Уважаемые Дамы и Господа,

Это нераспечатываемая версия публикации, представляющая собой Англо-Английский и Англо-Русский толковый словарь банковских, биологических, биржевых, ботанических, бухгалтерских, генетических, грузоперевозочных, зерновых, инвестиционных, карантинных, компьютерных, металлургических, нефтегазовых, политических, статистических, страховых, таможенных, текстильных, химических, хлопковых, экономических и энергетических терминов, а также терминов авторского права, деревообработки, единиц измерений, смазывания, технического и фундаментального анализа, Интернета и прочего. В нём также представлена расшифровка сокращений и обозначений и их последующее толкование. В общем это книга для сотрудников компаний, осуществляющих внешнеэкономическую деятельность. В поисках точного сопоставления и соответствия Англоязычного термина Русскоязычному приходится просматривать массу специализированных энциклопедий и словарей, конвенций, кодексов, законов, правил и стандартов, различных форм документов, в которых также можно встретить соответствующие термины и их толкование. Приходится также общаться со специалистами из различных отраслей с тем, чтобы определиться с Русскоязычным жаргонным термином, который соответствовал бы Англоязычному слэнгу, также встречающемуся в данном толковом словаре. Все те Русскоязычные термины, являющиеся соответствием Англоязычным, которые выделены голубым цветом, нуждаются в сверке, доработке или корректировке. Без привлечения специалистов из соответствующих отраслей экономики делать это очень сложно. Начиная с 1991, то есть после развала Советского Союза в продаже появилась масса Англо-Русских толковых и обычных словарей, где Русскоязычная терминология трактовалась и трактуется авторами как им заблагорассудилось и без всяких консультаций со специалистами соответствующих отраслей экономики. Раньше (при Союзе) любой проект закона ‘спускался на места’, где специалисты из той или иной отрасли хозяйства, чьи интересы затрагивал проект этого закона, дорабатывали его. В результате все формулировки, включая и терминологию, были отточены в принимаемых законах до совершенства. Сейчас же такая практика отсутствует, и это приводит к появлению в современных законах натуральной отсебятины, замешанной на полупрофессиональном жаргоне. В своём толковом словаре мне не хотелось бы допускать таких же ошибок и вводить в оборот несуразные термины и выражения, которые звучат порой из уст некоторых наших ‘новейших’ экономистов, деловых людей, журналистов и политических деятелей.

Ряд моих знакомых специалистов из различных отраслей экономики по мере возможности помогают мне прямо или косвенно в подборе, доработке и корректировке Русскоязычной терминологии. Среди них:- Владимир Ксенофонтович АБРОСИМОВ, Флюр Фаритович АХМЕДЬЯНОВ, Пэтра БОКХАН (Petra BOCKHAHN), Валерий Евгеньевич БУЛЫГИН, Татьяна Яковлевна БУХТОЯРОВА, Елена Фёдоровна ДЕНИСОВА, Ойбек Хужамуратович КИМСАНБАЕВ, Елена Сергеевна КОКУРИНА, Лидия Александровна КОЧЕРГИНА, Иван Иванович КУЗЬМИН, Олег Германович МАННОВ, Игорь Васильевич МАСЛЁНКИН, Алексей Юрьевич МАТРОХИН, Наталия МЕЛЬНИКОВА НИЛЬССОН (Natalia MELNIKOVA NILSSON), Виктор Валентинович ПАВЛОВ, Михаэль РАЙХЭЛЬ (Michael REICHEL), Ольга Николаевна РЫБАКОВА, Галина Васильевна САМСОНЯН, Олег Александрович ТВОРОГОВ, Валерий Евгеньевич УСТЮГИН, Борис Александрович ФАКТОР, Галина Михайловна ФИШЕР, Евгений Михайлович ХАРТУКОВ, Сергей Станиславович ЧУМАКОВ, Наби Каюмович ШАДИЕВ, Валерий Львович ЯХОНИН и другие. Я выражаю им свою благодарность и искреннюю признательность за оказанную и оказываемую помощь в подготовке данного словаря. Персональную благодарность выражаю Александру Валерьевичу ЗДОРИКОВУ. Несмотря на свою постоянную занятость, он находит и уделяет мне время для оказания помощи в создании этого толкового словаря. Если бы ни его участие, то словарь и ряд разделов книги не продвинулись бы так быстро и так глубоко. Но, к сожалению, и у перечисленных мною людей не всегда находится достаточно времени, возможностей и тех специфических знаний, необходимых для соответствующей правки. В силу того, что данная публикация размещается в Интернете в бесплатном режиме пользования, предполагаю, что она может попасть и в руки к специалистам. Если Вы и есть такой специалист, и обнаружили в ней какие-то неточности или готовы оказать содействие и предоставить более правильную в профессиональном плане Русскоязычную формулировку термина, то я буду весьма признателен, если Вы сможете направить мне соответствующую информацию по электронной почте (адрес указан ниже).

В книге в качестве других разделов будут представлены статистические данные о производстве и потреблении хлопкового волокна, а также о структуре мирового хлопкового сообщества и практике ведения бизнеса с этим родом сырья, включая всё то, что связано с заключением и исполнением форвардных контрактов, с тонкостями финансовых расчётов, страхования и грузоперевозок, независимой инспекции качества и хранения на так называемых таможенных складах; второй раздел книги посвящён биржевым операциям с фьючерсами и опционами на фьючерсы на хлопок, практике хэдьжирования реальных сделок с хлопком, а также фундаментальному и техническому анализу биржевых рынков сырья на примере хлопкового; последний раздел книги будет содержать информацию о качественных характеристиках хлопкового волокна и методах их определения в различных регионах мира.

Эта публикация, а также две другие размещены на сайте крупного Российского поставщика сырья и продукции текстильной промышленности по адресу:- http://www.primtex.ru/ в разделе ‘О компании’ в самом низу страницы. Их можно также скачать, воспользовавшись приводимыми ниже ссылками:-

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Свои комментарии и поправки, предложения о совместной деятельности, а также заявки на книгу и/или размещение в ней рекламы направляйте обычной или электронной почтой по приводимым адресам.

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С уважением,

Дмитрий С. ЧУМАКОВ

Посвящается памяти родителей

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
ТОЛКОВЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ ТЕРМИНОВ

As in any industry there are key terms with specific meaning unique to its participants. The following list of terms and abbreviations is not meant to be all-inclusive. It is meant to provide the reader with basic understanding of such terminology. This list is constantly being updated. However, if you have any suggestions as to what definitions you would like to see here, please contact somebody of The Invar Group. This glossary is designed as an aid in understanding terms that are widely used in the chemical, computer, cotton, energy, equities, grains, Internet, investments, oil and gas, securities, textile industries and exchange trading, and also in the accounting, banking, biology, botany, copyright, customs, economy, finance, fundamental analysis, genetics, insurance, intellectual property, licensing, metallurgy, politics, quarantine, statistics, technical analysis, transport, units of measurements, woodworking, etc, and does not constitute a legal or official definition or meaning or interpretation on any of the listed items. These explanations were collected from many sources to help you understand these segments of the world economics. In practice, terminology can differ across firms and across market segments. /

Поскольку в любой отрасли существуют ключевые термины со специфическим пониманием, уникальным для её участников, постольку читателю предоставляется возможность найти в данном словаре базовое понимание такой терминологии. Приводимый ниже перечень терминов и сокращений не предполагает того, что в него включены абсолютно все такие термины и сокращения, и он постоянно пополняется. Тем не менее, если у Вас имеются какие-либо предложения по толкованиям, которые Вы хотели бы увидеть в нём, пожалуйста, связывайтесь с кем-нибудь из The Invar Group. Этот толковый словарь разработан в качестве поддержки в понимании терминов, которые широко используются в зерновой, инвестиционной, компьютерной, металлургической, нефтегазовой, текстильной, химической, хлопковой, энергетической, отраслях, в индустрии ценных бумаг и биржевой торговле, а также в авторском праве, банковской деятельности, биологии, ботанике, бухгалтерском учёте, генетике, деревообработке, единицах измерений, инвестиционной деятельности, Интернете, карантине, лицензировании, политике, статистике, страховании, таможенной деятельности, техническом анализе, транспортировке, финансах, фундаментальном анализе, экономике, в сфере интеллектуальной собственности и прочем, и, при этом, в нём нет состава юридического или официального определения (дефиниции) или значения или интерпретации любых из приведённых терминов. Эти разъяснения были собраны из многочисленных источников с тем, чтобы помочь Вам понять эти сегменты мировой экономики. На практике, терминология может иметь свои отличия как среди отдельных фирм, так и среди отдельных сегментов рынка.

- # -

°API = DEGREES API = DEGREES AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

@ = ARROBA

@ = AT

© = COPYRIGHT

μ= MICRO = 10^{-6}

% W/W = PERCENT WEIGHT/WEIGHT

1/F NOISE = ШУМ 1/ЭФ. – 1/F Noise:- in Rescaled Range (R/S) Analysis, an anti-persistent time series reverses itself more often than a random series would. If the system had been up in the previous period, it is more likely that it will be down in the next period and vice versa. Also called Pink Noise. See also Anti-Persistence. Rescaled Range (R/S) Analysis is the analysis developed by Harold Edwin Hurst (1880–1978; British hydrologist) to determine long-memory effects and fractional Brownian motion. Rescaled range analysis measures how the distance covered by a particle increases as we look at longer and longer time scales. For Brownian motion, the distance covered increases with the square root of time. A series which increases at a different rate is not random. / (Harold Edwin Hurst).

1P = PROVEN

1PL = FIRST PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL

1Q12 = FIRST QUARTER OF 2012

2/2 TWILL WEAVE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ САРЖЕВОЕ 2/2 – 2/2 Twill Weave or Two-And-Two Twill Weave:- the twill is used where tightly woven fabric with high density is required. The twill weave is characterized by a diagonal rib or twill line. The warp yarn floats over at least two consecutive picks, permitting more yarns per unit area.

2D = TWO–DIMENSIONAL

2–D BAR CODE = ШТРИХОВОЙ КОД 2–ДИ. (или ШТРИХКОД 2–ДИ.) – 2-D Bar Code:- The PDF 1000 style barcode is used to store up to 1 800 characters of text. Designed to allow more information to be stored and retrieved electronically; it has not achieved wide use.

2D SEISMIC SURVEY = СЕЙСМИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ 2И (или СЕЙСМИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗВЕДКА 2И, или СЕЙСМОРАЗВЕДКА 2И) – 2D Seismic Survey is a study of strata formation using a system of sensors and explosive devices to obtain a two-dimensional strata model. In 2D exploration, sensors are placed along certain lines (sections) and the study is carried out along the depth of the

section. / Сейсмическое Изыскание (Сейсморазведка) в формате 2И это изучение строения пласта с помощью системы датчиков и взрывных устройств, направленное на получение двумерной модели залежей. Сокращение 2И предполагает под собой 2 измерения; может называться также 2М, означая двухмерное. При сейсмическом изыскании в формате 2И датчики расмещаются вдоль определённых линий (разрезов), и исследования проводятся по глубине данного разреза. Сейсмическая Разведка или Сейсморазведка, группа методов разведочной геофизики, основанная на наблюдении процессов распространения искусственно возбуждаемых упругих волн. Используется для изучения строения земной коры, поисков и подготовки к разведочному бурению нефтеносных структур и другого. Сейсмическая Разведка или Сейсморазведка – методы разведочной геофизики, основанные на изучении особенностей распространения в земной коре упругих (главным образом продольных) волн, возбуждаемых взрывами (в неглубоких скважинах) или ударными и вибрационными генераторами. Применяется для изучения строения земной коры, поисков и подготовки к разведочному бурению нефтегазоносных структур и другого. Виды сейсмической разведки различаются по родам используемых волн (отражённых, преломлённых и других), условиям проведения сейсмической разведки (морская, полевая, скважинная – сейсмокаротаж) и другим признакам. Сейсмическая Разведка или Сейсморазведка:- методы разведочной геофизики, основанные на изучении особенностей распространения упругих (сейсмических) волн в земной коре, с целью исследования её геологического строения. Для сейсмической разведки применяют методы отражённых и преломлённых волн и пьезоэлектрического эффекта. Применение отражённых сейсмических волн предложено Американским учёным Рэдьжинэлдом Абри Фэсэндэном (Reginald Aubrey Fessenden; 1866–1932) в 1913, независимо Советским инженером Владимиром Сергеевичем Воюцким в 1923, но вследствие значительных технических трудностей впервые реализовано в 1928–30. Простейший вариант использования преломлённых волн по Людгэ Минтропу (Ludger Mintrop; Немецкий геофизик; 1880–1956) (1919) применялся с 1922–23; в современном виде предложен в 1939 Советским геофизиком Григорием Александровичем Гамбурцевым (1903–1955). Применение пьезоэлектрического эффекта предложено Советским геофизиком Михаилом Павловичем Воларовичем (1900–1987) и другими. Основные методы сейсмической разведки:- Метод Отражённых Волн (МОВ) и Метод Преломлённых Волн (МПВ), использующих различие упругих свойств и плотности горных пород. (i) При МОВ возбуждённая взрывом или механическим воздействием сейсмическая волна, распространяясь во все стороны от него, последовательно достигает нескольких отражающих границ. На каждой из них возникает отражённая волна, которая возвращается к поверхности Земли, где фиксируется приборами. МОВ позволяет одновременно изучать геологическое строение на глубинах от 0.1–0.2 до 7–10 километров (км) и определять глубины сейсмических границ с точностью до 1–2%, обнаруживая при этом небольшие угловые несогласия, зоны выклинивания и участки смены фаций. МОВ – наиболее точный и детальный метод изучения осадочных толщ, используемый главным образом при поисках нефти и газа, а также при изучении некоторых рудных месторождений и региональных геологических исследованиях. (ii) МПВ основывается на наблюдении волн, которые, преломившись в слое, отличающемся повышенной скоростью распространения сейсмических волн, проходят в этом слое значительную часть пути и после повторного преломления возвращаются к поверхности Земли. Пользуясь МПВ, можно определять положение и форму поверхности одного или нескольких таких слоёв и скорости в них на глубинах от нескольких м до десятков км. К сейсмической разведке относится также Пьезоэлектрический Метод (ПЭМ), в котором особенности распространения упругих волн изучают, наблюдая возбуждаемое ими (при воздействии на пегматиты и некоторые горные породы) электромагнитное поле, возникающее вследствие пьезоэлектрического эффекта. ПЭМ позволяет обнаруживать породы, обладающие этим эффектом в значительной степени. В сейсмической разведке применяют преимущественно Продольные Волны, скорость которых в горных породах от 0.4–0.5 до 7–8 км/сек. Поперечные Волны применяют редко ввиду трудности их возбуждения; скорости поперечных волн от 0.1 до 5 км/сек. Частоты регистрируемых колебаний, возбуждаемых сейсмическими волнами, составляют от 3–5 Гц при глубинных исследованиях и до 150–250 Гц при изучении небольших глубин. Сейсмическую разведку проводят вдоль профилей, на которых через определённые интервалы располагают источники и приёмники колебаний. В качестве источников колебаний используют взрывы зарядов в неглубоких (первые десятки м) скважинах; применяют также вибрационные или ударные передвижные установки. При каждом положении источника колебаний замеры на профиле производят сейсмоприёмниками, в которых механические колебания почвы преобразуются, в электрические; последние по соединительным линиям (косам) или по радио транслируются в передвижную сейсморазведочную станцию. Колебания, приходящие от каждого приёмника, усиливают, преобразовывают, записывают и получают полевую магнитную сейсмограмму; распределение времени пробега волны на профиле позволяет судить о путях её распространения, физическом типе и некоторых других особенностях. Геологическую информацию из сейсмограмм извлекают обработкой на ЭВМ, в результате которой получают сейсмогеологические разрезы, отображающие положение сейсмических границ вдоль профиля, выраженное или во времени прихода сейсмических волн, или в глубинах. На основании разрезов составляют карты изохрон или изогипс. Для правильного геологического истолкования материалов сейсмической разведки важно возможно более полное знание скоростей распространения волн в разрезе; сведения о скоростях волн могут быть получены из данных МОВ и отчасти МПВ и в особенности из данных детальных сейсмических наблюдений в глубоких скважинах. Несмотря на высокую стоимость, сейсмическая разведка является наиболее распространённым среди геофизических методов. Сейсмическую разведку применяют для решения задач структурной геологии чаще всего с целью поисков структур, благоприятных для скопления в них залежей нефти или газа и подготовки их к разведочному бурению, а также для прогнозирования наличия в них залежей нефти или газа. Данные, получаемые при детальных наблюдениях, в особенности МОВ, являются основой для обоснования места заложения глубоких разведочных скважин на нефть и газ. В сложных геологических условиях, при изучении глубоко залегающих структур и наличии сильных помех, для повышения глубинности и надёжности данных сейсмической разведки её сочетают со структурным бурением, проводя дополнительные сейсмические наблюдения в глубоких скважинах. Поиск и разведка нефти и газа ведутся также с помощью морской сейсмической разведки. Сейсмическую разведку применяют для изучения структуры рудных полей, обнаружения и прослеживания крупных разломов, определения формы коренных пород под наносами. Посредством ПЭМ обнаруживают и локализуют пегматитовые тела и кварцевые жилы. Методы сейсмической разведки позволяют изучать некоторые инженерные свойства грунтов в массиве, а также определять положение водоупоров и уровня грунтовых вод. Для повышения геологической и экономической эффективности геологоразведочных работ сейсмической разведки, особенно при региональных исследованиях, применяют в комплексе с другими геофизическими методами гравиметрической разведки, магнитной разведки и электрической разведки, что обеспечивает большую надёжность геологических прогнозов. Сейсмическая разведка позволяет изучать региональное глубинное строение земной коры вплоть до Мохоровичича поверхности, для чего применяют глубинное сейсмическое зондирование.

2H = SECOND HALF

2P = POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS OR PROGRAM

2P = PROVEN PLUS PROBABLE

2PL = SECOND PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL

2–WAY MATCHING = 2–СТОРОННИЙ ПОДБОР – 2-Way Matching is the comparison of relevant voucher to purchase order.

3/4 FOLD YARN = ПРЯЖА, СЛОЖЕННАЯ В 3/4 – 3/4 Fold Yarn is the yarn containing 3 or 4 fold yarn. Spinning defect. 3/4 Fold Yarn is the yarn containing 3/4 fold yarn. Ply. Winding m/c. is more responsible for this type of fault. When one yarn breaks and joins to neighbours end. This may happen to parallel winding, two for one (TFO), and auto-winding m/cs. If conveyor belt of particular auto-winding block is not in working order and yarn from the ejected ring cops just pass and winds with the other running end and finally at ply winding made 3 fold yarn. Also, if stop motions of ply winding is not working properly. Higher package diameter causes slip of coil generates such type of faults. / Порок или Дефект прядения.

3D = THREE–DIMENSIONAL

3D SEISMIC SURVEY = СЕЙСМИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ 3И (или СЕЙСМИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ 3М, или СЕЙСМИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗВЕДКА 3И, или СЕЙСМОРАЗВЕДКА 3И) – 3D Seismic Survey is a study of strata formation using a system of sensors and explosive devices to obtain a three-dimensional strata model. In 3D exploration, the sensors are placed over the surface of the relevant area. This is one of the most accurate geophysical techniques, but requires major IT resources and other equipment and expenses. Therefore oil and gas companies usually carry out 2D seismic in order to ascertain which zones are most deserving of 3D studies. / Сейсмическое Изыскание (Сейсморазведка) в формате 3И или 3М это изучение строения пласта с помощью системы датчиков и взрывных устройств, направленное на получение трёхмерной модели залежей. Сокращение 3И предполагает под собой 3 измерения может называться также 3М, означая трёхмерное. При сейсмическом изыскании в формате 3И датчики размещаются по поверхности соответствующей области исследования. Это одна из самых точных геофизических техник, однако она требует значительных ресурсов вычислительной техники, а также иного оборудования и расходов. Исходя из этого нефтегазовые компании, как правило, проводят сейсмическую разведку в двумерном формате с тем, чтобы по её результатам выделить зоны для более детального обследования с помощью съёмки 3И. Сейсмическая Разведка или Сейсморазведка, группа методов разведочной геофизики, основанная на наблюдении процессов распространения искусственно возбуждаемых упругих волн. Используется для изучения строения земной коры, поисков и подготовки к разведочному бурению нефтеносных структур и другого. Сейсмическая Разведка или Сейсморазведка – методы разведочной геофизики, основанные на изучении особенностей распространения в земной коре упругих (главным образом продольных) волн, возбуждаемых взрывами (в неглубоких скважинах) или ударными и вибрационными генераторами. Применяется для изучения строения земной коры, поисков и подготовки к разведочному бурению нефтегазоносных структур и другого. Виды сейсмической разведки различаются по родам используемых волн (отражённых, преломлённых и других), условиям проведения сейсмической разведки (морская, полевая, скважинная – сейсмокаротаж) и другим признакам.

3G = 3ДЬЖИ. – 3G is the industry term for third generation wireless mobile communications networks.

3P = PROVEN PLUS PROBABLE PLUS POSSIBLE

3PL = THIRD PARTY LOGISTICS

3–WAY MATCHING = 3–СТОРОННИЙ ПОДБОР – 3-Way Matching is the comparison of relevant voucher, purchase order, and receiver.

3XL = XXXL = EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA LARGE

4 C's OF CREDIT = 4 СИ. КРЕДИТА – 4 C's Of Credit are the four primary considerations that will affect a lender's decision to approve or decline your loan application. Known as the 4 C's Of Credit:- (1) Capacity – what is your ability to repay the loan? Do you have a job or another income source? Do you have other debts? (2) Character – will you repay the loan? Have you used credit before? Do you pay your bills on time? (3) Collateral – if you fail to repay your loan, is there something of value that you agree to forfeit? For example, if you are buying your first car, it could be used as collateral to insure that you will repay the loan. If you default, you lose your car. (4) Capital (accumulation) – what are you worth? Do you have other assets, such as a savings account, car, or certificate of deposit that could be used to repay the debt?

4D = FOUR–DIMENSIONAL

4D = TETRACHLORODIBENZO–(P)–DIOXIN

4F = TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN

4G = 4ДЬЖИ. – 4G is the industry term for fourth generation wireless mobile communications networks.

4PL = FOURTH PARTY LOGISTICS

4 SIEVE = СИТО № 4 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 4 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.062 5 (4/64) inch in diameter, 1/8 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 4 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.062 5 (4/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 1/8 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим.

4–4–5 CALENDAR = КАЛЕНДАРЬ 4–4–5 – 4–4–5 Calendar, in budgeting and accounting, is the breakdown of each month into weeks by counting the number of times Friday occurs within each month, e.g., Jan = 4 weeks, Feb = 4 weeks, Mar = 5 weeks, Apr = 4 weeks, May = 4 weeks, Jun = 5 weeks, etc. to total 52 weeks in a 12 month period. Every third month, Friday will occur 5 times. All other months, Friday will occur 4 times. In the months where Friday occurs 5 times, it is considered a 5 week month. Whereas, the 4 Friday months will be considered as 4 week months.

5D = PENTACHLORODIBENZO–(P)–DIOXIN

5F = PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN

5PL = FIFTH PARTY LOGISTIC

5 PLATE = РЕШЕТО № 5 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 5 Plate is a laminated metal plate 0.142–inch thick, with a top lamina, 0.051-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.078 1 (5/64) inch in diameter, 5/32 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows, and a bottom lamina 0.091-inch thick, without perforations. / на решётах. Решето – рабочая часть сельскохозяйственных машин, предназначенная для разделения зерна, семян, клубней картофеля и другого по размерам на фракции. Решёта бывают штампованные, проволочные (плетёные или тканые) и роликовые. На решётах с

круглыми отверстиями зерновой материал разделяют по ширине зёрен, а на решётах с продолговатыми отверстиями – по толщине. Решёта крепят в решётных станах. При колебаниях стана сортируемый материал движется по решётам, мелкие семена и примеси проходят через отверстия, а крупные идут сходом. Полотна:- № 1 – 15 (сито с отверстиями диаметром 1.5 мм); № 2А – 22·20 (сито с продолговатыми отверстиями размером 2.2·20 мм). Решётный Стан – многоярусный, он предназначен для исследования процесса сепарации зерновых материалов по интенсивности просеивания, а также служит для очистки зерна по обычной схеме работы решёт путём разделения материала на две фракции – ‘сход’ и ‘проход’. Рассев, машина для разделения продуктов измельчения зерна с помощью плоских сит, совершающих круговое поступательное движение в горизонтальной плоскости. Рассевы получили распространение в конце XIX века; в России их производство было начато в 1888. Основными частями являются механизм привода и набор сит, установленных в корпусе. Рассевы различаются по числу корпусов (одно- и двухкорпусные), по роду привода (кривошипные и самобалансирующиеся), по числу ‘приёмов’ – секций, в которых можно одновременно сепарировать различные смеси. Сепарируемая смесь перемещается по расположенным одно под другим горизонтальным (иногда слегка наклонным) ситам, просеивается и образует несколько (обычно 3–6) фракций, отличающихся крупностью частиц. Рассевы применяются в основном при производстве муки и крупы. Рассев:- просеивание продукта происходит под собственным весом, при движении продукта по горизонтально натянутому ситу, за счёт инерции продукта, при совершении рассевом круговых движений в горизонтальной плоскости. Рассев является классическим просеивающим устройством, применяемым на мельницах и, если это рассев пакетного типа, то он полностью обеспечивает необходимое качество разделения продуктов на фракции, отсутствие подсоров в готовой продукции и высокое качество муки:- (i) продукты размола перемещаются по поверхности сит в рассеве тонким слоем и при движении, просеиваются сквозь сито под собственным весом; (ii) наличие в рассеве необходимого количества сит с разным размером позволяет более тщательно вести отбор продуктов размола и отправлять их на выбой или дальнейший размол, если фракция не просеялась. Величина размера ячейки сита должна соответствовать требованиям по крупности получаемого продукта, и чем больше номенклатура сит в просеивающем устройстве, тем качественнее произведётся просеивание. В рассеве количество сит разного размера составляет 15 видов, это значит, что при проходе через несколько сит, продукты размола, во-первых, насыщаются кислородом (важно при производстве мучных изделий), а во-вторых, просеиваются качественнее. Не просеявшиеся частицы ещё раз уйдут на станок вальцовый для домола; (iii) ещё более важна площадь просеивающей поверхности, чем она больше, тем лучше и качественнее будет мука. Это преимущество полностью реализованы в рассеве пакетного типа. Его просеивающая поверхность (26.1 м^2) больше, чем у всех других рассевов. Большая просеивающая поверхность позволяет пропустить через сито и тщательно просеять большой объём продукта; (iv) в процессе работы сита не забиваются продуктами размола; (v) рассев может работать без остановки в течение года и более, не требуя замены сит, так как продукт в рассеве просеивается естественным путём и движется самотёком, оказывая минимальное абразивное воздействие на поверхность сит; (vi) замена сита в ячейке рамки рассева производится в течение 35–40 минут, это не требует большого опыта и квалификации, так как натяжка производится только в горизонтальной плоскости. Замена сит на всех рамках рассева займёт от 14 до 22 часов, это потребуется произвести раз в год или реже, но точно не каждую неделю; (vii) при необходимости можно изменить технологическую схему рассева для изменения соотношение процентов выхода муки различных сортов; (viii) пакетная конструкция рассева имеет свои значительные преимущества. Важным моментом является отсутствие подсоров в просеивающем устройстве, предотвращение порывов сит и прохода сквозь сито более крупных фракций (происходит зачастую при принудительном просеивании). Эти проблемы есть у рассевов шкафного типа, вымольных машин при порыве сита, в рассеве проблем с подсором нет вообще. (ix) рассевные мельницы не требуют устройства специальных фундаментов. Вибрация и инерция вращающегося рассева гасятся за счёт высокоточной хорошо просчитанной балансировки механизма привода рассева. Для установки мельницы не требуется фундамент, достаточно ровной и устойчивой поверхности, на которую они устанавливаются. Наиболее эффективным устройством для просеивания продуктов размола на мельницах являются рассевы пакетного типа, применённые на мельницах ‘Мукомол’. Такой рассев позволяет тщательно разобрать продукт по фракциям после каждой из стадий размола, обеспечивает отсутствие подсоров и качество получаемой муки. Рассев представляет собой двухкорпусную конструкцию, в каждом корпусе которого уложены друг на друга двенадцать деревянных рамок. Все рамки скреплены между собой специальными вертикальными ‘стяжками’ для обеспечения прочности всей конструкции и избежания попадания подсоров в муку – в этом также помогает то, что рассев изготавливается вручную и подгонка рамок друг к другу осуществляется с точностью до мельчайших шероховатостей. Благодаря этому обеспечивается отсутствие порывов сит и подсоров. Всего в рассеве – 24 рамки, на каждую рамку натянуто от одного до трёх сит различающихся размерами отверстий, снизу сита очищаются самоходными инерционными резиновыми очистителями. Просеивающая поверхность рассева мельницы составляет 26.1 м^2. В мельницах за счёт такой большой площади просеивающей поверхности сит в рассеве увеличена пропускная способность, что делает отбор продуктов размола более тщательным и даёт высокое качество муки. На мельницах, также за счёт этого, создан потенциал для увеличения производительности мельницы. У мельницы её можно увеличить с 20 до 25 тонн в сутки (при сортовом помоле) и до 30 тонн (на общем помоле). Качество муки при этом не ухудшается. Всё это положительно сказывается на снижении себестоимости продукции и повышении эффективности производства. В процессе работы конструкция рассева приводится в непрерывное круговое движение в горизонтальной плоскости с помощью балансирного механизма. Преимущество данного типа рассева заключается в том, что полностью исключается подсор, то есть гарантируется чистота получаемого продукта. Эта проблема есть у рассевов шкафного типа и у вымольных машин при порыве сита (при использовании машин в качестве основного просеивающего устройства) и прохода сквозь него более крупных фракций – это также происходит при принудительном просеивании в пневмоцентробежных рассеивателях. Наиболее качественными показателями получаемой продукции и проценту выхода обладают вальцовые рассевные мельницы. Именно рассевные мельницы позволили достичь высокой производительности при переработке зерна, а получаемая на них продукция отличается качеством и удовлетворяет всем требованиям ГОСТа.

5 SIEVE = СИТО № 5 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 5 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.078 1 (5/64) inch in diameter, 5/32 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 5 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.078 1 (5/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 5/32 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим. Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

6D = HEXACHLORODIBENZO–(P)–DIOXIN

6F = HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN

6 PLATE = РЕШЕТО № 6 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 6 Plate is a laminated metal plate 0.142-inch thick, with a top lamina 0.051-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.093 8 (6/64) inch in diameter, 5/32 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows, and a bottom lamina 0.091-inch thick, without perforations. / на решётах (или деках). Решето – рабочая часть сельскохозяйственных машин, предназначенная для разделения зерна, семян, клубней картофеля и другого по размерам на фракции. Решёта бывают штампованные, проволочные (плетёные или тканые) и роликовые. На решётах с круглыми отверстиями зерновой материал разделяют по ширине зёрен, а на решётах с продолговатыми отверстиями – по толщине. Решёта крепят в решётных станах. При колебаниях стана сортируемый материал движется по решётам, мелкие семена и примеси проходят через отверстия, а крупные идут сходом.

6 SIEVE = СИТО № 6 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 6 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.093 8 (6/64) inch in diameter, 5/32 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 6 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.093 8 (6/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 5/32 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим. Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

7D = HEPTACHLORODIBENZO–(P)–DIOXIN

7F = HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN

8D = OCTACHLORODIBENZO–(P)–DIOXIN

8F = OCTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN

8K REPORT = ОТЧЁТ ПО ФОРМЕ 8КЕЙ. – In the United States, 8-K Report is a document required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to announce certain significant changes in a public company, such as a merger or acquisition, a name or address change, bankruptcy, change of auditors, or any other information which a potential investor ought to know about. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Отчёт по Форме 8-Кей является документом, требуемым Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении), для анонсирования определённых существенных изменений в компании открытого типа (публичной компании), таких как слияние или поглощение, изменение названия или адреса, банкротство, смена аудиторов или любая другая информация, которую следовало бы знать потенциальному инвестору.

10K REPORT = ОТЧЁТ ПО ФОРМЕ 10КЕЙ. – In the United States, 10-K Report is the audited annual report that most reporting companies file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). It provides a comprehensive overview of the registrant's business. The report must be filed within 90 days after the end of the company's fiscal year. 10-K Report is an official document filed annually by a publicly traded company with the SEC that includes similar information that is within a prospectus or annual report, but also provides additional updated financial information on corporate activities. The 10K Report provides in-depth information on a company's products, market segment, competitors, customers, management and legal proceedings. The US Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) requires all publicly traded companies to file the 10K on an annual basis. 10-K is an annual report required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) each year. Provides a comprehensive overview of a company's state of business. Must be filed within 90 days after fiscal year-end. A 10-K report is filed quarterly. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Отчёт по Форме 10-Кей. является аудированным ежегодным отчётом, для Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

10Q = THANK YOU

10Q REPORT = ОТЧЁТ ПО ФОРМЕ 10КЬЮ. – In the United States, 10-Q Report is a report filed quarterly to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by most reporting companies. It includes unaudited financial statements and provides a continuing view of the company's financial position during the year. The report must be filed for each of the first three fiscal quarters of the company's fiscal year and is due within 45 days of the close of the quarter. The 10Q Report delivers a detailed analysis of a firm's quarterly earnings results. The US Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) requires all publicly traded companies to file the 10Q on a quarterly basis. 10-Q is a quarterly financial report required to be filed with the SEC by public companies. The financial statements inside the quarterly report are not required to be audited by the SEC. However, the financial statements often provide information on a company's quarterly earnings, management discussion and analysis of financial condition. 10-Q is a quarterly report required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) each quarter. Provides a comprehensive overview of a company's state of business. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Отчёт по Форме 10-Кью. является ежеквартальным отчётом, заполняемым большинством отчитывающихся компаний перед Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Он состоит из неаудированной отчётности и обеспечивает непрерывный взгляд на финансовое состояние компании в течение года. Этот отчёт должен заполняться по каждому из трёх фискальных кварталов фискального года компании и предоставляться в течение 45 дней после окончания квартала. Отчёт по Форме 10-Кью. предоставляет подробный анализ поквартальных результатов заработков фирмы. Комиссия США по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам требует, чтобы все публично торгуемые компании (открытые акционерные общества) заполняли такой отчёт на квартальной основе. Финансовый отчёт, требуемый Комиссией США по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам к заполнению на поквартальной основе публичными компаниями. Комиссия не выдвигает требования к аудиту финансовой отчётности внутри этого поквартального отчёта. Однако, финансовая отчётность часто обеспечивает информацией о поквартальных заработках компании, дискуссиях управления и анализе финансового положения.

10% GUIDELINE = ДИРЕКТИВА О 10% – 10% Guideline:- the standard analysts' principle that funded debt over 10% of the assessed valuation of taxable property for a municipality is excessive.

12B–1 FEES = 12БИ.–1 ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ – 12B–1 Fees:- the percent of a mutual fund's assets used to defray marketing and distribution expenses. The amount of the fee is stated in the fund's prospectus. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has recently proposed that 12B-1 fees in excess of 0.25% be classed as a load. A true no load fund has neither a sales charge nor a 12b-1 fee.

12B–1 FUNDS = 12БИ.–1 ФОНДЫ – 12B–1 Funds are the mutual funds that do not charge an up-front or back-end commission, but instead take out up to 1.25% of average daily fund assets each year to cover the costs of selling and marketing shares, an arrangement allowed by the SEC's Rule 12B-1 (passed in 1980). The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

13TH PERIOD = 13–Й ПЕРИОД – 13th Period:- in the fiscal year is the period used for fiscal year-end adjusting entries (periods 1–12 being the months in the fiscal year).

15 MINUTE RULE = ПРАВИЛО 15 МИНУТ – 15 Minute Rule is a timekeeping method used as a semi-official delay prior to ending or beginning an activity. For example:- (a) only waiting for a tardy college instructor for 15 minutes prior to the class being terminated; or (b) putting a 15 minute hands-off delay before impulsively eating a candy when dieting.

19C3 STOCK = АКЦИЯ 19СИ.3 – In the United States, 19C3 Stock is a stock listed on a national securities exchange after April 26, 1979, that is exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission rule that prohibits exchange members from participating in off-board trading.

20% CUSHION RULE = ПРАВИЛО ПОДУШКИ В 20% – 20% Cushion Rule is a rule of thumb for municipal bonds. Under the rule, the revenue a municipal bond raises should exceed the proposed budget of the project the bond intends to fund by at least 20%. This allows the bond to account for unforeseen expenses. Following a cushion rule is especially important because municipal bonds are ultimately financed by taxpayer money. 20% Cushion Rule is the guideline that revenues from facilities financed by municipal bonds should exceed the operating budget plus maintenance costs and debt service by at least 20% to allow for unforeseen expenses.

21/2 SIEVE = СИТО № 21/2 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 21/2 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.039 1 (21/2/64) inch in diameter, 0.075-inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 21/2 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.039 1 (21/2/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 0.075 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим. Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

25% RULE = ПРАВИЛО О 25% – 25% Rule is the guidelines that bonded debt over 25% of a municipality's annual budget is excessive.

26 USCA = THE UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED:- TITLE 26

30 SIEVE = СИТО № 30 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 30 Sieve is a woven wire cloth sieve having 0.023 4-inch openings, with a wire diameter of 0.015 3 inch, and meeting the specifications of American Society for Testing and Materials Designation E-11-61, prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. / Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

33/50 = ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) PROJECT INVITING MANUFACTURERS TO MAKE REDUCTIONS

46 CFR = THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS:- TITLE 46

48–HOUR RULE = ПРАВИЛО 48 ЧАСА – 48-Hour Rule:- the Public Securities Association (PSA) Uniform Practices requirement that all pool information in a to be announced (TBA) transaction be communicated by the seller to the buyer before 03 pm EST on the business day 48 hours prior to the agreed-upon trade date.

49 USC = THE UNITED STATES CODE:- TITLE 49

51/2 SIEVE = СИТО № 51/2 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 51/2 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.085 9 (51/2/64) inch in diameter, 9/64 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 51/2 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.085 9 (51/2/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 9/64 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим. Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

61/2 SIEVE = СИТО № 61/2 – In the Rice industry of the United States, 61/2 Sieve is a metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.101 6 (61/2/64) inch in diameter, 5/32 inch from center to center, with each row staggered in relation to the adjacent rows. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки по Ситом № 61/2 понимается металлическое сито толщиной в 0.032 дюйма, перфорированное рядами круглых отверстий диаметром 0.101 6 (61/2/64) дюйма, с расстоянием от центра до центра этих отверстий в 5/32 дюйма, причём каждый ряд располагается в шахматном порядке по отношению к примыкающим. Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают сита плоские (вибрационные, качающиеся) и барабанные (вращающиеся). Применяются главным образом при грохочении и в мукомольном производстве.

80–20 RULE = ПРАВИЛО О 80–20 – 80–20 Rule (Pareto Principle/Law) is a general rule of thumb in business that says that 20% of the items produce 80% of the activity, while 20% of the product line produces 80% of the sales, 20% of the customers generate 80% of the complaints, and so on. In evaluating any business situation, look for the small group which produces the major portion of the transactions you are concerned with. This rule is not exactly accurate, but it reflects a general truth, nothing is evenly distributed.

144 STOCK = АКЦИЯ 144 – In the United States, 144 Stock:- used in the context of general equities. Restricted stock.

401(K) PLAN = ПЛАН 401(КЕЙ.) – 401(K) plan is a tax-deferred investment and savings plan that serves as a personal retirement fund for employees. 401(K) Plan is a retirement plan in the United States that allows qualified employees to contribute money from their paychecks into a tax-sheltered account. Under section 401(K) of the Internal Revenue Code, a deferred compensation plan set up by an employer so that employees can set aside money for retirement on a pre-tax basis. Employers may match a percentage of the amount that employees contribute to the plan. Contributions by both employees and employers, as well as investment earnings and interest, are not taxed until the employee withdraws the money; if the employee withdraws the money before retirement age, he or she pays an early withdrawal penalty tax. Currently, employees are allowed to annually contribute up to 15 percent of their salary but no more than USD11 000 (USD12 000 for people 50 or older). Many employers now offer these deferred compensation plans in lieu of or in addition to pensions. / План 401(Кей.):- предлагаемая работникам альтернативная пенсионная программа. Вместо получения наличных средств, подлежащих обложению налогом, в виде компенсационных выплат и бонусов работник может перечислять средства счёта с отсроченным налогом. Суммы, которые перечисляются на такие счета, не могут превышать 9 000 Долларов в

год (размер взноса ежегодно пересматривается Службой Внутренних Доходов (СВД; Internal Revenue Service (IRS)) – налоговым управлением США с учётом инфляции). Многие компании, стимулируя своих работников для участия в такой программе, могут делать дополнительные отчисления в программу, размер которых может составлять от 10 до 100% перечисляемых работником сумм. Все отчисления, произведённые работниками и работодателями, могут быть инвестированы в несколько взаимных фондов, инвестирующих в акции или облигации, гарантированные инвестиционные контракты (guaranteed investment contract), фонды денежного рынка и акции компании. Работники контролируют размещение средств и могут перемещать деньги, по крайней мере, раз в год, а в некоторых случаях и ежедневно. При изъятии средств из программы 401(Кей.) до достижения работником 59.5 лет, за исключением случаев смерти, инвалидности, увольнения или других чрезвычайных обстоятельств, взимается налоговая пеня в размере 10%. Со средств, снятых работником после достижения им 59.5 лет, взимается обычный налог в год изъятия средств. Высокооплачиваемые работники имеют определённые ограничения на участие в программе. В последние годы программа 401(Кей.) приобретает всё большую популярность и во многих случаях вытесняет традиционные пенсионные программы с гарантированными фиксированными выплатами после установленной выслуги лет, платежи по которой производятся работодателем (defined benefit pension plans). Работники отдают предпочтение программе 401(Кей.), поскольку она позволяет снизить их налоговые обязательства в год осуществления взносов и отсрочить выплату налогов до выхода на пенсию. Работодатели предпочитают эту программу, потому что она менее дорогая, чем традиционные пенсионные программы, и позволяет перенести ответственность за размещение средств на самих работников. Эту программу называют также Соглашением Об Отсрочке Платежей (СООП; Cash Or Deffered Arrangement (CODA)) или Планом Сокращения Выдаваемой На Руки Заработной Платы (Salary Reduction Plan).

403 (B) = 403 (БИ.) – In the United States, under section 403(b) of Internal Revenue Code, 403(b) plan is a tax-advantaged retirement savings plan for public education organizations, cooperative hospital service organizations, and some non-profit employers. Tax treatment is similar to that of 401(K) plan. / План 403 (Би.) (403 (b) Plan):- вид индивидуального пенсионного счёта (individual retirement account (IRA)), описанный в разделе 403(Би.) Кодекса Внутренних Доходов (Internal Revenue Code) – налогового кодекса в США, который позволяет служащим неприбыльных организаций откладывать средства, налог с которых уплачивается только после снятия средств со счёта (с отложенным платежом налогов – tax-deferred).

940 FORM = ФОРМА 940 – 940 Form is the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Employer's Annual Payroll Tax form.

941 FORM = ФОРМА 941 – 941 Form is the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Employer's Federal Quarterly Payroll Tax form.

1040 FORM = ФОРМА 1040 – 1040 Form is the standard individual tax return form of the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS). A 1040 Form is the standard Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form that individuals use to file their annual income tax returns. The form contains sections that require taxpayers to disclose their financial income status for the year in order to ascertain whether additional taxes are owed or whether the taxpayer is due for a tax refund. 1040 forms need to be filed with the IRS by April 15. Also known as the 'US Individual Income Tax Return' or the 'Long Form'. While the 1040 form is composed of only a couple of pages, taxpayers may need to fill out extra sections called Schedules. For example, if a taxpayer received dividends that totaled more than USD1 500, he or she will need to fill out Schedule B, which is the section for reporting interest and ordinary dividends. There are several variations of the 1040 depending on your individual tax situation. For example, taxpayers that possess very simple taxation circumstances can fill out the Form 1040EZ, which is a less comprehensive form. Form 1040, US Individual Income Tax Return:- annual income tax return filed by citizens or residents of the United States. Individuals can file this form who have varied incomes and would like to take various deductions.

1042S = 1042ЭС. – 1042S is a tax form provided to foreign owners of American securities to report the dividend or interest earnings for the calendar year.

1099 = 1099 – 1099 is a statement sent to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and taxpayers by the payers of dividends and interest and by issuers of taxable original issue discount securities. 1099:- a series of tax forms provided to taxpayers by financial institutions to report income to the Internal Revenue Service. There are four types of 1099 forms:- (i) 1099B – Reports the proceeds from the sale or the exchange of securities; (ii) 1099DIV – Reports dividend income; (iii) 1099INT – Reports interest income; and (iv) 1099OID – Reports income from an Original Issue Discount.

1099 B = 1099 БИ. – 1099 B is the tax statement used for reporting proceeds resulting from the sale, redemption or liquidation of shares.

1099 DIV = 1099 ДИВ – 1099 DIV is the tax statement used for reporting dividends paid to registered shareholders. Form 1099-DIV is a form sent to investors by investment fund companies. The form is a record of all taxable capital gains and dividends paid to an investor, including those that have been re-invested in a given taxation year. The amounts stated on the form represent the amounts that fund companies are attributing to each investor's investment return for the year and reporting to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Investors use Form 1099-DIV to help report income received from investments on their tax return each year. Form 1099-DIV reports the ordinary dividends, total capital gains, qualified dividends, non-taxable distributions, federal income tax withheld, foreign tax paid and foreign source income from each investment account held by a fund company. Forms are not sent to investors who received or re-invested a total of less than USD10 per fund. Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions:- this form is used by banks and other financial institutions to report dividends and other distributions to taxpayers and to the IRS. Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions, reports dividend income you received from your investments. If you received dividend income during the tax year, your broker or financial institution should send you this form (or a substitute or consolidated statement) by February 01 of the following year. As with any 1099 form, keep it with your tax records.

1099 FORM = ФОРМА 1099 – In the United States, 1099 Form is a statement sent to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and taxpayers by the payers of dividends and interest and by issuers of taxable original issue discount securities.

1099 VENDOR = 1099 ПОСТАВЩИК (или 1099 РАЗРАБОТЧИК) – A 1099 Vendor is a designation, or flag, listed in each of the records in the vendor master file that is part of an accounting software package. If you designate a supplier as a 1099 vendor, the system will print a Form 1099 for the supplier as part of the 1099 batch processing that follows the end of the calendar year. The company then sends the resulting 1099 form to the supplier, which the supplier should use for tax filing purposes. The software should not print a Form 1099 for any supplier for which the company has issued cumulative payments for the full calendar year of less than USD600. You send a copy of this report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The intent of the 1099 vendor designation is to ensure that suppliers report the correct amount of income to the IRS for income tax reporting purposes. You should apply the 1099 vendor designation to any supplier that has the following characteristics (this is a partial list):- (i) professional services fees; (ii) commissions paid to non-employees; (iii) fees paid to independent contractors; (iv) taxable fringe benefits for non-employees; (v) director's fees; (vi) fish purchased for cash; and (vii) golden parachute payments. Generally, this designation is for a supplier entity that is not a corporation. The best practice for designating a 1099 vendor is to have all suppliers fill out and submit a Form W-9, Request for

Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, before paying them. You can then infer from the Form W-9 what the proper designation should be. It is also a good practice to have the Form W-9 updated on an annual basis, so that you continue to have the most recent mailing address on file for each supplier. Doing so always warns you of any organizational changes in a supplier; this is useful for updating the 1099 flag in the accounting software. See also Vendor. / в хозяйском файле разработчика, .

▲ = UP = СОВЕРШЕНА – Print; up on the ticker tape, confirming that the trade has been executed. / Печатный символ в виде треугольника вершиной вверх на тиккерной ленте, подтверждающий исполнение сделки.

- A -

A = A – A:- Latin prefix:- not, negative, without, lacking. / Приставка А в переводе с Латинского и Греческого языков означает Без или Не или Отрицательный.

A = ЭЙ. – (1) A is the fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying Class A shares. / Эй. (А) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

(2) A:- redness-greenness coordinate in certain transformed color spaces (Hunter L,a,b or CIELAB), generally used as the difference in 'a' between a specimen and a standard reference color. If 'a' is positive, there is more redness than greenness; if 'a' is negative, there is more greenness than redness. It is normally used with b as part of the chromaticity or chromaticity color difference.

A = ALPHA

A = ALSO EXTRA OR EXTRAS

A = AMPERE

a = ATTO = 10^{-18}

A&E = ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

A&E = APPROPRIATION & EXPENSE

A&G = ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL

A&M = ADDITIONS AND MAINTENANCE

A&P = ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL

A3 = AUTOMATIC THREE SPEED

A4 = AUTOMATIC FOUR SPEED

A4A = AIRLINES FOR AMERICA

A5 = AUTOMATIC FIVE SPEED

AA = AGAINST ACTUALS

AA = ALWAYS AFLOAT

AAA = ACCUMULATED ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

AAA = AMERICAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

AAA = AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

AAA = ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTING ADMINISTRATORS

AAA = AUTOMATED AIRLIFT ANALYSIS

AAA+ BANK = БАНК AAA+ (или БАНК С РЭЙТИНЬГОМ AAA+) – AAA+ Bank:- banks are rated according to their credit worthiness by Intervest Bancsshares Corporation (IBCA), Moodys Investor Service Ltd and Standard & Poors. The only AAA bank in the US is JP Morgan. / Интёвэст Бэньксщэаз Корпорэйшэн (Intervest Bancsshares Corporation (Ай.Би.Си.Эй. (IBCA)), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moodys Investor Service Ltd) и Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poors). В США банком с рэйтиньгом AAA является лишь Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (JP Morgan).

AAAA = ALWAYS ACCESSIBLE ALWAYS AFLOAT

AAA–CPA = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEY–CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AAACU = ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

AAAE = ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

AAAS = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

AAASA = ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES IN AFRICA

AAATDC = ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AAC = ADVANCED AERA CONCEPTS

AACC = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CEREAL CHEMISTS

AACSB = AMERICAN ASSEMBLY OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF BUSINESS

AADC = APPROACH AND DEPARTURE CONTROL

AADT = AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC

AAF = ARMY AIRFIELD

AAFI = ASSOCIATED ACCOUNTING FIRMS INTERNATIONAL

AAHCPA = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC CPAs

AAI = ARRIVAL AIRCRAFT INTERVAL

AAIA = AIRPORT AND AIRWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

AAII = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS

AAL = AMERICAN AIRLINES

AALPS = AUTOMATED AIR LOAD PLANNING SYSTEM

AAMA = AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

AAMVA = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS

AAN = AIR AMBULANCE NETWORK

AAOSA = ALWAYS AFLOAT OR SAFE AGROUND

AAP = ADVANCED AUTOMATION PROGRAM

AAPA = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES

AAPA = ASSOCIATION OF ASIA–PACIFIC AIRLINES

AAR = AGAINST ALL RISKS

AAR = AIRPORT ACCEPTANCE RATE

AAR = ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

AARA = AMSTERDAM–ANTWERP–ROTTERDAM AREA

AARD = AGENCY FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

AAS = ADVANCED AUTOMATION SYSTEM

AAS = AIRPORT ADVISORY SERVICE

AASE = AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE EDITORS

AASHTO = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS

AAT = ACCELERATED AGING TREATMENT

AAT = ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS

AATCC = AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS

AA TRANSACTION = AGAINST ACTUAL TRANSACTION

AAU = AMENDMENT TO ALLEGE USE

AAU = ASSAM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

AAWDT = ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRAFFIC

AB = A/B = AKTIEBOLAG

ABA = ABSCISIC ACID ANALOGUE

ABA = ACCREDITED BUSINESS ACCOUNTANT

ABA = ACCREDITED BUSINESS ADVISOR

ABA = AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ABA = AMERICAN BUS ASSOCIATION

ABA # = AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION NUMBER

АВА = АБА (или КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЕ СУКНО) – Aba is a fabric woven from the hair of Camels or Goats. A loose sleeveless outer garment worn as traditional dress by men in the Middle East.

АВАСА = АБАКА – (1) The plant that yields Abaca. Abaca, Musa textilis (from Spanish 'Abacá' for Musa textilis) is a Species of Banana native to the Philippines, grown widely as well in Borneo and Sumatra. It is sometimes referred to as 'BacBac'. The plant is of great economic importance, being harvested for its fiber, once generally called Manila Hemp, extracted from the leaf sheath around the trunk. On average, the plant grows about 20 feet (6 meters) tall. The fiber was originally used for making twines and ropes as well as the Manila envelope; now most abaca is pulped and used in a variety of paper-like products including filter paper and banknotes. It is classified as a hard fiber, along with coir, henequin and sisal. The plant's name is sometimes spelled Abaka. Abaca was first cultivated on a large scale in Sumatra in 1925 under the Dutch, who had observed its cultivation in the Philippines for cordage since the XIX century, followed up by plantings in Central America sponsored by the US Department of Agriculture. Commercial planting began in 1930 in British North Borneo; with the commencement of World War II, the supply from the Philippines was eliminated by the Japanese. Other common names for Abaca or Manila Hemp include 'Cebu Hemp' and 'Davao Hemp'. Abaca is a bananalike plant native to the Philippines and having broad leaves with long stalks. Abaca:- The Plant:- Also called Manila Hemp, Abaca is extracted from the leaf sheath around the trunk of the Abaca plant (Musa Textilis), a close relative of the Banana, native to the Philippines and widely distributed in the humid tropics. Harvesting Abaca is laborious. Each stalk must be cut into strips which are scraped to remove the pulp. The fibers are then washed and dried. The Fiber:- Abaca is a leaf fiber, composed of long slim cells that form part of the leaf's supporting structure. Lignin content is a high 15%. Abaca is prized for its great mechanical strength, buoyancy, resistance to saltwater damage, and long fiber length – up to 3 meters. The best grades of Abaca are fine, lustrous, light beige in colour and very strong. Abaca:- Once a favoured source of rope for ship's rigging, Abaca shows promise as an energy-saving replacement for glass fibers in automobiles. Uses Of Abaca:- During the XIX century Abaca was widely used for ships' rigging, and pulped to make sturdy manila envelopes. Today, it is still used to make ropes, twines, fishing lines and nets, as well as coarse cloth for sacking. There is also a flourishing niche market for Abaca clothing, curtains, screens and furnishings. Paper made from Abaca pulp is used in stencil papers, cigarette filter papers, tea-bags and sausage skins, and also in currency paper (Japan's Yen banknotes contain up to 30% Abaca).

Mercedes Benz has used a mixture of polypropylene thermoplastic and Abaca yarn in automobile body parts. Production of Abaca fiber uses an estimated 60% less energy than production of glassfiber. Producers:- The world's leading Abaca producer is the Philippines, where the plant is cultivated on 130 000 ha by some 90 000 small farmers. While the crop is also cultivated in other Southeast Asian countries, the Philippines' closest rival is Ecuador, where Abaca is grown on large estates and production is increasingly mechanized. Production And Trade:- In 2007, the Philippines produced about 60 000 tons of Abaca fiber, while Ecuador produced 10 000 tons. World production is valued at around USD30 million a year. Almost all Abaca produced is exported, mainly to Europe, Japan and the USA. Exports from the Philippines are increasingly in the form of pulp rather than raw fiber. Abaca is a Philippine plant having leafstalks that yield Manila hemp used for rope and paper etc. / Виды (Species). Абака или Текстильный Банан – многолетнее травянистое растение рода банан. Родина – Филиппинские Острова. Культивируется в тропиках.

(2) Abaca is one of the strongest of the hard fibers, commercially known as Manila Hemp. Abaca is obtained from the leafstalks of a member of the banana family. The plant resembles the fruiting banana, but is a bit shorter in stature, bears small inedible fruits, and has leaves that stand more erect than those of the banana, and that are slightly narrower, more pointed, and 5–7 ft (1.5–2 m) long. The plant was domesticated long ago in the southern Philippines. Abaca prefers a warm climate with year-round rainfall, high humidity, and absence of strong winds. Soils must always be moist but the plant does not tolerate waterlogging. Abaca grows best on alluvial soils in the southern Philippines and northern Borneo below 1 500 ft (450 m) elevation. The plant is best propagated by rootstalk suckers. There are about 75 varieties grown in the Philippines, grouped into seven categories, each of which varies slightly in height, length, and quality and yield of fiber. The fiber ranges 6–14 ft (1.8–4.2 m) in strand length, is lustrous, and varies from white to dull yellow. As one of the longest and strongest plant fibers, resistant to fresh and salt water, abaca is favored for marine hawsers and other high-strength ropes. Abaca is also used in sackings, mattings, strong papers, and handicraft art goods. Abaca is affected by several diseases, of which the chief are bunchy top, mosaic, and wilt. Bunchy top is caused by a virus spread by the banana aphid (Pentalonia nigronervosa). Mosaic is also caused by a virus spread by aphids (chiefly Rhopalosiphum Nymphaeae and Aphis Gossypii). Abaca wilt is caused by a soil or water-borne fungus, chiefly attacking plant roots. Abaca is a hemp like fiber used for cordage grown in the Philippine Islands. Abaca is a naturally occurring fiber found in the stem of the abaca plant. A member of the Banana family, Musa Textilis. The fiber is also called Manila Hemp, and is used extensively in the manufacture of marine cordage, abrasive backing papers, tea bags, and other products requiring high tensile strength. / Мозаичность или Крапчатость или Пёстрая Гниль (Mosaic). Банановая Тля (Banana Aphid). Хлопковая Тля (Aphis Gossypii). Абака является тем же самым, что Манильская Пенька. Абака – волокно, получаемое из влагалищ листьев тропического растения Абака. Из этого волокна изготовляют морские канаты, верёвки, рыболовные сети и прочее.

ABAFT = В КОРМОВОЙ ЧАСТИ – Abaft is a point beyond the midpoint of a ship's length, towards the rear or stern. / Точка за срединой судна, по направлению к задней части или корме.

ABANDON = АБАНДОН (или ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ) – (1) Abandon:- to withdraw from a premium deal by paying a penalty or premium agreed upon in advance. / Под Абандоном, от Французского слова Abandon, означающее Оставление или Отказ (от чего-то) или Уход (от ...), понимается выход из сделки с премией посредством оплаты предварительно согласованного штрафа или премии.

(2) Abandon:- in option trading, to elect not to exercise or offset a long option position. / В торговле опционами, принятие решения не исполнять опцион или не зачитывать ранее открытую позицию покупки опциона.

(3) Abandon is a proceeding wherein a shipper/consignee seeks authority to abandon all or parts of their cargo.

(4) Abandon:- in insurance, unreasonable failure to continue activities necessary to produce agricultural commodities or allowable income, performing activities so insignificant as to provide no benefit to the agricultural commodities produced on the farm, or failure to harvest or market in a timely manner. A relinquishing of ownership of lost or damaged property by the insured to the insurer so that a total loss may be claimed. Abandonment is prohibited in most other types of property insurance. / Под Абандоном в морском страховании отказ страхователя от своих прав на застрахованное имущество (судно, груз) в пользу страховщика с целью получения от него полной страховой суммы. Под Абандоном, от Французского слова Abandon, означающее Отказ, понимается отказ лица, застраховавшего имущество (страхователя), от своих прав на это имущество и передача этих прав страховщику с целью получения от него полной страховой суммы. Как правило, страхователь-владелец прибегает к абандону в случаях пропажи или гибели своего имущества или его повреждения в такой степени, что восстановление представляется нецелесообразным. Применяется в морских перевозках страхователем судна либо товара.

ABANDONED BABY = БРОШЕННЫЙ МЛАДЕНЕЦ (или ОТКАЗНОЕ ДИТЯ) – In visual analysis, Abandoned Baby is a rare reversal pattern characterized by a gap followed by a Doji, which is then followed by another gap in the opposite direction. The shadows on the Doji must completely gap below or above the shadows of the first and third day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, редкая модель разворота, характеризуемая отрывом, следующим перед появлением Додзи (Doji), за которым следует ещё один отрыв, но в противоположном направлении. И верхняя и нижняя тени, то есть максимум и минимум этого Додзи должны находиться в полном отрыве от предыдущего и последующего минимумов.

ABANDONMENT = ОТКАЗ – (1) Abandonment:- to make a decision that allows an option to expire unexercised. / Принятие решения, которое позволит опциону быть неисполненным при прекращении признания опциона.

(2) Abandonment is the cession by the insured to the insurer of the remains of his property, and rights relating to it, when a constructive total loss is claimed. To hand over all rights, title or possession of property voluntarily on an asset. The voluntary relinquishment of rights of ownership or another form of interest (an easement) by failure to use the property over an extended period of time. abstract of title A summary of the public records relating to the title to a particular piece of land. An attorney or title insurance company reviews an abstract of title to determine whether there are any title defects which must be cleared before a buyer can purchase clear, marketable, and insurable title. Giving up the proprietary rights in insured property to the underwriter in exchange for payment of a constructive total loss. Abandonment is a term that applies to property and signifies both a relinquishing of it and the letting go of all legal rights to it, as well, with the intent to claim a total loss. Abandonment of property to an insurance company is something insureds are expressly prohibited from doing in most property polices. / до того как покупатель сможет закупить . Отказ страхователя (лица, застраховавшего имущество) от своих прав собственности на имущество и передача этих прав страховщику (страховой компании) с целью получения от него полной страховой суммы. Как правило, страхователь использует такой отказ в случае пропажи или гибели своего имущества или его повреждения в такой степени, что его восстановление представляется нецелесообразным. О своём решении страхователь должен направить страховщику Уведомление об Отказе (Notice of Abandonment). Абандон:- заявление страхователя страховщику на отказ от своих прав на застрахованное имущество. Заявление должно быть сделано в течение 6 месяцев с момента возникновения оснований; оно может быть односторонним и не нуждается в подтверждении страховщика. В силу абандона к страховщику переходят все права на застрахованное

имущество. Если абандон принят страховщиком, и страховая сумма выплачена им, а объект страхования в конечном итоге окажется непогибшим, то страхователь должен возвратить страховщику выплаченную им сумму и вступить в права владения таким имуществом.

(3) The term Abandonment has a multitude of uses, legal and extra-legal. Abandonment, in law, is the relinquishment or renunciation of an interest, claim, privilege, possession, or right, especially with the intent of never again resuming or reasserting it. Such intentional action may take the form of a discontinuance or a waiver. This broad meaning has a number of applications in different branches of law. In common law jurisdictions, both common law abandonment and statutory abandonment of property may be recognized. Common law abandonment may be generally defined as 'the relinquishment of a right (in property) by the owner thereof without any regard to future possession by himself or any other person, and with the intention to foresake or desert the right ...' or as 'the voluntary relinquishment of a thing by its owner with the intention of terminating his ownership, and without (the intention of) vesting ownership in any other person; the giving up of a thing absolutely, without reference to any particular person or purpose...'. By contrast, an example of statutory abandonment (albeit in a common law jurisdiction) is the abandonment by a bankruptcy trustee under 11 USC § 554. In Scots law, failure to assert a legal right in a way that implies abandonment of that property is called Taciturnity. / Добровольная уступка титула собственности, всех прав или претензий на собственность, которые законно принадлежат её владельцу. Например, отказанной собственностью могут быть акции, облигации или средства взаимных инвестиционных фондов, содержащиеся на брокерских счетах фирмы, которая в течение нескольких лет не может определить законного владельца этого имущества. Если от собственности отказались в установленном порядке, то она может перейти штату по законам о выморочном имуществе (the laws of escheat). Помимо финансовых активов, объектами отказа могут быть и другие виды собственности, например патенты, изобретения, права аренды, товарные знаки, контрактные и авторские права.

(4) Abandonment:- a patent application becomes abandoned for failure to file a complete and proper reply as the condition of the application may require within the time period provided under 37 CFR § 1.134 and § 1.136 unless an Office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action indicates otherwise. Abandonment may be either of the invention or of an application. An abandoned application, in accordance with 37 CFR §§ 1.135 and 1.138, is one which is removed from the Office docket of pending applications.

(5) Abandonment:- a trademark application that has been declared abandoned is 'dead' and no longer pending. Abandonment occurs under several circumstances. The most common reason is when the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) does not receive a response to an Office Action letter from an applicant within 6 months from the date the Office action letter was mailed. Another instance is when the USPTO does not receive a Statement of Use (or request for an extension of time to file a statement of use) from an applicant within 6 months from the issuance of a Notice of Allowance). Applications abandoned for failure to respond to an Office Action or a Notice of Allowance can be revived or reinstated in certain circumstances.

ABANDONMENT CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОТКАЗЕ – Abandonment Clause:- if salvaging or rehabilitating a ship or cargo following a marine loss costs more than the goods are worth, the loss is said to be constructively total. Under such conditions, the ocean marine policy permits the insured to abandon the damaged ship or cargo to the insurer and make a claim for the entire value. In this case, the salvage belongs to the insurer, who may dispose of it in any way. Abandonment is not permitted in other forms of property insurance.

ABATEMENT = УБАВКА (или УБАВЛЕНИЕ, или УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ) – (1) Abatement, or Rebate, in the United Kingdom (1850's), is the name sometimes given to a discount allowed for prompt payment; it is also sometimes used to express the deduction that is occasionally made at the custom-house from the duties chargeable upon such goods as are damaged, and for loss in warehouses. This allowance is regulated by the act 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 52 § 32. No abatement is made from the duties charged on coffee, currants, figs, guinea-grains, lemons, opium, oranges, raisins, pepper, tobacco, and wine. See also Rebate.

(2) Abatement is a discount allowed for damage or overcharge in the payment of a bill. / Под Убавкой или Убавлением понимается дисконт, предоставляемый за нарушение или повышенный сбор при оплате векселя.

(3) Abatement in pleading, a legal defense to civil and criminal actions based purely on procedural and technical issues involving the death of parties.

(4) Abatement:- in general, is the reduction or lessening. In law, it is the termination or suspension of a lawsuit. For example, an abatement of taxes is a tax decrease or rebate.

ABAXIAL = АБАКСИАЛЬНОЕ – Abaxial:- facing away from the main axis, e.g., lower surface of a leaf. / Приставка Аб (Ab) в переводе с Латинского языка означает От. Абаксиальный – расположенный лицом от основной оси, например, нижняя поверхность листа. Абаксиальный:- (i) направленный от оси; или (ii) расположенный на верхней поверхности (листа).

ABC = ACTIVITY BASED COSTING

ABC ACCOUNTING = ACTIVITY BASED COST ACCOUNTING

ABC ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ЭЙ.БИ.СИ. – ABC Analysis is a classification of items in an inventory according to importance defined in terms of criteria such as sales volume and purchase volume. / Классификация строк баланса в статье баланса 'материально-производственные запасы' (inventory) в соответствии с определяемой степенью важности исходя из таких критериев, как объём продаж и объём закупок.

ABC CLASSIFICATION = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ЭЙ.БИ.СИ. – ABC Classification is a strategy for classifying inventory or parts within a warehouse or system. Typically fastest movers are categorized as A items, though classification can be based on other factors as well such as margin.

ABC CORRECTION = КОРРЕКЦИЯ ЭЙ.БИ.СИ. (или ТИПИЧНАЯ КОРРЕКЦИЯ) – In visual analysis, a move counter to the prevailing trend that unfolds in a three wave move such as up-down-up, or down-up-down. A-B-C is a term borrowed from Elliot Wave terminology that denotes a three-wave corrective pattern that is often found in the middle of a trend. Waves A, B and C are often of the same magnitude in both price and time, and the pattern tends to have the appearance of a zigzag. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков движение, противодействующее основной тенденции, которое выражается на графике в виде трёхволнового движения, например вверх-вниз-вверх или вниз-вверх-вниз.

AB–DLO = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGROBIOLOGY AND SOIL FERTILITY

ABI = AUTOMATED BROKER INTERFACE

AB INITIO = АБ ИНИТИО (или С НАЧАЛА) – Ab Initio:- Latin for From the Beginning. / В переводе с Латинского языка – С Начала.

ABIOTIC = АБИОТИЧЕСКОЕ (или НЕЖИВОЕ, или НЕЖИЗНЕННОЕ) – Abiotic:- of non-living environmental factors (precipitation, temperature, wind) that affect living members of an ecosystem. / Абиотическое (от Греческих А, означающая отрицательную приставку, и Biōtikós, означающее Живой или Жизненный):- о неживых факторах внешней неорганической среды (выпадение осадков, температура, ветер), которые оказывают воздействие на живущих участников экосистемы.

ABLA = AMERICAN BUSINESS LAW ASSOCIATION

ABLE–BODIED SEAMAN = МАТРОС С ХОРОШЕЙ МОРСКОЙ ВЫУЧКОЙ (или ГОДНЫЙ МАТРОС, или МАТРОС 1–ГО КЛАССА) – Able-Bodied (AB) Seamen (deck department (unlicensed)):- stands watch, during which he steers the vessel, stands lookout, assist the mate on watch and makes rounds of the ship to insure that all is in order. Also ties up and unties the vessel to and from the dock and maintains the equipment on deck. Able-Bodied Seaman (AB):- in legal terms, a 'seaman' contributes to the mission of a vessel toward which s/he has an employment relationship. A member of the deck crew who is able to perform all the duties of an experienced seaman; certificated by examination; must have three years sea service. Also known as AB, or Able Seaman. / Член палубной команды, который в состоянии выполнять все обязанности опытного матроса; сертифицируется посредством сдачи экзаменов; ходивший по морям не менее трёх лет. Известен также как Умелый Матрос (Able Seaman) или Эй.Би. (AB).

ABM = ACITVITY BASED MANAGEMENT

ABNJ = AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION

ABNORMAL CRIMP = НЕНОРМАЛЬНАЯ ГОФРИРОВКА – Abnormal Crimp:- a relative term for crimp that is either too low or too high in frequency and/or amplitude or that has been put into the fiber with improper angular characteristics.

ABNORMAL GROWTH = НЕНОРМАЛЬНЫЙ РОСТ – Abnormal Growth is a growth that deviates from the normal type or form due to various environmental factors such as disease, pests, soil condition, humidity, temperature, etc.

ABO = ACCUMULATED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

ABOARD = НА БОРТУ – A term Aboard:- referring to cargo being put, or laden, onto a means of conveyance. / Термин На Борту относится к грузу, размещённому или погруженному на транпортное средство.

ABORTIVE = АБОРТИВНОЕ (или НЕДОРАЗВИТОЕ) – Abortive:- development arrested while incomplete or imperfect. / задержанный в развитии .

ABOVE DECK = НА ПАЛУБЕ – Above Deck:- on the deck. / На палубе.

ABOVE PAR = ВЫШЕ НОМИНАЛА – Above Par:- a share that has a market value above its nominal value. / Акция, которая имеет рыночную стоимость выше своей номинальной стоимости.

ABOVE THE LINE = СВЕРХ ЛИМИТА (или ВЫШЕ ЧЕРТЫ) – (1) Above The Line:- transactions in the production, current and capital accounts which are above the Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (financial surplus or deficit) line in the presentation used in the economic accounts. The financial transactions account is below the line in this presentation. Above The Line:- in accounting, denotes revenue and expense items that enter fully and directly into the calculation of periodic net income, in contrast to below the line items that affect capital accounts directly and net income only indirectly. / Транзакции в производстве, .

(2) Above The Line:- for the individual, is a term derived from a solid bold line on Form 1040 and 1040A above the line for adjusted gross income. Items above the line prior to coming to adjusted gross income, for example, can include:- IRA contributions, half of the self-employment tax, self-employed health insurance deduction, Keogh retirement plan and self-employed SEP deduction, penalty on early withdrawal of savings, and alimony paid. A taxpayer can take deductions above the line and still claim the standard deduction.

ABOVE THE MARKET = ВЫШЕ РЫНКА – Above The Market:- a limit order to buy or sell a security for a specified price that is higher than the current market price. If the market does not reach the specified price, the order will go unfilled. / В биржевой торговле распоряжение с ограничением на покупку или продажу ценной бумаги по указываемой цене, которая выше текущей рыночной цены. Если рынок не достигнет указываемой цены, то распоряжение не будет исполнено.

ABRADED YARN = ОБОДРАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ИСТЁРТАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ВОРСОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПОТЁРТАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Abraded Yarn:- a filament yarn in which filaments have been cut or broken to create hairiness (fibrillation) to simulate the surface character of spun yarns. Abraded yarns are usually plied or twisted with other yarns before use. See also Hispiduluous. Abraded Yarn is a two-ply combination yarn. One is an abraded ply, the other is filament viscose rayon. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

ABRASION = АБРАЗИЯ (или ИСТИРАНИЕ) – (1) Abrasion:- a general wearing away of a surface by constant scratching, usually due to the presence of foreign matter such as dirt, grit, or metallic particles in the lubricant. It may also cause a break down of the material (such as the tooth surfaces of gears). Lack of proper lubrication may result in abrasion. / материала (такого как поверхности зубьев передач). Под Абразией, от Латинского слова Abrasio, означающее Сбривание или Соскабливание, понимается процесс разрушения волнами или прибоем берегов морей, озёр и водохранилищ. Абразия, разрушение волнами и прибоем берегов морей, озёр и крупных водохранилищ. Интенсивность абразии зависит от степени волнового воздействия, то есть от бурности водоёма. Важнейшим условием, предопределяющим абразионное развитие берега, является относительно крутой угол исходного откоса (больше 0.01) прибрежной части дна моря или озера. Абразия создаёт на берегах абразионную террасу, или бенч, и абразионный уступ, или клиф. Образующиеся при этом в результате разрушения горных пород песок, гравий, галька могут вовлекаться в процессы перемещения наносов и служить материалом для образования береговых аккумулятивных форм. Часть материала сносится волнами и течениями к подножию абразионного подводного склона, образуя здесь прислонённую аккумулятивную террасу. По мере расширения абразионной террасы абразия постепенно затухает (так как расширяется полоса мелководья, на преодоление которой расходуется энергия волн) и при поступлении наносов может смениться аккумуляцией. На склонах искусственных водохранилищ, уклоны которых в прошлом формировались иными, не абразионными факторами, темп абразии особенно высок – до десятка метров в год.

(2) Abrasion is the physical destruction of fibers, yarns, and fabrics, resulting from the rubbing of a textile surface over another surface. Textile materials can be unserviceable because of several different factors and one of the most important causes is abrasion. Abrasion occurs during wearing, using, cleaning or washing process and this may distort the fabric, cause fibers or yarns to be pulled out or remove fiber ends from the surface. Abrasion ultimately results in the loss of performance characteristics, such as strength, but it also affects the appearance of the fabric. Most Abrasion Tests depend on applying energy to the fabrics and measuring their response to it.

The manner of transferring the energy from machine to the fabric is different for different machines, but the basic principles are the same. There are three types of abrasion in terms of occurrence:- flat, edge and flex abrasion. Therefore different abrasion test methods have been described by the abrasion type, the test head movement or testing device setup. The differences among the procedures include the type of equipment, abradant (the material that rubs against the specimen), material used (including woven, nonwoven, and knit apparel fabrics, household fabrics, industrial fabrics, and floor coverings) and assessment method. In all of the test methods, the tested specimen is rubbed in a particular manner against an abradant which may be a fabric, or a emery sheet for either a certain amount of time for a certain number of strokes or cycles. Abrasion is a serious problem for home textiles like as carpets and upholstery fabrics, socks and technical textiles as well. Yarn abrasion is another important subject that should be considered during processing. Flat Abrasion occurs when flat objects is rubbed to a flat material. Flat resistance tends to be good for most materials because the force of rubbing is distributed over a wide area. However for many products flat abrasion resistance is assumed to occur when the curve is gradual or the bend is shallow such as what occurs in a shirt or jacket as it bends across the back of the wearer or on the seat of an upholstered chair. Martindale Tester, Taber Abraser, Uniform Abrasion Tester are the instruments working on the flat abrasion mechanism. In Martindale abrasion resistance tester, circular specimens are abraded under known pressure against a standard fabric. Abrasion resistance is measured by subjecting the specimen to rubbing motion in the form of a geometric figure, denoted Lissojous motion, that is, a straight line, which becomes a gradually widening elipse, until it forms another straight line in the opposite direction and traces the same figure again under known conditions of pressure and abrasive action (ASTM D 4966). The advantage of the Martindale abrasion test is that the fabric sample gets abrasion in all directions. Stress develops along the fiber from the force acting transverse to the fiber axis as a result of surface friction; the magnitude of surface friction developed is directly related to the harshness of standard worsted fabric abradant. Specimens are circular of either 38 mm or 140 mm in diameter. Normally the abradant is silicon carbide paper or woven worsted wool of which the specifications are given in Table 2, mounted over felt. Polyurethane foam disk is placed under the specimen for fabric having a mass/unit area less than 500 g/m^2. The small test specimen is sitting on the large abradant and then cycled backwards and forwards. If assessment of appearance change needs to be carried out, then larger test pieces (140 mm in diameter) are required. The roles are reversed and the abradant is placed in the holder with the specimen as the base platform. A force of either 9 (for apparel fabrics) or 12 kPa (for upholstery and technical fabrics) is applied to the top of the specimen to hold it against the abradant. The standard abradant should be replaced at the start of each test and after 50 000 cycles if the test is to be continued beyond this number. The rotary latform double head method (Taber abrader) can be used for most fabrics. The specimen is abraded using rotary rubbing action under controlled conditions of pressure and abrasive action, and subjected to multidirectional abrasion using a rotary rubbing action. Abrasive heads of rubber based compound simulate mild and harsh abrasion. The test specimen, mounted on a turntable platform, turns on a vertical axis, against the sliding rotation of two abrading wheels. The fabric is subjected to the wear action by two abrasive wheels pressing onto a rotating sample. The wheels are arranged at diametrically opposite sides of the sample so that they are rotated in the opposite direction by the rotation of the sample. One abrading wheel rubs the specimen outward toward the periphery and the other, inward toward the center. The resulting abrasion marks form a pattern of crossed arcs over an area of approximately 30 cm^2. Load adjustment for varying the load of the abrader wheels on the specimen is possible (ASTM D 3884). In ASTM D 4158, the uniform abrasion testing machine is used. In the apparatus, a specimen is mounted in a holder and abraded uniformly in all directions in the plane and about every point of the surface of the specimen. The Uniform Abrasion Tester, consists of the abradant mounted at the lower end of a shaft, weights placed on the upper end of the shaft to produce constant pressure between abradant and specimen throughout the test, lever and cam for raising and lowering the abradant, shaft, and weights. Essentially, the surface of the abradant lies in a plane parallel to the surface supporting the specimen and presses upon the specimen. The abradant and specimen rotate in the same direction at very nearly but not quite the same angular velocity (250 rpm) on noncoaxial axes which are parallel to within 0.002 5 mm (0.000 1 in). The small difference in speed is to permit each part of the specimen to come in contact with a different part of the abradant at each rotation. Each rotation is equivalent to one cycle (ASTM D 4158). Flex Abrasion is the most common abrasion type to which a textile product is subjected. In flex abrasion the material is bent or flexed during rubbing. Flex abrasion occurs in apparel, furnishings and industrial products. Very little of the surface of most products is completely flat during usage, therefore flex abrasion tests may reflect the usage conditions more. Oscillatory cylinder, inflated diaphgram abrasion tester, flex abrasion testing machine are the instruments working on flex abrasion mechanism. In ASTM D 4157 oscillatory cylinder method, abrasion resistance is measured by subjecting the specimen to unidirectional rubbing action under known condition of pressure, tension, and abrasive action. During the test fabric is pulled tight in a frame and held stationary. Oscillating Cylinder Section, equipped with edge clamps to permit mounting of a sheet of abrasive material over its surface, capable of oscillating through an arc. Individual test specimens cut from the warp and weft directions are then rubbed back and forth using an ACT approved #10 cotton duck fabric as the abradant. The procedure often is used for upholstery, leather and other materials (ASTM D 4157). In inflated diaphgram method, a specimen is abraded by rubbing either unidirectionally or multidirectionally against an abradant having specified surface characteristics. A specimen is held in a fixed position and supported by an inflated rubber diaphragm which is held under constant pressure. The abradant is mounted upon a plate, which is rigidly supported by a double-lever assembly to provide for free movement in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the reciprocating specimen clamp. The abradant plate assembly should be well balanced to maintain a vertical pressure equivalent to a mass of 0 to 2.2 kg (0 to 5 lb) by means of dead weights (ASTM D 3886). In ASTM D 3885, abrasion resistance is measured by subjecting the specimen to unidirectional reciprocal folding and rubbing over a specific bar under specified conditions of pressure, tension, and abrasive action by Flex Abrasion Testing Machine. This test method is useful for pretreating material for subsequent testing for strength or barrier performance. The pressure and tension used is varied, depending on the mass and nature of the material and the end-use application. Testing machine consist of Balanced Head and Flex Block Assembly that has two parallel, smooth plates. The balanced head is rigidly supported by a double lever assembly to provide free movement in a direction perpendicular to the plate of the flex block. A positioning device is provided to position the flexing bar and yoke assembly while loading the specimen such that the edge of the flexing bar is parallel to the fold of the specimen during the test (ASTM D 3885). In Edge Abrasion the material is folded back on itself while it is being abraded. In products, pleats, folds, cording, cuffs, collars, hems, pocket flaps are most subject to edge abrasion. Most products show damage along edges before damage elsewhere in the product becomes apparent because the force is concentrated on a small portion of the material. So the edge abrasion is a harsh measure of fabric's resistance to wear. The accelerator abrasion tester has an action that is quite different from most other abrasion testers. In the test a free fabric specimen is driven by a rotor inside a circular chamber lined with an abrasive cloth. The specimen suffers abrasion by rubbing against itself as well as the liner. In AATCC 93 method, each specimen is subjected to flexing, rubbing, shock, compression and other mechanical forces while the specimen is tumbling. Abrasion is produced thorough the specimen by rubbing of yarn against yarn, fiber against fiber, surface again surface and surface against abradant (AATCC 93). Abrasion is the wearing away of fiber by rubbing away. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). протирание или притирка (rubbing) волокна . от Латинского слова Abrasio, означающее Соскабливание, понимается . Под Износом понимается изменение размеров, формы, массы или состояния поверхности изделия вследствие разрушения (изнашивания) поверхностного слоя изделия при трении. Износ изделий – деталей машин, элементов строительных

конструкций, частей одежды и другого – зависит от условий трения и свойств материала изделия. Различают абразивный, кавитационный, контактно-усталостный и другие виды износа. Износ приводит к снижению качества изделий и их ценности.

(3) Abrasion (Fabric Shielding Gaskets (FSG)):- any type of abrasion from roll or any parts of machine. Finishing defect. Abrasion:- rubbing, scraping off or scuffing of the surface of a fabric. Some permanent press finishes lessen abrasion resistance. Draperies that are frequently in use should be made of abrasion resistant fabrics. / Порок или Дефект заключительной отделки. трение или натирание или ссучивание (rubbing), скобление или соскрябывание (scraping off) или трепание (scuffing).

ABRASION MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ИСТИРАНИЯ (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ АБРАЗИИ) – Abrasion Mark:- a place in the fabric where the surface has been damaged due to friction or abnormally weakened by any operation through which it has been passed. Abrasion Mark:- an area where a fabric has been damaged by friction. Synonym:- Chafe Mark. Abrasion Mark; chafe mark:- an area of localized wear characterized by excessive surface hairiness or denuded fiber. Note:- this defect is often caused by chafing or oblique impact with a hard or rough surface. / Под Истёртым Местом понимается местный порок в виде разворсованного или разрушенного места. Следы Истирания; Истёртое Место (abrasion mark; chafe mark):- порок ткани в виде разворсованного или разрушенного места. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается потёртостью или воздействием твёрдой или грубой поверхности.

ABRASION RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ ИСТИРАНИЮ (или ИЗНОСОСТОЙКОСТЬ, или ИЗНОСОУСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ, или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ ИЗНОСУ) – Abrasion Resistance is the degree by which a fabric is able to withstand loss of appearance through surface wear, rubbing, chafing, and other frictional actions. Abrasion Resistance is the ability of a fiber or fabric to withstand surface wear and rubbing. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Под Износостойкостью или Износоустойчивостью понимается сопротивление материалов, деталей машин и других трущихся изделий изнашиванию. Износостойкость оценивается при эксплуатации или во время испытаний на стенде по длительности работы материалов или изделий до заранее заданного или предельного значения износа. Оценивается также по убыли массы детали за время её работы. Увеличению износостойкости изделий способствуют их конструктивное усовершенствование (компенсация износа, его равномерное распределение по поверхности и так далее), создание условий снижающих трение деталей (применение смазки, улучшение свойств смазочных материалов, защита от абразивного воздействия и тому подобное).

ABRASIVE WEAR = АБРАЗИВНЫЙ ИЗНОС – Abrasive Wear (or Cutting Wear):- comes about when hard surface asperities or hard particles that have embedded themselves into a soft surface and plough grooves into the opposing harder surface, e.g., a journal. See also Wear. / Под Абразивным Износом понимается механический износ материала в результате режущего или царапающего действия твёрдых тел или твёрдых частиц. Под Износом понимается изменение размеров, формы, массы или состояния поверхности изделия вследствие разрушения (изнашивания) поверхностного слоя изделия при трении. Износ изделий – деталей машин, элементов строительных конструкций, частей одежды и другого – зависит от условий трения и свойств материала изделия. Различают абразивный, кавитационный, контактно-усталостный и другие виды износа. Износ приводит к снижению качества изделий и их ценности.

ABS = ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE

ABS = ACTIVE BARRIER SYSTEM

ABS = AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING

ABS = ANTILOCK BRAKING SYSTEM

ABS = ASSET–BACKED SECURITIES

ABS = AUTOMATED BOND SYSTEM

ABS = AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNAL

ABSCISE = ОТДЕЛЯТЬ (или АМПУТИРОВАТЬ, или ОТРЕЗАТЬ, или ОТСЕКАТЬ) – Abscise:- to cut off. Hence abscission, the normal separation of a leaf, fruit, or flower from a plant. / опадение или сбрасывание (abscission) листьев. Под Абсциссой, от Латинского слова Abscissa, означающее Отрезанная, понимается .

ABSCISIC ACID = АБСЦИЗОВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Abscisic Acid is a plant hormone that induces abscission of leaves, dormancy and other adaptations to poor growing conditions. / Под Абсцизовой Кислотой понимается гормон растений, регулирующий процессы увядания, опадения листьев, покоя. Тормозит рост растений. По химической природе изопреноид.

ABSCISSION = АБСЦИССИЯ (или XX) – Abscission:- xxxxx. See also Boll Shedding, Shed, and Shed Square.

ABSCISSION LAYER = АБСЦИССИОННЫЙ СЛОЙ – Abscission Layer (syn. Point of Disarticulation, and Point of Spikelet Separation) is a layer of cells related to the separation of a plant part, such as a leaf or fruit, from the plant. Structural changes (dissolution) in the abscission layer precede separation. In Rice, the thickness of the abscission layer between the spikelet and the pedicel is reported to be associated with the ease of shedding in certain varieties.

ABSCISSION ZONE = ЗОНА АБСЦИССИИ (или XX) – Abscission Zone is an area at the base of a leaf petiole or peduncle of a square or boll where the structure separates from the mother plant during abscission. The abscission zone, site or layer consists of a transverse layer of specialized cells in which the cell walls loosen and the cells expand to initiate the abscission process.

ABSOLUTE ADVANTAGE = АБСОЛЮТНОЕ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО (или БЕЗУСЛОВНОЕ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО) – Absolute Advantage is the ability of an economic actor (an individual, a household or a firm) to produce some particular good or service with a smaller total input of economic resources (labor, capital, land, etc) per unit of output than other economic actors. In analyzing the theory of trade and economic specialization, it is important to distinguish absolute from comparative advantage, since it is comparative advantage that determines the potential welfare gains from specialization and trade, and not absolute advantage. A person, company or country has an absolute advantage if its output per unit of input of all goods and services produced is higher than that of another person, company or country. / Лицо, компания или страна имеет абсолютное или безусловное преимущество, если выработка (или выход) его(её) продукции на единицу всех вошедших израсходованных товаров и услуг выше, чем у других лиц, компаний или стран.

ABSOLUTE BREADTH INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО АБСОЛЮТНОМУ РАСХОЖДЕНИЮ – Developed by Norman Fosback, the Absolute Breadth Index (ABI) is equal to the absolute value of the difference between the advancing issues and the declining issues. It shows how much activity and volatility is taking place on the New York Stock Exchange while totally ignoring the price direction. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

ABSOLUTE DATA = АБСОЛЮТНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ – Absolute Data:- color measurement data presented without comparison of the sample to a standard or calculated color difference.

ABSOLUTE FILTRATION RATING = АБСОЛЮТНЫЙ РЭЙТИНЬГ ФИЛЬТРАЦИИ – Absolute Filtration Rating:- the diameter of the largest hard spherical particle that will pass through a filter under specified test conditions. This is an indication of the largest opening in the filter elements. See also Filtration, and Nominal Filtration Rating. An Absolute Filtration Rating can only be applied to a filter that the end user can actually determine the size of the largest pore. Such a filter can be integrity tested using a nondestructive test method and the data can be used to determine the actual size of the largest pore. Absolute ratings can only be applied to membrane filters due to the requirement of a definable pore. If a filter manufacturer applies an absolute rating to a filter, they should be able to provide the user with a non-destructive test protocol that will allow the user to verify the absolute rating.

ABSOLUTE PLATING EFFICIENCY = АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ТОЧНОГО ВЫСЕВА – Absolute Plating Efficiency:- the number of individual cells that give rise to colonies relative to the number of cells plated; expressed in percentage.

ABSOLUTE PRESSURE = АБСОЛЮТНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Absolute Pressure is the sum of atmospheric and gage pressure. / Под Абсолютным Давлением понимается сумма атмосферного и манометрического давления.

ABSOLUTE PRICE OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР АБСОЛЮТНОЙ ЦЕНЫ – In technical analysis, Absolute Price Oscillator (APO) is an indicator based on the difference between two exponential moving averages, and is expressed in absolute terms. The Absolute Price Oscillator is calculated by subtracting the longer Exponential Moving Average (EMA) from the shorter EMA. Also known as the MACD Indicator. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Известен также как Индикатор МЭКДИ (MACD Indicator).

ABSOLUTE RETURN FUNDS = ФОНДЫ БЕЗУСЛОВНОЙ ОТДАЧИ – Absolute Return Funds (including Hedge Funds) aim to deliver returns in both rising and falling markets. The investment techniques adopted may be different to methods employed by traditional fund managers as the funds have greater scope to use derivatives, short positions, and exotic securities.

ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY = АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ – Absolute Viscosity is a term used interchangeably with viscosity to distinguish it from either Kinematic Viscosity or Commercial Viscosity. Absolute viscosity is the ratio of shear stress to shear rate. It is a fluid's internal resistance to flow. The common unit of absolute viscosity is the Poise. Absolute viscosity divided by fluid density equals kinematic viscosity. It is occasionally referred to as Dynamic Viscosity. Absolute viscosity and kinematic viscosity are expressed in fundamental units. Commercial viscosity such as Saybolt viscosity is expressed in arbitrary units of time, usually seconds. See also Dynamic Viscosity, and Viscosity. / Абсолютная Вязкость – термин, который взаимозаменяемо используется с вязкостью, чтобы отличать её от Кинематической Вязкости или Коммерческой Вязкости. Абсолютная вязкость представляет собой отношение напряжения сдвига (shear stress) к ставке сдвига (shear rate). Это внутреннее сопротивление жидкости потоку. Единицей измерения абсолютной вязкости является внесистемная величина измерения Пуаз (П) (Poise (P)) и её производная – сантиПуаз (сП). Абсолютная вязкость, поделённая на плотность жидкости (fluid density), составляет Кинематическую Вязкость (Kinematic Viscosity). Изредка её называют Динамической Вязкостью (Dynamic Viscosity). Абсолютная вязкость и кинематическая вязкость выражаются в основных единицах (fundamental units). Коммерческая Вязкость, такая как Вязкость по Сэйболту (Saybolt Viscosity) выражается в произвольных единицах (arbitrary units) времени, обычно в универсальных секундах Сэйболта. Смотрите также Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity), и Вязкость (Viscosity). Динамическая Вязкость, то же, что и Вязкость. Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Пауз (П), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ.

ABSORB = АБСОРБИРОВАТЬ (или ПОГЛОЩАТЬ, или ВПИТЫВАТЬ) – Absorb:- to take in by chemical or molecular action or use as nourishment in the physiological processes of the plant.

ABSORBANCE = ПОГЛОТИМОСТЬ (или (СПЕКТРАЛЬНАЯ) ПОГЛОЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ) – Absorbance:- the ability of a substance to transform radiant energy into a different form, usually with a resulting rise in temperature. Mathematically, absorbance is the negative logarithm to the base 10 of transmittance.

ABSORBED DOSE = ПОГЛОЩЁННАЯ ДОЗА – Absorbed Dose is a quantity of radiating energy (in Gray) absorbed per unit of mass of a specified target. See also Gray. / (в Грэях). Смотрите также Грэй (Gray).

ABSORBENCY = ПОГЛОЩАЕМОСТЬ (или ПОГЛОЩАЮЩАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ) – Absorbency is the ability of one material to take up another material. Absorbency is the ability of a fiber or fabric to absorb moisture. Absorbency is the ability of a fabric to take in moisture. Absorbency is a very important property, which effects many other characteristics such as skin comfort, static build-up, shrinkage, stain removal, water repellency, and wrinkle recovery. / , удаление потёков или разводов, .

ABSORBENT FILTER = АБСОРБЦИОННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ПОГЛОЩАЮЩИЙ ФИЛЬТР) – Absorbent Filter is a filter medium that holds contaminant by mechanical means. See also Filter.

ABSORBENT FINISH = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА, ПОВЫШАЮЩАЯ ВЛАГОПОГЛОЩАЕМОСТЬ – Absorbent Finish is a chemical treatment of fabrics to improve their absorption.

ABSORPTION = АБСОРБЦИЯ (или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ, или ВПИТЫВАНИЕ) – (1) Absorption:- the assimilation of one material into another; in petroleum refining, the use of an absorptive liquid to selectively remove components from a process stream. Adsorption refers to the collecting of molecules by the external surface or internal surface (walls of capillaries or crevices) of solids or by the surface of liquids. Absorption, with which it is often confused, refers to processes in which a substance penetrates into the actual interior of crystals, of blocks of amorphous solids, or of liquids. Sometimes the word sorption is used to indicate the process of the taking up of a gas or liquid by a solid without specifying whether the process is adsorption or absorption. A term Absorption refers to the taking up of gases or vapors by liquids and/or solids where the gas or vapor fully penetrates the liquid or solid (adsorption is limited to the surface). See also Adsorption. Absorption:- (1) penetration of one substance into the mass of another. (2) Decrease in directional transmittance of incident radiation (such as light), resulting in a modification or conversion of the absorbed energy, into heat, for example. Light incident on a specimen may be partially reflected, partially transmitted, or partially absorbed. Absorption is the process

by which a herbicide passes from one system into another, e.g., from the soil solution into a plant root cell or from the leaf surface into the leaf cells. / Абсорбция относится к поглощению газов или паров жидкими веществами и/или твёрдыми веществами. Газ или пар полностью проникает в жидкое или твёрдое вещество (адсорбция ограничивается поверхностью). Смотрите также Адсорбция (Adsorption). Под Абсорбцией понимается:- (1) Поглощение (Сорбция) веществ из смеси газов жидкостью. В отличие от Адсорбции абсорбция происходит во всём объёме Поглотителя (Абсорбента). Абсорбцию применяют в различных отраслях химической промышленности, в системах жизнеобеспечения космических кораблей и другом. (2) Поглощение электромагнитного излучения или звука при прохождении через вещество. Под Абсорбцией, от Латинского слова Absorptio, в свою очередь от Absorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается поглощение вещества из газовой или жидкой среды всей массой другого вещества (Абсорбента). Абсорбция газа жидкостью осуществляется в Абсорберах (Скрубберах), имеющих развитую поверхность соприкосновения абсорбента с поглощающим веществом. Этот процесс применяют в различных отраслях химической промышленности, в системах жизнеобеспечения космических кораблей и другом. Под Окклюзией, от средневекового Латинского слова Occlusio, означающее Запирание или Скрывание, от Латинского слова Occludo, означающее Закрываю или Запираю, понимается поглощение газов различными твёрдыми веществами. При окклюзии, в отличие от Адсорбции, газы распределяются по всему объёму поглотителя. В этом смысле окклюзия подобна абсорбции – растворению газов в жидкости. Окклюдированный газ даёт с металлами твёрдый раствор; иногда часть поглощаемого газа образует с металлами химические соединения (гидриды, нитриды и так далее). Абсорбция, поглощение веществ из газовой смеси жидкостями. В технике абсорбцией обычно пользуются для извлечения из газовой смеси какого-либо компонента. Поглощение, точнее извлечение из жидкости какого-либо компонента жидкостью ранее также называлось Абсорбцией; ныне такой процесс именуют Экстракцией. При абсорбции абсорбент поглощает всем своим объёмом. Скорость абсорбции зависит от того, насколько концентрация поглощаемого газа в газовой смеси превосходит концентрацию этого компонента над раствором. Если концентрация растворяемого компонента в газовой смеси меньше его концентрации над жидкостью, растворяемый компонент выделяется из раствора (смотрите Десорбция). Абсорбция часто сопровождается химическим взаимодействием поглощаемого вещества с поглотителем (смотрите Хемосорбция). Абсорбция улучшается с повышением давления и понижением температуры. На абсорбции основаны многие важнейшие промышленные процессы, например, производство азотной, соляной и серной кислот (поглощение водой газообразных двуокиси азота, хлористого водорода и серного ангидрида), производство соды (абсорбция углекислого газа), очистка отходящих промышленных газов от вредных примесей (сероводорода, сернистого ангидрида, окиси углерода, углекислого газа и других), извлечение углеводородных газов и примесей (например, так называемых Газового Бензина, Газов Крекинга и Пиролиза), а также выделение индивидуальных углеводородов. Абсорбцию осуществляют на абсорбционных установках, основным аппаратом в которых служит Абсорбер.

(2) Absorption is the process of gases or liquids being taken up into the pores of a fiber, yarn, or fabric.

(3) Absorption is the process by which a substance passes from one system into another, e.g., from the soil solution into a plant's root cell or from the leaf surface into the leaf cells.

ABSORPTION = ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ (или АБСОРБЦИЯ) – Absorption:- one carrier assumes the charges of another without any increase in charges to the shipper. Acceptance by the carrier of a portion of a joint rate or charge which is less than the amount which it would receive for the service in the absence of such joint rate or charge (aircargo). The assumption that the carrier will cover extraordinary or other special charges without increasing the price to the shipper. Absorption is the assumption by the carrier of switching or other special charges without increasing the rate to the shipper. / экстраординарные или иные особые сборы без увеличения цены для отправителя. В перевозках авиационных грузов, .

ABSORPTION = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или АБСОРБЦИЯ) – Absorption is investment and consumption purchases by households, businesses and governments, both domestic and imported. When absorption exceeds production, the excess is country's current account deficit. / Под Потреблением (Абсорбцией) понимается вложение денежных средств и закупки для последующего употребления, осуществлённые домовладениями, бизнесом и правительством, причём как продукции местного происхождения, так и завезённой. В тех случаях, когда потребление превышает производство, возникающий излишек определяет дефицит текущего счёта страны.

ABSORPTION TINTING STRENGTH = СИЛА АБСОРБЦИИ (или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ, или ВПИТЫВАНИЯ, или ВСАСЫВАНИЯ) ПОДЦВЕТКИ (или ПОДКРАСКИ, или ПОДКРАШИВАНИЯ, или ТУШЕВАНИЯ, или ОКРАШИВАНИЯ) – Absorption Tinting Strength:- relative change in the absorption properties of a standard white material when a specified amount of an absorbing colorant, black or chromatic is added to it.

ABSS = AUTOMATED BIOTECHNOLOGY SEQUENCE SEARCH

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE = РЕЗЮМЕ ОБНАРУЖЕНИЯ – In the US patent law, Abstract Of The Disclosure:- a concise statement of the technical disclosure including that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains.

ABT = ABOUT

AbTF = AID BY TRADE FOUNDATION

ABUNDANCE = ИЗБЫТОК – Abundance:- plentiful supply of an economic good. The opposite of Scarcity. Taken literally, this definition would apply only to goods existing outside the market economy, because any good which has a price (a value of exchange) is scarce to a certain extent. Some goods may appear to be abundant because they are free, when in fact they are becoming scarce:- for example, onstreet parking in congested areas where pay parking is not available. If a good has a price, it is not abundant in the strict sense, but the opposite is not always true. / Избыточное предложение товара или услуги. В противоположность Недостатку (Scarcity). В буквальном смысле этот термин относится только к тем товарам, которые существуют вне рыночной экономики, поскольку любой товар, имеющий цену (меновую стоимость), в некоторой степени находится в недостатке. Внешне некоторые товары могут казаться избыточными, поскольку они бесплатны, тогда как на самом деле их недостаточно; например, уличная парковка в перегруженных зонах, где нет платных автостоянок. Если товар имеет стоимость, то он не может быть в избытке в строгом понимании этого слова, но обратное утверждение не всегда правильно.

ABUSIVE DRAW = ВВОДЯЩАЯ В ЗАБЛУЖДЕНИЕ ЗАПИСЬ (или ВЫПИСКА, или ВЫБОРКА, или ИЗЪЯТИЕ) – Abusive Draw:- drawing on a standby letter of credit/demand guarantee when no violation of the underlying contract has occurred. / Надпись на резервном аккредитиве/гарантии по требованию, вследствие которой .

ABWA = AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

ABYC = AMERICAN BOAT AND YACHT COUNCIL

AC = ADVISORY CIRCULAR

AC = A/C = AIRCRAFT

AC = AIRCRAFT COMMANDER

AC = AIR CONTROLLER

AC = AIRFRAME CHANGE

AC = ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

AC = ALTERNATING CURRENT

AC = AMYLOSE CONTENT

AC = ANTHER CULTURE

AC = ASPHALT CONCRETE

ACA = ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR ACCOUNTANCY

ACAIS = AIR CARRIER ACTIVITY INFORMATION SYSTEM

ACALA COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ЭКАЛА (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК АКАЛА) – Acala Cotton is a Variety of Cotton introduced into the United States from Mexico. The staple length is 1-1/16 inches or better. / Хлопчатник Экала или Хлопчатник Акала – Разновидность Хлопчатника, ввезённая в Соединённые Штаты Америки из Мексики. Длина штапелька его волокна составляет 1-1/16 дюйма или более.

ACANTHOCARPA = АКАНТОКАРПА (или КОЛЮЧЕПЛОДНОЕ) – Acanthocarpa:- bearing spiny fruit. Also Echinocarpa. / колючий плод (или плод, покрытый иглами). Также Эхиноплодное (Echinocarpa). , от Греческого слова Acantha, означающее Колючка или Шип, .

ACANTHODES = АКАНТОДЭС (или КОЛЮЧЕЕ) – Acanthodes (Greek:- Acantha = Thorn):- full of thorns or spines. / (= Шип) полный шипов или колючек. , от Греческого слова Acantha, означающее Колючка или Шип, .

ACARICIDE = АКАРИЦИД – Acaricide is a pesticide that kills mites and ticks. Miticides (also called Acaricides) – kill mites that feed on plants and animals. / Митициды (Miticides), именуемые также Акарициды (Acaricides), от Греческого слова Ákari, означающее Клещ, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты для борьбы с растительноядными, амбарными Клещами – паразитами домашних животных и птиц. Эти препараты подразделяются на:- акарициды контактного действия (Акартан, Акрекс, Кельтан, Неорон, Омайт, Пликтран, Сера Молотая, Тедион и ИСО) и системные акарициды внутрирастительного действия (Антио, Карбофос, Фозалон, Фосфамид). Системные акарициды, кроме Клещей, уничтожают Медяниц, Тлей, Трипсов и других. Против амбарных Клещей в качестве акарицидов применяют Метилбромид, Хлорпикрин и другие вещества. В хлопководстве акарициды применяют для борьбы с паутинными Клещами. Под Акарицидами понимаются химические препараты из группы пестицидов для уничтожения Клещей, вредных для сельскохозяйственных растений и животных.

ACARS = AUTOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSING AND REPORTING SYSTEM

ACAS = AIRBORNE COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM

ACASTD = ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

ACAT = ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR ACCOUNTANCY AND TAXATION

ACAT = AUTOMATED CUSTOMER ACCOUNT TRANSFER

ACATS = AUTOMATED CUSTOMER ACCOUNT TRANSFER SERVICE

ACAULESCENT = БЕССТЕБЕЛЬНОЕ – Acaulescent:- without a visible stem. / Бесстебельное:- без видимого стебля.

ACB = ADJUSTED COST BASE

ACC = AIR CENTER COMMANDER

ACC = AIRCRAFT COMMANDER

ACC = AREA CONTROL CENTER

ACCC = AREA CONTROL COMPUTER COMPLEX

ACCELERANT = УСКОРИТЕЛЬ (или КАТАЛИЗАТОР) – Accelerant:- a chemical used to speed up chemical or other processes. For example, accelerants are used in dyeing triacetate and polyester fabrics.

ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION = УСКОРЕННОЕ ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ (или УСКОРЕННЫЙ (ФИЗИЧЕСКИЙ) ИЗНОС) – Accelerated Depreciation is any method of depreciation used for accounting or income tax purposes that allows greater deductions in the earlier years of the life of an asset. The straight-line depreciation method spreads the cost evenly over the life of an asset. On the other hand, a method of accelerated depreciation like the double declining balance (DDB) allows you to deduct far more in the first years after purchase. Accelerated Depreciation is a method that records greater depreciation than straight-line depreciation in the early years and less depreciation than straight-line in the later years of an asset's holding period. Accelerated Depreciation is a depreciation method which allows faster write-offs than the straight line method. These methods provide a greater tax shield effect than straight line depreciation, and so companies with large tax burdens might like to use accelerated depreciation methods, even if it reduces the income shown on financial statement. Accelerated depreciation methods are popular for writing-off equipment that might be replaced before the end of its useful life since the equipment might be obsolete, e.g., computers. One example of an accelerated depreciation method is the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS). Accelerated Depreciation is a method of calculating depreciation with larger amounts in the first year(s). / Ускоренная Амортизация:- методы, одобренные Службой Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service, IRS), используются при амортизации средств производства, введённых в эксплуатацию до 1980, то есть когда согласно Закону о Налогах для Стимулирования Экономического Возрождения они стали применяться для амортизации (depreciation) затрат, – до того, как система ускоренной амортизации (accelerated cost recovery system, ACRS) стала обязательной. Подобные методы направлены на более быстрое возвращение затрат и более раннее получение

налоговых льгот, чем традиционная обычная (линейная) амортизация (straight line depreciation). Они охватывали амортизацию методом двойного снижения остатка (баланса) (double-declining balance method, DDE), теперь используемым для амортизации некоторых классов собственности, определённых в ACRS и методом списания по сумме годов (sum-of-the-years digits method).

ACCELERATED SUPPLY = УСКОРЕННОЕ СНАБЖЕНИЕ – Accelerated Supply:- gold sold to the market before it is physically produced – generally created by producer hedging or finance transactions. Accelerated Supply:- gold reaching the market through mine hedging and finance transactions before it is physically produced – generally created by producer hedging or finance transactions.

ACCELERATION = АКСЕЛЕРАЦИЯ (или УСКОРЕНИЕ) – Acceleration is an increasing rate of change in prices either up or down. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, увеличение скорости изменения цен в сторону повышения или понижения.

ACCELERATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ДОСРОЧНОМ ПОГАШЕНИИ (или ОГОВОРКА ОБ УСКОРЕНИИ) – Acceleration Clause is a term in a loan agreement that requires the borrower to pay off the loan immediately under certain conditions. Acceleration Clauses are terms in loan agreements that require the borrower to pay off the loan immediately if certain conditions are met. For example, most home mortgages have an acceleration clause that is triggered if the borrower misses too many payments. Acceleration clauses most often appear in mortgages, both residential and commercial. They also appear in some leases. When a lender invokes an acceleration clause, the borrower must immediately pay the unpaid balance of the loan's principal, as well as any interest that accumulated before the lender invoked the acceleration clause. The borrower does not, however, have to pay the full amount of interest that would have come due had the loan been paid off normally. For example, most loans allow the borrower to accelerate the loan and pay off the loan early in a single lump sum to avoid paying interest for the remainder of the loan's term. Few acceleration clauses trigger automatically. Instead, after the conditions in the clause occur, the lender may choose whether or not to invoke the clause. Where a lender gains the right to invoke an acceleration clause due to a borrower's default, the lender may lose that right if the borrower corrects his or her default before the lender actually invokes the clause. In cases involving defaults for failing to make timely payments, tender is usually just as effective as actual payment at preventing the lender from invoking an acceleration clause. Some mortgages have clauses that allow acceleration if the borrower sells or transfers the mortgaged property. These clauses are intended to protect the lender's security interest in the mortgaged property. Accordingly, some of these 'due-on-sale' and 'due-on-transfer' clauses only allow acceleration if the sale or transfer would impair the lender's security interest, or if the borrower fails to get the lender's consent in advance. These types of clauses may not be triggered if property ownership transfers because the borrower died and the property passed to his heirs. Due-on-sale and due-on-transfer clauses are regulated by the federal Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982. 12 USC § 1701j-3(b)(1). The act only affects mortgages of real property. Parties may waive their rights to invoke acceleration clauses by either express agreement or by inducing others to detrimentally rely on their behavior. Home mortgages' acceleration clauses are designed to trigger in situations where the mortgagee might want to foreclose on the mortgage. This allows the mortgagee to attempt to recover the entire unpaid value of the mortgage, not just the value of a few missed payments. In some jurisdictions, borrowers in this situation may undo mortgagees' invocation of acceleration clauses and avoid foreclosure by making-up past-due payments and compensating the mortgagee for some or all of the costs associated with the borrower's default. In most of these jurisdictions, the key idea is that the borrower must put the mortgagor in the position it would have been in but for the borrower's default. Home mortgages often include acceleration clauses that are triggered by failure to make regular payments, attempts to sell or transfer the land, failure to pay property taxes, failure to maintain proper insurance on the property, and failure to make payments on a separate mortgage on the same property. Acceleration Clause is a stipulation in a loan contract stating that the entire balance becomes due immediately if other contract conditions are not met. Acceleration Clause is a contract provision that allows a lender to require a borrower to repay all or part of an outstanding loan if certain requirements are not met. An acceleration clause outlines the reasons that the lender can demand loan repayment. Also known as Acceleration Covenant. For example, a borrower who fails to make a payment or who breaks a covenant may be required to pay the lender the balance on a loan. In this case, the borrower is considered in breach of contract. Acceleration clauses are most commonly found in mortgage and real estate loans. Since these loans tend to be so large, the clause helps protect the lender from the risk of borrower default. / Оговорка о Досрочном Погашении является одним из положений контракта о предоставлении ссуды. Она гласит, что весь остаток ссуды становится должным к немедленному погашению, если прочие условия контракта не исполняются. Условие ускоренного платежа по ссуде:- пункт, представленный в соглашении о выпуске облигаций, контракте на предоставление ипотечного займа и иных контрактах о том, что непогашенный остаток подлежит выплате в том случае, если будет иметь место неисполнение обязательств. Подобные неисполнения обязательств включают неспособность выплатить проценты, основную сумму займа или внести платежи в фонд будущего погашения долга, неплатёжеспособность, а также неуплату налогов на собственность, под которую предоставлен ипотечный заём.

ACCELERATION OF SHIPMENT = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА ГРУЗА (или УСКОРЕНИЕ ГРУЗА) – Acceleration Of Shipment:- negative and positive accelerations are dynamic, mechanical stresses which occur in two main types during the transportation of goods:- (i) regular acceleration forces; and (ii) irregular acceleration forces. Regular acceleration forces primarily occur in maritime transport. Acceleration of up to one g (g = 9.81 m/s^2) and, in extreme cases, even more, may occur due to rolling and pitching in rough seas. Such regular acceleration forces have an impact on the effort involved in load securing. Irregular acceleration forces occur during cornering or when a train passes over switches, during braking, starting up, hoisting and lowering. Such acceleration forces are not generally repeated, but they may occur several times at varying intensities during transport. These are the typical stresses of land transport and transport, handling and storage operations. / прокатка (rolling).

ACCENT/NOVELTY YARNS = АКЦЕНТНАЯ/ФАСОННАЯ (или НОВШЕСКАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Accent/Novelty Yarns:- these yarns are very very fine and are not intended to be used by themselves; they are intended to be knit with another yarn and will provide additional color and texture to a finished fabric. They do possibly change the gauge of your fabric, so a swatch is recommended whenever you are going to use an accent yarn to make the necessary adjustment to your needle size.

ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES MANUAL = РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ПРИЕМЛЕМОЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ТОВАРОВ И УСЛУГ – The Acceptable Identification Of Goods And Services Manual lists numerous examples of identifications of goods and services that are acceptable to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for inclusion in trademark applications and registrations. The manual is not exhaustive and is meant as a guide to aid applicants and their attorneys in formulating acceptable identifications of goods and/or services.

ACCEPTANCE = АКЦЕПТ – (1) Acceptance:- a time draft (or bill of exchange) which the drawee (the payer) has accepted and is unconditionally obligated to pay at maturity. The draft must be presented first for acceptance – the drawee becomes the acceptor – then for payment. The word accepted and the date and place of payment must be written on the face of the draft. Acceptance of a bill of exchange is an engagement to pay it according to the terms. This engagement is usually made by writing the word 'accepted' across the face of the bill. Acceptance is a drawee's promise to pay either a Time Draft or Sight Draft. Normally, the acceptor signs his/her

name after writing ‘accepted’ (or some other words indicating acceptance) on the bill along with the date. That ‘acceptance’ effectively makes the bill a promissory note, i.e. the acceptor is the maker and the drawer is the endorser. The drawee’s act in receiving a draft and thus entering into the obligation to pay its value at maturity. Formal act whereby the drawee of a bill of exchange expressly guarantees the amount of an obligation by the due date. In a bill of exchange, the drawer orders the drawee to pay a stated sum of money to a third party, the payee. By acceptance of the note, the drawee assumes the obligation and agrees to make payment by the due date, thereby accepting the terms and conditions of the note. The note issued by the payee of an acceptance is therefore guaranteed by two debtors who are jointly and severally liable for payment, since the drawee’s acceptance is in addition to the drawer’s obligation. A time draft or bill of exchange on which the drawee has written the word ‘accepted’ over his signature. Acceptance also refers to the action of accepting a bill of exchange for payment. In practice, the term Acceptance is used in two different ways:- (i) drawn bill of exchange which has been accepted by the drawee (the principal debtor). The instructions to pay are thereby joined by an obligation to pay on the part of the drawee. A drawn bill of exchange which has still not been accepted is known as a Draft. A distinction is drawn between various kinds of acceptance:- simple and full acceptance, partial acceptance (drawee only undertakes to pay part of the amount stated in the bill of exchange) and acceptance guarantee (additional guarantee by a third party). (ii) Written declaration of acceptance by the drawee. / Формальное действие, посредством которого трассат переводного векселя прямо гарантирует оплату суммы обязательства в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату. Переводным векселем трассант инструктирует трассата оплатить указанную сумму денежных средств третьему лицу, именуемому получателем. Акцептом векселя трассат принимает на себя обязательство о своём согласии произвести платёж к соответствующей дате, и тем самым, принимая порядки и условия этого векселя. Таким образом, вексель, выписанный получателем акцепта гарантируется двумя дебиторами, которые вместе и по отдельности ответственны за оплату, поскольку акцепт трассата является дополнением обязательства трассанта. Акцепт векселя заключается в принятии на себя плательщиком по переводному векселю обязательства оплатить вексель в срок. Плательщик может акцептовать вексель полностью или в части вексельной суммы, однако он не может вносить какие-либо изменения в содержание переводного векселя. Внесение таких изменений равносильно отказу в Акцепте. Отказ в акцепте или платеже должен быть удостоверен протестом векселя. Акцепт – письменное подтверждение согласия трассата оплатить переводный вексель по наступлении срока его оплаты. Молчаливый Акцепт; ‘Положительный’ Акцепт. Акцепт:- при акцептной форме расчётов поставщик выставляет платёжное поручение на причитающиеся ему от потребителя или заказчика суммы за отпущенную продукцию или оказанные услуги и передаёт обслуживающему его банку платёжное требование вместе со счётом-фактурой и документом, свидетельствующим об отправке продукции потребителю или заказчику. Банк, обслуживающий поставщика, направляет это платёжное требование и счёт-фактуру в банк, обслуживающий потребителя или заказчика. Если плательщик акцептует платёжное требование, то обслуживающий его банк по наступлении срока платежа списывает причитающуюся сумму со счёта плательщика и переводит её на счёт поставщика. Акцепт – одна из форм безналичных расчётов между организациями. Смотрите также Акцептная Форма Расчётов. Акцептная Форма Расчётов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), а также в других социалистических странах одна из основных форм безналичных расчётов между хозяйственными организациями за отгруженные или отпущенные товаро-материальные ценности, оказанные услуги и выполненные работы. С 1935 в СССР осуществляется посредством Инкассо платёжных требований. Сущность акцептной формы расчётов с применением инкассо сводится к следующему. Поставщик (подрядчик), отгрузив продукцию или оказав услуги покупателю (заказчику), выписывает на него счёт (товарно-транспортную накладную) и платёжное требование, содержащее необходимые расчётные реквизиты, в том числе ссылку на договор и признаки, удостоверяющие товарное происхождение документа. Расчёты по авансам, рекламациям или претензиям платёжными требованиями не производятся. Платёжное требование сдаётся в банк, обслуживающий поставщика, на инкассо. Банк берёт на себя организацию документооборота по получению платежа от покупателя:- пересылает платёжные требования в банк, обслуживающий покупателя; перечисляет сумму инкассированного платежа на счёт поставщика; извещает поставщика о причинах неполной и несвоевременной оплаты. До получения платежа от покупателя банк предоставляет поставщику кредит, возмещающий затраты по отгруженной продукции в пределах её плановой себестоимости. Банк покупателя предъявляет полученное платёжное требование к оплате со счёта покупателя. Оплата производится с акцепта покупателя. На акцепт покупателю даётся определённое время (обычно 3 рабочих дня), в течение которого он должен определить своё отношение к предъявленному требованию. По данным платёжного требования и счетов поставщика покупатель проверяет соответствие поставки условиям договора, правильность цен, арифметических подсчётов и тому подобное. При нарушении условий договора или законодательства о поставках покупателю предоставляется право полностью или частично отказаться от акцепта и оплаты платёжного требования. Банк проверяет мотивировку отказа от акцепта и соответственно уменьшает сумму платежа. Мотивы, по которым банк принимает отказ от акцепта, регламентируются действующим законодательством, инструкциями банка и условиями договора между сторонами. При наступлении срока оплаты сумма платёжного требования списывается со счёта покупателя и перечисляется на счёт поставщика. Если на счёте покупателя нет средств и ему не может быть предоставлен кредит на оплату платёжного требования, то последнее приобретает силу исполнительного документа, сумма которого взыскивается со счёта покупателя в порядке установленной законом очерёдности платежей. За просрочку платежа с покупателя взыскивается пеня в пользу поставщика – как правило, в размере 0.03% от суммы платежа за каждый день просрочки. В зависимости от порядка оформления различают Положительный и Отрицательный Акцепты. При Положительном Акцепте оплата платёжного требования производится только при письменном согласии плательщика. При Отрицательном Акцепте платёжное требование считается акцептованным, если в течение установленного срока от плательщика не поступит отказа от акцепта. В первые годы после введения в СССР акцептной формы расчётов (1931) применялся только положительный акцепт. С введением отрицательного акцепта (1936) сфера применения положительного акцепта сокращается, а с 1958 он сохраняется лишь в расчётах с сельсоветами и общественными организациями. Отрицательный акцепт по времени заявления может быть Предварительным или Последующим Акептом. При предварительном акцепте срок платежа устанавливается по окончании срока акцепта. При последующем акцепте платёж производится с поступлением платёжного требования в банк покупателя; при этом покупатель в течение срока акцепта может заявить отказ. Сумма принятого банком последующего отказа от акцепта немедленно восстанавливается на счёте плательщика и направляется в банк поставщика для взыскания со счёта последнего в бесспорном порядке. Расчёты по акцептной форме расчётов с последующим акцептом применяются с 1955. Они содействуют ускорению кругооборота средств у поставщиков. К 1960 с последующим акцептом оплачивалось 45% суммы платёжных требований, а в 1968 оплачивалось 78.8%. В 1967 последующий акцепт был распространён на основную массу иногородних расчётов (ранее он применялся преимущественно в одногородних расчётах). Эти расчёты стали целесообразными вследствие относительно небольшого размера суммы заявляемых отказов от акцепта, в 1968 составлявшей около 2% платёжного оборота по акцептной форме расчётов. Расчёты с предварительным акцептом постепенно сокращались и к 1969 сохранялись в основном в хозяйственных отношениях с бюджетными, внешнеторговыми, подрядными и проектными организациями, а также с колхозами, то есть в тех случаях, когда в силу особенностей самих хозяйственных операций или правового статута участников расчётов более целесообразно осуществлять контроль платёжного требования до его фактической оплаты. Эти расчёты могут применяться и

к поставщикам, систематически нарушающим условия договоров. Расчёты в порядке инкассо платёжных требований осуществляются в некоторых случаях в безакцептном порядке, при котором плательщик не имеет права заявить банку отказ от акцепта. Такой порядок применяется, как правило, в расчётах за услуги, объём которых измеряется специальными приборами или не нуждается в измерении, а тарифы оплаты заранее фиксированы (электро- и теплоэнергия, газ, вода, телефон, коммунальные услуги и тому подобные), а также в расчётах по взысканию уплаченных сумм за товары, оказавшиеся при приёмке их недоброкачественными, некомплектными или нестандартными. При акцептной форме расчётов осуществляется контроль банка и хозяйственных организаций за соблюдением сторонами договорной и расчётной дисциплины. С поставщика может быть взыскан банком штраф (5%) за предъявление платёжного требования без реальной отгрузки товаров (так называемое Бестоварное Платёжное Требование). Продукция, от оплаты которой покупатель отказался, поступает к нему на ответственное хранение, и за её использование без оплаты покупатель подвергается штрафу. За систематическую задержку платежей или за неоднократную поставку недоброкачественных товаров соответствующая сторона может быть лишена другой стороной на определённый срок права применять акцептную форму расчётов. Порядок расчётов по акцептной форме расчётов определяется инструкциями банка по безналичным расчётам. В целях ускорения документооборота по акцептной форме расчётов в определённых случаях допускается перечисление платежа по телеграфу (при расчётах на значительные суммы и длительном сроке почтового пробега документов). Акцептная форма расчётов остаётся преимущественной формой иногородних расчётов, так как приспособлена к обеспечению планового движения материальных ценностей и денежных средств, а также удобна для сторон, поскольку банк имеет возможность в процессе осуществления расчётов по этой форме защищать интересы каждой из них. Из одногородних расчётов акцептная форма расчётов постепенно вытесняется более простыми формами – платёжными поручениями, чеками из лимитированных и нелимитированных книжек. В учитываемом Госбанком платёжном обороте за товары и услуги удельный вес акцептной формы расчётов снизился с 77.0% (1961) до 60.6% (1968), что объясняется внедрением расчётов Платёжными Поручениями и Чеками, а также плановыми платежами. Акцепт:- в общем значении – соглашение, заключаемое в случае, когда трассат (drawee) срочного переводного векселя (time draft) пишет слово ‘принято’ (‘акцептовано’), подписывается и ставит дату платежа. Трассат становится акцептантом (acceptor), несущим ответственность за выплату средств по векселю по наступлении срока платежа. Также бумаги, выпускаемые и реализуемые компаниями финансирования продаж, такими, как Акцептная Корпорация Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors Acceptance Corporation). Банковский Акцепт:- переводный вексель, акцептованный банком, на который он выставлен, – обычное средство осуществления платежей в привоза-вывозных (или импортно-экспортных) сделках и источник финансирования, широко используемый в международной торговле. Имея за собой кредитную поддержку банка, банковский акцепт выступает как инструмент денежного рынка (money market). Обязательства, принимаемые на себя банком, называются обязательствами по акцепту (acceptance liability). Торговый Акцепт:- срочный переводный вексель, выписанный продавцом товара на покупателя, который становится акцептантом, то есть по существу, форма кредита покупателю. Под Акцептом, от Латинского слова Acceptus, означающее Принятый, понимается обязательство (подтверждение согласия) плательщика оплатить в установленный срок переводный вексель (тратту), выставленный на оплату счёт, удовлетворить другие требования об оплате. Акцепт оформляется в форме надписи ‘Акцептовано’ на платёжном требовании и подписью. Когда говорят, что документ акцептован, это означает, что есть согласие плательщика (банка) на его оплату. Акцептом называют также согласие одной из договаривающихся сторон на заключение договора по предложению (оферте) другой стороны.

(2) Acceptance is the formal act of agreeing to an offer to enter into a legally binding agreement. / Акцепт – согласие на предложение вступить в договор на условиях, указанных в этом предложении (оферте). Акцепт – документально зафиксированный акт согласия на предложение вступить в какое-то юридически оформленное соглашение на условиях, указанных в этом предложении (оферте). Акцепт, в гражданском праве согласие с предложением (Офертой) другой стороны, влекущее за собой правовые последствия. По законодательству большинства государств акцепт является одной из стадий заключения договора и представляет собой выражение воли лица, безоговорочно согласного заключить договор на условиях, предложенных другой стороной. Акцепт, содержащий какие-либо дополнительные условия, считается новой офертой. Согласие признаётся акцептом, если оно получено стороной, сделавшей предложение в течение срока, указанного в этом предложении, либо в течение срока, необходимого для немедленного ответа. Акцепт может быть выражен устно, письменно, путём совершения действий, из которых явствует согласие стороны на заключение договора (так называемые Конклюдентные Действия). К числу таких действий относятся и действия, составляющие содержание обязательства должника:- вместо ответа об акцепте должник приступает к передаче товара, выполнению работ и тому подобному. В случаях, указанных в законе, акцепт может быть выражен молчанием. Так, по Советскому праву при заключении договора поставки между социалистическими организациями молчание покупателя в течение более чем 10 дней признаётся акцептом. По получении акцепта в ответ на оферту договор считается заключённым. В буржуазном праве существуют две системы, по-разному трактующие этот вопрос. В странах континентальной Европы (Франция, Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ), Италия) действует так называемая система получения, то есть договор считается заключённым в момент получения акцепта Оферентом. В Англии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Японии и ряде других стран применяется так называемая Система Отсылки, или ‘Теория Почтового Ящика’ (Mail-Box Theory), согласно которой договор считается заключённым с момента отсылки акцепта. В законодательстве социалистических стран (Венгерской Народной Республики (ВНР), Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР), Польской Народной Республики (ПНР), Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), Чехословацкой Социалистической Республики (ЧССР)) при заключении хозяйственных договоров акцептом признаётся принятие проекта договора. При этом, если стороны не достигли соглашения по некоторым условиям договора, предложение одной стороны считается акцептованным другой, если последняя выразила согласие по основным условиям договора:- например, в ГДР – о предмете, качестве, цене (Закон О Договорной Системе В Социалистическом Хозяйстве от 25 Февраля 1965 (с. 15, Gesetzblatt der DDR, 1965, 1, № 7), в ЧССР – о предмете и сроке (Хозяйственный Кодекс ЧССР, § 153). В социалистическом праве предложение о заключении хозяйственного договора обычно подлежит обязательному акцепту, если предложение основано на плановом акте или ином предписании компетентного органа, обязательном для обеих сторон договора. В таких случаях несогласие с условиями проекта договора является основанием не для отказа от него, а для возбуждения преддоговорного спора. Законом устанавливается, как правило, срок для акцепта:- 15 дней в ВНР, 2–3 недели в ГДР, 10 дней в СССР, 1 месяц в ЧССР. Если акцепт не последовал в указанный в законе срок, оферент имеет право отказаться от своего предложения либо обратиться в арбитраж с иском о понуждении заключить договор. В этом случае отказ от акцепта признаётся обоснованным, если заключение договора нарушает интересы народного хозяйства или поставщик не в состоянии выполнить этот договор (смотрите Постановление Венгерского Революционного Рабоче-Крестьянского Правительства О Договоре Поставки, § 6).

(3) Broadly speaking, Acceptance is any agreement to purchase goods under specified terms. / В широком смысле слова, под Акцептом понимается любое согласие закупить товары на оговорённых условиях, то есть согласие заключить контракт на тех условиях, которые прописаны в оферте (предложении).

ACCEPTANCE CREDIT = АКЦЕПТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Acceptance Credit:- way of financing a sale to a foreign buyer in which a commercial bank or merchant bank provides credit to the foreign creditworthy importer, who can draw a bill of exchange against the credit. The bank charges a commission to the seller (exporter). / иностранному покупателю. Акцептные Кредиты, кредиты, предоставляемые банками в форме Акцепта Переводных Векселей (Тратт), выставляемых на банки экспортёрами и импортёрами. Акцептные кредиты являются одной из форм кредитования внешней торговли. При реализации товара в кредит экспортёры заинтересованы в акцепте векселя крупным банком. Такой вексель в любое время может быть учтён или продан. При акцептном кредите формально кредит предоставляет экспортёр, но, в отличие от коммерческого кредита, Акцептантом векселя (тратты) выступает банк. Выдавая акцепт, банк не предоставляет кредита и не вкладывает в акцептную операцию своих средств, но обязуется оплатить тратту при наступлении срока платежа. В тех случаях, когда экспортёры требуют платежа наличными, проводятся операции рефинансирования, то есть банк импортёра акцептует тратту, выставленную на него импортёром, учитывает её и уплачивает экспортёру наличными деньгами. До 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 господствующее положение на акцептном рынке занимали Английские банки. После 1-й Мировой Войны роль Лондона на мировом рынке акцептов падает. После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 основная часть акцептных кредитов выдаётся банками Лондона, Парижа, Нью-Йорка. Стоимость акцептных кредитов слагается из двух элементов:- комиссии за акцепт, составляющей 1–1.5%, и учётной ставки, которая обычно ниже ставки по учёту коммерческих тратт. На рынке акцептов обращаются краткосрочные – 3-месячные и 6-месячные тратты. Кредит, предоставляемый банком в форме акцепта переводных векселей (тратт), выставляемых на банки их клиентами. Акцептный Кредит:- кредит, предоставляемый банком в форме акцепта тратт, выставляемых банку экспортёрами. Отличием акцептного кредита от коммерческого является то, что акцептантом тратты выступает солидный банк, который не предоставляет кредита и не вкладывает в акцептную операцию своих средств, но обязуется оплатить тратту при наступлении срока платежа, то есть формально кредит предоставляется экспортёром.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOODS = ПРИЁМКА ТОВАРОВ – Acceptance Of Goods is the process of receiving a consignment from a consignor, usually against the issue of a receipt. As from this moment and on this place the carrier's responsibility for the consignment begins. The process of receiving a consignment from a shipper, usually against the issue of a receipt (B/L), when the carrier's responsibility for the consignment begins.

ACCEPTING BANK = АКЦЕПТУЮЩИЙ БАНК – Accepting Bank is a bank or other financial institution that endorses a time draft or sight for immediate payment. / Банк или иное финансовое учреждение, которое индоссирует срочную тратту или предъявляет требование о немедленной оплате. Акцептующий Банк – банк, который акцептует переводный вексель или тратту.

ACCEPTING DEVICE = АКЦЕПТУЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Accepting Device is a device designed to:- (i) identify the relevant electronic purse; (ii) authenticate the electronic purse application; (iii) store securely the transaction or incrementation of its own balance by the transaction amount and, optionally, store the transaction information; and (iv) transfer securely the stored information to the acquiring technical operator.

ACCEPTOR = АКЦЕПТОР (или АКЦЕПТАНТ) – (1) Acceptor is a party accepting a financial transaction card for the provision of goods or services, or cash. Person who accepts either the terms of a contract, or a bill of exchange. When a bill of exchange is accepted, the drawee becomes the acceptor. / Под Акцептором или Акцептантом, от Латинского слова Acceptor, означающее Принимающий, понимается лицо, акцептующее либо порядки контракта, либо вексель. Когда вексель акцептован, трассат становится акцептантом. Акцептор:- физическое или юридическое лицо, принявшее на себя обязательство оплатить вексель, счёт.

(2) Acceptor is the person or business that accepts the cheque as payments for goods or services. / Под Акцептантом понимается лицо или предприятие, которое акцептует чек в качестве оплаты за товары или услуги.

ACCESS = AMERICAN COMPUTERIZED COMMODITY EXCHANGE SYSTEM AND SERVICES

ACCESS = ДОСТУП – Access is the ability to gain entry to a database or other digital information. / Возможность получить доступ к базе данных или иной информации, представленной в цифровом виде.

ACCESSIBILITY = ДОСТУПНОСТЬ – Accessibility is a carrier's ability to provide service between an origin and a destination. / Способность перевозчика предоставить услуги на всём пути транспортировки от пункта отправки до пункта назначения.

ACCESSION = ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или ЗАЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – Accession is:- (1) an addition (of a variety or strain) to a national or other register of varieties obtained by field collection or exchange. (2) A variety, strain, or population registered at a research center and worth conserving.

ACCESSION LIST = СПИСОК ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ – Accession List is a reference list of a collection of cultivars, germplasm, or breeding lines that are stored or maintained.

ACCESSION NUMBER = НОМЕР ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ – Accession Number is the identification number assigned to an accession.

ACCESSORIAL = СОПУТСТВУЮЩЕЕ – Accessorial:- a supplemental activity or material, outside normal handling and storage, that is billable in accordance with the client's contract.

ACCESSORIAL CHARGES = СОПУТСТВУЮЩИЕ СБОРЫ – Accessorial Charges are charges made for additional, special or supplemental services, normally over and above the line haul services. Charges that are applied to the base tariff rate or base contract rate, e.g., bunkers, container, currency, destination/delivery. Accessorial Charge is the amount charged to the client for providing accessorial service or materials. / Сборы сверх базовой тарифной ставки или базовой контрактной ставки, покрывающие, например, использование котельного топлива, контейнеров, иностранной валюты, особых мест назначения/поставки.

ACCESSORIAL SERVICE = СОПУТСТВУЮЩАЯ УСЛУГА – Accessorial Service is a service rendered by a carrier in addition to a transportation service, such as assorting, heating, packing, pre-cooling, storage, substitution of tonnage, etc. / Услуга, предоставляемая перевозчиком в дополнение к основной услуге по транспортировке груза. К таким услугам относятся:- сортировка (assorting), предварительное охлаждение (pre-cooling), прогрев (heating), субституция тоннажа (substitution of tonnage), упаковывание (packing), хранение (storage) и так далее.

ACCESSORY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ СОУЧАСТНИКА – An Accessory Guarantee is dependent on the underlying contract, and the guarantor is entitled to invoke the defences which the principal may have against the beneficiary. In case of a dispute, the latter must prove his rights emanating from the underlying transaction. The bank has the same rights to object to a claim as the principal, and the bank is only obliged to pay upon presentation of either a court decision or an arbitrational settlement justifying the claim, or the principal's written approval of the claim. See also Non-Accessory Guarantee.

ACCIDENT = АКЦИДЕНТ (или НЕСЧАСТНЫЙ СЛУЧАЙ) – (1) Accident includes continuous or repeated exposure to the same conditions resulting in public liability which the insured neither expected nor intended. Occurrence in a sequence of events that produces unintended injury, death or property damage. Accident refers to the event, not the result of the event. Accident is an unexpected fortuitous event, unforeseen and unintended, not under the control of an insured and resulting in a loss. / Под Несчастным Случаем, от Латинского слова Accidentia (Акциденция), означающее Случай или Случайность, понимается внезапное случайное событие, непредвиденное и непреднамеренное, неподконтрольное застрахованному лицу и результатом которого становится возникновение ущерба. финансовая защита от последствий несчастного случая (НС). Акцидент – неожиданное событие. Акцидент:- то, что случается с кем-то или с чем-то (от Латинского слова Accidere, означающее Падать На Что-либо). Акцидент как случающееся следует отличать от субъекта (субстанции), с которым он случается, сущности, без которой субъект не может существовать, наконец, от специфических или постоянных свойств, присутствующих в субъекте всегда, а не возникающих в результате случайности. Например, тот факт, что человек сидит, это акцидент (он мог бы лежать или стоять и при этом оставаться человеком). То, что он человек, – это его сущность. То, что он наделён разумом, способен заниматься политикой или смеяться, – его свойства. Вот почему древнегреческий философ Эпикур (Epicurus; 342/341 до Нашей Эры – 271/270 до Нашей Эры) говорит, что время есть акцидент акцидентов – ведь всё, что случается (например, факт сидения), имеет некую продолжительность во времени. И наоборот, настоящее есть свойство бытия, как бытие есть сущность настоящего. Из этого вытекает, что всё в мире акцидентально, в том числе свойства, сущности, субстанции, поскольку всё это имеет место во времени. Бытие случайно, становление необходимо – значит, существует только история. Акцидент:- означает случайное, не существенное свойство вещи; акцидентальный – то же, что случайный в противоположность эссенциальному, существенному. Ввиду этого в философии акцидент противополагается существу (субстанции) и означает происшедшие от процесса случайности, свойства и назначения которых не принадлежат к постоянному, неизменному составу свойств существа и могут поэтому в нём отсутствовать или изменяться, не препятствуя тому, чтобы существо (вещь сама по себе) не переставало быть тем, чем оно есть.

(2) Accident is an occurrence involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a public road which results in one of the following: a fatality; bodily injury to a person, who as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or one or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the vehicle to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle. It does not include:- an occurrence involving only boarding and alighting from a stationary motor vehicle; an occurrence involving only the loading or unloading of cargo; or an occurrence in the course of the operation of a passenger car or a multipurpose passenger vehicle, as defined in 49 CFR 571.3 (49 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 49), by a motor carrier and is not transporting passengers for hire or hazardous materials of a type and quantity that require the motor vehicle to be marked or placarded in accordance with 49 CFR 177.823. An incident involving a moving vehicle. Includes collisions with a vehicle, object, or person (except suicides) and derailment/left roadway.

(3) In a gas industry, an Accident is:- (i) An event that involves the release of gas from a pipeline or of liquefied natural gas or gas from an LNG facility resulting in a death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or estimated property damage, including cost of gas lost, of the operator or others, or both, of USD50 000.00 or more; (ii) an event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility; and (iii) an event that is significant, in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet the criteria of (i) or (ii).

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY = ЧАСТОТА НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ – Accident Frequency is the number of times an accident occurs. Used in predicting losses upon which premiums are based. / Под Частотой Несчастных Случаев понимается количество случающихся несчастных случаев определённого рода. Используется для предварительной оценки возможных убытков при расчёте страховых премий.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ НЕСЧАСТНОГО СЛУЧАЯ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ) – Accident Insurance is an insurance of individuals or groups against economic risks in the event of death or temporary or permanent disability by accident. A branch of non-life insurance. / Страхование индивидуумов или групп от экономических рисков в случае смерти или временной или постоянной нетрудоспособности, вызванной проявлением несчастного случая. Оно является одним из направлений страхования, не связанного со страхованием жизни. финансовая защита от последствий несчастного случая (НС).

ACCIDENT YEAR = ГОД НАСТУПЛЕНИЯ СТРАХОВОГО СЛУЧАЯ (или ГОД НАСТУПЛЕНИЯ НЕСЧАСТНОГО СЛУЧАЯ) – The Accident Year ratio is calculated as expenses and incurred losses (paid and reserves) for claims occurring in the year as a proportion of net premiums earned during the year. It excludes movements during the calendar year on claims, expenses and premium estimates for previous years. The calendar or accounting year in which a loss occurs. / Календарный или отчётный год, в который возникает убыток.

ACC/INC = ACCIDENT/INCIDENT

ACCLIMATION/ACCLIMATIZATION = АККЛИМАЦИЯ/АККЛИМАТИЗАЦИЯ – Acclimation/Acclimatization:- adjustment or adaptation of an individual to a different climate or environment. / Под Акклиматизацией, от Латинской приставки Ad, означающее Для или К, и Греческого слова Klima, означающее Наклон (земной поверхности к солнечным лучам), понимается приспособление животных организмов к новым условиям существования, к новым биоценозам. Акклиматизация бывает природной (миграции животных, перенос семян растений животными в новые места и тому подобное) и искусственной (после интродукции животных и растений). Акклиматизирующие организмы могут в новых условиях давать жизнеспособное потомство. Применительно к человеку акклиматизация – приспособление к новым климатическим условиям. Акклиматизация – процесс успешного производства жизнеспособного потомства иноземными видами в новом месте обитания с вероятностью длительного выживания. Акклиматизация Иноземного Вида путём успешного размножения в месте обитания в зоне, в которую он проник. Акклиматизация – процесс, а не результат. Таким образом предполагается, что одна отдельно взятая размножающаяся генерация организма может рассматриваться как акклиматизация, если имеется вероятность длительного выживания потомства (иначе должна стоять запятая после слова ‘обитания’). Не ясно, насколько понятие ‘потомство’ применимо к организмам, которые размножаются вегетативным путём (многие растения, большинство грибов, другие микроорганизмы). При использовании понятия ‘обоснование’. Имеется в виду выживание вида в целом. Даже рост долгоживущих особей до момента зрелости может считаться обоснованием в течение обозримого будущего (например, плантации не местного растения). Акклиматизация:- процесс успешного производства жизнеспособного потомства иноземными видами в новом месте обитания с вероятностью длительного выживания. (Примечания:- (1) Акклиматизация – процесс, а не результат. Таким образом предполагается, что одна отдельно взятая размножающаяся генерация организма может рассматриваться как акклиматизация, если имеется вероятность длительного выживания потомства (иначе должна стоять запятая после слова ‘Обитания’). Данное определение не выражает концепцию МККЗР об ‘обосновании в течение обозримого будущего’. (2) Не ясно, насколько понятие ‘Потомство’ применимо к организмам, которые размножаются вегетативным путём (многие растения,

большинство грибов, другие микроорганизмы). При использовании понятия ‘Обоснование’, Международная Конвенция по Карантину и Защите Растений (МККЗР) избегает вопроса размножения или репродукции особей в целом. Имеется в виду выживание вида в целом. Даже рост долгоживущих особей до момента зрелости может считаться обоснованием в течение обозримого будущего (например, плантации не местного растения). (3) Акклиматизация иноземного вида путём успешного размножения в месте обитания в зоне, в которую он проник). Акклиматизация – обоснование на длительный период времени в обозримом будущем популяции вредного организма в зоне после его проникновения в неё. Акклиматизация (агента биологической борьбы) – обоснование популяции агента биологической борьбы в зоне после его ввоза в неё на длительный период времени в обозримом будущем.

ACCOMMODATION TRADING = АККОМОДАЦИОННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ПОСОБНИЧЕСКАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Accommodation Trading is a non-competitive trading entered into by a trader, usually to assist another with illegal trades. / Неконкурентная торговля, осуществляемая торговцем, как правило, для оказания поддержки другому торговцу в его противозаконных сделках. Под Аккомодацией, от Латинского слова Accomodation, означающее Приноровление или Приспособление, .

ACCOMPANIED TRANSPORT = ПЕРЕВОЗКА В СОПРОВОЖДЕНИИ – Accompanied Transport is the transport of complete road vehicles by another means of transport, e.g., train or ferry, accompanied by the driver. / Перевозка дорожного транспортного средства в собранном виде иным средством перевозки, например, поездом или паромом, в сопровождении водителя дорожного транспортного средства.

ACCORD EUROPÉEN RELATIF AU TRANSPORT INTERNATIONAL DES MARCHANDISES DANGEREUSES PAR ROUTE = АКОРД ЭРОПЕЭНН РЭЛЯТИФ О ТРАНСПОР ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ МАРШАНДИЗ ДАНЖЁРЁЗ ПАР РУТ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ, КАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ ПО АВТОДОРОГАМ) – In French:- Accord Européen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route (ADR)):- detailed provisions re-issued every two years by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. See also European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. / Акорд Эропеэнн Рэлятиф о Транспор Этэрнасьёналь дэ Маршандиз Данжёрёз пар Рут (сокращённо – А.Дэ.Эр.).

ACCORDION SHADES = АККОРДЕОННЫЕ ТЕНИ (или ГАРМОШЕЧНЫЕ ТЕНИ) – Accordion Shades are the shades made of accordion pleats sharply creased at regular intervals horizontally across their width. Accordion shades take up relatively little room when drawn up to uncover the window.

ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ – Account is a formal record that represents, in words, money or other unit of measurement, certain resources, claims to such resources, transactions or other events that result in changes to those resources and claims. Continuously updated record of transactions. Interest rates, charges, credit and withdrawal limits and additional facilities will differ according to account type. In the context of bookkeeping, refers to the ledger pages upon which various assets, liabilities, income and expenses are represented. In the context of investment banking, refers to the status of securities sold and owned or the relationship between parties to an underwriting syndicate. In the context of securities, the relationship between a client and a broker/dealer firm allowing the firm’s employee to be the client’s buying and selling agent. Account is the detailed record of a particular asset, liability, owners’ equity, revenue or expense. / В контексте бухгалтерского учёта этот термин относится к главной книге по учёту представленных активов, обязательств, доходов и расходов. В контексте инвестиционного банковского обслуживания этот термин относится к статусу проданных и находящихся во владении ценных бумаг или взаимоотношениям между сторонами, образующими андерайтинговый синдикат. В контексте ценных бумаг, этот термин отражает взаимоотношения между клиентом и брокерской/дилерской фирмой, позволяющие сотруднику фирмы выступать от имени клиента в качестве агента по покупкам и продажам. Счёт:- в общем значении:- (i) контрактные взаимоотношения между покупателем и продавцом, в соответствии с которыми платёж производится в последующем времени. Используются также термины ‘открытый счет’ (open account) или ‘кредит по открытому счету’ (charge account), в зависимости от того, заключён ли контракт в коммерческих целях или для обслуживания потребительских покупок; (ii) хронологическая запись сделок в соответствии с контрактом, периодически представляемая банком клиенту в выписках с банковского счёта. (2) Банковское дело:- договорённость, заключенная на конкретное имя, обычно подтверждаемая депозитом средств, которые затем могут сниматься со счёта. Существуют счета ‘по требованию’, срочные, открываемые родителями для детей, совместные счета нескольких лиц, находящиеся в доверительном управлении, корпорационные, специальные и обычные текущие счета. Административные обязанности по ведению счетов исполняет специальное лицо, ответственное за операции по счёту (account officer). (3) Бухгалтерский учёт:- активы, обязательства, доходы и расходы, представленные на отдельных страницах главной книги учёта, в которую в хронологическом порядке заносятся изменения показателей статей дебета и кредита, например наличных средств, дебиторской задолженности, накопленных процентов, продаж, вознаграждения администрации и тому подобные. Система записи, проверки и отчётности по этой информации называется бухгалтерским учётом. Лица, занимающиеся бухгалтерским учётом, называются Бухгалтерами (Accountants). (4) Инвестиционные банковские операции:- финансовые и контрактные взаимоотношения между сторонами по поводу совместной покупки ценных бумаг для их размещения среди инвесторов, а также определения статуса ценных бумаг, находящихся в их владении и реализуемых на рынке. (5) Ценные бумаги:- взаимоотношение между брокерско-дилерской компанией и её клиентом, при котором компания через своих зарегистрированных представителей действует в качестве агента по покупке и продаже ценных бумаг и осуществляет соответствующий управленческий контроль.

ACCOUNTABILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ УЧЁТА – Accountability:- the legal and political obligation of an independent institution to properly explain and justify its decisions to the citizens and their elected representatives, thereby making it responsible for fulfilling its objectives. The European Central Bank (ECB) is accountable to the European citizens and, more formally, to the European Parliament.

ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА С ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬЮ УЧЁТА – Accountability System is a system established to maintain the credibility of PPQ’s (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine) entire export program, to deter forgeries and control public misuse of the export certificates.

ACCOUNTANT = БУХГАЛТЕР – Accountant is an individual who measures and reports economic events to help managers, investors, tax authorities and others in making smart financial decisions. In the United States, CPAs (Certified Public Accountants) are qualified accountants who have passed the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination and have met additional state education and experience requirements.

ACCOUNTANT’S OPINION = ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ БУХГАЛТЕРА – Accountant’s Opinion is a statement signed by an independent accountant outlining his or her opinion regarding the quality of information contained in a company’s financial reports and records. An accountant’s opinion statement can either be qualified or unqualified. When the opinion is qualified, the accountant is questioning the accounting principles and/or scope of the information provided. An unqualified opinion is given when the accountant sees that the given

information in the financial statements is sound. In other words, an unqualified opinion is desirable whereas a qualified opinion is not. The subject of accountant independence became an important issue in the wake of the demise of such corporate giants as Enron and WorldCom in the early 2000's. Because Enron and WorldCom were large companies, they represented a substantial portion of their accounting firms' revenues. This lead to the speculation that the accountants could not provide truly independent opinions for these giant companies, who provided the accountants with extremely lucrative contracts but also might have terminated these contracts if undesirable accounting opinions were issued. Accountant's Opinion is a letter preceding a financial report, written and signed by an independent accountant, which describes the scope of the statement and presents an opinion on the quality of the data presented. Also known as Accountant's Letter. Accountant's Opinion is a signed statement regarding the financial status of an entity from an independent public accountant after examination of that entities records and accounts. See also Auditor's Report. / Смотрите также Отчёт Аудитора (Auditor's Report). Заключение Бухгалтера – отчёт, подписанный независимым бухгалтером экспертом, имеющим право ревизии баланса и бухгалтерских книг. В нём указывается объём проверки бухгалтерских книг и отчётности организации. Поскольку финансовая отчётность в значительной степени отражает собственные оценки организации, мнение бухгалтера эксперта особенно важно для заимодавца или инвестора. В зависимости от объёма аудита и уверенности аудитора в достоверности информации, отзыв может представлять окончательное заключение по результатам ревизии или квалифицированное заключение. Квалифицированное заключение, хотя и необязательно являющееся негативным, требует расследования. Употребляется также термин Сертификат Аудитора или Свидетельство Аудитора (Auditor's Certificate).

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ ОТЧЁТ (или ОТЧЁТ БУХГАЛТЕРА) – Accountant's Report is a formal document that communicates an independent accountant's:- (i) expression of limited assurance on financial statements as a result of performing inquiry and analytic procedures (Review Report); (ii) results of procedures performed (Agreed-Upon Procedures Report); (iii) non-expression of opinion or any form of assurance on a presentation in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management (Compilation Report); or (iv) an opinion on an assertion made by management in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements (Attestation Report). An accountant's report does not result from the performance of an audit. See also Auditor's Report. / (i) выражение ограниченного заверения по финансовым отчётам .

ACCOUNT BASE = БАЗА СЧЕТОВ – Account Base is a list of all accounts in a sales region.

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬ ПО СЧЁТУ (или ДЕЛОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ) – Account Executive:- this term refers a person who has primary responsibility for an account, whether it be for an individual or corporate client. It is used often in the advertising and public relations business, but can also be used in financial services businesses. An account executive may have a team of people or may be a sole operator. In a brokerage firm, for example, it may be the primary broker for an individual client or for a corporate client. It is that broker who must know the client, for example. The term implies decision-making authority over the firm's activities with that client. Account Executive is the agent of a commission house who serves customers/traders by entering their commodity futures and options orders, reporting trade executions, advising on trading strategies, etc. / Исполнитель по Счёту – служащий брокерской фирмы, работающий с клиентами. Имеет легальные полномочия агента (agent). Каждый исполнитель по счёту должен пройти определённый тест и быть зарегистрирован в Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (National Association of Securities Dealers, NASD) до получения распоряжений от клиентов. Его также называют Зарегистрированным Представителем (Registered Representative).

ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION CODE = КОД ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ СЧЁТА (или КОД ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЯ СЧЁТА, или КОД ОПОЗНАВАНИЯ СЧЁТА) – Account Identification Code is a code uniquely identifying an account held at a financial institution. / Код Идентификации Счёта – это код, в единственном роде идентифицирующий счёт, удерживаемый в финансовом учреждении.

ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ (или ВЕДЕНИЕ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА) – Accountancy, or Accounting, is the production of information about an enterprise and the transmission of that information from those who have it to those who need it. The communication is generally in the form of financial statements that show in money terms the economic resources under the control of management; the art lies in selecting the information that is relevant to the user and is representationally faithful. The principles of accountancy are applied to business entities in three divisions of practical art, named accounting, bookkeeping, and auditing. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) defines accountancy as '... the art of recording, classifying, and summarizing in a significant manner and in terms of money ...' transactions and events that are at least partly financial in character, and interpreting the results. Accounting is thousands of years old; the earliest accounting records, which date back more than 7 000 years, were found in Mesopotamia (Assyrians). The people of that time relied on primitive accounting methods to record the growth of crops and herds. Accounting evolved, improving over the years and advancing as business advanced. Early accounts served mainly to assist the memory of the businessperson and the audience for the account was the proprietor or record keeper alone. Cruder forms of accounting were inadequate for the problems created by a business entity involving multiple investors, so double-entry bookkeeping first emerged in northern Italy in the XIV century, where trading ventures began to require more capital than a single individual was able to invest. The development of joint stock companies created wider audiences for accounts, as investors without firsthand knowledge of their operations relied on accounts to provide the requisite information. This development resulted in a split of accounting systems for internal (i.e. management accounting) and external (i.e. financial accounting) purposes, and subsequently also in accounting and disclosure regulations and a growing need for independent attestation of external accounts by auditors. Today, accounting is called 'The Language Of Business' because it is the vehicle for reporting financial information about a business entity to many different groups of people. Accounting that concentrates on reporting to people inside the business entity is called Management Accounting and is used to provide information to employees, managers, owner-managers and auditors. Management accounting is concerned primarily with providing a basis for making management or operating decisions. Accounting that provides information to people outside the business entity is called Financial Accounting and provides information to present and potential shareholders, creditors such as banks or vendors, financial analysts, economists, and government agencies. Because these users have different needs, the presentation of financial accounts is very structured and subject to many more rules than management accounting. The body of rules that governs financial accounting in a given jurisdiction is called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP. Other rules include International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, or US GAAP. The basic accounting equation is assets = liabilities + equity. This is the Statement of Financial Position (It is the new name of Balance Sheet according to IFRS). The foundation for the balance sheet begins with the income statement, which is revenues – expenses = net income or net loss. This is followed by the retained earnings statement, which is beginning retained earnings + net income + additional capital (capital contribution) – dividends/drawings = ending retained earnings. The word 'Accountant' is derived from the French word Compter, which took its origin from the Latin word Computare. The word was formerly written in English as 'Accomptant', but in process of time the word, which was always pronounced by dropping the 'p', became gradually changed both in pronunciation and in orthography to its present form. Accounting is a recording and reporting of financial transactions, including the origination of the transaction, its recognition, processing, and summarization in the financial statements. Accounting is a practice and body of knowledge concerned primarily with (i) methods for recording transactions, (ii) keeping financial records, (iii) performing internal audits, (iv) reporting and analyzing financial information to the management, and

(v) advising on taxation matters. It is a systematic process of identifying, recording, measuring, classifying, verifying, summarizing, interpreting and communicating financial information. It reveals profit or loss for a given period, and the value and nature of a firm's assets, liabilities and owners' equity. Accounting provides information on the (i) resources available to a firm, (ii) the means employed to finance those resources, and (iii) the results achieved through their use. Accounting is primarily a system of measurement and reporting of economic events based upon the accounting equation for the purpose of decision making. Generally, when someone says 'accounting' they are referring to the department, activity or individuals involved in the application of the accounting equation. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ACCOUNTING COST BREAKEVEN SELLING PRICE = XX ЦЕНА – Accounting Cost Breakeven Selling Price is the price needed to recover all costs except the opportunity costs (cost for using the producer's labor and capital) associated with producing the commodity. See also Breakeven Selling Price; Cash Flow Breakeven Selling Price; and Economic Cost Breakeven Selling Price.

ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ГРАНТОВ И РАСКРЫТИЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННОГО СОДЕЙСТВИЯ (или БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ГРАНТОВ И РАСКРЫТИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО СОДЕЙСТВИЯ) – IAS 20 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 20) – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance – This Standard shall be applied in accounting for, and in the disclosure of, government grants and in the disclosure of other forms of government assistance. Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them and transactions with government which cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transactions of the entity. Government assistance is action by government designed to provide an economic benefit specific to an entity or range of entities qualifying under certain criteria. Government assistance for the purpose of this Standard does not include benefits provided only indirectly through action affecting general trading conditions, such as the provision of infrastructure in development areas or the imposition of trading constraints on competitors. In this Standard, government assistance does not include the provision of infrastructure by improvement to the general transport and communication network and the supply of improved facilities such as irrigation or water reticulation which is available on an ongoing indeterminate basis for the benefit of an entire local community. A government grant may take the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, such as land or other resources, for the use of the entity. In these circumstances it is usual to assess the fair value of the non-monetary asset and to account for both grant and asset at that fair value. Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall not be recognised until there is reasonable assurance that:- (a) the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and (b) the grants will be received. Government grants shall be recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants related to assets are government grants whose primary condition is that an entity qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Subsidiary conditions may also be attached restricting the type or location of the assets or the periods during which they are to be acquired or held. Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Grants related to income are government grants other than those related to assets. Grants related to income are sometimes presented as a credit in the income statement, either separately or under a general heading such as 'Other income'; alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expense. A government grant that becomes repayable shall be accounted for as a revision to an accounting estimate (see IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Repayment of a grant related to income shall be applied first against any unamortised deferred credit set up in respect of the grant. To the extent that the repayment exceeds any such deferred credit, or where no deferred credit exists, the repayment shall be recognised immediately as an expense. Repayment of a grant related to an asset shall be recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset or reducing the deferred income balance by the amount repayable. The cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised to date as an expense in the absence of the grant shall be recognised immediately as an expense. The following matters shall be disclosed:- (a) the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation adopted in the financial statements; (b) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited; and (c) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised. / МСБУ 20 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 20) – . выплата (repayment) . (смотрите МСБУ 8 Политики Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта, Изменения в Оценках Бухгалтерского Учёта и Ошибки) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS = УЧЁТНЫЕ ПОЛИТИКИ, ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В УЧЁТНЫХ ОЦЕНКАХ И ОШИБКИ (или ПОЛИТИКИ ВЕДЕНИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА, ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ОЦЕНКАХ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА И ОШИБКИ) – IAS 8 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 8) – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – the objective of this Standard is to prescribe the criteria for selecting and changing accounting policies, together with the accounting treatment and disclosure of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors. The Standard is intended to enhance the relevance and reliability of an entity's financial statements, and the comparability of those financial statements over time and with the financial statements of other entities. Accounting policies:- Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements. When a Standard or an Interpretation specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, the accounting policy or policies applied to that item shall be determined by applying the Standard or Interpretation and considering any relevant Implementation Guidance issued by the IASB (short for the International Accounting Standards Board) for the Standard or Interpretation. In the absence of a Standard or an Interpretation that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management shall use its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable. In making the judgement management shall refer to, and consider the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:- (a) the requirements and guidance in Standards and Interpretations dealing with similar and related issues; and (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework. An entity shall select and apply its accounting policies consistently for similar transactions, other events and conditions, unless a Standard or an Interpretation specifically requires or permits categorisation of items for which different policies may be appropriate. If a Standard or an Interpretation requires or permits such categorisation, an appropriate accounting policy shall be selected and applied consistently to each category. An entity shall change an accounting policy only if the change:- (a) is required by a Standard or an Interpretation; or (b) results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows. An entity shall account for a change in accounting policy resulting from the initial application of a Standard or an Interpretation in accordance with the specific transitional provisions, if

any, in that Standard or Interpretation. When an entity changes an accounting policy upon initial application of a Standard or an Interpretation that does not include specific transitional provisions applying to that change, or changes an accounting policy voluntarily, it shall apply the change retrospectively. However, a change in accounting policy shall be applied retrospectively except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. Change in accounting estimate:- the use of reasonable estimates is an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability. A change in accounting estimate is an adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not corrections of errors. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate, shall be recognised prospectively by including it in profit or loss in:- (a) the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or (b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Prior period errors:- prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:- (a) was available when financial statements for those periods were authorised for issue; and (b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements. Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud. Except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error, an entity shall correct material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorised for issue after their discovery by:- (a) restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or (b) if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented. Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. / МСБУ 8 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 8) – Учётные Политики, Изменения в Учётных Оценках и Ошибки или Политики Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта, Изменения в Оценках Бухгалтерского Учёта и Ошибки (IAS 8 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 8) – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) – этот стандарт определяет порядок внесения корректировок в содержание бухгалтерской отчётности в связи с изменением учётных оценок или по причине выявления ошибок, допущенных в предыдущих отчётных периодах. при подготовке и представлении финансовых отчётов.

ACCOUNTING POLICY = УЧЁТНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА (или ПОЛИТИКА ВЕДЕНИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА) – Accounting Policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements. When an IFRS (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards) specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, the accounting policy or policies applied to that item shall be determined by applying the IFRS and considering any relevant Implementation Guidance issued by the IASB (short for the International Accounting Standards Board) for the IFRS. In the absence of a Standard or an Interpretation that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management shall use its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable. In making the judgement management shall refer to, and consider the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:- (a) the requirements and guidance in IFRSs dealing with similar and related issues; and (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework. An entity shall select and apply its accounting policies consistently for similar transactions, other events and conditions, unless an IFRS specifically requires or permits categorisation of items for which different policies may be appropriate. If an IFRS requires or permits such categorisation, an appropriate accounting policy shall be selected and applied consistently to each category. An entity shall change an accounting policy only if the change:- (a) is required by an IFRS; or (b) results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows. An entity shall account for a change in accounting policy resulting from the initial application of an IFRS in accordance with the specific transitional provisions, if any, in that IFRS. When an entity changes an accounting policy upon initial application of an IFRS that does not include specific transitional provisions applying to that change, or changes an accounting policy voluntarily, it shall apply the change retrospectively. However, a change in accounting policy shall be applied retrospectively except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules, and practices applied by a reporting entity in preparing and presenting its financial statements. / при подготовке и представлении финансовых отчётов. Специфические принципы, основы, конвенции, правила, и практики, применимые отчитывающимся лицом в подготовке и предоставлении своих финансовых отчётов.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО ПРИНЦИПАМ ВЕДЕНИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Accounting Principles Board (APB) is a senior technical committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) which issued pronouncements on accounting principles from 1959–73. The APB was replaced by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). / Палата по Принципам Бухгалтерского Учёта (ППБУ) – орган Американского Института Сертифицированных Публичных Бухгалтеров (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)), который разработал в 1959–73 принципы бухгалтерского учёта, включавшие многие из общепринятых допущений в основных принципах бухгалтерского учёта (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) США.

ACCOUNTING REGULATORY COMMITTEE = РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ВЕДЕНИЮ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Accounting Regulatory Committee (ARC), established by the International Accounting Standards (IAS) regulation, that operates at the political level under established EU rules for decision-making by regulatory committees. The Committee, chaired by the Commission and composed of representatives of the Member States, decides whether to endorse IAS on the basis of Commission proposals.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ ВЕДЕНИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Accounting Standards are authoritative statements of how particular types of transaction and other events should be reflected in financial statements.

ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT PROFILE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРОФИЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СЧЁТОМ – Account Management Profile System provides access to information helpful to the NYSE® staff in managing day-to-day relationships with listed companies, member firms, and institutions. / Обеспечивает доступ к информации полезной персоналу НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) в координации ежедневных взаимоотношений с перечисленными компаниями, фирмами членами и другими учреждениями.

ACCOUNT NUMBER = НОМЕР СЧЁТА – Account Number:- in banking, bank and account identifier(s) of the account to be credited or debited.

ACCOUNT OWNER = ХОЗЯИН СЧЁТА – Account Owner is an institution for which an account is serviced at another institution (account servicing institution). The account owner will often refer to the account as a nostro, or due from, account. / Учреждение, счёт которого обслуживается в другом учреждении (учреждении, обслуживающем счёт). Владелец Счёта будет часто ссылаться на этот счёт как на счёт ностро, или исходя из этого, как на счёт.

ACCOUNT PARTY = СТОРОНА ПО РАСЧЁТУ (или БЕНЕФИЦИАР) – Account Party is a party for whom a letter of credit is opened. Account Party and Applicant are generally synonymous, but sometimes one party will agree with the issuing bank to make all payments under a letter of credit showing the name of another party (often two affiliated companies). Banks may refer to one of these parties as the applicant and the other as the account party, but there is no consistency among banks regarding which is which.

ACCOUNT PROFILE = ПРОФИЛЬ СЧЁТА – Account Profile is a projection of an account's upcoming volume along with such account's shipping requirements.

ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE DAYS = ДНИ СЧЕТОВ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ (или ДНИ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Account Receivable Days measure the average time it takes for customers to pay the company. Therefore, it measures how efficiently the company collects money. Speedier debt collection means that there is less money tied up in customer debts and, all other things being equal, a higher level of profitability. Account Receivable Days vary from industry to industry. However, a typical level is 70 to 80 days.

ACCOUNT RELATIONSHIP = ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ ПО СЧЁТУ (или РАСЧЁТНЫЕ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ) – Account Relationship is the relationship between two parties arising from the holding of at least one account between them. / Взаимоотношения между двумя сторонами, вытекающие вследствие удерживания ими по крайней мере одного счёта.

ACCOUNTS DUE = ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

ACCOUNT SERVICING INSTITUTION = УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ, ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩЕЕ СЧЁТ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ, ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩАЯ СЧЁТ) – Account Servicing Institution is an institution that is the depository for an account for another institution (account owner). The account servicing institution will often refer to the account as a vostro, or due to, account.

ACCOUNT SERVICING INSTITUTION'S REFERENCE = ССЫЛКА УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ, ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩЕГО СЧЁТ – Account Servicing Institution's Reference:- in a SWIFT message, a reference assigned by the account servicing institution to identify the transaction. This is the reference to which the account owner refers in cases of inquiry to that financial institution. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE = КРЕДИТОРСКАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ (или СЧЕТА К ОПЛАТЕ) – Accounts Payable consist of financial transactions awaiting settlement, relating to short-term payables (typically payable within three days or less) where transactions have been effected but cash has not yet been transferred. This includes assets that have been purchased and liabilities that have been repurchased. Accounts Payable are company's unpaid bills for goods and services that it received. Accounts payable and accounts receivable are two sides of the same transaction. One firm's account receivable is another's account payable. An account receivable is the vendor's uncollected invoice for goods or services rendered; an account payable is the customer's unpaid bill for goods or services received. Money (debts or amounts) a company owes for services and supplies. For example, a record company would list as accounts payable the bill from a company that supplied the raw material for making compact disks. See also Payables, and Receivables. Also known as Creditors in the United Kingdom. Account Payable is an amount owed to a creditor for delivered goods or completed services. Accounts Payable:- indebtedness of a company to its suppliers for goods or services purchased that have been purchased and which must be paid for within one year (more typically paid within 30–90 days). This shows as a current liability on the company's balance sheet. Accounts Payable (AP) are trade accounts of businesses representing obligations to pay for goods and services received. / Деньги (долги или суммы), которые компания должна заплатить за оказанные услуги или выполненные поставки товарной продукции. Например, записывающая компания причислит счёт компании, поставившей сырьё для производства компакт дисков, в разряд кредиторской задолженности. Смотрите также Дебиторская Задолженность (Receivables), и Кредиторская Задолженность (Payables). Известна также как Кредиторы (Creditors) в Соединённом Королевстве. В бухгалтерском учёте под Кредиторской Задолженностью понимаются денежные средства компании или организации, подлежащие уплате соответствующим физическим или юридическим лицам. Различают нормальную (законную) и просроченную кредиторскую задолженность. Счета к Оплате или Кредиторская Задолженность – суммы задолженности кредитору по открытому счёту за предоставленные товары и услуги. Аналитики оценивают отношение счетов к оплате к объёму покупок как критерий оценки качества ежедневного финансового управления.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TO SALES = КРЕДИТОРСКАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ К ПРОДАЖАМ (или СЧЕТА К ОПЛАТЕ К ПРОДАЖАМ) – Accounts Payable To Sales measures the speed with which a company pays vendors relative to sales. Numbers higher than typical industry ratios suggest that the company is using suppliers assets (cash owed) to fund operations.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE = СЧЕТА К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ (или ДЕБИТОРСКАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) – Accounts Receivable:- amounts owed to a company by its customers for goods or services supplied to those customers which must be paid for within one year (more typically collected within 30–90 days). This shows as a current asset on the company's balance sheet. Accounts Receivable is an asset reflecting money due to the company from customers as a result of delivered sales. In accounting, this account subgroup includes amounts owed on open account from private persons, firms, or corporations for goods and services furnished by a governmental unit during its normal course of business. It does include amounts due from other funds of the state which are quasi-external in character. Account Receivable is a claim against a debtor for an uncollected amount, generally from a completed transaction of sales or services rendered. Accounts Receivables are the uncollected bills for goods and services that a company has shipped or rendered. Since most businesses do not operate on a cash sales basis, accounts receivable are usually a large and important part of a firm's current assets. Amounts owed to an entity as a result of the sale of goods or services. Amounts due to a business entity which were charged by a customer for goods purchased or services performed. In the entity's balance sheet, accounts receivable are the counterpart of accounts payable owed by the party (or parties) responsible for paying the charge. Like accounts payable, accounts receivable are analyzed as a function of their due date, i.e. the date on which the charge is payable. Accounts receivable are included under current assets in the creditor's balance sheet. Whenever an account receivable from a customer is determined to be uncollectible, it is written off against an allowance (or provision) for uncollectible or doubtful accounts. See also Payables, and Receivables. Also known as Debtors in the United Kingdom. Accounts Receivable is the total value of money owed to the company by its customers for past sales. In the balance sheet, Accounts Receivable are recorded at net realizable value after consideration of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts Receivable is a current asset representing money due for services performed or merchandise sold on credit. / Суммы, причитающиеся хозяйствующему юридическому лицу, которые были начислены заказчику за закупленные им товары или оказанные ему услуги этим юридическим лицом. В балансовом отчёте этого юридического лица, дебиторская задолженность служит противопоставлением кредиторской задолженности, иными словами, теми средствами, которые причитаются к оплате стороной (или сторонами) по выставленным счетам. Как и кредиторская задолженность, дебиторская задолженность рассматривается в качестве назначения к своей надлежащей (причитающейся) дате, то есть дате оплаты счетов. Дебиторская задолженность включается в разряд текущих активов в

балансовом отчёте кредитора. Когда дебиторская задолженность заказчика считается невосполнимой, она списывается за счёт отчисления (или обеспечения), выделенного на невосполнимые или сомнительные счета. Смотрите также Дебиторская Задолженность (Receivables), Кредиторская Задолженность (Payables). Известна также как Дебиторы (Debtors) в Соединённом Королевстве. В бухгалтерском учёте под Дебиторской Задолженностью понимается сумма долгов, причитающихся предприятию или хозяйствующему субъекту от физических и юридических лиц в итоге хозяйственных взаимоотношений с ними. Своевременное взыскание дебиторской задолженности является одним из важных средств обеспечения благоприятного финансового состояния предприятия. По истечении сроков исковой давности дебиторская задолженность списывается в убыток. Под Дебиторской Задолженностью понимается сумма долгов, причитающихся предприятию, организации или учреждению от юридических или физических лиц в итоге хозяйственных взаимоотношений с ними. Источником покрытия дебиторской задолженности являются отвлечённые из оборота собственные средства. В условиях бывшей социалистической экономики по характеру образования дебиторская задолженность подразделялась на задолженность, обусловленную нормальным процессом хозяйственной деятельности, и задолженность, связанную с нарушением финансово-сметной и расчётно-платёжной дисциплины, а также с нарушением социалистической законности. К первому виду дебиторской задолженности относились авансы, выданные поставщикам по условиям договора (за газ, электроэнергию, услуги автотранспорта и связи, по закупке некоторых материалов); неотоваренная часть плановых и предварительных платежей; задолженность подотчётных лиц (по выданным авансам) в пределах сроков, установленных для сдачи отчётов; задолженность съёмщиков жилых помещений по квартплате за последний месяц и тому подобное. Второй вид дебиторской задолженности охватывал долги по недостачам, растратам и хищениям; признанные ответчиками или присуждённые арбитражем претензии; вызванные несоответствием количества или качества товаров (или услуг) установленному ассортименту, и другие виды просроченной дебиторской здолженности. По экономическому содержанию дебиторской задолженностью являлись:- задолженность покупателей за отгруженные товары и сданные работы, не оплаченные в срок, а также за товары, документы по которым не переданы в банк на инкассо в обеспечение ссуд; превышение задолженности рабочих и служащих по ссудам, полученным на индивидуальное жилищное строительство и на приобретение товаров в кредит, над банковскими ссудами, выданными на эти цели, и другое. Суммы дебиторской задолженности, по которым истекли сроки исковой давности, с разрешения руководителя предприятия или организации списывались в убыток с сообщением об этом вышестоящему органу. Лица, виновные в пропуске сроков исковой давности, несли ответственность. Счета к Получению или Дебиторская Задолженность – суммы, которые должно получить коммерческое предприятие за товары и услуги, проданные по открытому счёту. Ключевой фактор в анализе ликвидности компании – её способность выполнить текущие обязательства без привлечения дополнительных доходов.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE DAYS = ДНИ СЧЕТОВ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ (или ДНИ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Accounts Receivable Days (A/R Days) is the number of days that a customer invoice is outstanding before it is collected. The point of the measurement is to determine the effectiveness of a company's credit and collection efforts in allowing credit to reputable customers, as well as its ability to collect cash from them. See also Accounts Receivable/Sales. Accounts Receivable Days is an accounting concept related to Accounts Receivable. It is the length of time it takes to clear all Accounts Receivable, or how long it takes to receive the money for goods it sells. This is useful for determining how efficient the company is at receiving whatever short-term payments it is owed. The formula for Accounts Receivable Days is:- (Accounts Receivable / Revenue) x Number of Days In Year. For the purpose of this calculation, it is usually assumed that there are 360 days in the year (4 quarters of 90 days). Accounts Receivable Days is often found on a financial statement projection model. Interestingly, a report on the technology company Apple recently stated that Apple gets paid for its products before it actually has to pay for them. In practice, this means that Apple's Accounts Receivable (AR) Days is lower than its Accounts Payable (AP) Days. This ratio is important because it means Apple can effectively ramp up production to the very maximum level of consumer demand and will never be limited by cash flow (not that it would be anyway with USD100bn in the bank). Most companies are not in this situation so in order to avoid having production constrained by free cash, it is desirable to minimise the difference between AR Days and AP days. This concept can be slightly counterintuitive at times so an example is provided below to illustrate the principals. Imagine there is a company that only sells chairs and has USD100 in the bank. Each chair costs USD10 to produce and retails for USD20. The company has a contract with its suppliers saying it will pay for materials 15 days after delivery but on average, its customers do not pay for products until 30 days (1 month free credit deal or similar) after purchase. So what does this imply? Again for simplicity, we assume that the company receives the materials, converts them into a chair and sells the chair all within 1 day. So on day 1, the company takes delivery of materials for 10 chairs and sells all 10 to consumers and still has USD100 in the bank. On day 16, it has to pay the supplier this USD100 and will have USD0 in the bank until day 31 where it receives USD200 for the parts. This means that from day 16 until day 31, the company has no money and cannot produce so maximum profit per month is USD100. If the company were to reduce the time that consumers had to pay to less than the time in which it had to pay the supplier, it would get paid before it had to pay up meaning it could produce endlessly and never run out of cash. Now no company uses its entire cash reserves to order stock so the idea falls down a bit here, but the principal still applies. In Apple's case, consumers pay for their products within 18 days but Apple does not have to pay suppliers for 83 days which implies they have money coming in roughly 4.5x faster than going out (this would be if they sold products for what it cost to purchase which they do not, in reality their income flow would be 9x faster or greater than their expenditure).

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE ENTRIES PAYMENTS = ПЛАТЕЖИ ПРОВОДОК ПО ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ – In the United States, a term Accounts Receivable Entries (ARC) Payments means consumer checks received at a lockbox or drop-off location that are converted to automated clearinghouse (ACH) payments for processing.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE/SALES = СЧЕТА К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ/ПРОДАЖИ (или ДЕБИТОРСКАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ/ПРОДАЖИ) – Accounts Receivable/Sales is the value of accounts receivable expressed in terms of sales income. It is usually expressed in terms of days of sales (by dividing the total value of account receivable by the average sales income per day). Note:- this measure may also be called Account Receivable Days.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ СЧЕТОВ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ (или ОБОРОТ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Accounts Receivable Turnover is the sales divided by the accounts receivable and so shows the average number of times the accounts receivable are collected each year. Accounts Receivable Turnover is the ratio of net credit sales to average accounts receivable, which is a measure of how quickly customers pay their bills.

ACCOUNT STATEMENT = ВЫПИСКА ПО СЧЁТУ – Account Statement is a periodic summary of account activity with a beginning date and an ending date. The most commonly known are checking account statements, usually provided monthly, and brokerage account statements, which are provided monthly or quarterly. Monthly credit card bills are also considered account statements. Account statements refer to almost any official summary of an account, wherever the account is held. Insurance companies may provide account statements summarizing paid-in cash values, for example. Account statements should be scrutinized for accuracy, and historical statements are critical for budgeting. Account Statement is a summary in writing of all account transactions within a given

period. Depending on the type of account, interest is calculated on a monthly to yearly basis. Can be requested online via Telebanking. Account Statement is a record of transactions and their effect on account balances over a specified period of time, for a given account. A bank account statement lists the debits and credits that took place over the relevant time period, while a brokerage account statement lists the long positions and short positions, purchases and sales, and other transactions. / Заключение в письменной форме обо всех операциях, проведённых по счёту за данный период времени. В зависимости от типа счёта, проценты рассчитываются на месячной или годовой основе. Может быть затребована в режиме реального времени посредством предоставляемого Дистанционного Банковского Обслуживания (или Банковского Обслуживания на Отдалении или Тэлибэнькин (Telebanking)) – электронного банковского обслуживаниия. Выписка по Счёту:- в общем значении – любая запись сделок и результатов на балансе счетов на оплату сделанных покупок или баланса по открытому счёту в течение указанного периода времени. Банковские операции:- краткая сводка всех оплаченных чеков, зафиксированных в депозитах, и итоговый баланс за определённый период времени. Другое название – банковская выписка или выписка банка (bank statement). Ценные бумаги:- (i) выписка, в которой подытоживаются все сделки и указывается состояние счёта в брокерско-дилерской фирме, включая обязательства по срочным сделкам при 'длинных' и 'коротких' продажах. Подобные выписки могут быть ежеквартальными, но, если счета активные, выписки делаются ежемесячно; (ii) опционное соглашение (option agreement), которое требуется в том случае, если открыт опционный счёт.

ACCOUNT WITH INSTITUTION = СЧЁТ В УЧРЕЖДЕНИИ – Account With Institution is a field name in a SWIFT message, the financial institution at which the 'Ordering Party' requests the 'Beneficiary' to be paid. / Название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), финансовое учреждение, от которого 'Инструктирующая Сторона' ('Распорядитель') требует осуществления оплаты 'бенефициару'. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ACCREDITATION = АККРЕДИТАЦИЯ (или АККРЕДИТОВАНИЕ) – Accreditation is official recognition of proficiency resulting in the approval and authority to perform specific tasks or provide specific services in full or partial support of fulfilling official obligations. / В международном праве под Аккредитованием, от Латинского слова Accredo, означающее Доверяю, понимается процедура назначения дипломированного представителя (или постоянного представителя государства при какой-либо международной организации).

ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR ACCOUNTANCY AND TAXATION = АККРЕДИТАЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМУ УЧЁТУ И НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЮ – Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation (ACAT) is a national organization established in 1973 as a non-profit independent testing, accrediting and monitoring organization. The Council seeks to identify professionals in independent practice who specialize in providing financial, accounting and taxation services to individuals and small to mid-size businesses. Professionals receive accreditation through examination and/or coursework and maintain accreditation through commitment to a significant program of continuing professional education and adherence to the Council's Code of Ethics and Rules of Professional Conduct.

ACCREDITED BUSINESS ACCOUNTANT = АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ ДЕЛОВОЙ БУХГАЛТЕР – Accredited Business Accountant (ABA) or Accredited Business Advisor (ABA), in the US, is a national credential conferred by Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation to professionals who specialize in supporting the financial needs of individuals and small to medium sized businesses. ABA is the only nationally recognized alternative to the Certified Public Accountant (CPA). Most accredited individuals do not perform audits. Generally, they are small business owners themselves. In addition to general accounting work, CPAs are also heavily schooled in performing audits; however, only a small fraction of America's businesses require an audit. In general, a CPA has majored in accounting, passed the CPA examination and is licensed to perform audits. An ABA has majored in accounting, passed the ABA comprehensive examination and in most states is not licensed to perform audits.

ACCREDITED DERIVATIVES ADVISER = АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ СОВЕТНИК ПО ПРОИЗВОДНЫМ ИНСТРУМЕНТАМ (или АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ СОВЕТНИК ПО ДЕРИВАТИВАМ) – Accredited Derivatives Adviser:- persons who have been accredited by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) to advise or make a recommendation (including a recommendation in a research report) to clients in relation to ASX derivative products other than futures and futures options, i.e. warrants and all DTP (short for the Derivatives Trading Platform) products other than futures or futures options. / , то есть .

ACCREDITED FUTURES ADVISER = АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ СОВЕТНИК ПО ФЬЮЧЕРСАМ – Accredited Futures Adviser:- persons who have been accredited by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) to advise or make a recommendation (including a recommendation in a research report) to clients in relation to ASX futures and futures options.

ACCREDITED INVESTOR = АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР (или АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ ВКЛАДЧИК) – In Canada, a term Accredited Investor generally refers to a sophisticated, reasonably wealthy person who can invest in companies without requiring a prospectus from said company. The exact definition will vary among countries and regulators. In Canada and the US it is an individual whose net worth, or joint net worth with a spouse, exceeds CAD1 000 000 (excluding one's principal residence); or whose individual income exceeds CAD200 000/yr. In the United States, an 'Accredited Investor' as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933. It includes entities such as banks, insurance companies, registered investment companies; those charitable organizations, corporations, or partnerships that have assets exceeding USD5 million; certain employee benefits plans; and natural persons who are directors, executive officers, or general partners of the company selling the securities or who meet certain income or net worth requirements. Term used by the US Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) in Regulation D of private placements. Concept:- although 35 is the upper limit of persons who may purchase a private placement, accredited investors are not included in this number. General definition of accredited investors:- institutional type accounts and persons of wealth (persons with a net worth of USD1 million or more, persons with annual income of USD200 000.00 or more, persons who purchase USD150 000.00 or more of the offering and this does not represent more than 20% of their net worth). / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении) который может закупить . Аккредитованный Инвестор, в соответствии с Предписанием Ди (Regulation D) Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)) частное товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью (private limited partnership) использует аккредитованных инвесторов для привлечения более крупных сумм капитала, чем могут внести 35 участников товарищества (предельное число членов такого товарищества по закону). Аккредитованным инвестором может быть состоятельный инвестор, который не входит в число 35 человек, вкладывающих деньги в частное товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью, имеет чистый капитал по меньшей мере в 1 миллион Долларов США или ежегодный доход не менее 200 000 Долларов и вносит в сделку как минимум 150 000 Долларов при том, что этот вклад не составляет более 20% его состояния.

ACCRESCENT = РАЗРАСТАЮЩЕЕСЯ – Accrescent:- continuing to increase in size after maturity or flowering, especially of floral parts.

ACCRETIVE = РАЗРАСТАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или НАБЕЖАВШЕЕ, или АККРЕЦИОННОЕ) – Accretive:- this usually refers to earnings that result from an acquisition of a business that add to the earnings per share as opposed to losses that would dilute earnings per share. As a general rule, an accretive merger or acquisition occurs when the P/E ratio of the acquiring firm is greater than that of the target firm. A 'dilutive acquisition' is the opposite of an 'accretive acquisition'.

ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING METHOD = МЕТОД УЧЁТА ПО НАЧИСЛЕНИЮ – Accrual Accounting Method is an accounting method that is used to measure operational efficiency and profitability versus the Cash Method which measures how much you're spending to meet business needs. In Accrual accounting, income and expenses are reported on the Income Statement as they are earned or invoice, although they have probably not been collected or paid as yet. Accrual Accounting is an accounting method which measures the performance of a company by recognizing financial transactions (purchases and sales) regardless of when the actual cash transactions occur.

ACCRUAL BASIS = МЕТОД НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ (или БАЗИС ДЛЯ НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ) – In the United States, Accrual Basis is a method of accounting that recognizes revenue when earned, rather than when collected. Expenses are recognized when incurred rather than when paid. Accrual Basis of Accounting is wherein revenue and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are earned or incurred regardless of whether cash is received or disbursed in that period. This is the accounting basis that generally is required to be used in order to conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in preparing financial statements for external users. Accrual Basis is a method of accounting in which each item is entered as it is earned or incurred regardless of when actual payments are received or made. Accrual Basis is a method of accounting that reflects expenses incurred and income earned for Income Tax purposes for any one year. Taxpayers who use the accrual method must include in their taxable income any money that they have the right to receive as payment for services, once it has been earned. Any expenses that they may take as deductions when computing taxable income must be due at the time the deduction is taken. For example, suppose a surgeon performed a tonsillectomy in October 2012, and on December 31, 2012, he received a bill for carpeting installed in the waiting room of his office. He was paid the surgical fee on January 03, 2013, the same day he paid for the carpeting. The surgical fee will be included in his taxable income for 2012, the year in which he earned it, regardless of the fact that he was not paid until the following year. His expenses for the carpeting can be deducted from his 2012 income because once he received the bill, he was bound to pay it. The fact that he did not pay for the carpeting until the following year does not prevent him from taking the deduction in 2012. The accrual method of accounting differs from the cash basis method, which treats income as only that which is actually received, and expense as only that which is actually paid out. If the cash method were used in the above example, the payment of the surgical fee would be included as income for the 2013 tax year, the year in which it was received by the surgeon. The surgeon could deduct the cost of the carpeting only when he actually paid for it in 2013, although it had been installed in 2012. Unearned income, such as interest or rent, is generally taxed in the year in which it is received, regardless of the accounting method that the taxpayer uses. / Метод Начисления – метод бухгалтерского учёта, при котором доходы и расходы учитываются в момент совершения сделки, хотя поставки товаров могут быть ещё не осуществлены или реально не оплачены. Альтернативным методом является принцип бухгалтерского учёта на основе наличности (cash basis).

ACCRUAL BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ – Accrual Bond is a bond that does not pay periodic interest payments. Instead, interest is added to the principal balance of the bond and is either paid at maturity or, at some point, the bond begins to pay both principal and interest based on the accrued principal and interest to that point. When the bond begins to pay both principal and interest based on the accrued principal and interest at that point, this is known as a Z Tranche and is common in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). In a CMO that includes a Z tranche, the interest payments that otherwise would be paid to the Z-tranche holder are used to pay down the principal of another tranche. After that tranche is paid off, the Z tranche begins to pay down based on the original principal of the tranche plus the accrued interest. Similar to a zero-coupon bond, an accrual bond or Z tranche has limited or no reinvestment risk. However, accrual bonds, by definition, have a longer duration than bonds with the same maturity that make regular interest or principal and interest payments. As such, accrual bonds are subject to greater interest rate risk than bonds that make periodic payments over their entire terms. Deferred coupon tranche of a collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO). An Accrual Bond receives cash payments of neither principal nor interest until all tranches preceding it are retired. In effect, an accrual bond is a deferred interest obligation, resembling a zero coupon bond prior to the time that the preceding tranches are retired, except that accrual bonds carry an explicit coupon rate. The accrual bond then receives cash payments representing interest and principal on the accrued amount outstanding. Accrual bonds are purchased most frequently by investors who require the greatest degree of protection against reinvestment and call risk, or who seek the greater price leverage afforded by these classes. Also known as Z Bond. An Accrual Bond is more commonly referred to as a Zero Coupon Bond. It is a type of bond where interest is added to the principal balance due to the bondholder at maturity and not paid out in cash. The bond is sold at a discount to its maturity value based on a financial calculation that will yield a specific amount. Savings bonds are a popular form of the accrual bond or zero coupon bond. One of the biggest dangers of the accrual bond or zero coupon bond is phantom income. Even though you receive no income in cash each year, you are still required to pay taxes on the interest that was credited to the value of your bond. If you have a good sized fixed income portfolio with several hundred thousand dollars invested in accrual bonds, you could find yourself owing taxes that you cannot pay. Accrual Bond is a bond that pays no coupons, is sold at a deep discount to its face value, and matures at its face value. An accrual bond has the important advantage of being free from reinvestment risk, though the downside is that there is no opportunity to enjoy the effects of a rise in market interest rates. Also, such bonds tend to be very sensitive to changes in interest rates, since there are no coupon payments to reduce the impact of interest rate changes. In addition, markets for zero-coupon bonds are relatively illiquid. Under US tax law, the imputed interest on a zero-coupon bond is taxable as it accrues, even though there is no cash flow. Also called Zero-Coupon Bond. / Облигация Начисления – долгосрочная ипотечная облигация с отсрочкой выплаты дивидендов. Облигации, по которым не осуществляется периодических выплат процентов, а вместо этого проценты накапливаются и выплачиваются при наступлении срока погашения облигации. Такие облигации также называются Бескупонными Облигациями (Zero-Coupon Bonds).

ACCRUALS AND DEFERRALS = НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ И ОТСРОЧКИ – Accruals And Deferrals:- adjusting entries made to allocate accrued (or deferred) expenses (or revenue) to the accounting period in which they are incurred (or earned). See also Accrued Expenses, Accrued Revenue, Deferred Charge, Deferred Income, and Prepaid Expense. / начисленных (или отложенных) расходов (или доходов) .

ACCRUALS BASIS = МЕТОД НАЧИСЛЕНИЙ (или БАЗИС ДЛЯ НАЧИСЛЕНИЙ) – In the United Kingdom, a method of recording transactions to relate them to the period when the exchange of ownership of the goods, services or financial asset applies. For example, value added tax accrues when the expenditure to which it relates takes place, but Customs and Excise receive the cash

some time later. The difference between accruals and cash results in the creation of an asset and liability in the financial accounts, shown as amounts receivable or payable. See also Cash Basis. / Смотрите также Кассовый Метод (Cash Basis).

ACCRUAL–TYPE SAVINGS SECURITY = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА НАЧИСЛЯЕМОГО ТИПА – In the United States, Accrual-Type Savings Security is a savings bond or note having a redemption value (see Current redemption value) that increases periodically (typically, either every six months or monthly) as interest is added to the security's issue price (principal). Interest accrues on such a bond or note and becomes a part of the redemption value (principal + interest), which is paid when the bond or note is cashed. Series I/E/EE bonds, savings notes, retirement plan bonds, and individual retirement bonds are the currently outstanding accrual-type securities. Series A through Series D bonds as well as Series F and J bonds, all matured, were also accrual-type securities. Also referred to as an Appreciation-Type Security.

ACCRUED EXPENDITURES = НАЧИСЛЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Accrued Expenditures are the charges incurred by the recipient during a given period requiring the provision of funds for:- (1) goods and other tangible property received; (2) services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients, and other payees, and (3) other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance are required.

ACCRUED EXPENSES = НАЧИСЛЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Is a current liability and represents an amount relating to the period unpaid at the end of that period. Accrued Expenses is a concept similar to prepaid expenses. It refers to expenses that have been recognized for accounting purposes but have not yet been billed or paid. With the matching of revenue and expenses under accrual accounting, costs are recognized as expenses for a period if they are directly tied to goods or services delivered during that period or are general expenses for the period. When such a cost is recognized as expense in a period but has not yet been billed or paid, there is an associated liability for that expense item. Interest payments are a good example of accrued expenses. Some debt contracts require interest payments every quarter or 6 months, but the firm is incurring an interest payment obligation each month. The interest obligation will be deducted as an expense each month. This interest expense is not paid monthly but builds up, or accrues, as an obligation to be paid at a future date. Accrued expenses can also be viewed as the opposite of prepaid expenses. For prepaid expenses, a firm generates an asset by paying for expenses in advance of their 'use'. With accrued expenses, a firm creates a liability by 'using' an expense before it has been billed or paid. Expenses incurred at the end of the reporting period but not yet paid. Accrued expenses are listed under current liabilities in the balance sheet. Also known as Accrued Liabilities. / строка баланса (item). Расходы, понесённые в конце отчётного периода, но остающиеся пока что неоплаченными. Начисленные расходы заносятся в краткосрочные обязательства в бухгалтерском балансе (балансовом отчёте). Известны также как Накопленные Обязательства (Accrued Liabilities).

ACCRUED INCOME = НАЧИСЛЕННЫЙ ДОХОД – Accrued Income is the earnings during a given period which are a source of funds resulting from (1) services performed by the recipient; (2) goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers; and (3) amounts becoming owed to the recipient for which no current services or performance are required by the recipient.

ACCRUED INTEREST = НАЧИСЛЕННЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Accrued Interest is an interest that has been earned but not received or recorded. Accrued Interest:- applies to the situation of a fixed interest security when you are between coupon dates. It represents the interest accrued, but not yet paid, since the last coupon date. If, at today's date, the last coupon date was 56 days ago and the number of days between the last coupon date and the next is 180 days and on the next coupon date a coupon of £3 will be paid then the accrued interest to-day will be (£3 x 56) / 180 = £0.933 3. If the stock has gone xd then the accrued interest is negative and is equal to the negative of the interest that will accrue between today's date and the next coupon date so that if there are 4 days to go from to-day to the next coupon date and 180 days between coupon dates the accrued interest is (–3 x 4) / 180 or –£.0667. Interest payments accrued since the last interest due date up to a specified date prior to the next due date. The amount of interest that has been earned since the last interest payment date. When a bond trades, the buyer pays the seller the accrued interest – a pro rata portion of the next interest payment, which will be paid to the buyer of the bond. The interest due on a bond since the last interest payment was made. The buyer of the bond pays the market price plus accrued interest. For debt securities, interest that has accumulated since the last coupon date which the buyer of a fixed-income security must pay to the seller. The interest earned between the most recent interest payment and the present date but not yet paid to the lender. Accrued Interest is:- (1) a term used to describe an accrual accounting method when interest that is either payable or receivable has been recognized, but not yet paid or received. Accrued interest occurs as a result of the difference in timing of cash flows and the measurement of these cash flows. For example, accrued interest receivable occurs when interest on an outstanding receivable has been earned by the company, but has not yet been received. A loan to a customer for goods sold would result in interest being charged on the loan. If the loan is extended on October 01 and the lending company's year ends on December 31, there will be two months of accrued interest receivable recorded as interest revenue in the company's financial statements for the year. (2) The interest that has accumulated on a bond since the last interest payment up to, but not including, the settlement date. Accrued interest is added to the contract price of a bond transaction. Accrued interest is that which has been earned since the last coupon payment. Because the bond hasn't expired or the next payment is not yet due, the owner of the bond hasn't officially received the money. If he or she sells the bond, accrued interest is added to the sale price. / надлежащей (причитающейся) даты . Процент, начисленный к оплате по облигации с момента последней выплаты процентов. Покупатель облигации оплачивает рыночную стоимость и начисленные проценты. Проценты, начисленные с момента самой последней выплаты процентов и по настоящую дату, но ещё не выплаченные ссудодателю. Начисленные или Набежавшие Проценты – проценты, которые накопились за время между последним платежом и продажей облигаций или иных ценных бумаг с фиксированным доходом. На момент продажи покупатель платит продавцу цену облигации плюс начисленные проценты, рассчитываемые умножением ставки выплаты по купону на количество дней, которое прошло с момента последнего платежа. Начисленные проценты также используются в товариществах с ограниченной ответственностью (limited partnership), вкладывающих средства в недвижимость, когда продавец здания получает единую сумму наличными в момент продажи и предоставляет вторичный ипотечный займ на оставшуюся сумму. В том случае, если доход от сдачи здания в аренду не покрывает выплат по ипотечному займу, продавец соглашается на накопление процентов до тех пор, пока здание не будет продано кому-либо ещё. Сделки с начислением процентов были ограничены в США налоговым законодательством в 1984.

ACCRUED INTEREST PAPER = БУМАГА С НАЧИСЛЕННЫМИ ПРОЦЕНТАМИ – Accrued Interest Paper is a security which is issued at face value but which does not bear regular interest; however, in addition to the capital sum, the repayment amount includes interest and compound interest. Repayment is usually made after an agreed fixed term. The interest rate is determined on the date of issue. A typical accrued interest paper is the Federal Savings Note Type B (Bundesschatzbrief Typ B) in Germany. The opposite of accrued interest paper is Interest Discount Paper.

ACCRUED REVENUE = НАЧИСЛЕННАЯ ВЫРУЧКА – Accrued Revenue:- money which has been earned but not received as of the end of the reporting period. Accrued revenue is listed under current assets in the balance sheet. Also known as Accrued Assets, and Accrued Income. / Деньги, которые были заработаны, но не получены на конец отчётного периода. Начисленная выручка

указывается в балансовом отчёте под текущими активами. Известна также как Начисленные Активы (Accrued Assets), и Начисленный Доход (Accrued Income).

ACCRUED VACATION PAY = НАЧИСЛЕННАЯ ОПЛАТА ОТПУСКА (или НАБЕЖАВШИЕ ОТПУСКНЫЕ) – Accrued Vacation Pay is the amount of vacation time that an employee has earned as per a company's employee benefit policy, but which has not yet been used or paid. This is a liability for the employer. The following discussion of accounting for accrued vacation pay can also be applied to holiday pay. The calculation of accrued vacation pay for each employee is:- (i) calculate the amount of vacation time earned through the beginning of the accounting period. This should be a roll-forward balance from the preceding period. This information can be maintained in a database or electronic spreadsheet; (ii) add the number of hours earned in the current accounting period; (iii) subtract the number of vacation hours used in the current period; (iv) multiply the ending number of accrued vacation hours by the employee's hourly wage to arrive at the correct accrual that should be on the company's books; and (v) if the amount already accrued for the employee from the preceding period is lower than the correct accrual, then record the difference as an addition to the accrued liability. If the amount already accrued from the preceding period is higher than the correct accrual, then record the difference as a reduction of the accrued liability. Example of Accrued Vacation Pay:- for example, there is already an existing accrued balance of 40 hours of unused vacation time for Fred Smith on the books of ABC International. In the most recent month that has just ended, Fred accrued an additional five hours of vacation time (since he is entitled to 60 hours of accrued vacation time per year, and 60 / 12 = five hours per month). He also used three hours of vacation time during the month. This means that, as of the end of the month, ABC should have accrued a total of 42 hours of vacation time for him (40 hours existing balance + 5 hours additional accrual – 3 hours used). Fred is paid USD30 per hour, so his total vacation accrual should be USD1 260 (42 hours x USD30/hour). The beginning balance for him is USD1 200 (40 hours x USD30/hour), so ABC accrues an additional USD60 of vacation liability. Use it or Lose it Policy:- What if a company has a 'use it or lose it' policy? This means that employees must use their vacation time by a certain date (such as the end of the year), and can only carry forward a small number of hours (if any) into the next year. One issue is that this policy may be illegal, since vacation is an earned benefit that cannot be taken away (which depends on the law in each state). If this policy is considered to be legal, then it is acceptable to reduce the accrual as of the date when employees are supposed to have used their accrued vacation, thereby reflecting the reduced liability to the company as represented by the number of vacation hours that employees have lost. Pay Raise Effects:- What if an employee receives a pay raise? Then you need to increase the amount of his entire vacation accrual by the incremental amount of the pay raise. This is because, if the employee were to leave the company and be paid all of his unused vacation pay, he would be paid at his most recent pay rate. If a company awards pay raises to all employees during the same time period in each year, this can result in a sudden jump in the vacation expense accrual. Sabbatical Effects:- There may be situations where a sabbatical leave is granted so that an employee can perform public service or research that benefits the employer in some manner. In this situation, the compensation paid to the employee is not related to prior services rendered, and so should not be accrued in advance. In the more likely event that a sabbatical is based on prior services rendered, the employer should accrue the cost of the sabbatical during the required service period. / Фрэд Смис (Fred Smith).

ACCUMBENT = ПРИЖАТОЕ (или ПРИЛЕГАЮЩЕЕ) – Accumbent:- of a pair of cotyledons curving back towards the hypocotyl so that their edges are turned towards the hypocotyl. / пары котиледонов (семядолей) гипокотиль (подсемядольное колено).

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION = АККУМУЛИРОВАННОЕ ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ (или НАКОПЛЕННЫЙ ИЗНОС, или АККУМУЛИРОВАННЫЕ (или НАКАПЛИВАЕМЫЕ) ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ НА ИЗНОС) – The aggregate, at a given point of time, of the depreciation charges relating to a fixed asset made against revenue during the useful life of the fixed asset for the purpose of allocating the depreciable costs of the asset to the revenues the asset generates; when deducted from the historical cost or revalued amount of an asset it yields the book value. Accumulated Depreciation is a total depreciation pertaining to an asset or group of assets from the time the assets were placed in services until the date of the financial statement or tax return. This total is the contra account to the related asset account. Accumulated Depreciation on non-financial assets means total reduction in value of non-financial assets at the end of the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage etc.

ACCUMULATION = АККУМУЛЯЦИЯ (или НАРАЩИВАНИЕ) – Accumulation is the act of buying more shares of a security without causing the price to increase significantly. After a decline, a stock may start to base and trade sideways for an extended period. While this base builds, well-informed traders and investors may seek to establish or increase existing long positions. In that case, the stock is said to have come under accumulation. Accumulation is:- (1) an individual investor's cash contributions to invest in securities over a period of time in order to build a portfolio of desired value. Dividends and capital gains are also reinvested during this process. When an individual investor is attempting to build up the value of a portfolio, he or she is said to be accumulating wealth. The reinvestment of profits over the course of the investment time horizon can greatly boost the pace of accumulation through the benefits of compounding. (2) An institutional investor's purchase of a large number of shares in a public company over an extended period of time. Large investors and financial institutions are limited in their ability to move in and out of securities because they deal with large numbers of shares that would drive the price of a security up if ordered all at once. In order to buy their intended number of shares, institutional investors spread their accumulation of shares over a period of time. (3) The retention of company profits in corporate finance for reinvestment in business operations, as opposed to the payout of earnings as dividends to shareholders. As opposed to paying dividends out to investors, accumulation of earnings within the corporation boosts business expansion and growth and may produce extra value for shareholders in the long run. / Под Аккумуляцией, от Латинского слова Accumulatio, означающее Накопление или Собирание В Кучу, понимается:- (i) процесс накопления на земной поверхности рыхлых минеральных и органических осадков. Различают вулканическую и осадочную аккумуляцию. (ii) Аккумуляция капитала. Аккумуляция или Накопление:- (i) в финансировании корпораций:- прибыль, которая не выплачивается в качестве дивидендов, а добавляется к основному капиталу компании. (ii) В инвестициях:- приобретение большого числа акций без негативного воздействия на цены. Подобное накопление акций может занять несколько недель или месяцев. Взаимные фонды, регулярное вложение фиксированных сумм или реинвестирование прибыли для наращивания капиталовложений.

ACCUMULATION DISTRIBUTION LINE = ЛИНИЯ НАРАСТАНИЯ ЗАТУХАНИЯ – Accumulation Distribution is one of the group of money flow indicators. It measures the commitment of bulls and bears, giving advance warning of trend changes. In technical analysis, a momentum indicator that relates price changes with volume. It relates the closing price to the range of prices (High – Low). The closer the close is to the high, the more volume is added to the cumulative total. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, индикатор момента .

ACCUMULATION RISK = РИСК НАРАСТАНИЯ (или РИСК НАКАПЛИВАНИЯ) – Accumulation Risk is the risk that arises when a large number of individual risks are correlated such that a single event will affect many or all of these risks. / Риск, который возникает в моменты, когда большое количество отдельных рисков взаимосвязаны таким образом, что проявление хотя бы одного из них, может вызвать проявление многих или всех этих рисков.

ACCUMULATOR = АККУМУЛЯТОР – Accumulator is a container in which fluid is stored under pressure as a source of fluid power. / Под Аккумулятором, от Латинского слова Accumulator, означающее Собиратель, от Accumulo, означающее Накопляю или Собираю, понимается устройство для накопления энергии с целью её последующего использования. В зависимости от вида накапливаемой энергии различают Гидравлические Аккумуляторы, Инерционные Аккумуляторы, Пневматические Аккумуляторы, Тепловые Аккумуляторы и Электрические Аккумуляторы. Аккумулятор, устройство для накопления энергии с целью её последующего использования. В зависимости от вида накапливаемой энергии различают аккумуляторы:- электрические, гидравлические, тепловые, инерционные. Электрический Аккумулятор служит для накопления электрической энергии путём превращения её в химическую с обратным преобразованием по мере надобности; химический источник электрического тока многоразового пользования, работоспособность которого может быть восстановлена путём заряда, то есть пропусканием тока в направлении, обратном направлению тока при разряде (смотрите Химические Источники Тока). Первые опыты по созданию электрических аккумуляторов были проведены в начале XIX века Русским физиком экспериментатором, электротехником самоучкой Василием Владимировичем Петровым (1761–1834) и Немецким химиком, физиком и философом Йоханом Вильхэльмом Рита (Johann Wilhelm Ritter; 1776–1810). Особенно большой вклад в изучение свойств, разработку и совершенствование конструкций аккумуляторов внесли Русские учёные Эмилий Христианович Ленц (1804–1865), Дмитрий Александрович Лачинов (1842–1902), Евгений Павлович Тверитинов (1850–1920), Николай Николаевич Бенардос (1842–1905), Павел Николаевич Яблочков (1847–1894), Михаил Петрович Авенариус (1835–1895), Английский физик Сэр Вильэм Робэт Гроув (Sir William Robert Grove; 1811–1896), Французский физик и изобретатель Гясто Плятэ (Gaston Planté; 1834–1889) и многие другие (в мировой практике только по свинцовому аккумулятору к 1937 было зарегистрировано 20 000 патентов). В 1900 Американский изобретатель и предприниматель Томэс Алвэ Эдэсэн (Thomas Alva Edison; 1847–1931) изобрёл аккумулятор щелочного типа, получивший широкое распространение. Электрический аккумулятор состоит из 2 электродов, погруженных в раствор электролита; разность потенциалов электродов – электродвижущая сила (эдс) аккумулятора. Преобразование химической энергии в электрическую происходит при наличии замкнутой электрической цепи на основе химической (токообразующей) реакции. Наиболее распространённые электрические аккумуляторы, в соответствии с электрохимической схемой, делятся на свинцовые (кислотные), кадмиево-никелевые, железо-никелевые (щелочные), серебряно-цинковые и серебряно-кадмиевые. Аккумулятор характеризуется сроком службы, то есть числом возможных циклов заряд-разряд, допустимым без значительного падения характеристик; электрическим зарядом (распространён термин ‘Ёмкость’), то есть количеством электричества в Кулонах (Кл), килокулонах (кк) или в Ампер-часах (А-ч), которое он может отдать при разряде; средним напряжением в Вольтах (В), во время заряда и разряда; удельной энергией в Джоулях (Дж), килоДжоулях (кДж) или Ватт-часов (Вт-ч), снимаемой при разряде с 1 килограмм (кг) массы или 1 кубического дециметра ($дм^3$) объёма; отдачей по энергии (коэффициент полезного действия (кпд)) (1 Ампер-час (А-ч) = 3 600 Кл; 1 Ватт-час (Вт-ч) = 3 600 Джоулей (Дж)). Область применения аккумуляторов I группы – автомобильный транспорт (смотрите Электрооборудование Транспортных Машин), авиация, связь. Например, стартерные аккумуляторные батареи типа 6СТ-68 ЭМС или 6ТСТ-120ЭМС, стационарные аккумуляторы типа СН-1, СН-3 и другие в закрытом исполнении для работы на электрических станциях, телеграфных и телефонных узлах связи. Аккумуляторы II группы используют в авиации, средствах связи, на электротранспортных машинах, в космических аппаратах и для питания переносной аппаратуры. Например, тяговые аккумуляторы ТНЖ-3ООВМ применяют на электропогрузчиках и электроштабелерах; герметичные кадмиево-никелевые аккумуляторы типа КНГМ-10Д – для шахтных светильников; КНГ-1Д – для протезов с биоэлектрическим управлением; КНГЦ-3Д, дисковые аккумуляторы и батареи типа Д-0.06; Д-0.1; Д-0.25 и 7Д-0.1 – для питания малогабаритных радиоприёмников, электрических фонарей, слуховых аппаратов, фотовспышек и так далее. Аккумуляторы III и IV групп применяют в авиации, средствах связи, киносъёмочной аппаратуре и тому подобном. Гидравлический Аккумулятор служит для выравнивания давления и расхода жидкости или газа в гидравлических установках. Различают грузовые и воздушные аккумуляторы, поршневые и беспоршневые аккумуляторы. Гидравлические аккумуляторы используют в системах с резко переменным расходом жидкости или газа. В периоды уменьшения потребления аккумулятор накапливает жидкость (газ), поступающую от насосов (или компрессоров), и отдаёт её в моменты наибольших расходов. Аккумулятор состоит из резервуара, обычно цилиндрической формы, со свободно перемещающимся внутри поршнем. В резервуар подаётся жидкость под давлением, которое удерживается постоянным благодаря внешнему воздействию на поршень груза либо воздуха из подключённой пневмосети. В беспоршневых аккумуляторах давление поддерживается постоянным за счёт давления в пневмосети, непосредственно соединённой с резервуаром аккумулятора, причём давление воздуха равно давлению жидкости. Разновидность гидравлического аккумулятора – пневматический аккумулятор для уменьшения колебаний давления сжатого воздуха в пневматической сети. Применяют в крупных пневматических сетях, на ветроэлектростанциях и тому подобном. Представляет собой резервуар, включённый в воздуховод и снабжённый предохранительным клапаном. Клапан регулируют на заданное предельное давление. Тепловой Аккумулятор служит для накопления тепловой энергии с целью выравнивания тепловой и силовой нагрузок и устранения перебоев в снабжении паром и энергией промышленных установок (смотрите Котёл-Аккумулятор). Инерционный Аккумулятор – движущееся тело, количество движения которого значительно превышает количество движения внешних сил, воздействующих на это тело. Наиболее широко в качестве инерционного аккумулятора применяют вращающийся маховик (например, инерционный двигатель, получивший распространение в детских игрушках).

ACCUMULATOR TANK = АККУМУЛЯТОРНЫЙ БАК (или БАК НАКОПИТЕЛЬ, или НАКОПИТЕЛЬНЫЙ БАК) – Accumulator Tank is the large, well insulated hot water tank. Accumulators are plumbed in to take heat directly from the boiler, they then have a secondary heating coil to take heat for heat and hot water to the rest of the system. This has the effect of decoupling heat demand from heat production, allowing the boiler to operate at best efficiency and to accept interruptions to the heat supply. It also allows some lee-way in the specification of the boiler, as the accumulator is able to smooth some of the peaks and troughs in demand.

ACCURACY = ТОЧНОСТЬ (или ПРАВИЛЬНОСТЬ, или ТЩАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ, или МЕТКОСТЬ) – Accuracy:- the closeness of agreement between a test result and an accepted reference value (often used as a color instrument specification).

ACDO = AIR CARRIER DISTRICT OFFICE

ACD SERVICE = ENGINEERING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

ACE = AIRPORT CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

ACE = AMERICAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE

ACE = AREA CONTROL ERROR

ACEA = ASSOCIATION DES CONSTRUCTEURS EUROPÉENS D’AUTOMOBILES = EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ACEID = ASIAN CENTRE OF EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

ACEP = AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAM

ACEP = APPROVED CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION PROGRAM

ACES = ADVANCE COMPUTERIZED EXECUTION SYSTEM

ACETATE FIBER = АЦЕТАТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Acetate:- purified cellulose from wood pulp or cotton linters mixed with glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride and a catalyst. Aged 20 hours (partial hydrolysis occurs). Precipitated as acid-resin flakes; flakes dissolved in acetone. Solution is filtered. Spinning solution extruded in column of warm air. Solvent recovered. Filaments are stretched and wound onto beams, cones or bobbins and are ready for use. Can be used for items such as blouses, dresses, upholstery, diapers and cigarette filters. Resistant to mold, mildew, shrinking and stretching. Can usually be washed or dry-cleaned. Acetate is a manufactured fiber that uses cellulose refined from cotton and/or wood pulp. Characteristics:- fast drying, wrinkle- and shrinkage-resistant, crisp or soft depending on end use, luxurious in appearance. Acetate Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is cellulose acetate. Acetate is manufactured by treating purified cellulose refined from cotton linters and/or wood pulp with acetic anhydride in the presence of a catalyst. The resultant product, cellulose acetate flake, is precipitated, purified, dried, and dissolved in acetone to prepare the spinning solution. After filtration, the highly viscous solution is extruded through spinnerets into a column of warm air in which the acetone is evaporated, leaving solid continuous filaments of cellulose acetate. The evaporated acetone is recovered using a solvent recovery system to prepare additional spinning solution. The cellulose acetate fibers are intermingled and wound onto a bobbin or shippable metier cheese package, ready for use without further chemical processing. In the manufacture of staple fiber, the filaments from numerous spinnerets are combined into tow form, crimped, cut to the required length, and packaged in bales. Acetate fibers are environmentally friendly. Characteristics:- acetate fabrics are breathable, luxurious in appearance, fast-drying, wrinkle and shrinkage resistant, crisp or soft in hand depending upon the end use. The end uses of acetate include women's and men's sportswear, evening wear, lingerie, dresses, blouses, robes, coats, other apparel, linings, draperies, bedspreads, upholstery, ribbons, formed fabrics, and filtration products. See also Triacetate Fiber. Acetate is a manufactured fiber formed by a compound of cellulose, refined from cotton linters and/or wood pulp, and acedic acid that has been extruded through a spinneret and then hardened. Acetate is a cellulose acetate fiber in which less than 92%, but at least 74%, of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated. Examples of chemical formulae:- secondary cellulose acetate:- $–(–C_6H_7O_2–(OX)_3–)_n–$; where X = H or CH_3CO and the degree of esterification is at least 2.22 but less than 2.76. Alphabetic code – CA; and relevant commercial allowance – 9.00. See also Cellulose Acetate. Acetate is a synthetic material with high-sheen and non-cling properties. Frequently used as a inner garment lining and in womens undergarments. Acetate Fibers:- acetate filament yarns are referred to as 'Fibers of Beauty', because they have luster and tactile feeling as silk fibers. The quantity of production in Japan is not so large, but in the USA, a large quantities of acetate filament yarns are used for apparel manufacturing. Acetate filament yarns are same as rayon fibers in those points that pulp is used as main raw material. However acetic acid is reacted chemically, thus, acetate filament yarns have characteristics of both vegetable fibers and synthetic fibers. Acetate fibers are frequently used for women's dresses and exhibits their beauty in the form of women's formal wear, suits, coats or knitwear. Acetate (staple tow) is used for almost all cigarette filters. Triacetate fibers are fibers to which more acetic acid is combined than to acetate fibers. End-Uses:- (i) for clothing:- Women's Formal Wear, Women's Nightgown, Coats, Printed One-piece, Accessories for Japanese Dresses, Neckties, Blouses, Sweaters, Scarves, etc; (ii) for home furnishings and beddings:- Blankets, Bedclothes, Fabrics for Curtains, etc; and (iii) fot other uses:- Umbrellas, Cigarette Filters, etc. Features:- (i) Specific gravity of acetate/triacetate fibers is lighter than that of cotton, viscose, cupram-monium rayon fibers and is nearly equal to that of wool fibers. Acetate/triacetate fibers have bulky fabric hand and rich feeling. (ii) Filament yarns have luster and tactile feeling as silk fibers. In addition, they have an excellent color development. (iii) Acetate/triacetate fibers have optimal moisture absorption, warmth retention and elasticitty. (iv) Acetate/triacetate fibers are used for pleat skirts thanks to the thermo-plasticity. Care Instructions:- care should be taken to use chemical solvents such as acetone and thinner in stain removal, because acetate/triacetate fibers may be dissolved in these solvents. See also Triacetate Fiber. Acetate is an organic and chemical fiber. Acetate is a blend of cellulose and acetic acid that has been hardened. Solution and spun-dyed acetates are colorfast against sunlight, perspiration, and air pollution. Acetate is often used for luxurious fabrics because its appearance is similar to silk. It is mixed occasionally with other fibers to give additional gloss and lower the cost. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Ацетаты, от Латинского слова Acetum, означающее Уксус, – сложные эфиры уксусной кислоты или её соли. Эфиры CH_3COOR – бесцветные летучие жидкости, многие из которых обладают запахом цветов или фруктов; соли $(CH_3COO)_nM$ – кристаллические продукты, применяемые для приготовления катализаторов и сиккативов (R – органический радикал, M – металл, n – его степень окисления). Эфиры применяют как душистые вещества в парфюмерии и пищевой промышленности, для синтеза полимеров (например, винилацетат), как растворители, в производстве киноплёнки, соли – как протравы при крашении тканей и другого. Ацетатное Волокно – искусственное волокно, формуемое из растворов ацетатов целлюлозы. Мягкое, эластичное, приятное на ощупь, мало сминается, пропускает ультрафиолетовые (УФ) лучи, устойчивое к микроорганизмам. Недостатки:- невысокая прочность (разрушается в концентрированных кислотах и растворах щёлочей), низкая термо- и износостойкость, значительная электризуемость. Ацетатное волокно выпускается в виде текстильной нити. Применяется главным образом в производстве изделий народного потребления, например, белья, галстуков, трикотажных изделий, подкладочных и других тканей, сигаретных фильтров. Ацетатные волокна с непрерывным каналом в центре используют для разделения растворов методами обратного осмоса и ультрафильтрации. Мировое производство (1984) около 570 000 тонн. Смотрите также Триацетатное Волокно (Triacetate Fiber). Ацетатные Волокна – один из основных видов искусственных волокон; получают из ацетилцеллюлозы. В зависимости от типа исходного сырья различают триацетатное волокно (из триацетилцеллюлозы) и собственно ацетатные волокна (из частично омыленной, так называемой вторичной, ацетилцеллюлозы). Ацетатные волокна формуют из растворов ацетилцеллюлозы в органических растворителях (триацетилцеллюлозу – в смеси метиленхлорида и спирта, вторичную ацетилцеллюлозу – в ацетоне), обычно по так называемому сухому методу. По этому методу получают филаментные нити, так называемый ацетатный шёлк. При получении ацетатного штапельного волокна формование ведут по сухому или мокрому методу. Ацетатные волокна вдвое превосходят вискозные и медноаммиачные волокна по эластичности; поэтому ткани из них отличаются пониженной сминаемостью. Кроме того, ацетатные волокна приятны на ощупь, мягки, обладают способностью пропускать ультрафиолетовые лучи. Окрашиваются ацетатные волокна только специальными типами красителей, которые непригодны для большинства других волокон. Это даёт возможность получать разнообразные колористические эффекты на изделиях из смеси ацетатных волокон и волокон других типов. Триацетатное волокно характеризуется более низкой гигроскопичностью, но большей эластичностью и меньшей сминаемостью, чем изделия из ацетатных волокон. При 65%-ной относительной влажности триацетатное волокно сорбирует 2.5–3% влаги, а ацетатное 6–7%. Прочность при разрыве ацетатных волокон невысока (разрывная длина 11–13 км). Потеря прочности при испытании в мокром состоянии для ацетатных волокон составляет 40–45%, а для триацетатного 15–20%. Ацетатные волокна характеризуются недостаточно высокой термостабильностью:- выше 160–170 °C изменяется форма изделий из этого волокна, при 210 °C начинается его термический распад. Поэтому изделия из ацетатных волокон можно гладить только через влажную ткань. Ацетатные волокна малоустойчивы к действию даже разбавленных растворов щёлочей. К недостаткам изделий из ацетатных волокон относятся также низкая устойчивость к истиранию и высокая электризуемость.

Для устранения этих недостатков используют методы химической модификации ацетилцеллюлозы. Основные области применения ацетатных волокон – изготовление изделий широкого потребления (верхней одежды, дамского нижнего белья, подкладочных и плательных тканей). Ацетатное штапельное волокно применяют для частичной замены шерсти при изготовлении тонких сукон и некоторых трикотажных изделий. Использование ацетатных волокон позволяет снижать сминаемость изделий. Триацетатные гидрофобные нити применяют как электроизоляционный материал. Производство ацетатных волокон до 1957 года бурно развивалось благодаря безвредности и простоте производства, ценным свойствам этих волокон, а также дешевизне исходного сырья. В дальнейшем развитие производства ацетатных волокон замедлилось в связи с появлением новых ценных типов синтетических волокон. В 1967 мировой выпуск ацетатных волокон составил 397 000 тонн (6.4% от общего производства химических волокон). Ацетатные Волокна представляют собой сложные эфиры целлюлозы и уксусной кислоты. Сырьём для получения этих волокон является облагороженная древесина или хлопковый пух. Целлюлозу растворяют в смеси уксусного ангидрида, уксусной и серной кислоты. Полученный триацетат частично омыляют, растворяют в смеси ацетона и спирта и продавливают через фильтры. Формуют волокно сухим способом (в потоке горячего воздуха). По строению ацетатные волокна напоминают вискозные, однако имеют более округлые контуры. Прочность волокон в сухом состоянии ниже, чем у вискозы (13–15 кгс/мм^2), однако потеря прочности в мокром состоянии ниже – 30–40%. Волокно упруго, мало сминается, имеет красивый внешний вид, мягко, устойчиво к действию света, микроорганизмов, не повреждается молью. Гигроскопичность ацетатных волокон 6–7%. Недостатками этого волокна являются невысокая устойчивость к истиранию, низкая термостойкость (80–90 °C), плохая окрашиваемость, а также электризуемость. Поскольку ацетатные волокна имеют низкую теплопроводность, их применяют в производстве тёплого белья.

ACETATE RAYON AND ESTRON = АЦЕТАТНЫЙ РЭЙОН И ЭСТРОН (или АЦЕТАТНАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА И ЭСТРОН) – Acetate Rayon and Estron:- the terms ‘Acetate Rayon’ and ‘Acetate’ have been generally used by the trade to describe textile fibers made of acetic acid esters of cellulose, distinguishing them from the regenerated cellulose types commonly known as ‘Viscose’ and ‘Cuprammonium’ Rayons. The American Society for Testing Materials has retained in the tentative category the term ‘Estron’ to describe all textile fibers made of esters of cellulose (such as cellulose acetate) to distinguish them from the other types of man-made fibers. Since the term ‘Estron’ has not been accepted to any great extent by yarn producers, weavers, finishers, and converters, the better known terms of ‘Cellulose Acetate Rayon’ or ‘Acetate’ are used in this text.

ACETATE/SPANDEX = АЦЕТАТ/СПЭНДЭКС (или АЦЕТАТ/СПАНДЕКС) – Acetate/Spandex:- stretchy, high sheen knit frequently used in womens outer garments. Extremely durable and washable, more so than some plain acetate fabrics.

ACETIC ACID = УКСУСНАЯ КИСЛОТА – Acetic Acid, CH_3COOH, is an organic acid; also called (rarely) Ethanoic Acid. Glacial acetic acid (GAA) is commonly sold for industrial purposes. It is almost pure acetic acid (that is, it contains almost no water), pungent smelling and flammable. It is called ‘Glacial’ because it will freeze at around 17 °C. Concentrated solutions of acetic acid are dangerous, and must be handled with care. Acetic acid is used in many dyeing processes. It is much less expensive than vinegar where large amounts are required. Often a 56% solution (in water) is called for. Acetic acid is a weak acid (see acid, weak – this does not mean ‘mild’). Acetic Acid is an organic acid (CH_3COOH) widely used in textile applications. It is used in textile wet processing, dyeing and printing, and in the manufacture of cellulose acetate and cellulose triacetate. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Под Уксусной Кислотой, CH_3COOH, понимается бесцветная жидкость с резким запахом. Для безводной, так называемой ‘ледяной’, кислоты $t_{пл}$ 16.75 °C, $t_{кип}$ 118.1 °C. Получают окислением ацетальдегида и другими методами, пищевую уксусную кислоту – уксуснокислым брожением спиртовых жидкостей. Применяют в пищевой промышленности, для получения лекарственных и душистых веществ, хлоруксусных кислот, как растворитель, например, в производстве ацетата целлюлозы. Соли уксусной кислоты – пигменты, протравы при крашении, катализаторы.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE = УКСУСНЫЙ АНГИДРИД – Acetic Anhydride:- anhydrous acetic acid, $(CH_3CO)_2O$. It is used in the acetylation process in the manufacture of cellulose acetate. / безводное (anhydrous). ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Под Уксусным Ангидридом, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, понимается бесцветная жидкость с резким запахом, $t_{кип}$ 139.9 °C. Применяют для ацилирования, например, в производстве ацетилцеллюлозы, душистых и лекарственных веществ.

ACETONE = АЦЕТОН – Acetone:- dimethyl ketone (CH_3COCH_3). One of the most powerful organic solvents. Acetone dissolves secondary cellulose acetate and other derivatives of cellulose. It is miscible with water and has a low boiling point (55–56 °C). / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Под Ацетоном или Диметилкетоном, CH_3COCH_3, понимается бесцветная жидкость, $t_{кип}$ 56.2 °C. Сырьё для синтеза многих важных химических продуктов; растворитель, например, в производстве лаков, взрывчатых и лекарственных веществ.

ACETONE RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ АЦЕТОНА – Acetone Recovery is a process for reclaiming the acetone solvent from acetate fiber or plastics manufacture. Usually the recovery process consists of adsorption by activated carbon and re-distillation.

ACETYL = АЦЕТИЛ – Acetyl:- the radical (CH_3CO-) of acetic acid. In organic chemistry, Acetyl is a functional group, the acyl with chemical formula $COCH_3$. It is sometimes represented by the symbol Ac (not to be confused with the element actinium). The acetyl group contains a methyl group single-bonded to a carbonyl. The carbonyl center of an acyl radical has one nonbonded electron with which it forms a chemical bond to the remainder R of the molecule. In the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) nomenclature, acetyl is called Ethanoyl, although this term is rarely heard. The acetyl moiety is a component of many organic compounds, including the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, acetyl-CoA, acetylcysteine, and the analgesics acetaminophen and acetylsalicylic acid (better known as Aspirin).

ACETYLATION = АЦЕТИЛИРОВАНИЕ – Acetylation is a chemical reaction whereby the acetyl radical is introduced into a compound, as in the conversion of cellulose to cellulose acetate. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Под Ацетилированием понимается введение в молекулы органических и неорганических соединений ацильной группы (ацила) – остатка карбоновой кислоты – ацетила ($CH_3C(O)$).

ACETYL VALUE = АЦЕТИЛЬНОЕ ЧИСЛО – Acetyl Value is a measure of the degree of esterification or combination of acetyl radicals with cellulose in acetate or triacetate products. Acetyl Value is the milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) required to neutralize the acetic acid produced by the hydrolysis of 1 g of acetylated fat; a measure of the hydroxy acids present in glycerides; notably high in castor oil. / Ацетильное Число, показатель, характеризующий содержание свободных гидроксильных групп (–OH) в жирах, маслах и воске. Для определения ацетильного числа вещество ацетилируют и затем подвергают омылению едким кали. Ацетильное число выражается числом мг едкого кали, израсходованного для нейтрализации уксусной кислоты, освобождающейся при омылении 1 г ацетилированного продукта. Ацетильное число характеризует качество и сорт жиров и масел.

ACF = AREA CONTROL FACILITY

ACFTD = AIR CLEANER FINE TEST DUST

ACH = AUSTRALIAN CLEARING HOUSE (PTY LTD)

ACH = AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE

ACHENE = СЕМЯНКА – Achene is a small, dry, indehiscent fruit developing from a simple ovary with the seed distinct from the pericarp (fruit wall) which is generally attached to the seed at a single point. A naked seed. Achene is a small, dry fruit with one seed. / маленький, сухой, невскрывающийся плод, развивающийся из простой завязи (ovary) из перикарпия (околоплодника). Под Семянкой понимается односемянный нераскрывающийся плод растений с околоплодником, большей частью кожистым, не срастающимся с семенем. Например, у подсолнечника, сафлора. Семянка (Achenium), односемянный невскрывающийся плод покрытосеменных растений, образованный двумя плодолистиками с нижней завязью и имеющий сухой кожистый околоплодник (у Сложноцветных, Ворсянковых). На семянке нередко развиваются крыловидные выросты, хохолки, крючочки и другие образования, способствующие их распространению. Семянка Ворсянковых опадает с обёрточкой из сросшихся прицветников, у некоторых сложноцветных (Дурнишник, Мордовник) – вместе с обёрткой корзинки. Иногда семянкой ошибочно называют орешки, ценобии и другие типы плодов.

ACHLOROPHYLLOUS = БЕСХЛОРОФИЛЛЬНОЕ – Achlorophyllous:- lacking chlorophyll.

ACHP = ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAY POLICY

ACHROMATIC = АХРОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ (или БЕСЦВЕТНОЕ, или ЛИШЁННОЕ ОКРАСКИ) – Achromatic:- (1) for primary light sources, the computed chromaticity of the equal-energy spectrum; (2) for surface colors, the color of a whitish light, serving as the illuminant, to which adaptation has taken place in the visual system of the observer; and (3) perceived as having no hue, that is, as white, gray, or black.

ACI = AIRPORTS COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL

ACIAR = AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

ACICULAR = ИГОЛЬЧАТОЕ – Acicular:- needle shaped, applied to an elongated tapering structure with a circular of eliptical cross section. / Игольчатое – игловидное, .

ACICULAR LEAF = ИГОЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Acicular Leaf:- needle-shaped; several times longer than wide; ending sharply at the apex.

ACID = КИСЛОТА – Acid:- in a restricted sense, any substance containing hydrogen in combination with a nonmetal or nonmetallic radical and capable of producing hydrogen ions in solution. Acid is a chemical that will produce a pH of less than 7 in water solution. Many acids are used in dyeing. They include acetic acid, citric acid, formic acid, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Several other compounds, such as sodium bisulfate and ammonium sulfate form acids in solution through hydrolysis. When making solutions of acids or when diluting concentrated acids, always add the acid to water, never the other way around. This is because some acids produce a great deal of heat when they mix with water – so much that a small amount of water added to a large amount of acid may actually boil and cause extremely dangerous spattering. See also Base, Strong Acid, and Weak Acid. / уксусная кислота (acetic acid), лимонная кислота (citric acid), муравьиная кислота (formic acid). Смотрите также Основание (Base), Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid), и Слабая Кислота (Weak Acid). Под Кислотами понимается класс химических соединений. Обычно кислотой называют вещества, содержащие водород и диссоциирующие в воде с образованием ионов H^+ (точнее, ионов гидроксония H_3O^+). Присутствие этих ионов обусловливает характерный острый вкус кислоты и их способность изменять окраску химических индикаторов. По числу отщепляющихся ионов H^+ различают:- Одноосновные Кислоты (например, азотная HNO_3, соляная HCl); Двухосновные Кислоты (серная H_2SO_4); и Трёхосновные Кислоты (ортофосфорная H_3PO_4). Сильными Кислотами считают такие кислоты, которые в разбавленных водных растворах полностью диссоциированы (HCl, HNO_3, H_2SO_4). Слабыми Кислотами считают такие кислоты, которые в разбавленных водных растворах диссоциированы лишь в незначительной степени (угольная H_2CO_3). Водород, входящий в состав кислоты, способен замещаться металлами с образованием солей. Многие кислоты широко применяют в технике, медицине, быту, например, азотная или серная или соляная или уксусная кислоты. Определённая кислотность или основность среды – важнейшее условие протекания многих химических и биохимических процессов. По современной теории кислот и оснований к кислотам относится более широкий круг соединений, в частности и такие, которые не содержат водорода. Кислоты, химические соединения, содержащие водород, способный замещаться металлом с образованием солей, и диссоциирующие при растворении в воде с образованием ионов H^+ (протонов) или, точнее, ионов гидроксония H_3O^+. По современным представлениям, к кислотам относятся также некоторые соединения, не содержащие водорода (подробнее смотрите Кислоты и Основания). Кислоты и Основания, классы химических соединений. Обычно Кислотами называют вещества, содержащие водород (HCl, HNO_3, H_2SO_4, CH_3COOH и так далее) и диссоциирующие в воде с образованием ионов H^+ (точнее, ионов гидроксония H_3O^+). Присутствие этих ионов обусловливает характерный острый вкус водных растворов кислот, а также их способность изменять окраску химических индикаторов. По числу отщепляющихся протонов различают одноосновные кислоты (например, азотная HNO_3, соляная HCl, уксусная CH_3COOH), двухосновные кислоты (серная H_2SO_4, угольная H_2CO_3), трёхосновные кислоты (ортофосфорная H_3PO_4). Чем больше ионов гидроксония присутствует в водном растворе кислоты, то есть чем выше степень диссоциации последней, тем кислота сильнее. Кислоты, полностью диссоциированные в разбавленных растворах, называют Сильными Кислотами. К Слабым Кислотам относятся кислоты с константой ионизации (характеризующей степень диссоциации кислоты в растворе, например, при 25 °C) ниже 10^{-5} (уксусная $1.8\cdot10^{-5}$, синильная $7.9\cdot10^{-10}$). Диссоциация многоосновных кислот происходит в несколько ступеней, каждая из которых имеет свою константу ионизации. Например, константа ионизации H_3PO_4 на H^+ и $H_2PO^-_4$ $7\cdot10^{-3}$, $H_2PO_4^-$ на H^+ и HPO_4^{2-} $8\cdot10^{-8}$, HPO_4^{2-} на H^+ и PO_4^{3-} $4.8\cdot10^{-13}$. Об органических кислотах смотрите также Карбоновые Кислоты. Основаниями обычно называют вещества, содержащие гидроксильную группу OH (KOH, NaOH, $Ca(OH)_2$ и другие) и способные диссоциировать в водном растворе с образованием гидроксильных ионов OH^-. Большинство оснований нерастворимо в воде. Растворимые в воде основания называют Щёлочами. Присутствием ионов OH^- и объясняется характерный щелочной вкус растворов щёлочей, а также их способность изменять окраску индикаторов. Основания с 1, 2, 3 гидроксильными группами называются соответственно одно-, двух-, трёхкислотными. Не полностью диссоциирующие при растворении в воде основания называются, как и кислоты, Слабыми Основаниями. К Сильным Основаниям относятся гидроокиси калия KOH, натрия NaOH, бария $Ba(OH)_3$. О принципах установления названий кислот и оснований смотрите Номенклатура Неорганических Соединений. Понятия Кислоты и Основания возникли ещё на заре развития химии. В 1778 Французский химик Отуан Лёро дё Лявуази (Antoine Laurent de Lavoisier; 1743–1794) попытался объяснить особенности свойств кислот содержанием кислорода. Несостоятельность такого мнения стала очевидной, когда оказалось, что многие кислородсодержащие вещества (окислы металлов, щёлочи, соли и другие) не проявляют кислотных свойств, а ряд типичных кислот (соляная, синильная, плавиковая и

другие), как показали Британский химик, физик и геолог Сэр Хамфри Дэйви (Sir Humphry Davy; 1778–1829) (в 1810) и Французский физик и химик Жозэф Люи Гей-Люсакъ (Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac; 1778–1850) (в 1814), не содержат кислорода. Шведский химик и минералог Ёнс Якоп Барсэлиос (Jöns Jakob Berzelius; 1779–1848) (в 1812–19) видел причину кислотных и основных свойств в электрической природе окислов:- электроотрицательные окислы неметаллов (и некоторых металлов – хрома, марганца) он считал кислотами, а электроположительные окислы металлов – основаниями. В 1814 Хамфри Дэйви предложил признать носителем кислотных свойств водород, входящий в состав всех известных тогда соединений, обладающих кислотными свойствами, а Немецкий химик Юстус Фрайхе фон Либихь (Justus Freiherr von Liebig; 1803–1873) (в 1833) внёс существенное уточнение, что кислотные свойства вещества обусловлены не всеми содержащимися в нём атомами водорода, а лишь теми из них, которые могут замещаться металлом с образованием солей. После появления (в 1884–87) теории электролитической диссоциации Шведского физика и химика Свантэ Огюста Ареаньюса (Svante August Arrhenius; 1859–1927) Кислотами стали называть соединения, при диссоциации которых в водном растворе образуются ионы водорода H^+, а Основаниями – соединения, диссоциирующие с отщеплением иона гидроксила OH^-. По мере развития теории растворов стало ясно, что важную роль в процессе электролитической диссоциации веществ играет взаимодействие как самих веществ, так и продуктов их диссоциации с растворителем. Было выяснено также, что ион H^+ не может находиться в растворе в свободном виде:- вследствие очень высокой плотности заряда он прочно соединяется с молекулами растворителя (сольватируется) и реально существует в виде сольватного иона, в водных растворах – иона гидроксония, который и является носителем кислотных свойств. Определение понятий Кислота и Основание на основе теории электролитической диссоциации часто вполне достаточно для практических целей. Однако, как было установлено уже давно, многие соединения, проявляющие типичные свойства кислоты и основания, не содержат ни водорода ни групп OH. Кроме того, одно и то же вещество нередко в одних реакциях ведёт себя как кислота, а в других – как основание (смотрите Амфотерность). Способность вещества реагировать как кислота или основание является, таким образом, не абсолютным свойством этого вещества, а выражается в конкретных химических реакциях, относимых к классу кислотно-основных. В таких реакциях одно из взаимодействующих веществ играет роль кислоты по отношению к другому веществу, играющему роль основания. Итак, способность вещества реагировать в качестве кислоты или основания является его функциональной характеристикой. Было предпринято множество попыток разработать единую теорию, которая позволила бы, с учётом указанных обстоятельств, однозначно относить данное вещество к классу кислот или оснований. Однако до сих пор единого критерия для этого не найдено. Наиболее распространены две концепции – Датского физико-химика Йохэнэса Николяуса Бронстэда (Johannes Nicolaus Brønsted; 1879–1947) и Американского физико-химика Гилбёрта Ньютэна Люиса (Gilbert Newton Lewis; 1875–1946) (в 1923). Бронстэд относит к классу кислот водородсодержащие вещества, отдающие при реакциях положительные ионы водорода – протоны (так называемые Протонные, или Бронстэдовские, Кислоты), а к классу оснований – вещества, присоединяющие протоны. Функции кислот и оснований, по Бронстэду, могут выполнять как нейтральные молекулы, так и ионы. Химическая реакция, при которой происходит передача протона от кислоты к основанию:- $AH + B^- \hat{U} A^- + BH$ (где AH – кислота, а B^- – основание), называется Кислотно-Основной, или Протолитической Реакцией. Поскольку протолитические реакции обратимы, причём в обратной реакции, так же как и в прямой, происходит передача протона, продукты прямой реакции также выполняют друг по отношению к другу функцию кислоты и основания (так называемые Сопряжённые Кислоты и Основания), то есть BH – кислота, а A^- – основание. Например, в реакции:- $H_2SO_4 + H_2O \hat{U} HSO^-_4 + H_3O^+$ кислотами являются H_2SO_4, и H_3O^+, а HSO^-_4 и H_2O – основания. Концепция Бронстэда даёт чёткий критерий для отнесения химических реакций к типу кислотно-основных, позволяет выражать в количественной форме основные характеристики протолитических равновесий и расположить водородсодержащие вещества в ряд по возрастанию их способности отдавать протон, то есть по их кислотности. Эти достоинства теории протолитических равновесий обусловили её предсказательную силу и обеспечили широкое использование Бронстэдовских представлений в химической практике. В то же время концепции Бронстэда свойственна ограниченность, выражающаяся в том, что, связывая кислотные свойства вещества с наличием в его составе водорода, она всё же оставляет в стороне большое число веществ кислотного характера, не содержащих водорода. К таким веществам, получившим в химии название Апротонных, или Люисовских, Кислот, относятся электронно-ненасыщенные соединения, например, галогениды бора, алюминия и олова, окислы некоторых металлов и так далее. Согласно концепции Люиса, восполняющей в какой-то степени вышеуказанный пробел, Кислотой называют вещество, присоединяющее при химической реакции пару электронов, а Основанием – вещество, отдающее пару электронов. Результатом является восполнение электронной ненасыщенности молекулы кислоты за счёт электронов основания, а также возникновения нового соединения (соли) с устойчивой электронной оболочкой (в частности, октетом) и донорно-акцепторной связью. Важная особенность кислотно-основных реакций, по Люису, состоит в обобществлении электронной пары основания. Этим они отличаются от окислительно-восстановительных реакций, в ходе которых молекулы окислителя полностью отбирают по одному или несколько электронов у молекул восстановителя; никаких обобществлённых орбит при этом не возникает. В отличие от Бронстэда, Люис связывает кислотно-основные свойства не с наличием определённых химических элементов (в частности, водорода), а исключительно со строением внешних электронных оболочек атомов. В то же время между обеими концепциями имеется внутренняя связь, основанная на том, что для иона H^+, так же как и для Люисовских кислот, характерно сильное сродство к электронной паре. Кроме двух рассмотренных концепций кислот и оснований, известны некоторые другие, которые не получили, однако, столь широкого распространения. Как Бронстэдовская, так и Люисовская теории кислот и оснований широко применяются на практике. Изменение кислотности или основности среды часто используют с целью увеличения скорости реакций и изменения механизма взаимодействия. В этом состоит сущность кислотно-основного катализа, широко используемого в химической промышленности; при этом важно, что Бронстэдовские и Люисовские кислоты оказывают во многих случаях сходное каталитическое действие. Широкое применение получили кислотно-основные процессы в химической промышленности (гидролиз, нейтрализация, травление металлов и так далее). Многие кислоты (серная, азотная, соляная, ортофосфорная и другие) и щёлочи (едкое кали (или едкий калий), едкий натр и другие) являются основными продуктами химического производства и используются в качестве исходных веществ в важнейших отраслях химической промышленности. Многообразные – структурные и динамические – функции кислоты и основания выполняют в живых организмах, принимая участие во многих биохимических процессах. Как правило, эти процессы очень чувствительны к кислотности или основности среды (смотрите Водородный Показатель, Кислотно-Щелочное Равновесие). Направленное воздействие кислот и оснований используется в медицине. Так, разбавленные растворы соляной кислоты употребляются для усиления секреции желудка, борной – для дезинфицирующих и вяжущих полосканий и так далее. В то же время при попадании в организм концентрированных кислот и оснований возможны сильные ожоги внутренних органов, падение сердечной деятельности и так далее, приводящие в ряде случаев к гибели организма.

ACID DONOR = КИСЛОТНЫЙ ДОНОР – Acid Donor is a compound that hydrolyzes or breaks down to yield acid In a number of dyeing and printing processes, primarily with acid dyes, there are advantages to starting with a bath or print paste that is pH neutral or only slightly acid, but that will become more strongly acid as boiling or steaming progresses. Acid donors, such as ammonium sulfate or ammonium tartrate are often used for this purpose. / Кислотный Донор. загустка (print paste).

ACID–DYEABLE VARIANTS = КИСЛОТО–ОКРАШИВАЕМЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ – Acid-Dyeable Variants are the polymers modified chemically to make them receptive to acid dyes.

ACID DYES = КИСЛОТНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Acid Dyes are typically applied in acidic conditions, but the pH range used varies depending on the type of acid dye. The greater the affinity of the dyestuff for the fiber, the more the hydrophobic interaction must be repressed by applying the dye at higher pH. Therefore level-dyeing colorants are applied under strongly acidic conditions (1–3% formic acid) in the presence of sulphate ions (5–10% sodium sulphate) to assist migration and levelling. HCOOH and HSO_{4-} compete with the sulphonated dyes acting as levelling agents. As a result, other levelling agents are not generally required and the rate of dye uptake is controlled initially by increasing the temperature of the dye bath slowly (1 °C/min) and then extending the time at the boil to allow the dye to migrate from areas of high initial uptake. Fast acid dyes (also known as Half-Milling Dyes or Perspiration-Fast Dyes) exhibit superior fastness properties to level-dyeing acid dyes, while retaining some of the migration properties. Application is from a moderately acidic dye bath (1–3% acetic acid) in the presence of sodium sulphate (5–10%) and levelling agent to assist migration. Acid milling dyes (including 1:2 metal-complex dyes mentioned later) have good affinity for the fiber and do not migrate well at the boil. They are therefore applied at more neutral pH (5–7.5 with acetic acid) in the presence of sodium acetate (2 g/l) or ammonium sulphate (4%) and levelling agent (1–2%). Sodium sulphate is usually avoided as it has little effect on migration and can promote uneven dye adsorption. Levelling agents play an important role in acid dyeing. A number of non-ionic, cationic, anionic and amphoteric surfactants belong to this category. Acid Dyes is a class of dyes used on wool, other animal fibers, and some manufactured fibers. Acid dyes are seldom used on cotton or linen since this process requires a mordant. Acid dyes are widely used on nylon when high washfastness is required. In some cases, even higher washfastness can be obtained by aftertreatment with fixatives. Acid Dyes, e.g., carmoisine, red acid dye. These contain an acidic group and have a natural affinity for protein fibers and nylon, which contain basic groups with which the dyes combine. Applied from an acidic solution, the dyes are subdivided into groups according to the degree of acidity required. Those which are applied from the weakest acid solution have the strongest affinity and have the best fastness to washing and similar treatments. They are known as Acid Milling Dyes. The others, which are applied from stronger acid solutions, are known as Levelling Dyes, since their poorer fastness permits level dyeings to be readily obtained. Acid Dye is a dye which is applied to protein fabric or fiber from an acid dye solutions. It can be used on nylon, wool and other animal protein fibers, silk, acrylic, polypropylene and blends. It is fairly colorfast to light and laundering. See also Dyes. Acid Dye is a large class of dyes that are applied from acidic solutions to polyamide fibers. These synthetic dyes are used for wool, silk and nylon. They are typically applied in a bath that may range from strongly acid to neutral, and usually at temperatures approaching boiling. Bonding between the dye and fiber can be complex. Some form ionic bonds between basic groups of the fiber and acid groups of the dye, but other bond types occur. There are a great many acid dyes, in a number of major sub-groups, with a wide variety of properties. Included are ‘washfast acid dyes’, ‘milling dyes’, ‘supermilling dyes’, ‘leveling acid dyes’, ‘1:1 premetallized dyes’, ‘2:1 premetallized dyes’ and others (the premetallized dyes are sometimes regarded as being in a class of their own, apart from acid dyes). The distinction between some of the groups is often vague. Acid dyes range from poor to excellent colorfastness, and from dull tones to brilliant shades. The choice of sub-group is often a compromise among the characteristics of colorfastness, leveling properties and shade availability. Acid dyes may not perform well in mixtures, even with dyes from the same general class, so care is required in selection. / муравьиная кислота (formic acid). стойкость (fastness). ионные связи (ionic bonds) между . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Кислотные Красители – водорастворимые органические красители (азокрасители, антрахиноновые и другие), содержащие в молекуле кислотные группы, главным образом сульфо- – SO_3H или карбоксильные, и диссоциирующие с образованием окрашивающего аниона. Образуют окраски различных цветов; некоторые из них устойчивы к мокрым обработкам и свету. Применяются для крашения шерсти, натурального шёлка, полиамидных волокон, кожи, шубной овчины, древесины и другого.

ACID EQUIVALENT = КИСЛОТНЫЙ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ – Acid Equivalent (AE) is the portion of pesticide that is theoretically converted into acid.

ACIDIC = КИСЛОЕ – Acidic is a term describing a material having a pH of less than 7.0 in water.

ACIDITY = КИСЛОТНОСТЬ – Acidity:- in lubricants, acidity denotes the presence of acid-type constituents whose concentration is usually defined in terms of total acid number. The constituents vary in nature and may or may not markedly influence the behavior of the lubricant. See also Acid.

ACID NUMBER = КИСЛОТНОЕ ЧИСЛО – Acid Number:- the quantity of base, expressed in milligrams of potassium hydroxide, that is required to neutralize the acidic constituents in 1 g of sample. See also Acid.

ACID RAIN = КИСЛОТНЫЙ ДОЖДЬ – Also called Acid Precipitation or Acid Deposition, Acid Rain is precipitation containing harmful amounts of nitric and sulfuric acids formed primarily by nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned. It can be wet precipitation (rain, snow, or fog) or dry precipitation (absorbed gaseous and particulate matter, aerosol particles or dust). Acid rain has a pH below 5.6. Normal rain has a pH of about 5.6, which is slightly acidic. The term pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and ranges from 0 to 14. A pH measurement of 7 is regarded as neutral. Measurements below 7 indicate increased acidity, while those above indicate increased alkalinity. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity).

ACID RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ КИСЛОТЫ – Acid Recovery is a reclamation process in chemical processing in which acid is extracted from a raw material, by-product, or waste product. In the manufacture of cellulose acetate, acetic acid is a major by-product. Acid recovery consists of combining all wash water containing appreciable acetic acid and concentrating it to obtain glacial acetic acid. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate).

ACID RESISTANCE = КИСЛОТОСТОЙКОСТЬ (или КИСЛОТОУПОРНОСТЬ) – Acid Resistance is the property of withstanding contact or treatment with any acids normally encountered in use. The type of acid should be stated, i.e. organic or inorganic. / Под Кислотостойкостью или Кислотоупорностью понимается способность материалов противостоять разрушающему действию кислот. Кислотостойкость зависит от природы анионов, концентрации и температуры кислот и так далее. Снижается с повышением температуры.

ACID SLUDGE = КИСЛЫЙ ГУДРОН (или КИСЛОТНЫЙ ОТСТОЙ, или КИСЛОТНЫЙ ОСАДОК, или КИСЛОТНЫЙ ШЛАМ) – Acid Sludge:- the residue left after treating petroleum oil with sulfuric acid for the removal of impurities. It is a black, viscous substance containing the spent acid and impurities. Acid Sludge (also referred to Acid Tar) is one of the main type of oil refining industry waste. It is formed by the purification of petroleum products, apparatuses and tanks by concentrated sulfuric acid. Refinery acid sludge is highly viscous tar-like mass that contains heavy hydrocarbons, sulfuric acid and water. The sludge is accumulated in special ponds close to major refineries. These ponds are designed only for temporary storage of hazardous waste, where it is dragged on for decades. The further existence of acid ponds will lead to environmental disaster, so in recent years around the world it is being actively seeking for effective solutions to neutralize the acid tars and restoration of disturbed lands. See also Sludge. / Кислые Гудроны – один из основных отходов нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности. Они образуются при очистке нефтепродуктов, аппаратов и

резервуаров концентрированной серной кислотой. Представляют собой высокотоксичные вязкие смолоподобные массы, которые содержат тяжёлые углеводороды, серную кислоту и воду.

ACID SOIL = КИСЛАЯ ПОЧВА – Acid Soil is a soil with a pH value of less than 7.0; for practical purposes, soils with pH below 6.6.

ACID SULFATE SOIL = КИСЛАЯ СУЛЬФАТНАЯ ПОЧВА (или СУЛЬФАТНО–КИСЛАЯ ПОЧВА) – Acid Sulfate Soil is a soil with a pH value of less than 4.0 when air-dried; contains a high amount of sulfate and yellow jarosite mottles. Abnormal growth of plants in this soil is due to (i) toxicity from aluminum, iron, and hydrogen sulfide; and (ii) phosphorus deficiency.

ACID–TEST RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЛАКМУСОВАЯ БУМАЖКА (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КРИТИЧЕСКОЙ ОЦЕНКИ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ) – Ratio of short-term assets (current assets minus inventories) to current liabilities. One of the main liquidity ratios. Also known as Liquidity Ratio or Quick Ratio (because it gives a quick assessment of the company's financial state). Acid-Test Ratio is a ratio of a company's assets (not including stock) to its current liabilities. Acid Test Ratio is similar to current ratio but considered a more reliable measurement of liquidity as it deducts inventory, which is much slower to liquidate. Also known as Quick Ratio.

ACID TREATING = КИСЛОТНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (или ОБРАБОТКА КИСЛОТОЙ, или КИСЛОВКА) – Acid Treating is a refining process in which unfinished petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil stocks, are contacted with sulfuric acid to improve their color, odor, and other properties. See also Acid.

ACID VALUE = КИСЛОТНОЕ ЧИСЛО – The Acid Value specifies how many milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) are necessary to neutralize the free fatty acids in a single gram of fat. / Кислотное Число – кислотность раствора в единицах нормальности.

ACIFORM = ИГЛОВИДНОЕ – Aciform:- acicular (Latin, Acus = Needle; Forma = Shape). / Игловидное – игольчатое.

ACIP = AIRPORT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ACK = POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT = КВИТАНЦИЯ О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ (или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ) – Acknowledgement Of Receipt is a notification relating to the receipt of, e.g., goods, messages, documents or funds. / Уведомление, касающееся получения, например, товаров, сообщений, документов или фондов.

ACLS = AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM

ACLT = ACTUAL CALCULATED LANDING TIME

ACMA = ASSOCIATE CHARTERED MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

ACMG = AIR CARGO MANAGEMENT GROUP

ACMI = AIRCRAFT, CREW, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE

ACO = AUTHORIZED CERTIFICATION OFFICIAL

ACP = AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES

ACP = ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

ACPC = ASSOCIATION OF COFFEE PRODUCING COUNTRIES

ACQUIRED CHARACTERS = ПРИОБРЕТАЕМЫЕ СВОЙСТВА – Acquired Characters:- phenotypic (see also Phenotype) changes produced on a plant by the environment during the plant's development. Such characters (defined) are uninheritable.

ACQUIRER = ЭКВАЙРЁ (или ЭКВАЙРЁР, или АКВИЗИТОР) – Acquirer is a financial institution (or its agent, usually a card scheme), which acquires from the card acceptor the data relating to the transaction, and initiates that data into an interchange system.

(2) Acquirer is an entity providing transaction clearance services for the content provider. The entity and its supporting infrastructure are used synonymously.

ACQUIRING = КАРТОЧНО–РАСЧЁТНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или ЭКВАЙРИНЬ, или ЭКВАЙРИНГ) – Acquiring is the process by which ordering customers make payments to beneficiaries using the International Payment Instruction (IPI).

ACQUIRING BANK = БАНК, ОКАЗЫВАЮЩИЙ КАРТОЧНО–РАСЧЁТНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Acquiring Bank is a registered member of a card association such as Visa, MasterCard or American Express that provides businesses and individuals with the ability to accept credit, debit and prepaid cards as payment for goods or services. An acquiring bank is named for the role it plays in credit card processing. Acquiring banks accept or acquire credit card transactions from banks that issue credit cards to consumers, called Issuing Banks. An acquiring bank maintains a merchant account for each business it services. A merchant account is an open line of credit that allows the acquiring bank to accept transactions on behalf of a business and deposit funds from sales into the business' deposit account (typically a checking account). Acquiring banks assume the risk associated with the transactions they process. If a business becomes insolvent and unable to fund a reversal, refund, or chargeback, the business' acquiring bank must provide the funds to make every cardholder whole. Examples of large acquiring banks include Wells Fargo, HSBC, Chase, Bank of America, and BankcorpSouth. We have also included a Visa's posted list of acquiring banks in the resource section below. What's the difference between an acquiring bank and a credit card processor? The term Credit Card Processor literally refers to a company that submits bankcard transaction information to a card association computer network (Visa, MasterCard, etc) where it is then routed among acquiring and issuing banks. An acquiring bank supplies the financial backing to support the risk of merchant processing and to fund merchants for sales. For example, a company that is licensed by a registered member of a card association may process its own transaction, and in effect be a credit card processor, but it is not an acquiring bank. See also Acquirer. / Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. (HSBC), Чэйс (Chase), Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of America). Виза (Visa), МэстчёКард (MasterCard) или Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express).

ACQUIRING TECHNICAL OPERATOR = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ОПЕРАТОР КАРТОЧНО–РАСЧЁТНОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – Acquiring Technical Operator is an organization, which collects and possibly aggregates transactions from several Purchase Devices for delivery to one or more Purse Providers. / Устройства Закупки .

ACQUISCENCE = МОЛЧАЛИВОЕ СОГЛАСИЕ – When a bill of lading is accepted or signed by a shipper or shipper's agent without protest, the shipper is said to acquiesce to the terms, giving a silent form of consent. / Когда коносамент акцептован или подписан грузоотправителем или его агентом без заявления протеста, данный грузоотправитель или его агент подтверждает своим молчанием факт согласия с условиями коносамента.

ACQUISITION = АКВИЗИЦИЯ (или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ) – Acquisition:- gaining possession of a thing, service or right, by cash or other means. Generic term covering all forms of acquisition of another business entity, such as consolidation, merger, purchase of assets with payment in cash or stock. Acquisition is obtaining control of another corporation by purchasing all or a majority of its outstanding shares, or by purchasing its assets. Acquisitions, which include mergers and takeovers, are a part of business strategy involving the combination of two or more businesses, with or without the cooperation of all parties. Once a rare occurrence, these maneuvers became a typical part of doing business on a large scale in the XX century (though the peak came earlier, in the XIX century's Great Merger Movement). Mergers and acquisitions advisory firms have even developed sometimes calling themselves transition advisors although most such guidance is still provided by traditional investment banks. Mergers and acquisitions (or M&A) are more often referred to collectively than not, but are not synonymous. They simply involve many of the same complications and concerns. Further, many mergers are in actuality acquisitions, but termed mergers in order for the acquired company to save face, a condition frequently included in the written agreement. On the other hand, a hostile takeover, when the purchased company resists being acquired, is never called a Merger. At least half of acquisition attempts fail, though companies may try repeatedly, and failed attempts can still leave the attempted acquisitor with significant control of the target company. When NASDAQ® abandoned its efforts to acquire the London Stock Exchange (LSE), it sold off the shares of stock it had acquired nearly a third of the LSE to the Borse Dubai, a stock exchange holding company of the United Arab Emirates. Advisory:- when a financial adviser says he is 'in mergers and acquisitions', he usually means he is in corporate advisory, either with an investment bank or with a specialty advisory firm. M&A is the bread and butter of corporate advisory, but the field includes other maneuvers and transactions, such as the privatization of a public company, the spin-off of a portion of a company into a new business, and the management of joint ventures between businesses. The advisers included in such transactions include legal advisers and financial advisers retained by both sides and looking out for the best interests of their respective clients; financiers who arrange funding and attend to other financial concerns of the transaction; and third-party experts, such as consultants specializing in the industry, intellectual property valuation advisors, public relations firms, and so on. The larger the companies involved, the more advisers will generally be called upon, but at a minimum each company will retain legal services, and nearly always at least one financial adviser. Investment banks like JP Morgan, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and Deutsche Bank AG offer corporate advisory services around the world, and dozens of other investment banks operate regionally or nationally. The strength of an investment bank is its tendency to have fingers in so many pies, a sort of department store of corporate financial services, and although the 2007–08 economic crisis has demonstrated the way in which this becomes a vulnerability, it renders an investment bank's M&A advice no less useful. But since the end of the XX century, more and more firms have launched offering corporate advisory services exclusively, and have especially been engaged by businesses concerned about investment banks' potential conflicts of interest. Most such firms are run by senior executives who have left investment banks and have considerable experience, networking contacts, and professional relationships in the financial industry. They are sometimes hired to supplement the advice of an investment bank rather than to substitute for it. Corporate advisory firms tend to be smaller, and to operate in a smaller area, than investment banks; in Europe they are in a sense the descendants of the merchant banks like Lazard and Rothschild (both of which continue to offer corporate advisory services). Major corporate advisory firms operating multinationally include Evercore Partners (which advised AT&T on its BellSouth acquisition and managed the separation of Viacom and CBS Corporation) and Greenhill & Co. (in the aftermath of the 2008 credit crisis, one of the few remaining independent investment banks operating on Wall Street), both of them based in New York with operations in Europe and Tokyo. Valuation:- One of the services offered by advisory firms and investment banks, engaged when considering an acquisition, is business valuation. There are various ways to value a business, and particular methods or information may be more or less valuable in different industries. 'Value' itself is not always a straightforward thing, and can be talked about in terms of fair market value (the price an asset would sell for between informed parties on the current market), fair value (largely similar, a term especially used in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and legal contexts), an intrinsic value, a more subjective measurement that implicitly perceives a flaw or temporariness in the fair market value. Public companies are in general easier to value than private ones, because the law and their accountability to shareholders has required them to keep financial records that adhere to a certain standard and are audited regularly. Even well-managed private companies may not do so, particularly smaller ones. Further, while it is in the best interest of public companies to emphasize their profits, it is in the best interest of private companies to minimize them to some degree, for the sake of taxes, and financial records will reflect this. Assets of both companies will probably have their original cost and value recorded, rather than their current market values, and valuing the company will thus require reexamining those assets. The discounted cash flows method of business valuation values assets not according to their cost or their resale value, but their projected cash flows, discounted to the present value. An immature bond that will be worth USD20 when it matures is in the present worth less than that, for instance, but nevertheless more than its original cost. The amount by which that future cash flow value is discounted is the discount rate, expressed as a percentage. The example of the bond is a more clear cut case than most of those faced by the advisors valuing a business:- the risk and predictability of return of a bond is very simple compared to that of a restaurant, for instance, or a patent, or a piece of real estate. Two different advisors may come to different conclusions about the discounted cash flow value of an asset, and presenting their reasoning to the prospective buyer is part of the process of considering an acquisition, especially if the acquisition itself will in any way impact that cash flow. The guideline companies method of business valuation is a benchmark-based method similar to determining the value of an asset like a car or house:- the company is compared to other similar companies that have been acquired, with multiples calculated based on differences in areas like price to earnings ratio. This has become a more useful method as acquisitions have themselves become more common, as the number of available benchmarks has increased, in some industries more than others. Intellectual property, like patents and proprietary processes, are especially difficult to value objectively. Various models have been developed, and there are firms that specialize in the valuation of intellectual property, a specialty that has developed principally since the 1990s. In the United States, the most prominent firms in this subfield are Crais Management Group in New Orleans, Ocean Tomo in Chicago, and Intellectual Ventures in Seattle, all of which have supported the treatment of intellectual property as a security like class of asset, one that could be bought and sold on an exchange, which would strengthen the reliability of intellectual property valuation thanks to the efficiency of the bid/ask system. Valuing a business generally requires that business's cooperation, especially if it is a privatelyowned company. It is standard for both parties to sign a non-disclosure agreement, though the targeted business could still be at a competitive disadvantage should the other business opt not to go ahead with the acquisition. The valuation report includes an account of the current economic conditions at the time of the valuation date, generally derived from the Federal Reserve's Beige Book and state and industry publications, followed by a detailed financial analysis that discusses both the current situation and past trends of growth and decline. Data is reported in such a way as to make comparison to other businesses in the industry as easy and accurate as possible, and certain other adjustments are made to the report as circumstances demand: nonoperating assets (which are assumed to be excluded from the hypothetical sale, such as excess cash) are eliminated from the balance sheet, non-recurring items are adjusted so as not to skew the results of the analysis, and the data of private companies is sometimes adjusted to make it comparable to that of public companies. Executives of private companies often earn a higher salary than those of public companies, for instance. There are three major business valuation societies in the United States:- the American Society of Appraisers, the Institute of Business Appraisers, and the National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts. Each publishes a set of Business Valuation Standards for its accredited members to follow. Common among them are certain

minimum requirements for the scope and contents of business valuation reports; the proscription against the appraiser's fee being contingent on the value of the business appraised; and a requirement of full disclosure of the institutions and individuals participating in the valuation report. Financing:- financing an acquisition is another consideration. If called simply 'An Acquisition', the transaction was probably financed with cash, the simple purchase of a smaller company by a larger one; because businesses do not like to restrict their cash flow if they can help it, this is most common when the size discrepancy between the two companies is greatest, i.e. a global corporation acquiring a local independent business and bringing it into the fold. Money can also be raised through bonds or loans from a bank, and it is common to finance an acquisition through some combination of these things. Leveraged Buyouts:- a leveraged buyout (LBO) is a special type of acquisition, differentiated by the way it is financed. The acquisition buyout of another company is financed by loans (leverage), using the assets of the target company as the collateral. The prevalence of junk bonds in the 1980s was due to the number of high-risk leveraged buyouts financed by bond issuance. Over the course of that decade, over USD250 billion of leveraged buyouts were made by 'corporate raiders' who acquired a total of 2 000 companies. An early famous example was the Gibson Greetings acquisition, in which a greeting card company was acquired in 1982 for USD80 million, only USD1 million of which was contributed by the acquiring group; the other USD79 million was easily paid back 16 months later when the company went public with an initial public offering (IPO) of USD290 million. It was the sort of success story that launched a thousand ships, at the start of a decade that would soon become known for its bottom line attitude and glorification of greed. The raider label was as likely to be used by businessmen as the media, as these investors would often or often enough to feed the perception embark on a hostile takeover of a company, strip its assets, lay off its employees, and restructure the remains, as much like a virus or group of convert or die missionaries as like the Vikings and pirates the label invoked. The 1987 Oliver Stone movie Wall Street combines aspects of investors like Carl Icahn and Michael Milken into the corporate raider Gordon Gekko, played by Michael Douglas; his 'greed is good' speech, in turn, was inspired by an address by arbitrageur Ivan Boesky, whose defense of greed in 1986 summarized and polarized much of the decade. Gekko's plans to acquire an airline he promises to restructure, but intends only to liquidate by selling it off piecemeal, are likewise emblematic of much of the corporate raiding activity of the time, even to the choice of an airline as his target. Icahn was best known for his 1985 hostile takeover of Trans World Airlines (TWA) and subsequent reduction of wages and benefits, liquidation of assets, and sale of profitable gates to other competing airlines, while relocating the corporate offices to a building he owned in Westchester County. The LBO boom peaked with the takeover of RJR Nabisco in 1989, a buyout that cost USD31.1 billion USD109 a share, after a prolonged bidding war involving (in one capacity or another) Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, Salomon Brothers, and Merrill Lynch, the most prominent investment banks of the era. When adjusted for inflation, no buyout has been larger, and it was the last of its kind for the era; buyouts slowed, and even the RJR Nabisco deal had to be recapitalized a year later. Milken's firm, Drexel Burnham Lambert, had raised the largest amount of money for the decade's flurry of buyouts, leading the way in the securitization of high yield debt, for which Milken was called 'The Junk Bond King'. The era symbolically ended shortly after the RJR Nabisco deal, when the firm pleaded no contest to six federal felony charges related to stock manipulation and misdeeds, paying a USD650 million fine, the largest ever paid for securities violations. Milken left the firm when he was indicted individually on 98 charges of racketeering and securities fraud (insider trading), for which he was eventually sentenced to ten years in prison. Drexel Burnham Lambert declared bankruptcy less than a year later. The XXI century saw a rebirth of leveraged buyouts, as lending standards became lax, interest rates declined, and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act altered the regulations affecting public companies. Though no buyout equaled RJR Nabisco's when adjusted for inflation, there were more multibillion-Dollar buyouts, totalling significantly more money, in the first decade of the XXI century than in the 1980s. 2006 alone saw 654 companies bought for USD375 billion. The high yield debt market enabling this was affected by the subprime mortgage crisis that rippled across the other sectors of the economy in 2007–08; no bankruptcy or indictment was needed to end the boom this time, just general economic malaise and its attendant risk aversion. Many of the buyouts of this recent wave were funded with 'cov-lite' loans covenant light loans, loans with fewer clauses in their agreements protecting the rights of the lender, something more and more banks offered at a time when it was a borrowers' market and lenders had to compete for attention. Management Buyouts:- it is a mistake to conflate leveraged buyouts with the corporate raiding associated with the 1980s; even most buyouts in that decade did not result in negligent handling or opportunistic dismantling of the acquired companies. Management Buyouts (MBOs), for instance, are leveraged buyouts instigated by the management of a company, when those managers want to take control of the company usually, but not always, in order to take the company private. The reasons for this vary, but often management may have a plan for the company that is not going to return a profit to the shareholders quickly, or involves a risk shareholders are not willing to take. The problem with MBOs when they become a common corporate maneuver is the temptation that is presented for mismanagement: Corporate officers planning an MBO will have to raise less money to buy out the company if they can reduce its worth first. Takeovers:- the 1980s made hostile takeover such a common phrase that it can be easy to forget there is any other sort. While it is true that a friendly takeover is more likely to be referred to as an Acquisition, this is simply a matter of labeling. A hostile takeover is any acquisition performed without the cooperation of the company which can mean that the company actively resisted the acquisition (by rejecting initial offers) or can simply mean that its cooperation was not sought. There are different strategies of hostile takeovers, from gathering up enough stock to own a controlling stake in the company to persuading existing shareholders to vote the current management out in favor of managers who will approve the takeover. Hostile takeovers are riskier, insofar as without the cooperation of the targeted company, the business valuation will be less wellinformed, and potentially inaccurate. A reverse takeover is one in which a private company acquires a public company without taking it private in other words, the private company bypasses the usual process of going public by buying and merging with a public company, which can turn it public in weeks rather than the year or more that a standard IPO usually takes. US Airways, for instance, was acquired by America West Airlines, putting the company in the hands of US Airways' creditors, with the goal of rescuing it from bankruptcy. Mergers:- In a merger, two companies join to form a larger company. There is usually a new name and brand identity for the resulting company, but not always. Mergers may be horizontal involving companies that produce similar products in an industry, such as Pepsi and Coca-Cola or vertical, involving two companies involved with different stages of production of the same good or service, like a movie studio and a television network. Conglomerate mergers involve companies from completely separate industries. Mergers can raise a lot of antitrust red flags, and the busiest period of merger activity in the United States contributed to the speed with which antitrust legislation was adopted. The 'great merger movement' took place from 1895 to 1905, a period during which there was a significant national trend toward moving operations and consciousness from the regional level to the national level. For instance, during this same Progressive Era which historian Robert Wiebe has called the organizational period the country's major nationwide professional guilds (such as the American Medical Association and American Legal Association) developed, as did its national labor unions, several of its religious organizations, and a great many of its media organizations. There was a general and pronounced trend since the end of the Civil War to treat institutions in the United States as American institutions first, Alabaman and Iowan and Pennsylvanian institutions second, an attitude adopted so successfully that it is taken for granted a century later. In business, the effect of this trend was for more companies to want to operate nationally rather than in a single state or region. State laws sometimes made this difficult, and trusts were created in order to create legal entities which could then own or merge with smaller regional entities, which would then all be operated uniformly. Hardware stores in 30 states, for instance, could merge into a nationwide hardware chain. That is not to say that the motivation of the great merger movement was simply to participate in the spirit of cultural change that presided over the day. Economic concerns were

foremost. The Panic of 1893 had driven demand and prices down, and mergers allowed costs to come down in order to keep profits stable, or on the increase. When those costs came down because of vertical or horizontal integration, all was well. But when the mergers resembled a form of collusion, with companies joining together in order to keep prices high by removing the need to compete, that is when antitrust legislation had to be enacted in order to limit the circumstances in which mergers could occur, and set out the sorts of companies that, in plain English, are not allowed to exist under American law companies that represent such a large part of their industry that the industry is rendered noncompetitive. As an illustration of just how much merging was occurring, in 1900 right in the middle of this period the value of firms involved in mergers that year was equal to 20 percent of the country's gross domestic product. By contrast, in an ordinary year, it is closer to 5 percent or less. Acquiring control of one corporation by another. In unfriendly takeover attempts, the potential buying company may offer a price well above current market values, new securities and other inducements to stockholders. The management of the subject company might ask for a better price or try to join up with a third company. See also Merger and Proxy. / Ротшильд. Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (JP Morgan), Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). скупить активы с оплатой наличными или акциями. Установление контроля одной корпорации над другой. При попытках силового захвата компания, выступающая в роли потенциального покупателя может предложить акционерам цену более высокую по сравнению с текущей рыночной ценой, а также новые ценные бумаги и всевозможные приманки. Управляющий персонал подконтрольной компании может потребовать для себя более выгодных условий или попытаться объединиться с третьей компанией. Смотрите также Слияние (Merger) и Доверенность (Proxy). Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо. Аквизиция или Поглощение – получение одной компанией контрольного пакета акций другой компании. Инвесторы всегда ищут компании, которые могут быть приобретены, поскольку те, кто хочет приобрести такие компании, часто готовы заплатить выше рыночной стоимости акций, необходимых для полного приобретения. Аквизиция, от Латинского слова Acquisitio, означающее Приобретаю, – скупка одним лицом или группой лиц контрольного пакета акций; переход контроля над фирмой от одной группы акционеров к другой. Аквизиция или Поглощение:- (1) привлечение аквизитором новых клиентов страховой или транспортной компании; (2) скупка одним лицом или группой лиц всех акций компании, означающая приобретение предприятия. Если аквизиция производится без согласия на то руководителей и работников (акционеров) компании, то её называют Враждебной Аквизицией.

ACQUISITION ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ АКВИЗИЦИИ (или БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ) – In the United Kingdom, Acquisition Accounting is a procedure adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statement of an acquiring and the acquired firm. The purchase price of the acquired firm is allocated between its net tangible and intangible assets (such as copyrights, patents, trademarks) on the basis of their fair market value. Any resulting difference (acquisition adjustment) is allocated to goodwill. Also known as Purchase Accounting in the United States. / Закупочная цена . Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

ACQUISITION COSTS = АКВИЗИЦИОННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПОГЛОЩЕНИЮ) – (1) All acquisition-related costs (e.g., finder's fees, advisory, legal, accounting, valuation and other professional or consulting fees) are to be recognised as period expenses and generally written-off rather than added to goodwill (as previously). Costs incurred to issue debt or equity securities will continue to be recognised in accordance with the Standards on financial instruments. This change reflects the Board's move to focus on what is given to the vendor as consideration, rather than on what is spent to achieve the acquisition. The costs that an insurer incurs to sell, underwrite, and initiate new insurance contracts. Acquisition Cost is:- (1) the cost that a company recognizes on its books for property or equipment after adjusting for discounts, incentives, closing costs and other necessary expenditures, but before sales taxes. Acquisition costs recognize more realistic costs on a company's financial statements. The acquisition cost of property and equipment recognizes any discounts or additional costs that the company will experience. (2) The cost of a business to acquire a new customer. The company recognizes costs, including marketing and incentives, to introduce new customers to the company's products and services. The customer acquisition cost is calculated by dividing total acquisition costs by total new customers over a set period of time. Also known as Cost Of Acquisition. Customer acquisition costs are also important for companies to measure, as it aids in planning future capital allocations to things like marketing budgets and sales discounts. The company should also look at customer loyalty and whether the company will be able to retain customers easily. / Аквизиционные Затраты или Затраты по Поглощению:- (i) в финансах:- все расходы (цена покупки плюс все издержки завершения сделки (closing costs)), которые будут понесены при приобретении компании, покупке недвижимости или иной собственности. (ii) В инвестициях:- сбор с продаж (sales charge) акций взаимного инвестиционного фонда (load/unit), которые продаются с надбавкой, или же первоначальная цена ценных бумаг плюс комиссия брокера.

(2) Acquisition Costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date. That portion of an insurance premium which represents the cost of obtaining the insurance business:- it includes the intermediaries' commission, the company's sales expense, and other related expenses. / Та часть страховой премии, которая представляет собой расходы на поддержание данного страхового бизнеса:- они включают в себя комиссионные посредников, затраты самой компании по продажам, и прочие сопутствующие затраты.

ACQUITTANCE = РАСПИСКА В ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ПО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВУ (или ПОГАШЕНИЕ ДОЛГА, или ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ) – Acquittance is a written receipt in full, in discharge from all claims. / Письменная расписка о полном исполнении обязательств, оплате по всем требованиям (претензиям).

ACR = ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

ACRE = AVERAGE CROP REVENUE ELECTION

ACRE = АКР – Acre is a measure of land area equal to 43 560 square feet, 4 840 square yards or 160 square rods (Metric:- 4 046.873 square meters). One square mile equals 640 acres. Abbreviation:- AC or A. A unit of area used for measuring real estate in English-speaking countries. 'Acre', an Old English word meaning a field, is derived from the Latin Ager and Greek Agros, also meaning a field. The acre was originally defined as the area that could be plowed in a day by a yoke of oxen. It was in use in England at least as early as the VIII century, and by the end of the IX century it was generally understood to be the area of a field one Furlong (40 Rods or 10 Chains) long by 4 rods (or 1 chain) wide. Thus an acre is 10 square chains, 160 square rods, 43 560 square feet or 4 840 square yards. There are exactly 640 acres in a square mile. In metric countries the unit corresponding to the acre is the hectare, which is 10 000 square meters (the area of a square 100 meters on each side). One acre is equal to 0.404 687 3 hectare. Among traditional European land area units, the acre is typical in being defined as a day's work but unusual in not being visualized as the area of a square. Similar units include the French Journal, north German and Dutch Morgen, south German and Swiss Juchart, Austrian Joch, and Czech Jitro. / от Латинского слова Агэр (Ager) и Греческого слова Агрос (Agros). Обозначение:- . единицы включают Французский Журналь (Journal), Датский Морхэн (Morgen), Южно-Немецкий и Швейцарский Юхарт (Juchart), Австрийский Ёх

(Joch) и Чешский Йитро (Jitro). Единица площади в в Британской Империальной Системе мер. 1 Акр = 4 840 квадратным ярдам = 1/640 квадратной мили = 4 046.873 квадратным метрам ($м^2$) = 0.404 687 3 гектара (га). Акр, земельная мера, применяемая в ряде стран, использующих Английскую систему мер (Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия и другие). 1 акр = 4 840 кв.ярдам = 4 046.86 $м^2$.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ (ПОСЕВНЫХ) ПЛОЩАДЕЙ В АКРАХ – In the United States, Acreage Allotment is an individual farm's share of the national acreage that the Secretary of Agriculture determines is needed to produce sufficient supplies of a particular crop. The farm's share is based on its previous production. Acreage Allotment is an individual farm's share, based on its production history, of the national acreage considered desirable as a means of adjusting supplies of a particular crop to national needs. Allotments were historically used with marketing quotas, which ended with the establishment of voluntaru cotton programs in the early 1970's. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 ended the historical allotments and bases that dated back to the 1950's and 1960's. The program acreage used for payment purposes since 1978 have been based on recent plantings.

ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СОКРАЩЕНИЯ (ПОСЕВНЫХ) ПЛОЩАДЕЙ В АКРАХ – In the United States, Acreage Reduction Program is a voluntary land retirement system in which farmers must idle a portion of their base acreage of Wheat, feed grains, upland and extra-long staple (ELS) Cotton, or Rice. The base is the average of the acreage planted for harvest and considered to be planted for harvest during a specified preceding period. The latter includes any acreage not planted because of acreage reduction and diversion programs during a period specified by law. Farmers are not given a direct payment for acreage reduction program (ARP) participation, although they must participate to be eligible for benefits like Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans and deficiency payments. Participating producers are sometimes offered the option of idling additional land under a paid diversion program, which gives them a specific payment for each idled acre. See also Paid Land Diversion.

ACRILAN® = ЭКРИЛЭН® (или АКРИЛАН®) – Acrilan® is a registered trademark for an acrylonitrile-vinyl acetate copolymer fiber that is commonly used in textiles. Acrilan® was first produced in 1949 by Chemstrand Corporation (headquartered in Decatur, AL (State of Alabama)). After slight changes in the formulation and manufacturing procedures, Acrilan® was commercially manufactured in 1954. It is an acrylic fiber copolymerized with less than 15% vinyl acetate groups. Acrilans are noted for softness, strength and wrinkle-resistant properties. Acrilan® is used for clothing, carpets, drapes, upholstery and laminates. Properties:- (i) soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide, ethylene carbonate, and nitriles; (ii) insoluble in ethanol, acetone, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and ligroin. Acrilan® is a trademark used for an acrylic fiber. Acrilan® is an acrylic fiber or fabric, characterized by strength, softness, and crease-resistance and used for clothing, upholstery, carpets, etc. Acrilan® is a brand name for an acrylic fiber used in textiles, characterized chiefly by softness, strength, and wrinkle-resistant properties.

ACROSS THE GRAIN = ПОПЕРЁК ВОЛОКОН – Across The Grain:- the cross-section that is the result of cutting a tree trunk perpendicular to its length. As opposed to 'With The Grain'.

ACRS = ACCELERATED COST RECOVERY SYSTEM

ACRYLIC = АКРИЛ – Acrylic:- with reference to textiles, a synthetic polymer fiber made from acrylonitrile compounds. Acrylic is probably the most popular synthetic fiber for yarns for hand knitting. It is also used for fleece clothing. Modacrylic is acrylic that contains other monomers to alter some properties, such as flame retardancy. Acrylic is normally dyed with basic dyes. The process requires care get level results and to avoid damage to the fiber. Acrylic is a synthetic resin used extensively for exterior latex paints and some high quality interior latex paints. Acrylic is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of acrylonitrile repeating units. Alphabetic code – PAN; and relevant commercial allowance – 2.00. Acrylic is a synthetic polymer fiber that is supple, comfortable and similar to wool. It is lightweight and dries quickly; very sensitive to heat. Acrylic is the generic name of fibers made from acrylic granulate, which comes from coal, air, water, petroleum, and limestone. The quota of acrylonitrile units has to be at least 85% for a fiber to be called Acrylic. Acrylic is light in weight for the warmth it gives and is very popular for blankets or as a substitute for wool. / Полиакрилонитрил, $[–CH_2CH(CN)–]_n$, синтетический полимер, продукт полимеризации акрилонитрила. Твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Плотность 1 140–1 170 кг/$м^3$, размягчается при 220–230 °С. Стоек к действию обычных растворителей, жиров; не изменяет свойств в атмосферных условиях; растворяется в диметилформамиде, диметилацетамиде, этиленкарбонате, концентрированных водных растворах некоторых солей и в концентрированных азотной и серной кислотах. Применяется главным образом для формования акрилового (полиакрилонитрильного) волокна.

ACRYLIC–CELLULOSE FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ АКРИЛОВОГО И ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНОГО ВОЛОКОН – Acrylic-Cellulose Fiber Blends Dyeing:- polyacrylonitrile-cellulose (PAC-cellulose) blends are used for household textiles (drapery and table linen) and imitation fur ('peluche', in which the pile consists of PAC fibers and the back is made of cotton). The percentage of PAC in the mixtures varies between 30 and 80%. PAC can be dyed with cationic or disperse dyes, while direct, vat or reactive dyes can be used for the cellulose component. The following methods are the most commonly used for dyeing this blend:- (i) continuous dyeing with cationic and direct dyes according to the pad-steam process (to avoid precipitation of cationic and anionic dyes present in the pad liquor at relatively high concentration, combination of anionic and non-ionic surfactants are added to the solution); and (ii) batch dyeing (usually according to the one-bath, two-steps method) with cationic and vat dyes or with cationic and reactive dyes. / непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing).

ACRYLIC FIBER = АКРИЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Acrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of acrylonitrile units $(–CH_2CH(CN)–)_n$. Acrylic fibers are produced by two basic methods of spinning (extrusion), dry and wet. In the dry spinning method, material to be spun is dissolved is a solvent. After extrusion through the spinneret, the solvent is evaporated, producing continuous filaments which later may be cut into staple, if desired. In wet spinning, the spinning solution is extruded into a liquid coagulating bath to form filaments, which are drawn, dried, and processed. Characteristics:- because acrylic fibers are thermoplastic, fabrics may be heat-set for wrinkle resistance and to provide permanency to pleats. Acrylic fabrics have low moisture absorbency and dry relatively quickly. In general, acrylic fibers are resistant to the degrading effects of ultraviolet rays in sunlight and to a wide range of chemicals and fumes. They provide warmth in fabrics that are lightweight, soft, and resilient. Acrylic fibers have relatively poor flame resistance compared with other fibers. Some acrylic fabrics, particularly knit types, approximate the hand of fine wool. Because of the composition and cross section of the fiber, fabrics made therefrom have a high bulk to weight ratio. This is further enhanced with the so-called 'High Bulk' spun yarns. End uses of acrylic fibers include floor coverings, blankets, and apparel uses such as suitings, pile fabrics, coats, collars, linings, dresses, and shirts. Generic name for a synthetic fiber consisting of at least 85% of acrylonitrile units. Acrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber derived from polyacrylonitrile. Its major properties include a soft, wool-like hand, machine washable and dryable, excellent color retention. Solution-dyed versions have excellent resistance to sunlight and chlorine degradation. Acrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber made from long-chain synthetic polymers. Characteristics:- wrinkle resistance; low moisture absorbency and quick-drying; provides warmth yet lightweight, soft and resilient. Acrylic Fibers:- so called PAC Fibers are hydrophobic and contain anionic groups in the molecule. As a result, they can be dyed with disperse and cationic dyes. With the introduction of cationic co-monomers in the polymer, the fiber can

also be dyed with acid dyes. Batch dyeing is commonly applied for cable or stock (package dyeing), yarn in hank form or packages and for fabric. Piece dyeing can be performed on beam, overflow, paddle (for knitwear, ready-made bath sets), or drum (socks). Stock, cable and top can be also dyed on special machine, using the pad-steam process, preferably with pressurised steam to obtain short fixing times. Piece goods, especially upholstery material (velour), are also dyed according to the pad-steam process, but in this case fixing is carried out with saturated steam. This implies longer fixing times, which means that rapidly diffusing cationic dyes and dye solvents are required. (i) Disperse dyes are used to produce light to medium-deep shades. The dyeing techniques correspond to those used on polyester fibers. However, dyeing can be performed at temperatures < 100 °C without carriers. Furthermore, due to the good migration properties of disperse dyes, levelling agents are not required. (ii) Cationic dyes:- typical recipes used in batch dyeing include an electrolyte (sodium acetate or sodium sulphate), acetic acid, a non-ionic dispersant and a retarding agent. Dyeing is conducted by controlling the temperature in the optimum range for the treated fiber. Finally the bath is cooled down and the material is rinsed and submitted to after-treatment. Continuous processes commonly applied are:- (i) pad-steam process (fixation with pressurised steam at more than 100 °C) – this process has the advantage of reducing fixing time. Pad liquor typically contains a steam-resistant cationic dye, acetic acid and a dye solvent; and (ii) pad-steam process (fixation with saturated steam at 100–102 °C) – this process requires a longer fixing time. Rapidly diffusing cationic dyes and dye solvents, which exhibit a carrier effect, are required. When dyeing with basic dyes, special levelling agents (also called Retarding Agents) are widely used to control the absorption rate of the colorant on the fiber, thus improving level dyeing. Acrylic Fiber is a quick-drying synthetic textile fiber made by polymerization of acrylonitrile usually with other monomers. Acrylic Fibers have characteristics most similar to those of wool fibers. They are soft and light fibers having light and warm tactile feeling to the human skin. Acrylic fibers are widely used, making the most of their characteristics, for knitted products such as sweater and jersey; bedding textiles such as blankets and Pile sheets; and carpets for home-uses. In addition, rag animals and western wigs are the products making use of acrylic fibers. Acrylic fibers are manufactured in a wide variety of characteristics such as those lustered, delustered, with soft tactile feeling, and with rigid tactile feeling. There are many other types of acrylic modified fibers such as animal-like fibers with oval cross-section, thermal resistant fibers, anti-pilling fibers, antibacterial and deodorant fibers, and anti-static fibers. Acrylic fibers are manufactured in staple fibers, almost with a wet spinning process. However some fibers are manufactured with a dry spinning process. Such dry spun fibers have different fabric hand from that of wet spun fibers and are developing in a variety of new end-uses. Light/soft feeling, a characteristic among features of acrylic fibers, is referred to as Bulkiness. Bulky spun yarns, difficult to spin other fibers, are available. A variety of yarns blended with other types of fibers such as cotton and wool fibers are manufactured to make use of characteristics of each type of fibers. Filament yarns of acrylic fibers are also available. Since the filament yarns have luster and tactile feeling, they are used for silk-like knitted products. In addition, they are used for accessories for Japanese dresses and the field of silk products thanks to the non-yellowing. For information, acrylic fibers include acrylic fibers themselves and modacrylic fibers. Those fibers which contain (not less than 85%) acrylonitrile molecule as main component are ‘acrylic’ fibers. On the other hand, those fibers which contain 35–85% acrylonitrile molecule are ‘modacrylic’ fibers. Since modacrylic fibers are copolymerized with vinyl chloride or vinylidene chloride, they are flame retardant. They are used for curtains and wigs. End-Uses:- (i) For clothing:- Sweaters, Women’s and Children’s Wear, Sports Wear, Socks, Knitted Underwear, Pajamas, Gloves, etc. (ii) For home furnishings and bedding:- Carpets, A Variety of Rugs, Upholstery, Cushions, Blankets, Pile Sheets, etc. (iii) For industrial uses:- Felts for Paper Making, Filter Cloth, Alternative Asbestos, Tents, Sheet, etc. (iv) For other uses:- Rag Doll, Toys, Auxiliary Tapes for Bags, Braids, Cloth for Bags, Wigs, etc. Features:- (i) lighter than wool fibers, and fabric hand with bulkiness; (ii) superior in warm retention, light and warm; (iii) superior in elastic recovery, and resistant to crease; (iv) excellent in color development and can be dyed in desired color; (v) little affected by sunlight; (vi) resistant to chemicals and cannot be attacked by molds and insects; and (vii) thermoplastic. Care Instructions:- in the laundering of knitted products, care should be taken not to deform the shape. In particular, wash bulky knitted products with hands, fully squeeze with bath towel, and screen dry in a well ventilated place. Thus the bulky knitted products dry fast without deformation. If the products is directly ironed at a high temperature, the product may damage its fabric hand or may shrink with heating. The products should be ironed with a floating steam iron to restore the shape. Since products of acrylic fibers are particularly sensitive to heat, avoid to use a tumble dryer (hot air dryer). To iron the products, iron with an iron cloth at a low temperature. Acrylic Fibers are synthetic fibers made from a polymer (polyacrylonitrile) with an average molecular weight of ~100 000, about 1 900 monomer units. To be called Acrylic in the United States, the polymer must contain at least 85% acrylonitrile monomer. Typical comonomers are vinyl acetate or methyl acrylate. DuPont created the first acrylic fibers in 1941 and trademarked them under the name Orlon. Acrylic is also called Acrilan Fabric. As it resembles silk, it is also called Artificial Silk. / высокообъёмное (high bulk). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Общее название для синтетического волокна, состоящего, по крайней мере, из 85% акрилонитрильных составляющих. Известно также как Акрилонитрильное Волокно (Acrylonitrile Fiber). То же, что Полиакрилонитрильное Волокно (Polyacrylonitrile Fiber). Акриловое Волокно или Полиакрилонитрильное Волокно – синтетическое волокно, получаемое формованием из растворов полиакрилонитрила или сополимеров, содержащих в макромолекуле более 85% акрилонитрила. Атмосферо- и плесенестойко, по механическим свойствам близко к шерсти (превосходит в этом отношении другие химические волокна). Устойчиво к сильным кислотам, растворам щёлочей средних концентраций, органическим растворителям, применяемым для чистки одежды (ацетон, бензин, дихлорэтан и другие), разрушается в феноле, формалине, м-крезоле. Применяется в производстве верхнего трикотажа, ковров, искусственного меха, одёжных, обивочных и фильтровальных тканей; в смеси с хлопком и вискозным волокном – для изготовления гардин, брезентов. Торговые названия:- Акрилан, Вольпрюла (в бывшей Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР)), Дралон (в Германии), Кашмилон (в Японии), Куртел (в Великобритании), Нитрон (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)), Орлан (в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США)) и другие. Мировое производство (в 1980) около 2 000 000 тонн.

ACRYLIC RESIN = АКРИЛОВАЯ РЕЗИНА (или АКРИЛОВАЯ СМОЛА) – Acrylic Resin is a polymer of acrylonitrile, used in the production of manufactured fibers, as a fabric finish and as a size.

ACRYLIC–WOOL FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ АКРИЛОВОГО ВОЛОКНА И ШЕРСТИ – Acrylic-Wool Fiber Blends Dyeing:- among synthetic fibers, PAC fibers are the most suitable for obtaining blends with wool that keep a wool-like character. This makes this blend widely used, especially for knitwear and household textiles. The blending ratio of PAC to wool varies from 20:80 to 80:20. Metal-complex, acid and reactive dyes are the dyestuffs typically used for the wool part, while PAC is dyed with cationic dyes. Cationic dyes stain wool fiber. As a matter of fact cationic dyes attach first to wool and then migrate to PAC fiber at higher temperature. Even if well-reserving dyes are selected, dyeing must be conducted for a sufficiently long time (from 60 to 90 minutes) in order to obtain good wool reserve. PAC-wool blends can be dyed using the following exhaustion methods:- (i) one-bath one-step; (ii) one-bath two-step; and (iii) two-bath. The first one allows shorter dyeing times and lower consumption of water. However, it is not always applicable because the simultaneous presence in the dye bath of anionic and cationic compounds can produce the precipitation of the formed adducts on the fiber. Precipitation can be prevented using dispersing agents and selecting adequate dyes. When dyeing with the one-bath, two-step method the use of reserve agents is not necessary. In fact, wool absorbs the cationic dye and slowly releases it, acting as a retarding agent (exerting a retardant effect on PAC).

ACRYLONITRILE = АКРИЛОНИТРИЛ – Acrylonitrile is the chemical composition from which acrylic fiber is made. It results from the reaction of ethylene oxide and hydrocyanic acid. Acrylonitrile is a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid (CH_2=CHCN) used as a raw material in the manufacture of acrylic polymers and fibers. Acrylonitrile or AN means acrylonitrile monomer, chemical formula CH_2=CH-CN. Liquid AN means AN monomer in liquid form, and liquid or semiliquid polymer intermediates, including slurries, suspensions, emulsions, and solutions, produced during the polymerization of AN. / Акрилонитрил, нитрил акриловой кислоты, CH_2=CH-CN, бесцветная жидкость с характерным запахом, $t_{кип}$ 77.3 °C. Легко полимеризуется. Сырьё в производстве полиакрилонитрила, бутадиен-нитрильных каучуков, АБС-пластика, цианэтилцеллюлозы и других сополимеров.

ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE = АКРИЛОНИТРИЛЬНЫЙ БУТАДИЕНОВЫЙ СТИРОЛ – Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS or A.B.S.) is a plastic. ABS plastic pipe is an alternative to PVC pipe for use in shibori. / Акрилонитрильный Бутадиеновый Стирол (АБС (ABS)).

ACS = AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL SYSTEM

ACSEP = AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS EVALUATION PROGRAM

ACSN = ASIAN CROPPING SYSTEMS NETWORK

ACSSP = AIR CARRIER STANDARD SECURITY PROGRAM

ACTINOMORPHIC = АКТИНОМОРФНЫЙ –Most flowers are actinomorphic (Star Shaped, and Radial), meaning they can be divided into symmetrical halves by more than one longitudinal plane passing through the axis, much as a pie can be cut into several equal and identical pieces. In these flowers, the petals are usually similar in shape, size, and color. Such flowers are also called Radially Symmetrical or Regular Flowers. Examples of actinomorphic flowers are the lily (Lilium, Liliaceae) and the buttercup (Ranunculus, Ranunculaceae). Actinomorphic:- of flowers that can be divided into symmetrical halves by cutting across any diameter. Actinomorphic flowers are a basal angiosperm character; zygomorphic flowers are a derived character that has evolved many times. Some familiar and seemingly actinomorphic flowers, such as those of daisies and dandelions (Asteraceae), are actually clusters of tiny zygomorphic flowers arranged into a radially symmetric inflorescence. Zygomorphic said of a flower which can be bisected only in one plane in similar halves. Zygomorphic (Yoke Shaped, and Bilateral) flowers can be divided by only a single plane into two mirror-image halves, much like a yoke or a person's face. Examples are orchids and the flowers of most members of the Lamiales (e.g., Scrophulariaceae and Gesneriaceae). Zygomorphic flowers generally have petals of two more different shapes, sizes, and colors. Least commonly, flowers may be asymmetrical; they cannot be divided into two identical or mirror-image halves on any plane. Such flowers are typical of most members of the Zingiberales, such as cannas and various gingers. In most cases, different kinds of floral symmetry are linked to particular pollinators. Relating to a flower that can be divided into equal halves along only one line; bilaterally symmetrical. The flowers of the iris and the snapdragon are zygomorphic. Compare Actinomorphic. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. базальный (или нижний или основной) покрытосемянной характер. такие как цветки Маргариток и Одуванчиков, . примерами актиноморфных цветков служат Лилия (Lily) и Лютик (Buttercup). Цветки Касатика (Iris) и Львиного Зева или Водосбора Обыкновенного (Snapdragon) являются зигоморфными. такие как и различные Полыни (или Имбири). В большинстве случаев, различные виды цветковой симметрии связаны с отдельными опылителями. Актиноморфный Цветок, от Греческих слов Aktis, означающее Луч, и Morphē, означающее Форма, цветок с лучевой симметрией, имеющий не менее двух плоскостей симметрии, например, у Вишни, Мака. Зигоморфный Цветок, цветок, через ось которого можно провести только одну плоскость симметрии, например, у Бобовых, Губоцветных, Орхидных. В отличие от актиноморфного цветка, имеющего не менее двух плоскостей симметрии, например, у Вишни или Мака.

ACTINOMYCETES = АКТИНОМИЦЕТЫ (или ЛУЧИСТЫЕ ГРИБЫ) – Actinomycetes:- (1) Bacteria with branching filaments. (2) A nontaxonomic term applied to a group of organisms with characteristics intermediate between the Simple Bacteria and the True Fungi. / Бактерия с ветвящимися нитями. (2) . Под Актиномицетами понимается Порядок Бактерий, образующих ветвящиеся клетки, или гифы. К актиномицетам относят собственно актиномицеты, микобактерии, стрептомицеты и другие. Распространены в почве, водоёмах, в воздухе и на растительных остатках; некоторые – паразиты животных, человека (вызывают болезни – актиномикоз, дифтерию, туберкулёз и прочее) и растений. Виды, образующие антибиотики (главным образом стрептомицеты), пигменты, витамины и тому подобные, используются в микробиологической промышленности.

ACTION MESSAGE = СООБЩЕНИЕ О ДЕЙСТВИИ – Action Message is an alert that a software system generates to inform the controller of a situation requiring his or her attention.

ACTION THRESHOLD = КРИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРОГ (или ПОРОГ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Action Threshold is a number of pest Insects in the field that will require control. / Количество Насекомых вредителей в поле, которое требует воздействия.

ACTION STRETCH = РАСТЯГИВАНИЕ ОТ ДЕЙСТВИЙ – Action Stretch is a term applied to fabrics and garments that give and recover in both the lengthwise and the widthwise directions. Action stretch is ideal for tight-fitting garments such as ski pants.

ACTIVATED ALUMINA = АКТИВИРОВАННЫЙ ОКСИД АЛЮМИНИЯ (или АКТИВИРОВАННАЯ ОКИСЬ АЛЮМИНИЯ) – Activated Alumina:- a highly porous material produced from dehydroxylated aluminium hydroxide. Is used as a desiccant and as a filtering medium. / Используется в качестве десиканта и фильтрующей среды.

ACTIVATED CARBON = АКТИВИРОВАННЫЙ УГЛЕРОД (или АКТИВИРОВАННЫЙ УГОЛЬ, или АКТИВНЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Activated Carbon is a charcoal, mostly of vegetable origin, of high adsorptive capacity. It is used for decolorizing liquids and other adsorption purifications. Usually made by carbonization and chemical activation. / Под Активированным Углем понимается то же, что активный уголь – пористое тело, получаемое из ископаемых или древесных углей удалением смолистых веществ, а также обугливанием полимеров. Используют как адсорбент в противогазах, вакуумной технике, медицине и как носитель катализаторов.

ACTIVE ABSORPTION = АКТИВНАЯ АБСОРБЦИЯ (или АКТИВНОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ) – Active Absorption is a movement of ions and water into the plant root as a result of metabolic processes by the root, frequently against an activity gradient. / в корень растения как результат метаболических процессов . Под Абсорбцией, от Латинского слова Absorptio в свою очередь от Absorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается поглощение вещества из газовой или жидкой среды всей массой другого вещества (абсорбента). Абсорбция газа жидкостью осуществляется в абсорберах (скрубберах), имеющих развитую поверхность соприкосновения абсорбента с поглощающим веществом. Этот процесс применяют в различных отраслях химической промышленности, в системах жизнеобеспечения космических кораблей и другом.

ACTIVE BEHAVIOR = АКТИВНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ – Active Behavior:- applies to goods that have an active influence on other goods and their environment.

ACTIVE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS = АКТИВНЫЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Active Chemical Products in the context of Oeko-Tex Standard 100 are all preparations that are incorporated into the fiber material or are applied in a later processing step to the textile product. Special requirements for the use of this kind of products exist for biological active products and flame retardant products. See also Biological Active Products, Flame Retardant Products, and Oeko-Tex Standard 100.

ACTIVE COLLECTION = АКТИВНАЯ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ (или АКТИВНОЕ СКОПЛЕНИЕ, или АКТИВНЫЙ СБОР) – Active Collection is a breeder's term for a collection of germplasm that is used often and is maintained live.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT = АКТИВНЫЙ ИНГРЕДИЕНТ – Active Ingredient (AI) is the potent portion of a compound (such as fertilizer, insecticide, fungicide or herbicide applied on the soil or plant) used as basis to estimate the chemical effect. Useful for comparing the strength or toxicity of chemicals. Active Ingredient is the biologically active part of the chemical present in a herbicide formulation primarily responsible for its phytotoxity and which is identified as the active ingredient on the product label.

ACTIVE LOAD MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ АКТИВНОЙ НАГРУЗКОЙ – Active Load Management (ALM):- retail customer load that can be interrupted at the request of PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC). Such a PJM request is considered an emergency action and is implemented prior to a voltage reduction. ALM derives an ALM credit in the accounted-forobligation. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

ACTIVELY MANAGED = АКТИВНО УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ – Actively Managed:- where the fund manager has the discretion to select the securities in a fund and looks for opportunities to buy and sell to increase its performance. / Такой фонд, управляющий которым имеет право на своё усмотрение выбирать ценные бумаги для фонда, а также изыскивать благоприятные возможности для покупки или продажи с целью увеличения отдачи.

ACTIVE MONTH = АКТИВНЫЙ МЕСЯЦ – In the commodity markets, Active Month is the nearest base contract month that is not the current delivery month. The base months for each commodity futures are defined by each individual contract. / На биржевых рынках сырья к активному месяцу относится фьючерсный контракт с ближайшим базовым месяцем поставки, не являющимся при этом текущим месяцем поставки по данному контракту. Базовые месяцы по каждому конкретному фьючерсу на сырьё определяются в спецификации на данный фьючерсный контракт. Следует отметить, что для некоторых видов сырья биржи фьючерсов предусматривают все календарные месяцы года в качестве месяца поставки, например, для фьючерсного контракта на нефть, а для каких-то видов сырья – лишь некоторые месяцы года, например, для хлопкового волокна (Март, Май, Июль, Октябрь и Декабрь). С чем связано последнее толком не могут объяснить даже специалисты соответствующих бирж, ссылаясь на то, что так уж сложилось со временем. Хотя есть и предположение, что данные месяцы устоялись в качестве месяцев поставки в силу того, что именно в эти месяцы задолго до появления фьючерсных контрактов, торговцы соответствующим сырьём организовывали торговые ярмарки. Кроме того, у некоторых фьючерсных контрактов, например, на золото, серебро или хлопок, каким-то месяцам поставки присущ огромный интерес со стороны торговцев и, стало быть, фьючерсы с данными месяцами поставки обладают высокой ликвидностью, а к каким-то месяцам поставки торговцы вообще не проявляют никакого внимания, и ликвидность у этих месяцев практически нулевая.

ACTIVE POWER = АКТИВНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ – In an electrical circuit, the Active Power P is the real power transmitted to loads such as motors, lamps, heaters, computers …. The electrical active power is transformed into mechanical power, heat or light. In a circuit where the applied root mean square (r.m.s.) voltage is V_{RMS} and the circulating r.m.s. current is I_{RMS}, the apparent power S is the product V_{RMS} x I_{RMS}. The apparent power is then the basis for electrical equipment rating. One piece of equipment (transformer, cable, switch …) must be designed in relation to the r.m.s. values of voltage and current. Active Power:- in an AC distribution system, the maximum active power is transmitted to a load when voltage and current are undistorted and in phase. See also Real Power. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность. Под Активной Мощностью понимается среднее за период значение мощности переменного тока; характеризует среднюю скорость преобразования электромагнитной энергии в другие формы (механическую, световую, тепловую и так далее). Измеряется в Ваттах. Для синусоидального тока равна произведению действующих (эффективных) значений тока I и напряжения U на косинус угла сдвига фаз между ними:- $P = I \cdot U \cdot \cos \varphi$.

ACTIVE STOCK = АКТИВНЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ (или ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – Active Stock:- goods in active pick locations and ready for order filling.

ACTIVE VEGETATIVE STAGE = АКТИВНАЯ ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ СТАДИЯ – Active Vegetative Stage is the growth stage of plants when there is rapid development of leaves, tillers, branches, or stems.

ACTIVITY BASED COST ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ ЗАТРАТ, ОСНОВАННЫХ НА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Activity Based Cost (ABC) Accounting is an accrual-based accounting method for determining unit-based costs of delivering services by allocating the costs to budgetary resources; it measures the performance and costs related to a specific activity or function.

ACTIVITY BASED COSTING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ФАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАТРАТ – Activity Based Costing (ABC) is a method of cost management that identifies business activities performed, accumulates costs associated with these activities, and uses various cost drivers to trace costs of activities to the products. Activity Based Costing (ABC) is an accounting system that measures the cost and performance of specific activities performed within an organization. For example, an ABC approach might measure the cost incurred by the accounts receivable department in handling calls for billing errors, whereas the traditional accounting approach ignores the activity and measures the cost of the accounts receivable department as a percentage of revenue.

ACTIVITY BASED MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Activity Based Management (ABM) is a management methodology that combines ABC (Activity Based Cost) with business process analysis techniques to run, improve and measure performance for a business or organization.

ACTIVITY–COST ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ СТОИМОСТИ, СВЯЗАННЫЙ С ВИДОМ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Activity-Cost Analysis:- assigning costs to the various value-creating activities of a business.

ACT OF GOD = ДЕЙСТВИЕ БОГА (или ДЕЙСТВИЕ НЕПРЕОДОЛИМОЙ СИЛЫ) – Act Of God is an inevitable event occurring without the intervention of man, such as flood, tempest, or death, operating in case of certain contracts, such as those of insurers and carriers. An extraordinary force of nature (such as a severe flood or earthquake) that experience, prescience or care cannot reasonably foresee or prevent. Act Of God is an act or accidents beyond human control, such as floods, earthquakes, lightning or hurricanes, usually referred to as 'Force Majeure'. A calamity beyond human control which happens to property – lightning, for example. Damage done by an Act of God would not be the responsibility of a bailee, although he/she might be responsible for many other calamities. Acts of God are excluded by the usual bill of lading and, to the extent not specifically assumed, by insurance policies. A flood, an earthquake or other accident or event that is without any human intervention and that could not have been prevented by reasonable care or foresight, but is the result of natural causes. A snowstorm is an Act of God; driving in one is an act of man. Also known as Force Majeure. / Экстраординарная сила природы (такая как . Смотрите также Форс Мажор (Force Majeure), Вис Майор (Vis Major). Форс-Мажор (от Французского слова Force Majeure). Смотрите Непреодолимая Сила. Непреодолимая Сила (на Латинском языке Vis Major, на Французском языке Force Majeure), в гражданском праве – обстоятельство, освобождающее от ответственности. Под непреодолимой силой понимается чрезвычайное событие, вредные последствия которого не могло предотвратить лицо, обязанное это сделать. К таким событиям относятся стихийные бедствия (например, землетрясения, наводнения), общественные явления (например, война). Будучи непредотвратимой, непреодолимая сила обладает тем не менее относительным характером:- событие, непреодолимое в одних условиях, может стать преодолимым в других. Как правило, непреодолимая сила освобождает от имущественной ответственности, если именно непреодолимая сила – причина правонарушения и отсутствует вина обязанного лица. В некоторых случаях правонарушитель несёт имущественную ответственность даже при наличии непреодолимой силы (например, согласно Статьи 101 Воздушного Кодекса СССР). Непреодолимая сила является также основанием приостановления срока течения исковой давности.

ACT OF MAN = ДЕЙСТВИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА (или ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР) – Act Of Man:- in water transportation, the deliberate sacrifice of cargo to make the vessel safe for the remaining cargo. / При перевозке по воде, нарочитое (умышленное) пожертвование грузом с целью придания судну возможности безопасно доставить оставшийся груз.

ACTS = AMERICAN COALITION FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY, INC.

ACTUAL CASH VALUE = ФАКТИЧЕСКАЯ НАЛИЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Actual Cash Value is the sum of money required to pay for damages or lost property, computed on the basis of replacement value less its depreciation by obsolescence or general wear. / Денежная сумма, требуемая для оплаты в счёт погашения за повреждения или гибель имущества, рассчитываемая на основе стоимости замещения за вычетом суммы обесценения или физического износа данного имущества вследствие морального (устаревания) или общего износа (снашивания).

ACTUAL FINAL CONSUMPTION = ФАКТИЧЕСКОЕ КОНЕЧНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или АКТУАЛЬНОЕ КОНЕЧНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ) – Actual Final Consumption is the value of goods consumed by a sector but not necessarily purchased by that sector. See also Final Consumption Expenditure, and Intermediate Consumption. / Стоимость товаров, потребляемых сектором, но необязательно закупленных данным сектором. Смотрите также (Final Consumption Expenditure), и (Intermediate Consumption).

ACTUAL PEAK LOAD REDUCTIONS = ФАКТИЧЕСКИЕ СНИЖЕНИЯ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ (или АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ СНИЖЕНИЯ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ) – Actual Peak Load Reductions:- the actual reduction in annual peak load (measured in kilowatts) achieved by consumers that participate in a utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) program. It reflects the real changes in the demand for electricity resulting from a utility DSM program that is in effect at the same time the utility experiences its annual peak load, as opposed to the installed peak load reduction capability, i.e. Potential Peak Load Reduction. It should account for the regular cycling of energy efficient units during the period of annual peak load.

ACTUALS = АКТУАЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ (или ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ, или РЕАЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ, или ФАКТИЧЕСКОЕ СЫРЬЁ) – Actuals are the physical commodity that underlies a futures contract or is traded in the physical market. This is the homogeneous commodity that is the basis for trade, either through the physical market or a derivative contract such as oil, corn or gold. Actuals are traded in either the physical market or the futures market. In the physical market, two parties enter into a private agreement to exchange the commodity for cash or another commodity, and delivery almost always occurs. In the futures market, two parties enter into an exchange-traded contract in which one party agrees to deliver a set quantity and quality of the underlying commodity while the other party agrees to purchase the commodity. In this case, delivery is not certain and parties can sell their positions before delivery. Actuals:- the physical commodities that are being traded. Actuals:- the physical or cash commodity bought and sold in the spot market, as distinguished from a futures contract. See also Cash, Cash Commodity, Spot Commodity. / Актуальное Сырьё – физическое или наличное сырьё, покупаемое и продаваемое на рынке товаров и сырья с безотлагательной поставкой, и отличающееся от предполагаемого по фьючерсным контрактам сырья. Смотрите также Наличность (Cash), Кассовое или Наличное Сырьё (Cash Commodity), Наличное Сырьё Для Безотлагательной Поставки (Spot Commodity). Реальное сырьё – любая имеющаяся в наличии товарно-сырьевая продукция, например золото, соевые бобы или свиные туши. Результатом торговых сделок с реальным сырьём является поставка товарно-сырьевой продукции покупателю по истечении срока контракта. Противоположностью этому являются торговые операции с индексными опционами на товарно-сырьевую продукцию, когда по истечении срока контракта реальная товарно-сырьевая продукция не поставляется, а проводится компенсация наличными. Однако и в торговых операциях с реальным сырьём большая часть фьючерсных и опционных контрактов закрывается до истечения срока контракта, поэтому в результате поставка не производится.

ACTUAL SETTLEMENT = ФАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАСЧЁТ (или АКТУАЛЬНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Actual Settlement is a settlement that occurs when the seller has received the proceeds and the buyer has received the securities. See also Contractual Settlement in which a trade settles regardless of whether these events occur. / Расчёт, который возникает в тех случаях, когда продавец получил вырученные суммы, а покупатель получил ценные бумаги. Смотрите также Контрактный Расчёт или Расчёт По Договору (Contractual Settlement), при котором расчёт по купле-продаже осуществляется независимо от того, что свершились данные события или нет.

ACTUAL TOTAL LOSS = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОЛНОЕ ИСТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ТОТАЛЬНАЯ ГИБЕЛЬ) – Actual Total Loss occurs when:- (i) the insured property is completely destroyed; or (ii) the insured or assured is irretrievably deprived of the insured property; or (iii) cargo changes in character so that it is no longer the thing that was insured, e.g., cement becomes concrete; or (iv) a ship is posted missing at Lloyd's, in which case both the ship and its cargo are deemed to be an actual total loss. There is an Actual Total Loss (a) where the subject-matter of insurance is completely destroyed; (b) where it ceases to be a thing of the kind insured; or (c) where the insured is irretrievably deprived of it. This term derives from section 57 of the Marine Insurance Act 1906 (MIA) and refers to situations in marine insurance where:- (a) the subject matter of the insurance is destroyed; (b) the subject matter of the insurance is so damaged as to be no longer be capable of still being described as the thing insured; or (c) the insured is deprived of

the subject matter of the insurance forever. Section 58 of the MIA adds that where there is no news of a missing ship then after a reasonable period an actual loss may be presumed.

ACTUAL VOYAGE NUMBER = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ НОМЕР РЕЙСА – Actual Voyage Number is a code for identification purposes of the voyage and vessel which actually transports the container/cargo. / Код, используемый с целью идентификации рейса и судна, которое действительно перевозит контейнер/груз.

ACTUARY = АКТУАРИЙ – Actuary is an individual member of one of the Full Member associations of the International Actuarial Association (IAA; headquartered in Ottawa, Canada) who, according to the applicable rules of professional conduct of the Member Association of which the actuary is a member, is qualified to practice under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the applicable jurisdiction. / Отдельный участник одной из ассоциаций, обладающих полноправным членством в Международной Актуарной Ассоциации (МАА; штабквартира расположена в Оттаве, Канада), который . Актуарий – это профессионал в области подсчёта финансовых результатов непредвиденных событий. Профессия актуария требует чёткого понимания стохастической природы страхования, рисков, свойственных активам и использования статистических моделей. Эти навыки, как правило, используются в определении премий и технического обеспечения страховых продуктов, используя комбинацию дисконтных денежных потоков и вероятность. Актуарий – лицо, профессионально обученное математическим аспектам страхования, таким, как расчёт премий, обязательств по полису и других величин. Актуарий выполняет следующие функции:- (i) оценка финансовых результатов и непредвиденных событий относительно стохастической природы страховых процессов; (ii) оценка потенциального риска, свойственного активам и пассивам, используя статистические и стохастические модели; и (iii) определение премий и технического обеспечения страховых продуктов, используя дисконтные денежные потоки и вероятность. Актуарий – математик, работающий в страховой компании над расчётами страховых премий, резервов, дивидендов, ставок страхования, пенсий, рентных выплат с учётом факторов риска на основе таблиц, отражающих практический опыт. Эти таблицы обобщают как историю претензий к данной компании, так и сведения обо всей страховой индустрии и общие статистические показатели.

ACTUATOR = ПРИВОД – Actuator is a device used to convert fluid energy into mechanical motion. See also Gear. / Под Приводом понимается устройство, используемое для преобразования энергии жидкости в механическое движение. Привод, энергосиловое устройство, приводящее в движение машину или механизм. Привод состоит обычно из источника энергии, передаточного механизма и аппаратуры управления. Источником энергии служит двигатель (тепловой, электрический, пневматический, гидравлический и другой) или устройство, отдающее заранее накопленную механическую энергию (пружинный, инерционный, гиревой механизм и другое). В некоторых случаях привод осуществляется за счёт мускульной силы (например, в ручных лебёдках, в некоторых счётных, бытовых и других механизмах и машинах – арифмометрах, швейных машинах, велосипедах). По характеру распределения энергии различают групповой, индивидуальный и многодвигательный привод. В групповом приводе движение от одного двигателя передаётся группе рабочих машин или механизмов через одну или несколько трансмиссий. Вследствие технического несовершенства групповой привод почти полностью вытеснен индивидуальным приводом, в котором каждая рабочая машина имеет собственный двигатель с передачей. Такой привод позволяет работать при наиболее выгодной частоте вращения, производить быстрый пуск машины и торможение, осуществлять Реверсирование. В многодвигательном приводе отдельные рабочие органы машины приводятся в движение самостоятельным двигателем через свою систему передач. Такой привод позволяет получать компактную конструкцию машины, применять автоматическое управление; он используется в сложных металлорежущих станках, прокатных станах, подъёмно-транспортных машинах и другом. По назначению приводы машин разделяют на стационарный привод, то есть установленный неподвижно на раме или фундаменте; передвижной привод, используемый на движущихся рабочих машинах; транспортный привод, применяемый для различных транспортных средств. В качестве стационарного привода наиболее распространён электропривод, в котором источником механической энергии является электродвигатель; на передвижных рабочих и транспортных машинах используются главным образом тепловые двигатели с непосредственной механической или электрической передачей. В производстве применяются также гидропривод машин и пневматический привод, в котором энергия вырабатываемого компрессором сжатого воздуха преобразуется в механическую энергию пневмодвигателями. Развитие различных систем приводов связано с созданием и совершенствованием двигателей. Уже первые паровые машины (Шотландского изобретателя, инженера-механика и химика Дьжеймза Вота (или Уатта; James Watt; 1736–1819), Русского изобретателя Ивана Ивановича Ползунова (1728–1766) и других) потребовали применения передач и механизмов управления, которые в комплексе с паровым двигателем позволили получить экономичный, постоянно действующий источник механической энергии, не зависящий от природных условий. В процессе дальнейшего развития приводов были созданы паровые и гидравлические турбины и двигатели внутреннего сгорания. С конца XIX – начала XX веков эти двигатели, объединённые с системами механических передач, стали основным типом приводов транспортных и рабочих машин – автомобилей, самолётов, тракторов, экскаваторов и других. В начале XX века в приводах машин производственного назначения широкое применение получили электрические двигатели (сначала постоянного тока, а затем трёхфазные асинхронные двигатели, имеющие высокий кпд, надёжные в эксплуатации, экономичные). Переход к обслуживанию машин (особенно станков, кузнечно-прессового и другого оборудования) индивидуальным и многодвигательным приводом дал возможность располагать рабочие машины в необходимой последовательности и подготовить условия для развития в промышленности массового производства. Объединение электропривода с машиной-орудием позволило создать станки-автоматы, а затем автоматические системы машин (смотрите Автоматическая Линия) и перейти к управлению производством с помощью средств вычислительной техники. Электропривод получил также широкое применение в коммунальном и бытовом обслуживании (швейные, стиральные, кухонные машины, электробритвы и так далее). В приводах транспортных машин ведущая роль сохраняется за двигателями внутреннего сгорания (в автомобилях, тепловозах, теплоходах), газовыми турбинами (в самолётах, газотурбовозах), ядерными силовыми установками (на подводных лодках, ледоколах, военных кораблях). В начале 1970-х около 80% суммарной мощности всех существующих двигателей приходилось на долю транспортных. Для обеспечения сложных по режиму условий работы используются комбинированные приводы, например, паровые турбины устанавливаются совместно с тепловыми двигателями или газовыми турбинами, гидропривод комбинируется с электроприводом и так далее (гидроэлектропривод, газотурбогидропривод и другие). Мощность привода определяется возможностями применённого в нём двигателя. Диапазон мощностей приводов современных машин очень широк:- от десятков МегаВатт (МВт) (приводы гребных винтов, мощных насосов, вентиляторов аэрогидродинамических труб) до долей Вт (микропривод электрических часов). Использование передаточных механизмов в приводах машин обусловлено рядом конструктивно-эксплуатационных факторов:- по условиям компоновки, габаритов, техники безопасности двигатель не всегда можно непосредственно соединить с исполнительным механизмом; требуемые скорости машины обычно не совпадают с оптимальной частотой вращения двигателя; в большинстве технологических и транспортных машин необходимо обеспечить регулирование скоростей и возможность работы с большими моментами при малых скоростях (регулирование же скорости двигателя не всегда возможно и экономично); двигатели предназначены главным образом для равномерного вращательного

движения, а рабочие органы машин осуществляют часто поступательное, винтовое и другие виды движений, а также движение с заданным законом изменения скоростей и так далее. В приводах машин Передачи выполняют с постоянным или регулируемым Передаточным Отношением. Наиболее часто в приводах используются:- механизмы, сохраняющие постоянное передаточное отношение, – редукторы и мультипликаторы (соответственно понижающие и повышающие частоту вращения); коробки передач (скоростей), позволяющие ступенчато изменять частоту вращения; вариаторы, обеспечивающие бесступенчатое регулирование числа оборотов и оптимальный скоростной режим; различные открытые передачи (ремённые, цепные, зубчатые и другие). Привод механизмов дистанционного управления и контроля (в автомобилях, тракторах, мотоциклах) осуществляется с помощью гибких валов. Кроме механических передач, в приводах машин используются электрические, гидравлические и другие передачи. Применяется также так называемый Встроенный Привод, целиком смонтированный в рабочем органе машины (электробарабаны ленточных конвейеров и грузоподъёмных машин, приводные ролики роликовых конвейеров, мотор-колёса мощных автомобилей). Аппаратура управления приводами служит для пуска, остановки, изменения направления вращения, регулирования скорости, торможения, защиты двигателей и механизмов машин от перегрузок и повреждений, блокировки отдельных механизмов и так далее. Системы управления приводов могут быть ручными, полуавтоматическими и автоматическими. При ручной системе все операции управления осуществляются аппаратами, непосредственно воздействующими на силовую цепь двигателя (рубильники, контроллеры, реостаты и другие) или на систему его питания, зажигания и так далее. При полуавтоматическом управлении непосредственное воздействие оказывается на специальные командоаппараты (кнопки, педали, командо-контроллеры, путевые и конечные выключатели и другие). Контакты командоаппаратов включены в маломощные вспомогательные цепи реле и контакторов, которые, в свою очередь, переключают силовые цепи двигателей без непосредственного участия человека. При автоматическом управлении начальный импульс для включения привода посылается механическим или электрическим реле или иными аппаратами (датчиками). В дальнейшем автоматическая работа системы поддерживается и контролируется электрическими, механическими, гидравлическими или другими аппаратами (регуляторами, распределителями, фото- и термоэлементами, логическими, программными, телевизионными устройствами и так далее). Автоматизация управления приводом позволяет осуществлять регулирование скорости при заданной программе в функции пути, времени или нагрузки, регулирование ускорения и замедления, перераспределение нагрузки между приводами, точную остановку или реверс всех или отдельных приводов, защиту от перегрузки, разноса, неправильного начального положения и тому подобного. Применение автоматизации (даже частичной) увеличивает надёжность и точность работы привода, повышает производительность машин в целом, позволяет управлять приводом на расстоянии. В ряде случаев автоматизация привода диктуется условиями безопасности труда (нежелательностью пребывания людей в токсичной или пыльной среде, при работе с радиоактивными материалами и тому подобным). Автоматизация управления приводом даёт возможность перейти от индивидуального управления рабочими машинами к автоматическому управлению производственными агрегатами участками, цехами (смотрите Автоматизация Производства).

ACU = ASIAN CURRENCY UNIT

ACULEATE = АКУЛЭАТЭ (или ШИПОВИДНОЕ) – Aculeate:- armed with prickles. / шипами (или колючками).

ACUMINATE = ОСТРОКОНЕЧНОЕ – Acuminate:- with a long pointed structure formed by abrupt narrowing at an apex. Acuminate:- gradually tapering to a sharp, prolonged point, e.g., Rice leaves. / апекс (или верхушка).

ACUTE = ОСТРОЕ (или ЗАОСТРЁННОЕ) – Acute:- ending in a sharp point, forming an angle of less than 90 degrees. / .

ACUTE RODENTICIDE = ОСТРЫЙ РОДЕНТИЦИД (или РОДЕНТИЦИД ОСТРОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Acute Rodenticide is a poison for rodents that acts swiftly and causes death shortly after ingestion. An example is zinc phosphide. / Острый Родентицид или Родентицид Острого Действия – яд для грызунов, который действует стремительно и приводит к смерти после проглатывания. Родентициды, от Латинских слов Rodentia, означающее Грызуны, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, одна из групп зооцидов. Родентициды – это средства, ограничивающие размножение и сокращающие численность мышеподобных грызунов. Проводимые истребительные мероприятия подразделяются на четыре способа:- (i) химический, построен на употреблении отравленных приманок и газообразных препаратов; (ii) физический, базируется на использовании механических орудий отлова и уничтожения; (iii) биологический, задействует природных врагов крыс и мышей – кошек, собак, птиц; и (iv) бактериологический, сформирован на применении различных вирусов и микробов. На сегодняшний день химический способ борьбы с использованием современных родентицидов, является самым действенным способом. Родентициды уничтожают вредителей при проникновении в желудочно-кишечный тракт или при вдыхании в лёгкие. Отравляющие вещества добавляются в состав сухих и влажных приманок – тесто в фильтр-пакетах, парафинированные брикеты, зерновые смеси, гранулы, порошки, пасты, растворы. При одноразовом поедании таких приманок грызун получает смертельную дозу яда. Отравление наступает не молниеносно, а на протяжении нескольких суток или недели. Животные не связывают симптомы отравления с едой и не передают информацию сородичам о том, что она отравлена. Наиболее безопасны и эффективны корма обработанные антикоагулянтами второго поколения, активным веществом в которых является бродифакум и бромадиалон. Эти вещества понижают свертывание крови и деформируют стенки кровеносных сосудов паразитов. При работе с родентицидами необходимо строго соблюдать правила безопасности и чётко следовать инструкциям по их применению, так как многие средства являются высокотоксичными для человека и домашних животных.

ACUTIFOLIA = АКУТИФОЛИА (или ОСТРОЛИСТНОЕ) – Acutifolia:- with pointed leaves. / Акутифолиа:- с острыми или заострёнными листьями.

ACV = ACTUAL CASH VALUE

ACVAFS = AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

AD = ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

AD = AIR DRY

AD = ANDORRA

A–D = ADVANCE–DECLINE LINE

ADA = AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (OF 1990)

ADA = AVIATION DATA AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM

ADAB = AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN BANGLADESH

A/DACG = ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE AIRFIELD CONTROL GROUP

ADAP = AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM

ADAPT = АДАПТИРОВАТЬСЯ (или ПРИСПОСАБЛИВАТЬСЯ) – Adapt:- to fit or adjust to a particular environment or a set of specific climatic conditions through a change in the plant's growth and development.

ADAPTATION = АДАПТАЦИЯ – Adaptation is the process of becoming suited to new or different environmental conditions or for particular functions. / Под Адаптацией, от позднелатинского слова Adaptatio, означающее Приспособление, понимается:- (1) в биологии – совокупность морфофизиологических, поведенческих, популяционных и других особенностей биологического вида, обеспечивающая возможность специфического образа жизни особей в определённых условиях внешней среды. Адаптацией называют и сам процесс выработки приспособлений. (2) В физиологии и медицине обозначает также процесс привыкания. Под Адаптацией, понимается процесс приспособления системы к условиям внешней и внутренней среды. А иногда называют и результат такого приспособления к некоторому фактору среды. Адаптация:- приспособление экономической системы и её отдельных субъектов, работников к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды, производства, труда, обмена, жизни. Например, при переходе от централизованной экономики к рыночной необходима адаптация предприятий и их работников к рыночной среде и к рыночным отношениям.

ADAPTIBILITY = АДАПТИВНОСТЬ (или ПРИСПОСОБЛЯЕМОСТЬ) – Adaptability is the ability to adapt to different environments by modifications in physiological responses.

ADAPTIVENESS = АДАПТИВНОСТЬ (или ПРИСПОСОБЛЯЕМОСТЬ) – Adaptiveness is a degree of being adapted to a certain environment or environments.

ADAPTIVE RADIATION = АДАПТИВНАЯ РАДИАЦИЯ – Adaptive Radiation is the diversification of a species under different, local environmental pressures to which it becomes adapted, eventually leading to the emergence of new species. / виды (species).

ADAPTIVE RESEARCH = АДАПТИВНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Adaptive Research is a research conducted to validate, modify, or calibrate a new technology to specific soil, climate, socioeconomic, or environmental characteristics of a given area.

ADAS = AWOS DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

ADAXIAL = АДАКСИАЛЬНОЕ – Adaxial:- nearest to or facing towards the main axis, e.g., upper surface of a leaf. Adaxial:- upper. The side toward the axis. Ventral. / Адаксиальное – вблизи к или расположенное лицом к основной оси, например, верхняя поверхность листа. Вентральное (или брюшное). Приставка Ad в переводе с Латинского языка означает На или Около или При.

ADB = ADJUSTED DEBIT BALANCE

ADB = ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADC = AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

ADCOM = ADDRESSE COMMISSION

ADDED VALUE = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Added Value is the value attributed to products, and services as the result of a particular process, e.g., production process, storage, transport. / Добавленная Стоимость – стоимость, прибавляемая к товарам и услугам, возникшая в результате какого-то конкретного процесса, например, производственного процесса, хранения, транспортировки.

ADDENDUM = ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (или АДДЭНДУМ) – Addendum is an additional clause or terms in a contract. Addendum is a supplement or appendix attached to a document (bill of exchange, deed, registered share) which can be used for endorsements. / Под Аддэндумом, от Латинского слова Addere, означающее Дополнять или Прибавлять, или Дополнением понимаются дополнительная статья или порядки в контракте (договоре). Приложение или аппендикс, прикреплённые или приложенные к документу (векселю, акту, именной акции), которые могут быть использованы для индоссаментов. Аддэндум:- (1) дополнение к договору, которое конкретизирует или изменяет часть условий. (2) В мореплавании дополнение к чартеру, в которое вносятся новые условия или поправки. (3) Письменное дополнение к уже заключенному договору страхования, где содержатся изменения ранее оговорённых условий. (4) Письменное дополнение к диспаше, составленной диспашером. Составляется при наличии ошибки в расчётах по общей аварии; аддэндум является составной частью диспаши. Аддэндум или Дополнение:- дополнение к договору, в частности, чартера или фрахта, изменяющее или восполняющее те или иные условия договора.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ – Additional Declaration is a statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on an export certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests.

ADDITIONAL INSURED = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ – Additional Insured is a person or firm or corporation other than the named insured on a policy or mortgage company named in a mortgagee clause, who is protected against loss by the terms of the policy or mortgage company named in the mortgage clause.

ADDITIONAL PAID–IN CAPITAL = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Additional Paid-In Capital:- for example, common stock issue, par value USD0.01 per share; authorized 40 000 000 shares; and issued 23 305 000 shares = USD233 305.00. This line means that company is legally authorized to sell up to 40 million shares of common stock, but had issued only 23.305 million of these shares as of 2009-June-30. With a par value of USD.01, the total par value of the issued shares is USD233 305.00. However, firms do not sell their stock at par value. Instead, they receive a higher amount of money when their stock is sold to shareholders. This difference between the actual funds raised from stock sales and the listed par value is shown on the balance sheet as Additional Paid-in Capital. For company, additional paid-in capital is USD110 198 695.00. The total amount that company raised from its stock sales is USD110 432 000.00, the sum of par value and additional paid-in capital. Additional Paid-in Capital includes the excess of amounts paid in over par or stated value and paid-in capital from treasury stock. Additional Paid in Capital is amounts paid for stock in excess of its par value or stated value. Also, other amounts paid by stockholders and charged to equity accounts other than capital stock.

ADDITIONAL PAID–IN CAPITAL RELATING TO PROCEEDS OF SALE OF STOCK IN EXCESS OF PAR VALUE = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, СВЯЗАННЫЙ С ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ ОТ ПРОДАЖИ УСТАВНОГО КАПИТАЛА СВЕРХ НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – In the United States, . Additional Paid-In Capital is a capital contributed to a corporation by investors on top of the par value of capital stock. In other words, the money that a company gets from potential investors in addition to the stated value of the stock. Also called Contributed Capital or Paid-In Capital. Paid-in Surplus is the price paid by investors per share at issue minus the par value per share, times the number of shares issued. Also known as Additional Paid-In Capital. Paid-In Capital is a section of stockholders' equity that shows:- (i) amount of stock a corporation has issued; (ii) the premiums

or discounts that have resulted from selling stock (paid-in capital in excess of par or stated value); (iii) stock received from donations; and (iv) the resale of treasury stock. Stockholders' equity consists of paid-in or contributed capital and retained earnings. Capital contributed in excess of par value is an amount paid for stock above its stated par value, as shown in the owner's equity section of a balance sheet. Additional Paid-In Capital is an excess received from stockholders over par value or stated value of the stock issued; also called Contributed Capital In Excess Of Par. For example, if 1 000 shares of USD10.00 par value common stock is issued at a price of USD12.00 per share, the additional paid-in capital is USD2 000.00 (1 000 shares x USD2.00). Additional paid-in capital is shown in the stockholders' equity section of the balance sheet. Paid in Surplus is capital that is brought in by investors in return for stock. It is not capital that is generated as a result of the operation of the company. Also referred to as Contributed Capital or Paid in Capital. Paid-in Surplus is the price paid by investors per share at issue minus the par value per share, times the number of shares issued. Also known as Additional Paid-in Capital. Paid-in Surplus is the amount received by a corporation for its stock in excess of the par or stated value. Paid-in Surplus represents the difference on the sale of a new issue of stocks to stockholders between the actual price obtained and the nominal stock price. Additional (Paid-In) Capital Contributions of corporate stockholders credited to accounts other than capital stock; sources:- an excess over par or stated value received from the sale or exchange of capital stock, an excess of par or stated value of capital stock reacquired over the amount paid therefore, or an excess from recapitalization; often displayed on the balance sheet as a separate item or in combination with par or stated value and designated paid-in capital, known also as paid-in surplus. Also known as Share Premium Account in the United Kingdom. Paid-in Capital is a capital contributed by the stockholders (shareholders) as distinct from the capital reserves generated by the firm as profits (earnings). Paid-in Surplus is the US term for Share Premium. / как самостоятельная строка баланса (item).

ADDITIONAL PREMIUM = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – Additional Premium is a premium payable by the insured as a result of a change in policy cover or declaration adjustment to reflect increased exposure or sums insured.

ADDITION POLYMERIZATION = АДДИЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ (или АДДИТИВНАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ) – Addition Polymerization is a reaction yielding a polymer in which the molecular formula of the repeating unit is identical with that of the monomer. The molecular weight of a polymer so formed is a simple sum of the molecular weight of the combined monomer units. Combination occurs by means of rearrangement of the chemical bonds.

ADDITIVE = ПРИСАДКА – (1) Additive is a chemical substance added to a petroleum product to impart or improve certain properties. Common petroleum product additives are:- antifoam agent, anti-wear additive, corrosion inhibitor, demulsifier, detergent, dispersant, emulsifier, extreme pressure (EP) additive, oiliness agent, oxidation inhibitor, pour point depressant, rust inhibitor, tackiness agent, viscosity index (VI) improver. Additive is a compound mixed to the base oil in order to modify its properties or performance. Additives:- substances added to other substances in order to modify their properties in a particular manner or to improve processing. Lube additives:- Antioxidants, Antiwear Agents, Corrosion Inhibitors, Detergents, Dispersants, Extreme Pressure Additives, Foam Control Agents, Pour Point Depressants, Viscosity Index Improvers, and others. Key manufacturers:- Lubrizol Corporation, Afton Chemical Corporation, Infineum International Limited, Chevron Oronite Company LLC, Croda International PLC, BASF SE, Chemtura Corporation, Kings Industries, Inc., BRB International BV, Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC, plus CSW Industrials Inc., Abitec Corporation, Wynn's Belgium BVBA, Adeka Corporation, Archoil, Inc., Multisol Ltd., PMC Biogenix, Inc., Nyco SA, Dog Deutsche Oelfabrik Gesellschaft Fr Chemische Erzeugnisse Mbh & Co. KG, Akzo Nobel NV, and Tianhe Chemicals Chemicals Group Ltd, Additiv-Chemie Luers GmbH, Dow Chemical Company, International Petroleum Products And Additives Company LLC (IPAC), Miracema-Nuodex Industria Quimica Ltda., Produits Chimiques Auxiliaires et de Synthese SA (PCAS), Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Evonik Industries AG, Lanxess AG, Total Additives and Special Fuels, Jinzhou Kangtai Lubricant Additives Co., Ltd., Wuxi South Petroleum Additives Co., Ltd., Jinzhou Runda Chemical Co., Ltd., and MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.. Additive is a substance added to an oil product in order to improve its properties. Additives:- In summary, an engine oil has to perform ten basic functions. To carry out these functions, the base oil must be refined to a very high level and then compounded with specially selected chemical additives. Skillful selection of additives, blended together with Petro-Canada's HT Severely Hydrotreated base oils results in engine oils of outstanding performance. Detergents:- These chemicals, usually metallo-organic based, are designed to control deposits and keep engine components clean. They are able to clean up existing deposits in the engine, as well as disperse insoluble matter into the oil. Detergents control contamination resulting from high temperature operation. Over-based detergents also neutralize acidic contaminants from fuel sulfur, engine exhaust, oil oxidation and/or nitration. Dispersants:- These are usually ashless organic chemicals, which control contamination from low temperature operation. Both detergents and dispersants attach themselves to contaminant particles, such as soot or varnish and hold them in suspension, preventing sludge and deposit formation. The suspended particles, together with their additive carrier, are so small that they can pass harmlessly between moving surfaces and through oil filters. This contamination is removed from the engine when the oil is changed. Oxidation Inhibitors:- These agents reduce oxygen attack on the lubricant base oil to a minimum. Petro-Canada's HT Severely Hydrotreated base oils have a superior response to these additives compared to Solvent Refined base oils. This results in an engine oil with high resistance to oil thickening and the build-up of corrosive acids, hence maintaining good oil flow properties and resistance to bearing corrosion. Corrosion And Rust Inhibitors:- Acids are produced by the combustion process and when an engine oil degrades with use. Unless rendered harmless by the engine oil, these acids can cause rapid deterioration of engine components. Corrosion inhibitors protect non-ferrous metals by coating them and forming a barrier between the parts and their environment. Rust Inhibitors protect iron/steel surfaces from oxygen attack, by forming a similar protective screen as mentioned above. Parts such as hydraulic lifters, push rods, etc are prone to this type of corrosion. Anti-Wear Agents:- These agents prevent wear due to seizure or scuffing of rubbing surfaces. Compounds such as zinc dialkyl-dithiophosphate (ZDDP) break down at microscopic hot spots and form a chemical film which eliminates metal-to-metal contact before it grows. Thus scuffing, galling and seizure are prevented. Foam Depressants:- Detergent and dispersant additives can facilitate aeration of an oil, which leads to foaming. This can reduce the lubricating ability of an oil and even interfere with oil pumping. Incorporation of a foam depressant controls this tendency by reducing surface tension to speed up the collapse of foam. Viscosity Index (VI) Improvers:- VI improvers are long chain polymers that can coil and uncoil in response to changes in temperature. They improve an oil's ability to resist changes in viscosity with temperature (i.e. improve its viscosity index). At low temperatures they coil up into tight balls which do not significantly increase the oil's resistance to flow (viscosity). However, at high temperatures, they uncoil into long chains which interweave and increase the oil's viscosity. VI improvers must resist breakdown due to shear and high temperatures to ensure a long lasting effect. Pour Point Depressants:- Base oils in API Groups I, II and III contain hydrocarbons that tend to crystallize into waxy materials at low temperatures. Incorporation of a chemical which reduces the size/rate of wax crystal formation can give an oil better low temperature fluidity, hence a lower pour point. Petro-Canada's HT Severely Hydrotreated base oils have a minimum of waxy materials, so they have superior response to these additives compared to Solvent Refined base oils. Friction Modifiers:- Some oils contain friction-modifying chemicals, which can reduce the fuel consumption of an engine. These chemicals form a chemical or physically bonded film that reduces the friction between the lubricated engine parts. Additives:- specialty chemicals incorporated into fuels and lubricants that enhance the performance of the finished product. / Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Lubrizol Corporation), Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Afton Chemical Corporation), Xxxxx Лимитид (Infineum International Limited), Xxxxx Кампэни Эл.Эл.Си. (Chevron

Oronite Company LLC), Xxxxx Пи.Эл.Си. (Croda International PLC), Xxxxx (BASF SE), Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Chemtura Corporation), Xxxxx, Инк. (Kings Industries, Inc.), Xxxxx (BRB International BV), Xxxxx, Эл.Эл.Си. (Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC), плюс Xxxxx Инк. (CSW Industrials Inc.), Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Abitec Corporation), Xxxxx (Wynn's Belgium BVBA), Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Adeka Corporation), Xxxxx, Инк. (Archoil, Inc.), Xxxxx Эл.ти.ди. (Multisol Ltd.), Xxxxx, Инк. (PMC Biogenix, Inc.), Xxxxx (Nyco SA), Xxxxx Эм.бе.ха. Унд Ко. Ка.Ге. (Dog Deutsche Oelfabrik Gesellschaft Fr Chemische Erzeugnisse Mbh & Co. KG), Xxxxx (Akzo Nobel NV), и Xxxxx Эл.ти.ди. (Tianhe Chemicals Chemicals Group Ltd), Xxxxx Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Additiv-Chemie Luers GmbH), Дау Xxxxx Кампэни (Dow Chemical Company), Xxxxx Кампэни Эл.Эл.Си. (International Petroleum Products And Additives Company LLC (IPAC)), Xxxxx (Miracema-Nuodex Industria Quimica Ltda.), Xxxxx (Produits Chimiques Auxiliaires et de Synthese SA (PCAS)), Xxxxx, Эл.ти.ди. (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd.), Xxxxx А.Ге. (Evonik Industries AG), Xxxxx А.Ге. (Lanxess AG), Xxxxx (Total Additives and Special Fuels), Xxxxx Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (Jinzhou Kangtai Lubricant Additives Co., Ltd.), Xxxxx Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (Wuxi South Petroleum Additives Co., Ltd.), Xxxxx Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (Jinzhou Runda Chemical Co., Ltd.), и Xxxxx Кампэни, Инк. (MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.). , противоизносная присадка, , присадка для сверхвысокого давления, . Под Присадками понимаются вещества, добавляемые (обычно в количествах 0.05–0.1%) к топливам, минеральным и синтетическим маслам для улучшения их эксплуатационных свойств. К присадкам относятся, например, антидетонаторы, антиокислители, ингибиторы коррозии и другие. Присадки К Смазочным Материалам – вещества, добавляемые к смазочным материалам для улучшения или сохранения на длительный срок их эксплуатационных свойств. В зависимости от выполняемых функций присадки к смазочным материалам делятся на загущающие, повышающие вязкость и улучшающие вязкостно-температурные свойства смазочных материалов; улучшающие смазывающие свойства – снижающие износ трущихся поверхностей (противоизносные присадки), предупреждающие их заедание и задир (противозадирные), уменьшающие силу трения (антифрикционные) и другие; повышающие стойкость против окисления (антиокислительные); защищающие металл от химической (противокоррозионные) и электрохимической (защитные) коррозии; предупреждающие образование на металле углеродистых отложений (моющие и диспергирующие присадки) и другие. Присадки, вещества, добавляемые в малых количествах к топливам и техническим маслам для повышения их эксплуатационных характеристик. Содержание присадок в жидких топливах и маслах обычно не превышает сотых или десятых долей % по массе (лишь некоторые присадки применяются в концентрациях до 1–2% и более). Присадки к топливам улучшают процессы сгорания, способствуют сохранению начальных свойств топлива при хранении, транспортировке и использовании, снижают вредное воздействие топлива на механизмы и аппаратуру, облегчают применение топлива при низких температурах и так далее. Наибольшее применение получили антидетонаторы (например, тетраэтилсвинец) – вещества, снижающие детонацию моторных топлив; широко используются также антиокислители (параоксидифениламин, альфа-нафтол и другие), химические ингибиторы, модификаторы, дезактиваторы металла, стабилизаторы, противонагарные и другие присадки. Присадки к нефтяным маслам и синтетическим маслам по назначению разделяются на следующие группы:- (i) вязкостные, повышающие вязкость и улучшающие вязкостно-температурные свойства; (ii) депрессорные, понижающие температуру застывания масел; (iii) антиокислительные, предохраняющие масла от окисления кислородом воздуха; (iv) противокоррозионные, снижающие разрушение металла под действием агрессивной среды; (v) противоизносные и противозадирные, улучшающие смазочные свойства масел; (vi) противопенные; (vii) моющие, препятствующие образованию на деталях механизмов твёрдых отложений; (viii) многофункциональные, повышающие сразу несколько эксплуатационных характеристик масла. В качестве присадок к маслам используются углеводородные и элементоорганические соединения разных типов и классов, в том числе низкомолекулярные поверхностно-активные вещества и полимеры. Смотрите также Присадки в металлургии. Присадки К Топливу – вещества, добавляемые к жидким топливам (бензинам, авиационному керосину, дизельному и котельному топливу) для улучшения их эксплуатационных свойств. Известны и широко используются следующие типы присадок к топливу:- антидетонаторы, антиокислители, моющие, противообледенительные, противоизносные, повышающие цетановое число, ингибиторы коррозии, деактиваторы металлов, противодымные и другие. В зависимости от качества базового топлива, функциональных свойств и эффективности присадок к топливу сочетания их в товарном продукте различны, при этом содержание присадок к топливу составляет обычно сотые – десятые доли % по массе (некоторые присадки – до 2% и более). Присадки, улучшающие качество базового масла, можно разделить на следующие группы:- (i) повышающие вязкость и индекс вязкости – модификаторы вязкости; (ii) понижающие температуру текучести – депрессоры; (iii) ингибиторы коррозии и ржавления; (iv) детергенты и диспергенты; (v) эмульгаторы; (vi) противопенные присадки; (vii) ингибиторы окисления масляной основы; (viii) дезактиваторы металлов; (ix) противоизносные (AW) и противозадирные (EP) присадки; и (x) модификаторы трения (MT (FM)). В зависимости от назначения смазочного материала в его состав могут входить только некоторые присадки из приведённого списка. Присадки К Смазочным Материалам:- входящие в состав смазочных материалов улучшающие добавки (присадки) призваны защищать трущиеся металлические поверхности (например, ингибиторы коррозии и ржавления), а также повышать качество базового масла. Присадки можно подразделить на:- (i) присадки, улучшающие свойства базового масла (например, улучшающие индекс вязкости); (ii) присадки, придающие новые свойства (например, детергенты и диспергенты); и (iii) присадки, предотвращающие потерю маслом эксплуатационных свойств при использовании (например, ингибиторы окисления). Вязкостные Присадки (Модификаторы Вязкости):- увеличивают вязкость масла и улучшают его вязкостно-температурные свойства (индекс вязкости). Добавленные к маслу, они увеличиваются в объёме при высоких температурах (набухают) и таким образом препятствуют уменьшению вязкости масла с повышением температуры. Следствием стабилизации вязкости в широком температурном интервале является рост индекса вязкости. В качестве модификаторов вязкости используются полимеры (полиалкилметакрилаты, полиизобутилены, полидиены, сополимеры диенстирольные, сополимеры этиленпропиленовые) с высокими молекулярными массами. Подобные присадки входят в состав всесезонных моторных, трансмиссионных и гидравлических масел. Депрессоры:- низкомолекулярные полимеры (полиметакрилаты и полиакрилаты) применяются в качестве присадок, понижающих температуру потери текучести смазочных масел (депрессоров). Введённые в масло депрессорные присадки предотвращают образование кристаллической сетки присутствующих в масле насыщенных углеводородов, что приводит к сохранению его текучести при низких температурах. Депрессоры входят в состав моторных, трансмиссионных, гидравлических и других масел, предназначенных для работы при низких температурах. Детергенты И Диспергенты:- наибольшую группу присадок, придающих маслу новые свойства, составляют детергенты и диспергенты (моющие и диспергирующие присадки). Они удерживают осадок и продукты износа элементов трения в масле в диспергированном состоянии. В результате добавления этих присадок в состав смазочного материала при его эксплуатации достигается эффект 'чистый двигатель – грязное масло'. В качестве детергентов используются сульфонаты и феноляты кальция или магния. Диспергенты являются имидопроизводными янтарной кислоты. Присадки этого типа входят в состав моторных и специальных индустриальных масел. Противопенные Присадки:- присутствие в масле детергентов и диспергентов может приводить к излишнему вспениванию масла, что негативно влияет на качество смазки. Это приводит к необходимости использования противопенных присадок, задача которых – уменьшение поверхностного натяжения между воздушными пузырьками и маслом, благодаря чему пузырьки быстро лопаются. В качестве противопенных присадок используют, в основном, силиконовые полимеры. Противопенные присадки – это единственный тип присадок, присутствующих в масле в

диспергированном состоянии. Антиоксиданты:- главной функцией ингибиторов окисления (антиокислительных присадок, антиоксидантов) является ограничение нежелательного процесса окисления работающего масла под воздействием атмосферного кислорода. Окислению способствуют высокие температуры и возможное каталитическое действие металлической поверхности трения. Действие антиокислительных присадок основано на разложении сильных окислителей (гидроперекисей и перекисных радикалов) на неактивные соединения в ходе реакции обрыва кинетической цепи. По механизму действия ингибиторы окисления можно разделить на три группы:- (i) присадки, разрывающие кинетическую цепь процессов, происходящих при Окислении; (ii) присадки, разлагающие образовавшиеся в результате превращений пероксиды; и (iii) деактиваторы металлов. К первой группе относятся соединения, являющиеся производными ароматических аминов и фенолов, ко второй – сульфиды, фосфорсодержащие соединения (например, диалкил дитиофосфат цинка) и дитиокарбаматы. Антиоксиданты это наиболее дорогостоящая группа присадок, их присутствие влияет на продление времени эксплуатации смазочного материала, поэтому они входят в состав всех масел повышенного качества. Дезактиваторы Металлов:- окисление углеводородов катализируют ионы металлов (особенно активны Cu и Co), механизм окисления состоит в разложении гидроперекисей на активные свободные радикалы (перекисные радикалы и углеводородные алкокси-радикалы), что ускоряет разветвление цепи окислительных превращений и расход ингибиторов окисления. Дезактиваторы металлов (некоторые соединения серы, диамины) – это присадки, обладающие способностью образовывать комплексные связи с металлами, и таким образом нейтрализовать их каталитические свойства. Ингибиторы Коррозии И Ржавления:- ингибиторы коррозии и ржавления (антикоррозионные и противоржавейные присадки) защищают металлические поверхности, находящиеся в контакте с металлом, от коррозионного действия кислых продуктов – загрязнений смазочного масла. Предотвращение коррозионных изменений достигается путём образования на их поверхности защитных плёнок (вследствие адсорбции и хемосорбции). Ингибиторы коррозии – это соединения, в структуре которых присутствует полярная функциональная группа и длинная углеродная цепь (органические кислоты, сложные эфиры, амины). В настоящее время ингибиторы коррозии и ржавления входят в состав всех масел повышенного качества. Маслянистые Присадки:- маслянистые присадки применяются для минимизации износа трущихся поверхностей и предотвращения их заедания. Это достигается путём введения в базовое масло веществ, обладающих, как правило, способностью к физической адсорбции или хемосорбции на поверхностях трения во время работы смазочного материала. В дальнейшем эти соединения могут вступать в реакции с металлической поверхностью трения или создавать слой защитной плёнки, которая образуется в результате реакции на поверхностях трения. В качестве маслянистых присадок используются соединения, содержащие атомы серы, хлора, фосфора или кислорода, причём, ввиду вредного влияния хлора на природную среду, эта группа присадок постепенно утрачивает промышленное значение. К соединениям серы, находящим практическое применение в качестве маслянистых присадок, относятся индивидуальные сернистые соединения (сульфиды и дисульфиды, ксантогенаты, тиокарбонаты и дитиокарбаматы), сульфитированные смеси или масла, образованные путём растворения элементарной серы в горячем масле (сульфитированное рапсовое, пальмовое масла). Наиболее универсальными присадками являются серофосфорные соединения, которые в большинстве случаев являются производными тиокислот фосфора (V). По функциям маслянистые присадки обычно подразделяют на:- (i) противозадирные (EP); (ii) противоизносные (AW); и (iii) модификаторы трения (MT (FM)). Назначение противозадирных присадок – предотвращение схватывания элементов трения, которое может наступить в момент появления экстремально больших нагрузок. В качестве EP-присадок могут использоваться органические серосодержащие соединения, серо- и хлорсодержащие соединения, серо- и фосфорсодержащие соединения. Вторую группу маслянистых присадок составляют противоизносные присадки (AW). Их задача – уменьшение изнашивания поверхностей трения при умеренных нагрузках, когда пенетрация слоя смазочного материала невелика. К наиболее популярным противоизносным присадкам относятся дитиофосфаты металлов. Третью группу маслянистых присадок составляют модификаторы трения (MT (FM)). Они уменьшают трение за счёт увеличения толщины масляного слоя путём физической адсорбции на металле или действия макромолекул присадки. Эти присадки наиболее эффективны, когда их концентрация значительна при не очень больших нагрузках на узел трения. Не все из представленных типов присадок входят в состав каждого типа смазочного масла. При составлении рецептуры масла в его состав включаются только те присадки, которые усиливают нужные функции данного смазочного масла.

(2) Chemicals which are added to coatings in small amounts to alter the physical or chemical properties of the finish. For example, certain additives can reduce the drying time of alkyd (oil-based) finishes.

(3) Additive is a supplementary material combined with a base material to provide special properties. For example, pigments are used as dope additives to give color in mass dyeing.

(4) Additive:- xxxxx. / Присадки (в металлургии), материалы, вводимые в жидкий металл с целью изменения состава и свойств металла или шлака. Различают присадки:- (i) шлакообразующие (известь, плавиковый шпат, боксит и их комбинации или заменители), (ii) науглероживающие (молотый кокс, чугун, карбиды металлов), (iii) окислительные (руда, окалина, окислы металлов), (iv) легирующие (ферросплавы, лигатуры, технически чистые химические элементы). Присадки вводят в плавильный агрегат, ковш или изложницу.

ADDITIVE COLOR MIXTURE = АДДИТИВНАЯ СМЕСЬ ЦВЕТОВ (или СМЕСЬ АДДИТИВНЫХ ЦВЕТОВ, или АДДИТИВНАЯ ЦВЕТОВАЯ СМЕСЬ) – Additive Color Mixture:- superposition or other nondestructive combination of lights of different perceived colors. / Под Аддитивным, от Латинского слова Additivus, означающее Прибавляемый или Придаточный, понимается .

ADDITIVE EFFECTS OF GENES = АДДИТИВНЫЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ ГЕНОВ (или ЭФФЕКТЫ СУММИРОВАНИЯ ГЕНОВ) – Additive Effects of Genes are the effects produced by the sum of more than one pair of genes to improve desirable characters or suppress undesirable characters of a plant. / свойства (characters) . Под Аддитивным, от Латинского слова Additivus, означающее Прибавляемый или Придаточный, понимается .

ADDITIVE GENES = АДДИТИВНЫЕ ГЕНЫ – Additive Genes are the genes that have no dominance and the effect of each gene can be added to the phenotype.

ADDITIVE LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ПРИСАДОК (или АДДИТИВНЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ) – Additive Level:- the total percentage of all additives in an oil. Expressed in % of mass (weight) or % of volume. / Под Аддитивным, от Латинского слова Additivus, означающее Прибавляемый, .

ADDITIVE STABILITY = СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ПРИСАДОК (или АДДИТИВНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ) – Additive Stability is the ability of additives in the fluid to resist changes in their performance during storage or use. / Под Аддитивным, от Латинского слова Additivus, означающее Прибавляемый, .

ADDM = AUTOMATED DOCUMENTATION DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

ADD–ON METHOD = МЕТОД ДОБАВКИ – Add-On Method is a method of paying interest where the interest is added onto the principal at maturity or interest payment dates. / Метод оплаты процентов, когда проценты добавлены к основному инструменту при его погашении или на дату оплаты процентов.

ADD–ONS = НАДБАВКИ – (1) Add-Ons are the additional charges above ocean freight, or just additional charges. / Дополнительные расходы сверх океанской провозной платы или океанского фрахта или просто дополнительные расходы.

(2) In insurance, Add Ons are additional coverages to a basic policy. / В страховании, дополнительные покрытия к базовому полису.

ADDRESS = АДРЕС – Address:- a method of precisely describing a physical location. The SWIFT system permits three formats:- ISO Bank Identification Code (which includes registered SWIFT addresses); name and address; or simply place (when the institution itself is implied by other parts of the message). / В целом под Адресом понимается цифро-буквенный или цифровой код, определяющий местоположение. Метод точного описания физического местоположения. Система Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) разрешает три формата:- Код Идентификации Банка по системе Международной Организации по Стандартизации (МОС) (ISO Bank Identification Code); название и адрес; или просто место (когда само учреждение подразумевается другими частями данного сообщения). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ADDRESSED VALUE PAYMENT = АДРЕСОВАННЫЙ ДЛЯ ОПЛАТЫ СТОИМОСТИ – Addressed Value Payment:- if you hold deliverable warrants but do not exercise them before or at expiry you may be entitled to a cash payment, often called an Assessed Value Payment (AVP).

ADDRESS SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПОДДЕРЖКИ АДРЕСОВ – The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) advises the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors on policy issues relating to the allocation and management of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. The ASO selects two Directors for the ICANN Board. / Организация Поддержки Адресов (ОПА (ASO)) консультирует Правление Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) по вопросам политики в отношении выделения адресов Интернет Протокола (IP-адресов) и управления этими адресами. ОПА выбирает двух директоров в состав Правления КИРИН.

ADEA = AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT (OF 1967)

ADENOSINE–5'–DIPHOSPHATE = АДЕНОЗИН–5'–ДИФОСФАТ – Adenosine-5'-Diphosphate (ADP), a complex sugar-phosphorus compound formed as a result of expenditure of energy and the loss of a phosphate group from the energy-rich ATP (adenosine triphosphate) compounds. / Под Аденозиндифосфатом (АДФ) понимается нуклеотид, образованный аденозином и 2 остатками фосфорной кислоты. Участвует в энергетическом обмене во всех живых организмах.

ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE = АДЕНОЗИН ТРИФОСФАТ – Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP), a nucleotide consisting of adenine, ribose sugar, and three phosphate groups; the major source of usable chemical energy in metabolism. On hydrolysis, ATP loses one phosphate to become adenosine diphosphate (ADP), releasing usable energy. / Под Аденозинтрифосфатом (АТФ) понимается нуклеотид, образованный аденозином и 3 остатками фосфорной кислоты. Во всех живых организмах выполняет роль универсального аккумулятора и переносчика энергии. Под действием специальных ферментов концевые фосфатные группы отщепляются с освобождением энергии, которая идёт на мышечное сокращение, синтетические и другие процессы жизнедеятельности. Препараты аденозинтрифосфата применяют при спазмах сосудов, мышечной дистрофии.

ADF = AFTER DEDUCTING FREIGHT

ADF = AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDER

ADHEREND = АДГЕРЕНТ (или ПРИКЛЕЕННАЯ ДЕТАЛЬ) – Adherend:- a body that is held to another body, usually by an adhesive.

ADHESION = АДГЕЗИЯ (или ПРИЛИПАНИЕ) – (1) Adhesion of two dissmiilar parts touching each other but easily separated and not fused or grown together. The force that holds different materials together at their interface and resists separation into two layers. Adhesion is the property denoting the ability of a material to resist delamination or separation into two or more layers. / Под Адгезией, от Латинского слова Adhaesio, означающее Прилипание, понимается сцепление поверхностей разнородных тел, иными словами, слипание разнородных твёрдых и жидких тел (фаз), соприкасающихся своими поверхностями. Адгезия обусловлена межмолекулярным взаимодействием, ионной или металлической связью. Она широко используется в технике. Благодаря адгезии возможны склеивание, сварка и паяние деталей с целью соединения. Кроме того, она активно используется при лужении и нанесении гальванических и лакокрасочных покрытий, и образовании поверхностных плёнок, например, оксидных. Адгезия, слипание поверхностей двух разнородных твёрдых или жидких тел. Пример адгезии – прилипание капелек воды к стеклу. Адгезия обусловлена теми же причинами, что и Адсорбция. Количественно адгезия характеризуется удельной работой, затрачиваемой на разделение тел. Эта работа рассчитывается на единицу площади соприкасающихся поверхностей и зависит от того, как производится их разделение:- сдвигом вдоль поверхности раздела или отрывом в направлении, перпендикулярном поверхности. Адгезия иногда оказывается больше, чем Когезия, характеризующая силу сцепления частиц внутри данного тела. В этом случае разрыв происходит когезионно – внутри наименее прочного из соприкасающихся тел. Адгезия твёрдых тел с неровной поверхностью обычно невелика, так как они фактически соприкасаются только отдельными выступающими участками своих поверхностей. Адгезия жидкости и твёрдого тела и двух несмешивающихся жидкостей достигает предельно высокого значения вследствие полного контакта по всей площади соприкосновения. При покрытии твёрдого тела полимером в текучем состоянии последний проникает в углубления и поры. После отвердевания полимера возникает связь, иногда называемая Механической Адгезией. В этом случае для отрыва полимерной плёнки необходимо преодолеть когезию в затвердевшем полимере. Для достижения предельной адгезии твёрдые тела соединяют в пластическом или эластичном состоянии под давлением, например, при склеивании резиновым клеем или при холодной сварке металлов. Прочная адгезия достигается также при образовании новой твёрдой фазы на поверхности раздела, например, в случае гальванических покрытий, или при возникновении поверхностных химических соединений (окисные, сульфидные и другие плёнки). Адгезия полимеров происходит лучше в том случае, если макромолекулы полярны и имеют большое число химически активных функциональных групп. Для улучшения адгезии в состав клея или плёнкообразующего полимера вводят активные добавки, молекулы которых одним концом прочно связываются с плёнкой, другим – с подложкой, образуя ориентированный адсорбционный слой. При контакте двух объёмов одного и того же полимера может произойти Автогезия (Самослипание), когда имеет место диффузия макромолекул или их участков из одного объёма в другой. При этом прочность связи со временем увеличивается, стремясь к пределу – Когезионной Прочности. Явление адгезии имеет место при сварке,

паянии, лужении, склеивании, при изготовлении фотоматериалов, а также при нанесении лакокрасочных полимерных покрытий, предохраняющих металлические детали от коррозии; причинами нарушения адгезии в последнем случае являются напряжения, возникающие вследствие усадки плёнки, а также различие коэффициентов теплового расширения плёнки и металла. Адгезия не только является условием образования высококачественного покрытия, связующего сварного или клеевого шва, но также и вызывает повышенный износ трущихся деталей. Для устранения адгезии вводят слой смазки, препятствующий контакту поверхностей.

(2) Adhesion, in tyre fabrics, is the force required to separate a textile material or steel cord from rubber or other elastomer by a definite prescribed method.

(3) Adhesion is the union between a coating film and the material with which it is in contact. The latter may be another film of paint (intercoat adhesion) or any other material such as wood. / Соединение покрывающей плёнки с материалом, с которым она находится в контакте. В последствии может быть нанесена краска (адгезия между покрытиями) или любой другой материал, такой как древесина.

(4) Adhesion is the property of a lubricant that causes it to cling or adhere to a solid surface.

ADHESION PROMOTERS = ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛИ АДГЕЗИИ – Adhesion Promoters are the products used to treat the smooth fiber-face of closely constructed base fabric to provide a chemical bonding site for subsequent coating. This step is done because it is difficult to get good coating adhesion via strikethrough and mechanical bonding in closely constructed fabrics. Products containing the isocyanate group are the most widely used promoters. See also Dip Treating.

ADHESIVE = АДГЕЗИВ (или СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ) – (1) In textiles, Adhesives are materials which cause fibers, yarns, or fabrics to stick together or to other materials. Adhesives are an essential part of the manufacturing process for a variety of apparel applications ranging from applying labels, decorative trim and waterproofing tapes to innovative solutions like stitchless garment construction. / Под Адгезивом или Связующим, от Латинского слова Adhaesio, означающее Прилипание, понимается композиция на основе органических или неорганических веществ, способных соединять (склеивать) различные материалы – бумагу, древесину, керамику, кожу, металлы, пластмассы, резину, стекло, ткани. Действие обусловлено образованием прочной адгезионной связи между клеевой прослойкой и соединяемыми поверхностями (на прочность клеевого шва влияют также когезия клеевого слоя и поверхностей). Основой органического клея служат главным образом синтетические олигомеры и полимеры (феноло-формальдегидные, эпоксидные, полиэфирные смолы, полиамиды, полиимиды, полиуретаны, кремнийорганические полимеры, каучуки и другие), образующие клеевую плёнку в результате затвердевания при охлаждении (термопластичные клеи), отверждения (термореактивные клеи) или вулканизации (резиновые клеи); этим процессам иногда предшествует улетучивание растворителя. К неорганическим клеям относят алюмофосфатные, керамические (основа – оксиды магния, алюминия, кремния, щелочных металлов), силикатные (основа – калиевое или натриевое жидкое стекло), металлические (основа – жидкий металл, например, ртуть). По физическому состоянию клеи могут быть жидкими (растворы, эмульсии, суспензии) или твёрдыми (плёнки, прутки, гранулы, порошки); последние используют в виде расплава или наносят на нагретые поверхности.

(2) Adhesive is a substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment. It is a general term and includes cements, mucilage, paste, and glue.

ADHESIVE ACTIVATED YARNS = АДГЕЗИВНАЯ АКТИВНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Adhesive Activated Yarns are the yarns treated by the fiber manufacturer to promote better adhesion to another material such as rubber and/or to allow easier processing.

ADHESIVE FAILURE = АДГЕЗИОННОЕ РАЗРУШЕНИЕ (или РАЗРУШЕНИЕ КЛЕЕВОГО СОЕДИНЕНИЯ) – Adhesive Failure:- rupture of an adhesive bond such that the separation appears to be at the adhesive-adherend interface.

ADHESIVE MIGRATION = МИГРАЦИЯ СВЯЗУЮЩЕГО – Adhesive Migration:- in nonwovens, the movement of adhesive together with its carrier solvent in a fabric during drying, giving it a non-uniform distribution within the web, usually increasing to the outer layers.

ADHESIVE STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ АДГЕЗИИ (или ПРОЧНОСТЬ КЛЕЕВОГО СОЕДИНЕНИЯ) – Adhesive Strength is the strength of the bond between an adhesive and an adherend. Air-Bubble Void Air entrapment within and between the plies of reinforcement or within a bondline or encapsulated area; localized, and non-interconnected.

ADHESIVE WEAR = АДГЕЗИВНЫЙ ИЗНОС (или ИЗНОС ПРИ ЗАЕДАНИИ) – Adhesive Wear:- is often referred to as Galling, Scuffing, Scoring, or Seizing. It happens when sliding surfaces contact one another, causing fragments to be pulled from one surface and to adhere to the other. See also Wear. / Износ При Заедании – износ в результате схватывания, глубинного вырывания материала, переноса его с одной поверхности трения на другую и воздействия возникших неровностей на сопряжённую поверхность. Адгезивный Износ:- (1) износ, обусловленный переносом материала с одной поверхности на другую во время относительного движения благодаря процессу сварки в твёрдой фазе. Частицы, которые удалены с одной поверхности – временно или постоянно, присоединяются к другой поверхности. (2) Износ, благодаря ограниченному сцеплению между контактирующими твёрдыми поверхностями, приводящий к переносу металла между поверхностями или потерей металла из любой поверхности. Сравните с Абразивным Износом (Abrasive Wear).

AD HOC = АД ХОК – Ad Hoc:- legislative committees appointed for special, temporary purposes, such as to investigate a problem before the government prepares legislation on the subject. A special committee. The term comes from a Latin term meaning ‘to this’ and refers to a committee formed for a particular purpose. Ad Hoc:- in Latin For This Purpose, or To This, or For This. An ad hoc committee, for example, is created with a unique and specific purpose or task and once it has studied and reported on a matter, it is disbanded. / В переводе с Латинского языка, К Этому; Только Для Данного Случая/Цели; Особенно Для Этого; Кстати. Для Этой Цели, или К Этому; К Тому или Для Этого; До Того; До Той Степени; Для Этого; Применительно К Этому; Для Данного Случая; Специально Для Этого Случая; и Для Определённого Случая.

ADI = AFTER DATE OF INVOICE

ADI = AIRCRAFT DE–ICE AND INHIBITOR

ADIPIC ACID = АДИПИНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Adipic Acid is 1,4-butanedicarboxylic acid ($COOH(CH_2)_4COOH$). It is used in the polymerization reaction to form nylon 66 polymers and in the manufacture of polyurethane foams. / Найлан (Nylon). Под Адипиновой Кислотой, $HOOC(CH_2)_4COOH$, понимаются бесцветные кристаллы, $t_{пл}$ 149–150 °C. Сырьё в производстве полиамидов, пластификаторов, смазочных масел.

ADIS = ADVANCED DRIVER INFORMATION SYSTEM

ADIZ = AIR DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION ZONE

ADJECTIVE DYE = АДЪЕКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или ПРОТРАВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Adjective Dyes, or Mordant Dyes, require some sort of substance, (usually a metal salt) to prevent the color from washing or light-bleaching out. Most natural dyes are adjective dyes, and do require the application of a mordant (the metal salt) solution to the fibers at some point in the dyeing process. Aluminum and iron salts were the most common traditional mordants, with copper, tin and chrome coming into use much later. In rural areas where these metals were not widely available, plants were also used as mordants, especially those that have a natural ability to extract such minerals from the earth, such as club moss. Most ancient and medieval dyers mordanted their yarns and fabrics before dyeing them. Alum and Iron were used as mordants in Egypt, India and Assyria from early times, as there are many alum deposits in the Mediterranean region. Medieval dyers used alum, copper and iron as mordants, and cream of tartar and common salt were used as to assist in the dyeing process. Adjective Dye is a dye which requires the use of mordants. See also Natural Dyes. Adjective Dyes are those dyes that require use of a mordant to bind the color to the fiber. / Под Протравными Красителями понимаются органические красители (азокрасители, антрахиноновые и другие), которые образуют на волокне прочные нерастворимые комплексы при взаимодействии со вспомогательными веществами крашения – протравами, содержащими ионы тяжёлых металлов (главным образом Cr^{3+}, Fe^{3+}). Применяются для крашения шерсти, реже – натурального шёлка и хлопка (окраски устойчивы к любым воздействиям). Многие синтетические органические пигменты, в особенности азопигменты являются производными водорастворимых красителей. При производстве пигментов, эти красители вводятся в специальные связующие, в результате чего пигмент не теряет своих свойств после его ввода в конечный продукт. Стойкость, кроме того, особенно важна при взаимодействии пигмента с волокнами целлюлозы, основным составляющим холста, бумаги и хлопчатобумажной одежды. Сам по себе органический краситель теряет свои свойства при соприкосновении с целлюлозой, поэтому при производстве органических пигментов также добавляется адъективный краситель, являющийся агентом между красителем и волокнами целлюлозы.

ADJUST = ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАТЬ – Adjust:- to correct share prices when there are changes in capital structures; in particular, when subscription rights are reduced or in the case of stock splits or reverse splits. / Корректировать цены акций в момент изменений в структурах капитала; в частности, при уменьшении прав подписки или в случае дробления капитала или объединения капитала.

ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ – Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM) is a type of mortgage in which the interest rate paid on the outstanding balance varies according to a specific benchmark. The initial interest rate is normally fixed for a period of time after which it is reset periodically, often every month. The interest rate paid by the borrower will be based on a benchmark plus an additional spread, called an ARM Margin. An adjustable rate mortgage is also known as a Variable-Rate Mortgage or a Floating-Rate Mortgage. Both 2/28 and 3/27 mortgages are examples of ARMs. A 2/28 mortgage's initial interest rate is fixed for a period of two years and then resets to a floating rate for the remaining 28 years of the mortgage. A 3/27 mortgage is typically the same as a 2/28 mortgage, except that the interest rate is fixed for three years and then floats for the remaining 27 years of the mortgage. A mortgage that does not have a fixed interest rate. The rate changes during the life of the loan based on movements in an index rate, such as the rate for Treasury securities or the Cost of Funds Index. In the United States, an Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM) differs from a fixed-rate mortgage in many ways. With a fixed-rate mortgage, the interest rate stays the same during the life of the loan. With an ARM, the interest rate changes periodically, usually in relation to an index, and payments may go up or down accordingly. Shopping for a mortgage is not as simple as it used to be. To compare two ARMs with each other or to compare an ARM with a fixed-rate mortgage, you need to know about indexes, margins, discounts, caps on rates and payments, negative amortization, payment options, and recasting (recalculating) your loan. You need to consider the maximum amount your monthly payment could increase. Most important, you need to know what might happen to your monthly mortgage payment in relation to your future ability to afford higher payments. Lenders generally charge lower initial interest rates for ARMs than for fixed-rate mortgages. At first, this makes the ARM easier on your pocketbook than a fixed-rate mortgage for the same loan amount. Moreover, your ARM could be less expensive over a long period than a fixed-rate mortgage, for example, if interest rates remain steady or move lower. The initial rate and payment amount on an ARM will remain in effect for a limited period of time – ranging from just 1 month to 5 years or more. For some ARMs, the initial rate and payment can vary greatly from the rates and payments later in the loan term. Even if interest rates are stable, your rates and payments could change a lot. If lenders or brokers quote the initial rate and payment on a loan, ask them for the annual percentage rate (APR). If the APR is significantly higher than the initial rate, then it is likely that your rate and payments will be a lot higher when the loan adjusts, even if general interest rates remain the same. With most ARMs, the interest rate and monthly payment change every month, quarter, year, 3 years, or 5 years. The period between rate changes is called the Adjustment Period. For example, a loan with an adjustment period of 1 year is called a 1-Year ARM, and the interest rate and payment can change once every year; a loan with a 3-year adjustment period is called a 3-Year ARM. The interest rate on an ARM is made up of two parts:- the index and the margin. The index is a measure of interest rates generally, and the margin is an extra amount that the lender adds. Your payments will be affected by any caps, or limits, on how high or low your rate can go. If the index rate moves up, so does your interest rate in most circumstances, and you will probably have to make higher monthly payments. On the other hand, if the index rate goes down, your monthly payment could go down. Not all ARMs adjust downward, however – be sure to read the information for the loan you are considering. Lenders base ARM rates on a variety of indexes. Among the most common indexes are the rates on 1-year constant-maturity Treasury (CMT) securities, the Cost of Funds Index (COFI), and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). A few lenders use their own cost of funds as an index, rather than using other indexes. You should ask what index will be used, how it has fluctuated in the past, and where it is published – you can find a lot of this information in major newspapers and on the Internet. To determine the interest rate on an ARM, lenders add a few percentage points to the index rate, called the Margin. The amount of the margin may differ from one lender to another, but it is usually constant over the life of the loan. The fully indexed rate is equal to the margin plus the index. If the initial rate on the loan is less than the fully indexed rate, it is called a Discounted Index Rate. Some lenders base the amount of the margin on your credit record – the better your credit, the lower the margin they add – and the lower the interest you will have to pay on your mortgage. In comparing ARMs, look at both the index and margin for each program. An interest-rate cap places a limit on the amount your interest rate can increase. Interest caps come in two versions:- (i) periodic adjustment caps, which limit the amount the interest rate can adjust up or down from one adjustment period to the next after the first adjustment; and (ii) lifetime caps, which limit the interest-rate increase over the life of the loan. By law, virtually all ARMs must have a lifetime cap. A drop in interest rates does not always lead to a drop in your monthly payments. With some ARMs that have interest-rate caps, the cap may hold your rate and payment below what it would have been if the change in the index rate had been fully applied. The increase in the interest that was not imposed because of the rate cap might carry over to future rate adjustments. This is called Carryover. So at the next adjustment date, your payment might increase even though the index rate has stayed the same or declined. Types of ARMs:- (i) hybrid ARMs; (ii) interest-only ARMs; and (iii) payment-option ARMs. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR). В Соединённых Штатах Америки Закладная с Переоцениваемой Ставкой (ЗПС; Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM)) многим отличается от закладной с фиксированной ставкой (fixed-rate mortgage). Закладная с Переоцениваемой

Ставкой (ЗПС; Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM)) – ипотечный заём с переоцениваемой ставкой процента. Соглашение об ипотечном займе между финансовой организацией и покупателем недвижимости, фиксирующее определённую переоценку ставки процента по займу через регулярные промежутки времени (каждый год, либо каждые три или пять лет). Размер выплат ипотечного займа привязывается к некоторому индексу, находящемуся вне сферы контроля банка или ссудосберегательной ассоциации, например к ставке процента по Казначейским облигациям США или к среднему по стране показателю процентных ставок по ипотечным кредитам. В обмен на некоторый риск, связанный с возможным ростом процентных ставок, заёмщик получает более низкую процентную ставку, чем если бы он брал ипотечный заём с фиксированной ставкой на тот же срок. Владельцам домов, обеспокоенным резким ростом процентных ставок, следует, вероятно, выбирать ипотечный заём с фиксированной ставкой процента, в то время как тем, кто считает, что процентные ставки вырастут умеренно, останутся стабильными или понизятся, следует выбрать ипотечный заём с переоцениваемой ставкой процента. Критики ипотечных займов с переоцениваемой ставкой процента утверждают, что такие займы провоцируют молодых покупателей недвижимости брать на себя потенциально опасные для них обязательства. Назвается также Закладной С Изменяемой Ставкой (ЗИС; Variable Rate Mortgage (VRM)), которую не следует путать с Закладной С Дифференцированными Платежами (Graduated Payment Mortgage), которые предполагают ежемесячные выплаты, растущие с ростом доходов заёмщика.

ADJUSTABLE STANCHION = ПОДГОНЯЕМАЯ СТОЙКА – Adjustable Stanchion:- these are collapsible stanchions that can be inserted and locked in place or unlocked and folded down. Stanchions are suitable for providing tight fitting lateral load securing for many types of load. / складные стойки, которые могут быть установлены и закреплены в месте или раскреплены и уложены вниз. Стойки . Неподвижное звено механизма называют Стойкой. латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

ADJUSTED FUTURES PRICE = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННАЯ ЦЕНА ФЬЮЧЕРСА – Adjusted Futures Price is the cash-price equivalent reflected in the current futures price. This is calculated by taking the futures price times the conversion factor for the particular financial instrument (e.g., bond or note) being delivered. / Эквивалент цены наличного товара, отражённый в текущей цене фьючерса. Он подсчитывается путём умножения цены фьючерса на коэффициент конверсии для конкретного финансового инструмента (например, облигации или ноты), который должен быть поставлен.

ADJUSTED SPOT PRICE = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННАЯ НАЛИЧНАЯ ЦЕНА (ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННАЯ ЦЕНА ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ) – Adjusted Spot Price means the spot price adjusted to reflect any lack of data for base quality to make the adjusted spot price comparable to a spot price assuming the base quality. If base quality spot price data are not available, spot prices for other qualities will be used and adjusted by the average difference between base quality spot prices and those for other qualities over the available observations during the previous 12 months.

ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННАЯ МИРОВАЯ ЦЕНА – The Adjusted World Price (AWP) is the prevailing world market price for Upland Cotton adjusted to the United States. The AWP is a weekly price series that began in 1986 and is calculated and published by the United States Department of Agricultural (USDA) each Thursday. The AWP is equal to the Northern Europe price (an average of the five lowest priced growths for Middling 1-3/32 inch cotton, CIF Northern Europe) adjusted to average US quality and location. In addition, the AWP may be adjusted downward under certain conditions. The AWP for individual qualities is determined by applying the schedule of loan premiums and discounts and location differentials. An additional coarse count adjustment (CCA) may be applicable for Cotton with a staple length of 1-1/32 inches or shorter and for certain specific lower grades with a staple length of 1-1/16 inches and longer. The AWP and CCA are announced for the subsequent week. The AWP is important in determining loan repayment rates, loan deficiency payments, marketing loan gains, and, in conjunction with other price relationships, is considered for US Upland Cotton competitiveness. In the cotton industry of the United States, the result of using a formula that adjusts the world price of Cotton to US prices. Adjusted World Price (AWP) is the USDA's estimated world price adjusted for US quality and location. The loan differential between qualities 31-3-35 and base quality 41-4-34 is subtracted from the prevailing world price (average of 5 lowest Far East quotes). Additionally, average transportation costs are subtracted from the world price. For certain higher qualities, the Secretary shall further reduce the AWP to reflect differences between premiums in the US market and international markets (fine count adjustment). / В индустрии хлопка в США, результат использования формулы, которая переоценивает мировую цену хлопка в зависимости от цен в США.

ADJUSTER = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЩИК (или КОМИССАР, или ДИСПАШЕР, или АДЖАСТЕР) – Adjuster is a person who investigates claims on behalf of insurers. See also Loss Adjuster. Adjuster is an individual representing the insurance company and acting for the company in working on agreements as to the amount of a loss and the liability of the company in same. / Лицо, представляющее страховую компанию и действующий в её интересах при разработке соглашений, таких как соглашений о сумме убытка и ответственности компании по данному убытку. Диспашер составляет диспашу с расчётом убытков по авариям.

ADJUSTMENT PREMIUM = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или ПРЕМИЯ ПОСЛЕ ПЕРЕОЦЕНКИ) – Adjustment Premium is an additional or return premium that is payable in relation to a deposit premium depending on the performance of an insurance or reinsurance contract.

ADJUSTMENTS TO OPTIONS CONTRACTS = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКИ ПО ОПЦИОННЫМ КОНТРАКТАМ – Adjustments To Options Contracts are the adjustments which are made when certain events occur that may affect the underlying securities. Examples of adjustments include changing the number of shares per contract and/or the exercise price of options in the event of a new issue or a reorganization of capital by the issuer of the underlying securities.

ADL = AERONAUTICAL DATA–LINK

AD LINE = ADVANCE DECLINE LINE

ADLY = ARRIVAL DELAY

ADM = ADMIRALTY

ADMEASUREMENT = ГЛАВНЫЕ РАЗМЕРЕНИЯ – A term Admeasurement refers to the method of calculating gross tonnage of ships or vessels. Admeasurement:- the confirmed or official dimensions of a ship. Admeasurement of a ship is a measurement made to ascertain its tonnage. / Утверждённые или официальные Главные Размерения судна представляют собой линейные размеры судна. Теоретические главные размерения судна:- (i) длина между носовым и кормовым перпендикулярами, измеряемая на уровне грузовой ватерлинии; (ii) ширина, измеряемая по корпусу в середине длины на том же уровне между наружными кромками шпангоутов; (iii) высота борта, равная расстоянию по вертикали между внутренними поверхностями палубного настила и горизонтального киля; (iv) осадка (теоретическая, расчётная), измеряемая от грузовой ватерлинии до верха горизонтального киля. Габаритные главные размерения судна соответствуют линейным размерам судна по их максимальной протяжённости в том или ином направлении с учётом выступающих частей, наделок и тому подобного. Например, габаритная

длина – расстояние в горизонтальной плоскости между крайними точками оконечностей с учётом постоянно выступающих частей (наделки, привальный брус, рули и тому подобное).

ADMINISTERED ESTATE = АДМИНИСТРИРУЕМОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ (или АДМИНИСТРИРУЕМОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО) – In the United States, Administered Estate:- this term refers to the estate of a decedent, which is being formally administered through court proceedings that typically involve the appointment of a legal representative, such as an administrator or executor. In other words, the court is supervising the settlement of the estate. An Administered Estate is supervised by the court and is one for which Estate a legal representative has been appointed.

ADMINISTRATION COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ НА АДМИНИСТРАЦИЮ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ НА АДМИНИСТРАЦИЮ) – Administration Costs are the total of all the office costs such as telephones, clerical costs, office heating etc.

ADMINISTRATION/SALES (%) = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ/ПРОДАЖИ (%) – Administration/Sales (%) is the administration costs expressed as a percentage of the value of sales.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISSOLUTION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ – In the United States, Administrative Dissolution is an involuntary dissolution of a corporation by an act of the Secretary of State or similar state authority, caused by the corporation's failure to comply with certain statutory requirements; especially the failure to file an annual report, to pay franchise taxes or maintain a valid Registered Agent. See also Dissolution, Involuntary Dissolution, Judicial Dissolution, and Voluntary Dissolution. / Смотрите также Прекращение Деятельности (Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Добровольном Порядке (Voluntary Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Принудительном Порядке (Involuntary Dissolution), и Прекращение Деятельности В Судебном Порядке (Judicial Dissolution).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS = АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ ИНСТРУКЦИИ – Administrative Instructions set out the provisions and requirements in relation to the filing and processing of the international (patent) application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT; concluded in 1970) and are established by the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE = СУДЬЯ ПО АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫМ ДЕЛАМ – Administrative Law Judge is a representative of a government commission or agency vested with power to administer oaths, examine witnesses, take testimony, and conduct hearings of cases submitted to, or initiated by, that agency. Also known as Hearing Examiner. / Представитель правительственной комиссии или ведомства, наделённый полномочиями принимать присяги, допрашивать свидетелей, снимать показания, и вести слушание по делам, переданным на рассмотрение или возбуждённых тем же ведомством. Известен также как Заслушивающий Дознаватель (Hearing Examiner).

ADMINISTRATIVE WORKSTATION = АДМИНИСТРАТИВНАЯ РАБОЧАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Administrative Workstation is a NYMEX ACCESS® workstation through which exchange clearing members monitor all activity in accounts they carry and set limits on their customers' accounts through the Trade Limit Monitoring System. / Административная Рабочая Станция – рабочая станци НАЙМЭКС АКСЭС®, через которую клиринговые члены биржи .

ADMINISTRATOR = АДМИНИСТРАТОР – A court usually appoints an Administrator when a person dies without leaving a will. In most jurisdictions, courts are required by statute to name the spouse of the decedent as administrator. Where no spouse is involved, administration is usually assigned to the next of kin, such as parents, brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews, or cousins. Special laws, called Statutes of Descent and Distribution, determine the next of kin who are entitled to serve as administrators. Administrator is a person appointed by a court to administer (or otherwise settle) the estate of a deceased person. / Администратор – назначенное судом физическое лицо или банк, в обязанности которого входит осуществление решений суда в отношении наследства до тех пор, пока оно не будет полностью распределено между всеми наследниками. Администратор назначается судом в том случае, если покойный не оставил завещания либо не указал исполнителя завещания, а также в том случае, когда указанный исполнитель воли умершего не может или не желает выполнять эту функцию. Если исполнителем завещания назначается женщина, используется термин Administratrix. В общем значении:- лицо, занимающееся в фирме организационными вопросами. Администратор – синоним Управляющему (Manager).

ADMIRALTY = АДМИРАЛТЕЙСКИЙ – A term Admiralty refers to marine matters such as an Admiralty Court. / Относится к вопросам и действиям, связанным с морем, например, Адмиралтейский Суд.

ADMIRALTY COURT = АДМИРАЛТЕЙСКИЙ СУД – Admiralty Court is a court of law that deals with matters pertaining to the sea. Admiralty Court is a court having jurisdiction over maritime questions pertaining to ocean transport, including contracts, charters, collisions, and cargo damages.

ADMISSION TEMPORAIRE ROULETTE CERTIFICATE = АДМИСЬЁН ТЭМПОРЭР РУЛЕТТ СЭРТИФИКАТ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВРЕМЕННОМ ДОПУСКЕ АВТОТРАНСПОРТОМ) – An Admission Temporaire Roulette Certificate (ATR Certificate (in French)) or Temporary Admission on Wheels Certificate is a certificate for the movement of industrial products entitled to preferential duty rates for export to and Turkey under the terms of the Customs Union between the European Union (EU) and Turkey. The purpose of ATR certificates is to declare that the exported goods are manufactured in or have free circulation status within the EU. Alongside its existing export documentation services, Turkish British Chamber of Commerce and Industry is now authorised to endorse and issue ATR Certificates on behalf of HM Revenue and Customs. See also Movement Certificate. ATR Certificate is used for entitlement to preferential, usually zero, import duty rates, for exports between the United Kingdom to Turkey. Temporary Admission on Wheels – certificates used to indicate that goods are entitled to preferential rates of duty in Turkey. / что вывозимые товары изготовлены .

ADMISSION TEMPORAIRE – TEMPORARY ADMISSION CARNET = АДМИСЬЁН ТЭМПОРЭР – ТЕМПОРЭРИ ЭДМИШЭН КАРНЭ (или КНИЖКА ВРЕМЕННОГО ДОПУСКА) – The ATA is a system allowing the free movement of goods across frontiers and their temporary admission into a Customs territory with relief from duties and taxes. The goods are covered by a single document known as the ATA Carnet that is secured by an international guarantee system. The term 'ATA' is a combination of the initial letters of the French words 'Admission Temporaire' and the English words 'Temporary Admission'. Thanks to this system, the international business community enjoys considerable simplification of Customs formalities. No import duties or taxes are collected for the temporary importation of goods covered by the system since internationally valid security has been established by the national associations issuing the ATA carnets. These national associations are approved by Customs and are affiliated to an international guaranteeing chain administered by the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC). The ATA carnet is now the document most widely used by the business community for international operations involving temporary admission of goods. The ATA carnet system was developed in response to the needs of various types of business to move their products to trade fairs or international exhibitions, as samples to potential buyers, or simply as their own professional equipment. These goods must be able to be easily and rapidly transported across frontiers. As a result, the Customs Co-operation Council (now the World Customs Organization) adopted the

Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (ATA Convention) on 1961-December-06. In addition a number of other international Conventions for the specific types of goods were established. An international customs document for temporary importation and exportation of goods (excluding means of transport), regulated under the terms of the ATA Convention or Istanbul Convention. An ATA Carnet (Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission) is a standard international Customs document to be used as the Customs documents for temporarily admitted goods, e.g., an import declaration form, export declaration from, re-importation certificate, transit document controlling exports from one Customs House to the other Customs House. It is designed for incorporating international guarantee required for imports granted temporary duty free admission under the ATA Convention. ATA Carnets are used for a wide variety of goods coming into Thailand temporarily. The ATA carnets will only be accepted for goods being temporarily imported under the Conventions listed below, which have been acceded to by Thailand:- (1) The International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials; (2) The Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment (1952); (3) The Customs Convention Concerning Facilities for the Importation of Goods for Display or Used at the Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events (1961); and (4) The Customs Convention on the Importation of Scientific Equipment (1968). The ATA Carnet allows goods to be temporarily imported into Thailand without payment of duty or taxes if the goods are entitled for admission under the provisions of the international agreements that Thailand has acceded to. The duty and taxes are payable if the goods are not exported within the approved period. Carnets are Merchandise Passports. They are international customs documents that simplify customs procedures for the temporary importation of various types of goods. In the United States, two types are issued:- ATA and TECRO/AIT Carnets. ATA Carnets ease the temporary importation of commercial samples (CS), professional equipment (PE), and goods for exhibitions and fairs (EF). They facilitate international business by avoiding extensive customs procedures, eliminating payment of duties and value-added taxes (minimum 20% in Europe, 27% in China), and replacing the purchase of temporary import bonds. TECRO/AIT Carnets, used between the United States and Taiwan only, appear similar to, and serve the same function as the ATA Carnet. TECRO/AIT Carnets result from a bilateral agreement between the US and Taiwan, covering only commercial samples (CS), and professional equipment (PE). Merchandise entering countries in addition to Taiwan may also be accompanied by an ATA Carnet. Are Customs documents for the temporary importation of certain goods (commercial samples and advertising films, goods for international exhibitions, certain types of professional equipment) where there is a clear intention that they will be re-exported in the same condition in which they were imported. The ATA carnets replace normal import and export procedures for qualifying goods subject to a sufficient guarantee or cash deposit being lodged with the issuer of the carnet to cover any possible Customs claims in the event of misuse of the document. The scheme is administered by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) based in Paris which authorize national Chambers of Commerce to issue the documents on its behalf. Also known as Passport For Goods in the United Kingdom. See also Carnet De Passages En Douane, and Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. , например, . Смотрите также Карнэ Дё Пассаж Ан Дуан или Книжка Допусков В Таможне (Carnet De Passages En Douane), и Транспор Этэрнасьёно Рутэр Карнэ или Книжка Международной Дорожной Перевозки (Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet). и замена закупки гарантии временного ввоза. привоз (importation) и вывоз (exportation).

ADMITTED = ПРИЗНАНО (или ПРЕДУСМОТРЕНО, или ПРИНЯТО) – A term Admitted means that in certain countries a local policy should be issued. Non-admitted is the opposite situation. Most countries are non-admitted, i.e. their insurance laws and regulation do not require a local policy. / означает то, что в некоторых странах должен быть выдан местный полис. , то есть их законы и предписания о страховании не требуют местного полиса.

ADMITTED REINSURANCE = ПРИЗНАВАЕМОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Admitted Reinsurance:- a company is ‘admitted’ when it has been licensed and accepted by appropriate insurance governmental authorities of a state or country. In determining its financial condition a ceding insurer is allowed to take credit for the unearned premiums and unpaid claims on the risks reinsured if the reinsurance is placed in an admitted reinsurance company.

ADNATE = ПРИКАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ПРИРОСШЕЕ, или СРАЩЁННОЕ, или СБЛИЖЕННОЕ) – Adnate:- of unlike parts growing closely together, attached or fused. / прикасающиеся или сливающиеся. Приставка Ad в переводе с Латинского языка означает На или Около или При.

ADP = ADENOSINE–5’–DIPHOSPHATE

ADP = ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY PROCEDURE

ADP = AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING

ADPC = AREA UNDER DISEASE PROGRESS CURVE

ADPRESSED = ПРИЖАТОЕ – Adpressed:- lying close to another organ, but not fused to it. / , но не слившееся с ним. Приставка Ad в переводе с Латинского языка означает На или Около или При.

ADR = ACCORD EUROPÉEN RELATIF AU TRANSPORT INTERNATIONAL DES MARCHANDISES DANGEREUSES PAR ROUTE = EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD

ADR = AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPT

ADR = ARTICLES DANGEREUX DE ROUTE

ADR = AUTOMATED DEMAND RESOLUTION

ADR = AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT

ADRAO = ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RIZICULTURE EN AFRIQUE DE L’OUEST

ADRS = ASSET DEPRECIATION RANGE SYSTEM

ADS = AIR–DRIED SOIL

ADS = AMERICAN DEPOSITORY SHARE

ADS = APPLICATION DATA SHEET

ADS = AUTOMATIC DEPENDENT SURVEILLANCE

ADSCR = AVERAGE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO

ADSIM = AIRFIELD DELAY SIMULATION MODEL

ADSORBENT FILTER = АДСОРБЕНТНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Adsorbent Filter is a filter medium primarily intended to hold soluble and insoluble contaminants on its surface by molecular adhesion. See also Filter. / Смотрите также Фильтр (Filter).

ADSORPTION = АДСОРБЦИЯ – Adsorption:- adhesion of the molecules of gases, liquids, or dissolved substances to a solid surface, resulting in relatively high concentration of the molecules at the place of contact, e.g., the plating out of an anti-wear additive on metal surfaces. Adsorption is the capability of all solid substances to attract to their surfaces molecules of gases or solutions with which they are in contact. Solids that are used to adsorb gases or dissolved substances are called Adsorbents; the adsorbed molecules are usually referred to collectively as the Adsorbate. An example of an excellent adsorbent is the charcoal used in gas masks to remove poisons or impurities from a stream of air. Adsorption can be either physical or chemical in nature. Physical adsorption resembles the condensation of gases to liquids and depends on the physical, or van der Waals (relatively weak electric forces that attract neutral molecules to one another in gases, in liquefied and solidified gases, and in almost all organic liquids and solids. The forces are named for the Dutch physicist Johannes Diderik van der Waals (1837–1923), who in 1873 first postulated these intermolecular forces in developing a theory to account for the properties of real gases), force of attraction between the solid adsorbent and the adsorbate molecules. There is no chemical specificity in physical adsorption, any gas tending to be adsorbed on any solid if the temperature is sufficiently low or the pressure of the gas sufficiently high. In chemical adsorption, gases are held to a solid surface by chemical forces that are specific for each surface and each gas. Chemical adsorption occurs usually at higher temperatures than those at which physical adsorption occurs; furthermore, chemical adsorption is ordinarily a slower process than physical adsorption and, like most chemical reactions, frequently involves an energy of activation. The uptake of gases, vapor or dissolved substances (this is limited to the surface of solid objects). See also Absorption. Adsorption is:- (1) the taking up of molecules or ions at a surface, including exchangeable cations and anions on soil particles. (2) The sticking of a liquid, or gaseous or dissolved substance to a solid, resulting in higher concentration of the substance. Adsorption is the attraction of gases, liquids, or solids to surface areas of textile fibers, yarns, fabrics, or any material. Adsorption is the process by which a herbicide associates with a surface, e.g., a soil colloidal surface. / Нидерландский физик Йоханэс Дидэрик фон дэр Валс (Johannes Diderik van der Waals; 1837–1923). поглощение твёрдыми веществами. Слово Адсорбция возникло путём совмещения двух Латинских слов Ad, означающее На или При, и Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю. Под адсорбцией понимается поглощение (сорбция) веществ из растворов или газов на поверхности твёрдого тела или жидкости. Адсорбируемое вещество называется Адсорбатом, а тело, на котором происходит адсорбция, – Адсорбентом. Адсорбентами служат синтетические и природные тела с высокоразвитой поверхностью. Твёрдые адсорбенты – активированный уголь (или активный уголь), силикагель, алюмогель, природные активные глины. Адсорбцию применяют для очистки воды, газов (например, воздуха в противогазе), при крашении тканей, в вакуумной технике и другом. Явление адсорбции используют в хроматографии. Под Адсорбцией понимается поглощение (сорбция) веществ из газовой или жидкой среды, называемой Адсорбатом, поверхностным слоем твёрдого тела или жидкости, называемых Адсорбентами. Адсорбентами служат синтетические и природные тела с высокоразвитой поверхностью. Они, как правило, имеют большую удельную поверхность – до нескольких сотен $м^2$/г. К твёрдым адсорбентам относятся активный уголь, алюмогель, силикагель и природные активные глины. Адсорбцию осуществляют в специальных аппаратах – адсорберах и применяют в промышленности для осушки газов, очистки органических жидкостей и воды, улавливания ценных или вредных отходов производства, при крашении тканей, в вакуумной технике и в другом. Под Окклюзией, от средневекового Латинского слова Occlusio, означающее Запирание или Скрывание, от Латинского слова Occludo, означающее Закрываю или Запираю, понимается поглощение газов различными твёрдыми веществами. При окклюзии, в отличие от Адсорбции, газы распределяются по всему объёму поглотителя. В этом смысле окклюзия подобна абсорбции – растворению газов в жидкости. Окклюдированный газ даёт с металлами твёрдый раствор; иногда часть поглощаемого газа образует с металлами химические соединения (гидриды, нитриды и так далее). Адсорбция, поглощение какого-либо вещества из газообразной среды или раствора поверхностным слоем жидкости или твёрдого тела. Например, если поместить в водный раствор уксусной кислоты кусочек угля, то произойдёт адсорбция – количество кислоты в растворе уменьшится, молекулы кислоты сконцентрируются на поверхности угля. Адсорбция и Абсорбция – поглощение в объёме тела, объединяются общим термином Сорбция. Явление адсорбции стало изучаться со 2-й половины XVIII века (Шведский химик Каль Вильхэльм Шэеле (Carl Wilhelm Scheele; 1742–1786), в 1773), хотя несомненно, что в практической деятельности человечества адсорбция использовалась с незапамятных времён. Учение об адсорбции является частью более общей теории многокомпонентных гетерогенных систем, основы которой заложены Американским физиком, химиком, математиком и механиком Дьжосайя Вилардом Гибзом (Josiah Willard Gibbs; 1839–1903) (в 1876). Явление адсорбции тесно связано с особыми свойствами вещества в поверхностном слое, например, молекулы, лежащие на поверхности раздела фаз жидкость-пар, втягиваются внутрь жидкости, так как испытывают большее притяжение со стороны молекул, находящихся в объёме жидкости, чем со стороны молекул пара, концентрация которых во много раз меньше концентрации жидкости. Это внутреннее притяжение заставляет поверхность сокращаться и количественно характеризуется Поверхностным Натяжением. По той же причине молекулы какого-либо другого вещества, оказавшиеся вблизи поверхности, притянутся к ней и произойдёт адсорбция. После адсорбции внутреннее притяжение частично компенсируется притяжением со стороны адсорбционного слоя и поверхностное натяжение уменьшается. Гибз вывел формулу, связывающую значение адсорбции с изменением поверхностного натяжения. Те вещества, адсорбция которых сильно уменьшает поверхностное натяжение, принято называть Поверхностно-Активными Веществами. Вещество, на поверхности которого происходит адсорбция, называется Адсорбентом, а поглощаемое из объёмной фазы – Адсорбатом. В зависимости от характера взаимодействия между молекулой адсорбата и адсорбентом адсорбцию принято подразделять на Физическую Адсорбцию и Хемосорбцию. Менее прочная физическая адсорбция не сопровождается существенными изменениями молекул адсорбата. Она обусловлена силами межмолекулярного взаимодействия, которые связывают молекулы в жидкостях и некоторых кристаллах и проявляются в поведении сильно сжатых газов. При хемосорбции молекулы адсорбата и адсорбента образуют химические соединения. Часто адсорбция обусловлена и физическими и химическими силами, поэтому не существует чёткой границы между физической адсорбцией и хемосорбцией. Физически адсорбированные молекулы более или менее свободно перемещаются по поверхности, при этом их свойства часто аналогичны свойствам очень тонкого слоя газа, так называемого двухмерного газа. Они могут собираться группами, образуя слой двухмерной жидкости или двухмерного твёрдого тела. Адсорбированные молекулы рано или поздно покидают поверхность – десорбируются. Время, в течение которого молекула находится на поверхности, называется Временем Адсорбции. Времена адсорбции могут колебаться в очень широких пределах. Скоростью Адсорбция (соответственно Скоростью Десорбции) называется количество молекул, адсорбирующихся (или десорбирующихся) за единицу времени, оба значения величин относят к единице поверхности или массы адсорбента. Скорость хемосорбции, как и скорость любого химического процесса, чаще всего увеличивается с повышением температуры (так называемая Активированная Адсорбция, смотрите Хемосорбция). Если скорости адсорбции и десорбции равны друг другу, то говорят, что установилось Адсорбционное Равновесие. В состоянии равновесия количество адсорбированных молекул остаётся постоянным сколь угодно долго, если неизменны внешние условия (давление, температура и другие). Адсорбированные молекулы не только совершают движение вдоль поверхности адсорбента, но и колеблются, то приближаясь к поверхности, то удаляясь от неё. Чем выше температура, тем интенсивнее

колебательное движение, а стало быть, больше вероятность того, что в процессе таких колебаний связь молекулы с поверхностью будет разорвана и молекула десорбируется. Благодаря этому с ростом температуры уменьшается время адсорбции и равновесное количество адсорбированных молекул. С ростом концентрации или давления адсорбата в объёме увеличивается частота попаданий молекул адсорбата на поверхность адсорбента; пропорционально ей возрастает скорость адсорбции и увеличивается равновесное количество адсорбированных молекул. Кривые зависимости равновесной адсорбции от концентрации или давления адсорбата при постоянной температуре называются Изотермами Адсорбции. Если адсорбат покрывает поверхность слоем толщиной в одну молекулу, адсорбция называется Мономолекулярной Адсорбцией. Простейшая изотерма мономолекулярной адсорбции представляет собой прямую линию, выходящую из начала координат, где на оси абсцисс отложено давление адсорбата P, а на оси ординат степень заполнения поверхности Q, то есть доля поверхности, покрытая адсорбированными молекулами. Это – так называемая Изотерма Генри:- Q = kP. Коэффициент пропорциональности k зависит главным образом от температуры и характера взаимодействия адсорбент-адсорбат. Уравнение Генри справедливо при очень низких степенях заполнения для однородной поверхности. По мере увеличения степени заполнения всё большую роль начинает играть взаимодействие между адсорбированными молекулами и интенсивность их поверхностной подвижности. Если молекулы адсорбата притягиваются друг к другу, то каждая вновь адсорбирующаяся молекула будет испытывать притяжение и адсорбата и молекул, адсорбированных ранее. Поэтому, по мере заполнения поверхности, силы, удерживающие адсорбированную молекулу, будут увеличиваться и условия для адсорбции будут всё более и более благоприятными. В этом случае с ростом давления кривая изотермы всё круче и круче идёт вверх. Однако по мере заполнения поверхности вновь адсорбирующимися молекулами становится всё труднее найти свободное (не занятое другими молекулами адсорбата) место на поверхности. Поэтому с увеличением давления рост адсорбции замедляется и степень покрытия стремится к постоянному значению, равному единице. Если действуют оба эти фактора, то получаются вогнуто-выпуклые изотермы. Выпуклые изотермы часто описывают Уравнением Ленгмюра:- Θ = αP / (1 + αP). Здесь α – адсорбционный коэффициент, аналогичный по физическому смыслу константе Генри k. Уравнение Ленгмюра справедливо для Мономолекулярной Адсорбции на однородной поверхности, если можно пренебречь притяжением молекул адсорбата между собой и их подвижностью вдоль поверхности. При дальнейшем увеличении давления происходит заполнение второго, третьего и так далее слоёв, то есть имеет место Полимолекулярная Адсорбция. Если адсорбент имеет узкие поры и смачивается адсорбатом (смотрите Смачивание), то в порах может произойти конденсация при давлениях более низких, чем давление насыщенного пара адсорбата. Это явление называется Капиллярной Конденсацией. Поверхность твёрдых адсорбентов чаще всего неоднородна по адсорбционным свойствам:- одни участки поверхности адсорбируют лучше, другие – хуже. При малых давлениях преобладает адсорбция на наиболее активных участках поверхности, с увеличением давления заполняются менее активные участки. Однако, строго говоря, адсорбция происходит одновременно на всей поверхности, и получаемая на опыте изотерма представляет собой сумму изотерм, каждая из которых соответствует определённому типу поверхности. Благодаря этому экспериментальные изотермы мономолекулярной адсорбции могут существенно отличаться от других кривых изотерм. Почти всегда процесс адсорбции сопровождается выделением тепла, называемой Теплотой Адсорбции. Хотя теплота адсорбции не является единственным фактором, характеризующим прочность адсорбции, однако чаще всего чем прочнее адсорбция, тем больше её теплота. Теплота хемосорбции обычно составляет несколько десятков ккал/моль, теплота физической адсорбции редко превосходит 10 ккал/моль (40 кДж/моль). По мере заполнения неоднородной поверхности теплота адсорбции обычно уменьшается. При переходе в область полимолекулярной адсорбции теплота адсорбции понижается до величины, близкой к теплоте конденсации адсорбата. Адсорбция играет важную роль при теплообмене между газообразными, жидкими и твёрдыми телами. Например, молекулы газа, адсорбируясь на горячей поверхности, приобретают энергию, соответствующую температуре поверхности, и после десорбции сообщают эту энергию другим молекулам газа, нагревая его. Это не единственный, но важный механизм теплообмена. Адсорбция – один из решающих факторов в стабилизации коллоидных систем (смотрите Дисперсные Системы, Коагуляция, Мицелла) и одна из важнейших стадий реакций в гетерогенных системах, в частности в гетерогенном катализе (смотрите Катализ, Топохимические Реакции). В биологических системах адсорбция – первая стадия поглощения субмикроскопическими коллоидными структурами, органеллами, клетками и тканями различных веществ из окружающей среды, функционирование биологических мембран, первые этапы взаимодействия ферментов с субстратом, защитные реакции против токсичных веществ, процессы всасывания – всё это связано с адсорбцией. Многие адсорбенты (активный уголь, каолин, иониты и другие) служат противоядиями, поглощая и удаляя из организма попавшие в желудочно-кишечный тракт вредные вещества. Адсорбция применяется для разделения газовых и жидких смесей, для осушки и очистки газов и жидкостей (например, очистки воздуха в противогазах). Одним из древнейших применений адсорбции является очистка вина. В науке и технике приобрёл большое значение хроматографический метод анализа, основанный на различной способности компонентов анализируемой смеси к адсорбции (смотрите Хроматография). Адсорбцию используют также для получения и очистки биологически активных веществ – витаминов, ферментов, гормонов, антибиотиков и других. При крашении тканей, в полиграфической промышленности имеют дело с адсорбцией молекул красителей. При производстве полимеров наполнителями служат адсорбенты. В вакуумной технике адсорбция на стенках откачиваемой аппаратуры замедляет скорость откачки и ухудшает вакуум, однако, с другой стороны, действие различных сорбционных насосов основано на явлении адсорбции. В радиоэлектронной промышленности адсорбция используется для стабилизации электрических свойств полупроводниковых приборов. Вообще во всех явлениях и процессах, где существенны поверхностные свойства, адсорбция играет важную роль.

ADSORPTION DELAY = ЗАДЕРЖКА АДСОРБЦИИ – Adsorption Delay:- delayed take up of water vapor by the cargo. In the Container Handbook, this refers exclusively to water vapor and describes the fact that during the day the water vapor is given off by the cargo to the air in the container (desorption) faster than the cooling of the container air is introduces water vapor to the cargo (adsorption). The water vapor condenses on the walls of the container thus leading to damage. / Слово Адсорбция возникло путём совмещения двух Латинских слов Ad, означающее На или При, и Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю. Под Адсорбцией понимается поглощение (сорбция) веществ из газовой или жидкой среды, называемой адсорбатом, поверхностным слоем твёрдого тела или жидкости, называемых адсорбентами. Адсорбентами служат синтетические и природные тела с высокоразвитой поверхностью. Они, как правило, имеют большую удельную поверхность – до нескольких сотен $м^2$/г. К твёрдым адсорбентам относятся активный уголь, алюмогель, силикагель и природные активные глины. Адсорбцию осуществляют в специальных аппаратах – адсорберах и применяют в промышленности для осушки газов, очистки органических жидкостей и воды, улавливания ценных или вредных отходов производства, при крашении тканей, в вакуумной технике и в другом.

ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS = ИЗОТЕРМЫ АДСОРБЦИИ – Adsorption Isotherms:- as used in the Container Handbook:- graphical representation of the uptake of water vapor by a substance at a specified temperature. For product information purposes, the sorption isotherms are usually taken for a temperature of 20 °C. / Под Изотермами, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый, Подобный или Равный, и Thérmē, означающее Тепло, понимаются линии, изображающие на диаграмме состояния

равновесный изотермический процесс. Слово Адсорбция возникло путём совмещения двух Латинских слов Ad, означающее На или При, и Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю. Под Адсорбцией понимается поглощение (сорбция) веществ из газовой или жидкой среды, называемой адсорбатом, поверхностным слоем твёрдого тела или жидкости, называемых адсорбентами. Адсорбентами служат синтетические и природные тела с высокоразвитой поверхностью. Они, как правило, имеют большую удельную поверхность – до нескольких сотен $м^2$/г. К твёрдым адсорбентам относятся активный уголь, алюмогель, силикагель и природные активные глины. Адсорбцию осуществляют в специальных аппаратах – адсорберах и применяют в промышленности для осушки газов, очистки органических жидкостей и воды, улавливания ценных или вредных отходов производства, при крашении тканей, в вакуумной технике и в другом.

ADSORPTIVE FILTRATION = АДСОРБЦИОННАЯ ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ (или АДСОРБИРУЮЩАЯ ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ) – Adsorptive Filtration:- the attraction to, and retention of particles in, a filter medium by electrostatic forces, or by molecular attraction between the particles and the medium. See also Filtration. / Фильтрация через адсорбирующий слой.

ADT = AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC

ADTN = ADMINISTRATIVE DATA TRANSMISSION NETWORK

ADTR = AVERAGE DAY TRUE RANGE

ADULT = ВЗРОСЛОЕ (или ВЗРОСЛАЯ ОСОБЬ) – (1) Adult is the mature stage. (2) In Entomology, Adult is the mature stage of an insect which occurs after the nymphal or pupal stages. Adult insects usually have wings and mature sexual organs.

ADULTICIDE = АДУЛЬТИЦИД – Adulticide is a chemical, usually an insecticide, that is targeted toward the adult stage. / Адультицид – инсектицид, поражающий взрослых Насекомых, исключая личинки. Если он убивает яйца, то это – овицид, если личинок – лярвицид, если имаго – адультицид.

ADULT PLANT RESISTANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ВЗРОСЛОГО РАСТЕНИЯ (или РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ ВЗРОСЛОГО РАСТЕНИЯ) – Adult Plant Resistance is a resistance manifested mainly in maturing plants and less apparent in the seedling stage.

AD VALŌREM = АД ВАЛЁРЭМ (или ПО СТОИМОСТИ) – (1) Ad Valōrem is a term from Latin meaning, According To Value. Ad Valōrem:- any charge, tax, or duty that is applied as a percentage of value. Ad Valorem is a charge levied on persons or organizations based on the value of transaction. It is normally a given percentage of the price at the retail or manufacturing stage and is a common form of sales tax; e.g., Federal excise tax on new trucks and trailers. An ad valōrem duty is an import duty based on the value of an article as defined in the customs law of a particular country, rather than on weight or volume. A percentage of that value is charged, for example, 5% ad valōrem. Literally, (from Latin) According To The Value (not according to weight or units). Expression used to denote tariffs and duties that are based on the value of goods. Ad Valōrem tariffs differ from specific tariffs, which are based on a given physical quantity (i.e. number of units, weight), but not on value. / Ад Валёрэм, в переводе с Латинского ‘По Стоимости’ (а не по весу или количеству мест). Выражение используется для определения тарифов и пошлин, основанных на стоимости товара. Тарифы Ад Валёрэм или ценностные тарифы отличаются от специализированных тарифов, основанных на непосредственном количестве (то есть количестве мест, весе) тем, что имеют увязку к стоимости. Ад Валёрэм или По Стоимости – способ определения таможенных тарифов или налогов на товары или собственность. Например, расчёт таможенной пошлина Ад Валёрэм основан на заявленной стоимости импортируемого товара, а не на его весе или количестве. В городе Энглвуд (Штат Нью Джерси, США), налог на имущество взимается Ад Валёрэм, то есть на основе оценки стоимости объектов собственности, а не на основе их размеров. Ад Валорем:- (1) способ расчёта оплаты при перевозке ценных грузов; или (2) метод расчёта таможенных пошлин, которые привязаны к цене товара.

(2) For example, if a bill of lading shows a value for the cargo being carried, an Ad Valōrem charge will be levied. This charge is required because the insurance liability of the carrier increases. This charge may be a levied as a percentage of the value that has been shown. A freight rate set at a certain percentage of the value of an article is known as an Ad Valōrem Rate. In proportion to the value:- When applied to certain freight or customs duties levied on goods, property, etc set as a percentage of their value. When a shipper desires to be covered for a valuation in excess of that allowed by the carrier’s regular Bill of Lading, freight is assessed based on cargo value. Ad Valorem is a freight rate set at a certain percentage of the value of an article.

AD VALŌREM DUTIES = ПОШЛИНЫ АД ВАЛЁРЭМ (или ПОШЛИНЫ ПО СТОИМОСТИ) – Ad Valorem Duties are duties that are a fixed percentage of the price of the imported good. While conceptually straightforward, the administration of ad valorem duties may be complex, reflecting the practical difficulties in establishing the value of imported goods. An ad valorem duty, or tariff, is in contrast to the specific tariff, which is a flat rate tariff that is independent of the value of the import. Ad valorem duties, unlike specific tariffs, are flexible and adjust to changes in the price or the value of the import good. If the ad valorem tariff rate is 5 percent and the import price is USD100, the tariff revenue would be USD5. If the import price increases to USD150, then the per unit tariff revenue would be USD7.50. With an initial specific tariff of USD5 and an import price of USD100, the ad valorem tariff and the specific tariff are equivalent. However, once the import price increases to USD150, the specific tariff of USD5 translates into a tariff rate of 3.3 percent. This reduces the level of protection that domestic producers receive from the tariff structure. The ad valorem duty regime not only maintains the level of protection that domestic producers receive, it also increases the per unit import tariff revenue that the government receives when import prices are increasing. Ad valorem tariffs are therefore preferable to specific tariffs because they better achieve two of the primary aims of tariffs namely, protecting domestic firms and rising tariff revenues. Administration of ad valorem tariffs requires two factors:- the first is the ad valorem tariff rate and the second is the value of the import good. Key to answering the first question is the appropriate tariff classification for the import. Tariff classification may be critical as a change in classification may either lower or raise the ad valorem tariff rate. This is the first step in the customs valuation process. The second step in this process is determining the value of the import good. The value of the import good may be affected by the method used to determine the value of import goods. There are three import valuation methods that are frequently used:- Free Along Price (FAS) the price in the foreign market; Free on Board (FOB) the price in the foreign market plus the cost of loading the good onto transportation at its port of origin; and Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) the cost in the foreign market plus insurance and freight costs incurred in delivering the good to its final destination port. In applying ad valorem tariff rates, the United States has traditionally used FOB valuations while European countries have traditionally used CIF valuations. Determining the import valuation basis does not fully resolve the question of correct import valuation. One further difficulty is that the price of the import good in the foreign market, which affects import prices independently of the valuation method used, may constantly change. This variability in the foreign market price complicates the task of establishing the value of the import good. With ad valorem tariffs, the tariff rate and import value jointly determine the import duties that are payable. Companies, therefore, have an incentive to shop custom classifications in order to reduce the tariff rate, and to under-invoice their imports in order to reduce the tariff rate. These incentives further complicate the process of administering ad valorem tariffs.

AD VALŌREM EQUIVALENT = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ АД ВАЛЁРЭМ (или ЦЕННОСТНЫЙ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ, или ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ ПО СТОИМОСТИ) – The Ad Valōrem Equivalent (AVE) is the equivalent in an ad valorem form of a tariff originally expressed as a specific or mixed duty. Expressing all tariffs in their AVE form was considered a nacassary step because of the tariff reduction option (the so-called Tiered Approach) adopted in the context of the round (Spring 2005) of WTO talks and the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). But, experts and negotiators are still discussing which of the different methodologies should be used to convert specific and mixed tariffs into their ad valorem equivalent. Each has very different and very significant implications for the negotiations. To convert a specific tariff into its AVE should, in principle, be simple:- it is enough to divide the tariff by the import unit value. For example, if the EU buyer imports 1 kg of cheese for which the import unit value is EUR28.00, and the specific tariff is EUR7.00/kg, the ad valorem equivalent is 25% of the import price. However, this apparent simplicity can be complicated by several factors, the most fundamental of which is the price used to make the conversion. Import unit value calculated on the basis of the world imports is often much lower than that recorded for EU imports. This is because if an AVE is calculated by dividing the tariff by the aggregate world price, it will result in a much higher figure than an AVE calculated by dividing the tariff by the high EU import price. Ad Valorem is a set percentage of the value of dutiable goods determined by the price at the port of shipment and calculated for duty assessment.

AD VALOREM TARIFF = ТАРИФ АД ВАЛЁРЭМ (или ТАРИФ ПО СТОИМОСТИ) – Ad Valorem Tariff is a tariff expressed as a percentage of the value of the goods cleared through customs.

AD VALŌREM TAX RATE = НАЛОГОВАЯ СТАВКА АД ВАЛЁРЭМ (или ЦЕННОСТНАЯ НАЛОГОВАЯ СТАВКА, или СТАВКА НАЛОГА ПО СТОИМОСТИ) – The Ad Valōrem Tax Rate is the percentage applied to a tax base to determine the amount of tax payable. / Налоговая Ставка Ад Валёрэм или Ценностная Налоговая Ставка или Ставка Налога По Стоимости представляет собой процент, применяемый к налоговой базе, для определения суммы уплачиваемого налога.

ADVANCE = ADVANCED DRIVER AND VEHICLE ADVISORY NAVIGATION CONCEPT

ADVANCE = АВАНС – Advance is a part-payment for work contracted made ahead of total payment, before the goods or services contracted for have been rendered. Sometimes, if payment depends on sales, the advance is set against those sales. See also Earnest Money. Payment of money before legally due. The term connotes an expectation that the sum will be repaid from identified receipts or in the short term, or applied to a definite act (such as an advance against salary). An Advance Payment, or simply an Advance, is the part of a contractually due sum that is paid or received in advance for goods or services, while the balance included in the invoice will only follow the delivery. It is called a Prepaid Expense in accrual accounting for the entity issuing the advance. Advance is:- (1) an increase in the interest rates, or in the market price of a commodity, good, property, or security; and (2) alternative term for Advance Payment. Advance is defined as a movement forward or an improvement. Advance, implies money paid before goods are delivered, or upon consignment. It is usual with merchants to advance from a half to two thirds of the value of goods consigned to them, on being required, on their receiving invoice, bill of lading, orders to insure them from sea risk, etc. / Выплата средств до обязательного срока оплаты. Этот термин выражает ожидание того, что сумма будет восполнена из определённых поступлений или в короткий срок, или направлена на определённое действие (такое как выдача аванса в счёт заработной платы). Под Авансом, от Французского слова Avance, понимается денежная сумма или иная имущественная ценность, выданная в счёт предстоящих платежей по договору одним контрагентом другому. В отличие от Задатка аванс не является способом обеспечения обязательства по договору. Смотрите также Задаток (Earnest Money). Аванс – деньги, выданные работнику до того, как они ему потребуются или он их заработает. Аванс на командировочные расходы выдаётся заранее, чтобы работник мог воспользоваться деньгами во время предстоящей деловой поездки. Авансовая выплата по заработной плате помогает работнику покрыть расходы на жизненные нужды до получения основной суммы заработной платы. (2) В индустрии ценных бумаг:- повышение, авансирование. Увеличение цены акций, облигаций, товаров или других активов. Это слово часто можно услышать, когда говорят об изменении индексов, составляемых на основе котировок, например:- Сегодня Индекс от Дау Дьжонз повысился (advanced) на 15 пунктов. (3) В торговле:- задаток, кредит, ссуда. Авансовый платёж за товары или услуги, которые будут поставлены в будущем. Например, подрядчики требуют задаток (аванс) от будущих домовладельцев, на оплату приобретаемых ими строительных материалов. Аванс – предварительная выплата заказчиком определённой денежной суммы в счёт предстоящих платежей за поставленные ему товары, выполняемые для него работы, услуги. Обычно в виде аванса выплачивается часть будущей суммы оплаты, составляющая 10–40% её общего объёма. Аванс представляет форму предоплаты, призванную заинтересовать исполнителя, гарантировать получение денег со стороны заказчика, возместить предстоящие расходы со стороны исполнителей. В случае расторжения договора аванс подлежит полному или частичному возврату. Распространённые формы аванса:- выдача работнику заранее части заработной платы, предоставление денежных сумм командированному перед выездом в командировку. Аванс засчитывается как часть оплаты при окончательном расчёте заказчика с исполнителями.

ADVANCE = ОПЕРЕЖЕНИЕ (или ПРЕДВАРЕНИЕ) – Advance:- a container loaded aboard vessel that was booked to a later vessel. To move cargo up line to a vessel leaving sooner than the one booked. See also Roll. / Контейнер, погруженный на борт судна, который изначально был забронирован под более позднее судно. Помещать груз внутрь линии судна, отбывающего ранее другого судна, которое предоставляло бронь под данный груз. Смотрите также Перенос (Roll).

ADVANCE AGAINST COLLECTION = АВАНС ПРОТИВ ИНКАССО – Advance Against Collection is a short-term loan that a bank makes to an exporter, secured by what the exporter is owed by an importer. The bank may collect these funds from the importer directly. If the importer does not make payment, the bank retrieves the advanced against collection loan from the exporter. Advance Against Collection is a short term loan credited to seller upon acceptance of the draft by the buyer. Advance Against Collection is a short term bank-loan advanced to a seller/exporter against his or her time-draft accepted by a buyer/importer. The loan amount is deducted by the bank when payment is received from the buyer/importer, otherwise it is recovered from the seller/exporter. Advance Against Collection is a bank loan that is short term given to an exporter or seller. It is paid when the buyer pays for the shipment. The bank can take their money out at that point. If this does not occur the seller is responsible to pay. / Краткосрочный займ, предоставленный продавцу, при акцепте тратты покупателем.

ADVANCE AGAINST DOCUMENTS = АВАНС ПРОТИВ ДОКУМЕНТОВ (или АВАНС ПОД ДОКУМЕНТЫ) – Advance Against Documents is a payment made by a buyer prior to the delivery of shipping documents. Advance Against Documents is a short term loan advanced against documents of title (such as shipping documents) as a type of acceptance credit. / Аванс Против Документов:- платёж, произведённый покупателем до поставки отгрузочных сопроводительных документов.

ADVANCE AND PROGRESS PAYMENTS = АВАНС И ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ – Advance And Progress Payments are the payments made for goods in advance of completion and delivery of the goods. Also referred to as Stage Payments.

ADVANCE ARRANGEMENT = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ – Advance Arrangement is an agreement between the shipper and the carrier, concerning contacts between those parties prior to tendering the consignment.

ADVANCED AMOUNT = АВАНСИРОВАННАЯ СУММА – Advanced Amount is a quantity of cash or cash equivalents expressed in a monetary amount given to a driver to cover expenses during a trip. / Количество денежных средств или их эквивалентов, выраженное в виде денежной суммы, переданное водителю для покрытия расходов в процессе поездки. Авансированные Средства – денежные средства, выданные или выделенные под выполнение заранее поставленных задач, для достижения определённых целей.

ADVANCED CHARGE = АВАНСИРОВАННЫЙ СБОР – An Advanced Charge is the amount of freight or other charge on a shipment advanced by one transportation line to another, or to the shipper to be collected from the consignee. Transportation charge advanced by one carrier to another to be collected by the later carrier from the consignor or consignee.

ADVANCED COMPOSITE = ПЕРЕДОВОЙ (или ПРОДВИНУТЫЙ) КОМПОЗИТ – Advanced Composite is a polymer, resin, or other matrix-material system in which reinforcement is accomplished via high-strength, high-modulus materials in continuous filament form or is discontinuous form such as staple fibers, fibrets, and in-situ dispersions. See also Composite.

ADVANCE DECLINE LINE = ЛИНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПОНИЖЕНИЯ (или ЛИНИЯ ПРИРОСТА ПРОСАДКИ) – One of the most widely used indicators to measure the breadth of a stock market advance or decline. The AD line tracks the net difference between advancing and declining issues. It is usually compared to a market average where divergence from that average would be an early indication of a possible trend reversal. The Advance-Decline Line is the most cited and least understood of all market indicators. The most commonly cited A-D Line is simply a running total of the daily advances minus declines for the NYSE®; however, an A-D Line can be calculated for any market index for which daily advancing and declining issues are reported. The resulting A-D Line is a measure of 'breadth', a common term applied to advance-decline indicators. The A-D Line is compared to its related market index to see if price and breadth are moving together. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Соотношение Повышения Понижения (ПП или П–П) – отношение числа акций, котировки которых поднялись, и количества акций, котировки которых упали, в течение определённого периода времени. Отражает общее направление динамики рынка. Считается, что рынок растёт, если число акций, котировки которых поднялись, превышает число акций, котировки которых упали в данный торговый день. Рынок падает, если спад котировок превышает подъём. Наклон кривой подъёма-спада (кривой A-D) графически показывает, каким будет наступающий период на рынке – периодом подъёма или периодом спада.

ADVANCE DECLINE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПОНИЖЕНИЕ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПРИРОСТ ПРОСАДКА) – Advance Decline Ratio is the ratio of advancing issues over declining issues. Taking the moving average of the Advance Decline (AD) ratio will smooth it so it can be used as an overbought and oversold indicator. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

ADVANCED GENERATION = ПЕРЕДОВАЯ (или ПРОДВИНУТАЯ, или ПОСЛЕДУЮЩАЯ) ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕДОВОЕ (или ПРОДВИНУТОЕ, или ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЕ) ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – Advanced Generation is a generation later than the fourth or fifth after crossing. In general, most of the major genes are fixed at the advanced generation.

ADVANCED INTERLINE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Advanced Interline:- an interline carrier that picks up cargo from the shipper and delivers it to another carrier for shipment to the consignee.

ADVANCED MULTIHULL DESIGN = УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННЫЙ МНОГОКОРПУСНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН (или ПЕРЕДОВОЙ МНОГОКОРПУСНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН) – Advanced Multihull Design (AMD) is a description of vessel with more than one hull – catamaran or trimaran. / Под Многокорпусным Судном понимается плавучее сооружение, состоящее из двух (катамаран), трёх (тримаран) или более водоизмещающих корпусов, жёстко связанных между собой в надводной части либо общей надстройкой, либо соединительным мостом, либо балочными или ферменными связями. Большая удельная площадь палуб, отличная остойчивость многокорпусного судна открывают возможность для их использования в качестве пассажирских судов, паромов, научно-исследовательских, промысловых, буровых судов, плавучих кранов и платформ.

ADVANCED SHIPMENT NOTICE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ОТГРУЗКЕ – Advanced Shipment Notice is a list transmitted to a customer or consignor designating items shipped. May also include expected time of arrival. / Переданный заказчику или грузополучателю список отгруженных позиций. Может также содержать предполагаемое время прибытия.

ADVANCE FREIGHT = ФРАХТ ПОД АВАНС – Advance Freight refers to payment of bill of lading freight in advance. Advance freight can be partial payment or full payment of the bill of lading freight given in advance. The air and ocean freight charges are paid at the port of origin or loading. It is not refundable even if the shipment fails to arrive at its destination. Ordinary freight and chartered freight may be paid in advance either before the delivery of cargo or commencement of charter party. It qualifies as advance freight if it is not repayable in case of loss. It is not the ship owner but the party who paid the freight in advance who should insure the advance freight. Partial payment of the bill of lading freight in advance; in other respects is the same as guaranteed freight. Also known as Prepared Freight. See also Prepaid Freight. / Частичная предварительная оплата фрахта по коносаменту; в прочих аспектах это относится к тому же, что и Гарантированный Фрахт (Guaranteed Freight). Известен также как Подготовленный Фрахт (Prepared Freight).

ADVANCE NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ АВАНСЕ – Advance Notice is the notification provided by the creditor to the debtor of the amount, and in some National Direct Debit Schemes, of the date on which the debit is to be collected. The notice can be provided as a separate piece of information, or via inclusion in a regular statement of account, bill, or invoice. / Уведомление, .

ADVANCE NOTE = ВЕДОМОСТЬ ОБ АВАНСАХ (или ВЕДОМОСТЬ О ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЕ, или ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ) – Advance Note is a draft on a shipowner for wages, given to a seaman on signing Articles of Agreement and redeemable after the ship has sailed with the seaman on board.

ADVANCE PAYMENT = АВАНСОВЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ПРЕДОПЛАТА) – Advance Payment:- funds given by the buyer of goods to the seller prior to shipment, often just a percentage of the value of the goods with the remainder paid after shipment. / Денежные средства, предоставленные покупателем продавцу товаров перед их отгрузкой, часто проявляется в форме процента от общей стоимости товаров, а остаток, оплачивается после отгрузки. Авансовый Платёж:- внесение денежных средств, осуществление платежа в счёт оплаты товаров, работ, услуг до их получения или выполнения. Это одна из форм вложений в дело, включается в активы фирмы, предоставившей аванс.

ADVANCE PAYMENT BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ВОЗВРАТА АВАНСОВОГО ПЛАТЕЖА – Advance Payment Bond is a company's guarantee (usually through its bankers) that any advance payment will be refunded to a customer if the company cannot deliver the goods or services contracted for. Bond, guarantee, or standby letter of credit given by a seller receiving an advance payment to the buyer to assure that the funds will be returned if goods are never shipped. Also known as Advance Payment Guarantee.

ADVANCE PAYMENT GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ВОЗВРАТА АВАНСОВОГО ПЛАТЕЖА – Advance Payment Guarantee is used in import-export business, but also in domestic commercial business, trade and industry. Its purpose is to secure any claims by the

buyer on the seller for reimbursement of the buyer's advance payment on the contract price before delivery of the goods (or advance payment of the full contract price) – in the event that the seller has failed to meet his or her contractual delivery obligations in full. Guarantee amount is the amount of the instalment or advance payment. Term is up to delivery of the goods plus, e.g., 15 days. If a documentary credit was opened in connection with the underlying transaction and advised by bank, the following clause may be included in the guarantee if the shipping documents are submitted to the bank:- 'Our guarantee will be automatically reduced by … per cent of the invoice value with each part-shipment made by … (supplier). Evidence of delivery is deemed to have been provided once … (supplier) has submitted the proper documents to the bank … under documentary credit no. …'. Also known as Advance Payment Bond. Advance Payment Guarantee supports an obligation to account for an advance payment made by the beneficiary to the principal/applicant. Banks recommend that an advance payment guarantee contain a clause that the guarantee is inoperative until the advance payment has been received by the principal/applicant, as well as a clause allowing for reductions of the guarantee amount. Advance Payment Guarantee is used where the applicant calls for the provision of a sum of money at an early stage of the contract. The beneficiary can recover the amount paid in advance, or a part thereof, if the applicant fails to fulfil their underlying contractual obligations. It may provide for pro rata reductions to the guarantee amount on presentation of certain documents or on a specified date or dates. Duration of the guarantee will depend on the underlying contract, but many run up to the anticipated date of the final delivery, plus a grace period to allow the beneficiary to make demand in the event of non-performance of the obligations covered by the guarantee. / Гарантия Возврата Авансового Платежа – обязательство банка, выданное по приказу продавца, получающего аванс от покупателя, вернуть аванс покупателю в случае невыполнения продавцом своих обязательств по поставке.

ADVANCE SHIPPING NOTICE = ЗАБЛАГОВРЕМЕННОЕ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ) УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ОТГРУЗКЕ – An Advance Shipping Notice (ASN) is received from the client to inform Logistics Depot, LLC (LD) of the contents of an inbound shipment prior to its arrival. The ASN is referred to in the LD Warehouse Management System as an 'In-transit', i.e. on its way. An ASN can be communicated by telephone, fax, email or the electronic data interchange (EDI). It should include product detail and preferably also includes inbound vehicle information (trailer number, railcar number, etc). The advance shipping notification provides details on the products being shipped such as roll or carton ID numbers.

ADVANCING = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (или РОСТ) – Advancing is a market stage of a stock that is characterized by an uptrend with subsequently higher highs and higher lows. / Временной период на фондовом рынке, который характеризуется тенденцией роста, когда каждый последующий максимум и минимум цены становятся всё более высокими.

ADVANCING–DECLINING ISSUES = ИТОГИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ–ПОНИЖЕНИЯ (или ИТОГИ РОСТА–ПАДЕНИЯ) – The Advancing-Declining (A/D) Issues is a market momentum indicator which shows the difference between stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) that advanced in price minus those that declined. As of this writing, about 2 500 issues trade each day on the NYSE®. The difference between the number of advancing and declining issues is the foundation of many market breadth indicators. These indicators include the Advance/Decline Line, Advance/Decline Ratio, Absolute Breadth Index, Breadth Thrust, McClellan Oscillator and Summation Index. Indicators that use advancing and declining issues in their calculations are called Market Breadth Indicators. Interpretation:- the Advancing-Declining Issues indicator shows the difference between the number of advancing issues and the number of declining issues. Plotted by itself, this indicator is helpful to determine daily market strength. Strong up days generally show readings of more than +1 000. Very weak days have readings of less than –1 000. I prefer to plot a 5-to-40 day exponential moving average of the Advancing-Declining Issues rather than the daily values themselves. The moving average creates an excellent short-term overbought/oversold indicator. Both the Overbought/Oversold indicator and the McClellan Oscillator are created using moving averages of advancing minus declining issues. Example:- the following chart shows the DJIA and a 40-day moving average of the Advancing-Declining Issues indicator. I drew 'buy' arrows when the moving average rose above –50 and 'sell' arrows when it fell below 125. Normally, I would use 100, but the strong up-trend during this period caused the indicator to have an upward bias. Calculation:- the Advancing-Declining Issues is calculated simply by subtracting the number of declining issues from the number of advancing issues, i.e.:- Advancing Issues – Declining Issues. The following table shows the calculation of the Advancing-Declining Issues (in the following format:- Date – Advancing – Declining – A/D):- (i) 02/15/94 – 1 198 – 882 – 316; (ii) 02/16/94 – 1 183 – 965 – 218; (iii) 02/17/94 – 882 – 1 251 – –369; (iv) 02/18/94 – 706 – 1411 – –705; and (v) 02/22/94 – 1 139 – 1003 – 136. Advancing-Declining Issues or Advancing/Declining Issues:- a market momentum indicator using the advancing issues and the declining issues. It subtracts the declining issues from the advancing ones and is usually smoothed to make it a good overbought oversold indicator. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, индикатор Итоги Повышения-Понижения (или Итоги Роста-Падения) является индикатором момента рынка, использующим итоги повышения и итоги понижения цен на соответствующем рынке. Он вычитает результаты понижения из результатов повышения и обычно сглажен, что делает его хорошим индикатором перекупленности или перепроданности.

ADVENTITIOUS = ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ – Adventitious:- arising in an irregular or unusual position such as roots arising other than from the radicle or primary root system; adventitious buds forming along a stem, generally in response to an injury. Not in the usual place.

ADVENTITIOUS PROP ROOTS = ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ХОДУЛЬНЫЕ КОРНИ (или ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ СТОЛБОВИДНЫЕ КОРНИ) – Adventitious Prop Roots are roots formed at the higher nodes above the soil surface. / Придаточные Ходульные Корни – корни, сформированные на более высоких узлах над поверхностью суши.

ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS = ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ КОРНИ – Adventitious Roots are roots developing from the part of a plant other than roots, which are formed from nodes of the plant. After 10–20 days of growth, all roots of the rice plant are adventitious roots. / придаточные корни. Придаточные Корни:- специальные корни, которые возникают на надземных органах и придают растению стабильность.

ADVENTURE = АВАНТЮРА – (1) Adventure is a shipment of goods on shipper's own account. A bill of adventure is a document signed by the master of the ship that carries goods at owner' risk. / Приключение; похождение. Огрузка товаров за собственный счёт отправителя. Коносамент авантюры – документ, подписанный хозяином (капитаном) судна, которое перевозит товары на риск самого их собственника (владельца).

(2) Adventure is the exposure of property to risk at sea. Commercial or financial risk. / Подвергание имущества риску на море. Коммерческий или финансовый риск. Рискованное, сомнительное предприятие, рассчитанное на случайный успех.

ADVERSE EXCURSION = НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНАЯ ЭКСКУРСИЯ (или НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СИТУАЦИИ) – Adverse Excursion:- the loss attributable to price movement against the position in any single trade.

ADVERSE OPINION = НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНОЕ МНЕНИЕ – Adverse Opinion is a professional opinion made by an auditor indicating that a company's financial statements are misrepresented, misstated, and do not accurately reflect its financial performance and health. Adverse opinions are usually given after an auditor's report, which can be internal or independent of the company. Adverse opinions are not a good thing for companies because it implies wrongdoing. An adverse opinion is a red flag for investors and can have

major negative effects on stock prices. Auditors will usually give a red flag if the financial statements are significantly different from generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). Adverse Opinion is an expression of an opinion in an auditor's report which states that financial statements do not fairly present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). An Adverse Opinion is a report that is rendered by an accounting professional after examining the accounting statements and records of a business or other entity, if the records and statements are found to not be in compliance with recognized accounting standards. The issuance of this type of financial statements opinion is considered extremely serious, and is only done when the lack of documentation and verifiable accounting is so pervasive that there is no way to reconcile the conflicting records. In some countries, the rendering of an adverse opinion audit can lead to investigation by regulatory authorities, especially when the organization is structured as a for-profit entity. A certified public accountant may issue an adverse opinion after conducting an audit of an organization's accounting records. The purpose of the audit is to make sure that all resources of the entity are properly accounted for in the accounting books, and thus eliminate any question about the proper use of those resources. When the certified public accountant (CPA) finds irregularities in the way transactions are documented, or in how expenditures are accounted for, he or she will normally seek to identify if the problem is simply incorrect posting of various line items, or if there was a deliberate attempt to falsify the financial records. The former situation can normally be resolved in a short period of time, but the latter may require that the CPA issue a negative financial statements opinion, thus paving the way for regulatory agencies to investigate the matter in more detail. In the event that an adverse opinion is issued, the organization normally has a period of time to bring the financial accounting into compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, sometimes referred to as GAAP. At the end of that grace period, a second audit takes place. If the results of that second audit show that the organization has brought its accounting into compliance with prevailing accounting standards, the adverse opinion can be reversed, and the books are certified as complete and in proper order. A business or other entity can avoid the rendering on an adverse opinion by making sure that all financial records are kept in proper order. This means maintaining the backup documentation that serves as the evidence for each entry made into the accounting books. By keeping the accounts payable and receivable up to date and accurate, it is much easier to supply an auditor with everything he or she needs to evaluate the financial record keeping of the organization, and render a favorable opinion that attests to the accuracy of the accounting. / Неблагоприятное Мнение или Заключение – заключение независимой аудиторской компании о том, что финансовая отчётность фирмы неточно отражает её текущее финансовое положение или результаты её деятельности. Неблагоприятное заключение это более жёсткая оценка, чем квалифицированное заключение (qualified opinion), в котором только отдельные пункты вызывают беспокойство аудиторов. Инвесторы должны быть предельно осторожными, рассматривая вопросы об инвестировании средств в компанию, о деятельности которой аудиторы выдали неблагоприятное заключение.

ADVERSE SELECTION = НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЙ ОТБОР – Adverse Selection is:- (1) the tendency of those in dangerous jobs or high risk lifestyles to get life insurance. In order to fight adverse selection, insurance companies try to reduce exposure to large claims by limiting coverage or raising premiums. (2) A situation where sellers have information that buyers don't (or vice versa) about some aspect of product quality. Adverse Selection is a selection against the insurance company; the tendency of more poor risks to buy and maintain insurance than good risks. Adverse Selection is a term used primarily in insurance although it is useful for other industries, as well. It refers to a situation in which the buyer or seller of a product knows something about the product quality or condition that the other party does not know, allowing them to have a better estimate of what the true cost of the product should be. In the case of life and health insurance policies, for instance, adverse selection means that insurance is going to be more expensive than it should be for those who are healthy and responsible, and less expensive than it should be for those who are unhealthy and likely to need medical attention. The insurance company cannot possibly know the individual factors that determine every single person's health file, so insurance rates are overpriced to good risk and underpriced to bad risk. If not managed properly, adverse selection can result in a 'book' of insurance business of extremely bad policies that will cost the company substantial sums of money and, in some cases, drive it out of business. / Негативный Отбор – тенденция покупать страхование в случае наличия реальных рисков. Страховые компании обычно повышают ставки премии для носителей рисков или ограничивают страховую сумму для них, так как среднестатистические расчётные риски не отражают реального положения дел для таких людей, например, страхование серьёзно больных людей явно не может быть эффективным, если брать расчётный риск болезни или смерти для среднестатистического гражданина. Неблагоприятный Выбор – склонность людей при заключении соответствующих договоров страхования скрывать реальную информацию о себе. Например, люди, у которых имеются какие-то проблемы со здоровьем, хотят купить полис страхования здоровья, а люди, которые должны поехать в опасное место, например, в зону военных действий, хотят застраховать свою жизнь на как можно большую сумму. Компании, чьи рабочие должны трудиться в опасных условиях, хотят застраховать их от несчастного случая на производстве и потери трудоспособности. В качестве мер против неблагоприятного выбора страхуемого лица, страховые компании пытаются сократить свои потенциальные потери от выплат по таким договорам страхования путём повышения размера страховых взносов либо ограничением суммы выплаты по полису для обращающихся за страхованием.

ADVICE = АВИЗО (или ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ) – (1) Advice is the official notice regarding a business's transactions with a bank, i.e. advice of fate, advice of payment, credit advice, etc. Advice, is usually given by one merchant or banker to another by letter, informing him of the bills or drafts drawn on him, with all particulars of date, or sight, the sum, to whom made payable, etc. Where bills appear for acceptance or payment, they are frequently refused to be honoured for want of advice. It is also necessary to give advice, as it prevents forgeries:- if a merchant accept or pay a bill for the honour of any other person, he is bound to advise him thereof, and this should always be done under an act of honour by a notary public. / Авизо или Извещение – официальное уведомление о финансовых операциях предприятия, осуществлённых банком, например, авизо об участи, авизо платежа, кредитовое авизо и так далее. Авизо – извещение, направляемое банком его клиенту или банку корреспонденту; кредитовое авизо – сообщение о зачислении средств на счёт (кредитовании), дебетовое авизо – сообщение о списании средств со счёта (дебетовании).

(2) Advice is a message where the sender notifies the receiver of an activity that has been taken, requiring no approval but requiring a response. / Извещением признаётся сообщение от отправителя, которое уведомляет получателя о предпринятых действиях. Оно не требует одобрения, но требует ответа. Под Авизо понимается извещение об изменениях в состоянии взаимных расчётов, направляемое одним контрагентом другому.

ADVICE NOTE = НОТА ИЗВЕЩЕНИЯ – Advice Note is a notice from a supplier giving details of goods ordered or delivered. It either accompanies or precedes the shipment, and precedes the invoice. See also Delivery Note. A written piece of information, e.g., about the status of the goods. / , например, .

ADVICE OF LETTER OF CREDIT = ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ ОБ АККРЕДИТИВЕ – Advice Of Letter Of Credit (L/C) means the notification of the received L/C or its amendments to the beneficiary by the bank. Features:- the product can help the beneficiary (exporter) under the L/C timely receive the L/C or its amendments verified of their genuineness. Target Customers:- beneficiary under L/C. Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall hold a business license of legal person that has passed the annual inspection or other valid

certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; and (ii) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade. Process:- (i) after the bank receives the foreign L/C or its amendments, it will verify its genuineness by checking the speciman/stamp or test keys; and (ii) the bank will notify the beneficiary the L/C or its amendments, advise the beneficiary of potential risks in the L/C terms.

ADVICE OF SHIPMENT = ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ ОБ ОТГРУЗКЕ – Advice Of Shipment is a notice sent to a local or foreign buyer advising that shipment has gone forward and containing details of packing, routing, etc. A copy of the invoice is often enclosed and, if desired, a copy of the bill of lading. / Уведомление, направленное местному или иностранному покупателю, извещающее его о том, что отгрузка состоялась, и содержащее сведения об упаковке, маршруте и так далее. К этому извещению достаточно часто прилагается копия счёта-фактуры, а в случаях необходимости – и копия коносамента.

ADVISING BANK = АВИЗУЮЩИЙ БАНК (или ИЗВЕЩАЮЩИЙ БАНК) – Advising Bank is a bank where a shipper negotiates documents or where documents are first presented, usually at country of origin. Also, often referred to as the Negotiating Bank. Bank in an exporter's country, which deals with letters of credit from a foreign bank, that tells the exporter when such credit has been opened with the foreign bank. The bank that advises the credit at the request of the issuing bank. A bank operating in the seller's country, that handles letters of credit in behalf of a foreign bank. Advising Bank is a bank operating in the exporter's country that handles letters of credit for a foreign bank by notifying the exporter that the credit has been opened in his favor. Advising Bank is a domestic bank which handles letters of credit for a foreign bank by notifying the exporter that the credit has been opened in his favor, fully informing him of the conditions and terms without responsibility on the part of the bank. An Advising Bank, usually a foreign correspondent bank of the issuing bank will advise the beneficiary. Generally, the beneficiary would want to use a local bank to insure that the letter of credit is valid. In addition, the advising bank would be responsible for sending the documents to the issuing bank. The advising bank has no other obligation under the letter of credit. If the issuing bank does not pay the beneficiary, the advising bank is not obligated to pay. / иностранный банк. Авизующий Банк – банк, авизующий аккредитив бенефициару без обязательств со своей стороны.

ADVISORY = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНОЕ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНОЕ) – Advisory:- of or pertaining to giving information and especially a warning.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ ДИРЕКТОРОВ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ СОВЕТ ДИРЕКТОРОВ) – In the United States, an Advisory Board Of Directors are individuals appointed to advise an elected board of directors. This board is not bound by the duties imposed upon elected board members, and the corporation is not required to follow their recommendations.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ) – An Advisory Committee is a formal advisory body made up of representatives from the Internet community to advise the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) on a particular issue or policy area. Several are mandated by the ICANN Bylaws and others may be created as needed. Advisory committees have no legal authority to act for ICANN, but report their findings and make recommendations to the ICANN Board. / Совещательный Комитет или Консультативный Комитет – официальный консультативный орган, состоящий из представителей Интернет сообщества и предназначенный для консультирования Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) по конкретным вопросам или в области разработки политики. Некоторые члены комитета назначаются в соответствии с Уставом КИРИН, другие могут назначаться по необходимости. Консультативный комитет не имеет полномочий действовать от лица КИРИН, но может докладывать о своих результатах и давать рекомендации Правлению КИРИН.

ADWARE = РЕКЛАМНАЯ ПРОГРАММА (или ХХ) – Adware (from the Advertising-Supported Software) is any software application that plays, displays, or downloads advertising content to a user's computer. Typical features are pop-up windows or banners, changes to home page and search engine settings in the web browser, and so forth. Some adware is installed with the computer-user's permission:- for example, during the installation of a legitimate application with which the adware is bundled. This is the case with various dubious toolbars. The Anti-spyware Coallition defines Adware as a type of advertising display software that delivers advertising content potentially in a manner or context that may be unexpected and unwanted by users.

ADX = AVERAGE DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT INDEX

AE = ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

AE = UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AEA = ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN AIRLINES

AED = UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DIRHAM

AEG = AIRCRAFT EVALUATION GROUP

AENEA = АЭНЭА (или БРОНЗОВОЕ) – Aenea (-us, -um):- bronze colored.

AERATE = АЭРИРОВАТЬ (или НАСЫЩАТЬ ВОЗДУХОМ) – Aerate:- to impregnate with a gas, usually air.

AERATION = АЭРАЦИЯ – (1) Aeration is the state of air being suspended in a liquid such as a lubricant or hydraulic fluid. Aeration (also called Aerification) is the process by which air is circulated through, mixed with or dissolved in a liquid or substance. Aeration is a well established water treatment mass transfer process that has been used to remove volatile gases from or to add oxygen to water supplies. / Под Аэрацией, от Греческого слова Aer, означающее Воздух, понимается искусственное насыщение различных сред воздухом для окисления содержащихся в них органических веществ. Применяется, например, для очистки питьевой и сточных вод. Аэрация воды насыщение воды кислородом воздуха. Аэрация воды производится:- в очистных водопроводных сооружениях с целью удаления из воды гидроокиси железа, свободной углекислоты и сероводорода, что существенно улучшает её качество; в сооружениях биологической очистки сточных вод (аэротенках, аэрофильтрах, биофильтрах) для обеспечения жизнедеятельности микроорганизмов (аэробных бактерий), осуществляющих процесс минерализации растворённых в сточных водах органических веществ и других загрязнений.

(2) The Aeration and Ventilation of multi-storey buildings where the air has to travel long distances or buildings requiring superior air quality can frequently only be achieved using ventilators. With mechanical aeration and ventilation systems it is extremely important that the volume of air actually required is determined with the utmost precision. The motto is:- as much air as is required, right where it is really needed. This is the only way to reduce energy costs to an absolute minimum. / Под Аэрацией, от Греческого слова Aer, означающее Воздух, понимается регулируемый естественный воздухообмен в промышленных зданиях. Осуществляется через проёмы (окна) в стенах зданий и вентиляционные фонари за счёт разности плотностей наружного и внутреннего воздуха. Используется главным образом в так называемых горячих цехах (кузнечных, литейных и так далее). Аэрация зданий,

организованный естественный воздухообмен, осуществляемый за счёт разности плотностей наружного и внутреннего воздуха и воздействия ветра на стены и покрытия здания. Аэрация зданий применяется в промышленных зданиях и цехах (кузнечных, литейных, прокатных и тому подобных) со значительными избытками тепла, она позволяет осуществлять воздухообмены, достигающие миллионов кубических метров в час ($м^3$/ч), без затраты энергии на перемещение воздуха. При аэрации зданий наружный воздух поступает в помещение без подогрева через окна (проёмы) в нижней части здания и вытесняет тёплый и загрязнённый воздух через проёмы или аэрационные фонари в верхней части здания. В холодный период года, во избежание простудных заболеваний, для притока воздуха открывают проёмы на высоте не менее 4 метров (м) от пола. Для того чтобы ветер не нарушал работу вытяжных аэрационных фонарей, их делают незадуваемыми, устанавливая перед ними ветроотбойные щиты. Створки окон и фонарей снабжаются механическими устройствами для регулирования. Смотрите также Вентиляция.

(3) Aeration is the process of passing air currents through a grain stream. This process is used to remove objectionable odors or to preserve grain quality by reducing its temperature or moisture content. / В зерновой отрасли хозяйства под Аэрацией, от Греческого слова Aer, означающее Воздух, понимается процесс подачи потоков воздуха сквозь поток зерна. Этот процесс используется с целью удаления неприятных запахов или для сохранения качества зерна посредством снижения его температуры или содержания влаги.

(4) Soil Aeration is phenomenon of rapid exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the soil pore space and the atmosphere, in order to prevent the deficiency of oxygen and/or toxicity of carbon dioxide in the soil air. The well aerated soil contains enough oxygen for respiration of roots and aerobic microbes and for oxidation reaction to proceed at optimum rate. Causes of Poor Aeration:- Compact soils of finer textures suffer from poor aeration. Cultivation (working-the soil when crops are growing) of soil prevents it. Water logging is another important cause of poor aeration especially in the case of soils of finer texture. The gaseous exchange between the soil air and the atmosphere may not be rapid enough to remove carbon dioxide from the soil air and to supply oxygen to the growing roots. This may happen if an excessive amount of readily decomposable organic matter has been added to the soil. Mechanism of Gaseous Exchange:- The exchange of gases between the soil air and the atmosphere takes place mainly by the following two mechanisms:- (i) Mass flow:- Gases may move in a mass in the soil or out of it. The soil temperature is higher than the atmospheric temperature at midday when the soil gases expand and move out of the soil pore space into the atmosphere. The soil is cooler than the atmosphere during right when the atmosphere. The soil is cooler than the atmosphere during night when the atmospheric gases enter the soil. When the atmospheric pressure is increased, volumes of gases present in the soil are decreased and therefore atmospheric gases enter the soil. Rain water displaces soil gases in the pore space and also carries gases dissolved in it to the soil. Rain fall usually account for 1/12 to $1/16^{th}$ of the normal soil aeration. Variations in temperature and pressure between the soil and at the atmosphere play an insignificant role in soil aeration. (ii) Diffusion:- Most of the gaseous interchange between the soil and the atmosphere takes place by diffusion. Diffusion is the process by which each gas tends to move in the space occupied by another as determined by the partial pressure of each gas. The partial pressure of a gas is the pressure which the gas would exert if it were present alone in the volume which has been occupied by the mixture of gases. The atmosphere contains higher amounts of oxygen than the pore spaces of soils which contain more carbon dioxide than the atmosphere. So the partial pressure of oxygen is higher in the atmosphere than in the soil pore space and the partial pressure of carbon dioxide is higher in soil pore spaces than in the atmosphere even though the total pressure in the atmosphere and the soil pore spaces may be the same. So oxygen moves in the soil and carbon dioxide moves out of the soil. Aeration Status of Soils:- It can be determined in the three ways, i.e.:- (i) Percentage oxygen and carbon dioxide content of the soil, (ii) Oxygen diffusion rate, and (iii) The oxidation reduction potential (Redox potential). (i) Percentage composition of soil air:- The average inorganic soil contains about eight times more carbon dioxide and a little less oxygen than the atmosphere as shown below:- Average Composition of Soil Air an Atmosphere:- (i) Nitorgen:- Atmosphere – 79.00% by Vol and Soil – 79.15% by Vol; (ii) Oxygen:- Atmosphere – 20.97% by Vol and Soil – 20.60% by Vol; and Carbon Dioxide:- Atmosphere – 0.03% by Vol and Soil – 0.25% by Vol. Well aggregated soils contain enough macrospores to keep the soil aerated for proper growth and functioning of roots and micro-organisms. After a heavy rain, the macrospores are filled up with water but the soil may still contain some quantity of air dissolved in water. So micro-organisms can grow for a short time only, after which the soil must be drained so that the macrospores are re-filled with air. (ii) Oxygen Diffusion Rate (ODR):- It determines the rate at which the oxygen should be supplied to the soil when it is being continuously used for the respiration of roots and soil micro-organisms. The growth of roots of most crops ceases when the oxygen diffusion rate decreases to about $20 \cdot 10^{-8}$ gm./sq. cm/min. It should be above $40 \cdot 10^{-8}$ gm./sq.cm/min. for good growth of most crops. (iii) Oxidation-reduction potential of soil. The oxidation potential of chemical systems including soil is a measure of the tendency of the oxidation reaction to occur in that system, including soils. This means that the system is in a reduced condition. Highly reduced soils have a high oxidation potential of +0.50 Volts. The reduction potential of a chemical system including soil is a measure of the tendency of the reduction reaction to occur in that system. This means that the system is an oxidized condition. Reduction Potential or Redox Potential (Eh) is the opposite in sign to the oxidation potential. So a highly reduced soil which has a tendency to be oxidized has a Reduction Potential or Redox Potential (Eh) of –0.50 Volts. Well drained and aerated soils which are highly oxidized usually have a redox potential of +0.50 Volts. The value of the Redox Potential increases when the oxygen content of soils decreases. Factors Affecting Soil Aeration:- (i) Soil organic matter:- When organic matter is added to the soil, it is readily decomposed by the soil micro-organisms to liberate the carbon dioxide content of the soil air. (ii) Since the top soil contains much more macrospore space than the subsoil, the opportunity for gaseous exchange is more in top soil than in the sub soil. Hence the oxygen content of the top soil is greater than that of the sub soil. (iii) Soil moisture:- The macrospores are filled up with water immediately after heavy rain when the oxygen content falls to near zero. When the soil is artificially drained again, the macrospores are filled up with air and the oxygen content of the soil increases. Importance of Soil Aeration:- Soil aeration affects the availability of some nutrients elements to plant roots. Manganese and iron occurs in the well aerated soil in their higher valent forms (Mn^{++++}, Mn^{+++}, Fe^{+++}) and in poorly aerated soils in their lower valent forms (Mn^{++}, Fe^{++}). They are available to plants only in their lower valent forms. Crops suffer from manganese toxicity if an excessive amount of manganese occurs in the soil in the soluble form. Manganese toxicity to plant roots, under this circumstance, may be corrected either by making the soil more aerated by tilling the soil and improving drainage of the soil or by increasing the soil pH by applying lime to the soil. When iron and manganese are in short supply to the soil, then the soil may be subjected to anaerobic condition by applying readily decomposable organic matter to it. Carbon dioxide would be produced from the decomposition of organic matter to make the soil relatively more anaerobic when manganese and iron will be reduced from their respective higher Volant (Mn^{++++}, Mn^{+++}, Fe^{+++}) forms to their respective lower valent form (Mn^{++}, Fe^{++}), i.e. divalent forms and would be available to plant roots. Ferric phosphate would be reduced to ferrous phosphate. Carbon dioxide produced from the decomposition of organic matter reacts with water to form carbonic acid which slowly dissolves insoluble phosphate. So the availability of phosphates (would be increased to the plant roots. Sulphur occurs as sulphate in well aerated soil. Plant roots assimilate sulphate. Sulphate is reduced to sulphide in poorly aerated (water logged) soils. Hydrogen sulphide is toxic to plant a root which suffers from it in water logged soil. Organic matter is decomposed by aerobic bacteria in well aerated soil when complex organic nitrogen and phosphorus compounds are decomposed to their respective simple inorganic compounds which plant roots readily assimilate symbiotic and non-

symbiotic nitrogen fixation takes place only in well aerated soils. Nitrates are reduced to oxides of nitrogen and nitrogen gases in poorly aerated soils. These gases escape to the atmosphere, long light coloured roots develop in well aerated soils. Root hairs develop best under well aerated condition. Roots get thicker, shorter and darker in anaerobic soils that also retard the development of root hairs. Poor aeration causes abnormal development of roots, e.g., abnormal shaped sugar beet and carrot roots have been found in poorly aerated soils. Nutrient absorption is an energy consuming process. Energy is available from respiration is expended in absorbing nutrient ions from the soil. Hence nutrient absorption is retarded in poorly aerated soils. If an excessive amount of readily decomposable organic matter has been added to the soil, then it would decompose to evolve high amounts of carbon dioxide to the soil. Consequently root growth and germination of seeds would be adversely affected. Some crops become infested with pathogens in poorly aerated soils. The incidence of will disease caused by the Fungus (Fusarium Sp.) has been attributed to poor aeration. Citrus and suffers from die-back in poorly aerated soils have also reviewed the works of some investigators who have observed that poorly aerated soils (waterlogged soils) has an effect on the pathogenicity of root infesting Fungi. Aeration involves perforating the soil with small holes to allow air, water and nutrients to penetrate the grass roots. This helps the roots grow deeply and produce a stronger, more vigorous lawn. The main reason for aerating is to alleviate soil compaction. Compacted soils have too many solid particles in a certain volume or space, which prevents proper circulation of air, water and nutrients within the soil. Excess lawn thatch or heavy organic debris buried under the grass surface can also starve the roots from these essential elements. / Аэрация почвы, газообмен почвенного воздуха с атмосферным. Аэрация почвы необходима для успешного роста и развития растений. При аэрации почвы происходит обогащение почвенного воздуха кислородом, а приземного надпочвенного – углекислотой. Смотрите также Почва.

AERA TRAFFIC CONTROL = AUTOMATED EN ROUTE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

AERCC = AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

AERENCHYMA = АЭРЕНХИМА – Aerenchyma:- the lysigenous intercellular spaces in the parenchyma layer forming a system of air passages which ramifies through the leaves, stems, and roots of a rice plant. / листья, стебли, и корни растения Риса. Под Аэренхимой, от Греческих слов Aer, означающее Воздух, и Enchyma, означающее Наполнение, здесь – Ткань, понимается воздухоносная ткань, рыхлая ткань растений, состоящая из тонкостенных паренхимных клеток, образующих перемычки между большими воздушными полостями. Аэренхима в узком смысле – ткань, возникающая при делении клеток пробкового камбия (смотрите Феллоген), в широком смысле – всякая ткань подобного строения. Аэренхима характерна для растений, плавающих на поверхности воды или погруженных в воду (смотрите Гидрофиты). Большие межклеточные пространства аэренхимы, заполненные воздухом, обеспечивают растению плавучесть и создают запас кислорода и углекислого газа, необходимых растению для его жизнедеятельности.

AERIAL = ВОЗДУШНОЕ – Aerial:- occurring above ground or water.

AERIAL BRANCHING AT NODES = ВОЗДУШНОЕ ВЕТВЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗВЕТВЛЕНИЕ) НА УЗЛАХ (или КОЛЕНАХ) – Aerial Branching at Nodes (Br):- new shoots which develop at nodes high on the culm following the cutting of panicles.

AERIAL ROOT = ВОЗДУШНЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или НАДЗЕМНЫЙ КОРЕНЬ, или ПНЕВМАТОФОР) – Aerial Root is a root arising above ground, often from an axil. Provides a means for the plant to absorb moisture from the air. Aaerial roots are roots that grow above the ground from the nodes. / , часто из пазухи (axil). Под Пневматофорами понимаются надземные (воздушные) корни некоторых тропических деревьев, например, мангровых. Снабжают воздухом подземные части растений, растущих на бедных кислородом заболоченных почвах или по берегам морей в зоне прилива. Воздушные Корни:- корни, которые растут из стебля выше уровня земли. Такие растения, как филодендроны, используют их для лазания и для абсорбции влаги и элементов питания.

AERIAL TILLERS = ВОЗДУШНЫЕ ПОБЕГИ – Aerial Tillers are the tillers that grow above the ground level.

AEROBE = АЭРОБ – Aerobe:- (Greek:- Aer = Air) microorganisms that require atmospheric oxygen. / Под Аэробами понимаются аэробные организмы, которые получают энергию для жизнедеятельности в результате окислительных процессов с участием атмосферного кислорода. Аэробы – почти все животные и растения, многие микроорганизмы. Облигатные, или строгие, аэробы развиваются только в присутствии кислорода (например, уксуснокислые бактерии); факультативные, или условные, аэробы – и при незначительной его концентрации (например, дрожжи).

AEROBIC = АЭРОБНОЕ – Aerobic:- growing only in the presence of molecular oxygen. Having molecular oxygen as part of the environment.

AEROBIC DIGESTION = АЭРОБНОЕ ПЕРЕВАРИВАНИЕ (или АЭРОБНОЕ УСВОЕНИЕ, или АЭРОБНОЕ ПЕРЕГНИВАНИЕ) – Aerobic Digestion is the partial biological decomposition of suspended organic matter in waste water or sewage under aerated conditions.

AEROBIC RESPIRATION = АЭРОБНОЕ ДЫХАНИЕ (или АЭРОБНАЯ РЕСПИРАЦИЯ) – Aerobic Respiration:- (Greek:- Aer = Air) is metabolic process of goods of vegetable origin, during which glucose and atmospheric oxygen are consumed by respiration processes to form carbon dioxide, water vapor and heat.

AERONAUTICS = АЭРОНАВТИКА – Aeronautics means the science and art of flight. / Под Аэронавтикой понимается то же, что Воздухоплавание – летание на аппаратах легче воздуха (аэростатах). В начале развития авиации термин Воздухоплавание обозначал также и летание на аппаратах тяжелее воздуха (планёрах, самолётах).

AEROPONICS = АЭРОПОНИКА – Aeroponics is a technique in growing plants wherein the plants derive their nutrients and water from a mist of air and aqueous solution that come in contact with the roots. / в контакт с корнями. Под Аэропоникой, от Греческих слов Aer, означающее Воздух, и Pónos, означающее Работа, или Возделываемой Культурой понимается выращивание растений без почвы во влажном воздухе. Корни периодически опрыскивают питательным раствором. Применяют в теплицах, оранжереях, на космических кораблях и прочем.

AEROQUIP SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА НАВЕСНОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Special accessories in a container consisting of among others the attachment rails on the inside walls to provide facilities for lashing and separation of the cargo.

AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, INC. = АССОЦИАЦИЯ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКИХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ, ИНК. – The Aerospace Industries Association represents the nation's leading manufacturers and suppliers of civil, military, and business aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial systems, space systems, aircraft engines, missiles, materiel, and related components, equipment, services, and information technology. The Association, originally known as the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce (ACCA), was founded in 1919 with a charter membership of 100 'to foster, advance, promulgate and promote:- aeronautics, and 'generally, to do every act and thing

which may be necessary and proper for the advancement' of American aviation. Early members included such aviation pioneers as Orville Wright and Glen H. Curtiss, as well as representatives of major aircraft manufacturing units in the United States. The ACCA's predecessor, the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association formed in 1917, was originally devoted to technical issues, public education, and business problems facing the industry. After entering World War I, the United States immediately realized the important role of aircraft in warfare. The Aircraft Manufacturers' Association was enlisted to address specific problems associated with war-time production. The association drew up a cross-licensing agreement to allow manufacturers to have unrestrained use of airplane patents in order to produce airplanes for the government's war effort. The organization, later named the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association (MAA), continued to unify the air industry and engage in public education endeavors. The MAA was later dissolved, and in 1919, the newly formed ACCA stepped in to promote civil aviation. During World War II, the ACCA carried on limited functions for the industry while manufacturers focused on the war effort through East and West Coast Aircraft War Production Councils. These councils coordinated industry support with the War Planning Board and the military services. Following the war, ACCA was reorganized to concentrate on the industry's trade and commercial interests, and it became, for the first time, a trade association. Its name was appropriately changed to, 'Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc.' (AIA). In 1959, the Aircraft Industries Association officially changed its name to 'Aerospace Industries Association, Inc.' to recognize an evolving industry that was now embracing the new frontier of space. Xxxxxx. The Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc. (AIAA) or now the Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), founded in 1919 only a few years after the birth of flight, is the premier trade association representing the nation's major aerospace and defense manufacturers. Based in Arlington, VA, AIA is led by a Board of Governors that meets twice a year and consists of senior representatives (generally chief executive officers) of member companies, and an Executive Committee that meets more frequently. A hallmark of AIA is that it receives its policy guidance from the direct involvement of CEO-level officers of the country's major aerospace companies. The government frequently seeks advice from AIA on issues, and AIA provides a forum for government and industry representatives to exchange views and resolve problems on non-competitive matters related to the aerospace industry. Today, more than 300 major aerospace and defense companies and their suppliers are members of the association, embodying every high-technology manufacturing segment of the US aerospace and defense industry from commercial aviation and avionics, to manned and unmanned defense systems, to space technologies and satellite communications. AIA member company representatives sit on various councils and committees in these areas and, supported by AIA staff, formulate industry positions on specific issues for approval by the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors. The association concentrates on issues covering civil aviation, space, national security, international and procurement & finance. In addition the association has offices for Communications, Legislative Affairs, and Membership Services, the Supplier Management Council, the Team America Rocketry Challenge and the Aerospace Research Center. Headquartered in Arlington, VA, the United States. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

AERUGINOSA = АЭРУГИНОСА (или ПОКРЫТОЕ МЕДНОЙ РЖАВЧИНОЙ) – The species name Aeruginosa is a Latin word meaning Copper Rust, as seen with the oxidized copper patina on the Statue of Liberty. Aeruginosa (-us, -um) – deep green with blue color. / густо-зелёное с синевой.

AESTHETICS = ЭСТЕТИКА – Aesthetics, also spelled Esthetics, the philosophical study of beauty and taste. It is closely related to the philosophy of art, which is concerned with the nature of art and the concepts in terms of which individual works of art are interpreted and evaluated. To provide more than a general definition of the subject matter of aesthetics is immensely difficult. Indeed, it could be said that self-definition has been the major task of modern aesthetics. We are acquainted with an interesting and puzzling realm of experience:- the realm of the beautiful, the ugly, the sublime, and the elegant; of taste, criticism, and fine art; and of contemplation, sensuous enjoyment, and charm. In all these phenomena we believe that similar principles are operative and that similar interests are engaged. If we are mistaken in this impression, we will have to dismiss such ideas as beauty and taste as having only peripheral philosophical interest. Alternatively, if our impression is correct and philosophy corroborates it, we will have discovered the basis for a philosophical aesthetics. This article seeks to clarify the nature of modern aesthetics and to delineate its underlying principles and concerns. Although the article focuses on Western aesthetic thought and its development, it surveys some of the seminal features of Marxist and Eastern aesthetics. The Nature And Scope Of Aesthethcs:- Aesthetics is broader in scope than the philosophy of art, which comprises one of its branches. It deals not only with the nature and value of the arts but also with those responses to natural objects that find expression in the language of the beautiful and the ugly. A problem is encountered at the outset, however, for terms such as beautiful and ugly seem too vague in their application and too subjective in their meaning to divide the world successfully into those things that do, and those that do not, exemplify them. Almost anything might be seen as beautiful by someone or from some point of view, and different people apply the word to quite disparate objects for reasons that often seem to have little or nothing in common. It may be that there is some single underlying belief that motivates all of their judgments. It may also be, however, that the term Beautiful has no sense except as the expression of an attitude, which is in turn attached by different people to quite different states of affairs. Moreover, in spite of the emphasis laid by philosophers on the terms Beautiful and Ugly, it is far from evident that they are the most important or the most useful either in the discussion and criticism of art or in the description of that which appeals to us in nature. To convey what is significant in a poem, we might describe it as ironic, moving, expressive, balanced, and harmonious. Likewise, in characterizing a favourite stretch of countryside, we may prefer to describe it as peaceful, soft, atmospheric, harsh, and evocative, rather than beautiful. The least that should be said is that beautiful belongs to a class of terms from which it has been chosen as much for convenience' sake as for any sense that it captures what is distinctive of the class. At the same time, there seems to be no clear way of delimiting the class in question – not at least in advance of theory. Aesthetics must therefore cast its net more widely than the study either of beauty or of other aesthetic concepts if it is to discover the principles whereby it is to be defined. We are at once returned, therefore, to the vexing question of our subject matter:- What should a philosopher study in order to understand such ideas as beauty and taste? Three Approaches To Aesthetics:- Three broad approaches have been proposed in answer to that question, each intuitively reasonable:- (1) The study of the aesthetic concepts, or, more specifically, the analysis of the 'language of criticism', in which particular judgments are singled out and their logic and justification displayed. In his famous treatise On The Sublime And Beautiful (1757), Edmund Burke attempted to draw a distinction between two aesthetic concepts and, by studying the qualities that they denoted, to analyze the separate human attitudes that are directed toward them. Burke's distinction between the sublime and the beautiful was extremely influential, reflecting as it did the prevailing style of contemporary criticism. In more recent times, philosophers have tended to concentrate on the concepts of modern literary theory – namely, those such as representation, expression, form, style, and sentimentality. The study invariably has a dual purpose: to show how (if at all) these descriptions might be justified and to show what is distinctive in the human experiences that are expressed in them. (2) A philosophical study of certain states of mind – responses, attitudes, emotions – that are held to be involved in aesthetic experience. Thus, in the seminal work of modern aesthetics Kritik Der Urteilskraft (1790; The Critique of Judgment), Immanuel Kant located the distinctive features of the aesthetic in the faculty of 'judgment', whereby we take up a certain stance toward objects, separating them from our scientific interests and our practical concerns. The key to the aesthetic realm lies therefore in a certain 'disinterested' attitude, which we may assume toward any object and which can be expressed in many contrasting ways. More recently, philosophers – distrustful of Kant's theory of the faculties – have

tried to express the notions of an ‘aesthetic attitude’ and ‘aesthetic experience’ in other ways, relying upon developments in philosophical psychology that owe much to G.W.F. Hegel, the phenomenologists, and Ludwig Wittgenstein (more precisely, the Wittgenstein of the Philosophical Investigations (1953)). In considering these theories (some of which are discussed below), a crucial distinction must be borne in mind: that between philosophy of mind and empirical psychology. Philosophy is not a science, because it does not investigate the causes of phenomena. It is an a priori or conceptual investigation, the underlying concern of which is to identify rather than to explain. In effect, the aim of the philosopher is to give the broadest possible description of the things themselves, so as to show how we must understand them and how we ought to value them. The two most prominent current philosophical methods – phenomenology and conceptual analysis – tend to regard this aim as distinct from, and (at least in part) prior to, the aim of science. For how can we begin to explain what we have yet to identify? While there have been empirical studies of aesthetic experience (exercises in the psychology of beauty), these form no part of aesthetics as considered in this article. Indeed, the remarkable paucity of their conclusions may reasonably be attributed to their attempt to provide a theory of phenomena that have yet to be properly defined. (3) The philosophical study of the aesthetic object. This approach reflects the view that the problems of aesthetics exist primarily because the world contains a special class of objects toward which we react selectively and which we describe in aesthetic terms. The usual class singled out as prime aesthetic objects is that comprising works of art. All other aesthetic objects (landscapes, faces, Objets Trouvés, and the like) tend to be included in this class only because, and to the extent that, they can be seen as art (or so it is claimed). If we adopt such an approach, then there ceases to be a real distinction between aesthetics and the philosophy of art; and aesthetic concepts and aesthetic experience deserve their names through being, respectively, the concepts required in understanding works of art and the experience provoked by confronting them. Thus Hegel, perhaps the major philosophical influence on modern aesthetics, considered the main task of aesthetics to reside in the study of the various forms of art and of the spiritual content peculiar to each. Much of recent aesthetics has been similarly focused on artistic problems, and it could be said that it is now orthodox to consider aesthetics entirely through the study of art. The third approach to aesthetics does not require this concentration upon art. Even someone who considered art to be no more than one manifestation of aesthetic value – perhaps even a comparatively insignificant manifestation – may believe that the first concern of aesthetics is to study the objects of aesthetic experience and to find in them the true distinguishing features of the aesthetic realm. Unless we restrict the domain of aesthetic objects, however, it becomes extremely difficult to maintain that they have anything significant in common beyond the fact of inspiring a similar interest. This means that we should be compelled to adopt the second approach to aesthetics after all. And there seems no more plausible way of restricting the domain of aesthetic objects than through the concept of art. The three approaches may lead to incompatible results. Alternatively, they may be in harmony. Once again, it can only be at the end point of our philosophy that we shall be able to decide. Initially, it must be assumed that the three approaches may differ substantially, or merely in emphasis, and thus that each question in aesthetics has a tripartite form. The Aesthetic Object:- The third approach to aesthetics begins with a class of aesthetic objects and attempts thereafter to show the significance of that class to those who selectively respond to it. The term Aesthetic Object, however, is ambiguous, and, depending on its interpretation, may suggest two separate programs of philosophical aesthetics. The expression may denote either the ‘intentional’ or the ‘material’ object of aesthetic experience. This distinction, a legacy of the Scholastic philosophers of the Middle Ages, has played a major role in recent phenomenology. It may be briefly characterized as follows:- When people respond to object O, their response depends upon a conception of O that may, in fact, be erroneous. O is then the material object of their response, while their conception defines the intentional object. (The term Intentional comes from the Latin Intendere, ‘To Aim’.) To cite an example:- A person is frightened by a white cloth flapping in a darkened hall, taking it for a ghost. Here, the material object of the fear is the cloth, while the intentional object is a ghost. A philosophical discussion of fear may be presented as a discussion of things feared, but, if so, the phrase denotes the class of intentional objects of fear and not the (infinitely varied and infinitely disordered) class of material objects. In an important sense, the intentional object is part of a state of mind, whereas the material object always has independent (and objective) existence. If the expression Aesthetic Object is, therefore, taken in its intentional construction, the study of the aesthetic object becomes the study not of an independently existing class of things but of the aesthetic experience itself. It is in this sense that the term occurs in the writings of phenomenologists (e.g., Mikel Dufrenne, La Phénoménologie De L’Expérience Esthétique (1953; The Phenomenology of Aesthetic Experience), and Roman Ingarden, Das literarische Kunstwerk (1931; The Literary Work of Art)) whose studies of the aesthetic object exemplify not the third but the second of the approaches considered above. Which of those two approaches should be adopted? We can already see one reason for adopting the approach that puts the aesthetic experience first and examines the aesthetic object primarily as the intentional object of that experience. It is, after all, to experience that we must turn if we are to understand the value of the aesthetic realm – our reason for engaging with it, studying it, and adding to it. Until we understand that value, we will not know why we ought to construct such a concept as the aesthetic, still less why we should erect a whole branch of philosophy devoted to its study. A further reason also suggests itself for rejecting the approach to aesthetics that sees it merely as the philosophy of art, because art, and the institutions that sustain it, are mutable and perhaps inessential features of the human condition. While we classify together such separate art forms as poetry, the novel, music, drama, painting, sculpture, and architecture, our disposition to do so is as much the consequence of philosophical theory as its premise. Would other people at other times and in other conditions have countenanced such a classification or seen its point? And if so, would they have been motivated by similar purposes, similar observations, and similar beliefs? We might reasonably be skeptical, for while there have been many attempts to find something in common – if only a ‘family resemblance’ – between the various currently accepted art forms, they have all been both contentious in themselves and of little aesthetic interest. Considered materially (i.e. without reference to the experiences that we direct to them), the arts seem to have little in common except for those properties that are either too uninteresting to deserve philosophical scrutiny (the property, for example, of being artifacts) or else too vast and vague to be independently intelligible. Consider the theory of Clive Bell (Art, 1914) that art is distinguished by its character as ‘significant form’. Initially attractive, the suggestion crumbles at once before the skeptic. When is form ‘significant’? The only answer to be extracted from Bell is this:- ‘when it is art’. In effect, the theory reduces to a tautology. In any normal understanding of the words, a traffic warden is a significant form, at least to the motorist who is about to receive a ticket. Thus, to explain Bell’s meaning, it is necessary to restrict the term Significant to the significance (whatever that is) of art. Moreover, it is of the greatest philosophical importance to attend not only to the resemblances between the art forms but also to their differences. It is true that almost anything can be seen from some point of view as beautiful. At the same time, however, our experience of beauty crucially depends upon a knowledge of the object in which beauty is seen. It is absurd to suppose that I could present you with an object that might be a stone, a sculpture, a box, a fruit, or an animal, and expect you to tell me whether it is beautiful before knowing what it is. In general, we may say – in opposition to a certain tradition in aesthetics that finds expression in Kant’s theory – that our sense of beauty is always dependent upon a conception of the object in the way that our sense of the beauty of the human figure is dependent upon a conception of that figure. Features that we should regard as beautiful in a horse – developed haunches, curved back, and so on – we should regard as ugly in a human being, and those aesthetic judgments would be determined by our conception of what humans and horses generally are, how they move, and what they achieve through their movements. In a similar way, features that are beautiful in a sculpture may not be beautiful in a work of architecture, where an idea of function seems to govern our perceptions. In every case, our perception of the beauty of a work of art requires us to be aware of the distinctive character of each art form and to put out of mind, as largely irrelevant to our concerns, the overarching category of art to which all supposedly

belong. But if that is so, it is difficult to see how we could cast light upon the realm of aesthetic interest by studying the concept of art. Whether or not that concept is a recent invention, it is certainly a recent obsession. Medieval and Renaissance philosophers who approached the problems of beauty and taste – e.g., St. Thomas Aquinas, Peter Abelard, and even Leon Battista Alberti – often wrote of beauty without reference to art, taking as their principal example the human face and body. The distinctively modern approach to aesthetics began to take shape during the XVIII century, with the writings on art of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Charles Batteux, and Johann Winckelmann and the theories of taste proposed by the 3rd earl of Shaftesbury, Francis Hutcheson, Lord Kames (Henry Home), and Archibald Alison. This approach materialized not only because of a growing interest in fine art as a uniquely human phenomenon but also because of the awakening of feelings toward nature, which marked the dawn of the Romantic movement. In Kant's aesthetics, indeed, nature has pride of place as offering the only examples of what he calls 'Free Beauty' – i.e. beauty that can be appreciated without the intermediary of any polluting concept. Art, for Kant, was not merely one among many objects of aesthetic interest. It was also fatally flawed in its dependence upon intellectual understanding. Even without taking that extreme position, it is difficult to accept that the fragile and historically determined concept of art can bear the weight of a full aesthetic theory. Leaving aside the case of natural beauty, we must still recognize the existence of a host of human activities (dress, decoration, manners, ornament) in which taste is of the essence and yet which seems totally removed from the world of fine art. It has been common, following the lead of Batteux, to make a distinction between the fine arts and the useful arts and to accommodate the activities just referred to under the latter description, but it is clear that this is no more than a gesture and that the points of similarity between the art of the dressmaker and that of the composer are of significance only because of a similarity in the interests that these arts are meant to satisfy. The Aesthetic Recipient:- Whichever approach we take, however, there is an all-important question upon the answer to which the course of aesthetics depends:- the question of the recipient. Only beings of a certain kind have aesthetic interests and aesthetic experience, produce and appreciate art, employ such concepts as those of beauty, expression, and form. What is it that gives these beings access to this realm? The question is at least as old as Plato but received its most important modern exposition in the philosophy of Kant, who argued, first, that it is only rational beings who can exercise judgment – the faculty of aesthetic interest – and, second, that until exercised in aesthetic judgment rationality is incomplete. It is worth pausing to examine these two claims. Rational beings are those, like us, whose thought and conduct are guided by reason, who deliberate about what to believe and what to do, and who affect each other's beliefs and actions through argument and persuasion. Kant argued that reason has both a theoretical and a practical employment and that rational beings find both their conduct and their thought inspired and limited by reason. The guiding law of rational conduct is that of morality, enshrined in the categorical imperative, which enjoins us to act only on that maxim which we can at the same time will as a universal law. By virtue of practical reason, rational beings see themselves and others of their kind as subject to an order that is not that of nature:- they live responsive to the law of reason and see themselves as potential members of a 'kingdom of ends' wherein the demands of reason are satisfied. Moreover, they look upon every rational being – themselves included – as made sacrosanct by reason and by the morality that stems from it. Rational beings, they recognize, must be treated always as ends in themselves, as having intrinsic value, and never as mere objects to be disposed of according to purposes that are not their own. The capacity to see things as intrinsically valuable, irreplaceable, or ends in themselves is one of the important gifts of reason. But it is not exercised only practically or only in our dealings with other reasoning beings. It may also be exercised contemplatively toward nature as a whole. In this case, practical considerations are held in abeyance, and we stand back from nature and look on it with a disinterested concern. Such an attitude is not only peculiar to rational beings but also necessary to them. Without it, they have only an impoverished grasp of their own significance and of their relation to the world in which they are situated through their thoughts and actions. This disinterested contemplation and the experiences that arise from it acquaint us, according to Kant, with the ultimate harmony that exists between the world and our faculties. They therefore provide the guarantee, both of practical reasoning and of the understanding, by intimating to us directly that the world answers to our purposes and corresponds to our beliefs. Disinterested contemplation forms, for Kant, the core of aesthetic experience and the ground of the judgment of beauty. He thus concludes:- (1) that only rational beings have aesthetic experience, (2) that every rational being needs aesthetic experience and is significantly incomplete without it, and (3) that aesthetic experience stands in fundamental proximity to moral judgment and is integral to our nature as moral beings. Modern philosophers have sometimes followed Kant, sometimes ignored him. Rarely, however, have they set out to show that aesthetic experience is more widely distributed than the human race. What could it mean to say of a cow, for example, that in staring at a landscape it is moved by the sentiment of beauty? What in a cow's behaviour or mental composition could manifest such a feeling? While a cow may be uninterested, it cannot surely be disinterested, in the manner of a rational being for whom disinterest is the most passionate form of interest. It is in pondering such considerations that one comes to realize just how deeply embedded in human nature is the aesthetic impulse and how impossible it is to separate this impulse from the complex mental life that distinguishes human beings from beasts. This condition must be borne in mind by any philosopher seeking to confront the all-important question of the relation between the aesthetic and the moral. The Aesthetic Experience:- Such considerations point toward the aforementioned approach that begins with the aesthetic experience as the most likely to capture the full range of aesthetic phenomena without begging the important philosophical questions about their nature. Can we then single out a faculty, an attitude, a mode of judgment, or a form of experience that is distinctively aesthetic? And if so, can we attribute to it the significance that would make this philosophical enterprise both important in itself and relevant to the many questions posed by beauty, criticism, and art? Taking their cue from Kant, many philosophers have defended the idea of an aesthetic attitude as one divorced from practical concerns, a kind of 'distancing', or standing back, as it were, from ordinary involvement. The classic statement of this position is Edward Bullough's ''Psychical Distance' as a Factor in Art and an Aesthetic Principle', an essay published in the British Journal of Psychology in 1912. While there is certainly something of interest to be said along those lines, it cannot be the whole story. Just what kind of distance is envisaged? Are lovers distanced from their beloved? If not, by what right do they call their beloved beautiful? Does distance imply a lack of practical involvement? If such is the case, how can we ever take up an aesthetic attitude to those things that have a purpose for us – things such as a dress, building, or decoration? But if these are not aesthetic, have we not paid a rather high price for our definition of this word – the price of detaching it from the phenomena that it was designed to identify? Kant's own formulation was more satisfactory. He described recipients of aesthetic experience not as distanced but as disinterested, meaning that recipients do not treat the object of enjoyment either as a vehicle for curiosity or as a means to an end. They contemplate the object as it is in itself and 'apart from all interest'. In a similar spirit, Arthur Schopenhauer argued that people could regard anything aesthetically so long as they regarded it in independence of their will – that is, irrespective of any use to which they might put it. Regarding it thus, people could come to see the idea that the object expressed, and in this knowledge consists aesthetic appreciation (Die Welt Als Wille Und Vorstellung (1819; The World as Will and Idea)). Of a piece with such a view is the popular theory of art as a kind of 'play' activity, in which creation and appreciation are divorced from the normal urgencies of existence and surrendered to leisure. 'With the agreeable, the good, the perfect', wrote Friedrich Schiller, 'man is merely in earnest, but with beauty he plays' (Briefe Über Die Ästhetische Erziehung Des Menschen (1794–95; Letters on the Aesthetic Education of Man)). Such thoughts have already been encountered. The problem is to give them philosophical precision. They have recurred in modern philosophy in a variety of forms – for example, in the theory that the aesthetic object is always considered for its own sake, or as a unique individual rather than a member of a class. Those particular formulations have caused some philosophers to treat aesthetic objects as though they were endowed with a peculiar metaphysical

status. Alternatively, it is sometimes argued that the aesthetic experience has an intuitive character, as opposed to the conceptual character of scientific thought or the instrumental character of practical understanding. The simplest way of summarizing this approach to aesthetics is in terms of two fundamental propositions:- (1) The aesthetic object is an object of sensory experience and enjoyed as such:- it is heard, seen, or (in the limiting case) imagined in sensory form. (2) The aesthetic object is at the same time contemplated:- its appearance is a matter of intrinsic interest and studied not merely as an object of sensory pleasure but also as the repository of significance and value. The first of these propositions explains the word Aesthetic, which was initially used in this connection by the Leibnizian philosopher Alexander Baumgarten in Meditationes Philosophicae de Nonnullis ad Poema Pertinentibus (1735; Reflections On Poetry). Baumgarten borrowed the Greek term for sensory perception (Aisthēsis) in order to denote a realm of concrete knowledge (the realm, as he saw it, of poetry), in which a content is communicated in sensory form. The second proposition is, in essence, the foundation of taste. It describes the motive of our attempt to discriminate rationally between those objects that are worthy of contemplative attention and those that are not. Almost all of the aesthetic theories of post-Kantian idealism depend upon those two propositions and try to explain the peculiarities of aesthetic experience and aesthetic judgment in terms of the synthesis of the sensory and the intellectual that they imply – the synthesis summarized in Hegel's theory of art as 'the sensuous embodiment of the Idea'. Neither proposition is particularly clear. Throughout the discussions of Kant and his immediate following, the 'sensory' is assimilated to the 'concrete', the 'individual', the 'particular', and the 'determinate', while the 'intellectual' is assimilated to the 'abstract', the 'universal', the 'general', and the 'indeterminate' – assimilations that would nowadays be regarded with extreme suspicion. Nevertheless, subsequent theories have repeatedly returned to the idea that aesthetic experience involves a special synthesis of intellectual and sensory components and that both its peculiarities and its value are to be derived from such a synthesis. The idea at once gives rise to paradoxes. The most important was noticed by Kant, who called it the antinomy of taste. As an exercise of reason, he argued, aesthetic experience must inevitably tend toward a reasoned choice and therefore must formulate itself as a judgment. Aesthetic judgment, however, seems to be in conflict with itself. It cannot be at the same time aesthetic (an expression of sensory enjoyment) and also a judgment (claiming universal assent). Yet all rational beings, by virtue of their rationality, seem disposed to make these judgments. On the one hand, they feel pleasure in some object, and this pleasure is immediate – not based, according to Kant, in any conceptualization or in any inquiry into cause, purpose, or constitution. On the other hand, they express their pleasure in the form of a judgment, speaking 'as if beauty were a quality of the object' and so representing their pleasure as objectively valid. But how can this be so? The pleasure is immediate, based in no reasoning or analysis. So what permits this demand for universal agreement? However we approach the idea of beauty, we find this paradox emerging. Our ideas, feelings, and judgments are called aesthetic precisely because of their direct relation to sensory enjoyment. Hence, one cannot judge the beauty of an object that one has never encountered. Scientific judgments, like practical principles, can be received 'secondhand'. I can, for example, take you as my authority for the truths of physics or for the utility of railways. But I cannot take you as my authority for the merits of Leonardo or Mozart if I have not seen or heard works by either artist. It would seem to follow from this that there can be no rules or principles of aesthetic judgment, since I must feel the pleasure immediately in the perception of the object and cannot be talked into it by any grounds of proof. It is always experience, and never conceptual thought, that gives the right to aesthetic judgment, so that anything that alters the experience of an object alters its aesthetic significance as well. As Kant put it, aesthetic judgment is 'free from concepts', and beauty itself is not a concept. Such a conclusion, however, seems to be inconsistent with the fact that aesthetic judgment is a form of judgment. When I describe something as beautiful, I do not mean merely that it pleases me:- I am speaking about it, not about myself, and, if challenged, I try to find reasons for my view. I do not explain my feeling but give grounds for it by pointing to features of its object. Any search for reasons has the 'universalizing' character of rationality:- I am in effect saying that others, insofar as they are rational, ought to feel exactly the same delight as I feel. Being disinterested, I have put aside my interests, and with them everything that makes my judgment relative to me. But, if that is so, then 'the judgment of taste is based on concepts, for otherwise there could be no room even for contention in the matter, or for the claim to the necessary agreement of others'. In short, the expression Aesthetic Judgment seems to be a contradiction in terms, denying in the first term precisely that reference to rational considerations that it affirms in the second. This paradox, which we have expressed in Kant's language, is not peculiar to the philosophy of Kant. On the contrary, it is encountered in one form or another by every philosopher or critic who takes aesthetic experience seriously and who therefore recognizes the tension between the sensory and the intellectual constraints upon it. On the one hand, aesthetic experience is rooted in the immediate sensory enjoyment of its object through an act of perception. On the other, it seems to reach beyond enjoyment toward a meaning that is addressed to our reasoning powers and that seeks judgment from them. Thus criticism, the reasoned justification of aesthetic judgment, is an inevitable upshot of aesthetic experience. Yet, critical reasons can never be merely intellectual; they always contain a reference to the way in which an object is perceived. Relationship Between Form And Content:- Two related paradoxes also emerge from the same basic conception of the aesthetic experience. The first was given extended consideration by Hegel, who argued, in his Vorlesungen Über Die Aesthetik (1832; 'Lectures on Aesthetics'; Eng. trans. Aesthetics:- Lectures on Fine Art), roughly as follows:- Our sensuous appreciation of art concentrates upon the given 'appearance' – the 'form'. It is this that holds our attention and that gives to the work of art its peculiar individuality. Because it addresses itself to our sensory appreciation, the work of art is essentially concrete, to be understood by an act of perception rather than by a process of discursive thought. At the same time, our understanding of the work of art is in part intellectual; we seek in it a conceptual content, which it presents to us in the form of an idea. One purpose of critical interpretation is to expound this idea in discursive form – to give the equivalent of the content of the work of art in another, nonsensuous idiom. But criticism can never succeed in this task, for by separating the content from the particular form, it abolishes its individuality. The content presented then ceases to be the exact content of that work of art. In losing its individuality, the content loses its aesthetic reality; it thus ceases to be a reason for attending to the particular work of art that first attracted our critical attention. It cannot be this that we saw in the original work and that explained its power over us. For this content, displayed in the discursive idiom of the critical intellect, is no more than a husk, a discarded relic of a meaning that eluded us in the act of seizing it. If the content is to be the true object of aesthetic interest, it must remain wedded to its individuality:- it cannot be detached from its 'sensuous embodiment' without being detached from itself. Content is, therefore, inseparable from form and form in turn inseparable from content. (It is the form that it is only by virtue of the content that it embodies.) Hegel's argument is the archetype of many, all aimed at showing that it is both necessary to distinguish form from content and also impossible to do so. This paradox may be resolved by rejecting either of its premises, but, as with Kant's antinomy, neither premise seems dispensable. To suppose that content and form are inseparable is, in effect, to dismiss both ideas as illusory, since no two works of art can then share either a content or a form – the form being definitive of each work's individuality. In this case, no one could ever justify an interest in a work of art by reference to its meaning. The intensity of aesthetic interest becomes a puzzling, and ultimately inexplicable, feature of our mental life. If, on the other hand, we insist that content and form are separable, we shall never be able to find, through a study of content, the reason for attending to the particular work of art that intrigues us. Every work of art stands proxy for its paraphrase. An impassable gap then opens between aesthetic experience and its ground, and the claim that aesthetic experience is intrinsically valuable is thrown in doubt. A related paradox is sometimes referred to as the 'heresy of paraphrase', the words being those of the American literary critic Cleanth Brooks (The Well Wrought Urn, 1949). The heresy is that of assuming that the meaning of a work of art (particularly of poetry) can be paraphrased. According to Brooks, who here followed an argument of Benedetto Croce, the meaning of a poem consists precisely in what is not

translatable. Poetic meaning is bound up with the particular disposition of the words – their sound, rhythm, and arrangement – in short, with the 'sensory embodiment' provided by the poem itself. To alter that embodiment is to produce either another poem (and therefore another meaning) or something that is not a work of art at all, and which therefore lacks completely the kind of meaning for which works of art are valued. Hence no poetry is translatable, and critics cannot do better than to point to the objective features of the poem that most seem to them to be worthy of attention. Yet that result too is paradoxical, for what do critics see in those objective features and how are their recommendations to be supported? Why should we attend to poetry at all if nothing can be said about its virtues save only 'Look!'? Why look at a poem rather than an advertisement, a mirror, or a blade of grass? Everything becomes equally worthy of attention, since nothing can be said that will justify attention to anything. The Role Of imagination:- Such paradoxes suggest the need for a more extensive theory of the mind than has been so far assumed. We have referred somewhat loosely to the sensory and intellectual components of human experience but have said little about the possible relations and dependencies that exist between them. Perhaps, therefore, the paradoxes result only from our impoverished description of the human mind and are not intrinsic to the subject matter of aesthetic interest. Many modern philosophers have at this point felt the need to invoke imagination, either as a distinct mental 'faculty' (Kant) or as a distinctive mental operation by virtue of which thought and experience may be united. For empiricist philosophers (such as David Hume, Joseph Addison, Archibald Alison, and Lord Kames), imagination involves a kind of 'associative' process, whereby experiences evoke ideas, and so become united with them. For Kant and Hegel, imagination is not associative but constitutive – part of the nature of the experience that expresses it. Once again it is useful to begin from Kant, who distinguished two uses of the imagination:- the first in ordinary thought and perception, the second in aesthetic experience. When I look before me and see a book, my experience, according to Kant, embodies a 'synthesis'. It contains two elements:- the 'intuition' presented to the senses and the 'concept' ('book'), contributed by the understanding. The two elements are synthesized by an act of the imagination that constitutes them as a single experience – the experience of seeing a book. Here imagination remains bound by the concepts of the understanding, which is to say that how I see the world depends upon my disposition to form determinate beliefs about it – in this case, the belief that there is a book before me. In aesthetic experience, however, imagination is free from concepts and engages in a kind of free play. This free play of the imagination enables me to bring concepts to bear on an experience that is, in itself, free from concepts. Thus there are two separate ways in which the content of experience is provided:- one in ordinary perception, the other in aesthetic experience. In both cases the operative factor, in holding thought and sensation together, is the imagination. Whether such theories can cast light on the mysterious unity between the intellectual and the sensory that we observe in aesthetic experience remains doubtful. The argument for saying that there is a single process of imagination involved in all perception, imagery, and remembering seems to consist only in the premise (undoubtedly true) that in these mental processes thought and experience are often inseparable. But to suppose therefore that there is some one 'faculty' involved in forging the connection between them is to fail to take seriously the fact that they are inseparable. Nevertheless, even if we find this general invocation of imagination, as the 'synthesizing force' within perception, vacuous or unilluminating, we may yet feel that the imagination has some special role to play in aesthetic experience and that the reference to imagination has some special value in explaining the precise way in which a content and an experience become 'fused' (to use George Santayana's term). Whether or not Kant was right to refer to a free play of imagination in aesthetic experience, there certainly seems to be a peculiarly creative imagination that human beings may exercise and upon which aesthetic experience calls. It is an exercise of creative imagination to see a face in a picture, since that involves seeing in defiance of judgment – seeing what one knows not to be there. It is not in the same sense an imaginative act to see a face in something that one also judges to be a face. This creative capacity is what Jean-Paul Sartre is referring to in L'Imaginaire:- Psychologie Phénoménologique De l'Imagination (1940; 'The Imaginary:- The Phenomenological Psychology of the Imagination'; Eng. trans. The Psychology of Imagination) when he describes imagining as "'the positing of an object as a nothingness' – as not being. In memory and perception we take our experience 'for real'. In imagination we contribute a content that has no reality beyond our disposition to 'see' it, and it is clear that this added content is frequently summoned by art when, for example, we see the face in a picture or hear the emotion in a piece of music. Recent work in aesthetics, to some extent inspired by the seminal writings of Sartre and Wittgenstein, has devoted considerable attention to the study of creative imagination. The hope has been to provide the extra ingredient in aesthetic experience that bridges the gap between the sensory and the intellectual and at the same time shows the relation between aesthetic experience and the experience of everyday life – an enterprise that is in turn of the first importance for any study that seeks to describe the moral significance of beauty. Consider, for example, the spectators at a performance of William Shakespeare's King Lear. They see before them an actor who, by speaking certain lines and making certain gestures, earns his bread. But that is not all that they see. They also see a hoary king, cast down by age, pride, and weakness, who rages against the depravity of humankind. Yet the spectators know that, in a crucial sense, there is no such king before them. It is intellectual understanding, not psychical distance, that prevents them from stepping onto the stage to offer their assistance. They know that the scene they enjoy is one that they invent, albeit under the overwhelming compulsion induced by the actor and his lines. The spectators are being shown something that is outside the normal commerce of theoretical and practical understanding, and they are responding to a scene that bears no spatial, temporal, or causal relation to their own experience. Their response is quintessentially aesthetic. For what interest could they have in this scene other than an interest in it for its own sake, for what it is in itself? At the same time, what it is in itself involves what it shows in general. In imaginatively conjuring this scene, the spectators draw upon a wealth of experience, which is brought to mind and, as it were, condensed for them into the imaginative perception of the play. (Hence, Aristotle believed that poetry is more general than history, since its concreteness is not that of real events but rather that of imaginary episodes constructed so as to typify human destiny in exemplary form.) Such an exercise of the imagination clearly has much to tell us about the nature of aesthetic experience. Whether or not it could found a theory of the 'missing link' between sensory enjoyment and intellectual understanding, it at least provides a paradigm of the relation between aesthetic experience and the experience of everyday life. The former is an imaginative reconstruction of the latter, which becomes interesting for its own sake precisely because – however realistic – it is not real. Emotion, Response, And Enjoyment:- It is natural to suppose that a spectator's response to King Lear is at least in part emotional and that emotion plays a crucial role both in the enjoyment of art and in establishing the value of art. Moreover, it is not only art that stirs our emotions in the act of aesthetic attention:- the same is or may be true of natural beauty, whether that of a face or of a landscape. These things hold our attention partly because they address themselves to our feelings and call forth a response which we value both for itself and for the consolation that we may attain through it. Thus we find an important philosophical tradition according to which the distinctive character of aesthetic experience is to be found in distinctively 'aesthetic' emotions. This tradition has ancient origins. Plato banished the poets from his ideal republic partly because of their capacity to arouse futile and destructive emotions, and, in his answer to Plato, Aristotle argued that poetry, in particular tragic poetry, was valuable precisely because of its emotional effect. This idea enabled Aristotle to pose one of the most puzzling problems in aesthetics – the problem of tragedy – and to offer a solution. How can I willingly offer myself to witness scenes of terror and destruction? And how can I be said to enjoy the result, set store by it, or accord to it a positive value? Aristotle's answer is brief. He explains that by evoking pity and fear a tragedy also 'purges' those emotions, and that is what we enjoy and value:- Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; through pity and fear effecting the proper purgation of these emotions. Aristotle implies that this purgation (Katharsis) is not unpleasant to us precisely

because the fictional and formalized nature of the action sets it at a distance from us. We can allow ourselves to feel what we normally shun to feel precisely because no one is really threatened (or at least no one real is threatened). Attractive though that explanation may seem, it immediately encounters a serious philosophical problem. It is a plausible tenet of philosophical psychology that emotions are founded on beliefs:- fear on the belief that one is threatened, pity on the belief that someone is miserable, jealousy on the belief that one has a rival, and so forth. In the nature of things, however, these beliefs do not exist in the theatre. Confronted by fiction, I am relieved precisely of the pressure of belief, and it is this condition that permits the Aristotelian Katharsis. How, then, can I be said to experience pity and fear when the beliefs requisite to those very emotions are not present? More generally, how can my responses to the fictions presented by works of art share the structure of my everyday emotions, and how can they impart to those emotions a new meaning, force, or resolution? Various answers have been proposed to that question. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, for example, argued that our response to drama is characterized by a 'willing suspension of disbelief', and thus involves the very same ingredient of belief that is essential to everyday emotion (Biographia Literaria, 1817). Coleridge's phrase, however, is consciously paradoxical. Belief is characterized precisely by the fact that it lies outside the will:- I can command you to imagine something but not to believe it. For this reason, a suspension of disbelief that is achieved 'willingly' is at best a highly dubious example of belief. In fact, the description seems to imply, not belief, but rather imagination, thus returning us to our problem of the relation between emotions directed to reality and those directed to merely imaginary scenes. This is part of a much larger problem – namely, that of the relation between aesthetic and everyday experience. Two extreme positions serve to illustrate this problem. According to one, art and nature appeal primarily to our emotions:- they awaken within us feelings of sympathy, or emotional associations, which are both pleasant in themselves and also instructive. We are made familiar with emotional possibilities, and, through this imaginative exercise, our responses to the world become illuminated and refined. This view, which provides an immediate and satisfying theory of the value of aesthetic experience, has been espoused in some form or other by many of the classical British empiricists (Shaftesbury, Hume, Addison, Lord Kames, Alison, and Burke, to cite only a few). It is also related to the critical theories of writers such as Coleridge, Matthew Arnold, and F.R. Leavis, whose criticism would make little or no sense without the supposition that works of art have the power to correct and corrupt our emotions. According to the opposite view, aesthetic interest, because it focuses on an object for its own sake, can involve no interest in 'affect'. To be interested in a work of art for the sake of emotion is to be interested in it as a means and, therefore, not aesthetically. In other words, true aesthetic interest is autonomous, standing outside the current of ordinary human feeling – an attitude of pure contemplation or pure 'intuition' that isolates its object from the stream of common events and perceives it in its uniqueness, detached, unexplained, and inexplicable. This position has been taken in modern times by Benedetto Croce and, following him, by R.G. Collingwood, whose resolute defense of the autonomy of aesthetic experience was also associated with a theory of the autonomy of art. Art is not only seen as an end in itself but it is an end in itself, in a profound and significant sense that distinguishes art from all its false substitutes (and, in particular, from craft, which for Collingwood is not an end but merely a means). Between those two poles, a variety of intermediate positions might be adopted. It is clear, in any case, that many questions have been begged by both sides. The aesthetic of sympathy, as Croce called it, has enormous difficulties in describing the emotions that are awakened in aesthetic experience, particularly the emotions that we are supposed to feel in response to such abstract arts as music. With what am I sympathizing when I listen to a string quartet or a symphony? What emotion do I feel? Moreover, the position encounters all the difficulties already noted in forging a link between the imaginary and the real. The aesthetic of autonomy, as we may call it, encounters complementary difficulties and, in particular, the difficulty of showing why we should value either aesthetic experience itself or the art that is its characteristic object. Moreover, it assumes that whenever I take an emotional interest in something, I am interested in it for the sake of emotion, a false inference that would imply equally that lovers are interested only in their love or angry people only in their anger. Collingwood thus dismisses 'amusement art', on the spurious ground that to be interested in a work of art for the sake of amusement is to be interested not in the work but only in the amusement that it inspires. That is to say, it is to treat the work as a means to feeling rather than as an end in itself. Such a conclusion is entirely unwarranted. Amusement is, in fact, a species of interest in something for its own sake:- I laugh not for the sake of laughter but for the sake of the joke. While I may be interested in an object for the sake of the emotion that it arouses, the case is peculiar – the case, in fact, of sentimentality, often dismissed by moralists as a spiritual corruption and equally by critics as a corruption of the aims of art. The difficulties for both views are brought out by a fundamental aesthetic category:- that of enjoyment. Whatever the ultimate value of aesthetic experience, we pursue it in the first instance for enjoyment's sake. Aesthetic experience includes, as its central instance, a certain kind of pleasure. But what kind of pleasure? While our emotions and sympathies are sometimes pleasurable, this is by no means their essential feature; they may equally be painful or neutral. How then does the aesthetic of sympathy explain the pleasure that we take, and must take, in the object of aesthetic experience? And how does the aesthetic of autonomy avoid the conclusion that all such pleasure is a violation of its strict requirement that we should be interested in the aesthetic object for its own sake alone? Neither theory seems to be equipped, as it stands, either to describe this pleasure or to show its place in the appreciation of art. The Work Of Art:- As the above discussion illustrates, it is impossible to advance far into the theory of aesthetic experience without encountering the specific problems posed by the experience of art. Whether or not we think of art as the central or defining example of the aesthetic object, there is no doubt that it provides the most distinctive illustration both of the elusive nature and the importance of aesthetic interest. With the increasing attention paid to art in a corrupted world where little else is commonly held to be spiritually significant, it is not surprising that the philosophy of art has increasingly begun to displace the philosophy of natural beauty from the central position accorded to the latter by the philosophers and critics of the XVIII century. Nor is this shift in emphasis to be regretted, for the existence of art as a major human institution reminds us of the need for a theory that will attribute more to aesthetic experience than enjoyment and that will explain the profundity of the impressions that we receive from beauty – impressions that may provide both meaning and solace to those who experience them. It is thus worth reviewing some of the special problems in the philosophy of art that have most influenced contemporary aesthetics. Understanding Art:- The use of the concept of understanding in describing the appreciation of art marks out an interesting distinction between art and natural beauty. People may understand or fail to understand T.S. Eliot's Four Quartets, Michelangelo's David, or Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, but they cannot understand or fail to understand the Highlands of Scotland, even when they find them beautiful or ugly. Understanding seems to be a prerequisite to the full experience of art, and this has suggested to many critics and philosophers that art is not so much an object of sensory experience as an instrument of knowledge. In particular, art seems to have the power both to represent reality and to express emotion, and some argue that it is through appreciating the properties of representation and expression that we recognize the meaning of art. At least, it might be supposed that if we speak of understanding art, it is because we think of art as having content, something that must be understood by the appropriate audience. The most popular approach to this concept of understanding is through a theory of art as a form of symbolism. But what is meant by this? Is such symbolism one thing or many? Is it a matter of evocation or convention, of personal response or linguistic rule? And what does art symbolize – ideas, feelings, objects, or states of affairs? Representation And Expression In Art:- Various theories have been proposed in answer to these questions, the most popular being that the forms of art are similar to language and are to be understood as language is understood, in terms of conventions and semantic rules. A few examples of contemporary theories that have described art in this way include Ernst Cassirer's philosophy of symbolic forms; Susanne K. Langer's theory of presentational symbols; the works on semiology and semiotics, largely inspired by the writings of Roland Barthes, that were fashionable in continental Europe; and the

semantic theory of art developed by Nelson Goodman. It seems important to review some of the arguments that have been employed both for and against the overall conception of art that such theories share. In favour of the view, it is undeniable that many works of art are about the world in somewhat the way that language may be about the world. This is evident in the case of literature (which is itself an instance of natural language). It is no less evident in the case of painting. A portrait stands to its sitter in a relation that is not unlike that which obtains between a description and the thing described. Even if the majority of pictures are of, or about, entirely imaginary people, scenes, and episodes, this is no different from the case of literature, in which language is used to describe purely imaginary subjects. This relation between a work of art and its subject, captured in the word About, is sometimes called Representation – a term that owes its currency in aesthetics to Croce and Collingwood, who used it to draw the familiar contrast between representation and expression. The concept of expression is variously analyzed. Its principal function in modern aesthetics, however, is to describe those aspects and dimensions of artistic meaning that seem not to fall within the bounds of representation, either because they involve no clear reference to an independent subject matter or because the connection between the subject and the artistic form is too close and inextricable to admit description in the terms appropriate to representation. Therefore, it is widely recognized that abstract (i.e. nonrepresentational) art forms – music, abstract painting, architecture – may yet contain meaningful utterances, and most frequently philosophers and critics use terms such as expression in order to describe these elusive meanings. Music, in particular, is often said to be an expression of emotion and to gain much of its significance from that. Expression in such a case is unlike representation, according to many philosophers, in that it involves no descriptive component. An expression of grief does not describe grief but rather presents it, as it might be presented by a face or a gesture. Expression must be distinguished from evocation. To say that a piece of music expresses melancholy is not to say that it evokes (arouses) melancholy. To describe a piece of music as expressive of melancholy is to give a reason for listening to it; to describe it as arousing melancholy is to give a reason for avoiding it. (Music that is utterly blank expresses nothing, but it may arouse melancholy.) Expression, where it exists, is integral to the aesthetic character and merit of whatever possesses it. For similar reasons, expression must not be confused with association, in spite of the reliance on the confusion by many XVIII-century empiricists. The distinction between representation and expression is one of the most important conceptual devices in contemporary philosophy of art. Croce, who introduced it, sought to dismiss representation as aesthetically irrelevant and to elevate expression into the single, true aesthetic function. The first, he argued, is descriptive, or conceptual, concerned with classifying objects according to their common properties, and so done to satisfy our curiosity. The second, by contrast, is intuitive, concerned with presenting its subject matter (an 'intuition') in its immediate concrete reality, so that we see it as it is in itself. In understanding expression, our attitude passes from mere curiosity to that immediate awareness of the concrete particular that is the core of aesthetic experience. Symbolism In Art:- Later philosophers have been content merely to distinguish representation and expression as different modes of artistic meaning, characterized perhaps by different formal or semantic properties. Nelson Goodman of the United States is one such philosopher. His Languages Of Art (1968) was the first work of analytical philosophy to produce a distinct and systematic theory of art. Goodman's theory has attracted considerable attention, the more so in that it is an extension of a general philosophical perspective, expounded in works of great rigour and finesse, that embraces the entire realm of logic, metaphysics, and the philosophy of science. Goodman, like many others, seeks the nature of art in symbolism and the nature of symbolism in a general theory of signs. (This second part of Goodman's aim is what Ferdinand de Saussure called Semiology, the general science of signs (Cours De Linguistique Générale, 1916; Course of General Linguistics)). The theory derives from the uncompromising nominalism expounded in Goodman's earlier works, a nominalism developed under the influence of two other American philosophers, the German-born Rudolf Carnap and W.V.O. Quine, but also showing certain affinities with the later philosophy of Wittgenstein. According to Goodman's general theory of signs, the relation between signs and the world can be described, like any relation, in terms of its formal structure, the objects related, and its genealogy. But, apart from that formal and factual analysis, there is nothing to be said. Words are labels that we attach to things, but the attempt to justify that practice merely repeats it:- in using words, it presupposes precisely the justification that it aims to provide. A corollary of this view is that relations of identical logical structure and identical genealogy between relevantly similar terms are really one and the same relation. Thus, if we assume that paintings, like words, are signs, then portraits stand to their subjects in the same relation as proper names to the objects denoted by them. (This is the substance of Goodman's proof that representation is a species of denotation.) We should not worry if that leads us to no new understanding of the relation (e.g., if it leads to no procedure for decoding the painted sign), for Goodman believes the search for such a procedure is incoherent. The meaning of a sign is simply given, along with the artistic practice that creates it. Goodman proceeds to generalize his theory of symbolism, using the word Reference to express the relation between word and thing. (We might well characterize this relation as labelling.) Denotation is the special case of reference exemplified by proper names and portraits – a case in which a symbol labels one individual. When a single label picks out many things, then we have not a name but a predicate. Sometimes the process of labelling goes both ways. A color sample is a sign for the color it possesses – say, the color red. It therefore refers to the label red, which in turn refers back to the sample. In this case, the predicate red and the sample mutually label each other. Goodman calls this relation exemplification and analyzes expression as a special case of it – namely, the case where the exemplification of a predicate proceeds by metaphor. For example, a piece of music may refer to sadness; it may also be metaphorically sad. In this case, Goodman argues, we may speak of the music as expressing sadness. The economy and elegance of Goodman's theory are matched by its extreme inscrutability. On the surface it seems to provide direct and intelligible answers to all the major problems of art. What is art? A system of symbols. What is representation? Denotation. What is expression? A kind of reference. What is the value of art? It symbolizes (displays) reality. What is the distinction between art and science? A distinction between symbol systems but not between the matters they display. Yet, at each point we feel at a loss to know what we are learning about art in being told that it is essentially symbolic. In this respect, Goodman's theory is similar to many semantic theories of art: it proves that expression, for example, describes a symbolic relation only by giving a theory of symbolism that is so general as to include almost every human artifact. It becomes impossible to extract from the result a procedure of interpretation – a way of understanding a work of art in terms of its alleged symbolic function. In particular, we cannot extend to the discussion of art those theories that show how we understand language in terms of its peculiar syntactic and semantic structure, for such theories always seem to rely precisely on what is peculiar to language and what distinguishes language from, say, music, painting, and architecture. A similar result can be found in an earlier theory upon which Goodman's is to some extent modelled – the one proposed by Langer in her Philosophy In A New Key (1942) and Feeling and Form (1953). She argues that works of art symbolize states of mind ('feelings'), but that the relation is not to be explained in terms of any rule of reference such as operates in language. Works of art are, Langer says, 'presentational symbols' whose relation to their objects is purely morphological. The symbol and its object are related by virtue of the fact that they possess the same 'Logical Form'. It follows that what the symbol expresses cannot be restated in words; words present the 'logical form' not of individuals but rather of the properties and relations that characterize them. (Here again is the familiar view that art presents the individuality of its subject matter and is therefore not conceptual or descriptive.) With such a view we can no longer explain why we say that a work of art expresses a feeling and not that the feeling expresses the work, for the relation of expression, explained in these morphological terms, is clearly symmetrical. Moreover, like other semantic theories, Langer's analysis provides no procedure for interpretation, nothing that would give application to the claim that in understanding a work of art we understand it as a symbol. Notwithstanding these difficulties for semantic theories of art, most philosophers remain convinced that the three categories of

representation, expression, and understanding are all-important in making sense of our experience of art. They have become increasingly persuaded, however, with Croce and Collingwood, that the differences between representation and expression are more important than the similarities. In particular, while representation may be secured by semantic rules (as in language itself), there cannot be rules for the production of artistic expression. To think otherwise is to imagine that the difference between a Mozart and a Salieri is merely a difference of skill. Expression occurs in art only where there is expressiveness, and expressiveness is a kind of success to be measured by the response of the audience rather than by the grammar of the work. This response crucially involves understanding, and no theory of expression that is not also a theory of how expression is understood can be persuasive. Form:- Expression and representation form part of the content of a work of art. Nonetheless, it is not only content that is understood (or misunderstood) by the attentive recipient. There is also form, by which term we may denote all those features of a work of art that compose its unity and individuality as an object of sensory experience. Consider Music:- In most cases, when listeners complain that they do not understand a work of music, they mean not that they have failed to grasp its expressive content but that the work has failed to cohere for them as a single and satisfying object of experience. They may put the point (somewhat misleadingly) by saying that they have failed to grasp the language or logic of the composition they heard. What matters, however, is that the appreciation of music (as of the other arts) depends upon the perception of certain 'unities' and upon feeling the inherent order and reasonableness in a sequence (in this case, a sequence of tones). It is this perception of order that is fundamental to understanding art, whether abstract or representational, and that to many philosophers and critics has seemed more basic than the understanding of content. When Clive Bell wrote of art as 'significant form', he really meant to defend the view, first, that form is the essence of art and, second, that form must be understood and therefore understandable (i.e. significant). Other philosophers have espoused one or another version of formalism, according to which the distinguishing feature of art – the one that determines our interest in it – is form. Part answers part, and each feature aims to bear some cogent relation to the whole. It is such facts as these that compel our aesthetic attention. The study of form must involve the study of our perception of form. A considerable amount of work on this subject has been inspired by the theories of the Gestalt psychologists Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Köhler, and Kurt Koffka, whose semiempirical, semiphilosophical researches into the perception of form and pattern seem to make direct contact with many of the more puzzling features of our experience of art. The influence of the Gestalt psychologists is also apparent in works of visual aesthetics; e.g., Rudolf Arnheim's Art And Visual Perception (1954), which explores the significance for our understanding of pictures of such well-known Gestalt phenomena as the figure-ground relationship and the perception of completed wholes. Fruitful though this emphasis on the 'good Gestalt' has been, it cannot claim to have covered in its entirety the immensely complex subject of artistic form. For one thing, the theories and observations of the Gestalt psychologists, while evidently illuminating when applied to music and painting, can be applied to our experience of literature only artificially and inconclusively. Furthermore, it is impossible either to subsume all formal features of music and literature under the idea of a Gestalt or to demonstrate why, when so subsumed, the emotional effect and aesthetic value of form is made intelligible. Too much of aesthetic importance is left unconsidered by the study of the Gestalt, so that formalist critics and philosophers have begun to look elsewhere for an answer to the questions that concern them. One recurring idea is that the operative feature determining our perception of form is 'structure', the underlying, concealed formula according to which a work of art is constructed. This idea has had considerable influence in two areas, music theory and literary criticism, the former through the Austrian music theorist Heinrich Schenker and the latter through the Russian formalists and the structuralist linguists of Prague and Paris. Schenker tried to show, in Der Freie Satz (1935; Free Composition), that musical form can be understood as generated out of musical cells, deep structures that are expanded in ways that create a web of significant relationships, including a background and a foreground of musical movement. Certain structuralist critics, notably Tzvetan Todorov and Roland Barthes, have tried to perceive the unity of works of literature in terms of a similar development of literary units, often described tendentiously as 'codes' but perhaps better understood as themes. These units are successively varied and transposed in ways that make the whole work into a logical derivation from its parts. Against this approach it has been argued that in neither case does structural analysis succeed in making contact with the real source of artistic unity. This unity lies within the aesthetic experience itself and so cannot be understood as a structural feature of the work of art. Once again the temptation has been to enshrine in a body of rules what lies essentially beyond the reach of rules:- a unity of experience that cannot be predicted but only achieved. Structuralist aesthetics has therefore come under increasing criticism, not only for its pedantry but also for its failure to make genuine contact with the works of art to which it is applied. In general, the study of artistic form remains highly controversial and fraught with obstacles that have yet to be overcome. This area of the theory of art remains difficult and inaccessible equally to the critic and the philosopher, both of whom have therefore tended to turn their attention to less intractable problems. The Ontology Of Art:- One such problem is that of the ontological status of the work of art. Suppose that sitting on a desk before A is David Copperfield. Is David Copperfield therefore identical with this book that A can touch and see? Certainly not, for another David Copperfield lies on B's desk, and a single work of art cannot be identical with two distinct physical things. The obvious conclusion is that David Copperfield, the novel, is identical with no physical thing. It is not a physical object, any more than is a piece of music, which is clearly distinct from all its performances. Perhaps the same is true of paintings. For could not paintings be, in principle at least, exactly reproduced? And does not that possibility show the painting to be distinct from any particular embodiment in this or that area of painted canvas? With a little stretching, the same thought experiment might be extended to architecture, though the conclusion inevitably becomes increasingly controversial. The problem of the nature of the work of art is by no means new. Such an argument, however, gives it a pronounced contemporary flavour, so that both phenomenologists and analytical philosophers have been much exercised by it, often taking as their starting point the clearly untenable theory of Croce. According to Croce, the work of art does not consist in a physical event or object but rather in a mental 'intuition', which is grasped by the audience in the act of aesthetic understanding. The unsatisfactory nature of this theory, sometimes called the 'ideal' theory of art, becomes apparent as soon as we ask how we would identify the intuition with which any given work of art is supposedly identical. Clearly, we can identify it only in and through a performance, a book, a score, or a canvas. These objects give us the intuition that cannot exist independently of them. (Otherwise we should have to say that the world contains an uncountable number of great works of art whose only defect is that they have never been transcribed.) Clearly then, the physical embodiment of the work – in sounds, language, scores, or other inscriptions – is more fundamentally a part of it (of its 'essence') than the ideal theory represents it to be. What then is the work of art, and what is its relation to the objects in which it is embodied? These questions have been discussed by Richard Wollheim in Art and Its Objects (1968), and again by Goodman in Languages of Art (see above). Wollheim argues that works of art are 'types' and their embodiments 'tokens'. The distinction here derives from the American philosopher and logician C.S. Peirce, who argued that the letter a, for example, is neither identical with any particular token of it (such as the one just written) nor distinct from the class of such tokens. Peirce therefore calls a a type (i.e. a formula for producing tokens). Wollheim's theory is open to various objections. For example, works of architecture are not, as things stand, tokens of types but physical objects, and to make them into types by endlessly reproducing them would be to destroy their aesthetic character. To identify an object in terms of a process that destroys its character is not in any evident sense to identify it. The theory, moreover, seems to be unable to distinguish a musical performance containing a wrong note from a performance of a new work of music containing precisely that note as part of its type. Goodman's theory is more technical and displaces the question of the nature of art in favour of that of the nature of an inscription: Just what is it for a particular set of marks to identify a work of art? Other philosophers have concentrated on the question of identity:- What makes this work of art the same as that one? Some argue, for

example, that works of art have a distinct criterion of identity, one that reflects the peculiar nature and demands of aesthetic interest. Others dismiss the search for a criterion of identity as both aesthetically insignificant and illusory in itself. Still others, notably the phenomenologist Roman Ingarden, argue that the work of art exists on several levels, being identical not with physical appearance but with totality of interpretations that secure the various formal and semantic levels that are contained in it. Questions that so obviously lend themselves to the procedures of modern philosophy have naturally commanded considerable attention. But whether they are aesthetically significant is disputed, and some philosophers go so far as to dismiss all questions of ontology and identity of art as peripheral to the subject matter of aesthetics. The same could not be said, however, of the question of the value of art, which, while less discussed, is evidently of the first importance. The Value Of Art:- Theories of the value of art are of two kinds, which we may call extrinsic and intrinsic. The first regards art and the appreciation of art as means to some recognized moral good, while the second regards them as valuable not instrumentally but as ends in themselves. It is characteristic of extrinsic theories to locate the value of art in its effects on the person who appreciates it. Art is held to be a form of education, perhaps an education of the emotions. In this case, it becomes an open question whether there might not be some more effective means to the same result. Alternatively, one may attribute a negative value to art, as Plato did in his Republic, arguing that art has a corrupting or diseducative effect on those exposed to it. The extrinsic approach, adopted in modern times by Leo Tolstoy in Chto Takoye Iskusstvo? (1896; What Is Art?), has seldom seemed wholly satisfactory. Philosophers have constantly sought for a value in aesthetic experience that is unique to it and which, therefore, could not be obtained from any other source. The extreme version of this intrinsic approach is that associated with Walter Pater, Oscar Wilde, and the French symbolists and summarized in the slogan ‘art for art’s sake’. Such thinkers and writers believe that art is not only an end in itself but also a sufficient justification of itself. They also hold that in order to understand art as it should be understood, it is necessary to put aside all interests other than an interest in the work itself. Between those two extreme views there lies, once again, a host of intermediate positions. We believe, for example, that works of art must be appreciated for their own sake but that, in the act of appreciation, we gain from them something that is of independent value. Thus a joke is laughed at for its own sake, even though there is an independent value in laughter, which lightens our lives by taking us momentarily outside ourselves. Why should not something similar be said of works of art, many of which aspire to be amusing in just the way that good jokes are? The analogy with laughter – which, in some views, is itself a species of aesthetic interest – introduces a concept without which there can be no serious discussion of the value of art:- the concept of taste. If I am amused, it is for a reason, and this reason lies in the object of my amusement. We thus begin to think in terms of a distinction between good and bad reasons for laughter. Amusement at the wrong things may seem to us to show corruption of mind, cruelty, or bad taste, and, when it does so, we speak of the object as not truly amusing and feel that we have reason on our side. Similarly, we regard some works of art as worthy of our attention and others as not. In articulating this judgment, we use all of the diverse and confusing vocabulary of moral appraisal; works of art, like people, are condemned for their sentimentality, coarseness, vulgarity, cruelty, or self-indulgence and equally praised for their warmth, compassion, nobility, sensitivity, and truthfulness. (The same may apply to the object of natural beauty.) Clearly, if aesthetic interest has a positive value, it is only when motivated by good taste; it is only interest in appropriate objects that can be said to be good for us. All discussion of the value of art tends, therefore, to turn from the outset in the direction of criticism:- Can there be genuine critical evaluation of art, a genuine distinction between that which deserves our attention and that which does not? (And, once again, the question may be extended to objects of natural beauty.) Taste, Criticism, And Judgment:- All aesthetic experience, whether of art or nature, seems to be informed by and dependent upon an exercise of taste. We choose the object of aesthetic experience, and often do so carefully and deliberately. Moreover, we are judged by our choices, not only of works of art but also of color schemes, dresses, and garden ornaments, just as we are judged by our manners and our sense of humour. By our taste we betray ourselves – not merely a small part of ourselves but the whole. Yet, the relation between taste and morality is by no means straightforward. There seems, in fact, to be a puzzling question as to the precise nature of the relation between aesthetic and moral values and between the good taste that discerns the first and the good conduct that responds to the second. If there is no relation, the enormous amount of human energy that is invested in art and criticism may begin to seem rather pointless. If the relation is too close, however, the result is an intolerable moral elitism that makes refinement the sole standard of acceptable conduct, as, for example, the elitism depicted by Villiers de L’Isle-Adam in Axel, by J.K. Huysmans in À Rebours, and by Oscar Wilde in The Picture of Dorian Gray. The aesthete is one who puts aesthetic values above all others and who seeks for a morality that conforms to them. In contrast, the philistine (or at least one kind of philistine) puts moral values above all others and rejects any aesthetics that does not conform to them. But both the aesthete and the philistine fail to see that the relation between the aesthetic and the moral is not one of priority; each informs and is informed by the other, without taking precedence and without dictating the choice that belongs within the other’s sphere. Contemporary aesthetics has been less disposed to discuss the idea of taste than that of criticism. But clearly, the two ideas are so closely related that anything said about the one has a direct bearing on the other. In both cases, the approach has been the first of those outlined at the beginning of this article:- the approach that starts with a study of the concepts and modes of argument employed in discussing beauty and tries to grasp the distinctive problems of aesthetics through a study of the logical and ideological puzzles to which these concepts and arguments give rise. Philosophers often distinguish between two kinds of critical discussion – the interpretative and the evaluative – and two classes of concepts corresponding to them. In describing an object of natural beauty or a work of art, we may use a host of so-called aesthetic terms, terms that seem to have a particular role when used in this context and which articulate an aesthetic impression. Among such terms we may notice affective terms – moving, frightening, disturbing; terms denoting emotional qualities – sad, lively, mournful, wistful; and terms denoting the expressive or representational content of a work of art, its formal features, and its overall artistic genre – comic, tragic, ironic. Some of these terms can be applied meaningfully only to works of art; others may be applied to the whole of nature in order to articulate an aesthetic experience. The examination of their logic has had an increasingly important role in analytical aesthetics. Frank N. Sibley, for example, argued that such terms are used in aesthetic judgment in a peculiar way, without conditions (i.e. without a reasoned basis), and in order to describe aesthetic properties that are discernible only by the exercise of taste. This sophisticated reminder of Kant’s theory that aesthetic judgment is free from concepts has been criticized as creating too great a gap between the language of criticism and the language of everyday life. But it is of considerable interest in itself in attempting to revive a conception of taste that was highly influential in XVIII-century aesthetics. As noted above, taste is, according to this conception, a faculty not of evaluation but of perception. In aesthetics, however, evaluative judgments are inescapable. Theories avoiding the implication that taste is a form of discrimination, which naturally ranks its objects according to their merit, are peculiarly unsatisfying, not the least because they have so little bearing on the practice of criticism or the reasons that lead us to assign such overwhelming importance to art. What then of the concepts employed in aesthetic evaluation? Burke introduced a famous distinction between two kinds of aesthetic judgment corresponding to two orders of aesthetic experience:- the judgment of the beautiful and that of the sublime. The judgment of beauty has its origin in our social feelings, particularly in our feelings toward the other sex, and in our hope for a consolation through love and desire. The judgment of the sublime has its origin in our feelings toward nature, and in our intimation of our ultimate solitude and fragility in a world that is not of our own devising and that remains resistant to our demands. In Burke’s words,:- Whatever is fitted in any sort to excite the ideas of pain, and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible, or is conversant about terrible objects, or operates in a manner analogous to terror, is a source of the sublime; that is, it is productive of the strongest emotion which the mind is capable of feeling. Burke’s distinction emerges as part of a natural philosophy of beauty:- an

attempt to give the origins of our sentiments rather than to explain the logic of the judgments that convey them. In Kant, the distinction is recast as a distinction between two categories of aesthetic experience and two separate values that attach to it. Sometimes when we sense the harmony between nature and our faculties, we are impressed by the purposiveness and intelligibility of everything that surrounds us. This is the sentiment of beauty. At other times, overcome by the infinite greatness of the world, we renounce the attempt to understand and control it. This is the sentiment of the sublime. In confronting the sublime, the mind is 'incited to abandon sensibility' – to reach over to that transcendental view of things that shows to us the immanence of a supersensible realm and our destiny as subjects of a divine order. Thus, from the presentiment of the sublime, Kant extracts the ultimate ground of his faith in a Supreme Being, and this is for him the most important value that aesthetic experience can convey. The distinction between the sublime and the beautiful is now less frequently made than at the time of Burke and Kant. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that aesthetic judgment exists in many contrasting forms, of both praise and condemnation. A philosopher who sought to account for the idea of beauty without attending to those of the elegant, the refined, the great, the delicate, the intelligent, the profound, and the lovely would be unlikely to provide us with much understanding of the nature and function of criticism. There may be, however, something that these judgments have in common which might be used in order to cast light on all of them. Kant certainly would have thought so, since he argued that all such judgments share the distinctive features of taste revealed in his antinomy. In other words, they are all grounded in an immediate ('subjective') experience while at the same time being 'universal' – i.e. held forth as valid for all rational beings irrespective of their particular interests and desires. Thus, critics try to justify their aesthetic judgments, seeking reasons that will persuade others to see what the critics regard as elegant or beautiful in a similar light. Could there be a genuine critical procedure devoted to that enterprise of providing objective grounds for subjective preferences? This question is integrally connected to another that we have already discussed:- the question of the value of aesthetic experience. If aesthetic experience is valueless, or if it has no more value than attaches to idle enjoyment, then it becomes implausible to insist on the existence of objective evaluation. Modern considerations of this exceedingly difficult question tend to concentrate on the criticism of art and on the role of critics of art. What are critics doing when they discuss a work of art, what do they look for, and with what purpose? It might be said that critics should first of all study the artist's intention, since this will show the real meaning of the artwork, the real content that the artist is trying to communicate. The American critics W.K. Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley, however, argued that there is a fallacy (the so-called Intentional Fallacy) involved in this approach. What is to be interpreted is the work of art itself, not the intentions of the artist, which are hidden from us and no subject for our concern. If judgment is to be aesthetic, it must concern itself with the given object, and the meanings that we attribute to the object are those that we see in it, whatever the artist intended. The existence of an intentional fallacy has been doubted. Some argue, for example, that Wimsatt and Beardsley make too sharp a distinction between an intention and the act that expresses it, assuming the intention to be a kind of private mental episode forever hidden from an observer rather than a revealed order in the work itself. But when critics refer to the artistic intention, it is not clear whether they mean anything more than the general purposiveness of the work of art, which can be interpreted by critics without supposing there to be some intention beyond that of producing the precise work before them. (Indeed, in Kant's view, there can be purposiveness without purpose, and this phenomenon provides the central object of aesthetic interest, whether in art or in nature.) The dispute here is tortuous and obscure. Nevertheless, the move away from intentionalism, as it is called, has been regarded as imperative by most modern critics, who tend to see the role of criticism in either one of two ways:- (1) criticism is devoted to the study and interpretation of the aesthetic object rather than of the artist or the recipient, and (2) criticism is devoted to the articulation of a response to the work of art and to the justification of a particular way of seeing it. Underlying both these conceptions is the fashionable preoccupation with art as the principal object of critical judgment. Nevertheless, in suggesting that the choice which lies before the critic is between the aesthetic object and the experience that it arouses, the two views ensure that the artist is kept hidden. As a consequence, it is not difficult to adapt them to a wider view of aesthetic judgment and aesthetic experience – to a view that makes room for natural beauty and for the aesthetics of everyday life, as it is manifested in dress, manners, decoration, and the other useful arts. It might be thought that only the first of the two conceptions can give rise to an objective critical procedure, since it alone requires that criticism focus on an object whose existence and nature is independent of the critic. The most important contemporary defense of an objective criticism, that of the British literary critic F.R. Leavis, relied heavily on the second idea, however. In a celebrated controversy with his American counterpart, René Wellek, Leavis argued that it is precisely because criticism is devoted to the individual response that it may achieve objectivity. Although there may be objectivity in the scientific explanation of the aesthetic object – i.e. in the classification and description of its typology, structure, and semiotic status – this is not, according to Leavis, the kind of objectivity that matters, for it will never lead to a value judgment and will therefore never amount to an objective criticism. Value judgments arise out of, and are validated by, the direct confrontation in experience between the critical intelligence and the aesthetic object, the first being informed by a moral awareness that provides the only possible ground for objective evaluation. If criticism were confined to the study of nature, it would look very peculiar. It is only because of the development of artistic and decorative traditions that the habit of aesthetic judgment becomes established. Accordingly, contemporary attempts to provide a defense of aesthetic judgment concentrate almost exclusively on the criticism of art and endeavour to find principles whereby the separate works of art may be ordered according to their merit, or at least characterized in evaluative terms. Leavis's 'objective' criticism is expressly confined to the evaluation of literary works taken from a single tradition. The reason for this narrowness can be put paradoxically as follows:- criticism can be objective only when it is based in subjectivity. Criticism is the justification of a response, and such justification requires a frame of reference that both critics and their readers can readily recognize. The successful communication and justification of a response are possible only by reference to the canon of works accepted within a common culture. The canonical works – what Matthew Arnold called the Touchstones of Criticism – provide the context of relevant comparisons, without which no amount of detailed analysis could convey the quality of the individual work. Critical reasoning is an attempt to place works of art in relation to one another, so that the perceived greatness of the one will provide the standard of measurement for the other. At the same time, the individual quality of feeling in each work must be elicited and discussed exactly as we might discuss the quality of feeling in everyday life, praising it for its intensity, exactness, and generosity, and criticizing it for its sentimentality, obscurity, or lack of seriousness. All of the moral categories that we apply to human feeling and character we may therefore apply equally to art, and the basis of an objective criticism will be no different from the basis (whatever it might be) for an objective morality. The value of art, on this account, resides partly in the fact that it gives exemplary expression to human feeling and character, and so enables us to measure our own lives and aspirations against their imaginary counterparts. These ideas are vague and have been frequently criticized for their moralistic overtones as well as for the seeming narrowness of their application. Even if they apply to the criticism of literature, what do we say about the criticism of music, of architecture, of dress and decor, of natural beauty? In the nonliterary arts much criticism is directed first to form, style, and workmanship and only secondly to the moral content of the works under consideration. There are exceptions to this rule, and once again the principal exception is English – namely, John Ruskin's profoundly moralized criticism of architecture. Nevertheless, the extreme difficulty experienced in extending the Leavisite procedures of practical criticism (in which the reader's response becomes the principal focus of critical attention) to the nonliterary arts has given sustenance to the view that this 'moralized' criticism is really only one kind of criticism and not necessarily the most widely applicable or the most important. If such is the case, it cannot really claim to have discovered a basis for the objective exercise of taste. The Development Of Western Aesthetics:- The Contributions Of The Ancient Greeks:- The two greatest Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, shared a sense of the importance

of aesthetics, and both regarded music, poetry, architecture, and drama as fundamental institutions within the body politic. Plato notoriously recommends the banning of poets and painters from his ideal republic and in the course of his argument provides an extended theory of imitation (mimesis), along with spurious reasons for thinking that imitation derogates both from the laws of morality and from the rational cognition of the world. Much of Aristotle's extended and diverse reply to Plato is concerned with rehabilitating imitation as the foundation of moral education (Ethica Nicomachea), as the origin of a necessary Katharsis (Poetica), and as the instrument – through music, dance, and poetry – of character formation (Politica). Plato's more mystical writings, notably the Timaeus, contain hints of another approach to aesthetics, one based on the Pythagorean theory of the cosmos that exerted a decisive influence on the Neoplatonists. Through the writings of St. Augustine, Boethius, and Macrobius, the Pythagorean cosmology and its associated aesthetic of harmony were passed on to the thinkers of the Middle Ages. The Aristotelian theory of imitation and the concern with the expressive and emotionally educative aspect of aesthetic experience were not truly influential until the XVII century. At that time much attention was also paid to another classical work, the Hellenistic treatise on the sublime ascribed to Longinus, which is perhaps the most interesting and extended piece of antique literary criticism to have been passed on to the modern world. Medieval Aesthetics:- St. Thomas Aquinas devoted certain passages of his Summa Theologiae (c. 1266–73) to the study of beauty. To his thinking, humankind's interest in beauty is of sensuous origin, but it is the prerogative of those senses that are capable of 'contemplation' – namely, the eye and the ear. Aquinas defines beauty in Aristotelian terms as that which pleases solely in the contemplation of it and recognizes three prerequisites of beauty:- perfection, appropriate proportion, and clarity. Aquinas' position typifies the approach to aesthetics adopted by the Scholastics. More widely diffused among medieval thinkers was the Neoplatonist theory, in which beauty is seen as a kind of divine order conforming to mathematical laws:- the laws of number, which are also the laws of harmony. Music, poetry, and architecture all exhibit the same conformity to a cosmic order, and, in experiencing their beauty, we are really experiencing the same order in ourselves and resonating to it as one string to another. This theory, expounded in treatises on music by St. Augustine and Boethius, is consciously invoked by Dante in his Convivio (c. 1304–07; The Banquet). In this piece, generally considered one of the first sustained works of literary criticism in the modern manner, the poet analyzes the four levels of meaning contained in his own poems. The Neoplatonist emphasis on number and harmony dominated aesthetics during the early Renaissance as well and was reaffirmed by Leon Alberti in his great treatise on architecture, De Re Aedificatoria (1452; Ten Books on Architecture). Alberti also advanced a definition of beauty, which he called Concinnitas, taking his terminology from Cicero. Beauty is for Alberti such an order and arrangement of the parts of an object that nothing can be altered except for the worse. This kind of definition can hardly stand alone as a basis for aesthetics, for what does the word worse mean? The obvious answer, 'less beautiful', at once reduces the definition to circularity. The Origins Of Modern Aesthetics:- Francis Bacon wrote essays on beauty and deformity, but he confined his remarks to the human figure. René Descartes produced a treatise on music, although it contains little that would be recognized as aesthetics in the modern sense. During the first decades of modern philosophy, aesthetics flourished, not in the works of the great philosophers, but in the writings of such minor figures as Baltasar Gracián, Jean de La Bruyère (who began the study of taste that was to dominate aesthetics for a century), and Georges-Louis Leclerc, comte de Buffon. It was not until the end of the XVII century that the distinctive concerns of modern aesthetics were established. At that time, taste, imagination, natural beauty, and imitation came to be recognized as the central topics in aesthetics. In Britain the principal influences were the 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury and his disciples Francis Hutcheson and Joseph Addison. Shaftesbury, a follower of the political and educational philosopher John Locke, did more than any of his contemporaries to establish ethics and aesthetics as central areas of philosophical inquiry. As a naturalist, he believed that the fundamental principles of morals and taste could be established by due attention to human nature, our sentiments being so ordered that certain things naturally please us and are naturally conducive to our good (Characteristiks of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times, 1711). Taste is a kind of balanced discernment, whereby a person recognizes that which is congenial to his sentiments and therefore an object of pleasurable contemplation. Following Locke, Shaftesbury laid much emphasis on the association of ideas as a fundamental component in aesthetic experience and the crucial bridge from the sphere of contemplation to the sphere of action. Addison adopted this position in a series of influential essays, 'The Pleasures of the Imagination' in The Spectator (1712). He defended the theory that imaginative association is the fundamental component in our experience of art, architecture, and nature, and is the true explanation of their value to us. Francis Hutcheson was perhaps the first to place the problem of aesthetic judgment among the central questions of epistemology:- How can we know that something is beautiful? What guides our judgment and what validates it? His answer was decidedly Empiricist in tone: aesthetic judgments are perceptual and take their authority from a sense that is common to all who make them. In An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue (1725), Hutcheson explained:- 'The origin of our perceptions of beauty and harmony is justly called a 'sense' because it involves no intellectual element, no reflection on principles and causes'. The Significance Of Baumgarten's Work:- Such a statement would have been vigorously repudiated by Hutcheson's contemporary Alexander Baumgarten, who, in his aforementioned Reflections on Poetry, introduced the term aesthetic in its distinctively modern sense. Baumgarten was a pupil of Christian Wolff, the Rationalist philosopher who had created the orthodox philosophy of the German Enlightenment by building the metaphysical ideas of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz into a system. He was thus heir to a tradition that dismissed the senses and the imagination as incapable of providing a genuine cognition of their objects and standing always to be corrected (and replaced) by rational reflection. Baumgarten, however, argued that poetry is surely cognitive:- it provides insight into the world of a kind that could be conveyed in no other way. At the same time, poetic insights are perceptual ('aesthetic') and hence imbued with the distinctive character of sensory and imaginative experience. According to Baumgarten, the ideas conveyed by poetry are 'clear and confused', as opposed to the 'clear and distinct' ideas of reason in the sense that they had been described by Descartes and the XVII-century Rationalists. Baumgarten held that the aesthetic value of a poem resides in the relative preponderance of clarity over confusion. Accordingly, his theory of the value of art was ultimately cognitive. It was some decades before Baumgarten's coinage became philosophical currency. But there is no doubt that his treatise, for all its pedantry and outmoded philosophical method, deserves its reputation as the founding work of modern aesthetics. Major Concerns Of XVIII-Century Aesthetics:- The development of aesthetics between the work of Baumgarten and that of Immanuel Kant, who had been influenced by Baumgarten's writings, was complex and diverse, drawing inspiration from virtually every realm of human inquiry. Yet, throughout this period certain topics repeatedly received focal attention in discussions pertaining to aesthetic questions. One such topic was the faculty of taste, the analysis of which remained the common point among German, French, and English writers. Taste was seen either as a sense (Hutcheson), as a peculiar kind of emotionally inspired discrimination (Hume), or as a part of refined good manners (Voltaire). In an important essay entitled 'Of the Standard of Taste' (in Four Dissertations, 1757), Hume, following Voltaire in the Encyclopédie, raised the question of the basis of aesthetic judgment and argued that 'it is natural for us to seek a standard of taste; a rule by which the various sentiments of men may be reconciled; at least, a decision afforded, confirming one sentiment, and condemning another'. But where is this standard of taste to be found? Hume recommends an ideal of the man of taste, whose discriminations are unclouded by an emotional distemper and informed by a 'delicacy of imagination ... requisite to convey a sensibility of ... finer emotions'. For, Hume argues, there is a great resemblance between 'mental' and 'bodily' taste – between the taste exercised in aesthetic discrimination and that exercised in the appreciation of food and drink, which can equally be deformed by some abnormal condition of the subject. Hume proceeded to lay down various procedures for the education of taste and for the proper conduct of critical judgment. His discussion, notwithstanding its skeptical undercurrent, has proved lastingly influential on the English schools of criticism, as well as

on the preferred Anglo-Saxon approach to the questions of aesthetics. A second major concern of XVIII-century writers was the role of imagination. Addison's essays were seminal, but discussion of imagination remained largely confined to the associative theories of Locke and his followers until Hume gave to the imagination a fundamental role in the generation of commonsense beliefs. Kant attempted to describe the imagination as a distinctive faculty, active in the generation of scientific judgment as well as aesthetic pleasure. Between them, Hume and Kant laid the ground for the Romantic writers on art:- Johann Gottfried von Herder, Friedrich Schiller, Friedrich Schelling, and Novalis (pseudonym of Friedrich Leopold, Freiherr von Hardenberg) in Germany, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth in England. For such writers, imagination was to be the distinctive feature both of aesthetic activity and of all true insight into the human condition. Meanwhile, Lord Kames and Archibald Alison had each provided full accounts of the role of association in the formation and justification of critical judgment. Alison, in particular, recognized the inadequacies of the traditional Empiricist approach to imaginative association and provided a theory as to how the feelings aroused by a work of art or a scene of natural beauty may become part of its appearance – qualities of the object as much as of the subject (Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste (1790)). The concept of imitation, introduced into the discussion of art by Plato and Aristotle, was fundamental to the XVIII-century philosophy of art. Imitation is a vague term, frequently used to cover both representation and expression in the modern sense. The thesis that imitation is the common and distinguishing feature of the arts was put forward by James Harris in Three Treatises (1744) and subsequently made famous by Charles Batteux in a book entitled Les Beaux Arts Réduits À Un Même Principe (1746; 'The Fine Arts Reduced to a Single Principle'). This diffuse and ill-argued work contains the first modern attempt to give a systematic theory of art and aesthetic judgment that will show the unity of the phenomena and their common importance. 'The laws of taste', Batteux argued, 'have nothing but the imitation of beautiful nature as their object'; from which it follows that the arts, which are addressed to taste, must imitate nature. The distinction between the fine and useful arts (recast by Collingwood as the distinction between art and craft) stems from Batteux. Still another characteristic of XVIII-century aesthetics was the concern with the distinction between the sublime and the beautiful. Burke's famous work, On the Sublime and Beautiful, has already been discussed. Its influence was felt throughout late XVIII-century aesthetics. For example, it inspired one of Kant's first publications, an essay on the sublime. Treatises on beauty were common, one of the most famous being The Analysis of Beauty (1753) by the painter William Hogarth, which introduces the theory that beauty is achieved through the 'serpentine line'. The view that art is expression emerged during the 1700s. Rousseau put forth the theory of the arts as forms of emotional expression in an essay dealing with the origin of languages. This theory, regarded as providing the best possible explanation of the power of music, was widely adopted. Treatises on musical expression proliferated during the late XVIII century. One illustrative example is James Beattie's Essay on Poetry and Music as They Affect the Mind (1776), in which the author rejects the view of music as a representational (imitative) art form and argues that expression is the true source of musical excellence. Another example is provided by Denis Diderot in his didactic novel Le Neveu de Rameau (1761–74; Rameau's Nephew and Other Works). The theory of expression was inherited by the German Romantics, especially by Schelling, Schiller, and Herder. It was, furthermore, developed in a novel direction by the Italian philosopher Giambattista Vico in his Scienza Nuova (1725–44; New Science). Vico integrated art into a comprehensive theory of the development and decline of civilization. According to him, the cyclical movement of culture is achieved partly by a process of successive expression, through language and art, of the 'myths' that give insight into surrounding social conditions. Kant, Schiller, and Hegel:- As previously noted, Kant's The Critique of Judgment introduced the first full account of aesthetic experience as a distinct exercise of rational mentality. The principal ingredients of Kant's work are the following:- the antinomy of taste, the emphasis on the free play of the imagination, the theory of aesthetic experience as both free from concepts and disinterested, the view that the central object of aesthetic interest is not art but nature, and the description of the moral and spiritual significance of aesthetic experience, which opens to us a transcendental point of view of the world of nature and enables us to see the world as purposive, but without purpose. In that perception, observes Kant, lies the deepest intimation of our nature and of our ultimate relation to a 'supersensible' realm. Schiller's Briefe Über Die Ästhetische Erziehung Des Menschen (1795; On the Aesthetic Education of Man), inspired by Kant, develops further the theory of the disinterested character of the aesthetic. Schiller argues that through this disinterested quality aesthetic experience becomes the true vehicle of moral and political education, providing human beings both with the self-identity that is their fulfillment and with the institutions that enable them to flourish:- 'What is man before beauty cajoles from him a delight in things for their own sake, or the serenity of form tempers the savagery of life? A monotonous round of ends, a constant vacillation of judgment; self-seeking, and yet without a self; lawless, yet without freedom; a slave, and yet to no rule'. Schiller's Briefe exerted a profound influence on Hegel's philosophy in general and on his Vorlesungen Über Die Aesthetik in particular. In discussions of remarkable range and imaginative power, Hegel introduces the distinctively modern conception of art as a request for self-realization, an evolving discovery of forms that give sensuous embodiment to the spirit by articulating in concrete form its inner tensions and resolutions. For Hegel, the arts are arranged in both historical and intellectual sequence, from architecture (in which Geist ('Spirit') is only half articulate and given purely symbolic expression), through sculpture and painting, to music and thence to poetry, which is the true art of the Romantics. Finally, all art is destined to be superseded by philosophy, in which the spirit achieves final articulation as Idea. The stages of art were identified by Hegel with various stages of historical development. In each art form a particular Zeitgeist (i.e. spirit of the time) finds expression, and the necessary transition from one art form to its successor is part of a larger historical transformation in which all civilization is engaged. The incidental discussions of Hegel's Vorlesungen introduce most of the themes of contemporary philosophy of art, though in the peculiar language of Hegelian Idealism. XIX-century Idealist aesthetics can reasonably be described as a series of footnotes to Hegel, who was, however, less original than he pretended. Many of the individual thoughts and theories in his lectures on aesthetics were taken from the contemporary literature of German Romanticism (in particular, the writings of Herder, Jean Paul (pseudonym of Johann Paul Friedrich Richter) and Novalis) and from the works of German critics and art historians (notably G.E. Lessing and Johann Winckelmann) who had forged the link between modern conceptions of art and the art of antiquity. The influence of Hegel was, therefore, the influence of German Romanticism as a whole, and it is not surprising that the few who escaped it lost their audience in doing so. Post-Hegelian Aesthetics:- Little of XIX-century aesthetics after Hegel has proved of lasting interest. Perhaps the most important exception is the controversial literature surrounding Richard Wagner, particularly the attack on the expressive theory of music launched by Wagner's critic Eduard Hanslick in his Vom Musikalisch-Schönen (1854; On the Beautiful in Music). With this work modern musical aesthetics was born, and all the assumptions made by Batteux and Hegel concerning the unity (or unity in diversity) of the arts were thrown in doubt. The most impressive work on aesthetics of the late 1800s was George Santayana's The Sense of Beauty (1896), which shows a welcome move away from the XIX-century obsession with art toward more fundamental issues in the philosophy of mind. Santayana argues against Kant's theory of the disinterested and universal quality of aesthetic interest, and defends the view that pleasure is the central aesthetic category, beauty being 'pleasure regarded as the quality of a thing'. All human functions and experiences may contribute to the sense of beauty, which has two broad categories of object:- form and expression. In his theory of expression Santayana again takes up the problem raised by the theory of the association of ideas, and argues that in aesthetic pleasure the associative process achieves a kind of fusion between the response aroused and the object which arouses it, and that this is the fundamental experience of expression. Expressionism:- After Kant and Hegel, the most important influence on modern aesthetics has been Croce. His oft-cited Estetica Come Scienza Dell' Espressione E Linguistica Generale (1902; Aesthetic as Science of Expression and General Linguistics, or Aesthetic) presents, in a rather novel idiom, some of the important insights underlying the

theories of his predecessors. In this work, Croce distinguishes concept from intuition:- the latter is a kind of acquaintance with the individuality of an object, while the former is an instrument of classification. Art is to be understood first as expression and second as intuition. The distinction between representation and expression is ultimately identical with that between concept and intuition. The peculiarities of aesthetic interest are really peculiarities of intuition:- this explains the problem of form and content and gives the meaning of the idea that the object of aesthetic interest is interesting for its own sake and not as a means to an end. Croce conceived his expressionism as providing the philosophical justification for the artistic revolutions of the XIX century and, in particular, for the Impressionist style of painting, in which representation gives way to the attempt to convey experience directly onto the canvas. His extreme view of the autonomy of art led him to dismiss all attempts to describe art as a form of representation or to establish direct connections between the content of art and the content of scientific theories. Croce's disciple R.G. Collingwood (Principles of Art, 1938) was similarly dismissive of representation and similarly concerned with presenting a theory of art that would justify the revolutionary practice of his contemporaries (in this case, the post-Symbolist poetry of T.S. Eliot's The Waste Land). As pointed out earlier, Collingwood distinguishes craft, which is a means to an end, from art, which is an end in itself. But since art is also, for Collingwood, expression, expression too must be an end in itself. It cannot be construed as the giving of form to independently identifiable states of mind. The feeling must reside in the form itself and be obtainable exclusively in that form. If it were otherwise, art would be simply another kind of craft – the craft of giving expression to preexisting and independently identifiable states of mind. Therefore, like Croce, Collingwood opposes expression in art to description:- expression gives us the particularity and not the generality of states of mind. Collingwood sets his aesthetics within the context of a theory of the imagination, in which he shows the influence of the British Empiricists as well as of the Idealist metaphysicians who had influenced Croce. A similar attempt to unite the theory of art with a philosophy of the imagination had been made by the French philosopher Alain in his Système Des Beaux-Arts (1920, revised 1926; 'System of the Fine Arts'), a work that is distinguished by its detailed attention to dress, fashion, manners, and the useful arts, and by its idea of the artist as artisan d'abord. Along with John Dewey's Art As Experience (1934), in which aesthetic experience is presented as integral to the organic completion of human nature, these works provide the culminating expression of a now defunct view of aesthetics as central to the understanding not of art alone but of the human condition as well. Marxist Aesthetics:- Many attempts have been made to develop a specifically Marxist aesthetics, one that would incorporate the Marxian theory of history and class consciousness and the critique of bourgeois ideology, so as to generate principles of analysis and evaluation and show the place of art in the theory and practice of revolution. William Morris in England and Georgy V. Plekhanov in Russia both attempted to unite Marx's social criticism with a conception of the nature of artistic labour. Plekhanov's Iskusstvo I Obshchestvennaya Zhizn (1912; Art and Social Life) is a kind of synthesis of early Marxist thought and attempts to recast the practices of art and criticism in a revolutionary mold. The ideology of 'art for art's sake', Plekhanov argues, develops only in conditions of social decline when artist and recipient are in 'hopeless disaccord with the social environment in which they live'. Drawing on Kant and Schiller, Plekhanov presents a theory of the origins of art in play; play, however, must not be understood in isolation. It is indissolubly linked to labor, of which it is the complementary opposite. An art of play will be the 'free' art of the revolution, of humankind returned to social harmony, but only because play and labour will then be reunited and transcended. In place of their opposition will be a harmonious whole in which art is continuous with labor. The aesthetic theories of the Russian Revolution owe something to Plekhanov; something to the school of Formalist criticism, typified by the proto-Structuralist M. Bakhtin; and something to the anti-aesthetic propaganda of the Russian Constructivists, who believed in an art expressive of human dominion over raw materials – an art that would be destructive of all existing patterns of subordination. The official approach of the Soviets to art, however, was typified, first, by the persecution of all those who expressed adherence to those theories, and, second, by the adoption under Stalin of Socialist Realism (the view that art is dedicated to the 'realistic' representation of proletarian values and proletarian life) as the sole legitimate basis for artistic practice. Subsequent Marxist thinking about art was largely influenced by two major central European thinkers:- Walter Benjamin and György Lukács. Both were exponents of Marxist humanism who saw the important contribution of Marxian theory to aesthetics in the analysis of the condition of labour and in the critique of the alienated and 'reified' consciousness of human beings under capitalism. Benjamin's collection of essays Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit (1936; The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction) attempts to describe the changed experience of art in the modern world and sees the rise of Fascism and mass society as the culmination of a process of debasement, whereby art ceases to be a means of instruction and becomes instead a mere gratification, a matter of taste alone. 'Communism responds by politicizing art' – that is, by making art into the instrument by which the false consciousness of the masses is to be overthrown. Lukács developed a multifaceted approach to literary criticism in which the historical condition of society and the reality of class consciousness are singled out as the ideological agenda of works of literature and the major source of their appeal. This position is set forth in such works as Die Theorie des Romans (1920; The Theory of the Novel). Neither Lukács nor Benjamin produced a coherent aesthetics as defined in this article, although each was immensely influential on the practice of modern literary criticism whether Marxist or not in its ultimate inspiration. Eastern Aesthetics:- India:- The disparagement of the sensory realm as mere illusion ('the veil of Maya'), characteristic of much Indian religion, went hand in hand with a philosophy of embodiment (Karma), which gave a distinctive role to art both as an instrument of worship and as an earthly delight. The legends of the great god Krishna abound in exaggerated fantasies of erotic and physical power; the art of the temples testifies to a sensuality that belies the mystical gestures of renunciation which form the commonplaces of Hindu morality. In providing theories of such art and of the natural beauty that it celebrates, Indian philosophers have relied heavily on the concept of aesthetic flavour, or rasa, a kind of contemplative abstraction in which the inwardness of human feelings irradiates the surrounding world of embodied forms. The theory of rasa is attributed to Bharata, a sage-priest who may have lived about AD 500. It was developed by the rhetorician and philosopher Abhinavagupta (c. AD 1000), who applied it to all varieties of theatre and poetry. The principal human feelings, according to Bharata, are delight, laughter, sorrow, anger, fear, disgust, heroism, and astonishment, all of which may be recast in contemplative form as the various rasas:- erotic, comic, pathetic, furious, terrible, odious, marvellous, and quietistic. These rasas comprise the components of aesthetic experience. The power to taste rasa is a reward for merit in some previous existence. China:- Confucius (551–479 BC) emphasized the role of aesthetic enjoyment in moral and political education, and, like his near contemporary Plato, was suspicious of the power of art to awaken frenzied and distracted feelings. Music must be stately and dignified, contributing to the inner harmony that is the foundation of good behaviour, and all art is at its noblest when incorporated into the rituals and traditions that enforce the stability and order of social life. Lao-tzu, the legendary founder of Taoism, was even more puritanical. He condemned all art as a blinding of the eye, a deafening of the ear, and a cloying of the palate. Later Taoists were more lenient, however, encouraging a freer, more intuitive approach both to works of art and to nature. The philosophy of beauty presented in their works and in the writings of the Ch'an (Zen) Buddhists who succeeded them is seldom articulate, being confined to epigrams and short commentaries that remain opaque to the uninitiated. The same epigrammatic style and the same fervent puritanism can be discerned in the writings of Mao Tse-tung, who initiated in the Cultural Revolution the most successful war against beauty that has been waged in modern history. Japan:- The practice of literary commentary and aesthetic discussion was extensively developed in Japan and is exemplified at its most engaging in the great novel Genji Monogatari (c. 1000; Tale of Genji), written by Murasaki Shikibu, lady-in-waiting to the Empress. Centuries of commentary on this novel, as well as on the court literature that it inspired, on the Nō and puppet plays, and on the lyrical verses of the haiku poets, led to the establishment of an aesthetics of supreme refinement. Many of the concepts of this form of aesthetics were

drawn from the writings of Zeami Motokiyo (1363–1443), a playwright and actor-manager. Zeami argued that the value of art is to be found in Yūgen (Mystery and Depth) and that the artist must follow the rule of Sōō (Consonance), according to which every object, gesture, and expression has to be appropriate to its context. The domination of aesthetic scruples over Japanese life has, as its culminating instance, the tea ceremony – a marvel of constrained social ballet – to the study of which whole lives have been devoted. Associated with this triumph of manners is an art of mood and evocation, in which significance is found in the small, concentrated gesture, the sudden revelation of transcendent meaning in what is most ordinary and unassuming. In the late XVIII century Motoori Norinaga, a leading literary scholar, summed up the essence of Japanese art and literature as the expression of a touching intimation of transience, which he captured in the famous phrase Mono No Aware, meaning roughly 'The Sensitivity To The Sadness Of Things'. Other aesthetic qualities emphasized by classical scholars and critics are En (Charming), Okashi (Amusing), and Sabi (Having The Beauty Of Old, Faded, Worn, or Lovely Things). In all such aesthetic categories, we can sense the resonance of the Taoist and Buddhist ideas of renunciation. Aestetics or Esthetics:- in textiles, properties perceived by touch and sight, such as the hand, color, luster, drape, and texture of fabrics or garments. / Под Эстетикой, от Греческого слова Aisthētikós, означающее Чувственный или Чувствующий, понимается философская наука, изучающая сферу эстетического как специфического проявления ценностного отношения между человеком и миром и область художественной деятельности людей. Как особая дисциплина вычленяется в XVIII веке у Немецкого философа-идеалиста Алэксандра Готлиба Баумгартэна (Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten; 1714–62), введшего самый термин 'Эстетика' для обозначения 'науки о чувственном знании' – низшей теории познания, дополняющей логику; у Немецкого философа Иммануила Канта (Immanuel Kant; 1724–1804) эстетика – наука о 'правилах чувственности вообще'. Наряду с этим в Немецкой классической эстетике XVIII – начала XIX веков развивается понимание эстетики как философии искусства, закрепляющееся у Гэорга Вильгэльма Фриэдрихя Хэгэля (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; 1770–1831). Основной проблемой философоэстетической мысли древности, средневековья и в значительной мере нового времени была проблема прекрасного. Эстетика, философская наука, изучающая два взаимосвязанных круга явлений:- сферу эстетического как специфическое проявление ценностного отношения человека к миру и сферу художественной деятельности людей. Соотношение этих разделов эстетики менялось на протяжении её истории и понимается неодинаково – от попыток сведения эстетики к 'философии прекрасного' до её трактовки как 'философии искусства'; не раз предлагалось расчленить эстетику на несколько самостоятельных научных дисциплин – на теорию эстетических ценностей, теорию эстетического восприятия, общую теорию искусства, однако опыт показывал, что эстетические ценности реального мира и художественное его освоение связаны столь тесно, что разорвать их изучение практически невозможно. Это нередко порождало другую крайность – отождествление художественной деятельности и эстетической активности человека, взаимоотношение между которыми в действительности достаточно сложно. Таким образом, оба основных раздела эстетики, будучи органически взаимосвязаны, обладают относительной самостоятельностью. В первом из них рассматриваются такие вопросы, как природа и своеобразие эстетического в системе ценностных отношений; закономерности дифференциации эстетических ценностей, выступающих в множестве конкретных модификаций (прекрасное и безобразное, возвышенное и низменное, трагическое и комическое и тому подобное); диалектическая связь эстетической ценности и эстетической оценки, эстетического восприятия и эстетически ориентированной практики; значение эстетической активности человека в социальной и индивидуальной жизни, в разных областях культуры; взаимосвязь эстетического и художественного в разных сферах их проявления – в практической деятельности и в созерцании, в воспитании и образовании людей. Второй раздел эстетики как науки, посвящённый специальному анализу художественной деятельности, включает изучение её возникновения в филогенезе и онтогенезе; её структурного и функционального своеобразия в ряду других форм человеческой деятельности, её места в культуре; связи процесса художественного творчества, структуры воплощающих его произведений искусства и характера их восприятия человеком; законов, порождающих разнообразие конкретных форм художественной деятельности (видов, родов, жанров искусства) и её исторических модификаций (направлений, стилей, методов); особенностей современного этапа художественного развития общества и исторических перспектив развития искусства. Вместе с тем эстетика никогда не ограничивалась одним только изучением закономерностей эстетического и художественного освоения человеком мира, но так или иначе направляла это освоение, вырабатывая определённые критерии эстетической оценки и программы художественной деятельности. Этот момент нормативности имел то больший, то меньший удельный вес в эстетике (сравните, например, нормативную эстетику классицизма и антинормативную эстетику романтизма), однако так или иначе научно-познавательные функции эстетики всегда переплетаются с её ценностно-ориентирующими, идеологическими функциями. Длительный исторический процесс становления и развития эстетической мысли направлялся рядом обусловливавших его факторов:- идеологическими и социально-психологическими позициями различных классов и общественных групп, которые эстетика выражает и теоретически обосновывает; особенностями изменяющегося предмета изучения – эстетической культуры и художественной практики; характером философских учений, из которых вырастали или на которые опирались эстетические теории; позициями смежных наук (искусствоведения и литературоведения, психологии, социологии и других). Эстетическая мысль зародилась в глубочайшей древности в мифологическом сознании доклассового общества. Анализ мифов разных народов показывает, как запечатлевались в них первоначальные представления людей о происхождении различных искусств, об их роли в жизни человека, о связи искусства и красоты (например, древнегреческий миф об Аполлоне Мусагете и предводительствуемых им Музах). Однако история эстетики в собственном смысле началась лишь с формированием научно-теоретической мысли. На первом этапе своего развития, который продлился в Европе до середины XVIII века, эстетика не была ещё самостоятельной научной дисциплиной и не имела даже собственного названия. В античности, например, эстетическая проблематика разрабатывалась, с одной стороны, в философских сочинениях (пифагорейцами, Сократом, Платоном, Аристотелем), а с другой – в трактатах, посвященных теории разных видов искусства (например, в трактатах Поликлета, Горгия, Витрувия, Горация). Это не помешало, однако, тому, что многие глубокие идеи античных мыслителей получили основополагающее значение для всего последующего развития Европейской эстетической мысли (развитие эстетики на Востоке шло специфическими путями, лишь временами соприкасаясь с развитием Европейской эстетики). Христианская эстетика средневековья обосновывала спиритуалистическое понимание эстетических явлений и трактовала структуру искусства в символическом духе (Августин, Фома Аквинский и другие). Только в эпоху Возрождения эстетическая мысль освободилась из теологического плена и стала светской, гуманистической и реалистически-ориентированной. Но при этом стали ослабевать связи эстетики с философией, которая непосредственно опиралась теперь на естественнонаучное знание и не испытывала глубокого интереса к эстетико-художественным проблемам. Такой интерес проявлялся, однако, представителями художественной практики, поскольку радикальная перестройка творческого метода требовала теоретического обоснования. Соответственно разработка эстетической проблематики сосредоточивается в эту эпоху в искусствоведческих трактатах, авторами которых были крупнейшие художники (Л.Б. Альберта, Леонардо да Винчи, А. Дюрер и другие) и теоретики различных видов искусства. В XVII – 1-й половине XVIII веков проблемы сущности красоты и природы искусства продолжают обсуждаться в трактатах по теории отдельных его видов (Никола Буало-Депрео (N. Boi-leau-Despréaux; 1636–1711), Шарль Сорель (C. Sorel; 1602–1674), Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов (1711–1765) и другие) или в работах художественно-критического жанра (Иоганн Якоб Бодмер (Bodmer; 1698–1783) и И. Брейтингер, Дени Дидро (Diderot; 1713–

1784) и другие). Художественно-практическая ориентация эстетики приводила к выдвижению на первый план вопросов, связанных с теоретическим обоснованием и защитой того или иного метода творчества, стиля, направления – маньеризма, классицизма, барокко, реализма. При этом столкновение различных эстетических программ (например, борьба Дидро и Г.Э. Лессинга за реализм, полемика сторонников классицизма и барокко в Италии и Испании) отчётливо выражало борьбу идеологий. Идеология Просвещения придала особую остроту и размах процессу теоретического осмысления новых путей развития искусства, породив во всех Европейских странах сильное, хотя и весьма разнородное по философским и художественным пристрастиям, движение, именуемое ‘просветительской эстетикой’ (Дидро и Ж.Ж. Руссо во Франции, Лессинг и И.И. Винкельман в Германии, А. Шефтсбери и Г. Хом в Великобритании и другие). Активизация интереса к искусству, его возможностям в становлении миросозерцания человека вела к сопоставлению разных видов художественного творчества (Жан Батист Дюбо (Dubos; 1670–1742), Дж. Харрис и другие), а затем к формированию представления о единстве всех ‘изящных искусств’ (Шарль Баттё (Batteux; 1713–1780), Мозес Мендельсон (Mendelssohn; 1729–1786)). С этим была связана постановка проблемы вкуса, который рассматривался как специфический психический механизм, способный воспринимать и оценивать красоту и плоды художественного творчества. В этом пункте навстречу искусствоведческой мысли двигалась философия, которая стала всё более активно включать эстетическую проблематику в сферу исследования (трактаты Дж. Вико, К.А. Гельвеция, Вольтера, Д. Юма, Эдмунда Бёрка (Burke; 1729–1797)). В середине XVIII века Немецкий философ-идеалист Алэксандр Готлиб Баумгартэн (Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten; 1714–62), последователь также Немецкого мыслителя Г.В. Лейбница, доказал необходимость выделения посвященного этому кругу вопросов самостоятельного раздела философии наряду с этикой и логикой. Баумгартен назвал его ‘Эстетикой’, то есть ‘теорией чувственного познания’; разработка её вылилась в создание цельного и связного учения о прекрасном и об искусстве, поскольку красота была определена Баумгартеном как ‘совершенство чувственного познания’, а искусство – как воплощение красоты. Так начался второй этап истории эстетики, характеризовавшийся её превращением в самостоятельный раздел философии, необходимый последней для полноты объяснения культуры, человеческой деятельности, социальной истории. По пути, намеченному Баумгартеном, пошли крупнейшие представители Немецкой философии и художественной культуры – Иммануил Кант (Immanuel Kant; 1724–1804), И.Г. Гердер, Ф. Шиллер, И.В. Гёте, Ф.В. Шеллинг, Гэорг Вильгэльм Фриэдрихь Хэгэль (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; 1770–1831). Правда, в начале XIX века романтическое движение, обогатив эстетику открытием многих закономерностей искусства, недоступных рационалистически-метафизическому сознанию просветителей, своей антирационалистической направленностью подрывало основы эстетики как систематической научной теории. Однако Гегель, восстановив в правах возможности разума и раскрыв перед ним диалектический путь познания, преодолел эти опасные для научной эстетики тенденции и построил грандиозную эстетическую концепцию, в которой теоретический анализ был органически соединён с исторической точкой зрения на художественную деятельность человека, её развитие и её место в культуре. Тем самым Гегель завершил идущий от Баумгартена этап развития эстетики как раздела энциклопедически всеобъемлющего философского знания, покоившегося на идеалистическом мировоззрении. Начавшийся после этого третий этап истории эстетики характеризуется острой борьбой различных методологических и идеологических ориентаций. В идеологическом плане эта борьба выразилась в поляризации трёх основных направлений эстетической мысли XIX–XX веков. Буржуазная эстетика разнообразными способами обосновывала эстетизм и принципы ‘чистого искусства’, 'искусства для искусства’ (от ‘парнасцев’ и школы К. Фидлера до Х. Ортеги-и-Гасета и Х. Рида). Демократическая эстетика выступала и в форме утопически-социалистических теорий (от П. Прудона до Л.Н. Толстого), и в революционно-демократической концепции Русских мыслителей (В.Г. Белинского и А.И. Герцена, Н.Г. Чернышевского и Н.А. Добролюбова), но в обоих случаях защищала принципы реалистического искусства, тесно связанного с реальной жизнью общества и критического по отношению к буржуазной действительности. Пролетарская социалистическая эстетика была разработана Карлом Марксом, Фридрихом Энгельсом и Владимиром Ильичом Лениным, в развитие её существенный вклад внесли Ф. Меринг, П. Лафарг, Г.В. Плеханов, А.В. Луначарский, А. Грамши, Д. Лукач и многие другие представители Марксизма-Ленинизма в разных странах мира. В философско-методологическом плане разнообразие путей развития эстетической мысли в XIX–XX веках порождалось её опорой на различные философские учения – те или иные формы объективного идеализма (Ф.Т. Фишер, В.С. Соловьев) и субъективного идеализма (А. Бретон), позитивизма (Г. Спенсер, И. Тэн, Дж. Дьюи) и интуитивизма (Б. Кроче, А. Бергсон), антропологического материализма (Фейербахианская эстетика и эстетика Русских революционных демократов), феноменологии (Н. Гартман, Р. Ингарден, М. Дюфрен), экзистенциализма (Ж.П. Сартр, М. Хайдеггер). Другой аспект дифференциации эстетических учений данной эпохи выразился в стремлении связать эстетику с той или иной конкретной наукой; так рождались психологическая эстетика (Г. Фехнер, Т. Липпс), физиологическая эстетика (А. Грапт-Аллен, В.В. Велямович), психоаналитическая эстетика (З. Фрейд, Ж. Лакан), социологическая эстетика (М. Гюйо, Ш. Лало), искусствоведческая эстетика (Э. Ганслик, Х. Зедльмайр), семиотическая эстетика (Ч. Моррис, У. Эко), кибернетическая и информационная эстетика (А. Моль, М. Бензе), математическая эстетика (Дж. Биркгоф). Наконец, эстетические учения XIX–XX веков различаются по тому, какое конкретное направление художественного творчества они теоретически обосновывают – критический реализм (О. Бальзак, Русские революционные демократы), натурализм (Э. Золя), символизм (Вяч. Иванов, А. Белый), абстракционизм (В. Кандинский). Принципиальное отличие Марксистской эстетики от всех направлений эстетической мысли XIX–XX веков обусловлено прежде всего тем, что она вырастает на философском фундаменте диалектического и исторического материализма и выступает как теоретическая платформа социалистического реализма, в разработке которой приняли активное участие наряду с классиками Марксизма-Ленинизма и теоретиками искусства крупнейшие представители художественной практики (Максим Горький и С.М. Эйзенштейн, Б. Брехт и И. Бехер, Л. Арагон, Р. Роке и другие). Современная Марксистско-Ленинская эстетика завоёвывает всё больший авторитет во всём мире, а в социалистических странах служит теоретической основой строительства художественной культуры и работы по эстетическому воспитанию трудящихся масс. Решая эти задачи, Марксистско-Ленинская эстетика совершенствуется на протяжении всей своей истории, растёт вместе с научной мыслью, философией, современным искусством, борется против догматических и ревизионистских извращений, овладевает комплексным и системным подходами, которые помогают преодолевать любые односторонности в трактовке эстетических проблем. И хотя многие из этих проблем ещё не получили однозначного решения и вызывают острые теоретические дискуссии (например, соотношение природного и социального в сфере эстетических ценностей, основные социальные функции искусства, природа реализма и тому подобное), основные контуры Марксистской эстетической теории прослеживаются сегодня с достаточной определённостью. Её исходным положением является признание практической человеческой деятельности основой эстетического отношения человека к миру. В общественном труде формируется неизвестная животным способность человека созидать и ‘по законам красоты’ (смотрите Карл Маркс, в кн. Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 42, С. 94) ко всему подходить с эстетической мерой. В результате человек начинает находить в мире – в общественной жизни и в природе – разнообразные эстетические ценности:- красоту и величие, гармонию и драматизм, трагизм и комизм. Таким образом, сфера действия эстетических закономерностей, эстетических принципов и критериев выходит далеко за пределы искусства; это означает, что эстетическая активность человека в социалистическом обществе не может ограничиваться художественной деятельностью, но должна распространяться на все без исключения

области жизни. Соответственно этому и эстетическое воспитание не может сводиться к художественному воспитанию – воспитанию отношения человека к искусству или же к его воспитанию средствами искусства, но должно органически включаться во все формы воспитания:- трудовое, нравственное, политическое, физическое и тому подобное, ибо только при этом условии возможно формирование целостной, гармонической, всесторонне развитой личности. Марксистско-Ленинская эстетика показывает, что в решении этой задачи особую роль играет искусство, поскольку оно объединяет эстетическое, нравственное и другие виды воздействия на человека, то есть формирует человека целостно, а не односторонне. Эстетическая наука приходит к такому выводу, исследуя исторический процесс возникновения и развития художественной деятельности, её структуру и социальные функции. Художественная деятельность порождается потребностями наследования культуры, накопления опыта человеческой жизни и его передачи от поколения к поколению и от общества к личности. Дополняя и целенаправленно расширяя реальный опыт индивида, искусство оказывается мощным средством духовного формирования каждого нового члена общества, его приобщения к ценностям, нормам, идеалам, накопленным культурой и отвечающим потребностям данного общественного уклада, данного класса, этнической группы, социальной среды. Тем самым в искусстве диалектически соединяется общечеловеческое, исторически изменчивое, национальное, классовое, личностное. Эта диалектика фиксируется в выработанной Марксистско-Ленинской эстетикой системе социально-эстетических координат, в которых описывается каждое отдельное художественное явление – историческая конкретность, национальное своеобразие, классовость, народность, партийность, уникальность. Основная социальная функция искусства обусловливает структуру художественного способа отражения действительности. Он именуется в эстетике художественно-образным. Художественный образ является мельчайшей и неразложимой ‘клеточкой’ художественной ‘ткани’, в которой запечатлеваются все основные особенности искусства:- художественный образ есть форма познания действительности и одновременно её оценки, выражающей отношение художника к миру; в художественном образе сливаются воедино объективное и субъективное, материальное и духовное, внешнее и внутреннее; будучи отражением реальности, художественный образ является и её преображением, так как он должен запечатлеть единство объекта и субъекта и потому не может быть простой копией своего жизненного прообраза; наконец, передавая людям то, что художник хочет сказать о мире и о себе, художественный образ выступает одновременно и как определённое (поэтическое, идейно-эстетическое) значение и как несущий это значение специфический знак. Такая уникальная структура художественной ‘ткани’ сближает искусство в одном отношении с наукой, в другом – с моралью, в третьем – с продуктами технического творчества, в четвёртом – с языком, позволяя искусству при всём этом сохранять суверенность, поскольку оно оказывается носителем специфической информации, недоступной всем остальным формам общественного сознания. Поэтому взаимоотношения искусства и других способов освоения человеком мира оказываются основанными на диалектике взаимного сближения и взаимного отталкивания, конкретные формы которой обусловливаются различными общественно-историческими и классово-идеологическими потребностями; в одном случае искусство сближается с религией и отталкивается от науки, в другом, напротив, рассматривается как способ познания, родственный науке и враждебный религии, в третьем – противопоставляется всем остальным видам внеэстетической, утилитарной деятельности и уподобляется игре, и так далее. Марксистско-Ленинская эстетика ориентирует художественное творчество в социалистическом обществе на диалектическое разрешение данного противоречия, то есть на всемерное укрепление его связей с идеологией, наукой, техникой, спортом, различными средствами коммуникации и одновременно на утверждение его специфических художественных, поэтических, эстетических качеств. Поскольку искусство охватывает множество видов, родов, жанров, общие принципы художественно-образной структуры преломляются в каждом из них по-своему. Соответственно каждый конкретный способ художественной деятельности имеет особое содержание и особую форму, что обусловливает его своеобразные возможности воздействия на человека и специфическое место в художественной культуре. Вот почему в разных историко-культурных ситуациях литература, музыка, театр, живопись играли неодинаковую роль в духовной жизни общества, и точно так же различный удельный вес на разных этапах художественного развития имели эпический, лирический, драматический роды художественного творчества, равно как и жанры романа и повести, поэмы и симфонии, исторической картины и натюрморта. Эстетическая теория склонна была всякий раз абсолютизировать современное ей конкретное взаимоотношение искусств, в результате чего какой-либо один вид, род, жанр искусства возвеличивался за счет других и воспринимался как некая ‘идеальная модель’ художественного творчества, способная будто бы наиболее полно и ярко представить самую его сущность. Подобный односторонний подход успешно преодолевается в Марксистской эстетической науке, все более последовательно проводящей идею принципиального равноправия всех видов, родов и жанров искусства и в то же время выявляющей причины, по которым каждый из них выдвигается на первый план в ту или иную историческую эпоху. В результате эстетика получает возможность выявлять общие законы искусства, лежащие в основе всех его конкретных форм, затем морфологические законы перехода общего в особенное и индивидуальное и, наконец, исторические законы неравномерного развития видов, родов, жанров искусства. Эстетическая наука делает свои теоретические выводы и обобщения, опираясь на разносторонние исследования искусства в искусствоведческих науках, а также в психологии, социологии, семиотике, кибернетике; при этом эстетика не растворяется ни в одной из наук и сохраняет свой философский характер, который и позволяет ей строить целостную теоретическую модель художественной деятельности. Последняя может рассматриваться при этом как специфическая система, состоящая из трех звеньев – художественного творчества, художественных произведений и художественного восприятия. Их связь является особой формой общения, существенно отличающейся от научной, деловой, технической коммуникации, так как произведение искусства ориентировано на его восприятие человеком как личностью со всем её уникальным жизненным опытом, строем сознания и складом чувств, ассоциативным фондом, неповторимым духовным миром и требует поэтому активного сотворчества воспринимающего, его душевного соучастия, глубинного переживания и личностной интерпретации. Поскольку же социологический подход к художественной деятельности устанавливает конкретную социальную детерминированность духовного мира всех личностей, участвующих в ‘художественном диалоге’ – личности художника, личности исполнителя (актёра или музыканта), личности героя художественного произведения, личности читателя, слушателя, зрителя, – постольку воздействие искусства на человеческие души оказывается формой общественного воспитания личности, инструментом её социализации. Соответственно современная художественная жизнь раскрывается эстетической наукой как специфическая сфера проявления общих социально-исторических коллизий эпохи, борьбы двух противоположных общественных систем, буржуазной и коммунистической идеологий. Огромное практическое значение имеет разрабатываемая Марксистско-Ленинской эстетикой теория социалистического реализма. Она призвана направить творческую деятельность по пути, отвечающему интересам формирования человека коммунистического общества – всесторонне и гармонически развитого, носителя высокой гражданственности и нравственного благородства, политической сознательности и убеждённости, социальной активности и душевной чуткости. Поскольку важнейший принцип социалистического общества – единство общенародных интересов, идеалов, устремлений и неповторимости каждой личности, постольку в искусстве социалистического реализма единые позиции творческого метода служат предпосылкой богатства художественных стилей, а народность и партийность искусства органически связаны со свободой творчества.

AESTIVATION = ЛЕТОВАНИЕ (или ЛЕТНЯЯ СПЯЧКА) – Aestivation is the inactive or dormant state of a larva during summer.

AESTIVATION = ЭСТИВАЦИЯ (или ПОЧКОСЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Aestivation or Estivation is a spending the summer months in a dormant state. / в состоянии покоя. (i) Почкосложение листьев в почке или лепестков в цветочной почке. (ii) Состояние покоя растений в летний период. (iii) Летняя спячка. Под Эстивацией, от Латинского слова Aestas, означающее Лето, понимается так называемая 'летняя спячка'. Эстивацией можно назвать сонное, неактивное состояние некоторых животных при наступлении засухи, когда становится невозможным добывать пищу и воду. Так поступают улитки во время засухи, а также некоторые виды сусликов, которые в самые жаркие месяцы прячутся в свои подземные убежища, оставаясь там вялыми и неподвижными. Позднелатинское слово Aestivat-, past participle of Aestivare from Aestivus, . (in the sense 'pass the summer'):- from Latin Aestivat-, from Aestivare 'Spend the Summer', from Aestus 'Heat'.

AEX = AMSTERDAM EXCHANGE

AEX = AUTOMATED EXECUTION

AEZ = AGROECOLOGICAL ZONE

AF = AFGHANISTAN

AF = AIRWAY FACILITIES

AFA = AFGHAN AFGHANI

AFB = AIR FORCE BASE

AFB = AXIAL FLOW BLOWER

AFC = AUTOMATIC FARE COLLECTION

AFD = AIRPORT FACILITY DIRECTORY

AFE = AUTHORITY FOR EXPENDITURE

AFE = AUTHORIZATION FOR EXPENDITURE

AFE = AVERAGE FUNDS EMPLOYED

AFF = AFFINIS

AFFIDAVIT = АФФИДЕВИТ (или ЭФИДЭЙВИТ) – Affidavit is a written declaration on oath. A letter, statement or form that has been notarized (sworn). Sworn or affirmed written statement to authenticate a claim, especially in securities trading, e.g., regarding the origin and ownership of securities. In foreign taxation, tax declaration made under oath by the owner of foreign marketable securities residing abroad to avoid double taxation on income from coupons payable in their country of origin. In Latin:- Il Affirma. An Affidavit is voluntarily made without any cross-examination of the affiant and, therefore, is not the same as a deposition, a record of an examination of a witness or a party made either voluntarily or pursuant to a subpoena, as if the party were testifying in court under cross-examination. A pleading – a request to a court to exercise its judicial power in favor of a party that contains allegations or conclusions of facts that are not necessarily verified – differs from an affidavit, which states facts under oath. An affidavit is based upon either the personal knowledge of the affiant or his or her information and belief. Personal knowledge is the recognition of particular facts by either direct observation or experience. Information and belief is what the affiant feels he or she can state as true, although not based on firsthand knowledge. The Affiant is any person having the intellectual capacity to take an oath or make an affirmation and who has knowledge of the facts that are in dispute may make an affidavit. There is no age requirement for an affiant. As long as a person is old enough to understand the facts and the significance of the oath or affirmation he or she makes, the affidavit is valid. A criminal conviction does not make a person incapable of making an affidavit, but an adjudication of Incompetency does. Someone familiar with the matters in question may make an affidavit on behalf of another, but that person's authority to do so must be clear. A guardian may make an affidavit for a minor or insane person incapable of doing so. An attorney may make an affidavit for a client if it is impossible for the client to do so. When necessary to the performance of duties, a Personal Representative, agent, or corporate officer or partner may execute an affidavit that indicates the capacity in which the affiant acts. A court cannot force a person to make an affidavit, since, by definition, an affidavit is a voluntary statement. The Taker of the Affidavit:- any public officer authorized by law to administer oaths and affirmations – such as city recorders, court clerks, notaries, county clerks, commissioners of deeds, and court commissioners – may take affidavits. Justices of the peace and magistrates are sometimes authorized to take affidavits. Unless restricted by state law, judges may take affidavits involving controversies before them. An officer cannot take affidavits outside of the particular jurisdiction in which he or she exercises authority. The source of this authority must appear at the bottom of the affidavit. A notary, for example, would indicate the county in which he or she is commissioned and the expiration date of the commission. An official seal is not essential to the validity of the affidavit but may be placed on it by the proper official. The Oath or Affirmation:- unless otherwise provided by statute, an oath is essential to an affidavit. The statement of the affiant does not become an affidavit unless the proper official administers the oath. When religious convictions prevent the affiant from taking an oath, he or she may affirm that the statements in the affidavit are true. Contents:- there is no standard form or language to be used in an affidavit as long as the facts contained within it are stated clearly and definitely. Unnecessary language or legal arguments should not appear. Clerical and grammatical errors, while to be avoided, are inconsequential. The affidavit usually must contain the address of the affiant and the date that the statement was made, in addition to the affiant's signature or mark. Where the affidavit has been made is also noted. When an affidavit is based on the affiant's information and belief, it must state the source of the affiant's information and the grounds for the affiant's belief in the accuracy of such information. This permits the court to draw its own conclusions about the information in the affidavit. An affiant is strictly responsible for the truth and accuracy of the contents of the affidavit. If false statements are made, the affiant can be prosecuted for perjury. Functions:- affidavits are used in business and in judicial and administrative proceedings:- (i) Business Generally Affidavits are used in business whenever an official statement that others might rely upon is needed. Statements of the financial stability of a corporation, the pedigree of animals, and the financial conditions of a person applying for credit are examples of affidavits used in the commercial world. (ii) Judicial Proceedings Affidavits serve as evidence in civil actions and criminal prosecutions in certain instances. They are considered a very weak type of evidence because they are not taken in court, and the affiant is not subject to cross-examination. Their use is usually restricted to times when no better evidence can be offered. If a witness who has made an affidavit is not available to testify at a trial, his or her affidavit may be admitted as evidence. If the witness is present, his or her affidavit is inadmissible except when used to impeach the witness's testimony, or to help the witness with past recollection of facts. Affidavits are also used as evidence in ex parte proceedings such as a hearing for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order or an order to show cause. The expeditious nature of such proceedings is considered to substantially outweigh the weak Probative value of the affidavits. In addition, there is normally a subsequent opportunity in the course of litigation for the opposing party to refute the affidavits or cross-examine the affiants. An affidavit based on the knowledge of the affiant is accorded more weight than one based on information and belief. When

admissible, affidavits are not conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. (iii) Administrative Proceedings Affidavits are frequently used in administrative and Quasi-Judicial proceedings as evidence when no objection is made to their admission and there is an opportunity for cross-examination. / Декларация в письменной форме под присягой. Письмо, заявление или форма, которая была нотариально заверена (под присягой). Заявление в письменной форме, сделанное под присягой или в торжественной обстановке, с целью аутентификации заявления, особенно в торговле ценными бумагами, например, касающееся происхождения и владения ценными бумагами. В иностранном налогообложении, налоговая декларация, заполненная владельцем иностранных ценных бумаг, проживающим за рубежом, под присягой с целью избежать двойного налогообложения доходов от оплаты купонов в стране происхождения этих ценных бумаг. На Латинском языке – Ил Аффирма (Il Affirma). Под Аффидевитом понимаются:- (i) юридически заверенный документ, например Сертификат Происхождения или принадлежности ценной бумаги. (ii) В Англосаксонском праве – письменное показание под присягой или на основании торжественного заявления перед уполномоченным должностным лицом, например, государственным нотариусом. Ответственный Свидетель (Affiant – лицо, дающее аффидевит) не подвергается опросу или интервьюированию по документу со стороны поверенных лиц; это – просто заявление ответственного свидетеля.

AFFILIATE = АФФИЛЯТ – Affiliate is a type of inter-company relationship in which one of the companies owns less than a majority of the other company's stock, or a type of inter-company relationship in which at least two different companies are subsidiaries of a larger company. For example, let's say BIG Corp. owns 40% of MID Corp.'s common stock and 75% of TINY Corp. In this case, MID Corp. and BIG Corp. have an affiliate relationship, and TINY Corp. is BIG Corp.'s subsidiary. However, note that for the purposes of filing consolidated tax returns, IRS regulations state that a parent company must possess at least 80% of a company's voting stock in order to be considered affiliated. Affiliate is a company that controls, or is controlled by another company, or is one of two or more commonly controlled companies. An Affiliate is a business enterprise located in one country which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a person of another country to the extent of 10 percent or more of its voting securities for an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch. For outward investment, the affiliate is referred to as a Foreign Affiliate; for inward investment, it is referred to as a 'US Affiliate'. Also known as Related Party. / Би.Ай.Дьжи. Корп. (BIG Corp.). Известен также как Связанная Сторона (Related Party). Дочерняя Компания или Аффилированная Компания (Affiliate):- в общем значении, одна из двух объединённых компаний, если она имеет меньшую часть акций с правом голоса другой компании, или когда обе компании являются филиалом третьей компании. Дочерним предприятием (subsidiary) является компания, более 50% акций с правом голоса которой принадлежат другой компании, называемой головной, или материнской (parent company). Дочернее предприятие всегда, по определению, является дочерним обществом, но в случае, если головная компания контролирует большинство акций с правом голоса, предпочтительным является термин 'Дочернее Предприятие'. Термин 'аффилированная компания' используется тогда, когда отношения между компаниями не относятся к типу 'головная компания – дочернее предприятие', а имеют скорее характер косвенного подчинения. В разных источниках может встретиться разное толкование данного термина, например, в соответствии с Актом о Банковском Обслуживании от 1933 (Banking Act of 1933):- любая организация, которой владеет или управляет банк в силу того, что её акции принадлежат банку или его акционерам, а также организация, управляющие работники которой входят в число директоров банка. Служба Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service), совместное заполнение налоговых деклараций осуществляется объединением компаний, в котором головная компания (или иная объединяющая их компания) владеет по меньшей мере 80% акций. Комиссия по Торговле Между Штатами, Счёт 706 (Interstate Commerce Commission, Account 706; the Interstate Commerce Commission was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations):- (i) счёт, контролируемый компанией, о бухгалтерской отчётности которой идёт речь, самостоятельно или совместно с иными компаниями в рамках соглашения о совместной деятельности; (ii) счёт, контролирующий компанию, о бухгалтерской отчётности которой идёт речь, самостоятельно или совместно с иными компаниями в рамках соглашения о совместной деятельности. Акт об Инвестиционных Компаниях (Investment Company Act):- компания, в которой более 5% принадлежащих акционерам ценных бумаг с правом голоса находятся в прямом или непрямом владении другой компании.

AFFILIATED COMPANY = АФФИЛИРОВАННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Affiliated Company is a company, or other organization related through common ownership, common control of management or owners, or through some other control mechanism, such as a long-term lease.

AFFILIATED FIRM = АФФИЛИРОВАННАЯ ФИРМА (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ ФИРМА) – Affiliated Firm:- this term means, with respect to a firm, any firm which controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such firm. The term Control means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a firm, whether through ownership of securities, by contract or otherwise.

AFFILIATED FOREIGN GROUP = АФФИЛИРОВАННАЯ ИНОСТРАННАЯ ГРУППА (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ ИНОСТРАННАЯ ГРУППА) – An Affiliated Foreign Group means (i) the foreign parent, (ii) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, which owns more than 50 percent of the person below it up to and including that person which is not owned more than 50 percent by another foreign person, and (iii) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, which is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it.

AFFILIATED ISLAND = АФФИЛИРОВАННЫЙ ОСТРОВ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ ОСТРОВ) – Affiliated Island is an island associated with the United States but not fully integrated as a State, i.e. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Affiliated islands are insular areas monitored by the US Department of the Interior.

AFFILIATED PERSON = АФФИЛИРОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННОЕ ЛИЦО) – Affiliated Person is a person who is in a position to influence a firm's management decisions. Affiliated persons usually include directors, officers, owners of more than 10% of the firm's outstanding stock, and family members or close associates of these groups. Also called Control Person. Control Person is an important person in a corporation. Control persons include senior managers, members of the board of directors, and officers such as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Control persons are able to use both their authority and their influence to make decisions on the corporation's activities. A control person is also called an Affiliated Person. Affiliated Person means an individual who is in a position to influence the actions of a corporation. This includes people such as directors, executives, and owners. Depending on the context, an affiliated person might be referred to simply as an Affiliate. Affiliated Person is a person who is able to exert influence on a corporation, often as a result of minority ownership. / Аффилированное Лицо – лицо, имеющее возможность оказывать прямое влияние на деятельность корпорации. В число таких лиц входят лица, владеющие более 10% акций с правом голоса, директоры, старшие управляющие корпорации, а также те руководящие сотрудники, чьё положение позволяет им оказывать влияние на перечисленных лиц, например, члены их семей и иные близко с ними связанные люди. Иногда употребляется синоним термина – 'контролирующее лицо' (control person).

AFFILIATE INSTITUTION = АФФИЛИРОВАННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или АФФИЛИРОВАННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ, или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ) – For SWIFT purposes, Affiliate Institution is a financial institution sharing, with one or more other financial institutions, some aspects of common ownership and control. If these financial institutions have ISO Bank Identification Codes, they may have the same or different bank codes. / В отношении того, что связано с Сообществом по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) это может относиться к участию финансового учреждения в одном или более других финансовых учреждениях, некоторым аспектам общего владения и контроля. Если эти финансовые учреждения имеют Банковский Идентификационный Код по системе МОС (ISO Bank Identification Codes), то они могут иметь как тот же самый, так и отличающийся банковский код. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

AFFINIS = АФФИНИС (или АФИННОЕ, или РОДСТВЕННОЕ, или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННОЕ) – Affinis:- Aff. is an abbreviation of Affinis = Close To, or Similar To, or Related To, as a descriptor of unresolved taxa. / нерешённых или нерешительных таксонов (taxa). Под Афинным, от Латинского слова Affinis, означающее Родственный, понимается .

AFFINITY = СРОДСТВО – Affinity is an attraction between two items; in dyeing affinity essentially means the preferential attraction of the dye for the fiber rather than for the solution of the dyebath. A dye with high affinity readily leaves the dye solution of dispersion to attach to the to the fiber being dyed. This does not necessarily imply that the attachment of the dye to the fiber is strong. Technically, affinity is expressed in terms of energy. It is determined under standardized conditions, so it is incorrect to say that affinity is altered by auxiliary chemicals or the like. See also Substantivity. Affinity is a chemical attraction; the tendency of two elements or substances to unite or combine, such as fiber and dyestuff. / Сродство. Смотрите также Субстантивность (Substantivity).

AFFIRMATION/CONFIRMATION PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ПОДАЧИ/ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ – The transmission of messages among broker-dealers, institutional investors, and custodian banks regarding the terms of a trade executed for an institutional investor. The Depository Trust Corporation's Institutional Delivery (ID) system is an example of an affirmation/confirmation. See also Matching, and Qualified Vendor. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

AFFREIGHTMENT = ФРАХТОВАНИЕ – Affreightment is a contract to carry goods by ship. Charter-parties and bills of lading are contracts of affreightment. Carriage of goods by sea. See also Contract Of Affreightment. Contract of Affreightment is an agreement by an ocean carrier to provide cargo space on a vessel at a specified time and for a specified price to accommodate an exporter or importer who then becomes liable for payment even though he is later unable to make the shipment. / Транспортировка товаров по морю. Смотрите также Договор Фрахтования (Contract Of Affreightment). Под Фрахтованием понимается заключение договоров на международные перевозки грузов или пассажиров.

AFGHAN = АФГАНКА – Afghan is a blanket or shawl of colored wool knitted or crocheted in strips or squares.

AFI OCEAN REGION = AFRICAN INDIA OCEAN REGION

AFLATOXINS = АФЛАТОКСИНЫ – Aflatoxins:- short form of Aspergillus – flavus – toxin. A mycotoxin (mold toxin) that is produced by the fungus Aspergillus – flavus among others. / Под Афлатоксинами понимаются ядовитые вещества (производные кумаринов), вырабатываемые плесневыми грибами, главным образом Аспергиллами. Оказывают токсическое воздействие на печень млекопитающих, птиц, рыб; потенциальные канцерогены. В ряде стран проводится проверка продуктов на отсутствие в них афлатоксинов.

AFL–CIO = AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR – CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

AFLP = AMPLIFICATION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM

AFM = AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AFNETA = ALLEY FARMING NETWORK FOR TROPICAL AFRICA

AFP = AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

AFRA = AVERAGE FREIGHT RATE ASSESSMENT

AFRAMAX = ЭФРЭМЭКС – Aframax:- tankers in the 75 000–120 000 dwt size range. AFRA is Average Freight Rate Assessment. Aframax ships are traditionally employed on a wide variety of short and medium-haul crude oil trades. / Танкеры дедвейтом (полной грузоподъёмностью) в диапазоне 75 000–120 000 тонн. ЭФРЭ (AFRA) означает Оценка Средней Ставки Фрахта (Average Freight Rate Assessment). Суда категории Эфрэмэкс традиционно используются в широком спектре сделок для транспортировки нефти на короткие и средние расстояния.

A–FRAME = РАМА В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ А – A-Frame is a frame shaped like the letter 'A' used to transport sheet loads, similar to the type of frame used when transporting panes of glass.

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES = ГРУППА АФРИКАНСКИХ, КАРИБСКИХ И ТИХООКЕАНСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States is an organisation created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It is composed of 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, with all of them, save Cuba, signatories to the Cotonou Agreement, also known as the 'ACP-EC Partnership Agreement' which binds them to the European Union. There are 48 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa, 16 from the Caribbean and 15 from the Pacific. The ACP Group's main objectives are:- (i) sustainable development of its Member-States and their gradual integration into the global economy, which entails making poverty reduction a matter of priority and establishing a new, fairer, and more equitable world order; (ii) coordination of the activities of the ACP Group in the framework of the implementation of ACP-EC Partnership Agreements; (iii) consolidation of unity and solidarity among ACP States, as well as understanding among their peoples; and (iv) establishment and consolidation of peace and stability in a free and democratic society. List of ACP Countries:- Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Republic of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The ACP Secretariat is responsible for the administrative management of the ACP Group. It assists the Group's decision-making and advisory organs in carrying out their work. The ACP Secretariat's headquarters is located in Brussels (Belgium). It is headed by an Executive Secretary-General who is responsible for implementing the Group's international policy, as well as directing and coordinating its cooperation policy. The Secretariat, under the direction of the ACP Group's policy-making organs

(Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government, Council of Ministers, Committee of Ambassadors), is responsible for:- (i) carrying out the tasks assigned it by the Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government, Council of Ministers, Committee of Ambassadors and the ACP Parliamentary Assembly; (ii) contributing to the implementation of the decisions of these organs; (iii) monitoring the implementation of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement; (iv) assisting the ACP organs and joint institutions created in the framework of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreements; and (v) acting on proposals from the Committee of Ambassadors, the Council of Ministers determines the structure of the ACP Secretariat and lays down its Staff Regulations. The Secretary-General is responsible for recruiting staff for the ACP Secretariat, an exercise which is based solely on the competence of the candidates. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General ensures, as much as possible, that a balance is maintained among the different ACP regions, as reflected in the recruitment statistics. The Council of Ministers determines the ACP Secretariat's financial regulations and approves its budget. Each ACP State contributes to financing the budget in conformity with the provisions laid down by the Council of Ministers. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. African, Caribbean and Pacific countries with agricultural preferences in the EU. WTO members (58):- Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. WTO observers (10):- Bahamas, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sudan, Vanuatu. Not WTO members or observers (11):- Cook Islands, Eritrea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Federated States of, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu.

AFRICAN FRANC ZONE = ЗОНА АФРИКАНСКОГО ФРАНКА – The name given to the Francophone cotton producing states of Western and Central Africa. They include, in order of prominence with regard to raw cotton production, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte D'Ivoire and Mali. All have a common currency, the CFA Franc, which is linked to the French Franc. / В международной индустрии хлопка название Зона Африканского Франка относится к Франкоязычным странам Западной и Центральной Африки, производящим хлопок. В их число (из разряда более менее крупных производителей) входят Бенин, Буркина Фасо, Камерун, Кот Д'Ивуар, Мали и Чад. Все эти страны имеют одну общую валюту Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (CFA Franc), который был увязан по своей стоимости с использовавшимся тогда во Франции Французским Франком (French Franc).

AFRICAN GROUP = АФРИКАНСКАЯ ГРУППА – The African Group has 54 members (28% of all UN members), and is thus the largest regional group by number of member states. It is the only regional group that has a territory that coincides with the traditional continent of which its name originates. The African Group has 3 seats on the Security Council, all non-permanent. The Group also has 14 seats on the United Nations Economic and Social Council and 13 seats on the United Nations Human Rights Council. In the rotation of the post of the President of the United Nations General Assembly, the group is eligible for having its nationals elected to this post in years ending with 4 and 9; most recently, Ali Treki of Libya was elected to this position in 2009. Member states of the African Group, as of July 2011:- Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. African Group is the African members of the WTO. WTO members (41):- Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. / Африканская Группа – это группа, состоящая из Африканских стран членов ВТО.

THE AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTER = АФРИКАНСКИЙ СЕТЕВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР – The African Network Information Center (AfriNIC) is a Regional Internet Registry (RIR), and is a non-profit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in the Africa region. / Африканский Сетевой Информационный Центр (АфриСИЦ (AfriNIC)) – Региональный Интернет-Реестр (RIR, РИР), некоммерческая организация с открытым членством, ответственная за администрирование и регистрацию адресов Интернет Протокола (IP-адресов) в Африканском регионе.

AFRICAN RICE = АФРИКАНСКИЙ РИС – A term African Rice refers only to the cultivated Oryza Glaberrima. / Термин Африканский Рис относится только лишь к культивируемому виду Ориза Глабэррима (Oryza Glaberrima).

AFRICAN RICE GALL MIDGE = АФРИКАНСКАЯ РИСОВАЯ ГАЛЛИЦА – African Rice Gall Midge (AfRGM):- General Information:- (i) The African Rice Gall Midge (AfRGM), Orseolia Oryzivora Harris and Gagne (Diptera:- Cecidomyiidae) is a serious insect pest of rainfed and irrigated lowland Rice in Africa. (ii) It is a bud/stalk borer and larval feeding causes severe damage to Rice during the vegetative stages (seedling to panicle initiation). Symptoms:- (i) the larvae attack the growing point of Rice tillers and cause the leaf sheath tissues to form a tube-like structure called a 'Silver Shoot Gall' that resembles an onion leaf; (ii) early gall infestation results in stunting, bushy appearance of the Rice plant, with as many as 50 small tillers per hill; and (iii) galls cannot be pulled out of the Rice tillers unlike deadhearts caused by stemborers. Causes of AfRGM outbreaks:- (i) changes in weather (high rainfall, excessive cloud cover and humidity):- outbreaks tend to occur in years that are wetter than usual; (ii) staggered planting:- wide range of planting dates increases the risk of AfRGM outbreaks. Late-planted fields are usually at higher risk; (iii) planting of new high-yielding AfRGM-susceptible varieties:- fertilizer-responsive improved varieties though high-yielding are generally more susceptible to AfRGM than the traditional land-races they are replacing; (iv) increased use of fertilizer, which – with the adoption of improved varieties – has been a major aspect of Rice intensification in West Africa, might have contributed to increased AfRGM infestation; and (v) presence of alternative host plants. Control:- (i) early and synchronized planting:- Rice fields planted early are less likely to suffer serious damage than those planted late; (ii) destruction of alternative host plants such as Rice ratoons, volunteers and Oryza Longistaminata; (iii) fertilizer use:- moderate levels of fertiliser (e.g., 60 kg/ha) should be used and applied in split doses; (iv) movement of seedlings should be discouraged as such seedlings can be infested by AfRGM in the nursery; (v) plant spacing:- close spacing should be discouraged because it provides a suitable micro-environment for the survival of the exposed life stages of AfRGM; (vi) the gregarious endoparasitoid Platygaster Diplosisae and the solitary ectoparasitoid Aprostocetus Procerae are the most important wasps attacking AfRGM; (vii) the combination of growing gall midge tolerant Varieties with Paspalum Scrobiculatum management at the edge of rice fields had significantly increased farmers' yields because the Paspalum conserve asso; and (viii) habitat manipulation with Paspalum Scrobiculatum management at the edge of rice fields had significantly increased the carry-over of parasitoids from Paspalum gall midge (Orseolia Bonzii) to AfRGM, such as dry-season cultivation to encourage Paspalum Scrobiculatum abundance early in the wet season. / Под Галлицами понимается Семейство Насекомых Отряда Двукрылых. Длиной 1–5 миллиметров (мм). Около 4 000 Видов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 500. Личинки ряда Видов

развиваются в тканях растений, вызывая образование галлов (отсюда название). Некоторые, например, Гессенская Муха, вредят культурным растениям и лесу.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER = АФРИКАНСКАЯ СВИНАЯ ЛИХОРАДКА – African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious hemorrhagic disease of Pigs, Warthogs, European wild Boar and American wild Pigs. It is not a human health threat. The organism that causes ASF is a DNA Virus of the Asfarviridae Family. African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious hemorrhagic disease of Pigs, Warthogs, European wild Boar and American wild Pigs. All age groups are equally susceptible. With high virulence forms of the Virus, ASF is characterized by high fever, loss of appetite, haemorrhages in the skin and internal organs, and death in 2–10 days on average. Mortality rates may be as high as 100%. The organism which causes ASF is a DNA Virus of the Asfarviridae Family. ASF is a disease listed in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code and must be reported to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Where is the disease found? ASF is generally prevalent and endemic in countries of sub-Saharan Africa. In Europe ASF remains endemic only in Sardinia (Italy). Outbreaks have occurred outside of Africa including the outbreaks in Georgia in 2007, the first ever report of ASF in that part of Europe, and in some Caribbean countries. How is ASF transmitted and spread? The Warthog can serve as a natural reservoir of the Virus without sign of disease. Spread from this reservoir is via the soft tick Ornithodoros moubata. The tick will ingest the virus when taking a blood meal and then pass it on when feeding on susceptible Animals. The Virus is found in all body fluids and tissues of infected domestic Pigs. Pigs usually become infected by direct contact with infected Pigs or by ingestion of garbage containing unprocessed infected Pig meat or Pig meat products. All processing procedures do not inactivate the African swine fever Virus. Biting flies and ticks, contaminated premises, vehicles, equipment or clothing can also spread the Virus to susceptible Animals. What is the public health risk associated with this disease? ASF is not a human health threat. What are the clinical signs of ASF? The severity and distribution of the lesions also vary according to virulence of the Virus. Severe cases of the disease are characterized by high fever and death in 2–10 days on average. The mortality rate can be as high as 100%. Other clinical signs may include loss of appetite, depression, redness of the skin of the ears, abdomen, and legs, respiratory distress, vomiting, bleeding from the nose or rectum and sometimes diarrhoea. Abortion may be the first event seen in an outbreak. Moderately virulent forms of the virus produce less intense symptoms though mortality can still range from 30–70%. Chronic disease symptoms include loss of weight, intermittent fever, respiratory signs, chronic skin ulcers and arthritis. More information on the disease can be found in the OIE Technical Disease Card www.oie.int/en/animalhealth-in-the-world/technical-disease-cards/. How is the disease diagnosed? ASF may be suspected based on clinical signs and confirmation must be made through prescribed laboratory tests, particularly to differentiate this disease from Classical Swine Fever (CSF) (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals). What is being done to prevent or control this disease? Prevention And Control Measures:- There is no published treatment or vaccine for ASF. Prevention in countries free of the disease depends on stringent import policies, ensuring that neither infected live Pigs nor pork products are introduced into areas free of ASF. This includes ensuring proper disposal of waste food from aircraft, ships or vehicles coming from infected countries. In endemic areas, it is difficult to eliminate the natural reservoir in Warthogs; however, control of the soft tick vectors is important in preventing the disease. It is also important to ensure that meat from Warthogs or infected Animals is not fed to susceptible Pigs. All successful eradication programs have involved the rapid diagnosis, slaughter and disposal of all animals on infected premises, thorough cleaning and disinfection, disinsectisation, movement controls and surveillance. Key Facts:- (i) Outbreaks of ASF in 2007 in Georgia were the first reported occurrences of the disease in this part of Europe. (ii) Severe epidemics occurred in Brazil (1978–1981) and Haiti (1978–1984). (iii) African swine fever appeared in 1960 in Spain, Portugal and Sardinia. The disease was eradicated from Portugal in 1993 and Spain in 1995, but remains enzootic in Sardinia. (iv) Limited outbreaks occurred in Belgium (1985) and the Netherlands (1986) and were successfully eradicated.

AFRICAN UNION = АФРИКАНСКИЙ СОЮЗ – The advent of the African Union (AU) can be described as an event of great magnitude in the institutional evolution of the continent. On 1999-September-09, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) issued a Declaration (the Sirte Declaration) calling for the establishment of an African Union, with a view, inter alia, to accelerating the process of integration in the continent to enable it play its rightful role in the global economy while addressing multifaceted social, economic and political problems compounded as they are by certain negative aspects of globalization. The main objectives of the OAU were, inter alia, to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonization and apartheid; to promote unity and solidarity among African States; to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and to promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations. Indeed, as a continental organization the OAU provided an effective forum that enabled all Member States to adopt coordinated positions on matters of common concern to the continent in international fora and defend the interests of Africa effectively. Through the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the Continent worked and spoke as one with undivided determination in forging an international consensus in support of the liberation struggle and the fight against apartheid. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) initiatives paved the way for the birth of AU. In July 1999, the Assembly decided to convene an extraordinary session to expedite the process of economic and political integration in the continent. Headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. See also Organization of African Unity. The vision of the African Union is that of:- ‘An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena’. This vision of a new, forwardlooking, dynamic and integrated Africa will be fully realized through relentless struggle on several fronts and as a long-term endeavour. The African Union has shifted focus from supporting liberation movements in the erstwhile African territories under colonialism and apartheid, as envisaged by the OAU since 1963 and the Constitutive Act, to an organization spear-heading Africa’s development and integration. The Objectives of the AU:- (i) to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; (ii) to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States; (iii) to accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; (iv) to promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; (v) to encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (vi) to promote peace, security, and stability on the continent; (vii) to promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; (viii) to promote and protect human and peoples’ rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; (ix) to establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations; (x) to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; (xi) to promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples; (xii) to coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union; (xiii) to advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology; and (xiv) to work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent. The Organs of the AU:- (i) The Assembly:- composed of Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the supreme organ of the Union. (ii) The Executive Council:- composed of Ministers or Authorities designated by the Governments of Members States. The Executive Council is responsible to the Assembly. (iii) The AU Commission:- composed of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson, eight Commissioners and Staff members; Each Commissioner shall be responsible for a portfolio. The Commission is the key organ

playing a central role in the day-to-day management of the African Union. Among others, it represents the Union and defends its interests; elaborates draft common positions of the Union; prepares strategic plans and studies for the consideration of the Executive Council; elaborates, promotes, coordinates and harmonizes the programmes and policies of the Union with those of the RECs; ensures the mainstreaming of gender in all programmes and activities of the Union. (iv) The Permanent Representatives' Committee:- composed of Permanent Representatives of Member States accredited to the Union. The Permanent Representatives Committee is charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the Executive Council. (v) Peace and Security Council (PSC):- by decision AHG/Dec 160 (xxxvii) of the Summit of Lusaka, July 2001, a decision was made for the creation within the African Union of the Peace and Security Council. The Protocol establishing the PSC is in the process of ratification. (vi) Pan-African Parliament:- a Pan-African Parliament, and organ to ensure the full participation of African peoples in governance, development and economic integration of the Continent. The protocol relating to the composition, powers, functions and organization of the Pan-African Parliament has been signed by Member States and is in the process of ratification. (vii) ECOSOCC:- The Economic, Social and Cultural Council, an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of the Member States of the Union. The statutes determining the functions, powers, composition and organization of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council have been prepared and will be submitted to Maputo Summit. (viii) The Court of Justice:- a Court of Justice of the Union shall be established. The statutes defining the composition and functions of the Court of Justice have been prepared and will be submitted to the Assembly in Maputo. (ix) The Specialized Technical Committees:- the following Specialized Technical Committees are meant to address sectoral issues and are at Ministerial Level:- (a) The Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters; (b) The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs; (c) The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters; (d) The Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, Energy, Natural Resources and Environment; (e) The Committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism; (f) The Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs; and (g) The Committee on Education, Culture and Human Resources. (x) The Financial Institutions:- (a) The African Central bank; (b) The African Monetary Fund; and (c) The African Investment Bank. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ковка или штамповка (forging).

AFRINIC = THE AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTER

AFSPS = ARRIVAL FIRST SEA PILOT STATION

AFSS = AUTOMATED FLIGHT SERVICE STATION

AFT = КОРМА – (1) Aft:- at or near the stern (back end) or rear position of the vessel. The rear of a vessel. In, near, or toward the stern of the vessel. / Под Кормой понимается задняя оконечность судна. По очертаниям верхней части различают корму обыкновенную (эллиптическую), крейсерскую (с большим погружением), транцевую (с плоским срезом). Корма с незамкнутым ахтерштевнем называется открытой. На некоторых речных судах корма образует над гребными винтами свод, улучшающий условия их работы, – так называемая тоннельная корма.

(2) Movement toward the stern (back end) of a ship.

AFTER–BALANCE–DATE EVENTS = СОБЫТИЯ ПОСЛЕ ОТЧЁТНОЙ ДАТЫ (или СОБЫТИЯ ПОСЛЕ ДАТЫ СДАЧИ БАЛАНСА) – After-Balance-Date Events are the significant circumstances that occur or information that becomes available between the end of the accounting period (Reporting Date) and the time of approval of the financial statements. Also known as Events Occurring After Reporting Date, or Post Balance Sheet Events. / Проявляющиеся существенные обстоятельства или становящаяся доступной информация между концом отчётного периода (Датой Отчёта) и временем, отводимым на утверждение финансовых отчётов. Известны также как События, Происходящие После Отчётной Даты (Events Occurring After Reporting Date), или События После Сдачи Бухгалтерского Баланса (Post Balance Sheet Events).

AFTER DATE = ПОСЛЕ ДАТЫ – After Date is a phrase indicating that the date of maturity of a draft or other negotiable instrument is fixed by the date on which it was drawn. The date of maturity does not, therefore, depend on acceptance by the drawee.

AFTERGLOW = ВЕЧЕРНЯЯ ЗАРЯ – Afterglow:- the flameless, glowing combustion of certain solid materials that occurs after the removal of an external source of ignition or after the cessation of combustion of the material.

AFTER HOURS TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ВО ВНЕРАБОЧЕЕ ВРЕМЯ – After Hours Trading is the practice of buying and selling securities during a period of time when the major markets are officially closed. Once reserved for institutional investors, individual investors may now participate. Stocks are traded after hours on ECNs, which match buyers and seller with a computer system in order to execute trades. Trading that takes place outside of normal trading hours. These are then reported to the Exchange Authorities the following day. Investors may trade in the After Hours Market (04:00–06:30 pm ET) on The NASDAQ® Stock Market. Participation by Market Makers and Electronic Communications Networks (ECNs) is strictly voluntary and as a result may offer less liquidity and inferior prices. Stock prices may also move more quickly in this environment. Trading after regular trading hours on the major exchanges. Any trade posting, adjusting, or changes made by specialists or member firm after the official close of the market. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Осуществление сделок с активами по закрытии биржевой сессии. Ранее таким видом торговли с помощью специальных компьютерных систем занимались, главным образом, Институциональные Торговцы. Сейчас многие брокеры, работающие в Интернете в режиме реального времени, предлагают доступ к торговле во внерабочее время широкому кругу инвесторов и торговцев. Заключение Сделок или Торговля во Внерабочее Время – сделки по акциям и облигациям, заключённые после официального закрытия фондовых бирж, то есть тогда, когда уже объявлено о доходах (убытках) компаний или об установлении контроля над определённой компанией. Следовательно, цена акций может резко подняться или упасть от уровня цены на момент закрытия биржи. Некоторые брокерские фирмы специализируются на сделках внебиржевого рынка после закрытия организованных бирж.

AFTER SIGHT = ПОСЛЕ ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИЯ – After Sight is a phrase indicating that payment on a draft or other negotiable instrument is due a specified number of days after presentation of the draft to the drawee or payee. / Фраза, указывающая на то, что платёж по тратте или иному отчуждаемому (негоциируемому или оборотному) инструменту должен быть произведён через указанное количество дней после предъявления этой тратты индоссату или получателю платежа.

AFTERTREATMENT = ОЖИВКА – Aftertreatment is any treatment done after fabric production. In dyeing, it refers to treating dyed material in ways to improve properties; in nonwovens, it refers to finishing processes carried out after a web has been formed and bonded. Examples are embossing, creping, softening, printing, and dyeing. / Оживка – очищение и оживление цвета после крашения.

AFUDC = ACCUMULATED FUNDS USED DURING CONSTRUCTION

AFUDC = ALLOWANCE FOR FUNDS USED DURING CONSTRUCTION

AFV = ALTERNATIVE–FUEL VEHICLE

AFV = ARMORED FAMILY OF VEHICLES

AFZ = AUTO–FREE ZONE

AG = AGRICULTURAL

A/G = AIR–TO–GROUND

AG = AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

AG = ANASTOMOSIS GROUP

AG = ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

AG = ARABIAN GULF

AGA = AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

AGAINST ACTUAL TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (С ФЬЮЧЕРСОМ) ПРОТИВ ФАКТИЧЕСКОЙ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ (С ФЬЮЧЕРСОМ) ПРОТИВ ФАКТИЧЕСКОЙ) – Against Actual Transaction is the transaction in which there is an exchange of futures contracts for the cash commodity. This type of trade fixes the price of a physical trade deal in the futures market. See also Exchange For Physicals. / Транзакция или операция, в которой происходит увязка цены фьючерсного контракта на какое-то сырьё к цене контракта на данное реальное сырьё. Этот тип сделки предусматривает фиксацию цены фактической сделки с сырьём на фьючерсном рынке. Смотрите также Обмен на Реальное Сырьё (Exchange For Physicals).

AGAR = АГАР – Agar is a mucilage derived from a seaweed. It forms a gel with water. It is used to solidify culture media on which microorganisms are grown. / Под Агаром или Агар-Агаром понимается смесь двух кислых полисахаридов, содержащихся в клеточных стенках красных водорослей. Растворяется в горячей воде, при охлаждении образует плотный студень. Применяется в кондитерской промышленности, в биологии как основа питательных сред для выращивания клеток и микроорганизмов.

AGC = AUTOMATIC GENERATION CONTROL

AGCD = ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE DE LA COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPPEMENT DE BELGIQUE

AGDP = AGRICULTURAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

AGED RICE = СТАРЫЙ РИС (или ПЕРЕДЕРЖАННЫЙ РИС, или ДАВНИЙ РИС) – Aged Rice is a Rice that is kept at least 4 months after harvest. Expands more on cooking and less sticky than cooked, freshly harvested Rice.

AGEING = СТАРЕНИЕ (или ВЗРОСЛЕНИЕ) – Ageing is:- (1) a deterioration of textile or other materials caused by gradual oxidation during storage and/or exposure to light. (2) The oxidation stage of alkali-cellulose in the manufacture of viscose rayon from bleached wood pulp. (3) Originally, a process in which printed fabric was exposed to a hot, moist atmosphere. Presently, the term is applied to the treatment of printed fabric in moist steam in the absence of air. Ageing is also used for the development of certain colors in dyeing, e.g., aniline black. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Под Старением понимается изменение эксплуатационных характеристик изделия в течение времени его использования или хранения. Примечание:- старение вызывается сочетанием нескольких факторов, таких как:- (i) процессы ухода (чистки, стирки) или дезинфекции; (ii) воздействие видимого и/или ультрафиолетового излучения; (iii) воздействие высоких или низких температур, перепада температур; (iv) воздействие химических факторов, в том числе влажности; (v) воздействие биологических факторов, например, бактерии, грибки, насекомые или другие паразиты; (vi) механическое воздействие, истирание, изгиб, давление, растяжение; (vii) воздействие загрязнения:- грязь, масло, брызги расплавленного металла и так далее; и (viii) износ.

AGENCY = АГЕНТСТВО – Agency is an organization working on behalf of a principal. Company whom represents/acts on behalf of another entity. A term Agency means:- (1) an organization, company, or bureau that provides a particular service, e.g., a welfare agency; (2) a government bureau or administrative division; (3) a company having a franchise to represent another; (4) the duty or function of an agent; (5) the place of business of an agent; and (6) a means of exerting power or influence; instrumentality. / Под Агентством понимается:- (i) местное отделение какого-либо учреждения; или (ii) название некоторых информационных, посреднических и тому подобных учреждений, например, новостное агентство, телеграфное агентство или транспортное агентство. Агентство:- (1) представительное учреждение, представительство, отделение более крупного учреждения, предприятия, фирмы, ведающее их делами в данном регионе и выполняющее определённый круг их поручений. Например, фирма может иметь агентство, способствующее распространению и продаже её продукции. (2) Учреждение, выполняющее определённую государственную, общественную, социальную функцию. В качестве примера можно назвать агентства по охране прав потребителей, рекламные агентства, творческие агентства. Агентство, в общем значении:- взаимоотношения между двумя сторонами, из которых одна является принципалом, а вторая – агентом, представляющим принципала в сделках с третьей стороной. В финансах:- определённый тип счетов в трастовых организациях, с которыми индивидуумы, обычно служащие этих организаций, оперируют от имени клиентов. Агентские услуги корпорациям связаны с покупкой и продажей акций. Банки также действуют в качестве агентов для частных лиц. В правительственном плане:- ценные бумаги, выпущенные спонсируемыми государством корпорациями. На ценные бумаги агентств не распространяется требование о регистрации Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)). В инвестициях:- покупка или продажа по счету клиента или принятие риска в интересах клиента. Как правило, агент или брокер действует в качестве посредника между покупателем продавцом, не принимая финансовый риск на себя лично или на свою компанию и взимая комиссионные за эту услугу.

AGENCY AGREEMENT = АГЕНТСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Agency Agreement is an agreement whereby the ocean carrier appoints the carrier agent and defines the specific duties and areas of responsibility of that agent. / Соглашение посредством которого океанский перевозчик назначает агента перевозчика и определяет конкретные обязанности и области ответственности такого агента. В Гражданском Праве Великобритании, США и ряда других государств под Агентским Соглашением понимается то же, что в странах континентальной Европы Договоры Поручения и Договоры Комиссии. Агент – физическое или юридическое лицо, гражданин или организация, выступающие в роли доверенного лица, посредника, уполномоченного совершать определённый круг действий от имени другого лица (принципала), по поручению и в интересах этого лица. В экономических операциях в качестве агентов выступают брокеры, маклеры, дилеры, комиссионеры.

AGENCY BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ АГЕНТСТВ – Agency Bond is a bond issued by a government agency. These bonds are not fully guaranteed in the same way as US Treasury and municipal bonds. These bonds do not include those issued by the US Treasury or municipalities. They include such agencies as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Sallie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Agency Bond is a debt security issued by a government-sponsored enterprise such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, designed to resemble a US Treasury bond. / Долговая ценная бумага, выпущенная предприятием, спонсируемым государством, таким как Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae) или Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac), предназначенная для сходства с облигациями Казначейства США.

AGENCY COMMISSION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ АГЕНТСКОЙ КОМИССИИ – Agency Commission Clause is a clause in the standard hull clauses (1983) whereby no claim will be admitted under the policy to remunerate the assured for expense incurred, or time expended, in obtaining information or providing documents to support his claim. / за понесённые расходы, или .

AGENCY COSTS = АГЕНТСКИЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или АГЕНТСКИЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Agency Costs are the costs associated with slack effort by employees and the costs of administrative controls designed to deter slack effort.

AGENCY FEE = АГЕНТСКОЕ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ – (1) Agency Fee is a fee paid each year to an agent for managing a loan. It is also termed a Facility Fee. / обеспечение/поддержка (facility). Агентское Вознаграждение – плата агенту за выполняемые им посреднические агентские услуги, осуществляемая фирмой, лицом, нанявшим агента (принципалом). Размер агентского вознаграждения зависит от выполняемых агентом поручений. Вознаграждение торговых агентов назначается обычно в процентах от выручки за проданный товар или услугу.

(2) Agency Fee is a fee charged to the ship by the ship's agent, representing payment for services while the ship was in port. Also known as Attendance Fee. Agency Fee is a fee payable by a shipowner or ship operator to an agent.

AGENCY LOCATION CODE = КОД МЕСТОНАХОЖДЕНИЯ АГЕНТСТВА – In the United States, the Agency Location Code (ALC) is an eight (8) digit code assigned to US government agencies by the Department of Treasury.

AGENCY NOTES = НОТЫ АГЕНТСТВ (или БИЛЕТЫ АГЕНТСТВ) – Agency Note is a debt security issued by a government-sponsored enterprise such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, designed to resemble a US Treasury note. / Долговая ценная бумага, выпущенная предприятием, спонсируемым государством, таким как Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae) или Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac), предназначенная для сходства с облигациями Казначейства США.

AGENCY TARIFF = АГЕНТСКИЙ ТАРИФ – Agency Tariff is a tariff issued by a publishing agent for one or more transportation lines. A tariff published by an agent on behalf of several carriers. / Тариф, публикуемый агентом от имени нескольких перевозчиков.

AGENT = АГЕНТ – (1) Agent is anyone who is authorized to act on the behalf of another. A corporation acts only through its agents; therefore, it is important to define what actions an agent is authorized to perform. Agent is a party performing specific functions on behalf of another party. One that acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him, e.g., a (business) representative, emissary, or official of a government. A person authorized to transact business for and in the name of another. Agent is a person authorized to transact business for and in the name of another person or company. Types of agent are:- brokers, commission merchants, resident buyers, sales agents, and manufacturer's representatives. Agent is a person or organization authorized to act for or on behalf of another person or organization. Legally dependent businessman who is authorized by a third party (the principal) to act on that party's behalf, to act as intermediary or to conclude business transactions. / и представители изготовителя. Под Агентом, от Латинского слова Agens, родительный падеж Agentis, означающее Действующий, понимается лицо, действующее по поручению кого-либо. Им может быть также представитель организации, учреждения и тому подобного, выполняющий поручения, уполномоченный. Как правило, Агент не покупает и не продаёт товары за свой счёт, а лишь получает комиссию от их продажи от лица продавца. Агенты не владеют продаваемыми товарами, и риск за возможные убытки лежит на компании – принципале, которую представляет этот агент. Агенты не имеют права устанавливать продажные цены или условия продажи, или обязывать принципала к контракту. Смотрите также Дистрибутор (Distributor). Агент – физическое или юридическое лицо, гражданин или организация, выступающие в роли доверенного лица, посредника, уполномоченного совершать определённый круг действий от имени другого лица (принципала), по поручению и в интересах этого лица. В экономических операциях в качестве агентов выступают брокеры, маклеры, дилеры, комиссионеры. Агент – частное лицо, уполномоченное клиентом (principal – принципалом) действовать от имени последнего в сделках с третьей стороной. Часто в качестве агентов частных лиц выступают банки, которые уполномочивают своих работников действовать от имени принципалов. Агенты имеют три основных признака:- (i) действуют от имени принципала и контролируются принципалом; (ii) не имеют права собственности на имущество принципала; и (iii) обязаны исполнять указания принципала. Агент:- физическое или юридическое лицо, гражданин или организация, уполномоченные другим лицом (принципалом) действовать от его имени, производить определённый круг действий от имени другого лица (принципала), по поручению и в интересах этого лица, не являясь при этом его служащим. Агентами являются брокеры, маклеры, дилеры, комиссионеры. Благодаря деятельности агентов можно значительно расширить объём и номенклатуру операций, продаж, без значительного роста расходов. Агенты могут быть генеральными (general agents) или специальными (special agents). Генеральный агент имеет право вести все дела принципала, разрешённые соглашением, либо действовать в интересах принципала, занимаясь обычной профессиональной деятельностью. Специальный агент выполняет только определённые действия, не затрагивающие профессиональные обязанности агента.

(2) Agent is an abbreviation for Freight Agent.

(3) In shipping, an Agent is a corporate body with which the company has an agreement to perform particular functions on behalf of the company at an agreed payment. An agent is either part of the company network or an independent body. Agent is a person, association or corporation authorized to publish and file rates and provisions for a carrier's account in tariffs published in the agent's name. In shipping, an Agent is a corporate body with which carrier has an agreement to perform particular functions on behalf of carrier at an agreed payment. An agent is either part of the carrier network or an independent body. The following functions and responsibilities may apply to the activities of an agent:- (i) Sales:- marketing, acquisition of cargo, issuing quotations, concluding contracts in coordination with carrier. In essence the agent is the first point of entry into the carrier organization for a shipper. (ii) Bookings:- booking of cargo in accordance with allotments assigned to the agent for a certain voyage by carrier; (iii) Documentation:- responsible for timeliness and correctness of all documentation required, regarding the carriage of cargo; (iv) Handling:- taking care of all procedures connected with physical handling of cargo; (v) Equipment Control:- managing of all equipment stock in a particular area; (vi) Issuing:- authorized to sign and issue Bills of Lading and other transport documents; (vii) Collecting:- authorized to collect freight and charges on behalf of carrier; (viii) Delivery:- the agent who releases the cargo and is responsible for its delivery to the consignee; (ix) Handling of Cargo Claims:- handling of cargo claims as per agency contract; and (x) Husbanding:- handling non cargo related operations of a vessel as instructed by the master, owner or charterer. / хозяином (капитаном), .

(4) In insurance, an Agent is a someone who acts for another person (the principal) usually for reward. There are four main classes of agent that may be involved in the underwriting of insurance and reinsurance risks by Lloyd's underwriters:- members' agents, managing agents, brokers and coverholders. In addition, there are Lloyd's agents which are independent businesses that provide surveys and loss adjusting services to managing agents, insurance companies and others on a worldwide basis. Further in some situations one underwriter may act as the agent of other underwriters. Agent is one who introduces a business to an insurer for commission, but can continue to act as an intermediary between the insurers and the insured.

(5) Agent is an individual who meets the eligibility requirements set forth in 7 CFR 353.6 (7 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 7), and who is designated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine) to conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops to serve as a basis for the issuance of export certificates. Agents may conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops in cooperation with and on behalf of those State plant regulatory agencies electing to use agents and maintaining a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with USDA-APHIS-PPQ in accordance with the regulations. The MOU must state that agents shall be used in accordance with the regulations in 7 CFR 353. Agents are not authorized to issue export certificates, but are only authorized to conduct the field inspections of seed crops required as a basis for determining phytosanitary condition prior to the issuance of an export certificate for the crops.

(6) In the US patent law, an Agent (may be referred to as a Practitioner or Representative) is one who is not an attorney but is authorized to act for or in place of the applicant(s) before the Office of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), that is, an individual who is registered to practice before the Office.

AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS = АГЕНТ ПО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ ПОВЕСТОК – In the United States, an Agent For Service Of Process is an agent, required to be appointed by a corporation, whose authority is limited to receiving process issued against the corporation. Also known as a Registered Agent, or Resident Agent.

AGER = ЗРЕЛЬНИК (или ВЗРОСЛИТЕЛЬ) – Ager is a steam chamber used for ageing printed or padded material. / Ускоритель процесса искусственного старения.

AGFLATION = АГФЛЯЦИЯ – Agflation, is a relatively new term coined by analysts at Merrill Lynch in 2007. Back then rising demand for agricultural products started driving up prices. Agflation is simply a combining of the words Agriculture as in 'Agricultural Commodities' and the word Inflation. Inflation is commonly used to mean an increase in prices (although it originally meant an increase in the money supply which eventually resulted in an increase in prices). So agflation is simply an increase in the prices of agricultural products. But agflation is not the result of an increase in the money supply like typical inflation, but rather it is simply a result of supply and demand factors. In 2000, the world wide population was 6 057 000 000 and by the end of 2010 it had increased to 6 900 000 000 or an increase of 843 million. With 843 million more mouths to feed you would expect food prices to increase but during the first five years (through 2005) that had not happened. In the year 2000, the Economist magazine's Commodity Price Index of global food prices was set to equal 100. Five years later the index stood at slightly under 100 a net change over five years of zero (actually a slight decline). As the world population increases the long-term demand for food supplies also increases but as long as the supply of food increases proportionally the price can be expected to remain relatively level as this example shows. So what happened since 2005 to drive the price of food up 135% over the following five years? Typically you would expect demand for food to be based on consumption, i.e. people eating it, but a major factor in the 2007–08 spike in food prices was a wholesale conversion of food to fuel. But in 2005 The 'US Energy Policy Act' mandated an increase in the use of 'renewable' fuels which caused an increase in demand for grains to be converted to fuel (ethanol). Basically the government mandated that in addition to eating our food, we should also burn it. Then the 'Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007' mandated another increase in the use of ethanol and this drastically increased the demand for Corn. You can see the spike in prices in 2008 which was met by farmers increasing production of Corn and by the end of 2008 prices were 'only' up 25% over 2005 prices. But a variety of factors including the coldest winter in 50 years in food growing places like Mexico have combined to drive prices back up again. This is similar to the spike in oil prices due to hurricane Katrina shutting down oil wells and refineries in the Gulf. In that case it was a sudden decrease in supply that drove up prices. With agflation it is a 'one – two punch', a sudden increase in demand (2008) due to legislation followed by a sudden decrease in supply due to the weather.

AGFS = AVIATION GRIDDED FORECAST SYSTEM

AGGLOMERATION = АГЛОМЕРАЦИЯ (или АГЛОМЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС) – (1) Agglomeration:- a net advantage a company gains by sharing a common location with other companies.

(2) Agglomeration is the potential of the system for particle attraction and adhesion. The Agglomeration is a process which uses fine particles, added with binders or other products to form pellets, briquettes or nodules (sinter). This process is mainly used to produce iron ore pellets which supply the blast furnaces. The performance of a pelletizing circuit requires physical processes such as regrinding, hydroclassification, screening, mixing and usage of balling discs or drums to form the pellets. The quality of the end product is also influenced by the addition of specific additives and their methods of addition. Agglomeration is the fusing of fine feed material into larger chunks that can be fed into a blast furnace or retort, eliminating the problem of losing the fine feed in the hot air blast. Agglomeration of ore fines (fine particles) is accomplished by sintering or pelletizing. In the sintering process, fuel, water, air, and heat are used to fuse the ore fine into a porous mass. In pelletizing, moistened fine is formed into small pellets in the presence of limestone flux and then fired. Agglomeration is a lump formation. / , просеивание (screening), . шлифование (grinding) . В металлургии под Агломерацией или Агломерационным Процессом понимается термический способ окускования мелких рудных материалов, чаще всего рудной шихты (колошниковой пыли, пылевидных руд, рудной мелочи и концентратов), посредством спекания для улучшения их металлургических свойств. Обычно она осуществляется путём сжигания мелкого топлива в самом материале за счёт непрерывного прососа воздуха. Достаточно часто в агломерационную шихту вводят флюсы (известняк). Окускование в процессе агломерации происходит главным образом в результате образования жидких легкоплавких химических соединений, связывающих при остывании отдельные зёрна в куски. Агломерацию осуществляют преимущественно на агломерационных машинах ленточного типа, представляющих собой непрерывную цепь спекательных тележек с решётчатым дном. Продуктом агломерации является Агломерат, используемый в качестве основного сырья для чёрной и цветной металлургии. Агломерат (от Латинского слова Agglomero, означающее Накопляю или Присоединяю) – спечённые в куски мелкие материалы, главным образом концентраты обогащения руд и пылевидные руды. Агломерат = Окатыш. Агломерация в металлургии, термический процесс окускования мелких материалов (руды, рудных концентратов, содержащих металлы отходов и других), являющихся составными частями металлургической шихты, путём их спекания с целью придания формы и свойств (химического состава, структуры), необходимых для плавки. Спекание происходит непосредственным слипанием отдельных нагретых частиц шихты при поверхностном их размягчении либо в результате образования легкоплавких соединений, связывающих частицы при остывании агломерируемого продукта. Тепло, необходимое для спекания, получается от горения углеродистого топлива,

прибавляемого к агломерируемому материалу, либо от окисления сульфидов, если агломерации подвергаются сернистые рудные концентраты. На практике агломерация чаще всего осуществляется на колосниковых решётках, с просасыванием воздуха сверху вниз сквозь лежащую на решётке шихту. При этом происходит последовательное горение топлива в лежащих один под другим её слоях. Шихта должна быть максимально однородной. Для равномерного окисления горючего в процессе спекания и получения прочного и пористого агломерата соответствующего химического состава требуется, чтобы шихта обладала необходимой газопроницаемостью, что зависит в первую очередь от размера зёрен и степени начального увлажнения. Основные исходные материалы агломерации:- мелкая сырая руда (8–10 мм) и её концентрат, а также топливо (коксовая и антрацитовая мелочь до 3 мм), флюс (известняк и доломит до 3 мм), в отдельных случаях – мелкие отходы (колошниковая пыль, окалина и другие). Конечный продукт – Агломерат. Более 95% агломерата используется в чёрной металлургии; в цветной металлургии агломерат применяется в алюминиевом, никелевом и свинцовом производствах. Промышленное производство агломерата было освоено в начале XX века в США. Агломерация включает:- подготовку шихты (дозировка отдельных компонентов, смешивание, увлажнение и окомкование), спекание подготовленной шихты на агломерационных машинах, обработку горячего спека (дробление, рассев с удалением кусков до 5–10 мм, охлаждение до 100 °С, сортировка). Процесс спекания тесно связан с работой узлов и агрегатов, обеспечивающих подготовку сырых материалов для агломерации. Поэтому первостепенное значение имеет стабилизация основных входных параметров процесса (усреднение и дозировка материалов, химический состав, влажность и так далее), которые открывают пути к комплексной автоматизации агломерационного процесса. Агломерация осуществляется на агломерационных фабриках, в состав которых входят склады для усреднения и хранения запасов шихтовых материалов, приёмные бункера, отделения для измельчения кокса и известняка (иногда и обжига известняка), шихтовое, спекательное и обработки готового агломерата. На современных агломерационных фабриках приём сырья, дозировка и подготовка шихты, укладка её на агломерационные машины, а также обработка готового агломерата полностью механизированы и в значительной степени автоматизированы. Руда, концентрат, колошниковая пыль, а также другие добавки, не требующие дробления, подаются в шихтовое отделение из приёмных бункеров или со склада конвейерами. Коксовая мелочь и известняки поступают в отделение измельчения, а затем в шихтовое отделение. Сюда же направляется возврат (мелочь, отсеянная от готового агломерата). Шихтовое отделение оборудовано бункерами, ёмкость которых обеспечивает работу агломерационных машин а течение 8–10 часов. Из шихтовых бункеров заданные количества каждого из компонентов шихты дозировочными питателями выдаются на сборный конвейер, который передаёт шихту в барабаны первичного смешивания и затем в бункера шихты агломерационных машин, расположенные в спекательном отделении. Перед загрузкой на агломерационную машину шихта подвергается вторичному смешиванию, увлажнению и частичному окатыванию в окомковательных барабанах. При разгрузке с машины агломерат дробится и сортируется с удалением из него мелочи (возврата), вновь используемой в шихте. Затем агломерат охлаждается и сортируется. Отходящие газы через газовый тракт и газоочистительное устройство отсасываются эксгаустером и через дымовую трубу удаляются в атмосферу. Агломерационные машины – основное технологическое оборудование для агломерации в металлургии. Распространена агломерационная машина ленточного типа, представляющая собой непрерывную цепь движущихся спекательных тележек (палет) с днищами в виде колосниковой решётки. Тележка проходит под питателем, которым на неё укладывается шихта слоем 250–400 мм, а затем под зажигательным горном, где твёрдое топливо, содержащееся в поверхностной зоне спекаемого слоя, зажигается. Эксгаустером через слой сверху вниз просасывается воздух (80–100 кубических метров в минуту ($м^3$/мин) на 1 квадратный метр ($м^2$) площади спекания), и зона горения (толщиной 15–20 мм) перемещается вниз по слою со скоростью 20–40 мм/мин. В зоне горения твёрдого топлива при t 1 200–1 500 °С значительная часть шихты плавится. По мере перемещения зоны горения вниз полурасплавленная масса вышележащей части слоя застывает, образуя спекшийся пирог агломерата (Спек). Газы, отходящие из зоны горения, подсушивают и нагревают нижележащие слои шихты, из которой удаляются гигроскопическая и гидратная вода, углекислый газ и прочие летучие, а также сера, мышьяк и другие вредные примеси. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) работали самые крупные в мире агломерационные машины с площадью спекания 312 $м^2$ при ширине 4 метра (м), их удельная (часовая) производительность на единицу площади (1 $м^2$) спекания 1–2 тонны (т), а годовая – 2–3 миллиона т агломерата. Мировое производство железорудного агломерата составляло около 330 миллионов т (в 1967), в бывшем СССР – 128 миллионов т (в 1968).

(3) Agglomeration is a cluster of particles or fibers.

(4) Agglomeration:- xxxxx. / Агломерация в микробиологии, образование микроорганизмами скоплений (кучек) в жидкостях или тканях вследствие изменения физических или химических свойств микробных клеток (под воздействием иммунных тел и других)..

AGGREGATA = АГРЕГИРОВАННОЕ (или НАГРОМОЖДЁННОЕ, или СКУЧЕННОЕ, или СГРУППИРОВАННОЕ, или СОВОКУПНОЕ) – Aggregata:- clustered. / гроздящееся.

AGGREGATE = XX – Aggregate (in electricity) is a combination of buses (interconnection points) or bus prices.

AGGREGATED SHIPMENTS = СОВОКУПНЫЕ (или СБОРНЫЕ, или АГРЕГАТНЫЕ) ГРУЗОВЫЕ ОТПРАВКИ – Aggregated Shipments are numerous shipments from different shippers delivered to one consignee, that are consolidated and treated as a single consignment.

AGGREGATE EXCESS OF LOSS REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ СОВОКУПНОГО ЭКСЦЕДЕНТА УБЫТКОВ – Aggregate Excess Of Loss Reinsurance:- a form of excess of loss reinsurance in which the excess and the limit of liability are expressed as annual aggregate amounts.

AGGREGATE EXERCISE PRICE = СОВОКУПНАЯ (или СУММАРНАЯ, или АГРЕГАТНАЯ) ЦЕНА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Aggregate Exercise Price is the strike price of a put or call option multiplied by its contract size. Aggregate exercise prices are used to determine the dollar amount required should the option be exercised. For example, if options on ABC co. have a contract size of 100 shares and a strike price of USD10, then the aggregate exercise price will be USD1 000 (USD10 x 100 shares). In the case of a bond option, the exercise price is multiplied by the face value of the underlying bond. Aggregate Exercise Price is a term in security options:- the exercise (strike) price times the number of securities involved in the contract. For example, a call is purchased at USD50.00 for 100 shares. The aggregate exercise price is USD5 000.00 (USD50.00 x 100). Exception:- Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) options and T-Bill, T-Bond, and T-Note options, in which the aggregate exercise price is the strike price times the face value of the underlying contract. Aggregate Exercise Price is the exercise price of an option that the holder actually pays or is paid (depending on the nature of the option). The aggregate exercise price is calculated by taking the exercise price per unit and multiplying by the number of units specified in the contract. For example, if an option holder has a call for 1 000 shares of a stock for a USD35 exercise price, the aggregate exercise price will be USD35 000. Aggregate Exercise Price is the exercise price multiplied by the number of shares in a put or call contract. The option premium is excluded in the aggregate exercise price. In the case of options traded on debt

instruments, the aggregate exercise price is the exercise price of the underlying security multiplied by its face value. / Термин, используемый в торговле опционами на ценные бумаги. Она определяется как умножение цены исполнения (сходной цены) на число ценных бумаг, вовлечённых в контракт. Например, опцион на покупку, приобретённый по USD50.00 для 100 акций. Совокупная (или суммарная) цена исполнения составляет USD5 000.00 (USD50.00 x 100). Исключение:- Опционы Правительственной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным (ПНА3) и Опционы на Казначейские Векселя, Облигации и Ноты, у которых совокупная (или суммарная) цена определяется как значение сходной цены, умноженной на лицевую стоимость соответствующего контракта. Совокупная Цена Исполнения, в торговле опционами на акции:- число акций в контракте на покупку или продаж (обычно 100), умноженное на цену исполнения (exercise price). Цена опциона называется премией (premium) и не включается в совокупную цену исполнения. Например, Июльский опцион на покупку 100 акций XYZ по цене 70 Долларов будет иметь совокупную цену исполнения, равную 100 (число акций) штукам, умноженным на 70 Долларов (цена за акцию), то есть 7 000 Долларов, если он будет исполнен до или по наступлении срока истечения контракта в Июле. В опционах по долговым ценным бумагам, включая и передаточные закладные (pass-throughs) Государственной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным (Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)), казначейским обязательствам, казначейским векселям, казначейским облигациям и определённым муниципальным облигациям, совокупная цена исполнения определяется умножением лицевой стоимости (face value) соответствующих ценных бумаг на цену исполнения. Например, совокупная цена 90%-ного опциона на продажу Декабрьских Казначейских Облигаций с лицевой стоимостью в 100 000 Долларов будет составлять 90 000 Долларов, если контракт будет осуществлён до или по наступлении срока истечения контракта в Декабре.

AGGREGATE LIMIT OF INDEMNITY = СОВОКУПНЫЙ ЛИМИТ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или СОВОКУПНЫЙ ЛИМИТ КОМПЕНСАЦИИ) – Aggregate Limit Of Indemnity is the maximum amount an insurer will pay under a policy in respect of all accumulated claims arising within a specified period of insurance.

AGGREGATE RISK = СОВОКУПНЫЙ РИСК – Aggregate Risk:- size of exposure of a bank to a single customer for both spot and forward contracts.

AGGREGATE TENDER RATE = СОВОКУПНАЯ ТЕНДЕРНАЯ СТАВКА – Aggregate Tender Rate is a reduced rate offered to a shipper who tenders two or more class-related shipments at one time and one place.

AGGREGATION = СОВОКУПЛЕНИЕ (или АГРЕГАЦИЯ) – (1) Aggregation is the process whereby the values of the individual transactions, in a given collection or group of collections, are accumulated and transmitted in a set of total amounts. No details of the individual transactions that make up the total are provided. / , от Латинского слова Aggrego, означающее Присоединяю, понимается .

(2) Aggregation is the principle under which all futures positions owned or controlled by one trader (or group of traders acting in concert) are combined to determine reporting status and compliance with speculative position limits.

AGI = ANNUAL GROSS INCOME

AGIO = АЖИО (или ЛАЖ, или ПРЕМИЯ) – Agio is a term used almost exclusively in Europe. Difference in value payable for exchanging one kind of currency or bill of exchange for another. This general definition includes the various meanings of the word, which applies to money, banking, and speculation on bills of exchange and securities. In all three cases, it denotes a difference (premium or discount) between the value of the currency held and its purchasing power. Also known as Currency Premium, or Discount. Difference in the value between currencies. Also used to describe percentage charges for conversion from paper money into cash, or from a weak into a strong currency. Agio, a term used to express the difference, in point of value, between metallic and paper money; or between one sort of metallic money and another. / превышение цены . установленного номинала. разницу (премию или скидку) в стоимости удерживаемой валюты и её покупательской способностью. Известна также как Валютная Премия (Currency Premium), и Скидка или Дисконт (Discount). Слово Ажио или Лаж было заимствовано из Итальянского языка (Aggio). Оно означает превышение рыночной цены векселей и других ценных бумаг, а также курсов валют и цены золота над установленным номиналом. Лаж или Ажио, от Французского слова L'Agio, от Итальянского слова L'Aggio, отклонение в сторону превышения рыночной 'цены' золота, выраженной в бумажных деньгах, по сравнению с количеством бумажных денежных знаков, номинально представляющих данное количество золота. Лаж обычно исчисляется в процентах. Лаж обозначает также отклонение в сторону превышения рыночного курса денежных знаков, векселей и других ценных бумаг от их нарицательной стоимости. Отклонение в сторону уменьшения – Дисажио. Ажио:- (1) разница, обычно превышение, с которой продаются на бирже ценности (денежные знаки, акции, векселя, облигации) по сравнению с их нарицательной стоимостью; (2) повышение курса акций на биржах третьих стран по сравнению с курсом на национальных биржах; (3) в операциях с золотыми монетами:- разница между стоимостью металла и биржевой стоимостью монеты. Ажио соответствует также понятию Лаж.

AGIOTAGE = АЖИОТАЖ – Agiotage is a term used almost exclusively in Europe. Operations intended to artificially increase or decrease the price of a stock, commodity or currency to make a quick profit. Originally, the term agiotage was synonymous with speculation and denoted a means of deriving gains from the agio, i.e. the art of predicting upward or downward fluctuations in stocks or currencies and of profiting from accurate forecast. See also Currency Speculation. / Термин, используемый практически только в Европе. , то есть флуктуации (колебания) ценных бумаг или валют и . Под Ажиотажем, от Французского слова Agiotage, означающее Возбуждение, понимается рыночная горячка, обусловленная резкими изменениями конъюнктуры, спроса и предложения, цен товаров или сырья, курса ценных бумаг, валютного курса. Возникает в связи с возможностью получения быстрой и большой прибыли, а также возникновения значительных потерь.

AGITATE = ВЗБАЛТЫВАТЬ – Agitate:- to stir or to mix, as in the case of a dyebath or solution.

AGL = ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

AGLET = ЭГЛЭТ (или ПИСТОНЧИК ШНУРКА) – Aglet or Aiglet is the little plastic or metal cladding on the end of shoelaces that keeps the twine from unraveling. The word comes from the Latin word Acus which means Needle. In times past, aglets were usually made of metal though some were glass or stone. / Эглэт или по-Французски Эгли (Aiglet) .

AGLINET = AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES NETWORK

AGM = ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

AGMA = AMERICAN GEAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

AGMA LUBRICANT NUMBERS = ЧИСЛА СМАЗОК ПО ААИП – The American Gear Manufacturers Association (AGMA) Lubricant Numbers:- AGMA specification covering gear lubricants. The viscosity ranges of the AGMA numbers (or grades) conform to the

International Standards Organization (ISO) viscosity classification system (see ISO viscosity classification system). See also Lubricant. / Американская Ассоциация Изготовителей (Зубчатых) Передач (ААИП).

AGPET = AGRICULTURAL PROCESS ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

AGRARIAN SYSTEM = АГРАРНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Agrarian System is a historically constituted and durable mode of exploitation of the environment; a technical system adapted to the bioclimatic conditions of a given area and which complies with its social conditions and needs at that moment.

AGREED VALUATION = СОГЛАСОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА (или СОГЛАСОВАННАЯ ОЦЕНКА СТОИМОСТИ) – Agreed Valuation:- the value of a shipment agreed upon in order to secure a specific freight rate. / Стоимость партии груза, согласованная в соответствии с обоснованием определённой ставки провозной платы.

AGREED VALUE POLICY = ПОЛИС С СОГЛАСОВАННОЙ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКОЙ – Agreed Value Policy:- an insurance contract under which the insurer agrees to pay the insured a stated amount in the event of the total loss of the property insured without any adjustment for depreciation or appreciation.

AGREED WEIGHT = СОГЛАСОВАННЫЙ ВЕС – Agreed Weight is the weight prescribed by agreement between carrier and shipper for goods shipped in certain packages or in a certain number. / Вес, предусмотренный соглашением между перевозчиком и грузоотправителем для отгружаемых товаров в какой-то упаковке или в каком-то количестве.

AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Agreement is a verbal or written contract between two or more parties to explain the way they intend to act in respect of each other. An understanding between two or more parties that is often embodied in a legally binding, written contract.

AGREEMENT CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ, ДЕЙСТВУЮЩАЯ ПО СОГЛАШЕНИЮ – In the United States, Agreement Corporation is a corporation chartered by a state to engage in international banking:- so named because the corporation enters into an 'agreement' with the Fed's Board of Governors that it will limit its activities to those permitted and Edge Act Corporation. / Корпорация по Акту Эджа.

THE AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ТЕКСТИЛЕ И ОДЕЖДЕ – Done at Marrakesh, Morocco. Date enacted:- 1994-April-15. In force:- 1995-January-01. The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), which embodied the results of the negotiations on textiles and clothing conducted under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks. The ATC provides for the phasing out of Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) quotas between January 1995 and December 2004. The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) and all restrictions thereunder terminated on 2005-January-01. The expiry of the ten-year transition period of ATC implementation means that trade in textile and clothing products is no longer subject to quotas under a special regime outside normal WTO/GATT rules but is now governed by the general rules and disciplines embodied in the multilateral trading system. The Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA, also known as the Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC)) governed the world trade in textiles and garments from 1974 through 2004, imposing quotas on the amount developing countries could export to developed countries. It expired on 2005-January-01. The MFA was introduced in 1974 as a short-term measure intended to allow developed countries to adjust to imports from the developing world. Developing countries have a natural advantage in textile production because it is labor intensive and they have low labor costs. According to a World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) study, the system has cost the developing world 27 million jobs and USD40 billion a year in lost exports. However, the Arrangement was not negative for all developing countries. For example the European Union (EU) imposed no restrictions or duties on imports from the very poorest countries, such as Bangladesh, leading to a massive expansion of the industry there. At the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round, it was decided to bring the textile trade under the jurisdiction of the World Trade Organization. The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing provided for the gradual dismantling of the quotas that existed under the MFA. This process was completed on 2005-January-01. However, large tariffs remain in place on many textile products. Bangladesh was expected to suffer the most from the ending of the MFA, as it was expected to face more competition, particularly from China. However, this was not the case. It turns out that even in the face of other economic giants, Bangladesh's labor is 'cheaper than anywhere else in the world'. While some smaller factories were documented making pay cuts and layoffs, most downsizing was essentially speculative – the orders for goods kept coming even after the MFA expired. In fact, Bangladesh's exports increased in value by about USD500 million in 2006. However, poorer countries within the developed world, such as Greece and Portugal, are expected to lose out. During early 2005, textile and clothing exports from China to the West grew by 100% or more in many items, leading the US and EU to cite China's WTO accession agreement allowing them to restrict the rate of growth to 7.5% per year until 2008. In June, China agreed with the EU to limit the rate to 10% for 3 years. No such agreement was reached with the US, which imposed its own import growth quotas of 7.5% instead. When the EU announced their new quotas to replace the lapsed MFA, Chinese manufacturers accelerated their shipping of the goods intended for the European market. This used up a full year's quota almost immediately. As a result, 75 million items of imported Chinese garments were held in European ports in August 2005. A diplomatic resolution was reached at the beginning of September 2005 during Tony Blair's visit to China, putting an end to a situation the UK press had dubbed 'Bra Wars'. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLES = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ СКОРОПОРТЯЩИХСЯ ГРУЗОВ – Agreement on the Transport of Perishables (ATP agreement) is an agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Food stuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage. It is referred to as the ATP Agreement (after its French initials Agreement Transport Perishable) and was drawn up by the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Committee for Europe in 1970–71. It is illegal to transport perishable food stuffs across an international boundary between countries that are signatories to the agreement unless the vehicle has an ATP certificate. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (ATP) Geneva, 1970-September-01. Entry into force:- 1976-November-21. Agreement on the Transport of Perishables (ATP agreement) is an Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage (Agreement on the Transport of Perishables). The UN agreement for the cross-border transportation of foodstuffs. Russian Federation signed on 1971-September-10. / Российская Федерация подписала данное соглашение 10 Сентября 1971.

AGRICOLA = AGRICULTURAL ON–LINE ACCESS

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES = СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ (или АГРИКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ) – Under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), the category of Agricultural Commodities is used in the definition of 'Exempt Commodity', the term 'Agricultural Commodity' is not defined. Logically, it refers to the list of agricultural commodities traditionally within the jurisdiction of the CEA under section 1a of the Act. It is unclear, however, whether or not the term encompasses any additional agricultural commodities. Generally, the regulatory framework for the

futures markets for agricultural commodities was not altered by the CFMA. / Сельскохозяйственное Сырьё или Агрикультурное Сырьё (устаревший термин).

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ – Agricultural Commodities Index is a weighted average of the important agricultural commodity contracts as complied by Goldman Sachs. Commodities used include Cocoa, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Orange Juice, Red Wheat, Soybeans, Sugar, and Wheat. / Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs).

AGRICULTURAL LIME = СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ИЗВЕСТЬ – Agricultural Lime is a soil amendment consisting principally of calcium carbonate but including magnesium carbonate and perhaps other materials. This is used to furnish calcium and magnesium as elements for the growth of plants and to neutralize soil acidity. / используется для известкования почв.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE = СЛУЖБА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО МАРКЕТИНГА – Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This agency, for example, performs the classing of cotton samples for certification as deliverable against futures contracts. The AMS is located at:- 3275 Appling Road, Memphis, TN 38133, Phone:- +1-901-3843000. Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the US Federal agency that is responsible for inspecting, grading, classing, standardizing, regulating, sampling, testing, and reporting market news for specific agricultural and food commodities. USDA-APHIS-PPQ (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine) approves Agricultural Marketing Service inspection certificates as a basis for issuing PPQ Form 577 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 577) for certain commodities.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Agricultural Production System is the whole structured set of plants, animals, and activities selected by a farmer for his production unit to achieve its goals. It is a global system that is finalized by farmer socioeconomic objectives and related management strategy.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM = СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ПРОГРАММА – Agricultural Program:- in the United States, government activities aimed at accomplishing a certain result. Such activities include agricultural price support loans, purchases and payments, commodity storage, transportation, exports, and acreage reduction. / Сельскохозяйственная Программа:- в Соединённых Штатах Америки виды деятельности правительства, направленные на достижение определённого результата. Такие виды деятельности включают займы по поддержке сельскохозяйственных цен, закупки и платежи, хранение сырья, транспортировка, вывоз (или экспорт), и сокращение площадей в акрах.

AGRICULTURAL SEED = СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЕ СЕМЯ – Agricultural Seed is specific varieties of grass, forage, and field crop seed that are used for seeding purposes in the United States. / Сельскохозяйственное Семя – специфические разновидности злаковых трав, фуража, и семя полевых культур, которые используются в посевных целях в Соединённых Штатах Америки.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE = СЛУЖБА СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ И СОХРАНЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА (или СЛУЖБА СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И СОХРАНЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ) – In the United States, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) is an agency of the USDA (short for the United States Department of Agriculture) that carries out several principal farm commodity programs from appropriated funds, including Commodity Credit Corporation program activities. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) was an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. It administered programs concerning farm products and agricultural conservation. It granted loans to farmers; purchased farm products from farmers and processors; administered land allotment and marketing quota programs; shared the cost of resource conservation and environmental protection measures with farmers and ranchers; and supervised civil defense activities relating to food. It also managed the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The ASCS was established in 1961. In 1994, the ASCS was merged with other Agriculture agencies to create the Farm Service Agency. / Служба Стабилизации и Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

AGRICULTURAL TRADE OPTION MERCHANT = ТОРГОВЕЦ ОПЦИОНАМИ НА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЕ СЫРЬЁ – Agricultural Trade Option Merchant:- any person that is in the business of soliciting or entering option transactions involving an enumerated agricultural commodity that are not conducted or executed on or subject to the rules of an exchange.

AGRICULTURE = СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО – IAS 41 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 41) Agriculture – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment and disclosures related to agricultural activity. 'Agricultural Activity' is the management by an entity of the biological transformation and harvest of biological assets for sale or for conversion into agricultural produce or into additional biological assets. 'Biological Transformation' comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset. A 'Biological Asset' is a living animal or plant. 'Agricultural Produce' is the harvested product of the entity's biological assets. 'Harvest' is the detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life processes. IAS 41 prescribes, among other things, the accounting treatment for biological assets during the period of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation, and for the initial measurement of agricultural produce at the point of harvest. It requires measurement at fair value less costs to sell from initial recognition of biological assets up to the point of harvest, other than when fair value cannot be measured reliably on initial recognition. This Standard is applied to agricultural produce, which is the harvested product of the entity's biological assets, only at the point of harvest. Thereafter, IAS 2 Inventories or another applicable Standard is applied. Accordingly, this Standard does not deal with the processing of agricultural produce after harvest; for example, the processing of grapes into wine by a vintner who has grown the grapes. 'Fair Value' is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and commodity exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get assets to a market. Such transport and other costs are deducted in determining fair value (that is, fair value is a market price less transport and other costs necessary to get an asset to a market). IAS 41 requires that a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises. In agricultural activity, a change in physical attributes of a living animal or plant directly enhances or diminishes economic benefits to the entity. IAS 41 does not establish any new principles for land related to agricultural activity. Instead, an entity follows IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 40 Investment Property, depending on which standard is appropriate in the circumstances. IAS 16 requires land to be measured either at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses, or at a revalued amount. IAS 40 requires land that is investment property to be measured at its fair value, or cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Biological assets that are physically attached to land (for example, trees in a plantation forest) are measured at their fair value less costs to sell separately from the land. IAS 41 requires that an unconditional government grant related to a biological asset measured at its fair value less costs to sell to be recognised in profit or loss when, and only when, the government grant becomes receivable. If a government grant is conditional, including when a government grant requires an entity not to engage in specified

agricultural activity, an entity should recognise the government grant in profit or loss when, and only when, the conditions attaching to the government grant are met. If a government grant relates to a biological asset measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance is applied. / МСБУ 41 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 41) – .

AGRICULTURE = СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО (или АГРОКУЛЬТУРА, или АГРИКУЛЬТУРА) – Agriculture is the practice of cultivation, farming, tillage and horticulture; plant and animal production. Agriculture is the science of farming plants and raising animals. / Под Сельским Хозяйством понимается одна из главных отраслей материального производства; возделывание сельскохозяйственных культур и разведение сельскохозяйственных животных для получения продукции растениеводства и животноводства. Сельское хозяйство включает также различные виды первичной переработки растительных и животных продуктов. В ряде стран к сельскому хозяйству относят лесное хозяйство. Под Агрокультурой или Агрикультурой, от Латинского слова Agricultura, означающее Земледелие или Полеводство, понимается совокупность мер по повышению культуры земледелия.

AGRIS = АГРИС – AGRIS is the International System for Agricultural Science and Technology providing access to bibliographic information on agricultural science and technology. AGRIS started in 1975 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, to serve users from both developed and developing countries, to enable access to available knowledge in agriculture, science and technology. As a global public multilingual bibliographic database for agricultural science and technology, AGRIS collects and uses agricultural bibliographic data enabling you to retrieve a wealth of research and technical information resources on agriculture worldwide. AGRIS facilitates access to publications, journal articles, monographs, book chapters, and grey literature – including unpublished science and technical reports, theses, dissertations and conference papers. Currently, AGRIS is an international collaboration and partnership of a network of more than 400 data providers from up to 145 countries. Xxxxx. AGRIS:- your link to worldwide agricultural information. AGRIS puts the world of agricultural research and information at your fingertips. The International System for Agricultural Science and Technology (AGRIS) is a multilingual bibliographic database that connects users directly to a rich collection of research and worldwide technical information on food and agriculture. Maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), AGRIS has been serving users from developed and developing countries through facilitating access to knowledge in agriculture, science and technology since 1975. It offers 9 649 214 bibliographic records produced by more than 400 data providers (research centers, academic institutions, publishers, governmental bodies, development programmes, international and national organizations) from 144 countries. More than 400 000 agricultural and research professionals worldwide access AGRIS resources each month. While AGRIS is predominantly a bibliographic database, it also provides full text links to about 2 million of its records. AGRIS facilitates access to publications, journal articles, monographs, book chapters, and grey literature – includeing unpublished science and technical reports, theses, dissertations and conference papers in the area of agriculture and related sciences. Most of the AGRIS records are indexed by AGROVOC (the FAO multilingual Thesaurus). AGROVOC is widely used in specialized libraries as well as digital libraries and repositories to index content and for the purpose of text mining. It is also used as a specialized tagging resource for knowledge and content organization by FAO and other third-party stakeholders. New AGROVOC keywords can be suggested if needed, by sending an email to agrovoc@fao.org. Headquartered in Rome, Italy. Xxxxx. What Is AGRIS? AGRIS (International System for Agricultural Science and Technology) is one of the World's leading public information service that provides access to a rich collection of publications and information about agriculture, science and technology. The database is comprised of structured bibliographic records in the areas of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. More than 20% of these records direct the user to the full text on the web. The database is maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its content is provided by more than 400 participating institutions from 144 countries. Who Uses AGRIS? AGRIS is used by whoever is interested to find literature about food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. The known user groups include students, scientists, librarians, researchers, publishers and policy makers. Searches are usually performed via the AGRIS search engine. In most cases, AGRIS is used to find literature in pursuit of an academic endeavor, research and background studies for policy makers. It is also used to obtain an overview of what has been published in a certain domain. What Subjects Are Covered By AGRIS? AGRIS covers agriculture as defined by FAO – this includes broader aspects of agriculture covering forestry, fisheries, animal sciences, nutrition, climate change, natural resources, land and water. Most AGRIS records are indexed by AGROVOC (the FAO multilingual Thesaurus). AGROVOC is widely used in specialized libraries as well as digital libraries and repositories to index content and for the purpose of text mining. Which Types Of Publications Are Indexed By AGRIS? AGRIS collects a variety of published articles and grey literature. The most common content types available include bibliographies, books, book chapters, conference papers, journal articles, theses and many others. Most of the records are journal articles. In Which Languages Are Literature Available In AGRIS? AGRIS collects literature, in theory, in all the 29 languages covered by AGROVOC. Currently, AGRIS contains literature in:- English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Japanese, Thai, Chinese, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic, Korean, and Farsi. Even if most AGRIS records are in English, the system uses AGROVOC to translate the user's query in all languages available in AGROVOC. How Can I Perform Searches In AGRIS? The AGRIS search engine allows users to perform sophisticated searches using keywords from the AGROVOC thesaurus, specific journal titles or names of countries, institutions, and authors. The number of search results can be narrowed down with several filters that can be found of the left side of the search results list. There is also an option to carry out advanced searches using the 'Get Advanced Search' where more options to filter the results are available. How Can I Perform Advanced Searches In AGRIS? The advanced search can be accessed on the AGRIS search interface in two areas – on the AGRIS homepage under the main search bar and in the upper right corner in the list of search results. The advanced search allows you to search records filtered by data providers, language of records, content types, range of publication dates and records that contains explicit links to full text articles. Does AGRIS Provide Access To Full Text Articles? AGRIS is predominantly a bibliographic database that provides citations and that does not store full text articles. In about 20% of cases, an AGRIS record does provide an access link to the full text (only if the article is freely available online). In this case, you will see a clickable icon next to 'Access the full text', displayed on the right side of the screen. Otherwise this section will indicate that the full text is not available. Which Options Do I Have If AGRIS Does Not Provide Access To The Full Text? All AGRIS records provide metadata that shows the source of the record. Please contact the data provider directly in order to get access to the full text of the record. AGRIS cannot provide access to records that do not already include full text links. How Can I Save Individual Records? AGRIS allows you to save the metadata of individual records in three formats:- AGRIS AP, RIS or Endnote xml. Once you have clicked on a record, you can find these options on the right side of the screen. It is currently not possible to save the list of search results. Is AGRIS An OAI-PMH Compliant Repository? AGRIS is not an OAI-PMH compliant repository. However the AGRIS team is working on the option to share AGRIS upon request that will be available soon. Is AGRIS An Open Access Repository? AGRIS is a bibliographic database that provides citations in the areas of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. In some cases AGRIS records provide access to the full text of openly available resources that are freely accessible online. The metadata of AGRIS records are licensed under the international Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY IGO 3.0). How To Become An AGRIS Data Provider? You can contribute to AGRIS either as an institutional repository, journal publisher or as an aggregator. An institutional

repository is a collection of bibliographic metadata created within a university or a research institution while an aggregator may gather metadata collections from many different institutional repositories. It is important that the most important keywords that describe your data collection are related to food, nutrition, agriculture, forestry, fishery, environmental or other related sciences and are included in the AGROVOC thesaurus. Please send an email to agris@fao.org if your data collection meets these requisites and carefully read the instructions provided in the section 'How does it work for Contributors'. / АГРОВОК (AGROVOC).

AGROCLIMATIC = АГРОКЛИМАТИЧЕСКОЕ – Agroclimatic:- relating to the relationship between crop adaptation and climate.

AGROECOLOGICAL ZONES = АГРОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЗОНЫ – Agroecological Zones are geographical mapping units based on climatic conditions and land forms that determine relatively homogeneous crop growing environments.

AGROECONOMICS = АГРОЭКОНОМИКА – Agroeconomics is the economics of agriculture.

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERS = АГРОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА – Agronomic Characters are the plant characters related to crop production usually observed during plant growth, e.g., height, maturity, tiller number, panicle size, yield and quality factors.

AGRONOMY = АГРОНОМИЯ – Agronomy is:- (1) science of agriculture that deals with all aspects of field crop production and soil management; and (2) an applied ecological science. / Под Агрономией, от Греческих слов Agrós, означающее Поле, и Nómos, означающее Закон, понимается комплекс наук о возделывании сельскохозяйственных культур. Агрономические правила и наставления были известны в Древнем Египте, Древней Греции, Китае, Индии, Древнем Риме. С конца XVIII века совершенствовались системы земледелия, разрабатывались теории питания растений, методы семеноводства, защиты растений от болезней и вредителей. Со второй половины XIX века в составе агрономии развиваются земледелие, растениеводство, агрохимия, почвоведение, зоотехния. Большие заслуги в становлении агрономии принадлежат Русскому писателю и естествоиспытателю Андрею Тимофеевичу Болотову (1738–1833), Русскому агроному Ивану Михайловичу Комову (1750–92), Немецкому агроному Альбрэхту Даниэлю Тэеру (Thaer; 1752–1828), Немецкому химику Юстусу Либиху (Liebig; 1803–73), Русскому агроному Александру Васильевичу Советову (1826–1901), Русскому естествоиспытателю Василию Васильевичу Докучаеву (1846–1903), Русскому почвоведу Василию Робертовичу Вильямсу (1863–1939), Русскому естествоиспытателю Климу Аркадиевичу Тимирязеву (1843–1920), Русскому агрохимику Дмитрию Николаевичу Прянишникову (1865–1948), Русскому биологу и селекционеру Ивану Владимировичу Мичурину (1855–1935), Русскому селекционеру Николаю Ивановичу Вавилову (1887–1943) и другим. Основные разделы современной агрономии:- земледелие, агрохимия, агрофизика, растениеводство, селекция, семеноведение, фитопатология, сельскохозяйственная энтомология, сельскохозяйственная мелиорация.

AGROUND = НА ГРУНТ (или НА МЕЛЬ) – Aground:- touching or fast to the bottom. For example, on 2010-October-07 a dry-cargo freighter under the Russian flag, 'Sail Queen', has run aground in the Aegean Sea off the Turkish coast. The crew has steered the vessel towards a sandbank. The ship was damaged when scraping the seabed of a strait between local islands. The impact caused leakage that the crew was unable to fix. The vessel is currently in shallow waters, with none of its 16-strong crew reported injured. The 'Sail Queen' was transporting steel products from Turkey to Rostov on Don in Southern Russia. Ship Grounding is a marine accident has various types and one such type is ship grounding. The depth of sea varies from port to port. Not all the ports can allow ships of all sizes to enter. Bigger a ship, higher the difficulty in docking it to a port. For, e.g., take New York, one of the busiest port has such a low draft that VLCCs (short for the Very Large Crude Carriers) and ships with higher tonnage cannot enter the port. Sometimes even if the port is capable of receiving large vessels with higher draft, unnoticeable silt and mud gets accumulated near the ports, reducing the draft. Thus a ship with higher draft when enters such port gets stranded due to the chocked draft. Grounding is also caused due to rotational tides. There are many ports around the world that allow ships to enter only during high tides due to the problem of draft. An unpredictable change in tides, when the ship is docked at a port, can lead to grounding of the ship. Impact on the ship:- ship grounding leads tp the impact of the bottom part of a ship onto the ocean bed, resulting in damage to the ship structure. A ship grounding can be of two types:- (i) soft grounding and (ii) wallop grounding. A soft grounding does not lead to adverse effects on a ship. But this doesn't mean it has to be completely neglected. Proper inspection needs to be made as soon as the ship reaches the nearest port. In case there is a doubt about the condition of the ship, it should be prevented from sailing till a thorough inspection is not carried out by the experts or a classification society. On the contrary, wallop grounding can lead to heavy damage to the hull and submerged part of the ship.This might lead to serious cracks in the ship structure, resulting in water ingress followed by serious damage of the ship's structural integrity and causing major instability. A heavy impact can induce atypical structural stresses and heavy loads on the ship, which can lead to a major accident. Sometimes due to wallop grounding, the ship might completely lose its balance and become unstable, leading to ship capsize. Effects of Grounding:- if the grounding has resulted into a major marine accident, it can have outstanding adverse effects on both – the ship and the environment. Apart from the damage to the ship, grounding causes following effects:- (i) if grounding has lead to a crack in the cargo hold of the ship (e.g., tankers), the cargo might find a way into the sea leading to heavy marine pollution and thus causing detrimental effects on the environment and marine life; (ii) if the situation becomes grave and uncontrollable, it might lead to loss of human life; (iii) the coastal areas near the accident area will be drastically affected by the leaked cargo; and (iv) heavy financial loss will be incurred by the ship owner and communities near the accident area. What leads to grounding? Human error has been the cause of most of the grounding accidents in the past. An insufficient or improper information of the port or the navigational water ways has be the main cause of grounding accidents. Sheer maneuvering negligence and improper retaliations at the time of grounding has been the root cause of major accidents. Depending on the way the ship was being maneuvered before it was grounded will decide how the ship will be stranded after the grounding. Sometimes unknown rocks and coral reefs in the navigational waters have also been the result for grounding. Grounding events in the past have caused heavy damage to the coral reefs. / Соприкосновение с грунтом или прочное усаживание на грунт. Сесть На Мель – (про судно, корабль) застрять на мелком участке реки или моря.

AGT = AUTOMATED GUIDEWAY TRANSIT

AGV = AUTOMATIC GUIDED VEHICLE

AGVS = AUTOMATED GUIDED VEHICLE SYSTEM

AGW = ALL GOING WELL

AHAR = ADVANCED HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO

A–H1N1 = А.–АШ.1ЭН.1 (или ЭЙ.–ЭЙЧ.1ЭН.1) – A-H1N1:- this is an influenza virus that had never been identified as a cause of infections in people before the current H1N1 pandemic. Genetic analyses of this virus have shown that it originated from animal influenza viruses and is unrelated to the human seasonal H1N1 viruses that have been in general circulation among people since 1977.

AHIP = ARMY HELICOPTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

AHS = AUTOMATED HIGHWAY SYSTEM

AHU RICE = РИС АХУ – Ahu Rice is an early Rice similar to 'Aus'; grown in Assam, India.

A/I = ACCIDENT/INCIDENT

AI = ACTIVE INGREDIENT

AI = ALL INCLUSIVE

AI = AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

AI = ANGUILLA

AIA = AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

AIBA = AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA

AIBD = ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS

AICARP = ALL INDIA COORDINATED AGRONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT

AICC = AUTOMATED INTELLIGENT CRUISE CONTROL

AICORP = ALL INDIA COORDINATED OILSEEDS RESEARCH PROJECT

AICPA = AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AICRIP = ALL INDIA COORDINATED RICE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

AICSMSP = ALL INDIA COORDINATED SCHEME OF MICRONUTRIENTS IN SOILS AND PLANTS

AID = AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AIDAB = AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BUREAU

AIDS TO NAVIGATION = НАВИГАЦИОННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ (или СРЕДСТВА, СПОСОБСТВУЮЩИЕ НАВИГАЦИИ) – Aids To Navigation:- artificial objects to supplement natural objects indicating safe and unsafe waters. / Искусственные объекты, используемые в дополнение к натуральным объектам, указывающие безопасные и опасные воды.

AIEDP = ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

AIFSS = AUTOMATED INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SERVICE STATION

AIFST = AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AIG = AIRBUS INDUSTRIES GROUP

AIGUILLETTE = ЭГВИЙЕТ (или АКСЕЛЬБАНТ, или ШНУРОК) – Aiguillette is an aglet; specifically, a shoulder cord worn by designated military aides. / .

AIM = AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION MANUAL

AIM = ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MARKET

AIM = AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT

AIMS = AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING

AIP = AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION PUBLICATION

AIP = AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

AIPA = AMERICAN INVENTORS PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

AIPC = ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PALAIS DE CONGRES

AIPLA = AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION

AIPPI = ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

AIR AMBULANCE COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ АВИАЦИОННОЙ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ – An Air Ambulance Company conducts and operates advanced air ambulance aircraft. Quite frequently the Air Ambulance company is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medevacs or jet rescue /Air ICU (intensive care unit). These air ambulance configured aircraft have a removable stretcher and advance life support equipment. The Air Ambulance Company uses critical care trained staff to provide the care needed during the Air Ambulance Company's transfer. Air Ambulance Network, which since 1971 has been Air Ambulance Company, is a leader in the air ambulance industry. They have performed the most trips worldwide, Air Ambulances to more countries then any air ambulance company worldwide.

AIR AMBULANCE NETWORK = РАБОЧАЯ СЕТЬ АВИАЦИОННОЙ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ – Air Ambulance Network (AAN) provides a variety of Advanced Air Ambulance Transportation Services from Critical Care Medflights to elective Air Medical Transport. Services offered include; Private Air Ambulances, including a wide range of aircraft from twin propeller to commerical jet airliners and everything in between. Aircrafts are equipped as flying mobile Jet ICU's Intensive Care Units (ICU) and are capable of care for the most basic patient to the Critical Care patient. All aircrafts are equipped with the most sophisticated advanced life support equipment to include; Zoll M Series 12 lead Cardiac monitor-defibrillator, full compliment of Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) drugs and all critical care medications and state of the art LTV 1200 series transport ventilator. Select aircraft are capable of being equipped with specialized equipment like Intra-Aortic Balloon Pump (IABP) and Neonate incubators and our baby pod. Air Ambulance Network can provide a wide range of worldwide air ambulance services that are customized to the patients' medical requirement and financial considerations. An Air Ambulance or Air Medical Transport:- this type of airplane is a specially modified aircraft that is used for the Medical Air Transportation of critically ill or injured patients. There are many types of air ambulance aircraft that can be used. We primarily operate within the civilian area of Medical Air Transportation. Our vast network of Air Medical Transportation providers has allowed us to

perform thousands of Air Medical Transports around the world in more than one hundred different countries, making us a leader in the Air Ambulance Industry for the past 39 years. Air Ambulance Network (AAN) provides seamless bedside to bedside service including private air ambulance, Commercial Medical Escort (CME) and International Commercial Stretcher Service. Services:- (i) Advanced Cardiac Life Support; (ii) Critical Care; and (iii) Basic Life Support. Staff:- (i) Highest rated Pilots; (ii) Critical Care Registered Nurse; and (iii) Critical Care Paramedic or Respiratory Therapist (On some flights a doctor or physician is required). Service Areas:- Air Ambulance Network has bases all over the world and the best response and service. Headquartered in Tarpon Springs, FL, the United States.

AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE = СЛУЖБА АВИАЦИОННОЙ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ – Air Ambulance Service describes the type of air ambulance service an air ambulance company conducts. Quite frequently the Air Ambulance Service is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Angel Medflights, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medevacs or jet rescue/Air ICU (intensive care unit). Air Ambulance Service providers offer patients a medically configured aircraft having a removable stretcher and advance life support equipment on board. The Air Ambulance Service provides critical care trained medical staff to provide the care needed. Air Ambulance Network, has been providing air ambulance service worldwide since 1971 and is a leader of air ambulance service providers. They have performed the most trips worldwide, offering air ambulance service to more countries then any other air ambulance service.

AIR AMBULANCE SERVICES = УСЛУГИ АВИАЦИОННОЙ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ – Air Ambulance Services are services performed by Air Ambulance Network using fixed wing aircraft as a vehicle to transport sick or injured people with medical needs through the air. These air ambulance services can be an air ambulance or a medical escort service, both of these air ambulance services are offered by Air Ambulance Network. Air Ambulance Services are used when patients need to be transported over long distances more quickly than ground ambulances. Air Ambulance Network uses fixed wing aircraft that are fully equipped with all necessary medical equipment for complete patient care. Air Ambulance Services through Air Ambulance Network's fixed wing aircraft are staffed with critical care certified paramedics, nurses, doctors, respiratory therapists, or a combination of healthcare providers, based on the needs of the patient. Air Ambulance Network has been providing air ambulance services since 1971.

AIRAT = AFRICAN IRRIGATED RICE ADVANCED TRIAL

AIRBAG = ВОЗДУШНАЯ ПОДУШКА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – (1) Air Bag is an automatically inflating bag in front of riders in an automobile to protect them from pitching forward in an accident. End use for manufactured textile fibers.

(2) Airbag is an inflatable bag used to fill empty space on a load of product to keep the product from shifting. Airbags can be positioned in the gaps between the cargo in order to achieve a tight fit during loading.

AIR BLEEDER = ВОЗДУШНЫЙ КРАН (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПРЕДОХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КЛАПАН) – Air Bleeder is a device for removal of air from a hydraulic fluid line.

AIR BREATHER = ВОЗДУШНЫЙ САПУН – Air Breather is a device permitting air movement between atmosphere and the component in/on which it is installed. / Сапун, устройство для соединения внутренней полости картеров механизмов с атмосферой. Сапун предотвращает повышение давления во внутренней полости картера и связанное с этим выдавливание масла через неплотности соединения картера, а также не допускает подсасывания пыли во внутреннюю полость картера. Для очистки воздуха, поступающего через сапун, устанавливают фильтр.

AIR BRUSHING = XX (или АЭРОГРАФИЯ, или АЭРОГРАФНАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ) – Air Brushing:- blowing color on a fabric or paper with a mechanized pneumatic brush. / Аэрографная Печать – способ печатания тканей разбрызгиванием красок с помощью сжатого воздуха и пульверизатора.

AIR CARGO = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ГРУЗ – Air Cargo is a freight that is moved by air transportation. / Фрахт, перевозимый с помощью воздушной транспортировки.

AIR CARGO AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО АВИАЦИОННОМУ ГРУЗУ – Air Cargo Agent is an agent appointed by an airline to solicit and process international airfreight shipments.

AIR CARGO CONTAINERS = АВИАЦИОННЫЕ ГРУЗОВЫЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРЫ – Air Cargo Containers are the containers designed to conform to the inside of an aircraft. There are many shapes and sizes of containers. Aircargo containers fall into three categories:- (i) aircargo pallets, (ii) lower deck containers, and (iii) box type containers. / Авиационные Грузовые Контейнеры разработаны таким образом, чтобы достаточно плотно входить и находиться внутри салона, отсека или фюзеляжа самолёта. Они предназначены для перевозки авиационных грузов и с этой целью бывают разной формы и размеров. Авиационные Грузовые Контейнеры подразделяются на три категории:- (i) авиационные грузовые поддоны (aircargo pallets), (ii) контейнеры для нижней палубы (lower deck containers), и (iii) контейнеры коробочного типа (box type containers).

AIR CARRIER = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – In the United States (US) the Air Carrier means the US citizen undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide air transportation. An enterprise that offers transportation service via air – airline. / Предприятие – авиалиния, которая предлагает услуги по воздушной транпортировке.

AIR CLEANER FINE TEST DUST = ТОНКОДИСПЕРСНАЯ ПЫЛЬ ДЛЯ ИСПЫТАНИЯ ВОЗДУХООЧИСТИТЕЛЯ – Air Cleaner Fine Test Dust (ACFTD) is a test contaminant used to assess both filters and the contaminant sensitivity of all types of tribological mechanisms.

AIR COMMERCE = ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ – Air Commerce means foreign air commerce, interstate air commerce, the transportation of mail by aircraft, the operation of aircraft within the limits of a Federal airway, or the operation of aircraft that directly affects, or may endanger safety in, foreign or interstate air commerce.

AIR CONDITIONING = КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ ВОЗДУХА – Air Conditioning is:- (1) a chemical process for sealing short, fuzzy fibers into a yarn. Fabrics made from air-conditioned yarns are porous. Because they allow more air circulation, these fabrics are also cooler. (2) Control of temperature and/or humidity in work or living space.

AIR CONTAINER = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Air Container is any unit load device, primarily intended for transport by air, having an internal volume of 1 cubic meter or more, incorporating restraint provisions compatible with an aircraft restraint system, and an entirely flush base bottom to allow handling on rollerbed cargo handling systems. / Авиационные Контейнеры (АК) типоразмера 1АК, 2АК и 3АК. Загрузочный люк контейнера должен иметь быстродействующие запоры. Контейнеры должны иметь плоское основание, обеспечивающее перемещение его по транспортировочному оборудованию самолётов и наземных средств механизации. Они должны иметь боковые и торцовые (по полёту) пазы для швартовки на самолёте, а также угловые фитинги для подъёма, перемещения и крепления на наземных транспортных средствах. Крышка контейнера, крыша контейнера,

дверной проём на задней стенке, двустворчатая дверь, запорное устроуство и рукоятки дверей, карманы для сопроводительной документации. Универсальный Авиационный Контейнер (УАК). Многоцелевые Авиационные Контейнеры.

AIR COVERED YARN = ПОКРЫТАЯ ВОЗДУХОМ ПРЯЖА – Air-Covered Yarn is an elastic yarn with bare and twistless elastane (or other elastic) core covered by one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns mingled together by an air stream with the core entwined by the filaments with randomly distributed interlacing points.

AIRCRAFT = ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО – Aircraft means any contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, or fly in, the air.

AIRCRAFT, CREW, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE = ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО, ЭКИПАЖ, СОДЕРЖАНИЕ, И СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Aircraft, crew, maintenance, and insurance (ACMI):- package (or wet) lease of an airplane. The package includes the airplane, crew, maintenance, and insurance but excludes fuel.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE = ДВИГАТЕЛЬ ВОЗДУШНОГО СУДНА – Aircraft Engine means an engine used, or intended to be used, to propel an aircraft, including a part, appurtenance, and accessory of the engine, except a propeller.

AIRCRAFT OWNERS AND PILOTS ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ СОБСТВЕННИКОВ ВОЗДУШНЫХ СУДОВ И ПИЛОТОВ – The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA) is a not-for-profit individual membership association, effectively serves the interests and needs of its members as aircraft owners and pilots and establishes, maintains, and articulates positions of leadership to promote the economy, safety, utility, and popularity of flight in general aviation aircraft. The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to general aviation, was incorporated on 1939-May-15. From the start, AOPA has fought to keep general aviation fun, safe, and affordable. Growth in the early years was slow, but by mid-1995, membership in AOPA had reached about 335 000. Today's robust and growing AOPA is a far cry from the earliest years. As part of a deal struck with Ziff-Davis Publishing Company even before incorporation, AOPA would have a special section in each month's Popular Aviation, the predecessor of Flying magazine, to communicate with its members. Ziff-Davis drove a hard bargain, however, with a clause that threatened cancellation of the deal if AOPA membership didn't reach 2 500 in the first year. As AOPA looks back on its first 70 years, and ahead to the next century, AOPA remains at the heart of general aviation, representing a record 414 000 members (in 2011) – more than any other aviation organization in the world. We will continue to work at the international, federal, state, and local levels to advance general aviation's cause, and continue to help pilots stay safe and get the most out of their flying. Headquartered in Frederick, State of Maryland (MD), the United States. / Xxxxx Паблишинь Кампэни (Ziff-Davis Publishing Company).

AIRD = ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

AIR DRY = ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ СУШКА (или СУШКА НА ВОЗДУХЕ) – Air Dry is a process of drying or seasoning lumber naturally by exposure to air.

AIR ENTANGLED YARN = СПУТАННАЯ ВОЗДУХОМ ПРЯЖА – Air Entangled Yarn is made from continuous filaments of polyester that are entangled as they pass through a high pressure air jet. This yarn is then twisted, dyed, and wound on cones with lubricant. Number of knots per 1 m (for air-entangled yarn), min 100. Air Entangled Threads are made from continuous filaments of polyester that are entangled as they pass through a high pressure air jet. This yarn is then twisted, dyed, and wound on cones with lubricant. Air entangled threads are used in everything from quilting mattresses to sewing heavy denim jeans. A&E (short for the American & Efird LLC, a name of the US company) Brands include:- Magic®, Magic HP®, Signature®, and Signature® Plus. See also Compacted Yarn.

AIR ENTRAINMENT = ВОЗДУХОВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ (или ЗАБОР ВОЗДУХА, или ЗАСАСЫВАНИЕ ВОЗДУХА, или ПОДСОС ВОЗДУХА) – Air Entrainment:- the incorporation of air in the form of bubbles as a dispersed phase in the bulk liquid. Air may be entrained in a liquid through mechanical means and/or by release of dissolved air due to a sudden change in environment. The presence of entrained air is usually readily apparent from the appearance of the liquid (i.e. bubbly, opaque, etc) while dissolved air can only be determined by analysts.

AIR FORMING = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ВОЗДУХОМ – Air Forming is a process in which air is used to separate and move fibers to fashion a web such as the Kroyer® process for short fibers, usually of wood pulp; or the Rando-Webber® process for staple-length fibers. / Xxxxx (Kroyer®); или Xxxxx (Rando-Webber®).

AIR FREIGHT = ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ФРАХТ (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Air Freight (in air transport):- goods shipped that do not include mail.

AIR FREIGHT FORWARDER = ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ЭКСПЕДИТОР ГРУЗА (или АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ГРУЗОВОЙ ЭКСПЕДИТОР) – Air Freight Forwarder is a non-asset based firm that negotiates low shipping rates with airlines, then takes orders at a higher rate in order to make a profit using the airline's assets to move the product.

AIR–GAP SOLENOID = СОЛЕНОИД С ВОЗДУШНЫМ ЗАЗОРОМ – Air-Gap Solenoid is a solenoid that is sealed to prevent leakage of the liquid indo the plunger cavity. / Под Соленоидом, от Греческих слов Solen, означающее Трубка, и Eidos, означающее Вид, понимается катушка индуктивности обычно в виде намотанного на цилиндрическую поверхность изолированного проводника, по которому течёт электрический ток. В средней части внутренней полости соленоида, длина которого значительно больше диаметра, магнитное поле направлено параллельно оси соленоида и однородно, причём его напряжённость пропорциональна силе тока и (приближённо) числу витков. Внешнее магнитное поле соленоида подобно полю стержневого магнита. Соленоид с железным сердечником во внутренней полости представляет собой электромагнит.

AIR INTERMINGLED YARN = ПНЕВМОСОЕДИНЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Air Intermingled Yarn is now commonly used to prevent some problems in subsequent weaving and knitting processes. In recent years, with the development of various types of long fibers, and composite fibers thereof, air intermingled yarn is being used to produce irregular knitted fabrics, and air intermingling is now an established technique for processing yarn. Convention intermingling process have suffered from the following problems:- (i) conventional air intermingled yarn is interlaced yarn produced from filaments, and has very little bulk and a hard feel; and (ii) conventional air intermingled yarn does not have a natural irregular feel, and is not very comfortable to the wearer. '1/f fluctuation' is defined as a power spectrum, with a frequency component f, and proportional to 1/f, where k is approximately 1, and is defined as a power spectrum which is similar to the above. The 1/f fluctuation provide a comfortable feeling to humans; the reason being that the variations in the basic rhythm of the human body have a 1/f spectrum. From another perspective, the human body eventually tires of a constant stimulation from the same source, but conversely, the body feels uncomfortable if the stimulations were to change too suddenly; therefore a 1/f fluctuation is a fluctuation of the right proportion between these two extremes. In the air intermingling machine, intermingling is imparted to the yarn by signals having a 1/f fluctuation, wherein the degree of intermingling of the yarn vanes with a 1/f fluctuation provides a natural, comfortable feel. Also known as Interlaced Yarn. Intermingling is:- (i) Use of air jets to create turbulence to entangle the filaments of continuous filaments yarns, without forming loops, after extrusion. Provides dimensional stability and cohesion for further processing but is not of itself a texturing process. It is compatible with high-speed spin-drawing and high-speed

take-up. When compared with twisting processes, it also permits increased take-up package size. (ii) Combining two or more yarns via an intermingling jet. Can be used to get special effect yarns, i.e. mixing dye variants to get heather effects upon subsequent dyeing. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

AIR JET LOOM = ВОЗДУХОСТРУЙНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК (или ПНЕВМОСТРУЙНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК, или ПНЕВМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК) – Air Jet Loom:- weft insertion by means of air jet has made a major breakthrough in the early 1970s and its importance is increasing further because of its ability to weave a wide range of fabrics at a very high speed weft insertion rate of about 2 000 mpm. The first attempt to use a compressed air steam instead of shuttle is made by Brooks in 1914. Scope of Air Jet Loom:- (i) To insert the weft threads here used compressed air; (ii) Not suitable for the coarser count or heavier fabric; (iii) The timing of jet activity should be controlled in such a way that the main nozzle is supplied with compressed air from the beginning of the weft insertion phase and the relay nozzles also receive compressed air; and (iv) High maintenances is needed. Features of Air Jet Loom:- (1) Air jet weaving machine is high speed machine having good quality; (2) For instance on a weaving machine having a speed of 600 rpm the weaving cycle is 100 m/s; (3) Cam control valves have the advantages of high speed precision of action whilst the electrically controlled solenoid valves permit easy setting; and (4) Finer count of yarn is used as the weft thread to produce fency type of fabric. Advantages of Air Jet Loom Over Conventional Loom:- (i) The conventional loom requires shuttle or shuttle like substance to insert the weft yarn, comparatively in air jet loom there is no need to any kind of shuttle instead of shuttle here the compressed air force is used; (ii) In the conventional loom the pick insertion rate is very low compare to the air jet loom; (iii) The weft stop motion is machine controlled over the differ from conventional loom; (iv) In conventional loom the mechanical or hand shuttle reach the weft thread to the fell of the cloth, but in air jet through air force this is done, here uniform let up, take up, uniform picking, uniform bet up is possible; and (v) It has the automatic weft repair device. Disadvantages:- (i) Short or buckle pick; (ii) Loose pick; (iii) Snarling; (iv) Excess dynamic pressure; (v) Weft stop problem; (vi) Tip problem; (vii) Timing of shed may not be proper; (viii) Too high or too low main nozzle pressure; and (ix) Left side warp yarn is loose. Suggestions:- Air jet loom has some disadvantages like as floating the yarn into wrong direction. To get the better result these main disadvantages must be reduced. See also Water Jet Loom. Air Jet Loom is a loom in which the weft yarn is propelled through the shed by means of a jet of air. A shuttleless loom capable of very high speeds that uses an air jet to propel the filling yarn through the shed. A loom using a jet of air to carry the yarn through the shed. In Air Jet Weaving Machines weft is accelerated and taken through the shed by the flow impedance between the flowing air and the weft. Air jet weaving machines belong to the set of intermittent-operation weaving machines. The energy resulting from air pressure directed from the central air tank to the weaving machine changes into kinetic energy in the nozzle, which accelerates and delivers the weft in the air channels differently shaped by machine types. The air leaving the nozzle mixes with the still air, it disperses, and the speed of the axis of the flow drops quickly as it moves away from the nozzle; therefore, in order to reach bigger reed width, the air speed must be kept up in the line of the weft course. Three different systems have mainly been used on commercial air jet weaving machines:- (i) single nozzle with confusor guides; (ii) multiple nozzles with guides; and (iii) multiple (relay) nozzles with tunnel reed. Svaty (former Czechoslovakia) patented the confusor drop wires to guide the air in 1949, which resulted in a wide spread of air jet weaving machines marked P. In 1979 the Nissan company started to use plastic confusor air guides closing at the top. Since the 1980s weaving machines with tunnel reeds and relay nozzles have been the focus of developments. On type P air jet weaving machines, the local transonics speed of the air exiting the nozzle speeds up the weft to v = 30–40 ms^{-1}. By maintaining the velocity of the air jet along the reed width, high weft insertion speeds may be reached. Toyota Industries develops and manufacturers air jet looms, which insert the weft yarn using air. We provide our customers all over the world with state-of-the-art weaving machinery that excels in speedy and reliable performance. The application of the Air Jet Loom is widespread in the textile industry because of its high productivity, convenient controllability, high filling insertion rate, low noise and low vibration levels. Air stream in confusor guides can be classified into two types. A weft yarn ejected with high speed air flow is given the drag force caused by friction between the weft yarn and the air flow. Air Jet Loom is a type of loom without shuttles. Method of inserting weft yarn:- a jet of air is used to insert the weft yarn. Characteristics:- High speed operation is possible. At present this is the most popular type of loom and its functions are excellent overall. / Бесчелночный ткацкий станок, приспособленный к очень высоким скоростям, который использует . Пневматические Ткацкие Станки:- уточная нить прокладывается в зеве струёй воздуха из главного сопла и эстафетных сопел, вмонтированных в конструкцию профильного бёрда или в отдельный элемент – конфузор. Батан как таковой отсутствует, бёрдо крепится на магистральную ёмкость распределения сжатого воздуха для эстафетных сопел. Главного вала нет, различные элементы станка приводятся в работу сервомоторами через контролируемые центральной ЭВМ частотные инверторы. Основные производители в мире (по убыванию доли рынка):- Тойота Индэстриз (Toyota Industries; Япония), Цудакома (Tsudakoma; Япония), Пиканоль Эн.Вэй. (Picanol NV; Бельгия), Донйе Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Dornier GmbH; Германия), Проматэк (Promatech; Италия).

AIR JET METHOD = ВОЗДУХОСТРУЙНЫЙ МЕТОД (или ПНЕВМАТИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТОД, или ПНЕВМОСТРУЙНЫЙ МЕТОД, или МЕТОД НАГНЕТАНИЯ ВОЗДУХОМ) – Air Jet Method:- in this method of texturing, yarn is led through the turbulent region of an air jet at a rate faster than it is drawn off on the far side of the jet. In the jet, the yarn structure is opened, loops are formed, and the structure is closed again. Some loops are locked inside and others are locked on the surface of the yarn. An example of this method is the Taslan process. See also Core-Bulked Yarn, Entangled Yarn, and Textured Yarn.

AIR JET SPINNING = ВОЗДУХОСТРУЙНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или ПНЕВМОСТРУЙНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ, или ПНЕВМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Air Jet Spinning is a spinning system in which yarn is made by wrapping fibers around a core stream of fibers with compressed air. In this process, the fibers are drafted to appropriate sliver size, then fed to the air jet chambers where they are twisted, first in one direction, then in the reverse direction in a second chamber. They are stabilized after each twisting operation.

AIR JET TEXTURING = ВОЗДУХОСТРУЙНОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ (или ПНЕВМОСТРУЙНОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ, или ПНЕВМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ) – Air Jet Texturing is used with a single type of yarn or with a blend of filament yarns. In the latter case fancy yarn mixtures are obtained. This method of texturing is carried out by feeding a wet yarn or a dry yarn plus a small amount of water into a high-speed jet of air. Yarns textured in such a process contain a large number of very fine filaments, however, increasing the probability of entanglement. See also Texturing. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

AIR–LAID NONWOVENS = НЕТКАНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, СБИТЫЕ ВОЗДУХОМ – Air-Laid Nonwovens are the fabrics made by an air-forming process. The fibers are distributed by air currents to give a random orientation within the web and a fabric with isotropic properties.

AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION, INT'L = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПИЛОТОВ АВИАЛИНИЙ, ИНТ'Л – The Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA) is the largest airline pilot union in the world and represents nearly 53 000 pilots at 38 US and Canadian airlines. Founded in 1931, the Association is chartered by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress. Known internationally as US-ALPA, it is a member of the International Federation of Air Line Pilot Associations. ALPA provides three critical services to its members:- (i) Airline Safety and Security:- ALPA's founders chose 'Schedule with Safety' as their motto, and that theme remains

central to the union's work today. Over its history, ALPA has been a part of nearly every significant safety improvement in the airline industry. The Association has helped to make airline travel the safest mode of transportation in human history. More than 600 working airline pilots volunteer to serve on the local and national safety and security committees that help guide the Association's work. The union's aeronautics engineers and safety and security experts provide unparalleled independent analysis on emerging airline safety and security issues, as well as federal and industrial policies. ALPA is routinely granted 'interested party' status in most major airline accidents, which means that ALPA accident investigators assist the National Transportation Safety Board and the Transportation Safety Board of Canada during on-site investigations and participate in associated public hearings. The union's commitment to unbiased, fact-based evaluation of airline safety and security issues has won the Association an unrivaled reputation for excellence throughout the airline industry. (ii) Representation:- over the decades, ALPA pilot groups have negotiated scores of contracts with hundreds of airlines. Today, ALPA staff offers its members the finest financial analysis available, in-depth knowledge of the Railway Labor Act (the legislation that governs airline pilot contracts), and the legal experience to defend pilot contracts. By leveraging the combined resources of all union members, ALPA is able to bring unmatched expertise to bear on matters affecting its members' salary, benefits, and working conditions. (iii) Advocacy:- ALPA's staff and pilot volunteers consistently represent pilots' views to all airline industry decision-makers, including Congress, Parliament, the White House, and federal agencies. In Washington, DC and Ottawa, ONT, ALPA lobbyists successfully promote legislation that helps pilots and work to stop policies that harm pilot interests. National officers and pilot representatives are routinely called on to give their expert opinion before legislative committees and other influential governmental bodies. At all levels of ALPA, pilots make decisions through the democratic process. All decisions start with our pilot groups. Each pilot group consists of all the pilots at a given airline. Pilot groups exercise considerable autonomy in governing their own internal affairs, such as negotiating contracts, enforcing those contracts, and discussing issues of concern with their companies. Members of each ALPA carrier are represented by their Local Council Status Representatives, who make up each pilot group's Master Executive Council (MEC). Each pilot group consists of one or more Local Councils, which generally correspond with the pilots' major domiciles. These Local Council Status Representatives sit on ALPA's Board of Directors, the Association's highest governing body. The Local Council Representatives elect the officers of the MEC, the chairmen of which comprise ALPA's Executive Board. ALPA's Executive Council, which bears fiduciary responsibility for the Association, includes both elected Executive Vice Presidents and the National Officers. ALPA's National Officers, the President, the First-Vice President, the Vice-President-Administration/Secretary, the Vice-President-Finance/Treasurer, guide the Association's work from its Washington, DC headquarters and nearby Herndon, VA offices. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States.

AIRMAN = АВИАТОР – Airman means an individual:- (i) in command, or as pilot, mechanic, or member of the crew, who navigates aircraft when under way; (ii) except to the extent the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may provide otherwise for individuals employed outside the United States, who is directly in charge of inspecting, maintaining, overhauling, or repairing aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, or appliances; or (iii) who serves as an aircraft dispatcher or air traffic control-tower operator.

AIR MEDICAL ESCORT SERVICE = СЛУЖБА АВИАЦИОННОГО МЕДИЦИНСКОГО СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЯ – Air Escort Medical Service Patients are transported on a Commercial Airlines with a critically trained medical staff. These patients must have Commercial Airlines approved medical staff for the medical escort during the trip. All Air Ambulance Networks air staff are licensed and approved by the Airlines. Air Escort Medical Service is available Worldwide for all International and Domestic Air carriers Air Ambulance Network provides a Critical Care Registered Nurse (CCRN) or Critical Care Paramedic (CCEMTP) that will fly with the air escort in First or Business Class on a commercial airliner, providing comfort and room for medical care. Air Ambulance Network has been providing Air Medical Escort Services for over 38 years and is approved by all Commercial Airlines. Providing Basic Life Support (BLS) and some limited Advanced Life Support (ALS) to include monitoring, oxygen, suction, hygiene care, administration of medications and some advanced Air Ambulance procedures on-board during the flight.

AIR MEDICAL TRANSPORT = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ТРАНСПОРТ (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ТРАНСПОРТ) – An Air Ambulance or Air Medical Transport describes the type of transport a company provides. Air medical transport companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide air medical transports. Air medical transport companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing air medical transports, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical transports, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of air medical transport companies. Air Ambulance Network has been providing air medical transport services since 1971. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first air medical transport providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the air medical transport industry.

AIRMET INFORMATION = AIRMAN'S METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

AIR MOTOR = АВИАМОТОР (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ МОТОР, или АВИАДВИГАТЕЛЬ, или АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ДВИГАТЕЛЬ) – Air Motor is a device which converts compressed gas into mechanical force and motion. It usually provides rotary mechanical motion. / Авиационный Двигатель, тепловой двигатель для приведения в движение летательных аппаратов (самолётов, вертолётов, дирижаблей и других). К авиационным двигателям предъявляются весьма высокие требования:- максимальная мощность (или тяга) в агрегате при минимальной массе, относимой к единице мощности (тяги), и минимальных габаритных размерах (особенно площади поперечного сечения, от которой зависит лобовое сопротивление); минимальный расход горючего и смазки на единицу мощности (тяги); надёжность, длительность и простота эксплуатации при дешевизне производства. Процесс развития авиационных двигателей проходил несколько стадий. Первым авиационным двигателем был паровой двигатель на самолёте Русского исследователя и изобретателя, морского офицера Александра Фёдоровича Можайского (1825–1890) (в 1885). Последующие авиационные двигатели во всех странах конструировались на основе поршневого двигателя внутреннего сгорания. Основными факторами, обусловившими развитие авиационных двигателей, были необходимость увеличения скорости и грузоподъёмности самолёта, требования к которым росли довольно быстро. В качестве базового был выбран бензиновый двигатель как наиболее лёгкий. Его совершенствование велось, с одной стороны, путём всемерного облегчения всех деталей за счёт применения высокопрочных материалов и форсирования рабочего процесса (для чего была разработана конструкция нагнетателя для наддува двигателя), а с другой стороны, повышением коэффициента полезного действия (кпд) воздушного винта (для чего к двигателю, частота вращения которого всё увеличивалась, присоединяли редуктор, снижавший частоту вращения винта для обеспечения максимального кпд). К 1940-м поршневые авиационные двигатели достигли предела своих возможностей на пути дальнейшего повышения скорости самолёта встал звуковой барьер, для преодоления которого потребовалось резкое увеличение мощности авиационного двигателя. Такой скачок стал возможным в результате перехода к газовой турбине и реактивному двигателю. Различные типы и классы самолётов требуют различных авиационных двигателей как по мощности, так и по принципу создания тяги. Поэтому существующие авиационные двигатели подразделяются на (i) винтовые, создаюшие тягу вращением воздушного винта, (ii) реактивные, в которых тяга возникает в результате истечения с большой скоростью рабочих газов из реактивного сопла. (iii) Комбинированные – турбовинтовые двигатели (ТВД) – основная тяга создаётся воздушным винтом, а довольно значительная

дополнительная тяга (8–12%) – за счёт истечения продуктов сгорания. Поршневые авиационные двигатели лучших типов, достигшие высокой степени совершенства, обеспечивали скорость до 750 километров в час (км/ч). Более высоких скоростей они не могли создать вследствие большой удельной массы (массы, приходящейся на единицу мощности) и необходимости в воздушном винте, кпд которого уменьшается с увеличением скорости полёта. Поршневые авиационные двигатели устанавливаются на самолётах с невысокими скоростями полёта, соответственно 0.2–0.5 Маха (М) (где М – М-Число или Число Маха; названо по имени Австрийского физика Эрнста Вальдфрида Ёзэфа Венцэля Маха (Ernst Waldfried Josef Wenzel Mach; 1838–1916)), то есть 200–500 км/ч, а также на вертолётах, турбовинтовые авиационные двигатели – на самолётах при скоростях полёта соответствующих 0.5–0.8 М, то есть 500–800 км/ч и на вертолётах. Первые турбореактивные двигатели (ТРД), появившиеся в конце Великой Отечественной Войны (1941-Июнь-22–1945-Май-09), позволили увеличить скорость до 960 км/ч. Удельная масса поршневых авиационных двигателей составляет 540–680 граммов на килоВатт г/кВт (400–500 граммов на метрическую лошадиную силу г/л.с.); турбовинтовых авиационных двигателей 140–400 г/кВт (100–300 г/л.с.); если отнести массу не к единице мощности, а к единице тяги, создаваемой воздушным винтом, то удельная масса будет меняться при изменении скорости полёта вследствие изменения кпд винта, в то время как удельная масса турбореактивного двигателя в пределах скоростей до 750 км/ч практически остаётся постоянной. Это и делает турбореактивный авиационный двигатель наиболее выгодным при больших скоростях полёта. В 1965–67 появились весьма лёгкие турбореактивные авиационные двигатели для самолётов вертикального взлёта и посадки (СВВП). Их удельная масса находится в пределах 6–7 г/н. На основе ТРД и ТВД разработаны так называемые Двухконтурные Турбореактивные Двигатели (ДТРД). Их особенностью является создание двух реактивных потоков:- одного внутреннего, или центрального, из высокотемпературных продуктов сгорания, поступающих в реактивное сопло из газовой турбины, и второго, концентрически окружающего первый и состоящего из воздуха, который прогоняется компрессором второго контура. Двухконтурные ТРД применяются на самолётах с дозвуковыми скоростями; благодаря малому расходу топлива они могут успешно конкурировать как с обычными ТРД, так и с ТВД. Тяга ТРД при сверхзвуковых скоростях полёта возрастает. Удельную массу турбореактивных авиационных двигателей за период 1939–67 удалось существенно снизить. Схемы турбореактивных авиационных двигателей для дозвуковых и сверхзвуковых самолётов различны. При сверхзвуковых скоростях полёта температура воздуха и газа в турбореактивных авиационных двигателях весьма велика. Воздухозаборник, обеспечивающий наибольшее использование скоростного напора воздуха с минимальными потерями, необходимо выполнять с регулируемыми размерами и изменяемой формой. Для увеличения тяги авиационного двигателя применяют Форсажную Камеру. При этом реактивное сопло выполняют также с регулируемыми размерами и формой. Авиационный двигатель представляет собой автоматическую систему, которая позволяет освободить лётчика от управления двигателем в полёте. Автоматически поддерживаются на заданном уровне давление топлива, температура газов перед турбиной и другие параметры, независимо от высоты полёта. Дальнейшее развитие авиационных двигателей предусматривает следующие основные направления, на которых концентрируются главные усилия конструкторов в разных странах, разрабатывающих авиационные двигатели:- обеспечение высоких скоростей и больших высот полёта, а также непрерывное повышение грузоподъёмности самолёта, что требует создания авиационных двигателей, развивающих большую тягу с наименьшим расходом топлива, с малой удельной массой и большим ресурсом работы (то есть длительностью периода работы двигателя между ремонтами, выражаемого обычно в часах). Для этого приходится повышать температуру газа перед турбиной, что ведёт к применению охлаждаемых сопловых и рабочих лопаток. С другой стороны, стремятся снизить расход энергии во всех элементах авиационного двигателя, для чего требуется повышение коэффициента полезного действия (КПД) компрессоров, турбин, форсажных камер и тому подобного. Повысить температуру газов можно применением жаропрочных материалов (ниобий, молибден) для лопаток турбины и других деталей, соприкасающихся с высокотемпературными газами. Снижения удельной массы можно достигнуть использованием материалов с низкой плотностью (титановые, бериллиевые сплавы). На крупные пассажирские и транспортные самолёты целесообразно устанавливать двухконтурные авиационные двигатели с форсажной камерой, обеспечивающие большой диапазон скоростей полёта, и двухконтурные авиационные двигатели со степенью двухконтурности (то есть соотношением температуры первого и второго контуров) 6–8 для получения больших значений тяги при высокой экономичности.

AIR NAVIGATION FACILITY = СИСТЕМА ВОЗДУШНОЙ (или АВИАЦИОННОЙ) НАВИГАЦИИ – Air Navigation Facility means a facility used, available for use, or designed for use, in aid of air navigation, including:- (i) a landing area; (ii) a light; (iii) apparatus or equipment for distributing weather information, signaling, radio-directional finding, or radio or other electromagnetic communication; and (iv) another structure or mechanism for guiding or controlling flight in the air or the landing and takeoff of aircraft.

AIRNET = AIRPORT NETWORK SIMULATION MODEL

AIR/OIL SYSTEMS = СИСТЕМЫ ВОЗДУХ/МАСЛО – Air/Oil Systems:- a lubrication system in which small measured quantities of oil are introduced into an air/oil mixing device which is connected to a lube line that terminates at a bearing, or other lubrication point. The air velocity transports the oil along the interior walls of the lube line to the point of application. These systems provide positive air pressure within the bearing housing to prevent the ingress of contaminants, provide cooling air flow to the bearing, and perform the lubrication function with a continuous flow of minute amounts of oil. / подшипник .

AIRON = AFRICAN IRRIGATED RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

AIR PERMEABILITY = ВОЗДУХОПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ – Air Permeability is the porosity or the ease with which air passes through material. Air permeability determines such factors as the wind resistance of sailcloth, the air resistance of parachute cloth, and the efficacy of various types of air filters. It also influences the warmth or coolness of a fabric. Air Permeability is the porosity of a fabric as estimated by the ease with which air passes through it. Air permeability measures the warmth of blankets, the air resistance of parachute cloth, the wind resistance of sailcloth, etc as measured on standard testing equipment. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Воздухопроницаемость – способность материалов и конструкций пропускать воздух под влиянием перепада давления воздуха. Во многих областях материального производства воздухопроницаемость материала является одним из важнейших параметров, так как определяет свойства конечного продукта (например, при производстве одежды, обуви, упаковочных и строительных материалов). Воздухопроницаемость – важнейшая характеристика гигиеничности материалов для одежды. Она имеет важное значение для регулирования газового состава, влажности и температуры пододежного пространства. Воздухопроницаемость в значительной мере определяет области использования различных текстильных материалов. Например, ткани для летней одежды, особенно из химических волокон, имеющие низкую гигроскопичность, должны обладать более высокой воздухопроницаемостью по сравнению с материалами, используемыми для изготовления демисезонных и зимних изделий. Для зимней одежды требуются ткани с малой воздухопроницаемостью. Воздухопроницаемость текстильных материалов зависит от пористости, количества и величины открытых пор, толщины тканей и других факторов. Для трикотажных полотен характерна большая воздухопроницаемость, так как петельное строение трикотажа создаёт большее количество сквозных пор. Но трикотажные полотна, ткани с начёсом и холстопрошивные нетканые полотна, где сквозные поры не велики или практически отсутствуют, обладают незначительной

воздухопроницаемостью, которая зависит от толщины и общей пористости этих материалов. Единицы измерения воздухопроницаемости – $м^3$ /$м^2$·ч (кубический метр на квадратный метр в час) и $дм^3$/$м^2$·с (кубический дециметр на квадратный метр в секунду).

AIRPLANE FABRIC = САМОЛЁТНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ВОЗДУШНЫХ СУДОВ) – Airplane Fabric is a plain, tightly woven, water-repellent fabric traditionally made of mercerized cotton. During World War I, the fabric was treated with a cellulose acetate dope and used to cover the wings, tail, and fuselage of airplanes. Today, similar fabrics made from nylon or polyester/cotton blends are used in rainwear and sportswear. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Найлан (Nylon).

AIRPORT = АЭРОПОРТ (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПОРТ) – Airport means a landing area used regularly by aircraft for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo. / Под Аэропортом или Воздушным Портом понимается транспортное предприятие, состоящее из аэровокзала, аэродрома и другого и обеспечивающее регулярные перевозки пассажиров, грузов, почты средствами авиации. Наиболее крупные аэропорты имеют несколько аэровокзалов, например, аэропорты Орли (Париж, Франция) или Шереметьево (Москва, Россия) и другие.

AIRPSS = AFRICAN IRRIGATED RICE PRELIMINARY SCREENING SET

AIR–SUPPORTED ROOF = СВОД (или КРЫША, или ВЕРХ), ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ ВОЗДУХОМ – Air-Supported Roof is a fabric-based roofing system that is supported and held in place by air pressure.

AIR TAXI = ВОЗДУШНОЕ ТАКСИ (или АВИА ТАКСИ) – Air Taxi is an exempt for-hire air carrier that will fly anywhere on demand; air taxis are restricted to a maximum payload and passenger capacity per plane. / нанимаемый воздушный перевозчик, .

AIR TEXTURED YARN = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ВОЗДУХОМ ПРЯЖА – Air Textured Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by overfeeding filament yarn into a turbulent stream of air. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО КОНТРОЛЮ ВОЗДУШНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ – The Air Traffic Control Association (ATCA):- established in Washington, DC, the United States in 1956 by a group of air traffic controllers, the Air Traffic Control Association has been from the outset dedicated to progress in the science of air traffic control and the preservation of a safe flight environment. It provides a forum in which those concerned can address the myriad issues inherent to the development of viable air traffic control systems and aviation infrastructures, and the ever increasing demands on the global navigable airspace environment. Those in the aviation community; the providers of air traffic control, system architects, manufacturers, suppliers, system operators and users join together in ATCA to share their collective experience and knowledge, and efforts in pursuit of common goals. ATCA is unique in representing the broad spectrum of civil-military cooperation typical of global flying activities. Its Annual Technical Meetings and Exhibits feature North America's largest and most diverse display of aviation related technology. These events are attended by thousands of civilian and military members and representatives from around the world. ATCA also sponsors Technical Conferences and Symposia annually in Europe, the Pacific Rim and Latin America. ATCA's Civil Military Air Traffic Management Summit known as CMAC™ attracts Civil and Military Aviation leaders from around the world. Beginning in 2009 this will be held annually. The ATCA publications, The Journal of Air Traffic Control, Conference Technical 'Proceedings', the Air Traffic Control Quarterly and the ATCA Bulletin, are prominent sources for the latest news and achievements in the field. ATCA is a non-profit, non-government, professional organization. Membership is open to all who share a common interest in promoting and encouraging the advancement of aviation and air traffic control. The governing body is composed of representatives from all segments of the aviation community. The Air Traffic Control Association (ATCA):- established in Washington, DC in 1956 by a group of air traffic controllers, the Air Traffic Control Association has been from the outset dedicated to progress in the science of air traffic control and the preservation of a safe flight environment. It provides a forum where those concerned can address the issues inherent to the development of viable air traffic control systems and aviation infrastructures, and the ever increasing demands on the global navigable airspace environment. Those in the aviation community; the providers of air traffic control, system architects, manufacturers, suppliers, system operators and users join together in ATCA to share their collective experience and knowledge, and efforts in pursuit of common goals. Headquartered in Alexandria, State of Virginia, the United States. ATCA Objectives:- as an independent, non-profit organization, ATCA is dedicated to the following objectives:- (i) promoting, maintaining and enhancing the stature and well being of the Air Traffic Control profession and the aviation community; and (ii) developing and disseminating knowledge of the control of air traffic in all its phases and applications. Encouraging intelligent and honorable cooperation between all persons, parties and agencies interested in and concerned with the promotion and advancement of aviation and, in particular, the field of air traffic control. ATCA Goals:- (i) to serve as the forum for discussing issues and exchanging ideas on all matters pertaining to global airspace systems and flight safety; (ii) to serve as a catalyst to bring together those who use, develop, operate, maintain, supervise and manage the airspace systems of the world; (iii) to continue a public relations effort through participation in and with the media and aviation related associations telling the story of the evolution of air traffic control systems and ATC to the community, its classrooms, civic organizations, airports, etc; (iv) to increase the level of operational and technical expertise within the Association through continued membership recruitment efforts; (v) to promote the development and world-wide deployment of modern air traffic control technology and services; (vi) to support R&D (research and development) activities leading to continued progress in the safety, efficiency and capacity of the aviation environment; (vii) to focus attention on the needs of users of air traffic control systems and to ensure these needs are fully understood, considered and accommodated in future air traffic control systems development; (viii) to attract, encourage and help sponsor the development of young people to enter the air traffic control profession; and (ix) to respect the professional dignity of all persons and organizations interested in air traffic control, and to actively foster the involvement of women, minorities, the handicapped and disadvantaged in ATCA and aviation in general.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КОНТРОЛЯ ВОЗДУШНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ – Air Traffic Control System means the combination of elements used to safely and efficiently monitor, direct, control, and guide aircraft in the United States and United States-assigned airspace, including:- (i) allocated electromagnetic spectrum and physical, real, personal, and intellectual property assets making up facilities, equipment, and systems employed to detect, track, and guide aircraft movement; (ii) laws, regulations, orders, directives, agreements, and licenses; (iii) published procedures that explain required actions, activities, and techniques used to ensure adequate aircraft separation; and (iv) trained personnel with specific technical capabilities to satisfy the operational, engineering, management, and planning requirements for air traffic control.

AIR TRANSPORTATION = ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА (или ВОЗДУШНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Air Transportation means foreign air transportation, interstate air transportation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft.

AIR WAYBILL = ГРУЗОВАЯ АВИАНАКЛАДНАЯ (или АВИАЦИОННАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ) – Air Waybill (AWB) is the document which covers transport by air. It is issued by the carrier, whether an airline or a freight forwarder, as a non-negotiable document serving as a receipt to the consignor for the goods, and containing the conditions of transport. It also shows the details of the consignee so that they can be contacted on arrival of the goods. (i) HAWB is a House AWB issued by a freight forwarder acting as a carrier. (ii) MAWB is the

term used for the AWB issued on airline's stationery to a freight forwarder for all of the goods covered by one or more House AWBs on the one flight going from one loading airport to one destination airport. The Air Waybill like the sea way bill consists of three original parts. It allows airline and customs authorities to keep a record of the goods being shipped as well as proving evidence of a contractual agreement between the shipper and the carrier. It is not a document of title and is non-negotiable. An Air Waybill (AWB) is a contract between the shipper and airline that states the terms and conditions of transportation. There are two types of air waybills used for the international transportation of air cargo:- (i) the Airline Air Waybill, with preprinted issuing carrier identification; and (ii) the Neutral Air Waybill without preprinted identification of the issuing carrier in any form and used by other bodies than air carriers. The IATA Cargo Services Conference (CSC) is responsible for the development and maintenance of Air Waybill specifications and standards:- (i) resolution 600a provides the governing rules on the use of air waybill, technical specifications, completion instructions, distribution of copies and applicable conditions when transmitting air waybill information electronically; and (ii) resolutions 600b and 600b(II) provide the guidelines for the Conditions of Contract and notices included in the air waybill. Air Waybill or Airwaybill or AWB is a document made out by or on behalf of the carrier confirming receipt of goods by carrier and evidencing contract between shipper and carrier for the carriage of goods. Air Waybill is a bill of lading which covers both domestic and international flights transporting goods to a specified destination. Technically, it is a nonnegotiable instrument of air transport which serves as a receipt for the shipper, indicating that the carrier has accepted the goods listed therein and obligates itself to carry the consignment to the airport of destination according to specified conditions. Air Waybill is a consignment note covering the carriage of goods by airfreight. / порядки и условия транспортировки. для международной перевозки авиационных грузов:- (i) . Авианакладная – документ, выписываемый грузоотправителем или его агентом экспедитором при сдаче груза и подтверждающий наличие договора между грузоотправителем и перевозчиком о перевозке грузов по авиалиниям перевозчика. Авианакладная заполняется в трёх оригиналах, имеющих равную силу; первый экземпляр носит пометку 'для перевозчика'; второй экземпляр носит пометку 'для получателя' и следует с товаром; третий экземпляр подписывается перевозчиком и возвращается грузоотправителю после того, как товар принят. Авианакладная не является ни товарораспорядительным, ни передаточным документом. Она выполняет лишь функцию доказательства заключения договора перевозки, принятия товаров к перевозке и условий перевозки. Груз выдаётся указанному в ней получателю. Авиагрузовая Накладная:- договор воздушной перевозки груза. Заполняется отправителем и вручается перевозчику одновременно с передачей груза к перевозке. Составляется в трёх оригинальных экземплярах. Первый подписывается отправителем и остаётся у перевозчика, второй – отправителем и перевозчиком и следует с грузом до получателя, третий подписывается перевозчиком и следует с грузом к получателю.

AIS = AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

AIS = AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

AIT = ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME

AIT = ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

AIT = AUTOMATED INFORMATION TRANSFER

AIV = AVIATION IMPACT VARIABLE

AJOUR = АЖУРНОЕ – Ajour:- an openwork design for lace or embroidery with the pattern scattered.

AJOUR LACE = АЖУРНОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Ajour Lace is an open lace design with the pattern scattered on the ground.

AKA = ALSO KNOWN AS

AKHA SPINDLE = АКХА ВЕРЕТЕНО – Akha Spindle is a spindle from Southeast Asia. The Akha spindle has a cane shaft about 8–10 inches long with a hook carved on one end. Centered on the shaft is a whorl 2–2.5 inches in diameter. Akha Spindle is a lightweight, supported spindle. The Akha tribes are a native men and women from the hills of northern Thailand. They are known for their colorful headsets and brightly decorated hand-woven cloth. Traditionally the ladies of the tribes spin nearby cotton with handmade spindles, dye the thread into bright colors, and weave a tightly threaded cloth on hand looms. Akha women do a substantial quantity of the work in the village, including tending the fields. Commonly the fields are about a twenty minute walk from the village, and they use their time well, spinning yarn as they go. The traditional Akha spindle is made of nearby hardwood which is cured underground for months just before forming. This spindle has a long shaft, and a tiny round whorl placed in the center of the shaft. It is a extremely lightweight spindle, regularly under a half ounce. This spindle can spin rather fast and is ideal for cotton which has a short thin fiber that would break under the weight of a heavier spindle. The Akha spindle can be spun with tremendous speeds both for the reason that of its light weight, and because of the balance designed by having the whorl placed in the middle of the spindle. The Akha females are happily sassy and full of life. They wear brief skirts which make them look superb and creates a great open spot on their thigh which they use to toss the spindle in a provocative manner as they walk. A nice small ball of yarn can be spun each day. Following coming house from the fields they toss their new ball into a basket to be woven into yarn throughout the winter. The center whorl drop spindles are the rarest types of drop spindle and are usually region specific spindles. For instance the Akha Spindle which is used in Tibet. There is also the Turkish drop spindle as well as the Navajo drop spindle.

AKTIEBOLAG = АКЦИЭБУЛЯГЬ (или АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО) – Aktiebolag (AB) is the Swedish term for Limited Company or Corporation. When used in company names, it is abbreviated AB (in Sweden), Ab (in Finland), or A/B (for some older companies), roughly equivalent to the abbreviations Ltd and PLC. The State authority responsible for registration of aktiebolag in Sweden is called Bolagsverket (the Swedish Companies Registration Office). In Sweden, all Aktiebolag are divided into two categories:- (i) Private Limited Companies and (ii) Public Limited Companies. The name of a private limited company may not contain the word Publikt (Public) and the name of a public limited company may not contain the word Privat or Pvt (Private). A public limited company (Publikt Aktiebolag) is legally denoted as AB (Publ) in Sweden or Abp in Finland. A Swedish public limited company must have a minimum share capital of 500 000 Swedish Kronor and its shares can be offered to the general public on the stock market. The suffix (Publ) is sometimes omitted in texts of an informal nature, but according to the Swedish Companies Registration Office, 'the name of a public limited company must be mentioned with the term (publ) after the business name in the articles of association and elsewhere', unless it is clearly understood from the company's business name that the company is a public limited company. For a private limited company in Sweden (Privat Aktiebolag), the minimum share capital is 50 000 Swedish Kronor. The main Swedish statutes regulating limited companies are The Companies Act (Aktiebolagslagen (ABL) 2005:551) and The Limited Companies Ordinance (Aktiebolagsförordningen 2005:559). The law provisions in ABL stipulate that parent companies and subsidiaries are separate legal persons and legal entities. The term Aktiebolag is also used in Finland Swedish, alongside the Finnish Osakeyhtiö (OY); the choice and ordering of terms tends to indicate the company's primary working language.

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT = АКЦИЭНГЭЗЭЛЬШАФТ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО, или ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО) – In Austria, Aktiengesellschaft (AG):- Minimum capital EUR70 000.00. In Germany:- Minimum capital

EUR50 000.00. Equivalent of a Public Limited Company (PLC) in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Abbreviation:- AG. In Switzerland, Aktiengesellschaft (AG). Abbreviation AG is equal to PLC in the United Kingdom, or Inc. in the United States of America. Minimum share capital CHF100 000.00. Bearer or registered shares, of a par value of min. CHF0.01 each. Details of shareholders generally not publicly available (except for main shareholders and management shares of publicly listed companies). / Эквивалент Публичной Компании с Ограниченной Ответственностью (ПКОО) или Открытого Акционерного Общества (ОАО) в Австрии, Германии и Швейцарии. Обозначение:- А.Ге. (AG).

AL = ALBANIA

AL = APPROACH & LANDING

AL = ARRIVAL LOCATOR

ALAC = AT–LARGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A LA CRIÉE = А ЛЯ КРИЕ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ ОГЛАШЕНИЕ, или ОТКРЫТОЕ ВЫКРИКИВАНИЕ) – A La Criée:- in French, Open Outcry; auction, public sale where items are sold to the highest bidder. / Выражение А Ля Крие (A La Criée) в переводе с Французского языка означает Открытое Оглашение или Открытое Выкрикивание – метод, относящийся к сделке, часто использовавшийся ранее на биржевых рынках или срочных рынках. Речь шла о продаже или покупке посредством непрерывного выкрикивания цен во весь голос до тех пор, пока не будет заключена сделка.

ALAR = КРЫЛОВИДНОЕ (или ПАЗУШНОЕ) – Alar:- (i) wing-shaped, wing-like; (ii) in the fork or axil; (iii) cells in basal angles of the leaf; and (iv) growth regulating chemical sprayed on fruit trees. / (i) крылообразное, типа крыла; (ii) в вилочке или пазухе; (iii) клетки в базальных углах листа; и (iv) произрастание, регулирующее химически опрыскивание фруктовых деревьев.

ALASKA NORTH SLOPE = СЕВЕРНЫЙ СКЛОН АЛЯСКИНСКОГО ХРЕБТА – In the US oil industry, Alaska North Slope crude oil. / В нефтяной отрасли США, нефть, добываемая на Северном Склоне Аляскинского Хребта.

ALATE = КРЫЛАТОЕ – Alate:- with wings or wing-like appendages. / Крылатое:- с крыльями или крыловидными придатками.

ALATUS = АЛАТУС (или КРЫЛАТОЕ) – Alatus (-a, -um):- with wings or wing-like appendages. / Крылатое:- с крыльями или крыловидными придатками.

ALB = АЛЬБА (или СТИХАРЬ) – Alb is a full-length white linen ecclesiastical vestment with long sleeves that is gathered at the waist with a cincture.

ALBA = АЛЬБА (или БЕЛОЕ) – Alba:- white. / белое.

ALBATROSS = АЛЬБАТРОС – Albatross is a soft, lightweight wool or wool blend fabric in a plain weave with a napped, fleecy surface that resembles in texture, the breast of the albatross. It is usually light-colored and is used in negligees, infants' wear, etc.

ALBEGAL® SET = АЛЬБЕГАЛЬ® НАБОР – Albegal® SET is a three-product mix that aids in leveling, to get a smooth solid color. Albegal SET:- this amber viscous liquid is a surfactant designed to be used with the Lanaset® dyes, it is a retarder/leveler to encourage level dyeing. It also improves the compatibility of the dyes, and promotes migration and exhaustion. Use 2% WOF (short for the Weight Of Fiber) for silk, too much will interfere with the processing. You can change the amount used to get the effect that you want. This will foam up like most surfactants. Buy it with the dyes. Lanaset® dyes are manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals (part of the merger agreement of 1997 between Ciba Geigy and Sandoz was that the former's industrial chemicals business would be spun off as a separate business, leading to the formation of Ciba Specialty Chemicals PLC, Manchester, the United Kingdom) and first became available to the small scale dyer in the USA in the 1980's. They are sulphonated 2:1 metallized acid dyes that are applied under acid conditions, a pH of 4.5–5.0. There is little chance for damage to the silk at this pH, which is ideal for silk. The silk comes out of Lanaset® dye baths soft and lustrous. The Lanasets have very good wash- and light-fastness. They have excellent exhaustion, 96%, and all the colors tend to exhaust at the same rate, a real advantage when dyeing a mixed color. Albegal® SET is a leveling agent used to help achieve an even color by slowing the rate at which dye molecules attach to the fiber which aids in dye exhaustion. It also helps the dye penetrate the fiber strands. Used at 1% Weight Of Fiber (WOF x 0.01) to be dyed. Albegal® SET:- liquid dyeing assistant used in conjunction with the Sabraset/Lanaset® Dyes. To be added to the dye bath to obtain level shades. In the late 1980s Lanaset® dyes were concurrently sold as Telana Dyes by Cerulean Blue (a company no longer in business). Today they are sold as either Lanaset® or Sabraset dyes, both are names for the same dye product. Lanaset® dyes produce jewel like colors on protein fibers with results that have excellent light fastness and wash fastness. Lanaset dyes are unique in that they are a combination of woo fiber reactive and acid dyes. They are safe and easy to use. The dye powders are non-toxic and the dye bath is as acidic as salad dressing. The home dyer's approach to dyeing with Lanaset® dyes can be very simple. Yet, if desired, a more technical approach may be used. If repeatable colors are preferred, follow the technical method being as precise as you feel necessary. Sabraset is the name PRO Chemical & Dye in the US uses for the same dye. Lanaset® is the manufacturer's name. Albegal® was registered on 1993-August-17 as a trade mark of Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland; but from 2011-September-15 the owner of the trade mark is Huntsman Advanced Materials (Switzerland) GmbH, Basel, Switzerland, and a representative is Isler & Pedrazzini AG, Zürich, Switzerland. / Альбегаль® ЗЭТ (Albegal® SET). С красителями Ляназэт® (Lanaset®), . изготавливаются компанией Сиба Спэшэлти Кэмиколз (Ciba Specialty Chemicals) Сиба Гайги (Ciba Geigy) и Зандос (Sandoz) Сиба Спэшэлти Кэмиколз Пи.Эл.Си. (Ciba Specialty Chemicals PLC), Манчестер, Соединённое Королевство. Забраззт/Ляназэт® (Sabraset/Lanaset®). Название Альбегаль® (Albegal®) было зарегистрировано 1993-August-17 в качестве товарного знака компании Сиба Гайги А.Ге. (Ciba-Geigy AG), Базэль, Швейцария; но с 2011-September-15 владельцем этого товарного знака стала компания Хантсмэн Эдвэнст Мэтириэлз (Свитсэлэнд) Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Huntsman Advanced Materials (Switzerland) GmbH), Базэль, Швейцария, а её представителем является Исля Унд Пэдрацини А.Ге. (Isler & Pedrazzini AG), Цюрих, Швейцария.

ALBIC HORIZON = АЛЬБИЧЕСКИЙ ГОРИЗОНТ – Albic Horizon is a soil horizon from which clay and iron oxide have been removed.

ALBIFLORA = АЛЬБИФЛОРА (или БЕЛОЦВЕТКОВОЕ, или С БЕЛЫМИ ЦВЕТКАМИ) – Albiflora:- with white flowers. / с белыми цветками.

ALBINO = АЛЬБИНОС – Albino is a plant that lacks chlorophyll and turns white; a deficiency in normal pigment. / Под Альбинизмом, от Латинского слова Albus, означающее Белый, понимается врождённое отсутствие пигментации кожи, волос, радужной оболочки глаз у человека и животных; у растений – отсутствие зелёной окраски. Организм, лишённый окраски, называют Альбиносом.

ALBO = АЛЬБО (или БЕЛО) – Albo – White – as a prefix in a compound word. Hence:- Albo-Aurea – white and gold; Albo-Marginata – with white edges or margins; Albo-Maculata – with white spots; Albo-Striata – with white stripes or striations; and Albo-Vittata – with lengthwise white stripes. / Под Альбо, от позднелатинского слова Albedo, означающее Белизна, понимается .

ALC = AGENCY LOCATION CODE

ALEE = ПОД ВЕТРОМ – Alee:- to the leeward side (away from the wind). / В морском деле, на подветренную сторону (в сторону от ветра).

ALENÇON LACE = АЛАНСОНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Alençon Lace is a delicate needlepoint lace having a solid design outlined with twisted yarn on a background of hexagonal mesh. Also called Point d'Alençon. Alençon Lace or Point d'Alençon is a needle lace that originated in Alençon, France. It is sometimes called the 'Queen of Lace'. Lace making began in Alençon during the XVI century and the local industry was rapidly expanded during the reign of Louis XIV by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, who established a Royal Workshop in the town to produce lace in the Venetian style in 1665. The purpose of establishing this workshop was to reduce the French court's dependence on expensive foreign imports. The local lacemakers soon modified the Venetian technique and Alençon emerged as a unique style around 1675.

ALEURONE LAYER = АЛЕЙРОНОВЫЙ СЛОЙ – Aleurone Layer is:- (1) the peripheral layer of endosperm of the grain beneath the seed coat which envelops the endosperm and contains oil and protein. (2) It is a layer of high-protein cells surrounding the storage cells of the endosperm. Its function is to secrete hydrolytic enzymes for digesting food reserves in the endosperm. Aleurone Layer is the peripheral layer of the endosperm, containing oil and protein but no starch. / У Риса под Алейроновым Слоем, от Греческого слова Áleuron, означающее Мука, понимается периферийный слой эндосперма, содержащий масло и белок, но не крахмал.

ALF = ACCELERATED LOAD FACILITY

ALGAE = АЛЬГИ (или ВОДОРОСЛИ) – Algae are simple plants in the Division Protista, consisting of single cells to multicellular organisms, arranged in colonies or as filaments, and containing photosynthetic pigments. Many common algae are green because their cells contain chlorophyll. / в Отделе Протист (Одноклеточных Организмов (Division Protista)), или как нити (гифы), и содержащие фотосинтетические пигменты. Под Альгэ, множественное число от Латинского слова Алга или Альга (Alga), означающее Водоросль или Морская Трава, понимаются . Под Водорослями понимается группа низших водных растений, обычно содержащих хлорофилл и вырабатывающих органические вещества в процессе фотосинтеза. Тело водорослей – таллом, не имеющий настоящих корней, стеблей и листьев, от долей микрона до 60 метров. Неклеточные, одноклеточные, многоклеточные, колониальные организмы. Размножение бесполое, вегетативное и половое. Отделы (или типы) Водорослей:- бурые, диатомовые, жёлтозелёные, зелёные, золотистые, красные и другие. Около 30 000 Видов. Синезелёные Водоросли чаще рассматривают как Цианобактерии и относят к Дробянкам. Водоросли – основные продуценты органического вещества в пресных водоёмах и морях. Входят в состав планктона и бентоса. Некоторые съедобны, например, Ламинария или Порфира, другие – сырьё для получения кормовой массы, агара, каррагена, иода и другого (многие из них – объект аквакультуры). Ряд Водорослей испытывают как компоненты биокомплексов, входящих в систему жизнеобеспечения космических кораблей. Некоторые одноклеточные водоросли в симбиозе с грибами образуют лишайники.

ALGAECIDE = АЛЬГИЦИД – Algaecide:- kills Algae. / Под Альгицидами, от Латинских слов Алга или Альга (Alga), означающее Водоросль или Морская Трава, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимаются химические вещества, предназначенные для уничтожения водорослей в оросительных каналах, рисовых чеках (участках) и тому подобном. В качестве альгицидов наиболее широко применяют медный купорос.

ALGINATE = АЛЬГИНАТ – Alginate or Algin is an extract of seaweed used as a thickener. 'Sodium alginate' is used in textile printing pastes, and sometimes to thicken dye solutions for direct application. It is a preferred thickener for reactive dyes because it does not react with, and therefore use up, the dye. It comes in a number of variations that have somewhat different properties. 'Low viscosity' types are appropriate for reducing migration of wet dye solutions for fine line work, while 'high viscosity' are more suitable for making printing pastes. It can form gels at low pH or very high pH, so it is not suitable for some print paste formulations. / загустка (print paste).

ALGINATE FIBER = АЛЬГИНАТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО АЛЬГИНАТА) – Alginate Fiber is a fiber formed from a metallic salt (normally calcium) of alginic acid, which is a natural polymer occurring in seaweed. Alginate fiber is soluble in water. Alginate is a fiber obtained from the metal salts of alginic acid. Alphabetic code – ALG; and relevant commercial allowance – 20.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). / , которая содержится в натуральном полимере, образующемся в морских водорослях. Альгинатное Волокно – волокно из солей альгиновой кислоты.

ALGORITHM = АЛГОРИТМ (или АЛГОРИФМ) – Algorithm is a specified mathematical process for computation. / Под Алгоритмом или Алгорифмом, от Латинского слова Algorithmi, означающее транслитерацию Арабского имени аль-Хорезми Среднеазиатского математика IX века, понимается одно из основных понятий математики и кибернетики. Под этим термином подразумевается способ или программа решения вычислительных и других задач (управления, планирования, учёта). Он точно предписывает, как и в какой последовательности получить результат, однозначно определяемый исходными данными. Алгоритм – одно из основных понятий математики и кибернетики. В вычислительной технике для описания алгоритма используются различные языки программирования. Алгоритм оформляется в виде текста, описывающего последовательность операций (шагов) вычислительного процесса, набора математических формул или же блок-схемы с необходимыми пояснениями. Процесс выполнения алгоритма называется Алгоритмическим Процессом. Под Алгоритмом понимается точное описание способа решения задачи (выполнения математических расчётов, проектирования технических объектов, проведения научных исследований и так далее), устанавливающее какие операции (работы) и в какой последовательности выполнять, чтобы получить результат, однозначно определяемый исходными данными. Процесс выполнения алгоритма называется алгоритмическим процессом.

ALIEN GENE = ЧУЖОЙ ГЕН – Alien Gene is a gene transferred to the cultivated species from another related or unrelated species.

A LINE = ЛИНИЯ А – A Line:- the male sterile parent involving cytoplasmic or cytoplasmic genetic male sterility developed to produce hybrid seed. It is also known as a Cytoplasmic Male Sterile Line. / Известна также как Цитоплазматическая Линия Мужской Стерильности или Цитоплазменная Линия Мужской Бесплодности (Cytoplasmic Male Sterile Line). В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

A–LINE = A–ЛИНИЯ – A-Line is a dress or skirt that is formed into the shape of an A, tight fitting at the waist and open at the bottom. This flattering silhouette is easy and comfortable to wear. It flares gently away from the body creating a soft, A-line shape. Fit for any body.

ALIQUOT = АЛИКВОТНОЕ – Aliquot:- a small part or portion of a given amount (such as 5 ml out of 100 ml solution). Aliquot is a small representative sample taken from a gold bar for assay to determine its fine gold content. Aliquot is a small representative sample taken from a precious metals bar for assay to determine its fine precious metals content.

ALK = ALKALINITY

ALKALI = ЩЁЛОЧЬ – Alkali:- any substance having basic (as opposed to acidic) properties. In a restricted sense it is applied to the hydroxides of ammonium, lithium, potassium and sodium. Alkaline materials in lubricating oils neutralize acids to prevent acidic and corrosive wear in internal combustion engines. Alkali is a subclass of base, though often used to refer to any base. Partly because the term 'Basic' is often rather confusing, 'Alkaline' is often used to refer to solutions that are basic – having pH greater than 7. / и коррозионный износ в . Щёлочь (Alkali) – это подкласс основания, . Щелочное (Alkaline). Под Щёлочами понимаются гидроксиды щелочных и щелочноземельных металлов. Растворы щёлочи окрашивают лакмус в синий цвет, фенолфталеин – в красный. Типичные щёлочи – гидроксид натрия NaOH и гидроксид калия KOH – оказывают разъедающее действие на многие соприкасающиеся с ними материалы (отсюда их устаревшее название 'Едкие' Щёлочи). Щёлочи, растворимые в воде основания. Водные растворы щёлочей характеризуются высокой концентрацией гидроксильных ионов OH^-. К щёлочам относятся гидроокиси щелочных металлов, щелочноземельных металлов и аммония. Большинство щёлочей – твёрдые белые весьма гигроскопичные вещества. Растворение их в воде сопровождается выделением большого количества теплоты. Растворы щёлочей изменяют цвет кислотно-щелочных химических индикаторов. Наиболее сильными, так называемыми Едкими Щёлочами, являются гидроокиси щелочных металлов (например, NaOH, KOH), более Слабыми Щёлочами – гидроокиси щелочноземельных металлов (например, $Ca(OH)_2$, $Ba(OH)_2$) и аммония. К щёлочам иногда относят соли сильных оснований и слабых кислот (смотрите Кислоты И Основания), водные растворы которых имеют щелочную реакцию, например, гидросульфиды NaSH и KSH, карбонаты Na_2CO_3 и K_2CO_3, гидрокарбонат $NaHCO_3$, буру $Na_2B_4O_7$ и другие. Щёлочи широко применяются в лабораторной практике и промышленности (смотрите Гидроокись Аммония, Гидроокись Калия, Гидроокись Кальция, и Гидроокись Натрия).

ALKALINE = ЩЕЛОЧНОЕ – Alkaline is a term used to describe a material having a pH greater than 7.0 in water. / Щелочное .

ALKALINE SOIL = ЩЕЛОЧНАЯ ПОЧВА – Alkaline Soil is a soil with a pH value higher than 7.0; $CaCO_3$ in the upper horizon from a few percent to 95%. / Щелочная Почва – это почва с .

ALKALINITY = ЩЁЛОЧНОСТЬ – Alkalinity is the quality, state, or degree of being alkaline. / Щёлочность Щелочное (Alkaline).

ALKALI SOIL = СОЛОНЦОВАЯ ПОЧВА (или СОЛОНЦЕВАТАЯ ПОЧВА, или СОЛОНЕЦ) – Alkali Soil is a soil containing sufficient exchangeable sodium to adversely affect crop production. Its sodium adsorption ratio is greater than 15 and pH is > 8.5. / Солонцовая Почва – почва с высокой степенью щёлочности (pH > 8.5) и с большой изменчивостью содержания натрия.

ALKALI SPREADING VALUE = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЯ ЩЁЛОЧИ (или ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЩЁЛОЧИ) – Alkali Spreading Value is the degree of spreading of six grains of milled Rice in 10 ml 1.7% KOH for 23 h at room temperature or 30 °C using a seven-point score (7 = completely spread, and 1 = no reaction). Gelatinization temperature of starch is estimated based on spreading value:- low (6–7); intermediate (4–5); intermediate-high (3); and high (1–2). Alkali Spreading Value means rate of disintegration of the starch from white Rice or white glutinous Rice kernels after being soaked in 1.7% potassium hydroxide solution for 23 hours at 30 °C temperature. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

ALKALOID = АЛКАЛОИД – Alkaloid is a complex cyclic organic plant metabolites, usually containing nitrogen, with a bitter taste and marked physiological activity on animals. Many of the 7 000 known alkaloids are basic (alkaline). Their function may be to protect the plant from non-adapted herbivores, either by virtue of their unpleasant taste or their toxicity. Examples include atropine, caffeine, cocaine, colchicine, mescaline, morphine, nicotine, quinine, strychnine. / Щелочное (Alkaline). Под Алкалоидами, от позднелатинского слова Alcali, означающее Щёлочь, и Греческого слова Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается обширная группа азотсодержащих циклических соединений главным образом растительного происхождения. Все алкалоиды – азотистые основания, которые классифицируются по химическому строению (преимущественно по входящим в их структуры гетероциклам – индолу, пиридину, хинолину и другим), а также в зависимости от источника выделения. Известно около 10 000 алкалоидов; особенно богаты ими растения из семейства бобовых, лютиковых, маковых, маревых, паслёновых, сложноцветных. Алкалоиды оказывают физиологическое действие на организм животных и человека, преимущественно на нервную систему, благодаря чему применяются в медицине (алкалоиды спорыньи, атропин, кинин, кокаин, кофеин, морфин, никотин, стрихнин, эфедрин и другие) и в сельском хозяйстве (колхицин) для борьбы с вредителями. Биологическая роль алкалоидов в растениях окончательно не установлена; их образование и превращения в клетках тесно связаны с обменом аминокислот. Алкалоиды могут защищать растения от поедания животными, служить формой хранения органического азота в тканях и другое. Многие алкалоиды получены химическим синтезом. Алкалоиды, азотсодержащие органические соединения преимущественно растительного происхождения, обладающие свойствами оснований. Алкалоиды – физиологически активные соединения. Открытие алкалоидов в растениях имело большое значение, так как ещё в начале XIX века считали, что растительные вещества, в отличие от веществ животного происхождения, не содержат азота. Первыми были открыты алкалоиды опия (1803) в виде смеси кристаллических веществ, из которых в 1806 выделили индивидуальный алкалоид – морфин. В XIX веке были открыты также стрихнин, хинин, кофеин, атропин, эфедрин и другие. К 1960-м стало известно уже более 1 000 алкалоидов как природных, так и полученных синтетическим путём. Большинство алкалоидов – бесцветные кристаллические вещества, по химической природе представляющие собой гетероциклические соединения с атомами азота в цикле. Простейшие алкалоиды содержат до 10 атомов углерода, наиболее сложные – более 50. Алкалоиды образуют кристаллические соли с кислотами, например, с серной, соляной, салициловой, щавелевой и другими; этот процесс используется для их выделения и очистки. Установление строения алкалоида – часто очень сложная задача, для решения которой обычно определяют природу групп, содержащих атомы кислорода и азота, а также расщепляют молекулу алкалоида до осколков уже известного строения. Правильность представлений о строении подтверждается синтезом. В определении строения алкалоидов достигнуты большие успехи. Установлена структура таких сложных веществ, как морфин, стрихнин, резерпин, предложены возможные формулы строения аконитина и родственных ему алкалоидов. Большое разнообразие строения алкалоидов затрудняет их классификацию. Чаще всего основным признаком при классификации является строение азотсодержащей части молекулы алкалоида (например, производные пирролидина, пиридина, хинолина, индола и так далее). Вещества неустановленного строения классифицируют по систематическому принципу, объединяя в одну группу все алкалоиды, выделенные из близких растений. Во флоре земного шара алкалоиды распространены неравномерно:- в одних

Семействах (Маковые, Паслёновые, Лютиковые, Бобовые и тому подобные) они содержатся во многих видах растений, в других алкалоиды пока не обнаружены. В одном и том же растении обычно встречается несколько алкалоидов, близких по строению, число которых может доходить до 15–20 (Опийный Мак, кора Хинного Дерева) и меняться в зависимости от условий произрастания растения. Содержание алкалоидов колеблется от долей процента до нескольких процентов. Алкалоидоносность растений определяется характером почвы и её агротехнической обработкой, высотой местности над уровнем моря, водным режимом, продолжительностью дня, интенсивностью Солнечной радиации и другими факторами. Алкалоиды участвуют в химических реакциях обмена растительного организма. Так, в созревающих семенах Табака наблюдается постепенное исчезновение никотина параллельно с накоплением белка. Из высушенного измельчённого растительного сырья выделяют смесь алкалоидов экстракцией разбавленными кислотами или спиртами. В некоторых случаях растительный материал обрабатывают смесью водного раствора щёлочи и бензола, дихлорэтана или другими не смешивающимися с водой органическими растворителями. Для разделения смеси алкалоидов прибегают к различным приёмам:- дробной кристаллизации солей, хроматографированию и другому. Для производства различных тонизирующих и наркотизирующих препаратов (из Табака, Чая, Кофе и других), действие которых зависит от присутствия в них алкалоидов, созданы специальные отрасли сельского хозяйства и промышленности. Ряд алкалоидов, например, кофеин, теобромин, эфедрин, ареколин, получают синтетически. В некоторых случаях выделенные природные алкалоиды превращают в более эффективные лекарственные средства. В промышленности синтезируются близкие по строению к алкалоидам эффективные синтетические лекарственные средства, например, новокаин (вместо кокаина), акрихин (вместо хинина) и другие. Большинство алкалоидов – ценные лекарственные препараты; многие из них сильнейшие яды. Некоторые алкалоиды обладают избирательным действием на различные отделы нервной системы, сосуды, мышцы и так далее. Например, стрихнин и кофеин возбуждают центральную нервную систему, морфин и скополамин действуют на неё успокаивающе; пилокарпин усиливает выделения желёз (противоположное действие оказывает атропин); хинин убивает малярийных плазмодиев; апоморфин вызывает рвоту; теобромин оказывает мочегонное действие; адреналин повышает кровяное давление и так далее. Алкалоиды оказывают действие либо на причину заболевания (например, хинин при малярии), либо только устраняют отдельные симптомы болезни (например, морфин, опий как снотворные и болеутоляющие, кофеин как возбуждающее). В медицине используют алкалоиды в чистом виде (кодеин), их соли (хлористоводородный хинин) и производные (апоморфин). Кроме того, алкалоиды применяют в сельском хозяйстве как инсектициды.

ALKYDS = АЛКИДНЫЕ (или АЛКИДНЫЕ ЛАКИ) – Alkyds are the oil based coatings used in a wide variety of protective coatings, such as floor and deck paint enamels, wall and trim paints, stains, and varnishes. / Основанные на масле покрытия, используемые в широкой разновидности защитных покрытий, такие как половые и deck красочные эмали, стеновые и отделочные краски, протравы (морилки) и олифы. Под Алкидными Лаками понимаются растворы алкидных смол (часто из смесей с карбамидными смолами, нитратом целлюлозы (нитроцеллюлозы) или с другими полимерами) в органических растворителях. Образуют антикоррозионные и атмосферостойкие покрытия. Применяются для защиты дерева и металла. Эмалевые краски и грунтовки на основе алкидных лаков используются для отделки средств транспорта, сельскохозяйственных машин и так далее. Наиболее распространённый вид лакокрасочной продукции. Смотрите также Алкидные Смолы.

ALKYLATION = АЛКИЛИРОВАНИЕ – Alkylation is a refining process for chemically combining isobutene with olefinic hydrocarbons (e.g., butylenes, propylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulphuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate (an isoparaffin) has a high octane value and is blended into motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel. Alkylation is a process for obtaining high-octane gasoline components by interaction of isobutane and olefin hydrocarbons. Alkylation is the introduction of an alkyl radical into an organic molecule. / , например, . изобутен с углеводородными олефинами (бутилен, пропилен) кислотный катализ, как правило серная кислота или фтористоводородная кислота. алкилат (изопарафин). Алкилирование это процесс получения высокооктановых компонентов бензинов в результате взаимодействия изобутана и олефиновых углеводородов. Под Алкилированием понимается введение в молекулы органических и неорганических соединений алкила, например, метила CH_3 – метилирование, этила C_2H_5 – этилирование. Данный процесс используется, например, в нефтехимической отрасли промышленности для получения высокооктанового топлива, поверхностно-активных веществ, антиокислителей и инсектицидов. Алкилирование, введение в различные химические соединения алкильных групп (смотрите Алкилы). Алкилирование производят алкилгалогенидами (например, C_2H_5Cl), эфирами неорганических кислот (например, диметилсульфатом $(CH_3O)_2SO_2$), олефинами, например, этиленом, и другими. Так, бензол с этиленом в присутствии $AlCl_3$ образует этилбензол:- C_6H_6 + CH2 = CH_2®$C_6H_5CH_2CH_3$. Алкилирование применяют в технике для получения высокооктанового топлива (изооктана и другого), гомологов бензола (кумола, этил-бензола и так далее) и многих других соединений.

ALL = ALBANIAN LEK

ALL–CARGO AIR TRANSPORTATION = ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА ВСЕХ ГРУЗОВ – All-Cargo Air Transportation means the transportation by aircraft in interstate air transportation of only property or only mail, or both.

ALL–CARGO CARRIER = ВСЕЦЕЛО ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ГРУЗОВ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ГРУЗОПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ВСЕХ ВИДОВ ГРУЗА) – All-Cargo Carrier is an air carrier that transports cargo only. All-cargo air carriers have a maximum certificated take off weight of more than 45 500 kg. / Авиаперевозчик, занимающийся только лишь перевозкой грузов.

ALLEGATION OF USE = ХОДАТАЙСТВО ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ (или ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ, или ОБРАЩЕНИЕ НА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – In the US patent law, Allegation Of Use is a sworn statement signed by the applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant attesting to use of the mark in commerce. The allegation of use must include one specimen showing use of the mark in commerce for each class of goods/services included in the application, and the required fee. If filed before the examining attorney approves the mark for publication, the allegation of use is also called an Amendment to Allege Use. If filed after issuance of the Notice of Allowance, the allegation of use is also called a Statement of Use. The Amendment to Allege Use and the Statement of Use include the same information, and differ only as to the time when filed. The applicant may not file either an Amendment to Allege Use or a Statement of Use between the date the examining attorney approves the mark for publication and the date of issuance of the notice of allowance. / В патентном праве, заявление, подписанное заявителем под присягой или лицом, уполномоченным подписывать от имени заявителя, удостоверяющее просьбу об использовании знака в коммерции. Заявление на использование должно содержать один образец, показывающий использование знака в коммерции для каждой категории товаров/услуг, включённой в это заявление, и требуемое вознаграждение. Если оно заполнено и подано до одобрения проверяющим поверенным, то оно может также называться Изменение к Заявленному или Утверждённому Использованию. Если оно заполнено и подано после выдачи Уведомления о Разрешении, то оно может также называться Заявлением или Обращением на Использование. Изменение к Заявленному или Утверждённому Использованию и Заявление или Обращение на Использование содержат одну и туже информацию, и отличаются только временем подачи. Заявитель

может не заполнять ни Изменение к Заявленному или Утверждённому Использованию, ни Заявление или Обращение на Использование, с даты одобрения проверяющим поверенным знака для публикации до даты выдачи Уведомления о Разрешении.

ALLELE = АЛЛЕЛЬ (или АЛЛЕЛОМОРФА) – Allele is one of several possible mutational forms of a gene at a given genetic locus. One diploid individual can have a maximum of two forms (alleles), but there may be several alternate alleles in the Species. / . Под Аллелями, от Греческого слова Allēlōn, означающее Друг Друга или Взаимно, или Аллеломорфами понимаются различные формы одного и того же гена, расположенные в одинаковых участках (локусах) гомологичных (парных) хромосом; определяют варианты развития одного и того же признака. В нормальной диплоидной клетке может присутствовать не более двух аллелей одновременно. Аллель или Аллеломорфа – одно из возможных структурных состояний гена; определяет вариант развития одного и того же признака организма. Возникает при любом изменении структуры гена в результате мутаций или за счёт внутригенных рекомбинаций (возможное число аллелей каждого гена практически неисчислимо). Наличием аллельных генов обусловлены фенотипические различия среди особей. Аллели, наследственные задатки (гены), расположенные в одинаковых участках гомологичных (парных) хромосом и определяющие направление развития одного и того же признака. Термин введён Датским учёным Вильхэльмом Людви Йоэнсэном (Wilhelm Ludvig Johannsen; 1857–1927) в 1909 вместо предложенного Английским генетиком Вилъйэмом Бэйтсэном (William Bateson; 1861–1926) в 1902 аллеломорфы. Каждый ген может находиться по крайней мере в двух аллельных состояниях (определяемых его структурой), одно из которых обычно обеспечивает максимальное развитие признака – доминантная Аллель (смотрите Доминантность), другое приводит к частичной или полной утрате его проявления или к изменению в его проявлении – рецессивная аллель (смотрите Рецессивность). Например, у растений доминантная аллель обусловливает появление окрашенных цветков, а рецессивная – неокрашенных; у человека ген, контролирующий цвет глаз, присутствует у кареглазых в виде доминантной аллели (одной или пары), у голубоглазых – в виде только рецессивных аллелей. Гены, относящиеся к одной аллельной группе, обозначают одной буквой:- прописной для доминантной аллели, строчной – для рецессивной аллели (например, B и b). В каждой из гомологичных хромосом может располагаться лишь одна аллель данного гена. Так как у диплоидных организмов (смотрите Диплоид) имеются по две хромосомы каждого типа (гомологичные хромосомы), то в клетках тела этих организмов присутствуют по две аллели каждого гена. При образовании половых клеток в каждую попадает лишь одна аллель вместе с одной из хромосом. При оплодотворении – слиянии половых клеток – парность хромосом, а следовательно, и аллель восстанавливается. Доминантные и рецессивные аллели могут присутствовать в состоянии гомозиготности (BB или bb) или гетерозиготности (Bb). Если ген встречается в нескольких (более двух) различных состояниях, то он образует серию множественных аллелей (смотрите Наследственность).

ALLELEMORPH = АЛЛЕЛОМОРФ – Allelemorph:- in Mendelian inheritance, a pair of alternative forms of a gene in which one may be dominant and the other recessive. / Аллеломорф – один из генов, определяющих развитие того или иного признака. Под Аллеломорфами, от Греческих слов Allēlōn, означающее Взаимно, и Morphē, означающее Вид, понимается то же, что Аллели.

ALLELISM = АЛЛЕЛИЗМ (или АЛЛЕЛОМОРФИЗМ) – Allelism is the relationship between alleles in different parents. When the alleles of two parents belong to the same gene (locus), they are allelic; otherwise, non-allelic. / Аллелизм или Аллеломорфизм, явление парности (в некоторых случаях множественности) альтернативных (взаимоисключающих) признаков организма (например, жёлтая и зелёная окраска семян Гороха), обусловленное влиянием на их развитие аллельных генов (смотрите Аллели). Аллеломорфизм, то же, что Аллелизм.

ALLELISM TEST (COMPLEMENTATION TEST) = ТЕСТ НА АЛЛЕЛИЗМ (КОМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕСТ) – Allelism Test (Complementation Test) is a test for determining whether changes occurred in the same gene so that complementation between genes is possible. / Комплементационный Тест на Аллелизм – генетический метод, позволяющий проверять, являются ли независимые мутации аллельными, или они затронули разные гены. Если при скрещивании двух мутантных особей образуется потомство дикого (нормального) типа, с генотипом т1 +/+ т2, то данные мутации являются неаллельными. Синоним – Транс-Тест.

ALLELOCHEMICALS = АЛЛЕЛОХИМИКАТЫ – Allelochemicals are nonnutritional substances produced by a plant that affect the behavior, growth, health, or physiology of another plant or insect.

ALLELOPATHIC = АЛЛЕЛОПАТИЧЕСКОЕ – Allelopathic:- the adverse effect on the growth of plants or microorganisms caused by the action of chemicals produced by other living or decaying plants. / растущих или гниющих или загнивающих растений.

ALLELOPATHY = АЛЛЕЛОПАТИЯ – (1) Allelopathy:- toxic metabolites are produced during the breakdown of residues of some weed and crop plants. Cotton stand establishment may be affected if cotton is planted into areas where such plants have been recently incorporated. Symptoms include patchy stand establishment and slow seedling growth as well as poor, impaired or distorted root development. Legume crops and medics as well as sorghum have been implicated. It has been suggested that legume residues should be incorporated at least two weeks prior to planting cotton. Allelopathy is the phenomenon of suppressing the growth of one plant species by another through the release of a toxic substance. / токсичные метаболиты. Под Аллелопатией, от Греческих слов Allēlōn, означающее Взаимно, и Páthos, означающее Страдание, понимается взаимное влияние растений друг на друга (замедление роста, цветения и так далее) в результате выделения ими в окружающую среду различных органических веществ (антибиотиков, фитонцидов и других). Известны 4 группы таких веществ. Вещества двух групп образуются микроорганизмами; это – антибиотики, подавляющие жизнедеятельность других микроорганизмов, и маразмины (вещества завядания), действующие на высшие растения. Вещества двух других групп выделяются высшими растениями – это фитонциды, подавляющие жизнедеятельность микроорганизмов, и колины, тормозящие развитие высших растений. Иногда наблюдается положительное влияние растений друг на друга, что особенно важно в агрофитоценозах. Явление аллелопатии необходимо учитывать при возделывании сельскохозяйственных растений (севообороты, подбор культур для смешанных посевов и другое). Под Аллелопатией понимается взаимные влияния растений и микроорганизмов в сообществах посредством выделения во внешнюю среду физиологически активных веществ. В одних случаях эти вещества оказывают угнетающее (ингибирующее) действие, в других – стимулирующее. Так, выделяемые некоторыми микроорганизмами антибиотики угнетают другие микроорганизмы, а маразмины вызывают завядание высших растений. Высшие растения продуцируют фитонциды, угнетающие жизнедеятельность микроорганизмов, и колины, тормозящие развитие других высших растений. Аллелопатия – один из факторов, регулирующих отношения растений в фитоценозе, в том числе агрофитоценозе, поэтому явление аллелопатия необходимо учитывать при создании смешанных посевов и введении севооборотов. Понятие Аллелопатия (Взаимовлияние) находится на стыке разных научных дисциплин. Объяснение его даёт возможность понять тайные причины смены растительных ассоциаций, разобраться в процессах утомления почвы, подавлять биологическими методами сорняки, определить составы смешанных и уплотнительных посевов. Носителями аллелопатического действия являются активные вещества, называемые колинами. Их химическая природа очень разнообразна и непостоянна даже у одного растения. А в

самом широком понимании аллелопатия – это круговорот физиологически активных веществ (колинов). Они играют роль регуляторов внутренних и внешних взаимоотношений, формирующих, развивающих и сменяющих растительный покров в биоценозе. В зависимости от условий аллелопатия может играть незначительную роль, но иногда и решающую. Роль эту нельзя определить однозначно (как большую или малую), так как взаимовлияния возникают позднее, чем взаимоотношения, основанные на соревновании за условия жизни. Под Аллелопатией, от Греческих слов Allēlōn, означающее Взаимно, и Pathe, означающее Влияние или Патия, понимается взаимное влияние растений друг на друга в результате выделения ими различных веществ. Известны 4 группы таких веществ. Вещества двух групп образуются микроорганизмами; это – антибиотики, подавляющие жизнедеятельность других микроорганизмов, и маразмины (вещества завядания), действующие на высшие растения. Вещества двух других групп выделяются высшими растениями – это фитонциды, подавляющие жизнедеятельность микроорганизмов, и колины, тормозящие развитие высших растений. Первоначально аллелопатию считали исключительно отрицательным взаимодействием растений. Позднее было установлено и положительное взаимодействие растений. Аллелопатия осуществляется посредством прижизненного обмена корневыми выделениями в почве, листовыми (летучие эфирные масла) – в окружающем воздухе и путём накопления в почве токсинов, образующихся при перегнивании остатков корней и опада листьев. Наибольшей аллелопатичной активностью обладают фенольные соединения, содержащиесяся в листьях многих растений и освобождающиеся в результате разложения опада. Они вызывают так называемое Почвоутомление (‘отравляют’ почву разлагающиеся листья Каштана, Ореха, хвоя Сосны и Ели и другое). Некоторые растения (ясень, лох) обладают очень высокой аллелопатичной активностью, поэтому не образуют одновидовых насаждений. Растения с высокой аллелопатичной активностью (Дуб, Бук, многие хвойные) создают вокруг себя защитные зоны. У этих растений происходит угнетение собственного подроста из-за накопления токсичных веществ, в результате чего вид вытесняет сам себя. Многие аллелопатически активные вещества обладают также антимикробным (фитонцидным) действием, обеспечивая иммунитет растений к грибным инфекциям, а также способствуя очищению воздуха (в молодых сосновых, можжевеловых и других хвойных лесах – практически стерильный воздух). Учитывая аллелопатическую активность лесных пород, целесообразно обеспечивать их чередование. При подборе растений для декоративных и смешанных лесных посадок необходимо учитывать возможный характер их аллелопатических взаимоотношений.

(2) In Greek:- Allelon = Mutual; and Pathe = Influence. The mutual influence of goods of vegetable origin when stored together, caused as a result of gaseous metabolic products, for example, ethylene or carbon dioxide. / Термин Аллелопатия был образован от сочетания двух Греческих слов Allelon, означающее Взаимно, и Pathe, означающее Влияние или Патия. Аллелопатия означает взаимное влияние растений друг на друга в результате выделения ими в окружающую среду различных органических веществ, например, антибиотиков, фитоциндов и других. Такое взаимное влияние приводит к замедлению роста, цветения и так далее.

ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME = АЛЬЯНС ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЁ ТУРИСМ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АЛЬЯНС ПО ТУРИЗМУ) – Alliance Internationale De Tourisme:- xxxxx. See also International Touring Alliance. / Смотрите также Международный Альянс по Туризму (International Touring Alliance).

ALLIANCE OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS = АЛЬЯНС ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ АВТОМОБИЛЕЙ – The Alliance Of Automobile Manufacturers is an association of 12 vehicle manufacturers including BMW Group, Chrysler Group LLC, Ford Motor Company, General Motors Company, Jaguar Land Rover, Mazda, Mercedes-Benz USA, Mitsubishi Motors, Porsche, Toyota, Volkswagen Group of America and Volvo Cars North America. The Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers (Auto Alliance) is the voice for a united auto industry. We are committed to developing and implementing constructive solutions to public policy challenges that promote sustainable mobility and benefit society in the areas of environment, energy and motor vehicle safety. The Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, the leading advocacy group for the auto industry, represents 77% of all car and light truck sales in the United States, including the BMW Group, Chrysler Group LLC, Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation, Jaguar Land Rover, Mazda, Mercedes-Benz USA, Mitsubishi Motors, Porsche, Toyota, Volkswagen Group of America and Volvo Cars North America. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the Alliance also has offices in Sacramento, California and Detroit, Michigan. Our Vision:- a united industry committed to enriching society through sustainable mobility. Our Goals:- (i) leadership:- to develop and implement policies that enable the introduction of new technologies needed to support sustainable mobility; (ii) public image:- to be the trusted source of proactive and positive innovation and public policy benefiting society in areas of environment, energy and motor vehicle safety; (iii) relationships:- to initiate and leverage consensus-oriented dialogue with industry, federal and state governments, and other stakeholders to address shared objectives, domestically and internationally; and (iv) respected source:- to be the credible resource for technical and science-based analysis enhancing motor vehicle safety, environment and energy issues with a global perspective. When the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers was established in 1999, its founders envisioned a new breed of trade association for the industry. They wanted an association representing broader membership to reflect the global nature of the industry. Founders also envisioned a new type of association, one that was highly focused on discrete issues, with a lean and responsive organization. Founding members included:- DaimlerChrysler, Ford, GM, Nissan, Toyota, and Volkswagen (Regular); and BMW, Mazda, and Volvo (Associate). The Alliance provides a forum to address common industry-specific issues in the areas of environment and energy, safety and harmonization, and commercial issues. The Alliance’s original charter excludes trade issues, as well as other non-industry specific issues that would be addressed by larger groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers. The Alliance was formed in part as a recognition of the global nature of today’s marketplace and was meant to represent both US and foreign-based companies. Directly prior to the formation of the Alliance there were two associations representing auto manufacturers’ interests in the US:- the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA), whose members were Chrysler, Ford, and GM; and the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM), whose members include non-US based companies. / Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors).

ALLIGATOR SPREAD = АЛЛИГАТОРСКАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или АЛЛИГАТОРСКИЙ СПРЭД) – An Alligator Spread refers to a financial position (a unique combination of put and call options) that is unprofitable because of the high commission it generates. This phenomenon is called an Alligator Spread because the position is said to ‘eat alive’ whatever profit the investor makes from the position. This spread is only seen with financial advisors or brokers that work on a commission basis. The unprofitability of the position is not necessarily caused by market effects but by the commission of the intermediary brokering the transaction. The unique blend of put and call options that help to set up an alligator spread can result in commission that can be so high that most of any realized profits end up going to the broker and the investor realizes next to nothing from the deal. For example, if the executed position makes a profit of USD2 000.00, the commission might be between USD1 000.00 and USD1 500.00, thereby wiping out the profit and netting the investor next to nothing. It is very possible for a broker to intentionally arrange a put and call option combination that results in an alligator spread, but for the most part, an alligator spread happens randomly. One way of dealing with an alligator spread is for the investor to look at the commission schedule for the broker or financial advisor and be aware of the commission levels for certain put and call positions. Another way of trying to prevent alligator spreads is for the investor and the broker to pay careful attention to the

sequence of call and put options being paired and what the consequences or possible results of the pairing will be. Profit made on an option that is instantly snapped up by the broker as commission, leaving nothing for the investor. Alligator Spread is an unprofitable spread that occurs as a result of large commissions charged on the transaction, regardless of favorable market movements. An alligator spread is usually used in the options market to describe a collection of put and call options that may not be profitable. Pricing models and a more efficient market can help reduce the traditional spread on a security, but it is commissions that create the alligator spread, not market inefficiencies. The commissions are dependent on a transaction's brokers. Investors should check the commission schedules carefully to avoid having their profits devoured by the alligator spread. / Прибыль, образовавшаяся по опциону, которую мгновенно прихватил брокер в качестве комиссии, оставив ни с чем инвестора. и взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Аллигаторский Спрэд – спрэд по опционам, который буквально съедает инвестора живьём из-за высоких комиссионных расходов. Термин описывает ситуацию, в которой брокер организует такую комбинацию опционов на покупку и продажу, что комиссионные практически исключают прибыль инвестора, даже при благоприятной конъюнктуре.

ALL IN = ВСЁ ВКЛЮЧЕНО – All-In:- All Inclusive. The total price to move cargo from origin to destination, inclusive of all charges. / Итоговая цена по перевозке груза от места происхождения до места назначения, содержащая в себе все расходы. Всё Включено, в андеррайтинге – сокращение от all included - всё включено, означающее для эмитента процентную ставку после выплаты комиссионных и всех связанных с ними расходов.

ALLISION = СТОЛКНОВЕНИЕ – Allision is the running of one vessel against another. It is distinguished from collision in this, that the latter means the running of two vessels against each other; this latter term is frequently used for allision. The act of striking or collision of a moving vessel against a stationary object. Allision is the act of dashing against or striking upon; it is often used to describe the action of one boat hitting against another, or of the sea dashing against a boat. The word is commonly used in place of 'collision' to distinguish that one of the objects was fixed. / Акт столкновения или врезания двигающегося судна со стационарным объектом.

ALLOCATED ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ (или ЛИЦЕВОЙ СЧЁТ, или АССИГНОВАННЫЙ СЧЁТ, или ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ, или ОБЛИЧЁННЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Allocated Accounts:- these accounts are opened when a customer requires metal to be physically segregated and needs a detailed list of weights and assays. The client has full title to the metal in the account, with the dealer holding it on the client's behalf as a custodian. Clients' holdings are identified in a weight list of bars showing the unique bar number, gross weight, the assay or fineness of each bar and its fine weight. Credits or debits to the holding will be effected by physical movements of bars to or from the client's physical holding. An account in which the client's metal is physically identified as his; he becomes a secured creditor of the holding bank. See also Bullion Account, and Unallocated Account. Allocated Account is an account in which the client's metal is individually identified as his, and physically segregated from all the other gold in the vault; in the event of a default by the holding bank, the investor becomes a secured creditor. These accounts are opened when a customer requires metal to be physically segregated and needs a detailed list of weights and assays. Allocated Accounts are accounts held by dealers in clients' names on which are maintained balances of uniquely identifiable bars, plates or ingots of metal 'allocated' to a specific customer and segregated from other metal held in the vault. The client has full title to this metal with the dealer holding it on the client's behalf as custodian. To avoid any doubt, metal in an allocated account does not form part of a precious metal dealer's assets. Insurance for allocated metal can be arranged by the client or by the precious metal dealer. Clients' holdings will be identified in a weight list of bars, plates or ingots showing the unique bar, plate or ingot number, gross weight, the assay or fineness of each bar, plate and ingot and, in the case of gold, its fine weight. Credits or debits to the holding will be effected by segregation of bars, plates or ingots to or from the client's segregated holding. An allocated account cannot, by definition, be overdrawn. See also Metal Account; and Unallocated Account. / Смотрите также Металлический Счёт (Metal Account); и Обезличенный Счёт (Unallocated Account). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

ALLOCATED INVENTORY = РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ОСТАТКИ) – Allocated Inventory is an inventory that is reserved for a specific order, customer, promotional event or other purpose and is not to be used for standard order fulfillment purposes. Once allocated, this stock is no longer available as usable inventory for new orders. A sophisticated WMS (Warehouse Management System) will offer a variety of ways to indicate a reserved or on hold status for specified inventory.

ALLOCATION = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ – (1) Allocation:- the division of things into shares or portions. In economics, the term refers primarily to the 'allocation of resources', the process by which economic resources get allotted (apportioned, assigned) to their particular uses for directly or indirectly satisfying human wants. The allocation process in a particular society's economy is the process by which the three fundamental economic questions get answered in that society:- (i) what goods and services are produced (and in what quantities)? (ii) By which of the various available technological means and recipes are each of these goods and services to be produced from the available land, labor and capital? (iii) For whom are each of these goods and services produced? (Which specific individuals get to use/consume each unit of each good or service produced?) Thus one may speak of 'market allocation' of resources, 'forcible allocation' of resources, 'governmental allocation' of resources, 'traditional' (or 'customary') allocation of resources and so on, depending upon the kinds of social processes and incentives by which various sorts of scarce resources are allocated in the particular society under consideration. If an issue is oversubscribed, the underwriting bank allocates the securities in consultation with the issuer. This is done either by lottery or according to an allocation formula. The allocation formula generally gives priority to certain target groups preferred by the issuer.

(2) Allocation:- in the underwriting, after the subscription period, full or proportional allocation (allotment) of the securities subscribed.

(3) Allocation:- in the stock exchange, proportionately reduced allocation of securities if supply and demand cannot be matched at a certain price.

(4) Allocation:- assignment of available spaces to a specific sales office for marketing requirements and/or to a shipper. The process of allocating space on a particular vessel (or vessels) to a certain organizational unit. Allocation is the process of assigning activities, costs or facilities, e.g., space to a certain organizational units. / , например, .

ALLOCATION = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ, или ОТНЕСЕНИЕ) – Allocation:- inventory is allocated to a specific order.

ALLOCATION = ПРОВОДКА (или ОТНЕСЕНИЕ) – Allocation:- in accounting, the recording of an entry or transaction (inflow or outflow of funds) to the accounting period and to the account, department or function to which it is attributable.

ALLOCATION COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО ВЫДЕЛЕНИЮ – Allocation Committee allocates stocks and options under board-granted authority. Members are selected from among the specialists, nonspecialist floor members, and allied members serving on allocation panel.

ALLOCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО ОБЗОРУ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЙ – Convened from time to time, the Allocation Review Committee (ARC; of the NYSE®) reviews and makes recommendations to the Quality of Markets Committee with respect to the exchange's policies and procedures for the allocation of listing securities to specialist units. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

ALLOGAMOUS = АЛЛОГАМНОЕ (или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНО ОПЫЛЯЕМОЕ) – Allogamous:- capable of cross fertilization or having cross-fertilizing nature. / Под Аллогамным, от Греческих слов Állos, означающее Другой, и Gámos, означающее Брак, .

ALLOGAMY = АЛЛОГАМИЯ (или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ) – Allogamy is a cross fertilization; opposite of autogamy. / Под Аллогамией, от Греческих слов Állos, означающее Другой, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимается .

ALLOMONE = АЛЛОМОН – Allomone is an allelochemical that causes negative effects on the recipient organism. / , от Греческого слова Állos, означающее Другой, и . Алломон – вещество, выделяемое организмом для привлечения или отпугивания организмов другого вида.

ALLONGE = АЛЛОНЖ – Allonge is a sheet of paper attached to a bill of exchange for the purpose of documenting endorsements. The need for an allonge arises due to the lack of space on the bill itself for additional endorsements. Because a bill of exchange is transferable through endorsement, it may be exchanged among so many parties that these parties don't all fit on the bill. In this case, a separate piece of paper – the allonge – is attached to the bill, acting as a legal extension of the document. Slip attached to a bill of exchange that provides extra space for the noting of endorsements. Allonges were most useful when bills of exchange moved freely from one holder to another, but now are less common. Attachment, prolongation of registered securities. Allonges must be firmly attached to the main certificate and be stamped on the connection in such a way as to ensure that a separation can been seen. / Аллонж:- прикреплённый к векселю добавочный лист, на котором совершаются передаточные надписи (индоссамент), если на оборотной стороне векселя они не умещаются. Первую передаточную надпись на алонже принято делать так, чтобы она начиналась на векселе, а заканчивалась на алонже. На нём также может быть совершён аваль.

ALLOPLOID/ALLOPOLYPLOID = АЛЛОПЛОИД/АЛЛОПОЛИПЛОИД – Alloploid/Allopolyploid is a polyploid containing genetically different sets of chromosomes from two or more species, e.g., O. minuta with BBCC genomes is an allopolyploid. / Под Аллополиплоидией, от Греческого слова Állos, означающее Другой, Polýploos, означающее Многократный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается наследственное изменение в клетках растений, реже животных, заключающееся в кратном увеличении числа наборов хромосом при межвидовых или межродовых скрещиваниях. Встречается в природе и может быть получена целенаправленно (ржано-пшеничные, капустно-редечные гибриды). Имеет важное значение в процессах видообразования у растений.

ALL ORDINARIES ACCUMULATION INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО НАКОПЛЕНИЮ ПО ВСЕМ ОБЫКНОВЕННЫМ АКЦИЯМ – In Australian sharemarket, takes into account both capital appreciation and dividends as a return on the companies in the All Ordinaries index. All Ordinaries Accumulation Index is a measure of the change in the prices of stock on the Australian Stock Exchange, based on the Australian All Ordinaries Index, but assuming that all dividends are reinvested. The All Ordinaries Accumulation Index has been adopted as the benchmark to measure total investment performance and is largely used to compare the performance of professionally managed funds. The All Ordinaries Index, which consists of over 250 stocks that account for approximately 90% of the total market capitalisation, summarises the movement in share values resulting from equity trading on the ASX. This is achieved by following changes in the market capitalisation of each company. This in turn is calculated by multiplying the number of quoted shares by their market price, including a respective weighting factor. The All Ordinaries Accumulation Index takes the measurement of the trend of price movements one step further by incorporating the dividends paid, so a benchmark for total investment performance (before tax) can be calculated. Over time, the Accumulation Index will rise faster (or fall less) than the equivalent share price index because dividends paid by companies are taken into account.

ALL ORDINARIES INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ВСЕМ ОБЫКНОВЕННЫМ АКЦИЯМ – Established in January 1980, the All Ordinaries or All Ordinaries Index (known colloquially as the All Ords) is the oldest stock index in Australia, so called because it contains nearly all ordinary (or common) stock listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Its creation coincided with the establishment in September 1987 of the then Australian Stock Exchange (now ASX following a merger with the Sydney Futures Exchange in July 2006) from six separate state based exchanges in the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, and Hobart. Like all market indexes, the All Ordinaries is a summary measure of the movement of stock values that result when stock in companies held by individual and corporate stockholders trade on the ASX. It is useful as an indicator of overall share market performance and current trends. It also provides a performance benchmark for invested funds, a record of market cycles, and an indicator of stock market reactions to economic events. As a market index, the All Ordinaries is helpful in the construction of asset pricing models, like the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), where the All Ordinaries serves as the market factor and is used to calculate beta (the sensitivity of a stock's return to market or systematic or nondiversifiable forces). Daily data on the All Ordinaries for these purposes is available since 1980; movements before 1980 have been recalculated using changes in the older state-based indices (mostly the Sydney Stock Exchange). Reconstructed daily observations for the All Ordinaries from January 1958 and backdated monthly data from October 1882 are now available. When established, the All Ordinaries had a base index of 500 28 years later in December 2007 the All Ordinaries was at 6 421, meaning that it had increased more than twelvefold in nominal terms (that is, not accounting for inflation). This represents an arithmetic return of 1 184 percent and a compound annual return of 9.54 percent. On 2007-November-01, the All Ordinaries hit a record high of 6 873. However, on 2008-January-22, the All Ordinaries plunged 408.9 points (7.26 percent) to 5 222, its fourth-worst day on record and worst performance since 1987-October-29, when it fell 7.52 percent. Since then, it has partially recovered, and as of 2008-June-06, stands at 5 633. On 2000-April-03, the ASX reconstituted the All Ordinaries from a pool of 229–330 stocks to include the 500 largest companies. Prior to this change, to be included in the All Ordinaries portfolio used for calculating the index a company needed to have a market value of at least 0.2 percent of all domestic equities quoted on the ASX and maintain an average turnover of at least 0.5 percent of its quoted shares each month. The new index now accounts for about 99 percent (up from 90 percent) of the ASX's total market capitalization. This change coincided with the introduction of new benchmark indexes managed by Standard and Poor's (S&P), including the S&P/ASX 300 (i.e. the 300 largest companies listed on the ASX), S&P/ASX 200, S&P/ASX 100, S&P/ASX 50, S&P/ASX 20, and the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries (i.e. small and mediumsized companies). The importance of the All Ordinaries has diminished with the introduction of the new S&P/ASX indexes. The All Ordinaries is a market-weighted (or capitalization weighted) index where stocks are included in the index according to the total market value of their outstanding shares. As a result, the impact of a stock's price change is proportional to the company's overall market value, which is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Stocks in companies with a larger market capitalization will then exert a proportionally greater influence on the market index. Most stock indexes today are market-weighted; they include the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Wilshire 5000 in the United States, the Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) 100 in the United Kingdom, and the Tokyo stock Price IndeX (TOPIX) in Japan. Some other indexes are price-weighted where each stock makes up a fraction of the index proportional to its price. This means that stocks are included in proportions based on their quoted prices. Accordingly, higherpriced stock will exert the most impact on the index.

Examples of price weighted indexes include the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) in the United States and Japan's Nikkei 225. In terms of calculation, the All Ordinaries represents the aggregate market value of the ASX. The aggregate market value is the sum of the market values (the number of shares on issue multiplied by the current price per share) of all companies included in the All Ordinaries portfolio. Today's movement in the index is then calculated by multiplying yesterday's index by the ratio of today's to yesterday's aggregate market values. Updates to the companies included in the All Ordinaries portfolio are made throughout the month when there are changes in the portfolio companies, including delistings, additions, capital reconstructions, and additions through dividend reinvestment plans and bonus and rights issues. These changes affect the number of shares on issue for each company and mean that the portfolio needs modification to maintain consistency. The main limitation of the All Ordinaries is that it is a price index: it only includes movements in stock prices. However, investors accrue returns not only through price changes, but also through the receipt of dividends; hence, the All Ordinaries understates the total return to the investor. To resolve this, an All Ordinaries Accumulation Index is available that includes the effects of dividend receipts in its computation by assuming that dividends are reinvested to earn the same returns as the stock already held. The index is made up of the weighted share prices of about 500 of the largest Australian companies. Established by the Austarlian Stock Exchange at 500 points in January 1980, it is the predominant measure of the overall performance of the Australian sharemarket. The companies are weighted according to their size in terms of market capitalization (total market value of a company's shares). / 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Дау Дьжонз Вилшир (Dow Jones Wilshire). Индекс по Всем Обыкновенным Акциям – главный индекс по Австралийским акциям; рассчитывается на основе курсов наиболее активно обращающихся акций 280 компаний или большинства капитальных акций (включая акции иностранных компаний), зарегистрированных на Австралийской Фондовой Бирже (АФБ; Australia Stock Exchange (ASX)). Индекс строится на основе 23 подиндексов, представляющих индексы акций компаний различных отраслей, и обобщает движение рыночных цен путём последовательных изменений совокупных рыночных оценок компаний, чьи акции котируются на бирже.

ALL ORDS = ALL ORDINARIES INDEX

ALL OR NONE ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ 'ВСЁ ИЛИ НИЧЕГО' – All or None (AON) Order is a type of order issued to a broker by a customer to fill the order completely or not at all. There are no partial transactions. An order which must be filled in its entirety or not at all. / Всё или Ничего (ВИН) в инвестиционных банковских операциях:- все ценные бумаги, продаваемые биржевым брокером, считаются действительными и проданными только тогда, когда в установленный срок удаётся реализовать весь выпуск, в ином случае эмитент имеет право аннулировать весь выпуск. В ценных бумагах:- распоряжение о покупке или продаже ценных бумаг, подразумевающий, что распоряжение должно быть исполнено полностью либо не исполнено вовсе.

ALL OTHER PERILS & MISFORTUNES = ВСЕ ИНЫЕ УГРОЗЫ И НЕПРИЯТНОСТИ – All Other Perils & Misfortunes:- phrase in cargo insurance policy meaning perils of the same nature as those described specifically in the perils clause. / Фраза в полисе страхования груза, означающая риски того же свойства, как и те, что подробно описаны в оговорке о рисках.

ALLOTMENT = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – (1) Allotment is an allocation of securities apportioned to the individual subscriber in the case of oversubscribed issues. If more applications for subscription are received than securities available, the individual allotments are reduced accordingly. / Размещение или Выделение – число акций, выделенное каждому участнику инвестиционного банковского синдиката, образованного для размещения нового займа. Участников такого займа называют подписчиками (subscribers или allottees). Ответственность подписчиков устанавливается в специальном документе (allotment notice), уведомляющем подписчика о числе выданных ему ценных бумаг. Такой документ обычно готовит управляющий синдиката (syndicate manager).

(2) Allotment:- a share of the capacity of a vessel assigned to a certain party, e.g., a carrier or an agent, for the purpose of the booking of cargo for one or several specific voyages. / Доля вместимости судна, выделенная определённой стороне, например, перевозчику или агенту с целью бронирования места под перевозку груза в одном или нескольких специфических рейсах.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ – Allotment Of Shares:- when a company issues shares by publishing a prospectus and inviting applications, allotment is the assignment of shares to each applicant. In cases where the issue is oversubscribed, shares are allotted in proportion to the quantity requested and so applicants do not always receive the number of shares they originally requested. The allocation of shares in a company by the directors, following an application or offer to take up the shares. Decisions as to the persons to whom shares are allotted, and the number allotted to each, are at the discretion of the directors, subject to compliance with the Corporations Law. If an issue of shares is oversubscribed, i.e. the number of shares applied for exceeds the number available for issue, the excess must be eliminated either by rejecting some applications altogether, or by reducing the number of shares allotted to some or all of the applicants. / , то есть .

ALLOTTED SHARES = РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЕ АКЦИИ – In the United Kingdom, Allotted Shares are shares distributed by allotment to new shareholders (allottees). The shares form part of the allotted share capital. Also known as Issued Shares in the United States.

ALLOVER = ДЕКОРАЦИЯ (или ФРАГМЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ РИСУНОК) – Allover is an embroidered, printed, or lace fabric with a design covering most of the surface (allover the surface).

ALLOVER LACE = ДЕКОРАЦИОННОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Allover Lace is a lace in which the pattern covers the entire fabric, rather than being isolated on one section of background net.

ALLOWABLE CLAIM = УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЕМАЯ (или РАЗРЕШЁННАЯ, или ДОПУСТИМАЯ) ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ – Allowable Claim:- this term means a claim for losses arising from (i) any order or transaction for the purchase, sale, exercise or expiration of an exchange futures contract or exchange option or (ii) any cash market transaction which is part of, or directly connected with, any transaction. An allowable claim shall not include legal or other incidental expenses incurred in connection with any such losses or with the events giving rise to any such losses. / или иные побочные расходы, понесённые в связи с любыми .

ALLOWANCE = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или УСТУПКА) – (1) In accounting, Allowance is:- (i) tax-free amount (such as traveling allowance) subtracted from an income to arrive at taxable income. See also Deduction. (ii) Amount paid to employees as part of their salary package, or to defray their out of pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the firm. (iii) Amount deducted from an invoice as an incentive for a large order, or to compensate the buyer for an expense or mistake. In accounting, allowance is a 'contra account' meaning a credit balance account that goes with account receivables in the current assets section of the balance sheet. Also known as Provisions in the United Kingdom. / расходы, понесённые от имени фирмы.

(2) Allowance is funds allocated periodically for a stated purpose, such as a per diem. Allowance is a sum set aside for an occurrence that may or may not come to pass. For example, funds earmarked for expenses associated with potential bad weather. / расходы, ассоциированные с потенциальной непогодой.

(3) Allowance is a discount, especially one offered as a result of specific circumstances. The discounts (premiums) allowed the buyer for the grades or locations of a commodity lower (higher) than the par or basis grade or location specified in the futures contract. Also known as Differentials. / Скидки (надбавки), предлагаемые покупателю в случае, когда сорт сырья ниже (выше) нарицательного или базового сорта, или в случае различия в месте нахождения сырья, определённом фьючерсным контрактом. Известны также как Дифференциалы (Differentials). Уступка – скидка с цены товара, которую предоставляет перевозчику отправитель товаров для покрытия расходов на потери и порчу продукции при перевозке.

ALLOWANCE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ НА БЕЗНАДЁЖНУЮ И СОМНИТЕЛЬНУЮ ДЕБИТОРСКУЮ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ – Accounts Receivable is Money owed by customers (individuals or corporations) to another entity in exchange for goods or services that have been delivered or used, but not yet paid for. Receivables usually come in the form of operating lines of credit and are usually due within a relatively short time period, ranging from a few days to a year. On a public company's balance sheet, accounts receivable is often recorded as an asset because this represents a legal obligation for the customer to remit cash for its short-term debts. In the United States, . Accounts Receivable, if a company has receivables, this means it has made a sale but has yet to collect the money from the purchaser. Most companies operate by allowing some portion of their sales to be on credit. These type of sales are usually made to frequent or special customers who are invoiced periodically, and allows them to avoid the hassle of physically making payments as each transaction occurs. In other words, this is when a customer gives a company an IOU for goods or services already received or rendered. When a company owes debts to its suppliers or other parties, these are known as Accounts Payable. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is an estimated amount of bad debts, to be subtracted from a balance sheet's accounts receivable. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is an estimation made by a company and documented on its balance sheet for receivables that might go uncollected. It is standard practice for a company to have funds set aside for money that cannot be collected. Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable should be deducted from accounts receivable. In accounting, Allowance for Doubtful Accounts, this account subgroup reflects that portion of accounts receivable estimated not to be collectible. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a balance-sheet account established to offset expected bad debts. If a firm has made a sufficient provision in its allowance for doubtful accounts, reported earnings will not be penalized by bad debts when the bad debts occur. If uncollectible accounts are larger than expected, however, the firm will have to increase the size of the account and reduce reported income. Also called Allowance For Bad Debts, Reserve For Bad Debts. Allowance for Bad Debt is an account established to record a subtraction from accounts receivable, to allow for those accounts that will not be paid. The allowance recognizes bad debt expenses, which must be matched against current revenues. An entity could record this simply as a percent of the revenues, or it can assess a different percentage based on the age of the debt or financial strength of the debtor. Traditionally, this accrual was made at the end of the year, so the bad debt expense only showed up in the annual statements and the allowance for doubtful accounts fell during the year as it absorbed write-offs, then jumped at the end of the year when the new assessment was made. The allowance would be adjusted if, at any time, either the allowance exceeded the outstanding accounts receivable, or the allowance went negative/debit. Also known as Provision For Doubtful Debts in the United Kingdom. Allowance method is an accounting method in which a provision is made for estimated bad debts in an accounting period by setting aside a certain percentage of total sales revenue. Any excess or shortfall of this amount (as against the actual uncollectible amount) is adjusted in the following accounting period. It is one of the two such methods; the other is called Direct Write Off Method.

ALLOWANCE FOR FUNDS USED DURING CONSTRUCTION = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ ПО ФОНДАМ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫМ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА – Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) is a noncash item representing the estimated composite interest costs of debt and a return on equity funds used to finance construction. The allowance is capitalized in the property accounts and included in income.

ALLOY = СПЛАВ – An Alloy is simply a mixture of metals melted together to form a new metal with characteristics distinct from those of the metals from which it is made. Alloy is a solid or liquid mixture of two or more metals; or of one or more metals with certain nonmetallic elements formed by fusing the components. Alloy is a mixture of two or more chemical elements, including at least one metals. In the ase of gold, it is mixed with a baser metal or metals to lower the purity, influence the color or add durability. Alloy is a mixture of two or more chemical elements, including at least one metal. In the case of gold, it is mixed with a baser metal or metals to lower the purity, influence the color or add durability. / Под Сплавами понимаются тела, образовавшиеся в результате затвердевания расплавов, состоящих из двух или нескольких компонентов (химически индивидуальных веществ). Металлические сплавы могут состоять либо только из металлов (например, латунь – сплав меди и цинка), либо из металлов с небольшим содержанием неметаллов (например, чугун и сталь – сплав железа с углеродом). Неметаллические сплавы состоят из неметаллических веществ, например, естественные силикаты (базальт, гнейс, гранит) и искусственные силикаты (стекло, шлаки), сплавы солей и органических веществ. Металлические Сплавы – макроскопические однородные системы, состоящие из двух или более металлов (реже металлов и неметаллов), с характерными металлическими свойствами. В широком смысле сплавами называют любые однородные системы, получаемые сплавлением металлов, неметаллов, оксидов, органических веществ и так далее.

ALLOYING = ЛЕГИРОВАНИЕ (или СПЛАВЛЕНИЕ, или ЛЕГИРУЮЩЕЕ) – Alloying:- almost all metals are used as alloys – that is, mixtures of several elements – because these have properties superior to pure metals. Alloying is done for many reasons, typically to increase strength, increase corrosion resistance, or reduce costs. Processes:- in most cases, alloys are mixed from commercially pure elements. Mixing is relatively easy in the liquid state but slow and difficult in the solid state, so that most alloys are made by melting the base metal – for instance, iron, aluminum, or copper – and then adding the alloying agents. Care must be taken to avoid contamination, and in fact purification is often carried out at the same time, since this is also done more easily in the liquid state. Examples can be found in steelmaking, including the desulfurizing of liquid blast-furnace iron in a ladle, the decarburization of the iron during its conversion to steel, the removal of oxygen from the liquid steel in a vacuum degasser, and finally the addition of tiny amounts of alloying agents to bring the steel to the desired composition. The largest tonnages of alloys are melted in air, with the slag being used to protect the metal from oxidation. However, a large and increasing amount is melted and poured entirely in a vacuum chamber. This allows close control of the composition and minimizes oxidation. Most of the alloying elements needed are placed in the initial charge, and melting is done with electricity, either by induction heating or by arc melting. Induction melting is conducted in a crucible, while in arc melting the melted droplets drip from the arc onto a water-cooled pedestal and are immediately solidified. Sometimes an inhomogeneous, composite structure is desired, as in cemented tungsten carbide cutting tools. In such cases, the alloy is not melted but is made by powder metallurgical techniques. Metallurgy:- Increasing Strength:- the most common reason for alloying is to increase the strength of a metal. This requires that barriers to slip be distributed uniformly throughout the crystalline grains. On the finest scale, this is done by dissolving alloying agents in the metal matrix (a procedure known as Solid Solution Hardening). The atoms of the alloying metals may substitute for matrix atoms on regular sites (in which case they are known as Substitutional Elements), or, if they are appreciably smaller than the matrix atoms, they may take up places between regular sites (where they are called Interstitial Elements). The next coarser type of barrier to slip is a fine, solute-rich precipitate with dimensions of only tens or hundreds of atomic

diameters. These particles are formed by heat treatment. The metal is heated to a temperature at which the solute-rich phase dissolves (e.g., 5 percent copper in aluminum at 540 °C (1 000 °F)), and then it is rapidly cooled to avoid precipitation. The next step is to form a fine precipitate throughout the sample by aging at an elevated temperature that is well below the temperature used for the initial dissolution. In metals that undergo transformations from one crystal structure to another on heating (e.g., iron or titanium), the difference in solute solubility between the high- and low-temperature phases is often utilized. For example, in the low-alloy steels used for tools and gears, carbon forms the hardening precipitate. Carbon is much more soluble in the high-temperature fcc phase (gamma iron, also called Austenite) than in the low-temperature bcc phase (alpha iron, or ferrite). The other alloying elements added (e.g., chromium, nickel, and molybdenum) retard the transformation of austenite on cooling, so that the fcc-to-bcc transformation occurs at a low temperature by a sudden, shear transformation; this allows no time for carbon precipitation and makes the steel harder. A final reheating tends to coarsen the precipitate and thereby increase ductility; this is commonly called Tempering. An array of barriers on the same scale as precipitation hardening can be created by plastically deforming the metal at room temperature. This is often done in a cold-working operation such as rolling, forging, or drawing. The deformation occurs through the generation and motion of line defects, called Dislocations, on slip planes spaced only a few hundred atom diameters apart. When slip occurs on different planes, the intersecting dislocations form tangles that inhibit further slip on those planes. Such strain hardening can double or triple the yield stress of a metal. Increasing Corrosion Resistance:- alloys can have much better high-temperature oxidation resistance than pure metals. The alloying elements most commonly used for this purpose are chromium and aluminum, both of which form an adherent film of stable oxide on the surface that protects the metal from further oxidation. Eleven percent or more chromium is added to iron to create a stainless steel, while 10 to 15 percent chromium and 3 to 5 percent aluminum are commonly added to the nickel- or cobalt-based superalloys used in the highest-temperature components of jet engines. Inhibiting the corrosion of alloys in water is more varied and complex than inhibiting high-temperature oxidation. Nevertheless, one of the most common techniques is to add alloying elements that inhibit the corrosion. Reducing Costs:- gold and silver used in jewelry and coins are alloyed with other metals to increase strength and reduce cost. Sterling silver contains 7.5 percent base metal, commonly copper. The fraction of gold in gold jewelry is designated in karats, with 24-karat being pure gold and 18-karat being 75 percent gold by weight. In coins, alloys with the look and density of silver are commonly substituted for silver; for instance, all US coins that appear to be made of silver actually have a surface layer of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. Lowering Melting Points:- alloying can also be done to lower the melting point of a metal. For example, adding lead to tin lowers the melting point of the tin-rich alloy, and adding tin to lead lowers the melting point of the lead-rich alloy. A 62-percent-tin 38-percent-lead alloy, which is called the Eutectic Composition, has the lowest melting point of all, much lower than that of either metal. Eutectic lead-tin alloys are used for soldering. / Легирование (Alloying). прокатка (rolling), ковка или штамповка (forging), или волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing). осадок (precipitate). коррозионная стойкость или стойкость к коррозии (corrosion resistance). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening).

ALLOZYME = АЛЛОЗИМ – Allozymes are allelic variants of enzymes encoded by structural genes. Enzymes are proteins consisting of amino acids, some of which are electrically charged. As a result, enzymes have a net electric charge, depending on the stretch of amino acids comprising the protein. When a mutation in the DNA results in an amino acid being replaced, the net electric charge of the protein may be modified, and the overall shape (conformation) of the molecule can change. Because changes in electric charge and conformation can affect the migration rate of proteins in an electric field, allelic variation can be detected by gel electrophoresis and subsequent enzyme-specific stains. Usually two, or sometimes even more loci can be distinguished for an enzyme and these are termed isoloci. Therefore, allozyme variation is often also referred to as Isozyme Variation. Strengths:- the strength of allozymes is simplicity. Because allozyme analysis does not require DNA extraction or the availability of sequence information, primers or probes, they are quick and easy to use. Some species, however, can require considerable optimization of techniques for certain enzymes. Simple analytical procedures, allow some allozymes to be applied at relatively low costs, depending on the enzyme staining reagents used. Allozymes are codominant markers that have high reproducibility. Zymograms (the banding pattern of isozymes) can be readily interpreted in terms of loci and alleles, or they may require segregation analysis of progeny of known parental crosses for interpretation. Sometimes, however, zymograms present complex banding profiles arising from polyploidy or duplicated genes and the formation of intergenic heterodimers, which may complicate interpretation. Weaknesses:- ith identical electrophoretic mobility (co-migration) may not be homologous for distantly related germplasm. In addition, their selective neutrality may be in question. Furthermore, often allozymes are considered molecular markers since they represent enzyme variants, and enzymes are molecules. However, allozymes are in fact phenotypic markers, and as such they may be affected by environmental conditions. For example, the banding profile obtained for a particular allozyme marker may change depending on the type of tissue used for the analysis (e.g., root vs. leaf). This is because a gene that is being expressed in one tissue might not be expressed in other tissues. On the contrary, molecular markers, because they are based on differences in the DNA sequence, are not environmentally influenced, which means that the same banding profiles can be expected at all times for the same genotype. Applications:- allozymes have been applied in many population genetics studies, including measurements of outcrossing rates, (sub)population structure and population divergence. Allozymes are particularly useful at the level of conspecific populations and closely related species, and are therefore useful to study diversity in crops and their relatives. They have been used, often in concert with other markers, for fingerprinting purposes, and diversity studies, to study interspecific relationships, the mode of genetic inheritance, and allelic frequencies in germplasm collections over serial increase cycles in germplasm banks, and to identify parents in hybrids. Allozyme is any one of a number of different structural forms of the same enzyme coded for by a different allele. See also Isozyme. / , от Греческого слова Állos, означающее Другой, и . Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

ALL RISK CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВСЕХ РИСКАХ – All Risk Clause is a property insurance policy provision that provides reimbursement under any condition not specifically excluded within the policy. The clause is often included for shippers and cargo carriers. Also called All-Peril Insurance. All Risk Clause:- an insurance policy that covers all possible claims not specifically excluded. All risk insurance is found only in property insurance. Homeowners insurance in sometimes all risk insurance. If one's homeowners insurance is an all risk policy and his/her house burns down, the insurance policy covers it unless the agreement states categorically that it will not cover destruction by fire. All risk insurance is usually quite expensive. All Risk Clause:- an insurance provision that all loss or damage to goods is insured except that of inherent vice (self-caused). All risks has a special meaning.This does not mean that the policy covers every kind of risk. In order to recover under this clause, the risk must be fortuitous or accidental in nature and or resulting from an external cause. In other words, the proximate cause of the damage must be from without, not from within. Damage or loss which is inevitable or foreseeable would not come within the definition of All Risks. / Оговорка О Всех Рисках – условие в полисе страхования грузов о предоставлении широкого страхования, покрывающее почти все риски потерь, вызванных любой причиной кроме производственного брака перевозимого товара и некоторых других.

ALL RISK INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ВСЕХ РИСКОВ – All Risks Insurance is a type of insurance coverage that can exclude only risks that have been specifically outlined in the contract. 'All Risks' means that any risk that the contract does not specifically omit is automatically covered. For example, if an all-risks homeowner's policy does not expressly exclude flood coverage, then the house will be covered in the event of flood damage. This type of policy is found only in the property-casualty market. All-risks

insurance is obviously the most comprehensive type of coverage available. It is therefore priced proportionately higher than other types of policies, and the cost of this type of insurance should be measured against the probability of a claim. This type of insurance offers the shipper the broadest coverage available, covering against all losses that may occur in transit. All Risk Insurance is an insurance against loss or damage to property arising from any fortuitous cause, except such as may be specifically excluded. All Risk Insurance is a marine cargo insurance which covers most perils except strikes, riots, civil unrest, capture, war, seizure, civil war, piracy, loss of market, and inherent vice. / Этот тип страхования предлагает отправителю доступное самое широкое покрытие, покрывающее все убытки, которые могут возникнуть в транзите. Страхование От Всех Рисков – вид имущественного страхования, при котором страховое покрытие распространяется на все виды рисков, за исключением специально оговорённых в страховом полисе; распространённая форма страхования грузов.

ALL RISKS = ВСЕ РИСКИ – All Risks:- a property insurance which covers any accidental loss or damage that is not specifically excluded under the policy. All Risk Coverage – broadest kind of standard coverage but excludes damage caused by war, strikes or riots (civil commotions). All Risks is an insurance term used in cargo insurance which means that the policy covers the insured property for loss caused by any fortuity. The policy does not cover inevitable loss. In practice, such a policy always specifies certain risks that are excluded from cover. The term is often mis-used by hull insurance practitioners to denote a 'full terms' hull and machinery policy.

ALL–TERRAIN VEHICLE ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ВСЕДОРОЖНЫХ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – The All-Terrain Vehicle Association (ATVA):- How would you feel if your health insurance stopped every time you got on your ATV? Or you were outlawed from trails on millions of acres of public land? Or there was a ban on anyone under 16 riding an ATV? Or you were banned from riding on your own land? By taking on these and other serious issues, the All-Terrain Vehicle Association is waging a battle on your behalf every day. The ATVA is an arm of the 265 000-member American Motorcyclist Association (AMA), which is the world's most powerful voice for motorcyclists. The ATVA is dedicated to increasing members' enjoyment of riding and owning ATVs by serving as a source of authoritative information about where and how to ride, products, events, and racing, and by protecting and promoting the rights of all ATV riders. The ATVA is your best shot at doing something about bad laws. In conjunction with the governmental relations experts at the AMA, the ATVA ferrets out bad laws and fights them on the front lines in regulatory offices, state capitols and Congress. But we need your help. By joining the ATVA, you add your voice to the vital cause of protecting the future of ATVing. And when it comes to convincing politicians and bureaucrats that ATVs are important, nothing speaks louder than numbers. If you hunt, fish or just enjoy the outdoors from the seat of your ATV, there's a good chance you ride on public land, either in public riding areas, or in places that help you reach private land you've gotten permission to enjoy. Whether the land in question is a state gameland, an off-highway-vehicle area, federal forest land, or controlled by the federal Bureau of Land Management, there are officials who must regularly approve the use of ATVs on the lands under their control. If they change their minds, ATVs aren't allowed. The ATVA, again working with the AMA, monitors the current status of riding areas across the country, keeping track of where decision-makers are in their ongoing reviews of what will be allowed on public lands. We weigh in on your side, making sure that ATV and motorcycle use remain high priorities in the minds of regulators. Again, joining the ATVA adds to your clout when dealing with those regulators, and it helps us be more effective in opening new riding areas and keeping existing ones open. Headquartered in Pickerington, OH (States of Ohio), the United States.

ALLUVIAL = АЛЛЮВИАЛЬНОЕ – Alluvial:- pertaining to alluvium; a clayey, silty, sandy, or gravely material deposited by a stream or other bodies of running water. / Под Аллювиальным, от Латинского слова Alluvio, означающее Нанос, понимается то, что относится к аллювию; .

ALLUVIAL FAN = АЛЛЮВИАЛЬНЫЙ КОНУС ВЫНОСА (или СУХАЯ ДЕЛЬТА) – Alluvial Fan is a fan or cone-shaped mass of sand and gravel deposited by a stream where it emerges from a narrow valley and spreads on to a plain or wide valley. / , от Латинского слова Alluvio, означающее Нанос, понимается . Под Конусом Выноса понимается форма рельефа, образованная скоплением обломочных пород (гальки, гравия, песка), вынесенных горными реками на предгорную равнину или в более плоскую широкую долину. Под Дельтой понимается низменность в низовьях крупных рек, впадающих в мелководные участки моря или озера, образованная речными отложениями. Прорезана сетью рукавов и протоков. Название Дельта происходит от заглавной буквы Греческого алфавита Δ (Дельта), по сходству с которой оно было дано в древности треугольной Дельте Нила.

ALLUVIAL SOIL = АЛЛЮВИАЛЬНАЯ ПОЧВА – Alluvial Soil is a soil that has been deposited by any form of running water. / Почва, которая была нанесена любыми формами проточной воды. Под Аллювиальной Почвой, от Латинского слова Alluvio, означающее Нанос, понимается то же, что Пойменная Почва, то есть типы почв, образующиеся на аллювиальных отложениях в поймах рек. Характеризуется высокой биогенностью, слоистостью, интенсивностью почвообразовательного процесса, наличием погребённых гумусовых горизонтов. Очень разнообразны по водному и тепловому режимам, строению почвенного профиля и свойствам. Подразделяются на 3 группы:- (1) Дерновые (типы – аллювиальные дерновые кислые, аллювиальные дерновые насыщенные, аллювиальные дерново-опустынивающие карбонатные) пойменные почвы образуются под злаково-разнотравными лугами и светлыми лесами на прирусловых валах и гривах, в условиях кратковременного увлажнения паводковыми и дождевыми водами. Отличаются лёгким гранулометрическим составом, бедны органическим веществом (содержание гумуса в верхнем горизонте в основном 1–2%, редко до 8%) и основаниями. (2) Луговые (типы – аллювиальные луговые кислые, аллювиальные луговые насыщенные, аллювиальные луговые карбонатные) – формируются под разнотравно-злаковой растительностью в центральной части поймы, в условиях поверхностного устойчивого увлажнения паводковыми и грунтовыми водами. Характерезуются значительным накоплением гумуса (до 12–14% в верхнем горизонте), зернистой структурой, оглеением нижних горизонтов, гидрогенными новообразованиями (марганцево-железистыми и другими). (3) Болотные (типы – аллювиальные лугово-болотные, аллювиальные болотные иловато-перегнойно-глеевые, аллювиальные болотные иловато-торфяные) – развиваются в притеррасной части поймы (травяные и ольшаниковые болота), на пониженных элементах рельефа (впадины и другие), в условиях паводкового и устойчивого избыточного атмосферно-грунтового увлажнения, заторфованы, заилены, в поймах степной, полупустынной и пустынной зон засолены. Пойменные почвы встречаются в разных природных зонах, плодородны. Их используют как луговые угодья, после распашки для выращивания овощных, кормовых и других культур, Риса. Нуждаются в мелиорации (осушение, орошение, известкование).

ALLUVIUM = АЛЛЮВИЙ (или АЛЛЮВИАЛЬНЫЕ ОТЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Alluvium is a mineral material (sand, silt, and clay) deposited by rivers. / Под Аллювием, от Латинского слова Alluvio, означающее Нанос или Намыв, или Аллювиальными Отложениями понимаются отложения постоянных и временных водных потоков (рек, ручьёв), состоящие из обломочного материала различной степени окатанности и сортировки (галечник, гравий, песок, суглинок, глина). Аллювий или Аллювиальные Отложения:- (1) отложения русловых водных потоков (рек, ручьев), слагающие поймы и террасы речных долин и играющие важнейшую роль в строении большинства континентальных осадочных формаций. В аллювии равнинных рек закономерно сочетаются:- русловой аллювий, отлагающийся в смещающемся русле потока (косослоистые пески и гравий), пойменный

аллювий, накапливающийся поверх руслового во время половодий (главным образом супеси и суглинки), и старичный аллювий, осаждающийся в старицах (главным образом богатые органическим веществом супеси и суглинки). Состав и строение аллювия существенно изменяются в зависимости от размера и водного режима потока, рельефа водосбора и слагающих его горных пород. Например, в аллювии горных рек господствует валунно-галечный русловой аллювий, а ручьи, текущие по оврагам и балкам, отлагают плохо сортированный аллювий, в котором трудно разграничить русловой, пойменный и другие виды аллювия. В древних осадочных толщах аллювий обычно сцементирован и сложен твёрдыми обломочными породами – конгломератами, песчаниками, аргиллитами и прочим. С русловым аллювием связаны россыпи золота, платины и других полезных минералов, а также месторождения строительных песков и гравия. (2) В зарубежной литературе Аллювием часто называют всякие отложения текучих вод, включая пролювий и делювий. (3) Устаревшее название всех новейших континентальных отложений, образовавшихся в послеледниковое время (Голоцен); в этом смысле термин Аллювий употребляется иногда лишь в Немецкой литературе.

ALL WATER = ВСЁ ПО ВОДЕ – All-Water:- service rendered by carriers on a port-to-port basis; cargo moving via ocean carrier only. When a shipment is transported from its origin to its destination solely by water transportation. Term used when the transportation is completely by water. / Термин, используемый для обозначения транспортировки груза только лишь по воде (водным транспортом).

ALM = ACTIVE LOAD MANAGEMENT

ALMEN EP LUBRICANT TESTER = ПРИБОР ОЛМЕНА (или АЛЬМЕНА) ДЛЯ СМАЗОК ДЛЯ СВД – Almen Extreme Pressure (EP) Lubricant Tester is a journal bearing machine used for determining the load-carrying capacity or EP properties of gear lubricants. / разработчик Дьжон Оу. Олмен (или Альмен; John O. Almen). для смазок для сверхвысокого давления – машина с опорным подшипником или радиальным подшипником, используемая для определения или свойств СВД смазок для (зубчатых) передач.

ALNOT = ALERT NOTICE

ALOE LACE = АЛОЙНОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Aloe Lace is a bobbin or tatted lace made from aloe plant (i.e. Agave) fibers.

ALOFT = НАВЕРХУ (или НАВЕРХ) – Aloft:- above the upper deck (above). / В морском деле .

ALOHA SHIRT = АЛОХАВСКАЯ РУБАШКА – Aloha Shirt is the Hawaiian shirt. / Алохавская Рубашка – Гавайская рубашка.

ALONGSIDE = ПО БОРТУ (или ВДОЛЬ БОРТА) – Alongside is a phrase referring to the side of a ship or vessel. Goods to be delivered 'alongside' are to be placed on the dock, lighter or barge within reach of the transport ship's tackle so that they can be loaded aboard the ship. Goods are delivered to the port of embarkation, but without loading fees. Alongside:- side to side.

ALONGSIDE VESSEL = ПО БОРТУ СУДНА (или ВДОЛЬ БОРТА СУДНА) – Alongside Vessel:- delivery of cargo on the wharf, berth or lighter under the ship's tackle, for direct loading into the ship.

ALP = AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

ALP = AMPLICON LENGTH POLYMORPHISM

ALPA = AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION, INT'L

ALPACA = АЛЬПАКА – (1) Alpaca is a specialty hair fiber from the Alpaca, a member of the South American Llama Family. It is softer, finer, more lustrous and stronger than Sheep's wool, but in relatively short supply. Fibers are prized for their strength, durability and beauty. Alpaca is a long, fine hair from Alpaca Sheep. Alpaca:- true Alpaca is a hair fiber form the Alpaca Animal, a member of the Llama Family of the South American Andes Mountains. Also imitated in wool, wool and Alpaca, rayon, mohair and rayon or Cotton and a Cotton warp and Alpaca filling also synthetics, e.g., orlon. Fine, silk-like, soft, light weight and warm. Has much lustre and aresembles mohair. If guard hairs are used it is inclined to be boardy. It is strong and durable. True Alpaca is expensive so often combined with other fibers or imitated by other fibers, e.g., orlon. Alpaca is a natural hair fiber obtained from the Alpaca Sheep, a domesticated member of the Llama Family. The fiber is most commonly used in fabrics for dresses, suits, coats, and sweaters. The Alpaca is a domesticated member of the Llama Family, the so called 'South American Camel'. Alpaca fabric is one of the luxury fabrics for its silky, soft and fairly lightweight attributes. Today, the term Alpaca is also used for fabrics made from a blend including some wools that have a similar appearance to true Alpaca. Alpaca is a lustrous and silky natural fiber. While similar to sheep's wool, it is warmer, not prickly and hypoallergenic. Its glossiness makes it somewhat similar to hair; it is used to make items like coats and blankets. Alpaca:- The Animal:- A domesticated member of the South American Camelid Family, the Alpaca (Lama Pacos) numbers 3 million head worldwide. Around 80% are found in the Andes, but sizeable herds (totalling around 200 000 animals) have been established in North America, Australia and New Zealand. Shorn annually, an Alpaca produces about 3 kg of fiber. Alpaca Fiber:- soft and dense, or lustrous and silky, alpaca is used to make high-end luxury fabrics and outdoor sports clothing. Alpaca fiber is partly hollow, from 20 to 70 microns in diameter and comes in 22 natural colors. It is light, stronger than sheep's wool, and provides excellent insulation. Huacayo Alpacas produce soft, dense, short fibers, while the fleece of the rarer Suri is lustrous, silky and straight. Alpaca blends well with wool, mohair and silk. Uses Of Alpaca:- Of the South American Camelids, the Alpaca is the only one whose fleece is used in any quantity for spinning yarns for fashion applications. The primary end use is knitwear, but it is also woven into cloth for clothing, accessories – such as shawls and stoles – and rugs. The premium Alpaca fiber is Cria, shorn from young animals and considered lighter, warmer and softer than cashmere. To widen use of Alpaca fiber, some textile manufacturers blend it with wool, cotton and silk for both knitwear and woven cloth. There is also a growing market for outdoor sports clothing made from Alpaca thanks to its lighter weight and better insulation during cold weather. Producers:- Alpacas, usually in herds of less than 50 animals, are the main source of income for an estimated 120 000 families in the highlands of Peru (above), Bolivia and Chile. There is limited scope to expand Alpaca production in the Andes, due to lack of grazing land. Herds in North America and Australasia are expanding by almost 20% a year, and could soon become significant world suppliers. Production And Trade:- Annual output of Alpaca wool in Peru, the main producer, is estmated at around 6 500 tons. Around 80% is shipped as fleece to textile makers (chiefly in China, Germany and Italy), earning export income of around USD50 million a year. The main purchaser of Alpaca fiber, China, has begun importing Alpacas to create a domestic fiber industry. Peru's Alpaca herders, or Alpaqueros, raise their animals in one of the world's most isolated regions, the grasslands of the Andean plateau, at altitudes above 3 500 meters. But they know that the fine fleece of their Alpacas fetches high prices on world markets:- Peru's annual production of some 6 500 tons of Alpaca fiber earns around USD50 million in export income. Only a fraction of that returns to the estimated 65 000 alpaquero families. Between the producers and large processing plants in the lowland city of Arequipa is a long chain of intermediaries. Small-scale traders collect the raw fiber directly from producers, then sell it to larger traders or processors' agents. Traders do link producers with processors, but – in the words of one report – they are 'capturing an excessive proportion of the value in the chain'. That marketing system is blamed for a steady decline in the quality and value of Peru's Alpaca

fiber. Since intermediaries prefer to purchase by weight, and offer no premium for quality, herders have no incentive to produce higher quality fiber. Result:- at a time when international markets favour fine, light fibers such as mohair and cashmere, less than 10 percent of Peru's Alpaca output in 2007 was classed as 'top quality'. Meanwhile, Alpaca farms in Australia and New Zealand are emerging as strong competitors, thanks to their breeding programmes, processing technology, quality standards and investment in research. Toward A National Strategy:- To help Peru regain lost export market share while improving the livelihoods of its alpaqueros, a recent initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) brought together government representatives, Alpaca producers, fiber processors and other stakeholders. After initial tension – producers complained about prices, processors criticized the quality of their fleece – consensus emerged at regional consultations on the need to improve quality throughout the sector. Next came a series of national workshops that developed Peru's first Camelid Development Strategy. Adopted in May 2006, the strategy recognizes Alpaca fiber as a 'flagship product' of Peru and calls for strengthening producer organizations, promoting investment, developing product and processing standards, and improving research and extension services. The strategy's adoption has been followed by action. With assistance from France and Oxfam, UK, the national producers' association established a center in Puno to train farmers in selecting alpaca for better-quality fleece, and launched a breeding programme that lends out high-quality males. To break the hold of intermediaries, a network of collection centers has been set up to allow producers to bulk-up production, grade their fiber, and sell it on the open market through auctions. The centers are encouraged to use quality standards developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the processing industry. FAO reports that many producers have taken advantage of the system, although most fibre collection remains in the hands of traders. 'The benefits of this new way of doing business need to be made more widely known', FAO says, 'so more alpaqueros can enjoy premium prices for higher quality fiber'. Policies That Benefit The Poor:- FAO's assistance to Peru's Alpaca sector was provided by its Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative (PPLPI), a programme aimed at helping countries formulate policies and make institutional changes needed to benefit low-income livestock producers. Consensus Shaky:- But consensus on the right approach to reviving Peru's Alpaca sector may be shaky. In 2008, the Peruvian Government decided to break up a national camelid development agency that had been a key partner in FAO's initiative, and the new quality standards have not been widely implemented owing to disputes over their application and arbitration. The global economic downturn is another dark cloud. In 2007, processing companies offered producers very low prices, claiming reduced demand from China. Prices in 2008 were no better. 'Inevitably the cycle will turn', FAO says. 'When that happens, much will depend on the willingness of government and industry to act on the central understanding reached during the strategy process:- that fiber quality is the key to unlocking the sector's potential'. / Альпака – домашнее Парнокопытное Животное Рода Лам; гибрид Гуанако и Викуньи. Разводят в высокогорном поясе Боливии и Перу. Ценная шерсть.

(2) Alpaca is a fabric from Alpaca fibers or blends, (originally a cotton cloth with Alpaca filling) that is used for dresses, coats, suits, and sweaters. It is also used as a pile lining for jackets and coats. The term has been incorrectly used to describe a rayon fabric. / Альпака – ткань из волокна или смеси Альпака, (изначально ткань из хлопка с уточной нитью из Альпака), которая используется для платьев, пальто, костюмов и свитеров. Она также используется в качестве ворсовой подкладки для жакетов, курток и пальто. Этот термин ошибочно использовался для описания ткани из гидратцеллюлозного (вискозного) волокна. Альпака – торговое название ткани полотняного переплетения с хлопчатобумажной основой и утком из блестящего искусственного шёлка. Альпака – тонкая плотная шёлковая ткань с гладким матовым фоном и блестящим рисунком в виде цветов или геометрических фигур. Применяют для подкладки и как платьевую ткань.

ALPACA STITCH = СТЕЖОК АЛЬПАКА (или ПЕТЛЯ АЛЬПАКА, или ВЯЗКА ПЕТЕЛЬ АЛЬПАКА) – Alpaca Stitch is a 1 x 1 purl-links stitch that is knit so that the courses run vertically instead of horizontally as the fabric comes off the knitting machine. A garment made with an alpaca stitch is not always 100% Alpaca; it can be made of other natural or manufactured fibers. / вязальная машина (knitting machine).

ALPHA = АЛЬФА – (1) Alpha is a measure of the residual risk that an investor takes for investing in a fund rather than a market index. It represents the difference between a mutual fund's actual performance and the performance that would be expected based on the level of risk taken by the fund's manager. If a fund produced the expected return for the level of risk assumed, the fund would have an Alpha of zero. A positive Alpha indicates the manager produced a return greater than expected for the risk taken. A negative Alpha indicates the manager has not adequately rewarded investors for the risk taken. Yield indicator. If the average return on a security or portfolio is larger than its expected return, the Alpha is positive. If the average return is smaller than expected, the Alpha is negative. See also Beta. In securities, Alpha is the measurement of returns from an investment in excess of market returns. It represents the amount expected from fundamental causes, e.g., the growth rate in earnings per share. This contrasts with Beta, which is a measure of risk or volatility. / Под Альфой (прописная – A, строчная – α) понимается первая буква Греческого алфавита. В переносном смысле выражение Альфа и Омега означает начало и конец; основа, суть. Альфа:- (1) Коэффициент, показывающий, какая часть отдачи (return) от инвестиций возникает от специфического (нерыночного) риска. Другими словами, Альфа – это математическая оценка величины дохода, ожидаемого исходя из внутренней стоимости (inherent values) инвестиций, которая зависит, например, от темпов роста дохода в расчёте на одну акцию. Этот доход отличается от дохода, получаемого вследствие лихорадочности (volatility) курса акций, которая оценивается с помощью коэффициента Бета (Beta). Например, Альфа в 1.25 означает, что за год цена акции может возрасти на 25%, когда Отдача и Бета этой акции будут равны нулю. Капиталовложения, цена которых ниже их Альфы, являются недооцененными (under-valuated) и рассматриваются как вложения с хорошими перспективами роста. Что же касается взаимных инвестиционных фондов (mutual fund), то их коэффициент Альфа измеряет соотношение между эффективностью деятельности фонда и его Бетой в течение трёхлетнего периода. (2) На Лондонской Фондовой Бирже, которая теперь называется Международной Фондовой Биржей Соединённого Королевства и Ирландской Республики (МФБ; International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (ISE)), термин Alpha Stocks (Акции Альфа) применяется по отношению к акциям крупнейших компаний, которые наиболее активно обращаются на рынке. Этот термин был введён согласно системе классификации, принятой после 'Большого Взрыва' (Big Bang) в Октябре 1986, а с Января 1991 он используется в системе классификации 'нормальный размер рынка' (normal market size, NMS).

(2) Alpha (pronunciation:- AL-fah) or A is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed. With three numerals, radius within which divers are working. Meaning:- diver below (when stationary); I am undergoing a speed trial. International Meaning:- I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed. With three numerals, azimuth or bearing.

ALPHA–CAPTURE = АЛЬФА–ДОБЫЧА – Alpha refers to that part of a stock's risk and return that is attributable to the stock individually, as opposed to the overall market. Alpha-capture is a spread trade between a stock futures contract and a stock index futures contract. Also referred to as Company-Specific Trading. / Альфа относится к той части риска и дохода ценной бумаги, который присущ только ей, а не всему рынку в целом. Альфа-добыча это разница в сделке между ценой фьючерсного контракта на акцию и ценой фьючерсного контракта на фондовый индекс. Также применимо к Торговле Акциями Отдельной Компании (Company-Specific Trading).

ALPHA CELLULOSE = АЛЬФА ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – Alpha Cellulose is one of three forms of cellulose. Alpha cellulose has the highest degree of polymerization and is the chief constituent of paper pulp and chemical dissolving-grade pulp. See also Beta Cellulose, and Gamma Cellulose. Alpha Cellulose is the major component of wood and paper pulp. It is separated from the other components by soaking the pulp in a 17.5% solution of Sodium hydroxide. The pure white, alpha cellulose is insoluble and can be filtered and washed prior to use in the production of paper or cellulosic polymers. / Смотрите также Бета Целлюлоза (Beta Cellulose), и Гамма Целлюлоза (Gamma Cellulose). Альфа Целлюлоза – условное обозначение части целлюлозы, не растворяющейся при 20 °C в 18% растворе едкого натра в течение одного часа.

ALPINA = АЛЬПИНА – Alpina:- (i) from an Alpine habitat; and (ii) of a dwarf growth habit. / ; и (ii) о карликовом габитусе роста.

ALPINE = АЛЬПИЙСКОЕ – Alpine:- occurring above the tree line on very high and cold mountains.

ALRESS = AFRICAN LOWLAND RICE EVALUATION AND SCREENING SET

ALS = APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

ALSF = APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH SEQUENCED FLASHING LIGHTS

ALSF–I = APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH SEQUENCED FLASHING LIGHTS IN ILS CAT–I CONFIGURATION

ALSF–II = APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH SEQUENCED FLASHING LIGHTS IN ILS CAT–I MODIFICATION

ALSIMAG® = ЭЛСИМЭГ® – Alsimag® is a registered trademark of American Lava Corporation for ceramic materials. These materials are used in guides and discs on textile processing machines and fiber manufacturing equipment. / Амэрикэн Лава Корпорэйшэн (American Lava Corporation).

ALSIP = APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ALT = ALTERNATIVE TRADING SYSTEM

ALTERNARIA = АЛЬТЕРНАРИОЗ – Alternaria:- early blight is caused by the Fungus, Alternaria Solani, which survives in infected leaf or stem. Pears are also readily killed by Cotton root rot. Any of various Fungi in the Genus Alternaria, many of which cause plant diseases, chiefly blights and leaf spots. Alternaria:- a Genus of Fungi Imperfecti of the form-class Hyphomycetes, form-family Dematiaceae; it has dark-colored conidia and somewhat resembles Trichophyton. It causes several diseases of plants and is a common allergen in human bronchial asthma; it occasionally causes alternariosis of the skin or lung. A leaf spotting fungal disease which can prematurely defoliate Cotton, usually occurring on stressed plants late in season. / Под Альтернариозом понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая паразитическими Грибами. Особенно вредоносен альтернариоз Капусты. На листьях тёмные пятна, в пределах которых ткань отмирает. Альтернариоз – болезнь, сопровождаемая появлением тёмных пятен, в пределах которых отмирает ткань листа, вызываемая Грибом и способная преждевременно лишить Хлопчатник листьев. Обычно возникает на растениях в предуборочную пору в конце сезона. Альтернариоз (Alternariosis или Alternaria или Alternaria Blight):- грибная болезнь растений, в том числе и Хлопчатника. Возбудителем болезни является сапрофитный Гриб Альтэрнариа Тэнуис Нээс (Alternaria Tenuis Nees). Он живёт в почве на растительных остатках Хлопчатника, с которых начинает переселяться на поражённые макроспориозом отмершие ткани листа, прицветники и коробочки. Болезнь проявляется в том, что на створках коробочек и дольках коробочек Хлопчатника возникает бархатистый налёт тёмно-оливкового цвета. Поражённые болезнью мумифицированные дольки Хлопчатника не распушаются и загнивают; волокно в поражённых коробочках Хлопчатника приобретает тёмно-серый цвет, а на вид становится как бы задымлённым. Со временем спороношения Гриба полностью разрушают волоконца Хлопчатника. Болезнь чаще всего встречается у разновидностей тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника; однако и на загущенных посевах средневолокнистого Хлопчатника, а также при повышенной влажности из-за грузных поздних поливов ей подвергаются раскрытые коробочки нижнего и среднего ярусов растения. Переносчиками болезни являются заражённые семена, орудия труда, насекомые вредители (например, Паутинный Клещ, Хлопковая Совка, Тли), поливная вода и ветер. Альтернариоз Хлопчатника встречается не во всех хлопковозделывающих странах, однако в зонах возделывания Хлопчатника в странах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была распространена повсеместно. Альтернариоз снижает урожайность данной культуры, например, при поражении 10% растений урожайность снижается на 3 центнера с одного гектара (ц/га); существенно ухудшает технологические свойства хлопкового волокна; и семена Хлопчатника теряют масличность и всхожесть. В качестве основных мер борьбы с этой болезнью служат уборка растительных остатков, зяблевая пахота, предпосевные поливы в зимний период (в странах Северного хлопкового пояса), протравливание семенного материала химическими препаратами, оптимальные сроки сева, должная борьба с вредителями и опрыскивание растения химическими препаратами.

ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT = ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ, ВЫЗВАННАЯ АЛЬТЕРНАРИОЗОМ – Alternaria Leaf Spot is favored by humid wet conditions. The pathogen is carried over on infected Cotton residues from the previous season. Spots on cotyledons, leaves and bracts vary from 1 to 10 mm in diameter and may be brown to gray/brown, sometimes with dark brown or purple margins, and sometimes with obvious concentric zones. Symptoms should be most severe on lower leaves and least severe on upper leaves, unless leaves are affected by premature senescence. Plants with a heavy fruit load and Pima Cotton are more susceptible. Affected leaves turn yellow and defoliate prematurely. See also Pima Cotton. / Пятна на семядолях (cotyledons), листьях (leaves) и прицветничках (bracts) различаются от 1 до 10 мм в диаметре и могут быть от бурых до серобурых, иногда .

ALTERNATE = ОЧЕРЕДНОЕ – Alternate:- springing one leaf per node at different levels of the stem. Alternate:- of leaves or other parts, not opposite or whorled, but placed singly at different heights on the stem. See also Leaf. Leaves may be arranged on the stem in a variety of ways. The place on the stem from where the leaves grow is called a Node and the part between the nodes is the Internode. If only one leaf arises at a node the leaves are said to be Alternate, if there are two leaves they are Opposite and if there are more than two they are Whorled. / Очередное:- о расположении листьев или частей цветка или иных органов, и не супротивное или мутовчатое, а размещённое по-одному на различных высотах стебля. Смотрите также Лист (Leaf). Листорасположение – расположение листьев на стебле. По мере роста стебля, листья располагаются на нём в определённом порядке, который обусловливает оптимальный доступ к свету. В сущности, листья появляются на стебле по спирали, по либо против часовой стрелки, под определённым углом расхождения. Очередным называется расположение листьев на стебле по одному поочерёдно. Такой вид расположения листьев можно встретить у Берёзы либо Дуба. Последовательное – листья располагаются по одному на каждом узле. Такое расположение листьев у Берёзы, Дуба, Липы.

ALTERNATE HOST = АЛЬТЕРНАТНЫЙ ХОЗЯИН (или ОЧЕРЕДНОЙ ХОЗЯИН, или ОДИН ИЗ ДВУХ РАЗНЫХ ХОЗЯЕВ) – Alternate Host is an individual or plant other than the main or preferred host upon which a parasite (or its spores, eggs, larvae, etc) or a disease organism (pathogen) could live. / , от Латинского слова Alter, означающее Один Из Двух, . (или его споры, яйца, гусеницы и тому подобное) или .

ALTERNATING CURRENT = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ТОК – Alternating Current is an electrical current which reverses direction repeatedly due to a change in voltage which occurs at the same frequency. Often abbreviated AC or ac. See also Direct Current. / Под Переменным Током понимается электрический ток, периодически изменяющийся по силе и направлению. В широком смысле переменный ток – всякий ток, изменяющийся во времени; в узком – периодический ток, среднее за период значение которого равно нулю. С использованием переменного тока связан основной способ передачи электроэнергии вследствие относительной простоты его преобразования (выпрямления, изменения частоты, трансформации). Наиболее часто применяется синусоидальный переменный ток. В электроэнергетике бывшего СССР и настоящей России используют одно- и трёхфазный синусоидальный переменный ток стандартной частоты 50 Герц (Гц), в США – 60 Гц. Переменный ток более высокой частоты применяется в радиотехнике, электроавтоматике и другом.

ALTERNATING TWIST = ЧЕРЕДУЮЩАЯСЯ КРУТКА – Alternating Twist is a texturing procedure in which S and Z twist are alternately inserted in the yarn by means of a special heating arrangement. Alternating Twist:- a yarn in which the twist alternates between S-type and Z-type along the length of the yarn. Sometimes called False Twist.

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY PROCEDURE = ПРОЦЕДУРА АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Alternative Delivery Procedure is a provision of a futures contract that allows buyers and sellers to make and take delivery under terms or conditions that differ from those prescribed in the contract. An Alternative Delivery Procedure (ADP) may occur at any time during the delivery period, once long and short futures positions have been matched for the purpose of delivery. A contract delivery method permitting the buyer and the seller, by agreement, to settle their delivery commitment independently of the exchange. / Метод контрактной поставки, разрешающий покупателю и продавцу посредством соглашения утверждать их обязательства по поставке независимо от биржи.

ALTERNATIVE MOTOR FUELS ACT = АКТ ОБ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫХ МОТОРНЫХ ТОПЛИВАХ – The Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 is a law that gives incentives to motor vehicle companies to create more fuel-efficient vehicles. Since its inception, newer fuel standards and laws have been established. However, this act was one of the first to investigate alternative fuels. The Act requested that the Secretary of State study the fuel efficiency of alternative fuels such as alcohol, natural gas or dual energy vehicles. The bill also established a line of credit for car companies to build cars using alternative fuels, specifically ethanol-based fuels. The bill also established the government commission called the Interagency Commission on Alternative Motor Fuels. The Commission was supposed to conduct studies on alternative fuels and inform the Congress its results in 1992. The commission reported on the promises of ethanol- and methanol-based fuels and argued for more public transportation infrastructure. Consumers did not see the full result of this plan since ethanol-based gas had little distribution in the United States. Only in 2005, when the Renewable Fuels Standard passed, did ethanol stations and E85 fuel – gasoline mixed with 5 to 10 percent ethanol – pop up across the country. Currently, 15 percent of the gasoline sold in the United States is E85 fuel. The Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 (AMFA):- investigated future alternative fuels and invested in ethanol; sponsor:- Sen Rockefeller, John D., IV; introduced on 1987-July-21; on 1988-October-14 became Public Law No. 100-494. Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 – Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to direct the Secretary of Energy to ensure that beginning in FY 1990 the maximum practicable number of Federal passenger automobiles and light duty trucks be:- (i) alcohol-powered vehicles; (ii) dual energy vehicles; (iii) natural gas-powered vehicles; or (iv) natural gas dual energy vehicles. Directs the Secretary to conduct a study regarding such vehicles' performance, fuel economy, safety, and maintenance costs. Directs the Secretary to report to the Congress the results of a feasibility study concerning the disposal of such alternative-fueled Federal vehicles. Provides for alcohol fuel to be made available to the public at locations where the Federal vehicles are fueled. States that appropriations for Federal vehicle acquisition shall apply only to that portion of the cost of alcohol-powered (or dual energy) vehicles which exceeds the cost of comparable conventional fueled vehicles. Provides that:- (i) such vehicles shall not be counted in any average fuel economy calculation of the Federal passenger automobile fleet acquired in any fiscal year; and (ii) the incremental cost of such vehicles over the cost of comparable conventional fueled vehicles shall not be applied to any calculation regarding the maximum cost of individual Federal vehicles. Authorizes appropriations for FY 1990 through 1993 for such alternative-fueled vehicles. Requires the Secretary to establish a commercial application program to study alcohol and natural gas fuel use in heavy duty trucks. Authorizes appropriations for such program for FY 1990 through 1992. Directs the Secretary (in cooperation with Federal agencies regulating motor vehicles for safety and environmental purposes) to assist State and local governmental agencies in testing the environmental and safety aspects of alcohol and natural-gas powered buses in urban settings. Authorizes appropriations for FY 1990 through 1992. Establishes the Interagency Commission on Alternative Motor Fuels to develop and coordinate efforts to implement a national alternative motor fuels policy. Requires the Commission chairperson to establish a United States Alternative Fuels Council to report to the Commission about alternative motor fuels matters. Requires the Commission to submit interim reports to the Congress and a final report no later than 1992-September-30. Terminates the Commission and the Council upon submission of its final report. Directs the Secretary to study and report to the Congress regarding the cost and practicability of methanol plants. Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to submit to specified congressional committees biennial reports on a comprehensive analysis of the air quality, global climate change, and other environmental impacts associated with the use of alternative motor fuels under this Act. Requires the reports to include extended reasonable forecasts of environmental effects. Authorizes appropriations. Precludes the voiding of any guaranty or warranty with respect to any federally acquired passenger automobile or light-duty truck after 1989-October-01, on the grounds that such vehicle is operated with nonstandard fuels. Amends the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to set forth fuel efficiency standards for:- (i) alcohol-powered automobiles; (ii) dual energy automobiles; (iii) natural gas-powered automobiles; and (iv) natural gas dual energy automobiles. Prescribes guidelines for calculation of the fuel economy of alternative-fueled vehicles at increasing rates for model years 1993 through 2004. Expands the definition of 'automobile' to include vehicles powered by alcohol or natural gas. Requires the Secretary of Transportation to report to the Congress the results of a study regarding the need to promulgate additional or amended regulations to stimulate the introduction of electric vehicles into commerce. Sets forth fuel economy labeling guidelines for alcohol or natural gas powered automobiles, and dual energy or natural gas dual energy automobiles. Requires the Secretary of Energy to report to certain congressional committees on whether the fuel economy prescriptions and the amendments made by this Act are likely to increase residential energy costs significantly. / сохранение (conservation). Дьжон Дэвид Рокэфэлё (John David Rockefeller).

ALTERNATIVE RATES = АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Alternative Rates:- privilege to use the rate producing the lowest charge.

ALTERNATIVE TRADING SYSTEMS = АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ ТОРГОВЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ – Alternative Trading Systems are non-traditional, computerised trading systems that compete with or supplement dealer markets and traditional exchanges. These private trading systems; facilitate electronic trading in millions of shares of public issues every day, but do not provide a listing service. Electronic Communications Networks (ECNs) are alternative trading systems; however, not all ATSs are ECNs. A privately operated computerized system that performs many of the functions of a stock exchange by centralizing and matching buy and sell orders and providing post-trade information. Also known as Proprietary Electronic Trading Systems (PETS). Alternative Trading System (ATS) is a trading system that is not regulated as an exchange, but is a venue for matching the buy and sell orders of its subscribers. Alternative trading systems are gaining popularity around the world and account for much of the liquidity found in publicly traded issues.

Regulation ATS was introduced by the SEC in 1998 and is designed to protect investors and resolve any concerns arising from this type of trading system. Regulation ATS requires stricter record keeping and demands more intensive reporting on issues such as transparency once the system reaches more than 5% of the trading volume for any given security. Many alternative trading systems are specifically designed to match buyers and sellers who trade in very large quantities (primarily professional traders and investors). Also, institutions will often use an ATS to find counterparties for transactions, instead of trading large blocks of shares on the normal exchange, a practice that can skew the market price in a particular direction, depending on a particular share's market capitalization and trading volume. Examples of alternative trading systems include, but are not limited to, electronic communication networks (ECNs), crossing networks and call markets. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Альтернативные Торговые Системы являются наиболее динамично развивающимся средством электронной торговли. Они являются местом проведения электронных рыночных торгов, или предоставляют условия для сведения вместе покупателей и продавцов различных активов или осуществляют в отношении этих активов иные функции, традиционно выполняемые биржей, и обеспечивают своим пользователям доступ к информации и торгам на различных площадках через специальное программное обеспечение. В сравнении с брокерами, работающими в Интернете в режиме реального времени, работа альтернативных торговых систем отличается большей оперативностью и надёжностью в том, что касается приёма, обработки и исполнения распоряжений пользователей.

ALTERNATOR = АЛЬТЕРНАТОР (или (СИНХРОННЫЙ) ГЕНЕРАТОР, или ГЕНЕРАТОР (ПЕРЕМЕННОГО ТОКА)) – Alternator is an electric generator designed to produce alternating current. Usually consists of rotating parts which created the changing magnetic field to produce the alternating current. / Под Генератором, от Латинского слова Generator, означающее Производитель, понимается устройство, аппарат, машина, производящие какие-либо продукты (например, ацетиленовый генератор, газогенератор, льдогенератор, парогенератор), вырабатывающие электрическую энергию (например, электромашинный, магнитогидродинамический, термоэмиссионный генераторы) либо создающие электрические, электромагнитные, световые или звуковые сигналы – колебания, импульсы (например, квантовый, ламповый, магнетронный, ультразвуковой генераторы, и генератор радиосигналов).

ALTRV = ALTITUDE RESERVATION

ALUM = КВАСЦЫ – Alum is a term for a variety of chemicals, with a lot of potential for confusion. There are several compounds that are called Alum. One is aluminum potassium sulfate – pickling alum. Others include aluminum sulfate (the alum most used in textile arts, and used in municipal water filtration plants), aluminum ammonium sulfate (ammonia alum), chromium potassium sulfate (chrome alum), and more. Some alums are used as mordants in dyeing, primarily with natural (plant extract) dyes. Aluminum sulfate is often used in marbling. Alum is a hydrated double-sulfate of alumina potassium. A commonly used mordant. / глинозёма или оксида алюминия (alumina) калия (potassium). Алюминия Калия Сульфат (Aluminum Potassium Sulfate). Сульфат Алюминия или Сернокислый Алюминий (Aluminum Sulfate). Под Квасцами понимаются кристаллогидраты двойных сульфатов. Хорошо растворимы в горячей воде. Применяют в качестве протравы для протравливания тканей при крашении, например, ализарин окрашивает ткань, обработанную железными квасцами, в фиолетовый цвет; алюмокалиевые квасцы $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ как дубящее средство для выделки кожи; в бумажной промышленности для пропитывания бумаги; как вяжущее и антисептическое средство в медицине; и в фотографии.

ALUMINIUM = АЛЮМИНИЙ – Aluminum (spelled Aluminium in most English-speaking countries outside of North America); chemical symbol Al. Aluminum is included here because many pots are made of aluminum. In general, aluminum is not appropriate for dyeing vessels. It is attacked by both acids and bases, and explosive hydrogen is liberated in the process. Also watch out for aluminum rivets used to hold the handles on some stainless steel pots. Aluminium or Aluminum is a silvery and ductile member of the poor metal group of chemical elements. It has the symbol Al and atomic number 13. Aluminium is found primarily in bauxite ore and is remarkable for its ability to resist corrosion (due to the phenomenon of passivation) and its light weight. The metal is used in many industries to manufacture a large variety of products and is very important to the world economy. Structural components made from aluminium and its alloys are vital to the aerospace industry and very important in other areas of transportation and building. Aluminium is a soft, lightweight metal with normally a dull silvery appearance caused by a thin layer of oxidation that forms quickly when the metal is exposed to air. Aluminium oxide has a higher melting point than pure aluminium. Aluminium is nontoxic (as the metal), nonmagnetic, and nonsparking. It has a tensile strength of about 49 MegaPascals (MPa) in a pure state and 400 MPa as an alloy. Aluminium is about one-third as dense as steel or copper; it is malleable, ductile, and easily machined and cast. It has excellent corrosion resistance and durability because of the protective oxide layer. / Металл, используемый во многих отраслях для изготовления . коррозионная стойкость или стойкость к коррозии (corrosion resistance) и . Алюминий, от Латинского слова Aluminium, является химическим элементом III группы периодической системы Менделеева. Ему был придан символ Al. Он имеет атомный номер 13 и атомную массу 26.981 54. Серебристо-белый металл, лёгкий (2.7 г/см^3), пластичный, ковкий, устойчивый против коррозии, с высокой электропроводностью, плотность 2 699 кг/м^3, температура плавления $t_{пл}$ 660 °C. Химически активен, на воздухе покрывается защитной оксидной плёнкой. По распространённости в природе занимает третье место среди элементов и первое место среди металлов (8.8% от массы земной коры), по практическому использованию – 2 место (после железа). Известно несколько сотен минералов алюминия, среди которых:- алуниты, алюмосиликаты, бокситы и другие. Главным носителем алюминия выступают широко распространённые в природе (около 1/2 массы земной коры) алюминосиликаты, к которым относятся глины, полевые шпаты, слюды. Основной источник получения – алуниты, бокситы, нефелин-апатитовые руды. Получают алюминий электролизом раствора оксида алюминия (глинозёма) Al_2O_3 в расплавленном криолите Na_3AlF_6 при температуре 950 °C. Алюминий и алюминиевые сплавы используются в авиастроении, алюминотермии, машиностроении, металлургии (легирующая добавка), пищевой промышленности (тара, упаковка, фольга), строительстве (конструкционный материал, преимущественно в виде сплавов с другими металлами), электронике, электротехнике (заменитель меди при изготовлении кабелей и другое) и в других отраслях и секторах экономики. Расширяется применение композиционных материалов с матрицей из алюминия. Алюминий является одной из самых распространённых легирующих добавок в сплавах на основе железа, магния, меди, титана и других. Главная часть термита – порошкообразной смеси алюминия с железной окалиной, используемого в расплавленном состоянии для термитной сварки крупных механических деталей. Многие металлы в технике получают методом алюминотермии. Широко применяют и различные соединения алюминия. Так, алюминиевые квасцы издавна использовались как протрава при крашении тканей и для дубления кож.

ALUMINUM ALLOY = АЛЮМИНИЕВЫЙ СПЛАВ – Aluminum Alloy:- white particles which indicate wear of aluminum component such as a casing wall. / износ . Под Алюминиевыми Сплавами понимаются сплавы на основе алюминия с добавками меди, магния, цинка, кремния, марганца, лития, кадмия, циркония, хрома и других элементов. Алюминиевые сплавы обладают высокими механическими свойствами и малой плотностью, высокой электро- и теплопроводностью, хорошей коррозионной стойкостью. Применяются в авиастроении, во многих отраслях машиностроения, в строительстве, в производстве бытовых предметов. По способам производства алюминиевые сплавы можно разделить на деформируемые, литейные и спечённые.

По объёму производства и применения занимают второе место после чёрных металлов. Алюминиевые Сплавы, сплавы на основе алюминия. Первые алюминиевые сплавы были получены в 1850-х; они представляли собой сплав алюминия с кремнием и характеризовались невысокими прочностью и коррозионной стойкостью. Длительной время Si считали вредной примесью в Алюминиевых сплавах. К 1907 в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) получили развитие сплавы Al–Cu (литейные с 8% Cu и деформируемые с 4% Cu). В 1910 в Англии были предложены тройные сплавы Al–Cu–Mn в виде отливок, а двумя годами позднее – алюминиевые сплавы с 10–14% Zn и 2–3% Cu. Поворотным моментом в развитии алюминиевых сплавов явились работы Немецкого инженера-металлурга Альфреда Вильма (Alfred Wilm; 1869–1937) (1903–11), который обнаружил так называемое старение алюминиевых сплавов (смотрите Старение Металлов), приводящее к резкому улучшению их свойств (главным образом прочностных). Этот улучшенный алюминиевый сплавы был назван Дуралюмином (Duralumin или Duraluminium). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Ю.Г. Музалевским и С.М. Вороновым был разработан Советский вариант дуралюмина – так называемый Кольчугалюминий. В 1921 в США Алэдар Пэкс (или Пач; Aladar Pacz) опубликовал метод модификации сплава Al–Si введением микроскопических доз Na, что привело к значительному улучшению свойств сплавов Al–Si и их широкому распространению. Исходя из механизма старения алюминиевых сплавов, в последующие годы велись усиленные поиски химических соединений, способных упрочнить Al. Разрабатывались новые системы алюминиевых сплавов:- коррозионностойкие, декоративные и электротехнические Al–Mg–Si; самые прочные Al–Mg–Si–Cu, Al–Zn–Mg и Al–Zn–Mg–Cu; наиболее жаропрочные Al–Cu–Mn и Al–Cu–Li; лёгкие и высокомодульные Al–Be–Mg и Al–Li–Mg. Основные достоинства алюминиевых сплавов:- малая плотность, высокая электро- и теплопроводность, коррозионная стойкость, высокая удельная прочность. По способу производства изделий алюминиевые сплавы можно разделить на 2 основные группы:- (i) деформируемые (в том числе спечённые алюминиевые сплавы) для изготовления полуфабрикатов (листов, плит, профилей, труб, поковок, проволоки) путём деформации (прокатки, ковки и так далее) и (ii) литейные – для фасонных отливок. Деформируемые алюминиевые сплавы по объёму производства составляют около 80% (США, 1967). Полуфабрикаты получают из слитков простой формы – круглых, плоских, полых, – отливка которых вызывает относительно меньшие трудности. Химический состав деформируемых алюминиевых сплавов определяется главным образом необходимостью получения оптимального комплекса механических, физических, коррозионных свойств. Для них характерна структура твёрдого раствора с наибольшим содержанием эвтектики. Деформируемые алюминиевые сплавы принадлежат к различным группам.

ALUMINUM POTASSIUM SULFATE = АЛЮМИНИЯ КАЛИЯ СУЛЬФАТ – Aluminum Potassium Sulfate is ‘pickling’ alum; $AlK(SO_4)_2$. This is the alum available from the grocery store. / Алюминия Калия Сульфат .

ALUMINUM SULFATE = СУЛЬФАТ АЛЮМИНИЯ (или СЕРНОКИСЛЫЙ АЛЮМИНИЙ) – Aluminum Sulfate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, is an ‘alum’. Aluminum sulfate is used in marbling with fabric paints. It will hydrolyze to become quite acid, which will destroy cellulosic fibers if given sufficient time, so it must be applied shortly before use, and rinsed out thoroughly afterwards. / Сульфат Алюминия или Сернокислый Алюминий .

ALVEOLATE = ЯЧЕИСТОЕ – Alveolate:- of a surface or structure shaped like a honeycomb, e.g., pollen or seed surface. / Ячеистое:- о поверхности или структуре в форме как у медовой соты, например, поверхность пыльцы или семя.

ALWAYS AFLOAT = ВСЕГДА НА ПЛАВУ – Always Afloat (AA):- in some ports the ship aground when approaching, or at berth.

AM = ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT

AM = ACCOUNT MANAGER

AM = AFTER MARKET

AM = AMPLITUDE MODULATION

AM = ARMENIA

AM = ASSET MANAGEMENT

AM = AUDIT MANAGER

AMA = AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

AMA = AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST ASSOCIATION

AMA = ASSET MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

AMALGAM = АМАЛЬГАМА – Amalgam is a mixture with mercury and silver, gold, copper or another metal, known since classical times. A major use is in dentistry. / Под Амальгамой, от позднелатинского слова Amalgama, означающее буквально Сплав, через Арабский от Греческого слова Málagma, означающее Мягкая Подкладка, понимается сплав ртути с другим металлом. Получают электролизом соли металла со ртутным катодом, взаимодействием металла со ртутью. Амальгаму применяют при извлечении благородных и некоторых цветных металлов в цветной металлургии (амальгамация) из руд и концентратов, как восстановитель, рабочее тело термометров, для золочения металлов, в производстве зеркал.

AMAN RICE = РИС АМАН – Aman Rice is a term used in Bangladesh and East India for lowland Rice grown in the wet season during June to November. The dominant food crop of Bangladesh is Rice, accounting for about 75 percent of agricultural land use (and 28 percent of GDP). Rice production increased every year in the 1980s (through 1987) except FY 1981, but the annual increases have generally been modest, barely keeping pace with the population. Rice production exceeded 15 million tons for the first time in FY 1986. In the mid-1980s, Bangladesh was the fourth largest Rice producer in the world, but its productivity was low compared with other Asian countries, such as Malaysia and Indonesia. It is currently the world’s sixth-largest producer. Highyield varieties of seed, application of fertilizer, and irrigation have increased yields, although these inputs also raise the cost of production and chiefly benefit the richer cultivators. The cultivation of Rice in Bangladesh varies according to seasonal changes in the water supply. The largest harvest is Aman, occurring in November and December and accounting for more than half of annual production. Some Rice for the Aman harvest is sown in the spring through the broadcast method, matures during the summer rains, and is harvested in the fall. The higher yielding method involves starting the seeds in special beds and transplanting during the summer monsoon. The second harvest is Aus, involving traditional strains but more often including high-yielding, dwarf varieties. Rice for the Aus harvest is sown in March or April, benefits from April and May rains, matures during in the summer rain, and is harvested during the summer. With the increasing use of irrigation, there has been a growing focus on another Rice-growing season extending during the dry season from October to March. The production of this Boro Rice, including high-yield varieties, expanded rapidly until the mid-1980s, when production leveled off at just below 4 million tons. Where irrigation is feasible, it is normal for fields throughout Bangladesh to produce Rice for two harvests

annually. Between Rice-growing seasons, farmers will do everything possible to prevent the land from lying fallow and will grow vegetables, peanuts, pulses, or oilseeds if water and fertilizer are available. See also Aus Rice.

AMARANTHINE = АМАРАНТОВОЕ (или ПУРПУРНОЕ) – Amaranthine:- the color of amaranth, i.e. red. / цвет Амаранта (сорное растение, то же, что Щирица).

AMASS = AIRPORT MOVEMENT AREA SAFETY SYSTEM

A_{MAX} = $A_{МАКС}$ – A_{max} is maximum photosynthetic rate or maximum rate of photosynthesis.

AMBAC = AMERICAN MUNICIPAL BOND ASSURANCE CORPORATION

AMBER = ЯНТАРНЫЙ – Amber:- a variable color averaging a dark orange yellow.

AMBIENT AIR = ОКРУЖАЮЩИЙ ВОЗДУХ – Ambient Air is an air that reflects surrounding environmental conditions.

AMBIENT CONDITIONS = ОКРУЖАЮЩИЕ УСЛОВИЯ – Ambient Conditions:- common, prevailing, and uncontrolled atmospheric and weather conditions in a room or place. A test described as 'conducted at ambient conditions' was performed at whatever conditions were prevailing at that time on that day. See also Atmospheric Conditions.

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ – Ambient Temperature is a temperature of the area or atmosphere around a process, not the operating temperature of the process itself. Ambient Temperature is the surrounding temperature. Ambient Temperature is the temperature of a surrounding body. The ambient temperature of a container is the atmospheric temperature to which it is exposed. / Температура Окружающей Среды – термин, который обращается к температуре в комнате, или температуре, которая окружает объект при обсуждении. Температуры окружающей среды играют главную роль в личном комфорте, так же как функцию многих типов машин и оборудования, и различные методы могут использоваться, чтобы управлять температурой окружающей среды. Обычно, способы управления разработаны, чтобы держать температурную конюшню, поскольку температурные колебания могут вызвать дискомфорт. В смысле температуры комнаты температура окружающей среды под влиянием многих факторов, включая погоду снаружи, качество изоляции в комнате, какой или кто в комнате, и использовании нагревания и систем охлаждения. Например, комната с большим количеством компьютеров будет тепла из-за высокой температуры, произведённой компьютерами, и у комнаты, полной людей или других млекопитающих, также будет тёплая температура окружающей среды в результате тепла тела. Температура окружающей среды может также быть затронута влажностью, с влажными условиями, чувствующими себя более тёплой большинству людей.

AMC = AIR MOBILITY COMMAND

AMC = AMERICAN MARITIME CONGRESS

AMCC = ARTCC MAINTENANCE CONTROL CENTER

AMD = ADVANCED MULTIHULL DESIGN

AMD = AMENDED

AMD = ARMENIAN DRAM

AMDP = AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AMENDED = ПОПРАВЛЕНО (или ПОПРАВОЧНОЕ) – Amended (AMD):- change to a document or clause – normally initialed and dated to show all parties accepted and approved the Amendment. / Изменение к документу или статье – обычно парафированное и датированное чтобы показать всех сторон, акцептовавших и одобривших данную Поправку. Под Парафированием, от Французского слова Paraphe, означающее Сокращённая Подпись или Росчерк, понимается предварительное подписание международного договора инициалами уполномоченных.

AMENDED BILL OF LADING = ПОПРАВОЧНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – An Amended Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading with updates or revisions. The updated document does not alter the amount of money for the content or financial status. Some items that could change on an amended bill of lading may include dates of delivery and quantity of products. This is not the same as a corrected bill of lading. Amended Bill of Lading (B/L) is a bill of lading requiring updates that do not change financial status. This is slightly different from corrected B/L.

AMENDMENT = ПОПРАВКА – Amendment is an addition to, deletion from, or a change of existing provisions of the articles of incorporation of a domestic corporation. An addition to the terms of an agreement. See also Modification. / Поправка – добавление к, удаление из, или изменение существующих положений учредительного договора местной корпорации. Поправка:- добавление к порядкам соглашения. Смотрите также Модификация (Modification). Поправка – дополнение или изменение в юридическом документе. При правильном оформлении поправка сохраняет полную юридическую силу оригинального документа.

AMENDMENT TO ALLEGE USE = ПОПРАВКА К ПРЕДПИСАННОМУ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ – Amendment to Allege Use (AAU) is a sworn statement signed by the applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant attesting to use of the mark in commerce. With the AAU, the owner must submit one specimen showing use of the mark in commerce for each class of goods/services included in the application, and the required fee. AAUs must be filed before the date the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the Official Gazette. You should check the status of the application before filing the AAU to make sure that is timely. An AAU filed after the mark is approved for publication but before a notice of allowance has been issued (during the 'blackout period') is untimely and cannot be accepted.

AMENSALISM = АМЕНСАЛИЗМ – Amensalism is an interaction between two organisms in which one organism is suppressed by toxins produced by the second. See also Commensalism. / Под Аменсализмом, от Греческого слова A, означающее Отрицательную Частицу, и Латинского слова Mensa, означающее Стол или Трапеза, понимается форма взаимоотношений между организмами, полезная для одного вида, но вредная для другого. Например, обитающие в норах Сусликов и Кротов 'квартиранты' (Клещи, Блохи и другие) могут служить источником распространения среди грызунов инфекционных заболеваний; 'нахлебники' хищника могут навлечь на него врага или затруднить охоту (например, Вороны, подбирающие остатки трапезы Волка, своим криком привлекают внимание охотника). Чётко отграничить аменсализм от других форм взаимоотношений между организмами не всегда возможно (смотрите Межвидовые Взаимоотношения). Чтобы определить пользу или вред от сосуществования организмов, необходимо учитывать сложный комплекс условий среды. Сравните Комменсализм (Commensalism). Аменсализм – тип межвидовых взаимоотношений, при котором в совместной среде обитания один вид подавляет существование другого вида, не испытывая противодействия. Аменсализм – это такие биотические

отношения, при которых происходит торможение роста одного вида (аменсала) продуктами выделения другого. Эти отношения обычно относят к прямой конкуренции и называют антибиозом. Наиболее хорошо они изучены у растений, которые применяют различные ядовитые вещества в борьбе с конкурентами за ресурсы, и это явление называют аллелопатия. Аменсализм весьма распространён в водной среде. Например, сине-зелёные водоросли, вызывая цветение воды, тем самым отравляют водную фауну, а иногда даже скот, который приходит на водопой. Аналогичные 'способности' проявляют и другие водоросли. Они выделяют пептиды, хинон, антибиотики и другие вещества, которые ядовиты даже в малых дозах.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ИНВЕСТОРОВ – The American Association of Individual Investors (AAII) is a totally independent nonprofit association that arms individual investors with the education and tools they need to build wealth. From stock investing to financial planning and retirement funding, AAII covers all your needs. James Cloonan, Ph.D., founded AAII in 1978 because he firmly believed that individual investors armed with effective investment education materials and a bit of dedication could outperform the popular market averages. Over thirty years later, the 150 000 members of AAII report investment returns that are consistently higher than those of the stock market as a whole. Further reinforcing Dr. Cloonan's point, AAII's Shadow Stock and Mutual Fund Portfolios (real portfolios used to teach members about investing) have had lower risk scores and better returns than the S&P 500 for the last 10 years. According to Cloonan, 'AAII's purpose is to assist individuals in becoming effective managers of their own assets through programs of education, information and research'. Headquartered in Chicago, IL, the US. The American Association of Individual Investors is a nonprofit organization with about 150 000 members whose purpose is to educate individual investors regarding stock market portolios, financial planning, and retirement accounts. AAII 'assists individuals in becoming effective managers of their own assets through programs of education, information and research'. The organization markets itself as an unbiased source of investment information because of its not-for-profit status. / Дьжеймз Клунэн (James Cloonan, Ph.D.,). Американская Ассоциация Индивидуальных Инвесторов – расположенная в Чикаго некоммерческая организация, созданная для обучения индивидуальных инвесторов. Печатает материалы и проводит семинары по различным направлениям финансовых инвестиций. Кроме того, ассоциация выпускает бюллетень Computerized Investing, в котором даёт оценку компьютерным программам анализа инвестиций.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ АДМИНИСТРАТОРОВ МОТОРНЫХ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) is a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization developing model programs in motor vehicle administration, law enforcement and highway safety. The association also serves as an information clearinghouse in these areas, and acts as the international spokesman for these interests. Founded in 1933, AAMVA represents the state and provincial officials in the United States and Canada who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. AAMVA's programs encourage uniformity and reciprocity among the states and provinces. The association also serves as a liaison with other levels of government and the private sector. Its development and research activities provide guidelines for more effective public service. AAMVA's membership includes associations, organizations and businesses that share an interest in the association's goals. AAMVA is the parent to one subsidiary, International Registration Plan, Inc. (IRP, Inc.; Lake Ridge, VA, USA). AAMVA also has four regions incorporated under its umbrella. The organization came into existence in 1933 with the idea of standardizing driver's licensing and traffic laws. In more recent years, AAMVA has pushed very hard for the one driver, one license, one record concept as found in the Driver License Compact and the newly created Driver License Agreement, especially since the events of 2001-September-11. Headquartered in Arlington, VA, the US. Mission:- as the community of motor vehicle and law enforcement agencies in North America, AAMVA will represent member interests in a variety of forums. AAMVA will be recognized as the leading authority for driver and vehicle licensing, and administration and related enforcement. AAMVA will engage motor vehicle and law enforcement agencies and the private sector to advance driver license, vehicle title, motor carrier, highway safety, security, identification and enforcement practice. Vision:- a future where motor vehicle and law enforcement agencies advance public safety and security by:- (i) lowering highway fatalities and injuries; (ii) reducing vehicle theft and fraud; and (iii) improving identification security.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПОРТОВЫХ ВЛАСТЕЙ – American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA) is the alliance of leading ports in the Western Hemisphere (and namely:- ports of Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America and the United States), protects and advances the common interests of its diverse members as they connect their communities with the global transportation system. The Association will attain its mission through four goals:- (i) Representation and Advocacy:- advocate governmental policies that strengthen and expand opportunities for member ports; (ii) Professional Development and Education:- advance professionalism in all facets of port management and operations; (iii) Relationship-Building:- promote information-sharing and relationship-building opportunities for all members; and (iv) Public Awareness:- achieve greater understanding of the essential role and economic value of ports. Headquartered in Alexandria, VA, the US. AAPA was founded in 1912 at a New York City conference of public port officials from 11 US ports. The meeting was called to exchange ideas relative to port organization, to promote the exchange of information and the development of uniform methods of administration and possibly to provide for some permanent organization between the principal port authorities. Within three years, members of the National Association of Port Authorities voted to extend membership eligibility to ports throughout the Western Hemisphere and accordingly renamed it the American Association of Port Authorities. By 1914, AAPA welcomed its first Canadian member; in 1921 the first Latin American port member joined and in 1949 the first Caribbean port member joined the Association. The Association was incorporated on 1930-March-24. In 1947 AAPA established permanent offices in Washington, DC and in 1949 the Association hired its first full-time executive director. AAPA remained headquartered in Washington, DC until 1984 when it moved to its current location in Alexandria, State of Virginia, the United States. / Портовые Власти:- по законодательству России о торговом мореплавании соответствующие администрации морских портов, осуществляющие административно-властные и другие возложенные на них Правительством РФ полномочия.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – The American Automobile Association, Inc. (AAA) is a federation of affiliated automobile clubs. Each AAA club is an independent, not-for-profit organization, chartered and incorporated in its own state and controlled by its own Board of Directors. In order to be affiliated with AAA, each club agrees to provide certain standard services to its own members, as well as members of other AAA clubs. The individual club owns the territory in which it resides, and membership is based on residence. Exact dues and services will vary slightly between clubs. AAA is pleased to extend reciprocal benefits – including maps and TourBook® guides – to members of bonafide international clubs while traveling in the United States. We invite you to visit any one of our more than 900 AAA club offices after your arrival and, on presentation of a valid membership card, AAA will provide travel materials and touring information. AAA office addresses can be found in all telephone directories. In the meantime, we recommend you contact your home club, as we provide our international affiliated clubs the opportunity to purchase AAA publications for advance distribution to their members prior to departure. AAA is unable to ship travel publications directly to our international affiliate members. When you think of AAA, you probably think of maps and directions and emergency roadside assistance, some of our top services. But did you know that AAA offers many services to help with your travel planning. Book air, hotels, and car rentals; find cruises and discount travel; get travel directions; search online maps; speak to a helpful

trip advisor; or get point-to-point driving directions-all from AAA. If you need help getting insurance or a car loan, AAA has you covered, too. AAA (pronounced 'triple A'), formerly known as the American Automobile Association, is a federation of 51 independently operated motor clubs throughout North America. AAA is a not-for-profit member service organization with more than 51 million members. AAA provides services to its members such as travel, automotive, insurance, financial, and discounts. Its national headquarters are in Heathrow, State of Florida, the United States. The American Automobile Association (the AAA or Triple-A) was founded on 1902-March-04, in Chicago, State of Illinois, when, in response to a lack of roads and highways suitable for automobiles, nine motor clubs with a total of 1 500 members banded together to form the Triple-A. Those individual motor clubs were the Chicago Automobile Club, Automobile Club of America, Automobile Club of New Jersey, Long Island Automobile Club, Rhode Island Automobile Club, Philadelphia Automobile Club, Princeton University Automobile Club, Automobile Club of Utica, and Grand Rapids Automobile Club. The first AAA road maps were published in 1905, and AAA began printing hotel guides in 1917. Triple-A began its School Safety Patrol Program in 1920, the first of the association's driver safety programs. The AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, which conducts studies on motorist safety, was established as a separate entity in 1947. / Бронируйте места у авиалиний, комнаты в гостиницах, автомобили; .

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ АВТОМОБИЛЕЙ – The American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) was formed in 1992 and ceased operation in December 1998. Its focus included trade and all other issues of interest to its members. It also devoted a good part of its resources to technical programs, which were generally housed in its Detroit office. At its peak, AAMA had a staff of about 130. The Association of International Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM) still is in operation. The auto industry has been represented by an association since 1903. Over time, as the industry changed, the average numbers of members have decreased from over 130 to less than 20. For the decades preceding the formation of AAMA, the main association representing the industry was Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association (MVMA), which was open to light- and heavy-duty vehicle manufacturers with vehicle assembly plants in the United States. The American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) has now been merged into the international Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers.

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION NUMBER = НОМЕР АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АССОЦИАЦИИ БАНКИРОВ – American Bankers Association (ABA) Number – often referred to as the 'Transit Routing Number', is the nine (9) digit electronic address of a financial institution. The ABA number is encoded in the MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) line of all checks, and is assigned to each financial institution and each branch office of that financial institution.

AMERICAN BOAT AND YACHT COUNCIL = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО ЛОДКАМ (или КАТЕРАМ) И ЯХТАМ – The American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) began in 1954 as a non-profit organization to develop safety standards for the design, construction, repair and maintenance of recreational boats. The mission of ABYC is to improve boating safety and reduce the number of injuries and fatalities that occur as a result of improper design or maintenance. ABYC's approximately 4 000 members (in 2011) include boat builders, boat yards, yacht brokers, marinas, service technicians, surveyors, retail marine stores, marine insurance companies, equipment manufacturers and boat owners. Both nationally and internationally, ABYC is the acknowledged authority that provides uniform standards to enhance marine manufacturing, maintenance, service and safety. In addition to writing uniform technical standards for the entire marine industry, ABYC has become a leader in education for marine industry professionals, technicians and boat owners by offering seminars, workshops, webinars, marine technician certification training and standards accreditation as well as numerous educational publications. In order to mitigate boating accidents and increase the value of recreational boating, it is hoped that more marine professionals and boat owners will become committed to ABYC's mission to protect the public from unsafe boating through the research, development and education of marine industry standards. By requesting that ABYC Standards be adhered to by all who own, operate, build or repair boats, the quality of the boating experience will be enhanced and costly and dangerous mistakes will be substantially reduced. Headquartered in Annapolis, MD, the United States.

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING = АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ БЮРО ПО СУДОХОДСТВУ – American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) is a US-based private classification, or standards setting society for merchant ships and other marine systems. US classification society which certifies seagoing vessels for compliance to standardized rules regarding construction and maintenance. The mission of ABS is to serve the public interest as well as the needs of our clients by promoting the security of life, property and the natural environment primarily through the development and verification of standards for the design, construction and operational maintenance of marine-related facilities. From its foundation in 1862, promoting maritime safety has been the core commitment of ABS. Today, we strive to be the most efficient provider of marine and offshore classification services. We are achieving that goal through the innovative thinking, enthusiasm and professionalism of our staff. At ABS, setting standards of excellence in marine and offshore classification is more than a motto – it is the way we conduct business. The responsibility of the classification society is to verify that marine vessels and offshore structures comply with Rules that the society has established for design, construction and periodic survey. The classification process includes:- (i) the development of standards, known as Rules; (ii) technical plan review and design analysis; (iii) surveys during construction; (iv) source inspection of materials, equipment and machinery; (v) acceptance by the Classification Committee; (vi) subsequent periodic surveys for maintenance of class; and (vii) survey of damage, repairs and modifications. Offering Practical Solutions:- ABS recognizes that the classification world is changing with more emphasis on complex structures, life cycle management, unified standards and safety equivalencies. At ABS, we are dedicated to providing leadership in the development of new technologies intended to improve the safety standards for the marine and offshore industries. ABS headquartered in Houston, State of Texas, the United States.

AMERICAN COALITION FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY, INC. = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ КОАЛИЦИЯ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ, ИНК. – The automotive American Coalition For Traffic Safety, Inc. (ACTS) in Arlington, VA is a private company categorized under Professional Organizations. Current estimates show this company has an annual revenue of 12 000 and employs a staff of approximately 2. Companies like Automotive Coalition For Traffic Safety, Inc. usually offer:- Professional Review Organization, It Professional Organizations, Bianco Professional Association, Kentucky State Police Professional Association and University Professional Association.

AMERICAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ БИРЖА СЫРЬЯ (или АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА) – American Commodity Exchange (ACE) was founded in 1978 and traded futures on the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) certificates and US Treasury instruments. The last futures trades were in July 1981. The exchange closed in 1981 under an agreement whereby ACE members were offered membership in the New York Futures Exchange (NYFE).

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА АМЕРИКАНСКОГО ДЕПОЗИТАРИЯ – American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) allow foreign equities to be traded on US stock exchanges; in fact, this is how the stock of most foreign companies trades in US stock markets. ADRs are issued by US depositary banks, and each one represents one or more shares of a foreign stock, or a fraction of a share. When you own an ADR, you have the right to obtain the foreign equity it represents, although most US investors find it easier to

own the ADR. For example, let's say that shares of CanCorp (a fictitious Canadian company) sell on the Toronto Stock Exchange for CAD5.75 (USD5.00). A US bank buys a number of shares and sells ADRs at a ratio of 2:1. Therefore, each ADR represents two shares of CanCorp and thus should sell for USD10.00. ADRs are held in the vaults of the US banks that issue them, although the shares they represent are actually held in the home country of the foreign-based corporation by a representative of the US depositary bank. ADRs simplify the process of exchanging foreign shares:- since it is only the receipts that are traded, investors do not need to worry about any exchange rate differences or the need to open special brokerage accounts. Furthermore, ADRs entitle investors to all dividends and capital gains. Depositary Receipts are negotiable certificates that represent a non-US company's publicly traded equity or debt. Depositary Receipts are legal, US securities that trade freely on a major exchange or in the over-the-counter (OTC) market in US Dollars, pay dividends or interest in Dollars, and settle, clear and transfer according to standard US practices. The Depositary Receipt evidences the home market security which trades in a foreign country and it is custodised with a local bank, called the Custodian. Also known as an ADR. A depositary receipt is a negotiable certificate that usually represents a foreign company's publicly traded equity or debt. Depositary Receipts are created when a broker purchases the company's shares on the home stock market and delivers them to the depositary's local custodian bank, which then instructs the depositary bank to issue Depository Receipts. Depository Receipts may trade freely, just like any other security, either on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market. Also known as GDRs (Global Depository Receipts). ADRs trade just like normal stocks on various US stock exchanges. Their performance usually parallels that of the parent company on its domestic exchange. Negotiable registered certificate issued on the US market and evidencing title to non-US equity paper. American Depository Receipts (ADRs) are registered with the Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) and quoted in US Dollars. Holders of ADRs essentially enjoy the same ownership and membership rights as shareholders. A security issued by a US commercial bank in place of the foreign shares held in trust by that bank, thereby facilitating the trading of foreign shares in US markets. The American Depository Receipt (ADR) is a US Dollar denominated negotiable certificate that represents shares listed on an overseas stock exchange that is traded in the United States. ADRs are issued in the United States by a depository bank that owns the underlying foreign shares and holds them in custody in their country of origin. The issuing bank establishes a ratio of ADRs per each foreign share, ranging from a fraction of one foreign share to a multiple. The price of an ADR reflects the price of the underlying foreign stock adjusted for the exchange rate and the set ratio of ADRs per foreign share. Dividends on ADRs are paid in US Dollars. The first ADR was issued in 1927 by JP Morgan to allow American investors to invest in United Kingdom shares that were required to remain physically in the country. Subsequently their use has grown dramatically to include Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) that trade in two or more countries outside the issuer's home market. In 2008 there were more than 2 000 depository receipt programs totaling USD1.5 trillion in market capitalization. International diversification and the prospect of higher returns drive US investor interest in foreign shares. ADRs provide a more convenient and less costly means to invest abroad than buying directly in foreign markets, especially for the retail investor. The US investor relies on the depository bank to handle overseas trading and account settlement as well as foreign currency conversion into US Dollars, as the US investor in ADRs is exposed to exchange rate risk. Another possible benefit to investors is greater legal protection with securities issued and traded in the United States. For overseas issuers, ADRs provide effective access to US equity markets, the largest in the world. They increase and diversify the issuer's shareholder base and expand the market for its shares. Several recent studies conclude that cross-listing in the United States increases the liquidity of the issuer's shares. Trading of a foreign corporation's shares in the United States can also increase international awareness of the firm's name. Beyond these benefits, some types of ADRs also allow issuers to raise capital in the United States. There are several types of ADRs that are distinguishable by their intent, whether solely to expand trading in a firm's shares or to raise capital, and the exchange listing and US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) compliance requirements. Level I ADRs are the most basic type. They permit a foreign issuer to have its shares traded in the United States. However, they are not listed on a US exchange and, as a result, need not comply with the reporting standards of an exchange. They trade in the Overthe-Counter (OTC) market via the OTC Bulletin Board or Pink Sheets. They have the least rigorous reporting requirements from the SEC. Their intent is to increase the market for the issuer's shares in the United States. Level II ADRs are listed on a US national exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), or NASDAQ®, and, thus, are subject to listing requirements of the individual exchange as well as greater SEC compliance requirements. The chief benefit of a Level II program is that listing on a national exchange expands the firm's coverage and visibility in US equity markets. Finally, in addition to the benefits of a Level II program, Level III ADRs allow a foreign firm to raise capital in the United States by issuing new shares in an initial public offering (IPO), which entails stricter SEC compliance requirements but provides even greater exposure in US capital markets. Rule 144(a) ADRs or restricted ADRs (RADRs) also allow foreign firms to raise capital in the United States through private placements to 'qualified institutional buyers' as defined under the SEC's Rule 144(a). RADRs are less expensive and require less reporting than do Level III ADRs, but they are less liquid than publicly listed shares. Another distinction between ADRs is between unsponsored and sponsored certificates. The former are issued by the depository bank without the involvement of the overseas issuer. Unsponsored ADRs are restricted to OTC trading and have become increasingly rare. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are the depositary receipts held by the overseas branch of an American bank. American Depositary Receipt (ADR):- negotiable share certificates issued by US banks for non-US shares deposited with them. An ADR can be issued for one or several shares or for a fraction of a share. ADRs are traded on stock exchanges in place of the original shares and are quoted in Dollars. They serve to simplify transactions in foreign securities in the United States. The ADR can be traded on a US stock exchange without the stock corporation having to complete the SEC's full listing procedure which would otherwise be necessary for a quotation. / АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (JP Morgan). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Ценная бумага, выпущенная Американским коммерческим банком в замен акций иностранной компании, находящихся в доверительном управлении у этого банка, тем самым содействующая торговле иностранными акциями на рынках США. Розовые Листки (Pink Sheets). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). брокер закупает акции данной компании на местном фондовом рынке и поставляет их в . Расписка Американского Депозитария (РАД (ADR)) – расписка на акции иностранных корпораций, которые находятся в хранилище банка США. За их владельцами сохраняются права на получение дивидендов и прироста стоимости акций. Вместо покупки акций иностранных компаний на зарубежных рынках Американцы могут покупать акции США в форме РАД. РАД эмитируются на сотни акций из множества стран.

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARE = АКЦИЯ АМЕРИКАНСКОГО ДЕПОЗИТАРИЯ – ADR stands for American Depositary Receipt and ADS for American Depositary Share. An ADR is a receipt given by an American bank to an American shareholder denoting the shares of a non-American company owned by him, and which entitle the shareholder to take all dividends and any capital gains in Dollars. The ADR tells how many ADS's the shareholder owns. Metso ADS's can be traded on the over-the-counter markets in the United States. One ADS corresponds to one share. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation acts as the depository for Metso ADS's. An American Depositary Share is a US Dollar-denominated equity share of a foreign-based company available for purchase on an American stock exchange. American Depositary Shares (ADSs) are issued by depository banks in the US under agreement with the issuing foreign company; the entire issuance is called an American Depositary Receipt (ADR) and the individual shares are referred to as ADSs. Depending on the level of compliance with US securities regulations the foreign company wishes to follow, the company may either list its shares over-the-counter (OTC) with low reporting requirements or on a major exchange like the NYSE® or NASDAQ®.

Listings on the latter exchanges generally require the same level of reporting as domestic companies, and also require adherence to GAAP accounting rules. An American Depositary Share (ADS), on the other hand, is the actual underlying share that the ADR represents. In other words, the ADS is the actual share trading, while the ADR represents a bundle of ADSs. For example, if a US investor wanted to invest in CanCorp, the investor would need to go to her broker and purchase a number of ADRs that equal to the amount of CanCorp shares that she wants. In this case, the ADRs are the receipts that the investor has to purchase, whereas the ADSs represent the underlying shares (CanCorp) in which she invested. Foreign companies that choose to offer shares on US exchanges gain the advantage of a wider investor base, which can also lower costs of future capital. For US investors, ADSs offer the opportunity to invest in foreign companies without dealing with currency conversions and other cross-border administrative hoops. Even though ADSs represent real claims to foreign shares (and could be converted if the investor wished to do so), there is currency risk involved in holding them. Fluctuations in the currency exchange rate between the USD and the foreign currency will affect the price of shares as well as any income payments, which must be converted into US Dollars. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). За Бэньк оф Нью Йорк Мэлэн Корпорэйшэн (The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Акция Американского Депозитария (ААД (ADS)) – акции, выпускаемые под депозитные договора. Последние представляют собой обеспечение обыкновенных акций, которые обращаются на внутреннем рынке эмитента. Термины ADR (American Depositary Receipt) и ADS обычно воспринимаются как взаимозаменяемые. Но в техническом анализе ADS – это финансовый инструмент, который действительно обращается на рынке, а ADR – это только сертификат, свидетельствующий о праве владения некоторым количеством ADS.

AMERICAN–EGYPTIAN COTTON = АМЕРИКАНО–ЕГИПЕТСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) sponsored the development of American-Egyptian Cotton, first commercially grown in 1912, in response to the demands of American mills for a fiber competitive in quality and price with Egyptian Cotton coming into this country at a rate in excess of 100 000 bales yearly at the start of the XX century. At that time Sea Island, the existing American extra-long staple (ELS) Cotton, was highly priced in comparison with Egyptian Cotton and much in demand from foreign mills. By 1919 Sea Island production was less than 7 000 bales and subsequently went out of production. American-Egyptian extra-long staple Cotton, with a volume of less than one per cent of the total Cotton crop of the United States, has served as a highly strategic commodity since the first commercial harvest of 375 bales in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial valleys of the Southwest 1912. Today this variety is the sole extra-long staple Cotton produced in volume in the nation. Since 1939 production has been confined to Arizona, the Trans-Pecos section of Texas near El Paso, and the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico. Pima Cotton, the accepted generic term for all American-Egyptian Cottons, has proven of great strategic value in both world wars and the Korean campaign. In World War I, just as it was coming into existence under the guidance of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Nationts tire and rubber companies turned to Pima Cotton when Sea Island was failing and Egyptian imports restricted. The extra-long staple was essential to the logistics of war where high tensile strength is most needed. Pima was used in the production of airplanes, barrage balloon coth, machine gun belts, parachute webbing, as well as providing the carcass strength for tires in the worldrs first motorized war. In World War II and the Korean conflict, the war department placed heavy demands on Pima Cotton planters to grow more extra-long staple. Incentive programs to induce greater production were sponsored, and above-market prices established. In times of national need, extra-long staple production reached its highest peaks of cultivation. Production:- A Pattern Of Peaks And Valleys:- the early history of Pima Cotton was largely confined to Arizona. The first experimental farms were located at Yuma and at Sacaton on the Gila Indian reservation of the Pima Indian tribe. The Sacaton farm served as the foremost extra-long staple breeding and experimental area for fifty years, and it was here that the American-Egyptian varieties were developed for commercial use. Until 1939 ninety-seven per cent of all American-Egyptian Cotton marketed was grown in Arizona. From 1922 to 1939, Arizona was the only state in the union which grew this extra-staple variety. The story of the propagation of Pima Cotton, from the breeding and acclimatization program first centered at Yuma in 1902 to its greatest period of stability in the years since 1950, has been one of hills and valleys in production and feast and famine in the market place. Every decade has had its period of crisis. After the initial 1912 commerical crop of 375 bales grown by seventy-five farmers in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial valleys of the Southwest, the United States Department of Agriculture, represented by a committee of Southwestern Cotton culture appointed in 1910, recommended that the Yuma and Imperial valleys grow the Durango long-staple upland and the production and the cultivation of American-Egyptian extra-long staple be carried on exclusively in the Salt River valley in Central Arizona. Until 1922, Pima Cotton was almost the only variety grown in the Salt River Valley. (In 1912 and 1913 and the years 1918 and 1920, inclusive, Pima was the only Cotton grown in Maricopa county; in the other years up to 1922 there were small plantings of upland also.) The first five years of the new Pima industry, 1912–16, were years of moderate production increases and fluctuating prices varying from USD78 per bale (1914) to USD210 per bale (1916). The largest crop in this period was 6 187 bales in 1914. These years were devoted to the problems of establishing a new industry. Gins had to be set up, financing of crops arranged, grades and classification by government officials established to provide basis for sale, labor trained, farmers organized to maintain purity of seed, transportation and fair freight rates negotiated, and links made with brokers and mills in the eastern markets in order to sell the new product to the best advantage. The next four years, 1917–20, was a period of boom and bust during which prices reached as high as USD1.32 per pound in 1919 and dropped to as low as twenty cents a pound the following year, a development which brought disaster to the growers and the industry generally. The 1917 acreage more than quadrupled that of 1916 (from 7 300 acres to 35 400); the 1918 plantings more than doubled the preceding year (78 860); 1919 showed a moderate increase (to 87 700 acres), and in 1920 more acres were sown to Pima Cotton (243 000) than has ever been cultivated in a single year since. The 1920 crop of 92 561 bales was more than double the 1919 crop of 40 437 bales but it brought in almost USD4 000 000 less cash. The 1919 crop sold at an average of USD456 per bale and the 1920 harvest was marketed for USD156 a bale, USD300 per bale less, with seed income included. Not until 1942 was Arizona's revenue from all Cottons to reach the 1919 level of cash return. The 1920 Cotton market crash accentuated the problems of the Pima undertaking. Cotton was anathema to the farmers who had plowed up good alfalfa land and sold their dairy herds to make big profits in extra-long staple fibre production. The nation's big tire companies, responsible for the all-too-rapid expansion of the industry in the boom years, had made immense capital outlays for land, new gins and all the facilities needed to grow Cotton in a hurry. New production was financed and a ready-made market provided by the rubber-makers until 1920 when record Egyptian Cotton imports and a post-war depression combined to drop the bottom from prices. Within a few years, the new low-pressure tire was introduced, and the extra-long staple was found too expensive to use. The tire companies themselves were caught with ruinous commitments for Cotton they did not need, a situation that brought them to a financial crisis. There were bank failures in Arizona in 1921; deposits fell off USD12 500 000 in a single year. Nobody was happy about Cotton in these years. Salt River Valley Invaded By Upland Variety Cottons:- the liquidation of the 1920 Pima crop took several years. The largest United States importation of Egyptian Cotton in all history was recorded for the year 1919. After the armistice of November 11, 1918, a total of 485 004 bales of Nile-grown Cotton attracted by high prices was dumped on the American market. The domestic crop of extra-long staple found itself in competition with this heavy foreign import at a time when its own market was disrupted. In 1921, the United States upland crop was the smallest since 1895 due to the infestation of the Boll Weevil in the Southern Cotton states. (The 1921 upland crop was 7 945 000 bales; the preceding year it was 13 932 000 bales. In 1926 a new high crop of 17 978 000 bales of upland was harvested.) The upland price went up to twenty-five cents per pound at Phoenix as of December 01, 1922, where-as the Pima prices held at thirty-two cents. The closeness of

these prices induced many Salt River valley growers to feel that there was more money in the upland, and in 1923, for the first time since the American-Egyptian extra-long staple was introduced into the valley in 1912, more acres were planted to the upland Varieties (45 000 acres) than to Pima (40 000). The December 01, 1923 prices narrowed to only five cents a pound (upland, thirty-five cents; Pima, forty cents), and as a consequence Maricopa county growers planted 122 000 acres to upland in 1924, and only 8 000 acres to Pima. (The Cotton Committee compared net acre returns in Maricopa county for six years 1922–27 and found that in four of the six years the Pima crops were most profitable. In 1922 and 1923, the high upland prices gave this variety the price advantage over Pima, USD13.82 and USD33.86 per acre, respectively. In the successive years 1924–27, the Pima acreage earnings exceeded the upland by USD54.97, USD14.99, USD37.29, and USD27.36, respectively. Higher picking and ginning costs for Pima were considered in the comparison.) In the next three years, 1924–26, world production of upland reached new highs of approximately 16 000 000 bales a year, and upland prices dropped from thirty-five cents in 1923 to fourteen cents in 1926. In the same period Pima prices held close to forty cents a pound. In 1927, more acres were planted to Pima (44 000) than to upland Varieties (39 185) in Maricopa county, first home of the Pima. This is the final year Pima maintained a supremacy in acreage in the Salt River Valley. The ideal of the one-variety community was lost, never to be regained. Formation Of Pima Association To Meet Problems Of 1920's:- the abandonment of the 'one-variety community' in the Salt River valley opened new problems to the incipient extra-long staple industry. Two types of gins – the roller for Pima and the saw for upland – had to be operated by the ginners. The purity of the seed was jeopardized by the two varieties planted in the same area. Contaminated seed destroyed the uniformity of the Pima fiber and lowered the cash return on the market. In June 1921, the Pima Cotton Growers' Association was organized to bring soundness and vitality to the Pima undertaking after the demoralizing crash of 1920. The association successfully undertook the orderly liquidation of 65 000 bales still unsold from the 1920 crop, secured a credit of USD1 200 000 from the war finance corporation to finance the 1921 plantings (only one-half of this was used because of mortgages already pledged), secured lower ginning prices, lower interest rates on loans, lower rates on stored Cotton, and higher prices for its certified seed. (Dwight B. Heard, President of the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association for three years, 1921–23, testified in behalf of the association at the 1921 tariff hearing. In the emergency tariff act of 1921, a seven-cent duty was placed on extra-long staple, 1-3/8 inches and over, effective from May 28, 1921, to September 21, 1922.) On March 15, 1922, the association launched The Associated Arizona Producer as the official organ of the Pima growers, the forerunner of the present Arizona Farmer-Rancher, well-known farm paper published at Phoenix. In September, 1922, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and the Maricopa County Farm Bureau joined the Pima growers in publishing The Producer, and by March 1923 eight additional cooperatives were in the partnership. The magazine continued under cooperative ownership, primarily the Water Users' Association, until August 15, 1933, when it passed to private control. (Charles M. Morgan, Secretary of the Pima association, was editor of The Producer from March to July 1922. He was succeeded by Fred F. McLeod who served until October 15, 1923. T.A. Hayden served as editor until July 01, 1924, when Charles M. Morgan, the first editor, again took over the job. He served a year to be succeeded again by Hayden. On March 15, 1929, Ernest Douglas became the editor and has continued to be affiliated with the publication since. On August 15, 1933, ownership passed from the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association to Editor Douglas and W.S. Powers, then the advertising manager. In 1939, publication name was changed to Arizona Farmer-Ranchman, and is now (in 1960) owned by Arizona Farmer, Inc., with Douglas as editor. Burridge D. Butler, publisher of Prairie Farmer and owner of radio station WLS, Chicago, Illinois, bought into the firm in 1940.) The publication has been a great asset to Arizona agriculture as a medium dedicated to raising the standards of farm production. On June 01, 1923, the official paper of the Pima Cotton Growers' Association announced the purchase by the association of a one-fourth interest in the Mutual Oil & Cotton Company which in turn bought the holdings (gins, oil mills, and transportation facilities) of the Firestone RubberCompany and the Southwest Cotton Company (Goodyear subsidiary). This gave the association gin facilities at Phoenix, Chandler, Tempe, Glendale, and Peoria, and favorable arrangements with experienced management of the Mutual Company. The transaction involved an investment of USD680 000 and was hailed by the association paper as 'the longest forward step ever taken by the Salt River Valley' since the association started. (Arizona Farmer-Producer, June 15, 1923.) In the early years of the 1920's there was resistance to growing any variety other than Pima in the Salt River valley. Upland, plantings on the Mesa experimental farm were protested in 1922. The Pima Cotton Growers' Association reflected this attitude by refuting a statement appearing in a prominent textile journal in 1925 that 'a very large percentage of short or medium upland staple was to be planted in Arizona', and inferring that the Pima industry is doomed. The association spokesman regretted the circulation of the rumor as unfortunate because many fine goods mills were well pleased with Pima and to have the impression broadcast that there would not be a continuous supply would be 'calamitous'. (The paper cited that the Salt River valley maintained the policy of a onevariety community, and only a very few acres of short Cotton were planted by farmers who failed to get a stand of Pima because of the cold spring. The valley growers planted 77 000 acres to Pima in 1922. 'In other parts of Arizona, notably the Yuma district, the Florence-Casa Grande district, and the outskirts of the Salt River valley district, there will be planted a multiplicty of shorter varieties. But this does not affect the fundamentals of the Pima industry', the Cotton magazine stated.) The first break in the association determination to deal exclusively with Pima Cotton came in September 1922 when the short staple growers of the Yuma district were invited into membership. On January 01, 1923, the directors of the association stated they were 'trying to keep an open mind relative to the advisability of growing one kind of Cotton or another' but recommended pure seed whatever the choice. A month later the association advertised the sale of two kinds of Acala, Hartsville, and Durango upland seeds as well as Pima, prefacing the price quotations with this statement:- 'Your association is entirely neutral as regards the variety of seed you may require'. The Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association became a marketing agency for all types of Cottons and all kinds of seeds. In the speculative era of the late 1920's the association suffered heavy losses from which it did not survive. In November 1930 the formation of a new cooperative, Arizona Cooperative Cotton Growers, was announced. This group joined in contract with Anderson, Clayton & Co. and its Phoenix subsidiary, the Western Cotton Producers' Association. The agreement covered ginning, sale of lint and seed, and a division of profits up to five Dollars a bale on lint and ten Dollars a ton on cottonseed. The peaks and valleys of Pima production continued in the two decades of 1930–39 and 1940–49. In the depression years of 1932 and 1933, less than 10 000 bales were ginned each year. The average annual production for the 1930–39 decade was 16 995 bales. In 1937, Pima Cotton consumption in the domestic mills was only 6 164 bales, the lowest in eighteen years. New Mexico and Texas planters joined Arizona in the three World War II years, 1941–42–43, to increase production to a yearly average of 64 639 bales in response to urgent pleas of the War Mobilization Board for more extralong staple for defense needs. The next six years, 1944–49, saw Pima production sink to its lowest levels in history. The annual crop for these years in the three states averaged only 4 585 bales. The all-time low came in 1947 when the total extra-long staple Cotton crop was 1 205 bales:- Arizona, 163 bales; New Mexico, 101; and Texas, 941. Pima Cotton as an industry was close to extinction in 1947. Higher Production, Consumption Exports Since 1950:- since 1950, Pima production has been the most stable in its history. The crop has never dropped below 40 000 bales in any year and a new record for a single year's production, previously set by the 1920 crop, was established in 1952 with an all-time volume for a single year of 95 000 bales, apportioned:- Arizona, 43 800 bales; Texas, 32 400; New Mexico, 18 100; California, 700. The events of the 1950 decade opened up a new era in the extra-long staple Cotton industry in the Southwest. Production has been the highest and most consistent in Pima history, larger by 250 000 bales than any previous decade since the first commercial crop of 1912. Not only had an all-time record production for one year been established (95 000 in 1952) but in two years (1956–57) for the first time since Pima production started, the spinning mills of the United States used more Pima Cotton than the

imported Egyptian or the Peruvian extra-long staples. (In 1956–57 United States mills consumed 110 594 bales of extra-long staple:- Pima, 61 per cent (67 013 bales); Egyptian, 25 per cent (20 010 bales); Peruvian, 14 per cent (15 571 bales). In the eleven-month period, August 31, 1957 to July 01, 1958, United States mills consumed 91 594 bales in this proportion:- Pima, 45 per cent (40 819 bales); Egyptian 38 per cent (34 429 bales); Peruvian, 17 per cent (16 346 bales).) Almost phenomenal when compared with previous records is the volume of export attained by Pima Cotton in the 1950 decade. In the twenty-five year period, 1931 to 1955, approximately 9 000 bales of American-Egyptian Cotton had gone into the export trade. In the next four years, 1955–58 inclusive, more than 110 000 bales of Pima Cotton was shipped to foreign countries. High-Yielding Pima S-1 Stimulus To Extra-Long Staple Industry:- record production figures, increased consumption of United States mills, the domestic-grown extra-long staple Cotton and the rise of Pima to an export crop, was the result of the development of the new extra-long staple variety, Pima S-1. Dr. Walker E. Bryan, plant-breeder on the staff of the University of Arizona since 1916, created this superior quality, high-yielding variety after a score of years involving a complicated cross of Peruvian Tanquis, Pima, Sea Island, and Stoneland upland varieties. (University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, 46th Annual Report For Year Ending June 30, 1935 reports a Pima-Tanquis cross made by Doctor Bryan. The Tanquis seed was furnished by Dr. T.H. Kearney. The Tanquis had a lint percentage of about 38 per cent as compared with Pima's 28 per cent. Bryan reported 145 fourth generation plants being grown in 1935 to make further studies. No Egyptian Cotton seed was used in the development of Pima S-1. Farmers inspecting the new variety in experimental fields at university farm dubbed the plantings 'Dwarf Pima' because of its comparative size to earlier varieties.) The new Pima S-1 became generally available in Arizona in 1954 and was used to plant nearly all of the 44 000 acres allotted to extra-long staple in 1955 under the government's acreage control. The advent of Pima S-1 with its high-yield potential competed with upland for grower favor and revitalized the extra-long staple industry. In the thirty-eight years of American-Egyptian growth history in Arizona prior to 1950, only in four years had acreage yield exceeded 300 pounds of lint (1939, 1946, 1948 and 1949) with the top yield 346 pounds in 1946. From 1954 to 1957 inclusive, Pima S-l averaged 651 pounds of lint to the acre in Arizona. Compared with previous four-year periods, this was more than double the 1946–49 acre yield of Amsak and SXP varieties (314 pounds) and 176 per cent above the Pima 32 yields of 1950–53 (369 pounds), the American-Egyptian varieties in major use in the years specified. (Average acreage yields of lint Tor Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas combined for these years:- 1946–49, 392 pounds; 1950–53, 352 pounds, 1954–57, 539 pounds.) Development Of New Markets By SuPima Association of America:- added to the favorable developments of the mid-1950's (high volume of production, greatly increased exports, higher rate of consumption in domestic mills, and more lint fiber to the acre than ever before), the industry's status was augmented by the incorporation of the SuPima Association of America following a meeting of extra-long staple growers of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, held at Phoenix in July 1954. The growers were concerned about the end use of their product. The miliary stockpile absorbed the crops of 1951 and 1952 and the Commodity Credit Corporation acquired almost the entire 1953 crop and eighty-four per cent of the 1954 crop. In the three years, 1952–54, American mills used more than ninety per cent imported foreign Cotton and less than ten per cent domestic Cotton. The reason for this disparity was plainly evident:- The price of American-Egyptian Cotton at the New England mills was excessively higher than the delivered imports. In the six months prior to the Phoenix meeting, the price for Pima Cotton (January-June 1954) at the mills held at eighty-three cents per pound (No. 2, 1-1/2 inch) and the Egyptian government delivered a comparable grade (fully good to extra, good staple) to American mills at prices (six-month average, 61.83 cents a pound) more than twenty-one cents a pound below the American product. Faced with the fact that the government loan level had priced Pima out of the market and the government must eventually cease to buy the bulk of the domestic crop, the SuPima association undertook to make its product competitive by asking Congress to lower the existing price support from ninety per cent of parity to seventy-five per cent. The growers were convinced that they could make a profit at the lower price by planting Bryan's high-yielding Pima S-1. As a result of the reduction in support levels (a potential loss of fifty-three dollars per bale for growers), in all but two months of 1956 Pima mill prices were from a few cents to as much as twelve cents a pound under Egyptian extra-long imports. With the price competitive, the SuPima association launched a selling-campaign which, aided by the Soviet-Egyptian arms deal and the Suez crisis, resulted in 1956, for the first time since Pima production started, in a greater use of domestic extra-long staple Cotton in American mills than all imported varieties, and in 1957 more than either Egyptian or Peruvian imports. The mill consumption and an export business of 110 000 bales in three years, 1954–57, reduced the inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation from 99 714 bales from the 1954 crop to 1 579 bales after the 1956 harvest. With demand at high level, SuPima association secured by law release of 50 000 bales of military stockpile extralong varieties to prevent runaway prices which might again price Pima Cotton out of the market. The government had placed extra-long staple under acreage and marketing control in 1954 and because of the favorable 1956 Pima market authorized higher production levels for 1957 (76 600 bales) and 1958 (79 000 bales). This more than doubled the quotas for 1955 (the minimum 30 000 bales) and for 1956 (35 300 bales). The SuPima plan for getting the domestic extra-long staple into trade channels met with gratifying success. The first converter (Hope Skillman, a specialist in American Cottons) made a sheer chiffon called Breeze from Pima lint and Adele Simpson, one the nation's top designers, in October 1955 showed SuPima-Skiliman chiffon in her cruise-line display. The first national advertisement, featuring the Simpson creations, was run in December 1955. This ad, in four colors, won three national awards and was the first of many to run in the nation's high-style magazines:- such as Harper's, Bazaar, Vogue, The New Yorker, Women's Wear Daily, and Town and Country. Printers' Ink, a magazine devoted to advertising, selling and marketing, reported in February 1957 that SuPima's continuing efforts to interest various converters in the extralong staple of the Southwest met 'with dramatic success':- Thirty-five fabrics – ranging from sheer chiffons and voiles to broadcloths, woven novelties and knits – are now manufactured by sixteen different mills and converters. Designers, too, have jumped on the SuPima bandwagon, and such names as Cassini, Estevez, Leser, and McCardell are featured in the association's advertising. Until March 1957, Pima Cotton prices at the New England mills were below Egyptian imports, but commencing in April foreign extra-long staple Cotton began to sell below the domestic product and by May 1958 the spread was more than fourteen cents a pound. Lower Quotas On Foreign Imports Rejected:- The SuPima association growers were convinced that no matter how low the domestic extra long staple was priced that the Egyptian government and other countries could and would under-price the domestic Cotton in order to firm their currency with 'hard' American Dollars. The association tried to maintain a competitive position by seeking further reduction in price support from seventy-five per cent to sixty-five per cent (which is the 1960 ratio) of parity, but even with this drop the price gap was fifteen cents a pound. Inasmuch as the Egyptian government set the delivered prices in the New England market, the SuPima officials determined that the only means of preserving newly-established markets rested with the United States government, which held the industry under acreage and marketing controls. The federal Department of Agriculture, at the request of the SuPima association, asked for a hearing before the Tariff Commission and recommended that import quotas, in effect since 1939, be reduced by fifty-two per cent. (The hearing was held under a provision of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act (Section 22) in which Congress authorized the President on recommendation of the Tariff Commission to cut imports of commodities when such imports interfered with the program set up in the act. The agricultural department cited five programs dealing with domestic extra-long staple Cotton which, the Department charged, the foreign imports were impeding. These were:- (1) A price support program; (2) An acreage allotment and a marketing quota program; (3) Export disposal program; (4) In the Soil Bank Act, and (5) A crop insurance program. The minority Tariff Commission report asserted that it was not in the purview of commission functions to weigh the appropriateness of the programs or their administration, since this was under continuing review by the Congress. It was the commission's function to determine only if imports interfered with the USDA program.) The State Department

opposed the reduction because of the expressed fear that the reduction 'would strike a heavy blow to the Dollar income earned, particularly by Egypt, in selling its Cotton to the American market' (Arizona Star, April 29, 1959). The commission by a three-to-two vote refused to recommend the change asked. The decision was a severe blow to the domestic growers who envisioned the loss of their newly-won outlets to a foreign product, profiting from the association's merchandising program without sharing the cost. The surplus problem, which had all but disappeared after the 1956 crop, was again a depressing effect on the domestic industry. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which had cleared stocks on hand to 1 579 bales after the 1956 crop, had an inventory of 77 500 bales after the 1957 crop, including the unsold 40 000 bales released from the military stockpile (and 230 000 bales which still remained in the strategic stockpile). The SuPima association appealed to Congress to freeze the acreage and marketing quotas for 1960, which otherwise would be lowered to the minimum 30 000 bales by the formula then provided. Congress responded with a law, effective for 1960 only, stipulating that the 1960 quota could not be lowered more than ten per cent of the average of the previous four years. Under this law, the reduction was eight per cent. The association also secured the inclusion of extra-long staple as an exportable commodity which could be sold in foreign countries under public law 480 with payment 'in kind' or 'soft' currencies. Support Of National Cotton Council To Pima Industry:- The United States Department of Agriculture has assured Pima Cotton growers that support will be given the industry to obtain a future hearing before the Tariff Commission because, as Assistant Secretary Clarence L. Miller wrote, 'we believe that interference of imports with the departments program continues'. (Arizona Farmer, January 16, 1960. Quotations are from a letter received from Assistant Secretary Miller to Albert Oshrin at Tucson, Vice President of the SuPima association, dated December 18, 1959. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in April 1955 said of the SuPima association merchandising program:- 'This compaign to build markets through improved quality, modern promotion techniques and competitive prices is in keeping the the best American traditions'.) The secretary added:- 'We will keep the extra-long staple Cotton situation under review, and we hope the producers will continue their highly commendable effort to expand its use'. This the SuPima association has pledged itself to do. Although the extra-long staple growers had the all-out support of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State has declared the industry 'expendable' and recommended that the extra-long staple growers 'grow vegetables'. (Arizona Star, February 25, 1959, p. 16. Tim Malone, called the biggest extra-long staple grower in Arizona (Farmer, January 05, 1952, p. 3) did, in 1944, after Pima growers were discontented with treatment received at the hands of the government in the World War II buying program, desert Pima Cotton for vegetables. (Farmer, 'Onward and Upward with Tim Malone', October 06, 1946, p. 11). His case was typical of the industry. He came to Arizona, in 1925, produced Pima Cotton yielding more than short staple, and was declared 'Pima Cotton King' in 1935 by winning a University of Arizona-sponsored high-yield contest. In 1939, he had 3 000 acres in Pima but was interested in vegetables. When the government pleaded in 1942 to produce Pima for military use he grew 1 500 SXP acres In 1944, there were only two Pima growers in the Glendale area:- Malone had 600 acres, the other 200. The next seven years, he did so well in vegetables he said he wanted to forget his Pima past. Yet again, at the call of the Office of Defense Mobilization, he planted 800 acres of Pima 32 in 1951. Labor was the problem in 1952 even as it was in 1942. After the 1952 harvest, Malone said:- 'I'll plant no more long staple until assured of harvest labor'.) The SuPima association has now set their sights on a long-range program, outlined and given endorsement at the 1960 convention of the National Cotton Council held at Dallas, Texas, in February. This program seeks to:- (a) Establish and maintain extra-long staple production in the United States on a permanent and sound basis with a minimum of 64 776 acres; (b) Maintain consistent and satisfactory quality of Cotton; (c) Assure continuing availability of supply, including adequate working stocks; and (d) Maintain a reasonable price relationship to world prices for comparable qualities. The National Cotton Council agreed at this convention to join the SuPima association and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute in a special study to make the proposed program effective. Efforts to establish and maintain a domestic extra-long staple Cotton industry on a stabilized basis has been a continuing struggle ever since Kearney went to Yuma in 1902 to undertake the propagation of an extra-long staple to meet the competition of a foreign product. The successes were outstanding but not enduring. J. Clyde Wilson of Buckeye, Arizona, reported to the SuPimafs fifth annual convention in Phoenix in March 1959, that the domestic extra-long staple situation was 'desperate but not hopeless'. The decade of 1950 had brought much in the way of accomplishment even though it was ended on a pessimistic note. New records of production, domestic consumption, volume of export trade, and acreage yield had been made. The new Pima S-1 met all the severest quality tests against foreign imports. An aggressive and well-financed growers' association of some 3 000 members (SuPima) was organized to meet the problems, of which Wilson, retiring in 1959 as SuPima President, said there were more than ought to be. Two of the biggest problems were still unsolved and interrelated:- (1) Foreign-government under-selling Pima Cotton prices in the New England market and (2) more and more domestic Cotton into government warehouses, contributing to excessive surpluses and carryovers. Stabilization in production, if not in price, had been met during the 1950's. The volume of production for the ten years, 1950–59, reached a total of 636 000 bales, an average of 63 600 bales a year, more than double that of any previous decade. (USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton and Cottonseed (Statistical Bulletin 164, June 1955, updated) table 38, p. 41. Production for decades prior to 1950 in gross weight bales of 500 pounds:- 1912–19 – 107 300; 1920–29 – 315 700; 1930–39 – 171 700; 1940–49 – 253 400.) One of the complaints in the early history of domestic extra-long staple Cotton growing was that manufacturers could not be assured of a continuing supply. Growers have proven that they are now in position to supply all domestic demands, in peace and war. American-Egyptian Cotton is a Cotton grown in the irrigated sections of the Southwest (in the United States) ... Developed from Egyptian seed ... Of high grade and having a staple length of 1% to 1-5/8 inches. The largest imports of Sudanese Cotton into the United States took place in the years 1941 and 1942, World War II years when a domestic incentive program was sponsored by the war mobilization board, and in 1947 when the American-Egyptian production was so low that the death knell of its existence was tolled by many in the industry. (Only 1 100 bales of Pima was grown in the three southwest states in 1947:- 100 bales in Arizona, 900 bales in Texas, and 100 bales in New Mexico.) In these three years, (1941–1942–1947), United States imported 11.7 per cent of the total Cotton exports from Sudan, and only 200 bales in one other year (1946) during 1940–49. Coincidentally, imports (in the US) of Egyptian Cotton continued to rise from 100 000 bales in 1900 to 183 786 bales in 1911 and 175 835 bales in 1912. After ten years of research and acclimatization, the first commercial American-Egyptian Cotton crop was grown in 1912, a harvest of 375 bales from plantings by seventy-five farmers in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial valleys of the Southwest. After 1918, Sea Island ceased to be important in the extra-long staple market. In the statistical history of the Sea Island Cotton industry in the United States from 1865 to 1912, three states grew an average of 55 266 bales a year:- Georgia, 25 678; Florida, 20 242; South Carolina, 9 346. The average price paid over this period was twenty-one cents per pound. The average upland price from 1880 to 1912, inclusive was 10.17 cents per pound. In the years 1902–12, Sea Island prices averaged 24.41 cents per pound; upland, of comparative grades, 11.035 cents per pound. Egyptian Cotton averaged 18.8 cents on the American market in these years. South Carolina Sea Island commanded a price of 29.07 cents, a premium over returns to the other extra-long staple growing states:- Florida, 22.35 cents; Georgia, 21.8 cents per pound. In the first thirteen years of the XX century, 1900–12, Sea Island crops averaged 90 690 bales. In the next decade, 1913–22, the yearly average had dropped to 55 068. In the next ten years, 1923–32, an average of only 117 bales were grown each year. There was an attempted revival in the years 1937 to 1941, and in this five-year period production averaged 3 792 bales annually. In 1942, 918 bales were grown and in 1943, 374. In the next four years thirty-nine bales was the highest volume and since 1949 no production of Sea Island is recorded. Sea Island Cotton (in 1960) is still produced in limited quantities in Puerto Rico and on some of the islands of the British West Indies. Expansion is restricted in these areas because of limited acreage on these small islands and the need for available

lands to produce food crops. Upland Sold As Sea Island:- the Boll Weevil had reduced the yearly production of Sea Island Cotton in the United States from 92 619 bales in 1917 to 6 916 bales in 1919, and it appeared that the industry was doomed. Omitting the year 1927 when 179 bales were grown, the Sea Island crop from 1924 to 1934 averaged less than eighteen bales a year, from a low of seven in 1929 to a high of twenty-six in 1931. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture developed, starting in 1912, an extra-long staple upland variety, called the Meade Cotton, producing a fiber mostly 1-5/8 inches but varying from 1-7/16 to 1-3/4 inches of fine texture similar to the Sea Island. So closely did the Meade fiber resemble the Sea Island that only experts could distinguish between the two. The Meade matured two to three weeks earlier, gave a higher production of both lint and seed, and could be picked more easily than the Sea Island. Experimental production started in 1916 and department officials looked to Meade as a possible substitute for the rapidly diminishing Sea Island Cotton. Three generations of progenies had been grown and a superior stock separated before the unexpected death of Meade in 1916. The Meade variety was originally bred in northeastern Texas, at Clarksville, but proved to be well-adapted to the districts of southern Georgia and northern Florida where the Sea Island was grown. In 1916 small experimental plantings of the Meade Cotton were made on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and the following year extended to Sea Island districts of Georgia. There were reports of individual successes with Meade, resulting in numerous requests to the department of agriculture for seed of the new variety. In 1918 sufficient seed had been developed to permit the department to make arrangements with selected growers to plant from five to seventy-five acres under an agreement aimed to prevent crossing with other varieties. (Meade plantings were to be in isolated fields at least 300 yards from any other kind of Cotton; or if this was not practicable, fifty or sixty rows of Corn was to be grown between the Meade plantings and that of any other variety.) The department was to receive one-third of the seed grown while the farmer retained the lint and the remaining two-thirds of the seed for his own use or to sell to neighbors. This was an effort to establish one variety community production of Meade Cotton and maintain adequate supplies of seed. An inspection of these plantings in June revealed that the precautions had not been too well observed and as a consequence not more than 250 acres of the Meade plantings of 1918 had been free of contamination with other varieties. Meade growers were unable to get the cooperation of ginners, a condition which restricted the supply of seed for 1919 plantings. (Only the early Meade crops received careful attention before the Sea Island harvest came to the gins. To assure seed purity gins would have to be thoroughly cleaned before Meade Cotton could be ginned after Sea Island. Sea Island ginners objected to Meade Cotton because of the large size of the seed which would not pass through the grids as rapidly as Sea Island, thus slowing down the process.) About 3 000 acres were planted to Meade Cotton in 1919, of which not more than 500 acres were isolated sufficiently to avoid possible hybridization with other varieties planted in nearby fields. In 1920 many bales of Meade were marketed as Sea Island and accepted on the market without question, whereas the total production of Meade approximated 2 000 bales, not including what sold as Sea Island. Spinning tests showed the practicability of using Meade Cotton in place of the Sea Island in the manufacture of thread and fibers of special quality. Since the good Meade Cotton was sold as Sea Island, Meade as a variety never gained the reputation it merited. In the rush of expansion, there was much planting of mixed seed and the inevitable production of irregular fiber, so sharply discounted in the market, that even good Meade became difficult to sell. Failed as Sea Island Substitute Consequently, the early successes of the Meade variety were turned to failures, almost before it had been able to prove its worth. Two scientists of the federal department of agriculture laid the demise of the Meade variety to these factors:- The failure to establish the production of Meade Cotton as a substitute for Sea Island was largely the result of the persistent planting of Sea Island and short Cotton in the same localities with the Meade. The growers did not appreciate the necessity of complete isolation of the fields and separate ginning of the Cotton to maintain the purity of the seed stocks and uniformity of the fiber. Careless ginning methods, with consequent mixing of the seed and the crossing of the plants in the field, made it impossible to secure stocks of seed and maintain the uniformity of the fiber required by manufacturers. The subsequent marketing of mixed irregular fiber under the name of Meade Cotton brought the variety into disrepute among the spinners as well as among the buyers and so increased the difficulties of marketing that farmers were discouraged from planting it. Both Sea Island and the Meade Cotton continued to be grown in limited quantities, but seed problems and the ever-encroachment of short staple into the extra-long staple areas throttled attempts at expansion or revival. Since the extra-long staple requires roller gin equipment, the maintenance of two sets of gin equipment was added expense. Many of the roller gins in the former Sea Island districts were dismantled and some moved to Arizona to care for the extra-long staple crops there. See also Extra Long Staple Cotton, Pima Cotton, Supima®, and Upland Cotton. Xxxxx. Pioneering A New Industry:- the high quality of Egyptian Cotton was recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as early as 1867. The department reports of 1867 and 1871 contain the results of more than fifty trials in all the states then producing Cotton, from North Carolina to Texas to Alabama. The crop required too long a season from planting to maturity and, except in one or two instances in Southern Louisiana, was found generally unsatisfactory. As a consequence, there were no further experiments during the next twenty years. From 1892 to 1894 the department again imported Egyptian seed which was sent to all Cotton-growing states for testing at experiment stations and private plantations. Failures were reported in almost every case; growers were so discouraged that they did not bother to save the seed for further trials. (W.H. Wentworth in San Patricio County in Southern Texas obtained only seventy-five pounds of seed Cotton from three acres but noting its superior quality carried his planting to the sixth generation (1899). The acclimatization improved the stand but as a lone producer he gave up; the volume was too small to command a market.) Fairchild and Lathrop Egyptian Cotton Seed Reaches The Southwest:- The year 1898 marked the beginning of scientific Cotton breeding in the United States. That year Dr. Herbert J. Webber started Cotton breeding for the United States Department of Agriculture, making Egyptian Cotton an important item of study. Prior to 1898, limited Cotton breeding had been done at several state experiment stations but, lacking coordination and continuity, little of permanent value resulted. Webber's first attempts at producing an Egyptian-type Cotton on American soil were made in the humid section of the United States, particularly in South Carolina and Texas. He concluded that Egyptian varieties could not be profitably grown anywhere in the main Cotton belt and he so informed the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at its 1903 convention. L.H. Dewey, in charge of fiber investigations, in 1901 and 1902 received numerous reports of trial plantings which confirmed that little success could be expected from Egyptian Cottons in the humid portion of the Cotton belt. (Dewey reported an excellent quality of fiber but small yields due to the shortness of the season which prevented many bolls from ripening. There was also delay in the spring by wet weather and killing frosts took place so early in the fall as to prevent full harvest.) In 1901 and 1902, Egyptian seed reached Arizona and California, coming from shipments sent from Cairo by David G. Fairchild and Barbour Lathrop, a Chicago philanthropist and world traveler with whom Fairchild had been associated since 1895 as an assistant in botanical researches. (Who's Who in America, 1903–05, p. 468, gives five expeditions made by Lathrop and Fairchild:- To Dutch East Indies, 1895; to South Sea Islands, Siam, Australia, and New Zealand, 1896–97; to West Indies, South America, Egypt, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and New Guinea, 1898–1900; to Japan, China, Ceylon and Persian Bulf, 1901–02; Africa, 1903.) In 1898, Fairchild organized the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and served as its head, except for leaves of absence on special expeditions with Lathrop, until his retirement in 1928. The importation of a large amount of Egyptian Cotton seed was noted by the agricultural department in its 1900 report:- Through the generosity of Hon. Barbour Lathorp of Chicago, the Department of Agriculture has been made the recipient of a large collection of seeds and plants ... the result of an exploring expedition which lasted from December 1898 to September 1900. He was accompanied by Mr. D.G. Fairchild, formerly special agent in charge of this department. This expedition procured over 450 separate items of seeds and plants. ... One of the most promising importations of the year has been the Jannovitch Cotton, secured in Egypt by Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild. About 2 000 pounds of seed have been placed among some 1,100

experimenters in the Cotton states. Fairchild, in a book published in 1938, placed the price of Jannovich seed, then a new Egyptian variety, at twenty Dollars a pound, and as a consequence he had decided to send only small samples to the United States. Larger shipments were prompted by the apparent generosity credited to Lathrop by the Department of Agriculture. Fairchild said the increased volume of seed resulted from a conversation between the two:- I described the Cotton situation and told him of the samples I was sending to Washington. After a moment he said quite simply '... if you think it is such a good thing, why don't you send more of it?' ... Mr. Lathrop persuaded me to send two bushels of each variety, which was fortunate as, unbeknownst to me, my old friend Webber had begun his cotton-breeding experiments. Some of the seed was sent to Arizona and California and from it grew the first Cotton of that section, drawing attention to the possibility of Egyptian Cotton culture in the Southwest. Three years later (1902), I photographed Doctor A.J. Chandler standing beside his Cotton Plants grown in Arizona from the Egyptian seed. During the next quarter of a century, T.H. Kearney, O.F. Cook, Swingle and Webber all spent much time in the improvement of the Egyptian Cotton, and Chandler, Arizona is now (1938) the center of a large cotton-growing district? (David G. Fairchild, The World is My Garden (New York; Scribner's, 1938), pp 141-142. The photo of Doctor Chandler referred to above appears on p. 140-B. On pp 205-07 the author writes:- 'I had no real conception of the enormous amount of careful pioneer work and Plant-breeding investigations which would be necessary before an Egyptian Cotton industry was established around Chandler. Nor could I foresee how much the working out of this problem would absorb the lives of my friends – Cook, Kearney, Scofield and others – leading them into the field of genetics, a new branch of science'.) Through a series of accidents the original selections from the imported Jannovich Variety were lost. The Mit Afifi Variety became the parental stock of the first domestic extra-long staple Cotton Varieties of the Southwest. McClatchie Experiments At Phoenix Farm In 1901:- Prior to 1902, two other plantings of Egyptian seed in the Southwest are of record, in addition to the Chandler fields cited by Fairchild. One was located at the territorial experiment farm, affiliated with the University of Arizona, two miles northwest of Phoenix, and directed by Professor A.J. McClatchie, the superintendent. The other was in the Imperial Valley, California, on land where Calexico now stands. Doctor H.J. Webber, who started the Plant breeding program in the Department of Agriculture, directed the Calexico planting, in cooperation with T.H. Kearney. The Egyptian Cotton experiment at the Phoenix farm was undertaken in the spring of 1901 using three Varieties:- Abassi, Mit Afifi, and Jannovich. The crop was ginned on a roller gin at Audobohn Park, Louisiana, through the kind-nexx of Director Stubbs of the Louisiana experiment station. The experiment continued in 1902, but Professor McClatchie announced that there would be no further plantings the following year, inasmuch as the culture had been continued long enough to establish the main facts as to Varieties and methods. He found that growing on a sufficient volume for results to be practical required a large amount of labor. The plantings by Doctor Webber in the Imperial Valley may have antedated the Egyptian Cotton seedings at Chandler and the Phoenix territorial farm station, although it is probable they were contemporary sowings notwithstanding this claim:- In 1900 Webber grew about three acres of Mit Afifi in the Imperial Valley, California, on land where Calexico now stands. This was the first year water was turned into the irrigation canal and the Cotton was the first grown in this valley. A number of selections were made from this patch, which marked the real beginning of the American-Egyptian Cotton industry in this country. As of April 01, 1907, Doctor Webber resigned from the department to accept a post at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and Doctor Thomas H. Kearney, who had been associated with him from the start of the plant-breeding program, was given complete charge of that phase of the work in the Southwest. His earliest reference to plantings at Calexico was a crop of outstanding Jannovich grown there in 1902 and in 1903. In 1904, Mit Afifi and Jannovich Egyptian Varieties were planted only at Carlsbad, New Mexico, and Yuma, Arizona. Of the three Egyptian Cotton experiments undertaken before 1902, none were carried through to commercial production, but all proved that the Southwest was the most favorable area for development. Doctor Chandler gave up his experiments because of the difficulty in finding the help needed to cultivate, harvest and market the crop properly. McClatchie had reported in detail on two years of experiment with the crop, following directions laid down by Professor Foaden, an Egyptian authority. McClatchie conveyed information on how and in what amounts water was applied and the results from various methods of irrigation, valuable data for future planters. (A.J. McClatchie, 'Irrigation at the Arizona Experiment Station Farm', Report of Irrigation Investigations, 1901, (Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin 11:- 1902), p. 100. Cotton grown from Mit Afifi seed planted by McClatchie was tested at the Lowell, Massachusetts textile school and, compared with imported Mit Afifi, showed four per cent less waste and furnished thread fourteen per cent stronger.) Full development of the extra-long staple Cotton industry in the Southwest, however, passed to other persons. Foremost of these was Doctor Thomas Henry Kearney, who gave most of his adult life to the development of American varieties of Egyptian Cotton. Before his retirement on June 30, 1944, he had propagated four distinct varieties, each better than its predecessor. The Department of Agriculture in announcing Doctor Kearneyrs retirement referred to him as 'the plant scientist whose research was the basis of the American-Egyptian Cotton industry'. (In 1920 the University of Arizona bestowed upon Kearney the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws as the originator of the Pima variety of extra-long staple which in 1919 'was worth to the State of Arizona no less than twenty millions of Dollars', according to Dean Working of the College of Agriculture who introduced him to the assembly. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, Kearney began work in the USDA when he was twenty years old. One of his achievements, best known to botanists, was the preparation in collaboration with Robert H. Peebles, an associate at Sacaton, of 'Flowering Plants and Ferns in Arizona', an authoritative book listing the plants of the state. This was first published by USDA in 1942. A second edition was published by the University of California in 1952. Moving to San Francisco after his retirement in 1944, Kearney became honorary curator and a research associate with the California Academy of Scientists. He died in a San Francisco hospital in October 1956 at the age of 82 years.) Yuma Cotton Experiment Center In 1902:- Starting in 1902, the Bureau of Plant Industry intensified experimentation with Egyptian Cotton, doing the concentrated study at Yuma, Arizona, as the area where successful growth was most likely. (USDA 1907 Yearbook, p. 322. A tract of six acres of land belonging to the Reclamation Service was made available to the Bureau of Plant Industry and ten acres on the Yuma mesa, about sixty feet above the Colorado River, was leased. Cotton, with other fruit and forage crops, were tested on all three areas. In 1909 experimental plantings were located near the Village of Somerton, about fourteen miles south of Yuma. In 1910 most of the work was transferred to a 150-acre experimental farm situated on the California side of the Colorado, near Bard, about seven miles above the town of Yuma. After 1907, Sacaton, located on the Gila Indian reservation in Central Arizona, became the chief center for Cotton experiment.) This region was selected after Kearney and Thomas H. Means of the Bureau of Soils had visited Egypt and made a detailed survey of the climate, soils, irrigation methods, and growing conditions along the Nile River. For the next five years, Yuma was the center of testing with minor plantings and preliminary tests in other areas. In 1907, land was acquired on the Gila Indian reservation near Sacaton, some thirty miles south of Phoenix, through agreement with the Indian affairs office of the Interior Department. For fifty years Sacaton was the locale of extra-long staple Cotton experimentation in the United States and the home of development for all the American-Egyptian Varieties. Since 1957 federal, state and University of Arizona personnel have cooperated in Cotton experimentation at the new Cotton center at Phoenix, largely financed by the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, a farmers' cooperative. Preliminary experiments made by Webber and Kearney in 1902 in the Southwest included:- the Mit Afifi variety at San Antonio and Barstow, Texas, and Carlsbad, New Mexico; the Jannovich Variety at Barstow, Carlsbad, Yuma, and Calexico, California. In addition Webber supervised trial plots planted to the Mit Afifi at Hartsville, South Carolina, and at Houston and Brownsville, Texas, with the Jannovich variety at Denison, Texas, and with the Asmuni at Danville and Waco, Texas. Fourteen samples, representing each variety from each locality where grown in 1902, were submitted to seven American Cotton buyers, and a buyer at Alexandria, Egypt. The Jannovich grown at Calexico (about sixty miles west of Yuma) was most highly commended by all of these experts. In 1903 the Mit Afifi and Jannovich

were planted at Barstow, Carlsbad, Yuma, and Calexico, one area in each of four states:- Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, respectively. In 1904 and 1905, the extra-long staple experiments were continued only at Carlsbad and Yuma. In 1905, high spring floods wiped out the plantings at Yuma, leaving Carlsbad as the only location where acclimatized seed of the Egyptian Varieties survived. A large number of selections were made from the Carlsbad nurseries and transferred to Yuma where experiments were centered in 1906 and 1907. It was the Carlsbad acclimatized Mit Afifi that became the parent stock of the new American-Egyptian varieties. Appraisal Of 1907 Yuma Crop By Twenty-Two Cotton Experts:- Small samples of Arizona-grown Egyptian Cotton grown in 1907 were placed with twenty-two American buyers and spinners of extra-long staple Cotton for testing and comparison with imported stock. Those examining these samples were practically unanimous in expressing the belief that the Arizona-grown product could be satisfactorily substituted for similar grades of imported Egyptian Cotton. The average length of the fiber grown at Yuma in 1907 was one and one-half inches and the strength, luster, fineness, and color were good. During the first years of experiment the plants had made an excessive growth of wood and relatively few bolls sprouted, and these ripened late and did not open properly. In the season of 1906 and 1907 the size of the plants diminished in size and the average number of bolls greatly increased; the bolls ripened earlier and opened wider, making picking much easier. The Mit Afifi yield at Yuma for 1907 went almost two bales to the acre on the experimental plots. A five-acre field yielded 3 300 pounds of Cotton seed to the acre, with a lint percentage of thirty estimated. The federal Department of Agriculture reported in 1907 that 'gratifying progress has been made in this work 'acclimatization', Egyptian Cotton of the Mit Afifi variety having been grown under irrigation at Yuma, Arizona Arizona ...'. (Ibid., p. 61. Excessive vegetation growth was a problem cited by McClatchie in his 1901–02 experiments with Egyptian Cotton, noting in his irrigation report that part of the field was too rank and some of it lodged. This is evident, also, in the Fairchild picture of Doctor Chandler and his Cotton field taken in 1902, reproduced on page 241. An Arizona writer (Mc-Clintock in Arizona Producer, March 01, 1933) reports a field near Buckeye, Arizona, planted to the experimental Yuma in 1908, grew plants twelve feet high; stepladders were used for picking. This was one reason why the Yuma seed was not placed with farmers commercially until 1912.) After receiving the appraisals of the twenty-two American buyers and mills from small specimens of the 1907 crop, samples of 200 pounds each were sent to three American mills using large quantities of imported Egyptian Cotton, requesting that spinning tests be made. The sum of the opinions were decidedly favorable to the Arizona-grown Cotton, and resulted in this conclusion:- It is ... no longer a question whether a good grade of Cotton of this type can be produced in the Southwestern states. The problem that remains to be worked out is whether the economic conditions of the region will justify farmers in undertaking the growing of any kind of Cotton. In view of the 1907 results, the possibility of establishing an Egyptian Cotton culture on a commercial scale in the irrigated valleys of the Southwest received increased consideration. Officials estimated that with new reclamation projects under way as authorized under the Newlands Act of 1902, there would soon be 600 000 acres of land under ditch in the Yuma, Salt, Imperial, and Gila Valleys, and that if one-fifth of this acreage could be used to grow Egyptian Cotton, production would equal annual imports from Egypt. (The 1908 imports of Egyptian Cotton were 136 900 bales, valued at USD12 627 206). Forty Acres Planted in 1908 Experiments In 1908 about forty acres were planted to Egyptian Cotton, the largest acreage yet attempted. Five acres were grown on the reclamation experimental farm at Yuma where trials had been conducted since 1902, but the largest planting (nineteen acres) was made on the Pima Indian reservation at Sacaton under a cooperative arrangement between the Agricultural Department and the Indian Affairs Office of the Department of the Interior. Two acres were seeded at the Indian school farm at Phoenix, and about four acres put in by individual farmers, chiefly in the Gila valley, west of Phoenix. The year 1908 was not a favorable crop year and only twelve bales of extra-long staple were harvested. In the main, however, the 1908 experiments were considered favorable, but further experimental work was deemed a necessity before seed could be safely distributed to farmers for commercial use. In the early autumn of 1908, Orator F. Cook, Argyle McLachlan, and Roland Meade, Bureau of Industry scientists, spent several weeks at Yuma and Sacaton, studying the variations of the Egyptian plantings in the process of acclimatization. John A. Walker, an expert classifier of Egyptian Cotton, supervised the baling of the twelve bales harvested, taking care to get uniformity in each bale. At Yuma, with a five-year history of acclimatization, the acre yield was higher (604 pounds of lint) and the quality superior (19.1 per cent graded one and two), than Cotton grown on the reservation. The nineteen acres at Sacaton averaged slightly over a half bale to the acre (263 pounds) and the best quality graded three (thirty-six per cent) and most fell into grade four (sixty per cent). The report prepared by Messrs. Cook, MeLachlan, and Meade after their studies at Yuma and Sacaton in the fall of 1908, technical in nature, cited four causes of diversification in growth, arising from different physiological factors:- (1) hybridization, (2) incomplete acclimatization, (3) differences in physical environment, and (4) variations in the same plant. In 1906 and 1907 several plots of Upland Cotton were grown alongside the Egyptian-type plantings at Yuma to test their productiveness and general adaptability in comparison with one another. The report summary laid down a principle which was to receive increasing emphasis in succeeding years:- ... considerations make it evident that Upland Cotton must either be excluded from regions where Egyptian Cotton is grown, or local sources of supply of pure, acclimatized seed must be established and very carefully guarded from contact with Upland Cotton if commercial cultures of Egyptian Cotton are to be permanently maintained in Arizona and the neighboring states. (O.F. Cook, Argyle McLachlan, and Rowland M. Meade, A Study of Diversity in Egyptian Cotton (USDA Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 15b, July 24, 1909), p. 54. Cook continued his interest in the development of the American-Egyptian Cotton industry and was a leader in promoting the idea of one-variety communities for Cotton. McLachlan transferred his interests to the Durango crop in the Imperial valley. Meade developed the high quality Meade Cotton which promised to replace Sea Island until hybridization with uplands destroyed its potentialities.) The 1908 experiments resulted in the identification for the first time of three American-Egyptian Varieties, distinct from the parent Mit Afifi, originally grown at the Carlsbad nursery and transplanted to Yuma in 1906 after 1905 floodwaters of the Colorado had wiped out the Yuma test plots. The new varieties carried Arizona names taken from the locales of their inception:- Yuma, Somerton, and Gila. The Yuma became the first American-Egyptian Variety to be grown commercially. The Somerton was discarded because of excessive growth of vegetative branches. The Gila, bred at Sacaton by E.W. Hudson, superintendent of the Gila Indian reservation farm, was preserved and used exclusively for plantings on the Indian reservation. (Thomas H. Kearney, 'Mutation in Egyptian Cotton', USDA Journal of Agricultural Research, (II, 1, July 15, 1914) pp 294-295. From the 1908 progeny row of the Gila, a half acre was planted in 1910, gradually increased until 1913 when 200 acres of the variety were grown on the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservations, where its production was confined.) The birth of the Yuma variety was related by Doctor Kearney before a luncheon club at Tucson on June 04, 1920, two days after he had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Arizona for his work in developing the Pima Cotton industry in Arizona:- ... in 1908 a progeny row was grown from a plant which had been selected the year preceding. The plants in this row proved to be very different from the Mit Afifi, and decidedly superior in productiveness, earliness, and length and quality of the fiber. It was soon recognized that a new variety had been developed which was altogether distinct from the parent Mit Afifi, and the new variety was christened 'Yuma'. ... It was grown on a field scale, improved cultural methods worked out, and the fiber was tested by eastern manufacturers. The Department of Agriculture was at last convinced that an American-Egyptian Cotton suitable for commercial production was at hand. In 1909, four and a half acres at Somerton in Yuma valley and ten acres at Sacaton were planted to the new Yuma variety. To test the domesticated seed in other localities, small plantings were made at four different places in the Imperial valley and at Glendale, California. Uniformly favorable reports were received on samples of the Somerton and Sacaton fiber submitted to a number of buyers and spinners. (Thomas H. Kearney, Breeding New Types of Egyptian Cotton (USDA Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 200, December 23, 1910), pp 8-9. Imported

seed of the principal varieties of Egypt were also grown at Somerton and Sacaton in 1909 and none equalled the acclimatized stocks in fruitfulness or in quality of lint. Imported Egyptian seed received during southwest experiments was found contaminated by Hindi Cotton, an undesirable type with a short, weak fiber. In 1910, O.F. Cook went to Egypt to make study of this unfortunate condition.) Committee On Southwestern Cotton Culture Appointed In 1910:- A complexity of problems involved the establishment of a new agricultural enterprise in a region thinly populated, lacking facilities for processing, and remote from established markets. Initially the cooperation in developing a new industry in the Southwest was on an informal basis. Kearney had applied himself to the task of plantbreeding and had opened a new nursery in 1909 at Sacaton in addition to planting field acreage there. While at Yuma he was associated in experiments with William A Peterson, superintendent of the reclamation experiment farms in that area. At Sacaton he was joined by E.W. Hudson, farm superintendent at the Indian experiment station, who later played a major role in establishing the extra-long staple Pima Cotton industry in the Salt River Valley, its exclusive home for many years. Cook, Meade, Scofield, and McLachlan had been called in for special surveys. The early experiments at Yuma and Sacaton had convinced the Department of Agriculture that extra-long staple Cotton could be profitably grown in the irrigated valleys of the Southwest. Facilities for continued plantbreeding and the propagation of pure seed were provided on two well-equipped farms at Bard and Sacaton by 1910, but other problems had to be met if successful production was to be realized. Accordingly, in 1910 the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry appointed a 'Committee on Southwest Cotton Culture' to coordinate the program. The original committee consisted of Carl S. Scofield as chairman. Orator F. Cook, Walter T. Swingle and Kearney. Soon afterward Charles J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets, and Fred Taylor, cotton technologist, and later Doctor K.F. Kellerman, associate chief of the Plant Industry Bureau, became committee members. J.G. Martin, working under Brand, introduced methods of classing and grading the nejw product. Kellerman succeeded Scofield as chairman when the latter went abroad to investigate possible foreign markets for an American-grown extra-long staple Cotton. Functioning in close harmony, each committee member was authorized to assume responsibility beyond his own field. In charge of western irrigation agriculture, Scofield maintained cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation but also investigated market conditions here and abroad. Swingle, physiologist in charge of crop and breeding investigations, was in charge of the Sacaton work in cooperation with the Indian Affairs Bureau, including recruitment of Indian labor for picking Cotton. Cook conducted investigations of the factors involved in the acclimatization program and took the lead in urging the one-variety community plan for the Salt River Valley. Kearney had charge of the breeding work with Egyptian Cotton and the investigation of the effect of alkali and other soil conditions upon the crop. Brand became a member of the committee in 1912 when the problem of marketing the first commercial crop was critical and assumed control of investigations in classing, marketing and transportation, with Fred Taylor in immediate charge. 1912 Crop Of Extra-Long Staple Cotton:- 375 Bales:- At the close of the 1911 season, experiments had reached a stage which justified the trial of American-Egyptian Yuma on a small scale by farmers of the Salt River Valley in Arizona and Imperial County in California. Accordingly, in the spring of 1912 about seventy-five farmers received seed from Sacaton and Bard. Thirty-two farmers in the Salt River Valley planted 303 acres; twentynine and a half acres were planted on Indian land at Sacaton. In the Colorado river valley north of Yuma, in the vicinity of Bard, nineteen farmers planted forty-four acres. In the California Imperial Valley, twenty-five farmers planted 122 acres; in addition, twenty boys directed by Walter E. Packard of the California experiment station each planted a half acre. Near Hechicera, Mexico, South of the Imperial valley, was one field of thirty acres. About 480 acres came through to harvest. From this acreage, 375 bales of 500 pounds each were picked and ginned. Of the total bales, 262 were in the Salt River Valley, seventeen in the vicinity of Bard, and ninety-six in the Imperial Valley. The experiment farms at Sacaton and Bard produced twenty-four bales, not included in the above. The average lint per acre was 400 pounds. In the Salt River Valley a large portion of the seed from the 1912 crop was reserved or sold for planting in 1913. In the Imperial Valley most of the seed was sold to an oil mill at fifteen Dollars per ton, indicating a lack of interest in further production. Carl S. Scofield, chairman of the Southwestern Cotton Committee, drew this conclusion from the 1912 crop:- The results of the season's work on Egyptain Cotton in the Southwest appear to warrant a material increase in the acreage devoted to that crop. It would appear that farmers, particularly in the Salt River Valley, will be justified in a further trial of the crop and on a much larger scale ... In the Imperial Valley the size of the land holdings and the labor supply are such that it appears desirable for the farmers of that community to specialize in a big-boiled and hence easily picked variety of long-staple Upland Cotton, such as Durango, rather than an Egyptian. In the Salt River Valley, however, conditions appear to be more favorable for the development of a cotton industry on the basis of the Egyptain type. There the land-holdings are generally smaller, the labor supply more abundant, and it has been demonstrated that fiber of very high quality and value can be produced. (The reason land-holdings were smaller in the Salt River Valley was a stipulation in the reclamation project of Roosevelt dam that no-one could own more than 160 acres. Indian labor, trained at Sacaton, was available to Salt River valley farmers.) Following the advice of the Committee on Southwestern Cotton Culture, the Imperial and Yuma Valleys gave preference to the Durango long-staple upland and the growers of the Salt River Valley, in proximity to the Sacaton farm, gave close cooperation to plans to expand the extra-long staple industry in Central Arizona. Before the industry could be established in the Salt River Valley, many important steps had to be taken:- A larger number and more efficient ginning facilities would be needed and an oil mill built to dispose of the seed, which made up about two-thirds of the bulk crop. Uniform market grades would have to be established and maintained from season to season. Storage warehouses to hold the crop for advantageous sale must be erected, enabling the grower to borrow against the stored cotton while waiting a favorable market. Precautions against insect damage were necessary. Of supreme importance was the maintenance of an adequate supply of pure seed of high-yielding and uniform variety. The Department of Agriculture, in its 1912 yearbook, reported that the crop, under research conditions, gave promise of supplying the demand for extra-long staple fiber. Thread makers of Europe were in America) inquiring about future supplies, the department reported, concluding:- 'The market waits for the scientist to do his work'. In 1912 American spinners imported 175 835 bales of Egyptian Cotton; in 1913, 191 075 bales. Atha Pioneers Crop Near Phoenix:- Herbert B. Atha, a newcomer from New Jersey, pioneered the Egyptian cotton industry in the Phoenix area. In 1911, he planted five acres on his farm, 'Esperanza', seven miles northwest of Phoenix in the vicinity of Glendale. Yuma seed secured from Hudson at the Sacaton farm was planted as directed. The crop of raw cotton was hauled to Sacaton for ginning. He had consulted with friends in New Jersey associated with the American Thread and Clark Thread companies as to the desirability of the extra-long staple. He sold Us one bale crop to the Clark company for USD100. In 1912, Atha was the largest grower of extra-long staple in the Southwest. His harvest of 120 bales was the season's record. This crop was too large to haul to Sacaton as he had in 1911 so he set up a two-stand gin in a shed on his ranch where he also ginned twenty bales grown by Indians at Gila Crossing. In 1913, Atha incorporated and assumed management of the Arizona Egyptian Cotton Company. He built an eightstand gin and an oil mill in Phoenix, locating the plant on a spur of the Arizona Eastern railroad. The installation included an office and five buildings, equipped with the latest mechanical devices. Lint, seed, oil, linters, and oil cake were all processed mechanically. Growers' cooperatives operated ginning plants for the Mesa-Tempe and Chandler areas but Atha had the only oil and cake-making plant by 1914. The one-variety Cotton community plan had strong support from Atha. Citing the 1913 crops of the Salt River valley, growing extra-long staple Yuma, and Imperial valley, growing ordinary long-staple, American-Egyptian producers netted ten Dollars more per acre under his analysis. Short Cotton was often in surplus in the United States whereas domestic extra-long staple production was always less than the country consumed and consequently was assured of a strong market, he reasoned. He reported shipping 800 bales of Yuma to the American Thread Company in 1913, stating that this one company could easily have absorbed the total Salt River valley crop of 2 200 bales. Growers Organize Cooperatives:-

Community cooperation was needed to secure labor, arrange financing for crops, and to provide a continuous supply of pure seed. Grade and staple standards had to be set to facilitate marketing. Because the American Thread Company had been a willing consumer of the yield from experimental crops, the matter of marketing had only received minor attention prior to 1912. Farmers in the Salt River Valley were familiar with Egyptian Cotton experiments at Sacaton and had consulted Superintendent Hudson about the commercial outlook and the methods of growing the crop. In the spring of 1912 about thirty farmers in the Mesa area formed an association to undertake production. The next year growers near Tempe and Chandler formed similar groups. In 1914, these three local cooperatives formed the Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association, still maintaining their individual organizations. The central group was planned to function as the marketing agency for the three local units and as the source of pure seed for the entire valley. The local associations built gins and arranged financing for their membership as needed. Growers of Tempe-Scottsdale organized in 1914 to increase their plantings from 300 acres in 1913 to 3 000 in 1914. The Tempe Exchange built a ten-stand roller gin and installed a compressor to reduce the size of the bales for economical shipping. Clinging to the precept that American-Egyptian Cotton could only be grown successfully where no other variety is grown, the Salt River valley had no upland in 1912 and 1913. During the next four years, 1914–17, there were small plantings of the upland Mebane. Only Pima was grown in the Salt River Valley from 1917 to 1921. (Mebane acreage during years upland grown:- 1914, 2 000; 1915, 300; 1916, 1 000; 1917, 260.) Cotton Leading Industry Of Salt River Valley By l917:- In 1917 the production of Pima Cotton ceased to be a sideline and became the leading industry of the Salt River Valley. This was the first year Arizona Cotton production merited attention in the statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The volume and value of Pima crops during the first six years and approximate per bale price for each year illustrates the effect of a fluctuating market. The 1914 crop was the largest prior to 1917 but brought the lowest bale price. The bale return for the 1914 harvest of Pima Cotton (USD86.19) was discouraging to growers and resulted in lower acreages for 1915 and 1916 than was planted in 1914. The war declarations of August 1914 precipitated sharp declines in all Cotton prices. Upland growers took more severe losses on their 1914 crop than did Pima Cotton growers. (USDA 1915 Yearbook, pp 12-13. The declaration of war on August 01, l914, brought the fear that the big United States exports of cotton would be stopped or curtailed. The August 01 price of 12.5 cents per pound dropped almost half to 6.3 cents by November 01. Cotton exchanges were closed until December. The nationTs 1914 crop, fourteen per cent above 1913 in volume, was valued at USD283 million less, a decline of over forty per cent. The Pima market survived the crisis comparatively better.) The extra-long staple Cotton came to sharper attention and greater popularity with growers in 1916 due to the prices commanded by this variety in 1916. The bale return for the season (USD233.53) was almost double that of the previous year (USD118.40). The 1917 Pima Cotton acreage of 27 000 more than doubled to 69 000 in 1918, then increased to 82 000 in 1919, and 182 000 in 1920 in Maricopa county, which represented three-fourths of all the irrigated land in the Salt River Valley. A total of 243 000 acres was planted to Pima in 1920:- 200 000 in Arizona and 43 000 in California. Never since has so much acreage been planted to Pima Cotton, although improvement of varieties, aided by modern technics of of farming, brought higher yields per acre in 1952, during the Korean war. (The 1920 acre yield was almost the lowest since production started:- 189 pounds; the 1952 acre yield of the American-Egyptian Pima 32 was 425 pounds. The total acreage for the 1952 harvest was 108 200 compared to 1920's 243 000. The volume for these years:- 1920, 91 700 bales; 1952, 95 000.) Bringing American-Egyptian Cotton to its high state of production in less than a decade after the first commercial crop of 1912 was a near phenomenon involving numerous problems attendant on a new enterprise in an area thinly populated, with limited facilities of production, and growers with no past experience. The industry literally started 'from scratch'. Because war temporarily diut off foreign imports, the demand for extra-long staple production was unexpectedly heavy in the early years of the new industry. The problems of the infant industry, in its first five years, included recruitment of adequate labor, setting up standards of grade for marketing, classifying by staple length, marketing and transporting to the regions of consumption, and continually guarding the purity of seed to protect the future of the new enterprise. Problems Of Infant Pima Cotton Industry:- even at the time that the Yuma variety of American-Egyptian Cotton proved to have the qualities needed for successful commercial production, the industry was far from established. Seventy-five farmers spread over a wide area had grown 375 bales of the extra-long staple in 1912, and it was believed to be a favorable cash crop for the Salt River Valley where the greatest success had been attained. The Southwest Cotton Committee had determined acreage returns were high and the fiber would not deteriorate in value because of the necessary long haul to markets on the eastern seaboard. Yet for production to reach its highest potential, a sufficiently large acreage would be needed to pay for the installation of machinery for ginning, baling, and compressing equipment. Volume would be necessary to earn car-lot transportation rates. (J.G. Martin, The Handling and Marketing of the Arizona-Egyptian Cotton in the Salt River Valley (USDA Office of Markets and Rural Organization:- November 26, 1915), p. 12. In January 1914, a Boston broker received a ten-bale trial order from a Fall River, Mass., mill and passed it on to the Salt River Valley Growers Association. The order was filled from a consignment to Liverpool previously sent there, saving USD15 per bale (USD3 per hundredweight; USD150 saving on the ten bales) and delivery effected sooner than if shipped from Mesa. The car-lot rate Mesa to Galveston in 1914 was 95¢ per hundredweight; the local rate was USD2.50; to which must be added water rates to New England. The consignment to Liverpool, a car-lot, from Mesa to Galveston by freight and trans-ocean, and back to New England, cost USD1.63 per hundredweight.) Pima Indians Provide Labor For Picking Cotton:- the Committee of Southwestern Cotton Culture from the beginning of experimentation recognized that the high cost of picking the Egyptian-type Cotton would be one of the difficulties to surmount. Bolls were smaller than in the upland and it was important, if quality lint was to be produced, to pick cleanly, avoiding trash and pieces of extraneous matter. Hand labor was neither abundant nor cheap. (Based on the 1910 census, there were less than two persons (1.8) to every square mile of Arizona's area; state's 1910 population was 204 354. In 1908, Kearney and Peterson (USDA Bulletin 128, p. 57) expressed the belief that the best chance of establishing the industry in the region was 'on the basis of two to five acres for each farm, the farmerfs family supplying most of the labor needed'.) Growers of the Salt River Valley had to pay two Dollars per 100 pounds for picking seed cotton while the prevailing rate in the Imperial Valley was one Dollar for the larger-boiled cotton. Yet in spite of labor scarcity, the problem of picking the extra-long staple was successfully met by a community of effort in the early years of production. The committee selected to develop the industry had interested the Pima Indians near Sacaton not only in growing Cotton for themselves but also in aiding white settlers in picking the crop. Papago Indians in southern Arizona also became pickers. In 1913 about USD20 000 and in 1914 about USD37 500 were paid to the Pima and Papago tribes as wages for picking Cotton in the Salt River Valley. These earnings were augmented by crops grown on reservation lands, bringing total Indian earnings from Cotton to USD40 000 in 1913 and USD50 000 in 1914. It was estimated that in the 1914–15 season a total of USD150 000 was paid out in wages to Cotton pickers. Oklahoma-Texas Pickers For 1913 Crop:- the ten-fold increase of acreage in 1913 over the preceding year brought concern to growers that it would be impossible to secure competent pickers. The Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association began a campaign of letter-writing and newspaper advertising in Oklahoma and West Texas. Because drought had lowered the 1913 crop in these areas, more than 300 growers emigrated to Arizona by October, 1913, in response to the letters and advertising. There was a lasting effect in this campaign:- 'Many of these new citizens of Arizona will make permanent homes here. A number came early with sufficient funds to carry them for a year, rented farm lands on shares, and have raised a crop that is proving profitable to both tenants and landlords'. Caution against large planting was early stressed. Harry Welch of the Phoenix Board of Trade, warned against largescale operation until the problem of labor was settled. He commended the ten- to forty-acre farm, cultivated and cropped by the owner and his family, 'as the means to progress and prosperity. Labor problems at best, were provocative, and as acreage and volume

increased became more so. In the first years the Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Association in cooperation with the Southwestern Cotton Committee was able to get the Cotton picked by the white settlers from Texas and Oklahoma, Mexicans, and Indians from the Pima and Papago reservations. Later, labor problems were assumed by the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, formed especially for that purpose. A large part of the crop in 1913 and 1914 near Mesa and Tempe was picked by Indians trained at Sacaton. The Indians were slow but good pickers, not concerned with high wages at the expense of quality. As a consequent, the Mesa and Tempe Cotton rated high in tests conducted by the Bureau of Markets in these years. (J.G. Martin, Handling and Marketing Arizona-Egyptian Cotton in Salt River Valley, (USDA Bulletin 311, November 26, 1915 p. 21 E.W. Hudson, superintendent of the Sacaton farm, commended Indian laborers:- 'The most important supply of labor for Cotton picking in Arizona is afforded by Papago and Pima Indians ... 5 000 to 7 000 in these tribes who promise by virtue of their industry, patience and honesty to play a most important part in establishing the cotton industry'. (USDA Farmers Bulletin 577, March 14, 1914, p. 8).) Classing And Grading Program In 1913:- no standards for staple or grade existed for the Arizona-Egyptian Cotton at the time of the first crop of 1912. Commencing in the fall of 1913 the Cotton section of the Federal Bureau of Markets at the request of the Southwestern Cotton Committee undertook an intensive study of the new industry, including the condition of the Cotton in the field, method of picking, handling, storage on the farms, ginning processes, and the loading into cars for shipment to eastern markets. Grades were determined by the amount of leaf, hulls, and foreign matter in the bale, the color and silkiness of the lint cotton, and the amount of boll stain and dead cotton. The staple was based on length, strength and uniformity of the fiber. Grades were classified as fancy, extra, choice, standard, and medium. Three staples were established based on comparisons with equivalent varieties of Egyptian Cotton:- (1) Sacaton equal in length to the best imported Sakellaridis; (2) River equivalent to the best Jannovitch; and (3) Valley equal to the best Mit Afifi. (Ibid., p. 9, The New Bedford, Mass., fine goods mills called the Sacaton staple 1-7/16 to 1-1/2 inches; River, 1-3/8 to 1-7/16 inches; Valley, 1-1/4 to 1-5/16 (now the established length of ordinary long staple).) This comparison was subsequently approved by eastern mills, brokers throughout New England, by merchants in England, France, and Germany and by the chairman of the arbitration committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association. The 1913 tests were run at the gins at Mesa, Chandler, and Glendale, and in 1914 at Mesa and Tempe because the Chandler gin had passed to private ownership, and the Glendale association planted short staple and changed its equipment to the saw gin instead of the roller gin required for extra-long staple Cotton. The highest grades and staples were grown in the Mesa area. In the two years, of the 2 647 bales graded and classified, 1 475 graded Sacaton, 1 147 River and only twenty-five below extra-long (the Valley staple). In 1913, 317 bales were classified at Chandler:- Sacaton, 70; River, 169; Valley, 78. Only 108 bales cleared the Glendale gin:- Sacaton, 14; River, 82; Valley, 12. The 1 237 bales classified at Mesa were:- Sacaton, 892; River, 326; and Valley, 19. The tests for 1914, confined to Mesa and Tempe, were:- Mesa, of a total of 1 410 bales:- Sacaton, 583; River, 821; Valley, 6. Tempe, of total of 1 285 bales ginned:- Sacaton, 493; River, 784; Valley, 8. The class standard was not met, however, on 123 of the Tempe bales of these staple lengths:- Sacaton, 7; River, 115; Valley, 1; and 74 Mesa bales stapling:- Sacaton, 10; River, 60; Valley, 4. The classing and grading was an essential to market stabilization and uniform pricing. On the basis of the two years of testing, some of the largest cotton firms, spinners and exporters, indicated that the quality, staple and characteristics of the new American-Egyptian Yuma was such that a permanent market should result. (Ibid., p. 16. In 1916 and 1917 the Cotton branch of the Bureau of Markets conducted similar investigations because the new Pima variety, a longer and lighter-colored fiber, required new standards of grade and staple.) 1915 Crop In Mill Tests At New Bedford, Massachusetts:- Arizona's extra-long staple production having shown a remarkable increase in the first three years of commercial growth (in 1912, 280 bales; 1913, 2 200 bales; 1914, 6 187 bales), it was considered important to gather facts on its spinning qualities. Accordingly, in summer of 1915 tests were run at the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Textile School under the direction of Fred Taylor, federal cotton technologist. Different grades of the Arizona-Egyptian Cotton were compared to each other and with the Egyptian Sakellaridis and Sea Island Cottons. The characteristics as to spinning qualities included tests on waste, tensile strength, bleaching, mercerization, dyeing and finishing. Comparisons of grade, staple, and price also were made. These conclusions were announced as a result of the most thorough of tests:- ... our domestic Cottons are equal to, and in most respects superior to, imported cottons. ... Laboratory tests indicated that after bleaching, dyeing, and mercerizing, the Arizona-Egyptian and Sea Island Cottons were practically equal to each other and were slightly superior to Sakellaridis in their bleaching and mercerizing properties; and in tensile strength the advantage was slightly in favor of Sea Island and Sakellaridis. As to spinning qualities, the tests showed no superiority of any one over another. In Cottons under test, Arizona-Egyptian was found considerably less wasty than Sea Island, which was considerably less than Sakellaridis. Samples of the tested cotton were sent to brokers of good standing for evidence of value, and the market price as of the day submitted did not vary more than a half-cent per pound for the Arizona-Egyptian, Sea Island, and Sakellaridis. Although the Southwestern Cotton Committee had succeeded in developing a Cotton of superior qualities, equal to any extra-long staple, the marketing of this product presented many new problems. Manufacturers experimenting with the Arizona-Egyptian Cotton had found it less wasty and were satisfied that it could be substituted satisfactorily for most purposes for uses served by imports. (Ibid., p. 7. Cotton listed as waste is not actually lost to the spinner; the greater part is reworked in the making of a cheaper class of merchandise.) But they were hesitant to make a change in a profitable business. The lower percentage waste was of little concern to the converter and the consumer. When placing contracts, the converter was familiar with Sea Island and Egyptian Cottons from long experience and usually specified one or both of these varieties. Mills were not inclined to adjust machinery to a new product with no assurance of a continued ample supply. Dorman Experience In Marketing New Product:- the 1913 crop of Arizona-Egyptian Cotton totaled 2 135 bales. Its sale was the first test in the marketing field of any sizeable quantity inasmuch as the first commercial crop of 1912 was only 375 (280 in Arizona) bales. Fifteen bales from the 1909 experimental crop were sold in March 1910 under bids at thirty-one cents and thirteen bales from the 1910 crop were sold in April 1911 for twenty-eight cents. The prevailing prices for upland in these months were fourteen to fifteen cents. The American Thread Company made the purchases. In 1913 the Southwestern Cotton Committee, made up of agricultural department personnel, was invited to meet with members of the Arkwright Club of Boston, an organization of the leading spinners of New England. Types of American-Egyptian Cotton were shown and the qualities of the Cotton and other phases of the industry were discussed. The committee reported that members of the club were favorably impressed with the new extra-long staple crop of Arizona. In January 1914, the Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Growersr Association, collaborating with the Southwestern Cotton Committee, sent W.S. Dorman, President of the association and the Mesa Cotton Exchange, to New York, Boston, Providence, and other consumer areas of Egyptian Cotton. Carl S. Scofield, former Chairman of the federal cotton committee, had previously investigated the European markets, and it was planned that Dorman would also go to England, France, and Germany to introduce the new American extralong staple. The war declarations of August 1914, however, forced cancellation of the projected voyage. The Dorman trip revealed the problems involved in presenting a new product. The Mesa Cotton Exchange president found that practically no one in the Cotton centers of the world had heard of Arizona-Egyptian Cotton except the American Thread Company of New York, buyers of the first-grown experimental crops. He commended this company as among the most careful of buyers in New England, but American Thread could use only a portion of the 1913 crop. He had expected, 'in the natural course of events', that when Arizona-grown Egyptian Cotton production reached 2 000 to 2 500 bales, staple cotton buyers should have been attracted to Arizona 'because of a natural demand for this superior cotton'. Among other things, Dorman learned on his eastern trip that women's fashions had dealt the Cotton industry a hard blow in 1913 by making five yards of material do what formerly required ten to twelve yards of fine fabric. Good mills were compelled to buy cheap cotton to make cheaper goods because of a financial depression. Uncertainty of tariff

measure, Arizona's inaccessibility to established markets, and high freight rates were given as other handicaps to the growers of the Southwest. Dorman expressed the belief that the marketing of the Arizona-Egyptian Cotton crops in the Salt River Valley had been seriously overlooked prior to 1914. He compared Arizona's situation in the cotton market to a merchant who places his wares in an inaccessible corner of a warehouse out of sight of probable customers – not a good sales promotion. Given authority to sell the 1913 crop or to make the best possible arrangements possible for all Cotton belonging to the cooperative exchanges of the Salt River Valley, Dorman found the best price was that obtained on the Liverpool market for a consignment of fifty bales which sold in competition with Egyptian varieties at twenty-three and a half cents. The top price received on the home market was twenty-two cents. One hundred and fifty bales were sold outright at twenty-one and a half cents and the balance of the Mesa Cotton was consigned to responsible brokers. On March 14, 1914, George H. MacFadden & Brothers of Providence, Rhode Island, handling the bulk of the consigned cotton, wired the Mesa exchange:- 'Have disposed of several additional trial orders since our last report. Do not expect to have any difficulty in placing every bale. Glad to note the increase in acreage as think a market can be found for every bale grown in the valley'. Dorman returned from his eastern marketing foray with the sincere conviction that Arizona had a superior product not fully appreciated by the home growers to whom he expressed these views:- 'After one has seen scores of expert cotton classers examine Arizona-Egyptian Cotton and listened to their comments without hearing a discouraging remark, after the one concern which has tried it thoroughly in their mills and want all they can use of it and have only words of praise to offer; after it has sold in England, the great staple cotton market of the world, for one cent above Sakellaridis which Variety is regarded as the very best of Egypt's production, it is fair to assume that this Cotton has real merit. On this point there can be no doubt. Arizona-Egyptian is among the finest Cotton that is grown in the world, and is really less appreciated by the residents and growers of this valley than in any place on earth. Marketing Under 1914 War Conditions:- if the year 1913 encountered abnormal conditons because women used less material for their dresses and the cotton market was a bit in the doldrums, the year 1914 was to add to the abnormality with a war of world-wide scope which European powers declared in August 1914. The war declaration sent upland cotton prices plunging downward. The price to farmers on August 01, 1914, was 12.4 cents per pound; by November 01, it had dropped almost one-half to 6.3 cents per pound. The 1913 average return to producers was 12.5 cents per pound; the 1914 return averaged 7.3 cents per pound. In view of the situation in the upland cotton market in 1914, the growers of Arizona-Egyptian fared comparatively well. In late August 1914, after the war declaration, the Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association sold 200 bales at prices equivalent to sales of similar grades the year previous:- 22 cents for extra, 21 cents for choice, and 19-1/2 cents for standard grade. On September 10, 1914, eastern brokers agreed to take 500 bales on consignment, advancing 15 cents on extra, 14 cents on choice, 13-1/2 cents on standard, and 12 cents on medium, FOB Mesa. On September 15, a second sale of 200 bales of standard was sold at a slight decline from the August sale, and another 200 bales at one-cent lower. On September 19, 1914, a second consignment of 1 000 bales was arranged with Eastern brokers. A few days later this consignment was converted to an outright sale at approximately four cents less for each grade than was paid in the first sale. Later, a further compromise was necessary when rains limited the delivery of choice and higher grades and a consignment of 100 bales arranged on December 30, 1914, was applied to this sale at a price of 15 cents FOB Eastern points. The Salt River valley growers encountered new hazards in late 1914:- the elements and foreign imports. The October rainfall was the heaviest the valley had known in years and a slow, light rain began on December 17 and continued until December 28. When it seemed that shipping was safe from Egypt to England and from England to the United States, an influx of low-priced Cotton from Egypt was unleashed. This grew to a pre-war peak of 350 000 bales in 1915. In spite of unfavorable conditions, the market for extra-long staple continued fairly steady, but the Arizona association, unable to supply demands, was forced to limit orders because of inability to guarantee delivery of the higher grades. The new industry had not provided protection of its crop against excessive rains and did not realize what a loss in value resulted. Brokers reported difficulty in selling grades of medium or lower. Later in the season the local exchange at Tempe sold for the central association 100 bales below the medium grade at fourteen cents FOB Phoenix, and fifty bales of Mesa 'rain Cotton' and smaller amounts brought 15-1/2 cents at Eastern points. The 1914 crop was marketed under unfavorable conditions at fairly good prices at a time when the industry as a whole was demoralized by a war that disrupted normal channels of trade. Although all the 1914 crop found a market, even the rain-soaked crops, the declining prices discouraged acreage expansion for 1915. Only 2 600 acres, one-fifth the 12 500 acres of the previous year, were planted to Egyptian-type Cotton in 1915. The Southwestern Cotton Committee viewed the acreage shrinkage as advantageous. The too-rapid expansion of 1914 had taxed the resources of the growers' association in providing pure seed, and 1915 was viewed as a time to recoup and continue on a firm basis. There were no new problems in marketing the 1 095 bales grown in 1915. The market had strengthened and growers received an average of thirty Dollars per bale above the 1914 returns. (The University of Arizona College of Agriculture, 27th Annual Report, year ending June 30, 1916, reported:- 'Egyptian Cotton this year has yielded a handsome profit on the new station farm between Mesa and Tempe ...' (p. 243).) Cotton Brokerage Firm At Tempe In 1916:- the year 1916 witnessed the location of an Eastern cotton broker's agency at the source of Arizona-Egyptian Cotton. E.A. Shaw & Co., a Boston brokerage firm, opened an office at Tempe to buy cotton directly from farmers and ginners for its mill customer in the Southeastern and the New England states. The Shaw company became specialists in extra-long staple Cotton and have been consistent promoters of the industry in the Southwest. Of some 250 bales of the new Pima variety, brought into production in 1916, Shaw bought 179 bales for test purposes, distributing Kearney's new variety to mills on the Eastern seaboard. The new Pima sold up to 58 cents per pound ginyard while the Yuma brought only 27 cents to 50 cents per pound. (E.A. Shaw & Co., American-Egyptian Cottons, (Boston:- May 1950), p. 6. In 1933 W.K. Shaw, Jr., planted 3 500 pounds of seed furnished by the Sacaton field station under special contract which was the first commercial crop of the SXP variety. SXP (Sakellaridis crossed with Pima) was whiter and produced stronger ply yarn than Pima and by 1941 had replaced the Pima. In 1942 the SXP production was 73 808 bales grown in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico. During World War II the government controlled production and restricted its use to military textiles and sewing thread.) American-Egyptian production in the Salt River valley in 1916 was 3 311 bales, three times the crop of 1915 but about half the 1914 harvest. The 1916 prices started at 30 cents per pound, rose rapidly to 47 cents, and by November reached 53 cents. By fall, the high prices and rumors of large land purchases to grow Egyptian Cotton presaged an impending expansion in the industry. After 1916, the marketing problems appeared to have been solved. The market had finally come to the home of American-Egyptian production. In the next few years, attention centered on growing every possible bale of the extra-long staple to supply eager buyers. Ginning And Storage Standards:- a distinctive feature of the extra-long staple industry is that roller gins must be used to preserve the fine texture and stength. Because output is about half that of the saw gin used for upland, higher gin costs result. (Stewart and Cotton Committee, op. cit., table IV, p. 30. The cotton committee set the price of roller ginning at 90 cents per hundred pounds and saw ginning at 45 cents per hundred pounds in determining costs in Maricopa county, 1922–27.) The Callaway Textile Dictionary gives this discription of the roller gin:- 'A type of gin based on the principle of the ancient Churka gin. The modern roller gin is small and simple in construction; the essential parts consist of a roller covered with rough leather, and a knife set so that its edge is parallel to the roller and barely touching it. The locks of seed cotton are fed to the roller, the lint clings to its rough surface and passes under the knife where it is stripped from the seed which cannot pass under the knife. Considered better than a saw gin for long staple Cotton as it does not cut the fibers; however, the production is low'. (W.L. Carmichael, George E. Linton, Isaac Price, Callaway Textile Dictionary (LaGrange, Georgia, Callaway Mills; 1947) p. 298. The saw gin is defined as:- 'A type of cotton gin in which fibers are pulled away from the seed by the action of rapidly revolving saws. ... This type is used for

most American Cotton'. As of 1959, there were 121 saw gins and seventeen roller gins in Arizona.) With the start of the extra-long staple industry in the Southwest, new phases of ginning problems were encountered. Several types of gins were employed in the different ginning establishments of the Salt River valley with various kinds of cleaning and handling devices, some carried over from saw gins with which many of the operators had their previous experience. The diversity of mechanical equipment resulted in different appearances of the ginned product, depending on how it was handled in the process. The essential uniformity acquired by careful seed selection, though present, appeared to be lost because treatment in ginning was not uniform. (In the first edition of The Producer, published March 15, 1922, the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers, on the front cover of their official paper, indicted itself for faulty ginning in these words:- 'Pima Cotton ... has always reached the delivery point at mills in a disgraceful condition, with bagging badly torn, bands missing, and ragged ...') Federal Cotton investigators checking the progress of the new industry in 1915 noted these shortcomings:- lack of storage facilities, exposing seed and ginned Cotton to rains with resultant spoilage and loss of grade; faulty ginning permitting crushed seed in the Cotton; insufficient covering of baled Cotton, lack of side strips and head coverings. One gin used second-hand sugar bags as a wrapper which was found too light in weight, rotted easily, and afforded little protection. The industry was undertaken prior to the days of general motorized transportation. The majority of farmers lived far from the gins, and it was costly for them to haul a fraction of a wagonload there. Without storage capacity or seed-cotton houses, the cotton was piled on the ground, exposed to heat, heavy dews, and rains. After loaded with cotton, the wagon stood in the field, the barnyard, and the gin, subject to further exposure. Damp or wet cotton produced a curly and matted condition, lowering grades materially. New Pima Variety In 1916:- the strengthening of prices for American-Egyptian Cotton in 1915 and an aroused interest among growers as to its possibilities furthered plans for close cooperation among growers, the Southwestern Cotton Committee, the University of Arizona College of Agriculture, and the Salt River Valley Cotton Growers' Association. E.W. Hudson, who had been in the forefront of the extra-long staple program in the Salt River Valley since the opening of the Sacaton farm in 1907–08, joined the university extension service, planning to devote full time to visiting growers and holding public meetings, advising and issuing material on methods of planting, growing and harvesting the crop. In 1910, Kearney discovered a plant of the Yuma Variety at Sacaton which had distinctly better fiber than the general run and from this was propagated the new Pima Variety which became the main Species grown from 1919 to 1939. The name 'Pima' became the accepted generic term for all Southwest-grown extra-long staple Cottons during the twenty years of its predominance and ever since. Compared with the Yuma, which it replaced, the Pima 'was much less limby, had better fruiting branches, the bolls were of different shape and plumper, and the fiber was, longer, silkier, and lighter colored. Field tests had shown that the Pima was thoroughly stable and uniform after repeated field and spinning tests, and that it was more productive and earlier maturing than the Yuma, and the lint grew at least one-eighth longer than the earlier Variety. A 1916 problem was how to substitute the new Pima for the Yuma Variety, already in commercial production, without mixing the seed of the two Varieties. The transition was undertaken through the well-organized association of growers of the Salt River Valley, using the modern gin facilities of the Tempe Exchange, built in 1914 by extra-long staple growers. The exceedingly great care taken to maintain seed purity was related by Kearney:- '... in 1916 several members of the exchange whose ranches adjoined, planted a few hundred acres with Pima seed, in fields which were considered sufficiently isolated from the nearest Yuma Cotton. The Pima Cotton thus produced was ginned in special runs, the gins having been thoroughly cleaned beforehand, and the seed carefully stored in sealed sacks. Several thousand acres in a compact body were planted with this Pima seed in 1917, and in 1918 the supply was sufficient to plant almost the entire acreage of the American-Egyptian Cotton. The replacement was completed in 1919, when the Yuma variety practically disappeared from commercial production. This year 1920, it is estimated that about 225 000 acres of irrigated land in Arizona and California have been planted to Pima Cotton. Tire Company Forced To Grow Own Cotton:- first signs of an incipient boom in the extra-long staple became evident in late 1916. The January 1917 issue of Arizona State Magazine described a growing tenseness:- 'During the last three months the Salt River Valley has lived in a state of ecstasy over the promised realities of the cotton industry. ... Rumors have been current for two or three months of large corporations leasing or buying lands for Cotton growing, and guarantees of high prices to those who would contract to market their crops ... The Arizona Magazine is now pleased to make announcement of a specific fact which is a beginning of this realization and is an incident of no mean importance ... To the non-resident reader only, it is necessary to say that this land will be made productive only through irrigation; and likewise, to both the home and distant reader, it is added that the means of irrigation will be the pumping plant ...' The specific fact revealed by the state paper was that the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corporation of Akron, Ohio, had purchased two tracts of Arizona desert land, 8 000 acres of Doctor Chandler land lying twenty-seven miles southwest of Phoenix (called Goodyear, later Ocatilla), and the Beardsley 'pumping proposition' tract and some adjoining land totalling 16 000 acres, eighteen miles west of Phoenix (first called Litchfield ranch and later the site of the attractive town, Litchfield Park) (Ibid. Joseph R. Lofthus, formerly living in the Imperial valley and for the preceding two years general manager of Chandler Improvement Company, Chandler, Arizona, and a resident of Phoenix, handled the transaction. Most of the land originally had been acquired from the public domain by scrip. Aside from the large Beardsley tract, the private holdings of some fifty private owners were involved. Average sale price was reported to be twenty-seven Dollars an acre. Some portions had been cropped two or three years but most was desert 'unknown to the plow'.) The corporation hurried to plant 1 500 acres to Egyptian-type Cotton in the 1917 season. The coming of the Goodyear company to Arizona to grow extra-long staple brought a new era to the industry and hastened its development. Many of the early problems – market outlets, efficient gins, adequate storage facilities, importation of labor, money to grow crops – seemed to be met all at once by the tire company that came to Arizona to buy cotton and found it necessary to grow it also. The shortcomings and problems so evident in the early history of the industry ceased to exist with the application of the capital and 'know-how' of big business', forced to grow vitally-needed cotton when local growers were unable to supply the required volume. 1917–20 — 'Boom And Bust' Years For Pima Industry:- The manager of the Cotton and Fabric Division of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company wrote in a 1920 edition of The Textile World Journal:- 'From a textile man's point of view, there must be something very amusing in the general acceptance to the terms 'rubber tire' and 'rubber belting' and 'rubber hose'. A very large part of the material in these 'rubber' articles is cotton. In fact, in some ways it might be considered that the articles were made from cotton with a protective coating of rubber. ... If we estimate five and a quarter pounds of cotton on the average in each tire, it would require something like 400 000 bales net for this year. Inasmuch as tire fabric has to be of extra-long staple ...'. Harvey S. Firestone, founder of the Firestone Rubber Company, in 1917 cited as the rubber industry's weak point:- 'Its dependence on foreign sources for its raw material. Britain placed a virtual embargo on Egyptian Cotton during World War I. American tire makers desperately needed Egypt' extra-long staple and called this hindrance a 'rankling situation'. In the first two war years (crop years ended July 31) of 1914–15 and 1915–16, over 600 000 bales of Egyptian Cotton came into the United States, imports averaging 301 585 bales each year. In the next three years, 1916–17–18, Egyptian imports averaged 138 130 bales annually. (US Tariff Commission, Report 85 (Washington:- 1935), Section V. table 1, p. 109. Egyptian Cotton imports in World War I years, the crop year ending July 31:- 1914–15, 252 373 bales; 1915–16, 350 796; 1916–17, 199 892, 1917–18, 114 580; 1918–19, 100 006. The 1915–16 import was second only to the 1919–20 importation of 485 004 bales, a flood of extra-long staple so intense that Pima Cotton was inundated to ruinous price levels.) When the extra-long staple was most needed, Egyptian imports fell off for two reasons:- (I) Britain controlled production along the Nile and had priority for her own war needs, and (2) after Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare in February 1916, Allied ship losses were so high that space was available only for munitions and war supplies. This closed the Egyptian Cotton market to ordinary industrial uses in America. Domestic mills were already consuming the available supply

of Sea Island Cotton. In the first thirteen years of this century, 1900–12, Sea Island crops averaged 90 690 bales. The 1911 harvest of 119 293 bales was the record high of its history. The next crop of volume was in 1916 when demand and top prices rung up the second highest year of its all-time production, 117 559 bales. Government experts predicted, however, that Sea Island was on the way out, due to boll weevil infestation and deterioration in fiber. In 1919, the crop was only 6 916 bales, and in subsequent years became almost non-existent. Peru, the only country other than Egypt growing extra-long staple Cotton during World War I, increased its exports to the United States in these years. The volume received from Peru compared to Egyptian imports, however, was insignificant. Whereas over 600 000 bales came in from the Nile, Peru shipped American mills only 21 262 bales of cotton in 1914–15 and 1915–16, an average of 10 631 bales a year. By 1919–20, the Peruvian imports received in the United States reached 63 426 bales, a record high which, added to the already heavy importation of 485 000 bales from Egypt, combined to ruin the domestic price by harvest time of the 1920 crop. Other wartime years Peruvian imports were well over normal receipts but could only be helpful in the crisis. (US Tariff Commission, op. cit., Section V, table 1, p. 109. Imports of Peruvian Cotton in other war years; 1916–17, 11 069 bales; 1917–18, 19 692; 1918–19, 25 230.) Tire Companies Seek New Cotton Source:- American-Egyptian Cotton was just in its birth-pangs when the textile industry, most particularly the tire makers, called for all-out expansion to meet the emergency. The 1915 crop was only 1,095 bales and the 1916 harvest was but 3 331 bales. This, to an industry with bulging war-time orders, was a mere bagatelle, but it had potentialities for which tire men came to the Salt River valley in hopes of developing. (Hugh Allen, The House of Goodyear, (Cleveland:- 1949), p. 50. The extent to which war influenced business volume is shown in the increase in Goodyear sales from USD36 490 651 in 1914–15 to USD168 914 982 by 1918–19. Tire production of 1915 was 2 500 000; by 1917, 6 000 000. (p. 107).) Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear factory manager, came out to Arizona in the summer of 1916, offered ranchers ‘a handsome guaranteed price’ to grow more Cotton, but failed to get favorable response. So, driven by circumstances, the company bought 24 000 acres of desert land, and by super-human effort planted acres sufficient to reap a harvest of 1 500 bales of its own in the 1917 crop. (Qlbid., p. 153. The crop relieved the shortage at Akron, the author wrote, and came in time to get in on the rising prices.) Other companies, Firestone, Fisk, and Dunlop, came into the market, setting off a boom in extra-long staple Cotton growing. By 1917 the tire companies were in a mood not only to finance growers with loans but to buy all available Cotton at guaranteed prices. As a result, a considerable portion of the 1917 crop was sold under contract prior to harvest. Some contracts were executed in the early spring prior to planting and others as the season progressed, calling for delivery at picking time at prices ranging from thirty to fifty cents a pound. Unsold Cotton at picking time opened at about fifty-three cents, rose rapidly to fifty-eight cents, then to seventy-five cents. By December 01, a few Pima bales were sold at eighty cents a pound. (J.H. Collins, A Study of the Marketing Condtions in the Salt River Valley, Arizona (UA College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Bulletin 85, March 01, 1918), p. 31. Goodyear and Firestone financed new growers with loans, guaranteeing specified prices on delivery. The other companies sent in buyers, bidding up prices to get a share of the crop.) Although the bulk of the 1917 crop was grown in the Salt River Valley (29 000 acres of 35 400 in Pima Cotton), 4 200 acres of extra-long staple Cotton were planted in the Yuma reclamation project (Arizona and California) and 200 acres in the Imperial Valley of California. Of the total 1917 crop of 15 966 bales, 13 000 was of the Yuma variety and 2,966 bales of the new Pima. The new variety, developed by Kearney from a single plant found at Sacaton in 1910, was characterized by a finer, lighter-colored, and longer fiber, having an average staple of 1–11/16 inches, and sold at two to six cents a pound above the Yuma. (The first commercial crop of the new Pima, grown in 1916, was 253 bales. E.A. Shaw & Co., Boston Cotton brokers, bought 179 bales of this crop and distributed the new variety among mills on the eastern seaboard for testing. Shaw opened a branch at Tempe in 1916. Prices paid for Pima were as high as fifty-eight cents a pound at ginyard while Yuma was bringing twenty-seven cents to fifty cents a pound. E.A. Shaw & Co., Inc., American-Egyptian Cottons (Boston:- 1950), p. 6.) Because of its distinctive qualities, the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture sent in Cotton experts to establish new grades. By December 01, 1917, these experts, working at gins in the Salt River Valley, had inspected 1 000 bales of the new Pima crop. New Gins, Buying Stations In 1917:- The Southwest Cotton Company, incorporated as a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to handle their newly-launched cotton venture, erected eight cottonginning plants in Maricopa County in 1917. These were located on their plantations and at Glendale, Phoenix, Tolleson, Tempe, Mesa, and Chandler. (Supra, Chap. V, p. 8 . Dwight B. Heard, prominent Arizona Pima Cotton grower, wrote in the Textile World Journal (Nov. 22, 1919, p. 175); ‘An average gin stand under good conditions turns out about one bale every ten hours’.) A cotton-buying department, named Sarival, after the first letters in Salt River Valley, was also opened at Phoenix in 1917. In 1920 this was transferred to the company ranch at Litchfield Park to assist growers in cultural methods to produce more and better Cotton, and to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Arizona in the production of pure planting seed. B.B. McCall, a Florida ginner, and E.G. Attaway, a former Oklahoma-Texas Cotton grower, built a modern roller-type gin at Mesa in 1917, having a capacity of sixty bales a day. Business was conducted under the firm name of Arizona Cotton Ginning and Manufacturing Company. This mill replaced the first large gin built in the valley by the Mesa Exchange which had burned to the ground at the start of the 1917 season due to an explosion in its boiler room. The McCall-Attaway Company also built a ten-stand gin at Tempe. Later these plants were sold to the Firestone Rubber Company. In 1923, after the rubber companies no longer had extensive use for the domestic extra-long staple Cotton, ownership was acquired by the Mutual Cotton and Oil Company. Herbert B. Atha, pioneer of the Pima industry in the Phoenix area, incorporated under the name Arizona Egyptian Cotton Company, also expanded activities in 1917. To supply his Phoenix plant, he opened buying stations, with scales and warehouses, at Laveen, Mesa, Gilbert, Chandler, Glendale, Peoria, Cashion, and Buckeye. The central gin had direct rail connections with all these stations, except Laveen. The 1917 lint output of the Atha mill was destined for American Thread Company’s mills at Williamantic, Connecticut, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of ‘Star’ brand thread. Atha had an order for 8 000 bales from the thread company. He further anticipated an output of 3 200 tons of an oil cake under the trade name of ‘Kapco’, and the manufacture of lard substitutes and soap. The oil was sent to Los Angeles, California, where the manufacturing process was completed. Atha boasted of the harvest of the 1917 crop in words of optimism, tinged with a flavor of the bpom to come in the next few years:- Arizona Egyptian Cotton is making good beyond all expectation. The yield is above the average, and the quality above the standard commonly used to determine values by cotton buyers ... indicate in positive terms that prosperity is with us. With twelve per cent of the Cotton picked and the big spring-toothed gins running full time; with pickers pouring in from everywhere to get some easy money ... the streets of Phoenix are beginning to look like the ‘days of old, the days of gold’. The Cotton exchange at Tempe, established by growers in 1914, was the prime commercial center for Salt River Valley extra-long staple Cotton transactions, aside from those completed directly which became the predominate manner of sale in 1917. The United States Department of Agriculture located its grading and classifying office at Tempe, first to establish grades for the Yuma variety and in 1917 to provide the sales basis for the new Pima Cotton. The exchange had an eight-stand gin, but maintenance of a pure seed supply was one of its most important functions. The task of converting the plantings from the Yuma to the new Pima variety without cross-breeding or contamination was a major accomplishment of the Tempe Cotton Exchange at a time when acreage was rapidly expanding. The new Pima Cotton was more productive, had larger bolls, a longer fiber, and better lint quality than its parent Yuma. Kearney, working at the Sacaton farm, had developed sufficient seed to plant a few hundred acres by 1916. By 1918, working through the Tempe Exchange, practically the entire Salt River Valley acreage was planted to the new Pima variety. (Collins, op. cit., In 1917 the Tempe Exchange, cooperating with the federal department of agriculture, released seed to farmers south of Tempe who planted 6 700 acres. Every grower executed a contract designed to continue control of the seed by the Exchange. The agreement

provided that the Exchange must approve the land and be given the right to enter upon it at any time to see that it had been properly prepared and seeded and during the growing season, working with the USDA, fields could be rogued and plants and parts of crop destroyed, at the growers expense, if need be. The Exchange retained unconditional ownership of the seed, the grower receiving only oil-mill prices in payment. This unusual contract placed absolute control of the new Pima in the hands of Exchange and proved an effective instrument in preserving the improved qualities of the new variety. The complete contract appears in this work..) The 16 000 bales of American-Egyptian Cotton grown in 1917, both fiber and seed, sold at unprecendentedly high prices. This was the year extra-long staple Cotton ceased to be a sideline and became one of the leading industries of the Salt River Valley (13 358 bales). The per bale return for the entire crop averaged in excess of USD343. This represented soaring profits, stimulating new acreage in Arizona and California. The 7 300 acres devoted to extra-long staple in 1916, exclusively in the Salt River Valley, exploded to 243 000 in the two states by 1920:- 200 000 in Arizona (180 000 in the Salt River Valley) and 43 000 in California. In the first five years of commercial production (1912–16), crops totaled 13 123 bales valued at USD1 717 560. In the next four years, 1917–20, 185 151 bales of Pima Cotton valued at over USD50 000 000 was produced. The United States Department of Agriculture gives this record of the 'boom' years, including 1916 since its bale yield was USD115 over the 1915 average bale return. 1919:- Year Of Optimum Prices:- In 1918, the planting of American-Egyptian Cotton spread into still newer areas. Of the 78 600 acres planted, 72 000 were in Arizona and 6 600 in California. In addition to the 69 000 acres in the Salt River Valley, Pima Cotton was planted in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys of California, in several localities around Yuma, at Parker on the Mohave Indian reservation, at Casa Grande and Florence, and in the Santa Cruz Valley near Tucson. The United States Department of Agriculture warned that this widespread expansion had strained the Pima seed supply and cautioned against misrepresentations in seed sales. (USDA 1918 Yearbook, p. 687. Egyptian Cotton acreage for 1917 is given at 36 000 (33 000 in Arizona, 3 000 in California), and 1918 acreage at 80 000 (75 000 in Arizona, 5 000 in California).) The returns from Cotton sent land values and rentals in the Salt River valley to new high levels. Land formerly renting for ten dollars an acre went up to thirty Dollars and was considered a good investment at the higher price. The use of wells beyond the Salt River Project increased as rough lands were levelled for deep-well irrigation. The sole problem was to grow as much American-Egyptian Cotton as possible; not enough was being grown to supply the demand. With tire and thread companies bidding for supplies, the War Department appeared as a probable heavy consumer by buying 200 bales of Pima to test for use in aeroplane wings, paying seventy-three cents on the Tempe market in early 1918. (Leopold A. Chambliss, 'Growing Cotton in the West', World's Work, March 20, 1920, p. 508. The author states a British R-34 plane required fabric that would clothe 10 000 persons. The war had brought a shortage of over eleven million bales of cotton. The reclamation projects of the Southwest were expected to meet the emergency.) The 1919 extra-long staple crop was almost entirely grown in Arizona. California had only 1 500 acres of the 88 500 acres planted to Pima. Of the approximate 40 000 bales produced, 37 986 bales were grown in the Salt River Valley. Californians grew only 675 bales. This is the year prices hit a fantastic figure. Sarival, the Goodyear subsidiary, paid as much as USD1.25 per pound or USD625 a bale. The average bale return for the entire crop was USD406. The 1920 'Long-Staple Cotton Craze':- Stirred by the boom prices of the 1919 crop, the 'long-staple Cotton craze' struck with full impact in 1920. The 1919 plantings of 88 500 acres were almost tripled to 243 000 acres, an all-time high acreage planting. The Arizona acreage was 200 000, California 43 000. Three-fourths of the irrigated land in the Salt River valley (180 000 acres) were planted to Pima Cotton in 1920. This was almost 100 000 acres more than the 83 000 acres sown in 1919. Yuma County, which had favored Durango Cotton in the early experiments, joined the Pima parade, increasing its Cotton acreage from 11 000 in 1917 to 27 000 in 1920. The Pinal county agent reported that 8 000–9 000 acres would be planted to cotton there in 1920 whereas only 2 500 acres had been in the crop the year before. Pima County had only 150 acres in Cotton in 1918 and 1 100 in 1919. This was extended to 4 000 in 1920. (R.N. Davis, History of Dairying in Arizona (US Agricultural Experiment Station:- June 1958 pp 6–9. The author's figures for county acreage ate used above. Outside Salt River valley, both Pima and short staple Cotton acreage increased. The 1919 Arizona Cotton crop approximated 60 000 bales (40 000 Pima; 20 000 upland). The 1920 crop of all cottons was 103 000 bales:- 82 041 Pima; 20 959 upland, valued at USD22 053 101, lint and cottonseed.) The Santa Cruz valley, located between Tucson and Nogales, was not much in the cotton news of earlier days, but in the spring of 1920 a national farm magazine pictured this area as a part 'in an epic movement that has had all south central Arizona with excitement for many months'. From the account given, one company claimed that in two months 250 men had bought Cotton land in its irrigation project and 'Tucson storekeepers say twice that many have settled in the valley since the last load of Cotton went into the gin last month'. The author used colorful language in depicting these events:- '... the rush into the Santa Cruz valley for Cotton lands – fat alluvial bottoms which will produce the prized long-staple Cotton that has made gold mines in the Salt River valley up around the Roosevelt dam. Like a gold rush on Nome's beach or Leadville's great silver rush, the lure of long-staple Cotton has operated in the Santa Cruz. ... Egyptian Cotton ... at the dizzy price of ninety-seven and a half cents a pound ... the pioneers cleaned upward of USD250 to the acre. Immediately word ... flew all through the west; prune ranchers in the Idaho irrigation district heard it; solid hog and hay farmers away off in Nebraska and Iowa caught the magic whisper, sold out and took the first train to Tucson. The rush was on. They came – they are still coming – from the Cotton lands of Oklahoma; from the Imperial valley ... Cotton growers of the Salt River valley saw the chance to sell their lands at top figures and come down to the Santa Cruz to pick up new prospects at one-third that figure. Men who never saw Cotton grow in their lives ... brought their bankroll, their younsters and their household goods down to find the foot of the rainbow. (Richard Wells, 'White Gold', The Country Gentleman (Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1920), pp 3–4.) The Santa Cruz valley did not become an important cotton-growing area although the potential existed. A development corporation, called Tucson Farms Company, had small success with its initial promotion and was taken over in 1918 by a new manager, F.W. Taylor. With the assistance of University of Arizona experts, 150 acres were planted to Pima Cotton and a forty-bale crop realized. The company expanded in 1919, built a gin, and planted 1 100 acres, which provided, in the author's words, 'tremendous profits' for the company and others in the valley. Land prices were low compared to those of the Salt River valley, causing some owners there to sell at supposedly big profits and join the rush to Santa Cruz valley. Cotton Forces Decline in Dairying For many years prior to 1919, Alfalfa was the most important crop in the Salt River valley, ranging from one-half to a third of the total cropped acreage. The year 1920 saw the low-point of production with only one-eighth of the land under cultivation in Alfalfa. The plight of the dairy and alfalfa farmer, faced with high-priced land for rental, inflated wartime feed prices, and high labor costs, was given editorial sympathy in March 1919:- 'The Salt River valley farmer has his problems. One of them is how to make a choice of crops where there are so many alluring opportunities. ... The alfalfa and dairy interests in the past have been the financial salvation of this section ... and have had a sorry time of it for a couple of years. All have sweat blood and some have lost money. ... the milk producer and the land owner have yielded to the siren song of cotton and much good dairy stock has gone to the block. ... We know men who were broke five years ago that now are actually rich, and they owe it all to Cotton ...'. During 1920 the University of Arizona agricultural extension service found it difficult to interest Maricopa county farmers in dairying. To advocate anything but Pima Cotton was like 'a voice crying in the wilderness'. B.G. Webster, Manager of the Maricopa creamery, estimated that the number of dairy cows of producing age in Maricopa county dropped from 65 000 in 1917 to 6 000 in 1920. The situation was pictured this way:- 'Everyone was excited about Cotton; some of the merchants purchased farms and became absentee Pima Cotton growers. The local banks encouraged the farmers to grow Cotton and readily financed the efficient Cotton growers. Irrigated land doubled and tripled in price, and became too expensive for dairying. A combination of high priced land, low cream prices, and excitement over Cotton resulted in a rapid reduction in the number of dairy cows in the valley. Business Optimism Of 1920:-

Overlooking what was happening to the dairy and Alfalfa area of farming in Maricopa county, high optimism prevailed in 1920 in business circles over the prosperity and future prospects Pima Cotton brought to the Salt River valley, center of the industry. The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce advertised:- 'Surrounding Phoenix on every side are farming lands, the richest in America. Here long-staple Cotton, sells for USD1.25 a pound, is grown and reaches its highest state of perfection'. The Mesa Commercial Club's advertisement was in a similar vein:- 'Mesa, Arizona:- In the heart of the Salt River valley where Pima Cotton, the best long-staple in the world, is grown and selling for USD1.25 a pound ...'. The Florence Chamber of Commerce expressed it this way:- 'Cotton is king - Pima long-staple – the highest priced Cotton in the world – forty acres will make you independent'. The Phoenix Chamber engaged in the hazardous pastime of counting the profits of the 1920 crop before the harvest, and missed the mark by some USD30 000 000:- Maricopa county, of which Phoenix is the county seat, is putting in 185 000 acres of this Cotton now. This will mean by the close of 1920 USD46 250 000 or USD5 781 250 a month, USD192 768 a day, or USD8 032 an hour coming into Phoenix and its valley. (As cited in Arizona State Magazine, May 1920, p. 4. Figures were based on USD1 a pound price and a half bale to the acre yield although the chamber stated, 'this Cotton now commands USD1.25 a pound and many producers raise a bale and more to the acre'. The advertisements referred to above were printed in the same edition:- Mesa, p. 11; Florence, p. 20; Phoenix, p. 24.) Even the Bureau of Plant Industry, in its annual report for 1920, broke from its traditional conservatism by prophesying that the 1920 crop, approximating 250 000 acres in Arizona and California, had wa prospective value of from USD50 000 000 to USD100 000 000'. The estimate was based on 1919 prices. The bureau cited the confidence in the future of the extra-long staple Cotton industry as manifested in the decision of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to erect a cotton mill connected with a large tire manufacturing plant in Los Angeles. This was the first industrial plant of its kind to be built in Western United States. The cost of about USD20 000 000 represented an amount of capital which the company had already invested 'in the production of Pima Cotton'. (USDA Annual Reports, 1920, pp 162–163. Allen, op. cit., pp 351–52. Goodyear operated its Los Angeles cotton mill until 1938 when it was dismantled and parts sent to Brazil.) 1920:- Year of Cotton Disaster:- The 1920 season did, indeed, appear auspicious for the Pima Cotton grower. In the spring manufacturers offered a minimum price of sixty cents a pound and some contracts had been made at eighty cents. However, the phenomenal expansion which reached the apex of the pyramid in 1920 had many weak spots which became apparent with the harvest of the 1920 crop. For example, the acreage increase in the Salt River Valley from 83 000 acres in 1919 to 180 000 acres in 1920 enveloped much land not adaptable to Cotton because of soil conditions and grass and weed infestations. Desert land irrigation was and is an expensive process. Labor costs were high. Large sums of borrowed money were involved, from banks and federal farm loans, and machinery bought on time, adding to overhead costs. The county agricultural agent estimated that the cost to produce Pima cotton in Maricopa county in 1920 was about sixty-five cents a pound. (Dayis, op. cit., p. 7. The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce estimated the cost to produce an acre of Pima Cotton at eighty-three Dollars an acre, (fn. 25), presumably based on 1919 costs. The yield averaged 229 pounds of lint to the acre that year, placing their estimated cost just above thirty-six cents a pound.) The year 1920, contrary to the spring outlook, proved to be a year of disaster for the Pima Cotton industry. Cotton was indicted because of the 1920 collapse as responsible for the only serious setback agriculture has suffered since agriculture began to amount to something in Arizona. Hot only were many growers wiped out, but the financial structure of the area was weakened and business generally depressed. The tire companies, with large Arizona investments to get Pima Cotton, also suffered severe losses, were forced into refinancing programs, and passed dividends. The fundamental cause of the disaster was, of course, the sudden price decline due to international events. The war was over. Defense orders for military supplies were canceled. The Egyptian supply which had been under restraint during the war now was unleashed on the American market in the greatest import torrent in history. A total of 485 000 bales of the Egyptian stock flooded the American market. A post-war depression limited purchaser buying power, and high quality Cotton felt a shrinking market. Pima Cotton sold as high as USD1.35 in 1919 and growers expected USD1.50 Cotton by 1920. Instead, the record-breaking crop of 92 561 bales became a 'white-elephant' commodity, requiring several years to liquidate. Professor R.N. Davis of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture, in writing a history of the dairy industry upon his retirement in 1958, stated that the price of the 1920 Pima Cotton crop 'instead of being USD1.50 per pound was twenty-eight cents, and demand was limited at this price'. The situation was crucial to farmers but went deeper in his assessment:- Harvest time, 1920, found the farmers in a serious economic condition. They could not meet their obligations at the banks and the farm machinery dealers nor pay on their federal loan. In addition to the Cotton growers and merchants, the farmers who sold their farms on payments were also in trouble financially. A number of the farmers who had sold their farms at high prices for what they considered good cash payments had their farms returned to them in a few years later with delinquent mortgage payments, several years' taxes in arrears, the farms in a bad state of repair and alfalfa replaced by Cotton stalks. Figuratively speaking, business in the county was on its back. Banks and others who held mortgages did not dare foreclose because the security was not worth the mortgage. Some of the banks failed. A large number of farms were taken over by the more fortunate farmers by assuming the federal loan and taxes. Consolidation of farms brought about a material reduction in the rural population. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the actual farm population in the state decreased from 90 560 in 1920 to 71 954 in 1925. Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma counties all had a reduction in rural population during that period. Decline Of Pima Cotton Acreage:- Cotton became anathema to the dairy, cattle, and Alfalfa farmers after the crash of 1920, and by 1922, except for 100 acres in California, the Salt River valley again became the sole area of production. When Coolidge dam opened up new irrigated acres in 1929, some Pima Cotton was planted in Pinal county and other counties as well. New Mexico and the El Paso region of Texas have since 1939 planted extra-long staple Cotton. As farmers in the Salt River valley took up the task of replanting 50 000 acres to Alfalfa and replacing 30 000 dairy cows, Pima Cotton acreage in the Salt River valley grew less:- 73 600 in 1921; 77 000 in 1922. With limited Alfalfa acreage, cattle reeders paid 'dizzy prices' for hay. Alfalfa costs went up; cattle prices went down. Unless you enjoy strong language, one writer stated, don't ask the cattlemen of Arizona what they think of Cotton. Cotton, however, was in Arizona to stay. When upland prices were high in 1924, Salt River growers put in 122 000 acres and cut their Pima cotton plantings to only 8 000 acres. Not until 1942, however, did the cash income from Cotton in Arizona exceed what Pima growers of the state received from the 1919 harvest. That Pima survived as an important cash crop is evidenced in the fact that almost half (forty-eight per cent) of the 1942 total money income from all cottons in Arizona came from the Pima plantings. (Chap. V, p. 4, fn. 6. Because 1942 was a war year when Pima Cotton growth expanded at the request of the War Mobilization Board, the comparison favors the extra-long staple variety.) The year 1920 was long remembered for the great failure of the Cotton market, 'a disaster to the Salt River valley of which seventy-five per cent was in Cotton, and the accompanying widespread financial depression. C.W. Steele, Secretary of the Arizona Dairy Association, an admitted victim of the 'cotton craze', swore:- 'Never again will Cotton be planted to the exclusion of all other Crops'. Dan F. Collett, Secretary of the Mesa Commercial Club, boasted at a Cotton carnival held in Mesa in October 1920 that three gins in his city the previous year did an export business of approximately USD5 000 000, all Pima Cotton, asserting:- 'No other is grown nor will be allowed in this valley'. Governor Thomas F. Campbell, speaking at the celebration, estimated that Cotton 'means a gross income to the farmers of this valley of something over USD40 000 000', adding that Mesa was the center of at least half of the Cotton acreage of the state. In September 1921, after the crash, Collett indulged in some postmortems:- Nearly everybody concedes that farmers made a mistake when they forsook well-tried and successful diversified farming for the exclusive raising of Cotton. All would have gone well if the demand and price had kept up to the standard of 1919 ... Another thing that added to the woe of the Cotton raiser was the fact that many got the 'get-rich-quick' idea into their heads. Not content with the acreage they had, they plunged into the buying of land, more

than they could properly till and decidedly more than they could reasonably pay for. ... Smaller farms and better farming will be the rule of the future. Generally, the expressions were aimed to bolster confidence in the Pima Cotton industry and the Salt River Valley, such as made by Charles M. Morgan, spokesman for the American-Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association:- No thinking man interested in the future prosperity of the Salt River Valley should allow the unfortunate conditions of business in general and of the Cotton market in particular for the past two months to shake his confidence in the Cotton industry of Arizona, even for a moment. Every student of the industry realizes that we have here in Arizona, the finest Cotton producing area in the world ... the only district in the world growing only one kind of cotton – the finest grown ... . A writer for Sunset Magazine, in summarizing the aftermath, took the optimistic view that, unlike the South, Cotton was not a matter of life and death to Arizonans:- 'Ten years ago they grew no cotton at all and did well. They do not need Cotton now. The spree is over. The paper profits have vanished, but the deep soil, the brilliant sun and the water are still there'. Although four years' profits vanished in three months, he found that the Copper State was still smiling, secure in the knowledge that the worst was over, that bedrock had been reached and dented, that there was but one way to go and that was – up. Conditions could only improve. History proved this assessment to be sound. Goodyear Arizona Cotton Venture:- The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, according to an estimate of a bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture, invested USD20 000 000 in developing the Pima Cotton industry in Arizona. The Southwest Cotton Company (changed to Goodyear Farms, Inc., in 1943) was set up as a Goodyear subsidiary to carry on the Cotton-producing enterprise. (Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, The Story of Goodyear Farms, (Akron, Ohio:- November 1953), pp 7–20. The Southwest Cotton Company was originally capitalized at USD1 000 000, then was increased to USD5 000 000 and later to USD15 000 000. Besides growing Cotton, the Southwest Company was the purchasing agent for Goodyear needs. In the nine years Goodyear was in the market, the company bought 79 405 bales of Pima Cotton which represented 28.5 per cent of the total Salt River valley crop. It loaned money to growers to produce the crop, at one time advancing as much as USD1 475 000. To process the Cotton, eighteen roller gin plants were built in the producing area. It ultimately came into possession of 38 000 acres of Arizona desert land, which it reduced to 16 000 acres in 1943. Mules were used to clear the land at the start, with 1 200 in use during 1917–19; ten years later mules numbered 200 with 36 tractors doing most of the plowing and cultivating. The company built 158 miles of new roads, 118 miles of electric transmission lines, 42 miles of telephone lines, 80 miles of concrete and unlined ditches, and now has 70 wells from which water is pumped at the rate of 1 928 gallons a minute.) The year 1920 started out more auspiciously for Goodyear than any in its history. The Arizona cotton venture was making USD1 000 000 profit annually. Earnings on common stock, including stock dividends, had averaged better than fifty per cent for the twelve years prior to 1920. The company was looking forward to immense profits in 1920 because the year was started with orders on the books which indicated a sales volume of a million Dollars for every working day of the year (USD300 000 000), a pace set in March 1920 when sales were USD20 000 000. At the start of 1920, Goodyear paid its biggest dividend in history (USD6 971 584). By the end of the year the company was on the verge of bankruptcy. By November 1920 sales were down to USD4 500 000 (1919 sales were USD168 000 000). Arizona Pima Cotton, which had admittedly contributed to Goodyear's record profits, became a major problem in the time of crisis. At the start of 1920, Cotton was considered such a money-maker by the company that it added 11 000 acres additional Arizona desert land (the Marinette ranch) and had plans to extend plantings into Mexico. During the year, however, between planting and harvesting time, raw Cotton crashed from one dollar a pound and more to twenty cents a pound. The company had commitments to buy Pima Cotton, no longer needed, for sixty cents a pound. (Ibid., p. 195. Litchfield wrote that Goodyear could pay Arfzona growers only forty Dollars in cash on each USD100 of its Cotton commitments, giving sixty Dollar certificates payable at USD86.20 at a later date.) 1920:- Refinancing Program:- In November 1920, Goodyear executed a revolving loan of USD25 000 000 with Goldman Sachs, a New York banking firm, pledging materials and stock as security, and permitted trustees to take charge. The company mortgaged its Arizona holdings for USD1 000 000. Before the year was out, however, it was apparent that new financing was needed. Dillon, Read & Company, then new in the investment field, sponsored a reorganization, effective only if creditors would agree on a program to liquidate bills and to provide ample working capital. By May 21, 1921, the reorganization had become effective. Three trustees, with authority to name a majority of the board of directors assumed the management of the company, and retained control until 1927. (Litchfield, op. cit., pp 195–197. In the reorganization, Frank A. and Charles Seiberling, company founders, and W.E. Palmer, treasurer, resigned, and Edward G. Wilmer, Milwaukee lawyer and financier, became president of the company. Control of the company was vested in Clarence Dillon, representing bondholders; Owen D. Young of General Electric, merchandise creditors, and John Sherwin, Cleveland banker, the holders of debentures. Each trustee received USD10 000 in management stock. Securities issued were USD27 500 000 in debenture bonds, USD30 000 000 in prior preference stock, and USD30 000 000 in bonds, issued at 90, callable at 110, and to pay eight per cent and be taken by Dillon, Read providing other issues were subscribed.) Goodyear escaped bankruptcy, but at a high price in the opinion of stockholders who instituted a law suit which mitigaged some of the terms but left the basic settlement unchanged. Since the company received only 90 cents on the Dollar and had to pay it back at USD1.20 or USD1.10 on the Dollar and pay eight per cent interest, Litchfield wrote:- 'Boiled down, we were in effect borrowing USD87 000 000 at fourteen per cent interest'. In the seven months of negotiations, Litchfield acknowledged that in the strain 'my hair turned from a chestnut brown to be almost white as it is today (1954)'. Litchfield was elected Goodyear president in 1926. The Arizona Goodyear plantation survived the 1921 reorganization although it was showing losses up to USD100 000 a year and more. The new directors taking over control in 1921 proposed its sale as a losing proposition. Litchfield, who had negotiated Goodyear's coming to Arizona, fought the liquidation and the Southwest Cotton Company remained active to go on to bigger things in Arizona. Effect Of 1920 Cotton Crisis On Firestone:- The Goodyear Company reported a loss of USD4 549 073 for 1921 and for the first time since 1904, no dividends were declared. No dividends were paid in 1922, either. (Ibid., appendix three, p. 336. The only loss year other than 1921 since 1903 was 1932, when USD850 394 loss was reported.) The Firestone Company had also invested heavily in Cotton facilities in Arizona, but not in land to grow Cotton as did the Goodyear Company. Firestone had money problems in 1920, also, but escaped refinancing as Harvey S. Firestone, the company president, informed Harry Chandler, Arizona Cotton grower, in a letter written December 27, 1924:- 'It was only the confidence of a few of my friends in the banking business that saved the company from refinancing such as was done by other Targe companies. ...'. (Alfred Lief, The Firestone Story (New York:- McGraw-Hills, 1951), p. 51. General Motors, also hit in the 1920–21 depression, was taken over by the Duponts, W.C. Durant resigning as president. Litchfield (op. cit., p. 194) wrote:- 'We had no such friends to help us out ... no one banking house who felt us as its responsibility. Seiberling, like Henry Ford and many other midwest industrialists, distrusted Wall Street'.) Firestone, however, was forced to pass dividends in two years, 1922 and 1923, the only years missed since the 1905 start. Profits in 1920 were USD9 396 912; in 1921, USD949 354. The dividends paid on common stock in 1920 amounted to USD3 607 685; in 1921, USD543 860. Then followed two non-dividend years. Vanishing earnings in the Firestone company were rooted in cotton, in part. The company president had gone to the British Isles to spend the summer of 1920 but hurried back in mid-year to lend his hand in stifling the serious set-backs his company was experiencing. This is the gist of the cabled information he received while in England:- The whole picture of the national economy was undergoing an alarming change ... Farm prices cracked. ... The country was in a depression. ... Notes to pay off rubber and Cotton purchases were falling due ... Material kept arriving on contracts that had been signed for record amounts ... Inventories were already excessively large ... Cotton and rubber prices had crashed ... Inventories and commitments were worth fifty cents on the Dollar ... The incoming raw material, unwanted and high priced, must be checked. Firestonets experience with the British embargo on Egyptian Cotton imports made him an advocate of

the cultivation of this type of crop in the United States to mend what he called the rubber industry's weakest point:- its dependence on foreign sources for raw material. This was the basic reason prompting the United States Department of Agriculture to send scientists to the Southwest in 1902, to breed an Egyptian-type Cotton. In 1923, the Firestone company liquidated its Arizona cotton-gin holdings, receiving USD360 000 in the transaction. Goodyear did the same (receiving USD320 000) except that facilities on its Litchfield Park plantation were retained. That Goodyear did not leave Arizona after the purpose of coming to the state had been accomplished proved a boon to the state's economy. Both agriculture and industry profited. (Arizona' part in Goodyear's business life developed to a peak in World War II when a huge aircraft plant, employing 7 500 persons, was built near Litchfield Park. An aluminum plant was erected nearby and a company airresearch project in Phoenix employed an additional 1 000. Luke Field, set up to train single-seater fighters, was located near Litchfield Park and Goodyear turned over its swank resort hotel, Wigwam, to house personnel in training there. The resort, one of Arizona's first 'dude' ranches, had eighteen wickiups of three to six beds each. Built in 1930, Wigwam was complete with golf course, swimming pool, and riding facilities. A Goodyear Wingfoot plant, equipped to mass produce cement igloo homes over an inflated balloon, was opened at Litchfidd Park, serving to relieve the war-time housing shortage in the region.) That the company stayed on even while losing money and was no longer in need of extra-long staple Cotton was notable in itself. Even more colorful was the company's coming in the first place, intending only to buy cotton and then being forced into growing it. This story, unique in American business, merits a place in the history of Pima Cotton. 24 000-Acre Purchase In 1916:- Paul W. Litchfield, in 1916 a Goodyear Vice President and factory manager, was the central figure in the company's Cotton gamble. He came to Arizona in mid-summer 1916, tried to interest ranchers in raising Cotton needed at Akron, and offered a handsome, guaranteed price for all they could grow, but had little success. In September, however, Litchfield executed a contract with T.E. McDevitt of Yuma, under which the latter agreed to lease 10 000 acres from Doctor A.J. Chandler, owner of the famed San Marcos hotel at Chandler, clear the land, plant Cotton, and sell it to Goodyear at a specified price. McDevitt took the contract to his lawyer, E.F. Parker of Pasadena, California, to get his opinion on its soundness. Parker, after thorough investigation, told McDevitt he was in danger of losing everything he had under the contract terms. McDevitt balked on going ahead, and in desperation Litchfield asked his board of directors to take over the proposal, advising them that a suit to enforce the contract would bankrupt McDevitt and no Cotton would be grown. The board accepted Litchfield's advice and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company went into the business of growing extra-long staple on an extensive scale. Top Talent Employed To Grow Cotton:- Goodyear's decision to grow Cotton to keep its Akron rubber plant operating at full capacity brought recruitment of 'the best counsel available'. Joseph R. Lofthus of Phoenix, formerly of the Imperial valley and the preceding two years general manager of the Chandler (Arizona) Improvement Company, bought much of the land for the rubber company. Two undeveloped tracts of desert, 16 000 acres along the Agua Fria river and 8 000 acres near Chandler, were acquired. The firm of Quinton, Code & Hill was engaged to do the engineering and serve as consultants on construction. Litchfield thought them most competent:- 'Code knew more than anyone in the Southwest about underground water levels, and Hill had built the Roosevelt dam ...'. (Ibid. Because land ownership in the Salt River project, irrigated by water from Roosevelt dam, was restricted to 160 acres for individual or company, all Goodyear land except 160 acres had to be irrigated from deep wells. The 1917 water level was high, requiring drilling from 150 to 300 feet; water rose close to the surface; maximum lift was about 100 feet. (Allen, op. cit., p. 153.)) Shattuck & Nimmo, contractors who had built Roosevelt dam, were hired to prepare the ground for the first Cotton crop of 1917, after which they sold their equipment to the Southwest Cotton Company to permit the Goodyear subsidiary to do its own work. The headquarters of Shattuck & Nimmo was at Bakersfield, California, and their equipment included 1 100 head of stock, mostly mules. C.H. Waterhouse, president of the Tempe-Scottsdale Cotton Exchange and experienced planter, was a superintendent on the project. Associated in this work was John P. Conduit, who had previously handled 30 000 acres of Cotton in Mexico for an English syndicate. To direct the planting, Goodyear retained E.W. Hudson, superintendent of the Sacaton station during the development of American-Egyptian varieties there and the foremost authority on extra-long staple growing in the Salt River valley. The man selected by Litchfield as general manager of the project was Edward F. Parker, the Pasadena lawyer who had advised a client he had a money-losing contract with Goodyear. Parker, as vice president of the Southwest Cotton Company, continued as manager for five years, primarily as an expert on finances. McDevitt, the client, became president of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, a profitable enterprise using the by-products of the Cotton grown in the Salt River valley. The company was later sold to the Goodyear interests, after which McDevitt served as president of the California Cotton Oil Company. Parker, addressing the Phoenix Rotary club in July 1917, expounded on the monies spent and to be spent by the Southwest Cotton Company in the Phoenix vicinity in 1917:- USD1 500 000 in the first seven months at the rate of USD7 000 per day, to be increased to USD10 000 per day in September, and USD15 000 a day in October. Activites in progress included construction of five gins in Salt River valley, enlargement of the company oil mill with a new executive office adjoining, and the building of two towns, then called Cotton City and Agua Fria. It was planned that each town would contain warehouses, machine shops, garages, store buildings, offices, and have the facilities of any normal town, such as pool halls, theater, church, school, hospital, and so on. (Edward F. Parker, 'Some Cotton Patch', Arizona State Magazine, (Phoenix:- August 1917), p. 8. Cotton City, on the Chandler ranch, later became Goodyear and still later Ocatilla. Auga Fria became the beautiful town of Litchfield Park.) Parker, in the spring of 1918, reported that in the first year of business the Southwest Cotton Company had purchased 'something in excess of USD3 000 000 of growers' Cotton. This would approximate one-half of the value of all Cotton grown in the Salt River valley in 1917. In the nine years Goodyear continued in the extralong staple market, Southwest Cotton Company bought 79 405 bales of Cotton, which represented 28.5 per cent 19 of the total Salt River valley crop. To absorb some of the cotton commitments made in the record 1920 crop for which it was paying growers more than the open-market price, Goodyear purchased a Cotton mill at New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1924, and made its own fabric, as it had done in Los Angeles since 1920. The company paid Arizona growers USD40 in cash on each USD100 of its 1920 commitments, giving USD60 certificates redeemable at USD86.20 payable at a later date in final settlement. Goodyear's McMicken Pima Cotton Booster:- The balloon type tire, using ordinary long-staple and 'Peeler' Cottons of the Mississippi delta, came into production in 1923. The extra-long staple continued to be used in heavy-duty truck and bus tires, wherever high tensile strength was needed. (Joe H. McClure, Market Outlets for Cotton, (USDA PMA research Report 25, September 1952), p. 69. Uhtil 1923, extra-long staple Cotton was used exclusively for tire fabric. Prior to 1937 cotton was the only fiber used in tires. In 1947, 850 000 bales of Cotton went into tire production which then constituted the greatest volume for any single industrial use. Since 1937 rayon, and later nylon, has gained in use for tire cords.) The Southwest Cotton Company (Goodyear Farms after 1943) continued to serve the Pima industry even after the company's need for the crop no longer existed. The vast acreage of the Litchfield Park ranch afforded essential isolation in developing new varieties and was used by scientists of Sacaton and the University of Arizona extension service. Kenneth McMicken, cousin of Litchfield, was associated with extra-long staple Cotton-growing since joining the Goodyear venture in 1918. In 1919, he went to Egypt to study production methods and in 1928 he spent six months in Peru, where extra-long staple Cotton is grown in volume. When the purity of Pima seed was threatened in the Salt River valley after Pima's low acreage in 1924 and widespread upland plantings, McMicken planted 1 200 acres to Pima Cotton on the Litchfield ranch in 1926 from seed the Tempe exchange had stored from the purest Pima seed of the 1918–19 crop, thus permitting 44 000 acres to be grown from seed of this crop in 1927. McMicken's service to agriculture, particularly the Cotton industry, won him wide recognition and acclaim. The maintenance of seed purity was a prime concern with him during his forty-one years of work at Litchfield Park. In 1933 he was elected president of the Arizona Pure Seed Association. Appointed in 1934 to the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and

Horticulture, an agency charged with control of crop Insect Pests and Plant diseases, he continued in this service until his death on April 05, 1959, the final sixteen years as the commission chairman. He served on state agricultural boards mobilizing Arizona's resources in World War II and the Korean conflict, and was one of a national committee called to Washington to represent the nation's Cotton growers in arriving at a policy of action on boll weevil control. Cotton-breeding and research activities centered at Sacaton for fifty years were transferred to a new Cotton center built in 1956 near Phoenix on 275 acres of land purchased by the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors in 1954 for USD168 864. The association retained ten acres for an office building for itself and the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association and gave the remainder to the University of Arizona. McMicken was the one and only president of the seed distributors association from its incorporation on June 28, 1949, until his death. The association was organized to 'multiply and distribute pure Cotton seed for planting purposes'. (Statement of organization, aims, and functions of Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors prepared by Dr. Scott Hathorn, economist in Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, September 1949.) During his lifetime, McMicken received numerous honors for his work in behalf of agriculture. In 1938 the Future Farmers paid tribute to him for aiding its program. In 1952, Governor Howard Pyle presented him with a plaque as 'The Man of the Year in Arizona Agriculture' on behalf of the Future Farmers at a luncheon sponsored by the Arizona and Maricopa county farm bureau federations. At the 1959 annual meeting of the seed distributors association, a large print of McMicken was presented to the head of the University of Arizona experiment stations and accepted for display in an appropriate place of honor on the campus. For his work as chairman of the Ague Fria soil conservation district which secured a flood control dam protecting 274 square miles damaged by floods in 1951, the project was named McMicken Dam in his honor. (The flood control structure protects Luke Air Base, Goodyear aircraft plant, Avondale, Litchfield Park, and part of the Beardsley area.) As a conservationist, leader, farmer, and man of progress, McMicken stands alone as the 'patriarch of Arizona agriculture'. These were expressions of tribute on his death. Editor Ernest Douglas of The Arizona Farmer-Ranchman summed up the role of McMicken and Litchfield, the man who brought Goodyear to Arizona, in these words:- 'Yes, Paul Litchfield of blessed memory supplied the capital and perhaps the original vision; but Ken McMicken supplied the know-how and dogged perseverance that made Goodyear Farms the outstanding success it has been from the start – a success financially, artistically and scientifically. (Arizona Farmer-Ranchman, April 25, 1959, p. 8. Goodyear's Litchfield (op. cit., pp 162–163, 324) recounted a profitable transaction in Cotton land, involving himself and E.W. Hudson, made on his first visit to Arizona in 1916. As the two were travelling about trying to interest ranchers to grow Cotton for Goodyear, Hudson pointed out a half section of land near Tempe, nine miles east of Phoenix. Hudson advised Litchfield the land was good, close enough to river to build a canal to irrigate it but rough and impossible to cultivate, adding:- 'I can't afford to put in graders and scrapers. I work for a government salary. But if you will take it over and clear it, I would like an option to buy half of it back from you later'. When Goodyear went into the business of growing Cotton, Litchfield said he sold his land (to whom, he did not say, but presumably to Hudson) and used the proceeds to build La Loma, the name of his show-place home built later on 160 acres of land near Litchfield Park, Arizona. He said the La Loma land cost him fifty Dollars an acre.) The Marketing Of Pima Cotton:- After the disastrous price decline following the harvest of 1920, enthusiasm for Pima Cotton was lessened. Those who were in the business for a quick profit sought greener fields. Agriculturists at Sacaton and University of Arizona and some growers of the Salt River Valley still believed Pima Cotton was a special product worth preserving. California and Texas growers went back to growing upland. Actually, the California growers had poor luck in the venture into extra-long staple growing. When the price was highest in 1919, their crop was only 675 bales. In 1920 they put in 43 000 acres to Pima Cotton and, because the lint yield was a pitifully small 107 pounds to the acre, the harvest was an unprofitable 9 650 bales of low-priced Cotton. They reported a 100-acre planting in 1922 and were generally out of the Pima industry thereafter until 500 acres were planted in 1950. Production of Pima Cotton in Texas during the World War I was not sufficient to be recorded in the Cotton statistics, but the United States Department of Agriculture in a news release dated May 14, 1921, found it necessary to repeat a warning made in 1911 that the Egyptian-type Cotton was not adapted to Texas conditions. The warning came as a result of complaints from growers who planted their land from a carload of Pima seed shipped into Texas for the 1920 season. (Since 1940 the Trans-Pecos region near El Paso has produced a high quality Pima Cotton.) The immediate problem facing the Pima growers in 1921 was to find a market for the huge 1920 crop of 92 561 bales (73 837 in Maricopa County, Arizona) at a time when Eastern mills were flooded with a record 485 000 bales of Egyptian Cotton imported in 1920. Other problems arose later, such as keeping Pima seed pure when surrounded with a large planting of short Cotton as occurred in 1924 (122 000 acres of upland and 8 000 of Pima) in the Salt River Valley. New extra-long staple Cotton varieties, with higher yields, were needed to make Pima a profitable industry. Arizona Pima Cotton Growers Association:- The Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association was organized in the summer of 1921. Sixty-five thousand bales of unsold Pima Cotton at that time hung like the sword of Damocles over the market. Cotton produced at a cost of sixty cents a pound had to be sold for half and occasionally a third of that price. About 7 000 bales were sold at public auction. The new association, however, attempted to achieve a more orderly liquidation. To avoid 'dumping' the surplus of 1920 crop on the market as distress stock, warehouse storage in the Salt River valley was procured, and a trainload of Pima Cotton was shipped to New Bedford, Massachusetts, for storage. These acts relieved the local congestion and provided, as well, a 'spot' supply of Pima Cotton near the mills. ('Returns from Cotton-Spinning Experiment', Arizona Producer, November 01, 1924, relates one unique attempt to use up the 1920 surplus stock of Pima cotton in a transaction not a part of the Pima Cotton Growers' Association business. This account dealt with the final returns of a consignment of 870 bales of 1920 Pima Cotton shipped to Czechoslovakia in 1921. Under the plan, Arizona growers would be paid for the Cotton from sales of fabric manufactured by a Czech mill. The plan failed, according to Department of Commerce investigators, because Pima growers were unable to guarantee a minimum annual balage and, lacking this assurance, the spinners refused to go to the expense of adjusting machinery to care for a single shipment. Only fifty-five bales were actually made into cloth. The remainder was sold over a period of two years, some being shipped back and sold on the Boston market. Final settlement thirty months after shipment was less than the local market would have paid in 1921, according to officials of the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association.) Warehouses in Phoenix and New Bedford both qualified under the United States Warehouse Act, which permitted the transfer of stored Cotton from Arizona to Massachusetts by the exchange of warehouse receipts without refinancing. By providing bond, the association was licensed to loan money to members on stored cotton from USD1 200 000 credit given to the association from the War Finance Corporation, assuring 1921 crop financing for growers if needed. (Only half of the authorized credit was used because many growers had already mortgaged their crop to the limit.) Within a year, the 1920 surplus was greatly reduced. In the liquidation process some Pima Cotton was consigned to Liverpool to compete with Egyptian varieties. A year after the association started. Secretary James reported a total of 15 424 (7 825 unsold) bales of Pima Cotton on hand in the gin yards, warehouses and fields of the Salt River valley and 2 516 unsold bales in storage, including 632 bales in Phoenix, at other places. This presented a comparatively healthy situation as compared to the preceding year when 65 000 bales were reported held in the valley. (Manager James' report of July 1922 holdings of Pima Cotton indicated that the bulk of the total carry-over of 15 524 bales in the Salt River valley was from the 1920 crop. Ginyards reported 9 108 bales of the 1920 vintage and 3 805 from the 1921 harvest. An additional 2 516 unsold bales were reported in bonded storage warehouses:- 1 614 bales in New Bedford, Massachusetts, with three companies (New Bedford, 1 482 bales; Stewart Bros., 32, and Clark-Payson, 100), and 632 bales with the Arizona Storage and Distributing Company, Phoenix.) The New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, in a July 1922 bulletin, commended the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association for its sound marketing policy which had extended the use of Pima Cotton into areas never before reached:- The feature of the month has been the marked

swing into Arizona-Egyptian or Pima Cotton by many of the mills normally using long-staple peelers. Many had never before tried Pima and some were still experimenting with it for the first time, but in the aggregate there are probably twice as many mills using Pima cotton as compared with a year ago. ... Pima growers have shown great tenacity and courage in holding their Cotton until such time as there was sufficient demand for it to bring a fair market price ... not insisting upon figures high enough to bring Egyptian Sakellaridis in direct competition on equal terms, but preferring ... to get more mills into the habit of using Pima by making it available at an attractive figure compared to any other long staple Cotton. (Arizona Producer, November 01, 1922, p. 1.) The New Bedford bulletin reported that Pima Cotton prices ranged on the Boston market from thirty-two to thirty-eight cents while Egyptian Sakellaridis of good grade was selling from forty to forty-five cents a pound. The seven-cent tariff, in effect only from May 21, 1921, to September 21, 1922, was a factor in holding the Egyptian import Cotton above the price for the domestic product. Sapiro Cooperative Marketing Plan Adopted By Arizona Association:- The Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association was formed under the authority of an act passed by the 1921 Arizona legislature as a purely cooperative, non-stock non-profit organization. Only actual Cotton growers were accepted for membership, each with one vote. (Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix was the first President of the association, refusing re-election in 1924 after three years of service. In 1921 he attended a world Cotton conference at Liverpool and Manchester, England, and appeared at congressional hearings at Washington dealing with the emergency tariff law of 1921 which placed a seven-cent import duty on extra-long staple (1-3/8 inches and over) from May 21, 1921, to September 21, 1922. While in Washington he invited Eugene Meyers, head of the War Finance Corporation, to come to Arizona to look into the association's activities which resulted in release of USD1 200 000 credit upon which growers could borrow. He also visited several mills in the East to urge the use of Pima Cotton. Charles M. Morgan was the first association secretary, serving until he became editor of The Associated Arizona Producer, launched by the association in March 1922. P.M. James, association manager, then combined his duties to include the office of secretary-treasurer at a USD4 200 salary. James R. Ray, with fourteen years' experience with Sea Island Cotton in Georgia and Florida, was hired to classify Pima Cotton (salary USD3 600). To promote uniformity and a possible better price, he sorted crops into lots of fifty with each lot as near in grade and staple as possible. The association also employed an expert gin inspector who visited all gins twice a week in a campaign to raise the quality of work above previous standards. With 952 members enrolled in the first year the association reported a volume of USD1 787 200 the first year. These facts appeared in a report made by George Butterworth, USDA Cotton expert, sent to Arizona to help maintain the quality of Pima Cotton. His report was printed in The Producer editions of March 15 and April 01, 1922.) The Arizona cooperative act was patterned on the Sapiro plan similar to laws since adopted by some forty states, which spell out certain procedures and privileges under which the producer would have some control over the marketing of his crop. Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco lawyer who sponsored the plan named after him, came to Phoenix to help in the formation of the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association, G. Harold Powell, General Manager of the highly successful California Fruit Growers' Exchange, was also consulted (and aided in setting up the Arizona Pima Cotton cooperative.) The key feature of the plan was an iron-clad contract binding the grower to deliver his crop to the association for marketing for a stipulated number of years (five years in Arizona). The Pima Cotton Growers' Association membership was confined to the Salt River valley and to Pima Cotton growers in the initial years, but was opened in 1922 to include Yuma Valley upland growers. The Arizona association differed from most marketing groups in that seed was sold also. In order to secure control of the seed, the policy of buying Cotton in the seed was adopted. Believing that local buyers were paying too little for cotton-seed, a contract for the sale of 3 000 tons of association seed was negotiated with an outside mill, giving the organization average Texas prices at FOB valley points. This forced the local market from USD12.50 to USD20 a ton (later dropping to USD16). Fred J. Elliott, attorney for the association, cited other benefits the organization secured for growers:- Almost immediately the association, following an interview with the president of the Goodyear company, obtained a reduction in the ginning rate from USD24 per bale to USD15, and seed prices were raised to USD25. Insurance rates were cut almost in half. Instead of storing Cotton in the gin yards it was stored in bonded warehouses at about one-half the gin-yard rate. (Fred J. Elliott, 'Arizona's Big Co-op', Producer. October 01, 1929. When the association was organized and several years thereafter, Elliott was the association attorney; in 1929, he was a Vice President.) C.O. Moser, Secretary of the American Cotton Exchange, told Pima Cotton growers in June 1922 that the Sapiro marketing plan was 'sure-fire' and that there had been no failures of cooperatives since Sapiro established the fundamentals in 1913. However, the Pima Cotton Growers' Association soon encountered violations among members, and the first of a series of actions against 'contract jumpers' was instituted on October 07, 1922. The suit sought to restrain the member 'from disposing of any Cotton produced or acquired by or for him' and asked judgment for USD6 000 as damages and also the cost of the action. The revolt developed seriously when on July 21, 1924, some 100 dissident members in a mass meeting held at Mesa demanded cancellation of their contracts and distribution of their share of accumulated reserve. These demands were rejected, but on October 01, 1924, the association announced that the dissolution movement was ended ('amicably settled') by the expulsion of certain members, who had given up their rights in the property and reserves of the association. The association surrender on the compulsory phase of the marketing contract virtually ended the Sapiro-model cooperative upland in Arizona as it pertained to Cotton. The association opened its facilities to members and nonmembers alike under liberalized contracts. Pima Cotton became a minor role in the association business despite its title. In 1924–25, the association handled 8 864 bales of upland and 884 bales of extra-long staple; in 1925–26, 16 346 bales of short staple and 4 902 of Pima Cotton. The business followed the variety diversion trend existing among Salt River valley growers. Adequate Financing For Growers:- The Pima Cotton Growers' Association, acting through its subsidiary, Arizona Cotton Processing Company, purchased a one-fourth interest in the Mutual Cotton & Oil Company, which in turn bought the Goodyear and Firestone Cotton mills and gins in 1923. In 1921 the War Finance Corporation advanced USD1 200 000 in credit and in 1922 Eastern banks made money available to growers through association efforts. In April 1925, the Arizona Agricultural Credit Corporation, with USD80 000 capital advanced by the Mutual company, was formed, permitting USD400 000 to be loaned to Cotton growers through the Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley, California. Under a marketing agreement with the Arizona Processing company, the association announced on December 01, 1926, that it could advance seventy-five per cent of the market value of Cotton to growers and store the Cotton in a fireproof warehouse in Phoenix. The storage plant was equipped with a sprinkling system to secure lowest possible insurance rates. Under this plan, Cotton was placed in pools of even-running grades and staples and held for a favorable market. (Arizona Producer, November 01, 1927. K.D. Hellwarth, President of the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association, cited these facts in a report of association activities.) The Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association qualified as a strong cooperative but came to an end in less than a decade. Its accomplishments were momentous but having no control over the market, the association fell victim to the price declines of the farm depression given emphasis in the stock market crash of October 1929. After that, a new theory of voluntary control as a way to bring greater returns to growers was in the ascendancy:- cut acreage, grow less, decrease supolies, and prices will rise. (At a 1930 conference of agricultural county agents of Arizona held at the call of P.H. Ross, director of the University of Arizona Agricultural Extension Service, Harry A. Stewart of Maricopa county was reported by The Producer 'as the hero of the day when he was able to report a prospective decrease of 40 000 acres from last year's mark of 145 000'. In 1933, Arizona Cotton growers plowed up 21 321.48 acres for which they received USD250 309 in cash and options on 13 334 bales of surplus Cotton which if sold above six cents a pound would result in additional apportionment. Cotton acres plowed up by counties were:- Yuma, 1 944.33; Graham, 2 052.90; Pinal, 7 786.25; Maricopa, 9 538. ('Arizona Does Her Part', Arizona Producer. August 01, 1933, p. 1). Pima Cotton was exempt under the Bankhead Act which later established acreage controls over upland Cottons. Conflicting opinions as to whether

upland growers could grow the Pima variety over and above allotments on upland kept growers in a quandary much of the time. One ruling which disturbed growers stipulated that the staple-length of over 1-1/2 inches had to be proven at the expense of the grower before plantings outside the allotment would be permitted; when proven, then the upland would be increased to the extent of acreage planted to extra-long staple. In tests of the previous five years only 3.7 per cent of all Pima Cotton grown was under 1-1/2 inches. Growers thought the rule unfair, and Kenneth McMicken and Walter Smith were selected to secure revision of the rule which eventually prevailed. ('Grief for Pima Growers', Arizona Producer. August 01, 1934, p. 1.) George W. Barr of the University of Arizona Department of Agricultural Economics in a 1944 trip to Washington was able to secure USD300 000 additional funds for Pima Cotton growers under the 1942–43 government purchase programs by securing a new interpretation on price level.) In 1930, Anderson, Clayton & Co., world's largest Cotton ginner, compressor, grower, and broker, through its subsidiary. Western Cotton Producing Company of Phoenix, contracted with Arizona Cooperative Cotton Growers as a new marketing organization under which fifty per cent of sale profits, up to five Dollars per bale on lint and ten Dollars per ton on cotton-seed, would be shared with the grower. (Producer. November 15, 1930, p. 1. Growers agreed:- (l) To gin cotton with Western if charges were as low as open charges in district; (2) To sell seed if price was equal to above-board price of district; (3) To sell lint to Anderson, Clayton if price was as high as offered by other buyers at the same time. Pima Cotton was not a factor in the agreement.) Ginning and Compressing Pima Cotton from 1917 to 1920 primarily served the rubber industry; eighty-five per cent of production went into this area of consumption. By 1932–33, 23.3 per cent of the Pima crop went into tire fabrics, 11.9 per cent into sewing thread, 60.7 per cent into fine cloths, and 4.1 per cent into other uses. In the transition to new uses, Pima growers found the spinners more critical of the condition of fiber received at mills. The Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' Association, through its official paper, campaigned vigorously for improvement. (Producer. March 15, 1922, first edition of the association's official paper, pictured Pima and Egyptian Cotton bales on its front cover over this caption:- 'Pima Cotton ... has always reached the delivery point at the mills in a disgraceful condition, with bagging badly torn, bands missing, and in some cases ragged ...'.) Horace H. Willis, Cotton specialist for the United States Department of Agriculture, made a tour of New England mills in late 1922, to find out if the faults mills complained about could be corrected. (Horace H. Willis, Utilization of Pima Cotton (USDA Bulletin 1184, November 1923), p. 18. The author found the careless compressing done by railroads at Oklahoma and Texas points en route was undermining Pima's popularity in competition with the well-baled Egyptian imports.) Some of the mill complaints of the ragged condition in which Pima Cotton was received was due to the job done by railroad compression plants of Oklahoma and Texas to conserve shipping space. This condition was corrected in 1925, insofar as Arizona Cotton was concerned, by the construction of a modern compressor at Phoenix by Arizona Compressing & Warehouse Company. (Arizona Producer, August 15, 1925, p. 1. The plant covered two and a half blocks, had the 'last word' in modern installation with a normal eight-hour-day capacity of 1 000 bales a day (two bales a minute); employed 125 men in season.) Phoenix became thereafter the concentration point for Cotton grown within 100 miles of the state's capital city. In addition to its other facilities, the plant qualified as a federal bonded warehouse under the public warehouse act administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Receipts issued by the company for stored Cotton were accepted as collateral for loans at all banks, including the federal reserve bank. With the establishment of the Pima industry in the Salt River valley, a diversity of gins and methods were employed. Some gins formerly had been used in Sea Island areas of the Southeast. Various kinds of cleaning and handling devices were attached, some carried over from saw gins with which many operators had their previous experience. The diversity of mechanical equipment resulted in different appearances in the lint, depending upon how it was handled in the ginning process. Actually, seeming lack of uniformity was more apparent than real. This was the conclusion of James S. Townsend, a man of long experience with roller-ginning in South Carolina, after a tour of mills and an inspection of Arizona gins, reported in 1925:- In reality, the select Pima variety is much more uniform than any of the seed stocks that were secured from Egypt, and the varied appearance of the bales has been due to the mechanical condition of the Cotton produced by the methods employed in the different ginning establishments. Townsend spent several months checking roller gins in Salt River valley and was able to effect many improvements in the quality of fiber produced. In 1928 there were eighteen Pima gins in the valley with 'stands' varying from one to twelve with a total combined capacity of 330 bales per day. A single 'stand' ginned one bale of Pima Cotton per day. Practically all Pima Cotton was consumed in American mills, the bulk in New England and remainder in Southeastern states and some in California. In the early days of the industry, Arizona Cotton was shipped to Galveston, Texas, and thence by water to New England or designated destination. By 1928, almost all Pima Cotton both for domestic and foreign use was routed through California. (Ibid., p. 17. Shaw wrote:- 'As shipments via the Texas ports cost considerably more than via California ports and as the Texas port facilities are insufficient for handling shipments as speedily as those of California, almost all Pima both for export and United States consumption is routed through California'. Now Texas ports are used, especially for Pima Cotton. In a comprehensive survey undertaken in 1959 by representatives of Arizona and New Mexico universities, the advantages of Texas ports are noted.) In a survey of Cotton marketing in the irrigated Southwest for 1935–36, it was found that 90.3 per cent of all Arizona Cotton was shipped through the Los Angeles port. The remainder, probably Pima Cotton (9.7 per cent) was routed to domestic mills in the southeastern states (7.1 per cent) and Northeastern states (2.5 per cent). The same survey reported that after 1931 no cooperative marketing organizations were located in Arizona. Several cooperatively-owned gins were limited to ginning only. (Wright and Kennedy, op. cit., table 39, p. 70. According to the survey about fifty-three per cent of Arizona Cotton production was shipped to Phoenix for concentration and compression. Almost forty per cent was shipped flat (not compressed) to Los Angeles harbor for compressing. Arizona Cotton made up forty-four per cent of total Cotton receipts at Los Angeles. About sixty per cent of these shipments went to the Orient, principally Japan which then provided the principal market for Arizona's upland production.) Houston and Galveston, Texas, are now concentration points for extra-long staple Cottons, according to the latest marketing survey reported in July 1959. Current marketing procedures follow this pattern according to the information gathered:- Seventy-seven per cent of the buyers interviewed purchased Pima S-1 direct from farmers. Some buyers also made a high proportion of their Pima S-1 purchases from finance companies which had financed the growers' operations or from seasonal pools. ... After the buyer purchased the Cotton from the grower he stored it locally until carload lots were available for shipment either to domestic or foreign mills. ... Galveston and Houston are excellent for concentrating Pima S-1 because it can be moved either to domestic or foreign mills from there and the Cotton is moisture conditioned to environments similar to those of the mills where located. (Carl R. Hall and Charles A. Wilmot, Marketing Pima S-1 Cotton, July 1959. The authors are agricultural economists, serving with the New Mexico (Hall) and Arizona (Wilmot) agricultural experiment stations. The study was sponsored by these two college agencies and the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service.) Marketing During World War II:- Following Pearl Harbor (December 07, 1941), the government turned to American-Egyptian Cotton growers of the southwest to provide some of the sinews of war. The uncertainty of Egypt remaining in Allied hands and finding sufficient shipping space even if she did had users of extra-long staple worried. On February 05, 1942, a 1942 goal of 150 000 acres of Pima Cotton was announced as well as a government purchase program. 'On March 14, the goal was raised to 300 000 acres ... and more, if the seed supply permits' and the support prices were raised. The plantings totaled 192 900 acres in the three Pima-growing states, and the harvest of 73 808 running bales was second only to that grown in 1920. The 1943 goal was reduced to 160 000 acres; the harvest, 59 600 bales. World War II introduced a new phase of marketing insofar as Pima Cotton was concerned. For the first time, extra-long staple became a basic crop and as such became eligible for loans and price supports which heretofore had been extended only to the upland varieties. Under the 1942 purchase program, the government first offered thirty-three cents a pound, net weight, for grade No. 2 1-1/2-inch staple with differentials for other

qualities as specified. When a higher goal was announced the supoort price was raised to thirty-eight cents a pound, and later again raised to 42.75 cents and finally to 43.25 cents. These prices seem low as compared with stockpile purchase rates for 1951–52 when the government paid USD1.05 and USD1.07 for extra-long staple Cotton. During the 1942 picking season, the free market prices generally exceeded the government purchase prices and only 5 572 bales of the 74 000-bale crop were sold to the Commodity Corporation. (Ibid., p. 5. McLure, op. cit., p. 37. reported that the government purchase programs of 1942 and 1943 and the loan programs on crops of 1944 through 1948 were not high enough to relation to that for other cottons to cause farmers to plant larger acreages of the American-Egyptian Cotton.) Growers were unhappy with the defense program as administered in 1942, and a general exodus from growing extra-long staple Cotton came in the second half of the 1940 decade. The principle discontent was centered on the government's unfilled promise to provide labor to harvest the fiber for which the war defense board had asked be grown. (Much bitter feeling was engendered during the 1942 labor difficulties. The War Man-Power Commission and growers disagreed violently on the type of contract for Mexican braceros. There was an attempt to recruit pickers from Japanese evacuees in camps at Sacaton and Parker which proved disappointing. The army sent in troops for guard duty. The Farmer (November 07, 1942) reported that three companies of colored soldiers were guarding 160 Japanese pickers, and called for the soldiers camped at Papago Park and Fort Huachuca to pick the Cotton. Papago Indians were finally used effectively and 'victory labor volunteer groups' made up of gray-haired men and women, little children, students, merchants, big business executives, housewives did part-time work. In Graham county, high schools at Solomonville, Safford, Thatcher, Pima, and Fort Thomas permitted students to be absent two afternoons a week to pick Cotton. Their earnings up to November 20 was reparted 'at least USD40 000'. (Farmer-Producer. December 05, 1942, p. 1.) As World War II neared its end, German and Italian prisoners-of-war quartered at a large camp near Florence, Arizona, were helpful in picking Arizona's Cotton. They worked under contract arrangements between the army and the grower.) Much of the 1942 Pima Cotton crop remained unpicked and because of late picking resulting damage lowered grades. As a consequence, many growers let the Cotton seed itself and reaped 'stub' Cotton in 1943. In 1943-44, the price ratio for Pima Cotton was 2.4 times over ordinary long-staple prices. By 1946–47, the price ratio was down to 1.3 times, which contributed to the near-extinction status of the extra-long staple crop in the late 1940's. Pure Seed And Breeding Programs Of Pima Cotton:- Breeding Cotton is a science based upon genetics. Profound as this term sounds, Walker E. Bryan, University of Arizona plant breeder, insists that the process is simple. Only two things are necessary:- (1) Selection of the plant and (2) control of the pollination. Plants are selected by a field inspection of growing Cotton and such as show promise of high quality and yield are set aside and the seed used for progeny planting the following year. Plants which appear to be satisfactory in this selection might prove otherwise in progeny cultivation; if this is the case, they are discarded. Progeny plants which continue to show desired characteristics are preserved year after year for further testing until a superior Variety, worthy of commercial growth, has been established. Controlling the pollination means, first, that only the desired pollens are permitted to be transmitted from one plant to another. The breeder takes the pollen from such growings as have the desirable characteristics he wishes established in a new Variety and mixes them in the pod of other plants. (Technically, the pollen from the anther of one plant is transferred to a stigma in a flower of a different plant.) Secondly, pollination must not be permitted from any unwanted source. The preventative lies in carrying on breeding programs in areas well isolated from fields of any other cotton growth. Wind and Insects (particularly Bees) will transmit Cotton pollen in fields close together. Plant selection requires knowledge of Cotton's properties. For example, in the fall of 1959, Bryan personally inspected 9 000 plants in the Cotton nursery area maintained by the University of Arizona, called the Casa Grande farm near the railroad overpass on the northwest edge of Tucson. From this group, 400 plants were selected which appeared to him to have good potential character. The seed from each of these plants is planted the following year in progeny rows. There are then 400 rows from which selections will be made for next succeeding year. Only by this process can the future of the industry be protected and progress. The principal objectives in the Pima Cotton breeding program have been high production of lint fiber (to stay in competition with upland for yield, in relationship to acreage), early maturity (to avoid possible weather damage of late seasons), adaptability to mechanical harvesting (to cut down harvesting costs), improvement in fiber quality (to meet spinners' demands), and resistance to disease and Insect injury. Value Of Pima S-1 Boon To Growers:- Breeding new Varieties is a lengthy process. In the case of Pima S-1, thirteen years elapsed from the first crossing in 1934 until a single plant selection was made in 1947, giving rise to the Variety now in general use among extra-long staple Cotton growers of the Southwest. After three years of testing at the University of Arizona experiment farm at Tucson, the Bryan selection was transferred to the United States agricultural seed station at Sacaton for further testing and seed increase. Pima S-1 originated as a single plant selection from four widely-different Varieties, each of which possessed some desirable quality the breeder sough to incorporate in a single new variety. The breeding stock included the original Pima, Stoneville 4 (upland), Sea Island (later type, with low plant), and Tanquis, grown in Peru, South America. Characteristics used as a basis of selection were low plant, productiveness, large well-opened bolls, medium length of lint, and high lint percentage. The single plant resulting was the product of six basic crosses between the original Varieties and selected plants within the crosses, each of which had one or more desirable characteristics. In four years of testing (1950–53), Sacaton found Pima S-1 the highest-producing variety of any extra-long staple Cotton ever grown in Arizona. This conclusion was confirmed by Robert H. Peebles, station superintendent, who himself had only recently developed Pima 32, hailed as a Variety of exceptional high production. In tests made in four different areas, Pima S-1 out-yielded Pima 32 from sixty pounds to 235 pounds of lint to the acre. The average lint production of Pima S-1 over Pima 32 in these four points was 128 pounds to the acre or a 22.3 per cent increase. Pima S-1 had almost a five per cent higher lint ratio (34.2 per cent) over Pima 32 (29.6 per cent). The new Variety also promised an adaptability to machine picking. (Troy Mullins, Competitive Position of American-Egyptian Cotton (New Mexico Agricultural Station, October 1955), p. 5. About sixty per cent of farmers interviewed in Graham county, Arizona, in 1954 said some of their Pima Cotton was harvested by machine. Field and grade loss were balanced by saving in labor costs.) In comparative tests on quality conducted in eleven mills in 1954 by the National Cotton Council, Pima S-1 was cited in nine categories as superior to both Pima 32 and the imported Egyptian Karnak variety. (John J. Brown and others of Southern Research Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana, 'Evaluation of Yarn Properties and Processing Performance of Pima S-1 Cotton', Textile Research Journal, May 1955, pp 413–414. Comparing with Pima 32 and Karnak, tests found Pima S-1:- (1) Equal to the others in general processing efficiency; (2) Nepped less than either of others; (3) Consistently made stronger yarn than Karnak for a given twist and equalled Pima 32 in strength; (4) For given draft, made yarns stronger than the others; (5) Made consistently more uniform yarns than either; (6) Had seventeen per cent more elongation than yarns produced by the others; (7) In double-creeled roving was stronger and more uniform; (8) Made two-ply yarns showing same percentage gain in strength as others, and (9) Response to mercerizing and to subsequent dyeing slightly better than the other Cottons.) Pima Cotton acreage yield had remained static up to 1945 (less than 250 pounds an acre). Upland yield had showed a gradual increase. After Pima S-1 was given to growers for the 1954 crop, acre yield apparent in tests continued to show remarkable increase over earlier Varieties. The development of Pima S-1 has placed the industry on a basis where price and quality competition with foreign imports and synthetics has become possible. Consumption and exports since the advent of Pima S-1 have reached proportions never before attained. Under a program instituted by SuPima Association of America, Pima mill consumption, averaging 720 bales a month in 1954, was increased to 2 390 bales monthly in 1955, and 5 585 bales each month in 1956. For the first time since the industry was started in 1912, United States mills in 1956–57 consumed more Pima Cotton (sixty-one per cent) than imported Egyptian (twenty-five per cent). The success of Pima S-1 is the culmination of long experience and close cooperation among breeders, growers, pure seed associations, and marketing

groups. In 1912, at the time the first commercial crop was grown by seventy-five farmers in the Southwest, O.F. Cook warned:- 'With the usual neglect of selection, crossing of Varieties in the field, and a mixture of seed in public gins, the uniformity of stock is usually lost before it has been out of the breeders' hands for more than two or three years'. This prediction was proven true, especially in 1924 when Salt River Valley Cotton growers almost abandoned the Pima industry. Survival of the industry rested with the growers who formed associations to receive the seed from the breeder and who placed the new Varieties into production in ways designed to maintain its good qualities. This work was centered at Sacaton until 1957, when it was transferred to the new University of Arizona Cotton Research Center near Phoenix. Honors Accorded Pima Cotton Breeders:- In the history of Pima Cotton development, three breeders were recognized for their outstanding service to the industry. The University of Arizona accorded Thomas H. Kearney an honorary LL.D. (Doctor of Laws) degree in 1920 and Robert H. Peebles an honorary B.S. (Bachelor of Science) degree in 1955. The Alabama Polytechnical Institute of Auburn, Alabama, awarded Walker E. Bryan, a 1911 graduate and native Alabaman, an honorary D.Sc. (Doctor of Science) degree in 1956. All of these honors were accorded because of work accomplished in the field of Pima Cotton. Kearney, the pioneer in the industry, developed four varieties of American-Egyptian Cotton, each one better than its predecessor, and brought out new facts useful in the science of genetics. More than 100 important publications and articles in scientific and trade journals record the results of Doctor Kearney's works. (Statement of USDA Agricultural Research Administration in letter circulated for trade use under date of June 09, 1944. Kearney retired in 1944 after 50 years service in USDA and died in 1956 at the age of eightytwo years in a San Francisco hospital.) Extra-long staple Varieties produced from Kearney breeding stock and the years grown included the original Yuma (1912–17), Pima (1916–40), SXP (1934–49), and Earlipima which had only limited growth but was used by Peebles in producing his best variety, Pima 32. (Brown and Ware, op. cit., p. 71. Yuma was produced from Egyptian Mit Afifi and Pima was developed from Yuma. SXP resulted from several crosses of Pima with Egyptian Sakel, from seed brought to Sacaton in 1914 by American Thread Company. Earlipima came from a backcross of SXP stock with Pima.) Kearney's first experiments, starting in 1902, were conducted on the farms of the Yuma Reclamation Bureau in cooperation with W.E. Peterson, station superintendent, who collaborated on some of the first reports. After the 1905 spring floods had wiped out the experimental plantings, breeding activities two years later were transferred to the Gila Indian Reservation in central Arizona. Here Kearney worked with E.W. Hudson, superintendent of the Sacaton station farm until 1916. (E.W. Hudson bred the Gila extra-long staple variety while at Sacaton, used but a few years exclusively on Arizona Indian reservations. His liaison work with farmers of the Salt River Valley while he was superintendent at Sacaton, a time when Cotton-growing as an industry in Arizona was in its swaddling clothes, served as a sound basis for subsequent expansion. The University of Arizona extension service had arranged for his full-time service to work among extra-long staple growers starting in 1916, the same year the Goodyear company moved into Arizona and engaged him to supervise seed selection and planting on some of the 24 000 acres of desert land bought that year by the Southwest Cotton Company. By 1918, Hudson was a 'large planter in his own right'. (McClintock, op. cit., p. 7). He is now primarily a cattle farmer with extensive holdings in California's Imperial valley, although he continues to have his home near Tempe.) S.H. Hastings succeeded Hudson until 1920 when he joined the Southwest Cotton Company. Later Hastings returned to the Department of Agriculture. Chalmers J. King, superintendent from 1920 until his death at Sacaton in 1945, contributed greatly to the Pima industry in seed programs and public speeches. (Arizona Producer. February 01, 1926, p. 3. Sample quotation from a King speech:- 'Growing of upland might be developed into a highly scientific industry in this region Balt River valley but 50 million acres in the South can be put to the same uses as our few thousand acres and we rise or fall with a population of millions that has never become notably prosperous during sixty years of Cotton growing'.) His successor was Robert H. Peebles, a close associate of Kearney. Peebles continued residence at Sacaton from 1924 until his death there in 1956. He trained in Plant breeding under George J. Harrison. (George J. Harrison was an extra-long staple Cotton breeder at Sacaton from 1920 to 1934 and did much work with Kearney on the SXP variety, which came into commercial use in 1934, the year he was transferred to Shatter field station in California. In his new assignment, from a single plant selected from an Acala 1517 field in 1939, he developed Acala 4-42, an upland 'said to be the finest short staple in the United States'. (Arizona Farmer, March 15, 1958, p. 28). The first increase seed was grown in 1945 and by 1950 was practically the only variety grown in California. The relatively rapid and complete replacement is possible under the 1925 one-variety Cotton community law passed by the California legislature in 1925 which provided that one and only one variety could be planted thereafter in Riverside and Cotton-growing counties of the San Joaquin valley. The effectiveness of the law was proven by the 1954 plantings:- 99 per cent of Californians 907 000 Cotton acres were planted to Harrison's Acala 4-42. The same year, only 81 per cent of Arizona's 416 000 Cotton acres was planted to the state's No. 1 Variety, Pressleyrs Acala 44. Two other Varieties made up Californians remaining one per cent, whereas Arizona had seven others named and more lumped as 'all other' among Varieties in the 19 per cent (80 000 acres) not planted to Acala 44. (Harry Bates Brown and Jacob Osborn Ware, Cotton, McGraw-Hill, New York:- 1958, p. 56). Harrison now serves as consultant and director of fiber research for Calcot, Ltd., a marketing cooperative which reported handling 24 per cent of California's Cotton crop and 12 per cent of Arizona's Cotton harvest of 1956–57. (Arizona Farmer, July 20, 1957, p. 35). Harrison has been awarded the farm bureau distinguished service award and was cited by the California legislature for his service to agriculture. (Arizona Farmer, March 15, 1958, p. 1.)) When Harrison was transferred to Shatter, California, in 1934, Peebles took charge of the Sacaton extra-long staple breeding program at Sacaton, and was personally responsible for two American-Egyptian varieties:- Amsak, in limited production from 1944 to 1949, and Pima 32, an excellent variety, grown from 1949 to 1959. (USDA Information Service (L.E. Childers letter, October 23, 1957) states:- 'Amsak, released in 1943, ... was accepted by mills for having fiber spinning quality equivalent to the best Cottons imported from Egypt. Pima 32, released in 1949, ... had spinning properties equal to Amsak and gave yields 20–25 per cent over the best American-Egyptian Varieties grown previously'.) The unique part of Peeble's career is that although he lacked a formal education he became an outstanding Plant breeder and scientist. (Ibid., Peebles graduated from Hollywood high school , Los Angeles, and attended U.C.L.A. one year (1920–21) after service in World War I. He was preparing to accept a promotion which would have taken him to the agricultural center at Beltsville, Maryland, when he died unexpectedly at Sacaton in 1956. William Waddles, who had been at Sacaton intermittently since 1939, was given charge of the USDA extra-long staple breeding program, until he was given a Beltsville promotion in 1957. Dr. Carl Feaster is now the extra-long staple Cotton breeder for the USDA at the Cotton center.) He worked closely with Kearney and Harrison. Peebles and Kearney collaborated in a study of Arizona flora and jointly published a monumental work, 'Flowering Plants and Ferns of Arizona', released in 1942 by the United States Department of Agriculture with Peebles as junior, author. A second edition was published in 1952 by the University of California. In addition to breeding two commercial varieties of Pima Cotton himself, Peebles recognized the merits of Bryan's Pima S-1 and supervised the testing of the new variety in the field, in the fiber laboratory, and in the mills, and multiplied the planting seed as rapidly as possible, saving one year in the process by taking progeny increase to Iguala, Mexico, in the winter of 1950. Peebles was widely commended for his work in developing Pima S-1 in which he 'demonstrated his ability as a leader working with federal and state workers, mill men, and farmers to bring out this outstanding new variety in the shortest possible time'. Walker E. Bryan came to the University of Arizona in 1916 and was associated with Elias H. Pressley in the plant breeding department of the College of Agriculture. Bryan specialized in extra-long staple breeding and Pressley in upland. Both men developed Varieties in major use in Arizona at the present time. Of the 416 000 acres planted to upland by Arizona growers in 1954, 81 per cent (336 000 acres) were planted to Pressley's Acala 44. (fn. 11). In 1959, extra-long staple plantings in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas totalled 76 200 acres; 75 000 of these acres were in Bryan's Pima S-1 variety. The citation given

Bryan by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute read in part:- ... he pioneered new methods and made significant contributions to the modern science of plant breeding; who received national recognition for developing the long-staple, Pima S-1 Cotton that has outyielded commercial Pima varieties by twenty-two per cent, that has opened to Southwestern growers new markets once dominated by foreigng-rown long staple Cotton, and that has added several million Dollars annually to growers' incomes; and a scholarly, well-informed scientist who has devoted his life to envisioning and pioneering new techniques and to training promising young men as future plant breeders. (USDA Agricultural Research Service, News Letter. June 26, 1956. Mitchell Landers, speaking as an officer of SuPima association in October 1955, said:- 'Of course, the entire program in behalf of our long-staple Cotton would have been impossible but for the development of Pima S-1 by Dr. Walker E. Bryan at the University of Arizona'. (Farmer. October 29, 1955, p. 41).) Pima Cotton Pure Seed Associations:- Keeping Pima Cotton seed in the pure state received from breeders was relatively simple up to 1922 because the Salt River Valley was virtually a one-variety Cotton community. When valley growers planted 122 000 acres to upland Cotton and only 8 000 to the Pima variety in 1924, the industry was seriously threatened. Roguing and inspection of extra-long staple Cotton fields had been a practice in the Salt River Valley since 1913, and up to 1924 was managed by the Tempe Cotton Exchange. The task became too great for the exchange after the large upland plantings of 1924. So a new organization, the Maricopa County Farm Bureau Pure Seed Association, was set up by growers, ginners, and buyers to protect the seed. Dividing the valley into ten regions and subdividing into school districts, inspectors visited 641 farms between July 20 and September 19, 1925, certified 456 as satisfactory, rejected 168 as failing to meet required standards, and had seventeen farms still in process of inspection. In all, inspectors from the Sacaton field station and university farm schools carefully examined over 33 000 acres of Pima Cotton plantings in a two-month period, issued certificates of approval to 23 169 acres and rejected almost 10 000 Maricopa county acres as lacking prescribed cleanliness. (Arizona Producer. October 01, 1925, p. 6. The process of roguing takes place when the Cotton Plant is in blossom. Growers did their own roguing, weeding out inferior and diseased plants and all hybrids or upland growth, after which experts checked the fields for certification. About 3 000 acres in the valley were not put to the inspection test, primarily because growers failed to rogue their fields. Inspection was done without cost to the grower. Certificates signed by inspectors assured buyers that the Cotton came from rogued fields, 'in an endeavor to maintain a pure and unmixed strain of Pima Cotton'.) In the opinion of Kearney, few Pima Cotton fields in 1925 were sufficiently isolated from other Cotton to make the seed safe for planting. To assure the ultimate in seed purity for the 1927 plantings, Pima Cotton seed, grown in the Tempe pure-seed district in 1918 and 1920 and since stored in sealed sacks, was used in 1926 to secure the seed purity of the 1927 crop. By an arrangement with the Southwest Cotton Company, this good seed was planted on the Litchfield ranch at least a mile distant from the nearest short staple crop. The company agreed to pick and gin the crop under conditions preventing any mixing of seed. The pure seed project carried out at the Litchfield Park farm, in cooperation with the Western Cotton Oil Company of Phoenix, made available for 1927 plantings 300 tons of absolutely pure Pima planting seed, sufficient to put about 20 000 acres into crop. The Maricopa County Farm Bureau Pure Seed Association found it necessary to supplement this supply with a crop from 1 200 additional acres, inspected by federal Department of Agriculture and University authorities, to provide an additional 300 tons of seed. Pima Cotton plantings in the Salt River Valley reached 44 000 acres in 1927, the largest acreage since 1922, and for the final time exceeded upland plantings (39 185 acres). By re-establishing the seed purity in the 1927 crop, the Pima industry survived one of its most serious crises. (T.H. Kearney, 'Pure Pima Seed for 1927:- Arizona Producer. August 01, 1926, p. 6, and Harry A. Stewart, 'Sufficient Pima Seed to Plant 30 000 to 40 000 Acres', Arizona Producer. December 15, 1926, p. 6. The Litchfield ranch Pima plantings in 1926 totalled 1,858 acres:- 680 acres in 1918 seed, 698 acres in 1920 seed, and 480 acres (for lint only) as a buffer crop planted with 1924 seed. All fields were rogued and inspected in July. The fields planted to 1918 and 1920 seed were found free from contamination whereas 747 off-type Plants were pulled from the field planted with 1924 seed. Inspections were made by Harry A. Stewart, county agent; J.B. Duerson, assistant county agent; Prof. W.E. Bryan and F.L. Smith of the University of Arizona, and the following from Sacaton field station:- G.O. Belden, F.M. Eaton H.J. Fulton, G.J. Harrison, C.J. King, H.F. Loomis, R.H. Peebles, and L. Towle.). Seed for the 1928 crop was also produced at the Litchfield ranch by the Southwest Cotton Company under similar roguing and inspection, using the 1918 and 1920 Pima seed 'which made it absolutely pure and free from any admixture'. The bulk of the seed for the 1927 and 1928 crops was sold through the Tempe Cotton Exchange under provisions approved by the pure seed association. By 1930, ninety per cent of the Pima Cotton crop was certified by the Maricopa county seed association, indicating seed purity was well protected. The Salt River Valley planted 62 400 acres in Pima in 1929 (82 700 in upland). Pima county grew 3 200 acres and Pinal county 1 400 acres, bringing Arizona's total extra-long staple Cotton plantings to 67 000 for the year. The Pima industry, in 1924 down to 8 000 acres and seed purity threatened, was within five years, that is by 1929, again comparatively well established. Growers' associations have continued to give seed purity first consideration. (Numerous surveys to determine the relative merits of upland varieties as opposed to Pima Cotton were made in Maricopa county from 1922 to 1930. The University of Arizona extension service prepared comparative acreage and returns in 1923 and 1924 (UA Timely Hints Nos. 145 and 150). Three comprehensive surveys were completed (1) by T.H. Kearney for the years 1922–26; (2) by a committee of fourteen representing all phases of the industry of which Harry A. Stewart was secretary as part of a complete appraisal of the agricultural resources of the Salt River Valley, and (3) by C.J. King and H.F. Loomis of the Sacaton field station, covering the years from 1924 to 1930, inclusive. All of these surveys reached the same conclusion:- the Pima Cotton grower received the higher cash returns from his plantings than the upland grower in all years except 1922 and 1923. The name of Maricopa County Farm Bureau Pure Seed Association was changed to Arizona Pure Seed Association in 1933 and Kenneth R. McMicken succeeded Walter R. Strong, President since 1925. Harry Stewart continued as secretary until 1936. In 1937 the association was consolidated with Arizona Crop Improvement Association with R.L. Matlock, University of Arizona agronomist, as secretary.) The Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, organized in 1949, is now well established and rendering Cotton growers excellent seed stocks. Sacaton, for fifty years the center of extra-long staple Cotton, was abandoned in 1956 in favor of a new and modern research center. The new pure seed association in 1954 bought 275 acres of land between Phoenix and Tempe (on Broadway between 40th and 48th streets) and donated the site, except for ten acres, to the University of Arizona for use as a Cotton research center, formally opened at a dedication program on December 06, 1956. (Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors paid USD168 864 for the Broadway land and at the time of the dedication reported total expenditures for the center by the cooperative at USD205 000. The Arizona legislature appropriated USD132 000 for the necessary buildings, and the cooperative supplemented this with USD32 000 to finish a building to provide a meeting place and library. Both the distributors and Arizona Cotton Growers' Association maintain offices at the center on the ten-acre reserved plot. The distributors have given unstinted support to the extralong staple seed programs. In 1952, McMicken announced that distributors had 1 300 acres devoted to Pima 32 seed development; 100 acres of parent stock, 400 acres of foundation, and 800 acres of registered stock. At the same time plans for speeding up supplies of Pima S-1 seed were revealed, which brought this high-yielding variety into production a year earlier than normally possible. Foundation seed of Pima S-1 was taken to Iguala, Mexico, a tropical area in which United States cotton interests have an experimental farm, and here the foundation stock was developed during the 1950–51 winter and brought to Arizona in time for distribution to growers af certified seed. This program enabled most of the 1954 crop to be planted to Pima S-1 and put new vitality into the extralong staple industry. (V.R. Cardozier, Growing Cotton, published by McGraw-Hill in 1957, p. 53, has a picture of R.H. Peebles, Sacaton scientist, inspecting Pima S-1 experimental plants at Iguala.) The distributors have financed numerous research fellowships. The 1958 budget included USD14 778 for research to the University of Arizona and

USD9 984 to USDA. The distributors financed a Cotton mill and laboratory tour undertaken by Dr. Carl Feaster and Dr. Warner D. Fisher, Cotton breeders at the center, in which special attention was given treatment of Pima S-1 at the mills.) The new center has continued the research activities which had been concentrated at Sacaton since 1907. Facilities include laboratory and equipment, valued at USD50 000, originally used at Sacaton, a field gin, machine shop, storage sheds, offices, and superintendent's residence. The cooperative is the source of extra-long staple cotton seed not only for Arizona growers but the Pima-growing areas of New Mexico and Texas, also. (Kenneth B. McMicken was one of the original incorporators and president of the seed distributors until his death in April 1959. Other incorporating directors were Dan W. Clarke, H.S. Miller, Cecil Collerette, J. Clyde Wilson, J.D. Lee, and Elwood H. Smith. Ed S. McSweeney, secretary of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, managed the new organization the first year and was succeeded by Wilbur Wuertz, Maricopa county agricultural agent, who served until 1956 when he became a Pinal county Cotton grower. Since November 1956, Robert Shuler, previously at Sacaton, has been the manager. An advisory board, made up of representatives of federal and state departments of agriculture. University of Arizona Experiment Station, Arizona Farm Bureau, and the ginning industry, assists the board in dealing with Cotton problems. The association has kept Doctor Bryan on full-pay status at the University by paying the difference gap he received under retirement.) Breeding extra-long staple Cotton is a continuing process both by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Phoenix Cotton center and the University of Arizona on its experiment farms. The Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors are equipped to develop the breeder seed under conditions that protects the seed purity. After fifty years of experience gained at Sacaton station, aided by growers who have maintained production through hazards attending production in multiple-variety areas, Pima Cotton still survives as an important cash crop for the Southwest. Stabilization Of Pima Cotton Industry:- Maricopa County (Salt River Valley) has produced half (714 282 bales) of all Pima Cotton grown in the United States (1 416 128 bales) since the crop was introduced commercially in 1912 up to and including 1958. Over this period, Arizona production (1 039 985 bales) has been almost three-fourths (73.5 per cent) of the nation's total American-Egyptian Cotton crop. Production in all other states, 1912–58, and the portion, of the total volume of all Pima Cotton grown in the United States has been:- Texas, 227 400 bales (16 per cent), New Mexico, 128 100 (9 per cent), and California, 21 543 bales (1.5 per cent). Only Arizona growers have maintained continuous production since 1912. Most of California's production (17 743 bales) was grown prior to 1922, thereafter no Pima Cotton was produced in that state until 1950. Only since 1940 has extra-long staple been grown in Texas and New Mexico. From 1912 to 1937, the span of the first twenty-five years of the Pima Cotton industry, Arizona produced ninety-seven per cent of the total Pima crop and California the remainder. Maricopa County grew 96.5 per cent (509 820 bales) of all Arizona Pima Cotton production (528 300 bales) in this twenty-five year period. Other counties produced the following amounts:- Pinal, 12 080 bales; Pima 6 050 bales; Yuma, 350 bales. (USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, Phoenix, Arizona, supplied data for Arizona production. However, the break-down by counties was not complete prior to 1930 except for Maricopa County. Bale production for Pinal, Pima and Yuma counties were reached arbitrarily by estimating lint yield at 200 pounds and multiplying by known acreage.) Since 1912 Maricopa County was the foremost producer of Pima Cotton except for a period of ten years when other counties of Arizona produced a larger volume. During the years 1940–43, when national defense needs called for larger crops of Pima Cotton, Pinal county grew 77 770 bales, 30 000 bales more than Pima Cotton crops of Maricopa county (47 450) in these four years. During 1944–49, Graham County produced seventy-six per cent (13 710 bales) of all Pima Cotton grown in Arizona (18 008 bales). In 1947 the Salt River Valley (Maricopa county) grew twelve bales of Pima Cotton, Pinal county harvested nine bales, Pima county two bales, and aside from Graham county which produced 140 bales, no other Pima Cotton was grown in Arizona. The State's total yield of 163 bales prompted prediction of the extinction of the industry. (UA Arizona Agriculture. 1947 (Arizona Experiment Station Bulletin 206, February 1947), p. 10:- 'American-Egyptian Cotton has ceased to be an important crop in Arizona'. The 56th Annual Report (UA College of Agriculture), p. 17:- 'The chapter covering thirty years when American-Egyptian Cotton was an important crop is now ended'.) In the 1950's revival, Maricopa County regained its leading position in Pima Cotton production and Graham County has replaced Pinal in second place in volume. Stability Of The 1950 Decade:- Based on production and cash return to growers since 1950, the Pima Cotton industry has enjoyed its most consistent period of stability. In Arizona, production has totalled 276 060 bales for the nine years, 1950–58. For this crop, growers have received USD95 824 000. Cotton growers of the Mesilla valley in New Mexico and the Trans-Pecos region of Texas planted Pima Cotton because the extra-long staple variety had greater tolerance for verticilium wilt than the uplands grown in the same area. The speculative possibility that Pima Cotton would be in special demand at high prices due to the war threats of 1939 and 1940 was also a consideration. New Mexico growers planted 100 acres in 1939 and up to 1952 had produced 69 300 bales, receiving a total of USD23 149 000. Texas growers planted their first crop, 1 300 acres in 1940, and up to 1952 harvested 110 700 bales of Pima Cotton, valued at USD43 334 000. During the period, 1939–52, about which statistical data is available for New Mexico and Texas plantings, per bale cash return for these states has far surpassed that of Arizona growers. Texas is first with USD391 per bale; New Mexico, second, with USD334 per bale; and the Arizona bale return for the same period was only USD273. The higher returns for the newer areas is due to the better grade of product marketed. This is evident in a report of the 1952 Pima Cotton harvest in which only 9.8 per cent of Arizona's crop graded No. 1 whereas 42.2 per cent of New Mexico's and 45.4 per cent of Texas' harvest were marketed in the highest grade. The stability of the Pima Cotton industry since 1950, if such it can be called, is tenuous in that production and marketing has been dependent on inconstant factors beyond control. For many years, American-Egyptian Cotton was planted by growers only to use Cotton lands taken out of production by upland acreage allotments. This position accounted, to a large degree, for the increase of Pima Cotton plantings in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas from the low 5 700 acres in 1949 to the high 104 600 acres in 1950. The military stockpile purchase program of 1951 and 1952 absorbed most of the Pima Cotton harvests in these years, and the Commodity Credit Corporation loans took the bulk of the 1953 and 1954 crops. The 1955 Soviet-Egyptian arms deal and the 1956 French-British-Israel attack on the Suez Canal resulted in American mills using more Pima Cotton than extra-long imports in 1956 and 1957. More than 110 000 bales of Pima Cotton were exported in the years 1955–58. These two events had never happened before in the history of the Pima Cotton industry. American spinning mills base consideration of Pima Cotton purchases on (l) supply, (2) quality, and (3) price. Short supply occurred in 1924 when Arizona growers produced only 4 374 bales of Pima Cotton, and from 1944 to 1949 when the industry was near extinction. These were years when mills asked the Tariff Commission to authorize supplementary imports from foreign sources. Other years, when the domestic price was above that of similar Cotton in the world market, mills made their purchases in the most favorable price market. An executive of Coats & Clark, Inc., one of the nation's largest users of extra-long staple Cotton, expressed this view on the price situation in 1957:- With the support price the past few years for Pima Cotton as high as it was and is, it made it prohibitive to buy any sizeable amount of this American growth. As a typical example, this year (1957) it has been possible to buy certain Egyptian Cottons at thirteen to fourteen cents a pound below comparable grades and staples of Pima S-1 ... It is hoped that the Pima crop can be built up in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the American spinners and at the same time sell it at the world market price regardless of what that may be. (F.H. Field, vice president of Coats & Clark, Inc., in letter to writer dated December 16, 1957. Fields cited that over the years his company has run many tests and used sizeable quantities of the old Pima, Amsak, Pima 32 and the current growth of Bryan's Pima S-1. He wrote:- 'The price for American-Egyptian Cotton in the past has been quite unstable. As an example, a few years ago I endeavored to purchase 5 000 bales of Pima 32. The price started at sixty-three cents a pound and by the time 1 700 bales had been secured the price had risen to eighty-seven cents which meant that the balance of our requirements had to be covered by Egyptian Cotton'.) The spokesman for Coats & Clark evinced a great desire to use Pima cotton exclusively for

certain phases of their work ‘providing everything is equal’, asserting ‘it would be a great assistance to us to buy cotton around the calendar instead of having a quota constantly over our heads’. Percy Howe, President of the American Thread Company, told extra-long staple growners at the 1955 convention of the National Cotton Council that users would rather use the domestic than the imported product. Pima Cotton growers have proven since 1950 that they are capable of growing an adequate supply of prime quality extra-long staple stock, fulfilling two of the requisites of the domestic market (supply and quality), but have found price stabilization beyond their powers. Egyptian Karnak, for example, sold within four cents a pound of Mexican Cotton at the beginning of 1959 whereas it was 39 cents higher in 1956–57 and 16 cents higher in 1957–58. In January 1957, Egyptian Karnak was priced at 81.98 cents per pound on the Liverpool market at the same time Pima Cotton sold at Phoenix for 65.85. In January 1959, Karnak was 34.02 cents and Pima 58.10 cents on these same markets. (International Cotton Advisory Committee, Report on Extra-Long Staple Cotton (Doc. 14, XVIII, Washington; May 1959), p. 31. President J. Clyde Wilson told the 1959 convention of the SuPima Association how hopeless price control was:- ‘Regardless of where domestic Cotton is priced, the Egyptians cut just far enough under to get the business. This is purely political competition and has nothing to do with costs of production or other expenses. Colonel Nasser, the Egyptian dictator, must have American Dollars to shore up his country’s shaky economy. So cotton is sold to exports at the equivalent of eighty cents a pound in Egyptian money. The exporters sell in America for what they can get, take their dollars home, trade them on the black market for Egyptian pounds, settle with their government and make a profit’. Arizona Farmer, March 14, 1959, p. 30.) In short, Pima Cotton has been caught in a price squeeze manipulation involving the United Arab Republic. The Nasser regime, in control of that nationts economy, has made possible a flexibility in prices for export by frequent changes in regulations affecting foreign exchange. From time to time premiums up to twenty-five per cent or more have been granted for payment in desired currencies. Varying percentages of the foreign currency involved are sometimes permitted to be withheld under agreements which do not require that all proceeds be turned into the exchange authorities. In addition, there have been barter transactions in which certain goods are exchanged for Cotton. Such deals have been made with France, the United Kingdom and other countries. SuPima Proposed Solution:- Lower Import Quota:- With diminishing hope of making Pima Cotton competitive on a strictly price basis, SuPima officials believe stabilization can come only when growers of the Southwest can have an assured portion of the home market each year at prices commensurate with the cost of production. This can be attained by reducing the volume of foreign extra-long staple Cotton now permitted entry under the import quota system, now approximating 80 000 bales annually. (The USDA has consistently supported this theory and asked the Tariff Commission to reduce extra-long staple imports by 52.2 per cent at a hearing before the Tariff Commission held on April 28, 1959. The State Department opposed the reduction and by a three-to-two vote, the commission rejected the reduction proposal. The import quota as now in effect allows approximately 80 000 bales extra-long staple Cotton entry annually. The USDA proposal would have reduced the volume to 39 826 bales a year. Although the Tariff Commission refused to make any reduction recommendation to the President, the USDA insists the matter is under constant review and will be presented at a suitable time in the future.) Import quotas on Cotton, as originally adopted in 1939, included both ordinary and extra-long staple with no distinction as to what volume was permitted each variety. The first quota assignment allotted 95.2 per cent of the total to Egyptian cotton and 4.5 per cent to Peruvian. In July 1942 these country quotas were replaced by a global quota of the same volume. Not until July 07, 1958, were quotas subdivided:- 79 181 bales, extra-long staple; 12 131 ordinary longstaple; and 3 000 Peruvian Tanquis. (US Tariff Commission (July 1959), op. cit., table 1b, p. 44. The change came after Mexican long-staple used most (49 108 bales) of the 1957–58 import quota, holding Egyptian imports to 28 665, and Peruvian to 13 540 bales.) Three supplemental quotas were authorized at the. request of American mills (June 14, 1947; July 20, 1948, and October 20, 1950), authorizing 97 188 bales above quotas to be imported. This was the period when the domestic Pima had its lowest production. In the stockpiling program of 1951 and 1952, the United States bought 65 000 bales of foreign Cotton entered under the import quota and 117 600 bales of foreign Cotton never applied to any quota. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 authorized the President of the United States to impose Cotton import quotas whenever it was found that the domestic program was being interfered with by imports. Fifteen months after the first import quota was established, the quota was suspended on cotton stapling 1-11/16 inches or longer. Proposed as a defense measure the suspension remained in effect until May 28, 1956, and in the interim, thousands of bales of extra-long staple came into the United States over and above the established quota. (US Tariff Commission (Report 161). p. 22. Commissioner Edgar B. Brossard, in a minority opinion, granting mills a supplemental extra-long staple Cotton quota in 1948, said of the exemption of staples of 1-11/16 and over:- ‘It is high time that this defense-era expedient ... be reconsidered since the occasion ... has ceased to exist’.) The volume of extra-long staple Cotton which came into the United States under preferential treatment accorded to cotton stapling 1-11/16 inches and over has never been recorded, except for the period from September 20 to December 31, 1947, when the Tariff Commission found 20 000 bales had entered quota-free in less than four months. A further indication of large Peruvian imports (Peruvian Pima is longer than either Egyptian or American-Egyptian extra-long staple (US Tariff Commission July 1959, op. cit., p. 25. wrote:- ‘Pima Cotton grown in Peru is generally longer than the Egyptian or American-Egyptian extra-long staple Cottons. It is, however, less strong and for that reason less suitable for manufacture of sewing thread. It is used in the production of fine shirtings and dress goods because it takes a beautiful luster when mercerized’.)) was the increase from only 3 200 bales during 1930–39 to 204 000 bales the fallowing decade, 1940–49. In 1940–49, only 70 648 bales of Peruvian Cotton imports were charged against the quota. The mill requests for supplemental imports all came during the period when the domestic Pima Cotton crop was in its lowest period of production, 1944–49. The complete elimination of imports was asked but no such action was taken. (Dr. George W. Barr of the University of Arizona Department of Agricultural Economics apoeared at the 1947 and 1948 hearings to represent Arizona Pima Cotton growers. Prior to the 1950 National Cotton Council Convention, a day-long conference of growers (Cecil Collerete and Keith Taylor of Arizona. Jake Sweet of New Mexico, and Robert Hoover of El Paso) was held with mill men (John Clark of Clark & Coats, Percy Howe of Americai Thread, and R.S. Dickson of American Yarn & Processing Company.). R.H. Peebles of Sacaton was present as advisor. The growers agreed to approve larger imports of Egyptian Cotton after threats of a swing to synthetics. Growers were told when and if the Southwest is able to fill needs, the mills may be customers. (Farmer, February 18, 1950, p. 5).) The viewpoint of the Pima Cotton industry was covered in a minority report prepared by Commissioner Edgar B. Brossard following the 1948 Tariff Commission hearing. He pointed out that the original import of approximately 95 000 bales was excessive because it was based on two years of the preceding decade when imports were largest. (Since the quotas were not filled in the first six years, this statement seemed well-founded). Furthermore, removal of Cotton stapling 1-11/16 inches and over from quota restriction increased the original quota by several million pounds. The reduction of the tariff from seven cents to 3.5 cents further favored foreign imports. The net and accumulative effects of these acts brought on the price decline of the late 1940’s which discouraged the production of domestic extra-long staple Cottons. Unless the domestic industry was revived, Brossard warned, ‘it might be disastrous in war-time for the United States to be dependent for its supplies of this strategic and critical Cotton on Egypt ...’. With the domestic crop in low supply in 1947–48, Egyptian Cotton was selling as high as USD1.02 a pound. Wills were feeling the price squeeze from abroad and were looking to domestic growers for supplies. In March 1948, W.K. Shaw, Jr., of the E.A. Shaw & Company of Boston, wired his Phoenix office that he had several inquiries from New England and Southern mills as to whether the Pima SXP would be available in the coming year Brossard stated, as his opinion, that taxes added to Egyptian stocks would bring the delivered price to United States mills even higher under the extra-long staple monopoly enjoyed by the Egyptian government:- There are large stocks of extra-long staple Cotton in Egypt, but most of these stocks are owned and controlled by the Egyptian government. In other words, at present there

is practically an Egyptian government monopoly of extra-long staple Cotton. The monopoly controls sales and charges prices at 'what the traffic will bear'. At this very moment the prices of Egyptian extra-long staple Cotton are about USD1 a pound in Egypt. In addition the government recently (April 12, 1948) imposed an export tax ... would make the price USD1.10 a pound delivered in the United States. This is a fair demonstration of what may confront the United States when domestic production of extra-long staple Cotton is destroyed and domestic mills become dependent on a supply of the Egyptian government. (US Tariff Commission, Report 161. pp 19–20.) The Supima Association bases its case for import quota reduction on the same premise and, with the support of the United States Department of Agriculture, is asking as a means to stabilization to provide a set portion of domestic needs. Mill operators have been advised that if allotments are forced below 65 000 acres, roller gins will go out of business 'and the already tiny industry will fade away'. (Arizona Farmer. April 09, 1960, p. 57. J. Clyde Wilson of Buckeye, Arizona, who retired as SuPima President in 1959, testified at the April 1959 Tariff Commission hearing that the 1958 Pima Cotton crop of Arizona was valued at USD12 000 000 and the investment of roller gins used only for Pima Cotton was USD5 000 000. Wilson cited the plight of Graham county's Safford Valley if crop allotments of 1958 had been reduced to the minimum as appeared probably then:- Six thousand of the 12 000 population look to the Pima Cotton industry for livelihood. The proposed quota reduction would mean an economic loss of USD2 407 133 to Safford Valley alone.) Growers maintaining Pima Cotton enthusiasm in Arizona during the 1930fs were the 'Cotton Kings' selected in competition during the years 1932–39, except for 1936. The University of Arizona extension service, under the direction of Howard N. Watehpaugh, sponsored the Pima Cotton High-Yield Club from which the 'kings' were chosen on the basis of yield of Pima Cotton. The winners were (Year – Cotton King - Lint Pounds Per Acre):- 1932 – Walter L. Smith – 379; 1933 – Dr. T.S. Bishop – 510; 1934 – Tim Malone – 553.7; 1935 – Don Smith – 485; 1937 – Blanton Dick – 573 (SXP); 1938 – H.S. Miller – 573; 1939 – Sam Joy – 728. Summary And Review:- The American-Egyptian Pima extra-long staple Cotton came into existence because of the demand by manufacturers at the turn of the century that the United States Department of Agriculture develop a Cotton product competitive in price and quality with Egyptian Cotton. The Cotton grown on the Nile around 1900 was coming into the United States at a rate exceeding 100 000 bales every year and increasing in volume and popularity with American spinners. Since the United States grew more Cotton of all kinds than the rest of the world combined (three times as much in 1891), the increasing dependence on Egyptian Cotton for supplies of a high-quality, high tensile strength variety was a matter of concern to the domestic industry. In 1900 Egyptian extra-long staple Cotton was rated between the American Sea Island and upland shorter-staple varieties in terms of staple length and price. Manufacturers in the United States preferred the imported variety because it was found adaptable to mercerizing and under processing it attained a high finish resembling silk. The Nile product had clearness, luster and a capacity for taking dyes, which permitted it to be mixed with silk, sateen, India linens, and goods with a brilliant surface. Egyptian Cotton was used in sewing thread, fabrics for insulation, bicycle and automobile tires, mail bags, high pressure hose, and similar articles requiring high tensile strength. The Sea Island variety supplied these qualities also but it was in high export demand and more costly than the Egyptian Cotton. Repeated attempts, starting as early as 1867, to grow Egyptian Cotton in the normal cotton belt of the South had failed, primarily because of the shortness of the growing season. The United States Department of Agriculture found that weather, water, and soil conditions of the delta of the Nile river were more nearly duplicated in the area near the mouth of the Colorado river in the American Southwest. Accordingly, serious research and experiment was concentrated in the Yuma, Arizona, region starting in 1902. Some Egyptian seed, received from an 1899 expedition made by David Fairchild and Barbour Lathrop, had been planted in Arizona by Dr. A.J. Chandler on his Mesa ranch and at the territorial experiment farm at Phoenix by Pros. A.J. McClatchie in 1901. These plantings proved that Egyptian varieties could mature in the drier and hotter irrigated areas (a season of longer growing in the Southwest). Rank vegatation and numerous other impediments precluded any commercial use of these early experimental plantings. It remained for Dr. Thomas H. Kearney and a dedicated group of scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture to bring an American variety of Egyptian-type Cotton into commercial use for the first time in 1912. The new American-Egyptian variety was scarcely in production but a few years when the folly of complete dependence on a foreign power for the raw materials needed by American industry was proven. World War I, declared in 1914, had by 1916 restricted the amount of Egyptian Cotton which could be imported. The domestic supply of Sea Island Cotton was curtailed in this same period by the boll weevil and a deterioration of its quality by hybridization due to proximity to shortstaple varieties, and by 1919 production was down to less than 7 000 bales. The spinning industry found itself desperately in need of raw cotton of the extra-long staple strength to keep in production. This applied particularly to the rubber and tire industry. In 1916 Goodyear Tire & Rubber company sent Paul W. Litchfield to Arizona to investigate the new American-Egyptian Cotton just aborning. He tried to stimulate production by offering ranchers a guaranteed price but failed to secure an adequate volume. T.E. McDevitt of Yuma agreed to grow Cotton for Goodyear but advised by a Pasadena lawyer, E.F. Parker, that he would not make a million Dollars and might lose everything he had, the contract was voided and in desperation was taken over by Goodyear. The company bought 24 000 acres of Arizona desert land and grew its own Cotton. Subsequent events provided a saga of 'big-business' methods applied to cotton growing; the employment of the top talent in construction, engineering, water development, and the setting off ofa 'long-staple Cotton craze' that drove Alfalfa growing and dairying into the background, while growers enjoyed prosperity from the high-priced Pima Cotton crops of 1917–19. In 1920, more land (243 000 acres) was planted to Pima Cotton than has ever occurred since. Between planting and harvesting time, extra-long staple prices dropped from USD1.00 a pound and more to twenty cents a pound, and part of the 92 000-bale bumper crop remained unsold for several years. The scientists of the Department of Agriculture who had developed Yuma, the first variety of Pima Cotton, through ten years of acclimitization and breeding at Yuma and Sacaton laid down as a fundamental of the industry's success that all other varieties must be excluded from the planting region. The Salt River Valley had been selected as a onevariety community and was so maintained until 1922. High upland prices the next year almost drove the Pima Cotton industry out in 1924 when 122 000 acres were planted to the short staple and only 8 000 to extra-long staple. This destroyed the one-variety plan and threatened Pima Cotton qaulity because of mixture of varieties. By 1927 the Pima industry had passed the severe crisis through the use of seed which had been sealed from crops when only extra-long-staple Cotton was grown in the Salt River Valley, That the industry survived is due to the agriculturists of the United States field station at Sacaton, and the College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona, the Southwest Cotton Company, the Maricopa County and Arizona pure seed associations, and more recently the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, the SuPima Association of America, and the National Cotton Council. The names of Kearney, Peebles, and Bryan will be forever enshrined in the hearts of Pima Cotton growers because of the constant improvement of verieties produced over the years. In some ways, Pima Cotton has been treated as the stepchild of the fiber industry. Up until World War II when the logistics of war called for greater production from Pima growers, the extra-long staple Cotton had been excluded from loan benefits given upland varieties by 'new-deal' legislation. In these years Pima came to favor for acres taken out of production by short-staple control. This provided an effective cushion for growers not permitted to employ their land for upland crops. Not until 1952 was legislation passed giving Pima growers support prices as well as acreage control. This became effective in 1954. Tariff and import quotas, imposed respectively in 1930 and 1939, were intended primarily to promote the extra-long staple industry. In both instances, however, ordinary long-staple, always in surplus and in export, was lumped with the extra-long staple, minimizing the good these acts proposed. The seven-cent tariff of 1930 was reduced by half in 1942 and to one-fourth on Cotton stapling 1-11/16 inches. What benefit to the Pima Cotton industry accrued by the tariff was watered down in these reductions of import duties. Likewise, the import quota had wide loopholes which reacted against the Pima cotton trade. Within fifteen months after the original quota was established, Cotton with

a staple 1-11/16 inches and over was admitted quota-free. This opened the gates to large unknown volumes of foreign extra-long staple Cottons. The original quota, as charged by a member of the tariff commission, was based high originally and since the quotas remained unfilled the first six years, this charge appears supported. When Pima Cotton was on the verge of extinction, mills asked for and received supplemental quotas in three years (1947, 1948, 1950). Egyptian Cotton sold for over USD1 a pound in some of these years. Pima Cotton production has become sufficiently ample to care for domestic needs due to the high-yield Pima S-1. From 1955 to 1958, the price has been competitive due to price-support reductions and the merchandising campaign of the SuPima Association after 1954. Prices of Egyptian Cotton (largely controlled by the government through currency manipulation) after 1957 dipped to extreme lows. As a consequence, domestic mill consumption of Pima Cotton (higher in 1956–57 and 1957–58 than Egyptian Cotton) is again suffering from the competition of foreign imports on a price basis. (The 1958–59 prices of comparative grades:- Pima at Phoenix, 58.14 cents a pound; Karnak at Liverpool, 35.70 cents a pound). Currently, the SuPima Association believes the American extra-long staple Cotton industry must have a protected market to survive. With the support of the federal Department of Agriculture, the Tariff Commission was asked to recommend to the President that import quotas be reduced 52.2 per cent, permitting Southwest Pima Cotton growers to supply a larger portion of domestic needs. The State Department has opposed the reduction. The Tariff Commission, after a hearing held in April 1959, by a three-to-two vote decided against the growers. The Department of Agriculture is convinced of the justice of the growers' plea and has assured officers of the SuPima Association that the question will be reopened. The SuPima Association has the support of the National Cotton Council in forming a long-term program with stabilization of the industry an objective. This includes a floor of 65 000 acres (1960 allotment 64 776 acres) for Pima Cotton. The association and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute have jointly financed for 1960 a study of extra-long staple Cotton potential in the market. This study is being made by Dr. Thomas Stanback of New York University. Several Washington conferences revealed that knowledge of end uses and reliable figures on consumption are incomplete. Annual consumption has approximated 110 000 bales but since the import-quota-free cotton of 1-11/16 inches and over may not have been included in statistics and has been cut off since May, 1956, the belief prevails that there is a market of 150 000 bales annually open to Pima and imported Cottons. The SuPima merchandising campaign has opened many new outlets since 1954, also. The current study is expected to reveal a basis for normal expansion of the domestic industry in coming years without dependence on government price supports. After almost fifty years of research and production, starting at Yuma in 1902, the Pima Cotton industry is capable of growing all the extra-long staple Cotton required by mills in the United States. Growers are organized to produce quantities required. The Pima S-1, in production since 1954, is admittedly the best domestic extra-long staple ever grown and its high acreage yield makes it a profitable crop for growers. Most mills concede Pima S-1 high quality but are influenced by price in their purchases. They have long used Egyptian Cotton, know its qualities, and will buy the foreign product when the market is attractive. The Pima industry survived despite the seed crisis of 1924–27, and the near-extinction following World War II. The immediate problems seem acute, too. However, an awareness of the importance of a domestic extra-long staple Cotton industry seems well imbedded, except perhaps with the State Department. Mills must recognize that they would pay dearly for extra-long imports if no domestic source was available. They profit by keeping foreign and domestic industries in competition and insist that the domestic variety is wanted – but not at prices much beyond those of imports. The business-like aporoach to industry problems by the SuPima Association augurs well for the future of the Pima Cotton industry. What to do with the 230 000 bales of extralong staple (mostly foreign Cotton) remaining in the military stockpile and declared non-essential in 1957 remains a problem. Its existence is symbolic of the role and importance Pima Cotton has played in national defense and may in the future. As to Arizona, Pima Cotton was the harbinger of the state's present national standing in the fiber industry. Since 1947, Cotton has been Arizona's foremost agricultural crop. (The 1956 crop was valued at USD165 000 000; livestock in second place was USD74 000 000). (Arizona Agriculture 1957 (UA College of Agriculture Bulletin 281), p. 5. The 1959 Cotton crop was valued at USD150 000 000; livestock, in second place, USD97 000 000.) The state ranks fifth among all states in volume of production (behind Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and California). In 1953, Cotton production in Arizona went over a million bales (most was produced in Maricopa County, 448 770 bales, and Pinal, 370 000 bales). In six successive years, 1949–54, the acre-yield of Cotton in Arizona topped every Cotton-growing state in the union. The pioneers who braved the heat and the winds of the desert at the start of the XX century built well. / Найлэн (Nylon). Мид (Meade). Ричод. Кони (Kearney). Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945).

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ГАЗОВАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – The American Gas Association (AGA), founded in 1918, represents 199 local energy companies that deliver clean natural gas throughout the United States. There are more than 70 million residential, commercial and industrial natural gas customers in the United States, of which 91 percent – more than 64 million customers – receive their gas from AGA members. Today, natural gas meets almost one-fourth of the United States' energy needs. Vision Statement:- AGA's vision is to provide clear value to our membership and serve as the indispensible voice, and facilitator, on its behalf in promoting the safe, reliable and cost effective delivery of natural gas to the more than 64 million customers in the American homes and businesses that our membership serves. Mission Statement:- the American Gas Association represents companies delivering natural gas to customers to help meet their energy needs. AGA members are committed to delivering natural gas safely, reliably, cost-effectively and in an environmentally responsible way. AGA advocates the interests of its members and their customers, and provides information and services promoting efficient demand and supply growth, and operational excellence, in the safe, reliable and efficient delivery of natural gas. To further this mission, AGA:- (i) focuses on the advocacy of natural gas issues that are priorities for the membership and that are achievable in a cost-effective way; (ii) promotes growth in the efficient use of natural gas on behalf of natural gas utilities, and the customers the industry serves, by emphasizing before a variety of audiences the attributes of natural gas as a clean, abundant, efficient and secure energy source that is recognized as part of the solution to the nation's environmental and energy efficiency goals; (iii) encourages, facilitates and assists members in sharing information designed to achieve operational excellence by improving their safety, security, reliability, efficiency, environmental and other performance metrics; (iv) assists members in managing and responding to customer energy needs, regulatory trends, natural gas markets, capital markets and emerging technologies; facilitates the identification of, and advocates for, regulatory constructs and business models that provide members the opportunity to remain financially viable, while allowing them to grow; (v) collects, analyzes and disseminates information on a timely basis to opinion leaders, policy makers and the public about the benefits provided by energy utilities and the natural gas industry; (vi) encourages the identification, development, commercialization, demonstration and regulatory acceptance of end-use technologies that will allow natural gas applications to successfully compete in the marketplace; and (vii) delivers measurable value to AGA members. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Major natural gas industry trade association. American Gas Association conducts technical research and helps create standards for equipment and products involved in every facet of the natural gas industry. It also compiles statistics which are considered industry standards. The AGA represents 185 local natural gas utilities that deliver gas to nearly 50 million homes and business in all 50 US states. Additionally, AGA provides services to member natural gas pipelines, marketers, gatherers, international gas companies and a variety of industry associates. AGA acts as a clearinghouse for gas energy information, as a catalyst in technical and energy policy matters and as a voice for its members.

AMERICAN GEAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ (ЗУБЧАТЫХ) ПЕРЕДАЧ – American Gear Manufacturers Association (AGMA) is an organization serving the gear industry. Headquartered in

Alexandria, VA, the United States. See also Gear. AGMA Mission Statement:- AGMA is the global network for technical standards, education, and business information for manufacturers, suppliers, and users of mechanical power transmission components. AGMA Origins:- The American Gear Manufacturers Association is a voluntary association of companies, consultants, and academicians with a direct interest in the design, manufacture, and application of gears, couplings and related power transmission components and equipment. Founded in 1916, AGMA is a member- and market-driven organization, conducting programs and providing services to the gear industry and its customers. AGMA member companies currently number more than 495. They include gear manufacturers from the United States, Mexico, and Canada, as well as gearing interests from more than 30 countries around the world. AGMA is accredited by the American National Standards Institute to write all US standards on gearing. AGMA is also the Secretariat (Chairman) for Technical Committee 60 of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). TC 60 is the committee responsible for developing all international gearing standards. In addition to the holding the position of Secretariat, AGMA convenes (chairs) the active ISO Working Groups related to gear inspection and testing. AGMA began on the cutting edge of new technologies. In 1916, a new gear market was emerging. It emphasized quiet operation, particularly for timing gears in the automotive industry. Gear manufacturers were exploring various materials – but lacked technical standards for non-metallic gearing. AGMA was born when R.D. Nuttall Company brought together several gear manufacturers to discuss developing such standards. The first AGMA members included Cincinnati Gear Company, Earle Gear and Machine Company, Horsburgh and Scott Company, Newark Gear Cutting Machine Company, R.D. Nuttall Company, Philadelphia Gear Works, Pittsburgh Gear and Machine Company, Simonds Manufacturing Company and Van Dorn Dutton Company. They established an executive committee, which drew up a constitution and elected officers. They planned AGMA's first Annual Meeting, held in Pittsburgh May 14–15, 1917. Today, AGMA is still on the cutting edge. The association includes about 495 of the world's top gearing companies across more than 30 nations. The association is managed by a Board of Directors and Executive Committee Officers. Members also serve on Business Management Committees and Technical Committees. A full-time staff of 12 association professionals is headquartered in Alexandria, VA. As in its beginnings, AGMA continues to literally set the standard. Its open standards development process is tailored to the global marketplace. But AGMA also offers much more. You are invited to look through our website to learn about AGMA's many events and training opportunities, publications, industry news, products and much more. / Ар.Ди. Натчол Кампэни (R.D. Nuttall Company). Синсинэти Гио Кампэни (Cincinnati Gear Company), Эал Гио энд Мэшин Кампэни (Earle Gear and Machine Company), Хосбёг энд Скат Кампэни (Horsburgh and Scott Company), Ньюок Гио Катин Мэшин Кампэни (Newark Gear Cutting Machine Company), Ар.Ди. Натчол Кампэни (R.D. Nuttall Company), Филэдэлфиа Гио Вокс (Philadelphia Gear Works), Пицбог Гио энд Мэшин Кампэни (Pittsburgh Gear and Machine Company), Саймэндз Мэньюфактчурин Кампэни (Simonds Manufacturing Company) и Вэн Дон Датэн Кампэни (Van Dorn Dutton Company).

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ ПУБЛИЧНЫХ БУХГАЛТЕРОВ (или АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ДИПЛОМИРОВАННЫХ ПУБЛИЧНЫХ БУХГАЛТЕРОВ) – The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) is the world's largest association representing the accounting profession, with nearly 370 000 members in 128 countries. AICPA members represent many areas of practice, including business and industry, public practice, government, education and consulting; membership is also available to accounting students and CPA candidates. The AICPA sets ethical standards for the profession and US auditing standards for audits of private companies, non-profit organizations, federal, state and local governments. It develops and grades the Uniform CPA Examination. Founded in 1887, the AICPA represents the CPA profession nationally regarding rule-making and standard-setting, and serves as an advocate before legislative bodies, public interest groups and other professional organizations. The AICPA develops standards for audits of private companies and other services by CPAs; provides educational guidance materials to its members; develops and grades the Uniform CPA Examination; and monitors and enforces compliance with the profession's technical and ethical standards. The AICPA's founding established accountancy as a profession distinguished by rigorous educational requirements, high professional standards, a strict code of professional ethics, a licensing status and a commitment to serving the public interest. The AICPA's mission is to provide members with the resources, information and leadership that enable them to provide valuable services in the highest professional manner to benefit the public, employers and clients. In fulfilling its mission, the AICPA works with state CPA organizations and gives priority to those areas where public reliance on CPA skills is most significant. History of the AICPA:- The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and its predecessors have a history dating back to 1887, when the American Association of Public Accountants (AAPA) was formed. In 1916, the American Association was succeeded by the Institute of Public Accountants, when there was a membership of 1 150. The name was changed to the American Institute of Accountants in 1917 and remained so until 1957, when it changed to its current name of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The American Society of Certified Public Accountants was formed in 1921 and acted as a federation of state societies. The Society was merged into the Institute in 1936 and, at that time, the Institute agreed to restrict its future members to CPAs. History of Committees:- the use of committees began even before the AAPA was formed in 1887. At the first meeting of what would become the AAPA on 1886-December-22, those present authorized the appointment of a committee to draft rules and regulations. In addition to this first preliminary committee, the first Bylaws of the AAPA in 1897 established three committees:- (i) Finance and Audit Committee; (ii) Committee on Elections, Qualifications and Examinations; and (iii) the Committee on Bylaws. The number of committees grew continually over the years. In the 1940s there were 34 committees. By 1960 there were 89, and by 1970, the number had grown to 109. In 1999 the nearly 120 existing committees underwent a re-organization with approximately half of the standing committees being replaced with a volunteer group model that placed an increased emphasis on the use of task forces. The increased use of task forces allowed for more targeted efforts with the task forces being given a specific assignment then disbanding upon completion of that assignment. Also, in 1999 the first tracking and management of task forces began. Collectively, more than 2 000 volunteers contribute to the AICPA's fulfilling its mission. AICPA Service Center is located in Durham, NC, the United States. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) is the national, professional organization for all Certified Public Accountants (CPA). Its mission is to provide members with the resources, information, and leadership that enable them to provide valuable services in the highest professional manner to benefit the public as well as employers and clients. In fulfilling its mission, the AICPA works with state CPA organizations and gives priority to those areas where public reliance on CPA skills is most significant.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СУДОХОДСТВА – The American Institute of Merchant Shipping (AIMS) has been the trade group representing companies owing US-flag vessels, principally tankers and dry cargo ships and sometimes liner companies as well. As US-flag steamship companies declined in the 1960s, the need to pool their dwindling resources behind one trade organization convinced executives to create AIMS out of the merger of the American Merchant Marine Institute (AMMI), the Committee of American Steamship Lines (CASL), and the Pacific American Steamship Association (PASA). The key to success was to forge a common maritime police among the disparate groups, and for that purpose AIMS was divided into a Liner Council, a Tanker Council, and Dry Cargo and Coastal Council; each group had ample opportunity to formulate within its own council its views, which supposedly were then reconciled into a common policy by the executive board of AIMS. Cooperation was the rule during the initial years, but in 1977 the liner operators felt frustrated because AIMS was not lobbying

Congress hard enough for subsidies. In January 1978 the Liner Council bolted AIMS and created its own organization, the Council of American-flag Ship Operators (CASO), in effect a revival of the earlier CASL. To facilitate consultation om points of mutual interest, during many years CASO and AIMS occupied nearby floors in the same office building, but formal cooperation was impossible because of the differing nature of their membership. The membership of AIMS in 1978 consisted of twenty-three companies owning oil and gas tankers, dry bulk vessels, and chemical carriers. After the collapse of the United Shipowners Of America (USA) in 1990, all but one of its member companies joined AIMS. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The American Institute of Merchant Shipping (AIMS), now the Chamber of Shipping of America (CSA) which represents (in 2011) 33 US based companies that either own, operate or charter oceangoing tankers, container ships, dry bulk vessels engaged in both the domestic and international trades and companies that maintain a commercial interest in the operation of such oceangoing vessels. Current members include companies that own or operate US flag or foreign-flag ships. A company owning or operating only foreign-flag tonnage must have an office in the United States to qualify for membership). In March 1992:- AIMS is a national trade association representing 25 US-flag carriers which own or operate approximately twelve million deadweight tons of tankers, dry bulk carriers, containerships, and other oceangoing vessels engaged in the domestic and international trades of the United States. AIMS represented a majority of US-flag tanker and liner tonnage.

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ МОТОЦИКЛИСТОВ – The American Motorcyclist Association (AMA):- from the street to the track to the trail, millions of Americans enjoy motorcycling. Some ride to work every day. Others ride for pleasure on weekends. Many ride off-road, or journey to places near and far. Still more seek the thrill of competition. Since 1924, the AMA has protected the future of motorcycling and promoted the motorcycle lifestyle. AMA members come from all walks of life, and they navigate many different routes on their journey to the same destination:- freedom on two wheels. As the world's largest motorcycling organization, the AMA advocates for motorcyclists' interests in the halls of local, state and federal government, the committees of international governing organizations, and the court of public opinion. Through member clubs, promoters and partners, the AMA sanctions more motorsports competition and motorcycle recreational events than any other organization in the world. Through its Motorcycle Hall of Fame, the AMA preserves the heritage of motorcycling for future generations. AMA members receive money saving discounts from dozens of well-known suppliers of motorcycle services, gear and apparel, bike rental, transport, hotel stays and more. The AMA is everything motorcycle. The mission of the American Motorcyclist Association is to promote the motorcycling lifestyle and protect the future of motorcycling. The formation of the FAM can be traced to the New York Motorcycle Club, whose members in early 1903 saw the need for a national motorcyclist organization and assembled a committee to study the interest level in such an organization. Further momentum for the creation of this organization was provided by the enactment of a New York City law requiring registration of motorcycles as motor vehicles. On 1903-September-07, the FAM was officially formed during a meeting of 93 enthusiasts at a clubhouse in Brooklyn. The meeting was chaired by George H. Perry, and one notable attendee was George M. Hendee of the Indian Motocycle Company, who brought 109 membership pledges from the New England area. A constitution was drawn up, and officers appointed, with R.G. Betts of New York as president. Article I, section 2 of the constitution of the newly created FAM stated:- 'Its objects shall be to encourage the use of motorcycles and to promote the general interests of motorcycling; to ascertain, defend and protect the rights of motorcyclists; to facilitate touring; to assist in the good roads movement; and to advise and assist in the regulation of motorcycle racing and other competition in which motorcycles engage'. The constitution also recorded annual membership dues of USD2.00, and named several committees, including: Membership; Legal Action; Competition; Roads, Touring and Hotels; and Transportation and Facilities. During its 16-year existence, the FAM developed competition rules and rider classifications, dealt with restrictive ordinances in cities like Chicago and Tacoma, Washington, and wrestled with funding and membership concerns. The FAM listed 8 247 members in 1915, but with World War I draining potential members, the organization went out of business in 1919. Headquartered in Pickerington, OH (State of Ohio), the United States.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ – As the voice of the US standards and conformity assessment system, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) empowers its members and constituents to strengthen the US marketplace position in the global economy while helping to assure the safety and health of consumers and the protection of the environment. The Institute oversees the creation, promulgation and use of thousands of norms and guidelines that directly impact businesses in nearly every sector:- from acoustical devices to construction equipment, from dairy and livestock production to energy distribution, and many more. ANSI is also actively engaged in accrediting programs that assess conformance to standards – including globally-recognized cross-sector programs such as the ISO 9000 (quality) and ISO 14000 (environmental) management systems. Mission:- to enhance both the global competitiveness of US business and the US quality of life by promoting and facilitating voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment systems, and safeguarding their integrity. Founded:- 1918-October-19. Legal Status:- A 501(c)3 private, not-for-profit organization. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The American National Standards Institute is a private organization that coordinates and/or approves some US standards, particularly those related to the electrical industry. Abbreviated ANSI. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) was founded in 1918 to coordinate national standards in the United States. ANSI is the central body responsible for the identification of a single consistent set of voluntary standards called American National Standards. ANSI provides an open forum for the identification of standards requirements, development of plans to meet those requirements, and agreement on standards. ANSI itself does not develop standards. In 1979 ANSI chartered a new committee, which in now known as Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 Electronic Data Interchange, to develop uniform standards for electronic interchange of business transactions. ANSI is a national Federation of standards developers.

AMERICAN OPTION = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ОПЦИОН – American Option is a type of option contract which allows the holder to exercise at any time up to and including the expiry date. Most options listed on the Australian Secirities Exchange (ASX) are American Style. See also European Option. An option that can be exercised at any time prior to or on the expiration date. See also Asian Option, and European Option. American Option is an option that can be exercised on any day before its expiry. / Тип опционного контракта, который позволяет его держателю исполнить его в любое время до или на дату истечения срока. Большинство опционов, находящихся в котировочном списке Австралийской Биржи Ценных Бумаг (АБЦБ), работают в Американском Стиле. Американский Опцион – опцион, который может быть исполнен в любое время до или на дату прекращения признания или дату экспирации, а проще говоря, дату истечения срока действия опциона. Смотрите также Азиатский Опцион (Asian Option) и Европейский Опцион (European Option).

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ НЕФТИ – The American Petroleum Institute (API) is the major national trade association representing the entire petroleum industry:- exploration and production, transportation, refining and marketing. With headquarters in Washington, DC, and petroleum councils in 33 states, it is a forum for all parts of the oil and natural gas industry to pursue priority public policy objectives and advance the interests of the industry. The primary US oil industry trade association, based in Washington, District of Columbia, USA. The American Petroleum Institute (API) conducts research and sets technical standards for industry equipment and products from wellhead to retail outlet. It also compiles statistics which are regarded as

industry benchmarks. The American Petroleum Institute (API) is the only national trade association that represents all aspects of America's oil and natural gas industry. Our nearly 400 corporate members, from the largest major oil company to the smallest of independents, come from all segments of the industry. They are producers, refiners, suppliers, pipeline operators and marine transporters, as well as service and supply companies that support all segments of the industry. Although our focus is primarily domestic, in recent years our work has expanded to include a growing international dimension, and today API is recognized around the world for its broad range of programs:- (i) Advocacy:- we speak for the petroleum industry to the public, Congress and the Executive Branch, state governments and the media. We negotiate with regulatory agencies, represent the industry in legal proceedings, participate in coalitions and work in partnership with other associations to achieve our members' public policy goals. (ii) Research and Statistics:- API conducts or sponsors research ranging from economic analyses to toxicological testing. And we collect, maintain and publish statistics and data on all aspects of US industry operations, including supply and demand for various products, imports and exports, drilling activities and costs, and well completions. This data provides timely indicators of industry trends. API's Weekly Statistical Bulletin is the most recognized publication, widely reported by the media. (iii) Standards:- for more than 75 years, API has led the development of petroleum and petrochemical equipment and operating standards. These represent the industry's collective wisdom on everything from drill bits to environmental protection and embrace proven, sound engineering and operating practices and safe, interchangeable equipment and materials. API maintains more than 500 standards and recommended practices. Many have been incorporated into state and federal regulations; and increasingly, they're also being adopted by the International Organization for Standardization, a global federation of more than 100 standards groups. (iv) Certification:- each day, the oil and natural gas industry depends on equipment to produce, refine and distribute its products. The equipment used is some of the most technologically advanced available in the search for oil and gas and allows the industry to operate in an environmentally safe manner. Designed for manufacturers of production, drilling, and refinery equipment, the API Monogram Program verifies that manufacturers are operating in compliance with industry standards. API also provides quality, environmental, and occupational health and safety management systems certification through APIQR. This service is accredited by the ANAB (ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board) for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. ANSI (short for the American National Standards Institute) is a national federation of standards developers. Let APIQR's industry expertise certify your organization to API Spec Q1, ISO/TS 29001 and OHS 18001. API also certifies inspectors of industry equipment through our Individual Certification Programs, designed to recognize working professionals who are knowledgeable of industry inspection codes and are performing their jobs in accordance with those codes. Through our Witnessing Programs, API provides knowledgeable and experienced witnesses to observe critical material and equipment testing and verification. API's Training Provider Certification Program provides third-party certification for a variety of oil and gas industry training courses, further ensuring that any training provided meets industry needs. In helping to improve industry safety, API has a way for service station owners to make sure their contractors have been trained to industry safety standards. API WorkSafe™ is a service station contractor safety qualification program that identifies personnel who have received training for and passed on-line standardized exams covering the latest service station industry safety practices. For consumers, API provides the API's Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System (EOLCS). It is a voluntary licensing and certification program that authorizes engine oil marketers who meet specified requirements to use the API Engine Oil Quality Marks. These emblems go directly on each container of oil that retains the certification for and is there to help consumers identify quality engine oils for their gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles. (v) Education:- API organizes seminars, workshops, conferences and symposia on public policy issues. Through API University, we provide training materials to help people in the oil and natural gas business meet regulatory requirements and industry standards. To prepare the next generation of Americans to make informed decisions or pursue careers in our industry, we work with the National Science Teachers Association and other educational groups to impart scientific literacy and develop critical thinking skills in the classroom. Resources developed specifically for teachers and students include Energy & Society, a multi-disciplinary K-8 curriculum program, and www.classroom-energy.org, informative and interactive educational resources in one easy-to-use location. API's history:- The American Petroleum Institute traces its beginning to World War I, when Congress and the domestic oil and natural gas industry worked together to help the war effort. At the time, the industry included the companies created in 1911 after the court-imposed dissolution of Standard Oil and the 'independents'. These were companies that had been 'independent' of Standard Oil. They had no experience working together, but they agreed to work with the government to ensure that vital petroleum supplies were rapidly and efficiently deployed to the armed forces. The National Petroleum War Service Committee, which oversaw this effort, was initially formed under the US Chamber of Commerce and subsequently as a quasi-governmental body. After the war, momentum began to build to form a national association that could represent the entire industry in the postwar years. The industry's efforts to supply fuel during World War I not only highlighted the importance of the industry to the country but also its obligation to the public, as the original charter shows. The American Petroleum Institute was established on 1919-March-20:- (i) to afford a means of cooperation with the government in all matters of national concern; (ii) to foster foreign and domestic trade in American petroleum products; (iii) to promote in general the interests of the petroleum industry in all its branches; and (iv) to promote the mutual improvement of its members and the study of the arts and sciences connected with the oil and natural gas industry. API offices were established in New York City, and the organization focused its efforts in several specific areas. The first effort was to develop an authoritative program of collecting industry statistics. As early as 1920, API began to issue weekly statistics, beginning first with crude oil production. The report, which was shared with both the government and the press, was later expanded to include crude oil and product stocks, refinery runs and other data. API statistics remain one of the most credible sources of industry data and they are used worldwide. The second effort was the standardization of oil field equipment. During World War I, drilling delays resulted from shortages of equipment at the drill site, and the industry attempted to overcome that problem by pooling equipment. The program reportedly failed because there was no uniformity of pipe sizes, threads and coupling. Thus, the new association took up the challenge of developing industry-wide standards and the first standards were published in 1924. Today, API maintains more than 500 standards and recommended practices covering all segments of the oil and gas industry to promote the use of safe, interchangeable equipment and proven and sound engineering practices. The third major area of activity was taxation. Initially the efforts included working with the Treasury Department and congressional committees to develop an orderly, logical and easily administered way to tax oil assets. In the 1930s, these efforts extended to working state governments. Both the federal and state governments tax highways fuels to fund the building of roads, and the industry supported tougher laws against tax evasion. This led to the formation of the API state petroleum council network. API now has offices in 21 state capitals and represents members in 33 states, all east of the Rocky Mountains. In late 1969, API made the decision to move its offices to Washington, DC where we remain today. With 400 corporate members, we are one of the country's largest national trade associations, and the only one that represents all aspects of America's oil and natural gas industry. American Petroleum Institute (API) is a trade association of petroleum producers, refiners, marketers, and transporters, organized for the advancement of the petroleum industry by conducting research, gathering and disseminating information, and maintaining cooperation between government and the industry on all matters of mutual interest. The American Petroleum Institute (API) is the only national trade association that represents all aspects of America's oil and natural gas industry. Our more than 625 corporate members, from the largest major oil company to the smallest of independents, come from all segments of the industry. They are producers, refiners, suppliers, marketers, pipeline operators and marine transporters, as well as service and supply companies that support all segments of the industry. Although our focus is primarily

domestic, in recent years our work has expanded to include a growing international dimension, and today API is recognized around the world for its broad range of programs. Mission:- API's mission is to promote safety across the industry globally and to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable US oil and natural gas industry. Advocacy:- we speak for the oil and natural gas industry to the public, Congress and the Executive Branch, state governments and the media. We negotiate with regulatory agencies, represent the industry in legal proceedings, participate in coalitions and work in partnership with other associations to achieve our members' public policy goals. Research & Statistics:- API conducts or sponsors research ranging from economic analyses to toxicological testing. And we collect, maintain and publish statistics and data on all aspects of US industry operations, including supply and demand for various products, imports and exports, drilling activities and costs, and well completions. This data provides timely indicators of industry trends. API's Weekly Statistical Bulletin is the most recognized publication, widely reported by the media. Standards:- for more than 85 years, API has led the development of petroleum and petrochemical equipment and operating standards. These represent the industry's collective wisdom on everything from drill bits to environmental protection and embrace proven, sound engineering and operating practices and safe, interchangeable equipment and materials. API maintains 685 standards and recommended practices. Many have been incorporated into state and federal regulations; and increasingly, they're also being adopted by the International Organization for Standardization, a global federation of more than 100 standards groups. Certification:- each day, the oil and natural gas industry depends on equipment to produce, refine and distribute its products. The equipment used is some of the most technologically advanced available in the search for oil and gas and allows the industry to operate in an environmentally safe manner. Designed for manufacturers of production, drilling, and refinery equipment, the API Monogram Program verifies that manufacturers are operating in compliance with industry standards. API also provides quality, environmental, and occupational health and safety management systems certification through APIQR. This service is accredited by the ANAB (ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board) for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. Let APIQR's industry expertise certify your organization to API Spec Q1, OHS 18001. API also certifies inspectors of industry equipment through our Individual Certification Programs, designed to recognize working professionals who are knowledgeable of industry inspection codes and are performing their jobs in accordance with those codes. Through our Witnessing Programs, API provides knowledgeable and experienced witnesses to observe critical material and equipment testing and verification. API's Training Provider Certification Program provides third-party certification for a variety of oil and gas industry training courses, further ensuring that any training provided meets industry needs. In helping to improve industry safety, API has a way for service station owners to make sure their contractors have been trained to industry safety standards. API WorkSafe™ is a service station contractor safety qualification program that identifies personnel who have received training for and passed on-line standardized exams covering the latest service station industry safety practices. For consumers, API provides the API's Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System (EOLCS). It is a voluntary licensing and certification program that authorizes engine oil marketers who meet specified requirements to use the API Engine Oil Quality Marks. These emblems go directly on each container of oil that retains the certification for and is there to help consumers identify quality engine oils for their gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles. Events & Training:- API organizes seminars, workshops, conferences and symposia on public policy issues. Through API University, we provide training materials to help people in the oil and natural gas business meet regulatory requirements and industry standards. API headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. / Американский Институт Нефти (АИН) – крупная национальная торговая ассоциация, представляющая всю нефтяную отрасль:- разведку и добычу, транспортировку, перегонку и торговлю. Штабквартира расположена в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия (ОК), Соединённые Штаты Америки, а нефтяные советы – ещё в 33 штатах. АИН служит форумом для всех составляющих нефтегазовой отрасли в отношении достижения industry to pursue priority public policy objectives and advance the interests of the industry.

AMERICAN PIMA COTTON = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК ПИМА – American Pima Cotton is an extra-long staple Cotton formerly known as American-Egyptian Cotton in the United States, grown chiefly in the irrigated valleys of Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas. Represents only 2 percent of the US Cotton crop. Used chiefly for thread and high-value fabrics and apparel. This type of Cotton came into existence as the Sea Island Cotton was becoming extinct in the United States. See also Pima Cotton. / Американский Хлопчатник Пима – это Хлопчатник со сверхдлинным штапельком, известный ранее в США как Американо-Египетский Хлопчатник и выращиваемый главным образом в долинах Аризоны, Нью Мэксико и Западного Техаса. Составляет лишь 2 процента от всего возделываемого в США Хлопчатника. В основе своей он используется для производства ниток и высоко ценных тканей и швейных изделий. Этот тип Хлопчатника появился на свет как Хлопчатник с Морских Островов (Sea Island Cotton), но данное название не прижилось за ним.

AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR INTERNET NUMBERS = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ РЕЕСТР ДЛЯ НОМЕРОВ ИНТЕРНЕТА – American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) is a Regional Internet Registry (RIR), and is a non-profit membership organization established for the purpose of the administration and registration of Internet number resources – including Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and Autonomous System Numbers – in Canada, many Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the United States. ARIN also develops consensus-based policies and facilitates the advancement of the Internet through information and educational outreach. / Американский Реестр Для Номеров Интернета (АРНИ (ARIN)) – Региональный Интернет Реестр (РИР (RIR)), некоммерческая организация с открытым членством, ответственная за администрирование и регистрацию адресов Интернет Протокола (IP-адресов) в Северной Америке, большинства стран Карибских и Северо-Атлантических островов, и Соединённых Штатов Америки.

AMERICAN ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ СТРОИТЕЛЕЙ ДОРОГ И ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ – The American Road and Transportation Builders Association (ARTBA):- ARTBA's mission is simple:- we are a federation whose primary goal is to aggressively grow and protect transportation infrastructure investment to meet the public and business demand for safe and efficient travel. In support of this mission, ARTBA also provides programs and services designed to give its 5 000+ public and private sector members a global competitive edge. ARTBA's core values and principles-defined and reflected in the association's governance, management, policies and program of work-include:- integrity and the highest ethical standards, visionary leadership that always focuses on the future, an 'action-oriented' approach and intelligent risk taking. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Established in 1902 at the Cadillac Hotel in New York City, ARTBA is the oldest and most respected national transportation construction-related association. ARTBA founder Horatio Earle, a Michigan public official, was the first to articulate the need for a federally-built network of Interstate highways. Earle called it the 'Capital Connecting Government Highway System' which he said, would 'connect every state capital with each other and the Nation's Capital-Washington, DC'. Earle's vision was achieved in 1956 when President Eisenhower signed the law authorizing the construction of the Interstate Highway System and creation of the Highway Trust Fund to pay for it. ARTBA members designed, built and continue to maintain the Interstate system, along with the rest of the nation's transportation network. / Созданная в 1902 в Гостинице Кадилак в Нью Йоркском Сити, .

AMERICAN RUST STANDARDS = АМЕРИКАНСКИЕ СТАНДАРТЫ НА РЖАВЧИНУ – The American Rust Standards are used to classify corrosion damage. The American Rust Standard is recognized worldwide and widely used. It is often used in reports produced

by surveyors. Title:- the American Rust Standard Guide is a guide for grading hot rolled steel by surface condition. Author:- American Institute for Steel Classification, 1968.

AMERICAN SELLING PRICE = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ЦЕНА ПРОДАЖИ – American Selling Price:- Method of estimating the value of certain products imported into the United States. The American selling price is one of many US customs regulations used to determine the value of foreign products to calculate import duties, such as ad valorem tariffs, based on the price of competitive American products, rather than on the invoice price or on the manufacturer's production costs. / или производственных затратах изготовителя.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS = АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ПО ИСПЫТАНИЯМ И МАТЕРИАЛАМ – The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) is a society for developing standards for materials and test methods. ASTM International, formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), is a globally recognized leader in the development and delivery of international voluntary consensus standards. Today (2011), some 12 000 ASTM standards are used around the world to improve product quality, enhance safety, facilitate market access and trade, and build consumer confidence. ASTM's leadership in international standards development is driven by the contributions of its members:- more than 30 000 of the world's top technical experts and business professionals representing 135 countries. Working in an open and transparent process and using ASTM's advanced electronic infrastructure, ASTM members deliver the test methods, specifications, guides and practices that support industries and governments worldwide. ASTM was formed in 1898 by chemists and engineers from the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the time of its establishment, the organization was known as the American Section of the International Association for Testing and Materials. Charles B. Dudley, Ph.D., a chemist with the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the driving force behind the formation of the Society. In 2001, the Society became known as ASTM International. ASTM International standards are the tools of customer satisfaction and competiveness for companies across a wide range of markets. Through 141 technical standards-writing committees, ASTM serves diverse industries ranging from metals to construction, petroleum to consumer products, and many more. When new industries look to advance the growth of cutting-edge technologies, such as nanotechnology and additive manufacturing, many of them come together under the ASTM International umbrella to achieve their standardization goals. In the arena of global commerce, ASTM International standards are the passports to a successful trading strategy. High quality, market-relevant ASTM standards, developed in accordance with the guiding principles of the World Trade Organization, fuel trade by opening new markets and creating new trading partners for enterprises everywhere. From Fortune 500 leaders to emerging startups, ASTM standards help level the playing field so that businesses of all sizes can better compete in the global economy. ASTM International standards are developed in accordance with the guiding principles of the World Trade Organization for the development of international standards:- coherence, consensus, development dimension, effectiveness, impartiality, openness, relevance and transparency. ASTM International welcomes and encourages participation from around the world in the development of its standards. ASTM's open consensus process, using advanced Internet-based standards development tools, ensures worldwide access for all interested individuals. Beyond its leadership in the area of standards development, ASTM International offers technical training programs for industry and government, as well as proficiency testing, interlaboratory crosscheck programs and newly initiated certification programs, which support manufacturers, users, researchers and laboratories worldwide. ASTM International world headquarters are located in West Conshohocken, PA. The Society also has offices in Beijing, China, and Mexico City, Mexico. Headquartered in West Conshohocken, PA, the United States. Grade and quality specifications for different commodities are determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in test methods. / Чарлз Би. Дадли (Charles B. Dudley). Сортность и качественные характеристики различных товаров определяются Американским Обществом по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ) путём тестирования.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LUBRICATION ENGINEERS = АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ИНЖЕНЕРОВ ПО СМАЗЫВАНИЮ – American Society of Lubrication Engineers (ASLE):- changed now to Society of Tribologist and Lubrication Engineers (STLE). See also Lubrication. / Американское Общество Инженеров по Смазыванию (АОИС) в настоящее время изменило название на Общество Трибологистов и Инженеров по Смазыванию (ОТИС; Society of Tribologist and Lubrication Engineers (STLE)). Смотрите также Смазывание (Lubrication).

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE® = АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА® – Founded over 100 years ago, the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) is a large US national securities exchange on which securities are listed. The AMEX® has lower size and value listing requirements than the NYSE®. Also known as Curb Exchange, or Little Board. The American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) is the second-largest stock exchange in the US, after the New York Stock Exchange® (NYSE®). In general, the listing rules are a little more lenient than those of the NYSE®, and thus the AMEX® has a larger representation of stocks and bonds issued by smaller companies than the NYSE®. Some index options and interest rate options trading also occurs on the AMEX®. The AMEX® started as an alternative to the NYSE®. It originated when brokers began meeting on the curb outside the NYSE® in order to trade stocks that failed to meet the Big Board's stringent listing requirements, but the AMEX® now has its own trading floor. In 1998 the parent company of the NASDAQ® purchased the AMEX® and combined their markets, although the two continued to operate separately. In 2008, the exchange was purchased by NYSE Euronext, integrated with the Alternext European small-cap exchange, and the exchange was renamed NYSE Alternext US also called The Curb. The second largest stock exchange in New York, located in the financial district of New York City. NYSE Euronext (NYX), the world's leading and most diverse exchange group, completed its acquisition of the American Stock Exchange® (Amex®), becoming the third-largest US options marketplace and enhancing the company's leadership in ETFs, cash equities, closed-end funds and structured products. As a result, NYSE Euronext has begun to integrate http://www.amex.com content and data into the http://www.nyse.com website. Effective the close of business, Friday, 2009-January-16, http://www.amex.com will be phased out. NYSE® Amex® Equities, formerly known as the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) is an American stock exchange situated in New York. AMEX® was a mutual organization, owned by its members. Until 1953, it was known as the New York Curb Exchange. On 2008-January-17, NYSE Euronext announced it would acquire the American Stock Exchange® for USD260 million in stock. On 2008-October-01, NYSE Euronext completed acquisition of the American Stock Exchange®. Before the closing of the acquisition, NYSE Euronext announced that the Exchange would be integrated with the Alternext European small-cap exchange and renamed the NYSE Alternext US. In March 2009, NYSE Alternext US was changed to NYSE Amex Equities. In the early XIX century, many new enterprises sprang up in the railroad and construction industries. The New York Exchange Board had then mandated an organization to have a minimum of 100 stocks in order to trade in their exchange. Many of these new companies could not meet such requirements to be listed on the Board. A group of non-member brokers catered to the needs of these companies as they traded their stocks outside the registered exchanges. These brokers came to be known as the Curbstone Brokers, as they conducted their auctions out in the street. hese brokers often traded stocks that were speculative in nature. With the discovery of oil in the later half of XIX century, even oil stocks entered into the curb market. By 1865, following the Civil War, stocks in small industrial companies, such as iron and steel, textiles and chemicals were first sold by curbstone brokers. Efforts to organize and standardize the market started early in the XX century under Emanuel S. Mendels. In 1908, the New York Curb Market Agency was established, to codify trading practices. In 1911, the curbstone brokers came to be known as the New York Curb Market, which then had a formal constitution with brokerage and listing standards. After several years of outdoor trading, the curbstone brokers moved indoors in 1921 to a building on Greenwich

Street in Lower Manhattan. In 1929, the New York Curb Market changed its name to the New York Curb Exchange. Within no time, the Curb Exchange became the leading international stock market, listing more foreign issues than all other US securities markets combined. In 1953 the Curb Exchange was renamed the American Stock Exchange®. Paul Kolton was named as President of the exchange in 1971, making him the first person to be selected from within the exchange to serve as its leader, succeeding Ralph S. Saul, who announced his resignation in March 1971. In November 1972 Kolton was named as the exchange's first CEO and the first salaried top executive of the exchange. Kolton opposed the idea of a merger with the Big Board while he headed the exchange saying that 'two independent, viable exchanges are much more likely to be responsive to new pressures and public needs than a single institution'. Kolton announced in July 1977 that he would be leaving his position at the American Exchange in November of that year. The American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) merged with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE Euronext) on 2008-October-01. Post merger, the Amex® equities business was branded 'NYSE Alternext US'. As part of the re-branding exercise, NYSE Alternext US was re-branded as NYSE Amex Equities. On 2008-December-01, the Curb Exchange building at 86 Trinity Place was closed, and the Amex Equities trading floor was moved to the NYSE® trading floor at 11 Wall Street. / Эс. (Emanuel S. Mendels). Пол (Paul Kolton). Эс. (Ralph S. Saul). Вторая крупнейшая биржа в Нью Йорке, расположенная в финансовом районе Нью Йорк Сити. АМЭКС® (AMEX®) . НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) . Американская Фондовая Биржа® – одна из наиболее популярных фондовых бирж мира, которая на сегодняшний день является второй по величине для США. Свою историю биржа АМЭКС® (AMEX®) начала ещё в начале XX века, в 1911, когда из компании торговцев акциями в Нью Йорке, которые промышляли на городских бульварах и авеню, выросла ассоциация New York Curb Market Association, ставшая прародительницей современной American Stock Exchange®. Однако своё теперешнее название American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) биржа получила не так давно – в 1953 и уже в последующие годы активно меняла образ Американских фондовых бирж, привнося свои изменения, на которые потом ровнялись конкуренты. Так, в 1980-х, которые, прямо скажем, были далеко не лучшими для фондовых бирж, АМЭКС® повысила уровень биржевой маржи, чтобы обеспечить новый механизм гарантий. Кроме того, был введён новый максимальный лимит на допустимое падение цен на акции до закрытия торгов на бирже, чтобы обезопасить компании от разорения и не давать рынку поддаваться панике. В 1990-х фондовая биржа American Stock Exchange® первой в мире ввела электронную систему торгов с использованием беспроводных терминалов. Это было по истине историческое событие и неоценимый вклад, который во многом изменил подход к различным биржевым торгам на многие годы. Были у АМЭКС® и сложные времена, когда в 1998 её приобрела биржа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Однако и этот период был преодолён – акционеры American Stock Exchange® в 2004 выкупили её. Случались и моменты сильного спада – с появлением NASDAQ® Американская Фондовая Биржа® ощутила серьёзный отток компаний, буквально заморозивший её развитие на 10 лет. Спасла АМЭКС® активизация торговли гособлигациями, фьючерсами, опционами и другими деривативами, а также размещение иностранных компаний в листинге биржи. Сейчас же на Американской Фондовой Бирже® совершается порядка 10% всего объёма сделок с акциями, она устроена в форме аукциона. Особенностью American Stock Exchange® является тот факт, что на ней представлены в основном акции среднего и малого бизнеса, то есть развивающихся фирм. Это связано с достаточно лояльными условиями для включения компании в листинг в отличие от Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи® (NYSE®). AMEX® публикует два своих основных фондовых индекса:- (i) Индекс по Основному Рынку От АМЭКС (AMEX® Major Market Index), который является простым средним цен на акции 20 ведущих компаний биржи; и (ii) Индекс По Рыночной Стоимости От АМЭКС® (AMEX® Market Value Index), который рассчитывается как взвешенный по рыночной стоимости всех акций, входящих в листинг биржи. Американская Фондовая Биржа (АФБ или АМЭКС® (AMEX®)) – фондовая биржа, занимающая в США второе (после Нью Йоркской) место по объёму торговли. Расположенная в Нью Йорке на Trinity Place 86, в нижней части Манхэттена, AMEX® до 1921 называлась Curb Exchange ('Уличная Биржа'), и до сих пор её иногда называют Curb (Узда или Подгубник). Акции и облигации, обращающиеся на AMEX®, в основном принадлежат мелким и средним компаниям, в то время как ценные бумаги крупных компаний, как правило, обращаются на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (НЙФБ®; New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)). В частности, на AMEX® обращаются бумаги большинства нефтяных и газовых компаний. На AMEX® также происходит торговля опционами на акции, обращающиеся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже, и некоторые акции внеучётного рынка (over the counter). В последние годы на бирже стали осуществляться операции со многими производными инструментами. Кроме того, на ней обращается больше иностранных акций, чем на любой другой фондовой бирже США. Торги происходят с 09:30 до 16:00 ежедневно, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья.

AMERICAN–STYLE OPTION = ОПЦИОН В АМЕРИКАНСКОМ СТИЛЕ – American-Style Option is call or put option which can be exercised at any time during its term. The opposite of the American option is the European-Style Option. American-Style Option is an option which can be exercised at any stage during its life, at or before expiration date. / Опцион в Американском Стиле – опцион на покупку или продажу, который может быть исполнен в любой момент времени, пока действителен сам этот опцион, то есть либо до даты, либо на саму дату прекращения признания этого опциона. В настоящее время большая часть торгуемых на биржах США опционов являются Американскими по своему стилю исполнения. Смотрите также Опцион В Европейском Стиле (European-Style Option).

AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ НАГОРНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК С ВОЗВЫШЕННОСТЕЙ) – American Upland Cotton:- currently representing the bulk of the world crop, American Upland fiber runs between 3/4" and 1-1/4". See also Upland Cotton. / Американский Нагорный Хлопчатник или Американский Хлопчатник с Вызвышенностей в настоящее время представляет существенную долю всего мирового урожая Хлопчатника. Длина получаемого из него волокна составляет диапазон от 3/4" до 1-1/4" (" – обозначение дюйма). Смотрите также Нагорный Хлопчатник или Хлопчатник С Возвышенностей (Upland Cotton).

AMERICAN WILD RICE = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ДИКИЙ РИС – American Wild Rice is not a species of Rice. It is a wild grass found in the USA with grains similar to those of Rice. Its scientific name is Zizania Aquatica.

AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ КАЛИБР ДЛЯ ПРОВОЛОК (или АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СОРТАМЕНТ ПРОВОДОВ) – American Wire Gauge (AWG) is a standard measure which represents the size of wire. The larger the number, the smaller the wire.

AMETHYST = АМЕТИСТОВОЕ – Amethyst:- a variable color averaging a mod purple. Yes, it is also the birth stone for the month of February (I think the entire month, but don't quote me on that ...).

AMETHYSTINA = АМЕТИСТОВОЕ (или АМЭТИСТИНА) – Amethystina:- violet. / Аметистовое:- фиолетовое.

AMEX® = AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE®

AMEX® COMPOSITE INDEX = СВОДНЫЙ ИНДЕКС ОТ АМЭКС® – AMEX® Composite Index is a weighted index of the stocks listed on the American Stock Exchange®. The market capitalization of each company is used to construct the index. NYSE Amex Composite Index is an index made up of stocks that represent the NYSE Amex equities market. The NYSE Amex Composite Index is a market capitalization-weighted index, so the weight of each stock depends on the price of the shares and how many are outstanding. The index is used to quickly judge the overall movement of the NYSE Amex equities market. It was previously known as the American

Stock Exchange® (Amex®) Composite Index and can be found under the symbol XAX. NYSE Euronext acquired the American Stock Exchange on October 01, 2008, and branded it as NYSE Alternext US, which was then changed to the NYSE Amex Equities in 2009. It is primarily an equity market for emerging growth companies. / АМЭКС® (AMEX®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

AMEX® INDEX OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ НА ИНДЕКС ОТ АМЭКС® – The American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) trades put and call options based on a number of sector, industry and international indices. These indices cannot be bought or sold like stocks, their price movements are simply used for trading options. / АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

AMFA = ALTERNATIVE MOTOR FUELS ACT

AMIC = ASIAN MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTRE

AMICE = АМИКЭ (или АМИКТ, или ПАЛИЙ, или АМИС) – Amice:- a liturgical vestment made of an oblong piece of cloth usually of white linen and worn about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb. By the way, if you do not know what an 'alb' is, you can find it in this glossary. / от Латинского слова Амикэ (Amice).

AMIDSHIPS = ПОСРЕДИНЕ СУДНА (или МЕТАЦЕНТР) – Amidships:- in or towards the middle of a ship in regard to length or breadth (center of). In or toward the center of the ship. Generally speaking, the word Amidships means in the middle portion of a vessel. / Под Метацентром судна понимается точка, от положения которой зависит устойчивость равновесия (остойчивость) плавающего тела. При равновесии на плавающее тело, кроме силы тяжести P, приложенной в центре тяжести (ЦТ) тела, действует ещё выталкивающая сила A, линия действия которой проходит через так называемый центр водоизмещения (ЦВ) – центр тяжести массы жидкости в объёме погруженной части тела. В наиболее важном для практики случае, когда плавающее тело имеет продольную плоскость симметрии, точка пересечения этой плоскости с линией действия выталкивающей силы и называется метацентром. При наклонах тела положение метацентра меняется. Плавающее тело будет остойчивым, если самый низший из метацентров (иногда только его и называют метацентром) будет лежать выше центра тяжести тела. Возвышение метацентра над центром тяжести называют метацентрической высотой и является мерой остойчивости тела.

AMINE END GROUP = ГРУППА С АМИНОВЫМ ОКОНЧАНИЕМ – Amine End Group is the terminating ($–NH_2$) group of a nylon polymer chain. Amine end groups provide dye sites for polyamides. / Найлан (Nylon).

AMINO ACID = АМИНОКИСЛОТА – Amino Acid is a substance with both basic and acidic properties synthesized by plants and animals; considered the building blocks of proteins. / Под Аминокислотами понимается класс органических соединений, содержащих карбоксильные ($–COOH$) и аминогруппы ($–NH_2$); обладают свойствами и кислот, и оснований. Участвуют в обмене азотистых веществ всех организмов (исходные соединения при биосинтезе гормонов, витаминов, медиаторов, пигментов, пуриновых и пиримидиновых оснований, алкалоидов и других). Природных аминокислот свыше 150. Около 20 важнейших аминокислот служат мономерными звеньями, из которых построены все белки (порядок исключения аминокислот в них определяется генетическим кодом). Большинство микроорганизмов и растения синтезируют необходимые им аминокислоты; животные и человек не способны к образованию так называемых незаменимых аминокислот, получаемых с пищей. Освоен промышленный синтез (химический и микробиологический) ряда аминокислот, используемых для обогащения пищи, кормов, как исходные продукты для производства полиамидов, красителей и лекарственных препаратов.

AMIS = AGRICULTURAL MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM

AMMONIA = АММИАК – Ammonia is a gas, NH_3; often used to refer to a solution of ammonia in water, called Aqua Ammonia or Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH). Ammonium hydroxide is sometimes used for pH control, mostly where the desired pH is only moderately basic. It is used in some stripping processes for acid dyes and in rinses for reactive dyes on wool. Ammonia vapors are very irritating, and solutions should be handled carefully. Ammonia is an alkaline liquid used in natural dyeing. / Гидроокись Аммиака или Нашатырный Спирт (Ammonium Hydroxide). Щелочное (Alkaline). Под Аммиаком (NH_3), от Латинского словосочетания (Sal) Ammoniacus, означающее буквально Амонова Соль, или так называемым Нашатырём (NH_4Cl), который получали близ храма Бога Амона в Египте, понимается бесцветный газ с резким удушливым запахом. Плотность (в кг/м^3) газообразного 0.771 4, жидкого 681.4; $t_{кип}$ – 33.35 ºC, $t_{пл}$ – 77.7 ºC; при давлении $9 \cdot 10^5$ Па сжижается при комнатной температуре. Аммиак хорошо растворим в воде с образованием гидроксида аммония (NH_4OH); раствор аммиака в воде называют Нашатырным Спиртом. Аммиак получают каталитическим синтезом из азота и водорода в присутствии катализаторов при повышенном давлении; применяют для производства азотной кислоты, аммониевых солей, мочевины, синильной кислоты, соды, удобрений (4/5 производимого аммиака), в технологии редких и радиоактивных металлов, для осаждения гидроксидов; водные растворы аммиака используются как жидкие удобрения; жидкий аммиак благодаря большой теплоте испарения служит рабочим веществом холодильных машин, а также высококонцентрированным удобрением. Взрывоопасен. Токсичен.

AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION = УЛЕТУЧИВАНИЕ АММИАКА – Ammonia Volatilization is the escape of nitrogen from the soil or floodwater as ammonia gas; causes loss of urea and the ammonium form of nitrogen fertilizer from floodwater or saturated soil surfaces.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE = ГИДРООКИСЬ АММИАКА (или НАШАТЫРНЫЙ СПИРТ) – Ammonium Hydroxide:- this term is used to refer to a solution of ammonia in water, called Aqua Ammonia or Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH). Ammonium hydroxide is sometimes used for pH control, mostly where the desired pH is only moderately basic. / Гидроокись Аммиака или Нашатырный Спирт.

AMMONIUM SULFATE = СУЛЬФАТ АММОНИЯ – Ammonium Sulfate ($(NH_4)_2SO_4$) is a solid chemical that is used most commonly with acid dyes and 2:1 premetallized dyes. It decomposes through hydrolysis as the bath temperature rises, slowly releasing acid. This helps produce level results:- at the start of dyeing the pH of the bath will be near neutral and will drop as dyeing progresses. Neutral conditions favor leveling, while more strongly acid conditions favor good exhaustion. Ammonium Sulfate is a mild acid-forming salt used with acid dyes. Used to insure levelness for light to medium shades. / Сульфат Аммония ($(NH_4)_2SO_4$) – средний сульфат, широко применяемый как азотное удобрение.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АМНИСТИЯ – Amnesty International (commonly known as Amnesty and AI) is a non-governmental organisation focused on human rights with over 3 million members and supporters around the world. The objective of the organisation is 'to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated'. Amnesty International was founded in London in 1961, following the publication of the article 'The Forgotten Prisoners' in The Observer 28 May 1961, by the lawyer Peter Benenson. Amnesty draws attention to human rights abuses and campaigns for compliance with international laws and standards. It works to mobilise public opinion to put pressure on governments that let abuse take place. The organisation was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its 'campaign against torture', and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights in 1978. In the field of international human rights organisations,

Amnesty has the longest history and broadest name recognition, and ‘is believed by many to set standards for the movement as a whole’. 1960s:- Amnesty International was founded in London in July 1961 by English labour lawyer Peter Benenson. According to his own account, he was travelling in the London Underground on 19 November 1960, when he read of two Portuguese students from Coimbra who had been sentenced to seven years of imprisonment in Portugal for allegedly ‘having drunk a toast to liberty’. Researchers have never traced the alleged newspaper article in question. In 1960, Portugal was ruled by the Estado Novo government of António de Oliveira Salazar. The government was authoritarian in nature and strongly anti-communist, supressing enemies of the state as anti-Portuguese. In his significant newspaper article ‘The Forgotten Prisoners’, Benenson later described his reaction as follows:- ‘Open your newspaper any day of the week and you will find a story from somewhere of someone being imprisoned, tortured or executed because his opinions or religion are unacceptable to his government ... The newspaper reader feels a sickening sense of impotence. Yet if these feelings of disgust could be united into common action, something effective could be done’. Benenson worked with friend Eric Baker. Baker was a member of the Religious Society of Friends who had been involved in funding the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament as well as becoming head of Quaker Peace and Social Witness, and in his memoirs Benenson described him as ‘a partner in the launching of the project’. In consultation with other writers, academics and lawyers and, in particular, Alec Digges, they wrote via Louis Blom-Cooper to David Astor, editor of The Observer newspaper, who, on 28 May 1961, published Benenson’s article ‘The Forgotten Prisoners’. The article brought the reader’s attention to those ‘imprisoned, tortured or executed because his opinions or religion are unacceptable to his government’ or, put another way, to violations, by governments, of articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The article described these violations occurring, on a global scale, in the context of restrictions to press freedom, to political oppositions, to timely public trial before impartial courts, and to asylum. It marked the launch of ‘Appeal for Amnesty, 1961’, the aim of which was to mobilise public opinion, quickly and widely, in defence of these individuals, whom Benenson named ‘Prisoners of Conscience’. The ‘Appeal for Amnesty’ was reprinted by a large number of international newspapers. In the same year Benenson had a book published, Persecution 1961, which detailed the cases of nine prisoners of conscience investigated and compiled by Benenson and Baker (Maurice Adin, Ashton Jones, Agostinho Neto, Patrick Duncan, Olga Ivinskaya, Luis Taruc, Constantin Noica, Antonio Amat and Hu Feng). In July 1961 the leadership had decided that the appeal would form the basis of a permanent organisation, Amnesty, with the first meeting taking place in London. Benenson ensured that all three major political parties were represented, enlisting Members of Parliament from the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, and the Liberal Party. On 30 September 1962, it was officially named ‘Amnesty International’. Between the ‘Appeal for Amnesty, 1961’ and September 1962 the organisation had been known simply as ‘Amnesty’. What started as a short appeal soon became a permanent international movement working to protect those imprisoned for non-violent expression of their views and to secure worldwide recognition of Articles 18 and 19 of the UDHR. From the very beginning, research and campaigning were present in Amnesty International’s work. A library was established for information about prisoners of conscience and a network of local groups, called ‘THREES’ groups, was started. Each group worked on behalf of three prisoners, one from each of the then three main ideological regions of the world:- communist, capitalist and developing. By the mid-1960s Amnesty International’s global presence was growing and an International Secretariat and International Executive Committee were established to manage Amnesty International’s national organisations, called ‘Sections’, which had appeared in several countries. The international movement was starting to agree on its core principles and techniques. For example, the issue of whether or not to adopt prisoners who had advocated violence, like Nelson Mandela, brought unanimous agreement that it could not give the name of ‘Prisoner of Conscience’ to such prisoners. Aside from the work of the library and groups, Amnesty International’s activities were expanding to helping prisoners’ families, sending observers to trials, making representations to governments, and finding asylum or overseas employment for prisoners. Its activity and influence were also increasing within intergovernmental organisations; it would be awarded consultative status by the United Nations, the Council of Europe and UNESCO before the decade ended. 1970s:- leading Amnesty International in the 1970s were key figureheads Seán MacBride and Martin Ennals. While continuing to work for prisoners of conscience, Amnesty International’s purview widened to include ‘fair trial’ and opposition to long detention without trial (UDHR Article 9), and especially to the torture of prisoners (UDHR Article 5). Amnesty International believed that the reasons underlying torture of prisoners by governments, were either to acquire and obtain information or to quell opposition by the use of terror, or both. Also of concern was the export of more sophisticated torture methods, equipment and teaching by the superpowers to ‘client states’, for example by the United States through some activities of the CIA. Amnesty International drew together reports from countries where torture allegations seemed most persistent and organised an international conference on torture. It sought to influence public opinion in order to put pressure on national governments by organising a campaign for the ‘Abolition of Torture’ which ran for several years. Amnesty International’s membership increased from 15 000 in 1969 to 200 000 by 1979. This growth in resources enabled an expansion of its program, ‘outside of the prison walls’, to include work on ‘disappearances’, the death penalty and the rights of refugees. A new technique, the ‘Urgent Action’, aimed at mobilising the membership into action rapidly was pioneered. The first was issued on 19 March 1973, on behalf of Luiz Basilio Rossi, a Brazilian academic, arrested for political reasons. At the intergovernmental level Amnesty International pressed for application of the UN’s Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and of existing humanitarian conventions; to secure ratifications of the two UN Covenants on Human Rights in 1976); and was instrumental in obtaining additional instruments and provisions forbidding its practice. Consultative status was granted at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in 1972. In 1976 Amnesty’s British Section started a series of fund-raising events that came to be known as The Secret Policeman’s Balls series. They were staged in London initially as comedy galas featuring what the Daily Telegraph called ‘the crème de la crème of the British comedy world’ including members of comedy troupe Monty Python, and later expanded to also include performances by leading rock musicians. The series was created and developed by Monty Python alumnus John Cleese and entertainment industry executive Martin Lewis working closely with Amnesty staff members Peter Luff (Assistant Director of Amnesty 1974–78) and subsequently with Peter Walker (Amnesty Fund-Raising Officer 1978–82). Cleese, Lewis and Luff worked together on the first two shows (1976 and 1977). Cleese, Lewis and Walker worked together on the 1979 and 1981 shows, the first to carry what the Daily Telegraph described as the ‘rather brilliantly re-christened’ Secret Policeman’s Ball title. The organisation was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its ‘campaign against torture’ and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights in 1978. 1980s:- By 1980 Amnesty International was drawing more criticism from governments. The USSR alleged that Amnesty International conducted espionage, the Moroccan government denounced it as a defender of lawbreakers, and the Argentine government banned Amnesty International’s 1983 annual report. Throughout the 1980s, Amnesty International continued to campaign against torture, and on behalf of prisoners of conscience. New issues emerged, including extrajudicial killings, military, security and police transfers, political killings; and disappearances. Towards the end of the decade, the growing number of refugees worldwide was a very visible area of Amnesty International’s concern. While many of the world’s refugees of the time had been displaced by war and famine, in adherence to its mandate, Amnesty International concentrated on those forced to flee because of the human rights violations it was seeking to prevent. It argued that rather than focusing on new restrictions on entry for asylum-seekers, governments were to address the human rights violations which were forcing people into exile. Apart from a second campaign on torture during the first half of the decade, two major musical events occurred, designed to increase awareness of Amnesty and of human rights (particularly among younger generations) during the mid- to late-1980s. The 1986 Conspiracy of Hope tour, which played five concerts in the US, and culminated in a daylong show, featuring some thirty-odd acts at Giants Stadium, and the 1988 Human Rights Now! world tour.

Human Rights Now!, which was timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), played a series of concerts on five continents over six weeks. Both tours featured some of the most famous musicians and bands of the day. 1990s:- throughout the 1990s, Amnesty International continued to grow, to a membership of over 3 million in over 150 countries and territories, led by Senegalese Secretary General Pierre Sané. Amnesty continued to work on a wide range of issues and world events. For example, South African groups joined in 1992 and hosted a visit by Pierre Sané to meet with the apartheid government to press for an investigation into allegations of police abuse, an end to arms sales to the African Great Lakes region and the abolition of the death penalty. In particular, Amnesty International brought attention to violations committed on specific groups, including refugees, racial/ethnic/religious minorities, women and those executed or on Death Row. The death penalty report When the state kills (ISBN 978-0-691-10261-0) and the 'Human Rights are Women's Rights' campaign were key actions for the latter two issues. During the 1990s, Amnesty International was forced to react to human rights violations occurring in the context of a proliferation of armed conflict in Angola, East Timor, the Persian Gulf, Rwanda, and the former Yugoslavia. Amnesty International took no position on whether to support or oppose external military interventions in these armed conflicts. It did not (and does not) reject the use of force, even lethal force, or ask those engaged to lay down their arms. Instead, it questioned the motives behind external intervention and selectivity of international action in relation to the strategic interests of those sending troops. It argued that action should be taken to prevent human rights problems becoming human rights catastrophes, and that both intervention and inaction represented a failure of the international community. In 1995, when AI wanted to promote how Shell Oil Company was involved with the execution of an environmental and human rights activist Ken Saro-Wiwa in Nigeria, it was stopped. Newspapers and advertising companies refused to run AI's ads because Shell Oil was a customer of theirs as well. Shell's main argument was that it was drilling oil in a country that already violated human rights and had no way to enforce human rights policies. To combat the buzz that AI was trying to create, it immediately publicized how Shell was helping to improve overall life in Nigeria. Salil Shetty, the director of Amnesty, said, 'Social media re-energises the idea of the global citizen'. James M. Russell notes how the drive for profit from private media sources conflicts with the stories that AI wants to be heard. Amnesty International was proactive in pushing for recognition of the universality of human rights. The campaign 'Get Up, Sign Up' marked 50 years of the UDHR. Thirteen million pledges were collected in support, and the Decl music concert was held in Paris on 10 December 1998 (Human Rights Day). At the intergovernmental level, Amnesty International argued in favour of creating an United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (established 1993) and an International Criminal Court (established 2002). After his arrest in London in 1998 by the Metropolitan Police, Amnesty International became involved in the legal battle of Senator Pinochet, a former Chilean President, who sought to avoid extradition to Spain to face charges. Lord Hoffman had an indirect connection with Amnesty International, and this led to an important test for the appearance of bias in legal proceedings in UK law. There was a suit against the decision to release Senator Pinochet, taken by the then British Home Secretary Mr Jack Straw, before that decision had actually been taken, in an attempt to prevent the release of Senator Pinochet. The English High Court refused the application and Senator Pinochet was released and returned to Chile. This legal challenge was a novel attempt to use legal process to challenge a decision before it was taken and could be seen as hard to reconcile with the rule of law, as it was predicated on a presumption that the Home Secretary had erred in law whatever the reasons were for the decision. 2000s:- after 2000, Amnesty International's agenda turned to the challenges arising from globalisation and the reaction to the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States. The issue of globalisation provoked a major shift in Amnesty International policy, as the scope of its work was widened to include economic, social and cultural rights, an area that it had declined to work on in the past. Amnesty International felt this shift was important, not just to give credence to its principle of the indivisibility of rights, but because of what it saw as the growing power of companies and the undermining of many nation states as a result of globalisation. In the aftermath of the 11 September attacks, the new Amnesty International Secretary General, Irene Khan, reported that a senior government official had said to Amnesty International delegates:- 'Your role collapsed with the collapse of the Twin Towers in New York'. In the years following the attacks, some believe that the gains made by human rights organisations over previous decades had possibly been eroded. Amnesty International argued that human rights were the basis for the security of all, not a barrier to it. Criticism came directly from the George Walker Bush administration and The Washington Post, when Khan, in 2005, likened the US government's detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to a Soviet Gulag. During the first half of the new decade, Amnesty International turned its attention to violence against women, controls on the world arms trade, concerns surrounding the effectiveness of the UN, and ending torture. With its membership close to two million by 2005, Amnesty continued to work for prisoners of conscience. In 2007, AI's executive committee decided to support access to abortion 'within reasonable gestational limits ... for women in cases of rape, incest or violence, or where the pregnancy jeopardizes a mother's life or health'. Amnesty International reported, concerning the Iraq War, on 17 March 2008, that despite claims the security situation in Iraq has improved in recent months, the human rights situation is disastrous, after the start of the war five years ago in 2003. In 2008 Amnesty International launched a mobile donating campaign in the United States, which allows supporters to make USD5 micro-donations by sending a text message to the short code 90999 with the keyword RIGHTS. Amnesty International's mobile fund raising campaign was created in partnership with Mgive and the Mobile Giving Foundation. In 2009 Amnesty International accused Israel and the Palestinian Hamas movement of committing war crimes during Israel's January offensive in Gaza, called Operation Cast Lead, that resulted in the deaths of more than 1 400 Palestinians and 13 Israelis. The 117-page Amnesty report charged Israeli forces with killing hundreds of civilians and wanton destruction of thousands of homes. Amnesty found evidence of Palestinian militants using human shields to stop Israeli attacks. A subsequent United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict was carried out; Amnesty stated that its findings were consistent with those of Amnesty's own field investigation, and called on the UN to act promptly to implement the mission's recommendations. 2010s:- in February 2010, Amnesty suspended Gita Sahgal, its gender unit head, after she criticised Amnesty for its links with Moazzam Begg, Director of a campaign group called Cageprisoners. She had called the links 'a gross error of judgment' that risked Amnesty's reputation on human rights, and said it was wrong to ally with 'Britain's most famous supporter of the Taliban'. Amnesty responded that Sahgal was not suspended 'for raising these issues internally ... (Begg) speaks about his own views ..., not Amnesty International's'. Among those who spoke up for Saghal were Salman Rushdie ('Amnesty ... has done its reputation incalculable damage.... It looks very much as if Amnesty's leadership is suffering from a kind of moral bankruptcy, and has lost the ability to distinguish right from wrong'), Member of Parliament Denis MacShane, Joan Smith, Christopher Hitchens, Martin Bright, Melanie Phillips, and Nick Cohen. In February 2011, Amnesty requested that Swiss authorities start a criminal investigation of former US President George W. Bush and arrest him. In July 2011, Amnesty International celebrated its 50 years with an animated short film directed by Carlos Lascano, produced by Eallin Motion Art and Dreamlife Studio, with music by Academy Award winner Hans Zimmer and nominee Lorne Balfe. The film shows that the fight for humanity is not yet over. Principles:- a vital part of AI's mandate is the so-called 'Violence Clause'. It sets prisoners of conscience apart from the other categories of prisoners on whose behalf the movement works. If a prisoner is serving a sentence imposed, after a fair trial, for activities involving violence, AI will not ask the government to release the prisoner. AI does not judge whether recourse to violence is justified or not. However, AI does not oppose the political use of violence in itself since The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in its preamble, foresees situations in which people could 'be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression'. AI neither supports nor condemns the resort to violence by political opposition groups in itself, just as AI neither supports nor condemns a government policy of using military force in fighting against armed opposition movements. However, AI supports minimum humane

standards that should be respected by governments and armed opposition groups alike. When an opposition group tortures or kills its captives, takes hostages, or commits deliberate and arbitrary killings, AI condemns these abuses. Funding:- Amnesty International is financed largely by fees and donations from its worldwide membership. It says that it does not accept donations from governments or governmental organisations. According to the AI website, 'these personal and unaffiliated donations allow AI to maintain full independence from any and all governments, political ideologies, economic interests or religions. We neither seek nor accept any funds for human rights research from governments or political parties and we accept support only from businesses that have been carefully vetted. By way of ethical fundraising leading to donations from individuals, we are able to stand firm and unwavering in our defence of universal and indivisible human rights'. However, AI did receive grants from the UK Department for International Development, the European Commission, the United States State Department, and other governments. In November 2012, the Amnesty staff in London went on strike to protest work conditions and financial issues with the organisation. Gerald Steinberg, of NGO Monitor said, 'They really are in trouble. They've been in crisis for a number of years'. Charitable Status:- in the UK Amnesty International has two principal arms, Amnesty International UK and Amnesty International Charity Ltd. Both are UK-based organisations but only the latter is a charity. Criticism:- criticism of Amnesty International includes claims of excessive pay for management, underprotection of overseas staff, associating with organisations with a dubious record on human rights protection, selection bias, ideological/foreign policy bias against either non-Western countries or Western-supported countries, criticism of Amnesty's policies relating to abortion, and assertion that 'defensive jihad' is not antithetical to human rights. Governments who have criticised Amnesty include those of Canada, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the People's Republic of China, Vietnam, Russia and the United States, for what they assert is one-sided reporting or a failure to treat threats to security as a mitigating factor. The actions of these governments – and of other governments critical of Amnesty International – have been the subject of human rights concerns voiced by Amnesty. As of February 2011, Amnesty is engaged in a dispute with the British union Unite over Amnesty allegedly attempting to de-recognize some of its foreign-based workers' rights. Amnesty International is a global movement of more than 3 million supporters, members and activists in over 150 countries and territories who campaign to end grave abuses of human rights. Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion, and are funded mainly by our membership and public donations. After more than 50 years of groundbreaking achievements, Amnesty International is now embarking on a major process of evolution, to adapt to the dramatic changes in the world we operate in, and to increase the impact of our human rights work. We are introducing a new, global way of working – with a distributed centre and Regional Hubs of research, campaigns and communications – because we owe it to the people we work for to be the most effective force for freedom and justice that we can, globally. As we develop this process – in line with the long-held desire of our international membership – we will post regular blogs, articles, stories and personal accounts to explain what is happening, and why it is important to those on the human rights front line. Come with us on our journey by reading our blogs here, and then help us make a real difference to people's lives by becoming a member or supporter of Amnesty International. Xxxxx. About Amnesty International:- until every person can enjoy all of their rights, we will continue our efforts. We will not stop until everyone can live in dignity; until every person's voice can be heard; until no one is tortured or executed. Our members are the cornerstone of these efforts. They take up human rights issues through letter-writing, online and offline campaigning, demonstrations, vigils and direct lobbying of those with power and influence. Locally, nationally and globally, we join together to mobilize public pressure and show international solidarity. Together, we make a difference. United Against Injustice:- at the heart of Amnesty International is this idea: that we are at our most powerful when we stand together for human rights. We work together in many different ways, so that all our supporters can be involved, wherever they live and whatever their age, background or skills. Our movement is driven by our members, supporters, our more than 1 800 staff members and hundreds of volunteers around the world. Together we campaign to:- (i) defend freedom of expression; (ii) protect women's rights; (iii) abolish the death penalty; (iv) demand justice for crimes against humanity; and (v) demand corporate accountability where companies have abused people's rights. Campaigning can change lives – of the survivors of human rights abuses, of the human rights activists, even of the abusers. Donate now, and you can help us keep up the pressure, changing minds and changing lives. Independent And Democratic:- we are democratic and self-governing – every member has a say in deciding what we do and how we do it. Amnesty International is:- (i) independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion; and (ii) financially autonomous, thanks to the generous support of donations from individual members and supporters. We do not support or oppose any government or political system and neither do we necessarily support or oppose the views of those whose rights we seek to protect. Xxxxx. The History of Amnesty International:- Amnesty International began with one man's outrage and his courage to do something about it. After learning of two Portuguese students imprisoned for raising a toast to freedom in 1961, British lawyer Peter Benenson published an article, 'The Forgotten Prisoners' in the Observer newspaper. That article launched the 'Appeal for Amnesty 1961', a worldwide campaign that provoked a remarkable response. Reprinted in newspapers across the world, his call to action resonated with the values and aspirations of people everywhere. This was the genesis of Amnesty International. 1961:- British lawyer Peter Benenson launches a worldwide campaign, 'Appeal for Amnesty 1961', with the publication of an article in the Observer newspaper. The article, 'The Forgotten Prisoners', is written after he learns of two Portuguese students who were imprisoned for raising a toast to freedom. Reprinted in newspapers across the world, his appeal marks the beginning of Amnesty International. The first international meeting is held in July, with delegates from Belgium, the UK, France, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland and the USA. They decide to establish 'a permanent international movement in defence of freedom of opinion and religion'. A small office and library, staffed by volunteers, opens in Peter Benenson's chambers in Mitre Court, London. The 'Threes Network' is established, through which each Amnesty International group adopts three prisoners from contrasting geographical and political areas, emphasizing the impartiality of the group's work. On Human Rights Day, 10 December, the first Amnesty International candle – which would become the organization's iconic symbol – is lit in the church of St-Martin-in-the-Fields, London. 1962:- in January, the first research trip is undertaken, to Ghana. This is followed by visits to Czechoslovakia (on behalf of prisoner of conscience Archbishop Josef Beran), Portugal and East Germany. The Prisoner of Conscience Fund is established to provide relief to prisoners and their families. Amnesty International's first annual report gives details of activities so far:- 210 prisoners of conscience have been adopted by 70 groups in seven countries; 1 200 cases are documented in the Prisoners of Conscience Library. An observer is sent to attend the trial of Nelson Mandela. Amnesty International groups are started in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the USA. At a conference in Belgium, all the groups decide to set up a permanent organization that will be known as 'Amnesty International'. A new section is set up in Ireland. 1963:- Sean MacBride, Irish human rights advocate, is elected Chair of Amnesty International's newly established International Executive Committee, the organization's most senior governing body. The International Council meeting takes place in Konigswinter, West Germany. Amnesty International now comprises 350 groups. The two-year total includes 770 prisoners adopted and 140 released. The International Secretariat (the Amnesty International headquarters) is established in London. A Research Bureau, consisting of volunteers, is established to prepare background papers on political imprisonment in individual countries. Ukrainian Archbishop Josyf Slipyi, who was sent 7 000 cards by Amnesty International members, is released from prison in Siberia. 1964:- at an International Council meeting in Canterbury, UK, Amnesty International debates and rejects the proposal to recognize as prisoners of conscience people who use or advocate the use of force in opposing oppressive regimes. This means people like Nelson Mandela are not recognized as prisoners of conscience,

although campaigns continue against the inhumane conditions of his imprisonment. At the same meeting, Peter Benenson, who had been secretary to the International Executive Committee, is named President of Amnesty International. The first iconic Amnesty International candle design is unveiled. A three-year total of 1 367 prisoners have been adopted and 329 released. There are now 360 Amnesty International groups in 14 countries. New sections are established in Denmark, Israel, Norway and Sweden. The UN grants Amnesty International consultative status. 1965:- Amnesty International issues its first reports – on prison conditions in East Germany, Paraguay, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa and Romania – and sponsors a resolution at the UN to suspend and finally abolish the death penalty for peacetime political offences. The monthly Postcards for Prisoners campaign starts. 1966:- following resistance in the USA to military service in Vietnam, Amnesty International gives prisoner of conscience status to all who refuse to fight in wars. Peter Benenson gives up his day-to-day involvement with Amnesty International and Eric Baker takes over the running of the organization. There are now 1 500 prisoners adopted, and 1 000 released since Amnesty International was founded. New sections are established in India and the USA. 1967:- fearing that intervention could jeopardize a prisoner's chance of release, Amnesty International refrains from adopting prisoners of conscience in China. There are 550 groups in 18 countries, and Amnesty International is working for nearly 2 000 prisoners in 63 countries – 293 prisoners have been released. New sections are established in Finland and New Zealand. The International Secretariat moves to offices in Turnagain Lane, London. 1968:- Amnesty International announces its opposition to the death penalty for political prisoners. The first Prisoner of Conscience Week is observed in November. Martin Ennals is appointed Secretary General. 1969:- in January, UNESCO grants Amnesty International consultative status as the organization reaches another milestone – 2 000 prisoners of conscience released. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is adopted. 1970:- there are now 850 groups in 27 countries; 520 prisoners are released during the year. 1971:- Amnesty International's 10th anniversary receives widespread publicity in international press, radio and television, in a year when 700 prisoners are released. New sections are established in Bangladesh, Mexico and South Korea. 'When the first letter came it was like something from another planet' – Marina Aidova, speaking to Amnesty International in 2006 about the letter-writing campaign to release her father, Slava Aidov. A prisoner of conscience, Slava Aidov was arrested in 1966 for attempting to obtain a printing press and printing leaflets denouncing the Soviet regime. He was released in 1971. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, Marina Aidova went to Newbury in the UK to visit the couple who had sent her father his first postcard in prison. 1972:- Amnesty International launches its first worldwide campaign for the abolition of torture. 1973:- the first full Urgent Action is issued, on behalf of Professor Luiz Basilio Rossi, a Brazilian who was arrested for political reasons. Luiz himself believed that Amnesty International's appeals were crucial:- 'I knew that my case had become public, I knew they could no longer kill me. Then the pressure on me decreased and conditions improved'. The new regime in Chile agrees to allow a three-person Amnesty International visit for an on-the-spot probe into allegations of massive violations of human rights. Amnesty International holds its World Conference for the Abolition of Torture in Paris. The conference produces a large number of recommendations and proposals for future action. The UN unanimously approves the Amnesty International-inspired resolution formally denouncing torture. 1974:- Amnesty International's Sean McBride, Chair of the International Executive Committee, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his lifelong work for human rights. On the first anniversary of Chile's military coup, Amnesty International publishes a report exposing political oppression, executions and torture under the regime of President Augusto Pinochet. Mümtaz Soysal of Turkey becomes the first former prisoner of conscience to be elected to the International Executive Committee. 1975:- the UN unanimously adopts a Declaration on Torture, as campaigned for by Amnesty International. There are now 1 592 groups in 33 countries and more than 70 000 members in 65 countries. 1976:- A worldwide campaign against torture in Uruguay is launched. In November, Amnesty International lists 167 trade unionists as imprisoned in 16 countries. The first Secret Policeman's Ball fundraising event in London features John Cleese and Monty Python, Peter Cook and other comedians. The series continues in later years with musicians such as Peter Gabriel, Duran Duran, Mark Knopfler, Bob Geldolf, Eric Clapton and Phil Collins, paving the way for benefits such as Live Aid. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights enter into force. Together they are known as the International Bill of Rights. 1977:- Amnesty International is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 'having contributed to securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world'. The Stockholm Conference calls on all governments to 'bring about the immediate and total abolition of the death penalty'. This year's major campaign is for prisoners of conscience. Joan Miró, Elisabeth Frink, Alexander Calder and Roland Torper are among the artists who create posters for the campaign. 1978:- Amnesty International wins the UN Human Rights Prize for 'outstanding contributions in the field of human rights'. 1979:- Amnesty International starts working against political killings. Amnesty International publishes a list of 2 665 cases of people known to have disappeared in Argentina following Jorge Videla's military coup. This is the first time that Amnesty International has dealt with such a huge number of cases on one country. 1980:- Amnesty International launches the first campaign against the death penalty. Thomas Hammarberg is appointed Secretary General. 1981:- Amnesty International launches its Disappearance campaign. It now numbers over 250 000 members, subscribers and supporters in more than 150 countries or territories. A candle-lighting ceremony is held in London to mark Amnesty International's 20th anniversary. 1982:- on 10 December, Human Rights Day, Amnesty International launches an appeal for a universal amnesty for all prisoners of conscience and collects more than 1 million signatures to deliver to the UN. Amnesty International condemns and opposes laws and practices of apartheid, and reaffirms its opposition to inhumane treatment of people because of their sexuality. 1983:- Amnesty International launches a campaign against political killings and disappearances. 1984:- Amnesty International launches a second campaign against torture, which includes a 12-point plan for the abolition of torture. 1985:- Amnesty International publishes its first educational pack:- Teaching and Learning about Human Rights. The International Council meeting in Helsinki, Finland, decides to broaden Amnesty International's Statute to include work for refugees. There are now more than half a million members, supporters and subscribers. 1986:- Amnesty International marks its 25th anniversary with Voices for Freedom, an anthology reflecting the lives of people who fought for human rights and for whom the organization has worked. Amnesty International USA launches the Conspiracy of Hope concert tour with U2, Fela Kuti, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Lou Reed, the Neville Brothers and others. Ian Martin is appointed Secretary General. 'My father, Fela Kuti, was released from prison (in Nigeria) in 1986 after Amnesty International took him on as a prisoner of conscience. So I am one of the thousands of people whose life has been directly affected by Amnesty's work. Please support Amnesty by taking action for those whose freedom of expression has been taken away from them'. – Message from Fela Kuti's son Femi to the audience at the opening of the show 'Fela!' in London, UK. 1987:- Amnesty International launches a report stating that the death penalty in the USA is racially biased, arbitrary and violates treaties such as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment enters into force. 1988:- the Human Rights Now! tour begins in London to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Artists include Bruce Springsteen, Tracy Chapman, Youssou N'dour and Sting. The tour visits 19 cities in 15 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe and is viewed by millions when broadcast on Human Rights Day. As a direct result, Amnesty International membership rises in many countries. A new section is established in Tunisia. 1989:- Amnesty International launches a new campaign against the death penalty with a major report, When the state kills: The death penalty v. human rights. 1990:- Amnesty International's Urgent Action on torture and extrajudicial executions in Brazil receives an immediate response from President Fernando Collor, who says 'We cannot and will not again be a country citied as violent'. There are 700 000 members in 150 countries and more than 6 000 volunteer groups in 70 countries. New sections are founded

in Sierra Leone and Hungary. 1991:- on Amnesty International's 30th anniversary it broadens its scope to cover work on abuses by armed groups, hostage-taking and people imprisoned for their sexual orientation. After political change in eastern and central Europe, more than 40 Amnesty International groups are set up in every country of the region. New sections are founded in Argentina, Mauritius and the Philippines. 'In Mikuyu prison where I was, no letters were allowed, no newspapers were allowed, no radio was allowed ... For some strange reason somebody in Holland sent me a postcard. And for some strange reason that postcard arrived ... the postcard said in Dutch, 'greetings from Holland''. – Jack Mapanje, who was detained by the Malawian authorities from 1987 to 1991 for writing poetry critical of President Kamuzu Banda's government. He was released following intense public pressure from around the world. 1992:- Amnesty International calls for an end to centuries of human rights abuses against Indigenous people. Membership passes the 1 million mark, with 6 000 local groups in over 70 countries. Pierre Sané is appointed Secretary General. A new section is established in Algeria. 1993:- Amnesty International launches The Lives Behind the Lies, an international campaign on political killings, disappearances and extrajudicial executions. Amnesty International activists demonstrate at the UN World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, and display Urgent Actions from around the world. Vera Chirwa, Africa's longest-serving prisoner of conscience, is released after more than 11 years in prison. Convicted of treason on fabricated charges, she was abducted from Zambia by Malawian agents in 1981. 'Every day of freedom is like a miracle to me. If it had not been for Amnesty International, I would not be standing before you today', she says. 1994:- Amnesty International launches a major campaign on women's rights, Human Rights are Women's Rights, and a worldwide campaign against disappearances and political killings. A new section is established in Benin. 1995:- Amnesty International launches the campaign Stop the Torture Trade. 1996:- Amnesty International campaigns for a permanent International Criminal Court, which was later adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 1998. Prescription for Change, a campaign on the role of health professionals in exposing human rights violations, is launched. 1997:- Amnesty International launches Respect Refugees!, an international campaign for refugees' rights. Analysis of executions of prisoners in the USA shows that a black person convicted of killlings a white person is 15 times more likely to be executed than a black person convicted of killing a black person. 1998:- Amnesty International launches the 'Get Up, Sign Up!' campaign to mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, collecting 13 million pledges of support. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is adopted in July. A concert is held in Paris on Human Rights Day featuring Bruce Springsteen, Tracey Chapman, Youssou N'Dour, Peter Gabriel and others, with special appearances by the Dalai Lama and international human rights activists. 1999:- Amnesty International broadens its scope to work on the impact of economic relations on human rights; empowering human rights defenders; campaigning against impunity; enhancing work to protect refugees; and strengthening grassroots activism. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women is adopted, meaning the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women can receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups. Amnesty International and five other international NGOs launch the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. 2000:- Amnesty International launches Stamp Out Torture, its third campaign against torture. This is Amnesty International's first digital campaign, winning The Revolution Awards 2001, for 'best use of email'. 2001:- in its 40th anniversary year, Amnesty International changes its Statute to incorporate economic, social and cultural rights, thus committing itself to advance both the universality and indivisibility of all human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Amnesty International has covered more than 47 000 cases – only 2 000 are still open. Irene Khan is appointed Secretary General. The International Council meeting is held in Dakar, Senegal. 2002:- Amnesty International is granted access to Myanmar for the first time after years of requests, and to Sudan for the first time in 19 years. The organization visits Israel and the Occupied Territories and reports evidence of war crimes in the West Bank city of Jenin. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict is adopted (the Convention on the Rights of the Child itself having been adopted in 1959). The 60th ratification of the Rome Statute paves the way for the International Criminal Court to come into force on 01 July 2002. Work begins to combat torture used in the US-led 'war on terror'. 2003:- Amnesty International, Oxfam and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) launch the global Control Arms campaign to demand an international arms trade treaty. Amnesty International is allowed to visit Iraq for the first time in 20 years. Amnesty International's Ambassador of Conscience Award is established; the first one goes to Vaclav Havel, former President of the Czech Republic. 2004:- the global Stop Violence Against Women campaign is launched. At the International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, Thailand, Amnesty International calls for respect for the human rights of those living with HIV/AIDS. 2005:- Amnesty International is the world's largest independent human rights organization with over 2 million members and many more supporters worldwide. In the age of the 'war on terror', the campaign against torture has a specific aim, to 'counter terror with justice'. Amnesty International launches the Make Some Noise campaign – music, celebration and action in support of its work. Yoko Ono gives Amnesty International the recording rights to Imagine and John Lennon's entire solo songbook. Peter Benenson, Amnesty International's founder, dies aged 83. 2006:- Amnesty International's report, Partners in crime: Europe's role in US renditions, details the involvement of European states in US flights used to secretly seize and imprison terror suspects without due process. Amnesty International launches an emergency campaign to highlight the situation in Sudan's Darfur region, calling for a robust peacekeeping response from the UN. The millionth person to post a picture of himself on the Control Arms Million Faces web petition calling for an Arms Trade Treaty presents the petition to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. A further quarter of a million people sign the petition before the year is out. Amnesty International and its partners in the Control Arms campaign achieve a major victory when the UN votes overwhelmingly to start work towards an International Arms Trade Treaty. 2007:- Amnesty International launches a global petition calling on Sudan's government to protect civilians in Darfur, and produces a CD, Make Some Noise:- The Campaign to Save Darfur, featuring 30 internationally known musicians to mobilize support. Following intense campaigning by Amnesty International and its partners in the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, the UN adopts the first-ever resolution calling for a global moratorium on the use of the death penalty. Nelson Mandela accepts the Ambassador of Conscience Award and congratulates Amnesty International for making the struggle against poverty its focus for the coming years. Amnesty International organizes worldwide protests against five years of unlawful detentions in Guantánamo Bay. 'I owe my life to Amnesty International. Now I am dedicating that life to campaigning against the death penalty and raising awareness about human rights'. – Hafez Ibrahim of Yemen, who received a stay of execution in 2007 after an Urgent Action appeal by Amnesty International. He was later pardoned and released, and studied law at Sana's University. 2008:- the Beijing Olympics campaign provides an opportunity to review China's human rights record and assess China's progress at the end of the year. The campaign includes specific requests to free Hu Jia, a prisoner of conscience and winner of European Parliament's Sakharov Prize. It also calls for China to reduce the number of capital crimes and to publish the number of executions each year. Amnesty International's global campaign for girls' education is launched on International Women's Day. The Stop Violence Against Women campaign starts 16 days of activism across the world. Amnesty International marks the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with a series of events and publication culminating in a global 'Fire Up' celebration on Human Rights Day (10 December). 2009:- Amnesty International launches the Demand Dignity campaign, focusing on maternal mortality, slums, corporate accountability and making rights law. The organization calls on the multinational Shell to end the abuses resulting from its oil operations in the Niger Delta in Nigeria. Campaign themes are based on the Millennium Development Goals of 2000, and show how far the targets are from completion. As part of the Demand Dignity campaign, Amnesty International organizes a caravan across Sierra Leone with activists, musicians and a drama group to engage with local communities, including in rural areas, about the high level of maternal mortality in the country. The campaign takes hold in Sierra Leone and across the world, and leads to

the government introducing policies for free maternal health care. Prisoner of conscience Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar receives the Ambassadors of Conscience Award. Amnesty International is now a global movement of more than 2.2 million people in over 150 countries. 2010:- in a landmark victory for Indigenous rights and corporate accountability, the Indian government rejects plans by multinational corporation Vedanta to mine bauxite in the Niyamgiri Hills, eastern India. The decision follows years of campaigning by the Dongria Kondh and other Indigenous communities who described the proposed mining project as a threat to their very existence. Amnesty International's damning report, Don't mine us out of existence, forms the basis for this decision. Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar's best-known prisoner of conscience, is released from house arrest in November. Salil Shetty is appointed Secretary General. There are now more than 3 million members in over 150 countries. 'For me, knowing that all of the Amnesty supporters were out there, mentioning his name, collecting signatures, holding up posters and simply thinking about him, was a great strength to help me carry on. you made a difference'. – Ronnate Tissainayagam, wife of Sri Lankan journalist and prisoner of conscience J.S. Tissainayagam who was freed in June 2010 following a sustained letter-writing campaign by Amnesty International members. 2011:- Amnesty International researchers visit countries in the Middle East and North Africa to document the repression of pro-democracy protest and make concrete proposals for human rights change. Amnesty International launches its 50th anniversary celebrations with a toast to freedom, recalling the defining moment of its inception. Global actions run throughout the year focusing on the death penalty, freedom of expression, reproductive rights, international justice and stopping corporate abuse. / Щел Оил Кампэни (Shell Oil Company). Алыгзэндё (Alexander). Ханс Цимма (Hans Zimmer). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Дьжеймз (James). Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). В 1961 году Британский адвокат Питё Бененсон возмутился, узнав о двух Португальских студентах, брошенных в тюрьму за то, что провозгласили тост за свободу, и опубликовал статью 'Забытые узники' в газете 'The Observer'. Его статья дала старт всемирной кампании под названием 'Апелляция Об Амнистии-1961' (Appeal for Amnesty-1961) и получила исключительный отклик. Эту статью перепечатали газеты всего мира, а призыв отозвался повсюду в сердцах людей, разделяющих те же ценности и стремления. Так зародилась Amnesty International. 1961–1971:- первая свеча Amnesty International, ставшая знаменитой эмблемой организации, впервые зажглась в 1961 в Лондоне. Она олицетворяет надежду Питёра Бененсона на то, что Amnesty International осветит самые мрачные уголки планеты, где скрытно и безнаказанно нарушаются права человека. Идея возникла у Бененсона благодаря пословице:- 'Лучше зажечь свечу, чем проклинать темноту'. Движение Amnesty International началось с небольшой группы добровольцев в Лондоне под руководством Питёра Бененсона. В первое же десятилетие оно выросло до 18 национальных секций и более 850 групп в 27 с лишним странах мира. Это время не прошло даром. Спустя лишь год после своего зарождения движение послало первые исследовательские группы в Гану, Чехословакию, Португалию и ГДР, а его наблюдатель присутствовал на судебном процессе по делу Нельсона Манделлы. Amnesty International быстро получила международное признание. В 1964 организации был присвоен консультативный статус при ООН, а спустя год – при Совете Европы. К 1965 AI занялась делами более 1 300 узников. Всего через два года организация работала над делами почти 2 000 узников в 63 странах мира. Этих людей, брошенных в тюрьму исключительно за свои убеждения, Amnesty International назвала узниками совести. В 1966 руководство организацией принял Эрик Бейкер, а в 1968 его сменил Мартин Энналз, заняв новый пост генерального секретаря. К 1969 движению был присвоен консультативный статус при Организации Объединённых Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры (ЮНЕСКО). В том же году Amnesty international сообщила об освобождении 2 000 узников совести. Движение опубликовало свои первые доклады о положении с правами человека в Португалии, ЮАР и Румынии. 1972–1981:- следующее десятилетие стало периодом бурного роста. Расширилось влияние организации и сфера её деятельности. К концу 1981 она насчитывала 250 000 членов, подписчиков и сторонников в более чем 150 странах и территориальных образованиях. В 1973 была опубликована первая акция срочной помощи. Создана сеть срочной помощи, участники которой в разных странах мира быстро подключаются, чтобы помочь тем, кому грозит неминуемая опасность, либо когда возникает опасная ситуация в сфере прав человека. К 1981 было опубликовано 317 акций срочной помощи в поддержку тысяч узников в более чем 60 странах мира. В этот период создано 19 новых национальных секций, и направлены исследовательские миссии в 23 страны. Были начаты первые всемирные кампании с призывом искоренить пытки и положить конец смертной казни во всём мире. К 1980 пост генерального секретаря занял Томас Хаммарберг. К тому времени в Международном секретариате в Лондоне работало 150 оплачиваемых сотрудников, а движение включало в себя 39 национальных секций и 2 200 групп. В 1976 Британская секция провела первый 'Бал Тайного Полицейского' (Secret Policeman's Ball), изменив подход Amnesty International к работе с художниками и артистами. Это чрезвычайно популярное музыкально-юмористическое шоу стало первым из многих успешных благотворительных бенефисов, прошедших в разных странах мира. Благодаря этому мероприятию Amnesty International начала сотрудничать с огромным количеством известных комедийных актёров, музыкантов и исполнителей, таких как Питё Габриэл, 'Дюран Дюран', Марк Кнопфлер, Боб Гелдолф, Эрик Клэптон, Фил Коллинз, Питё Кук, Дьжон Клиз и 'Монти Пайтон'. В последующие годы Amnesty International продолжила сотрудничество с ними. Amnesty International продолжала получать международное признание. В 1972 организации присвоен консультативный статус при Межамериканской комиссии по правам человека Организации Американских государств. В 1974 Комитет Американских ветеранов присудил организации мемориальную премию имени Дага Хаммаршельда. В 1977 организация удостоилась Нобелевской премии за 'вклад в обеспечение торжества свободы, правосудия и мира во всём мире'. В 1978 её наградили премией ООН в области прав человека за 'выдающийся вклад в защиту прав человека'. 1982–1991:- в это десятилетие обстановка на международной арене значительно изменилась с распадом СССР и провозглашением независимости в странах Средней и Восточной Европы. Как следствие, в регионе было создано более 40 групп Amnesty International. AI опубликовала призыв к всеобщей амнистии всех узников совести. Петицию подписали более двух миллионов человек, и документ был представлен в ООН. В это же время началась вторая кампания за искоренение пыток. В 1985 на заседании Международного комитета в Хельсинки Amnesty International приняла решение изменить свой устав, включив в сферу своей деятельности улучшение положения беженцев. Кроме того, движение приступило к работе по образованию в области прав человека, опубликовав свою первую подборку учебных материалов в 1985. В 1986 году Иан Мартин сменил Томаса Хаммарберга на посту генерального секретаря. В этот период Amnesty International продолжала расти:- число сторонников, членов и активистов выросло с около 250 000 в 151 стране мира в 1981 году до (приблизительно) 700 000 человек к 1990 году, включая более 6 000 волонтёрских групп в 70 странах. Было создано ещё 17 секций. В 1991 в своё 30-летие Amnesty International вновь расширила свою сферу деятельности. Организация приняла новый мандат и обязалась укреплять все права, провозглашённые во Всеобщей декларации прав человека. Благодаря успешному сотрудничеству с известными комедийными актёрами, музыкантами и исполнителями, AI устроила два больших концертных турне:- рок-тур 'Заговор Надежды' (Conspiracy of Hope) в 1986 и 'Даёшь Права Человека!' (Human Rights Now!) в 1988-м. В концертном турне 'Заговор Надежды' участвовали 'U2', Стинг, Питё Габриэл, Брайан Эдамс, Лу Рид, 'Neville Brothers' и другие. Концерты в рамках турне 'Даёшь права человека!' состоялись в 19 городах 15 стран мира. Помимо многих других, в них участвовали Стинг и Брюс Спрингстен. Концерты турне 'Даёшь Права Человека!' прошли в Лондоне, Париже, Будапеште, Турине, Барселоне, Сан-Хосе (Коста-Рика), Торонто, Монреале, Филадельфии, Лос-Анжелесе, Окленде, Токио, Нью-Дели, Афинах, Хараре, Абиджане, Сан-Паоло, Мендосе (Аргентина) и Буэнос-Айресе. Благодаря этим мероприятиям Amnesty International не только

стала широко известна общественности и повысила осведомлённость о правах человека в целом, но и приобрела огромное количество новых членов во многих странах. 1992–2001:- в следующее десятилетие Amnesty International начала целый ряд больших международных кампаний, в том числе против политических убийств, исчезновений и внесудебных казней; за права женщин; кампании под названием ‘Нет торговле на пытках!’ и призывала создать постоянно-действующий Международный уголовный суд. Кроме того, организация проводила кампании, посвящённые роли медицинских работников в изобличении нарушений прав человека, положению беженцев, борьбе с использованием противопехотных мин, детей-солдат и торговле стрелковым оружием. В этот период в организации сменились два генеральный секретаря – Пьер Сане, принявший руководство организацией в 1992, и Айрин Кан, занявшей этот пост в 2001. В 1992 общее число членов, сторонников и подписчиков Amnesty International превысило миллион и продолжало расти, достигнув 1.8 миллиона человек к 1999. Ключевые вехи в работе Amnesty International пришлись на конец 1990-х, когда в 1997 Генеральный Секретарь впервые привлёк внимание Совета Безопасности ООН к проблемам в области прав человека, беспокоящим организацию. В 1998 году Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла Римский Статут Международного Уголовного Суда. Организация долго добивалась этого. Кроме того, в 1998 Amnesty International отметила 50-летие Всеобщей декларации прав человека кампанией ‘Вставай и подпиши!’. В ходе этой кампании удалось собрать 13 миллионов подписей, которые были представлены Генеральному секретарю ООН Кофи Аннану. Тем самым организация продемонстрировала волю общественности, требовавшей всеобщего признания и соблюдения положений декларации. И вновь совместно с известными артистами Amnesty International организовала большой концерт в Париже в День прав человека в 1998. В нём участвовали группы Radiohead, Asian Dub Foundation, Брюс Спрингстен, Трейси Чапман, Аланис Мориссетт, Юссу Н’Дур и Питер Габриэл, а почётными участниками стали далай-лама и другие активисты международного правозащитного движения. Концерт был призван повысить осведомлённость о правах человека и о работе Amnesty International. В 1999 руководящий орган организации – Международный Совет – согласился вновь расширить сферу деятельности, включив туда влияние экономических отношений на права человека, усиление влияния правозащитников, борьбу с безнаказанностью, активизацию работы по защите беженцев. В 2001 Amnesty International отмечала своё 40-летие, и область деятельности организации снова расширилась. Изменив устав, движение дополнило свои цели и задачи работой по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам. Таким образом, организация обязалась пропагандировать всеобщность и неделимость всех прав человека, провозглашённых во Всеобщей декларации. После событий 11 Сентября 2001 в США Amnesty International безоговорочно осудила целенаправленные удары по гражданским лицам и трагическую гибель людей в Нью Йорке. В ходе расследований в рамках ‘войны с терроризмом’, приведших к помещению под стражу многих сотен людей, движение решительно добивалось соблюдения стандартов в области прав человека. Оно требовало в полной мере соблюдать права лиц, оказавшихся под следствием – как в рамках законодательства США, так и международных стандартов. 2002–11:- после многих лет настойчивых просьб, адресованных правительствам Мьянмы, Судана и Ирака, организации наконец разрешили посетить эти страны. Эти успехи свидетельствуют об упорстве AI в кампаниях за соблюдение стандартов в области прав человека. В 2002 Amnesty International впервые удалось посетить Мьянму, а в Судан – впервые за 19 лет. В следующим году организация направила исследовательскую миссию в Ирак, впервые за 20 лет. В следующее десятилетие Amnesty International не прекращала расширять сферу работы по правам человека, а членский состав организации продолжал расти. К 2011 число сторонников, членов и акивистов движения превысило три миллиона человек. Amnesty International учредила премию ‘Посол Совести’. Первая премия была присуждена Вацлаву Гавелу, бывшему узнику совести (2003). Позже её получили Мэри Робинсон и Хильда Моралес Трухильо (2004), U2 и управляющий группы Пол Макгиннес (2005), Нельсон Мандела (2006), Питё Габриэл (2008) и Аун Сан Су Чжи (2009). В 2009 началась всемирная кампания ‘За достойное отношение!’. Таким образом, Amnesty International расширила сферу деятельности, включив борьбу с несправедливостью и социальной изоляцией, жертвы которых оказались в капкане нищеты и порочном круге лишений. Цель кампании ‘За достойное отношение!’ – дать возможность живущим в нищете людям влиять на решения, затрагивающие их жизнь. Сосредоточившись на таких проблемах, как материнская смертность, трущобы, корпоративная ответственность и узаконивание ряда прав, Amnesty International приступила к работе по вопросам, близким Салилу Шетти, занявшему пост генерального секретаря в 2010. В это десятилетие движение организовало кампании по контролю за распространением стрелкового оружия. Рассказывая о девушках, которых преследуют и убивают в Мексике, Amnesty International обратила внимание мира на насилие над женщинами. Организация продолжала выступать в защиту лиц, подвергшихся пыткам в ходе ‘войны с терроризмом’. Amnesty International привлекала внимание к укоренившейся безнаказанности нарушений прав человека в России и потребовала соблюдать права больных СПИДом и ВИЧ-инфицированных. Проведена большая работа для придания широкой огласке вопиющего положения с правами человека в Суданском регионе Дарфур. В 2005 Йоко Оно ещё раз продемонстрировала приверженность правам человека, щедро предоставив Amnesty International права на запись сольного сборника песен Дьжона Леннона, включая песню ‘Imagine’ (‘Представьте себе’). В то же время Йоко Оно и Amnesty International сотрудничали с более чем 30 музыкантами мирового уровня в рамках кампании ‘Пошумим за права человека’. В центре внимания кампании – сбор подписей под глобальной петицией суданскому правительству с требованием защитить права человека и мирное население Дарфура. Помимо прочего, в рамках кампании выпущен специально записанный музыкальный диск. К 2007 от его продаж выручено 2.5 миллиона Долларов США, которые пошли на защиту прав человека. В числе прочих важных кампаний последних десяти лет организация боролась с повсеместными нарушениями прав коренных народностей. Её работа включала поддержку коренной общины донгрия кондх в нагорье Ньямгири (Штат Орисса, Восточная Индия). Удалось помешать горнодобывающей компании ‘Венданта’ выселить эту общину с её исконных земель. Amnesty International исполнилось 50 лет. В этот момент мы оглядываемся на то, как многого удалось добиться людям, сплочённым общим делом. Но это также время подумать о том, что ещё предстоит сделать. Пятьдесят лет спустя мир кардинально изменился. Однако настоятельная необходимость в тесной сплочённости людей для защиты прав человека – где бы они ни находились – остаётся актуальной, как никогда. Международная Амнистия – всемирное движение людей, выступающих за соблюдение общепризнанных прав каждого человека. Возмущённые нарушениями прав человека, наши сторонники, однако, не теряют надежды изменить мир к лучшему. Поэтому мы стремимся улучшить положение с правами человека посредством скоординированных действий и международной солидарности. Наша организация насчитывает свыше 3.2 миллионов членов и сторонников в более чем 150 странах и регионах. Мы направляем их действия, чтобы добиться справедливости по обширному кругу острых проблем. Вы можете помочь изменить ситуацию к лучшему, став членом или сторонником Amnesty International. Международная Амнистия – всемирное движение людей, выступающих за защиту и соблюдение общепризнанных прав каждого человека. Мы убеждены, что с нарушениями прав человека, где бы они ни происходили, должны бороться люди всего мира. И поэтому, испытывая негодование по поводу нарушений прав человека, но не теряя надежды изменить мир к лучшему, мы стремимся улучшить жизнь людей посредством скоординированных действий и международной солидарности. Миссия Международной Амнистии состоит в проведении исследований и принятии мер, направленных на предотвращение и искоренение грубых нарушений прав человека. Мы добиваемся справедливости для тех, чьи права оказались нарушены. Наши члены и сторонники оказывают влияние на правительства, политические органы, корпорации и межправительственные группы. Присоединиться к

Международной Амнистии:- для решения вопросов, связанных с правами человека, активисты мобилизуют общественное мнение при помощи массовых демонстраций, пикетирования и прямого лоббирования, а также проводят кампании в Интернете и за его пределами. Кампании в Защиту Тех, Кто Нуждается в Помощи:- все наши кампании основаны на том, что каждый человек способен оказать поддержку тем, кто нуждается в помощи и защите. Работая с людьми и для людей со всего мира, мы боремся за то, чтобы каждый мог пользоваться всеми правами, провозглашёнными во Всеобщей декларации прав человека. Мы проводим исследования и акции, направленные на предупреждение и пресечение грубых нарушений этих прав, и добиваемся, чтобы правительства и другие органы, облечённые властью, соблюдали законность. Поэтому всегда, когда мы можем добиться перемен, мы действуем как на международном, так и на местном уровне. К примеру, сейчас (Май 2013) мы боремся за то, чтобы:- (i) остановить насилие над женщинами; (ii) защитить права и достоинство тех, кто оказался за чертой бедности; (iii) добиться отмены смертной казни; (iv) воспрепятствовать пыткам и вернуть борьбу с терроризмом в правовое поле; (v) освободить узников совести; (vi) защитить права беженцев и мигрантов; и (vii) поставить международную торговлю обычным оружием под контроль. Тысячи членов Международной Амнистии участвуют в акциях срочной помощи и посылают письма в защиту людей, которым в настоящий момент грозит опасность. Привлечение общественного внимания через СМИ и Интернет помогает донести наши обращения на многих языках до миллионов людей. Участие в кампаниях может изменить жизнь людей:- жертв и пострадавших от нарушений прав человека, правозащитников и даже виновников преступлений. Независимая и Демократичная:- чтобы обеспечить свою независимость, мы прибегаем к целому ряду мер. Мы:- (i) не зависим от каких-либо правительств, политических идеологий, экономических интересов или религиозных вероучений; (ii) придерживаемся принципов демократии и самоуправления; и (iii) находимся на полном самофинансировании, благодаря пожертвованиям членов и сторонников организации. Мы не поддерживаем и не находимся в оппозиции ни к одной из политических систем и ни к одному из национальных правительств. Кроме того, мы не обязательно разделяем или осуждаем взгляды жертв/пострадавших или правозащитников, чьи права мы стремимся отстаивать. 1948:- Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединённых Наций приняла Всеобщую декларацию прав человека. 1951:- принята Конвенция о статусе беженцев. 1961:- Питер Бененсон начал кампанию Апеляция Об Амнистии (Appeal for Amnesty), опубликовав в газете Observer статью Забытые Узники, которую впоследствии перепечатали газеты разных стран. Так началась история Amnesty International. 1963:- в Лондоне учреждён Международный секретариат Amnesty International — штабквартира организации. 1964:- ООН присвоила Amnesty International консультативный статус. 1965:- принята Международная конвенция о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации. 1966:- приняты Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах. Принят Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах, уполномочивший Комитет по правам человека принимать и рассматривать жалобы частных лиц. 1967:- принят Протокол, касающийся статуса беженцев; данный документ обеспечил защиту прав беженцев во всём мире. 1972:- Amnesty International инициировала свою первую всемирную кампанию против пыток. 1973:- после кампании, проведённой Amnesty International, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла первую в истории резолюцию (Резолюцию № 3059), которая официально осудила пытки. 1975:- Генеральная Ассамблея ООН единогласно приняла Декларацию о защите всех лиц от пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания (чего и добивалась Amnesty International). 1977:- Amnesty International стала лауреатом Нобелевской премии мира за ‘вклад в обеспечение торжества свободы, правосудия и мира во всём мире’. Amnesty International провела конференцию, в результате которой была принята Стокгольмская декларация, призывавшая правительства всех стран ‘стремиться к немедленной и полной отмене смертной казни’. 1978:- Amnesty International награждена премией ООН в области прав человека за ‘выдающийся вклад в защиту прав человека’. 1979:- принята Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин. 1980:- создана Рабочая группа по насильственным или недобровольным исчезновениям – первая специализированная структура ООН. Amnesty International инициировала свою первую кампанию против смертной казни. 1983:- в День прав человека ООН получила свыше миллиона подписей под всемирным воззванием к всеобщей амнистии для всех узников совести. 1984:- принята Конвенция против пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания. Принят свод правил ‘Меры, гарантирующие защиту прав тех, кто приговорён к смертной казни’. 1988:- принят Свод принципов защиты всех лиц, подвергаемых задержанию или заключению в какой бы то ни было форме. 1989:- принята Конвенция о правах ребёнка. Принят Второй Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах, направленный на отмену смертной казни; одновременно с этим Amnesty International начала свою вторую кампанию против смертной казни. 1990:- принята Международная Конвенция о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей. Приняты Основные принципы применения силы и огнестрельного оружия должностными лицами по поддержанию правопорядка. 1993:- на Всемирной Конференции по правам человека принята Венская декларация и программа действий, в которой указывалось, что ‘все права человека универсальны, неделимы, взаимозависимы и взаимосвязаны’. После активных усилий Amnesty International учреждено Управление Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека. 1995:- на Четвёртой Всемирной Конференции ООН по положению женщин принята Пекинская декларация и платформа действий, в которой указывалось, что ‘права женщин являются правами человека’. 1997:- Генеральный Секретарь Amnesty International впервые привлёк внимание Совета Безопасности ООН к проблемам прав человека по ‘формуле Аррии’. 1998:- после активных усилий Amnesty International принят Римский статут Международного уголовного суда. Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла Декларацию о праве и обязанности отдельных лиц, групп и органов общества поощрять и защищать общепризнанные права человека и основные свободы (Декларация о правозащитниках). 1999:- принят Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин, который позволил Комитету по ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин принимать и рассматривать сообщения, направляемые от имени отдельных лиц или групп. Amnesty International инициировала всемирную кампанию по предотвращению распространения лёгкого и стрелкового оружия. 2000:- принят Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребёнка, касающийся участия детей в вооружённых конфликтах. Принят Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребёнка, касающийся торговли детьми, детской проституции и детской порнографии. В результате активных усилий со стороны Amnesty International и женских организаций Советом Безопасности ООН принята Резолюция 1325 ‘Женщины, мир и безопасность’, ознаменовавшая собой судьбоносное решение о признании важной роли женщин в урегулировании конфликтов и миростроительстве. Amnesty International запустила третью по счёту кампанию против пыток. 2001:- Айрин Кан была назначена генеральным секретарём Amnesty International. В год своего 40-летия Amnesty International внесла изменения в свой Устав с тем, чтобы миссия организация включала в себя борьбу за экономические, социальные и культурные права. Таким образом, организация взяла на себя обязательство продвигать идею всеобщности и неделимости человеческих прав, закреплённых во Всеобщей декларации прав человека. 2002:- принят Факультативный протокол к Конвенции против пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания. Учреждён Международный уголовный суд с официальной штаб-квартирой в Гааге. ООН приняла Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребёнка, касающийся участия детей в вооруженных конфликтах (сама Конвенция о правах ребёнка была принята в 1959). Состоялась 60-я ратификация Римского Статута, благодаря чему договор об учреждении Международного уголовного суда

вступил в силу 01 Июля 2002. Amnesty International начала в Российской Федерации кампанию по борьбе с повсеместными нарушениями прав человека, совершавшимися в атмосфере безнаказанности. 2003:- Amnesty International, группа организаций Oxfam и Международная сеть по борьбе с распространением стрелкового оружия (IANSA) запустили международную кампанию 'Оружие под контроль!'. 2004:- Amnesty International начала кампанию 'Остановим насилие над женщинами!'. 2005:- приняты Основные принципы и руководящие положения, касающиеся права на правовую защиту и возмещение ущерба для жертв грубых нарушений международных норм в области прав человека и серьёзных нарушений международного гуманитарного права. Amnesty International приступила к кампании Make Some Noise, которая объединила в себе музыку, публичные мероприятия и акции в поддержку деятельности Amnesty International. Йоко Оно пожертвовала Amnesty International права на запись песни Imagine и все сольные произведения Дьжона Леннона. В своём докладе Cruel. Inhuman. Degrades us all – Stop torture and ill-treatment in the 'war on terror' ('Жестоко. Бесчеловечно. Унижает нас всех – остановите пытки и жестокое обращение в рамках 'войны с терроризмом'') Amnesty International оспорила заявления о том, что перед лицом террористической угрозы государства могут пренебрегать ранее согласованными нормами в области прав человека. 2006:- принята Международная конвенция для защиты всех лиц от насильственных исчезновений. Приняты Конвенция о правах инвалидов и Факультативный протокол к ней. Учреждён Совет ООН по правам человека, заменивший собой Комиссию по правам человека. Значительной победой Amnesty International и её партнёров по кампании 'Оружие – под контроль!' стало голосование в ООН, на котором подавляющим большинством было принято решение начать работу над договором. В докладе Amnesty International Partners in crime:- Europe's role in US renditions ('Соучастники преступления:- роль Европы в Американской программе выдач') говорится о причастности европейских стран к Американским рейсам, использовавшимся для тайного захвата и взятия под стражу подозреваемых в терроризме, и осуществлявшимся в нарушение действующих процедур. Миллионный по счёту человек разместил свою фотографию и оставил свою подпись под Интернет-петицией 'Миллион лиц', подготовленной в рамках кампании 'Оружие – под контроль!' с целью добиться заключения договора о торговле оружием. Сама же петиция была вручена Генеральному секретарю ООН Кофи Аннану. До конца года под петицией подписались ещё четверть миллиона человек. 2007:- Генеральная Ассамблея приняла Декларацию ООН о правах коренных народов. После активной кампании Amnesty International и её партнёров по Всемирной коалиции против смертной казни Генеральная Ассамблея впервые в истории приняла резолюцию, призывающую к введению всемирного моратория на смертную казнь. Amnesty International начала сбор подписей по всему миру под призывом к правительству Судана защитить мирных жителей Дарфура, а также выпустила компакт-диск Make Some Noise:- The Campaign to Save Darfur с записями 30 музыкантов с мировым именем, которые таким образом выразили свою поддержку. Число активистов, сторонников и подписчиков Amnesty International превысило 2.2 миллиона человек. Это люди из более чем 150 стран и территориальных образований по всему миру. 2008:- 10 Декабря Генеральная Ассамблея приняла Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту об экономических, социальных и культурных правах, который позволит Комитету принимать и рассматривать жалобы от имени групп людей и частных лиц. 2010:- завершилась кампания 'Остановим насилие над женщинами!' и стартовала новая большая кампания 'За достойное отношение!', цель которой – укрепление социальных, экономических и культурных прав людей, особенно наиболее уязвимых и бедных слоёв населения, борьба с нищетой. Салил Шетти стал новым генеральным секретарём Amnesty International. Число активистов, сторонников и подписчиков Amnesty International превысило 2.8 миллиона человек.

AMO = AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS

AMORPHOUS = АМОРФНОЕ – Amorphous:- noncrystalline, lacking regular geometrical shape. Used to describe certain regions in polymers. Amorphous:- without shape, without a fixed form. / Под Аморфным, от Греческого слова Ámorphos, означающее Бесформенное, понимается.

AMORTISED COST = АМОРТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – The Amortised Cost or Amortized Cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectability. / за вычетом основных выплат (principal repayments).

AMORTISING LOANS = АМОРТИЗИРУЮЩИЕ ССУДЫ – Amortising Loans:- fully amortising loans consist of a series of periodic instalments over a fixed period. The instalments include a portion of principal repayment, plus interest and fees over the loan tenor. Such loans may be secured upon an object, such as a vehicle, or may be unsecured and advanced for a variety of consumer purposes.

AMORTIZATION = АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ (или ПОГАШЕНИЕ) – (1) Amortization is a gradual reduction of a debt by means of equal periodic payments sufficient to meet current interest and liquidate the debt at maturity. The paying off of debt in regular installments over a period of time. Amortization is:- (1) the paying off of debt in regular installments over a period of time. (2) The deduction of capital expenses over a specific period of time (usually over the asset's life). More specifically, this method measures the consumption of the value of intangible assets, such as a patent or a copyright. Suppose XYZ Biotech spent USD30 million Dollars on a piece of medical equipment and that the patent on the equipment lasts 15 years, this would mean that USD2 million would be recorded each year as an amortization expense. While amortization and depreciation are often used interchangeably, technically this is an incorrect practice because amortization refers to intangible assets and depreciation refers to tangible assets. Amortization can be calculated easily using most modern financial calculators, spreadsheet software packages such as Microsoft Excel, or amortization charts and tables. The process of fully paying off indebtedness by installments of principal and earned interest over a definite time. A term Amortization refers to the reduction in a liability over time, e.g., 'amortizing' a loan by regular monthly payments against that loan. / Амортизация:- (1) постепенное снашивание фондов (оборудования, зданий, сооружений) и перенесение их стоимости по частям на вырабатываемую продукцию (смотрите Амортизация Основных Фондов). (2) Уменьшение ценности имущества, обложенного налогом (на сумму капитализированного налога). (3) Амортизация в технике (от Французского слова Amortir, означающее Ослаблять или Смягчать) поглощение (смягчение) ударов (смотрите Амортизатор). Амортизация основных фондов, объективный экономический процесс переноса стоимости основных фондов по мере их износа на производимый с их помощью продукт или на услуги. Необходимость амортизации вытекает из особенностей участия основных фондов в процессе воспроизводства:- они функционируют в течение ряда производственных циклов, сохраняя свою натуральную форму. В каждой единице нового продукта воплощается часть стоимости основных фондов, пропорциональная их снашиванию. Различают механический, тепловой, усталостный, коррозийный и другие виды материального, или физического, износа основных фондов, порождаемого их активной работой, физико-химическими процессами, связанными с производством, и чрезвычайными обстоятельствами (стихийные бедствия). Стоимостный Износ, или снижение первоначальной стоимости основных фондов, происходит по мере их материального износа. Однако он может иметь место и независимо от материального износа, в результате так называемого Морального Износа основных фондов. Стоимостный износ основных

фондов сопровождается образованием фонда возмещения, который называется Амортизационным Фондом. Если основные фонды выбывают из строя в силу чрезвычайных обстоятельств, то их износ не сопровождается амортизацией. Основные фонды непроизводственного назначения (жилые дома, клубы, школы, больницы и другие) в ходе эксплуатации постепенно изнашиваются, но не переносят свою стоимость на продукт, поскольку здесь никакого продукта не производится. Амортизация не начисляется на основные фонды, находящиеся по решению соответствующих государственных органов в консервации, поскольку они не участвуют в процессе производства и, следовательно, их стоимость не может быть перенесена на продукцию или услуги. Вместе с тем амортизация на полное восстановление отчисляется на основные фонды, которые находятся в запасе (резерве), поскольку последний необходим для процесса производства. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) амортизация не начислялась на объекты, которые имеют стоимость ниже установленного лимита (50 Рублей за единицу) или срок службы менее 1 года. Они зачислялись в состав оборотных средств, что облегчало режим их приобретения и учёта. Не включались в состав амортизируемых основные фонды организаций, финансируемых за счёт бюджета. Амортизационный фонд создаётся путём ежемесячных амортизационных отчислений, которые производятся по установленным нормам. Для большинства основных фондов годовые нормы амортизации определяются в процентах к их стоимости. По основным фондам отраслей горнодобывающей промышленности (угольной, сланцевой, горнорудной, по добыче редких, драгоценных металлов и нерудных ископаемых), срок службы которых зависит от времени отработки запасов полезных ископаемых и которые после отработки не могут быть использованы без капитального переоборудования в других целях, нормы амортизации на полное возмещение установлены в Рублях на 1 тонну (т) извлекаемых запасов. Нормы амортизации на капитальный ремонт по автомобильному транспорту (за исключением специальных автомобилей – пожарных, санитарных и так далее) исчислены в процентах от стоимости машин на 1 000 километров (км) пробега. Общую норму амортизации (на полное восстановление и капитальный ремонт) в % к стоимости основных фондов определяют по формуле:- $Н_а = ((П_с + К_р + М – Л)\cdot100) / (Т\cdot П_с)$, где $Н_а$ – годовая норма амортизационных отчислений (в %), $П_с$ – первоначальная стоимость данного объекта, $К_р$ – стоимость его капитального ремонта на протяжении всего срока службы, М – стоимость его модернизации на протяжении всего срока службы (определяется только для оборудования и транспортных средств), Л – ликвидационная стоимость, Т – срок службы данного объекта. Поскольку первоначальная стоимость перестаёт со временем отвечать условиям воспроизводства, проводятся переоценки основных фондов по восстановительной стоимости. Первая генеральная переоценка старых фондов промышленности бывшего СССР была проведена в 1925, вторая – в 1959. В связи с изменением оптовых цен на 01 Июля 1967, с появлением новых, более эффективных видов основных фондов, вновь усилилось расхождение между первоначальной оценкой основных фондов и существующими условиями их воспроизводства. Советское правительство приняло решение провести новую переоценку основных фондов хозрасчётных государственных, кооперативных и общественных предприятий и организаций по состоянию на 01 Января 1971, а совхозов, колхозов и других предприятий и организаций на 01 Января 1972. Затраты на капитальный ремонт включают замену или восстановление изношенных базовых деталей, узлов, конструктивных элементов в связи с их более быстрым снашиванием по сравнению с объектом в целом. При определении суммарных затрат на капитальный ремонт за весь срок службы объекта учитываются продолжительность межремонтных циклов и стоимость каждого ремонта в течение экономически целесообразного периода его использования. Модернизация оборудования и транспортных средств, в отличие от капитального ремонта, представляет собой их техническое совершенствование, которое приводит к повышению их производительности. При этом за счёт амортизации покрывают затраты, связанные с ускоренной заменой отдельных деталей и узлов вследствие их технико-экономического старения, установкой приспособлений и контрольно-регулирующих приборов к машинам и агрегатам и тому подобным. Затраты на переустройство системы машин, производимые при реконструкции предприятий, цехов или отдельных объектов, на установку поточных линий, конвейеров, внедрение новых технологических процессов финансируются не из амортизационного фонда, а за счёт централизованных капиталовложений. Ликвидационную стоимость рассчитывают как разность между выручкой от реализации изношенного имущества и затратами на его демонтаж. Сроки службы основных фондов определяют на экономически целесообразный период их эксплуатации, который называется Амортизационным Периодом. При расчёте этого периода учитывают темпы технического прогресса, масштабы внедрения новых основных фондов, возможности преодоления морального износа путём модернизации и тому подобное. Нормы амортизации бывают:- дифференцированные по видам основных фондов для предприятий, средние по предприятиям и отраслям. Дифференцированные нормы необходимы для начисления амортизации по отдельным видам основных фондов, определения эффективности конкретных объектов новой техники, расчёта себестоимости отдельных изделий. Средние нормы амортизации можно исчислить на основе дифференцированных норм амортизации и стоимостной структуры основных фондов как средневзвешенные величины. Они могут использоваться при планировании амортизационных отчислений в целом по предприятию, министерству и для других целей. До 1938 в промышленности бывшего СССР действовали дифференцированные нормы амортизации, установленные в 1930. Постановлением Совета Народных Комиссаров СССР от 08 Января 1938 были введены средние нормы амортизации по Наркоматам. Экономическое значение этих норм состояло в том, что они выделяли определённую долю амортизационного фонда на капитальный ремонт. В дальнейшем средние нормы амортизации уточнялись в 1949, 1951 и 1955. Уточнения сводились в основном к изменению нормы амортизации на капитальный ремонт при сохранении средней нормы амортизации по министерству (ведомству). Последнее распределяло установленные для него нормы по своим главкам, а главки – по предприятиям с учётом состава их основных фондов и дифференцированных норм амортизации 1930. Принимались во внимание планируемые затраты на капитальный ремонт, освоение выделенных средств за прошлые годы и другие факторы. В 1961 Советом Министров СССР было принято постановление о новых нормах амортизации, которые были введены в действие с 01 Января 1963. Они едины для всех отраслей народного хозяйства, обязательны для применения всеми государственными хозрасчётными предприятиями и организациями независимо от их ведомственной подчинённости. Особые условия работы основных фондов в отдельных отраслях и предприятиях (например, влияние агрессивной среды и тому подобного) учитываются с помощью специальных коэффициентов. В целях точного исчисления амортизационных сумм нормы дифференцированы по широкому кругу основных фондов. Важнейшая особенность действующих норм состоит в том, что они полнее учитывают моральный износ оборудования. Это нашло отражение в сокращении сроков службы соответствующих основных фондов и увеличении затрат на модернизацию отдельных машин и агрегатов, включённых в состав норм амортизации на капитальный ремонт. Нормы амортизации на капитальный ремонт включают также затраты на средний ремонт, который осуществляется реже 1 раза в год и по своей экономической природе не отличается от капитального. До 1963 затраты на такой ремонт финансировались как затраты на текущий ремонт. Всё это обусловило увеличение новых норм амортизации. В связи с предстоящей переоценкой основных фондов, изменением всех факторов, влияющих на уровень амортизации, Советское правительство приняло решение об уточнении действующих норм амортизационных отчислений. Для определения годового размера амортизационного фонда, включаемого в баланс доходов и расходов предприятия, помимо норм амортизации, необходимо знать среднегодовую стоимость амортизируемых основных фондов, которую определяют по формуле:- $С_{ср} = С_н + ((В\cdot К) / 12) – ((В_1(12 – К_1)) / 12)$, где $С_{ср}$ – среднегодовая стоимость основных фондов, $С_н$ – стоимость основных фондов на начало

планируемого года, В – стоимость основных фондов, вводимых в действие в планируемом году, К – количество месяцев их функционирования, $В_1$ – стоимость основных фондов, выбывающих в планируемом году, $К_1$ – количество месяцев их функционирования. Амортизационные отчисления относят на себестоимость продукции. Их подразделяют на 2 части:- отчисления, предназначенные для полного возмещения основных фондов (реновации), и отчисления, предназначенные для их частичного восстановления (капитального ремонта и модернизации). До экономической реформы (1965–66) отчисления на реновацию направлялись на финансирование централизованных капиталовложений предприятия или министерства. Отчисления на капитальный ремонт сохранялись за предприятиями, однако допускалось их безвозвратное изъятие у предприятий, где эти средства в течение планируемого года превышали потребности в капитальном ремонте, и передача их предприятиям, где объём капитального ремонта превышал наличные ресурсы. Новая система планирования и экономического стимулирования предусматривает, что значительная доля амортизации на реновацию закрепляется за предприятиями как источник финансирования нецентрализованных капитальных вложений. Перераспределение отчислений на капитальный ремонт ограничено:- максимум составляет 10%, если они превышают текущие потребности в капитальном ремонте у предприятий, где намечается изъятие. Амортизационный фонд на капитальный ремонт разрешено расходовать на приобретение новых фондов, когда это выгоднее, чем ремонтировать старые. Амортизация при социализме обеспечивает возмещение стоимости выбывающих основных фондов. Она отражает износ основных фондов и используется в целях правильного исчисления совокупного общественного продукта и финансовых ресурсов, направляемых на капитальные вложения, капитальный ремонт и модернизацию. Амортизация имеет значение для расчёта себестоимости продукции, цен, эффективности капитальных вложений, стимулирования рационального использования основных фондов, укрепления хозяйственного расчёта. В условиях капиталистического производства амортизационный фонд предназначается для восстановления основного капитала. Чтобы преуменьшить реальные размеры прибыли, капиталисты нередко умышленно отчисляют в амортизационный фонд суммы, значительно превышающие действительный износ, занижая фактический доход, подлежащий налогообложению. Этому способствуют чрезмерно высокие нормы и льготные методы начисления амортизации, допускаемые в капиталистических странах. Особенно широкое развитие эти привилегии получили в условиях государственно-монополистического капитализма, который предоставляет право ускоренной амортизации мощным капиталистическим монополиям, связанным прежде всего с развитием военного производства. Таким образом, амортизация при капитализме становится дополнительным средством обогащения капиталистов, перераспределения национального дохода в их пользу.

(2) Amortization is a process of allocating acquisition cost or other value of assets either to periods as expenses or period costs, or to inventory accounts as product costs. The term is normally used in conjunction with non-physical assets. Contrast Depreciation. In accounting, a gradual reduction in the book value of goodwill and other intangibles. Accounting for expenses or charges as applicable rather than as paid. Includes such practices as depreciation, depletion, write-off of intangibles, prepaid expenses and deferred charges. See also Depreciation, and Write-Off. In accounting, Amortization is the systematic writing off of an account or asset over its estimated life (depreciation). / Под Амортизацией основных фондов от средневекового Латинского слова Amortisatio, означающее Погашение, понимается постепенное перенесение по частям стоимости основных фондов по мере их физического и морального износа на производимый продукт. В каждой единице нового продукта воплощается часть стоимости основных фондов, пропорциональная их снашиванию. Суммы амортизации включаются в издержки производства (себестоимость продукции) в виде амортизационных отчислений. В бухгалтерском учёте постепенное перенесение стоимости средств труда по мере их физического и морального износа на производимый продукт. Переносимая стоимость в денежной форме аккумулируется в амортизационном фонде. Амортизация – процедура бухгалтерского учёта, посредством которой первоначальная стоимость нематериальных активов или активов, имеющих ограниченный срок эксплуатации, постепенно сокращается путём периодических списаний. В отношении основных средств используется термин depreciation (обесценение или износ), а для невосстанавливаемых активов (природных ресурсов) – depletion (истощение). Оба термина, в сущности, означают то же, что и ‘амортизация’. Большинство компаний следуют консервативной практике списания, амортизируя нематериальные активы (intangible assets), такие, как репутация (goodwill). Обычной практикой также является амортизация любых превышений номинальной стоимости при приобретении привилегированных акций или облигаций. Целью амортизации является учёт выкупной стоимости актива. Амортизацией также называется сокращение задолженности путём периодической выплаты процентов и возврата части долга в объёмах, достаточных для того, чтобы погасить кредит в срок. Скидки и начисления на консолидированный долг амортизируются путём списаний в соответствии с установленной схемой. Обычные списания производятся систематически, но любую сумму оставшихся скидок или начислений можно в любой момент отнести на прибыль или убыток. Такие операции должны отмечаться в годовом отчёте компании.

(3) In banking, the redemption of a loan by periodic payments of principal and interest.

AMOS = AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS SERVICE

AMOS = AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE® OPTIONS SWITCHING SYSTEM

AMP = AMPERE

AMPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ В АМПЕРАХ – Ampacity is a portmanteau for ampere capacity defined by National Electrical Safety Codes, in some North American countries. Ampacity is defined as the maximum amount of electrical current a conductor or device can carry before sustaining immediate or progressive deterioration. Also described as current rating or current-carrying capacity, ampacity is the RMS (short for the root mean square) electric current which a device or conductor can continuously carry while remaining within its temperature rating. The ampacity of a conductor depends on:- (i) its insulation temperature rating; (ii) the electrical resistance of the conductor material; (iii) frequency of the current, in the case of alternating current; (iv) ability to dissipate heat, which depends on conductor geometry and its surroundings; and (v) ambient temperature. All common electrical conductors have some resistance to the flow of electricity. Electric current flowing through them causes voltage drop and power dissipation, which heats conductors. Copper or aluminum can conduct a large amount of current without damage, but long before conductor damage, insulation would, typically, be damaged by the resultant heat. The ampacity for a conductor is based on physical and electrical properties of the material and construction of the conductor and of its insulation, ambient temperature, and environmental conditions adjacent to the conductor. Having a large overall surface area can dissipate heat well if the environment can absorb the heat. In cables different conditions govern, and installation regulations normally specify that the most severe condition along the run will govern each cable conductor's rating. Cables run in wet or oily locations may carry a lower temperature rating than in a dry installation. Derating is necessary for multiple cables in close proximity. When multiple cables are in close proximity, each contributes heat to the others and diminishes the amount of external cooling affecting the individual cable conductors. The overall ampacity of insulated cable conductors in a bundle of more than three cables must also be derated, whether in a raceway or cable. Usually the derating factor is tabulated in a nation’s wiring regulations. Depending on the type of insulating material, common maximum allowable temperatures at the surface of the conductor are 60, 75, and 90 °C, often with an ambient air temperature of 30 °C. In the United States, 105 °C is allowed with ambient of 40 °C, for

larger power cables, especially those operating at more than 2 kV. Likewise, specific insulations are rated 150, 200, or 250 °C. The allowed current in a conductor generally needs to be decreased (derated) when conductors are in a grouping or cable, enclosed in conduit, or an enclosure restricting heat dissipation, e.g., the United States National Electric Code, Table 310-16, specifies that up to three 8 AWG (short for the American Wire Gauge, also known as the Brown & Sharpe wire gauge, is a standardized wire gauge system used since 1857 predominantly in the United States and Canada for the diameters of round, solid, nonferrous, electrically conducting wire) copper wires having a common insulating material (THWN (short for the Thermoplastic Heat and Water-resistant Nylon-coated) in a raceway, cable, or direct burial has an ampacity of 50 A when the ambient air is 30 °C, the conductor surface temperature allowed to be 75 °C. A single insulated conductor in free air has 70 A rating. Ampacity rating is normally for continuous current, and short periods of overcurrent occur without harm in most cabling systems. The acceptable magnitude and duration of overcurrent is a more complex topic than ampacity. When designing an electrical system, one will normally need to know the current rating for the following:- (i) wires; (ii) Printed Circuit Board traces, where included; (iii) fuses; (iv) circuit breakers; and (v) all or nearly all components used. Some devices are limited by power rating, and when this power rating occurs below their current limit, it is not necessary to know the current limit to design a system. A common example of this is lightbulb holders. Ampacity is the maximum continuous current that a conductor can carry without overheating above its temperature rating. / Найлан (Nylon).

AMPD = AVERAGE MILES DRIVEN PER DAY

AM PEAK PERIOD = ПИКОВЫЙ ПЕРИОД ДП – AM Peak Period is the period in the morning when additional services are provided to handle higher passenger volumes. The period begins when normal, scheduled headways are reduced and ends when headways return to normal. See also PM Peak Period. / Пиковый Период ДП (До Полудня) это утренний период, когда дополнительные услуги .

AMPERE = АМПЕР – Ampere is the unit of electric current in the Système International d'Unités (SI), used by both scientists and technologists. Since 1948 the Ampere has been defined as the constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length of negligible circular cross section and placed one meter apart in a vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ Newton per meter of length. Named for the XIX century French physicist André-Marie Ampère (born January 22, 1775, Lyon, France and died June 10, 1836, Marseille, France), it represents a flow of one Coulomb of electricity per second. A flow of one Ampere is produced in a resistance of one Ohm by a potential difference of one Volt. Ampere is the unit of measurement of electrical current produced in a circuit by 1 Volt acting through a resistance of 1 Ohm. Ampere is the electric current produced by one Volt applied across a resistance of one Ohm. It is also equal to the flow of one Coulomb per second. Named after French physicist Andre M. Ampère 1836. / , она представляет собой поток одного кулона электричества в одну секунду. Кулон . Ампер В Международной Системе Единиц, официально зарегистрированной под Франкоязычным названием Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ), под Ампером понимается:- (i) единица силы электрического тока в СИ. Обозначение:- А. 1 А равен силе неизменяющегося тока, который при прохождении по двум параллельным прямолинейным проводникам бесконечной длины и ничтожно малой площади круглого сечения, расположенным на расстоянии 1 метр (м) один от другого в вакууме, вызвал бы на участке проводника длиной 1 м силу взаимодействия, равную $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ Ньютона (Н). (ii) Единица магнитодвижущей силы в СИ. Старое наименование Ампер-виток. 1 А равен магнитодвижущей силе вдоль замкнутого контура, сцепленного с контуром постоянного тока силой 1 А. (iii) Единица разности магнитных потенциалов в СИ. Была названа в честь Французского физика Андре-Мари Ампэр (André-Marie Ampère; родился 22 Января 1775 в Лионе, Франция и скончался 10 Июня 1836 в Марселе (Marseille), Франция).

AMPERE–HOUR = АМПЕР–ЧАС – Ampere-Hour is the flow of electricity equal to one Ampere for one hour. Commonly used to rate the capacity of batteries. / Под Ампер-Час понимается внесистемная единица электрического заряда или количества электричества. Один Ампер-Час равен количеству электричества, проходящего через поперечное сечение проводника при токе силой 1 Ампер (А) за время 1 час (ч). Обозначение:- А·ч. 1 А·ч = 3 600 Кл = 3.6 кКл. Обычно в А·ч выражают электрический заряд аккумуляторов.

AMPHIBIOUS = АМФИБИЙНОЕ – Amphibious:- able to grow in both water and on land or growing with part of the plant in water or mud and part in the air. / Под Амфибийным, от Греческого слова Amphibios, означающее Ведущий Двойной Образ Жизни, понимается .

AMPHIDIPLOID = АМФИДИПЛОИД (или АМФИДИПЛОИДНОЕ) – Amphidiploid is:- (1) said of plants resulting from a cross between two different species and having the total chromosome complement of the parent species. (2) Name given to allopolyploids which are produced when different genomes are combined through interspecific hybridization. / Под Амфидиплоидом, от Греческих слов Amphi, означающее С Обеих Сторон, Diplóos, означающее Двойной, и Éidos, означающее Вид, или Аллотетраплоидом понимается гибридный организм, полученный скрещиванием 2 разных видов (или родов) растений или животных; в его клетках сочетаются полные диплоидные наборы хромосом обоих видов (или родов). Частный случай аллополиплоидии. Пример амфидиплоида – ржано-пшеничный гибрид (Тритикале).

AMPLICON = АМПЛИКОН – Amplicon is a DNA region defined by two opposing primer amplification sites.

AMPLIFICATION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM = ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ АМПЛИФИКАЦИОННЫХ ДЛИН ФРАГМЕНТА – Amplification Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP):- a variant DNA amplification product of different size produced by DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), or Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique.

AMPS = ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT PROFILE SYSTEM

AMPS = AUCTION MARKET PREFERRED STOCK

AMS = AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

AMS = AGGREGATE MEASUREMENT OF SUPPORT

AMS = AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AMS = AUTOMATED MANIFEST SYSTEM

AMSS = AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SATELLITE SERVICE

AMSTERDAM–ROTTERDAM–ANTWERP = АМСТЕРДАМ–РОТТЕРДАМ–АНТВЕРПЕН – ARA is an abbreviation for Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp. These three European ports form a key oil trading area. Crude Oil from the North Sea, Africa and the Middle East is refined into oil products and distributed throughout northwest Europe and down the Rhine into central Europe. This phrase and its abbreviation ARA are commonly used in shipping to designate discharge or loading at one of these three ports. Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) area – a port and refining area in the Belgian-Dutch region. A cargo or barge of a refined

product traded on a cost, insurance and freight (CIF) ARA basis means that ports within this area are covered in the cost. A cargo traded on a free-on-board (FOB) ARA basis means the oil can come from any of these ports. / Это словосочетание и его обозначение АРА (ARA) обычно используются в судоходстве для обозначения пункта разгрузки или погрузки, находящегося в одном из этих трёх портов.

AMTEC = AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TESTING AND EVALUATION CENTER

AMTID = APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AMV = AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE

AMVER = AUTOMATED MUTUAL ASSISTANCE VESSEL RESCUE SYSTEM

AMY = AMYLOSE

AMYLASE = АМИЛАЗА – Amylase is an enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of starch. Use of amylase enzymes is now the industrially-preferred way of removing starch sizing from textiles. The reaction with the enzyme essentially converts starch to water-soluble sugar. Unfortunately, amylase enzyme is difficult for the textile artist to obtain. Amylase is the enzyme responsible for catalyzing the breakdown of starch into sugars; may be active in one of two forms:- a-amylase and b-amylase. / Под Амилазами понимаются ферменты класса гидролаз, катализирующие гидролитическое расщепление полисахаридов (гликогена, крахмала и других) у всех живых организмов. Участвуют в процессе пищеварения у человека и животных. Используются в спиртовой промышленности и хлебопечении, а также при производстве глюкозы. Амилазы, ферменты, катализирующие гидролиз крахмала, гликогена и родственных им полисахаридов путём расщепления глюкозидных связей между 1-м и 4-м атомами углерода. Различают три типа амилазы:- (i) a-амилаза встречается у животных, растений и микроорганизмов, в реакциях с её участием образуются главным образом декстрины; (ii) b-амилаза типична для высших растений, катализирует образование мальтозы и крупномолекулярных декстринов; (iii) Глюкоамилаза содержится в крови животных, плесневых Грибах, Бактериях и других, катализирует образование глюкозы и декстринов. Обычно гидролиз полисахаридов происходит при одновременном участии разных амилаз. Осахаривание крахмала под влиянием вытяжки из проросших семян Ячменя (ферментативное действие амилазы) впервые описал Русский академик Немецкого происхождения Константин Сигизмундович Кирхгоф (или Готлиб Константин Зигисмунд Кирьхьхоф; Gottlieb Sigismund Konstantin Kirchhoff; 1764–1833) в 1814. Неочищенный комплекс амилаз, выделенный из солодовой вытяжки Французскими учёными Осэльмом Пайа (Anselme Payen; 1795–1871) и Жо-Фросуа Пэрсоз (Jean-François Persoz; 1805–1868) в 1833, – диастаз был первым ферментным препаратом. Некоторые амилазы уже получены в кристаллическом виде. Амилазы специфичны у разных видов организмов. Физиологическая роль их состоит в мобилизации запасов полисахаридов в клетках (например, при прорастании семян). Велико значение их в процессе пищеварения:- амилазы содержатся в слюне и соке поджелудочной железы человека и животных. Микроорганизмы потребляют крахмал, выделяя в среду амилаз. Для осахаривания крахмалистых заторов в спиртовой промышленности и в хлебопечении применяется a-амилаза, получаемая из плесневых Грибов и Бактерий; при производстве глюкозы из крахмала используются препараты глюкоамилазы.

AMYLOPECTIN = АМИЛОПЕКТИН – Amylopectin is:- (1) a component of starch that has a high molecular weight, long-branched chain structures, and does not tend to gel in aqueous solutions. (2) A type of starch molecule composed of long-branched chains of glucose units (a polysaccharide). (3) The major and branched fraction of starch, a glucose polymer with 5 000–19 000 glucose units and mean chain length of 18–22 glucose units. This fraction contributes directly to gel consistency and has a long linear chain fraction in high amylose starch. Amylopectin is a starch made up of long branched chains of a-D-glucopyranose (which is quite similar to glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$). / Под Амилопектином понимается разветвлённый полисахарид, образованный остатками глюкозы. Входит в состав крахмала (обычно 70–90%). В так называемых восковидных сортах Кукурузы, Риса, Ячменя крахмал состоит только из амилопектина. Раствор амилопектина окрашивается иодом в красно-фиолетовый цвет.

AMYLOSE = АМИЛОЗА – Amylose:- (1) in cereal endosperm, it is the starch fraction of molecules or residues made up of glucose units, straight short chains (see also Nonwaxy Endosperm). (2) The essentially linear fraction of starch, a polymer of glucose (dextrose) with up to 1 000 glucose units. It gives a blue complex with iodine and contributes directly to cooked Rice hardness. It is measured colorimetrically by its blue complex with iodine in acetate buffer. Amylose means a kind of starch fraction in rice kernels. When cooked, the texture of the Rice kernels varies according to the content of amylose. Amylose is a starch made of long unbranched chains a-D-glucopyranose (which is quite similar to glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$; the 'a' should be the Greek letter alpha, but that character may not appear properly on all computers). / твёрдость (hardness). Под Амилозой понимается линейный полисахарид, образованный остатками глюкозы. Входит в состав крахмала (обычно 10–30%). Раствор амилозы окрашивается иодом в синий цвет. Под Амилозой понимается разновидность фракций крахмала в рисовой зерновке. При варке риса, текстура рисовой зерновки различается друг от друга в зависимости от содержания амилозы.

AMYLOSE CONTENT = СОДЕРЖИМОЕ АМИЛОЗЫ – Amylose Content is the value representing the starch fraction of milled rice, or the amount of starch in the grain that determines its eating and cooking quality. Low-amylose rice varieties are moist, sticky, and glossy after cooking. Rice with a high amylose content cooks dry and fluffy. Amylose Content:- starch makes up about 90% of the dry matter content of milled Rice. Starch is a polymer of glucose and amylose is a linear polymer of glucose. The amylose content of starches usually ranges from 15 to 35%. High amylose content Rice shows high volume expansion (not necessarily elongation) and high degree of flakiness. High amylose grains cook dry, are less tender, and become hard upon cooling. In contrast, low-amylose Rice cooks moist and sticky. Intermediate amylose Rice are preferred in most rice-growing areas of the world, except where low-amylose Japonicas are grown. Based on amylose content, milled Rice is classified in 'amylose groups', as follows:- (i) waxy (1–2% amylose); (ii) very low amylose content (2–9% amylose); (iii) low amylose content (10–20% amylose); (iv) intermediate amylose content (20–25% amylose); and (v) high amylose content (25–33% amylose). Amylose content of milled Rice is determined by using the colorimetric iodine assay index method.

AN = ACRYLONITRILE

A/N = ARRIVAL NOTICE

AN = NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

ANAEROBE = АНАЭРОБ – Anaerobe (Greek:- An = Without, and Aer = Air) is a microorganism that survives without atmospheric oxygen. / Под Анаэробами (или Анаэробными Организмами) понимаются организмы, способные жить в отсутствии атмосферного кислорода; некоторые виды бактерий, дрожжей, простейших, червей. Энергию для жизнедеятельности получают, окисляя органические, реже неорганические вещества без участия свободного кислорода или используя энергию света (например, пурпурные бактерии). Облигатные, или строгие, анаэробы развиваются только в отсутствии кислорода

(например, клостридии); факультативные, или условные, анаэробы – и в его присутствии (например, кишечная палочка, ресничные инфузории). Широко распространены в почве, воде, в донных отложениях.

ANAEROBIC = АНАЭРОБНОЕ – Anaerobic:- the absence of molecular oxygen.

ANAEROBIC HOLDING SYSTEM = АНАЭРОБНАЯ СИСТЕМА УДЕРЖАНИЯ – Anaerobic Holding System is a closed storage unit for partial digestion of liquid organic wastes in the absence of oxygen.

ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION = АНАЭРОБНАЯ РЕСПИРАЦИЯ (или АНАЭРОБНОЕ ДЫХАНИЕ) – Anaerobic respiration:- (Greek:- An = Without; and Aer = Air) occurs with goods of vegetable origin if the permitted carbon dioxide content is exceeded.

ANALOG = АНАЛОГОВОЕ – Analog:- a measuring or display methodology which uses continuously varying physical parameters. In contrast, digital represents information in discrete binary form using only zeros and ones. / Под Аналоговым, от Греческого слова Analogos, означающее Соответствующий, понимается . непрерывно изменяющиеся физические величины. В контрасте с Цифровым, представляющим информацию в .

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ АНАЛИЗЕ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРОВЕДЕНИИ АНАЛИЗА, или СЕРТИФИКАТ АНАЛИЗА) – Analysis Certificate:- this certificate must be obtained for any goods for which the importing country requires an analysis as proof of quality, composition, etc. / Под Анализом, от Греческого слова Analysis, означающее Разложение, в самом общем значении понимаются процессы мысленного или фактического разложения целого на составные части.

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE = АНАЛИЗ КОВАРИАНСЫ (или АНАЛИЗ СОПРЯЖЁННОГО ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ) – Analysis Of Covariance is the simultaneous analysis of the sums of squares and cross-products of two or more variables. It uses the concepts of both analysis of variance and of regression. It is applicable only if there exists a concomitant variable (called Covariate) which can not be controlled but is closely related to the variable of interest.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE = АНАЛИЗ ВАРИАНСЫ (или АНАЛИЗ ДИСПЕРСИИ) – Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA or ANOV) is:- (1) A statistical procedure that allows subdivision of the total variation among experimental units into known sources of variation and provides a measure for each source. (2) The statistical analysis that tests the significance of variable sources.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE = АНАЛИЗ ПРОТИВОРЕЧИЙ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЙ) – Analysis Of Variance is a technique used to improve the analysis over regression techniques. It can be used for identifying relationships between predictor and criterion variables, whether the predictor variables are quantitative or qualitative in nature.

ANALYST = АНАЛИТИК – Analyst is a person with expertise in evaluating financial instruments; the analyst performs investment research and makes recommendations to institutional and retail investors to buy, sell, or hold. Most analysts specialize in a single industry or business sector. Person who undertakes analysis. Analyst is a person who evaluates and interprets public company financial statements. / Аналитик – сотрудник брокерской фирмы, трастового отделения банка или группы взаимного фонда, анализирующий положение большого числа компаний и дающий рекомендации относительно покупки или продажи ценных бумаг конкретных компаний и промышленных групп. Большинство аналитиков специализируется на компаниях одной отрасли, но некоторые собирают информацию о любой интересующей их компании, невзирая на сферы её деятельности. Аналитик может пользоваться значительным влиянием и, следовательно, воздействовать своими рекомендациями на цены акций компании. Аналитик:- специалист, работник фирмы, банка, владеющий методикой экономического анализа, проводящий такой анализ.

ANALYTICAL FERROGRAPHY = АНАЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ФЕРРОГРАФИЯ (или АНАЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ МАГНИТОГРАФИЯ) – Analytical Ferrography:- the magnetic precipitation and subsequent analysis of wear debris from a fluid sample This approach involves passing a volume of fluid over a chemically treated microscope slide which is supported over a magnetic field. Permanent magnets are arranged in such a way as to create a varying field strength over the length of the substrate. This varying strength causes wear debris to precipitate in a distribution with respect to size and mass over the Ferrogram. Once rinsed and fixed to the substrate, this debris deposit serves as an excellent media for optical analysis of the composite wear particulates. See also Ferrography. / остатки (debris) износа . Феррография – то же, что Магнитография.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES = АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ – Analytical Procedures are substantive tests of financial information which examine relationships among data as a means of obtaining evidence. Such procedures include:- (i) comparison of financial information with information of comparable prior periods; (ii) comparison of financial information with anticipated results, e.g., forecasts; (iii) study of relationships between elements of financial information that should conform to predictable patterns based on the entity's experience; and (iv) comparison of financial information with industry norms.

ANAPHASE = АНАФАЗА – Anaphase is the stage of cell division (mitosis and meiosis) in which the chromosome halves move toward the opposite poles of the spindle. / Под Анафазой, от Греческих слов Aná, означающее Вверх, и Phásis, означающее Появление, понимается стадия клеточного деления, следующая за метафазой; характеризуется расхождением хромосом к полюсам клетки.

ANASTOMOSE = АНАСТОМОЗИРОВАТЬ – Anastomose:- to join together, e.g., veins. Anastomosis is a union of a hypha or vessel with another resulting in exchange of their contents. Fusion of hyphal cells of fungi involving the cell wall or cytoplasm. / слияние относящихся к гифам клеток грибов, . Под Анастомозом, от Греческого слова Anastómōsis, означающее Выход или Отверстие, понимается соустье:- (i) у животных и человека побочная ветвь (канал), соединяющая сосуды, нервы, выводные протоки, полные органы; искусственный анастомоз накладывают оперативным путём; (ii) у высших растений соединение проводящих пучков в листьях, узлах стеблей и других структурах; и (iii) у грибов соединение или срастание сообщающихся между собой гиф грибницы.

ANASTOMOSIS GROUP = АНАСТОМОЗНАЯ ГРУППА (или ГРУППА С АНАСТОМОЗОМ) – Anastomosis Group:- a sub-grouping of a fungal species based on the ability of closely related isolates to exchange nuclear material via the fusion of fungal strands (anastomosis). The seedling disease pathogen, Rhizoctonia solanine is divided into anastomosis groups – AG4 affects cotton while AG8 affects Wheat. / Подгруппирование видов (species) грибов, основанное на . тяжей грибницы (анастомоз). Ризоктониозный соланин. У грибов под Анастомозом, от Греческого слова Anastómōsis, означающее Выход, Отверстие или Соустье, понимается соединение или срастание сообщающихся между собой гиф грибницы.

ANATOMY = АНАТОМИЯ – Anatomy is a study of the internal structure of living beings. / Под Анатомией, от Греческого слова Anatomē, означающее Рассечение, понимается наука о строении (преимущественно внутреннем) организма, раздел морфологии. Различают анатомию животных и анатомию растений. Самостоятельными являются анатомия человека (с её основными разделами – нормальной анатомией и патологической анатомией) и сравнительная анатомия животных.

Основоположники анатомии животных и человека в античный период – древнегреческий философ и учёный Аристотель (384–322 до Нашей Эры), древнеримский врач Клавдий Гален (Claudius Galenus; около 130 – около 200), современной анатомии – естествоиспытатель Андреас Везалий (Andreas Vesalius; 1514–64) и Английский врач Вильэм Хави (William Harvey; 1578–1657).

ANATROPOUS = АНАТРОПНОЕ (или ВЫВЕРНУТОЕ) – Anatropous:- descriptive of an ovule in which the body is bent backward along the funiculus and adnate to it.

ANB = AIDS TO NAVIGATION BOAT

ANCHORAGE = ЯКОРНОЕ МЕСТО – Anchorage is a site where a ship drops anchor. / Местоположение, где происходит постановка судна на якорь. Под Рейдом, от Голландского слова Reede, понимается водный район у берега, используемый для якорной стоянки или перегрузки судов. Рейдом называется также внешняя часть акватории порта. Рейды – участки акватории, защищённые от сильного волнения, где суда могут стоять на якорях в ожидании разрешения на подход к причалам или на выход из порта. При отсутствии в порту глубоководных причалов, на рейдах также производят перегрузочные операции, для чего используют вспомогательные мелкосидящие суда – лихтеры и баржи.

ANCILLARY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ СОУЧАСТНИКА – Ancillary Guarantee is a type of guarantee where the guarantor joins with one of the parties to the contract and agrees to fulfill that party's obligations if necessary, effectively co-signing the contract. As opposed to an independent or demand guarantee, under an ancillary guarantee the guarantor also acquires rights under the contract and may resort to terms in the contract to dispute claims against the guarantee. Also called a Contract Guarantee. Although banks in the United States are generally prohibited by law from issuing ancillary guarantees, banks in other countries are not. US banks instead issue demand guarantees or standby letters of credit.

ANCILLARY REVENUE = ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ВЫРУЧКА – In oil and gas industry, Ancillary Revenue is a revenue from a retail outlet which is other than from gasoline or diesel, such as convenience stores or car wash sales. Ancillary revenue helps to pay outlet and marketer operating costs, and is considered to contribute to lower petroleum margins. / В нефтегазовой отрасли, выручка от пункта розничной продажи, в которую не включается выручка от реализации бензина или дизельного топлива. К такой выручке относится выручка от продаж сопутствующих товаров или от оказания услуги по мойке автомобилей. Вспомогательная выручка помогает оплачивать расходы, понесённые данным пунктом продажи, и операционные расходы сбытовика. Она рассматривается в качестве способствующей снижению маржи от переработки нефти.

ANCILLARY SERVICE AREA = АРЕАЛ ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ – Ancillary Service Area:- a defined market service area for ancillary services including regulation and spinning.

ANCILLARY SERVICES = ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ – Ancillary Services are those services necessary to support the transmission of energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's transmission system in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Ancillary Service:- those services necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while, in accordance with good utility practice, maintaining reliable operation of the transmission provider's transmission system.

AND = ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR NAS DEVELOPMENT

ANDREWS' PITCHFORK = ВИЛЫ ЭНДРЮЗА – Andrews' Pitchfork:- those who have studied Alan H. Andrews' trading techniques in depth know that he taught ways to anticipate a change in market sentiment – a change that often results in a price move that catches many traders by surprise. Andrews' best-known technique is Andrews' Pitchfork, found on most charting software programs. Andrews' pitchfork consists of three parallel lines identifying recent trends. Two of the lines form what appear to be prongs, while the third forms a handle, thus, the 'pitchfork' descriptor. The lines are drawn across support and resistance pivots that identify recent trends. A question often arises regarding pivot selection for Andrews' pitchfork – that is, identifying what three sets of pivots would be the best to use in any given situation. Here is how Andrews addressed that question:- 'Usually, it seems best to start with the most recent three alternate pivots of the time frame you are interested in. That will give you the current view. But don't stop there, because any three alternate pivots can be used, and no matter which set is chosen, each resulting pitchfork will add something to the outlook as it tells its own story'. One part of the pitchfork story is the price failure rule. The logic for this technique is grounded in one of Andrews' best-known quotes. 'Someone once remarked that most traders spend a good deal of their time following the markets to see what prices are doing', he said at a trading seminar. 'I suggest they would be better off if they spent more time observing what prices are not doing'. The price failure rule is a core Andrews technique that deals directly with what prices are not doing. It comes into play when prices don't reach the median line, or the middle line of the pitchfork. Before we look at the technique, let's first consider the broader interpretation of price action vs. the median line. Price magnet:- the median line technique is Andrews' best-known work. Indeed, it is the basis for the Andrews' pitchfork method itself. The primary feature, according to Andrews, is the high probability that prices will reach a median line and then reverse. That aspect is pretty well known among users. Less known is that the Andrews' pitchfork offers a great deal more than that. The discovery of this phenomenon prompted Andrews to develop complementary techniques that would help confirm the outlook of trade positions already on the books, or alert him to a potential shift in market sentiment as prices interacted with the median line. The price failure rule is one of those techniques. To deal with those times when prices change direction before reaching the median line, Andrews developed a special method called the Price Failure Rule. It is an easy-to-use procedure that prepares the trader for a trend change when new buying or selling interest appears to be surfacing in a stock or commodity. The rule relates to Andrews' comment regarding the importance of observing what prices are not doing – in this case, not continuing to press on until the median line is reached. Failure to reach the median line raises a couple of interesting side issues:- One, market sentiment is more than likely changing; and two, it is not unusual to see a large counter-move take place following a price failure. Note:- often, when price fails to each the median line, it can move strongly in the opposite direction. That outlook would have been less clear, however, when prices reversed and, in so doing, penetrated the upper parallel line of the pitchfork. That was a warning that a price failure was likely and called for Hagopian's Rule, a trendline adaptation Andrews named after one of his early students. Hagopian's Rule:- here's how Andrews described the rule:- 'When prices reverse trend before reaching a line at which probability indicates such a reversal could start, proper action may be taken in buying or selling when prices cross a trendline they were moving along before reversing'. In 'New direction' the pitchfork median line is 'the line at which probability indicates such a reversal could start'. The 'trendline they were moving along before reversing' is the Hagopian line. In this example, the Hagopian line is a downward trendline that was drawn across two previous highs. It slopes away from the median line, which is the preferred arrangement, according to Andrews. In the example, a buy signal was given when prices broke through the Hagopian line, completing the setup for the price failure rule. Traders looking for additional trade signal confirmation ought to find that their favorite technical indicator studies merge quite well with this Andrews technique. Oscillator divergence is one such study that can tie in effectively. For example, on the August 2011 soybean meal chart shown in 'Confirming the turn', the stochastic oscillator formed a bullish reversal divergence pattern in October and November 2010.

Prices were in an uptrend, making higher lows during that time, while the stochastic oscillator generated a pair of lower lows, thereby forming a reverse divergence pattern. An Andrews' pitchfork was drawn following the formation of that divergence pattern, and price action indicated that prices might not make it to the median line. That probability was confirmed after prices moved outside the upper pitchfork parallel line and subsequently penetrated the Hagopian line, showing there was a high probability that soymeal meal prices would resume the uptrend. The July 2011 Cotton futures chart shown in 'Resuming the trend' uses a set of studies comparable to the August soymeal chart, with moving average convergence-divergence substituted for stochastics. The combined studies of oscillator divergence, the Andrews' price failure rule and the Hagopian line technique all served to alert the trader that July cotton prices were setting the stage to resume the uptrend. Price movement holds key:- the Andrews' pitchfork comes to the forefront as a formidable price analysis tool. It simply is hard to beat. Its underlying power comes from the clues that are generated by the price movement itself – clues that surface as prices interact with the pitchfork lines. The test is to recognize those clues, one of which leads to the price failure rule. Developed by Alan Andrews, this concept that uses three parallel lines drawn from three points that analyst selects. The points selected to begin the pitchfork are usually three consecutive major peaks or troughs. The three parallel lines extending out to the right are used as normal support and resistance points. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Вилы Эндрюза относятся к концепции, разработанной Алэном Эйч. Эндрюзом (Alan H. Andrews), которая использует три параллельные линии, проведённые из трёх точек, которые выбирает аналитик. Точки, выбираемые для прорисовки данных 'вил' обычно являются тремя последовательными значительными пиками или провалами. Три параллельные линии, идущие на графике изменения цены вправо, используются в качестве обычных точек поддержки и сопротивления.

ANDROGENESIS = АНДРОГЕНЕЗ – Androgenesis is the development of a haploid individual from a pollen grain or microspore. / или микроспора. / Под Андрогенезом, от Греческих слов Anēr, родительный падеж Andrós, означающее Мужчина, и Génesis, означающее Возникновение или Происхождение, или Мужским Партеногенезом понимается развитие яйца (после проникновения в него сперматозоида) только с мужским ядром. Наблюдается обычно в случае гибели женского ядра до оплодотворения.

ANEMOPHILOUS = АНЕМОФИЛЬНОЕ (или ВЕТРООПЫЛЯЕМОЕ) – Anemophilous:- wind pollinated. / Анемофильное – опыляемое ветром. Под Анемофилией, от Греческих слов Ánemos, означающее Ветер, и Philéō, означающее Люблю, понимается перекрёстное опыление растений с помощью ветра, например, у берёзы, злаков.

ANESTHETIZE = АНЕСТЕЗИРОВАТЬ (или ДАВАТЬ НАРКОЗ, или ОБЕЗБОЛИВАТЬ) – Anesthetize:- to immobilize. / иммобилизировать или сковать. , от Греческого слова Anaishesia, означающее Потеря Чувствительности, .

ANEUPLOID = АНЭУПЛОИД (или АНЭУПЛОИДНОЕ) – Aneuploid is an individual with a chromosome number that is not an exact multiple of the haploid chromosome complement. / Под Анеуплоидией, от Греческих слов An, означающее отрицательная частица, Éu, означающее Вполне, Plóos, означающее Кратный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается наследственное изменение, при котором клетки организма содержат число хромосом, не кратное основному набору:- он уменьшен на 1 (моносомия), реже 2 (нуллисомия) или увеличен на 1 или несколько хромосом. Анеуплоидия – причина ряда хромосомных болезней человека.

ANG = AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ANG = NETHERLANDS ANTILLES GUILDER

ANGELS = АНГЕЛЫ – Angels or Angel Investors are successful entrepreneurs who are willing to invest some of their gains in new ventures. They typically also act as mentors to the founding entrepreneurs. What differentiates angels from other investors is that (i) they invest their own money (not other peoples' money which they manage), and (ii) they have been an entrepreneur themselves.

ANGIOSPERM = ПОКРЫТОСЕМЕННОЕ (или ЦВЕТКОВОЕ, или АНГИОСПЕРМ) – Angiosperm, any member of the more than 300 000 species of flowering plants (Division Anthophyta), the largest and most diverse group within the Kingdom Plantae. Angiosperms represent approximately 80 percent of all the known green plants now living. The angiosperms are vascular seed plants in which the ovule (egg) is fertilized and develops into a seed in an enclosed hollow ovary. The ovary itself is usually enclosed in a flower, that part of the angiospermous plant that contains the male or female reproductive organs or both. Fruits are derived from the maturing floral organs of the angiospermous plant and are therefore characteristic of angiosperms. By contrast, in gymnosperms (e.g., conifers), the other large group of vascular seed plants, the seeds do not develop enclosed within an ovary but are usually borne exposed on the surfaces of reproductive structures, such as cones, that originally produced the spores. Unlike such nonvascular plants as the bryophytes, in which all cells in the plant body participate in every function necessary to support, nourish, and extend the plant body (e.g., nutrition, photosynthesis, and cell division), angiosperms have evolved specialized cells and tissues that carry out these functions and have further evolved specialized vascular tissues that translocate the water and nutrients to all areas of the plant body. The specialization of the plant body, which has evolved as an adaptation to a principally terrestrial habitat, includes extensive root systems that anchor the plant and absorb water and minerals from the soil; a stem that supports the growing plant body; and leaves, which are the principal sites of photosynthesis for most angiospermous plants. Another significant evolutionary advancement over the nonvascular and the more primitive vascular plants is the presence of localized regions for plant growth, called Meristems and Cambia, which extend the length and width of the plant body, respectively. Except under certain conditions, these regions are the only areas in which cell division takes place in the plant body, although cell differentiation continues to occur over the life of the plant. The angiosperms dominate the Earth's surface and vegetation in more environments, particularly terrestrial habitats, than any other group of plants. As a result, angiosperms are the most important ultimate source of food for birds and mammals, including humans. In addition, the flowering plants are the most economically important group of green plants, serving as a source of pharmaceuticals, fiber products, timber, ornamentals, and other commercial products. Although in the past the taxonomy of the angiosperms was somewhat controversial, a consensus began to develop among plant taxonomists toward the end of the XX century. The angiosperms came to be considered a group at the division level (comparable to the phylum level in animal classification systems) called Magnoliophyta. Throughout this article the Orders or Families are given, usually parenthetically, following the vernacular or scientific name of a Plant. Following taxonomic conventions, genera and Species are italicized. The higher taxa are readily identified by their suffixes:- Families end in -aceae, Orders in -ales, Subclasses in -idae, and Classes in -opsida. For a comparison of angiosperms with the other major groups of Plants, see Plant, Bryophyte, Fern, Lower Vascular Plant, and Gymnosperm. Angiosperm is a flowering Plant. One of a group of Plants whose seeds are enclosed in a mature ovary (fruit). Angiosperm (meaning covered seed) is a flowering Plant with ovules (seeds) enclosed in an ovary (fruit). Angiosperms developed about 100 million years ago (late Jurassic) and have become the dominant type of terrestrial Plant, represented by at least 250 000 Species, including both monocotyledons (e.g., Agave) and dicotyledons (e.g., Cactaceae). / 300 000 Видов цветущих Растений (Отдел Антофитов). смотрите Растение (Plant), Бриофит (Bryophyte), Папоротник (Fern), Голосемянное (Gymnosperm), и Низшее Сосудистое Растение (Lower Vascular Plant). Ангиосперм:- цветущее растение. Одна из групп Растений, семена которых скрыты в зрелой завязи (плоде). Под Ангиоспермом, от Греческих слов Angéion, означающее Сосуд, и Spérma, родительный падеж Spérmatos, означающее Семя,

понимается . Под Цветковыми или Покрытосеменными Растениями понимается Отдел Высших Растений. Семязачатки погружены в ткани завязи, из которой после оплодотворения развивается плод с заключёнными в нём семенами (отсюда второе название). Характерно также наличие настоящего цветка и двойное оплодотворение. Около 250 000 Видов, по всему земному шару. Два класса – однодольные и двудольные. Играют большую роль в жизни человека, снабжая продуктами питания, строительными материалами, сырьём для промышленности (текстильной, мебельной, фармацевтической и других).

ANGLE OF ILLUMINATION = УГОЛ ОСВЕЩЕНИЯ – Angle Of Illumination is the angle between the specimen normal and the illuminator axis.

ANGLE OF VIEW = УГОЛ ЗРЕНИЯ (или УГОЛ ОБЗОРА, или УГОЛ ПОЛЯ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ) – Angle Of View is the angle between the normal to the surface of the specimen and the axis of the receiver.

ANGLE–PLY LAMINATE = СЛОИСТЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ С УКЛАДКОЙ СЛОЁВ ПОД УГЛОМ ДРУГ К ДРУГУ – Angle-Ply Laminate is a laminate formed with fibers of adjacent plies oriented at alternating angles, e.g., $[\theta, -\theta]_n$.

ANGORA = АНГОРА – Angora is the hair of the Angora Goat. Also known as Angora Mohair. Angora may also apply to the fur of the Angora Rabbit. However, according to the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC), any apparel containing Angora Rabbit hair must be labeled as 'Angora Rabbit hair' on the garment. The hair of the Angora Goat. The long, fine fibers are so smooth and soft that they must be combined with other fibers in weaving. Angora (Goat):- soft long hair of the Angora goat, often called Mohair. The goat is native to Anatolia in the Angora province of Turkey but is extensively raised today in Texas by western ranchers. / Ангорская порода Коз, от Ангора – древнее название Анкары (нынешняя столица Турции), шёрстная. Выведена в древности. Шерсть полутонкая, белая, с блеском, длиной 20–25 сантиметров (см). Настриг с козлов 5–7 килограмм (кг), с маток 3–4 кг. В настоящее время разводят в Турции, США, странах Африки, в Австралии и странах бывшего СССР.

(2) Angora is the hair of the Angora Rabbit. The fine, lightweight hair is warm, and it is often blended with wool to decrease price and to obtain novelty effects in weaving. In the United States by law, the fiber must be described as Angora Rabbit hair. Angora is downy soft, fluffy hair that is plucked or sheared from the Angora Rabbits. This is a slippery, flyaway fiber is usually blended with wool or other fibers to make it easier to spin and to reduce the cost. Angora (also Mohair):- on the one hand this term is used for fabrics made of hair of the Angora Rabbit. On the other hand it is also used for fabrics made of the wool of the Angora Goat. To set the record straight, the Wool Labeling Law requires that a fabric has to be marked as 'Angora Rabbit Hair' rather than 'Angora' or 'Angora Wool'. Fabrics made of the long and soft fur of the Angora Goat are called 'Mohair'. Angora (Rabbit):- hair from the Angora Rabbit. Often blended and mixed with wool to lower the price of the finished article or to obtain fancy or novelty effects. Angora:- The Animal:- The Angora is a variety of the Old World domestic Rabbit (Oryctolagus Cuniculus) with a special characteristic:- the active phase of hair growth is double that of normal Rabbits. The Angora is intensively farmed in hutches, often in semi-darkness, and its hair is removed usually every three months. An adult Angora produces up to 1.5 kg of fiber per year. The Fiber:- The silky white hair of the Angora is a hollow fiber classed as wool. With a diameter of 14–16 microns, it is one of the silkest animal fibers. Angora wool is very soft to the touch, thanks to the low relief of its cuticle scales. The hairs are light, absorb water well and are easily dyed. Premium wool is taken from the back and upper sides of the Rabbit. Angora:- Fine, silky and exceptionally soft to the touch, the wool of the Angora Rabbit is used in high quality knitwear. Uses Of Angora:- Light but warm, Angora wool is used mainly in knitted clothes, such as pullovers, scarves, socks and gloves, producing a moderate 'fluffing' effect. Angora fabric is ideal for thermal clothing and for people suffering from arthritis and wool allergies. Garments made of 100% Angora wool are considered too warm and the fibers are too fine to provide density. It is therefore usually blended with other fibers, such as wool to improve its processing performance, elasticity and wearability. French Angora products usually contain up to 20% sheep's wool. Producers:- Until the 1960s, France was the leading producer of Angora wool. Since then it has been overtaken by China, where Angora farms count more than 50 million Rabbits. Other Angora producers are Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic and Hungary. Production And Trade:- Annual production of Angora is estimated at 2 500 to 3 000 tons a year, with about 90% of the the supply produced in China. Although China currently exports about half of its production to processors in Europe, Japan and the Republic of Korea, it is also developing a domestic processing industry.

ANGORA GOAT = АНГОРСКАЯ КОЗА (или КОЗА АНГОРСКОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Angora Goat is the Goat that produces 'Mohair'. / Ангорская порода Коз, от Ангора – древнее название Анкары (нынешняя столица Турции), шёрстная. Выведена в древности. Шерсть полутонкая, белая, с блеском, длиной 20–25 сантиметров (см). Настриг с Козлов 5–7 килограмм (кг), с маток 3–4 кг. В настоящее время разводят в Турции, США, странах Африки, в Австралии и странах бывшего СССР.

ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH = АНГУМУАЙСКАЯ ЗЕРНОВАЯ МОЛЬ – Angoumois Grain Moth (Sitatroga Cerealella (Olivier)):- Eggs are laid on or the near grain. The white larvae bore into the kernels of the grain and feed on the inside. When the larvae mature they eat their way to the outer portion of the grain, leaving only a thin layer of the outer seed coat intact. Pupation takes place just under the seed coat. When the adult emerges from the grain, it pushes aside the thin layer of seed coat leaving a small trap door covering its exit point from the kernel. They infest only the surface layer of bulk-stored grain, as adults are unable to penetrate deeply. / Ангумуайская Зерновая Моль (Sitatroga Cerealella (Olivier)):- систематическое положение:- Отряд Чешуекрылые, Семейство Выемчатокрылые Моли (Gelechiidae). Распространена в Южных регионах, где повреждает в поле Зерновые культуры в период созревания, в зернохранилищах – повсеместно. Предпочитает яровую Пшеницу, Ячмень и Кукурузу. Бабочка в размахе крыльев до 19 миллиметров (мм); передние крылья серовато-жёлтые блестящие, задние – светло-серые с широкой бахромой. Гусеница длиной до 8 мм, соломенно-жёлтая. Самка откладывает до 150 яиц в поле – на колосья и початки Кукурузы, в зернохранилищах – на поверхность зерна по одному или группами. Отродившиеся гусеницы внедряются в зерновку, питаются её содержимым, здесь же окукливаются. Развитие вредителя возможно при температуре воздуха 15–36 °C. В оптимальных условиях (при температуре 28–30 °C) поколение развивается за 29–35 дней. Гусеницы весьма чувствительны к низким температурам:- при 0 °C они погибают через 25 дней, а при –5 °C – через 9 дней. За год даёт до восьми поколений.

ANGRAKHA = АНГРАХА – Angrakha is a long robe with an assymetrical opening in the chest area reching down the knees worn by males in India.

ANGULAR LEAF SPOT = УГЛОВАТАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Name given to the foliar phase of the disease bacterial blight. See also Bacterial Blight, and Blackarm. / Название, данное лиственной фазе болезни бактериоза. Смотрите также Бактериоз (Bacterial Blight), и Гоммоз (Blackarm).

ANGUSTATA = УЗКОРОСЛОЕ (или СУЖЕННОЕ У ОСНОВАНИЯ) – The specific name Angustata is derived from the Latin for 'narrowed', as this plant has very long narrow leaves. Angustata:- with a narrow stem. / .

ANGUSTIFOLIA = АНГУСТИФОЛИА (или УЗКОЛИСТНОЕ) – Angustifolia:- with narrow leaves.

ANHYDRIDE = АНГИДРИД – Anhydride is a compound formed by abstraction of water, usually from an acid. Example:- acetic anhydride, which is used in converting cellulose to cellulose acetate. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate).

Под Ангидридами понимаются химические соединения, производные неорганических и органических кислот, образующиеся при их дегидратации. Например, SO_3 – ангидрид серной, $(CH_3CO)_2O$ – ангидрид уксусной кислот.

ANHYDROUS = БЕЗВОДНОЕ – Anhydrous:- devoid of water. Anhydrous:- without water. Many 'dry' chemicals may contain some water as part of the crystal structure. Although this can often be compensated for in making up formulas, it is often more convenient to use chemicals that contain no water, that is, that are anhydrous. Many dry chemicals are hygroscopic. See also Hydration Number. / Безводное . Смотрите также Число Гидратации (Hydration Number).

ANICS = ALASKAN NICS

ANIDEX FIBER = ВОЛОКНО ЭНИДЭКС (или ВОЛОКНО АНИДЕКС) – Anidex is a trade name of a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of one or more esters of a monohydric alcohol and acrylic acid, (CH_2=CH–COOH).

ANILINE = АНИЛИН – Aniline, C_6H_7N; also called Aniline Oil, Benzeneamine, Aminobenzene. Aniline used to be a very commonly used chemical in the synthesis of dyes. Sometimes the term 'aniline dye' is used as something of a catch-all term for synthetic dyes, though very few dyes still in production are actually aniline derivatives. Because of toxicity, aniline has been replaced with other compounds for most dye synthesis. / Под Анилином или Аминобензолом или Фениламином, от Французского слова Aniline, через Португальское слова Anil, от Арабского слова Аннил, означающее Индиго (впервые Анилин был получен из индиго), понимается $C_6H_5NH_2$, вязкая бесцветная жидкость, темнеющая на свету и воздухе; $t_{кип}$ 184.4 °C. Применяется в производстве красителей, фармацевтических препаратов, взрывчатых веществ (ВВ), полимеров, синтетических смол, ускорителей вулканизации каучука и так далее.

ANILINE DYES = АНИЛИНОВЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Aniline Dyes is a class of synthetic, organic dyes originally obtained from aniline (coal tars),and were the first synthetic dyes. Today the term is used with reference to any synthetic organic dyes and pigments, in contrast to animal or vegetable coloring materials, and synthetic inorganic pigments. Aniline dyes are classified according to their degree of brightness or their light fastness. Also called Coal Tar Dyes. Aniline Dyes are dyes derived chemically from aniline or other coal tar derivatives. See also Dyes. / стойкость (fastness). Анилиновый (Чёрный) Краситель – краситель, который образуется в результате окисления анилина непосредственно на волокне в кислой среде. Таким способом окрашивают хлопок, шерсть, мех. Окислением анилина получают также пигмент глубоко-чёрный, используемый для крашения пластмасс, при изготовлении копировальной бумаги, лент для пишущих машин и так далее.

ANILINE POINT = АНИЛИНОВАЯ ТОЧКА – Aniline Point is the minimum temperature for complete miscibility of equal volumes of aniline and the sample under test ASTM (short for the American Society for Testing and Materials) Method D611. A product of high aniline point will be low in aromatics and naphthenes and, therefore, high in paraffins. Aniline point is often specified for spray oils, cleaning solvents, and thinners, where effectiveness depends upon aromatic content. In conjunction with the American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity, the aniline point may be used to calculate the net heat of combustion for aviation fuels. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Анилиновая Точка – критическая температура растворения нефтепродуктов в анилине.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ПО ИНСПЕКЦИИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖИВОТНЫХ И РАСТЕНИЙ – The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is a multi-faceted Agency with a broad mission area that includes protecting and promoting US agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. These efforts support the overall mission of USDA, which is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources and related issues. To protect agricultural health, APHIS is on the job 24 hours a day, 7 days a week working to defend America's animal and plant resources from agricultural pests and diseases. For example, if the Mediterranean fruit fly and Asian longhorned beetle, two major agricultural pests, were left unchecked, they would result in several billions of dollars in production and marketing losses annually. Similarly, if foot-and-mouth disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza were to become established in the United States, foreign trading partners could invoke trade restrictions and producers would suffer devastating losses. In the event that a pest or disease of concern is detected, APHIS implements emergency protocols and partners with affected States to quickly manage or eradicate the outbreak. This aggressive approach has enabled APHIS to successfully prevent and respond to potential pest and disease threats to US agriculture. To promote the health of US agriculture in the international trade arena, APHIS develops and advances science-based standards with trading partners to ensure America's agricultural exports, worth more than USD50 billion annually, are protected from unjustified restrictions. In response to needs expressed by the American people and Congress, APHIS' mission has expanded over the years to include such issues as wildlife damage and disease management; regulation of genetically engineered crops and animal welfare; and protection of public health and safety as well as natural resources that are vulnerable to invasive pests and pathogens. While carrying out its diverse protection responsibilities, APHIS makes every effort to address the needs of all stakeholders involved in the US agricultural sector. Strategic Plan:- the APHIS Strategic Plan outlines the goals, objectives, and performance measures that set the direction of APHIS' work. By keeping this plan in mind as work is done and decisions are made, APHIS can be certain to carry out its mission. History:- established in 1972, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is a relatively new Agency, but much of the important work that falls under its mission today has been the responsibility of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) for more than 100 years. In fact, for most of the XX century, the early animal and plant health bureaus within USDA operated independently of one another. The creation of APHIS consolidated these functions. In the years since, the Agency has continued to expand its mission in order protect and preserve American agriculture. The foundation for APHIS was built in 1883 when USDA's Commissioner established the Veterinary Division, the Department's first regulatory program. One year later, the Veterinary Division became the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI). Congress created the Bureau to promote livestock disease research, enforce animal import regulations, and regulate the interstate movement of animals. In the years to follow, positions were created within BAI to support inspection activities at US ports of entry. Regulatory activities to protect US crops began three decades later with the 1912 Plant Quarantine Act and the establishment of the Federal Horticultural Board to enforce the act. The Federal Horticultural Board was separated into various plant health bureaus in 1928. In 1953 the functions of the BAI and the various plant health bureaus became part of USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS). Under the ARS structure, plant and livestock responsibilities were located in either the research or regulatory division, depending on the nature of the activity. Congress passed The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) in 1966 to provide for the regulation of warm blooded animals used in research, bred for commercial sale, exhibited to the public, or commercially transported. The law requires minimum standards of animal care to be established and enforced. Today, APHIS' Animal Care program enforces the provisions of the AWA and the Horse Protection Act, which was passed by Congress in 1970. In 1971, the animal and plant regulatory functions were separated from ARS to become an entity known as the Animal and Plant Health Services (APHS) and in 1972 the meat and poultry inspection divisions of the Consumer and Marketing Service (later known as the Agricultural Marketing Service) were added to APHS (putting the 'I' into APHIS). This organizational realignment was intended to group functions that rely on similar professional disciplines together in one Agency. In 1977, however, the

Food Safety and Quality Service was established and took responsibility for meat and poultry inspections. Today, that Agency is known as USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service. Within the APHIS structure, animal quarantine inspection activities at ports of entry were transferred from the Veterinary Services (VS) division to the Plant Protection division in 1974. As a result, the Plant Protection Division became Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). In 2002 the majority of port inspection activities were transferred to the newly formed Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection. APHIS entered the Biotechnology era in 1985 when the Secretary of Agriculture designated APHIS as the agency responsible for regulating biotechnology-derived products that affect animal and plant health. In 1987 the Biotechnology and Environmental Coordination staff was established in order to perform this function within the Plant Protection and Quarantine program. In 2002, APHIS created the Biotechnology Regulatory Services program to place increased emphasis on our regulatory responsibilities for biotechnology. In 1985 Congress also transferred the Animal Damage Control (ADC) program from the US Department of the Interior's US Fish and Wildlife Service to APHIS, where it was later renamed Wildlife Services. This transfer enlarged the Agency, while adding a new facet of agricultural protection to the APHIS mission. In 1987 APHIS' international programs staff (within PPQ and VS) was given Foreign Service status, thereby increasing the influence of our personnel in the international arena. International programs staff from PPQ and VS were eventually combined to become the International Services (IS) program in APHIS. Today, IS is responsible for facilitating international trade and promoting international safeguarding. APHIS' ability to protect animal and plant health was further strengthened by the passage of the 2000 Plant Protection Act and the 2002 Animal Health Protection Act. Both laws consolidated and modernized previous animal and plant health statutes, giving APHIS more tools for safeguarding agriculture and responding to pest and disease threats. While APHIS' mission has remained essentially the same since its creation, the scope of agricultural issues the Agency oversees has grown exponentially. APHIS remains steadfast in its efforts to prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases and promote the health of US agriculture. The Agency's experienced cadre of scientists, veterinarians, biologists and other professionals will continue to offer innovative solutions to meet the agricultural challenges of the XXI century. Headquartered in Washington, DC, and Riverdale, MD, the United States.

ANIMAL DISEASES = БОЛЕЗНИ ЖИВОТНЫХ – Animal Diseases are diseases which are caused by bacteria, viruses, protozoa or fungi and may be transmitted to animals and humans.

ANIMAL FIBERS = ВОЛОКНА ЖИВОТНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ – Animal Fibers are protein-based hair, fur, and cocoon materials taken from animals. Typical animal fibers include:- wool, mohair, llama, alpaca, cashmere, camel and vicuna and cocoon material (silk). See also Natural Fibers. Animal Fibers include wool, hair and secretions, such as silk. Animal Fibers are fibers of animal origin such as wool, alpaca, camel hair, and silk.

ANIMAL GOODS = ТОВАРЫ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА (или ПРОДУКТЫ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА) – Animal Goods are goods of animal origin. / Товары Животноводства – товары животного происхождения.

ANION = АНИОН – Anion is a negatively charged ion. Many chemicals used in textile processing are described as anionic. This means that when the chemical ionizes in solution, the ion that is 'functional' has a negative electrical charge. Most dyes are anionic. Surfactants, including some used as fabric softeners, may be anionic (others are cationic or non-ionic). See also Cation. / Под Анионом, от Греческого слова Aniōn, означающее буквально Идущий Вверх, понимается отрицательно заряженный ион; при электролизе растворов, содержащих ионы. Анион движется к положительному электроду – аноду. Смотрите также Катион (Cation).

ANISOMERIC GENES = НЕИЗОМЕРИЧЕСКИЕ ГЕНЫ (или НЕРАВНОЧЛЕННЫЕ ГЕНЫ) – Anisomeric Genes are the several genes that have one-directional and unequal effects. Their expressivity and heritability are intermediate between those of major genes and polygenes.

ANISOTROPIC = АНИЗОТРОПИЧЕСКОЕ – Anisotropic:- not having the same physical properties in every direction. In the plane of a fabric, it is related to a non-random distribution of fibers. / , от Греческих слов Ánisos, означающее Неравный, и Trópos, означающее Направление, .

ANKLE STRAP = С РЕМЕШКОМ (или ЗАВЯЗКАМИ) НА ЛОДЫЖКАХ – Ankle Strap is a type of shoe. This shoe style has a strap that encircles the ankle and is attached at the back. / Ankle = Лодыжка.

ANKLET = ШАРОВАРЫ – Anklet is a short sock reaching slightly above the ankle.

ANNATTO = АННАТО – Annatto (E160b) is a water and alcohol-soluble yellow-red dye made from the pulp surrounding the seeds in pods of the tropical American achiote tree Bixa orellana. Annatto is used as a natural food coloring (confectionary, cheese, margarine, smoked fish, custard powder, Caribbean cuisine) and as a fabric or leather dye. South American tribes used the brick-red triangular seeds for body paint and lipstick. / семена в бобах тропического Американского дерева Ачиотэ или Биксы Американской (Bixa Orellana). Южно-Американские племена использовали . Аннато – красный краситель растительного происхождения. Аннато:- Естественный неброский цвет варёного мяса, по сложившимся традициям, к сожалению, не особо привлекает большинство потребителей в продукции мясной индустрии. Потому в мясной промышленности широко применяются ингредиенты для восстановления и коррекции цвета мясных продуктов. Мясная промышленность потребляет 15% (в денежном выражении, по состоянию на 2009) производимых во всем мире натуральных красителей. Очень широко в мясной промышленности используется натуральный жёлто-оранжевый краситель Аннато (E160b). Краситель относится к группе каротиноидов. Водорастворимая форма Аннато (пигмент норбиксин) имеет способность образовывать прочные комплексы с белками. Благодаря этой способности Аннато хорошо подходит для окраски оболочек (как натуральной черевы, так и белкозиновой). Для получения рыжего или яркого красно-коричневого оттенка следует внести 50–100 грамм красителя на 10 литров воды (дозировка указана для красителя с концентрацией пигмента около 1%). Подготовленную оболочку необходимо погрузить в приготовленный раствор на 2–3 часа и более в зависимости от желаемой интенсивности окрашивания. Краситель растворяют в холодной мягкой воде, и мясные изделия погружают в раствор на 2–5 минут до получения необходимой окраски. Для окрашивания копчёностей этот краситель также иногда комбинируют с натуральным коричневым красителем Карамель, причем из четырёх её видов в мясной промышленности используют только E150c и E150d. Наиболее подходящим для сочетания с Аннато типом Карамели и по оттенку и с технологической точки зрения является E150c. Если необходимо придать копчёностям несколько более яркий оранжевый оттенок, к Аннато прибавляют немного Кармина. Аннато применяют при производстве следующих мясопродуктов:- (i) варёные колбасные изделия в натуральной оболочке, колбасы высшего, первого и второго сортов; сосиски высшего и первого сортов; сардельки высшего, первого и второго сортов; (ii) продукты из свинины и говядины варёные, копчёно-варёные, копчёно-запечёные; и (iii) продукты из мяса кур запечённые и копчёно-варёные. В литературе можно встретить информацию, что Аннато обладает антисептическими и гипотоническими свойствами. Для получения золотисто-жёлтого оттенка Аннато иногда смешивают с натуральным красителем Куркумином (Турмерик) (E100).

ANNEALING = ОТЖИГ (или ЗАКАЛКА) – Annealing is a formation of fully or partially double-stranded DNA molecules from complimentary single-stranded molecules. / формирование полностью или частично молекул двунитевой или двухцепочечной ДНК.

ANNEX F = ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ ЭФ. – In the United States, Annex F:- written specifications of the application-body document type definition (EFS' filename is application-body.dtd) agreed to by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), and the Japan Patent Office (JPO).

ANNIVERSARY BILLING = ЮБИЛЕЙНОЕ ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ СЧЁТА – Anniversary Billing is a method of billing where the client is billed for one month of storage once inventory is received. If this product remains in inventory, it will be billed an additional monthly charge each month on the anniversary of its arrival.

ANNOUNCEMENT DATE = ДАТА АНОНСИРОВАНИЯ (или ДАТА ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ) – Announcement Date is the date on which a company first publicly announces an impending stock split. / Дата, на которую компания впервые публично анонсирует предстоящее дробление капитала.

ANNUAL = ОДНОЛЕТНИК (или ОДНОЛЕТНЕЕ) – Annual is a plant that naturally completes its life cycle, from seed to seed, in one year. Annual:- (i) yearly; (ii) used for plants which complete their life cycle (seed to seed production and death) in 1 year or less. Annual is a plant which completes its life cycle within one year after germination. / , от Латинского слова Annus, означающее Год, . Под Однолетними Растениями или Однолетниками понимаются травы, жизненный цикл которых (от семени до семени и полного отмирания особи) завершается в течение года. Однолетние растения, развитие которых завершается в несколько недель, называют Эфемерами. Яровые однолетние растения прорастают Весной и отмирают до наступления Зимы (продолжительность их жизненного цикла от 1–2 до 4–5 месяцев. К ним относятся яровые хлеба (Овёс, Пшеница, Рожь, Ячмень), Горох, Гречиха, Лён и многие Сорняки – Куколь, Лебеда, Белая Марь, Овсюг. Озимые однолетние растения, осеменяясь Осенью, сразу же прорастают, образуют прикорневую розетку листьев, зимуют под снегом, а Весной отрастают, затем цветут, плодоносят и к Осени отмирают (их развитие, хотя и длится менее одного года, захватывает два вегетационного периода). К ним помимо озимых Пшеницы и Ржи относятся многие Сорняки – Василёк, Ржаной Костёр, Пастушья Сумка, Ярутка и другие. Под Однолетниками понимаются растения, проходящие свой жизненный цикл в течение одного вегетационного периода (обычно за 2–5 месяцев):- Гречиха, Лён, Просо, яровая Пшеница и другие. Особенно быстро развивающиеся однолетники называются Эфемерами. Однолетник:- растение, живущее только один год.

ANNUAL CHARTS = ГОДОВЫЕ ГРАФИКИ (или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ) – Annual Charts:- graphical representation of price where the time interval is one year for each bar or candle. Also known as Yearly Charts. / Графическое отображение цены, где временным интервалом для каждого штриха или свечи служит один год. Известны также как Погодовые Графики (Yearly Charts).

ANNUAL DIVIDEND RATE = ГОДОВАЯ СТАВКА ДИВИДЕНДА – Annual Dividend Rate:- dividend, or portion of a company's profit paid to shareholders, divided by the number of common shares outstanding (usually a weighted average of the number of shares outstanding over the reporting period). / Дивиденд или часть прибыли компании, выплачиваемые акционерам, делённые на число обыкновенных акций ().

ANNUAL EFFECTS = ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ (или ГОДОВЫЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ) – Annual Effects:- the total effects in energy use (measured in MegaWatthours) and peak load (measured in kiloWatts) caused by all participants in the Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs that are in effect during a given year. It includes new and existing participants in existing programs (those implemented in prior years that are in place during the given year) and all participants in new programs (those implemented during the given year). The effects of new participants in existing programs and all participants in new programs should be based on their start-up dates (i.e. if participants enter a program in July, only the effects from July to December should be reported). If start-up dates are unknown and cannot be reasonably estimated, the effects can be annualized (i.e. assume the participants were initiated into the program on January 01 of the given year). The Annual Effects should consider the useful life of efficiency measures, by accounting for building demolition, equipment degradation and attrition.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING = ГОДОВОЕ ОБЩЕЕ СОБРАНИЕ (или ЕЖЕГОДНОЕ ОБЩЕЕ СОБРАНИЕ) – Annual General Meeting is an annual meeting of shareholders required by law where directors inform shareholders of company performance and future prospects. Shareholders vote on board elections and significant company issues. Shareholders' meeting, required by law to be held yearly by every public company. An Annual General Meeting (AGM) is normally used to discuss the annual report and accounts, to announce dividends and to elect auditors and directors. This is often the only opportunity the shareholders have to air their views.

ANNUAL GROWTH RINGS = ГОДИЧНЫЕ КОЛЬЦА ПРИРОСТА – Annual Growth Rings:- the layer of wood growth added each growing season to the diameter of the tree. In the temperate zone the annual growth rings of many species such as oaks and pines are readily distinguished because of differences in the cells formed during the early and late parts of the seasons. / виды (species). У растений под Годичными Кольцами понимаются слои прироста древесины, образованные камбием в результате сезонной периодичности его деятельности. Годичные кольца роста хорошо видны на спиле ствола дерева. Они позволяют определить возраст растений, климаты прошлого и прогнозировать их, а также устанавливать возраст археологических находок.

ANNUAL INVENTORY = ГОДОВАЯ ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ (или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ, или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – Annual Inventory:- physical count of all product in the warehouse done on a yearly basis.

ANNUALIZED = В ГОДОВОМ ИСЧИСЛЕНИИ – Annualized:- the translation of periods of less than a year into an annual rate for comparative purposes. To annualize quarterly figures, user multiply them by four. The process of converting a number to an annual value, if less than a year's data is available for a specific calculation. It is generally done to correctly compare ratios which are usually based on annual performance, such as Inventory Turn Rate and Gross Margin Return On Inventory (GMROI). / .

ANNUALIZED RETURN = ОТДАЧА ПО ГОДУ (или ОТДАЧА ЗА ГОД, или ОТДАЧА В ГОДОВОМ ИСЧИСЛЕНИИ) – Annualized Return is the return or profit, expressed on an annual basis, the writer of the option contract receives for buying the shares and writing that particular contract. See also Buy and Write.

ANNUAL MEETING = ГОДОВОЕ СОБРАНИЕ (или ЕЖЕГОДНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ) – An Annual General Meeting (commonly abbreviated as AGM, also known as the Annual Meeting) is a meeting that official bodies, and associations involving the general public (including companies with shareholders), are often required by law (or the constitution, charter, by-laws etc governing the body) to hold. An AGM is held every year to elect the board of directors and inform their members of previous and future activities. It is an opportunity for the shareholders and partners to receive copies of the company's accounts as well as reviewing fiscal information for the past year and asking any questions regarding the directions the business will take in the future. Public companies in the United States:- every

state requires public companies incorporated within it to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders to elect the Board of Directors and transact other business that requires shareholder approval. Notice of the annual general meeting must be in writing and is subject to a minimum notice period that varies by state. In 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission voted to require all public companies to make their annual meeting materials available online. The final rules required compliance by large accelerated filers beginning on January 01, 2008, and by all other filers beginning on January 01, 2009. The 'e-proxy' rules allow two methods for companies to deliver their proxy materials, the 'notice only' option or the 'full set' option. Under the notice only option, the company must post all of its proxy materials on a publicly accessible website at the time of their mailing. Private companies in Great Britain:- in Great Britain it became optional with effect from 01 October 2007 for any private company to hold an AGM, unless its articles of association specifically require it to do so. Attending the general meeting:- (i) President or Chairman (who chairs the meeting); (ii) Secretary (who prepares the minutes); and (iii) Recount clerk (who reviews the stock ledger). Annual Meeting is a yearly meeting of shareholders at which directors are elected and other general business of the corporation is conducted. / Годовое или Ежегодное Собрание – собрание, происходящее раз в год, на котором управляющие компании отчитываются перед акционерами о результатах работы за год, а также избирается совет директоров на следующий год. Высший исполнительный работник обычно рассказывает о перспективах компании на будущий год и вместе со старшими исполнительными работниками отвечает на вопросы акционеров. Акционеры могут также потребовать провести голосование по резолюции о политике компании с участием всех, кто владеет акциями компании. Акционеры, которые не могут присутствовать на ежегодном собрании, имеют возможность участвовать в выборах директоров и принятии резолюции с помощью специальной доверенности (proxy), рассылаемой в установленном законом порядке всем зарегистрированным акционерам.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE = ГОДОВАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is a measure of the cost of credit, expressed as a yearly rate. It includes interest as well as points, broker fees, and certain other credit charges that you are required to pay. Because all lenders follow the same rules when calculating the APR, it provides you with a good basis for comparing the cost of loans, including mortgages, over the term of the loan. Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the cost of credit on a yearly basis expressed as a percentage. The cost of credit, expressed as a yearly rate. For closed-end credit, such as car loans or mortgages, the APR includes the interest rate, points, broker fees, and other credit charges that the borrower is required to pay. An APR, or an equivalent rate, is not used in leasing agreements. / Годовая Процентная Ставка (ГПС (APR)):- стоимость кредита для клиента выражается в виде простой годовой процентной ставки. Согласно Федеральному Акту о Достоверности Информации в Кредитовании (Truth in Lending Act) в любом соглашении о предоставлении потребительского займа годовая процентная ставка должна указываться прописным закрытым шрифтом.

ANNUAL REPORT = ГОДОВОЙ ОТЧЁТ (или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ) – Annual Reports:- all companies, public or private, are generally required to produce an annual report for their shareholders. Private companies have more flexibility in this regard and the report requirement may be waived or diminished as deemed by its owners. Public companies are required, by law, to produce annual reports and quarterly reports on their operations AND file these so that they can be accessed by shareholders as well as the general public (among which there may be future shareholders). At a minimum, these reports must contain complete financial statements (Income, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow) and various management discussions. In Canada, all public company documents can be readily accessed on the internet through SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The US equivalent is EDGAR, i.e. http://www.edgar-online.com. Annual Report is a required annual filing in a state, usually listing directors, officers and financial information. Also, an annual statement of business and affairs furnished by a corporation to its shareholders. Annual Report is a popular term for the yearly report made by a company to its stockholders. The US Federal law requires all registered corporations to make such reports. They usually contain a balance sheet, an income statement, a list of changes in retained earnings, and how income of the corporation was used. The formal financial statement issued yearly by a publicly owned corporation. The report shows assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and earnings. The report also shows the company's financial condition at the close of the business year and other basic information of interest to shareholders. An Annual Report is an audited corporate document that details the business activity and financial status of a publicly held company over the previous year. The US Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) requires all public companies to distribute an annual report to shareholders at the end of each fiscal year. Each report contains the three main financial statements:- The Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement and Balance Sheet as well as a host of other company-related data. Although the annual report provides a variety of important financial data, investors can find much more detailed annual and quarterly analysis in the 10K and the 10Q reports. The SEC requires all publicly traded companies to file the 10K and the 10Q on an annual and quarterly basis, respectively. Annual Report is a report to the stockholders of a company which includes the company's annual, audited balance sheet and related statements of earnings, stockholders' or owners' equity and cash flows, as well as other financial and business information. In the context of the Australian sharemarket, the Annual Report is a financial report or statement issued by a publicly listed company to its shareholders. The annual report contains a statement of financial performance, a statement of financial position, a statement of cash flow, as well as notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and business resolutions to be discussed. / :- Отчёт о Прибылях и Убытках (Income Statement), Отчёт о Движении Денежных Средств (Cash Flow Statement) и Бухгалтерский Баланс (Balance Sheet). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Годовой Отчёт или Ежегодный Отчёт – отчёт совета директоров об организационно-финансовом состоянии корпорации, который должен распространяться среди акционеров согласно правилам Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities And Exchange Commission). В отчёт включаются описание операций компании, а также балансовая ведомость и отчёт о поступлениях. Более подробная версия ежегодного отчёта, называемая 10-К, с детализированной финансовой информацией может быть представлена по требованию акционера секретарём компании.

ANNUAL RINGS = ГОДИЧНЫЕ КОЛЬЦА – Annual Rings are layers of wood laid down each year by the vascular cambium of woody plants, typically in trees. During the season of active growth in the vascular cambium, xylem cells are being added to the circumference of the xylem tissue. At the start of the growing season the cells grow fast and are large, but as the season progresses towards the dormant period fewer smaller cells are produced and growth eventually stops as the plant becomes dormant. The difference in size of the xylem cells laid down at the start and later in the growing season forms a line within the wood marking the boundary of an annual ring. The size of the xylem cells is also affected by the growing conditions. Hence changes in the width of annual rings can indicate changes in the climate. / У растений под Годичными Кольцами понимаются слои прироста древесины, образованные камбием в результате сезонной периодичности его деятельности. Видны на спиле ствола дерева. Позволяют определять возраст растений, климаты прошлого и прогнозировать их, а также устанавливать возраст археологических находок.

ANNUAL TRANSMISSION COSTS = ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ НА ПЕРЕДАЧУ (или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ НА ПЕРЕДАЧУ) – Annual Transmission Costs are the total annual cost of the Transmission System shall be the amount specified in Schedule 1 until amended by the Transmission Provider or modified by the Commission.

ANNUAL YIELD = ГОДОВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ (или ЕЖЕГОДНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ, или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ГОДУ, или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ЗА ГОД, или ДОХОДНОСТЬ В ГОДОВОМ ИСЧИСЛЕНИИ) – Annual Yield represents the dividend return from an

investment. It is calculated by dividing the dividend per share by the share price, converted to a percentage. Yield = (Dividend Per Share / Last Market Price) x 100. Also known as Dividend Yield.

ANNUITY = АННУИТЕТ (или ЕЖЕГОДНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – Annuity is a series of equal payments made at regular intervals, with interest compounded at a specified rate. An Annuity is a series of identical fixed payments to be made for a specified number of years. Annuities are investment structures that defer taxes on earnings within the account. Once the annuitant reaches age 59.5, distributions can be taken, but it is not required. When distributions are taken, earnings are added to annual income for tax purposes, while the principal is tax-free since contributions are after-tax Dollars. Many types of annuities are available. Annuities come in three basic flavors:- fixed, variable and indexed. Before you can choose what annuity is best for you, you must establish the purpose of the investment. An investor who wants growth, is comfortable with market fluctuations and has the time frame to withstand market ups and downs should look at variable annuities. Investors seeking to preserve assets with no fluctuations to the principal are drawn to the guaranteed returns of fixed annuities. Indexed annuities are a hybrid of fixed and variable annuities in which there is a minimum guarantee when the market is down but higher growth potentials when the market is up. Insurance companies offer deferred annuities, therefore, the security of your investment lies in the financial strength of the insurance company selling the annuity. This is especially true for fixed annuities with which investors are seeking conservative returns while protecting principal assets. Though not always considered as important with variable annuities, it is still a top consideration since you want the guarantee that distributions will be paid on time and to the appropriate value when you need the money. Insurance companies are rated by third-party rating companies such as Moody's and Standard and Poor's. These companies look at the financial strength of the underlying investments in the company as well as the ability for the company to pay an unusually high amount of benefits in any one period without being financially devastated. Look for A, AA or AAA grades, designating top-rated companies. After sitting down with an investment adviser, you decided an annuity was a great fit for you. Once you sign the paperwork and pay the initial payments, you are issued an annuity contract. Every state insurance commissioner requires investors receive a time period to review the contract to decide if the terms and conditions are acceptable. This is called a Free-Look Period because there is no penalty for canceling the annuity and getting your money back during this time. Go through the annuity to confirm how many years the annuity is for, called the Surrender Period. Make sure you understand how the fees in the surrender period affect your money if you withdraw money before the period is over. Look for any riders or waivers that allow you to access money quicker and penalty-free under special circumstances, such as disability or the need for long-term care. Ask the financial adviser any questions you have before the free look period expires, usually anywhere from 10 to 30 days. Annuity is series of payments, usually payable at specified time intervals. Annuity is a low-risk interest-bearing investment vehicle most suitable for retirement savings. Annuities are comparable to certificate of deposits (CDs) issued by banks, however annuities are lower risk and more liquid. In addition, annuities are tax-deferred and for the most part, offer higher returns than other investment vehicles such as bonds, CDs, and money market accounts. Identification:- oftentimes, investors that want a guaranteed income stream during retirement buy annuities. An annuity requires an initial deposit ranging anywhere from USD5 000.00 to USD1 million, known as the Premium. This premium locks in a return of 3 percent to 10 percent. Therefore, a 10 percent annuity locks in a 10 percent return on the premium. Generally, annuities offer tax sheltering by reducing your taxable income for the current year. In addition, any earnings from the annuity grow tax-free until you begin to receive payouts. Types:- there are two distribution models for an annuity:- immediate or deferred. An immediate distribution annuity immediately begins issuing monthly payments. These payments are either fixed or variable depending on what terms you agree to. Immediate annuities are usually set up to last your whole life and are generally based on a large initial deposit from something like lottery winnings. The deferred distribution model is set up to allow an investor to contribute and accumulate money over your working life for retirement purposes. The money is able to grow tax-free during the maturity period and until you choose to take distribution of the annuity. Features:- annuities have several features unique to this investment medium. There is a higher guaranteed rate of return than most other comparable investment vehicles. In addition, annuities provide tax sheltering. There are no taxes paid on the money until withdrawals begin. Another popular feature of annuities is the secure principal. Generally, there is no chance that the investor's principal will be lost. This is an attractive feature to low-risk investors and those saving for retirement. Annuities offer a lifetime income option, and payments can be set up to pay out over the remainder of your life, once withdrawals begin. Finally, many annuities offer a bailout provision, which protects against interest rate fluctuations. Advantages:- an important advantage of annuities is they are very low-risk. Money will only be lost if the insurance company goes bankrupt and your investment is more than state annuity guaranty limits. In addition, annuities are ideal for retirement income because of the guaranteed monthly retirement checks. The annuity contract locks your rate for a specified time, and solid returns with rates between 3 percent to 10 percent are common depending on maturity periods. Another unique feature of annuities is the investor is able to withdraw a limited amount of money annually without penalty. Disadvantages:- there are a few disadvantages associated with annuities. Since annuities are structured to be long-term investments, early withdrawal penalties are significant from both the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the holding insurance company. There is a 10 percent tax penalty charged by the IRS for withdrawal before the age of 59 ½. The insurance company will also charge you a penalty for any withdrawals over the allowed yearly allotment. Finally, once the money is distributed it is taxed as ordinary income not capital gains. Annuity is a sum of annual interest and redemption payments. In the case of annuity redemption, this amount is constant over the entire life of the loan, with the capital redemption component increasing annually in line with the reduced interest payment. / Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd) . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Аннуитет это серия тождественных фиксированных платежей, которые должны быть произведены за указываемое количество лет. если порядки и условия . Аннуитет – один из видов контрактов страховых компаний, гарантирующий выплату фиксированных или варьирующих (переменных) сумм ренты (пенсии) (variable annuity) в некоторый период времени в будущем, обычно по достижении клиентом пенсионного возраста. Выплаты фиксированных сумм (fixed annuity) происходят регулярно, меняется только способ выплат. При варьирующих (переменных) суммах выплаты основаны на гарантированном числе пунктов; стоимость одного пункта и сумма выплат зависят от оценки базовых вложений. Капитал, вложенный в контракт на получение ренты (пенсии), пользуется отсрочкой налогообложения (tax deferred). Ключевыми соображениями при покупке контракта на получение ренты (пенсии) являются репутация страховой компании, прибыль, которую она выплачивала в прошлом, а также уровень выплат и комиссионных, уплачиваемых продавцам. Аннуитет, от Латинского слова Annuitas, означающее Ежегодный Платёж:- (1) один из видов срочного государственного займа, по которому ежегодно выплачиваются проценты и погашается часть суммы; (2) равные друг другу денежные платежи, выплачиваемые через определённые промежутки времени в счёт погашения полученного кредита, займа и процентов по нему.

ANNULAR = ПЕРСТНЕВОЕ (или КОЛЬЦЕВОЕ, или КОЛЬЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ) – Annular:- ring-like.

ANNULAR NAIL = КОЛЬЦЕОБРАЗНЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ – Annular Nail:- pallet nail with annular (circular ring) threads rolled onto the shank.

ANNULATE = ОКОЛЬЦОВАННОЕ (или ЗАКОЛЬЦОВАННОЕ, или КОЛЬЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ, или КОЛЬЧАТОЕ, или С КОЛЬЦАМИ) – Annulate:- ringed or banded.

ANODES = АНОДЫ – Anodes are positively polarized electrodes in an electrolytic cell; copper content about 99.5%. / Под Анодом, от Греческого слова Ánodos, означающее Восхождение или Движение Вверх, понимается электрод радио- или электротехнического прибора, устройства (например, электровакуумного прибора, гальванического элемента, электролитической ванны), характеризующийся тем, что движение электронов (во внешней цепи) направлено от него (к катоду). В электролитической ванне, электронных и других приборах анод соединяется с положительным полюсом источника электрического тока.

ANODE SLIMES = АНОДНЫЕ ШЛАМЫ – Anode Slimes are a product of the copper tankhouse which settles on the bottom of an electrolytic cell as the copper anodes dissolve and which also adheres to the remains of the anodes. The precious and non-soluble components of the anode are enriched in the anode slimes, e.g., silver, gold, selenium, lead. / Под Шламом, от Немецкого слова Schlamm, означающее буквально Грязь, понимается в том числе и порошкообразный продукт, содержащий обычно благородные металлы, выпадающие в осадок при электролизе меди, цинка и других металлов.

ANOMALY SWITCH = АНОМАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ – Anomaly Switch is a technique used in the active management of a bond portfolio. Anomaly switching involves moving between stocks with similar volatility, thereby taking advantage of temporary anomalies in price.

ANORAK = АНОРАК (или XX) – Anorak:- (chiefly British) parkaanorak; (chiefly British) parka. / Куртка с капюшоном.

ANP = AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DO PETRÓLEO, GÁS NATURAL E BIOCOMBUSTíVEIS = NATIONAL AGENCY OF PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS AND BIOFUELS

ANPRM = ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

ANR = AVERAGE NOT READY

ANR = AVERAGE NUMBER OF RUNS

ANS = ALASKA NORTH SLOPE

ANSI = AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE

ANSI X12 = ЭЙ.ЭН.ЭС.АЙ. ЭКС.12 – ANSI (American National Standards Institute) X.12 is the official name of the standard. Textual references are also made using the terms US ANSI X.12, X12, and ANSI X12. It is a standard which has been adopted by the American National Standards Institute, a private, non-profit organization responsible for the development and approval of voluntary consensus standards in the United States. It's membership is comprised of over 1 000 companies and organizations. ANSI ASC X.12 (short for the ANSI Accredited Standards Committee X.12) is composed of government and industry members from North America. It was chartered in 1979 by ANSI to develop uniform standards for electronic data interchange documents. This committee has a long history and continues to reach for new milestones in its history. By 1997, it is expected to align itself with EDIFACT, United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport. Many recognizable names are on the ASC X.12 800 name membership list including 3M, Xerox, Pillsbury/Grandmet, and Texaco. The ASC X.12 body comes together three times each year to develop and maintain standards. They recently met in June of 1996, but have not posted minutes of the meeting yet on the web site http://www.disa.org. Proposed standards are approved through a consensus process before a standard or a change to a standard is approved and registered with ANSI. The ASC X.12 Standards that have been designated as American National Standards are Version 3 published in March 1992 and Version 2 published in 1986. The most current release is Release 3060 priced at USD215.00 for members and USD415.00 for non-members. Since 1979, this standard has been updated and changed. These changes have been described using terms like versions, releases, and subreleases. ANSI X.12 is a large standard with over 200 transaction sets attached to it. Each of these transaction sets supports a business function such as warehousing, insurance, purchasing, and finance. The Federal Government of the United States has endorsed the use of the ANSI X.12 standards for Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange with the government. This selection was made because so many in private industry in the United States were already in compliance with ANSI rules for standards development. The government felt that it was investing in a mature and tested methodology and that would result in potential for quick implementation and a large trading partner base in the United States. The gradual alignment of ANSI X.12 with EDIFACT in 1997 is forecasted to help everyone benefit from a single global EDI standard. ANSI ASC X.12 is supported by the Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc. (DISA), a not-for-profit corporation which manages the ASC X.12 membership, balloting processes, standards development and maintenance, publications, and communications with ANSI. DISA can be reached at 703-5487005. The web site maintained by DISA is at http://www.disa.org. The entire membership list can be found there along with the product catalog. The problem addressed by this standard involves the transmission of a business document. Transaction sets were devised that become the electronic equivalent of a business document. The user encloses transactions sets in electronic envelopes, and ships the documents to the intended receiver. If the message is to be received in the way the sender intends, the computers must communicate accurately using a number of components to facilitate the communication. The standard addresses a syntax or set of rules for structuring the data, a data element directory, a code directory, a segment directory, and a message directory. At an overview level, we can say that all documents within the standard are based on the same agreed format, using similar structures and labels. The transaction sets provide the details for a number of different documents. A transaction set is equivalent to documents such as a purchase order, an invoice, or a shipping notice. Within the transaction set, the data elements and data segments are defined. It becomes more detailed from there. The standard has been implemented by a wide variety of vendors and is used by a variety of industries. Some of the transaction set names illustrate the variety:- 130 Student Educational Record (Transcript); 151 Electronic Filing of Tax Return Data Acknowledgment; 170 Revenue Receipts Statement; 186 Laboratory Reporting; 213 Motor Carrier Shipment Status Inquiry; 269 Application for Mortgage Insurance Benefits; 272 Property and Casualty Loss Notification; 324 Vessel Stow Plan (Ocean); 360 Tariff Information (Ocean); 421 Estimated Time of Arrival and Car Scheduling; 440 Shipment Weights; 840 Request for Quotation; 850 Purchase Order; 860 Purchase Order Change; 870 Order Status Report. Another type of ANSI ASC X.12 standard is the control and foundation standard. A sampling of these are listed:- (i) X12.3 Data Element Dictionary; (ii) X12.5 Interchange Control Structure; (iii) X12.6 Application Control Structure; (iv) X.12.22 Segment Directory; and (v) X12.58 Security Structures. The value of this standard translates in to saved Dollars and quicker more accurate transactions for the trading partners who are using the standard for electronic exchange of these documents in the course of doing business with one another. A closely related standard is EDIFACT. It is felt by some that EDIFACT is becoming the foremost international EDI standard. The encouraging fact is that ANSI ASC X.12 and EDIFACT appear to be working together to reach alignment. At the end of 1995, ASC X.12 balloted its members with regard to migration to EDIFACT and the result was a vote favorable toward the migration. Some feel that most US companies will opt to implement the requirements of both standards until such time as a migration strategy is developed to assist companies in migrating to whatever is developed out of the 1997 planned alignment effort. Others feel that the length of time required to get thousands of people involved in the process of standards development can be totally avoided by using the Internet for finding trading partners and doing business with them using the strength of Internet mail transport protocols and either public or private

security features. Other proprietary EDI communities include ODETTE, Organization for Data Exchange Through Tele-transmission in Europe; SWIFT, Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications; and TDI, Trade Data Interchange. Where the Standard is Available in Full Text and Cost:- I did not locate the full text of the standard on a Web site. I did locate the order information at the Data Interchange Standards Association web site. DISA is located at 1800 Diagonal Road, Suite 200, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Orders are phoned to 1-888-3632334 or a PDF Order Form can be used. The ASC X12 Standards that have been designated as American National Standards are Version 3 published in March 1992 and Version 2 published in 1986. The cost of the 1992 product is USD175.00 for members and USD335.00 for non-members. The most current release is Release 3060 priced at USD215.00 for members and USD415.00 for non-members. Numerous choices are given in the product catalog for ordering the format you can best use. CD-ROM and diskettes along with paper are available. Prices vary. ANSI X12 is a standard for inter-industry electronic interchange of business transactions. ASC X12 (also known as ANSI ASC X12) is the official designation of the US national standards body for the development and maintenance of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards. The group was founded in 1979, and is an accredited standards committee under the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The acronym stands for 'American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12', with the designation of X12 being a sequential designator assigned by ANSI at the time of accreditation with no other significance. ASC X12 has sponsored more than 315 X12-based EDI standards and a growing collection of X12 XML schemas for health care, insurance, government, transportation, finance, and many other industries. ASC X12's membership includes 3 000+ standards experts representing over 350 companies from multiple business domains. The Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12, chartered by the American National Standards Institute in 1979, develops electronic data interchange (EDI) standards and related documents for national and global markets. With more than 315 X12 EDI standards and a growing collection of X12 XML schemas, ASC X12 enhances business processes, reduces costs and expands organizational reach. ASC X12's diverse member base includes 3 000+ standards experts representing over 340 companies from multiple business domains, including communications, finance, government, insurance, supply chain and transportation. The ANSI Standard X.12 is quite complete and defines 10s of 1 000s of separate codes used in 1 000's of data elements used in 100s of data segments to form dozens of transaction sets for practically any transaction, acknowledgement, confirmation, enquiry, or update required in commerce. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ANSWERBACK = ОТЗЫВ – Answerback:- code name of a telex subscriber, printed automatically by the telex machine at the start and finish of every SWIFT message. Answerbacks are unique to the individual user and are used to identify the Receiver. / Кодовое название телексного подписчика, автоматически печатаемое телексным аппаратом в начале и конце каждого сообщения Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). Отзывы уникальны для каждого конкретного пользователя и используются с целью идентификации Получателя. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ANTAGONISM = АНТАГОНИЗМ – Antagonism:- in plant nutrition, the interference of one element with the absorption or utilization of an essential nutrient by plants. / Под Антагонизмом, от Греческого слова Antagōnisma, означающее Борьба или Спор, понимается противоречие, характеризующееся непримиримой борьбой враждебных сил, тенденций. В обществе антагонизм между противоположными классами разрешается в результате классовой борьбы, переворота.

ANTAGONIST = АНТАГОНИСТ – Antagonist is an organism (usually pathogen) which does no significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a pest. / В анатомии и физиологии под Антагонистами, от Греческого слова Antagōnisma, означающее Борьба или Спор, понимаются мышцы, действующие одновременно (или поочерёдно) в двух противоположных направлениях, например, мышцы – сгибатели и разгибатели конечностей; противостоящие друг другу зубы верхней и нижней челюстей.

ANTAGONISTIC SYMBIOSIS = АНТАГОНИСТИЧЕСКИЙ СИМБИОЗ – Antagonistic Symbiosis is a symbiotic association which is destructive to one of the symbionts or partners involved in the association. / Под Симбиозом, от Греческого слова Symbiōsis, означающее Сожительство, понимаются формы существования двух организмов разных видов, включая паразитизм (антагонистический симбиоз). Часто симбиоз взаимовыгоден для обоих симбионтов (мутуалистический симбиоз):- например, симбиоз между раком-отшельником и актинией, между животными (человеком) и микроорганизмами, образующими нормальную кишечную флору, и тому подобным.

ANTEAPICAL = АНТЭАПИКАЛЬНОЕ (или ПРЕДВЕРХУШЕЧНОЕ) – Anteapical:- just near the apex. / Под Антэапикальным, от Латинских слов Ante, означающее Перёд, и Apex, означающее Верхушка, понимается .

ANTENNA = АНТЕННА (или УСИК, или СЯЖОК) – Antenna (insects) is a movable segmented appendage occurring in pairs on the head of an insect. / Под Антенной, от Латинского слова Antenna, означающее Мачта или Рей, или Усиком или Сяжком понимается многочленистый подвижный головной придаток у Членистоногих, исключая Паукообразных. У большинства – орган чувств.

ANTENNAL BASE = ОСНОВАНИЕ АНТЕННЫ (или ОСНОВАНИЕ УСИКА, или ОСНОВАНИЕ СЯЖКА) – Antennal Base is a fixed area around the point of origin of the antenna.

ANTENODAL = АНТЭНОДАЛЬНЫЙ (или ПРЕДУЗЛОВОЙ) – Antenodal:- any area before or preceding a node in an insect's wing.

ANTHAM = ANTWERP–HAMBURG RANGE

ANTHER = ПЫЛЬНИК – Anther is the male part of a flower producing pollen, usually on a filament. Anther and filament together are described as a stamen. Anther is the saclike structure of the male part (stamen) of a flower in which the pollen is formed. Anthers normally have two lobes or cavities that dehisce at anthesis and allow the pollen to disperse. / Пыльник – мужской орган цветка, производящий пыльцу, обычно на тычиночной нити. Пыльник и тычиночная нить описываются как тычинка. Пыльник – структура типа мешочка мужского органа (тычинки (stamen)) цветка, в которой . Под Пыльником понимается часть тычинки, в которой образуется пыльца. У цветковых растений обычно четырёхгнёздный. Гнездо пыльника – микроспорангий, или пыльцевой мешок.

ANTHER/MICROSPORE CULTURE = КУЛЬТУРА ПЫЛЬНИКОВ/МИКРОСПОР – Anther/Microspore Culture:- in vitro culture of anthers or microspores which allows the production of homozygous diploid (doubled haploid) plants. / пыльников (anthers) или микроспор.

ANTHERIDIUM = АНТЕРИДИЙ – Antheridium (pl. antheridia) is the structure on the pteridophyte (fern) prothallus that produces the mobile male gametes. / Антеридий (Антеридии (Antheridia)) структура на птиридофитном (папоротникообразном) проталлиуме (заростке), которая производит мобильные мужские гаметы. Под Антеридием, от Греческого слова Anthērós, означающее

Цветущий, понимается мужской орган полового размножения у Водорослей, Грибов, Мхов и Папоротникообразных. В антеридие развиваются сперматозоиды.

ANTHESIS = ЦВЕТЕНИЕ – Anthesis is the action or period of opening of a flower; the period of pollination, specifically the time when the stigma is ready to receive the dispersed pollen and fertilization takes place. Anthesis is the action of opening a flower or period of time during which a flower is open. Anthesis is a developmental stage of a flower associated with shedding of pollen. See also White Flower.

ANTHOCYANIN = АНТОЦИАНИН – Anthocyanin are pink, purple, violet or blue water-soluble pigments coloring leaves, flowers and other parts. These pigments are sensitive to acidity or alkalinity (pH) turning red in acid and blue in alkali. Anthocyanins and betalains never occur in the same plant. Structure of anthocyanin. Anthocyanin is any of a class of soluble glycoside pigments that are responsible for most of the blue to red colors in leaves, flowers, and other plant parts. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity). Щёлочь (Alkali). Антоцианы, красящие вещества (пигменты) растений красного, синего и фиолетового цветов. Растворены в клеточном соке; наряду с другими пигментами определяют окраску плодов, цветков, листьев.

ANTHRACITE = АНТРАЦИТ – Anthracite is the highest rank of coal. It has a carbon content of over 87% on a dry ash-free basis. Anthracite coal generally has the highest heating value per ton on a mineral matter free basis. It is often subdivided into semi-anthracite, anthracite and meta-anthracite on the basis of carbon content. Anthracite is often referred to as 'Hard Coal'; however this is a layman's term and has little to do with the hardness of the rock. Hard coal, found deep in the earth. It burns very hot, with little flame. It usually has a heating value of 12 000–15 000 British thermal units (Btus) per pound. Anthracite is a hard, black lustrous coal, often referred to as Hard Coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and low percentage of volatile matter. / твёрдость (hardness) . Твёрдый уголь, извлечённый из-под земли. При сгорании выделяет много тепла и небольшое пламя. Обычно он имеет теплоотдачу в 12 000–15 000 Британских единиц теплоты (Бет) с фунта. Ископаемый уголь высшей стадии углефикации, обладающий плотностью 1 500–1 700 кг/м^3 и теплотой сгорания 33.9–34.8 МДж/кг. Антрацит в своей горючей массе содержит до 9% летучих веществ и 93.5–97% углерода. По своим характеристикам он относится к высококачественному энергетическому топливу, но может также использоваться при производстве карбидов, электродов и прочего. Основные месторождения антрацита находятся в Китае, России и США. Под Антрацитом, от Греческого слова Anthrakitis, понимается каменный уголь высшей степени углефикации с теплотой сгорания горючей массы 33.9–34.3 МДж/кг. Очень плотный, блестящий, чёрного цвета. Выход летучих веществ до 9%; содержание углерода 94–97%; объём выхода летучих веществ – менее 0.22 м^3/кг. Не спекается. Антрацит используют как высокосортное энергетическое топливо, а также для изготовления электродов, производства карбидов, литейного термоантрацита. Антрацит с максимальным содержанием углерода и минимальным выходом летучих веществ электропроводен и называется суперантрацитом.

ANTHRACNOSE = АНТРАКНОЗ – Anthracnose:- Generally found in the eastern part of the United States, anthracnose is caused by Fungi in the Genus Colletotrichum, a common group of plant pathogens that are responsible for diseases on many plant Species. Infected plants develop dark, water soaked lesions on stems, leaves or fruit. The centers of these lesions often become covered with pink, gelatinous masses of spores especially during moist, warm weather. Anthracnose can reduce a beautiful harvest into rotted waste in just a few days. The fungal disease overwinters in and on seeds, soil and garden debris. Cool wet weather promotes its development, and the optimum temperature for continued growth of the spores is between 75–85 °F. Moisture is required for development and germination of the Fungus as well as for infection of the plant. It is spread by wind, rain, insects and garden tools. Treatment:- (i) Choose resistant plant varieties when possible and use western grown seeds which have not been exposed to the disease. (ii) If this fungal problem is common, do not save your own seed from plantings. (iii) To avoid spreading the disease, keep out of gardens when plants are wet and make sure to disinfect all garden tools (one part bleach to 4 parts water) after use. (iv) Do not compost infected leaves, fruit or stems and thoroughly clean up garden areas in the fall, after harvest, to reduce over wintering sites for the fungal spores. (v) Safely treat most fungal and bacterial diseases with Serenade Garden®. This broad spectrum bio-fungicide uses a patented strain of Bacillus Subtilis that is registered for organic use. Best of all, Serenade Garden® is completely non-toxic to honey bees and beneficial insects. (vi) Liquid copper sprays and sulfur powders should be applied weekly, starting when foliage begins to develop in the early spring and continuing throughout the growing season. Spray early in the day, and avoid applications during hot weather. Seeds may also be treated prior to planting. (vii) Neem oil spray is an organic, multi-purpose fungicide/insecticide/miticide that kills eggs, larvae and adult stages of insects as well as prevents fungal attack on plants. Apply early, at the first sign of spring budding, every 7–14 days as a preventative measure or on a 7-day schedule until existing problems are eliminated. / Антракноз (Anthracnose; от Греческого слова Anthrax, означающее Уголь):- грибная болезнь растений, включая Хлопчатник. Наряду с Хлопчатником болезнь поражает, например, Бахчевые, Виноград, Зернобобовые, Кофе или Цитрусовые, вызывая у них пятнистость различных органов. Чаще всего поражаются Растения, которые были ослаблены внешними неблагоприятными факторами и имеющие какие-то механические повреждения. Возбудителем болезни Хлопчатника является Гриб Colletotrichum Gossypii Southworth (Класс Deuteromycetes, Порядок Melan-coniales), споры которого могут распространяться Насекомыми, ветром и каплями дождя. Гриб поражает всю надземную часть растения на разных стадиях его развития. Симптомы антракноза проявляются с разной интенсивностью поражения в течение всей вегетации. Переносчиками болезни являются заражённые семена и растительные остатки; вследствие чего наиболее сильно страдают всходы растений. На этой стадии развития Хлопчатника у основания стебля, на коричневой шейке, появляется красновато-коричневое пятно, постепенно охватывающее весь стебель, и вследствие чего приводящее к пожелтению, полеганию и гибели растения. Большая часть проростков гибнет ещё до выхода на поверхность почвы. Сравнительно часто гибнут и только что взошедшие растения. В случае с семядольной формой антракноза, как правило, на концах или в середине листьев растения появляются мелкие красновато-коричневые пятна неправильной округлой формы, вызывающие отмирание листьев. Форме заболевания стеблей и листьев взрослых растений Хлопчатника подвержены только ослабленные кусты. Наиболее серьёзно болезнь поражает коробочки Хлопчатника. Самыми ранними признаками их заболевания являются мелкие, круглые, вдавленные тёмно-коричневые или пурпурные пятна на створках коробочек. Проникая внутрь коробочек, заболевание вызывает сначала изменение цвета волоконец на тёмно-коричневый (побуревший) и нормальных серовато-зелёных семян на желтоватый или коричневый, а затем семена становятся щуплыми (зародыш в них не развивается), происходит склеивание волоконец и общее загнивание массы. Антракноз Хлопчатника встречался в странах Азии, Центральной и Южной Америк, Африки, Европы, Океании и Австралии; в хлопковозводящих странах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) болезнь отсутствовала и относилась к числу карантинных объектов. В качестве основных мер борьбы с этой болезнью служат карантин и фитопатологическая экспертиза завозимых в страну из-за рубежа семян Хлопчатника. При вторичной инфекции предписано применение многократных опрыскиваний растений Бордоской жидкостью или другими медьсодержащими химическими препаратами.

ANTHRAQUIC = АНТРАКУИК – Anthraquic:- pertaining to an aquic soil moisture regime induced by human action such as bunding and leveling of land, or irrigation.

ANTHRAQUINONE DYES = АНТРАХИНОНОВЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Anthraquinone Dyes are dyes that have anthraquinone as their base and the carbonyl group (>C=O) as the chromophore. Anthraquinone-based dyes are found in most of the synthetic dye classes. See also Dyes. / хромофор (chromophore). Антрахиноновые Красители отличаются яркостью и прочностью окрасок и используются для крашения шерсти, шёлка, приготовления красок. Антрахиноновые Красители – производные антрахинона, отличающиеся высокой химической стойкостью, светопрочностью, устойчивостью к мокрым обработкам, яркостью окраски. Применяются для крашения в различные цвета синтетических и других волокон, а также в полиграфии, лакокрасочной и резиновой промышленности.

ANTHRAX = СИБИРСКАЯ ЯЗВА – Anthrax is an infectious disease caused by bacteria called Bacillus Anthracis. Infection in humans most often involves the skin, the gastrointestinal tract, or the lungs. Alternative Names:- Woolsorter's disease, Ragpicker's disease, Cutaneous anthrax, and Gastrointestinal anthrax. Causes, incidence, and risk factors:- Anthrax commonly affects hoofed animals such as sheep and goats, but humans who come into contact with the infected animals can get sick from anthrax, too. In the past, the people who were most at risk for anthrax included farm workers, veterinarians, and tannery and wool workers. There are three main routes of anthrax infection:- (i) cutaneous anthrax occurs when anthrax touches a cut or scrape on the skin; (ii) inhalation anthrax develops when anthrax spores enter the lungs through the respiratory tract; and (iii) gastrointestinal anthrax occurs when someone eats anthrax-tainted meat. Anthrax may be used as a biological weapon or for bioterrorism. In 2001, anthrax sent through the US Postal Service infected 22 people; 7 survivors had confirmed cutaneous anthrax disease. While at least 17 nations are believed to have a biological weapons program, it is unknown how many nations or groups are working with anthrax. Most bioterrorism experts have concluded that it is difficult to use anthrax effectively as a weapon on a large scale. Anthrax is a notifiable febrile disease caused by the Anthrax bacillus. Anthrax is a disease known as 'Woolsorters Disease'. Mohair, Camel's hair, Alpaca, and Cashmere most liable to carry infection. Both men and animals subject to this infectious disease, which develops a virulent ulcer and high fever. It localizes in the skin or lungs and sometimes in the intestines. Not always fatal. When confined to skin alone, a cure is usually effected. Anthrax is a highly dangerous, infectious disease cased by Bacillus anthracis. In humans, a form of this disease is commonly called 'Wool Sorter's Disease'. It may be contracted, most likely through skin abrasion from handling fleeces from infected animals. / истирание кожи . Сибирская Язва – острая инфекционная болезнь животных и человека, вызываемая бациллой Сибирской язвы. Симптомы:- септицемия, поражения кишечника (кишечная форма), кожи (карбункулёзная форма), лёгких. Заражение:- людей – от больных животных, при вскрытии трупов, разделке туш, через воду, почву, продукты животноводства; животных – чаще на пастбище.

ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCE = АНТРОПОГЕННОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ – Anthropogenic Influence is an influence caused by human activity. / Под Антропогенезом, от Греческих слов Anthropos, означающее Человек, и Genesis, означающее Происхождение, понимается .

ANTI–BACTERIAL (ANTI–MICROBAL) = ПРОТИВОБАКТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ (ПРОТИВОМИКРОБНАЯ) – Anti-Bacterial (Anti-Microbial):- a fabric that has been chemically treated or a fiber that is created by incorporating the anti-bacterial chemical agent into the fiber formula, making the finished fiber or fabric resistant to, or inhibiting the growth of micro-organisms.

ANTIBACTERIAL FINISH = ПРОТИВОБАКТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Antibacterial Finish is a treatment of a textile material to make it resistant to, or to retard growth of, bacteria.

ANTIBIOSIS = АНТИБИОЗ – Antibiosis is the antagonistic association between two organisms producing detrimental effects on one of them. It could also mean an association between one organism and a metabolic product of another. / Под Антибиозом, от Греческих слов Anti, означающее Против, и Bios, означающее Жизнь, понимается .

ANTIBIOTIC = АНТИБИОТИК – Antibiotic is a chemical substance produced by certain microorganisms that retards or inhibits the growth of other microorganisms. Substance that acts to destroy or inhibit the growth of a microbe, e.g., bacteria or fungi. Antibiotic is a substance that destroys or inhibits the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms. Sir Alexander Fleming (06 August 1881 – 11 March 1955) was a Scottish biologist and pharmacologist. / Под Антибиотиками, от Греческих слов Anti, означающее Против, и Bios, означающее Жизнь, понимаются органические вещества, образуемые микроорганизмами и обладающие способностью убивать микробов (или препятствовать их росту). Антибиотиками называются также антибактериальные вещества, извлекаемые из растительных и животных клеток. Антибиотики используются как лекарственные препараты для подавления бактерий, микроскопических грибов, некоторых вирусов и простейших, поражающих человека, животных и растения. Получены также противоопухолевые антибиотики (рубомицин и другие). Первый эффективный антибиотик (пенициллин) был открыт в 1929 Шотландским микробиологом и фармакологом, лауреатом Нобелевской Премии (1945) Сэром Алыкзэндёром Флэмингом (Alexander Fleming; 06 August 1881 – 11 March 1955), который установил, что один из видов плесневого гриба выделяет антибактериальное вещество. Широко вошли в медицинскую практику с 1940-х (времён Второй Мировой Войны). В результате длительного применения антибиотиков возможно появление устойчивых к ним форм патогенных микроорганизмов. Антибиотики применяют также в сельском хозяйстве, пищевой и микробиологической промышленности, в биологических исследованиях. В промышленности получают микробиологическим и химическим синтезом.

ANTIBODY = АНТИТЕЛО – Antibody is a protein produced in a warm-blooded animal in reaction to an injected foreign antigen and capable of reacting to that antigen. / Под Антителами понимаются глобулярные белки (иммуноглобулины) плазмы крови человека и теплокровных животных, обладающие способностью специфически связываться с антигенами. Взаимодействуя с микроорганизмами, препятствуют их размножению или нейтрализуют выделяемые ими токсичные вещества. При некоторых патологических состояниях в организме появляются антитела к собственным антигенам, что вызывает повреждение различных органов. Реакции антител с антигеном применяют для диагностики различных болезней, идентификации микроорганизмов и некоторых веществ.

ANTICHLOR = АНТИХЛОР – Antichlor is a chemical used to neutralize chlorine bleach. It can be very difficult to completely rinse chlorine bleach out of fabric. The residual bleach can interfere with subsequent dyeing, or can eventually damage the fiber. A rinse in a solution of antichlor, most commonly sodium bisulfite, will quickly neutralize the bleach. Hydrogen peroxide also functions to neutralize chlorine bleach. A thorough rinse is required after using antichlor. All of the common antichlor compounds essentially convert free chlorine bleaching agents to hydrochloric acid. If enough acid is produced, it can cause liberation of free chlorine gas, which can be hazardous and is certainly very irritating. Sodium carbonate added to the antichlor rinse will neutralized the acid. Acid rinses, such as vinegar in water, should not be used to stop chlorine bleaching. For neutralization of chlorine in water used to make up dye baths, sodium thiosulfate is the preferred antichlor agent. Antichlor is a chemical, such as sodium thiosulfate, used to remove excess chlorine after bleaching. / хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). Антихлор – серноватистонатриевая соль и кислая сернистонатриевая соль.

ANTICHLOR CONCENTRATE = ПРОТИВОХЛОРНЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ (или КОНЦЕНТРАТ АНТИХЛОРА) – Antichlor Concentrate is a sodium bisulfite compound used to neutralize residual chlorine when removing color with hypochlorite bleach. Antichlor is a chemical, such as sodium thiosulfate, used to remove excess chlorine after bleaching.

ANTI–DILUTION RIGHT = ПРАВО ПРОТИВ РАЗВОДНЕНИЯ – Anti-Dilution Right:- such a right gives a shareholder the right to acquire shares in subsequent share offerings such that the shareholder's percentage ownership does not get diluted (i.e. decreased) as a result of the issuance of more shares.

ANTIDOTE = АНТИДОТ (или ПРОТИВОЯДИЕ) – Antidote is a remedy to counteract the toxic effects of a pesticide, e.g., atropine sulfate for carbamate and phosphate poisoning. / Под Антидотом, от Греческого слова Antidoton, означающее буквально Даваемое Против, или Противоядием понимается лекарственное средство, предназначенное для обезвреживания попавших в организм ядов.

ANTIDUMPING DUTY = АНТИДЕМПИНГОВАЯ ПОШЛИНА – Antidumping Duty is a tariff imposed to discourage sale of foreign goods in a market at low prices which would be detrimental to local manufacturers. Customs duties imposed on imports from specific countries in addition to the normal or preferential duty; such duties can be introduced where the export price is below the normal value, provided such imports cause or threaten to cause material injury to Community producers of like products. / местным изготовителям. Антидемпинговая Пошлина применяется в случаях ввоза на таможенную территорию данной страны товаров по цене более низкой, чем их нормальная стоимость в данный момент в стране вывоза, если такой ввоз может нанести ущерб отечественным товаропроизводителям или препятствует организации или расширению производства подобных товаров.

ANTIFELTING AGENTS = ПРОТИВОСВОЙЛАЧИВАЮЩИЕ АГЕНТЫ – Antifelting Agents are the products that prevent or minimize matting and compaction of textile materials.

ANTI FOAM ADDITIVE = ПРОТИВОВСПЕНИВАЮЩАЯ ПРИСАДКА – Anti Foam Additive is an additive to reduce the foaming of petroleum products. Can be silicone to destroy the surface bubbles or polymer to reduce the count of small internal bubbles. See also Additive.

ANTI–FOAM AGENT = ПЕНОГАСИТЕЛЬ (или АНТИПЕННОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО, или ПЕНОУНИЧТОЖАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ) – Anti-Foam Agent is one of two types of additives used to reduce foaming in petroleum products:- silicone oil to break up large surface bubbles, and various kinds of polymers that decrease the amount of small bubbles entrained in the oils. Antifoaming Agent is an additive that minimizes the formation of bubbles within or on the surface of a liquid by reducing the forces that support the bubble's structure. / образование пузырей внутри или на поверхности .

ANTIFOAMING AGENT = ПРОТИВОВСПЕНИВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или АГЕНТ, ПРЕДУПРЕЖДАЮЩИЙ ПЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Antifoaming Agent is an additive that minimizes the formation of bubbles within or on the surface of a liquid by reducing the forces that support the bubble's structure. / образование пузырей внутри или на поверхности .

ANTI–FRICTION BEARING = АНТИФРИКЦИОННЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ПОДШИПНИК КАЧЕНИЯ) – Anti-Friction Bearing:- a rolling contact type bearing in which the rotating or moving member is supported or guided by means of ball or roller elements. Does not mean without friction. See also Bearing. / Подшипник Качения, опора вращающейся части механизма или машины, работающая в условиях преобладающего трения качения, обычно состоящая из внутреннего и наружного колец, тел качения и сепаратора, разделяющего тела качения и направляющего их движение. По форме тел качения подшипники качения могут быть шариковыми и роликовыми с различной формой роликов. На наружной поверхности внутреннего кольца и внутренней поверхности наружного выполняются дорожки качения, геометрическая форма которых зависит от применяемых в данном подшипнике тел качения. Иногда в целях уменьшения радиальных габаритов применяют подшипники качения без одного из колец, дорожка качения при этом выполняется непосредственно на валу или на поверхности корпусной детали. Некоторые подшипники качения (например, игольчатые) могут не иметь сепаратора. Такие подшипники качения отличаются большим числом тел качения, а следовательно, и большей грузоподъёмностью. Предельная частота вращения бессепараторных подшипников ниже из-за повышенных моментов трения. По направлению действия воспринимаемой нагрузки подшипники качения разделяют на четыре группы:- радиальные – предназначены для восприятия только радиальных (например, роликоподшипники с игольчатыми роликами) или радиальных и ограниченных осевых нагрузок (например, шарикоподшипники радиальные однорядные); радиально-упорные – для восприятия комбинированных, то есть радиальных и осевых, нагрузок (например, подшипники с коническими роликами); упорно-радиальные – для восприятия в основном осевых и незначительных радиальных нагрузок (имеют ограниченное применение); упорные – для восприятия только осевых нагрузок. Подшипники качения могут иметь один или несколько рядов тел качения и различную конструкцию. По комплексу признаков подшипники качения разделяются на типы. Кроме подшипников качения основных типов, существуют их конструктивные разновидности (например, (а) с канавкой на наружном кольце, (б) с одной защитной шайбой, (в) с двухсторонним уплотнением, (г) с однобортовым внутренним кольцом и с плоским упорным кольцом, (д) с коническим отверстием, (е) на закрепительной втулке, (ж) сдвоенные, и (з) с разъёмным внутренним кольцом). Радиально-упорные шарикоподшипники изготавливают с различными номинальными углами контакта (обычно 12, 26, 36°). С увеличением угла контакта возрастают осевая жёсткость и способность воспринимать осевые нагрузки, но снижаются радиальная жёсткость и быстроходность. При установке радиально-упорных сдвоенных подшипников качения повышаются грузоподъёмность и жёсткость опоры, а также точность вращения вала. Шарикоподшипники с разъёмным внутренним или наружным кольцом воспринимают осевые нагрузки любого направления и точно фиксируют осевое положение валов. Конструкция подшипников качения может отличаться в зависимости от способа крепления (на валу или в корпусе). Так, подшипники качения, предназначенные для крепления на конических шейках валов, имеют конусное отверстие. Сферические подшипники качения на закрепительных втулках устанавливают на гладких (без бортов) участках валов. Наружные кольца радиальных шарикоподшипников иногда выполняют с канавкой под установочную шайбу, применение которой упрощает осевое крепление в корпусе. Кольца и тела качения изготавливают из высокоуглеродистых закаливаемых до высокой твёрдости, реже из малоуглеродистых цементуемых сталей. Наиболее распространены хромистые стали ШХ15. В некоторых случаях для подшипников качения применяют нержавеющие или теплостойкие стали. Сепараторы подшипников качения массовых серий изготавливают из малоуглеродистой стали, реже из нержавеющей стали и латуни (штамповкой из ленты или листов). Для изготовления массивных сепараторов подшипников качения, предназначенных для работы при высоких скоростях, используют латунь, магниевый чугун, бронзу, дюралюмин, графитизированную сталь, текстолит, а также другие пластмассы. Точность изготовления подшипников качения регламентирована классами:- 0 (нормальный); 6; 5; 4; 2 (в порядке повышения точности). Во всех странах принят единый стандарт на габариты подшипников качения. Для маркировки подшипников качения применяют цифровые обозначения, 1-я и 2-я цифры (считая справа) для подшипников качения с внутренним диаметром от 20 до 495 мм соответствуют этому диаметру, делённому на 5. 3-я и 7-я цифры для диаметров выше 9 мм обозначают серию наружных диаметров и ширин. Стандартами предусмотрены сверхлёгкие, особолёгкие, лёгкие, средние и тяжёлые серии подшипников по диаметрам; узкие, нормальные,

широкие и особоширокие серии – по ширинам. Основное распространение имеют лёгкие узкие (обозначаются цифрой 2 на 3-м месте и 0 на 7-м месте) и средние узкие серии (3 на 3-м месте и 0 на 7-м). 4-я цифра обозначает тип подшипника (0 – радиальный шариковый; 1 – радиальный шариковый двухрядный сферический; 2 – радиальный с короткими цилиндрическими роликами; 3 – радиальный роликовый двухрядный сферический; 4 – радиальный роликовый с длинными цилиндрическими роликами или игольчатый; 5 – радиальный роликовый с витыми роликами; 6 – радиально-упорный шариковый; 7 – роликовый конический; 8 – упорный шариковый; 9 – упорный роликовый), 5-я и 6-я цифры обозначают конструктивные особенности подшипника. В условном обозначении подшипников качения нули левее последней значащей цифры не указываются. Класс точности маркируется слева от условного обозначения через тире. Подшипники качения, отличающиеся от стандартных конструкцией, материалами, технологией, термообработкой, отмечаются дополнительными знаками. Изготовление подшипников качения в заводских условиях было начато в 1883 в Германии. В бывшем СССР выпускались подшипники с внутренними диаметрами от долей мм до 1 345 мм и массой от долей грамма до 4 т. Подшипники качения применяют в различных машинах и приборах, в которых они работают в широком диапазоне частот вращения (до 200 000 об/мин) при температурах до 1 000 °C; созданы шарикоподшипники, способные работать в глубоком вакууме. Широкое применение подшипников качения обусловлено рядом их преимуществ по сравнению с подшипниками скольжения:- меньшим моментом сопротивления вращению, особенно в начале движения, а также при малых и средних частотах вращения; большей несущей способностью на единицу ширины подшипника; полной взаимозаменяемостью; простотой эксплуатации; меньшим расходом смазочных материалов и цветных металлов; более низкими требованиями к материалам и термообработке валов. К недостаткам подшипников качения относятся:- ограниченный ресурс, особенно при больших скоростях; большое рассеивание сроков службы; высокая стоимость при мелкосерийном и индивидуальном производстве; большие радиальные габариты; меньшая способность демпфировать вибрации и удары, чем у подшипников скольжения. Энергетические потери в подшипниках качения представляют собой результат сложного физического процесса. Момент сопротивления определяется одновременным действием ряда явлений:- проскальзыванием тел качения по площадкам контакта и гнёздам сепаратора, потерями на внутреннее трение в материале контактирующих тел (упругий гистерезис), скольжением массивного сепаратора по центрирующим бортам колец, сопротивлением смазки и внешней среды. Момент сопротивления можно приближённо определять, используя условное понятие о приведённом безразмерном коэффициенте трения f_{np}:- $M = 0.5\ P \times f_{np} \times d$, где P – нагрузка на подшипник; d – диаметр отверстия в подшипнике. Величина f_{np} = 0.001 5–0.02 (меньшие значения принимают для шарикоподшипников, работающих при радиальных нагрузках и жидкой смазке). Для смазки подшипников качения применяют различные смазочные материалы:- жидкие масла, пластичные смазки и в особых случаях твёрдые материалы. Наиболее благоприятные условия для работы подшипников качения обеспечивают жидкие масла, для которых характерны такие признаки, как стабильность при работе, сравнительно небольшое сопротивление вращению, способность хорошо отводить тепло, очищать подшипники от продуктов износа. Пластичные смазки лучше, чем жидкие масла, защищают поверхности от коррозии, для удержания их в узле не требуется сложных уплотнений. Подшипники качения рассчитывают на долговечность (ресурс) по динамической грузоподъёмности и на статическую грузоподъёмность. Методы расчёта в бывшем СССР были стандартизированы и соответствовали рекомендациям СЭВ и ИСО (Международной Организации по Стандартизации). Под долговечностью подшипника качения понимается расчётный срок службы, выраженный числом оборотов или числом часов работы, в течение которых не менее 90% из данной группы подшипников при одинаковых условиях должны отработать без появления признаков усталости металла (выкрашивания). Связь между расчётным ресурсом в миллионах оборотов (L) или в часах (L_h) и эквивалентной динамической нагрузкой (P) устанавливается эмпирическими зависимостями:- $L = (C / P)^{\alpha}$ миллионов оборотов; $L_h = 10^6 L / 60n$, где C – динамическая грузоподъёмность подшипника, постоянная радиальная или осевая (для упорных и упорно-радиальных подшипников качения) нагрузка, которую группа идентичных подшипников качения при неподвижном наружном кольце сможет выдержать в течение расчётного срока службы в 1 миллион оборотов вращающегося внутреннего кольца; P – эквивалентная динамическая нагрузка, постоянная радиальная или осевая (для упорных и упорно-радиальных) нагрузка, которая при приложении её к подшипникам качения с вращающимся внутренним и неподвижным наружным кольцом обеспечит такой же расчётный срок службы, как и при действительных условиях нагружения и вращения (значение P определяется по формулам, в которых комбинированная нагрузка приводится к радиальной или осевой, эквивалентной по своему разрушающему действию); α – показатель степени, равный 3 для шарикоподшипников и 3.33 для роликоподшипников; n – частота вращения в об/мин. По статической нагрузке подбирают или проверяют подшипники качения, воспринимающие внешнюю нагрузку в неподвижном состоянии или при вращении с частотой не более 1 об/мин. Под статической грузоподъёмностью (C_0) принято понимать такую нагрузку на подшипник качения, от действия которой в наиболее нагруженной зоне контакта возникает общая остаточная деформация тел качения и колец, не превышающая 0.000 1 диаметра тела качения. Значения динамической и статической грузоподъёмности в кгс (Н) указывают в каталогах для каждого типоразмера подшипника. По мере повышения качества подшипников качения эти значения увеличиваются. Значительное повышение долговечности подшипников качения возможно, например, в результате совершенствования технологии, применения электрошлакового, вакуумно-дугового и двойного (электрошлакового и вакуумно-дугового) переплавов сталей. Под Антифрикционными Подшипниками, от Греческого слова Anti, означающее Против, и Латинского слова Frictio, означающее Трение, понимаются .

ANTIFUNGAL = ПРОТИВОГРИБКОВОЕ – Antifungal:- inhibits or kills fungi.

ANTIGEN = АНТИГЕН – Antigen is a foreign protein and occasionally complex lipids, carbohydrates, and some nucleic acids, which upon injection into a warm-blooded animal, induce the production of antibodies. / Под Антигенами, от Греческих слов Anti..., означающее Против, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Рождение, понимаются высокомолекулярные коллоидные вещества, которые при введении в организм животных и человека вызывают образование специфических реагирующих с ними антител. Непременным условием антигенности является отличие антигенов от веществ, имеющихся в норме в организме реципиента. К антигенам относятся прежде всего чужеродные белки, некоторые полисахариды (большей частью бактериального происхождения), комплексы белков с разнообразными химическими соединениями. Антигены бывают корпускулярные (например, взвеси Бактерий), дающие с антителами реакцию агглютинации (склеивания), и растворимые (например, токсины), дающие реакцию преципитации (осаждения). Низкомолекулярные, простые белки, такие, как желатина, не являются антигенами, яичный и сывороточный альбумины (молекулярная масса 40 000–70 000) имеют меньшую антигенность, чем гамма-глобулины и другие белки с большей молекулярной массой (>160 000). Липиды и углеводы, не обладающие антигенными свойствами и приобретающие их в соединении с белками, называются Гаптенами. Можно искусственно синтезировать антигены, соединяя те или иные химические вещества с белком. В антигенах содержатся два компонента:- высокомолекулярное вещество, являющееся проводником антигенного раздражения (большей частью это белок), и небелковая группа, структура которой определяет специфичность данного антигена. Эти группы называются детерминантными (или факторами специфичности); они расположены на поверхности антигенов и могут быть отделены от коллоидного носителя. При некоторых патологических состояниях (например, гемолитической анемии) собственные белки

организма приобретают антигенные свойства, то есть становятся аутоантигенами. Так как белки имеют индивидуальную специфичность (смотрите Генетический Код), то белки одного животного являются антигенами для другого животного того же вида (и зоантигены). Именно поэтому при пересадке тканей возникают реакции, связанные с тканевой несовместимостью (кроме случаев пересадки тканей от одного однояйцевого близнеца другому). Смотрите также статью Иммунитет и литературу при ней. Под Антигенами, от Греческих слов Anti, означающее Против, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимаются вещества, несущие признаки генетической чужеродности и при введении в организм вызывающие специфический иммунный ответ. Способны специфически связываться с антителами. Свойствами антигенов обладают органы, ткани, клетки и жидкости всех живых организмов. Различия по антигенам между особями одного вида обусловливают отторжение тканей при трансплантации, иммунохимическое разделение крови на группы; могут быть использованы в судебной медицине (исключение отцовства). Под Антигенами понимаются вещества, которые воспринимаются организмом как чужеродные и вызывают специфический имунный ответ; способны взаимодействовать с продуктами этого ответа – антителами. Антигенными свойствами обладают макромолекулярные компоненты всех живых организмов. Антигены могут быть общими для всех особей определённого вида (Видовые Антигены) или только для части особей того же вида (Групповые Антигены). Иммуногенность антигенов и форма иммунного ответа, которую они вызывают (образование антител, клеточный иммунитет, аллергия или толерантность), зависят от степени чужеродности антигенов, химической природы, дозы и формы введения и многих других факторов. Распознавание чужеродных антигенов (бактериальных, вирусных, грибных и других), отличие ‘несвоего’ от ‘своего’ – универсальное свойство живых организмов, необходимое для поддержания их целостности, без которой невозможно выживание. Определение видовой или групповой принадлежности антигенов используется в диагностике инфекционных заболеваний сельскохозяйственных животных (например, бруцеллёза), при переливании крови. Идентификация, выделение и синтез защитных антигенов – главная задача при разработке вакцин и сывороток.

ANTIKNOCK = АНТИДЕТОНАТОР – Antiknock:- the resistance to detonation in spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion engines. The antiknock value is measured in terms of octane for gasoline engines and of cetane number for diesel fuels. / Под Антидетонатором понимается вещество, добавляемое в небольшом количестве (менее 1%) к моторным топливам для повышения октанового числа и, тем самым, уменьшения детонации (чрезмерно быстрого сгорания топливной смеси) в двигателях внутреннего сгорания. Основным антидетонатором являлся тетраэтилсвинец (ТЭС; $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$) – ядовитая бесцветная маслянистая, легко воспламеняемая и горючая жидкость. Антидетонатор – присадка (металлоорганического или органического соединения) к моторному топливу, повышающая его октановое число и способствующая бездетонационному сгоранию топлива в цилиндрах карбюраторного двигателя. Наиболее распространённым антидетонатором являлся тетраэтилсвинец (ТЭС), примешиваемый к бензину в виде этиловой жидкости (смеси ТЭС с этилбромидом, дибромэтаном и прочим) в объёме 1–3 мл на 1 кг. Моторные топлива с антидетонатором обладают повышенной активностью.

ANTIMACASSAR = НАКИДКА (или САЛФЕТОЧКА) – Antimacassar is a piece of cloth originally pinned to the back of a chair to protect the upholstery from hair oil (macassar). Today, although antimacassars are still available, changes in hair grooming and the development of fairly easy-to-clean upholstery fabrics have made their purpose primarily decorative.

ANTI–MIGRANT = АНТИМИГРАНТ (или ПРОТИВОМИГРИРУЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Anti-Migrant is an additive used in dye or pigment mixtures to prevent undesired movement or spreading of the wet dye on fabric. Anti-migrants are used in thickened dye solutions or dye pastes used for printing fabric so that the printed pattern will retain sharply defined edges. Sodium alginate is often used for this purpose for art processes. Antimigrants are also used in commercial pad-batch dyeing to prevent uneven shading across the width of the fabric.

ANTIOXIDANT = АНТИОКСИДАНТ (или АНТИОКИСЛИТЕЛЬ, или ПРОТИВООКИСЛИТЕЛЬ) – Anti-Oxidants:- prolong the induction period of a base oil in the presence of oxidizing conditions and catalyst metals at elevated temperatures. The additive is consumed and degradation products increase not only with increasing and sustained temperature, but also with increases in mechanical agitation or turbulence and contamination. Antioxidant is a substance to retard deterioration (of fiber, fabrics, finishes, etc) resulting from reaction with oxygen. / Под Антиоксидантами или Антиокислителями понимаются природные или синтетические вещества, способные тормозить или предотвращать окислительные процессы, приводящие к старению полимеров, осмолению топлив, прогорканию жиров и так далее. Антиоксиданты обрывают цепную реакцию окисления в результате взаимодействия с образующимися активными радикалами или (и) промежуточными соединениями, например, гидропероксидами. Распространённые антиоксиданты – вторичные ароматические амины, фенолы, некоторые фосфорорганические соединения, органические сульфиды. Под Антиоксидантами или Антиокислителями или Ингибиторами Окисления, от Греческих слов Anti, означающее Против, и Oxýs, означающее Кислый, понимаются природные или синтетические вещества, замедляющие или предотвращающие окисление органических соединений. Антиокислители – необходимые компоненты всех клеток и тканей организма животных, предохраняющие биологические субстраты от самопроизвольного окисления. Антиокислители применяют для стабилизации жировых веществ и других легкоокисляющихся компонентов корма (каротина, ксантофила и других), а также жиров животного и растительного происхождения, для замедления окисления топлив и старения полимеров, предотвращения порчи пищевых продуктов. Например, в корма для животных антиокислители (этоксихинолин, бутилгидрокситолуол, бутилоксианизал, производные галловой и аскорбиновой кислот, токоферола) вводят в концентрации 0.01–0.5%. Антиоксиданты, то же, что Антиокислители. Антиокислители или Антиоксиданты или Ингибиторы Окисления, природные или синтетические вещества, способные тормозить окисление органических соединений. Окисление углеводородов, спиртов, кислот, жиров и другого кислородом воздуха представляет собой цепной процесс (смотрите Цепные Реакции). Цепи превращений осуществляются с участием активных свободных радикалов – перекисных (RO_2), алкоксильных (RO), алкильных (R). Для реакций окисления характерно увеличение скорости в ходе превращения (Автокатализ). Это связано с образованием свободных радикалов при распаде промежуточных продуктов – гидроперекисей и других. Механизм действия наиболее распространённых антиокислителей (ароматические амины, фенолы, нафтолы и другие) состоит в обрыве реакционных цепей:- молекулы антиокислителей взаимодействуют с активными радикалами с образованием малоактивных радикалов. Окисление замедляется также в присутствии веществ, разрушающих гидроперекиси (диалкилсульфиды и другие). Роль таких антиокислителей состоит в уменьшении скорости образования свободных радикалов. Эффективные антиокислители, будучи добавлены в небольшом количестве (0.01–0.001%), уменьшают скорость окисления, поэтому в течение некоторого периода времени (период торможения, индукции) продукты окисления не обнаруживаются. В практике торможения окислительных процессов большое значение имеет явление Синергизма, состоящего во взаимном усилении эффективности действия антиокислителей в их смеси либо в присутствии веществ, не являющихся антиокислителями. Антиокислители широко применяют на практике. Окислительные процессы приводят к порче ценных пищевых продуктов (прогорканию жиров, разрушению витаминов), потере механической прочности и изменению цвета полимеров (каучук, пластмассы, волокно), осмолению топлива, образованию кислот и шлама в турбинных и трансформаторных маслах и другому. Для увеличения стойкости пищевых продуктов, содержащих жиры и витамины,

используют природные антиокислители – токоферолы (витамины Е), нордигидрогваяретовую кислоту и другое – и синтетические антиокислители – пропиловый и додециловый эфиры галловой кислоты, бутилокситолуол (ионол) и другие. Осмоление топлив резко замедляется при добавлении незначительных количеств антиокислителей (0.1% и менее); к таким антиокислителям относятся параоксидифениламин, альфа-нафтол, различные фракции древесной смолы и другие. К смазочным маслам и консистентным смазкам добавляют следующие антиокислители (1–3%):- параоксидифениламин, ионол, трибутилфосфат, диалкилдитиофосфат цинка (или бария), диалкилфенилдитиофосфат цинка и другие.

ANTIQUE LACE = АНТИЧНОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Antique Lace is a heavy lace made on a square knotted net with designs darned onto the net. Machine-made antique lace is often used for curtains. See also Embroidery.

ANTIQUE SATIN = АНТИЧНЫЙ АТЛАС – Antique Satin is a satin-weave fabric which is normally used for draperies. Both sides may be used. The face is a classic lustrous satin.

ANTIQUE TAFFETA = АНТИЧНАЯ ТАФТА – Antique Taffeta:- as it was originally a pure silk fabric nowadays normally contains a mixture of polyester and silk (predominantly dupion silk). Often yarn-dyed with two colors to give it an iridescent effect. Connected to:- Shantung.

ANTI–REBATING CERTIFICATION = ПРОТИВОУСТУПОЧНАЯ СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ – Anti-Rebating Certification is a document signed by shipping companies and filed with the US Federal Maritime Commission and in ocean tariffs attesting that rebates are not allowed and will not be paid by such company. The US Federal Maritime Commission is waiving the requirement for chief executive officers of common carriers and other entities to file by 1998-December-31, a written certification that the firm has a policy against rebating that was recently promulgated to each owner, officer and employee of the firm, with details of the firm's efforts to prevent illegal rebating and that the firm will cooperate with the commission efforts to end illegal rebating. This action is being taken to alleviate the filing burden on the public and the collection burden on the commission, in light of changes made by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998 (OSRA) which removes the filing requirement on 1999-May-01, when OSRA becomes effective.

ANTI–REDEPOSITION AGENT = ПРОТИВООСАЖДАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ – Anti-Redeposition Agents:- they help keep soils from redepositing onto clothing in the wash water after they have been removed. Anti-redeposition agents are water-soluble and typically are negatively charged. The most commonly used anti-redeposition agent is carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC). Carboxymethylcellulose is a polymer derived from natural cellulose. Unlike cellulose, CMC is highly water-soluble. CMC is used in some of our laundry detergents at low levels (0.5–1%). It is a dispersion polymer and helps keeping soil dispersed in the wash water, thereby preventing it from re-depositing onto the fabrics being laundered. / карбоксиметил-целлюлоза .

ANTISENSE = АНТИСМЫСЛОВОЕ (или ПРОТИВОЧУВСТВЕННОЕ) – Antisense:- strand of DNA or RNA complementary to the sense strand of a gene. Sense and antisense strands anneal in vivo and cause inactivation of the gene's expression.

ANTISERUM = АНТИСЫВОРОТКА (или ИМУННАЯ СЫВОРОТКА) – Antiserum is the blood serum of a warm-blooded animal that contains antibodies.

ANTISOILING PROPERTIES = СВОЙСТВА ПРОТИВ ЗАПАЧКИВАНИЯ – Antisoiling Properties are the properties of textile materials whereby they resist deposition of dirt and stains. / и разводы (или потёки).

ANTI–SLIP INSERTS = ПРОТИВОСКОЛЬЗЯЩИЕ ВСТАВКИ (или ПРОТИВОСКОЛЬЗЯЩИЕ ВКЛАДЫШИ) – Anti-Slip Inserts:- xxxxx. / Противоскользящие Вставки или Противоскользящие Вкладыши (Anti-Slip Inserts):- несколько вставок или лента для увеличения силы трения между поддоном, грузом и погрузочно-разгрузочным устройством.

ANTISTAINING PROPERTIES = СВОЙСТВА ПРОТИВ ПЯТЕН – Antistaining Properties:- the ability of a textile to resist the deposition of oil- or water-borne stains. / разводы (или потёки).

ANTI–STATIC = АНТИСТАТИЧЕСКОЕ – Anti-Static:- can be either a fiber or fabric that does not allow the build-up of static electricity to occur when the fiber or fabric experiences friction or rubbing. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Антистатическое:- понижающее статическую электризацию материалов вследствие повышения их электрической проводимости.

ANTISTATIC ADDITIVE = АНТИСТАТИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИСАДКА (или ПРИСАДКА АНТИСТАТИК) – Antistatic Additive is an additive that increases the conductivity of a hydrocarbon fuel to hasten the dissipation of electrostatic charges during high-speed dispensing, thereby reducing the fire/explosion hazard. See also Additive. / Присадка, снижающая статический заряд. Антистатические Присадки значительно повышают электропроводность топлив и тем самым способствуют очень быстрой релаксации зарядов статического электричества. При этом величина образующегося заряда и склонность топлива к электризации при добавлении антистатических присадок не только не уменьшаются, но иногда даже увеличиваются. Электропроводность углеводородных топлив может увеличиваться при добавлении многих соединений, однако не все они применимы в качестве антистатических присадок из-за несоответствия других свойств требованиям эксплуатации.

ANTISTATIC AGENT = АНТИСТАТИЧЕСКИЙ АГЕНТ (или АГЕНТ АНТИСТАТИК) – Antistatic Agent is a reagent capable of preventing, reducing, or dissipating static electrical charges that may be produced on textile materials. / Под Антистатиками понимаются поверхностно-активные вещества, порошки металлов, сажа и другие вещества, понижающие статическую электризацию химических волокон, пластмасс, резин. Действие основано главным образом на повышении электрической проводимости материала, обусловливающий утечку заряда. Антистатики вводят в состав материалов при их переработке или наносят в виде растворов или эмульсий на поверхность изделий. Антистатический Агент:- многие производители изделий из полимеров сталкиваются с проблемой накопления на их поверхности статического электричества. В настоящее время существует технология, позволяющая эффективно и экономично решать эту проблему. Это возможно благодаря использованию суперконцентрата антистатического агента. Величина электрического заряда твёрдого вещества (количество зарядов, которое оно может принять и удержать) зависит от состояния поверхности, химических свойств, удельного сопротивления поверхности (устойчивости поверхности к рассеиванию электрических зарядов) и от относительной влажности окружающей среды. Величина заряда обратно пропорциональна относительной влажности и прямо пропорциональна удельному сопротивлению поверхности. В соответствии со своей химической природой, большинство пластиков – мощные изоляторы. Однако их общий недостаток в том, что из-за изолирующих свойств полимеры аккумулируют статическое электричество, которое не может быстро рассеиваться по причине низкой удельной проводимости поверхности (иными словами – высокого удельного сопротивления). В плане использования конечных продуктов, склонных к накоплению статического электричества, могут возникать серьёзные и даже опасные ситуации, такие, как:- обильное загрязнение поверхности; возникновение разрядов (изделие 'бьётся током'); производственные задержки, связанные с необходимостью отделять один слой плёнки/листа от другого; образование искры с возможным последующим воспламенением накопившейся на поверхности пыли. Возможны контрмеры по подавлению статической зарядки. Это увеличение относительной влажности

среды; возрастание удельной проводимости воздуха; возрастание удельной проводимости поверхности. Добиваться возрастания удельной проводимости поверхности призваны антистатические агенты. Привнесённые в полимер, они либо проникают в его структуру (действуют изнутри), либо распределяются по его поверхности (действуют извне). Роль антистатического агента заключается в том, чтобы решать проблемы, связанные со статическим электричеством, такие, как:- взаимное притяжение противоположно заряженных частиц, влекущее за собой притяжение и накопление пыли на поверхности; взаимное отталкивание одинаково заряженных частиц, влекущее за собой появление на готовой продукции ‘капель’ полимера и появление линий на плёнке при её производстве; электрические разряды; опасность возгорания и взрывоопасность. Агенты:- Антистатический Агент – это внесённая внутрь полимера перед или во время последней ступени переработки активная добавка, влияющая на свойства поверхности. Эта добавка имеет характер межфазной активности и, мигрируя, аккумулируется на поверхности конечного изделия. Молекула этого агента состоит из гидрофилика, имеющего по своему составу сходство с водой, и гидрофобика, также сходного с водой. Гидрофобик придаёт совместимость с полимером и помогает молекуле закрепиться на поверхности, в то время как гидрофилик вступает в реакцию с атмосферными молекулами воды и формирует проводящий слой, который рассеивает электрические заряды. Итак, статическая заряженность пластика может быть минимизирована увеличением удельной проводимости поверхности. В идеальной ситуации заряды статического электричества рассеиваются быстрее, чем успевают накопиться. Активные молекулы межфазного действия аккумулируются на поверхности и, посредством гидрофобика, вытягиваются цепочкой, а посредством гидрофилика образуют поверхностный слой, абсорбирующий воду. Водяной слой, толщина которого зависит от атмосферной влажности, образуется на поверхности и увеличивает проводимость. Это объясняет, почему с уменьшением влажности воздуха (увеличением его сухости) уменьшается проводимость поверхности, и, следовательно, возрастает накопление статического электричества. Использование антистатика в нормальной концентрации позволяет снизить удельное сопротивление поверхности с 1 014–1 016 Ом до 108–1 010 Ом. Для аккумуляции молекул на поверхность полимера и построения там их слоя, антистатик должен мигрировать из внутренней структуры изделия во время или после процесса производства. В зависимости от типа полимера, его плотности и типа производства антистатический агент помогает снизить удельное сопротивление поверхности полимера более или менее эффективно. Агент быстро мигрирует на поверхность изделия, образуя на ней плёнку, толщина которой, в зависимости от системы, может состоять из одного или нескольких молекулярных слоёв. Процесс распределения по поверхности может занять несколько дней. Различия в кристаллической структуре и, следовательно, в плотности оказывают решающее влияние на миграцию агента-антистатика. Процесс миграции происходит быстрее в плёнках высокого давления (менее кристаллизированы), чем в плёнках низкого давления (более кристаллизированы). Условия работы:- эффективность работы агента-антистатика зависит от условий переработки. При компрессии или литье под давлением, например, эффект появляется незамедлительно, в то время как при выдуве плёнки требуется некоторое время для достижения такого же эффекта. Миграция антистатика не мешает внесению других ингредиентов с целостной структурой. Скользящая добавка или ускоритель экструзии имеют тенденцию повышать миграцию, в то время как наполнители или пигменты её снижают. Также важна продолжительность эффективности антистатика. Уменьшение защиты от накопления статического электричества может быть вызвано только тем, что молекулы агента-антистатика перемещают с поверхности полимера, например, при его чистке, но дефицит молекул на поверхности проходит спустя некоторое время:- защитный слой восстанавливается за счёт внутренних запасов. Для сохранения длительной эффективности важна и температура хранения. Высокая температура хранения снижает миграционные способности агента и, следовательно, сокращает период его эффективности. Когда поверхность полимера, содержащего антистатический агент, тщательно промыта, высокий уровень защиты, достигнутый вначале, снижается так, что можно считать, что полимер антистатика не содержит. Правда, спустя несколько часов или несколько дней, за счёт внутренних ресурсов этот уровень восстанавливается, так как антистатический агент постепенно мигрирует изнутри полимера на его поверхность. Количество необходимого для этого времени зависит от плотности полимера и других факторов. Суть процесса заключается в восстановлении постепенно утрачиваемого защитного слоя. Суперконцентраты антистатического агента приобрести несложно, ведь Российский рынок поставщиков суперконцентратов постоянно расширяется.

ANTISTATIC PROPERTIES = АНТИСТАТИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА – Antistatic Properties:- the ability of a textile material to disperse an electrostatic charge and to prevent the build up of static electricity.

ANTITRUST EXEMPTION = АНТИТРЕСТОВСКОЕ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ – The immunity from prosecution under the Sherman Act (passed 1890-July-02), granted to steamship companies in 1916, in recognition of the special services and value American Flag merchant vessels provide in the defense of the country in time of war. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Акт Шёрмэна, принятый 02 Июля 1890 (по имени автора законопроекта – Дьжона Шёмэна – Сенатора от Штата Огайо (US Senator John Sherman of Ohio)) является законом, официально предусматривающим ограничение деятельности трестов и монополий. Когда-то он использовался для борьбы с рабочими организациями, рассматривавшимися в качестве организаций трестовского типа, и стачечным движением.

ANTIWEAR ADDITIVE = ПРОТИВОИЗНОСНАЯ ПРИСАДКА – Antiwear Additive:- improve the service life of tribological elements operating in the boundary lubrication regime. Antiwear compounds (for example, Zinc Dialkyldithiophosphate (ZDDP) and Tricresyl Phosphate (TCP)) start decomposing at 90 degrees to 100 degrees C and even at a lower temperature if water (25 to 50 ppm) is present. See also Additive. Anti-Wear Additive is an additive that creates a thin layer with good adhesive properties in order to prevent metal-to-metal contact at high-load spots.

ANTIXENOSIS = АНТИКСЕНОЗ – Antixenosis is a term proposed in 1978 by Marcos Kogan (Professor) and Eldon F. Ortman to replace nonpreference. It conveys the idea that the plant is avoided as a bad host. A property of the plant that makes it not attractive to some feeding or ovipositing insects. The term Antixenosis resistance was developed by Marcos Kogan and Eldon Ortman (1978) to more accurately describe the nonpreference reaction of arthropods to a resistant plant, and to complement the terminology for antibiosis resistance to arthropods. / Профессор Маркос Коган (Marcos Kogan) и Илдэн Эф. Ортмэн (Eldon F. Ortman).

ANY QUANTITIES = ЛЮБЫЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВА – Any Quantity (AQ) is a rating that applies to an item regardless of weight. Any Quantities (AQ), usually refers to a rating that applies to an article regardless of weight or size or quantity. / Таксирование, которое применяется к изделию независимо от его веса. Любые Количества (ЛК (AQ)), обычно относится к таксированию (решению вопроса об уровне ставки), которое применяется к изделиям независимо от их веса или размера или количества.

AO = AIR OBSERVER

AO = ANGOLA

AO = AVIATION OFFICER

AOA = AIR OPERATIONS AREA

AOAC = ASSOCIATION OF ANALYTICAL COMMUNITIES = ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS

AOC = AERONAUTICAL OPERATIONAL CONTROL

AOC = AIR OPERATIONS CENTER

AOCM = AIRCRAFT OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS

AOD = AVIATION OFFICER OF THE DAY

AOF = ABSOLUTE OPEN FLOW

AON = ALL OR NONE ORDER

AOP = ADJUSTED OPERATING PROFIT

AOP = ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

AOPA = AIRCRAFT OWNERS AND PILOTS ASSOCIATION

AOPL = ASSOCIATION OF OIL PIPE LINES

AOR = ANGOLAN REAJUSTADO KWANZA

AOS = AUTOMATED ODER SYSTEM

AOX = ADSORBABLE ORGANIC HALOGENS

AP = ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

AP = ASSOCIATED PERSON

AP = ASSOCIATED PRESS

APAC = ASIA PACIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

APAU = ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

APB = ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES BOARD

APB 29 = ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES BOARD OPINION NO. 29

APC = AIR PROJECT COORDINATOR

APC = AUTOMATIC PASSENGER COUNTER

APCFFT = ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL FOOD AND FERTILIZER TECHNOLOGY CENTER

APEC = ASIA–PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO–OPERATION

APEDA = AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

APEID = ASIAN PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL INNOVATON FOR DEVELOPMENT

APERTURE = АПЕРТУРА – Aperture is the measurement opening in a typical reflection color instrument. The size of the aperture determines the size and type of sample that can be measured.

APEX = АПЭКС (или АПЕКС, или ВЕРХУШКА) – Apex is the top part of a plant or structure, the growing point. / Под Апексом, от Латинского слова Apex, означающее Верхушка, понимается конус нарастания – точка роста, верхушка побега и корня растений, состоящая из клеток образовательной ткани (меристемы). Конус нарастания обеспечивает формирование первичных тканей и органов и их рост.

APF = AFLOAT PREPOSITIONING FORCE

APG = ARABIAN PERSIAN GULF

APHICIDE = АФИЦИД – Aphicide is an insecticide that is active against aphids. / Под Афицидами, от Латинских слов Aphis, означающее Тля, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимаются химические вещества, предназначенные для борьбы с тлями. В качестве афицидов используют инсектициды общего назначения, а также специфические препараты, например, Пиримор.

APHID = ТЛЯ – Aphids:- Pest type:- Insect; crops affected:- Barley, Oats, Wheat, Cotton, Cereals; scientific name:- Rhopalosiphum Padi, Rhopalosiphum Maidis, Sitobion Avenae; Pest Order:- Homoptera. Damage:- Aphids damage the host plant by sucking the plant juices; damaging roots, stems, leaves or the fruit causing abnormal growth, wilting or flower drop. Some Species inject toxins into the host, which cause discoloration and spotting. Some Species carry and transmit viruses, e.g., Barley yellow dwarf disease. Life Cycle:- most pest aphids overwinter as eggs on various plants, not necessarily crops. Life cycles may involve more than one host plant. In the spring, females emerge from eggs and give birth to live young. These remain wingless or become winged for dispersal. A new generation is produced every 3 to 4 weeks. In the fall, males are produced and mated females lay overwintering eggs. Most species of grain aphids migrate each year on southerly winds. Aphids use their piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed on plant sap, generally little damage is done from a few Aphids per plant. Since it takes several Aphids per plant for significant damage, there is usually time to detect them and make a management decision. In large numbers, the EGA can shrivel the developing grain. Aphids can also transmit barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV); and in this case, a single aphid can infect and stunt several plants. In turn, those infected plants can provide the virus to other Aphids and quickly increase the disease level. Control Measures:- cool, moist conditions favor aphid development and fields should be inspected following a period of this type of weather. Make several counts throughout the fields prior to heading. Counts should be at least 50 paces apart and observations should be made well into the center of the field. Carefully examine 20 stems in each of five areas of the field. Examining at least 100 stems per field. Consult your extension service for threshold levels. Lady beetles, syrphid fly larvae, green lacewing larvae (Aphid lions) and parasitic wasps are natural predators of aphids. An important cotton pest, often requiring chemical control late in the season. / Одни из наиболее вредоносных хлопковых паразитов, часто требующие обработки химикатами на конечной стадии созревания растения. Насекомое тля питается соком растений. Тли или Тлёвые, Подотряд Насекомых Отряда Равнокрылых. Длина – 0.5–6 миллиметров (мм). Насчитывается свыше 2 500 Видов. Распространены главным образом в умеренном поясе Северного полушария. Живут колониями на растениях. Многие Тлёвые являются опасными вредителями, а некоторые являются переносчиками ряда вирусных заболеваний растений. Сахаристые испражнения Тлей (падь) привлекает муравьёв, которые охраняют Тлей. Тли (Aphidinea), Надсемейство

растительноядных Насекомых из Отряда Равнокрылых. Длина тела от 0.5 миллиметров (мм) до 6 мм. У крылатых Тлей 2 пары одинаковых крыльев с редкой сетью жилок. Ротовые органы колюще-сосущие. Превращение неполное. Покровы тела тонкие, часто покрыты пушком или восковым налётом. Тли питаются соками хвойных и покрытосеменных растений, реже Папоротников. Уколы многих видов могут вызвать уродливые разрастания растительных тканей (галлы), а также их скручивание, утолщение, сморщивание, изгибание; угнетают рост растений. Многие виды Тлей обладают чёткой избирательностью в отношении вида растения-хозяина и частей растения. Тли делят на 12 Семейств, включающих около 2 500 Видов. Распространены преимущественно в умеренных широтах; в тропиках и в высоких широтах их численность и видовое разнообразие гораздо ниже. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) известно более 800 видов. Тли живут густыми или рассеянными колониями; дают до 20 поколений в год. Цикл их развития часто усложнён. Для Тлей характерен партеногенез, яйце- и живорождение, наличие поколений с различным соотношением полов; самцы у некоторых видов редки или отсутствуют; многим видам свойственно чередование поколений крылатых и бескрылых форм; в течение цикла наблюдается переход с одного растения-хозяина (первичный хозяин) на другое (вторичный), что напоминает смену хозяина у паразитов. Такие разнодомные Тли зимуют, как правило, на первичном хозяине:- оплодотворённые самки откладывают зимующие яйца; весной из них выходят бескрылые самки-основательницы, которые дают крылатое потомство; крылатые самки, называющиеся мигрантами, перелетают на вторичного хозяина, где развивается ряд партеногенетических поколений. Родившиеся затем разнополые особи (самцы и самки) перелетают на первичного хозяина. У некоторых видов разнодомных Тлей первичные хозяева исчезли в период оледенения, и Тли сохранились лишь на вторичных (анолоциклические, или неполноциклые, формы). У растений – первичных хозяев Тли используют преимущественно надземные части, а у вторичных – часто и корни. Многие Тли – серьёзные вредители культурных растений (например, Бахчевая, Гороховая, Капустная Тли, Филлоксера Виноградная, Яблонные Тли, Свекловичная, Персиковая, Черёмухо-Овсяная). Из галлов Тли на Фисташке и Сумахе добывают ценные красители и дубильные вещества. Жидкие испражнения Тлей (‘медвяная роса’) богаты сахарами и привлекают Муравьёв, которые слизывают их и охраняют Тлей. Среди Тлей имеются специальные мирмекофильные (смотрите Мирмекофилия) формы, обитающие в муравейниках. Выделения Тлей собираются также Пчёлами как падевый мёд. Тли – обширная группа сосущих насекомых с неполным превращением. В теплицах на Томате чаще всего встречаются обыкновенная картофельная, большая картофельная и персиковая зелёная, или оранжерейная. Без Полового Поколения:- у Тли, вредящей в теплицах, неполный цикл развития – нет полового поколения. Размножаются тли в основном живорождением, то есть крылатые и бескрылые девственные самки. В открытом грунте большинство видов Тли, вредящих на Томате, размножаются таким же образом, а перезимовывают на сорняках. Тем не менее некоторые виды, например, Оранжерейная Тля, способны образовывать половое поколение и перезимовывают на персике в стадии яйца (полноциклый вид). Персиковая Зелёная, или Оранжерейная, Тля (Myzus Persicae):- данный вид Тли чаще других встречаются на рассматриваемой культуре закрытого грунта. Питаться предпочитает на молодых листьях или побегах. В результате листья желтеют, бутоны перестают распускаться, цветки опадают. Листья покрываются сахаристыми выделениями, благоприятными для образования сажистых грибов. Данный вид Тли переносит множество различных вирусов. В теплицах чаще развивается от личинки первого возраста (личинка I далее личинка II, личинка III, личинка IV и бескрылая самка) до бескрылой самки. Крылатые самки появляются тогда, когда численность колонии Тли становится слишком большой для нормального существования на данном растении или же растение становится малоценным с питательной точки зрения для колонии Тли (схема развития:- личинка I, личинка II, нимфа I, нимфа II и крылатая самка). Бескрылая самка имеет овально-яйцевидное тело жёлто-зелёного, светло-зелёного или же розоватого цвета. Как правило, длина тела составляет 1.5–2.5 мм. Внешние особенности Тли во многом зависят от питания. Например, на Баклажане персиковая Тля достигает своих наибольших размеров, а на Томате этот же вид при тех же условиях в два раза мельче. Оптимальная температура для развития персиковой тли – 25 °C. Но она легко переносит низкие температуры, вплоть до недолговременных отрицательных. Насекомое начинает размножаться при температуре выше 5 °C. Продолжительность жизни самки при низких температурах (5–10 °C) – около 50 суток. Период преимагинального развития при этом составляет около 25 суток. При увеличении светового дня и высокой плотности вредителя в популяции увеличивается доля крылатых самок. Они разлетаются по теплице, поселяясь на нижней стороне листьев. В начале формирования колонии на листьях незаметны симптомы повреждений. Это важная особенность персиковой Тли, её необходимо учитывать и проводить тщательные обследования растений. Зачастую колонии Тли становятся заметны только при значительном возрастании их численности. На одном и том же растении одновременно могут находиться несколько видов Тли. Для более эффективной борьбы с Тлёй стоит определить видовой состав и в зависимости от этого строить защиту растений. Энтомофаги Для Контроля Тли:- Божья Коровка (Adalia Bipunctata), Златоглазка (Chrysoperla Carnea), Наездники Афидиус Колемани (Aphidius Colemani) и Афидиус Эрви (Aphidius Ervi), Галлица Афидимиза (Aphidoletes Aphidimyza), Мухи-Журчалки (Syrphidae).

APHIS = ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

APHIS GOSSYPII = АФИС ГОССИПИ (или ХЛОПКОВАЯ ТЛЯ) – Aphis Gossypii:- Preferred Scientific Name:- Aphis Gossypii. Preferred Common Name:- Cotton Aphid. Adults and Nymphs:- Aphis Gossypii can range in colour from yellow to very dark (almost black) green. The smaller yellow form occurs during warmer summer conditions. The green form is larger and occurs during cooler spring and autumn temperatures, and uncrowded conditions. Adult:- Aphis Gossypii is a small aphid. Adults range from just under 1–1.5 mm in body length, minimum diameter just over 0.34 mm. Summary of Invasiveness:- Aphis Gossypii is small, adaptable, easily spread, with a rapid reproductive rate, and the ability to cause serious plant injury in isolated communities. The biggest ecosystem level threat might be its ability to transmit plant viruses. While these traits might qualify this insect as an invasive threat, it has already colonized most parts of the world. This aphid is not in the Invasive Global Species Database as an invasive pest. However, it is registered in the Invasive species database of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is unclear if entry into this database indicates an official classification of this aphid as ‘Invasive’, or if its presence is entirely because it is not native to North America. Notes on Taxonomy and Nomenclature:- because of the great variability in the appearance of Aphis Gossypii and the number of plants it attacks, it has over 40 synonyms. Smith and Parron (1978) have compiled a comprehensive list. Blackman and Eastop (1984) provide taxonomic keys for Aphis Gossypii on several different crops. There have been several biotype designations used for Aphis Gossypii. However, it should be treated as a single exceptionally variable species, until meaningful and standardized quantification of the diversity within the species can be undertaken. Although Aphis Gossypii has been reported from many hosts, individual clones do not have the ability to feed on all reported hosts. Taxonomically, Aphis Gossypii is difficult to separate from Aphis Frangulae. Strogani (1984) summarizes information about the Aphis Frangulae group available at that time. He regarded Gossypii as a sub-species of Aphis Frangulae. Description:- Blackman and Eastop (1984) suggest that the following characteristics can be used to attempt to identify Aphis Gossypii. The cornicles or siphunculi are uniformly sclerotized from tip to base, and darkly pigmented. They are longer than the cauda and gradually taper towards the apex with a small dilation there. The dorsal abdominal segments are uniformly sclerotized and unpigmented. Aphis Gossypii reared near the colour transition temperature (see later in this section) often have a blotchy appearance with some parts greenish and other parts more yellow. The cauda usually have 4–7 hairs and are paler than the

cornicles. The metafemoral hairs are all shorter than the basal width of the metafemur. Stidulatory apparatus is absent. The antennal tubercles are weakly developed. The terminal process is more than twice the length of the last antennal segment, but less than 3.5 times as long. The rostrum has a blunt apex and the terminal rostral segment shorter than cauda and under 1.5 times the length of the second metatarsal segment. Aphis Gossypii is a small Aphid. Adults range from just under 1–1.5 mm in body length. The minimum diameter is just over 0.34 mm. This is indicated by the fact that a screen with a mesh diameter of under 0.34 mm is able to exclude Aphis Gossypii. Cornicle length distinguishes separate instars of Aphis Gossypii reared under fluctuating temperatures. There is considerable overlap between instars, but none between nymphs and adults. Other characteristics combined can provide greater separation between instars especially under constant temperatures. First-instar nymphs are distinguished by having 4 antennal segments, whereas second-instar nymphs have 5 segments. Differences between second- and third-instar nymphs are fairly small, but at constant temperatures they can be distinguished using a combination of characteristics. Third-instar nymphs have no setae on the margin of the genital plate, whereas fourth-instar nymphs have such setae. Second-instar nymphs with developing wings appear to have shoulders, third-instar nymphs have small wing pads, and the developing wings are prominent on fourth-instar nymphs. The occurrence of the following A. gossypii stages have been described in Japan:- fundatrix, fundatrigeniae, alienicola, gynoparae, oviparous female, alate and apterous male, hibernating viviparae, virgin androparae, androparae, heteroparae and androgynoparae. There are also individuals with partly developed wings from nearly apterous to nearly functionally winged. Miyazaki (1987), Moran (1992) and Blackman (1994) have defined the life stages of Aphis Gossypii. The following stages have been described for Aphis Gossypii in Iran: alate and apterous viviparae. Aphis Gossypii can range in color from yellow to very dark (almost black) green. The smaller yellow form occurs during warmer summer conditions. The green form is larger and occurs during cooler spring and autumn temperatures, and uncrowded conditions. Color morphs are able to produce progeny of another color morph. Host plant can also influence aphid color. Wall (1933) reported that green morphs produce more alate offspring than do yellow morphs. However, his observation could be the result of crowding, as the green form also produced more total offspring. The use of a proper key is highly recommended and the aphids should be examined by an expert for confirmation. Distribution:- Aphis Gossypii is distributed worldwide. It is a pest in very cold climates on crops grown in greenhouses. History of Introduction and Spread:- it is impossible to identify the history of introduction. An alternative is to use publication date as an indication of when the pest became serious enough to justify research. There are problems with this approach, but few rational alternatives. Please see the reference dates in the country locality. Hosts/Species Affected:- in the Aphis Frangulae group to which Aphis Gossypii belongs, the primary (winter) hosts belong to the Rhamnaceae; Aphis Gossypii is an exception as it can also overwinter on a number of plants in other families. Typically, the overwintering host is the plant where eggs are laid and the aphid completes a sexual reproductive phase. In Japan, Aphis Gossypii lays eggs on Citrus (Rutaceae), Hibiscus Syriacus (Malvaceae), Rhamnus Dahuricus (Rhamnaceae), Celastrus Orbiculatus (Celastraceae) and Rubia Cordifolia (Rubiaceae). In the USA it lays eggs on Hibiscus Syriacus and Catalpa Bignonioides (Bignoniaceae). In China it lays eggs on Zanthoxylum Simulans (Rutaceae), Rhamnus Sp. (Rhamnaceae) and Punica Granatum (Lythraceae). The host range of Aphis Gossypii (over 92 Plant Families) includes food and fibre crops, ornamentals and flowers. Ebert and Cartwright (1997) have compiled a list of hosts by Plant Family, and a list of all Plant Families that contain at least one potential host. The host list in this Compendium is a list of crops where Aphis Gossypii is able to feed and reproduce. The list of non-crop plants that can serve as hosts is more extensive. Primary host crops are ones where the aphid can cause plant mortality through direct damage and vectors one or more viruses worldwide. Secondary host crops are ones where the aphid is not a global problem, or where it either does not cause much direct damage or is not a vector. Symptoms:- the initial symptom of Aphis Gossypii attack is a yellowing of the leaves. As Aphids become more numerous, leaves become puckered, and curled. As populations continue to rise, aphids move to younger leaves, stems and flowers (sepals mostly). Plants become covered with a black sooty mould which grows on the honeydew excreted by the aphid. Plants also become stunted and (particularly in the cucurbits) the stems become twisted. At very high densities, Aphis Gossypii is able to kill its host. These symptoms are not unique to Aphis Gossypii. Aphis Gossypii will attack most parts of the plant if population density is high enough. Exceptions include direct feeding on mature reproductive structures (fruits, berries, nuts) and feeding on roots. However, even though there is no direct damage to these structures, a general decline in plant health will affect the proper development of these tissues. Host Utilization:- Aphis Gossypii reproduction is mostly asexual with either alate or apterous females. In warmer environments, Aphis Gossypii exhibits an anholocyclic life cycle, while in cooler areas it exhibits either a heteroecious or autoecious holocyclic life cycle. The heteroecious cycle involves a migration from a winter host to a summer host in the spring and a return to a winter host in the autumn for laying eggs. Population Growth:- reproductive rates in Aphis Gossypii are reported in two ways; net reproductive rate which is an interaction between birth rate and survival rate, and birth rate as measured in nymphs produced per day per Aphid. Net reproductive rate has been estimated for Aphis Gossypii on many hosts:- squashes (Cucurbita pepo), citrus (Citrus unshiu), pumpkins, Veronica persica, taro and cucumbers. Significant differences were found in birth rates of Aphis Gossypii reared on cotton, watermelons and groundnuts. Significant differences were also found in its reproductive potential on cotton, watermelons, sesame and aubergines. Another study reported that development time was shortest on cotton, longest on melons, with development rate on watermelons lying somewhere between. In contrast, one paper reported no significant differences in birth rate for Aphis Gossypii reared on okra, aubergines and chillis. Aphis Gossypii takes 5.2 days to reach maturity on cotton at 28 °C. The optimal temperature for reproduction is 20–25 °C when the aphid can produce an average of 2.8 nymphs per day (in the USA). Alate Production:- there are two forces proposed as triggers for alate production in Aphis Gossypii:- nutritional factors and crowding. However, research to date has not conclusively identified the relative importance of nutrition versus crowding in alate formation in Aphis Gossypii. Nutritional stress has been examined by removing Aphids from their host for some period of time and then returning them to their host. This treatment was applied to adults and nymphs on cotton for 6–8-hour periods each day. Starved nymphs from apterous parents resulted in 13% alates versus 0.4% from unstarved nymphs. However, starvation of nymphs from alate parents resulted in no increase in alate formation. A similar result was also reported for starved parents, where starved apterous parents produced more alate progeny than well-fed apterous parents (23% versus 2%, respectively) and there was no increase in alate formation by starved alate parents. The effect of starvation was also detectable in progeny from aphids starved as nymphs but fed normally as adults. However, this might be a crowding response if Aphis Gossypii interprets physical contact with the brush (used to remove the aphid from the plant) as contact with other aphids. Nutritional factors from other sources can affect Aphis Gossypii development. In considering the possible role of aphid-borne plant viruses, the survival of the virus is dependent on having an efficient aphid vector, and the most efficient vector is alate. Therefore one might expect that a virus would promote conditions favouring alate production in the Aphid. Alate production in the melon aphid-courgette-Zucchini yellow mosaic virus system appeared to increase on infected plants. Unfortunately, virus-infected plants also had more Aphids. Blua (1991) and Blua and Perring (1992a) decided that nutritional factors are the cause for increased alate production. To further support the argument that the cause might be nutritional, it has been shown that aphid infestations on Solanum Integrifolium changes peroxidase, esterase and protein content of the plant in proportion to the level of infestation. This shows a change in plant nutrient content associated with aphid density which might form a chemical link between nutrition and alate production. More work in this area is required. Crowding effects have been shown for Aphis Gossypii on Cotton. One study examined crowding using leaf disks with a single apterous aphid which was removed following reproduction. The resulting colonies contained 1–7 nymphs. From 52 colonies with 1–2 nymphs, no alates were produced. From 41

colonies with 3–4 nymphs, less than 10% of the colony became alate. However, of 29 colonies with 5–7 nymphs, over 30% of the total number of aphids became alate. This experiment was repeated as part of the control for another experiment. Two possibly significant differences were apparent: alate production only occurred in colonies with four or more nymphs, and colonies with 5–7 nymphs only produced 12% alates. The observation that solitary individuals never develop alates was reported earlier for the melon aphid. Additional factors which influence alate production include crowding of parents, the type of parent (apterous or alate), and the possible effects of light and temperature. Abiotic Environment:- temperature is one of the most important abiotic factors affecting the life cycle of Aphis Gossypii. A lower developmental threshold for Aphis Gossypii was estimated at 7.34 °C on squash in Taiwan. Development thresholds have also been estimated for Aphis Gossypii on cucumbers as 5.8 °C from birth to age of first reproduction, but the development threshold for the nymphal stages was 6.9 °C. A study of Aphis Gossypii on Veronica persica estimated a developmental threshold of 10.47 °C for the teneral preflight period. An upper limit to Aphis Gossypii survival of 35 °C was reported on squashes in Saudi Arabia, but it also survives in okra fields where the daytime temperature exceeds 45 °C. Temperature is also thought to be responsible for some strains of Aphis Gossypii being holocyclic whereas others are anholocyclic. A hypothesis that eggs will be produced in locations where the average temperature during November does not exceed 13 °C has been proposed . Light intensity and day length are also important in the reproductive capacity of Aphis Gossypii. Increasing daylength increases reproductive rate. The effect of light intensity is unclear, and higher intensity increased reproduction between 800 and 8 000 Lux, while it decreased reproduction between 54 and 550 Lux. Behaviour:- Flight:- flight is the beginning of the dispersal phase in the Aphis Gossypii life cycle. It begins with the preflight period (from moult to flight) which lasted from 1 to 31 hours with most activity 10–24 hours after moult from colonies reared on Veronica persica. The teneral preflight period increased from 10 to over 70 hours with decreasing temperatures from 28 to 12 °C. Adults flew from about sunrise to early afternoon, but a few individuals continued to fly after dark. With first light at 06:00 h, and last light at 19:30 h, no flight was detected from 23:00 h to 07:00 h. Considering that the time of moulting is independent of time of day, the most common duration of the teneral preflight period is explained by adult inactivity after dark. In laboratory colonies, the flight period lasted from 1 to 4 days. Older colonies produced fewer alates that flew for 1 day and more that flew for 2 days. Aphids flew from one to several (about 5) times each day, with the first flight always longer than the others. Alates larviposited after flight, and flew again when the number of embryos with pigmented eyes per ovariole decreased. Alates that flew longer had a shorter reproductive period and produced fewer total progeny. Reports indicate that alates will not produce offspring on leaves with existing colonies. Migration:- in Côte d'Ivoire, dispersal from savannah to cotton fields was examined for Aphis Gossypii from data collected using pan traps. The data showed that most aphids settled at field margins, although there was some settlement in the field. Pan traps at ground level caught more Aphis Gossypii than traps further from the ground and most aphids were caught no more than 1 m from the soil surface (the closer to the surface, the more aphids were caught). Host Plant:- orientation to host plants was significant at 6 hours after wing development, but was highly significant after 24 hours. Alates were able to distinguish between different plants; Cucurbita pepo and Thunbergia laurifolia were attractive, and were common hosts for Aphis Gossypii in Cuba. The occasional host Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis was neither attractive nor repellent, and the non-host plant Lantana camara was repellent. (Lantana camara found in locations other than Cuba has been recorded as a summer host of Aphis Gossypii. This apparent contradiction is due to differences in aphid populations found in differing geographical areas.) Egg Laying:- Egg laying on Hibiscus Syriacus occurred mostly between the leaf scar and the twig near where the buds would emerge in spring. Some eggs were also laid at the branching point of twigs. However, from the wandering behaviour of the oviparous Aphis Gossypii females, it appears that they searched for protected places to lay eggs rather than for specific parts of the plant. Viral Interactions:- the most important impact Aphis Gossypii has on world agriculture is through its ability to transmit plant viruses. Aphis Gossypii is a vector for the following viruses:- Alfalfa mosaic virus; Bean common mosaic virus; Calotropis ringspot mosaic virus; Carnation mottle virus; Cauliflower mosaic virus; Chinese yam necrotic mosaic virus; Citrus tristeza virus; Citrus woody gall vrus; Commelina mosaic virus; Cowpea (aphid-borne) mosaic virus; Cucumber mosaic virus; Garlic mosaic virus; Greengram mosaic virus; Infectious chlorosis of banana; Leaf crinkle of sunflower; Lily symptomless virus; Muskmelon yellow stunt virus; Onion yellow dwarf virus; Papaya ringspot virus; Passionfruit Sri Lankan mottle virus; Pepper veinal mottle virus; Potato leafroll virus; Potato virus Y; Solanum trovum mosaic virus; Sri Lankan passionfruit mottle virus; Sugarcane mosaic virus; Sweet Potato feathery mottle virus; Turnip mosaic virus; Watermelon mosaic 1 virus; Watermelon mosaic 2 virus; Yam mosaic virus; Sunflower yellow blotch virus; Yellow vein mosaic virus; Zucchini yellow mosaic virus. Aphis Gossypii on okra infected with Yellow-vein mosaic virus did not reproduce as fast as those on healthy okra. Aphis Gossypii on courgette plants infected with Zucchini yellow mosaic virus spent more time probing and less time feeding than those on healthy plants. Furthermore, prior to feeding, aphids on infected plants spent more time in forming the salivary sheath. Notes on Natural Enemies:- few aphid natural enemies are host specific, rather they are attracted to aphids in particular habitats. Thus, the important natural enemies attacking particular aphid pests on crops tend to vary according to the crop, the circumstances in which it is grown and the climate. This is particularly true of aphid pests attacking a range of different crops over large geographical areas. For example, many aphid parasitoids are members of species complexes, morphologically very similar but with different host preferences and geographical distributions. The natural enemies listed here are only a selection of Species that have been listed as important and should not be considered as definitive. Predators:- the 'problem' with many predators is that they may only lay their eggs in the presence of sufficient aphids to ensure the survival of the larvae to maturity, and by then the damage may have been done. Non-specific predators with good searching ability that are active early in the year, such as Carabidae and Staphylinidae, are important when aphid numbers are low. The predators of Aphis Gossypii include a number of species in the Coccinellidae, Syrphidae, Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, and many small spiders. Although reports suggests that the predators will attack all life stages, there is no record of predators attacking the egg. The effectiveness of predators is highly variable, depending on the availability of alternative prey, host plant and environmental factors. The effect of alternative prey was reported for Chrysoperla rufilabris which preferred Heliothis virescens larvae to aphids, but preferred aphids to Heliothis virescens eggs. The presence of Aphis Gossypii was shown to decrease predation on Heliothis virescens eggs by Hippodamnia Convergens, Chrysoperla Carnea and Orius Insidiosus. The lacewing, Chrysoperla carnea, was able to cause an overall reduction in Aphid abundance when caged on field-grown cotton in California, USA. Added to this system were several hemipteran generalist predators (Geocoris Spp., Nabis Spp. and Zelus Spp.) which feed on Aphis Gossypii, lacewing, and each other. All of these predators reduced aphid populations, though none were as effective as C. Carnea. However, all of the hemipterans also reduced lacewing survival which resulted in an increased number of Aphids. Furthermore, the reduction in the ability of lacewings to control aphid populations was increased with increasing size of the other predators. Syrphid flies have shown potential in controlling aphid populations under greenhouse conditions. However, colonization by the syrphid was decreased on older plants, and older larvae would not transfer from young plants to more mature plants. The suggested cause for the latter effect was leaf pubescence. Parasites:- the most common parasites of Aphis Gossypii are insects in the Hymenoptera. Additional parasites include members of the Diptera and some mites. While these parasites are able to parasitize all life stages except eggs, they prefer later instars. Changes in parasitism based on age structure of Aphis Gossypii populations feeding on cotton were reported for the parasites Trioxys Spp. and Aphelinus Spp; these parasites rarely parasitized first- and second-instar Aphids. Thus, the percentage of parasitism increased as the proportion of older Aphids increased. This has survival value for both the parasite and Aphis Gossypii because Aphids which are parasitized as older nymphs or as adults have a chance to reproduce. Aphids parasitized by Aphidius colemani had a fecundity of 0.5–1.3 nymphs/female

when parasitized in the fourth-instar, and 10.5–13.3 when parasitized as adults. Aphids which survived an attack had lower fecundity but equal longevity relative to Aphids that were not attacked. There has been little study of the effect of mites on Aphis Gossypii. Studies of Allothrombium pulvinum are limited to the mite's distribution in the field. Pathogens:- the most important Aphis Gossypii pathogens discovered to date are all fungi. All Aphis Gossypii life stages may be attacked. The two best-studied pathogens are Neozygites fresenii and Verticillium lecanii. Several other fungal pathogens have also been reported:- Arthrobotrys Sp., Erynia Aphidis and Erynia Delphacis. N. Fresenii takes 3, 4, 5–6 and 6–8 days to develop at temperatures of 30, 25, 20 and 15 °C, respectively. Furthermore, at 35 °C it did not kill Aphids. N. fresenii was able to produce up to 9 835 conidia from a single aphid. The number of conidia was correlated with Aphid size, but it has been suggested that handling or storage properties of larger Aphids could explain this observation. N. Fresenii can be a major cause of Aphid mortality in Cotton grown in the Texas/Arkansas area of the USA. It has a distinct diurnal periodicity in spore discharge, with greatest activity occurring between the hours of 01:00 and 05:00 with almost no activity between 09:00 and 24:00 h. It has not been reared on artificial media, but Steinkraus et al. (1993) reported on propagation in an Aphis Gossypii colony and the longevity of N. Fresenii in cold storage. V. Lecanii is an important source of mortality for aphids under greenhouse conditions, but there are no reports of its impact on Aphis Gossypii under field conditions. Its effectiveness is emphasized by its use as an aphicide in commercial greenhouses in the UK. Its success in this capacity is partly due to the ability of V. Lecanii to grow in artificial media. As one might expect, different strains of V. Lecanii show different growth rates and different levels of pathogenicity. Temperatures above 35 °C and humidity below 85% inhibit conidial discharge from Aphis Gossypii cadavers. During the infection process, primary conidia germinate and form capilliconidia. This process is so sensitive to humidity that at 95% RH and 25 °C, 90% of the primary conidia will germinate, whereas at 89% RH only 19% will germinate. Means of Movement and Dispersal:- Natural Dispersal:- long distance dispersal is by wind. Aerial sampling may be suitable for predicting future aphid abundance, but was not suitable for predicting existing populations. Aphis Gossypii was collected at 150 m in India, and it was concluded that this dispersal of Aphis Gossypii was over tens or hundreds of kilometers. Impact:- Introduction:- Aphis Gossypii is extremely polyphagous and very damaging to many economically important crops, including cotton, aubergine, citrus, coffee, melon, okra, peppers, potato, squash and sesame. It is a major pest of cotton and cucurbits. Aphis Gossypii has a worldwide distribution, although in arctic regions it is mostly confined to glasshouses. It is particularly abundant in the tropics. Economic damage due to Aphis Gossypii is by direct feeding, the excretion of honeydew and virus transmission. Damage to Cotton, okra and certain cucurbits occurs when large populations of Aphids build up, feed on the crops and excrete honeydew. However, its biggest overall economic impact is as a vector of pathogenic plant viruses in over two dozen crops. There is little quantitative information on exact crop losses. In cotton, for example, Aphis Gossypii is only one of many crop pests. Monetary losses to this pest are substantial and are a result of crop loss and crop quality reduction, and the expense of pesticides. Direct Damage:- Aphis Gossypii causes direct feeding damage to cotton, okra and some other crops, by sucking the sap directly from the phloem, causing the removal of nutrients. The drain on plant nutritional resources can be considerable. Adverse physiological responses of plants to direct feeding can also occur. The undersides of young leaves are preferred, but the entire plant may be covered when populations are large. Infested leaves curl downwards and may appear wrinkled or reddened. Heavy infestations can result in wilting. Young plants often have reduced or stunted growth, and may sometimes be killed. Aphis Gossypii is the principal aphid attacking cotton, on which it is an early through mid-season pest; although damaging late season infestations can occur, especially if broad-spectrum insecticides have reduced natural enemy populations. In the USA, Aphis Gossypii caused more insect-related damage to cotton than any other pest in 1991. Of 13 million acres harvested, around 10 million acres were classified as infested with aphids, resulting in losses of over 360 000 bales. Losses in Texas alone were around 333 000 bales, representing a yield loss of approximately 6%. Yield reductions of over 100 pounds of lint per acre are not uncommon. In a study of late season aphids, also in Texas, one part of a field was treated to keep aphid populations below 50/leaf, while the other part had Aphid densities greater than 50/leaf. In 1992, Aphid populations that exceeded 50/leaf for 3 weeks, and 100/leaf for 2 weeks significantly reduced cotton plant height. The higher Aphid levels reduced lint yield by 16% in 1992 and 24% in 1993, with a 14% and 25% reduction in seed yield, respectively. None of the Cotton quality parameters measured were affected. Differences in gross returns between low Aphid plots and high Aphid plots in the 2 years were USD65.32 and USD99.69 per acre. In the USA, the movement onto Cotton from noncultivated host plants was an important factor determining Aphis Gossypii infestation; this movement was gradual and ongoing from the time Cotton seedlings emerged. In California, USA, seed yield was reduced by 0.21 lbs seed per Aphid-day for Cotton planted early in the season. However, there was no yield loss in Cotton planted later, even though Aphid infestation levels were similar. Yield losses were due to a 13.8% decrease in the number of bolls, and a 5.7% decrease in boll size. The impact of a Pest complex on upland Cotton in India was calculated in four regions. Aphids, mainly Aphis Gossypii, were more numerous on plants in treatment, compared with control, plots in all cases. Insecticides (soil treatment and regular spraying) resulted in yield (kg/ha) increases between 58.4 and 75.1%. In economic terms, taking into account the cost of plant protection and the net income from the cotton, an additional income of between 4 340 and 6 115 Rupees/ha was obtained from the pest control treatments. In another Indian study, yield losses in cotton due to sucking pests were between 20.90 and 26.30%, with a glabrous hybrid giving consistently higher yields than a hairy hybrid. Reductions in cotton yield due to sucking pests by 16.2 to 55.6% have been reported in studies from Russia and Brazil. In cotton in Zambia, Aphis Gossypii damage caused up to 80% yield loss, while a survey of that country's farmers ranked it as the most serious cotton pest. In China, Aphis Gossypii infestations are most serious in the seedling stage, particularly in the Northern Cotton zone. In one study, Cotton seedlings (3 leaves or less) were more sensitive to infestations, while damage on older plants was lower, in part due to compensatory growth effects when precipitation was sufficient. Seedlings were stunted, with a decreased leaf area index and reduced root system development, while the time to squaring was delayed. A damage index, used to establish thresholds for spraying, resulted in adequate control with a 50% reduction in insecticides. In Australia, a prototype IPM system maintained cotton yields, while reducing insecticide usage by around 40 to 50%. In Spain, Aphis Gossypii is capable of causing 55% yield loss in clementines (Citrus clementina). Mendoza et al. (2001) provided an estimate of the economic injury level (EIL) and the environmental EIL. The EIL for Aphis Gossypii was 271 aphids/m^2; however, this figure will change with the cost of control, the sale price, and yield loss due to the aphid change. Direct feeding damage by Aphis Gossypii on Cotton is related to plant growth stage and level of aphid infestation. Aphid populations increase rapidly with favourable climatic conditions and plant nutritional quality. Levels of damage are influenced by the presence of natural enemies and biological control, pesticide efficacy, the presence of pesticide resistance in Aphids, and compensatory growth in plants. The planting date was the most important variable, in a multiple regression analysis, affecting aphid density in dryland cotton in Texas, USA. Optimum temperature for population growth is around 20–25 °C. Light intensity and daylength significantly influence rate of population increase, while heavy rain can directly reduce populations by washing them off leaves. Natural enemies are important in many areas in preventing secondary pest outbreaks. Reduction of natural enemies by insecticides therefore might exacerbate aphid attack by removing this natural control. In a Chinese study, for example, chemical control of the pest complex during the early season led to increased damage to cotton by Aphis Gossypii during the mid and late season. In predator exclusion experiments in the USA, large decreases in cotton lint yield were observed in caged plots compared with uncaged plots where natural enemies could control Aphid numbers. Fibre quality was also reduced by high Aphid numbers in predator exclusion cages. The reduction in natural enemies resulting in greater aphid abundance was also found in Egyptian Cotton fields. The relationship between infestation, nitrogen application and Cotton yield was investigated in a study in the Philippines. The more nitrogen

applied, the greater was the infestation by Aphis Gossypii, but this was outweighed by the increased yields obtained due to nitrogen fertilizer applications. In okra, Aphis Gossypii, along with a jassid bug (Amrasca biguttula biguttula), reduced total yield by 19% in a study in Bangalore, India. Aphis Gossypii causes most damage at the seedling stage in okra, with feeding reducing the vigour of plants. Indirect damage:- Honeydew:- losses due to honeydew, excreted by feeding Aphis Gossypii, can be considerable. Honeydew interferes with leaf transpiration, and acts as a substrate for fungi, including sooty moulds (Capnodium), which blacken leaves and reduce photosynthetic efficiency. Honeydew can also act as an attractant to other crop pests, and insects such as bees, wasps and ants, that may provide protection for the aphids from their natural enemies. The presence of honeydew contaminates cotton lint, reducing its quality and economic value. The presence of honeydew on fruit crops can significantly reduce their marketability. Virus Transmission:- Aphis Gossypii transmits over 50 plant viruses, including non-persistent viruses of Beans and Peas, Crucifers, Celery, Cowpea, Cucurbits, Dahlia, Lettuce, Onion, Papaya, Peppers, Soyabeans, Strawberry, Sweet Potato, Tobacco and Tulips. In Cotton, it transmits Cotton anthocyanosis virus, Cotton curliness virus, Cotton blue disease, Cotton leaf roll and purple wilt. In addition to Cotton anthocyanosis, Lily rosette, Lily symptomless and Pea enation mosaic virus, are all transmitted in a persistent manner (Blackman and Eastop, 2000). On the majority of crops it attacks, the ability of Aphis Gossypii to act as a vector of plant viruses can result in significant economic losses (Ebert and Cartwright, 1997). Aphis Gossypii is an important vector of Papaya ringspot virus, transmitting both the P (PRSV-P) and W (PRSV-W) strains. The former is a disease of papaya, whereas PRSV-W, also called Watermelon Mosaic Virus 1 (WMV-1), infects cucurbits and watermelon. Aphis Gossypii also transmits Watermelon mosaic virus 2 (WMV-2), Zucchini yellow mosaic virus (ZYMV) and Celery mosaic virus (CeMV). These potyviruses are transmitted in a non-persistent manner. Aphis Gossypii is the most important vector of Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV) in cucurbits. CMV has one of the widest host ranges of any plant virus. It can be acquired in 5–10 seconds and be transmitted in less than 1 minute. The ability of CMV to be transmitted declines after about 2 minutes and is usually lost within 2 hours (Francki et al., 1985). Citrus tristeza virus (CTV) is transmitted in a non- or semi-persistent manner by Aphis Gossypii; the virus remains infectious for 24 hours, and is specific to plants in the Rutaceae. Aphis Gossypii is the only known vector of the virus causing cotton blue disease in Africa. In field trials in the Central African Republic, yield losses due to Aphis Gossypii and cotton blue disease were significantly reduced with insecticide treatments. A combination of organophosphorus and pyrethroid insecticides was recommended for control. In Chad, all Cotton varieties were found to be susceptible to cotton blue disease, except one with a small degree of tolerance. Cotton blue disease decreased the length of fibers by about 2.5%, compared with uninfested controls, although other quality characteristics were unaffected. Environmental Impact:- there are no documented cases of a negative environmental impact from Aphis Gossypii. Impact:- Biodiversity:- there are no documented cases where Aphis Gossypii has had a negative impact on biodiversity. Although the Aphid is certainly in national parks and other protected areas, no negative impacts from these invasions have been documented. One of the biggest problems in gaining such documentation is that Aphis Gossypii is already present, so we cannot get data about pre-aphid conditions. Furthermore, this is a small insect and it is difficult to exclude it from even small tracts of land, so getting an aphid-free zone to compare to an infested area is also problematic. Social Impact:- Aphis Gossypii is a serious agricultural pest because it reduces yields, reduces produce shelf life, and reduces the aesthetic appeal of contaminated produce. It reduces the aesthetic quality of produce mostly through contamination with honeydew and associated sooty moulds, and through transmission of viruses. Although there are no current regulations governing transportation of this aphid, there may be such regulations governing transport of infected plant products. Detection and Inspection:- Field and Nursery:- in addition to looking for symptoms on the host plant (chlorosis, distortion) one should look for the presence of sticky surfaces indicative of aphid feeding on upper leaves, and the sooty moulds which often grow on the honeydew. Aphis Gossypii is often attended by ants. A small group of ants walking on the foliage may often be associated with the presence of aphids. All of these symptoms are general indications of homopteran (aphid, whitefly, mealybug, etc) feeding and are not unique to Aphis Gossypii. Position on Plants:- on aubergines in India, Aphis Gossypii settled on older mature leaves. It moved to younger tissues only when population pressure forced it to; thus aphid populations were always greatest on the older leaves. On cantaloupes (Cucumis melo) in the USA, Aphis Gossypii was most abundant on the basal portion of vines. On cotton in the USA, it was most abundant in the middle canopy, followed by the upper canopy. However, this pattern may be a result of high aphid mortality from a fungal pathogen in the lower canopy rather than a result of aphid behaviour. Post-Harvest:- in general, Aphis Gossypii is not usually a post-harvest pest. However, damage done in the field can cause post-harvest problems. Such damage frequently occurs due to contamination with honeydew. Prevention can only occur prior to harvest. One possible situation where Aphis Gossypii could be a post-harvest pest is in the cut flowers industry. The symptoms to look for would be identical to those for the whole plant. Similarities to Other Species/Conditions:- the effects on the host plant are not unique to Aphis Gossypii. The presence of sooty mould is a general indication of the presence of a homopteran (aphid, leaf hopper, plant hopper, whitefly, etc). Taxonomically Aphis Gossypii is difficult to separate from Aphis Frangulae. Prevention and Control:- Biological Control:- despite a number of experimental studies on the natural enemies of Aphis Gossypii (see Natural Enemies), there are few records available of biological control being practised in the field. One successful study using biological control was in Egypt. Two field releases of Chrysoperla carnea at a ratio of 1:5 (predator:aphid) eliminated the aphid in 12 days, whereas it took a single release of Coccinella undecimpunctata at a ratio of 1:50 to get 99.7% control in okra. Cultural Control:- Potts and Gunadi (1991) reported a decrease in Aphis Gossypii populations in potatoes that are intercropped with Allium cepa or Allium sativum. To achieve the reduction, the onions had to be planted within 0.75 m of potato plants. However, intercropping poses a problem when the minor crop harbours a disease of the primary crop. Such a system has been documented in Taiwan where bananas were interplanted with cucumbers (an alternative host for Banana mosaic virus). A similar effect also occurs when alternative hosts (of aphid and virus) are in neighbouring fields. In cotton, an unusual approach was to top the plants after boll opening. This removed the top leaves where aphids fed, and thereby reduced contamination of bolls below these leaves. Topping was done by hand, using a pruning knife to remove the terminal spray of each plant. Host-Plant Resistance:- Glabrate cotton supported fewer aphids than more pubescent cotton. However, pubescence has the opposite effect on Aphis Gossypii feeding on muskmelons. Greater trichome density resulted in fewer aphids and less virus disease in ashgourd, Benincasa hispida. Many crops have some level of physiological resistance to Aphis Gossypii that can be classified into one of three categories: tolerance, antixenosis or antibiosis. The causes for resistance were examined extensively in muskmelons and cucumbers. Resistance has also been documented in okra; Gossypium hirsutum and Gossypium arboreum; Antigastra catalunalis; Citrullus lanatus; Solanum melongena; Dendranthema morifolium x D. indicum and Colocasia esculenta. While host plant resistance is easily classified into three categories, the cause-effect relationships are not often clear because studies focus on one part (toxicity) and ignore other aspects that may be correlated (genetically linked, or correlated within the study plants but without a genetic basis). Susceptibility to Aphis Gossypii was attributed to high protein and high amino acid content of cucumber cultivars. Differences in trichome density and differences in toxins were not measured. Likewise, in studies of host-plant resistance, nutritional suitability was not usually measured. In melons, resistance is conferred by the Vat gene. The cause of the resistance appears to be due to a modified phloem sealing physiology that reduces the quantity of sap an aphid can extract from each feeding site. Furthermore, the phloem they do get has reduced total protein. A novel approach to pest management has been the idea of eliciting natural defences in plants using mechanical wounding, infection, or sprays of elicitors. Jasmonic acid applied to cotton plants in California, USA, reduced survival and decreased the number of progeny per leaf. A similar experiment was done in China, where cotton plants were physically wounded, and some wounds were infected with a bacterium (Pseudomona gladioli D-2251). Wounded

plants had fewer aphids and it was less likely that wounded plants would be infested. Infestation frequency and aphid abundance on infested plants was further reduced if the bacterium was present. The phenomenon is widespread, and occurs naturally. A similar study was conducted on cucumber with infection by Cladosporium cucumerinum, but without physically damaging the plants. In this system Aphis Gossypii was unaffected by the presence or absence of the fungus, whereas damage from another fungal pathogen was reduced. Wind induced mechanical stress can increase peroxidase activity in cucumber, and with at least 12 days of wind stress can result in detectable reductions in aphid populations. However, Moran also found that this mechanical stress can increase pathogen susceptibility. The opposite of host plant defence would be induced susceptibility. For example, cotton plants fertilized with high nitrogen are better hosts for Aphis Gossypii, and this results in greater damage. Chemical Control:- a wide array of chemicals have been used to control Aphis Gossypii but there is a persistent problem with resistance development. In a few cases, chemical treatments have resulted in more damage than would have occurred without the treatment. The mechanism for this effect is not known, but contributing factors include the removal of beneficial organisms (predators and parasites), stimulation of aphid reproduction, and changes in plant physiology due to the application of the chemical. Resistance development has been a problem associated with the following insecticides:- Acephate; Alpha-cypermethrin; Bifenthrin:- 19 times more resistant at LD50 in Australia; Chlorpyrifos; Carbaryl:- 31 times more resistant at LD50 in Japan; Chlorpyrifos; Cyhalothrin; Cypermethrin; Deltamethrin:- 19 times more resistant at LD50 in Australia; Demeton; Diazinon:; Dimethoate:- in China, Greece, Peru, UK, Zimbabwe; Esfenvalerate; Fenitrothon:- 16 times more resistant at LD50 in Japan; Fenpropathrin; Fenvalerate:- 29 000 times more resistant at LD50 in China; Imidacloprid:- 8 times more resistant at LD50 in China; Lambda-cyhalothrin:- 28 times more resistant at LD50 in Australia; Malathion:- 27 times more resistant at LD50 in Japan; Oxydeprofos; Permethrin:- in China, Greece, UK; Phoxim:- in China; Pirimcarb:- 1 700 times more resistant at LD50 in Australia, China, Greece, Peru, UK, Zimbabwe, Italy (insensitive at all concentrations tested); Profenofos:- 6 times more resistant at LD50 in Australia; Sulprophos; y-BHC. Pesticide Susceptibility:- Aphids reared on different plants show different levels of susceptibility to insecticides. Aphis Gossypii has manifested several mechanisms for resistance:- enzymatic differences, target insensitivity, and modifications to the cuticle. However, studies in this area suffer from an inability to differentiate between phenotypic plasticity versus differences in aphid genotype as selected by host plant. Resistance to fenvalerate was increased 29 000 after 16 generations of selection in a strain reared on cotton or cucumber, and resistance to imidacloprid was increased 8.1 fold in 12 generations in a greenhouse environment. There was cross resistance to fenvalerate in aphids exposed to imidacloprid, but aphids exposed to fenvalerate did not show a cross resistance to imidacloprid. Resistance to fenvalerate was greater in aphids on cotton, but there did not appear to be a host plant difference in resistance levels to imidacloprid. Host-plant-mediated susceptibility for malathion, ethyl parathion, dimethoate and carbaryl was reported for Aphis Gossypii reared on six cucurbitaceous hosts. Aphis Gossypii on cucumbers were consistently less susceptible to all insecticides relative to aphids from the original culture on bottle gourds (Lagenaria siceraria). Other than this, there was no consistency in the level of resistance and host plant. Toxicity rank of pesticides changed depending on host plant. Aphis Gossypii colonies feeding on watermelons (in comparison with cotton) showed differences in pesticide susceptibility between bifenthrin, chlorpyrifos and dimethoate. There can be an interaction between host-plant resistance and pesticide resistance in Aphis Gossypii. In some cases, pesticide resistance in Aphis Gossypii was correlated with different aliesterase levels in aphids on different host plants. Aphids reared on melons or cucumbers showed elevated aliesterase levels relative to aphids from aubergines or potatoes. Aphis Gossypii with high aliesterase activity maintained original levels of aliesterase activity even when moved to solanaceous crops, and aphids with low aliesterase activity maintained low levels when moved to cucurbitaceous crops. This represents a difference between two strains of Aphis Gossypii correlated with a difference in host plant, and is clearly not host induced. Significant differences in esterase patterns and esterase quantity have been reported, and differences with insecticide resistance and host-plant preference have been correlated. While mixed function oxidases may play a role in detoxification reactions, the esterases and carboxylesterases showed more conspicuous differences between susceptible and resistant aphid strains. The biological cost of resistance for an organophosphate-resistant aphid feeding on cotton has been examined. Over the first few days resistant alate Aphis Gossypii produced more progeny, but over the life span of the adult there was no significant difference. However, the reproductive rate during the first few reproductive events are the most influential in determining population growth rate. Peroxidase levels in salivary glands, sheath material and salivary excretions of Aphis Gossypii might play some role in detoxifying systemic insecticides. For this reason, the role of salivary gland enzymes in detoxification has been examined as a possible defence. While the peroxidases were effective in detoxifying hordenine and gossypol, the role of these enzymes in the natural habitat of Aphis Gossypii is not clear. Aphis Gossypii also acquires resistance through target site insensitivity and through increased production of the affected enzymes. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) insensitivity was shown in Aphis Gossypii resistant to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides. Furthermore, activity level of AChE has been correlated with pirimicarb resistance. For two clones this resistance was shown to be specific to pirimicarb. These clones were 800 times more resistant than the susceptible clone, but no more than 22 times more resistant to six organophosphates, six carbamates and two pyrethroids. The mechanism was linked to AChE with higher catalytic activity and lower affinity to pirimicarb in the resistant clones. Cuticular differences as well as AChE insensitivity played a role in insecticide resistance in paraoxon. Life stage is another factor affecting the susceptibility of Aphis Gossypii to insecticides. Alate adults on cotton were more resistant than apterous adults to chlorpyrifos and biphenate. Factors which may result in pest resurgence (other than a reduction in natural enemies) have been examined. Cotton fields treated with sulprophos had elevated numbers of Aphis Gossypii, but the cotton plants in these fields had significantly elevated levels of threonine and essential amino acids. Cotton plants treated with dimethoate had larger aphids, but treated plants had lower sugar content, lower nitrogen content, lower carbohydrate to nitrogen ratio, and higher amino acid content. Although altered plant physiology may account for Aphis Gossypii resurgence in some cases, it is not the only cause. Direct applications of deltamethrin and carbaryl stimulated the reproductive rate of Aphis Gossypii. Some of this effect was due to elevated feeding levels at certain doses of deltamethrin. Elevated Aphis Gossypii populations have been reported following pesticide applications but the causes were not examined. Sub-lethal effects:- Imidacloprid was observed to stimulate the production of alates in the USA. While six times as many alates were produced in imidacloprid treated plots, these aphids had significantly reduced fecundity. Integrated Pest Management (IPM):- major IPM programmes have been developed for Aphis Gossypii in cotton. There are computer-based systems under development in Australia, Sudan, USA, Zambia and other countries. Transgenic plants are used to manage other pests in crops where Aphis Gossypii occurs. In China, it was shown that Aphis Gossypii develops resistance to Bt, and Bt+CpTI transgenic cottons, and after only three generations, the aphids had longer reproductive duration, greater survival, and greater maximum potential fecundity than similar aphids on non-transgenic cotton cultivars (Liu et al., 2005). Economic Threshold Levels:- despite the lack of quantitative data on exact yield reductions caused by Aphis Gossypii, there are a number of reports on the control action threshold. In Sudan on Cotton, this level was 30% infestation of the plants during the first 2 months of the season. Using a damage index, a rating of 250 for seedling Cotton with fewer than three leaves, and a rating of 350–400 for larger plants was recommended for treating Cotton in China. In Spain, the economic injury level (EIL) in Clementines (Citrus Clementina) and the environmental EIL was estimated. The EIL for Aphis Gossypii was 271 Aphids/m^2; however, this figure will change with the cost of control, the sale price, and yield loss due to the Aphid change. / Хлопковые Тли, Насекомые Семейства Настоящих Тлей Отряда Равнокрылых, повреждающие Хлопчатник. Наиболее вредоносна Бахчевая, или Хлопковая, Тля (Aphis Gossypii). Бескрылые самки (самцы отсутствуют) с яйцевидным телом, длиной 1.25–2.1 миллиметра (мм), жёлтой или зелёной окраски, соковые

трубочки чёрные. После перезимовки питаются сорняками. При температуре около 12 °C начинают размножаться, отрождая 20–60 личинок, которые через 10–15 суток (сут) превращаются во взрослых особей. В начале лета появляются крылатые самки, перелетающие на посевы Хлопчатника, Клещевины, Бахчевых и других сельскохозяйственных культур. Насекомые высасывают сок из листьев, которые скручиваются и засыхают; растения замедляют рост и уменьшают плодообразование вследствие углеводного голодания. Осенью вредитель склеивает и загрязняет волокно, способствуя развитию на нём сапрофитных грибов. Хлопчатник повреждают также Люцерновая, или Акациевая, Тля (Aphis Laburni), Большая Хлопковая Тля (Acyrthosiphon Gossypii). Хлопковые Тли распространены в районах хлопководства; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в основном в Средней Азии и Казахстане. Меры борьбы:- уничтожение сорняков, уборка растительных остатков, обработка Хлопчатника инсектицидами – сайфосом, карбофосом и другими.

API = AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

APIC = ADDITIONAL PAID–IN–CAPITAL

APICAL = АПИКАЛЬНОЕ – Apical is located at the tip or highest point. See also Basal. / Под Апикальным, от Латинского слова Apex, означающее Верхушка, понимается верхушечное, расположенное на верхушке или принадлежащее к ней, обращённое кверху, например, апикальный побег у растений. Смотрите также Базальное (Basal).

APICAL DOMINANCE = АПИКАЛЬНОЕ ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ – Apical Dominance:- inhibition of lateral bud development along a shoot by the terminal bud or growing point. Apical dominance (the phenomenon known in plants) underlies pathological morphogenetic processes occurring in animals and human in oncogenesis and senescence. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. Апикальное Доминирование – преимущественное развитие верхушечной почки, замедляющей рост боковых почек и растущей быстрее, чем последние. Апикальное доминирование (явление, известное у растений) лежит в основе патологических морфогенетических процессов, происходящих у животных и человека при онкогенезе и при старении. Апикальное Доминирование – свойство преобладающего роста побегов из верхушечной и ближайших к ней почек. Апикальное доминирование проявляется в пределах дерева и каждой ветви. Ослабляется по мере отклонения ветви к горизонтальному положению, с увеличением общей длины и возраста дерева.

APICAL MERISTEM = АПИКАЛЬНАЯ МЕРИСТЕМА – Apical Meristem is the un-differentiated tissue at the tip of a shoot or root, that by division produces the precursors of the differentiated tissues, including vegetative, reproductive or floral organs. / Под Апикальным, от Латинского слова Apex, означающее Верхушка, понимается верхушечное, расположенное на верхушке или принадлежащее к ней, обращённое кверху, например, апикальный побег у растений. Под Меристемой, от Греческого слова Meristós, означающее Делимый, понимается ткань растений, в течение всей жизни сохраняющая способность к образованию новых клеток. За счёт меристемы растения растут, образуют новые органы (листья, стебли, корни, цветки). Из производных меристемы образуются постоянные ткани растений (покровные, проводящие и другие).

APICULATE = КОРОТКООСТРОКОНЕЧНОЕ – Apiculate:- ending in a short-pointed tip.

APICULUS = АПИКУЛЮС – Apiculus is the extending tip of the lemma or palea. The two apiculi may be distinguished as lemmal apiculus and paleal apiculus. Apiculus is a small extension of the lemma or palea. / или плёнка. У базидиальных грибов Апикулюс – это короткий тупой клювовидный выступ на одном из концов грибной споры, с помощью которого она прикрепляется к стеригме – выросту на базидии. На другом конце споры обычно расположена ростковая пора, через которую происходит её прорастание. Апикулюс, с помощью которого споры прикрепляются к стеригме, размещён поближе к брюшной стороне споры. У почти всех видов грибов на конце споры, противоположном апикулюсу, находится спора прорастания.

API ENGINE SERVICE CATEGORIES = КАТЕГОРИИ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ДВИГАТЕЛЕЙ ПО АИН – The American Petroleum Institute (API) Engine Service Categories:- gasoline and diesel engine oil quality levels established jointly by API, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), and sometimes called SAE or API/SAE categories; formerly called API Engine Service Classifications. / Сообщество Автотракторных Инженеров (САИ), и Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

API GRAVITY = ТЯЖЕСТЬ ПО АИН (или ВЕС ПО АИН, или ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПО АИН) – The American Petroleum Institute (API) Gravity is a gravity scale established by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and in general use in the petroleum industry, the unit being called The API Degree. This unit is defined in terms of specific gravity as follows:- Sp.Gr.(@60°F) = 141.5 / (Degrees API + 131.5) or Degrees API = [141.5 / Sp.Gr.(@60°F)] – 131.5. See also Gravity (2). The American Petroleum Institute Gravity, or API Gravity, is a measure of how heavy or light a petroleum liquid is compared to water. If its API gravity is greater than 10, it is lighter and floats on water; if less than 10, it is heavier and sinks. API gravity is thus an inverse measure of the relative density of a petroleum liquid and the density of water, but it is used to compare the relative densities of petroleum liquids. For example, if one petroleum liquid floats on another and is therefore less dense, it has a greater API gravity. Although mathematically, API gravity has no units (see the formula:- API Gravity = ((141.5 / Specific Gravity) – 131.5), it is nevertheless referred to as being in ‘degrees’. API gravity is gradated in degrees on a hydrometer instrument. The API scale was designed so that most values would fall between 10 and 70 API gravity degrees. In the oil industry, quantities of crude oil are often measured in metric tons. One can calculate the approximate number of barrels per metric ton for a given crude oil based on its API gravity:- Barrels of Crude Oil per Metric Ton = 1 / (((141.5 / (API Gravity +131.5)) x 0.159). So, for example, a metric ton of West Texas Intermediate (39.6° API) would contain about 7.6 barrels. To derive the API gravity from the density, the density is first measured using either the hydrometer, detailed in ASTM D1298 or with the oscillating U-tube method detailed in ASTM D4052. Density adjustments at different temperatures, corrections for soda-lime glass expansion and contraction and meniscus corrections for opaque oils are detailed in the Petroleum Measurement Tables, details of usage specified in ASTM D1250. The specific gravity is then calculated from the formula below:- Specific Gravity Oil = ρ_{oil} / ρ_{H2O}. Generally speaking, oil with an API gravity between 40 and 45 commands the highest prices. Above 45 degrees the molecular chains become shorter and less valuable to refineries. Crude oil is classified as light, medium or heavy, according to its measured API gravity:- (i) Light Crude Oil is defined as having an API gravity higher than 31.1 °API (less than 870 kg/m^3); (ii) Medium Oil is defined as having an API gravity between 22.3 °API and 31.1 °API (870 to 920 kg/m^3); (iii) Heavy Oil is defined as having an API gravity below 22.3 °API (920 to 1 000 kg/m^3); and (iv) Extra Heavy Oil is defined with API gravity below 10.0 °API (greater than 1 000 kg/m^3). Not all parties use the same grading. The United States Geological Survey uses slightly different definitions. Crude oil with API gravity less than 10 °API is referred to as extra heavy oil or bitumen. Bitumen derived from the oil sands deposits in the Alberta, Canada area has an API gravity of around 8 °API. It is ‘upgraded’ to an API gravity of 31 °API to 33 °API, and the upgraded oil is known as Synthetic Crude. See also Gravity. API (American Petroleum Institute) Gravity, or weight per unit of volume, is an arbitrary measurement of the relative density of crude oils. It also serves as an approximate measure of their value as the higher the API gravity number, also known as Degrees API, the richer the yield in high value refined oil products such as gasoline. Crudes with an API gravity of more than 30 are said to be light crudes, those with a number of less than 20 are said to be heavy crudes. Heavy crudes produce a greater proportion of lower priced oil products such

as fuel oil. API Gravity:- an arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products devised jointly by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the National Bureau of Standards. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API. Oil with the least specific gravity has the highest API gravity. The formula for determining API Gravity is:- API Gravity = (141.5 / Specific Gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit) – 131.5. Gravity (weight per unit volume) of oils as measured by the American Petroleum Institute (API) scale whereby:- API Gravity = (141.5 / Specific Gravity at 60 °F) – 131.5. API stands for the American Petroleum Institute, which is the major United States trade association for the oil and natural gas industry. The API represents about 400 corporations in the petroleum industry and helps to set standards for production, refinement, and distribution of petroleum products. They also advocate on behalf of the industry. One of the most important standards that the API has set is the method used for measuring the density of petroleum. This standard is called the API Gravity. Specific Gravity is a ratio of the density of one substance to the density of a reference substance, usually water. The API Gravity is nothing more than the standard specific gravity used by the oil industry, which compares the density of oil to that of water through a calculation designed to ensure consistency in measurement. Less dense oil or 'light oil' is preferable to more dense oil as it contains greater quantities of hydrocarbons that can be converted to gasoline. Petroleum is less dense that water and in 1916, the US government instituted the Baumé scale as the standard measure for any liquid less dense than water. This, in most cases, applies to oil. The value used in this scale was 141.5 (see calculation below), but subsequent testing showed that, due to error, the actual value should be 140. The government changed the scale to 140 to correct the issue, but the use of 141.5 had become so entrenched in the oil industry that the API decided to create the API gravity scale using the old value of 141.5. API gravity is calculated using the specific gravity of an oil, which is nothing more than the ratio of its density to that of water (density of the oil/density of water). Specific gravity for API calculations is always determined at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. API gravity is found as follows:- API Gravity = (141.5 / Specific Gravity) – 131.5. Though API values do not have units, they are often referred to as degrees. So the API gravity of West Texas Intermediate is said to be 39.6 degrees. API gravity moves inversely to density, which means the denser an oil is, the lower its API gravity will be. An API of 10 is equivalent to water, which means any oil with an API above 10 will float on water while any with an API below 10 will sink. The API gravity is used to classify oils as light, medium, heavy, or extra heavy. As the 'weight' of an oil is the largest determinant of its market value, API gravity is exceptionally important. The API values for each 'weight' are as follows:- (i) Light – API > 31.1; (ii) Medium – API between 22.3 and 31.1; (iii) Heavy – API < 22.3; and (iv) Extra Heavy – API < 10.0. These are only rough valuations as the exact demarcation in API gravity between light and heavy oil changes depending on the region from which oil came. The fluctuation as to what constitutes light crude in a given region is the result of commodity trading in oil. Because density is a measure of weight per volume, API can be used to calculate how many barrels of crude can be extracted from a metric ton of a given oil. A metric ton of West Texas Intermediate, with an API of 39.6, will produce 7.6 barrels (at 42 gallons each). The calculation is:- Barrels Per Metric Ton = 1 / [(141.5 / (API + 131.5) x 0.159]. / Американское Сообщество по Испытанию Материалов (АСИМ). Плотность в градусах (вес на единицу объёма) или удельный вес нефтепродуктов по шкале определения Американского Института Нефти (АИН), согласно которой данная плотность определяется по формуле:- Плотность по АИН = (141.5 / Относительная Плотность при температуре 60° по Фаренгейту (15.6 °C)) – 131.5. Произвольная шкала, выражающая плотность (вес) жидких нефтепродуктов, разработанная совместно Американским Институтом Нефти (АИН) и Национальным Бюро по Стандартам. Измерительная шкала калибруется в градусах АИН. Нефть с наименьшим удельным весом (плотностью) имеет наибольшую плотность по АИН. Формула для определения плотности АИН:- Плотность АИН = (141.5/удельный вес при 60 градусах по Фаренгейту (15.6 °C)) – 131.5. Плотность – одна из основных физических характеристик вещества, равная отношению массы dm малого элемента вещества объёмом dV к этому объёму:- $\rho = dm / dV$. Единица плотности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – кг/м^3. Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды.

APL = AIRPORT LIGHTS

APM = ALL PILOTS MEETING

APM = AUTOMATED PEOPLE MOVER

APMS = AUTOMATED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

APMS = AUTOMATED PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

APNIC = THE ASIA PACIFIC NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE

APO = ABSOLUTE PRICE OSCILLATOR

APOD = AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION

APOE = AERIAL PORT OF EMBARKATION

APOMIXIS = АПОМИКСИС – Apomixis is an asexual method of reproduction in which the seed develops without the union of egg and sperm. The resulting embryos have the same genetic constitution as that of the seed parent. / Под Апомиксисом, от Греческих слов Apó, означающее Без или Из или От, и Mixis, означающее Смешение, понимаются различные способы бесполого размножения животных и растений; в более узком значении – образование зародыша без оплодотворения. Например, партеногенез и апогамия – разновидности апомиксиса.

APOPHYSIS = АПОФИЗА – Apophysis is an offshoot or projecting part. / Под Апофизой, от Греческого слова Apóphysis, означающее Отросток или Побег, понимается жилоподобное ответвление от магматического тела, связь с которым можно непосредственно проследить.

APOSPORY = АПОСПОРИЯ – Apospory is a form of apomixis in which the embryo develops from the somatic cells of the nucellus.

APOSTILLE = АПОСТИЙ (или АПОСТИЛЬ) – Apostille is a French word which means a certification. It is commonly used in English to refer to the legalization of a document for international use under the terms of the 1961 Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. A document which has been certified with a conformant apostille is accepted for legal use in all the nations that have signed the Hague Convention. Apostille is an official document required to authenticate signatures to a document that are not signed in the presence of the notary public in Mexico. In the United States, the Secretary Of State issues the apostille where the person signing resides. Apostille:- Certification. An apostille (French word meaning Notation) is a standard certification provided under The Hague Conference on Private International Law:- 1961 Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents for the purpose of authenticating documents for use in foreign countries. An apostille is a form of authentication accepted in countries which have signed the 1961 Hague Convention. This Convention abolished the requirement of diplomatic and consular legalization for public documents originating in one Convention country and intended for use in another. An apostille is often needed in adoptions, extraditions, and certain business transactions. The apostille is

formatted in numbered fields that allow data to be understood by the receiving country regardless of the official language of the issuing country. With the apostille, the document is entitled to recognition in the country of intended use, and no further authentication or legalization by the embassy or consulate of the foreign country where the document is to be used is required. Apostille is a method of certifying a document for use in another country pursuant to the 1961 Hague Convention. With this certification by apostille, a document is entitled to recognition in the country of intended use, and no certification or legalization by the embassy or consulate of the foreign country where the document is to be used is required. The Hague Convention and Apostille:- the 1961 Hague Convention stipulates that signatory countries (including both Austria and the United Kingdom) agrees to mutually recognize each other's 'public documents'. In other words, such documents need no prior legalization by an Embassy or Consulate of the other country. Yet, all these public documents must be authenticated by an Apostille. An apostille is an internationally recognized form of notarization and ensures that public documents issued in one country will be recognized as valid in another country. The sole function of the apostille is to certify the authenticity of the signature on the document in question; the capacity in which the person signing the document acted; and the identity of any stamp or seal affixed to the document. The apostille either must be attached as an annex to the official document or placed on the document itself by means of a stamp. An apostille is solely issued upon request. Who issues an apostille? In Austria, for example, an apostille is issued by:- (i) the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs; (ii) the Presidents of any Civil Court of First Instances; and (iii) the Governors or Governments of the Federal Provinces. In the UK an apostille is issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. / В России в некоторых сферах деятельности этот термин был заимствован из Французского языка и утвердился как Апостиль, хотя правильно произносится как Апостий. Апостиль, от Французского слова Apostille, специальный знак, проставляющийся на официальных документах некоммерческого характера, исходящих от учреждений и организаций стран-участниц Гаагской Конвенции об Отмене Требований Легализации Иностранных Официальных Документов от 1961. Апостиль удостоверяет подписи, качество, в котором выступало лицо, подписавшее документ, а также, в отдельных случаях, подлинность штампа или печати, скрепляющих документ. Апостиль не требует дальнейшего заверения или легализации документа и признаётся официальными органами всех государств-участников Конвенции. Апостиль может не использоваться, если существуют правовые основания, отменяющие или упрощающие легализацию документа.

APOTHECIA = АПОТЕЦИЯ – Apothecia is a cup-shaped spore-bearing structure produced by some fungi. The apothecia of the pathogen that causes Sclerotinia boll rot of cotton are small (5–8 mm across), 'golf tee'-like structures that grow at the soil surface out of buried fungal survival structures called Sclerotia. / Открытое плодовое тело ряда сумчатых грибов и лишайников.

APOTHECIUM = АПОТЕЦИЙ – Apothecium is a cup-shaped fruiting body produced by some lichens and fungi. / некоторыми лишайниками и грибами. Под Апотецием, от Греческого слова Apothēkion, означающее Кладовая, понимается открытое плодовое тело ряда сумчатых грибов и лишайников.

APPA = AGRONOMY, PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, AND AGROECOLOGY DIVISION

APPAREL = ОДЕЖДА – Apparel is a term used in distribution/transport of clothing for a single piece of clothing, a garment. See also Garment. Clothing, especially outer garments; attire. Apparel:- Middle English Appareil, from Old French Apareil = Preparation, from Apareillier = To Prepare, possibly from Vulgar Latin Appariculāre, from Latin Apparāre, from Parāre = To Prepare. Something that covers or adorns, esp outer garments or clothing. (1) Apparel:- clothing in general; 'she was refined in her choice of apparel'; 'he always bought his clothes at the same store'; 'fastidious about his dress'. (2) To Apparel:- to provide with clothes or put clothes on; 'Parents must feed and dress their child'. Apparel:- personal attire; clothing; clothes; garments; fashions; things one wears to cover thy naked body. / Термин, используемый в распределении/перевозке одежды для обозначения одной единицы одежды, швейной продукции.

APPAREL = ОСНАСТКА (или СНАРЯЖЕНИЕ, или ШКИПЕРСКОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО) – Apparel is a vessel's outfit, such as rigging, anchor and life boats. / Снаряжение судна, такое как такелаж, якорь и спасательные шлюпки. Оснастка судна – система снастей, то есть весь стоячий и бегучий такелаж на судне.

APPAREL WHOLESALERS = ОПТОВЫЕ ПРОДАВЦЫ ОДЕЖДЫ – Apparel Wholesalers are companies that sell clothing and fashion accessories to retailers. Typically, the wholesalers purchase apparel from factories and then re-sell the product to the stores. Wholesalers usually provide design direction and the factories follow the specifications set forth by the wholesaler.

APPAREL WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ НА ТКАНИ ДЛЯ ОДЕЖДЫ – Apparel Wool:- all wools that are manufactured into cloth for use as clothing.

APPARENT DEMAND = ЯВНЫЙ СПРОС (или ОЧЕВИДНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ, или КАЖУЩИЙСЯ СПРОС) – In some energy reviews, Apparent Demand is an estimate of domestic demand (as opposed to counting barrels whose actual delivery has been reported and documented). Calculation varies by country. For example, in China, apparent demand is defined as refinery output plus net product imports (with some adjustments for considerations such as smuggling). In the former Soviet Union (FSU), apparent demand is equal to crude production minus net exports of crude and products. / выработка (output).

APPARENT DENSITY = КАЖУЩАЯСЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ (или НАСЫПНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ, или ОЧЕВИДНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ, или ЯВНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ, или ВЫЯВЛЕННАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ, или МНИМАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ) – (1) Apparent Density is defined as the ratio between the mass of a dry specimen and its apparent volume, i.e. the volume limited by the external surface of the specimen including any voids. It is, therefore, measured in kilograms per cubic meter. The apparent density (ρb) is expressed by the following equations:- ρb = (md / ms – mh) x ρw (kg/m^3); where:- md is the mass of the dry specimen (g); ms is the mass of the saturated specimen in air (g); mh is the mass of the saturated specimen in water (g); and ρw is the density of water (kg/m^3). Apparent Density is a density of lumber including hollow space. / Плотность пиломатериалов, то есть отношение массы к объёму, зависит в первую очередь от породы дерева, его влажности, места произрастания. Она не постоянна даже в разных участках ствола. По показателям плотности породы деревьев условно подразделяются на три основные группы. Малая плотность, то есть до 540 кг/м^3, присуща Сосне, Ели, Пихте, Тополю, Кедру, Липе, Ольхе и Иве. От 550 до 740 кг/м^3, то есть средней плотностью отличаются Тис, Лиственница, Берёза, Вяз, Дуб, Бук, Груша, Яблоня, Клён, Ясень. И наконец, представителями высокой плотности, то есть 750 кг/м^3 и выше, являются Граб, Акация белая, Самшит, Рябина, Кизил. Показатель плотности важен при выборе пиломатериалов, так как от него зависит прочность материала. Плотность древесины меняется в пределах и годичных слоёв. К примеру, более ранний слой позднему уступает в прочности в 2–3 раза. Показатель плотности увеличивается с повышением влажности.

(2) Apparent Density is the weight per unit volume of a metal powder, in contrast to the weight per unit volume of the individual particles. Apparent Density is the mass per unit volume of loose material. Also called Bulk Density. Provides a measure of the 'fluffiness' of a material in its supplied form. Material is poured through a specified funnel into a cylinder of known volume. Excess material is scraped off the top of the cylinder with a straightedge and the cylinder is weighed. Apparent density is calculated as the mass of material divided by the volume of the cylinder. / Насыпная Плотность – вес на единицу объема металлического порошка.

APPARENT GOOD ORDER = БЕЗ ВНЕШНИХ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ (или ЗАКАЗ, КАЖУЩИЙСЯ ХОРОШИМ) – When freight appears to be free of damage so far as a general survey can determine.

APPARENT POWER = КАЖУЩАЯСЯ МОЩНОСТЬ – Apparent Power is the mathematical product of voltage and current on ac systems. Since voltage and current may not be in phase on ac systems, the apparent power thus calculated may not equal the real power, but may actually exceed it. Reactive loads (inductance and/or capacitance) on ac systems will cause the apparent power to be larger than the real power. / Под Кажущейся Мощностью понимается то же, что Полная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность. Мгновенная электрическая Мощность равна произведению мгновенных значений напряжения и силы тока.

APPARENT VISCOSITY = КАЖУЩАЯСЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ (или СТРУКТУРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ПСЕВДОПЛАСТИЧНОСТЬ) – Apparent Viscosity:- the ratio of shear stress to rate of shear of a non-Newtonian fluid such as lubricating grease, or a multi-grade oil, calculated from Poiseuille's equation and measured in Poises. The apparent viscosity changes with changing rates of shear and temperature and must, therefore, be reported as the value at a given shear rate and temperature (ASTM Method D 1092). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See also Viscosity. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Пауз (П), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ. Структурная Вязкость, вязкость, связанная с возникновением структуры в жидкости и зависящая от градиента скорости течения. Структурная вязкость характерна для дисперсных систем (в том числе коллоидных растворов) и растворов высокополимеров. Возникновение структурной вязкости в перечисленных системах обусловлено тем, что при течении 'структурированной' жидкости работа внешних сил затрачивается не только на преодоление истинной (Ньютоновской) вязкости, но и на разрушение структуры, переориентацию вытянутых частиц в потоке и тому подобное. Структурная вязкость играет большую роль при перекачивании дисперсных систем (например, пульпы при углублении фарватера рек) и жидких полимеров по трубопроводам, течении их в аппаратах химических производств и тому подобного. Термин Структурная Вязкость ввёл в 1925 Русский и Немецкий физик и химик, учёный Вильхэльм Фридрихь Оствальд (Wilhelm Friedrich Ostwald; 1853–1932).

AP–PCR = ARBITRARILY PRIMED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

APPEAL = АПЕЛЛЯЦИЯ (или ОБЖАЛОВАНИЕ) – (1) Appeal is the act by which a person (natural or legal) who is directly affected by a decision or omission of the Customs authorities and who deems himself to be aggrieved thereby seeks redress before a competent authority. Appeal in Customs matters is dealt with in Annex H.1 to the Kyoto Convention. / В данном случае под Апелляцией понимается обжалование какого-либо постановления в высшую инстанцию, которая имеет право пересмотреть дело по существу.

(2) In law, an Appeal is a process for requesting a formal change to an official decision. The specific procedures for appealing, including even whether there is a right of appeal from a particular type of decision, can vary greatly from country to country. Even within a jurisdiction, the nature of an appeal can vary greatly depending on the type of case. An appellate court is a court that hears cases on appeal from another court. Depending on the particular legal rules that apply to each circumstance, a party to a court case who is unhappy with the result might be able to challenge that result in an appellate court on specific grounds. These grounds typically could include errors of law, fact, or procedure (in the United States, due process). In different jurisdictions, appellate courts are also called Appeals Courts, Courts Of Appeals, Superior Courts, or Supreme Courts. A party who files an appeal is called an Appellant, Plaintiff in Error, Petitioner or Pursuer, and a party on the other side is called a Respondent (in most common-law countries), Defendant in Error, Appellee (in the United States) or Defender (under Scots law). A cross-appeal is an appeal brought by the respondent. For example, suppose at trial the judge found for the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay USD50 000. If the defendant files an appeal arguing that he should not have to pay any money, then the plaintiff might file a cross-appeal arguing that the defendant should have to pay USD200 000 instead of USD50 000. The appellant is the party who, having lost part or all their claim in a lower court decision, is appealing to a higher court to have their case reconsidered. This is usually done on the basis that the lower court judge erred in the application of law, but it may also be possible to appeal on the basis of court misconduct, or that a finding of fact was entirely unreasonable to make on the evidence. The appellant in the new case can be either the plaintiff (or claimant), defendant, third-party intervenor, or respondent (appellee) from the lower case, depending on who was the losing party. The winning party from the lower court, however, is now the respondent. In unusual cases the appellant can be the victor in the court below, but still appeal. For example, in Doyle v Olby (Ironmongers) Ltd (1969) 2 QB 158, the claimant appealed (successfully) on the basis that, although he won in the court below, the lower court had applied the wrong measure of damages and he had not been fully recompensated. An appellee is the party to an appeal in which the lower court judgment was in its favor. The appellee is required to respond to the petition, oral arguments, and legal briefs of the appellant. In general, the appellee takes the procedural posture that the lower court's decision should be affirmed. An appeal as of right is one that is guaranteed by statute or some underlying constitutional or legal principle. The appellate court cannot refuse to listen to the appeal. An appeal by leave or permission requires the appellant to obtain leave to appeal; in such a situation either or both of the lower court and the appellate court may have the discretion to grant or refuse the appellant's demand to appeal the lower court's decision. A good example of this is the US Supreme Court, in which review in most cases is available only if the Court exercises its discretion and grants a writ of certiorari. In contrast, appeal as of rights to the Supreme Court of Canada are

available, for example, in criminal cases where there is dissent on a point of law in a provincial court of appeal. In tort, equity, or other civil matters either party to a previous case may file an appeal. In criminal matters, however, the state or prosecution generally has no appeal as of right. And due to the double jeopardy principle, in the United States the state or prosecution may never appeal a jury or bench verdict of acquittal. But in some jurisdictions, the state or prosecution may appeal as of right from a trial court's dismissal of an indictment in whole or in part or from a trial court's granting of a defendant's suppression motion. Likewise, in some jurisdictions, the state or prosecution may appeal an issue of law by leave from the trial court and/or the appellate court. The ability of the prosecution to appeal a decision in favor of a defendant varies significantly internationally. All parties must present grounds to appeal, or it will not be heard. By convention in some law reports, the appellant is named first. This can mean that where it is the defendant who appeals, the name of the case in the law reports reverses (in some cases twice) as the appeals work their way up the court hierarchy. This is not always true, however. In the United States federal courts, the parties' names always stay in the same order as the lower court when an appeal is taken to the circuit courts of appeals, and are re-ordered only if the appeal reaches the United States Supreme Court. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . В ряде государств под Апелляцией понимается обжалование судебных приговоров и решений, не вступивших в законную силу. Апелляционный Суд заново исследует имеющиеся в деле и вновь представленные доказательства и либо утверждает обжалованное решение, либо выносит новое. В праве стран, некогда являвшихся республиками бывшего Советского Союза, единой формой обжалования судебных решений, не вступивших в законную силу, являлась Кассация от позднелатинского Cassatio, означавшего Отмену или Уничтожение. В юридическом аспекте Апелляция и Кассация со стороны выглядят одинаково – по сути, это обжалование в вышестоящем суде судебного решения, не вступившего в законную силу. А в чём же между ними разница? Если не вдаваться во все юридические тонкости процессуального производства, то главное отличие между апелляцией и кассацией заключается в том, что после апелляционной жалобы дело пересматривается и в результате выносится новое решение (например, новый приговор, который, к слову, может оказаться как оправдательным, так и ужесточающим наказание), тогда как после удовлетворения кассационной жалобы обжалуемое решение может быть лишь отменено, признано незаконным или необоснованным, без вынесения нового. В принципе, чтобы понимать эту разницу, можно быть не юристом, а лингвистом – слова говорят сами за себя. Кассация через Французское слово Cassation, означающее буквально Аннулирование или Отмена, происходит от средневекового Латинского слова Cassare, означающее Отменять. 'Осудили невинную, и я желал бы кассировать дело и перенести его в высшую инстанцию' (Лев Толстой). Апелляция же происходит от Латинского слова Appellātus, причастия прошедшего времени от глагола Appellare, означающее Взывать или Обращаться (к кому-либо) или Просить или Молить (кого-либо). Кстати, следует предостеречь от ошибки использования глагола 'апеллировать' вместо 'оперировать' в выражениях типа апеллировать фактами. Апеллировать можно к чему-то, но не чем-то. 'Наш долг взять власть в свои руки, как бы безнадёжно положение ни было. Пусть мы погибнем, мы будем апеллировать к истории и выполним свой долг' (Анатолий Луначарский). Апелляция это вторая судебная инстанция, а кассация третья.

(3) In the US trademark law, an Appeal:- an applicant who wants to contest a final refusal from an examining attorney may file an appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. An appeal is taken by filing a Notice of Appeal and paying the appeal fee within six months of the mailing date of the action from which the appeal is taken.

APPEARANCE = НАРУЖНЫЙ ВИД (или ВНЕШНИЙ ВИД, или ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ, или ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ, или ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ, или ВИДИМОСТЬ, или ОБЛИК) – Appearance:- manifestation of the nature of objects and materials through visual attributes such as size, shape, color, texture, glossiness, transparency, opacity, etc.

APPEARANCE OF A CRACK OR MIS ALIGNMENT IN TRANSFER PRINTED FABRIC = ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ (или НАЛИЧИЕ) ТРЕЩИНЫ ИЛИ НЕСОВПАДЕНИЕ (или НЕТОЧНОЕ СОВМЕЩЕНИЕ, или РАЗРЕГУЛИРОВКА, или РАЗЪЮСТИРОВКА, или СМЕЩЕНИЕ) НА ТКАНИ ПЕРЕВОДНОГО ПЕЧАТАНИЯ – Appearance Of A Crack Or Mis Alignment In Transfer Printed Fabric:- Possible Cause:- due to incomplete transfer of the design in the first attempt as the paper was removed while the fabric was still hot, the operator tried to adjust the remaining bit on the fabric. This lead to improper alignment. The defect in this case is minor. The operator was lucky to have registered the design fairly well. Printing defect.

APPENDAGE = ПРИДАТОК (или ОТРОСТОК) – Appendage is any external outgrowth of a plant that does not have any apparent essential function.

APPLIANCE = УСТРОЙСТВО – Appliance means an instrument, equipment, apparatus, a part, an appurtenance, or an accessory used, capable of being used, or intended to be used, in operating or controlling aircraft in flight, including a parachute, communication equipment, and another mechanism installed in or attached to aircraft during flight, and not a part of an aircraft, aircraft engine, or propeller.

APPLICANT = ЗАЯВИТЕЛЬ – In the US patent law, an Applicant is an inventor or joint inventors who are applying for a patent on their own invention, or the person mentioned in 37 CFR 1.42, 1.43 or 1.47 who is applying for a patent in place of the inventor.

APPLICATION = ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ – (1) Application is a signed statement by a prospective insured client which becomes a part of the insurance contract. / В страховании, Заявление, подписанное будущим застрахованным клиентом, которое становится частью страхового контракта. В России может быть известно как Заявление о Страховании или Страховая Декларация.

(2) In the US patent law, an Application is an application for patent filed under 35 USC 111(a) that includes all types of patent applications (i.e. utility, design, plant, and reissue) except provisional applications. The nonprovisional application establishes the filing date and initiates the examination process. A nonprovisional utility patent application must include a specification, including a claim or claims; drawings, when necessary; an oath or declaration; and the prescribed filing fee. / чертёж (drawing).

(3) In the US trademark law, an Application is a document by which a person requests a federal trademark registration. To receive a filing date, an application must include (1) the applicant's name, (2) a name and address for correspondence, (3) a clear drawing of the mark sought to be registered, (4) a list of the goods or services, and (5) the application filing fee.

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT = ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НА ИНСПЕКЦИЮ И СЕРТИФИКАЦИЮ ДОМАШНИХ РАСТЕНИЙ И ПРОДУКТОВ ИЗ РАСТЕНИЙ ДЛЯ ВЫВОЗА (или ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НА ИНСПЕКЦИЮ И СЕРТИФИКАЦИЮ ДОМАШНИХ РАСТЕНИЙ И ПРОДУКТОВ ИЗ РАСТЕНИЙ ДЛЯ ЭКСПОРТА) – Application For Inspection And Certification Of Domestic Plants And Plant Products For Export is the official form, PPQ Form 572 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 572), that provides the information needed to complete an export certificate and serves as a worksheet for the Authorized Certification Official conducting the inspection.

APPLICATION IDENTIFIER = ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ – Application Identifier:- a numeric prefix to a GS1-128 code (formerly known as UCC-128 code or EAN-128 code or UCC/EAN-128 code; UCC is short for the Uniform Code Council; and EAN is short for the European Article Number; the European Article Numbering Association (EAN International) designed in 1977 a compatible

system for use in Europe; The UCC EAN System was established by Uniform Code Council in 1973) that defines the encoded data to follow. These are generally used as secondary codes to provide information not included in standard UPC (short for the US Universal Product Code) numbering, such as product dates, weights and lot/batch numbers. It may also identify a UCC serial shipping container code.

APPLICATION NUMBER = НОМЕР ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ – In the US patent law, the Application Number is the unique number assigned to a patent application when it is filed. The application number includes a two digit series code and a six digit serial number.

APPLICATION RATE = НОРМА ВНЕСЕНИЯ – Application Rate is the amount of fertilizer, insecticide, or herbicide applied per unit area or volume in experiments or commercial production.

APPLICATION SERVICE PROVIDER = ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬ УСЛУГ ПО ПРИЛОЖЕНИЮ – Application Service Provider (ASP) is an online outsourcer or hosting service for applications, letting Net market makers rent instead of buying applications and services such as auctions, exchanges and catalog aggregation. Many application vendors are moving to a hosting model, but ASPs are often application-agnostic, plugging a feature of one application into a marketplace when appropriate and using another feature from another vendor elsewhere.

APPLICATION WINDOW = ОКНО ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ – Application Window is the specific crop or weed growth stage to which a herbicide can be applied.

APPLIED RESEARCH = УПОТРЕБЛЯЕМОЕ (или ПРИМЕНЯЕМОЕ) ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Applied Research is a research in which results can be used immediately by the farmer and can be applied to the peculiar problems of a country or a region.

APPLIQUÉ = АППЛИКАЦИЯ (или АППЛИКЕ) – Appliqué is a decorative technique in which a smaller ornament or device is applied to another surface. A separate piece of décor added to the primary piece in order to add magnitude and consistency to a fabric. Appliqué is a design made separately and then sewn on a cloth or garment. / Аппликe – изделия, у которых кусочки ткани нашиты на другую ткань и отличающиеся надлежащим эффектом. Под Аппликацией, от Латинского слова Applicatio, означающее Прикладывание, понимается создание художественных изображений наклеиванием, нашиванием на ткань или бумагу разноцветных кусочков какого-либо материала; изображение, узор, созданные таким образом.

APPRAISAL = ОЦЕНКА – Appraisal:- when financing a home, lenders will require that a homeowner have an independent appraisal ordered on the property. Appraisals are important as they are independent assessments of a property's value. If you are paying more for a home than it is worth, it will take longer to build equity in the home, and it becomes a higher risk to a lender in the event of default. When purchasing a home, it's important to understand the appraisal process, the fee for an appraisal and why this is important. History:- prior to appraisals becoming part of the home-buying process, home sellers could place whatever value they wanted on a property based on their own assessment of what they thought their home was worth. There was no accountability for pricing, other than home sellers trying to fetch the highest price possible for their property and maximize their profit. High home prices became commonplace. However, as more and more homeowners were defaulting on mortgages and facing foreclosure, banks were losing more and more money in homes that were financed for more than what they were worth. At this point, the appraisal process became important in the home-financing process to protect the interest of banks and home buyers, which also creates stability in a down market. Significance:- appraisals are more of an art than a science. The appraisal is made up of several elements:- comparable properties in the immediate area that are currently for sale, comparable properties in the immediate area that have sold in the last three to six months, and any notable improvements to a property being appraised that would add to or detract from its value. The most important element among these are properties that have been sold in an immediate area over the past three to six months, as this determines the market value on a property, or what the buying public is willing to pay to live in a certain area. The market value of a property is the determining factor of what a house is actually worth. Function:- the function of an appraisal is to verify factors about the property in relation to improvements and square footage. From there, the appraiser will research properties most similar to the subject property being appraised in relation to square footage and improvements. Values of properties are assessed on a price per square foot basis, so it is important these measurements be accurate and up to date in order to obtain an accurate assessment. Should a home appraise for less than what a buyer is offering to pay for it, the buyer is not obligated to purchase the home unless the seller drops the price of the home, or unless the buyer is willing to front the difference of the appraisal and sales price in cash at closing. Cost:- appraisal fees vary based on the size and price of a property. A typical appraisal fee is around USD350 to USD500, which can either be paid at closing or prior to closing, depending on lender requirements. This fee is usually paid by the buyer of a property as a condition of approval from their lender in order to obtain a home loan. Misconceptions:- many home buyers believe that having an appraisal come back for less than what they have offered to pay for the house will guarantee them a lower sales price by forcing the seller to lower the price of the property to meet the terms of the appraisal. However, sellers are not obligated to lower the sales price in this situation, just as the buyer doesn't have an obligation to buy the property if the appraisal is less. Most commonly in this situation, a new appraisal will be ordered by the seller, in which case, the property value will typically wind up being closer to what they are asking for a sales price. If it does not, and the seller refuses to lower the sales price, the buyer can either pay the difference of the appraisal and sales price in cash, or walk away from the home. Appraisal is a survey of property made for determining its insurable value or the amount of loss sustained.

APPRAISAL FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ОЦЕНКУ (или СБОР ЗА ОЦЕНКУ) – Appraisal Fee is the charge for estimating the value of property offered as security. The Appraisal Fee pays for somebody to do an appraisal on your home. An appraisal is an investigation into the value of your home. The appraiser gives the lender an idea of how much your home is worth. In case you default on your loan and the lender has to take possession of it, they want to know that they can sell it without losing too much money. Examples:- an average appraisal fee is about USD325. / Вознаграждение или Сбор за Оценку – комиссия, взимаемая экспертом за оценку (но не определение) рыночной стоимости имущества. Оценка – это мнение о стоимости, которое обычно требуется, когда недвижимость продаётся, финансируется, конфискуется (или на неё налагается арест), облагается налогом, страхуется или делится. Например, оценка произведения искусства для Службы Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service (IRS)), когда произведение дарится с благотворительной целью, может отличаться от оценки, которую произведение получило бы, если бы его хотели продать на аукционе. Таким же образом оценка недвижимости в целях её страхования может отличаться от её же оценки для определения величины налога на имущество. Комиссия за оценку обычно представляет собой фиксированную сумму, хотя в некоторых случаях может быть назначена и в размере определённого процента от оцененной стоимости имущества.

APPRAISEMENT = ОЦЕНКА – Appraisement is a determination of the dutiable value of imported merchandise by a proper customs official who follows procedures outlined in their country's tariff, such as the US Tariff Act of 1930.

APPRAISER'S STORES = ЗАПАСЫ ПО ДАННЫМ ОЦЕНЩИКА – Appraiser's Stores are the warehouse or public stores to which samples of imported goods are taken to be inspected, analyzed, weighed, etc by examiners or appraisers.

APPRECIATION = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ – Appreciation is an increase in the value or price. Increase in value. In accounting, increase in the market value of an asset. In foreign exchange, rise in the price of a currency on the foreign exchange market (the reverse of exchange depreciation). Currency appreciation differs from revaluation, which results from a decision by the issuing government and produces a new exchange rate. In the context of property insurance an increase in value of the property insured. Contrast with Depreciation. / Повышение – увеличение стоимости активов, таких, как акции, облигации, товарно-сырьевая продукция или недвижимость.

APPRESSED = ПРИЖАТОЕ (или ПРИЛЕГАЮЩЕЕ, или СДАВЛЕННОЕ) – Appressed:- turned upwards and lying closely, flat against something, e.g., spines of some cacti. / , например, шипы некоторых Кактусовых.

APPRESSORIUM = АПРЕССОРИЙ – Appressorium is the swollen tip of a hypha or germ tube that facilitates attachment and penetration of the host tissue by the fungus pathogen.

APPROVAL CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ДОПУЩЕНИИ – TIR Convention of 14 November 1975. Approval Certificate of a road vehicle for the transport of goods under Customs seal. When the authority which has granted the approval deems it necessary, photographs or diagrams authenticated by the authority shall be attached to the approval certificate. The number of those documents shall be inserted by the competent authority, under item No. 6 (number of annexes) of the certificate. The certificate shall be kept on the road vehicle. This must be the original of the certificate, not, however, a photocopy. Road vehicles shall be produced every two years, for the purposes of inspection and of renewal of approval where appropriate, to the competent authorities of the country in which the vehicle is registered or, in the case of unregistered vehicles, of the country in which the owner or user is resident. If a road vehicle no longer complies with the technical conditions prescribed for its approval, it shall, before it can be used for transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets, be restored to the condition which had justified its approval so as to comply again with the said technical conditions. If the essential characteristics of a road vehicle are changed, the vehicle shall cease to be covered by the approval and shall be reapproved by the competent authority before it can be used for the transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets. Also known as Certificate Of Approval.

APPROVAL – DOCUMENTS SENT ON = ОДОБРЕНИЕ (или САНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ) – ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОТПРАВЛЕНЫ – Approval – Documents Sent On:- treatment of letter of credit (L/C) documents wherein the negotiating bank does not certify that the documents meet the requirements of the L/C, but rather forwards the documents to the issuing bank with a request that it examine the documents, obtain waiver of any discrepancies, and pay, or, in the case of time drafts, accept the drafts, if drawn on them, or authorize acceptance by the drawee bank.

APPROVED CARRIERS = УТВЕРЖДЁННЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКИ (или ДОПУЩЕННЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКИ) – Approved Carriers are the armored carriers approved by the exchange for the transportation of gold, palladium, and platinum. / Вооружённые перевозчики на бронированных транспортных средствах, утверждённые биржей для транспортировки золота, палладия и платины.

APPROVED CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION PROGRAM = ДОПУЩЕННАЯ (или УТВЕРЖДЁННАЯ, или ОДОБРЕННАЯ) ПРОГРАММА ПОСТОЯННОЙ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИИ (или ДОСМОТРА) – An agreement between the owners of the equipment and the responsible governmental body to allow continuous examination of the equipment, e.g., containers. / Соглашение между хозяевами оборудования и ответственным правительственным органом, позволяющее постоянную экзаменацию оборудования, например, контейнеров.

APPROVED DELIVERY FACILITY = ДОПУЩЕННАЯ ДЛЯ ПОСТАВКИ СТРУКТУРА – Approved Delivery Facility is any bank, stockyard, mill, store, warehouse, plant, elevator or any other institution that is authorized by the exchange for delivery of commodities tendered on futures contracts. / Любой банк, грузовой двор, фабрика, магазин, склад, завод, элеватор или любая другая организация, уполномоченная биржей для поставки различных типов сырья, поданных для участия в конкурсе по фьючерсным контрактам.

APPROVED NAME = УТВЕРЖДЁННОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ (или ОДОБРЕННОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ) – Approved Name is approved names of countries are referenced in the Export Certification Project (EXCERPT) and must be used when completing export certificates. Approved names are also published in the International Standard, ISO 3166.

APPROVED TESTING METHODS = УТВЕРЖДЁННЫЕ (или ДОПУЩЕННЫЕ, или ОДОБРЕННЫЕ) МЕТОДЫ ИСПЫТАНИЙ – Approved Testing Methods:- as relates to potatoes, bioassay, serodiagnostic, or other testing methods including but not limited to, gel electrophoresis and molecular hybridization, using methods which have been approved by the Certification Section of the Potato Association of America.

APPS = THE ACT TO PREVENT POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

APPURTENANCE LIEN = ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ (или ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ, или АКЦЕССОРНОЕ) ПРАВО УДЕРЖАНИЯ – Appurtenance Lien is a lien on real property which encumbers the land and all movables on it needed to fulfil the purpose of that property. To avoid subsequent disputes, the pledgor must as a rule submit a list of appurtenances to the land register office. See also Mortgage Loan.

APR = ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE

APRICOT = АБРИКОСОВОЕ – Apricot is a variable color averaging a mod orange.

APRON = ПЕРЕДНИК (или ФАРТУК) – Apron is a garment of cloth, plastic, or leather tied around the waist and used to protect clothing or adorn a costume.

APRON = ПОРОГ (или ХХ) – Apron is the area outside the dock door which is used by delivery vehicles to park or position for loading and unloading. The Apron is specifically designed to a depth that will allow trailer floors to fit with the warehouse floor in a way that facilitates loading and unloading.

APRON MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ФАРТУКА – Apron Mark (synonym:- Decating Mark, and Leader Mark) is a crease mark or impression extending across the cloth near the beginning or end of a piece due to the thickness of the fabric leader seam. See also Decating Mark. / Смотрите также Отметина От Декатировки (Decating Mark).

APS = AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM

APS = AIRWAY PLANNING STANDARD

APS = ARRIVAL PILOT STATION

APS = AUCTION PREFERRED STOCK

APT = ACCELERATED PAVEMENT TESTING

APT = ARBITRAGE PRICING THEORY

APT = AUTOMATED PIT TRADING

APTS = ADVANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

APV = ADJUSTED PRESENT VALUE

APY = ANNUAL PERCENTAGE YIELD

AQ = ANTARCTICA

AQ = ANY QUANTITY

AQI = AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE INSPECTION

AQL = ACCEPTANCE QUALITY LIMIT

AQP = ADVANCED QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

AQUA = АКВА (или ВОДА, или ВОДНОЕ) – Aqua:- a light greenish blue.

AQUACULTURE = АКВАКУЛЬТУРА – Aquaculture:- the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants, etc. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms that are harvested by an individual or corporate body that has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms that are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of capture fisheries.

AQUAMARINE = АКВАМАРИНОВОЕ – Aquamarine:- a pale blue to light greenish blue. / зеленовато-голубое.

AQUATIC = ВОДНОЕ (или ВОДЯНОЕ) – Aquatic:- growing in water. / Водное:- растущее в воде.

AQUATIC BED = ВОДНЫЙ ПЛАСТ – Aquatic Bed:- areas of shallow permanent water dominated by plants that grow on or below the surface of the water.

AQUATIC PLANT = ВОДНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или ВОДЯНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ) – Aquatic Plant is a plant that grows and develops in standing water and provides sufficient aeration to the parts under water.

AQUEOUS DECONTAMINATION = ВОДНАЯ ОЧИСТКА ОТ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЙ (или ВОДЯНАЯ ОЧИСТКА ОТ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЙ) – Aqueous Decontamination:- removal of a chemical or biological hazard with a water-base solution.

AQUIC = ГИДРОМОРФНЫЙ – Aquic:- pertaining to a soil moisture regime characterized by water saturation of the soil at all depths for a least a few weeks every year.

AQUIFER = ВОДОНОСНЫЙ СЛОЙ (или ВОДОНОСНЫЙ ГОРИЗОНТ) – Aquifer is a geological formation of permeable material that can store, transmit and supply water to a well or spring.

AQUORIZEM = АКУОРИЗЭМ – Aquorizem:- soil characterized by a distinct accumulation horizon of iron oxide and manganese oxide below the traffic pan, formed as result of wetland Rice cultivation.

AR = ABSORPTION RATIO

AR = ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

AR = ALL RISKS

AR = ARGENTINA

AR = AUTO–REGRESSIVE

ARA = ACETYLENE–REDUCING ACTIVITY

ARA = AMERICAN RADIO ASSOCIATION

ARA = AMSTERDAM–ROTTERDAM–ANTWERP

ARABIAN GULF = ПЕРСИДСКИЙ ЗАЛИВ (или АРАВИЙСКИЙ ЗАЛИВ) – This phrase and its abbreviation AG are current in some sectors of the oil industry, especially the tanker world, as a designator for the Persian Gulf, which is the correct name in international law for the body of water bordered by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. Note that there is a Gulf of Arabia which is not the same piece of sea as the Persian Gulf. / Этот термин и соответствующее обозначение (ПЗ или АЗ) в настоящее время распространён в отдельных секторах нефтяной отрасли, особенно на рынке танкеров. Он обозначает Персидский Залив – именно это название принято в международном праве для водного пространства, ограниченного территориями ОАЭ, Саудовской Аравии, Катара, Кувейта, Ирака и Ирана. Следует отметить, что существует также Аравийское Море – этим названием обозначается водное пространство, отличное от Персидского Залива. Персидский Залив находится на северо-западе Индийского Океана у берегов Азии. На востоке через Ормузский Пролив и Оманский Залив соединяется с Аравийским Морем. Площадь 240 000 квадратных километров, глубина до 115 метров. В Персидский Залив впадает Река Шатт-эль-Араб. У берегов много островов. На шельфе Персидского Залива располагаются крупные месторождения нефти. Рыболовство и добыча жемчуга. Основные порты:- Фао, Басра (Ирак), Абадан, Бендер-Шахпур (Иран), Эль-Кувейт (Кувейт), Рас-Таннура (Саудовская Аравия), Манама (Бахрейн), Умм-Саид (Катар).

ARABICA COFFEE BEANS = ЗЁРНА КОФЕ АРАБИКА – Coffea Arabica is a species of Coffea originally indigenous to the mountains of Yemen in the Arabian Peninsula, hence its name, and also from the southwestern highlands of Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan. It is also known as the ‘Coffee Shrub of Arabia’, ‘Mountain Coffee’ or ‘Arabica Coffee’. Coffea Arabica is believed to be the first species of Coffee to be cultivated, being grown in southwest Arabia for well over 1 000 years. It is said to produce better Coffee than the other major commercially grown Coffee species, Coffea Canephora (robusta), but tastes vary. Coffee Arabica contains less caffeine than any other commercially cultivated species of Coffee. Wild plants grow to between 9 and 12 m tall, and have an open branching system; the leaves are opposite, simple elliptic-ovate to oblong, 6–12 cm long and 4–8 cm broad, glossy dark green. The flowers are white, 10–15 mm in diameter and grow in axillary clusters. The fruit is a drupe (though commonly called a ‘Berry’) 10–15 mm in

diameter, maturing bright red to purple and typically contains two seeds (the Coffee 'bean'). Originally found in the southwestern highlands of Ethiopia, Coffea Arabica is now rare there in its native state, and many populations appear to be mixed native and planted trees. It is common there as an understorey shrub. It has also been recovered from the Boma Plateau in southeastern Sudan. Coffee Arabica is also found on Mount Marsabit in northern Kenya, but it is unclear whether this is a truly native or naturalised occurrence. Coffee Arabica takes about seven years to mature fully, and does best with 1.0–1.5 meters (about 40–59 inches) of rain, evenly distributed throughout the year. It is usually cultivated between 1 300 and 1 500 m altitude, but there are plantations as low as sea level and as high as 2 800 m. The plant can tolerate low temperatures, but not frost, and it does best when the temperature hovers around 20 °C (68 °F). Commercial cultivars mostly only grow to about 5 m, and are frequently trimmed as low as 2 m to facilitate harvesting. Unlike Coffea canephora, Coffee Arabica prefers to be grown in light shade. Two to four years after planting, Coffee Arabica produces small, white and highly fragrant flowers. The sweet fragrance resembles the sweet smell of jasmine flowers. When flowers open on sunny days, this results in the greatest numbers of berries. This can be a curse, however, as Coffee plants tend to produce too many berries; this can lead to an inferior harvest and even damage yield in the following years, as the plant will favor the ripening of berries to the detriment of its own health. On well kept plantations, this is prevented by pruning the tree. The flowers themselves only last a few days, leaving behind only the thick dark green leaves. The berries then begin to appear. These are as dark green as the foliage, until they begin to ripen, at first to yellow and then light red and finally darkening to a glossy deep red. At this point they are called 'Cherries' and are ready for picking. The berries are oblong and about 1 cm long. Inferior Coffee results from picking them too early or too late, so many are picked by hand to be able to better select them, as they do not all ripen at the same time. They are sometimes shaken off the tree onto mats, which means that ripe and unripe berries are collected together. The trees are difficult to cultivate and each tree can produce anywhere from 0.5–5.0 kg of dried beans, depending on the tree's individual character and the climate that season. The real prize of this cash crop are the beans inside. Each berry holds two locules containing the beans. The Coffee beans are actually two seeds within the fruit, there is sometimes a third seed or one seed, a peaberry in the fruits at tips of the branches. These seeds are covered in two membranes, the outer one is called the 'Parchment Coat' and the inner one is called the 'Silver Skin'. On Java Island, trees are planted at all times of the year and are harvested year round. In parts of Brazil, however, the trees have a season and are harvested only in winter. The plants are vulnerable to damage in poor growing conditions (cold, low pH soil) and are also more vulnerable to pests than the Coffee Robusta plant. Gourmet Coffees are almost exclusively high-quality mild varieties of Arabica Coffee, such as Colombian Coffee. Arabica Coffee production in Indonesia began in 1699. Indonesian Coffees, such as Sumatran and Java, are known for heavy body and low acidity. This makes them ideal for blending with the higher acidity Coffees from Central America and East Africa. In Hawaii, Coffee was formerly more widely grown than at present, and it persists after cultivation in many areas. In some valleys, it is a highly invasive weed. According to legend, human cultivation of Coffee began after goats in Ethiopia were seen mounting each other after eating the leaves and fruits of the Coffee tree. However, in Ethiopia there are still some locales where people drink a tisane made from the leaves of the Coffee tree. The first written record of Coffee made from roasted Coffee beans comes from Arabian scholars who wrote that it was useful in prolonging their working hours. The Arab innovation in Yemen of making a brew from roasted beans, spread first among the Egyptians and Turks, and later on found its way around the world. There is an Ethiopian Coffea Arabica that naturally contains very little caffeine. Maria Bernadete Silvarolla, a researcher of Instituto Agronomico de Campinas (IAC), published findings in the journal Nature about these strains of Coffee Arabica plants. While beans of normal Coffee Arabica plants contain 12 milligrams of caffeine per gram of dry mass, these newly found mutants contain only 0.76 milligrams of caffeine per gram, but with all the taste of normal Coffee. Arabica Coffee Beans are mild in flavor and contain less caffeine than other varieties. High quality blends consist of 100% Arabica beans. Countries that produce Arabica beans include Brazil, India, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaii, Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Papua New Guinea. Arabica Coffee futures are traded under ticker symbol KC at the NYMEX® and ICE®. The contract prices physical delivery of exchange-grade green beans, from one of 19 countries of origin in a licensed warehouse to one of several ports in the US and Europe:- New York District, New Orleans, Houston, Miami, Bremen/Hamburg (Germany), Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain).

ARAB LEAGUE = АРАБСКАЯ ЛИГА – The League Of Arab States, commonly called the Arab League. See also League Of Arab States. / Арабская Лига была основана в Марте 1945 с целью защиты суверинитета её членов. Руководящим органом лиги является Совет Лиги. В 1984 членами лиги состояли:- Алжир, Бахрейн, Джибути, Иордания, Ирак, Йеменская Арабская Республика, Катар, Кувейт, Ливан, Ливия, Мавритания, Марокко, Народная Демократическая Республика Йемен, Объединённые Арабские Эмираты, Организация Освобождения Палестины, Оман, Саудовская Аравия, Сирия, Сомали, Судан, Тунис. Членство Египта в Арабской Лиге было приостановлено в 1979. В 1979 штабквартира лиги располагалась в Тунисе. Известна также как Лига Арабских Государств (ЛАГ; League Of Arab States (LAS)).

ARACHNE MACHINE = МАШИНА АРАХНЕ – The Arachne Machine, the best known unit for stitch bonding, operates much like a warp-knitting machine. Fibrous web is fed into the machine, and stitches are made by a series of needles placed about eight millimeters apart, giving the web longitudinal strength; lateral strength is provided by the fiber interactions. The products are attractive for many purposes and can be improved by treatment with polyester resins to increase their wear resistance and with thermosetting precondensates to reduce their tendency to pill (e.g., to form small tangles). A new device attached to the Arachne machine permits introduction of weft ends at every single course, making color effects possible. Araloop machines yield loop-pile fabric suitable for towels and floor coverings. Arachne (in Greek:- Spider):- in Greek mythology, the daughter of Idmon of Colophon in Lydia, a dyer in purple. Arachne was a weaver who acquired such skill in her art that she ventured to challenge Athena, goddess of war, handicraft, and practical reason. Athena wove a tapestry depicting the gods in majesty, while that of Arachne showed their amorous adventures. Enraged at the perfection of her rival's work (or, alternatively, offended by its subject matter), Athena tore it to pieces, and in despair Arachne hanged herself. But the goddess out of pity loosened the rope, which became a cobweb; Arachne herself was changed into a spider, whence the name of the zoological class to which spiders belong, Arachnida. Ovid's Metamorphoses is the chief source of the myth. A Czechoslovakian Arachne Stitch-Bonding Machine achieves high production rates with low pile costs, employing a fibrous web stitched on the knitting principle with yarns drawn from beams. A German Malipol Machine uses knitting principles to bind pile to a backing fabric, although a later model uses unknitted weft threads instead of backing. Production rates for knitting are higher than for traditional looms but do not reach the high speeds of modern tufting. The quality of the materials used and the finished carpet are much like that of the middle range of traditional carpets. No spectacular growth, however, in the sales of such carpets has occurred, since there are currently limitations in design, although development work is progressing. Several methods use the principle of bonding fibers, fibrous webs, or yarns with various adhesives. The technique imposes design limitations, but the less complicated pile forming method results in high production rates. The needle loom principle involves a fibrous lap attached to a base fabric, and another method forms a lap into a loop pile sheet and sticks it to a base fabric. A special finishing operation can convert the loops into cut pile. A German device projects positively charged fibers toward a negative pole; the fibers are then stuck to an adhesive-coated backing fabric. A Czechoslovakian technique makes double, or face-to-face, carpet by looping and bonding a fibrous web to two backing

fabrics; the full layer is then cut into two separate carpets. A French machine cuts fibers from a sheet and then binds them to a fabric backing, with electrostatic means used to keep the fibers vertical. Arachne Machine is a machine for producing loop-bonded nonwovens. The fabric is formed by knitting a series of warp yarns through a fiber web processed on a card. See also Bonding, and Stitch Bonding. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. В производстве нетканых материалов вязально-прошивным способом, Машина Арахне вырабатывает холстопровязанные полотна. Машина является завершающей частью чёсально-вязального агрегата, состоящего из чёсальной машины, преобразователя прочёса и холстопровязывающей машины. Вязально-Прошивная Машина Арахне, производимая в бывшей Чехословакии, позволяет вырабатывать различный ассортимент нетканых полотен с поверхностной плотностью до 700 г/м^2. Производительность этих машин составляет от 30 до 200 м/ч. Машины Арахне выпускаются 5, 10 и 12.5 классов. Холст подаётся питающим конвейером между подвижными платинами и неподвижными (отбойными) платинами, расположенными почти вертикально и перпендикулярно к провязывающим иглам, на которые ушковинами прокладываются провязывающие нити, подаваемые с навоев через нитеразделяющую рамку и огибающие скала. Готовое полотно направляется валиками и наматывается в рулон с помощью валиков. Особенность конструкции машины состоит в том, что гребёнки с ушковинами расположены почти в горизонтальной плоскости, причём крючки пазовых игл обращены вниз, а навои расположены в передней части машины, что облегчает её обслуживание.

ARACHNOID = АРАХНОИД – Arachnoid is cobweb-like, with soft entangled hair. / паутинная оболочка. , от Греческого слова Aráchne, означающее Паук, .

ARAG RANGE = AMSTERDAM–ROTTERDAM–ANTWERP–GHENT RANGE

ARAMID FIBER = АРАМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Aramid Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming material is a long chain synthetic polyamide having at least 85% of its amide linkages (–NH–CO–) attached directly to two aromatic rings. Aramid fibers exhibit low flammability, high strength, and high modulus. Fabrics made from aramid fibers maintain their integrity at high temperatures, such fabrics are used extensively in hot-air filters. Aramids are also found in protective clothing, ropes and cables, and tire cord. Aramid is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules made up of aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, at least 85% of the amide or imide linkages being joined directly to two aromatic rings and the number of imide linkage, if the latter are present, not exceeding the number of aramide linkages. Alphabetic code – AR; and relevant commercial allowance – STD 7.00/HM 3.5 (European Union Directives on Textile Labelling indicate 8.00). Aramid is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain of synthetic polyamide in which at least 85% of the amide linkages are attached directly to two aromatic rings. Aramid fabrics are very strong and are resistant to high temperatures and extreme external forces. Aramid fabrics are used in thermally protective clothing, i.e. coveralls, jackets, gloves, shirts, pants. The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Definition:- Aramid is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long-chain synthetic polyamide in that is at least 85% of the amide linkages are attached directly to two aromatic rings. Aramid Fiber is the yellowish material fuselages are made of, or reinforced with. I personally try to avoid using it because of the fuzzing you get when trying to sand exposed material. It has the benefit of being rather good at sustaining impacts (cf. bullet proof vests and body armour) and is therefore ideal for fuselages. It is no where near as brittle as either glass or carbon fiber. It's the lightest so far of the materials with a density of ~1.45 g/cm^3. It's also often known as Aramid Fiber. The type used for models is Kevlar 49 – different types such as Kevlar 29 and Twaron have different properties. Physical Properties of Aramid Fibers:- aramids – Kevlar® (is a registered trademark of the E.I. DuPont du Nemours) and Twaron® (is a registered trademark of Teijin Twaron USA, Inc.):- (1) High Strength:- aramid fibers are 43% lighter than E-glass fibers, with a density of 1.44 g/cc compared to 2.55 g/cc. Aramids are twice as strong as E-glass, ten times as strong as Aluminum and approach the strength of carbon fiber on a specific tensile strength basis. (2) Dimensional Stability:- aramids display excellent dimensional stability, with a slightly negative coefficient of thermal expansion (–2.4 µm/°C). (3) Chemical Resistance:- aramids show minimal to no embrittlement and strength loss at temperatures as low as –320 °F. Aramids do not melt or combust, but will carbonize at approximately 800 °F. Aramid is a chemical man-made fiber. A class of aromatic polyamide fiber that differs from nylon's polyamide fiber. Aramid Fibers formed from a special glass both in filament yarns and staple fibers. Staple fibers are used for architecture, vehicles, shipping, space ships, refrigerators, etc, as sound-, heat-insulating materials and heat reserving materials. By contrast, because filament yarn can be woven, filament yarns are used for electric insulating material or flame retardant curtains as well as plastic reinforcement materials as staple fibers. End-Uses:- Lamp Shade, Curtains, Insulators and Heat-Insulating Materials for TV, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Reinforced Plastic (Pipes, Sport Cars, Motor Boats, Skis, Fishing Rods, Bath Tubs, Septic Tanks, etc), Building Materials, etc. Features:- (i) high tensile strength, excellent resistance to heat, and flame retardancy; (ii) excellent heat- and electric-insulating; (iii) no water absorption; and (iv) very resistant to acid and other chemical agents. Non-attackable by molds and insects. / Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®). Тэйджин (Teijin). Найлан (Nylon).

ARAN = AUTOMATIC ROAD ANALYZER

ARB = ARBITRAGEUR

ARB BIZ = ARBITRAGE BUSINESS

ARBITRAGE = АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ (или АРБИТРАЖ) – Arbitrage is the simultaneous purchase of commodities in one market and sale in the same or different market. Arbitrage is profiting from a discrepancy in prices. Arbitrage is a transaction entailing the risk-free exploitation of differences between the prices of or interest rates on identical assets at different trading centers at any given point in time by purchasing in markets with low prices and selling in markets with high prices. Depending on the type of asset traded, a distinction is drawn between foreign exchange, specie, securities, bill, precious metals and commodities arbitrage. The simultaneous buying and selling of the same or equivalent securities in different but related markets. Arbitrage is the buying of foreign exchange, securities, or commodities in one market and the simultaneous selling in another market, in terms of a third market. By this manipulation a profit is made because of the difference in the rates of exchange or in the prices of securities or commodities involved. The simultaneous buying and selling of the same commodity or foreign exchange in two or more markets in order to take advantage of price differentials. Arbitrage is the purchase of physicals or futures in one market against the sale of physicals or futures in another market in order to exploit price differentials between these markets. In moving physicals oil between markets, the price differential has to be large enough to cover freight, insurance, volumetric loss and other handling charges. When this condition is met, the 'arbitrage window' is said to be open. The act of purchasing securities on one market for immediate resale on another in order to profit from a price discrepancy. Profits taken in the securities of companies about to be bought by other companies. The practice of switching short-term funds from one investment or one market to another in order to exploit price or yield differentials. An arbitrage flow of funds will take place between two financial centers if the difference in their rates of interest is greater than the cost of hedging against the currency exchange risk. Cash-and-carry arbitraging refers to the buying of an instrument on the spot market and its simultaneous sale on the futures market. The simultaneous purchase of one commodity against the sale of another in order to profit from fluctuations in the usual price relationships. Variations include the simultaneous purchase and sale of different delivery months of the same

commodity; of the same delivery month, but different grades of the same commodity; and of different commodities. A technique employed to take advantage of differences in price. If, for example, ABC stock can be bought in New York for USD10.00 a share and sold in London at USD10.50. An arbitrage may also involve the purchase of rights to subscribe to a security, or the purchase of convertible security – and the sale at or about the same time of the security obtainable through exercise of the rights or of the security obtainable through conversion. Arbitrage opportunities usually surface after a Takeover Offer. See also Convertible, Rights. Simultaneous purchase of cash commodities or futures in one market against the sale of cash commodities or futures in a different market, to profit from a discrepancy in prices. In some definitions, arbitrage refers only to riskless transactions in which the entire investment is made with borrowed funds. Arbitrage is the process whereby traders profit from price discrepancies between markets. Certain conditions must be met for arbitrage to occur. The profit opportunity must be a riskless one, meaning that the transactions (buying in one market and selling in the other) must occur as near to simultaneously as possible, and the prices at which the asset is traded are both known with certainty at the time of the trade. If these conditions are met, the trader will gain the profit without tying up any capital. Arbitrage activities contribute to the 'law of one price', a fundamental economic assumption that an efficient market will ensure at any time only one price prevails for a particular asset. Arbitrage drives prices together and is implicit within the concept of a perfect market (another way of describing the 'law of one price'). Buying increases demand for the cheaper asset forcing its price up, while the higher price in the other market falls as the cheaper asset is introduced into the supply to that market. The English word arbitrage is derived from the French arbiter, meaning to umpire or referee and so, by extension, to resolve differences. Traders who perform these activities are arbitrageurs. In immature markets, opportunities for arbitrage will be greater than in mature markets with widespread access to information. In practice, all trading activity involves transaction costs, even if only very small. For arbitrage profits, any transaction costs must be less than the difference between the two anomalous prices and known at the time of the trade. The profit will be the net value of the price differences less transaction costs. Examples of transaction costs might be dealing charges, or transaction taxes. There is rarely such a thing as an entirely riskless transaction. Even computerized trades of currencies, for example, will involve a transaction delay, even if only a matter of seconds, during which the opportunity may disappear. Arbitrage is not speculation. Speculators take risks and expose themselves to changes in price of the assets in which they take a position. Their objective is profit but they are prepared to risk losses to make gains. Speculators back their own judgment and may misjudge the direction markets take. Arbitrageurs take a certain profit from temporary market price anomalies and in doing so will remove those anomalies. Some arbitrageurs are occasional opportunists, but others engage in the process full time. In efficient markets profits on arbitrage may appear to be small relative to the value of the transaction, but when adjusted to an equivalent annual return and taking into account the riskless nature of the profit, the return may be high. Many financial institutions conduct arbitrage operations on a regular basis. The scale of their operations means that a high volume of operations compensates for the low margins. By conducting their own inhouse dealing operations scale economies minimize their transaction costs. In the real economy, firms may practice price discrimination by segmenting buyers and charging different prices according to their different price elasticities of demand. Arbitrage may not be possible between the price segments because of barriers between them. For example, the recipient of a discount price could not sell at a smaller discount to the normal price to make a profit because of the supplier's customer identity conditions. Thus a student could not sell a discount travel ticket to a full-fare-paying customer who had no student identification. The principle of arbitrage is central to many important ideas in economics and financial theory. For example, arbitrage provides the logic for the 'purchasing power parity' theory of international exchange rates. If prices in different countries are experiencing different rates of inflation, then exchange rates will alter to restore price parity. The Economist newspaper publishes a 'Big Mac Index' based on the international price of hamburgers that identifies overor undervaluation of currencies based on this limited purchasing power comparison. Although the theory is inadequate as a full explanation of exchange rate movement, it sheds light on the importance of international price differences for the long-term path of a currency's value. 'Interest rate parity' theory holds that the difference between future and spot (current) exchange rates reflects the differential between interest rates in the countries of the two currencies. Thus the practice of covered interest arbitrage seeks to take advantage of differences in interest rates in different countries while hedging (covering) the exchange rate exposure (risk of change) involved in dealing in a foreign currency. In the foreign exchange market, triangular arbitrage is a trading technique that exploits pricing anomalies between three currencies in different markets. In markets for forward contracts (where two parties agree to a sale/purchase of a commodity or financial asset at some definite point in the future at an agreed price), the process of arbitrage ensures there is no difference between the current price of the asset and the forward price after allowing for the passage of time. In financial theory, the Modigliani and Miller propositions hold that all firms with the same potential earnings should sell at the same price, regardless of their capital structure, through arbitrage in the stock market. 'Arbitrage pricing theory' has developed in recent years in an attempt to more accurately calculate the cost of capital for firms and their true value. The term arbitrageur has been applied to entrepreneurs involved in the business of buying and selling companies or parts of companies and seeking a profit from perceived anomalies between the stock-market valuation of a company and the underlying value of the business. Regulatory arbitrage is the exploitation of variations in market regulations between countries. A strategy involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of identical or equivalent commodity futures contracts or other instruments across two or more markets in order to benefit from a discrepancy in their price relationship. In a theoretical efficient market, there is a lack of opportunity for profitable arbitrage. See also Spread. Arbitrage is the practice of taking advantage of a price difference between two or more markets. It can yield a profit generated by the difference between the market prices. In commodity markets, if the difference in price between the futures and spot prices exceeds the actual cost to carry of the commodity, speculators will have the opportunity for a risk-free profit through arbitrage. Speculators will buy the undervalued cash market commodity and sell the overvalued futures contract of the commodity. This will be done until the spread between prices in both markets equals the cost to carry. Arbitrage in this fashion is very uncommon. Arbitrage is a simultaneous buying and selling of the same asset in different markets in order to capitalize on variations in price between those markets. (i) Locational Arbitrage is very prevalent in the physical trading world. Raw crude, refined products, coal, metals, grains or any other commodity are transported from markets with abundant supply to markets in deficit. One recent location arbitrage occurred in the global high-sulfur fuel oil (HSFO) markets when large physical trading firms purchased fuel oil in the Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam (ARA) complex and shipped it to the Singapore market, which was experiencing increased demand at the time. The ARA-Singapore HSFO arbitrage caused dislocations that in turn created other opportunities for those who were watching. The increased demand for HSFO in ARA sent the price premium to better quality, low sulfur fuel oil (LSFO) in other hubs around the globe. The LSFO market in New York specifically was suffering from oversupply and lackluster demand, a combination never bullish for prices. The LS/HS spread between New York and ARA is an example of (ii) a Grade Arbitrage where the underlying qualities of the product imply a price relationship than can become distorted because of localized supply and demand factors. Crude oils typically are defined by gravity, measuring density and sulfur content, an element that decreases the value of crude oil because of the increased cost of removing it. The gravities of WTI and Brent are 39–40 and 38, respectively. The sulfur content of WTI and Brent are 0.24% and 0.37%, respectively. Both gravity and sulfur content are dynamic and will fluctuate over time as a given stream or blend of crude oils changes in origin, reservoir depth and quality. Crudes that are low in sulfur are considered 'sweet', while high sulfur crudes are termed 'sour'. High gravities (>39) are considered light while low gravities (<25) are considered heavy; midrange are considered intermediate or medium (see 'Inside crude', right. Crude oils are defined by gravity, measuring density and sulfur content. The lower the sulfur content

the better, as it costs less to remove it. WTI has higher density and lower sulfur content, making it more attractive than Brent.). The sulfur content and gravities of crude oil imply a price relationship similar to that of fuel oil. Coupled with this inherent implied value, relative premiums and discounts also are influenced by regional supply and demand factors, product seasonality, refinery margins and run rates, geopolitics, tonnage capacity and many other variables. This year has seen unprecedented uncertainty and turmoil in the global crude oil markets. Libya declared force majeure from its Es Sider (As Sidr), Ras Lanuf, Zueitina and El Brega ports covering the country's crude and product exports. Crude exports are down roughly 90% from 2011 levels according to Reuters analysis and labor issues continue to affect one of the most important grades entering the Mediterranean. On August 26, the Libyan military declared they will 'strike and destroy … any oil tanker' attempting to load cargo that was not under contractual agreement with the national oil company. The military 'coup' in Egypt has brought the Suez Canal into play. While traffic flows through the canal have been uninhibited so far, the prospect remains that the canal may close temporarily or indefinitely. Closing the canal would alter tanker trade routes, requiring tankers to take the longer West-bound route around the Cape of Good Hope, thus extending their time in transit and decreasing available capacity on the market. The canal has closed before and is within the realm of closing again. Tensions in Syria and by proxy, Iran, could potentially bring the Strait of Hormuz back into flux as well. History has proven Iran both capable and willing to attack commercial freight and mine traffic lanes in the Persian Gulf and the extremely vulnerable and narrow Strait of Hormuz. Moving beyond hypotheticals, medium sour Kirkuk flow into the Mediterranean via the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline continues to be the victim of constant bombing and sabotage by local militants. There have been seven attacks on the pipeline to date in 2013. Middle East and North African crude grades likely will remain constrained going into the end of the year. In the North and Baltic seas, medium sour Russian Urals continues to flow through Primorsk, Ust-Luga and Novorossiysk. Primorsk likely will see decreasing export volumes as the 'ice premium' begins to set in, making lifting from the port less attractive than its southern neighbor Ust-Luga. Through the summer and fall however, the former Soviet Union is taking full advantage of the current fear in the market and has increased export volumes in September from Primorsk and Ust-Luga by 25% and 32% over August loading programs, respectively. Comparatively, September exports from the Baltic port of Novorossiysk are up only 9.1% from August, according to Bloomberg data. The continued loss of Libyan grades on the market has caused medium sour and light sweet supplies in the Mediterranean to tighten moving into the fourth quarter. The temporary disruption opened the arbitrage of North Sea Urals cargoes to make their way into the Mediterranean for French and Italian delivery (see 'Here's the upside', page 25). Urals into the Mediterranean via Novorossiysk is at further risk according to recent statements from Rosneft. The Russian state-owned giant has hinted that they are open to reversing the Baku-Novorossiysk pipeline and leaving the crude in Azerbaijan for refining. Azerbaijan's state energy company, SOCAR, has been in talks with Rosneft to reverse the flow of oil five million tons per year, roughly 38 million barrels, allowing SOCAR to refine the crude domestically. According to August press reports, Russian pipeline monopoly Transneft may not approve the deal; however, Urals supply, particularly to the Mediterranean, remains uncertain. Trading opportunities in the global crude oil and product markets should continue as volatility on the world's crude oils rises from yearly lows into the balance of the 2013. The loss of Libya's light sweet has caused differentials of other light sweets such as Azerbaijan's Azeri Light, Nigeria's Qua Iboe and Bonny Light to trade up relative to Brent (see 'Crude continued higher?' right. Global instability should continue to cause volatility as well as higher crude prices for the foreseeable future. One of the best trading firms in the world, Glencore, noted in its 2011 IPO prospectus that highly volatile periods are great for arbitrage, but flat price environments can reduce dislocation, thus arbitrage opportunities.). The continued disruption in light sweet supply has weighed heavily on margins as the products largely have not yet followed suit. Without a rise in margins, Platts suggests the differentials will not necessarily fall; however, they should not rise much further. Refiners in the ARA complex are large buyers of Libyan crude and these issues will bring their weight to bear on the Northwest Europe product markets in the coming months. We anticipate short-term volatility to rise off multi-month lows going into the fourth quarter. The issues surrounding Kirkuk, Urals and Es Sider will continue to have tertiary effects on other crudes and products at hubs around the globe. Additionally, geopolitical posturing by major crude exporters in the face of the Syrian conflict only will compound global volatility as the UN Security Council is unlikely to approve international intervention following the recent sarin gas attacks (see 'Got volatility?' above. Short-term volatility likely will rise off multi-month lows going into the fourth quarter, and with the Syria equation, everything gets more rocky from here.). The fourth quarter is likely to be choppy. Buckle up. Arbitrage is the purchase/sale of a contract on a market and the simultaneous taking of an equal and opposite position, usually on another market, to profit from discrepancies in the price and/or currencies involved. Arbitrage:- this entails the buying and selling (of a commodity, stock, derivative, etc) in different markets in order to make a profit as a result of a price differential. For example buying a stock listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and simultaneously selling the same stock on the NASDAQ® if, after taking currency exchange into account, the net selling price on NASDAQ® is slightly higher than the net buying price on Toronto. Another example occurs when a takeover bid is made for a company and it is trading below the value of the bid. This presents an arbitrage opportunity for speculators. Arbitrage is the simultaneous buying and selling of two economically equivalent but differently priced portfolios so as to make risk-free profits at no net cost a free lunch. / Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Ройтас (Reuters). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). колебания. Акт скупки ценных бумаг . Деятельность, направленная на получение прибыли и осуществляемая путём закупок товаров, ценных бумаг, валют или индексов по низкой цене на одном рынке и одновременной перепродажи по более высокой цене на других рынках. Арбитражирование существует благодаря наличию различных цен на данные активы на различных рынках. Если цены на эти активы выравниваются, устанавливается равновесие цен между рынками и возможность арбитражирования снижается до нулевой. В соответствии с некоторыми определениями, арбитражирование относится только к безрисковым операциям, в которых инвестирование полностью осуществляется за счёт заёмных средств. Арбитражирование – получение прибыли на разнице в ценах на одни и те же ценные бумаги, валюту или товарно-сырьевую продукцию, торговля которыми ведётся на двух и более рынках. Например, арбитражер (arbitrageur) покупает контракт на золото на рынке в Нью Йорке и одновременно продаёт контракт на золото на Чикагском рынке, получая на этом прибыль, поскольку в этот момент цены на этих двух рынках различны, (цена продажи арбитражера выше цены покупки). Индексное арбитражирование (index arbitrage) использует разницу между ценами на фьючерсные контракты на фондовые индексы (stock index futures) и на сами акции. Используя существующую в данный момент разницу в цене на разных рынках, арбитражеры способствуют более эффективной торговле на этих рынках. Арбитраж:- создание безрисковой прибыли посредством использования разницы курсов на различных рынках. Многие продукты, включая валюты, торгуются одновременно на большом количестве рынков по всему миру. Иногда цена одного и того же продукта различна на разных рынках, и эта разница может быть использована для получения свободной от риска прибыли. Информация о ценовых различиях используется путём покупки и продажи одновременно на двух рынках. Можно покупать и продавать иностранные валюты, ценные бумаги или предметы потребления. Иногда арбитражная прибыль может быть получена даже в пределах одного и того же рынка (страны), на котором присутствуют различные маркет мэйкеры. Арбитраж:- одновременная покупка и продажа одинаковых или сходных финансовых инструментов или фьючерсных контрактов на сырьё, которая производится с целью получения прибыли за счёт расхождения цен. Арбитражные операции могут осуществляться на одном или нескольких рынках. Риск в ходе арбитражных операций возникает, когда перестают действовать исторические соотношения цен, которые, как предполагалось, будут сохраняться, или когда не происходят ожидаемые события (например, уже объявленное поглощение или слияние). Арбитражирование – деятельность, направленная на получение прибыли и осуществляемая путём

закупок товаров, благ, ресурсов по низкой цене на одном рынке и перепродажи по более высокой цене на других рынках. Арбитражирование существует благодаря наличию разных цен на один и тот же товар на различных рынках. Если цены на товар выравниваются, устанавливается равновесие цен между рынками, возможности арбитражирования снижаются до нулевых. В чистом виде арбитражирование чаще всего встречается, присутствует на рынках сельскохозяйственной продукции, цветных металлов и ценных бумаг. Примером арбитражирования может служить международная торговля товарами при наличии сравнительных преимуществ у торгующих стран.

ARBITRAGE POSITION = АРБИТРАЖНАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЮ, или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО АРБИТРАЖУ) – Arbitrage Position:- this term means (i) an exchange futures contract in one delivery month for an account which is offset by a Futures Contract for the same commodity in the same or a different delivery month for such account which is executed on or subject to the rules of the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE); and (ii) an exchange option, a futures contract to sell or purchase the same commodity as the underlying futures contract for such exchange option, which is executed on or subject to the rules of the LIFFE. / Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)) продать или закупить такое же сырьё .

ARBITRAGEUR = АРБИТРАЖЁР – Arbitrageur is a type of investor who attempts to profit from price inefficiencies in the market by making simultaneous trades that offset each other and capturing risk-free profits. An arbitrageur would, for example, seek out price discrepancies between stocks listed on more than one exchange, and buy the undervalued shares on one exchange while short selling the same number of overvalued shares on another exchange, thus capturing risk-free profits as the prices on the two exchanges converge. Arbitrageurs are typically very experienced investors since arbitrage opportunities are difficult to find and require relatively fast trading. Arbitrageurs also play an important role in the operation of capital markets, as their efforts in exploiting price inefficiencies keep prices more accurate than they otherwise would be. Arbitrageur is an individual who may, for example, simultaneously purchase ABC stock at USD10.00 in New York, USA and sell the same amount at USD10.50 in London, the United Kingdom, making a profit of USD0.50 a share, less expenses. Also known as Arbitrager. See also Arbitrage. / Индивид, который может, например, одновременно закупить акцию АБВ по USD10.00 (10.00 Долларов США) в Нью Йорке, США и продать её же по USD10.50 в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство, получив при этом прибыль в размере USD0.50 за акцию и за вычетом расходов. Известен также как Арбитражёр (Arbitrager). Смотрите также Арбитражирование (Arbitrage). Арбитражёр – лицо или фирма, участвующая в арбитражировании (arbitrage). Арбитражёры получают прибыль, когда какие-то ценные бумаги или товары продаются по разным ценам на двух или более рынках. Те, кто участвуют в рискованном арбитражировании (risk arbitrage), рассчитывают на прибыль от покупки акций компаний, которые объявлены объектами поглощения (takeover) или являются потенциальными объектами поглощения.

ARBITRARILY PRIMED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION = XX ЦЕПНАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ ПОЛИМЕРАЗЫ – Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR) is single primer amplification method developed by Welsh and McClelland. Usually large single primers of 20–30 nucleotides are annealed to target DNA then amplified by PCR under nonstringent conditions for two cycles. Then stringency (i.e. temperature) is increased. Products are separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and autoradiography. / .

ARBITRARY = АРБИТРАРИЙ (или АБИТЧРЭРИ) – (1) Arbitrary is a fixed amount which a transportation line agrees to accept in a dividing joint rate. / Фиксированная сумма, которую транспортная линия согласна акцептовать при разделении солидарной/совместной ставки.

(2) Arbitrary is a stated amount over a fixed rate to one point to make a rate to another point. A fixed amount added to or deducted from one station to make a rate from another station. A fixed amount added to or deducted from a rate to one station to make a rate to another station.

(3) Arbitrary is an allowance added to an employee's rate of pay in additional to regular wages, based on provisions included in the union contract.

(4) Arbitrary:- (i) subject to individual will or judgment without restriction; contingent solely upon one's discretion:- an arbitrary decision. In Latin:- to judge. Arbitrary:- decided by a judge or arbiter rather than by a law or statute. Arbitrary:- having unlimited power; uncontrolled or unrestricted by law; despotic; tyrannical:- an arbitrary government. Arbitrary:- capricious; unreasonable; unsupported:- an arbitrary demand for payment.

ARBITRARY MARKS = СЛУЧАЙНЫЕ ЗНАКИ – Comprise words that are in common linguistic use but, when used to identify particular goods or services, do not suggest or describe a significant ingredient, quality or characteristic of the goods or services, e.g., APPLE for computers, or OLD CROW for whiskey. Arbitrary Marks are words, symbols, and devices that are in common use but, when used on the goods of the trademark owner, neither describe nor suggest the quality of those goods. Examples of arbitrary marks include ARROW for liqueurs, APPLE for computers, and CAMEL for cigarettes. Like suggestive marks, arbitrary marks are inherently distinctive and secondary meaning need not be proven. The most distinctive marks are fanciful marks. / Случайные Знаки составляют слова, которые используются в языке, но когда применяются для идентификации конкретного товара или услуги, то не предлагают описание и не раскрывают саму суть, качество или параметры данного товара или услуги, например, ЭПЛ (APPLE) для компьютеров, или ОЛД КРОУ (OLD CROW) для виски.

ARBITRATION = АРБИТРАЖ (или АРБИТРСТВО) – Arbitration is a settlement of a dispute by an independent person, whose decision is to be accepted by both parties. It is an alternative to legal action. The submitting of matters of controversy to judgment by persons selected by all parties to the dispute. Arbitration is a procedure of settling disputes between parties in the court system, or by association's person or persons chosen or agreed to by them. A process for settling disputes between parties by any association is less structured than court proceedings. Method of settling disputes where a neutral third party mediates differences. Arbitration is normally binding on all parties. Generally considered a genre of dispute resolution, Arbitration is a proceeding used to obviate the litigation process. Arbitration seeks to expedite the resolution of disputes in an uncomplicated and inexpensive manner prior to the filing of a lawsuit. An impartial, private third party an arbitrator hears the parties' dispute and makes a final determination that typically binds the parties. Litigation, by contrast, involves a lawsuit and, while also a method used to resolve disputes between parties, for the most part, tends to be lengthy and expensive. There are many benefits associated with arbitration; however, agreeing to submit to arbitration requires one to relinquish his or her right of access to the courts. Still, arbitration has been used more frequently throughout the past decade. In theory, any contractual agreement may result in a disagreement. Businesses around the world understand that, many times, disputes are inevitable. Generally, disputes can be resolved in several different ways:- litigation, mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. Arbitration and mediation are cost effective alternatives to litigation. Arbitration is the submission of a dispute to one or more impartial persons for a final and binding decision. This is known as an Award, which is made in writing and, generally, is final. Usually, awards bind the parties involved. Non binding arbitration is conducted similarly to binding arbitration, except that when the arbitrator issues the

award after the hearing, it is not binding on the parties, who do not give up their right to a jury trial. In that case, the arbitrator's award is merely an advisory opinion. Many cases go to settlement or binding arbitration after this phase. Alternatively, the parties may choose to go to trial. By contrast, mandatory arbitration, also known as Court Ordered Arbitration, is a judicial mandate intended to resolve pending court cases, utilizing informal rules of evidence and procedure in an advisory arbitration process ordered by the court at an early stage of a lawsuit. The availability of this process, in large part, depends upon local, state laws or court procedures. Mediation is a process in which an impartial third party facilitates communication and negotiation and, therefore, promotes voluntary settlements by the parties themselves. This process can be effective for resolving disputes prior to arbitration or litigation. Arbitration, however, offers parties a decisive legal outcome to their dispute without the expense and inconvenience of court proceedings and attorney fees. Businesses and government departments even courts themselves have used arbitration programs to resolve disputes, and there is widespread satisfaction with the process. Because the arbitrator renders a final decision upon hearing both parties' arguments, arbitration is considered to be adjudicatory, not advisory. Similar to litigation, arbitration has a so-called Appeals Process. In other words, an arbitrator's decision can be challenged under very limited circumstances only, for example, if you can demonstrate an arbitrator was biased; therefore, parties are not always bound by the award. This process is somewhat of a misnomer, however. For the most part, arbitration is considered a binding, adjudicatory process. Providers of alternative dispute resolution services address areas such as employment, intellectual property, consumer, healthcare, financial services, technology, construction, and international trade conflicts. The largest provider in the United States is the American Arbitration Association (AAA); it plays a vital role in resolving complex matters, especially in such volatile industries as construction. The plans, specifications, site conditions, disciplines involved, construction methods, and goals in each construction project vary. Today's projects, for example, are more intricate, the technology more advanced, and the trades working on them more specialized. Identifying and establishing systems to manage potential business disagreements on construction projects can help parties avoid delays and resolve disputes that could threaten an entire project. Arbitration Agreements:- arbitration agreements are essentially of two types:- (i) a future-dispute arbitration agreement, commonly referred to as an Arbitration Clause, which is contained in a broader contract between the parties and anticipates arbitration procedures to follow, should a dispute arise under the broader contract; and (ii) a present-dispute arbitration agreement, known as a Submission Agreement, which counsel for the parties craft when the parties desire to arbitrate a dispute, but where there is no pre-existing contract clause. Arbitration can take place only if both parties have agreed to it, unless of course, the proceeding is courtordered. For this reason, the parties are obligated to accept the terms of settlement, regardless of whether it is unfavorable. If the parties do not agree in advance to follow the arbitrator's final decision, but merely agree to consider it, the process is termed conciliation. Additionally, parties are able to choose important elements such as the applicable law, language, and venue of the arbitration. In this vein, neither party enjoys home court advantage. Parties may insert arbitration clauses into contracts to resolve future disputes. An existing dispute can be referred to arbitration by means of a submission agreement between the parties. In contrast to other forms of dispute resolution, specifically mediation, a party cannot unilaterally withdraw from the proceeding. Within the two main types of arbitration agreements, parties must agree on the terms of arbitration. Terms agreed upon may be as narrow or as broad as the parties desire. For instance, the parties can agree in advance to the parameters within which the arbitrator may render his or her award. If the award is lower than the specified low, the defendant will pay the agreed-upon low figure; but, if the award is higher than the specified high, the plaintiff will accept the agreed-upon high. If, however, the award falls between the high and low, the parties agree to be bound by the arbitrator's decision. The parties' terms may include a form of binding arbitration wherein each of the parties chooses one number only, and the arbitrator may select only one of the figures as the award. Whether to reveal the figure to the arbitrator is another decision the parties must make. In some instances, the parties exchange their own determination of that value of the case, but the figures are not revealed to the arbitrator. Subsequently, the arbitrator assigns a value to the case and the parties agree to accept the high or low figure closest to the arbitrator's value. History:- historically, arbitration was practiced by the Greek city states, and in the Middle Ages high ecclesiastical authorities were called upon to settle controversies. In the first part of the XX century, some countries the United States and France began passing laws that sanctioned and even promoted the use of private adjudication as an alternative to what was perceived to be inefficient court systems. The growth of international trade however, brought greater sophistication to arbitration. As trade grew, so did the practice of arbitration. Ultimately, this led to the creation of international arbitration as a means for resolving disputes under international commercial contracts. Since then, great advances have been made, notably the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Functions analogous to arbitration were performed by the Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations:- functions that belong to the International Court of Justice. Today, many treaties contain clauses providing for arbitration or conciliation of disputes. The most notable of these is the Charter of the United Nations. The last decade has seen an unprecedented increase in professional liability claims, including those brought by businesses and individuals against accounting firms. Typically, those disputes were resolved by litigation that, in more than 90 percent of the cases, results in a settlement. Increasingly, the international business community is using arbitration to resolve commercial disputes arising in the global marketplace. Supportive laws are in place in many countries that provide a favorable climate for the enforcement of arbitration clauses. International commercial arbitration awards are recognized by national courts in most parts of the world. Arbitration is popular in international trade as a means of dispute resolution because, among other methods used to resolve disputes, it often is easier to enforce an arbitration award in a foreign country than it is to enforce a judgment of the court. In disputes arising out of a contract, the parties involved may either go to court or appoint someone (an arbitrator) to settle the dispute. The agreement to go to arbitration does not preclude either of the parties taking legal proceedings if it desires. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Арбитраж относится к способу разрешения споров, при котором стороны обращаются к арбитрам (третейским судьям), избираемым самими сторонами или назначаемым по их соглашению либо в порядке, установленном законом. Арбитраж или Арбитрство – альтернатива возбуждению судебного процесса при разрешении споров между брокерами и их клиентами, а также между брокерскими фирмами. Традиционно в соглашения о ведении брокерами счетов клиентов включается положение о предварительном арбитраже до перенесения спора в суд, что обеспечивает разрешение споров объективной третьей стороной и предотвращает судебные разбирательства. В 1989 Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; Securities and Exchange Commision (SEC)) потребовала, чтобы брокеры чётко указывали, включаются ли в соглашение подобные положения, запретила любые ограничения права клиентов на подачу в суд по проводу арбитражных претензий и жёстко ограничила стандарты, которым должны соответствовать третейские судьи. Под Арбитражем, от Французского слова Arbitrage, понимается:- (1) способ разрешения споров посредством обращения спорящих сторон к независимым арбитрам, выполняющим роль судей-экспертов. Арбитры либо избираются самими спорящими, либо назначаются по взаимному согласию, либо назначаются в порядке, установленном законом. (2) Государственный орган, учреждённый для разрешения имущественных споров между предприятиями, организациями, учреждениями, а также исков в связи с невыполнением договоров.

ARBITRATION CLAUSE = АРБИТРАЖНАЯ ОГОВОРКА – Arbitration Clause is a standard clause to be included in the contracts of exporters and importers, as suggested by the American Arbitration Association. It states that any controversy or claim will be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. In reinsurance, Arbitration Clause:- language providing a means of resolving differences between the reinsurer and the reinsured without litigation. Usually, each party appoints an arbiter. The

two thus appointed select a third arbiter, or umpire, and a majority decision of the three becomes binding on the parties to the arbitration proceedings.

ARBN = AFRICAN RICE BLAST NURSERY

ARBN = ASIAN RICE BIOTECHNOLOGY NETWORK

ARBORESCENT = ДРЕВОВИДНОЕ – Arborescent:- tree-like in size and growth habit. / Древовидное:- как дерево в размере и габитусе роста.

ARBORIO RICE = РИС АРБОРИО – Arborio Rice is a large, bold Rice with a characteristic white dot at the center of the grain. By the way of length/width ratio and starch characteristics, it is classified as a medium grain Rice. Typically used in risotto, this Rice develops a creamy texture around a chewy center and has exceptional ability to absorb flavors.

ARBS = ARBITRAGEURS

ARC = ACCOUNTING REGULATORY COMMITTEE

ARC = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

ARC = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

ARC = AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER

ARC = AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE

ARC = ALLOCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

ARCH = AUTO–REGRESSIVE CONDITIONAL HETEROSKEDASTICITY

ARCHEGONIUM = АРХЕГОНИЙ – Archegonium (pl. archegonia):- the structure on the pteridophyte (fern) prothallus that produces the sessile female gametes. / Под Архегонием, от Греческих слов Archē, означающее Начало, и Gonē, означающее Рождение, понимается женский орган полового размножения у голосеменных, моховидных, папоротниковидных, плауновидных и хвощевидных. Обычно колбовидной формы; в расширенной части – яйцеклетка.

ARCHIVE COPY = АРХИВНЫЙ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР (или АРХИВНАЯ КОПИЯ) – Archive Copy is a copy of a work intended to be preserved permanently.

ARCTIC = АРКТИЧЕСКОЕ – Arctic:- a rubber overshoe reaching to the ankle or above. / (высокая) резиновая обувь с тканевой подкладкой на пряжках или застёжке молнии.

ARDA = AID RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS = THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS

ARDIL = АРДИЛ – Ardil:- made of the protein in peanuts. Produced in England. A type of azlon. / Ардил – искусственное волокно из белка земляного ореха.

ARE = АР – Abbreviation:- a. Are is the unit of area equal to 100 square meters. The word is pronounced the same as Air. Being the area of a square 10 meters on each side, the are is a little large for measuring areas indoors and a little small for measuring areas outdoors. As a result, the are is not used as often as its multiple, the hectare (ha). One are is approximately 1 076.391 square feet, 119.599 square yards, or 0.024 71 acre. / Единица площади в Метрической системе мер. Обозначение:- . 1 ар = 100 квадратных метров ($м^2$) = 0.01 га. Под Аром, от Французского слова Are от Латинского слова Area, означающее Площадь, понимается внесистемная единица площади, равная 0.01 га или 100 $м^2$. Обозначение:- а.

AREA = АРЕАЛ (или ПРОСТРАНСТВО) – Area is an officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries. / Под Ареалом, от Латинского слова Area, означающее Площадь или Пространство, понимается область распространения на земной поверхности каких-либо явлений, тех или иных видов (родов, семейств и так далее) животных и растений, полезных ископаемых и тому подобного. На географических картах ареал передаётся путём ограничения его линиями разного цвета и рисунка, окраской, штриховкой и другими приёмами.

AREA CONTROL ERROR = XX – Area Control Error (ACE) is a real-time metric used by PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) operators to measure the imbalance between load and generation. ACE is the instantaneous MW (MegaWatt) imbalance between generation and load plus net interchange. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

AREA GAP = ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫЙ РАЗРЫВ – Area Gap is a price gap on a futures chart that rests within an established trading range. These have little significance and are normally filled in quickly. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, ценовой разрыв на графике цены фьючерса который располагается внутри установленного торгового диапазона. Он не имеет особой значимости и обычно быстро заполняется.

AREAL WEIGHT = ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ ВЕС – Areal Weight is the weight of fiber per unit area (width x length) of tape or fabric. Typically expressed in either g/m^2 or oz/yd^2.

AREA OFF HIRE LEASE = ПЛОЩАДКА СДАЧИ В ЛИЗИНГ – Area Off Hire Lease is a geographical area where a leased container becomes off hire.

AREA OFF HIRE SUBLEASE = ПЛОЩАДКА СДАЧИ В СУБЛИЗИНГ – Area Off Hire Sublease is a geographical area where a subleased container becomes off hire.

AREA OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE = АРЕАЛ НИЗКОЙ РАСПРОСТРАНЁННОСТИ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – Area Of Low Pest Prevalence is an area, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures. / Ареалом Низкой Распространённости Вредителя является ареал (область), будь-то всей территории страны или её части, или всех нескольких стран целиком или их частей, который идентифицирован компетентными органами, в котором специфический вредитель имеет низкий уровень численности, и в котором в этом отношении принимаются эффективные меры по надзору, борьбе или его искоренению.

AREA OF REPAIR = РЕМОНТНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА (или УЧАСТОК РЕМОНТА) – Area Of Repair is a geographical area where a container is under repair.

AREA ON HIRE LEASE = УЧАСТОК ПО ПРОКАТУ – Area On Hire Lease is a geographical area where a leased container becomes on hire.

AREA ON HIRE SUBLEASE = УЧАСТОК ПО СУБЛИЗИНГУ – Area On Hire Sublease is a geographical area where a subleased container becomes on hire.

AREA PATTERN = ПЛОЩАДНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ – Area Pattern is a pattern of sideways price movement that follows a stalled uptrend or downtrend of a stock or commodity. Some of these patterns (triangles, flags, wedges, etc) have good predictive value. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

AREEO = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION, EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

AREOLATE = АРЕОЛИРОВАННОЕ – Areolate:- marked out into small spaces, reticulate. / размеченное на малые пространства, по типу сетки.

AREOLE = АРЕОЛА – Areole is a modified side-shoot growing in the leaf axil, typically as a felted or multi-spined cushion, unique to the Cactaceae. From this point, spines, flower buds, stems, roots or offsets may arise. In most species, the areole is located on the tubercles or ribs. The areole is constructed so that breaking spines off the plant does not injure the underlying tissue. / вырост в пазухе листа, типично как слившееся или . для Кактусовых (Cactaceae). , стебли, корни или . Ареола; Паренхима листа. Ареола:- небольшое углубление или бугорок на стеблях Кактусов, которое несёт колючки и волоски.

ARF = AIRPORT RESERVATION FUNCTION

ARF = AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION

ARFF = AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING

ARFSN = ASIAN RICE FARMING SYSTEMS NETWORK

ARG = AUTO RADIOGRAM

ARGENT = СЕРЕБРИСТОЕ – Argent:- the heraldic color silver or white.

ARGENTATUS = АРГЭНТАТУС (или ПОСЕРЕБРЁННОЕ) – Argentatus (-a -um):- silvered.

ARGENTEO = СЕРЕБРЯНО– (или СЕРЕБРИСТО–) – Argenteo – silver – as part of a compound word.

ARGENTEUS = АРГЭНТЭУС (или СЕРЕБРЯНОЕ, или СЕРЕБРИСТОЕ) – Argenteus (-a -um):- silvery.

ARGENTINUS = АРГЭНТИНУС (или АРГЕНТИНСКОЕ) – Argentinus (-a -um):- from Argentina.

ARGILLIC HORIZON = АРГИКОВЫЙ ГОРИЗОНТ (или АРГИЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ ГОРИЗОНТ) – Argillic Horizon is a soil horizon enriched by clay that has moved downward. / , от Греческого слова Árgillos, означающее Глина, понимается .

ARGUS MEDIA LTD = АРГАС МИДИА ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – Argus Media Ltd (formerly known as Petroleum Argus Ltd) is a leading independent provider of price information, market data and business intelligence for the global petroleum, natural gas, electricity and coal industries. Argus Media Ltd is a privately held UK-registered company, owned by the family of its founder and its senior staff. Established in 1970, Argus has more than 200 employees worldwide. Argus' headquarters are in London (the United Kingdom), with major offices in Moscow, Washington, Houston, Singapore, Tokyo and Beijing as well as employees in other key locations including Dubai, Germany, France, Nigeria, Venezuela, Argentina and Chile. Argus publishes comprehensive information about energy, transport and emissions in multiple formats to suit individual requirements. Argus was founded in 1970 with the launch of the weekly Europ-Oil Prices, which changed its name in 1984 to Weekly Petroleum Argus. Argus was the first company to publish a daily report on the emerging spot market in 1979. The original daily report was called Petroleum Argus, and over the past 20 years it has evolved into a series of daily market reports spanning natural gas, products, LPG, crude, coal and emissions. The original Petroleum Argus market report became two separate reports in 1984 – Argus Crude and Argus European Products. In 1986, Petroleum Argus began international coverage of the products markets, with Argus Asia-Pacific Products (edited from Singapore) and Argus US Products (edited from Houston). Argus Atlantic Products followed, a compilation of Argus European and Argus US ProductsIn 1986, Petroleum Argus began international coverage of the products markets, with Argus Asia-Pacific Products (edited from Singapore) and Argus US Products (edited from Houston). Argus Atlantic Products followed, a compilation of Argus European and Argus US Products. In 1993, the Argus International LPG report was successfully launched, filling an important gap in daily market information for liquefied petroleum gas. In 1995, the Argus European Natural Gas report began the company's coverage of the natural gas market. And in the same year, the Argus CIS Report was launched – a Russian language composite report for readers in Russian-speaking countries. In 1998, the Argus Asphalt report and the Argus Latin Markets report were launched. In 1999, the Argus European Electricity report was launched to meet the demand for high-quality information on Europe's deregulating power markets. In July 2000, Energy Argus acquired the assets of Fieldston Publications, which included titles covering the coal, emissions and rail industries. 2001 saw the launch of several new market reports, including Argus NGL Americas, Argus Petroleum Coke and Argus Coal Daily International. Argus European Emissions Markets began publication in 2005 and Argus Freight was added in 2006. Over the last 30 years, Argus has continued to expand the industries it covers through its analytical newsletters. Argus Global Markets and Argus Gas Connections were launched in 1997, joining the established Weekly Petroleum Argus, Argus Fundamentals, Argus LPG World and Argus FSU Energy. Argus LatAm Energy was launched in early 1998. Argus Neftetransport (Russian language) was launched in 2001. Also launched in 2001 were Argus Power Europe, and Argus Asia Gas and Power. In 2002, Argus Media launched Argus Nefte Transport (an English language monthly newsletter on FSU oil transportation) and Argus Global Emissions (a monthly newsletter on greenhouse gas trading). Argus Global LNG, a monthly publication focusing on the international market for liquefied natural gas, began at the beginning of 2005. Argus Media is owned by its employees and the family of its founder, Jan Nasmyth. After war service in the British Army, Jan Nasmyth worked as a civil servant in the UK Treasury, was a journalist, a Shell Mex/BP employee and was involved with the UN's energy resources project. From his experience in the energy industry, he concluded that oil markets and prices were inadequately reported, and founded Argus to fill the gap. See also Platts, and S&P Global Platts. / Щел Мэкс/Би.Пи. (Shell Mex/BP). Аргас Мидиа Эл.ти.ди. Дьжен Насмис (Jan Nasmyth).

ARGYLE = АРГАЙЛ (или АРГИЛ) – Argyle is a pattern consisting of diamond shapes of different colors knit in a fabric. Argyle is a sock knit in an argyle pattern, namely varicolored diamonds on a solid background color.

ARI = AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE

ARI = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ARI = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND AGRICULTURAL BOARD

ARIDIC = АРИДИЧЕСКИЙ – Aridic:- a soil moisture regime that limits plant growth during much of the growing season. / от Греческого слова Aridus, означающее Сухой, понимается .

ARIL = АРИЛЛУС (или ПРИСЕМЯННИК) – Aril is an outer covering of the seed arising from the stalk of the ovule or below the hilum, the pulpy inner pod. Aril is an outer covering, or sometimes merely an appendage, of a seed formed from the funicle. May be hard, waxy or pulpy. Aril is a special covering of certain seeds that commonly develops from the seed stalk. It is often a bright-colored fleshy envelope, as in such woody plants as the yews and nutmeg and in members of the arrowroot family, the genus Oxalis, and the castor bean. Animals are attracted to arils and eat the seeds, dispersing them in their wastes. In the castor bean, the aril is spongy and absorbs water during germination. The aril of nutmeg is the source of the spice known as Mace. / вырост (appendage), семени, формируемого из семяножки. Может быть твёрдым, восковым или мякотным. Под Ариллусом понимается мясистый вырост на семени некоторых растений; разновидность Присемянника. Под Присемянником понимается вырост на семени растений, чаще сочный, мясистый. У Кувшинки, Тиса и других. Привлекает муравьёв, птиц, что способствует распространению семян. Иногда присемянник (так называемый Ариллус) участвует в образовании мякоти плода, например, у Смородины.

ARIN = AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR INTERNET NUMBERS

ARISTA = ОСТЬ – Arista is an awn or bristle. / Ость – ость или щетинка. Под Остью понимается:- (i) у растений (многих злаков) – тонкий, заострённый, длинный, иногда колючий или перистый отросток на цветковой или (реже) колосовой чешуе; или (ii) у животных – длинные и прямые волосы, тонкие у основания и утолщённые у вершины; верхний ярус волосяного покрова (шерсти) у млекопитающих животных. На уровне нижней половины ости находится Подшёрсток.

ARISTATE = ОСТИСТОЕ (или ЩЕТИНКОНОСНОЕ) – Aristate:- with an awn or bristle. / с – остью или щетинкой.

ARITHMETIC INDEX = АРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ИНДЕКС – Arithmetic Index is an index constructed as the (weighted) arithmetic average of the prices of the constituent investments. The prices are often weighted and the average is usually multiplied by a factor chosen to give a convenient starting value for the index. The factor is periodically altered so as to maintain a continuous index value when it is necessary to alter the constituents or the weights.

ARITHMETIC (LINEAR) SCALING = АРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ (ЛИНЕЙНОЕ) МАСШТАБИРОВАНИЕ – On an Arithmetic (Linear) Scale chart, the spacing between each point on the vertical scale is identical. Thus the vertical distance between 10 and 20 is the same as the vertical distance between 90 and 100.

ARIZONA COTTON = АРИЗОНСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Arizona Cotton is a Cotton grown in Arizona (State in the United States of America), principally American-Egyptian types. See also American-Egyptian Cotton.

ARM = ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE

ARMBAND = XX (или НАРУКАВНАЯ ПОВЯЗКА) – Armband is a band usually worn around the upper part of a sleeve for identification or in mourning.

ARMLET = НАРУКАВНИК (или БРАСЛЕТ, или ПОВЯЗКА, или ЗАПЯСТЬЕ, или XX) – Armlet:- a band, as of cloth or metal, worn around the upper arm.

ARMOR = БРОНЯ (или ЗАЩИТА, или XX) – Armor:- defensive covering for the body, generally made of metal, used in combat. Usually thought of as armor worn in medieval times. Bullet proof clothing can be considered as modern day armor.

ARMS INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ АМЗА – Arms Index is a market indicator showing the ratio between the average volume of declining stocks and the average volume of advancing stocks. Generally, a rising Trading Index (TRIN) is bearish and a falling TRIN is bullish. Also known as TRIN. The purpose of the TRIN (also called the ARMS Index after its inventor, Richard Arms) is to express the relationship of volume in advancing issues to volume in declining issues. When the market is rising we want to see more volume going into advancing issues than declining issues. When this doesn't happen, negative divergences occur. The opposite is true in declining markets. A chart of the index will display points where the market is oversold and overbought as well as divergences between the market and the TRIN. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Индекс от Амза:- более известен как TRIN (от Trading Index) – Индекс по Торговле. Показатель технического анализа, названный по имени автора издательства (Ваггоп) – Ричода Амза (Richard Arms). Используется для определения динамики цен в течение дня.

ARMURE = АРМЮР (или МЕЛКОУЗОРЧАТОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Armure:- a fiber can be of cotton, silk, wool, rayon, synthetics, and blends. Plain, twill, or rib, background often has a small design either Jacquard or dobby made with warp floats on surface giving a raised effect. Design is often in two colors and raised. The name was derived from original fabric which was woven with a small interlaced design of chain armor and used for military equipment during the Crusades. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

ARMY DUCK = АРМЕЙСКИЙ БРЕЗЕНТ (или АРМЕЙСКАЯ ПАРУСИНА, или АРМЕЙСКОЕ ГРУБОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Army Duck:- compactly woven fabrics whose weight ranges from 7 to 12 ounces per yard, based on a width of 28.5 inches. They are of the same type as wide or number ducks but have finer yarns, higher textures, and are usually lighter in weight. Army ducks are made in 72-, 81-, and 90-inch width for the laundry trade. When piece-dyed in summer colors they are called Sailcloth. In the gray-goods condition, the fabric is used for folding chairs, hammocks laundry bags, linings, shoe uppers and tool kits. Finishers used are bleached, printed painted – awning atripe, starched, sulphur, and mineral-dyed, waterproofed. In the finished state, the fabric is used for aprons, awnings, coats, hammocks, looseleaf book covers, overalls, pap tents, slacks, tents, tropical clothing, wading pools, washable uniforms, water buckets, and work pants. When dyed khaki or olive drab, the fabric is used for army cots, gun and instrument covers, knapsacks, leggings, tarpaulins, and tents. See also Canvas, Duck, and Number Duck. / широких брюк (slacks).

ARMYWORM = ПОХОДНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или РАТНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ) – Armyworm is the larva of the Family Noctuidae which often travels in large populations from field to field. The Armyworm moths are ash to light brown, with mottled forewings that have irregular white or light gray spots near the extreme tip or with two pale semicircular spots in the middle. Adults migrate from the grassy areas or upland crops to ricefields and deposit their eggs. The larvae move in armies and may eat entire Rice plants. / бабочки Походных Червей до светлокоричневого цвета, с крапчатыми передними крыльями, которые имеют вблизи экстремального острия или с двумя . Гусеницы некоторых Насекомых, образующие крупные подвижные скопления.

ARO = AIRPORT RESERVATION OFFICE

AROE = ADJUSTED RETURN ON EQUITY

AROMA = APOMAT – Aroma is a distinct smell or odor.

AROMATIC = АРОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ (или АРОМАТНОЕ, или ДУШИСТОЕ) – Aromatic:- with a resinous, spicy or distinctive smell. / (i) Ароматический. (ii) Соединение ароматического ряда. (ii) Растение с пряным запахом.

AROMATIC BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = АРОМАТИЧНЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Aromatic Brown Rice For Processing shall be special varieties of Rice (Oryza Sativa L. scented) that have a distinctive and characteristic aroma, e.g., Basmati and Jasmine Rice. / риса посевного (Oryza Sativa L. scented).

AROMATIC MILLED RICE = АРОМАТИЧНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – Aromatic Milled Rice shall be special varieties of Rice (Oryza Sativa L. scented) that have a distinctive and characteristic aroma, e.g., Basmati and Jasmine Rice. / риса посевного (Oryza Sativa).

AROMATIC POLYAMIDES = АРОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОЛИАМИДЫ – Aromatic Polyamides is one of the earliest engineering polymers used for fiber production was polyamide (PA) or Nylon™, first introduced in the 1940's. Polyamide, e.g., PA 66, is formed through a condensation reaction of a dioic acid and a diamine, forming a series of aliphatic carbon chains separated by amide linkages. In the 1960's, Kwolek et al. at DuPont discovered a new industry by replacing the aliphatic carbon chains with aromatic 6-carbon rings. The resulting molecule is stabilized by electron sharing between adjacent carbon rings through the amide bonds. The carbon rings thus remain co-planar, and the molecule thus formed resembles a rigid rod or ribbon. When a group of these molecules is in the liquid state, adjacent molecules are attracted and tend to stack, like 2x4's at a lumber yard, to form crystalline domains within the polymer. The resulting highly crystalline polymers show the familiar attributes of liquid crystal polymers (LCPs) – increased strength, rigidity, and thermal stability. See also Aromatic Polyesters, and Polyamide. / Найлан (Nylon™).

AROMATIC POLYESTERS = АРОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ (СЛОЖНЫЕ) ПОЛИЭФИРЫ – Aromatic Polyesters:- polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is another common polymer used for fiber production. This polymer is semi-crystalline, formed from an aromatic dioic acid and ethylene glycol. However, in this case the ethylene group is not resonance-stabilized, i.e. there is no electron sharing across this bond. Therefore there is a perfect swivel in the molecule, and much less propensity to form rigid rod molecules and thereby crystals when in the liquid state. The first wholly aromatic polyester was Vectra™ polymer developed by Celanese in the 1980's, and commercialized as Vectran™ fiber in the early 1990's. This polymer was a polyester analogue to the aramids. Here the ethylene was replaced with naphthalene, a double ring structure. Thus a planar molecule was once again established, thereby increasing the strength, modulus, and thermal stability compared with standard PET. Melt spinning enhances the physical properties of thermotropic LCP's, by aligning the crystalline domains during the high-shear spinning process. Vectran™ LCP is an aromatic polyester (ar-ester) just as aramid fibers are aromatic polyamides. However, because Vectran™ is based on polyester chemistry rather than polyamide, it retains the advantages of PET over Nylon™, e.g., higher strength, better dimensional stability, and near-zero moisture regain. Aramid fibers however are much more stable to very high temperatures such as in direct flame applications. See also Aromatic Polyamides, and Polyester. / Найлан (Nylon™). Полиэтилентерефталат (ПЭТ; polyethylene terephthalate (PET)). влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

AROMATIC RICE = АРОМАТИЧНЫЙ РИС – Grain type of Aromatic Rice is classified into three types according to milling process as below:- (i) paddy aromatic Rice; (ii) brown aromatic Rice; and (iii) white aromatic Rice and white glutinous aromatic Rice. Aromatic Rice is classified into four groups as below:- (i) soft non-glutinous aromatic Rice is the Rice which its white Rice starch contains low content of amylose (13% up to less than 20% by weight at 14% moisture content) and its alkali spreading value is in the range of 6 to 7. Its grains, when cooked, are soft and rather sticky texture; (ii) loose non-glutinous aromatic Rice is the Rice which its white Rice starch contains intermediate content of amylase (20% up to less than 25% by weight at 14% moisture content). Its grains, when cooked, are loose and rather soft texture; (iii) hard non-glutinous aromatic Rice is the Rice which its white Rice starch contains high content of amylose (at least 25% by weight at 14% moisture content). Its grains, when cooked, are loose and hard texture; and (iv) glutinous aromatic Rice is the Rice which its alkali spreading value is in the range 6 to 7. It grains, when steam cooked, are glutinous and stick together. Aromatic Rices have a flavor and aroma similar to that of roasted nuts or popcorn. The natural compound that gives aromatic rice the characteristic aroma and flavor is present in all Rice, but in the aromatic varieties it is present in much higher concentrations. The most popular domestically grown aromatic Rices include:- Della which cooks dry, separate and fluffy; Jasmine which cooks more moist and tends to cling together; and Basmati which cooks into very long, slender grains which are dry, separate and fluffy. Aromatic Rice characteristics:- flavor and aroma like roasted nuts/popcorn. Applications:- (i) packaged rice mixes; and (ii) specialty/gourmet products. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

AROMATICS = АРОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЯ (или АРЕНЫ) – Aromatics:- derived from, or characterized by, the presence of the benzene ring. Aromatics are a class of unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene produced within refineries. / Класс ненасыщенных циклических углеводородов, таких как бензол, толуол и ксилол, произведённых на предприятиях очистки. Под Ароматическими Соединениями, от Греческого слова Aroma (Aromatos), означающее Благовоние, понимаются органические соединения, содержащие в молекуле один или несколько циклов из шести атомов углерода, соединённых между собой чередующимися простыми и двойными связями (в классической структурной формуле, например, Антрацен, Бензол, Нафталин). Название связано с тем, что первые найденные представители ароматических соединений имели приятный запах. Все атомы углерода в цикле образуют единую ароматическую (сопряжённую) систему, обусловливающую специфические химические свойства ароматических соединений; например, в отличие от ненасыщенных соединений с открытой цепью. Ароматические соединения легче вступают в реакции замещения, чем в реакции присоединения, сохраняя при этом ароматическую систему. Свойствами ароматических соединений обладают и некоторые гетероциклические соединения, например, пиридин, а также ряд других химических соединений. Основными источниками ароматических соединений являются продукты нефтепереработки и каменноугольная смола. Арены это ароматические углеводороды, содержащие одно или несколько бензольных колец, в том числе конденсированных. К аренам относятся:- антрацен, бензол, нафталин, толуол, и фенантрен. К Ароматическим Соединениям относятся углеводороды (антрацен, бензол, нафталин и другие) и их производные (анилин, бензойная кислота, фенол и другие), содержащие в молекуле циклы, так называемые бензольные ядра, из 6 атомов углерода. К ароматическим системам относят также, так называемые небензоидные соединения (например, азулен), гетероциклические соединения (пиридин, тиофен, фуран и другие). Название соединений связано с тем, что первые открытые представители ароматических соединений обладали приятным запахом. Основными источниками ароматических соединений являются продукты нефтепереработки и каменно-угольная смола. Ароматические Соединения, класс органических циклических соединений, все атомы которых участвуют в образовании единой сопряжённой системы; p-электроны такой системы образуют устойчивую, то есть замкнутую, электронную оболочку. Название Ароматические Соединения закрепилось вследствие того, что первые открытые и изученные представители этого класса веществ обладали приятным запахом. Простейшее ароматические соединения – бензол (I). К ароматическим соединениям относятся также нафталин (II), антрацен (III), фенантрен (IV) и другие соединения, содержащие конденсированные бензольные кольца, а также различные их производные. Выделение ароматических соединений в особый

класс органических соединений обусловлено рядом соображений. Бензол C_6H_6, содержащий формально 3 двойные связи, должен обладать свойствами сильно ненасыщенного соединения; между тем бензол и другие ароматические соединения не изменяются при действии перманганата калия на холоду, не присоединяют тотчас же бром, как это наблюдается в случае олефинов, содержащих двойные связи. Для ароматических соединенией характерна лёгкость замещения атомов водорода, связанных с атомами углерода в бензольном кольце, при действии различных электрофильных реагентов (смотрите Нуклеофильные И Электрофильные Реагенты). Так, при действии азотной кислоты на бензол образуется нитробензол:- $C_6H_6 + HNO_3$ ® $C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$. Аналогичные процессы электрофильного замещения происходят и при сульфировании, галогенировании, ацетилировании ароматических соединенией, которые при этом ведут себя скорее как насыщенные, чем как ненасыщенные соединения. Следует, однако, иметь в виду, что лёгкость реакций замещения и затруднённость реакций присоединения к ароматическим соединениям носят лишь количественный характер; в определённых условиях бензол присоединяет три молекулы хлора с образованием гексахлорциклогексана $C_6H_6Cl_6$; гидрирование нафталина ведёт к присоединению пяти молекул водорода с образованием декалина. Ароматические соединения очень устойчивы; образуются из других классов соединений в жёстких условиях. Так, бензол можно получить из ацетилена при 650 °C в присутствии активного угля; бензол образуется также при дегидрировании (‘ароматизации’) циклогексана (V). Заместители в ароматических соединениях приобретают особые свойства. Например, фенолы обладают более кислыми свойствами, чем спирты, а нитрофенолы в этом отношении приближаются к карбоновым кислотам. Ароматические амины значительно более слабые основания, чем алифатические; для ароматических аминов, например, анилина. $C_6H_5NH_2$, характерна реакция с азотистой кислотой – диазотирование, приводящая к диазосоединениям, широко применяемым в производстве красителей. Ароматические соединения чрезвычайно многочисленны и имеют большое практическое значение. Так, ароматические нитросоединения, сульфокислоты, фенолы, амины являются полупродуктами синтеза многих красителей, лекарственных веществ; фенолы, стирол, терефталевую кислоту используют для синтеза полимеров; из толуола получают взрывчатое вещество тротил и так далее. Характерные особенности этого класса соединений могут быть объяснены тем, что ароматические соединения на самом деле не содержат чередующихся простых и кратных связей; все связи в бензоле равноценны и совершенно выравнены; расстояния между атомами углерода в бензоле (1.4 Å) промежуточны между значениями межатомных расстояний в случае простой (1.54 Å) двойной (1.34 Å) связей. Поэтому строение бензола теперь предпочитают изображать необычной формулой. Для бензола и других ароматических соединенией характерно, что все p-электроны образуют устойчивую ‘замкнутую’ электронную оболочку. Позже было найдено, что сходными с ароматическими соединениями свойствами обладают и многие другие ‘небензоидные’ соединения. В первую очередь следует назвать ненасыщенные пятичленные гетероциклические соединения типа фурана, тиофена, пиррола. Ароматическими свойствами обладают и шестичленные гетероциклические соединения типа пиридина. Известны небензоидные ароматические соединения, скелет которых состоит только из атомов углерода; к их числу относятся такие стабильные органические ионы, как катион тропилия (VI), анион циклопентадиенила (VII), биполярные соединения типа азуленов (VIII) и другие. Ароматическими свойствами обладают и некоторые неорганические соединения, например, боразол (IX), фосфонитрилхлорид (X). Ароматичность бензоидных и небензоидных соединений, проявляющаяся в способности вступать в реакции электрофильного замещения, соответствует ряду:- анион VII > пиррол > бензол ® пиридин > тропилий; способность к реакциям нуклеофильного замещения изменяется в обратном порядке. Ароматические углеводороды, органические соединения, состоящие из углерода и водорода и содержащие бензольные ядра. Простейшие и наиболее важные представители ароматических углеводородов – бензол (I) и его гомологи:- метилбензол, или толуол (II), диметилбензол, или ксилол, и так далее. К ароматическим углеводородам относятся также производные бензола с ненасыщенными боковыми цепями, например, стирол (III). Известно много ароматических углеводородов с несколькими бензольными ядрами в молекуле, например, дифенилметан (IV), дифенил $C_6H_5–C_6H_5$, в котором оба бензольных ядра непосредственно связаны между собой; в нафталине (V) оба цикла имеют 2 общих атома углерода; такие углеводороды называются Ароматическими Углеводородами С Конденсированными Ядрами. Основным источником получения ароматических углеводородов служат продукты коксования каменного угля. Из 1 тонны (т) каменно-угольной смолы можно в среднем выделить:- 3.5 килограммов (кг) бензола, 1.5 кг толуола, 2 кг нафталина. Большое значение имеет производство ароматических углеводородов из нефтяных углеводородов жирного ряда (смотрите Ароматизация Нефтепродуктов). Для некоторых ароматических углеводородов имеют практическое значение чисто синтетические методы. Так, из бензола и этилена производят этилбензол, дегидрирование которого приводит к стиролу. По химическим свойствам ароматические углеводороды резко отличаются от ненасыщенных алициклических соединений; их выделяют в самостоятельный большой класс органических соединений (смотрите Ароматические Соединения). При действии серной кислоты, азотной кислоты, галогенов и других реагентов в ароматических углеводородах замещаются атомы водорода и образуются ароматические сульфокислоты, нитросоединения, галогенбензолы и так далее. Эти соединения служат промежуточными продуктами в производстве красителей, лекарственных средств и других. Стирол легко образует практически важный полимер – полистирол. При окислении нафталина образуется фталевая кислота o-$C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, служащая исходным продуктом в производстве многих красителей, глифталевых смол, фенолфталеина.

AROON OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР АРУНА – Aroon Oscillator is a trend-following indicator that uses aspects of the Aroon indicator (‘Aroon up’ and ‘Aroon down’) to gauge the strength of a current trend and the likelihood that it will continue. The Aroon oscillator is calculated by subtracting Aroon down from Aroon up. Readings above zero indicate that an uptrend is present, while readings below zero indicate that a downtrend is present. Aroon up and Aroon down are the two components that comprise the Aroon indicator. The notion is that an asset is trending up when a stock is trading near the high of its range. Aroon up is used to measure the strength of the uptrend, while Aroon down is used to measure the strength of the downtrend. Many traders will watch for a cross above the zero line to suggest the beginning of a new uptrend. Conversely, a cross below zero would indicate the start of a downtrend. Readings near zero suggest that a security may be trending sideways and that this period of consolidation could continue. In technical analysis, an indicator system that can be used to determine whether or not a stock is trending and the strength of its trend. The Aroon Oscillator signals an upward trend (Aroon Up) when it rises above zero and a downward trend (Aroon Down) when it falls below zero. The farther away the oscillator is from the zero line, the stronger the trend. The Aroon Oscillator oscillate between –100 and +100 with zero as the center crossover line. Developed by Tushar Chande in 1995, Aroon is an indicator system that determines whether a stock is trending or not and how strong the trend is. ‘Aroon’ means ‘Dawn’s Early Light’ in Sanskrit. Chande chose this name because the indicators are designed to reveal the beginning of a new trend. The Aroon indicators measure the number of periods since price recorded an x-day high or low. There are two separate indicators:- Aroon-Up and Aroon-Down. A 25-day Aroon-Up measures the number of days since a 25-day high. A 25-day Aroon-Down measures the number of days since a 25-day low. In this sense, the Aroon indicators are quite different from typical momentum oscillators, which focus on price relative to time. Aroon is unique because it focuses on time relative to price. Chartists can use the Aroon indicators to spot emerging trends, identify consolidations, define correction periods and anticipate reversals. Calculation:- the Aroon indicators are shown in percentage terms and fluctuate between 0 and 100. Aroon-Up is based on price highs, while Aroon-Down is based on price lows. These two indicators are plotted side-by-side for easy comparison. The default parameter setting in Sharpcharts is 25 and the example below is based on 25 days. (i) Aroon-Up = ((25 –

Days Since 25-day High) / 25) x 100. (ii) Aroon-Down = ((25 – Days Since 25-day Low) / 25) x 100. Aroon declines as the elapsed time between a new high or low increases. 50 is the cut off point. Because 12.5 days marks the exact middle, a reading of exactly 50 is impossible on a daily chart. It is possible with other timeframes. On daily charts, Aroon is either below 50 (48) or above 50 (52). A reading above 50 means a new high or low was recorded within the last 12 days or less. This is the most recent half of the look-back period. A reading below 50 means a new high or low was recorded within the last 13 days or more ((25–13) / 25 x 100 = 48). This is the latter half of the look-back period. The table below shows the range of values for 25-day Aroon-Up and 25-day Aroon-Down. Interpretation:- the Aroon indicators fluctuate above/below a centerline (50) and are bound between 0 and 100. These three levels are important for interpretation. At its most basic, the bulls have the edge when Aroon-Up is above 50 and Aroon-Down is below 50. This indicates a greater propensity for new x-day highs than lows. The converse is true for a downtrend. The bears have the edge when Aroon-Up is below 50 and Aroon-Down is above 50. A surge to 100 indicates that a trend may be emerging. This can be confirmed with a decline in the other Aroon indicator. For example, a move to 100 in Aroon-Up combined with a decline below 30 in Aroon-Down shows upside strength. Consistently high readings mean prices are regularly hitting new highs or new lows for the specified period. Prices are moving consistently higher when Aroon-Up remains in the 70–100 range for an extended period. Conversely, consistently low readings indicate that prices are seldom hitting new highs or lows. Prices are NOT moving lower when Aroon-Down remains in the 0–30 range for an extended period. This does not mean prices are moving higher though. For that we need to check Aroon-Up. New Trend Emerging:- there are three stages to an emerging trend signal. First, the Aroon lines will cross. Second, the Aroon lines will cross above/below 50. Third, one of the Aroon lines will reach 100. For example, the first stage of an uptrend signal is when Aroon-Up moves above Aroon-Down. This shows new highs becoming more recent than new lows. Keep in mind that Aroon measures the time elapsed, not the price. The second stage is when Aroon-Up moves above 50 and Aroon-Down moves below 50. The third stage is when Aroon-Up reaches 100 and Aroon-Down remains at relatively low levels. The first and second stages do not always occur in that order. Sometimes Aroon-Up will break above 50 and then above Aroon-Down. Reverse engineering the uptrend stages will give you the emerging downtrend signal. Aroon-Down breaks above Aroon-Up, breaks above 50 and reaches 100. The chart above shows CSX Corp. (CSX) with weekly bars and 25-week Aroon. First, notice that the downtrend began weakening as Aroon-Down declined below 50 at the end of 2007 (far left). The first stage of an uptrend was signaled when Aroon-Up moved above Aroon-Down in early 2008 (first orange circle). Aroon-Up continued above 50 and hit 100 as Aroon-Down remained at relatively low levels. Notice how Aroon-Up remained near 100 as the advance continued. This emerging uptrend signal lasted until September 2008 when Aroon-Down broke above Aroon-Up, exceeded 50 and surged to 100 (second orange circle). Notice how Aroon-Down remained near 100 as the downtrend extended. The third trend on this chart was signaled when Aroon-Up surged to 100 in June 2009 and remained above 50 for over a year (third orange circle). Also notice that Aroon-Down remained below 50 for over a year. Consolidation Period:- the Aroon indicators signal a consolidation when both are below 50 and/or both are moving lower with parallel lines. It makes sense that consistent readings below 50 are indicative of flat trading. For 25-day Aroon, readings below 50 mean a 25-day high or low has not been recorded in 13 or more days. Prices are clearly flat when not recording new highs or new lows. Similarly, a consolidation is usually forming when both Aroon-Up and Aroon-Down move lower in parallel fashion and the distance between the two lines is quite small. This narrow parallel decline indicates that some sort of trading range is forming. The first Aroon indicator to break above 50 and hit 100 will trigger the next signal. Conclusions:- Aroon-Up and Aroon-Down are complementary indicators that measure the elapsed time between new x-day highs and lows, respectively. They are shown together so chartists can easily identify the stronger of the two and determine the trend bias. A surge in Aroon-Up combined with a decline in Aroon-Down signals the emergence of an uptrend. Conversely, a surge in Aroon-Down combined with a decline in Aroon-Up signals the start of a downtrend. A consolidation is present when both move lower in parallel fashion or when both remain at low levels (below 30). Chartists can use the Aroon indicators to determine if a security is trending or trading flat and then use other indicators to generate appropriate signals. For example, chartists might use a momentum oscillator to identify oversold levels when 25-week Aroon indicates that the long-term trend is up. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Си.Эс.Экс. Корп. (CSX Corp.).

ARP = ACCOUNTING RATE OF RETURN

ARP = ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM

ARP = AERONAUTICAL RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

ARP = AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT

ARPA = ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

ARPS = ADJUSTABLE–RATE PREFERRED STOCK

ARPS = AUCTION RATE PREFERRED STOCK

ARPSD = ANNUAL RATE PLUS STOCK DIVIDEND

ARPU = AVERAGE REVENUE PER USER

ARR = AUCTION REVENUE RIGHT

ARR = AVERAGE RATE OF RETURN

ARRANGER = УСТРОИТЕЛЬ – Arranger is a manager of a consortium in loan syndications and securities issues. The arranger is responsible for documentation and the placement mechanism. He can be compared with the lead manager of an international bond issue.

ARREST = АРЕСТ – Arrest is the detention of a vessel and/or other property until the purpose of the arrest has been fulfilled. / Задержание судна и/или иного имущества до тех пор, пока не будет удовлетворена цель данного ареста. Под Арестом, от позднелатинского слова Arrestum, означающее Постановление или Суд, понимается принудительное задержание и помещение в тюрьму. С странах, бывших республиках Советского Союза, арест применяется в качестве наиболее строгой меры пресечения и выражается в форме заключения под стражу. Предусмотрены также кратковременное лишение свободы по постановлению судьи за некоторые виды административных правонарушений и кратковременное задержание лиц, подозреваемых в совершении преступления.

ARRHENIUS EQUATION = УРАВНЕНИЕ АРРЭНИУСА (или УРАВНЕНИЕ АРРЕНИУСА) – Arrhenius Equation is an equation describing the dependency of reaction speed on temperature. A simplified rule of thumb for transportation purposes is that when the temperature is lowered by 10 °C, degradation processes are reduced to between half and a third, i.e. the storage life can be doubled or even trebled by lowering the temperature by 10 °C. Svante August Arrhenius (19 February 1859 at Vik, Sweden – 02 October 1927 at Stockholm, Sweden). / Свантэ Аугуст Аррэниус (Svante August Arrhenius; родился 19 Февраля 1859 в Вике (Vik), Швеция – умер

02 Октября 1927 в Стокгольме, Швеция), Шведский учёный один из основателей физической химии; лауреат Нобелевской Премии в 1903. Уравнение Аррениуса в химической кинетике.

ARRIVAL DRAFT = ТРАТТА ПО ПРИБЫТИИ – Arrival Draft is a modified sight draft not requiring payment until after the arrival of the goods at the port of destination.

ARRIVAL NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИБЫТИИ – Arrival Notice (A/N) is a documentation that notifies consignee of arrival information and freight charges due. Form produced by carrier for advanced notification to consignee of cargo arrival. Arrival notice (A/N) is a notice, furnished to consignee, of the arrival of freight. Documentation that notifies the consignee of arrival information for the goods and the freight charges due to be paid in exchange for the goods. A notification by carrier of ship's arrival to the consignee, the Notify Party, and – when applicable – the Also Notify Party. These parties in interest are listed in blocks 3, 4 and 10, respectively, of the Bill of Lading. This notice, which advises consignees that cargoes have arrived, is issued by railroads, airlines and maritime services. The notice also identifies the shipment and can serve as the freight bill. / Уведомление перевозчиком о прибытии судна .

ARRIVAL NOTIFICATION FORM = ФОРМА НОТИФИКАЦИИ О ПРИБЫТИИ (или ФОРМА УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ О ПРИБЫТИИ) – Arrival Notification Form is a document which advises a consignee or a container operator that goods or containers have arrived at the port of discharge. / Документ, извещающий консигнатора (получателя) или контейнерного оператора о том, что товары или контейнеры в данный момент прибыли в порт разгрузки.

ARROBA = АРРОБА (или АРРОВА) – Arroba (@) is a traditional unit of weight in Spain and Portugal, equal to 1/4 quintal. However, the Spanish and Portuguese quintals are of different sizes. In Spain, the arroba equals 25.36 pounds or 11.50 kilograms; arrobas of very similar sizes were established in the Spanish speaking countries of Latin America. In Portugal and Brazil, the arroba traditionally equals 32.38 pounds or 14.69 kilograms, but in recent years this has been metrized to be exactly 15 kilograms. The arroba has also been used as a metric unit equal to exactly 15 kilograms. The name of the unit comes from Ar Rub', Arabic for the quarter. The @ sign (as abbreviation) has been used in Spanish as a symbol for the arroba since the XVI century at least. / Арроба – традиционная мера веса в Испании (произносится как Арроба или Аррова) и Португалии (произносится как Аробэ), равная 1/4 квинтала. Однако, Испанские и Португальские квинталы имеют разные значения. В Испании арроба равна 25.36 фунтам или 11.50 килограммам; весьма схожие по значениям арробы были установлены в Испаноязычных странах Латинской Америки. В Португалии и Бразилии арроба традиционно была равна 32.38 фунтам или 14.69 килограммам, но в последние годы в связи с практически повсеместным переходом к Метрической Системе единиц значение арробы в килограммах было округлено до 15 килограмм. Арроба использовалась как метрическая единица, равная 15 килограммам. Название этой меры произошло от Арабского слова Ар Руб, имеющего дословное значение четверть. Значок @ (в качестве обозначения) использовался в Испании как символ для обозначения арробы, по крайней мере, с XVI столетия.

ARS = ARGENTINIAN PESO

ARS = AVERAGE RECTIFIED SLOPE

ARSA = AIRPORT RADAR SERVICE AREA

ARSI = AUTOMATED ROADSIDE SAFETY INSPECTION

ARSR = AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR

ARS/USDA = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE/UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ART = AIR RESERVE TECHNICIAN

ARTBA = AMERICAN ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION

ARTCC = AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER

ARTESIAN WATER = АРТЕЗИАНСКАЯ ВОДА – Artesian Water is a groundwater confined under hydrostatic pressure. / Под Артезианскими Водами, от Латинского названия Artesium Французской провинции Артуа (Artois), где эти воды издавна использовались, понимаются подземные воды, заключённые в водоносных пластах горных пород между водоупорными слоями. Обычно встречаются в пределах определённых геологических структур (впадин, мульд и других), образуя артезианские бассейны или склоны. При вскрытии буровыми скважинами артезианские воды поднимаются выше кровли водоносного пласта, иногда фонтанируют.

ARTHROPOD = АРТРОПОД (или ЧЛЕНИСТОНОГОЕ) – Arthropods:- any member of phylum Arthropoda having segmented body, thick exoskeleton that is shed from time to time, a number of jointed appendages, i.e. legs, antennae, cerci, etc, and a nervous system with double ventral cord. Arthropod is animals in the Arthropoda, a phylum consisting of animals with jointed limbs, e.g., the Insecta (insect) and Arachnida (mites and spiders). / Под Артроподами или Членистоногими понимаются самый многочисленный тип животных. По различным оценкам – от 1 до 3 миллионов видов. Наиболее процветающая в биологическом отношении группа. Тело сегментированное, с хитиновым покровом; конечности членистые. Органы чувств хорошо развиты. Обитают в воде, в воздухе, на поверхности земли и в почве. Свободноживущие и паразитические формы. Среди членистоногих многие полезны, есть и вредные. 4 подтипа:- (i) жабродышащие; (ii) трахейно-дышащие (включая насекомых); (iii) трилобитообразные (ископаемые) и (iv) хелицеровые. Наиболее распространённые:- бабочка, бокоплав, жаброног, жук, клоп, краб, креветка, кузнечик, мечехвост, морская уточка, морской паук, морской таракан (равноногий рак), муха, оса, птицеед (паук), рак-богомол, речной рак, сколопендра, скорпион, стрекоза и другие.

ARTIC = ARTICULATED LORRY

ARTICLES DANGEREUX DE ROUTE = УСТАВ О ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКЕ ОПАСНЫХ ГРУЗОВ (или ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ О ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКЕ ОПАСНЫХ ГРУЗОВ) – Articles Dangereux de Route (ADR) is an European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road was done at Geneva on 30 September 1957 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and it entered into force on 29 January 1968. The Agreement itself was amended by the Protocol amending article 14 (3) done at New York on 21 August 1975, which entered into force on 19 April 1985. The Agreement itself is short and simple. The key article is the second, which say that apart from some excessively dangerous goods, other dangerous goods may be carried internationally in road vehicles subject to compliance with:- (i) the conditions laid down in Annex A for the goods in question, in particular as regards their packaging and labelling; and (ii) the conditions laid down in Annex B, in particular as regards the construction, equipment and operation of the vehicle carrying the goods in question. Annexes A and B have been regularly amended and updated since the entry into force of ADR. Consequently to the amendments for entry into force on 01 January 2013, a revised consolidated version has been published as document ECE/TRANS/215, Vol. I and II ('ADR 2011'). The structure is consistent

with that of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (of the International Maritime Organization), the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (of the International Civil Aviation Organization) and the Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (of the Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail). The lay-out is as follows:- (i) Annex A:- General provisions and provisions concerning dangerous articles and substances; (ii) Part 1:- General provisions; (iii) Part 2:- Classification; (iv) Part 3:- Dangerous goods list, special provisions and exemptions related to limited and excepted quantities; (v) Part 4:- Packing and tank provisions; (vi) Part 5:- Consignment procedures; (vii) Part 6:- Requirements for the construction and testing of packagings, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), large packagings and tanks; (viii) Part 7:- Provisions concerning the conditions of carriage, loading, unloading and handling; (ix) Annex B:- Provisions concerning transport equipment and transport operations; (x) Part 8:- Requirements for vehicle crews, equipment, operation and documentation; and (xi) Part 9:- Requirements concerning the construction and approval of vehicles. Applicability of ADR 2011:- notwithstanding the transitional measures provided for in ADR 2011, which allow compliance with certain requirements contained in previous editions, the editions of ADR published by the United Nations which may be used for compliance are as follows:- (i) until 30 June 2013:- 2011 edition (ECE/TRANS/215, Vol. I and II), and corrigenda 1 and 2; and (ii) as from 01 January 2013:- 2013 edition (ECE/TRANS/225, Vol. I and II). / Европейское соглашение, касающееся международной дорожной перевозки опасных грузов, было подписано в Женеве, Швейцария 30 Сентября 1957.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ – The document containing all particulars relating to the terms of agreement between the master of the vessel and the crew. Sometimes called Shipping Articles or Ship's Articles. / Документ содержащий в себе все сведения, касающиеся порядков соглашения между хозяином (капитаном) судна и экипажем. Иногда называются Положениями о Судовождении (Shipping Articles), или Уставом Судна (Ship's Articles).

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ АССОЦИАЦИИ (или УСТАВ) – In the United Kingdom, these were formerly the rules adopted by a company when it formed that governed the company's internal affairs and other matters affecting the shareholders and the company. These matters are now dealt with in the company constitution. Also known as Bylaws in the United States. / Под Уставом понимается свод правил, регулирующих деятельность компании, её взаимоотношения с другими лицами, её права и обязанности в определённой сфере хозяйственной деятельности. Устав:- (1) свод правил, регулирующих организацию и порядок деятельности в какой-либо определённой сфере отношений или какого-либо государственного органа, предприятия, учреждения, например, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) действовали Устав Железных Дорог СССР, Устав Средней Общеобразовательной Школы. Уставы регулировали также деятельность Вооружённых Сил СССР (смотрите Воинские Уставы). Общие уставы утверждались, как правило, высшими органами государственной власти СССР, уставы отдельных учреждений и организаций – соответствующими министерствами и ведомствами. Уставы имели общественные организации (добровольные спортивные общества, творческие союзы, дачно-строительные и жилищно-строительные кооперативы и другие). (2) Уставы имеются у большинства международных организаций в качестве основных актов, определяющих задачи, принципы образования и деятельности данной организации (например, Устав Объединённых Наций (или Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН)).

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ИНКОРПОРАЦИИ (или УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – In the United States, the Articles of Incorporation are the document that creates a corporation when filed with the state. The Articles cover basic matters such as the name of the corporation, its corporate purpose, and its agent for service of process among other matters. For section 501(c)(3) applicants, the organizing document must comply with the organizational exemption test. Therefore, special attention must be given to the language of the organizing document. For example, for a trust to qualify under section 501(c)(3) of the Code, its organizing document must contain certain language. See IRS (short for the US Internal Revenue Service) Publication 557, which contains the suggested language, and consult with an attorney experienced in these matters. In the United States, Articles of Incorporation is the title of the document filed in many states to create a corporation. Also known as Certificate Of Incorporation, or Corporate Charter. / Положения об Инкорпорации или Учредительный Договор – документ, представляемый в соответствующее агентство конкретного штата США лицами, учреждающими корпорацию. После того как устав утверждён, штат выдает регистрационное свидетельство (Сертификат об Инкорпорации (Certificate of Incorporation)). Эти два документа составляют официальный устав корпорации (charter), который подтверждает законность её существования. В устав включаются название корпорации, цель её создания, число уполномоченных акций, а также список директоров и их имена. Возможности корпорации ограничены законами штата и положениями официального устава. Правила внутреннего управления корпорацией (bylaws) устанавливаются лицами, организующими корпорацию.

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ – In the United States, Articles Of Organization is the title of the document filed in many states to register a limited liability company (LLC) with the state. Also known as Articles Of Formation.

ARTICULATE = СУСТАВНОЕ (или ЧЛЕНИСТОЕ, или СОЧЛЕНЁННОЕ, или СУСТАВЧАТОЕ) – Articulate:- jointed or with points of apparent separation, usually marked by a swelling, line or sudden change in color. Hence:- Articulata - with joints.

ARTICULATED LORRY = ГРУЗОВИК В СЦЕПКЕ (или СОЧЛЕНЁННЫЙ ГРУЗОВИК, или 'ПАРОВОЗ') – Trucks that have a tractor unit and trailer. Also known as Semi-Trailer Truck in Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and Articulated Truck in the United States. / Грузовики, которые состоят и из тянущего средства (тягача) и прицепа. Известны также как XXXXX (Semi-Trailer Truck) в Ирландии, Новой Зеландии и Соединённом Королевстве, и как XXXXX (Articulated Truck) в Соединённых Штатах Америки.

ARTICULATED TRAIN = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ПОЕЗД (или АВТОПОЕЗД) – An Articulated Train is a combination of an articulated truck and one or more trailers, i.e. truck tractor plus semitrailer plus trailer. German road traffic licensing regulations (StVZO) forbids combinations of this type. Section 32a states explicitly that no trailers are to be towed behind articulated trucks. Also known as Double Train. / , то есть . Под Автомобильным Поездом или Автопоездом понимается бортовой автомобиль или специальный тягач с одним или несколькими прицепами либо полуприцепом, присоединяемыми тягово-сцепными или опорно-сцепными устройствами и имеющими общую с автомобилем тормозную систему. Прицепы и полуприцепы в составе автопоезда могут иметь ведущие (активные) мосты с гидравлическим, механическим или электрическим приводом от силового агрегата автомобиля.

ARTICULATED TRUCK = ГРУЗОВИК В СЦЕПКЕ (или СОЧЛЕНЁННЫЙ ГРУЗОВИК, или 'ПАРОВОЗ') – An Articulated Truck is a combination of a truck tractor and a semitrailer. In the United States, a semi-trailer truck. Also known as Articulated Lorry in Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT = ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ДНЕВНОЙ СВЕТ – Artificial Daylight is a term loosely applied to light sources, frequently equipped with filters, which are claimed to reproduce the color and spectral distribution of daylight. A more specific definition of the light source is to be preferred.

ARTIFICIAL DIET = ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ ДИЕТА (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ РАЦИОН) – Artificial Diet is a food source, other than the natural host plant, consisting of amounts of various components which are mixed and provided to insects in the rearing program. The diet may be holidic (chemically pure), meridic (one or more chemically undefined materials such as Wheat germ), or xenic (host plant materials plus supplemental nutrients). / Под Диетой, от Греческого слова Diaita, означающее Образ Жизни, понимается специально подобранный по количеству, химическому составу, калорийности (энергетической ценности) и кулинарной обработке рацион, а также режим питания.

ARTIFICIALLY PROPAGATED = ИСКУССТВЕННО РАЗВОДИМОЕ (или ИСКУССТВЕННО РАСПРОСТРАНЯЕМОЕ) – Artificially Propagated:- parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) recommend that artificially propagated only applies to plants grown by man from seeds, cuttings, callus tissue, spores, or other propagules under controlled conditions. The artificially propagated stock must be established and maintained in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and managed in a manner designed to maintain the artificially propagated stock indefinitely.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE = ИСКУССТВЕННОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ НАВОЗ) – Artificial Manure is any form of nutrient source that is not of natural origin. / Под Навозом понимается органическое удобрение из твёрдых и частично жидких экскрементов животных обычно в смеси с подстилочным (солома, торф) материалом. Применяют на разных почвах (особенно эффективен в нечернозёмной зоне) под различные сельскохозяйственные культуры (наиболее отзывчивы Капуста, Картофель, Конопля, Кукуруза, Огурец и другие). Содержит азот, калий, фосфор и микроэлементы. Используется также для приготовления теплично-парниковых почвосмесей, в компостах и как биотопливо. Под Удобрениями или Туками (от туки) понимаются органические и минеральные вещества, содержащие элементы питания растений. Удобрения вносят в почву, их раствором опрыскивают растения, обрабатывают семена. При правильном применении улучшают питательный, водный, воздушный и тепловой режимы почвы, её агрономические свойства, повышают урожай и его качество. План использования органических удобрений и минеральных удобрений, то есть система удобрений, состоит из основного (вносят под вспашку, обычно осенью), предпосевного (перед посевом под культивацию) и припосевного (вместе с семенами в борозды или лунки) удобрения, подкормок.

ARTIFICIAL MEDIUM = ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ СРЕДА – Artificial Medium is a substance having an agar base with different chemicals or other constituents developed to replace the normal food or diet in rearing insects or pathogens.

ARTIFICIAL PRICE = ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ ЦЕНА – Artificial Price is a futures price that has been affected by a manipulation and is thus higher or lower than it would have been if it reflected the forces of supply and demand. / Цена фьючерса, которая стала таковой вследствие воздействия на неё манипуляции, и в связи с чем явно более высокая или более низкая, нежели могла бы быть в случае своего формирования за счёт воздействия на неё фундаментальных факторов, то есть спроса и предложения.

ARTIFICIAL TURF = ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ДЁРН (или ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ ДЕРНИНА) – Atrificial Turf is a manufactured carpet having the appearance of grass. Used to replace grass in sports arenas, yards, etc. See also Recreational Surfaces.

ARTIFICIAL TWEEN DECK = ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ТВИНДЕК – Artificial Tween Deck (ATD) is forty feet long, eight feet wide, one foot thick steel platform with hardwood flooring. Equipped with ten bullrings for securing oversized, heavy lift or wheeled cargo. / Один из типов контейнеров, представляющий собой сорокафутовую в длину, однафутовую в ширину толстую стальную платформу с напольным покрытием из твёрдого дерева, которая оборудована десятью крепёжными кольцами для крепления превышающих габариты, тяжеловесных или колёсных грузов.

(2) Tween Deck is any space between two continuous decks in the hull of a vessel, as between a shelter deck and a freeboard deck. / Твиндек – межпалубное пространство на судне. В твиндеках располагают грузовые помещения, пассажирские каюты и так далее.

ARTIS SYSTEM = THE AUSTRIAN REAL–TIME INTERBANK SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

ART LINEN = ЛЬНЯНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ ДЛЯ РУКОДЕЛИЯ (или ПОЛОТНО ДЛЯ ВЫШИВАНИЯ) – Art Linen is a plain-weave, softly finished fabric used either bleached or unbleached as a base fabric for needlework. Art Linen:- linen. Plain weave. It is woven with even threads that are especially good for embroidery. It is very easy to 'draw' the yarns for drawn thread work. Comes bleached, or colored. Has a soft finish.

ARTP = AFRICAN RICE TESTING PROGRAM

ARTS = ADVANCED RURAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

ARTS = AUTOMATED RADAR TERMINAL SYSTEM

ARZ = AUTO–RESTRICTED ZONE

AS = AGRARIAN SYSTEM

A/S = ALONGSIDE

AS = AMERICAN SAMOA

AS = AMMONIUM SULFATE

AS = ANAEROBIC SEEDER

ASA = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRONOMY

ASA = ANCILLARY SERVICE AREA

ASAE = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

ASAM = AUTOMATED SEARCH AND MATCH

ASAP = AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

ASAS = AVIATION SAFETY ANALYSIS SYSTEM

AS AT DATE = КАК НА ДАТУ – As At Date:- a date upon which the relevant information is recorded. / Дата, на которую записана соответствующая информация.

ASB = ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

ASBA = AMERICAN SHIPBROKERS ASSOCIATION

ASBESTOS = АСБЕСТ (или ГОРНЫЙ ЛЁН) – Asbestos is a nonmetallic mineral fiber, which is nonflammable. The fiber is woven into fabrics and used for theater curtains and industrial uses where flame-resistant materials are needed. Asbestos is a mineral fiber that is nonmetallic. Its greatest virtue is that it is nonflammable. It is used in combination with other fibers for theater curtains and in industrial clothing where flameproofing is essential. Asbestos is often used to make ironing board covers and potholders. / Под Асбестом, от Греческого слова Ásbestos, означающее Неугасимый, или Горным Льном понимается обобщённое название минералов класса силикатов (групп серпентина и амфибола), образующих тонковолокнистые агрегаты. Наибольшее значение имеет хризотил-асбест. Огнестойкие ($t_{пл}$ около 1 500 °С), щелоче- и кислотоупорные, нетеплопроводные, диэлектрики. Наполнители пластмасс, асбестоцементов, материал для огнестойких и теплоизоляционных изделий. Главные месторождения:- Баженовское и Ак-Довуракское (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)), Дьжефри (Канада), Шабани (Зимбабве). Мировые запасы асбеста в 1980 (без учёта тогдашних социалистических стран) составляли около 77 миллионов тонн. Асбест – минеральное текстильное волокно – применяют для выработки пряжи, служащей для производства технических (негорючих, фильтровальных и других) тканей.

ASC = ACCOUNTING STANDARDS COMMITTEE

ASC = AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION

ASCA = ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN ASIA

ASCE = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

ASCENDING = ВОСХОДЯЩЕЕ – Ascending:- growing upwards.

ASCENDING TREND CHANNEL = КАНАЛ ВОСХОДЯЩЕЙ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – In visual analysis, an ascending line that connects the bottoms of the down waves and is parallel to a Trendline. The ascending channel line and the trendline form borders on an uptrend. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

ASCENDING TRIANGLE = ВОСХОДЯЩИЙ ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК – In visual analysis, a sideways price pattern between two converging trendlines in which the lower line is rising while the upper line is flat. This is generally a bullish pattern. A formation on a bar or candle chart that is similar to a right triangle, but where the hypotenuse points in the direction of the prevailing trend, in this case, higher. The breakout is expected to be in the direction of the trend (higher) which would be through the flat side of the triangle. / На штриховом или свечном графиках технического анализа биржевых рынков Восходящий Треугольник представляет собой фигуру, аналогичную прямоугольному треугольнику, но в котором гипотенуза указывает на направление преобладающей тенденции, в данном случае – на повышение. Предполагается, что пробой произойдёт в направлении тенденции (на повышение) сквозь боковую сторону этого треугольника.

ASCENDING WEDGE = ВОСХОДЯЩИЙ КЛИН – In visual analysis, a narrowing of price movement within a trend higher that resembles a triangle, except both trendlines that form the boundary of the formation are pointing higher. This is considered a reversal pattern when prices break below the lower boundary line. / На штриховом или свечном графиках технического анализа биржевых рынков восходящий клин представляет собой фигуру в виде сужения диапазона изменения цены при тенденции на повышение, в целом напоминающее треугольник, за исключением того, что обе линии тенденции, образующие границы этой фигуры, направлены вверх. Восходящий клин рассматривается в качестве модели разворота, когда цены падают вниз, прорывая нижнюю линию границы.

ASCI = AMERICAN STANDARD CODE FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE

ASCLEPIUS = АСКЛЕПИЙ – Asclepius – (in Latin:- Aesculapius) – the ancient Greek mythical god of healing from whom the name of the family Asclepiadaceae is derived. The Asclepiadaceae have recently been subsumed under Apocynaceae. / (на Латинском языке – Эскулапиус или Эскулап (Aesculapius)). Асклепий, в Греческой мифологии бог врачевания, даже воскрешавший мёртвых. Ему соответствует Римский бог Эскулап.

ASCOCHYTA BLIGHT = АСКОХИТОЗ – Ascochyta Blight is a fungal disease that attacks the leaflets, stems, petioles, pods, and seeds of lentil. Heavily infected seeds usually are characterized by a half-moon shaped, light to reddish or reddish brown spot on the edge of the seed. Occasionally it appears as a brown spot on the cheek of the seed. / Аскохитоз это грибковая болезнь, которая поражает листочки, стебли, черешки листьев, бобы, и семена чечевицы. Серьёзно инфицированные семена характеризуются наличием от светло- до красноватых или красно-бурых пятен в форме полумесяца, расположенных по бокам семени. Время от времени он проявляется в форме бурого пятна на боках семени. Побеги засыхают, стебли ломаются (у бобовых) и размочаливаются (у льна). Под Аскохитозами понимаются болезни растений, вызываемые Грибами Рода Ascochyta. Поражаются Зернобобовые, многолетние Бобовые травы и другие культуры. В зоне хлопкосеяния распространены аскохитозы, вызывающие заболевания Гороха, Люцерны, Маша, Нута, Сои и других (Хлопчатник не болеет). Вызывают отмирание стеблей, черешков, прилистников и листьев. Наибольшее развитие аскохитозов наблюдается на люцерне 2–3-го года жизни, что приводит к массовому засыханию и отмиранию отрастающих молодых побегов. Иногда первый укос полностью теряется или становится сильно изреженным. Поражаются обычно первые 3–5 междоузлий, на стеблях образуются удлинённые тёмные опоясывающие вдавленные пятна; на листьях появляется характерная аскохитозная пятнистость:- мелкая тёмная, крупная тёмно-коричневая, вызывающая деформацию листа; тёмно-коричневая с разрывами по жилкам; крупная светло-коричневая и белая. Споры созревают в плодовых телах – пикнидах – на мёртвых, засохших стеблях и листьях; зимуют на поражённых растительных остатках, стерне, диких люцернах, которые становятся источником заражения. Весенние дожди и завышенные поливные нормы особенно благоприятны для развития болезни. К мерам борьбы относятся:- уборка растительных остатков, сжигание стерни; очистка окрестностей от дикой Люцерны; агротехника (осенняя перепашка семенных люцерников, раннее весеннее боронование и так далее); досрочные укосы заражённой люцерны; протравливание семян (норма препарата ТМТД – 2 кг/т).

ASCOMYCETE = АСКОМИЦЕТЫ (или СУМЧАТЫЕ ГРИБЫ) – Ascomycete is a large group of fungi including yeasts, milldews and truffles, with hyphae divided by septa and producing spores sexually within a typically cylindrical membrane forming a spore case or sac (ascus). Ascomycetes is a group of fungi producing their sexual spores within asci. / , включающая дрожжи, и трюфели, с гифами, разделёнными и спорангий или споровую сумку (аск). их половые споры внутри спороносного слоя . Под Аскомицетами или Сумчатыми Грибами понимается класс настоящих грибов с многоклеточным мицелием и органами спороношения – сумками (асками). 30 000 видов. Порядки – плектасковые, перисporиевые и другие, а также группы порядков – дискомицеты, пиреномицеты. Сапрофиты (в почве на растительных остатках, пищевых продуктах и тому подобном) и паразиты растений (возбудители мучнистой росы, плесеней), животных и человека (например, возбудители микозов). Многие

сумчатые грибы в симбиозе с водорослями образуют лишайники. Некоторые сумчатые грибы съедобны (Сморчки, Трюфели), бесполые стадии других (например, пеницилл) используют в сыроварении, производстве антибиотиков и тому подобного.

ASCOSPORES = АСКОСПОРЫ (или СУМЧАТЫЕ СПОРЫ) – Ascospores are the sexual spores produced by a particular group of fungi. The ascospores produced in apothecia are forcibly ejected and then dispersed by wind. Ascospore is a sexually produced spore borne in an ascus. / спора.

ASCOT = АСКЭТ (или XX) – Ascot is a broad neck scarf that is looped under the chin. Ascot is a thin scarf worn by men that is folded into a loop under the chin. Origin:- Ascot Heath, racetrack near Ascot, England.

ASCP = AVIATION SYSTEM CAPACITY PLAN

ASCS = AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

ASCUS = АСК (или СУМКА) – Ascus is a saclike cell of a hypha in which meiosis occurs and which contains the ascospores, usually eight. / Под Аском или Сумкой понимается орган полового спороношения сумчатых грибов (аскомицетов), внутри которого развиваются аскоспоры. Образуется на грибнице из зиготы или в плодовом теле на концах гиф.

ASD = AIRCRAFT SITUATION DISPLAY

ASDA = ACCELERATE – STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE

ASDE = AIRPORT SURFACE DETECTION EQUIPMENT

ASE = AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

ASE = ATHENS STOCK EXCHANGE

ASE = AUTOMATED SPEED ENFORCEMENT

ASEAN = ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

ASEXUAL = БЕСПОЛОЕ (или АСЕКСУАЛЬНОЕ) – Asexual:- without the involvement of fertilization, propagation by division or the production of bulbils, offsets or stolons. / , разведение или распространение (propagation) , или столонов (stolons). Приставка А в переводе с Латинского и Греческого языков означает Без или Не или Отрицательный.

ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION = БЕСПОЛАЯ РЕПРОДУКЦИЯ (или БЕСПОЛОЕ РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ) – Asexual Reproduction is a reproduction that does not involve fertilization or the fusion of sexually dissimilar gametes. / Под Бесполым Размножением понимается размножение организмов, характеризующееся отсутствием полового процесса и происходящее без участия половых клеток. Осуществляется путём шизогонии, в форме вегетативного размножения, а также с помощью специальных образований – спор и другого. Бесполое размножение обычно чередуется с половым размножением.

ASEXUAL SPORES = БЕСПОЛЫЕ СПОРЫ (или ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЕ СПОРЫ) – Asexual Spores are the spores produced vegetatively, i.e. without sex. The spores and the parent organism are genetically identical.

ASF = AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

AS FREIGHTED = КАК ЗАФРАХТОВАНО – As Freighted:- all cargoes freighted on same unit; W/M or WORM (short for the Weight or Measurement).

ASH = ЗОЛА – Ash is a measure of the amount of inorganic material in lubricating oil. Determined by burning the oil and weighing the residue. Results expressed as percent by weight. Ash:- metallic residue formed due to the high temperature in the combustion chamber or on other engine parts. Ash is the non-combustible, mineral content of biomass. During combustion bottom ash is the ash that is left behind in, or under the grate or combustion region, or at the bottom of a gasifier. Fly ash consists of very small particles of ash that are carried out of the system along with the flue gases. Both types of ash can potentially be spread on the land as a soil conditioner, to help return the mineral content to the soil, however owing to the potentially very high concentration of minerals it is important that this is done with caution. In particular, if there is the potential presence of heavy metals or arsenic in ash as a result of accumulation from soil or air, or from wood treatment, it must be checked before the ash is used in this way. Alternatively, ash may be used in the manufacture of construction blocks and cement. Ash that melts or fuses is known as Slag or Clinker. Ash:- impurities consisting of silica, iron, alumina, and other noncombustible matter that are contained in coal. Ash increases the weight of coal, adds to the cost of handling, and can affect its burning characteristics. Ash content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an 'as received' or a 'dry' (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis. / :- примеси, состоящие из . известна как Шлак или Окалина или Нагар (Slag) или Клинкер или Шлак или Окалина (Clinker). Под Золой понимается несгораемый остаток (в виде пыли), образующийся из минеральных примесей топлива при полном его сгорании. По химическому составу зола состоит из оксидов Al_2O_3, CaO, Fe_2O_3, MgO, SiO_2 и других. Зола уменьшает теплоту сгорания топлива, снижает интенсивность теплообмена вследствие загрязнения поверхностей нагрева, может вызвать абразивный износ труб котельного агрегата и его дымососов, загрязняет воздушный бассейн городов. Для улавливания и удаления золы создают специальные устройства (золоуловители). Золу используют в промышленности стройматериалов для производства некоторых видов бетона, в сельском хозяйстве – как удобрение. Из золы некоторых углей добывают редкие и рассеянные элементы, например, Галлий (Ga) и Германий (Ge). Зола, несгорающий остаток, образующийся из минеральных примесей топлива при полном его сгорании. Содержание золы в каменных и бурых углях находится в пределах примерно от 1 до 45% и более, в горючих сланцах – от 50 до 80%, в топливном торфе – от 2 до 30%, в дровах – обычно менее 1%, в растительном топливе других видов – от 3 до 5%, в мазуте – чаще до 0.15%, но иногда выше. Верхний предел содержания минеральных примесей определяется технической возможностью и экономической целесообразностью использования данного ископаемого в качестве топлива. Присутствие золы снижает относительное содержание горючих составных частей в топливе. При сжигании топлива некоторое количество тепла теряется вместе с золой. В котлоагрегатах расплавленная зола оседает на трубах топочных экранов, ширм и других элементов в виде спекшегося шлака. Отложения золы на поверхностях нагрева препятствуют передаче тепла от топочных газов к воде или пару и увеличивают аэродинамическое сопротивление котла. Летучая зола истирает котельные трубы и дымососы, при удалении с дымовыми газами зола загрязняет атмосферу. В промышленности строительных материалов зола используется для производства некоторых видов бетона. Из золы некоторых углей добывают редкие и рассеянные элементы, например, германий и галлий. В сельском хозяйстве золу широко применяют как удобрение, содержащее калий в форме поташа (K_2CO_3), легкорастворимого в воде и доступного растениям соединения. В золе находятся и другие минеральные вещества, необходимые растениям, – фосфор, кальций, магний, сера, бор, марганец и другие макро- и микроэлементы. Высокое содержание углекислого кальция в золе сланцев и торфа позволяет использовать её для снижения кислотности почв. Вносят золу во все почвы, под все культуры, но наиболее целесообразно удобрять ею Табак, Картофель,

Гречиху, Бобовые, Лён, плодовые культуры. Золу вносят под вспашку, при перекопке почвы под кронами деревьев (4–15 центнеров на гектар (ц/га)), при посадке Картофеля, рассады Капусты и Томатов (3–5 ц/га), используют её для подкормки лугов, пропашных и зерновых культур (3–5 ц/га). Золу нельзя смешивать с органическими и аммиачными удобрениями (во избежание потерь аммиака), а также с суперфосфатом и другими водорастворимыми фосфорными удобрениями (вызывает ретроградацию, чем понижает усвояемость фосфатов растениями).

ASH CONTENT = ЗОЛЬНОСТЬ (или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЗОЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ) – Ash Content:- the waste product left from burning wood pellets. One of the major indicators of wood pellet quality, ash is measured as a percentage of weight. The lower the ash content, the less cleaning and maintenance you'll likely have to perform on your stove. Premium hardwood pellets have less than 1.0% ash, and premium softwood pellets typically have less than 0.5% ash.

ASHEN = МЕРТВЕННО–БЛЕДНОЕ (или ПЕПЕЛЬНОЕ, или ХХ) – Ashen:- resembling ashes (as in color).

ASIA = AVIATION SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990

ASIAN CURRENCY UNIT = АЗИАТСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА ВАЛЮТЫ – The Asian Development Bank (ADB) said on 2005-December-19 it would soon launch a theoretical currency unit – The Asian Currency Unit (ACU) – based on a basket of 13 Asian currencies as a yardstick to measure variations in currency values. The ACU will be based on the currencies of the 13 member countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plus Japan, China and South Korea. The relative value of each currency in the basket will be based on the gross domestic product and trade volume of the nation using the currency, as well as its international tradability. The currencies of Japan, China and South Korea are likely to be of greater value in the basket. The ACU is modeled on the European Currency Unit, a floating exchange rate that was adopted in 1979 when the European Monetary System was launched. It was replaced by the Euro in January 1999. The release of the ACU should be the first step toward an integrated Asian currency. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) said on 2005-December-19 it will soon launch a theoretical currency unit comprising a basket of Asian currencies – akin to Europe's Ecu, which evolved into the Euro – to promote regional cooperation. / Виртуально с Марта 2006 для 13 стран.

ASIAN OPTION = АЗИАТСКИЙ ОПЦИОН – Asian Option is an option where the strike price is not fixed in advance, but is determined, for example, on the basis of the mean market prices of the underlying over a specific period. An exotic option whose payoff depends on the average price of the underlying asset during some portion of the life of the option. Asian Options or Average Price Options are options for which the outcome is reliant not only on whether or not the option is in-the-money at expiry, but also depends on the average price of the underlying throughout the option life. See also American Option, and European Option. / Экзотический опцион, окупаемость которого зависит от усреднённой цены соответствующего актива в течение некоторого промежутка жизни данного опциона.

ASIAN RICE = АЗИАТСКИЙ РИС – Asian Rice (Oryza sativa L.) is the cultivated Rice believed to have originated in Asia.

ASIAN–STYLE OPTION = ОПЦИОН В АЗИАТСКОМ СТИЛЕ – Asian-Style Option is an option which, if it expires in-the-money, is automatically settled on the basis of the difference between the strike price and the average price of the underlying asset in a given period prior to expiration.

ASIA PACIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE = АЗИАТСКО–ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или АЗИАТСКО–ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ) – Asia Pacific Advisory Committee (APAC) to the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange advises on matters involving international capital markets and the views and concerns of the business and financial communities of the countries represented.

ASIA–PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO–OPERATION = АЗИАТСКО–ТИХООКЕАНСКОЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО – The Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation, known also under the acronym of APEC, is an international forum created in 1989 in order to enhance commercial and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region by facilitating economic development, trading exchanges, and investments. APEC's members now include 21 countries of the Pacific Rim:- the United States, Australia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Malaysia, Brunei, Russia, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Canada, and Chile. They are usually referred to as 'Member Economies'. APEC's main goals, first set in 1994 at the Bogor (Indonesia) meeting, can be summed up as follows:- promotion of free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific area; facilitation of trading exchanges by the elimination of trade, tariff, and other types of barriers that make difficult economic exchanges across the Pacific; reduction of the costs of business transactions by improving access to trade information; improvement of business facilitations in order to help economic operators conduct business more efficiently; expansion of the Asia-Pacific import-export economy by providing cheaper goods and services and more employment opportunities; and enhancement of technical cooperation. Additionally APEC works toward the creation of an international space for the safe and effective movement of goods, services, and people across its member states through policy alignment on the one hand and economic and technical cooperation on the other. APEC activities are planned and implemented with the consensual agreement of economic leaders and ministers of its member economies. During the meetings in which the representatives of each member state participate, the guidelines of APEC's activities are outlined. Member economies' representatives meet throughout the year to program future cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and further already agreed-upon projects. The inaugural meeting of APEC was promoted by and held in Australia in January 1989. It was the then Australian prime minister who launched the idea to implement more efficient cooperation in the AsiaPacific area. However, when APEC began it was only an informal forum for the ministers of 12 states of the Asia-Pacific region. The first APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting took place in 1993 at Blake Island in the United States under the presidency of Bill Clinton. The meeting of the member economies' leaders held in 2007 (in Sydney, Australia), put new issues at the top of APEC's agenda, including climate change, energy security, and clean development. Participants in the meeting also emphasized the Asia-Pacific's vulnerability to natural disasters, recognizing the need for protecting the region from environmental risks. Additional economic integration in the area was also discussed, and new agreements were negotiated to further reduce trade barriers, and institutional and noninstitutional impediments to investments. The enlargement of APEC with the possible entry of more members as a tool to strengthen it was considered as well. The issue of membership, which is particularly important, will be discussed again in 2010. APEC is financed by contributions of member economies, and the annual budget is used for developing projects and sustaining the activities of the secretariat located in Singapore. Japan is the only member that until now has provided additional funds for specific projects related to trade liberalization. Unlike other international organizations, APEC works on the basis of nonbinding commitments. There are, in fact, no treaty obligations for its members, and commitments are undertaken on a purely voluntary basis. The fact that there are nonbinding agreements, and the enforcement of any decision depends upon the voluntary commitment of each member, impinges upon APEC's practical efficiency as well as on its real capacity to achieve specific goals. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an informal grouping of Asia Pacific countries that provides a forum for Ministerial level discussion of a broad range of economic issues. APEC includes the six ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia,

Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), plus:- Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the United States. APEC is an intergovernmental grouping operating on the basis of non-binding commitments, open dialogue and equal respect for the views of all participants. It was established in 1989 to further enhance economic growth and prosperity for the region and to strengthen the Asia-Pacific community. APEC's 21 Member Economies are:- Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, The Republic of the Philippines, The Russian Federation, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States of America, and Vietnam. Since its inception, APEC has worked to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers across the Asia-Pacific region, creating efficient domestic economies and dramatically increasing exports. Key to achieving APEC's vision are what are referred to as the 'Bogor Goals' of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for industrialised economies and 2020 for developing economies. These goals were adopted by Leaders at their 1994 meeting in Bogor, Indonesia. APEC's energy issues are the responsibilities of the Energy Working Group (EWG), one of its 11 working groups. The development and maintenance of the APEC Energy Database is assigned to EWG's Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA) who has appointed the Energy Data and Modeling Center (EDMC) of the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) as Coordinating Agency. One of the objectives of EGEDA is to collect monthly oil data of the APEC economies in support of Joint Oil Data Initiative. Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan. Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) is a forum for 21 Pacific-rim member economies that seeks to promote open trade and practical economic co-operation throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Co-operation is based on three pillars: trade and investment liberalization, business facilitation, and economic and technical co-operation. The primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the region. Established in 1989, membership comprises Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States; and Vietnam. / Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton). Азиатско-Тихоокеанское Экономическое Сотрудничество (АТЭС) является неформальным объединением. Штабквартира находится в Токио, Япония.

THE ASIA PACIFIC NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE = АЗИАТСКО–ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ СЕТЕВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР – The Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) is a Regional Internet Registry (RIR), and is a non-profit membership organization responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan, Korea, China, and Australia. / Азиатско-Тихоокеанский Сетевой Информационный Центр (АТСИЦ (APNIC)) – Региональный Интернет Реестр (RIR, РИР), некоммерческая организация с открытым членством, ответственная за администрирование и регистрацию адресов Интернет Протокола (IP-адресов) в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе, включая Японию, Корею, Китай и Австралию.

ASIC = AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT COMMISSION

ASK = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПРОДАЖУ – In securities trading, this term is generally understood to mean the quoted price at which a market participant is prepared to sell a security. The opposite is Bid. If no sale takes place at this price, the letter 'B' (stands for 'Brief' = ask) is placed after the price. The security was offered for sale, but found no buyers at the quoted price. Price at which assets are offered for sale. The opposite of Bid. Ask is a price at which a market participant is prepared to sell a security. The price that the market maker guarantees to fill a buy order. A buy order placed at the market will usually be filled at the current asking (offer) price. The Ask Price is usually greater than the Bid Price. The price at which a market maker is willing to sell an asset, or/and an expression indicating a desire to sell a commodity, security, currency or index at a given price. Also known as Offer, and Asked Price. Ask is the price a dealer or seller asks for a commodity. See also Offer. / Цена, по которой участник рынка желает продать актив или/и устойчивое выражение, обозначающее намерение продать товар, ценную бумагу, валюту или индекс по данной цене. Известно также как Оферта (Offer), Предлагаемая Цена Продажи или Цена Предложения На Продажу (Asked Price).

ASKEWED OR BIAS = ИСКРИВЛЁННОЕ (или КОСОЕ, или СМЕЩЁННОЕ) ИЛИ СКОШЕННОСТЬ (или СМЕЩЁННОСТЬ, или УГОЛ КРОЙКИ ПО ОТНОШЕНИЮ К КРОМКЕ) – Askewed or Bias:- condition where filling yarns are not square with warp yarns on woven fabrics or where courses are not square with wale lines on knits. / уточные пряжи .

ASK RATE = ПРЕДЛАГАЕМЫЙ КУРС ПРОДАЖИ (или КУРС ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Ask Rate is the rate at which an asset is offered for sale (as in bid/ask spread). / Ставка, по которой актив предлагается для продажи (например, в курсовой разнице спроса/предложения).

ASL = ABOVE SEA LEVEL

ASLAR = AIRCRAFT SURGE LAUNCH AND RECOVERY

ASLE = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LUBRICATION ENGINEERS

ASM = AVAILABLE SEAT MILE

ASME = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

ASN = ADVANCED SHIPMENT NOTICE

ASN = ADVANCE SHIPPING NOTICE

ASO = ADDRESS SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION

ASOS = AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVATION SYSTEM

ASP = APPLICATION SERVICE PROVIDER

ASP = ARRIVAL SEQUENCING PROGRAM

ASP = AVIATION SAFETY PROGRAM

ASPECT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С АСПЕКТОМ (или СО СТОРОНОЙ) – Aspect Ratio is:- (1) the ratio of length to diameter of a fiber or yarn bundle. (2) In tire production, the ratio of the height of the tire to its width. (3) In a rectangular structure, the ratio of the longer dimension to the shorter. / , от Латинского слова Aspectus, означающее Вид, понимается . (3) В окантованной структуре, соотношение более длинного размера к более короткому.

ASPERA = АСПЭРА (или ШЕРОХОВАТОЕ, или НЕРОВНОЕ) – Aspera:- rough to the touch.

ASPERGILLOSIS = АСПЕРГИЛЛЁЗ – Aspergillos:- xxxxx. Aspergillosis is an infection caused by Aspergillus, a common mold (a type of Fungus) that lives indoors and outdoors. Most people breathe in Aspergillus spores every day without getting sick. However, people with weakened immune systems or lung diseases are at a higher risk of developing health problems due to Aspergillus. The types of

health problems caused by Aspergillus include allergic reactions, lung infections, and infections in other organs. Aspergillosis is a disease caused by a Fungus (or mold) called Aspergillus. The fungus is very common in both indoors and outdoors. Most people breathe in the spores of the fungus every day without being affected. But some people get the disease. It usually occurs in people with lung diseases or weakened immune systems. There are different kinds of aspergillosis. One kind is allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (also called ABPA). Symptoms of ABPA include wheezing and coughing. ABPA can affect healthy people but it is most common in people with asthma or cystic fibrosis. Another kind is invasive aspergillosis, which damages tissues in the body. It usually affects the lungs. Sometimes it can also cause infection in other organs and spread throughout the body. It affects people who have immune system problems, such as people who have had a transplant, are taking high doses of steroids, or getting chemotherapy for some cancers. Your doctor might do a variety of tests to make the diagnosis, including a chest x-ray, CT scan of the lungs, and an examination of tissues for signs of the fungus. Treatment is with antifungal drugs. If you have ABPA, you may also take steroids. / Аспергиллёз (Aspergillosis):- инфекционная болезнь коробочек Хлопчатника. Возбудитель болезни – патогенный Гриб из Рода Аспергилл – Aspergillus Niger V. Tiegh. Аспергиллёз поражает чаще всего повреждённые насекомыми вредителями плодоорганы растения Хлопчатника на всех стадиях его развития. Возбудитель болезни проникает внутрь коробочки и повреждает волоконца Хлопчатника, которое начинает загнивать, приобретая при этом грязно-серый или коричневый окрас. На волоконцах и створках внутри коробочек в виде чёрных пылящих дерновинок образуются конидии Гриба. Поражённые болезнью коробочки засыхают и опадают. В зонах возделывания Хлопчатника аспергиллёз встречается повсеместно, особенно в местах неглубокого залегания грунтовых вод, на загущенных и полегших посевах Хлопчатника, а также при выполнении грузных поздних поливов. Болезнь распространяется насекомыми, ветром, водой, орудиями труда и другим. Сам же возбудитель болезни сохраняется в почве и на растительных остатках. В качестве основных мер борьбы с аспергиллёзом служат уборка растительных остатков, севооборот, подъём зяби, борьба с вредителями и полеганием растений, исключение поздних поливов.

ASPERITIES = НЕРОВНОСТИ (или ШЕРОХОВАТОСТИ) – Asperities:- microscopic projections on metal surfaces resulting from normal surface-finishing processes. Interference between opposing asperities in sliding or rolling applications is a source of friction, and can lead to metal welding and scoring. Ideally, the lubricating film between two moving surfaces should be thicker than the combined height of the opposing asperities. / Шероховатость поверхности, совокупность неровностей, образующих микрорельеф поверхности детали. Возникает главным образом вследствие пластической деформации поверхностного слоя заготовки при её обработке из-за неровностей режущих кромок инструмента, трения, вырывания частиц материала с поверхности заготовки, вибрации заготовки и инструмента и тому подобного. Шероховатость поверхности – важный показатель в технической характеристике изделия, влияющий на эксплуатационные свойства деталей и узлов машин – износостойкость трущихся поверхностей, усталостную прочность, коррозионную устойчивость, сохранение натяга при неподвижных посадках и тому подобное. Требования к шероховатости поверхности устанавливают, исходя из функционального назначения поверхностей деталей и их конструктивных особенностей. В современном производстве длительное время применяли систему, характеризующую чистоту поверхности с соответствующими ей классами; новая система (введена с 01 Января 1975) отменяет использовавшиеся ранее Классы Чистоты. Расширенный комплекс параметров новой системы способствует установлению обоснованных требований для поверхностей различного эксплуатационного назначения. При определении числовых значений шероховатости поверхности отсчёт производят от единой базы, за которую принята средняя линия профиля т. Измерения производят в пределах базовой длины l, то есть длины участка поверхности, выбранного для измерения шероховатости поверхности без учёта других видов неровностей (например, волнистости), имеющих шаг более l. Числовые значения базовой длины выбирают из ряда:- 0.01; 0.03; 0.08; 0.25; 0.8; 2.5; 8; 25 миллиметров (мм). Количественно шероховатость поверхности оценивают следующими основными параметрами (одним или несколькими):- средним арифметическим отклонением профиля R_a, высотой неровностей профиля по 10 точкам R_z, наибольшей высотой неровностей профиля R_{max}, средним шагом неровностей S_m, средним шагом неровностей по вершинам S, относительной опорной длиной профиля t_p. Числовые значения параметров шероховатости, типы направлений неровностей поверхностей (параллельное, перпендикулярное, кругообразное и другие) установлены стандартом. Выбор параметров шероховатости поверхности зависит от конструкции деталей и функционального назначения их поверхностей. Например, для трущихся поверхностей ответственных деталей устанавливают допустимые значения R_a (или R_z), R_{max}, t_p и направление неровностей; для поверхностей циклически нагруженных ответственных деталей – R_{max}, S_m и S и тому подобное. Требования к шероховатости поверхности указывают числовым значением (или диапазоном значений) одного или нескольких параметров и базовой длиной. Для неответственных поверхностей шероховатость поверхности определяется требованиями технической эстетики, коррозионной стойкости и технологией изготовления. В бывшем СССР стандартом были установлены 14 классов шероховатость поверхности:- 1–3-й классы обеспечивают обдирочной обработкой (точением, фрезерованием, строганием); 4–6-й классы – получистовой обработкой; 7–9-й классы – чистовой обработкой (шлифованием, тонким точением, протягиванием, развёртыванием и тому подобным); 10–14-й классы – доводочной обработкой (такие, как притирка, суперфиниш, хонингование и другие). Классы шероховатости с 6-го по 14-й разделяются на разряды а, б, в. В классах 1–5, 13 и 14-й не применяют параметр R_a, а в классах 6–12 – параметр R_z, что вызвано необходимостью однозначного определения класса шероховатости поверхности при различных методах контроля. В отличие от применявшихся до 1975 обозначений классов чистоты на чертежах (равносторонний треугольник с добавлением к нему номера класса, например Ñ3 или Ñ7), шероховатость поверхности обозначают знаком Ö с указанием над ним числового значения (в мкм) одного из выбранных параметров шероховатости. Значение Ra указывают только числом, а другие параметры – с символом, например, $R_z3{,}2$. Указанное числовое значение ограничивает наибольшую шероховатость поверхности по параметрам R_a или R_z. Поверхности в состоянии поставки или обработанные без снятия стружки обозначают символом ∀, а при обработке со снятием стружки – ▽. Начальная шероховатость поверхности, которую детали получают после их изготовления и сборки, изменяется в процессе приработки. Получающаяся после приработки (при трении качения, трении скольжения и других) шероховатость поверхности, обеспечивающая минимальный износ и сохраняющаяся в ходе длительной эксплуатации машин, называется Оптимальной Шероховатостью. Параметры оптимальной шероховатости поверхности зависят от конструкции и материала трущихся деталей, качества смазки и других условий работы. Для измерения шероховатости поверхности обычно применяют следующие методы:- контактный – щуповыми приборами (профилометрами и профилографами) и бесконтактный – оптическими приборами. В машиностроении часто используют визуальный метод, сравнивая контролируемую поверхность с поверхностью образца или детали, шероховатость поверхности которой аттестована.

ASPHALT = АСФАЛЬТ – Asphalt is a dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products:- cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. / Под Асфальтом, от Греческого слова Ásphaltos, означающее Горная Смола, понимается смесь битумов (50–60% в природном асфальте и 13–60% в искусственном) с минеральными веществами-наполнителями (известняком, песчаником и другими.

Применяют в смеси с песком, гравием, щебнем для устройства дорог, как кровельный, гидро- и электроизоляцинный материал, для приготовления замазок, клеёв, лаков и другого. Асфальт – строительный вяжущий материал. Различают:- (i) природный асфальт, который встречается сравнительно редко, и (ii) искусственный. В строительстве используют главным образом искусственный асфальт. Асфальт обычно называют асфальтовой мастикой или асфальтовым вяжущим, – смесь 13–60% нефтяного битума с известняковым порошком. Её применяют как приклеивающий и гидроизоляционный материал, а также в смеси с песком, гравием или щебнем при получении асфальтобетона, используемого для устройства покрытий автомобильных дорог, полов промышленных зданий, кровельных покрытий и другого.

ASPHALT OVERLAY FABRICS = ТКАНИ ДЛЯ АСФАЛЬТОВЫХ ПОКРЫТИЙ – Asphalt Overlay Fabrics:- the fabric in a fabric overlay is a non-woven, petroleum-based geotextile fabric which is field saturated with an asphalt cement tack coat. When placed between pavement layers, the fabric becomes an integral part of the pavement, forming a barrier to water seepage and absorbing stresses to reduce reflective and fatigue cracking of the new asphalt surface layer. When widespread surface cracking develops on aging pavement, an asphalt fabric overlay is a reliable alternative to costly excavation and replacement of the cracked and deteriorated asphalt. Most cracked and distressed surfaces arise from surface water seeping through untreated cracks in the pavement. When water enters the base of the pavement, the base material can become compromised, leading to further cracking. High traffic volumes and vehicles carrying heavy loads (garbage trucks and delivery trucks can be especially damaging) can also lead to excessive surface cracking. Simply attempting to seal or applying a skin patch to these heavily damaged areas will provide only a temporary solution as the existing cracks will quickly reflect through the new surface. Although reflective cracking cannot be completely eliminated, the use of a fabric overlay significantly slows the reflective cracking process by forming a moisture resistant barrier that prevents water from passing through cracks, joints, and the pavement itself, preserving the structural integrity of the base. In addition, the fabric forms a shock absorbtion layer in the asphalt. This greatly reduces tensile stresses within the pavement, resulting in a dramatic increase in the life of the asphalt overlay. The process for applying an asphalt fabric overlay begins by cleaning the existing surface of dust, dirt, vegetation, and moisture. Low areas are filled with hot-mixed asphalt and large cracks are sealed to maximize the performance of the fabric. Hot oil is applied to the surface, followed by the placement of the fabric. Hot-mixed asphalt is then installed over the fabric and compacted. During the paving process, the heat and pressure from the compaction of the hot asphalt cause the oil to soak through the fabric. This creates a waterproof membrane that effectively adheres to both the new and old asphalt pavements. Long-term field evaluations have shown that the proper use of paving fabrics in asphalt overlays can increase pavement life up to 50%. Utilizing asphalt fabric overlays will reduce maintenance costs and improve the effectiveness of your pavement management system without the need to completely remove and replace your existing pavement. Asphalt Overlay Fabrics:- fabric systems installed between the old and new asphalt layers during pavement resurfacing. The fabric absorbs the tack coat sprayed on the old surface thus forming a permanent moisture barrier to protect the subgrade from strength loss due to water intrusion. The fabric system also helps retard reflective cracking by serving as a flexible layer to diffuse stress. An Asphalt Overlay Geotextile, or Paving Fabric, is designed to hold asphaltic cement tack coat and withstand the extreme temperatures associated with paving. It functions by creating a moisture barrier between the old asphalt layer and the overlay, decreasing introduction of water into the base, reducing the effects of reflective cracking and aiding in the flexibility of the pavement. Benefits:- (i) Reduces Reflective Cracking; (ii) Aides in Pavement Flexibility; (iii) Substantially Decreases Water Intrusion; and (iv) 40 Year Documented History. The Role of Water:- the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) lists the number one cause of pavement deterioration as water beneath the pavement. A pavement saturated 10% of the time will see its lifespan decrease by 50%. According to AASHTO, upwards of 75% of water striking pavement passes through the asphalt to the base. In addition, a 1/8” crack in the surface of the asphalt will allow 97% of water striking that area of the pavement to pass through to the base. Paving fabrics boast a 40 year documented history of increasing the life span and improving the overall performance of pavements. The main reason for the success of paving fabrics is because they substantially decrease water intrusion through the asphalt. The nonwoven paving geotextile, combined with the tack coat and aided by pressure from the asphalt overlay, creates an asphalt saturated waterproofing and stress reducing interlayer. Paving fabrics reduce, but do not eliminate reflective cracking. However, in the instances where a crack reflects through from the original pavement, the paving geotextile system remains in tact as a waterproof membrane, preventing water from passing through. Finally, paving systems need to remain flexible. Research has also shown that pavement systems utilizing a paving geotextile will flex 2–3 times more than pavements without a fabric before succumbing to failure from fatigue. Paving fabrics have proven effective under both AC overlays and chip seals. See also Geotextile.

ASPP = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

ASPW = ANY SAFE PORT IN THE WORLD

ASQP = AIRLINE SERVICE QUALITY PERFORMANCE

ASR = AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR

ASRB = ACCOUNTING STANDARDS REVIEW BOARD

ASRS = AUTOMATED STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

ASRS = AVIATION SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM

ASS = ACID SULFATE SOILS

ASSAILING THIEVES = ГРАБЕЖИ (или КРАЖИ С НАСИЛИЕМ) – Assailing Thieves:- forcible taking of a shipment rather than mysterious disappearance or pilferage. Forcible taking of property but not sneak thievery. / Насильственный захват имущества, но не путём воровства. В уголовном праве под Грабежами понимается открытое похищение имущества без насилия или с насилием, не опасным для жизни и здоровья.

ASSAY = ПРОБИРОВАНИЕ (или ОПРОБИРОВАНИЕ) – Assay is a testing of a metal or ore to determine the proportion of precious metal in contains. Assay most often applies to metals used in coinage, and to gold and silver. Metals assayed are stamped with a hallmark or an assay mark. To test a metal or an oil for purity or quality. Assay is the determination of the precious metal content of an alloy, either using a direct method (where the actual precious metal content is measured) or an indirect, instrumental method (usually based on spectrographic analysis) in which the levels of impurities are measured and the precious metal content is calculated by difference. For gold, the main direct method is fire assay, also known as Cupellation or Gravimetric Analysis. Assay is the testing and evaluation of a metal to determine its fineness or purity. There are often minimum standards that must be met. / в которых уровни примесей измеряются . Купелирование (Cupellation). Протестировать металл или нефть на чистоту или качество. Пробирование – проверка металла на чистоту для подтверждения того, что он удовлетворяет стандартам торговли на товарно-сырьевой бирже. Например, слиток очищенного золота весом в 100 Тройских унций должен иметь оценку чистоты не менее 995, прежде чем биржа КОМЭКС® (COMEX® (Commodity Exchange, Inc.)) разрешит использовать его для выполнения

обязательств по контракту на золото. Под Пробой благородных металлов, от Немецкого слова Probe, от Латинского слова Probo, означающее Испытываю или Оцениваю, понимается, количественное содержание золота, серебра, платины или палладия в лигатурном сплаве (смотрите Лигатура), из которого изготовляются ювелирные изделия, зубопротезные диски, монеты, медали и другое. В большинстве стран принята Метрическая Система обозначения Проб; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) она была введена 15 Ноября 1927. По этой системе проба обозначается числом частей благородного металла в 1 000 частях (по массе) лигатурного сплава. По Каратной Системе, принятой в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Великобритании и Швейцарии, 1 000-я проба металла соответствует 24 условным единицам, называемым Каратами. До 1927 в России существовала Золотниковая Система обозначения проб (на основе Русского фунта, содержащего 96 золотников), по которой проба выражалась весовым количеством металла в 96 единицах сплава. Пробы сплавов благородных металлов, из которых разрешается изготовлять ювелирные и другие изделия, устанавливаются законодательным путём. Проба гарантируется государством, для чего изделия обязательно проходят пробирный контроль (опробование и анализ) и на них накладываются оттиски пробирных клейм (смотрите Пробирный Анализ). Слитки благородных металлов клеймятся пробой, определённой в сплаве. Не подлежат клеймению ордена, наградные медали и монеты, хотя проба их сплавов строго регламентирована и контролируется. Контроль за пробами сплавов и изделий и клеймение в бывшем СССР выполнялись инспекциями пробирного надзора. В странах, где установлен государственный пробирный надзор, торговля изделиями из благородных металлов без оттисков пробирных клейм запрещена, а подделка пробирного клейма преследуется законом. Для клеймения изделий применяются пробирные клейма разнообразных форм и рисунков. Рисунок клейма (обычно эмблема страны, города и тому подобное) сочетается с цифрами пробы (например, Великобритания) или с условными цифрами 1, 2 и так далее, где каждая цифра соответствует определённой пробе (например, Австрия, Аргентина, Болгария, Венгрия, Камерун, Италия, Нидерланды, Польша, Румыния, Чехословакия, Югославия, Португалия, Мексика); иероглифами (Египет, Тунис, Турция). Иногда проба обозначает клеймо только в виде цифр метрической пробы (Монголия). В бывшем СССР пробирное клеймо состояло из 3 элементов:- эмблемы (серп и молот на фоне пятиконечной звезды); трёхзначных цифр метрической пробы; шифра (в виде буквы), закреплённого за определённой инспекцией пробирного надзора. Клеймение ювелирно-бытовых изделий известно со средних веков (например, в Англии и Италии с XV века, во Франции с XVI века). В ряде стран клеймение введено в XX веке (например, в Канаде с 1913, Австралии с 1923). В некоторых странах ювелирно-бытовые изделия из благородных металлов хотя и клеймятся (чаще самими фирмами-производителями изделий), но контроль за пробами со стороны государства не обязателен или слабый (например, Австралия, Бельгия, Дания, Италия, Канада, Мальта, США, ФРГ, Швейцария, Швеция). В России государственное клеймение изделий узаконено:- серебряных – в 1613, золотых – в 1700; в бывшем СССР:- платиновых – в 1927, палладиевых – в 1956. В мире существуют метрическая, каратная и Русская системы проб золота. Наиболее популярны из них две – метрическая и каратная, а самая распространённая – метрическая система проб. Согласно Британской каратной системе, которая используется также в США, Швейцарии и некоторых других странах, 1 карат равен одной двадцать четвертой части массы сплава. Соответственно, 24-каратное золото (24K) является чистым, без каких-либо примесей, а, например, 18-каратное золото (18K) означает содержание в сплаве 18 частей золота и 6 частей примесей. В ювелирной промышленности применяются пробы в 9, 10, 14, 18 и 24 карата. В России в 1711 была введена Золотниковая система проб для серебряных сплавов и в 1733 – для золотых. Создана она была на основе Русского фунта, содержащего 96 золотников. По этой системе проба выражалась весовым количеством золота в 96 единицах сплава. Соответственно, чистый драгоценный металл соответствовал 96-й пробе. В конце XIX – начале XX веков для золотых изделий законными пробами были:- 94, 92, 82, 72 и 56. В 1927 в связи с переходом бывшего СССР на метрическую систему проб все изделия, которые имели золотниковую пробу, при поступлении в продажу были переклеймены на метрические пробы. Новая Российская система отличалась от Британской и была аналогична принятой в Германии. Так в России чистота золота стала определяться пробой, которая варьируется от 0 до 1000 и показывает содержание золота в тысячных долях (промилле). Золото 999.99-й пробы бывает в слитках и считается ‘практически чистым’. Такое золото очень дорого в получении и употребляется только в химии. Сегодня большинство стран пользуется метрической (самой точной) системой проб. В ней 1000-я проба – наивысшая, и, соответственно, клеймение происходит трёхзначным числом. Современной Российской системе, например, 23-каратное золото соответствует 958 пробе, 18-каратное золото – 750-й пробе, 14-каратное – 585-й пробе, 12-каратное – 500 пробе, 9 каратное – 375-я пробе. Чтобы перевести каратную пробу в метрическую нужно каратную пробу разделить на 0.024. Для перевода метрической пробы в каратную следует метрическую умножить на 0.024. Общепринятыми в нашей стране считаются пять проб золотых ювелирных сплавов:- 375, 500, 585, 750, 958:- (i) 375 проба – это сплав, содержащий 38% золота (основные компоненты – серебро и медь), имеющий цветовую гамму от жёлтого до красного, тускнеющий на воздухе из-за образования сульфида серебра (Ag_2S); (ii) 500 проба – сплав, содержащий 50.5% золота (основные компоненты – серебро и медь), низколитейный; (iii) 585 проба – сплав, содержащий 59% золота (основные компоненты – серебро, медь, палладий, никель), твёрдый, прочный, устойчивый на воздухе, широко применяется для изготовления ювелирных украшений; (iv) 750 проба – сплав, содержащий 75.5% золота (основные компоненты – серебро, платина, медь, палладий, никель), имеющий цветовую гамму от зелёного через ярко-жёлтый до розового и красного, твёрдый, прочный, хорошо подвержен обработке и полировке, широко применяется для изготовления ювелирных украшений, часто используется в филигранных работах; и (v) 958 проба – сплав, содержащий до 96.3% чистого золота, редко используемый в связи с мягкостью, с ненасыщенностью цвета. Все золотые сплавы выше 750 пробы не тускнеют на воздухе. Чистое золото (1000-й пробы) из-за своей мягкости и ломкости в производстве ювелирных изделий не используется. В ход обычно идут сплавы четырёх проб:- 958, 750, 585, 375. Золотой сплав самой высокой пробы 958-й, обычно, используется в художественных промыслах, и из него создаются произведения искусства. Золото пробы 900 (в Англии – 916) идёт в большинстве стран для чеканки. 900-я проба используется в стоматологии. Наиболее часто при изготовлении ювелирных изделий используют золото 585-й пробы. Украшения, изготовленные из сплавов ниже 375-й пробы, не считаются ювелирными (это бижутерия). Во всех странах мира количество золота в сплавах контролируется государством, а в некоторых также и корпорациями ювелиров, клейма которых чрезвычайно разнообразны и сложны. Например, в Голландии допускается полная свобода делать золотые и серебряные изделия произвольной пробы. В России содержание драгоценного металла в сплаве контролируется государством и регламентируется постановлением Правительства РФ от 18 Июня 1999 № 643 ‘О порядке опробирования и клеймения изделий из драгоценных металлов’. Изделия из драгметаллов, изготовленные на Российской территории, а также импортированные для продажи, должны быть заклеймены государственным пробирным клеймом и соответствовать Российским пробам. В РФ для ювелирных изделий установлены пробы благородных металлов:- 375, 500, 583, 750 и 958 – для золота; 750, 800, 875, 916, 925 и 960 – для серебра; 950 – для платины; 500 и 850 – для палладия. ГОСТ 6835-85 предусматривает 40 золотых сплавов восемнадцати проб, имея в виду их различное назначение. Процедура опробования и клеймения осуществляется Российской Государственной Пробирной Палатой при Министерстве Финансов Российской Федерации. За соответствием золотых проб следит Федеральный Пробирный Надзор. В Турции, Египте, Греции, в республиках Южной Америки и Соединённых Штатах правительственного контроля над золотыми и серебряными изделиями не существует. Российские ювелиры говорят, что, например, 90% золота из

Турции не ‘держит’ пробу. Поэтому, несмотря на то, что на Турецком золотом изделии стоит 585 проба, её считали как 500. Однако, в последнее время Турецкому пробированию золота вообще не доверяют. Дело в том, что в ‘бутиках’ этой страны можно выбрать понравившуюся золотую вещицу без маркировки, а уже потом попросить поставить на колечко или серьги желаемую пробу. Продавец тут же при заказчике с помощью специальной машинки проставит хоть 585, хоть 750, да хоть 958 пробу золота. Как уже говорилось выше, проба – это также и государственный знак в виде клейма, стоящий на золотых изделиях и подтверждающий количество чистого золота в данном сплаве. Как правило, он состоит из числа, обозначающего пробу и рисунка (символа или надписи). Для клеймения в различных странах применяются пробирные клейма, имеющие разнообразные форы и рисунки. Так, например, в Беларуси на клейме имеется изображение зубра.

ASSAYER = ПРОБИРОВЩИК (или ЛАБОРАНТ) – Assayer is a tester of precious metals to determine their purity.

ASSAYING = ПРОБИРОВАНИЕ (или ОПРОБИРОВАНИЕ) – Assaying is the process by which fineness is determined. The purity of silver, platinum and palladium articles is often quoted in the form of fineness – for instance, sterling silver is 925 fine. On the other hand, the fineness of gold jewellery is usually expressed in carats (parts of fine gold per 24). Eighteen-carat jewellery is therefore 750 fine in bullion market terms. See also Assay. / Пробирование – проверка металла на чистоту для подтверждения того, что он удовлетворяет стандартам торговли на товарно-сырьевой бирже. Например, слиток очищенного золота весом в 100 Тройских унций должен иметь оценку чистоты не менее 995, прежде чем биржа КОМЭКС® (COMEX® (Commodity Exchange, Inc.)) разрешит использовать его для выполнения обязательств по контракту на золото. Пробирный Надзор, государственный контроль за соответствием ювелирно-бытовых изделий из драгоценных металлов (золота, серебра, платины и палладия) узаконенным пробам, с тем чтобы не допустить продажи изделий из неблагородных или низкопробных металлов под видом благородных и полнопробных, а также избежать фальсификации пробирных клейм на изделиях. В большинстве стран установлены обязательный пробирный надзор, осуществляемый государством, и обязательное клеймение изделий из благородных металлов пробирными учреждениями. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) функции пробирного надзора осуществлялись Министерством Финансов СССР через инспекции пробирного надзора. Пробирная Пошлина (от Немецкого слова Probieren, означающее Испытывать или Пробовать), вид денежного сбора, взимаемого государственными органами пробирного надзора за опробование, анализы и клеймение ювелирно-бытовых изделий из драгоценных металлов. В СССР за пробирные работы взималась плата по таксе, установленной Министерством Финансов СССР, размер её зависил от массы изделия. Пробирный Анализ или Пробирное Искусство, методы количественного определения содержания металлов, главным образом благородных, в рудах, различных продуктах металлургического производства, отходах, сплавах, изделиях и другом (смотрите Проба). Методы пробирного анализа были известны за 2 000 лет до Нашей Эры в Египте, а позже в Вавилонии, Греции, Риме и использовались в связи с добычей и торговым обращением золота. Развитию пробирного анализа в России содействовали реформы Петра I (расширение торговли, увеличение объёма чеканки золотых и серебряных монет, развитие добычи золота и серебра). Вклад в совершенствование пробирного анализа внесли работы Михаила Васильевича Ломоносова (1711–1765) и Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834–1907), а также Советских учёных Николая Константиновича Пшеницына (1891–1961), О.Е. Звягинцева, Владимира Яковлевича Мостовича (1880–1935), В.Г. Агеенкова, Игоря Николаевича Плаксина (1900–1967) и других. Методы пробирного анализа точны и позволяют определять, например, содержание золота в рудах до 0.1–0.05 грамма на тонну (г/т); это даёт возможность использовать его в качестве контрольного и арбитражного методов. По данным пробирного анализа рассчитывают содержание благородных металлов в залежах полезных ископаемых, осуществляют контроль за технологией извлечения, аффинажа, гальванического покрытия и тому подобного, ведут учёт расходования благородных металлов, выпускают ювелирно-бытовые изделия определённых проб и другое. Пробирный анализ выполняют пирометаллургическим (смотрите Пирометаллургия) и химическим методами. К пирометаллургическим методам относят тигельную и шерберную плавки, а также купелирование. Тигельная плавка применяется для анализа руд и продуктов их переработки с содержанием благородных металлов от десятых долей г до десятков и более г в 1 т исходного продукта; требуют взятия для анализа навески 25–100 г. Шерберная плавка применяется как дополнительная операция при анализе руд и продуктов их переработки и как самостоятельный метод анализа рудных продуктов с богатым содержанием благородных металлов (сотни г золота или платины и килограммов (кг) серебра в 1 т продукта); требуют взятия для анализа навески менее 5 г. Купеляция в муфеле – операция при тигельной и шерберной плавках и самостоятельный метод анализа сплавов, слитков, полуфабрикатов, изделий. Химические методы пробирного анализа применяются для всех материалов, содержащих благородные металлы, за исключением продуктов, указанных для тигельной плавки. Иногда химические методы пробирного анализа используются в сочетании с пирометаллургическими. Из химических методов пробирный анализ получил распространение экспресс-способ определения пробы ювелирно-бытовых изделий без нарушения их целостности – опробование на пробирном камне. На поверхность пробирного камня наносят испытуемым изделием однородно-плотную полоску (черту) 10–12 миллиметров (мм) длиной и 2–3 мм шириной. Рядом с промежутком 0.5–1 мм наносят такую же полоску пробирной иглой с заведомо известной пробой, подходящей к пробе испытуемого изделия, а для золота – и одинаковой по цвету. Нанесённые полоски смачивают соответствующим пробирным реактивом и наблюдают за его действием в течение нескольких секунд (сек). По окончании реакции реактив осторожно снимают с камня фильтровальной бумагой и сравнивают действие реактива на полосках. По степени интенсивности окраски пятна на полоске от изделия и окраски пятна на полоске от иглы судят о пробе изделия из благородного металла. Пробирный Камень, слабометаморфизированный, тонкозернистый, углистый, кремнистый сланец в виде чёрного бруска, на котором по цвету черты испытуемого благородного металла определяют его пробу. Основные Требования К Пробирному Камню:- твёрдость по минералогической шкале 4.7–6.5; содержание С 8–23%; примеси не более 2% (Al, Fe, Ca, Mn, S, Na, Cl и другие). Пробирный камень должен быть без трещин и не реагировать с неорганическими кислотами и их смесями. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) горные породы, отвечающие требованиям пробирных камней, под названием Шунгит встречались на Урале, в устье Реки Чёрная Арагви (близ Тбилиси, Грузия), в карьере ‘Усовая Гора’ (Карельская АССР). Богатые месторождения кремнистых сланцев за рубежом расположены на территории древнего государства Лидия (на Западе Малой Азии), в связи с чем порода приобрела название ‘Лидийский Камень’. Разработана технология изготовления искусственных пробирных камней (спеканием или плавкой заранее подготовленной шихты определённого состава). Однако эти камни по своим качествам уступают высокосортным природным пробирным камням. Пробирные Иглы, эталонные пластинки из определённых сплавов благородных металлов, предназначенные для определения пробы на пробирном камне. Пробирные иглы изготавливается из того благородного металла, для опробования которого она предназначается. Выпускавшиеся в бывшем СССР пробирные иглы содержали благородного металла (в %):- золотые – 37.5; 50.0; 58.3; 75.0; 95.8, серебряные – 75.0; 80.0; 87.5; 91.6; 92.5; 96.0, платиновые – 95, палладиевые – 50 и 85. В состав лигатуры игл также входили:- золотых – в основном Ag и Cu, реже – Ni, Zn, Pd и другие; серебряных и платиновых – только Cu, палладиевых – Ag и Ni. Например, золотые пробирные иглы 583-й пробы изготовлялись 15 номеров различных по составу лигатуры и цвету, где № 1 содержал 41.7% Ag и не содержал Cu, а № 15 содержал 41.7% Cu, но не содержал Ag (промежуточные иглы с № 2 по № 14 содержали Ag в убывающих, а Cu – в

возрастающих пропорциональных количествах). Пробирные иглы для определения пробы зубопротезных дисков содержали 90.0% Au, 4.0% Ag и 6.0% Cu. Пробирные Реактивы, реактивы для определения пробы ювелирно-бытовых изделий и сплавов из благородных металлов на пробирном камне. Для опробования золотых изделий применяют растворы хлорида золота и кислотные реактивы; серебряных изделий – растворы нитрата серебра. Опробование платины производится кислотным реактивом или растворами иодида калия, соляной и азотной кислоты. Для определения пробы палладия используют реактив иодида калия. Смотрите также Пробирный Анализ.

ASSAY MARK = МАРКА ПРОБИРОВАНИЯ (или МАРКА ОПРОБИРОВАНИЯ) – Assay Mark is the stamp by an assayer on a bar or piece of precious metal to guarantee its fineness.

ASSAY OFFICE = КОНТОРА ПО ПРОБИРОВАНИЮ (или КОНТОРА ПО ОПРОБИРОВАНИЮ) – Assay Office is an official or statutory organization controlling the testing of precious metals within a country.

ASSC = ACCOUNTING STANDARDS STEERING COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLED YARN = СОБРАННАЯ (или СБОРНАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Assembled Yarn:- two or more yarns which are wound side by side on to same package, but without twisting around each other, are called Assembled Yarns. See also Multiple Wound Yarn. Assembled Yarns and twisted yarns are processed by assembling multiple numbers of yarns and twisting them, which adds various functional uses and characteristics to the yarns such as added texture and improved thermal insulation as well as enhanced strength and water repellency. Muratec's (Murata Machinery, Ltd; Fushimi-ku, Kyoto, Japan) twisters are highly efficient two-for-one twisters that twist a yarn twice while a spindle makes one full revolution. Our delivery record of more than 5 million spindles, is the largest share in the world, and proves the trust of our customers in our twisters. / (Muratec's (Murata Machinery, Ltd;).

ASSEMBLY = СБОРКА – Assembly is the stage of production in which components are put together into an end product appropriate to the process concerned. / Стадия производства, в которой компоненты соединяются воедино для формирования конечного продукта, соответствующего данному процессу.

ASSEMBLY AREA = СБОРОЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА – Assembly Area is a location in the warehouse where products and loads are collected and combined.

ASSENTED BONDS = СОГЛАСОВАННЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Assented Bonds is an American expression for bonds whose owners have agreed to reduced interest payments or a reduced repayment of principal on the basis of a reorganization or rescheduling plan. / Американское выражение в отношении облигаций, владельцы которых договорились на уменьшенные процентные платежи или платежи процентов (interest payments), или уменьшенную выплату основной суммы на основе реорганизации или плана реструктуризации.

ASSESSMENT = ИСЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ, или НАЧИСЛЕНИЕ, или ОБЛОЖЕНИЕ, или ОЦЕНКА) – (1) Assessment is an act of calculating value, e.g., Income Tax assessment. / Действие по калькулированию стоимости, например, при исчислении Налога на Доход (Income Tax). Под Исчислением понимается выражение в каком-нибудь числе, количестве; например, доходы исчисляются миллионами Рублей.

(2) Assessment is the imposition of antidumping duties on imported merchandise. / Обложение антидемпинговыми пошлинами привозимой (или импортируемой) товарной продукции.

ASSESSOR = АСЕССОР (или ИСЧИСЛЯЮЩИЙ, или ОЦЕНЩИК) – Assessor is a person who officially estimates the value of goods for the purpose of apportioning the sum payable in the settlement of claims. Assessor is:- (i) an official who evaluates property for taxation; or (ii) an assistant to a judge or magistrate, usually selected for special knowledge in a particular area. Assessor:- Assessors Mission Statement:- to discover, identify, value and assess all taxable real and personal property in order to produce the secured and unsecured assessment rolls. To fairly and accurately apply exemptions, exclusions and to defend valuations and assessments before the Assessment Appeals Board. What We Do – Assessors Responsibilities:- (i) has the responsibility for discovering and assessing all property within the County as required by law; (ii) must produce and deliver an assessment roll by July 01 each year. The assessment roll becomes the base upon which local property taxes are levied, collected and distributed to the cities, County and special districts to fund government services; (iii) values real property; (iv) audits entities doing business in the County and values all taxable personal property; (v) establishes and maintains a set of 4 900 maps for assessment purposes, delineating every parcel of land in the County. These parcel maps serve as the basis for the assessment of all real property in Santa Barbara County and are continuously updated to reflect new subdivisions and surveys. These maps are available for review and may be purchased at the Assessor's Office. (vi) Provides a public information service to assist taxpayers with questions about property ownership and assessment. Information on recent property sales is also available. In addition, property characteristic information is available for purchase by the public. What the Assessor Does Not Do:- (i) does not set property tax rates; (ii) does not compute property tax bills; (iii) does not mail out tax bills; (iv) does not collect property taxes; and (v) does not establish property tax laws. / Под Асессором, от Латинского слова Assessor, означающее Заседатель, в Древнем Риме, в средневековой Европе и в некоторых буржуазных государствах (например, в Германии) понимается судебное должностное лицо, заседатель; в России должность Асессор была введена Петром I в штаты Сената, Синода, судов и других коллегий, во 2-й половине XIX века эта должность постепенно была ликвидирована (дольше всего сохранялась в губернских правлениях), соответствовавший же ей чин – коллежский асессор – существовал до свержения царизма (1917) как гражданский чин восьмого класса по росписи чинов (так называемоу табели о рангах). Асессор, от Латинского слова Assessor, означающее Заседатель, в Древнем Риме и средневековой Европе должностное лицо, облечённое судебной властью. В царской России – должность, соответствующая 8 классу в Табели о Рангах Всех Чинов Воинских, Статских и Придворных (коллежский асессор), должность в центральных госучреждениях XVIII века, при Губернских Правлениях XIX – начала XX веков. В современном мире асессоры – это аттестаторы, которые участвуют в процессе независимой оценки соответствия:- аттестации персонала, рабочих мест, процессов, систем менеджмента качества и других видах аттестации и оценки соответствия. В Европе и США Асессорами называются также те, кто в России называются Оценщиками – эксперты по независимой оценке стоимости имущества.

ASSET = АКТИВ – (1) Anything an individual or a business owns that has commercial or exchange value. Asset is a resource that is expected to benefit the company financially, generally something owned by or owned to the business. / Актив – всё, имеющее коммерческую или обменную ценность и принадлежащее компании, институту или частному лицу. Актив:- (1) совокупность имущества и денежных средств, принадлежащих предприятию, фирме, компании (здания, сооружения, машины и оборудование, материальные запасы, банковские вклады, вложения в ценные бумаги, патенты, авторские права и другое), в которые вложены средства владельцев, хозяев. Активы принято делить на материальные (осязаемые) и нематериальные (неосязаемые), к последним относятся интеллектуальный продукт, патенты, долговые обязательства других предприятий, особые права на использование ресурсов; (2) актив баланса – часть бухгалтерского баланса предприятия, отражающая в

денежном выражении материальные и нематериальные ценности, принадлежащие предприятию, их состав и размещение; (3) превышение доходов над расходами.

(2) In accounting an Asset is initially measured at its cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use. Cost is understood as the amount of cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction. Asset:- an economic resource, tangible or intangible, which is expected to provide benefits to a business. Something that belongs to an individual or company and which has a value, e.g., buildings, plant, stock, but also Account Receivable. There are several types of assets for business purposes, and they are usually classified in terms of their availability for exchange. / строка баланса (item). Актив является одной из сторон бухгалтерского баланса. Он отображает состав, размещение и использование средств, группируемых по признаку их функциональной роли в хозяйстве. закупочной цены и любых .

ASSET ALLOCATION = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ АКТИВОВ – Asset Allocation is an investment strategy that aims to balance risk and reward by apportioning a portfolio's assets according to an individual's goals, risk tolerance and investment horizon. The three main asset classes – equities, fixed-income, and cash and equivalents – have different levels of risk and return, so each will behave differently over time. There is no simple formula that can find the right asset allocation for every individual. However, the consensus among most financial professionals is that asset allocation is one of the most important decisions that investors make. In other words, your selection of individual securities is secondary to the way you allocate your investment in stocks, bonds, and cash and equivalents, which will be the principal determinants of your investment results. Asset-allocation mutual funds, also known as Life-Cycle, or Target-Date, funds, are an attempt to provide investors with portfolio structures that address an investor's age, risk appetite and investment objectives with an appropriate apportionment of asset classes. However, critics of this approach point out that arriving at a standardized solution for allocating portfolio assets is problematic because individual investors require individual solutions. Asset Allocation is the proportion of your total capital you invest in the different asset classes. This will be largely determined by your risk profile. The process of dividing investments among different kinds of assets, i.e. stocks, bonds, real estate and cash, to optimize the risk/reward tradeoff based on an institution's specific goals. / Размещение Активов – распределение средств инвестиционных фондов между различными категориями активов, такими, как эквиваленты наличных средств (cash equivalents), акции (stocks), вложения с фиксированным доходом (fixed income investments) и такими материальными активами, как недвижимость, ценные металлы и предметы коллекционирования. Это также относится и к государственным, муниципальным и корпоративным облигациям, а также к категории промышленных обыкновенных акций. Распределение активов влияет на риск и на доход и является центральным понятием в планировании частных финансовых вложений и инвестиционном мэнэдьжменте.

ASSET ALLOCATION FUND = ФОНД РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ АКТИВОВ – Asset Allocation Fund is an investment fund which applies the official investment policy of the custodian bank. Depending on the risk category, the asset allocation fund can invest solely in the money market and bonds (income-oriented) or in equities as well (capital-gains-oriented).

ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ АКТИВАМИ И ПАССИВАМИ – Reconciliation of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet operations of a bank in order to optimize profitability, liquidity and security within the possibilities offered by the law. Management of a business in a way that coordinates decisions on assets and liabilities. Specifically, the ongoing process of formulating, implementing, monitoring and revising strategies related to assets and liabilities in an attempt to achieve financial objectives for a given set of risk tolerances and constraints.

ASSET–BACKED SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ АКТИВАМИ – Asset-Backed Securities (ABSs) are the securities whose value is derived from, and, in the case of cash (i.e. non-synthetic) ABS, collateralized or backed by, a specific pool of underlying assets. A security backed by notes or receivables against assets such as auto loans, credit cards, royalties, student loans and insurance. Asset Backed Securities (ABSs):- every transaction involving securities collateralized by debts is based on a triangular structure involving an originator (party selling the debt), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) and the investor. If a bank acts as originator with its own loan receivables (e.g., amounts receivable under mortgage loans, consumer loans) its first step is to bundle suitable loans in a 'debt pool' and then sell them to an SPV. If this sale is on-balance-sheet, it is referred to as a 'True Sale'. In return, the originator receives the value of the debts in cash. The SPV, in turn, refinances the purchase through the (public or private) placement of securities on the capital market. The coupon and redemption payments to investors are funded by the restructured interest and redemption payments made by the original borrowers. The SPV is formed for the sole purpose of securitizing these debts and its only asset is the risk from this diversified debt pool. The advantage for the originator lies primarily in the fact that he receives cash and can now invest it at a profit, e.g., by investing in products offering a higher return. He can also wind down his liabilities. This reduces his balance sheet and increases his capital adequacy ratio. With a true sale, the originator also improves his rating and thereby obtains better refinancing conditions. The capital costs of an investment funded by ABS are lower compared with traditional debt finance because the default risk is transferred to the SPV when the debts are sold. This risk transfer thereby reduces the regulatory capital backing requirement. Depending on the debtor, the bank has to provide less or no liable equity capital for the sold loans. Specially created securities used for refinancing and collateralized by a pool of similar claims (e.g., mortgage loans) and where debt service payments are covered by the income generated by the pool. / , например, . Ценные Бумаги, Обеспеченные Активами – облигации или иные долговые обязательства, обеспеченные заёмными бумагами или счетами к получению, источниками которых являются банки, компании, выдающие кредитные карты, предоставляющие кредит и часто поддержанные банковскими аккредитивами (letter of credit) или страховым покрытием со стороны организации, отличной от предоставившей данные долговые обязательства. Как правило, эти долговые обязательства продают в специально организованный трастовый фонд, который переоформляет их в ценные бумаги с минимальной деноминацией в 1 000 Долларов США и сроком погашения менее пяти лет. Ценные бумаги затем принимаются на реализацию брокерской фирмой, которая предлагает их для открытой перепродажи. Примерами могут служить сертификаты автомобильного кредита (certificates for automobile receivables (CARs) и так называемые пластиковые облигации (plastic bonds), обеспеченные счетами к получению по кредитным картам. Поскольку организации, являющиеся источником самих займов или счетов к получению, не несут ответственности по ним и не являются гарантами, инвесторам следует оценивать качество исходных бумаг, надёжность гаранта или страхователя и степень защиты.

ASSET BACKING = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ АКТИВА – Asset Backing:- useful check for investors that can be related to the firm's earning capacit. Asset Backing = Net Assets of a company (in Dollars) / number of issued shares. For example, XYZ Ltd with USD100 000.00 net assets and 10 000 shares issued has an Asset Backing of USD10.00 per share.

ASSET–BASED, THIRD PARTY PROVIDER = СТОРОННИЙ ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬ УСЛУГ НА ОСНОВАНИИ АКТИВОВ – Asset-Based, Third Party Provider is a third party provider that owns transportation and/or warehouse assets.

ASSET BOUNDARY = РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЕ АКТИВОВ – Asset Boundary is a boundary separating assets included in creating core economic accounts (such as plant and factories, also including non-produced assets such as land and water resources) and those excluded (such as natural assets not managed for an economic purpose). Asset Boundary:- this is the national accounts term for what

is defined as an asset. Assets which lie inside the asset boundary, such as goods vehicles or a factory, are recorded on the national accounts stocks figures. Assets which lie outside the asset boundary, such as historic monuments or natural resources such as mineral deposits or a forest are not recorded in the core accounts. / Термин Разграничение Активов описывает действия, направленные на распределение активов инвестора по разным группам финансовых инструментов. Разграничение активов очень тесно связано с диверсификацией, но является более обширным понятием, с теми же базовыми целями. Главная задача тактического разграничения активов – как и диверсификации – минимизация риска при попытке сохранения прибыли.

ASSET MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ АКТИВАМИ – Asset Management is:- (1) the management of a client's investments by a financial services company, usually an investment bank. The company will invest on behalf of its clients and give them access to a wide range of traditional and alternative product offerings that would not be to the average investor. The expense of this service generally restricts it to high net-worth individuals, governments, corporations and financial intermediaries. This includes such products as equity, fixed income, real estate, agriculture and international investments. (2) An account at a financial institution that includes checking services, credit cards, debit cards, margin loans, the automatic sweep of cash balances into a money market fund, as well as brokerage services. Also known as an Asset Management Account or a Central Asset Account. When individuals deposit money into the account, it is placed into a money market fund that offers a greater return that can be found in regular savings and checking accounts. The added benefit to individuals is that they can do all of their banking and investing at the same institution instead of having a bank and brokerage account at two different companies. These types of accounts came about with the passing of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act in 1997, which replaced the Glass-Steagall Act. The Glass-Steagall Act was created during the Great Depression and did not allow financial institutions to offer both banking and security services. Range of services offered by banks and investment funds for the active management of a client's assets under a portfolio management mandate. Essentially synonymous with portfolio management but in practice often refers to the service provided to institutional investors.

ASSETS = АКТИВЫ (или АВУАРЫ) – (1) Assets are defined as probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions or events. If a building is leased, the future economic benefits of using the building are controlled by the lessee as the result of a past event (the signing of a lease agreement). Assets are grouped into two types:- (i) current assets and (ii) noncurrent assets. Property owned by a firm and claims it has against others. Major types of assets:- (i) fixed assets – those of a permanent nature, held for the purpose of earning revenue and not for resale, e.g., buildings, machinery, long-term investments; and (ii) current assets – those in which the business deals and which change value frequently in the course of trading. Entities over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively; and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them over a period of time. Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events affecting the entity. The essential characteristics of an asset are:- (i) a probable future benefit exists involving a capacity to contribute directly or indirectly to future net cash inflows; (ii) the entity can obtain the benefit and control the access of others to it; and (iii) the transaction or event giving rise to the entity's claim to or control of the benefit has already occurred. Any possessions that have value in an exchange. Assets are all the items of value owned by or owed to a company and are set out in the balance sheet in relation to the firm's obligations (liabilities). The assets inform the reader how the capital invested in the company has been used. Equals the summation of all asset items on the balance sheet. Business accounting term for everything a company owns that has a monetary value, i.e. as shown in the balance sheet (credits, equipment and facilities, liquid assets, participations, etc). Total resources (total current assets and total non-current assets) belonging to a person, company, or group owns or is owed, such as cash, property, equipment, notes and accounts receivable. The opposite of Liabilities. See also Current Assets. Assets, in commerce, a term used to designate the stock in trade, and the entire property of all sorts, belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. It is also applied to goods or property placed, for the discharge of some particular trust or obligation, in the hands of executors, assignees, etc. / строка баланса (item). , то есть . Активы – ресурсы, контролируемые компанией в результате событий прошлых периодов, от которых компания ожидает экономических выгод в будущем. Активами считаются хозяйственные средства, контроль над которыми организация получила в результате свершившихся фактов её хозяйственной деятельности и которые должны принести ей экономические выгоды в будущем. Материально-вещественная форма актива и юридические условия его использования не являются критериями отнесения его к активам. Авуары:- (1) денежные средства банка в иностранной валюте на его счетах, в иностранных банках-корреспондентах, выполняющих финансовые операции по поручению данного банка; средства страны, государства за рубежом называют иностранными авуарами. За счёт авуаров можно производить платежи за рубежом и погашать обязательства. (2) Любые виды денег, денежных средств, ценных бумаг (наличные и безналичные деньги, чеки, векселя, аккредитивы), посредством которых можно производить платежи и погашать денежные обязательства. Активы – совокупность имущественных средств хозяйствующего субъекта. В международных стандартах финансовой отчётности активы трактуются как ресурсы, контролируемые организацией в результате событий прошлых периодов, от которых она ожидает экономические выгоды в будущем. Таким образом, заключённая в активах экономическая выгода представляет потенциал, который войдёт прямо или косвенно в поток денежных средств или денежных эквивалентов организации. Потенциал может быть продуктивным, то есть составлять часть операционной деятельности организации. Он может быть конвертирован в денежные средства или их эквиваленты, а также сокращать отток денежных средств (например, альтернативный производственный процесс снижает производственные затраты). Хозяйственные ресурсы, составляющие активы, должны:- приносить хозяйственную выгоду (доходы, прибыль, деньги) в будущем; находиться в распоряжении хозяйствующего субъекта, который мог бы их беспрепятственно использовать по собственному усмотрению или продать; быть результатом ранее совершённых сделок (быть готовыми к использованию в данный момент, а не находиться на стадии изготовления или доставки в рамках соответствующего договора, контракта). В состав активов включают имущество и права. К имуществу относят различные предметы, имеющие хозяйственную ценность в силу своих физических свойств (деньги, товары, материалы, строения, машины, оборудование). В активах различают недвижимое и движимое имущество, паи и акции в других организациях (долгосрочные финансовые вложения), оборотные средства (текущие активы) или оборотный капитал. Права делятся на овеществлённые и неовеществлённые. Овеществлённые права связаны с владением какой-либо ценной бумагой, дающей право на получение ценностей (векселем, чеком, облигацией, акцией и тому подобным). К неовеществлённым правам относят долговые требования (дебиторская задолженность в различных видах), исключительные права (например, патент, лицензия, авторское право, право на фирменное наименование и товарный знак) и прочие права, вытекающие из незаконченных хозяйственных операций (например, заранее произведённые затраты или ещё не полученные доходы). Перечисленные составляющие активов, количественно измеренные и оцененные, отражаются в одной из частей бухгалтерского баланса. Их классификация должна позволять, с одной стороны, судить о характере разнообразных средств хозяйствующего субъекта и его юридических отношениях с контрагентами, с другой – установить их относительное участие в общем обороте средств. Выявление всей совокупности имущественных средств путём годовой инвентаризации или на основе книжных (учётных) данных необходимо для:- определения собственного капитала или величины чистых активов (разность между суммой актива, выраженной стоимостью всех имущественных средств, и суммой обязательств); выявления всей совокупности благ, которая может служить обеспечением прав кредиторов. При определении

активов чужие ценности, временно находящиеся во владении хозяйствующего субъекта (например, переданные на хранение ценные бумаги или переданные для продажи товары и другие), должны быть в учёте выделены.

(2) Assets:- an investment vehicle. It may be a stock, a bond, an option on a stock. / Инвестиционный инструмент. Это может быть акция, облигация, опцион на акцию.

ASSET TURN = XX – Asset Turn:- xxxxx. See also Sales/Total Assets.

ASSET TURNOVER = ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ АКТИВОВ – Asset Turnover is a measure of the efficiency of assets with regard to generating revenue. The higher the ratio, the better assets are being utilized to generate Delivered Sales.

ASSIGN = ПЕРЕУСТУПАТЬ (или ПЕРЕДАВАТЬ, или ПРИСВАИВАТЬ, или ОТЧУЖДАТЬ, или ПРЕЕМСТВО) – Assign:- to make an option seller perform his obligation to assume a short futures position (as a seller of a call option) or a long futures position (as a seller of a put option). Assign:- to transfer (property) to another especially in trust or for the benefit of creditors. / Переуступать или Передавать или Отчуждать:- подписывать документ о передаче права владения от одной стороны другой. Владение может быть в различных формах, включая материальную собственность, права (обычно являющиеся результатом контракта), а также право на передачу прав собственности по прошествии некоторого времени. Лицо, передающее права, называется Уступающий или Отчуждающий (Assignor), а лицо, которому передаются права, – Преемник или Правопреемник (Assignee). Процедура передачи акций и зарегистрированных облигаций происходит путём заполнения и подписания формы, напечатанной на обороте сертификата, или оформления особого документа, называемого Поручительством отдельно от сертификата или свидетельства на право владения акцией/облигацией (assignment separate from certificate or stock/bond power). Когда Опционная Клиринговая Корпорация (Options Clearing Corporation) получает информацию об исполнении опциона, она подготавливает документ передачи (assignment form), уведомляющий брокера-дилера об исполнении опциона, выписанного одним из его клиентов. Компания, в свою очередь, поручает исполнение опциона в соответствии со своими внутренними процедурами. Что касается передачи прав в интересах кредиторов, иногда называемой просто передачей прав (assigment), то она является альтернативой банкротству, при котором активы компании передаются кредиторам и в их интересах обращаются доверенным лицом в ликвидную форму.

ASSIGNABLE CONTRACT = ПЕРЕУСТУПАЕМЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или ПРЕЕМСТВЕННЫЙ КОНТРАКТ) – Assignable Contract is a contract that allows the holder to convey his rights to a third party. Exchange-traded contracts are not assignable. / Контракт, который позволяет его контрактодержателю передавать свои права третьим лицам. Контракты, торгуемые на бирже, не переуступаются.

ASSIGNEE = ПРЕЕМНИК (или ПРАВОПРЕЕМНИК) – (1) Assignee is one who receives rights from an assignor. The acquirer of title or interest transferred by an assignor. Also known as Cessionary. Assignee, a person appointed by competent authority to do, act, or transact some business, or exercise some particular privilege or power, for or on account of some specified individual or individuals. Assignees may be created by deed, or by law:- by deed, wher the lessee of a farm assigns the same to another; by law, where the law makes an assignee, without any appointment of the person entitled, as an executor is assignee in law to the testator, and an administrator to an intestate. The term is most commonly applied to the official assignees appointed to manage bankrupt estates. / Получатель права собственности или процентов, передаваемого цедентом. Известен также как Цессионер или Цессионарий (Cessionary).

(2) Assignee is the entity that is the recipient of a transfer of a patent application, patent, trademark application or trademark registration from its owner of record (assignor).

ASSIGNMENT = УСТУПКА ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ, или ПРЕЕМСТВО) – (1) An Assignment (in Latin:- Cessio) is a term used with similar meanings in the law of contracts and in the law of real estate. In both instances, it encompasses the transfer of rights held by one party – the Assignor – to another party – the Assignee. The details of the assignment determines some additional rights and liabilities (or duties). Typically a third-party is involved in a contract with the assignor, and the contract is in effect transferred to the assignee. For example, a borrower borrows money from a local bank. The local bank receives a mortgage note and can thereafter transfer that note to a financial institution in exchange for a lump-sum of cash, thereby assigning the right to receive payment from the borrower to another entity. Mortgages and lending contracts are relatively amenable to assignment since the lendor's duties are relatively limited; other contracts which involve personal duties such as legal counsel may not be assignable. The related concept of novation is not assignment; rather than assigning only the rights to another party, novation involves the replacement of the original party with a new party or the replacement of the original contract with a new contract. Since novation creates a new contract, it requires the consent of all parties whereas assignment does not require the consent of the nonassigning party, although in the case of assignment the consent of the nonassigning party may be required through a contractual provision. Procedure:- the assignment does not necessarily have to be in writing; however, the assignment agreement must show an intent to transfer rights. The effect of a valid assignment is to extinguish privity (in other words, contractual relationship, including right to sue) between the assignor and the third-party obligor and create privity between the obligor and the assignee. Liabilities and Duties:- unless the contractual agreement states otherwise, the assignee typically does not receive greater rights than the assignor, and the assignor may remain liable to the original counterparty for the performance of the contract. The assignor often delegates duties in addition to rights to the assignee, but the assignor may remain ultimately responsible. However, in the United States there are various laws which limit the liability of the assignee, often in order to facilitate credit, since assignees are typically lenders. Notable examples include a provision in the Truth in Lending Act and provisions in the Consumer Leasing Act and the Home Ownership Equity Protection Act. In other cases, the contract may be a negotiable instrument in which the person receiving the instrument may become a holder in due course, which is similar to an assignee except that issues such as lack of performance by the assignor may not be a valid defense for the obligor. As a response to this, the United States Federal Trade Commission promulgated Rule 433, formally known as the 'Trade Regulation Rule Concerning Preservation of Consumers' Claims and Defenses', which 'effectively abolished the (holder in due course) doctrine in consumer credit transactions'. In 2012, the FTC reaffirmed the regulation. Assignment of Contract Rights:- assignment of rights under a contract is the complete transfer of the rights to receive the benefits accruing to one of the parties to that contract. For example, if Party A contracts with Party B to sell Party A's car to Party B for USD10, Party A can later assign the benefits of the contract, i.e. the right to be paid USD10 – to Party C. In this scenario, Party A is the obligee/assignor, Party B is an obligor, and Party C is the assignee. Such an assignment may be donative (essentially given as a gift), or it may be contractually exchanged for consideration. It is important to note, however, that Party C is not a third party beneficiary, because the contract itself was not made for the purpose of benefitting Party C. When an assignment is made, the assignment always takes place after the original contract was formed. An Assignment only transfers the rights/benefits to a new owner. The obligations remain with the previous owner. Compare Novation. When assignment will be permitted:- the common law favors the freedom of assignment, so an assignment will generally be permitted unless there is an express prohibition against assignment in the contract. Where assignment is thus permitted, the assignor need not consult the other party to the contract. An assignment cannot have any effect on the duties of the other party to the contract, nor can it reduce the possibility of the

other party receiving full performance of the same quality. Certain kinds of performance, therefore, cannot be assigned, because they create a unique relationship between the parties to the contract. For example, the assignment of a legal malpractice claim is void since an assignee would be a stranger to the attorney-client relationship, who was owed no duty by the attorney and would imperil the sanctity of the highly confidential and fiduciary relationship existing between attorney and client. Torts are not assignable as public policy, and various statutes may prohibit assignment in certain instances. In addition, the Restatement (Second) of Contracts lists prohibitions in §317(2)(a) based upon the effect to the nonassigning party (obligor), with similar prohibitions in the Uniform Commercial Code §2-210. For example, UCC 2-210(1)(a) states the following:- '(a) Subject to paragraph (b) and except as otherwise provided in Section 9-406 or as otherwise agreed, all rights of the seller or the buyer may be assigned unless the assignment would materially change the duty of the other party, increase materially the burden or risk imposed on that party by the contract, or impair materially that party's chance of obtaining return performance. A right to damages for breach of the whole contract or a right arising out of the assignor's due performance of its entire obligation may be assigned despite an agreement otherwise'. Requirements for an Effective Assignment:- for assignment to be effective, it must occur in the present. No specific language is required to make such an assignment, but the assignor must make some clear statement of intent to assign clearly identified contractual rights to the assignee. A promise to assign in the future has no legal effect. Although this prevents a party from assigning the benefits of a contract that has not yet been made, a court of equity may enforce such an assignment where an established economic relationship between the assignor and the assignee raised an expectation that the assignee would indeed form the appropriate contract in the future. A contract may contain a non-assignment clause, which prohibits the assignment of specific rights, or of the entire contract, to another. However, such a clause does not necessarily destroy the power of either party to make an assignment. Instead, it merely gives the other party the ability to sue for breach of contract if such an assignment is made. However, an assignment of a contract containing such a clause will be ineffective if the assignee knows of the non-assignment clause, or if the non-assignment clause specifies that 'all assignments are void'. Two other techniques to prevent the assignment of contracts are rescission clauses or clauses creating a condition subsequent. The former would give the other party to the contract the power to rescind the contract if an assignment is made; the latter would rescind the contract automatically in such circumstances. Requirement of a Writing:- there are certain situations in which the assignment must be in writing:- (i) Assignment of wages; additionally, statutes may prohibit this assignment; (ii) Assignment of any interest in real property; (iii) Assignment of choses in action worth over USD5 000; and (iv) Assignment as collateral for a loan or debt. For more information about contractual writing requirements see Statute of frauds. Compare:- Delegation:- a parallel concept to assignment is delegation, which occurs when one party transfers his duties or liabilities under a contract to another. A delegation and an assignment can be accomplished at the same time, although a non-assignment clause may also bar delegation. Remedies:- legal remedies may be available if the nonassigning party's rights are affected by the assignment. Revocability:- assignments made for consideration are irrevocable, meaning that the assignor permanently gives up the legal right to take back the assignment once it has been made. Donative assignments, on the other hand, are generally revocable, either by the assignor giving notice to the assignee, taking performance directly from the obligor, or making a subsequent assignment of the same right to another. There are some exceptions to the revocability of a donative assignment:- (i) the assignment can not be revoked if the obligor has already performed; (ii) the assignment can not be revoked if the assignee has received a token chose (chose being derived from the French word for 'thing', as in a chose of action) – a physical object that signifies a right to collect, such as a stock certificate or the passbook to a savings account; (iii) the assignment can not be revoked if the assignor has set forth in writing the assignment of a simple chose – a contract right embodied in any form of token; and (iv) Estoppel can prevent the revocation of a donative assignment if the assignee changed their position in reliance on the assignment. Finally, the death or declaration of bankruptcy by the assignor will automatically revoke the assignment by operation of law. Breach and Defenses:- a cause of action for breach on the part of the obligor lies with the assignee, who will hold the exclusive right to commence a cause of action for any failure to perform or defective performance. At this stage, because the assignee 'stands in the shoes' of the assignor, the obligor can raise any defense to the contract that the obligor could have raised against the assignor. Furthermore, the obligor can raise against the assignee counterclaims and setoffs that the obligor had against the assignor. For example, suppose that A makes a contract to paint B's house in exchange for USD500. A then assigns the right to receive the USD500 to C, to pay off a debt owed to C. However, A does such a careless job painting the house that B has to pay another painter USD400 to correct A's work. If C sues B to collect the debt, B can raise his counterclaim for the expenses caused by the poor paint job, and can reduce the amount owed to C by that USD400, leaving only USD100 to be collected. When the assignor makes the assignment, he makes with it an implied warranty that the right to assign was not subject to defenses. If the contract had a provision that made the assignment ineffective, the assignee could sue the assignor for breach of this implied warranty. Similarly, the assignee could also sue under this theory if the assignor wrongfully revoked the assignment. Successive Assignments:- occasionally, an unscrupulous assignor will assign exactly the same rights to multiple parties (usually for some consideration). In that case, the rights of the assignee depend on the revocability of the assignment, and on the timing of the assignments relative to certain other actions. In a quirk left over from the common law, if the assignment was donative, the last assignee is the true owner of the rights. However, if the assignment was for consideration, the first assignee to actually collect against the assigned contract is the true owner of the rights. Under the modern American rule, now followed in most US jurisdictions, the first assignor with equity (i.e. the first to have paid for the assignment) will have the strongest claim, while remaining assignees may have other remedies. In some countries, the rights of the respective assignees are determined by the old common law rule in Dearle v Hall. Earlier donative assignees for whom the assignment was revocable (because it had not been made irrevocable by any of the means listed above) have no cause of action whatsoever. Earlier donative assignees for whom the assignment was made irrevocable can bring an action for the tort of conversion, because the assignment was technically their property when it was given to a later assignee. Later assignees for consideration have a cause of action for breaches of the implied warranty discussed above. The passing of beneficial rights from one party to another. Assignment is an act which involves transfer of rights, title, and interest for the purpose of assigning goods by endorsement of the bill of lading. The transfer of a claim by written contract between the creditor (assignor) and the party acquiring the claim (assignee). Also known as Cession. Notice to an option writer that an option holder has exercised the option and that the writer will now be required to deliver (receive) under the terms of the contract. The process by which the seller of an option is notified of the buyer's intention to exercise the rights associated with the option, thereby requiring the seller to take either an opposing short position, in the case of a call, or an opposing long position, in case of a put. Designation by a clearing organization of an option writer who will be required to buy (in the case of a put) or sell (in the case of a call) the underlying futures contract or security when an option has been exercised, especially if it has been exercised early. Term for the formal assignment of a stock, bond, or other transferable property or right. The owner or holder signs the assignment form on the reverse of the instrument, leaving the name of the new owner and the date of transfer blank. Assignment is:- (1) the transfer of an individual's rights or property to another person or business. Essentially, an assignment is the transfer of ownership. An example of an assignment is when a person sells his or her car, thereby transferring the title to another. (2) A notice received by an option writer stating that the option sold has been exercised by the purchaser of the option. When assigned, the option writer has an obligation to complete the requirements of the option contract. If the option was a call (put) option, then the writer would have to sell (buy) the underlying security at the stated strike price. The transfer to another of one's own legal interests or rights. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Обозначение для надлежащей уступки акции, облигации или иной

передаваемой собственности или права. Владелец или держатель подписывает форму уступки на обороте этого инструмента, указывая имя нового владельца и дату передаточного бланка. Под Уступкой Требования понимается передача кредитором принадлежащего ему права требования другому лицу. Известна также как Цессия (Cession). В гражданском праве под Отчуждением понимается передача имущества в собственность другого лица. Оно является одним из способов осуществления собственником правомочия распоряжения своим имуществом. Различаются возмездное отчуждение (купля-продажа) и безвозмездное отчуждение (дарение).

(2) Assignment is a term commonly used in connection with a bill of lading. It involves the transfer of rights, title and interest in order to assign goods by endorsing the bill of lading.

(3) Assignment is the document making the transfer of a right. The right transferred may be an interest in the subject-matter of insurance, in the contract of insurance, or in policy moneys due to the insured. In insurance, the passing of beneficial rights from one party to another. The passing of beneficial rights from one party to another. A policy or certificate of insurance cannot be assigned after interest has passed, unless an agreement to assign was made, or implied, prior to the passing of interest. An assignee acquires no greater rights than were held by the assignor, and a breach of good faith by the assignor is deemed to be a breach on the part of the assignee. The Institute Time Clauses (Hulls) incorporate a clause which terminates the policy automatically if, amongst other things, the ship changes ownership or management unless the underwriters agree in writing to continue the insurance. This effectively restricts free assignment of a hull time policy. If underwriters do agree to the assignment an endorsement signed by the assignor, showing the date of assignment must be attached to the policy. The assignment is still subject to the restrictions above.

(4) Assignment is a transfer of ownership of a patent application or patent from one entity to another. Record assignments with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Assignment Services Division to maintain clear title to pending patent applications and patents.

(5) Assignment is a transfer of ownership of a trademark application or trademark registration from one entity to another. The USPTO recommends recording assignments with the USPTO Assignment Services Division to maintain clear title to pending trademark applications and registrations. For information on how to record an assignment.

(6) Assignment is a transfer of all or part of the contractual rights and/or obligations to another party.

(7) Especially the transfer of property to be held in trust or to be used for the benefit of creditors.

(8) Assignment is the document by which such an interest or right is transferred.

ASSIGNMENT CREDIT = КРЕДИТ ПОД УСТУПКУ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ПРЕЕМСТВЕННЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Assignment Credit is a credit granted against the fiduciary assignment (with full rights, not merely a pledge) of one or several receivables to a bank. Lending on the security of accounts receivable.

ASSIGNMENT FOR SECURITY = УСТУПКА ПО ЦЕННОЙ БУМАГЕ – Assignment For Security is a form of loan collateral similar to a guarantee but not expressly regulated by law. Loans can be secured by assigning claims and other rights of the borrower to the lending bank. In addition, a claim the borrower has on a third party can be assigned to the bank through a deed. This deed of assignment is made between the creditor of this claim, known as the Assignor, and the bank or another secured party, known as the Assignee, without the participation of the debtor of the claim. The deed is valid in informal form. In addition to this silent assignment, there is an open assignment in which the third party debtor is informed about the assignment. A distinction is also made between the assignment of individual claims and a blanket or global assignment. While, in the case of a blanket assignment, the borrower assigns different outstanding debts, yet future claims are only deemed to be assigned once these claims have been submitted to the bank, in the case of global assignments, all current and future claims on specific third party debtors are assigned, and thus deemed to be assigned as soon as they arise.

ASSIGNMENT IN BLANK = БЛАНКОВАЯ УСТУПКА (или БЛАНКОВАЯ ПЕРЕУСТУПКА) – Assignment In Blank is a term for the formal assignment of a stock, bond, or other transferable property or right. The owner or holder signs the assignment form on the reverse of the instrument, leaving the name of the new owner and the date of transfer blank. Assigned In Blank:- the common term is signed in blank; a formal assignment of a stock or bond or of other property in which the space for the name of the new owner is left blank. A stock certificate or a registered bond assigned in blank should not be received from a stranger without proper identification and satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of the assignment and attestation. / Документ о передаче права собственности на акцию или именные облигации, в котором оставлено свободное место для внесения впоследствии имени нового владельца. Бланк передачи права на акцию расположен на оборотной стороне сертификата акции или именных облигаций. Сертификаты акций или именные облигации, переуступленные по бланку, становятся инструментом на предъявителя, поскольку право собственности переходит путём простой поставки. Они не должны покупаться у неизвестного лица без должного определения принадлежности и подтверждения подлинности подписи передавшего их лица и свидетелей. Купленный по поручению клиента, но зарегистрированный на имя номинального владельца сертификат передаётся путём заполнения бланка передачи. Бланковая Уступка – передача ценной бумаги, при которой владелец актива не указывает на документе дату сделки и имя нового владельца.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT = УСТУПКА ДОЛГА (или ПЕРЕУСТУПКА ДОЛГА) – Assignment of Debt (cession) is a contractual transfer of a claim from one creditor to another. The new creditor (assignee) takes the place of the former creditor (assignor). In banking business, claims are often assigned as a means of securing loans.

ASSIGNMENT OF PROCEEDS = УСТУПКА ПОСТУПЛЕНИЙ (или ПЕРЕУСТУПКА ВЫРУЧКИ) – Assignment of Proceeds is a legal mechanism by which the beneficiary of a letter of credit (L/C) may pledge the proceeds of future drawings to a third party. Assigning proceeds involves giving the letter of credit to a bank, which will hold the L/C until drawn upon, along with irrevocable instructions to the bank to disburse proceeds, when generated, in a specified way, e.g., 'pay 75% of each drawing to XYZ Company'. The bank will acknowledge the assignment to the assignee but has no obligation actually to pay any funds to the assignee unless the L/C is drawn upon by the beneficiary and payment is received from the issuing or confirming bank. An assignment of proceeds is not an assignment or transfer of the letter of credit and the assignee acquires no rights to perform under the L/C in order to generate funds. / , например, .

ASSIGNOR = УСТУПАЮЩИЙ (или ПЕРЕУСТУПАЮЩИЙ, или ОТЧУЖДАЮЩИЙ, или ПРЕДШЕСТВЕННИК) – (1) Assignor is one who assigns his rights to another. The person who transfers title or interest to a third party. Individual who transfers a title, claim, property, interest, or right to another person. Also known as Cedent. / Тот, кто уступает своё право другому. Лицо, которое передаёт своё право владения (титул) или долю третьей стороне. Лицо, которое передаёт своё право владения (титул), требование (претензию), имущество, долю или право другому лицу. Известен также как Цедент (Cedent).

(2) Assignor is the owner of record of a patent application, patent, trademark application or trademark registration who is transferring (assigning) ownership to another entity (assignee).

ASSIMILATES = АССИМИЛЯТЫ – Assimilates:- building blocks of carbohydrates manufactured by the leaves of the rice plant.

ASSIMILATION = АССИМИЛЯЦИЯ (или УСВОЕНИЕ) – Assimilation is:- (1) the utilization of inorganic and organic substances in cell synthesis. (2) Uptake of CO_2 by a leaf or canopy during the day time or plant foods utilized in building up a protoplasm and cell walls of the plant. (3) Computer modeling of the rice crop growth. / Под Ассимиляцией, от Латинского слова Assimilatio, понимаются:- (1) уподобление, слияние, усвоение; (2) в этнографии, слияние одного народа с другим с утратой одним из них своего языка, культуры, национального самосознания. Во многих странах в условиях национального и религиозного воздействия происходит насильственная ассимиляция. В бывшем СССР происходил процесс естественной ассимиляции, когда отдельные малые народы, преодолев экономическую и культурную обособленность, постепенно сливались с более крупными этническими общностями. (3) В лингвистике, уподобление одного звука другому, предшествующему (прогрессивная ассимиляция:- Польское слово Sfora из Swora) или следующему за ним (регрессивная ассимиляция:- Русское слово Свадьба из Сватьба). (4) В биологии, то же, что анаболизм, в более узком смысле – усвоение питательных веществ живыми клетками (фотосинтез, корневая абсорбция и так далее).

ASSOCIATE = АССОЦИАТ (или ЗАВИСИМОЕ ЛИЦО) – Company R is an associate of enterprise N if N, its subsidiaries and its other associated enterprises own not more than 50 per cent of the shareholders' or members' voting power in R and if N and its subsidiaries have a direct investment interest in R. Thus company R is an associate of N if N and its subsidiaries own between 10 and 50 per cent of the shareholders' voting power in R. An Associate is an entity in which the investor has significant influence, but which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the investor. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not to control those policies. It is presumed to exist when the investor holds at least 20 per cent of the investee's voting power and not to exist when less than 20 per cent is held; these presumptions may be rebutted if there is clear evidence to the contrary. Also known as Equity Investment in the United States.

ASSOCIATED COMPANY = АССОЦИИРОВАННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ЗАВИСИМАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – One company may be associated with another company if certain types of arrangements exist between the two bodies. Companies may also be considered to be associated when one company has an equity interest in the other. / Одна компания может быть ассоциирована с другой компанией, если между этими двумя структурами имеются договорённости определённых типов. Компании могут рассматриваться в качестве ассоциированных, когда одна из компаний имеет долю в акционерном капитале другой компании.

ASSOCIATED GAS = ПОПУТНЫЙ ГАЗ – Associated Gas is the natural gas that can be developed for commercial use, and which is found in contact with oil in naturally occurring underground formations. Natural gas associated with oil accumulations, which may be either dissolved in the oil or may form a cap of free gas above the oil. Natural gas present in a crude oil reservoir, either separate from or in solution with the oil. / Природный газ, присутствующий в резервуаре с сырой нефтью, либо в свободной форме, либо растворённый в самой нефти. Углеводородные газы, сопутствующие нефти и выделяющиеся из неё при сепарации.

ASSOCIATED PERSON = АССОЦИИРОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО (или ЗАВИСИМОЕ ЛИЦО) – Associated Person is a person associated with any futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, or leverage transaction merchant as a partner, officer, employee, consultant, or agent. Also, any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, in any capacity that involves:- (i) the solicitation or acceptance of customers' orders, discretionary accounts, or participation in a commodity pool (other than in a clerical capacity); or (ii) the supervision of any person or persons so engaged. Associated Person is an individual who solicits or accepts (other than in a clerical capacity) orders, discretionary accounts, or participation in a commodity pool, or supervises any individual so engaged, customers, or customer funds (or who supervises persons performing such duties) on behalf of a Futures Commission Merchant, an Introducing Broker, a Commodity Trading Adviser, or a Commodity Pool Operator, or an Agricultural Trade Option Merchant, and who is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act. / Категория лиц, ассоциированных с фирмами или иными юридическими лицами, которые должны быть зарегистрированы в соответствии с Актом о Сырьевой Бирже.

ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM GAS = ПОПУТНЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ГАЗ – Associated Petroleum Gas (APG) is a mixture of various gaseous hydrocarbons, dissolved in crude oil, which separate out in the production and refining processes (mainly consist of propane and butane). Associated petroleum gas can be used as a fuel and for production of various chemicals. / Попутный Нефтяной Газ (ПНГ) это смесь различных газообразных углеводородов, растворённых в нефти, которые выделяются в процессе добычи и перегонки. Он состоит, главным образом, из пропана и бутана. Попутный нефтяной газ применяется в качестве топлива и для получения различных химических веществ. К Попутным Нефтяным Газам относятся углеводородные газы (бутан, пропан, этан и другие), растворённые в нефти, сопутствующие нефти и выделяющиеся из неё при сепарации. Они являются ценным сырьём для нефтехимической и химической промышленности.

ASSOCIATED PRESS = ЭСОШИЭЙТИД ПРЭС (или АССОЦИИРОВАННАЯ ПРЕССА) – The Associated Press (AP) is the essential global news network, delivering accurate, insightful news from every corner of the world, 24 hours a day. Since its founding in 1846, AP has been the first to report many of history's most important moments, and every day, AP journalists, photographers and videographers file news from the front lines of the world's biggest stories. AP's reporting, photography, audio and video are published and broadcast by the world's leading newspapers, TV channels, apps, radio stations, websites and magazines – in fact, over half the world's population sees AP news content on any given day. As a leader in the field of journalism, AP fights for freedom of the press and the public's right to know. Its reporters take great risks to file in-depth stories from countries where the press is otherwise restrained, and in the United States, AP aggressively uses the Freedom of Information Act to advocate for transparency and accountability in government. With more experience reporting and delivering news than any other agency, a well-earned reputation for independence and accuracy, and a fierce commitment to the people's right to know, AP is the definitive source for trusted news. AP's History:- the Associated Press has been breaking news since it was created in 1846. That year, five New York City newspapers got together to fund a pony express route through Alabama in order to bring news of the Mexican War north more quickly than the US Post Office could deliver it. In the decades since, AP has been first to tell the world of many of history's most important moments, from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the bombing of Pearl Harbor to the fall of the shah of Iran and the death of Pope John Paul. More than 30 AP journalists have given their lives in this pursuit of the news. 'I go with Custer and will be at the death', AP reporter Mark Kellogg wrote before Custer's final stand against the Sioux. And so he was. One reason for AP's longevity has been its ability to adapt quickly to new technologies. When it was founded, words were the only medium of communication. The first private sector organization in the US to operate on a national scale, AP delivered news by pigeon, pony express, railroad, steamship, telegraph and teletype in the early years. In 1935, AP began sending photographs by wire. A radio network was formed in 1973, and an international video division was added in 1994. In 2005, a digital database was created to hold all AP content, which has allowed the agency to deliver news instantly and in every format to the ever expanding online world. Today, AP news moves in digital bits that travel nearly as quickly as the news itself

unfolds, to every platform available, from newspaper to tablets. AP's video division is now the world's leading video news agency. Often called the 'Marine Corps of Journalism' – always first in and last out – AP reports history in urgent installments, always on deadline. AP staff in 280 locations in more than 100 countries deliver breaking news that is seen or read by half the world's population on any given day. It remains a not-for-profit cooperative, owned by 1 500 US newspapers, which are both its customers and its members. A Board of Directors comprised of publishers, editors, and broadcast and radio executives oversee the cooperative. In 2003, AP moved from its long-time headquarters at Rockefeller Center to its current global headquarters, on the West Side of Manhattan, where it could integrate its all-format news department in one space. In the process of that move, AP established a Corporate Archives, which has since been carefully documenting the story of AP from its beginnings. In old AP periodicals we discovered the story of correspondent Frank Martin's 13-day hike from Ledo, China in 1944 to link up with Gen. 'Vinegar Joe' Stillwell's forces in Burma. The road was strewn with the skeletons of 30 000 refugees, Martin noted. At one point he encountered a tribe of Naga headhunters singing 'Old MacDonald Had a Farm, E-I-E-I-O'. The tribe had been taught the song by a missionary, after which they cut off his head. On occasion, the findings have been flattering. During the Civil Rights era, newspaper editors concerned that AP reporting of racial tensions might upset their readers pressured AP to identify blacks as 'Negroes'. Other historical findings reinforced AP's remarkable role as eyewitness to history, such as when AP correspondent Joseph I. Gilbert borrowed President Lincoln's handwritten text of the Gettysburg Address so he could copy it. Gilbert's account of Lincoln's speech stands as the most accurate version of what Lincoln said that day. Even in this digital age, AP remains the definitive source for reliable news across the globe. While the company has gone from distributing news via pony express to instantaneous digital transmission, its news values and mission remain the same. 'The people of the AP are part of the fabric of freedom', said former board chairman Frank Batten. 'They are the honest messengers, mostly anonymous, far from the limelight, often at risk and always committed to getting out the news as thoroughly and as accurately as possible'. About the AP Corporate Archives:- the AP Corporate Archives is the official repository for all records of enduring historical value created by AP, regardless of format. The records span the years 1848 to the present and are organized into 40 record groups totaling 2 000 linear feet. They include personal papers, organization, editorial and governance records, wire copy, photographs, recordings, artifacts, oral histories, film, video and rare books. Headquartered in New York, State of New York, the United States of America. The Associated Press (AP) is an American multinational nonprofit news agency headquartered in New York City. The AP is owned by its contributing newspapers, radio, and television stations in the United States, all of which contribute stories to the AP and use material written by its staff journalists. The AP staff is represented by the Newspaper Guild union, which operates under the Communication Workers union, which operates under the The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO; national trade union center). As of 2005, the news collected by the AP was published and republished by more than 1 700 newspapers, in addition to more than 5 000 television and radio broadcasters. The photograph library of the AP consists of over 10 million images. The Associated Press operates 243 news bureaus and it serves at least 120 countries, with an international staff located worldwide. Associated Press also operates The Associated Press Radio Network, which provides newscasts twice hourly for broadcast and satellite radio and television stations. The AP Radio also offers news and public affairs features, feeds of news sound bites, and long form coverage of major events. Many newspapers and broadcasters outside the United States are AP subscribers, paying a fee to use AP material without being contributing members of the cooperative. As part of their cooperative agreement with The Associated Press, most member news organizations grant automatic permission for the AP to distribute their local news reports. For example, on page two of every edition of The Washington Post, the newspaper's masthead includes the statement, 'The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for re-publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and all local news of spontaneous origin published herein'. The AP employs the 'inverted pyramid formula' for writing that enables the news outlets to edit a story to fit its available publication area without losing the story's essential meaning and news information. Cutbacks at longtime US rival United Press International, most significantly in 1993, left the AP as the primary nationally oriented news service based in the United States, although UPI still produces and distributes news stories and photos daily. Other English-language news services, such as Reuters and the English-language service of Agence France-Presse, are based outside the United States. History:- Associated Press is a not-for-profit news cooperative formed in the spring (May) of 1846 by five daily newspapers in New York City to share the cost of transmitting news of the Mexican-American War by boat, horse express and telegraph. The venture was organized by Moses Yale Beach (1800–68), second publisher of the New York Sun, and agreed to by the Herald, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal of Commerce and the Express. Some historians believe that the Tribune joined at this time; documents show it was a member in 1849. The New York Times became a member shortly after its founding in September 1851. Initially known as the New York Associated Press (NYAP), the organization faced competition from the Western Associated Press (1862), which criticized it for monopolistic practices in gathering news and setting prices. An investigation completed in 1892 by Victor Lawson, editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News, revealed that several principals of the NYAP had entered into a secret agreement with United Press, a rival organization, to share NYAP news and the profits of reselling it. The revelations led to the demise of the NYAP and in December 1892, the Western Associated Press was incorporated in Illinois as the Associated Press. An Illinois Supreme Court decision (Inter Ocean Publishing Co. v. Associated Press) in 1900 – that the AP was a public utility and operating in restraint of trade – resulted in AP's move from Chicago to New York City, where corporation laws were more favorable to cooperatives. When the Associated Press was founded, news became a salable commodity. The invention of the rotary press allowed the New York Tribune in the 1870s to publish 18 000 papers per hour. During the Civil War and Spanish-American War, there was a new incentive to print vivid, on-the-spot reporting. Melville Stone, who had founded the Chicago Daily News in 1875, served as AP General Manager from 1893 to 1921. He embraced the standards of accuracy, impartiality, and integrity. The cooperative grew rapidly under the leadership of Kent Cooper (served 1925–48), who built up bureau staff in South America, Europe and (after World War II), the Middle East. He introduced the 'telegraph typewriter' or teletypewriter into newsrooms in 1914. In 1935, AP launched the Wirephoto network, which allowed transmission of news photographs over leased private telephone lines on the day they were taken. This gave AP a major advantage over other news media outlets. While the first network was only between New York, Chicago and San Francisco, eventually AP had its network across the whole United States. In 1945, the Supreme Court of the United States held in Associated Press v. United States that AP had been violating the Sherman Antitrust Act by prohibiting member newspapers from selling or providing news to nonmember organizations as well as making it very difficult for nonmember newspapers to join the AP. The decision facilitated the growth of its main rival United Press International, headed in 1935–55 by Hugh Baillie. AP entered the broadcast field in 1941 when it began distributing news to radio stations; it created its own radio network in 1974. In 1994, it established APTV, a global video newsgathering agency. APTV merged with WorldWide Television News in 1998 to form APTN, which provides video to international broadcasters and websites. In 2004, AP moved its world headquarters from its longtime home at 50 Rockefeller Plaza to a huge building at 450 West 33rd Street in Manhattan – which also houses the New York Daily News and the studios of New York's public television station, WNET (channel 13, also referred to as Thirteen, is a non-commercial educational, public television station licensed to Newark, New Jersey, USA). In 2009, AP had more than 240 bureaus globally. Its mission – 'to gather with economy and efficiency an accurate and impartial report of the news' – has not changed since its founding, but digital technology has made the distribution of the AP news report an interactive endeavor between AP and its 1 400 US newspaper members as well as broadcasters, international subscribers and online customers. The Associated Press began diversifying its news gathering capabilities and by 2007 AP was

generating only about 30% of its revenue from United States newspapers. 37% came from the global broadcast customers, 15% from online ventures and 18% came from international newspapers and from photography. Web Resource:- the AP's multi-topic structure has resulted in web portals such as Yahoo! and MSN posting its articles, often relying on AP as their first source for news coverage of breaking news items. This and the constant updating evolving stories require has had a major impact on the AP's public image and role, giving new credence to the AP's ongoing mission of having staff for covering every area of news fully and promptly. The AP is also the news service used on the Wii's News Channel (Wii (/wi:/) is a home video game console released by Nintendo on November 19, 2006). In 2007 Google announced it was paying for Associated Press content displayed in Google News. In late 2009 Google stopped displaying or hosting AP content on its news website due to a dispute over their licensing agreement. In mid 2010 Google announced an extension of this agreement has been agreed, allowing AP content to appear again. / Рокэфэлё (Rockefeller). Зэ Эсошиэйтид Прэс (Эй.Пи.) (The Associated Press (AP)). Ройтас (Reuters).

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP = АССОЦИИРОВАННОЕ ЧЛЕНСТВО – Associate Membership is a Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) membership that allows an individual to trade financial instrument futures and other designated markets. / К Ассоциированному Членству в биржевой торговле относится, например, членство в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)), позволяющее данному лицу торговать фьючерсами на финансовые инструменты или на других обозначенных рынках.

ASSOCIATES = АССОЦИАТЫ (или ЗАВИСИМЫЕ ЛИЦА) – Associates:- long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method.

ASSOCIATION DES CONSTRUCTEURS EUROPÉENS D'AUTOMOBILES = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ АВТОМОБИЛЕЙ (или АСОСЬЯСЬЁ ДЭ КОСТРЮКТЭР ЭРОПЕЭНН Д'ОТОМОБИЛЬ) – Association des Constructeurs Européens D'Automobiles (ACEA) represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers. The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 15 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers. ACEA works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations with related interests. ACEA has permanent cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR), which is the industry body for collaborative research and development. ACEA has close relations with the 29 national automobile manufacturers' associations in Europe, and maintains a dialogue on international issues with automobile associations around the world. ACEA is an advocate for the automobile industry in Europe, representing manufacturers of passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses with production sites in the EU. ACEA's mission is to:- (i) Define and advocate the common interests, policies and positions of the European automobile industry; (ii) Engage in dialogue with the European institutions and other stakeholders in order to advance understanding of industry-related issues, and to contribute to effective policy and legislation at both European and global levels; (iii) Act as a portal for expert knowledge on vehicle-related regulation; (iv) Communicate the role and importance of the industry, using reliable data and information; (v) Monitor activities that affect the automobile industry, cooperating with the other stakeholders involved; and (vi) Undertake strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of mobility, sustainability and competitiveness. The automotive industry is one of the most regulated sectors in Europe. This regulatory framework consists of around 80 EU Directives and over 70 international UNECE regulatory agreements, mostly covering technical issues and standardization. Through its member companies, ACEA taps into a wealth of technical, regulatory and practical expertise in the following priority fields:- (i) Competitiveness, Market and Economy; (ii) Environment and Sustainability; (iii) International Trade; (iv) Research and Innovation; (v) Safety; and (vi) Transport Policy. The ACEA office is located in Brussels, Belgium. See also European Automobile Manufacturers Association. European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 14 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus manufacturers: BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Iveco, Jaguar Land Rover, PSA Group, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars, and Volvo Group. European Automobile Manufacturers Association or Association des Constructeurs Europeens D'Automobiles (ACEA):- represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers, and works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations to ensure the economic environmental and social sustainability of the automobile industry. Who We Are:- ACEA represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers. The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 15 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers. ACEA works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations with related interests. ACEA has permanent cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR), which is the industry body for collaborative research and development. ACEA has close relations with the 29 national automobile manufacturers' associations in Europe, and maintains a dialogue on international issues with automobile associations around the world. What We Do:- ACEA is an advocate for the automobile industry in Europe, representing manufacturers of passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses with production sites in the EU. ACEA's mission is to:- (i) define and advocate the common interests, policies and positions of the European automobile industry; (ii) engage in dialogue with the European institutions and other stakeholders in order to advance understanding of industry-related issues, and to contribute to effective policy and legislation at both European and global levels; (iii) act as a portal for expert knowledge on vehicle-related regulation; (iv) communicate the role and importance of the industry, using reliable data and information; (v) monitor activities that affect the automobile industry, cooperating with the other stakeholders involved; and (vi) undertake strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of mobility, sustainability and competitiveness. The automotive industry is one of the most regulated sectors in Europe. This regulatory framework consists of around 80 EU Directives and over 70 international UNECE (short for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe organized in 1947) regulatory agreements, mostly covering technical issues and standardisation. Through its member companies, ACEA taps into a wealth of technical, regulatory and practical expertise in the following priority fields:- (i) Competitiveness, Market and Economy; (ii) Environment and Sustainability; (iii) International Trade; (iv) Research and Innovation; (v) Safety; and (vi) Transport Policy. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. / Ассоциация Европейских Изготовителей Автомобилей (АЕИА). Ассоциация Европейских Изготовителей Автомобилей (АЕИА или Асосьясьё дэ Кострюктэр Эропеэнн Д'Отомобиль (А.Си.Э.А.)).

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PALAIS DE CONGRES = АСОСЬЯСЬЁ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ ПАЛЕ ДЁ КОНГРЭ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ КОНГРЕСС ЦЕНТРОВ) – Association Internationale des Palais de Congres (AIPC) is the French name of the International Association Of Congress Centres. See also International Association Of Congress Centres. / Международная Ассоциация Конгресс Центров (МАКЦ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь дэ Пале дё Конгрэ (А.И.Пэ.Сэ.; Association Internationale des Palais de Congres (AIPC)). Смотрите также Международная Ассоциация Конгресс Центров (International Association Of Congress Centres).

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE = АСОСЬЯСЬЁ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ПУР ЛЯ ПРОТЭКСЬЁН ДЁ ЛЯ ПРОПРИЕТЕ ИТЭЛЛЕКТЮЭЛЬ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle (AIPPI) is the French name of the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property. See also The International Association For The Protection Of Intellectual Property. / Международная Ассоциация По Защите Промышленной

Собственности (МАЗПС) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Протэксьён дё ля Проприете Итэллектюэль (Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle (AIPPI)). Смотрите также Международная Ассоциация По Защите Интеллектуальной Собственности (The International Association For The Protection Of Intellectual Property).

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS = АССОЦИАЦИЯ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ – The Association of American Railroads (AAR):- America's freight railroads operate the safest, cleanest, most efficient and most environmentally sound rail system in the world – and at the Association of American Railroads we're committed to keeping it that way. AAR members include the major freight railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as Amtrak. Our membership organization oversees a 140 000-mile rail network and sets new standards for innovation, safety and technology. Our mission is to work with elected officials and leaders in Washington, DC on critical rail transportation issues to ensure that the railroads meet America's transportation needs today and in the future. The AAR is the standard setting organization for North America's railroads. The primary focus is the interoperability of rolling stock, including locomotives, and their components. Our subsidiaries, Transportation Technology Center (TTCI) is the world's leading research, development and testing facility that develops next-generation advancements in safety and operation efficiency. Railinc Corporation, AAR's information technology hub, uses one of the world's largest data networks to help customers track shipments. The AAR's Railroad Research Foundation (RRF) manages many of the government's rail research programs in the safety and security, communications and train control areas as well as infrastructure improvement programs. Freight railroads meet our nation's transportation needs today and will have an even more positive impact in the future. AAR members are committed to continuing to provide the affordable, efficient transportation our customers depend on. Railroads are environmentally sensitive, energy efficient, and work tirelessly to build and expand our economy. Anything less is unacceptable because America's future depends on us. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the US. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЭКСПЕРТОВ В ОБЛАСТИ ХИМИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА – The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (AOAC) was founded in 1884 as the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, under the auspices of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), to adopt uniform methods of analysis for fertilizers. In 1885, a Convention establishing AOAC as an independent organization was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Its membership was restricted to analytical chemists in state and federal government positions only – a membership requirement that remained for nearly 100 years. The early years of AOAC were strongly influenced by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, a founder of the Association who served as President and Secretary. In 1885, Dr. Wiley oversaw the publication of the AOAC Methods of Analysis, a 49-page bulletin of methods for analysis of fertilizers and precursor to the Official Methods of Analysis (OMA). By 1887, the publication had grown to include methods for feeds and dairy products as well as fertilizers. Dr. Wiley's interest and concern for the adulteration of foods and drugs led to the study and adoption of official methods for foods in 1889. His research, and that of other AOAC volunteers, led directly to the passage of the 1906 Federal Pure Food and Drug Act. By 1912, AOAC was publishing the Official and Provisional Methods of Analysis of the AOAC. When the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was established as a separate agency from the USDA in 1927, sponsorship of the Association passed to FDA, which was now responsible for regulatory activities and because AOAC methods are so important to regulatory work. The 1950s were an exciting era of rapid expansion for AOAC. New food legislation was passed and the need for new methods and techniques for regulatory purposes spurred rapid expansion of government laboratory facilities and participation in AOAC. As in the 1890s, AOAC was in the forefront of methods development and validation, and it was during this period that AOAC established itself as a recognized leader in the process of evaluating analytical methods. In 1965, to recognize the expansion of AOAC's scope of interest beyond agricultural topics, the Association's name was changed to the Association of Official Analytical Chemists. The Association also began looking toward independence from the FDA. With funding secured from federal, state, and industry sources, AOAC became a truly independent organization in 1979. The 1970s also brought about provisions for membership by scientists from outside the United States. Another significant change was the increased participation and acceptance of non-official (non-government) scientists. Although non-government scientists had always been allowed and encouraged to participate in collaborative studies and to hold methods development positions, it was 1987 before full voting membership was extended to industry scientists. Today, over 60% of AOAC International members are working in industry laboratories. In 1980, the formation of geographically defined chapters, called Sections, was approved. AOAC's first Sections were established in North America, beginning with the Pacific Northwest Section in 1981. The Sections program expanded internationally with the founding of the Europe Section in 1989. By 1991, the Association had long ceased to be limited to regulatory (Official) analytical chemists in the United States. During the 1980s and 1990s, the attention of the analytical community – particularly the segment focused on foods – had changed dramatically from chemical to microbiological food contaminants. Additionally, as a result of expansion of international trade, there was increasing demand for quality control of laboratories and international laboratory accreditation. Consequently, in that year, the name of the Association was changed to AOAC International. The new name retained the initials by which the Association had been known for over 100 years, while eliminating reference to a specific scientific discipline or profession, and reflecting the expanding international membership and focus of AOAC as the 'Association of Analytical Communities'. To attain the vision of 'worldwide confidence in analytical results', AOAC serves the communities of analytical sciences by providing the tools and processes necessary for community stakeholders to collaborate and, through consensus building, develop fit-for-purpose methods and services for ensuring quality measurements. This is AOAC's mission. Leveraging the knowledge, experience, and expertise of more than 3 000 members with one-third of its members outside the United States, AOAC has developed a proven model to achieve its mission and vision and bring value to the analytical communities that it serves. What do we mean by an AOAC community? An AOAC community is a group of analytical scientists in a specific area who share AOAC's vision of worldwide confidence in analytical results and who are brought together by a leader or 'champion' to do together what they cannot do alone. Representatives of a community include scientific experts from various government agencies, industry, trade associations, international organizations, and academia. Stakeholders of a community work through consensus to prioritize methods needs, establish performance criteria for the methodology, and drive the development and validation of the best and most needed methods. The validation is conducted according to established and internationally recognized AOAC validation guidelines. This fact and recognition brings tremendous value to those who come to AOAC to validate methods. With over 120 years of methods validation experience, we know how to do validation and have the ability to facilitate the development and approval of methods that promote trust and confidence in analytical results, thereby facilitating and promoting interstate and international trade, public trust in manufacturers' products, and public safety and security. Because confidence in analytical results also depends on other complementary tools, the community may opt to have AOAC qualify the laboratories doing the analyses, train the analysts, and provide proficiency testing samples. Under the auspices of AOAC International, communities engage in open communication and decision-making based on consensus, sharing resources both financial and expertise, and preventing duplication of efforts. The result:- Only those methods that are of utmost importance to the communities are adopted. The methods that result from the communities' work are accepted internationally and are used by regulatory and industry scientists alike for many purposes, including public health and safety, regulation, trade, monitoring, and

quality control. AOAC has a number of communities in various stages of development, including food safety and security, agricultural materials, marine and freshwater toxins, dietary supplements, food allergens, disinfectants, and biological threat agents. Our legal name since 1992 is AOAC International. In 1884 the organization was established as the Association of Offical Agricultural Chemists, our heritage. Later on, the name changed to the Association of Offical Analytical Chemists, a reflection of our membership. Subsequently, the membership changed to include microbiologists, food science personnel as well as chemists. We also became an organization of international influence and membership, so, it was decided to change to the current legal name ... AOAC International. You will see a 'tag line' used frequently ... The Association of Analytical Communities. This is merely a statement to encompass all the scientific disciplines involved in doing the work of the Association, not a legal name. As the 'Association of Analytical Communities', AOAC International is committed to being a proactive, worldwide provider and facilitator in the development, use, and harmonization of validated analytical methods and laboratory quality assurance programs and services. AOAC also serves as the primary resource for timely knowledge exchange, networking, and high-quality laboratory information for its members and customers. To meet these goals, AOAC has two methods validation programs, the AOAC® Official Methods℠ Program® and the AOAC® Performance Tested Methods℠ Program. AOAC is focusing very closely on streamlining its methods review process and providing new methods in areas of increasing international interest, including dietary supplements, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and biological threat agents such as Bacillus Anthracis. International laboratory accreditation as a requirement for participation in the global marketplace has given AOAC International an opportunity to undertake a leadership role in developing criteria for laboratory accreditation. Members of the AOAC Laboratory Accreditation Criteria Committee (ALACC) have provided laboratory managers with the guidance they need to meet ISO 17025 requirements. The AOAC® Laboratory Proficiency Testing℠ Program is also playing a key role by providing laboratories with a means for proving the accuracy and reliability of their test results to both their customers and accrediting bodies. Laboratories must depend on the results from a proficiency-testing program to maintain their business. The AOAC® Laboratory Proficiency Testing℠ Program has earned the confidence of its customers by being among the first accredited proficiency testing programs. The program is the only one of its kind in the United States. AOAC also provides a number of key publications, hosts technical meetings and conferences, and offers training courses in the areas of laboratory management, quality assurance, accreditation, statistics, and measurement uncertainty. Publications include the Journal of AOAC International, a scientific, bimonthly online and print publication containing peer-reviewed articles; Inside Laboratory Management, a bimonthly magazine, which keeps members up-to-date with the latest association news and highlights of activities related to AOAC analytical communities and contract efforts; and the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International (OMA), the compendium of methods adopted by AOAC International, which contains over 3 000 methods, is distributed throughout the world, and is considered the most authoritative volume in its field. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ASSOCIATION OF OIL PIPE LINES = АССОЦИАЦИЯ НЕФТЕПРОВОДОВ (или АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЛИНИЙ ПРОКАЧКИ НЕФТИ) – The Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) represents the interests of owners and operators of America's liquid pipelines. Liquid pipelines bring crude oil to the nation's refineries and important petroleum products to our communities, including all grades of gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, home heating oil, kerosene, propane, and biofuels. AOPL members also transport carbon dioxide to oil and natural gas fields, where it can be used efficiently to enhance production. As a trade association, AOPL:- (i) represents common carrier crude and petroleum product pipelines, as well as carbon dioxide pipelines, before Congress, regulatory agencies, and the courts; (ii) provides coordination and leadership on key industry issues, including pipeline rates and services, pipeline safety initiatives, pipeline security, and the industry's Environmental and Safety Initiative; and (iii) acts as an information clearinghouse for the public, media, and pipeline industry regarding liquid pipeline issues. AOPL represents the liquid pipeline industry in multiple capacities. AOPL monitors proceedings and keeps its members informed on developments of interest regarding the legislative, regulatory, and judicial bodies of the states and of the United States. Its primary focus is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Congress, the Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Association staff engages regularly with key legislative and regulatory officials and staff, coordinates advocacy before these bodies, and facilitates member company meetings with these officials. Additionally, AOPL testifies before Congressional committees and submits public comments on behalf of its members. The Association also represents its members' interests in administrative and judicial proceedings affecting the industry, most particularly before the FERC, PHMSA, DHS and the US Courts of Appeals. AOPL has also served as a reliable point of contact for government during natural disasters like hurricanes. Liquid pipelines play a vital transportation role in the economy of the United States, its commerce, and its national defense. AOPL helps educate policymakers, the press, and the general public about the industry. AOPL provides a venue for members to exchange ideas and discuss methods to improve transportation services offered by pipelines, thus better serving the public, economic, and national defense interests of the United States. AOPL also offers a forum where members can discuss and seek solutions to industry problems, such as methods to improve safety, the environment, security, and other matters of industry and public interest. The Association conducts a number of events, including conferences for member company leaders and educational and training workshops for member company staff. There is ongoing work in committees regarding Government Relations, FERC Relations, Legal, Tariff, and Accounting issues, and industry work groups addressing other topical issues. In 1998, the US liquid pipeline industry launched a joint Environmental and Safety Initiative (ESI) under the auspices of AOPL and the American Petroleum Institute's (API) Pipeline Committee. The purpose of the initiative is to make further improvements in spill and accident prevention. The ESI provides a mechanism for leadership of AOPL and the API Pipeline Committee to address priority issues that impact pipeline safety and environmental performance. A key feature of the ESI is the Performance Excellence Team (PET), which seeks to promote inter-company learning to improve pipeline safety and spill performance and provide methods and opportunities for information sharing. PET has supported PHMSA's initiatives to gather more data on its Accident Report Form and provide detailed, constructive, and practical responses on regulatory proposals and operations issues. The PET strives to effect changes that will continue to improve industry performance. The PET's Data Mining Team manages a Pipeline Performance Tracking System (PPTS) which compiles information on the industry's safety record so industry and regulators will have a benchmark by which they can measure future performance. Using the PPTS, PET develops lessons from historical data, provides a 'state of the industry' pipeline spill performance update, and benchmarks participating company performance against the industry as a whole. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Established in 1947, AOPL is a nonprofit organization whose membership is comprised of owners and operators of liquid pipelines. AOPL members carry nearly 85% of the crude oil and refined petroleum products moved by pipelines in the United States. America depends on the network of more than 168 000 miles of liquid pipelines to safely and efficiently move energy and raw materials to fuel our nation's economic engine. Pipelines are a vital part of our country's infrastructure and have been quietly serving the nation for decades. Our transportation system – cars, delivery trucks, airplanes, trains, and more – could not run without pipelines transporting fuel from producing areas to refineries, and from refineries to distribution points. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products and other energy liquids and chemicals throughout the United States.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS = АССОЦИАЦИЯ НАЦИЙ ЮГО–ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ (или АССОЦИАЦИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВ ЮГО–ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ) – ASEAN was established in 1967 to promote political, economic and social cooperation

among its six member countries:- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 1967-August-08 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 1984-January-08, Vietnam on 1995-July-28, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 1997-July-23, and Cambodia on 1999-April-30. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are:- (i) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region; and (ii) to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. 2007 member countries:- Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. A loose economic and geopolitical affiliation that includes Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Future members are likely to include Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a political, economic, and cultural organization of countries located in Southeast Asia. Founded in 1967, its aim is to foster cooperation and mutual assistance among members. The countries meet annually every November in summits. Association of Southeast Asian Nations:- an association of nations dedicated to economic and political cooperation in southeastern Asia and who joined with the United States to fight against global terrorism. Is the trading bloc which encompasses many countries located in the Far East. Formed in 1967 with the intention of building trade and other links among its six members:- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Eight ASEAN members are members of the WTO – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The other ASEAN members – Laos and Vietnam – are negotiating WTO membership. / Ассоциация Государств Юго-Восточной Азии (АГЮВА; Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)) была основана в 1967 с целью экономического, социального, культурного и политического сотрудничества. В первоначальный состав вошли:- Индонезия, Малайзия, Сингапур, Таиланд и Филиппины. В 1984 в состав ассоциации был принят Бруней.

ASSOCIATION TECHNIQUE DE L'INDUSTRIE EUROPÉENNE DES LUBRIFIANTS = АСОСЬЯСЬЁ ТЭКНИКЬ ДЁ ЛЯ'ДУСТРИ ЭРОПЕЭНН ДЭ ЛЮБРИФЬЁ (или ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ СМАЗОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ) – Association Technique de l'Industrie Européenne des Lubrifiants (ATIEL) or Technical Association of the European Lubricant Industry represents manufacturers and marketers in the European lubricants industry. It seeks to enhance the reputation of the lubricants industry by providing expert advice to regulators, industry partners and end-consumers and promoting superior standards of technology and lubricants performanc. ATIEL is a European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) representing the combined knowledge and experience of leading European and international engine oil manufacturers and marketers. Its collective expertise in engine lubricants technology has helped establish best practices and quality standards for both vehicle manufacturers and consumers. By drawing on the technical know-how of its membership, it promotes consensus on key technical issues, ensuring that engine oils continue to contribute to improved wear protection, deposit control, lower emissions and fuel economy. Our Mission Statement:- (i) To be recognised as Europe's leading authority on the technical, social responsibility and legislative aspects of lubricants; and (ii) To engage and be influential with all relevant stakeholders. Aims:- Promote the dialogue on technical concerns and issues reflected in regulations, specifications and relevant self-imposed codes, between its members and the automotive manufacturing industries and their professional bodies, and relevant administrative bodies; monitor technical issues concerning product performance needs and environmental legislation; develop, coordinate and adopt common positions of its members; inform relevant bodies. Structure:- General Meeting; Executive Committee; Technical Council; Technical Committees. The ATIEL membership encompasses the majority of leading European oil companies plus international lubricant companies with an official European presence, representing extensive experience in the manufacture and marketing of engine oils. Membership entitles a company or organisation to representation at the General Assembly and on the key ATIEL Committees and participation in its Special Task Forces. Founded in 1976. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. ATIEL represents the combined knowledge and experience of Europe's leading engine oil manufacturers. It promotes cross-industry dialogue on automotive lubricant technical issues and develops credible strategies in response to the changing demands of engine technology. With its combined expertise in lubricants technology ATIEL has established industry best practices and quality standards that address the technical needs of Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and consumers. By providing data and expertise it supports industry partners in the development of appropriate lubricant specifications and test procedures. It monitors current and future technical issues, regulatory programmes and market trends to facilitate scientifically sound responses and enable the European oil industry to react to market needs. Through its global member companies ATIEL helps to promote European standards around the world. International links with organisations such as the American Petroleum Institute also provide a forum for joint cooperation on global issues and developments. ATIEL's membership encompasses all of the major European oil companies. It brings together a diverse range of manufacturers and marketers with long experience and expertise in engine oil development. Current membership represents the interests of the following:- BP Castrol, CEPSA Lubricantes SA, Chevron, Eni, ExxonMobil, Fuchs, GALP, Kuwait Petroleum (Q8), Lotos Oil, LUKOIL, Neste Oil, ORLEN OIL, PETRONAS, REPSOL, Shell, SK Lubricants, Statoil Lubricants, Total, UEIL (Union Indépendante de l'Industrie Européenne des Lubrifiants), Valvoline. ATIEL is registered in Brussels as a European Economic Interest Group (EEIG), and is a non-commercial, non-profit making, non-political organisation. ATIEL acts as a European focal point for technical issues relating to the performance and environmental demands of engine oils. Its objective is to ensure that lubricant development is aligned to the requirements of European engine technology. By drawing on the extensive technical know-how of its membership it establishes industry consensus on key technical issues. This provides valuable input to OEM development programmes and supports cohesive responses to changes in legislation, lubricant specification and hardware design. ATIEL promotes interaction between European automotive technical bodies including ACEA (vehicle manufacturers), CEC (engine test development) and ATC (additive manufacturers). Its technical working groups address critical issues including exhaust emissions, fuel economy, oil drain intervals, chemical composition, base oil substitution, biofuels and used oil management. This work is key to the development of robust specifications that ensure engine oils continue to contribute to improved engine wear protection and deposit control, lower emissions and fuel economy. ATIEL has established working groups to address specific technical issues and maintain ongoing liaison with technical and engineering consultants, partner industry associations and OEMs. Through proactive engagement these working groups develop and promote better understanding of how future regulatory trends, engine design changes and the needs of emerging markets impact the supply of appropriate lubricants. Their work plays a valuable role in discussions with OEMs about changes to engine oil specifications. For example, ATIEL working groups have addressed issues around the future availability of base oils for Low SAPS (sulphated ash, phosphorus and sulphur) lubricants, engine technology trends, the application of ACEA specifications in developing markets and the impact of biofuels. The extensive study on Low SAPS lubricants has raised awareness of the potential consequences of these formulations on different aspects of engine oil performance including wear protection, cleanliness and oil drain intervals. ATIEL also undertakes engine testing to support the development of robust interchange guidelines for Group III base oils, in response to their growing importance and use in engine oils that meet the latest OEM specifications. ATIEL has a pivotal role in agreeing quality standards for engine oils that meet ACEA requirements. Initiatives such as the ATIEL Code of Practice have been fundamental in setting standards and providing quality guarantees for both OEMs and consumers. ATIEL members include many international companies, which helps to promote ACEA sequences beyond European markets. Through an active involvement in the CEC, ATIEL also plays a role in the setting of engine and

bench test standards, ensuring that lubricant specifications are relevant to real-life applications. Supporting robust, technically sound specifications helps to streamline the lubricant development process. Establishing development protocols, common quality standards and test procedures ensures that appropriate, consistent high-quality lubricants are readily available to end-users across both European and global markets. The ATIEL Code of Practice is accepted industry-wide as best practice for the development and manufacture of crankcase lubricants conforming to ACEA standards. Some 80 companies marketing lubricants in Europe have signed letters of conformance to the Code of Practice guidelines. This ensures product quality and consistency, and provides a benchmark for auditing lubricant development and production processes. The Code of Practice defines the base oils, and procedures for sourcing them, used to formulate lubricants. It is designed to aid the continuous improvement of engine oils, and to ensure the validity of performance claims made for them. / Ассоциация А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) представляет совокупность знаний и опыта ведущих Европейских производителей моторного масла. Ассоциация способствует межотраслевому диалогу по автомобильным смазкам и разрабатывает надёжные стратегии в условиях меняющихся потребностей производства двигателей. Благодаря накопленным знаниям по технологии смазочных материалов, А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) заложила передовой опыт индустрии и стандарты качества, отвечающие техническим потребностям производителей оборудования и потребителей. Предоставляя информацию и знания, ассоциация поддерживает промышленных партнёров в разработке соответствующих смазочных материалов и методик испытаний. Ассоциация отслеживает текущие и будущие технические вопросы, регулятивные программы и рыночные тенденции, содействуя научно обоснованным ответным мерам и способствуя своевременной реакции Европейской нефтяной промышленности на потребности рынка. Вместе с глобальными компаниями-членами ассоциации, А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) способствует продвижению Европейских стандартов по всему миру. Международные связи с такими организациями как Американский Институт Нефти обеспечивают площадку для совместного сотрудничества по глобальным вопросам и разработкам. Членами А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) являются все крупные Европейские нефтяные компании. Ассоциация объединяет широкий спектр производителей и продавцов с большим опытом и знаниями в разработке моторного масла. Действующие члены представляют интересы следующих компаний:- BP Castrol, CEPSA Lubricantes, Chevron, Eni, ExxonMobil, Fuchs, GALP, Kuwait Petroleum (Q8), Lotos Oil, LUKOIL, Neste Oil, ORLEN OIL, PETRONAS, REPSOL, Shell, SK Lubricants, Statoil Lubricants, Total, UEIL (Независимый Союз Европейской Отрасли Смазочных Материалов (Union Indépendante de l'Industrie Européenne des Lubrifiants)), Valvoline. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) зарегистрирована в Брюсселе в качестве Европейской Группировки по Экономическим Интересам (EEIG) и является некоммерческой, неприбыльной, неполитической организацией. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) действует как Европейский координационный центр по техническим вопросам, связанным с эксплуатационными показателями и экологическими требованиями к моторным маслам. Её цель заключается в обеспечении разработки смазочных материалов с учётом требований Европейских производителей двигателей. Опираясь на обширные технические знания своих членов, ассоциация устанавливает согласованность промышленных действий по основным техническим вопросам. Это вносит ценный вклад в программы развития производителей и позволяет согласованно реагировать на изменения в законодательстве, спецификации смазочных материалов и разработку аппаратного обеспечения. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) содействует процессу взаимодействия между Европейскими автомобильными техническими организациями, таких как Ассоциация Европейских Изготовителей Автомобилей (АЕИА) (или Асосьясьё дэ Кострюктэр Эропеэнн Д'Отомобиль (А.Си.Э.А.) (Association des Constructeurs Europeens de L'Automobile (ACEA)), CEC (Европейский Координационный Совет по Разработке Методов Испытания Смазочных Материалов и Топлив Для Двигателей) и Технический Комитет по Присадкам (ТКП) (Additive Technical Committee (ATC)) к нефтепродуктам в Европе. Технические рабочие группы ассоциации исследуют важнейшие вопросы, включая выбросы выхлопных газов, расход топлива, интервалы замены масла, химический состав, замещение базового масла, биотопливо и управление отработанными маслами. Эта работа имеет ключевое значение для разработки надёжных спецификаций, благодаря которым моторные масла помогают улучшить защиту двигателя от износа, антинагарные свойства, понизить уровень выбросов и экономить топливо. Ассоциация А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) создала рабочие группы для решения конкретных технических вопросов и поддержания постоянной связи с техническими консультантами, ассоциациями-партнёрами индустрии и производителями оборудования. Благодаря активному участию в решении проблем эти рабочие группы способствуют лучшему пониманию того, как будущие нормативные тенденции, изменения конструкции двигателя и развивающиеся рынки влияют на обеспечение соответствующими смазочными материалами. Их работа играет важную роль в дискуссии с производителями об изменениях спецификаций моторных масел. Например, рабочие группы А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) занимаются вопросами будущей пригодности базовых масел для смазочных материалов по спецификации Low SAPS (сульфатная зола, фосфор и сера), тенденциями производства двигателей, применением спецификаций АЕИА (ACEA) на развивающихся рынках, воздействием биотоплива на окружающую среду. Широкое исследование смазочных материалов Low SAPS повысило информированность о потенциальных результатах применения этих составов для различных аспектов эксплуатации моторного масла, включая защиту от износа, чистоту и интервалы слива масла. Ассоциация А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) также проводит испытания двигателей для разработки надёжных принципов замены базовых масел Группы III, в условиях их растущего значения и применения в моторных маслах, которые соответствуют последним спецификациям производителей оборудования. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) играет ключевую роль в согласовании стандартов качества для моторных масел, отвечающих требованиям АЕИА (ACEA). Такие инициативы, как Кодекс Отраслевой Практики А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL), заложили фундамент в подготовке стандартов и предоставлении гарантий качества, как для производителей оборудования, так и для потребителей. В ассоциацию А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) входят многие международные компании, которые способствуют продвижению требований АЕИА (ACEA) за пределы Европейского рынка. Благодаря активному участию в CEC, ассоциация А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) также принимает участие в подготовке стандартов двигателей и стендовых испытаний, обеспечивая реальное применение спецификаций смазочных материалов. Поддержка надёжных, технически обоснованных спецификаций помогает упростить процесс разработки смазочных материалов. Создание протоколов разработки, общих стандартов качества и процедур испытаний гарантирует доступность высококачественных смазочных материалов для конечных пользователей на Европейских и мировых рынках. Кодекс Отраслевой Практики А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) широко распространён в промышленности в качестве передовой технологии для разработки и производства моторных смазочных материалов, соответствующих стандартам АЕИА (ACEA). Около 80 компаний, продающих смазочные материалы в Европе, подписали документы соответствия с основными принципами Кодекса Отраслевой Практики. Это гарантирует качество и совместимость продукции и предоставляет ориентир для контроля разработки и производства смазочных материалов. Кодекс Отраслевой Практики определяет базовые масла, и процедуры подбора их поставщиков, применимые для разработки смазочных материалов. Он предназначен для содействия непрерывному улучшению моторных масел, а также обеспечивает обоснованность гарантий качества для них. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) является одной из наиболее авторитетных ассоциаций производителей и продавцов смазочных материалов в мире. А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) постоянно поддерживает профессиональный диалог с ассоциациями автопроизводителей Ассоциация Европейских Изготовителей Автомобилей (АЕИА) (или Асосьясьё дэ Кострюктэр Эропеэнн Д'Отомобиль (А.Си.Э.А.) (Association des Constructeurs Europeens de L'Automobile (ACEA)) и поставщиков присадочных технологий Технического Комитета по Присадкам (ТКП) (Additive Technical Committee (ATC)). Основными направлениями деятельности А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль.

(ATIEL) являются обмен опытом и знаниями, координация технических вопросов, связанных с эксплуатационными показателями и экологическими требованиями к моторным маслам, содействие процессу взаимодействия между Европейскими автомобильными техническими организациями, совершенствование существующих и выработка новых стандартов качества смазочных материалов, а также продвижение Европейских стандартов по всему миру. Разработанный ассоциацией Кодекс Отраслевой Практики широко распространён в промышленности в качестве свода рекомендаций для разработки и производства смазочных материалов, соответствующих стандартам АЕИА (ACEA). Ассоциация А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) основана в 1985, зарегистрирована в Брюсселе, Бельгия в качестве Европейской Группировки по Экономическим Интересам (EEIG). Она является некоммерческой, неприбыльной, неполитической организацией, в состав которой входит 20 крупнейших Европейских и международных нефтяных компаний. Одной из основных целей А.Тэ.И.Ё.Эль. (ATIEL) является обеспечение разработки смазочных материалов с учётом требований Европейских производителей двигателей. Членами Ассоциации являются Aramco, BP, CEPSA Lubricantes, Chevron, Eni, ExxonMobil, Fuchs, GALP, Gazprom Neft, Gulf, Idemitsu, Kuwait Petroleum (Q8), Lotos Oil, LUKOIL, MOL, Neste Oil, ORLEN OIL, PETRONAS, REPSOL, Shell, SK Lubricants, Tatneft, Total, UEIL (Независимый Союз Европейской Отрасли Смазочных Материалов (Union Indépendante de l'Industrie Européenne des Lubrifiants)), Valvoline, VECO.

ASSP SYSTEM = AUTOMATED SEAVAN SHIPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM

ASSUMED LIABILITY = ПРИНЯТЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА (или УСЛОВНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО, или ПЕРЕХОДЯЩЕЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – Assumed Liability is a liability which would not rest upon a person except that he has accepted responsibility by contract expressed or implied. Also known as Contractual Liability.

ASSUMED NAME = ДОПУСКАЕМОЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ – In the United States, Assumed Name is a name other than the true name, under which a corporation or other business organization conducts business. Also referred to as a Fictitious Name, a Trade Name or 'Doing Business As' (d/b/a).

ASSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Assurance is a term interchangeable with insurance but generally used in connection with life cover as assurance implies the certainty of an event and insurance the probability. An equivalent term to insurance, commonly used in the life insurance business. / Равнозначный термин для термина страхование, используемый, как правило, в сфере страхования жизни.

ASSURED = ЗАСТРАХОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО (или ЗАСТРАХОВАННЫЙ, или СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ) – Assured is another name for an insured. In the United Kingdom the Assured is a person (or people) who has entered into a life assurance contract with a life office and is the policyholder. The person on whose life the policy is taken out is known as the Life Assured. The assured and the life assured are often the same person but not always. In the United States the expression insured is used. In life insurance, the insured is the person (or people) who has entered into a contract and on whose life the policy is written. On the death of the insured the face amount of the policy passes to the beneficiary. A party who is a potential beneficiary of an insurance contract. The synonym Insured is more commonly used. Assured:- the party who is entitled to receive money under a life insurance contract on the happening of a stated contingency or event. A contingency in the case of whole life assurance would be death, and in the case of an endowment policy the stated event would be survival beyond the policy term. The assured is also sometimes referred to as the Insured. Also known as Insured.

ASTA = AIRPORT SURFACE TRAFFIC AUTOMATION

ASTA = AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION

ASTA = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS

AST&L = AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

ASTERN = ЗАДНИЙ ХОД – Move in a reverse direction. Astern is a backward direction in the line of a vessel's fore and aft line; behind a vessel. If a vessel moves backwards it is said to move astern. The opposite to Ahead.

ASTERN = ЗА КОРМОЙ – Behind a vessel. Astern:- the bearing of an object 180 degrees from ahead (behind).

ASTM = AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS

ASTM D2670 PIN AND V–BLOCK TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ XX ПО АОИМ ДИ.2670 – ASTM D2670 Pin and V-Block Test:- ASTM Test Method D2670 is for measuring the antiwear properties of liquid lubricants. The load is applied to the jaws and maintained by a toothed wheel. The wear is a function of the number of the tooth which needs to be engaged to keep the load constant for a fixed time. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). противозносные свойства жидких смазок.

ASTM D5302 SEQUENCE VE = АОИМ ДИ.5302 ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ВИ.И. – ASTM D5302 Sequence VE:- ASTM Test Method D 5302, the Sequence VE gasoline engine test, has been correlated with vehicles used in stop-and-go service prior to 1988, particularly with regard to sludge and valve train wear. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

ASTM D5533 SEQUENCE IIIF = АОИМ ДИ.5533 ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ IIIЭФ. – ASTM D5533 Sequence IIIF:- ASTM Test Method D 5533, the Sequence IIIE gasoline engine test, has been correlated with vehicles used in high-temperature service prior to 1988, particularly with regard to oil thickening and valve train wear. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

ASTRAKHAN = АСТРАХАНСКАЯ – Astrakhan:- the term was used to name the wool from karakul Lambs. Nowadays, it is also used to describe a fabric woven or knitted to similar to this wool. It is curly and heavy. Connected to:- Karakul.

ASTRAKHAN CLOTH = АСТРАХАНСКОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Astrakhan Cloth is a thick knit or woven fabric with loops or curls on the face. The base yarns are usually cotton or wool and the loops are made with fibers such as mohair, wool, and certain manufactured fibers. The face simulated the pelt of the Astrakhan lamb. Astrakhan is a cloth with a usually wool, curled, and looped pile resembling karakul, namely the tightly curled glossy coat of the newborn lamb of a breed of hardy fat-tailed sheep from Uzbekistan with a narrow body and coarse wiry fur. Poor grades often have cotton warp or back. Good grades woven with a pile weave and cut. Cheap grades are knitted. Resembles Astrakhan fur. Deep pile with curled loops. Durable and warm.

ASTRAY FREIGHT = ЗАПУТАВШИЙСЯ ГРУЗ (или ЗАБЛУДИВШИЙСЯ ГРУЗ) – Astray Freight is a freight bearing marks indicating owner and destination, but separated from the waybill.

ASTRINGENT = ВЯЖУЩЕЕ (или ТЕРПКОЕ) – Astringent:- with a soapy or medicinal aroma because of the presence of saponium or other chemicals. / saponis (мыло).

ASTROQUARTZ® = ЭСТРОКВОТЦ® (или АСТРОКВАРЦ®) – Astroquartz® Products:- Astroquartz® is a registered trademark of JPS Industries Inc. (the world's leading manufacturer of high strength fiberglass, Astroquartz®, and aramid fabrics and reinforcements; headquartered in Anderson, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States). Astroquartz® II & Astroquartz III® Properties:- Astroquartz®, Astroquartz II® and Astroquartz III® are composed of identical raw materials. Through improved manufacturing and handling technologies Astroquartz II® and Astroquartz III® represents a stronger, cleaner products with unparalleled quality, standards, and specifications. Such innovation gives new flexibility to your design opportunities. Properties of Astroquartz® Fibers:- (i) Tensile Strength - Virgin Single Filament – 6.0 GPa (870 ksi); (ii) Tensile Strength - Impregnated Strand on 20 End Roving (ASTM D-2343) – 3.6 GPa (530 ksi); (iii) Young's Modulus – 72 GPa (10 msi); (iv) Poisson's Ratio – 0.16; (v) Density – 2.2 g/cm^3; (vi) Silica Content (exclusive of yarn binder) – 99.99%; (vii) Fiber Diameter - Astroquartz II® – 9 µm; and (viii) Fiber Diameter - Astorquartz III® – 14 µm. Physical Properties of Fused Quartz:- (i) Mechanical:- (a) Density – 2.2 g/cm^3 or 0.79 lb/m^3; and (b) Hardness (Mohs Scale) – 7. (ii) Electrical:- (a) Dielectric Constant (Dk) - 1 MHz – 3.70; (b) Dielectric Constant (Dk) - 10 GHz – 3.74; (c) Dissipation Factor (Df) - 1 MHz – 0.000 1; and (d) Dissipation Factor (Df) - 10 GHz – 0.000 2. (iii) Thermal:- (a) Linear Expansion Coefficient – 0.54 x 10^{-6}; (b) Specific Heat @ 20 °C (J/gK) – 7.5 x 10^2; (c) Thermal Conductivity (W/mK) – 1.38; (d) Strain Point (Log_{10} n = 14.6) – 1 070 °C (1 958 °F); (e) Annealing Point (Log_{10} n = 13) – 1 220 °C (2 084 °F); and (f) Softening Point (Log_{10} n = 7.6) – 1 700 °C (3 092 °F). Note:- n = Viscosity in Poise. (iv) Optical:- (a) Refractive Index @ 15 °C – 1.458 5; (b) Dispersion – 67; and (c) Field of Transparency (µm) – 0.2 to 4.0. Astroquartz® Applications and Design Considerations:- Astroquartz® fabrics offer better solutions to high heat, high strength problems. The aerospace industry relies on Astroquartz® fiber products made from pure fused silica (99.99% SiO_2) to produce an outstanding reinforcement material for high temperature and ablative space and missile applications. Astroquartz® products are recommended when low dielectric loss properties are required, such as microwave transmission in radome and antenna applications. There are five basic design variables to consider when choosing Astroquartz® fabrics:- (1) Thickness:- quartz and composite fabrics are available in thicknesses ranging from 0.003" to 0.027". (2) Weight:- the weight for Astroquartz® fabrics range from two to twelve ounces per square inch. (3) Construction:- construction determines the number of warp yarns/denier (in themachine direction) and filling yarns/denier (in the crossmachine direction) per inch of the fabric, thereby helping determine thethickness, weight, and drapability, and overall performance of the fabric. (4) Yarn Size:- yarn size is a major factor in determing the weight and thickness of the fabric. The yarn size and twist and ply counts will also play a large roll in determining the overall strength of the woven fabfic. For specific applications, one yarn may be selected over another to take advantage of the fabric's performance characteristics. (5) Finish:- most industrial applications require that Astroquartz® fabric be coated with a coupling agent to assist resin wet out and to improve the strength of the fiber to resin interface, thereby affecting the mechanical performance characteristics of the final part. For finish or after weaving treatment compatibility with specific resins for specific application please contact JPS technical or customer service. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.). (b) Твёрдость (Hardness).

ASTROQUARTZ II® CHOPPED FIBER = АСТРОКВАРЦ II® НАРЕЗАННОЕ (или РУБЛЕНОЕ, или ПРЕРЫВИСТОЕ) ВОЛОКНО – Astroquartz II® Chopped Fiber is made by cutting continuous filaments of high purity, extremely fine pure quartz fibers to a predetermined length. Fiber composition is 99.99% SiO_2 (silica) exclusive of binder. Because of their high strength plus excellent ablative, electrical, and high temperature characteristics, Astroquartz II® chopped fibers are used widely in reinforced plastics, molding compounds, and as a ceramic reinforcement. Type 556 Chopped Fiber:- Fiber Lengths* from 1/8" to 1":- standard Binder Astroquartz II® chopped fiber with an aminosilane binder compatible with epoxy, phenolic and some polyimide resins. Note:- * Due to the nature of the cutting process, cut lengths may vary slightly. Standard Packaging:- 1 lb packages packed loosely in clear polyethylene bags. / Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

ASTROQUARTZ II® ROVING = РОВНИЦА АСТРОКВАРЦ II® – Astroquartz II® Roving is made from continuous filaments of pure fused silica nine microns in diameter. Fiber composition is 99.99% SiO_2 (silica) exclusive of binder. Standard 20 end roving equivalent to 20 ends of 150 1/0 contains 4 800 nine micron diameter filaments. The fiber density is 2.2 g/cm^3. Astroquartz II® roving has a fiber tensile strength of 0.5 MSI (according to the Test Method – ASTM D-234). Property Data (according to the Test Method – ASTM D-578; in the following format:- Type – End Count (+0–1) – Binder (0.3–0.6% loss on ignition (LOI)) – Yds/Lb (±10%) – Strength (Tensile, min. avg., uncoated roving)):- (i) 552 – 20 – 9 779/9 989 – 750 – 65 lbs; (ii) 552 – 12 – 9 779/9 989 – 1250 – 40 lbs; (iii) 552 – 8 – 9 779/9 989 – 1 875 – 25 lbs; (iv) 552 – 6 – 9 779/9 989 – 2 500 – 20 lbs. Astroquartz II® roving is available with an end count less than 20, please consult your JPS Industries Inc. for details. Other finishes are also available. Standard Packaging:- (i) Inside Diameter – 3 in; (ii) Length – 11 in; (iii) Traverse – 10 in; (iv) Waywind – 3 in; (v) Wind Direction – Forward; (vi) Type Build – Straight; and (vii) Maximum OD – 7 OD. Approximate Net Weight:- 9779 Binder – 2.2 lbs. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

ASTROQUARTZ II® SEWING THREADS = ШВЕЙНЫЕ НИТКИ АСТРОКВАРЦ II® – Astroquartz II® Sewing Threads are made from high purity extremely fine continuous filaments of pure fused silica that is capable of extended exposure to 2 000 °F. Fiber composition is 99.99% SiO_2 (silica) exclusive of binder. Unless otherwise specified, Astroquartz II® sewing threads are supplied coated with Teflon. With 9855 Teflon Coating (20 ± 4%; in the following format:- Type – Approximate Diameter (in) – Breaking Strength (Typical (lb) – Minimal (lb); Test Method – ASTM D-578) – Approximate Yield (Uncoated – Coated; ±10%)):- (i) Q-12 – 0.014 – (15 – 12) – (3 660 – 2 925); (ii) Q-18 – 0.017 – (24 – 19) – (2 440 – 1 950); (iii) Q-24 – 0.022 – (30 – 25) – (1 830 – 1 460); and (iv) Q-27 – 0.024 – (30 – 25) – (– – 1 030). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

ASTROQUARTZ® MAT STYLE NO. 550 = СТИЛЬ КЛУБКА АСТРОКВАРЦ® № 550 – Astroquartz® Mat Style No. 550:- (1) Specifications:- (i) Length – 1 000 mm (39.37 in); (ii) Width – 500 mm (19.69 in); (iii) Area – 0.5 m^2 per sheet (5.38 ft^2); (iv) Thickness – 5 mm (0.2 in); (v) Weight – 78 g/m^3 (2.3 oz/yd^3); and (vi) Density – 0.016 g/cm (1 lb/ft – approximately). (2) Handling:- Astroquartz® s/550 mat is impregnated with a polyvinyl alcohol binder in the manufacturing operation. This provides a stable mat which can be handled, cut, or fabricated to exact dimensions and can be installed with ease. The binder can be removed by heating to 900 °F for 1 hour, or at 500 °F for 24 hours. Binder content on the Astroquartz mat is between 4% and 5% by weight. Cut sheets of approximately 500 mm x 500 mm (20 in x 20 in) are also available with an area of approximately 2.8 ft per sheet. / Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

ASTROQUARTZ® YARN = ПРЯЖА АСТРОКВАРЦ® – Astroquartz® Yarn is made from extremely fine continuous filaments of 99.99% pure fused silica, exclusive of binder, capable of extended heat exposure to 2 000 °F. With more than five times the yarn yield of high silica leached yarn, Astroquartz® yarn has a higher tensile strength and abrasion resistance. As a result, high production efficiencies are now possible in the production of high temperature flexible insulation. Astroquartz® yarn is widely used in the form of braided insulation in thermocouple wire, coaxial cables, space separators, hoop wire, and heating elements. Property Data (in the following format:- Type – Approximate Diameter (in) – Approximate Breaking Strain (lb; according to the Test Method – ASTM D-578) – Approximate Yield (yd/lb)):- (i) 300 2/0 – 0.008 – 3 – 15 000; (ii) 300 2/2 – 0.012 – 6 – 7 500; (iii) 300 2/4 – 0.018 – 10 – 3 750; and (iv) 300 2/8 – 0.020 – 24 – 1 875. Astroquartz® yarns are available with an amino-silane binder system, compatible with phenolic, epoxy, and some polyimide resins. Heavier or lighter count yarns can also be manufactured. Please consult JPS Industries Inc. for price and delivery. Standard Packaging:- yarns are available on standard milk bottle packages for plied yarns and double flanged packages for twisted single yarn. Net yarn weights range from a minimum of 1 lb/pkg to a maximum of 2.5 lb/pkg. Fiber Characteristics:- (1) Astroquartz II® (Astroquartz II® filaments are 9 µm in diameter, similar to an E-glass 'G' filament), Number of Filaments:- (i) 300 1/0 – 120 filaments; (ii) 300 2/0 – 240 filaments; and (iii) 300 2/2 – 480 filaments. (2) Astroquartz III® (each filament is 9 µm in diameter, equivalent to an E-glass 'K' filament), Number of Filaments:- (i) 125 1/0 – 120 filaments; and (ii) 125 2/0 – 240 filaments. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®) (Astroquartz®) товарный знак компании Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

ASV = ALKALI SPREADING VALUE

ASX = AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

ASX = AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

ASYMMETRICAL = АСИММЕТРИЧНОЕ (или НЕСИММЕТРИЧНОЕ) – Asymmetrical:- parts not equal or symmetrically arranged.

ASYMMETRIC ALGORITHM = АСИММЕТРИЧНЫЙ АЛГОРИТМ – Asymmetric Algorithm is a cryptographic algorithm employing a public key and a private key. Together these form an asymmetric key set.

ASYMMETRIC PALLET = АСИММЕТРИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Asymmetric Pallet is a flat pallet which does not have the same design on either side of one or other deck centre line. / Асимметричный Поддон:- плоский поддон, одно- или двухнастильный плоский поддон, детали настила которого с одной стороны до центра не симметричны деталям настила противоположной стороны.

ASYMPTOMATIC = БЕССИМПТОМНОЕ – Asymptomatic:- without symptoms. An asymptomatic infection is one where the pathogen is present but there are no apparent symptoms indicating its presence.

ASYNAPSIS = АСИНАПСИС – Asynapsis is a failure of pairing of homologous chromosomes during meiosis.

AT = AIR TRAFFIC

AT = AUSTRIA

AT = ПО – In English, @ is formally called 'Commercial At' or 'At-Sign' and has been used for a long time in the sense 'at a price of ... (each)':- 'Abc 43k@7.86Δ0.09'. Eventually it also took on the locative sense of the word 'At'. Other linguists will argue that the @ sign is a more recent development, appearing sometime in the XVIII century as a symbol used in commerce to indicate price per unit, as in '2 chickens @ 10 pence'. While these theories are largely speculative, in 2000 Giorgio Stabile, a professor of the history of science at La Sapienza University in Italy, discovered some original XIV century documents clearly marked with the @ sign to indicate a measure of quantity – the 'Amphora', meaning 'Jar'. The amphora was a standard-sized terra cotta vessel used to carry wine and grain among merchants, and, according to Stabile, the use of the @ symbol (the upper-case 'A' embellished in the typical Florentine script) in trade led to its contemporary meaning of 'at the price of'. / Актив, количество, цена, изменение и объём приобретения актива в бегущей строке экономических обзоров – тикерной ленте (ticker tape) – Abc 43k@7.86Δ0.09, означая, что была совершена сделка по 43 000 акциям компании Abc по цене 7.86 с повышением котировки на 0.09 в сравнении с предыдущей котировкой.

AT = 'СОБАЧКА' (или НА) – While in the English language, @ is referred to as the 'At Sign', other countries have different names for the symbol that is now so commonly used in e-mail transmissions throughout the world. Many of these countries associate the symbol with either food or animal names. For example, in:- (i) Afrikaans – in South Africa, it is called Aapstert, meaning 'Monkey's Tail'; (ii) Arabic – the @ symbol does not appear on Arabic keyboards, only keyboards in both Arabic and English. The Arabic word for @ is fi, the Arabic translation of at; (iii) Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian – in these countries, it is referred to as the 'Crazy I'; (iv) Cantonese – in Hong Kong it is generally referred to as 'The At Sign', just as in England and America; (v) Catalan – in Catalonia, it is called Arrova, a unit of weight; (vi) Czech – in the Czech Republic, it is called 'Zavinac', meaning 'Rollmop', or 'Pickled Herring'; (vii) Danish – it is called 'Alfa-Tegn', meaning 'Alpha-Sign' or 'Snabel-A', meaning 'Elephant's Trunk' or grisehale, meaning 'Pig's Tail'; (viii) Dutch – since English is prominent in the Netherlands, the English 'At' is commonly used. However, the Dutch also call it 'Apenstaart', meaning 'Monkey's Tail', apestaartje, meaning 'little monkey's tail' or slingeraap, meaning 'Swinging Monkey'; (ix) French – in France, it is called 'Arobase' the name of the symbol. It is also referred to as un a commercial, meaning 'Business A', a 'Enroule', meaning 'Coiled A', and sometimes 'Escargot', meaning 'Snail' or 'Petit Escargot', meaning 'Little Snail'; (x) German – in Germany, it is called 'Affenschwanz', meaning 'monkey's tail' or 'Klammeraffe', meaning 'Hanging Monkey'; (xi) Greek – in Greece, it is called 'Papaki', meaning 'Little Duck'; (xii) Hebrew – it is 'Shablul' or 'Shablool', meaning 'Snail' or a 'Shtrudl', meaning 'Strudel'; (xiii) Hungarian – in Hungary, it is called a 'Kukac', meaning 'Worm' or 'Maggot'; (xiv) Italian – in Italy it is called 'Chiocciola', meaning 'Snail' and a 'Commerciale', meaning 'business a'; (xv) Japanese – in Japan, it is called 'Atto Maaku', meaning 'at mark'; (xvi) Mandarin Chinese – in Taiwan it is called 'Xiao Lao-Shu', meaning 'Little Mouse', 'Lao Shu-Hao', meaning 'mouse sign', 'At-Hao', meaning 'At Sign' or 'Lao Shu-Hao', meaning 'Mouse Sign'; (xvii) Norwegian – in Norway, it is called either 'Grisehale', meaning 'pig's tail' or 'Kro/Llalfa', meaning 'Curly Alpha'. In academia, the English term 'At' is widely used; (xviii) Polish – in Poland, it is called 'Malpa', meaning 'Monkey'. It is also called 'Kotek', meaning 'Little Cat' and 'Ucho S'wini', meaning 'Pig's Ear'; (xix) Portuguese – in Portugal it is called 'Arroba', a unit of weight; (xx) Romanian – in Romania, it is called 'La', a direct translation of English 'At'; (xxi) Russian – Russians officially call it a Kommercheskoe, meaning 'Commercial A', but it is usually called 'Sobachka', meaning 'Little Dog'; (xxii) Spanish – like in Portugal, in Spain it is called 'Arroba', a unit of weight; (xxiii) Swedish – the official term in Sweden is 'Snabel-a', meaning 'Trunk-a', or 'a with an elephant's trunk'; (xxiv) Thai – there is no official word for it in Thai, but it is often called 'Ai Tua Yiukyiu', meaning 'the wiggling worm-like character'; and (xxv) Turkish – in Turkey, most e-mailers call it 'Kulak', meaning 'Ear'. The @ sign or at-sign was probably adopted into the computer world around 1970 under the operating system Tenex, and used for e-mail on the early Internet as well as for programming. In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first electronic message, now known as E-Mail, using the @ symbol to indicate the location or institution of the e-mail recipient. Tomlinson, using a Model 33 Teletype device, understood that he needed to use a symbol that would not appear in anyone's name so that there was no confusion. The logical choice for Tomlinson was the 'at sign', both because it was unlikely to appear in anyone's name and also because it represented the word 'at', as in a particular user is sitting @ this specific computer. However, before the

symbol became a standard key on typewriter keyboards in the 1880s and a standard on QWERTY keyboards (ehe name comes from the first six letters (keys) appearing in the top letter row of the keyboard, read left to right:- Q-W-E-R-T-Y.) in the 1940s, the @ sign had a long if somewhat sketchy history of use throughout the world. Linguists are divided as to when the symbol first appeared. Some argue that the symbol dates back to the XVI or XVII centuries when Latin scribes adapted the symbol from the Latin word 'Ad', meaning 'At', 'To' or 'Toward'. The scribes, in an attempt to simplify the amount of pen strokes they were using, created the ligature (combination of two or more letters) by exaggerating the upstroke of the letter 'd' and curving it to the left over the 'a'. / в Каталонии называлась Аррова (Arrova). В электронном адресе, abc@xyz.com = пользователь abc на сайте xyz.com. ; (iii) в Боснийском, Сербском и Хорватском языках – в этих странах, он именуется как 'Сразу И' (Crazy I); (vi) в Чешском языке – в Чешской Республике, он именуется 'Завинач' (Zavinac), означающий 'завиток' (rollmop) или 'маринованая селёдка' (pickled herring); (vii) в Датском (Danish) языке – он именуется 'Алфа-Тайн' (Alfa-Tegn), означая 'Знак Альфа', или 'Снэйбл-е' (Snabel-a), означая 'хобот слона' или Грисэаля (Grisehale), означая 'свиной хвост'; (viii) в Нидерландском (Dutch) языке – поскольку Английский в Нидерландах весьма распространённый язык, и Английское 'На' или 'Эт' (At) повсюду используется, хотя, в Нидерландском языке его также произносят как 'Апэнстарт' (Apenstaart), означающее 'обезьяний хвост' ('monkey's tail'), Апэнстарче (Apenstaartje), означающее 'маленький обезьяний хвостик' (little monkey's tail) или Слинераап (Slingeraap), означающий 'переворачивающаяся обезьяна' (swinging monkey); (ix) во Французском языке – во Франции, этому символу дали наименование Аробас (Arobase), означающее Испанскую меру веса 'Арроба' или 'Аррова' (Arroba или Arrobe). Он также относится к (Un A Commercial), означающему (business a), A Анруль (A Enroule), означающему 'a, свёрнутую в кольцо' (coiled a), и иногда к Эскарго (Escargot), означающему 'улитку' (snail) или Пёти Эскарго (Petit Escargot), означающему 'маленькую улитку' (little snail); (x) в Немецком – в Германии, он именуется как Аффэншванц (Affenschwanz), означающий 'балбес' или 'обезьяний хвост' (monkey's tail) или Клямэхафэ (Klammeraffe), означающий 'висящая обезьяна' ('hanging monkey') и используемый для обозначения скоб или зажимов; (xi) в Греческом – в Греции, он именуется 'Папаки' (Papaki), означающий 'утёнок' (little duck); (xiii) в Венгерском – в Венгрии, он именуется 'Кукац' (Kukac), означающий 'червь' (worm) или 'личинка' (maggot); (xiv) в Итальянском – в Италии он именуется Киоччёла (Chiocciola), означающий 'улитка' (snail) и A коммэрчале (A commerciale), означающий 'коммерческая A' (business a); (xv) в Японском – в Японии, он именуется Атто Мааку (Atto Maaku), означающий 'на значке' ('at mark'); (xvii) в Норвежском – в Норвегии, он именуется либо как 'Грисэаля' (Grisehale), означающий 'свиной хвост' (pig's tail), либо как 'Керу Скрос Эль.Эль.Алфа' (Kro/Llalfa), означающий 'завитая альфа' (curly alpha). В академиях широко используется Английский термин 'Эт' (at), означающий 'на'; (xviii) в Польском – в Польше, он именуется Малпа (Malpa), означающий 'обезьяну' (monkey). Он может также именоваться Котэк (Kotek), означающий 'котёнок' (little cat) и Ухо Сфини (Ucho S'wini), означающий 'свиное ухо' (pig's ear); (xix) в Португальском языке – в Португалии, он именуется Ароба (Arroba), единица веса; (xxiii) в Шведском языке – официальным термином в Швеции является Снабель-а (Snabel-a), означающий 'a с хоботом' (trunk-a), или 'a с хоботом слона' (a with an elephant's trunk); (xxiv) .

ATA = ACCREDITED TAX ADVISOR

ATA = ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL

ATA = AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

ATA = AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATION

ATA CARNET = А.ТЭ.А. КАРНЭ (или КНИЖКА ВД) – An international Customs document which, issued under the terms of the ATA Convention, and the Istanbul Convention incorporates an internationally valid guarantee and may be used, in lieu of national Customs documents and as security for import duties and taxes, to cover the temporary admission of goods and, where appropriate, the transit of goods. It may be accepted for controlling the temporary exportation and reimportation of goods but, in this case, the international guarantee does not apply. The ATA carnet may not, in principle, be used for the temporary admission of means of transport. Instead of 'import duties and taxes' the ATA Convention uses the term 'Import Duties', giving it the same scope as the glossary gives to the former expression. Customs document used for the temporary exportation, transit and temporary exportation, transit and temporary admission of goods for specific purpose, e.g., for displays, exhibitions and fairs as professional equipment and as commercial samples. See also Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet. The Anglo-French term ATA Carnet is derived from Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission. Carnet is a French word long used in English to refer to particular customs documents, presumably resulting from the frequent trade between the United Kingdom and France. Specifically, a carnet is a customs document that allows the item it covers to be imported without paying a customs duty (tax) on it. The ATA Carnet is used for goods that are going to be imported temporarily, and excuses the holder from all taxes that would normally apply. The Customs Cooperation Council (now known as the World Customs Organization) first adopted ATA Carnet conventions in 1961, which are now issued according to an agreement administered by the International Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the World Customs Organization and the relevant entities of member nations, which actually issue the carnets. In many nations, the national chamber of commerce is the issuing body. In the United States, carnets are issued by the United States Council for International Business (USCIB), the business advocacy group that represents American business interests to the United Nations. Over 150 000 ATA Carnets are issued annually, by 65 participating countries. Various other countries, especially smaller ones, are known to accept ATA Carnets without actually committing to the international guarantee to do so, and without issuing their own. A modified ATA Carnet, which does not cover exhibition goods, is used for trade between the United States and Taiwan:- the TECRO/AIT Carnet (named for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, in the United States, and the American Institute in Taiwan). ATA Carnets cannot be used for perishable goods, but the conceivable range of goods that could be covered is otherwise theoretically limitless. The three categories of goods for which such carnets are issued are goods brought into the country for exhibitions or fairs; professional equipment; and commercial samples. What those categories have in common is that all such goods are being brought into the country for some commercial purpose other than their sale or rent, and will be brought back out of the country as a result. Excusing such importation from tax encourages international business activity in the country of import, and in many cases leads to increased customs revenue for the country at a later date such as if tax-free samples and demonstrations lead to sales of taxed goods. ATA Carnets are granted by the home country of the exporter, which will have various requirements. The USCIB, for instance, requires a refundable cash deposit or surety bond equal to 40 percent of the value of the goods, as collateral. Similar collateral requirements are common in other countries, and the collateral is used to pay taxes if a claim is filed against the importer because of ineligibility for an ATA Carnet or because the time frame has expired. Such claims are filed by the country of import, the country that would have been collecting the customs taxes. Other carnets include the Carnet de Passage, which is issued to motor vehicles and is typically used to distinguish (and excuse from customs duties) a vehicle that is the owner's possession from vehicles imported for sale; and the International Road Transport (TIR) carnets used to harmonize the administration of road transport across multiple countries (especially in Europe). / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Смотрите также Адмисьён Тэмпорэр – Темпорэри Эдмишэн Карнэ или Книжка Временного Допуска (Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet). В случае необходимости временно беспошлинно ввезти/вывезти товары для использования на международных выставках, ярмарках, конференциях, презентациях и других мероприятиях, необходимо обратиться в местную

торгово-промышленную палату за Книжкой Временного Допуска – международным документом о временном ввозе. Товары, подпадающие под действие Книжек Временного Допуска:- компьютеры, фото- и кинооборудование, музыкальные инструменты, экспонаты, произведения живописи, исторические музейные реликвии, профессиональное оборудование, звуковые установки, медицинское оборудование, спортивный инвентарь, балетные костюмы, транспортные средства, ювелирные изделия и многое другое. Преимущества Книжки Временного Допуска:- не требуется заполнять таможенные документы на пропускных пограничных пунктах при ввозе и вывозе; устраняется личная или финансовая гарантия со стороны экспортёра в стране импортёра товара; срок действия Книжки Временного Допуска составляет 1 год; возможность, при соответствующем оформлении Книжки Временного Допуска, посещать в течение 1 года не одну, а несколько стран.

ATA CONVENTION = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ВД – Its full name is 'Customs Convention on the ATA carnet for the temporary admission of goods' (done at Brussels, Belgium on 1961-December-06). It is an international instrument designed to facilitate the importation, irrespective of the means of transport used, of goods which are granted temporary duty-free admission. The Convention specifies a form of ATA carnet (ATA = Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission) and conditions for its use in lieu of national Customs documents. It also sets out the minimum facilities to be accorded in relation to the use of ATA carnets. The Convention foresees that under certain circumstances ATA carnets can, optionally, be accepted for application to goods in transit. The application of ATA carnets to transborder movement (including transit, importation for home use and temporary admission) of all goods involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance would be of considerable advantage as it means that only one and the same document would be filled in each time irrespective of the number of border crossings, differences in national Customs regulations and type of goods. Another advantage of the use of ATA carnets is that no national security for the payment of import duties and taxes has to be lodged with the countries in transit or temporary admission as this security is provided by an international guaranteeing chain. The ATA carnet may also be optionally used for temporary exportation from and re-importation into the country of issue of the carnet. However, it is important to note that the ATA carnets can never be used for importation for home use, nor for the sole use as a transit or temporary exportation document. ATA Convention is the expression commonly used to refer to the Customs Convention on the ATA carnet for the temporary admission of goods (ATA Convention) adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council of Brussels in 1961. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation).

ATACTIC POLYMER = АТАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Atactic Polymer is a type of polymer molecule in which substituent groups or atoms are arranged randomly above and below the backbone chain of atoms, when the latter are all in the same plane, e.g., in polypropylene. See also Isotactic Polymer, Syndiotactic Polymer, and Tactic Polymer.

ATADS = AIR TRAFFIC ACTIVITY DATA BASE SYSTEM

ATAP = ANTI–TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ATB = ASPHALT TREATED BASE

AT BEST (PRICE) = ПО ЛУЧШЕЙ (ЦЕНЕ) – Expression meaning 'at the lowest possible price' in the case of a purchase order and 'at the highest possible price' in the case of a selling order. The buyer or seller does not prescribe any maximum or minimum price for the execution of the order. In the case of securities with a limited market, the order is carried out at the earliest opportunity. Also known as At The Market Order. At Best is an order with no limit to sell securities at the best price offered. The sale must be completed under all circumstances. Opposite:- Cheapest. / В биржевой торговле, . , в случае с распоряжением на закупку и . Распоряжение брокеру купить или продать активы по лучшей цене. Распоряжение должно быть выполнено незамедлительно.

ATC = THE AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

ATC = AIR TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

ATC = AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

ATC = ALL TERRAIN CYCLE

ATCA = AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ASSOCIATION

ATCAA = AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ASSIGNED AIRSPACE

ATCBI = AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BEACON INTERROGATOR

ATCCC = AIR TRAFFIC COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER

ATCO = AIR TAXI COMMERCIAL OPERATOR

ATCRBS = AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR BEACON SYSTEM

ATCT = AIRPORT TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER

ATD = ACTUAL TIME OF DEPARTURE

ATD = ANTHROPOMORPHIC TEST DEVICE

ATD = ARTIFICIAL TWEEN DECK

ATDNSHINC = ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS INCLUDED

ATE = AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT

ATF = AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID

ATFI SYSTEM = AUTOMATED TARIFF FILING INFORMATION SYSTEM

ATHWARTSHIPS = НА ТРАВЕРЗЕ – Athwartships:- across the vessel, from side to side. A direction across the width of a vessel. / Направление поперёк ширины судна. Направление, перпендикулярное курсу судна или его диаметральной плоскости. Быть на Траверзе какого-либо предмета, например, маяка – находиться на линии, направленной на этот предмет и составляющей прямой угол с курсом судна.

ATHWARTSHIPS STOWAGE = ШТИВКА (или УКЛАДКА) ОТ БОРТА ДО БОРТА (или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ ШТИВКА, или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ УКЛАДКА) – Athwartships Stowage is a load stowed across the beam of the container or ship (as opposed to fore and aft stowage). In the context of load securing, it is of utmost importance whether a container is stowed athwartships or fore and aft on a ship. In the case of athwartships stowage, the greatest acceleration forces act on the actual container longitudinally rather than transversely. Load securing measures must then be taken with this in mind.

ATI = AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ATIEL = ASSOCIATION TECHNIQUE DE L'INDUSTRIE EUROPÉENNE DES LUBRIFIANTS

ATIS = ADVANCED TRAVELER INFORMATION SYSTEM

ATIS = AUTOMATIC TERMINAL INFORMATION SERVICE

ATK = AVAILABLE TONNE–KILOMETER

ATK HEL = ATTACK HELICOPTER

ATLANTIC BEEF/PIGMEAT MARKET = АТЛАНТИЧЕСКИЙ РЫНОК ГОВЯДИНЫ/СВИНИНЫ – Atlantic Beef/Pigmeat Market:- the Atlantic market consists of countries producing and trading livestock, bovine and porcine, that are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free with vaccination or contain FMD free zones. Most countries parts of this market are located around the Atlantic Rim and typically trade grass fed bovine and grain fed porcine. The main countries that are part of that market are; South America, European Union, Russian Federation, North Africa, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam, South Africa. Atlantic Beef/Pigmeat Market is the Atlantic market for production and trade of beef and pigmeat consists of countries that are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free with vaccination or contain FMD free zones. Most countries in this market are located around the Atlantic Ocean and typically trade grass-fed beef and grain-fed pigmeat. See also Pacific beef/pigmeat market.

AT–LARGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или РАСШИРЕННЫЙ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ) – At-Large Advisory Committee (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) ICANN's At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) is responsible for considering and providing advice on the activities of the ICANN, as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users (the 'At-Large' community). ICANN, as a private sector, non-profit corporation with technical management responsibilities for the Internet's domain name and address system, will rely on the ALAC and its supporting infrastructure to involve and represent in ICANN a broad set of individual user interests. On 31 October 2002, the ICANN Board adopted New Bylaws that establish the ALAC and authorize its supporting At-Large organizations. (Article XI, Section 2(4) of the New Bylaws.) The New Bylaws, which are the result of ICANN's 2002 reform process, went into effect on 15 December 2002. ALAC is to eventually consist of ten members selected by Regional At-Large Organizations, supplemented by five members selected by ICANN's Nominating Committee. To allow the ALAC to begin functioning immediately, the Transition Article of the Interim Bylaws provides for the Board to appoint ten members (two from each of ICANN's five regions) to an Interim ALAC. Underpinning the ALAC will be a network of self-organizing, self-supporting At-Large Structures throughout the world involving individual Internet users at the local or issue level. The At-Large Structures (either existing organizations or newly formed for this purpose) will self-organize into five Regional At-Large Organizations (one in each ICANN region – Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America/Caribbean, and North America). The Regional At-Large Organizations will manage outreach and public involvement and will be the main forum and coordination point in each region for public input to ICANN. / Расширенный Совещательный Комитет или Расширенный Консультативный Комитет (РКК (ALAC) Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) отвечает за предоставление рекомендаций по деятельности КИРИН, затрагивающей интересы индивидуальных пользователей Интернета (Расширенного сообщества). КИРИН, как частная некоммерческая корпорация, несущая ответственность за техническое управление системой доменных имен и адресов Интернета, опирается на РКК и его вспомогательную инфраструктуру для вовлечения индивидуальных пользователей в деятельность КИРИН и отражения широкого круга их интересов. 31 Октября 2002 Правление КИРИН приняло новый Устав, содержащий положения о создании РКК и наделении соответствующими полномочиями организаций Расширенного сообщества, поддерживающих этот комитет (Статья XI, раздел 2 (4) нового Устава.) Новый Устав, являющийся результатом процесса реформирования КИРИН в 2002, вступил в силу 15 Декабря 2002. В конечном итоге, в состав РКК должны входить десять членов, избираемых региональными организациями Расширенного сообщества, а также пять дополнительных членов, избираемых Комитетом по назначениям КИРИН. С целью незамедлительного начала работы РКК временная статья промежуточного Устава разрешала Правлению назначить десять членов (по два от каждого из пяти регионов КИРИН) для формирования переходного состава РКК. Основу РКК должна составлять всемирная сеть самоорганизующихся, автономных структур Расширенного сообщества, которые будут вовлекать в работу индивидуальных пользователей Интернета на разных уровнях. Структуры Расширенного сообщества (существующие организации либо новые организации, созданные для этой цели) будут объединены в пять региональных организаций Расширенного сообщества (по одной в каждом регионе КИРИН – Африка, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, Европа, Латинская Америка, страны Карибского бассейна и Северная Америка). Региональные организации Расширенного сообщества будут руководить информационно-разъяснительной работой и вовлечением общественности, а также будут являться главным форумом и координационным центром в каждом регионе для получения корпорацией КИРИН предложений от общественности.

ATLAS = ALL TERRAIN LIFTER ARTICULATED SYSTEM

ATM = AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

ATM = ATMOSPHERE

ATM = AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE

ATM OPTION = AT THE MONEY OPTION

ATMOSPHERE FOR PRECONDITIONING = АТМОСФЕРА ДЛЯ XX – Atmosphere For Preconditioning is the atmosphere used to partially dry the material before further treatment or conditioning. The atmosphere for preconditioning shall be maintained within the following limits:- (i) humidity:- 5–25%; and temperature:- not exceeding 50 °C.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS = АТМОСФЕРНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ – In general, Atmospheric Conditions are the relative humidity, barometric pressure, and temperature existing at a given time.

ATMOSPHERIC FADING = АТМОСФЕРНОЕ ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ (или АТМОСФЕРНОЕ ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ) – Atmospheric Fading:- fading can be divided into three main areas:- Sun, Ozone, and Fume. Sun Fading is the most common form of fading. Sunlight is comprised of light waves of different lengths. It is the ultraviolet waves that can damage the dye on the textile fibers, causing the colors to change or fade. Most fibers are treated with two or more dyes to produce the desired color. One of the dyes may be affected by sunlight more than the other. This would cause a change in color. If each dye is affected similarly, the overall color may appear lighter. Lighter color fibers usually fade more quickly because there is less dye to produce a color. Almost all carpets will fade eventually. Ozone and fume fading are sometimes combined together and called Atmospheric Fading. In this condition, dyes sometimes react and may change color when exposed to gaseous pollutants in the air. Fume Fading is a reaction to oxidizers of nitrogen or sulfur in the air. Ozone Fading is color change caused by ozone gas in the atmosphere. Ozone is that pleasant odor you

smell after a thunderstorm. The color change in atmospheric fading is slow and gradual, starting at the tips of the tuft and progressing toward the backing. The fibers may lighten, turn white, or change from one color to another depending on how many different dyes are affected. Color changes sometimes become apparent after cleaning and the cleaner is blamed. However, in many cases, the color change had gradually developed, but was not obvious due to the overall soil that had accumulated on the carpet. Cause:- oxidizers of nitrogen, sulfur, salt ozone in the air, and sunlight. The changing of color can be accelerated by heat and humidity. Corrective Measure:- once damage has been done to the carpet dye, there is nothing that can be done to correct. The only thing you can do is to try to inform the customer of the condition and record it on the invoice. See also Gas Fading. A method and system for compensating for atmospheric fading is used in a communication system wherein communication signals are exchanged between first and second earth stations via a satellite link, without increasing power of the satellite link. The method includes determining, at one or both of the earth stations, the signal power of a received signal and a signal-to-noise ratio of the received signal; calculating the difference in noise power spectral density in the received signal from that under clear sky conditions; calculating the downlink attenuation; determining the uplink attenuation, and commanding the transmitting earth station to increase its transmit power by an amount to compensate for the uplink attenuation. A corresponding system carries out the method. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE = АТМОСФЕРНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Atmospheric Pressure is a pressure exerted by the atmosphere at any specific location. Sea level pressure is approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. / Атмосферное Давление, гидростатическое давление, оказываемое атмосферой на все находящиеся в ней предметы. Атмосферное давление – существенная характеристика состояния атмосферы; в каждой точке атмосферы оно определяется весом вышележащего воздуха. С высотой атмосферное давление убывает; зависимость атмосферного давления от высоты выражается барометрической формулой. Измеряется атмосферное давление барометром. Атмосферное давление выражают в миллибарах (мбар), в Ньютонах на квадратный метр (Н/м^2) или высотой столба ртути в барометре в миллиметрах (мм), приведённой к 0 °С и нормальной (на уровне моря и широте 45°) величине ускорения силы тяжести. За нормальное атмосферное давление принимают 760 мм рт.ст. = 1 013.25 мбар = 101 325 Н/м^2. На высоте 5 километров (км) атмосферное давление равно приблизительно половине атмосферного давления у земной поверхности. На земной поверхности атмосферное давление изменяется от места к месту и во времени. Особенно важны непериодические изменения атмосферного давления, связанные с возникновением, развитием и разрушением медленно движущихся областей высокого давления – антициклонов и относительно быстро перемещающихся огромных вихрей – циклонов, в которых господствует пониженное давление. Отмеченные до сих пор крайние значения атмосферного давления (на уровне моря):- 808.7 и 684.0 мм рт.ст.. Однако, несмотря на большую изменчивость, распределение средних месячных значений атмосферного давления на поверхности земного шара каждый год примерно одно и то же. Среднегодовое атмосферное давление понижено у экватора и имеет минимум под 10° Северной широты (С.ш.). Далее атмосферное давление повышается и достигает максимума под 30–35° Северной и Южной широты; затем атмосферное давление снова понижается, достигая минимума под 60–65°, а к полюсам опять повышается. На это широтное распределение атмосферного давления существенное влияние оказывает время года и характер распределения материков и океанов. Над холодными материками зимой возникают области высокого атмосферного давления. Таким образом, широтное распределение атмосферного давления нарушается, и поле давления распадается на ряд областей высокого и низкого давлений, которые называются Центрами Действия Атмосферы. С высотой горизонтальное распределение давления становится более простым, приближаясь к широтному. Начиная с высоты около 5 км, атмосферное давление на всём земном шаре понижается от экватора к полюсам. В суточном ходе атмосферного давления обнаруживаются 2 максимума:- в 9–10 часов (ч) и 21–22 ч, и 2 минимума:- в 3–4 ч и 15–16 ч. Особенно правильный суточный ход оно имеет в тропических странах, где дневное колебание достигает 2.4 мм рт.ст., а ночное – 1.6 мм рт.ст.. С увеличением широты амплитуда изменения атмосферного давления уменьшается, но вместе с тем становятся более сильными непериодические изменения атмосферного давления.

ATMS = ADVANCED TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ATN = AERONAUTICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

ATO = AUTHORITY TO OPERATE

ATO = AUTOMATIC TRAIN OPERATION

ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY = АТОМНАЯ АБСОРБЦИОННАЯ СПЕКТРОСКОПИЯ – Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy:- measures the radiation absorbed by chemically unbound atoms by analyzing the transmitted energy relative to the incident energy at each frequency. The procedure consists of diluting the fluid sample with methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) and directly aspirating the solution. The actual process of atomization involves reducing the solution to a fine spray, dissolving it, and finally vaporizing it with a flame. The vaporization of the metal particles depends upon their time in the flame, the flame temperature, and the composition of the flame gas. The spectrum occurs because atoms in the vapor state can absorb radiation at certain well-defined characteristic wave lengths. The wave length bands absorbed are very narrow and differ for each element. In addition, the absorption of radiant energy by electronic transitions from ground to excited state is essentially and absolute measure of the number of atoms in the flame and is, therefore, the concentration of the element in a sample. / метил изобутил кетон (МИБК; methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)).

ATOMIZATION = АТОМИЗАЦИЯ (или РАСПЫЛЕНИЕ) – Atomization is the conversion of a liquid into a spray of very fine droplets. / В технике под Измельчением понимается тонкое дробление (мельче 5 мм) какого-либо твёрдого продукта. Основные аппараты для измельчения – мельницы и бегуны. Измельчение применяют в горной, металлургической, химической, строительной, комбикормовой и других отраслях промышленности.

ATOMS = AIR TRAFFIC OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ATON = AIDS TO NAVIGATION

ATO SERVICE = AIR TRAFFIC OPERATIONS SERVICE

ATP = ACCREDITED TAX PREPARER

ATP = ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE

ATP = AFTER TAX PROFIT

ATP = ARBITRAGE TRADING PROGRAM

ATP = AUTOMATIC TRAIN PROTECTION

ATPAC = AIR TRAFFIC PROCEDURES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ATP AGEEMENT = AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLES

AT PAR = ПО НОМИНАЛУ – At Par:- from the Italian 'Alla Pari' meaning 'At The Same Value'. It indicates that the price of the instrument is equal to its face or nominal value. / От Итальянского словосочетания Алла Пари (Alla Pari), означающее По Той Же Стоимости. Это указывает на то, что цена инструмента равна его лицевой или номинальной стоимости. По Номиналу, то есть по цене, равной нарицательной (указанной) стоимости ценной бумаги.

ATR = APPARENT TRANSLOCATION RATE

ATR = AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER

ATR = AVERAGE TRUE RANGE

ATR CERTIFICATE = ADMISSION TEMPORAIRE ROULETTE CERTIFICATE

ATROPURPUREA = АТРОПУРПУРЭА (или ТЁМНО–АЛОЕ, или ТЁМНО–БАГРЯНОЕ, или ТЁМНО–ПУРПУРОВОЕ) – Atropurpurea:- deep magenta. / глубокий . Фуксин (magenta) – красная анилиновая краска.

ATS = AIR TRAFIC SERVICE

ATS = ALTERNATIVE TRADING SYSTEMS

ATS = AMERICAN TRAVEL SURVEY

ATS = AUSTRIAN SCHILLING

ATS = AUTOMATIC TRAIN SUPERVISION

ATS ACCOUNT = AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SERVICE ACCOUNT

AT SEA = НА МОРЕ (или НА ПЛАВУ) – At Sea:- in marine insurance this phrase applies to a ship which is free from its moorings and ready to sail.

ATSF RAILROAD = ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD

AT SIGHT = ПО ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИИ – At Sight is a note on a bill of exchange indicating that the payment is due on presentation of the bill. A phrase indicating that payment on a draft or other negotiable instrument is due upon presentation or demand. / Фраза, указывающая что платёж по тратте или иному оборотному инструменту должен быть произведён по предоставлению или по требованию.

ATT = ADVANCED TRANSPORT TELEMATICS

ATTACHMENTS = ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ – Attachments:- incorrect selection and/or adjustment for specific job intended. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или Дефект от машинного оборудования.

ATTACHMENT DATE = ДАТА ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ – Attachment Date is another term for inception date, being the date on which an insurance or reinsurance contract comes into force. / Ещё один термин для обозначения даты начала, являющейся датой, с которой договор страхования или перестрахования вступает в силу.

ATTACK = НАСТУПАТЬ (или НАПАДАТЬ, или АТАКОВАТЬ, или РАЗЪЕДАТЬ, или ПОРАЖАТЬ) – Attack:- (1) to cause growth retardation or an economic yield loss from disease, insect, bird or other pests. (2) To try to solve a problem at its source.

ATTAINABLE YIELD = ДОСТИГАЕМАЯ УРОЖАНОСТЬ – The Attainable Yield (Yt) is defined as the yield achieved in farmers' fields with best management practices including water, pest, and general crop management where nutrients are not limiting. The attainable yield varies – like the yield potential – from season to season and year to year depending on climate. The optimal economic yield is often linked to the attainable yield. The maximum attainable yield (Yt^1) in any given season could be close to the yield potential, if management is excellent and weather conditions are very favorable. For the development of site-specific fertilizer recommendations, we recommend using the attainable yield of the last 3–5 years as the yield target. In favorable rain-fed and irrigated areas, the yield target is often about 80–90% of the yield potential. In less favorable areas or seasons, this value is somewhat lower (70–80% of the yield potential). In any given region, 'Attainable Yield' (AY) is another important yield benchmark between Farm Yield (FY) and Potential Yield (PY (or PY_W)). It is defined here as the yield attained by a farmer from average natural resources when economically optimal practices and levels of inputs have been adopted while facing the vagaries of weather. Since risk of financial loss almost always forms part of a farmer's decision to invest in increased inputs, the attainable yield definition must temper 'optimum level' with 'prudent attention to risk'. As an example this could mean input investments must be expected to return a risk premium over and beyond the cost of capital. This premium is usually low in developed countries and/or where water supply is assured, but is higher in developing countries and under rainfed conditions. Of course attainable yield will reflect the economic circumstances of the crop and region – particularly grain prices relative to input costs, all measured at the farm gate. Although it is not easy to establish an appropriate attainable yield, general experience suggests that it will be ~20–30% below PY in situations where world prices and reasonable transport costs operate. Where this does not occur – for example, in much of Sub-Saharan Africa where infrastructure and institutions are weak – attainable yield (as defined above) may be much lower. Alternatively, where inputs and grain prices are heavily subsidised, it could more closely approach PY.

ATTEMPTED STOWAWAY = ПОКУСИВШИЙСЯ БЕЗБИЛЕТНЫЙ ПАССАЖИР (или ОПЫТНЫЙ БЕЗБИЛЕТНИК, или ОПЫТНЫЙ НЕЛЕГАЛЬНЫЙ ПАССАЖИР) – Attempted Stowaway is a person who is secreted on a ship, or in cargo which is subsequently loaded on the ship, without the consent of the shipowner or the master or any other responsible person, and who is detected on board the ship before it has departed from the port. / или хозямна (или капитана) или любого другого ответственного лица, и .

ATTENDED TERMINAL = ОБСЛУЖИВАЕМЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ – Attended Terminal is a card-accepting terminal requiring the involvement of a terminal operator/cashier. / Под Обслуживаемым Терминалом понимается терминал, принимающий карты и требующий вовлечения в это действие оператора/кассира терминала.

ATTENUATE = ОТТЯНУТОЕ (или УТОНЧЁННОЕ) – Attenuate:- gradually narrowed or tapered. / постепенно сужаемое или .

ATTENUATION = УТОНЕНИЕ (или УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ, или СМЯГЧЕНИЕ, или ИСТОЩЕНИЕ) – Attenuation, in spinning, the fibers are pulled out of a distaff or from a ball of roving into a strand of the desired diameter.

AT THE BEACH = НА ВЗМОРЬЕ – In the United Kingdom, when gas has been brought ashore to a terminal by producers but is not yet in the national transmission system, the gas is called At The Beach.

AT THE MARKET ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ 'ПО РЫНКУ' (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ 'ПО РЫНКУ') – At The Market Order is an order to buy or sell an asset at the best price obtainable at the time the order is received. At the Market Order is a term that instructs the broker to execute an order immediately at the current price at which the commodity is trading when the order enters the pit. It is also referred to as a Market Order. / Распоряжение 'По Рынку' – распоряжение купить или продать актив по лучшей цене, складывающейся на момент получения распоряжения. Известно также как Рыночное Распоряжение (Market Order).

AT THE MONEY OPTION = БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – This term refers to the situation where the exercise price of an option or warrant is close to the current spot price of the underlying asset. The intrinsic value of this option or warrant is therefore almost zero. An option whose strike price is equal to or approximately equal to the current market price of the underlying asset. At-The-Money Option (ATM Option):- when an option's exercise price is the same as the current trading price of the underlying commodity, the option is at-the-money. At-The-Money Option (ATM Option) is an option whose strike price is nearest the current price of the underlying deliverable. At-The-Money Option is an option with a strike price equal to the current price of the underlying futures contract. See also In-The-Money, and Out-Of-The-Money. At-the-Money refers to an option with a strike price that is equal to, or nearly equal to, the price of the underlying futures contract. / Бесприбыльный Опцион – опцион, сходная цена которого равна или почти равна текущей рыночной цене соответствующего актива.

AT THE MONEY STRIKE = БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ СХОДНАЯ – Term At The Money Strike refers to an option strike price that is equal to the current market price of the underlying asset. At The Money Strike is the strike price which is closest to the current price of the underlying asset. / Бесприбыльная Сходная цена – сходная цена опциона, равная или очень близкая к текущей цене соответствующего актива.

AT THE OPENING ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ОТКРЫТИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ОТКРЫТИЕ) – At The Opening Order is an investor's directive to her broker or brokerage firm to buy or sell specified securities in her account at the very beginning of the trading day. If the order cannot be executed at the opening of the market, it will be canceled. An investor might place an at-the-opening order based on something that happened after the market closed on the previous trading day that is expected to affect the stock's opening price on the following trading day. An at-the-opening order may not be executed at the security's exact opening price, but it should be within the opening range. Also known as On Open Order. / Распоряжение клиента брокеру заключить сделку по лучшей цене по открытии биржевой сессии по тому или иному активу. Известно также как Распоряжение На Открытие (On Open Order). Распоряжение на Открытие:- ценные бумаги:- распоряжение клиента брокеру совершить сделку или ограничить цену, которое должно быть полностью исполнено в момент начала торгов на бирже. Если распоряжение (или любое из его условий) не было исполнено в точности, то оно считается аннулированным. Фьючерсы/опционы:- распоряжение брокеру на открытие (market on open order), то есть контракт должен быть заключён в момент начала торгового дня, когда на бирже возникает больший разброс цен на заключаемые контракты.

ATTLA = AIR TRANSPORTABILITY TEST LOADING AGENCY

ATTORNEY = АТТОРНЕЙ (или ПОВЕРЕННЫЙ) – In the US patent law, an Attorney (may be referred to as a Practitioner or Representative) is an individual who is a member in good standing of the bar of any United States court or the highest court of any State and who is registered to practice before the Office of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). In the United Kingdom, someone who is legally authorized to act for another, or a person practicing at the bar. In the USA, however, the term is more often used to denote a Lawyer. / В Соединённом Королевстве и Соединённых Штатах Америки под Атторнеем понимается Поверенный. Поверенный, сторона договора поручения. Полномочия поверенного удостоверяются доверенностью. Атторней:- наименование доверенного представителя, оказывающего юридические услуги доверителю.

ATTORNEY IN FACT = АТТОРНЕЙ ПО СУТИ – Attorney In Fact is a person appointed by a power of attorney to act on behalf of another person. A Lloyd's attorney in fact is a representative appointed by Lloyd's to represent Lloyd's and Lloyd's underwriters in a particular country or US state. An attorney in fact may be a natural person or a company and performs a similar role to a Lloyd's General Representative.

ATTRIBUTES OF COLOR = АТРИБУТЫ ЦВЕТА – Attributes Of Color:- (1) for the object mode of appearance, hue, lightness, and saturation. In the Munsell system, Munsell Hue, Munsell Value, and Munsell Chroma; and (2) for the illuminant or aperture mode, hue, brightness, and saturation.

ATTRITION MILLS = ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПО ИСТИРАНИЮ – Attrition Mills:- machines for reducing materials into smaller particles by grinding down by friction. In the manufacture of acetate and triacetate fibers, equipment used in shredding pulp prior to acetylation. / шлифование (grinding).

ATUTC = ACTUAL TIMES USED TO COUNT

ATV = ACCURATE TRAFFIC VOLUME

ATV = ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE

ATVA = ALL–TERRAIN VEHICLE ASSOCIATION

AU = AFRICAN UNION

AU = AUSTRALIA

AUBURN = ЗОЛОТИСТО–КАШТАНОВОЕ (или КАШТАНОВОЕ, или КРАСНО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Auburn:- a moderate brown. / .

AUCHENORRHYNCHA = АУХЕНОРРИНХА – Auchenorrhyncha is a Suborder of Hemiptera in which the beak appears to rise from the inferior portion of the head and in which the tarsi have three tarsomeres.

AUCTION = АУКЦИОН – Auction:- let multiple buyers bid competitively for products from individual suppliers. Suitable for hard-to-move goods such as used capital equipment (forklifts) and surplus or excess inventory. Prices only move up, but buyers can buy below list prices while sellers sell for more than a liquidator pays. Auctions are becoming a feature of many Net markets, but some use auctions as their primary market mechanism. Examples:- AdAuction, TradeOut.com (used equipment). Auction, a public sale of goods to the highest bidder. Auctions are generally notified by advertisement, and are held in some open place. The biddings may be made either by parties present, or by the auctioneer under authority given to him; the sale is usually terminated by the fall of a hammer. / . Аукцион это способ продажи некоторых товаров, например, картин или пушнины, при котором товар или его образцы предварительно выставляют для осмотра. В форме аукциона производится принудительная продажа имущества

неплатёжеспособных должников. Аукционы широко распространены во внешней торговле. Аукцион, от Латинского слова Auctio, означающее Продажа С Публичного Торга, способ продажи некоторых товаров, например, пушнины, при котором товар (или образцы его) предварительно выставляют для осмотра. Наиболее распространён во внешней торговле. В форме аукциона производится принудительная продажа имущества неплатёжеспособных должников. Аукцион:- способ продажи отдельных видов товаров в виде публичного торга, проводимого в заранее установленном месте и в заранее обозначенное время с правом предварительного осмотра товаров. Товар на аукционе продаётся единичными образцами или партиями (лотами) тому покупателю, который предложит самую высокую цену. В процессе торга аукционист (лицо, проводящее аукцион) объявляет присутствующим потенциальным покупателям (аукционерам) о продаваемом товаре и его начальной стартовой цене. Затем аукционеры поочередно объявляют, называют повышающуюся цену, по которой они готовы купить товар. Торг продолжается до тех пор, пока не будет названа наивысшая цена. Это так называемый 'Английский' Аукцион. При 'Голландском' Аукционе торг начинается с очень высокой цены и ведётся с её понижением, пока не найдется покупатель, согласный купить по объявленной цене. Добровольный аукцион проводится по инициативе владельца товара.

AUCTION MARKET = АУКЦИОННЫЙ РЫНОК – Auction Market is a system by which securities are bought and sold through brokers on the securities exchanges, as distinguished from the over-the-counter market, where trades are negotiated. Best exemplified by the New York Stock Exchange, it is a double auction system or two-sided market. That is because, unlike the conventional auction with one auctioneer and many buyers, here we have many sellers and many buyers. As in any auction, a price is established by competitive bidding between brokers acting as agents for buyers and sellers. That the system functions in an orderly way is the result of several trading rules:- (i) the first bid or offer at a given price has priority over any other bid or offer at the same price; (ii) the high bid and low offer 'have the floor'; (iii) a new auction begins whenever all the offers or bids at a given price are exhausted; (iv) secret transactions are prohibited; and (v) bids and offers must be made in an audible voice. Also, the competitive bidding by which Treasury bills are sold. The system of trading securities through brokers or agents on an exchange. Buyers compete with other buyers while sellers compete with other sellers for the most advantageous price. Auction Market is a security exchange in which buyers make bids and sellers make offers in order to make transactions in a security. On an auction market, the current price for a share in a security is the highest price a buyer is willing to pay and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept. For example, if potential buyers for Security A enter bids of USD50, USD51, and USD52, and potential sellers enter offers of USD52, USD53, and USD54, the current share price is USD52. Only the bid/offer for USD52 is executed; others must make better bids and offers in order to conduct transactions. The New York Stock Exchange is a major auction market. Double Auction Market:- systems by which listed securities are bought and sold through brokers on the securities exchanges, as distinguished from the OTC market, where trades are negotiated. Unlike the conventional auction with one auctioneer and many buyers, double auction markets consist of many sellers and many buyers. Double Auction Market is a market in which multiple buyers compete to purchase many items that are simultaneously offered for sale. Sales are made to buyers willing to offer the highest price by sellers who are willing to offer the lowest price. The New York Stock Exchange is an example of a double auction market. / Система торговли ценными бумагами на бирже через брокеров или агентов. Покупатели конкурируют с другими покупателями, в то время как продавцы конкурируют с другими продавцами за наиболее привлекательную цену. Аукционный Рынок (ценных бумаг) – система, с помощью которой ценные бумаги покупаются и продаются через брокеров на биржах в отличие от внеучётного рынка (over-the-counter market), где торговые сделки заключаются на основе переговоров. Лучшим примером аукционного рынка является Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа (New York Stock Exchange), где используется двойная аукционная система (double auction system), или двусторонний рынок (two-sided market). В отличие от обычных аукционов (conventional auction), на которых существует один продавец и большое число покупателей, здесь много продавцов и много покупателей. Как и на любом аукционе, цена устанавливается с помощью конкурентных торгов между брокерами, действующими в качестве агентов покупателей и продавцов. Упорядоченное функционирование этой системы является результатом соблюдения нескольких правил ведения торгов:- (i) первая предлагаемая покупателем или запрашиваемая продавцом цена имеет приоритет перед любым другим предложением или запросом по той же цене; (ii) высокая предлагаемая покупателем цена и низкая предлагаемая продавцом цена уравниваются; (iii) новые аукционные торги начинаются тогда, когда больше не поступает запросов или предложений по данной цене; (iv) секретные сделки запрещены; (v) предложения и запросы должны делаться громко, в устной форме. Аукцион – это также конкурентное предложение цен, с помощью которого продаются казначейские векселя.

AUCTION PROCEDURE = АУКЦИОННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА (или ПРОЦЕДУРА АУКЦИОНА) – Auction Procedure is an auction-like public bid procedure for the issue of securities where the bidder submitting the highest bid wins the auction. There is no fixed issue price, subscribers are only given a minimum price. Depending on their interest, subscribers can submit higher bids. Securities are allotted starting from the highest to the lowest bid. A distinction is made between fixed rate tenders and variable rate tenders.

AUCTION RATE SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА С АУКЦИОННОЙ СТАВКОЙ – Auction Rate Security is a debt security, typically issued by a municipality, in which the yield is reset on each payment date via a Dutch Auction. / Долговая ценная бумага, выпускаемая, как правило, муниципальными органами власти, у которой доходность пересматривается посредством Датского Аукциона на каждую дату платежа.

AUCTION REVENUE RIGHT = XX – Auction Revenue Right (ARR) is a financial instrument entitling its holder to auction revenue from Financial Transmission Rights (FTRs) based on locational marginal price (LMP) differences across a specific path in the Annual FTR Auction.

AUD = AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

AUDIT = АУДИТ – Audit is a systematic examination of financial statements usually by an independent chartered accountant, with the objective of expressing an opinion on the truth and fairness with which the statements present the financial position, the results of operations and on whether the statements are drawn up in accordance with the relevant law and accounting standards. The auditor's opinion is customarily conveyed in the form of an audit report to those recipients of the financial statements for whose benefit he is appointed, usually the shareholders of a company. In reference to freight bills, the term audit is used to determine the accuracy of freight bills. Audit is the inspection of a business or other organization's accounting records and procedures. Done by a trained accountant from within the organization (internal audit) or by an outsider (independent audit) for the purpose of verifying the accuracy and completeness of the records. Audit is a methodical examination and review of business processes and/or business units, concluding with a detailed report of findings. Audit:- companies' financial statements are sometimes subjected to an audit by an independent accounting firm, meaning that the statements are objectively checked and verified to ensure fair and total disclosure to the stockholders. For public companies, an annual audit is mandatory. Quarterly reports are unaudited. Private firms can do what they want and seldom go to the trouble of incurring an audit and the associated audit fees. Audits are a strategic tool for managing standards. During a site or plant audit, clearly defined criteria are used to create a profile for topics pertaining to environment, safety or health, for example. / Заключение аудитора . Аудит – профессиональная оценка и проверка бухгалтерской документации

компании в целях вынесения заключения об их соответствии Общепринятым Принципам Бухгалтерского Учёта (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles).

AUDITING = АУДИТОРСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или АУДИТОРСКАЯ ПРОВЕРКА) – Auditing is a determining the correct transportation charges due the carrier; auditing involves checking the freight bill for errors, correct rate, and weight. See also Audit. / Аудируемое лицо.

AUDIT INSPECTION = ИНСПЕКЦИЯ АУДИТА (или ПРОВЕРКА СЛУХА) – Audit Inspection is an examination to determine the reliability of prescribed quarantine procedures.

AUDIT JOURNAL = ЖУРНАЛ АУДИТА – Audit Journal is a chronological record of system activities which is sufficient to enable the reconstruction, review and examination of the sequence of environments and activities surrounding or leading to each event in the path of a transaction from its inception to the output of the final results. / выработка (output).

AUDITOR = АУДИТОР – Auditor:- the Certified Public Accountant whose role is to control the accounting and finances of a business entity and to provide information to the entity's management. The auditor's role is to verify the accounting records, cash assets and investment portfolio of the firm; to certify the completeness and accuracy of the financial statements; and to prepare reports providing information to the shareholders, managers or directors, and potential creditors and lenders.

AUDITOR'S REPORT = АУДИТОРСКИЙ ОТЧЁТ (или ОТЧЁТ АУДИТОРА) – Auditor's Report is a written communication issued by an independent certified public accountant (CPA) describing the character of his or her work and the degree of responsibility taken. An auditor's report includes a statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS), which require that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, as well as a statement that the auditor believes the audit provides a reasonable basis for his or her opinion. See also Accountant's Report. Often called the Accountant's Opinion, it is the statement of the accounting firm's work and its opinion of the corporation's financial statements, especially if they conform to the normal and generally accepted practices of accountancy. See also Accountant's Opinion. Auditor's Report means a written report which is prepared by competent, independent, external audit personnel in accordance with the standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Information Systems Audit and Control Association and which (i) verifies the certifications contained in .50(B) above; (ii) contains a risk analysis of all aspects of the entity's information technology systems including, without limitation, computer operations, telecommunications, data security, systems development, capacity planning and testing, and contingency planning and testing; and (iii) contains the written response of the entity's management to the information provided pursuant to (i) and (ii) above. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Часто называемый Заключением Бухгалтера . Смотрите также Заключение Бухгалтера (Accountant's Opinion). , компьютерные операции, дальнюю связь, безопасность данных, . Аудиторский Отчёт – открытое заключение внешнего аудитора, сделанное после завершения проверки финансового состояния корпорации. Также называется Accountant's Opinion (Заключение Бухгалтера).

AUDIT TRAIL = АУДИТОРСКОЕ ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ – Audit Trail:- the record of trading information identifying, for example, the brokers participating in each transaction, the firms clearing the trade, the terms and time or sequence of the trade, the order receipt and execution time and, ultimately, and when applicable, the customers involved. Reconstructs trading by explicitly aligning all member firms involved in a specific trade. Audit Trail:- for the purposes of the Benchmark-setting process, the documentation and retention of all relevant data, Submissions, other information, judgments (including the rationale for any exclusions of data), analyses and identities of Submitters used in the Benchmark-setting process for an appropriate period. System whereby each stage of a transaction is formally recorded. / Аудиторский След – пошаговая запись финансовых сделок, с помощью которой бухгалтерские данные могут быть прослежены вплоть до их источника. Правильность или подлинность записей бухгалтерского учёта могут быть подтверждены путём рассмотрения последовательности событий, в результате которых были получены соответствующие показатели.

AURANTICA = АУРАНТИКА (или ОРАНЖЕВОЕ) – Aurantica (-is, -um):- orange.

AURAT = AFRICAN UPLAND RICE ADVANCED TRIAL

AUREA = АУРЭА (или ЗОЛОТОЕ, или ЗОЛОТИСТОЕ) – Aurea (-a, -um):- golden. / , от Латинского слова Aurum, означающее Золото, понимается .

AURICLE = УШКИ (или ПРЕДСЕРДИЕ) – Auricle is:- (1) a pair of small ear-like appendages borne at the base of the leaf blade and usually arising at the sides where the ligule and the base of the collar are joined; (2) an ear-shaped appendage, usually occurring at the junction of the leaf sheath and the blade that may not be present in older leaves. Auricles:- (syn. Sickles) are a pair of small, ear-like appendages borne at the base of the blade and usually arising at the sides where the ligule and the base of the collar are joined. This structure may not persist on the older leaves. / Ушки листа.

AURICULATE = УХООБРАЗНОЕ (или УШКОВИДНОЕ, или УШКОВАТОЕ) – Auriculate:- ear-shaped.

AURICULATE LEAF = УХООБРАЗНЫЙ ЛИСТ (или УШКОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Auriculate Leaf:- having auricle(s) – ear-shaped lobe(s) at the base of leaves or petals, e.g., Arabis caucasica.

AURON = AFRICAN UPLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

AURPSS = AFRICAN UPLAND RICE PRELIMINARY SCREENING SET

AUSFTA = AUSTRALIA–US FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

AUS RICE = РИС АУС – Aus Rice is a photoperiod-insensitive, rainfed, drought-prone, lowland, or upland Rice, broadcast and transplanted during the early part of the wet season from March to September in Bangladesh and from April to August in East India. The dominant food crop of Bangladesh is Rice, accounting for about 75 percent of agricultural land use (and 28 percent of GDP). Rice production increased every year in the 1980s (through 1987) except FY 1981, but the annual increases have generally been modest, barely keeping pace with the population. Rice production exceeded 15 million tons for the first time in FY 1986. In the mid-1980s, Bangladesh was the fourth largest Rice producer in the world, but its productivity was low compared with other Asian countries, such as Malaysia and Indonesia. It is currently the world's sixth-largest producer. Highyield varieties of seed, application of fertilizer, and irrigation have increased yields, although these inputs also raise the cost of production and chiefly benefit the richer cultivators. The cultivation of Rice in Bangladesh varies according to seasonal changes in the water supply. The largest harvest is Aman, occurring in November and December and accounting for more than half of annual production. Some Rice for the Aman harvest is sown in the spring through the broadcast method, matures during the summer rains, and is harvested in the fall. The higher yielding method involves starting the seeds in special beds and transplanting during the summer monsoon. The second harvest is Aus, involving traditional strains but more often including high-yielding, dwarf varieties. Rice for the Aus harvest is sown in March or April, benefits

from April and May rains, matures during in the summer rain, and is harvested during the summer. With the increasing use of irrigation, there has been a growing focus on another Rice-growing season extending during the dry season from October to March. The production of this Boro Rice, including high-yield varieties, expanded rapidly until the mid-1980s, when production leveled off at just below 4 million tons. Where irrigation is feasible, it is normal for fields throughout Bangladesh to produce Rice for two harvests annually. Between Rice-growing seasons, farmers will do everything possible to prevent the land from lying fallow and will grow vegetables, peanuts, pulses, or oilseeds if water and fertilizer are available. See also Aman Rice.

AUSSIE BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ОЗИ – Aussie Bonds are bonds issued by foreign borrowers in Australian Dollars (AUD). / Облигации, выпущенные иностранными заёмщиками в Австралийских Долларах (AUD).

AUSTRALIAN CLEARING HOUSE (PTY LTD) = АВСТРАЛИЙСКАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА (ПИ.ТИ.УАЙ. ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ.) – The Australian Clearing House Pty Ltd, the subsidiary of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) which clears options and futures traded on ASX. / Австралийская Клиринговая Палата Пи.Ти.Уай. Эл.Ти.Ди., дочерняя компания Австралийской Биржи Ценных Бумаг (АБЦБ), которая производит перерасчёты по опционам и фьючерсам, торгуемым на АБЦБ.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT COMMISSION = АВСТРАЛИЙСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ И ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМ – Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) is the Government body responsible under the Corporations Law for regulating companies, company borrowings, and investment advisers and dealers. ASIC is Australia's corporate, markets and financial services regulator. We contribute to Australia's economic reputation and wellbeing by ensuring that Australia's financial markets are fair and transparent, supported by confident and informed investors and consumers. We are an independent Commonwealth Government body. We are set up under and administer the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act (ASIC Act), and we carry out most of our work under the Corporations Act. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 requires us to:- (i) maintain, facilitate and improve the performance of the financial system and entities in it; (ii) promote confident and informed participation by investors and consumers in the financial system; (iii) administer the law effectively and with minimal procedural requirements; (iv) enforce and give effect to the law; (v) receive, process and store, efficiently and quickly, information that is given to us; and (vi) make information about companies and other bodies available to the public as soon as practicable. ASIC's priorities are:- (i) assist and protect retail investors and consumers in the financial economy; (ii) build confidence in the integrity of Australia's capital markets; (iii) facilitate international capital flows and international enforcement; (iv) manage the domestic and international implications of the global financial turmoil; (v) lift operational effectiveness and service levels for all ASIC stakeholders; and (vi) improve services and reduce costs by using new technologies and processes. We regulate Australian companies, financial markets, financial services organisations and professionals who deal and advise in investments, superannuation, insurance, deposit taking and credit. As the consumer credit regulator, we license and regulate people and businesses engaging in consumer credit activities (including banks, credit unions, finance companies, and mortgage and finance brokers). We ensure that licensees meet the standards – including their responsibilities to consumers – that are set out in the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009. As the markets regulator, we assess how effectively authorized financial markets are complying with their legal obligations to operate fair, orderly and transparent markets. We also advise the Minister about authorizing new markets. On 2010-August-01, we assumed responsibility for the supervision of trading on Australia's domestic licensed equity, derivatives and futures markets. As the financial services regulator, we license and monitor financial services businesses to ensure that they operate efficiently, honestly and fairly. These businesses typically deal in superannuation,managed funds, shares and company securities,derivatives, and insurance. We have powers to protect consumers against misleading or deceptive and unconscionable conduct affecting all financial products and services, including credit. In pursuit of its statutory aims and regulatory objectives, ASIC works closely with a range of international organisations, foreign regulators and law enforcement agencies. ASIC also works with other regulators and organizations in Australia and you may wish to consider whether or not your enquiry falls within their areas of responsibility. Headquartered in Melbourne, VIC, Australia.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = АВСТРАЛИЙСКАЯ БИРЖА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ (ЛИМИТИД) – As one of the world's top 10 listed exchange groups, measured by its market capitalization, ASX Group was created through the merger of the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX, or ASX Limited) and the Sydney Futures Exchange Corporation Limited (SFE, or SFE Corporation Limited). ASX Group operates under the brand, Australian Securities Exchange. The Australian Securities Exchange operates the Australian Stock Exchange Limited and the Sydney Futures Exchange and facilitates trading in securities and derivatives such as shares, futures, options and warrants. ASX also provides market data, for example share prices, and related information including stock market announcements and market education. Helping listed companies raise capital, providing opportunities for investors to build their wealth, enabling buyers and sellers to transact with confidence:- ASX plays a crucial role in sustaining the health of the Australian economy. SFE Corporation Limited provides exchange-traded and over-the-counter financial services to institutions throughout the Asia-Pacific region and globally through its operating subsidiaries Sydney Futures Exchange Limited, SFE Clearing Corporation Pty Ltd and Austraclear Limited. On 2006-July-25 SFE Corporation Limited merged with the Australian Stock Exchange Limited, making the combined entity the ninth largest listed exchange in the world which offers an integrated suite of products and services covering cash and derivatives markets. The ASX Group's origins as a national exchange go back to 1987. The Australian Stock Exchange Limited was formed in 1987 after the Australian Parliament drafted legislation that enabled the amalgamation of six independent state-based stock exchanges. Each of those exchanges brought with it a history of share trading dating back to the XIX century. In 2006 The Australian Stock Exchange merged with the Sydney Futures Exchange and originally operated under the name Australian Securities Exchange. Later, however, ASX launched a new group structure to better position it in the contemporary financial market environment. From 2010-August-01 the Australian Securities Exchange has been known as the ASX Group. ASX Group (ASX) is an umbrella brand developed to reflect the role of ASX Limited as the holding company of a group with a diverse range of market service activities linked by a common commitment to provide the infrastructure Australia needs to create a globally competitive capital market and a vibrant, robust economy. ASX Group was created by the merger of the Australian Stock Exchange and the Sydney Futures Exchange in July 2006 and is today one of the world's top-10 listed exchange groups measured by market capitalization. ASX is a multi-asset class, vertically-integrated exchange group whose activities span primary and secondary market services, including the raising, allocation and hedging of capital flows, trading and price discovery (Australian Securities Exchange); central counterparty risk transfer (via subsidiaries of ASX Clearing Corporation); and securities settlement for both the equities and fixed income markets (via subsidiaries of ASX Settlement Corporation). ASX functions as a market operator, clearing house and payments system facilitator. It also oversees compliance with its operating rules, promotes standards of corporate governance among Australia's listed companies and helps to educate retail investors. The domestic and international customer base of ASX is diverse. It includes issuers (such as corporations and trusts) of a variety of listed securities and financial products; investment and trading banks; fund managers; hedge funds; commodity trading advisers; brokers and proprietary traders; market data vendors; and retail investors. In addition to its role as a market operator, ASX relies on a range of subsidiary brands to monitor and enforce compliance with its operating rules. These subsidiaries are:- (i) Australian Securities Exchange – handles ASX's primary, secondary and derivative market services. It

encompasses ASX (formerly Australian Stock Exchange) and ASX 24 (formerly Sydney Futures Exchange). (ii) ASX Clearing Corporation – is the brand under which ASX's clearing services are promoted. It encompasses ASX Clear (formerly the Australian Clearing House) and ASX Clear (Futures) (formerly SFE Clearing Corporation). (iii) ASX Settlement Corporation – is the brand under which ASX Group's settlement services are promoted. It encompasses ASX Settlement (formerly ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation) and Austraclear. (iv) ASX Compliance – is the brand under which services are provided to the ASX Group for the ongoing monitoring and enforcement of compliance with the ASX operating rules. This entity replaces ASX Markets Supervision. The oversight work performed by ASX's subsidiaries ensures that it provides fair and reliable systems, processes and services that instill confidence in the markets that depend on its infrastructure. Confidence in the operations of ASX is reinforced by the market supervision and regulatory role undertaken by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) across all trading venues and clearing and settlement facilities, as well as through the Reserve Bank of Australia's oversight of financial system stability. ASIC also supervises ASX's own compliance as a listed public company. The ASX was formed in 2006 following the merger of the Sydney Futures Exchange with the Australian Stock Exchange. Website:- http://www.asx.com.au. The Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) was created by the merger of the Australian Stock Exchange and the Sydney Futures Exchange in July 2006. It is the primary stock exchange group in Australia. On 2010-August-01, ASX launched a new brand and group structure. ASX Group became the overarching name, replacing Australian Securities Exchange, which remains as the name of the listings and trading arm of the ASX Group. ASX functions as a market operator, clearing house and payments system facilitator. It oversees compliance with its operating rules, promotes standards of corporate governance among Australia's listed companies. It has a role in the education of retail investors, providing educational materials relating to its products including free online courses. ASX offers products and services including shares; futures, exchange traded options, warrants, contracts for difference, exchange traded funds, real estate investment trusts, listed investment companies and interest rate securities. The biggest stocks traded on the ASX, in terms of their market capitalization, include BHP Billiton, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Westpac, Telstra Corporation, Rio Tinto, National Australia Bank and Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. As at March 2010 the three largest sectors by market capitalization were financial (36%), metal and mining (22%) and consumer (13%). The major market index is the S&P/ASX 200, an index made up of the top 200 shares in the ASX. This supplanted the previously significant All Ordinaries index, which still runs parallel to the S&P ASX 200. Both are commonly quoted together. Other indices for the bigger stocks are the S&P/ASX 100 and S&P/ASX 50.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED = АВСТРАЛИЙСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА ЛИМИТИД – The Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) began as six separate exchanges established in the state capitals Melbourne, VIC (1861), Sydney, NSW (1871), Hobart, TAS (1882), Brisbane, QLD (1884), Adelaide, SA (1887) and Perth, WA (1889). A further exchange in Launceston merged into the Hobart exchange. The first interstate conference was held in 1903 at Melbourne Cup time. The exchanges then met on an informal basis until 1937 when the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (AASE) was established, with representatives from each exchange. Over time the AASE established uniform listing rules, broker rules, and commission rates. Trading was conducted by a call system, where an exchange employee called the names of each company and brokers bid or offered on each. In the 1960s this changed to a post system. Exchange employees called 'chalkies' wrote bids and offers in chalk on blackboards continuously, and recorded transactions made. The Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) was formed in 1987 by legislation of the Australian Parliament which enabled the amalgamation of six independent stock exchanges that formerly operated in the state capital cities. After demutualisation the ASX was the first exchange in the world to have its shares quoted on its own market. The ASX was listed on 1998-October-14. On 2006-July-07 the Australian Stock Exchange merged with SFE Corporation, holding company for the Sydney Futures Exchange. The main Australian market place for trading equities, government bonds and other fixed interest securities. Headquartered in Sydney, Australia. See also Australian Securities Exchange. The Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) was formed on 1987-April-01, through incorporation under legislation of the Australian Parliament. The formation of this national stock exchange involved the amalgamation of the six independent stock exchanges that had operated in the states' capital cities. 1987:- Launch of the Stock Exchange Automated Trading System (SEATS). It was a far cry from the original system which dated back over 100 years. During that time there had been three different forms of trading on the Australian stock exchanges. The earliest was the auction-based call system, which saw a stock exchange employee (the Caller) call the name of each listed security in turn while Members bid, offered, sold or bought the stock at each call. This system proved inadequate to handle the increased volume of trading during the mining booms. It was replaced by the 'post' system in the early 1960s, which involved stocks being quoted on 'posts' or 'boards'. 'Chalkies' were employed by the Stock Exchange and it was their function to record in chalk the bids and offers of the operators (employees of stockbrokers) and the sales made. This system stayed in place until 1987. In 1987, the all-electronic SEATS trading system (below) was introduced. It started on just a limited range of stocks; progressively all stocks were moved to it and the trading floors were closed in 1990. / Главная Австралийская рыночная площадка для торговли акциями, государственными облигациями и иными ценными бумагами с фиксированным процентом. Смотрите также Австралийская Биржа Ценных Бумаг (Australian Securities Exchange). Австралийская Фондовая Биржа (АФБ) – шесть формально независимых торговых площадок (бирж) в Аделаиде, Брисбене, Хобарте (Штата Тасмания), Мельбурне, Перте и Сиднее; связаны через Автоматизированную Систему Торговли Фондовой Биржи (АСТФБ; Stock Exchange Automated Trading System (SEATS)). Администрация находится в Сиднее. Движение цен наиболее важных Австралийских акций отслеживается через индекс по всем обыкновенным акциям (allordinaries index). Урегулирование сделок происходит в течение пяти рабочих дней после их заключения; для менее активно обращающихся акций этот срок иногда продлевается. В Октябре 1993 на бирже была введена компьютерная система Гибкого Вспомогательного Перевода Ценных Бумаг (Flexible Auxiliary Security Transfer (FAST)). SEATS работает с 10:00 до 16:00, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья; в другое время сделки можно заключать в соответствии с правилами внебиржевой торговли после закрытия биржи.

AUSTRALIA–US FREE TRADE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ МЕЖДУ АВСТРАЛИЕЙ И США – Australia-US Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) is a bilateral agreement negotiated between the United States and Australia that came into force on 01 January 2005. AUSFTA covers goods, services, investment, financial services, government procurement, standards and technical regulations, telecommunications, competition-related matters, electronic commerce, intellectual property rights, labour and the environment.

THE AUSTRIAN REAL–TIME INTERBANK SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = АВСТРИЙСКАЯ СИСТЕМА МЕЖБАНКОВСКИХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – The Austrian national central bank's (Österreichische Nationalbank (ÖNB)) operational role in the payments sector is limited to the settlement of interbank transfers. For this purpose the OeNB operates the Austrian Real-Time Interbank Settlement System (ARTIS), which is the Austrian component of TARGET. There is one main clearing system in Austria – ARTIS. ARTIS (Austrian Real Time Interbank Settlement System) is Austria's TARGET-linked RTGS system. This is operated by the Österreichische Nationalbank. The Austrian Real-time Interbank Settlement System (ARTIS) was launched in July 1997. It was adapted to meet the requirements of TARGET, successfully starting as the Austrian component of TARGET on 1999-January-01. Originally, communication within ARTIS was based on the existing electronic banking communication (EBK) system, which had been in use since 1989. When ARTIS began operation in 1999, SWIFT and direct access (ARTIS Online PC) were added as

options to access ARTIS. ARTIS consists of two components:- communication (transmission of messages) and payment order management/account management. In the 'payment order management/account management' component, the orders are processed (queue management, posting and relevant information functions, management of intraday credits) and posted into the participants' giro accounts at the OeNB. ARTIS is a system of highest integrity with various means of safeguarding the availability of the system and the correct execution of payment orders. ARTIS is designed to make system failure highly improbable. All connections in the network are doubled, so there is a backup for every single line within the system. Moreover, contingency measures are implemented as demanded by the European Central Bank (ECB). If there is a break in the connection between the participant and ARTIS (problems on the part of the participant, line problems, network problems), it is possible for participants to place their payment orders conventionally, i.e. by telex, telephone or fax. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Ёстэрайхишэ Национальбанк (Ё.Эн.Бэ.; Österreichische Nationalbank (ÖNB)). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

AUSTRIAN SHADES = АВСТРИЙСКИЕ ТЕНИ – Austrian Shades are the shades made of fabric shirred across the width of the shade. When drawn up, Austrian shades hang in graceful loops of fabric. See also Shirring.

AUTARKY = АВТАРКИЯ (или САМОДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ, или САМОУДОВЛЕТВОРЁННОСТЬ) – Autarky is a nation or entity that is self-sufficient. A political/economic term, Autarky comes from the Greek Autarkeia - Autos, meaning Self and Arkein, meaning To Be Strong Enough or Sufficient. Autarky is achieved when an entity, such as a political state, is self-sufficient and exists without external aid. Autarky is a state of independence. For example, a country that is functional without partaking in any international trade. From an economic view, autarky involving the elimination of foreign trade has proved unsuccessful, and is more of an Utopian ideal. Autarky, an economic system of self-sufficiency and limited trade. A country is said to be in a complete state of autarky if it has a closed economy, which means that it does not engage in international trade with any other country. Historically, societies have utilized different levels of autarky. The mercantilist policies followed by western European countries from the XVI to the XVIII century, which tried to augment state power in part by limiting international trade, were autarkic. A more extensive form of autarky was pursued by Nazi Germany (1933–45), which tried to maximize trade within its own economic bloc and .... Autarky is an economic policy to have a closed economy and not allow any external trade. In practice a policy of autarky may refer to attempts to reduce a country's dependence on external trade. For example, imposing tariffs and quotes may restrict trade even if it can not be entirely abolished. In the XIX century, Japan was an example of a closed economy with virtually no contact with the outside world. Hitler pursued a policy of autarky. It was his ambition to make Germany self sufficient. However, this policy of autarky was dependent on his other policy of lebensraum which involved increasing the size of Germany through conquest. In practice Hitler never achieved autarky and depended on the import of oil, even though Germany did expand to include all occupied territories. / Под Автаркией, от Греческого слова Autárkeia, от слов Autós,означающее Сам, и Arkéō, означающее Нахожусь В Достатке или Самодостаточностью или Самоудовлетворённостью, в экономическом отношении понимается создание замкнутого самодовлеющего хозяйства в рамках отдельной капиталистической страны, ведущее к разрыву традиционных экономических международных связей. В чистом виде автаркия существовала только в докапиталистических формациях в условиях натурального хозяйства. Политика автаркии идёт вразрез с требованиями международного разделения труда. В эпоху империализма, когда все страны тесно связаны системой международных экономических отношений, имеются лишь автаркические тенденции, возникающие в результате обострения противоречий капитализма. Эти тенденции с наибольшей силой действовали в 1930-х, когда в результате мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33 произошёл разрыв ранее существовавших внешнеторговых и других экономических отношений и государства проводили политику 'разорения соседа'. В наиболее агрессивных империалистических государствах политика автаркии стала служить целям создания относительно замкнутого хозяйства, способного производить всё необходимое для ведения войны в условиях экономической блокады. Автаркия была официальной экономической теорией фашизма. После 2-й Мировой Войны автаркические тенденции (высокие заградительные пошлины) в какой-то мере были присущи некоторым замкнутым торгово-экономическим блокам (Европейское Экономическое Сообщество, Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли). Автаркия – экономический режим страны, предполагающий её самообеспечение и отсутствие торгового обмена с другими странами. Введение автаркии в данном экономическом пространстве полностью исключает любые торговые обмены. В международных отношениях используется как стремление проводить изоляционную политику. Для достижения этой цели требуется строгая регламентация рынка, постоянный поиск возможностей для удовлетворения потребностей исключительно за счёт собственных средств страны. Политика автаркии отражает, как правило, нездоровое состояние экономики, основывается на болезненно обострённом чувстве патриотизма, желании избежать превращения экономики в придаток мировой экономики. Политика автаркии проводилась в разные годы разными странами (Германия, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), Италия и другие). Автаркия противоречит закономерностям развития мировой экономики, снижает её эффективность, обусловливает хозяйственную отсталость. Автаркия (Autarky) – это система замкнутой экономической системы, с отсутствием внешних связей, где обмен с другими государствами сведён к минимуму. Государство-автаркия подразумевает свою самообеспеченность и самодостаточность, ориентированную на производство для внутреннего рынка с отсутствием привоза (или импорта), снижая тем самым внешний товарный оборот. Данная система существует всегда, когда национальные производства могут продолжать выпуск товаров без помощи международной торговли. Нужно отметить, что термин автаркии не обязательно может относиться к экономическому понятию. Существует также и военная автаркия – государство, способное к защите своего суверенитета без посторонней помощи. Суть автаркии заключается в создании независимой от других, замкнутой экономики, которая способна обеспечить всем необходимым, не прибегая к посторонней помощи других государств. Цель такой системы – не быть придатком мировой экономики, развитие идеологии, основанной на повышении чувства патриотизма. Именно эти черты автаркии способствуют низкой эффективности такой экономики. Обеспечивая всеми силами государство, данный вид экономической системы не способен концентрировать на отдельном виде производства, повышая его качество и производительность. Все это ведёт к экономической отсталости страны из-за различий в развитии с развитием мировой экономики. По своей сути политика автаркии является утопической и практически не возможна на сегодняшний день из-за развития процесса глобализации. Даже, казалось бы, современная Северная Корея, политика которой основана на идеологии чучхе (то есть полагаться только на свои силы) ещё в далёком 1994 стала активно участвовать в международной торговле. Такая экономическая система невозможна даже для развитых и богатых природными и иными ресурсами государств. Она губительна для хозяйственной деятельности и наносит непоправимый вред экономике государства, развивая отсталость в научно-техническом прогрессе,

уровень благосостояния населения, экономическую эффективность. Исторических примеров автаркии множество:- СССР, Третий Рейх, Народная Социалистическая Республика Албания, Северная Корея и так далее. Автаркия:- слово заимствовано из Греческого языка. Сфера использования – философия и экономика. Первоначально им определяли независимость от всех вещей внешнего мира или от людей:- мудрецу стоику достаточно самого себя. Затем этот смысл перенесли до уровня отношений между странами. Автаркией стали называть состояние экономического самообеспечения, независимости страны от внешних торговых и инвестиционных связей. На первый взгляд, значение слова в его уже начальном использовании оказалось оторванным от первичного смысла. Греческое Autarkhia от Auto = Авто-, Само- + Archy = Правление, Власть. Это означает, что Autarchy – форма правления с неограниченным бесконтрольным полновластием одного лица, то есть автократия. Именно так и переводится Английское слово Autarchy. Но ещё его переводят и как Автаркия – самообеспечение, как доказательство изменения первоначального смысла. На самом деле слово Автаркия произошло от Греческого Αὐτάρκεια, что означает Самодостаточный. В Русском языке слово имеет два значения Самоуправление и Самообеспечение. Смысл близок, но тем не менее в Греческом языке Управление Единовластием это другое слово – Αὐταρχία. В Английском языке ситуация похожа на ситуацию в Греческом. Есть два слова, которые часто путают – Autarchy и Autarky. Самообеспечение – это Autarky. В современной экономической лексике Автаркией обозначают экономику, ориентированную вовнутрь, на саму себя, на развитие без связей с другими странами. В этом плане автаркия – закрытая экономика, экономика, предполагающая абсолютный суверенитет. Автаркия как абсолютный экономический суверенитет страны в глобальной экономике XXI века – не реален. Идея автаркии на практике является утопической. Страны, которые пытались её осуществить, не смогли поднять экономику и выбраться из нищеты. Даже Северная Корея, часто приводимая в качестве примера автаркической страны, таковой давно уже не является – ещё в 1994 Президентом КНДР Ким Ир Сеном был объявлен отход от идеологии чучхе (стратегии опоры на свои собственные силы) и взят курс на участие в международной торговле. Причина неэффективности автаркии по сравнению с открытыми странами – специализация. Если страна производит все необходимые товары, то она не может сконцентрировать усилия только на одном, чтобы улучшить его качество или увеличить производительность его производства. Автаркия предстает не столько как понятие, отражающее существующую экономическую реальность, сколько как инструмент экономического анализа. В этом, инструментальном качестве, автаркия позволяет показать, в какой точке между двумя полюсами – открытой экономикой и автаркией – должна находиться конкретная национальная экономика с позиций устойчивого экономического роста. Доказано, например, что к полюсу Открытая Экономика должны тяготеть малые страны – они получают более ощутимые выгоды от внешних связей. Большие же страны с их огромным внутренним рынком обречены находиться ближе к полюсу Автаркия. Поэтому смысл автаркии оказывается неразрывно связан с размером страны. Автаркия:- политика экономического обособления, проводимая страной, регионом. Автаркия направлена на создание замкнутой, независимой экономики, способной обеспечить себя всем необходимым самостоятельно. Автаркия сродни натуральному хозяйству.

AUTHENTICATION = АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ (или УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ПОДЛИННОСТИ) – (1) Authentication is a proof by means of a signature or otherwise that a certain document or certain data is of undisputed origin and genuine. / Аутентификация или Удостоверение Подлинности – идентификация сертификата на облигацию с целью подтверждения того, что она была выпущена в рамках данного соглашения о выпуске ценных бумаг; этот факт служит подтверждением её подлинности. Также юридическое подтверждение подлинности документа, например путём сертификации и печати уполномоченного официального лица.

(2) Authentication is a verification of identity. A process by which the identity of a user accessing a network or other source of information is verified. Authentication is a generic term for a check performed to ensure that two parties are communicating with each other and not with a fraudulent third party. Successful authentication of SWIFT messages also confirms that the message content has not been changed during transmission. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(3) Authentication is a determining that the instruction to pay is given by the genuine account holder. For cheques this is part of the pay/no pay decision, which takes place near the end of the clearing process.

(4) Authentication is a process used between a sender and a receiver to provide data origin verification.

AUTHORISATION = АВТОРИЗАЦИЯ – (1) Authorisation or authorization is a determining that the payment can be made, for example, that there are sufficient funds in the account. For cheques this is part of the pay/no pay decision, which takes place near the end of the clearing process.

(2) Authorisation is the approval or guarantee of funds given by the card issuer or, on behalf of the card issuer by the acquirer (or his agent).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL = РАЗРЕШЁННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Authorised Capital:- the amount of share capital which a company is permitted to issue. Also known as Nominal Capital. See also Issued Capital, Paid-Up Capital, and Uncalled Capital. / Сумма акционерного капитала, на которую компания получила разрешение на выпуск. Известен также как Номинальный Капитал (Nominal Capital). Смотрите также Выпущенный Капитал (Issued Capital), Оплаченный Капитал (Paid-Up Capital) и Неоплаченный Капитал (Uncalled Capital). Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), необходимая для начала его деятельности и определённая его уставом или договором об основании предприятия, акционерного общества, компании, корпорации или иного объединения предпринимателей. Уставный капитал формируется в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций, а также вложений частных капиталов или государственных средств. Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Акционерный Капитал, Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Германия, Франция) устанавливается обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с резервным капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при высоких темпах инфляции предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций. Уставный Фонд предприятий в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), материальные и денежные средства, безвозмездно выделяемые государством в постоянное распоряжение и управление социалистическому государственному производственному предприятию (объединению). Уставный фонд – основной источник собственных средств предприятия; из него формируются основные и оборотные средства. Большая часть уставного фонда (в промышленности примерно 4/5) сосредоточена в основных средствах. Первоначальный размер уставного фонда

определяется уставом или действующим положением предприятия (объединения). В процессе хозяйственной деятельности размер уставного фонда увеличивается, если предприятию выделяются дополнительные средства, или уменьшается (при изъятии части средств). Изменения уставного фонда в течение года осуществляются в строго определённых законодательством случаях. Основные факторы увеличения уставного фонда:- финансирование централизованных капитальных вложений, ввод в действие производственных основных фондов за счёт фонда развития производства, осуществление капитального ремонта и модернизации оборудования, а также пополнение оборотных средств. Уставный фонд может увеличиться в результате пополнения оборотных средств за счёт государственного бюджетного финансирования, прибыли предприятия или средств вышестоящей организации в порядке перераспределения, переоценки товарно-материальных ценностей по решению правительства. Уменьшение уставного фонда наступает в связи с безвозмездным изъятием части основных и оборотных средств вышестоящими органами, в результате износа, уценки товарно-материальных ценностей, понесённых невозмещённых убытков и тому подобного. Продажа (покупка) излишнего, не используемого на предприятиях оборудования, сырья и материалов увеличивает (уменьшает) сумму средств уставного фонда. Колебания в величине уставного фонда отражаются в специальных бухгалтерских счетах и в годовых отчётах предприятия. Общая сумма уставного фонда на начало и конец отчётного периода отражается в пассиве баланса предприятия (объединения) и соответствует остаточной стоимости основных фондов и наличной сумме оборотных средств.

AUTHORISED INVESTOR = УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЙ ВКЛАДЧИК (или АВТОРИЗОВАННЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР) – Authorised Investor is an investor must certify that he/she meets one or more of the following criteria:- (i) the investor must be a limited liability company or an unincorporated body of persons or association or a trust which must possess net assets in excess of USD1 million (or the equivalent in any convertible currency); or (ii) if an individual, such person must prove that he/she has reasonable experience in the acquisition of funds of a similar nature or risk profile or in the acquisition of property of the same kind as the property to which the Professional Investor Fund (PIF) relates or that his net worth (or joint net worth together with his/her spouse) exceeds USD1 million or the equivalent in any convertible currency; or (iii) the investor is an employee or a director of a service provider to the PIF; or (iv) a relation or a close friend of the promoters of the PIF (limited to a total of 10 persons per PIF); or (v) an entity, or part of a group, with, at least, USD5 million (or the equivalent in any convertible currency) under discretionary management or advice investing on its own account or on behalf of its clients. To ensure, as much as possible, that retail investors are excluded, before a PIF may accept any investment from an Authorised Investor, such Authorised Investor must first complete and sign an Authorised Investor Declaration form in which the prospective investor confirms that he/she has read and understood the mandatory risk warnings and in which he/she specifies which of the above-mentioned criteria he/she satisfies. For practicality purposes, the Authorised Investor Declaration forms may be completed by a duly authorised agent but signed, naturally, by the investor. Although a PIF may accept nominee investors, these will be treated on a transparent basis meaning that the Fund Manager must know the identity of the beneficial owner of the money being invested. Also known as Professional Investor, or Qualified Investor.

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL = РАЗРЕШЁННЫЙ АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или УСТАВНЫЙ АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – In the United Kingdom, Authorised Share Capital is the maximum amount of share capital which the company can issue. A former requirement of the now repealed section 2(5)(a) of the Companies Act 1985 under which, before 01 October 2009, a company with share capital was required to state in its memorandum the amount of capital that the company was authorised by its shareholders to issue together with the number and nominal value of the shares into which it was divided. From 01 October 2009, the Companies Act 2006 abolished the requirement for a company to have an authorised share capital and shareholders wishing to restrict the number of shares that can be issued by a company need to address this issue in the company's articles. Authorised Share Capital is the number of stock units that a publicly traded company can issue as stated in its articles of incorporation, or as agreed upon by shareholder vote. Authorised share capital is often not fully used by management in order to leave room for future issuance of additional stock in case the company needs to raise capital quickly. Another reason to keep shares in the company treasury is to retain a controlling interest in the company. Also be called Authorised Stock, Authorised Shares or Authorised Capital Stock. Stock exchanges may require companies to have a minimum amount of authorised share capital as a requirement of being listed on the exchange. For example, the London Stock Exchange requires that a public limited company have at least £50 000 of authorised share capital to be listed. Authorised share capital may be greater than the shares available for trading. The shares that have actually been issued to the public and to the company's employees are known as Outstanding Shares. Authorised Share Capital is the maximum value of securities that a company can legally issue. This number is specified in the memorandum of association (or articles of incorporation in the US) when a company is incorporated, but can be changed later with shareholders' approval. Authorized share capital may be divided into (1) Issued Capital:- par value of the shares actually issued. (2) Paid Up Capital:- money received from the shareholders in exchange for shares. (3) Uncalled Capital:- money remaining unpaid by the shareholders for the shares they have bought. Also called Authorized Capital, Authorized Stock, Nominal Capital, Nominal Share Capital, or Registered Capital. Authorised Share Capital can be defined as the largest amount of share capital that a company can issue. This amount will be agreed on when the company is being incorporated. Again, this amount can be increased at a later date if the shareholders wish. The authorised share capital does not all have to be paid. It is the maximum value of the share capital and in some cases much of this value may remain unissued. The authorised share capital does not impose an obligation on the shareholder to pay on the winding up of the company, hence why some see authorised share capital as something of limited importance. The authorised share capital will tell you the maximum amount of share capital that the company can have and will set out the nominal value of each share. The articles of association of the company are important as they outline how much authorised share capital the company can potentially issue if changes need to be made down the line. It is common for companies to increase their share capital and if this change is required there are certain documents which will need to be filled out and submitted to the Company's Registration Office. It should also be noted that the authorised share capital can be divided into different share classes such as preferable or redeemable, each of which are subject to different rights. / В Соединённом Королевстве, Разрешённым Акционерным Капиталом считается максимальная сумма акционерного капитала, который данная компания может выпустить.

AUTHORITY = ПОЛНОМОЧНОЕ ЛИЦО (или ВЕДОМСТВО, или ВЛАСТЬ, или ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ) – Authority is the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the code. / Под Ведомством понимается учреждение или совокупность учреждений, обслуживающих какую-нибудь область государственного управления, например, таможенное ведомство.

AUTHORITY TO PAY = ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ ОПЛАТИТЬ – An Authority to Pay is an advice stemming from a buyer, addressed through the buyer's bank to the seller, by way of the correspondent of the buyer's bank in the seller's country, authorizing the correspondent bank to pay the seller's draft for a stipulated amount.

AUTHORIZATION = УПОЛНОМОЧИВАНИЕ (или ВОЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ) – Authorization:- the commission to a certain person or body to act on behalf of another person or body. The person or body can be authorized, e.g., to issue Bills of Lading or to collect freight. / , например, .

AUTHORIZED BANK = УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЙ БАНК (или АВТОРИЗОВАННЫЙ БАНК) – Authorized Bank is a bank which, in addition to the central paying agency, has been given permission by public authorities or agencies to process decentralized payment transfers.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL = РАЗРЕШЁННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Authorized Capital is an amount of capital a company is authorized to raise through the issue of shares, as set down in the company's articles of association. Also known as Authorised Capital in the United Kingdom. / Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), необходимая для начала его деятельности и определённая его уставом или договором об основании предприятия, акционерного общества, компании, корпорации или иного объединения предпринимателей. Уставный капитал формируется в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций, а также вложений частных капиталов или государственных средств. Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Акционерный Капитал, Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Германия, Франция) устанавливается обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с резервным капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при высоких темпах инфляции предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций. Уставный Фонд предприятий в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), материальные и денежные средства, безвозмездно выделяемые государством в постоянное распоряжение и управление социалистическому государственному производственному предприятию (объединению). Уставный фонд – основной источник собственных средств предприятия; из него формируются основные и оборотные средства. Большая часть уставного фонда (в промышленности примерно 4/5) сосредоточена в основных средствах. Первоначальный размер уставного фонда определяется уставом или действующим положением предприятия (объединения). В процессе хозяйственной деятельности размер уставного фонда увеличивается, если предприятию выделяются дополнительные средства, или уменьшается (при изъятии части средств). Изменения уставного фонда в течение года осуществляются в строго определённых законодательством случаях. Основные факторы увеличения уставного фонда:- финансирование централизованных капитальных вложений, ввод в действие производственных основных фондов за счёт фонда развития производства, осуществление капитального ремонта и модернизации оборудования, а также пополнение оборотных средств. Уставный фонд может увеличиться в результате пополнения оборотных средств за счёт государственного бюджетного финансирования, прибыли предприятия или средств вышестоящей организации в порядке перераспределения, переоценки товарно-материальных ценностей по решению правительства. Уменьшение уставного фонда наступает в связи с безвозмездным изъятием части основных и оборотных средств вышестоящими органами, в результате износа, уценки товарно-материальных ценностей, понесённых невозмещённых убытков и тому подобного. Продажа (покупка) излишнего, не используемого на предприятиях оборудования, сырья и материалов увеличивает (уменьшает) сумму средств уставного фонда. Колебания в величине уставного фонда отражаются в специальных бухгалтерских счетах и в годовых отчётах предприятия. Общая сумма уставного фонда на начало и конец отчётного периода отражается в пассиве баланса предприятия (объединения) и соответствует остаточной стоимости основных фондов и наличной сумме оборотных средств.

AUTHORIZED CERTIFICATION OFFICIAL = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ЛИЦО, УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОЕ НА СЕРТИФИКАЦИЮ – Authorized Certification Official is a public officer who is authorized by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and accredited for the signing of phytosanitary certificates, who (i) possesses the required education, experience, and training; and (ii) has written confirmation of having successfully passed an approved examination. See also Accreditation.

AUTHORIZED PERSON = УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОЕ ЛИЦО (или АВТОРИЗОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО, или ОТВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ЛИЦО) – The Authorized Person describes a person who has the right to use an account (incoming payments, outgoing payments, etc). For this purpose each authorized person has a PIN (Personal Identification Number) as well as a list of TANs (Transaction Numbers) in the case of the use of online banking.

AUTHORIZED PORT = РАЗРЕШЁННЫЙ ПОРТ (или УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЙ ПОРТ) – Authorized Port is a specific port identified by the importing country as to where to direct the entry of commodities. Also called Approved Port and Point Of Entry.

AUTHORIZED SHARES = РАЗРЕШЁННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Authorized Shares:- the maximum number of shares of stock that a company can issue. This number is specified initially in the company's charter, but it can be changed with shareholder approval. Generally a much greater number of shares are authorized than required, to give the company flexibility to issue more stock as needed. Also called Authorized Stock or Shares Authorized. In the United States, Authorized Shares is the maximum number of shares that a corporation may issue pursuant to its articles of incorporation. Authorized Stock:- the maximum number of shares that a corporation is legally permitted to issue, as specified in its articles of incorporation. This figure is usually listed in the capital accounts section of the balance sheet. Also known as Authorized Shares or Authorized Capital Stock. This number can be changed only by a vote of all the shareholders. Management will typically keep the number of authorized shares higher than those actually issued. This allows the company to sell more shares if it needs to raise additional funds. / Разрешённые Акции – разрешённый объём выпуска акций, уставной капитал. Максимальное число акций любого класса, которое компания может на законном основании выпустить в соответствии с уставом (articles of incorporation). Как правило, корпорации предусматривают возможность увеличить в будущем разрешённый объём выпуска акций путём голосования акционеров. Корпорация не обязана выпускать весь разрешённый объём акций и может на первом этапе держать объём выпущенных акций на минимальном уровне для того, чтобы сократить налоги и расходы. Известны также как Authorized Stock.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE = ПОДПИСЬ УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОГО ЛИЦА (или АВТОРИЗОВАННАЯ ПОДПИСЬ) – Authorized Signature is the signature by a person with authority and power to represent and legally bind a party to a written agreement.

AUTHORIZED USE = САНКЦИОНИРОВАННОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или АВТОРИЗОВАННОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Authorized Use is the use of information that is expressly allowed under a Licensing Agreement. Also known as Permitted Use. / Использование информации, которая становится доступной автоматически на основании Лицензионного Договора или Соглашения. Известно также как Разрешённое Использование (Permitted Use).

AUTHORIZED USER = УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЙ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ (или АВТОРИЗОВАННЫЙ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ) – Authorized User is a person designated in a Licensing Agreement as having permission to access or otherwise use the digital information that is the subject matter of the agreement. Also known as Permitted User. / Лицо, указанное в Лицензионном Соглашении, как имеющее разрешение на доступ или иное использование цифровой информации, являющейся предметом этого соглашения. Известен также как Разрешённый Пользователь (Permitted User).

AUTOBILL MODULE = AUTOMOTIVE BILLING MODULE

AUTOCLAVE = АВТОКЛАВ – Autoclave is an airtight chamber that can be filled with steam under pressure or surrounded by another chamber for the steam and that is used for sterilizing, cooking or other purposes requiring moist temperatures above 212 °F or 100 °C. Used for sterilization. Autoclave is:- (1) an apparatus for carrying out certain finishing operation, such as pleating and heat setting, under pressure in a superheated steam atmosphere. (2) Apparatus for polymerizing condensation polymers such as nylon or polyester at any pressure above or below atmospheric. / Найлан (Nylon). Под Автоклавом, от Греческого слова Autós, означающее Сам, и Латинского слова Clavis, означающее Ключ, понимается герметичный аппарат для проведения многих физико-химических процессов при нагреве и повышенном давлении (что увеличивает скорость процессов), а также для стерилизации медицинских инструментов и перевязочных материалов.

AUTO CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР АВТОВОЗ – Auto Container is a container equipped for the transportation of vehicles. / Контейнер, оборудованный для транспортировки транспортных средств.

AUTOGAMY = АВТОГАМИЯ – Autogamy is a fertilization arising from self-pollination. / Под Автогамией, от Греческих слов Autós, означающее Сам, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимаются:- (1) самоопыление и самооплодотворение у высших растений, например, у Пшеницы; или (2) самооплодотворение у одноклеточных организмов (слияние двух ядер), например, у диатомовых водорослей, некоторых простейших.

AUTOINFECTION = АУТОИНФЕКЦИЯ (или АУТОГЕННАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ) – Autoinfection is an infection of a host by a microorganism or virus produced within or upon the body of the same host individual. / Под Аутоинфекцией, от Греческого слова Autós, означающее Сам, и позднелатинского слова Infectio, означающее Заражение, понимается заболевание, обусловленное самозаражением микробами, находившимися в данном организме; активация дремлющей инфекции под влиянием переутомления, переохлаждения.

AUTOLEVELLER = АВТОВЫРАВНИВАТЕЛЬ – Autoleveller draw frame is an apparatus for controlling a fiber processing plant including a series of processing stages in order to supply fibrous material as a product with predetermined qualities, whereby the qualities of the product can be influenced by suitable, selectively adjustable treatment of fibrous material during its passage through the plant and whereby in at least one of the intermediate stages of the plant an ascertainable quality of the product of this stage is determined. In this intermediate stage a signal is obtained which is equivalent to the ascertainable quality and which is used for controlling the previous stages. The Autoleveller drafting arrangement comprises measuring elements for the throughpassing quantity of textile fibers both at the inlet end and the outlet end thereof. There is provided a system which at least in part is self-adjusting, in order to take account of measuring errors, and thus, to obtain an improved self-adjusting optimization of control and regulation parameters. In spinning process, Autoleveller applys to card. It can be used to feed a constant quantity of fibers to the card by means of controlling the speed of the feed roller according to batt thickness, and to improve the uniformity and unevenness quality index of the sliver. Modified model of an autoleveller with calendar roller is called Compositve Loop Autoleveller. It is used for detecting sliver fineness so as to enhance sliver count to control stability. / В прядильном производстве. outlet = припуск сверх шва.

AUTOLYSIS = АУТОЛИЗ (или САМОРАСПАД) – (1) In biology, Autolysis, more commonly known as Self-Digestion, refers to the destruction of a cell through the action of its own enzymes. It may also refer to the digestion of an enzyme by another molecule of the same enzyme. The term derives from the Greek words αυτό (Self) and λύσις (Splitting). Autolysis:- (Greek:- Autos = Self; Lucin = Separation) Self-digestion. / В биологии Аутолиз – процесс саморазрушения ткани, клетки или части клетки. Начинается под воздействием энзимов, которые вырабатываются лизосомами внутри самих клеток, обычно после того, как клетка отмирает.

(2) In medicine, Autolysis is the enzymatic digestion of cells by enzymes present within them. The cells most susceptible to autolysis tend to be dying or dead cells. / Аутолиз – разрушение тканей или клеток под действием их собственных ферментов. Аутолиз – разрушение клеток под влиянием содержащихся в них протеолитических ферментов; происходит при гибели организма или некрозе тканей, иногда наблюдается в физиологических условиях (например, при инволюции матки после родов). Аутолиз посмертный (a. postmortalis) – аутолиз после гибели организма, происходящий без участия микроорганизмов и обусловленный активацией гидролитических ферментов в условиях сдвига реакции среды в кислую сторону.

AUTOMATED BOND SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ПО ОБЛИГАЦИЯМ – Automated Bond System (ABS) is the electronic system on the NYSE® that records bids and offers for inactively traded bonds until they are canceled or executed. Because the bid and ask prices of inactively traded bonds aren't constantly changing due to demand and supply conditions, investors looking for a quote may have difficulties. By having all inactive bonds electronically monitored, the NYSE® is able to keep a good inventory of bond prices, just in case an investor is interested in purchasing them. Automated Bond System (ABS):- processes orders in all listed nonconvertible bonds and suggests matches for possible execution. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Автоматизированная Система по Облигациям обрабатывает распоряжения по всем котируемым неконвертируемым облигациям и предлагает подходящие пары для возможного исполнения. Автоматизированная Система по Облигациям (АСО) – компьютеризованная система Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)), которая регистрирует предложения на покупку и продажу неактивно обращающихся облигаций вплоть до того, как совершится сделка или не снимется заявка. До введения АСО заявки на сделки хранились в стальных ящичках, из-за чего возникли термины cabinet security (неходовая, 'кабинетная' ценная бумага) и cabinet crowd ('кабинетные инвесторы' – торговцы неходовыми облигациями).

AUTOMATED BROKER INTERFACE = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ БРОКЕРСКИЙ ИНТЕРФЕЙС – Automated Broker Interface (ABI) is a part of US Customs' Automated Commercial System, permits transmission of data pertaining to merchandise being imported into US. Qualified participants include brokers, importers, carriers, port authorities, and independent data processing companies. US Customs' Automated Broker Interface (ABI), by which brokers file importers' entries electronically. Part of US Customs' Automated Commercial System, permits transmission of data pertaining to merchandise being imported into the United States. Qualified participants include brokers, importers, carriers, port authorities, and independent data processing companies referred to as Service Centers.

AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА – Automated Clearing House (ACH) is a nationwide electronic funds transfer (EFT) system that provides for the inter-bank clearing of credit and debit transactions and for the exchange of information among participating financial institutions. The Automated Clearing House is a secure, private electronic payment transfer system that connects US financial institutions. Direct paycheck deposits is an example of electronic fund transfers that go through this network. Utilizing ACH payments is cheaper and faster than processing paper checks, both B2B and B2C e-commerce payment activities heavily rely on the ACH system and have helped give the system tremendous traction. ACH was created in the early 1970s, when the ever increasing amount of paper checks used by both businesses and consumers to pay their bills would eventually overwhelm available computer systems and not allow the efficient processing and sorting of checks. The Federal Reserve

intervened and agreed to provide the computer systems necessary to process and settle the ACH items between the financial institutions. In 1974, NACHA (National ACH Association) arose from regional ACH organizations and acted to coordinate the establishment of rules to facilitate the nationwide clearing of ACH payments. NACHA is the organization responsible for developing the rules and the standards regarding ACH transactions. In 2010, over 19.4 billion payments with a total value of more than USD31.74 trillion were processed via ACH through the Federal Reserve System. Typical ACH payments include payroll, single and recurring bill payments and Social Security benefits. In the United States, the Automated Clearing House (ACH) – a nationwide batch-oriented electronic funds transfer system governed by the NACHA (National Automated Clearing House Association). The ACH system is the primary electronic funds transfer (EFT) system used by agencies to make payments, and the Financial Management Service anticipates that agencies increasingly will use the ACH system to collect funds. Part 210 provides the regulatory foundation for use of the ACH system by agencies. It defines the rights and liabilities of agencies, Federal Reserve banks, financial institutions, and the public, in connection with ACH credit entries, debit entries, and entry data originated or received by an agency through the ACH system. The Automated Clearing House (ACH) is an organization for the automated processing of payments, which may be a part of the domestic clearing system and/or act as an entry point for cross border payments. ACH is a low-cost, low-value (deferred settlement) payment system. It was originally designed as a replacement for the check processing system in the United States. The ACH system links more than 8 000 fnancial institutions in the United States, including commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Oversight responsibility for the ACH network is provided by the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA). NACHA sets guidelines and rules for its participating banks. ACH is a paperless, batch-based, store-and-forward payment system. Settlement is accomplished by debiting and crediting the Federal Reserve accounts of participating fnancial institutions. ACH is used primarily for low-value, non-time-sensitive payments. Most ACH payments take two days to reach the benefciary. Examples of ACH payments include pensions, dividends, and direct payroll deposit. Wells Fargo was one of the first banks in the United States to develop and employ an automated interface between SWIFT and ACH using our GlobalPay.File service. Wells Fargo is one of seven banks that have organized its own processing services as an ACH association through the Electronic Payments Network (EPN), formerly known as the New York Automated Clearing House (NYACH). In the United States, the Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) is a feature of the Automated Broker Interface which is a part of the US Customs' Automated Commercial System. The ACH combines elements of bank lock box arrangements with electronic funds transfer services to replace cash or check for payment of estimated duties, taxes and fees on imported merchandise. The Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) is an electronic payment system, developed jointly by the private sector and the Federal Reserve in the early 1970s as a more-efficient alternative to checks. Since then, the ACH has evolved into a nationwide mechanism that processes credit and debit transfers electronically. ACH credit transfers are used to make direct deposit payroll payments and corporate payments to vendors. ACH debit transfers are used by consumers to authorize the payment of insurance premiums, mortgages, loans, and other bills from their account. The ACH is also used by businesses to concentrate funds at a primary bank and to make payments to other businesses. In 2003, the Reserve Banks processed 6.5 billion ACH payments with a value of USD16.8 trillion. The use of the ACH has evolved over time. The ACH is now used to make certain payments initiated by telephone or over the Internet. In addition, merchants that receive checks at the point of sale and banks that receive bill-payment checks in the mail are increasingly converting those checks into ACH payments. In 2001, the Reserve Banks began a cross-border ACH service. Legal and operational differences between countries have presented challenges to the rapid growth of the cross-border service; however, the Reserve Banks are continuing to work with financial institutions and ACH operators in other nations to address these challenges. Depository institutions transmit ACH payments to the Reserve Banks in batches, rather than individually. ACH funds transfers are generally processed within one to two days, according to designated schedules, and are delivered to receiving institutions several times a day, as they are processed. The Reserve Banks offer ACH operator services to all depository institutions. A private-sector processor also provides ACH operator services in competition with the Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks and the private-sector operator deliver ACH payments to participants in each other's system in order to maintain a national ACH payment system. Both the government and the commercial sectors use ACH payments. Compared with checks, ACH transfers are less costly to process and provide greater certainty of payment to the receiver. Initially, the federal government was the dominant user of the ACH and promoted its use for Social Security and payroll payments. Since the early 1980s, commercial ACH volume has grown rapidly, and in 2003 it accounted for 86 percent of total ACH volume. The Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) is the electronic clearing and settlement system for exchanging electronic transactions among participating depository institutions; such electronic transactions are substitutes for paper checks and are typically used to make recurring payments such as payroll or loan payments. The Federal Reserve Banks operate an automated clearinghouse, as do some private sector firms.

AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА – The US Customs Service's Automated Commercial System (ACS) is a joint public-private sector computerized data processing and telecommunications system linking customhouses, members of the import trade community and other government agencies with the Customs computer. Trade users file import data electronically on cargo status and query Customs files to prepare submissions. Duties, taxes and fees may be paid by electronic statement, through a Treasury-approved clearinghouse bank. ACS contains the import data used by Census to prepare US foreign trade statistics. ACS began operating in 1984. US Customs' master computer system, Automated Commercial Systems. The electronic system of the US Customs Service, encompassing a variety of industry sectors, that permits on-line access to information in selected areas. / и системы дальней связи . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Хозяйская компьютерная система Таможни США, .

AUTOMATED CUSTOMER ACCOUNT TRANSFER SERVICE = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СЛУЖБА ПЕРЕВОДОВ ПО СЧЕТАМ ЗАКАЗЧИКОВ – The Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (ACATS) is a system that automates and standardizes procedures for the transfer of assets in a customer account from one brokerage firm and/or bank to another. ACATS can expedite account transfers by permitting transfers to be accomplished in an automated environment. The National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) developed ACATS in conjunction with the NYSE®, its Rule 412 Task Force Committee and the NASD to address the industry's need to reduce delays and inconsistencies associated with manual processing.Instruments handled by the system include equities, corporate and municipal bonds, unit investment trusts, mutual funds, options, annuities, cash and other investment products. All eligible and qualified NSCC settling members and DTC (short for the Depository Trust Company) member banks are eligible for this service. Additionally, Mutual Fund Companies are eligible to use the service but only as the contra-party to a transfer initiated by a firm (bank or broker) for the purpose of re-registering a mutual fund position to or from them directly. ACATS facilitates accurate and timely transfer of a customer's account, with the following operational advantages to users:- (i) uniform time frames, standardized reporting and automated control functions; (ii) the service debits delivering brokers the full market value of customers' securities, promoting the timely transfer of assets. For account transfers where a bank or a Fund Company is the contra-side, the assets are delivered free. (iii) ACATS provides an automated transfer initiation procedure that incorporates the industry's effort to immobilize paper documents, such as Transfer Initiation Forms (TIFs). (iv) Automated residual credit processing allows credits that accumulate after a transfer is completed, such as stock or cash dividends, to be transferred electronically from the delivering firm to the receiving firm through ACATS. (v) Through the ACATS-Fund/SERV link, users can easily re-register customers' mutual fund assets.

(vi) Through the ACATS/IPS link, users can easily re-register customers' annuity assets. (vii) Automated functionality to process partial transfers, fail clean-ups and position reclaims. The Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (ACATS) is a system that automates and standardizes procedures for the transfer of assets in customer accounts between brokers, banks, mutual funds, trusts, and other financial institutions. The National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) developed ACATS in the mid-1980s in conjunction with the New York Stock Exchange and the National Association of Securities Dealers to address the industry's need to reduce delays and inconsistencies associated with manual processing of account transfers. Banks may access ACATS through a Depository Trust Corporation link or through the National Securities Clearing Corporation's Web site. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

AUTOMATED GUIDED VEHICLE SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА НАПРАВЛЯЕМЫХ (или УПРАВЛЯЕМЫХ) ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Automated Guided Vehicle System is a computer-controlled materials handling system consisting of small vehicles (carts) that move along a guideway. / Компьютеризированная система транспортировки материалов, состоящая из маленьких транспортных средств (тележек), которые двигаются вдоль направляющей.

AUTOMATED MANIFEST SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ МАНИФЕСТНАЯ СИСТЕМА – The Automated Manifest System (AMS), a part of the US Customs' Automated Commercial System, controls imported merchandise from the time a carrier's cargo manifest is electronically transmitted to Customs until control is relinquished to another segment of the ACS. The electronic system allowing a manifest inventory to be transmitted to the US Customs Service data center by carrier, port authority, or service center computers.

AUTOMATED SEARCH AND MATCH = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ПОИСК И СРАВНЕНИЕ – Automated Search And Match:- researches and cross-references publicly available information on individuals, corporations, and service organizations possibly connected to a particular trading situation.

AUTOMATED STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ХРАНЕНИЯ И ВЫДАЧИ – Automated Storage And Retrieval System is an automated, mechanized system for moving merchandise into storage locations and retrieving it when needed.

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ КАССОВАЯ МАШИНА (или АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СЧЁТНАЯ МАШИНА) – Automated Teller Machine (ATM) allows financial institutions' customers to withdraw cash and carry out other transactions without the need for a cashier or clerk. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) or cash dispensers:- with their bank card or credit card in connection with the personal identification number (PIN), customers can access cash at ATMs around the world. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is an unattended mechanical device that permits authorised users, typically using financial transaction cards, to access financial services including cash withdrawal. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is a computer-controlled terminal located on the premises of financial institutions or elsewhere, through which customers may make deposits, withdrawals or other transactions as they would through a bank teller. Other terms sometimes used to describe such terminals are customer-bank communications terminal (CBCT) and remote service unit (RSU). Groups of banks sometimes share ATM networks located throughout a region of the country that may include portions of several states. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

AUTOMATIC EXERCISE = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ – A provision in an option contract specifying that it will be exercised automatically on the expiration date if it is in the money by a specified amount, absent instructions to the contrary. Following options expiration, an option which is in-the-money by USD100.00 or more is exercised automatically by the clearing house, unless the holder of the option submits specific instructions to the contrary. Automatic Exercise:- automatic ascertainment and notification of a possible positive intrinsic value to the holder of the warrant on the exercise day (American-style) or on the last day of the exercise period (European-style). Automatic exercise only occurs if it is provided for in the option conditions.

AUTOMATIC GUIDED VEHICLE = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ НАПРАВЛЯЕМОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИ УПРАВЛЯЕМОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Automatic Guided Vehicles (AGVs) are used for driverless transport between the bridges and the container storage area. / Автоматически Управляемые Транспортные Средства (АУТС) – транспортные средства, оборудованные устройствами автоматического управления (наведения) с заданной программой движения по некоторому пути, вдоль которого расположены средства сопряжения с рабочими местами, предназначенными для автоматизированной или ручной погрузки и разгрузки материалов, инструментов, деталей или изделий. Автоматически управляемые транспортные средства используются на складах продукции, в супермаркетах и логистических центрах. Эти транспортные средства управляются оператором с помощью радиомодемов и не требуют водителей.

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ (или АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЕ, или АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ОПОЗНАВАНИЕ) – Automatic Identification:- a means of identifying an item, e.g., a product, parcel or transport unit by a machine (device) entering the data automatically into a computer. The most widely used technology at present is bar code; others include radio frequency, magnetic stripes and optical character recognition. / Средство идентификации изделия, например, продукта, посылки или транспортной единицы с помощью машины (устройства), заводящей данные в компьютер автоматически. Наиболее широко распространённая технология в настоящее время – это штрих код; среди прочих – опознавание по радио частоте, магнитным полосам и оптическим образом.

AUTOMATIC GENERATION CONTROL = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ – Automatic Generation Control (AGC) is an automatic control system comprised of hardware and software. Hardware is installed on generators allowing their output to be automatically adjusted and monitored by an external signal and software is installed facilitating that output adjustment.

AUTOMATIC PILOT = АВТОРУЛЕВОЙ (или АВТОПИЛОТ, или АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПИЛОТ) – Automatic Pilot is an instrument designed to control automatically a vessel's steering gear so that it follows a pre-determined track through the water. / В мореплавании Авторулевой или Гирорулевой представляет собой электро-навигационный прибор для автоматического удержания судна на заданном курсе. Действие авторулевого основывается на автоматическом включении рулевого устройства при отклонении судна от курса. Авторулевой работает в сочетании с гирокомпасом или иными курсоуказателями. Авторулевой удерживает судно на курсе при скорости свыше 4 узлов с погрешностью:- при состоянии моря до 3 баллов – до ±0.2°; а свыше – до ±2.5°. В авиации Автопилот, от слов Авто… и Французского Pilote, означающее Руководитель или Вожак, подразумевает под собой устройство для автоматической стабилизации и управления полётом летательного аппарата. Непрерывно поступающие сигналы текущего положения аппарата в пространстве (от чувствительных элементов, обычно от гироскопических датчиков), сигналы требуемого положения аппарата в пространстве (от специальных задатчиков режима полёта, управляемых членами экипажа или программируемых заранее) и сигналы обратной связи (от исполнительных механизмов) сравниваются в счётно-решающем устройстве автопилота. Их разности (сигналы рассогласования) после усиления поступают на соответствующие исполнительные механизмы управления рулями или двигателями. Автопилот

выполняет заданную программу полёта, освобождая лётчика от напряжённой работы по управлению самолётом в длительных полётах.

AUTOMATIC PRESS = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРЕСС (или ПРЕСС–АВТОМАТ) – Automatic Press is a hydraulic press for compression molding or an injection machine that operates continuously, being controlled mechanically, electrically, hydraulically, or by a combination of any of these methods.

AUTOMATIC TELLING MACHINE = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ СЧИТАЮЩАЯ МАШИНА – Automatic Telling Machine:- computer-linked machine, usually mounted on the wall of a bank or other financial institution, which dispenses cash, statements and balances on production of a card and the provision of the correct personal identification number. Also known as Automated Teller Machine, and Cash Dispencer.

AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SERVICE ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ С УСЛУГОЙ АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРЕВОДА – Automatic Transfer Service (ATS) Account is a depositor's savings account from which funds may be transferred automatically to the same depositor's checking account to cover a check written or to maintain a minimum balance.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID = ЖИДКОСТЬ ДЛЯ АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ТРАНСМИССИЙ – Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF) is a fluid for automatic, hydraulic transmissions in motor vehicles.

AUTOPAY MODULE = AUTOMOTIVE PAYMENT MODULE

AUTOPOLYPLOID = АВТОПОЛИПЛОИД – Autopolyploid is a polyploid which possesses duplication of the same set of chromosomes, or more than two sets of chromosomes, coming from same species. / Под Автополиплоидией, от Греческих слов Autós, означающее Сам, Polýploos, означающее Многократный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается наследственное изменение, заключающееся в кратном увеличении числа наборов хромосом в клетках растений, реже животных одного и того же вида. На основе искусственной автополиплоидии получены новые формы и сорта Гречихи, Ржи, Сахарной Свёклы и других.

AUTOPORT = АВТОПОРТ – Autoport:- reference to the Port of Brunswick's Colonel's Island Terminal AutoPort Facility. Brunswick ranks as one of the fastest growing, environmentally clean RoRo facilities in North America.

AUTORADIOGRAM = АВТОРАДИОГРАММА – Autoradiogram is the photographic record of a chromatogram that contains radioactively labeled compounds. Prepared by exposing a sensitive photographic film to the radioactive radiation by placing it in contact with the chromatogram. / Под Авторадиограммой, от Греческого слова Autós, означающее Сам, Латинского слова Radio, означающее Испускаю Лучи, и .

AUTORADIOGRAPHY = АВТОРАДИОГРАФИЯ (или РАДИОАВТОГРАФИЯ) – Autoradiography is a method used to detect radioactive substances by their property to darken film superimposed on the compounds. Can be used on whole organisms or molecules separated by molecular methods such as electrophoresis. / Под Авторадиографией, от Греческого слова Autós, означающее Сам, Латинского слова Radio, означающее Испускаю Лучи, и Греческого слова Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается метод регистрации распределения радиоактивных веществ в объекте. Плёнка с чувствительной к радиоактивному излучению эмульсией накладывается на поверхность (срез). Радиоактивные вещества как бы сами себя фотографируют (отсюда название). Места почернения на плёнке после проявления соответствуют локализации радиоактивных частиц. Используется в биологии, медицине и технике.

AUTOSOMES = АУТОСОМЫ – Autosomes are chromosomes not associated with sex of the bearer. / Аутосома – неполовая хромосома. Под Аутосомами, от Греческих слов Autós, означающее Сам, и Sōma, означающее Тело, понимаются все хромосомы в клетках раздельнополых животных и растений, за исключением половых хромосом.

AUTOTROPH = АВТОТРОФ (или АВТОТРОФНЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ) – Autotroph is a cell or organism that manufactures its own food from CO_2 and other small inorganic compounds by the process of photosynthesis. / Под Автотрофами, от Греческих слов Autós, означающее Сам, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, или Автотрофными Организмами понимаются организмы, синтезирующие из неорганических веществ (главным образом воды, двуокиси углерода, неорганических соединений азота) все необходимые для жизни органические вещества, используя энергию фотосинтеза (все зелёные растения – фототрофы) или хемосинтеза (некоторые бактерии – хемотрофы). Автотрофы, основные продуценты органического вещества в биосфере, обеспечивают существование всех других организмов.

AUTOTROPHIC = АВТОТРОФНОЕ – Autotrophic:- nutritionally independent of other organisms. / Автотрофное:- в плане пищи независимое от других организмов. Под Автотрофным, от Греческих слов Autós, означающее Сам, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, понимается .

AUTO–WINDER = МОТАЛЬНЫЙ АВТОМАТ – In spinning process, any machine used to wind a bobbin of yarn or a cone, spindle, cheese, etc. / В прядильном производстве, любая машина, используемая для намотки пряжи на бобины или конуса, шпиндели (веретена), патроны (цилиндры), и так далее. Мотальная Машина – машина для перематывания пряжи и нитей из различных волокон в ткацком, трикотажном и крутильном производствах с целью придания паковке удобной формы, увеличения длины и повышения качества нити. Мотальная машина состоит из наматывающего механизма (включающего держатель бобины или катушки, механизм их вращения и механизм движения нитеводителя), раскладывающего механизма, контрольно-очистительного и натяжного приспособлений.

AUTOXIDATION = САМООКИСЛЕНИЕ (или АВТООКИСЛЕНИЕ) – Autoxidation is an oxidation caused atmospheric oxygen and taking place at normal temperatures.

AUXIN = АУКСИН – Auxin is a group of plant hormones such as indole acetic acid, produced by the tips of growing shoots in plants, that regulate the amount, type, and direction of plant growth by stimulating elongation of cells rather than cell division. Auxins diffusing down the stem away from the growing point produce concentration gradients that are responsible for apical dominance and phototropism. At the correct concentrations, auxins induces growth and fruit production even if the plant hasn't been pollinated, e.g., seedless watermelon. Commercially, auxins are used to promote root growth from cuttings, to promote uniform flowering, and to set fruit and prevent premature fruit drop. Synthetic auxins such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T stimulate uncontrolled DNA and protein synthesis and are effective herbicides. 2,4-D is still used as a herbicide but use of 2,4,5-T has been banned because it tends to be contaminated with carcinogenic dioxin. Broad-leaved weeds like dandelions are much more susceptible to auxins than narrow-leaved plants like grass and cereal crops. At extremely low concentrations, 2,4-D is used to promote growth of orchid seedlings. Auxins is a group of growth regulators or plant hormones (natural or synthetic) that may stimulate cell growth and induce cell elongation or division; often induce adventitious roots, root development, and other growth processes including seed germination. / часто придаточные корни,

корневое развитие, и . Под Ауксинами понимается группа гормонов растений. Регулируют на разных этапах жизни растения его рост, дифференцировку органов, ростовые реакции на свет и силу тяжести. По химической природе – производные индола. Основной представитель – индолилуксусная кислота.

AUXOTROPHIC = АУКСОТРОФНОЕ – Auxotrophic:- nutritionally independent of organic nutrients. / Ауксотрофное:- в плане пищи независимое от питательных веществ в органической форме. Под Ауксотрофным, от Греческих слов Áuxō, означающее Выращиваю или Увеличиваю, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, понимается .

AVAILABILITIES = ЗАПАСЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – Avails is a slang term, short for availabilities, and actually meaning supplies. / Запасы Предложения (Availabilities) часто используется в Английском языке в укороченной форме как Avails.

AVAILABILITY = ДОСТУПНОСТЬ – Availability is the property of no hindrance to the supply of data and processing to any party authorised to receive it.

AVAILABLE BALANCE = ДОСТУПНЫЙ ОСТАТОК (или ИМЕЮЩИЙСЯ В НАЛИЧИИ ОСТАТОК) – Available Balance:- the balance at the disposal of the account owner on the date specified. The specific formula for the calculation of the balance is dependent upon national, local, legal or bilateral agreement / conventions / requirements. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

AVAILABLE BUT NOT NEEDED CAPABILITY = ДОСТУПНАЯ, НО НЕНУЖНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или МОЩНОСТЬ) – Available But Not Needed Capability is a net capability of main generating units that are operable but not considered necessary to carry load, and cannot be connected to load within 30 minutes.

AVAILABLE EQUITY = ДОСТУПНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ИМЕЮЩИЕСЯ В НАЛИЧИИ СРЕДСТВА) – A term Available Equity means the amount, if any, by which total equity or the net liquidating value, as the case may be, of any account exceeds the amount of original margin required for any options or futures contracts carried in such account.

AVAILABLE–FOR–SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS = ДОСТУПНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПРОДАЖИ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ФИНАНСОВЫЕ АКТИВЫ, ИМЕЮЩИЕСЯ В НАЛИЧИИ ДЛЯ ПРОДАЖИ) – Available-For Sale Financial Assets:- non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

AVAILABLE FUNDS = ДОСТУПНЫЕ ФОНДЫ (или ИМЕЮЩИЕСЯ В НАЛИЧИИ ФОНДЫ) – Funds available for transfer or withdrawal in cash. / Фонды, доступные для перевода или снятия наличными.

AVAILABLE INVENTORY = ДОСТУПНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или ДОСТУПНЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – Available Inventory is the amount of shippable product in the warehouse; does not include product designated as damaged, on hold, or pending shipment.

AVAILABLE NUTRIENT = ДОСТУПНОЕ ПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО (или УСВОЯЕМОЕ ПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Available Nutrient is an element in the soil which can be readily absorbed and assimilated by growing plants.

AVAILABLE TONNE–KILOMETER = ДОСТУПНЫЙ ТОННО–КИЛОМЕТР – Available Tonne-Kilometer (ATK):- one tonne of available freight capacity for one kilometer. Basically, the number of tonnes that can be carried multiplied by the number of kilometers flown.

AVAILABLE WATER = ДОСТУПНАЯ ВОДА (или УСВОЯЕМАЯ ВОДА) – Available Water is a water in a soil that can be readily absorbed by plant roots. / корнями растения.

AVAILS = AVAILABILITIES

AVAL = АВАЛЬ (или ВЕКСЕЛЬНОЕ ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО) – Aval is the European term for third-party guarantee of payment on a promissory note, bill of exchange or commercial paper, with the signature of a third party other than the drawer, the drawee and any endorsers. The more guarantors for a promissory note, the more marketable the note. An aval adds another guarantor, in addition to the drawer, the drawee and any endorsers. See also Bill Guarantee. Guarantee added by a bank to an accepted time draft by endorsing the front of the draft 'per aval'. The avalizing bank becomes obligated to pay the draft at maturity if the drawee/acceptor fails to do so. / или коммерческая бумага, . обеспечения платежа по простому векселю, и любых индоссантов. банк авалист. Под Авалем, от Французского слова Aval, понимается вексельное поручительство. Аваль может быть выдан на всю или часть суммы векселя за любое ответственное лицо, будь-то акцептант, векселедатель или индоссант. Вексельное Поручительство, в силу которого авалист принимает ответственность за выполнение обязательств какого-либо обязанного по векселю лица. Кроме подписи аваль должен содержать надпись на векселе:- 'per aval', а если это переводный вексель, на нём должны быть указаны также имя, отчество, фамилия авалиста. По сравнению с гарантией аваль обладает преимуществом, заключающимся в том, что он неотделим от векселя. Кроме того, оформление аваля значительно проще, чем оформление гарантийного письма. Авалист – лицо, давшее аваль. Аваль – поручительство, гарантия, согласно которой авалист (поручившееся лицо) принимает на себя ответственность за оплату векселя перед его владельцем. Например, Петров взял деньги в долг у Сидорова и выдал ему вексель (расписку). Если третье лицо (скажем, Иванов) даёт поручительство Сидорову, гарантирует ему возврат ссуды со стороны Петрова, то такое поручительство и есть аваль. Поручительство должно быть засвидетельствовано подписью авалиста на лицевой или оборотной стороне векселя или на специальном гарантийном листе, прикрепляемом к векселю (аллонже). Аваль призван увеличивать надёжность векселя. В роли авалиста может выступать банк.

AVALIZED DRAFT = АВАЛИРОВАННАЯ ТРАТТА – Avalized Draft:- trade acceptance to which an aval has been added.

AVANT–GARDE = АВАН–ГАРД – Avant-Garde:- avant-garde fashion means 'unique crazy unwearable garments'. / .

AVAS = AUTOMATED VOICE ANNUNCIATOR SYSTEM

AVAST = СТОП – Avast is an order to stop or cease hauling (stop action at once). / В морском деле .

AVC = AUTOMATIC VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION

AVCS = ADVANCED VEHICLE CONTROL SYSTEM

AVE = AD VALOREM EQUIVALENT

AVERAGE = АВАРИЯ – Average:- if the sum insured under non-marine insurance is expressed to be 'subject to average' and that sum is less than the value of the subject matter of the insurance then any claim that is agreed under the policy will be reduced

proportionately to reflect the under insurance. Section 81 of the Marine Insurance Act 1906 say that an insured shall be his own insurer as regards any under insurance. In marine insurance the term average may also refer to one of two types of loss, general average and particular average. See also General Average, and Particular Average. Average is a marine partial loss. This can be particular average or general average. Average (in marine insurance) means:- damage particular average; damage to the goods general average; expenses voluntarily incurred to save a ship and her cargo. Any partial loss or damage, due to insured perils. In marine insurance, loss or damage. In non-marine property insurance, where average is said to apply and there has been under-insurance, the insured's claim is reducible in proportion to the under-insurance. Average is marine insurance term for losses or damages to or in respect of goods or equipment. / Любое частичное истребление или повреждение, вызванные страховыми рисками. Под Аварией или Морской Аварией понимается причинённый морской перевозке, судну, грузу или фрахту ущерб, а также расходы, понесённые для его предотвращения. Смотрите также Общая Авария (General Average), и Частная Авария (Particular Average). Авария (в таможенном деле) – вредное по своим последствиям происшествие технического, технологического или иного характера, произошедшее с транспортными средствами и (или) иными товарами, находящимися под таможенным контролем, повлекшее за собой не предусмотренные международными договорами и актами в сфере таможенного регулирования их количественные и (или) качественные изменения, которые не вызваны преднамеренными действиями собственника и (или) лица, во владении которого товары находились на момент таких изменений, за исключением естественных изменений при нормальных условиях перевозки (транспортировки) и (или) хранения, а также изменений вследствие действия непреодолимой силы. Авария:- (1) Происшествие на экономическом объекте, транспорте или на линиях коммуникации, представляющее угрозу жизни и здоровью людей либо приводящее к разрушению производственных помещений, повреждению или уничтожению оборудования, механизмов, транспортных средств, сырья и готовой продукции, а также к нарушению производственного процесса. (2) В страховании от пожара, Авария – сумма, на которую уменьшается выплата страхового возмещения вследствие недострахования. Авария может являться страховым случаем или рисковым обстоятельством. Для выяснения фактов, обстоятельств и причин возникновения аварий, повлекших существенные материальные потери или приведших к гибели людей, создаются ведомственные или правительственные комиссии с привлечением компетентных органов, а также представителей страховой компании.

AVERAGE ADJUSTER = АВАРИЙНЫЙ КОМИССАР (или ДИСПАШЕР ПО АВАРИИ, или АДЖАСТЕР ПО АВАРИИ, или ПЕРЕОЦЕНЩИК АВАРИИ) – In general average matters Average Adjusters are entrusted with the task of apportioning the loss and expenditure carried by interested parties in a maritime venture and to determine which expenses are to be regarded as average or general average. An adjuster of marine losses. In general average affairs average adjusters are entrusted with the task of apportioning the loss and expenditure over the parties interested in the maritime venture and to determine which expenses are to be regarded as average or general average. Average Adjuster is a person appointed by a shipowner to collect data, guarantees, etc, in relation to general average, and to calculate contributions due from the parties concerned to make good general average losses. The adjuster may also adjust claims on hull insurance policies for submission to underwriters. Average Adjusters are the firms specialized in the settlement of general average cases. / Оформляет Аварийный Сертификат или Диспашу (Survey Report). Диспашер составляет диспашу с расчётом убытков по авариям. Аварийный Комиссар – лицо или фирма, занимающиеся установлением причин, характера и размера убытка по застрахованным транспортным средствам и грузам. Аджастер – диспашер, специалист в области составления диспаш-расчётов по распределению убытков между судном, грузом и фрахтом в связи с общей аварией.

AVERAGE AGREEMENT = АВАРИЙНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ АВАРИИ) – Average Agreement is a document signed by cargo owners by terms of which they agree to pay any general average contribution properly due so that cargo may be released after a general average loss has occurred. / Документ, подписанный владельцами груза, по условиям которого они согласны должным образом оплатить любые взносы по общей аварии с тем, чтобы груз мог быть отпущен после произошедшего в связи с общей аварией истребления.

AVERAGE BASIS POOL = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ПО БАЗИСУ ПУЛ – Average Basis Pool:- the grower nominates a set number of bales in 100 bale lots (100 bales = 1 futures contract) and accepts the average basis of all bales sold within this pool. The advantage of this basis is that Force Majeure usually operates. The disadvantage is that the grower does not know the value of the basis until the merchant has set the basis on all the bales in this pool.

AVERAGE BOND = АВАРИЙНАЯ ПОДПИСКА (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО В ОТНОШЕНИИ АВАРИИ) – Average Bond is an agreement signed by all interested parties acknowledging their liabilities to pay a share of the loss under general average. A 'general average guarantee' is sometimes referred to (particularly in the USA) as an 'Average Bond'. / Соглашение, подписанное всеми заинтересованными сторонами, признающее их обязанности оплатить долю убытка при общей аварии. Гарантия по Общей Аварии иногда, в частности в США, относится к Обязательству в Отношении Аварии.

AVERAGE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЕ (или ОГОВОРКА ОБ УСРЕДНЕНИИ) – Average Clause is a clause in a marine insurance policy, whereby partial losses are subject to special conditions, e.g., a franchise or deductible is to be applied to claims. / , например, . Оговорка об Усреднении:- содержится в большинстве серий стандартных страховых оговорок по судам и грузам. В полисах по неморскому страхованию в оговорке об усреднении обычно указывается, что убытки подлежат возмещению пропорционально отношению страховой суммы к страховой стоимости объекта страхования.

AVERAGE CLAUSES = АВАРИЙНЫЕ ОГОВОРКИ (или ОГОВОРКИ ОБ АВАРИЯХ) – Average Clauses are the clauses in cargo insurance policy that determine the amount of particular average loss recovery. / Оговорки в полисе страхования груза, определяющие сумму покрытия по гибели в связи с частной аварией. Аварийная Оговорка – оговорка о франшизе.

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION = ХХ (или КОНТРИБУЦИЯ ПО АВАРИИ) – Average Contribution is a share of the general average expenses to be paid.

AVERAGE COST = УСРЕДНЁННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – The Average Cost (AC) is the total cost divided by the number of units produced. It is important to understand that firms maximize profits by considering the marginal cost, not the average cost. The difference between the average cost and the sales price does determine the profits per unit once the profit maximizing quantity is determined, but the profit maximizing quantity generally does not maximize profits per unit. Perfect Competition and Monopoly emphasize the roles of average cost and marginal cost curves. Total cost, fixed plus variable, divided by total output. In economics, Average Cost or Unit Cost is equal to total cost (TC) divided by the number of goods produced (the output quantity, Q). It is also equal to the sum of average variable costs (total variable costs divided by Q) plus average fixed costs (total fixed costs divided by Q). Average costs may be dependent on the time period considered (increasing production may be expensive or impossible in the short term, for example). Average costs affect the supply curve and are a fundamental component of supply and demand. AC = TC / Q. Average Cost is the current or running average of all costs of a particular item. There are several methods of computing average cost and these are limited by the method that costs are stored in the system. / выработка (output). строка баланса (item). В инвестировании:- Средняя Стоимость ценных бумаг, акций или паёв в фонде, если они приобретались по разным ценам. В

производстве:- средние издержки – сумма постоянных и переменных издержек, делённая на число единиц выпущенной продукции. Компании с относительно низкими средними издержками способны легче переносить периоды вынужденного снижения цен на продукцию под влиянием конкуренции. Данный термин также означает метод оценки товарно-материальных запасов, при котором издержки производства готовой продукции делятся на количество штук готовой продукции.

AVERAGE COUNT OF CLOTH = СРЕДНЕЕ ЧИСЛО ПОЛОТНА – Average Count Of Cloth is the average sley and average pick of a cloth. When the average sley is different from the sley, or the average pick different from the pick, the sley and pick, and average sley and average pick are usually written together as follows:- 80/110 X 100/124 ((80 X 100)/(110 X 124)). In some mills this means 80 sley X 100 pick for the ground of the cloth, and 110 sley X 124 pick average, whereas in other mills the top line indicates the average and the lower the count of the base or ground of the cloth. The relative positions, above or below the line, of the ground and average count, are matters of choice. See also Count Of Cloth.

AVERAGE CROP REVENUE ELECTION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ВЫБОРА УСРЕДНЁННОЙ ВЫРУЧКИ ПО УРОЖАЮ – Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Program is a new programme introduced with the 2008 US FCE Act (short for the United States Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) allowing farmers to choose revenue-based protection against yield and market fluctuations.

AVERAGE DAY TRUE RANGE = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ДНЕВНОЙ ИСТИННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН – Average True Range (ATR) is a technical analysis indicator developed by J. Welles Wilder, based on trading ranges smoothed by an N-day exponential moving average. The range of a day's trading is simply high − low. True range extends it to yesterday's closing price if that was outside today's range, i.e. True Range = max(high, $close_{prev}$) − min(low, $close_{prev}$). The average true range is then an N-day exponential moving average of the true range values. Wilder recommended a 14-period smoothing. Note this is by his reckoning of EMA periods. The idea of ranges is that they show the commitment or enthusiasm of traders. Large or increasing ranges suggest traders prepared to continue to bid up or sell down a stock through the course of the day. Decreasing range suggests waning interest. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, среднеарифметический суточный истинный диапазон в течение нескольких дней равен разности между истинным максимумом и истинным минимумом. Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

AVERAGE DELAY – ALL TOWS = СРЕДНЯЯ ЗАДЕРЖКА – ВСЕ БУКСИРУЕМЫЕ СУДА – Average Delay – All Tows is the average delay time, expressed in hours, for all tows which passed through a lock chamber. / прошли через шлюзовую камеру.

AVERAGE DELAY – DELAYED TOWS = СРЕДНЯЯ ЗАДЕРЖКА – ЗАДЕРЖИВАЮЩИЕСЯ БУКСИРУЕМЫЕ СУДА – Average Delay – Delayed Tows is the average delay time, expressed in hours, calculated only for tows that experienced a wait in passing through the lock chamber. / через шлюзовую камеру.

AVERAGE DELAY – DELAYED VESSELS = СРЕДНЯЯ ЗАДЕРЖКА – ЗАДЕРЖИВАЮЩИЕСЯ СУДА – Average Delay – Delayed Vessels is the average delay time, expressed in hours, calculated only for vessels that experienced a wait in to passing through a lock chamber. / через шлюзовую камеру.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT = ХХ (или АВАРИЙНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – Average Deposit is the amount to be paid, as notified by average adjusters, pending the final liquidation of a general average.

AVERAGE DIRECTIONAL INDEX = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ НАПРАВЛЕННЫЙ ИНДЕКС – J. Welles Wilder developed the Average Directional Index (ADX) in order to evaluate the strength of the current trend, be it up or down. It's important to determine whether the market is trending or trading (moving sideways), because certain indicators give more useful results depending on the market doing one or the other. ADX is an oscillator that fluctuates between 0 and 100. Even though the scale is from 0 to 100, readings above 60 are relatively rare. Low readings, below 20, indicate a weak trend and high readings, above 40, indicate a strong trend. The indicator does not grade the trend as bullish or bearish, but merely assesses the strength of the current trend. A reading above 40 can indicate a strong downtrend as well as a strong uptrend. ADX can also be used to identify potential changes in a market from trending to non-trending. When ADX begins to strengthen from below 20 and/or moves above 20, it is a sign that the trading range is ending and a trend could be developing. When ADX begins to weaken from above 40 and/or moves below 40, it is a sign that the current trend is losing strength and a trading range could develop. ADX is derived from two other indicators, also developed by Wilder, called the Positive Directional Indicator (sometimes written +DI) and the Negative Directional Indicator (–DI). When the ADX Indicator is selected, SharpCharts plots the Positive Directional Indicator (+DI), Negative Directional Indicator (–DI) and Average Directional Index (ADX). With the Red, White and Green color scheme on SharpCharts, ADX is the thick black line with less fluctuation, +DI is green and –DI is red. +DI measures the force of the up moves and –DI measures the force of the down moves over a set period. The default setting is 14 periods, but users are encouraged to modify these settings according to their personal preferences. In its most basic form, buy and sell signals can be generated by +DI/–DI crosses. A buy signal occurs when +DI moves above –DI and a sell signal when –DI moves above the +DI. Be careful, though; when a security is in a trading range, this system may produce many whipsaws. As with most technical indicators, +DI/–DI crosses should be used in conjunction with other aspects of technical analysis. ADX combines +DI with –DI and then smooths the data with a moving average to provide a measurement of trend strength. Because it uses both +DI and –DI, ADX does not offer any indication of trend direction, just strength. Generally, readings above 40 indicate a strong trend and readings below 20 a weak trend. To catch a trend in its early stages, you might look for stocks with ADX that advances above 20. Conversely, an ADX decline from above 40 might signal that the current trend is weakening and a trading range may develop. Average Directional Index (ADX) is a part of the Directional Movement Indicator (DMI) system developed by J. Welles Wilder. The ADX line is based on the spread between the +DI and –DI lines from that same system. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую

систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

AVERAGE DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT INDEX = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ИНДЕКС ПО НАПРАВЛЕННОМУ ДВИЖЕНИЮ – The Average Directional Movement Index (ADX) is a moving average of the DMI. Directional Movement Index (DMI) is an indicator developed by J. Welles Wilder for identifying when a definable trend is present in an instrument. That is, the DMI tells whether an instrument is trending or not. The scale for the DMI is from 0 to 100. Indicator developed by J. Welles Wilder to measure market trend intensity. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . флуктуация (колебание). Индикатор, разработанный Дьжей. Вэлзом Вилдёром Младшим (J. Welles Wilder Jr) для измерения интенсивности рыночной тенденции и, стало быть, для разграничения рынка с наличием выраженной тенденции от рынка с торговым диапазоном. При расчёте показаний ADX используют значения индикаторов направленного движения (+DI и –DI). Считается, что если ADX растёт и превышает 15, то на рынке наблюдается тенденция. Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS = ИЗДЕРЖКИ ПО АВАРИИ – Average Disbursements:- expenditure incurred by the shipowner in connection with a general average act or an act of salvage. Such expenditure, when properly incurred, is recoverable from the general average (GA) or salvage fund created by the adjuster. Hull underwriters are not liable directly for GA expenditure. The assured must recover his expenditure from the GA fund. Underwriters' liability for the GA contribution, if any, will incorporate their proportion of the GA expenditure that is included in the contribution paid by the insured.

AVERAGE FREIGHT RATE ASSESSMENT = ОЦЕНКА УСРЕДНЁННОЙ СТАВКИ ФРАХТА – Average Freight Rate Assessment (AFRA):- this is a freight billing system which is composed of the weighted average of independently owned tanker tonnage. The London Tanker Brokers' Panel determines rates for various size categories, for example:- 10,000/24,999–25,000/44,999–45,000/79,999–80,000/159,999–160,000/319,999–320,000/549,999 (long) tons DWT applicable for six months commencing each January and July. AFRA allows an assessment of a freight scale for various size tankers. AFRA can also be relevant to such matters as the calculation of demurrage for tankers. For example, in Fina Supply Ltd. v. Shell UK Ltd. (1991) the Poitou was nominated to load an oil cargo at Sullom Voe in February 1989. Under the demurrage provisions in the charterparty, the appropriate rate of demurrage was to be determined by applying the AFRA appropriate to the size of vessel actually used and to the date of presentation of the Notice of Readiness. The vessel's size fell into a range of AFRA which provided a figure of 101.8 per cent as a multiplier to be applied to the appropriate demurrage rate in the Worldscale demurrage table. The case was decided on a number of issues but is given here to show that AFPA does have relevance to commercial and legal matters such as demurrage. Xxxxx. In 1954, something called the Average Freight Rate Assessment (AFRA) system was developed by Shell Oil as a means to classify tankers of different sizes. Under the AFRA, tankers are rated according to their dead weight (DWT). DWT, which is expressed in metric tons, is defined as the maximum load by weight that a tanker can safely carry. The AFRA scale divides oil tankers into six classes as follows:- (i) General purpose tanker (10 000–24 999 (long) tons DWT); (ii) Medium range tanker (25 000–44 999 (long) tons DWT); (iii) Large range 1 (45 000–79 999 (long) tons DWT); (iv) Large range 2 (80 000–159 999 (long) tons DWT); (v) Very large crude carrier (160 000–319 999 (long) tons DWT); (vi) Ultra large crude carrier (320 000–549 999 (long) tons DWT) – so-called Supertankers. In each of the six groups, tonnage is divided into three categories:- (i) Long Term Charters; (ii) Short Term Charters; and (iii) Single Voyage Charters. The AFRA results incorporate data for oil cargoes being carried in a period from the from the 16th of one month to the 15th of the following month and are published on the first of the subsequent month. Care should be taken in confirming which monthly set of AFRA results apply to individual shipments when applying specific contractual term. Each month, AFRA subscribers receive the average freight rate assessments expressed in new Worldscale points. Also available is a breakdown of the monthly assessment; this shows average rates for the three charter categories in the five deadweight groups in US dollars per metric ton, converted to a Worldscale equivalent. A further option is an assessment of the Worldscale average single voyage rate for clean vessels for GP, MR and LR1 size ranges. AFRA results are available on a subscription basis only and all subscribers are asked to sign an undertaking that the results will not be disclosed to any other parties. Ultra large crude carriers are capable of transporting over two million barrels of oil, which was roughly enough to supply the United Kingdom for a single day in 2005. Supertankers are so large that they cannot enter most ports fully loaded. Instead, they load and unload cargo at offshore platforms. Many supertankers stay at sea for greater than 70 days at a time. The largest oil tankers ever built were 379 m in length, 68 m wide, 34 m tall, and had a capacity of over three million barrels of oil. The largest of these tankers, the TI Asia and TI Africa, were both converted into floating petroleum containment vessels when their operation and maintenance became too expensive. / Эл.ти.ди. (Fina Supply Ltd.) против Щел Ю.Кей. Эл.ти.ди. (Shell UK Ltd.). АФРА:- оценки средних ставок фрахта по судам, перевозящим нефтеналивные грузы. Составляются для разных тоннажных категорий судов и, в рамках каждой категории, – для разных видов фрахтования. При этом учитываются не более 50% от всех перевозок нефтеналивных грузов. Оценки выполняются для периода от 16-го числа месяца до 15-го числа следующего месяца, публикуются в начале предшествующего месяца и предназначены для использования в текущем месяце. АФРА относят к ставке фрахта по Мировой Шкале, выраженной в Долларах за тонну.

AVERAGE INVENTORY = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ИНВЕНТАРЬ – Average Inventory is the divisor used to compute Inventory Turn Rate and Gross Margin Return On Inventory (GMROI), so it is an extremely important figure. It represents the average a product, category, vendor, entire company, etc, for the specified time period and is usually stored at the item level to facilitate multiple viewing perspectives. Average Inventory is the average inventory level over a period of time.

AVERAGE IRRESPECTIVE OF PERCENTAGE = АВАРИЯ НЕЗАВИСИМО ОТ ПРОЦЕНТА ПОТЕРЬ – Broadest With Average clause. Losses by insured perils are paid regardless of percentage. / Наиболее распространённая аварийная оговорка. Убытки, вызванные страховыми рисками выплачиваются независимо от процента.

AVERAGE OPTION = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Average Option:- a plain vanilla option pays out the difference between its predetermined strike price and the spot rate (or price) of the underlying at the time of expiry. The purchaser of an average option (average price, average strike, average hybrid, average ratio), on the other hand, will receive a pay-out which depends on the average value of the underlying. The average can be calculated in a number of ways (arithmetic or geometric, weighted or simple) from the spot rate on a predetermined series of dates (usually official fixing rates). An average rate (also known as Average Price) option is a cash-settled option with a predetermined (i.e. fixed) strike which is exercised at expiry against the average value of the underlying over the

option's life. In general, hedging with an average option is cheaper than using a portfolio of vanilla options, since the averaging process offsets high values with low ones and therefore lowers volatility and premium. Average rate options, also known as Asian Options, are particularly popular in the currency and commodity markets. In contrast, the strike for an average strike option is not fixed until the end of the averaging period which is typically much before the expiry. When the strike is set, the option is exercised against the prevailing spot rate. Unlike average price options, average strike options may be either cash or physically settled. In the case of an average hybrid option (also known as an Average-In/Average-Out Option), both the strike and settlement price of the option are determined using the average, where the strike averaging period typically precedes the settlement price averaging period. For the average ratio option, both the strike and settlement price of the option are determined using the average as in the hybrid case. The final payoff is determined by comparing the ratio of settlement price to strike and a fixed percent strike.

AVERAGE PICK = СРЕДНЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ УТОЧИН (или СРЕДНЕЕ ЧИСЛО УТОЧНЫХ НИТЕЙ НА ЕДИНИЦУ ДЛИНЫ В СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ, или СРЕДНЯЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ ПО УТКУ) – Average Pick is the average number of picks per inch in the cloth when check pegs are used.

AVERAGE REVENUE PER KILOWATT–HOUR = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ВЫРУЧКА ЗА КИЛОВАТТ–ЧАС (или СРЕДНЯЯ ВЫРУЧКА ЗА КИЛОВАТТ–ЧАС) – The Average Revenue per KiloWatt-Hour of electricity sold by sector (residential, commercial, industrial, or other) and geographic area (State, Census division, and National), is calculated by dividing the total monthly revenue by the corresponding total monthly sales for each sector and geographic area.

AVERAGES = СРЕДНИЕ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ (или УСРЕДНЕНИЯ, или СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ) – Averages:- various ways of measuring the trend of securities prices, one of the most popular of which is the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices of the 30 stocks are totaled and then divided by a divisor that is intended to compensate for past stock splits and stock dividends and that is changed from time to time. As a result, point changes in the average have only the vaguest relationship to Dollar price changes in stocks included in the average. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). В статистике Средние Величины обобщают количественные характеристики элементов массового процесса (устраняют их индивидуальные различия, выявляют общие условия и закономерности). Применяются для характеристики уровня явлений, его развития во времени, сравнения двух или нескольких уровней; производства расчётов и оценок в связи с прогнозированием, проектированием, планированием и тому подобным. Преимущественно используются:- средние арифметические, средние взвешенные, средние гармонические, средние геометрические, средние квадратичные, а также медиана и мода.

AVERAGE SAMPLE = СРЕДНЯЯ ПРОБА – In the grains industry, Average Samples represent the visual quality of a grade of grain in a specific location at the end of a time interval. Average samples are composited to create official carlot unload samples, cargo samples or submitted samples, by elevator, by port, or by inspection district. They provide a means of monitoring grade levels and specific grading factors. / В России Средняя Проба – часть объединённой пробы, выделенная для определения качества партии. Для небольших партий зерна объединённая проба одновременно является и средней пробой.

AVERAGE SLEY = СРЕДНЕЕ БЁРДО (или СРЕДНЕЕ ЧИСЛО ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ НА ЕДИНИЦУ ДЛИНЫ В СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ, или СРЕДНЯЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ ПО ОСНОВЕ) – Average Sley is the average number of ends per inch in the cloth when some dents contain more ends than others.

AVERAGE STIFFNESS = СРЕДНЯЯ ЖЁСТКОСТЬ – Average Stiffness is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain between two points on a stress-strain diagram, particularly the points of zero stress and breaking stress. See also Modulus.

AVERAGE STRIKE OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ С УСРЕДНЁННОЙ СХОДНОЙ ЦЕНОЙ – Average Strike Options are the Asian-style options where the ultimate settlement depends on an average strike price rather than an average underlying asset price.

AVERAGE TOUGHNESS = СРЕДНЯЯ УПРУГОСТЬ – Average Toughness values for a few hardwood species. Hardwoods:- Yellow Birch, Hickory (mocker-nut, pignut, sand), Sugar Maple, Red Oak (Pin, Scarlet), White Oak (overcup), Sweetgum, Black Willow, Yellow-Poplar, etc. See also Toughness.

AVERAGE TRUE RANGE = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ИСТИННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН – Developed by J. Welles Wilder, the Average True Range (ATR) is an indicator that measures volatility. As with most of his indicators, Wilder designed ATR with commodities and daily prices in mind. Commodities are frequently more volatile than stocks. They were are often subject to gaps and limit moves, which occur when a commodity opens up or down its maximum allowed move for the session. A volatility formula based only on the high-low range would fail to capture volatility from gap or limit moves. Wilder created Average True Range to capture this 'missing' volatility. It is important to remember that ATR does not provide an indication of price direction, just volatility. Wilder features ATR in his 1978 book, New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems. This book also includes the Parabolic SAR, RSI and the Directional Movement Concept (ADX). Despite being developed before the computer age, Wilder's indicators have stood the test of time and remain extremely popular. Wilder started with a concept called True Range (TR), which is defined as the greatest of the following:- (i) method 1:- Current High less the current Low; (ii) method 2:- Current High less the previous Close (absolute value); and (iii) method 3:- Current Low less the previous Close (absolute value). Calculation:- typically, the Average True Range (ATR) is based on 14 periods and can be calculated on an intraday, daily, weekly or monthly basis. For this example, the ATR will be based on daily data. Because there must be a beginning, the first TR value is simply the High minus the Low, and the first 14-day ATR is the average of the daily TR values for the last 14 days. After that, Wilder sought to smooth the data by incorporating the previous period's ATR value. Current ATR = [(Prior ATR x 13) + Current TR] / 14; (i) multiply the previous 14-day ATR by 13; (ii) add the most recent day's TR value; and (iii) divide the total by 14. Welles Wilder developed Average True Range (ATR) to measure commitment in a trending market. An indicator that measures a security's volatility. High Average True Range (ATR) values indicate high volatility and may be an indication of panic selling or panic buying. Low ATR readings indicate sideways movement by the stock. Average True Range (ATR) is a moving average of the true range. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдёр разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

AVERAGE HOURLY UNWEIGHTED LMP = XX – Average Hourly Unweighted LMP is an locational marginal price (LMP) calculated by averaging hourly LMP with equal hourly weights.

AVERAGING = УСРЕДНЕНИЕ – Averaging is a method whereby a smoothing of the fluctuations in price movements may be achieved by agreeing to buy or sell a specified total quantity of precious metal on the basis of average prices over an agreed period of time. Averaging is the practice of buying on a rising market to lower the average purchase price. See also Dollar Cost Averaging. / В биржевой торговле, практика покупки на растущем рынке с целью снижения усреднённой цены скупки. Смотрите также Усреднение Стоимости Доллара (Dollar Cost Averaging). Усреднение – стратегия биржевой игры, состоящая в последовательной, через определённый промежуток времени, покупке или продаже акций конкретного выпуска по мере изменения их курса. Клиенту в таком случае предоставляются определённые льготы.

AVERAGING = УСРЕДНЕНИЕ – Averaging is a method of color measurement that allows you to average several measurements into one color measurement. Averaging is recommended when measuring standards or samples with surface variation. Usually the sample is turned 90° between measurements.

AVI = AUTOMATED VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

AVIAN INFLUENZA = АВИАН ИНФЛЮЭНЦА (или ПТИЧИЙ ГРИПП) – Avian Influenza (AI) is an infectious disease of Birds caused by type A strains of the influenza Virus. The disease, which was first identified in Italy more than 100 years ago, occurs worldwide. The quarantining of infected farms, destruction of infected or potentially exposed flocks, and recently inoculation are standard control measures. Avian Influenza (AI) is a highly contagious viral infection which can affect all Species of Birds and can manifest itself in different ways depending mainly on the ability of the Virus to cause disease (pathogenicity) on the Species affected. Avian Influenza (AI), caused by the influenza Virus Type'A', can affect several Species of food producing Birds (Chickens, Turkeys, Quails, Guinea Fowl, etc), as well as pet Birds and wild Birds with some strains resulting in high mortality rates. The Virus has also been isolated from mammalian Species including Humans, Rats and Mice, Weasels and Ferrets, Pigs, Cats, Tigers and Dogs. AI Viruses are not new. There are many descriptions of historical outbreaks of AI in domestic poultry throughout available literature. There are many strains of AI Viruses and generally can be classified into two categories:- low pathogenic (LPAI) that typically causes little or no clinical signs in Birds and highly pathogenic (HPAI) that can cause severe clinical signs and/or high mortality in Birds. The Asian origin highly pathogenic H5N1 strain of the AI Virus has attracted much attention over the last few years because of significant outbreaks globally in domestic and wild Birds. Concern is raised because of the degree of virulence not only in poultry but also in wild Birds as well as the ability to infect mammalian Species. While AI Viruses are generally highly species specific, the highly pathogenic H5N1 AI Virus has also infected Humans. Low pathogenic strains of AI H5N1 Virus exist but do not produce significant clinical signs in Birds. Avian influenza is a disease listed under the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Notifi able avian influenza includes two particular subtypes, H5 and H7 that must be reported to the OIE as detailed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Where is the disease found? AI occurs worldwide and different strains are more prevalent in certain areas of the world than others. Of particular interest are outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5N1 AI that began in South-East Asia in late 2003. Over the past years, several other Asian countries have reported outbreaks and in some, the disease is now considered to be endemic (always present). Outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 have also been reported in Africa and Europe. How is the disease transmitted and spread? Several factors can contribute to the spread of AI Viruses including globalization and international trade (legally and illegally), marketing practices (live Bird markets), farming practices and the presence of the viruses in wild birds. Wild Birds normally can carry avian influenza Viruses in their respiratory or intestinal tracts and usually do not get sick. Wild Birds have historically been known as reservoirs for AI Viruses, mostly of low pathogenicity. Around the world, surveillance measures have been put in place to monitor occurrence and characteristics of AI viruses in wild Birds. In wild Birds, it is common during routine testing to find some influenza Viruses. The vast majority of these Viruses do not cause disease. In studying current HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, the exact role of wild Birds in spreading the Virus over long distances is still not fully understood in all situations. Generally, there are many uncertainties about the wild Species involved, the migratory routes used and, above all, the possibility that some Species could become permanent reservoirs of the H5N1 Virus, with carriers showing no clinical signs of the disease. AI Viruses can be spread through direct contact with secretions from infected Birds, especially faeces or through contaminated feed, water, equipment and clothing. Apart from being highly contagious among poultry, avian influenza Viruses are readily transmitted from farm to farm by the movement of domestic live Birds, people (especially when shoes and other clothing are contaminated), and contaminated vehicles, equipment, feed, and cages. Highly pathogenic viruses can survive for long periods in the environment, especially when temperatures are low. For example, the highly pathogenic H5N1 virus can survive in bird faeces for at least 35 days at low temperature (4 °C). At a much higher temperature (37 °C), H5N1 viruses have been shown to survive, in faecal samples, for six days. Other species including cats and Pigs can exceptionally become infected with the HPAI H5N1 Virus. Infections of Pigs are of concern because the Species is susceptible to infections of both avian and human influenza Viruses and this may provide the H5N1 AI Virus the opportunity to reassort or mutate. While sporadic infection with HPAI H5N1 Virus in both Species have been reported over the past three years there is no scientific evidence to suggest that either Species plays a significant role in the epidemiology of the disease or as a source of Virus to other Species. What is the public health risk associated with this disease? The disease is a zoonosis (a disease which primarily affects Animals, but causes disease in Humans). AI Viruses are highly species-specific, but have, on rare occasions, crossed the species barrier to infect humans. Transmission to humans has occurred when there is close contact with infected Birds or heavily contaminated environments. While AI caused by highly pathogenic virus strains have sometimes been shown to infect man, this disease should not be confused with seasonal human influenza, a very common human disease (generally caused by H1 and H3 Viruses). Due to the potential for human infection, it is recommended that those people working with, or in contact with poultry suspected of being infected with AI, wear protective clothing including face masks, goggles, gloves and boots. The probability for the H5N1 AI Virus to change to a form that is highly infectious for humans and that will spread readily from person to person is unknown. However, this possibility combined with the increasing resistance of the H5N1 AI virus to currently available antiviral treatment and lack of complete vaccination effectiveness make this a critical human health risk. There is no evidence to suggest that the consumption of cooked poultry or eggs could transmit the AI virus to humans. What are the clinical signs of the disease? In the mild form, signs of illness may be expressed only as ruffl ed feathers, reduced egg production, or mild effects on the respiratory system. In the severe form of the disease, the virus not only affects the respiratory tract, as in the mild form, but also invades multiple organs and tissues that can result in massive internal haemorrhaging. Some or all of the following clinical signs are evident in birds infected with a highly pathogenic strain of AI (including H5N1 strain):- (i) quietness and extreme depression; (ii) sudden drop in production of eggs, many of which are soft-shelled or shell-less; (iii) wattles and combs become swollen and congested; (iv) swelling of the skin under the eyes; (v) coughing, sneezing and nervous signs; (vi) diarrhoea; (vii) haemorrhages on the hock; (viii) a few deaths may occur over several days, followed by rapid spread and a mortality rate that can then approach 100% within 48 hours. More detailed information is available in the OIE Avian Infl uenza Technical Disease Card www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/technicaldisease-cards/. How is the disease diagnosed? Avian influenza (AI) may be suspected on the basis of clinical signs and events leading to the disease. Laboratory tests are required to confi rm the diagnosis (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals). What is being done to prevent or control this disease? Prevention and control measures It is extremely important to have early detection and warning systems and prevention measures in place as part of an effective strategy for AI. This needs to be coupled with similar efforts

placed on preparing for a potential outbreak. Around the world, surveillance measures have been put in place to detect the presence of infection in poultry according to OIE standards for the surveillance of avian influenza (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code). Additionally, surveillance programmes monitor the occurrence, prevalence and characterisation of AI viruses found in wild Birds. Wild Bird surveillance considers different migratory fl yways and particularly at mingling points for migrating Birds from different continents. It is essential for poultry producers to maintain biosecurity practices to prevent introduction of the Virus in their flock. Measures that are recommended at the farm level include:- (i) keep poultry away from areas frequented by wild fowl; (ii) keep control over access to poultry houses by people and equipment; (iii) do not provide elements on property that may attract wild Birds; (iv) maintain sanitation of property, poultry houses and equipment; (v) avoid the introduction of birds of unknown disease status into flock; (vi) report illness and death of Birds; and (vii) appropriate disposal of manure and dead poultry. If the disease is detected, generally a'stamping out' (culling) policy is used in the efforts to eradicate the disease. Elements included in a response effort include:- (i) humane destruction of all infected and exposed animals (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code); (ii) appropriate disposal of carcasses and all animal products (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code); (iii) surveillance and tracing of potentially infected or exposed poultry; (iv) strict quarantine and controls on movement of poultry and any at-risk vehicles; (v) thorough decontamination of infected premises; (vi) a period at least 21 days before restocking. Culling may be complemented by a vaccination policy for poultry in a high-risk area. Vaccination aims to protect the susceptible population of birds from potential infection thereby reducing the incidence or the severity of disease. Vaccination strategies can effectively be used as an emergency effort in the face of an outbreak or as a routine measure in an endemic area. Careful consideration must be given prior to implementing a vaccination policy and requires that the recommendations from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on vaccination and vaccines are closely followed (www.oie.int\downld\AVIANINFLUENZA\Guidelines on AI vaccination.pdf). Any decision to use vaccination must include an exit strategy. OIE guidelines emphasize that prevention and control measures such as surveillance and reporting of findings of NAI in wild birds and vaccination of domestic poultry should not result in unjustified trade restrictions (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code). Key Facts:- (i) In 1997, a highly pathogenic strain of H5N1 AI emerged in Southeast Asia and spread throughout numerous Asian, Middle Eastern, African, and European countries. It has also been associated with illness and death in humans who have had close contact with infected birds. (ii) In 2002, mortalities in wild birds due to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) were reported in Hong Kong. These were the first reported deaths of wild Birds as a result of HPAI in Asia. (iii) The first AI H5N1 case reported in Africa was in February 2006 in Nigeria. (iv) Outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5N1 AI in domestic Birds occurring in Asia, Africa and Europe mark the first time in the history of this disease where so many countries have been simultaneously affected with the loss of so many Birds.

AVIATION GASOLINE = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ БЕНЗИН – Aviation Gasoline is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of 60 °C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30 °C and 180 °C. See also Gasoline. / точка замерзания при 60 °C.

AVIATION INSURANCE = АВИАЦИОННОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Aviation Insurance is insurance coverage geared specifically to the operation of aircraft and the risks involved in aviation. Aviation insurance policies are distinctly different from those for other areas of transportation and tend to incorporate aviation terminology, as well as terminology, limits and clauses specific to aviation insurance. Aviation Insurance was first introduced in the early years of the XX century. The first aviation insurance policy was written by Lloyd's of London in 1911. The company stopped writing aviation policies in 1912 after bad weather and the resulting crashes at an air meet caused losses on many of those first policies. The first aviation polices were underwritten by the marine insurance underwriting community. The first specialist aviation insurers emerged in 1924. In 1929 the Warsaw convention was signed. The convention was an agreement to establish terms, conditions and limitations of liability for carriage by air, this was the first recognition of the airline industry as we know it today. In 1931, Captain A.G. Lamplugh, the British Aviation Insurance Company's chief underwriter and principal surveyor, said of the new industry:- 'Aviation in itself is not inherently dangerous. But to an even greater degree than the sea, it is terribly unforgiving of any carelessness, incapacity or neglect'. Realising that there should be a specialist industry sector, the International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI) first set up an aviation committee and later in 1933 created the International Union of Aviation Insurers (IUAI), made up of eight European aviation insurance companies and pools. The London insurance market is still the largest single centre for aviation insurance. The market is made up of the traditional Lloyd's of London syndicates and numerous other traditional insurance markets. Throughout the rest of the world there are national markets established in various countries, this is dependent on the aviation activity within each country, the US has a large percentage of the world's general aviation fleet and has a large established market. No single insurer has the resources to retain a risk the size of a major airline, or even a substantial proportion of such a risk. The catastrophic nature of aviation insurance can be measured in the number of losses that have cost insurers hundreds of millions of Dollars (Aviation accidents and incidents). Most airlines arrange 'fleet policies' to cover all aircraft they own or operate. Aviation insurance is divided into several types of insurance coverage available:- (i) Public Liability Insurance:- this coverage, often referred to as third party liability covers aircraft owners for damage that their aircraft does to third party property, such as houses, cars, crops, airport facilities and other aircraft struck in a collision. It does not provide coverage for damage to the insured aircraft itself or coverage for passengers injured on the insured aircraft. After an accident an insurance company will compensate victims for their losses, but if a settlement can not be reached then the case is usually taken to court to decide liability and the amount of damages. Public liability insurance is mandatory in most countries and is usually purchased in specified total amounts per incident, such as USD1 000 000 or USD5 000 000. (ii) Passenger Liability Insurance:- passenger liability protects passengers riding in the accident aircraft who are injured or killed. In many countries this coverage is mandatory only for commercial or large aircraft. Coverage is often sold on a 'per-seat' basis, with a specified limit for each passenger seat. (iii) Combined Single Limit (CSL):- CSL coverage combines public liability and passenger liability coverage into a single coverage with a single overall limit per accident. This type of coverage provides more flexibility in paying claims for liability, especially if passengers are injured, but little damage is done to third party property on the ground. (iv) Ground Risk Hull Insurance Not In Motion:- this provides coverage for the insured aircraft against damage when it is on the ground and not in motion. This would provide protection for the aircraft for such events as fire, theft, vandalism, flood, mudslides, animal damage, wind or hailstorms, hangar collapse or for uninsured vehicles or aircraft striking the aircraft. The amount of coverage may be a blue book value or an agreed value that was set when the policy was purchased. The use of the insurance term 'hull' to refer to the insured aircraft betrays the origins of aviation insurance in marine insurance. Most hull insurance includes a deductible to discourage small or nuisance claims. (v) Ground Risk Hull Insurance In Motion (Taxiing):- this coverage is similar to ground risk hull insurance not in motion, but provides coverage while the aircraft is taxiing, but not while taking off or landing. Normally coverage ceases at the start of the take-off roll and is in force only once the aircraft has completed its subsequent landing. Due to disputes between aircraft owners and insurance companies about whether the accident aircraft was in fact taxiing or attempting to take-off this coverage has been discontinued by many insurance companies. (vi) In-Flight Insurance:- in-flight coverage protects an insured aircraft against damage during all phases of flight and ground operation, including while parked or stored. Naturally it is more expensive than not-in-motion coverage since most aircraft are damaged while in motion. Aviation Insurance is an insurance of accident and liability risks, as well as hull damage, connected with the operation of aircraft. / (A.G. Lamplugh). Страхование рисков наступления несчастных случаев и ответственности, а также повреждения корпуса, связанного с функционированием самолёта.

AVIM = AVIATION INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE

AVIRULENT MICROORGANISM = АВИРУЛЕНТНЫЙ МИКРООРГАНИЗМ – Avirulent Microorganism is a plant pathogenic microorganism not capable of producing infection on the host plant avoidance. Preventing a stress, such as early-maturing rice varieties that could be harvested before the drought sets in. / Под Микроорганизмами или Микробами понимаются мельчайшие, преимущественно одноклеточные организмы, видимые только в микроскоп:- бактерии, микроскопические грибы и водоросли, простейшие (protozoan). Иногда к микроорганизмам относят вирусы. Характеризуются огромным разнообразием видов, способных существовать в различных условиях (горячие источники, дно океана, снега гор и так далее). Играют большую роль в кругообороте веществ в природе. Используются в пищевой и микробиологической промышленности (виноделие, хлебопечение, производство антибиотиков, витаминов, аминокислот, белка и другого), генной инженерии. Патогенные микроорганизмы вызывают болезни растений, животных и человека.

AVL = AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION

AVLB = ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGE

AVM = AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING

AVN = AVIATION

AVO = AVAILABLE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

AVOCADO = АВОКАДО (или ХХ) – Avocado:- a light yellowish green.

AVOIDANCE = ОТМЕНА (или ОСПАРИВАНИЕ, или ИЗБЕЖАНИЕ) – Avoidance:- the right of an underwriter to avoid a contract of marine insurance from inception. This can occur in the event of a breach of good faith by the assured or by his broker or, in the case of a voyage policy, where the voyage does not commence within a reasonable time after acceptance of the risk by the underwriter.

AVOIDANCE OF A CONTRACT AB INITIO = ОТМЕНА КОНТРАКТА С НАЧАЛА – Avoidance Of A Contract Ab Initio:- the cancellation of an insurance or reinsurance contract from its beginning by an insurer or reinsurer on the basis of the misrepresentation and/or non-disclosure of material facts. The result is that the insurer/reinsurer has no liability under the contract but must repay the premium to the insured/reassured.

AVOIRDUPOIS POUND = ТОРГОВЫЙ ФУНТ (или ЭВЭДЭПОЙЗ ФУНТ, или ЭВЕРДЬЮПОЙС ФУНТ, или АВУАРДЮПУА ФУНТ) – Since 01 July 1959, the international Avoirdupois Pound has been defined as exactly 0.453 592 37 kg. In the United Kingdom, the use of the international pound was implemented in the Weights and Measures Act 1963. An avoirdupois pound is equal to 16 avoirdupois ounces and to exactly 7 000 grains. The conversion factor between the kilogram and the international pound was therefore chosen to be divisible by 7, and an (international) grain is thus equal to exactly 64.798 91 milligrams. The avoirdupois pound, also known as the Wool Pound, first came into general use c. 1300. It was initially equal to 6 992 Troy grains. The pound avoirdupois was divided into 16 ounces. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the avoirdupois pound was redefined as 7 000 Troy grains. Since then, the grain has often been an integral part of the avoirdupois system. By 1758, two Elizabethan Exchequer standard weights for the avoirdupois pound existed, and when measured in Troy grains they were found to be of 7 002 grains and 6 999 grains. The 1878 Act said that contracts worded in terms of metric units would be deemed by the courts to be made according to the Imperial units defined in the Act, and a table of metric equivalents was supplied so that the Imperial equivalents could be legally calculated. Thus defining, in UK law, metric units in terms of Imperial ones. The equivalence for the pound is given as 1 lb = 453.592 65 g or 0.453 59 kg, which would make the kilogram weigh approximately 2.204 621 3 lb. In 1883, it was determined jointly by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade and the Bureau International that 0.453 592 427 7 kg was a better approximation, and this figure, rounded to 0.453 592 43 kg was given legal status by an Order in Council in May 1898. However in 1963 a new Weights and Measures Act reversed this relationship and the pound was defined for the first time as a mass equal to 0.453 592 37 kg to match the definition of the international pound agreed in 1959. Same as 0.453 592 427 7 (0.453 592 37) kilograms. Also known as Pound. Abbreviation:- avdp. lb. / Эвэдэпойз или Эвердьюпойс или Авуардюпуа (по-Французски) или Торговый Фунт является основной единицей веса в системе Английских мер. Он равен 0.453 592 427 7 (0.453 592 37) килограмма. Известен также как Фунт (Pound). Обозначение:- торг. ф (avdp. lb). Английская система мер веса для всех товаров, кроме благородных металлов, драгоценных камней и лекарств.

AVOIRDUPOIS UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ТОРГОВОГО ВЕСА – Avoirdupois Unit:- customary US weights. 1 Troy ounce = 1.09 ounces avoirdupois. Avoirdupois Unit:- any of the units of the avoirdupois system of weights. / Принятая в США единица веса. 1 Тройская унция = 1.09 торговых унций.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS = ТОРГОВЫЕ ВЕСА – Avoirdupois Weights:- the common traditional system of weights in all the English-speaking countries. Until quite recently, almost all weights were stated in avoirdupois units (e.g., ounces and pounds), with only precious metals and pharmaceuticals being measured by Troy weights. The name of the system comes from the Old French phrase avoir du pois or aveir de pois, goods of weight, indicating simply that the goods were being sold by weight rather than by volume or by the piece. The system is based on the avoirdupois pound of 7 000 grains. The pound is divided into 16 ounces, each divided further into 16 drams. The avoirdupois system was introduced in England around 1300, replacing an older commercial system based on a mercantile pound (libra mercatoria) of 7 200 grains divided into exactly 15 Troy ounces. Scholars believe the avoirdupois pound was invented by wool merchants and modeled on a pound of 16 ounces used in Florence, Italy, which was an important buyer of English wool at the time. The avoirdupois weights quickly became the standard weights of trade and commerce. They continue to be used for most items of retail trade in the United States, and they remain in some use in Britain despite the introduction of metric units there. International System of Units (Le Système International d'Unités (SI)). The Avoirdupois system (abbreviation:- avdp) is a system of weights (or, properly, mass) based on a pound of 16 ounces. It is the everyday system of weight used in the United States and is still used to varying degrees in everyday life in the United Kingdom, Canada and some other former British colonies despite the official adoption of the metric system. An alternative system of mass is generally used for precious materials, Troy weight. The modern definition of the avoirdupois pound is exactly 0.453 592 37 kilograms. Etymology:- the word avoirdupois is from Anglo-Norman French aveir de peis (later avoir de pois), literally 'goods of weight' (Old French aveir, 'property, goods', also 'to have', comes from the Latin habere, 'to have, to hold, to possess property'; de = 'from'/'of', cf. Latin; peis = 'weight', from Latin pensum). This term originally referred to a class of merchandise:- aveir de peis, 'goods of weight', things that were sold in bulk and were weighed on large steelyards or balances. Only later did it become identified with a particular system of units used to weigh such merchandise. The orthography of the day has left many variants of the term, such as haberty-poie and haber de peyse. The Norman peis became the Parisian pois. In the XVII century de was replaced with du. Internationalization:- in the avoirdupois system, all units are multiples or fractions of the pound, which is now defined as 0.453 592 37 kg exactly in most of the English-speaking world since the implementation of the international yard and pound agreement of 1959. Due to the ambiguous meanings of 'weight' as referring to both mass and force, it is

sometimes erroneously asserted that the pound is only a unit of force. However, as defined above the pound is a unit of mass, which agrees with common usage. / Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ).

AVRDC = ASIAN VEGETABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

AVS = AVIATION STANDARDS

AW = ARUBA

AWARD = АРБИТРАЖНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ – Award is a decision given by a court of law or by an arbitrator to conclude a dispute. The term can be used also to define the amount of damages allowed, if any, in the award. A judge in court will often state the reasoning for the decision, whereas this is rarely the case, with an arbitrator's award.

AWARE = ОСВЕДОМЛЁННОЕ (или УВЕДОМЛЁННОЕ) – In Australia, an entity becomes Aware of information if a director or executive officer (in the case of a trust, a director or executive officer of the responsible entity or management company) has, or ought reasonably to have, come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of their duties as a director or executive officer of that entity.

AWASH = ВРОВЕНЬ С ПОВЕРХНОСТЬЮ ВОДЫ – Awash:- level with the water (water ready to, or slightly covering decks). / В морском деле .

AWB = AIRWAYBILL

AWDL = AVIATION WEATHER DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

AWDT = AVERAGE WEEKDAY DAILY TRAFFIC

AWG = AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE

AWG = ARUBAN GUILDER

AWKWARD CARGO = НЕГАБАРИТНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ГРОМОЗДКИЙ ГРУЗ) – Awkward Cargo is a cargo of irregular size that is either containerized or un-containerized. It requires prior approval, depending on the circumstances, before confirmation of booking. / Груз необычного размера, как подвергающийся, так и не подвергающийся контейнеризации. В зависимости от обстоятельств он требует предварительного согласования и одобрения, прежде чем будет подтверждено его бронирование. Негабаритным Грузом в сфере грузоперевозок называют груз, определённые параметры которого не соответствуют стандартам грузоперевозок. Такими параметрами, в частности, являются размеры (ширина, длина, высота) и вес, в зависимости от которых различают крупногабаритные, длинномерные и тяжеловесные грузы. Для транспортировки таких грузов невозможно использование стандартных грузовых автомобилей, из-за чего негабаритные перевозки являются одними из наиболее трудоёмких и сложных процессов, выполнять которые могут только профессионалы.

AWL–LIKE LEAF = ШИЛОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Awl-Like Leaf:- tapering from the base to a sharp point, e.g., Juniperus.

AWN = ОСТЬ – Awn is a bristlelike extension of varying length originating from the lemma of the rice spikelet. Present in some varieties. Awn is a stiff, bristle-like projection on the seed head of some grasses. Awn (syn. Arista, and Beard) is a filiform extension of varying lengths from the keel (middle nerve) of the lemma. / Ость это жёсткий, похожий на щетину выступ на семенной шапке некоторых трав. Под Остью понимается:- (i) у растений (многих злаков):- тонкий, заострённый иногда колючий или перистый отросток на цветковой или (реже) колосковой чешуе. (ii) длинные и прямые волосы, тонкие у основания и утолщённые у вершины; верхний ярус волосяного покрова (шерсти) у млекопитающих животных. На уровне нижней половины ости находится подшёрсток.

AWNING STRIPES = ТЕНТОВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ (или НАВЕСНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ) – Awning Stripes are the stripes seen on awnings designed to protect windows from sun. Awning stripes are sometirnes used on fabric for apparel and are usttally brightly colored and at least 1" wide. Awning stripe patterns may also have a narrow stripe about 1/4" wide on each side of the main stripe.

AWO = AMERICAN WATERWAY OPERATORS

AWOL = ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

AWOL = ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE

AWOS = AUTOMATED WEATHER OBSERVING STATION

AWP = ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE

AWP = AVIATION WEATHER PROCESSOR

AWPG = AVIATION WEATHER PRODUCTS GENERATOR

AWWL = ALWAYS WITHIN INSTITUTE WARRANTIES LIMITS

AXENIC = АКСЕНИЧЕСКОЕ – Axenic:- free of all other associated life, said of organisms isolated in soil culture; germ-free. / Аксеническая – о культуре, не содержащей других живых организмов.

AXIAL FORCE = ОСЕВОЕ УСИЛИЕ – Axial Force is a push (compression) or pull (tension) acting along the length of a member, expressed in kiloNewtons (pounds). / Нажатие (сжатие) или отрыв (растяжение), действующее вдоль длины элемента или детали, выражаемое в килоНьютонах (фунтах).

AXIAL–LOAD BEARING = ПОДШИПНИК ОСЕВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Axial-Load Bearing is a bearing in which the load acts in the direction of the axis of rotation. See also Bearing. / Смотрите также Подшипник (Bearing).

AXIAL STRESS = ОСЕВОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ (или АКСИАЛЬНОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ) – Axial Stress is the axial force acting at a point along the length of a member divided by the cross-sectional area of a member, expressed in kiloPascals (pounds per square inch). / Осевое усилие, действующее в точке вдоль длины элемента или детали, разделённое на площадь поперечного сечения этого изделия, выражаемое в килоПаскалях (фунтах на квадратный дюйм).

AXIAL SYSTEM = ОСЕВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Axial System is the vascular elements running vertically up and down a stem, in contrast to the lateral system running horizontally or out to the margin of the stem. The axial system carries water and minerals up the stem in the xylem and carries glucose up and down the stem in the phloem. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

AXIAL YARN = ОСЕВАЯ ПРЯЖА – Axial Yarn:- a system of longitudinal yarns in a triaxial braid that are inserted between bias yarns. Axial Yarn is:- (1) the yarn running purely in the 0° direction of a fabric (warp direction). This yarn has no intentional crimp. (2) The system of longitudinal yarns in a triaxial braid that are inserted between bias yarns.

AXIL = ПАЗУХА – Axil is the upper notch or angle between the axis and any organ such as a leaf. Hence, 'axilliary bud' is a bud in the leaf axil. The angle between a branch or leaf and the stem axis from which it grows. Axil is the upper angle between a leaf or a branch or a stem from which it arises. / почка в пазухе листа. Угол между побегом или листом и самим стеблем (осью стебля), из которого он растёт.

AXILLARY = ПАЗУШНОЕ – Axillary:- arising in an axil.

AXILLARY BUD = ПАЗУШНАЯ ПОЧКА – Axillary Bud is a bud which originates in the leaf axil. / Под Пазушной Почкой понимается почка, формирующаяся в пазухах листьев и дающая начало ветвям.

AXLE = ОСЬ – Axle is the metal shaft through the center of wheel, supporting it. There is usually a set screw that 'locks' it in place which (sadly) can be sheared off. / Под Осью понимается деталь обычно удлинённой цилиндрической формы, служащая для поддержания вращающихся вместе с ней или вокруг неё различных деталей или механизмов машины и не передающая полезного крутящего момента. Невращающаяся ось опирается на неподвижные опоры, а вращающаяся устанавливается на подшипниках.

AXMINSTER CARPETS™ = ЭКСМИНСТЁРСКИЕ КОВРЫ™ – Axminster Carpet is a machine-woven carpet in which successive weft-wise rows of pile are inserted during weaving according to a predetermined arrangement of colors. There are four main types of Axminster looms:- Spool, Gripper, Gripper-Spool, and Chenille. Axminster is a market town and civil parish on the eastern border of the county of Devon in England, some 28 miles from the county town of Exeter. Axminster Carpets™:- among the carpets featured on this site are the only authentic Axminsters made by Axminster Carpets Limited in the town of Axminster, England. By using the original Axminster weaving process, they are made mostly from natural fibres, made in Britain and they are ravishingly, stunningly beautiful. Because some aspects of the Axminster manufacturing process cannot be patented, there are other carpet manufacturers who can make 'Axminsters', but they are not the same as the trademarked British product. Our Axminsters are natural, British and beautiful, often 100% wool, jute backed, and in many cases made on eight pitch looms, the ultimate in quality, unique to the Axminster Carpets company.

AY = ATTAINABLE YIELD

AYT = ADVANCED YIELD TRIAL

AZ = AZERBAIJAN

AZ = AZIMUTH

AZIMUTH = АЗИМУТ – Azimuth is a magnetic bearing extending from a microwave landing system navigation facility. / Под Азимутом, от Арабского слова Ас-Сумут, множественное число от Ас-Самт, означающее Направление или Путь, небесного светила, земного предмета и так далее, понимается двугранный угол между плоскостью меридиана точки наблюдения и вертикальной плоскостью, проходящей через эту точку и наблюдаемое светило, предмет и так далее. Азимут отсчитывается от направления на север по ходу часовой стрелки. Если вертикальная плоскость проходит через линию отвеса в точке наблюдения, то такой азимут называется астрономическим, если через нормаль к поверхности земного эллипсоида, – геодезическим. Азимут – одна из координат системы горизонтальных координат в астрономии. При определении так называемого магнитного азимута вместо плоскости географического меридиана берут плоскость магнитного меридиана.

AZLON FIBER = ВОЛОКНО ЭЗЛОН – Azlon Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance consists of any regenerated naturally occurring proteins. Azlon is not currently produced in the United States. Azlon:- this term describes manufactured fibers made from regenerated natural proteins, such as casein, zein, soybean, and peanut. In a mixture with other fibers it gives the fabric a soft feeling.

AZM = AZERBAIJANI MANAT

AZO = АЗО – Azo:- referring to a chemical compound which contains two nitrogen atoms with a double bond between them (–N=N–). 'Azo' is used for a class of dyes based on (this) chemical structure. Azo dyes may be found among direct, acid, basic, reactive and disperse dye classes. Dyes with one pair of nitrogen atoms azo bonded are often called Monoazo. Those with two or three azo bonded pairs are called Disazo (not Diazo) and Trisazo, respectively. Do not confuse Azo with Azoic. / называются Дисазо (Disazo) (не Диазо (Diazo)) и Трисазо (Trisazo) красителями, соответственно. Не путайте Азо (Azo) с Азоидным (Azoic)

AZO DYES = АЗОКРАСИТЕЛИ – Azo Dyes are dyes characterized by the presence of an azo group (–N=N–) as the chromophore. Azo dyes are found in many of the synthetic dye classes. See also Dyes. Azo Dyes are synthetic colors that contain an azo group, –N=N–, as part of the structure. Azo groups do not occur naturally. Most azo dyes contain only one azo group, but some contain two (disazo), three (trisazo) or more. Azo dyes account for approximately 60–70% of all dyes used in food and textile manufacture. In theory, azo dyes can supply a complete rainbow of colors, but yellow/red dyes are more common as blue/brown dyes. The different, mainly aromatic, side groups around the azo bond help to stabilise the N=N group by making it part of an extended delocalised system. This also has the effect of making many azo compounds colored, as delocalised or conjugated systems often absorb visible frequencies of light. Aromatic azo compounds (R = R' = aromatic) are usually stable and tend to produce strong vivid colors. The general formula for making an azo dye requires two organic compounds- a coupling component and a diazo component. Since these can be altered considerably, an enormous range of possible dyes are available, especially as the starting molecules are readily available and cheap. Furthermore, the simplicity of the reactions mean that the process can be scaled up or down very easily. Energy requirements for the reaction are low, since most of the chemistry occurs at or below room temperature. The environmental impact is reduced by the fact that all reactions are carried out in water, which is easy and cheap to obtain, clean and dispose of. All these factors make azo dyes very cheap to produce. Azo dyes are much more stable than most of the natural food dyes. Azo dyes are stable in the whole pH range of foods, are heat stable and do not fade when exposed to light or oxygen. This makes azo dyes applicable in nearly all foods. The only disadvantage is that azo dyes are not soluble in oil or fat. Only when azo dyes are coupled to a fat soluble molecule, or when they are dispersed as very fine particles, oils can be colored. Toxicity:- the acute toxicity of azo dyes, as defined by the EU criteria for classification of dangerous substances, is rather low. Direct toxic levels of azo dyes will never be reached by consuming azo dye colored food. The majority of azo dyes (food and textile) have LD50 values between 250–2 000 mg/kg body weight, indicating that for a lethal dose many grams of azo dyes have to be consumed in a singe dose. As azo dyes are highly water soluble, they do not accumulate in the body, but are metabolised in the liver and excreted in the urine. As azo dyes are very strong color, foods normally are colored with dyes in levels of mg dye/kg food. To reach a lethal dose an average adult person thus need to consume over 100 kg of

azo colored food in a single day. Nevertheless some azo dyes have been banned for food use due to toxic side effects. These are not due to the dye itself, but to degradation products of the dyes. The azo linkage is the most labile portion of an azo dye molecule and may easily undergo enzymatic breakdown in mammals, including man. The azo linkage may be reduced and cleaved, resulting in the splitting of the molecule in two parts. This reaction is carried out by an enzyme named azo-reductase. It is a non-specific enzyme, found in various micro-organisms (such as in intestinal bacteria) and in all tested mammals. In mammals azo-reductases are, with different activities, present in various organs like liver, kidney, lung, heart, brain, spleen and muscle tissues. The azo-reductase of the liver, followed by the azo-reductase of the kidneys possesses the greatest enzymatic activity. After cleavage of the azo-linkage, the component aromatic amines are absorbed in the intestine and excreted in the urine. However, the polarity of azo dyes influences the metabolism and consequently the excretion. Sulphonation of azo dyes appears to decrease toxicity by enhancing urinary excretion of the dye and its metabolites. Sulphonated dyes, mainly mono-, di- and trisulphonated compounds are world-wide permitted for use in foods, cosmetics and as drugs for oral application. As several of the degradation products of the dyes have been found to be mutagenic or carcinogenic and subsequently, some dyes were no longer permitted as food dyes. Hyperactivity:- it is claimed that some food colors increase, or even cause, hyperactivity in children. This is especially claimed for azo dyes. Since the late 1970s the effects of azo dyes on hyperactivity have been studied. Most studies were non conclusive and several studies are contradictory. A main drawback for these studies is that there are no clear indicators for hyperactivity and that in many cases parental reports were used. Often parental reports are biased, which makes interpretation difficult. Also, several studies that have shown an effect on hyperactivity based on parental reports, fail to show an effect based on physiological parameters. A typical example thereof is the recent article of Bateman et al. (see references below) from 2004 and the reactions on this article published in the Lancet afterwards (references see below). In nearly all studies the azo dyes itself had no effect, but the strongest effects were observed in children receiving azo dyes and benzoic acid combinations. It is still not proven whether food colors (either azo dyes, synthetic colors or natural colors) have an effect on hyperactivity and ADHD, however, it has also not been proven that there is no effect. The strong effects which were claimed in the 1980s do not seem to be valid. But effects on certain sensitive groups of children can not be excluded. Allergies:- azo food dyes do not cause allergic reactions as such. Many azo textile dyes can cause skin hypersensitivity and allergy, but these are not used as food dyes. Azo dyes are too small to have a direct effect on the immune system and thus do not cause a direct allergic reaction. However, some azo dyes, especially tartrazine, may increase allergic reactions towards other substances (among these many drugs). Similarly tartrazine (and probably some other azo dyes) may cause increased symptoms in people with asthma and similar disorders. The exact mechanism why tartrazine increases allergic reactions or asthma is still not fully understood. / хромофор (chromophore). Под Азокрасителями понимаются красители, в молекуле которых содержится одна или несколько азогрупп (–N=N–), связывающих органические остатки (преимущественно ароматические или гетероциклические). Азокрасители с одной азогруппой называются моноазокрасителями, с двумя – диазокрасителями, с большим числом этих групп – полиазокрасителями. Азокрасители – наиболее важный и многочисленный класс органических красителей (свыше 50% общего объёма производства). Используются для крашения волокон всех типов, а также кожи, бумаги, меха, пластмасс, резины.

AZOIC DYES = АЗОИДНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ (или АЗОТОЛЫ) – Azoic Dyes (or Naphthol Dyes):- Naphthol AS dyes allow colors with outstanding fastness, but their popularity has declined because of application costs and the complexity of the process for the preparation of the colorant. Dyeing with azoic colorants is a complex process which involves a number of delicate steps:- (i) preparation of the naphtholate solution by the hot solution process (the naphthol is dissolved by boiling with caustic soda) or by the cold solution process (the naphthol is solubilised with alcohol or cellosolve, caustic soda and cold water). For certain naphthols the addition of formaldehyde is also necessary to prevent the formation of free naphthol. (ii) application of the naphtholate to the fiber by batch or padding techniques; (iii) preparation of the diazotized base by reaction with sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid (with $NaNO_2$ and HCl; this step can be avoided when using fast color salts); (iv) formation of the azoic dye into the fiber, by passing the textile, previously impregnated with the naphtholate solution, through a bath containing the diazotized base or the fast color salt (addition of buffering agents is necessary to control the pH, in order to increase the coupling capacity); and (v) after-treatment by rinsing the material to remove the excess naphthol from the fiber. The word ‘Azoic’ is the distinguishing name given to insoluble azoic dyes that are not applied directly as dyes, but are actually produced within the fiber itself. This is done with impregnating the fiber with one component of the dye, followed by treatment in another component, thus forming the dye within the fiber. The formation of this insoluble dye within the fabric makes it very fast to washing. The deposition of the free pigment on the surface of the dyed fabric produces poor rub fastness, but once the loose pigment is removed by boiling the fabric in soap the dyeing becomes one of the fastest available. Azoic Dye is a term generally applied to a class of dyes based on application method; sometimes called Naphthol Dyes. Azoic dyes are actually chemically synthesized inside the fiber, and are not truly dyes, but insoluble pigments. The soluble ‘naphthol’ component is applied to the fiber, then a solution of ‘diazo salt’ is used to develop the color. ‘Azoic’ should be used only for this type of dye, not for azo dyes in general. These dyes are used commercially, especially for reds, but are not readily available to artists. The components used can be very toxic before they react to form the pigment. Azoic Dyes are water-insoluble dyes which are formed on the fiber by coupling a water-soluble diazo compound with a water soluble coupling compound having affinity for cellulose. See also Dyes, and Naphthol Dyes. The dyes containing insoluble azo group (–N=N–) are known as Azoic Dyes. These dyes are not found in readymade form. Azoic dyes are produced by a reaction between two components. The components are:- (i) Coupling Compound (Naphthol); and (ii) Di-azo – compound or diazo base or diazo salt. The colored substance formed from this colorless compound is insoluble in water and washing fastness of this shade is excellent. Because of high degree of brightness, ease of application and excellent fastness properties (except rubbing fastness which can be improved by using certain auxiliaries) azoic combinations (naphthol and bases) are widely used in printing on cellulose fiber fabrics. Azoic dyes are used for producing bright shade of color such as orange, red, scarlet, navy blue, and black color. By this practical we acquire knowledge about the printing process of cotton fabric with azoic dyes. This practical will help us in our study life as well as job life. Especial thanks to our teacher and his assistants for great co-operation. / Сродство (Affinity). протирание или притирка (rubbing). Азотолы или Нафтолы – красители, применяемые при ледяном крашении для образования окрасок непосредственно на волокне. Азоидные Красители образуются в ходе химической реакции, проходящей внутри структуры волокна между двумя компонентами, не являющимися красителями. Нафтол – это компонент, давший азоидным красителям ещё одно название – нафтоловые. В ходе окрашивания азоидными красителями образуется пигмент. Достоинство:- невысокая стоимость окрашивания для получения различных цветов. Недостаток:- слабая устойчивость к трению.

AZOLLA = АЗОЛЛА – Azolla is a water fern that fixes nitrogen symbiotically with the blue-green alga Anabaena.

AZUKI BEANS = ФАСОЛЬ АДЗУКИ (или ФАСОЛЬ АЗУКИ) – The name Azuki is a transliteration of the native Japanese name. Japanese also has a Chinese loanword, Shōzu, which means ‘small bean’ (its counterpart ‘large bean’ (Daizu) being the soybean). The Azuki Bean (also spelled adzuki) is an annual vine widely grown throughout East Asia and the Himalaya for its small (approximately 5 mm) bean. The cultivars most familiar in northeast Asia have a uniform red color, but white, black, gray and variously mottled varieties are also known. Genetic evidence indicates that the Azuki Bean was first domesticated in the Himalaya. It was cultivated in China and Korea before 1000 BC. It was later taken to Japan, where it is now the second most popular legume after the soybean. In Chinese

cuisine, Japanese cuisine, and Korean cuisine the Azuki Bean is almost always eaten sweetened. In particular, it is often boiled with sugar, resulting in red bean paste, a very common ingredient in all three cuisines. Red bean paste is used in many Chinese foods, such as:- tangyuan, zongzi, mooncakes, baozi. It is also used as a filling for Japanese sweets such as anmitsu, taiyaki (Korean:- bungeoppang), and daifuku. A more liquid version, using Azuki Beans boiled with sugar, lotus seeds and orange peel, produces a sweet dish called red bean soup. Azuki Beans are also commonly eaten sprouted, or boiled in a hot, tea-like drink. In Japan, Rice with Azuki Beans (sekihan) is traditionally cooked for auspicious occasions. Azuki Beans are also used to produce amanattō, and as a popular flavour of ice cream. Also known as Adzuki Beans. The Adzuki Bean (Vigna Angularis) has been grown in the Far East for centuries. Like the Soybean, it most probably originated in China, and was introduced to Japan around 1000 AD. Today in Japan, Adzuki beans one of the largest crops, with annual consumption of over 120 000 metric tons. Dry Adzuki beans are small dark red, oval beans approximately 5 mm in diameter. They have a distinctive white ridge along one side. Adzuki beans are popular across Asia, particularly in Japan, and are used to make red sweet bean paste. A small, dried, russet-colored bean with a sweet flavor. Adzuki beans can be purchased whole or powdered at Asian markets. / крапчатые разновидности . Фасоль Адзуки или Бобы Адзуки, которые могут быть закуплены на Азиатских рынках в целиковом или порошковом виде. Фасоль, род одно- и многолетних трав семейства бобовых. Свыше 200 видов, в тропиках Азии, Америки и Африки. Возделывают более 20 видов – Фасоль Адзуки, лимскую, многоцветковую, обыкновенную и другие (зерно, недозрелые бобы, как декоративные).

AZURE = ЛАЗУРНОЕ (или ЛАЗОРЕВОЕ) – Azure:- the blue color of the clear sky. / голубое.

AZUREUM = АЗУРЭУМ (или ЛАЗУРНОЕ, или ЛАЗОРЕВОЕ) – Azureum:- light blue. / :- светло-синее. , от Французского слова Azur, означающее Лазурь или Синева, .

- B -

B = БИ. (или Б) – (1) B is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock descriptor specifying that issue is the Class B shares of the company. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

(2) B:- yellowness-blueness coordinate in certain color spaces (Hunter L,a,b & CIELAB), generally used as the difference in 'b' between a specimen and a standard reference color, normally used with 'a' or 'a' as part of the chromaticity difference. Generally, if 'b' is positive, there is more yellowness than blueness; if 'b' is negative, there is more blueness than yellowness.

B = ANNUAL RATE PLUS STOCK DIVIDEND

B = BRAVO

B = BULK POPULATION

B&I = BROADCAST AND INCORPORATED

B1, B2 (BC1, BC2) = БИ.1, БИ.2 (БИ.СИ.1, БИ.СИ.2) – B1, B2 (BC1, BC2):- the first and second backcrosses or backcross generations.

B2B = BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

B2BI = BUSINESS TO BUSINESS INTEGRATION

B2C = BUSINESS TO CONSUMER

B2G = BUSINESS TO GOVERNMENT

B/A = BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE

BA = BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BAA = BUSINESS AREA ANALYSIS

BABBITT = БАББИТ – Babbitt is a soft, white, non-ferrous alloy bearing material composed principally of copper, antimony, tin and lead. Babbitt, also called Babbitt Metal or Bearing Metal, is any of several alloys used for the bearing surface in a plain bearing. The original Babbitt alloy was invented in 1839 by Isaac Babbitt in Taunton, Massachusetts, United States. He disclosed one of his alloy recipes but kept others as trade secrets. Other formulations were later developed. Like other terms whose eponymous origin is long since deemphasized (such as Diesel Engine or Eustachian Tube), the term Babbitt metalis frequently styled in lowercase. It is preferred over the term 'White Metal', because the latter term may refer to various bearing alloys, lead- or tin-based alloys, or zinc die-casting metal. Babbitt metal is most commonly used as a thin surface layer in a complex, multi-metal structure, but its original use was as a cast-in-place bulk bearing material. Babbitt metal is characterized by its resistance to galling. Babbitt metal is soft and easily damaged, which suggests that it might be unsuitable for a bearing surface. However, its structure is made up of small hard crystals dispersed in a softer metal, which makes it a metal matrix composite. As the bearing wears, the softer metal erodes somewhat, which creates paths for lubricant between the hard high spots that provide the actual bearing surface. When tin is used as the softer metal, friction causes the tin to melt and function as a lubricant, which protects the bearing from wear when other lubricants are absent. Internal combustion engines use Babbitt metal which is primarily tin-based because it can withstand cyclic loading. Lead-based Babbitt tends to work-harden and develop cracks but it is suitable for constant-turning tools such as sawblades. Eco-Babbitt is an alloy of 90% Sn, 7% Zn, 3% Cu that is not technically a Babbitt metal. See also Solder or Solder Alloys for more information on Eco-Babbitt. / Под Баббитом, от имени Американского изобретателя Айзэка Бабита (или Исаака Баббита; Isaac Babbitt; 1799-Июль-26–1862-Май-26), понимается общее название антифрикционных сплавов на основе олова или свинца с добавками сурьмы, меди и других элементов. Применяются для заливки подшипников, работающих со смазкой при высоких нагрузках и скоростях скольжения. Характеризуются хорошей прирабатываемостью, низкой температурой заливки (300–420 °C) и малым коэффициентом трения. Баббит, антифрикционный сплав на основе олова или свинца, предназначаемый для заливки вкладышей подшипников. Некоторые марки баббитов содержат сурьму, медь, никель, мышьяк, кадмий, теллур, кальций, натрий, магний и другое. Баббит изобретён в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) в 1839 Айзэком Бэбитом (или Баббитом; Isaak Babbitt; 1799–1862). Высокие антифрикционные свойства баббита обусловливаются его особой гвт ерогенной структурой, характеризующейся наличием твёрдых частиц в мягкой пластичной основе сплава. Баббит отличается низкой температурой плавления (300–440 °C), хорошей прирабатываемостью. Баббит на оловянной основе применяют для подшипников ответственного назначения, когда от антифрикционного материала требуются повышенная вязкость и минимальный коэффициент трения. Оловянный баббит по сравнению со свинцовым обладает более высокой коррозионной стойкостью, износоустойчивостью и теплопроводностью, а также более низким коэффициентом линейного расширения.

Свинцовые баббиты могут работать при более высокой температуре подшипника, чем оловянные. Свинцовый баббит применяют для заливки подшипников двигателей автомобилей, тракторов, прокатных станов. Свинцовокальциевый баббит применяют для заливки подшипников подвижного состава и железнодорожного транспорта.

BABUSHKA = БАБУШКИН – Babushka is a usually triangularly folded kerchief for the head (scarves).

BABY BLUE = СВЕТЛО–ГОЛУБОЕ – Baby Blue:- a pale blue.

BABY BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ МАЛЮТКА (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ МАЛОМЕРКА, или МЕЛКАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – In the United States, Baby Bonds is a name given to the Series A-1935 savings bond, but carried over to Series B-1936, C-1937 and 1938, and D-1939, 1940, and 1941 (through April) savings bonds. A convertible or straight bond having a par value of less than 1 000.00 US Dollars. Baby Bonds are the fixed income securities issued in small denominations, generally with a maximum face value of USD5 000. The small denominations enhance the attraction of baby bonds to the average retail investor. Baby bonds are now issued mainly by municipalities, counties and states to fund expensive infrastructure projects and capital expenditures. These tax-exempt municipal bonds are generally structured as zero-coupon bonds with a maturity of between eight and 15 years. Baby bonds may also refer to a series of small denomination bonds with face value ranging from USD75 to USD1 000, issued by the US government from 1935 to 1941. These tax-exempt bonds were sold at 75% of face value and had a maturity of 10 years. In the United Kingdom, Baby Bonds refer to a type of bond launched in the late 1990s with the objective of stimulating savings for children by their parents. Parents had to make small monthly contributions for at least 10 years; in return, the child received a guaranteed minimum amount tax-free upon turning 18. Friendly society bonds that yield growing funds for a child usually over a ten-year term. / Мелкая Облигация – конвертируемое или прямое долговое обязательство, имеющее нарицательную стоимость менее 1 000.00 Долларов США, обычно от 25 до 500 Долларов. Мелкие облигации открывают мелким инвесторам доступ на рынок облигаций, а небольшим корпорациям – доступ к рынкам, на которых действуют крупные организации-инвесторы. Негативная сторона этих облигаций – высокие издержки на выпуск (по отношению к общему объёму привлечённых средств), на размещение и операции с облигациями. Кроме того, эти облигации не имеют доступа на крупный и активный рынок, который обеспечивает ликвидность обычных облигаций.

BABY COMBING WOOL = XX ШЕРСТЬ – Baby Combing Wool:- short, fine wool which is usually manufactured on the French system of worsted manufacture. This term is synonymous with French Combing Wool.

BAC = BACTERIAL ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME

BAC = BANKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BAC = BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

BAC = BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

BACCATE = ЯГОДОВИДНОЕ – Baccate:- like a berry. / Ягодовидное:- типа ягоды. Ягодообразные Плоды – невскрывающиеся плоды растений с сочным (Ягода) или частично сочным (Тыквина, Яблоко и некоторые другие) околоплодником.

BACCIFEROUS = ЯГОДОНОСНОЕ – Bacciferous:- bearing berries. / Ягодоносное:- плодоносящее ягоды.

BACILLUS = БАЦИЛЛА (или ПАЛОЧКА) – Bacillus is a rod-shaped bacterium. / Под Бациллами, от Латинского слова Bacillum, означающее Палочка, понимаются палочковидные Бактерии. В узком смысле Бациллы – Род Грамположительных Палочковидных Бактерий, образующих внутриклеточные споры. Большинство Бацилл – сапрофиты. Некоторые Бациллы вызывают болезни животных и человека, например, столбняк, Сибирскую язву.

BACK BEAM = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ НАВОЙ (или ТКАЦКИЙ НАВОЙ НА РУЧНОМ ТКАЦКОМ СТАНКЕ, или СНОВАЛЬНЫЙ ВАЛИК) – Back Beam is a beam with a defined number of ends and defined length normally intended for subsequent assembly with other back beams.

BACKBONE = МАГИСТРАЛЬНАЯ СЕТЬ (или СПИННОЙ ХРЕБЕТ) – Backbone is a central high speed network that connects smaller, independent networks. The National Science Foundation Network (NSFnet) is an example.

BACKCOATING = ПОКРЫТИЕ ИЗНАНКИ – Backcoating is the application of latex or adhesive to the back of a carpet to anchor the tufts, usually followed immediately by addition of a secondary backing material such as woven jute or nonwoven polypropylene.

BACKCROSS = ВОЗВРАТНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ (или БЭККРОСС, или ВОЗВРАТНО СКРЕЩИВАЕМОЕ) – Backcross is:- (1) a breeding method in which a desired character such as insect resistance is transferred into an improved variety carrying it as a recurrent parent to reinforce or increase the gene frequency of the character. (2) F_1 hybrid which is again crossed to either of its parents. Backcross is the mating of a crossbred animal to one of the parental breeds. / свойство (character) . Возвратное Скрещивание или Бэккросс – такое скрещивание, при котором происходит скрещивание гибрида F_1, то есть гибрида первого поколения, с одной из родительской форм. С помощью данного метода выявляют генотип. В природе является одним из путей возникновения культурных видов растений и называется интрогрессия. Возвратное Скрещивание или Бэккросс (Backcross) – скрещивание гетерозиготных гибридов F_1 (Aa) с гомозиготными особями, сходными по генотипу с родительскими формами (AA или aa). Метод возвратного скрещивания состоит в получении потомства в ряду поколений от скрещивания гетерозиготы (детей гомозиготных родителей, генетически отличающихся друг от друга) с одним из исходных гомозиготных родителей. Смысл подобного скрещивания – замена гена (генов какого-либо комплекса) одной инбредной линии на гаплотип другой. В результате получается конгенная линия, отличающаяся от исходной только по этому гену (генам этого комплекса). Возвратное Скрещивание или Бэккросс – скрещивание гибрида первого поколения (F_1) с одной из родительских форм. Возвратное скрещивание гибрида с родительской формой, гомозиготной по рецессивному гену, называется Анализирующим Скрещиванием. Возвратное скрещивание может служить для выявления генотипической структуры особи. Смотрите также Гибридологический Анализ.

BACKCROSS BREEDING = РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ ВОЗВРАТНЫМ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕМ – Backcross Breeding is a method for developing a new variety in which a simply inherited trait is transferred through the backcross method.

BACKCROSSING = ВОЗВРАТНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ – Backcrossing:- mating of a hybrid to one of its parents. BC_1 BC_2, etc. Symbols used to designate the first backcross generation, the second backcross generation, and so forth.

BACKCROSS NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК ДЛЯ ВОЗВРАТНОГО СКРЕЩИВАНИЯ – Backcross Nursery is frequently used in hybrid rice breeding. Breeding nursery where male sterile plants identified among the test crosses (CMS x elite maintainer line) and their backcross progenies are crossed with the male parents with the objective of transferring cytoplasmic male sterility into the nuclear

genotype of the elite maintainer line. / Питомник для разведения (или селекционный питомник), где стерильные мужские растения .

BACKCROSS PARENT/RECURRENT PARENT = РОДИТЕЛЬ ПРИ ВОЗВРАТНОМ СКРЕЩИВАНИИ/РОДИТЕЛЬ, С КОТОРЫМ СКРЕЩИВАЕТСЯ – Backcross Parent/Recurrent Parent is one of the parents of a hybrid with which the hybrid is repeatedly crossed.

BACKCROSS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ВОЗВРАТНЫМ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕМ – Backcross Ratio is the proportion of heterozygotes to recessive homozygotes expected in a backcross.

BACKDOOR = XX – Backdoor or Remote Access Tool/Remote Access Trojan (RAT):- a backdoor is an application allowing remote access to a computer. The difference between this type of malware and a legitimate application with similar functionality is that the installation is done without the user's knowledge. Typical backdoor functionality includes the capability to send files to the host computer and execute files and commands on it, and to exfiltrate (send) files and documents back to the attacker. Often this is coupled with key-logging and screen-grabbing functionality for purposes of spying and data theft. The term 'RAT' (short for the Remote Access Tool) can be considered a synonym to 'backdoor', but it usually signifies a full bundle including a client application meant for installation on the target system, and a server component that allows administration and control of the individual 'bots' or compromised systems.

BACKED CLOTH = ДВУХЛИЦЕВОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ГРУНТОВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ДВОЙНОЙ ДРАП) – Backed Cloth is a material with an extra warp or filling added for weight and warmth. Satin-weave and twill-weave constructions are frequently used in the design of backed cloth because they are relatively resistant to the passage of air. Backed Cloth is a double cloth that has two sets of fillings and one set of warps, or two sets of warps and one set of fillings. / Уточины. Ткань с двойной основой или с двойным утком – ткань, сработанная двухлицевым переплетением. Двойной Драп – ткань имеющая две основы и один уток или два утка и одну основу. Драп, от Французского слова Drap, означающее Сукно, тяжёлая, плотная шерстяная ткань сложного переплетения из пряжи аппаратного (суконного) прядения. Драп состоит обычно из 2 слоёв, благодаря чему обладает высокими теплоизолирующими свойствами. Лицевая сторона ткани часто вырабатывается из более высококачественной шерсти, чем изнанка. В зависимости от структуры и рисунка переплетения драп может быть ворсованным и неворсованным, одно- и многоцветным, с гладким лицом и рисунчатой подкладкой. Из драпа шьют зимние и демисезонные пальто. В Русском языке название 'Драп' относится только к двойным сукнам, а более легкие ткани называются сукнами.

BACK–END SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА НН – Back-End System is legacy enterprise systems that handle order processing, inventory, and receivables management for both buyers and suppliers. To deploy a digital trading platform, companies must often integrate new technologies with these older systems, which can include mainframe or ERP (short for Enterprise Resource Planning) applications.

BACK FABRIC SEAM IMPRESSION = ОТПЕЧАТОК (или ОТТИСК) ШВА ГРУНТОВОЙ ТКАНИ (или ПОДКЛАДКИ) – Back Fabric Seam Impression:- backing fabric is often used to cushion fabric being printed. If there is a joining seam in the backing fabric, an impression will result on printed fabric.

BACKFILLING = АППРЕТ (или КРАХМАЛЕНИЕ ПО ИЗНАНКЕ) – Backfilling is a solution composed of varying amounts of cornstarch, China clay, talc, and tallow that is applied to the back side of low-grade, low-cost cloth to change its hand, improve its appearance, and increase its weight.

BACK FREIGHT = ОБРАТНЫЙ ФРАХТ (или ОБРАТНАЯ ПРОВОЗНАЯ ПЛАТА, или ФРАХТ ЗА ВОЗВРАТ) – Back Freight:- payment due to the shipowner for the carriage of goods beyond the contract port owing to circumstances beyond the control of the shipowner. The owners of a ship are entitled to payment as freight for merchandise returned through the fault of either the consignees or the consignors. Such payment, which is over and above the normal freight, is called Backfreight. Back Freight is the freight for the return of cargo paid by the consignor when goods are not delivered through the consignor's own fault, or are refused by the consignee. / Обратный Фрахт (Back Freight):- фрахт, согласно которому грузовладелец оплачивает перевозчику стоимость обратной доставки груза в порт отправления, если груз не может быть доставлен в порт назначения по не зависящим от перевозчика причинам.

BACK FURROW = РАЗВАЛЬНАЯ БОРОЗДА (или РАЗВАЛОЧНАЯ БОРОЗДА) – Back Furrow is a raised ridge of soil formed when the furrow slice overlaps another slice, this ridge is slightly higher than the other ridges. / Под Бороздой понимается канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием, для отвода воды с полей при избыточном увлажнении, поливе в орошаемом земледелии и для посева сельскохозяйственных культур. Борозда, канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием. В зонах избыточного увлажнения служит для отвода воды с полей, в орошаемом земледелии – для полива. Бороздной посев защищает семена и всходы от выдувания.

BACK–GREIGE SEAM IMPRESSION = XX – Defect Name:- Back-Greige Seam Impression. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Back-Greige Seam Impression:- This is a seam impression from the back greige or cushion fabric affecting printing by creating a thicker substrate. Severity:- Major.

BACKGROUND CONTAMINATION = ФОНОВОЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ – Background Contamination is the total of the extraneous particles which are introduced in the process of obtaining, storing, moving, transferring and analyzing a fluid sample.

BACK HAUL = ОБРАТНЫЙ РЕЙС – Back Haul:- to obtain transport on the home run from B to A after having performed a full transport from A to B. The return leg of a round trip. Back Haul:- when an outbound shipment is delivered, instead of coming back empty, a load is picked up from a destination close to the final stop-off and then delivered either back to the warehouse or a consignee location near the warehouse. A Back Haul creates revenue as opposed to coming back empty which would be an expense. To haul a shipment back over part of a route it has traveled.

BACKHAUL = ОБРАТНЫЙ ТРАНЗИТ – Backhaul is a transaction that results in natural gas being 'transported' in the opposite direction of the physical flow of a transportation system. This is usually achieved by redelivering the gas at a point upstream from the point of receipt. A deviation to move cargo on the return leg of a voyage for the purpose of minimizing ballast mileage and thereby reducing transportation costs.

BACKING = ИЗНАНКА (или ПОДКЛАДКА, или ОСНОВНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Backing is:- (1) a general term for any system of yarn which interlaces on the back of a textile material. (2) A knit or woven fabric or plastic foam bonded to a face fabric. (3) A knot or woven fabric bonded to a vinyl or other plastic sheet material. (4) See also Carpet Backing.

BACK LENGTH = ДЛИНА СПИНКИ – Back Length:- the dimension on a garment taken from the center collar attaching seam to the bottom of the garment, or in the case of a coverall, to the top of the waistband.

BACK LETTER = ГАРАНТИЙНОЕ ПИСЬМО – Where a seller/shipper issues a Letter of Indemnity in favor of the carrier in exchange for a clean bill of lading. May have only a limited value. Example:- P&I (short for Protection and Indemnity (insurance)) problems. Seller

or shipper issues a Letter of Indemnity in favor of the carrier in exchange for a clean Bill of Lading. Back letters are drawn up in addition to a contract in order to lay down rights and/or obligations between both contracting parties, which, for some reason cannot be included in the original contract. This expression is sometimes used for letters of indemnity which are drawn up if the condition of the goods loaded gives rise to remarks and, nevertheless, the shipper insists upon receiving clean Bills of Lading. Letters of indemnity are only allowed in very exceptional circumstances.

BACKLOG = НЕПЕРЕВЕЗЁННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ (или НЕ ДОСТАВЛЕННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ, или ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ, или НЕИСПОЛНЕННЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – (1) Backlog:- the quantity of goods still to be delivered, received, produced, issued, etc, for which the planned or agreed date has expired. / Количество товаров, которые всё ещё должны быть поставлены, получены, произведёны, выпущены и тому подобное, по которому была просрочена запланированная или согласованная дата. Накопившиеся Заказы или Задолженность или Невыполненная Работа – стоимость невыполненных заказов, размещённых в промышленной компании. Рост или сокращение объёма накопившихся заказов компании отражает потенциал будущих продаж и доходов.

(2) The total number of customer orders which have been received but not yet been shipped. / Итоговое число заказов заказчиков, которые были получены, но всё ещё не отправлены.

BACK LOOP = ИЗНАНОЧНАЯ (или ОБОРОТНАЯ) ПЕТЛЯ – Back Loop is a knitted loop formed on the dial needles on a knitted machine.

BACK MONTHS = ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЕ МЕСЯЦЫ (или ОТДАЛЁННЫЕ МЕСЯЦЫ, или ДАЛЬНИЕ МЕСЯЦЫ) – Back Months:- those futures delivery months with expiration or delivery dates furthest into the future; futures delivery months other than the spot or nearby delivery month. Futures delivery months other than the spot or front month. Also known as Deferred Months. On futures markets, those contracts that are being traded for the month that is furthest in the future. / Контракты с Наибольшими Сроками:- в области фьючерсной и опционной торговли – контракты, сроки исполнения которых приходятся на наиболее отдалённые от настоящего времени месяцы. Дальние Месяцы или Отдалённые Месяцы:- фьючерсные контракты или опционы на фьючерсные контракты, у которых сроки поставки являются наиболее отдалёнными на данный момент времени.

BACK OFFICE = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ОТДЕЛ – Informal name given to the department in a broking firm that deals in matters other than the buying or selling of exchange instruments, e.g., share dividends, shareholder registrations, and payment. Back Office is where settlement of trades takes place. Also known as Backroom in the United Kingdom. Back Office is the part of a firm that is responsible for post-trade activities. Depending upon the organisational structure of the firm, the back office can be a single department or multiple units (such as documentation, risk management, accounting or settlements). Some firms have combined a portion of these responsibilities, usually found in the back office, particularly those related to risk management, into what they term a middle office function. See also Front Office. / Отдел брокерской компании, выполняющий документально и фактически взаиморасчёты между клиентом, брокерской компанией и клиринговой палатой биржи. Расчётный Отдел или Подсобка – отделы банка или брокерской фирмы, не участвующие напрямую в продажах или торговых операциях. Расчётный отдел отвечает за ведение бухгалтерской отчётности, соответствие её государственным правилам и требованиям, а также за связь между отделениями. Когда операции на фондовом рынке особенно интенсивны, обработка заказов может замедляться; ситуация называется ‘давкой’ в расчётном отделе (back office crunch).

BACK ORDER = ОТЛОЖИТЬ ЗАКАЗ – Back Order:- the process a company uses when a customer orders an item that is not in inventory; the company fills the order when the item becomes available.

BACKPACK = РАНЕЦ (или ХХ) – Backpack:- made from many varieties of fabric. However, it is typically made of a sturdy fabric to provide proper support for carrying items. Often used be students to carry books. Apparel Search viewers are often found carrying heavy back packs full of fashion magazines, scissors, fabric and thread. A camping pack, as of canvas or nylon, supported by usually aluminum frame and carried on the back. / Найлан (Nylon).

BACK PRESSURE = ПРОТИВОДАВЛЕНИЕ (или ОБРАТНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Back Pressure is the pressure encountered on the return side of a system. / Противодавление, давление пара или газа в конце процесса расширения в тепловом двигателе (например, паровой или газовой турбине, паровой машине). Термином Противодавление обозначают конечное давление в случае, когда расширение не заканчивается конденсацией пара. Так, в паровой турбине с противодавлением отработавший пар не конденсируется, а используется для каких-либо нужд (для целей теплоснабжения, в технологическом процессе или в другой турбине).

BACK PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ В ПРЕДДВЕРИИ (или ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАКАНУНЕ) – Back Pricing:- fixing the price of a commodity for which the commitment to purchase has been made in advance. The buyer can fix the price relative to any monthly or periodic delivery using the futures markets. / Фиксация цены сырья, по которому обязательство закупить было выполнено предварительно. Покупатель может зафиксировать цену для любой помесячной или периодической поставки, используя рынки фьючерсов.

BACK PRIMING = ПЕРВАЯ ГРУНТОВКА (или ОСНОВА) – Back Priming:- application of paint to the back of woodwork and exterior siding to prevent moisture from getting into the wood, causing the grain to swell and the paint to peel. / .

BACK SCHEDULING = ОБРАТНЫЙ ГРАФИК – Back Scheduling is a method of obtaining a production schedule by working backwards from the required due date, in order to predict the latest start date in consistent with meeting that due date. / от требуемой надлежащей (причитающейся) даты, .

BACK–SIZING = ШЛИХТОВАНИЕ С ИЗНАНКИ (или ИЗНАНОЧНОЕ ШЛИХТОВАНИЕ) – Back-Sizing (Back-Finishing would be a more correct term) is the process by which solutions of stiffening materials, usually starches, are applied mechanically to the back of a carpet. All carpets are limp coming off the loom, some more so than others, and they require to be stiffened before they are ready for use. The amount of stiffening required depends upon the type of carpet:- Wiltons usually require least and Spool Axminsters most. Back-sizing is done for a variety of reasons, chief among which are to stiffen the carpet so that it will lie without curling up, to permit controlled stretching, and to give bulk. The process also makes some contribution to the important requirement of tuft anchorage. This is particularly important in Spool Axminster, where poor tuft anchorage is a fault inherent in the weave. No really adequate contribution can be made by back-sizing materials, but this aspect is discussed more fully later on. See also Filler.

BACK SPREAD = ОБРАТНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ОБРАТНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Back Spread is a delta-neutral ratio spread in which more options are bought than sold. A back spread will be profitable if volatility increases. See also Delta. / соотносительная (или пропорциональная) курсовая разница (ratio spread).

BACKSTITCH = СТРОЧКА (или СПЛОШНОЙ ШОВ, или НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЙ ШОВ) – Backstitch or Back Stitch and its variants stem stitch, outline stitch and split stitch are a class of embroidery and sewing stitches in which individual stitches are made backward to the general direction of sewing. These stitches form lines and are most often used to outline shapes or to add fine detail to an embroidered picture. See also Purl. Back Stitch is a stitch used in embroidery and sewing stitches. Stitches are sewn backwards to the direction of the sewing. They form lines and usually used to outline shapes or add detail to an embroidered picture. It's an especially suitable stitch for creating fine lines and details, as well as forming a foundation for combination stitches. Back Stitch is a stitch taken backwards on top of another to lock the stitch in place or for extra strength. The back stitch is often used to end a row of running stitches, but can also be used in a continuous row in the same way as a running stitch. See also Running Stitch. / Строчка в шитье.

BACKSWAMP = ХХ ЛЕСНОЕ БОЛОТО – Backswamp is a depressed marshy area on a river floodplain behind the natural levees where surface drainage is hampered by surrounding higher land.

BACK TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ИСТОРИЕЙ – Back Testing is a strategy that is optimized on historical data, then applied to current data to see if the results are similar. Rarely done properly and usually resorts to a form of curve fitting. A method of testing trading systems with the use of historical data. Backtesting is a strategy that is tested or optimized on historical data and then the strategy is applied to new data to see if the results are consistent. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Метод тестирования торговой системы с использованием исторических данных.

BACK–TO–BACK DOCUMENTARY CREDIT = КОМПЕНСАЦИОННЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИОННЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – In the case of a Back-To-Back L/C (short for Letter of Credit), an intermediary uses the commitment of the customer's issuing bank (i.e. the customer's L/C) to collateralize issuance of the second and separate L/C by the intermediary's bank in favor of, say, the supplier. A transferable L/C, in comparison, allows the intermediary (beneficiary) to transfer once rights in part or in full to another party. The intermediary as the first beneficiary requests the issuing or advising bank to transfer the L/C to its supplier (second beneficiary). Documentary credit which is granted to another beneficiary on the basis of an existing, non-transferrable documentary credit (original credit). Commonly used by middlemen when the original credit cannot be transferred and/or the terms of the two credits are not the same. In the case of a Back-To-Back L/C, an intermediary uses the commitment of the customer's issuing bank (i.e. the customer's L/C) to collateralize issuance of the second and separate L/C by the intermediary's bank in favor of, say, the supplier. A transferable L/C, in comparison, allows the intermediary (beneficiary) to transfer once rights in part or in full to another party. The intermediary as the first beneficiary requests the issuing or advising bank to transfer the L/C to its supplier (second beneficiary). Form of credit by which a finance house acts as an intermediary between a foreign seller and a foreign buyer, concealing the identity of the seller. The seller passes to the finance house the documents relevant to the sale and the house reissues them to the buyer in its own name. / Бенефициар аккредитива может просить авизующий либо подтверждающий банк открыть под обеспечение аккредитива другой аккредитив, который в таком случае называется компенсационным (встречным, back-to-back). Приказодатель компенсационного аккредитива обязан возместить банку эмитенту уплаченные в соответствии с условиями данного аккредитива суммы, независимо от того, произведена была в его пользу оплата по первому аккредитиву или нет. Компенсационный Аккредитив (Back-to-Bank Letter of Credit) – фактически представляет собой два юридически различных аккредитива, объединённых одной сложной сделкой. В случае компенсационного аккредитива банк торгового посредника открывает аккредитив в пользу поставщика (вспомогательный аккредитив, subordinate L/C), опираясь на наличие аккредитива, открытого в пользу данного посредника (основной (или хозяйский) аккредитив, master L/C).

BACK–TO–BACK LOAN = КОМПЕНСАЦИОННАЯ ССУДА – Back-To-Back Loan:- arrangement whereby a bank brings together a borrower and a lender so that they can agree on the terms of a direct loan between the borrowing and lending parties. This may occur with or without the bank's participation or guarantee. This practice is widespread in US banking circles.

BACKUP = ДЕЛАТЬ РЕЗЕРВНУЮ КОПИЮ (или ДУБЛИРОВАТЬ, или ДУБЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Backup:- making a duplicate copy of a computer file or a program on a disk or cassette so that the material will not be lost if the original is destroyed; a spare copy. / Создание резервной копии компьютерного файла или программы на диске или кассете с тем, чтобы не потерять информацию, если оригинал будет уничтожен; или запасная копия.

BACKUP = ОБРАТНЫЙ ХОД – Backup:- market situation where a company's earnings are on the increase while the price of its stock is falling. / Ситуация на рынке, когда у компании растут доходы, в то время как стоимость её акций снижается.

BACKUP COPY = РЕЗЕРВНАЯ КОПИЯ – Backup Copy is a temporary copy of digital information made for recovery purposes. / Временный экземпляр информации в цифровом виде, сделанный с целью восстановления. Резервная Копия – запасная копия содержимого диска, программы, файла, документа, создаваемая для использования в случае повреждения оригинала.

BACK–UP LINE = РЕЗЕРВНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – A Back-Up Line is a confirmed line of credit that can be drawn upon in connection with the issue of commercial paper if market liquidity is not sufficient, or for the purpose of general corporate financing. It is one of the instruments BASF uses to ensure it is able to make payments at all times. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

BACKUP WITHHOLDING = ДУБЛИРУЕМОЕ (или РЕЗЕРВНОЕ) УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ – Backup Withholding:- under certain circumstances, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may require Public Debt to withhold and pay to the IRS payments due to be made to a taxpayer. Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, and other miscellaneous payments. Payments are subject to backup withholding if:- (i) the bond owner doesn't provide his correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to Public Debt in the manner required by the IRS. (ii) the IRS tells Public Debt that the bond owner provided an incorrect TIN. (iii) the IRS tells the bond owner that he's subject to backup withholding on interest or dividends because he has underreported interest or dividends on his federal income tax return. The IRS will do this only after it has mailed to the taxpayer four notices over at least a 120-day period. (iv) the bond owner is required, but fails, to certify to Public Debt that he is not subject to backup withholding. / Удержание Недоимок – система, используемая Службой Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service (IRS)) для удержания подоходного налога с клиентов, не указавших банку своего номера и карточки социального страхования. В случае, когда налогоплательщиком не представлена форма 1099, банк или брокерская фирма должны удерживать и пересылать в IRS 20% от процентов или дивидендов, причитающихся клиенту. Чтобы избежать удержания недоимок, необходимо заполнить федеральную форму W-9 для финансовых институтов, заверяя тем самым, что ваш номер социального страхования правильный.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING TAX = ДУБЛИРУЕМЫЙ УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НАЛОГ – Backup Withholding Tax is a tax withheld from certain interest and dividend payments, and payments by a broker of the proceeds of a sale of property, usually because of a failure of the payee to furnish a proper taxpayer identification number to the payor. This tax is imposed as a collection device and is fully creditable by the taxpayer. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 reduced the rate of backup withholding tax

for payments made prior to 2011-January-01. The rate will first be reduced to 30.5 percent for payments made after 2001-August-06 and will be further reduced to 30 percent on 2002-January-01, 29 percent on 2004-January-01, and 28 percent on 2006-January-01.

BACK WAIST LENGTH = ДЛИНА СПИНКИ – Back Waist Length:- the dimension on a body, taken from the top of the back bone at the base of the neck to the waistline.

BACKWARDATION = УБЫВАЮЩАЯ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или БЭКВОДЭЙШЭН) – (1) The market is said to be in Backwardation when the price of near delivery months of futures or physicals contracts trade at a premium to more distant months. Market situation in which futures prices are lower in each succeeding delivery month. A futures market in which the relationship between two delivery months of the same commodity is abnormal. Market situation in which futures prices are progressively lower in the distant delivery months. Many times this is an aggressive bull spread environment. For instance, if the cotton quotation for October is 52.16 cents per pound and that for December is 51.05 cents per pound, the backwardation for two months against October is 1.11 cents per pound. Also known as Inverted Market. The opposite of Contango. Backwardation is a market situation where prices for future delivery are lower than the spot price, caused by shortage or tightness of supply. Backwardation:- when the price for immediate delivery of a commodity is higher than the price of delivery for a future date. In a commodity market, Backwardation is the situation in which the future price is lower than the spot price, because of excessive present demand, which is expected to fall as time passes. / Ситуация на рынке, при которой цены на фьючерсы с ближайшими сроками поставки выше цен на фьючерсы с последующими сроками поставки. В большинстве случаев это состояние агрессивного бычьего спрэда. Известно также как Обратный Рынок (Inverted Market). В противоположность Возрастающей Последовательности или Контэнго (Contango). Убывающая Последовательность или Бэкводэйшэн:- (1) Структура цен на товарно-сырьевую продукцию или в операциях по обмену валюты, когда поставка в более ранние сроки производится по более высокой цене, чем поставка в более поздние сроки. Система ценообразования бэкводэйшэн возникает, когда спрос на поставки в ближайшем будущем выше, чем спрос на поставки в более поздний срок. Смотрите также Возрастающая Последовательность или Контэнго (Contango). (2) Термин Лондонской Фондовой Биржи (London Stock Exchange), относящийся к сборам и процентам, подлежащим уплате после продажи акций в короткую с отсрочкой платежа и поставки.

(2) Backwardation is the scenario where the spot price of a commodity is higher than the futures price of the same commodity. This situation arises under abnormal conditions such as shortage of supply of a commodity in the short term. The extent to which the spot price of a commodity or the spot rate of a currency, plus the cost of rent and interest, exceeds the future price or forward rate.

(3) The rate of interest paid by a bear speculator for deferring, from one account day to the next, the final settlement of shares sold during the account period. A bear who pays backwardation is speculating that the price of the stock concerned will fall in the near future. See also Contango. / Биржевая игра медведей на понижение. Смотрите также Возрастающая Последовательность или Контэнго (Contango).

BACK WARP = КОРЕННАЯ ОСНОВА – Back Warp is the warp which, along with the back filling, actually forms the second face (back) of double, triple, or quadruple fabrics. / уточина.

BACKWASHER = ГЛАДИЛКА – Backwasher is a machine used for washing wool after carding to remove all impurities. It also dries the tops after washing by passing them over steam-heated cylinders, or perforated cylinders through which hot air is forced. / Машина для промывки шерсти.

BACKWASHING = УТЮЖЕНИЕ (или ОБРАТНАЯ ПРОМЫВКА) – Backwashing is a removal of the oil which has been put into worsted stock in the blending, oiling and mixing operations when the mix was made up. / Утюжение – второй процесс очистки шерсти в форме ленты от инородных примесей на гладилке.

BACKWINDING = ПЕРЕМОТКА – Backwinding is:- (i) rewinding yarn or fiber from one type of package to another; or (ii) winding yarn as it is deknit.

BACKWRAP = ХХ (или ОДЕЖДА С ЗАПАХИВАНИЕМ СЗАДИ) – Backwrap is a wraparound garment, as a skirt, that fastens in the back.

BACS (LTD) = BANKERS' AUTOMATED CLEARING SERVICES (LTD)

BACTERIA = БАКТЕРИЯ – Bacteria:- microorganisms often composed of a single cell. Bacteria is any of numerous unicellular microorganisms of the class Schizomycetes, occurring in a wide variety of forms, existing either as free-living organisms or as parasites, and having a wide range of biochemical, often pathogenic properties. / Под Бактериями, от Греческого слова Baktērion, означающее Палочка, понимается группа микроскопических, преимущественно одноклеточных организмов. Относятся к 'доядерным' формам – прокариотам. В основу современной классификации Бактерий, по которой все Бактерии делят на Эубактерий (грамотрицательные бактерии и грамположительные бактерии, микоплазмы) и Архебактерий, положено строение их клеточной стенки. По форме клеток Бактерии могут быть Шаровидными (Кокки), Палочковидными (Бациллы, Клостридии, Псевдомонады), Извитыми (Вибрионы, Спириллы, Спирохеты); диаметр 0.1–10 мкм, длина 1–20 мкм, а нитчатых многоклеточных Бактерий – 50–100 мкм. Некоторые Бактерии образуют споры. Многие подвижны, имеют жгутики. Питаются, используя различные органические вещества (гетеротрофы) или создавая органические вещества клеток из неорганических (автотрофы). Способны расти как в присутствии атмосферного кислорода (аэробы), так и при отсутствии (анаэробы). Участвуют в круговороте веществ в природе, формировании структуры и плодородия почв, в образовании и разрушении полезных ископаемых; поддерживают запасы углекислого газа в атмосфере. Используются в пищевой, микробиологической, химической и других отраслях промышленности. Патогенные (болезнетворные) Бактерии – возбудители болезней растений, животных и человека. Полагают, что Бактерии – первые организмы, появившиеся на Земле. Основными формами Бактерий являются:- Вибрионы, Диплококки, Палочковидные, Спириллы, Стафилококки, и Стрептококки. Бактерии, большая группа (тип) микроскопических, преимущественно одноклеточных организмов, обладающих клеточной стенкой, содержащих много дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК), имеющих примитивное ядро, лишённое видимых хромосом и оболочки, не содержащих, как правило, хлорофилла и пластид, размножающихся поперечным делением (реже перетяжкой или почкованием). Подавляющее число видов Бактерий имеет палочковидную форму. Однако к Бактериям относят также микроорганизмы, имеющие шаровидную, нитевидную или извитую форму. Бактерии разнообразны по своей физиологии, биохимически очень активны и распространены в почве, воде, грунте водоёмов и прочем. Бактерии не представляют единой группы, а возникли разными путями. Некоторые Бактерии (например, Нитчатые, Азотобактер и другие) близки к Синезелёным Водорослям, другие Бактерии родственны Лучистым Грибкам – Актиномицетам, Спирохеты и некоторые другие Бактерии имеют сходство с одноклеточными животными – простейшими. Бактерии участвуют в круговороте веществ в природе, некоторые из них вызывают заболевания человека, животных или растений, применяются в различных отраслях микробиологической промышленности. Науку, изучающую бактерии, называют Бактериологией. Это составная часть более

широкой дисциплины – Микробиологии, в задачу которой входит изучение всех сторон жизнедеятельности не только Бактерий, но и других микроорганизмов (Дрожжи, Плесневые Грибы, микроскопические Водоросли). Человек использовал Бактерии, ещё не зная об их существовании. С помощью заквасок, содержащих Бактерии, приготовляли кисломолочные продукты, уксус, тесто и так далее. Впервые Бактерии увидел Голландский натуралист, основоположник научной микроскопии Антони Филипс фон Лэйвенук (или Левенгук; Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek; 1632–1723) – создатель микроскопа, исследуя растительные настои и зубной налёт. К концу XIX – началу XX веков было выделено большое число Бактерий, обитающих в почве, воде, пищевых продуктах и тому подобном, были открыты многие виды болезнетворных Бактерий. Классические исследования Французского микробиолога и химика, основоположника современной микробиологии и иммунологии Люи Пастёра (или Пастера; Louis Pasteur; 1822–1895) в области физиологии Бактерий послужили основой для изучения у них обмена веществ. Вклад в исследование Бактерий внесли Русские и Советские микробиологи Сергей Николаевич Виноградский (1856–1953), Василий Леонидович Омелянский (1867–1928), Борис Лаврентьевич Исаченко (1871–1948), выяснившие роль Бактерий в круговороте веществ в природе, который делает возможной жизнь на Земле. Это направление в микробиологии неразрывно связано с развитием геологии, биогеохимии, почвоведения, с учением Русского и Советского учёного Владимира Ивановича Вернадского (1863–1945) о биосфере. Морфология И Систематика Бактерий:- размер, форма, строение, подвижность Бактерий. Диаметр Шаровидных Бактерий обычно равен 1–2 мкм, ширина Палочковидных форм колеблется от 0.4 до 0.8 мкм, длина равна 2–5 мкм. Реже встречаются очень крупные Бактерии. Так, Серобактерия Thiophysa macrophysa имеет 20 мкм в диаметре, нити других Серобактерий (Beggiatoa) видны невооружённым глазом. Есть также очень мелкие Бактерии, например, Bdellovibrio, паразитирующие на Бактериях обычных размеров. Некоторые Бактерии, например, возбудители плевропневмонии рогатого скота, столь мелки, что невидимы в оптический микроскоп. Шаровидные Бактерии называются Кокками, если же они располагаются попарно, – Диплококками. Если Кокки размножаются поперечным делением и после деления остаются соединёнными, образуя цепочки, то их называют Стрептококками. При делении клеток в трёх взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях образуются пакеты клеток, типичные для Сарцин. При делении Кокков в различных плоскостях возникают скопления клеток в виде грозди винограда, что характерно для Стафилококков. Палочковидные Бактерии, образующие споры, называются Бациллами. Палочковидные формы могут иметь ‘обрубленные’ или выпуклые концы и располагаются отдельно или, реже, в виде цепочки. Бактерии, образующие длинные нити, – Нитчатые Бактерии, обитают преимущественно в воде. Бактерии в форме запятой – Вибрионы, извитые формы с грубыми спиральными завитками – Спириллы, с несколькими равномерными тонкими завитками – Спирохеты. Все Бактерии имеют клеточную стенку. Она отчётливо видна при помещении Бактерий в раствор поваренной соли; при этом содержимое клетки сжимается и отстаёт от стенки – наступает Плазмолиз. У ряда Бактерий стенка окружена слизистой капсулой, присутствие которой может быть установлено при помещении таких Бактерий в раствор туши. При электронной микроскопии видно, что клеточная стенка состоит из нескольких слоёв (обычно трёх). В её состав входят мураминовая кислота, аминокислоты, липиды, глюкозамин и другие соединения. Химический состав клеточной стенки у разных систематических групп, а также у Бактерий, окрашивающихся и не окрашивающихся по Граму, различен. Большую роль в обмене веществ играет цитоплазматическая мембрана, находящаяся под клеточной стенкой. В мембране сосредоточены многочисленные ферментные системы бактериальной клетки. В цитоплазме имеются рибосомы, в состав которых входит РНК. Содержание нуклеиновых кислот у Бактерий колеблется от 10 до 22% при разном отношении РНК/ДНК (у Кишечной Палочки оно равно 2). С помощью электронного микроскопа установлено присутствие в клетке Бактерии нитей ДНК, образующих ядро, лишённое оболочки, – так называемый Нуклеоид. Строение ядра неодинаково у различных Бактерий. Так, у ‘высших’, более сложно организованных Бактерий (Myxobacteriales, Hyphomycrobiales), ядра легко могут быть обнаружены при микроскопии окрашенных препаратов в оптическом микроскопе. У многих Бактерий цитоплазма уплотнена на концах клеток и образует окрашивающиеся полярные зёрна. Клетки Бактерий содержат запасные вещества:- жировые включения, зёрна гликогена, метахроматина, гранулёзы, а также вакуоли, содержащие жидкость или газ. В отличие от Грибов, Бактерии не содержат митохондрий, что свидетельствует о более примитивном строении Бактерий. Многие Бактерии подвижны. Обычно такие формы имеют длинные жгутики, состоящие из сократительного белка. Благодаря волнообразным и спиральным движениям жгутиков клетка Бактерии перемещается. Виды с одним жгутиком на полюсе клетки называются Монотрихами, клетки, имеющие пучок жгутиков на конце, – Лофотрихами, Бактерии, у которых жгутики расположены по всей поверхности тела, – Перитрихами. У Миксобактерий, которые также подвижны, жгутиков нет, и они передвигаются в результате набухания в окружающей среде слизи, выделяемой клетками (реактивный способ движения). Жизненный Цикл:- изменение морфологии клеток Бактерий во времени даёт представление об их жизненном цикле. Так, многие аэробные и анаэробные Бактерии образуют овальные или круглые блестящие споры. Такие виды Бактерий называются Спороносными Бактериями (или Бациллами). Если споры крупные и располагаются в центре клетки, то палочка приобретает веретенообразную форму; у других видов спора располагается на конце палочки, и тогда последняя приобретает форму булавы или барабанной палочки. У многих спороносных Бактерий диаметр споры невелик, и поэтому при образовании споры сохраняется палочковидная форма Бактерии. В дальнейшем остатки вегетативной клетки разрушаются, и спора становится свободной. В каждой клетке образуется только одна спора и, следовательно, спорообразование нельзя рассматривать как размножение. Споры Бактерий очень устойчивы к действию высокой температуры и ядовитых веществ. Попав в благоприятную питательную среду, споры прорастают и из них выходят молодые палочковидные вегетативные клетки. Цикл развития Бактерий может быть различным. Так, Микобактерии размножаются как делением, так и почкованием. У Миксобактерий вегетативные клетки сжимаются, сокращаются и образуют круглые или овальные микроцисты (смотрите Циста), которые потом могут прорастать. Соединённые слизью микроцисты образуют тела шаровидной, грибовидной или коралловидной формы зелёного, розового или иного цвета. В процессе роста Бактерии могут образовывать фильтрующиеся формы, проходящие через фильтры и дающие в дальнейшем культуры, сходные или тождественные с теми, в которых они возникли. Изменчивость, Физиологические И Морфологические Свойства:- Бактерии могут подвергаться изменениям. Бактерии могут утратить подвижность, способность образовывать пигменты, давать споры, усиливать или уменьшать способность к синтезу различных органических соединений, изменять форму и строение колоний на плотных питательных средах и так далее. Эти изменения могут происходить самопроизвольно, то есть без применения соответствующих внешних воздействий. Значительно больше изменённых форм возникает в результате применения мутагенов (ультрафиолетовые лучи, ионизирующая радиация, этиленимин или другие химические вещества). Каждое свойство Бактерий связано с ДНК, то есть контролируется соответствующим геном. Благодаря успехам генетики микроорганизмов установлено местоположение многих генов в нити ДНК (смотрите Генетические Карты Хромосом). Выделив ДНК из клеток-мутантов и добавив её в культуру другого штамма, можно вызвать (в результате проникновения ДНК внутрь клеток) наследственные изменения, называются Трансформацией. С помощью мутагенов могут быть получены Мутанты, ценные в практическом отношении, в том числе образующие большее количество различных антибиотиков, аминокислот, витаминов и других биологически активных веществ. С помощью мутантов Бактерий были расшифрованы пути биосинтеза различных органических соединений. Постепенно меняя среду обитания Бактерий, можно адаптировать их к новым условиям существования. Так были получены формы, устойчивые к различным ядам,

развивающиеся при необычной температуре или реакции среды, и тому подобном; так появляются устойчивые к некоторым антибиотикам формы болезнетворных Бактерий. Систематика:- для выяснения систематического положения Бактерий определяют их размеры, морфологию клеток, характер роста чистой культуры на разных питательных средах, форму, цвет и характер поверхности колоний, вырастающих на плотных средах. Устанавливают также характер разжижения Бактерий желатины, способность их свёртывать молоко, сбраживать различные углеводы, восстанавливать нитраты, образовывать аммиак, сероводород и индол при разложении белков и тому подобное. В дальнейшем, имея характеристику выделенной культуры, определяют её систематическое положение. Бактерии подразделяют на три класса. Первый Класс – Eubacteria – объединяет Бактерий, имеющих плотную клеточную стенку и не образующих плодовых тел. В этом классе различают следующие порядки:- (1) Eubacteriales – одноклеточные Кокки, неветвящиеся Палочки и спирально извитые формы; к этому порядку относятся все неспороносные и спороносные Бактерии, фото-синтезирующие Бактерии, Спирохеты и другие; (2) Trichobacteriales – многоклеточные нитчатые Бактерии с поперечными перегородками; (3) Ferribacteriales – одноклеточные не нитчатые автотрофные Железобактерии; (4) Thiobacteriales – одноклеточные автотрофные Серобактерии. Второй Класс – Myxobacteria – объединяет Бактерий с тонкой клеточной стенкой и реактивным характером движения, образующие микроцисты и плодовые тела различной формы. К Третьему Классу – Hyphomicrobiales – относят клетки, дающие длинные нити, на концах которых образуются почки; отделившиеся почки подвижны. Современные систематики выделяют на основании эволюционных (филогенетических) данных большие группы, объединяющие родственные формы. Так, например, ветвящиеся Микобактерии не выделяются в самостоятельную группу, а объединены с Актиномицетами. Физиология Бактерий:- рост, размножение, развитие. После деления Бактерии каждая из двух дочерних бактериальных клеток начинает расти и достигает размеров материнской. В этом случае говорят о росте отдельной клетки. Размножение клеток, составляющих популяцию, приводит к увеличению общего числа клеток. В этом случае говорят о росте культуры. При росте культуры в жидкой питательной среде последняя становится мутной; чем больше клеток в культуре, тем она мутнее. Об интенсивности роста судят на основании подсчёта клеток в 1 миллилитре (мл) культуры с помощью микроскопа или определяют с помощью нефелометра степень мутности питательной среды. Определяя количество клеток в разные периоды роста культуры, можно получить кривую роста, отражающую несколько фаз:- вначале клетки не размножаются, затем начинают делиться, причём скорость размножения всё время возрастает; далее наступает фаза, для которой характерна постоянная скорость деления клеток; затем эта скорость уменьшается и наступает отмирание клеток. Для получения максимального количества клеток Бактерии выращивают в условиях так называемой Проточной Культуры; при этом из сосуда, в котором размножаются Бактерии, вытекает определённый объём культуры; одновременно в сосуд добавляется в таком же количестве свежая стерильная питательная среда. При размножении Бактерий не в проточных, а в стационарных условиях происходит изменение питательной среды и накопление в ней продуктов жизнедеятельности Бактерий, вследствие чего меняются и их физиологические особенности. Так, молодые клетки Clostridium acetobutylicum не способны образовывать ацетон; это свойство они приобретают в более старой культуре. Если спороносных Бактерий выращивать в условия проточной культуры, они будут делиться, но не будут давать спор. При выращивании бактерий на плотных питательных средах они образуют скопления клеток разных размеров, формы, цвета, называемые Колониями. Питание:- в состав клеток Бактерий входят те же биогенные элементы и микроэлементы, что и в состав клеток высших растений и животных. Это C, N, O, H, S, P, K, Mg, Ca, Cl, Fe и другие. Помимо белка, углеводов и жиров, Бактерии содержат также РНК и большое количество ДНК. Все эти вещества могут быть синтезированы только из веществ, содержащихся в окружающей среде. Как правило, через полупроницаемую клеточную стенку и цитоплазматическую мембрану внутрь Бактерии проходят только растворимые вещества. Под действием гидролитических ферментов, поступающих из бактериальных клеток наружу, происходит разложение более сложных веществ (например, крахмала, целлюлозы) с образованием растворимых продуктов (например, моносахаров), усваиваемых Бактериями. В качестве источника азота Бактерии могут усваивать белки, аминокислоты, аммонийные соли, нитраты. Разные виды Бактерий способны утилизировать различные источники азота. Ранее считали, что некоторые патогенные (болезнетворные) и молочнокислые Бактерии могут развиваться лишь в питательных средах с белками. В дальнейшем выяснилось, что источником азота для таких Бактерий могут служить аммонийные соли. Существует много видов Бактерий из разных систематических групп, которые способны усваивать не только азот тех или иных азотсодержащих веществ, но и фиксировать азот атмосферы. К таким азотфиксирующим микроорганизмам относятся Азотобактерии, Микобактерии, пурпурные фотосинтезирующие Бактерии, а также клубеньковые Бактерии (смотрите Азотфиксация). Источниками минерального питания для Бактерий служат соли P, S, Cl, K, Fe, Na, Ca; многие виды нуждаются также в микроэлементах (Mo, Mn, Cu, B, V и других). Для размножения Бактерий необходимы также факторы роста микроорганизмов, к которым относятся витамины группы B, биотин, пантотеновая кислота, фолиевая кислота и другие. Бактерии, способные синтезировать эти вещества, называются Ауксоавтотрофами. К ним относятся Псевдомоносы и многие другие неспороносные Бактерии. При выращивании Бактерий, не способных к синтезу факторов роста, их добавляют в питательную среду. Такие Бактерии называются Ауксогетеротрофами, к ним относятся, например, различные молочнокислые Бактерии. Источниками углерода для Бактерий могут служить углеводы, спирты, органические кислоты, лигнин, хитин, углеводороды, жиры и другие. Способность усваивать углерод из тех или иных источников у разных видов Бактерий варьирует, и этим пользуются для целей систематики. Бактерии, усваивающие углерод органических соединений, называются Гетеротрофными Бактериями. Бактерии, усваивающие углерод углекислого газа атмосферы, называются Автотрофными Бактериями. Виды Бактерий, использующие для фиксации углекислоты энергию солнечных лучей, называются Фотоавтотрофами. Группа Бактерий, получающих энергию в результате окисления таких неорганических веществ, как аммиак, нитриты, сера, водород и других, способных усваивать углекислоту за счёт энергии, освобождающейся при окислении указанных неорганических соединений, называются Хемоавтотрофами, а сам процесс ассимиляции двуокиси углерода, открытый выдающимся Русским микробиологом Сергеем Николаевичем Виноградским, – Хемосинтезом. Дыхание И Обмен Веществ:- синтез веществ, входящих в состав бактериальной клетки, её подвижность и другие процессы сопровождаются тратой энергии. Большинство Бактерий получает энергию путём окисления органических веществ, хемоавтотрофные – в результате окисления неорганических соединений, фотосинтезирующие Бактерии используют энергию солнечных лучей. Бактерии, способные расти только в присутствии кислорода, называются Аэробами, растущие в отсутствие кислорода, – Анаэробами. При аэробном дыхании происходит окисление органических соединений с выделением углекислого газа. Если же окисление идёт не до конца, то в среде накапливаются промежуточные продукты. Такие процессы называются Окислительными Брожениями (например, уксуснокислое брожение). Разложение органических веществ в анаэробных условиях с освобождением энергии называются Брожением. При сбраживании углеводов различными Бактериями могут образовываться:- молочная или масляная кислота, этиловый, пропиловый или бутиловый спирт, ацетон и другие вещества. Ряд биохимических процессов (гликолиз, транспорт электронов, цикл Кребса, синтез аминокислот, белков, нуклеиновых кислот и другие) протекает у Бактерий почти так же, как в клетках растений и животных. Специфическое особенности обмена веществ Бактерий – высокая биохимическая активность, способность окислять неорганические соединения серы, азота (аммиак) и другие, синтезировать белок, используя в качестве исходного продукта фенол, метан и другие углеводороды,

окислять водород, фиксировать азот атмосферы, синтезировать ферменты, разлагающие целлюлозу или лигнин, образовывать метан из углекислоты и водорода и другого – исключительно ценны в практическом отношении. Экология Бактерий:- Распространение:- Бактерии относятся к космополитам. Одни и те же виды Бактерий можно найти на всех материках, то есть почти повсеместно. Количество их в почве, воде и других средах определяют прямым подсчётом клеток в окрашенном препарате либо посевом на разные питательные среды. В 1 грамме (г) почвы содержатся сотни тысяч или миллионы Бактерий; в 1 миллилитре (мл) воды – десятки или сотни клеток. Сильное влияние на бактериальную микрофлору оказывают экологические условия. Так, окультуренные почвы не только содержат больше Бактерий, чем, например, почвы пустынь, но и различаются по видовому составу микрофлоры. Современной микробиологии известно не более 1/10 части Бактерий, существующих в природе. Применение методов капиллярной и электронной микроскопии препаратов почвы позволило обнаружить много новых видов Бактерий. Развиваясь в самых разных экологических условиях, Бактерии в процессе эволюции приспособились к ним. Так возникли термофильные Бактерии, обитающие в воде горячих источников, в разогревающихся кучах торфа или навоза, психрофильные формы, живущие при низкой температуре в воде полярных морей, галофильные Бактерии, способные размножаться в среде, содержащей до 20% поваренной соли, ацидофильные и алкалофильные Бактерии, растущие в очень кислой или сильно щелочной среде, и так далее. Широкое распространение в природе определённых источников углерода или азота привело в ходе эволюции к физиологической конвергенции, то есть появлению у представителей различных систематических групп Бактерий способности усваивать биогенный элемент из одного источника. Так, Бактерии, фиксирующие атмосферный азот, принадлежат к различным классам, порядкам и семействам; А; способностью утилизировать целлюлозу обладают многие Бактерии, далёкие в систематическом отношении. Между разными видами Бактерий, с одной стороны, и другими микроорганизмами, растениями или животными – с другой, могут существовать как антагонистические (смотрите Антагонизм), так и симбиотические (смотрите Симбиоз) отношения. Некоторые Бактерии образуют пигменты, антибиотики или органические кислоты, угнетающие жизнедеятельность других Бактерий, Грибов, Водорослей, одноклеточных и некоторых клеток многоклеточных животных. Бактериальные вирусы – Бактериофаги – проникают внутрь Бактерий и, размножаясь в них, вызывают гибель и лизис микроорганизмов. При симбиотических, то есть основанных на взаимной пользе, отношениях один вид Бактерий может потреблять продукты жизнедеятельности другого вида, накопление которых в культуральной жидкости тормозит рост последнего. В свою очередь симбионт может выделять в среду добавочные факторы роста, необходимые другому виду. Бактерии, обитающие в кишечнике животных или человека и питающиеся за счёт содержимого кишечника, образуют ферменты, необходимые для пищеварения, а также ряд веществ, крайне важных для жизни хозяина (незаменимые аминокислоты, различные витамины и другие). Роль Бактерий В Круговороте Веществ В Природе:- минерализуя растительные и животные остатки, микроорганизмы участвуют в круговороте всех химических элементов, входящих в состав живых клеток. Так, источником углерода для высших растений и хемоавтотрофных Бактерий служит углекислота атмосферы, фиксируемая в процессе фото- или хемосинтеза. Биомасса растений и животных разлагается микроорганизмами, способными утилизировать целлюлозу, пентозы, крахмал, лигнин, пектиновые вещества, в конечном итоге до углекислоты и воды. Так же велика роль микроорганизмов, в том числе Бактерий, в круговороте азота. Животные, питаясь растениями, синтезируют белок и другие азотсодержащие продукты своего тела за счёт белка растений. При минерализации животного и растительного белка гнилостные Бактерии образуют аммиак, который окисляется нитрифицирующими Бактериями в нитриты и затем в нитраты. Как аммонийные соли, так и нитраты служат источником азотистого питания для высших растений, синтезирующих при этом белки своего тела. Минерализующая способность Бактерий обеспечивает круговорот и других биогенных элементов. Разрушая органические соединения фосфора (нуклеиновые кислоты и другие), они обогащают минеральными соединениями фосфора водоёмы и почву. Под влиянием Бактерий происходит минерализация и органических соединений серы. Серные Бактерии могут окислять сероводород, серу или некоторые её соединения до серной кислоты, другие способны восстанавливать сульфаты с образованием сероводорода. Бактерии осуществляют окисление железа и марганца, отложение солей кальция, окисление метана и водорода, разрушение горных пород продуктами жизнедеятельности и другое. Всё это позволяет считать Бактерии мощными геологическими деятелями. Практическое Значение:- Бактерии служат излюбленными объектами для решения общих вопросов генетики, биохимии, биофизики, космической биологии и другого. Культуры Бактерий применяются для количественного определения аминокислот, витаминов, антибиотиков. Плодородие почв в значительной мере связано с жизнедеятельностью Бактерий, минерализующих растительные и животные остатки с образованием соединений, усваиваемых сельскохозяйственными растениями. Вместе с тем, синтезируя живое вещество клеток, Бактерии накапливают большие количества органических соединений в почве. В верхних слоях окультуренной почвы на площади в 1 гектар (га) содержится несколько тонн (т) бактериальных клеток. Живущие в почве азотфиксирующие Бактерии обогащают почву азотом. Исключительно велика роль клубеньковых Бактерий, фиксирующих газообразный азот. Заражение семян Бобовых растений нитрагином – препаратом, содержащим клетки клубеньковых Бактерий (смотрите Бактериальные Удобрения), повышает урожай растений и накопление азота в почве. С помощью Бактерий, сбраживающих пектиновые вещества, осуществляют мочку Льна, Конопли, Кенафа и других Лубяных культур. Разные виды Бактерий применяют при получении из молока кисломолочных продуктов, масла и сыра. В микробиологической промышленности с помощью соответствующих видов Бактерий получают из крахмалсодержащего или другого сырья молочную кислоту, ацетон, этиловый, бутиловый и иные спирты, кровезаменитель декстран, диацетил, антибиотики (грамицидин и другие), витамины, аминокислоты и другие. Особенно широко применяются Бактерии для получения ферментных препаратов (амилазы, протеазы и другие). В результате размножения Бактерий, образующих молочную кислоту из углеводов, квашеная капуста, силос, солёные огурцы не гниют, так как кислая реакция мешает развитию гнилостных Бактерий. Окисляющие серу Бактерии применяют для бактериального выщелачивания меди и ряда других металлов из содержащих их пород. Помещая способные усваивать газообразные углеводороды Бактерии в сосуды, зарываемые затем в почву, можно на основании роста Бактерий заключать, имеется ли в этой местности нефть или природный газ. С многими видами Бактерий приходится вести серьёзную борьбу, предохраняя от порчи и разрушения ими зерно, овощи, фрукты, все пищевые продукты, разные виды сырья, материалов и изделий (текстиль, картон, канаты, рыболовные сети, изоляция кабеля и многие другие). Многие болезни человека вызываются патогенными Бактериями. К таким болезням относятся различные эпидемические заболевания (холера, брюшной тиф, паратифы, чума, дифтерия, туляремия, бруцеллёз), а также туберкулёз, заражение крови (сепсис), проказа, сифилис и другие. У животных Бактерии вызывают сап, Сибирскую язву, туберкулёз и другие. Многие болезни как культурных, так и диких растений вызывают так называемые Фитопатогенные Бактерии (смотрите Бактериальные Болезни Растений). Борьба с болезнетворными Бактериями основывается на асептике и антисептике, на применении бактериостатических веществ и бактерицидных веществ (смотрите Антибиотики, и Химиотерапия).

BACTERIAL BLIGHT = БАКТЕРИОЗ (или БАКТЕРИАЛЬНОЕ ПОРАЖЕНИЕ, или БАКТЕРИАЛЬНЫЙ ОЖОГ) – Bacterial Blight occurs in susceptible varieties and Pima Cotton when weather conditions are hot, wet and humid. Storms and hail increase severity. The pathogen may be introduced in planting seed or carried over on infected Cotton residues from the previous season. Spots on cotyledons are circular, dark green and greasy. Spots on leaves and bracts are angular, dark green and greasy, and are more obvious

on the lower leaf surface. Spots darken and may become black with age. Large lesions may develop along leaf veins, and along stems and branches (‘black arm’). See also Pima Cotton. An important disease of Cotton in many countries, now controlled with resistant varieties and clean seed programs. Bacterial Blight:- pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton, Peas, Legumes, Soybeans, Beans (all types); scientific name:- Pseudomonas Syringae, Xanthomonas Campestris. Symptoms:- this bacterial disease is primarily a leaf disease. Initial symptoms are small angular watersoaked spots on leaves. Lesion centers dry out and turn brown to black with watersoaked margins and yellow halos. Lesions may coalesce resulting in large blighted areas. Affected often drops out, giving holes and a tattered appearance to the leaves. As this disease progresses, leaf petioles and stems may become infected with black spots or cankers, resulting in premature defoliation called Black Arm or Cotton Black Leg. Black cankers may girdle the stem or branches, causing the portions above the canker to die. A white waxy crust containing the bacterium may form on old leaf spots or cankers. Bolls may also become infected, causing boll rot (Refer to ‘Boll Rots’). This is generally not a serious disease, but can cause yield reductions under heavy disease pressure. Control Measures:- resistant varieties, plant pathogen-free seed, crop rotation, avoid cultivation when foliage is wet. Dry, hot weather stops the spread of this disease. In Cotton, use growth regulators to prevent rank growth. After harvest, shred stalks as soon as possible and plow down, or otherwise incorporate, plant debris. / Псевдомонада или Псевдомонас (Pseudomonas). Пятна на семядолях (cotyledons). жилка (vein). Пятна на листьях (leaves) и прицветничках (bracts) угловатые, тёмнозелёные и . Серьёзное заболевание Хлопчатника, встречающееся во многих странах. В настоящее время сдерживается посредством выведения устойчивых селекционных сортов и с помощью программ по обеззараживанию семян.

BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT = БАКТЕРИАЛЬНОЕ ПОРАЖЕНИЕ ЛИСТЬЕВ (или БАКТЕРИОЗ ЛИСТЬЕВ, или БАКТЕРИАЛЬНЫЙ ОЖОГ ЛИСТЬЕВ) – Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB) is a disease of Rice caused by the Bacteria Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Oryzae. The leaf stage of BLB is the most widespread and, therefore, causes the most damage. The early symptoms include yellow, undulating lesions along the margins of the upper portion of the leaf blades. The lesions develop rapidly parallel to the veins and extend laterally to the healthy regions. In extreme cases, a large portion of the entire leaf blade becomes infected, turns yellow or dirty white, and finally dies. / Бактерия Ксантомонада или Ксантамонас (Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Oryzae) жилкам и .

BACTERIAL LEAF STREAK = БАКТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS) is a bacterial disease of Rice caused by Xanthomonas Oryzae pv. Oryzicola. The organism attacks chiefly the parenchymatous tissue between the leaf veins and, in the early stages, remains confined to the interveinal spaces. It may enter the leaf through the stomata or through wounds which are mainly caused by storms. The symptoms manifested are the appearance of fine, interveinal, long or short lines which are water-soaked and grayish. The lesions extend and coalesce to form larger patches and become yellow from the death of cells. At this stage, the symptoms are difficult to distinguish from those of bacterial leaf blight. The disease is limited to the tropics. / Ксантомонада или Ксантамонас (Xanthomonas. между жилками листа и .

BACTERIAL STUNT = БАКТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ КАРЛИКОВОСТЬ – Bacterial Stunt occurs when soilborne Bacteria infect Cotton roots. It is most severe on heavy gray clays and is easiest to identify when soil type varies within the one field. Severity varies from season to season but the distribution in fields does not vary. Symptoms include:- (i) uniformly stunted, slow growing plants (growth picks up later in the season); (ii) symptoms of zinc deficiency; and (iii) rapid development of root-browning in seedling plants. Bacterial Stunt (also known as Early Season Growth Disorder or Galathera Syndrome) occurs in many Cotton growing areas and is usually associated with very heavy clay soils. Slow early season growth and severe stunting are often the only above-ground symptoms although the leaves of badly stunted seedlings may have symptoms of zinc deficiency:- Root browning develops rapidly in response to pathogenic Bacteria that colonise the roots and hinder their function. Colonization by mycorrhizal Fungi is slow. The disease is caused by a combination of soil properties and weakly pathogenic Bacteria that infect the roots. One of these Bacteria appears to be an undescribed Species of Pseudomonas which is relatively common in soil and widespread in the Cotton growing areas. Bacterial stunt delays the maturity of the crop and yield can be reduced by as much as 50%; although plants in some areas recover after December and yield well if the season is long enough. No direct control measures are currently available for bacterial stunt. Fertilising with zinc may be advantageous. Cover crops (e.g., winter cereal, sprayed out before sowing Cotton) have increased early season growth in fields where bacterial stunt occurs. The crop should be managed to give maximum time for recovery of growth late in the season. / (известна также как преждевременное сезонное нарушение роста или синдром Гэлэтёра) . Колонизация микоризным грибком проходит медленно. неописанными видами (species) Псевдомонада или Псевдомонас (Pseudomonas) .

BACTERICIDAL FIBER = БАКТЕРИЦИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Bactericidal Fiber is a fiber used for medical applications, socks, shoe liners, etc, in which bactericides are introduced directly into the fiber matrix as opposed to fiber simply having a bactericidal finish applied.

BACTERICIDE = БАКТЕРИЦИД – Bactericide is an additive included in the formulations of water-mixed cutting fluids to inhibit the growth of bacteria promoted by the presence of water, thus preventing odors that can result from bacterial action. Bactericide is a chemical compound that kills bacteria. / Бактерициды – химические вещества, вызывающие гибель бактерий. Под Бактерицидами, от Греческого слова Baktērion, означающее Палочка, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимаются вещества, уничтожающие Бактерии. Применяются, например, для обеззараживания питьевой воды, защиты растений и протравливания семян, предотвращения бактериального разложения удобрений в почве, как дезинфицирующие и химиотерапевтические средства, антисептики для неметаллических конструкционных материалов, клеёв, красок. В качестве бактерицидов используют иод, фенолы, хлор, хлорамины, хлорную известь, хлорфенолы, соли меди, сульфаниламидные препараты и другое. Многие бактерициды являются одновременно фунгицидами. Бактерициды, то же, что Бактерицидные Вещества. Бактерицидные Вещества, вещества, способные убивать Бактерии и другие микроорганизмы. В последнем случае говорят о фунгицидных веществах, действующих на Грибы, амёбоцидных веществах, убивающих Амёб, и так далее. К бактерицидным веществам относятся различные по химической природе соединения:- фенол, сулема, спирт, формалин, перекись водорода, антибиотики, из газов – сернистый газ, окись этилена, бромистый метил и другие. Образующиеся в крови животных и человека иммунные антитела также обладают бактерицидным действием. Вегетативные клетки Бактерий бактерицидные вещества убивают быстро; труднее добиться гибели бактериальных спор. Механизм действия бактерицидных веществ на Бактерии различен:- одни бактерицидные вещества денатурируют белок микробной клетки, другие поражают определённые ферментные системы и тому подобные. Так как не все микроорганизмы популяции одинаково чувствительны к бактерицидным веществам, при действии субмаксимальных концентраций остаётся некоторое количество переживающих микробов (явление частичной, или парциальной, бактерицидности), что может привести к появлению рас, устойчивых к определённым бактерицидным веществам. Поэтому при лечении бактерицидные вещества их следует применять в достаточно высоких дозах. В присутствии белков (гной, сыворотка, молоко и другие) активность бактерицидных веществ снижается. Бактерицидные вещества применяют для стерилизации, то есть как дезинфицирующие средства или антисептические средства, а также для химиотерапии.

BACTERIOCINS = БАКТЕРИОЦИНЫ – Bacteriocins are bactericidal substances produced by certain strains of bacteria and active against some other strains of the same or closely related species. / Под Бактериоцинами понимаются антибактериальные вещества, вырабатываемые многими видами бактерий и подавляющие жизнедеятельность бактерий других штаммов того же вида или родственных видов. Обозначаются в соответствии с названием продуцента, например, кишечная палочка образует колицины, стафилококки – стафилоцины.

BACTERIOPHAGE = БАКТЕРИОФАГ – Bacteriophage is a virus that infects bacteria, usually with destruction or lysis of the host cell. / Под Бактериофагами, от Греческих слов Baktērion, означающее Палочка, и Phágos, означающее Пожиратель, или Фагами понимаются вирусы бактерий. Способны поражать бактериальную клетку, репродуцироваться в ней и вызывать её лизис. Классический объект исследований в молекулярной генетике. Используются для фагопрофилактики и фаготерапии инфекционных болезней.

BACTERIOSTAT = БАКТЕРИОСТАТ – Bacteriostat:- doesn't necessarily mean that it kills bacteria. A stat means that it may simply be slowing growth or holding the death to growth rates of bacteria (same for fungal stats) more or less in equilibrium. Inhibits bacteria growth. / Бактериостат – препарат, останавливающий развитие бактерий, но не убивающий их.

BACTERIOSTATIC = БАКТЕРИОСТАТИЧЕСКИЙ – Bacteriostatic is a chemical or physical agent that prevents multiplication of bacteria without killing them.

BACTEROID = БАКТЕРОИД – Bacteroid is an irregular form of cells of certain bacteria. / Под Бактероидами, от Греческих слов Baktērion, означающее Палочка, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимаются:- (1) крупные формы Клубеньковых Бактерий, образующиеся при их проникновении в корни Бобовых Растений (в клубеньках). Участвуют в фиксации азота атмосферы. (2) Неподвижные анаэробные Бактерии (палочки), не образующие спор. Обитают в полости рта, в кишечнике и половых органах человека. Патогенные виды вызывают острые воспалительные процессы.

BACTRIAN CAMEL = БАКТРИЙСКИЙ ВЕРБЛЮД (или БАКТРИАН) – The Bactrian Camel is the camel that camel hair comes from. / Под Бактрианом или Двугорбым Верблюдом понимается млекопитающее Рода Верблюдов. Длиной 2.5–3.6 метров. В диком состоянии крайне редок, в пустынях Синьцзяна и Юго-Западной Монголии (открыт Русским путешественником и исследователем Николаем Михайловичем Пржевальским (1839–88) в 1877). В Красной Книге Международного Союза Охраны Природы (МСОП) при ООН, впервые вышедшей в 1966. Одомашнен в глубокой древности. Что же касается Двугорбого или Бактрийского Верблюда, то его первоначальная родина древняя Бактрия или Восточный Туркестан; колыбель его в пустыне Шамо или Гоби, где он ещё и по сиё время встречается в диком состоянии:- на него охотятся там или ловят детёнышей и приручают их. Самоедские, Кыргызские, Татарские и Калмыцкие Верблюды точно также принадлежат к двугорбой, Бактрийской породе. Бактрийский Верблюд может достигать в высоту до двух метров и весить до 1 500 фунтов. Толстая коричневая кожа животного меняется в зависимости от времени года. В зимний период она значительно утолщается, чтобы защитить Верблюда от холода, в то время как летом она сильно линяет, что не даёт животному потеть. И у женских, и у мужских особей Верблюда на спине находятся два больших горба. Бактрийский Верблюд находится под угрозой исчезновения из-за потери мест обитания.

BAD COVER = ПЛОХОЙ ЗАСТИЛ – Bad Cover or Poor Cover:- warp yarns generally showing between the weft yarns unintentionally, or vice versa. This defect often occurs in an underset fabric, or through poor finishing. / Слабый Застил; Дефектный Застил (bad cover; poor cover):- порок ткани; пряжа основы видна между нитями утка. Примечание:- этот порок часто происходит из-за низкой плотности ткани или из-за дефектной отделки.

BAD DEBTS = БЕЗНАДЁЖНЫЕ ДОЛГИ – Bad Debts:- a debt that has not been, and is not expected to be, paid. Such losses are practically unavoidable in business (and allowances are almost always made for such instances), although some bad debts may be sold to a factoring company, which attempts to recover the debt on its own account. Uncollectable accounts receivable. They represent losses which should be written off immediately. Compare Doubtful Debts. / Безнадёжные Долги:- невзыскиваемые счета к получению или Дебиторская Задолженность (Accounts Receivable). Они представляют собой убытки, которые должны быть сразу же списаны. Сравните с Сомнительными Долгами (Doubtful Debts). Безнадёжный Долг или Плохой Долг – долг, который признан безнадёжным и подлежит списанию. Традиционно, компании и финансовые организации поддерживают резерв (reserve) для покрытия безнадёжных долгов и производят ежегодные, вычитаемые из подлежащих налогообложению сумм, взносы из дохода для пополнения этого резерва. Согласно Закону о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) требуется, чтобы компании и крупные банки (с активами более 500 миллионов Долларов) с 1987 в целях снижения налогообложения перешли от выделения резервов к прямым списаниям, хотя для отчётности они по-прежнему могут вносить безнадёжные долги в балансовые ведомости. Мелкие банки и финансовые организации могут продолжать использовать метод выделения резервов в целях снижения налогообложения, хотя и с более жёсткими ограничениями. Соотношение объёма списаний по безнадёжным долгам и возвращаемых на счета сумм может служить показателем того, насколько либеральной или консервативной являются кредитная политика фирмы и подход к списанию безнадёжных долгов.

BAD ODOR = ПЛОХОЙ ЗАПАХ (или НЕПРИЯТНЫЙ ЗАПАХ) – Bad Odor or Bad Odour:- a disagreeable smell that is not usually associated with the fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by the breakdown of finishing resins, fermented starch, mildew, or the presence of other contaminants. Bad Odor:- Garments:- women's dresses; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 30 1 85% l 1 -in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 15/r 58's wool cut VA in.; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- a large number of finished dresses were returned by the customer because of a pronounced 'fishy' odor. Analysis:- investigation revealed that all of this fabric had received a urea formaldehyde resin treatment to impart resistance to creasing, followed by a water-repellent finish. The combination of insufficiently cured or polymerized resin and one of the ingredients in the water-repellent formula resulted in the formation of amine compounds with a distinct fishy odor. This condition did not develop until after the goods had left the finishing plant and had been cut into a large number of garments. Fortunately, the finisher was able to expose the finished garments to a chemical-vapor treatment which eliminated the unpleasant odor. It was also possible to refinish the uncut piece goods so as to correct this condition. The development of unpleasant odors in resin-finished goods is cause for frequent complaints by garment manufacturers and consumers. In some cases the sharp odor of formaldehyde may be detected, but more often the fishy odor predominates. Thorough washing after resin application and curing is generally carried out by the finisher to remove any unpolymerized resin which may contribute toward the liberation of such odors. / Уточина:- . Неприятный Запах (Bad Odor):- порок ткани; неприятный запах, который не характерен полотну. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате разрушения отделочных смол, ферментного крахмала, появления плесени или присутствия других загрязнений.

BAD PLACE = ПЛОХОЕ МЕСТО – Bad Place (bad way):- for those difficult to describe the fabric defects, this is a very convenient term. The term is usually used to describe those who have been seriously damaged the fabric weaving areas. Fabric Printing Defect. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

BAD SELVEDGE = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ КРОМКА – Bad Selvedge:- improper shuttle wire tension, bent shuttle jaw, shuttle crack, more tension on selvedge yarns, late shedding resulting in rubbing of shuttle to the selvedge and improper selection of selvedge weave for the fabric being woven are the main reasons for bad selvedge. Bad Selvedge:- the defect is characterized by the appearance of curls and folds in the fabric selvedge which become very prominent after wet processing.

BAD SPLICING = ПЛОХОЕ ХХ – Bad Splicing:- improper knot less joint. Spinning defect. / Порок или Дефект прядения.

BAD TUCK–IN = ПЛОХАЯ УРАБОТКА – Bad Tuck-In:- tail of weft protrudes on face or back of the selvedge called Bad Tuck-In. Weaving defect. Bad or Improper Tuck In:- faulty setting of tuck in needle, its entry timing and exit timing, faulty break liner of projectile settings. / Порок или Дефект ткачества.

BA–ELISA = BIOTIN–AVIDIN ENZYME–LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY

BAF = BUNKER ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

BAFFLE = ПЕРЕГОРОДКА (или ЗАСЛОНКА, или ЩИТОК, или ЭКРАН, или ЩИТ, или ДЕФЛЕКТОР) – Baffle is a device to prevent direct fluid flow or impingement on a surface. / Под Дефлектором, от Латинского слова Deflecto, означающее Отвожу или Отклоняю, понимается:- (1) вытяжное устройство, устанавливаемое на конце наружной части трубы (шахты) чаще всего для отсоса загрязнённого воздуха из различных помещений, а также железнодорожных вагонов. Иногда дефлекторы служат для подачи воздуха в помещения, например, на судах. Действие дефлектора основано на использовании энергии обдувающего его потока воздуха (ветра). Выполняется дефлектор преимущественно из листового металла (стали), реже из бетона, асбестоцемента и других материалов. Дефлектор необходимо устанавливать так, чтобы он обдувался ветром при любых его направлениях; устье трубы должно быть защищено от атмосферных осадков. Наиболее распространены дефлекторы Центрального Аэрогидродинамического Института (ЦАГИ) и ‘Шанар-Этуаль’. (2) Прибор для измерения и устранения девиации магнитных компасов.

BAFIN = BUNDESANSTALT FÜR FINANZDIENSTLEISTUNGSAUFSICHT

BAG = МЕШОК – Bags:- in the United States, the commercial wool growers have their fleeces loaded into large cloth bags for shipping to the wool mills. In Australia and New Zealand, the fleeces are packed into ‘bales’ – which load better in the ship holds for export abroad. / Под Мешком понимается Русская народная мера сыпучих тел, равная 4 четверикам (ржаная мука – 7.5 пуда, пшеничная крупчатая – 5 пудов).

BAG = МЕШОК (или СУМКА, или ХХ) – Bag is a purse; handbag.

BAGASSE = БАГАССА (или ВЫЖИМКА, или ХХ) – Bagasse:- the crushed stalks of the sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted. / Багасса – жмыхи сахарного тростника.

BAGGED CARGO = ГРУЗ В МЕШКАХ – Bagged Cargo:- various kinds of commodities usually packed in sacks or in bags, such as cement, flour, grain, milk powder, onion, sugar, etc. / Различные рода сырья, как правило, упакованные в саки или мешки, к числу которых относятся зерно, лук, мука, сахар, сухое молоко, цемент и тому подобное.

BAGGING = ЗАТАРИВАНИЕ В МЕШКИ – Bagging is:- (1) the act of covering the reproductive parts of a plant to prevent cross pollination or physical damage. This is an important process in cereal breeding. (2) Filling plastic or hemp bags with grain.

BAGGING = МЕШКОВИНА (или ДЕРЮГА) – Bagging is:- (1) a fabric woven in cylindrical or tubular form on an ordinary cam loom and used for grain bags, etc. (2) Fabric bulging caused by extension at the knees, elbows, etc, of a garment lacking dimensional stability. Bagging:- material for bags. / Мешковина – грубая прочная ткань, вырабатываемая из толстой пряжи полотняным переплетением нитей. Пряжа для мешковины изготовляется из грубостебельных (жёстких лубяных) волокон:- Джута, Кенафа, Канатника и отходов первичной обработки и чесания низкомерного льна-очёса и короткого волокна. Мешковина используется для пошивки мешков (мешочная ткань) и как паковочная ткань.

BAGGY CLOTH = МЕШКОВАТОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Baggy Cloth is a fabric that does not lie flat, caused by sections of tight or loose yarns in either the warp or the filling. See also Wavy Cloth. / или в уточине.

BAGGY SELVAGE = МЕШКОВАТАЯ (или ПРОВИСШАЯ) КРОМКА – Baggy Selvage is a selvage that is rippled and longer than the adjacent fabric. This defect is often caused by incorrect balance of fabric structure between the selvage and the body of the fabric, selvage warp yarns being woven at too low a tension, or careless handling of the fabric. See also Slack Selvage. / Обвисшая Кромка; Свободная Кромка; Слабая Кромка (baggy selvedge; loose selvedge; slack selvedge):- порок кромки ткани; кромка, которая обвисает и является более длинной по сравнению со смежной тканью. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается неправильным балансом структуры ткани между кромкой и основной частью ткани.

BAGHEERA = БАГИРА (или БАГИЭРА) – Bagheera is a name for an uncut pile velvet clothing fabric with a rough surface. Extraordinary restistant. Connected to:- Pile, and Velvet.

BAG SHEETING = МЕШОЧНОЕ ПРОСТЫННОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Bag Shetting:- cotton cloths made from a wide variety of fabrics. Coarse yarns, 12’s to 18’s are used. Textures range from 40 square to 60 square with a weight of 2.50 to 4.00 yards to the pound. These single-ply yarn cloths are used to make bag containers for feed, food, food-stuffs, fruit, grain, salt, sugar, and other food products.

BAGWIG = ХХ (или ПАРИК С КОСОЙ В СЕТКЕ) – Bagwig is an XVIII century wig with the back hair enclosed in a small silk bag.

BAHC = BIOSPHERIC ASPECTS OF THE HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

BAILEE = ХРАНИТЕЛЬ – Bailee is a person who holds the property of another person (the bailor) under a contract or agreement according to which the property held is to be returned to the bailor or delivered somewhere to his order. A bailee for reward is paid for his services. Person, such as a banker, to whom goods are entrusted for safe keeping. Bailee is a person or concern having possession of property committed in trust from the owner. See also Bailment, and Bailor.

BAILEE’S CUSTOMER POLICY = ПОЛИС ДЛЯ ЗАКАЗЧИКОВ ХРАНИТЕЛЯ – Bailee’s Customer Policy is a policy providing for loss or or damages to property of bailee’s customers, payable either to bailees for their account or direct to customers.

BAILMENT = (ОТВЕТСТВЕННОЕ) ХРАНЕНИЕ – Bailment is a delivery of goods or personal property by one person (the bailor) to another (the bailee) on an express or implied contract for a particular purpose related to the goods while in possession of the bailee, who has a duty to redeliver them to the bailor. Act of placing goods into the care of someone else. The person who places the goods is the bailor and must be the rightful owner. The bailee is the person who receives the goods. See also Bailee, and Bailor. A Bailment is a

contract which allows Carrier to take possession of goods without ownership. / В гражданском праве под Хранением понимается договор, в силу которого одна сторона (хранитель) обязуется хранить имущество, переданное ей другой стороной (поклажедателем), и возвратить его в сохранности. Сохранная Расписка о принятии на ответственное хранение. Поклажа.

BAILOR = ПОКЛАЖЕДАТЕЛЬ – Bailor is a person who leaves goods with somebody (the bailee) for safe keeping. See also Bailee, and Bailment. / Сторона, передающая или сдавшая что-либо на хранение.

BAIZE = БАЙКА – Baize is a loosely woven fabric, normally made of cotton or wool, which nowadays also can contain other fibers. Originally used for school bags or as covers for the doors leading to servants' quarters in England. Baize is used for industrial purposes as well. Baize is a coarse woolen or cotton fabric napped to imitate felt.

BAK = BAKANAE

BAKANAE = БАКАНЭ – Bakanae is a Japanese word meaning 'foolish seedling', used to describe the seedborne disease that causes abnormal elongation of rice plants. Caused by the fungus Gibberella fujikuroi. Gibberellin, a growth hormone produced by the pathogen, is responsible for the abnormal plant elongation. / болезнь, возникающая от семян, которая вызывает .

BAKING SODA = ПИЩЕВАЯ СОДА (или ПЕРЕСУШИВАЮЩАЯ СОДА) – Baking Soda:- Sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydrogen carbonate is the chemical compound with the formula $NaHCO_3$. Sodium bicarbonate is a white solid that is crystalline but often appears as a fine powder. It has a slightly salty, alkaline taste resembling that of washing soda (sodium carbonate). The natural mineral form is nahcolite. It is a component of the mineral natron and is found dissolved in many mineral springs. It is among the food additives encoded by European Union, identified by the initials E 500. Since it has long been known and is widely used, the salt has many related names such as baking soda, bread soda, cooking soda, and bicarbonate of soda. In colloquial usage, its name is shortened to sodium bicarb, bicarb soda, or simply bicarb. The word Saleratus, from Latin Sal æratus meaning Aerated Salt, was widely used in the XIX century for both sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate. The term has now fallen out of common usage. See also Sodium Bicarbonate. Sodium Hydrogencarbonate is a chemical compound which appears under the form of a white powder or of crystals, with a light-saline taste and which is used in the food industry as a water softener, a baking powder, a preservative and also in medicine, in ceramics and to prevent timber mold. Sodium Hydrogencarbonate:- form recommended by the IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry). Also known under the following commercial designations:- Col-Evac; Jusonin; Soda Mint. Chemical formula:- $NaHCO_3$ or $CHNaO_3$. / Смотрите также Бикарбонат Натрия или Двууглекислый Натрий или Кислый Углекислый Натрий (Sodium Bicarbonate). Гидрокарбонат Натрия $NaHCO_3$ – кислая соль угольной кислоты и натрия. Обыкновенно представляет собой мелкокристаллический порошок белого цвета. Молярная масса:- 84.007 г/моль. Плотность:- 2.20 г/см^3. Температура плавления:- 50 °C. Растворимость:- вода.

BAL = BOLERO ASSOCIATION LIMITED

BALACLAVA = БАЛАКЛАВА (или ВЯЗАНЫЙ ШЛЕМ) – Balaclava is a knit cap for the head and neck. Also called Balaclava Helmet. A Balaclava, also known as a Balaclava Helmet or Ski Mask, is a form of cloth headgear that covers the whole head, exposing only part of the face. Often, only the eyes, or eyes and mouth, are left exposed. The name 'Balaclava' comes from the town of Balaklava, near Sevastopol in Crimea, Russia. During the Crimean War, knitted balaclavas were sent over to the British troops to help protect them from the bitter cold weather. British troops required this aid, as their own supplies (warm clothing, weatherproof quarters, and food) never arrived in time. References to these hats were not written during the war itself; according to Richard Rutt in his History of Handknitting, the name 'Balaclava Helmet' first appeared much later, in 1881. This type of headgear was also known in the XIX century as an Uhlan Cap or a Templar Cap. In modern American English, when made for those serving in the armed forces, they are usually known as Helmet Liners. They are traditionally knitted from wool, and can be rolled up into a hat to cover just the crown of the head, or folded right down as a collar around the neck. Modern balaclavas can also be made from silk, cotton, polypropylene, neoprene, acrylic or polar fleece. Modern balaclavas are used in outdoor winter sports activities such as skiing, snowboarding, snowmobiling, running or winter bicycling to help protect the face from the cold wind and maintain warmth. Motorcyclists also wear one under their safety helmets for similar reasons; balaclavas also help to keep the inner lining of the helmet clean. Most commonly firefighters will wear a fire-resistant balaclava, otherwise known as a Nomex Hood, when responding to a fire call along with their self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and bunker gear (protective clothing). This balaclava covers the head and neck, with an open face; typically covered by the mask portion of the SCBA. This is used to help minimize the risk of potentially fatal burns to the upper back, neck, scalp and face. In Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile sanctioned events, racing drivers must wear balaclavas made of fire-retardant material underneath their crash helmets in order to improve protection in case their car catches fire, and commonly cover the nose and mouth to reduce inhalation of smoke and fumes. Drag racing drivers usually wear balaclavas which have just two separate eye holes because of the increased fire risk. In the Indian subcontinent, balaclavas are commonly referred to as Monkey Caps, due to their typical earth tone colours, and the fact that they blot out most human facial features. Monkey caps sometimes have a small, decorative, woollen pom-pom on top. They are commonly worn by troops on Himalayan duty for protection from the cold. The United States Marine Corps has recently begun issuing balaclavas with hinged face guards as part of the Flame Resistant Organizational Gear program. The balaclava became a part of standard OMON (otryad militsii osobogo naznacheniya or special police task force in Russia) uniform as early as the Perestroyka years of the late 1980s. The original intent was to protect the identity of the officers to avoid intimidation from organized crime. Due to increased problems with organized crime of the 1990s, TV shots of armed men in black balaclavas became a staple of sorts. As the organized crime went down, however, balaclavas became an instrument of intimidation as much as identity protection, as they don't allow one to see the facial expression of the enforcement officer or identify him conclusively. Armed Russian police commonly conduct raids and searches of white-collar premises (typically in Moscow) while wearing balaclavas. Such raids have therefore come to be known in Russia as 'maski shows', an allusion to popular comic TV show of the 1990s. British Police in Kent confiscated the War on Terror board game partly due to the inclusion of a balaclava. Police said it 'could be used to conceal someone's identity or could be used in the course of a criminal act'. Some balaclava-wearing sympathisers of Pussy Riot were arrested in Marseille, France in August 2012 for being in breach of the French ban on face covering. A balaclava may also be used for concealment purposes, in the course of illegal activities by criminals, and occupationally by SWAT and Special Forces personnel. It may also be used by irregular military forces or paramilitary organizations to conceal their identities and has been used as an identifying feature in fictional representations of such groups. / Маска Балаклава – лёгкая, предназначена для защиты лица от ветра, мороза и атмосферных осадков. Балаклава ориентирована на ношение любителями экстремальных видов спорта и отдыха, а также профессионалами безопасности. Маска балаклава выполнена из тонкого трикотажного полотна, вставка из ткани винд-блок. Материал маски-балаклавы приятен на ощупь и лёгок, не провоцирует аллергические реакции. Материал маски не препятствует дыханию и не впитывает влагу. Маска балаклава предназначена для ношения под защитный шлем. Балаклава – населённый пункт на Юго-Западном побережье Крымского Полуострова, до 1957 года имел статус города, сегодня в административном отношении является частью Балаклавского Района города Севастополя, Автономная Республика Крым, Россия. Этимология:- от Татарских слов Балак, означающее Чулок или Штанина, и Балаклав (Балаклау),

означающее Натягивание Чулка или Штанины. Балаклава, от названия города Балаклавы, или Лыжная Маска – головной убор (вязаный шлем), закрывающий голову, лоб и лицо, оставляя небольшую прорезь для глаз, рта или для овала лица. Фактически соединяет в себе шапку и маску-чулок. Традиционно изготавливалась из шерсти, в настоящее время также из различных видов синтетического трикотажа. Согласно легенде, солдаты Британской армии во время Крымской Войны так сильно мёрзли под Крымским городом Балаклавой, что придумали вязаную шапку с таким же названием. Зима 1854–55 года была очень холодной, а большая часть Британских войск не получила вовремя зимнего обмундирования, жилья и питания. Балаклава представляет собой маску с отверстиями для глаз и носа. Она – популярный подшлемник или внутренняя шапка для горнолыжников и сноубордистов. Согревает лицо, так как защищает от встречного ветра. Балаклавы бывают разных расцветок, с подкладкой и без. Вариант из флиса, мембранных тканей, виндстопера используют в спорте и туризме. Балаклавы из огнеупорных материалов используются для защиты головы от открытого пламени. Существуют балаклавы для пожарных, танкистов, автогонщиков. В ряде стран подобные маски носят бойцы спецподразделений во время операций. Также балаклаву можно носить как обычную вязаную шапку, завернув её в несколько раз. Большинство террористических организаций использует балаклаву как способ сокрытия лиц своих членов. Например, организация Чёрный Сентябрь использовала зелёные балаклавы при совершении теракта на Олимпиаде в Мюнхене в 1972, а большинство терактов Ирландских ИРА и ЭТА совершены с использованием разноцветных балаклав. Известные случаи использования:- (i) во время своих антарктических экспедиций Робэт Скот (Робэт Фалкэн Скот; Robert Falcon Scott; 06 Июня 1868 – 29 Марта 1912; капитан Королевского флота Великобритании, полярный исследователь, один из первооткрывателей Южного Полюса) и Эрнэст Шэклтон (Сэр Онэст Хэнри Шэклтон (Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton); 15 Февраля 1874 – 05 Января 1922; Англо-Ирландский исследователь Антарктики) использовали балаклавы для защиты головы и лица от холода; (ii) Мексиканец Субкомандантэ Инсурхэнтэ Маркос (Subcomandante Insurgente Marcos) – Заместитель Командующего Повстанцами Маркос (предположительно 19 Июня 1957), легенда и общепризнанный символ антиглобализма, появляется на публике исключительно в кепке, надетой на балаклаву; (iii) балаклава является частью сценического костюма скандально известной Российской панк-рок-группы Пуси Райэт (Pussy Riot); и (iv) в Британском телешоу ‘Fonejacker’ главный герой, совершающий звонки-розыгрыши, носит балаклаву. Балаклава:- также шапка подобного покроя может носить название Пасамонтаньас (от Испанского слова Пасамонтаньас (Pasamontañas)) (предположительно, из-за использования таких уборов жителями Альп либо альпинистами). Такое название популярно в леворадикальных и антиглобалистских кругах, в которых пасамонтана играет роль символа повстанческой борьбы. В частности, пасамонтана – неотъемлемый атрибут имиджа Субкоманданте Маркоса (легенда и общепризнанный символ антиглобализма, появляется на публике исключительно в кепке, надетой на балаклаву). Нередко пасамонтана используется участниками радикальных демонстраций с целью скрыть свою личность.

BALANCE = БАЛАНС (или САЛЬДО, или ОСТАТОК) – Balance is a sum of debit entries minus the sum of credit entries in an account. If positive, the difference is called a Debit Balance; if negative, a credit balance. The difference between the sum of all credit items and all debit items in an account. Balance is the amount owed on a loan or credit card or the amount in a savings or investment account. Balance is the state of an account, indicating whether money is owed or owing, i.e. a debit or a credit balance. In double-entry book-keeping, the amount required to make the debit and credit figures in the books equal each other. Balance is the difference between the totals of the debit and credit entries in an account. Difference between the credit and debit items of an account, e.g., a current account. A debit balance refers to an account in which liabilities exceed the credit balance, the opposite situation is called a Credit Balance. / строка баланса (item). Под Балансом, от Французского слова Balance, означающее Весы, от Латинского слова Bilanx, означающее Имеющий Две Весовые Чаши, понимаются:- (1) равновесие, уравновешивание. (2) Количественное выражение отношений между сторонами какой-либо деятельности, которые должны уравновешивать друг друга. Под Сальдо, от Итальянского слова Saldo, означающее Остаток или Расчёт, понимаются:- (i) в бухгалтерском учёте разность между итогами записей по дебету и кредиту счетов; различают дебетовое сальдо (дебет больше кредита) и кредитовое сальдо (кредит больше дебета); или (ii) во внешнеторговых отношениях сальдо означает разность между суммой вывоза (или экспорта) и привоза (или импорта) или суммой требований обязательств. Баланс – сумма денег, которая имеется на счёте у клиента в заданный момент времени.

BALANCE AN ACCOUNT = СВОДИТЬ СЧЕТА (или САЛЬДО СЧЁТА, или ОСТАТОК НА СЧЁТЕ) – (1) To add up the debit and credit sides, and subtract the less of the two from the greater. The remainder is called the Balance. To close an account. / Подводить итог по операциям на счёте.

(2) To calculate the balance of an account accrued up to the day of such calculation, including interest. Also known as Settle An Account.

BALANCED = СБАЛАНСИРОВАННАЯ (или УРАВНОВЕШЕННАЯ) – Balanced:- a plied yarn that doesn’t twist back on itself. If you hold ~10 inches of yarn by the ends, then slowly move your hands closer together until they are ~2 inches apart, a balanced yarn will drape itself into an elongated U. An over-spun yarn will ply back on itself.

BALANCE DATE = ДАТА СДАЧИ БАЛАНСА (или ДАТА ОТЧЁТНОСТИ) – The company’s balance date as reported in the annual report. Also known as Reporting Date. / Дата Сдачи Баланса компании, которая указывается в ежегодном отчёте. Известна также как Отчётная Дата (Reporting Date).

BALANCED CLOTH = РАВНОВЕСНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или РАВНОВЕСНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Balanced Cloth is a term describing a woven fabric with the same size yarn and the same number of threads per inch in both the warp and the filling direction. / Равновесная Ткань:- номера пряжи и плотность по основе и по утку одинаковые.

BALANCED FUND = СБАЛАНСИРОВАННЫЙ ФОНД – The Balanced Funds, offer prospects of both moderate appreciation in share value as well as current income. The fluctuation in share price may be low. Such funds invest in stocks, corporate debts and Government paper.

BALANCED STRIPES = СБАЛАНСИРОВАННЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ – Balanced Stripes:- a pattern of stripes in which the same cotors and widths are used on both sides of the center. A blue stripe on a white ground with a narrow red stripe on each side is an example of a balanced stripe.

BALANCED TWISTS = УРАВНОВЕШЕННЫЕ КРУТКИ (или СБАЛАНСИРОВАННЫЕ КРУТКИ) – Balanced Twists:- in a plied yarn or cord, an arrangement of twist which will not cause the yarn or cord to twist on itself of kink when held in an open loop. Balanced Twist:- in a plied yarn or cord, an arrangement of twist which will not cause the yarn or cord to twist on itself or kink when held in an open loop. A single ply is twisted in a particular direction (S or Z), and several plies are twisted together in the opposite direction (Z or S) so that the final yarn structure has no net residual torque. / Уравновешенные Крутки или Сбалансированные Крутки – крутки, при которых отмотанная с початка нить и свисающая в виде U остаётся спокойно висеть, не скручивается и не даёт скрутин.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS = САЛЬДО ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ (или ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ БАЛАНС) – The aim of the monthly Balance Of Payments (BOP or BP) is to enable users to monitor the external flows affecting monetary conditions in the Euro area and the exchange rate. For this purpose, the information required by the European Central Bank (ECB) for monthly BOP statistics is confined to broad categories of transactions in the current and capital accounts, with the exception of investment income flows, for which a direct, portfolio and 'other' investment breakdown is required. More detail is required in the financial account, where large and variable flows affecting monetary conditions in the Euro area are likely to occur. Inward and outward direct investment is broken down into 'equity capital and reinvested earnings' and 'other capital (mainly inter-company loans)', and further between monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (excluding central banks) and other Euro area sectors. Portfolio investment, which includes a split between monetary authorities, other MFIs, general government and other sectors, covers equity and debt securities (which are further broken down) separately. Financial derivatives (only contracts between residents of the Euro area and non-residents of the Euro area are relevant here) are compiled on a net basis only, although with the same sector breakdown as the aggregate of cross-border positions (paying regard to sign) to which Euro area residents are party. By contrast, quite detailed information is required on 'other' investment, mainly transactions in currency and deposits, and loans. This category is split by sector into monetary authorities, other MFIs (with a maturity breakdown), general government and other (Euro area) sectors, with, for the latter two, a limited instrument breakdown identifying currency and deposits held with banks abroad. The monthly BOP also includes data on reserve assets. To enhance their use in monetary analysis, the monthly BOP statistics are linked to the external counterpart of broad money in the Euro area, M3. Since the BOP accounts as a whole and the consolidated MFI balance sheet must both balance, the external transactions of the MFI sector (including the Eurosystem) should mirror the external transactions of non-MFIs in the Euro area (including errors and omissions in the BOP); these in turn should equal the external counterpart in the monetary statistics. In practice, some rearrangement of the BOP statistics is necessary to bring together all external transactions of MFIs and there are some slight differences between MFI balance sheet and BOP statistics. The contribution of external transactions of Euro area non-MFIs (in the current, capital and financial accounts) to the total change in the net external position of the MFI sector can then be analysed. For the monetary presentation, the ECB requires a breakdown of the direct investment and portfolio investment accounts to isolate transactions of MFIs. The quarterly BOP statistics provide more detailed information than the monthly statistics, permitting a more in-depth analysis of external transactions. The current account contains more detail on investment income and more instrument and sector information is provided in the financial account. In addition to providing further instrument detail and adhering fully to international statistical standards, the quarterly BOP data are accompanied by a geographical breakdown of Euro area residents' external business by country, area and category of counterparty. The breakdown currently comprises Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom individually; the other EU Member States outside the Euro area as a group; EU institutions (such as the European Commission) and other bodies (such as the European Investment Bank), which – with the exception of the ECB, classified for statistical purposes as an MFI resident in the Euro area – are treated as resident outside the Euro area, regardless of their physical location; countries outside the European Union:- the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Canada, Brazil, China, India and Russia; offshore centers (with Hong Kong separately identified); and international organizations. The required breakdowns, together with lists of EU institutions, offshore centers and international organizations, are set out in Annex I, Table 9 of Guideline ECB/2004/15 (as amended by Guideline ECB/2007/3). The instrument and sector detail to which the geographical breakdown is applied is less complete than in the full quarterly BOP statistics, and more akin to that in the monthly BOP statistics; there is, however, no geographical breakdown of portfolio liabilities (because the manner in which these data are compiled does not permit one to be produced), nor is there a breakdown of financial derivatives or reserve assets. Euro area BOP (released monthly, between the 21st and the 29th calendar days of the second month following the end of the month to which the data relate). Euro area BOP, including a geographical breakdown; and Euro area international investment position (IIP) (released quarterly, about four months after the quarter to which the data relate). The quarterly BOP and the annual IIP statistics provide a geographical breakdown, by country or group of countries, of counterparties to the Euro area's external transactions and positions. In order to support the conduct of monetary policy and foreign exchange operations, the European Central Bank (ECB) collects monthly, quarterly and annual data to compile the BOP and IIP of the Euro area as a whole. The ECB does not use data on cross-border transactions within the Euro area, with the important exception of portfolio investment and portfolio investment income. The quarterly BOP and the end-of year IIP include a geographical breakdown of counterparties abroad. The Euro area BOP and IIP in principle correspond to transactions and positions of Euro area residents with nonresidents of the Euro area (i.e. 'the rest of the world' accounts) in the Euro area accounts. In practice, the presentation of the BOP and IIP, where the emphasis is on functional categories (direct, portfolio, etc investment) rather than on the sector of the resident counterparty, does not readily fit into institutional sector accounts and there are other issues relating to valuation and coverage. The ECB has had to address these questions in preparing to incorporate the Euro area BOP and IIP in the euro area accounts. A summary of the international transactions of a country over a period of time including commodity and service transactions, capital transactions, and gold movements. Balance Of Payments (BOP) is an accounting statement of the money value of international transactions between one nation and the rest of the world over a specific time period. The statement shows the sum of transactions of individuals, businesses and government agencies located in one nation, against those of all other nations. A summary of the transactions between residents of a country and residents abroad in a given time period. The Balance Of Payments is a statistical summary of international transactions. These transactions are defined as the transfer of ownership of something that has an economic value measurable in monetary terms from residents of one country to residents of another. The transfer may involve:- (i) goods, which consist of tangible and visible commodities or products; (ii) services, which consist of intangible economic outputs, which usually must be produced, transferred and consumed at the same time and in the same place; (iii) income on investments; and (iv) financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world, including changes in a country's reserve assets held by the central monetary authorities. Generally, a transaction is the exchange of one asset for another – or one asset for several assets – but it may also involve a gift, which is the provision by one party of something of economic value to another party without something of economic value being received in return. International transactions are recorded in the balance of payments on the basis of the double-entry principle used in business accounting, in which each transaction gives rise to two offsetting entries of equal value so that, in principle, the resulting credit and debit entries always balance. Transactions are generally valued at market prices and are, to the extent possible, recorded when a change of ownership occurs. Transactions in goods, services, income and unilateral transfers constitute the current account, and transactions in financial assets and liabilities constitute the capital account. System of recording all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world during a specific period. The balance of payments is divided into current transactions based on the external trade in merchandise and services (including income on investments) and capital transactions (direct and portfolio investments, etc). Not a balance in the strict accounting sense, but a current account. Record of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world in a stated period of time, usually one year. The balance of payments is divided into two major categories, the current account and the capital account. System of recording all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world during a specific period. / выработка (output). Система учёта всех экономических сделок страны с другими странами мира в течение определённого периода. Положительное сальдо платёжного баланса. Под Платёжным Балансом понимается соотношение поступивших с произведёнными страной платежей за границей за определённый период. Активный баланс означает, что сумма поступивших платежей превышает произведённые, в противном случае платёжный баланс принято считать пассивным. Сальдо Платежей

или Платёжный Баланс – система записи всех международных экономических операций страны в течение определённого периода. В общем платёжном балансе не может быть избытка или дефицита, поскольку используется двойная система бухгалтерии. Платёжный баланс включает текущий баланс, баланс движения капиталов и золотой баланс. В этих балансах может быть избыток или дефицит. Текущий баланс отражает привоз (или импорт) и вывоз (или экспорт) товаров и услуг; баланс движения капиталов отражает движение инвестиций, а золотой баланс – движение золота. Платёжный баланс помогает оценить конкурентные позиции страны, а также предсказать силу её валюты. С точки зрения экономики страны в целом избыток по некоторым статьям платёжного баланса не обязательно нужно расценивать как позитивное явление, а дефицит – негативное; многое зависит от состояния национальной экономики и способов финансирования дефицита. Смотрите также Сальдо Торгового Баланса или Торговый Баланс (Balance of Trade).

BALANCE OF TRADE = САЛЬДО ТОРГОВОГО БАЛАНСА (или ТОРГОВЫЙ БАЛАНС) – Balance Of Trade is that part of a nation's balance of payments dealing with imports and exports, which is trade in goods and services, over a given period. If exports of goods exceed imports, the trade balance is said to be favorable; if imports exceed exports, the trade balance if said to be unfavorable. The net difference between the value of a country's exports and imports of merchandise, with exports listed on the assets side and imports on the liabilities side. The balance of trade is positive (in surplus) if exports exceed imports, and negative (in deficit) if the reverse is the case. Difference between a nation's exports and imports of goods to and from all other countries over a given period of time. Customs statistics are the primary source of information for analyzing changes in the balance of trade. They provide current information on a regular basis; in most industrial nations, monthly results are available within 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Customs statistics itemize net changes by product, contributing to analysis of trade balances by major category of essential goods and of the effects and significance of overall changes. In national accounting, the balance of trade reflects the importance of foreign trade in achieving equilibrium between sources and uses of goods and services. If the balance of trade shows a surplus, the gross national product is greater than domestic demand; conversely, in the case of a deficit, domestic demand exceeds national product. The balance on trade in goods and services. The balance of trade is a summary of the imports and exports of goods and services across an economic boundary in a given period. The balance of merchandise trade is an important part of the balance of trade. The balance of trade is specifically identified as the sum of the balance on merchandise trade and the balance on services, which is technically termed the balance on goods and services. Even though services imported exceeds services exported, this service balance deficit is outweighed by the merchandise trade balance surplus for a overall balance of trade surplus. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, . Сальдо Торгового Баланса или Торговый Баланс – чистая разность между объёмом товарного привоза (или импорта) и вывоза (или экспорта) страны за определённый период (часть текущего баланса). В торговый баланс включаются движимое имущество (автомобили), продовольствие, одежда; не включаются международные платежи за услуги и туризм. Когда страна вывозит (или экспортирует) больше, чем привозит (или импортирует), считается, что она имеет благоприятный торговый баланс; когда привоз (или импорт) больше вывоза (или экспорта), баланс считается неблагоприятным. Однако торговый баланс должен рассматриваться и в связи с общим международным экономическим положением страны. Например, страна может постоянно иметь неблагоприятный торговый баланс, который компенсируется значительным вывозом (или экспортом) услуг; её экономическое положение будет расцениваться как благоприятное. Смотрите также Сальдо Платежей или Платёжный Баланс (Balance of Payments).

BALANCE SHEET = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ БАЛАНС (или БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ) – Balance Sheet is company's accounting statement that shows its assets and liabilities (and net worth) at one moment in time. It is a snapshot of the financial health of a company. It is governed by the equation:- Assets = Liabilities + Net Worth. Balance Sheet is a basic financial statement, usually accompanied by appropriate disclosures that describe the basis of accounting used in its preparation and presentation of a specified date, the entity's assets, liabilities and the equity of its owners. Also known as Statement Of Financial Condition. The Balance Sheet is a financial statement produced periodically, normally at the end of a calendar or financial year, and normally within an annual report. It showcases the company by measuring its financial health. Its production is a legal requirement in most countries. It is usually greeted enthusiastically by stockholders and investors as a measure of the worth of the company's stock, and is supplemented by other important statements:- the income statement, which shows how the company's income was generated throughout the year, and the cash flow statement. The balance sheet balances a company's current assets (cash, accounts receivable, inventory), plus fixed assets (land, buildings, plant, vehicles at cost, less depreciation), against current liabilities (accounts payable, all debt and stockholders equity). Assets must balance liabilities and stockholders' equity – assets must equal liabilities and stockholders equity. Subtracting the value of liabilities from the value of assets indicates the value of stockholders' equity. Ideally, it should be positive. Stockholders' equity consists of capital they have invested over the years and profits (net income) or internally generated capital, which is known as Retained Earnings – earnings remaining after dividends have been paid, and viewed as a source of financing. It is sometimes necessary to retain all a company's earnings, and not pay a dividend at all, rather than borrow or issue more equity to finance operations. This decision obviously plays a part in how analysts will value the stock. The balance sheet does not reveal everything about a company, neither, for example, important intangibles such as the experience of individual people, nor other vital business factors such as customers or market share. Nor does the balance sheet necessarily measure the true value of some fixed assets. A six-year-old item of equipment, for example, is entered in the balance sheet at its original cost, even though the cost of replacing it could be much higher, or substantially lower (because of new technology that might be less expensive or vastly more efficient).The balance sheet needs to be studied along with the income statement and the cash flow statement, and needs to include figures for previous years to allow for comparisons. A statement, drawn up at a particular point in time, of the value of assets owned and of the financial claims (liabilities) against the owner of these assets. The Balance Sheet provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in enterprise resources, obligations to enterprise creditors, and the owners' equity in net enterprise resources. That information not only complements information about the components of income, but also contributes to financial reporting by providing a basis for (1) computing rates of return, (2) evaluating the capital structure of the enterprise, and (3) assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the enterprise. A condensed financial statement showing the nature and amount of a company's assets, liabilities and capital on a given fate. In Dollar amounts the balance sheet shows what the company owned, what it owed, and the ownership interest in the company of its stockholders. See also Assets, Earnings Report. The Balance Sheet is a snapshot of a business's financial position at a single point in time. It organizes financial information about the firm's assets (things of value that it owns), liabilities (its financial obligations), and shareholder's equity on a specific date. A statement of the assets and liabilities of a business at a given time. The assets side of the balance sheet provides information on the use of funds whereas the liabilities side details the procurement of funds (financing). The Balance Sheet is organized into three parts:- (i) assets, (ii) liabilities, and (iii) stockholders' equity at a specified date (typically, this date is the last day of an accounting period). The first section of the balance sheet reports the company's assets and includes such things as cash, accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid insurance, buildings, and equipment. The next section reports the company's liabilities; these are obligations that are due at the date of the balance sheet and often include the word 'payable' in their title (Notes Payable, Accounts Payable, Wages Payable, and Interest Payable). The final section is stockholders' equity, defined as the difference between the amount of assets and the amount of liabilities. Balance Sheet is a financial statement

showing a 'snapshot' of the assets, liabilities and net worth of an individual or organization on a given date. Balance Sheet is a key account that provides the information describing the value of assets owned by the company and money owed by the company (at a particular date). A typical balance sheet consists of the following groups of data:- Stockholders' Equity (Liability); Long Term Liabilities; Fixed Assets; Current Assets; and Current Liabilities. Accordingly to the IAS 1 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 1) – Presentation of Financial Statements – titles of some of the financial statements have been changed. A 'balance sheet' is now referred to as a 'Statement Of Financial Position'. A Balance Sheet is a summarized, systematic comparison between a company's assets and its capital resources as of a certain reporting date. The assets side of the balance sheet shows how the company has used the capital resources at its disposal. The liabilities side shows where the capital has come from by reporting, on the one hand, details of the company's debts and, on the other hand, the capital attributable to the company's owners. Balance Sheet is a financial statement that reports a company's assets and liabilities as of a specified date along with the company's Stockholder's Equity (Net Worth). / Бухгалтерский Баланс является важнейшей формой бухгалтерской отчётности. Он представляет собой систему показателей, сгруппированных в сводную таблицу, характеризующих в денежном выражении состав, размещение, источник и назначение средств на отчётную дату. Бухгалтерский баланс состоит из двух частей:- (i) левая – актив, показывающая состав и размещение средств; и (ii) правая – пассив, показывающая источники образования средств хозяйствующего субъекта и их целевое назначение. Итоги активов и пассивов должны быть равны. МСБУ 1 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 1) – . Бухгалтерский Баланс или Балансовый Отчёт – финансовый отчёт, который называется также отчётом о состоянии дел (statement of condition) или отчётом о финансовом положении (statement of financial position), отражает состояние активов (assets), пассивов (liabilities) и капитала владельцев компании на указанную дату, обычно на конец месяца. Активы должны быть равны сумме пассивов и акционерного капитала (equity), а балансовый отчёт включает перечисление статей (счетов), составляющих две части уравнения. В отличие от отчёта о прибылях и убытках (profit and loss statement), который отражает результаты деятельности за определённый период, балансовый отчёт отражает состояние дел на некоторый момент времени. Его можно сравнить с моментальным снимком, а не с кинолентой, и он должен анализироваться в сравнении с соответствующими предыдущими балансовыми отчётами и иными текущими отчётными материалами.

BALANCING ITEM = СТАТЬЯ САЛЬДИРОВАНИЯ (или СТРОКА БАЛАНСА, или СТАТЬЯ БАЛАНСА) – In the United Kingdom, a Balancing Item is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on one side of an account from the total value for the other side. In the sector accounts in the former system of UK economic accounts the term referred to the difference between the Financial Surplus or Deficit for a sector and the sum of the financial transactions for that sector, currently designated the statistical discrepancy.

BALBRIGGAN = БАЛБРИГЭН (или ГЛАДКИЙ КУЛИРНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Balbriggan is a knitted cotton fabric used especially for underwear or hosiery. Origin:- Balbriggan is a town in Ireland.

BALCONY BRA = ХХ (или БЮСТГАЛЬТЕР БАЛКЭНИ) – Balcony Bra, also known as Balconette Bra. Typically (but not always) you want as much support and coverage as you can get out of your bra. With a scoop or low cut neck tops, this creates a natural fashion conflict. If you are a bra wearer, you need support but you want enough support without the cups showing. Bra designers figured out a unique approach. The balcony bra solves the problem by providing more support than you usually get along the bottom and outer area of the bra cups. This effectively causes the breasts to rise and move towards the center of the chest. This also creates cleavage, which usually is desirable with a low cut neck. The balcony bra design reduces the cup coverage across the top and inner area of the breasts. This effectively helps keeps the bra cups from showing above the cut line of the top unless you are wearing something with a severe plunge. The major benefit of a balcony bra is that it provides the wearer with a solution to low cut tops without sacrificing much of the bras required performance.

BALDACHIN = БАЛДАХИН (или ПАРЧА, или БАЛДЭКЭН) – Baldachin is a rich embroidered fabric of silk and gold. Origin:- Italian baldacchino, from Baldacco = Baghdad, Iraq.

BALDRIC = ПЕРЕВЯЗЬ (или ПОЯС, или ПОРТУПЕЯ) – Baldric is an often ornamented belt worn over one shoulder to support a sword or bugle.

BALE = КИПА – (1) Bale is a bag, sack, square or oblong box, or package into which silk, staple fibers, or tow are compressed. The common shipping and storage package for these fibers. Bale is a standard bundle of agricultural merchandise such as straw, cotton or paper usually pressed or bound. The volume and weight of a bale depends on the commodity and locality. In countries where the fleece traditionally has been shipped, the fleeces are packed into bales – which load better in the ship holds for export abroad. Depending on the country, the bales weigh different amounts. Australian and New Zealand bales weigh 150 kg (330 lb), whereas South American bales weight approximately 1 000 lb (454 kg). Cotton also is shipped in 500-pound bales. Bale is a package of wool in a standard wool pack to fit order for shipment. May be farm, dumped, or unitized. Common form is the farm bale weighing between 100 and 200 kgs. Bale, a pack, or certain quantity of goods or merchandise; as a bale of silk, cloth, etc. Bales are always marked and numbered, that the merchants to whom they belong may know them, and the marks and numbers correspond to those in the bills of lading, etc. Selling under the bale, or under the cords, is a term used in France and other countries for selling goods wholesale, without sample or pattern, and unopened. / Кипа, крупная упаковочная мера текстильного сырья – хлопка, шерсти, тряпья и другого. Имеет форму четырёхгранной призмы или (реже) цилиндра. При упаковке в кипы материал прессуется на механических и гидравлических прессах для удешевления транспортировки и предохранения от пыли и влаги. Масса кипы хлопка объёмом 0.3–0.59 кубических метров ($м^3$) от 120 до 220 килограммов (кг). Кипы обшиваются тарной тканью и стягиваются проволочными кольцами.

(2) The Cotton industry has adopted a standard for a bale of cotton, 55 inches tall, 28 inches wide, and 21 inches thick, weighing approximately 500 pounds. A bale meeting these requirements is called a Universal Density Bale. Bale is a compressed and bound package of cotton lint, typically weighing about 480 lb. Bale is a package of compressed cotton lint as it comes from the gin. Including bagging and ties, a bale weighs about 500 pounds, and its dimensions vary depending on the degree of compression, 12–32 pounds per cubic foot. A bale is the form in which cotton moves in domestic and international commerce. However, cotton is bought and sold on a net weight (pound or kilogram) basis. For statistical purposes, cotton is reported in terms of running bales, in 480-pound net weight bales, or in pounds. A Running Bale is any bale of varying lint weight as it comes from the gin. To maintain comparability, bale weights are commonly converted to 480-pound net weight equivalents. A compressed and bound package of cotton lint, typically weighing about 480 lb. Cotton is domestically (in the US) and internationally traded in bales. A large compressed, bound, and often wrapped bundle of a commodity, such as cotton or hay. In the Cotton industry, a bound package of compressed Cotton lint. A basic tradable unit of lint (ginned Cotton). Bale weights vary from country to country. By convention, a 'statistical' bale weighs 480–500 lb. A basic traceable unit of lint (ginned Cotton). Bale weights can be vary from country to country. By convention, a statistical bale weighs 480 lb (218 kg). / Базовая единица учёта волокна (джинированного хлопка). Вес кип в разных странах может быть разным. В

соответствии с конвенцией, статистический вес кип определён как 480 фунтов (218 килограмм). В бывшем СССР по принятым стандартам длина (высота за рубежом) 970, ширина (толщина за рубежом) 595, высота (ширина за рубежом) 735 миллиметров (мм); масса брутто 215 килограмм (кг). Несмотря на требования стандартов, эти параметры всё равно немного отклоняются как в большую, так и в меньшую стороны.

BALE CAPACITY = КИПОВАЯ ГРУЗОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ – Bale cubic Capacity is the space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship. Cubic capacity of a vessel's hold to carry packaged dry cargo such as baled or pallets. / Кубическая вместимость трюма судна для транспортировки в нём сухих грузов, упакованных в кипы или размещённых на поддонах. Под Грузовместимостью транспортного средства понимается суммарный объём помещений, используемых для перевозки грузов. У судов различают:- (i) теоретическую грузовместимость; (ii) зерновую грузовместимость для сыпучего груза; (iii) киповую грузовместимость для штучного груза; и (iv) грузовместимость для жидкого груза. Теоретическую грузовместимость определяют по теоретическим обводам. Зерновая грузовместимость меньше теоретической на объём корпусных конструкций и оборудования (набора, трубопроводов, деревянного настила, обшивки и прочего). При определении киповой грузовместимости исключают также объём между элементами набора, примыкающий к палубам, переборкам и бортам. Грузовместимость для жидкого груза равна зерновой грузовместимости за вычетом объёма, соответствующего тепловому расширению груза.

BALE DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ КИПЫ (или ПЛОТНОСТЬ (ПРЕССОВКИ) КИПЫ) – Bale Density is the unit of measurement of weight per unit volume. Normally expressed as pounds per cubic foot. Density is calculated by dividing the net bale weight by the bale volume in cubic feet. Volume is determined by multiplying bale length, width, and thickness dimensions expressed in feet. Thickness is determined by measuring from tie to across the crown of the bale. Universal Bale Density as determined by the International Standards Organization – ISO Reference No. 8115-1986 (E) is a bale with the nominal dimensions of 1 060 to 1 400 mm in length by 540 mm in width and 700–950 mm in height. / Прессование необходимо для упрощения перевозок и хранения сырья на складах фабрики.

BALE OPENER = КИПОРАЗБОРЩИК (или КИПОРАЗБИВАТЕЛЬ) – New modern automatic Bale Openers provide the simples automatic solution to bale opening. The unique construction of the machine enables ultimate reliability to be realized through simplicity of design. With the facility to operate on up to four differentbale groups of differing heights (programmable version) together with virtually unrestricted track lengths and multiple head widths at production rates of up to 1 500 kg per hour the automatic bale opener provides the perfect solution for today's modern spinning unit. The programmable version of the automatic bale opener provides the ultimate in flexibility. Together with the machines un-restricted track length users are able to lay down as many as 200 bales in four groups on each side of the machine. This enables up to four different assortments to be processed automatically at pre-selected take-off speeds and with the required production volume. Efficient bale opening must prepare the material properly for the subsequent cleaning stages, as well as making operation easy and ensuring that personnel are largely relieved of the need to intervene unnecessarily. And small tufts are essential for efficient cleaning. Small tufts offer a large surface area. Trash, dirt and dust are exposed and can be removed gently. Bale Opening means the removal of the bagging and ties from a bale of eligible upland cotton in the normal opening area, immediately before use, by a manufacturer in a building or collection of buildings where the cotton in the bale will be used in the continuous process of manufacturing raw cotton into cotton products. Its function is to remove compression caused by the baling and shipping of the cotton. Its action is revolving and tumbling as it takes the raw staple for action and delivers the stock in a loose condition at the delivery end of the machine. In addition to opening up the cotton the machine, by its action, does some cleaning. Also known as Bale Breaker. The Crosrol Automatic Bale Opener (ABO) provides the simplest automatic solution to bale opening; the unique construction of the machine enables ultimate reliability to be realized through simplicity of design. With the facility to operate on up to four different bale groups of differing heights (programmable version) together with virtually unrestricted track lengths and multiple head widths at production rates of up to 1 500 kg's per hour the Crosrol Automatic Bale Opener provides the perfect solution for today's modern spinning unit. The most important feature of any Automatic Bale Opener is reliability, only through radical design can this be truly achieved. Only the Crosrol Automatic Bale Opener can truly claim to satisfy this demand for reliability, with over 700 units in the world, trouble-free operation can be assured. / Маленькие колки (зубья) обеспечивают обхват большей поверхности. В прядильном производстве, является первым технологическим переходом в прядении хлопка и предназначен для разрыхления кип хлопка.

BALE OPENING = ВСКРЫТИЕ КИП – Bale Opening means the removal of the bagging and ties from a bale of eligible Upland Cotton in the normal opening area, immediately before use, by a manufacturer in a building or collection of buildings where the cotton in the bale will be used in the continuous process of manufacturing raw cotton into cotton products in the United States.

BALE PLUCKER = КИПОРАЗРЫХЛИТЕЛЬ (или ХОЛСТОВАЯ ТРЕПАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Bale Plucker is the machine being an initial in dividun it in blow room machinery is suitable to pluck various grades of cotton, type man-made fiber and midlength and move back and forth following turret, mean while finely pluck bales. The plucked tuft is delivered to the following unit via air flow. The detacher in stalled with double saw-toothed beaters can automatically revolve and move up and down. Spinning preparation begins with the bale plucker. A bale plucker removes fiber flocks from bales of fiber material and a flock transporting system delivers the flocks from the bale plucker to a carding machine or other processing apparatus. This machine has been fundamental in improving quality, as it enables to remove from the feeding bales, which number can be up to 100, very small tufts of material. This fact is the ideal prerequisite for a good blending in the subsequent passages. The plucking carriage can handle cotton and man-made fibers with up to 60 mm staple length. / В хлопкопрядении поступающее на фабрику спресованное в кипах хлопковое волокно прежде всего нуждается в распаковывании и последующем разрыхлении. С этой целью на начальном этапе процесса прядения после кипоразборщиков используются кипоразрыхлители – разрыхлительно-очистительные агрегаты, основной задачей которых является создание непрерывного равномерного потока разрыхлённых волокон. Процесс подготовки волокна к прядению начинается на разрыхлительно-очистительных агрегатах. Эти машины выщипывают клочки волокна из кип с волокнистым материалом и формируют холст, а система транспортировки клочков (flocks) доставляет их в виде холста от разрыхлительных агрегатов к кардочесальной машине или иным аппаратам переработки. Следующий этап разрыхления происходит на кардочёсальных и гребнечёсальных машинах, которые разделяют поступающие с холстом клочки волокна на отдельные волокна – разрыхление до волокна. Второй этап обычно называют чесанием, и в этом случае под разрыхлением понимается только первый этап разделения волокнистого материала на клочки.

BALE PRESS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРЕССОВКИ КИП – Bale Press System:- universal density up-packing press and universal density down-packing press, bale tying and handling systems.

BALE SPACE = ЗАПОЛНЯЕМОЕ КИПАМИ ПРОСТРАНСТВО – The Bale Space of a vessel is the capacity of cargo spaces under deck (including hatchways but excluding void spaces behind cargo battens and beams) expressed in cubic meters or cubic feet. See also Bale Capacity. / Смотрите также Киповая Грузовместимость (Bale Capacity).

BALING = КИПОВАНИЕ – Baling is actually packing cotton into bale form. The press box is lined with the bale covering and the ginned cotton is placed inside. When the box is about full, the cotton is subjected to pressure, made to conform to proper bale size; then the bale ties are fastened around it to make a secure bale ready for shipping. / Прессование хлопкового волокна с помощью гидравлического пресса в форму кипы (bale form). Хлопковое волокно прессуют в кипы по 160–230 килограмм. Высокая плотность прессовки, не отражаясь вредно на качестве волокна, позволяет полнее использовать грузоподъёмность и полезное пространство транспортного средства, в котором перевозится хлопок к месту назначения. Волокнистые материалы поступают на прядильные фабрики в кипах в сильно спрессованном виде. Так, объёмный вес хлопка в кипах достигает 500 кг/м^3, а шерсти – 250 кг/м^3. Прессование необходимо для упрощения перевозок и хранения сырья на складах фабрики, так как оно обеспечивает лучшее использование ёмкости железнодорожных вагонов и складских помещений фабрик. В конце XX столетия были предприняты попытки прессования хлопка и доведения объёмного веса кип примерно до 750–850 кг/м^3; как показывали исследования, при 1 000 кг/м^3 и больше волокна повреждались.

BALITBIOTECK = BALAI PENELITIAN BIOTEKNOLOGI TANAMAN PANGAN = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROP BIOTECHNOLOGY

BALITJAS = BALAI PENELITIAN TANAMAN JAGUNG DAN SEREALIA LAIN = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MAIZE AND OTHER CEREALS

BALITKABI = BALAI PENELITIAN TANAMAN KACANG–KACANGAN DAN UMBI–UMBIAN = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LEGUMES AND ROOT CROPS

BALITPA = BALAI PENELITIAN TANAMAN PADI = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR RICE

BALITTRA = BALAI PENELITIAN TANAMAN PANGAN LAHAN RAWA = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS IN SWAMPY AREAS

BALK = БРУС (или БАЛКА, или ОКАНТОВАННОЕ БРЕВНО) – A Balk is a log hewn or sawn to a square section, and varying in size from 11 to 18 inches square (from 279.4 to 457.2 millimeters). / Брус – это бревно, тёсаное или распиленное до квадратного сечения, и меняющееся в размере от 279.4 до 457.2 миллиметров (от 11 до 18 дюймов). В деревообработке под Брусом понимается пилёный (реже тёсаный) лесоматериал. Различают брусы двух- и четырёхкантные, чистообрезные и с обзолом. Брусы толщиной менее 100 мм и шириной не более двойной толщины называют Бруском. В строительной механике под Брусом понимается тело, у которого геометрические размеры поперечного сечения малы по сравнению с длиной. В зависимости от очертания геометрической оси различают брусы плоские (кривые, ломаные, прямые) и пространственные брусы, работающие главным образом на изгиб, называемые Балкой. Брусы обычно являются составными элементами конструкций машин и сооружений. Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов.

BALLAST = БАЛЛАСТ – Ballast:- heavy weight, usually sea water, necessary for the stability and safety of a ship not carrying cargo. Materials, usually sea water, carried as ballast in tanks improves the trim and the stability of the vessel. Heavy substances loaded by a vessel to improve stability, trimming, sea keeping and to increase the immersion at the propeller. Sea water ballast is commonly loaded in most vessels in ballast tanks, positioned in compartments right at the bottom and in some cases on the sides, called Wing Tanks. On a tanker, ballast is seawater that is taken into the cargo tanks to submerge the vessel to a proper trim. / Под Балластом, от Голландского слова Ballast, понимается груз в виде воды, песка и тому подобного, помещаемый на судно для улучшения его мореходных качеств. Балласт – груз, принимаемый на судно для обеспечения требуемой посадки и остойчивости, когда полезного груза и запасов для этого недостаточно. Различают переменный и постоянный балласт. В качестве переменного обычно используют воду (жидкий балласт), а постоянного – чугунные болванки, камень, песок и другое (твёрдый балласт). Парусные и недостаточно остойчивые суда имеют постоянный твёрдый балласт.

BALLAST BONUS = БАЛЛАСТНЫЙ БОНУС – Compensation for relatively long ballast voyage. Ballast Bonus is a special payment above the Chartering price when the ship has to sail a long way on ballast to reach the loading port. / Балластный Бонус – при фрахтовании в тайм-чартер – дополнительная единовременная сумма, которую фрахтователь соглашается заплатить судовладельцу сверх арендной платы, если судну предстоит значительный балластный переход из последнего порта разгрузки в пункт приёмки в тайм-чартер.

BALLAST MOVEMENT = БАЛЛАСТНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД – Ballast Movement is a voyage or voyage leg made without any paying cargo in a vessel's tanks. To maintain proper stability, trim, or draft, sea water is usually carried during such movements. / Балластный Переход или Балластный Пробег – переход водного судна из порта разгрузки в порт погрузки без коммерческой загрузки, но с некоммерческим грузом (балластом). Балласт (вода, песок и тому подобное) принимается на борт для придания судну необходимой остойчивости и осадки.

BALLAST TANK = БАЛЛАСТНЫЙ БАК (или БАЛАСТНАЯ ЦИСТЕРНА) – Ballast Tank:- compartments at the bottom of a ship or on the sides which are filled with liquids for stability and to make the ship seaworthy. Any shipboard tank or compartment on a tanker normally used for carrying salt-water ballast. When these compartments or tanks are not connected with the cargo system they are called Segregated Ballast Tanks or Systems.

BALL BEARING = ШАРИКОВЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ШАРИКОПОДШИПНИК) – Ball Bearing is an antifriction rolling type bearing containing rolling elements in the form of balls. See also Bearing. / Шариковый Подшипник или Шарикоподшипник – подшипник качения с шариками в качестве тел качения. Шарикоподшипник, подшипник качения, в котором телами качения являются шарики.

BALL FRINGE = КЛУБКОВАЯ (или ШАРИКОВАЯ) БАХРОМА – Ball Fringe is a trimming that consists of round fluffy balls (pompons) attached by threads to a band of fabric by which it is sewn to fabric. It is often used on curtains and upholstery.

BALLING UP = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КЛУБКОВ – Balling Up is a defect in which loose or frayed fibers form into a ball and are then woven into the fabric. See also Fuzz Ball.

BALLISTIC = БАЛЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ – Ballistic is a thick woven fabric that is extremely abrasion resistant and tough; has a denier of about 2 000, and is used in apparel, packs and gear. / экстримально устойчива к истиранию .

BALL MILL = ШАРОВАЯ МЕЛЬНИЦА – Ball Mill is a standard method of reducing water-insoluble substances such as pigments or dyestuffs to a fine state of division. It consists of a cylinder, rotating on an axis, partly filled with steel balls, porcelain balls, or common pebbles. The controlling factors are size of balls, relative volumes occupied by balls and substance, type and quality of substance, and rate and time of rotation.

BALLOON = БАЛЛОН – Balloon:- the curved paths of running yarns about the take-up package during spinning, downtwisting, plying, or winding, or while they are being withdrawn over-end from packages under appropriate yarnwinding conditions. / Баллон, образуемый нитью при движении между глазком и шпулей.

BALLOON FABRIC = БАЛЛОННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Balloon Fabric is a plain-weave cloth having the same breaking strength in each direction. This fabric is made from fine (60's to 100's) combed yarn woven to constructions of 92 x 108 to 116 x 128. Vulcanized balloon fabric is used for air cells in planes and barrage balloons. / Баллонная Ткань – лёгкая, тонкая и плотная шелковая или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, идущая на изготовление прорезиненных материй для аэростатов, газгольдеров, резиновых спасательных лодок и так далее.

BALLOON FREIGHT = ЛЕГКОВЕСНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Balloon Freight is a shipping term used to describe light, bulky cargo or articles.

BALLOON LOANS = КРУПНЫЕ ССУДЫ – Balloon Loans consist of a number of equal periodic payments, followed by a one – off balloon payment. The balloon payment can often represent a substantial portion of the initial loan amount. The origination of balloon loans is typically reserved for secured financing arrangements, and the balloon amount is usually sized by the originator with consideration to the expected future value of the secured object. Where the obligor has the option to return the object to the originator (e.g., a Personal Contract Plan product), and the securitisation transaction has purchased the balloon payment obligation, then the transaction may be directly exposed to residual value risk. Alternatively, if the obligor enters into a separate contract to sell the object to the supplying dealer at a predetermined price equal to the balloon amount, then the transaction is exposed to indirect residual value risk.

BALLOON PAYMENT = КРУПНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – In the United States, Balloon Payment is a lump-sum payment that may be required when a mortgage loan ends. This can happen when the lender allows you to make smaller payments until the very end of the loan. A balloon payment will be a much larger payment compared with the other monthly payments you made. A large extra payment that may be charged at the end of a mortgage loan or lease. Balloon Payment is a large extra payment that may be charged at the end of a loan or lease. / Крупный Платёж или Воздушный Шар – последний платёж по задолженности, который значительно больше всех предшествующих платежей. Займы или ипотечные займы предусматривают увеличенные платежи в том случае, если некоторое прогнозируемое событие должно предоставить дополнительный источник наличности или если ожидается рефинансирование. Займы, предусматривающие увеличение суммы платежа, иногда называют частично амортизированными займами (partially amortized loans).

BALLOON SLEEVE = БАЛЛОННЫЙ РУКАВ (или РУКАВ ФОНАРИКОМ, или ПЫШНЫЙ РУКАВ) – Balloon Sleeve is a type of full sleeve. It is frequently made of lighter or transparent fabrics.

BALLOT = БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ (или ЖЕРЕБЬЁВКА) – While in general terms a Ballot is a method of voting by marking a paper, in finance it more specifically refers to a method of allotting shares to applicants in the event a share issue is oversubscribed. All applicants are entered for the ballot and those drawn at random receive some or all of the shares applied for.

BALL WARP = ОСНОВА В КЛУБКАХ – Ball Warp:- parallel threads in the form of a twistless rope wound into a large ball. When wound mechanically with quick traverse a ball warp may be made in the form of a large cylindrical package.

BALMACAAN = БАЛМАКАН (или БАЛМЭКАН) – Balmacaan is a loose single-breasted overcoat usually having raglan sleeves and a short turnover collar. Origin:- Balmacaan, estate near Inverness, Scotland. / Балмакан – пальто свободного покроя.

BALMORAL = БАЛМОРЭЛ – Balmoral:- a laced boot or shoe; (often capitalized) a round flat cap with a top projecting all around. / Balmoral Castle = Королевский Замок в Шотландии. Ботинок на шнурках спереди с отрезной (настрочной) союзкой.

THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL = БАЛТИЙСКИЙ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МОРСКОЙ СОВЕТ (или БАЛТИЙСКИЙ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО МОРСКИМ ВОПРОСАМ) – The Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO) is an independent international shipping association founded in 1905, with a membership composed of ship owners, managers, brokers, agents and many other stakeholders with vested interests in the shipping industry. The association acts on behalf of its global membership to promote higher standards and greater harmony in regulatory matters. It is a catalyst for the development and promotion of fair and equitable international shipping policy. BIMCO is accredited as a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), holds observer status with a number of United Nations organs and is in close dialogue with maritime administrations, regulatory institutions and other stakeholders within the EU, the USA and Asia. The association provides one of the most comprehensive sources of practical shipping information and a broad range of advisory and consulting services to its members Headquartered in Bagsværd, Denmark. At the moment (2011) BIMCO is the world's largest private shipping organization with 2 720 members world-wide.

BALTIC DRY INDEX = БАЛТИЙСКИЙ СУХОГРУЗНЫЙ ИНДЕКС – The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) is a number issued daily by the London-based Baltic Exchange. The index provides an assessment of the price of moving the major raw materials by sea. Taking in 26 shipping routes measured on a timecharter and voyage basis, the index covers Handymax, Panamax, and Capesize dry bulk carriers carrying a range of commodities including coal, iron ore and grain. The BDI traces its roots to the Virginia and Baltick Coffeehouse in London's financial district in 1744. Every working day, the Baltic canvasses brokers around the world and asks how much it would cost to book various cargoes of raw materials on various routes, e.g., 100 000 tons of iron ore from San Francisco to Hong Kong, or 1 000 000 metric tons of rice from Bangkok to Tokyo. The index is made up of an average of the Baltic Supramax, Panamax, and Capesize indices. These indices are based on professional assessments made by a panel of international shipbroking companies. The index can be accessed on a subscription basis directly from the Baltic Exchange as well as from major financial information and news services such as Thomson Reuters and Bloomberg LP. A Baltic Dry Index (BDI; full name is the Baltic Exchange Dry Index) is daily index made up of 26 key dry bulk routes. The index is of crucial importance to the freight derivatives industry. This is also closely followed by charterers and shipowners. Some physical contracts – charterparties – are concluded on the basis of floating rates determined by the Baltic indices or route assessments. The Baltic Dry Index is a daily average of prices to ship raw materials. It represents the cost paid

by an end customer to have a shipping company transport raw materials across seas on the Baltic Exchange, the global marketplace for brokering shipping contracts. The Baltic Exchange Information Services Ltd (London, the United Kingdom) is similar to the New York Merc in that it is a medium for buyers and sellers of contracts and forward agreements (futures) for delivery of dry bulk cargo. The Baltic is owned and operated by the member buyers and sellers. The exchange maintains prices on several routes for different cargoes and then publishes its own index, the BDI, as a summary of the entire dry bulk shipping market. This index can be used as an overall economic indicator as it shows where end prices are heading for items that use the raw materials that are shipped in dry bulk. The index is maintained by the Baltic Exchange. The cargoes being moved are raw material commodities such as coal, steel, cement, and iron ore. The prices are determined by the buyers and sellers, and then the exchange takes 26 different routes throughout the world for various materials and averages them into one index. The index does not concern itself with finished goods or container ships, only raw materials and dry bulk specific ships are factored into the calculation. It also factors in all four sizes of oceangoing dry bulk transport vessels:- (i) ship classification:- Capemax (dead weight tons:- 100 000+, % of World fleet:- 10%, and % of Dry Bulk traffic:- 62%); (ii) ship classification:- Panamax (dead weight tons:- 60 000–80 000, % of World fleet:- 19%, and % of Dry Bulk traffic:- 20%); (iii) ship classification:- Supramax (dead weight tons:- 45 000–59 000, % of World fleet:- 37%, and % of Dry Bulk traffic:- 18% w/ Handysize); and (iv) ship classification:- Handysize (dead weight tons:- 15 000–35 000, % of World fleet:- 34%, and % of Dry Bulk traffic:- 18% w/ Supramax). The index can be quite volatile. The run up from 2005 to the end of 2007 was primarily due to Chinese demand for industrial precursors to production and its shift from coal exporter to importer. There was also a shortage of supply for dry bulk cargo ships and a large backlog at shipyards. The combination of these two factors caused a nearly 200% gain in the index. From June through October 2008, the index lost 85% of its value as demand for shipping plummeted. This is due to a simultaneous convergence of several factors. Chief among these is the rapid slowdown in the ‘global growth’ phenomenon. In addition to this, credit has been nearly impossible to get for the purchase of goods and the payment of time charters on the vessels. The BDI is one of the purest leading indicators of economic activity. It measures the demand to move raw materials and precursors to production, as well as the supply of ships available to move this cargo. Consumer spending and other economic indicators are backward looking, meaning they examine what has already occurred. The BDI offers a real time glimpse at global raw material and infrastructure demand. Unlike stock and commodities markets, the Baltic Dry Index is totally devoid of speculative players. The trading is limited only to the member companies, and the only relevant parties securing contracts are those who have actual cargo to move and those who have the ships to move it. / Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters) и Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). для закупки товаров и .

BAM = BOSNIAN AND HERZEGOVINAN CONVERTIBLE MARK

BAMBOO FABRIC = БАМБУКОВАЯ ТКАНЬ – Bamboo Fabric is a natural textile made from the pulp of Bamboo grass, it is considered sustainable, because the bamboo plant grows quickly and does not require the use of herbicides and pesticides to thrive. However, bamboo fiber is produced through the cellulosic process. Bamboo fabric retains many of the same qualities it has as a plant, including excellent wicking ability that pulls moisture away from the skin. It also retains antibacterial qualities, reducing bacteria that often thrives on clothing, which causes unpleasant odors.

BAMBOO FIBER = БАМБУКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Bamboo merely serves as a raw material for cellulose which is subsequently processed into viscose fiber. Not only Bamboo but also, e.g., Beech tree, Birch, Pine, Spruce, Stone Pine or Eucalyptus are suitable as raw materials for cellulose intended for viscose fiber production. If one took up the philosophy of the misleading ‘bamboo labeling’, all textiles containing viscose fibers could be labeled with the respective raw material, i.e. ‘xx% viscose bamboo’. Consumers can be misled not only by labeling but also by product advertising. For example, in ‘bamboo’ textiles (e.g., socks, complete sets of underwear or home textiles) wordings are found such as ‘contains the innovative, breathable natural fiber bamboo’ or ‘with natural, anti-bacterial effect’. Untreated bamboo fibers might have an antibacterial effect which, however, has not been proven so far in textile products made of viscose fibers based on bamboo as raw material. In some cases such incorrect information is traced back to fibers from PR China. Here, some man-made fiber manufacturers describe, in their product information, the viscose process leading to viscose fiber and wrongly designate the resulting product as bamboo fiber and not as viscose fiber, even though the latter would be correct. Thus customers even get in writing the wrong information that they purchase a bamboo fiber. Bamboo Fibers are cellulosic fibers produced from Bamboo Plants a type of grass. There are two methods of producing bamboo fibers namely Mechanical method and Chemical method. Mechanical methods are similar to Flax production (retting, enzyme treatment, boiling, scutching, cutting etc) and this gives Natural bamboo fibers. There are two types of Chemical methods namely Bamboo Viscose Rayon method and Bamboo Lyocell method. Bamboo Viscose Rayon method produces Bamboo fibers in the same way as Viscose Rayon production methods. Bamboo Lyocell method produces Bamboo fibers in the same way as Lyocel/Tencel production methods. But the majority of the bamboo fibers for textile application is produced by the Viscose Rayon Production methods. Bamboo Fibers and Textiles are used in bed linen, bath robes, flannels, bath mats, towels, aprons, oven gloves, tea towels, nappies, sanitary napkins, intimate apparels, include sweaters, bath-suits, blankets, underwear, swimwear, tight t-shirt, socks, bandages, mask, surgical cloths, wall paper, curtains and furnishing fabrics. Merits:- soft, silky to touch, natural sheen, drapes well, highly absorbent material, quick drying, machine washable, anti microbial properties, anti UV, breathability, bio-degradable, and odour absorption properties. Bamboo fabric is a natural textile that has been growing in popularity in recent years, both for its quality and its environmental friendliness. Bamboo fabric is made from the pulp of bamboo plants, which are actually a type of grass. The fastest growing grass species in the world, in fact, making them one of the most easily renewable natural resources we have. Aside from being more sustainable, bamboo fabric is also light and strong, with excellent wicking properties. Properties of Bamboo Fabric:- bamboo fiber is soft and comfortable against the skin, as it is naturally smooth and round even without any chemical treatment. Bamboo fiber has no sharp spurs to scratch against the skin, and people who are allergic to other natural fibers like wool or hemp will usually experience no allergic reactions from wearing clothing made of bamboo fibers. The Manufacturing of Bamboo Fabric:- bamboo fiber started being used for clothing in the XX century. Its manufacturing began in China and spread from there. In its un-spun form, bamboo fiber looks much like cotton. When processed, the bamboo becomes heavy and pulped, at which point it can be separated into threads for spinning, dying and weaving into cloth. Many companies who produce bamboo fabric employ an extensive bleaching process, but there are companies who leave the bamboo fiber unbleached. Mechanical Processing:- during the mechanical processing of bamboo, the bamboo plant is crushed into a pulp. The bamboo’s natural enzymes are used to form a mushy substance from which fibers can be combed out. These fibers can then be spun into yarn, which is then used as bamboo fabric or linen to make cloth products. The mechanical processing of bamboo fiber is very eco-friendly, and is similar to the manufacturing of flax or hemp cloth. Chemical Processing:- chemical processing is the most common form of bamboo fiber processing. Though many chemical processing methods are not environmentally friendly, there are some methods that are more eco friendly than others. Chemical processing of bamboo fibers involves ‘cooking’ the fiber using chemicals to create a kind of regenerated cellulose fiber, which can then be used for thread and woven into cloth fabric. All parts of the bamboo plant are used in the process of turning it into usable fabric. Environmentally Friendly Chemical Processing:- the Lyocell process is generally considered to be the most environmentally friendly method of manufacturing bamboo cloth fiber. This is because it is in general more sustainable than most common chemical processing methods. According to the FTC, Lyocell is defined as a cellulose fabric made by an organic solvent spinning process. The chemicals used in this processing method are non-toxic and much safer for humans than other

traditional processing chemicals. About 99.5% of the chemicals used are captured in a close-loop container, which means they can then be recycled with minimal amounts of them being released into the environment, avoiding air and water pollution. Right now, people are still in the process of the developing new manufacturing methods to add to the available 'green' options of bamboo fabric making. One of these processing methods is Greenyarn, which makes use of chemicals to form nano bamboo charcoal particles that can be woven into fabrics. Common Chemical Processing Method:- the most common chemical method of bamboo fabric manufacturing involve the use of carbon disulfide. First, the bamboo is crushed and its moisture kept at about 65%. The substance is then sulfirized by the addition of the carbon disulfide chemical. This step turns the bamboo cellulose solution into gel, which is in turn diluted using sodium hydroxide. The ensuing product is a viscous solution that gets passed through various nozzles and then place into another chemical solution and left to harden. After it has hardened, it gets converted into thread and spun into actual, usable fabric. Regardless of how it is processed, bamboo makes for a very versatile clothing material. It has antibacterial qualities, for one, which it retains even after multiple washings. This means that bacteria that tend to thrive in clothing and cause unpleasant odors tend to not be as present in bamboo fabric. Bamboo can even kill odor causing bacteria in the wearer's skin. It also has insulating qualities that help keep you warm in winter and cool in the summer. Uses:- (1) Skin Care Products:- natural sterilisation properties make it ideal for products like:- (i) bandages; (ii) masks; (iii) surgical clothes/operating gowns; and (iv) nurses' wear; (2) Bathroom Products:- excellent anti-bacterial and moisture absorption properties make it ideal for products like:- (i) bath and hand towels and bath robes; (ii) swimwear; (iii) underwear; (iv) T-shirts; and (v) children's clothes; (3) Anti UV Products:- bamboo's anti UV properties make it ideal for products like:- (i) wall paper (will not discolor); (ii) curtains; and (iii) wallpapers; (4) Anti Damp Products:- bamboo will not go moulding in damp conditions which makes it ideal for products like:- (i) curtains; and (ii) furnishing fabrics. Bamboo (Bambusa):- a giant woody grass, often reaching a height of forty feet or more, found in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Eastern Hemisphere. It also has been grown successfully in certain parts of the Southern United States. The fibers closely resemble those from straws in many of their characterisitics. Its fibers have an average length of 2.4 mm, thus standing between softwood and hardwood fibers. In part because of its luxurious softness, smooth hand, flowing and gentle drape, and easy price – at least compared with silk and cashmere – and eco friendly cachet, bamboo has gained entry throughout the fashion industry. But it has been the trumpets heralding bamboo as the latest and hottest sustainable eco-fabric that have been the most strident. And some of the hoopla is justified. Growing bamboo is a wonderfully beneficial plant for the planet and most is naturally organic bamboo. The manufacturing processes where bamboo the plant is transformed into bamboo the fabric are where the sustainability and eco-friendly luster of bamboo is tarnished because of the heavy chemicals, some of which are toxic, that are often required. Very, very little bamboo clothing would qualify as sustainable or organic clothes. Here's the scoop. Botanically categorized as a grass and not a tree, bamboo just might be the world's most sustainable resource. It is the fastest growing grass and can shoot up a yard or more a day. Bamboo reaches maturity quickly and is ready for harvesting in about 4 years. Bamboo does not require replanting after harvesting because its vast root network continually sprouts new shoots which almost zoom up while you watch them, pulling in sunlight and greenhouse gases and converting them to new green growth. And bamboo does this the natural way without the need for petroleum-guzzling tractors and poisonous pesticides and fertilizers. Bamboo the plant is wonderfully sustainable; bamboo the fabric isn't so easy to categorize. There are two ways to process bamboo to make the plant into a fabric: mechanically or chemically. The mechanical way is by crushing the woody parts of the bamboo plant and then use natural enzymes to break the bamboo walls into a mushy mass so that the natural fibers can be mechanically combed out and spun into yarn. This is essentially the same eco-friendly manufacturing process used to produce linen fabric from flax or hemp. Bamboo fabric made from this process is sometimes called Bamboo Linen. Very little bamboo linen is manufactured for clothing because it is more labor intensive and costly. Chemically manufactured bamboo fiber is a regenerated cellulose fiber similar to rayon or modal. Chemically manufactured bamboo is sometimes called Bamboo Rayon because of the many similarities in the way it is chemically manufactured and similarities in its feel and hand. Most bamboo fabric that is the current eco-fashion rage is chemically manufactured by 'cooking' the bamboo leaves and woody shoots in strong chemical solvents such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH – also known as Caustic Soda or Lye) and carbon disulfide in a process also known as Hydrolysis Alkalization Combined With Multi-Phase Bleaching. Both sodium hydroxide and carbon disulfide have been linked to serious health problems. Breathing low levels of carbon disulfide can cause tiredness, headache and nerve damage. Carbon disulfide has been shown to cause neural disorders in workers at rayon manufacturers. Low levels of exposure to sodium hydroxide can cause irritation of the skin and eyes. Sodium hydroxide is a strong alkaline base also known as Caustic Soda or Lye. In its dry crystalline form, caustic soda is one of the major ingredients of Drano. This is basically the same process used to make rayon from wood or cotton waste byproducts. Because of the potential health risks and damage to the environment surrounding the manufacturing facilities, textile manufacturing processes for bamboo or other regenerated fibers using hydrolysis alkalization with multi-phase bleaching are not considered sustainable or environmentally supportable. While specifics can vary, the general process for chemically manufacturing bamboo fiber using hydrolysis alkalization with multi-phase bleaching technology – which is the dominate technology for producing regenerated bamboo fiber – goes like this:- (i) bamboo leaves and the soft, inner pith from the hard bamboo trunk are extracted and crushed; (ii) the crushed bamboo cellulose is soaked in a solution of 15% to 20% sodium hydroxide at a temperature between 20 degrees C to 25 degrees C for one to three hours to form alkali cellulose; (iii) the bamboo alkali cellulose is then pressed to remove any excess sodium hydroxide solution. The alkali cellulose is crashed by a grinder and left to dry for 24 hours; (iv) roughly a third as much carbon disulfide is added to the bamboo alkali cellulose to sulfurize the compound causing it to jell; (v) any remaining carbon disulfide is removed by evaporation due to decompression and cellulose sodium xanthogenate is the result; (vi) a diluted solution of sodium hydroxide is added to the cellulose sodium xanthogenate dissolving it to create a viscose solution consisting of about 5% sodium hydroxide and 7% to 15% bamboo fiber cellulose; and (vii) the viscose bamboo cellulose is forced through spinneret nozzles into a large container of a diluted sulfuric acid solution which hardens the viscose bamboo cellulose sodium xanthogenate and reconverts it to cellulose bamboo fiber threads which are spun into bamboo fiber yarns to be woven into reconstructed and regenerated bamboo fabric. This gives some feel for how chemically intensive the hydrolysis-alkalization and multiphase bleaching manufacturing processes are for most bamboo fabrics that are promoted as being sustainable and eco-friendly. Newer manufacturing facilities have begun using other technologies to chemically manufacture bamboo fiber that are more benign and eco-friendly. The chemical manufacturing process used to produce lyocell from wood cellulose can be modified to use bamboo cellulose. The lyocell process, also used to manufacture TENCEL®, uses N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide to dissolve the bamboo cellulose into a viscose solution. N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide is a member of the amine oxide family. Amine oxides are weak alkalines that act as surfactants and help break down the cellulose structure. Hydrogen peroxide is added as a stabilizer and the solution is forced through spinnerets into a hardening bath which causes the thin streams of viscose bamboo solution to harden into bamboo cellulose fiber threads. The hardening bath is usually a solution of water and methanol, ethanol or a similar alcohol. The regenerated bamboo fiber threads can be spun into bamboo yarn for weaving into fabric. This lyocell processing is substantially healthier and more eco-friendly because N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide is supposedly non-toxic to humans and the chemical manufacturing processes are closed-loop so 99.5% of the chemicals used during the processing are captured and recycled to be used again. Only trace amounts escape into the atmosphere or into waste waters and waste products. Other chemical manufacturing processes for bamboo fabric are appearing such as using acetic anhydride and acetic acid with sulfuric acid as a catalyst to form acetate fiber which is then spun into a yarn. New nano-technologies are also being introduced into the

bamboo clothing industry. Green Yarn, a new startup located in Boston, is developing a bamboo clothing line made from nano-particles of bamboo charcoal. Green Yarn's 'Eco-fabric' is manufactured from 4 to 5 year old Taiwanese-grown bamboo that has been dried and burned in 800 degree C ovens until it is reduced to charcoal. The bamboo is processed – we don't know how – into fine nano particles which are then embedded into cotton, polyester or nylon fibers. This conventional fiber yarn that contains trapped bamboo charcoal nano particles is then woven into fabrics … mostly socks and blankets now. Green yarn's Eco-fabric is promoted as being anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-static, de-odorizing, breathable, thermal regulating (cool in hot weather and warm in cool weather), and environmentally friendly. Obviously, a significant part of Eco-fabric's claims to sustainability depend upon the sustainability of the original cotton, polyester or nylon fibers that have been impregnated with the bamboo charcoal nano particles. In a footnote, Greenyarn mentions that the active bamboo charcoal ingredients will only remain active in the clothing for about six months of active use. Chemically-manufactured bamboo rayon has some wonderful properties which are adored by conventional and eco-aware designers and consumers:- (i) bamboo fabric has a natural sheen and softness that feels and drapes like silk but is less expensive and more durable; (ii) bamboo clothing is easy to launder in a clothes washer and dryer; (iii) because of the smooth and round structure of its fibers, bamboo clothing is soft and non-irritating, even to sensitive skin. Some people with chemical sensitivities cannot tolerate bamboo clothing. We are not sure if this intolerance is due to the intrinsic nature of bamboo but it more likely because of other chemicals added or used during the manufacturing and finishing processes of the clothing. (iv) Bamboo is naturally anti-bacterial and anti-fungal supposedly because of a bacteriostatis agent unique to bamboo plants called 'Bamboo Kun' which also helps bamboo resist harboring odors. 'Kun' is also sometimes spelled 'Kunh'. The bamboo kun in bamboo fabric stops odor-producing bacteria from growing and spreading in the bamboo cloth allowing bamboo clothing to be more hygienic and to remain fresher smelling. (v) Bamboo clothing is hypoallergenic. (vi) Bamboo is highly absorbent and wicks water away from the body 3 to 4 times faster than cotton. In warm, humid and sweaty weather, bamboo clothing helps keep the wearer drier, cooler and more comfortable and doesn't stick to the skin. (vii) The structure of bamboo fibers make bamboo fabrics more breathable and thermal regulating than cotton, hemp, wool or synthetic fabrics. (viii) Bamboo clothing is naturally more wrinkle-resistant than cotton, and while it might still require ironing after washing, bamboo fabric can be ironed at a lower temperature than cotton. Shrinkage during washing and drying is minimal at warm temperatures. (ix) Bamboo fibers and fabrics absorb dyes faster and more thoroughly than cotton, modal and viscose with better color clarity. Bamboo fabrics do not need to be mercerized to improve their luster and dye-ability like cotton requires. (x) Designers such as Kate O'Connor use bamboo fabric as an eco-friendly replacement for silk. Speaking of bamboo eco-fashion, Kate O'Connor calls bamboo fashion 'so much cheaper (than silk) and it's really good for the environment'. 'It is the perfect summer fabric' according to Kate O'Connor. Linda Loudermilk, another savvy eco-fashion designer, frequently incorporates bamboo into her eco-fashions. Amanda Shi of Avita has some of the most exciting and originally beautiful eco-fashion in bamboo. Bamboo the plant and also bamboo the fabric can rate high as an environmentally friendly and renewable resource:- (i) Bamboo grows rapidly and naturally without any pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers. (ii) Bamboo clothing (both mechanically and chemically manufactured) is 100% biodegradable and can be completely decomposed in the soil by micro-organisms and sunlight without decomposing into any pollutants such as methane gas which is commonly produced as a by-product of decomposition in landfills and dumps. (iii) Growing bamboo improves soil quality and helps rebuild eroded soil. The extensive root system of bamboo holds soil together, prevents soil erosion, and retains water in the watershed. (iv) Bamboo grows naturally without the need for agricultural tending and large diesel exhaust-spewing tractors to plant seeds and cultivate the soil. (v) Bamboo plantations are large factories for photosynthesis which reduces greenhouse gases. Bamboo plants absorb about 5 times the amount of carbon dioxide (a primary greenhouse gas) and produces about 35% more oxygen than an equivalent stand of trees. (vi) Bamboo fabrics and clothing can be manufactured and produced without any chemical additives although eco-certification such as Oeko-Tex is necessary to insure that the manufacturing and finishing processes are healthy. (vii) Currently, there are no known genetically modified organisms (GMO) variants of bamboo. Let's hope it stays that way. The Bottom Line On Bamboo:- the growing of bamboo is environmentally friendly but the manufacturing of bamboo into fabric raises environmental and health concerns because of the strong chemical solvents used to cook the bamboo plant into a viscose solution that is then reconstructed into cellulose fiber for weaving into yarn for fabric. Bamboo clothing marketers have found a variety of ways to put the most eco-friendly and sustainable face on the manufacturing of bamboo fabric. The dominant manufacturing process of hydrolysis alkalization and multi-phase bleaching is generally referred to as a rather benign process utilizing caustic soda and bleach. The chemicals used are known to create a variety of health problems and neural disorders which can be hazardous to the health of fiber manufacturing workers. If the manufacturing facility lacks adequate pollution control systems – all too common in developing countries where regulations and enforcement are nearly non-existent – then these toxic chemicals can escape into the atmosphere through air vents and smokestacks and into waterways through inadequately treated waste water disposal systems. Some bamboo fiber manufacturing facilities trumpet their sustainability and green credentials by establishing ISO 9000 Quality Management policies and ISO 14000 Environmental Management policies. This is largely a PR red herring tossed by the manufacturing facilities and marketers because these ISO standards do not mean that the facilities, their manufacturing processes or their fabrics have been certified by any of the international certification bodies such as SKAL, Soil Association, Demeter, KRAV, or OKO-tex. The International Organization for Standardization, ISO, is an international NGO that defines industrial and commercial standards. ISO 14000 gives the requirements for an Environmental Management System. This means that ISO 14000 '… is a tool for helping organizations to implement good environmental practice and to aim for continual improvement of their environmental performance' according to an ISO press release. ISO 14000 does not certify that a company's manufacturing processes are sustainable or environmentally friendly. ISO 14000 is simply a generic set of standards and tools to help businesses – any kind of business such as financial services or media companies and not just manufacturing companies – define their environmental concerns and how to meet them. ISO 14000 does not guarantee that once a company has defined their Environmental Management System that they will meet their goals. There is also no guarantee that a company's implementation of their Environmental Management System using ISO 14000 will meet the criteria for sustainability. ISO has posted an interesting introduction to ISO 14000 on YouTube. Because ISO 14000 is a very 'flexible' standard, it is impossible to know what and how a company is actually implementing their ISO 14000 Environmental Management System. Some manufacturers also boast that they have implemented ISO 9000 as if this improves their 'green' credentials. ISO 9000 is another set of generic standards and tools for defining and implementing a company's quality management system. The domain of ISO 9000 is quality management and has nothing to do with environmental issues. ISO 14000 and ISO 9000 are important and useful tools and standards but, without knowing the specifics of a company's ISO 14000 implementation, it is impossible to know if their manufacturing processes are actually sustainable and conform to environmental regulations. Also, environmental regulations, controls, enforcement and attitudes vary greatly from country to country as does transparency into what really happens within a country's manufacturing facilities. For example, getting reliable data and information from garment manufacturers in China, where most clothing is now manufactured, is very difficult. What to do? If you are thinking of purchasing bamboo clothing or any clothing that has been made outside the United States, look for certification from an independent and reliable certification company such as Oeko-Tex, Soil Association, SKAL, KRAV or similar organic or sustainable certification body. Currently, the Oeko-Tex label is the most comprehensive label for insuring that the garment is healthy for consumers but it does not certify the manufacturing processes that produced the garment as being environmentally friendly and sustainable. Some people many find our critique of the environmental and human health impact of

bamboo clothing to be harsh but we based our statements on the best research that we could find from medical research journals, trade information, patent applications and consumers' experiences. We tried contacting a number of bamboo fiber manufacturers for additional information on their manufacturing processes but we received only bland statements about how they satisfied all governmental environment regulations or just radio silence. We would be highly appreciative of any documented facts from bamboo fiber and fabric manufacturers that correct any of our findings and we promise to publish your corrections. Bamboo fabric and clothing has wonderful potential as a sustainable and environmentally friendly product if it can demonstrate that it is sustainable and friendly to the health of the planet, manufacturing and garment workers, and consumers. Analyses show that, apart from a few textiles whose production actually uses a coarse bamboo fiber, most products labeled 'bamboo' textiles do not contain bamboo but viscose fibers of various qualities. In these cases, bamboo merely serves as the raw material for the cellulose (pulp) that is processed into viscose fibers. The textile labeling law (Textilkennzeichnungsgesetz (TKG) – German Textile Labeling Act) stipulates the explicit and correct designation 'viscose'. Original Bamboo Fiber is also called as Natural Bamboo Fiber or Bio Bamboo Fiber, not Bamboo Viscose Fiber. Original bamboo fiber is the true natural fiber and belongs to bast fiber. Original bamboo fiber is directly obtained from natural bamboo by using physical and mechanical process without any chemical additive. The feeling and functional property of original bamboo fiber is similar to ramie, hemp, flax fiber etc, but anti-bacterial, deodorant and anti-UV properties from original bamboo fiber are stronger than them. The production flow of natural original bamboo fiber:- natural raw bamboo → bamboo strip → steaming of bamboo strip → crushing and decomposing → biological enzyme degumming → fiber carding → natural original bamboo fiber. Principal length of original bamboo fiber is 90 mm, it can be also cut as 38–40 mm for cotton spinning system purpose or other length according to different purpose. Original bamboo fiber's fineness is average NM1686 (around 6 dtex) due to its production flow and method. The following original bamboo fiber series products have been successfully developed and produced: pure original bamboo yarn, blended original bamboo yarn, original bamboo fabric, original bamboo socks, original bamboo towels, original bamboo beddings, original bamboo garment, original bamboo cap, original bamboo scarf, original bamboo nonwoven fabric etc. Appearance of natural original bamboo fiber is a new revolution in textile industries. Original bamboo fiber can be spun pure original bamboo yarn and blended original bamboo yarn for bast fiber spinning, wool spinning, semi-worsted spinning, silk spinning, cotton spinning system purpose. The highest count for pure original bamboo yarn can be spun Nm 48 (Ne 28), Original bamboo fiber can be made 100% weaving fabric, but composition of original bamboo fiber should be less than 50% for knitting fabric, otherwise the feeling of fabric will be hard! / Найлан (Nylon). неверную информацию, из-за которой они закупали бамбуковое волокно. Текстилькеннцайхнунгсгезетц (Тэ.Ка.Ге.; Textilkennzeichnungsgesetz (TKG) – Немецкий Акт об Этикетировании Текстильной Продукции. Очень часто в начале 2000-х Китайские изготовители текстильной продукции и особенно из махровых тканей обманывали своих потребителей, указывая на состав волокон, состоящий из бамбука. Зачастую они выдавали модальное волокно за бамбуковое волокно. Под Бамбуками или Бамбуковыми понимается Подсемейство Злаков (выделяется иногда в отдельное Семейство). Стебель – одревеснешая соломина, высота до 40 метров (м), диаметр до 30 сантиметров (см). 600 Видов (около 50 Родов), главным образом в тропиках и субтропиках; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) несколько дикорастущих Видов (на Курильских Островах, Сахалине) и около 20 культивировалось на Черноморском побережье. Многие Виды цветут раз в жизни и после плодоношения погибают. Лёгкие прочные стебли Бамбуков идут на постройки и изготовление мебели.

BAN = BANK ANTICIPATION NOTES

BAN = BOND ANTICIPATION NOTE

BAN = XX – Ban is another name for a yarn creel. / ещё одно название для обозначения .

BANCA D'ITALIA REGOLAMENTO LORDO = БАНКА Д'ИТАЛИА РЭГОЛАМЭНТО ЛОРДО (или ВАЛОВЫЕ РАСЧЁТЫ БАНКА ИТАЛИИ) – BI-REL was conceived in close liaison with the banking community and came into full operation in 1998. With the setting-up of BI-REL – which increases the use of central bank money for the settlement of interbank payments – the goal of enhancing the stability of the payment system as a whole has been achieved. Similarly, the possibility of settling payments in real time has contributed to heightening the efficiency of the payment services provided by banks to their customers. The twofold objective of ensuring the orderly and smooth functioning of BI-REL and limiting the liquidity costs for intermediaries has been attained by providing the following facilities:- (i) intraday liquidity to intermediaries in the form of fully collateralised daylight overdrafts; and (ii) a queuing mechanism for temporarily uncovered payments. In BI-REL, all payments are settled continuously and individually through the centralized accounts held by intermediaries at the Banca d'Italia. The system guarantees the final and irrevocable settlement of payments. There are two main clearing systems in Italy – BI-REL and BI-COMP. BI-REL (short for Banca d'Italia Regolamento Lordo) is Italy's TARGET-linked RTGS system and is operated by the Banca d'Italia. BI-REL is the Banca d'Italia real-time gross settlement system (in Italian, Banca d'Italia Regolamento Lordo). BI-COMP is the Banca d'Italia clearing system (in Italian, Banca d'Italia Compensazione). As far as the interbank systems are concerned, the reform process implemented in 1998 envisaged the setting-up of a real-time gross settlement system for large-value payments (BI-REL) and a net settlement system for retail payments (BI-COMP). The direct management of the clearing and settlement systems allows the Banca d'Italia to closely monitor risks inherent in their functioning and ensure open and non-discriminatory access to such systems. In recent years, participation of foreign intermediaries in the Italian payment system has been facilitated by implementing remote access. With a view to improving the level of service of the retail payment instruments and reducing the opportunity costs of holding liquidity for the settlement of large-value payments, several initiatives are being implemented relating to both BI-COMP and BI-REL. / Валовые Расчёты Банка Италии БИ-РЭЛЬ (BI-REL; Банка д'Италиа Рэголамэнто Лордо (Banca d'Italia Regolamento Lordo)). Расчёты Банка Италии БИ-КОМП (BI-COMP; Банка д'Италиа Компэнсационэ (Banca d'Italia Compensazione)). является системой валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени Банка Италии . ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

BANCOMAT = БАНКОМАТ – Bancomat:- cash dispenser chain created to enable bank customers to withdraw cash up to a certain amount at all times of the day and night. Clients can use their cards and PIN codes to withdraw cash throughout most of countries of the world. Chips on electronic purses can also be loaded up to a set amount at Bancomats. Bancomat is an unattended electronic machine in a public place, connected to a data system and related equipment and activated by a bank customer to obtain cash withdrawals and other banking services. Also known as Automatic Teller Machine (ATM), Cash Machine, and Money Machine.

BAND = ПОЛОСА (или ТЕСЬМА, или ЛЕНТА, или РЕМЕНЬ, или ШНУР) – (1) Band (continuous/grown-on):- pant panels that extend to the top of the pant and are folded over without an outside band. A separate inside band lining is sewn through the pant and has an interlining.

(2) Band (pasted-on/folder-set):- a separate band sewn on the pant with stitching that shows on the outside at the top and bottom. / с втачиванием (stitching).

(3) Band (rocap):- a separate band of body fabric sewn on and turned down so the attaching seam is not visible. Inside the band is a separate lining – made from pcketing fabric – and interlining.

(4) Band:- a width-way region of the fabric that extends across the full width and is different from the rest of the fabric. It may or may not run parallel with the courses and may or may not have clearly defined edges. / Под Полосой понимается порок в виде участков, расположенных по ширине или длине полотна, отличающихся от основного фона различной линейной плотностью, интенсивностью окраски, числом нитей, высотой или плотностью ворса, размером петель. Полоса (band):- порок в виде участков расположенных по ширине или длине полотна, отличающихся от основного фона различной линейной плотностью, интенсивностью окраски, числом нитей, высотой или плотностью ворса, размером петель.

(5) Band is a close-fitting strip that confines material at the waist, neck, or cuff of clothing.

BANDANNA = БАНДАНЭ (или БАНДАНА, или ЦВЕТНОЙ ПЛАТОК) – Bandanna is a square piece of cloth that is used as a head covering or worn around the neck. Bandanna is a large figured handkerchief. Bandanas (in the UK, 1850's), silk handkerchiefs, generally red spotted with white. They were formerly manufactured only in the East Indies; but they are now manufactured of a very good quality at Glasgow and other places. Bandanna is a large often colorfully patterned handkerchief.

BAND APPLICATION = ЛЕНТОЧНОЕ ВНЕСЕНЕНИЕ – Band Application is an application of fertilizer, herbicide or insecticide applied in strips rather than the whole field, crop or soil surface. See also Broadacre Application. / Внесение удобрений, гербицидов или инсектицидов, когда они распределяются полосами, а не по всей площади поля, посева или верхнего слоя почвы. Смотрите также Обширное Применение (Broadacre Application).

BANDEAU = БАНДО (или ЛЕНТА ДЛЯ ВОЛОС, или ВОЛОСЯНАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Bandeau is a fillet or band especially for the hair; brassiere. / .

BANDED TREATMENT = ЛЕНТОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА – Banded Treatment:- applied to a linear restricted strip on or along crop rows, rather than continuous over the field.

BANDING = ОПОЯСЫВАНИЕ (или ОБВЯЗКА) – Banding is a type of plastic or metal strapping that helps support a load and hold it together. Can be used to strap and secure product on a pallet or skid. Banding is a securing of cargo on a pallet generally by a steel/metal stripping.

BANDING = ШНУР (или ТЕСЬМА) – Banding is a narrow, flat fabric that is woven, knitted, or braided, and is used as is to trim an edge or folded over to bind an edge.

BANDING, HEAVY TOW = ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ БУКСИРНЫЙ ШНУР – Banding, Heavy Tow:- nonuniform distribution of filaments across towband width.

BANDLE = XX – Bandle is a coarse homespun linen made on narrow hand looms in Ireland. / Ирландская мера длины, равная 2 футам (24 дюймам или 61 сантиметру).

BANDOLIER = ПАТРОНТАШ (или БЭНДЭЛИЭ) – Bandolier is a belt worn over the shoulder and across the breast; also Bandoleer. Bandolier is a belt that is worn over the shoulder and across the body and that holds bullets. Origin:- Middle French Bandouliere, ultimately from Old Spanish Bando band, of Germanic origin; akin to Gothic Bandwo – more at banner.

BANDWIDTH = ШИРИНА ПОЛОСЫ ЧАСТОТ – Bandwidth is a measurement of the amount of data that can be transferred by a line at a time. The wider the bandwidth, the more data that can move at once. Bandwidth:- an analog measure derived from the difference between the highest and lowest frequency on a carrier wave. Also used to describe the amount of data that can be sent through a given communications circuit.

BANGKOK = БАНГКОКСКАЯ – Bangkok is a hat woven of fine palm fiber in the Philippines.

BANGLE = БРАСЛЕТ (или ЗАПЯСТЬЕ, или XX) – Bangle is a stiff usually ornamental bracelet or anklet slipped or clasped on.

BANK = БАНК – Bank is a financial institution authorised or chartered by its national regulatory authority to be designated as a bank. Bank means depository institution, including commercial bank, savings institution, or credit union. Organization which conducts banking transactions (mainly in the areas of financing, investment and payment operations) together with all accompanying services. Depending on business policy, company size and legal limitations, a bank may operate as a full-service bank or a specialized, regional, national or international institution. In most countries banks are subject to strict monitoring and controls. For SWIFT purposes, a financial institution authorised or chartered by its national regulatory authority to be designated as a bank. In the United Kingdom, strictly, all financial institutions located in the United Kingdom and recognised by the Bank of England as banks for statistical purposes up to late 1981 or as UK banks from then onwards. This category includes the UK offices of institutions authorized under the Banking Act (1987), the Bank of England, the National Girobank and the TSB Group PLC. It may include branches of foreign banks where these are recognised as banks by the Bank of England, but not offices abroad of these or of any British-owned banks. An updated list of banks appears in each February's issue of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin. Institutions in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man which have opted to adhere to the monetary control arrangements introduced in August 1981 were formerly included in the sector but are not considered to be residents of the United Kingdom under the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA). Banks are included in the Monetary Financial Institutions (S.121/S.122) Sector. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Банк это учреждение, аккумулирующее денежные средства и накопления, предоставляющее кредит, осуществляющее денежные расчёты, учёт векселей, эмиссию денег и ценных бумаг, операции с золотом, иностранной валютой и другие функции. По функциям и характеру выполняемых операций подразделяются на коммерческие (депозитные), инвестиционные, ипотечные, сберегательные, вывозные (или экспортные), эмиссионные и другие. Национальный Жиробанк и . Банки, особые экономические институты, осуществляющие:- аккумуляцию денежных средств и накоплений, предоставление кредита, проведение денежных расчётов, выпуск в обращение определённых видов денег, эмиссию ценных бумаг и операции с ними и другие функции. Возникают в обществе на основе товарно-денежных отношений. Социально-экономическая роль банков определяется специфическим характером соответствующих общественных формаций. Банки При Капитализме:- Зачатки банкового дела существовали в рабовладельческом и феодальном обществе. Лица, которым деньги в форме драгоценных металлов передавались на хранение, а также менялы отдавали их в ссуду под проценты. Значительное развитие получил ростовщический кредит, а ростовщический денежный капитал исторически был одной из первых форм капитала. В средние века банковое дело прежде всего развивалось в торгово-промышленных городах Северной Италии. Термины Банк и Банкир происходят от Итальянского слова Banco, означающего Стол:- за столом производили свои операции менялы и ростовщики. В

дальнейшем рост и эволюция банков в Западной Европе протекали в тесной связи с развитием капитализма (о банках в России смотрите Банки в дореволюционной России). Многие методы капиталистического банкового дела получили наиболее полное развитие в Англии, самой передовой стране капитализма в XVIII–XIX веках. Банки стали привлекать крупные денежные средства промышленных и торговых капиталистов, накопления рантье и так далее. Они перешли от выдачи ссуд металлическими деньгами к кредитованию капиталистов и других заёмщиков своими долговыми обязательствами (банкнотами) и путём зачисления денег на текущий счёт клиента. Банки развиваются как особые капиталистические предприятия, организующие движение ссудных капиталов; основной целью их деятельности является извлечение прибыли. Они во многих случаях становятся акционерными обществами, что резко расширяет возможности их роста. С развитием капитализма необходимость в учреждениях, осуществляющих посредничество в кредите и платежах, неуклонно возрастает. Банки собирают свободные денежные капиталы и отдают их в ссуду на различные сроки. Они ведут текущие счета предприятий и производят расчёты между ними. Эти операции вырастают до больших размеров уже при домонополистическом капитализме и в значительной мере способствуют развитию его производительных сил. Постепенно среди многих банков выделяются наиболее крупные. Концентрация банков особенно усиливается в эпоху монополистического капитализма – империализма. Важнейшей её основой является концентрация производства и капитала в промышленности. Вместе с тем укрупнение банков в свою очередь влияет на промышленность и все сферы предпринимательской деятельности, содействуя объединению предприятий, возникновению и росту монополий. Концентрация банков возрастает как в результате особо интенсивного накопления капитала и роста крупных банков, так и в результате слияний и поглощений одних банков другими. В настоящее время в ряде капиталистических стран количество банков исчисляется десятками и даже сотнями, но фактически подавляющая часть операций сосредоточена в руках нескольких банковых монополий. Кроме того, множество мелких банков в сильнейшей степени зависит от немногих гигантов. Крупнейшие банки в различных странах имеют многочисленные отделения, разбросанные по всей стране, а нередко и за границей. В Англии много лет решающее значение в банковой системе имели 5 гигантских депозитных банков (так называемая Большая Пятёрка), а в 1968 в результате слияний их число уменьшилось до 4. В ФРГ основную роль играют 3 так называемых Гросс-Банка. В США в 1968 имелось более 14 000 формально независимых банков, но на 10 крупнейших коммерческих банков приходилось около 1/4 всех операций. Концентрация и монополизация в промышленности и банковом деле значительно меняют роль банков. От эпизодического кредитования отдельных предприятий и ведения расчётов между ними банки переходят к систематическому кредитованию определённых отраслей и предприятий, особенно к предоставлению долгосрочных ссуд (до 8–10 лет) для вложений в основной капитал. Особо тесные связи банков с промышленностью развиваются на основе эмиссионно-учредительских операций банков, то есть выпуска и размещения банками на рынке ценных бумаг (акций, облигаций) промышленных, транспортных, торговых и других акционерных обществ. Банки концентрируют крупные пакеты ценных бумаг таких обществ. Активизируются так называемые доверительные банковские операции, когда банки сами ‘по доверенности’ управляют денежными средствами клиентов, обращая их главным образом в ценные бумаги. Эти операции не отражаются в балансах банков. Они служат важным каналом для связей банков с промышленными компаниями. Всё это укрепляет позиции банков и ведёт к тому, что они превращаются в важнейший элемент структуры и опору финансового капитала. Крупные банки часто стоят в центре финансово-монополистических групп, объединяющих более или менее тесными узами под контролем финансовой олигархии ряд финансовых и промышленных компаний. Например, в центре группы Морганов в США находятся банки Моргэн Гаранти Траст Кампэни, Банкерс Траст Кампэни и Моргэн, Стэнли Энд Кампэни. Характеризуя новую роль банков в эпоху монополистического капитализма, Владимир Ильич Ленин писал:- ‘По мере развития банкового дела и концентрации его в некоторых учреждениях, банки перерастают из скромной роли посредников во всесильных монополистов, распоряжающихся почти всем денежным капиталом всей совокупности капиталистов и мелких хозяев, а также большею частью средств производства и источников сырья в данной стране и в целом ряде стран’ (Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Том 27, Страница 326). Конкретные формы связей и сращивания банковых и промышленных монополий развиваются и меняются, имеют особенности в отдельных странах, но главные черты и закономерности финансового капитала сохраняют всеобщий характер. Особенно усиливается роль государства в банковой системе после мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33. Буржуазные государства используют банки и кредит в своих попытках регулирования и стимулирования экономики. Большое развитие получила государственная собственность в сфере банков (национализация центральных эмиссионных и крупных коммерческих банков, создание новых специальных государственных банков, особенно для финансирования, определённых отраслей экономики, и другое). Как государственные, так и частные банки являются важнейшими. источниками финансирования правительств, в частности их военных расходов. Во всех капиталистических странах существуют сложные системы регулирования банков и надзора над ними со стороны государства. Все эти процессы отражают обострение противоречий капитализма и поиски правящими классами выхода из его растущих трудностей. Банки в развивающихся странах имеют много особенностей, а в странах, для которых характерна антикапиталистическая ориентация развития, они приобретают принципиально новые черты. Ранее в этих странах господствовали банковые монополии империалистических стран. Теперь в ряде стран получил развитие национально-частный банковый капитал. Однако важнейшим процессом является сосредоточение банков в руках государства, что при определённых условиях может поставить их на службу развития национальной экономики. Наиболее радикальные изменения произошли в 1960-х в банковых системах Бирмы, Объединённой Арабской Республики (ОАР), Сирии и некоторых других стран, где проведена демократическая национализация иностранных и частных банков и где их деятельность направлена на финансирование ключевых отраслей национальной экономики, особенно государственного сектора. Роль банков в молодых независимых государствах во многом зависит от характера государственной власти. Основные Виды Банков И Их Операции:- В капиталистической экономике действует сложная система банков, к которым также примыкают некоторые другие виды кредитно-финансовых учреждений:- страховые, инвестиционные, финансовые компании, сберегательные и строительные кассы, пенсионные фонды и другие. В совокупности они образуют кредитную систему. Собственно банки по их функциям и характеру можно подразделить на следующие типы:- центральные эмиссионные, коммерческие (депозитные), инвестиционные, сберегательные, специального назначения (ипотечные, сельскохозяйственные, внешнеторговые и так далее). По форме собственности можно выделить банки:- акционерные, банкирские дома (неакционерные), кооперативные (в США – взаимные), муниципальные и коммунальные, государственные, смешанные с участием государства, межгосударственные. Центральные Эмиссионные Банки (в США – Федеральная Резервная Система) осуществляют надзор над всей кредитной системой, являются орудиями кредитно-денежной политики государства и концентрируют временно свободные или обязательные резервы других банков, выпускают наличные деньги – Банкноты, кредитуют преимущественно государство и коммерческие банки. Инвестиционные Банки (в Англии – Банкирские Дома, во Франции – Деловые Банки) занимаются в основном эмиссионно-учредительскими операциями и производят куплю-продажу ценных бумаг. Коммерческие Банки – наиболее универсальный тип банков – занимаются широким кругом операций. Но их специфическими функциями являются приём депозитов, предоставление ссуд, проведение расчётов. Эти банки, как правило, образуют костяк всей банковой и кредитной системы страны. В послевоенный период значительную роль в капиталистическом мире играют

межгосударственные банки, в частности Международный Банк Реконструкции И Развития, Банк Международных Расчётов, Европейский Инвестиционный Банк. Операции банков делятся на пассивные и активные. Пассивными называются операции, посредством которых банки образуют ресурсы для кредитования, активными – операции, посредством которых банки используют эти ресурсы с целью извлечения прибыли (предоставление ссуд, покупка ценных бумаг и другое). Депозиты подразделяются на срочные (или сберегательные) вклады и текущие счета. Срочные вклады не могут быть изъяты без потери процента, до определённого срока или без предупреждения, с ними обычно не производятся безналичные операции. Текущие счета используются для безналичных расчётов с помощью чеков или платёжных поручений, они могут быть изъяты без предупреждения. По текущим счетам банки платят более низкий процент или совсем его не платят. Система безналичных расчётов имеет чрезвычайно важное значение для функционирования капиталистической экономики. Их объём и однотипность технических операций заставляют и позволяют широко применять механизацию и автоматизацию операций. В крупных банках всё шире внедряется электронно-счётная техника. Так, если в 1962 электронно-вычислительные машины (ЭВМ) использовались в 116 Американских банках, то в середине 1967 – в 943 банках. Банки предоставляют самые различные ссуды по срокам, характеру обеспечения и типу заёмщика, а также приобретают и держат государственные и частные ценные бумаги. Связь между пассивными и активными операциями банков сложна и своеобразна. С одной стороны, предоставление ссуд происходит за счёт денежного капитала, собираемого путём пассивных операций. С другой стороны, банковая система обладает способностью ‘создавать депозиты’ посредством зачисления суммы ссуд на счета клиентов. Эта возможность ограничивается объективными экономическими факторами, а также необходимостью поддержания ликвидности банков и, в частности, обязательностью хранения части средств на счетах в центральном банке. Возможности, пределы и последствия кредитной экспансии банков – важнейшая проблема теории банков и кредита, а также практики и государственной политики в капиталистических странах. Несомненно, что банки могут в сильнейшей мере способствовать чрезмерному разбуханию кредита в фазе циклического подъёма экономики и форсировать своей кредитной экспансией инфляцию. Экономическая Роль Капиталистических Банков:- Банки обеспечивают передачу денежного капитала из тех сфер хозяйства и общества, где он накопляется, в те сферы, где он используется. Благодаря банкам действует стихийный механизм распределения капитала по сферам и отраслям производства и происходит известное выравнивание нормы прибыли. Банки играют важную роль в экономии обществ, издержек обращения и рационализации всех процессов обращения товаров и капитала. Их функционирование тесно связано с денежным обращением. Банки продолжают быть центрами хозяйственной жизни, играть видную роль в процессах централизации и концентрации капитала, в развитии монополистической структуры экономики. Банки и кредитная система в целом позволяют финансовой олигархии использовать под своим контролем не только капиталы рантье и временно свободные денежные капиталы предприятий, но и сбережения и постепенно расходуемые доходы всех слоёв населения. Они сосредоточивают в своих руках расчёты между предприятиями и в немалой мере расчёты предпринимателей с потребителями. Усиливая обобществление производства и в то же время способствуя концентрации контроля над общественным богатством в руках узкого круга монополистов, банки обостряют противоречия капитализма. Наиболее резко эта их роль проявляется в том, что они усиливают экономические кризисы перепроизводства. Кредитуя капиталовложения и расширение продукции, банки усиливают перепроизводство, выход производства за пределы платёжеспособного спроса. В ходе самого кризиса они могут обострять его, сокращая ссуды и повышая ссудный процент. Особенно усиливают кризис частые банкротства банков. С другой стороны, банки играют важнейшую роль в проведении государственно-монополистических мероприятий, направленных на ослабление цикличности капиталистической экономики. Банки и кредит служат одним из важных факторов создания в недрах капитализма материальных предпосылок перехода к социализму, на что неоднократно указывали Карл Маркс и Владимир Ильич Ленин. Маркс пишет, что банковская система по своей формальной организации и централизации ‘... представляет собой самое искусное и совершенное творение, к которому вообще приводит капиталистический способ производства... В банковской системе, конечно, дана форма общественного счетоводства и распределения средств производства в общественном масштабе, но только форма’ (Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 25, Ч. 2, С. 156). Однако по своему содержанию это общее счетоводство и распределение являются частнокапиталистическими и служат целям увеличения прибыли буржуазии. В рамках капитализма никакая банковская система не может преобразовать способ производства и организовать действительно планомерное распределение средств производства в интересах и в масштабах всего общества. Созданная капитализмом банковская система используется социалистическим государством для развития производительных сил и построения социализма. Банки При Социализме:- Банки социалистических стран обслуживают денежный оборот и кредитные отношения в социалистической экономике и осуществляют учёт и контроль за хозяйственно-финансовой деятельностью государственных и кооперативных предприятий. Основоположники научного коммунизма подвергли критике разного рода мелкобуржуазные реакционные ‘теории’ о социалистическом преобразовании общества путём изменения одной лишь кредитной системы. Карл Маркс писал ‘...кредитная система послужит мощным рычагом во время перехода от капиталистического способа производства к способу производства ассоциированного труда, – однако лишь как элемент в связи с другими великими органическими переворотами в самом способе производства’ (там же, С. 157). Использование банков в качестве рычагов социалистического переустройства общества возможно лишь при условии обобществления производства диктатурой пролетариата, создания социалистических производственных отношений. Процесс становления нового экономического строя включает в себя не только социалистическое обобществление производства, но и создание социалистической системы распределения и обмена общественного продукта, в которую входят, в частности, банки, аппарат учёта и распределения. Программные положения Карла Маркса и Фридриха Энгельса об использовании банков социалистическим государством были творчески развиты Владимиром Ильичом Лениным с учётом новых исторических условий и на основе практики Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции. Определяя главное направление в работе банков после социалистической революции, Ленин писал:- ‘Банковская политика, не ограничиваясь национализацией банков, должна постепенно, но неуклонно направляться в сторону превращения банков в единый аппарат счетоводства и регулирования социалистически организованной хозяйственной жизни всей страны в целом’ (Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Том 36, С. 220). Ленинский план социалистического преобразования банков включал, помимо национализации капиталистических банков, следующие основные элементы:- объединение национализированных банков в единый общенациональный государственный банк, увеличение сети его филиалов и распространение их по всей стране, демократизацию банковского дела, концентрацию в государственных банках всего денежного оборота страны и развитие безналичных расчётов через банки. Ленин отмечал, что только государственная монополия банковского дела позволяет социалистическому государству направлять и контролировать работу банков в соответствии с задачами планомерного развития экономики и неуклонного роста благосостояния народа, использовать их в качестве аппарата контроля за ходом выполнения народно-хозяйственного плана и для укрепления смычки между рабочим классом и крестьянством. Без крупных банков, которые становятся частью социалистического государственного аппарата, социализм был бы неосуществим. Ленинские положения о банке как аппарате учёта и контроля за хозяйственной деятельностью социалистических предприятий имеют значение для всех социалистических стран. Диктатура пролетариата использует банки, превращая их в один из мощных рычагов построения социализма. Банки при социализме

принципиально отличаются от капиталистических банков и имеют решающие преимущества перед ними. Кредитные вложения банков носят производительный и общественно полезный характер:- они используются для развития экономики и повышения уровня жизни народа. Все средства, аккумулированные банками, направляются на развитие производства, а также в сферу распределения и обращения; здесь объектом кредита не могут служить фиктивные ценности. Доходы от банковских операций используются на нужды народного хозяйства и населения. Банки не подвержены денежно-кредитным кризисам, так как социалистическая система хозяйства исключает возможность их возникновения. Объём кредитных, расчётных и кассовых операций банков растёт в соответствии с неуклонным ростом производства и обращения, способствуя осуществлению быстрыми темпами расширенного социалистического воспроизводства. Будучи аппаратом перераспределения денежных средств, банки планомерно организуют и концентрируют государственный фонд кредитования народного хозяйства, осуществляют его прямое, целевое и возвратное (краткосрочное и долгосрочное) кредитование, выдают ссуды населению на потребительские нужды, производят безвозвратное финансирование капитального строительства за счёт государственного бюджета и специальных целевых фондов. Через банки социалистические государства предоставляют кредит другим странам социалистического содружества и оказывают кредитную помощь развивающимся странам, сбросившим иго колониализма. Выполняя функцию расчётных центров социалистического хозяйства, банки организуют и производят безналичные расчёты между предприятиями за материальные ценности и услуги, а также расчёт предприятий с финансово-банковской системой. Банки осуществляют расчёты по внешнеторговым и другим экономическим взаимоотношениям с иностранными государствами. Единый эмиссионный банк социалистического государства (смотрите Государственный Банк СССР) производит эмиссионно-кассовое обслуживание социалистического хозяйства и населения и планомерное оперативное регулирование денежного обращения, концентрирует, накопляет и использует валютные фонды. Банки осуществляют экономическое стимулирование и контроль за хозяйственно-финансовой деятельностью социалистических предприятий, за ходом выполнения хозяйственных планов. Банковский контроль – одна из важных форм государственного контроля за работой предприятий. Поскольку через банки проходит весь денежный оборот народного хозяйства, они выполняют роль общегосударственного аппарата учёта и счетоводства социалистической экономики. Ведя счета предприятий и организаций, осуществляя их расчётное и кассовое обслуживание, банки способствуют сохранности денежных средств в народном хозяйстве и их экономии. Банки с помощью кредита и посредством расчётного и кассового обслуживания колхозов содействуют укреплению экономической смычки между рабочим классом и крестьянством, между государственными и кооперативными секторами социалистического производства. Банки оказывают помощь колхозам в составлении производственных и финансовых планов, в налаживании учёта и отчётности, в упорядочении их финансового хозяйства. Посредством кредитного, расчётного и валютного обслуживания внешнеторговых и других взаимоотношений между социалистическими странами банки содействуют дальнейшему упрочению их экономического сотрудничества и взаимопомощи. Для мировой социалистической системы характерны, как правило, общие черты реконструкции и развития банков. Основные из них:- ликвидация излишних звеньев банковской системы и построение её по функциональному признаку; переход от коммерческого кредита к прямому банковскому кредитованию предприятий; концентрация в общегосударственном центральном банке краткосрочного кредитования, расчётов и эмиссионно-кассового обслуживания народного хозяйства; организация безналичных межхозяйственных расчётов; осуществление кредитного планирования и планирования денежного обращения; организация экономического контроля за производственно-финансовой деятельностью предприятий через кредитные, расчётные и кассовые операции. Вместе с тем в структуре банков, в методах кредитования, расчётов и кассового обслуживания хозяйства, кредитного и кассового планирования, банковского контроля за работой предприятий в каждой социалистической стране имеются присущие ей характерные отличия. Банковская Система СССР:- Основным звеном Советской банковской системы является Государственный Банк СССР – единый эмиссионно-кассовый, кредитный и расчётный центр страны. В 1968 сеть учреждений Государственного Банка состояла из 4 115 филиалов и отделений и 76 548 сберегательных касс. Государственый Банк осуществляет все краткосрочные кредитования народного хозяйства (кроме строительных организаций), а также финансирование и долгосрочное кредитование государственных сельскохозяйственных организаций, долгосрочное кредитование колхозов и других видов кооперации. Общая сумма кредитных вложений Государственного Банка на начало 1969 составляла 98.4 миллиардов Рублей, в том числе краткосрочные кредиты – 88.9 миллиардов Рублей, или свыше 90%, а долгосрочные – 9.5 миллиардов Рублей, или менее 10%. Государственный Банк производит расчётное обслуживание народного хозяйства. Безналичный платёжный оборот, проходящий через Государственный Банк, составил в 1968 около 1 250 миллиардов Рублей. Государственный Банк осуществляет кредитное и кассовое планирование. Составление и исполнение кредитного плана производится на основе народно-хозяйственного плана и по мере его выполнения. В свою очередь кредитный план используется для активного воздействия на ход выполнения народно-хозяйственного плана, для выявления и мобилизации дополнительных внутренних ресурсов в хозяйстве. Кассовый план Государственного Банка определяет размеры его денежных оборотов. Государственный Банк концентрирует и накапливает валютные фонды страны (в виде драгоценных металлов и иностранной валюты) и производит расчёт по внешнеторговым и другим экономическим взаимоотношениям между СССР и иностранными государствами. Государственный Банк экономически стимулирует и контролирует Рублём хозяйственно-финансовую деятельность предприятий. Эффективность этого контроля обеспечивается дифференцированным подходом к предприятиям, оказанием материального поощрения хорошо работающим предприятиям в виде их льготного кредитования и применения санкции к плохо работающим предприятиям, переводом последних на особый режим кредитования. Через многочисленную сеть сберегательных касс Государственный Банк производит приём и хранение трудовых сбережений населения в форме различных вкладов, обслуживает население по операциям с государственными займами и безналичным расчётам (перечисляет со счетов вкладчиков средства на оплату коммунальных услуг и прочего). По вкладам, которые возвращаются по первому требованию их владельцев, сберкассы уплачивают проценты (либо выигрыши). Общая сумма вкладов населения на 1969 составляла 32.4 миллиарда Рублей и возросла по сравнению с 1950 в 17.5 раза, а средний размер вклада в 1968 достиг 473 Рубля и увеличился против 1950 почти в 3.5 раза. Рост вкладов свидетельствует о значительном повышении благосостояния трудящихся. Вторым звеном кредитной системы СССР является Всесоюзный Банк Финансирования Капитальных Вложений – Стройбанк. Он обслуживает капитальное строительство всех отраслей народного хозяйства, кроме сельского хозяйства (банковское обслуживание последнего осуществляет Государственный Банк). Стройбанк аккумулирует специально выделяемые хозяйственными организациями и бюджетом средства для выполнения плана капитальных вложений. За счёт этих средств Стройбанк осуществляет безвозвратное финансирование капитального строительства, предоставляя долгосрочный кредит на капитальное строительство, реконструкцию и ремонт и краткосрочный кредит строительным организациям на образование оборотных фондов. Сеть Стройбанка в 1968 состояла из 457 контор и отделений и 517 пунктов уполномоченных (при Государственном Банке). Кредитование внешней торговли СССР, валютные операции, расчёты по вывозу (или экспорту) и привозу (или импорту) товаров и оказанию услуг осуществляет Банк Для Внешней Торговли СССР (Внешторгбанк). Банковская Система Других Социалистических Стран:- Опыт СССР в создании социалистической банковской системы творчески используется другими социалистическими странами с учётом их специфических условий. В некоторых

странах (Монгольская Народная Республика (МНР), Куба, Албания) банковское обслуживание всего хозяйства, включая внешние экономические отношения страны, сосредоточено в едином государственном (национальном) банке. В Республике Куба Национальный Банк объединён с финансовыми органами и выполняет функции не только банковского, но и финансового государственного аппарата. Это связано с тем, что значительная часть промышленных предприятий находится на так называемом Полусметном Финансировании и Национальный Банк осуществляет безвозвратное финансирование за счёт государственного бюджета. В Китае банковское обслуживание хозяйства осуществляет единый общегосударственный банк (Народный Банк), но выделены специальные банки для внешней торговли страны. В Венгрии, Демократической Республике Вьетнам (ДРВ), Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР), Корейской Народно-Демократической Республике (КНДР), Румынии и Чехословакии, кроме общегосударственного банка, выделены, как и в СССР, банки для внешней торговли и банки капитальных вложений (строительные или инвестиционные). В ГДР, Болгарии и в Польше имеются также специализированные банки для обслуживания сельского хозяйства (Болгарский Промышленный Банк и Болгарский Земледельческий И Торговый Банк в Болгарии, Немецкий Крестьянский Банк в ГДР и Сельскохозяйственный Банк в Польше). В некоторых социалистических странах (ДРВ, ГДР, Югославия, Польша) для обслуживания единоличных крестьянских хозяйств используется кредитная кооперация. Особенно большое распространение имеет кредитная кооперация в Польше. В ГДР наряду с сельскохозяйственной кредитной кооперацией (крестьянские торгово-кредитные кооперативы) для обслуживания ремесленников и промысловой кооперации используется специальная форма кредитной кооперации – так называемые Ремесленно-Промысловые Банки, представляющие собой паевые товарищества ремесленников. Сберегательные кассы, обслуживающие население в СССР, МНР, Чехословакии, Кубе, Албании, Китае, входят в систему центрального государственного (национального, народного) банка. В других социалистических странах сберегательные кассы представляют собой самостоятельную систему, подчинённую Министерству Финансов страны. В Венгрии, ГДР и Румынии сберегательные кассы, кроме обычных операций, предоставляют населению ссуды на жилищное строительство и потребительский кредит. Существенно отличается своей организационной структурой и методами работы кредитная система Югославии. Она состоит из общегосударственного Народного Банка Югославии, деловых банков, сберегательных касс и кредитной кооперации. Народный банк, как правило, производит кредитное, расчётное и кассовое обслуживание не непосредственно хозяйственных организаций, а деловых банков. Последние являются хозяйственными органами, учреждаемыми предприятиями и общественно-политическими содружествами (федерацией, республиками, общинами) на паевых началах. Деловые банки (в 1968 их было свыше 170) подразделяются на инвестиционные и коммерческие. Допускается коммерческие кредитование по сделкам между предприятиями. Одна из особенностей кредитной системы Югославии – широкое использование ссудного процента в качестве регулятора кредитных вложений. Повышение Роли Банковского Кредита. В условиях проводимых с середины 1960-х в СССР и других социалистических странах экономических реформ усиливался процесс концентрации в банках государственных фондов краткосрочного и долгосрочного кредитования народного хозяйства; значительно расширялись границы банковского кредитования; совершенствовались методы кредитного и расчётного обслуживания хозяйства; активизировалось использование кредита как орудия стимулирования производства и контроля рублём, что повышало роль кредита банка в социалистическом хозяйстве. Укрепление собственной финансовой базы предприятий позволяло увеличить государственные ссудные фонды путём аккумуляции банками денежных средств, оставляемых в распоряжении предприятий. В СССР расширение границ банковского кредита осуществлялось прежде всего по линии кредитования капитальных вложений. На современном этапе коммунистического строительства банковский кредит наряду со средствами государственного бюджета становился одним из главных источников обеспечения капитальных вложений денежными ресурсами. Безвозвратное бюджетное финансирование капитальных работ по расширению и реконструкции действующих предприятий уступало место долгосрочному кредитованию. За счёт банковского кредита и предусмотренных финансовым планом собственных средств промышленности осуществлялось в соответствии с централизованным планом строительство тех новых предприятий, по которым капитальные вложения могли быть возмещены в срок до 5 лет с момента ввода предприятий в эксплуатацию. Переход от бюджетного финансирования к долгосрочному кредитованию указанных объектов был призван стимулировать ускорение ввода в эксплуатацию новых мощностей, экономически эффективное использование средств на капитальные вложения, поскольку кредитный метод предусматривал полное их возмещение в установленный планом срок. В значительно больших масштабах, чем до экономической реформы, предоставлялся банковский кредит на внедрение новой техники, механизацию, совершенствование и расширение производства, на осуществление мероприятий по повышению качества, надёжности и долговечности изделий, на затраты по выпуску новой продукции и так далее. Расширялись также границы банковского кредитования оборотных средств, прежде всего за счёт дальнейшего распространения кредитования постоянных (нормативных) затрат производства в несезонных отраслях промышленности. Это укрепляло кредитные связи Государственного Банка с ведущей отраслью экономики – тяжёлой промышленностью. Новым в кредитных отношениях Государственного Банка с промышленностью выступала замена бюджетного финансирования недостатка собственных оборотных средств банковским кредитом на срок до 2 лет. При всём многообразии конкретных форм изменений в работе банков, которые проводились в связи с экономическими реформами в разных социалистических странах, эти изменения имели следующие общие черты:- повышение роли банковского кредита в расширенном воспроизводстве основных фондов путём перехода от бюджетного финансирования к xxxxx. Банки в дореволюционной России начали создаваться с 1750-х феодально-крепостническим государством. Эти банки до середины XIX века не столько способствовали развитию капиталистических отношений, сколько укреплению крепостнического хозяйства. Основной функцией банков дореформенной России было предоставление ссуд помещикам. Такие операции проводились Банком Для Дворянства (1754–86), Государственным Заёмным Банком (1786–1860) и другими. Кредитование торговли (главным образом внешней) проводилось в неизмеримо меньших размерах. Торгово-промышленную деятельность кредитовали:- Банк при Коммерц-Коллегии (1754–82), Учётные Конторы (1797–1817), Коммерческий Банк (1818–60), а также Астраханский Банк (1764–1821). В 1-й половине XIX века система банков, оставаясь неизменной, состояла из Государственного Заёмного и Государственного Коммерческого Банков в Петербурге, Петербургской Сохранной Казны, Московской Сохранной Казны и Приказов Общественного Призрения в губернских городах. Монополизация государством кредита, господство крепостнической системы, сковывавшей возможность превращения ‘празднолежащего’ капитала в функционирующий, привели к накоплению в казённых банка больших денежных вкладов (295 миллионов Рублей серебром в 1833, 970 миллионов Рублей серебром в 1859). Помимо выдачи долгосрочных ссуд помещикам, вклады (с 1810-х годов) использовались правительством в качестве займов, составляя подавляющую часть внутреннего государственного долга. Накануне реформы 1861 правительство было вынуждено ликвидировать все перечисленные банки. Это способствовало развитию системы капиталистических банков в России. В 1860 был учреждён Государственный Банк, ставший крупнейшим коммерческим банков страны, а с 1896–97, после ликвидации бумажных денег и введения золотой валюты, – центральным эмиссионным банком России. В 1860-х учреждаются различные коммерческие и земельные банки. В России сложилась капиталистическая кредитная система. К началу 1-й Мировой Войны среди коммерческих банков центральное место занимали Государственный Банк и Акционерный Коммерческий Банк. Имелось много банков, кредитовавших в основном средние слои

торгово-промышленной буржуазии, в виде обществ взаимного кредита, а также городских общественных банков, принадлежавших местным самоуправлениям. Акционерные коммерческие банкт к 1914 вложили огромные средства в кредитование торговли, финансирование промыщленных и других предприятий. Концентрация капиталов в акционерных коммерческих банках была чрезвычайно высокой и превосходила уровень, достигнутый в главных капиталистических странах. Крупнейшие акционерные банки превратились в монополистов, хозяев внутренненго денежного рынка и Петербургской Фондовой Биржи, в главных посредников между заграничными денежными рынками и Русскими предприятиями. Они играли активную роль в образовании и укреплении синдикатов и трестов в России. Во время промышленного подъёма 1909–13 банковские монополии вложили сотни миллионов Рублей в расширение крупных предприятий, особенно тяжёлой промышленности. Напротив, в годы 1-й Мировой Войны финансирование промышленности, переключившейся на военные поставки, велось в основном Казначейством. В связи с этим паразитизм Русских банковских монополий резко усилился, они использовали свои ресурсы на финансирование военных расходов государства, разнузданную спекуляцию товарами и акциями, а также для расширения контроля над разными предприятиями. Контроль или влияние крупных банковских монополий к 1917 распространялись на 468 промышленных и непромышленных предприятий с капиталом в 2.17 миллиарда Рублей, что составляло 19% к числу всех акционерных предприятий и 44% к их капиталу. Особенно значительным было влияние банков в металлургии, машиностроении, нефтяной и цементной, сахарной и табачной промышленности, в частном железнодорожном и водном транспорте. Крупнейшие Русские банки были тесно связаны с проникавшими в Россию иностранными финансово-капиталистическими группами и важнейшими Французскими и Германскими банками. Последним принадлежала в некоторых ведущих Русских банках значительная часть их акционерного капитала. Акционерные коммерческие банки пользовались правительственной поддержкой. Учреждение новых акционерных банков жёстко ограничивалось правительством. В разное время в России действовал всего лишь 91 акционерный коммерческий банк, тогда как в других капиталистических странах – сотни, а в США – тысячи. Такая политика правительства ускоряла централизацию капиталов в существующих банках, а с наступлением империализма способствовала усилению процессов монополизации кредита. Земельный кредит в России был представлен двумя государственными банками – Дворянским и Крестьянским (на их долю в 1914 приходилось свыше 60% заложенных сельско-хозяйственных земель), 8 местными дворянскими банками, 10 акционерными земельными банками и 36 городскими кредитными обществами. Всеми земельными банками было выпущено к 1914 на 5.4 миллиардов Рублей закладных листов (вид долгосрочных облигаций, с помощью которых ипотечные банки привлекали средства капиталистов), и предоставлено долгосрочных ссуд на 5.3 миллиардов Рублей, из них свыше 3.6 миллиардов Рублей было выдано под залог сельскохозяйственных земель, в том числе до 60% получено помещиками, а 40% направлено через Крестьянский Банк на финансирование покупок помещичьих земель кулацко-зажиточной верхушкой деревни по завышенным ценам (смотрите Столыпинская Аграрная Реформа). Потребность деревенских верхов в сельскохозяйственном производственном кредите удовлетворялась так называемыми Крестьянскими Общественными Учреждениями и Земскими Кассами Мелкого Кредита, а главным образом – ссудо-сберегательными и кредитными товариществами (кредитной кооперацией). Таких учреждений и товариществ в 1914 было 18 тысяч с 645 миллионами Рублей выданных ссуд. Сберегательные кассы в России принадлежали государству, причём правительство использовало вклады (к 1914 – 1.7 миллиардов Рублей) для вложения в государственные облигации и закладные листы государственных земельных банков. В ходе Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции (или государственного переворота) 25 Октября (07 Ноября) 1917 Красная Гвардия и революционные солдаты овладели Государственным Банком, который перешёл в собственность Советского государства. Государственные земельные банки были упразднены Декретом Совета Народных Комиссаров (СНК) 25 Ноября (08 Декабря) 1917; Декретом Всероссийского Центрального Исполнительного Комитета (ВЦИК) от 14 (27) Декабря 1917 национализировались и сливались с Государственным Банком все частные банки, а банковское дело объявлялось государственной монополией.

BANK = ШПУЛЯРНИК (или СНОВАЛЬНАЯ РАМА, или СНОВАЛЬНАЯ КЛЕТКА) – Bank is another name for a yarn creel.

BANK BILL = БАНКОВСКИЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Bank Bill is a draft or bill of exchange drawn on a bank and accepted by that bank. An important money market instrument in the United States. Also known as Banker's Acceptance.

BANK CHECK = БАНКОВСКИЙ ЧЕК – Bank Check is a check written by a bank which may be drawn on the issuing bank itself or on a third bank. Readily negotiable means of cashless payment. Also known as Banker's Draft.

BANK CLEARING = БАНКОВСКИЙ КЛИРИНГ (или БАНКОВСКИЕ РАСЧЁТЫ) – Bank Clearing is a settlement of mutual indebtedness arising from payment transfers among banks. / Расчёт взаимной задолженности, возникающей в результате осуществления платежей между банками.

BANK COMMISSION = БАНКОВСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – In return for their services, banks receive remuneration (commission), e.g., for the purchase and sale of securities. Rates of commission vary. Fee for special services (credit commission) or for risk coverage added to interest charges in lending business.

BANK DEPOSITS = БАНКОВСКИЕ ВКЛАДЫ (или БАНКОВСКИЕ ДЕПОЗИТЫ) – Bank Deposits are the funds received by a bank from a depositor and placed in an interest-bearing or non interest-bearing account. The bank is entitled to use these funds for its own lending activities, but is required to make them available to the depositor upon demand (checking or demand deposit accounts) or at a specified time (time deposits). Checking accounts are considered as cash in the money supply (M1) because they are used in the same way as cash (checks or transfers used to make payments). Time deposits are considered as part of M2, as they are not as readily available.

BANK DRAFT = БАНКОВСКАЯ ТРАТТА – Bank Draft is a draft payable on demand and drawn by or on behalf of the bank itself; it is regarded as cash and cannot be returned unpaid. Also known as Banker's Draft. A bank instrument wherein payment of funds is guaranteed. An order issued by a seller against a purchaser; directs payment, usually through an intermediary bank. Typical bank drafts are negotiable instruments and are similar in many ways to checks on checking accounts in a bank. / закупщика; .

BANKER = БАНКИР – (1) Banker is a person involved in the business of banks and banking, or an institution that performs the same task for other institutions.

(2) Person who performs brokerage services in his capacity as owner of a banking institution or as an executive employee of a bank.

BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE = БАНКОВСКИЙ АКЦЕПТ – A Banker's Acceptance (BA or B/A) is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank. When the bank adds its acceptance to the bill of exchange, i.e. accepts it, the party drawing the bill of exchange receives an acceptance credit. As a rule, though, the accepting bank stipulates that it should discount the bill so that it earns the discount. The acceptance credit is only granted to firms with first-class creditworthiness. The banker's acceptance gives them access to an excellent and easily disposable form of loan funds. Banker's Acceptances are negotiable time drafts, or bills of exchange, that have been accepted by a bank which, by accepting, assumes the obligation to pay the holder of the draft the face amount of the instrument on the

maturity date specified. They are used primarily to finance the export, import, shipment or storage of goods. A Bankers' Acceptance is a time draft whose maturity is usually less than six months. The draft becomes a bankers' acceptance when the bank accepts it; that is, the bank upon which the draft is drawn stamps and endorses it as 'accepted'. Banker's Acceptance is a form of financing used in import/export transactions. Embody a short-term money claim in the form of a trade bill guaranteed by an American bank. Depending on the market situation, they offer a higher return than other forms of fixedinterest investment. A time draft or bill of exchange drawn on and accepted by a bank. The bank assumes an unconditional obligation to pay the face amount. Depending on the bank's creditworthiness, the acceptance becomes a financial instrument which can be discounted. Time draft that has been drawn on and accepted by a bank. In a large and active market, investors buy and sell bankers' acceptances at rates similar to, and often below, LIBOR. Rates are low due to the low risk of default on the part of a bank and the fact that there is generally an underlying trade transaction, the proceeds of which are pledged to cover the acceptance when it matures. Time draft or bill of exchange drawn on a bank and accepted by that bank. The draft is stamped 'accepted' and signed by a bank officer. By accepting the draft, the bank agrees to pay the face value of the obligation if the issuer (or drawer) fails to pay. See also Acceptance. Bills of exchange serving as money market paper in the United States and other countries, mostly denominated in US Dollars and accepted by large American banks. They bear interest for periods of 90–180 days on a discount basis and are used primarily to finance imports and exports. Abbreviation:- B/A. A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank where the accepting institution guarantees payment. Used extensively in foreign trade transactions. Also known as Bank Bill. Banker's Acceptances are short-term credit instruments issued by corporations to finance the import, export, transfer or storage of goods. They are termed 'accepted' when a bank guarantees their payment at maturity. These instruments reflect the obligations of both the bank and drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument at maturity. A Bankers' Acceptance is a time draft whose maturity is usually less than six months. The draft becomes a bankers' acceptance when the bank accepts it; that is, the bank upon which the draft is drawn stamps and endorses it as 'accepted'. Bankers' Acceptance involves the acceptance by a financial corporation of a draft or bill of exchange and the unconditional promise to pay a specific amount at a specified date, i.e. held for maturity. These are treated as actual financial assets even though no funds may have been exchanged. / Обозначение:- . (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Банковский Акцепт – переводный вексель, акцептованный банком.

BANKERS' AUTOMATED CLEARING SERVICES (LTD) = УСЛУГИ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОГО (или АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОГО) МЕЖБАНКОВСКОГО КЛИРИНГА (ДЛЯ БАНКИРОВ) (ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ.) – Known as Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Ltd until 1986:- The great majority of interbank electronic credits (including standing orders) are processed by BACS Ltd, although these are mainly small and medium-value items. Standing orders are used largely by individuals for the payment of regular fixed sums. After a period of decline during the early 1990s, as companies and other institutions encouraged customers to make greater use of direct debits, the total volume of such orders has been increasing over the past five years (1998–2003). BACS has also developed a separate credit transfer system for domestic Euro transactions, which operates in a similar way to its sterling direct credit service. A number of members now offer the Euro service to their corporate customers. However, the number of payments cleared through the BACS Euro scheme remains very low. BACS Ltd (known as Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Ltd until 1986) offers an Automated Clearing House (ACH) service, providing electronic bulk clearing for direct debits, standing orders and other non-urgent, automated credit transfers. In the UK payments industry, the main private sector body is the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS), set up in 1985. APACS is a non-statutory association providing a forum for the major banks and building societies to discuss non-competitive issues relating to money transmission. Three operational clearing companies currently fall under the APACS umbrella:- CHAPS Clearing Company; BACS Ltd; and Cheque and Credit Clearing Company Ltd. There are two retail-oriented payment clearing arrangements in the United Kingdom. The BACS system offers an ACH service handling electronic payment orders, whilst the Cheque and Credit Clearing Company processes paper items such as cheques and credit vouchers. For both these clearings there is a two-tier access structure with direct settlement members and 'indirect' participants. Settlement between direct members occurs across accounts held at the Bank of England. BACS is an ACH responsible for clearing bulk electronic transfers in both debit and credit form, and now processes the great majority of electronic interbank funds transfers in the United Kingdom. The clearing is operated by BACS Ltd. The service (which began operating in 1968 as the Interbank Computer Bureau) was established to provide a more efficient method of handling interbank transfers by means of magnetic tape rather than paper instruments, although BACS transfers are now exclusively input through telecommunications links. BACS clears sterling-denominated standing orders, direct debits and direct credits. It has also recently introduced a separate credit transfer system for domestic Euro transactions. There is no restriction on the value of individual payment instructions submitted to BACS, although in practice the vast majority of transfers processed are of low value. BACS has announced a major technology renewal program to meet the rapidly growing demand for electronic payments and to integrate the latest security methods. This program is known as 'NewBACS' and is scheduled for completion by 2005. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). двухъярусное (two-tier).

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS = БАНК МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ – Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was established on 1930-May-17 by an International Agreement concluded between Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, the BIS is the world's oldest international financial organization. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an international organization which fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks. In fulfilling its mandate, the BIS acts as:- (i) a forum to promote discussion, policy analysis and facilitate decision-making processes among central banks and within the international financial community; (ii) a center for economic and monetary research; (iii) a prime counterparty for central banks in their financial transactions; and (iv) agent or trustee in connection with international financial operations. The head office is in Basel, Switzerland and there are two representative offices:- in the Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and in Mexico City, Mexico. As its customers are central banks and international organizations, the BIS does not accept deposits from, or provide financial services to, private individuals or corporate entities. The BIS strongly advises caution against fraudulent schemes. An international bank headquartered in Basel, Switzerland, which serves as a forum for monetary cooperation among several European central banks, the Bank of Japan, and the US Federal Reserve System. Founded in 1930 to handle the German payment of World War I reparations, it now monitors and collects data on international banking activity and promulgates rules concerning international bank regulation. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was established in 1930 by intergovernmental convention. The BIS promotes co-operation among central banks. In this capacity it carries out four main functions:- (i) it holds and manages deposits from A large number of central banks throughout the world; (ii) it serves as a forum for international monetary co-operation; (iii) it acts as an agent or trustee in the execution of various international financial agreements; and (iv) it carries out research and issues publications on monetary and economic subjects. Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is international organization established in 1930 and based in Basle, Switzerland, that serves as a forum for central banks collecting information, developing analyses and cooperating on a wide range of policy-related matters. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an international organization which fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks. The BIS fulfils this mandate by acting as:- (i) a forum to promote discussion and policy analysis among central banks and within the international financial community; (ii) a center for economic and monetary research; (iii) a prime

counterparty for central banks in their financial transactions; and (iv) agent or trustee in connection with international financial operations. The head office is in Basel, Switzerland and there are two representative offices:- in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and in Mexico City. As its customers are central banks and international organizations, the BIS does not accept deposits from, or provide financial services to, private individuals or corporate entities. The BIS:- (i) aims at promoting monetary and financial stability; (ii) acts as a forum for discussion and cooperation among central banks and the financial community; and (iii) acts as a bank to central banks and international organizations. The Bank for International Settlements was established on 1930-May-17. It is the world's oldest international financial institution and remains the principal center for international central bank cooperation. The BIS was established in the context of the Young Plan (1930), which dealt with the issue of the reparation payments imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles following the First World War. The new bank was to take over the functions previously performed by the Agent General for Reparations in Berlin:- collection, administration and distribution of the annuities payable as reparations. The Bank's name is derived from this original role. The BIS was also created to act as a trustee for the Dawes and Young Loans (international loans issued to finance reparations) and to promote central bank cooperation in general. The reparations issue quickly faded, focusing the Bank's activities entirely on cooperation among central banks and, increasingly, other agencies in pursuit of monetary and financial stability. Since 1930, central bank cooperation at the BIS has taken place through the regular meetings in Basel of central bank Governors and experts from central banks and other agencies. In support of this cooperation, the Bank has developed its own research in financial and monetary economics and makes an important contribution to the collection, compilation and dissemination of economic and financial statistics. In the monetary policy field, cooperation at the BIS in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War and until the early 1970s focused on implementing and defending the Bretton Woods system. In the 1970s and 1980s, the focus was on managing cross-border capital flows following the oil crises and the international debt crisis. The 1970s crisis also brought the issue of regulatory supervision of internationally active banks to the fore, resulting in the 1988 Basel Capital Accord and its 'Basel II' revision of 2001–06. More recently, the issue of financial stability in the wake of economic integration and globalization, as highlighted by the 1997 Asian crisis, has received a lot of attention. Apart from fostering monetary policy cooperation, the BIS has always performed 'traditional' banking functions for the central bank community (e.g., gold and foreign exchange transactions), as well as trustee and agency functions. The BIS was the agent for the European Payments Union (EPU, 1950–58), helping the European currencies restore convertibility after the Second World War. Similarly, the BIS has acted as the agent for various European exchange rate arrangements, including the European Monetary System (EMS, 1979–94) which preceded the move to a single currency. Finally, the BIS has also provided or organized emergency financing to support the international monetary system when needed. During the 1931–33 financial crisis, the BIS organized support credits for both the Austrian and German central banks. In the 1960s, the BIS arranged special support credits for the French Franc (1968), and two so-called Group Arrangements (1966 and 1968) to support sterling. More recently, the BIS has provided finance in the context of IMF-led stabilization programmes (e.g., for Mexico in 1982 and Brazil in 1998). Twenty-nine members with the goal of promoting cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements. The BIS offers a wide range of financial services specifically designed to assist central banks and other official monetary institutions in the management of their foreign exchange reserves. Some 140 customers, including various international financial institutions, currently make use of these services. On average, over the last few years, some 4% of global foreign exchange reserves have been invested by central banks with the BIS and as of 2009-March-31, customer placements amounted to SDR220 billion. BIS financial services are provided out of two linked trading rooms:- one at its Basel head office and one at its office in Hong Kong SAR. The Bank continually adapts its product range in order to respond more effectively to the evolving needs of central banks. Besides standard services such as sight/notice accounts and fixed-term deposits, the Bank has developed a range of more sophisticated financial products which central banks can actively trade with the BIS to increase the return on their foreign assets. The Bank also transacts foreign exchange and gold on behalf of its customers. In addition, the BIS offers a range of asset management services in sovereign securities or high-grade assets. These may be either a specific portfolio mandate negotiated between the BIS and a central bank or an open-end fund structure – the BIS Investment Pool (BISIP) – allowing customers to invest in a common pool of assets. The two Asian Bond Funds (ABF1 and ABF2) are administered by the BIS under the BISIP umbrella:- ABF1 is managed by the BIS and ABF2 by a group of external fund managers. The BIS extends short-term credits to central banks, usually on a collateralized basis. From time to time, the BIS also coordinates emergency short-term lending to countries in financial crisis. In these circumstances, the BIS advances funds on behalf of, and with the backing and guarantee of, a group of supporting central banks. The Bank's Statutes do not allow the Bank to open current accounts in the name of, or make advances to, governments. The BIS does not accept deposits from, or generally provide financial services to, private individuals or corporate entities. The BIS international financial statistics are a unique source of information on various elements of the global financial system. They include data on:- (i) the cross-border lending and borrowing of internationally active banks in key financial centers, including offshore centers (banking statistics); (ii) issuing activity in international and domestic securities markets (securities statistics); (iii) operations in over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives markets (derivatives statistics); (iv) effective exchange rate (EER) indices for 58 economies (effective exchange rates); (v) operations in the global foreign exchange markets (foreign exchange statistics); (vi) external debt positions of individual countries based on BIS banking and securities statistics as well as on data from other international organizations (external debt statistics); and (vii) payment and settlement systems in major financial centers (payment statistics). The International Association of Insurance Supervisors, which operates from the BIS, publishes data on the global reinsurance market. Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is based in Basel, Switzerland. It was founded in 1930 and now acts as a non-political central bank for central banks. Website:- http://www.bis.org. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is a joint stock corporation headquartered in Basel, Switzerland. It is wholly owned by 55 national central banks. Its tasks comprise the administration of parts of international currency reserves and at the same time the coordination and resolution of problems in international monetary and currency policy. The BIS is therefore considered to be the bank of the world's central banks. / Банк Международных Расчётов (БМР) является международной валютно-кредитной организацией, основанной 17 Мая 1930 в Базеле, Швейцария в соответствии с Планом Юнга первоначально для расчётов по репарационным платежам Германии и межсоюзническим долгам после Первой Мировой Войны. Впоследствии направления деятельности банка менялись. С начала 1960-х БМР стал координировать действия по оказанию помощи валютам, по поддержке международной валютной системы, являлся финансовым агентством Европейского Объединения Угля и Стали, Европейской валютной системы. Банк Международных Расчётов функционирует на чисто коммерческой основе как акционерное общество. Акционерами БМР являются центральные банки 30 стран (1984). Банк Международных Расчётов (БМР; Bank for International Settlements (BIS)), международный финансовый институт, созданный в 1930 в Базеле (Швейцария) центральными банками Англии, Франции, Германии, Бельгии, Италии, тремя частными банками Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) во главе с Банкирским Домом Морганов и Японскими частными банками. Учреждение БМР было предусмотрено Гаагской Конвенцией (Планом Юнга, 1930). Банку было поручено принимать и выплачивать Германские репарационные платежи, включая расчёты за поставки натурой, и оплачивать межсоюзнические долги, осуществлять операции, связанные с займом Юнга, главным образом США, и обслуживать платежи по займам Дауэса и Юнга. В связи с прекращением платежей по репарациям и военным долгам с 1931 характер деятельности банка меняется. БМР покупает и продаёт золото и иностранную валюту, принимает от центральных банков на хранение золото, предоставляет и

получает от них ссуды под залог золота или легко реализуемых краткосрочных обязательств, включая казначейские векселя, покупает и продаёт котирующиеся на бирже облигации. Банк не имеет права выпускать банкноты, оплачиваемые по предъявлению, акцептовать тратты (переводные векселя), предоставлять ссуды правительствам, приобретать контроль над предпринимательскими компаниями. В годы 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 в БМР хранилось золото, награбленное фашистами. В банке продолжалось сотрудничество между директорами стран антигитлеровской коалиции (Франции, Англии и США) и фашистских стран. Валютно-финансовая конференция в Бреттон-Вудсе (1944) приняла решение о ликвидации БМР, но, пользуясь поддержкой реакционных элементов стран-членов банка, он уцелел и стал расширять свои операции. Банк участвовал в проведении операций по 'Плану Маршалла', осуществлял многосторонние клиринги для Европейского Платёжного Союза, после роспуска последнего – в рамках Европейского Валютного Соглашения. БМР является финансовым агентом Европейского Объединения Угля И Стали, Международного Красного Креста, Всемирного Почтового Союза и других. БМР выступает в качестве Европейского вспомогательного органа Международного Валютного Фонда и Международного Банка Реконструкции И Развития, которому он содействует в размещении облигаций банка в Швейцарии. С начала 1960-х БМР стал центром международных соглашений империалистических держав по поддержке мировой валютной системы капитализма (смотрите Валютный Кризис). Он участвовал в кредитовании Англии и Федеральной Резервной Системы США на основе соглашений типа 'Своп' (операций по взаимному обмену валютой на срок по твёрдому курсу) (смотрите Валютный Рынок). В 1968–69 принимал участие в кредитах Франции. Являлся агентом 'Золотого Пула'. В 1951 Япония выбыла из состава БМР. В 1968 в БМР входили центральные банки всех Европейских капиталистических и социалистических стран, кроме СССР и Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР); представителем США на общих собраниях акционеров является Фёрст Нэшэнэл Сыти Банк Оф Нью Йорк. В 1970 акционерами БМР стали Япония и Канада. 75% акций БМР принадлежит центральным банкам и 25% – частным банкам и лицам, банки-учредители располагают более 50% акций. Текущими делами банка руководит Совет Директоров, в состав которого входят 8 Управляющих центральными банками Европейских стран:- Англии, ФРГ, Франции, Бельгии, Италии, Швейцарии, Швеции и Нидерландов и 5 представителей финансовых, промышленных и торговых кругов, назначаемых этой восьмёркой. БМР имеет валютно-экономический отдел, осуществляющий исследования в области международных валютно-кредитных отношений. Выпускает ежегодный обзор, в котором даёт информацию и исследования международных валютно-кредитных отношений за год, и текущий бюллетень. Акционерный капитал в 1930 был установлен в 500 миллионов золотых Франков, в Декабре 1969 увеличен до 1.5 миллиардов Франков. На 31 Марта 1969 оплаченный капитал составлял 125 миллионов золотых Франков (1 золотой Франк = 0.29 грамма (г) чистого золота); баланс составил 14.6 миллиардов золотых Франков, в том числе вклады центральных банков в золоте – 4.8 миллиардов Франков, в иностранной валюте – 6.6 миллиардов Франков, в активе – золото в слитках – 4.0 миллиарда Франков, ссуды (в большинстве краткосрочные) – 9.0 миллиардов Франков.

BANKGIROT = БАНКШИРО – In Sweden, the Bankgirot system is mainly used for credit transfers between bank accounts. By contrast with the Postgirot system, there are no separate Bankgirot accounts; instead, ordinary bank accounts are given a Bankgirot number. In other words, the Bankgirot system is an 'open' payment system in which customers can transfer payments from an account with one bank to an account with another bank. The Bankgirot is an ACH (Automated Clearing House) managed by BGC (short for the Bankgirocentralen) and owned by the banks. 20 banks are currently affiliated to it. BGC manages and develops the Bankgirot system and offers its products and services to the banks on a purely subcontractual basis. A wide range of information services relating to the processing of payments is included in the services offered to banks. The Bankgirot system mainly handles retail payments, but also processes certain large-value payments. Bankgirot payments are settled on a bilateral net basis in the RIX system, whereby payment orders between each pair of banks are calculated to a net debit or credit position. These net balances are registered in the banks' accounts at the Riksbank for settlement during the day. If one participant has liquidity problems at the time of settlement, the payment is put in a queue. The transaction is queued for no longer than 30 minutes; if the bank is still unable to settle its net position after this period, the net position is recalculated as a pair of gross payments. In this way, a bank's liquidity problems do not hinder a counterpart from settling its own obligations. Different types of payment have different settlement schedules throughout the day. After settlement, the underlying payments are sent to the receiving bank by file transfer. The Bankgirot system differs from the Postgirot system in that it only has customer relationships with the banks. These banks, whether they are shareholders of BGC or not, are charged at cost. Banks face a combination of fixed transaction fees and variable fees that decrease with the volume of transactions conducted. Partly in response to the rapid development of electronic payment delivery and processing technology, such as internet payment services, and after discussions with the Riksbank, BGC adopted in 1999 a new technical platform and new clearing procedures. The development of the new clearing platform has led to the full integration of all systems involved in the clearing and settlement cycle, namely the RIX system, BGC's clearing information system and the clearing participants' internal systems. There have been two additions to the existing communication channels:- a new internet-based information channel and a new interface between BGC and the clearing participants. These allow the participants to follow their clearing positions in real time via the internet. The system handles two types of clearing and settlement methods:- bilateral gross and net clearing and settlement. It has several clearing and settlement cycles per day, one or more for each category of payment. The number of payment services processed by the new platform is gradually increasing. The clearing and settlement of banks' cash transactions through Bank of Sweden's subsidiary, Pengar i Sverige AB (PSAB), which was previously carried out by the Riksbank, has been included in the range of services provided by the new BGC system. Also the Data Clearing System has been integrated into BGC's new technical platform. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). система Постширо (Postgirot system). Банкширосэнтрален (Бэ.Гэ.Сэ.; Bankgirocentralen (BGC)). Государственный Банк или Риксбанк (Riksbank). в системе РИКС (RIX system). Пеньгар и Свэрье А.Бэ. (Пэ.Эс.А.Бэ.; Pengar i Sverige AB (PSAB)).

BANK GUARANTEE = БАНКОВСКАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ – (1) The term Bank Guarantee refers to sureties, guarantees and standby letters of credit. The bank guarantee is an instrument which business partners can use to strengthen and/or secure an obligation in their contract. The Principal – the party who requests that the guarantee is issued – applies to his bank for a bank guarantee to be issued in favor of the Beneficiary – the party who will receive the guarantee. After examining and approving the Principal's application, the bank draws up a contract with the Principal – the Counter-Indemnity. The Counter-Indemnity states, among other things, the rights and obligations of the Principal and the bank in relation to possible payment for claims under the guarantee. Once all of this is in place, the bank then issues the guarantee. By issuing the guarantee the bank offers a security to the Beneficiary that is separate from the Principals ability or will to fulfil his part of the contract. For example, a guarantee can be issued to secure the repayment of an advance payment if delivery does not take place. Bank guarantees can also be used to secure performance under a contract. Such a guarantee does not however mean that the bank completes the project in the event of non-performance. Instead the bank's undertaking is a payment obligation. Funds are then available to the Beneficiary to enable him to, for example, complete the project with another party. In general banks issue two different kinds of guarantees:- (i) Accessory and (ii) Non-Accessory guarantees. Guarantees can be divided into two kinds – those that are linked to the underlying contract – an accessory relationship, and those that are independent or an non-

accessory relationship. The former are often referred to as 'Borgen' in Sweden. The latter category can be broken down further into Demand Guarantees and Standby Letter of Credit. A guarantee can be issued by the Principal's bank either directly to the Beneficiary (a 3-part guarantee or direct guarantee) or through a bank in the Beneficiary's country, (a local bank guarantee, a 4-part guarantee or an indirect guarantee). In the latter case, the Principal's bank (the Instructing Bank) instructs a local bank (the Issuing Bank) to issue the guarantee in favor of the Beneficiary. As security, the Instructing Bank issues a counter-guarantee in favor of a local bank, entitling it to the right to submit a claim to the Instructing Bank in the event of payment of a claim. With a direct guarantee, the Principal's bank issues the guarantee directly to the Beneficiary making this type of guarantee less expensive for the Principal as there are no foreign bank costs. Furthermore, the Issuing Bank has better control in the event of a claim under the guarantee, giving the Principal a certain amount of security. The Principal also has better control when the guarantee is eventually handed over to the Beneficiary. Certain contracts may stipulate a guarantee to be issued by the Local Bank. This is even required by law in some countries and can be common market practice. Beneficiaries may view the Local Bank guarantee as more secure, as they only need to deal with their own bank. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris, France has compiled several sets of rules for dealing with guarantees. By referring to the ICC rules in a guarantee you define a number of the different parties rights and obligations without having to specify them in the guarantee text, thereby reducing the risk of misunderstanding and creating a simplier text. Many banks recommend the use of the ICC rules and, in particular when applicable, the rules for demand guarantees URDG 458 ICC Publication 458 and ISP98 ICC Publication 590. See also Accessory Guarantee, Demand Guarantee, and Non-Accessory Guarantee. Guarantee made by a bank that it will pay an exporter for goods shipped if a foreign purchaser defaults; the guarantee is obtained by the foreign purchaser. An assurance, obtained from a bank by a foreign purchaser; that the bank will pay an exporter up to a given amount for goods shipped if the foreign purchaser defaults. A statement issued by an importer's bank guaranteeing the payment of (L/C) drafts to the exporter or to the carrier. Types of Bank Guarantees:- advance payment bond, advance payment guarantee, ancillary guarantee or contract guarantee, bid bond or bid guarantee, bill of lading guarantee, court guarantee, duty deferment bond, facility guarantee, guarantee for warranty obligations, guarantee securing a credit line, letter of indemnity for missing bill of lading, loan guarantee, loan note guarantee, maintenance guarantee, payment guarantee, performance bond or performance guarantee, retention guarantee, retention money guarantee, standby letter of credit, steamship guarantee, surety, tender bond, tender guarantee, trade debt guarantee, VAT bonds, warranty guarantee, and other specific guarantees, such as Civil Aviation Authority and Association of British Travel Agents Bonds. Civil Aviation Authority and Association of British Travel Agents Bonds required by applicants in the travel industry to enable participation in the ATOL (Air Travel Organiser's Licencing at Civil Aviation Authority, London, UK) and ABTA LTD (the travel association, London, UK) schemes, which offer holiday protection to travellers. Valid for 18 months, normally renewable every year; to allow for an annual licence plus a six month grace period for claims if the licence is revoked or not renewed. Various guarantee formats are available from both authorities. Bank Guarantee is a guarantee assumed by a bank. Bank can issue the Bank Guarantees which you may need for your financial or commercial transactions. These guarantees are subject to counter-guarantees such as blocked account, pledge or other. In some cases counter guarantee is a pledge of a deposit, in bank's investment fund, equal to 1.5 times the amount of the guarantee. Most of leading banks has a guarantee fee not exceeding 1% p.a. on the amount of the guarantee. Bank Guarantee is an indemnity issued by a bank. / если зарубежный закупщик окажется несостоятельным; . выплата (repayment) . гарантия по обязательствам ручательства (guarantee for warranty obligations). Заверение, полученное от банка . Новые Унифицированные Правила МТП (Международной Торговой Палаты) Для Гарантий по Требованию № 758 в редакции 2010 (ICC Uniform Rules For Demand Guarantees No. 758 (v. 2010)) изменили ряд ключевых моментов, определяющих порядок выпуска и обращения банковских гарантий, а также определили нововведения, применение которых значительно расширяет возможности использования банковских гарантий как внутри одной страны, так и при осуществлении международных операций. В частности:- (i) Унифицированными Правилами № 758 (Статья 2) установлен (определён) новый участник отношений, связанных с выдачей банковской гарантии – 'Инструктирующая Сторона', по просьбе которого банк может выдавать гарантию в пользу бенефициара (не имеющего никакого отношения к основной сделке). В настоящее время резиденты России находятся в неравных условиях в сравнении с остальными участниками отношений, связанных с выдачей гарантии, так как лишены дополнительных возможностей получения банковской гарантии. Так, например, выдача банковской гарантии по просьбе принципала, как правило, связана с оформлением обеспечения по банковской гарантии, которым на практике принципал может и не располагать или не желать временно отвлекать свободные денежные средства. Следовательно, появление третьей 'инструктирующей стороны' было обусловлено самой практикой применения гарантий. Инструктирующая сторона играет роль участника, имеющего свободные ресурсы для оформления обеспечения по банковской гарантии. Отношения между 'инструктирующей стороной' и принципалом выстраиваются исходя из договорных отношений и фиксируются в договорах. (ii) Новая редакция Унифицированных Правил № 758 даёт чёткое толкование в отношении принципа 'безотзывности' гарантии и не допускает двусмысленность трактования этого термина при применении гарантии, как это определялось ранее действующей редакцией. (iii) В международной банковской практике не встречается понятие 'подтверждённая гарантия'. Данную функцию (функцию подтверждения гарантии) может выполнять резервный аккредитив. (iv) Редакцией от 2010 Унифицированных Правил МТП Для Гарантий по Требованию № 758 (Статья 33) введено новое понятие 'Переводная (Трансферабельная) Гарантия' – и даны её характерные признаки. Банковская Гарантия – обязательство банка перед бенефициаром произвести платёж в его пользу в пределах указанной суммы денежных средств в случае, если третья сторона (контрагент бенефициара) не выполняет своего обязательства перед бенефициаром, или другого события, произошедшего или не произошедшего (гарантийного случая). В международной практике часто встречается схема с 'подтверждённой' гарантией. В 'подтверждённой' гарантии участвует второй банк. Этот банк (банк контргарант) запрашивает (инициирует) другой банк (банк гарант) выпустить гарантию в пользу бенефициара против его контр-гарантии в пользу банка гаранта.

(2) Bank Guarantee is:- (1) under certain circumstances, accepted in lieu of original bill of lading to release cargo. (2) A statement issued by an importer's bank guaranteeing the payment of (L/C) drafts to the exporter or to the carrier. (3) Other forms of guarantees by banks in favour of a beneficiary. Guarantee issued by a bank to a carrier to be used in lieu of lost or misplaced original negotiable bill of lading. Protection in writing to a Carrier for performing a deviation from normal business guaranteed by a bank. May under certain circumstances be accepted in lieu of original Bill of Lading to release cargo.

BANK HOLDING COMPANY = БАНКОВСКАЯ КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или БАНКОВСКАЯ ХОЛДИНЬГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Bank Holding Company (BHC) is the company that owns, or has controlling interest in, one or more banks. A company that owns more than one bank is known as a Multibank Holding Company. In the United States, the Board of Governors (central, governmental agency of the Federal Reserve System, located in Washington, DC) is responsible for regulating and supervising bank holding companies, even if the bank owned by the holding company is under the primary supervision of a different federal agency (the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). / Банковская Контролирующая Компания или Банковская Холдиньговая Компания – компания, которая владеет двумя или более банками или иными банковскими холдиньговыми компаниями. В соответствии с определением, приведённым в Акте о Банковской Холдиньговой Компании от

1956 (Bank Holding Company Act of 1956), подобные компании подлежат обязательной регистрации в Совете Управляющих Федеральной Резервной Системы (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) и подпадают под регулирование зарегистрированных банковских холдиньговых компаний. Поправки к Акту от 1956 установили правила приобретения компаний (1966) и отменили преимущества, которыми пользовались холдиньговые компании, включавшие только один банк (1970), ограничив, таким образом, деятельность банковских холдиньговых компаний только банковской сферой.

BANK IDENTIFIER = БАНКОВСКИЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР (или ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР БАНКА) – Bank Identifier is a code that uniquely identifies a bank, and possibly a branch as part of a financial institution. / Под Банковским Идентификатором или Идентификатором Банка понимается код, который в единственном роде идентифицирует (отождествляет) банк и возможно филиал как часть финансового учреждения.

BANK IDENTIFIER CODE = БАНКОВСКИЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ КОД (или КОД ИДЕНТИФИКАТОРА БАНКА) – The Bank Identifier Code (BIC) is an internationally standardized bank code used for the clear identification of financial institutions. It is used worldwide in cross-border payments and in the international exchange of messages between banks. Bank Identifier Code (BIC) is an 8 or 11 character ISO code assigned by SWIFT and used to identify a financial institution in financial transactions. The Bank Identifier Code (BIC) is a universal method of identifying financial institutions in order to facilitate automated processing of telecommunication messages in banking and related financial environments. The BIC consists of eight or eleven contiguous characters comprised of the following components:- (i) Bank Code:- 4 alphanumeric characters. So far, the Registration Authority (i.e. SWIFT) has only used alphabetic characters; (ii) Country Code:- 2-letter country code as specifed in ISO 3166; (iii) Location Code:- 2 alphanumeric characters attributed by the RA (short for Registration Authority) to identify the location of the institution within the specified country; and (iv) Branch code (optional):- 3 alphanumeric characters identifying a branch or a department of the financial institution. A universal method of identifying financial institutions in order to facilitate the automated processing of telecommunication messages in financial environments. Also known as Bank Identification Code. ISO 9362 (also known as BIC code or SWIFT code) is a standard format of Bank Identifier Codes approved by the International Organization for Standardization. It is the unique identification code of a particular Bank. These codes are used when transferring money between banks, particularly international transfers. The code is 8 or 11 characters, made up of:- (i) 4 characters – bank code; (ii) 2 characters – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code; (iii) 2 characters – location code; and (iv) 3 characters – branch code, optional ('XXX' for primary office). Where an 8-digit code is given, you may assume that it refers to the primary office. The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) handles the registration of these codes. For this reason, Bank Identifier Codes (BICs) are often called SWIFT Addresses or Codes. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – In the broadest sense of the term, Banking is the business of accepting temporary responsibility for safeguarding other people's money ('deposits') and then lending out these funds (along with the bankers' own funds) in order to earn interest for the bank's own account. Banking firms thus earn their profits primarily by serving as 'financial intermediaries' who mobilize the scattered savings of many households and firms (by offering safekeeping services and paying interest on at least some kinds of accounts) and then make these pooled funds available to suitable borrowers (to business firms that want to finance proposed investment projects or perhaps to consumers who want to finance big ticket durable consumers' goods like automobiles or perhaps to governmental entities whose policy-makers have decided to spend more money than they have received in revenue collections). The bank pledges its own capital (and also buys outside deposit insurance) to guarantee that any depositor can get all his/her money back in cash no later than some contractually specified length of time after giving notice of withdrawal. The bank makes this somewhat risky guarantee even though it is quite predictable that some (hopefully small) percentage of the loans the bankers make using depositers' funds will 'turn sour' and not be repaid by the borrower. The bank's profits arise mainly from the (positive) spread between its costs of securing and servicing deposits and its revenues from fees and interest on the loans extended. (Of course banks frequently seek to make additional profits selling other financial services to their clients and customers as well, but the business of accepting deposits and making loans is the defining core of the banking business.) Not all firms engaging in 'banking' in this broad sense are officially called 'Banks'. Savings and loan associations, credit unions and other miscellaneous thrift institutions provide similar services under other names. The laws of the United States and most other developed industrial countries provide for multiple types of financial intermediary institutions whose official 'labels' normally depend upon the selected purposes for which they will loan money (business loans, consumer loans, real estate mortgages, etc), the maximum time period for which they will contract a loan (2 years? 5 years? 30 years?), and the kinds of supplementary services (checking privileges, foreign exchange, management of trusts and estates, etc) that they may provide for their customers beyond basic taking of deposits and extension of loans. From the perspective of this course, banks are mainly of interest because of their key role in determining the size of the money stock. Considerably less than half of the US money stock (M1) consists of physical cash or currency (coins and bills). Most of the money stock in the US (or any other present-day advanced industrial economy) is in the form of 'mere' ledger entries representing bank depositers' credit balances in their individual or corporate checking accounts. And, amazingly enough to the uninitiated, this means that banks are constantly creating money 'out of thin air' simply by making bookkeeping entries that assign new checking account credits to customers as they take out loans from the bank. Of course, private banks cannot simply create money out of thin air without limit and still expect to stay in business. When the bank credits a borrower's account with the amount of his new loan, it is to be expected that the borrower will very soon want to spend part or all of the money he has borrowed. After the check the borrower writes is deposited in somebody else's account in another bank, the check will soon be presented for collection at the lending bank, and they will have to have the cash on hand to pay the other bank off at that time. The more Dollars' worth of loans a bank has extended, the more cash it will have to have on hand in reserves to meet the daily flow of redemptions. Most or all of the check redemption demands coming in every day can normally be offset by the cash and checks drawn on other banks that the depositers and borrowers have brought in and deposited or paid that day, but an 'unsound' bank that extends loans with reckless abandon sooner or later will find that the flow of checks presented to it for collection greatly exceeds the flow of outside checks and cash being brought in. Once the bank's vaults are empty and the cash reserves are gone, the management must quickly (overnight!) either borrow the necessary additional cash elsewhere (probably at high interest rates) or else sell off some of the bank's assets (because of the haste, probably at fire-sale prices). When the troubled bank can no longer borrow and has no assets left that can be sold on short notice, it can no longer fulfill its ontractual guarantees to pay its obligations on demand and is therefore out of business with the banks owners and managers now subject to civil (and perhaps criminal) legal penalties (bankrupcy, suits for breach of contract, negligence, and fraud, indictments for fraud, embezzlement, etc). 'Sound' banks limit the volume of the loans they extend so that they remain in a prudent proportional relationship to the amount of instantly liquid funds they have available in 'reserves' (either as currency in the vault or as demand deposits in some other bank, such as the Federal Reserve). But bankers face a difficult trade-off. The flow of checks that will be presented for payment and the volume of new deposits and loan repayments coming in every day cannot be predicted with 100% accuracy, so the higher the fraction of its total deposit obligations the bank holds ready in reserves, the safer or 'sounder' the bank can be considered (and the more attractive the bank will seem to depositers and other potential business associates). However, reserves

do not yield any interest income to the bank; only the funds that are tied up in loans to (solvent) borrowers can contribute directly and immediately to the bank's profitability. To maximize their profits, bank management must find the best way to strike a balance between the need to maintain their 'reserve ratio' at a level high enough to limit their risks of becoming insolvent and the conflicting need to keep the highest feasible proportion of the bank's available funds loaned out at interest.

BANKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БАНКОВСКОМУ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БАНКОВСКОМУ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ) – Banking Advisory Committee (BAC) attends the meetings of the Accounting Regulatory Committee (ARC).

BANKING BUSINESS DAY = РАБОЧИЙ БАНКОВСКИЙ ДЕНЬ (или ОПЕРАТИВНЫЙ БАНКОВСКИЙ ДЕНЬ) – Banking Business Day is a day when financial institutions are open for conducting funds transfers activities. Banking business days can differ from country to country and within a country. / Банковский День – это синоним рабочего дня. Но рабочие дни у всех разные, а банковские – одинаковые. Платёж совершается в банковский день. Банковский день – это рабочий день, за исключением выходных, международных и государственных праздников. Банковский День – период, отведённый в банке для приёма и обслуживания клиентов, выполнения операций по кредитованию, финансированию капитальных вложений, приёму и выдачи наличных денег. Банковский День – часы рабочего дня банка, в течение которых производятся платёжные операции, датируемые этим числом, обычно с 10 до 16 часов. Банковский Рабочий День – день, в течение которого банк открыт для населения и выполняет большую часть своих банковских функций; та часть любого рабочего дня, когда банк открыт для клиентов и выполняет большую часть своих банковских функций.

BANKING CENTER = БАНКОВСКИЙ ЦЕНТР – Banking Center is a place where banks are domiciled or are represented by business offices.

BANKING SECRECY = ТАЙНА БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – Banking Secrecy is an obligation on the part of banks and their employees to keep customer data confidential. For example in Switzerland, the violation of banking secrecy is a public offence under Article 47 of the Swiss Banking Law. However, under the law governing criminal procedure and other legal provisions, the banks have an obligation to provide the authorities with information and testify before them. See also Bank Secrecy.

BANKING SYNDICATE = БАНКОВСКИЙ СИНДИКАТ – Banking Syndicate is a group of banks formed to underwrite a loan for a specific transaction or a given client. Loans made by a banking syndicate are called Syndicated Loans. Also known as Consortium. See also Syndicate.

BANKING SYSTEM = ПОДДЕРЖИВАЮЩАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Banking System:- for marine purposes the practice of always keeping more than one piece of cargo on the quay or in the vessel ready for loading or discharging in order to avoid delays and to obtain optimal use of the loading gear.

BANK NOTES = БАНКОВСКИЕ БИЛЕТЫ (или БИЛЕТЫ БАНКА, или БАНКНОТЫ) – Bank Note is a term used synonymously with paper money or currency issued by a bank. Notes are, in effect, a promise to pay the bearer on demand the amount stated on the face of the note. Today, only the Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to issue bank notes, i.e. Federal Reserve notes, in the United States. Promissory notes issued by a central bank, payable to the bearer on demand. Paper money issued by central banks, in Germany and other member countries of the European Monetary Union by the European Central Bank (ECB), and which is denominated in a round number of currency units. The banknote is legal tender and not a security. Monetary law provides for no encashment duty. Banknotes, therefore, do not entail a right, but only constitute value. In addition to banknotes, coins are also in circulation. Paper currency produced by a bank of issue that carries a promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum specified on the note. Often called simple a Note. Also known as Bill in the United States. / Банковские Билеты или Банкноты это кредитные знаки денег, выпускаемые эмиссионными банками и замещающие металлические деньги в обращении. Они представляют собой бессрочные долговые обязательства. Банковские билеты заменили обращение частных коммерческих векселей. В эпоху империализма неразменны на золото, превратились в бумажные деньги. Банковские Билеты или Банкноты, кредитные знаки денег, выпускаемые эмиссионными банками и замещающие металлические деньги в качестве средства обращения и платежа (смотрите Деньги). Необходимость выпуска банковских билетов была обусловлена развитием капиталистической промышленности, торговли и кредита. С ростом производства и товарооборота металлические деньги стали частично заменяться коммерческими векселями (долговыми обязательствами отдельных капиталистов). Однако обращение частных коммерческих векселей постепенно было заменено банковскими билетами, являвшимися векселями банкиров. Последние выпускали их в порядке учёта коммерческих векселей, причём они стали обращаться в качестве кредитных денег. Эти банковские билеты подлежали оплате по предъявлению их, поэтому банкиры должны были иметь, кроме вексельного, также и металлическое покрытие своих банковских билетов. Эмиссия банковских билетов первоначально осуществлялась любым банком, но множественность банковских билетов в обращении, полное или частичное их обесценение из-за недостаточного обеспечения и частых банкротств отдельных банкиров тормозили развитие капиталистического производства. Это требовало введения государственного регулирования эмиссионного дела. Банковские билеты, эмиссия которых регламентируется государством, впервые были выпущены при учреждении Банка Англии (1694). Они приобрели силу законного платёжного средства, то есть превратились в национальные деньги, в 1833. Во Франции банковские билеты стали видом общенациональных денежных знаков в 1800–03, в Германии (Пруссии) – в 1846, в Голландии – в 1814–30. Но во многих государствах эмиссия банковских билетов была децентрализована, а банковские билеты выпускались только крупнокупюрные. Вплоть до 2-й половины XIX века банкнотное обращение было развито слабо и обслуживало главным образом расчёты между капиталистами. С середины и в течение 2-й половины XIX века складывается система регулирования эмиссии банковских билетов, отвечающая требованиям капиталистического производства. Банковские билеты стали использоваться не только в сфере оптового оборота, но и как средство платежа при выплате заработной платы и как средство обращения в розничном товарообороте. Если в порядке учёта векселей выпускалось банковских билетов больше, чем требовалось для обращения, то излишние банковские билеты возвращались в банк, который должен был обменивать их на золото. В Англии в 1844 был принят Акт Роберта Пиля, согласно которому каждый банковский билет сверх лимита в 14 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов должен был обеспечиваться золотом на 100%. В Германии до 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 золотое обеспечение банковских билетов было установлено в размере 1/3 суммы эмиссии, а после войны они обеспечивались золотом и иностранной валютой в размере 40% эмиссии. В России законом от 29 Августа 1897 было установлено, что при сумме эмиссии 600 миллионов Рублей обеспечение золотом должно составлять 50%, а сверх 600 миллионов Рублей – 100%. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) в 1913 банковские билеты обеспечивались золотом на 40%. Превращение банковских билетов в законное платёжное средство позволяло государству в случае необходимости использовать эмиссию банковских билетов для покрытия своих расходов. Эмиссионные банки получали разрешение выпускать банковские билеты, обеспеченные не золотом и товарными векселями, а облигациями государственных займов и освобождались от обязательства размена банковских билетов на золото. Тем самым фактически банковские билеты

превращались в государственные бумажные деньги с принудительным курсом (смотрите Бумажные Деньги). Это обычно происходило в период войн, особенно в годы 1-й и 2-й мировых войн. После 1-й Мировой Войны было восстановлено отвечающее условиям мирного развития банкнотное обращение, но размеры непокрытой золотом эмиссии банкнот были значительно увеличены (в Англии – до 260 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, во Франции был введён безлимитный выпуск банковских билетов), и банковские билеты стали разменяться не на золотые монеты, а на золото в слитках либо на иностранную валюту, которая, в свою очередь, обменивалась на золото. С начала мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33 во всех капиталистических странах размен банковских билетов на золото был вновь прекращён, что явилось специфическим проявлением общего кризиса капитализма в денежной сфере. Неразменные банковские билеты являются дефектными банкнотами. Они либо занимают промежуточное положение между настоящими банкнотами и бумажными деньгами (когда они выпускаются для кредитования товарооборота), либо фактически перерождаются в бумажные деньги, когда их эмиссия производится для финансирования непроизводительных расходов буржуазного государства, покрытия бюджетных дефицитов, финансирования капиталовложений. После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 лишь в некоторых государствах (Бельгия, Голландия, Пакистан, Южно-Африканская Республика (ЮАР)) продолжали действовать законы, определяющие размер обязательного обеспечения банковских билетов золотом. В большинстве же капиталистических стран нормы обеспечения банковских билетов золотом совсем не установлены или имеют чисто формальное значение. Обеспечением банковских билетов в основном являются иностранная валюта и другие девизы, а также государственные ценные бумаги и в незначительной части – коммерческие векселя (например, во Франции и Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) – наряду с золотом девизы, векселя и государственные ценные бумаги, в Италии – государственные ценные бумаги и девизы, в Голландии – золото и девизы). В ряде стран (Мексика, Индонезия и другие) обеспечением эмиссии банковских билетов служат также и их активы в Международном Валютном Фонде. Размена банковских билетов на золото для частных лиц не существует ни в одной стране, и лишь центральные банки могут (причём только в США) получать золото в обмен на Долларовые банковские билеты и другие Долларовые обязательства. В ряде стран введена обратимость (конвертабельность) национальных банковских билетов на валюту других стран, а во многих капиталистических странах банковские билеты либо неконвертабельны, либо их конвертабельность ограничена. В США по закону 1945 норма золотого обеспечения банковских билетов была установлена в 25%, в остальной части эмиссия обеспечивалась государственными ценными бумагами и в небольшой части векселями. В 1968 в связи с валютным кризисом и угрозой девальвации Доллара в США было полностью отменено обеспечение банковских билетов золотом. В Англии эмиссия банкнот связана в основном с регулированием государственного долга. В 1954 законом установлена максимальная сумма эмиссии банковских билетов в 1 575 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. По соглашению с Казначейством разрешается её превышение, однако это должно каждые 2 года подтверждаться законом. В Индии законом 1957 золото-валютное обеспечение банковских билетов фиксировано в размере 200 крор (из них золотое – 115 крор, в остальной сумме банковские билеты покрываются девизами, государственными ценными бумагами, векселями). Инфляция в современных условиях во всех капиталистических странах, как правило, осуществляется в форме эмиссии неразменных банковских билетов. В социалистических странах банковские билеты – государственные кредитные деньги, эмиссия которых осуществляется планомерно в порядке краткосрочного кредитования народного хозяйства и в соответствии с потребностями товарооборота в наличных деньгах на основе кредитных и кассовых планов. Основным обеспечением банковских билетов являются принадлежащие государству товарные массы, которые служат материальным покрытием всех выпускаемых в обращение денежных знаков. Кроме того, банковские билеты социалистических стран имеют и золото-валютное обеспечение (например, в бывшем СССР банковские билеты на 25% обеспечивались золотом и драгоценными металлами). В некоторых социалистических странах (СССР, Румыния) наряду с банковскими билетами обращаются и казначейские билеты, которые, однако, не служат источником покрытия государственных расходов и эмитируются в таком же порядке, как и банковские билеты. Банкноты, то же, что Банковские Билеты. Под Денежными Знаками понимаются бумажные деньги, неполноценные монеты и другие знаки стоимости, не имеющие собственной стоимости и замещающие в обращении золотые или серебряные деньги.

BANKNOTES IN CIRCULATION = БАНКОВСКИЕ БИЛЕТЫ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ (или БИЛЕТЫ БАНКА В ОБРАЩЕНИИ, или БАНКНОТЫ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ) – Banknotes (and coins) are said to be 'In Circulation' after being issued, usually to commercial banks, by a national central bank (NCB). The circulation figure decreases when the banknotes are sent back to an NCB. 'Banknotes in circulation' means banknotes issued minus banknotes returned. Banknotes are also 'in circulation' if they are not being used in payments, but are stored at banks or deposited in piggy banks. The NCBs store new and used banknotes. After being checked for 'fitness', i.e. that they are physically sound, and for authenticity, used banknotes can be re-issued. Unfit banknotes are shredded and counterfeits are reported to the police. Two types of banknote stocks are held by the Eurosystem:- logistical and strategic. Logistical stocks are the working stocks of the NCBs and meet the demand for banknotes in normal situations, including seasonal peak demand. They are held:- (i) to replace unfit banknotes returning from circulation; (ii) to accommodate an expected increase in circulation; (iii) to meet seasonal fluctuations in demand; and (iv) and to optimise banknote transportation between NCB branches. The bigger an NCB's network, the more stocks are required, as each branch has to meet the potential demand for all denominations at any time. Over time, there may be imbalances (surpluses or deficits) in the logistical stocks at an NCB because of people travelling from one euro area country to another and taking Euro banknotes with them. Should an NCB run short of a particular denomination it will draw on the Eurosystem Strategic Stock if the surplus logistical stocks of other NCBs are insufficient. / сезонные флуктуации (колебания) .

BANK OF CANADA RATE = СТАВКА БАНКА КАНАДЫ – Bank of Canada Rate is the central bank's official interest rate. It is like a wholesale rate for commercial banks on the 'overnight' loans. The bank rate is dictated by government policy and will in turn drive the commercial bank rates, e.g., the prime rate. / Под Банком Канады (Bank of Canada) понимается государственный акционерный центральный эмиссионный банк Канады. Основан в 1934. Является 'банком банков' страны, регулирует уровень учётного процента и нормы обязательных резервов коммерческих банков. Банк Канады выступает банкиром правительства доминиона и провинций, осуществляет кассовое исполнение их бюджетов и управляет государственным долгом, производит операции с ценными бумагами правительства на открытом рынке, представляет Канаду в международных кредитных учреждениях, совершает сделки с золотом и иностранной валютой. Банк имеет агентства в каждой провинции. В 1944 он создал дочернее общество – Банк Промышленного Развития для долгосрочного кредитования промышленности, транспорта и строительства с капиталом 25 миллионов Канадских Долларов, который принадлежит целиком федеральному правительству. Акционерный капитал и резерв банка на начало 1969 составлял 30 миллионов Канадских Долларов, баланс – 4 636 миллионов Канадских Долларов, эмиссия банкнот – 3 229 миллионов Канадских Долларов, вклады коммерческих банков – 1 114 миллионов Канадских Долларов, вклады правительства – 47 миллионов Канадских Долларов, инвестиции в Банк Промышленного Развития – 354 миллионов Канадских Долларов. Валютный запас Банка Канады и Валютного Фонда Канады составлял 3.0 миллиарда Канадских Долларов, в том числе 923 миллиона золотом, остальное – почти исключительно Доллары США.

BANK OF ENGLAND = БАНК АНГЛИИ – The Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom (UK). Sometimes known as the 'Old Lady' of Threadneedle Street, the Bank was founded in 1694, nationalized on 01 March 1946, and gained independence in

1997. Standing at the center of the UK's financial system, the Bank is committed to promoting and maintaining monetary and financial stability as its contribution to a healthy economy. Core Purposes:- in pursuing its goal of maintaining a stable and efficient monetary and financial framework as its contribution to a healthy economy, the Bank has two core purposes; achieving them depends on the work of the Bank as whole. This part of the website describes and explains each core purpose and some of the work that is undertaken to achieve them. The Bank's Core Purposes are determined by Court as part of its role in setting the Bank's objectives and strategy. The Bank of England exists to ensure monetary stability and to contribute to financial stability. Core Purpose 1 – Monetary Stability:- monetary stability means stable prices and confidence in the currency. Stable prices are defined by the Government's inflation target, which the Bank seeks to meet through the decisions delegated to the Monetary Policy Committee, explaining those decisions transparently and implementing them effectively in the money markets. Core Purpose 2 – Financial Stability:- financial stability entails detecting and reducing threats to the financial system as a whole. This is pursued through the Bank's financial and other operations, including lender of last resort, oversight of key infrastructure and the surveillance and policy roles delegated to the Financial Policy Committee. In pursuit of both purposes the Bank is open in communicating its views and analysis and works closely with others, including:- (i) other central banks and international organisations to improve the international monetary and financial system; and (ii) HM Treasury and the Financial Services Authority, under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, to pursue financial stability. The Bank will also play its part in promoting an open and internationally competitive financial centre in the United Kingdom, using its expertise to help make the United Kingdom financial system more efficient, where such efforts would be in the public interest and provided that they do not conflict with its primary responsibilities or those of other agencies. Founded in 1694, 'The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' has been the focal point of gold and silver trading in London for over three centuries. It is one of the most active central banks in gold and is the gold depository for many of the world's central banks. Website:- http://www.bankofengland.co.uk. The Bank of England was founded in 1694 to act as the Government's banker and debt-manager. Since then its role has developed and evolved, centred on the management of the nation's currency and its position at the centre of the UK's financial system. The history of the Bank is naturally one of interest, but also of continuing relevance to the Bank today. Events and circumstances over the past three hundred or so years have shaped and influenced the role and responsibilities of the Bank. They have moulded the culture and traditions, as well as the expertise, of the Bank which are relevant to its reputation and effectiveness as a central bank in the early years of the XXI century. At the same time, much of the history of the Bank runs parallel to the economic and financial history, and often the political history, of the United Kingdom more generally. Key moments in the Bank's history – a brief guide:- King William & Queen Mary:- when William and Mary came to the throne in 1688, public finances were weak. The system of money and credit was in disarray. A national bank was needed to mobilise the nation's resources. William Paterson:- William Paterson proposed a loan of £1 200 000 to the Government. In return the subscribers would be incorporated as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The Royal Charter:- the money was raised in a few weeks and the Royal Charter was sealed on 27 July 1694. The Bank started life as the Government's banker and debt-manager, with 17 clerks and 2 gatekeepers. In 1734 the Bank moved to Thread-needle Street, gradually acquiring land and premises to create the site seen today. Commercial functions:- the Bank managed the Government's accounts and made loans to finance spending at times of peace and war. A commercial bank too, it took deposits and issued notes. The XVIII Century:- during the XVIII century the Government borrowed more and more money. These outstanding loans were called the National Debt. 1781:- renewal of the Bank's Charter:- reliance on the Bank of England was such that when its charter was renewed in 1781 it was described as 'the public exchequer'. The bankers' bank:- by now the Bank was acting as the bankers' bank too. It was liable to fail if all its depositors decided to withdraw their money at the same time. But the Bank made sure it kept enough gold to pay its notes on demand. The 'Restriction Period':- by 1797 war with France had drained the gold reserves. The Government prohibited the Bank from paying its notes in gold. This Restriction Period lasted until 1821. The XIX Century:- the 1844 Bank Charter Act tied the note issue to the Bank's gold reserves. The Bank was required to keep the accounts of the note issue separate from those of its banking operations and produce a weekly summary of both accounts. The Bank Return, as it's called, is still published every week. Lender of last resort:- in the XIX century the Bank took on the role of lender of last resort, providing stability during several financial crises. The First World War (1914–18):- during the First World War the National Debt jumped to £7 billion. The Bank helped manage Government borrowing and resist inflationary pressures. Gold:- in 1931 the United Kingdom left the gold standard; its gold and foreign exchange reserves were transferred to the Treasury. But their management was still handled by the Bank and this remains the case today. Nationalisation 1946:- after the Second World War the bank was nationalised. It remained the Treasury's adviser, agent and debt manager. Financial crises:- during the 1970s, the Bank played a key role during several banking crises. The Bank was at the fore when monetary policy again became a central part of Government policy in the 1980s. Operational independence May 1997:- in May 1997 the Government gave the Bank responsibility for setting interest rates to meet the Government's stated inflation target. This was enshrined in the 1998 Bank of England Act. Managing the modern bank:- the Bank's governing body, the Court of Directors, as it's known, is made up of the Bank's Governor and 2 Deputy Governors, and 9 Non-Executive Directors (under the Banking Act 2009). / Под Банком Англии понимается государственный центральный эмиссионный банк Великобритании. Основан в 1694. В 1984 насчитывал 8 отделений в стране. В 1984 сумма баланса по эмиссионному департаменту 11.5 миллиардов Фунтов Стерлингов, по банковскому – 2.9 миллиардов Фунтов Стерлингов. Банк Англии (Bank of England) – центральный эмиссионный банк Великобритании. Учреждён в 1694 как частный акционерный банк. Был наделён правом эмиссии банкнот наряду с некоторыми другими банками страны. Первоначальный капитал банка – 1.2 миллиона Фунтов Стерлингов – принадлежал группе частных лиц, главным образом владельцам крупнейших банкирских домов. Впоследствии увеличен до 14.5 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Бнак Англии превратился в основной эмиссионный институт, финансовый центр страны, в банк банков и государства. До 1-й Мировой Войны (1914–18) банкноты Банка Англии обменивались на золото. В 1946 лейбористское правительство провело национализацию Банка Англии. Акционеры получили компенсацию правительственными ценными бумагами, приносящими 12% дохода в год (столько же, сколько давали дивиденды до национализации). Банк Англии производит фидуциарную (не покрытую золотом) эмиссию в пределах сумм, периодически устанавливаемых парламентом, финансирует правительство, осуществляет кассовое исполнение государственного бюджета, хранит резервы Английских и многих иностранных центральных банков, с которыми состоит в корреспондентских отношениях, служит расчётным центром для банков страны, осуществляет валютный контроль в соответствии с валютным законодательством. В задачи Банка Англии входит контроль за кредитной деятельностью банков и регулирование денежного рынка (путём изменения учётной ставки и так называемых Операций На Открытом Рынке). Управляющий и директора Банка Англии назначаются правительством. Банк в 1969 имел 8 отделений в Англии. Сумма денежной эмиссии Банка Англии, полностью покрытой ценными бумагами, на Июль 1969 составляла 3 340 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов против 2 248 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов в 1960, 1 326 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов в 1950 и 1 402 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов в 1946.

THE BANK OF FINLAND REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ БАНКА ФИНЛЯНДИИ – The Bank of Finland Real-Time Gross Settlement (BOF-RTGS) System:- the Finnish interbank payment system consists of an RTGS system (BoF-RTGS), a retail payment system (PMJ) and a large-value netting system for express transfers and cheques (POPS). BoF-RTGS is used for the real-time gross settlement of central bank, customer and interbank transfers. POPS is designed as a bilateral continuous netting system. Banks participating in POPS exchange payment

messages bilaterally, without using a centralised clearing house or a clearing operator. PMJ handles all customer payments between banks, i.e. credit transfers (including salary and pension payments), direct debits and debit card transactions (including EFTPOS payments; EFTPOS short for Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale)). The Finnish interbank payment system consists of an RTGS system (BoF-RTGS), a retail payment system (PMJ) and a large-value netting system for express transfers and cheques (POPS). BoFRTGS is operated by Suomen Pankki and the other two systems are operated by the banks participating in them. BOF–RTGS is the national TARGET-linked RTGS system, operated by the Bank of Finland. Suomen Pankki (Bank of Finland) is Finland's central bank and a member of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). There are three main clearing systems in Finland – BoF-RTGS, POPS and PMJ. BoF-RTGS is Finland's TARGET-linked RTGS system, maintained by the Bank of Finland. POPS processed customer-initiated high-value and urgent payments. PMJ is the retail payment system, processing the majority of non-urgent payments. POPS and PMJ are maintained by the Finnish Bankers' Association. POPS (Pankkien On-line Pikasiirrot ja Sekit-järjestelmä) is an online interbank large-value net settlement system. The settlement method used by POPS is decided by the transfer value. Gross netting is used if the value of a payment exceeds the interbank bilateral limit. Payments below the limit are bilaterally netted, so that both banks' net positions are constantly updated throughout the day by exchanging clearing data. The Interbank Payment System (PMJ – Pankkien välinen maksuliikennejärjestelmä) is a retail clearing system operated by the major Finnish banks. PMJ uses bilateral netting, with most payment transactions being processed centrally in each bank and then exchanged in batches several times a day. The Bank of Finland Real-Time Gross Settlement (BOF-RTGS) System is a real-time gross settlement system, through which settlements are made on a real-time and gross (individual) basis. As all payments are only credited after the required reserves are available in the sending participant's account, there are no credit risks associated with the settlement system. The settlement system is part of the TARGET system, the ECB payment mechanism linking the national RTGS systems of the European Central Banks. The POPS system is a real-time, decentralized, funds transfer system, based on bilateral exchange of data. The system was developed jointly by the member banks and the Finnish Bankers' Association. The banks are also involved in the maintenance of the POPS system. PMJ is a payment system developed jointly by Finnish banks and the Finnish Bankers' Association. Transaction types:- Mass transactions such as credit transfers, direct debits and payment card transactions. PMJ is a system for retail payments with net settlement twice a day. / системы ВРРРВ (), . латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени Банка Финляндии (ВРРРВ-БФ) является системой валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени, . Суомэн Панкки (Suomen Pankki) – центральный банк Финляндии. Панккиэн Он-линэ Пикасиррот я Секит-яръестэльма (Пэ.О.Пэ.Эс.; Pankkien On-line Pikasiirrot ja Sekit-järjestelmä (POPS)). Панккиэн валинэн Максуликеннэяръестэльма (Пэ.Эм.Йи.; Pankkien välinen maksuliikennejärjestelmä (PMJ)). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) .

BANK OF FIRST DEPOSIT = БАНК ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОГО ДЕПОНИРОВАНИЯ – Bank Of First Deposit (BOFD) is the bank where a check is initially deposited to an account. If the check is drawn on the same bank, it is an 'on-us' check that can be settled in-house. If the check is drawn on another institution, it is presented for payment and either processed through the Federal Reserve System or cleared through private arrangements between banks. The Federal Reserve System was created because, during the financial panic of 1907, many banks failed to clear checks drawn on other banks. The industry routing numbers developed in the 1940s that appear at the bottom of checks help ensure timely payment, which is usually the same or the next business day. In the 1970s, the ACH (automatic clearinghouse) system was developed to permit the electronic conversion of checks. In the United States, Bank Of First Deposit means the depositary bank; the first bank at which a check is deposited. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под банком первоначального депонирования понимается депозитарный банк; первый банк, в который депонируется чек.

BANK OPERATION CODE = КОД БАНКОВСКОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ – Bank Operation Code is a code, which indicates the type of operation, e.g., credit transfer, reject, enquiry or the response to an enquiry. The bank operation code is part of the nonambiguous identification of the national direct debit scheme. For some direct debit schemes this code must be used in conjunction with a transaction code. In those cases:- (i) the bank operation code identifies the national direct debit scheme and the accounting mechanism; and (ii) the transaction code contains other relevant information:- type of underlying agreement between creditor and debtor, rejection/revocation conditions, etc.

BANK RATES = БАНКОВСКИЕ СТАВКИ – In the United States, Bank Rates are the federal funds rate is the rate that banks pay to borrow reserves from each other in the interbank market. The prime rate is the rate that banks charge for loans to their best customers.

BANK REGULATION = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ БАНКУ – Bank Regulation is the formulation and issuance by authorized agencies of specific rules or regulations, under governing law, for the conduct and structure of banking. / Предписание Банку это формулирование и издание уполномоченными агентствами специфических правил или предписаний, согласно действующему законодательству, с целью руководствования и структурирования банковского обслуживания.

BANK RELEASE = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ БАНКА НА ОТПУСК (или БАНКОВСКОЕ РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ВЫПУСК) – Bank Release:- negotiable time draft drawn on and accepted by a bank which adds its credit to that of an importer of merchandise.

BANK RUN = НАБЕГ НА БАНК (или БЕГСТВО ИЗ БАНКА) – Bank Run is a series of unexpected cash withdrawals caused by a sudden decline in depositor confidence or fear that the bank will be closed by the chartering agency, i.e. many depositors withdraw cash almost simultaneously. Since the cash reserve a bank keeps on hand is only a small fraction of its deposits, a large number of withdrawals in a short period of time can deplete available cash and force the bank to close and possibly go out of business. Also known as Bank Panic.

BANKRUPT = БАНКРОТ – Bankrupt:- when a company becomes insolvent, i.e. it can't pay its bills and meet its financial obligations, it is said to be bankrupt. There are two variations on this definition. A company may be technically bankrupt or it may be legally bankrupt. The former means that the company has, at least temporarily, run out of cash to pay its bills and is, at the moment, bankrupt. However, it may recover by raising capital, collecting monies owed to it, or selling off various assets. When a company does not do this on its own, its creditors may, through the courts, put a company officially or legally into bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY = БАНКРОТСТВО – Bankruptcy is the legal state of being unable to make good on one's debts. Originally a crime the accusatory origins of the word are retained when we refer to someone as morally bankrupt ideas about and practices concerning bankruptcy have evolved over thousands of years, changing as do economic systems. Though the negative connotations of the word remain, it is now a thing that can be entered into strategically, even to the benefit of all concerned parties. In the United States, as in most countries, bankruptcy is a federal matter in fact, it is specifically mentioned in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to adopt uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies. Such laws form the Bankruptcy Code, Title 11 of the United States Code, which defines six types of bankruptcy. Article 7 liquidation or straight bankruptcy, for which both individuals and businesses are eligible, is the oldest and most common form of bankruptcy filing, accounting for more than half of personal bankruptcies. In such liquidations, a

bankruptcy trustee liquidates the debtor's property to create a pool of funds from which to pay the creditors. As long as the debtor is guilty of no fraud or other deceitful behavior, a certain amount of debt is forgiven regardless of the size of the pool of funds, but there are debts that cannot be discharged or reduced at all, such as child support, alimony payments, fines imposed by a court in answer to a crime, property taxes, income taxes less than three years old, and student loan payments. Certain property typical a residence and vehicle is exempt from being liquidated. Though a declaration of Article 7 bankruptcy remains on an individual's credit report for 10 years, it is such a tempting maneuver for so many victims of debt that in recent years trustees have been much more aggressive in verifying that the filer is indeed entitled to file Chapter 7 rather than Chapter 13. False filing declaring Article 7 when one is capable of filing Chapter 13 is called Abusive Filing, and is contested in order to protect creditors. Anyone who is found to have falsely filed is forced into Article 13 bankruptcy. In the case of a business, Article 7 liquidation means suspending the business's operations unless the trustee resumes them. The business is usually dismantled in the course of paying off its debts. Bankruptcy is a legal proceeding declaring that an individual is unable to pay debts. In the United States, chapters 7 and 13 of the federal bankruptcy code govern personal bankruptcy. Bankruptcy is a state of insolvency of an organization or individual, i.e. an inability to pay debts. In the United States, bankruptcy can take either of three forms:- (A) Chapter 7 is involuntary liquidation forced by creditor(s). Some companies are so far in debt that they can't continue their business operations. They are likely to 'liquidate' and are forced to file under Chapter 7. The courts take over and administers through a court appointed trustee. Their assets are sold for cash by a court appointed trustee. Administrative and legal expenses are paid first, and the remainder goes to creditors; (B) Chapter 11 is voluntary by the debtor. Unless the court rules otherwise, the debtor stays in control of the enterprise. The US Trustee, the bankruptcy arm of the Justice Department, will appoint one or more committees to represent the interests of creditors and stockholders in working with the company to develop a plan of reorganization to get out of debt; and, (C) Chapter 13 bankruptcy, a debtor proposes a 3–5 year repayment plan to the creditors offering to pay off all or part of the debts from the debtors' future income. The amount to be repaid is determined by several factors including the debtors' disposable income. To file under this chapter you must have a 'regular source of income' and have some disposable income. Like in a Chapter 7, corporations and partnerships may not file under this chapter. State of insolvency leading to the forcible dissolution of the assets of a debtor entered in the commercial register. The remaining assets are liquidated and the proceeds distributed among the creditors according to a specific plan. Legal procedure for adjusting the debts of an individual or business that cannot meet its obligations. The affairs of the insolvent party are turned over to a bankruptcy trustee or receiver under the US Bankruptcy Act. Bankruptcy may be either voluntary or involuntary. In voluntary bankruptcy, the firm or individual petitions the court for protection from its creditors. In involuntary bankruptcy, the creditors petition the court to place the firm or individual into bankruptcy. Under Chapter 7 of the US Bankruptcy Act, or liquidation, a bankruptcy trustee is appointed by the court to distribute assets among creditors. The trustee represents the interests of unsecured creditors. Under Chapter 11 reorganization, which applies to businesses, the debtor is allowed to continue operating the business and to work out a repayment schedule acceptable to its creditors. Chapter 13 applies to individuals earning regular income, who agree to make partial payment of obligations owed to creditors over a certain period. See also Composition Arrangement, Insolvency, Liquidation, Reorganization, and Schedule Of Creditors. Bankruptcy is a legal process, governed by federal statute, whereby the debts of an insolvent person are liquidated after being satisfied to the greatest extent possible by the debtor's assets. During bankruptcy, the debtor's assets are held and managed by a court-appointed trustee. / роспуск (dissolution). выплата (repayment). Под Банкротством понимается несостоятельность, отсутствие средств у юридического или физического лица и отказ в связи с этим платить по своим долговым обязательствам. Под Банкротством, от Итальянского слова Bancarotta, означающее буквально Сломанная Скамья), в гражданском праве буржуазных государств понимается отказ физического или юридического лица (компании, фирмы) платить кредиторам по своим долговым обязательствам по мотивам отсутствия средств. Банкротство – состояние неплатёжеспособности (неспособности выплатить долги) частного лица или организации. Согласно законодательству США существует два вида юридически законного банкротства:- (i) принудительное, когда один или более кредиторов подают петицию о признании должника неплатёжеспособным через суд; и (ii) добровольное, когда должник подаёт подобное ходатайство сам. В обоих случаях целью является упорядочение и улаживание долговых обязательств. Акт о Реформе Порядка Объявления Банкротства от 1978 (Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978) снял некоторые чрезмерные ограничения старого законодательства и разрешил большую гибкость в соответствующих процедурах. Акт о Реформе Порядка Объявления Банкротства от 1984 отменил некоторые из наиболее либеральных положений (в основном касающиеся банкротства потребителей) Акта от 1978. Глава 7 Акта от 1978, касающаяся ликвидации (liquidation) предприятия, требует назначения судом доверенного посредника, имеющего широкие полномочия и компетенцию для того, чтобы сменить руководство, получить финансирование без дополнительного обеспечения и управлять предприятием должника так, чтобы не допустить убытков. Должник может вновь получить право владения у доверенного лица, лишь заполнив соответствующее долговое обязательство. Глава 11, которая относится к реорганизации (reorganization), предусматривает, что, кроме тех случаев, когда суд принимает иное решение, должник остаётся владельцем своего предприятия и продолжает управлять им. Должники и кредиторы могут работать друг с другом на весьма гибкой основе. Акт от 1978 ослабил старое правило, которое давало требованиям кредитора абсолютный приоритет (absolute priority rule) перед требованиями владельца. Он также разрешил вести переговоры относительно графика платежей, реструктурирования задолженностей и даже предоставления займов кредиторами.

BANKRUPTCY PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ОТ БАНКРОТСТВА – Bankruptcy Protection:- when a company is bankrupt, it may be allowed to continue with its business operations (as opposed to having it liquidated). It essentially gets a reprieve and some time to get its affairs in order. During this time, it is 'protected' from being pursued by its creditors so that it can focus on rescuing itself. To do this, a company is said to file for bankruptcy protection. In the USA, this is referred to as 'Chapter 11'. A 'receiver' may be appointed by the courts during this period. Bankruptcy Protection:- when a company becomes insolvent, i.e. it can't pay its bills and meet its financial obligations, it is said to be bankrupt.

BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEE = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ КОНКУРСНОЙ МАССОЙ (или КУРАТОР ПО БАНКРОТСТВУ) – Bankruptcy Trustee is a person appointed by the court to represent the creditors of a business in bankruptcy. See also Receiver.

BANK SECRECY = БАНКОВСКАЯ ТАЙНА – Bank Secrecy is a bank's contractual obligation to maintain confidentiality on all facts and assessments relating to customers. Bank secrecy is restricted by statutory regulations creating an obligation to provide information, and by the customer himself, who authorises the bank to provide information. In particular, there is an unlimited obligation to provide information relating to criminal proceedings and criminal proceedings concerning tax offences. In the event of death, there are special notification duties towards the decedent's tax office. See also Banking Secrecy. / Под Банковской Тайной понимается сохранение сведений об операциях, счетах и вкладах клиентов банка и других кредитных учреждений. Обеспечение банковской тайны – обязанность кредитных учреждений, которые выдают справки об операциях, счетах и вкладах лишь в случаях, указанных в законе. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) правом получать такие справки пользовались сами владельцы счетов (вкладов), их представители и вышестоящие организации, а также судебные, следственные и финансовые органы (последние – лишь по операциям и счетам юридических лиц). Уставы банков и

сберегательных касс в СССР предусматривали обязанность служащих этих учреждений хранить тайну по операциям, счетам и вкладам.

BANK'S INHOUSE FUND = ФОНД БАНКОВСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или ВНУТРЕННИЙ ФОНД БАНКА) – Bank's Inhouse Fund is a fund-like pool of assets. Units are offered solely to clients who already have assets under management with the bank operating the fund.

BANK SORT CODE = БАНКОВСКИЙ СОРТИРОВОЧНЫЙ КОД – Bank Sort Code:- the sort code is a number which states a bank's address for certain payment transactions. Through the use of electronic data processing (e.g., OCR-based document sorting, magnetic tape exchange and data transmission) it is intended to facilitate the efficient, fast and fully automated transfer of payments.

BANK STATEMENT = БАНКОВСКАЯ ВЫПИСКА – Bank Statement is a document from a bank giving details of all financial transactions and the balance on a particular account over a given period, usually a month. Also known as Account Statement. / Банковский документ, предоставляющий сведения о всех финансовых операциях и остатке на конкретном счёте за данный период времени, как правило, месяц. Известна также как Выписка По Счёту (Account Statement).

BANK SUPERVISION = БАНКОВСКИЙ НАДЗОР – Mostly state supervision of banks with the aim of ensuring that an economy's financial sector continues to function, counteracting problems in the banking sector and avoiding losses to banks' creditors. In Germany, banks are supervised by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) in cooperation with Deutsche Bundesbank. The legal basis for this is the German Banking Act (KWG). Bank Supervision is an oversight of individual banks to ensure that they are operated prudently and in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations.

BANK TRANSFER = БАНКОВСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД – Bank Transfer is a way of making payments at any branch of any bank into an account held in the same or any other bank. Also known as Bank Giro Credit. Movement of funds from one bank account to another within the same bank or between different banks. May be used as a means of payment, like a check or bill of exchange.

BAO = БАО – Bao is a floating Rice mixed crop of Aus and Aman Rice, i.e. early and late varieties sown during the early part of the wet season. A practice frequently used in Assam, India.

BAR = BANK ADEQUACY RATIO

BAR = БАР – Bar (b) is a metric unit of atmospheric pressure, equal to one million dynes per square centimeter, 100 kiloPascals, 750.062 torr, 1.019 72 kilograms of force per square centimeter (kgf/cm^2), or about 14.503 78 pounds per square inch (lbf/in^2 or psi). The word comes from the Greek Baros, 'weighty'. We see the same root in our word, barometer, for an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure. One bar is just a bit less than the average pressure of the Earth's atmosphere, which is 1.013 25 bar. In practice, meteorologists generally record atmospheric pressure in millibars (mb). In English-speaking countries, barometric pressure is also expressed as the height, in inches, of a column of mercury supported by the pressure of the atmosphere. In this unit, one bar equals 29.53 inches of mercury (in Hg). Bar is a unit of pressure equal to 1 million dynes per square centimeter. / Под Баром, от Греческого слова Báros, означающее Тяжесть, понимается внесистемная единица давления. Обозначение:- бар. 1 бар = 10^5 Па = 0.1 МПа = 0.986 923 атм. В метеорологии применяют миллибар (1 мбар = 100 Па = 1 гПа = 0.1 кПа), в прочностных расчётах иногда применяли гектобар (1 гбар = 100 бар = 10 МПа) и килобар (1 кбар = 100 МПа), в физике – микробар (1 мкбар = 1 дин/$см^2$ = 0.1 Па).

BAR = МЕРНЫЙ СЛИТОК – Bar is a typical gold product, either for trading or for accumulation. Bars come in a variety of shapes weights and fineness and different bars are favored in different parts of the world. See also Ingot. / Слиток:- золотой резерв Федеральной Резервной Системы (Federal Reserve System (FRS)) США хранится в виде металлических слитков. Частные инвесторы могут хранить слитки ценного металла, такого, как золото или серебро, или приобрести сертификат, дающий им право на долевое участие во владении слитком.

BAR = ПЛАНКА (или ГРЕБЁНКА) – (1) Bar or Weft Bar:- variation in weft yarn. Woven fabric defect. Bar is a band with clearly defined edges, which differs in appearance from the adjacent normal fabric. This defect is often caused by variation in weft yarn characteristics, e.g., composition, linear density, tension, twist, etc. / :- вариация по уточной пряже. Порок или Дефект ткачества. Полосатость По Утку (bar, weft bar):- порок утка в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за различной плотности ткани, линейной плотности пряжи, цвета утка, крутки. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается изменением в характеристике уточной пряжи, например, сырьевом составе, линейной плотности, натяжении, крутке и неисправностью механизма, регулирующего плотность нитей в ткани по утку.

(2) Bar:- a general terms for a band running across the full width of the cloth due to difference in the appearance from its adjacent sites. It covers:- (i) pick bar; (ii) starting mark; (iii) tension bar or shiner; and (iv) weft bar.

BARAKAT COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК БАРАКАТ – Barakat Cotton:- knowledge of Cotton planting in Sudan goes back to the XIX century when it was grown for it's first time in Eastern Sudan (Tokar area). Commercial growing started in 1905 at Zeidab Pilot Scheme in Northern Sudan. 1925 was a landmark in irrigated agricultural production in Sudan, following the establishment of Sennar dam. Since then Cotton assumes a leading role as a cash crop. The organization of Cotton production in Sudan started through establishing a large governmental administrations with the participation of farmers. After the enforcement of the Gezira Scheme Act for the year 2005 this relationship started to change and the major features of this change are the relaxation of Government strong grip. The stage is now set for different options targeting smart participation between Government, Farmers and the Private Sector. Barakat (90) is the major extra long staple (ELS) variety (33–36 mm), early maturing and high yielding. The variety is comparable to traditional Barakat in fiber characteristics, superior in both fineness and strength (34–41 HVI). The bulk is grown in Gezira (irrigated, hand picked and roller ginned). Barakat is a new long staple Cotton Variety in the Sudan. Sudanese Cotton is characterised by high spinnability and market value, it is considered as one of the main source of hard currency. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI).

BARATHEA = БАРАТЕЯ – Barathea is:- (1) a silk, rayon, or manufactured fiber necktie fabric with a broken rib weave and a characteristic pebbly appearance. (2) A fine, dress fabric with a silk warp and worsted filling, woven in a broken filling rib which completely covers the warp. (3) A smooth-faced worsted uniform cloth with an indistinct twilled basket weave of fine two-ply yarns. Barathea is mixed fabric which contains silk, rayon, cotton or wool and is closely woven. It has a typical pebbly surface. Barathea is used for dresses, neckties, trimmings, and suits. Barathea is a fabric that has a broken rib weave and a pebbly texture and that is made of silk, worsted, or synthetic fiber or a combination of these. Fabric has granular texture achieved by the short broken ribs in the filling direction. It is a rich soft-looking, fine fabric. Used in men's dress ties, cumberbunds. English in origin and originally made as a mourning cloth. / уточина. Баратея – шерстяная материя, иногда с примесью шёлка или бумаги.

BAR AVERAGE = СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ШТРИХА – The Bar Average can be used in the evaluation of technical analysis. The bar average is the (High + Low + Close) / 3. / Под Штрихом, от Немецкого слова Strich, означающее Линия или Черта, понимается . В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, среднеарифметическое значение штриха может быть использовано в качестве оценивающего значения в техническом анализе биржевых рынков. Среднеарифметическое значение штриха рассчитывается как (Максимум + Минимум + Закрытие) / 3.

BARB = БОРОДКА (или НАГРУДНИК) – Barb:- a medieval cloth headdress passing over or under the chin and covering the neck.

BARBATE = БАРБАТЭ (или ОСТИСТОЕ, или БОРОДАТОЕ) – Barbate:- bearded or bearing tufts of long, weak hairs. / Остистое в ботанике. Бородатое в зоологии.

BARBED = КОЛЮЧЕЕ – Barbed:- bearing sharp, spine-like hooks which are bent backwards.

BARBED NAIL = ХХ (или КОЛЮЧИЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Barbed Nail is a nail on which the formed portion has repetitive indentations and ridges which might or might not be symmetrical. See also Pallet. / Колючий Гвоздь (Barbed Nail):- гвоздь, имеющий резьбу в виде повторяющихся зубцов и гребней, которые могут быть симметричными или несимметричными. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

BARC = BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL REASEARCH COUNCIL

BAR CHART = ШТРИХОВОЙ ГРАФИК – Bar Chart is a type of chart consisting of four significant points:- (i) the high and (ii) the low prices, which form the vertical bar; (iii) the opening price, which is marked with a little horizontal line to the left of the bar; and (iv) the closing price, which is marked with a little horizontal line to the right of the bar. See also Candlestick Chart; and Charting. Bar Chart is a type of chart commonly used in technical analysis that shows highs, lows and closing prices. A popular way to display and analyze financial price information in graphical form. The horizontal axis of a bar chart represents the passage of time with the most recent time periods on the right side while the vertical axis represents the stock's price. A chart that graphs the open, high, low, and settlement prices for a specific trading session over a given period of time. Bar Charts are constructed of the Opening, Highest, Lowest, and Closing Price that occurred during the time interval of the bar. For example, on daily bar chart:- The Opening Price at the open of the day appears as a dash on the left side of a bar. The Highest Price reached during the day appears as the top of the bar. The Lowest Price reached during the day appears as the bottom of the bar. Closing Price at the end of the day appears as a dash on the right side of the bar. A visual representation of a period of prices, usually one day. The open, the high, the low and the close are depicted. Bar Chart is a graphical representation of price over time where each vertical line is a single trading period of equal duration. The top of the bar represents the highest price paid or offered, and the bottom of the bar represents the lowest price paid, or bid. A small tick mark to the right identifies the settlement price, or last trade of the period. Sometimes a tick market to the left is used to identify the opening trade. Bar Chart is a graph showing the high, low, and settlement prices for each trading period over time. / Под Штрихом, от Немецкого слова Strich, означающее Линия или Черта, понимается . В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Штриховые Графики строятся на значениях цен Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, возникавших в течение временного интервала для данного штриха. Например, для среднедневного штрихового графика:- Цена по Открытии – по открытии этого дня отражается в качестве горизонтального штриха с левой стороны на вертикальном среднедневном штрихе. Максимальная Цена, достигнутая в течение этого дня, будет вершиной вертикального среднедневного штриха. Минимальная Цена, достигнутая в течение этого дня, будет впадиной вертикального среднедневного штриха. Цена по Закрытии в конце этого дня отражается в качестве горизонтального штриха с правой стороны на вертикальном среднедневном штрихе. В штриховом графике каждый день представлен вертикальным отрезком, проведённым от дневного минимума до дневного максимума котировки акции, индекса или товара.

BARCLAY = БАКЛЭЙ (или БАРКЛЭЙ) – Barclay:- wide stripes of black on a yellow ground crossed at intervals by narrower white stripes.

BAR CLOSE = ШТРИХ ЗАКРЫТИЯ – In the charts analysis, the Bar Close is the last price received at the end of each time interval. / Под Штрихом, от Немецкого слова Strich, означающее Линия или Черта, понимается . В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Штрих Закрытия это последняя цена, принятая в конце каждого временного интервала.

BAR CODE = ШТРИХОВОЙ КОД (или ШТРИХКОД) – Bar Code:- adjacent stripes of varying width used to represent alpha-numeric characters. These permit rapid reading by means of electronic scanners. A series of bars and spaces read by a scanning device for translation into a numeric or alphanumeric identification code that represents data in machine-readable or computerized form. A Bar Code is a font, or symbolic representation, of the numeric or alpha product code of a product which enables an electronic scanner to interpret the number without manual input, which significantly reduces errors and speeds up input. This improves the process of receiving, verifying, picking, transferring and selling goods. A series of lines of various widths and spacings that can be scanned electronically to identify a carton or individual item. A Bar Code (often seen as a single word, Barcode) is the small image of lines (bars) and spaces that is affixed to retail store items, identification cards, and postal mail to identify a particular product number, person, or location. The code uses a sequence of vertical bars and spaces to represent numbers and other symbols. A bar code symbol typically consists of five parts:- a quiet zone, a start character, data characters (including an optional check character), a stop character, and another quiet zone. A barcode reader is used to read the code. The reader uses a laser beam that is sensitive to the reflections from the line and space thickness and variation. The reader translates the reflected light into digital data that is transferred to a computer for immediate action or storage. Bar codes and readers are most often seen in supermarkets and retail stores, but a large number of different uses have been found for them. They are also used to take inventory in retail stores; to check out books from a library; to track manufacturing and shipping movement; to sign in on a job; to identify hospital patients; and to tabulate the results of direct mail marketing returns. Very small bar codes have been used to tag honey bees used in research. Readers may be attached to a computer (as they often are in retail store settings) or separate and portable, in which case they store the data they read until it can be fed into a computer. There is no one standard bar code; instead, there are several different bar code standards called symbologies that serve different uses, industries, or geographic needs. Since 1973, the Uniform Product Code (UPC), regulated by the Uniform Code Council, an industry organization, has provided a standard bar code used by most retail stores. The European Article Numbering system (EAN), developed by Joe Woodland, the inventor of the first bar code system, allows for an extra pair of digits and is becoming widely used. POSTNET is the standard bar code used in the United States for ZIP codes in bulk mailing. The following table summarizes the most common bar code standards. See also EAN. A Bar Code is the UPC code that identifies product. It consists of a series of black bars and is scannable. The bar code represents an identification number that is stored in the computer system along with other information about the product. / Под Штрихом, от Немецкого слова Strich, означающее Линия или Черта, понимается . Код использует последовательность . Штрих Код – код в виде полос разной ширины, с нанесёнными под ними цифрами. Находится на упаковке товара, непосредственно на изделии или вносится в сопроводительную документацию. Предназначен для

использования в автоматизированных системах идентификации товаров путём автоматического считывания оптическими сканирующими устройствами и преобразования в цифровые коды; используются в магазинах, на складах и так далее.

BAR CODE SCANNER = СКАНЕР ШТРИХОВЫХ КОДОВ – Bar Code Scanner is a device to read bar codes and communicate data to computer systems. / Устройство для считывания штриховых кодов и передачи данных в компьютерные системы.

BAR CODING = ШТРИХОВОЕ КОДИРОВАНИЕ – Bar Coding is a method of encoding data for electronic readability. Bar codes are a series of alternating bars and spaces affixed to products, labels, or other media, representing encoded information, which can be read by electronic reading devices. Bar codes are a series of lines of various widths and spacings that can be scanned electronically to identify a carton or individual item. Bar code scanner is a device to read bar codes and communicate data to computer systems. / Штриховое Кодирование товара – нанесение штриховых меток на товар, образующих штриховой код, по которому можно установить вид товара, его принадлежность к определённой товарной группе, качественные характеристики.

BARD = BANGLADESH ACADEMY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BAREBOAT = СУДНО БЕЗ ЭКИПАЖА (или ТОЛЬКО СУДНО) – Bareboat:- a method of chartering of the ship leaving the charterer with almost all the responsibilities of the owner.

BAREBOAT CHARTER = ФРАХТОВАНИЕ СУДНА БЕЗ ЭКИПАЖА (или БЕРБОУТ ЧАРТЕР) – Bare Boat Charter is a charter in which the bare ship is chartered without crew; the charterer, for a stipulated sum taking over the vessel for a stated period of time, with a minimum of restrictions; the charterer appoints the master and the crew and pays all running expenses. Charterer hires a vessel for a long period, appoints the master and crew, and pays all running expenses. Owners lease a specific ship and control its technical management and commercial operations only. Charterers take over all responsibility for the operation of the vessel and expenses for the duration. Bareboat Charter is a charter whereby the charterer leases the ship and provides the master and crew himself. See also Charter, Demise Charter, and Time Charter. / хозяина (или капитана) и экипаж, и оплачивает все набегающие . Смотрите также Фрахтование Судна С Экипажем или Димайз Чартер (Demise Charter), Фрахтование Судна На Время или Тайм Чартер (Time Charter), и Фрахтование Судна или Чартер (Charter). Бербоут Чартер:- разновидность димайз чартера, от которого он отличается тем, что судно сдаётся фрахтователю в аренду (обычно на несколько лет) без экипажа и судовладелец никакого участия в его формировании не принимает. В последнее время передача судна в бербоут чартер является практически продажей судна в рассрочку с внесением определённого процента договорной стоимости судна с последующей оплатой определённой суммы судовладельцу.

BARGE = БАРЖА – Barge is a flat-bottomed boat designed to carry cargo on inland waterways, usually without engines or crew accommodations. Barges can be lashed together and either pushed or pulled by tugs, carrying cargo of 60 000 tons or more. Small barges for carrying cargo between ship and shore are known as Lighters. Georgia's inland ports in Bainbridge and Columbus offer barge service, as well as Columbia Coastal via the Port of Savannah. Conveyance used to carry loose cargo or containers in small volumes. Barge is a flat bottomed vessel for a.o. canals and rivers with or without own propulsion for the purpose of transporting goods. A vessel, either motorized or towed, used to carry products in navigable waterways. The US inland river barges that carry oil products generally hold 25 000 barrels. Ocean-going barges range in size up to 120 000 barrels. See also Lighter. / Судно, самоходное или буксируемое, используемое для перевозки продуктов по судоходным водным артериям. В США внутриконтинентальные речные баржи, перевозящие нефтепродукты, обычно вмещают 25 000 баррелей. Океанские баржи, в зависимости от размера, могут вмещать до 120 000 баррелей. Смотрите также Лихтер (Lighter). Под Баржой, от Французского слова Barge, понимается несамоходное грузовое судно, перемещаемое буксиром или толкачом. По роду перевозимых грузов различают баржи сухогрузные (для песка, каменного угля, тарных грузов и другого) и наливные (для жидкого топлива, смазочных масел, воды); по району плавания – морские, рейдовые (для прибрежного плавания) и внутреннего плавания; по материалу корпуса – стальные, железобетонные, деревянные. Для перевозки на баржевозах используются баржи стандартных размеров водоизмещением от 200 до 1 300 тонн.

BARGE ABOARD CATAMARAN = БАРЖА НА БОРТУ КАТАМАРАНА – Barge Aboard Catamaran:- a way of loading cargo into large barges and then in turn loading the barges into a ship. / Способ погрузки груза, при котором он загружается сначала в крупные баржи, которые в свою очередь загружаются на борт другого корабля.

BARGE CARRIER = БАРЖЕВОЗ (или ЛИХТЕРОВОЗ) – Barge Carrier:- ships designed to carry either barges or containers exclusively, or some variable number of barges and containers simultaneously. Currently this class includes two types of vessels, the LASH and the SEABEE. Ships designed to carry barges; some are fitted to act as full containerships and can carry a varying number of barges and containers at the same time. At present this class includes two types of vessels LASH and SEA-BEE. Sea-Bee is a type of barge carrying ship, similar to the LASH vessel except it employs a heavy-lift elevator at the stern-end of the ship to lift barges on and off. / Баржевоз, судно, предназначенное для транспортировки грузов в баржах – плавучих контейнерах. Первый баржевоз был построен в 1969. Существует много проектов таких судов, но эксплуатируются в основном баржевозы двух типов:- с (i) крановой и (ii) горизонтальной грузообработкой. На баржевозы первого типа баржи поднимаются с воды, перемещаются вдоль палубы и устанавливаются в трюмы козловым краном. Такие баржевозы вмещают до 83 барж, каждая из которых имеет массу с грузом до 450 тонн. На баржевозы второго типа баржи поднимаются до уровня грузовой палубы с помощью специального кормового подъёмника и через открытые кормовые ворота перемещаются на тележках к месту установки. Вместимость этого типа до 38 барж, имеющих водоизмещение до 1 000 тонн. Известен также как Лихтеровоз.

BARGES EMPTY = БАРЖИ ПУСТЫЕ – Barges Empty is the total number of barges with no commodities or cargo which have passed through a lock chamber.

BARGES LOADED = БАРЖИ ЗАГРУЖЕННЫЕ – Barges Loaded is the total number of barges which contained commodities and/or has cargo.

BARGES TOTAL = ИТОГО БАРЖ – Barges Total is the total number of barges (loaded and empty) which have passed through the lock.

BARI = BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BARI = BIHAR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BARIF = BANJARBARU RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

BARINESS = XX – Bariness is a fabric defect characterized by textural bands or color bands in the course direction of a weft knitted fabric. Causes:- (i) use of irregular yarn having higher long term irregularities; and (ii) using different count thread. Mending:- non mendable. Knitted fabric defect. / полосы.

BARK = КОРА – Bark is the protective exterior covering of the roots, stems and branches of woody plants, exterior to the cambium and including an inner layer of secondary phloem. Bark:- the tough outer covering of the woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants. It includes all tissues outside the vascular cambium. Excessive vegetation can greatly affect stripper efficiency and cause 'barky' cotton grades. Bark:- the foreign matter in stripped Cotton consists of burs, sticks, and the trash, which generally consists of fine leaf trash and soil particles. During the ginning process, sticks and fine trash are more difficult to remove than burs. Also sticks may include bark, which can contaminate the lint and result in grade reductions and losses of USD20–25/bale. Bark contamination occurs somewhere between the removal of bolls from the plant and the separation of lint and seed at the gin stand. Environmental conditions, production practices, preparation of plants for harvest, and stripper operating parameters affect the incidence of bark contamination. / состоят из створок коробочек (burs или burrs), черешков (sticks) листьев, и сора, состоящего из . Она включает все виды периферических тканей сосудистого камбия. Употребляется и как Засорённое Фрагментами Коробочки И Стеблей (Barky) для описания чистоты хлопкового волокна.

BARK CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ИЗ КОРЫ – Bark Cloth (or Barkcloth) is a soft, thick, slightly textured fabric so named because it has a rough surface like that of a tree bark. It is usually made of densely woven cotton fibers. Historically, the fabric has been used in home furnishings, such as curtains, drapery, upholstery and slipcovers. It is often associated with 1950s and 1960s home fashions. Barkcloth:- originally, the term referred to a fabric found throughout the South Pacific and is made from the inner bark of certain trees. The bark is beaten into a paper-like fabric, then dyed or otherwise colored. Tapa cloth is one of the best known types of true barkcloth. Barkcloth is a term that also refers to a fabric, often cotton or rayon, with a somewhat crêpe-like feel that is designed to resemble true barkcloth. This fabric is used extensively for draperies, slipcovers, and other home furnishings. See also Crêpe, and Tapa Cloth. / Смотрите также Крэп (Crêpe), и (Tapa Cloth).

BARK–FREE WOOD = ОКОРЁННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Bark-Free Wood is a wood from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed. / Древесина, с которой была удалена вся кора, за исключением сосудистого камбия, коры, вросшейся внутри вокруг сучков, и прорости между годичными кольцами роста.

BARKING = ОКОРКА – Barking is the removal of bark from wood prior to pulping. / Под Окоркой понимается удаление коры с хлыстов и сортиментов. Осуществляется окорочными станками и инструментами. Необходима для последующей химической и механической переработки древесины. Окорка – удаление коры с круглой древесины (окорка не обязательно означает, что древесина становится свободной от коры).

BARK POCKET = ПРОРОСТЬ – Bark Pocket is an opening between annual growth rings that contains bark. Bark pockets appear as dark streaks on radial surfaces and as rounded areas on tangential surfaces. / .

BARLEY = ЯЧМЕНЬ – Barley (Hordeum vulgare) is a major food and animal feed crop, a member of the Grass Family Poaceae. In 2005, Barley ranked fourth in quantity produced and in area of cultivation of cereal crops in the world (560 000 km^2). Barley can be divided by the number of kernel rows in the head. Three forms have been cultivated; two-row Barley (traditionally known as Hordeum Distichum), four-row Barley (Hordeum Tetrastichum) and six-row Barley (Hordeum Vulgare). In two-row Barley only one spikelet is fertile, in the four-row and six-row forms, all three are fertile. Two-row Barley is the oldest form, wild Barley having two rows as well. Two-row Barley has a lower protein content than six-row Barley and thus a lower enzyme content. High protein Barley is best suited for animal feed or malt that will be used to make beers with a large adjunct content. Two-row Barley is traditionally used in English ale style beers. Six-row Barley is traditional in German and American lager style beers. Four-row is unsuitable for brewing. Barley is widely adaptable and is currently a major crop of the temperate and tropical areas. / зерновка (ядро) . колосок (spikelet). Мальтоза (солодовый сахар) является дисахаридом, образованным двумя остатками глюкозы. В живых организмах образуется при расщеплении крахмала и гликогена ферментами амилазами, в больших количествах – в проращённых зёрнах (солоде) Ячменя и других зерновых. Ячмень, Род одно- и многолетних Трав Семейства Злаков. Около 30 Видов, в основном, в Америке, Африке, Евразии. Степные Травы, Сорняки; возделывают Посевной Ячмень (озимые и яровые формы) – кормовую (зерно) и продовольственную (крупа, мука, солод для производства пива, суррогат кофе) культуры. Ячмень (Hordeum), Род одно- и многолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Злаков. Корневая система Ячменя мочковатая; основная масса её распространяется в пахотном слое, отдельные корни проникают на глубину до 1 метра (м). Стебель – полая соломина, высотой от 30–35 до 130–135 см. Лист более широкий, чем у других злаков. Соцветие – колос. Плод – зерновка, обычно называемая зерном, плёнчатая или голая, жёлтого, сероватого или коричневого цвета. Около 30 видов (по другим данным, до 50), в Евразии и Америке; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) свыше 10 Видов, в Европейской части, Западной и Восточной Сибири, на Дальнем Востоке. В культуре 3 Вида:- (i) Ячмень Культурный (Hordeum Vulgare), распространённый на всех континентах; (ii) Ячмень Эфиопский (Hordeum Aethiopicum) – в Эфиопии и прилегающих к ней странах; и (iii) Ячмень Низкорослый (Hordeum Humile) – в Китае, Японии, которые часто объединяют в один сборный Вид – Ячмень Посевной (Hordeum Sativum). По биологическим особенностям Ячмень подразделяют на яровой и озимый. Вегетационный период ярового Ячменя в зависимости от сортовых особенностей и района возделывания – 55–110 суток. Это самая скороспелая зерновая культура. Ячмень – самоопылитель, цветение закрытое. Всходы появляются при 4–5 °С, молодые растения устойчивы к заморозкам. Оптимальная температура для роста и развития 15–22 °С. Озимый Ячмень менее зимостоек, чем Рожь и Пшеница, но более жаростоек и засухоустойчив. Ячмень хорошо удаётся на плодородных суглинистых почвах с нейтральной реакцией. Зерно Ячменя содержит (%):- воды 13, белка 12, углеводов 64.6, клетчатки 5.5, жира 2.1, зольных элементов 2.8. По аминокислотному составу (особенно содержанию лизина) белок Ячменя более ценен, чем белок Пшеницы. Из зерна приготовляют перловую и ячневую крупы, суррогат кофе, ячменную муку, добавляемую к пшеничной при выпечке хлеба. Ячмень – ценный концентрированный корм, используемый главным образом в свиноводстве и птицеводстве. В 100 кг зерна 121 кормовая единица и 79 кг переваримого протеина. Крупный потребитель Ячменя – пивоваренная промышленность. Продукты, извлекаемые из зерна Ячменя в форме солодовых вытяжек (мальцэкстракты), находят применение в текстильном, кондитерском и фармацевтическом производствах. В 1977 мировая посевная площадь Ячменя составляла 92.4 миллиона га, в том числе в бывшем СССР 34.5 миллиона, в КНР 14 миллионов, Канаде 4.5 миллиона, США 3.9 миллиона, Индии 3 миллиона, Австралии, Франции и Турции по 2.8 миллиона, Великобритании 2.3 миллиона. Средняя урожайность зерна 20 центнеров (ц) с 1 гектара (га) (наивысшая в Бельгии – 45.8 ц). Валовой сбор зерна 184.9 миллиона тонн. В бывшем СССР (1977) средняя урожайность зерна ярового Ячменя 15 ц с 1 га, озимого 20.5 ц, в передовых хозяйствах до 65 ц; валовой сбор зерна 52.7 миллиона тонн. Яровой Ячмень возделывали на всей земледельческой территории бывшего СССР – от Заполярья до субтропиков, в горах – до 3 500 метров над уровнем моря; озимый – в основном в Средней Азии, Закавказье, Крыму, на Северном Кавказе, Юге Украины и Молдавии. Районировано 86 селекционных сортов Ярового Ячменя (пивоваренные – Винер, Московский 121 и другие; Фуражные – Донецкий 4, Нутанс 187 и другие) и 34 сорта Озимого (Паллидум 596, Одесский 46 и другие). Ячмень – полевая культура. Лучшие предшественники Ячменя в севообороте – Пропашные (Сахарная Свёкла, Кукуруза, Картофель) и Зернобобовые культуры. Ячмень более, чем другие Зерновые

культуры, отзывчив на удобрения. Уход за посевами состоит в прикатывании для обеспечения дружных всходов и лёгком бороновании. Убирают Ячмень, предназначенный на пищевые цели, при полном вызревании, на фуражные – начиная с восковой спелости.

BARLEYCORN = ЯЧМЕННОЕ ЗЕРНО – Barleycorn is a traditional English unit of length equal to one third of an inch. Use of seeds as average units of weight or length was common in societies based on agriculture. In the Anglo-Saxon era, Barley was an important subsistence crop and barleycorns were used as units of length. Three barleycorns 'smooth and round laid end to end' were equal to the Saxon ynce (inch). Barleycorns, or grains, became the basis of all English weight systems. Barleycorn is an old English unit of length equal to 1/3 inch or about 8.5 millimeters. The custom of using seeds as units of length or weight is very common in farming societies. In Anglo-Saxon England, where Barley was a basic crop, barleycorns played this traditional role. The weight of a barleycorn, later renamed the grain, is the original basis of all English weight systems including the older Troy system and the later avoirdupois system. As a length unit, 3 barleycorns were equal to the Saxon ynce (inch). The English foot was actually defined as 12 of these ynces, that is, as 36 barleycorns. / .

BARR = BOARD ON AGRICULTURE AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

BARRATRY = БАРАТРИЯ – Barratry, in navigation, is, in its most extensive sense, any fraudulent or unlawful act committed by the master or mariners of a ship, contrary to their duty to their owners, and to the prejudice of the latter. It appears to be derived from the Italian word Barratrare, to cheat. It may be committed by running away with a ship, wilfully carrying her out of the course prescribed by the owners, delaying or defeating the voyage, deserting convoy without leave, sinking or deserting the ship, embezzling the cargo, smuggling, or any other offence whereby the ship or cargo may be subjected to arrest, detention, loss, or forfeiture. Barratry is the fraudulent, criminal or wrongful act of the ship's captain or crew that causes loss or damage to the ship or cargo. Any wrongful act, willfully, committed, by the master, officers or crew to the detriment of the shipowner or charterer. The Institute hull clauses cover loss of or damage to the ship when it is proximately caused by barratry; except when it is excluded by the paramount exclusions in the clauses. For example, the latter would exclude barratry involving the use of an explosive or weapon of war; also barratry carried out by a seaman on strike. Negligence or fraud on the part of a ship's officers or crew resulting in injury or loss to the ship's owner. Barratry is an act committed by the master or mariners of a vessel, for some unlawful or fraudulent purpose, contrary to their duty to the owners, whereby the latter sustain injury. It may include negligence, if so gross as to evidence fraud. Fraudulent, criminal, or wrongful act by ship's captain or crew which causes loss or damage to the ship or cargo. / хозяином (или капитаном), . Мошеннические, преступные или незаконные действия капитана или экипажа судна, вызвавшие утрату или повреждение судна или груза. Действия капитана корабля или экипажа, которые привели к ущербу или повреждению . Баратрия – ущерб, нанесённый судну или грузу капитаном или командой по преступной небрежности или умышленно. Баратрия:- преднамеренный, умышленный ущерб, причинённый судну или грузу капитаном или командой судна, а также другие незаконные действия с их стороны. Обычно баратрия страхуется в клубах взаимного страхования. Баратрия – преднамеренный, умышленный ущерб, причинённый судну или грузу капитаном или командой судна, а также другие незаконные действия с их стороны.

BARRÉ = БАРЕ – Barré is a stripe-like or bar-like pattern in dyed fabric. The dye uptake of some synthetic fibers, notably nylon, can be influenced by minor variations in conditions when the fibers are made. If yarns with these variations are made into fabric, then dyed, the result may be a bar-like pattern of darker and lighter shades or slight hue differences. Sometimes nylon is dyed with disperse dyes rather than acid dyes because the former are better at covering barré. Barré is an imperfection, characterized by a ridge or mark running in the crosswise or lengthwise directions of the fabric. Barrés can be caused by tension variations in the knitting process, poor quality yarns, problems during the finishing process. Barré is an unintentional, repetitive visual pattern of continuous bars and stripes usually parallel to the filling of woven fabric or to the courses of circular knit fabric. Compare Warp Streak, Mixed Filling. Discussion:- the term Barré is sometimes used as a synonym for Warp Streaks in warp knit and woven fabrics. Barré can be caused by physical, optical, or dye differences in the yarns, geometric differences in the fabric structure, or by any combination of these differences. The term 'Barré' describes a fabric, either knit or woven, in which stripes run in crosswise directions. Barre also refers to flaws in fabric that appear as unwanted crosswise stripes of texture or color. Barré; bars:- Bands with clearly defined edges, running full width across a fabric or spirally in a tubular fabric, which differ in appearance from the adjacent normal fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by feeder variation or variation in yarn characteristics. Note:- this defect is caused by fabric coming off the knitting needles due to a failure in the yarn supply. Barré:- horizontal stripes in fabric. Possible Cause:- possibly due to lower tension in one of the feeders, loops formed in the knitting cycle initiated by that particular feeder were slightly larger than the rest thus causing an embossed appearance in the form of stripes. This is a major defect as it is easily detectable and is not an intended effect in the fabric. Knitting defect. / уточина. Найлан (Nylon). Под Баре, от Французского слова Barré, означающее Перегороженный или Загороженный или Разделённый На Полосы (по диагонали слева вниз), понимается .

BARRE = ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ (ПО ШИРИНЕ ТКАНИ) – Barre:- of the knitted fabric, this defect is characterized by the fabric or the fabric horizontal row usually some uneven tread pattern. Yarn uneven or uneven yarn tension and yarn dyes with different affinity and so may be the reason for this situation. Fabric Printing Defect. Barre occurs in circular knit. Caused by mixing yarn on feed into machine. Fabric will appear to have horizontal streaks. Knitted fabric defect. Barre is a defect characterized by bars or streaks, fillingwise in woven fabrics or coursewise in weft-knit fabrics, caused by uneven tension in knitting, defective yarn, improper needle action, or other similar factors. Barre:- an unintentional repetitive visual pattern of continuous bars and stripes usually parallel to filling of woven fabric or to the courses of circular knit fabric results into this defect. / Сродство (Affinity). Порок или Дефект набивки тканей. Полосатость:- распространённый порок трикотажного полотна в виде повторяющихся поперечных или продольных полос, вызванных различной величиной петель или линейной плотностью нитей.

BARREL = БАРРЕЛЬ (или БОЧКА) – (1) Barrel is the commercial unit of volume used to measure liquids such as beer and wine. The official US definition of the barrel is 31.5 gallons, which is about 4.211 cubic feet or 119.24 liters. This unit is the same as the traditional British wine barrel. In Britain the barrel is now defined to be 36 imperial gallons, which is substantially larger:- about 5.780 cubic feet or 163.66 liters. This unit is slightly smaller than the traditional British beer and ale barrel, which held 5.875 cubic feet or 166.36 liters. There are other official barrels, defined in certain US states; most of them fall in the general range of 30–40 gallons. A barrel of beer in the United States, for example, is usually 31 US gallons (117.35 liters). The origin of the standard symbol bbl is not clear. The 'b' may have been doubled originally to indicate the plural (1 bl, 2 bbl), or possibly it was doubled to eliminate any confusion with bl as a symbol for the bale (see above). Some web sites are claiming that 'bbl' originated as a symbol for 'blue barrels' delivered by Standard Oil in its early days; this is almost certainly incorrect because there are citations for the symbol at least as early as the late 1700s, long before Standard Oil was founded. Abbreviation:- bbl, bl, or brl. / Обозначение:- в единственном числе – bl или brl, а во множественном – bbl. Баррель, от Английского слова Barrel, означающее Бочка, является мерой вместимости и объёма в системе Английских мер. В США различают Сухой Баррель, равный 0.115 627 $м^3$ или 115.627 литрам, и Нефтяной Баррель, равный 0.158 987 3 $м^3$ или 158.987 3 литрам или 42 галлонам. Английский Сухой Баррель (для сыпучих веществ) равен 0.163

65 $м^3$ или 163.65 литрам. Бочка, старая Русская мера жидкостей, употреблявшаяся до введения метрической системы мер, равная 40 ведрам (или 491.96 литрам (л)). Бочка – транспортная тара с корпусом цилиндрической или параболической формы с обручами или зигзагами катания, с доньями.

(2) Barrel is a unit of volume measure used for petroleum and refined products. 1 barrel is equal to 42 US gallons at 60 °F, 0.158 987 3 cubic meters, or 158.987 3 liters. In the United States, there is also Dry Barrel; and it is equal to 0.115 627 cubic meters. Crude oil barrels are converted to metric tons using conversion factor 7.37 based on actual density. Barrel is a unit of liquid volume of petroleum oils equal to 42 US gallons or approximately 35 Imperial gallons. Barrel is a commercial unit of volume used to measure petroleum. By international agreement a barrel of petroleum equals 42 US gallons, which is about 158.987 liters. The symbol bo (barrel of oil) is used for this unit in the petroleum industry. The petroleum barrel originated in the Pennsylvania oilfields (the first commercial oilfields) in the late XIX century. Apparently, 40-gallon barrels were increased to 42 gallons to provide insurance aganst any spillage or underfilling. By coincidence (it seems), this unit is the same size as the traditional tierce, a wine barrel. Abbreviation:- bbl. Some sources assert that 'bbl' originated as a symbol for 'blue barrels' delivered by Standard Oil in its early days. Barrel is a volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products. 1 barrel is 42 US gallons, 35 Imperial gallons or 159 liters. There are roughly 7.33 bbl of crude oil to a ton, but the precise conversion obviously depends on the specific gravity of the oil. Barrel is a volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 US gallons. 1 Barrel of oil equivalent equals 1 barrel of crude oil. 1 barrel of oil equivalent equals 158.987 3 standard cubic meters of natural gas. 1 barrel of oil equivalent equals 5 612 cubic feet of natural gas. 1 barrel of oil equivalent equals 0.083 7 tons of natural gas liquids (NGLs). A Barrel (bbl) is a unit of volume measure used for petroleum and refined products. 1 barrel = 0.134 tons of oil (33 degrees API); 1 barrel = 42 US gallons; 1 barrel = 158.987 3 liters = 0.158 987 3 cubic meters. / Обозначение:- брл (bbl). Некоторые источники утверждают о том, что Англоязычное обозначение bbl возникло как обозначение для 'голубых баррелей' ('blue barrels'), поставлявшихся Американской компанией Стэндод Оил (Standard Oil) в первые дни своего существования. Баррель:- единица измерения вместимости, используемая для нефти и очищенных нефтепродуктов. 1 баррель равен 42 галлонам США при 60 °Ф или приблизительно 35 Имперальным галлонам, 0.158 987 3 кубическим метрам, или 158.987 3 литрам. В Соединённых Штатах Америки используется также Сухой Баррель, который равен 0.115 627 кубическим метрам. Нефтяные баррели пересчитываются в метрические тонны с использованием коэффициента 7.37, основанного на фактической плотности. Под Баррелем, от Английского слова Barrel, означающее Бочка, понимается единица объёма (вместимости). В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) 1 нефтяной баррель = 42 галлонам = 0.158 987 3 кубического метра ($м^3$) = 158.987 3 литрам (л); а 1 сухой баррель = 0.115 627 $м^3$ = 115.627 л. В Великобритании 1 сухой баррель = 0.163 65 $м^3$ = 163.65 л. Единица измерения объёма сырой нефти и нефтепродуктов. 1 баррель равен 42 Американским галлонам, 35 Имперальным галлонам или 159 литрам. В одной тонне содержится приблизительно 7.33 баррелей нефти, однако, точное соотношение, естественно, зависит от удельного веса соответствующего сорта нефти. Обозначение:- брл (bbl). Под Баррелем, от Английского слова Barrel, означающее Бочка, понимается мера вместимости и объёма, применяемая в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Соединённом Королевстве (СК) и ряде стран, использующих Английскую систему мер. В США различают баррель сухой, равный 115.628 кубическим дециметрам ($дм^3$), и баррель нефтяной, равный 158.988 $дм^3$. Английский баррель (мера вместимости для сыпучих веществ) равен 163.65 $дм^3$.

(3) Barrel is the commercial unit of volume used to measure dry commodities such as apples. The US dry barrel, established by Congress in 1912, is 105 dry quarts, which is about 4.083 cubic feet or 115.628 liters. This is the only case in the United States customary system where a dry volume is less than the corresponding fluid volume. For certain commodities, other sizes are traditional in the United States; for example, a barrel of sugar was traditionally 5 cubic feet (about 141.58 liters). In Newfoundland, a barrel of herring held 32 Imperial gallons (145.47 liters) but a barrel of sand was only 18 Imperial gallons (81.83 liters). / В Обычной Системе Мер США.

(4) Barrel is the commercial unit of weight, varying with the commodity being measured. In the United States, for example, a barrel of flour traditionally holds 196 pounds (88.90 kg) and a barrel of beef, fish, or pork 200 pounds (90.72 kg). A barrel of cement is traditionally equal to 4 bags, which is 376 pounds (170.55 kg) in the United States and 350 pounds (158.76 kg) in Canada. In old England, a barrel of herrings was 32 pounds (14.51 kg) and a barrel of soap was 256 pounds (116.12 kg).

BARREL OF OIL EQUIVALENT = БАРРЕЛЬ НЕФТЯНОГО ЭКВИВАЛЕНТА (или БАРРЕЛЬ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ НЕФТИ) – The Barrel Of Oil Equivalent (BOE) is a unit of energy based on the approximate energy released by burning one barrel (42 US gallons or 158.987 3 liters) of crude oil. The US Internal Revenue Service defines it as equal to $5.8 \cdot 10^6$ BTU. The value is necessarily approximate as various grades of oil have slightly different heating values. $5.8 \cdot 10^6$ $BTU_{59\ °F}$ equals 6.117 863 $2 \cdot 10^9$ J, about 6.1 GJ (HHV), or 1.7 MWh. If one considers the lower heating value instead of the higher heating value, the value for one BOE would be approximately 5.4 GJ. One BOE is roughly equivalent to 5 800 cubic feet of natural gas or 58 CCF. The USGS gives a figure of 6 000 cubic feet (170 cubic meters) of typical natural gas. A commonly used multiple of the BOE is the kilo barrel of oil equivalent (kboe or kBOE), which is 1 000 times larger. Other common multiples are the BBOe, (also BBOE), or billion barrel of oil equivalent, representing 109 barrels of oil, used to measure petroleum reserves, and million barrels per day, MMbd (or MMBD), used to measure daily production and consumption. Also used is the Mtoe, or Millions of tons of oil equivalent, a metric measurement equivalent to approximately 0.006 841 BBOE. The BOE is used by oil and gas companies in their financial statements as a way of combining oil and natural gas reserves and production into a single measure. Barrels Of Oil Equivalent (BOE) is a method of equating the energy produced by a hydrocarbon gas to a standard oil measurement. One barrel of oil has about the same heat producing capacity as 6 000 ft^3 of gas at standard conditions. Barrel of Oil Equivalent (BOE) is a term used to summarize the amount of energy that is equivalent to the amount of energy found in a barrel of crude oil. There are 42 gallons (approximately 159 liters) in one barrel of oil, which will contain approximately 5.8 million British Thermal Units (MBtus) or 1 700 kiloWatt hours (kWh). Also known as Crude Oil Equivalent (COE). This term is used frequently when exploration and production companies are reporting the amount of reserves they may have. By giving a BOE figure, analysts, investors and management can assess the total amount of energy the firm has access to, without breaking it down into barrel's of crude oil, or the cubic feet of natural gas. BOE is an abbreviation for 'barrel of oil equivalent', a commercial unit of energy. One boe is equal to about 6.119 GigaJoules (GJ) or 5.800 million Btu. A Barrel Of Oil Equivalent (BOE) is an international standard for comparing the thermal energy of different fuels. It is equal to one barrel of crude oil, or 6 000 cubic feet or 169 cubic meters of natural gas. Barrels Of Oil-Equivalent:- a unit of measure to quantify crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas amounts using the same basis. Natural gas volumes are converted to barrels on the basis of energy content. See also Oil-Equivalent Gas, and Production.

BARRELS PER DAY = БАРРЕЛЕЙ В СУТКИ – Barrels Per Day (B/D) is a measure of oil output, represented by the number of barrels of oil produced in a single day. For example, you might hear 'country ABC has the potential to produce five million barrels per day'. The abbreviation 'bbl/d' can also be used to represent this production measure. The barrels-per-day measure is commonly used in the oil spot markets, as prices are usually quoted in terms of dollars per barrel. One barrel of oil contains approximately 42 US gallons, or 35 Imperial gallons, and weighs approximately 0.134 tons. Barrels Per Day (b/d) is a measure of petroleum production.

Usually used to quantify an oilfield's rate of flow or a refiner's output capacity. / Как правило, употребляется для количественного обозначения дебита скважины на нефтяном месторождении или мощности выработки (выпуска) готовой продукции нефтеперегонным заводом.

BARREN = БЕСПЛОДНОЕ – Barren:- sterile or otherwise incapable of reproducing.

BARRIE EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ БАРИ – A Barrie Effect has the appearance of a stripe with shaded edges. It is horizontal in weft knits and vertical in warp knits. The barrie effect is caused by various factors like:- (i) lack of uniformity in yarn size, color or luster; (ii) mush tension on the yarns during knitting one section of the fabric; and (iii) uneven shrinkage or other finishing defects. Knitted fabric defect.

BARRIER OPTION = БАРЬЕРНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Barrier Options, also known as Knock-Out, Knock-In or Trigger Options, are path-dependent options which are either activated (knocked-in) or terminated (knocked-out) if a specified spot rate reaches a specified trigger level (or levels) between inception and expiry. Before termination knock-out options behave identically to standard European-style options, but carry lower initial premiums because they may be extinguished before reaching maturity. In contrast, knock-in options behave identically to European-style options only if they are activated/knocked-in and so also command a lower premium. The standard barrier options have barrier levels that are monitored continually during the lifetime of the option. Single barrier options that have a barrier level above current spot are classified as up-and-out or up-and-in options. For single barriers below spot the usual terminology is down-and-out for the knock-out barrier option, and down-and-in for the knock-in barrier option. An alternative terminology for single barrier options classifies barrier options where the barrier is out-of-the money with respect to the strike price as regular barrier options. In-the-money barrier options are further differentiated into reverse barrier options (for cases where the barrier may be breached as the underlying asset's spot rate moves deeper in-the-money) and geared barrier options (examples where the barrier is in-the-money and lies between the strike and the underlying spot rate) A double barrier option has both an upper and lower barrier. Many variations on the barrier theme are available. Barrier levels can be monitored continually, at discrete fixing times (discrete barrier options) or only at the final expiry date of the option (at-expiry barrier options). Barriers may be active only during distinct time intervals (window barrier options) or may change value at fixed points during the lifetime of the option (stepped barrier options). Barriers may need to be breached for a certain time before they are considered triggered (Parisian Barrier Options) or may allow for partial triggering depending upon how far beyond the trigger level the underlying asset is observed (Soft Barrier options). Barriers may reference a different underlying to that of the option itself – such barriers are known as Outside Barriers. Barrier Options are options whose outcome depends on the performance of the underlying during the life of the option and whether that price breaches some predetermined barrier level. Barrier Options are the exotic options that either come to life (are knocked-in) or are extinguished (knocked-out) under conditions stipulated in the options contract. The conditions are usually defined in terms of a price level (barrier, knock-out or knock-in price) that may be reached at any time during the lifetime of the option. There are four major types of barrier options:- (i) up-and-out, (ii) up-and-in, (iii) down-and-out, and (iv) down-and-in. The extinguishing or activating features of these options mean they are usually cheaper than ordinary options, making them attractive to purchasers looking to avoid high premium. Barrier Option is a family of path dependent options whose pay-off pattern and survival to the expiration date depend not only on the final price of the underlying currency but also on whether or not the underlying currency breaks a predetermined price level at any time during the life of the option. / Семейство опционов, зависящих от обстоятельств, которые возникают в процессе срока действия данных опционов. Модель окупаемости и действительность данного опциона к дате прекращения признания (дате экспирации) зависят не только от окончательной цены соответствующей валюты, но также и от того, пробивала ли или нет соответствующая валюта предопределённый ценовой уровень в любое время в течение срока действия данного опциона.

BARRIERS = БАРЬЕРЫ – (1) A Barrier Level is a defined level that causes some event to occur. The disclosure document will provide details.

(2) Barriers is a fence or similar material object that separates rats from the field. A factor that stops organisms from spreading or from cross-pollinating.

BARRIERS TO ENTRY = БАРЬЕРЫ К ВВОЗУ – Barriers To Entry are conditions or circumstances that make it very difficult or unacceptably costly for outside firms to enter a particular market to compete with the established firm or firms that are already selling the good or service involved. These barriers may derive from several causes. Legal or regulatory or other clearly political barriers to entry are historically the most common source of long-lived monopolistic or cartelized conditions in the marketplace, either through overt grants of monopoly to politically favored firms or through the enactment of laws or decrees that have the same effect indirectly by imposing such high costs or delays for qualifying for licensure, permission to import across national boundaries, or other required regulatory clearances to sell in the marketplace that new competition is effectively discouraged without being specifically prohibited. The existence of legally enforceable patent protection may give the incumbent firm a big cost or quality advantage over other potential competitors – at least as long as new and better products or production technologies have not been discovered or acquired by potential entrants. Even without political favoritism, an established firm or firms in the industry may also enjoy large initial cost advantages over new entrants due to the need for very large initial outlays in highly capital intensive industries where the available technology creates substantial economies of scale for the firm that has already made those outlays in the past. Laying out billions of Dollars up front to enter a competition where long term success is highly uncertain may involve so much risk that only slightly higher-than-average profits in the industry will be insufficient to bring in new entrants, so if the monopolist is wise enough not to jack up prices too high above marginal costs he may avoid unpleasant competition for many years. Of course if the threat of potential competition causes the monopolist to moderate his behavior in this way, the adverse welfare effects people expect from monopoly may become relatively negligible in the process. It is often suggested that extensive investment in product differentiation, years of expensive advertising, and the resulting cultivation of brand loyalty among the consumers can create difficult barriers to entry as well, although seemingly brand-loyal consumers often show a remarkable willingness to shift surprisingly quickly to new brands when they find clear evidence of superior quality or a major price advantage in doing so. Brainwashing the public does not come cheap – and it often turns out to be far from permanent! Xxxxx. A Barrier To Entry is any obstacle that prevents potential entrants from enjoying the benefits that accrue to incumbents (established firms). These obstacles may be classified as structural or strategic. The benefits that accrue to the established firms are usually defined in terms of long run abnormal profits (price set above minimum long run average cost), but may also include other advantages, for example, in research and development. The key point to emphasize about barriers to entry is that they yield rents that are only available to incumbent firms; such firms earn these rents precisely because they are established in a particular industry. Structural Barriers:- structural barriers to entry depend on the factors that determine the competitiveness of an industry (for example, demand for a product and technology). Neither incumbent firms nor potential entrants can directly determine the size of these barriers. Examples of structural barriers include economies of scale, absolute cost advantages, and product differentiation. Economies of scale are defined as the rate at which long run average costs of production fall as output is increased. The point at which these costs are minimized is the minimum efficient scale of production (MES). If the MES is very large in relation to market demand it may only be viable for one incumbent to exist in this industry. Absolute cost advantages exist when the incumbent's long run average cost is below

that of the potential entrant's for all levels of output. In other words, and unlike the case of economies of scale, the scale at which the potential entrant chooses to enter does not affect the cost disadvantage it experiences with respect to the incumbent. Exclusive access to superior technology via patents is one way in which absolute cost advantages are realized. Product differentiation means that the output of one firm is not perceived by consumers to be a perfect substitute for the output of other firms. This, too, is another type of structural barrier to entry. For example, if consumers are loyal to established brands it can be very difficult (and expensive) for potential entrants to attract customers. Other factors that influence product differentiation barriers to entry include customer inertia, switching costs, product reputation, and established dealer systems. Strategic Barriers:- the major weakness of structural barriers is that they provide little information on how incumbents would respond if entry occurred. This is important because structural barriers may not in themselves be sufficient to deter entry. For example, a new entrant may be able to undercut the monopoly price of the incumbent and force the latter to exit the industry. To overcome this problem a variety of alternative theories of barriers of entry have been developed, which are classed as strategic. Strategic barriers to entry are the actions taken by incumbents to influence the behavior of potential entrants. A key insight of such theories is that actions taken by the incumbent pre entry alter the post entry returns available to the potential entrant. Recognizing that ex post returns are less attractive than was anticipated, the potential entrant does not enter. Pricing policy and commitment are two types of strategic entry barrier that figure prominently in the literature. Limit pricing was one of the earlies theories used to examine the way in which the pricing decisions of an incumbent could deter entry. The limit price is the highest the incumbent believes it can charge without attracting entry. Two assumptions underlie this theory. First, the incumbent has exhausted economies of scale and therefore produces at the minimum of long run average cost. Second, potential entrants believe that the incumbent will maintain its output at the pre entry level even after entry. Effectively, the decision to enter will depend on whether it is profitable for the potential entrant to supply the residual demand function (that not met by the incumbent). However, the belief that the incumbent will not change output after entry has been questioned. For example, if entry occurred there is no guarantee that only the potential entrant would incur losses. Recognizing this, the incumbent may allow entry and collude in a market sharing agreement with the new entrant. Alternatively, it may be more profitable for the incumbent to sell at the monopoly price and permit entry to occur. Predatory Pricing:- predatory pricing is a strategy by which the incumbent reduces (or threatens to reduce) price to unremunerative levels when faced with actual (or potential) competition. Such a tactic is predatory because it conflicts with short run profit maximization. However, if the use of this tactic is successful, the incumbent can continue to earn monopoly profits in the long run. Predatory pricing has a long history: in the United States, for example, one of the most famous cases involved Standard Oil in 1911. The success of predatory pricing depends on a number of factors. For example, for it to be profitable, short term losses must be less than long term monopoly profits, but calculating these accurately is difficult; if the result is positive there still remains the problem of communicating the credibility of such action to a potential entrant. If the incumbent faces just one potential entrant, an aggressive pricing policy may succeed, but this outcome is less certain when a number of potential entrants are encountered: For example, while an aggressive response by the incumbent may deter the first potential entrant and all subsequent entrants, it is also possible that a sequence of costly price wars damage the financial resources of the incumbent to such an extent that the threat of an aggressive response is no longer perceived as credible by potential entrants. Commitment Strategies and Product Proliferation:- the basic premise of commitment strategies is that before entry occurs the incumbent has the opportunity to make irreversible decisions that alter the payoffs in the post entry game. These commitments affect the incumbent's response post entry while simultaneously signalling to potential entrants the desirability of entering ex ante. For example, the decision by the incumbent to invest in extra capacity will reduce its unit cost of production and this will allow it to pursue an aggressive pricing/output policy postentry. Observing this, potential entrants will realize that they cannot profitably enter the industry. Irreversible decisions involve sunk costs:- costs that cannot be recovered if the decision is made to exit the industry. Examples of these irreversible decisions include advertising, investment in large sunk production capacity, and product proliferation. Advertising is a type of promotional campaign designed to increase the demand for a product. One way in which advertising can act as a barrier to entry is by creating a cost asymmetry between the incumbent and the potential entrant. Advertising helps to create goodwill for a product:- an advertising campaign today will continue to generate demand in the future even if no further advertising expenditure is undertaken. This cumulative effect of advertising means that in order to attract the same level of demand as an incumbent, the potential entrant needs to spend more on advertising. The fact that advertising expenditure is a completely sunk cost may increase the difficulties experienced by potential entrants attempting to raise external funds to finance an advertising campaign:- In the event of unsuccessful entry, physical plant has some salvage value that can be used as security for a loan, but a failed advertising campaign has no such value. The established position of incumbents is reinforced if economies of scale in advertising are important. Such economies can arise from threshold effects (a minimum number of advertising messages are required to influence consumers) and also because as a sunk fixed cost, average costs decline as the volume of advertising increases. With large sunk capacity the incumbent incurs higher fixed costs to obtain lower marginal costs of production, and these, in turn, require larger outputs for profit maximization. Large sunk capacity commits the incumbent to a 'tough' strategy when confronted with entry because largescale output is the profit maximizing strategy irrespective of entry. Entry is deterred because the output decision of the incumbent reduces the demand available to the potential entrant. In these models, the barrier to entry is also a barrier to exit. Product proliferation is the strategic decision by an incumbent to preempt entry by creating brands that satisfy every product niche (meaning there is little demand left for a new brand) and to enter profitable market niches before a potential entrant (which rules out profitable entry). Classic examples of industries in which there is significant product proliferation include laundry detergents, bathroom soap, and toothpaste. Effects:- Judgements on the welfare effects of barriers to entry are difficult and need to take account of a variety of factors. For example, significant scale of economies will mean that only a few firms can exist in an industry and be productively efficient. The fact that high profits are being earned in a concentrated industry might indicate the abuse of monopoly power, but such profits are also consistent with incumbent firms having superior technology compared to potential entrants. The short run disadvantages of barriers to entry need to be weighed against long term benefits. For example, the existence of barriers to entry may allow incumbents to charge higher prices compared to a competitive industry and to make significant profits, but these profits may be used to finance research and development into cures for diseases. In this example, removing barriers to entry will make the industry more competitive and lead to lower prices and competitive rates of profit, but these profits may be insufficient to finance research and development. In many countries the responsibility for investigating barriers to entry and determining whether they are legal or not rests with official bodies. In the United States, for example, the Federal Trade Commission is responsible for these inquires; in the United Kingdom, investigations have been conducted by the Office of Fair Trade. / домогательство (abuse).

BARRINESS = ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ – Barriness:- bands with clearly defined edges that run full-width across a fabric, or spirally in a tubular fabric, and that differ in color, yarn characteristics or texture from the normal fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by differential dyeing effects in the areas where yarn characteristics or fabric texture vary from the normal. / Полосатость:- распространённый порок трикотажного полотна в виде повторяющихся поперечных или продольных полос, вызванных различной величиной петель или линейной плотностью нитей..

BARRISTER = БАРИСТЁ – A Barrister is a lawyer found in many common law jurisdictions who principally, but not exclusively, represents litigants as their advocate before the courts of that jurisdiction. In this regard, the profession of barrister corresponds to that

part of the role of legal professionals found in the civil law jurisdictions relating to appearing in trials or pleading cases before the courts. However, barristers, as a profession, are also known for specialising in certain areas of the law, and for giving advice in relation thereto to clients referred to them. See also Lawyer and Solicitor. / От слова Bar, означающее Барьер, отделяющий судей от подсудимых. Высшее звание адвоката в Соединённом Королевстве. Известен также как Адвокат (Lawyer) и Солиситор (Solicitor).

BARRON'S CONFIDENCE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ДОВЕРИЮ ОТ БЭРЭНЗ – Barron's Confidence Index is an indicator used to gauge investors' confidence based on how much they are investing in speculative grade of bonds. When investors are more optimistic about the market, they tend to invest in high-quality bonds, but when they are worried about the market they invest in lower-quality bonds. This indicator is calculated by dividing the average yield on 10 high-grade bonds by the average yield on 10 intermediate-grade bonds. The difference between the two is used to determine investors' confidence. Weekly index prepared by the publishers of Barron's. Index compares yields of higher grade to lower grade corporate bonds. As yields on lower grade bonds fall, it shows that investors are more confident about the economy. Used for an insight into possible market sentiment about equity securities. Barron's Confidence Index means a confidence indicator calculated by dividing the average yield on high-grade bonds by the average yield on intermediate-grade bonds. The discrepancy between the yields is indicative of investor confidence. A rising ratio indicates investors are demanding a lower premium in yield for increased risk and so are showing confidence in the economy. The theory is that if investors are optimistic they are more likely to invest in the more speculative grade of bonds, driving yields downwards and the confidence index upwards. The opposite is true if investors are pessimistic. Barron's is America's premier financial magazine. It provides in-depth analysis and commentary on the markets, updated every business day online. Barron's is an American weekly newspaper covering US financial information, market developments, and relevant statistics. Each issue provides a wrap-up of the previous week's market activity, news reports, and an informative outlook on the week to come. The paper has been published by Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (New York, NY, the United States of America) since 1921. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones).

BARS = BASE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE SYSTEM

BARS = ПРУТКИ – Bars are long products, usually of round, square, rectangular, or hexagonal cross section and of 12- to 50-millimeter diameter or equivalent. (Since bar mills are also capable of rolling small shaped products such as angles, flats, channels, fence posts, and tees, these products are sometimes called Merchant Bars.) In rolling bars, a billet measuring, for instance, 120 millimeters square and five meters long is heated in pusher or walking-beam furnaces to 1 200 °C. There is a great variety of layouts used in bar-rolling mills. In principle, after removal of the furnace scale by water jets, a primary reduction takes place in several passes through roll stands in open, semicontinuous, or fully continuous arrangement. These can use an alternating square-diamond rolling principle on horizontal and vertical rolls, as shown in B in the figure, or a series of oval-to-round passes, as illustrated in C in the figure. Guiding the strands properly from roll gap to roll gap is an important part of this rolling technology. When using only horizontal rolls, the guides also twist the bar 90° between diamond and square passes. In a continuous arrangement of close-coupled mills – in which several roll pairs or roll sets are installed a short distance from one another and all are driven through gears by one or two motors – bars are allowed to buckle in a controlled vertical loop in order to maintain a low tension in a bar between the stands. When using an open-train arrangement, a U-shaped trough called the repeater guides and threads the strand, as indicated in G in the figure. This generates a horizontal loop, caused by the entry speed of each receiving stand being slower than the exit speed of the delivering stands. The finishing stand of a bar mill gives the bar its final shape and often a specific surface pattern, such as the protrusions on concrete-reinforcing bars. The rolling speed increases as the cross section at each successive stand decreases, and the exit speed can be as high as 15 meters per second. The hot bar is then cut by a flying shear into cooling-bed length (e.g., 50 meters), after which it is cooled, inspected, and cold-cut to shipping length. / обычно круглого, квадратного, окантованного, или . прокатка (rolling). Под Прутком понимается длинномерный металлический полуфабрикат – заготовка для получения деталей способами пластической деформации или обработки резанием. Сечение прутка – круглое (наиболее часто), шестиугольное, прямоугольное, реже трапециевидное, овальное или сегментное. Изготовляют прокаткой, прессованием, ковкой.

BARS = СТЕРЖНИ – Bars are special devices mounted on container doors to provide a watertight locking. Synonym:- Door Lock Bars.

BARTACK = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ (или ОБТАЧКА) – Bartack:- to reinforce a seam with a bar of stitches that provides a more durable seam end. Commonly used at points of strain. / Обтачка – отдельно выкраиваемая деталь для обработки срезов, всегда повторяющая форму среза. Поэтому для обтачки не даётся, как правило, отдельная выкройка – она переснимается с конструктивной детали выкройки как отдельная деталь. Направление долевой нити обтачки и основной нити обычно совпадают. Цельнокроенная обтачка – если подлежащий обработке срез прямой, обтачку можно выкроить вместе с основной деталью и отвернуть на изнаночную сторону.

BARTER = БАРТЕР – Barter is a trading of goods or services directly for other goods or services, without using money or any other similar unit of account or medium of exchange. Although barter represents the earliest form of trade discovered by primitive man that made possible a more extensive division of labor beyond the limited bounds of a family or small clan grouping, it quickly encounters some practical limits to its efficiency as the division of labor becomes still more extensive and more specialized. Bartering requires what economists refer to as a 'Double Coincidence Of Wants'. That is, for a voluntary barter exchange to take place, it is not enough for you just to find someone who has the exact good you want to acquire – he must also happen to want to 'buy' the particular good that you have to trade for it at the same time. Finding someone whose immediate needs exactly complement your own in this precise way may take quite a lot of searching, which is costly in terms of time and effort. The primitive partial solution to this matching problem is to make one or more intermediate swaps with still other people in order to acquire some other item that will be more acceptable to the owner of the item you desire – but this will also tend to be very time-consuming. The more complex the division of labor, the more finely specialized the population's productive roles, and the more numerous the variety of goods and services produced in an economy, the more costly and cumbersome barter trading will become because the likelihood of any two people having a double coincidence of wants shrinks dramatically. History strongly suggests, in fact, that the (sometimes gradual, sometimes amazingly rapid) replacement of a barter economy by an exchange economy employing some form of money to facilitate trade is a near-absolute necessity before much economic development beyond a rather primitive tribal level can occur. Barter is the direct exchange of goods and services among people. No money is used in the exchange. Trade in which merchandise is exchanged directly for other merchandise or services without use of money. The exchange of commodities or services for other commodities or services rather than the purchase of commodities or services with money. Barter is a form of countertrade where goods and services are exchanged simultaneously without using money or similar monetary instruments. This type of trade refers to a single contract between two parties who are fully compensated by the traded nonmon etary items. This clearly distinguishes barter from other forms of countertrade that may include a third party or allow for partial monetary compensation, such as counterpurchase or buy back deals. Among all forms of trade, barter can be considered as being the simplest and oldest implementation of it. From an anthropological perspective, barter is seen as a

natural tendency of human beings distinguished from gift giving. While the latter implies trust and credit, which are necessary for future cooperation, barter is seen as a one off action with no implications for future collaboration. Through barter, companies can increase their sales volume and sell excess production or resources more easily. In international trade, barter allows circumvention of certain trade barriers such as unfavorable regulations concerning international monetary transactions or overcoming economic restrictions to trade. However, there are also some severe drawbacks related to this type of trade. Barter assumes a double coincidence of wants and needs of the organizations involved. Apart from that, barter assumes that traded goods are arbitrarily divisible in order to match their underlying value. These circumstances may not always be the case. Compared to monetary trade, barter involves negotiations for two goods and/or services and requires two simultaneously concluded and fulfilled delivery contracts. Therefore, barter can be more time consuming and expensive. It also reduces the flexibility of both companies involved to react quickly to new market conditions. As only a limited range of products can be provided by the contractual parties, goods and services may not be related to one's own business and therefore other markets have to be found where these products can be resold to third parties. This may also take time and cost money. Generally, barter transactions are not superior to monetary trade and are only implemented if external requirements and circumstances make agents prefer nonmonetary operations. At times of communist power, a bulk of transactions between Western and Eastern countries included barter. Austria played a key role as a mediator in these transactions. In 1993 43 percent of Austria's transit exports were delivered to eastern European countries and 33 percent of them to western Europe. One of the reasons for barter trade was the lack of hard foreign currency and trade barriers. Therefore the direct transaction of goods and services was favored. For trade with Third World countries, barter also played an important role because they had no cash to pay for the goods needed and imported. As a consequence, their creditworthiness was low. Therefore they gave resources in exchange in order to meet their debts and to overcome their liquidity problems. Compared to money, goods better collateralize future payments/compensations than money, because claims on property rights on physical items can more easily be enforced than claims on future cash flows. In Russia, an explosive growth of barter dealings was reported in the early 1990s. This trend has been described as re demonetization and was caused by a high rate of inflation. In the XX century many European and Latin American countries suffered from a devaluation of their currencies. As a result, people engaged in barter transactions as prices increased and trading partners lost their confidence in money. It can be said that high inflation is a driver for barter transactions that limit the effects of a devaluing currency as the intrinsic value of one good/service, in terms of other goods/services, does not change. In other words, barter locks out the exchange rate risk. Finally, organizations tend to barter if the tax system in a country does not favor their operations. In Russia, tax officials were allowed to block the bank account of those companies or individuals that were in tax arrears. Consequently, it was not possible for those people to withdraw money from their accounts and pay their debts for goods and services received. As a result, nonmonetary trade increased, which enabled circumventing this barrier to trade. Modern bartering is often conducted through bartering clubs or bartering networks, such as the Swiss Wirtschaftsring (WIR) or the International Reciprocal Trade Association (IRTA). Members of such networks pay fees in order to get listed to be considered for barter transactions. Such clubs increase the likelihood of double coincidence as they match supply and demand. Counterpurchase and buy back deals are special forms of barter that may include third parties, such as banks, which reliably arrange payment flows, and traders, who are willing to resell exchanged goods. Import certificates that give the right to import a certain value of goods increase the flexibility of barter operations. They allow separating the import and export transaction from each other. Counterpurchase, buy back, and import certificates imply cross subsidization from a foreign exporter to a domestic importer or vice versa. In the former case, the foreign exporter could generate considerable profits that cannot be realized due to low purchasing power in the domestic country. The domestic importer, in contrast, would lack purchasing power without being supported by the foreign exporter. In the latter case, a foreign importer would subsidize a domestic exporter by purchasing import certificates. Other wise the domestic exporter would not be able to sell its products at the given market price and exchange rate. Direct exchange of goods or services without the use of money. Barter is the oldest known form of trade and is still widely used in international commerce. Barter is the mutual exchange of goods and services for other goods and services without using money as a medium of exchange. It generally requires a mutual need for the items being traded. / нежели закупка сырья или услуг за деньги. Бартер – торговля товарами или услугами без использования денег. Прямой обмен товара на товар без участия денежных средств. Когда участвуют деньги, в форме ли заменителей денег, чеков, банкнот или монет, сделка называется продажей (sale). Хотя бартер обычно ассоциируется с неразвитыми экономическими системами, он часто используется в современном обществе. В условиях чрезвычайно сильной инфляции он может быть предпочтительным способом ведения торговли. В том случае, когда население не доверяет имеющейся валюте или банковской системе, бартер становится общепринятым. В международной торговле бартер может быть одним из способов ведения дел со странами, неустойчивые валюты которых в противном случае сделали бы их невыгодными партнёрами.

BAS = BASIC ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

BAS = BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

BAS = BACHELOR OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BASAL = БАЗАЛЬНОЕ (или НИЖНЕЕ) – Basal:- at or referring to the base of any structure. See also Apical. Basal:- at, near, or toward the base or beginning. / Под Базальным, от Греческого слова Básis, означающее Основа, понимается основной, расположенный у основания, обращённый или относящийся к нему, например, базальная мембрана. Смотрите также Апикальное (Apical).

BASAL APPLICATION = БАЗАЛЬНОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ (или НИЖНЕЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ) – Basal Application is a broadcasting or applying fertilizer into the soil before seeding or transplanting the crop.

BASAL ROOTS = БАЗАЛЬНЫЕ КОРНИ (или НИЖНИЕ КОРНИ) – Basal Roots are roots developing from basal nodes and growing into the soil.

BASAL TILLERS = БАЗАЛЬНЫЕ ПОБЕГИ (или НИЖНИЕ ПОБЕГИ, или РОСТКИ, или ОТРОСТКИ) – Basal Tillers are tillers produced from basal nodes near the soil surface; the term 'Basal' is used to differentiate the tillers produced on the upper nodes from those developing at the base. / В анатомии под Базальным, от Греческого слова Básis, означающее Основа, понимается основной, расположенный у основания, обращённый или относящийся к нему, например, базальная мембрана. Сравните с Апикальным (Apical). Под Черенком понимается отрезок зелёного или одревеснешего побега с почками, используемый для вегетативного размножения растений – укоренения, прививок. Черенки заготавливают с высококачественных растений, называемых Маточными. Полученные черенки сохраняют их свойства и признаки. Различают черенки стеблевые, листовые и корневые. Стеблевые черенки, взятые после опадения листьев, называются Зимними, а облиственные черенки – Летними или Зелёными. Зимние черенки (длиной 20–30 см) обычно заготавливают Осенью, чаще от однолетних приростов, высаживают Осенью или хранят прикопанными в подвале или в снегу и высаживают в грунт ранней Весной. Для летних черенков используют облиственные побеги, разрезая их на части длиной 5–10 см; иногда срезают часть коры с древесиной и одной почкой. Корневые черенки обычно заготавливают Осенью, разрезают на части длиной 10–15 см и хранят прикопанными в

песке или торфе; высаживают Весной. В стеблевых и корневых черенках различают морфологически нижний, или базальный, конец, образующий корни, и верний, или апикальный, образующий побеги.

BASE = БАЗА – (1) Base is the lowest or starting point from which calculations are made, especially calculations of relative stock price movements. / Под Базой, от Французского слова Base, от Греческого слова Básis, означающее Основа или Основание, понимается:- (1) основание, основа чего-либо; в архитектуре – основание, подножие колонны или столба. (2) Организация занимающаяся снабжением или обслуживанием, например, экскурсионная база. (3) Склад.

(2) Base is the home depot of container or trailer. / Внутренний (домашний) парк или депо контейнеров или грузовиков.

BASE = ОСНОВАНИЕ (или ОСНОВА, или БАЗА) – (1) Base is (general) the essential ingredient, the foundation of a construction, bottom of a plant or any part of a structure and the part of an appendage nearest the body in arthropods. / Под Основанием понимается в здании или сооружении – массив грунта (горной породы), непосредственно воспринимающий нагрузку от здания или сооружения. Различают основание естественное, когда грунты находятся в условиях природного залегания, и искусственное, когда грунты предварительно уплотнены или закреплены. Под Базой, от Французского слова Base, от Греческого слова Básis, означающее Основа или Основание, понимается:- .

(2) Base is a material which neutralizes acids. An oil additive containing colloidally dispersed metal carbonate, used to reduce corrosive wear. See also Acid, and Alkali. Chemical group or substance having the property of accepting a proton (H^+) from water to release OH^- . Base is a chemical compound that will produce pH of greater than 7 in water solutions. Alkali is often used synonymously, though this is not strictly true (all alkalis are bases, not all bases are alkalis). Essentially the 'opposite' of an Acid. By far the most common base used in dyeing is sodium carbonate (soda ash). Other bases used include sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), trisodium phosphate (TSP) and sodium hydroxide. Strong bases can cause serious skin burns. / Щёлочь (Alkali). включают бикарбонат натрия (или двууглекислый натрий, или кислый углекислый натрий (sodium bicarbonate)) (пищевая сода (baking soda)). сильное основание (strong base). трёхнатриевый фосфат (trisodium phosphate). , используемая для снижения коррозионного износа. Под Основаниями понимается класс химических соединений. Обычно основаниями называются вещества, содержащие гидроксильную группу OH и диссоциирующие в водном растворе с образованием иона OH^-. Растворимые основания называются Щёлочами. К сильным основаниям относятся полностью диссоциирующие в воде (NaOH, $Ba(OH)_2$ и другие); к слабым основаниям – диссоциирующие неполностью. По современным представлениям, понятие Основание распространяется на более широкий круг соединений. Смотрите также Кислота (Acid). В химии под Основанием понимается класс химических соединений, обычно характеризующихся диссоциацией в водном растворе с образованием иона OH^-. Растворимые в воде основания называются Щёлочами, например, NaOH. Сильные основания полностью диссоциируют в воде, слабые, например, $Mg(OH)_2$ – частично. По современной теории кислот и оснований к основаниям относится более широкий круг соединений, в частности и такие, которые не содержат ионов OH^-, например, C_6H_5N – пиридин. Основания, химические соединения, содержащие гидроксильную группу OH и способные диссоциировать в водном растворе с образованием гидроксильных ионов OH^-. По степени диссоциации различают Слабые Основания, например, NH_4OH, и Сильные Основания, например, NaOH, $Ca(OH)_2$. Хорошо растворимые в воде основания называются Щёлочами. Смотрите также Кислоты и Основания.

(3) In DNA and RNA, a Base is the general term given to adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), uracil (U), and thymine (T), the five N-containing compounds released from nucleic acids by vigorous hydrolysis.

BASE BILL = БАЗОВЫЙ СЧЁТ – Base Bill is a charge calculated through multiplication of the rate from the appropriate electric rate schedule by the level of consumption.

BASE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ОСНОВАНИЯ – Base Fabric:- in coated fabrics, the underlying substrate.

BASE GAS = БУФЕРНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ГАЗ) – Base Gas:- the volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

BASE GRADE = БАЗОВЫЙ СОРТ – Base Grade is a selected grade of cotton used by cotton merchants as a basis for contracts, premiums and discounts. Also known as Basis Grade. / Выбранный сорт хлопка, используемый торговцами в качестве базы для контрактов, премий (надбавок) и скидок. Известный также как Базисный Сорт (Basis Grade).

BASE LAYER = БАЗОВЫЙ СЛОЙ – Base Layer:- the apparel in contact with your skin. The purpose of the base layer is to keep you warm/cool and dry.

BASELINE = ИСХОДНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ХХ) – Baseline is the set of market projections used for the outlook analysis in this report and as a benchmark for the analysis of the impact of different economic and policy scenarios. A detailed description of the generation of the baseline is provided in the chapter on Methodology in this report.

BASELOAD = БАЗОВАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ОСНОВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – In reference to electricity, Baseload is the minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period of time at a steady rate. The minimum continuous load or demand in a power system over a given period of time. / В отношении к электричеству, под Базовой Нагрузкой или Основной Нагрузкой понимается минимальное количество электроэнергии, гарантированно поставляемое или необходимое в течение определённого периода времени по утверждённой ставке. Минимальная постоянная нагрузка энергосистемы или потребность энергосистемы в электроэнергии в течение определённого периода времени.

BASELOAD CAPACITY = ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ (или МОЩНОСТЬ ЭНЕРГОБЛОКА) – In reference to electricity, electric generating equipment normally operated to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis. / По отношению к электричеству, оборудование, генерирующее электричество, задействованное, как правило, для круглосуточного поддержания нагрузки в номинальном режиме. Под Производственной Мощностью понимаются отрасли, предприятия, его подразделения, расчётный, максимально возможный объём выпуска продукции в единицу времени при наиболее полном использовании производственного оборудования и площадей по прогрессивным нормам, передовой технологии и организации производства. Рабочая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – располагаемая мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом мощности агрегатов, выведенных в ремонт. Располагаемая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – установленная мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом неиспользуемой мощности, обусловленной ограничениями по режимам работы оборудования электростанций и пропускной способности электрической сети. Установленная Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – суммарная номинальная активная электрическая мощность агрегатов всех электростанций электроэнергетической системы в целом.

BASELOAD PLANT = ОПОРНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ (или БАЗИСНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Baseload Plant is a plant normally operated to take all or part of the minimum continuous load of a system, and which consequently produces electricity at an essentially constant rate. A base load plant typically has relatively high fixed costs and low unit operating costs. Traditionally, nuclear plants have been considered as base load plants. Baseload Plant is a plant, usually housing high efficiency steam-electric units, which is normally operated to take all or part of the minimum load of a system, and which consequently produces electricity at an essentially constant rate and runs continuously. These units are operated to maximize system mechanical and thermal efficiency and minimize system operating costs. / Электростанция, обычно эксплуатируемая в целях полного или частичного обеспечения минимальной постоянной нагрузки энергосистемы; и которая, следовательно, вырабатывает электричество в целом в неизменных объемах. Эксплуатация базисной электростанции, как правило, связана с относительно высокими постоянными издержками при низких удельных эксплуатационных затратах. Обычно атомные электростанции рассматриваются в качестве базисных.

BASE METAL = ОСНОВНОЙ МЕТАЛЛ (или БАЗОВЫЙ МЕТАЛЛ) – Base Metals are metals that oxidize or corrode relatively easily, and react variably with diluted hydrochloric acid (HCl) to form hydrogen. Examples include aluminum, nickel, lead, tin and zinc. Copper is considered a base metal as it oxidizes relatively easily, although it does not react with HCl. In mining and economics, base metals are also referred to as Non-Ferrous Metals which excludes precious metals. Base metals are traded at the COMEX®, LME and SHFE (short for the Shanghai Futures Exchange; China). A metal which oxidises when heated in air, e.g., lead, copper, tin, zinc, as opposed to noble metals such as gold and platinum. Aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, and tin. Base Metal is a non-ferrous metal, excluding precious metals. / образуя водород. цветные, или, точнее, нежелезные металлы, которые исключают благородные металлы. , например, . Алюминий, медь, свинец, никель и олово. К Тяжёлым Металлам относятся:- висмут, кадмий, кобальт, медь, никель, олово, ртуть, свинец, сурьма и цинк. Лёгкие металлы:- алюминий, барий, бериллий, калий, кальций, литий, магний, натрий, рубидий, стронций, титан и цезий. Данная классификация условна:- многие металлы могут быть отнесены к разным группам одновременно. Основной Металл:- (1) Металл, являющийся основой сплава, латунь, например, является сплавом с медной основой. (2) Металл, который нужно паять, резать или сваривать. (3) После сварки – та часть металла, которая не была расплавлена. (4) Металл, который легко окисляется или растворяется с образованием ионов, в отличие от благородных металлов (Noble Metal).

BASE MONEY = ДЕНЕЖНАЯ БАЗА (или БАЗОВЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ) – Base Money (M0) or Monetary Base:- currency (banknotes and coins) in circulation plus the minimum reserves credit institutions are required to hold with the Eurosystem and any excess reserves they may voluntarily hold in the Eurosystem's deposit facility, all of which are liabilities on the Eurosystem's balance sheet. Base money is sometimes also referred to as the 'Monetary Base'. Base Money sometimes also called Highpowered Money or the Monetary Base. It comprises banknotes and coins outside central bank vaults plus credit institutions' deposits with the central bank system. Base Money is a very liquid form of currency circulating within an economy. In the United States, the monetary Base or M0 includes paper currency, coins, and the reserves that commercial banks keep on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. In the past, forex traders focused on money supply measures more than they typically do today. Base Money:- money which is under the direct control of the central bank, i.e. all currency in circulation, plus all bank deposits with the central bank. It approximates to the UK M0 level of money supply. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки монетарная База или M0 включает бумажные деньги, монеты, и резервы, которые коммерческие банки держат во вкладе в Федеральном Резервном Банке. В прошлом торговцы на Форэксе больше обращали внимание на меры денежного предложения, нежели сейчас.

BASE NUMBER = ЩЕЛОЧНОЕ ЧИСЛО – Base Number:- the amount of acid, expressed in terms of the equivalent number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide, required to neutralize all basic constituents present in 1 g of sample. / Щелочное Число – количество кислоты, необходимое для нейтрализации 1 грамма (г) нефтепродукта, выраженное эквивалентным количеством мг KOH.

BASE OF PERIANTH = ОСНОВАНИЕ ОКОЛОЦВЕТНИКА – Base Of Perianth:- xxxxx.

BASE OIL = БАЗОВОЕ МАСЛО – Base Oil is a base stock or blend of base stocks used in an American Petroleum Institute (API)-licensed engine oil. Base Oil:- usually refined crude oil fraction or selected synthetic base stock. Additives are mixed to them during lubricant manufacturing. Lubricant Base Oils are produced in a series of steps which are designed to enhance certain desirable properties. For paraffinic oils, these include viscosity index, oxidation resistance, thermal stability and low temperature fluidity. Starting from petroleum crude oil, the typical process for making a base oil is as follows:- (i) Separation of lighter boiling materials, such as gasoline, diesel, etc; (ii) Distillation to isolate desired base oil viscosity grades; (iii) Selective removal of impurities, such as aromatics and polar compounds; (iv) Dewaxing to improve low temperature fluidity; and (v) Finishing to improve oxidation resistance and heat stability. In general, both Solvent Refined and Hydrotreated base oils are manufactured this way, but differ in the type and severity of processes used. Group I, or conventional base oils manufactured by Solvent Refining, make up most of the base oil produced in the world today. Containing more than 0.03 wt (weight) % Sulphur and/or less than 90 wt % Saturates, they are less pure than Hydroprocessed or Synthetic base oils. Group II and III base oils are manufactured by what the API calls Hydroprocessing or Severe Hydroprocessing. With Sulphur content of less than 0.03 wt % and Saturates content of more than 90 wt %, they are more pure than Group I base oils. Petro-Canada uses a special high severity version of Hydroprocessing, called HT Severe Hydrotreating, to produce Group II, II+ and III base oils. It's also known as the HT Purity Process. / Смесь нескольких основных масел называется Базовым Маслом. Базовые масла могут состоять из основных масел одного типа или являться смесью основных масел, принадлежащих к разным группам. По типу основных масел различают:- Минеральные, Полусинтетические и Синтетические Базовые Масла. Базовое Масло – это основа товарного масла, готовая к смешению, но ещё без присадок. Сырьём для смазочных масел могут быть минеральные и синтетические базовые масла. Химический состав минеральных масел зависит от нефти, из которой произведено масло. Химический состав синтетических масел зависит от исходного сырья (мономеров) и метода синтеза. Базовые масла различаются между собой вязкостью, химическим составом и некоторыми другими свойствами. Под Базовыми Маслами понимаются нефтяные и синтетические масла без присадок, применяемые для изготовления гидравлических, моторных, приборных, трансмиссионных и других товарных масел. Производство 'Минеральных' Основных Масел:- для получения базовых масел из масляных фракций, полученных в результате вакуумной перегонки нефти, их подвергают процессам, призванным привести их физико-химические свойства в соответствие с требованиями, предъявляемыми к базовым маслам. Ряд технологических операций, результатами которых на отдельных этапах являются снижение количества ароматических углеводородов, ликвидация углеводородов с линейными углеродными цепями, ликвидация атомов серы и азота осуществляется в так называемом масляном блоке нефтеперерабатывающего завода. Отдельные задачи могут выполняться с применением разных технологий, благодаря чему можно получать (с различной производительностью) отличающиеся по качеству готовые базовые масла, а также разные виды побочных продуктов. В доступной Польскоязычной литературе, последнего десятилетия прошлого века, принято было делить схемы производства базовых смазочных масел на традиционные, модернизированные и, так называемые 'водородные' (гидропроцессы). Суть такого деления представлена ниже. Целью первого процесса масляного блока – рафинации (очистки) –

является удаление из масляных дистиллятов (или значительное уменьшение количества) многоядерных ароматических углеводородов, асфальтено-смолистых веществ и соединений с гетероатомами (иных чем углерод и водород элементов). Цель данной операции – увеличение индекса вязкости масляного дистиллята. В традиционных схемах суть процесса сводится к экстракции (вымыванию) нежелательных соединений с помощью соответствующих растворителей, таких как фурфурол, фенол или N-метил-2-пирролидон. На следующей стадии в масляном блоке осуществляется депарафинизация – масляные фракции, очищенные от ароматических соединений, подвергают процессам, направленным на удаление насыщенных линейных углеводородов (парафинов), вызывающих нежелательную потерю текучести базовых масел при высоких температурах. Депарафинизация, по традиционной схеме, заключается в охлаждении дистиллята в присутствии таких растворителей как метилэтилкетон (МЕК) или смесь дихлорэтана и дихлорметана (Di-Me), а затем отфильтровывании выпавших в осадок кристаллов. Третья и последняя операция в последовательности процессов масляного блока – это завершающая очистка, направленная на улучшение цвета и окислительной стабильности продуктов, в частности, путём дальнейшего удаления соединений серы и азота. В традиционном варианте суть процесса заключается в адсорбции нежелательных соединений на разного рода адсорбентах. Традиционная последовательность процессов масляного блока не позволяет получать высококачественные базовые масла из некоторых типов нефти. Кроме того, можно лишь в малой степени влиять на производительность, качество и структуру получаемой продукции. Модернизация традиционного цикла процессов сводится к замене традиционных процессов, в той или иной степени, более технологически продвинутыми единичными операциями, основанными на гидропроцессах. В модернизированных схемах традиционное удаление ароматических соединений путём экстракции заменяется гидрокрекингом. Тогда как при очистке растворителями повышение индекса вязкости достигается путём удаления ароматических веществ, характеризующихся низким индексом вязкости, в процессе гидрокрекинга происходит химическая конверсия этих соединений в новые соединения, характеризующиеся высоким индексом вязкости. Новейшие технологические процессы рафинации основаны на сочетании в одном процессе гидрокрекинга и изомеризации. Как результат, во время процесса проходят типичные реакции гидрокрекинга (распад многоядерных ароматических углеводородов, удаление из молекул гетероатомов, реакции гидрирования) и дополнительно реакция изомеризации, направленная на получение разветвлённых углеводородов – изопарафинов. Новейшая концепция депарафинизации, основанная на гидропроцессах, заключается в каталитической изомеризации н-парафиновых углеводородов в нужные изопарафины, индекс вязкости которых значительно выше, а температура текучести значительно ниже, чем у соответствующих н-парафинов. Кроме того, благодаря использованию гидропроцессов при депарафинизации можно эффективнее использовать сырьё для получения смазочных масел за счёт уменьшения выхода парафинового гача (побочного продукта традиционной депарафинизации). Основанная на гидропроцессах завершающая очистка называется гидрофинишингом (от Английского слова Hydrofinishing). Её результатом является полное гидрирование ненасыщенных углеводородов и стабилизация готовых продуктов. Таким образом, конечные продукты практически полностью очищены от ненасыщенных и ароматических углеводородов, благодаря чему характеризуются высокой термоокислительной стабильностью и светлым цветом. Разница технологических концепций масляных блоков влечёт за собой различие не только в качестве масляных основ, но и по типу получаемых побочных продуктов. Зависимость качества получаемой основы от выбора технологической концепции выглядит следующим образом:- с помощью традиционных процессов можно получить масляные основы I группы, модернизированный цикл позволяет получать основы I и II групп, а наиболее технологически продвинутые гидропроцессы – основы II и III групп. На масляном блоке Гданьского Нефтеперерабатывающего Завода удаление аренов и депарафинизация осуществляются традиционным способом, а завершающая очистка проходит в виде гидрофинишинга. Базовые Масла I–III Групп:- в начале 1990-х традиционный способ осуществления процессов масляного блока стал всё чаще заменяться схемами, основанными на каталитических гидропроцессах, а в связи с этим базовые масла разных производителей стали всё больше отличаться по качеству. В 1993 Американский Институт Нефти (АИН (API)) ввёл систему классификации базовых масел. Введение системы было, по сути, попыткой определения принципов взаимозаменяемости базовых масел при составлении рецептур моторных масел определённого класса и качества. В основу классификации положены три параметра, характеризующие качество базового масла:- содержание серы, содержание насыщенных углеводородов (что равносильно степени очистки от ароматических углеводородов), и значение индекса вязкости. Изначально классификация охватывала только три группы базовых масел. В первую группу (I Группу) входили масла, получаемые традиционным способом, содержащие относительно большое количество серы, с содержанием насыщенных углеводородов не более 90% и характеризующиеся низкими значениями индекса вязкости. Вторая группа (II Группа) состояла из базовых масел, получаемых с применением гидропроцессов, с более высокими значениями индекса вязкости, большим содержанием насыщенных углеводородов и меньшим содержанием серы. В первоначальном варианте классификации к третьей группе (III Группе) причислялись все остальные типы базовых масел. В 1956 в классификацию были внесены официальные изменения. Поменялись критерии отбора масел в третью группу – в неё включались исключительно базовые масла, получаемые применением гидропроцессов, с индексом вязкости выше 120. Были созданы две новые группы – четвёртая (IV Группа), охватывающая только полиальфаолефины (ПАО), и пятая (V Группа), в которую были включены все остальные базовые масла (нафтеновые, сложноэфирные, полиалкиленгликолевые и так далее). Данная классификация действует до сегодняшнего дня, её основы представлены в прилагаемой Таблице Классификации Основных Масел В Соответствии С АИН (API):-

API Group Группа По АИН	**Sulphur Wt, %** Содержание Серы, %	**Saturates Wt, %** Содержание Насыщенных Углеводородов, %	**Viscosity Index (VI)** Индекс По Вязкости (ИВ)
I	> 0.03 и/или	< 90	80–119
II	≤ 0.03 и	≥ 90	80–119
III	≤ 0.03 и	≥ 90	≥ 120
IV	Polyalpha Olefins (PAOs) / Полиальфаолефины (ПАО)		
V	Other Base Oils / Остальные Базовые Масла		

Базовые Масла IV Группы:- Полиальфаолефины (ПАО) это группа синтетических углеводородов, наиболее часто используемых при составлении рецептур смазочных материалов. Их получают путём полимеризации олефинов, а затем гидрирования полученных продуктов для получения насыщенных соединений. ПАО являются базовыми маслами, полностью смешиваемыми с маслами I–III групп. Они могут использоваться при температуре от –60 до +200 °C, а ввиду широкого диапазона вязкости (2–1 000 сСт) могут служить базовыми маслами для смазочных средств различного назначения. По сравнению с маслами Групп I и II, они характеризуются более широким диапазоном рабочих температур, повышенной стойкостью к окислению и старению, более высокими индексами вязкости, большей стойкостью к деформациям сдвига, лучшей текучестью при низких температурах и меньшей испаряемостью. При непосредственном сравнении масел III Группы и ПАО, полиальфаолефины проявляют потери текучести при более низких температурах. Базовые Масла V Группы:-

изначальной причиной возникновения интереса к базовым маслам V Группы была разработка смазочных материалов особого назначения (например, для работы при экстремально высоких или экстремально низких температурах). Сегодня они применяются очень широко. Затраты на их производство выше издержек производства масел Групп I–III, однако масла V Группы обладают гораздо лучшими эксплуатационными свойствами, неоднократно позволяющими снизить затраты на эксплуатацию машин, в которых они используются. К этому типу основных масел относятся, в частности, сложноэфирные, полиалкиленгликолевые, растительные и нафтеновые масла. Сложноэфирные базовые масла получают из карбоновых кислот и спиртов различного строения путём реакции этерификации. В результате этерификации спиртов, содержащих две гидроксильных группы, получают диэфиры, а при этерификации спиртов, чьи молекулы содержат много гидроксильных групп, получают полиэфиры. Сложные эфиры карбоновых кислот полностью смешиваемы с маслами Групп I–IV, имеют классы вязкости в диапазоне от 10 до 320 сСт (при 40 °C), пригодны для работы при температуре от –60 до +220 °C. Основные преимущества, связанные с их применением, это высокая биоразлагаемость, хорошие смазочные свойства и возможность использования в широком температурном диапазоне. Минусом является тенденция к нежелательному воздействию на эластомеры. Некоторые типы сложноэфирных масел, по сравнению с основными маслами других групп, более подвержены гидролитическому разложению в присутствии воды. Сложные эфиры фосфорной кислоты применяют в основном в качестве гидравлических жидкостей в тех случаях, когда утечка гидравлической жидкости представляет серьёзную пожарную опасность. Полиалкиленгликоли получают путём реакции субстратов, содержащих гидроксильные группы (спирты, диолы, полиолы, карбоновые кислоты) с алкиленовыми окисями. Полигликоли являются базовыми маслами с вязкостью в диапазоне 20–1 000 сСт, диапазон температур их применения составляет от –30 до +200 °C. Их основное преимущество – это прекрасные смазочные качества. В сравнении с маслами Групп I–III по своим преимуществам они похожи на сложноэфирные масла. Основным минусом является ограниченная смешиваемость с присадками и маслами других групп. Полигликоли, как и сложные эфиры, вступают в нежелательные реакции с эластомерами. Базовые масла на основании растительных масел, характеризующиеся высокой биоразлагаемостью, продолжают оставаться многообещающими субститутами других масел, однако их доля в рыночном производстве невелика. Растительные масла по своему химическому характеру являются сложными эфирами карбоновых кислот (чьи молекулы содержат свыше 15 атомов углерода) и многоатомного спирта глицерола (глицерина). Растительные масла имеют тенденцию к нежелательному изменению свойств в результате реакции с кислородом. Их окислительная стабильность уменьшается по мере увеличения в молекуле числа ненасыщенных связей (на их количество указывает йодное число). В то же время меньшее количество ненасыщенных связей в молекуле (более низкое йодное число) приводит к нежелательному росту температуры текучести масла. Рапсовое масло является одним из лучших видов сырья для производства биоразлагаемых масляных основ, поскольку обладает выгодным соотношением низкотемпературных качеств и окислительной стабильности. В результате процессов окисления возрастает вязкость смазочных материалов и образуются связи кислого характера, способствующие коррозии. По сравнению с другими базовыми маслами растительные масла обладают самой низкой окислительной стабильностью. Растительные масла характеризуются относительно низким классом вязкости (ISO VG 32 или 46), что значительно сужает поле их потенциального применения. Ввиду присутствия сложноэфирных связей, натуральные триглицериды характеризуются низкой гидролитической стабильностью, особенно при температуре выше 60 °C. Кроме способности к быстрому биоразложению, есть ещё ряд других физико-химических свойств, делающих их пригодными для использования в качестве смазочных материалов, в частности, их вязкостно-температурные и смазочные качества. Преимуществом растительных масел с точки зрения их пригодности для использования в качестве смазочных материалов является также то, что они легко смешиваются с другими базовыми маслами и присадками. Улучшение нежелательных эксплуатационных свойств растительных масел достигается путём их химической модификации. На практике растительные масла используются для производства масел для цепных пил, в качестве масел гидравлических, формовочных, для двухтактных забортных двигателей, а также как базовые масла при производстве биоразлагаемых смазок. Масла с правильно подобранным составом на основании биоразлагаемых базовых масел работают так же эффективно, как и смазочные материалы на основании базовых масел других групп. Нафтеновые масла – это тип масел, получаемых из нефти, по классификации API относимые к V группе базовых масел. Их получают из нефти, содержащей менее 55% парафиновых углеводородов (алифатических углеводородов, у которых атомы углерода образуют только простые связи). Следствием такого углеводородного состава является очень низкое значение индекса вязкости нафтеновых масел, однако отсутствие парафиновых углеводородов положительно влияет на снижение температуры текучести. Ещё одним существенным плюсом нафтеновых основ является их хорошая способность растворять присадки. Практическое значение нафтеновых масел сводится к производству электроизоляционных масел, трансмиссионных жидкостей и гидравлических масел, технологических жидкостей и смазок. Минеральные И Синтетические Масла:- деление основных масел на синтетические и минеральные широко распространено, но неоднозначно. Согласно одному из определений, Синтетическими Маслами являются только масла, получаемые в результате химического синтеза из простых молекул, однозначно определённого строения. Согласно другому, более широкому определению, это масла, получаемые из исходных материалов путём изменения структуры молекул, и их превращения в результате химических реакций в новые молекулы, отличные от веществ, встречающихся в природной среде, независимо от исходного материала подвергаемого преобразованию. Стоит отметить, что согласно первому определению синтетическими маслами являются базовые масла IV и V групп, а согласно второму – также базовые масла группы III (и даже II). Таким образом, точное и однозначное описание смазочного материала возможно только путём указания номеров групп по API, к которым можно отнести базовые масла, входящие в его состав. Минеральные Масла, то же, что Нефтяные Масла.

BASEPAIR = ПАРА ОСНОВАНИЙ (или БАЗОВАЯ ПАРА) – Basepair is:- (1) complementary pair of hydrogen-bonded bases (A = T; G = C) that links two polynucleotide strands as in DNA. (2) A unit of length in nucleic acid molecules that is equal to one base pair. (3) Abbreviated as bp.

BASE POINT PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ БАЗОВЫХ ПУНКТОВ – Base Point Pricing is a pricing system that includes a transportation cost from a particular city or town in a zone or region even though the shipment does not originate at the basing point.

BASE PORT = БАЗОВЫЙ ПОРТ – Base Ports are ports from which standard tariff rates apply to those normally serviced directly by members.

BASE RATE = БАЗОВАЯ СТАВКА – (1) Base Rate is a minimum amount of interest a bank charges on a loan. The base rate is normally augmented in actual circumstances, according to current market pressures and the risk involved in the loan. The Base Rate is the rate at which the commercial banks lend to the public whiles the Prime Rate is the rate at which the central bank lends to the commercial banks. Base Rate:- most interest rates are linked to the Base Rate. The Bank of England meets monthly to decide what the base rate should be set at. The base rate determines how much other banks and building societies pay for loans they take out from the Bank of England. These base rates in turn affect the interest rate you pay for loans. / Ключевая Ставка центрального банка – ставка, устанавливаемая центральным банком в целях оказания прямого или опосредованного воздействия на уровень процентных

ставок в экономике в целом. Изменение ключевой ставки, как правило, является основным способом достижения целей денежно-кредитной политики. Примеры ключевых ставок, используемых ведущими центральными банками:- (i) Банк Англии – процентная ставка по резервам коммерческих банков на счетах в Банке Англии; (ii) Банк Японии – ставка по однодневным кредитам Банка Японии; (iii) Европейский Центральный Банк (ЕЦБ) – минимальная ставка на аукционах РЕПО с ЕЦБ; и (iv) Федеральная Резервная Система США – целевой уровень ставки на рынке межбанковских кредитов. Базовая Ставка:- в Великобритании – базовая процентная ставка по краткосрочным кредитам, которую банк назначает своим лучшим корпоративным клиентам. Это – Британский эквивалент Американского понятия прайм рэйт (prime rate). В Великобритании на базовую ставку ориентируются ставки многих других клиентских кредитов (ориентир стоимости кредита).

(2) Base Rate:- the currency whose value is one whenever a quote is made between two currencies.

(3) Base Rate is a rate used only for construction of other rates. Base Rate is a tariff term referring to ocean rate less accessorial charges, or simply the base tariff rate.

BASE STOCK = БАЗОВОЕ СЫРЬЁ (или БАЗОВЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ) – Base Stock:- the base fluid, usually a refined petroleum fraction or a selected synthetic material, into which additives are blended to produce finished lubricants.

BASIC = ОСНОВНОЕ (или ЩЕЛОЧНОЕ) – Basic is a term describing substances having an alkaline nature. Bases may or may not be water soluble. / Щелочное (Alkaline).

BASIC BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = БАЗОВЫЙ (или ОСНОВНОЙ) НОМЕР БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – Basic Bank Account Number (BBAN) is the identifier used by financial institutions in individual countries as part of a National Account Numbering Scheme(s), which uniquely identifies an account of a customer at a financial institution. (ISO 13616). The BBAN includes an explicit bank identifier. The identifier that uniquely identifies an individual account, at a specific financial institution, in a particular country. The BBAN includes a bank identifier of the financial institution servicing that account. See also International Bank Account Number. / который в единственном роде идентифицирует счёт заказчика в финансовом учреждении.

BASIC COLOR TERMS = БАЗОВЫЕ ЦВЕТОВЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ (или ОСНОВНЫЕ ЦВЕТОВЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ, или ПОРЯДКИ ОСНОВНОГО ЦВЕТА, или ПОРЯДКИ ФОНОВОГО ЦВЕТА) – Basic Color Terms:- a group of 11 color names found in anthropological surveys to be in wide use in fully developed languages:- white, black, red, green, yellow, blue, brown, gray, orange, purple, and pink.

BASIC COMMODITIES = БАЗОВЫЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ – In the United States, Basic Commodities are the agricultural products, including Corn, Cotton, Peanuts, Rice, Tobacco, and Wheat, that are designated by legislation as price-supported commodities.

BASIC DYES = ОСНОВНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Basic Dyes is a class of positive-ion-carrying dyes known for their brilliant hues. Basic dyes are composed of large-molecule, water-soluble salts that have a direct affinity for wool and silk and can be applied to cotton with a mordant. The fastness of basic dyes on these fibers is very poor. Basic dyes are also used on basic-dyeable acrylics, modacrylics, nylons, and polyesters, on which they exhibit reasonably good fastness. See also Dyes. Basic Dyes is a class of dyes, usually synthetic, that act as bases, and which are actually aniline dyes. Their color base is not water soluble but can be made so by converting the base into a salt. The basic dyes, while possessing great tinctorial strength and brightness, are not generally light-fast. Basic Dyes are water-soluble and are mainly used to dye acrylic fibers. They are mostly used with a mordant. A mordant is a chemical agent which is used to set dyes on fabrics by forming an insoluble compound with the dye. With mordant, basic dyes are used for cotton, linen, acetate, nylon, polyesters, acrylics and modacrylics. Other than acrylic, basic dyes are not very suitable for any other fiber as they are not fast to light, washing or perspiration. Thus, they are generally used for giving an after treatment to the fabrics that have already been dyed with acid dyes. Basic Dyes are water-soluble cationic dyes that are mainly applied to acrylic fibers, but find some use for wool and silk. Usually acetic acid is added to the dyebath to help the uptake of the dye onto the fiber. Basic dyes are also used in the coloration of paper. Basic Dyes:- the majority of the early synthetic dyes belong to this class, e.g., mauveine and magenta. Other important examples are methylene blue and the rhodamines. They include many dyes which give clear, vivid dyeings of great beauty, but many of them are easily faded by light. Partly for this reason they have now become less popular. They have a natural affinity for protein fibers, to which they are applied from a slightly acid dyebath, the dyes combining with acidic groups in the fiber. They also have an affinity for impure cellulosic fibers such as jute and hemp, but not for pure cellulose, e.g., cotton. A mordant, a substance used to impregnate the fiber and which will unite with the dye, is then required, the most common being tannic acid fixed with tartar emetic. Basic Dye:- a way of dyeing without a mordant that colors wool and silk. To use it for cotton a mordant is needed. Basic Dye:- dyes which reacts with acidic groups on fibers; sometimes called Cationic Dyes. Basic dyes are used primarily for acrylic fibers, though they can be used on some types of polyester and some types of nylon, and occasionally for protein fibers. A wide range of bright colors is available. Color fastness on acrylic is generally excellent; fastness on natural fibers is generally poor. / Найлан (Nylon). Сродство (Affinity). стойкость (fastness). Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота (Tannic Acid). Под Основными Красителями понимаются водорастворимые органические красители, содержащие в молекуле аминогруппы и диссоциирующие с образованием окрашивающего катиона; обладают основными свойствами. По химическому строению главным образом арилметановые и азокрасители. Применяются для крашения полиакрилонитрильного волокна, бумаги, кожи, древесины. Из-за низкой светостойкости применяются главным образом в производстве нетекстильных материалов (бумаги, лент для пишущих машин и так далее).

BASIC FINISHES = ОСНОВНЫЕ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОТДЕЛКИ – Basic Finishes are the regular processes (mechanical or chemical) applied in some form to a fabric after it has been constructed.

BASIC GENERATION SERVICE = БАЗОВАЯ УСЛУГА ПО ГЕНЕРАЦИИ – Basic Generation Service (BGS):- in electricity, the default electric generation service provided by the electric public utility to consumers who do not elect to buy electricity from a third-party supplier.

BASIC PRICES = БАЗОВЫЕ ЦЕНЫ (или БАЗИСНЫЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Basic Prices:- these prices are the preferred method of valuing gross value added and output. They reflect the amount received by the producer for a unit of goods or services minus any taxes payable plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of production or sale, i.e. the cost of production including subsidies. As a result the only taxes included in the basic price are taxes on the production process – such as business rates and any vehicle excise duty paid by businesses – which are not specifically levied on the production of a unit of output. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. / выработка (output).

BASIC RATE = БАЗОВАЯ СТАВКА – Basic Rate is the manual rate, from which are taken discounts or to which are added charges to compensate for the individual circumstances of the risk. See also Base Rate (3).

BASIC RESEARCH = ОСНОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ (или БАЗОВОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ) – Basic Research is a research that deals with fundamental principles of organisms.

BASIC SAVINGS RATE = БАЗОВАЯ СТАВКА ПО СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМ – Basic Savings Rate is the interest rate for savings deposits with a statutory period of notice (savings book). The basic savings rate is the benchmark for all other savings interest rates, depending on the type of investment.

BASIC SERVICE RATE ADDITIONAL = ДОБАВКА К БАЗОВОЙ СТАВКЕ ЗА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Basic Service Rate Additional (BSRA) is the charge levied by shipping companies to importers for LCL cargo, including the port charges, transport to an unpacking depot (see CFS) subsequent sorting and storage of the goods and finally loading onto a vehicle collecting the goods for delivery to the buyer.

BASIC STOCK = ОСНОВНЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Basic Stock:- items of an inventory intended for issue against demand during the resupply lead-time.

BASIC VEGETATIVE PHASE = ОСНОВНАЯ ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ ФАЗА – Basic Vegetative Phase is the juvenile growth stage of a plant that is not affected by photoperiod.

BASIDIOMYCETE = БАЗИДИОМИЦЕТ (или БАЗИДИАЛЬНЫЙ ГРИБ) – Basidiomycete is a fungi including mushrooms, puffballs, rusts and smuts with hyphae divided by septa and that produce spores on a specialized club shaped cellular structure (basidium). Basidiomycetes is a group of fungi producing sexual spores (basidiospores) on basidia See also Basidium. / половые споры . Смотрите также Базидий или Спороносец (Basidium). Под Базидиальными Грибами или Базидиомицетами понимается класс высших грибов с особыми органами размножения – базидиями. Свыше 30 000 видов. Порядки:- Агариковые, Афиллофоровые, Головнёвые грибы, Гастеромицеты и другие. Многие из них съедобны (Белый гриб, Груздь), другие ядовиты (Бледная Поганка, Красный Мухомор), некоторые вызывают болезни сельскохозяйственных культур и лесных пород.

BASIDIOSPORES = БАЗИДИОСПОРЫ – Basidiospores are sexual spores of basidiomycete fungi. / Половые споры .

BASIDIUM = БАЗИДИЙ (или СПОРОНОСЕЦ) – Basidium is a club-shaped structure on which spores are produced. / споры. Под Базидиями понимаются особые органы размножения у класса высших грибов.

BASILARIS = БАСИЛАРИС (или БАЗИЛАРИС, или БАЗИЛЯРНОЕ) – The species name ‘Basilaris’ derives from the Latin ‘Basilis’ which means ‘Basal’ and the suffix ‘-aris’. The specific name implies:- ‘from the base, basal’). Basilaris:- arising from the base.

BASIN = БАССЕЙН (или ПРУД, или ВОДОЁМ) – Basin is a lowest part of a floodplain landscape, usually saucer-shaped. / Под речным Бассейном понимается часть земной поверхности, с которой сток воды поступает в речную систему. Под Водоёмом понимается постоянное или временное скопление бессточных или с замедленным стоком вод в естественных или искусственных впадинах (водохранилища, копани, озёра, пруды и так далее). Под Прудом понимается искусственный водоём, созданный как источник воды для орошения, разведения рыбы и водоплавающей птицы, хранения воды, проведения спортивных и оздоровительных мероприятий и других целей. Площадью обычно не более 1 квадратного километра.

BASINET = БАСОНЭТ (или ШЛЕМ) – Basinet:- a light often pointed steel helmet. Basinet is a light typically pointed steel helmet often having a visor. Origin:- XIV century, from Middle English Bacinet, from Anglo-French, diminutive of Bacin.

BASING = БАЗИРОВАНИЕ (или УСТАКАНИВАНИЕ) – Basing is a period where the stock or market is ‘catching its breath’ after a decline, characterized by a flat trading range without any noticeable trend. It is common to see a basing period after a lengthy decline of the stock price. Basing may be a sign of accumulation. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

BASING POINTS = БАЗИСНЫЕ ПУНКТЫ – Basing Points:- a point (location) used in construction of through rates between other points.

BASIS = БАЗИС – Basis is the differential between a spot or ‘cash’ price and the nearest equivalent futures price. Basis is normally quoted as cash minus futures price, a positive number indicates a futures discount; a negative number indicates a futures premium. Basis may also refer to price differentials of a commodity in different locations or between different products, e.g., kerosene in the physical market and gasoil in the futures market. The difference between the spot or cash price of a commodity and the price of the nearest futures contract for the same or a related commodity. Basis is usually computed in relation to the futures contract next to expire and may reflect different time periods, product forms, grades, or locations. Basis is the difference between the specific futures contract price and cash price for underlying commodity at a local delivery point. Normally, the futures price should be equal to the present cash price plus the cost of storage, insurance and interest charges necessary to carry the commodity to the delivery month of the contract. In addition, basis pricing also reflects the location (port of delivery) and the quality differential of the commodity. Basis is the difference between the spot or cash price of a commodity, security, currency or index and the futures price of the same or related underlying item. Basis is usually computed to the nearby future and may represent different time periods, product forms, grades and locations depending upon the cash and futures prices used. Basis is the difference that exists at any time between the current cash price of a commodity and the futures price of the same or a related commodity. Basis may reflect different time periods, product forms, qualities, or locations. The basis is determined by the cost of actually holding the commodity versus contracting to buy it for a later delivery, i.e. a futures contract. The basis is affected by other influences as well, such as unusual situations in supply or demand. Unless otherwise specified, the price of the nearby futures contract month is generally used to calculate the basis. Cash minus futures equals basis. See also Basis Risk; Carrying Charge; Even Basis; Over Basis; Strengthening Basis; Under Basis; and Weakening Basis. Basis is the difference between the local cash price of a commodity and the price of a specific futures contract of the same commodity at any given time. The price difference represents the costs to carry. A negative basis (cash price < futures price) reflects a normal market. Basis is the difference between simultaneous prices for Cotton futures and spot Cotton. It may be quoted by reference to any futures month. For example, the March Basis would mean the difference between the current price of March futures and the simultaneous quoted value of any given grade and staple of spot Cotton. The growth is usually quoted in terms of points on or off the applicable month trading at the New York Cotton Exchange according to the calculated difference. In futures markets, the Basis is the cash price of the underlying security minus the futures price. Basis is normally quoted as cash minus futures price. A positive number indicates a futures discount; a negative number indicates a futures premium. Basis may also refer to price differentials of a commodity in different locations or between different products, e.g., kerosene in the physical market and gasoil in the futures market. Basis is the difference between the local cash price and the underlying futures price of a commodity. Formula:- Cash Price minus Futures Price = Basis. Factors such as local supply and demand, as well as transportation and storage costs can influence basis. Basis is the difference between a cash price and a futures price of a particular commodity on a given futures exchange. It is calculated as:- Basis = Cash Price – Futures Price. Basis can be positive or negative. Basis is the difference between the futures price for a commodity and its cash price at a specifi c location. The nearby futures delivery month is usually used. / Под Базисом, от Греческого слова Basis,

означающее Основа или Основание, понимается . , например, керосин на . , то есть фьючерсный контракт. Базис в общем значении:- первоначальная стоимость плюс накладные расходы, данные о которых должны передаваться в Службу Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service (IRS)) в случае, если инвестиции продаются и должны быть использованы при подсчёте прибылей или убытков на капитал. Если акция была приобретена за 1 000 Долларов два года назад и продаётся сегодня за 2 000 Долларов, то базис равен 1 000 Долларам, а прибыль является приростом капитала. В облигациях:- доходность облигации, получаемая инвестором к наступлению срока погашения (yield to maturity) при данной цене облигации; 10% облигации, продающиеся за 100 Долларов, имеют 10%-ный базис. В операциях с товарной продукцией:- разница между наличной ценой ценных бумаг денежного рынка (money market) с ограниченным риском и ценой фьючерсного контракта (futures contract).

BASIS ANALYSIS = БАЗИСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ (или АНАЛИЗ БАЗИСА) – Basis Analysis is a method of determining the true or intrinsic value of a share on the basis of fundamental factors, e.g., balance sheet, income statement, management record, overall industry. Used as a gauge of future profit and dividend growth. A share trading lower than its estimated intrinsic value is classed as underpriced. / Метод определения истинной или внутренней ценности акции на основе фундаментальных факторов, например, .

BASIS CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С БАЗИСОМ – Basis Contract is a privately negotiated cash market contract in which the buyer and the seller initially lock in the basis but not the price level. Other terms of the contract – such as delivery time and place, premiums and discounts for grain quality – are negotiable. Basis Contract is an agreement between a producer and grain elevator (or feedlot) that specifies the cash price upon future delivery as a fixed amount in relation to the futures price (above or below), thus fixing the basis. Basis Contract is an agreement in which grain is delivered and legal title passes to the elevator. The agreement establishes the basis but not the futures price. The producer later selects the day on which he/she wishes to establish the futures price. At that time, the producer will receive the futures price minus the previously agreed upon basis. See also Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

BASIS FORWARD CONTRACT = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ С БАЗИСОМ (или СРОЧНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ С БАЗИСОМ) – Basis Forward Contract is a forward contract in which the sale price is set at a fixed margin with respect to a particular futures price. / Срочный контракт, в котором цена продажи устанавливается с учётом фиксированной дельты относительно конкретной цены фьючерса.

BASIS GRADE = БАЗИСНЫЙ СОРТ (или НОРМАТИВНЫЙ СОРТ) – Basis Grade is the grade of a commodity used as the standard or par grade of a futures contract. / Сорт сырья, используемый в качестве стандарта или базового сорта фьючерсного контракта.

BASIS (OF INSURANCE) CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О БАЗИСЕ (СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – Basis (Of Insurance) Clause is a clause that makes the declarations contained in an insurance proposal form the 'basis' of any contract of insurance that is made in consequence of the completion of that form. Such declarations are thereby converted into warranties with the result that if one of them is found to be untrue then the insurer may disclaim all liability under the relevant contract from the date of the breach, regardless as to whether the false declaration was material to the underwriting of the contract or causative of any loss. Basis of insurance clauses are not normally found in personal lines insurance contracts sold in the United Kingdom and, where they appear in other contracts, they may be qualified by the inclusion of a term in the proposal form that the declarations made in that document are true to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declarations.

BASIS OF VALUATION = БАЗИС ОЦЕНКИ – To protect the insurer under an open cover where shipments may be declared and added to the insurance even after a loss a clause in the policy defines the basis to be adopted for their valuation.

BASIS POINT = БАЗИСНЫЙ ПУНКТ – A Basis Point is a unit of measurement in the market for loan finance used by the market participants in relation to interest rates and bond yields. One basis point is one percent of one percent. The system of basis points is, therefore, grounded in the decimal system (Base 10). Interest rates are frequently quoted to three or four decimal points. One basis point equals 0.01 percent, 100 basis points equal 1.0 percent. For instance, if an interest rate changes from 4.65 percent to 4.67 percent it has changed by 2 basis points. A change from 4.652 5 percent to 4.675 7 percent would represent 2.32 basis points. In relation to large principal sums, the money value of a basis point can be significant. For some transactions involving very large sums and very fine rates, even a basis point may be too large for practical purposes. In some instances hundredths or, even thousandths, of a basis point may be appropriate. For example, in a debt issue of USD5 billion a hundredth of a basis point would be worth half a million Dollars. Basis points have become established as a common terminology that is useful for expressing small differences in interest rates, and they indicate the low order of magnitude at which the financial markets work. The term is usually abbreviated in use to BP, bp, or bip. It is more convenient, for example, to talk of 25 basis points rather than 0.25 percent, which offers potential for ambiguity and confusion. Given the small changes in interest rates with which the financial markets deal, it is appropriate to have a suitably calibrated measurement. The change in money value of a bond price in relation to a one basis point change in its yield is referred to as the Basis Point Value. The term Basis Point should not be confused with Basis, which is the term used to describe the difference between a futures contract price and a spot price. Basis points are used to express a spread over a benchmark interest rate for a particular borrower. For fixed interest rates the benchmark will usually be a government bond rate and for floating (variable) interest rates a benchmark such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) will be used. A company might, for example, arrange a 10 year floating rate loan at LIBOR+ 75 basis points. If LIBOR were 4.375 percent, this would represent a rate of 5.125 percent. The spread in basis points will remain constant but the variability of the rate will be derived from the movement of the benchmark rate, which will change. The floating rate the company pays would vary with movements in LIBOR and the rate would be changed at agreed intervals, perhaps every six months. Basis points are also used in pricing certain derivative instruments. For example, the premium for a credit default swap (CDS) will be expressed in basis points, representing the annual payment the bondholder will make to the seller of the swap, who assumes in return the default risk on the bond. The premium will be calculated as basis points of the face value of the bond. In the market for exchange traded interest rate futures contracts, the minimum interest rate movement allowable is expressed in a unit known as a Tick, which is denominated in terms of basis points of interest. The tick size will vary from contract to contract. For example, the tick size for a three month EuroDollar interest rate futures contract traded in Chicago will be one basis point, whereas for a three month Euro LIBOR futures contract traded in London the tick size will be half a basis point. The measurement of a change in the yield of a debt security. One basis point equals 1/100 of one percent. One gradation on a 100-point scale representing one percent; used especially in expressing variations in the yields of bonds. Fixed income yields vary often and slightly within one percent and the basis point scale easily expresses these changes in hundredths of one percent. For example, the difference between 12.83% and 12.88% is 5 basis points. One hundredth of a percent. Used for calculating yield differentials in interest instruments. Basis Point is a general term for one-hundredth of one per cent (1 BP = 0.01%). Used to designate differences in returns, prices, market prices, etc. A

difference of 52 basis points would therefore mean a difference of 0.52 percentage points. A term Basis Point refers to one-one hundredth of a unit, such as interest rates or exchange rates. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Базисный Пункт – минимальная единица измерения динамики доходов по облигациям и векселям. Один базисный пункт равен 0.01% дохода. Таким образом, если доход по облигации изменился с 8.00 до 8.50%, можно сказать, что он сдвинулся на 50 базисных пунктов.

BASIS PRICE = БАЗИСНАЯ ЦЕНА – Basis Price is the reference price used for establishing a physical contract. In option trading it is the price agreed for the underlying should an option be declared, more commonly referred to as the Strike Price or Exercise Price.

BASIS QUOTE = РАСЦЕНКА С УЧЁТОМ БАЗИСА (или КОТИРОВАНИЕ С УЧЁТОМ БАЗИСА) – Basis Quote:- offer or sale of a cash commodity in terms of the difference above or below a futures price, e.g., 10 cents over March cotton. / Предложение или продажа наличного сырья на условиях наличия ценовой разницы в большую или меньшую сторону по отношению к цене фьючерса на аналогичное сырьё, например, на 10 центов выше цены Мартовского фьючерса на хлопок.

BASIS RISK = БАЗИСНЫЙ РИСК – Basis Risk results from weak correlation between coupon rate changes for assets, liabilities, and offbalance sheet instruments. For example, LIBOR-based deposit rates may change by 50 basis points, while Prime-based loan rates may only change by 25 basis points during the same period. The potential that the basis underlying a transaction (hedge or arbitrage) changes over time. A change in the basis can affect the usefulness (profitability) of a such a transaction. Basis Risk is the risk that movements in the price of a futures contract do not correlate exactly with movements in the price of the underlying financial instrument or commodity. The potential that the basis underlying a transaction (hedge or arbitrage) changes over time. A change in the basis can affect the usefulness (profitability) of a such a transaction. The risk associated with an unexpected widening or narrowing of basis between the time a hedge position is established and the time that it is lifted. The uncertainty as to whether the cash-futures spread will widen or narrow between the time a hedge position is implemented and liquidated. Basis risk is the potential adverse change in the cash price – futures price relationship while a hedger maintains an open commodity futures position. If the basis remains unchanged during the time the position is open, it is considered a perfect hedge. Basis is more stable than cash prices or futures prices alone, which makes a hedged position less risky than an unhedged one. Basis risk is a risk of change or variation in the basis. Price risk inherent in forward transactions. Risk that the correlation between the price of a financial future and that of the underlying spot instrument could change so significantly as to diminish the success of the hedging transaction. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

BASIS SWAP = СВОП С БАЗИСОМ – Basis Swap is an interest rate basis swap or a cross-currency basis swap is one in which two streams of floating rate payments are exchanged. Examples of interest rate basis swaps include swapping $Libor payments for floating commercial paper, Prime, Treasury bills, or Constant Maturity Treasury rates; this is also known as a Floating-Floating Swap. A typical cross-currency basis swap exchanges a set of Libor payments in one currency for a set of Libor payments in another currency. Basis Swap is a swap whose cash settlement price is calculated based on the basis between a futures contract and the spot price of the underlying commodity or a closely related commodity on a specified date. A transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a floating rate and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency based on another floating rate, with both rates reset periodically; all calculations are based on a notional amount of the given currency. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

BASIS TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ С УЧЁТОМ БАЗИСА – Basis Trading or Cash And Carry Trade is an arbitrage position typically comprising a long cash position together with a short position in its respective futures contract, whereby the cash price plus the cost of carry of the underlying position is lower than the futures price. By convention, buying the basis is to buy cash bonds and sell futures, and selling the basis is to sell cash bonds and buy futures.

BASIS WEIGHT = БАЗИСНЫЙ ВЕС (или НОРМАТИВНЫЙ ВЕС) – In textile industry, Basis Weight is the weight of a unit area of fabric. Examples are ounces per square yard and grams per square centimeter. / В текстильной отрасли под Базисным Весом понимается вес единицы площади ткани. Примерами базисного веса служат вес, выраженный в унциях за квадратный дюйм (ounces per square yard) и в граммах за квадратный сантиметр (grams per square centimeter), текстильщики на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) использовали грамм за квадратный метр.

BASKET = КОРЗИНА – A Basket is a combined selection of equities or other investment products. The selection is often structures by industry or country. / Корзина:- (1) пакет из 15 или более акций, используемых в программной торговле ценными бумагами по единой цене (program trading). (2) Пакеты ценных бумаг для программной торговли, предлагаемые Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржей (называются ‘портфель биржевых акций’ – Exchange Stock Portfolio (ESP)) и Биржей Опционов Чикагской Торговой Палаты (называются ‘рыночная корзина ценных бумаг’ – market basket), организациям – инвесторам и индексным арбитражерам. Оба этих пакета ценных бумаг дают возможность приобрести в одной сделке все акции, составляющие Индекс по 500 Акциям от Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor’s 500 Index). Минимальный объём сделки на ESP – приблизительно 5 миллионов Долларов США, а ‘рыночная корзина ценных бумаг’ – примерно 1.7 миллиона Долларов. Корзины ценных бумаг были введены в конце 1989 для решения проблем, выявившихся при попытке организаций – инвесторов продать крупный пакет акций в ‘Чёрный Понедельник’ (Black Monday) и направить поток ценных бумаг, выбрасываемых на рынок в ходе программных торгов, на зарубежные биржи. (3) Неформальное название индексных участий (index participations) или наличного индексного участия (cash index participations (CIPS)), введённых и затем отменённых Американской и Филадельфийской фондовыми биржами в 1989. Эти документы позволяли мелким инвесторам приобретать позицию в портфеле вложений (в Индексе по 500 Акциям от Стэндод Энд Поз или во включающем 25 акций индексе, исторически связываемом со средним промышленным показателем от Дау Дьжонз) без покупки отдельных акций. Эти документы сохраняли преимущества, связанные с владением акциями, так как не имели срока истечения (как у фьючерсов или опционов), и предоставляли право на ежеквартальную выплату дивидендов. Первоначально одобренные Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)) в качестве ценных бумаг, они были отвергнуты Комиссией по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)), которая сочла их фьючерсными контрактами. Когда федеральный суд принял решение не в пользу SEC, биржи прекратили операции с ними.

BASKET STITCH = СТЕЖОК РОГОЖКОЙ (или УСИЛЕНИЕ РОГОЖКОЙ, или ВЫШИВКА РОГОЖКОЙ) – Basket Stitch:- in this knit construction, purl and plain loops are combined with a preponderance of purl loops in the pattern courses to give a basket-weave effect.

BASKET WEAVE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ РОГОЖКА – Basket Weave is a variation of the plain weave. In this, two or more than two warps yarns cross alternately side-by-side with two or more than two filling yarns. This type of weave resembles a plaited basket. In basket weave the fabrics have a loose construction and a flat appearance. The weave is more pliable and stronger than a plain weave but it is not as stable. It is less smooth but have a pleasant texture surface. Basket weave is typically used in composites industry. It is

also used as outerwear, monk's cloth and drapery fabrics. Basket Weave is a variation of the plain weave in which two or more threads weave alike in both warp and weft, joined in the regular order of the plain weave. Named for the basket-like pattern of the weave. Basket Weave is a variation of the plain weave construction, formed by treating two or more warp yarns and/or two or more filling yarns as one unit in the weaving process. Yarns in a basket weave are laid into the woven construction flat, and maintain a parallel relationship. Both balanced and unbalanced basket weave fabrics can be produced. Examples of basket weave construction includes monk cloth and Oxford cloth. Basket Weave is a variation of the plain weave in which two or more warp and filling threads are woven side by side to resemble a plaited basket. Fabrics have a loose construction and a flat appearance and are used for such things as monk's cloth and drapery fabrics. Basket Weave is a variation of the plain weave in which yarns seem to approximate the woven look of a plaited basket. Two or more warp yarns ride over and under two or more fill yarns, giving a basket weave like texture. Sometimes checkered or plaid patterns are produced using a basket weave. Although it provides an attractive texture a fabric with this weave has a tendency towards bunching up, so it might not be as strong as plain weaves due to slippage or bunching. See also Weave. The Basket Weave is similar to the plain weave, except that two or more filling yarns are alternately interlaced over and under one another. The basket weave is more pliable, flatter, and stronger than the plain weave, but is not as stable. Basket Weave is one of the most important patterns in weaving. Basket weave is made with two or more filling threads passing over and under an equal number of warp threads on alternate rows. Basket Weave is made with two or more filling threads passing over and under an equal number of warp threads on alternate rows. / уточные пряжи. Сложное переплетение. Рогожка получается при одновременном 'удлинении' перекрытий полотняного переплетения в направлении основы и утка. На поверхности ткани ясно виден рисунок в виде клеток, создающий впечатление плетёного изделия. Раппорт переплетения условно обозначается дробью, которая показывает насколько увеличены одиночные перекрытия полотняного переплетения в направлении основы (числитель) и утка (знаменатель). Величина раппорта равна сумме числителя и знаменателя дроби. При величине раппорта более 12 нитей переплетение называется Панамой. Рогожка и Панама, так же как репсы, сохраняют основные признаки полотняного переплетения и могут быть выработаны в зависимости от плотности ткани по основе на 2, 4 или 6 ремизках. Каждую группу одинаково плетущихся нитей пробирают в один зуб бёрда. Рогожка – ещё одна вариация на тему полотняного переплетения. Это двойное или тройное переплетение, то есть две или три нити основы перекрывают одновременно такое же число нитей утка. Прелесть этого переплетения в том, что за счёт длинных перекрытий ткань будет оставаться мягкой даже при известном увеличении плотности нити. Рогожка представляет собой двойное или тройное полотняное переплетение, образованное усилением (удлинением) перекрытий одновременно по основе и по утку. Для получения шашек правильной формы необходимо, чтобы ткань по основе и утку имела одинаковую плотность и нити были одинаковой толщины. При одинаковом направлении крутки по основе и утку шашки выделяются рельефнее. Благодаря более длинным перекрытиям ткань может быть выработана с большой плотностью, сохраняя мягкость.

BASMATI RICE = РИС БАСМАТЫ (или РИС БАСМАТИ) – Basmati Rice is is a kind of long-grain Rice. It is known for its fragrance and its flavor. The biggest producers of Basmati Rice are India and Pakistan, it is mainly grown in Punjab. The main method of growing it is paddy field farming, that is to say fields that are put under water. The grains of Basmati Rice are longer than most other types of Rice. Cooked grains of Basmati Rice are characteristically free flowing rather than sticky. This is a characteristic of most long-grain Rice. Cooked Basmati Rice can be uniquely identified by its fragrance. Basmati Rice is available in two varieties – white and brown. Basmati Rice is also considered useful to make buriyani in most Asian countries and also to make yellow Rice. Basmati Rice is famous for its soft fluffy texture, delicate aroma, natural whiteness and exquisite flavor. Basmati (literally meaning Fragrant) is a variety of long grain Rice which is traditionally from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The areas of Basmati Rice production in India are in the states of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himanchal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Western Uttar Pradesh. India's total Basmati production for the year 2010 was 6.5 million tons. In Pakistan, 95% of the Basmati Rice cultivation takes place in the province of Punjab, where total production was 2.47 million tons in 2010. In India, Haryana is the major Basmati Rice cultivating state, producing more than 60% of the total Basmati Rice produced in India. Basmati Rice has a typical Pandan-like (Pandanus fascicularis leaf) flavor caused by the aroma compound 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline. There are several Varieties of Basmati Rice. Traditional Indian types include Basmati 370, Basmati 385, and Basmati Ranbirsinghpura (R.S. Pura). Pakistani Varieties of Basmati Rice are PK 385, 1121 Extra Long Grain Rice, Super Kernel Basmati Rice and D-98. Scientists at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, genetically modified Basmati to produce a hybrid semi-dwarf plant which had most of the good features of traditional basmati (grain elongation, fragrance, alkali content). This hybrid was called Pusa Basmati-1 (PB1; also called 'Todal', because the flower has awns); crop yield is up to twice as high as traditional Varieties. Fragrant Rices that are derived from Basmati stock but are not true Basmati Varieties include PB2 (also called Sugandh-2), PB3, and RH-10. List of approved Varieties:- (i) Indian Varieties:- Punjab, Safidon, Haryana, Kasturi (Baran, Rajasthan), Basmati 198, Basmati 217, Basmati 370, Bihar, Kasturi, Mahi Suganda, Pusa and Ranbir; (ii) Pakistani Varieties:- Basmati 370, Super Basmati, Super Kernal Basmati Rice, Basmati 386, Basmati 385 and Basmati 198. Adulteration:- difficulty in differentiating genuine Basmati from other types of Rice and the significant price difference between them has led fraudulent traders to adulterate Basmati Rice with crossbred Basmati Varieties and long-grain non-Basmati Varieties. In Britain, the Food Standards Agency found in 2005 that about half of all Basmati Rice sold was adulterated with other strains of long-grain Rice, prompting Rice importers to sign up to a code of practice. A 2010 UK test on Rice supplied by wholesalers found four out of 15 samples had cheaper Rice mixed with Basmati, and one had no Basmati at all. A PCR-based assay similar to DNA fingerprinting in humans allows adulterated and non-Basmati strains to be detected, with a detection limit from 1% adulteration upwards with an error rate of ±1.5%. Exporters of Basmati Rice use 'purity certificates' based on DNA tests for their Basmati Rice consignments. Based on this protocol, which was developed at the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, the Indian company Labindia has released kits to detect Basmati adulteration. Patent Battle:- in September 1997 Texas, USA company RiceTec was granted US Patent No. 5 663 484 on 'Basmati Rice lines and grains'. The patent secures lines of Basmati and Basmati-like Rice and ways of analyzing that Rice. RiceTec, owned by Prince Hans-Adam of Liechtenstein, faced international outrage over allegations of biopiracy. It had also caused a brief diplomatic crisis between India and United States with India threatening to take the matter to the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a violation of The Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which could have resulted in a major embarrassment for the United States. Both voluntarily and due to review decisions by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, RiceTec lost or withdrew most of the claims of the patent, including, most importantly, the right to call their Rice lines 'Basmati'. A more limited varietal patent was granted to RiceTec in 2001 on claims dealing with three strains of the Rice developed by the company. Glycemic Index:- according to the Canadian Diabetes Association, Basmati Rice has a 'medium' glycemic index (between 56 and 69), thus making it more suitable for diabetics as compared to certain other grains and products made from white flour. / Рис Басмати – у него продолговатые зёрна и неповторимый аромат. Слово Басматы (Basmati) переводится как Ароматное, Благоуханное или Пахучее.

BASQUE = БАСКЭ (или БАСКА) – Basque:- a tight-fitting bodice for women. / Баска – похожий на юбку дополнительный элемент, ранее пришивающийся к мужскому жилету, позже – к женскому лифу. Несколько удлиняет одежду от талии. Баска может быть цельнокроеной (на пиджаках, жакетах и верхней одежде) и отрезной (пришивается к юбкам, платьям и брюкам).

Существует также имитация баски в виде ремней, оборок и прочего. Одежда с баской шьётся из самых разнообразных материалов – от тончайшего и невесомого шёлка до плотной шерсти. Главное, чтобы материал хорошо держал форму. На сегодняшний день баска может выглядеть по-разному:- это может быть широкая и узкая полоса ткани, пышные банты, аккуратные крылья по бокам бёдер, объёмные воланы, а также строгие геометрические линии. История Появления:- своё легендарное шествие баска начала как элемент национального костюма Испанских Басков (отсюда и её название). По-настоящему в моду баску ввели Французы. В эпоху Королевы Виктории этот элемент стал украшением мужского костюма, а чуть позже – модным элементом в одежде и у женщин. Баска пришивалась поверх кринолина или юбки-тюрнюра. В XX веке знаменитый Испанский Баскский кутюрье Кристоваль Баленсиага Эйсагиррэ (Cristóbal Balenciaga Eizaguirre; 1895–1972) в одной из своих коллекций ключевой деталью сделал именно баску. И неслучайно! Кристобаль был родом из маленького Испанского городка Гэтэрия, который был частью страны Басков. Так он хотел подчеркнуть свои корни. Кристиан Диор (Christian Dior) в 1947, создавая свою легендарную коллекцию в стиле new look, подобрал к пышной юбке-миди жакет с цельнокроеной баской. По сей день баска – неотъемлемый элемент всех коллекций Кристиан Диор. Потом баска исчезла с подиумов, лишь изредка появляясь в коллекциях дизайнеров (в 1970-е пару раз баску на одежде демонстрировал Ив Сэн Лоран (Yves Saint Laurent)), чтобы в наши дни с блеском вернуться в модный мир.

BAST FIBER = ЛУБЯНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Bast Fiber is soft, woody fiber obtained from stems of dicotyledonous plants (flowering plants with net-veined leaves) and used for textiles and cordage. Such fibers, usually characterized by fineness and flexibility, are also known as ‘Soft’ Fibers, distinguishing them from the coarser, less flexible fibers of the leaf, or ‘hard’, fiber group. Commercially useful bast fibers include Flax, Hemp, Jute, Kenaf, Ramie, Roselle, Sunn, and Urena. Fiber bundles are often several feet long and composed of overlapping cellulose fibers and a cohesive gum, or pectin, which strengthens plant stems. The fibers are located between the epidermis, or bark surface, and an inner woody core. In harvesting bast fibers, the plant stalks are cut off close to the base or pulled up. The fibers are usually freed from the stalk by retting but are sometimes obtained by decortication, a manual or mechanical peeling operation. The released fiber bundles, called Strands, are frequently used without additional separation, in which case they are called Fibers. Flax and ramie strands, however, are usually separated into individual fiber cells, or true plant fibers. Most bast fibers are quite strong and are widely used in the manufacture of ropes and twines, bagging materials, and heavy-duty industrial fabrics. In the late XX century, Jute, used mainly for sacking and wrapping purposes, led other fibers in world production but suffered from intense competition from synthetic fibers. Flax, traditionally valued as raw material for linen yarn and fine linen fabrics, is decreasing in importance for luxury textile applications as other fibers, both natural and man-made, become more plentiful. Bast Fiber is a fiber obtained from the stems of certain types of plants. These include Flax, Hemp, Jute, Ramie, Milkweed, and nettles. Bast Fiber is strong, soft, woody fibers, such as Flax, Jute, Hemp, and Ramie, which are obtained from the inner bark in the stems of certain plants. Any of certain strong, woody fibers used in making rope, cordage etc. Bast Fibers are cellulose vegetable fibers that come from the stem of a plant. Linen, from the stem of the flax plant, is probably the most common bast fiber used for fine textiles. Others include Ramie, Hemp and Jute. Bast Fibers are:- Banana, China Grass, Flax (linen), Hemp, Jute, Kenaf, Lime Tree, Mallow, Nettle, Paco-Paco, Ramie (Rhea), Rosella, Sunn, Urena. Bast Fiber is the name for a fiber between the pithy center of the stem and the skin. Examples are Flax, Jute, Hemp, and Ramie. Bast Fiber is a strong woody fiber obtained chiefly from the phloem of plants and used especially in cordage, matting, and fabrics. Stem (Bast) Fibers:- bast fibers are collected from the inner bark or bast surrounding the stem of the plant. These fibers have higher tensile strength than other fibers. Therefore, these fibers are used for durable yarn, fabric, packaging and paper. Jute is the most important bast fiber; it accounts for almost 7% of all natural fibers produced and is second only to cotton. Other examples of bast fibers are Flax, Kenaf, Hemp and Ramie. Jute is produced in high rainfall areas, mostly in Bangladesh, China and India. According to the International Jute Study Group, Jute (Corchorus Capsularis and Corchorus Olitorius), and similar fibers such as Kenaf (Hibiscus Cannabinus) and Roselle (Hibiscus Sabdariffa var Altissima), are mostly produced in a handful of major producing countries:- India, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Myanmar and Nepal. Together, these account for about 95% of all jute and similar fibers. India and Bangladesh are the world’s foremost manufacturers of jute. India alone represents almost two thirds of world jute production, Bangladesh about one third and only minor amount are produced in other countries. China produces mostly kenaf while Thailand produces kenaf and roselle. Linen fabric is produced from fiber extracted from the stems of the Flax Plant. Flax seeds are used to produce linseed oil. Hemp (Genus Cannabis), a close relative of marijuana, produces a fiber that looks very much like linen and its seeds are used to make birdfeed and to extract oil. Many European countries produce small quantities of hemp, but China remains the biggest source of hemp fiber. Ramie is a perennial tree that grows well in areas with good rainfall. The main species is Boehmeria nivea, but several closely related species are also grown. The ramie plant has the appearance of a shrub and grows to a height of over 1.5 meters. The stems are usually harvested after flowering and when its color has changed from green to yellow. Leaf shedding is another indication that the crop is ready to be harvested. With good soil and suitable weather, the ramie plant can produce as many as six cuttings, i.e. harvests, a year. A ramie plant can produce fiber up to 12 centimeters in length, but requires chemical treatment for removal of the resin that causes the fibers to adhere to the main stem. / пучки волокна (fiber bundles). Лубяные Волокна получают из стеблей, листьев и плодов растений обычно в виде технических волокон. (i) Наиболее распространённое грубостеблевое влагоёмкое волокно – Джут, применяемое для изготовления мешков (сахарных и других). (ii) Кенаф – волокно, близкое по своим свойствам джуту. (iii) Наиболее тонкое стеблевое волокно – Лён, очень прочное, малорастяжимое, гигроскопичное. Из льняной пряжи вырабатывают бельевые, платьевые, тарные, технические и другие ткани. Отходы Льна (короткое волокно) служат для производства тарных тканей, верёвок и другого. (iv) Пенька – грубостеблевое волокно, получаемое из Конопли. Из пеньки изготовляют канатно-верёвочные изделия, грубые ткани и другое. Для производства канатов наряду с пенькой широко используют жёсткие листовые волокна – Абаку или Манильскую Пеньку, Сизаль и другие. Лубяная Промышленность является одной из важнейших отраслей текстильной промышленности. Её значение определяется высокими потребительскими свойствами тканей, выработанных из льняной пряжи и пряжи других лубяных волокон. Лубяные ткани, особенно льняные, находят широкое применение в быту, медицине и технике. Они обладают большой прочностью, гигроскопичностью, не боятся высоких температур при стирке и глаженьи, гигиеничны, имеют приятный блеск и белизну. В жаркую погоду в льняной одежде прохладнее. В лубяной промышленности в качестве сырья перерабатывают натуральные волокна растительного происхождения и химические волокна. К лубяным волокнам относятся Джут, Канатник, Кенаф, Лён, Манилла, Пенька, Рами, Сизаль и другие. Вместе с лубяными волокнами перерабатывают следующие химические волокна:- вискозное, лавсановое, нитроновое, капроновое (принятое в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) торговое название поликапроамидного волокна) и другие. Лубяными Волокнами называются лишённые живого содержимого длинные клетки в стеблях различных растений. Лубяные волокна лубяных культур используют для выработки пряжи. К лубяным культурам относятся растения, возделываемые для получения лубяного волокна из стеблей – сырья для текстильной промышленности. В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади занимают Джут, Кенаф, Конопля, Лён-долгунец. Лубяные Волокна, сильно удлинённые прозенхимные клетки механической ткани, разновидность склеренхимы. Средняя длина лубяного волокна 1–2 мм (первичные лубяные волокна, возникающие из прокамбия, 20–400 мм, вторичные – камбиального происхождения – короче). Для лубяного волокна характерны утолщённые, часто слоистые стенки (главным образом из целлюлозы), простые поры и очень узкие клеточные полости. Технические лубяные волокна состоят из слипшихся между собой элементарных волокон.

Под элементарным волокном понимается одиночное текстильное волокно, не делящееся в продольном направлении без разрушения и пригодное для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Лубяные волокна одних растений (лён, рами и другие) тонкие, гибкие, мало одревеснevшие, других (Кенаф, Джут и другие) – грубые, толстостенные, сильно одревеснevшие. Лубяные культуры, растения, возделываемые для получения лубяного волокна. Относятся к прядильным культурам. Содержат волокно в коре стебля – Джут, Лён-долгунец, Канатник, Кенаф, Кендырь, Конопля, Кроталярия, Рами и другие, и в листьях – Агавы (волокно сизаль), Новозеландский Лён, прядильный Банан (волокно Манильская пенька). Для промышленных целей выращивают Джут, Кенаф, Коноплю и Лён-долгунец. Под Лубяными Волокнами понимаются волокна, содержащиеся в стеблях, листьях и оболочке плодов различных растений и используемые в текстильной промышленности. Различают:- (i) тонкие лубяные волокна (стеблевые) – Лён и Рами, применяемые для выработки тонких и средних по поверхностной плотности тканей, кручёных нитей и других изделий; (ii) грубые лубяные волокна (стеблевые) – Джут, Кенаф, Конопля и другие, применяемые для выработки грубых тарных тканей и кручёных изделий – верёвок, шпагатов и тому подобного; (iii) жёсткие лубяные волокна (листовые) – Абака (текстильный Банан), Агава и другие, используемые для изготовления верёвок, канатов и тому подобного; (iv) плодовые лубяные волокна – Койр, добываемый из наружного покрова скорлупы орехов кокосовой пальмы и используемый для изготовления верёвок, морских канатов, плетёных изделий, циновок. Под Лубяными Культурами понимаются растения, возделываемые для получения лубяного волокна из стеблей – сырья для текстильной промышленности. В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади занимают Джут, Кенаф, Конопля, Лён-Долгунец; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – Конопля и Лён-Долгунец. Пакля – волокнистые отходы первичной обработки Льна, Пеньки и других лубяных культур, непригодные для выработки пряжи. Пакля применяется в качестве прокладочного, изоляционного, набивочного и другого материала.

BAT = BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES

BATCH = ПАРТИЯ – (1) Batch is a collection of data sharing the same characteristics, which is gathered for processing as a single group. Batch is any quantity of material handled or considered as a ‘unit’ in processing, i.e. any sample taken from the same ‘batch’ will have the same properties and/or qualities. Batch is a quantity of material destined for one test. Batch is a collection or grouping of products or data which is treated as one entity with respect to certain operations, e.g., processing and production. / , например, . Под Производственной Партией понимается группа заготовок одного наименования и типоразмера, запускаемых в обработку одновременно или непрерывно в течение определённого времени. Под Партией, от Латинского слова Partio, означающее Делю или Разделяю), понимаются товары, единовременно отправленные в один адрес. Партия:- совокупность единиц одного товара, отличающихся однородностью своего состава, происхождения и тому подобного и составляющих часть груза. (Производственная) Партия – определённое количество некоторой товарной продукции или услуг, произведённое в одно время и при условиях, которые можно считать однородными. Примечание:- обстоятельства, при которых условия можно считать однородными, в большинстве случаев нельзя установить. Например, замена используемого материала или инструмента или прерывание процесса производства может привести к разным условиям.

(2) In oil industry, Batch is a measured amount in which crude oil and refined product shipments are sent through a pipeline. / В нефтяной отрасли, Партия – определённое количество нефти и очищенных нефтепродуктов, взятое за единицу измерения, при отгрузках по трубопроводам.

BATCH DYEING = СЕРИЙНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ ЗАМОЧКОЙ, или КРАШЕНИЕ НАКАТКОЙ) – In Batch Dyeing (also called Exhaustion Dyeing) a certain amount of textile material is loaded into a dyeing machine and brought to equilibrium with a solution containing the dye and the auxiliaries over a period of minutes to hours. The dyeing process starts with the absorption of the colorant onto the external surface of the fiber, then the diffusion and migration of the colorant through the fiber takes place. The use of chemicals and controlled temperatures accelerates and optimises exhaustion and fixation (rate/level) of the dye. When the dyeing is judged to be the right shade, the spent dye bath is drained and the textile material is washed to remove unfixed dyes and chemicals. Washing is usually carried out in the same equipment. However, separate washing machines can also be used in the case of fabric. All these operations can be carried out with different degrees of automatisation. In fully automated dyehouses all steps going from the preparation of recipes and laboratory trials to dyestuffs and chemicals feeding, material transportation, loading and unloading of the machines and control of dyeing parameters (e.g., level, heating, injection at selected speed, pH, temperature, etc) are performed under computer guidance. In a manual regime the dyestuffs and chemicals are dosed and fed to the machines manually. A manual dyeing approach used for wool is to carry out trial laboratory dyeing on a sample of the particular fiber and then to apply 5–10% less dye in the full scale dyeing. The final shade is achieved by adding additional dye in small portions to achieve the final shade. Depending on the dyestuffs, it may be necessary to cool the dye bath for each of these additions in order to promote even migration of the added dye. Shade matching is carried out by eye, the dyer comparing the dyed material with a reference pattern under standard illumination. Dyeings which are ‘overshade’ can be corrected by stripping dyestuff from the fiber using an excess of levelling agent or reducing conditions, and then adding further color to achieve the correct shade. This is a very costly and polluting practice and is only used as a last resort in most dyehouses. An important parameter in discontinuous dyeing is the liquor ratio of the equipment. This is the weight ratio between the total dry material and the total liquor. So, for example, a liquor ratio of 1:10 means 10 liters of water on 1 kg textile material. This parameter not only influences the amount of water and energy consumed in the dyeing process, but also plays an important role in the level of exhaustion of the dye and in the consumption of chemicals and auxiliaries. The liquor ratio is related to the exhaustion level of the bath through the equation:- E = K / (K + L), where:- K (affinity) = 50 to 1 000 for various dye/fiber combinations; L (liquor ratio) = 5 to 50 for various machines; and E (exhaustion) = 0.5 to 1 (50 to 100% exhaustion). From this equation it can be inferred that when L increases, E decreases and less dye is absorbed onto the fiber when the equilibrium is reached. The effect is more pronounced on low-affinity dyes. As stated earlier, the liquor ratio also has an influence on the consumption levels of chemicals and auxiliaries. Most are dosed on the basis of the amount of bath (o.w.b) rather than the weight of the fiber (o.w.f). For example, in a 1:5 bath ratio, 50 g/l of salt will mean 250 g/kg of fiber, but at 1:40 liquor ratio, the same 50 g/l of salt correspond to 2 kg/kg of fiber. Dyeing machines vary greatly in their liquor ratios, depending also on the type of substrate to be dyed and its hydrophilicity. Equipment manufacturers provide a range of nominal liquor ratios for each type of machine. This is defined as the range of liquor ratios at which the machine can be operated when it is loaded at its optimum/ maximum capacity. In each range the lowest values normally refer to synthetic fibers (PES is usually taken as reference), while the highest figures apply to cotton. This is due to the lower amount of liquor retained by synthetic fibers compared to cotton. / непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing).

BATCH(ING) = ЗАМОЧКА (или ЭМУЛЬСИРОВАНИЕ) – Batch(ing) is a leaving goods saturated with dye solution for some period of time, typically hours, and typically at ‘room temperature’ for the dye to fix to the fiber. In commercial dyeing, batching often follows padding. In art dyeing techniques, batching is often used with direct application techniques such as tie dye, painting and printing.

BATCHING CRITERIA = КРИТЕРИЙ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПАРТИИ – Batching Criteria is the condition under which transactions are collected to form a batch.

BATCHING SEQUENCE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ РАЗБИВКИ ПО ПАРТИЯМ – Batching Sequence is the order in which shipments are sent through a pipeline. / Порядок отгрузок по трубопроводу.

BATCH LOT = СЕРИЙНАЯ ПАРТИЯ – Batch Lot:- a definite quantity of some product manufactured or produced under conditions that are presumed uniform and for production control purposes passing as a unit through the same series of operations.

BATCH PICKING = СЕРИЙНЫЙ ВЫБОР (или МАССОВЫЙ ОТБОР) – Batch Picking is a picking method whereby one stock keeping unit (SKU) is picked one time for all applicable orders and then distributed across multiple orders in a staging or packing location. Batch Picking is the picking of items from storage for more than one order at a time.

BATCH PRODUCTION = СЕРИЙНОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО – Batch Production is the production process whereby products/components are produced in batches and where each separate batch consists of a number of the same products/components. / Серийное Производство – характеризуется одновременным изготовлением на предприятии сравнительно широкой номенклатуры однородной продукции, выпуск которой повторяется в течение продолжительного времени. Наиболее распространено в машиностроении и металлообработке, где занимает среднее положение между массовым производством (к которому приближается крупносерийное производство) и индивидуальным (к которому приближается мелкосерийное производство).

BATCH REFERENCE = ССЫЛКА НА ПАРТИЮ – Batch Reference is the sender's unique reference for a batch. / Ссылка На Партию это уникальная ссылка отправителя на конкретную партию.

BATHING SUIT = БАННЫЙ КОСТЮМ (или КУПАЛЬНЫЙ КОСТЮМ) – Bathing Suit is a swimsuit. / купальный костюм.

BATHROBE = БАННЫЙ ХАЛАТ – Bathrobe is a loose often absorbent robe worn before and after bathing or as a dressing gown.

BATHROBE BLANKETING = ОДЕЯЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ БАННЫХ ХАЛАТОВ – Bathrobe Blanketing is a double-faced fabric woven with a tightly twisted spun warp and two sets of soft spun filling yarns. The fabric is thick and warm and its filling yarns are frequently napped to produce a soft surface. Today's blankets are made of spun polyester, acrylic, or polyester/cotton blends. / уточные пряжи.

BATIK = БАТИК – Batik (pronounced 'Bah-Teak') is a technique used to dye fabrics. Batiking is a relatively straightforward process that often produces beautiful results. First, melted wax is applied to the fabric in the areas that are to be free of dye. There are various methods used to apply the liquid wax, but brushing or directly pouring the wax are the most common. Once the molten wax cools, it hardens and penetrates into the fabric. Next the fabric is soaked in dye. The wax prevents dye from penetrating onto the fabric and therefore keeps those areas of fabric in their original color. To remove the wax after the dyeing process, a solvent can be used. Alternatively, the hardened wax can be pressed out with an iron; the hot surface melts the wax it is pressed through the fabric. If a multiple-colored design is desired, the process is repeated for each color. Many fabrics can be used for batiking, but plain, light colored cotton seems to work best. Cracks in the wax allow thin lines of dye to penetrate through to the fabric which gives batik its characteristic appearance. Batik is a traditional dyeing process in which portions of cloth are coated with wax and resist the dye. See also Dyes. Batik is an Indonesian fabric-dyeing technique in which wax is applied to cloth before being dipped in dye. It is common for people to use a mixture of beeswax and paraffin wax. The beeswax will hold to the fabric and the paraffin wax will allow cracking, which is a characteristic of batik. Indonesian batik used for clothing normally has an intricate pattern. Batik is a fabric printed by batik, namely an Indonesian method of hand-printing textiles by coating with wax the parts not to be dyed. Batik describes a special technique of resist dyeing which was first used in Indonesia. Before dyeing the fabric is pile-spread with wax. The waxed areas remain in the original color while the rest of the fabric adopts the dyeing color. To get the typical veined effect to the design the wax is cracked. Today, it is largely produced in an industrial way. Connected to:- Resist Dyeing. Batik is a resist-dyeing process in which portions of a fabric are coated with wax; during the dyeing process, only the uncovered areas take up dye. The process can be repeated so that several colors are used. Batik dyeing is often imitated in machine printing. / Под Батиком (Малайское происхождение слова) понимается многоцветная ткань у народов Индонезии. Рисунок наносят тонким слоем воска, материю опускают в краску, которая окрашивает не покрытые воском части ткани. Батик – (Малайский), техника росписи, а также украшенная ею многоцветная ткань. Батик основан на сочетании рисунка, наносимого на ткань непроницаемым для краски составом (при 'горячем батике' разогретый воск, при 'холодном батике' резиновый клей), с последующим окрашиванием ткани в баке или тампонами. Другие цвета наносятся повторным окрашиванием ткани после снятия частей воскового рисунка. 'Горячий батик' издавна известен у народов Индонезии (в особенности на острове Ява), Индии и других. Основные тона Индонезийского батика — индиго-синий и коричневый; традиционный орнамент весьма разнообразен и часто имеет символическое значение. В Европе батик начали применять в декоративных тканях с начала XX века. В Русском искусстве батик получил распространение с начала 1930-х (главным образом шёлковые косынки, платки, кашне и тому подобное, позднее – декоративные панно).

BATISTE = БАТИСТ – Batiste is a fabric named for Jean Baptiste, a French linen weaver. (1) In cotton, a sheer, fine muslin, woven of combed yarns and given a mercerized finish. It is used for blouses, summer shirts, dresses, lingerie, infants' dresses, bonnets, and handkerchiefs. (2) A rayon, polyester, or cotton-blend fabric with the same characteristics. (3) A smooth, fine wool fabric that is lighter than challis, and similar to fine nun's veiling. It is used for dresses and negligees. (4) A sheer silk fabric either plain or figured, similar to silk mull. It is often called 'Batiste de Soie' and is made into summer dresses. Batiste is:- (i) a sheer, woven, mercerized fabric of combed cotton or polyester/cotton resembling nainsook, only finer, with a lengthwise streak; (ii) a rayon fabric decorated with dobby woven striped and Jacquard florals; and (iii) a smooth, fine, woven fabric, lighter that challis and very similar to nun's veiling. Batiste as the name implies, is of French origin, commercially understood to mean a light translucent cloth, made from a fine quality of combed cotton, wool, polyester or linen thread, ranging in width from 32 inches to 45 inches. There is likewise a gradual variation in qualities, ranging from a comparatively coarse to a very fine fabric. Organdy, lawn and batiste differ from one another in the way they are finished. The variations of the different qualities will be more apparent when we consider their commercial value. The variety of qualities will suggest some idea of the utility of the fabric. Its uses are even more varied than are the qualities. The finer grades of batiste are used for dress goods, all kinds of lingerie for summer wear, pillow shams, etc, while the cheaper grades are extensively used for linings in washable and unwashable shirtwaists. In this article we are confining ourselves to bleached cotton batiste, reserving the linen and colored for some future discussion. Batiste is woven In the gray, that is, with yarn direct from the spinning frame, with the. exception that the warp yarn is well sized, in order to better stand the strain to which the yarn is subjected during the weaving process. We will consider, first, a very fine bleached cotton batiste, of a quality made 45 inches in width, and then a very cheap grade of bleached cotton batiste, made 32 inches in width. The analysis will readily show the vast difference in these two qualities. Batiste making in early XX century:- (i) Fine Bleached Cotton Batiste:- width of warp in leed, 47.S inches; finish at 45 inches; ends per inch in the cloth from loom, 94; ends per inch finished, 100; ends in warp, 4 500. Take-up of warp during weaving, 10 per cent; weight of fabric per yard from loom. 1.15 ounces; finished weight, 1.4 ounces. The difference In weight between fabric from loom and finished fabric is about 20 per cent, the finished goods having taken on 20 per cent of sizing material. For adding weight to cloth, China clay is used. The

proportions to use depend on the character of finish desired. China clay produces a gritty feel, which, however, may be overcome by the use of chloride of magnesium, which is a very powerful softener as well as a weighting material. Warping plan: body of warp, 1/120's combed Sea Island Cotton, selvage 2/100's cotton. Filling plan:- 98 picks of 1/200's combed Sea Island Cotton. (ii) Cheap-Grade Cotton Batiste:- width of warp in reed, 34 inches. Finish at 32 inches; ends per inch in cloth in the loom, 54; ends per inch finished, 58; ends in warp, 1 860; 54 x 1 reed. Take-up of warp during weaving, 8 per cent; weight of fabric per yard from loom, 0.84 ounce; finished weight per yard, 1 ounce; 19 per cent increase in weight Warping plan:- all 1/60's combed Sea Island Cotton Filling:- 50 picks per Inch 1/100's combed Sea Island Cotton. Production:- for a card making this class of goods should not exceed 275 pounds per week, the weight of the sliver being about 30 to 35 grains per yard. The draft for this class of goods should not be less than 150. The card sliver is taken to the comber room and doubled 14 into 1 at the sliver lap, and the laps from this machine are taken to the ribbon lap machine and doubled 0.5 into 1. The weight of a yard of lap at the front of the ribbon lap machine should be about 160 grains. These laps are put up at the comber and doubled 6 into 1. The speed of the comber for this stock should not exceed 180 nips per minute. For this weight of web a double row of teeth in the top comb would give the best results. Care should be taken to see that all needles in the top are straight and that the comber is absolutely free from dirt at all times. The table of the comber should he gone over twice a day with whitening so that the sliver being drawn over it will not stick. Batiste is a medium-weight, plain weave fabric, usually made of cotton or cotton blends. End-uses include blouses and dresses. Batiste:- cotton, also rayon and wool. Named after Jean Batiste, a French linen weaver. Light weight, soft, semi-sheer fabric which resembles nainsook, but finer. It belongs to the lawn family; almost transparent. It is made of tightly twisted, combed yarns and mercerized finish. Sometimes it is printed or embroidered. In a heavier weight, it is used for foundation garments and linings in a plain, figured, striped, or flowered design. Considered similar to nainsook but finer and lighter in weight. Now usually made of 100% polyester distinguished by slubs in filling direction. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 65% polyester/35% cotton (1) 45's, 152 threads per inch, 47"; (2) 45's, 170 threads per inch, 47"; and (3) 45's, 186 threads per inch, 47". Batiste is a balanced, plain weave that is the softest of the lightweight opaque fabrics. It is made of cotton, wool, polyester or a blend. Lightweight opaque fabrics are very thin and light but not as transparent as sheer fabrics. The distinction between the two is not always pronounced. End uses include apparel (such as lingerie and dresses) and furnishings. Batiste is a 'plain weave' cotton, which means it's woven with one thread over, one thread under. It's similar in construction to percale, but a finer yarn is used and the weight of the fabric is lighter. This light weight (from 2 to 3 oz per sq yard) is the outstanding feature of batiste, but very advanced finishing techniques are required for the fabric to feel soft. / уточина. Батист дё Суа (Batiste de Soie). Жакяр (Jacquard). Под Батистом, от Французского слова Batiste, понимается тонкая, полупрозрачная льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения. Из батиста шьют женское бельё, лёгкое платье. Батист – очень тонкая полупрозрачная мягкая мерсеризированная ткань, хлопчатобумажная, льняная или шёлковая, полотняного переплетения из туго скрученных нитей. Высокая прочность ткани в сочетании с лёгкостью и прозрачностью достигается за счёт скрупулезного соблюдения одинаковой толщины основы и утка при использовании любого сырья. Название ткани происходит от фамилии её создателя Франсуа Батиста из Камбре, Французского ткача, жившего в XIII веке. Настоящий батист изготавливают из отбеленных тканей в отличие от близкой по технике ткани кембрик, также известной с XIII века, сотканной из окрашенных нитей или орнаментированной в технике набойки.

BATT = ВАТИН (или НАСЛОЕНИЕ ВАТНЫХ ПРОЧЁСОВ, или ВАТНЫЙ ХОЛСТ, или ОДЁЖНАЯ ВАТА) – Batt:- sheets or rolls of carded cotton or wool or other fiber or mixtures thereof which is used for woolen spinning or for stuffing, padding, quilting, and felting. Also known as Batting. Batt is a piece of felted material used for lining or insulating items such as quilts and sleeping bags. Batting is a soft, bulky assembly of fibers, usually carded. Battings are sold in sheets or rolls and used for warm interlinings, comforter stuffings, and other thermal or resiliency applications. / Под Ватином понимается нетканое или трикотажное полотно (толщиной 3–12 мм) из хлопковой, шерстяной или полушерстяной пряжи с начёсом. Используется как утепляющая прокладка для верхней одежды. Ватин (batting) – вязаное полотно с односторонним или двусторонним начёсом. Ватин выпускается хлопчатобумажный, шерстяной, полушерстяной и заменяет вату при шитье тёплой одежды.

BATT = СБИТОЕ (или СВАЛЯВШЕЕСЯ) – Batt:- matted lint cotton. / Свалявшееся хлопковое волокно.

BATTENBERG LACE = БАТТЭНБЭРГСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Battenberg Lace is a lace similar to Renaissance lace with a pattern formed by tape or braid joined by bars. See also Renaissance Lace.

BATTENS = РЕЙКИ (или ОБРЕШЕТИНЫ, или БАТТЕНСЫ, или РЫБИНСЫ, или СКОБЫ, или ОКАНТОВКА, или БАТАНЫ) – Battens are the members protruding from the inside walls of a vessel's hold or a (thermal) container to keep away the cargo from the walls to provide an air passage. They may be integral with the walls, fastened to the walls or added during cargo handling. / Элементы, выступающие от внутренних стенок трюма судна или (термического) контейнера, чтобы держать груз дальше от стенок для обеспечения циркуляции воздуха. Они могут быть как заранее встроенными в стенки, так и прикреплёнными к стенкам или пристроенными в момент обработки груза, проще говоря, в момент его загрузки.

(2) Battens are parallel-sided pieces of timber from 2 to 4 inches (from 50.8 to 101.6 millimeters) thick, no more than 7 inches (177.8 millimeters) wide, and from 8 to 21 feet (from 243.84 to 640.08 centimeters) long. Battens are similar to deals, but not more than 7 inches (177.8 millimeters) wide. / Рейками являются изделия с параллельными пластями из строительного пиломатериала толщиной от 50.8 до 101.6 миллиметров (от 2 до 4 дюймов), шириной не более 177.8 миллиметров (7 дюймов) и в длину от 243.84 до 640.08 сантиметров (от 8 до 21 фута). Рейки аналогичны лагам/дильсам, за исключением того, что не превышают по своей ширине 177.8 миллиметров (7 дюймов).

BATTERY = БАТАРЕЯ – Battery is a group of two or more cells connected together to provide electrical current. Sometimes also used to describe a single cell which converts chemical energy to electrical current. / Под Батареей, от Французского слова Batterie, от Battre, означающее Бить, понимается несколько одинаковых приборов, сооружений или устройств, объединённых в определённую систему для совместного действия. Например, Коксовая Батарея – ряд печей для сухой перегонки каменного угля в кокс; Охлаждающие Батареи – оребрённые или гладкие трубы, в которых испаряется хладагент или протекает холодильный раствор, и так далее. Эффективность батареи пропорциональна числу составляющих её элементов. Электрическая Батарея – группа однотипных гальванических элементов, соединённых электрически и конструктивно для получения такого электрического напряжения или количества электричества ('ёмкости' в Ампер-Часах (А·ч) – распространённый термин), которое один элемент дать не может. При последовательном соединении суммируются электродвижущие силы (ЭДС) отдельных источников, а при параллельном – их ёмкости. При смешанном соединении повышаются и электрическое напряжение, и ёмкость батареи.

BATTERY CYCLE LIFE = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЦИКЛОВ БАТАРЕИ – Battery Cycle Life is the number of discharge and recharge cycles that a battery can undergo before degrading below its capacity rating.

BATTERY SELF–DISCHARGE = САМОРАЗРЯД БАТАРЕИ – Battery Self-Discharge is the gradual loss of chemical energy in a battery that is not connected to any electrical load.

BATTING = ВАТИН (или или НАСЛОЕНИЕ ВАТНЫХ ПРОЧЁСОВ, или ВАТНЫЙ ХОЛСТ, или ОДЁЖНАЯ ВАТА) – Batting:- a soft, bulky assembly of fibers, usually carded. Battings are sold in sheets or rolls and used for warm interlinings, comforter stuffings, and other thermal or resiliency applications. Batting is a layer of insulation used in quilting between a top layer of patchwork and a bottom layer of backing material. It is usually made of cotton, polyester and/or wool. Batting is usually stocked in linens and domestics departments although it is used today primarily for crafts. Batting is a filling material used to stuff pillows, toys, and quilts. At one time, batting was made of cotton.

BAU BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

BAU = BIRSA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

BAUD = БОД – The term Baud (a measure of symbols transmitted per second) is named after Jean-Maurice-Émile Baudot. Unit of speed for data transfer; 1 baud = 1 bit/s. Abbreviation:- Bd. A unit used in engineering for measuring the rate of data transmission over telegraph or telephone lines. The baud rate is the number of times per second the signal carrying the communication varies in strength or frequency. In the days of the telegraph, the signal increased at the start of a pulse and decreased at the end, so the baud rate was 2 times the number of dots that could be transmitted per second. In recent years, when the baud has been used to represent digital data transmission, the definition has varied according to the technique used. If the signal has only two states (on or off) then the baud rate is the same as the transmission rate in bits per second. Since this was the case in early (slow) modems, in common language the baud is often used to mean the same thing as 1 bit per second. However, faster modems use signals having 4 possible states (corresponding to 2 bits per second) or 16 possible states (corresponding to 4 bits per second). For those of us who are not communications engineers, the best way to represent data transmission rates is directly in bits per second (b/s or bps), avoiding the use of the baud altogether. The baud is named for the French telegraph engineer Jean-Maurice-Émile Baudot (1845–1903), the inventor of the first teleprinter. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Термин Бод (определяет количество передаваемых в секунду символов) назван в честь Французского инженера телерафиста Жан Морис Емиль Бодо (Jean-Maurice-Émile Baudot; родился 11 Сентября 1845 – умер 23 Марта 1903), изобретателя первого в мире телепринтера. Аппарат Бодо – буквопечатающий многократный телеграфный аппарат с пятиклавишной клавиатурой, с помощью которой передача телеграмм велась в определённом ритме, указываемом тактовыми сигналами. Аппараты Бодо применялись до 1960-х, затем были вытеснены стартстопными аппаратами (телетайпами). Бод – единица скорости телеграфирования, определяется как одна элементарная посылка тока за 1 секунду, 1 бод = 1 бит/с. Бит (bit) – единица количества информации. Обозначение:- . Применявшееся в телеграфии неузаконенное специальное наименование внесистемной единицы частоты импульсов элементарных и вспомогательных посылок. Соответствует секунде в минус первой степени – $с^{-1}$. Бод, единица скорости телеграфирования, равная количеству элементарных импульсов тока, передаваемых в секунду. Названа в честь Французского изобретателя в области телеграфии Жана Мориса Емиля Бодо.

BAY = BUY ANOTHER YEARLY

BAY = ПРОЛЁТ – Bay is an area in the warehouse designated by markings on the columns or floor. Bays are the container blocks in the transverse direction. Bay numbering system:- the bay spaces for 20’ containers are numbered throughout fore to aft with odd numbers, i.e. in this case 01, 03, 05 and so on up to 75. The bay spaces for 40’ containers are numbered throughout with even numbers:- 02, 04, 06 and so on up to 74. Bay is a section of vessel in which containers are held. Bay is a row of containers running from one side of the ship to the other. To be distinguished from a hold. Bay is a vertical division of a vessel, partly indicating the stowage of containers. Bay is a vertical division of a vessel from stem to stern, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. The numbers run from stem to stern; odd numbers indicate a 20 foot position, even numbers indicate a 40 foot position. See also Row, and Tier. / Нумерация пролётов осуществляется от носа к корме судна. Смотрите также Ряд (Row), и Ярус (Tier).

BAY = ХХ (или ЛАВРЫ, или ЛАВРОВЫЙ ВЕНОК) – Bay:- a garland or crown especially of laurel given as a prize for victory or excellence. Also, a reddish brown color.

BAYADERE = БАЯДЕРКА – Bayadere is a fabric in which the pattern consists of a stripe running across the width instead of the length of the material. Such patterns are almost entirely confined to ladles and children’s dress goods, and may be composed entirely of cotton, as In the cheapest grades, of cotton and worsted in the medium, or entirely of worsted or worsted and silk in tihe best grades. Bayardere is a very broad term for stripes that run crosswise in a knit or woven fabric. Bayadere:- has brightly colored stripes in the filling direction. Crosswise rib (plain or twill weave). Often black warp. The color effects are usually startling or bizarre. Mostly produced in India. Name derived from the Bajadere dancing girl of India, dedicated from birth to a dancing life. The Bayadere costume includes the striped garment, a flimsy scarf or shawl, jeweled trousers, spangles, sequins, anklets. / в направлении уточин. Баядера, от Французского слова Bayadére, от Португальского слова Bailadeira, означающее Танцовщица, собирательное название, получившее распространение у Европейских народов в XIX – начале XX веков и обозначающее Индийских женщин, принадлежащих к кастам профессиональных исполнителей танцев. Этим названием объединялись и храмовые танцовщицы (девадаси), и танцовщицы, выступающие за плату в ресторанах, частных домах, и так далее.

BAY PLAN = ПЛАН ПРОЛЁТОВ – Bay Plan is a stowage plan that shows the locations of all the containers on the vessel. Bay Plan is a plan for the stowage of containers, in which each bay on a vessel is represented in a cross-sectional plan of the ship from bow to stern. A bay plan shows all possible positions for stowage on the vessel.

BAY–ROW–TIER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРОЛЁТ–РЯД–ЯРУС – The Bay-Row-Tier System follows a system of numerical coordinates relating to length, width and height. The stowage space of the container on board the ship is unambiguously stated in numbers and is (almost always) recorded in the shipping documents. It is then also possible to establish at a later date where the container was carried during maritime transport. Bay-Row-Tier System is a numbering system for the arrangement of containers on a vessel. In this numbering system, the bay is specified first, then the container row, which runs the length of the ship, and finally the tier (vertical layer).

BAY STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ В ПРОЛЁТАХ (или ХРАНЕНИЕ В ОТСЕКАХ) – Bay Storage:- use of the bay for storage.

BAY–TIER–ROW SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРОЛЁТ–ЯРУС–РЯД – Bay-Tier-Row System is a numbering system for the arrangement of containers on a vessel. In this numbering system, the bay is specified first, then the tier (vertical layer) and finally the container row, which runs the length of the ship.

BB = BACTERIAL BLIGHT

BB = BALLAST BONUS

BB = BARBADOS

BB = BAREBOAT
BB = BREAK BULK
BB&I = BASAL BROADCAST AND INCORPORATED
BBA = BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
BBA = BALANCED BUDGET ACT (OF 1997)
BBA = BLACK BUSINESS ASOCIATION
BBA = BRITISH BANKERS ASSOCIATION
BBA = BUDGET ACTIVITY ACCOUNT
BBA = BUDGET BY ACCOUNT
BBAN = BASIC BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER
BBB = BEFORE BREAKING BULK
BBB = BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU
BBD = BARBADAN DOLLAR
BBL = BARREL
BBL = BOLERO BILL OF LADING
BBL/D = BARRELS PER DAY
BBL/SD = BARRELS PER STREAM DAY
BBQ = BONNY, BRASS RIVER AND QUA IBOE
BBSS = BROKER BOOTH SUPPORT SYSTEM
BC = BACKCROSS
BC1 = FIRST BACKCROSS GENERATION
BC2 = SECOND BACKCROSS GENERATION
BC CODE = BULK CARGO CODE
BCF = BILLION CUBIC FEET
BCF = BROADCAST CASH FLOW
BCF = BULKED CONTINUOUS FILAMENT
BCI = BETTER COTTON INITIATIVE
BCL = BACHELOR OF CANON/CIVIL LAW
BCL = BANK COMFORT LETTER
BCM = BILLION CUBIC METERS
BCM2 = BERGEN CLIMATE MODEL VERSION 2
BCn = N^{TH} BACKCROSS GENERATION
BCN = BACKCROSS NURSERY
BCO = BENEFICIAL CARGO OWNER
BCPC = BRITISH CROP PROTECTION COUNCIL
B/C RATIO = BENEFIT–TO–COST RATIO
BD = BANGLADESH
B/D = BANK DRAFT
B/D = BARRELS PER DAY
BD = BILLS DISCOUNTED
B/D = BROKER/DEALER
B/D = BROUGHT DOWN
BD1 (DR1) = FLAT BED BATCH DRYER (1–TON CAPACITY)
BD2 = WOODEN VERTICAL BIN BATCH DRYER
BDI = BALTIC DRY INDEX
BDI = BASIC DEFENSE INTERVAL
BDT = BANGLADESHI TAKA
BE = BELGIUM
BE = BEST EFFORT
BE = BEST ESTIMATE
BE = BILL OF EXCHANGE

BEACH/BORDER PRICE = ЦЕНА НА ВЗМОРЬЕ/ГРАНИЦЕ – In the United Kingdom, Beach/Border Price is a price of gas delivered to the beach or border terminal.

BEACHWEAR = ПЛЯЖНАЯ ОДЕЖДА – Beachwear is a clothing for wear at a beach.

BEACON = BOSTON EXCHANGE AUTOMATED COMMUNICATIONS AND ORDER ROUTING NETWORK

BEACON = МАЯК – (1) Beacon is a signaling or guiding device, such as a lighthouse, located on a coast. A stake, or something similar, that is used to indicate caution in an area or to aid in navigation. / Под Маяком понимается сооружение башенного типа, устанавливаемое на выступающих в море частях берега, в устьях рек, на скалах, отмелях, иногда на якорях (плавучие маяки). Маяк служит навигационным ориентиром для судов с целью опознавания берегов, для определения местонахождения судна в море, фарватера на реке, озере. Он оборудуется светооптической системой (маячными огнями, видимыми на большом расстоянии), а также другими средствами сигнализации (диафон, сирена и другие) для подачи звуковых сигналов в тумане, радиотехническими устройствами, спасательными станциями и другим.

(2) Beacon is a radio transmitter that emits a characteristic guidance signal for aircraft. / Под Радиолокационным Маяком понимается приёмо-передающая радиостанция с известным местоположением, включающаяся под действием сигналов радиолокационной станции, установленной на борту судна или самолёта, и излучающая радиосигналы, по которым определяются направление на радиолокационный маяк и расстояние до него. Под Радиомаяком понимается передающая радиостанция с известным местоположением, излучающая специальные радиосигналы, принимая которые на борту судна или самолёта можно определить направление на него (его пеленг). Он служит радионавигационным устройством или входит в радионавигационную систему. Радиомаяки подразделяются на:- (i) радиомаяки направленного действия, пеленгуемые лишь с определённых направлений (курсов, зон); и (ii) радиомаяки ненаправленного действия, пеленгуемые с любых направлений.

BEAD = БИСЕР (или БУСЫ) – Bead:- (plural) a necklace of beads or pearls.

BEADED SELVAGE = БИСЕРНАЯ (или ШИШКОВАТАЯ, или ОБРУБЛЕНАЯ) КРОМКА – Beaded Selvage:- also known as Garter Selvage, because it makes decorative little pips along the edges. See also Loopy Selvage. Beaded Selvage is a weaving defect at the selvage of excessive thickness or irregular filling loops that extend beyond the outside selvages. / Кромка, Обшитая Бисером, Тесьмой (beaded selvedge; corded selvedge):- порок кромки ткани; кромка, в которой пряжа основы плотно подогнана друг к другу, образуя тесьму. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается чрезмерным натяжением основы или слабым контролем над кромкой при сшивании ткани.

BEADED VELVET = БИСЕРНЫЙ БАРХАТ – Beaded Velvet is a velvet with a cut-out pattern or a velvet pile effect, made on a Jacquard loom. This fabric is used primarily for evening wear. Beaded Velvet is another name for cut velvet. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

BEADING = БИСЕРОПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или УЗКАЯ ВЫШИВКА, или ОБОДОК) – Beading is a type of lace made by the bobbin lace method. Also, an openwork lace or embroidery containing holes designed for the insertion of decorative ribbon. See also Bobbin Lace.

BEAD YARN = БИСЕРНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ШИШКОВАТАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Bead Yarn is the yarn upon which is fastened either an actual bead or (commercially) a lump of hardened gelatine of a bead-like form.

BEAK = ХОБОТОК – Beak is the proboscis or the protruding mouthpart structure of a sucking insect. / Под Хоботком понимается сосущий или колюще-сосущий орган у членистоногих животных, например, у бабочек, клопов. Образован вытянутыми в длину ротовыми придатками.

BEAKED HULL = НАДКЛЁВАННАЯ ШЕЛУХА (или НАКЛЮНУТАЯ КОЖИЦА) – Beaked Hull:- the tip of the lemma is curved over the palea. / над плёнкой (palea).

BEAM = (ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ) БАЛКА – Beam is a structural member loaded on its narrow face. / Строительный элемент или деталь, подвергаемая нагрузке со стороны узкой пласти. Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов.

BEAM = НАВОЙ – Beam is a cylinder usually with flanges on each end on which a defined number of ends are wound substantially parallel with identical length. See also Back Beam, Warp Knitting Beam, and Weaver's Beam. Large, horizontal cylinders or spools upon which the warp yarn is wound; set at the back of the loom so that the yarn may be fed into the loom evenly by the let-off motion. Beam is a cylinder of wood or metal, usually with a circular flange on each end, on which warp yarns are wound for slashing, weaving, and warp knitting. / В текстильном производстве под Навоем понимается катушка больших размеров (длиной 0.8–2.5 метра), на которую наматываются нити основы перед выработкой ткани на ткацком станке. Число нитей на навое равно числу нитей по ширине ткани.

(2) Beam is a large spool-like device which feeds yarns to guides and needles in a warp knitting frame. The beam rests on a beam shaft at the top of the frame.

BEAM = НАИБОЛЬШАЯ ШИРИНА СУДНА – Beam is the width of a ship. Also called Breadth. / Ширина судна.

BEAM DYEING MACHINE = МАШИНА ДЛЯ ОКРАСКИ НАВОЯ – Beam Dyeing Machine is a machine for dyeing warp yarns or fabrics that have been wound onto a special beam, the barrel of which is evenly perforated with holes. The dye liquor is forced through the yarn or fabric from inside to outside and vice versa.

BEAMING = ПЕРЕВИВКА (или НАВИВАНИЕ ОСНОВЫ НА ТКАЦКИЙ НАВОЙ, или СНОВКА) – Beaming is the operation of winding warp yarns onto a beam usually in preparation for slashing, weaving, or warp knitting. Also called Warping. / Известно также как Сновка (Warping).

BEAM KNOTTING = СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ УЗЛОВ НАВОЯ (или НАВОЙНОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ УЗЛОВ, или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ УЗЛАМИ КОНЦОВ ОСНОВЫ) – Beam Knotting:- xxxxx. Beam Gaiting or Knotting on Loom:- the drawn weavers beams are fixed on weaving machines, threads are tied and heald shafts are coupled. This operation is called Beam Gaiting. If undrawn warp threads are directly knotted to the threads of finished beams, it is called Knotting. These operations are essential because normally weavers beam can carry only certain length of warp sheet on it and when so woven, whole length is converted to the fabric by weaving machine. Further warp length is required to be fed which can be done by knotting or gaiting other beams on weaving machine. / Knotting – (1)

Подплетина – порок ткани; (2) связывать узлом. Под Подплетинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде нарушения переплетения на небольшом участке из-за групповой неподработки нитей (когда концы нескольких оборвавшихся нитей основы заплетают соседние нити), причина этого порока – разладка основонаблюдателя.

BEAM ROLL = ВАЛИК НАВОЯ (или ТОВАРНЫЙ ВАЛИК) – Beam Roll:- a cylinder of wood or metal, usually with a circular flange on each end, on which warp yarns are wound for slashing, weaving, and warp knitting. See also Beam.

BEANIE = БИНИ (или КИПА, или МЕНИНГИТКА, или ЛЫЖНАЯ ШАПОЧКА) – Beanie is a small round tight-fitting skullcap worn especially by schoolboys and college freshmen. Origin:- probably from Bean (head) + -ie. / . Происхождение:- предположительно как уменьшительно-ласкательное от Башка, или Головка, (Bean).

BEAN ROOT APHID = БОБОВАЯ КОРНЕВАЯ ТЛЯ – Bean Root Aphid causes areas of poor stand establishment, stunting and uneven seedling growth. Affected patches may be circular or irregular. Careful examination of the roots reveals:- (i) a network of tunnels in the soil surrounding the taproot; (ii) small light-brown aphids feeding on the roots; (iii) small brown ants 'farming' the aphids; and (iv) tunnels collapse and the aphids and ants usually disappear after an irrigation. Areas of poor stand establishment, stunting and uneven seedling growth. Affected patches may be circular or irregular and may vary in size from a few square meters to several hundred square meters. Careful examination of the roots and surrounding soil will reveal a network of tunnels down along the taproot, small (1 mm) aphids feeding on the roots and small brown ants 'farming' the aphids. The tunnels collapse and the aphids and ants usually disappear after flood irrigation. / Бобовая Тля, Насекомое Отряда Равнокрылых Хоботных Семейства Aphididae, вредитель Сахарной Свёклы, Конских Бобов, Фасоли и других культур, то же, что Свекловичная Тля.

BEAR = МЕДВЕДЬ – Investor who speculates on a decline in prices. Bears sell instruments forward in the hope of buying them back at a lower price before delivery. Bear is a person who expects lower prices. Bear is a person who believes prices will decline and might be described as having a bearish outlook. One who anticipates a decline in prices or volatility. Bear is a trader who speculates on a decline in prices. Bears, expecting price to go down, sell assets forward in the hope of buying them back at a lower price before delivery. The opposite of Bull. Bear is the someone who expects prices to fall. Bear is someone who anticipates that prices will fall. / Все участники рынков образно делятся на две категории:- быки и медведи. Медведь – торговец или вкладчик капитала, который спекулирует на понижении цен. Медведи, ожидая понижения цен, продают биржевые активы или инструменты в надежде выкупить их обратно в ближайшем будущем перед поставкой, но по более дешёвой цене. В противоположность Быку (Bull). Медведь – лицо, которое верит в то, что цены будут снижаться. Он мог бы быть обозначен в качестве имеющего медвежий взгляд. Тот, кто принимает участие в снижении цен или лихорадочности. Медведь – тот, кто рассчитывает на то, что цены упадут. Медведь – тот, кто предвкушает, что цены будут падать. Быки и Медведи – это главные героические тотемы биржевых рынков, олицетворяющие собой две основные рыночные силы, то есть Покупателей и Продавцов. Медведь, он же торговец или инвестор, который уверен в том, что рынок будет падать. Именно он открывает короткую позицию, вызывая рост предложения и снижение цен, то есть 'бьёт лапой по добыче'. Есть ещё жадные Свиньи, которые передерживают свои позиции, чтобы прибыль увеличилась, даже когда рынок развернулся в обратном направлении. Кроме того имеются и боязливые Овцы, которые никогда не имеют собственного мнения и слепо следуют за своими гуру. Короче говоря, как только рынок начинает работать, быки покупают, медведи продают, а свиньи и овцы 'путаются у них под ногами'. Смотрите также Бык (Bull). Медведь – продавец финансовых инструментов или биржевого товара, который ожидает падения цен. Термин с противоположным значением – Бык (Bull).

BEAR CALL SPREAD = МЕДВЕЖЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ (или МЕДВЕЖИЙ СПРЭД ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ) – Bear Call Spread:- the purchase and sale of call options at different exercise prices but with the same expiry date. The purchased (or long) calls have a higher exercise price than the written (or short) calls. The investor expects a fall in the price of the underlying asset. / Медвежья Курсовая Разница По Опционам На Покупку или Медвежий Спрэд По Опционам На Покупку заключается в приобретении и продаже опционов на покупку с разными сходными ценами, но с одной и той же датой прекращения признания (или датой экспирации). Приобретённые (или купленные) опционы на покупку имеют более высокую сходную цену, нежели выписанные (или проданные) опционы на покупку. Торговец или инвестор, пытающийся получить прибыль от такой операции, обычно ожидает падение цены соответствующего биржевого актива или инструмента.

BEARD = БОРОДКА – Beard:- Cotton fibers protruding from a comb where they have been laid at random, and which have been combed into a beard. / Бородка – хлопковые волокна, выступающие из зажима, в котором они были выложены случайным порядком, и которые были расчёсаны в бородку. Бородка (терминология из стандарта ИСО 4913-81):- хлопковые волокна, выступающие из гребня, которые были взяты произвольно с разных участков пробы и расчёсаны в виде бородки.

BEARDED SPRING NEEDLE = КРЮЧКОВАЯ ПРУЖИНИСТАЯ ИГЛА – Bearded Spring Needle:- the flexible hooked loop holder which is capable of enclosing the newly formed loop in order to draw it through the previously formed is called Bearded Needle. As mentioned previously, the bearded or spring needle was the first type of needle to be produced. It is the cheapest and simplest type to manufacture as it is made from a single piece of metal, in machine gauges as fine as 60 needles per inch, with the needles being pliered to ensure accurate needle spacing. See also Spring Needle. Bearded Needle is a fine steel needle for machine knitting that has a butt at one end and a long, flexible hook at the other that curves back to the shank of the needle. Also known as Spring Needle. / Смотрите также Пружинистая Игла (Spring Needle).

BEARDING = ОБРИВАНИЕ (или ХХ) – Bearding:- fuzz on loop pile carpets usually resulting from poor anchorage or fiber snagging.

BEARER BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ – Bearer Bond:- bonds that are not registered in the owner's name. The bond is negotiable by the person who possesses it – the bearer. Interest is paid to a bearer bond holder when they submit a coupon – a detachable stub at the bottom of the bond. Bearer bonds are no longer issued. Bearer Bond is a bond that does not have the owner's name registered on the books of the issuer. Interest and principal, when due, are payable to the owner. See also Coupon Bond, and Registered Bond.

BEARER CHECK = ЧЕК НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ – In the United States, a Bearer Check is payable to anyone who is in possession of the document:- this would be the case if the check does not state a payee, or is payable to 'bearer' or to 'cash' or 'to the order of cash', or if the check is payable to someone who is not a person or legal entity, e.g., if the payee line is marked 'Happy Birthday'.

BEARER INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ – Bearer Instrument is a stock or bond payable to the person possessing it, i.e. its rights (interest, redemption) are not tied to a certain (specifically named) person. In Germany, this is the most common form of security. Bearer shares or bonds can be freely sold, given away, bequeathed or otherwise disposed of without meeting any formal requirements. Proof of entitlement is not required. Ease of handling makes bearer instruments particularly suitable for stock exchange dealings.

BEARER MORTGAGE NOTE = БИЛЕТ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ ПО ЗАКЛАДНОЙ (или ИПОТЕЧНАЯ НОТА НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ) – Bearer Mortgage Note is a debt instrument, or note, made out to bearer. Whoever holds the note at any given time is the creditor. / Долговой инструмент или билет, выписанный на предъявителя. Кто бы не удерживал этот билет, тот в любое время является кредитором.

BEARER SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ – Bearer Security is a security not registered in the owner's name and therefore payable to the bearer. Treasury bills are bearer bonds. See also Registered Security. Bearer Security is a security where the person in physical possession of the security document/certificate is entitled to the cash flows from the security (contrast with a Registered Security). A pound note is a bearer security since if you lose it the person finding it can spend it!

BEARER SHARE = АКЦИЯ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ – Bearer Shares:- many offshore financial secrecy jurisdictions permit the issuance of bearer shares by corporations chartered in their jurisdiction. The bearer (the holder, or the one with possession of) the share certificate(s) is the owner of the share(s). Only the bearer knows that he/she owns stock in the offshore corporation. Therefore, the ownership of this offshore corporation (international business corporation (IBC)) remains private. Bearer shares may be bought, sold, or exchanged in complete privacy. Shares made to the bearer, i.e. the person who holds or possesses the instrument. The opposite of Registered Share. / Акции, выпущенные на предъявителя, то есть лицо, которое удерживает или владеет данным инструментом. В противоположность Именной Акции (Registered Share).

BEAR FLAG = МЕДВЕЖИЙ ФЛАГ (или ФЛАГ МЕДВЕДЯ) – Bear Flag:- a sharp, strong volume decline on a negative fundamental development and several days of sideways-to-higher price action on much weaker volume followed by a second, sharp decline to new lows on strong volume. The vertical downtrend that precedes a flag may occur because of buyers' reactions to an unfavorable company announcement, such as a court case, or a sudden and unexpected departure of a CEO. The sharp price decrease is sometimes referred to as the 'Flagpole' or 'Mast'. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BEARING = АЗИМУТ – The direction of an object (with reference to you, your ship, another object). Bearing is the angle between the direction of true North or South and that of the object on which the bearing is being taken. May also refer to a relative bearing between two objects. / Угол между точным направлением на Север или Юг и направлением на объект, по которому определяется азимут. Может также относиться к относительному азимуту между двумя объектами. Слово Азимут было заимствовано из Арабского языка от слова Ас-сумут (множественное число от Ас-самт), означающее Направление или Путь. В настоящее время оно может быть использовано в отношении земного предмета, небесного светила и тому подобного. Под Азимутом понимается двугранный угол (А) между плоскостью меридиана точки наблюдения и вертикальной плоскостью, проходящей через эту точку и наблюдаемый объект, светило или тому подобное. Азимут отсчитывается от направления на север по ходу часовой стрелки. Если вертикальная линия проходит через линию отвеса в точке наблюдения, то данный азимут называют Астрономическим Азимутом, а если через нормаль к поверхности земного эллипсоида – Геодезическим Азимутом. Для определения Магнитного Азимута вместо плоскости георгафического меридиана используют плоскость магнитного меридиана. Азимут – одна из координат системы горизонтальных координат в астрономии.

BEARING = ОПОРА (или НЕСУЩАЯ) – Bearing is the contact area over which one structural element, such as a truss, is supported on another structural element such as a wall. / Опоры – устройства для поддержания и прикрепления несущих конструкций сооружений. В зданиях опорами балок и ферм служат столбы, стойки, колонны и тому подобное. В мостах опорами являются устои и быки. При расчёте конструкций методами строительной механики рассматриваются не действительные опоры сооружений, а их расчётные схемы. К Несущим Конструкциям относятся конструктивные элементы, воспринимающие основные нагрузки зданий и сооружений и обеспечивающие их прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость. Несущие конструкции делятся на:- (i) вертикальные, воспринимающие главным образом сжимающие усилия (колонны, пилоны, стены, столбы); и (ii) горизонтальные, работающие преимущественно на изгиб и растяжение (балки и панели перекрытий, ригели рам, стропильные фермы и другие). Несущие конструкции здания (сооружения) в совокупности образуют его несущий остов. Изготовляют несущие конструкции из бетона, железобетона, природных и искусственных камней, кирпича, стали и дерева.

BEARING = ПОДШИПНИК – Bearing:- often Bearings. A part of a machine that allows one part to rotate or move in contact with another part with as little friction as possible. For example, 'if the bearings that allow the crankshaft to turn freely are worn out, the crankshaft cannot turn so the engine cannot run'. Bearing, in machine construction, a connector (usually a support) that permits the connected members to rotate or to move in a straight line relative to one another. Often one of the members is fixed, and the bearing acts as a support for the moving member. Most bearings support rotating shafts against either transverse (radial) or thrust (axial) loads. To minimize friction, the contacting surfaces in a bearing may be partially or completely separated by a film of liquid (usually oil) or gas; these are sliding bearings, and the part of the shaft that turns in the bearing is the journal. The surfaces in a bearing may be separated also by balls or rollers; these are known as Rolling Bearings. In the illustration, the inner race turns with the shaft. Under certain combinations of load, speed, fluid viscosity, and bearing geometry, a fluid film forms and separates the contacting surfaces in a sliding bearing; this is known as a Hydrodynamic Film. An oil film can also be developed with a separate pumping unit that supplies pressurized oil to the bearing; this is known as a Hydrostatic Film. Because shaft speed is required for the development of a hydrodynamic film, the starting friction in these bearings is higher than in ball or roller bearings. To minimize friction when metal-to-metal contact occurs, low-friction-bearing materials have been developed; among these are bronze alloys and babbitt metal. See also Ball Bearing; and Roller Bearing. Bearings are small metal balls that are placed between moving parts of a machine in order to make them move smoothly and easily over each other. For example, 'an oil seal was replaced, along with both front wheel bearings'. Bearing:- a support or guide by means of which a moving part such as a shaft or axle is positioned with respect to the other parts of a mechanism. See also Anti-Friction Bearing, Axial-Load Bearing, Ball Bearing, Clearance Bearing, Hybrid Bearing, Journal Bearing, Motor Bearing, Needle Bearing, Plain Bearing, Roller Bearing, Rolling Element Bearing, Sealed Motor Bearing, Sleeve Bearing, and Thrust Bearing. / Смотрите также Антифрикционный Подшипник или Подшипник Качения (Anti-Friction Bearing), Подшипник Осевой Нагрузки (Axial-Load Bearing), Шариковый Подшипник или Шарикоподшипник (Ball Bearing), Зазорный Подшипник (или Подшипник С Зазором (Clearance Bearing)), Гибридный Подшипник или Гидростатодинамический Подшипник (Hybrid Bearing), Радиальный Подшипник (Journal Bearing), Моторный Подшипник или Двигательный Подшипник (Motor Bearing), Игольчатый Подшипник (Needle Bearing), Подшипник Скольжения (Plain Bearing), Роликовый Подшипник или Роликоподшипник (Roller Bearing), Подшиник Качения (Rolling Element Bearing), Уплотнёный Моторный Подшипник (Sealed Motor Bearing), Подшипник Скольжения или Втулочный Подшипник или Подшипник С Вкладышем (Sleeve Bearing), и Упорный Подшипник или Подпятник (Thrust Bearing). Под Подшипником понимается опора вала или вращающейся оси, воспринимающая от них радиальные, осевые и радиально-осевые нагрузки и обеспечивающая их свободное вращение. Подшипник – распространённая деталь машин, механизмов, приборов и других устройств. По принципу работы различают:- (i) Подшипники Скольжения (Plain Bearings), в которых цапфа вала скользит непосредственно по опорной поверхности; и (ii) Подшипники Качения (Rolling Bearings), в которых между поверхностью вращающейся детали и поверхностью опоры расположены шарики или ролики.

Подшипник Скольжения может иметь цилиндрическую, коническую или шаровую форму опорной поверхности и работать в условиях полужидкостного и жидкостного трения. Простейшим подшипником скольжения является отверстие, расточенное в корпусе машины. Чаще в отверстие корпуса вставляют вкладыш из другого материала, обычно антифрикционного. Подшипники Качения обычно состоят из наружного и внутреннего колец, тел качения (шариков и роликов) и сепаратора (детали, удерживающей тела качения на определённом расстоянии одно от другого). Подшипники качения различают:- (i) по направлению воспринимающей нагрузки на радиальные подшипники (journal bearings), радиально-упорные подшипники (journal thrust bearings), упорные подшипники (или подпятники; (thrust bearings)); (ii) по форме тел качения и рабочих поверхностей колец на шариковые, шариковые сферические, роликовые цилиндрические – с короткими, длинными (игольчатыми) и витыми роликами, роликовые конические, роликовые сферические, роликовые сфероконические, в том числе самоустанавливающиеся, не чувствительные к незначительным угловым отклонениям вала; (iii) по числу рядов тел качения – одно-, двух- и многорядные; и (iv) по степени точности – подшипники пяти классов точности – 0, 6, 5, 4, 2. Подшипник, опора вала или оси, фиксирующая положение вращающейся или качающейся части механизма по отношению к другим его частям. По направлению воспринимаемых нагрузок подшипники разделяют на Радиальные Подшипники (для восприятия нагрузок, перпендикулярных к оси вала), Упорные Подшипники (для восприятия нагрузок, направленных по оси вала), а также Радиально-Упорные Подшипники (для восприятия комбинированных, преимущественно радиальных нагрузок; реже применяют упорно-радиальные подшипники – преимущественно для восприятия осевых нагрузок). По виду трения различают Подшипники Качения (получили наибольшее распространение) и Подшипники Скольжения.

BEARING STUD WALL = НЕСУЩАЯ КАРКАСНАЯ СТЕНА (или НЕСУЩАЯ СТЕНА ИЗ СТОЕК) – Bearing Stud Wall is an exterior or interior wall designed to act as a structural element by transmitting vertical loads to the foundation. / К Несущим Конструкциям относятся конструктивные элементы, воспринимающие основные нагрузки зданий и сооружений и обеспечивающие их прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость. Несущие конструкции делятся на:- (i) вертикальные, воспринимающие главным образом сжимающие усилия (колонны, пилоны, стены, столбы); и (ii) горизонтальные, работающие преимущественно на изгиб и растяжение (балки и панели перекрытий, ригели рам, стропильные фермы и другие). Несущие конструкции здания (сооружения) в совокупности образуют его несущий остов. Изготовляют несущие конструкции из бетона, железобетона, природных и искусственных камней, кирпича, стали и дерева. Самонесущая Стена – ограждающая конструкция здания, воспринимающая нагрузку только от собственного веса стен и ветровую нагрузку по всей высоте здания.

BEARISH = МЕДВЕЖИЙ – Bearish:- factors which are likely to depress prices are defined as bearish. A news item is considered bearish if it is expected to result in lower prices. The belief an asset or market will move down in price in the future. / Уверенность в том, что актив или рынок в ближайшее время будет падать в цене.

BEARISH PENNANT = МЕДВЕЖИЙ ВЫМПЕЛ – Bearish Pennant:- a sharp, strong volume decline on a negative fundamental development and several days of narrowing price consolidation on much weaker volume followed by a second, sharp decline to new lows on strong volume. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BEAR MARKET = МЕДВЕЖИЙ РЫНОК (или РЫНОК МЕДВЕДЕЙ) – Bear Market is a long period of time when prices in the market are generally declining. It is often measured by a percentage decline of more than 20%. Bear markets occur when roughly 80% of all stocks decline for an extended period of time. 1973/74 and 1981/82 have been referred to as Bear Markets. Also known as Slump. Bear Market:- any decline in the major market index of 20% or more. A market in which prices generally are declining over a period of months or years. A period of declining market prices. A condition of the market when prices of assets are generally declining. A news item is considered bearish if it is expected to result in lower prices. The opposite of Bull Market. A market in which prices are in a declining trend. Bear Market:- this is the term used to refer to a weak, sluggish stock market. Prices and share volumes are decreasing in a Bear Market. Bear Market:- a time of weak confidence among investors who are inclined to sell shares and prices decline. Bear Market is a market in which prices are declining. Bear Market is a market where a large supply and/or small demand results in a price decline. / Медвежий Рынок – длительный период времени, в течение которого цены на рынке в общем находятся в состоянии снижения. Часто измеряется посредством процентного снижения более чем на 20%. Медвежьи рынки возникают в те моменты, когда порядка 80% всех акций снижается в течение длительного периода времени. На рынки 1973–74 и 1981–82 обычно ссылаются как на медвежьи рынки. Известен также как Падение (Slump). Под Медвежьим Рынком понимается любое снижение индекса по крупным рынкам на 20% или более. Рынок, в котором цены в большинстве своём снижаются в течение периода времени, растягивающегося на месяцы или годы. Период снижения рыночных цен. Состояние рынка, при котором цены на биржевые активы или инструменты в большинстве своём снижаются. Новостное событие также рассматривается в качестве медвежьего, если таковое способно привести рынок к более низким ценам. В противовес Бычьему Рынку (Bull Market). Медвежий Рынок – рынок, в котором цены имеют тенденцию на понижение. Медвежий Рынок – рынок с тенденцией к снижению цен. Продолжительный период падения цен акций на рынке. Рынок акций с тенденцией к снижению обычно возникает в результате ожидания спада экономической активности, а рынок облигаций с тенденцией к повышению цен вызывается ростом процентных ставок. Медвежий Рынок – рынок, на котором в течение длительного периода времени происходит снижение цен. Смотрите также Бычий Рынок или Рынок Быков (Bull Market).

BEAR MARKET RALLY = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЦЕН НА МЕДВЕЖЬЕМ РЫНКЕ – Secondary trends are short-term changes in price direction within a primary trend. The duration is a few weeks or a few months. One type of secondary market trend is called a Market Correction. A correction is a short term price decline of 5% to 20% or so. A correction is a downward movement that is not large enough to be a bear market (ex post). Another type of secondary trend is called a Bear Market Rally (or 'Sucker's Rally') which consist of a market price increase of 10% to 20%. A bear market rally is an upward movement that is not large enough to be a bull market (ex post). Bear market rallies occurred in the Dow Jones index after the 1929 stock market crash leading down to the market bottom in 1932, and throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s. The Japanese Nikkei 225 has been typified by a number of bear market rallies since the late 1980s while experiencing an overall long-term downward trend. A temporary rise in prices during a bear market. See also Correction. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Японский индекс по 225 от Никкэй. Временный рост цен в течение медвежьего рынка. Смотрите также Коррекция (Correction).

BEAR PUT SPREAD = МЕДВЕЖЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ (или МЕДВЕЖИЙ СПРЭД ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Bear Put Spread:- the purchase and sale of put options at different exercise prices but with the same expiry date. The puts purchased have a higher exercise price than the puts written. The investor expects a fall in the price of the underlying asset. / Медвежья Курсовая Разница По Опционам На Продажу или Медвежий Спрэд По Опционам На Продажу заключается в приобретении и продаже опционов на продажу с разными сходными ценами, но с одной и той же датой прекращение признания (или датой экспирации). Приобретённые (или купленные) опционы на продажу имеют более высокую сходную цену, нежели выписанные (или проданные) опционы на продажу. Торговец или инвестор, пытающийся получить прибыль от такой операции, обычно ожидает падение цены соответствующего биржевого актива или инструмента.

BEARS = BONDS ENABLING ANNUAL RETIREMENT SAVINGS

BEARSKIN = XX (или КИВЕР, или ШАПКА ИЗ МЕДВЕЖЬЕЙ ШКУРЫ) – Bearskin is a military hat made of the skin of a bear. / армейская шапка, сделанная из медвежьей шкуры.

BEAR SPREAD = МЕДВЕЖЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или МЕДВЕЖИЙ СПРЭД) – (1) A Bear Spread strategy implies the speculator is short (sells) the nearby commodities futures contract and is long (buys) the distant futures contract. Under normal market conditions, the speculator will profit if the price difference between contracts widens. Under an inverted market the speculator will profit if the price difference narrows. In futures, short the nearby future and long the deferred in anticipation of a decline in the general level of prices. Bear Spread is the simultaneous purchase and sale of two futures contracts in the same or related commodities with the intention of profiting from a decline in prices but, at the same time, limiting the potential loss if this expectation does not materialize. This can usually be accomplished by selling a nearby delivery and buying a deferred delivery. In most commodities and financial instruments, the term refers to selling the nearby contract month, and buying the deferred contract, to profit from a change in the price relationship. Short the nearby future and long the deferred, in anticipation of a decline in the general level of prices, with the nearby future expected to decline more than the deferred contract. See also Bull Spread. Bear Spread is the simultaneous sale of a nearby futures contract and purchase of a deferred contract, with the expectation that the nearby contract will lose relative to the deferred. A term Bear Spread usually refers to the simultaneous sale of the nearby contract month and purchase of the distant contract month. / Стратегия Медвежьей Курсовой Разницы или Медвежьего Спрэда подразумевает то, что спекулянт продаёт ближайший по месяцу поставки фьючерсный контракт на сырьё и продаёт более отдалённый фьючерсный контракт. В условиях обычного состояния рынка спекулянт получит прибыль, если разница в ценах между данными контрактами расширится. В условиях перевёрнутого рынка (inverted market) спекулянт получит прибыль, если разница в ценах сузится. В торговле фьючерсами, под Медвежьей Курсовой Разницей понимается продажа ближайшего фьючерса и покупка отсроченного фьючерса в предвкушении снижения генерального уровня цен. Медвежья Курсовая Разница – это одновременная закупка и продажа двух фьючерсных контрактов на одно и тоже или взаимосвязанное сырьё с намерением получения прибыли от снижения цен, но, в то же время, и ограничения потенциального убытка в случае, если такое ожидание не оправдается. Это может быть совершено продажей ближайшей поставки и покупки отсроченной поставки. Для большинства родов сырья и типов финансовых инструментов, данный термин относится к продаже ближайшего контрактного месяца и покупке отсроченного контрактного месяца с целью получения прибыли от ценовой взаимосвязи. Продажа ближайшего фьючерса и покупка отсроченного в предвкушении снижения генерального уровня цен с ожиданием того, что снижение цены ближайшего фьючерса окажется более сильным в сравнении с ценой отсроченного контракта. Смотрите также Бычья Курсовая Разница или Бычий Спрэд (Bull Spread).

(2) Bear Spread is a combination of the purchase of a put option with a higher strike price and the sale of a put option with a lower strike price or of the purchase of a call option with a higher strike price and the sale of a call option with a lower strike price. The combined options must be identical in terms of underlying asset and maturity. This construction can be used for a (restricted) hedge against falling prices of the underlying asset. The opportunities and risks in these combinations are limited. An option strategy with maximum profit when the price of the underlying securities decline. Bear Spread:- a Delta-negative options position comprised of long and short options of the same type, either calls or puts, designed to be profitable in a declining market. An option with a lower strike price is sold and one with a higher strike price is bought. A strategy involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and expiration date, but different strike prices. In a bear spread, the option that is purchased has a lower Delta than the option that is bought. For example, in a call bear spread, the purchased option has a higher exercise price than the option that is sold. When to use:- if you think the market will go down, but with limited downside. Good position if you want to be in the market but are less confident of bearish expectations. The most popular position among bears because it may be entered as a conservative trade when uncertain about bearish stance. Profit characteristics:- profit limited, reaching maximum at expiration if market is at or below strike price A. If put-vs.-put version (most common) used, break-even is at B – net cost of spread. If call-vs.-call version, break-even is at A + net premium collected. Loss characteristics:- by accepting a limit on profits, you also achieve a limit on losses. Losses, at expiration, increase as market rises to B, where they are at a maximum. With put-vs.-put version, maximum loss is net cost of spread. Decay characteristics:- if market is midway between A and B, little if any time decay effect. If market is closer to A, time decay is generally a benefit. If market is closer to B, time decay is generally detrimental to profitability. Category:- directional. Short put A, long put B. Short call A, long call B. Also known as Bear Vertical Spread. Bear Spread – use for vertical spread:- an option strategy combining the purchase and sale of two puts (bear put spread) or two calls (bear call spread) with different strikes on the same underlying security. See also Bull Spread. / В торговле опционами, под Медвежьей Курсовой Разницей или Медвежьим Спрэдом понимается комбинация приобретения опциона на продажу с более высокой сходной ценой и продажа опциона на продажу с более низкой сходной ценой или приобретение опциона на покупку с более высокой сходной ценой и продажа опциона на покупку с более низкой сходной ценой. Комбинируемые опционы должны быть идентичны в порядках соответствующего актива и погашения. Эта конструкция может быть использована для (ограниченного) хэджа против падающих цен на соответствующий актив. Возможности и риски в этих комбинациях лимитированы. Опционная стратегия с максимумом прибыли в случае, когда цена соответствующих ценных бумаг снижается. Опционная позиция с отрицательной дельтой, состоящая из покупки и продажи опционов одного и того же типа, либо опционов на покупку, либо опционов на продажу, разработанная для того чтобы извлечь прибыль на падающем рынке. Опцион с более низкой сходной ценой продаётся, а опцион с более высокой сходной ценой покупается. Стратегия, заключающаяся в одновременном приобретении и продаже опционов одного и того же класса и датой прекращения признания (или датой экспирации), но с разными сходными ценами. Опцион, который приобретается в Медвежьей Курсовой Разнице, имеет более низкую дельту, нежели опцион, который куплен. Например, в медвежьей курсовой разнице по опционам на покупку приобретаемый опцион имеет более высокую сходную цену, нежели опцион, который продаётся. При какой ситуации используется:- если Вы полагаете, что рынок уйдёт вниз, но с лимитированной нижней границей. Хорошая позиция в том случае, если Вы хотите быть в рынке, но при этом мало уверены в бычьих ожиданиях. Самая популярная позиция среди медведей, поскольку она может быть задействована в качестве консервативной торговли в тех случаях, когда имеется неопределённость в отношении медвежьей позиции. Характеристики прибыли:- прибыль лимитирована, достигая максимума при прекращении признания (или при экспирации), если рынок находится на уровне или ниже сходной цены А. Если используется версия опцион на продажу-против-опциона на продажу (наиболее обыденная), окупаемость (или самоокупаемость) в цене определяется как В – чистый расход по курсовой разнице. Если используется версия опцион на покупку-против-опциона на покупку, окупаемость (или самоокупаемость) в цене определяется как А + собранная чистая премия. Характеристики убытка:- принимая лимит по прибылям, Вы также достигаете и лимита по убыткам. Убытки, по прекращении признания (по экспирации), увеличиваются поскольку рынок подрастает до цены В, при которой они являются максимальными. В случае с версией опциона на продажу-против-опциона на продажу, максимальный убыток составляет чистый расход по курсовой разнице. Характеристики прихода в упадок:- если рынок находится на полпути между ценой А и ценой В, то незначительные, если воздействует любой временной упадок. Если рынок близок к цене А, то

временной упадок в общем является выгодой. Если рынок близок к цене В, то временной упадок в общем вреден для прибыльности. Известна также как Медвежья Вертикальная Курсовая Разница или Медвежий Веритикальный Спрэд (Bear Vertical Spread). Смотрите также Бычья Курсовая Разница или Бычий Спрэд (Bull Spread). Медвежья Курсовая Разница или Медвежий Спрэд – одна из стратегий торговли. Комбинация приобретения опциона на покупку с меньшей внутренней стоимостью и продажи опциона на покупку с большей стоимостью. Медвежья Курсовая Разница или Медвежий Спрэд – стратегия на рынке опционов, позволяющая воспользоваться падением цен на ценные бумаги или товарно-сырьевую продукцию. Лицо, играющее на понижение, может приобрести комбинацию опционов на покупку и продажу одних и тех же ценных бумаг по различным сходным ценам (strike prices), чтобы получить прибыль в случае падения цен.

BEAR TRAP = МЕДВЕЖЬЯ ЛОВУШКА – In exchange trading, Bear Trap is one of trading traps. A situation that occurs when prices break below a significant level and generate a sell signal, but then reverse course and negate the sell signal, thus 'trapping' the bears that acted on the signal with losses. A bear trap is another form of Whipsaw and relates to the Spring. A short term rising market which will resume its previous declining trend. A false breakout of chart support to the downside where prices quickly reverse, thus trapping the new sellers with losing positions. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Медвежьей Ловушкой понимается одна из ловушек торговли. Ситуация, которая возникает когда цены пробиваются ниже существенного уровня и генерируется сигнал на продажу, но затем движение цены разворачивается в обратную стону, и сигнал на продажу сводится на нет, в результате чего медведи попадают в капкан убытков, сработавший по данному сигналу. Медвежья Ловушка является ещё одной формой Подрезания (Whipsaw) и связана со Скачком (Spring). Краткосрочно растущий рынок, который возобновит свою предыдущую тенденцию на понижение. Ложный пробой графика поддержки до нижней границы, на которой цены быстро разворачиваются в обратную сторону, загоняя таким образом новых продавцов в убыточные позиции. Медвежья Ловушка – ситуация, с которой сталкиваются продавцы, играющие на понижение, когда медвежий рынок меняет направление и становится бычьим. Ожидая падения рыночных цен, медведи продолжают продавать, а когда наступит срок исполнения заключённых контрактов, они будут вынуждены покупать инструменты по повысившимся ценам, чтобы покрыть сделки.

BEAR VERTICAL SPREAD = МЕДВЕЖЬЯ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или МЕДВЕЖИЙ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Bear Vertical Spread is a strategy employed when an investor expects a decline in a commodity price but at the same time seeks to limit the potential loss if this expectation is not realized. This spread requires the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and expiration date but different strike prices. For example, if call options are spread, the purchased option must have a higher exercise price than option that is sold. See also Bear Spread. / Медвежья Вертикальная Курсовая Разница или Медвежий Вертикальный Спрэд – стратегия, задействуемая в тех случаях, когда торговец или инвестор предвкушает снижение в стоимости биржевого актива, инструмента или сырья, но в то же самое время задумывается об ограничении потенциального убытка, если данное ожидание не оправдается. Эта курсовая разница требует одновременного приобретения и продажи опционов одних и тех же класса и даты прекращения признания (или экспирации), но по разным сходным ценам. Например, если речь идёт о курсовой разнице по опционам на покупку, то приобретаемый опцион должен иметь более высокую цену исполнения, нежели продаваемый опцион. Смотрите также Медвежья Курсовая Разница или Медвежий Спрэд (Bear Spread).

BEAT CLOTH = ЛОВЧИЙ ХОЛСТ (или ОБЛАВНЫЙ ХОЛСТ) – Beat Cloth is a square (typically 3 feet by 3 feet) or rectangular piece of usually light-colored cloth or synthetic sheeting (i.e. Tyvek material) with dowels at opposite ends; used to assess insect populations by catching them when plants are beaten or shaken over the device, which is normally unrolled and placed on the ground between rows. Also called a Shake Cloth or Ground Cloth. / или . окантованная штука . Ловчие Пояса, широкие полосы (15–20 см) из соломенных жгутов, плотной бумаги, рогожи, стружки и прочих материалов, накладываемые кольцами на стволы и толстые сучья деревьев для улавливания с целью уничтожения вредителей растений, которые уходят на зимовку или окукливание обычно под чешуйки старой коры. Вредителей, попавших в ловчие пояса, уничтожают механически или инсектицидами. Ловчие пояса эффективны на небольших площадях, где по каким-либо соображениям невозможен или нерентабелен химический метод борьбы.

BEATER = ТРЕПАЛО (или БИЛО, или УДАРНИК, или БАТАН) – (1) Beater is the machine which does most of the opening and cleaning work on a fiber picker and opener. Revolving at high speed, it beats against the fringe of fiber as the latter is fed into the machine. / На прядильных фабриках на стадии трепания волокна используются специальные машины. Органы трепания и характер их ударных воздействий могут быть различными в зависимости от особенностей обрабатываемого материала и содержащихся в нём примесей. Наиболее полные разрыхление и очистка материала достигается в случаях, когда он подводится под удары органов трепания в зажатом состоянии. Питающие органы подают материал в зажатом состоянии к планочному трепалу, имеющему две или три планки, называемые билами. Била наносят выступающими рёбрами удары по всей ширине подаваемого слоя материала. Материал выступает из питающих органов (цилиндр и педаль или два цилиндра) в рабочее пространство в виде бородки, которая под действием собственной тяжести, ударов бил и тока воздуха огибает нижний питающий цилиндр (педаль). В этот момент било трепала, вращающегося со скоростью, во много раз превосходящей скорость питания, ударяет по бородке, деформирует её и отделяет клочки материала, которые срываются с била и ударяются о колосники. При разрыхлении ударное воздействие с помощью колков, зубьев и игл. Батан, от Французского слова Battant, означающее буквально Бьющий, один из основных механизмов ткацкого станка; служит для продвижения (прибоя) уточной нити к опушке ткани и направления челнока (или прокладчика), вводящего уток в ткань.

(2) Beater is a machine used in the paper industry for opening pulp and combining additives.

BEATING–UP = ПРИБОЙ (или ПРИКОЛАЧИВАНИЕ) – Beating-Up is the last operation of the loom in weaving, in which the last pick inserted in the fabric is 'beat' into position against the preceeding picks, usually by a 'comb-like' device called a Reed. / Прибой или Приколачивание уточной нити к опушке ткани ударом батана. Прибой в ткачестве – продвижение уточной нити вдоль основы к опушке (краю) ткани. Одна из основных операций при формировании ткани на ткацком станке. Наиболее распространённый рабочий орган для прибоя – бёрдо; перемещающее уточную нить одновременно по всей ширине основы. Прибой на некоторых станках осуществляется непрерывно с помощью прижимов-уплотнителей утка (круглоткацкий станок), профилированных дисков (многозевные ткацкие машины).

BEAUFORT SCALE = ШКАЛА БОФОРТА – The Beaufort Scale is an empirical measure for describing wind speed based mainly on observed sea conditions. Its full name is the Beaufort wind force scale. The scale was created in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, an Irish admiral and hydrographer. The scale that carries Beaufort's name had a long and complex evolution, from the previous work of others, to when Beaufort was a top administrator in the Royal Navy in the 1830s. In the early XIX century naval officers made regular weather observations, but there was no standard scale and so they could be very subjective – one man's 'stiff breeze' might be another's 'soft breeze'. Beaufort succeeded in getting things standardized. The initial scale of thirteen classes (zero to twelve) did not reference wind speed numbers, but related qualitative wind conditions to effects on the sails of a man of war, then the main ship of the Royal Navy, from 'just sufficient to give steerage' to 'that which no canvas sails could withstand'. At zero, all his sails would be up; at six, half of his

sails would have been taken down; and at twelve, all sails would be stowed away. The scale was made a standard for ship's log entries on Royal Navy vessels in the late 1830s, and was adapted to non-naval use from the 1850s, with scale numbers corresponding to cup anemometer rotations. In 1906, to accommodate the growth of steam power, the descriptions were changed to how the sea, not the sails, behaved and extended to land observations. Rotations to scale numbers were standardized only in 1923. George Simpson, Director of the UK Meteorological Office, was responsible for this and for the addition of the land-based descriptors. The measure was slightly altered some decades later to improve its utility for meteorologists. Today, many countries have abandoned the scale and use the SI-based units m/s or km/h instead, but the severe weather warnings given to public are still approximately the same as when using the Beaufort scale. The Beaufort scale was extended in 1946, when Forces 13 to 17 were added. However, Forces 13 to 17 were intended to apply only to special cases, such as tropical cyclones. Nowadays, the extended scale is only used in Taiwan and mainland China, which are often affected by typhoons. Wind speed on the 1946 Beaufort scale is based on the empirical formula:- $v = 0.836\ B^{3/2}$ m/s, where v is the equivalent wind speed at 10 meters above the surface and B is Beaufort scale number. For example, B = 9.5 is related to 24.5 m/s which is equal to the lower limit of '10 Beaufort'. Using this formula the highest winds in hurricanes would be 23 in the scale. Today, hurricane force winds are sometimes described as Beaufort scale 12 through 16, very roughly related to the respective category speeds of the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, by which actual hurricanes are measured, where Category 1 is equivalent to Beaufort 12. However, the extended Beaufort numbers above 13 do not match the Saffir-Simpson Scale. Category 1 tornadoes on the Fujita and TORRO scales also begin roughly at the end of level 12 of the Beaufort scale but are indeed independent scales. Note that wave heights in the scale are for conditions in the open ocean, not along shore. The scale starts with 0 and goes to a force of 12 as follows:- (1) Beaufort number:- 0; description:- Calm; wind speed:- 0–1 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 0–1 miles/hour (mph) and 0–0.3 meters/second (m/s) or 0–1 knots (kts); wave height:- 0 meters (m) or 0 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- flat (sea surface smooth and mirror-like); and (ii) land conditions:- calm; smoke rises vertically. (2) Beaufort number:- 1; description:- Light Air; wind speed:- 1-5 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 1–3 miles/hour (mph) and 0.3–1.5 meters/second (m/s) or 1–2 knots (kts); wave height:- 0.1 meters (m) or 0.33 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- ripples without crests (scaly ripples, no foam crests); and (ii) land conditions:- wind motion visible in smoke (smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes). (3) Beaufort number:- 2; description:- Light Breeze; wind speed:- 6–11 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 3–7 miles/hour (mph) and 1.5–3.3 meters/second (m/s) or 3–6 knots (kts); wave height:- 0.2 meters (m) or 0.66 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- small wavelets; crests of glassy appearance, not breaking (small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking); and (ii) land conditions:- wind felt on exposed skin; leaves rustle (wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move). (4) Beaufort number:- 3; description:- Gentle Breeze; wind speed:- 12–19 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 8–12 miles/hour (mph) and 3.3–5.5 meters/second (m/s) or 7–10 knots (kts); wave height:- 0.6 meters (m) or 2 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- large wavelets; crests begin to break; scattered whitecaps (large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps); and (ii) land conditions:- leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion (leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended). (5) Beaufort number:- 4; description:- Moderate Breeze; wind speed:- 20–28 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 13–17 miles/hour (mph) and 5.5–8.0 meters/second (m/s) or 11–15 knots (kts); wave height:- 1 meters (m) or 3.3 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- small waves (small waves 1–4 ft, becoming longer, numerous whitecaps); and (ii) land conditions:- dust and loose paper raised; small branches begin to move (dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move). (6) Beaufort number:- 5; description:- Fresh Breeze; wind speed:- 29–38 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 18–24 miles/hour (mph) and 8.0–10.8 meters/second (m/s) or 16–20 knots (kts); wave height:- 2 meters (m) or 6.6 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- moderate (1.2 m) longer waves; some foam and spray (moderate waves 4–8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray); and (ii) land conditions:- branches of a moderate size move; small trees begin to sway (small trees in leaf begin to sway). (7) Beaufort number:- 6; description:- Strong Breeze; wind speed:- 39–49 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 25–30 miles/hour (mph) and 10.8–13.9 meters/second (m/s) or 21–26 knots (kts); wave height:- 3 meters (m) or 9.9 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- large waves with foam crests and some spray (larger waves 8–13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray); and (ii) land conditions:- large branches in motion; whistling heard in overhead wires; umbrella use becomes difficult (larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires). (8) Beaufort number:- 7; description:- High Wind, Moderate Gale, Near Gale; wind speed:- 50–61 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 31–38 miles/hour (mph) and 13.9–17.2 meters/second (m/s) or 27–33 knots (kts); wave height:- 4 meters (m) or 13.1 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- sea heaps up and foam begins to streak (sea heaps up, waves 13–20 ft, white foam streaks off breakers); and (ii) land conditions:- whole trees in motion; effort needed to walk against the wind (whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind). (9) Beaufort number:- 8; description:- Fresh Gale; wind speed:- 62–74 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 39–46 miles/hour (mph) and 17.2–20.7 meters/second (m/s) or 34–40 knots (kts); wave height:- 5.5 meters (m) or 18 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- moderately high waves with breaking crests forming spindrift; streaks of foam (moderately high (13–20 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks); and (ii) land conditions:- twigs broken from trees; cars veer on road (whole trees in motion, resistance felt walking against wind). (10) Beaufort number:- 9; description:- Strong Gale; wind speed:- 75–88 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 47–54 miles/hour (mph) and 20.7–24.5 meters/second (m/s) or 41–47 knots (kts); wave height:- 7 meters (m) or 23 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- high waves (6–7 m) with dense foam; wave crests start to roll over; considerable spray (high waves (20 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility); and (ii) land conditions:- larger branches break off trees, and some small trees blow over; construction/temporary signs and barricades blow over; damage to circus tents and canopies (slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs). (11) Beaufort number:- 10; description:- Whole Gale/Storm; wind speed:- 89–102 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 55–63 miles/hour (mph) and 24.5–28.4 meters/second (m/s) or 48–55 knots (kts); wave height:- 9 meters (m) or 29.5 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- very high waves; large patches of foam from wave crests give the sea a white appearance; considerable tumbling of waves with heavy impact; large amounts of airborne spray reduce visibility (very high waves (20–30 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility); and (ii) land conditions:- trees are broken off or uprooted, saplings become bent and/or deformed, poorly attached asphalt shingles and shingles in poor condition peel off roofs (seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, 'considerable structural damage'). (12) Beaufort number:- 11; description:- Violent Storm; wind speed:- 103–117 kilometers/hour (km/h) or 64–72 miles/hour (mph) and 28.4–32.6 meters/second (m/s) or 56–63 knots (kts); wave height:- 11.5 meters (m) or 37.7 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- exceptionally high waves; very large patches of foam, driven before the wind, cover much of the sea surface; very large amounts of airborne spray severely reduce visibility (exceptionally high (30–45 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced); and (ii) land conditions:- widespread vegetation damage; many roof shingles and surfaces sustain damage; gravel may be blown from flat roofs. (13) Beaufort number:- 12; description:- Hurricane-Force; wind speed:- more than 118 kilometers/hour (km/h) or more than 73 miles/hour (mph) and more than 32.6 meters/second (m/s) or more than 64 knots (kts); wave height:- more than 14 meters (m) or more than 46 feet (ft):- (i) sea conditions:- huge waves; sea is completely white with foam and spray; air is filled with driving spray, greatly reducing visibility (air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced); and (ii) land conditions:- considerable and widespread damage to vegetation, a few windows broken, structural damage to mobile homes and poorly constructed sheds and barns; and debris may be hurled about. A windscale and sea disturbance table by which mariners grade the force of wind and height of waves, thus communicating the general condition of the sea to others by use of a wind force number. See also The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. One of the first scales to estimate wind speeds and the effects was created by Britain's Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort (1774–1857). He developed the scale in 1805 to help sailors estimate the winds via visual observations. The scale starts with 0 and goes to a force of 12 as follows:- (1) Calm – force:- 0; equivalent speed 10 meters

above ground:- 0–1 miles/hour (mph) and 0–1 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- calm; smoke rises vertically; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- sea like a mirror. (2) Light Air – force:- 1; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 1–3 miles/hour (mph) and 1–3 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- direction of wind shown by smoke drift, but not by wind vanes; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam crests. (3) Light Breeze – force:- 2; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 4–7 miles/hour (mph) and 4–6 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vanes moved by wind; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- small wavelets, still short, but more pronounced; crests have a glassy appearance and do not break. (4) Gentle Breeze – force:- 3; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 8–12 miles/hour (mph) and 7–10 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- large wavelets; crests begin to break; foam of glassy appearance; and perhaps scattered white horses. (5) Moderate Breeze – force:- 4; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 13–18 miles/hour (mph) and 11–16 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- small waves, becoming larger; fairly frequent white horses. (6) Fresh Breeze – force:- 5; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 19–24 miles/hour (mph) and 17–21 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white horses are formed; and chance of some spray. (7) Strong Breeze – force:- 6; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 25–31 miles/hour (mph) and 22–27 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- large waves begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere; and probably some spray. (8) Near Gale – force:- 7; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 32–38 miles/hour (mph) and 28–33 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind. (9) Gale – force:- 8; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 39–46 miles/hour (mph) and 34–40 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests begin to breakinto spindrift; and the foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind. (10) Severe Gale – force:- 9; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 47–54 miles/hour (mph) and 41–47 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- slight structural damage occurs (chimney-pots and slates removed); and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- high waves; dense streaks of foam along the direction of the wind; crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over; and spray may affect visibility. (11) Storm – force:- 10; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 55–63 miles/hour (mph) and 48–55 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- very high waves with long over-hanging crests; the resulting foam, in great patches, is blown in dense white streaks along the direction of the wind; on the whole the surface of the sea takes on a white appearance; the 'tumbling' of the sea becomes heavy and shock-like; visibility affected. (12) Violent Storm – force:- 11; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 64–72 miles/hour (mph) and 56–63 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- very rarely experienced; accompanied by wide-spread damage; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- exceptionally high waves (small and medium-size ships might be for a time lost to view behind the waves); the sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind; everywhere the edges of the wave crests are blown into froth; and visibility affected. (13) Hurricane – force:- 12; equivalent speed 10 meters above ground:- 73–83 miles/hour (mph) and 64–71 knots (kts):- (i) specifications for use on land:- no comment; and (ii) specifications for use at sea:- the air is filled with foam and spray; sea completely white with driving spray; and visibility very seriously affected. The Beaufort scale is still used today to estimate wind strengths. The scale is used in, and may be most recognizable to some from, the Shipping Forecasts broadcast on BBC Radio 4 in the United Kingdom. This scale is also widely used in China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, however with some differences between them. Taiwan uses the Beaufort scale with the extension to 17 noted above. China also switched to this extended version without prior notice on the morning of 2006-May-15, and the extended scale was immediately put to use for Typhoon Chanchu. Hong Kong and Macau however keep using Force 12 as the maximum. In the United States, winds of Beaufort 6 or 7 result in the issuance of a small craft advisory, with force 8 or 9 winds bringing about a gale warning, 10 or 11 a storm warning (or 'tropical storm warning' for 8 to 11 if related to a tropical cyclone), and anything to 12 a hurricane warning. / стеклянное или стекловидное или стеклообразное (glassy). Смотрите также Шкала Сафира-Симпсона По Мощи Ураганов (The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale). прокатка (rolling). Предложенная в 1806 Английским контр-адмиралом Фрэнсисом Бофотом (Francis Beaufort; военным гидрографом и картографом, с 1829 по 1855 руководившим Гидрографической Службой Великобритании) условная шкала для оценки силы ветра в баллах по его действию на наземные предметы и по волнению моря. Она подразделяет ветер по его воздействию на наземные предметы и по волнению моря на:- (i) штиль или безветрие (0 баллов); (ii) умеренный ветер (4 балла); (iii) сильный ветер (6 баллов); (iv) буря или шторм (10 баллов); и (v) ураган (12 баллов). Бриз (breeze), от Французского слова Brise, ветер с суточной периодичностью по берегам морей и крупных озёр. Дневной бриз дует с водоёма на нагретое побережье, ночной – с охлаждённого побережья на водоём. Бризы обычно распространяются на несколько десятков километров по обе стороны от береговой линии и на высоту нескольких сотен метров. Наиболее часты бризы наблюдаются в тропиках. Ливень – кратковременные атмосферные осадки большой интенсивности (обычно дождь). Смерчь, атмосферный вихрь, возникающий в грозовом облаке и распространяющийся вниз, часто до самой поверхности Земли, в виде тёмного облачного рукава или хобота диаметром в десятки и сотни метров. Существуют недолго, перемещаясь вместе с облаком; может причинить большие разрушения. Смерчь над сушей называют также Тромбом, а в Соединённых Штатах Америки – Торнадо. Сулой, волнение в море, при котором движение частиц подобно движению на поверхности кипящей воды. Возникает при сильных ветрах, дующих против хорошо выраженных морских течений. Сулой наблюдается в проливах и устьях рек. Суховей, ветер с высокой температурой и низкой относительной влажностью воздуха в степях и полупустынях Европейской части бывшего СССР (особенно в Прикаспийской Низменности), а также в Казахстане и на Юго-Западе Сибири. Ветры, подобные суховею (сирокко, хамсин), отмечаются и в других странах. Во время суховея усиливается испарение, что при недостатке влаги в почве часто приводит к увяданию и гибели сельскохозяйственных культур. Тайфун, от Китайских слов Тай Фын, означающие Большой Ветер, местное название тропических циклонов штормовой и ураганной силы в Юго-Восточной Азии и на Дальнем Востоке. Наиболее часты с Июля по Октябрь. Ураган, от Французского слова Ouragan, ветер силой 12 баллов по Шкале Бофорта, то есть свыше 35 метров в секунду (м/с). Фён, от Немецкого слова Föhn, сухой и тёплый (часто сильный) ветер, дующий с гор в долины. Эти свойства фёна обусловлены адиабатическим нагревом воздуха при его нисходящем движении. Шквал, от Английского слова Squall, резкое кратковременное (минуты и десятки минут) усиление ветра иногда до 30–70 м/с с изменением его направления, чаще всего при грозе. Штиль, от Голландского слова Stil, безветрие или очень слабый ветер со скоростью до 0.2 м/с. Шторм, от Голландского слова Storm, буря, длительный, очень сильный ветер, свыше 9 баллов по Шкале Бофорта и скоростью более 20 м/с, наблюдается обычно при прохождении циклона. Шторм сопровождается сильным волнением на море и разрушениями на суше. Слово Цунами имеет Японское происхождение. Оно означает морские волны, возникающие главным образом в результате сдвига вверх или вниз протяжённых участков морского дна при подводных и прибрежных землетрясениях. Цунами представляет собой волну, перемещающую большое количество воды по всей глубине, вызванную воздействием на всю

толщу воды. Скорость распространения цунами от 50 до 1 000 км/ч; высота в области возникновения от 0.1 до 5 м, у побережий от 10 до 60 м и более. Цунами производят опустошительные разрушения на суше, например, 02 Марта 1933 и 11 Марта 2011 у берегов Японии. Пыльная Буря, перенос пыли и песка сильными и продолжительными ветрами, выдувающими верхние слои почвы. Типичное явление в распаханных степях, а также в полупустынях и пустынях Египта, Китая, США и других стран. Наносят значительный ущерб сельскому хозяйству. Шкала Бофорта или Бофота, условная шкала для визуальной оценки силы (скорости) ветра в баллах по его действию на наземные предметы или по волнению на море. Была разработана Английским адмиралом Фрэнсисом Бофотом (Francis Beaufort) в 1806 и сначала применялась только им самим. В 1874 Постоянный Комитет Первого Метеорологического Конгресса принял Шкалу Бофота для использования в международной синоптической практике. В последующие годы Шкала Бофота менялась и уточнялась. В 1963 Всемирной Метеорологической Организацией была принята Шкала Бофота, приведённая ниже. Шкала Бофота широко пользуются в морской навигации. Сила ветра у земной поверхности по Шкале Бофота (на стандартной высоте 10 м над открытой ровной поверхностью). Баллы Бофорта На Суше – Словесное Определение Силы Ветра На Море – Скорость Ветра (м/сек) – Действие Ветра:- (i) 0 – Штиль – 0–0.2 – Штиль; дым поднимается вертикально; зеркально гладкое море; (ii) 1 – Тихий – 0.3–1.5 – Направление ветра заметно по относу дыма, но не по флюгеру; рябь, пены на гребнях нет; (iii) 2 – Лёгкий – 1.6–3.3 – Движение ветра ощущается лицом; шелестят листья; приводится в движение флюгер; короткие волны, гребни не опрокидываются и кажутся стекловидными; (iv) 3 – Слабый – 3.4–5.4 – Листья и тонкие ветви деревьев все время колышутся; ветер развевает верхние флаги; короткие, хорошо выраженные волны; гребни, опрокидываясь, образуют стекловидную пену, изредка образуются маленькие белые барашки; (v) 4 – Умеренный – 5.5–7.9 – Ветер поднимает пыль и бумажки, приводит в движение тонкие ветви деревьев; волны удлинённые, белые барашки видны во многих местах; (vi) 5 – Свежий – 8.0–10.7 – Качаются тонкие стволы деревьев; на воде появляются волны с гребнями; хорошо развитые в длину, но не очень крупные волны; повсюду видны белые барашки (в отдельных случаях образуются брызги); (vii) 6 – Сильный – 10.8–13.8 – Качаются толстые сучья деревьев; гудят телеграфные провода; начинают образовываться крупные волны; белые пенистые гребни занимают значительные площади (вероятны брызги); (viii) 7 – Крепкий – 13.9–17.1 – Качаются стволы деревьев; идти против ветра трудно; волны громоздятся, гребни срываются, пена ложится полосами по ветру; (ix) 8 – Очень Крепкий – 17.2–20.7 – Ветер ломает сучья деревьев; идти против ветра очень трудно; умеренно высокие длинные волны; по краям гребней начинают взлетать брызги; полосы пены ложатся рядами по направлению ветра; (x) 9 – Шторм – 20.8–24.4 – Небольшие повреждения; ветер срывает дымовые колпаки и черепицу; высокие волны; пена широкими плотными полосами ложится по ветру; гребни волн начинают опрокидываться и рассыпаться в брызги, которые ухудшают видимость; (xi) 10 – Сильный Шторм – 24.5–28.4 – Значительные разрушения строений; деревья вырываются с корнем (на суше бывает редко); очень высокие волны с длинными загибающимися вниз гребнями; образующаяся пена выдувается ветром большими хлопьями в виде густых белых полос; поверхность моря белая от пены; сильный грохот волн подобен ударам; видимость плохая; (xii) 11 – Жёстокий Шторм – 28.5–32.6 – Большие разрушения на значительном пространстве (на суше наблюдается очень редко); исключительно высокие волны; суда небольшого и среднего размера временами скрываются из вида; море всё покрыто длинными белыми хлопьями пены, располагающимися по ветру; края волн повсюду сдуваются в пену; видимость плохая; и (xiii) 12 – Ураган – 32.7 и более – Воздух наполнен пеной и брызгами; море всё покрыто полосами пены; очень плохая видимость.

BEAVER = БОБРИК – Beaver is:- (1) a hat made of beaver fur or a fabric imitation; a silk hat; (2) a heavy fabric of felted wool or of cotton napped on both sides.

BEAVER CLOTH = СУКНО БОБРИК – Beaver Cloth:- generally wool. Also cotton and napped on both sides; double faced. Twill and very heavily napped, and fulled. Originally English. Made to simulate beaver fur. Thick, gives excellent wear and very warm; resembles kersey. Has a luxurious look. Has the longest nap of all the napped fabrics and usually silky in appearance. Often light colored fibers added to nap to increase shine. Mostly used for warm coats. Cotton beaver is used for caps, shoe linings, work cloths, maritime clothes and sports clothes where work is required. Beaver Cloth:- made of high-quality wool, this heavy but soft fabric has a deep nap. Beaver cloth is frequently used in overcoats. / Сукно Бобрик; хлопчатобумажная начёсная ткань для спортивных костюмов. Бобрик, грубосуконная тяжёлая толстая (свыше 4 мм) шерстяная ткань с начёсанным стоячим ворсом на лицевой стороне. Отличается хорошими теплоизоляционными свойствами и износостойкостью. Применяется для пошива верхней одежды. Бобрик – жёсткая плотная шерстяная ткань с коротким стоячим ворсом. Используется для пошива верхней одежды. Бобрик был в моде и выпускался в большом количестве в 1950-е.

BECK = ЧАН (или (КРАСИЛЬНАЯ) БАРКА, или ПРОХОДНЫЙ АППАРАТ) – Beck is a vessel for dyeing fabric in rope form, consisting primarily of a tank and a reel to advance the fabric.

BECK DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В ПРОХОДНОМ АППАРАТЕ – Beck Dyeing is used for dyeing long yards of fabric. The fabric is passed in rope form through the dyebath. This rope of the fabric moves over a rail onto a reel which immerses it into the dye and then draws the fabric up and forward and brings it to the front of the machine. This process is repeated many times until the desired color intensity is obtained.

BECKET = ШТЕРТ (или СТРОПКА, или СТРОП (Блока), или ПЕТЛЯ, или СЕЗЕНЬ, или ОБУХ, или КОФЕЛЬ–ПЛАНКА) – Becket (maritime term):- a rope eye for the hook of a block. A rope grommet used in place of a rowlock. Also, a small piece of rope with an eye in each end to hold the feet of a sprit to the mast. In general any small rope or strap used as a handle.

BE COPPER = МЕДЬ ЛЭ (или ЛУЧШАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЛИТНАЯ МЕДЬ) – Best Electrolytic Copper (BE Copper); features particular electrical conductivity, good brazing properties and excellent hydrogen resistance.

BEDDING = ПОДЕЛКА ГРЯД (или НАРЕЗКА ГРЕБНЕЙ, или БОРОЗДОВАНИЕ) – Bedding is the preparing a series of flat-topped parallel ridges usually no wider than two crop rows, separated by shallow trenches usually less than the width between crop rows. / Бороздование – нарезка борозд.

BEDDING PLANTS = КЛУМБОВЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Bedding Plants, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, bedding Plants are outdoor garden Plants that are grown under protection and later sold for planting in outdoor gardens. Bedding Plants include Marigolds, Petunias, and Geraniums. / Бархатцы, или Ноготки, или Календулы (Marigolds), Петунии (Petunias), и Герани (Geraniums).

BEDFORD CLOTH = БЭДФОДСКОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Bedford Cloth is a strong woven fabric with lengthwise ribs. Normally used for upholstery and riding breeches and may be made of any fiber.

BEDFORD CORD = БЭДФОДСКИЙ КОРД (или ТКАНЬ С ПРОДОЛЬНЫМ РУБЧИКОМ) – Bedford Cord is a rib-weave fabric with raised lengthwise cords produced by using stuffing threads in the warp. Since the fabric is strong and wears well, it is used for upholstery, suits, riding habits, and work clothes. Bedford Cord is a cord cotton-like fabric with raised ridges in the lengthwise direction. Since the fabric has a high strength and a high durability, it is often used for upholstery and work clothes. Bedford Cord:- wool or

worsted but worsted is more popular. Also made in cotton, silk and rayon. Lengthwise pronounced ribs that resembles corduroy. Sometimes the ribs are emphasized by stuffing. Both Bedford, England and New Bedford, Mass. claim the name. Very firm construction. Takes much hard wear. Bedford Cord is a durable cloth with lengthwise ribs made of cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or combination fibers. Mainly used for outer garments or Sportswear.

BED LINEN = БЕЛЬЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ПРОСТЫННОЕ ПОЛОТНО, или ПОСТЕЛЬНОЕ БЕЛЬЁ) – Bed Linen is a term for any fabric sheeting used on a bed.

BED PLANTING = ГРЕБНЕВАЯ ПОСАДКА – Bed Planting is a method of planting in which seed is planted on beds. Often two or more seed rows are planted on each bed.

BEDS = ГРЯДЫ – Beds:- a type of mound on which furrow irrigated Cotton is grown, usually carrying 2 rows of Cotton. / Тип окучиваемой насыпи, на которой произрастает Хлопчатник, орошаемый посредством подачи воды в поливную борозду между двух рядов Хлопчатника. Под Грядой понимается общее название положительно вытянутых форм рельефа различных размеров, высоты и происхождения.

BED TICKING = ПОСТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТИК – Bed Ticking:- striped cotton goods made in twill or satin weaves. Ticking is a rugged, compact material used for mattresses and pillows. A typical layout for the fabric might be 90 x 60 in texture with warp yarns of 18's and filling yarns of 20's; width are 28 1/2, 56, 72, and 84 inches. See also Ticking. / уточные пряжи.

BEEF ALLIANCE = СИЛЬНЫЙ АЛЬЯНС – Beef Alliance is a marketing effort to secure higher market prices. An alliance usually consists of a group of producers, often using vertical Improving product quality and consistency are often goals of beef alliances.

BEEF BULLS = БЫКИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ – Beef Bulls are the intact male beef Cattle intended for breeding (beef breeds) or slaughter (either beef or dairy breeds).

BEEF CATTLE = КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Beef Cattle are the cattle that are intended for meat production or to produce offspring intended for meat production. Excludes veal calves. See also Cattle.

BEEF CATTLE FED IN CONFINEMENT FOR SLAUGHTER = КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ, ВСКОРМЛЕННЫЙ В СТОЙЛЕ ДЛЯ УБОЯ – Beef Cattle Fed in Confinement for Slaughter (Steers and/or Heifers):- Weaned growing (including dairy breeds) confined in group pens and fed a high-energy diet ad libitum until slaughter. Sex differentiation (heifers, steers, and/or bulls intended for slaughter) should be indicated on product labeling. Also knows as Feedlot Cattle.

BEEF COWS = КОРОВЫ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ – Beef Cows are the beef breed female Cattle that have calved.

BEEF HEIFERS = ТЁЛКИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или НЕТЕЛИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Beef Heifers are the female beef Cattle intended for breeding (beef breeds) or slaughter (either beef or dairy breeds) that have not yet calved. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

BEER'S LAW = ЗАКОН БЕА – Beer's Law:- the absorbence of a homogeneous sample containing an absorbing substance is directly proportional to the concentration of the absorbing substance, often used in mixture prediction of transparent materials. In optics, the Beer-Lambert Law, also known as Beer's Law or the Lambert-Beer Law or the Beer-Lambert-Bouguer Law (named after August Beer (a German physicist, chemist, and mathematician; 31 July 1825 – 18 November 1863), Johann Heinrich Lambert (a Swiss mathematician, physicist, philosopher and astronomer; 26 August 1728 – 25 September 1777), and Pierre Bouguer (a French mathematician, geophysicist, geodesist, and astronomer; 16 February 1698 – 15 August 1758)) relates the absorption of light to the properties of the material through which the light is traveling. / Закон Буге-Лямбэрта-Беа, определяет постепенное ослабление параллельного монохроматического (одноцветного) пучка света при распространении его в поглощающем веществе. Если мощность пучка, вошедшего в слой вещества толщиной l, равна I_o, то, согласно Закону Буге-Лямбэрта-Беа, мощность пучка при выходе из слоя:- $I(l) = I_o e^{-ccl}$, где c – удельный показатель поглощения света, рассчитанный на единицу концентрации с вещества, определяющего поглощение; c зависит от природы и состояния вещества и от длины волны проходящего излучения. Закон Буге-Лямбэрта-Беа открыт Французским учёным Пьером Буге (Pierre Bouguer; 1698–1758) в 1729, подробно рассмотрен Швейцарским учёным Йоханом Хайнрихём Лямбэртом (Johann Heinrich Lambert; 1728–1777) в 1760 и в отношении концентрации с проверен на опыте Немецким учёным Аугустом Беа (August Beer; 1825–1863; сочетание двух букв Немецкого алфавита EE в фамилии учёного произносится как удлинённое произношение мягкого звука Э) в 1852. Утверждение, что c – постоянная величина, имеет приближённый характер. При больших изменениях концентрации в газах и растворах c обычно начинает изменяться вследствие физико-химического взаимодействий молекул. В начале XX века Советский учёный физик Сергей Иванович Вавилов (12 (24) Марта 1891 – 25 Января 1951) экспериментально проверил независимость величины c от мощности светового пучка в широких пределах её изменения – от очень больших значений, соответствующих собранным при помощи линзы прямым солнечным лучам, до ничтожных значений, еле различимых привыкшим к темноте глазом. Оказалось, что во всех этих условиях c остаётся практически постоянным. Однако, как указал Вавилов, квантовая природа света и конечная (хотя и очень малая) длительность возбуждённого состояния молекул должны привести к тому, что при огромных мощностях светового пучка значительная часть всех молекул окажется в возбуждённом состоянии и поглощение света уменьшится. Предсказание Вавилова подтвердилось на опыте для большого числа веществ при плотностях мощности излучения, создаваемых оптическими квантовыми генераторами (лазерами).

BEET ARMYWORM = СВЕКОЛЬНЫЙ РАТНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или СВЕКОЛЬНЫЙ ПОХОДНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ, или СОВКА МАЛАЯ, или СВЕКОЛЬНЫЙ АРМЕЙСКИЙ ЧЕРВЬ) – Beet Armyworm (Spodoptera exigua) is an armyworm species whose damage to cotton is characterized by leaf skeletonizing by early instars feeding in groups, often associated with webbing and frass. Later instar larvae may feed on squares and bolls and are difficult to control with insecticides; eggs are deposited in masses; adults are migratory and do not overwinter in the Carolinas. The armyworm gets its name from its habit of 'marching' in large numbers from grasslands into crops. Beet Armyworm:- pest type:- insect; crops affected:- Cotton, Soybeans, Peanuts; scientific name:- Spodoptera Exigua; Pest Order:- Lepidoptera. Description:- Beet Armyworm larvae are up to 30 mm long; green or black with a dark head, five pairs of prolegs, and often three light colored stripes running lengthwise. On the second segment behind the head, there is a small, black spot on each side of the body. The pupal stage is about 15 to 20 mm long and light brown in color. Adult Beet Armyworm moths have wingspans of 25 to 32 mm, with forewings that are mottled gray or brown with a pale spot near the center of each wing. Eggs are white to pink, ribbed, and roughly spherical, but slightly peaked on top. Scales and hairs from the moths give the egg clusters a gray, fuzzy appearance. The yellow-striped Armyworm larvae, up to 45 mm long, are smooth-skinned, gray to jet black with a yellowish-orange stripe along each side and a pair of black triangular spots on top of most body segments. Adult moths of the yellow-striped Armyworm have wingspans of about 35 mm, with dark forewings with white and brown markings; and the hindwings are white. Egg masses are covered with scales

from the moth's body. Damage:- Armyworm outbreaks can be sudden and very severe. Damage is caused by the larval/caterpillar stage which feed on a wide variety of crops. Early instar Beet Armyworms most frequently damage the young terminal growth of Soybean seedlings. Skeletonization and profuse silk webbing gives the plants a shiny appearance. Although Soybeans can compensate for much foliage loss before bloom, severe Beet Armyworm damage will retard growth. When abundant, the caterpillars can completely defoliate a field. The yellow-striped Armyworm larvae sporadically feed on young Soybean tissue and occasionally defoliate young plants. Life Cycle:- in the southern tier of US states, the Beet Armyworm moths may be found year round. In slightly colder areas, this Insect can survive the winter as pupae in the soil, but it is not believed to overwinter as far north as NC or KY. Most states are infested by migrating moths. In the spring, soon after mating, fertilized females begin laying eggs in clusters of about 80. Approximately 600 eggs per female are deposited over a 3 to 7 day period. Moths generally die 4 to 10 days after emerging from the pupae. Eggs hatch in 2 to 3 days, and the newly emerged Beet Armyworm larvae spin loose webs around themselves, feed gregariously on the remains of the egg mass, and then attack the plant foliage. After feeding for 1 to 3 weeks, the fifth instar larvae pupate. About 1 week later, moths emerge. The entire life cycle requires only 4 to 5 weeks, so several generations can occur per year. The yellow-striped Armyworm has a similar life cycle, except some of the stages require a few more days, resulting in only 3 or 4 generations per year. Control Measures:- it is important to monitor fields for Armyworm damage. These Armyworms have few parasites, diseases, or predators to lower populations, and they are difficult to control with insecticides. Early detection is important in maintaining populations below serious levels. Younger, smaller larvae are controlled more easily. Selection of the proper insecticide is also important, when chemical control is deemed necessary. Generally, when defoliation reaches 35% before bloom or 15% after bloom, control measures are needed. Consult you local advisers concerning the best treatments in your area.

BEETLE = КОЛОТИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или БИТЕЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА, или КОЛОТУШКА) – Beetle is a large wooden mallet used to help soften cellulose fibers. Often used with linen and ramie.

BEETLING = ТРАМБОВАНИЕ (или КОЛОЧЕНИЕ, или БИТЬЁ) – Beetling is a process in which round-thread linen or cotton fabric is pounded to give a flat effect. Beetled linen damask has an increased luster and a leather-like texture. Beetling is also used to give a thready or linen-like appearance to cotton. Beetling is the process of striking woven linen or ramie fabric with rollers to flatten the fibers. This leaves you with a more lustrous fabric. Beetling is a process applied to linen fabrics and to cotton fabrics made to resemble linen to produce a hard, flat surface with high lustre and also to make texture less porous. In this process, the fabric, dampened and wound around an iron cylinder, is passed through a machine in which it is pounded with heavy wooden mallets. Beetling is a finish primarily applied to linen or cotton whereby the cloth is beaten with large wooden blocks in order to produce a hard, flat surface with a sheen. It gives a linen-like appearance to cotton. / Операция давления льняных и полульняных тканей на каландрах, бительных или колотильных машинах или на катках для получения блеска, характерного для льняных тканей.

BEEZE = XX – Beeze:- piping or cording formed at lower and inside pocket welts. / обтачка или окантовка, формируемая снизу и внутри листочек кармана.

BEF = BELGIAN FRANC

BEFORE BREAKING BULK = ДО РАЗБИВКИ ГРУЗА – Before Breaking Bulk (BBB) refers to freight payments that must be received before discharge of a vessel commences. / Термин До Разбивки Груза (ДРГ) относится к платежам за фрахт, которые должны быть получены до начала разгрузки судна.

BEGINNING INVENTORY = НАЧАЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или НАЧАЛЬНЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ) – Beginning Inventory is the inventory level and count at the beginning of a period.

BEGINNING STOCKS = ЗАПАСЫ НА НАЧАЛО СЕЗОНА – In the Cotton industry, the Beginning Stocks of Cotton are frequently reported for the marketing year or crop year beginning August 01. See also Ending Stocks.

BEIGE = БЕЖ (или БЕЖЕВЫЙ) – Beige:- a variable color averaging light grayish yellowish brown. Cloth made of natural undyed wool. / Беж или Бежевый:- различаемый цвет, представляющий собой усреднённый светлый сероватый желтоватый коричневый. Полотно, сделанное из натуральной неокрашеной шерсти.

BEIGE BOOK = БЕЖЕВАЯ КНИГА – Beige Book:- eight times a year, prior to FOMC meetings, each Federal Reserve Bank gathers anecdotal information on current economic conditions in its District through reports from Bank and Branch directors and interviews with key businesses, economists, market experts and other sources. The Beige Book summarizes this information by District and sector. Summary of Commentary on Current Economic Conditions by Federal Reserve District is commonly known as the Beige Book, this report is published eight times per year. Each Federal Reserve Bank gathers anecdotal information on current economic conditions in its District through reports from Bank and Branch directors and interviews with key business contacts, economists, market experts, and other sources. The Beige Book summarizes this information by District and sector. An overall summary of the twelve district reports is prepared by a designated Federal Reserve Bank on a rotating basis.

BEKISHE = XX (или БЭКИЦЭ) – Bekishe or Beketshe is a long coat. A Bekishe or Beketshe (Yiddish) is a long coat, usually made of black silk or polyester worn by Hasidic Jews, and by some non-Hasidic Haredi Jews. The bekishe is worn mainly on Shabbos and Jewish holidays, or at weddings and other such events. During the week, it is customary to wear a rekel, made of wool or polyester, looking like a regular double-breasted suit, only longer. Hassidic rabbis who wear a bekishe during the week will wear a more ornate version for Shabbos, often lined with velvet or some color other than or in addition to black. There are two main types of Bekishe. The Glatt (plain, lit. smooth) Bekishe is solid colored, and is usually worn for Friday night and Saturday morning prayers. For Shabbos meals, the patterned Bekishe, also known as a Tish Bekishe (Yiddish), is worn. The Tish Bekishe is also worn by some during the Shabbos afternoon prayer service and the night after Shabbos. Both can be made of silk, although nowadays it is usually polyester. Some non-Hassidic Orthodox Jews wear a Tish Bekishe at home during the Shabbos meals. Many Hassidic Rebbes, mainly of Hungarian lineage, wear Tish Bekishes with various colors, usually either, blue, silver, often with black. The Bekishe is black. The gold and blue striped garments Yerushalmi Haredim such as Toldos Aharon, Toldos Avrohom Yitzchok, Dushinsky, Neturei Karta, Shomer Emunim, Pinsk-Karlin, Karlin-Stolin, and many but not all in Breslov, as well as other non-affiliated Yerushalmi Haredim such as the Perushim are called Kaftans. Those members of these movements centred in Jerusalem or one of the Jerusalem-affiliated suburbs such as Beitar Illit, Ramat Beit Shemesh or Modi'in Illit wear these gold coats. Those who live further away, for example in Bnei Brak, Ashdod or outside of E. Israel, usually wear black bekishes like most other Hasidim, as do some of those who live in Jerusalem. The gold Kaftan is generally worn after marriage; before marriage, either a black bekishe or weekday-style clothing is worn on days when a bekishe is usually worn. Some of those who wear the gold bekishe switch to black on Shabbos afternoon before mincha; this is seen in for example Dushinsky and with many of the Prushim. Married Chabad hasidim wear a long black Kapoteh (frock coat) instead of a bekishe. The Kapoteh or 'Frack', besides its unique waist seam construction, has four buttons in the front (as opposed to six (or eight in Nadvorna – Kretschnef) on the front of a bekishe), as well as slit in the back, which is lacking on the bekishe. The Kapoteh can be made of either wool or silk. Many Hassidic Rebbes wear Samet (velvet) or Strohkes (velvet piping), symbolizing tefillin, on the bekeshe.

BELAYING PIN = КОФЕЛЬ–НАГЕЛЬ – Belaying Pin (maritime term):- a wooden or iron pin fitting into a rail upon which to secure ropes.

BELFOX = BELGIAN FUTURES AND OPTIONS EXCHANGE

BELGIAN LACE = БЕЛЬГИЙСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Belgian Lace or Belgium Lace is a term used for any lace made in Belgium. Originally the term described a bobbin lace worked on a machine-made net. Connected to:- Bobbin Lace.

BELGIAN LINEN = БЕЛЬГИЙСКАЯ ЛЬНЯНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ – Belgian Linen is any linen produced in Belgium.

BELL–BOTTOMS = КЛЁШИ (или БРЮКИ КЛЁШ) – Bell-Bottoms:- pants with wide flaring bottoms.

BELLOWS SEAL = СИЛЬФОННОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Bellows Seal is a type of mechanical seal which utilizes bellows for providing secondary sealing and spring-type loading. See also Seal. / Под Сильфоном, от Английского фирменного названия Sylphon, понимается тонкостенная металлическая трубка или камера с гофрированной (волнообразной) боковой поверхностью. Сильфоны изготавливают из латуни (обычно полутомпака), фосфористой и бериллиевой бронзы и нержавеющей стали. Наиболее широко сильфоны применяют в пневмо- и гидроавтоматике в качестве чувствительных элементов, реагирующих (расширением или сжатием, подобно пружине) на изменение давления газа или жидкости, действующего на дно сильфона (например, в датчиках температуры, давления), а также в качестве гибких соединений трубопроводов, компенсаторов температурных удлинений, упругих разделителей сред и тому подобного. Стенки сильфона для работы при больших разностях давлений и в агрессивных средах изготовляют 2-, 3- и 4-слойными. Уплотнение, приспособление для предотвращения или уменьшения утечки жидкости или газа через зазоры между деталями. Необходимость уплотнения определяется тем, что в местах соединения деталей даже после самой тщательной механической обработки остаются неровности, образующие зазоры. Различают уплотнения для неподвижного контакта деталей (обычно прокладки или кольца из эластичного материала) и уплотнения для подвижного контакта деталей, которое осуществляется заполнением зазоров набивкой (смотрите Сальник), смазкой, замазкой или устройством лабиринтных уплотнений.

BELLY = ‘ПУЗО’ СУДНА – Belly is a term applied to the underfloor area of an aircraft which refers to its underfloor cargo area. Each aircraft usually has fore and aft compartments which are heated and pressured. / Термин, применяемый для обозначения области самолета, находящейся под полом и в которой осуществляется перевозка грузов.

BELLYBAND = ПОДПРУГА (или БАНДАЖ) – Bellyband is a band around or across the belly, as a girth or a band.

BELLY WOOL = БРЮШИННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ШЕРСТЬ С БРЮШИНЫ) – Belly Wool is a wool that grows on the belly of the sheep and occasionally extends up the side in irregular patches. It is usually an uneven, different grade from the body of the fleece. It is shorter and less desirable because of its poor lock formation, and it usually lacks the character of the body of the fleece. Belly Wool:- the short, and often weaker, fiber from the sheep’s belly. It should be skirted off. / Брюшная Шерсть – это шерсть, получаемая с брюшины Овцы. Она часто бывает неровной, как правило, короче и слабее шерсти с других частей тела. Брюшная шерсть должна расти только на брюшине. Если брюшная шерсть обнаруживается на других частях тела, это уже серьёзный недостаток. Проверяя брюшную шерсть, начинайте с верхнего участка и идите вниз, проверяя шерсть по направлению к брюшине до тех пор, пока не увидите брюшную шерсть и сравните эту точку с тем, где растёт брюшная шерсть у других Овец.

BELOW = В ТРЮМЕ – Below:- beneath the deck. / Под палубой.

BELOW PAR = НИЖЕ НОМИНАЛА – Below Par:- a share that has a market value below its nominal value at which the share was issued. The opposite of Above Par. / Акция, которая имеет рыночную стоимость ниже своей номинальной стоимости, с которой эта акция была выпущена. В противоположность Выше Номинала (Above Par).

BELOW THE LINE = НИЖЕ ЛИМИТА (или НИЖЕ ЧЕРТЫ) – Below The Line:- the financial transactions account which shows the financing of Net Lending(+) / Net Borrowing (–) (formerly Financial Surplus or Deficit). See also Above The Line.

BELOW THE MARKET = НИЖЕ РЫНКА – Below The Market:- a limit order to buy or sell a security for a specific price that is lower than the current market price. If the market does not reach these prices, the order will go unfilled.

BELT = ПОЯС (или РЕМЕНЬ, или КУШАК, или ПОРТУПЕЯ) – Belt is a strip of flexible material worn especially around the waist; a similar article worn as a corset or for protection or safety or as a symbol of distinction.

BELTING = БЭЛТИНЬ (или БЕЛЬТИНГ) – Belting is a heavy cotton, rayon, silk, or mixed fabric with large fillingwise ribs. It may be knit. Any heavyweight, fairly stiff fabric used to support the top of a skirt, a pair of pants, or line a belt to give additional support. Beltings come in various widths. / Бельтинг – (от Английского слова Belting, означающее Природный Ремень) – тяжёлая, очень плотная и прочная техническая ткань, изготавливаемая в виде приводных ремней. Применяется для транспортёрных (или конвейровых) лент и прорезиненных многослойных приводных ремней. Вырабатывается полотняным переплетением из крученой хлопчатобумажной пряжи, а более прочные сорта бельтинга – с применением химических волокон.

BELT LINE = ВЕТКА (или ПУТЬ) – Belt Line is a switching railroad operating within a commercial area. / Под железнодорожным Путём понимается комплекс сооружений и устройств, образующих дорогу с направляющей рельсовой колеёй. Состоит из верхнего строения (рельсов, шпал, стрелочных переводов, мостовых брусьев, балластного слоя), земляного полотна (насыпей, выемок) с дренажными устройствами, а также искусственных сооружений (мостов, путепроводов, тоннелей и так далее). Оборудуется сигнальными знаками (указательными и пикетными столбиками и тому подобными).

BEMBERG® = БЭМБЭРГ® (или БЭМБЁГ®) – Bemberg®:- the fabric was invented in 1918, and named after Johann Peter Bemberg (1758–1838), the German developer. In October 1926 American Bemberg began the manufacture of ‘artificial silk’, or rayon, at its new plant in Elizabethton. The parent company, J.P. Bemberg AG, was the German affiliate of Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken (VGF), one of the international giants in the production of rayon. Two years later, in August 1928, VGF opened another rayon plant in the small East Tennessee town. This one, then called American Glanzstoff but known now as North American Rayon Corporation, made rayon by the viscose process, whereas Bemberg utilized the cuprammonium process. By the end of 1928 employment at the two plants exceeded 3 000 workers. Visions of economic growth encouraged government officials in Elizabethton to make concessions to VGF concerning property taxes and charges for the huge volumes of water needed to make rayon. They also promised the German industrialists that they would have an abundant supply of docile and cheap – that is, nonunion – labor. The work force soon proved anything but docile. In 1927 and 1928 there were a number of small strikes at Bemberg, which in 1927 resulted in the formation of Local 1630 of the United Textile Workers Union of America (UTW). On March 12, 1929, unorganized women workers of the American Glanzstoff plant led a walkout, and Bemberg workers struck in sympathy with their Glanzstoff compatriots. A second more violent and divisive strike began on April 15 and lasted until May 25, 1929. Labor problems dominated the history of the companies through 1930. Throughout the Great Depression the plants remained operational and, overall, continued to profit. The number of workers employed bottomed out at 2 491 in

1932 and peaked at 4 500 in 1939. During these years the international rayon market experienced highs and lows, as did the United States market. During the 1930s, though, imports of rayon declined dramatically, allowing domestic producers to increase their market shares. Both American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff – as of May 09, 1934, known as North American Rayon Corporation (NARC) – benefited from these market forces. During World War II the plants' production of rayon yarn increased, and the plants altered production to meet wartime demands. Bemberg, for instance, made parachute cloth. Employment and payrolls increased, but profits went overseas to AKU, Algemeene Kuntzijde Unie NV, the company created in 1929 by the union of the German VGF and the Dutch NV Nederlandsche Fabriek. In early 1942 the Office of Alien Property (OAP) assumed management of the factories and initiated an investigation into AKU's ownership of the Elizabethton plants and of American Enka. However, seeking to placate the Dutch, OAP did not actually seize the assets of the plants, which in part were enemy-owned. In 1947 AKU and OAP came to an agreement which provided that the Dutch corporation waive all claims to shares of outstanding stock that it or its affiliates owned in Bemberg or NARC, together with working capital, assets, and all of AKU's interest in patents, trademarks, and other industrial property of the two companies. Bemberg and North American remained under government control until their December 1948 purchase by Beaunit Mills, a New York corporation that recently had entered into the production of rayon. Beginning in 1949, the plants entered into a long period of struggle precipitated both by the failure of low-wage industries in the South to experience significant growth and by changes in the synthetic fibers market. To ensure continued profitability, Beaunit switched part of the Bemberg plant to polyester and part of the North American facility to nylon. Moreover, in 1961 Beaunit entered into a joint venture with El Paso Natural Gas to manufacture 'Nylon 66' at a new plant at Etowah. The plant became operational in 1966 but incurred significant losses for Beaunit. Increased domestic polyester production severely depressed prices by the late 1960s and led to increased foreign competition in nylon. A 1967 strike by leading tire companies compounded Beaunit's woes, and that year the company's shareholders approved a merger which resulted in the company's becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso Natural Gas. By 1967 employment at the Elizabethton plants had declined to 3 550 – down substantially from the 6 000 of 1949. The UTW local, Watauga Rayon Workers Local 2 207, continued to represent the hourly workers; their major concern was mismanagement by El Paso. By the early 1970s Bemberg was in serious financial trouble. The cuprammonium process it used produced toxic wastes that the company dumped into the Watauga River. Bemberg found it could not comply with Environmental Protection Agency orders to clean up its wastes and still turn a profit. As a consequence, in December 1970 El Paso announced that Beaunit was going to suspend all operations at the Bemberg factory. But the following March Beaunit sold the Bemberg plant, together with 140 acres of land around the plant, for USD350 000 to Abner Industries. Abner acquired an Elizabethton address and officially changed the company name to Bemberg Industries. The new president, A.A. Rosen, hired as executive vice-president Buford Goldstein, a Johnson City native who had held a similar position with Beaunit, and Rosen and Goldstein became the major investors in Bemberg. The new Bemberg continued to experience financial difficulties, though, and again was sold in 1973 to a group of investors called RG Associates, which also changed its name to Bemberg Industries. Still, the company failed to turn a profit and had to face escalating debts. On February 16, 1974, Bemberg filed a petition for bankruptcy. With Bemberg's demise, only North American Rayon remained operational. But in November 1976, El Paso announced that in 1977 Beaunit would be sold to a holding company named BEM. BEM purchased Beaunit's assets and in turn sold them to Beaunit II, an unaffiliated corporation set up for the purpose of securing those assets. The Beaunit II investment group that purchased the assets was known as TA Associates. TA continued to operate the plant under the name North American Rayon Corporation. In 1978 TA sold the company to Elizabethton businessman James Walker, who earlier had purchased the abandoned Bemberg building. North American Rayon survived and by the early 1980s was manufacturing rayon for apparel, home furnishings, and industrial products. In order to comply with environmental regulations, however, the company was faced with the prospect of building a water treatment facility. With an unstable market for rayon, NARC officials expressed doubt that profits would be large enough to finance the treatment plant. By the fall of 1985 owner Walker began negotiations with management and union officials to have the employees become company stockholders. Local 2207 voted down the proposed plan, but was instructed by the UTW international office to accept the restructuring designed to turn the workers into 'employee-owners'. The plan went into effect in December 1985, and, from that point through 1988, wages increased and employee-owners received dividends. In August 1988 North American Rayon acquired MKS Polyester, which it renamed North American Polyester. The company also contracted with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to make carbonized rayon for the lining of the nozzles of the solid rocket motors that boost the space shuttle into orbit. But the 1990s again ushered in hard times for North American Rayon. Increased competition from imports has hurt the company. Labor relations, seldom harmonious in the past, have continued to be poor as employees feel poorly informed about operations and plant management. In June 1996 NAR Polyester shut down, leaving 70 workers unemployed. Employment at the rayon plant was only at 700 in late 1996, and it continued to decrease until the end of the century. On February 25, 2000, an enormous fire broke out in the North American Rayon plant. It took firefighters a week to extinguish the flames. The plant immediately closed for business. A year later, in mid-February 2001, the North American Rayon plant was demolished, ending a significant era in the industrial history of Appalachian Tennessee. Bemberg is a trade name for a lining fabric made from a viscose (rayon) fiber which imitates silk very well. The lining is comparitively cheap for such a luxurious feel and is used generally in 'better end' suits and coats. Bemberg brand cupro is the gentle fiber – a pure cellulosic fiber, reborn from the linter of the cotton plant. Gentle on the earth, through its origin in a natural renewable resource. Gentle on people, through its smooth, free, elegant comfort, all year round. Gentle on the environment, through its 100% pure cellulose composition that inherently returns to its natural origins by biodegradation or clean-burning incineration. With its smooth, gentle interface on skin and fabrics, and its fresh, free comfort and elegance, Bemberg has long been the preferred fiber for fine garment linings. Today, with the growing awareness of its gentle elegance, Bemberg is becoming the fiber of choice for innerwear and outerwear, for bedding and interior furnishings, and for many other fields, around the world. Gentle, free, creative elegance and comfort come naturally, in fabrics and apparel made with Bemberg fibers. The trade name for a type of rayon yarn. Fabrics made from this yarn are frequently used for presentation flags, and for lining high quality suits and coats. Bemberg silk is a less costly, and versatile, substitute for natural silk. Bemberg's raw material is unused cotton linter. This is the short, downy fiber that enfolds the cotton seed. All impurities are removed from this tiny material, transforming it into a thread. In other words, Bemberg is made by adding human technical abilities to the natural plant material of cotton. Born from cotton, Bemberg is both gentle and functional. Each Bemberg fiber is extremely fine and has round cross section, largely free from the unevenness of natural fibers, and uniform in thickness. In addition, unlike cotton or rayon, the Bemberg fiber's surface is multiporous and free from a surface skin layer, giving it excellent color development and a smooth, silky luster. Bemberg is a breathable fiber with micro pores that quickly absorb moisture and release it to the outside. Thus Bemberg effectively reduces clinging and interior dampness. One prominent feature of Bemberg is its ability to moderate the temperature inside the garment. It feels cool in summer, warm in winter, and because it even reduces static buildup, Bemberg is comfortable to wear year round. Cool In Summer:- the amorphous region of Bemberg fibers retains moisture through which heat passes and escapes to the outside. The amount of moisture held in humid weather is twice that in dry weather. Warm In Winter:- Bemberg quickly absorbs a large amount of moisture from our bodies and generates heat. Unique technology enables the fabric to retain this heat, and thus create warmth within the garment. Releases Static:- the moisture retained in Bemberg fibers acts as a pathway for releasing static into the air. This effectively reduces problems such as small shocks and clinging. The Bemberg story begins with its original conception and creation during the mid to late XIX century, and its first commercial production in Germany by the J.P. Bemberg company in 1897. The

production process technology developed by J.P. Bemberg was introduced into Japan in 1928 and brought to commercial production at the Asahi Kasei plant in Nobeoka City, Miyazaki Prefecture in 1931, thus marking the origins and early growth of Asahi Kasei itself and the ensuing growth and development of Asahi Kasei throughout the following decades. These decades have been marked by constant refinement and continuing development at Asahi Kasei, in the production technology and the quality, functions, applications, and ecoefficiency of Bemberg fibers, which are also known generically as Cupro. Today Asahi Kasei is one of only two companies worldwide that produce cupro fibers. With its current production capacity of some 20 000 tons of Bemberg per year in filament and staple fiber, Asahi Kasei is the predominant global supplier, and the only company producing Bemberg in Japan. Bemberg from Asahi Kasei is recognized the world over as a product of many decades of unmatched refinement, quality, and performance. / Немецкий разработчик Xxxxx (Johann Peter Bemberg; 1758–1838). В Октябре 1926 Американская Xxxxx (Bemberg) начала изготовление ‘искусственного шёлка’ (‘artificial silk’), или xxxxx (rayon), на своём новом заводе в Xxxxx (Elizabethton). Материнская компания Xxxxx А.Ге. (J.P. Bemberg AG) была Немецким зависимым лицом у Xxxxx (Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken (VGF)), одного из международных гигантов по производству rayon. (American Glanzstoff), но сейчас известная как Северо-Американская Xxxxx Корпорация (North American Rayon Corporation). Дьжеймз (James). торговое название медноаммиачного шёлка. Эсошиэтс (Associates). Найлан (Nylon).

BENARES = БЭНАРЭС (или БЭНАРЭССКАЯ) – Benares is a lightweight fabric from India. Named after the town of Benares (or Varanasi) it is usually woven with metallic threads. / города Бэнарэс (или Варанэси (Varanasi)).

BENCHMARK = ОРИЕНТИР (или ЭТАЛОН) – (1) In asset management, a Benchmark is a type of yardstick used to measure how the value of a portfolio has developed. Bond or share indices are often used as benchmarks. In active portfolio management, portfolio managers try to outperform or ‘beat’ the relevant benchmark. Point on an index that has a significance and is used as a reference point. Refers to a commonly used reference, usually for pricing, quality, or other performance comparison. Examples of common benchmark prices are New York Harbour Spot (wholesale gasoline), and WTI (crude oil). Also known as Leading Indicator. Reference parameter, e.g., a share index or a representative bond price or yield, used to help gauge the performance of a portfolio. The Benchmarks are prices, estimates, rates, indices or values that are:- (i) made available to users, whether free of charge or for payment; (ii) calculated periodically, entirely or partially by the application of a formula or another method of calculation to, or an assessment of, the value of one or more underlying Interests; and (iii) used for reference for purposes that include one or more of the following:- (a) determining the interest payable, or other sums due, under loan agreements or under other financial contracts or instruments; (b) determining the price at which a financial instrument may be bought or sold or traded or redeemed, or the value of a financial instrument; and/or (c) measuring the performance of a financial instrument. The yardstick that a fund manager compares the performance of their fund to, such as the All Ordinaries index which may be used as a benchmark for Australian Shares. / , например, . В переносном смысле слова под Эталоном, от Французского слова Étalon от Французского слова Stalo, означающее Образец, понимается средство измерений (или их комплекс), обеспечивающее воспроизведение и хранение размера единицы физической величины, предназначенное для поверки или метрологической аттестации других средств измерений и официально утверждённое в качестве эталона. Различают:- государственный эталон, международный эталон, первичный эталон, вторичный эталон, рабочий эталон, специальный эталон, эталон сравнения и так далее. Некое мерило или образец. Эталон – образцовая мера, образец для сравнения.

(2) Benchmark is a point of reference for measurements as in topographical surveys and land leveling.

BENCHMARKING = ОРИЕНТИРОВКА (или СВЕРКА С ЭТАЛОНОМ) – Benchmarking is the process of comparing a firm’s performance against the practices of other leading companies, in or outside of an industry, for the purpose of improving performance. Companies also benchmark internally by tracking and comparing past performance. A management tool for comparing performance against an organization that is widely regarded as outstanding in one or more areas, in order to improve performance.

BENDING LENGTH = ДЛИНА ИЗГИБА – Bending Length is a measure of fabric stiffness based on how the fabric bends in one plane under the force of gravity.

BENDING MODULUS = ИЗГИБАЮЩИЙ МОДУЛЬ (или МОДУЛЬ ИЗГИБА) – Bending Modulus:- maximum stress per unit area that a specimen can withstand without breaking when bent. For fibers, the stress per unit of linear fiber weight required to produce a specified deflection of a fiber.

BENDING MODULUS STRESS = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ ИЗГИБАЮЩЕГО МОДУЛЯ – Bending Modulus Stress:- a specimen can withstand when bent a unit deflection. For fibers, the stress per unit of linear fiber weight required to produce a specified deflection of a fiber.

BENDING MOMENT = ИЗГИБАЮЩИЙ МОМЕНТ (или МОМЕНТ ИЗГИБА) – Bending Moment is the measure of the bending effect on a structural member due to forces acting perpendicular to the length of that member. The bending moment at a given point along a member equals the sum of all perpendicular forces, to either side of that point, times their corresponding distances from the point. It is the result of vertical forces acting on a ship as a result of local differences between weight and buoyancy. The total of these forces should be zero, otherwise change of draft will occur. At sea the bending moment will change as a result of wave impact which than periodically changes the buoyancy distribution.

BENDING RIGIDITY = ЖЁСТКОСТЬ К ИЗГИБАНИЮ – Bending Rigidity of yarns:- the bending behavior of yarn is affected by mechanical properties, arrangement and interaction between its constituent fibers and yarn geometry. In this study the yarn bending rigidity was obtained from the tensile modulus of its constituent fibers and yarn geometry and structural parameters and it was shown that the dimensionless yarn bending rigidity decreased as the ratio of tensile modulus to the shear modulus of the constituent fibers increased. Furthermore, the yarn bending rigidity decreased as the surface helix angle of the yarn increased. See also Flexural Rigidity. In engineering mechanics, Bending (also known as Flexure) characterizes the behavior of a slender structural element subjected to an external load applied perpendicularly to a longitudinal axis of the element. Bending Rigidity:- this measure of a material’s resistance to bending is calculated by multiplying the material’s weight per unit area by the cube of it’s bending length. / Жёсткость К Изгибу (Flexural Rigidity).

BENDS = УЗЛЫ (или ВЕЛЬСЫ) – Bends:- both ends (loading & discharge ports). / Оба конца (порты погрузки и разгрузки).

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS = ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ АРТРОПОДЫ (или БЛАГОТВОРНЫЕ ЧЛЕНИСТОНОГИЕ) – Beneficial Arthropods is a general group of insects and their cousins (predatory mites and spiders) that either consume (predator) or live within (parasite) the host insect. / Под Артроподами или Членистоногими понимается самый многочисленный тип животных. По различным оценкам – от 1 до 3 миллионов видов. Наиболее процветающая в биологическом отношении группа. Тело сегментированное, с хитиновым покровом; конечности членистые. Органы чувств хорошо развиты. Обитают в воде, в воздухе, на поверхности земли и в почве. Свободноживущие и паразитические формы. Среди членистоногих многие полезны, есть и вредные. 4

Подтипа:- Жабродышащие, Трахейнодышащие (включая Насекомых), Трилобитообразные (ископаемые) и Хелицеровые. Основные членистоногие:- Бабочка, Бокоплав, Жаброног, Жук, Клоп, Краб, Креветка, Кузнечик, Мечехвост, Муха, Оса, Морской Паук, Птицеед (Паук), Речной Рак, Рак-Богомол, Сколопендра, Скорпион, Стрекоза, Морской Таракан (Равноногий Рак), Морская Уточка.

BENEFICIAL CARGO OWNER = БЕНЕФИЦИАРНЫЙ ХОЗЯИН ГРУЗА (или ПОДЛИННЫЙ ХОЗЯИН ГРУЗА) – The actual owner of the lading who is using a consolidator. Beneficial Cargo Owner (BCO) refers to the importer of record, who physically takes possession of cargo at destination and does not act as a third party in the movement of such goods. / Фактический хозяин .

BENEFICIAL ORGANISM = ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ (или БЛАГОТВОРНЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ) – Beneficial Organism is any organism directly or indirectly advantageous to commodities, including biological control agents.

BENEFICIAL OWNER = БЕНЕФИЦИАРНЫЙ (или ПОДЛИННЫЙ) ХОЗЯИН (или СОБСТВЕННИК) – (1) Beneficial Owner is a person who does not have legal title but who enjoys the benefits of ownership. / Лицо, которое не имеет законного права собственности, но которое, тем не менее, пользуется всеми выгодами владения. Бенефициарный Собственник – лицо, пользующееся правами владельца, хотя юридически право владения принадлежит другому лицу. В случаях если акции взаимного фонда хранятся в доверенном банке или если ценные бумаги хранятся брокером ‘на номинальное лицо’ (street name), то их реальным владельцем является бенефициарный собственник, хотя в интересах безопасности или удобства юридическое право собственности принадлежит банку или брокеру.

(2) The Beneficial Owner of an asset is the person for whose benefit it is being held. Beneficial ownership arises when an asset is owned by one person (the ‘legal owner’) who has a duty to use it on behalf of another; one person holds assets as trustee for another. Securities, especially those held by private investors, are often held by brokers’ nominee companies. Like other property, securities may also be held by trustees, and it is sometimes necessary to trace ownership through a long line of holding companies and trustees to find the ultimate beneficial owner. The difficulties involved in tracing ultimate beneficial owners can make it more difficult to enforce regulations, such as those regarding takeovers. Mechanisms exist in the UK to help uncover them. For example, the Companies Act gives companies the power to demand that legal owners (whose names are shown in the register of shareholders) disclose information about beneficial owners. When a shareholding is held by a nominee such as a stockbroker, the nominee’s name appears on the register of shareholders. The real owner is known as the Beneficial Owner.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP = БЕНЕФИЦИАРНОЕ (или ПОДЛИННОЕ) ВЛАДЕНИЕ – Beneficial Ownership:- this term refers to the true owner of an entity, asset, or transaction as opposed to any stated ownership provided in documents or oral representations. The beneficial owner is the one that receives or has the right to receive proceeds or other advantages as a result of the ownership. It is common practice in offshore financial secrecy jurisdictions to interpose entities, individuals, or both as stated owners. The beneficial or true owner is contractually acknowledged in side agreements, statements or by other devises. Designates the owner who receives the benefits or profits from the operation. Beneficial Ownership is enjoyed by anyone who has the benefits of ownership of a security or property, and yet does not nominally own the asset itself. / Относится к хозяину, который получает выгоды или прибыли от операции.

BENEFICIALS = ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ (НАСЕКОМЫЕ) (или БЛАГОТВОРНЫЕ (НАСЕКОМЫЕ)) – Beneficials:- Insects that are beneficial to the Cotton crop, e.g., Insects that prey on caterpillars. Insects or Spiders found in Cotton fields which prey on or parasitise cotton pests. / Паучки или другие Насекомые, обитающие на полях Хлопчатника, которые охотятся или паразитируют на хлопковых Насекомых Вредителях.

BENEFICIARY = ВЫГОДОПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ (или БЕНЕФИЦИАР, или БЕНЕФИЦИАРИЙ) – (1) The Beneficiary is entitled to payment as long as he can provide the documentary evidence required by the letter of credit. The letter of credit is a distinct and separate transaction from the contract on which it is based. All parties deal in documents and not in goods. The issuing bank is not liable for performance of the underlying contract between the customer and beneficiary. The issuing bank’s obligation to the buyer, is to examine all documents to insure that they meet all the terms and conditions of the credit. Upon requesting demand for payment the beneficiary warrants that all conditions of the agreement have been complied with. If the beneficiary (seller) conforms to the letter of credit, the seller must be paid by the bank. Beneficiary is the ultimate party to be credited or paid as a result of a transfer. It is a field name in a SWIFT message:- the party designated by the ‘Ordering Party’ as the ultimate recipient of the funds. The entity to whom money is payable; or the entity for whom a letter of credit is issued; or the seller and the drawer of a draft. Beneficiary is the person in whose favor a letter of credit is issued or a draft is drawn. / Выгодоприобретатель (Beneficiary):- это название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)):- сторона, обозначенная Поручающей Стороной (Ordering Party) в качестве окончательного получателя денежных средств. Под Выгодоприобретателем или Бенефициарием или Бенефициаром, от Французского слова Bénéfice, означающее Польза или Прибыль, понимается физическое или юридическое лицо, которому предназначен денежный платёж; получатель денег. По Российскому законодательству (Федеральный Закон от 23.07.2010 № 176-ФЗ):- Выгодоприобретатель – лицо, к выгоде которого действует клиент, в том числе на основании агентского договора, договоров поручения, комиссии и доверительного управления, при проведении операций с денежными средствами и иным имуществом. Бенефициар – лицо, в чью пользу выдаётся банковское финансовое обязательство:- продавец, кредитор и прочие. Под Бенефициарием, от Латинского слова Beneficium, означающее Благодеяние, понимается выгодоприобретатель, то есть лицо, пользующееся какими-либо благами на основании договора или ином законном основании, в том числе лицо, в интересах которого осуществляется доверительная собственность, получатель денег по аккредитиву или страховому полису. Бенефициар:- (1) Наследник по завещанию. (2) Получатель компенсации по страховому полису. (3) Сторона, на имя которой выписан аккредитив (letter of credit). (4) Лицо, которому выплачивается соответствующая аннуитет (annuity). (5) Сторона, в пользу которой составлена доверенность.

(2) The Beneficiary is the individual designated by name on the bond’s face who becomes the owner only upon the death of the individual who is designated by name as the owner on the bond’s face. Bonds bearing the name of a beneficiary are registered, for example, ‘John Smith Payable on Death (POD) to Jane Smith’. ‘Jane Smith’ is the beneficiary. Designation by the owner of a life insurance policy indicating to whom the proceeds are to be paid upon the insured’s death or when an endowment matures. / полиса страхования жизни, указывающий кому .

BENEFICIARY’S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫГОДОПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЯ (или ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ БЕНЕФИЦИАРА) – Beneficiary’s Financial Institution (BFI) is the financial institution that is requested to act as the financial agent for the beneficiary. Beneficiary’s Financial Institution (BFI) is the BFI holds the account of the beneficiary. Beneficiary’s Financial Institution (BFI) is the financial institution to which the payment is to be/has been made, in favor of the beneficiary of money.

BENEFICIARY UNDER A TRUST = ВЫГОДОПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ ПО ТРАСТУ (или БЕНЕФИЦИАР ПО ТРАСТУ) – In the United States, Beneficiary Under a Trust is the person for whose benefit a trust is created or who is entitled to the income from a trust.

BENEFIT = ВЫПЛАТА (или ПОСОБИЕ) – Benefits are payments or entitlements that are provided by an employer and offered to its employees. Benefits are also referred to as Company Benefits, Employee Benefits, and Fringe Benefits. In most cases, benefits are promised to an employee as part of an employment agreement. Benefits can also be extended via the government. In this situation, people are provided payments or entitlements based on being a citizen of that country. Some types of benefits include health insurance, life insurance, paid vacation and sick leave, maternity and paternity leave, 401(k) contributions, pensions, profitsharing, bonuses, and stock options. Companies also provide nonfinancial benefits like employee wellness programs, weight loss programs, and exercise facilities. In many cases, the employer will provide access to the benefit and make payments on behalf of the employee. For example, many companies will provide employees with health insurance. This usually includes providing access to the healthcare and paying a portion of the premiums on behalf of the employee. The purpose of providing these entitlements or benefits is to attract and retain employees. Typically, companies will offer benefits along with a salary as part of an employment contract. Some companies are able to secure and maintain more qualified employees because of the benefits that they offer. In many cases, the organization will increase the value of the original benefits package over time. For example, in some companies, employees are not eligible to participate in 401k profit sharing programs until they have completed two years of employment with the company. After an employee is eligible for the program, they are only partially vested in the beginning and become fully vested over time. Generally, the employer bears all or the majority of the cost for the company benefits. For benefits like paid vacation time and sick leave, the employer bears all of the cost. However, many benefits, like healthcare, require a shared cost that is split between the employer and the employee. For healthcare, the employer typically pays the major portion of the premiums, while the employee pays a smaller portion. Providing benefits to employees can be quite costly. As the cost of healthcare continues to rise in most countries, providing employees with paid vacation time, stock options, healthcare, and other benefits has become quite expensive. Therefore, most companies try to limit these expenses. If not managed properly, the costs associated with company benefits can become a financial burden for the organization. Company benefits are not always offered to all employees. The cost associated with providing benefits is a major factor influencing why benefits are not extended to all employees. Generally, company benefits are extended to employees who are considered full time and/or salaried. Although some organizations provide benefits to part time or hourly employees, these benefits are usually limited and not comparable to the benefits provided to full time employees. In most cases, part time or hourly workers are provided very few, if any, benefits at all. Cultural Influence:- Providing employees with company benefits has become customary in many countries around the world. Cultural influences and laws have a direct impact on what benefits a company can and will provide its employees. As a result, the benefits that are offered to an employee can vary significantly from one company to another. Most companies end up offering a unique package of benefits that is based on its country's customs and laws, the size and type of organization, and its financial situation. Some other factors that can directly impact which benefits a company offers an employee can include things related to the employee, like educational background, skill level, job title, and length of time the employee has worked for the company. Where a company is located has a major effect on the benefits that it offers its employees. That's because a company's location can influence which benefits it can legally provide, the company's culture, and employee expectations. This influence can be significant and tends to vary greatly by country. Countries have laws and cultural norms with different beliefs regarding basic rights and what citizens are entitled to have provided by the government. Some countries have cultures and governments where the government provides very few benefits to its citizens, while some countries have governments that provide a lot of benefits to its citizens. This has a direct impact on the benefits that a company provides to its employees. Many countries believe that their citizens are entitled to basic healthcare. Therefore, these countries will have national healthcare that provides all or a portion of the healthcare to its citizens. If a company is located in a country that provides healthcare to its citizens, then there is less burden on the company to provide healthcare benefits to its employees. In countries like Great Britain, Canada, and Botswana, the government provides all or some portion of the healthcare for its citizens. As a result, the companies that are located in these countries have less of a burden when it comes to providing basic benefits like healthcare to its employees. If the company is located in a country where the government does not provide some of these basic benefits to its citizens, then there is typically a greater burden on the company to provide these types of benefits to its employees. In the United States, there is no national healthcare. Therefore, the majority of the people have to work to get access to healthcare. In a country like this, the companies that provide employment tend to provide healthcare as part of the benefits package for employees and bear a greater cost burden. Some countries provide other benefits to their citizens like social security, pension plans, and disability insurance, which can also impact the benefits that a company offers to its employees. Similarly, a country's laws can have a significant impact on what benefits a company is required to offer its employees. In many countries, there are laws that require the companies to offer benefits like paid time off, paid sick leave, maternity leave, etc. For example, when compared to many other countries, Germany has employment and labor laws that are very favorable to employees, so companies that are located in Germany are required to offer fairly generous benefits because of the employment and labor laws in that country. These laws require the employers in Germany to provide a lot of benefits to the employee; employees are required to receive benefits like generous paid vacation and sick leave. These types of laws place a greater burden on the companies that are located in Germany versus companies that are located in other parts of the world. As stated previously, benefits are entitlements or payments that are granted to an employee via an employment contract with an employer. The types of benefits that are offered by a company are influenced by many factors, including the laws, culture, and government benefits offered in the country where it is located. Although providing employee benefits is customary, it can be quite costly and create a burden for the company. For this reason, benefits are generally not offered to all employees. However, companies will extend benefits to retain and maintain qualified employees. Any economic advantage granted by one party to another party under a contract, especially any cash flow and service provided, or any reduction of cash flows otherwise due to be received, regardless of whether there is a requirement of a prior equivalent payment.

BENEFIT CLAIM = ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ ПО ВЫПЛАТАМ – In the US patent law, Benefit Claim:- the claiming by an applicant in a nonprovisional application of a benefit of an invention disclosed in a prior-filed copending (under examination at the same time) provisional or nonprovisional application, or international application designating the United States for the purposes of securing an earlier-effective filing date for the nonprovisional application.

BENEFIT–COST RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВЫПЛАТА–ЗАТРАТА (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВЫПЛАТА–СТОИМОСТЬ) – Benefit-Cost Ratio is an analytical tool used in public planning; a ratio of total measurable benefits divided by the initial capital cost. Also known as Cost-Benefit Ratio.

BENEFIT OF INSURANCE = ВЫПЛАТА ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ – Benefit Of Insurance is a term used, e.g., in a contract of carriage, where some person such as a bailee stipulates that he shall receive the benefit of insurance effected by the owner.

BENEFIT OF INSURANCE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВЫПЛАТЕ ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ – Benefit Of Insurance Clause is a clause in a contract between the assured and a bailee by which the bailee of goods claims the benefit of any insurance policy effected by the

cargo owner on the goods in care of the bailee. Such a clause in a contract of carriage, issued in accordance with the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, is void at law.

BENELUX = БЕНИЛЮКС – Benelux:- coastal region of northwestern Europe, consisting of Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. These are together known as the Benelux Countries, from the initial letters of their names. Benelux Countries also called Low Countries that are bordered by Germany to the east and France to the south. In 1947 the three nations formed the Benelux Customs Union, which broadened over the years into what a 1960 treaty confirmed as the Benelux Economic Union. Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands Economic Union. Also known as Low Countries. / Экономический Союз Бельгии, Люксембурга и Нидерландов. Известен также как Низменные Страны (Low Countries). Договор о союзе был подписан в 1958, но начал действовать в 1960. Местопребывание руководящих органов в Брюсселе, Бельгия.

BENGALINE = БЭНГАЛИН (или БЕНГАЛКА) – Bengaline is a fabric similar to faille, only heavier, with a fine weave and widthwise cords. Originally, bengalines were made of a silk, wool, or rayon warp with a worsted or cotton filling and used for dresses, coats, trimmings, and draperies. Modern bengalines are made with filament acetate or polyester warps. Also, some bengalines have fine spun warps with 2- and 3-ply heavier spun yarns for filling cord effects. Bengaline is a fabric with a crosswise, ribbed effect that once was made of silk, wool or synthetic fibers. It is now usually made from acetate and polyester. It is similar in nature to faille but generally heavier. Bengaline is a fabric with a crosswise rib made from textile fibers (as rayon, nylon, cotton, or wool) often in combination. Crosswise rib, warp faced. First made of silk in Bengal, India. Ribs are round and raised. Often has wool or cotton dilling in the ribs which doesn't show. Difficult to make bound buttonholes in it. Has a tendency to slip at the seams if too tightly fitted. Grosgrain and Petersham is bengaline cut to ribbon widths. The cloth is usually 40" wide. Cotele – a French term for bengaline made from a silk or rayon warp and worsted filling which is given a hard twist. Bengaline is a ribbed fabric similar to faille, but heavier and with a coarser rib in the filling direction. It can be made of silk, wool, acetate, or rayon warp, with wool or cotton filling. The fabric was first made in Bengal, India, and is used for dresses, coats, trimmings, and draperies. / уточина. фай (faille). Найлан (Nylon). Торговое название ткани полотняного переплетения с выпуклым рубчиком по утку. Бэнгалин, от Французского слова Bengaline, шёлковая прозрачная тонкая ткань, напоминающая Органди.

BENTHOS = БЕНТОС – Benthos are organisms living at the bottom of a water body, crawling or burrowing into the detritus and sediment; those on the surface are the epibenthos, and those beneath are the endobenthos. / Под Бентосом, от Греческого слова Bénthos, означающее Глубина, понимается совокупность организмов, обитающих на грунте и в грунте дна водоёмов. Морской бентос служит пищей многим рыбам и другим водным животным, а также используется человеком, например, водоросли, крабы, устрицы и некоторые рыбы.

BENZENE = БЕНЗИН – Benzene is a volatile, flammable, colorless liquid hydrocarbon, (C_6H_6), used as an illuminant, a solvent for fats and resins, a raw material in dye synthesis, and the hydrocarbon source for many manufactured fibers. Also known as Gasoline. / Известен также как Газовый Бензин или Газолин (Gasoline). Под Бензином, от Французского слова Benzine, понимается смесь лёгких углеводородов различного строения с $t_{кип}$ 30–205 °C; прозрачная бесцветная жидкость, плотность 700–780 кг/м^3. Бензин получают главным образом перегонкой или крекингом нефти, а также переработкой сланцев и каменных углей, природных и попутных газов. Бензин является основным видом топлива для поршневых авиа- и автодвигателей. Экстрагент и растворитель для жиров, каучуков, смол и тому подобного. Предельно допустимая концентрация в воздухе паров автомобильного и авиационного бензинов 100 мг/м^3, бензина-растворителя (нефрас-С 50/170) – 300 мг/м^3. Марки отечественного автомобильного бензина – А-72 (ранняя), А-76 (ранняя), АИ-80, АИ-92, АИ-93 (ранняя), АИ-95, АИ-98; цифры соответствуют октановому числу бензина. Марки Российского авиационного бензина – Б-100/130, Б-95/130, Б-91/115; числитель – октановое число, знаменатель – показатель сортности бензина.

BENZOATE FIBER = БЕНЗОАТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Benzoate Fiber is a fiber with a silk-like hand made from a condensation polymer of p-(Bhydroxyethoxy) benzoic acid. / бензойной кислоты.

BEP = BREAK–EVEN POINT

BEQUEST = ПОСМЕРТНЫЙ ДАР (или ЗАВЕЩАННОЕ, или ЗАВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОТКАЗ) – Bequest is the act of giving personal property or money such as stocks, bonds, jewelry and cash left to an individual or organization through the provisions of a will or estate plan. Bequests can be made to family, friends, institutions or charities. When real estate is left through a will, it is correctly called a 'Devise'. If estate taxes are a concern, individuals may opt to bequest assets to heirs indirectly through a gift in trust. Charitable gifts after death can also reduce estate taxes. When a bequest is left to a charity, it may be called a Legacy Gift. Such bequests can be important sources of fundraising for nonprofit organizations. When the bequest is intended for a specific purpose, it is called an Endowment. Bequests to charity can be made directly, or indirectly through charitable trusts. Bequest is a gift by will of personal property; a legacy. / Завещанное:- передача имущества (акции, облигации, паи взаимных инвестиционных фондов, недвижимое имущество, личная собственность) наследникам по завещанию.

BERET = БЕРЕТ – Beret is a visorless usually woolen cap with a tight headband and a soft full flat top.

BERLESE FUNNEL = ВОРОНКА БЕРЛЕЗЕ – A Berlese Funnel is a device for collecting insects. Grain suspected of being infested is placed in the funnel. The funnels used by Industry Services hold up to one kilogram of grain. The funnels are placed under lights. Insects move away from the lights down the funnel and are collected in receptacles placed under the funnels. Berlese Funnel is a collection apparatus used to catch arthropods. Made up of funnels containing a piece of screen or hardware cloth, with a light heating system mounted above and a collecting jar below provided with alcohol to catch small arthropods that escape and fall from material that is placed on the screen. A Berlese Funnel is a device that is used to extract insects from soil and litter samples. It was invented by Antonio Berlese (1863–1927; Italian entomologist) and later improved by Hugo Albert Tullgren (1874–1958; Swedish entomologist and arachnologist). Basically, it uses a heat source (in this case a light bulb) to dry the sample, forcing the insects through a screen and into a jar of preserving fluid. It is a useful tool for attaining cryptic species that would otherwise evade even the most avid collector. / Антонио Бэрлесэ (Antonio Berlese) Хъюго Албэрт Тулгрэн (Hugo Albert Tullgren).

BERMUDA BAG = БЕРМУДСКАЯ СУМКА – Bermuda Bag is a round or oval-shaped handbag with a wooden handle and removable cloth covers.

BERMUDAS = БЕРМУДЫ – Bermudas:- Bermuda shorts.

BERMUDA–STYLE OPTION = ОПЦИОН В БЕРМУДСКОМ СТИЛЕ – Bermuda-Style Options are the exotic options that combine certain features of American- and European-style options. They may be exercised on predetermined dates during the lifetime of the option or on the expiry date. See also American-Style Option and European-Style Option.

THE BERNE CONVENTION = БЕРНСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – The Berne Convention, established in 1886, is the principal transnational convention relating purely to copyright protection. The Berne Convention is based on national treatment, and imposes minimum norms of copyright protection. Like the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention grants foreign nationals the same protection and advantages as those granted to nationals of any member country, without discrimination. The membership of the Berne Convention has increased from an initial membership of 10 to over 90 countries including nearly all leading economic countries. Under the Berne Convention, and its six subsequent amendments, copyright protection is automatic throughout all member countries without the need to comply with any formalities. See also The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Madrid Protocol, The Paris Convention, The Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 1886-September-09, completed at Paris, France on 1896-May-04, revised at Berlin, Germany on 1908-November-13, completed at Berne, Switzerland on 1914-March-20, revised at Rome, Italy on 1928-June-02, at Brussels, Belgium on 1948-June-26, at Stockholm, Sweden on 1967-July-14, and at Paris, France on 1971-July-24, and amended on 1979-September-28. The expression 'literary and artistic works' shall include every production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression, such as books, pamphlets and other writings; lectures, addresses, sermons and other works of the same nature; dramatic or dramatico-musical works; choreographic works and entertainments in dumb show; musical compositions with or without words; cinematographic works to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to cinematography; works of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving and lithography; photographic works to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to photography; works of applied art; illustrations, maps, plans, sketches and three-dimensional works relative to geography, topography, architecture or science. It shall, however, be a matter for legislation in the countries of the Union (the countries to which this Convention applies constitute a Union for the protection of the rights of authors in their literary and artistic works) to prescribe that works in general or any specified categories of works shall not be protected unless they have been fixed in some material form. Translations, adaptations, arrangements of music and other alterations of a literary or artistic work shall be protected as original works without prejudice to the copyright in the original work. It shall be a matter for legislation in the countries of the Union to determine the protection to be granted to official texts of a legislative, administrative and legal nature, and to official translations of such texts. Collections of literary or artistic works such as encyclopaedias and anthologies which, by reason of the selection and arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations shall be protected as such, without prejudice to the copyright in each of the works forming part of such collections. The works mentioned in this Article shall enjoy protection in all countries of the Union. This protection shall operate for the benefit of the author and his successors in title. Subject to the provisions of Article 7(4) of this Convention, it shall be a matter for legislation in the countries of the Union to determine the extent of the application of their laws to works of applied art and industrial designs and models, as well as the conditions under which such works, designs and models shall be protected. Works protected in the country of origin solely as designs and models shall be entitled in another country of the Union only to such special protection as is granted in that country to designs and models; however, if no such special protection is granted in that country, such works shall be protected as artistic works. The protection of this Convention shall not apply to news of the day or to miscellaneous facts having the character of mere items of press information. / Трактат о Сотрудничестве в Патентной Сфере (The Patent Cooperation Treaty), и . чертёж (drawing). Бернская Конвенция по авторскому праву; смотрите также Конвенции Международные по Охране Авторских Прав. Конвенции Международные по Охране Авторских Прав, многосторонние международные договоры, устанавливающие обязательства государств по охране авторского права на произведения, принадлежащие гражданам других участвующих в договоре стран или впервые опубликованные в этих странах. Наибольшее значение имеют Бернская Конвенция об Охране Литературных и Художественных Произведений 1886 и Всемирная (Универсальная) Женевская Конвенция об Авторском Праве 1952 (вступила в силу в 1955); её членами являются 64 государства, в том числе Венгрия, Куба, Чехословакия, Югославия. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) участвует в этой конвенции (в редакции 1952) с 27 Мая 1973. Конвенция, разработанная под эгидой ЮНЕСКО, ставит целью обеспечить уважение прав личности и благоприятствовать развитию литературы, науки и искусства, способствовать обмену культурными ценностями и лучшему международному взаимопониманию. Она распространяется на произведения письменные, музыкальные, драматические и кинематографические, произведения живописи, гравюры и скульптуры. Государства-члены Конвенции на равных началах с произведениями своих граждан предоставляют охрану произведениям граждан других стран-участниц (независимо от места опубликования) и произведениям, впервые выпущенным в свет на территории любой другой страны-участницы независимо от гражданства авторов. При этом государства обязаны обеспечить исключительное право на перевод и охрану произведения в течение не менее чем 25 лет после смерти автора, принять все меры, необходимые для обеспечения достаточной и эффективной охраны прав авторов и других обладателей авторского права. Если законодательство какого-либо из стран-участниц требует соблюдения формальностей для охраны прав автора (как, например, в США), что эти требования считаются выполненными, если на всех экземплярах произведения помещён особый знак © с указанием обладателя авторского права и года первой публикации произведения. В СССР охране по нормам Женевской Конвенции подлежат произведения, впервые выпущенные в свет за рубежом после 27 Мая 1973 (на ранее выпущенные произведения действие конвенции не распространяется). Бернская Конвенция 1886 неоднократно пересматривалась, в том числе в Берлине (1908), Риме (1928), Брюсселе (1948), Стокгольме (1967) и Париже (1971). На 01 Января 1973 в этой конвенции участвуют 63 государства, 46 из них применяют конвенцию в редакции 1948 (СССР не участвует в Бернской Конвенции). 39 стран, участвующих как в Бернской, так и в Женевской Конвенциях, в отношениях между собой применяют только Бернскую Конвенцию. Члены Бернской Конвенции образуют Международный Союз по Охране Литературных и Художественных Произведений (так называемый Бернский Союз); его административные функции выполняет Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности. Наряду с участием в международных конвенциях государства могут заключать между собой двусторонние соглашения об охране авторских прав. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) имеет такие соглашения с Венгрией (действует с 01 Января 1968) и с Болгарией (действует с 01 Января 1972). По этим соглашениям каждая сторона признаёт авторские права граждан другой стороны на произведения, впервые выпущенные в свет на территории другой стороны, и предоставляет им охрану в принципе на тех же условиях, что и произведениям собственных граждан.

BERNE GAUGE = БЕРНСКИЕ ГАБАРИТЫ – The term Berne Gauge is a useful shorthand expression, used only in Great Britain, for one of the four internationally-agreed loading gauges used on the European mainland. There are two other widely-used loading gauges in Europe which are not internationally agreed, namely the British and the Scandinavian. The British, as all readers will know, is both lower and effectively in certain respects only, narrower than any of the four internationally-agreed gauges:- the Scandinavian is the same height as the highest of the international gauges but considerably wider, so that ordinary Swedish and Norwegian coaches cannot run generally in the rest of Europe. The term 'Berne Gauge' arose first from the fact that a conference was held in that city in 1913, which tried to improve on the gauge then generally accepted for vehicles in international traffic, without the need for each individual design of vehicle to be submitted to every railway over whose lines it was proposed to run it. The original (1891) gauge meant everyone accepting the then standard French loading gauge, which was the smallest in mainland Europe as to both width and height. All the other railways had very similar width requirements, and the new gauge defined was only some 50 mm wider. However,

the new gauge raised the height by some 130 mm, as an attempt to compromise between the French standard and the generally more liberal heights available elsewhere. But it took quite a long time before all French main lines conformed to it, particularly in the west of the country, and full clearance was not achieved until the late 1930s. The gauge thus defined (shown on the diagram in the main article on the preceding pages as Universal gauge) continued to be known officially as the Gabarit Passe-Partout International, or 'PPI', which translates literally as 'Pass Everywhere International Gauge'. The convention which brought it into use was signed in Berne at the end of the conference mentioned above, hence the unofficial name Berne Convention Gauge, shortened to Berne Gauge. It came into force on 01 January 1914. Berne Gauge is the most restrictive loading gauge (standard measure) or the lowest common denominator of loading gauges on the railways of continental Europe. The Berne Gauge or Berne Convention Gauge is an informal but widely-used term for the railway loading gauge considered the standard gauge in continental Europe. The term arises from the international railway conference held and consequent convention signed in Berne, Switzerland in 1912. The official name of this gauge is the Gabarit Passe-Partout International (PPI) (literally 'Pass-Everywhere International'), and it came into force in 1914. The European (Berne) loading gauge is usually 3 150 mm (10 ft 4 in) wide by 3 175 mm (10 ft 5.0 in) rising to 4 280 mm (14 ft 1 in) in the center. This is a clearance envelope (see Loading Gauge) on a curve of 250 m (820 ft 3 in) radius. Previously, international through traffic, particularly freight, had been effectively constrained to vehicles and loads consistent with the standard French (with 1 500 V DC) loading gauge, the narrowest and lowest in Mainland Europe. As a result of accepting the convention, the French embarked on a period of progressive upgrade to make their network compliant. Even after adopting the convention, significant parts of the European network operated to larger gauges, thus limiting the passing of traffic out of such areas. Although the name 'PPI' includes the characterisation as 'international' it is actually the minimum standard just in Western Europe. The contiguous rail network in North America has a minimum width of 3 250 mm (10 ft 8 in) and a minimum height of 4 620 millimetres (15 ft 2 in). The standard gauge rail network in Eastern Asia is built to a minimum width of 3 400 millimetres (11 ft 2 in), and the Chinese CRH2 as well as the Japanese 0 Series Shinkansen have a width of 3 380 millimetres (11 ft 1 in). Similarly the tracks in Sweden are built to 3 400 mm (clearance SE-A and SE-B) just as the broad-gauge network under Russian influence (on tracks with 1 520 mm). As such the Russian Velaro Sapsan and the Chinese Velaro CRH3 have widths of 3 265 millimetres (10 ft 8.5 in) while the German variant Velaro ICE 3 is built to 2 950 millimetres (9 ft 8 in) to fit in the PPI outline. Parts of the German network are built to accommodate wider trains from neighbouring countries. In a research project for ICE 4 a width of 3 300 millimetres (10 ft 10 in) was tested but not pushed into production. European Freight Network:- The success of the intermodal shipping containers led to some adaptations to allow ISO containers with a height of 2 600 millimetres (8 ft 6 in) or Hi-Cube containers with a height of 2 900 millimetres (9 ft 6 in) to be carried by rail in Western Europe. In general the deck height of flatcars was reduced to 940 mm to allow for shipping containers to fit in the 'GB' clearance in France. It was further modified so that for the minimum height of the exterior walls (3 175 mm) and the minimum height at the center (4 320 mm) a third height was added such that at a width of 2 720 mm a minimum height of 4 180 mm is ensured. This profile was dubbed 'GB+' and has a roof that is almost flat. All modern freight tracks in Western Europe are built to this size, the modern replacement for the PPI minimum international loading gauge. In comparison the central European 'GC' loading gauge allows the use traditional flatcars with a deck height of 1 100 to 1 300 mm to carry intermodal shipping containers. Trains with Hi-Cube containers can not pass from Germany into France. / Рельсовая Колея или Железнодорожная Колея – две рельсовые нити, расположенные на определённом расстоянии (называемом колеёй) одна от другой, прикреплённые к шпалам, брусьям или плитам. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были приняты железнодорожная колея нормальная (широкая) – 1 520 мм и узкие – 750 и 1 000 мм (промышленный транспорт), за рубежом – в основном 1 435 мм, а также (в некоторых странах) 1 067, 1 600 и 1 676 мм.

BERNOUILLI'S THEOREM = ТЕОРЕМА БЕРНУЛЛИ – Bernouilli's Theory:- if no work is done on or by a flowing, frictionless liquid, its energy, due to pressure and velocity, remains constant at all points along the streamline. Bernoulli's Theorem, in fluid dynamics, relation among the pressure, velocity, and elevation in a moving fluid (liquid or gas), the compressibility and viscosity (internal friction) of which are negligible and the flow of which is steady, or laminar. First derived (1738) by the Swiss mathematician Daniel Bernoulli, the theorem states, in effect, that the total mechanical energy of the flowing fluid, comprising the energy associated with fluid pressure, the gravitational potential energy of elevation, and the kinetic energy of fluid motion, remains constant. Bernoulli's theorem is the principle of energy conservation for ideal fluids in steady, or streamline, flow and is the basis for many engineering applications. Bernoulli's Theorem implies, therefore, that if the fluid flows horizontally so that no change in gravitational potential energy occurs, then a decrease in fluid pressure is associated with an increase in fluid velocity. If the fluid is flowing through a horizontal pipe of varying cross-sectional area, for example, the fluid speeds up in constricted areas so that the pressure the fluid exerts is least where the cross section is smallest. This phenomenon is sometimes called the Venturi Effect, after the Italian scientist Giovanni Battista Venturi (1746–1822), who first noted the effects of constricted channels on fluid flow. / Дьжованни Баттиста Вентури (Giovanni Battista Venturi; 1746–1822). Швейцарский математик Даниэль Бэрнули (или Бернулли) (Daniel Bernoulli; 1700-Февраль-08–1782-Март-17). Теорема Бернулли, одна из важнейших теорем теории вероятностей; является простейшим случаем так называемого Закона Больших Чисел (смотрите Закон Больших Чисел). Теорема Бернулли была впервые опубликована в труде математика – члена семьи Бернулли – Якопа Бэрнули (или Бернулли; Jacob Bernoulli; 1655–1705) 'Искусство Предположений' (Ars Conjectandi (The Art of Conjecturing)), изданном в 1713. Первые доказательства Теоремы Бернулли требовали сложных математических средств, лишь в середине XIX века Русский математик и механик Пафнутий Львович Чебышёв (1821–1894) нашёл необычайно изящное и краткое её доказательство. Точная формулировка Теоремы Бернулли такова:- если при каждом из n независимых испытаний вероятность некоторого события равна p, то вероятность того, что частота m/n появления события удовлетворяет неравенству $|m/n - p| < e$ (e – произвольно малое положительное число), становится сколь угодно близкой к единице при достаточно большом числе n испытаний. Из доказательства Чебышёва вытекает простая количественная оценка этой вероятности:- $P\{|m/n - p| < e\} > 1 - p(1 - p) / ne^2$.

BERRY = ЯГОДА – Berry is a pulpy or fleshy fruit with one or numerous seeds embedded in the pulp. Berry is a fleshy, indehiscent, usually many-seeded fruit. / Ягода (bacca, uva) – невскрывающийся, обычно многосемянный плод Растений. Все слои околоплодника (в отличие от яблока) ко времени созревания становятся сочными. Семена с плотной кожурой, предохраняющей зародыш от повреждения при прохождении через пищеварительный тракт животных. Ягоды многих Растений (Клюква, Брусника, Черника, Виноград и другие) используются в пищу, некоторые из них (например, ягоды Черники) – в медицине. Ягоды Паслёна сладко-горького, Жимолости и других – ядовиты. Ягодой часто неправильно называют плоды Земляники, Малины, Инжира и некоторых других.

BERTH = ПРИЧАЛ (или ПРИЧАЛЬНОЕ СООРУЖЕНИЕ, или РЕЙД, или ЯКОРНОЕ МЕСТО, или ЯКОРНАЯ СТОЯНКА) – A Berth is a designated location in a port or harbour used for mooring vessels when they are not at sea. Berth is the term used in ports and harbors for a designated location where a vessel may be moored, usually for the purposes of loading and unloading. Berths are designated by the management of a facility (e.g., port authority, harbor master). Vessels are assigned to berths by these authorities. Most berths are alongside a quay or a jetty (large ports) or a floating dock (small harbors and marinas). Berths are either general or specific to the types of vessel that use them. The size of the berths varies from 5–10 meters (m) for a small boat in a marina to over 400 m for the largest tankers. Following is a list of berth types that can be found in a large port:- (i) Bulk Berth:- used to handle bulk

cargo. Vessels are loaded using either excavators and conveyor belts or pipelines. Storage facilities for the bulk cargo are often alongside the berth, e.g., silos or stockpiles. (ii) Container Berth:- used to handle 20' and 40' standard intermodal containers. Vessels are loaded and unloaded by container cranes, designed specifically for the task. Alongside the quay there is often a large flat area used to store both the imported and exported containers. (iii) General Berth:- used to handle smaller shipments of general cargo. Vessels using these would usually have their own lifting gear, but some ports will provide mobile cranes to do this. (iv) Lay Berth:- sometimes designated as 'Layberth' (a) a berth used for idle (lay-up status) vessels, and (b) a berth where no loading or unloading takes place. Lay berth and lay-by berth (below) may be used somewhat interchangeably for intermediate (two to seven day) periods. (v) Lay-By Berth:- a general berth for use by vessels for short term waiting until a loading or discharging berth is available. (vi) Marina Berth:- used to allow the owners of leisure craft on and off their boats. Generally alongside pontoons and accessed by hinged bridges (in tidal locations) to the shore. (vii) Product Berth:- used to handle oil and gas related products, usually in liquid form. Vessels are loaded via loading arms containing the pipe lines. Storage facilities for the products are usually some distance away from the berth and connected by several pipes to ensure fast loading. (viii) X Berth:- suitable for nuclear-powered warships, and part of an operational Naval base or a building and refitting yard. (ix) Z Berth:- suitable for nuclear-powered warships, as a location for operational visits or stand offs. Berth is a vessel's place at anchor or at a dock. Seaman's assignment. Sufficient space for a ship to maneuver; sea room:- kept a clear berth of the reefs. A space for a ship to dock or anchor:- a steamship moored to its berth at the pier. Berth is a location in a port where a vessel can be moored, often indicated by a code or name. A location in a port where a vessel docks. Berth is the structure where a vessel is secured for the loading and unloading cargo. The Port of Savannah's Garden City Terminal maintains 7 massive container berths measuring 7 726 linear feet in length. With the construction of Container Berth 8 to commence in 2004, the Garden City Terminal will add another 2 100 linear feet to the berth's length. Berth is a vessel docking area. Any place where a ship can safely lie alongside a quay, pier or dock, at anchor or a buoy, and where she can carry out loading/discharge operations or embark and disembark passengers is called a Berth. Berth:- at a quay or wharf, location where a ship is moored to unload/load cargo. / хозяин (или капитан). Под Причалом понимается совокупность сооружений и устройств для стоянки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Причальные сооружения (набережные, пирсы) оборудуют тумбами для закрепления судовых швартовов и отбойными приспособлениями (привальными брусьями, кранцами и другими), предохраняющими причал и борта судна от повреждений при навале. На причале располагают грузоподъёмные механизмы, склады и прочее. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы. Под Пристанью понимается специально оборудованное место на внутренних водных путях для стоянки речных судов у берега. Предназначена для посадки и высадки пассажиров, перегрузочных и других операций. Пристани бывают стационарными и плавучими. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала. Рейды – участки акватории, защищённые от сильного волнения, где суда могут стоять на якорях в ожидании разрешения на подход к причалам или на выход из порта. При отсутствии в порту глубоководных причалов, на рейдах также производят перегрузочные операции, для чего используют вспомогательные мелкосидящие суда – лихтеры и баржи. Под Рейдом, от Голландского слова Reede, понимается водный район у берега, используемый для якорной стоянки или перегрузки судов. Рейдом называется также внешняя часть акватории порта. Под Рейдом, от Голландского слова Reede, понимается место якорной стоянки в порту или вблизи берега. Внутренний рейд – часть ограждённой акватории порта; внешний рейд – водное пространство на подходах к порту.

BERTHA = БЕРТА (или КРУЖЕВНОЙ ВОРОТНИК) – Bertha is a wide round collar covering the shoulders. Bertha Collar is a wide, flat, round collar, often of lace or sheer fabric, worn with a low neckline in the Victorian era and resurrected in the 1940s.

BERTH CARGO = ЗАПОЛНЯЮЩИЙ ГРУЗ – Berth Cargo is a cargo taken by a ship at less than the regular line rates to fill surplus cargo space. Berth Cargo:- when a liner cargo vessel accepts extra cargo to fill the empty space remaining. / Когда линейное грузовое судно принимает дополнительный груз сверх нормы с тем, чтобы заполнить остающееся пустое пространство.

BERTHING = ШВАРТОВКА (или ПРИЧАЛИВАНИЕ) – Berthing:- to bring a ship to a berth. / Постановка судна к причалу. Швартовка Судна:- в Российской Федерации движение и стоянка судов в порту регулируются Правилами Плавания Судов на Каналах и Акваториях Портов и Правилами Технической Эксплуатации Гидротехнических Сооружений и Акваторий Портов. Движение судов по искусственным каналам возможно только при достаточном запасе воды под килем и наличии разрешения капитана порта. Скорость движения на каналах и акватории устанавливается приказом начальника порта в зависимости от технического и естественного состояния гидротехнических сооружений и грунта в порту. Швартовка судна – сложный и ответственный процесс. На судне заблаговременно подготовляют швартовные концы, брашпиль, лебедки, бросательные концы, кранцы, судовую связь и другие средства и приспособления. Палубную команду вызывают на палубу по авралу, и каждый член экипажа занимает свое место согласно расписанию. В порту причалы также заранее готовят для приёма судна. Причал освобождают для обеспечения работ, связанных со швартовкой. На причале не должно быть никаких выступающих и других частей, которые могут повлечь за собой затруднения при швартовке и даже аварию судна или причала. Причал должен иметь отбойную раму и другие защитные приспособления. Привальные брусья должны быть по всей длине сплошными. С судна подаются следующие швартовные концы:- продольные (носовой и кормовой), шпринги (носовой и кормовой) прижимные, идущие от кормы, носа или через бортовой полуклюз перпендикулярно диаметральной плоскости судна. Количество швартовных концов, необходимых для крепления судна у причала, зависит от условий стоянки и гидрометеорологической обстановки. При усилении ветра заводятся дополнительные концы. Крепление швартовных концов за береговой пал позволяет снять концы в любой последовательности. Огон последующего конца продевается снизу вверх через огоны предыдущих и после этого набрасывается на пал сверху. Подачу швартовного конца на берег производят лёгким линем с небольшой тяжёлой 'грушей' на конце, которая служит для забрасывания его на берег. Такой линь с грушей называют Бросательным Концом, или Легостью. После окончания швартовки на швартовные концы устанавливают специальные щиты, предотвращающие перебегание Крыс с берега на судно и обратно. При изменении осадки судна (погрузка, выгрузка) или уровня воды (приливы, отливы) изменяется натяжение швартовных концов, поэтому их подбирают или травят. Усиление отжимного ветра требует подачи дополнительных концов. При ухудшении погоды в плохо защищённом порту судно должно быть готово к выходу в море. На стоянке у причала нельзя производить швартовные испытания судна, связанные с работой винтов. Струи воды от винтов могут нанести вред гидротехническим сооружениям. Крен в сторону моря при подходе к свайным набережным грозит повреждением последних или самого судна. Швартовка судов друг к другу в открытом море или на открытом рейде к судну, стоящему на якоре, – операция сложная и ответственная. Все выступающие части (стрелы, трапы, шлюпки, люстры и тому подобное) должны быть убраны; все иллюминаторы задраены, особенно с того борта, которым судно швартуется; на отливные шпигаты навешены щиты; вдоль борта развешены кранцы (надувные или из автомобильных шин) – по два-три в носовой и кормовой частях судна, и особенно у выступающих частей. В рейдовых условиях и в открытом море для швартовки лучше использовать синтетические тросы или стальные с капроновыми амортизаторами. Чаще всего швартуются к правому борту судна, стоящего на якоре, так как на заднем ходу нос швартующегося судна отходит от судна, к

которому швартуются. При швартовке судов друг к другу в открытом море особое значение имеют кранцы. Для этой цели используют кранцы, изготовленные из пакетов автопокрышек, надувные резиновые кранцы, дополнительные кранцы из брёвен мягкого дерева длиной 2 м, оклетневанные 8–10-дюймовым растительным тросом. При швартовке танкеров к китобазам и китобойных судов к танкерам в качестве кранцев используют добытых китов. Три- четыре кита-кранца вдоль корпуса и надувные резиновые кранцы в районе спардека и кормы обеспечивают безопасную швартовку при ветре силой до 6–7 баллов и волнении моря до 4 баллов. Иногда практикуется парное расположение китов-кранцев. Швартовка китобойных судов к танкеру, лежащему в дрейфе, при силе ветра до 5 баллов и волнении моря 2–3 балла осуществляется с обоих бортов. На танкере развешивают мягкие кранцы. Китобойное судно, швартующееся с подветренной стороны, должно иметь не менее одного кита-кранца, а с наветренной стороны – не менее двух. Китобойное судно подходит к танкеру с кормы на параллельном курсе. На расстоянии 4–5 м подают швартовные тросы, начиная с носового. Отход осуществляется обычным порядком. При свежем ветре отходят от наветренного борта на малом ходу танкера против ветра и зыби. На китобойном судне оставляют только один носовой конец и дают ход, постепенно его увеличивая. Когда швартовный трос ослабнет, его отдают и увеличивают ход.

BERTH LINER SERVICE = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ СЛУЖБА ШВАРТОВКИ – Berth Liner Service is a regularly scheduled steamship line with regularly published schedules (ports of call) from and to defined trade areas.

BERTH TERMS = ПОРЯДКИ ШВАРТОВКИ (или УСЛОВИЯ ПРИЧАЛИВАНИЯ) – Berth Terms:- this expression is used for shipments under a charterparty. The purpose of these 'terms' is mainly to clarify which side pays for the loading and discharging costs of the cargo. The phrase 'Berth Terms' seems somewhat outdated, the more common phrases to describe the responsibilities being 'Liner Terms' and 'Gross Terms'. In the liner service it was customary for the shipowner to pay far loading and discharging (and also for stowing, trimming and securing) hence the use of the phrase 'Liner Terms'. If shipments were made on a chartered ship under the same conditions for loading and discharging expenses as applicable to regular liner ships offering a similar service, the charterparty contained a clause stating that the ship was carrying the goods under 'Berth Terms' or 'Liner Terms'. These expressions were generally not concerned with cargo handling-rates but with the cost of cargo handling on board the ship. One example of such a clause is:- 'Steamer to be loaded according to berth terms, ...' (Baltimore Berth Grain charterparty; Form C). The 'Berth Terms' and the responsibilities were not detailed for the loading port but for the discharging port there was some indication as to who would pay. The relevant clause stated:- 'Cargo to be received at destination as fast as vessel can deliver during ordinary working hours, any custom of the port to the contrary notwithstanding, but receivers of the cargo are in no case obliged to take delivery at night without their consent, and in any event the steamer must bear all extra expenses incurred by working at night…'. In this form of charter, on berth terms, the shipowner undertakes to carry out loading and discharging subject to the custom of the port or as fast as the ship can (handle the cargo) or under 'customary despatch'. Berth Terms:- shipped under rate that includes cost from end of ship's tackle at load port to end of ship's tackle at discharge port. / в порту разгрузки.

BESOM = ОБМЁТКА – Besom is an edging or reinforcement around a pocket opening.

BEST = BICOL EXPERIMENT STATION

BEST PRACTICE = ЛУЧШАЯ ПРАКТИКА – Best Practice is the methodology that determines state-of-industry performance or application. Also known as Competitive Benchmarking.

BEST LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ С ЛУЧШИМ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕМ (или ЛУЧШЕЕ ЛИМИТНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ) – Best Limit Order (BLO) is an order to buy or sell that becomes a LO at an equal price of the best bid/offer on the same side of the market.

BETA (COEFFICIENT) = БЕТА (КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ) – Beta (Coefficient) is a measure of volatility in comparison to the market as a whole. It measures risk in relation to the market or to an alternative benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.5 means that returns are expected to move 1.5 times the market's returns. Beta is referred to as an Index Of The Systematic Risk due to general market conditions that cannot be diversified away. A Beta of 1 indicates that price will move with the market. A Beta greater than 1 indicates that price will be more volatile than the market. A Beta less than 1 means that it will be less volatile than the market. A measure of how changes in a share price correlate to overall movements in the share market as a whole. Beta (Coefficient) is a measure of a security's systematic or market risk. While most stocks move in in the same direction as the stock market, the level of the Beta indicates the degree of correlation between a security and the market. The market is the benchmark and has a Beta of 1. A measure of the variability of rate of return or value of a stock or portfolio compared to that of the overall market. In securitites, Beta is a statistical measurement correlating a stock's price change with the movement of the stock market. The Beta is an indicator or statistical measure of the relative volatility of a stock, fund, or other security in comparison with the market as a whole. The Beta for the market is 1.00. Stocks with betas above 1.0 are more responsive to the market, but are also more risky investments. Stocks with a Beta below 1.0 tend to move in the opposite direction of the market. For example, if the market moves 10%, a stock with a Beta of 3.00 will move 30%; a stock with a beta of .5 will move 5%. Market risk indicator. If the average price of a share or a portfolio is above that of the market during a certain period, the Beta value is positive (larger than 1). If the average price is below that of the market, the Beta value is negative (smaller than 1). See also Alpha. Beta (Beta factor) states the extent to which the price of a share follows the performance of an index, i.e. whether the share is outperforming or underperforming the market. A share with a beta of more (less) than one reacts overproportionally (underproportionally) to changes in the index. With a Beta factor of 1.5, a rise (fall) of 10 percent in the index would lead to a rise (fall) of 15 percent in the share price; with a Beta of 0.8, the rise (fall) in the share price would be lower at 8 percent than the change in the index. In a bull market, shares with a Beta of more than one offer overproportional profit opportunities; in a bear market, shares with a beta of less than one promise smaller losses. It is assumed here that the Beta factor of the previous period will remain valid in future. The Beta of a rate or price is the extent to which that rate or price follows movements in the overall market. If the Beta is greater than one, it is more volatile than the market; if the beta is less than one, it is less volatile. / В анализе ситуации в биржевой торговле опционами название буквы Бета (прописная – B, строчная – β) Греческого алфавита было использовано для обозначения . Коэффициент Бета:- (1) показатель относительной лихорадочности акций, чувствительности расценок акций по отношению к остальным расценкам фондового рынка. Индекс по 500 Акциям от Стэндод Энд Поз имеет коэффициент Бета, равный 1. Считается, что акции с более высоким коэффициентом Бета более лихорадочны, чем рынок, а акции с более низким коэффициентом должны расти и падать медленнее, чем рынок в целом. Консервативный вкладчик капитала, желающий сохранить капитал, должен сосредоточиться на акциях с более низким коэффициентом Бета, в то время как вкладчик капитала, принимающий высокий риск, чтобы получать высокие прибыли, должен ориентироваться на акции с высоким коэффициентом Бета. Смотрите также Альфа (Alpha). (2) На Лондонской Фондовой Бирже обозначение Бета-акции (Beta-stocks) относится к ценным бумагам второго уровня (в четырёхуровневой иерархии), введённого после Большого Взрыва (Big Bang) в Октябре 1986. Это обозначение было заменено другим согласно новой системе классификации Нормального Размера Рынка (normal market size (NMS)), введённой в Январе 1991. Обозначение Альфа-акции (Alpha stocks) можно считать

эквивалентом Американских голубых фишек (blue chip). Бета-акции входят в более мелкие выпуски ценных бумаг, торговые операции с которыми совершаются реже. Смотрите также Дельта (Delta).

BETA CELLULOSE = БЕТА ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – Beta Cellulose is one of the three forms of cellulose. It has a lower degree of polymerization that the alpha form. With gamma cellulose it is known as Hemicellulose. See also Alpha Cellulose, and Gamma Cellulose. / Смотрите также Альфа Целлюлоза (Alpha Cellulose), и Гамма Целлюлоза (Gamma Cellulose). Под Бета Целлюлозой понимается условное обозначение части гемицеллюлозы, которая выпадает в осадок из щелочного раствора после его подкисления уксусной кислотой.

BETAINE = БЕТАИН – Betaine or trimethylglycine is a quaternary ammonium compound with a sweet flavor found in Sugar Beet Beta Vulgaris. Used for the treatment of muscular degeneration and metabolic disorders. / Бетаин или триметилглицин является соединением четвертичного аммония со сладким вкусом. В природе встречается у Сахарной Свёклы, известной как Обыкновенная Свёкла (the Common Beet или Beta Vulgaris, на Латинском). Используется в лечении мускульной дегенерации и при метаболических растройствах. Бетаин – витаминоподобное вещество, производное холина. Пищевые источники бетаина:- шпинат, злаки, морепродукты, вино, свёкла и другие. Химическая формула:- ($(CH_3)_3N^+CH_2COO^-$). Бетаин участвует во многих биохимических процессах в организме, и имеет многостороннее физиологическое значение. Главная функция бетаина – понижение уровня гомоцистеина – потенциально токсичного агента. Спортивное питание содержит бетаин в качестве липотропного агента, который способствует окислению жиров. Исследования показали, что бетаин может усиливать аппетит и прибавлять сухую мышечную массу, таким образом, присутствуя в жиросжигающих комплексах, бетаин может защищать мышцы от разрушения. Бетаин оказывает, гепатопротективное, желчегонное действие. Активирует метаболическое метилирование в печени. Натуральный бетаин способствует длительному сохранению влаги в волосах, и поэтому используется в шампунях. Соблюдайте инструкцию производителей, не превышайте рекомендуемую дозу. Хотя бетаин и малотоксичен, практически не вызывает побочных явлений, иногда возможные такие побочные реакции как:- расстройство пищеварения, тошнота, аллергические реакции. При возникновении последних приём должен быть немедленно прекращён. Бетаин не рекомендуется принимать людям больным диабетом и беременным. Бетаины, органические, кристаллические вещества. Бетаины – внутренние соли триалкилзамещённых аминокислот. Молекула бетаина содержит положительно заряженный четвертичный атом азота и отрицательно заряженную карбоксильную группу, представляя собой, таким образом, биполярный ион. Бетаины хорошо растворимы в воде. С рядом кислот и с хлоридами тяжёлых металлов бетаины образуют нерастворимые соединения (например, золото-, платино-, свинцовохлористоводородные соли). Эту реакцию используют для их выделения. Бетаины распространены в животном и растительном мире. Их получают действием алкилгалогенидов или алкилсульфатов на аминокислоты и другими способами. Наиболее распространён бетаин гликокола ($(CH_3)_3M + CH_2COO^-$, обычно называемый просто бетаином:- бесцветное кристаллическое вещество, температура плавления 293 °C; при плавлении изомеризуется в метиловый эфир диметиламиноуксусной кислоты. Получают бетаин из мелассы – отходов свеклосахарного производства, а также синтетически – взаимодействием триметиламина и хлоруксусной кислоты. Хлорид бетаина (ацидол) применяют в медицине как заменитель соляной кислоты. Хлористоводородная соль бетаина при сухой перегонке даёт хлористый метил.

BETALAIN = БЕТАЛАИН – Betalain is a nitrogen-containing pigment characteristic of the family group Caryophyllales (Centrospermae) which includes the Cactaceae. Betalains are grouped as betacyanines (red-violet color) and betaxanthins (yellow color) and responsible for the red or violet coloration of some Cacti under environmental stress. Betalain pigments are also found in some higher Fungi. Betalains and anthocyanins never occur in the same plant. Structure of betacyanine. / , которая включает Кактусовые (Cactaceae). Centro – Колюче- или Колючко- или Колючковато- .

BETA RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ ПО БЕТЕ – Beta Rating is the method of comparing filter performance based on efficiency. This is done using the Multi-Pass Test which counts the number of particles of a given size before and after fluid passes through a filter. In the context of filtration, the Beta Rating is a conditional ratio requirement on a filtering system that compares the number of particles of a certain size in the unfiltered and filtered fluid. A Beta rating of 1 000 at 5 microns means that there is one particle of 5 micron or greater size in the filtered fluid for every 1 000 particles of 5 micron or greater size in the unfiltered fluid.

BETA–RATIO = БЕТА–СООТНОШЕНИЕ – Beta-Ratio is the ratio of the number of particles greater than a given size in the influent fluid to the number of particles greater than the same size in the effluent fluid, under specified test conditions. See also Multi-Pass Test. The Beta Ratio equals the ratio of the number of particles of a minimum given size upstream of the filter to the number of particles of the same size and larger found downstream. Simply put, the higher the Beta Ratio the higher the Capture Efficiency of the filter.

BETA VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ПО БЕТЕ – Beta Value is a measure of a stock's volatility relative to movements in the whole market. Usually defined as the covariance of the return on the stock with the return on the market, divided by the variance of the market return.

BEVEL GEAR = КОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или КОНИЧЕСКАЯ (ЗУБЧАТАЯ) ПЕРЕДАЧА, или КОНИЧЕСКОЕ ЗУБЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО, или КОНИЧЕСКАЯ ШЕСТЕРНЯ) – Bevel Gear is a straight-toothed gear with the teeth cut on sloping faces and the gear shafts at an angle (normally a right angle). See also Gear, Helical Gear. Bevel Gear is a cone-shaped gear which transmits power between 2 intersecting axels. Looking at bevel gears from the differences in helix angles, they can be generally classified into straight bevel gears, which do not have helix angles, and spiral bevel gears (including zerol bevel gears), which do have helix angles. However, because of the fact that manufacture facilities for straight bevel gears are becoming rare and the fact that straight bevel gears teeth cannot be polished, making spiral bevel gears which can be polished superior in terms of noise reduction, spiral bevel gears are likely to become more common in the future. Bevel gears can be generally classified by their manufacturing methods, namely the Gleason method and Klingelnberg method, which each have differing teeth shapes, and presently most gears use the Gleason method. Incidentally, all gears manufactured by KHK (brand of Japanese gears) use the Gleason method. Furthermore, there are also variations in gears in terms of teeth pitch (modules, etc), whether polished or not, and materials used. For example, in the case of materials, S45C of machine structural carbon steel, SCM415 of machine structual alloy steel and MC901 of engineering plastic, etc are often used, and duracon, etc are used for plastic molded parts. / метод Глисэна (Gleason method) и метод Клындьжелнбёга (Klingelnberg method). Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear).

BEVELING = ПОДКОС (или РАЗМАЛКОВКА) – Beveling:- if a board or lumber beam is used diagonally for load securing purposes in a container, the ends must be beveled to ensure a tight fit into the container, thus allowing forces to be transferred to the container.

BEYOND = СВЕРХ – Beyond:- used with reference to charges assessed for cargo movement past a line-haul terminating point.

BEYOND ECONOMIC REPAIR = СВЕРХ ЗАТРАТНЫЙ РЕМОНТ (или РЕМОНТ, НЕВЫГОДНЫЙ С ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ) – Where the cost of repairing the insured property, e.g., a car, exceeds the market value of that property. In such circumstances the insurer will pay the insured the market value of the insured property at the date of loss, subject to the terms of the policy (assuming the insurer is not under any obligation to provide a replacement).

BF = BROUGHT FORWARD

BF = BURKINA FASO

BFI = BENEFICIARY'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

bfpd = BARRELS OF FLUID PER DAY

BG = BULGARIA

BGA = BLUE–GREEN ALGAE

BGL = BULGARIAN LEV

BGS = BASIC GENERATION SERVICE

BH = BAHRAIN

BHD = BAHRAINIAN DINAR

BI = BLACK IRON

BI = BURUNDI

BI = БИ – Bi:- two or twice, as a prefix. / Приставка Би (Bi) в переводе с Латинского языка означает Дву(х).

BIA = BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS

BIAS = КОСОЙ СРЕЗ – Bias is a fabric cut diagonally across the warp and filling yarns. A true bias is cut on a 45° angle from the lower left to the upper right of a cloth. / уточные пряжи.

BIAS = ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ – Bias is the difference between the expectation of the test results and an accepted reference value. Bias is the total systematic error as contrasted to random error. There may be one or more systematic error components contributing to the bias. Bias is a consistent and false departure of an observed quantity from its proper value. The average error of an estimate. Prejudice, favoring one treatment over another. / Погрешность Измерения – характеристика результата измерения, представляющая собой отклонение найденного значения величины от её истинного значения. Различают:- (i) абсолютную погрешность измерения, выражаемую в единицах измеряемой величины; и (ii) относительную погрешность измерения, представляющую собой отношение абсолютной погрешности измерения к истинному значению измеряемой величины (в долях единицы, в процентах и так далее). Погрешность измерения – результат воздействия на средство измерения и измеряемую величину неблагоприятно влияющих факторов (колебаний температуры, электромагнитных помех и так далее), несовершенства метода и самого средства измерений (неточность его начальной градуировки, нестабильность во времени и другое). Различают случайные и неучтённые систематические составляющие погрешности измерения. Случайная погрешность измерения характеризуется средним квадратичным отклонением, то есть рассеиванием результата при повторных измерениях с учётом задаваемого уровня доверительной вероятности. Под Погрешностью Измерений понимаются отклонения результатов измерений от истинных значений измеряемой величины. Систематические погрешности измерений обусловлены главным образом погрешностями средств измерений и несовершенством методов измерений; случайные погрешности – неконтролируемыми изменениями условий измерений; промахи – неисправностью средств измерений.

BIAS = ПЕРЕКОС (или СКОС, или УКЛОН, или НАКЛОН, или КОСЯК, или КОСАЯ ЛИНИЯ В ТКАНИ) – Bias (reference skew; twill defect):- (1) on woven fabrics, this defect refers to the size of weft and warp yarn deflection occurs where; and (2) on knitted fabrics, this case refers to the vertical line of fabrics and fabric row size bias occurs ramp areas. Fabric Printing Defect. Defect Name:- Bias. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Bias:- A condition in wovens where the filling yarns are off-square to the warp end. In knits, the courses are off-square to the wales. Severity:- Major. See also Skew. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей. Величина Перекоса.

BIAS/BELTED TIRE = ДИАГОНАЛЬНАЯ/РЕМЕННАЯ ШИНА – Tire Construction:- the geometry of the various layers of tire fabric in the final tire. Three constructions are commonly used:- (i) Bias Tire; (ii) Radial Tire; and (iii) Bias/Belted Tire:- this tire construction combines features of the preceding two. The first layers of fabric are identical to the bias tire. The belt is added in alternating layers at 20° to the tread direction. See also Bias Tire, Radial Tire, and Tire Construction.

BIAS FABRIC = ПЕРЕКОШЕННАЯ (или ИСКРИВЛЁННАЯ, или КОСАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Bias Fabric is a two-dimensional (2-D) textile fabric that when oriented in the XY plane contains fibers that are aligned in a different direction, i.e. 45° to the X-axis fibers.

BIAS FILLING = КОСАЯ УТОЧИНА (или КОСАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Bias Filling is a fabric defect in which the filling yarn does not run at a right angle to the warp. The principal cause is improper processing on the tenter frame. See also Bow.

BIAS TAPE = КОСАЯ БЕЙКА – Bias Tape is a strip of fabric cut on the diagonal between the lengthwise and crosswise grain of the fabric. Because bias tape has considerable stretch, it is used to bind edges where a certain degree of stretch is necessary for a smooth finish. Curved areas are often finished with bias tape. Bias tape can also be used for purely decorative trimming. It is available precut and packaged in a wide range of colors.

BIAS TIRE = ДИАГОНАЛЬНАЯ ШИНА – Tire Construction:- the geometry of the various layers of tire fabric in the final tire. Three constructions are commonly used:- (i) Bias Tire:- in this construction, tire fabric is laid alternately at bias angles of 25 to 40° to the tread direction. An even number of layers (or piles) is used. (ii) Radial Tire; and (iii) Bias/Belted Tire. See also Bias/Belted Tire, Radial Tire, and Tire Construction.

BIAS WEFT = КОСОЙ УТОК – Bias Weft or Skew:- a fabric condition in which the warp and weft:- yarns are straight but vary from the perpendicular to one another by a degree which is unacceptable in that fabric type. This defect is often caused by inadequate control of the fabric during open-width finishing. / Смещение Утка; Перекос (bias weft; skew):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в процессе заключительной отделки в виде неперпендикулярного расположения нитей двух систем или рядов и столбиков. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается отсутствием контроля над натяжением ткани во время отделки в расправленном виде.

BIAXIAL BRAID = БИАКСИАЛЬНЫЙ ШНУР – Biaxial Braid:- a braided structure with two yarn systems one running in one direction and the other in the opposite direction. See also Braid, and Triaxial Braid.

BIB = (ДЕТСКИЙ) НАГРУДНИК – Bib is the part of an pinafore garment or overalls that extends above the waist. / передник (pinafore).

BIC = BANK IDENTIFIER CODE

BIC = BANK INVESTMENT CONTRACT

BICOLOR = ДВУХЦВЕТНЫЙ – Bicolor:- with two different colors. / , от Латинского Bi- от Bis, означающее Дважды, . Под Двухцветным понимается имеющее в своей окраске два цвета или состоящее из двух частей различного цвета, например, двухцветная ткань.

BICOMPONENT FIBER = БИКОМПОНЕНТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – A Bicomponent Fiber consists of two filaments of the same generic class but different composition which have been extruded simultaneously. This results in a continuous-filament man-made fiber composed of two related components, each having a different degree of shrinkage. Bicomponent Fiber:- Use of Sheath-core Bicomponent Fibers:- besides the sheath-core bicomponent fiber used as a crimping fiber, these fibers are widely used as bonding fibers in nonwovens industry. The sheath of the fiber is of a lower melting point than the core and so in an elevated temperature, the sheath melts, creating bonding pints with adjacent fibers – either bicomponent or mono component. The first commercial application of sheath-core binding fiber (I.C.I. Heterofil; Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd (ICI) was a British chemical company) has been in carpets and upholstery fabrics. The newest trend in bicomponent fiber production is to focus on tailoring a fiber according to the customer's needs. A considerable emphasize was put on the processing optimization (depending strictly on machinery used) and on the desired look of the final product. It appears that concentricity/eccentricity of the core plays an important role. If the product strength is the major concern, concentric bicomponent fibers are used; if bulkiness is required at the expense of strength, the eccentric type of the fiber is used. Other uses of sheath-core fibers derive from characteristics of the sheath helping to improve the overall fiber properties. A sheath-core fiber has been reported whose sheath is made of a polymer having high absorptive power for water, thereby having obvious advantages for use in clothing. Other sheath-core fibers showed better dye ability, soil resistance, heat insulating properties, adhesion etc. Production of ceramic sheath-core bicomponent fibers is another application utilizing the difference of sheath and core. The fiber precursors are first spun in a sheath-core arrangement and then cured by oxidation, UV and electron beam, heating or by chemical means. These fibers are used as a composite reinforcement. Matrix-Fibril (Biconstituent) Bicomponent Fibers:- these are also called Islands-In-The-Sea Fibers. Technically these are complicated structures to make and use. In cross section they are basically areas of one polymer in a matrix of a second polymer. These types of Bicomponent structure facilitate the generation of micro denier fibers. The 'islands' are usually a melt spin able polymer such as nylon, polyester or polypropylene. The sea or matrix can be formed by polystyrene water soluble polyesters and plasticized or saponified polyvinyl alcohol. The finer deniers that can be obtained are normally below 0.1 denier. Production of Matrix-fibril Bicomponent Fibers:- basically, these fibers are spun from the mixture of two polymers in the required proportion, where one polymer is suspended in droplet form in the second melt. An important feature in production of matrix-fibril fibers is the necessity for artificial cooling of the fiber immediately below the spinneret orifices. Different spin abilities of the two components would almost disable the spin ability of the mixture, except for low concentration mixtures (less than 20%). Use of Matrix-fibril Bicomponent Fibers:- a matrix-fibril fiber called 'Source' is produced by Allied Chemicals Ltd (an India-based company). The fiber is based on PET fibrils embedded in a matrix of Nylon 6. The presence of PET fibrils is supposed to increase the modulus of the fiber, to reduce moisture regain, to reduce the dye ability, improve the texturing ability and give the fiber a unique lustrous appearance. Bicomponent Fiber is the manufactured fiber made of continuous filaments, and made of two related components, each with different degrees of shrinkage. The result is a crimping of the filament, which makes the fiber stretchable. See also Composite Fiber, ans Multicomponent Fiber. Bicomponent Fibers can be defined as 'extruding two polymers from the same spinneret with both polymers contained within the same filament'. A close relative is 'co-spun fiber', which is a group of filaments of different polymers, but a single component per filament, spun from the same spinneret. The term 'conjugate fibers' is often used, particularly in Asia, as synonymous with bicomponent fibers. Background:- Dupont introduced the first commercial bicomponent application in the mid 1960s. This was a side-by-side hosiery yarn called 'Cantrese' and was made from two nylon polymers, which, on retraction, formed a highly coiled elastic fiber. In the 1970s, various bicomponent fibers began to be made in Asia, notably in Japan. Very complex and expensive spin packs apparently were used in the manufacturing process. These techniques were found to be technically unsatisfactory and excessively expensive. Later in 1989, a novel approach was developed using thin flat plates with holes and grooves to route the polymers. This process was very flexible and quite price effective. Producers:- worldwide, Japan and Korea led in bicomponent output with a total of 200 million pounds annually. The production (2004-April) of the US is currently around 60 million pounds with Hoechst Celanese holding the lead. Other US players in the Bicomponent sector include Foss manufacturing, International Polymers Inc. and Fiber Visions. The present production of bicomponent fibers worldwide is only a fraction of the 25 million metric tons of manmade fiber market, but the producers are confident of significant growth in the next 10 years or so. Polymers:- the polymers given below can be used as either of the components in the cross sections:- PET (polyester) – PEN polyester; Nylon 6,6 – PCT polyester; Polypropylene – PBT polyester; Nylon 6 – co-polyamides; Polylactic acid – polystyrene; Acetal – polyurethane; Soluble co polyester – HDPE, LLDPE. Production and Classification:- the main objective of producing Bicomponent fibers is to exploit capabilities not existing in either polymer alone. By this technique, it is possible to produce fibers of any cross sectional shape or geometry that can be imagined. Bicomponent fibers are commonly classified by their fiber cross-section structures as side-by-side, sheath-core, islands-in-the-sea and citrus fibers or segmented-pie cross-section types. Side-by-Side (S/S):- these fibers contain two components lying side-by-side (Fig.1). Generally, these fibers consist of two components divided along the length into two or more distinct regions. In most cases, the components must show very good adhesion to each other; otherwise, the process will result in obtaining of two fibers of different compositions. The way to connect the two components mechanically is described in patent literature and is shown in Fig.1. (h) And (i). Generally, there are several approaches for producing side-by-side bicomponent fibers:- (i) two components, either in the form of solution or melt, are fed directly to the spinneret orifices or are combined into bicomponent fibers near the orifices. (ii) Two components are first formed into multi-layered structure and slowly fed (without turbulence) in the orifices. The orifices are positioned so that they intersect the interfaces of various layers of the polymer. (iii) Two components are also formed into layered structure but the orifices do not follow exactly the interfaces, which leads to production of fibers of a wide range of compositions, varying from 100% of one component to 100% of the other through all intermediate possibilities. Two polymer components are slit-extruded into a layered film, which is then cut into stripes, drawn, cut into staple and fibrillated by a carding machine and then crimped by heat relaxation. Use of Side-By-Side Bicomponent Fibers:- side-by-side fibers are generally used as self-crimping fibers. There are several systems used to obtain a self-crimping fiber. One of them is based on different shrinkage characteristics of each component. All commercially available fibers are of this type. There have been attempts to produce self-crimping fibers based on different electrometric properties of the components; however, this type of self-crimping fiber is not commercially used. Some types of side-by-side fibers crimp spontaneously as the drawing tension is removed and others have 'latent' crimp, appearing when certain ambient conditions are obtained. Some literature mentions, 'reversible' and 'non-reversible' crimp, when reversible crimp can be eliminated as the fiber is immersed in water and reappears when the fiber is dried. This phenomenon is based on swelling characteristics of the components. Several factors are crucial to the fiber curvature development:- The difference in the shrinkage between the components, the difference between modulus of the components, the overall cross-sectional fiber shape and individual cross-sectional shapes of each component, and the thickness of the fiber. Different melting points on the sides of the fiber are taken advantage of when fibers are used as bonding fibers in thermally

bonded non-woven webs. The example of such bonding fibers is EA & ES of Chisso, Japan, with polyethylene as the low melting component (Tm = 110 °C), along with polypropylene. Side-by-side fibers have also been reported to be a base fiber for producing so called 'Splittable' Fibers, which split in a certain processing stage, yielding fine filaments of a sharp-edged cross section. One of the components could be removed by dissolving or the fiber could split by just heating and the fiber would split by a flexion action. Sheath-Core (S/C) Fibers:- sheath-core Bicomponent fibers are those fibers where one of the components (core) is fully surrounded by the second component (sheath) (Fig. 2). Adhesion is not always essential for fiber integrity. This structure is employed when it is desirable for the surface to have the property of one of the polymers such as luster, dyeability or stability, while the core may contribute to strength, reduced cost and the like. A highly contoured interface between sheath and core can lead to mechanical interlocking that may be desirable in the absence of good adhesion. Sheath-Core Fiber Production:- the most common way of production of sheath-core fibers is a technique where two polymer liquids are separately led to a position very close to the spinneret orifices and then extruded in sheath-core form. In the case of concentric fibers, the orifice supplying the 'core' polymer is in the center of the spinning orifice outlet and flow conditions of core polymer fluid are strictly controlled to maintain the concentricity of both components when spinning. Eccentric fiber production is based on several approaches:- eccentric positioning of the inner polymer channel and controlling of the supply rates of the two component polymers; introducing a varying element near the supply of the sheath component melt; introducing a stream of single component merging with concentric sheath-core component just before emerging from the orifice; and deformation of spun concentric fiber by passing it over a hot edge. Other, rather different techniques to produce sheath-core fibers are coating of spun fiber by passing through another polymer solution and spinning of copolymer into a coagulation bath containing aqueous latex of another polymer. Modifications in spinneret orifices enable one to obtain different shapes of core or/and sheath within a fiber cross-section. There is considerable emphasis on surface tensions, viscosities and flow rates of component melts during spinning of these fibers. Use of Sheath-Core Bicomponent Fibers:- besides the sheath-core bicomponent fiber used as a crimping fiber, these fibers are widely used as bonding fibers in Nonwoven industry. The sheath of the fiber is of a lower melting point than the core and so in an elevated temperature, the sheath melts, creating bonding pints with adjacent fibers – either bicomponent or monocomponent. The first commercial application of sheath-core binding fiber (I.C.I. (British company) Heterofil) has been in carpets and upholstery fabrics. The newest trend in bicomponent fiber production is to focus on tailoring a fiber according to the customer's needs. A considerable emphasis was put on the processing optimization (depending strictly on machinery used) and on the desired look of the final product. It appears that concentricity/eccentricity of the core plays an important role. If the product strength is the major concern, concentric bicomponent fibers are used; if bulkiness is required at the expense of strength, the eccentric type of the fiber is used. Other uses of sheath-core fibers derive from characteristics of the sheath helping to improve the overall fiber properties. A sheath-core fiber has been reported whose sheath is made of a polymer having high absorptive power for water, thereby having obvious advantages for use in clothing. Other sheath-core fibers showed better dyeability, soil resistance, heat-insulating properties, adhesion etc. Production of ceramic sheath-core bicomponent fibers is another application utilizing the difference of sheath and core. The fiber precursors are first spun in a sheath-core arrangement and then cured by oxidation, UV and electron beam, heating or by chemical means. These fibers are used as a composite reinforcement. Matrix-Fibril Bicomponent Fibers:- these are also called Islands-In-The-Sea Fibers. Technically these are complicated structures to make and use. In cross section, they are areas of one polymer in a matrix of a second polymer. These types of bicomponent structure facilitate the generation of micro denier fibers. The 'islands' are usually a melt spinnable polymer such as nylon, polyester or polypropylene. Polystyrene water-soluble polyesters and plasticized or saponified polyvinyl alcohol can form the sea or matrix. The finer deniers that can be obtained are normally below 0.1 denier. Production of Matrix-Fibril Bicomponent Fibers:- basically, these fibers are spun from the mixture of two polymers in the required proportion; where one polymer is suspended in droplet form in the second melt. An important feature in production of matrix-fibril fibers is the necessity for artificial cooling of the fiber immediately below the spinneret orifices. Different spinnability of the two components would almost disable the spinnability of the mixture, except for low concentration mixtures (less than 20%). Use of Matrix-Fibril Bicomponent Fibers:- a matrix-fibril fiber called 'Source' is produced by Allied Chemicals Ltd. The fiber is based on PET fibrils embedded in a matrix of Nylon 6. The presence of PET fibrils is supposed to increase the modulus of the fiber, to reduce moisture regain, to reduce the dyeability, improve the texturing ability and give the fiber a unique lustrous appearance. The fine fibers produced by this method are used in synthetic leather, specialty wipes, ultra-high filtration media, artificial arteries and many other specialized applications. Segmented Pie Structure:- this structure as shown in Fig. 4 is commonly referred to as 'Segmented Pie Structure' or 'Citrus', Alternate pie or wedges are made of nylon and polyester. The fiber contains around 16 segments. The fibers are made in to web, carded, and fiber web is passed through high-pressure jet of air or water as to split the fibers. This splitting and entanglement makes the resultant fabric more strong. Sometimes it is difficult to split individual fibers, and in that case the hollow wedge structure is used as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. Sometimes, it becomes very difficult to card this fiber because of its different modulus properties. In order to overcome this problem their structure is a ltered as in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8. Polymer Blends:- polyblends, of polymer alloys, are defined as homogenous or heterogeneous mixtures of structurally different homopolymers or copolymers. The purpose of blending is either to improve processability or to obtain materials suitable for specific needs by tailoring one or more properties with minimum sacrifice in other properties. The behavior of polyblends may be expected to depend on the individual properties of the components in the blend, their relative proportions, degree of heterogeneity and the properties of the interface between the components. Several criteria are used to define the nature of polyblends:- (i) miscibility or compatibility; (ii) phase diagrams; (iii) relative moduli of the components; and (iv) the classification also depends on the polyblend method of manufacture (melt, solution and emulsion mixing). Homogenity of Blends:- two polymers are thermodynamically compatible when their free energy of mixing is negative. Because mixing of two materials is generally endothermic and the entropy of mixing long polymer chains is small, the free energy of mixing is rarely negative. This is the reason why blending two polymers usually leads to heterogeneous blend. If the blend shows homogenity, then the behavior of the blend behaves as a single polymer. Heterogeneous Blends:- in this more common category, two polymers are segregated into spatial regions composed essentially of one or the other pure component. Usually, the two polymers are immiscible but they can be compatible. Considerable emphasis is put on the adhesion between the phases of the blend because it is crucial factor for mechanical properties of the blend. Moduli of the Components:- the theory of modulus tailoring is mainly used in matrix-fibril type of bicomponent fibers. Classification based on the relative moduli of the two components depends to a great extent on the properties and use of the blends. For example, adding of a disperse phase of higher modulus generally increases the overall modulus and is frequently used to reduce the creep of elastomers. In contrast, adding of a low modulus polymer in the blend is generally used to improve the impact resistance and elongation-to-break of rigid plastics. Rheological Aspects of Bicomponent Fiber Production:- it is essential that the viscosities of both polymer fluids are of comparable value; otherwise, the higher viscosity component will not tend to rearrange during spinning causing the distortion of the distribution of the components in the cross section of the fiber. Considerable attention should be also paid to the rate of solidification of each component. It has been shown that during high speed spinning of PP/PET sheath-core fibers that the PET component achieved higher orientation than would be obtained if the fiber was just monocomponent, while PP component orientation was decreased. This phenomenon is explained in terms of difference in activation energy of the longitudinal viscosity and solidification temperature of both polymers. Applications in Nonwovens:- bicomponent fibers made of PP/PE are important material in the nonwoven market. The main applications include:- (i) nonwoven fabrics for diapers, feminine care and adult incontinence products (as top sheet, back sheet, leg cuffs, elastic waistband,

transfer layers); (ii) air-laid nonwoven structures are used as absorbent cores in wet wipes; and (iii) used in spun laced nonwoven products like medical disposable textiles, filtration products. / Индэстриз (Industries). Найлан (Nylon). Гомогенность или Однородность Смесей (Homogenity of Blends). жёлоб или паз (groove). влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain). outlet = припуск сверх шва Бикомпонентное Волокно – химическое волокно, формуемое с помощью фильеры, к каждому отверстию которой поступают две или более массы, различающиеся по химическому составу полимера или вязкости. Бикомпонентное волокно приобретает извитость, обусловленную различной усадкой компонентов волокна. Смотрите также Композиционное Волокно (Composite Fiber).

BICOMPONENT YARNS = БИКОМПОНЕНТНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Bicomponent Yarns are formed from two or more polymers. The orifices of the spinnerets are separated by a partition into two or more sections, and a different spinning mixture is fed to each section. The yarns formed consist of several, chemically different parts. After drawing, they are subjected to heat treatment. The polymers exhibit different degrees of shrinkage, and the yarns thus acquire a crimp, greater bulk, and a loose structure. Bicomponent Yarns are the spun or filament yarns of two generic fibers or two variants of the same generic fiber. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Бикомпонентная Пряжа или Двухкомпонентная Пряжа.

BICONSTITUENT FIBER = ДВУХСОСТАВНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Biconstituent Fiber is a fiber extruded from a homogeneous mixture of two different polymers. Such fibers combine the characteristics of the two polymers into a single fiber. Biconstituent Fiber is made by mixing two different man-made generic fiber materials together in their fluid stage. Afterwards they are forced through a spinneret.

BICONVEX = ДВУСТОРОННЕВЫПУКЛЫЙ (или ДВОЯКОВЫПУКЛЫЙ) – Biconvex is a convex on both sides. / выпуклый с обеих сторон.

BICORNE = БИКОРН (или ТРЕУГОЛКА) – Bicorne is a cocked hat. / Под Бикорном, от Латинского слова Bicornis, означающее Двурогий, понимается шляпа с загнутыми боковыми полями. Прозвание Бахуса, которого представляли иногда с воловьим раздвоенным рогом в руке, в знак сосуда, из какого древние пивали. Термин ‘Бикорн’ применяется к изображениям двурогих Животных:- Барана, Быка, Козерога. Одним из самых известных примеров шляпы Бикорн была шляпа, которую носил Французский император Наполеон.

BID = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПОКУПКУ – A Bid is the price at which a market participant is prepared to buy a security. Opposite:- Ask. An offer to buy a specific quantity of a commodity at a stated price. The price at which the market maker guarantees to fill a sell order. A sell order placed at the market will usually be filled at the current bid price. The Bid Price is usually less than the Ask Price. The price at which a person is ready to buy. The highest price any buyer is willing to pay for a given asset at a given time; also called Bid Price. The price a potential buyer is willing to pay for an asset. Sometimes also used in the context of takeovers where one corporation is bidding for (trying to buy) another corporation. In trading, we have the bid-ask spread which is the difference between what buyers are willing to pay and what sellers are asking for in terms of price. Bid is the price at which a dealer is willing to buy. An expression of willingness to buy a commodity at a given price. The opposite of Offer. Bid is a willingness to buy a commodity at a specified price. / Выражение намерения купить товар по данной цене. В противоположность Оферта (Offer). Предложение на Покупку:- (1) Цена, предлагаемая потенциальным покупателем, которую он готов уплатить. Термин используется торговцами, которые формируют рынок, – маркет-мэйкеры (make a market), – наиболее крупными фирмами, предлагающими цены спроса и предложения (offer prices). Маркет-мэйкеры заявляют о своей готовности покупать или продавать данную ценную бумагу в крупных объёмах и устанавливают котировки цен; маклеры-специалисты (specialist) по определённым видам ценных бумаг выполняют те же функции непосредственно на бирже. (2) Предложение цены приобретения (tender offer) при попытке поглощения (takeover). (3) Любое предложение купить по определённой цене.

BID AND ASK = ЗАКУПОЧНАЯ И ПРОДАЖНАЯ – Bid And Ask:- often referred to as a Quotation or Quote. The bid is the highest price anyone wants to pay for an asset at a given time, the asked is the lowest price anyone will take at the same time. See also Quote. Bid And Ask are the highest price and lowest price that an investor will pay for a tradable. / Закупочная и Продажная:- предлагаемая цена – это наивысшая цена, которую возможный покупатель готов заплатить в конкретный момент времени за предлагаемый объём ценных бумаг; запрашиваемая цена – самая низкая возможная цена, приемлемая для возможного продавца тех же ценных бумаг. Вместе обе цены составляют котировку (quotation); разница между этими двумя ценами составляет курсовую разницу или спрэд (spread). Несмотря на то, что изменение предлагаемых и запрашиваемых цен является общим для всех торгов ценными бумагами, термин bid and asked обычно относится к некотирующимся на бирже ценным бумагам (unlisted securities), которые продаются на внеучётном рынке (over the counter).

BID–ASK SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯМИ НА ПОКУПКУ И ПРОДАЖУ (или СПРЭД МЕЖДУ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯМИ НА ПОКУПКУ И ПРОДАЖУ) – The Bid/Ask Spread is also known as the Bid/Offer Spread. In the financial markets the bid price is the price at which a dealer (market maker) will buy a particular security from an investor. The ask price is the price at which the dealer will sell that security to an investor. The difference between these prices is the spread. This bid/ask spread represents the profit margin for the dealer who trades in a security after allowing for any carrying cost that may be involved if the market is not liquid. In liquid markets (continual buying and selling) where there are always buyers for the security and trades are quickly concluded, carrying costs will be negligible. However, for some securities it may take a dealer some time to find a buyer and the carrying cost will be the interest earnings foregone by the dealer by tying up money in holding the security. As a general rule, the bid/ask spread for a liquid security, such as shares in a blue chip company, will be narrower than the spread for a share in a start up company. In the latter case the spread between bid and ask prices will be wider to compensate for the additional time the dealer will be tying up money in holding the security. Bid/ask spreads are customary in all financial markets, including shares, bonds, mutual funds, and currencies. The narrowest spreads are found in the currency markets, which are the most liquid. The spreads here will be measured in basis points (hundredths of a percent), whereas the spread for an illiquid company share may be measured in full percentage points of the asset’s value. In addition to volume of trade (liquidity), the spread for a security will be determined by the volatility of the asset’s price and also the volatility of the market in general. At times of market volatility all bid/ask spreads will widen. Individual securities with a history of sharp price changes will also have a wider spread than securities with more stable price characteristics. In the stock market the bid/ask spreads for low priced shares may be wider than for higherpriced shares. The low price may be an indicator of illiquidity in the market for that share. The share prices quoted in newspapers are usually the midpoint of the spread at the previous close of business. For the investor wishing to calculate the return on a security, it is important to ensure that performance is based on an ask to bid basis. A perfectly reversible security would allow the investor to move from cash into the security and back again without loss of value. Any security with a bid/ask spread is, therefore, imperfectly reversible. The market makers are responsible for maintaining an orderly market by providing continuous buying and selling prices. This can only be done by holding inventories of the securities, which requires the market makers to tie up capital. The bid/ask spread is their means of compensation for this essential activity. In open and competitive markets there may be variations in the bid/ask spreads from dealer to dealer for particular securities, but arbitrage will ensure they converge. With an exchange traded security the client may get a better

price than the indicated bid/ask spread as the dealers may improve the transaction price within the spread. With over the counter (OTC) deals the client will only deal at the quoted spread. Bid/ask spreads are not only found in spot markets (immediate trade) but also in forward markets. Thus a bank may quote a bid/ask spread on forward exchange rates. Once again this spread will be wider for currencies that are more difficult to trade. Tourists are familiar with an everyday example of the bid/ask spread when they buy currency for foreign travel. Banks and bureaux de change quote two prices depending on whether the tourist is buying or selling the foreign currency. The difference represents the profit to the dealer. As a general rule in any transaction the dealer gets the more attractive price and the investor/purchaser the less attractive price. The bid/ask spread is a valuable source of information for investment planning, providing insight into the liquidity and potential volatility of a security. Bid-Ask Spread is a difference between the best bid price and the best ask price for a security at any given time. The bid-ask spread shows the extent to which available bid and ask offers vary. The lower the spread, the greater the consensus between participants with respect to the value of the share in question. Narrow spreads represent a high degree of market liquidity and low transaction costs. / Курсовая Разница Между Покупкой и Продажей или Спрэд Между Покупкой и Продажей:- разница между ценами спроса (bid) и предложения. Термин asked (запрашиваемая цена, цена продавца) обычно используется во внебиржевой торговле (over the counter), термин offered (запрашиваемая цена, цена продавца) – в биржевой торговле. Цена продавца и цена покупателя составляют котировку (quotation) или курс (quote).

BID BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА ПОКУПКУ – Bid Bond is a bond, guarantee, or standby letter of credit that accompanies a bid, issued for an amount that will be forfeited if the bidder wins the bid but then reneges. Expression common in export financing. A party, usually a bank, guarantees under a bid bond (on the instructions of the seller) to pay part of the bid price (about 5–10%) in case the seller, after acceptance of the bid by the buyer, is not willing or able to conclude the corresponding delivery or performance contract or provide the necessary performance guarantee. Bid Bond is used primarily in export business, with project tenders. Bid bond has purpose to secure any claims by the party inviting the tender on the tenderer in the event of withdrawal of the bid before its expiry date or if the bid is modified unilaterally – or if the tenderer, upon being awarded the contract, refuses to sign the contract or provide further guarantees on request. Guarantee amount is in general 2% to 5% of the value of the contract. This guarantee usually has short term. Quite often the party inviting tenders cannot complete the evaluation of the bids submitted within the specified time. In general the tenderers are then asked to extend the duration of their guarantees. The following associated risks should not be underestimated:- changes in the market; changes in the price structure; inflation; etc. Bid bonds often lead to other obligations, e.g., advance payment guarantees and performance bonds. In international business, 'pay or extend' claims are quite often made under guarantees. This simply extends the validity of the guarantee. Also known as Bid Guarantee, Tender Bond, and Tender Guarantee.

BIDENTATE = ДВУЗУБЧАТОЕ (или УДВОЕННОЗУБЧАТОЕ) – Bidentate:- having two teeth.

BIDIRECTIONAL FABRIC = ДВУНАПРАВЛЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Bidirectional Fabric is a fabric having reinforcing fibers in two directions, i.e. in the warp (machine) direction and filling (cross-machine) direction. / в направлении уточин.

BID PRICE = ПРЕДЛАГАЕМАЯ ЦЕНА ПОКУПКИ (или ЦЕНА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА ПОКУПКУ) – Bid Price:- in securities trading this is generally understood to be the highest price at which a market participant is willing to buy. In Germany the price addendum G stand for bid (demand), meaning that despite demand for the paper, no seller was found at the given price. Opposite:- Ask Price. The price at which someone is prepared to buy shares (opposite to offer). Bid Price is a price which a buyer offers for the purchase of securities, foreign exchange or foreign bank notes. In other words, the price or terms at which a person is willing to buy. Also known as Buying Price. The opposite of Asked Price. Bid Price is the price at which a market maker offers to buy a security. / Цена, которую предлагает покупатель за приобретение ценных бумаг, иностранной валюты или зарубежных банковских билетов. Иными словами, цена или порядки по которым лицо изъявляет желание купить. Известна также как Цена Покупки (Buying Price). В противовес Цене Xxxxx (Asked Price).

BID RATE = ПРЕДЛАГАЕМЫЙ КУРС ПОКУПКИ (или СТАВКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА ПОКУПКУ) – Bid Rate:- an expression indicating the desire to buy at a certain price. / Выражение, указывающее на желание купить по определённой цене.

BIDS = BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BIENNIAL = ДВУЛЕТНИК (или ДВУЛЕТНЕЕ) – Biennial is a Plant that typically lives two years from sowing, usually flowering in the second year. Biennial is a Plant which completes its life cycle within two years after germination. / Под Двулетними Растениями или Двулетниками понимаются Растения, живущие два вегетационного периода. В 1-й год у них развиваются лишь вегетативные органы, во 2-й – кроме вегетативных органов цветки и плоды. После плодоношения всё растение отмирает. К Двулетним Растениям относится Капуста, Морковь, Репа, Свёкла и другие культурные Растения, а также многие дикорастущие Травы (например, Лекарственный Донник, Пашенный Клевер, Лопух и другие). Под Двулетниками понимаются Растения, живущие два года. В первый год развиваются лишь вегетативные органы, а во второй, кроме того, – ещё цветки и плоды, после чего растения погибают. Двулетники – Капуста, Морковь, Репа, многие декоративные и другие Растения.

BIENNIAL WEEDS = СОРНЯКИ ДВУЛЕТНИКИ (или ДВУЛЕТНИЕ СОРНЯКИ) – Biennial Weeds are the Weeds that complete their life cycle in two years.

BIF = BANK INSURANCE FUND

BIF = BURUNDIAN FRANC

BIFAD = BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BIFID = РАЗДВОЕННОЕ (или ДВУРАЗДЕЛЬНОЕ, или ДВУНАДРЕЗНОЕ) – Bifid:- cleft or divided into two parts. / расщеплённое или разделённое на две части.

BIFUNCTIONAL REACTIVE DYE = БИФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РЕАКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или ДВУХФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Bifunctional Reactive Dye is a reactive dye that has more than one type of reactive group in the molecule. These reactive dyes are designed to have the ability to react with the fiber in more than one way. This increases how much of the dye in the bath is actually fixed to the fiber, rather than being wasted through hydrolysis. Although the dye can react with the fiber in more than one way, the reaction does not happen as easily as with the popular MX family, so the temperature used is typically around 60 °C (140 °F). These dyes may be preferred to MX dyes by industrial users because of the lower waste (less effluent treatment cost) and lower reactivity, which can mean easier process control.

BIFURCATE = БИФУРКАЦИЯ – Bifurcate:- split in two. / Под Бифуркацией, от Латинского слова Bifurcus, означающее Раздвоенный, раздвоение, вилообразное разделение, например, трахеи на 2 главных бронхах.

BIG 4 = БОЛЬШАЯ 4 (или БОЛЬШАЯ ЧЕТВЁРКА) – Big 4 is the largest public accounting firms:- (i) Deloitte & Touche, (ii) Ernst & Young, (iii) KPMG, and (iv) PriceWaterhouseCoopers. The Big Four are the four largest international professional services networks in accountancy and professional services, offering audit, assurance, tax, consulting, advisory, actuarial, corporate finance and legal services. They handle the vast majority of audits for publicly traded companies as well as many private companies, creating an oligopoly in auditing large companies. It is reported that the Big Four audit all but one of the companies that constitute the FTSE 100, and 240 of the companies in the FTSE 250, an index of the leading mid-cap listing companies. This group was once known as the 'Big Eight' (Arthur Andersen (until its destruction in 2002 for its part in the Enron scandal); Arthur Young & Co.; Coopers & Lybrand (until 1973 Cooper Brothers in the UK and Lybrand, Ross Bros., & Montgomery in the US); Ernst & Whinney (until 1979 Ernst & Ernst in the US and Whinney Murray in the UK); Deloitte Haskins & Sells (until 1978 Haskins & Sells in the US and Deloitte & Co. in the UK); Peat Marwick Mitchell (later Peat Marwick, then KPMG); Price Waterhouse; and Touche Ross), and was reduced to the 'Big Six' () and then 'Big Five' by a series of mergers. The Big Five became the Big Four after the demise of Arthur Andersen in 2002, following its involvement in the Enron scandal. None of the Big Four accounting firms is a single firm – rather, they are accounting networks. Each is a network of firms, owned and managed independently, which have entered into agreements with other member firms in the network to share a common name, brand and quality standards. Each network has established an entity to co-ordinate the activities of the network. In one case (KPMG), the co-ordinating entity is Swiss, and in three cases (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, PricewaterhouseCoopers and Ernst & Young) the co-ordinating entity is a UK limited company. Those entities do not themselves practice accountancy, and do not own or control the member firms. They are similar to law firm networks found in the legal profession. In many cases each member firm practises in a single country, and is structured to comply with the regulatory environment in that country. In 2007 KPMG announced a merger of four member firms (in the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) to form a single firm. Ernst & Young also includes separate legal entities which manage three of its four areas: Americas, EMEIA (Europe, The Middle East, India and Africa), and Asia-Pacific. Note:- the Japan area does not have a separate area management entity. These firms coordinate services performed by local firms within their respective areas but do not perform services or hold ownership in the local entities. The figures in this article refer to the combined revenues of each network of firms. In the wake of industry concentration and individual firm failure, the issue of a credible alternative industry structure has been raised. The limiting factor on the growth of additional firms is that although some of the firms in the next tier have become quite substantial, and have formed international networks, effectively all very large public companies insist on having a 'Big Four' audit, so the smaller firms have no way to grow into the top end of the market. Documents published in June 2010 show that some UK companies' banking covenants require them to use one of the Big Four. This approach from the lender prevents accounting firms in the next tier from competing for audit work for such companies. The British Bankers' Association said that such clauses are rare. Current discussions in the UK consider outlawing such clauses. In 2011,The UK House of Lords completed an inquiry into the financial crisis, and called for an Office of Fair Trading investigation into the dominance of the Big Four. It is reported that the Big Four audit all but one of the companies that constitute the FTSE 100, and 240 of the companies in the FTSE 250, an index of the leading mid-cap listing companies. In Ireland, the Director of Corporate Enforcement, in February 2011 said, auditors 'report surprisingly few types of company law offences to us', with the so-called 'Big Four' auditing firms reporting the least often to his office, at just 5pc of all reports.

BIG BAG = МЯГКИЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или ОГРОМНЫЙ МЕШОК, или БИГ БЭГ) – Big Bags are gaining in popularity as means of transportation, storage and handling. Fast, easy and reliable shift of ingredients is of great importance and significantly contributes to the reduction of production cost, especially in cases of frequent changes in products. More than 2.4 billion tons of cement are produced per year. About 35% to 40% of this total is filled into bags, about 10% to 20% into big bags with a capacity of 1 t to 1.5 t. Before they can be processed on the building site, these diverse containers have to be discharged into the storage or working silos near the cement mixing plant – eliminating dust as far as possible. Since the big bags are too heavy to be emptied manually, an automatic big bags emptying plant is used. The rate of big bag emptying and opening relates to the handling process on site. Generally, it takes about three minutes to handle a big bag, i.e. to transport it to the emptying point, open it, empty it and dispose of the empty big bag. So it is possible to empty about 20 or even 25 big bags an hour per station. With a capacity of one to one and a half tons, this makes a total throughput of 20 t/h to 30 t/h. he big bags are transported to the emptying station using a forklift truck or crane to lift the big bags onto the discharge hopper. There is a big bag centring device mounted on the top to fix it to the discharge position. The big bag is then lowered onto the slitting blade under its own weight, and its bottom is slit open automatically. The opening diameter is 650 mm. The big bag is gradually raised with slight vibration to empty it, then lifted off with a forklift or crane, and set aside. The effective discharge time of three minutes per big bag depends on local handling systems and the flow characteristics and quality of the product contained in the big bag. The big bag emptying units comprise a lump breaker and a pneumatic conveyor to convey the discharged product straight to storage or working silos. The big bag emptying unit can be mobile or stationary. A third version omits the pneumatic conveyor. Bulk transport vehicles are filled with a fitted screw conveyor. Also known as Jumbo Bag. See also Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container. / Затарка/растарка контейнера . должны быть разгружены в хранилище или .

BIG BANKS = КРУПНЫЕ БАНКИ – Big Banks is a term customarily applied in many countries to the category of large commercial banks operating on an international scale. / Термин, применяемый обычно во многих странах с целью выделения категории крупных коммерческих банков действующих в международном масштабе.

BIG FIGURE = БОЛЬШАЯ ФИГУРА – A term Big Figure refers normally to the first three digits of an exchange rate that dealers treat as understood in quoting. For example a quote of '30/40' on Euro Dollar could indicate a price of 1.3530/40. / Данный термин относится к первым трём цифрам обменного курса, которые рассматриваются дилерами в качестве подразумеваемых при котировании. Например, котировка '30/40' по валютной паре Евро Доллар могла бы указывать цену в 1.3530/40.

BIGGIN = ЧЕПЧИК – Biggin:- a child's cap; nightcap. / ; ночной колпак.

BIKINI = БИКИНИ – Bikini is a woman's scanty. (I do not know if scanty is a good way to put it. Lets put it this way, it has less material then a one piece bathing suit.) Known as a Two-Piece Bathing Suit; a man's brief swimsuit; a man's or woman's low-cut briefs. Swimwear.

BILABIATE = ДВУГУБОЕ – Bilabiate:- with two lips. / Двугубое:- с двумя губами.

BILATERAL = БИЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ (или ДВУСТОРОННЕЕ) – (1) Bilateral:- with equal sides, e.g., bilaterally symmetric. / латеральный (lateral), от Латинского слова Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

(2) Bilateral is a contract term meaning both parties agree to provide something for the other. / Контрактный термин, обозначающий, что обе стороны согласны обеспечить что-то друг для друга. Под Билатеральным, от приставки Би и Латинского слова Lateralis, означающее Боковой, понимается двусторонний, двубокий, относящийся к обеим (двум) сторонам, частям чего-либо. Например, билатеральный договор, билатеральная симметрия.

BILATERAL AGREEMENT = БИЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или ДВУСТОРОННЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – Bilateral Agreement (in electricity) is an agreement between two parties for the sale and delivery of a service.

BILATERAL FIBER = БИЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ДВУСТОРОННЕЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Bilateral Fibers are two generic fibers or variants of the same generic fiber extruded in a side-by-side relationship. / .

BILATERALLY AGREED ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ, СОГЛАСОВАННЫЙ В ДВУСТОРОННЕМ ПОРЯДКЕ – Bilaterally Agreed Account is an account used for reimbursement under actual or implied agreement.

BILATERAL NETTING = ДВУСТОРОННИЙ ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ (или ДВУСТОРОННЕЕ СВЕДЕНИЕ, или ДВУСТОРОННИЙ НЭТИНЬГ) – Bilateral Netting:- agreement between two counterparties whereby the value of all in-the-money contracts is offset by the value of all out-of-the money contracts, resulting in a single net exposure amount owed by one counterparty to the other. Bilateral netting can be multi-product and encompass portfolios of swaps, interest rate options, and forward foreign exchange. Bilateral Netting is consolidating cash flows from two different contracts or instruments. System in which two companies offset their payments and receipts with each other month and then make a single payment and receipt, thus reducing paperwork and bank charges. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) .

BILATERAL TRANSPORT AGREEMENT = ДВУСТОРОННЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕВОЗКАХ – Bilateral Transport Agreement is an agreement between two nations concerning their transport relation. / Соглашение между двумя странами, касающееся вопросов перевозки между ними.

BILDERBERG GROUP = БИЛДЭРБЭРЬХСКАЯ ГРУППА – The Bilderberg Group, Bilderberg conference, or Bilderberg Club is an annual, unofficial, invitation-only conference of approximately 130 guests, most of whom are people of influence in the fields of politics, banking, business, the military and media. The names of attendees are made available to the press. The conferences are closed to the public and the media, and no press releases are issued. The original conference was held at the Hotel de Bilderberg, at Oosterbeek near Arnhem in the Netherlands, from 29 May to 31 May 1954. It was initiated by several people, including Polish politician Józef Retinger, concerned about the growth of anti-Americanism in Western Europe, who proposed an international conference at which leaders from European countries and the United States would be brought together with the aim of promoting atlanticism – better understanding between the cultures of the United States and Western Europe to foster cooperation on political, economic, and defense issues. Retinger approached Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who agreed to promote the idea, together with Belgian Prime Minister Paul Van Zeeland, and the head of Unilever at that time, Dutchman Paul Rijkens. Bernhard in turn contacted Walter Bedell Smith, then head of the CIA, who asked Eisenhower adviser Charles Douglas Jackson to deal with the suggestion. The guest list was to be drawn up by inviting two attendees from each nation, one of each to represent conservative and liberal points of view. Fifty delegates from 11 countries in Western Europe attended the first conference, along with 11 Americans. The success of the meeting led the organizers to arrange an annual conference. A permanent Steering Committee was established, with Retinger appointed as permanent secretary. As well as organizing the conference, the steering committee also maintained a register of attendee names and contact details, with the aim of creating an informal network of individuals who could call upon one another in a private capacity. Conferences were held in France, Germany, and Denmark over the following three years. In 1957, the first US conference was held in St. Simons, Georgia, with USD30 000.00 from the Ford Foundation. The foundation supplied further funding for the 1959 and 1963 conferences. Meetings are organized by a steering committee with two members from each of approximately 18 nations. Official posts, in addition to a chairman, include an Honorary Secretary General. There is no such category in the group's rules as a 'member of the group'. The only category that exists is 'member of the Steering Committee'. In addition to the committee, there also exists a separate advisory group, though membership overlaps. Dutch economist Ernst van der Beugel became permanent secretary in 1960, upon Retinger's death. Prince Bernhard continued to serve as the meeting's chairman until 1976, the year of his involvement in the Lockheed affair. The position of Honorary American Secretary General has been held successively by Joseph E. Johnson of the Carnegie Endowment, William Bundy of Princeton, Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., former US Ambassador to Afghanistan, and Casimir A. Yost of Georgetown's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. A 2008 press release from the American Friends of Bilderberg stated that 'Bilderberg's only activity is its annual Conference. At the meetings, no resolutions are proposed, no votes taken, and no policy statements issued' and noted that the names of attendees were available to the press. The Bilderberg group's unofficial headquarters is the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. According to the American Friends of Bilderberg, the 2008 agenda dealt 'mainly with a nuclear free world, cyber terrorism, Africa, Russia, finance, protectionism, US-EU relations, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Islam and Iran'. Historically, attendee lists have been weighted towards bankers, politicians, and directors of large businesses. Heads of state, including Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, have attended meetings. Prominent politicians from North America and Europe are past attendees. In past years, board members from many large publicly-traded corporations have attended, including IBM, Xerox, Royal Dutch Shell, Nokia and Daimler. The 2009 meeting participants in Greece included:- Greek prime minister Kostas Karamanlis; Finnish prime minister Matti Vanhanen; Sweden foreign minister Carl Bildt; United States Deputy Secretary of State James Steinberg; US Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner; World Bank president Robert Zoellick; European Commission head José Manuel Barroso; Queen Sofia of Spain; and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. In a European Parliament session in Brussels, Mario Borghezio, an Italian member of the European Parliament, questioned the nominations of Bilderberg and Trilateral attendees for the posts of EU President and EU foreign minister. In 2009 the group had a dinner meeting at Castle of the Valley of the Duchess in Brussels on 12 November with the participation of Herman Van Rompuy, who later became the President of the European Council. Because of its secrecy and refusal to issue news releases, the Bilderberg group is frequently accused of political conspiracies. This outlook has been popular on both extremes of the ideological spectrum, even if they disagree on what the group wants to do. Left-wingers accuse the Bilderberg group of conspiring to impose capitalist domination, while some right-wing groups such as the John Birch Society have accused the group of conspiring to impose a world government and planned economy. For decades, the exclusive roster of globally influential figures who attend Bilderberg conferences has captured the interest of an international network of conspiracists, who are convinced powerful elites and secret societies are moving the planet toward a 'new world order'. Their populist worldview, characterized by a deep and angry suspicion of the ruling class rather than any prevailing partisan or ideological affiliation, is widely articulated on overnight AM radio shows and a collection of Internet websites. The video sharing website YouTube alone is home to thousands of Bilderberg-related videos. Proponents of Bilderberg conspiracy theories in the United States include individuals and groups such as the John Birch Society, political activist Phyllis Schlafly, writer Jim Tucker, political activist Lyndon LaRouche, radio host Alex Jones, and politician Jesse Ventura, who made the Bilderberg group a topic of a 2009 episode of his TruTV series Conspiracy Theory with Jesse Ventura. Other proponents include Russian-Canadian writer Daniel Estulin, British writer David Icke, and former Cuban president Fidel Castro. Denis Healey, a Bilderberg founder and, for 30 years, a steering committee member, has said:- 'To say we were striving for a one-world government is exaggerated, but not wholly unfair. Those of us in Bilderberg felt we couldn't go on forever fighting one another for nothing and killing people and rendering millions homeless. So we felt that a single community throughout the world would be a good thing'. In 2005 then-chairman Étienne Davignon discussed these accusations with the BBC:- 'It is unavoidable and it doesn't matter. There will always be people who believe in conspiracies but things happen in a much more

incoherent fashion ... When people say this is a secret government of the world I say that if we were a secret government of the world we should be bloody ashamed of ourselves'. Before the 2001 meeting, a report in The Guardian stated:- '... the press have never been allowed access and all discussions are under Chatham House rules (no quoting). Not surprisingly, such ground rules, while attracting publicity-shy financiers, have also fuelled the fantasies of conspiracy theorists'. Jonathan Duffy, writing in BBC News Online Magazine, states:- 'No reporters are invited in and while confidential minutes of meetings are taken, names are not noted... In the void created by such aloofness, an extraordinary conspiracy theory has grown up around the group that alleges the fate of the world is largely decided by Bilderberg'. Investigative journalist Chip Berlet argues that right-wing populist conspiracy theories about the Bilderberg group date back as early as 1964 and can be found in the writings of Schlafly. In Berlet's 1994 report Right Woos Left, published by Political Research Associates, he writes:- 'The views on intractable godless communism expressed by Schwarz were central themes in three other bestselling books which were used to mobilize support for the 1964 Barry Goldwater campaign. The best known was Phyllis Schlafly's A Choice, Not an Echo, which suggested a conspiracy theory in which the Republican Party was secretly controlled by elitist intellectuals dominated by members of the Bilderberger Group, whose policies would pave the way for global communist conquest'. In late August 2010, the Bilderberg group and conspiracy theories about its real purpose were featured in international news because of the visit of Estulin to Cuba on 26 August. Estulin has written two books about the Bilderberg Group in which he accuses them of manipulating the public 'to install a world government that knows no borders and is not accountable to anyone but its own self'. When in Cuba, Estulin met with Cuban president Castro, who had just written several articles for the newspaper Granma citing Estulin's work. The meeting and Estulin's writings have been given extensive coverage in the Cuban press. This coverage has, in turn, been picked up by media outlets worldwide. Some Marxists, such as the members of the US Party for Socialism and Liberation, are concerned, however, that the publicity given to Estulin and his ideas could have a disorienting effect on some in socialist and progressive movements around the world. They view Estulin's writings as anti-Marxist, truly reductive of history, and rooted in extreme right-wing conspiracy theories that lack factual support. G. William Domhoff, a research professor in psychology and sociology who studies theories of power, sees the role of social clubs such as the Bilderberg group as being nothing more than a means to create social cohesion within a power elite. He adds that this understanding of clubs such as the Bilderberg group fits with the perceptions of the members of the elite. In a 2004 interview with New Internationalist magazine, Domhoff warns progressives against getting distracted by conspiracy theories which demonize and scapegoat such clubs. He argues that the opponents of progressivism are conservatives within the corporate elite and the Republican Party. It is more or less the same people who belong to clubs such as the Bilderberg group, but it puts them in their most important roles, as capitalists and political leaders, which are visible and therefore easier to fight. Bilderberg Conference is annual three-day conference attended by about 100 of Europe's and North America's most influential bankers, economists, politicians, and government officials. The conference, held in a different Western country each year, is conducted in an atmosphere of rigid secrecy. The conference provides a private, informal environment in which those who influence national policies and international affairs can get to know each other and discuss without commitment their common problems. After each conference a private report of the meeting is circulated only to past and present participants, and in the report speakers are identified only by their country. The conferences were initiated by Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands and took their name from the hotel at Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, where the first conference was held in 1954. An international steering committee generally selects different delegates each year. Bilderberg takes its name from the hotel in Holland, where the first meeting took place in May 1954. That pioneering meeting grew out of the concern expressed by leading citizens on both sides of the Atlantic that Western Europe and North America were not working together as closely as they should on common problems of critical importance. It was felt that regular, off-the-record discussions would help create a better understanding of the complex forces and major trends affecting Western nations in the difficult post-war period. The Cold War has now ended. But in practically all respects there are more, not fewer, common problems – from trade to jobs, from monetary policy to investment, from ecological challenges to the task of promoting international security. It is hard to think of any major issue in either Europe or North America whose unilateral solution would not have repercussions for the other. Thus the concept of a European-American forum has not been overtaken by time. The dialogue between these two regions is still – even increasingly – critical. What is unique about Bilderberg as a forum is:- (i) the broad cross-section of leading citizens that are assembled for nearly three days of informal and off-the-record discussion about topics of current concern especially in the fields of foreign affairs and the international economy; (ii) the strong feeling among participants that in view of the differing attitudes and experiences of the Western nations, there remains a clear need to further develop an understanding in which these concerns can be accommodated; and (iii) the privacy of the meetings, which has no purpose other than to allow participants to speak their minds openly and freely. In short, Bilderberg is a small, flexible, informal and off-the-record international forum in which different viewpoints can be expressed and mutual understanding enhanced. Bilderberg's only activity is its annual Conference. At the meetings, no resolutions are proposed, no votes taken, and no policy statements issued. Since 1954, fifty-seven conferences have been held. For each meeting, the names of the participants as well as the agenda are made Public and available to the press. Invitations to Bilderberg conferences are extended by the Chairman following consultation with the Steering Committee members. Participants are chosen for their experience, their knowledge, their standing and their contribution to the selected agenda. There usually are about 120 participants of whom about two-thirds come from Europe and the balance from North America. About one-third is from government and politics, and two-thirds from finance, industry, labor, education and communications. Participants attend Bilderberg in a private and not an official capacity. Bilderberg is governed by a Steering Committee which designates a Chairman; members are elected for a term of four years and can be re-elected. There are no other members of the Bilderberg conference. The Chair's main responsibilities are to chair the Steering Committee and to prepare with the Steering Committee the conference program, the selection of participants. He also makes suggestions to the Steering Committee regarding its composition. The Executive Secretary reports to the Chairman. Bilderberg Group:- secret lobbying for Anti-Democratic European Superstate by Western Elite. Founded in 1954, the Bilderberg Group holds 'by invitation only' annual meetings of the rich and powerful. About two-thirds of the attendees are European, the rest American. Informally named for the site of the group's first meeting, the Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, Netherlands. Origins of Bilderberg:- the initiative for the first convocation came from Joseph Retinger, in conjunction with Paul Rijkens, President of Unilever. Retinger has already been introduced; and the significance of Unilever needs to be examined briefly. Unilever is one of the largest and most powerful multinational corporations in the world and one of the top European capitalist companies. In the 1950's the advisory directors of Unilever were as follows (and I'm drawing attention to the links with the Rotterdam Bank and Philips, the electrical firm):- Hans Max Hirschfeld:- also on the board of Philips and Rotterdam Bank and with the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs during the war, and after it Commissioner for the Marshall Plan in the Netherlands; Karel Paul Van der Mandele, also on the board of Rotterdam Bank; Paul Rijkens:- also on the board of Rotterdam Bank; H.L. Wolterson:- also chair of Philips and on the board of Heldring and Pearson (linked with the Rotterdam Bank); and P.S. Frans Otten:- also President of Philips (and married to a member of the Philips family). One of the unusual features of Unilever is its bi-national structure (Stokman et al, 1985):- it is a jointly-owned AngloDutch company, with a 50/50 structure and a unitary board. This was a very useful device during the war, when operations could be shifted easily from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom. Philips had a similar arrangement under a Dutch law called the Corvo Law, whereby in an emergency it could divide itself into two parts, which it did when the Germans invaded:- one with its HQ in Germany and the other American. Both these parts got large military contracts during the war, playing a role on both sides. Unilever's financial advisers are the US investment bank Lazard Freres,

which handles the private financial affairs of many of the world's wealthy families, including the Agnellis of Fiat. (See Koenig, 1990, Reich. 1983, Business Week June 18 1984). Unilever's chief adviser on international affairs was David Mitrany, whose book, A Working Peace System, published in 1943, secured him this post. (He also worked for Chatham House). it was Mitrany who coined the term 'functionalism' to refer to the strategy of supra-national integration through a series of sectoral processes of internationalisation, designed to set in motion an autonomous logic, making inevitable further integration and ultimately making national states obsolete. In the post-war period there were three basic models for European union:- alongside the 'functionalists' (in this sense), were the 'inter-governmentalists' (e.g., Spaak) and the 'federalists' (e.g., Monnet himself). In the 1960s the functionalists used the slogan 'Atlantic Partnership' as the framework for the integration or synchronization of US and European interests. The immediate chain of events leading to the setting up of the first conference was as follows. Prince Bernhard set off for the USA in 1952 to visit his old friend Walter Bedell Smith, director of the newly-formed CIA. Smith put the organisation of the American end into the hands of Charles D. Jackson (special assistant for psychological warfare to the US President), who appointed John S. Coleman (president of the Burroughs Corporation. and a member of the Committee for a National Trade Policy), who in turn briefly became US chair of Bilderberg. Charles Jackson was president of the Committee for a Free Europe (forerunner of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) whose extensive operations financing and organising anti-Communist social democratic political intellectuals has only recently been fully documented (see Coleman 1989); and ran the CIA-financed Radio Free Europe in Germany. Earlier he had been publisher of Fortune magazine and managing director of Time/Life, and during the war was deputy head of psychological warfare for Eisenhower. At the time of Bernhard's visit he was working with a committee of businessmen on both sides of the Atlantic which approved the European Payments Union. It was thus a European initiative, and its aim was, in official bland language, to 'strengthen links' between Western Europe and the USA. A selected list of people to be invited to the first conference was drawn up by Retinger, with Prince Bernhard and Rijkens, from the European countries of NATO plus Sweden. The resulting group consisted of the Belgian and Italian prime ministers, Paul van Zeeland and Alcide de Gasperi (CDU), from France both the right wing prime minister Antoine Pinay and the Socialist leader Guy Mollet; diplomats like Pietro Quaroni of Italy and Panavotis Pipinelis of Greece; top German corporate lawyer Rudolf Miller and the industrialist Otto Wolff von Amerongen and the Danish foreign minister Ole Bjorn Kraft (publisher of Denmark's top daily newspaper); and from England came Denis Healey and Hugh Gaitskell from the Labour Party, Robert Boothby from the Conservative Party, Sir Oliver Franks from the British state, and Sir Colin Gubbins, who had headed the Special Operations Executive (SOE) during the war. On the American side, the members of the first Bilderberg assembly included:- (i) George Ball, who was head of Lehman Brothers, a former high State Department official, where he was architect of the policy of Atlantic Partnership, and later member of the Trilateral Commission. Ball was closely associated with Jean Monnet, owing to his work as legal counsel for the ECSC and the French delegation to the Schuman Plan negotiations. (ii) David Rockefeller was the key American member of Bilderberg. Space only permits the briefest sketch of his direct economic and political involvements:- head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, member of the Business Council, the US council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and, of course, the founder of the Trilateral Commission. (iii) Dean Rusk:- US Secretary of State 1961–69, earlier President of the Rockefeller Foundation 1952–60, having succeeded John Foster Dulles, himself an earlier Secretary of State and – this is not at all a coincidence – a close personal friend of Jean Monnet whom he had first met at Versailles in 1918 as well as of Dean Acheson, Truman's Secretary of State and the true author of the Marshall Plan. The final list was 67. Since then, the group enlarged somewhat, but the steering group remained the same size. After Retinger's death in 1960, the role of secretary was taken over by E.H. van der Beugel, who had headed the Dutch bureau for the Marshall Plan and later became president of KLM airlines and the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. After the resignation of Prince Bernhard, the role of chair was taken by British ex-prime minister Lord Home. The status of the group and its meetings is ostensibly 'private'. Gill names it simply 'a private international relations council', but nothing could be more misleading than this name private, unless in its sense of 'secret' When political leaders gather together with a view to arriving at consensus, in conjunction with leaders of industry and finance and press magnates and leading journalists, then this is not the same kind of thing as an assembly of ordinary private citizens. The vocabulary of pluralist political science ('lobbies', 'non-governmental organisations', etc) systematically distorts the actual power relations at work in these different kinds of associations. It is even questionable whether Bilderberg meetings are really 'private' in the legal sense of non-governmental. Robert Eringer, for example, having received an official reply that 'government officials attend in a personal and not an official capacity', found that in fact officials had attended Bilderberg conferences at government expense and in their official capacity. The British Foreign Office responded to his queries by saying 'we can find no trace of the Bilderberg Group in any of our reference works on international organisations', while he later learnt that the Foreign Office had paid for British members to attend Bilderberg conferences. Van der Pijl's assessment of the role of Bilderberg seems about as accurate as the available information would allow:- 'Rather than constituting an all-powerful secret Atlantic directorate, Bilderberg served, at best, as the environment for developing ideas in that direction, and secrecy was necessary for allowing the articulation of differences rather than for keeping clear-cut projects from public knowledge. In this sense Bilderberg functioned as the testing ground for new initiatives for Atlantic unity'. But on occasions the group is known to have exerted real power. An (unnamed) German participant at the 1974 conference held six months after the Arab Israeli War at Edmond de Rothschild's hotel at Megeve in France, commented:- 'Half a dozen knowledgeable people had managed, in effect, to set the world's monetary system wolfing again (after OPEC's quadrupling of oil prices), and it was important to try to knit together our networks of personal contacts. We had to resist institutionalism, bureaucratic red-tape, and the creation of new procedures and committees. Official bodies should be put in the position of ratifying what had been jointly prepared in advance'. See also The Committee Of 300. / Щел (Shell). Ротшильд. Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller). Трилатеральный (Trilateral), от Латинского слова Trilaterus, означающее Трёхсторонний, от Tri, в сложных словах означающее Три, и Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Дьжеймз (James). Чэйс (Chase). Эсошиэтс (Associates). 29 Мая 1954 жители тихого Нидерландского городка Оштобейк были весьма удивлены, когда к Гостинице Билдэрбэрьх (Hotel de Bilderberg) начали съезжаться роскошные лимузины. Хорошо одетые мужчины спешили укрыться за дверью отеля, стараясь не привлекать внимания местных жителей. Однако прибытие в городок такого количества солидных господ, говорящих на разных языках, не могло остаться незамеченным. Пожилая жительница Оштобейка, просившая нас не называть её имени, вспоминает:- 'Мне в 1954-м было тридцать лет, и я работала в Гостинице Билдэрбэрьх. Я запомнила день 29 Мая, так как никогда в жизни не видела столько солидных джентльменов и охраны одновременно. Всё было окутано ореолом тайны – они в течение нескольких дней не выходили из отеля и всё время сидели запершись в зале. Потом также тихо разъехались. На другой день ко мне подошёл мужчина в светлом, очень красивом костюме, попросил забыть о том, что я видела и вручил конверт, в котором лежала тысяча Гульденов. Тогда это были большие деньги…'. Судя по рассказам очевидцев и той мизерной информации, которая оказалась в распоряжении некоторых спецслужб, в Отеле Билдэрбэрьх происходило вот что. По приглашению Голландского Принца Бернарда и Президента Британо-Нидерландской корпорации Unilever Поля Рискенса (Paul Rijkens) в Нидерланды тайно прибыли самые влиятельные представители бизнеса, политики и экономики планеты. На многочасовой закрытой встрече в Гостинице Билдэрбэрьх было решено впервые в истории человечества попытаться создать так называемое теневое 'Мировое Правительство', которое негласно будет управлять основными политическими, экономическими и финансовыми процессами. Члены 'Мирового Правительства' назвали свою

организацию ‘Клуб Билдэрбэрьх’. Понтер Герке (Herke):- ‘Перед самым развалом ГДР и объединением Германии мы получили от нашего источника несколько протоколов заседаний Клуба Билдэрбэрьх, в которых говорилось о скрытом давлении на Михаила Горбачёва для скорейшего вывода Советских войск из Восточной Германии. Нами была осуществлена попытка шантажа некоторых членов ‘Мирового Правительства’ – Немцев. Однако вскоре протоколы и списки самым странным образом исчезли из наших архивов, а источник, передавший бумаги, и специалист ‘Штази’, занимавшийся ‘мировым правительством’, в течение месяца умерли ‘естественной’ смертью. Источник попал под машину, а офицер покончил жизнь самоубийством. На этом дело само собой заглохло, а вскоре ГДР прекратила существование как государство’. Майкэл Р., бывший сотрудник ЦРУ, пенсионер:- ‘Я не думаю, что наши будут что-либо ‘копать’ под этих людей, ведь среди них имеются Американцы, весьма близкие к самым высоким кругам в ЦРУ, и терять работу никто не собирается. Обратите внимание на Дьжона Марка Дойча (John Mark Deutch), бывшего главу ЦРУ, или на Дьжодьжа Робэнсэна (George Robenson), человека из Министерства Обороны США. А лично я бы вам посоветовал выкинуть этот список и забыть о Клубе Билдэрбэрьх навсегда. Жизнь – она такая:- можно случайно из окна выпасть. Ребята из Клуба Билдэрбэрьх очень серьезные’. Основное правило членов Клуба Билдэрбэрьх – полная конфиденциальность. И действительно, на сегодняшний день ни одной серьёзной утечки информации о деятельности теневых кардиналов пока не произошло. Билдэрбэрьхский Клуб – одна из ведущих мондиалистских сетевых структур, которые объединяют принадлежащих к ‘глобальной элите’ политиков, финансистов, представителей транснациональных корпораций (ТНК), секретных служб и СМИ. Непосредственными инициаторами создания клуба, первое заседание которого состоялось 29–31 Мая 1954 в Нидерландском городе Оштобейк в Отеле Билдэрбэрьх (Hotel de Bilderberg), были спецслужбы США. Ещё в конце 1940-х в целях сохранения Американского контроля над Европейской элитой на содержании ЦРУ появились такие организации, как Европейское Движение, Американский Комитет за Объединённую Европу, Европейская Молодежь и ряд других. Поскольку, однако, методы прямого вмешательства США в Европейские дела вызывали у общественности определённое недовольство, было решено обеспечить контроль над Европой через ТНК, с помощью проамерикански настроенных представителей Западно-Европейской элиты. В этих целях и был создан Альянс, прозванный позже в народе Билдэрбэрьхской Группой, планировавшийся как ‘клуб размышлений’ для представителей правящих кругов и крупнейших корпораций стран – членов НАТО. Председателем клуба стал Принц Бернард Голландский (Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Juliana since 1937, was previous to their marriage an active card-carrying member of Hitler’s black-shirted SS), супруг Королевы Юлианы (Queen Juliana), в недавнем прошлом – служивший Гитлеру офицер СС, являвшийся в начале 1950-х основным акционером нефтяной компании Ротшильдов Ройэл Дач Щел (Royal Dutch Shell). Среди 80 человек, присутствовавших на учредительном заседании Билдэрбэрьхского клуба, главную роль играли Дэвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller), Глава Фонда Рокэфэлёра Хэнри Дьжей. Хайнц (Henry J. Heinz; Chair of the Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation), Президент Фонда Карнеги Дьжосэф И. Дьжонсэн (Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment); в созданный тогда же руководящий комитет вошли представители Ротшильдов, Банка Шрёдера, газеты Нью Йорк Таймс, Лондонского Королевского Института Международных Отношений и ЦРУ США. Настоящими руководителями Билдэрбэрьхской группы были Барон Эдмунд де Ротшильд (Baron Edmond de Rothschild) и Лорэнс Рокэфэлё (Laurance Rockefeller), выбиравшие членов клуба. Удивительный конгломерат евреев и их ненавистников. Какая явная беспринципность, но какими только принципами не поступишься ради получения сверхприбылей и возможности заправлять всем миром. Одной из главных целей, обозначенных сразу после образования группы, являлось создание Европейского супергосударства с собственным центральным банком и единой валютой, находящегося под ‘естественным’ контролем США. Конечная цель деятельности Билдэрбэрьхцев (Bilderbergers) формулировалась как создание транснационального правительства. Билдэрбэрьхский Клуб построен по принципу масонской ложи, его структура включает в себя три круга. Внешний круг достаточно широк и объединяет до 80% участников собраний. Члены этого круга знают только часть реальной стратегии и истинных целей организации. Второй круг, намного более закрытый, – Комитет Управления (Steering Committee), состоящий из 35 человек, знакомых с задачами группы примерно на 90%. Самый узкий круг – Совещательный Комитет (или Консультативный Комитет; Advisory Committee), состоящий примерно из десяти человек, досконально знающих подлинные цели и стратегию организации и обладающих всеми полномочиями по делам группы в период между её ежегодными заседаниями. Как писал Итальянский журнал Л’Еуропэо (L’Europeo) в 1975, ‘несмотря на пестроту своего состава, в целом Билдэрбэрьхцы – это некое суперправительство, на свой фасон перекраивающее правительства стран Запада’. В настоящее время постоянными участниками клуба являются Эдмэнд дэ Ротшильд (Edmond de Rothschild), Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller), Збигниев Брежинский (Zbigniew Brzezinski), Пол Дандиз Волфовиц (Paul Dundes Wolfowitz), Хэнри Кисиндьжёр (Henry Kissinger), Ричад Холбрук (Richard Charles Albert Holbrooke), Бельгиец Этьен Давиньон (Etienne Davignon), Хэнри Дьжей. Хайнц (Henry J. Heintz), Романо Проди (Romano Prodi) и некоторые другие. Считается, что актив клуба объединяет 383 человека, треть из которых Американцы – представители аппарата Президента США, Госдепартамента, крупнейших корпораций, банков и деловых кругов. Основная часть финансовых средств, идущих от ТНК и западных секретных служб, за счёт которых осуществляется деятельность Билдэрбэрьхского клуба, поступает главным образом через подставные общества и банки, расположенные на Багамах, в Лихтенштейне, Люксембурге и Швейцарии. Имена тех, кто финансируют клуб, точно установить невозможно. Известно только, что на финансирование деятельности Билдэрбэрьхской группы тратятся астрономические суммы. Собираются члены клуба один раз в год в течение 4 дней, как правило, в Мае–Июне в разных городах, либо в замках, либо в дорогих гостиницах в условиях полной секретности. Каждое совещание, в котором участвует около 120 человек, проходит в обновлённом составе. Все обсуждения ведутся при закрытых дверях, допускаются туда только ‘свои’ журналисты. Никакая информация наружу не выходит:- на собраниях Билдэрбэрьхцев запрещено что-либо записывать; запрещено делать заявления для прессы и разглашать дискуссии, происходящие на этих встречах. Ведущие медиамагнаты либо сами присутствуют на собраниях клуба, либо присылают своих представителей и отлично осведомлены о программе совещаний (например, Нью Йорк Таймс (The New York Times), Файнэншл Таймс (Financial Times)), однако никогда не рассказывают об этом на страницах своих изданий. Известны слова Д. Рокэфэлёра, сказанные в 1993, когда он поблагодарил редакторов крупнейших Западных СМИ за то, что те на протяжении почти сорока лет хранили молчание:- ‘Нам было бы невозможно разработать наш план для всего мира, если бы он был предан огласке в те годы. Но мир устроен сложнее и готов идти к мировому правительству. Наднациональная верховная власть интеллектуальной элиты и банкиров мира, несомненно, более предпочтительна, чем национальное самоопределение, практиковавшееся в прошлые столетия. Таким образом, мы обязаны удержать прессу в неведении относительно наших убеждений, составляющих историческое будущее нашего века’. Однако скрыть деятельность Билдэрбэрьхской группы невозможно, и периодически от тех или иных членов клуба или причастных к его деятельности людей информация вырывается наружу. Одним из первых серьёзных исследований, посвящённых Билдэрбэрьхцам, стала книга бывшего агента западных спецслужб Люиса М. Гонсалес-Мата ‘Истинные Хозяева Мира’, изданная в Париже в 1979 (Luis M. Gonzales-Mata. Les vrais maitres du monde. Paris. 1979). Совсем недавно вышли книга Дэйвида Роскапфа ‘Суперкласс:- Элита Глобальной Власти и Мир, Который Они Создают’ 2008 (David Rothkopf; Superclass:- The Global Power Elite and the World They Are Making; 2008) и двухтомное исследование историков Пьера и Даниеля де Вильмарэ и Вилъйэма Ди. Волфа ‘Факты и Хроники, Скрываемые от Общественности’ 2004 (Pierre & Daniele de Villemarest,

Willam D. Wolf; Facts and Chronicles Denied to the Public. 2004). В настоящее время за деятельностью Билдэрбэрьхского Клуба активно следят независимые исследователи Англичанин Тчони Газлын (Tony Gosling), создатель сайта http://www.bilderberg.org с подробной информацией о деятельности клуба, и Американец Дьжим Такё (Jim Tucker), редактор консервативной газеты Американская Свободная Пресса (American Free Press), получающий сведения от людей, регулярно присутствующих на заседаниях клуба в качестве помощников и ассистентов, но не являющихся его членами. Сообщения Такера публикуются на сайтах http://www.prisonplanet.com/articles/ и http://www.nouvelordremondial.cc/cat/bilderberg-group/. На своих заседаниях Билдэрбэрьхская группа принимает стратегические решения по ключевым вопросам финансовой, военной и социальной политики, минуя правительственные органы ведущих стран мира. Как сказал Британский экономист Вил Хатэн (Will Hutton), на каждой встрече клуба 'консенсус является фоном, на котором принимаются политические решения во всём мире'. Так, именно на встрече Билдэрбэрьхцев в Швеции в 1973, объединившей представителей крупнейших нефтяных компаний, был одобрен специально разработанный сценарий повышения мировых цен на нефть и изложен план контроля над мировыми потоками нефтедолларов. На собраниях Билдэрбэрьхского Клуба 'избирают' будущих президентов США и премьер-министров Великобритании (подтверждается участием в Билдэрбэрьхских конференциях Била Клынтчэна (Bill Clinton) в 1991 и Тчони Блэа (Tony Blair) в 1993). В Июне 2006 на заседании Билдэрбэрьхцев в городке Каната, пригороде Канадской столицы Оттава, в центре внимания были вопросы энергетики, политики в отношении России, положение на Ближнем Востоке, 'терроризм', форсированное заселение белых стран другими расами, объединение Канады, США и Мексики в единое государство, вторжение в Иран, сокрытие разработанного топливоэкономичного автомобиля с расходом бензина 1 галлон на 200 миль, создание мирового правительства по экономической модели Средневековья. Здесь было принято решение о повышении цен на нефть до 105 Долларов за баррель (по предложению Хэнри Кисиндьжёра (Henry Kissinger)). В 2007 Билдэрбэрьхская конференция состоялась в Стамбуле, где обсуждалась проблема глобального изменения климата, геополитика на Ближнем Востоке, роль Турции в Европейском Союзе, реформы Всемирного Банка, Иранская ядерная проблема. И вновь одной из важнейших тем была разработка общей стратегии и политики Запада в отношении России, чья позиция по вопросам энергетики вызвала у представителей группы крайнее недовольство. В 2008 (с 05 по 08 Июня 2008 в Штате Вирджиния, в гостинице Вэстфилдз Мэриат (Westfields Marriott) в Шантийи, в 15 км от Аэропорта Даллеса близ Вашингтона) в числе участников Билдэрбэрьхской конференции в Шантийи были Хэнри Кисиндьжё (Henry Kissinger), Дэвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller), председатель Федеральной Резервной Системы США Бэн Бёнэнки (Ben Bernanke, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve), Кандализэ Райс (Condoleezza Rice), Рихад Пэрле (Richard Perle), Президент Европейского Центрального Банка Жон-Клёд Трихе (Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the European Central Bank), Комиссар ОБСЕ по Правам Национальных Меньшинств Норвежец Кнют Волэбекь (OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebaek), Пол Дундэс Волфовиц (Paul Dundes Wolfowitz), Генеральный Секретарь НАТО Яап де Хооп Шэфэр (Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, former Secretary General of NATO), бывший глава МИД ФРГ Йозэф Матин 'Йошка' Фиша (Joseph Martin 'Joschka' Fischer), бывший Президент Польши Александр Квасьневский (Alexandr Kwasnewsky), Министры Иностранных Дел Чехии Карэл Шварцэнбэрг (Karel Schwarzenberg) и Турции Али Бабаджян (Ali Babacan), Ирландский Генеральный Адвокат Пол Галаха (Paul Gallagher, Attorney General of Ireland; его склоняли к тому, чтобы найти способ изменить Ирландское 'нет' Лиссабонскому Договору на 'да'), Флемин Роушэ (редактор отдела культуры Датской газеты Юлянд-Постэн (Flemming Rose, Jyllands-Posten's culture editor)), прославившийся благодаря так называемой 'карикатурной войне'; как предполагают, его использовали, чтобы спровоцировать возмущение мусульман в соответствии с проектом 'Столкновение Цивилизаций') и другие лица. От России присутствовал Дмитрий Тренин из Московского Центра Карнеги. На этот раз Билдэрбэрьхцы обсуждали вопросы всеобщей чипизации Американцев, политики в отношении Ирана и цены на нефть. Собрание группы неслучайно проходило в США, где грядут президентские выборы. По некоторым данным, 06 Июня на встрече в Шантийи тайно присутствовали Хилэри Дайэн Радэм Клынтчэн (Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton) и Бэрак Эйч. Обама (Barack H. Obama). Известно точно, что в этот вечер они имели частную встречу на севере Вирджинии. Для подбора кандидатуры на роль будущего вице-президента Бэрак Обама пригласил члена Комитета Управления Билдэрбэрьхцев Дьжеймза Эй. Дьжансэна (James A. Johnson), уже выступавшего в этом качестве во время избирательных компаний Дьжона Кэри (John Kerry) и Волтёра Мандэйла (Walter Mondale). Дьжеймз Эй. Дьжансэн является Вице Председателем частного банка Пёсиас Эл.Эл.Си. (Perseus LLC; Vice Chairman of Perseus) и членом правления Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), Гэнэт Кампэни Инк. (Gannett Company Inc.), Таргет Корпорэйшэн (Target Corporation), Тэмпл-Инлэнд (Temple-Inland) и группы Юнайтид Хэлс (United Health), входит в состав Трёхсторонней Комиссии и Совета по Международным Отношениям.

BILGE SUMP = ДНИЩЕВЫЙ ОТСТОЙНИК (или ДНИЩЕВЫЙ КОЛОДЕЦ) – Bilge Sump is a sump at the lowest point of the hold, where water can collect and be pumped off.

BILL = БИЛЕТ – Bill is a document, issued by a bank, promising to pay someone a certain amount of money. Also known as Bank Note in the United States. / Это документ, выпускаемый банком, обещающий оплатить кому-то определённую сумму денежных средств. Известен также как Банкнота (Bank Note) в Соединённых Штатах Америки.

BILL = ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Bill is short for Bill of Exchange. Also known as Note in the United States. / В Английском языке для обозначения Русскоязычного термина Вексель достаточно часто может использоваться слово Bill, являющееся сокращением от словосочетания Bill of Exchange. В Соединённых Штатах Америки известен также как Билет, или Нота, (Note). Вексель или Счёт:- в общем значении:- (1) переводный вексель (тратта); сокращение от bill of exchange – поручение одной стороны другой выплатить некоторую сумму третьей стороне; (2) Счёт – документ, являющийся доказательством задолженности должника кредитору; обыкновенный счёт, с которым мы все знакомы; (3) Банкнота – бумажные деньги, например 5-Долларовая банкнота; (4) Купчая (bill of sale) – документ, использующийся для передачи права владения некоторыми товарами; переходит от продавца покупателю – аналогично акту о продаже недвижимости. В инвестициях:- сокращение, употребляющееся вместо due bill – долговое обязательство. Часто использовалось для оплаты остатка по сделке с ценными бумагами, когда дивиденды, проценты и иные суммы уже отражены в цене, но ещё не распределены. Например, когда акции продаются без права на дивиденды (ex-dividend) и дивиденд продавцу ещё не выплачен, тогда покупатель подписывает долговое обязательство на сумму дивидендов, причитающуюся к уплате продавцу. Долговое обязательство может прилагаться к поставленным ценным бумагам для того, чтобы передать право владения брокеру покупателя в обмен на акции или некоторую денежную сумму. В Казначейских Векселях:- в финансовом мире bill обычно называются Казначейские Векселя – краткосрочные (со сроком исполнения до одного года) дисконтные государственные ценные бумаги. Продаются они на еженедельных и ежемесячных аукционах. Выпускаются достоинством от 10 000 до 1 миллиона Долларов США. Аукцион, на котором реализуются Казначейские Векселя, отличается от двусторонних аукционов, организуемых биржами. В этом случае в ходе Голландского Аукциона (Dutch auction) Казначейство США (Treasury) принимает заявки, называемые тендерами (tender), от всех заинтересованных лиц; затем продаёт ценные бумаги лицам, предложившим наибольшую цену, в порядке убывания предложенной цены. Аукционы по трёх- и шестимесячным облигациям проводятся еженедельно, по девятимесячным и одногодичным векселям – ежемесячно. Хотя доход по векселям может лишь незначительно превышать процент инфляции,

высокий уровень безопасности вложений, вместе с высокой ликвидностью, которую обеспечивает активный вторичный рынок (secondary market), делают эти векселя популярными среди финансовых управляющих различных корпораций, а также банков и государственных учреждений. Частные лица также могут приобретать векселя напрямую, на суммы до 500 000 Долларов США, не уплачивая сборов за совершение сделки, в Федеральном Резервном Банке (Federal Reserve Bank), в Бюро Управления Федеральным Долгом (Bureau of Federal Debt) и в определённых коммерческих банках. Цены на векселя, приобретаемые таким образом, определяются путём неконкурентных ставок, когда подписчики платят среднюю цену из всех принятых предложений. Из всех государственных долговых ценных бумаг Казначейские Векселя используются наиболее широко и являются основным инструментом кредитно-денежной политики Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve). Под Векселем, от Немецкого слова Wechsel, означающее Мена или Перевод или Перемещение, понимается ценная бумага, обособленный документ, строго предусмотренной формы, содержащий или безусловное обязательство выдавшего его лица (простой вексель), или его приказ третьему лицу (переводной вексель) произвести платёж указанной суммы поименованному в векселе лицу или предъявителю векселя в обусловленный срок. Обычно вексель выполняется на бумажном носителе. Лицо, в пользу которого выписан вексель, может, не дожидаясь наступления срока оплаты векселя, использовать его для платежей по своим обязательствам или учесть его в банке. При передаче векселя необходимо соблюдать формальности, предусмотренные вексельным законодательством. На оборотной стороне векселя делается специальная передаточная надпись (индоссамент), обеспечивающая удостоверение факта передачи векселя другому лицу. Лицо, передающее вексель, берёт на себя ответственность (перед всеми последующими владельцами) за погашение обязательства по векселю. Вексель, вид ценной бумаги, представляет собой денежное обязательство строго установленной законом формы. Является безусловным и бесспорным долговым документом. В международной торговле, а также во внутреннем обороте капиталистических стран вексель используется в качестве одного из важных средств оформления кредитно-расчётных отношений, выполняет различные по характеру функции и применяется, например, как платёжный документ, передаваемый в установленном порядке одним лицом другому взамен денежного платежа, выступает в качестве орудия кредита, а также используется для инкассирования (получения) долга. Различают 2 вида векселей:- простой и переводный (тратта). Простой Вексель – ничем не обусловленное обязательство лица, его выдавшего, об уплате означенной суммы денег по требованию или в определённый срок поименованному в векселе лицу или его приказу (то есть другому, указанному им лицу). По Переводному Векселю плательщиком обычно является не векселедатель, а третье лицо – акцептант, который при помощи акцепта принимает на себя безусловное обязательство платежа. Таким образом, переводный вексель по своей форме представляет собой документ, содержащий ничем не обусловленный приказ векселедателя плательщику (акцептанту) произвести платёж определённой денежной суммы лицу, указанному в векселе, или его приказу – по предъявлении векселя или в определённый срок. Поскольку вексель выступает в качестве орудия обращения взамен наличных денег, в процессе вексельного обращения к векселедателю и акцептанту могут присоединиться и другие лица:- индоссанты, передающие вексель по индоссаменту, авалисты, гарантирующие платёж по векселю за какое-либо другое, ответственное по векселю, лицо. В практике международных расчётов распространён, так называемый, учёт векселей, заключающийся в том, что держатель векселя может до наступления срока платежа предъявить его в банк и получить указанную в нём сумму (за вычетом учётного процента). По наступлении срока платежа банк сам предъявляет вексель к оплате. Отношения участников вексельного оборота имеют характер гражданско-правовых отношений, регулируемых специальными нормами вексельного законодательства. В большинстве стран это законодательство основано либо на Женевских вексельных конвенциях 1930, либо на Английском вексельном законе. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) присоединился к Женевским вексельным конвенциям в 1936, постановление Центрального Исполнительного Комитета и Совета Народных Комиссаров (ЦИК и СНК) СССР от 07 Августа 1937 на территории СССР было введено в действие основанное на этих конвенциях Положение о Переводном и Простом Векселе. Вексель широко используется в расчётных и кредитных отношениях, возникающих в сфере экономического сотрудничества СССР с капиталистическими странами. Во внутреннем обороте СССР вексельное обращение ликвидировано в 1930 в связи с переходом к системе прямого целевого банковского кредитования.

BILL = СЧЁТ – (1) Bill is a list of charges to be paid on goods or services. Also known as Check in the United States.

(2) Bill is a document describing goods, most often used in dealings with customs. / Это документ, описывающий товары, чаще всего используемый при работе с таможней.

BILL BROKERS = ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЕ БРОКЕРЫ (или БРОКЕРЫ ПО ВЕКСЕЛЯМ) – Bill Brokers (in 1844) propose and conclude bargains between merchants and others in matters of bills and exchange. They make it their business to know the state of the exchange, and the circumstances likely to elevate or depress it. They sell bills for those drawing on foreign countries, and buy bills for those remitting to them: and, from their knowledge of the mutual wants of the one class as compared with those of the other, a few of the principal brokers are able to fix the rate of exchange at a fair average, which it would not be possible to do if the merchants directly transacted with each other. Their charge as brokerage is 2s. per cent (in 1844). 'Those', says Mr. Windham Beawes, 'who exercise the function of bill brokers, ought to be men of honour and capable of their business; and the more so, as both the credit and fortune of those who employ them may, in some measure, be said to be in their hands; and, therefore, they should avoid babbling, and be prudent in their office, which consists in one sole point, that is, to hear all and say nothing; so that they ought never to speak of the negotiations transacted by means of their intervention, or relate any ill report which they may have heard against a drawer, nor offer his bills to those who have spread it'. / Г-н Xxxxx (Mr. Windham Beawes).

BILLED WEIGHT = ЗАЯВЛЕННЫЙ ВЕС (или ВЕС ПО НАКЛАДНОЙ) – Billed Weight is the weight stated in a waybill and/or freight bill of lading, i.e. the invoiced weight. / Вес, указанный в транспортной или грузовой накладной, то есть вес, выставленный для оплаты.

BILLETS = БОЛВАНКИ (или ЗАГОТОВКИ) – Billets are the feedstock for long products of small cross section. In cases when they are not directly cast by a continuous caster, they are rolled from blooms by billet mills. One method of rolling billets, which are usually 75 to 125 millimeters square, is to use a three-high mill with box passes, as shown in A in the figure. After a rectangular bloom is rolled into a square cross section at the lower rolls, it is lifted to the next pass on the upper rolls and rolled back into a rectangular one; this is turned 90° while being lowered on a roller table for another square rolling in the lower pass, and so on. In another method, alternating horizontal and vertical stands are arranged in tandem, using diamond and square passes without turning or twisting the billet (as shown in B in the figure). Billets are the semi-finished products (steel products) with a square or rectangular cross-section, edge lengths of 50 to 125 mm, rounded edges and a minimum length of approximately 1 000 mm. This are the used to produce for bars, wire rod and special profiles or for forged or drop-forged items. A Billet is a length of metal that has a round or square cross-section, with an area less than 36 sq in (230 cm^2). Billets are created directly via continuous casting or extrusion or indirectly via rolling an ingot. Billets are further processed via profile rolling and drawing. Final products include bar stock and wire. Centrifugal casting is also used to produce short circular tubes as billets, usually to achieve a precise metallurgical structure. They are commonly used as cylinder sleeves where the inner and outer diameters are ground and machined to length. Because their size is not modified significantly, they are not always

classified as semi-finished casting products. / После окантованный блюм раскатывается в квадратное сечение на . прокатка (rolling). Под Болванкой понимается выходящее из употребления название металлического слитка или заготовки, а также заготовок из других материалов. Под Заготовкой понимается предмет производства (материал, продукт и тому подобное), из которого дальнейшей обработкой получают готовое изделие.

BILL FOR COLLECTION = ВЕКСЕЛЬ НА ИНКАССО (или ВЕКСЕЛЬ ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ) – Bill For Collection is a bill of exchange presented to a bank for collection (and not for discounting). The countervalue of the bill is credited to the account of the customer either immediately 'on the due date' or only 'after collection'. / либо немедленно в 'надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату', либо 'после инкассо'.

BILL GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ВЕКСЕЛЯ – Bill Guarantee:- undertaking (generally made by signing the bill) to meet a bill of exchange in the event of the failure of the actual drawee of the bill to do so.

BILLIARD CLOTH = БИЛЬЯРДНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Billiard Cloth is the cloth used on billiard tables. It is always dyed green. This is traditionally a very fine twilled fabric consisting of quality wool. Nowadays also other fibers are used for billiard cloth.

BILLING = ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ СЧЁТА–ФАКТУРЫ – Billing:- a carrier terminal activity that determines the proper rate and total charges for a shipment and issues a freight bill.

BILLION = БИЛЛИОН (или МИЛЛИАРД) – Billion is one thousand million or 10^9. / Биллион или Миллиард – одна тысяча миллионов или 10^9.

BILL OF EXCHANGE = ПЕРЕВОДНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – A Bill Of Exchange is a written order for a certain sum of money to be transferred on a certain date from the person who owes the money or agrees to make the payment (the drawee) to the creditor to whom the money is owed (the drawer of the bill). Thus, it is the creditor, or the drawer, who actually draws, or in other words fills out, the bill of exchange as to the amount due and the date on which it is to be paid and addresses it to the debtor, the drawee. The bill of exchange has to be accompanied by an instruction letter which may be obtained from one's bank on request. Also known as Draft. See also Bill. In the United States, commonly known as a Draft. However, bill of exchange is the correct term. Payment order written by one person (the drawer) directing another person (the drawee) to pay a certain amount of money at a specified future date to a third party. It designates a named beneficiary but is transferable by endorsement. Unconditional written order by one person (the drawer) to another (the drawee) to pay, at a specified time, a certain sum of money to a designated person (the payee). Bill Of Exchange is an unconditional written order addressed by one person to another and signed by the person placing it. It requires the person, to whom it is addressed, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a certain sum of money to the order of a specified person or to bearer. The drawee is not liable on it until he has accepted it. Usually used in foreign transactions. A signed, written order by one company that instructs another company to pay a third party a specific amount. An order in writing from one person or firm to another requiring them to pay a certain sum to a person named therein. Bill Of Exchange is an invoice which is endorsed by a merchant bank and which can be sold to a discount house to raise short term finance. Where the endorser is an eligible bank the bill is known as an Eligible Bill Of Exchange. In the case of an eligible bill the bill of exchange is a very secure investment. Bills Of Exchange are sometimes called Drafts, but that term usually applies to domestic transactions only. The term bill of exchange may also be applied more broadly to other instruments of foreign exchange, including cable and mail transfers, traveler's checks, letters of credit, postal money orders, and express orders. The drawn Bill of Exchange, or Draft, is an order by which the drawer instructs the debtor (drawee), without stating the reason for the debt, to pay a fixed amount of money to the payee specified in the bill of exchange or to his order, whereby the drawer is liable for acceptance and redemption. In contrast, the negotiable bill of exchange (promissory note) is an undertaking to pay by which the drawer, without stating the reason for the debt, himself undertakes to pay a fixed amount of money to the payee specified in the bill of exchange or to his order. The rights represented by a bill of exchange can only be claimed by a person who can prove his right of ownership of the document. See also Draft, and Promissory Note. Bill of Exchange is an unconditional order in writing, issued by the seller (drawer) instructing the buyer (drawee) to pay the seller's bank (payee) a specified amount (normally the full invoice value) on demand (at sight) or at a fixed or determinable future time. A suitable form can be obtained from the seller's bank, or drawn up on a blank sheet of paper. Sight Draft is a bill of exchange drawn 'at sight' meaning that as soon as the drawee accepts the bill it falls due for payment. A Bill Of Exchange is a written request for payment from one person (drawer) requiring the person to whom it is addressed (drawee) to pay the payee or bearer on demand or at a fixed or determinable time. It is used as a means of financing international transactions. Bill of Exchange is:- (i) a signed, written order by one company that instructs another company to pay a third party a specific amount; (ii) an unconditional written order addressed by one person to another and signed by the person placing it. It requires the person, to whom it is addressed, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a certain sum of money to the order of a specified person or to bearer. The drawee is not liable on it until he has accepted it. (iii) Usually used in foreign transactions. A Bill Of Exchange is a written request for payment from one person (drawer) requiring the person to whom it is addressed (drawee) to pay the payee or bearer on demand or at a fixed or determinable time. It is used as a means of financing international transactions. / Смотрите также Тратта (Draft), и Простой Вексель (Promissory Note). Термин Вексель, от Немецкого слова Wechsel, означает вид ценной бумаги и денежное обязательство. Вексель является безусловным и бесспорным долговым документом строго установленной законом формы. Различают Простой Вексель (Promissory Note) и Переводный Вексель (Bill of Exchange) или Тратта (Draft). Передача векселя от одного лица другому оформляется передаточной надписью – индоссаментом. В международной торговле, а также во внутреннем обороте стран вексель является одним из основных средств оформления кредитно-расчётных отношений. Трассант = векселедатель, трассат = плательщик, векселедержатель = ремитент, соло-вексель, путём индоссамента, учтя вексель, переучёт векселя, 'Не Приказу' – невозможность передачи, аваль, авалист – лицо, давшее аваль, отказ а акцепте или платеже должен быть удостоверен Протестом Векселя. Под Учётом Векселя понимается покупка банком векселя до наступления срока платежа по нему. При учёте векселя банк авансирует клиенту деньги, взимая за это учётный процент. Под Учётным Процентом понимается плата, взимаемая банками при учёте векселей (центральными эмиссионными банками – официальный учётный процент). Величина учётного процента определяется средним уровнем ссудного процента, сроком и обеспеченностью учитываемого векселя. Переводный Вексель (Тратта) – ценная бумага, представляющая собой безусловное предложение векселедателя (трассанта) лицу, на которое выставлен вексель (трассату), уплатить определённую сумму денег предъявителю векселя, указанному на нём, либо другому лицу, указанному посредством передаточной надписи, в установленный срок (срочная тратта) или по предъявлению. Переводный Вексель представляет собой безусловное предложение трассанта (кредитора), адресованное трассату (должнику), уплатить третьему лицу (ремитенту) в установленный срок указанную в векселе сумму. При возникновении такого денежного обязательства трассант выступает и кредитором по отношению к должнику (трассату), и должником по отношению к ремитенту. Когда же трассант выставляет переводный вексель на трассата с предложением уплатить определённую сумму самому трассанту, последний становится одновременно и ремитентом, а вексель служит инструментом, регулирующим долговые отношения между ними.

BILL OF HEALTH = СУДОВОЕ САНИТАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРАВЕ ПЛАВАНИЯ (или САНИТАРНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, или КАРАНТИННЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – The Bill Of Health is the certificate issued by local medical authorities indicating the general health conditions in the port of departure or in the ports of call. The Bill of Health must have visa before departure by the Consul of the country of destination. When a vessel has free pratique, this means that the vessel has a clean Bill of Health certifying that there are no questions of contagious disease and that all quarantine regulations have been complied with, so that people may embark and disembark. / контагиозная (заразная) болезнь (contagious disease).

BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ – Bill Of Lading (B/L) (in the UK, 1840's), is a formal receipt subscribed by the master of a ship in his capacity of carrier, acknowledging that he has received the goods specified in it on board his ship, and binding himself (under certain exceptions) to deliver them, in the like good order as received, at the place and to the individual named in the bill, or his assigns, on his or their paying him the stipulated freight, etc. When goods are sent by a ship hired by a charterparty, the bills of lading are delivered by the master to the merchant by whom the ship is chartered; but when they are sent by a general ship, – that is, by a ship not hired by charterparty, but employed as a general carrier, – each individual who send goods on board, receives a bill of lading for the same. In all cases, therefore, the bill of lading is the evidence of and title to the goods shipped. The liability of a carrier, at common law, to deliver the goods intrusted to his care, is calcelled only by 'the act of God and the king's enemies'. But to limit this responsibility, the following exception is now, invariably almost, introduced into the clause in bills of lading, binding the master to the delivery of the goods:- 'The act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever, excepted'. Bills of lading are not, in general, immediately given by the master on receiving the goods. The usual practice is for the master or his deputy to give a common receipt for the goods, which is delivered up on receiving the bill of lading. The latter should always be required within 24 hours after the goods are received on board. Three sets of all bills of lading are made out on stamped paper:- one of these should he remitted by the first post to the person to whom the goods are consigned, a second being sent to him by the ship; the third is retained by the shipper of the goods. The master ought always to retain copies of the bills of lading for his government. A stamp duty of 3s. is charged on all bills of lading, whether for goods exported or carried coastwise. The usual form of a bill of lading is as follows:- W.B. No. 1. a. 10.:- N.B. – SHIPPED. In good order as well conditioned, by A.B. merchant, in and upon the good ship called ... whereof C.D. is master, now in the river Thames, and bound for ..., the goods following, viz. (here describe the goods.) marked and numbered as per margin, to be delivered, in the like good order and condition, at ... aforesaid, (the act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever, excepted.) unto the said A.B. or his assigns, he or they paying for the said goods at the rate of ... per piece freight, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof, I, the said master of the said ship, have affirmed to three bills of lading, of this tenour and date; any one of which bills being accomplished, the other two are to be void. London, this ... day of ..., 1843. C.D., Master.' But in the case of ships homeward bound from the West Indies, which send their boats to fetch the cargo from the shore, the exception in the bill of lading is usually expressed as follows:- 'The act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever, save risk of boats, so far as ships are liable thereto, excepted'. Other exceptions may be and are sometimes introduced; but the above is the general form. Transfer Of Bills Of Lading:- bills of lading are transferable either by blank or special indorsement, like bills of exchange. And whatever may be the character of the person to whom the goods are consigned, whether he be a buyer, or merely the factor, agent, or broker of the consignor, the Bonâ Fide holder of a bill of lading indorsed by the consignee is entitled to the goods, and may claim them from the master, if he can prove that he has purchased the bill for a good consideration; but unless he can do this, he is not entitled to the goods. Formerly, a factor, though he might sell, could not pledge the goods of his principal. But the hardship and inconvenience arising from this rule were such, that it was set aside by the act 6 Geo. 4. c. 94. The second section of this act declares, that any person in possession of a bill of lading shall be deemed the true owner of the goods specified in it, so as to make a sale or pledge by him of such goods or bill of lading valid, unless the person to whom the goods are sold or pledged has notice that the seller or pledger is not the actual and Bonâ Fide owner of the goods. – (See also Factor.) Delivery Under Bill Of Lading:- it being usual to sign and deliver three bills of lading, it is possible that there may be conflicting demands upon the captain by the different holders. Nothing, however, is, in such a case, required of him, except that he act with good faith, and to the best of his judgment; and that he make delivery of the goods to the person who first demands them of him, upon presentment of the bill of lading, provided the circumstances be not such as to justify a suspicion of his having unfairly got possession of it. If he act differently, he is answerable, according to the peculiarities of the case, to the person injured by his negligence; the bill of lading being not only the instructions of the merchant to him, as his carrier or servant, but his own especial agreement to deliver according to its conditions. Where several bills of lading of a different import have been signed, no regard is to be paid to the time when they were first signed by the master; but the person who first gets legal possession of one of them from the owner or shipper, has a right to the consignment; and where such bills of lading, though different upon the face of them, are constructively the same, and the master has acted Bonâ Fide, a delivery according to such legal title will discharge him from all. Bill Of Lading (B/L or BL) is a legal document signed by or for the captain/master, agents, owners of a vessel or the (common) carrier. It is written evidence of the contract of carriage by sea and/or by land. It is:- (i) a receipt of the goods (in the owner's/carrier's or his/their agent's custody); (ii) an undertaking to carry and deliver the goods safely to the place directed/agreed, dangers of the sea excepted, against; (iii) Surrender of the document where/when provisions in the document stipulate delivery to order of a named person, to order (blank) or to bearer; and (iv) it evidences the terms of the contract of carriage. Bill Of Lading (B/L) is the document which covers transport by sea. Signed by the carrier, whether a shipping line or a freight forwarder, it serves as a receipt to the consignor for the goods, as evidence of the contract of transport containing the conditions of transport, and as a document of title by which possession of the goods can be transferred. Typically a B/L is issued in a set of three signed originals or negotiables, one of which must be presented to claim the goods upon which the others become void. (i) Combined Transport/Multimodal B/L is a B/L covering transport by shipping container from an inland place prior to the loading port, to an inland place beyond the destination port. Most freight forwarders and shipping companies title their B/Ls as 'Bill of Lading for Combined Transport or Port-to-Port shipment' or similar. (ii) Congen B/L is a standard form of bill of lading used in shipments by chartered ship. (iii) Clean B/L is a bill of lading indicating that the goods were received by the carrier in good order and condition, without any clauses declaring a defective condition in the goods and/or their packing. (iv) Dirty/Foul/ Claused B/L is a bill of lading with any clauses declaring a defective condition in the goods and/or their packing. Almost invariably not acceptable to banks for presentation under L/Cs and almost always not acceptable to the buyer. See also Clean Bill of Lading. (v) House B/L is a bill of lading issued by a freight forwarder acting as a carrier. The terms and conditions of the contract may well be different to the terms and conditions contained on the shipping company's B/L, which can in extraordinary circumstances lead to legal complications should a dispute arise. (vi) Master B/L is the term used for the B/L issued by a shipping company to a freight forwarder for all of the goods covered by one or more House B/Ls on the one ship going from one loading port to one destination port. (vii) Ocean B/L is a B/L covering port-to-port shipment. Typically banks continue to use this term on L/Cs even though the majority of international shipments are containerized. See also Multimodal B/L. (viii) On Board/Shipped On Board B/L is a B/L evidencing that the goods were not only received by the carrier but were actually loaded on board in good order and condition. 'Shipped' indicates that not only were the goods on board, but that the ship has departed the port. (ix) Order B/L is a negotiable B/L, in which the goods are consigned 'to order of' a particular party, often the shipper

in which case the consignee is mostly shown simply as 'to order'. (x) Straight B/L is a non-negotiable B/L in which the goods are consigned directly to a named consignee. Said To Contain (STC):- said to contain, often placed before the description of goods on a bill of lading because the carrier does not know the nature or quantity of goods actually placed in the packages or the containers. On Board / Shipped On Board is a notation on a bill of lading, indicating that not only did the carrier receive the goods in good order and condition, but they were also placed on board the ship. A Bill Of Lading (B/L) is a commercial shipping document which serves three distinct purposes in connection with the carriage of goods. An itemised list of goods contained in a shipment. It is also a receipt from Carrier for the goods, represents the contract for carriage and serves as a document of title. Functions of the Bill Of Lading (B/L):- the B/L is often described as 'the key to the warehouse'. It enables the holder to receive the goods or to transfer and deliver the goods. The B/L has 3 main functions:- (1) B/L as a receipt for the goods shipped:- (i) The bill of lading is prima facie evidence that the goods indicated therein (quantity, condition, marks) have been shipped. This means that it would be difficult for the carrier to later dispute the quantity or condition of goods loaded; (ii) If the Hague-Visby Rules apply, the shipper is legally entitled to demand a 'Shipped onboard' B/L from the carrier after the cargo is loaded onboard the vessel. (2) Written evidence of the contract:- the bill of lading is excellent evidence of the terms of the contract between the carrier and the shipper, but is the only evidence of the terms of the contract with regard to the carrier and the sale agent holder (consignee) of the B/L. (3) Document of title:- (i) A 'negotiable'B/L means that title to the goods may be passed from one party to another by endorsement of the B/L. One of the main values of a B/L is that merchants may buy and sell the goods whilst it is in transit and without even taking actual possession of the goods; (ii) A B/L is only negotiable if it is marked 'To Order'. A 'straight-consigned' B/L is not negotiable in that title to the goods cannot pass by endorsement. A straight consigned B/L is therefore not strictly evidence of title in that title to the goods cannot pass from one seller to another by endorsement. The B/L has been used for hundreds of years, and in a bygone era more than one original B/L was issued. All original B/Ls were despatched to the discharge port so that at least one would arrive safely to enable the consignee to collect the goods. What if more than 1 party, each holding 1 original B/L, tries to claim the goods? This is not a case of 'first come, first served'. If every party appear to hold properly endorsed B/Ls, the prudent course of action would be for the freight forwarder to seek legal advice and to interplead in court. Delivery of cargo without production of the original B/L. In respect of negotiable 'To Order' B/Ls, the freight forwarder should never release cargo without production of the original B/L. To do so will amount to misdelivery and the freight forwarder will be liable for the value of the goods to the lawful holder of the B/L. He cannot limit liability. Some times in order to keep the customer happy business decision are made to release the cargo without the original B/L, in such circumstances it would be prudent for a freight forwarder to:- (i) Ask the carrier/principal for instructions; (ii) Inform shipper and ask for clarifications/instructions; and (iii) Obtain a Letter of Indemnity and/or a Bank Guarantee from the person claiming the cargo. A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Straight of Lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, exept when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee. A Bill of Lading is, as noted, a document derived from antiquity. In English law, this is the basis of its legal status. It has acquired its status by virtue of ancient mercantile custom. Traditionally, it has three functions, namely:- (i) as a receipt; (ii) as evidence of the contract of carriage; and (iii) as a document of title. The Bill of Lading will state, on the face of it, details of the cargo and the apparent order and condition within which it was shipped. The description is prima facie evidence of the condition of cargo as against the shipper and conclusive evidence as against third parties. The Bill of Lading is not a contract in itself but evidence of the contract. Invariably, the Bill of Lading will either incorporate the Hague or Hague-Visby Rules. A liner bill will contain, on the fact of it either the full terms or incorporate the carriers' standard terms. A Charterparty bill will expressly incorporate the Charterparty terms. The document of title has also been referred to as a 'Control Document'. It is also 'the key to the floating warehouse'. It is a thread linking a number of contracts, a sale contract, the shipping contract, the letter of credit and the pledge and other security arrangements. A document that establishes the terms of a contract between a shipper and a transportation company. It serves as a document of title, a contract of carriage and a receipt for goods. Bills Of Lading are contracts between the owner of the goods and the carrier. There are two types:- (i) a straight bill of lading is nonnegotiable; and (ii) a negotiable or shipper's order bill of lading can be bought, sold, or traded while goods are in transit and is used for letter of credit transaction. The customer usually needs the original or a copy as proof of ownership to take possession of the goods. A document that establishes the terms of a contract between a shipper and a transportation company. It serves as a document of title, a contract of carriage and a receipt for goods. The Bill of Lading (BOL) is an official document that accompanies every shipment. It serves as the contract between the party that owns the freight and the carrier. The each driver prior to vehicle departure. When a driver for an outside carrier signs the Bill of Lading, he/she accepts responsibility for the shipment. Upon arrival at the destination, the consignee or customer signs the Bill of Lading to indicate that the shipment was received and all goods are present as itemized. This customer-signed Bill of Lading then serves as a Proof of Delivery (POD) document. A Bill of Lading is a document issued by a carrier to a shipper upon acceptance of a shipment. It serves both as a receipt for goods to be shipped and as a contract stating the terms of carriage, and obliges the carrier to release the shipment upon presentation. A Bill Of Lading serves both as a shipping contract and as a receipt for the goods shipped. This is an essential document that must be obtained by the adjuster in a claim situation. It shows the date the goods were shipped, what was shipped, by whom, via what carrier, to an exact destination. It also specifies the carrier's liability. Bills of lading frequently state a Dollar limitation on the value of the cargo or specify a Dollar limit of liability. It is usually established according to some unit of measuring the property shipped, such as a specified Dollar amount per pound of cargo. The lower freight rates the carrier charges when these Dollar limitations are in effect are called Released Rates. Contract of carriage between shipper and steamship company which is the ship owner's receipt for the goods and is the document of title to them. Consignment note issued by the conisgnor as part of ocean-going and inland transportation processes which regulates the legal relationships between the loader, the consignor and the receiver of the goods that are being transported. This note may be confirmation from the consignor that the goods have been received for shipping (Received for Shipment B/L) or a confirmation that the goods have been put on board (On Board B/L, Shipped on Board B/L). This document also covers the duty of the consignor to deliver the goods to their port of destination and to hand the goods over to the legitimate owner of the bill of lading in return for the bill of lading. At the moment 3 different models are commonly used:- Bill Of Lading R 300, Bill Of Lading R 302, and Sea Waybill. Bill Of Lading (B/L or BL) is a document by which the Master of a ship acknowledges having received in good order and condition (or the reverse) certain specified goods consigned to him by some particular shipper, and binds himself to deliver them in similar condition, unless the perils of the sea, fire or enemies prevent him, to the consignees of the shippers at the point of destination on their paying him the stipulated freight. A bill of lading specifies the name of the master, the port and destination of the ship, the goods, the consignee, and the rate of freight. Bill Of Lading:- bills of lading are governed by the Bills of Lading Act. See 49 USC §§80101 to 80116 (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). A bill of lading is basically a transportation contract between a shipper-consignor and the carrier, which terms and conditions bind the shipper and all connecting carriers. The bill of lading represents the title of the goods and serves as evidence of the carrier's receipt of goods, their condition at the time of receipt, and their nature and quantity. Id. Carmack requires motor carriers and freight forwarders to issue a receipt or bill of lading for the property received for transportation. 49 USC §14706(a)(1) (2005). However, the carrier's 'failure to issue a receipt or bill of lading does not affect the liability of the carrier'. Id. There are several forms of bills of lading:- (i) a Clean Bill of Lading; (ii) a Multimodal or Intermodal Through Bill of Lading; (iii) a Negotiable Bill of Lading; (iv) a Non-Negotiable Bill of Lading; (v) an Order Bill of Lading; (vi) a Straight Bill of Lading; (vii)

a Through Bill of Lading; and (viii) a Way Bill or a Waybill. A shipping document containing a description of the goods to be shipped. Routine business activities often involve contracts known as Bills Of Lading. A bill of lading is a document or receipt issued by a carrier when it receives goods for shipment. Usually, the receipt indicates (i) the particular vessel on which the goods have been placed; (ii) destination; (iii) cargo weight; and (iv) terms of transportation. International sales transactions usually involve sales and transportation contracts; therefore, a seller not only sells goods, but also arranges the transportation of the goods to the purchaser. Under such circumstances, a bill of lading serves as a link between the sales part of the transaction and the transportation portion of it. Typically, contracts governing carriage of goods by water are evidenced by charter parties or bills of lading. The term charter party is employed to describe three widely differing types of contracts relating to the use of vessels owned or controlled by others. Bills of lading, by contrast, usually fall into one of four categories inland, ocean, through, and air waybill and are independent of the vessel used. An inland bill of lading establishes an agreement between a shipper and a transportation company. It is used to lay out the terms for transportation overland to the exporter's international transportation company. In short, inland bills of lading are necessary for the domestic transportation of goods. An ocean bill of lading provides terms between an international carrier and an exporter. It deals with the shipment of goods to a foreign location overseas. Ocean bills of lading are usually in order form that is, they call for delivery to the order of the shipper. These bills of lading can be negotiated similarly to a draft or check. Essentially, this means that a bona fide purchaser of the bill of lading takes it free and clear of any defects that, otherwise, do not appear on its face. A thorough bill of lading covers specific terms agreed to by a shipper and carrier. It covers domestic and international transportation of export merchandise; further, it provides the details agreed upon for transportation. Finally, an air waybill is a bill of lading that establishes terms of flights for the transportation of goods, both domestically and internationally. An air waybill can be thought of as a type of through bill of lading because it may cover both international and domestic transportation of goods. Ocean shipments, by contrast, require both inland and ocean bills of lading. Some bills of lading are negotiable; others are not. But inland and ocean bills of lading may be negotiable or nonnegotiable. If it is nonnegotiable, the carrier must provide delivery to the consignee the person receiving the goods named in the document. If, however, it is negotiable, the owner of the bill of lading has the right to ownership of the goods and, thus, has the right to reroute shipment. Depending on the parties' intention, the bill of lading may solely represent ownership of the goods. But the parties may agree that a mere security interest is to be transferred only. Upon receiving the goods, a receipt is issued and later turned in for the bill of lading proper. Apart from proving receipt of the goods to be shipped, the bill of lading incorporates the terms of the contract between the carrier and shipper. As international trade expands, the quantity of goods transported by water will also continue to grow. Bills of lading will become increasingly important and provide the necessary safeguards to facilitate the expansion of the world economy. A Bill of Lading is a cargo receipt, issued and signed by a duly authorised person on behalf of the carriers. (a) A document evidencing the title to the goods described therein. (b) A contract listing the terms and conditions of carriage agreed upon between shipper and carrier. Bill of Lading (abbreviated to B/L) is one of the most important documents in the whole shipping and freight chain. It comes in various types and forms and is one of the most commonly used documents in the shipping and freight chain but also the most misunderstood and misused of documents. A bill of lading has 3 basic purposes or roles:- Evidence Of Contract Of Carriage; Receipt Of Goods; and Document Of Title To The Goods. Let's examine these roles in more detail. (1) Evidence Of Contract Of Carriage:- emphasis on the term 'Evidence'. Many people think that:- (i) a bill of lading is a contract between the seller and the buyer; or/and (ii) a bill of lading is a contract of carriage between the carrier and shipper. Both notions are incorrect. The contract between a buyer and seller was already established when the buyer placed the order with the seller and they both discussed and agreed (verbally or in writing) the what, where, when, how and how much of the transaction in detail. The contract between a shipper and the carrier was already established when the shipper or his agent made a booking with the carrier (shipping line) to carry the cargo from A to B. The B/L is the evidence of the contract of carriage entered into between the 'Carrier' and the 'Shipper' or 'Cargo Owner' in order to carry out the transportation of the cargo as per the sales contract between the buyer and the seller. (2) Receipt Of Goods:- emphasis on the term 'Receipt'. A B/L is issued by the carrier or their agent to the shipper or their agent in exchange for the receipt of the cargo. The issuance of the B/L is proof that the carrier has received the goods from the shipper or their agent in apparent good order and condition, as handed over by the shipper. (3) Document Of Title To The Goods:- emphasis on the term 'Title'. It means that the goods may be transferred to the holder of the B/L which then gives the holder of the B/L, the rights to claim the goods or further transfer it to someone else. Based on the above roles, there are several variations of the B/L (let's call it Types), important among which are as below. (1) When a B/L is issued in Original(s) to a 'named' consignee it is referred to as a 'Straight B/L' and a straight B/L is a non-negotiable and non-transferable document. Release of cargo at destination may be issued ONLY to the named consignee and only upon surrender of at least 1 of the original bills issued. This B/L satisfies roles 1 & 2 above fully and does not satisfy role 3 (Document of Title) as the document is not negotiable or transferable. (2) When a B/L is issued to a 'named' consignee but without any originals it maybe considered as a 'Seaway B/L'. This B/L is also a non-negotiable and non-transferable document. A Seaway B/L is usually issued:- (i) for inter company shipments like from ACME Company Hollywood to ACME Company in the Middle of the Australian Outback; or (ii) where the shipment takes place between two different companies but there are no negotiations required between the two either directly or via bank for release of the cargo; and (iii) the shipper doesn't need to submit an original B/L to anyone to secure his payment. Since no originals are issued in the case of a Seaway B/L no surrender is required and the release may also be termed as an Express Release and is mentioned as such on the body of the B/L and manifest. This B/L satisfies roles 1 & 2 above and does not satisfy role 3 (Document of Title) as the document is not negotiable or transferable. (3) When a B/L issued is in Original(s) and consigned 'TO ORDER' or 'TO ORDER OF SHIPPER' or 'TO ORDER OF XYZ BANK' it is termed as Negotiable B/L or Order Bill. One of the most important aspects of a B/L is that it can be used as a negotiable instrument for payments between a buyer and seller using Letter of Credits. A negotiable B/L must be treated like gold and due care must be taken not to lose it. There are several cumbersome procedures to be followed if an original B/L is lost. Another notable feature of this type of B/L is that it contains the Terms and Conditions of the Carrier on the 1st Page of the B/L. The 1st page is what we all commonly refer to as the 'Back Of The B/L'. Seaway bills issued by some carriers do not have these Terms and Conditions on the back (also known as 'Blank Back Short Form B/L'). Destination port agent may issue release of cargo only after at least 1 of the issued originals are surrendered and after checking the endorsements on the back of the B/L as it is possible for this type of B/L to be endorsed or transferred to another company. This B/L satisfies all of the above 3 roles. There are also various ways in which the B/L is termed or titled, the purpose of which is to identify the carriers responsibility in terms of the carriage. Below are some of the ways in which a B/L is termed or titled. (1) Port to Port B/L:- when a B/L is issued as a Port to Port B/L (also known as Ocean B/L), the carrier's responsibility begins at the port of loading and ends at the port of discharge and therefore the Place of Origin/Receipt or Place of Destination/Delivery should not be mentioned in the B/L. (2) Combined Transport B/L:- when a B/L is issued as a Combined Transport B/L, it involves multiple modes of transport from the Place of Receipt to Place of Delivery and all these movements are carried out as a single contract by multiple service providers under the employ of the carrier. Carrier takes responsibility for any loss or damage for the entire transport including the sea and other mode of transport. When a B/L is released as a Combined transport B/L, the boxes like 'Pre-Carriage by', 'Place of Receipt by Pre-carrier', 'Place of Delivery by On-carrier', On-Carriage by' etc will be filed in. (3) Multimodal Transport B/L:- same as Combined Transport B/L. (4) Through B/L:- similar to Combined Transport B/L except that in the case of the Through B/L, the carrier is directly responsible only for the sea leg and for the inland movement they act as an agent in arranging the inland movement. The terms on the Through B/L

issued by the carrier will specifically state this, in such a B/L. When a B/L is released as a Through B/L, the boxes like 'Pre-Carriage by', 'Place of Receipt by Pre-carrier', 'Place of Delivery by On-carrier', 'On-Carriage by' etc will be filed in. Another misconception that most people have is terming a bill as Telex Release B/L. There is no such term. Bill of Lading is a document giving the holder the right to take possession of the goods that have been shipped. Issued in ocean traffic, the bill of lading confirms (through the signature of the captain, his deputy or the shipping company or its agent) that the goods have been received for shipment, that they are to be surrendered to the legitimate owner of the bill of lading at the port of destination, and what the shipping terms are. Difference Between House Bill of Lading And Master Bill of Lading:- a Bill of Lading maybe issued as a House Bill of Lading or a Master Bill of Lading. (1) A House Bill of Lading (HBL) is issued by a Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) operator, or a Freight Forwarder to their customers. (2) A Master Bill of Lading (MBL) is issued by the Shipping Line (Carrier) to the NVOCC Operator, or Freight Forwarder. When issued for a FCL shipment (non-groupage), a HBL should always be issued on a back to back basis with a MBL which means that the HBL should be an EXACT replica of the MBL issued by the actual Shipping line in respect of all details except the shipper, consignee and notify party details which will be different in the HBL and MBL. In the HBL:- (i) the Shipper will usually be the actual shipper/exporter of the cargo (or as dictated by the L/C); (ii) the Consignee will usually be the actual receiver/importer of the cargo (or as dictated by the L/C); and (iii) the Notify could be the same as Consignee (or any other party as dictated by the L/C). In the MBL:- (i) the Shipper will usually be the NVOCC operator, or their agent or the Freight Forwarder; (ii) the Consignee will usually be the destination agent or counterpart or office of the NVOCC operator, or the Freight Forwarder; (iii) the Notify could be the same as Consignee or any other party; (iv) in the interest of the NVOCC operator and their insurance coverage/exposure, it is recommended that all the details on the HBL and MBL like vessel/voyage information, cargo description, number of containers, seal numbers, weight, measurements should remain the same; the only difference should be in the shipper, consignee and notify details; (v) unless disallowed by the L/C, the HBL is also used/treated as a negotiable document and can be considered to fulfill the roles of a bill of lading; but due care must be taken when using HBL as a negotiable document as I have come across a counter-productive and dangerous practice of consigning the HBL and MBL exactly the same which means that there are two sets of bills of lading issued by two different entities for the same cargo!; (vi) such issues have happened due to the ignorance of the NVOCC or Freight Forwarder. Difference Between a Freight Forwarder And NVOCC:- A Freight Forwarder is someone who undertakes to handle the movement of goods from point to point on behalf of the cargo owner. A NVOCC which is the abbreviation for Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier maybe defined as a 'Carrier To Shippers' and 'Shipper To Carriers'. Most well established and experienced freight forwarders have below capabilities (either owned or outsourced):- experienced in all modes of transportation – road, rail, air and sea; able to provide cost effective and efficient cargo shipping solutions based on the customer's requirement; able to arrange storage for the cargo (usually all big forwarders have their own warehouses); able to arrange the distribution or 'forwarding' of the cargo as per the instructions of their client; have the capability to negotiate freight rates with the shipping line; able to book cargo with the shipping line as per the requirement of the client or under their own contract; process all relevant shipping documents such as certificates of origin, customs and port documentation, bills of lading and associated shipping/negotiating documentation (Eur1, Certificate of Origin, etc); issue their own approved House Bill of Lading (HBL); arrange transportation of the cargo from/to the customers premises and port; have thorough knowledge of over border cargo movement; and able to arrange customs clearance. However there are some differences which separate these two entities. The NVOCC can and sometimes do own and operate their own or leased containers whereas a Freight Forwarder does not. In certain countries like USA, the NVOCC operators are required to file their tariffs with the government regulatory bodies and create a public tariff. NVOCC is in certain areas accorded the status of a virtual 'carrier' and in certain cases accepts all liabilities of a carrier. A Freight Forwarding company can act as an agent/partner for a NVOCC whereas it doesn't happen the other way around. A traditional NVOCC does not provide above services provided by a freight forwarder, but in some cases the line between a NVOCC providing above functions and a traditional freight forwarder maybe blurred. Bill of Lading (B/L):- title of property of the goods, it is the authentic receipt delivered by carriers for the said goods shipped/to be shipped on a named vessel. A Bill Of Lading is 'indorsed in blank' simply by insertion of the name of the shipper or consignee on the reverse of the bill. The opposite of Indorsed In Full. A bill of lading is 'indorsed in full' by the shipper or consignee signing on the reverse of the bill an order to 'deliver to X or order'. / сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie). заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). в порт разгрузки. порядки и условия перевозки. (vi) Хозяйский (или Капитанский) Коносамент. Под Коносаментом, от Французского слова Connaissement, понимается документ, содержащий условия договора морской перевозки груза. В соответствии с Конвенцией о Морской Перевозке Грузов, Гамбург, Март 1978, Коносамент – документ, который подтверждает наличие договора перевозки и принятие или погрузку груза перевозчиком и в соответствии с которым перевозчик обязуется выдать груз против этого документа. Указание в документе о том, чтобы выдать груз приказу конкретно указанного лица, или выдать приказу, или выдать предъявителю документа, представляет собой такое обязательство. Коносаменты подразделяются на:- (i) Именные; (ii) Ордерные; и (iii) Предъявительские. Коносамент – документ, выдаваемый перевозчиком либо его агентом грузоотправителю в удостоверение принятия груза к перевозке морским путём. Коносамент выполняет три основные функции:- удостоверяет принятие перевозчиком груза к перевозке, является товарораспорядительным документом (даёт право владельцу оригинала распоряжаться грузом), свидетельствует о заключении договора перевозки груза морским путём, по которому перевозчик обязуется доставить груз против представления документа. Различают следующие виды коносаментов:- именной, ордерный и на предъявителя. Именной Коносамент содержит указание о том, что товар должен быть доставлен определённому получателю с указанием его наименования и адреса. Ордерный Коносамент предполагает, что грузоотправитель может передать свои права третьему лицу, индоссировав коносамент. Коносамент на Предъявителя предполагает, что товар передаётся любому лицу – держателю коносамента. Коносамент – документ, выдаваемый перевозчиком грузовладельцу в удостоверение факта принятия груза к морской перевозке и подтверждения обязательства передать его грузополучателю в порту назначения.

BILL OF LADING CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КОНОСАМЕНТЕ – Bill Of Lading Clause is a particular article, stipulation or single proviso in a Bill of Lading (B/L). A clause can be standard and can be preprinted on the B/L.

BILL OF LADING ELECTRONIC REGISTRY ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ КОНОСАМЕНТОВ – Bolero originated from a European Union funded research initiative tasked with establishing a global cross-industry solution to enable the dematerialisation of cross border trade processes. In 1995 the Bolero Association was created, quickly gaining momentum with bank, corporate and logistics membership across Europe, USA and Asia. This early initiative resulted in the Bolero 'concept' incorporating a central 'registry' for all trade related documents of title together with a draft legal agreement which would ensure that any documents sent over Bolero would have the same legal meaning as the paper document it replaced, irrespective of legal jurisdiction. The substantial interest in commercialising this concept with broad global support was realised in 1996 with the agreement by SWIFT (the bank owned co-operative specialising in secure inter-bank messaging) and TT Club (the international transport and logistics industry's leading provider of insurance and related risk management services) to create a joint venture company to build, market and support the Bolero infrastructure. The resulting joint venture company, Bolero International Limited, was incorporated in 1998. The initial Bolero infrastructure consisted of a Core Messaging Platform built by SWIFT to meet the functional

specification defined by the new Bolero entity, a Title Registry, enabling the fully electronic transfer of title, built under contract to Bolero and the Bolero Rulebook, a unique multi-party legal agreement. The Bolero service went fully live in 1999, operated and supported by SWIFT under a 10 year operating agreement established as part of the terms of the joint venture. In 2000, additional funds were raised from the venture capital markets through a funding round led by Apax Partners and Baring Private Equity Asia. In the period from 1998 to 2002, the Company was successful in creating widespread awareness of the Bolero service, establishing a number of proof points through live operation in a variety of substantial trade chains. In 2003 a new leadership team was recruited to fully commercialise the Bolero service building on the substantive early market efforts of the original Bolero management team. Working in conjunction with a number of global driver corporates and their core partner banks, the Bolero service was enhanced to include a number of additional value-added services and targeted specifically on the trade finance related processes between Corporates, Commodity Traders and their Banks. To enable corporate customers and banks to be able to speedily adopt the Bolero service to enable multi-bank trade finance automation, priority was given to the provision of 'out-of-the-box' multi-bank trade finance applications (solutions) for corporates and ease of inter-operability for banks and other trade participants. Key to this objective was for the Bolero messaging platform to be able to support a range of industry solutions deployed either as traditional software installations or as web-hosted services. In 2005 Bolero began to deliver a comprehensive suite of multi-bank trade finance applications built directly on the proven Bolero messaging infrastructure. These applications were designed and built specifically as web-based single-instance solutions delivered as a service (Software as a Service, or 'SaaS'), enabling ease of use with no infrastructure investment. During 2010, the operation of the Bolero services was successfully transitioned from SWIFT to a leading-edge commercial hosting facility in dual mirrored data-centres enabling high availability, full disaster recovery, added scalability and performance, and full SSAE 16 compliance. Today (2013), Bolero is the leading provider of Multi-Bank Trade Finance services through global adoption of its unique multi-bank messaging channel and support of a range of corporate solution options including the Bolero SaaS applications, third party trade finance applications and corporates' in-house developed applications. Bolero delivers multi-bank trade finance solutions for Corporates, Commodity Traders and Banks, particularly for 'traditional' trade finance utilizing Letters of Credit, Guarantees and Documentary Collections. Bolero provides a standardised service which requires no infrastructure investment and is designed for fast deployment and speedy realisation of value to all participants. Bolero provides a unique and highly secure multi-bank trade messaging infrastructure enabling standardised multi-bank communication for a corporate with all its partner banks whilst at the same time providing a standardised multi-bank communication channel for a bank to its corporate customers. In addition, Bolero provides comprehensive 'on-demand' web-based applications in support of the end-to-end trade finance processes to automate Export Letter of Credit, Import Letter of Credit, Guarantee Applications, Beneficiary-side Guarantees and Documentary Collections. Bolero has also deployed, in partnership with a significant global bank, a substantial supply chain finance solution for a large US retailer and its major suppliers across Asia. Most recently Bolero has delivered a unique ePresentation service providing a suite of solutions for the electronic presentation of documents as legally binding originals. Bolero acts as an independent intermediary and trusted third party bringing together corporates and banks to deliver multi-bank standardisation and to enable trade finance collaboration. Bills Of Lading Electronic Registry Organisation (BOLERO) is a pilot project funded partially by the European Union in 1994. 'Bolero.net' is the legal structure for paperless international trade launched in September 1999. It is operated by Bolero International Limited, which is a joint venture between SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transactions) and TT Club (Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited). It provides services to Bolero Association Limited, which is a non-profit-making association owned by Bolero users. Headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom. See also BOLERO Association Limited, and BOLERO International Limited. Founded in 1998, with significant backing from the bank community and from the global logistics industry, Bolero was created as a neutral, trusted third party to develop an open and legally certain platform to deliver paperless trading between buyers, sellers, financial institutions and logistics service providers anywhere in the world, delivering transaction visibility, predictability, speed, accuracy and security. Today Bolero brings Corporates, Commodity Traders and their Banks together to share the benefits of collaborative Trade Finance, providing an open, neutral and secure multi-party channel designed specifically for the fully electronic communication of trade and trade finance documents and related messages. In addition Bolero delivers powerful collaborative Trade Finance solutions delivered as a global hosted service reducing the cost of deployment and substantially reducing the time to benefit. Corporates, Commodity Traders and their partner Banks are rapidly deploying Bolero solutions delivering significant reductions in cost and working capital, increased visibility and improvements in operating efficiency. Vision:- Bolero's vision is to become the dominant provider of Multi-Bank solutions and Multi-Bank channel infrastructure in support of collaborative Multi-Bank Trade Finance globally, thereby driving convergence onto a common platform for all parties in the end-to-end trade finance process. An electronic alternative to the traditional bill of lading. Bills Of Lading Electronic Registry Organisation (BOLERO) is an international organization created by some of the world's leading banks and shipping, trading, and other firms to provide secure business-to-business information over the internet. It covers all types of commercial transactions open account, documentary collection, and documentary credit. In addition to the digital bill of lading, BOLERO handles many associated documents online and aims to provide all banking, certification, commercial, customs, insurance, and transport documents electronically. Based on the open standards (such as EDIFACT and XML), it employs a patented legal infrastructure and a secure messaging system (in association with SWIFT). Its rigorous registration system accepts only those firms as members whose identity can be verified and vetted, and binds them with strict rules. The objectives of BOLERO include:- (i) development of a financial supply chain as efficient as modern physical supply chains; (ii) safe and tamperproof paperless-trading; (iii) seamless integration of shipping and manufacturing systems; (iv) complete confidentiality of transactions; (v) fast and reliable delivery of documents anywhere in the world with non-disputable (see non repudiation) proof of delivery; (vi) timely dispute resolution at reasonable cost; and (vii) transparency and visibility throughout the process. The Bill Of Lading Electronic Registry Organization (BOLERO) was organized by the Society for Worldwide International Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), a not-for-profit European organization created by international banks to process international funds transfers and the Through Transport Club (TT Club), a mutual insurance association specializing in transportation risks. It began operation in 1999. Bolero provides a range of services to facilitate electronic commerce in cross-border transactions including secure messaging services and a title registry for documents of title for goods in transit. Bolero standards take advantage of advanced encryption technologies for security and XML document descriptions to permit further Internet-based expansion. The status of an electronic document of title within the Bolero system and under the laws of different trading nations is unclear, however. Bolero has issued a rule book which defines the rights and obligations of the users of the system against each other and Bolero. Like clearing-house rules in payments transactions, the rule book is a binding contract for its members. A document of title defines property rights, however, and the Bolero Rule Book has no authority to bind those who are not members. As a result, the lack of a traditional (paper) document of title may create problems for Bolero members if third parties try to execute on goods in transit or the interest of a party to a Bolero transction in a document of title based on the law of documents of title. Under traditional principles of documents of title law, the party in rightful possession of the document of title also owns the goods the document of title covers. Bolero has eliminated the paper document of title and substituted in its place an electronic registry to track ownership of goods in transit. No countries today have laws governing the property rights of parties with rights to goods in transit based on entries in electronic registries. Thus, until the Bolero Rule Book is given official recognition within national legal systems, there will be uncertainty surrounding the rights of transacting parties, against adverse third parties, such as executing creditors or bankruptcy trustees. Chapter

4:- The ‘Bolero Bill of Lading’:- most of the named approaches of former electronic shipping documents had some flaws that let to the failure or non-application of the provisions. As the need for fast, secure and cheaper bills of lading is an ever growing task, traders, shipping lines, banks, and international institutions seek for a final and well-established system that could solve all of the problems associated to the bill of lading. As mentioned before, the replacement of the bill’s functions as a receipt for the goods shipped and the proof of evidence of the contract between the shipper and the carrier are relatively easy to realize by electronic means. The most challenging problem that remains is to fulfil the requirement of a negotiable document of title by electronic data interchange. Chapter 2 discussed the technical basis of modern forms of electronic bills of lading. Towards the end of that chapter the ‘certification authorities’ were introduced, independent but state-controlled ‘notary publics’ that are the trustful and connecting link between seller and buyer. It was concluded that an electronic bill of lading that was signed with a digital signature issued by a certification authority could possibly withstand the critics and represent an equivalent to the traditional bill of lading. The latest attempt in electronic shipping commerce that promises to fulfil the essential functions of a traditional bill of lading is ‘Bolero’. Bolero stands for ‘Bill of Lading Electronic Registry Organization’ and was commercially launched on 1999-September-27. Bolero International Ltd. is a joint venture between SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transactions) and the TT Club (Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.). Besides SWIFT and the TT Club, this project was partly initiated and also funded by the European Commission. Its primary objective was to set up a pilot scheme and to design a contractual framework to replicate as far as possible the electronic equivalent to a bill of lading. The masterminds of Bolero deliberately called their electronic document a ‘Bolero Bill of Lading’, and not – as could be assumed – an ‘Electronic Bill Of Lading’. That is because the Bolero Bill of Lading does not fall within the classic definition of a ‘bill of lading’ according to the maritime conventions and other relevant legislations. Therefore, in order to create the same legal relation that applies when a negotiable document of title is being issued and traded, it was necessary to enter in some sort of contractual relationship. Thus, the specific feature of Bolero is its multilateral contractual solution:- each party that wishes to trade in the electronic environment of Bolero, including carriers, shippers, consignees, banks and other bodies connected with the shipping of goods such as port authorities, needs to become a member of the ‘Bolero User Association’ first. The members must agree to observe the rules that are manifested in the Bolero Rulebook. The contractual adoption of the Bolero Rulebook between all of its users gives the Bolero system its legal effect. The Rulebook covers many diverse areas, among them general rules and definitions, the admission of members, legal relationship, disciplinary provisions, and the role and responsibility of the title registry. The last point is of major interest for the scope of this paper and will be dealt with below. In the Bolero system, the aforementioned sending and receiving of electronic messages and digital signatures is operated by the ‘Core Messaging Platform’. This service belongs to bolero.net and is responsible for all common functions between the members. In the first place, it acts like an independent certification authority and secures the international trade by receiving and transmitting the electronic messages of the Bolero users. The service relies on advanced cryptographic techniques, namely encryption and digital signatures, and thus guarantees that a message originates from the purported sender and that it remained unaltered on its way. By these means Bolero solved the problem of a lack of delivery acknowledgements on the internet. Usually, the sender cannot be sure whether his message has been received by the addressee. Under bolero.net the message sent is acknowledged immediately by a receipt of the Core Messaging Platform and is then forwarded to the receiver. When the receiver downloads the message, it automatically acknowledges receipt to Bolero which then notifies the sender that the data has been received. A unique messaging protocol is also available from the Core Messaging Platform in case of litigation to prove the actual messages that have been sent. It can therefore be concluded that the Core Messaging Platform of the Bolero system provides the requirements to accomplish the bill of lading’s function as a receipt for the goods shipped and as proof of evidence of the contract between the shipper and the carrier. 4.1. The Bolero Title Registry:- most noteworthy, however, is the establishment of the Bolero ‘Title Registry’. With this step a solution was found to the ever-existing problem of an equivalent to the bill of lading’s function as a document of title. It needs to be emphasized again that a document of title is the ‘key to the warehouse’ – without a transferable document of title the carrier can under no circumstances release the goods to the consignee. Therefore, the Bolero system needed to enable property rights in goods to be transferred in transit, and thus created a title registry, which is supported by appropriate provisions in the rulebook. The creation of a title registry corresponds to the aforementioned necessity of a trusted third party, that each user can rely on when rights and obligations in the goods are to be transferred. 4.2. Attornment and Novation:- the transfer of rights and obligations under the Bolero Rulebook is accomplished by means of attornment and novation. The legal principle of attornment is a traditional part of English Common Law and usually describes a situation where a tenant accepts and acknowledges the new landlord’s rights after the leased property has been sold. It is thus an implicitly or explicitly consent to a transfer of a right. The makers of Bolero made use of the concept of attornment for the following purpose: the carrier is the independent bailee of the shipper’s goods because he has the factual control over the goods on his ship. ‘By entering into a contract with a shipper to follow the shipper’s instructions (‘to order’) and by agreeing that the shipper can transfer his right to give instructions (transferring ‘to order’) to another party, the carrier is agreeing to do what he currently does when he issues a negotiable bill of lading’. The carrier can only take such instructions of the person who has the appropriate ‘key’. In the paper world, the ‘key’ is the negotiable bill of lading. Under the Bolero system, ‘the ‘key’ is the dominion of the shipper over the unique electronic message that the carrier has created. By advising the party with dominion over the unique electronic message that the carrier now holds the goods to that party’s order, the carrier is making what is characterized under English law as an attornment’:- the carrier acknowledges the transfer of rights in the goods to the new consignee. The second part of the transfer of rights is achieved by novation. According to the Bolero Rulebook, the new consignee acquires his rights against the carrier by novation, meaning that the carrier’s contract with the shipper is ‘extinguished and a new contract on the same terms is created between the carrier and the consignee’. Hence, the principle of novation implies that a ‘new party is substituted for the shipper or holder of the Bolero Bill of Lading and a new contract is created between the substituted party and the carrier’. To summarize, attornment and novation in the Bolero system is the acknowledgement of the carrier that it holds goods to the order of a new transferee, and a separate contract that forms the new agreement on the same terms between the carrier and the new proprietor. For all the above to take place via electronic means, the bolero.net is included as the carrier’s agent. 4.3. Privity of Contract Doctrine:- the contractual transfer of rights and obligations under the Bolero approach by means of attornment and novation also addresses the Privity of Contract Doctrine. This problem deals with the question to which extent rights and liabilities can be transferred to another party if the contract is concluded by an electronic bill of lading, i.e. whether ‘the electronic bill of lading enjoys the same status as its paper counterpart as an exception to the Doctrine of Privity of Contract’. The principle of Privity of Contract is a typical characteristic of English civil law. It states that only the parties to a contract can have rights and liabilities under it. As a result, contracts for the benefit of a third party are not recognized under English jurisdiction. In terms of contracts for the carriage of goods by sea this means that the Privity Rule would not allow the consignee any rights under a contract evidenced by a bill of lading that has been concluded between the carrier and the consignor. Therefore, the UK Bills of Lading Act 1855 provided for an exception to this rule by stating in sec. 1 that ‘every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every endorsee of a bill of lading, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass upon or by reason of such consignment or endorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself’. In the following way, the Privity of Contract – exception is also contained in the 1992 COGSA in an amended version. It can be found in sec. 2 (1) and sec. 3 (1), which state that all rights of suit and all liabilities are vested in that person, that can show bona fide

possession of the bill of lading or that has either taken delivery of the goods from the carrier, made demand for their delivery from the carrier, or made a claim against the carrier in respect of them, as if he had been a party to that contract. Due to these provisions third parties always had the possibility to sue the carrier subject to the terms of the initial contract. However, nowadays this issue can amount to a problem where the modern form of an electronic bill of lading is regarded to be an equivalent to the traditional paper bill. In that case the named provisions and therewith the exception would not apply, because they only refer to bills of lading. As was stated above, the COGSA 1992 recognizes electronic bills of lading in general, but the required regulations to include them in the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act have not been passed so far. Furthermore, the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act confers 'no rights on a third party in the case of a contract for the carriage of goods by sea' according to its sec. 6 (5-7). Thus, a third party under a contract that is evidenced by an electronic bill of lading would have no rights whatsoever against the carrier. Conversely, the Bolero Bill of Lading offers a solution:- the transferee obtains his rights and obligations by means of an electronic message through the Title Registry in a separate contractual relationship with the carrier via the concept of novation. As this separate contract with the carrier applies directly to the new holder, there is not even the necessity for an exception to the Privity of Contract Doctrine. Therefore, the transferee of a Bolero Bill of Lading has just as many rights, obligations and liabilities as a third party to a traditional bill of lading – without the very need for an exception. Because of that the Bolero Bill of Lading is only called the functional equivalent to the paper bill of lading. The term 'electronic bill of lading' would suggest that the modern form represents exactly the same requirements like the traditional bill. Notwithstanding the above, the Bolero Bill does indeed – including such features as the Core Message Platform, the Title Registry, and legal principles suchlike attornment and novation – replicate all the functions of the bill of lading. Conclusion:- the chore that was challenged in the introduction of this dissertation was whether the modern electronic bills of lading are able to replace the traditional paper bills of lading. It was alleged that after 21 years of development not only the technical essentials but also the legal prerequisites would be fulfilled in today's international trading environment. The elaboration regarding the technical basis for electronic messages has revealed that modern forms of messages that are sent via electronic means are as secure as a paper document could almost ever be. The utilization of updated cryptographic techniques, namely the encryption and decryption of electronic documents and digital signatures, are a method of security in the highest degree. Furthermore, it was expound that the so-called certification authorities act as state-controlled and trusted third parties, offering a similar high level of security and control over the electronic bill of lading as a negotiable paper document does in the hands of its own proprietor. Turning to the aspects of legal acceptance it was concluded that the electronic bill is a document in writing under UK legislation, no matter whether it is represented on the computer display, stored on any kind of electronic or digital medium, or factually is a printout from the computer's printer. Additionally, the technical process of encryption harmonizes with the signature requirement where it is demanded. An enormous progress was also made on an EU and international level during the last decade. Numerous EU Directives and international conventions promote the use of electronic bills of lading as well as e-commerce in total. As a response, the UK lawmakers adopted the Electronic Communications Act 2000, which will take this nation a good step closer to e-commerce trade. Problems, however, emerge from a look at UK laws such as the COGSA 1992 and the Hague/Visby Rules. The former one does mention and recognize information technology and telecommunication systems in general, regulations to include electronic bills of lading into the law's application have not been passed though. A wider interpretation of the latter Hague/Visby Rules to cover electronic documents could possibly be attempted, nevertheless such an approach was already denied in the academic writings. In respect of the aforementioned argument it was important in the scope of this work to mention the Bolero Bill of Lading which achieves a functional equivalence to the traditional bill of lading. Security concerning electronic messages is guaranteed through the Core Messaging Platform that uses the same encryption methods as aforementioned. The crucial point is Bolero's contractual solution within the Title Registry:- acting as the trusted third party, the Title Registry transfers the rights in the goods from the carrier to the transferee by novation, while the carrier acknowledges the transfer of rights by attornment. This contractual relationship is just as useful as a negotiable document of title – all the rights, obligations and liabilities are by contractual means with the new consignee. He has control over the goods. This leaves the author to conclude with congratulations to the 21st birthday of the electronic trade with goods carried by sea:- 'The beauty of a contractual solution is that it can move far more quickly than legislative change in response to industry demand and certainly faster than international legislation through conventions'. Therewith, a workable solution for electronic trade has been found with the Bolero project. International trade has no time to wait for mercantile custom to approve the electronic bill of lading. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Электронная альтернатива традиционному коносаменту. Она управляется компанией , которая является совместным предприятием между Сообществом по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) и .

BILL OF LADING GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ КОНОСАМЕНТА – Bill Of Lading Guarantee supports the shipping company for any financial damages caused by the goods being delivered without the bill of lading. The guarantee is valid until the bill of lading is presented, or until the shipping company releases the bank from its liability. Also known as Steamship Guarantee.

BILL OF LADING LEGAL LIABILITY = ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО КОНОСАМЕНТУ – Policy covering the statutory minimums owed to a claimant for freight loss or damage when values for goods have not been declared, subject to terms and conditions. / порядки и условия.

BILL OF LADING NUMBER = НОМЕР КОНОСАМЕНТА – Bill Of Lading Number is the number assigned by the carrier to identify the bill of lading. US Customs' standardized Bill of Lading (B/L) numbering format to facilitate electronic communications and to make each B/L number unique. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BILL OF LADING PORT OF DISCHARGE = ПОРТ РАЗГРУЗКИ ПО КОНОСАМЕНТУ – Bill Of Lading Port Of Discharge is a port where cargo is discharged from means of transport. / Порт, в котором груз выгружается из транспортных средств.

BILL OF LADING R 300 = КОНОСАМЕНТ АР 300 – Bill Of Lading R 300 is a classic marine Bill of Lading in which the carrier is also responsible for the part of the transport actually performed by himself. See also Bill Of Lading R 302, and Sea Waybill.

BILL OF LADING R 302 = КОНОСАМЕНТ АР 302 – Bill Of Lading R 302 is a modern document for either Combined Transport or Port to Port shipments depending whether the relevant spaces for place of receipt and/or place of delivery are indicated on the face of the document. Synonyms:- Combined Transport Bill Of Lading, or Multimodal Transport Document. See also Bill Of Lading R 300, and Sea Waybill.

BILL OF LADING'S STATUS = СТАТУС КОНОСАМЕНТА – Bill Of Lading's Status represents whether the bill of lading has been input, rated, reconciled, printed, or released to the customer.

BILL OF LADING'S TYPE = ТИП КОНОСАМЕНТА – Bill Of Lading's Type refers to the type of Bill of Lading (B/L) being issued. Some examples are:- a Memo (ME), Original (OBL), Non-negotiable, Corrected (CBL) or Amended (AM) B/L.

BILL OF LADING TERMS AND CONDITIONS = ПОРЯДКИ И УСЛОВИЯ КОНОСАМЕНТА – Bill Of Lading Terms And Conditions:- the fine print on B/L; defines what the carrier can and cannot do, including the carrier's liabilities and contractual agreements.

BILL OF MATERIALS = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ МАТЕРИАЛОВ (или СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ НА МАТЕРИАЛЫ) – Bill Of Materials:- a list of all parts, sub-assemblies and raw materials that constitute a particular assembly, showing the quantity of each required item.

BILL OF SALE = КУПЧАЯ – Document certificating the transfer of goods (but not real estate) to another person. Goods transferred in this way may not become the property of the receiving party but may be redeemed when the bill is paid. A Bill Of Sale confirms the transfer of ownership to certain goods to another person, i.e. in return for money paid or loaned. A Bill of Sale is a legal document made by a 'seller' to a purchaser, reporting that on a specific date, at a specific locality, and for a particular sum of money or other 'value received', the seller sold to the purchaser a specific item of personal, or parcel of real, property of which he had lawful possession. It is a written instrument which evidences the transfer of title to personal property from the vendor, seller, to the vendee, buyer. Bill of Sale is often used in the USA when selling small items and vehicles such as quadricycles. / Купчая подтверждает переход прав на определённые товары другому лицу, то есть в обмен на проплаченные деньги или в кредит. Купчая – акт приобретения в собственность имущества.

BILL PAYABLE = ВЕКСЕЛЯ К ОПЛАТЕ – Bill Payable:- a liability of an entity arising either as a result of giving a promissory note or accepting a bill of exchange drawn on it by a creditor. In accounting, bills of exchange that are held and must be paid at some future date. These are effectively liabilities. See also Bill Receivable.

BILL PORTFOLIO = ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ – Bill Portfolio:- discounted bills deposited with a bank. Also known as Bill Holdings. / Учтённые векселя депонированные в банке. Известен также как Удерживаемые Векселя (Bill Holdings).

BILL RECEIVABLE = ПОЛУЧЕННЫЕ ВЕКСЕЛЯ (или ВЕКСЕЛЯ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ) – Bill Receivable:- an asset of an entity arising either as a result of receiving a promissory note or drawing a bill of exchange on a debtor. In accounting, bills of exchange that are held and are due to be paid at some future date. These are effectively assets. See also Bill Payable.

BILL RENEWAL = ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ ВЕКСЕЛЯ – Bill Renewal is a prolonging the validity of a bill by postponing the expiry date. / Пролонгирование срока действия векселя посредством отсрочки даты погашения.

BILL TO PARTY = ВЫПИСАННЫЙ НА ... (или СЧЁТ ДЛЯ СТОРОНЫ) – Bill To Party:- customer designated as party paying for services.

BILLYCOCK = КОТЕЛОК (или БИЛЫКАК) – Billycock:- (British) is a felt hat with a low, rounded crown, similar to a derby. Perhaps from earlier Bullycocked, cocked in the fashion of a Swashbuckler:- Bully, gallant figure + Cock.

BIMCO = THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL

BIMODAL = БИМОДАЛЬНОЕ – Bimodal:- a frequency distribution having two modes. / , от Латинского слова Bi-, означающее Дву(х)-, от Bis, означающее Дважды, .

BIMODAL TRAILER = СЪЁМНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ КУЗОВ (или ПРИЦЕП ДВОЙНОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ, или ПРИЦЕП ДВОЙНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ, или КОНТРЕЙЛЕР) – Bimodal Trailer is a road semi-trailer with retractable running gear to allow mounting on a pair of rail boogies. Synonym:- Road-Rail Trailer A trailer which is able to carry different types of standardized unit loads, e.g., a chassis which is appropriate for the carriage of one FEU or two TEU's. / , например, . Под Контрейлером, от сочетания Латинского слова Con (Cum), означающее Вместе или Заодно, и Английского слова Trailer, означающее Волочащий или Тащущий, понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсами с пневматическими шинами и предназначенный для перевозки грузов на железнодорожных платформах и их перемещения при помощи автотягача по шоссейным дорогам. Грузоподъёмность контрейлеров находится в диапазоне от 6 до 30 тонн. Под Контрейлером понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсным ходом с пневматическими баллонами автомобильного типа. Предназначен для смешанных (комбинированных) автомобильно-железнодорожных, автомобильно-водных или автомобильно-водно-железнодорожных перевозок грузов. Контрейлер изготовляется, как правило, в виде автомобильного полуприцепа с закрытым или открытым кузовом (универсальным или специализированным) ёмкостью свыше 15 кубических метров ($м^3$) и грузоподъёмностью от 6 до 30 тонн (т). Буксировка по автомобильным дорогам, а также установка и снятие контрейлеров с железнодорожных платформ и специальных судов производятся автотягачами седельного типа. Контрейлеры бывают с постоянной и подкатной ходовой частью (тележкой), которая может быть одноосной, двухосной и трёхосной. Контрейлеры с постоянной ходовой частью на железнодорожных платформах крепятся специальными устройствами; контрейлеры со съёмными тележками крепления, как правило, не требуют. Разновидность контрейлеров – Стриктейнеры – контейнеры с сочленёнными кузовами. Известны также транспортные средства с комбинированной ходовой частью, приспособленной для движения по автомобильным дорогам и рельсовым путям (что достигается взаимозаменяемостью железнодорожных и автомобильных колёс или укреплением специальных стальных бандажей с ребордами на автомобильных колёсах). Их нередко называют Роудрейлерами. Массовое развитие перевозок грузов в крупнотоннажных контейнерах показало, что их применение более экономично и перспективно, чем применение контрейлеров.

BIN = ОБРЕШЁТКА (или ВЫГОРОДКА, или РУНДУК, или БУНКЕР, или ЛАРЬ) – Bin is a four-sided structure that is mounted on a pallet. A bin may or may not have a cover. Or, an area in the warehouse used for storage of inventory that is being staged or at rest. Bin is four-sided superstructure to be mounted on a pallet base, with or without a cover. Also known as Box or Container Bin Pallet.

BINARY OPTIONS = БИНАРНЫЕ ОПЦИОНЫ (или ДВОИЧНЫЕ ОПЦИОНЫ) – Binary Options, also known as Digital Options, or All-Or-Nothing Options, are options that have only two (hence the term binary) possible outcomes – either you're in the money or you're out of the money. Binary options can be based on a variety of underlying securities – Binary stock options, Binary commodity options, Binary Forex options and so on. We offer underlying securities from a large variety of markets, for example American market binary options, European market binary options and many more. Every binary option has a fixed payout; payouts are known before you enter the trade and are not affected by the magnitude of movement of the stock, commodity or currency pair value meaning a movement of even a fraction of a point in the direction you anticipated is enough to be in the money and vice verse. When executing a binary option trade you have to estimate whether the underlying security value is going to be higher or lower at expiration time than it is upon executing the trade:- (i) Binary call option:- if you think the price at expiration time is going to be higher than your strike price (the price at the moment you executed or entered the trade) you should place a binary call option. If indeed the expiration price is higher than the strike price for the underlying security then you're in the money and you get the pre-known profit percentage out of your trade amount. (ii) Binary put option:- if you think the price at expiration time is going to be lower than your strike price (the price at the moment you executed or entered the trade) you should place a binary put option. If indeed the expiration price is lower than the strike price for the underlying security then you're in the money and you get the pre-known profit percentage out of your trade amount. Binary

option in the money:- the term refers to trade on a binary or digital option that is said to be ‘in the money’ which means the outcome upon expiration price was in the direction you anticipated – If you placed a binary call option, meaning you estimated it will increase in value and indeed the underlying security has a higher value in expiration time (Expiration Price) than in the time of executing the trade (Strike Price). If you placed a binary put option, meaning you estimated it will decrease in value and indeed the underlying security has a lower value in expiration time (Expiration Price) than in the time of executing the trade (Strike Price). Binary option out of the money:- the term refers to trade on a binary or digital option that is said to be ‘out of the money’ which means the outcome upon expiration price was in the opposite direction than what you anticipated – If you placed a binary call option, meaning you estimated it will increase in value and instead the underlying security has a lower value in expiration time (Expiration Price) than in the time of executing the trade (Strike Price). If you placed a binary put option, meaning you estimated it will decrease in value and instead the value in expiration time (Expiration Price) is higher than in the time of executing the trade (Strike Price). Binary option Tie:- a Tie outcome at expiration time in binary options describes a situation when the strike price (price at the time of executing the trade) is equal to the price of the asset upon expiration (expiration price). Another term to describe this situation is ‘The Breakeven Point’. Binary option payout:- binary options (AKA Digital options) have an extremely high payout, ranging from 68% and reaching even a 95% payout. Each option has a different payout written next to it and is something for you to know and consider before you enter the trade. Binary options underlying assets:- when you trade binary options, you have to choose your trade between assets from 5 different categories as; binary options on commodities, currency pairs (Forex), indices, future indices and binary stock options. For over-the-counter markets of weather derivatives, binary options are options with discontinuous payoffs, which pay a predetermined amount if a certain temperature or degree day level is reached, or nothing at all. A simple example of a binary option is a Cash-or-Nothing Call. This pays off nothing if the underlying price ends up below the strike price at time T and pays a fixed amount, Q, if it ends up above the strike price. A Cash-or-Nothing Put is defined analogously to a cash-or-nothing call. It pays off Q if the underlying level is below the strike price and nothing if it is above the strike price. Another type of binary option is an Asset-or-Nothing Call. This pays off nothing if the underlying level ends up below the strike price and pays an amount equal to the underlying level itself if it ends up above the strike price. An Asset-or-Nothing Put pays off nothing if the underlying level ends up above the strike price and an amount equal to the underlying level if it ends up below the strike price. Also known as Digital Options. Binary Options, also commonly known as Digital Options, both are based on short-term projections. They are an attractive alternative to traditional trading, providing traders who have varying levels of experience with the opportunity to take a view on whether an underlying asset will rise or fall. Upon expiration, which is typically an hour later, the binary options will pay out a fixed percentage of the trading value if the traders’ prediction is correct (or ‘In the money’). This payout is based on the movement not on the magnitude of increase or decrease of the underlying asset. In a sense, binary options are contracts that have only two possible outcomes – they win or they lose. That is the main reason of why they are called Binary Options. If the underlying stock meets or exceeds its predetermined threshold or strike price, a fixed amount will be paid. There are two types of binary options – binary call options and binary put options. Binary call options gain value when the underlying security is trading at more than the strike price at expiration. There is no need to set a specific target, it is only important to identify that the underlying asset will increase in price. If the price of the underlying security goes up and exceeds the strike price of the binary options at expiration, the predetermined amount will be paid out. Conversely, binary put options gain value when the underlying security is trading at less than the strike price at expiration. Similar to the call option, the trader only needs to identify that the underlying asset will decrease in price – not identify a specific target. If the price of the underlying security trades less than the option strike price at expiration, the predetermined amount will be paid. In binary options trading, the strike price is determined by the price of the underlying security at the time the option is purchased. When the option expires, the price of the underlying asset is compared to that of the initial strike price. Following this comparison, it will be determined whether the binary options have gained value (‘in the money’) or lost value (‘out of the money’). An option is ‘in the money’ when it gains value upon expiration. In a similar vein, binary options are ‘out of the money’ when they lose value upon expiration. Binary options can also be ‘at the money’, when the strike price of the option equals the market price of the underlying security. In this instance, the option neither gains nor loses value and the payout equals the original amount traded. Binary Option:- unlike simple options, which have continuous pay-out profiles, that of a binary option is discontinuous and pays out a fixed amount if the underlying satisfies a predetermined trigger condition but nothing otherwise. Binary options are also known as Digital Options or All-Or-Nothing Options. There are two major forms:- at maturity and one-touch. At maturity binaries, also known as European Binaries or At Expiry Binaries, pay out only if the spot trades above (or below) the trigger level at expiry. One-touch binary options, also known as American Binaries, pay out if the spot rate trades through the trigger level at any time up to and including expiry. The pay-out of a one-touch binary may be due as soon as the trigger condition is satisfied or alternatively at expiry (one-touch immediate or one-touch deferred binaries). As with barrier options, variations on the theme include discrete binaries, stepped binaries, etc. Binary options are frequently combined with other instruments to create structured products, such as contingent premium options. Binary Options:- anyone interested in learning how to trade has been told the best first step is paper trading. In today’s electronic world, ‘paper trading’ means tapping into many demo programs available that don’t use real money but can help you learn the market ebbs and flows and trade using various technical tools. Another method to learn how to trade, especially forex, is to use binary options. These are an increasingly popular type of global trading tool. In fact, Google Trends data indicates that the search term ‘binary options’ has risen parabolically in the past two years, and now has exceeded the frequency of the search term ‘Forex Trading’. Along with this increase in interest is the Internet growth of white-label platforms offered for binary options. This isn’t surprising because binary options have many positives, one being the ability to put on a trade for a simple ‘yes’ or ‘no’ on whether a market will be up or down within an expiration time that can be between five and 30 minutes. Also, many trades can return more than 70%. No doubt, this kind of trading is extremely attractive. From a technical perspective these are at-the-money options with very short-term expirations. But from a risk management point of view, binary options require a win/loss ratio of 6-out-of-10 trades to break even. Binary options come in many different flavors, such as ‘one-touch’ options where a trader can anticipate that the price will touch a level. There also are range options, where a trader can take a position on whether the price will stay within a specific range. On some platforms, traders can select their own target strike prices. There are also 60-second expiration options. These are the most difficult to end up in-the-money because the price behavior in these durations is very volatile. Many firms offer binary options that basically are set, which lock in a position until expiration, although some firms allow closing the position before expiration. Yes, binary options are exciting, offering within minutes the result of a win or loss. But with any high-growth market comes challenges. For example, choosing the right broker or platform is key. As with any new instrument and industry, binary options have a ‘wild west’ aspect. Many firms that offer these platforms are licensed offshore and fall outside the stricter regulatory umbrella and standards that are common in the United States, Europe and Australia. As a result, some firms use questionable marketing tactics designed to lure customers with give-aways, such as iPhones and flat-screen TVs. The reality is most customers lose their money, and lose it quickly with these schemes. Also common are ‘bonus’ programs that match a customer’s deposit, but essentially prevent the customer from withdrawing money until 10–20 times the volume of the deposit is generated. Naive customers respond to the opportunity to trade the firm’s money, not realizing that they are trapping themselves into financial oblivion. For example, if a trader places USD10 000 and gets a USD10 000 match in one firm, they have to generate USD200 000 in trading turnover or volume before they can withdraw their capital. The result is a very low statistical probability of ever getting any money back. Therefore, unless you have a proven track record, never enter a ‘bonus’ agreement. Finally, like age-old boiler rooms,

some of these unregulated or offshore-regulated firms use deceptive practices in which their brokers use aliases. Adding insult to injury, brokers in these firms have little experience in trading the markets. They are at the core sales people who try to use the right buzz words to feign expertise. These brokers give out what are essentially whim-based trade alerts that primarily encourage trading and not profits. These warnings aside, trading binary options is a low cost way to trade and learn a market. Trading these products also provides a great opportunity to hone trading skills. It especially strengthens the understanding of fundamentals because the key to success is detecting the right direction. Binary options definitely are a great place for a new trader to begin to understand the forex market. For example, the North American Derivatives Exchange (Nadex) offers free demo accounts that you can use to get a feel of the market and familiarize yourself with various tools to keep up with it. The exchange also is regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and offers several currency pairs, including the EUR/USD, USD/JDP and USD/CAD on its platform. Further, you can trade directly with Nadex and not go through a broker. A great appeal of binary options lies in their amenability to the use of classic trend lines, resistance and support levels, candlestick charts and analysis of price patterns to find trading signals. Binaries are a craze now, but can evolve into a tool that can be used in a variety of ways to help all traders hone their craft. / На внеучётных рынках погодных деривативов бинарные или двоичные опционы представляют собой опционы с прерываемой окупаемостью (payoff), . Бинарный Опцион или Двоичный Опцион Форэкс, который также известен как Опцион Форэкс, это всего лишь один из нескольких видов опционов, к которым торговцы имеют доступ в процессе торговли на платформе для опционов. При работе с бинарными опционами ФОРЭКС для возможного получения большой прибыли необходимо сделать лишь небольшую начальную инвестицию. С другой стороны, традиционная торговля ФОРЭКС требует гораздо более крупных капиталовложений. Например, на свою инвестицию в USD300.00 можно получить USD510.00 – достаточно крупная прибыль в размере USD210.00. Одним из наиболее уникальных преимуществ бинарных опционов ФОРЭКС является отсутствие так называемого плеча (левереджа), то есть даже в том случае, если приобретённый опцион (Call или Put) до срока исполнения будет вести себя совсем не так, как планировал инвестор или торговец, в этом случае не о чем беспокоиться. Торговля бинарными опционами сегодня является достаточно простым процессом. У Вас есть возможность выбрать опцион Call или опцион Put сразу после прослушивания последних экономических новостей из промышленно развитых стран мира. Многие инвесторы с различным уровнем образования и опыта сегодня выбирают торговлю бинарными опционами. Среди тех, кто желает получить высокую прибыль за короткое время, число людей, выбравших торговлю бинарными опционами, многократно возросло. Например, при торговле долговыми обязательствами прибыль часто достигает 8%. Однако, если Вы выбрали торговлю бинарными опционами и у Вас всё получилось, то размеры потенциальных доходов могут быть поистине безграничными. Платформа для торговли бинарными опционами работает на основе сети Интернет. Это значит, что Вы имеете возможность торговать бинарными опционами с любого компьютера, из любого места и в любое время. Более того, при работе с платформой для торговли бинарными опционами существует намного меньше рисков, чем при работе с платформами, часто используемыми в ФОРЭКСе. Например, в ФОРЭКСе, если в любой момент торговли показатель поворачивается на несколько процентов не в Вашу пользу, торговая платформа ФОРЭКС автоматически закрывает все Ваши позиции. Что же касается платформы для торговли бинарными опционами, то она принимает во внимание исключительно уровень цены на заранее определённый момент исполнения опциона.

BINBURNT KERNELS = СПРЕЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или САМОСОГРЕВШАЯСЯ ЗЕРНОВКА) – Binburnt Kernels closely resemble fireburnt kernels in color. However, in cross section, the binburnt kernel maintains its dense structure and appears smooth and glossy, unlike a fireburnt kernel, which looks like charcoal in cross-section, has numerous air holes, and crumbles easily under pressure. Binburnt kernels are caused by gradual heating in storage and have not been exposed to temperatures approaching ignition. The weight of a binburnt kernel is similar to that of a sound kernel of comparable size. / доброкачественная зерновка (ядро).

BINCHE LACE = БАШСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Binche Lace is a lace in which hand-made lace motifs are appliqued to a machine-made net ground. The name comes from Binche, a town in Belgium, where the lace is said to have originated. / Баш (Binche).

BINDER = БАЙНДЁР (или ВРЕМЕННОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – In lines other than life and health, a Binder is an acknowledgement (usually from the agent) that insurance applied for is in force whether or not premium settlement has yet been made or the policy issued. In life and health insurance, binders are not issued, but if premium settlement is made with the application, what is often erroneously referred to as a Binder is issued. Actually this is a conditional binding receipt. Binder is a written statement binding two parties to an agreement until a formal contract can be executed. A binder is used to secure insurance for a mortgage until a complete policy is issued. A Binder is a legal agreement that serves to effect insurance coverage for a specified period of time until the actual insurance policy can be issued. A binder can be issued by either an insurance agent or company and must provide the following information:- name of insured, type of insurance coverage, limits of insurance, covered perils and name of insurance company. / Байндёр – законное соглашение, обеспечивающее страховое покрытие в течение указанного периода времени до фактической выписки страхового полиса. Байндёр может быть выписан либо страховым агентом, либо компанией и должен содержать следующую информацию:- название страхователя, тип страхового покрытия, лимиты страхового обязательства, покрытые риски и название страховой компании.

BINDER = СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ (или СВЯЗЫВАЮЩЕЕ, или ШПАГАТ, или СКРЕПЛЯЮЩЕЕ) – (1) Binder is an adhesive applied with a solvent or a softenable plastic melted to bond fibers together in a web or to bind one web to another.

(2) Binder is a material, usually nearly colorless, that is typically used to attach a pigment to fabric. Binders are more-or-less ‘glue’ to hold the pigment in place. Paints consist of pigments mixed with binders. Many binders used in textile paints are acrylic polymers.

(3) Binder is a strip of cardboard, thin wood, burlap, or similar material placed between layers of containers to hold a stack together.

(4) Binders are the individual hairs in a sheep’s fleece that run from one staple to another.

BINDER CONTENT = СОДЕРЖАНИЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕГО – Binder Content is the weight of adhesive used to bond the fibers of a web together. Usually expressed as percent of fabric weight.

BINDER FIBERS = СВЯЗУЮЩИЕ (или СВЯЗЫВАЮЩИЕ, или СКРЕПЛЯЮЩИЕ, или ПЕРЕВЯЗОЧНЫЕ) ВОЛОКНА – Binder Fibers are the fibers that can act as an adhesive in a web because their softening point is relatively low compared with that of the other fibers in the material.

BINDING = ОБШИВКА (или БЕЙКА) – Binding is any narrow fabric used to enclose (bind) edges, usually raw edges. It also can be used for purely decorative purposes. Bias tape often is used as binding. See also Bias Tape. Binding is a narrow fabric used to finish raw edges. In sewing, binding is used as both a noun and a verb to refer to finishing a seam or hem of a garment, usually by rolling or pressing then stitching on an edging or trim.

BINDING ORIGIN INFORMATION = УВЯЗАННАЯ (или ПОДКРЕПЛЯЮЩАЯ, или ОБЯЗЫВАЮЩАЯ) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ – Binding Origin Information (BOI) is a written information issued by the customs authorities of the member states on the preferential or non-preferential origin of specific goods to be imported or exported.

BINDING RECEIPT = УВЯЗАННАЯ (или ПОДКРЕПЛЯЮЩАЯ, или ОБЯЗЫВАЮЩАЯ) РАСПИСКА – Binding Receipt is a receipt given to an applicant for life insurance when he signs the application and pays his first premium stipulating that the insurance shall go into effect immediately if the risk proves to be acceptable irrespective of the date of delivery of the policy and providing for return of the money if risk is declined. See also Binder. Binding Receipt is a proof of a temporary contract, which forces a property insurance company to provide coverage, provided that a premium is paid with the application. A Binding Receipt or Slip is ordinarily a document, slip or memorandum given to the insured, which binds the insurance company to pay insurance should a loss occur pending action upon the application and actual issuance of a policy. The purpose of a binder is to provide temporary insurance pending an inquiry by the insurer as to the character of the risk and to take the place of the policy until the latter can be issued. The issuance of a binder evidences, a complete, temporary or preliminary contract of insurance effective from that time until the issuance of the formal policy or until rejection of the risk. Under a life policy, it would establish liability upon the insurer if death occurred prior to the issuance of the policy. A binder receipt would be misnamed if it does not bind the insurer. If the insurer issues a binder receipt with terms which will negate, or neutralize the binding result of the receipt, then the insurer would have actually practiced fraud on the applicant for insurance. Binding Receipt:- once the initial payment has been made and while the pending life and health application for insurance is being investigated and either issued or rejected, a binding receipt is issued to verify receipt of payment and offer temporary coverage until final decision is made. / Смотрите также Байндер или Временное Соглашение (Binder).

BINDING TARIFF INFORMATION = УВЯЗАННАЯ (или ПОДКРЕПЛЯЮЩАЯ, или ОБЯЗЫВАЮЩАЯ, или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ТАРИФЕ – Binding Tariff Information (BTI) is a written information issued by the customs authorities of the Member States on the classification of goods in the combined nomenclature or a nomenclature derived therefrom, such as the TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté (in French) or Integrated Tariff of the European Community). / ИТАРС (Интегрированный Тариф Сообщества) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту использования, Лё ТАРИК (Лё Тариф Интегре дё ля Коммюноте; Le TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté)).

BINDING THREADS = ПЕРЕВЯЗОЧНЫЕ НИТИ (или ГОЛОСИННИКИ, или ВЯЗКИ) – Binding Threads are the threads used to unite two or more ply into one firm (stable) structure.

BINOMIAL NAME = БИНОМИАЛЬНОЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ – Binomial Name is used to describe each species according to the system devised by Linnaeus. The name consists of the capitalized name of the genus followed by the name of the individual species, e.g., Euphorbia obesa. / видов (species).

BIOASSAY = БИОАНАЛИЗ (или БИОПРОБА, или БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТОД, или БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБА) – Bioassay is the measurement of the potency of any physical, chemical, and biological components by means of the response it produces in a test organism. / Под Биологическим Методом понимается метод защиты растений, использование естественных врагов сельскохозяйственных вредителей и возбудителей болезней для их уничтожения или снижения численности. Способы:- размножение в лабораториях хищных насекомых и клещей (энтомофагов) и выпуск на посевы; создание благоприятных условий для их размножения в природе; применение биопрепаратов, например, энтобактерина.

BIOCATALYSIS = БИОКАТАЛИЗ – Biocatalysis is the use of enzymes as biological catalysts for the targeted application, acceleration or control of chemical reactions. The high selectivity of enzyme catalysts allows for simplified processes and lower production costs. / Биокатализ (Biocatalysis).

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND = БИОХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ В КИСЛОРОДЕ – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a standard test for estimating the degree of contamination of water supplies. It is expressed as the quantity of dissolved oxygen (in mg/liter) required during stabilization of the decomposable organic matter by aerobic biochemical action. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is the quantity of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in a specified time, at a specified temperature, and under specified conditions. / Под Биохимической Потребностью в Кислороде (БПК) понимается показатель загрязнённости воды органическими веществами:- количество кислорода (мг/л), потребляемое для полного окисления органических веществ, содержащихся в воде, в процессе её самоочищения.

BIOCIDE = БИОЦИД – Biocides:- additive designed to inhibit the growth of microorganisms in liquids. Biocide is a substance which inhibits the growth of nuisance organisms including some Algae, Bacteria, Fungi, etc. These chemical substances may be found in diverse applications ranging from active ingredients in deodorant soaps, to mouth wash, to antifouling additives in boat bottom paints. Biocides are frequently used in industrial cooling systems and air conditioning units to control biological growth (e.g., Algae, Fungi) which might impair cooling efficiency. They are also used in many manufacturing processes for purposes specific to the product end use. They can be highly toxic if discharged in improper amounts. Biocide is a broad term for man-made chemicals that are used to control Pests, Weeds, Insects and diseases caused by Fungi or Bacteria. Bactericides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, rodenticides etc may all be referred to as Biocides. / Биоцид – широкий термин для искусственных химикатов, которые используются для борьбы с Вредителями, Сорняками, Насекомыми и болезнями, вызываемыми Грибами или Бактериями. Бактерициды, гербициды, инсектициды, пестициды, родентициды, фунгициды и прочие могут быть всецело отнесены к таким биоцидам. Под Биоцидами, от Греческого слова Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимаются .

BIOCOMPONENT FIBER = БИОКОМПОНЕНТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – A Biocomponent Fiber, or Bico, is a fiber that combines two separate polymers into a single filament. The term Conjugate Fiber is also used as a synonym. The process of making a bicomponent fiber is relatively straightforward. There are a number of patents that describe this practice. Commonly, the fiber is constructed of two component polymers divided into two or more distinct sections. Most of the time, the components demonstrate strong adhesion to one another, otherwise, the process would result in multiple fibers or different compositions. There are tremendous advantages to bicomponent fibers over homopolymers, and they are utilized throughout the nonwovens industry. These fibers are utilized for thermal bonding and can be tuned to a wide range of temperatures. Distinctive cross sections provide enhancements, including but not limited to: bulk, extremely fine fibers, high strength and surface area. Lastly, bico fibers can provide the 'best of both worlds' as it relates to the polymer, such as high strength fiber cores with low cost easily meltable outer cores. The resultant can be a recyclable material if the fiber is made of the same base polymer with different molecular weights. Bico Variations:- Basic variations of the bico fiber include core-sheath and side by side. Core and sheath are utilized as a bonding fiber, whereas the outer sheath melts at lower temperature than the core. Side-by-side fibers are utilized primarily to form self-crimping fibers to add bulk and can be utilized to make splittable fibers that yield finer fibers with distinct cross-sections. More technically advanced bicomponent fiber structures include the segmented pie and islands in the sea. Segmented pie fibers are the basis for most microfiber products. They yield very fine fibers with high

strength and high surface areas. Islands in the sea is a technique to make even finer fibers. Recycling And Reuse:- Many bico fibers utilize the same basic polymer with different melt characteristics. This configuration makes it relatively simple to recover and recycle. Bico fibers that utilize different materials in combination significantly complicate the ability of recovery, and in particular, the suitability for mechanical recycling, which is the primary method of recycling plastics. This is the same challenge faced by flexible packing, as it is common to utilize multiple polymers to create packaging films. There is no existing program anywhere in the world to provide public recovery of multipolymer materials. In general, there are several ways to recycle multipolymer fibers. The first option is to separate the different components and make them available for recycling in separated recycling streams. (This is a tall order, and perhaps one that is too logistically complicated to scale at this time.) The second option is to process the used fibers together in a compatibilization step. (Perhaps a bit more feasible than separating the components.) Lastly, there are promising technologies, including multiple formats of depolymerization, which return the polymer back to liquid state, or back to the original monomers, in a form that could be considered virgin. Ultimately, with all of the benefits bico fiber brings, particularly for nonwovens, we will see a solution to the recycling/end-of-life issue, and one of the aforementioned options, or a variation thereof, will likely play a role in this regard. The Future Of Bico Fiber:- Promising end of life technologies to address bico fibers include multiple formats of depolymerization, which return the polymer back to liquid state or back the original monomers in a form that could be considered virgin. New materials enter the market slowly, but there are advancements on the horizon. Biocomponents that utilize biorenewable materials that can be composted or chemically recycled are being developed. Compatibilizer technologies are also being developed to better facilitate utilization of dissimilar materials. Bicomponent technologies have revolutionized many fiber applications. They have made products lighter, stronger and easier to work with. As an advanced material, this fiber type is expected to grow across many end use areas including:- hygiene, textiles, automotive, home furnishings and many others to solve problems and meet customer demands.

BIOCON = BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

BIODEGRADABLE = БИОРАСПАДАЕМОЕ (или БИОРАЗЛАГАЕМОЕ, или БИОРАСЩЕПЛЯЕМОЕ) – Biodegradable:- the ability of a substance to be broken down by bacteria so that it can be returned to the environment without posing an environmental hazard. Biodegradable:- types of material subject to break down by biochemical processes.

BIODEGRADATION = БИОДЕГРАДАЦИЯ (или БИОРАСПАД, или БИОРАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ, или БИОРАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ, или БИОДЕСТРУКЦИЯ) – Biodegradation:- the chemical breakdown of materials by living organisms in the environment. The process depends on certain microorganisms, such as Bacteria, Yeast, and Fungi, which break down molecules for sustenance. Certain chemical structures are more susceptible to microbial breakdown than others; vegetable oils, for example, will biodegrade more rapidly than petroleum oils. Most petroleum products typically will completely biodegrade in the environment within two months to two years.

BIODIESEL = БИОДИЗЕЛЬ – Biodiesel refers to a diesel-equivalent, processed fuel derived from biological sources (such as vegetable oils), which can be used in unmodified diesel-engined vehicles. It is thus distinguished from the straight vegetable oils (SVO) or waste vegetable oils (WVO) used as fuels in some modified diesel vehicles. Some vehicle manufacturers are positive about the use of biodiesel, citing lower engine wear as one of the benefits of this fuel. However, as biodiesel is a better solvent than standard diesel, it 'cleans' the engine, removing deposits in the fuel lines, and this may cause blockages in the fuel injectors. For this reason, car manufacturers recommend that the fuel filter is changed a few months after switching to biodiesel (this part is often replaced anyway in regular servicing). Most manufacturers release lists of the cars which will run on 100% biodiesel, for example, the summary list provided by Volkswagen is under the title 'Use of biodiesel in Volkswagen cars' further down the right-hand side of this page (note it is best to consult with your car manufacturer before using biodiesel for the first time). Biodiesel can also be used as a heating fuel in domestic and commercial boilers. Existing oil boilers may require conversion to run on biodiesel, but the conversion process is believed to be relatively simple. Biodiesel can be distributed using today's infrastructure, and its use and production are increasing rapidly. Fuel stations are beginning to make biodiesel available to consumers, and a growing number of transport fleets use it as an additive in their fuel. Biodiesel is generally more expensive to purchase than petroleum diesel but this differential may diminish due to economies of scale, the rising cost of petroleum and government tax subsidies. In Germany, biodiesel is generally cheaper than normal diesel at gas stations that sell both products. A variety of oils can be used to produce biodiesel. These include:- (i) virgin oil feedstock; rapeseed and soybean oils are most commonly used, soybean oil alone accounting for about ninety percent of all fuel stocks; other crops such as mustard, flax, sunflower, canola, palm oil, hemp, jatropha, and even algae show promise; (ii) waste vegetable oil (WVO); (iii) animal fats including tallow, lard, yellow grease, chicken fat, and the by-products of the production of Omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil; (iv) Sewage. A company in New Zealand has successfully developed a system for using sewage waste as a substrate for algae and then producing bio-diesel; and (v) thermal depolymerization is an important new process that reduces almost any hydrocarbon based feedstock, including non oil based feedstocks, into light crude oil. / Биодизель в большинстве случаев более дорог для закупки, нежели дизельное топливо из нефти, но .

BIODIVERSITY = БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ (или БИОМНОГООБРАЗИЕ) – Biodiversity is the totality of all the species of plants and animals in an area.

BIOFUEL = БИОТОПЛИВО – Biofuels are fuels that are derived from biomass (recently living organisms such as wood) or their metabolic by-products, such as manure from cows. They are a renewable energy source, unlike other natural resources such as petroleum, coal and nuclear fuels. For the purposes of the Biofuels Sales Obligation (the obligation), the term biofuels refers to those biofuels which are used as a direct replacement for petrol or diesel in petrol or diesel engines. Biofuel is the solid, liquid or gaseous fuel that is derived from biomass. Biomass that has been processed or converted in some way into a more convenient form, principally to increase energy density. This may involve physical pre-processing simply to cut it into more manageable pieces or reduce the moisture content, or may involve thermal or chemical processing to convert it into a sold, liquid or gas. Biofuels:- in the wider sense defined as all solid, fluid or gaseous fuels produced from biomass. More narrowly, the term biofuels comprises those that replace petroleum-based road-transport fuels, i.e. ethanol or bioethanol produced from Sugar crops, Cereals and other Starchy crops that can be used as an additive to, in a blend with or as a replacement of gasoline, and biodiesel produced mostly from vegetable oils, but also from waste oils and animal fats, that can be used in blends with or as a replacement of petroleum-based diesel. / Под Биотопливом понимаются органические материалы, такие как навоз, торф и тому подобные, выделяющие при разложении тепло. Используются для обогрева парников, утеплённого грунта.

BIOFUMIGATION = БИОФУМИГАЦИЯ – Biofumigation is the use of toxic gases produced naturally in the soil by plant roots or decaying plant residues to control the spores of disease-causing fungi that are present in the soil. / Использование токсичных газов, производимых в почве естественным путём корнями растений или гниющими остатками растений, для контроля за спорами грибка, вызывающего болезни и содержащегося в данной почве.

BIOGAS = БИОГАЗ – Biogas is a mixture of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by anaerobic digestion, with small amounts of other gases. The methane is a flammable gas, chemically identical to the main constituent of natural gas, and can be used

as a fuel for heat and/or electricity generation. Biogas is effectively the same as landfill gas, which is produced by the anaerobic decomposition of organic material in landfill sites.

BIOLISTICS = БИОЛИСТИКА (или БИОЛИСТИКС) – Biolistics is a process by which DNA molecules are propelled into a recipient cell using coated microprojectiles shot from a 'gene gun'. The method of propulsion may vary and ranges from electric discharge to helium blast.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE PRODUCTS = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АКТИВНЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Biological Active Products in context of Oeko-Tex Standard 100 are those active chemical products that are used with the intention to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action of, or otherwise exert a controlling effect of any organism by chemical or biological means. When using biological active products it is distinguished between fiber materials where the biological active agents are incorporated into the fibers and a treatment of textiles with biological active products in a later processing step. Fiber materials with biological active properties are accepted for a certification according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100 (for product class IV only after 2009-January-01) when an assessment by Oeko-Tex reveals, that these fibers may be used from a humanecological point of view without any restrictions. Finishes with biological active products are accepted within a certification according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100 (for product class IV only after 2009-January-01) when a thorough assessment by Oeko-Tex from a humanecological point of view has shown that the finish carried out according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the product are harmless to the human health. See also Active Chemical Products, Flame Retardant Products, and Oeko-Tex Standard 100. / согласно рекомендаций изготовителя продукта .

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ БОРЬБА (или БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Biological Control is the action of natural enemies – parasites, parasitoids, predators, and pathogens – in maintaining another organism's density at a lower level than it would occur in their absence. If control is facilitated by man, it is called Applied Biological Control. If not, it is called Natural Biological Control. Biological Control or Biocontrol is a pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT = АГЕНТ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО КОНТРОЛЯ (или СРЕДСТВО БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ БОРЬБЫ) – Biological Control Agent is a natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, or other organism, used for pest control.

BIOLOGICAL DENITRIFICATION = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕНИТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Biological Denitrification is a loss of nitrogen from the soil due to microbial activity. Microbial reduction of oxidized inorganic nitrogen compounds serving as nominal electron acceptors in anaerobic respiratory pathways lead to nitrogen losses to the atmosphere as N_2 or N_2O.

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ – Biological Factors are characteristics of the plant that influence the health, vitality, and quality of harvested products.

BIOLOGICAL INSECT CONTROL = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ БОРЬБА С НАСЕКОМЫМИ (или БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА НАСЕКОМЫМИ) – Biological Insect Control is a method of pest control that relies on beneficial enemies to reduce pest populations to tolerable levels. It involves human manipulation of natural enemies of insects.

BIOLOGICAL N_2 FIXATION = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ФИКСАЦИЯ N_2 – Biological N_2 Fixation is the conversion of inert atmospheric N into usable form by living organisms.

BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ В КИСЛОРОДЕ – Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is the amount of oxygen required to stabilize the demands from aerobic action in the decomposition of organic matter.

BIOLOGICAL PESTICIDE = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕСТИЦИД – Biological Pesticide or Biopesticide is a generic term, not specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a pest population for short-term pest control. / Биологические Пестициды – препараты для биологической борьбы с вредителями, которые содержат живые организмы и продукты их жизнедеятельности.

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ – Biological Systems refers to cropping and livestock systems.

BIOLOGY = БИОЛОГИЯ – Biology is the study or science of living things. / Под Биологией, от Греческих слов Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается учение о жизни – совокупность наук о живой природе. Предметом биологии является жизнь как особая форма движения материи, законы развития живой природы, огромное многообразие форм вымерших и ныне населяющих Землю живых существ, их строении и функциях, происхождении, распространении, индивидуальном развитии, и взаимоотношениях друг с другом, неживой природой и с окружающей средой. Биология устанавливает общие и частные закономерности, присущие жизни во всех её проявлениях и свойствах (обмен веществ, размножение, наследственность, изменчивость, приспособляемость, рост, подвижность и другие). Первые систематические попытки познания живой природы были сделаны античными врачами и философами (древнегреческий врач Гиппократ (около 460 – около 370 до Нашей Эры), древнегреческий философ и учёный Аристотель (384–322 до Нашей Эры), древнегреческий естествоиспытатель Теофраст (или Феофраст или Тиртам; 372–287 до Нашей Эры), древнеримский врач Гален (Galenus; около 130 – около 200)). Их труды, продолженные в эпоху Возрождения, положили начало ботанике и зоологии, а также анатомии и физиологии человека (Андреас Везалий (Andreas Vesalius; 1514–1564) и другие). В XVII–XVIII веках в биологию проникают экспериментальные методы. На основе количественных измерений и применения законов гидравлики был открыт механизм кровообращения (Английский врач Вильэм Хави (William Harvey; 1578–1657) в 1628). Изобретение микроскопа раздвинуло границы известного мира живых существ, углубило представление об их строении. Одно из главных достижений этой эпохи – создание системы классификации растений и животных (Шведский естествоиспытатель Карл Линней (Carl von Linné; 1707–1778) в 1735). Вместе с тем преобладали умозрительные теории о развитии и свойствах живых существ (самозарождении, преформации и других). В XIX веке в результате резко возросшего числа изучаемых биологических объектов (новые методы, экспедиции в тропические и малодоступные районы Земли и другое), накопления и дифференциации знаний сформировались многие специальные биологические науки. Так, ботаника и зоология дробятся на разделы, изучающие отдельные систематические группы, развиваются эмбриология, гистология, микробиология, палеонтология, биогеография и другие. Среди достижений биологии – клеточная теория (Немецкий биолог Теодор Шванн (Theodor Schwann; 1810–1882) в 1839), открытие закономерностей наследственности (Австрийский естествоиспытатель Грегор Иохан Мендель (Gregor Johann Mendel; 1822–1884) в 1865). Подлинный переворот в биологии произвело учение Английского естествоиспытателя Чалза Робэта Дарвина (Charles Robert Darwin; 1809–1882) в 1859, который открыл движущие силы эволюции и дал материалистическое объяснение целесообразности организации живых существ. Для биологии XX века характерны 2 взаимосвязанные тенденции в изучении явлений жизни. С одной стороны, сформировалось представление о качественно различных уровнях её организации:- молекулярном (молекулярная биология, биохимия и другие науки, объединяемые понятием физико-химической биологии), клеточном (цитология), организменном (анатомия, физиология,

эмбриология), популяционно-видовом (экология, биогеография). С другой стороны, стремление к целостному, синтетическому познанию живой природы привело к прогрессу наук, изучающих определённые свойства живой природы на всех структурных уровнях её организации (генетика, систематика, эволюционное учение и другие). Поразительных успехов начиная с 1950-х достигла молекулярная биология, вскрывшая химические основы наследственности, оказавшиеся универсальными для всех организмов (строение ДНК, генетический код, матричный принцип синтеза биополимеров). Учение о биосфере (Российский учёный Владимир Иванович Вернадский (1863–1945)) как особой оболочке Земли раскрыло масштабы геохимической деятельности живых организмов, их неразрывную связь с неживой природой. Всё возрастающее практическое значение биологических исследований и методов (в том числе генетической инженерии, биотехнологии) для медицины, сельского хозяйства, промышленности, разумного использования естественных ресурсов и охраны природы, а также проникновение в эти исследования идей и методов точных наук выдвинули биологию с середины XX века на передовые рубежи естествознания. Данные биологии – естественно-научная основа материалистического познания природы и места человека в ней.

BIOMASS = БИОМАССА – Biomass is defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into other forms before combustion. Included are wood, vegetal waste (including wood waste and crops used for energy production), animal materials/wastes and industrial and urban wastes, used as feedstocks for producing bio-based products. In the context of the Outlook it does not include agricultural commodities used in the production of biofuels (e.g., vegetable oils, sugar or grains). Biomass is the organic matter that can be converted to fuel. Wood pellets are a biomass heat source. Biomass:- material that is derived from living, or recently living biological organisms. In the energy context it is often used to refer to plant material, however by-products and waste from livestock farming, food processing and preparation and domestic organic waste, can all form sources of biomass. With such a wide range of material potentially described as biomass, the range of methods to process it must be equally broad. / Под Биомассой понимается общая масса тел какой-либо группы организмов одного вида, группы видов или организмов сообщества в целом, приходящаяся на единицу площади или объёма. Обычно биомассу выражают в массе сухого вещества, реже в пересчёте на CO_2 или на органический углерод. Биомасса растений называется Фитомассой, животных – Зоомассой. По разности биомассы растений или животных, определяемых в 2 срока, и учёта за этот период потерь органического вещества на дыхание, опад, отпад и так далее, рассчитывают величину годичной продукции при определении биологической продуктивности. Биомасса всех живых организмов Земли составляет по разным оценкам от $1.8 \cdot 10^{18}$ до $3 \cdot 10^{18}$ г, причём около 90% приходится на биомассу наземных растений, то есть на автотрофные организмы. В создании биомассы Земли особенно велика роль тропических лесов. Около 8% биомассы дают обрабатываемые земли. Среди гетеротрофных организмов суши наибольшую биомассу образуют почвенные микроорганизмы (их масса в плодородной почве достигает 0.5–1.5 г/м^2). Значительна (до 150 г/м^2, иногда до 400 г/м^2) также биомасса почвенных беспозвоночных, главным образом дождевых червей. Определение биомассы важно для изучения продуктивности различных групп организмов (в том числе охотничьих животных, промысловых рыб, полезных растений и так далее), а также для прогнозирования хозяйственной деятельности человека в тех или иных природных зонах.

BIOMETRICS/BIOMETRY = БИОМЕТРИКА/БИОМЕТРИЯ – Biometrics/Biometry is the science that deals with statistics to explain biological phenomena. / Под Биометрией, от Греческих слов Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается раздел биологии, основные задачи которого – планирование количественных биологических экспериментов и обработка результатов методами математической статистики. Основы биометрии заложены в конце XIX века работами Английских учёных психолога и антрополога Сэра Фрэнсиса Гальтона (или Голтона (Francis Galton); 1822-February-16 – 1911-January-17) и математика Карла Пирсона (Karl Pearson; 1857-March-27 – 1936-April-27), одного из основателей современной статистики.

BIOMIMICRY = БИОМИМИКРИЯ – Biomimicry is the science of evaluating how plants and animals survive in their natural habitats, and applying a similar process to the design of functional apparel.

BIONOMICS = БИОНОМИЯ – Bionomics is the life history, habits, breeding, and adaptations of organisms.

BIOPESTICIDE = БИОПЕСТИЦИД – Biopesticide is a pesticide comprising a biological control control agent, which is usually pathogenic to the target species. An example of a commerically produced biopesticide is the bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis that kills only insects and not other animals. Its wide host range allows it to be marketed as a sprayable control for a variety of insects, but it may also kill unrelated desirable insects. / виды (species). Под Биопестицидом, от Греческого слова Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Латинских слов Pestis, означающее Зараза, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается .

BIO–SEQUENCE LISTINGS = СПИСКИ БИО–ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или СПИСКИ БИО–РЯДА, или СПИСКИ БИО–ПОРЯДКА) – In the US patent law, Bio-Sequence Listings is a document that must be included only if a nucleotide or amino acid sequence is part of the invention. With the Electronic Filing System (EFS), paper documents are not required for bio-sequence or subsequent bio-sequence submissions.

BIOSIS = BIOSCIENCE INFORMATION SERVICE OF BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

BIOTECH = NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

BIOTECHNOLOGY = БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – Biotechnology is:- (i) any technique that manipulates living organisms (or parts of organisms) to make or modify products, to improve plants or animals, or to develop microorganisms for specific uses. An applied biological science, e.g., recombinant DNA technology. (ii) The various industrial processes that involve the use of biological systems; the collection of microbial and other biochemical processes carried out on an industrial scale. It includes, but is not limited to, the industrial aspects of genetic engineering. Other areas of biotechnology deal with fermentation technology (antibiotics), hybridoma technology (monoclonal antibodies), and agricultural technology (plant and animal transformation). Biotechnology includes all processes and products that use living organisms, for example bacteria and yeasts, or their cellular constituents. Agricultural Biotechnology is a collection of scientific techniques, including genetic engineering, that are used to create, improve, or modify plants, animals, and microorganisms. Using conventional techniques, such as selective breeding, scientists have been working to improve plants and animals for human benefit for hundreds of years. Modern techniques now enable scientists to move genes (and therefore desirable traits) in ways they could not before – and with greater ease and precision. / , например, технология рекомбинантных ДНК. Под Биотехнологией понимается совокупность промышленных методов, использующих живые организмы и биологические процессы для производства ценных для народного хозяйства продуктов. Развивается микробиологический синтез ферментов, витаминов, аминокислот, антибиотиков и тому подобного. Перспективно промышленное получение других биологически активных веществ (гормональных препаратов, соединений, стимулирующих иммунитет, и тому подобных) с помощью методов генетической инженерии и культуры животных и растительных клеток.

BIOTIC = БИОТИЧЕСКОЕ – Biotic:- having a mode of life.

BIOTIC/ABIOTIC STRESSES = БИОТИЧЕСКИЕ/АБИОТИЧЕСКИЕ СТРЕССЫ (или БИОТИЧЕСКИЕ/АБИОТИЧЕСКИЕ НАПРЯЖЁННОСТИ) – Biotic/Abiotic Stresses are limitations imposed on development which occur because of biological (biotic) or physical (abiotic) factors.

BIOTIC ACTIVITY = БИОТИЧЕСКАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ – Biotic Activity refers to activities evident in products of vegetable or animal origin that during transportation exert an influence on the products themselves and/or on other animal or vegetable products. Biotic activity covers biochemical, microbial and other decomposition processes, e.g., allelopathy.

BIOTIC ENVIRONMENT = БИОТИЧЕСКАЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА – Biotic Environment is insect pests, plant pathogens, weeds, other crop plants, small animals, and human beings make up the biotic environment.

BIOTROP = SOUTHEAST ASIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION:- REGIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY

BIOTROPHS = БИОТРОФЫ – Biotrophs are parasitic fungi that need a living host to complete their life cycles.

BIOTYPES = БИОТИПЫ – Biotypes are:- (i) individuals or populations of plants or animals that are morphologically alike but physiologically different; (ii) a population of insects capable of surviving on and damaging varieties that are resistant to other populations of the same insect species. Biotypes is a population within a species that has a distinct genetic variation. Biotypes often have physical lifecycle or herbicide susceptibility differences. / Под Биотипами, от Греческих слов Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Ту́pos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается .

BIP = BOOKS IN PRINT

BIPINNATELY COMPOUND LEAF = ПАРНОПЕРИСТОСЛОЖНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Bipinnately Compound Leaf:- twice pinnate, the primary leaflets are divided into secondary leaflets, also written 2-pinnate, e.g., Gleditsia triacanthos.

BIPS = BASIS POINT

BIR = BENEFIT/INVESTMENT RATIO

BIR = BEST INCREMENTAL RETURN

BIR = BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

BIRDSEYE = ПТИЧИЙ ГЛАЗ – (1) Bird's-Eye:- small localized areas in wood with the fibers indented to form small circular or elliptical figures on the tangential surface which are used for decorative purposes. Sometimes found in sugar maple but only rarely in other hardwood species. / Виды (Species). К Глазкам относятся следы неразвившихся в побег 'спящих' почек. В пилопродукции и деталях разбросанные глазки учитывают по количеству в штуках на 1 метр длины или на всей стороне сортимента. Групповые глазки измеряют по ширине и длине занимаемой ими зоны и учитывают по количеству в штуках на 1 метр длины или на всей стороне сортимента.

(2) Birdseye is a generic term describing a cloth woven on a dobby loom, with a geometric pattern having a center dot resembling a bird's eye. Originally birdseye was made of cotton and used as a diaper cloth because of its absorbent qualities, but now the weave is made from a variety of fibers or fiber blends for many different end uses. Defect Name:- Birdseye. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Birdseye:- The result of erratic and unintentional tucking caused by a malfunctioning needle. Severity:- Major. Birds-Eye is a fabric with a woven-in dobby design. The pattern has a center dot and resembles the eye of a bird. It is used in cotton diapers, pique, and wool sharkskin. See also Piqué. Birdseye (Bird's Eye):- (1) very soft, light weight, and absorbent. Woven with a loosely twisted filling to increase absorbency. Launders very well. It is also called 'Diaper Cloth' and is used for that purpose as well as very good towelling. Also 'novelty' birdseye effects used as summer dress fabrics. (2) Worsted. Smooth, clear finish. Has small diamond-shaped figures with a dot in the centre of each. Pattern suggests the eye of a bird. Fine quality suiting for men and women. / уточина. Смотрите также Пике (Piqué).

(3) Birdseye is a speckled effect on the back of a knit fabric resulting from the use of different colors on the face design. Birdseye:- in knitted fabrics, an unintentional tuck stitch. / .

(4) Birdseye:- caused by unintentional tucking from malfunctioning needle. Usually two small distorted stitches, side by side. This term should not be confused with birdseye fabric which is in fact created intentionally. Knitted fabric defect. / Порок или Дефект .

BIRDSEYE DEFECT = ДЕФЕКТ ПТИЧИЙ ГЛАЗ – Birdseye Defect or Bird's-Eye Defect:- on the knitted fabric is concerned, this means that occasionally erratic and appears contrary to tuck fabric design organization. Fabric Printing Defect. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

BIRD'S MOUTH = ПТИЧИЙ КЛЮВ – A Bird's Mouth is formed when a very flat V-shape is cut into the end of a piece of wood.

BIREFRINGENCE = ДВУПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЕ (или ДВОЙНОЕ ЛУЧЕПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЕ) – Birefringence is an optical term meaning double refraction, and used in examination of manufactured fibers to measure the degree of molecular orientation effected by stretching or drawing.

BI–REL = BANCA D'ITALIA REGOLAMENTO LORDO

BIRETTA = БИРЭТЭ (или КАМИЛАВКА, или СКУФЬЯ) – Biretta is a square cap with three ridges on top worn by clergymen especially of the Roman Catholic Church. / Головной убор у Римских Католических священников.

BIS = BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

BISCUIT = БИСКВИТНОЕ (или БИСКВИТ, или СВЕТЛО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Biscuit:- a light grayish yellowish brown; a grayish yellow. / .

BISECT = РАССЕЧЁННОЕ НА ДВОЕ – Bisect:- a profile of plants and soil showing the vertical and lateral distribution of roots and tops in their natural position. / вертикальное и латеральное распределение корней и вершин в их естественном положении.

BISEXUAL = ДВУПОЛОЕ (или БИСЕКСУАЛЬНОЕ) – Bisexual:- said of a flower with both stamen and pistil. / с тычинкой (stamen) и .

BISFA = BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA STANDARDISATION DES FIBRES ARTIFICIELLES

BISHRINKAGE YARN = ДВУУСАДОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Bishrinkage Yarn is the yarn comprising filaments with two different shrinkage properties.

BISTER = БИСТЁ (или ТЁМНО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Bister:- a grayish to yellowish brown.

BIT = БИТ – Bit:- Binary digit. Binary:- characteristic of having only two states, such as current on and current off. The binary number system uses only ones and zeros. Bit is the basic unit of all digital communications. A bit is a '1' or '0' in a binary language.

BITCOIN = БИТКОИН (или БИТОВАЯ МОНЕТА, или МОНЕТА БИТ) – Bitcoin is a digital or virtual currency that uses peer-to-peer technology to facilitate instant payments. Bitcoin is a type of alternative currency known as a Cryptocurrency, which uses cryptography for security, making it difficult to counterfeit. Bitcoin issuance and transactions are carried out collectively by the network, with no central authority. The total number of Bitcoins that will be issued is capped at 21 million to ensure they are not devalued by limitless supply. They are divisible to 8 decimal places; Bitcoin fractions are called Satoshis. Users store their Bitcoins in a digital wallet, while transactions are verified by a digital signature known as a Public-Encryption Key. The first Bitcoin specification and proof-of-concept was published in 2009 by an individual or individuals under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. Satoshi left the project toward the end of 2010, leaving the motivation behind setting up Bitcoin an enduring mystery. Bitcoins are created through a 'mining' process that involves complex number crunching by the computers in this network; this process currently creates 25 Bitcoins every 10 minutes. The limit of 21 million is expected to be reached in the year 2140, after which the total number of Bitcoins will remain unchanged. A basic premise underpinning the Bitcoin is that because it is decentralized and not issued by government, it is supposedly free from interference and manipulation, in stark contrast to the world's fiat currencies. However, these same features confer significant disadvantages on the Bitcoin. It is a complex product that is difficult to understand, making its widespread acceptance doubtful. Since it is a virtual currency, it cannot be stored in physical form. As a result, if you have not stored a backup copy of your Bitcoin holdings, your digital hoard can be wiped out by something as mundane as a computer crash. Its anonymity has also made it a favored currency for illegal activities such as tax evasion, smuggling and weapons procurement. Additionally, Bitcoin prices are very volatile thanks to rampant speculation. Bitcoin is an innovative payment network and a new kind of money. Bitcoin uses peer-to-peer technology to operate with no central authority or banks; managing transactions and the issuing of bitcoins is carried out collectively by the network. Bitcoin is open-source; its design is public, nobody owns or controls Bitcoin and everyone can take part. Through many of its unique properties, Bitcoin allows exciting uses that could not be covered by any previous payment system. Bitcoin (2014-June):- currency or commodity? Last fall we saw bitcoin receive an unusual amount of attention. The upstart crypto currency had an exponential rise from USD125 to more than USD1 125 per unit on Bitstamp, only to fall back below USD500 this spring (see 'It's a $, it's a €, it's cryptocurrency'). Additionally, the closing and bankruptcy of the Tokyo-based Mt. Gox (the largest bitcoin exchange with more than 600 000 customers) garnered substantial negative press and threatened the stability of bitcoin. In stark contrast, bitcoin also has received a great deal of positive attention within the venture capital community. Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss (the Winklevoss twins of Facebook fame) have filed to register the Winklevoss Bitcoin Trust, which will be an exchange-traded fund (ETF) to invest and trade in bitcoin. And Paypal co-founder Peter Theil has invested in BitPay, a bitcoin payment solutions company. As a result, bitcoin is becoming the new darling and target of early mover capital investment with more than USD200 million in publicly disclosed 2014 VC investments. It's important to understand that bitcoin is a global phenomenon. There are 434 bitcoin meet-up groups, with 45 751 members in 309 cities and 68 countries (www.bitcoinmeetup.com), and there are estimated 500 000 to 1 million US digital currency accounts. The bitcoin e-commerce economy is emerging with the offering of bitcoin online payment solutions connecting customers to merchants. Leading brands such as Zynga, Square and Overstock are all accepting bitcoin. Bitcoin ATMs are now appearing in multiple countries. Let's focus on this: It's a currency, that in trading, is emerging as a market of its own. Ilya Subhkankulove, founder of Bitcoin trading platform BTX Trader LLC, anticipates growth in the next three years of as high as 20 times its current size. Even Bloomberg LP has begun to cover bitcoin price action. A recent story noted, 'While bitcoin and other virtual currency markets are still nascent, they represent an interesting intersection of finance and technology. Given that Bloomberg LP sits squarely at that intersection, providing pricing for this underdeveloped market is a natural fit for us'. Time to take a good look at bitcoin:- Wikipedia defines bitcoin as:- A peer-to-peer payment system introduced as open source software in 2009 by developer Satoshi Nakamoto. The digital currency created and used in the system is also called Bitcoin and is alternatively referred to as a Virtual Currency or Crypto Currency. Is bitcoin a currency or commodity? The short answer is that it's both. From a user's behavioral point of view, bitcoin was designed as a means of exchange. Those who buy bitcoin either look to hold it and sell at higher level, or use it to exchange it for a good or service from a retail merchant. In this sense, bitcoin acts as an alternative currency. Whether bitcoin is a reliable store of value remains the risk to those who buy it. One's definition of bitcoin may not be as important as the regulators' definition. Global regulators are just beginning to define and develop regulations for bitcoin and other related virtual instruments. For example, Germany has defined them as private money and a financial instrument; Denmark considers bitcoin neither a currency nor an asset. In the United States, the IRS issued its opinion on how virtual currencies/bitcoin would be treated. For federal tax purposes, virtual currency is treated as property. How is bitcoin generated and acquired? Bitcoin ownership is not identified or established by name, but by the use of a private key linked to the blockchains. Therefore, no authority can flood the world with more bitcoins because the process of generating them, called Mining Block Chains, is a function of a very complex algorithm. This algorithm is such that when each bitcoin is created, it is exponentially more difficult to create or mine than the previous bitcoin. This means that the rate of supply of bitcoin globally will decline until the total is reached. The total amount of bitcoins in the world will be limited by this algorithm to 21 million; there are now about 12.7 million bitcoins. This technology of encoding the ownership of bitcoin is being regarded as ushering in an era of the digitization of potentially anything. Libertarians and anarchists, who want no central authority involved in the role of money, are the leading champions of bitcoin and similar alternative currencies. In fact, the term crypto-anarchists has emerged to label this political philosophy. Strategies and tactics for trading bitcoin? Currently, more than 90 percent of bitcoin accounts are in a buy-and-hold mode. Those who came on before 2013 had a chance to experience exponential gains. At its height in November 2013, bitcoin hit above USD1 000. It is now oscillating around USD500. Regardless of the investment or trading goals of bitcoin holders, they all will need to make a decision to get out and exchange it for their local currency or a service provided by a merchant. Therefore, timing entry and exit will be important. Ultimately, all bitcoin traders will need to become currency traders. Bitcoin traders have many challenges. First there is that of selecting an exchange or service to buy and sell coins. It is a virtual wild west with more than 50 bitcoin exchanges around the world. They are all relatively new. The trader has to wonder, 'is that money secure'? As a result there is an extra counterparty risk to the bitcoin trader. Surely as new security protocols evolve the risks will be minimized and other players such as wallet companies will offer simpler ways of buying and selling bitcoins. The challenges presented in trading bitcoin will, for many reasons, be much greater than trading currencies, gold or other instruments. First, bitcoin has no options market, making the discovery of the fair value more uncertain. Also, bitcoin's price action is still very sensitive to disruptions by news and internet rumors. Traders therefore will confront a reaction-diffusion herding behavior generating disruptive spikes and surges. Until volume and liquidity conditions improve, classic tools of discovering price signals using technical analysis will have little value. Bitcoin traders certainly will benefit from understanding price action in the major currencies. Clues on when to buy or sell bitcoin also can be derived by looking at how other virtual currencies or crypto cross-pairs are doing. The most appealing and liquid cryptocurrency cross-pair to trade other than bitcoin is LiteCoin/Bitcoin (LTC/BTC). Also at this early stage bitcoin trading systems are just starting to be released and are likely to be very inaccurate. The market for trading systems, and teaching how to trade bitcoin is wide open. Clearly we are witnessing the emergence of a potentially

new kind of underlying instrument that combines features of a currency and a commodity. Forex traders should keep an eye on bitcoin developments. Whether it will become an asterisk in the history of currencies or the beginning of a digital currency model is yet to be seen. Next time we will show examples of specific trading tactics for bitcoin. Bitcoin factoids:- number of bitcoin accounts:- 500 000–1 000 000 US; number of meeting groups:- 434 groups (45 751 members); number of merchants accepting bitcoin:- 60 000; leading merchants accepting bitcoin:- Zynga, Square, Overstock; VC Dollars in bitcoin startups in 2014:- USD200 million; Bitcoin price high close:- November 25, 2013 – USD1 119; Bitcoin price low close:- April 23, 2012 – USD4.91; Bitcoin price April 30, 2014 – 448.73 (BitStamp exchange); Bitcoin ETF:- Winkelvoss Bitcoin Trust (filed for ETF); Bitcoins in the world:- 14 million; maximum number of bitcoins:- 21 million; Top bitcoin exchanges:- BitStamp. Btc-e, Bitfinex. Bitcoin is controlled by all Bitcoin users around the world. Developers are improving the software but they can't force a change in the rules of the Bitcoin protocol because all users are free to choose what software they use. In order to stay compatible with each other, all users need to use software complying with the same rules. Bitcoin can only work decently with a complete consensus between all users. Therefore, all users and developers have strong incentives to adopt and protect this consensus. 2014-February-25:- Bitcoin exchange Mt. Gox disappears in blow to virtual currency:- Tokyo (Reuters):- Mt. Gox, once the world's biggest bitcoin exchange, looked to have essentially disappeared on Tuesday, with its website down, its founder unaccounted for and a Tokyo office empty bar a handful of protesters saying they had lost money investing in the virtual currency. The digital marketplace operator, which began as a venue for trading cards, had surged to the top of the bitcoin world, but critics – from rival exchanges to burned investors – said Mt. Gox had long been lax over its security. It was not clear what has become of the exchange, which this month halted withdrawals indefinitely after detecting 'unusual activity'. A global bitcoin organization referred to the exchange's 'exit', while angry investors questioned whether it was still solvent. A document circulating on the internet, and purporting to be a crisis plan for the exchange, said more than 744 000 bitcoins were 'missing due to malleability-related theft', and noted Mt. Gox had USD174 million in liabilities against USD32.75 million in assets. It was not possible to verify the document or the exchange's financial situation. Tokyo investors in the frontier electronic currency, who have endured a volatile ride in the value of the unregulated cyber-tender, said the problem was with Mt. Gox, not with the revolutionary bitcoin itself. Mt. Gox officials did not answer the telephone or respond to email requests for information. The concierge at the home of the chief executive, Mark Karpeles – an upscale apartment in the Shibuya district – said he was not answering his intercom. His mailbox was so stuffed with mail that the flap would not close. The Mt. Gox homepage was not loading, although no error message appeared. Its source code contained a line saying, 'put announce for mtgox acq here'. 'Very Angry':- 'I'm very angry', said Kolin Burges, a self-styled 'crypto-currency trader' and former software engineer who came from London for answers after Mt. Gox failed to tell him what had happened to his bitcoins, which at one point were worth USD300 000. 'It looks like that's disappeared', said Burges, one of six protesters outside the Mt. Gox office, which was as deserted as a nearby cafe that had formerly accepted bitcoins as payment. In a statement last week, Mt. Gox said it had moved office because of security issues. Some protesters carried signs saying, 'Mt. Gox, where's our money?' and 'Mt. Gox, are you solvent?' 'They prolonged this and kept telling people everything was OK', Burges said. 'A lot of people did believe that, and it's very annoying what they've done to me and up to a million others'. Six leading bitcoin exchanges – which allow users to trade bitcoins for US Dollars and other currencies – distanced themselves from the Tokyo-based exchange. 'This tragic violation of the trust of users of Mt. Gox was the result of one company's actions and does not reflect the resilience or value of bitcoin and the digital currency industry', the companies – Coinbase, Kraken, Bitstamp, BTC China, Blockchain and Circle – said in the statement. 'As with any new industry, there are certain bad actors that need to be weeded out, and that is what we're seeing today'. On Sunday, Karpeles resigned from the board of the Bitcoin Foundation, in a blow to the digital currency. Mt. Gox had once been the largest exchange handling bitcoins. Karpeles told Reuters last week, 'We know there are all kinds of criticisms made against Mt. Gox, but we believe we are doing all we can to solve problems as quickly as possible having our customers in mind'. His resignation from the foundation, the cyber currency's trade group, followed a number of technical issues, including a massive cyber attack from unknown sources that has been spamming bitcoin exchanges. Mt. Gox was a founding member and one of the three elected industry representatives on the board of the foundation. Mt. Gox, a bitcoin exchange since 2010, is a relatively old player, having grown quickly when there were few alternatives. 'Teething Problems':- Bitcoin has had a rocky ride, its Dollar value soaring and crashing more like a highly speculative investment than a store of value. And oddly for a tradable instrument, its value varies greatly depending on the exchange. The Mt. Gox bitcoin, which traded at USD828.99 before February 07, when the exchange halted withdrawals, has since plunged 83.7 percent to USD135. By contrast, coins at Bitstamp, another large exchange, have fallen 40.5 percent over the same period to USD400. While bitcoin globally has taken a beating to its value and reputation, users say the problem is with Mt. Gox, not with the virtual currency itself. 'I think the community will remain very tolerant of teething problems, or whatever you want to call them', said a Tokyo-based investor who noted he had a 'negligible' amount of bitcoins with Mt. Gox. 'The whole structure is still in its infancy, so there's just certain things that come with the territory as long as you keep people in the loop'. The Bitcoin Foundation said in a statement, 'Mt. Gox is one of several exchanges, and their exit, while unfortunate, opens a door of opportunity. This incident demonstrates the need for responsible individuals and members of the bitcoin community to lead in providing reliable services'. A commenter on the Reddit site, identified as evorhees, proudly defended bitcoin as an epochal development in finance. 'We are building a new financial order and those of us building it, investing in it and growing it will pay the price of bringing it to the world', he wrote. 'This is the harsh truth. We are building the channels, the bridges, and the towers of tomorrow's finance, and we put ourselves at risk in doing so'. Regulatory Reticence:- Japan's financial regulators, by contrast, have largely given bitcoin a shrug. 'Bitcoin is not a currency; it is an alternative to currencies, like gold', said a spokesman for the Financial Services Agency. 'We are only responsible for currencies and therefore bitcoin is not subject to our regulatory oversight'. Finance Ministry officials also said they are not in charge of regulating the virtual currency. A Bank of Japan spokesman said the central bank had nothing to add to remarks that Governor Haruhiko Kuroda made in December, when he said he was 'very interested in bitcoin'. 'In one sense, it is similar to electronic-funds transfers and the spread of electronic money', Kuroda said then. 'But there are also some differences and the price is somewhat volatile. I think each country's central bank is watching this ... but as of now I have nothing specific to report'. Other jurisdictions have been more proactive. In the United States, Alabama's securities regulator said he will issue an alert on Tuesday, cautioning consumers and investors to stop trading on bitcoin exchanges or adding to their accounts if they are having trouble redeeming the digital currency or cashing out. Karpeles himself, while insisting on his own exchange's reliability, has made no secret that bitcoin is, as he told Reuters last April, a 'high-risk investment'. 'If you buy bitcoins, you should buy keeping in mind that the value could be zero the day after'. 2014-February-25:- Website of Bitcoin exchange Mt. Gox offline:- Tokyo (AP):- The website of major bitcoin exchange Mt. Gox is offline Tuesday amid reports it suffered a debilitating theft, a new setback for efforts to gain legitimacy for the virtual currency. The URL of Tokyo-based Mt. Gox was returning a blank page. The disappearance of the site follows the resignation Sunday of Mt. Gox CEO Mark Karpeles from the board of the Bitcoin Foundation, a group seeking legitimacy for the currency. At the Tokyo office tower housing Mt. Gox, bitcoin trader Kolin Burgess said he had picketed the building since February 14 after flying in from London, hoping to get back USD320 000 he has tied up in bitcoins with Mt Gox. 'I may have lost all of my money', said Burgess, next to placards asking if Mt. Gox is bankrupt. 'It hasn't shaken my trust in Bitcoin, but it has shaken my trust in bitcoin exchanges'. A 'crisis strategy' report shared widely online that purports to be an internal Mt. Gox document says more than 740 000 bitcoins are missing from the exchange, which froze withdrawals earlier this month. It says the theft went unnoticed for several years and turned on disguised withdrawals. A theft of that magnitude would

equate to losses of USD350 million at current bitcoin prices, but in practice such a figure is highly uncertain because of Bitcoin's extreme fluctuations in value and its lack of broad acceptance as an alternative to money. The cloud hanging over Mt. Gox is a possibly fatal blow to Bitcoin, which was started in 2009 as a currency free from government controls. Supporters have said Bitcoin's cryptography makes it immune to theft or counterfeiting. On bitcoin exchanges, the currency's value has fallen to about USD470 from USD550 in the past few hours. Several bitcoin exchanges and related organizations released a joint statement that said they are working to 're-establish the trust squandered' by the failings of Mt. Gox. The bitcoin operators said funds under their control are held securely. Mt. Gox should not be considered a reflection of the value of Bitcoin or the digital currency industry, they said. A second man protesting outside Mt. Gox's office in Tokyo said he was in arbitrage, which is a type of trading, but would only gave his first name, Aaron. A security officer said no one from Mt. Gox was in the building. Tibbane, an Internet company that Karpeles is CEO of, still has its named listed on the building's directory. 'I have no idea' where they are, said Burgess. 'I'm both annoyed and worried'. Bitcoin had been inching toward broader acceptance despite wild swings in value in the past year. For most of the currency's history, each digital coin had been worth less than USD10. New bitcoins are 'mined' or generated by computers. They get harder to generate all the time, which means the inflow of fresh bitcoins keeps falling. There are about 12.4 million bitcoins in circulation today, according to Blockchain, a public registry of bitcoin transactions. The maximum number of bitcoins that can be generated is 21 million and by 2032, 99 percent of those will have been created. (2014-February-25:-) The Largest Bitcoin Exchange Was Possibly the Target of a USD350 Million Theft:- Mt. Gox, the world's largest Bitcoin trading site, has gone offline as rumors that more than 744 000 bitcoins were stolen from the service during an infiltration that went unnoticed by the service for years. As of Monday, the estimated losses are said to be worth at least USD350 million. According to a leaked document, which has not been verified but is circulating widely among Bitcoin proponents, a bug in the bitcoin wallet software allowed hackers to steal the digital currency, even from offline 'cold storage'. The 744 000 stolen bitcoins total about 6 percent of the 12.4 million currently in circulation, and about 3.5 percent of the eventual 21 million. Bitcoin values on Mt. Gox have dropped 40 percent in the past 24 hours, and prices on Bitstamp, the most prominent exchange filling the void left by Gox, is boasting prices USD100 higher on its exchange. From part of the leaked document:- Related:- Facebook's 'Gmail Killer' Is Shutting Down Because No One Used it:- The likely damage in public perception to this class of technology could put it back 5–10 years, and cause governments to react swiftly and harshly. At the risk of appearing hyperbolic, this could be the end of Bitcoin, at least for most of the public. Mt. Gox is, as of right now, offline, after suspending withdrawals earlier this month over security concerns. On Sunday, the site's chief executive stepped down from his board position on the Bitcoin foundation. A joint statement on the collapse of Mt. Gox from a handful of other prominent Bitcoin companies attempted to reassure investors that bitcoin was still a viable currency:- This tragic violation of the trust of users of Mt. Gox was the result of one company's abhorrent actions and does not reflect the resilience or value of bitcoin and the digital currency industry. There are hundreds of trustworthy and responsible companies involved in bitcoin. While the document about Mt. Gox's woes could not be confirmed as legitimate, the Bitcoin Foundation is preparing for the exchange's closure anyway. Exactly what will happen to bitcoins held by the service is unclear. / Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Ройтас (Reuters). Биткоин (Bitcoin) – цифровая P2P валюта с открытым исходным кодом. Биткоин представляет собой протокол и программное обеспечение, которые включают в себя:- (i) мгновенные P2P транзакции; (ii) платежи по всему миру; (iii) низкую/нулевую стоимость обработки транзакций; и (iv) многое другое. Биткоин использует P2P технологию, функционируя без центрального контролирующего органа; обработка транзакций и эмиссия производятся коллективно, усилиями сети. Благодаря своим уникальным свойствам, Биткоин открывает новые горизонты возможностей, которые не предоставляла до этого ни одна платёжная система. Программное обеспечение разрабатывается коллективно, как свободный проект с открытым исходным кодом, и распространяется под лицензией MIT. Биткоин – это цифровая валюта, протокол и программное обеспечение, которые включают в себя:- (i) мгновенные P2P транзакции; (ii) платежи по всему миру; (iii) низкую/нулевую стоимость обработки транзакций; и (iv) многое другое. Биткоин использует P2P технологию, функционируя без центрального контролирующего органа; обработка транзакций и эмиссия производятся коллективно, усилиями сети. Благодаря своим уникальным свойствам, Биткоин открывает новые горизонты возможностей, которые не предоставляла до этого ни одна платёжная система. Bitcoins легко передаются через Интернет, без необходимости доверять третьим лицам. Сделки с использование биткоина:- (i) необратимы по своей сути; (ii) быстры; полученные средства доступны к использованию в течение нескольких минут; (iii) низкая стоимость транзакций. В частности по сравнению с другими традиционными системами оплаты. Простота биткоина обеспечивается коллективным использованием открытого программного обеспечения и не может манипулироваться каким либо правительством, банком, организацией или отдельным лицом. Ограниченная эмиссия Биткоинов производится так называемыми майнерами и сам процесс майнинга обеспечивает работоспособность сети. Bitcoin является peer-to-peer валютой. Peer-to-peer означает, что никакие центральные органы не производят эмиссию новых денег и не контролируют проводимые транзакции. Эти задачи регулируются коллективно Bitcoin сетью. Bitcoin использует принципы peer-to-peer и proof-of-work в своей работе. Каждая платёжная транзакция в сети биткоин распространяется между всеми участниками сети и признаётся дейтствительной только после подтверждения другими участниками. Bitcoin (от Английских слов Bit, означающее единицу информации Бит, и Coin, означающее Монета) – пиринговая система электронной наличности, использующая одноимённую цифровую валюту, которую часто называют 'криптовалютой'. Сеть полностью децентрализована, не имеет центрального администратора или какого-либо его аналога. Биткоины могут использоваться для электронной оплаты товаров или услуг у продавцов, готовых их принимать. Есть возможность обмена на обычные деньги через специализированные площадки для торгов или обменники. Одна из особенностей – децентрализованная эмиссия новых биткоинов, которой может воспользоваться любой желающий. Но в строго ограниченных количествах и только путём использования вычислительных мощностей своего оборудования, использующихся с целью защиты платёжной системы методом proof-of-work от повторного расходования средств. Деятельность по обслуживанию системы с возможностью получить вознаграждение в форме эмитированных биткоинов и комиссионных сборов получила название 'майнинг' (от Английского слова Mining, означающее Добыча Полезных Ископаемых). В 2013 майнинг биткоинов на обычном домашнем компьютере потерял актуальность из-за массового производства специально разработанных интегральных схем, которые значительно опережают по эффективности для данной задачи видеокарты. Однако около половины биткоинов от их максимально возможного количества поступило в оборот за счёт майнинга на видеокартах и процессорах (процессоры через некоторое время были вытеснены видеокартами из-за появления соответствующего софта). Базовым элементом этой платёжной системы является программа-клиент с открытым исходным кодом. С помощью сетевого протокола прикладного уровня запущенные на множестве компьютеров клиенты соединяются между собой в одноранговую сеть. Для обеспечения функционирования и защиты системы используются криптографические методы. Биткойн-Биржа MTGOX.COM Закрылась В Интернете:- (2014-Февраль-25):- уже больше месяца MtGox.com испытывала технические сложности и ходили слухи о банкротстве компании, взломе биржи, утере почти 700 000 биткойнов. 25 Февраля поставило точку в этой детективной истории – биткойн-биржа MtGox.com закрылась в Интернете, комментариев от компании MtGox.com и её представителя Марка Карпелеса получить не удалось. Приостановила свою деятельность наиболее раскрученная биткойн-биржа MtGox. Официального заявления представителей MtGox о прекращении или банкротстве Интернет-биржи не было. Беспокойства среди приверженцев биткойна начались ещё несколько недель назад, когда начались сбои системы при выводе средств.

Реальная паника и возмущение среди держателей основной криптовалюты началась вчера, 24 Февраля. Райан Силкес, бизнесмен, ведущий расчёты биткойнами, разместил в своём блоге файл, смысл содержания которого сводится к следующему:- 'Реальность в том, что MtGox может объявить банкротство в любой момент'. В документе сообщается также о том, что биржа за несколько лет потеряла 744.4 тысячи кровных криптоединиц. В переводе на бумажный эквивалент сумма равняется примерно 370 миллионов Долларов США. Техническими неполадками в работе ресурса могли воспользоваться потенциальные кибер-мошенники. Случаи неподтверждения транзакции при состоявшемся переводе средств регламентируют возврат биткойнов. Таким образом, при переводе средств можно было с высокой долей вероятности удваивать переведённые суммы. MtGox заявляла в начале Февраля, что видит разрешение проблемы в совместных усилиях держателей и поклонников криптовалюты. Сегодня же, при полном отсутствии доступа к сайту, руководство MtGox отказывается от каких-либо комментариев. На своей странице в Твиттере биржа удалила все свои записи. Сервер MtGox находится в Токио. Новая криптовалюта была введена в обращение в 2009. Создателем биткойна является Сатоши Накамото. Полярные отношения к биткойну со стороны национальных банков различных государств определяют его высокую волатильность. 2014-Март-06:- истинный создатель биткойнов Сатоши Накамото проживает в Калифорнии, США и занимается коллекционированием игрушечных поездов. Журналу Newsweek удалось установить личность до сих пор неизвестного создателя криптовалюты биткойн, которого ранее в тематических публикациях называли Сатоши Накамото (Satoshi Nakamoto). Им оказался проживающий в Калифорнии (Темпл Сити) Дориан Прентис Сатоши Накамото (Dorian Prentice Satoshi Nakamoto). Это полное имя он взял после выпуска из Калифорнийского Технического Университета, дополнив имя Сатоши Накамото, которым пользовался с рождения. Личность 64-летнего Калифорнийца с Японским происхождением была установлена корреспондентом Newsweek Лиа Гудмэн (Leah Goodman), которая занималась его розысками два месяца. Как пишет Newsweek, Накамото признал роль в создании криптовалюты Bitcoin, но отказался поддерживать разговор на эту тему, сославшись на то, что более не занимается работой над проектом, и никак с ним не связан. Сатоши Накамото родился в Японии в 1949, и в 10-летнем возрасте с матерью переехал в Калифорнийский Темпл Сити. Он женат, хотя с женой не проживает, имеет шестерых детей. По словам Гявина Андресена (Gavin Andresen), главы разработки протокола Bitcoin Foundation, о Накамото известно лишь то, что он был причастен к секретным военным проектам. Идея биткойна, как говорит Андресен, пришла к Сатоши Накамото из соображений либертарианской ненависти к банковской системе. Сейчас отошедший от дел Накамото занят коллекционированием моделей паровозов и хранит анонимность. Тем не менее, он владеет примерно 1 миллионом монет Bitcoin, что на данный момент соответствует более чем USD600 миллионам. Система Bitcoin использует сочетание криптографии с публичными ключами и технологии пиринговых сетей, позволяющее создать виртуальный аналог золота – ресурса, запасы которого трудно пополнить и который можно обменять на валюту. Криптовалюта была создана в 2009 программистом Сатоши Накамото, который полностью исчез из Интернет-пространства в Апреле 2011. Он же создал программное обеспечение, которое позволяет людям 'добывать' монеты Bitcoin, производя на компьютере сложные математические вычисления. Процесс производства новых монет постоянно усложняется, заставляя тратить на него каждый раз все больше вычислительных ресурсов. Однако крупнейший и самый старый обменник биткойнов Mt.Gox в последнее время переживает нелёгкие времена. Японская телекомпания NHK несколько дней назад сообщила, что эта Интернет-биржа попросила Токийский Окружной Суд признать себя банкротом, так как не в состоянии покрыть долги на 6.5 млрд Йен (около USD63.6 миллионов). В России же расчёты в биткойнах не вызывали доверия у Центробанка и правоохранительных органов. Банк России в конце Января 2014 распространил заявление, согласно которому обмен биткойнов и оплата ими работ и услуг будут приравниваться к отмыванию нелегальных доходов и финансированию терроризма. А Генпрокуратура России на совместном совещании с Федеральной Службой Безопасности (ФСБ) и Министерством Внутренних Дел (МВД) согласилась с позицией Центробанка и приняла 'ряд конкретных решений, направленных на предотвращение нарушения имущественных прав граждан и организаций, связанных с использованием криптовалют'.

BITS = BROKER ITS

BITT = БИТЕНГ (или КНЕХТ, или БИТСЫ, или ШВАРТОВАЯ ТУМБА) – Bitts are a pair of vertical wooden or iron heads on board ship, used for securing mooring or towing lines. Similar to dock bollards. Bitt is a vertical cylindrical shaped fitting made of steel and securely attached to deck; usually in pair and used for fastening mooring ropes or towing lines in a figure of eight. Also known as Bollard. / Битенг, от Голландского слова Beting, означает стальную или чугунную одиночную или парную тумбу на палубе судна для закрепления буксирного троса или якорного каната, а также для уменьшения скорости движения якорной цепи при отдаче якоря. Под Кнехтом, от Голландского слова Knecht, понимается парная тумба с общим основанием на палубе судна, предназначенная для закрепления накладываемого восьмёрками швартовного (швартовный кнехт) или буксирного (буксирный кнехт) троса. Обычно кнехты пустотелые, стальные или чугунные. Кнехт, от Голландского слова Knecht, означает стальную или чугунную парную тумбу, как правило пустотелую. Он укрепляется на палубе судна или на причале и служит для закрепления буксирного или швартовного троса. Под Швартовным Устройством судна понимается совокупность приспособлений и механизмов (вьюшки, киповые планки, клюзы, кнехты, лебёдки, утки, швартовные клюзы, швартовные лебёдки или шпили, швартовы и прочие) для удержания судна во время стоянки у причала или у борта другого судна. Управление швартовными механизмами местное или дистанционное. Автоматическое потравливание или выбирание швартового троса при изменении его натяжения (например, при погрузке или разгрузке судна) позволяет избежать тяжёлой ручной работы. Швартов, от Голландского слова Zwaartouw, гибкий трос (стальной, синтетический или из растительного волокна), с помощью которого подтягивают и крепят судно к причалу или другому судну.

BITTER ENDS = КОРЕННЫЕ КОНЦЫ (или ШЛАГ ТРОСА, или ЖВАКА) – Bitter Ends are the ends of rope after a change of direction of any kind. The ends are usually joined by means of a knot, wire cable clamps, turnbuckles, shackles etc. Bitter End is that part of an anchor cable which is abaft the bitts and thus remains inboard when a ship is riding at anchor. Note:- To pay out a rope to the bitter end means to pay it all out. Bitter Ends are the final six fathoms of anchor chain before the point of attachment in the chain locker of modern US naval vessels, with these six fathoms often painted blue, white and red to warn deck hands of the end of available anchor chain. Some see the idiomatic use as a corruption of the nautical one, replacing the nautical term bitts with the unrelated term bitter ('unpleasant, arduous'). The Bitter End is the inboard end of a chain, rope, or cable, especially the end of a rope or cable that is wound around a bitt. / Конец троса, к которому крепится гак или другое приспособление для подъёма груза, называется коренным концом. Конец троса, к которому прилагается усилие для подъёма груза, называется ходовым концом.

BITUMEN = БИТУМ – Bitumen:- also called Asphalt or Tar, bitumen is the brown or black viscous residue from the vacuum distillation of crude petroleum. It also occurs in nature as asphalt 'lakes' and 'tar sands'. It consists of high molecular weight hydrocarbons and minor amounts of sulfur and nitrogen compounds. In the United States, Bitumens are exceptionally heavy hydrocarbons, either naturally occurring (e.g., Canada, Venezuela), or deriving from the residue refining process. Bitumen is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in color, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as Asphalt and is primarily used for construction of

roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки к разновидностям битума относятся исключительно тяжёлые углеводороды, либо природного происхождения (как например, в Венесуэлле и Канаде), либо образующиеся в качестве остатка в процессе переработки нефти. Битум является твёрдым, полутвёрдым или полужидким (вязким) углеводородом с коллоидальной структурой, имеет коричневый или тёмно-коричневый цвет, и выделяется в качестве остатка в процессе дистилляции сырой нефти, посредством вакуумной дистилляции остатков нефти, образовавшихся при атмосферной дистилляции. Битум часто ассоциируется с Асфальтом и используется, главным образом в прокладке автомобильных дорог и в качестве материала покрытия. Эта категория включает псевдоожиженный (флюидизированный) и твёрдый (фракционированный) битум или асфальтовый лак (битум, растворённый в нефтяном дистилляте). Битум, от Латинского слова Bitumen, означающее Смола, является твёрдой или жидкой водонерастворимой, преимущественно чёрного цвета, смесью углеводородов и их кислородных, сернистых и азотистых производных. Различают природные битумы (например, вязкие, подвергшиеся выветриванию нефти) и искусственные, получаемые главным образом из остатков от перегонки нефтей, крекинга и очистки масел (так называемые нефтяные битумы). Битум используется в дорожном строительстве, в основном в виде асфальта, а также в производстве различных электро- и гидроизоляционных материалов, таких как рубероид или других. Битум – общее название природных и получаемых искусственно сложных органических веществ, состоящих из углеводородов, их кислородных, сернистых и азотистых производных. Природные битумы входят в состав нефти (асфальт), а также каменного и бурого углей, торфа. В небольших количествах битум присутствует в осадочных горных породах. Растворим в органических растворителях (бензоле, сероуглероде, хлороформе и другом). Твёрдые битумы чёрного цвета; плотность около 1 000 кг/м^3; размягчаются при температуре 25–90 °C. Искусственный битум получают перегонкой природных битумов, например из нефтяных остатков (остаточный гудрон) или из отходов кислотной очистки смазочных масел (регенерированный гудрон). Битум применяют в дорожном строительстве, в производстве пергамина, рубероида, для изготовления изоляционных материалов (гидроизол, металлоизол), компаундов, лаков и пластмасс. Битумы:- первоначально к битумам относили только природные образования, в основном нефть и её естественные производные (чаще всего асфальт). Затем битумом стали называть также искусственные асфальтоподобные продукты, получаемые переработкой природных битумов, остатков от перегонки нефти, каменноугольной и сланцевой смол (технические битумы). Кроме того, название Битум распространили на экстракты, извлекаемые органическими растворителями из торфа, бурого угля и другого (битумы твёрдых топлив). Экстракты, извлекаемые из осадков и осадочных пород, называются Битумоидами. Битумом пользовался человек ещё в глубокой древности. Известны сооружения в междуречье Тигра и Евфрата и в Египте, которые возводились с применением битума за 3000 лет до Нашей Эры. Битумом покрывали водохранилища и хранилища для зерна, скрепляли плиты стен и полов во дворцах и храмах; битум использовали для гидроизоляции тоннеля, построенного в начале 1-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры под Рекой Евфратом. Природные битумы подразделяются на нафтиды и нафтоиды. Нафтиды весьма широко распространены в природе – это нефть и её естественные производные:- мальты, асфальты, асфальтиты, кериты, озокериты и так далее. Мальты представляют собой вязкие сгустившиеся нефти, подвергшиеся выветриванию. Они состоят из масел (40–65%) и асфальтово-смолистых компонентов (не менее 35%). Дальнейшее изменение мальт под влиянием того же фактора приводит к образованию:- твёрдых, но легкоплавких асфальтов, содержащих 60–75% асфальтово-смолистых веществ; асфальтитов – твёрдых высокоплавких и полностью растворяющихся в хлороформе и сероуглероде продуктов, содержащих более 75% асфальтово-смолистых веществ; керитов, к которым относят также вещества, характеризующиеся лишь частичной, иногда очень слабой растворимостью в органических растворителях. К битумам иногда относят также все углеводородные в своей основе природные газы (газообразные нафтиды). Нафтоиды – нафтидоподобные продукты естественной возгонки органического вещества под влиянием магматического тепла. Они встречаются значительно реже нафтидов, ещё очень слабо изучены и не имеют промышленного значения. Технические битумы – продукты, обладающие обычно твёрдой или вязкой консистенцией и получаемые главным образом из тяжёлых нефтяных остатков, богатых асфальтово-смолистыми веществами, следующими методами:- глубокой вакуумной перегонкой тяжёлых нефтяных остатков – мазутов, гудронов и других – при 300–350 °C (остаточные битумы); окислением кислородом воздуха тяжёлых остатков от перегонки нефти (гудронов и других) при 260–280 °C (окисленные битумы); смешением окисленных битумов с неокисленными нефтепродуктами (компаундированные битумы). Основные компоненты нефтяных битумов – асфальтены, смолы и нефтяные масла. Первые обусловливают твёрдость битумов, вторые – цементацию и эластичность, третьи служат разжижающей средой для смол и асфальтенов. Наиболее важные технические показатели битумов:- (i) дуктильность, то есть способность при растягивании давать нить определённой длины (определяется по толщине нити, которая образуется в результате растяжения стандартного образца битума до разрыва); (ii) пенетрация, характеризующая вязкость битума (определяется по глубине проникновения в слой битума за 5 секунд (сек) стальной иглы под нагрузкой 1 Ньютон (Н) (0.1 килограмм силы (кгс)). Кроме того, для характеристики битумов обычно определяют (iii) температуру размягчения, (iv) температуру вспышки и (v) плотность. Промышленность изготовляет твёрдые, полутвёрдые и жидкие битумы. Жидкие битумы характеризуются (в зависимости от сорта) следующими данными:- пенетрация остатка (после отбора фракций до 360 °C) 10–30 миллиметров (мм) (25 °C); вязкость при истечении через отверстие диаметром 5 мм 5–200 сек (60 °C); температура вспышки 65–120 °C; до 225 °C должно перегоняться не более 10%, до 360 °C – не более 50%. Твёрдые нефтяные битумы применяют для получения рулонных кровельных материалов (рубероидов) и битумных мастик; полутвёрдые – в производстве гидроизоляционных материалов (гидроизол, борулин, битуминированные ткани и другие) и обмазок, строительных асфальтовых растворов, асфальтов, битумных пластиков и другого; жидкие – для дорожного строительства. Заменителями нефтяных битумов могут быть продукты термической переработки твёрдых топлив:- высококипящие фракции смол, получаемых при коксовании и полукоксовании каменных углей, каменноугольные пеки, продукты сухой перегонки каменных углей, горючих сланцев и другого. Из общего количества битумов, потребляемых в различных отраслях промышленности, свыше 90% падает на долю искусственных битумов, получаемых из нефти; их мировое производство составляет десятки миллионов тонн (т). Битумы твёрдых топлив – продукты, извлекаемые из торфа и бурых углей органическими растворителями. Главные составные части битумов твёрдых топлив – воски и смолы. Наиболее ценны из экстрагируемых продуктов воски; их характерные свойства – высокие температуры плавления, низкая электропроводность, высокая влагостойкость и способность при небольших добавках к другим веществам повышать температуру плавления. Содержание битума в битуминозных торфах составляет:- при извлечении бензолом 10–15%, бензином 6–9%. В битуминозных бурых углях (Александрийские угли бывшей Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики (УССР)) содержание продуктов, извлекаемых бензолом, достигает 14–16%. Выход битума твёрдых топлив в производственных условиях обычно составляет 80–85% от их аналитического содержания в топливе. Минимальное содержание битума в твёрдом топливе, необходимое для рентабельности процесса, 8–10%. Получение битумов твёрдых топлив состоит из следующих этапов:- подготовка топлива к экстрагированию; экстракция органическими растворителями; отгонка от экстракта основной массы растворителя; освобождение битума от остатков растворителя и воды; сплавление и разливка битума в форму. Битумы из твёрдого топлива извлекают преимущественно в периодически действующих экстракторах, объединённых в батареи. Битумы твёрдого топлива применяют в различных отраслях народного хозяйства:- в литейном деле – как один из компонентов

модельных составов при прецизионном литье (литьё по выплавленным моделям), в электротехнической промышленности как электроизоляционный материал, а также для отделки различных изделий из кожи, дерева, бумаги и другого.

BITUMINOUS COAL = БИТУМИНОЗНЫЙ УГОЛЬ – Bituminous is the most abundant rank of coal. It accounts for about 50% of the coal produced in the United States. Bituminous coal is formed when a sub bituminous coal is subjected to increased levels of organic metamorphism. It has a carbon content of between 77 and 87% on a dry ash-free basis and a heating value that is much higher than lignite or sub bituminous coal. On the basis of volatile content, bituminous coals are subdivided into low volatile bituminous, medium volatile bituminous and high volatile bituminous. Bituminous coal is often referred to as 'Soft Coal', however this designation is a layman's term and has little to do with the hardness of the rock. Bituminous Coal is the most abundant type of coal in the United States. It has a carbon content ranging from 45 to 86 percent carbon and a heat value of 10 500 to 15 500 BTUs-per-pound, much higher than lignite or sub-bituminous coal. It is used mainly to generate electricity and to make coke to manufacture steel. Central Appalachian metallurgical (met) coal is high-grade bituminous coal (high in energy content, 12 500 btu/lb, and low impurities). Central Appalachian steam coal is generally high-grade bituminous coal as well, and some can be sold as met coal. Is is traded at the NYMEX®. Bituminous Coal is the most common coal. It is dense and black (often with well-defined bands of bright and full material). Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. It is used for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. Comprises five groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84, on a dry mineral-matter-free (mmf) basis for fixed-carbon and volatile matter and a moist mmf basis for calorific value:- (i) LV = low volatile bituminous coal; (ii) MV = medium volatile bituminous coal; (iii) HVA = high volatile A bituminous coal; (iv) HVB = high volatile B bituminous coal; and (v) HVC = high volatile C bituminous coal. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). , и низкие примеси). твёрдость (hardness) .

BIVALENT = БИВАЛЕНТ – Bivalent is a pair of homologous identical chromosomes derived from two parents united in the first mitotic division. / Бивалент – пара идентичных гомологичных хромосом, .

BIVOLTINE = БИВОЛЬТИННОЕ – Bivoltine:- having two generations in a year.

BIZ = BUSINESS

BJ = BENIN

BKE = BILATERAL KEY EXCHANGE

BL = BLAST DISEASE

BL(S) = BALE(S)

BL = BARREL

B/L = BILL OF LADING

BLACK = ЧЁРНОЕ – Black gets included in this glossary only because, in a way, it is a 'problem' color. In many dye families, such as reactive dyes, there is no such thing as a 'pure' black dye:- blacks are made by using mixtures of other colors, often starting with a large proportion of a navy blue. To achieve a good dark black typically takes much more dye than for strong shades of other colors. It is not unusual to see recommendations between 6% and 10% owg. Because blacks are usually mixtures, discharge of black may yield unexpected results. Coppery colors are not uncommon. Reducing agent discharge may produce different results from oxidizing agent discharge. Some dye vendors offer black dyes that are specially formulated to discharge to almost white. Sulfur dyes are extensively used commercially for black cotton fabrics. Black:- ideally, the complete absorption of incident light; the absence of any reflection. In the practical sense, any color that is close to this ideal in a relative viewing situation, i.e. a color of very low saturation and of low luminance. Black:- the achromatic color of least lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that neither reflect nor transmit light. Black clothing.

BLACKARM = ГОММОЗ – Blackarm is a symptom of bacterial blight in which lesions encircle stems or branches. See also Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Blight and Lesion. / Симптом Бактериоза, при котором происходит окаймлённое (окружённое) повреждение стеблей или побегов. Смотрите также Угловатые Пятна На Листьях (Angular Leaf Spot), Бактериоз (Bacterial Blight) и Поражение (Lesion). Под Гоммозом понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая неблагоприятными условиями среды, ранением, насекомыми и микроорганизмам. Вредоносен гоммоз косточковых (Вишня и другие) и Хлопчатника. Гоммоз проявляется в виде:- обильного выделения камеди (гумми – высокомолекулярных углеводов, являющихся составной частью соков и выпотов растений) у косточковых, серовато-маслянистых мокрых пятен на листьях, стеблях и коробочках Хлопчатника.

BLACKBOARD TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ С ЧЁРНОГО ТАБЛО – Blackboard Trading is the practice, no longer used, of selling commodities from a blackboard on a wall of a commodity exchange. / Больше не использующаяся практика продажи различных типов сырья с табло, располагавшемся на стене сырьевой биржи.

BLACK BOX = ЧЁРНЫЙ ЯЩИК – Black Box is a proprietary computerized trading system whose rules are not disclosed or readily accessible.

BLACK CARGO = ЗАПРЕЩЁННЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ЧЁРНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Black Cargo is a cargo banned by general cargo workers for some reason. This ban could be because the cargo is dangerous or hazardous to health. / Груз, по каким-либо причинам запрещённый к обработке рабочими, обслуживающими генеральные грузы. Такой запрет может быть введён в связи с тем, что этот груз является опасным или вредным для здоровья.

BLACK END = ЧЁРНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Black Thread is linen yarn discolored by oil stains; in flax spinning, yarn spoiled by oil. / масляными разводами (или потёками;).

BLACK FRIDAY = ЧЁРНАЯ ПЯТНИЦА – Black Friday:- a precipitous drop in a financial market. The original Black Friday occurred on September 24, 1869, when prospectors attempted to corner the gold market.

BLACK GANG = ШАЙКА ЧЕРНОМАЗЫХ (или МАСЛОПУПЫ, или МОТЫЛИ) – Black Gang:- Member of the engine-room force, which included the engineers, firemen, oilers, and wipers. Black Gang is a slang expression referring to the personnel in the engine department aboard ship. / Жаргонное выражение, относящееся к механикам – персоналу машинного отделения судна, именуемого на жаргоне моряков Подвалом. Шайка Черномазых – это дословный перевод термина Американского жаргона, в Русском языке этот термин соответствует жаргонным терминам Маслопупы или Мотыли.

BLACKHEAD STAGE = СТАДИЯ ЧЁРНОЙ ГОЛОВЫ – Blackhead Stage is a stage in the development of insect eggs wherein the head can be observed as black spot through the chorion.

BLACK KERNELS = ЧЁРНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЧЁРНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Black Kernels mean parboiled Rice kernels that are black for the whole kernels, including kernels that are dark brown for the whole kernels. / К Чёрной Зерновке (Чёрным Ядрам) относятся зёрна пропаренного Риса целиком чёрного цвета, в том числе и зерновка целиком тёмно-коричневого цвета.

BLACKLIGHT = НЕВИДИМОЕ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ (или УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТОВОЕ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ) – Blacklight is a 'longwave' ultraviolet light; wavelength typically about 365 nanometers. Blacklight lamps made with a fluorescent tube that appears very dark purple can often be found reasonably inexpensively at novelty shops and even at stationery stores where they are sold for detecting counterfeit money. Blacklight lamps are useful for detecting optical brighteners in fabrics. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

BLACK LIGHT CLEAR = ГАШЕНИЕ ЧЁРНОГО СВЕТА (или ГАШЕНИЕ НЕВИДИМОГО ИЗЛУЧЕНИЯ) – Black Light Clear:- printing process where specialty inks are used to design looks that are virtually colorless under normal lighting conditions but when viewed under black light emit a distinct glow (generally a blue glow).

BLACK MARKET = ЧЁРНЫЙ РЫНОК – Black Market is a market in which certain goods or services are routinely traded in a manner contrary to the laws or regulations of the government in power. Typical reasons why the market goes underground in this way include the desire by substantial numbers of buyers and sellers to evade restrictive government price controls or inconvenient rationing schemes, to avoid paying heavy taxes on the good or service in question, or simply to be able to obtain forbidden goods or services that the government does not want the people to have at all. The size and relative importance of black markets vary greatly from one country to another and from one historical period to the next within any single country. In general, the greater the extent to which the government tries to dominate and control the economy, the larger the fraction of economic activity that takes place through the black market can be expected to be. Partially offsetting this tendency of more interventionist policies to spawn ever larger black markets, the size of the black market in any given country at any given time also reflects the size and effectiveness of the bureaucratic machinery the government mobilizes to catch people who violate its economic regulations and the severity of the punishments that are routinely inflicted on those who get caught. Thus it was surely no accident that the ultra-highly regulated economic institutions of Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and Communist China coexisted in symbiosis with gigantic regulatory and secret police establishments, extensive informer networks, crowded prison systems featuring thousands of slave labor camps, and frequent imposition of the death penalty for so-called 'Economic Crimes'. The Nazi regime was destroyed by World War II before it was old enough to undergo any very extensive modifications, but it was surely no accident that even the first very tentative and partial gestures by the various Communist regimes to abolish or restrain many of their more extreme 'police-state' practices during these last few decades quickly resulted in an enormous expansion of black market activity, despite the fact that these governments were also just beginning to loosen up their control of the economy at the same time. In the United States, government efforts to regulate and micro-manage the economy have historically been much less extensive than in Communist or socialist countries. In fact, the American commitment to the general ideal of 'free enterprise' has typically been considerably stronger than has been the case in virtually all of the more advanced industrialized Western countries. Nevertheless, we can easily identify at least a few rather large examples of the black market in the United States. First of all, the US government has typically been more ambitious and aggressive in its attempts to regulate and control economic activities during times of perceived national crisis (especially during wartime). World War II rationing and price controls were accompanied by extensive black market activity involving illegal dealings in meat, sugar, automobile parts, penicillin and other regulated commodities as well as widespread evasion of rent controls. Even in relatively normal times, however, there are important areas of black market activity in the US economy. First of all, and most clearly 'criminal' in the eyes of the general public, there is always a certain amount of illicit trade in stolen goods passed on directly (or indirectly, through 'fences') from burglars, jewel thieves, cattle rustlers, hijackers, shoplifters, light-fingered employees, and the like. In addition, black market trade remains very widespread (and probably still is growing) in certain demerit goods which remain strongly in demand, even though federal and/or state governments have sought to prohibit them entirely (narcotics and most other psychoactive recreational drugs, hard-core pornography, the services of prostitutes, false ID cards, ozone-depleting Freon for automobile air conditioners, Cuban cigars, the gall bladders of bears, products made from elephant tusks) or to monopolize the product in government hands (running of lotteries-for-profit, fully automatic firearms) or to tax them very heavily in a discriminatory fashion (moonshine whiskey, bootleg cigarettes). Heavy rates of taxation on otherwise perfectly legitimate wages, salaries, and unincorporated small business profits (currently a minimum federal tax take of 18% for income tax plus more than 15% for social security tax, even before beginning to tally up state and local income taxes and license fees) provide strong incentives for illegal working 'off the books' for cash to evade taxes, at least in low capital or temporary service occupations where government detection is unlikely and/or punishment would probably be mild (lawn care services, free-lance handymen, automobile mechanics, household servants, baby-sitters, plumbers, electricians, part-time beauticians, locksmiths, appliance repairmen, temporary day-laborers, computer consultants, tutors, etc). Putting even an approximate number on the full extent of black market activity in the US (or in any country) is very hard to do and necessarily rather imprecise, but, for what it is worth, economists who have made serious and systematic efforts at estimation claim that black market activity probably amounts to at least 10% of US GNP. In many Third World countries (which tend to put a tremendous number of detailed economic regulations on the books but have only very inefficient bureaucratic capabilities for enforcing them), black market activity is believed to produce well over half of GNP. Black Market is an illegal market. Wholly illegal market; one that is illicit and uncontrolled. Black markets deal in scarce or stolen goods, and frequently come into existence in wartime, because the goods concerned are rationed, or because the market is exceptionally high – in which case counterfeit or imitation goods often appear. Trading is often in kind, one valued commodity being exchanged for another. / Чёрный Рынок – всецело нелегальный рынок; таковым может рассматриваться незаконный и неконтролируемый рынок. На чёрных рынках продаются дефицитные или украденные товары. Очень часто они возникают в военное время вследствие того, что данные товары подлежат нормированию. Они возникают также вследствие того, что какой-то рынок исключительно высок (переоценён), и на нём начинают часто встречаться товары в виде подделок или имитации настоящего товара. Торговля на таких рынках зачастую может осуществляться в форме натурального обмена (в натуре), то есть когда один оцениваемый товар обменивается на другой. Чёрный Рынок – совокупность экономических отношений между продавцами и покупателями товаров и услуг, складывающихся в нарушение действующего законодательства. Является одним из атрибутов теневой экономики и возникает, как правило, в тех сферах, где существует жёсткое административное регулирование экономической деятельности со стороны государства.

BLACK MONDAY = ЧЁРНЫЙ ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК – A term Black Monday refers to October 19, 1987, when the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 508 points on the heels of sharp drops the previous week. On Monday, October 27, 1997, the Dow dropped 554 points. While the point drop set a new record, the percentage decline was substantially less than in 1987. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

BLACK OILS = ЧЁРНЫЕ МАСЛА – Black Oils are the lubricants containing asphaltic materials, which impart extra adhesiveness, that are used for open gears and steel cables. / Чёрные Масла – смазки, содержащие асфальтические материалы, которые придают сверх адгезивность, что используется для открытых (зубчатых) передач и стальных кабелей.

BLACKOUT PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ПРИОСТАНОВКИ – In the US trademark law, Blackout Period is the period between the date the examining attorney approves the mark for publication and the date of issuance of the Notice of Allowance. The applicant may not file an Allegation of Use during this period. / В патентном праве, период между датой одобрения проверяющим поверенным знака для публикации и датой выдачи Уведомления о Разрешении.

BLACKPOINT = ПОЧЕРНЕНИЕ – Blackpoint is a discoloration on the germ end of kernels of grain caused by numerous species of fungi and bacteria. Blackpoint is found in Barley, Triticale and Wheat, although there is no separate tolerance defined for blackpoint in Barley. Kernels are susceptible during periods of rainfall or humidity above 90%, particularly during filling or maturation. Blackpoint does not usually reduce yields, but it can reduce grade and quality. Blackpoint is especially troublesome on Durum Wheat because black specks can appear in the semolina, making it undesirable for further processing. / вызываемое многочисленными видами (species) грибов и бактерий. тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с рожью). Почернением считается изменение цвета зародышевой области зерновки (на конце зародыша у ядер зерна), вызываемое многочисленными разновидностями грибков и бактерий. могут появиться в крупке, сделав её нежелательной для дальнейшей переработки.

BLACK ROOT ROT = ЧЁРНАЯ КОРНЕВАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Black Root Rot:- pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Thielaviopsis basicola. Symptoms:- this disease is often included in the 'Seedling Disease Complex'. Infection occurs at the seedling stage with roots and the portion of the hypocotyl below the soil line rotting and turning black. The disease is first noticed as patches of slow-growing cotton. Signs of this disease include swelling and blackening of the tissue at the base of the stem, and fungus growing from infection sites. In infected seedlings, the taproot turns dark brown or black and is reduced in diameter. Lateral roots are destroyed. As the plant ages, healthy tissue replaces the decayed tissue, but affected plants may be stunted, delayed in maturity, and yields reduced. Disease Cycle:- this fungus can survive for long periods of time in the soil as very resilient, dormant spores that reproduce abundantly on cotton roots. This disease requires a living host to reproduce. Each crop of cotton can lead to more spores in the soil. In the US, this disease is most prevalent in TX, MS, NM, and the San Joaquin Valley of CA. It has also become important in Australia. It is more common in clay soils and is most severe under cool, wet conditions. Control Measures:- control of this fungus has proven difficult. Best control measures have included crop rotations, using high quality seed, planting after the soil has warmed adequately, and selection of the best seed treatment fungicides. The fungus causing this disease (Thielaviopsis Basicola) is favored by relatively cool soil temperatures and is therefore most active early in the season. Affected seedlings are stunted and grow very slowly as a result of extensive blackening and damage to the root system. Where this disease is present it is important to avoid early planting and the use of legumes in the rotation. Many legume crops are also hosts of the fungus. Black root rot is widespread in irrigated cotton and is easily spread in infested soil adhering to machinery or vehicles. Black Root Rot is caused by a soilborne fungus that survives as long-lived thick-walled spores. Each crop of cotton deposits more spores in the soil, increasing the severity of the disease. Severity is also increased by cool wet conditions during the early part of the season. As the weather warms up, the plants resume growth and symptoms may no longer be visible. Black root rot is often observed first as patches of stunted, slow-growing cotton early in the season. Black root rot may increase the stand loss caused by other seedling pathogens. In subsequent seasons the patches may no longer be obvious as the pathogen spreads throughout the field. Roots of infected seedlings appear black in comparison to those of healthy plants. Lateral roots die but the tap root usually survives. Damage in seedlings is limited to the outer layers of the tap root. In some seasons the fungus infects the center of the tap root, causing an internal rot in the upper part of the root and lower stem in older plants. A seedling disease of cotton caused by a soilborne fungus, especially when conditions are cool and moist. / в верхней части корня или прикорневой части стебля (lower stem) более взрослых растений. Боковые корни (lateral roots) отмирают, но стержневой или главный корень обычно выживает. Болезнь всходов Хлопчатника, вызываемая передающимися через почву грибами, особенно в прохладные и влажные погодные условия.

BLACK ROT = ЧЁРНАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Black Rot is a rot attack on fruit. Black rot can always occur if damage to the fruit extends as far as the flesh. This is then easily transferred from an infected piece of fruit to the other fruits. Black rot is a frequent type of chilling damage occurring in pineapples.

BLACK–SCHOLES MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ БЛЭКА–СКОЛЗА – The Black-Scholes Model or Black–Scholes-Merton is a mathematical model of a financial market containing certain derivative investment instruments. From the model, one can deduce the Black-Scholes formula, which gives the price of European-style options. The formula led to a boom in options trading and the creation of the Chicago Board Options Exchange. It is widely used by options market participants. Many empirical tests have shown the Black-Scholes price is 'fairly close' to the observed prices, although there are well-known discrepancies such as the 'option smile'. The model was first articulated by Fischer Black and Myron Scholes in their 1973 paper, 'The Pricing of Options and Corporate Liabilities'. They derived a partial differential equation, now called the Black-Scholes Equation, which governs the price of the option over time. The key idea behind the derivation was to hedge perfectly the option by buying and selling the underlying asset in just the right way and consequently 'eliminate risk'. This hedge is called Delta Hedging and is the basis of more complicated hedging strategies such as those engaged in by Wall Street investment banks. The hedge implies there is only one right price for the option and it is given by the Black-Scholes formula. Robert C. Merton was the first to publish a paper expanding the mathematical understanding of the options pricing model and coined the term Black-Scholes options pricing model. Merton and Scholes received the 1997 Nobel Prize in Economics (The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel) for their work. Though ineligible for the prize because of his death in 1995, Black was mentioned as a contributor by the Swedish academy. The Black-Scholes model of the market for a particular stock makes the following explicit assumptions:- (i) there is no arbitrage opportunity, i.e. there is no way to make a riskless profit; (ii) it is possible to borrow and lend cash at a known constant risk-free interest rate; (iii) it is possible to buy and sell any amount, even fractional, of stock (this includes short selling); (iv) the above transactions do not incur any fees or costs, i.e. frictionless market; (v) the stock price follows a geometric Brownian motion with constant drift and volatility; and (vi) the underlying security does not pay a dividend. From these assumptions, Black and Scholes showed that 'it is possible to create a hedged position, consisting of a long position in the stock and a short position in the option, whose value will not depend on the price of the stock'. Several of these assumptions of the original model have been removed in subsequent extensions of the model. Modern versions account for changing interest rates (Merton, 1976), transaction costs and taxes (Ingersoll, 1976), and dividend payout. An option pricing model initially developed by Fisher Black and Myron Scholes in 1973 for European options on shares and indices and later refined by Mr Black in 1976 for options on futures. The original closed-form solution to option pricing developed by Fischer Black and Myron Scholes in 1973. In its simplest form it offers a solution to pricing European-style options on assets with interim cash pay-outs over the life of the option. The model calculates the theoretical, or fair value for the option by constructing an instantaneously riskless hedge:- that is, one whose performance is the mirror image of the option pay-out. The portfolio of option and hedge can then be assumed to earn the risk-free rate of return. Central to the model is the assumption that market returns are normally distributed (i.e. have lognormal prices), that there are no transaction costs, that volatility and interest rates remain constant throughout the life of the option, and that the market follows a diffusion process. The model has five major inputs:- the risk-free interest rate, the option's strike

price, the price of the underlying, the option's maturity, and the volatility assumed. Since the first four are usually determined by the market, options traders tend to trade the implied volatility of the option. Black-Scholes formula is a mathematical formula for pricing options and warrants, named after the American economists Fischer Black and Myron Scholes. The formula integrates the five most important factors that influence the price of an option:- share price, strike price, remaining maturity, interest rate and volatility. The Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model typically is used to find the implied volatility of an underlying by a trial-and-error process. While the other pricing details are known or estimated – time to expiration, risk-free rate of interest and the ratio of futures price to strike price – the standard deviation of underlying price movement is unknown. For example, on June 03, 2013, the July 2014 orange juice futures were priced at 148.35. Time to expiration (382 days) equaled 1.06 years, and a riskfree rate of 0.20% was estimated. Using a strike price of 150, the standard deviation of 0.2474 was computed by the process of successive changes until the estimated call price, 14.4499, approximated the call's actual market price of 14.450. When the Black-Scholes model is used to estimate implied volatilities for equities, expected dividends are part of the underlying known values. With futures calculations, the dividend is zero. The model tends to undervalue the put at the same strike price, compared to its market price. For the July 2014 orange juice example, at the 150 strike, the put's estimated price was 15.78 versus the actual market price of 16.10. That puts are undervalued only slightly is used in one example to indicate a profitable spread trade using puts at different strike prices. On June 03, 2013, the March 2014 cotton futures were priced at 84.25. With 249 days to expiration (0.69 years), 0.20% risk-free interest rate and a strike price equal to 85, the call's market price of 4.84 was matched by using the standard deviation of the underlying equal to 0.1838. At the same time, the expected put price was 5.4728 vs. a market price of 7.460. The difference of 1.9872 option price points, or USD993.60, seemed excessive. To check the difference between expected and market prices for the put on March 2014 cotton No. 2, the Black-Scholes model was used on the July 2014 futures and options. This showed the expected put price to be 6.3438 vs. a market price of 6.520 – the usual slight undervaluation by the pricing model, with a reasonable market value for the put. The pricing analysis based on the Black-Scholes model suggested selling the March 85 put on June 03 while buying the July 85 put to protect against adverse price movements in the underlying. Closing out the trade on June 07 resulted in a net gain of USD770, summarized as follows:- (1) June 03:- (i) sell March 85 put at 7.460 for USD3 730; (ii) buy July 85 put at 6.520 for USD3 260; (2) June 07:- (i) buy March 85 put at 5.990 for USD2 995; and (ii) sell July 85 put at 6.590 for USD3 295. The net gain before transaction costs included USD735 on the March 85 put and USD35 on the July 85 strike. As price protection, the July 85 put could have moved in either direction based on a change in the underlying price of cotton futures. This example shows that the Black-Scholes model has predictive pricing uses in addition to estimating implied volatility. Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model is a model for pricing call options based on arbitrage arguments. Uses the stock price, the exercise price, the risk-free interest rate, the time to expiration, and the expected standard deviation of the stock return. Developed by Fischer Black and Myron Scholes in 1973. Another Nobel Laureate associated with the University of Chicago was Myron Scholes, who earned his doctorate at the university. Scholes and his co-author, the late Fischer Black, derived the (eponymous option pricing) formula in 1970. They submitted the article to the Journal of Political Economy, and it was rejected without even being reviewed. Merton Miller and Eugene Fama, two financial economists at the University of Chicago persuaded the (journal's) editors to take another look, and the journal published the article in 1973, recounted an encyclopedia entry on Scholes. Fama joined Scholes this year in receiving a Nobel Prize. The timing of the journal article on pricing options was fortuitous. The bear market of 1973–74 was so financially destructive that market participants became open to the idea that perhaps there was a 'scientific and rational way to tame the markets, to use the power of mathematics to conquer risk', explained the BBC documentary, The Midas Formula. At this time, the University of Chicago already had a tradition of training graduates with the skills that would become useful in the new field of mathematical finance. Many of these graduates would later staff up Chicago's proprietary trading firms from the 1970s onward and deepen Chicago's already diverse group of financial risk-takers. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) 'opened for business just one month before the Black-Scholes paper appeared in print', noted Baeckelandt's CFA presentation. Mathematically trained graduates were able to turn crisis into opportunity. Stan Jonas, a derivatives expert, recounted to The Midas Formula documentarians:- 'Word of the (Black-Scholes) model began to circulate, particularly amongst people in the University of Chicago and more particularly amongst the option traders, and literally before the official publication of the model, traders had effectively started to program the model and begin to use it to trade (at the CBOE®)'. / СИБО® (CBOE®). Модель Ценообразования Опциона, изначально разработанная Фишёром Блэком (Fisher Black) и Майроном Сэмьюэлом Сколзом (Myron Samuel Scholes; родился 07 Января 1941) в 1973 для Европейских опционов на ценные бумаги и индексы, в дальнейшем приспособленная Блэком для опционов на фьючерсы. Модель Ценообразования Опционов Блэка-Сколза (Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, OPM) – это модель, которая определяет теоретическую цену на Европейские опционы, подразумевающая, что если базовый актив торгуется на рынке, то цена опциона на него неявным образом уже устанавливается самим рынком. Данная модель получила широкое распространение на практике и, помимо всего прочего, может также использоваться для оценки всех производных бумаг, включая варранты, конвертируемые ценные бумаги, и даже для оценки собственного капитала финансово зависимых фирм. Согласно Модели Блэка-Сколза, ключевым элементом определения стоимости опциона является ожидаемая волатильность базового актива. В зависимости от колебания актива, цена на него возрастает или понижается, что прямопропорционально влияет на стоимость опциона. Таким образом, если известна стоимость опциона, то можно определить уровень волатильности ожидаемой рынком. Формула модели оценки опционов впервые была выведена Фишёром Блэком и Майроном Сколзом в 1973 в статье 'Ценообразование Опционов и Корпоративных Обязательств' (The Pricing of Options and Corporate Liabilities). Их исследования основывались на предыдущих работах Дьжака Лорэнса Тройнора (Jack Lawrence Treynor), Пола Энсони Сэмьюэлсэна (Paul Anthony Samuelson), Дьжеймза Бэнэса (James Boness), Шина Ти. Кясуфа (Sheen T. Kassouf) и Эдвода Окли Сопа (Edward Oakley Thorp) и разрабатывались в период быстрого роста опционной торговли. Чтобы вывести свою модель ценообразования опционов, Блэк и Сколз сделали следующие предположения:- (i) по базисному активу опциона call дивиденды не выплачиваются в течение всего срока действия опциона; (ii) нет транзакционных затрат, связанных с покупкой или продажей акции или опциона; (iii) краткосрочная безрисковая процентная ставка известна и является постоянной в течение всего срока действия опциона; (iv) любой покупатель ценной бумаги может получать ссуды по краткосрочной безрисковой ставке для оплаты любой части её цены; (v) короткая продажа разрешается без ограничений, и при этом продавец получит немедленно всю наличную сумму за проданную без покрытия ценную бумагу по сегодняшней цене; и (vi) торговля ценными бумагами (базовым активом) ведётся непрерывно, и поведение их цены подчиняется модели геометрического броуновского движения с известными параметрами. Вывод модели основывается на концепции безрискового хэдьжирования. Покупая акции и одновременно продавая опционы call на эти акции, инвестор может конструировать безрисковую позицию, где прибыли по акциям будут точно компенсировать убытки по опционам, и наоборот. Безрисковая хэдьжированная позиция должна приносить доход по ставке, равной безрисковой процентной ставке, в противном случае существовала бы возможность извлечения арбитражной прибыли и инвесторы, пытаясь получить преимущества от этой возможности, приводили бы цену опциона к равновесному уровню, который определяется моделью. Модель Опционного Ценообразования от Блэка-Сколза (Black Scholes Option Pricing Model (BSOPM)) – наиболее популярная модель опционного ценообразования, разработанная в 1973 Американскими экономистами Фишёром Блэком (Fisher Black), Майроном Сколзом (Myron Scholes) и Робётом Си. Мётэном (Robert C. Merton). Модель позволяет оценивать обоснованность котировок опционных

контрактов и наиболее часто используется при стандартизированном ценообразовании на торговых площадках бирж опционов. Математическая формула определения стоимости производных финансовых инструментов оказала заметное влияние на развитие финансовых рынков. В 1997 Мётэн и Сколз получили Нобелевскую Премию по Экономике. Смерть Блэка в 1995 не позволила ему разделить эту честь. В математической формуле модели, используемой для определения теоретической цены опционов, учитывается текущая цена акций в основе опциона, цена исполнения, срок до даты исполнения, уровень процентных ставок и лихорадочность акций. Формула применима к опционам на акции, по которым не выплачиваются дивиденды в течение срока действия опциона. Формула Блэка-Сколза для определения стоимости опциона на покупку:- Теоретическая Стоимость Опциона (call) = $PN(d_1) – Ee^{-rt}N(d_2)$; где d_1=, $d_2=d_1–s$, P – текущая цена акций, E – цена исполнения опциона, r – текущая процентная ставка по безрисковым активам, s – лихорадочность, приведённая к годовому стандартному отклонению (стандартное отклонение цены акций, умноженное на 260 (количество торговых сессий за год)), t – время до истечения опциона, выраженное как часть года (количество дней до даты истечения делённое на 365 дней), e – экспонента (2.7183), N(x) – кумулятивное стандартное нормальное распределение, и Ee^{-rt} – дисконтированная стоимость цены исполнения опциона. Модель Ценообразования Опциона Блэка-Сколза – модель назначения цены опциона на покупку, основанная на арбитражных аргументах. Согласно модели Блэка-Сколза премия опциона на покупку Европейского стиля находится:- (i) в прямой зависимости от цены базисного актива, лихорадочности, оставшегося срока до истечения контракта, безрисковой процентной ставки; и (ii) в обратной зависимости от цены исполнения.

BLACK SPOTS = ЧЁРНЫЕ ПЯТНА – Black Spots:- Fabric:- cotton sheeting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 68 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 carded cotton; Finish:- bleached plain white. Defect:- occasional black spots. Analysis:- microscopic and chemical analysis showed the black spots to be a tarlike deposit, apparently imbedded in the yarns. When warp and filling threads were unraveled in several places, it was found that the yarns contained slubs in those places, indicating that the tarry material was present in the raw cotton and prevented the proper drafting of the yarns. It was subsequently determined that this condition was being encountered in a great many cotton mills, and the contamination was traced to the black asphalt-type paint used on the cotton-bale straps. In the application of this paint, if the consistency is too thick in places, it does not dry thoroughly and parts of the sticky compound stain and adhere to any cotton with which they come in contact. It should be noted that some similar black stains in cotton fabrics have been traced to roof leaks or belt dressing and that only a chemical analysis can be relied upon to trace such stains to their true source. / Уточина:- 40/1 кардная хлопковая. такие разводы (или потёки) .

BLACK START = ЧЁРНЫЙ ПУСК – A term ‘Black Start’ refers to certain electric utility generating units that can start upon demand without any outside source of electric power. These are often combustion turbines that have stationary battery banks to provide backup power to energize all the controls and auxiliaries necessary to get the unit up and running. In the event of an large area-wide blackout, these units are critical to restoring the utility grid. Most utility generating units do not have black start capability.

BLACK START UNIT = УСТАНОВКА ЧЁРНОГО ПУСКА – Black Start Unit is a generating unit with the ability to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the transmission system.

BLACK–TOP WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ С ЧЁРНЫМ ВЕРХОМ – Black-Top Wool is a wool containing a large amount of wool grease combined at the tip of the wool staples with dirt, usually from a Merino. This wool is usually fine in quality, of good character, and desirable in type, but the shrinkage is high.

BLACK WATCH = ЧЁРНЫЙ КАРАУЛ (или СЛЕД) – Black Watch is a regimental tartan of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. It consists of green stripes on a light blue ground.

BLACK WOOL = ЧЁРНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Black Wool is any wool containing non-white fibers. A fleece having only a few black fibers is rejected by a grader and goes into the black wool bag because there is no way of separating the few black fibers in the manufacturing processes. Black wool is usually run in lots that are to be dyed. Black Wool is any wool that is not white, but not necessarily black. Stock that is gray or brown in color is classed as black wool.

BLADE = ПЛАСТИНКА – Blade is the linear-lanceolate, flat sessile, and free portion of the monocot leaf. Blade is the expanded portion of a leaf or petal. The Blade is thin and expanded and is supported by a network of veins while the petiole is slender and connects the leaf to the stem. Blade (syn. Lamina) is the linear-lanceolate, flat, sessile and free portion of the leaf. It is continuous with the leaf sheath. Blades on the same plant differ in length, width, and angle of insertion. / Пластинка – расширенная часть листа или лепестка.

BLAE = БЛЭЙ (или ГЛИНИСТОЕ) – Blae:- dark blue or bluish gray (chiefly Scottish). / серо-синее.

BLANK = ЗАГОТОВКА – Blank is a blank disc of metal with milled edges used to make a coin.

BLANK CHECK = БЛАНКОВЫЙ ЧЕК (или ЧЕК БЛАНК, или ЧЕК ФОРМУЛЯР, или НЕ ДО КОНЦА ЗАПОЛНЕННЫЙ ЧЕК) – Blank Check is a check that has been signed (and possibly dated) by the drawer, but that does not specify the amount to be drawn. This is inserted by the payee on pre-agreed terms. Liability remains with the drawer.

BLANK DRAFT = БЛАНКОВАЯ ТРАТТА – Blank Draft is a draft passed on by the drawer with certain details left blank. The recipient is entitled to complete the draft himself on pre-agreed terms. Liability remains with the drawer.

BLANK ENDORSED = ИНДОССИРОВАННЫЙ НА БЛАНКЕ – Bank Endorsed is the banking term on Letters of Credit meaning not endorsed. / Банковский термин для Аккредитива, обозначающий что тот не был индоссирован.

BLANK ENDORSEMENT = БЛАНКОВЫЙ ИНДОССАМЕНТ (или БЛАНКОВАЯ НАДПИСЬ) – Blank Endorsement is a transfer notation not bearing the name of the new beneficiary (endorsee). The instrument merely contains the signature of the endorser. See also Beneficiary, Bill Of Lading, Endorsee, Endorsement, and Endorser. A bill of lading is ‘indorsed in blank’ simply by insertion of the name of the shipper or consignee on the reverse of the bill. The opposite of Indorsed In Full. A bill of lading is ‘indorsed in full’ by the shipper or consignee signing on the reverse of the bill an order to ‘deliver to X or order’. Guide To Endorsements Of Original Bills Of Lading:- the endorsement of an original BL is a legal transaction whereby the owner of the goods shipped transfers ‘title’ to those goods by signing their name or rubber stamping on the back of the original BL. Proper endorsement is one of the requirements for cargo release. The party responsible for endorsing the original BL depends on who the original BL is actually consigned to. The notify party on the OBL is not recognized in this instance. Original Bill Of Lading Consigned To Endorsement Required By:- (i) To Order Of The Shipper – must be endorsed by that shipper; (ii) To Order Of Bank – must be endorsed by that specific bank; (iii) To Order Of The Consignee – must be endorsed by the consignee; (iv) To Order – must be endorsed by the shipper; (v) Straight Consignment To Bank – must be endorsed by that specific bank; (vi) Straight Consignment To Other Than A Bank – must be endorsed by that consignee. Original Bills of Lading that are not properly endorsed as above will not be accepted for release of cargo. As an example, original BLs consigned as a straight consignment to ‘XYZ Import Company’, endorsed by the shipper and/or the notify party but not the consignee,

is not acceptable. Please note that in the presence of an Letter of Endorsement from consignee, the original BL must be endorsed by the nominated party on the letter of endorsement (LOE) to facilitate the release of the import cargo. The Endorsement should be hand signed. But ICC Publication:- ARTICLE 3 – Interpretations – A document may be signed by handwriting, facsimile signature, perforated signature, stamp, symbol or any other mechanical or electronic method of authentication. Endorsement is the act of a person who is holder of a negotiable instrument in signing his or her name on the back of that instrument, thereby transferring title or ownership. An endorsement may be made if favor of another individual or legal entity, resulting in a transfer of the property to that other individual or legal entity. There are several types of endorsements:- (i) endorsement in blank is the writing of only the endorser's name on the negotiable instrument without designating another person to whom the endorsement is made, and with the implied understanding that the instrument is payable to the bearer; (ii) collection endorsement is one that restricts payment of the endorsed instrument to purposes of deposit or collection; (iii) conditional endorsement is one that limits time at which the instrument can be paid or further transferred or that requires the occurrence of an event before the instrument is payable; and (iv) restrictive endorsement is one that directs a specific payment of the instrument, such as for deposit or collection only, and that precludes any other transfer of it. Endorsement For Collection:- endorsement by which an endorsee becomes a collection agent of the endorser. Title To And Endorsement Of A Bill Of Lading:- when bills of lading are made out, or endorsed, to a named consignee, then only that consignee can take delivery of the shipment. A B/L made out to a named consignee can be endorsed only by that consignee, not the shipper. Once a consignee has been named the original shipper no longer has any power to alter the B/L in connection with title to the shipment. If the consignee is not known at the time the shipper instructs shipment on a particular vessel then the bills of lading may also be made out to order. In this case, only the party to whom they are endorsed with the words 'deliver to …' or 'deliver to the order of …' can take delivery. This endorsement is made by the shipper who is named on the B/L. Occasionally buyers stipulate in their shipping instructions that the goods be consigned to order. A bill of lading is a negotiable instrument and can be passed from a shipper through any number of parties, each party endorsing it to assign title to the next party. The only condition is that title can be assigned only by the party shown on the bill as having title at the time. Any failure to respect this condition breaks what is known as the Chain Of Title; all purported assignments of title after such a break are invalid. Before paying for documents a buyer will therefore carefully examine the bill of lading to see that they are named on it as consignee, either on the face or on the reverse in an endorsement. In the latter case, the buyer will also make sure that the endorsements show an unbroken chain of title through to them. There is one exception to the general rule that a consignee must be named on a bill of lading to take delivery of a shipment. This is when the bill is a bearer bill. In this case, anyone holding (or bearing) the bills (or one bill of the set) can take delivery. Bills are considered bearer bills when the word bearer is entered in the space marked consignee when the bills are first made out. Alternatively a title-holder endorses the bills with the words deliver to bearer, or a named title-holder endorses the bills in blank, i.e. by stamping and signing them without naming any other party in his endorsement. Although this may be simple and convenient, it means that anyone who obtains all or any of the originals (including a thief or a buyer who has not yet made payment) can take delivery of the shipment. Bills of lading are therefore usually made out to or endorsed to a named consignee. The greatest security of all is afforded by issuing or endorsing a bill to a buyer nominated bank with an instruction to the bank to endorse and hand the bill over to the buyer when, and only when, payment has been made. Bill of Lading should be hand sign and required company stamp. A Blank Endorsement on a bill of lading is an indication that there is no specified recipient of the endorsed bill. A bill of lading is a receipt showing a list of a shipment of goods. The list contains details of the shipment and is compiled by the carrier of the goods and given to the person or company that consigns the goods. When a bill of lading contains a blank endorsement, the carrier becomes the owner of the bill and can thus claim ownership of the goods listed in the shipment. For example, a merchant may agree to carry goods for a person or company. The person or company will then stamp and sign the ocean bill of lading for the goods and make it out to order, thereby endorsing the bill of lading to the merchant. The merchant now becomes responsible for the shipment of goods, and must act as a representative to obtain and then release the delivery of the goods. The merchant also assumes responsibility for any ancillary, freight or accounting costs related to the shipment. A bill of lading acts as a contract that a shipment has arrived at its intended destination. It also acts as a transfer document, and is administered in the same way as an actual shipment. A bill of lading can be negotiated and the carrier is bound to the terms of the bill, regardless of the owner of the goods. To be valid, a bill of lading must contain a description of the goods, the weight of the shipment, the name of the shipping company, the flag of the nationality of origin of the goods, the name of the shipper, freight measurements and the notify and order party of the shipment. Blank Endorsement on B/L means just stamp and sign by the shipper/beneficiary of the document. Example:- B/L shipper:- XYZ Co. Ltd.; and Consignee:- To Order. On the back of the document:- 'Stamp of XYZ Co. Ltd + Signature' constitutes a blank endorsement. By blank endorsement the documents becomes 'bearer' document', i.e. the one holding the original document has the right on the title of goods. / Бланковый Индоссамент состоит лишь из одной подписи индоссанта. Бланковый Индоссамент – форма передачи векселя, при которой лицо, передающее вексель ставит подпись без указания лица, становящегося владельцем векселя. То есть вексель становится ценной бумагой на предъявителя. Бланковый индоссамент превращается в именной путём написания над индоссаментом:- 'Платите по приказу такого-то лица'. Бланковый Индоссамент – это передаточная надпись, сделанная на оборотной стороне индоссируемого документа, в которой не указано, приказу какого лица необходимо совершить платёж или доставить груз. Бланковый индоссамент на чеке представляет собой только подпись индоссанта. В этом случае чек может быть передан другому лицу путём простого вручения. Бланковую надпись можно превратить в именную, поставив на ней наименование лица, которому передаётся чек. Бланковый индоссамент на векселе представляет собой наименование индоссанта и его подпись. Такой вексель принято считать выставленным на предъявителя, и его можно передать другому лицу путём простого вручения либо посредством передаточной надписи. Бланковый индоссамент на векселе можно превратить в полный, сделав над передаточной надписью указание, приказу какого лица передаётся вексель. Бланковый индоссамент на коносаменте и страховом полисе представляет собой печать и подпись индоссанта. Бланковый индоссамент в таких случаях можно превратить в именной, сделав над передаточной надписью указание, приказу какого лица передаётся документ.

BLANKET = ОДЕЯЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Blanket is an unquilted bedding fabric designed primarily to provide thermal insulation.

BLANKET ASSIGNMENT = ОБЩАЯ УСТУПКА ТРЕБОВАНИЯ – Blanket Assignment is the assignment (ceding) of all present and future claims of the debtor to third parties. Also known as General Assignment. The opposite of Individual Assignment.

BLANKET BOND = ОБЩЕЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ЗАЩИЩЁННОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО, или КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – A Blanket Bond refers to a bond covering several persons, projects, articles or properties that require performance bonds. It is an alternate term for fidelity bond. Fidelity bond is one that indemnifies an employer or business from loss due to embezzlement, larceny, or gross negligence by an employee or other person holding a position of trust. Banker's blanket bond refers to a fidelity bond purchased from an insurance broker that protects a bank against losses from a variety of criminal acts like employee fraud, robbery, burglary, and forgery. Some states require blanket bond coverage as a condition for operating a bank. It also refers to a broad insurance coverage against losses due to theft or employee dishonesty, carried by brokerages and other financial institutions. Blanket Bond is a bond covering a group of persons, articles or properties. (i) Banker's Blanket Bond is a fidelity bond purchased from an insurance broker that protects a bank against losses from a variety of criminal acts carried out by employees. Some states require

blanket bond coverage as a condition of operating a bank. Also known as a Blanket Fidelity Bond. A fidelity bond is insurance coverage against losses that occur from the dishonest acts of employees. This bond may be applied to individual employees or to job positions in the company. For example, a bank can insure a specific bank manager, or can choose to insure the position itself, so that any employee that assumes those job responsibilities is automatically covered. Some of the employee criminal acts covered by a blanket bond include robbery carried out by an employee and forgery. (ii) Commercial Blanket Bond is a type of liability coverage for employers who want to protect themselves against losses resulting from dishonest employees. Commercial blanket bonds provide blanket coverage for all of an employer's employees. These bonds contain a maximum amount that they can cover for any single loss, regardless of the number of employees involved. Commercial blanket bonds function in the same manner as position bonds in a couple of situations. Even if only one employee causes a loss, they will provide the same coverage. This also applies if the number of guilty employees cannot be determined. Blanket Bond is the insurance coverage carried by brokerages, investment bankers, and other financial institutions to protect them against losses due to employee dishonesty. Examples of things that a blanket bond might cover are forged checks, counterfeit currency, fraudulent trading, and property damage. The Blanket Bond is a form of insurance coverage that provides protection for brokerages in the event of employee error or dishonesty, as well in the case of theft. Blanket bonds are also often carried as part of the broad insurance coverage for other types of financial institutions that are responsible for managing the financial assets of individuals and corporations. There are two common forms of the blanket bond. The commercial blanket bond provides protection for an employer that is far reaching in scope and in application. A commercial blanket bond provides a maximum amount of coverage in the event of any one loss, regardless of the number of employees involved in the circumstances that created the loss. With the commercial type of blanket bond, the position of the employee or employees within the firm is not a factor. Anyone from the janitor to the president of the firm may be involved and the loss will still be covered. The second example of the blanket bond is known as a Position Blanket Bond. With the position style of blanket bond, the employer is insured against the actions of employees who hold specific positions within the firm. The amount of coverage is based on the particular position covered. In the event that several employees are involved in the loss, the blanket bond will allow for maximum coverage that is a cumulative total of the insured amount for all positions involved in the loss. Blanket bonds provide a sense of security to brokerage firms and other businesses that work with the assets of investors. Providing coverage in the event of theft or grave errors on the part of employees makes it possible for investors to recoup their losses, and for the investment firms to work through the issue and continue to operate. From this perspective, the blanket bond can be viewed as a tool that helps to ensure that the investor will be taken care of, no matter which circumstances may occur within the brokerage.

BLANKET CLOTH = ОДЕЯЛЬНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ПОЛОТНО ДЛЯ ОДЕЯЛ) – Blanket Cloth:- wool, worsted, cotton, blends, synthetics. Plain or twill. Soft, raised finish, 'nap' obtained by passing the fabric over a series of rollers covered with fine wire or teasels. Heavily napped and fulled on both sides. Nap lose and may pill in laundering. Named in honor of Thomas Blanket (Blanquette), a Flemish weaver who lived in Bristol, England in the XIV century, and was the first to use this material for sleeping to keep warm.

BLANKET CREDIT LINE = ОБЩАЯ КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Blanket Credit Line is a general credit available under an open-end lending agreement for a specified period. An example would be a credit line agreed between an import and an export country for granting long-term export or investment loans.

BLANKET DRIVE = ПОКРОВНЫЙ ЗАГОН – Blanket Drive is a term used when farmers form a line and move across a field or area to control pests, such as rats.

BLANKET INSURANCE = ПОЛНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ – (1) Blanket Insurance is the property-liability insurance that covers more than one type of property in one location in one policy or form instead of under separate items, or one or more types of property at more than one location.

(2) Blanket Insurance is a contract of health insurance that covers all of a class of persons not individually identified. / Договор или контракт страхования здоровья, который покрывает всю группу лиц, не указанных поимённо.

BLANKET MARK = ХХ ОТМЕТИНА – Blanket Mark:- the appearance in relief form, on the fabric, of the weave (or other surface features) of the blankets used to control the fabric during certain finishing processes. This effect is caused by heat, moisture, pressure, or a combination of these which, when applied to the fabric, sets the impression of the blanket into it. See also Corrugation Mark, and Sanforizing Mark. / Вмятины От Вальяна (blanket mark):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; проявления в форме изменения рельефа на ткани во время определённых процессов отделки. Примечание:- данный порок возникает вследствие высокой температуры, влажности, давления или их совокупности, которые на ткани создают эффект вмятины.

BLANKET RATE = ОБЩАЯ (или БЛАНКОВАЯ) СТАВКА – (1) Blanket Rate is a fixed charge that covers a series of transactions or services.

(2) Blanket Rate is a rate applicable to or from a group of points.

(3) Blanket Rate is a special rate applicable to several different articles in a single shipment.

BLANKET WAYBILL = ОБЩАЯ (или БЛАНКОВАЯ) ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ – Blanket Waybill is a waybill covering two or more consignments of freight.

BLAST = ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗ (или ЗАПАЛ, или ГНИЛЬ УЗЛА МЕТЁЛКИ, или БРУНОЗЕ) – Blast is a disease caused by the fungus Pyricularia grisea. Leaf lesions are typically spindle-shaped, wide in the center and pointed toward either end. Large lesions usually develop gray centers. The disease can have different forms:- leaf blast, node blast, or neck blast. Lesions on panicle neck nodes may result in empty panicles (often called Rice Blast), 'rotten neck' or 'neck rot' symptoms. / Под Пирикуляриозом Риса понимается болезнь, вызываемая Паразитическими Грибами. На листьях, стеблях, метёлках и семенах пятна различной формы и окраски. Стебли ломаются, семена щуплые. Пирикуляриоз Риса (Pyricularia Oryzae Br. & Cav.). Синонимы:- Magnaporthe Oryzae. Вредоносность:- Пирикуляриоз – самая вредоносная болезнь Риса, которая ежегодно наносит большой ущерб всем регионам рисосеяния. Недобор урожая может составлять 15–40%. Вредоносность заболевания проявляется в:- (i) снижении всхожести семян; (ii) гибели всходов; (iii) выпадении отдельных растений в период вегетации; (iv) образовании меньшего количества зерна в колосках; (v) формировании недоразвитых или щуплых семян. Развитие в Растениях Риса возбудителя этого заболевания оказывает стимулирующее действие на жизнедеятельность фитонематод, которые ускоряют процесс распада ткани и гибель растений. При поражении пирикуляриозом в два-три раза усиливается дыхание растений, что приводит к значительному перерасходу их пластических веществ, необходимых для формирования урожая. Кроме того, заболевание обусловливает усиленное поглощение растениями азота и уменьшает потребление фосфора и калия. Пирикуляриоз Риса входит в десятку самых страшных видов биологического оружия, которые применялись человеком. В список самых опасных видов биологического оружия, наряду с Пирикуляриозом Риса, входят Оспа, Сибирская Язва, Чума. Пирикуляриоз Риса не

действует наверняка, как, к примеру, Оспа или Ботулизм. Однако он может привести к серьёзному голоданию бедных стран, а также к финансовым и другого рода потерям и проблемам. Распространение:- в Казахстане пирикуляриоз распространён в Кызылординской и Алматинской областях; а также в Украине, в Краснодарском, Хабаровском и Приморском краях Российской Федерации; Узбекистане, Азербайджане и других регионах рисосеяния. Пирикуляриоз Риса возглавляет топ-10 наиболее фитопатогенных грибов и является одной из причин голода в странах Азии и Африки. Источники инфекции:- возбудитель болезни – Несовершенный Гриб Pyricularia Oryzae Br. et Cav. порядка Hyphomycetales. Он образует бесцветную многоклеточную грибницу, которая распространяется по межклеточникам. Конидиеносцы одиночные или собраны в пучки оливковые или дымчатые, имеют 2–4 поперечные перегородки. Конидии грушевидные или яйцевидные, двух-четырёхклеточные, светло-оливковые. Известно более 30 физиологических рас возбудителя, отличающихся своей агрессивностью к отдельным Сортам Риса. Патоген сохраняется в виде грибницы в семенах, на стерне и соломе Риса. В семенах грибница может развиваться под цветковыми и плодовыми оболочками, в эндосперме и зародыше. При сильном поражении семена теряют всхожесть. Установлено, что патоген под действием других микроорганизмов в почве обычно погибает, но хорошо перезимовывает на её поверхности. Поэтому плохо запаханная стерня всегда является основным источником инфекции. При за топлении посевов грибница патогена в стерневых остатках погибает. Кроме Риса, Гриб Pyricularia Oryzae паразитирует на Пшенице, Ячмене, Овсе, Кукурузе, Просе, Сорго, Щетиннике, а также на 30 видах дикорастущих злаков. Но особенно интенсивно он развивается на Тростнике, который часто образует целые заросли около оросительных каналов и в местах заболачивания почв. Все эти растения могут быть очагами инфекции пирикуляриоза. Благоприятные условия для развития и распространения болезни:- в период вегетации растений гриб распространяется конидиями. Прорастают они при влажности среды выше 98% и температуре от 6.6 до 40 °С. Если период увлажнения минимальный (2 ч), прорастание конидий начинается при температуре 13 °С. При 52 °С они погибают. Массовое прорастание конидий и заражение растений происходит при наличии конденсационной (капельной) влаги и температуре воздуха +13–35 °С. В дни с температурой +26–28 °С и относительной высокой влажностью воздуха пирикуляриоз может развиваться очень быстро и вызывать массовую гибель растений восприимчивых сортов. Инкубационный период болезни, в зависимости от температурных условий, длится от двух до 11 суток. Затенение растений способствует развитию заболевания. Сильнее поражаются буйно развивающиеся и густо расположенные растения, на самых плодородных участках посева, поэтому заболевание часто проявляется очагами. Продолжительная засуха способствует массовому распространению заболевания. И наоборот, заливание молодых посевов водой непосредственно после проявления болезни ограничивает её развитие. Как происходит заражение:- Симптомы:- проявляется болезнь в течение всего периода вегетации Риса, причём поражаются все надземные органы растений. В зависимости от характера поражения, различают три формы заболевания:- (1) листовую, (2) узловатую и (3) метёльчатую. Характер проявления пирикуляриоза зависит от погоды и устойчивости сорта. В условиях влажной теплой погоды на восприимчивых сортах часто обнаруживаются все формы поражения. При этом у растений устойчивых сортов обычно поражается какой-либо один орган и появляется слабое спороношение патогена. При Листовой Форме на пластинках и во влагалищах листьев появляются овальные или ромбовидные светло-бурые пятна, которые постепенно увеличиваются и достигают 3–4 см в длину и 0.5 см в ширину. С верхней стороны листьев они неровные, с красно-коричневым ободком, а с нижней стороны – тёмно-серые или почти чёрные и покрыты сизо-сероватым или дымчатым налётом. Во влагалищах с обеих сторон пятна бурые, расплывчатые, в центре без налёта. При сильном поражении влагалищ метёлки не выметываются, и растения приобретают вид опалённых. Раннее поражение листовой формой может вызывать отмирание растений, но в большинстве случаев эта форма заболевания ведёт к накоплению инфекции на полях и в последующем даёт вспышку сильного развития узловой и метёльчатой форм. Узловатая Форма характеризуется появлением на узлах и стеблях чёрно-бурых пятнышек. Сначала они небольшие, затем быстро увеличиваются и покрывают весь узел. Поражённый узел чернеет, размочаливается и покрывается грязно-серым налётом. На таких узлах образуются перетяжки и часто происходит излом стебля. У стеблей, поражённых узловатой формой, метёлки пустозерные и обычно торчат вверх. При Метёльчатой Форме наблюдается сильное поражение главной оси и боковых осей метёлки, колосковых чешуй и зерновки. Оси метёлки и, нередко, верхняя часть стебля под главной осью метёлки темнеют, размочаливаются, и по внутренней части их обнаруживается плесневидная грибница серого цвета. Нижняя часть колосовых чешуй темнеет. Зерновки в таких случаях или не образуются вовсе, или щуплые с обесцвеченной оболочкой. При позднем развитии метельчатой формы зерно может иметь внешне здоровый вид, но часто содержит инфекцию. Меры борьбы:- использование здорового семенного материала; протравливание семян системными препаратами; незагущение посевов; применение фунгицидов; глубокая вспашка с целью уничтожения растительных остатков; сбалансированное удобрение культуры при ограниченном внесении азота; соблюдение севооборотов; и борьба с сорной растительностью в посевах вдоль оросительных каналов, арыков. Эффективность препаратов:- протравливание семян препаратом Селест Топ в норме 1.0–1.8 л/т защищает посевы не только от вредителей, но и от пирикуляриоза. Применение протравителя Селест Топ позволяет сократить норму высева семян риса с 300 кг/га до 220–250 кг/га, при этом густота стояния растений будет такой же, как при высеве 300 кг/га. Этому способствует стимулирующее действие препарата на всходы Риса. Рис, протравленный Селест Топ, лучше кустится, лучше развивается корневая система, растения сильнее и лучше противостоят болезням и негативным факторам окружающей среды. По вегетации при проявлении первых признаков болезни необходимо обработать посевы фунгицидом Бим в норме 0.3–0.4 кг/га. Бим – это системный фунгицид, который проникает в растение через листовую поверхность, также может поглощаться корневой системой. Проявляет высокую эффективность против всех форм пирикуляриоза. Трициклазол, входящий в состав препарата Бим, обеспечивает наиболее длительную защиту от пирикуляриоза из всех фунгицидов, входящих в состав группы триазоловых. Пирикуляриоз Риса – опасное заболевание Риса, вызываемое Несовершенным Грибом Piricularia Oryzae. Распространён во всех рисосеющих районах мира. Проявляется образованием пятен различной формы и окраски на листьях, листовых влагалищах, стеблевых узлах, метёлках и семенах. Поражённые листья отмирают, стебли ломаются, метёлки преждевременно засыхают или образуют щуплые семена. Наибольший вред приносит пирикуляриоз Риса во время колошения-цветения. Потери урожая 15–40%. Значительно снижается и качество зерна. При эпифитотии растения гибнут. Возбудитель болезни в период вегетации имеет несколько поколений, распространяется с помощью конидий, зимует в форме мицелия на послеуборочных остатках (1–3 года) и в семенах. Развитие пирикуляриоза Риса происходит при высокой влажности воздуха (не ниже 88%) и температуре 15–35 °С. Возможна передача инфекции с поливной водой. Резерватором возбудителя пирикуляриоза Риса могут быть также дикие формы Риса и другие злаки. Меры борьбы:- возделывание устойчивых Сортов; запашка пожнивных остатков; сжигание стерни на участках с сильным развитием болезни; обработка заражённых посевов и протравливание семян Риса фунгицидами.

BLAST FURNACE = ШАХТНАЯ ПЕЧЬ (или ДОМЕННАЯ ПЕЧЬ) – Blast Furnace is a furnace where mixed charges of oxide or sulfide ores (copper, iron, lead, tin, etc), fluxes and fuels are blown with a continuous blast of hot air and sometimes oxygen-enriched air to force combustion for the chemical reduction of ores with metals to their metallic states. / Под Шахтной Печью понимается промышленная печь с вытянутым вверх рабочим пространством (шахтой) круглой (цилиндрической, конической) или прямоугольной формы. Обрабатываемый материал загружается сверху, а готовый продукт выдаётся снизу; дутьё и

газообразные продукты сгорания топлива движутся навстречу спускающемуся материалу. Применяются главным образом для получения металлов из руд (например, доменная печь), расплавления металла (вагранка), обжига огнеупорного сырья. Под Вагранкой понимается шахтная печь главным образом для плавки чугуна в литейных цехах. Иногда для подогрева воздуха вагранку оборудуют рекуператорами. Под Доменной Печью или Домной понимается шахтная печь для выплавки чугуна. Исходные материалы (шихта) – железорудный агломерат, окатыши, кокс, флюсы – подаются на колошник. Снизу (через фурмы) вводят нагретый воздух, жидкое, газообразное или пылевидное топливо. В доменной печи происходит восстановление железа из окислов и насыщение его углеродом. Продукты плавки – чугун и шлак – периодически выпускаются через лётки (отверстия) в нижней части доменной печи. Полезный объём наиболее крупной в бывшем СССР доменной печи в 1986 составлял 5 580 м^3. Кампания доменной печи (от задувки до капитального ремонта) около 10 лет. Первые доменные печи появились в России около 1630, в Европе – в середине XIV века.

BLAST NURSERY = ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗНЫЙ ПИТОМНИК – Blast Nursery is a specially prepared nursery where many test materials of Rice are grown to determine their resistance to blast, usually at the seedling stage. The test period usually lasts for 30 days from seeding time.

BLAZER = БЛЭЙЗЁ (или БЛЭЙЗЕР, или БУШЛАТ) – Blazer is a sports jacket often notched collar and patched pockets. / спортивная фланелевая куртка.

BLAZER CLOTH = БЛЭЙЗЁРНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Blazer Cloth is a fabric traditionally used for loosely fitting tailored jackets worn by men and women. The fabric was formerly made of wool with a satin weave.

BLAZER STRIPES = ПОЛОСКИ НА БЛЭЙЗЁРЕ (или ПОЛОСЫ НА БРОСКОЙ КУРТКЕ, или ПОЛОСЫ НА СПОРТИВНОЙ ФЛАНЕЛЕВОЙ КУРТКЕ) – Blazer Stripes are the types of stripes originally used on jackets, ultimately called blazers, because of the bright blaring colors used in the stripes. Blazer stripes are usually at least 1” wide and are vividly colored.

BLB = BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT

BLEACH = ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ (или ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАТЕЛЬ) – Bleach helps the cleaning process by removing and/or decolorizing stains, i.e. whiten or lighten colors. The key mechanism is a chemical reaction that ‘cuts’ the stain molecules in smaller pieces that are more easily removed. Bleach can also acts by removing their color so that the stains become invisible. These processes may all work simultaneously on any given organic stain. Bleach is not only effective on stains but also allows achieving whiteness and dingy cleaning. Dinginess is the overall grayish appearance that white fabrics sometimes develop over time and after many wash cycles. The first mechanism of bleach action is quite similar to what enzymes do:- the larger stain molecules are broken down into smaller, more water-soluble fragments, which are more easily removed by mechanical action or through the action of other detergent ingredients. Unlike enzymes, however, the action mechanism of bleach is a self-destructive one:- the bleaching agents disappear in the course of the wash cycle. The action of bleach complements that of the surfactants and enzymes in the wash. Some soils that surfactants and enzymes may leave behind, or may only partially remove, are removed by bleach. Also, the fragmenting action of bleach makes the job of surfactants and enzymes during the wash easier. Bleach is an active molecule that can chemically reacts with different type of substrates. There are many different kinds of bleaches. When the substrate is a stain, the action of bleach is desirable. When the substrate is a dye in a fabric, the action is not desirable. Chemically speaking, the mechanism of bleaching may be oxidative or reductive; in laundry and cleaning products, oxidative bleaches are used. Oxydative beaches are compounds that release hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) or singlet oxygen during the wash, or they may be peroxides of organic acids also known as Peracids themselves. Hypochlorite, peroxides, peracids, singlet oxygen are very reactive chemical species; they react with certain parts of organic matter that are responsible for its color. As a result, the organic matter becomes colorless; hypochlorite/peroxide/peracid/singlet oxygen are used up in the process. Some of the reactions between bleach and organic matter result in the actual breakage of bonds in the organic matter, thereby releasing smaller molecules of organic matter that are more water soluble. Bleach is a chemical that removes color from an item. Fabrics are often bleached after manufacture and before dyeing to ensure the dyed colors are ‘true’. Household bleach is used to disinfect clothing and remove soil from whites and colorfast colors. Chlorine bleaches are the most common household bleaches, but are too strong for some colors and fabrics.

BLEACHED COTTON LINTERS = БЕЛЁНЫЙ ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ЛИНТ – Bleached Cotton Linters are the linters that have been bleached ready for further processing. / Изначально белый линт, готовый для дальнейшей переработки.

BLEACHING = БЕЛЕНИЕ (или ОТБЕЛКА, или ОТБЕЛИВАНИЕ) – Bleaching is the procedure, other than by only scouring, of improving the whiteness of textile materials. Sometimes accomplished with and sometimes without the removal of natural coloring or other extraneous substances. Bleaching is a process of whitening fibers, yarns, or fabrics by removing the natural and artificial impurities to obtain clear whites for finished fabric, or in preparation for dyeing and finishing. The materials may be treated with chemicals or exposed to sun, air, and moisture. Bleaching, a process of whitening fabric by removal of natural color, such as the tan of linen, is usually carried out by means of chemicals selected according to the chemical composition of the fiber. Chemical bleaching is usually accomplished by oxidation, destroying color by the application of oxygen, or by reduction, removing color by hydrogenation. Cotton and other cellulosic fibers are usually treated with heated alkaline hydrogen peroxide; wool and other animal fibers are subjected to such acidic reducing agents as gaseous sulfur dioxide or to such mildly alkaline oxidizing agents as hydrogen peroxide. Synthetic fibers, when they require bleaching, may be treated with either oxidizing or reducing agents, depending upon their chemical composition. Cottons are frequently scoured and bleached by a continuous system. Bleaching is any of several processes to remove the natural and artificial impurities in fabrics to obtain clear whites for finished fabric or in preparation for dyeing and finishing. Bleaching is a basic finishing process to whiten fabrics. Different chemicals are used for different fabrics. Sun, air, and moisture are good bleaches for some materials, although bleaching by this method is slower. / и искусственные примеси для получения . Беление или Отбелка – совокупность технологических (например, термических, химических) процессов, посредством которых удаляют примеси и устраняют нежелательную природную окраску различных материалов для придания им белого цвета или подготовки к крашению (воск, древесная масса, текстильные материалы и другие). Для предварительного удаления примесей материал обрабатывают хлорамином, слабыми растворами кислот или щёлочей, ферментативными препаратами и тому подобным. Собственно беление производят окислителями (гипохлорит натрия или кальция, пероксид водорода, хлорит натрия, марганцовокислый калий) или восстановителями (сернистый газ, гидросульфит, бисульфит). Для отбелки химических волокон широко применяют оптические (флуоресцентные) отбеливатели – производные бензидина, кумарона и других. Отбеливание или Беление – технологический процесс или совокупность технологических процессов (например, термических, химических), посредством которых за счёт удаления или разрушения красящих веществ повышают степень белизны материала (древесной массы, текстильных материалов и так далее). Отбеливание возможно также с помощью оптических (флуоресцентных) отбеливателей.

BLEACHING = БЕЛЬ (или ПЕПЕЛИЦА, или МУЧНИСТАЯ РОСА) – Bleaching is an indication of exposure to wet conditions at or near maturity. Bleaching is caused by alternate wetting and drying of grain which causes tiny fissures to develop throughout the kernels. The fissures are caused because the grain swells a little when it is wet and doesn't dry back to the same size. / зерновка (kernels). Под Мучнистой Росой понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая Мучнисторосяными Грибами. Она поражает многие сельскохозяйственные культуры, древесные породы. На листьях, плодах, стеблях проявляется в виде мучнисто-белого порошистого налёта. Плоды растрескиваются и загнивают. Мучнистая Роса или Пепелица или Бель, группа болезней растений, вызываемых Мучнисторосяными Грибами. Проявляется мучнистая роса обычно в начале или середине лета в виде мучнисто-белого порошистого, паутинистого или войлочного налёта, располагающегося отдельными пятнами на листьях, побегах, стеблях, черешках, плодоножках, иногда плодах. Налёт постепенно разрастается и покрывает большую часть зелёных органов, становясь буроватым с бесчисленным количеством чёрных точек. Больные листья и побеги делаются хрупкими и преждевременно засыхают, у поражённых деревьев и кустарников древесина побегов не вызревает, поэтому они зимой вымерзают. Те побеги, которые остаются живыми, дают плохой прирост во время следующей вегетации. Больные плоды обычно растрескиваются, мякоть обнажается и вскоре загнивает. Все возбудители мучнистой росы – наружные паразиты растений. Многие Мучнисторосяные Грибы – опасные паразиты сельскохозяйственных культур. Наибольший вред приносят виды:- Uncinula Necator, паразитирующий на виноградной лозе, Sphaerotheca Mors – на Крыжовнике, Erysiphe Graminis – на Хлебных Злаках, Sphaerotheca Pannosa Forma Persicae – на Персике, Erysiphe Communis – на Сахарной Свёкле, Sphaerotheca Pannosa Forma Rosae – на Розе и другие. Меры борьбы:- уничтожение поражённых остатков, обрезка и сжигание больных побегов; глубокая зяблевая вспашка, внесение фосфорно-калийных удобрений; использование более устойчивых к мучнистой росе сортов сельскохозяйственных культур; опрыскивание или опыливание растений препаратами, содержащими серу, или каратаном. Препараты серы на Крыжовнике не применяют, так как они вызывают осыпание листьев. Для борьбы с мучнистой росой Роз можно использовать бельевую соду или раствор зелёного мыла. Пепелица, болезнь растений; то же, что Мучнистая Роса. Бель Початков Кукурузы, непаразитарная болезнь. Была распространена повсеместно, особенно в Центрально-чернозёмных областях Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республики (РСФСР) и лесостепи Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики (УССР) бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). На зерновках образуются развороченные трещины с выступающим эндоспермом, что связано с разной скоростью разрастания эндосперма и семенной оболочки. Болезни способствует засушливая погода в начале налива зерна, позже сменяющаяся дождями. Качество початков ухудшается, они сильно поражаются Грибами. Большая часть проростков, развившихся из больных семян, погибает. Болезнь может передаваться по наследству. Меры борьбы:- правильное хранение семенного материала, выбраковка больных початков, сохранение в почве влаги и бережное её расходование, равномерный полив, особенно во время налива зерна.

BLEACH SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОТБЕЛИВАНИЯ – Bleach Systems that can be used in cleaning products and how they work. Hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), singlet oxygen and peracid are the actual, oxidative and so-called Bleach Actives. They act directly on the stains. The different types of bleaching system have different stain removal/ fabric/color care profile. Formulators choose them based on the benefits they want to achieve. Several classes of bleaches are known to improve the laundry process:- (i) Sodium hypochlorite (NaClO) releases highly reactive hypochlorite ions (ClO-) under alkaline conditions. This is the standard of excellence for stain removal but cannot be used on colored garments. Effective at low temperature and excellent at germ kill. Sodium hypochlorite are not part of a detergent formula but separate product added during the wash process or used directly or after dilution on hard surfaces. (ii) Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is one of the most common bleaching agents. The positive aspects of hydrogen peroxide include the fact that it is environmentally friendly (decomposes to O_2 and H_2O), colorless and non-corrosive. To be effective however, hydrogen peroxide requires alkaline conditions and suitably elevated temperatures of about 50 °C. Hydrogen peroxide (liquid form) can be used as such in commercial products (i.e. ACE Gentile line up for Procter & Gamble (P&G)) or associated with compounds such as borates or carbonates to form solid particles, providing opportunity to formulate hydrogen peroxide in granular detergents. Sodium perborate is one of the most widely used solid peroxygen compounds. However in the last 10 years, mainly as a result of environmental pressures – to reduce boron content of detergents – sodium perborate has slowly been replaced by sodium percarbonate. Sodium percarbonate has a greater rate of dissolution, a more environmentally friendly profile (no release of Boron). Perborate and Percarbonate are usually used in combination with a bleach activator (TAED or Tetra Acetyl Ethylene Diamine) to increase bleaching efficiency at low temperature thanks to the formation of peracetic acid by the reaction of TAED with hydrogen peroxide from percarbonate. In this case, the peracetic acid is the actual bleaching ingredient. (iii) Peracids work similarly to H_2O_2 but they are more effective than H_2O_2 at low temperatures (below 40 °C). Some peracids can be pre-formed and added to the detergent product. However, many peracids are not sufficiently stable to be added to a detergent product. They can be formed during the wash process in presence of hydrogen peroxide and a bleach activator. (iv) Bleach activators come to the rescue! They are peracid precursors. During the wash, the reaction between H_2O_2 and bleach activators produces peracids; the latter are the actual bleaching agents. A common bleach activator is TAED (short for the Tetra Acetyl Ethylene Diamine). The '-OBS' activators are hydrophobic esters of Oxy Benzene Sulfonate. They work well on dingy cleaning and food stains. (v) Catalysts work by making hydrogen peroxide or singlet oxygen more effective when reacting on stains. They are complex organic molecules with a metallic center. The catalysts are not consumed during the wash process, i.e. very small amount can make all the hydrogen peroxide present in the wash process more effective. (vi) Photobleaches are also catalysts but they don't work during the wash; instead, they work on the laundry that is hanging on the line outside to dry. Sunlight triggers the formation of singlet oxygen from the air. Singlet oxygen is the actual bleach active. / разводы (или потёки). Щелочное (Alkaline). водный раствор гипохлорита натрия. перкарбонат натрия (sodium percarbonate). Перборат Натрия (Sodium Perborate).

BLEB = ПУЗЫРЬ (или ПУЗЫРЁК, или ВОЛДЫРЬ, или РАКОВИНА) – Bleb is a blister or bubble on the face of a spinning jet, interrupting the extrusion of the filament from the spinneret hole involved. / пузырёк (или вздутие) или пузырь на поверхности экструзия или выдавливание (Extrusion).

BLEB RATE = ТЕМП СОЗДАНИЯ ПУЗЫРЕЙ – Bleb Rate is the frequency of bleb formation in an extrusion operation. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

BLEEDING = ВЫСТУПАНИЕ (или ВЫПУСК, или СЛИВ, или ПРОСТУПАНИЕ) – Bleeding is the separation of some of the liquid phase from a grease.

BLEEDING = ВЫСТУПАНИЕ (или ПРОСТУПАНИЕ, или РАЗМЫВАНИЕ) – (1) Bleeding; color bleeding:- loss of colorant from a colored material in contact with a liquor, leading to an obvious coloration of the liquid, or of adjacent areas of the same or other materials. Note:- this defect is caused by poor wet fastness of the dyeing or printing. Bleeding is a term applied to yarn from which the color runs, usually staining the white or lighter colored-items nearby. Bleeding is a loss of color by a fabric or yarn when immersed in water, a solvent, or a similar liquid medium, as a result of improper dyeing or the use of dyes of poor quality. Fabrics that bleed can cause staining of white or light shade fabrics in contact with them while wet. Bleeding of red and its adsorption into the white area:- Possible Cause:- prints with reactive dyes need to be washed thoroughly with backflow. Saturation of washing bath with color can lead

to the dye adsorbing onto the uncolored fiber surface leading to a tint as shown. This is a major defect. The tint is very obvious. It fouls the appearance of the fabric. Printing defect. / могут вызвать развод или потёк . Миграция Красителя С Окрашенного Материала; Линяние Краски (bleeding; color bleeding):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде изменения оттенка окрашенной поверхности, образующийся при сушке ткани. Примечание:- этот порок возникает из-за непрочной устойчивости окраски окрашенного или набивного материала.

(2) Bleeding:- insufficient color fastness. Thread defects, and namely – Dyeing. / Порок или Дефект ниток, а конкретно – их крашения.

(3) Bleeding is the process of diffusion of a colored substance such as pitch from a knot through a paint or varnish coating, resulting in an undesirable staining or discoloration. / Процесс диффузии (распространения) разноцветного вещества, такого как пек из сучка, по покрытию краски или олифы, приводящий к нежелательным протравливанию или изменению цвета.

BLEND = СМЕСЬ – (1) Blend is the yarn obtained when two or more staple fibers are combined in a textile process for producing spun yarns, e.g., at opening, carding, or drawing. (2) Blend is a fabric that contains a blended yarn (of the same fiber content) in the warp and filling. In textile industry, Blend is a textile containing two or more different types fibers or different colors and grades of the same fiber. Blends:- combining of two or more types of staple fibers in one yarn to achieve color mixtures such as heather, unusual dyeing variations, or better performance characteristics. Blends of natural and man-made fibers are more important today than ever before and their number is virtually limitless. Blend is a term applied to a yarn or a fabric that is made up of more than one fiber. In blended yarns, two or more different types of staple fibers are twisted or spun together to form the yarn. Examples of a typical blended yarn or fabric is polyester/cotton. / уточина.

BLENDED YARN = СМЕШАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА СМЕШАННЫХ ВОЛОКОН) – Blended Yarn is a strand of fibers produced from two or more constituent fibers that have been thoroughly mixed (blended) before spinning. / Смешанная Пряжа (Blended Yarn) – пряжа, состоящая из смеси двух или нескольких видов волокон.

BLENDING = СМЕСКА (или СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ СМЕСОК) – In the cotton processing, Blending is the mixing of other fibers with cotton. The resulting textile product is a compromise of unique properties or characteristics of the fibers in the blend, often providing a superior end product in some uses. Blending is the combining of staple fibers of different physical characteristics to ensure a consistent distribution of these fibers throughout the yarn. Blending:- (i) barre or streakiness is due to uneven mixing of different cottons. Hence mixing technology is a decisive factor in spinning mill technology; (ii) bigger the differences of cotton parameters like fineness, color and staple length, the greater the importance of mixing; and (iii) if the cotton has honeydew, the intenisive mixing of the rawmaterial is a precondition for an acceptable running behavior of the complete spinning mill. Trutzschler's tandem mixing concept is an ultimate solution, if the mixing requirement is very high. This principle guarantees a maximum homogeneous of the mix. Blending is the combining of staple fibers of different physical characteristics to assure a uniform distribution of these fibers throughout the yarn. / В переработке хлопка, смешивание. Составление Смески штапельных волокон с различными физическими характеристиками для .

BLENDING = СМЕШИВАНИЕ – Blending is the process of mixing lubricants or components for the purpose of obtaining the desired physical and/or chemical properties. See also Compounding.

BLENDING MACHINE = СМЕСИТЕЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или СМЕШИВАЮЩАЯ МАШИНА) – Blending Machine:- a group of devices or attachments that are synchronized to proportion definite amounts of various grades or qualities of stocks which are to be blended together. May be used for grades of the same type of fiber, or for a series of different fibers that are to be manipulated. The gap between the blending roller and the upright lattice, as well as the desired output (feed belt/upright lattice), are adjusted electronically. Electronical adjustment enables the required values to be entered and changed on the control panel even while the machine is running. This permits high flexibility and very easy adjustment to changes in raw materials or production conditions. Settings can be reproduced, thus meeting the needs of modern quality management. / выработка (output). Разводка между смешивающим (разрыхляющим или разравнивающим) валиком и игольчатой решёткой, а также желаемый выход (питающая лента/игольчатая решётка) регулируются с помощью электроники. Электронное регулирование позволяет вводить требуемые параметры и изменять их на панели управления даже во время работы самой машины. Это повышает уровень присопосабливаемости и значительно упрощает припасовку при изменяющемся составе сырья или условиях производства. Настройки могут быть воспроизводимыми, что само по себе удовлетворяет нужды современного управления качеством продукции. В прядильном производстве, Смесительная Машина – машина для выравнивания физико-механических свойств волокна и стабилизации процессов на последующих технологических переходах посредством смешивания волокна.

BLENDSTOCK = СЫРЬЁ ДЛЯ СМЕШИВАНИЯ – Blendstock is a component combined with other materials to produce a finished refined product. / Компонент, смешиваемый с другими материалами для получения готового очищенного продукта.

BLEND WALL = XX – The term Blend Wall refers to short run technical constraints that act as an impediment to increased biofuel use in transportation fuels.

BLIGHT = ПОРАЖЕНИЕ – Blight is:- (1) any agent causing widespread white coloring, yellowing or blackening necrosis of leaves and shoots. (2) A plant disease symptom characterized by the presence of extensive necrotic areas on plant organs.

BLIND = СКРЫТЫЙ (или НЕЗАЯВЛЕННЫЙ) – Blind is a term used in conjunction with load or lot. Blind lots are not manifested. Usually, when buying 'blind' lots/loads you will be given a general idea of contents, but it will not be a guarantee. It is common for many large retail stores to sell closeouts 'blind' simply because a detailed inventory of contents takes time and ends up costing more per item when purchasing.

BLIND COUNTS = СЛЕПЫЕ РАСЧЁТЫ (или РАСЧЁТЫ 'ВСЛЕПУЮ') – Blind Counts are used during physical inventories to prevent counter bias. The location and item code are provided to the counter, but the counter must provide the quantity of the item found in the given location without knowledge of the desired quantity according to the WMS (Warehouse Management System) or inventory records.

BLINDING = РАЗНООТТЕНОЧНОСТЬ – Blinding or Dull:- the term is used to describe a marked loss of lustre of fibers during wet processing. This defect is caused by the inclusion within the fiber of optical discontinuities, e.g., voids, or particles of dye or pigment, that scatter light, or by an alteration in the physical structure of the dye. / Разнооттеночность – порок пряжи или ткани. Под Разнооттеночностью понимается распространённый порок в виде различия оотенка или интенсивности цвета по длине и/или ширине полотна. Матирование, Блеклость (blinding; dull):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; заметная потеря блеска волокнами во время влажной обработки. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате образования пустот внутри волокна или частиц на волокне, рассеивающих свет.

BLIND SHIPMENT = ОТГРУЗКА 'ВСЛЕПУЮ' – A Bill of Lading wherein the paying customer has contracted with the carrier that shipper or consignee information is not given. Blind Shipping is a shipping merchandise without a return address. A Blind Shipment is a freight or parcel shipment that does not disclose the point of origin to the consignee. In other words, the name of the location where the shipment originated does not appear on any shipping documents or packaging that will be seen by the party receiving the delivery. A Common Example:- let's say Business X drop ships merchandise to its Customer Y via third party Supplier Z. Business X has a blind shipping arrangement with Supplier Z to prevent the receiver of the goods, Customer Y, from knowing about Supplier Z. Even though the shipment originates from Supplier Z's location, Supplier Z's name is intentionally left off all shipping documents, labels and packaging. On a blind shipment, Customer Y's copy of the shipping paperwork may simply display no shipper information. However, in most cases, the shipment documentation will display the name of Business X as the shipper, even though the physical shipment did not originate from Business X. This is known as Private Label Shipping and is a very common practice for blind shipments. Why Ship Blind? There are several reasons why Business X may not want Customer Y to see the name of Supplier Z. For competitive reasons, Business X may wish to keep its suppliers confidential, or it may wish to prevent Customer Y from attempting to contact Supplier Z directly, or it may just wish to avoid any confusion that may result when Customer Y sees the unfamiliar name of Supplier Z on its shipment. If blind shipments are part of your business model, get in touch with Saturn Freight. In addition to great rates, we will make sure your paperwork gets handled properly. Saturn is committed to protecting your valuable business relationships.

B LINE = ЛИНИЯ Б – B Line:- the fertile counterpart parent of a cytoplasmic male sterile A line which is used as male parent to maintain the A line. It is also known as a Maintainer Line. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

BLIPS = ОТРАЖЁННЫЕ ИМПУЛЬСЫ – Blips make trend reversals easy to spot. Before computerized charts, my strategy was based on spotting potential trend reversals that I (David Duty) would hand draw. After years of analyzing these reversals, I found an amazingly accurate and highly repetitive pattern that I named blips. Blips can be used to trade any market, from stocks to commodities to FX, and can. be spotted on most every chart. They are surprisingly basic and easy to identify. There are two kinds of blips:- (i) Top Blip indicates that price should drop; and (ii) Bottom Blip indicates price should rally. Top Blip (price should drop):- Day 1 – should have lower lows and lower highs than day 2; Day 2 – should close in the lower half of the day's range; may see a doji or spinning top candlestick pattern; and Day 3 – should have lower lows and lower highs than day 2; critical that day 3 closes lower than day 2 and preferably in the lower 25% of that day's range. Bottom Blip (price will rally):- Day 1 – should have higher highs and higher lows than day 2; Day 2 – may see a doji or spinning top candlestick pattern; and Day 3 – should have higher highs and higher lows than day 2. The blip is usually a three-day pattern. Each number next to a bar in the diagram represents day 1, day 2 and day 3. It also could represent three five-minute bars or any other time frame you like. Blips work the same on all time frames and can be especially important on weekly and monthly charts. So when I have day 1, 2 or 3, you could just as easily think of them as five-minute bars. Figure 1 (SFO 2012-July) reveals a bottom blip showing what it looked like when it formed and then what the market did following the blip. You can clearly see how a bottom blip formed, and the Japanese yen rallied for three consecutive days. A true blip formation also can develop with a fourth bar. This occurs when a blip formation has an inside bar (high and low contained in the previous bar's range) before or after the second bar. You can disregard the inside bar and still consider this a blip formation as in the Japanese yen chart in Figure 2. Identifying blips may be effective for chart analysis, but the real question with any indicator is how do I trade them? On Figure 2, I would place a sell stop order just under the low of day 3 and a protective buy stop just above day 2. If it drops on day 4 below the low of day 3, I'd say that the blip confirmed. Sometimes the blip won't confirm, and you won't get filled. Sometimes the pattern reverses, and we have what I call a blip reversal. See Figure 3. This is why it's so important to enter above the high of day 3 in a bottom blip and below the low of day 3 in a top blip. Also, it's important to use some common sense when trading blips. Often other factors like support and resistance lines and trendlines can negate a blip reversal. Look for bottom blips at support areas and top blips at resistance areas. You are going to start seeing blips on every chart. You are going to be amazed at both its simplicity and accuracy in indicating either a trend reversal or the start of a trend. In certain circumstances, it will be the continuation of the current trend. Blips can become an easy-to-spot, highly effective technical indicator to have in your trading arsenal. / Додзи (Doji).

BLISTER = ДУТИК (или ПУЗЫРЁК, или ВЗДУТИЕ) – In textile industry, Blister is a bulge resulting from separation of coating or laminating material from the base fabric.

BLISTER COPPER = ЧЕРНОВАЯ МЕДЬ – Blister Copper is the unrefined porous copper. Molten copper absorbs gases more easily than copper in solid form. During solidification, dissolved gases in such copper form small blisters in the copper. / маленькие пузырьки в меди. Под Черновыми Металлами понимаются цветные металлы с некоторым количеством примесей, полученные при плавке руд и подвергаемые в дальнейшем рафинированию.

BLISTERING = ВЗДУТИЕ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ДУТИКОВ) – Blistering is the formation of dome-shaped projections in paints or varnish films by local loss of adhesion to the underlying surface and lifting of the film. Usually caused by applying paint to a surface containing excessive moisture. It may also be caused by excessive heat, or by using paint with poor adhesive qualities. / плёнки краски или олифы.

BLN = BILLION

BLOCK = БЛОК (или РАСПОРКА, или УПОРНЫЙ БРУСОК) – (1) Block is a square or rectangular piece of material used to prevent freight from moving. / Квадратный или прямоугольный (или окантованный) кусок материала, используемый с целью предотвращения смещения грузов при транспортировке.

(2) Block is a grouping of experimental units made according to homogeneity of experimental units, sometimes called Replication. Blocking is an effective way to control experimental error. If the number of experimental units in a block is equal to the number of treatments, the block is said to be 'complete' (and is equivalent to replication). Otherwise, it is 'incomplete'.

BLOCK = БЛОК (или ПАКЕТ) – Block is a group of something, e.g., shares. A purchase or sale of a large number of shares or US Dollar value of bonds. Although the term is relative, 10 000 or more shares, or any quantity worth over USD200 000.00 is generally considered a block. A large holding or transaction of stock – popularly considered to be 10 000 shares or more. / Закупка или продажа большого количества акций или .

BLOCK = ШАШКА – Block is a rectangular, square or cylindrical deck spacer, often identified by its location within the pallet as corner block, end block, edge block, inner block, center or middle blocks. See also Pallet. Block is a short column (commonly rectangular or circular in section) underneath the top deck assembly or between the top and bottom deck assemblies which provides space for the entry of the fork arms of forklift trucks and pallet trucks. / Шашка (Block):- короткий элемент (обычно прямоугольного или круглого

сечения) под верхним настилом или между верхним и нижним настилами, образующий проём в поддоне для захода вил погрузчика или вилочной тележки.

BLOCKCHAIN = ЦЕПОЧКА БЛОКОВ – A Blockchain is a digitized, decentralized, public ledger of all cryptocurrency transactions. Constantly growing as 'completed' blocks (the most recent transactions) are recorded and added to it in chronological order, it allows market participants to keep track of digital currency transactions without central recordkeeping. Each node (a computer connected to the network) gets a copy of the blockchain, which is downloaded automatically. Originally developed as the accounting method for the virtual currency Bitcoin, blockchains – which use what's known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) – are appearing in a variety of commercial applications today. Currently, the technology is primarily used to verify transactions, within digital currencies though it is possible to digitize, code and insert practically any document into the blockchain. Doing so creates an indelible record that cannot be changed; furthermore, the record's authenticity can be verified by the entire community using the blockchain instead of a single centralized authority. A block is the 'current' part of a blockchain, which records some or all of the recent transactions. Once completed, a block goes into the blockchain as a permanent database. Each time a block gets completed, a new one is generated. There is a countless number of such blocks in the blockchain, connected to each other (like links in a chain) in proper linear, chronological order. Every block contains a hash of the previous block. The blockchain has complete information about different user addresses and their balances right from the genesis block to the most recently completed block. The blockchain was designed so these transactions are immutable, meaning they cannot be deleted. The blocks are added through cryptography, ensuring that they remain meddle-proof:- The data can be distributed, but not copied. However, the ever-growing size of the blockchain is considered by some to be a problem, creating issues of storage and synchronization. Blockchains And Bitcoin:- the blockchain is perhaps the main technological innovation of Bitcoin. Bitcoin isn't regulated by a central authority. Instead, its users dictate and validate transactions when one person pays another for goods or services, eliminating the need for a third party to process or store payments. The completed transaction is publicly recorded into blocks and eventually into the blockchain, where it's verified and relayed by other Bitcoin users. On average, a new block is appended to the blockchain every 10 minutes, through mining. Based on the Bitcoin protocol, the blockchain database is shared by all nodes participating in a system. Upon joining the network, each connected computer receives a copy of the blockchain, which has records, and stands as proof of, every transaction ever executed. It can thus provide insight about facts like how much value belonged a particular address at any point in the past. Web-site Blockchain.info provides access to the entire Bitcoin blockchain. Extensions Of Blockchains:- to use conventional banking as an analogy, the blockchain is like a full history of a financial institution's transactions, and each block is like an individual bank statement. But because it's a distributed database system, serving as an open electronic ledger, a blockchain can simplify business operations for all parties. For these reasons, the technology is attracting not only financial institutions and stock exchanges, but many others in the fields of music, diamonds, insurance, and Internet of Things (IOT) devices. Advocates have also suggested that this kind of electronic ledger system could be usefully applied to voting systems, weapon or vehicle registrations by state governments, medical records, or even to confirm ownership of antiquities or artwork. Given the potential of this distributed ledger technology (DLT) to simplify current business operations, new models based on blockchain have already begun to replace the expensive and inefficient accounting and payment networks of the financial industry. Blockchain technology could free up billions of US Dollars:- A recent Goldman Sachs report suggested that it could save stock market operators up to USD6 billion a year. While banks were initially hesitant to explore these technologies because of their concerns about potential fraud, they have started looking into how the blockchain might provide generous cost savings by allowing back-office settlement systems to process trades, transfers and other transactions much faster. In fact, the first international blockchain transaction was completed on October 24, 2016. Brokered by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Wells Fargo & Co (WFC), the USD35 000 deal involved Australian cotton trader Brighann Cotton Marketing, which purchased 88 bales cotton from its US division in Texas and sent it to Qingdao, China. Blockchains And Tech Companies:- attracted by the idea of removing the middleman and moving towards democratization and decentralization, tech startups are adopting blockchain technology with the goal of disrupting a variety of industries. Among the startups leveraging blockchain technology for IOT devices is 21 Inc. The Silicon Valley-based startup received a total of USD116 million in funding in 2015. According to the firm, the funding will be used to embed Bitcoin mining chips into connected IOT devices and cell phones. BTCJam, a P2P lending platform headquartered in San Francisco, specializes in providing Bitcoin-based loans. Over the last year, the company has lent more than USD15 million. Storj is just one company that is currently beta-testing the concept of developing cloud storage based on a blockchain-powered network, with the goal of improving security while decreasing users' dependency on a single storage provider's centralized system. The company even offers users the opportunity to rent out storage capacity they do not need, similar to the way that property owners rent out extra rooms on Airbnb. ProofofExistence one of the first non-financial companies to utilize blockchains, is a platform for executing contracts. It uses DLT to store encrypted information, thus enabling a transaction that cannot be replicated to be linked to a unique document. Even established firms are interested. Microsoft Corporation (MSFT) has also expressed interest in blockchain technology, having recently formed a partnership with blockchain firm ConsenSys. In December 2015, Microsoft and ConsenSys announced Ethereum Blockchain as a Service (EBaaS) on Azure – Microsoft's cloud computing platform – to provide a single-click, cloud-based environment to clients and developers. In June 2016, the two companies started developing an open source, blockchain-based identity system for people, products, apps and services. Advantages Of Blockchains:- efficiencies resulting from DLT can add up to some serious cost savings. DLT systems make it possible for businesses and banks to streamline internal operations, dramatically reducing the expense, mistakes, and delays caused by traditional methods for reconciliation of records. The widespread adoption of DLT will bring enormous cost savings in three areas, advocates say:- (1) Electronic ledgers are much cheaper to maintain than traditional accounting systems; the employee headcount in back offices can be greatly reduced. (2) Nearly fully automated DLT systems result in far fewer errors and the elimination of repetitive confirmation steps. (3) Minimizing the processing delay also means less capital being held against the risks of pending transactions. In addition, some smaller number of millions will be saved by shrinking the amount of capital that broker/dealers are required to put up to back unsettled, outstanding trades. Greater transparency and ease of auditing should lead to savings in anti-money laundering regulatory compliance costs, too. Blockchain's removal of almost all human involvement in processing is particularly beneficial in cross-border trades, which usually take much longer because of time-zone issues and the fact that all parties must confirm payment processing. Blockchain systems can set up smart contracts or payments triggered when certain conditions are met. The blockchain cotton transaction mentioned above, for example, used a smart contract that automatically made partial payments when the cotton shipment reached specific geographic milestones. Financial Industry Blockchain Initiatives:- R3 CEV,a fintech innovation company, and a consortium of more than 80 of the world's biggest financial institutions is bankrolling research into methods to harness the speed, accuracy, and efficiency of the blockchain. In 2016, it successfully trialed five distinct blockchain technologies in parallel, using multiple cloud technology providers in a first-of-its-kind test, and is currently marketing its Corda, a 'financial-grade' distributed ledger platform for commercial use. In 2017, after three years of work, Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (NYSE:- GS) received a patent for the SETLcoin, which would create near instantaneous trade settlement times. In 2016, four major banks came together to develop the utility settlement coin (USC), a new digital currency whose use (mainly to buy securities) would be recorded via blockchain. Led by UBS Group AG (NYSE:- UBS), they include Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (NYSE:- BK), Deutsche Bank AG (NYSE:- DB) and Banco Santander SA (NYSE:- SAN), along with broker ICAP PLC (LON:- IAP). In 2017, six more banks joined them:- Barclays Bank, Credit Suisse Group AG (CS),

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, HSBC Holdings PLC (HSBC), MUFG and State Street Corp (NYSE:- STT). The consortium is aiming for a 2018 commercial release. However, for that to happen, a USC-based system or its competitor would need to obtain the approval of commercial institutions, central banks and regulators. And, although it is clearly almost there, blockchain technology is not quite ready for prime time. Hurdles In Adopting Blockchain Technology:- the roadblocks to DLT today are not just technical. The real challenge is politics, regulatory approval, and the many thousands of hours of custom software design and front and back-end programming still required to link up the new blockchain ledgers to current business networks. Problems that still need to be addressed include:- (1) DLT must interface with other parts of the operational processes seamlessly. Blockchain should enable more rapid setup, training, and reduce problem resolution time. Achieving the efficiency gains must be easy enough/cheap enough for all parties involved to grasp and leverage. (2) Security also remains a concern. Several central banks, including the Federal Reserve, the Bank of Canada and the Bank of England, have launched investigations into digital currencies. According to a February 2015 Bank of England research report:- 'Further research would also be required to devise a system which could utilize distributed ledger technology without compromising a central bank's ability to control its currency and secure the system against systemic attack'. (3) Banks are not interested in an open-source model for identity. Both banks and regulators want to maintain close control. The development of a single digital identity passport authorizer is a critical next step. (4) Regulation is also critical in creating an open digital environment for commerce and financial transactions. Current physical certificates must be digitized to gain the full benefits of a fully electronic system. Other questions to be answered include:- Who is responsible for maintaining and managing the blockchain? Who admits new participants to the blockchain? Who validates transactions? and who determines who sees which transactions? Investing In Blockchains:- investors interested in getting on the blockchain technology bandwagon will find it is now easier than ever to do so. In 2015, the venture capital concern Digital Currency Group launched, intending to build what it refers to as 'the largest early-stage investment portfolio in the digital currency and blockchain ecosystem'. Additionally, according to a report published by the American Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) company NASDAQ Private Market, the amount of venture capital being funneled into cryptocurrency-using firms was anticipated to exceed USD1 billion. Companies have even become so interested in the technology that many have begun to play around with the idea of creating their own private blockchains. Nevertheless, blockchain startups are not without challenges. Among the most significant is the fact that most consumers simply do not understand the extremely complicated concept of blockchain technology. In order to overcome this challenge, companies will need to find ways to precisely explain what they do in easily understandable language – and how they intend to deal with issues like secure online transactions and consumer privacy. The Bottom Line:- given the incredible opportunity for decentralization, blockchain technology offers the ability to create businesses and operations that are both flexible and secure. Whether companies will succeed in deploying blockchain technology to create products and services consumers will trust and adopt remains to be seen. Nevertheless, this is definitely a space investors should watch. The demand for blockchain-based services is on the rise, and the technology is maturing and advancing at a rapid pace. The potential applications for blockchain technology are almost without limit. At the moment, several of these applications are still either in the development stage or in beta testing. With more money being poured into blockchain-based startups, consumers should not be surprised to see DLT services and products becoming more mainstream in the near future. Blockchain is a a digital ledger in which transactions made in bitcoin or another cryptocurrency are recorded chronologically and publicly. We can actually have a look at the blockchain and see evidence of what's going on. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

BLOCK CIPHER = ШИФР БЛОКА – Block Cipher is a cryptographic algorithm which maps n-bit plaintext blocks to n-bit ciphertext blocks. N is called the Blocklength.

BLOCK DEPTH = ГЛУБИНА БЛОКА – Block Depth is a distance from front to back of a block of stacked unit loads. See also Stacking. / Глубина Блока (Block Depth):- расстояние, определяющее размер блока сложенных грузовых единиц, измеренное по всей длине блока. Смотрите также Штабелирование (Stacking).

BLOCKED PERIOD = ПЕРИОД БЛОКИРОВКИ – In banking, Blocked Period is a period during which certain securities are not placed freely at the owner's disposal, e.g., securities or employee shares deposited as collateral. / В банковской деятельности, период времени, в течение которого определённые ценные бумаги, не могут быть свободно размещаемыми по усмотрению владельца, например, ценные бумаги или акции работников, депонированные в качестве обеспечения.

BLOCKED SECURITIES = БЛОКИРОВАННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – (1) Bonds or shares (e.g., securities acquired under stock option plans) which may not be sold before a certain date. / Облигации или акции (например, ценные бумаги, приобретаемые в соответствии с планами опциона на акции), которые не могут быть проданы до определённой даты.

(2) Blocked Securities are the securities reported lost or stolen and hence barred from trading. / Ценные бумаги, отмеченные как утраченные или украденные и, следовательно, изъятые из торгового оборота.

BLOCKER = РАСКЛИНЩИК – Blocker is a frame for drying wool. This is a open frame that rests on two supports with a handle on one side. You wind the damp yarn under even tension across the frame – not trying to line anything up. Rather like winding a bobbin for weaving. After the yarn dries, you can usually slide the whole skein off of one end. Edward Worst's book 'How to Weave Linens' has directions for making a blocker. Sadly, this book is out of print.

BLOCKING = БЛОКИРОВКА (или ЗАКУПОРИВАНИЕ) – Wood or metal supports (dunnage) to keep shipments in place to prevent cargo shifting. Also known as Bracing. By Blocking a cargo, you are preventing the cargo from moving longitudinally, rail cars and rail moves are most susceptible to this type of movement. / Под Блокировкой понимается совокупность методов и средств, обеспечивающих закрепление груза в определённом состоянии. Блокировка повышает безопасность обслуживания и перевозки грузов.

BLOCKING = РАСКЛИНКА – Blocking is the process of drying a skein of wool under tension. This can be done by drying a skein on a blocker. More prosaically, it can done by winding around an upended-chair's legs or by hanging a weight in the bottom of a skein. A #2 can of tomatoes is often used as you don't get a sharp crease.

BLOCKING STAKE = БЛОКИРУЮЩИЙ ПАКЕТ АКЦИЙ – Blocking Stake is a minority stake in a company that can be used to prevent important management decisions, e.g., changes to a company's articles of association. For joint stock companies, the blocking stake is 25%.

BLOCK OF SHARES = ПАКЕТ АКЦИЙ (или БЛОК АКЦИЙ) – Block Of Shares is any larger (not precisely defined) amount of the shares of a specific company in the ownership of an individual person or another company. The purchase or sale of a block of shares – mostly over the counter – is called a Block Trade. Large number of shares of the same company owned by a single shareholder. / Крупное количество акций одной и той же компании, принадлежащее одному акционеру.

BLOCK PALLET = ПОДДОН С ШАШКАМИ – Block Pallet is a type of pallet with blocks between the pallet decks or beneath the top deck.

BLOCK PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ БЛОКАМИ (или РУЧНАЯ НАБИВКА) – Block Printing:- wooden blocks, carved with a design standing out in relief, are made from solid pieces of wood or by bonding closely grained woods with cheaper ones. When designs include large areas, these are recessed and the space filled with hard wool felt. Fine lines are usually built up with copper strips, and other effects are obtained with copper strips interleaved with felt. To facilitate registration of successive prints, or lays, each block has several pitch pins arranged to coincide with well-defined points in the pattern. Cloth is printed on a table covered with several thicknesses of fabric or blanket, the whole covered with a thick sheet of tightly stretched synthetic rubber. The cloth to be printed is spread on the rubber, either gummed in position or pinned to a backcloth attached to the table. Color is applied evenly to the block, and the pattern is stamped on the fabric to be printed, using the handle of a small heavy hammer, or maul, to aid penetration of the paste. More color is then applied to the block and the process is repeated using the pitch pin to obtain true registration. After the fabric has been entirely printed with one color, other colors are applied in the same way until the design is complete. Although block printing is becoming too laborious and costly for commercial use, some of the most beautiful prints have been made in this way. Block Printing is the printing of fabric by hand, using carved wooden or linoleum blocks, as distinguished from printing by screens or roller. See also Printing. Block Printing is a hand-printing process in which a design is carved on a block of wood or linoleum. Dye is placed on the surface and the block is placed on the fabric, thereby transferring the dye. Every color requires a different block, making this type of printing tedious and expensive. It is now almost entirely limited to the craft field.

BLOCK SAMPLING = БЛОКОВЫЙ ОТБОР ПРОБ – Block Sampling is a group sampling of experimental units which divides the project area into a grid system of square blocks.

BLOCK STACKING = ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИЕ БЛОКАМИ (или УКЛАДКА ШТАБЕЛЕЙ БЛОКАМИ) – Block Stacking:- A very basic form of storage, in which objects are placed on a surface (usually a flat floor) and stacked on top of one another in blocks, is known as Block Stacking. The clearance area can be various heights, up to several layers high depending on the material being stacked. A form of palletized storage, it does not require any type of storage equipment. Loaded pallets are placed directly on the floor and built up in stacks to a maximum stable storage height. Lanes are created to ensure access to the different stock keeping units (SKUs). Load strength (crushability), load weight, load stability, pallet conditions, safety limits, weather (humidity, water, wind can weaken pallets and soften loads), as well as warehousing clearance heights are the factors used to determine the maximum storage heights or stacking levels. The fact that block stacking permits warehouses to use only the Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) method limits its usefulness. Besides, floor stacking, being extremely space intensive, requires very large areas for storing large quantities of stock. Removing loads from the storage lanes creates underutilized space that remains unused until the entire lane has been cleared. Warehouse operators need to carefully plan both the lane length and depth to determine storage capacity and achieve a high level of utilization of each line. Such planning requires detailed knowledge of predicted and current stock output levels for each SKU, in order to avoid honeycombing. Xxxxx. One common method of storing stock is Floor Pallet Stacking or Block Stacking. Block stacking is a form of palletised storage that does not require any type of storage equipment, and instead loaded pallets are placed directly on the floor and built up in stacks to a maximum stable storage height. Lanes are created to ensure access to the different stock keeping units (SKUs). The maximum storage heights or stacking levels are determined by a number of different factors such as:- load strength (crushability); load weight; load stability; pallet conditions; safety limits; weather (humidity, water, wind can weaken pallets and soften loads); and warehousing clearance heights. Each of these factors needs to be considered carefully to ensure that safe stacking levels are selected. One key limitation of block stacking is that SKU's are only accessible in a Last In First Out (LIFO) method. Floor stacking is extremely space intensive and hence requires very large areas for storing large quantities of stock. When loads are removed from the storage lanes, underutilised space is created that cannot be used until the entire lane is cleared. This effect is called Honeycombing. Therefore careful attention to lane length and depth (determine storage capacity) must be taken to ensure that a high level of utilisation of each line is achieved, meaning that each line size needs to be planned based on predicted and current stock output levels for each SKU. If we look at the picture below we can see a classic example of floor stacking at a port in Melbourne. The Containers are stacked up to 7 containers in height; in this case they are restricted by safety & weather conditions and not load strength. Advantages Of Floor Stacking:- very low setup costs; and flexible. Disadvantages Of Floor Stacking:- low density storage (requires a large storage facility to store only a small amount of stock); poor ventilation of products; storage height depends on a number of variable factors; only one SKU can be effectively stored in a lane, empty pallet spaces are created that cannot be utilized effectively until an entire lane is emptied; and you have to move the top pallet to get to the pallet underneath (LIFO). / Штабелирование Блоками или Укладка Штабелей Блоками (Block Stacking):- установка штабелей на плоскости рядами с минимальным рабочим проходом между ними. Примечание:- горизонтальный проход между штабелями должен быть достаточным для перемещения грузовых единиц с помощью автопогрузчика.

BLOCK STOWAGE = ШТИВКА БЛОКАМИ – Stowing cargo destined for a specific location close together to avoid unnecessary cargo movement. A method of loading:- in Block Stowage, the goods are stowed as a single block, without leaving space of the flow of air. Thus, air can only pass around the block itself.

BLOCK TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ БЛОКАМИ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ ПАКЕТАМИ) – Block Trade:- a large transaction that is negotiated off a trading floor or facility and then executed on an exchange's trading facility, as permitted under exchange rules. On the ICE Futures US®, Block Trade is a permissible, noncompetitive, privately negotiated transaction either at or exceeding an exchange determined minimum threshold quantity of futures or options contracts which is executed apart and away from the open outcry or electronic markets. Exchange Rule 4.31 sets forth the requirements for executing a block trade. An Exchange for Physical (EFP)/Against Actual (AA) transactions are transactions where futures and corresponding cash positions are simultaneously exchanged. A block trade only involves futures, options on futures, or a combination of futures and options. For example, Minimum Threshold Quantity for futures contracts No. 2 on cotton is 500 lots, and for options on the contracts – 250 lots. Each party to a block trade must be an Eligible Contract Participant (ECP) as that term is defined in Section 1a(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act (Act). ECPs include, but are not limited to floor brokers, FCMs, broker/dealers, financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, corporations, commodity pools, investment companies and high net worth individuals which satisfy certain criteria specified in Section 1a(12) of the Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the block trade is entered into on behalf of a Customer by a commodity trading advisor registered under the Act (CTA), including without limitation any investment advisor registered as such with the Securities and Exchange Commission who is exempt from regulation under the Act or CFTC regulations with total assets under management exceeding USD25 million, or by a foreign entity performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor that is subject to foreign regulation with total assets under management exceeding USD50 million, the individual Customer need not be an ECP. Exchange Rule 4.31 provides that all block trades must be executed at a price which is fair and reasonable in light of the size of such block trade, the price and size of other trades in the same contract at the relevant time; and the price and size of trades in other relevant markets, at the relevant time. In addition, the trade price must adhere to the minimum tick and price validation requirements of the market in question. Additionally, each leg of any blocked spread or combination trade must be done at a single price. It is impermissible to split the quantity of a particular leg and report different prices for such leg. Trading in large packages of securities. A Block Trade is a privately

negotiated futures, options or combination transaction that is permitted to be executed apart from the public auction market. Participation in block trades is restricted to Eligible Contract Participants as that term is defined in the Commodity Exchange Act. Rule 526 ('Block Trades') governs block trading in CME, CBOT, NYMEX and COMEX products. Block trades are permitted in specified products and are subject to minimum transaction size requirements which vary according to the product, the type of transaction and the time of execution. Block trades may be executed at any time at a fair and reasonable price. Block trade reporting, submission and minimum threshold requirements are set forth in the most current Market Regulation Advisory Notice concerning Block Trades. That notice is available on the Current Market Regulation Advisory Notices page. If you have questions concerning block trades, please contact the Market Regulation Department, CME Group at +1-312-3417970 or one of the individuals listed in the above-referenced Advisory Notices. Block Trade:- a bank with strong capital resources acquires a substantial equity position in a listed company at a fixed price from the seller and tries to place the securities with investors as quickly as possible. Block trades permit the fast monetization of large shareholdings. The shares are only offered to institutional investors. Placement is therefore possible without the need for a prospectus and with the simultaneous reduction of the risk of influencing the market price over the long term. A Block Trade is a permissible, off-exchange, privately negotiated transaction either at or exceeding an exchange determined minimum threshold quantity of futures or options contracts which is executed apart and away from the open outcry or electronic markets. Exchange Rule 4.07 (ICE Futures US, Inc.) sets forth the requirements for executing a block trade. For example, the eligible Cotton No. 2® futures and options contracts and the minimum threshold quantity requirements for block trades are as follows:- (i) futures – 500 lots; (ii) calendar spread options – 100 lots; and (iii) all other options – 250 lots. Who may participate in block trades? Each party to a block trade must be an Eligible Contract Participant (ECP) as that term is defined in Section 1a(18) of the Commodity Exchange Act (Act). ECPs include, but are not limited to floor brokers, FCMs, broker/dealers, financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, corporations, commodity pools, investment companies and high net worth individuals which satisfy certain criteria specified in Section 1a(18) of the Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the block trade is entered into on behalf of a Customer by a commodity trading advisor registered under the Act (CTA), including without limitation any investment advisor registered as such with the Securities and Exchange Commission who is exempt from regulation under the Act or the US CFTC regulations with total assets under management exceeding USD25 million, or by a foreign entity performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor that is subject to foreign regulation with total assets under management exceeding USD50 million, the individual customer need not be an ECP. Are there any price restrictions for block trades? Exchange Rule 4.07 provides that all block trades must be executed at a price which is fair and reasonable in light of the size of such block trade, the price and size of other trades in the same contract at the relevant time; and the price and size of trades in other relevant markets, at the relevant time. In addition, the trade price must adhere to the minimum tick and price validation requirements of the market in question. (But see Question 23 below in the case of Block trades at Index Close.) Additionally, each leg of any blocked spread or combination trade must be done at a single price. It is impermissible to split the quantity of a particular leg and report different prices for such leg. Can any order which exceeds the minimum quantity threshold be executed as a block trade? No, the order must specifically be designated as a block trade by the customer. What recordkeeping and audit trail requirements are attendant to a block trade? The recordkeeping and audit trail requirements associated with a block trade are identical to the requirements associated with any other futures or options transaction. In addition, order tickets must explicitly state that the order may be executed as a block trade. What are the trading hours for block trades? Block trades for all products may be executed at anytime. For Energy Futures contracts, Block and EFS trades will be allowed until the close of the ETS on the Business Day prior to the Final Payment Date. For Energy Options contracts, Block and EOO trades will be allowed until either 04:15 pm EPT or 15 minutes prior to the Exercise Notice deadline defined in 18.04(d,) whichever is earlier, on the Exercise Day. How are block trades reported? A block trade is reported using the ICE Block application. What are the reporting requirements for block trades? Block trades in the following contracts must be reported no later than 15 minutes of execution:- (i) Energy Futures and Options*; (ii) Metals Futures and Options*; (iii) Currency Futures and Options; (iv) Credit Index Futures Contracts*; (v) NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index Futures*; and (vi) MSCI Futures and NYSE FANG+ Index (except Block at Index Close Trades**). (Notes:- *For each of these products and notwithstanding the foregoing, all block trades executed during the last ten minutes of the trading day must be reported to the Exchange no later than five minutes after the close of trading. **In the case of Block at Index Close (BIC) trades on MSCI Index Futures Contracts and NYSE FANG+ Index Futures there are separate time considerations given the time that the index value is published.) For Energy Futures and Options Contracts, Metals Futures and Options Contracts, Currency Futures Contracts, Credit Index Futures Contracts, NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index Futures Contracts, MSCI Futures Contracts and BICs on MSCI Futures Contracts, fifteen (15) minutes from the time of execution. For all other products (including the Russell Futures and Option contracts), five (5) minutes from the time of execution for single leg trades and 10 minutes from of time of execution for block trades consisting of two or more legs. For block trades executed outside of normal trading hours, the block trade must be reported to the Exchange no later than 5 minutes prior to the open of the next trading session for the particular block eligible contract. What are the procedures for entering a block trade in ICE Block? In order to submit a block trade directly into ICE Block, the party entering the transaction must have access to ICE Block or WebICE and must have received permission via the ICE Block application to enter the trades for the accounts involved in the block trade from the Clearing Member(s) carrying those accounts (see Question 12 below). In the event that a block trade is executed for an account or accounts for which the appropriate ICE Block permissioning has not been completed by the clearing member, such block trade must be submitted by notifying ICE Futures US, Inc., by email at futures-blocktrades@theice.com. Direct Entry in ICE Block:- The party submitting the block trade must enter complete block trade details into the ICE Block application within:- For Energy Futures and Options Contracts, Metals Futures and Options Contracts, Currency Futures Contracts, Credit Index Futures Contracts, NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index Futures Contracts, MSCI Futures Contracts and BICs on MSCI Futures Contracts, fifteen (15) minutes from the time of execution. For all other products, five (5) minutes from the time of execution for single leg trades and 10 minutes from of time of execution for block trades consisting of two or more legs. The party submitting the block trade should enter complete block trade details as follows:- (a) Single sided – where the seller/buyer submits a trade that is alleged to the buyer/seller. The buyer/seller must confirm the alleged block within the aforementioned reporting time period. (b) Two sided – where the seller/buyer submits and confirms for both the buy and sell side of the block. The selling/buying clearing member/authorized submitter will need to be permissioned to accept trades on behalf of the buying/selling clearing member. Two sided entry of blocks in ICE Block will automatically clear and be downloaded to PTMS. In the case of block trades involving Sugar No. 11 Futures trades executed as part of a S11/LIFFE White Sugar arbitrage transaction (see Question 20 for additional information), the submitter must also report the arbitrage premium and the details (Month/Yr) for the contract month involved in the LIFFE Sugar leg by entering that information in the 'Transaction Details' text field on the block trade submission screen in ICE Block. In the case of Block at Index Close (BIC) trades on MSCI Futures Contracts the submitter must also report the agreed upon basis and the date and time at which the basis was agreed by entering that information in the 'Transaction Details' text field on the block trade submission screen in the ICE Block application. Indirect Entry In ICE Block:- Step 1:- The party submitting the block trade must submit complete block trade details to ICE Futures US, Inc., by email at futures-blocktrades@theice.com within 15 minutes from the trade execution for all block trades involving Energy futures and options, Metals Futures and Options Contracts, Currency Futures Contracts, NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index Futures Contracts and MSCI futures contracts or five (5) minutes from the time of execution for single leg trades and 10 minutes from

of time of execution for block trades consisting of two or more legs for all other contracts. Step 2:- ICE Futures US, Inc. will enter the block transaction into ICE Block. Step 3:- Both the buying clearing member and the selling clearing member must accept or challenge the transaction within 30 minutes of the trade being reported to ICE Futures US, Inc. How do I obtain access to enter orders directly into ICE Block? In order to obtain access to ICE Block, Clearing Members, customers and third parties must have completed or must complete:- (1) an ICE Futures US, Inc. Electronic User Agreement or ICE Futures US, Inc. Broker Agreement; and (2) an ICE Futures US, Inc. Enrollment Form. In addition, Customers and third parties (brokers) must receive permission to submit a block trade directly into ICE Block from the Exchange Clearing Member(s) clearing the specific account(s) involved in the block trade. Please Note:- such permission must be received for each individual account for which the customer or third party intends to enter a block trade and must be given by the clearing member clearing the account. Clearing Members can permission customers and third parties to enter blocks and/or EFRPs (EFPs, EFSs and EOOs) for the accounts they clear through Clearing Admin. The Help Desk can be contacted at +1-770-7382101 to assist in setting up access for firms and their designated users. Must block trades be brokered by an Exchange Member or Clearing Member? No. If the clearing member(s) has so authorized, block trades may be negotiated directly between non-member 'eligible contract participants' (customers). In the event, however, customers directly negotiate block trades, the affected clearing members are responsible for the timely capture and reporting of all required information including the time of execution. Who is responsible for reporting the execution time? Either party, or broker, may report a block trade. The party or broker submitting the block trade to the Exchange is responsible for reporting the time of execution (the time the parties agreed to the block transaction). As discussed in Question 10 above, for single-sided entry of block trades, the first party or broker submitting the block trade to the alleged party must report the execution time. May spreads or combination trades be executed as block trades? Yes. Spreads and combinations may be executed as block trades provided the trade represents a unified strategy controlled by a single entity and executed for a single account or group of eligible accounts. Intra-Commodity:- Intra-commodity futures spreads, intra-commodity options spreads may be executed as block trades provided that the sum of the quantities of the legs of the transaction meets the requisite minimum quantity requirements ('MQR'). For example, the MQR for the Henry Basis Future contract ('HEN') is 25 contracts. A 15 lot September 2012 / October 2012 HEN spread may be blocked as a block trade. Please note that the 15 September 2012 and 15 October 2012 may be aggregated to satisfy the 25 lot MQR. Inter-Commodity:- Inter-commodity futures spreads, inter-commodity options spreads and inter-commodity combination transactions may be executed as block trades provided that the sum of the quantities of the legs of the transaction meets the largest MQR for the underlying products. For example, the MQR for the MISO Indiana Real Time Financial Off-Peak futures contract ('CPO') is 10 contracts and the MQR for the NYISO Zone A Financial Off-Peak futures contract ('AOP') is 78 contracts. A 50 lot September 2012 CPO/ October 2012 AOP inter-commodity spread may be blocked as a block trade. Please note that the 50 September 2012 CPO and 50 October 2012 AOP may be aggregated to satisfy the largest MQR of 78 lots (AOP). Futures/Options Combination :- Inter-commodity and intra-commodity combination block trades may be executed in all products where the option contract is eligible for block execution. In order for a combination to meet the requirements for block execution, the sum of the quantities of the options leg must satisfy the requisite MQR (please review the Intra/Inter Commodity language reflected above to determine the required MQR). While the futures leg does not need to separately satisfy the requisite MQR, the futures leg must offset the net options position of the options leg(s). Please note that the futures leg cannot be greater or less than the number of contracts required to offset the net delta of the options leg(s). For example, assume that a block combination trade for Henry Penultimate options ('PHE') and futures ('PHH') is agreed between two parties, consisting of 80 lots of December 2012 PHE USD4.00 Calls and 16 November 2012 PHH futures contracts (a 20 delta). Since the MQR for options on Henry Penultimate (PHE) is 60 lots, the options quantity complies with the MQR for the options portion of the combination trade; given the options quantity of 80 lots and the 20 Delta for the options, the future quantity of 16 lots is equal to the net delta of the options position (calculated by multiplying the options quantity by the Delta, or 80 X .2000 = 16 lots), and therefore the futures quantity complies with the volume requirement for the futures position of the combination. If the futures quantity in this example were significantly larger or smaller than 16 lots, it would not comply with the volume requirement for the futures portion of a combination block trade. May block trades be given up? Yes. Block trades may be given up. Can block trades be executed for a future or option position after Last Trading Day? Block trades for only Energy contracts may be executed up to expiration, but block trades for Agricultural and Financial products can't be executed after close of trading on the respective market on last trading day. Can orders be bunched to constitute one side of a block trade? Yes, but only if the order is entered by a single controlling entity. For example, a CTA eligible to transact blocks may bunch orders entered on behalf of multiple accounts over which the CTA exercises power of attorney, provided that the aggregate order meets the minimum quantity requirements. Two or more traders who generally act independently with respect to accounts with different beneficial ownership may not bunch their orders for purposes of meeting the block trade minimum order quantity requirements. Other than the CTA exception, brokers may not bunch orders from otherwise autonomous customers. What fees are associated with block trades? Block trade fees vary by product. Current Exchange and Clearing fees can be found at:- Energy Product Fees:- https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/futures_us/IFUS_S2F_Energy_Fees.pdf. All Other Product Fees:- https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/futures_us/Exchange_and_Clearing Fees.pdf. Can Trade at Settlement ('TAS') trades be executed as block trades? Yes, TAS trades may be executed as block trades for certain contracts. TAS blocks may be executed for those products and contract months for which both TAS and block trades are permitted. Current TAS products can be found at:- https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/futures_us/TAS_FAQ.pdf. TAS trades can be executed, and are subject to the same eligibility, minimum trade quantity and timely reporting requirements as block trades generally. TAS block trades are to be reported using the same procedures outlined above for block trades generally. What is a Sugar No. 11/ White Sugar Futures arbitrage block trade? The Exchange has established a reduced block trade minimum quantity requirement of 100 lots for Sugar No. 11 futures contracts purchased or sold as part of a Sugar No. 11/white refined arbitrage trade against the ICE Futures Europe White Sugar futures ('Refined') contracts. For each Sugar No. 11 futures contract purchased or sold as a part of the arbitrage, there must be at least one Refined contract sold or purchased. The Clearing Member(s) for each such arbitrage block transaction will be responsible for ensuring that the transaction is in fact part of a Sugar No. 11/Refined arbitrage transaction. Do block trades between accounts of affiliated parties constitute as Wash trade? The Exchange permits block trades in all futures and options contracts between accounts of affiliated parties provided that each block trade meets all of the following requirements:- (i) the block trade price must be executed at a fair and reasonable market price; (ii) each party must have a separate and independent legal bona fide business purpose for engaging in the trades; and (iii) each party's decision to enter into the block trade must be made by a separate and independent decision-maker. If the block trade(s) does not meeting all of the requirements set forth above, the transaction may constitute an illegal Wash trade prohibited by ICE US Rule 4.02(c). What restrictions are in place regarding the disclosure of block trade details? A broker negotiating a potential block trade for a customer may, with the customer's consent, disclose the customer's identity and whether the negotiation of the trade has ended, to one or more of the parties involved in negotiating the block trade. Parties involved in the solicitation or negotiation of a block trade may not disclose the terms of a block trade to non-involved parties prior to the block trade being publicly reported by the Exchange. What is a Block trade at Index Close (BIC) and for which products is it available? A Block trade at Index Close (BIC) is a type of off-exchange block trade where the price is determined as a basis to a prospective closing level of the index underlying the futures contract on a specified date. A BIC trade is not a separate futures contract. It is a way of trading existing MSCI futures

contracts. BIC trades may only be executed in the MSCI and NYSE FANG+ Index futures contracts. The minimum block size requirements for BICs are the same as the non-BIC MSCI and NYSE Fang+ Index futures block minimums shown in Table 2, Question 2. BIC Trade execution and Reporting:- (i) BIC trades must be submitted and reported to the Exchange in accordance with the procedure described in Questions 9 and 10. (ii) The 'execution time' for a BIC trade is the time at which the final price and quantity of futures contracts have been determined. A BIC trade must be reported to the Exchange by 08:30 am New York Time the following business day. (iii) Both the basis and the final outright block trade price must be 'fair and reasonable' when they each are agreed upon and determined in accordance with Exchange Rule 4.07 (a) (iii). Note that BIC trades may be priced in hundredths of an index point even though the minimum tick size in the central order book is a tenth of an index point. Please note that for the following four contracts BIC block trades may be priced in thousandths of an index point:- (i) MSCI ACWI Ex-US Index Futures; (ii) MSCI ACWI Ex-US NTR Index Futures; (iii) MSCI ACWI Index Futures, and (iv) MSCI ACWI NTR Index Futures. Example OF BIC trade:- MSCI Emerging Markets:- (i) On Monday at 01:30 pm NY time, the buyer and seller have a discussion and the dealer agrees to accept a limit order for USD15 000 000 notional value of MSCI Emerging Markets Index Futures to be filled the next trading day at the MSCI Emerging Markets index closing level plus a basis of +.26 index points. (ii) The next day's official MSCI Emerging Markets index closing level of 900.11 is available at 06:30 pm NY time on Tuesday; and (iii) The block trade is finally priced and executed at 900.37 (900.11 + .26) for 333 contracts (USD15 000 000 ÷ (USD50 * 900.37)), and reported to the Exchange before 08:30 am NY time on Wednesday (because final price determined after 04:45 pm NY time – see 'BIC Trading Details'). The BIC trade clears and settles like any block trade executed on Wednesday. Is pre-hedging or anticipatory hedging of a block trade permitted? Parties to a potential block trade may engage in pre-hedging or anticipatory hedging of the position that they believe in good faith will result from the consummation of the block trade, except for an intermediary that takes the opposite side of its own Customer order. In such instances, prior to the consummation of the block trade the intermediary is prohibited from offsetting the position established by the block trade in any account which is owned or controlled, or in which an ownership interest is held, or for the proprietary account of the employer of such intermediary. The intermediary may enter into transactions to offset the position only after the block has been consummated. It shall be a violation of Exchange Rule 4.02(h) for a Person to engage in the front running of a block trade when acting on material non-public information regarding an impending transaction by another person, acting on non-public information obtained through a confidential employee/employer relationship, broker/customer relationship, or in breach of a pre-existing duty. The Exchange may proceed with enforcement action when the facts and circumstances of pre-hedging suggest deceptive or manipulative conduct by any of the involved parties, including when an intermediary handling a Customer order acts against its Customer's best interests. This guidance only applies in the context of pre-hedging of block trades. This guidance does not affect any requirement under the CEA or Commission Regulations. Rule 4.07. Block Trading:- (a) Members may enter into privately negotiated Transactions with respect to Commodity Contracts designated by the Exchange for such purpose (hereinafter referred to as 'Block Trades'), provided that all of the following conditions are satisfied:- (i) Each party to a Block Trade must be an eligible Contract Participant as that term is defined in Section 1a(12) of the Act; provided that, if the Block Trade is entered into on behalf of Customers by a commodity trading advisor registered under the Act ('CTA'), including without limitation any investment advisor registered as such with the Securities and Exchange Commission that is exempt from regulation under the Act or CFTC regulations with total assets under management exceeding USD25 million, or by a foreign entity performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor that is subject to foreign regulation with total assets under management exceeding USD50 million, the individual Customers need not so qualify. (ii) Each buy or sell order underlying a Block Trade must:- (A) state explicitly that it is to be, or may be, executed by means of a Block Trade; and (B) be for at least the applicable minimum threshold as specified by the Exchange; provided that only a CTA, including without limitation any investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that is exempt from regulation under the Act or Commission regulations, with total assets under management exceeding USD25 million or a foreign entity performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor that subject to a foreign regulation with total assets under management exceeding USD50 million, may satisfy this requirement by aggregating orders for different accounts. (iii) The price at which a Block Trade is executed must be fair and reasonable in light of (A) the size of such Block Trade, (B) the price and size of other Trades in the same contract at the relevant time; and (C) the price and size of Trades in other relevant markets, at the relevant time. (iv) Block Trades shall not set off conditional orders, including but not limited to, stop orders, limit orders or market-if-touched orders, or otherwise affect orders in the regular market. (v) Block Trades executed on the Last Trading Day for any delivery month in Sugar No. 11 Futures Contract must be executed and reported before the final five (5) minutes of trading. (b) Block Trades may be executed in Exchange Futures and Options Contracts as determined by the Board and must meet the applicable minimum thresholds for such contracts as determined by the Board from time to time. (c) The parties to a Block Trade shall cause the Transaction to be reported to the Exchange in accordance with such procedure as are determined by the Exchange from time to time. (d) A Clearing Member carrying an account for which a Block Trade is executed is responsible for exercising due diligence to determine that the requirements of paragraph (a)(i) of this Rule are satisfied. (e) Block Trades may not be used to establish positions upon which a cash and carry exemption request made in accordance with Rule 6.29 is based. / ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE).

BLOCK TRAIN = МАРШРУТНЫЙ ПОЕЗД (или МАРШРУТ, или ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ СОСТАВ) – Block Train:- a number of railway wagons (loaded with containers), running from A to B without marshalling, transshipping or any coupling or decoupling of wagons underway. Railcars grouped in a train by destination so that segments (blocks) can be uncoupled and routed to different destinations as the train moves through various junctions. Eliminates the need to break up a train and sort individual railcars at each junction. Also known as Blocked Trains. / Известны также как Маршрутные Поезда или Маршруты (Blocked Trains). Поезд – сформированный и сцепленный железнодорожный состав из вагонов с одним или несколькими действующими локомотивами или моторными (самоходными) вагонами, имеющий установленные сигналы. Под Маршрутизацией Перевозок понимается система отправления грузов маршрутами (целым составом поезда) с одной или нескольких железнодорожных станций в пункты выгрузки, расположенные в одном районе.

BLOCK WIDTH = ШИРИНА БЛОКА – Block Width is a xxxxx. See also Stacking. / Ширина Блока (Block Width):- расстояние, определяющее размер блока сложенных грузовых единиц, измеренное слева направо. Смотрите также Штабелирование (Stacking).

BLOND = БЛОН (или БЛОНДИН, или БЕЛОКУРОЕ, или ПЕПЕЛЬНОЕ) – Blond or Blonde:- of a flaxen, golden, light auburn, or pale yellowish brown color. / , золотистое, светло-золотисто-каштановое, или .

BLOOD = КРОВНЫЙ – Blood or Blood Grade refers to the fineness of the wool, measured as low 1/4, 1/4, 3/8, and 1/2 blood. It reflects the amount of Merino blood in a breed. 'More blood' refers to a larger amount of Merino in a sheep which should produce a finer wool. See also Wool Grades.

BLOOD COUNT = КРОВНАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ – Blood Count is one of three system for describing grades/fineness of wool. It originally referred to the amount of Merino blood present in the sheep breed. Now it generally refers to the fineness of the fleece. The higher the

number, the shorter expected staple length and finer expected crimp. Grades include:- 'Fine' (64's–80's), 'Half Blood' (58's–62's), '3/8 Blood' (52's–56's), '1/4 Blood' (48's–50's), 'Low quarter Blood' (46's), 'Common' (44's), and 'Braid' (30's–40's).

BLOODRED = КРОВАВО–КРАСНОЕ – Bloodred:- having the color of blood.

BLOODWORM = КРОВЯНОЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или ГИЛЬМИНТ, ПАРАЗИТИРУЮЩИЙ В КРОВИ) – Bloodworm is the red aquatic larva of dipterous flies of the genus Chironomus. / Хирономусы или Звонцы – род двукрылых насекомых из семейства Комаров Звонцов.

BLOOM = БЛЕСК – Bloom is the appearance of brightness of a dyed fabric when the fabric is viewed across the top while held at eye level.

BLOOM = БЛЮМ – In metallurgy, Blooms are similar to billets except the cross-sectional area is greater than 36 sq in (230 cm^2). Blooms are usually further processed via rotary piercing, structural shape rolling and profile rolling. Common final products include structural shapes, rails, rods, and seamless pipes.

BLOOM = ЦВЕТОК – Blooms are large, showy, off-white flowers that arise from buds (squares) and typically last only one day, becoming pinkish on the second and brown on subsequent days; they usually fall from the new, developing boll on days three to five. Cotton blooms are at times attractive sites for bollworm egg deposition, western flower and other thrips, and fall armyworms. Blooms in the tops of Cotton plants (Blooming Out the Top or Bumblebee Cotton) often indicate very dry weather or that the crop is cutting out. Bloom is a flower or flowers of a seed plant. / Шмельный Хлопчатник (Bumblebee Cotton). Цветок или цветки семенных растений.

BLOOMBERG (LP) = БЛУМБЁГ (ЭЛ.ПИ.) – Michael Rubens Bloomberg was born on February 14, 1942, in Boston, Massachusetts. The son of a bookkeeper, Bloomberg put himself through Johns Hopkins University and Harvard University, where he earned a Master of Business Administration degree in 1966. His first Wall Street job was with Salomon Brothers, where he quickly climbed the ladder, becoming partner in 1972. When Salomon Brothers was bought in 1981, Bloomberg started his own company, Bloomberg LP, built around a financial information computer that revolutionized the way securities data was stored and consumed. The company was enormously successful and soon branched into the media business with more than 100 offices worldwide. As one of the wealthiest men in the world, Bloomberg chose to turn his attentions to philanthropy, with an emphasis on education, medical research and the arts. Bloomberg entered the political arena in 2002, when he won election as the 108th mayor of New York. Considered a liberal Republican, Bloomberg is pro-choice and in favor of legalizing same-sex marriage. His most popular program as mayor was establishing a 311 telephone line that put callers in contact with the city, allowing them to report crimes, trash problems, or anything else. Bloomberg was re-elected mayor in November 2005. Controversially, in 2008 Bloomberg was able to push through legislation allowing him to run for a third term as mayor, citing that the particularly difficult economic climate and his financial skills warranted his remaining in office. After spending an unprecedented amount of his own money (upwards of USD90 million) on the campaign Bloomberg secured a third four-year term in November of 2009. Bloomberg (LP) is the leading global provider of data, news and analytics. The Bloomberg Terminal™ and Bloomberg's media services provide real-time and archived financial and market data, pricing, trading, news and communications tools in a single, integrated package to corporations, news organizations, financial and legal professionals and individuals around the world. Our mission began in 1981 when Mike Bloomberg (full name, Michael Rubens Bloomberg) and four partners combined their experience on Wall Street with expertise in engineering, data analysis and computer programming. They developed the first product in the investment business where normal people without specialized training could sit down, hit a key and get an answer to financial questions. When Harvard Business School graduate Michael Bloomberg was fired from Salomon Brothers Inc. in October of 1981, he began to explore the idea of establishing his own business. Bloomberg had worked in equity trading and sales for Salomon Brothers, where he eventually was named general partner. Bloomberg also spearheaded efforts to create an in-house computerized financial system there. It was while working for the securities trader that Bloomberg first saw the need among Wall Street firms for a more sophisticated method of gathering and analyzing information. In March of 1982, Bloomberg sold off his Salomon Brothers stock and used the fresh capital to create Innovative Market Systems (IMS). He hired a team of computer programmers to begin developing an electronic information system that would grant users access to real-time securities market data via a desktop terminal. In December of that year, Merrill Lynch became IMS's first customer by ordering twenty terminals on the condition that IMS not market the machines to any Merrill Lynch competitors for five years. Impressed by the technology's potential, Merrill Lynch also bought a thirty-percent stake in IMS for USD30 million. IMS launched the Portable Bloomberg machine in 1984. By pointing out that increased sales would up the value of Merrill Lynch's stock in IMS, Bloomberg convinced Merrill Lynch to lift the five-year sales restriction, freeing IMS to begin widespread marketing of its terminals at a price of USD1 500.00 per month for a single terminal, and USD1 000.00 per month for additional machines. IMS focused on marketing its technology to pension funds, central banks, mutual funds, insurers, and other 'buy side' firms. Bloomberg changed his company's name to Bloomberg LP in 1986 and increased its user base by selling terminals to securities underwriters, trading firms, and other 'sell side' firms for the first time. International expansion efforts heated up in 1987 when the firm opened offices in both London and Tokyo. Global growth continued in 1989 with the launch of an office in Sydney, Australia. An office in Singapore opened in 1990. Bloomberg moved into Germany in 1992 by establishing a unit in Frankfurt and established a Hong Kong office in 1993. Eventually, the company established units in Brazil and India, and by the end of the 1990s, its customers spanned more than 100 countries. Technological developments throughout these years also fueled the firm's growth. For example, a new securities trading feature allowed the firm to launch the Bloomberg Trading System in 1988 – an electronic bond trading system that made the company a player in the electronic commerce arena before the term e-commerce had even been coined. The firm also launched the Bloomberg Traveler, which allowed subscribers to access Bloomberg information from remote locations. The 10 000th Bloomberg terminal was installed in 1990. Enhancements such as color monitors and video training materials, as well as e-mail and multimedia capabilities, came in the early 1990s. Bloomberg connects influential decision makers to a dynamic network of information, people and ideas. Our strength – quickly and accurately delivering data, news and analytics through innovative technology – is at the core of everything we do. With over 15 000 employees in 192 locations, we deliver business and financial information, news and insight around the world. The company was founded in 1982 and within 10 years had over 10 000 customers for the Bloomberg Professional service, a ground breaking private network with data, analytics and other financial information. In the same decade, Bloomberg launched Bloomberg News and opened offices around the world. Subscriptions to the Bloomberg Professional service skyrocketed in the next decade and the company launched Bloomberg Tradebook and Bloomberg.com. This past decade saw the development of technological advances in key products and services such as email and instant messaging that have made the Bloomberg Professional service the leading choice of more than 310 000 business and financial professionals globally. Today, Bloomberg is applying its extensive data, news and technology to offer new tools in the fields of government, law, energy and sports. The company's hallmark, innovation and a passion for getting things right, remains strong and is the inspiration behind Bloomberg's award-winning products and solutions. Bloomberg LP headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. / Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Мастер Делового Администрирования (Master of Business Administration). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Вол Стрит (Wall Street). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BLOOMER = ШАРОВАРЫ – Bloomer is a costume for women consisting of a short skirt and long loose trousers gathered closely about the ankles; (plural) full loose trousers gathered at the knee formerly worn by women for athletics; underpants of similar design worn chiefly by girls. / женское трико; женские короткие спортивные брюки.

BLOOMING = ПОБЛЁСКИВАНИЕ – Blooming is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are annoyed. In Great Britain, e.g., it's a blooming nuisance because it frightens my dog to death. See also Opening, 2. Someone who is blooming looks attractively healthy and full of energy. She's in blooming health.If they were blooming with confidence they wouldn't need me. Synonyms:- Glowing, Great (informal), Fine, Fantastic (informal). In the United States, Blooming is:- (i) flowering; blossoming; (ii) thriving; flourishing; (iii) (Informal) utter; complete; e.g., a blooming idiot.

BLOOMING OUT THE TOP = ЦВЕТЕНИЕ XX – Blooming Out The Top is a cotton growth state characterized by the presence of first-position blooms almost entirely in the upper canopy of the cotton plant. This occurrence may indicate premature cutout of the crop. Often called Bumblebee Cotton when this condition occurs abnormally early on short, stressed cotton. / Шмельный (или Мохнатый) Хлопчатник (Bumblebee Cotton).

BLOOM TAG = КОНЕЦ ЦВЕТКА (или ЦВЕТКОВАЯ СЕРЁЖКА) – Bloom Tag is the dried brown cotton bloom that sticks to the tip (or, at times, off to one side) of the young boll; more frequent in dry weather; sometimes provides a refuge under which young bollworms or tobacco budworms develop protected from beneficial insects and insecticides. Inexperienced scouts sometimes tend to oversample young bolls having a bloom tag. The sampling of bloom-tagged bolls should be carried out in proportion to their percentage of the total boll population.

BLOT = ПОМАРКА (или КЛЯКСА) – Blot is an area of uniform color appearing incorrectly in a printed design. Note:- this defect is often caused by color paste falling on to the fabric, or contamination from printing rollers or a screen. / Пятно (blot):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде загрязнённых или другого цвета мест различной величины, появляющийся на полотне с напечатанным рисунком и искажающий рисунок. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате попадания на полотно печатной краски с печатных валиков или сетчатого шаблона.

BLOTCH = ГРУНТ – Blotch is an offcolored area of any shape caused by grease or oil. Synonym:- Oil Spot. See also Finishing Spot. / Синоним:- Масляное Пятно (Oil Spot).

BLOTCHED WHITE = ЗАПЯТНАННОЕ БЕЛЫМ – Blotched White:- white spots that give a pie-bald appearance. / Белые пятна, которые предают пегий вид.

BLOTCH PRINTING = ГРУНТОВОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ (или ГРУНТОВАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ) – Blotch Printing is a process wherein the background color of a design is printed rather than dyed. See also Printing. / При Грунтовой Печати грунтовой рисунок получается в результате прямой набивки.

BLOTCHY APPEARANCE = ЗАМАРАННЫЙ ВИД – Blotchy Appearance:- Fabric:- spun-rayon and wool-blend suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 30/2 25% 1%-in. 1 Mi-den. bright viscose rayon, 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon, 25% 58's wool cut 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed tan. Defect:- general over-all blotchy appearance, with small areas appearing lighter and darker than normal. Analysis:- examination showed that this blotchy effect was due to uneven pickage and distortion of the filling threads in numerous small areas. This condition was attributed to so-called 'Finger Marks' caused by pressure of a worker's hands on the warp in the loom during weaving, with subsequent distortion resulting in uneven laying-in of the picks in the woven goods. / уточина:- .

BLOTTING = БЛОТТИНГ (или БЛОТИНЬ) – Blotting is any one of a number of techniques whereby chromatographically or electrophoretically separated DNA, RNA, or protein molecules can be transferred from the support medium, such as a gel, to another medium such as filter paper or membrane matrix. The transfer can be achieved by capillary action (southern blotting, northern blotting, western blotting) or by electrophoresis (electroblotting). / Под Блоттингом понимается метод определения содержания макромолекул в образцах путём гибридизации содержимого образцов с зондами, например, антителами.

BLOUSE = БЛУЗА (или БЛУЗКА, или КОФТОЧКА, или СВОБОДНАЯ КОФТА, или XX) – Blouse:- the word blouse is often utilized when referring to a women's shirt. Blouse is a long loose over garment that resembles a shirt or smock and is worn especially by workmen, artists, and peasants; the jacket of a uniform; a usually loose-fitting garment that covers the body from the neck to the waist and is worn especially by women.

BLOUSON = БЛУЗОН (или БЛУЗОЧКА, или КОФТОЧКА, или КУРТКА) – Blouson is a garment, as a dress, having a close waistband with blousing of material over it. / Блузон – блуза с напуском; платье с втачным поясом и лифом с напуском; платье с втачным поясом; широкая короткая куртка, снизу собранная на притачной пояс, трикотажную резинку; куртка без подкладки.

BLOW–BY = ПРОПУСК (или ПРОРЫВ, или ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ) – Blow-By:- passage of unburned fuel and combustion gases past the piston rings of internal combustion engines, resulting in fuel dilution and contamination of the crankcase oil. / Пропуск или Прорыв или Просачивание газа.

BLOWING = ВЗДУТИЕ (или РАЗДУВАНИЕ) – Blowing is a bulging observed on the lids and bases of cans caused by the formation of gas after the sterilization process and ultimitely leading to bursting. Such bulging can be caused by high temperatures (see also Heat-Induced Blowing) or low temperatures (see also Cold-Induced) erfolgen. Blowing is the process of blowing dry steam through a cloth, to settle the fabric and take the curliness from the yarn. / Вздутие или Раздувание:- припухлость, наблюдаемая на .

BLOW–OFF = СКАЧОК (или РЫВОК) – Blow-Off:- an acceleration in prices during an established move, either up or down, that signifies the final phase of a trend. This is usually short in duration and accompanied by very heavy trading volume in preparation for an exhaustion of the market and a change of trend. See also Reversal Spike. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, ускорение изменения цен, будь то вверх или вниз, в течение установленного временного интервала торговли, и которое предвещает окончательную стадию тенденции. Обычно скачок или рывок краток во времени и сопровождается большими объёмами торговли перед истощением рынка и сменой тенденции.

BLOWOUT FACTOR = ФАКТОР ЗАДУВАНИЯ – Blowout Factor is the rapidity with which an animal's fiber diameter thickens with age. A bad thing.

BLOWROOM SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА РАЗРЫХЛЕНИЯ И ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОЧИСТКИ – Blowroom System:- good opening as soon as the bale is broken, efficient precleaning and reproducible fine cleaning are the elements of the fiber-preserving concept which not only guarantees efficient cleaning, but at the same time keeps the increase in the nep count in check. Precleaners, blenders and fine cleaners remove dust at the same time, which makes complicated auxiliary machines unnecessary. Without exception, all cleaning machines operate with only one roller. This preserves fibers and reduces servicing effort as well as maintenance and operating costs.

This system leads step by step to a clean, low-nep supply of tufts to the cards. Only correct fiber preparation leads to effective carding. New modern opening lines gently open and clean the fibers in a systematic way resulting in maximum cleaning whilst preserving the natural characteristics of the fiber for carding process. With all harvesting methods, however, the cotton seed, together with the fibers, always gets into the ginning plant where it is broken up into trash and seed-coat fragments. This means that ginned cotton is always contaminated with trash and dust particles and that an intensive cleaning is only possible in the spinning mill. Nep content increases drastically with mechanical harvesting, ginning and subsequent cleaning process. The reduction of the trash content which is necessary for improving cotton grade and apperance unfortunately results in a higher nep content level. The basic purpose of Blow room is to supply:- (i) small fiber tufts; (ii) clean fiber tufts; and (iii) homogeneously blended tufts if more than one variety of fiber is used to carding machine without increasing fiber rupture, fiber neps, broken seed particles and without removing more good fibers. The above is achieved by the following processes in the blowroom:- (i) pre opening; (ii) pre cleaning; (iii) mixing or blending; (iv) fine opening; and (v) dedusting. / Смотрите также Трепание (Picking). Хорошее разрыхление ещё при разборке кип, эффективная предварительная очистка и воспроизводимость тонкой очистки являются элементами концепции бережного ухода за волокном, которая не только гарантирует эффективную очистку, но одновременно ограничивает образование узелков. Машины предварительной очистки, смесители и питатели-смесители, и машины тонкой очистки одновременно обеспыливают материал, и в дополнительных машинах отпадает необходимость. Все очистительные машины без исключения работают только одним валиком. Это щадит волокна и уменьшает время и нужду в техническом обслуживании, а также снижает расходы на содержание и операционные нужды. Эта система шаг за шагом ведёт к чистым, с низким содержанием узелков, клочкам материала для чёсальных машин. В прядильном производстве, цепочка машин, обеспечивающих кипоразрыхление, интенсивную предварительную очистку, смешивание и щадящую тонкую очистку хлопкового волокна. Волокнистые материалы поступают на прядильные фабрики в кипах в сильно спрессованном виде. Их необходимо прежде всего разрыхлить. В хлопкопрядении хлопок разрыхляют в питателях-смесителях и других разрыхлительных машинах, после чего он поступает в трёпальные машины, где происходит трепание и продолжается разрыхление хлопка. На шерстопрядильных фабриках шерсть подвергается обработке на трёпальных машинах, где одновременно с трепанием происходит и разрыхление. Шерсть вводится в трёпальную машину питающими валиками, сильно сжимающими волокна. По этим зажатым волокнам наносят сильные удары рабочие органы трёпальной машины. На льнозаводах отходы трепания обрабатывают на куделеприготовительных машинах, льняные очёсы и короткое льноволокно на фабриках разрыхляется на смесительно-рыхлительных агрегатах. Таким образом, разрыхление является одним из процессов, с которого начинается обработка волокнистого материала. Сущность процесса разрыхления заключается:- (i) в уменьшении объёмного веса волокнистого материала; и (ii) в разделении его на мелкие клочки. Процесс разрыхления можно понимать и более широко и в этом случае делить его на две стадии. В первой стадии на разрыхлительно-трёпальных машинах происходит разделение волокнистого материала на клочки (‘разрыхление до клочка’), на второй стадии – на кардочёсальных и гребнечёсальных машинах происходит разделение его на отдельные волокна (‘разрыхление до волокна’). Обычно вторую стадию называют чесанием, и тогда разрыхлением называют только первую стадию, в которой происходит разделение волокнистого материала на клочки. Первый полуфабрикат в хлопкопрядении – холст – имеет неоднородную структуру:- он состоит из клочков, соединённых между собой силами цепкости. Цель разрыхления заключается в следующем:- (i) Тщательное разрыхление обеспечивает возможность очистки волокнистого материала от непрядомых примесей. В результате разделения его на клочки и под действием наносимых ударов ослабевает связь непрядомых примесей с волокнами, и благодаря этому они сравнительно легко могут быть удалены. (ii) Разрыхление обеспечивает возможность чесания, поскольку разделение волокнистой массы на клочки подготовляет волокнистый материал ко второй стадии – чесанию, в котором происходит разделение его на волокна. Чесать неразрыхлённый материал невозможно. (iii) Хорошее разрыхление обеспечивает лучшее смешивание всех компонентов смески и перемешивание внутри неоднородных компонентов; чем мельче клочки волокнистого материала, тем в большей степени достигается смешивание. (iv) Разрыхление также необходимо для подготовки к дальнейшей обработке таких угаров (отходов), как крутые концы, рвань ровницы, сдир, лоскут, оболочки коконов после размотки и прочие. Волокна в них прочно связаны друг с другом, и без разъединения их невозможно использовать. Для разрыхления волокнистых материалов применяются два метода:- расщипывание и ударное воздействие. Так как ударное воздействие применяется и в трепании для очистки, то оба эти процесса осуществляются одновременно, когда применяется метод ударного воздействия. Однако разрыхление и трепание – разные процессы, и их ни в коем случае нельзя смешивать. При разрыхлении уменьшается объёмный вес материала и происходит его разделение на клочки, при трепании происходит очистка материала – выделение из него примесей. Разрыхление всегда сочетается с процессом смешивания. Дополнительными процессами и явлениями, сопутствующими разрыхлению, следует считать:- (a) очистку (если трепание не является одним из основных процессов), в особенности от мелких, взвешенных примесей и пыли, удаляемых вместе с пыльным воздухом; (b) смешивание, которое обычно происходит хотя бы в некоторой степени, но оно может быть и одним из основных процессов; и (c) изменение влажности, которое обычно выражается в потере влаги, в особенности, если материал очень влажный. Трепание, механическая обработка волокнистого материала (льна, хлопка, шерсти и другого) на трёпальных машинах с целью его разрыхления (разделения на мелкие клочки и пучки волокон) и очистки от посторонних примесей. Трёпальные машины бывают периодического и непрерывного действия, а основными рабочими органами этих машин являются трепала и барабаны. Трепание является одним из основных процессов прядения, а также первичной обработки лубяных волокон. Разрыхление и Трепание Волокна:- в кипах волокна сильно спрессованы и потому плотно соединены между собой и с сорными примесями. Волокна даже в одной кипе неравномерны по своим свойствам, тем более они различаются в разных партиях, составляющих смесь. Чтобы подготовить хлопок для последующей переработки, его подвергают разрыхлению, очистке, смешиванию и трепанию. Таким образом, назначение разрыхлительно-трёпального перехода в следующем:- (i) разделение спрессованной массы волокон из кип на мелкие клочки; (ii) выделение сорных примесей и волокон, не пригодных для прядения; (iii) смешивание волокон; и (iv) создание равномерного потока хлопка в виде холста или рыхлой массы. Разделение массы волокнистого материала на клочки достигается сначала расщипыванием его иглами решёток, а затем ударами рабочих органов разрыхлительно-трёпальных машин. Удаление сорных примесей происходит также ударами рабочих органов по клочкам хлопка и отсосом их воздухом. Перемешивание волокнистой массы происходит за счёт равномерной подачи компонентов смеси (хлопка из различных кип) в машины, многократным переваливанием массы хлопка в камерах машины или накладыванием нескольких слоёв один на другой. Для создания равномерного потока хлопка на трёпальных машинах имеются специальные механизмы. Требования к процессу разрыхления и трепания:- (i) высокая степень очистки хлопка от сорных примесей; (ii) хорошее смешивание волокон; (iii) отсутствие зажгучивания волокон и создание продукта (холста) большей равномерности, так как из неравномерных холстов трудно получить ленту и затем пряжу хорошего качества. Разрыхлительно-Трёпальный Агрегат:- в зависимости от характера перерабатываемого хлопка в разрыхлительно-трёпальный агрегат могут входить машины различных конструкций и в разных комбинациях. Существуют агрегаты для переработки средневолокнистого хлопка (кардная система прядения) и тонковолокнистого хлопка (гребенная система прядения). Для кардной системы прядения в настоящее время существуют два типа агрегатов:- новый однопроцессный с автоматическим питанием хлопком и старый агрегат с ручным питанием. На новом

агрегате кипы целиком загружаются в автоматические питатели, предварительно разрыхлённый хлопок попадает в смесители непрерывного действия, где смешиваются волокна различных партий, затем в наклонном чистителе и наклонном чистителе с конденсером происходит дальнейшее разрыхление и очистка хлопка от сора. Поток хлопка направляется в бункеры трёпальных машин. Рыхление хлопка на питателях-смесителях проходит следующим образом:- подготовленные 6–12 кип устанавливают около машины, затем пласты хлопка берут из каждой кипы и накладывают на питающую решётку питателя-рыхлителя, которая подводит их к движущейся наклонной игольчатой решётке. Иглы последней захватывают клочки хлопка и подводят их к разравнивающему валику, который мелкие клочки пропускает, а крупные сбрасывает обратно на решётку. Мелкие клочки, прошедшие валик, снимаются с решётки съёмным валиком. Затем они, ударяясь о колосниковую решётку, счищаются частично от крупных сорных примесей и сбрасываются на длинную смесительную решётку. Клочки хлопка, оставшиеся на колках валика, сбрасываются в камеру очистительным валиком. Пыль, выделяющаяся при этом, отсасывается вентилятором. Сбрасываемые валиком клочки попадают на новые подаваемые пласты хлопка. Следовательно, на питателе-смесителе происходит рыхление, частичная очистка и смешивание волокон хлопка. Хлопок с решётки направляется в головной питатель. На этом питателе рыхление, частичная очистка и смешивание повторяются. Из головного питателя хлопок подаётся воздухом по трубе горизонтального рыхлителя и присасывается в виде тонкого слоя к перфорированной поверхности барабана. С него волокно снимается валиком и передаётся в бункер. Далее хлопок уплотняется плющильными валиками и питающими цилиндрами и подаётся к ножевому барабану, который вращается со скоростью 700–800 оборотов в минуту. Ножевой барабан представляет собой диски, насаженные на горизонтальный вал. Под ножевым барабаном имеется решётка. Ножами мелкие клочки хлопка отделяются от бородки, под действием центробежной силы ударяются о колосниковую решётку и частично очищаются. Сорные примеси отводятся в камеру. Из помещения через отверстия заслонки засасывается воздух и разрыхлённый хлопок по трубе выводится из машины. Дальше рыхление и очистку хлопка от минеральных и растительных примесей производят на однопроцессной трёпальной машине. Хлопок подаётся в бункер, где с помощью плющильных валиков уплотняется и подаётся питающими цилиндрами к ножевому барабану. Барабан, вращаясь со скоростью 700–800 оборотов в минуту, его разрыхляет. Далее, ударяясь о колосниковую решётку, хлопок очищается от примесей. Затем посредством тяги воздуха, создаваемой вентилятором, он присасывается в виде тонкого слоя к поверхности сетчатых барабанов. С барабана хлопок снимается валиком и передаётся к питающим валикам. Последние подводят его под удары бил трепала, которые вращаются со скоростью 900–1 000 оборотов в минуту. Волокно, ударяясь о колосниковую решётку, очищается от примесей. Вентилятор через отверстия заслонки и щели засасывает воздух из помещения, который обеспечивает присасывание хлопка, поступившего в патрубок, к поверхности конденсатора. Валик сбивает его с поверхности конденсатора в бункер, где он уплотняется валиком и передаётся с помощью валика к цилиндру, который прижимает волокнистый слой к носику педали, игольчатое трепало, вращаясь по часовой стрелке, отделяет и сбрасывает клочки хлопка на колосники. Далее с помощью воздуха, создаваемого вентилятором, волокна присасываются к поверхности сетчатых барабанов. Сформированный тонкий равномерный волокнистый слой валиками уплотняется, а затем наматывается на пруток.

BLS = BACTERIAL LEAF STREAK

BLS = BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLUCHER = БЛЮХЭР – Blucher:- a shoe with a one-piece tongue and vamp and the quarters lapped over the vamp and laced together. / ботинок (с высокими берцами) на шнурках с глухим язычком; ботинок (с высокими берцами) кроя ‘конверт’.

BLUE = ГОЛУБОЙ (или СИНИЙ) – Blue:- a color whose hue is that of the clear sky or that of the portion of the color spectrum lying between green and violet. Blue clothing; (plural) a blue costume or uniform.

BLUEBONNET = БЛЮБАНЭТ (или ВАСИЛЁК, или ГОЛУБОЙ ЛЮПИН) – Bluebonnet is a wide flat round cap of blue wool formerly worn in Scotland. / круглая плоская синяя шерстяная шапочка, которую носили раньше в Шотландии.

BLUE BOOK = ГОЛУБАЯ КНИГА – Blue Book is the report on ‘Payments and securities settlement systems in the European Union’. The aim of the Blue Book is to provide a comprehensive description of the main payment and securities settlement systems in the Member States of the European Union (EU). These descriptions cover both the domestic and cross-border aspects of the systems. The range of schemes covered is not exhaustive and the selection is not intended to indicate their relative importance. The Blue Book dates back to September 1992 when the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community published a descriptive guide to the payment systems of the then 12 Member States of the European Community (EC). The second edition, which contained information on the 15 European Union (EU) Member States, was published by the European Monetary Institute (EMI) in April 1996. The third edition was published in June 2001. It contained revised texts and data for all 15 EU Member States, taking into account the fundamental changes which have taken place in the period from 1996 to 2000. In the institutional context, the most important changes were the establishment of the European Central Bank (ECB) with headquarters in Frankfurt am Main, Germany and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) in June 1998, and the introduction of the single currency – the Euro – on 1999-January-01. Whithin the Euro area, i.e. those countries which have adopted the single currency, the Euro has replaced the legacy currencies in all central bank operations and in wholesale market activities. Payment and settlement systems are not static in nature. They are dynamic systems which have evolved over time and which will continue to do so. Euro banknotes and coins was introduced in January 2002 in the Member States which have adopted the Euro. This leaded to even greater integration on account of increased demand from the public for faster, safer and cheaper services. In order to allow a direct comparison of the various payment systems, the euro area chapter and the 15 country chapters follow a commonly agreed outline. Each chapter is divided into four sections:- the first section provides an overview of the institutional aspects which have an impact on payment systems and briefly describes the major parties involved. The second section deals with the payment media used by non-banks and with recent developments in the area of retail payments. The third section focuses on interbank transfer and settlement systems. The fourth section describes the various securities settlement systems.

BLUE CHIPS = ГОЛУБЫЕ ФИШКИ – Blue Chips is a stock market term used worldwide for the shares of high-turnover joint stock corporations with considerable market capitalizations. As a rule, these are the shares of large, international, well-known and highly reputed companies with strong creditworthiness. Blue chip shares are listed worldwide on the principal stock exchanges. The development of their prices is often taken as the basis for calculating indices. Blue chips are included, for example, in the DAX®, the Euro Stoxx 50 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Shares of companies of prime borrower standing. Common stock of leading corporations renowned for excellent management and conservative financial structure. Blue chip stock offers investors a secure investment with a dependable return. Shares, usually highly valued, in a major company known for its ability to make profits in good times or in bad, and with reduced risk or default. In Canada, Blue Chip:- this refers to companies with large market capitalizations (CAD1B+). It has nothing to do with ‘chips’ of any kind. Many people use it simply to refer to top tier, large cap, firms. / ДАКС® (DAX®, Юроу Стакс 50 (Euro Stoxx 50) и Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Принятое на фондовом рынке название высоколиквидных акций известных компаний, которые имеют серьёзную репутацию и высокую капитализацию. Голубые Фишки или, на Русскоязычном

жаргоне, Голубки (от Американского биржевого жаргонного термина ‘Blue Chips’) – акции Американских компаний, входящие в состав Индекса От Дау Дьжонза. В более широком смысле – акции крупных, хорошо зарекомендовавших себя компаний с регулярно выплачиваемыми дивидендами. В России к голубым фишкам относят акции Газпрома, ЛУКойла, Мосэнерго, Норильского Никеля, Ростелекома, Сбербанка и Сургутнефтегаза. Термин Голубые Фишки связан с Американским карточным покером. В этой игре фишки голубого цвета являются самыми дорогими.

BLUE CHIP STOCK = АКЦИЯ ИЗ РАЗРЯДА ГОЛУБЫХ ФИШЕК – Blue Chip Stock:- a well known, public company that is thought to be in good financial shape and have sound fundamentals (profitability, earnings). An investment in a blue chip is regarded as a safe investment. Examples include Wal-Mart, Coca-Cola and General Electric. Stock in a company with a national reputation for quality, reliability and the ability to operate profitably in good and bad times.

BLUE DISCOLORATION = ПОСИНЕНИЕ – Blue Discoloration is a blue discoloration of wood caused by blue stain Fungi. / Синева древесины – название условное, на самом деле окрашиваться материал может практически в любой цвет:- жёлтый, коричневый, красный, зеленоватый. Но причина в любом случае только одна – поражение древесины грибковыми микроорганизмами из Семейства Ceratocystis. Появление окраски, не свойственной древесине – первый признак того, что они скоро начнёт гнить. Кроме того, посинение снижает гибкость материала, его устойчивость к механическим воздействиям. Какие факторы способствуют появлению синевы древесины? Споры грибков, вызывающих посинение древесины, распространяются в основном короедами и другими насекомыми. Однако для развития микроорганизмов необходимы особы условия. В их число входят:- (i) высокая влажность воздуха и самой древесины; (ii) температура от 10 до 20 градусов Цельсия; и (iii) застой воздушных масс, окружающих конструкцию из дерева. Многие считают, что синеть может только свежая древесина, а просушенная, в том числе промышленным способом, поражению грибками не подвержена. Это не так – при наличии благоприятных для развития грибка условий, он может появиться и на необработанном бревне, и на хорошо просушенном брусе. Как бороться с синевой древесины? Главное правило для тех, кто хочет, чтобы проблема посинения древесины обошла их древесину стороной – правильно выбирать материал. Самая низкая вероятность заражения Грибком – у зимней древесины, а самая высокая – у заготовленной осенью и весной или летом, если оно было влажным и не очень жарким. Если в партии хотя бы одно дерево содержит споры микроорганизмов, вызывающих посинение, то риск порчи остального материала очень велик.

BLUED STEEL STRAP = ВОРОНЁНАЯ СТАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕНТА – Blued Steel Strap:- a normal steel strap can be refined by heat treatment (heating, quenching, tempering). It undergoes a structural change which gives it optimal properties in terms of hardness and elasticity. Heat treatment leaves an oxide layer on the surface of the steel which is a blueish color (steel blue), hence the name.

BLUE–GREEN ALGAE = СИНЕЗЕЛЁНЫЕ ВОДОРОСЛИ – Blue-Green Algae are algae that contribute to the maintenance of soil fertility especially in ricefields. / Под Синезелёными Водорослями или Цианеями понимаются прокариоты; одноклеточные, многоклеточные (нитчатые) и колониальные организмы, преимущественно сине-зелёной окраски, обусловленной пигментами – хлорофиллом и фикоцианином. Размножение главным образом бесполое. Около 2 000 Видов, чаще в пресных водах, но могут жить в морях, океанах, почве, горячих источниках. Некоторые съедобны. О положении синезелёных водорослей в системе органического мира у биологов нет единого мнения. Ботаники относят синезелёные водоросли к водорослям, микробиологи – к бактериям и называют цианобактериями.

BLUE JEANS = ГОЛУБЫЕ ДЖИНСЫ – Blue Jeans are the pants usually made of blue denim.

BLUE PETER = СИНИЙ ПЁТР (или ГОЛУБОЙ ПЁТР) – Blue Peter is a blue signal flag with a white rectangle in the center, signifying ‘P’. When flown alone, indicates that a ship is ready to sail, requiring all crew members and passengers to return on board. Blue Peter is a rectangular flag, blue with a white square in the center, which may be displayed to indicate that a ship is ready to proceed. Blue Peter is a signal flag of blue with a white square at the centre, displayed by a vessel about to leave port. / Синий Пётр – сигнальный синий флаг с белым квадратом в центре, отображающий прописную букву ‘P’ Латинского алфавита.

BLUE SKY LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ ОТКРЫТОГО НЕБА (или ЗАКОНЫ ГОЛУБОГО НЕБА) – Blue-Sky Laws are state laws enacted to prevent the sale of securities of fraudulent enterprises by regulating the sale of corporate securities. A Blue-sky exemption enables companies with a Level-I depositary receipts program to extend the solicitation of their shares by brokers to the retail community in many states. Companies listed on a US Exchange automatically receive most Blue-sky exemptions. A popular name for laws various states have enacted to protect the public against securities fraud. The term is believed to have originated when a judge ruled that a particular stock had about the same value as a patch of blue sky. Blue Sky Laws are the laws in some US states intended to protect investors from potentially worthless share issues.

BLUE SPECKS = СИНИЕ КРАПИНКИ (или ГОЛУБЫЕ МУШКИ) – Blue Specks:- Fabric:- cotton broadcloth shirting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 144 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 80/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain white. Defect:- small blue specks and short blue streaks throughout. Analysis:- under the microscope, it was evident that the blue specks were color stains, rather than foreign deposits on the fabric. Under chemical tests, the spots reacted like a dyestuff or a pigment. The short streaks had the shape and appearance of small bits of yarn, but close examination showed them to be blue stains also. Under ultraviolet light, it was found that not only did the visible specks and streaks fluoresce in a bright orange color, but scores of additional smaller specks became visible. Since a similar fluorescence was obtained with an indanthrene violet, used as a bluing agent by the dyer, it was concluded that the defect was due to poor dispersion of this pigment in the finishing operation. There was no evidence of the gray goods’ containing any such dyestuff or pigment when they were delivered to the finisher. The streaks which resembled threads were probably made by bits of lint in the finishing bath which picked up excessive color and left imprints, or mark-offs, on the fabric. / Уточина:- . цветные разводы (или потёки), .

BLUE STAINS = СИНИЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или СИНИЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Blue Stains:- Garment:- nurse’s white uniform; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 162 x 114; (ii) Warp:- 70/34/7 semidull nylon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- blue discoloration appeared under the arms and around the waist after one wearing. Analysis:- from the location of the stains it appeared that they might have been caused by perspiration. It was possible to duplicate this defect in the laboratory by the application of dilute acetic or lactic acids. Investigation disclosed that the nylon yarn used in this fabric had been tinted blue by the yarn manufacturer. Although alkaline scouring by the finisher removed the color from the gray goods, it was restored when subjected to acid perspiration. When the finisher was advised of this defect, he made some plant trials and found that he was able to destroy the tint permanently by special processing. The yarn manufacturer subsequently cooperated and discontinued the use of this tint. / Найлан (Nylon). Уточина:- .

BLUETOOTH™ = БЛЮТУС™ – Bluetooth™ is an wireless Personal Area Network (PAN) technology from the Bluetooth™ Special Interest Group, founded in 1998 by Ericsson, TBM, Intel, Nokia and Toshiba. It is an open standard for short-range transmission of digital voice and data between mobile and desktop devices. Bluetooth™ is a short-range radio technology designed to eliminate the need for cables between devices, for example, computer to printer connections achieved without wire and within a local area. /

Блютус[ТЗ] при дословном переводе с Английского языка означает Синий Зуб, назван в честь Короля Харальда I Синезубого, – производственная спецификация беспроводных персональных сетей (wireless personal area network (WPAN)). Bluetooth™ обеспечивает обмен информацией между такими устройствами как карманные и обычные персональные компьютеры, мобильные телефоны, ноутбуки, принтеры, цифровые фотоаппараты, мышки, клавиатуры, джойстики, наушники, гарнитуры на надёжной, недорогой, повсеместно доступной радиочастоте для ближней связи. Bluetooth™ позволяет этим устройствам сообщаться, когда они находятся в радиусе от 10 до 100 метров друг от друга (дальность сильно зависит от преград и помех), даже в разных помещениях. Слово Bluetooth™ – перевод на Английский язык Датского слова Blåtand (Синезубый). Это прозвище носил король Харальд I, правивший в X веке Данией и частью Норвегии и объединивший враждовавшие Датские племена в единое королевство. Подразумевается, что Bluetooth™ делает то же самое с протоколами связи, объединяя их в один универсальный стандарт. Хотя Blå в современных Скандинавских языках означает Синий, во времена викингов оно также могло означать Чёрный. Таким образом, исторически правильно было бы перевести Датское Harald Blåtand скорее как Harald Blacktooth, чем как Harald Bluetooth. Логотип Bluetooth™ является сочетанием двух нордических (Скандинавских) рун:- Хаглаз (Hagall) – аналог Латинской буквы H и Беркана (Berkanan) – Латинская буква B. Логотип похож на более старый логотип для Beauknit Textiles, подразделения корпорации Beauknit. В нём используется слияние отражённой K и B для Beauknit, он шире и имеет скруглённые углы, но в общем он такой же. Спецификация Bluetooth™ была разработана группой Bluetooth™ Special Interest Group (Bluetooth™ SIG), которая была основана в 1998. В неё вошли компании Ericsson, IBM, Intel, Toshiba и Nokia. Впоследствии Bluetooth™ SIG и IEEE достигли соглашения, на основе которого спецификация Bluetooth™ стало частью стандарта IEEE 802.15.1 (дата опубликования:- 2002-Июнь-14). Работы по созданию Bluetooth™ компания Ericsson Mobile Communication начала в 1994. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Первоначально эта технология была приспособлена под потребности системы FLYWAY в функциональном интерфейсе между путешественниками и системой. Компания AIRcable выпустила Bluetooth-адаптер Host XR с радиусом действия около 30 км. Принцип действия основан на использовании радиоволн. Радиосвязь Bluetooth™ осуществляется в ISM-диапазоне (Industry, Science and Medicine), который используется в различных бытовых приборах и беспроводных сетях (свободный от лицензирования диапазон 2.4–2.483 5 ГГц). В Bluetooth™ применяется метод расширения спектра со скачкообразной перестройкой частоты (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)). Метод FHSS прост в реализации, обеспечивает устойчивость к широкополосным помехам, а оборудование стоит недорого. Согласно алгоритму FHSS, в Bluetooth™ несущая частота сигнала скачкообразно меняется 1 600 раз в секунду (всего выделяется 79 рабочих частот шириной в 1 МГц, а в Японии, Франции и Испании полоса уже – 23 частотных канала). Последовательность переключения между частотами для каждого соединения является псевдослучайной и известна только передатчику и приёмнику, которые каждые 625 мкс (один временной слот) синхронно перестраиваются с одной несущей частоты на другую. Таким образом, если рядом работают несколько пар приёмник-передатчик, то они не мешают друг другу. Этот алгоритм является также составной частью системы защиты конфиденциальности передаваемой информации:- переход происходит по псевдослучайному алгоритму и определяется отдельно для каждого соединения. При передаче цифровых данных и аудиосигнала (64 кбит/с в обоих направлениях) используются различные схемы кодирования:- аудиосигнал не повторяется (как правило), а цифровые данные в случае утери пакета информации будут переданы повторно. Протокол Bluetooth™ поддерживает не только соединение ‘point-to-point’, но и соединение ‘point-to-multipoint’.

BLUISH = ГОЛУБОВАТОЕ (или СИНЕВАТОЕ, или XX) – Bluish:- somewhat blue; having a tinge of blue.

BLUSH = РОЗОВАТОЕ (или РУМЯНЕЦ, или РОЗОВОЕ) – Blush:- a red or rosy tint.

BM = BERMUDA

BM&F = BOLSA DE MERCADORIAS & FUTUROS

BMD = BERMUDAN DOLLAR

BME = BALANCING MARKET EVALUATION

BMJ = BRUSHED MICRO JERSEY

BMR = BASE MORTGAGE RATE

BMZ/GTZ = BUNDESMINISTER FUR WIRTSCHASTLICHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT/GESELLSCHAFT FUR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT = FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION/GERMAN AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

BN = BLAST NURSERY

BN = BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

BND = BRUNEI DARUSSALAM DOLLAR

BNETD = BUREAU NATIONAL D’ETUDES TECHNIQUES DE DEVELOPPEMENT

BNF = BIOLOGICAL NITROGEN FIXATION

BO = BOLIVIA

BO = BRANCH OFFICE

BO = BUYER’S OPTION

BOA = BANK OF AMERICA

BOA = BASIC ORDERING AGREEMENT

BOA = BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

BOA = BOARD OF AUDITORS

BOA = БОА (или УДАВ) – Boa is a long fluffy scarf of fur, feathers, or delicate fabric. / .

BOARD = ДОСКА – Board is a piece of lumber that is less than 38 mm (2” nominal) in smaller dimension used for sheathing, formwork, or for further manufacture into trim and shaped products, such as siding. / Разновидность пиломатериалов, которая по своему наименьшему размеру не превышает 38 мм (2” номинал) и используется для обшивки, опалубки или для дальнейшего

изготовления из неё отделочных и придающих форму продуктов, таких как 'вагонка'. Под Доской понимается плоский с двух сторон срез дерева, получаемый путём продольной распиловки бревна.

BOARD = СТУПАТЬ – Board:- to gain access to a vessel. / Взойти на судно.

BOARD BROKER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА БРОКЕРОВ ПАЛАТЫ – Board Broker System is a system of trading in which an individual member of an exchange (or a nominee of the member) is designated as a Board Broker for a particular commodity with the responsibility of executing orders left with him by other members on the floor, providing price quotations, and maintaining orderliness in the trading crowd. A Board Broker may not trade for his own account or the account of an affiliated organization. See also Free Crowd Systems, and Specialist System.

BOARD FOOT = ДОСОЧНЫЙ ФУТ (или ФУТ ДОСКИ, или БОРДФУТ) – Board Foot (bd ft, fbm, or BF) is a unit of volume used for measuring lumber. One board foot is the volume of a one-foot length of a 'standard board' twelve inches wide by one inch thick. Thus a board foot equals 144 cubic inches, or 1/12 of a cubic foot, or approximately 2.360 liters. The number of board feet is easily computed from the dimensions of the stack, no matter how wide or thick the boards are. For example, a stack of two-by-fours 4 ft high, 4 ft wide, and 8 ft long contains 4 x 4 x 8 = 128 cubic feet, equivalent to 128 x 12 = 1 536 board feet. The symbol fbm is an abbreviation for 'foot, board measure'. MBF is an abbreviation for 1 000 board feet; the unit of trade for lumber and stumpage. Board Foot (bf or bft) is a specialized unit of measure for the volume of rough lumber (before drying and planning with no adjustments) or planned/surfaced lumber. It is the volume of a one-foot length of a board one foot wide and one inch thick. Some countries utilize the synonym Super Foot or Superficial Foot. A unit of measurement of lumber represented by a board 1 foot long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick or its cubic equivalent. In areas where metric measure has been implemented, the cubic meter may be used to measure timber harvest, but 'board foot' remains the unit of measure for lumber production and sale. The basic unit of measurement for lumber. One board foot is equal to a one-inch (25.4 millimeters) board, 12 inches (304.8 millimeters) wide and one foot long (304.8 millimeters). Thus, a board ten feet (3 048.0 millimeters) long, 12 inches (304.8 millimeters) wide, and one inch (25.4 millimeters) thick contains ten board feet. Board Foot is a measure of wood, 144 cubic inches, for example, a board 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide and 1 foot long or 1 inch thick, 6 inches wide and 2 feet long. The usual measure for random length and width hardwood. Timber measurements are the most complicated and laborious of all the various measurements in use for shipping purposes. The unit of measurement in use in the United Kingdom (UK), North European countries, etc is 'a standard' of which there are many varieties, bearing no relation one to the other. In North America the unit of measurement is the 1 000 board feet; in France, Italy, Belgium, etc, the unit is the 'Stere', equivalent to the cubic metre of the metric system, while 'Petrograd standard' is almost exclusively used in the UK. See also Stere. All hardwoods are measured using a 'board foot' increment score. One board foot or 'BF' is 4/4 x 12" x 12" of surface measure. The board footage of a piece is determined by measuring thickness x width (inches) x length (feet) divided by 12. Rounding off to the nearest whole number. Example:- 6" x 8' x 1" / 12 = 4 BF. / Базовая единица измерения древесины. Один досочный фут равен гипотетической доске толщиной в один дюйм (25.4 миллиметра), шириной в 12 дюймов (304.8 миллиметров) и длиной в один фут (304.8 миллиметров). Таким образом, доска длиной в 10 футов (3 048.0 миллиметров), шириной в 12 дюймов (304.8 миллиметров) и толщиной в один дюйм (25.4 миллиметра), насчитывает 10 досочных футов. 1 бордфут = 1/12 кубического фута = 0.002 36 кубического метра.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS = СОВЕТ ДИРЕКТОРОВ – Board Of Directors is the governing body of a corporation who is elected by shareholders. The directors are responsible for selecting the officers and the supervision and general control of the corporation. Group of people who run a company. Decision-making group comprising all the directors of a company, who are legally responsible for their actions. The board of directors is specifically charged with the management of the company and in the case of a public limited company, in the United Kingdom, is elected by the shareholders at the company's Annual General Meeting (AGM). In the United States, the board of directors draws up company policy and appoints executives to run the company. Also known as The Board. An elected body or persons formed to control the planning and implementation of corporate objectives. The managers of a company, usually elected by the stockholders, who have final decision making authority for the company or corporation. Individuals elected by the shareholders of a corporation to appoint the company' chief operating officers, make broad policy decisions and declare dividends. / Физические лица, избранные акционерами корпорации для назначения руководителей компании, принятия решений о политике компании и декларирования дивидендов. Совет Директоров составляют руководители корпорации, избранные ежегодным общим собранием акционеров и уполномоченные решать определённые задачи, зафиксированные в уставе корпорации. Среди таких полномочий:- назначение руководящих работников, членов исполнительного и финансового комитетов (если таковые существуют), выпуск дополнительных акций и декларирование дивидендов. В совет директоров обычно входят высшие управляющие – работники корпорации, 'внутренние директора' (inside directors), а также члены правления, не являющиеся работниками корпорации, – 'внешние директора' (outside directors), которые дают рекомендации относительно внешней политики компании. Директора встречаются несколько раз в год и получают плату за свои услуги. В соответствии с законами, касающимися ценных бумаг, они считаются управляющим персоналом (control persons) или аффилированными лицами, а это означает, что согласно правилам их акции являются блокированными (restricted). Будучи членами правления, они не могут:- (i) покупать или продавать акции компании в течение 6 месяцев; (ii) участвовать в 'коротких' продажах акций компании, а в случае продажи собственных акций член правления должен поставить их в течение 20 дней и/или отправить сертификаты по почте в течение 5 дней; (iii) осуществлять какие-либо зарубежные или арбитражные сделки с акциями компании; и (iv) предоставлять какую-либо закрытую для общественности информацию.

BOARD OFFICERS = СЛУЖАЩИЕ СОВЕТА (или ДОЛЖНОСТНЫЕ ЛИЦА СОВЕТА, или РУКОВОДИТЕЛИ СОВЕТА) – Board Officers:- this term means the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman of the Board and the Treasurer. / Этот термин означает Председателя Совета, Вице Председателя Совета и Казначея.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS = СОВЕТ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИХ – Board Of Governors is the central, governmental agency of the Federal Reserve System, located in Washington, DC, and composed of seven members who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Board of Governors is responsible for domestic and international economic analysis; with other components of the System, for the conduct of monetary policy; for supervision and regulation of certain banking organizations; for operation of much of the nation's payments system; and for administration of most of the nation's laws that protect consumers in credit transactions. / Совет Управляющих – управляющий орган Федеральной Резервной Системы США (Federal Reserve System (FRS) или, просто, Fed), состоящий из семи членов, известен также как Совет Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Board). Совет Управляющих определяет денежно-кредитную политику Федеральной Резервной Системы, регулирует банковскую деятельность, а также рост денежной массы (money supply).

BOARD OF TRADE = ПАЛАТА ТОРГОВЛИ (или ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ) – Board Of Trade is any organized exchange or other trading facility for the trading of commodities. See also Contract Market. / Смотрите также Контрактный Рынок или Рынок Контрактов (Contract Market).

BOARD OF TRADE CLEARING CORPORATION = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПАЛАТЫ ТОРГОВЛИ (или КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ) – Board Of Trade Clearing Corporation is an independent corporation that settles all trades made at the Chicago Board of Trade acting as a guarantor for all trades cleared by it, reconciles all clearing member firm accounts each day to ensure that all gains have been credited and all losses have been collected, and sets and adjusts clearing member firm margins for changing market conditions. See also Clearing House.

BOARD ORDER = НАСТОЛЬНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПРИГРАНИЧНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Board Order is an order to a stockbroker to buy or sell at a particular price. Also known as Market-If-Touched Order.

BOARDS LUMBER = ДОСОЧНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ – Boards Lumber:- a lumber that is less than 38 mm (2" nominal) thick and 38 mm (2" nominal) or more wide. / .

BOARDY = С ЖЁСТКИМ АППРЕТОМ – The knitted fabric becomes Boardy (a stiff or harsh hand) when the stitches have been knit very tightly. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. Boardy is a term used to describe a fabric with a very stiff hand.

BOAT = ЛОДКА (или ШЛЮПКА) – Boats are open vessels, commonly wrought by oars, and of an endless variety of shapes, according to the purposes to which they are to be applied.

BOATER = КАНОТЬЕ (или ЛОДОЧНИК, или ХХ) – Boater is a stiff hat usually made of braided straw with a brim, hatband, and flat crown. / Мужская соломенная шляпка.

BOATSWAIN = БОЦМАН (или СУДОВОЙ ПАСТУХ) – Boatswain:- the highest unlicensed rating in the deck department who has immediate charge of all deck hands and who in turn comes under the direct orders of the master or chief mate or mate. Also known as Bosun. / по непосредственным распоряжениям хозямна (или капитана) или старшего помощника (на жаргоне моряков – чиф) или помощника. Известен также как Дракон (Bosun). Под Боцманом, от Голландского слова Bootsman, от Boot, означающее Лодка или Судно, и Man, означающее Человек, понимается специалист младшего командного состава экипажа судна (в ВМФ России – старшинского состава); непосредственный начальник палубной команды. В обязанности боцмана входит поддержание исправного состояния корпуса, такелажа и палубных устройств судна, руководство общесудовыми работами и обучение рядовых членов палубной команды (матросов) морскому делу, наблюдение за порядком и чистотой на судне. На крупных военных кораблях имеется один Главный Боцман и несколько обычных боцманов.

BOATSWAIN (BOSUN) = СТАРШИЙ БОЦМАН (БОЦМАН) – Boatswain or Bosun (deck department (unlicensed)):- receives working orders for deck gang from chief mate and passes them onto able seamen (AB's) and ordinaries. Tantamount to foreman, he is on deck directly supervising maintenance operations.

BOB = BOLIVIAN BOLIVIANO

BOB = BUNKER ON BOARD

BOBBIN = БОБИНА – In textile industry, Bobbin is the cylinder or spool upon which yarn or thread is wound. An option to buying lots of bobbins for your wheel is using 'Storage Bobbins'. Bobbin is a cylindrical or slightly tapered barrel, with or without flanges, for holding slubbings, rovings, or yarns. Bobbin:- (1) (a) a cylinder or spindle on which yarn or thread is wound (as in a sewing machine), or (b) any of various small round devices on which threads are wound for working handmade lace, or (c) a coil of insulated wire or the reel it is wound on. (2) A cotton cord formerly used by dressmakers for piping. / В текстильном производстве под Бобиной, от Французского слова Bobine, означающее Катушка, понимается вид паковки нити (нить наматывается на катушку без фланцев). Бобина:- (1) в текстильной промышленности вид паковки намотанной нити; в отличие от катушки, не имеет фланцев. (2) В системах батарейного зажигания двигателей внутреннего сгорания – одно из названий индукционной катушки. (3) В вычислительной технике, устройствах звукозаписи – катушка для намотки магнитной ленты. (4) В киносъёмочных аппаратах и кинопроекторах – катушка для намотки киноленты.

BOBBINET = ТЮЛЕВАЯ СЕТКА (или ТЮЛЬ, или ГАРДИННО–ТЮЛЕВОЕ, или БАБИНЭТ) – Bobbinet is a machine-made net of cotton, silk, or nylon usually with hexagonal mesh. Bobbinet is a machine-made net of cotton, silk, or nylon usually with hexagonal mesh. Origin:- blend of Bobbin and Net. / Найлан (Nylon). Машинный хлопчатобумажный тюль.

BOBBINET LACE = КРУЖЕВО БАБИНЭТ (или ТЮЛЕВАЯ СЕТКА, или ТЮЛЬ) – Bobbinet Lace:- many types of machine-made laces are made, frequently with geometrically shaped nets forming their backgrounds. Formerly made only of cotton, they are now frequently made from man-made fibre yarns. Bobbinet lace, essentially a hexagonal net, is used as a base for appliqué work for durable non-run net hosiery, and, when heavily sized, for such materials as millinery and veilings. Barmens lace has a fairly heavy texture and an angular pattern; flowing lines, heavy outline cords, and fine net backgrounds are not usually made on Barmens machines. See also Bobbin Lace, and Pillow Lace.

BOBBIN LACE = КРУЖЕВО, ПЛЕТЁННОЕ НА КОКЛЮШКАХ – Bobbin Lace is a lace made by using a pillow to hold the pins around which thread is arranged. Other names for bobbin lace are bobbinette lace and pillow lace.

BOBBIN LEAD = ОПЕРЕЖЕНИЕ КАТУШКИ – Bobbin Lead:- a single band drives the bobbin. The flyer has a friction brake. A well-known example of this would be the Ashford Traditional. Another term used is Scotch Tension.

BOBBY SOCKS = КОРОТЕНЬКИЕ НОСКИ (или НОСКИ БОББИ) – Bobby Socks are the girls' socks reaching above the ankle. Bobby – Bangladesh film actress.

BOBLS = БОБЛС (или ФЕДЕРАТИВНЫЕ НОТЫ) – In Germany, Bobls are the federal government notes with a maturity of 5 years. See also Bunds, and Schätze. The Bobl future is a standardized futures contract on a medium-term note of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Bobl future is traded on the Eurex®. The basis of the contract is a notional instrument, calculated on a basket of deliverable notes, with a coupon of six percent. The residual term to maturity of the deliverable note is between 4.5 and 5.5 years. The contract value is EUR100 000.00. / Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Боблс это общепринятое сокращение от Немецкого слова Бундэсоблигационэн (Bundesobligationen), означающее Федеративная Облигация. В Германии, ноты (хотя из дословного перевода правильнее было бы называть облигации) федерального правительства со сроком погашения в 5 лет. Смотрите также Бундс или Федеративные Облигации (Bunds), и Щяцэ или Федеративные Казначейские Ноты (Schätze).

BOBTAIL = БОБТЭЙЛ – Bobtail is a slang term in energy industries. A special 'bobtail' truck is used to transport propane. 'Bobtail' trucks are designed to run on propane. The back of the 'bobtail' is much shorter than other tanker trucks used to transport gasoline or diesel.

BOBTAIL = ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ БОБТЕЙЛОМ (или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ НА ОДНОЙ ГОЛОВЕ) – Bobtail is a movement of a tractor, without trailer, over the highway. / Перемещение тягача по шоссе без прицепа.

BOBTEX® ICS YARN SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ХХ БОБТЭКС® – Bobtex® ICS Yarn System:- one of the recent systems of yarn production is the Bobtex® Integrated Composite Spinning (ICS). The process which produces a composite yarn that utilizes a polymer substrate with a fibrous surface. The production of this system ranges between 165 and 330 yd/min. The yarn used in this investigation was a two-component yarn, one of the early structures developed, which was found to have some favorable characteristics as well as some drawbacks. Work is going on to extend the study to the newer developments which have led to the production of three-component yarns. Bobtex® ICS Yarn System is a process for producing a simulated spun yarn by embedding individual fibers in a thermoplastic or adhesive coating on a filament yarn. Bobtex® yarns are formed according to the Integrated Composite Spinning (ICS) principle by joining staple fibers and polymer right at the extrusion stage into a composite structure which utilizes the inner polymer-matrix bonding forces to from a spun yarn, with a retained twist in consequence of the interfiber and intermolecular slip in the semimolten polymer while the yarn is produced at linear wind-up speeds from 500–1 000 ft/min in one continuous process from staple fibers and resin pellets. The process is fiber-independent, permitting conversion of natural, synthetic, or mineral staple fibers, of long or short staple in a blend with any type of thermoplastic polymer into composite Bobtex® ICS yarns which are satisfactory for numerous end uses. The implications of this Canadian invention and development are analyzed in the light of its flexibility to engineer yarn properties as well as considerations of reduced costs of spun yarn production, substantial raw-material savings, as well as increases in productivity per worker and per capital invested. After many years of intensive research and development activity, the Bobtex® ICS technology is reaching commercial status. This activity has also resulted in the Bobtex® Aerodynamic Brake Spinning (ABS) which is now in the tabora tory stage. Basically different from turbine or centrifugal forces utilizing open-end spinning systems, the Bobtex® ABS method produces 100% staple fiber yarns twisted in an axial direction by a false-twist type spindle imparting a positive twist and producing a linearly wound-up yarn package at output speeds many times faster than any hitherto known open-end systems. The Bobtex Corporation Limited, Montreal, Canada. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

BOD = BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

BOD = BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

BODICE = КОРСАЖ (или ЛИФЧИК, или КОРСЕТ, или ЛИФ (ПЛАТЬЯ), или БАДОС) – Bodice is the part of a woman's dress (excluding the sleeves) which is above the waist. A woman's sleeveless undergarment, often laced at the front. Origin:- mid XVI century (originally bodies):- plural of body, retaining the original pronunciation. The term probably first denoted an undergarment, then known as a Pair Of Bodice, although this sense is not recorded until the early XVII century.

BODILY INJURY LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ПРИЧИНЕНИЕ ТЕЛЕСНЫХ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ – Bodily Injury Liability is the liability which may arise from injury or death of another person. / Ответственность, которая может возникнуть вследствие нанесения телесных повреждений или смерти другого лица. К телесным повреждениям относятся:- вывих, перелом, размозжение, разрыв и рана.

BODY = ТЕЛО (или ТЕЛЬЦЕ, или ТУЛОВИЩЕ) – Body:- the trunk. In insects, it refers to the thorax alone, abdomen alone, or thorax and abdomen. / Под Туловищем понимается основная часть тела позвоночных животных и человека, его корпус, исключая голову, конечности и хвост (у животных).

BODY = ПЛОТНОЕ И УПРУГОЕ (или ВЯЗКОЕ, или ТЕЛЕСНОЕ, или ЗАСТИЛИСТОСТЬ) (НА ОЩУПЬ) – Body is a term applied to wool when the staple has a good 'hand' (full and with bounce). It can also refer to the fullness of a fabric. This is a subjective quality and has to do with a lack of limpness and/or stiffness. A fabric is said to have a good body when it has a full, rich, and supple hand. Body:- the compact, solid, or firm feel of a fabric.

BODYHOSE = НАТЕЛЬНОЕ БЕЛЬЁ – Bodyhose or Body Hose (singular noun):- clothing for covering the entire body:- (1) a tubular multifunction seamless garment made from hosiery material. (2) Seamless or seamed garments made from hosiery material made to cover any part of the body.

BODYMAPPING = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ ТЕЛА – Bodymapping:- the strategic placement of component materials in garment design and construction to provide the best possible movement and balance to enhance stamina or reduce fatigue for the wearer.

BODY SHIRT = НАТЕЛЬНАЯ РУБАШКА (или БАТНИК) – Body Shirt is a close-fitting shirt or blouse; a woman's close-fitting top made with a sewn-in or snapped crotch.

BODY STOCKING = НАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ – Body Stocking is a sheer close-fitting one-piece garment for the torso that often has sleeves and legs.

BODYSUIT = ТЕЛЬНЯШКА (или НАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОСТЮМ) – Bodysuit is a close-fitting one-piece garment for the torso.

BOE = BARREL OF OIL EQUIVALENT

BOF RTGS SYSTEM = THE BANK OF FINLAND REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

BOG = БОЛОТО (или ТРЯСИНА) – Bogs are one of North Americaэs most distinctive kinds of wetlands. They are characterized by spongy peat deposits, acidic waters, and a floor covered by a thick carpet of sphagnum moss. Bogs receive all or most of their water from precipitation rather than from runoff, groundwater or streams. As a result, bogs are low in the nutrients needed for plant growth, a condition that is enhanced by acid forming peat mosses. There are two primary ways that a bog can develop:- bogs can form as sphagnum moss grows over a lake or pond and slowly fills it (terrestrialization), or bogs can form as sphagnum moss blankets dry land and prevents water from leaving the surface (paludification). Over time, many feet of acidic peat deposits build up in bogs of either origin. The unique and demanding physical and chemical characteristics of bogs result in the presence of plant and animal communities that demonstrate many special adaptations to low nutrient levels, waterlogged conditions, and acidic waters, such as carnivorous plants. Bogs serve an important ecological function in preventing downstream flooding by absorbing precipitation. Bogs support some of the most interesting plants in the United States (like the carnivorous Sundew), and provide habitat to animals threatened by human encroachment. Bogs in the United States are mostly found in the glaciated northeast and Great Lakes regions (Northern bogs), but also in the southeast (pocosins). Their acreage declined historically, as they were drained to be used as cropland, and mined for their peat which was used as a fuel and a soil conditioner. Recently, bogs have been recognized for their role in regulating the global climate by storing large amounts of carbon in peat deposits. Bogs are unique communities that can be destroyed in a matter of days, but require hundreds, if not thousands, of years to form naturally. Xxxxx. A Bog is a mire that accumulates peat, a deposit of dead plant material – often mosses, and in a majority of cases, Sphagnum moss. It is one of the four main types of wetlands. Other names for bogs include mire, quagmire and muskeg. Frequently, as the illustration on the right shows, they are covered in Ericaceous shrubs rooted in the Sphagnum moss and peat. The gradual accumulation of decayed plant material in a bog functions as a carbon sink. Bogs occur where the water at the ground surface is acidic and low in nutrients. In some cases, the water is derived

entirely from precipitation, in which case they are termed ombrotrophic (rain-fed). Water flowing out of bogs has a characteristic brown color, which comes from dissolved peat tannins. In general the low fertility and cool climate results in relatively slow plant growth, but decay is even slower owing to the saturated soil. Hence peat accumulates. Large areas of landscape can be covered many meters deep in peat. Bogs have a distinctive group of plant and animal species, and are of high importance for biodiversity, particularly in landscapes that are otherwise settled and farmed. Distribution and Extent:- bogs are widely distributed in cold, temperate climes, mostly in boreal ecosystems in the Northern hemisphere. The world's largest wetland is the peat bogs of the Western Siberian Lowlands in Russia, which cover more than a million square kilometers. Large peat bogs also occur in North America, particularly the Hudson Bay Lowland and the Mackenzie River Basin. They are less common in the southern hemisphere, with the largest being the Magellanic Moorland, comprising some 44 000 square kilometers. Sphagnum bogs were widespread in northern Europe but have often been cleared and drained for agriculture. Bog Habitats:- there are many highly specialised animals and plants associated with bog habitat. Most are capable of tolerating the combination of low nutrient levels and waterlogging. Sphagnum moss is generally abundant, along with ericaceous shrubs. The shrubs are often evergreen, which is understood to assist in conservation of nutrients. In drier locations, evergreen trees can occur, in which case the bog blends into the surrounding expanses of boreal evergreen forest. Sedges are one of the more common herbaceous Species. Carnivorous plants such as sundews (Drosera) and pitcher plants Sarracenia purpurea have adapted to the low-nutrient conditions by using invertebrates as a nutrient source. Orchids have adapted to these conditions through the use of Mycorrhizal Fungi to extract nutrients. Some shrubs such as Myrica gale have root nodules in which nitrogen fixation occurs, thereby providing another supplemental source of nitrogen. Bogs are recognized as a significant/specific habitat type by a number of governmental and conservation agencies. They can provide habitat for mammals, such as caribou, moose, and beavers, as well as for species of nesting shorebirds, such as Siberian cranes and yellowlegs. The United Kingdom in its Biodiversity Action Plan establishes bog habitats as a priority for conservation. Russia has a large reserve system in the West Siberian Lowland. The highest protected status occurs in Zapovedniks (IUCN category IV); Gydansky[and Yugansky are two prominent examples. Bogs even have distinctive insects; English bogs give a home to a yellow fly called the Hairy Canary Fly (Phaonia jaroschewskii), and bogs in North America are habitat for a butterfly called the Bog Copper (Lycaena epixanthe). Types of Bog:- bog habitats may develop in various situations, depending on the climate and topography. One way of classifying them is based upon their location in the landscape, and their source of water. (1) Valley Bog:- these develop in gently sloping valleys or hollows. A layer of peat fills the deepest part of the valley, and a stream may run through the surface of the bog. Valley bogs may develop in relatively dry and warm climates, but because they rely on ground or surface water, they only occur on acidic substrates. (2) Raised Bog:- these develop from a lake or flat marshy area, over either non-acidic or acidic substrates. Over centuries there is a progression from open lake, to marsh, then fen (or on acidic substrates, valley bog) and carr, as silt or peat fill the lake. Eventually peat builds up to a level where the land surface is too flat for ground or surface water to reach the centre of the wetland. This part therefore becomes wholly rain-fed (ombrotrophic), and the resulting acidic conditions allow the development of bog (even if the substrate is non-acidic). The bog continues to form peat, and over time a shallow dome of bog peat develops:- a raised bog. The dome is typically a few meters high in the centre, and is often surrounded by strips of fen or other wetland vegetation at the edges or along streamsides, where ground water can percolate into the wetland. (3) Blanket Bog:- in cool climates with consistently high rainfall, the ground surface may remain waterlogged for much of the time, providing conditions for the development of bog vegetation. In these circumstances bog develops as a layer 'blanketing' much of the land, including hilltops and slopes. Although blanket bog is more common on acidic substrates, under some conditions it may also develop on neutral or even alkaline ones, if abundant acidic rainwater predominates over the ground water. Blanket bog cannot occur in drier or warmer climates, because under those conditions hilltops and sloping ground dry out too often for peat to form – in intermediate climates blanket bog may be limited to areas which are shaded from direct sunshine. In periglacial climates a patterned form of blanket bog may occur, known as String Bog. (4) Quaking Bog:- quaking bog or schwingmoor is a form of bog occurring in wetter parts of valley bogs and raised bogs, and sometimes around the edges of acidic lakes. The bog vegetation, mostly Sphagnum moss anchored by sedges (such as Carex lasiocarpa), forms a mat half a meter or so thick, floating over water or very wet peat. Walking on this surface causes it to move – larger movements may cause visible ripples of the surface, or they may even make trees sway. In the absence of disturbance from waves, the bog mat may eventually cover entire bays, or even entire small lakes. (5) Cataract Bog:- a cataract bog is a rare ecological community formed where a permanent stream flows over a granite outcropping. The sheeting of water keeps the edges of the rock wet without eroding the soil, but in this precarious location no tree or large shrub can maintain a roothold. The result is a narrow, permanently wet, sunny habitat. Uses:- (i) Industrial Uses:- after drying, peat is used as a fuel. More than 20% of home heat in Ireland comes from peat, and it is also used for fuel in Finland, Scotland, Germany, and Russia. Russia is the leading exporter of peat for fuel at more than 90 million metric tons per year. Ireland's Bord na Móna ('peat board') was one of the first companies to mechanically harvest peat. The other major use of dried peat is as a soil amendment (sold as moss peat or sphagnum peat) to increase the soil's capacity to retain moisture and enrich the soil. It is also used as a mulch. Some distilleries, notably in the Islay whisky producing region, use the smoke from peat fires to dry the barley used in making Scotch whisky. Once the peat has been extracted, it can be difficult to restore the wetland, since peat accumulation is a slow process. More than 90% of the bogs in England have been damaged or destroyed, and in 2011 plans for elimination of peat in gardening products were announced by the government of the United Kingdom. (ii) Other Uses:- the peat in bogs is an important place for the storage of carbon. If the peat decayed, carbon dioxide would be released to the atmosphere, contributing to global warming. Undisturbed, bogs function as a carbon sink. As one example, the peatlands of the former Soviet Union were calculated to be removing 52 Tg of carbon per year from the atmosphere. Peat bogs are also important in storing fresh water, particularly in the headwaters of large rivers. Even the enormous Yangtze River arises in the Ruoergai peatland near its headwaters in Tibet. Blueberries, cranberries, cloudberries, huckleberries and lingonberries are harvested from the wild in bogs. Bog oak, wood that has been partially preserved by bogs, has been used in the manufacture of furniture. Sphagnum bogs are also used for outdoor recreation, with activities including hunting and ecotourism. For example, many popular canoe routes in northern Canada include areas of peatland. Some other kinds of activity, such as All-terrain vehicles are especially damaging to bogs. Archaeology:- the anaerobic environment and presence of tannic acids within bogs can result in the remarkable preservation of organic material. Finds of such material have been made in Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Some bogs have preserved ancient oak logs useful in dendrochronology, and they have yielded extremely well preserved bog bodies, with organs, skin, and hair intact, buried there thousands of years ago after apparent Germanic and Celtic human sacrifice. Excellent examples of such human specimens are Haraldskær Woman and Tollund Man in Denmark, and Lindow man found at Lindow Common in England. At Céide Fields in County Mayo in Ireland, a 5 000 year old neolithic farming landscape has been found preserved under a blanket bog, complete with field walls and hut sites. One ancient artifact found in bogs in many places is bog butter, large masses of fat, usually in wooden containers. These are thought to have been food stores, of both butter and tallow. Bog is a peat-accumulating wetland that has no significant inflow or outflow of water and supports acidophilic vegetation, particularly sphagnum. See also Marsh, and Swamp. Bog is the type of wetland ecosystem characterized by wet, spongy, poorly drained peaty soil. Bogs can be divided into three types:- (1) typical bogs of cool regions, dominated by the growth of bog mosses, Sphagnum, and heaths, particularly Chamaedaphne (northern bogs with trees growing on them are often called Muskegs); (2) fens, dominated by grasslike plants, grasses, sedges, and reeds; and (3) tropical tree bogs, in which the peat may be formed almost

entirely from tree remains. Typical, or Sphagnum, bogs are highly acid with a pH (index of acidity–alkalinity) of less than five (seven being neutral) and are associated with waters containing no more minerals than are contained in rainwater, often the only source of water for a bog. Fens are watered with groundwater that has some dissolved minerals and that has a pH above five; that is, it is only moderately acid. Fens and bogs are often associated in one area that usually is called a Bog. Tropical bogs occur only in areas where the water is very low in minerals. They are less common than swamps but still cover extensive areas in Malaya, Indonesia, tropical South America, and Africa. Typical bogs have simple floras. Other than the Sphagnums and heaths, there are a few sedges and grasses, such as Cotton Grass; insectivorous sundews; pitcher plants; and many orchids. Desmids, a group of unicellular green algae divided into symmetrical halves, are characteristic of bogs. Animals are not common on bogs. Sphagnums are large mosses with large empty cells with pores opening to the outside that lie between the chlorophyll-bearing cells of the leaves. These empty cells readily absorb and retain water, giving a spongelike quality to the moss. Sphagnum absorbs minerals (cations) from the water, replacing them with acid (hydrogen ions), and thus makes the water around itself more acid. The saturation of the moss with water retards passage of air, so that parts of a mass of Sphagnum more than a few inches from the surface are usually anoxic. The combination of lack of oxygen, lack of minerals, and highly acid condition greatly retards the action of bacteria and fungi, the usual decay organisms. With the retardation of decomposition of the dead moss, a Sphagnum peat develops under the living plants. This is particularly the case in areas where there is a mean annual temperature of below 10 °C (50 °F), which also retards decay. Bogs are most common in parts of the world glaciated during the Pleistocene Epoch (10 000 to 2 500 000 years ago). They cover vast areas in the tundra and boreal forest regions of Canada, northern Europe, and Russia. Areas of high rainfall farther to the south, such as the wetter parts of the British Isles, also contain extensive bogs. Glacial ice created many local depressions by scouring underlying rocks and spreading an uneven deposit of till on the ground. With the melting of the ice, these depressions filled with water. If the mineral content of the water was low, the ponds so formed were colonized by Sphagnum, which converted them to bogs. Once bogs are formed, they retard the development of efficient drainage by inhibiting water movement and slowing erosion of the soil or rocks on which they rest. Thus, bogs tend to be long-lived if temperatures remain low and sufficient excess of rainfall over evaporation exists to prevent their drying out. If they do dry out, upland plants will colonize the former bog. Small lakes in glaciated regions have also often developed into bogs if they were not drained by headward erosion of stream beds or completely filled with terrestrial sediments. The lake begins to fill by the development of a floating mat of vegetation next to the shore. This may become a fen, with grasses and sedges principally involved, if the lake water has sufficient mineral content. A lake on resistant rocks, poor in minerals, will develop a floating bog mat with Sphagnum and Chamaedaphne. In larger lakes, wave action will not allow such floating mats to develop. As the mat grows into the water, it floats at the surface supported by air in the plant tissues. Upward growth shades the lower parts and these die, forming an increasingly thick floating mat, the top of which remains only a few inches above the level of the lake surface. Slow decay and mechanical disturbances break off waterlogged bits from the bottom of the mat. These sink and collect on the lake bottom so that the lake is filled from both the bottom up and the top down. The material collecting on the lake bottom is very fine, only a little denser than the water. It does not compact into a firm layer but forms a false bottom layer through which heavy objects fall to the solid original lake bottom. From the surface down, the layers are (1) floating bog, (2) clear water, (3) false bottom, and (4) true bottom. With the continued thickening of the mat there is less influence of the lake water on plant growth, and Sphagnum usually begins to invade the surface of the mat even if it was previously dominated by grasses. With the growth of the moss a true bog is formed and various heaths invade the mat, especially Chamaedaphne. With continued thickening, trees may begin to grow, the first usually being larch (Larix). Black spruce may invade in the last stages of bog development. From a distance it may be difficult to detect the original boundary between the upland and the now filled lake. During much of this process the vegetation is floating. The bog is called a Quaking Bog to indicate the instability of the surface, which will sink slightly beneath a weight. It is even possible to break through the vegetation into the water beneath. Both people and animals have drowned this way. Nonfloating bogs may also quake if the peat is thick and spongy. Ultimately, by upward and centripetal growth, the bog fills the lake completely. The original glacial basin will then contain a bottom layer of inorganic sediment combined with organic debris derived both from lake production and from terrestrial sources surrounding the lake. On top of that, a layer of false-bottom material, compacted by the weight of overlying peat, may be visible. Bog peat fills the remainder of the basin. Growth of the bog does not necessarily stop at this stage for, if rainfall is sufficient, the water-retaining properties of Sphagnum are sufficient to maintain a wet, stagnant environment above the original water table represented by the lake surface. Thus, continued upward growth of the bog plants creates a raised bog. The raised bog is similar to the ordinary bog except that it does not lie in a depression but is raised above the surroundings. A moat containing some open water typically surrounds a raised bog where water drains from the raised bog and surrounding upland. Because the moat receives upland drainage it may be a fen. The raised bog itself receives only rainwater. Because rain is very low in mineral content, the raised bog is more completely dominated by the characteristics of Sphagnum than that of the floating bog. Heaths, larches, and black spruce, which grow fairly well on the floating bog, survive only as stunted specimens around the edges of the raised bog. The peat underlying a Sphagnum bog is composed largely of partly decomposed moss. There may be some inclusion of windblown particles, pollen, and dust. The water content of peat may be as high as 90 percent. The ash content of dried peat varies from 2 to 20 percent, with lower values more usual because the higher ash amounts come from sand and clay blown into the peat when it was at the surface. Other chemical characteristics of peat underlying bogs are the absence of free oxygen; the presence of carbon dioxide at high pressure, though in small amounts; low electrolyte concentration; and high acidity. In general, temperatures in lowland tropical areas are high enough for organic decay to be too fast for large quantities of peat to accumulate. But in areas with very high rainfall and with groundwater of very low mineral content, bogs may occur. As is the case in colder regions, the bogs may fill low basins, or they may develop into raised bogs. The plants of these bogs are mainly broad-leaved evergreen trees, which may be as tall as 100 feet (30 meters). Palms and screwpines may also occur. The number of kinds of plants of these bogs is very limited in comparison with the surrounding forests, just as is the case in colder bogs. Toward the centre of the raised bogs, trees are shorter or absent. Grasses and sedges cover more of the ground and open pools of water may occur. Sphagnum does not grow in tropical bogs to any extent, and the peat is composed of the remains of seed plants. The limited number of species is caused entirely by the lack of any groundwater supply of minerals and the rapid removal, by heavy rainfall, of those that arrive in dust. / сохранение (conservation). тене (ombro). Пушица (Cotton Grass). Под Болотом понимается избыточно увлажнённый участок земли, на котором происходит накопление неразложившегося органического вещества, превращающегося в дальнейшем в торф. В более узком понимании болото отождествляют с торфяником и определяют как избыточно увлажнённый участок земли, покрытый слоем торфа глубиной не менее 30 сантиметров (в неосушенном виде); избыточно же увлажнённые земельные площади, не имеющие торфа или покрытые слоем торфа (peat) менее 30 см, называются Заболоченными Землями. Болота имеют большое хозяйственное значение. Добываемый после осушения болота торф используется как удобрение, топливо и на подстилку скоту, из него вырабатывают ряд ценных химических продуктов (аммиак, дёготь и другие), плиты из малоразложившегося торфа применяются в строительстве. Болота сосредоточены в основном в Северном полушарии, преимущественно в лесной зоне. Общая площадь под ними около 350 миллионов га. В пределах бывшего СССР болота распространены на Северной Европейской части, в Полесье, в Западной Сибири, на Камчатке и в других районах. Пионером изучения болот и природы торфа в России был первый Русский учёный-естествоиспытатель мирового значения Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов (1711–65). Академик Российской Академии Наук

Иоганн Готлиб Лэман (Lehmann; родился 04 августа 1719, Лангенбернсдорф, Саксония, Германия – трагически погиб 22 Января 1767 в Санкт Петербурге, Россия) в 1766 в своём труде ‘О Турфе и Пережигании Оного в Уголье’ дал первую классификацию торфов, выделив пять видов торфа с учётом растительных остатков в них. Г.И. Эндельман в 1810 издал книгу по осушению болот, в которой он различал торфы по горючести. Работы экспедиции Иосифа Ипполитовича Жилинского (20 Апреля 1834 – 1916) в 1873–98 по осушению болот в Полесье, Московской и других губерниях дали ценные научные сведения. Большой вклад в изучение растительности и географии болот внёс Русский ботаник, почвовед и географ Гавриил Иванович Танфильев (22 Февраля (05 Марта) 1857 – 04 Сентября 1928); первое районирование болот Европейской части России дал в 1898 Российский ботаник Александр Васильевич Фомин (02 (14) Мая 1869 – 16 Октября 1935). Развитие учения о болотах в XX веке связано с именами Российского ботаника Владимира Семёновича Доктуровского (06 (18) Ноября 1884 – 20 Марта 1935) и Российского ботаника, географа и лесоведа, Академика Академии Наук СССР Владимира Николаевича Сукачева (07 Июня 1880 – 09 Февраля 1967), опубликовавших обобщающие руководства по болотоведению. Доктуровский впервые в бывшем СССР применил пыльцевой метод изучения торфа и изучил развитие торфяников по геологическим периодам. Владимир Николаевич Сукачев, Российский геоботаник, почвовед, физико-географ, исследователь Восточной Сибири и Средней Азии Роберт Иванович Аболин (18 Мая 1886 – 27 Января 1938) и другие провели углублённые исследования Псковских болот. Большой вклад в учение о болотах внесли Д.Л. Герасимов и В.В. Кудряшов. Первый изучил географию и стратиграфию болот, в том числе детали строения торфяной толщи в связи с процессом торфообразования, второй создал оригинальную теорию роста и развития торфяников. Из зарубежных учёных вопросами болотоведения в начале XX века занимались Карл Альбэрт Вэбэр (Carl Albert Weber) в Германии, Аймо Каарло Каяндер (Aimo Kaarlo Cajander; 04 Апреля 1879 – 21 Января 1943) в Финляндии, известны Шведские работы. Несколько раньше появились работы Французских и Голландских болотоведов; особенно большое значение имела сводка о болотах (1884) рождённого в Швейцарии и ставшего пионером Американской палеоботаники Шарля Лео Лэскере (Charles Léo Lesquereux; 18 Ноября 1806 – 25 Октября 1889). Болота образуются в результате заболачивания почвы или зарастания водоёмов. В умеренном климате заболачивание происходит при близком уровне грунтовых вод; накоплению влаги способствует живой растительный покров (особенно Мхи (Moss) – кукушкин Лён и другие) и ещё больше – мёртвый, влагоёмкий растительный войлок; в почве создаются анаэробные условия и начинается заболачивание. Заболачивание водоёмов идёт разными путями. Зарастание:- на дне водоёма сначала отлагается глина или песок и оседают остатки главным образом микроскопических водных (планктон) и донных (бентос) животных и растений. Эти остатки образуют сапропель. Водоём мелеет, в нём поселяются растения, сначала погружённые (узколистные Рдесты, Роголистники и другие), затем Кувшинки с плавающими листьями или растения, стебли которых выдаются над водой (Камыш, Тростник). В донных отложениях начинают преобладать остатки растений (сапропелевый торф). От прежнего озера остаются лишь ‘окна’ воды, и водоём превращается в болото. Нарастание:- поверхность водоёма затягивается зыбким ковром (Зыбун, Сплавина), образованным корневищами трав (Осоки, Вахта и другие) или мхами. Этот ковёр нарастает с берегов и покрывает всё озеро. Механическое Заполнение:- в озёрах с торфяными берегами рыхлый торф размывается, оседает на дно. Водоём мелеет и зарастает растительностью. По характеру растительности и режиму питания растений различают:- (i) Низинные Болота; (ii) Переходные Болота (Transitional Bogs); и (iii) Верховые Болота (Raised Bogs). (1) Для Низинных Болот характерны эвтрофные растения (требовательны к минеральным элементам). Расположены в низких местах, например, в долинах рек. Средняя часть такого болота лежит на одном уровне с окраинами или ниже их, иногда поверхность наклонная. Низинные болота бывают:- намывного и грунтового питания. Первые образуются в долинах рек, по берегам озёр, богаты минеральными солями. Высокозольный торф в них перемешан с песком и илом, приносимыми речной, снеговой или дождевой водой. В умеренном климате это лесные болота (Ольха, Берёза, иногда хвойные – ‘согры’) или травяные болота – с Осоками, Тростником, Рогозом. Обширные травяные болота в дельтах Днепра, Дона, Волги, Кубани, Дуная, Амударьи называются Плавнями. На болотах намывного питания цветковые растения дают большую массу, Мхи развиты слабо. Болота грунтового питания часто образуются под склонами речных террас, в местах выхода ключей. Для них характерен мощный ковёр Мхов и слабое развитие травянистых растений. Фауна низинных болот разнообразна:- водяные Крысы, Полёвки, нередко Выдры, особенно много птиц (Кулики, болотные Курочки, Коростели и другие); в гнездовой период и при перелёте много Гусей и Уток. В южнорусских плавнях встречаются Кабан, камышовый Кот, Фламинго, Пеликаны. (2) Для Переходных Болот характерны мезотрофные растения (умеренного минерального питания):- обычна Берёза, часты Сосна, Осоки, сплошной ковёр из сфагновых Мхов (sphagnum Moss или bog Moss). (3) Для Верховых Болот характерны олиготрофные растения (нетребовательны к зольным элементам). Вода в этих болотах резко кислая, цвета чая, богата гумусовыми кислотами. Торф малозольный (1.5–4.0% золы). Расположены верховые болота обычно на водоразделах. Поверхность их в середине выпуклая, так как торф в центре болота накапливается интенсивнее, чем на периферии. Флора бедна (из деревьев – Сосна, к Востоку от Енисея – Лиственница; из кустарников – Вересковые:- Багульник, Кассандра, Клюква; из трав – Пушица влагалищная, Шейхцерия, Очеретник). Сплошной ковёр сфагновых мхов, образующих верхний слой торфа толщиной до 5 метров (м). Нарастание мха за год определяют по Росянке; она образует ежегодно на поверхности мха розетку листьев, которая потом погребается мхом и остаётся в торфе; расстояние между розетками соответствует годичному приросту мохового ковра. Другой способ определения годичного прироста торфа – по спилу у корневой шейки Сосны. Средний прирост торфа за 1 000 лет – около 1 м. Наиболее древние торфяники образовались около 1 миллиона лет назад. Различают 2 типа верховых болот:- (i) Лесные Верховые Болота покрыты низкой Сосной (восточнее Енисея – Лиственницей), в низинном ярусе – Вересковые кустарнички с Пушицей и ковёр сфагнума. (ii) Грядово-Мочежинные Верховые Болота имеют волнистую поверхность с длинными грядами (или кочками) торфа высотой до 70 см и понижениями (мочежинами) между грядами. На повышениях растительность такая же, как на лесных болотах, но Сосны здесь ниже (высотой до 1 м), часто единичны. В мочежинах редкие и низкие травы – Пушица, Шейхцерия и другие, напитанный водой и частично погруженный в неё сфагнум. В ходе образования верховое болото проходит ряд стадий, начиная с водоёма или заболоченной суши; каждая стадия оставляет слой торфа определённого ботанического состава. Фауна верховых болот бедная:- Лось, Волк (летом), Глухари, белые Куропатки, Журавли. Роль болот в ландшафте и типы их различны в разных зонах. В Арктической тундре поверхность болот разбита морочными трещинами на прямоугольники (полигоны) диаметром 5–20 м. Южнее – в типичной тундре, лесотундре и на Севере лесной зоны летом больше образуется талой воды. Замерзая зимой, она образует торфяные бугры высотой до 10 м, с постоянно мёрзлым ядром внутри (крупно- и плоскобугристые болота). В тундре заболоченность достигает 50% и больше; преобладают здесь не торфяные, а минеральные болота. В таёжной зоне Европы и Западной Сибири обычны выпуклые (верховые) сфагновые болота (sphagnum bog). Здесь площадь торфяников (в общей площади болота) наибольшая. В лесостепи торфяники эвтрофные (низинные). В степной зоне торф образуется изредка (обычно под водой); болота здесь с крупными травами – Тростником, Рогозом. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) широко вели осушение, мелиорацию и освоение низинных болот под травосеяние, овощи (Капуста, Морковь), Зерновые (Овёс, Рожь), технические (Конопля, Лён) и силосные культуры. Окультурены обширные болотные долины Яхромы (Московская Область), на болотах Колхиды культивируются Цитрусовые;

был составлен проект мелиорации болот Барабинской низменности, освоены в значительной части болота Полесья. Под Трясиной понимается зыбкое, болотистое место. Под Топью понимается топкое, вязкое место.

BOGIE = ТЕЛЕЖКА (или КОЛЁСНАЯ ПАРА) – Bogie is a set of wheels built specifically as rear wheels under the container. / Колёсная Пара – один из основных узлов ходовой части вагона или экипажной части локомотива; служит для передачи веса подвижного состава на рельсы и создания силы тяги (на тяговом подвижном составе). Колёсная пара представляет собой ось с двумя наглухо насаженными на неё колёсами, которые служат для направления движения вагонов и локомотивов по рельсам. Колёсные пары обычно объединены по 2, 3 или более в тележки. Под Колёсной Парой понимается ось с двумя наглухо насаженными колёсами для направления движения подвижного железнодорожного состава по рельсам.

BOI = BINDING ORIGIN INFORMATION

BOIL = КИПЕТЬ (или КИПЯТИТЬ, или ВСКИПЯТИТЬ, или ВАРИТЬСЯ) – Boil:- in general, to heat or maintain a solution at the temperature where the vapor pressure of a liquid equals atmospheric pressure, that is, its boiling point; in dyeing sometime called 'Atmospheric Boil' to distinguish from boiling under pressure. In dyeing, unless otherwise specified, it is assumed that the solvent is water, so boiling occurs at 100 °C (212 °F), at sea level. At higher elevations the boiling point will be reduced. Dissolved solids (solutes) can increase the boiling point, but it is rare for dyeing or preparation liquors to contain enough solute to raise the boiling point by more than a few degrees. In order to get aqueous (water) solutions to a temperature higher than the normal boiling point, the pressure must be increased, using a closed vessel – a 'pressure cooker'. Closed pressure vessels are used extensively in dyeing of polyester with disperse dyes, and may be used in preparation processes such as scouring to hasten the process. Operating temperature of around 130 °C is quite common.

BOILED WOOL = ВАРЁНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ОТВАРНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или КИПЯЧЁНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Boiled Wool is a special type of fabric primarily used in berets, scarves, vests, cardigans, coats, jackets and even stuffed animals. It is created using a mechanical knitting process which involves a set pattern that is then shrunk. Boiled Wool:- thick, dense fabric that is heavily fulled to completely obscure its knitted construction.

BOILER = КОТЁЛ (или БОЙЛЕР) – Boiler is a device for generating steam for power, processing, or heating purposes or for producing hot water for heating purposes or hot water supply. Heat from an external combustion source is transmitted to a fluid contained within the tubes in the boiler shell. This fluid is delivered to an end-use at a desired pressure, temperature, and quality. Steam generating units used aboard ship to provide steam for propulsion, for heating and other auxiliary purposes. / Парогенерирующие установки, используемые на борту судна для обеспечения паром с целью приведения судна в движение, обеспечения теплоснабжения судна и иных вспомогательных целей. Под Котлом понимается устройство для получения под давлением пара или горячей воды в результате сжигания топлива, использования электрической энергии, теплоты отходящих газов или технологического процесса. По конструкции паровые котлы подразделяются на водотрубные и газотрубные, по схеме движения воды – с многократной циркуляцией и прямоточные. Паропроизводительность до 2 500 т/ч при давлении пара 25 МПа и температуре 570 °C; коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) котлов составляет в среднем 93–95%. Котельная Установка представляет собой совокупность устройств и механизмов для получения водяного пара или горячей воды за счёт сжигаемого топлива. Она состоит из котла и вспомогательного оборудования (тягодутьевые машины, дымовая труба и тому подобное). Под Котлом понимается устройство, в котором для получения пара или нагрева воды, потребляемых вне этого устройства, используется теплота, выделяющаяся при сгорании органического топлива, протекании технологического процесса, преобразовании электрической энергии в тепловую, а также теплота отходящих газов. В котёл могут входить топка, парогенерирующие поверхности, пароперегреватель, водяной экономайзер, воздухоподогреватель, каркас, обмуровка, тепловая изоляция, обшивка. Бойлер, от Английского слова Boiler, означающее Кипятильник или Котел, понимается устройство для подогрева воды в системах теплоснабжения и горячего водоснабжения. Смотрите также Водонагреватель.

BOILER AND MACHINERY POLICY = ПОЛИС НА КОТЕЛЬНОЕ И МАШИННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Boiler And Machinery Policy:- an insurance against loss due to accidents to boilers, pressure vessels or other machinery including the equipment itself, as well as liability arising out of the accident.

BOILER ROOM = 'КОТЕЛЬНАЯ' – Little-known firm of brokers or dealers that sells securities over the telephone. Boiler Room is an enterprise that often is operated out of inexpensive, low-rent quarters (hence the term Boiler Room), that uses high pressure sales tactics (generally over the telephone), and possibly false or misleading information to solicit generally unsophisticated investors. / Предприятие, руководство которым зачастую осуществляется из дешёвых с низкой стоимостью аренды офисов (отсюда и термин котельная), использующее практику нагнетания ажиотажа при сделках (как правило по телефону), оперирующее заведомо ложной информацией с целью получения выгоды за счёт неискушённых инвесторов.

BOILERSUIT = КОСТЮМ КОЧЕГАРА (или РОБА, или СПЕЦОВКА) – Boilersuit:- coverall.

BOILING OFF = ОТВАРКА – Boiling Off is the operation of removing, by means of a hot, mildly alkaline liquid, the gum (seracin) which covers the raw silk fiber. Also called 'De-Gumming'. / Процесс отварки шёлка-сырца. Щелочное (Alkaline). Отварка Тканей – варка хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей в растворах щёлочей при атмосферном или повышенном давлении с целью удаления примесей и подготовки к белению, крашению и набивке. Наиболее эффективен так называемый ходовой способ варки, выполняемый при атмосферном давлении и температуре около 90 °C, с непрерывным движением ткани в растворе, который содержит едкий натр, бисульфит натрия и силикат натрия.

BOILING POINT = ТОЧКА КИПЕНИЯ – Boiling Point is the temperature at which a substance boils, or is converted into vapor by bubbles forming within the liquid; it varies with pressure. / Точка Кипения или Температура Кипения . Температура Кипения (обозначается $T_{кип}$, T_s), температура равновесного перехода жидкости в пар при постоянном внешнем давлении. При температуре кипения давление насыщенного пара над плоской поверхностью жидкости становится равным внешнему давлению, вследствие чего по всему объёму жидкости образуются пузырьки насыщенного пара (смотрите Кипение). Температура кипения – частный случай Температуры Фазового Перехода первого рода.

BOILING RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН КИПЕНИЯ (или ИНТЕРВАЛ КИПЕНИЯ) – Boiling Range:- for a mixture of substances, such as a petroleum fraction, the temperature interval between the initial and final boiling points. / Температурные пределы кипения. Под Диапазоном, от Греческих слов Dia Pason (Chordon), означающих Через Все (Струны), понимается:- (1) в музыке – звуковой объём певческого голоса, инструмента, звукоряда мелодии и тому подобного; определяется интервалом между их нижним и верхним звуками. (2) В переносном смысле – охват, объём чего-либо; широта способностей, знаний, кругозор, размах деятельности. Под Интервалом, от Латинского слова Intervallum, означающее Промежуток или Расстояние, в музыке и акустике понимается соотношение двух звуков по высоте, то есть частоте звуковых колебаний. Кипение, переход жидкости в пар, происходящий с образованием в объёме жидкости пузырьков пара или паровых полостей. Пузырьки растут вследствие

испарения в них жидкости, всплывают, и содержащийся в пузырьках насыщенный пар переходит в паровую фазу над жидкостью. Кипение начинается, когда при нагреве жидкости давление насыщенного пара над её поверхностью становится равным внешнему давлению. Температура, при которой происходит кипение жидкости, находящейся под постоянным давлением, называется Температурой Кипения ($T_{кип}$). Строго говоря, $T_{кип}$ соответствует температуре насыщенного пара (Температуре Насыщения) над плоской поверхностью кипящей жидкости, так как сама жидкость всегда несколько перегрета относительно $T_{кип}$. При стационарном кипении температура кипящей жидкости не меняется. С ростом давления Ткип увеличивается (смотрите Уравнение Клапейрона-Клаузиуса). Предельной Температурой Кипения является Критическая Температура вещества. Температура кипения при атмосферном давлении приводится обычно как одна из основных физико-химических характеристик химически чистого вещества. Для поддержания кипения к жидкости необходимо подводить теплоту, которая расходуется на парообразование и работу пара против внешнего давления при увеличении объёма паровой фазы (смотрите Испарение). Таким образом, кипение неразрывно связано с теплообменом, вследствие которого от поверхности нагрева к жидкости передаётся теплота. Теплообмен при кипении – один из видов конвективного теплообмена. В кипящей жидкости устанавливается определённое распределение температуры:- у поверхностей нагрева (стенок сосуда, труб и тому подобного) жидкость заметно перегрета ($T > T_{кип}$). Величина перегрева зависит от ряда физико-химических свойств как самой жидкости, так и граничных твёрдых поверхностей. Тщательно очищенные жидкости, лишённые растворённых газов (воздуха), можно при соблюдении особых мер предосторожности перегреть на десятки градусов без закипания. Когда такая перегретая жидкость в конце концов вскипает, то процесс кипения протекает весьма бурно, напоминая взрыв. Вскипание сопровождается расплескиванием жидкости, гидравлическими ударами, иногда даже разрушением сосудов. Теплота перегрева расходуется на парообразование, поэтому жидкость быстро охлаждается до температуры насыщенного пара, с которым она находится в равновесии. Возможность значительного перегрева чистой жидкости без кипения объясняется затруднённостью возникновения начальных маленьких пузырьков (зародышей), их образованию мешает значительное взаимное притяжение молекул жидкости. Иначе обстоит дело, когда жидкость содержит растворённые газы и различные мельчайшие взвешенные частицы. В этом случае уже незначительный перегрев (на десятые доли градуса) вызывает устойчивое и спокойное кипение, так как начальными зародышами паровой фазы служат газовые пузырьки и твёрдые частицы. Основные центры парообразования находятся в точках нагреваемой поверхности, где имеются мельчайшие поры с адсорбированным газом, а также различные неоднородности, включения и налёты, снижающие молекулярное сцепление жидкости с поверхностью. Образовавшийся пузырёк растёт только в том случае, если давление пара в нём несколько превышает сумму внешнего давления, давления вышележащего слоя жидкости и капиллярного давления, обусловленного кривизной поверхности пузырька. Для создания в пузырьке необходимого давления пар и окружающая его жидкость, находящаяся с паром в тепловом равновесии, должны иметь температуру, превышающую $T_{кип}$. В повседневной практике (при кипячении воды в чайнике и тому подобном) наблюдается именно этот вид кипения, его называют Пузырчатым Кипением. Пузырчатое кипение происходит при небольшом превышении температуры T поверхности нагрева над температурой кипения, то есть при незначительном температурном напоре $DT = T - T_{кип}$. С увеличением температуры поверхности нагрева число центров парообразования резко возрастает, всё большее количество оторвавшихся пузырьков всплывает в жидкости, вызывая её интенсивное перемешивание. Это приводит к значительному росту теплового потока от поверхности нагрева к кипящей жидкости (росту коэффициента теплоотдачи $a = q/DT$, где q – плотность теплового потока на поверхности нагрева). Соответственно возрастает и количество образующегося пара. При достижении максимального (критического) значения теплового потока ($q_{макс}$) начинается второй, переходный режим кипения. При этом режиме большая доля поверхности нагрева покрывается сухими пятнами из-за прогрессирующего слияния пузырьков пара. Теплоотдача и скорость парообразования резко снижаются, так как пар обладает меньшей теплопроводностью, чем жидкость, поэтому q и a резко снижаются. Наступает кризис кипения, когда вся поверхность нагрева обволакивается тонкой паровой плёнкой, возникает третий, Плёночный, режим кипения. При нём теплота от раскалённой поверхности передается к жидкости через паровую плёнку путём теплопроводности и излучения. В том случае, когда жидкость не смачивает стенку (например, ртуть, легированную сталь), кипение происходит только в плёночном режиме. Все три режима кипения можно наблюдать в обратном порядке, когда массивное металлическое тело погружают в воду для его закалки:- вода закипает, охлаждение тела идёт сначала медленно (плёночное кипение), затем скорость охлаждения начинает быстро увеличиваться (переходное кипение) и достигает наибольших значений в конечной стадии охлаждения (пузырчатое кипение). Теплоотвод в режиме пузырчатого кипения является одним из наиболее эффективных способов охлаждения; он находит применение в атомных реакторах и при охлаждении реактивных двигателей. Широко применяются процессы кипения также в химической технологии, пищевой промышленности, при производстве и разделении сжиженных газов, для охлаждения элементов электронной аппаратуры и так далее. Наиболее широко режим пузырчатого кипения воды используется в современных паровых котлах на тепловых электростанциях для получения пара с высокими значениями давления и температуры. Плёночное кипение в паровых котлах недопустимо, оно может привести к перегреву стенок труб и взрыву котлов. Кипение возможно не только при нагревании жидкости в условиях постоянного давления. Снижением внешнего давления при постоянной температуре можно также вызвать перегрев жидкости и её вскипание (за счёт уменьшения температуры насыщения). Этим объясняется, в частности, явление Кавитации – образование паровых полостей в местах пониженного давления жидкости (например, в вихревой зоне за гребным винтом теплохода). Кипение при пониженном давлении применяют в холодильной технике, в физическом эксперименте (смотрите Пузырьковая Камера) и так далее.

BOILING WATER SHRINKAGE = УСАДКА ОТ КИПЯЩЕЙ ВОДЫ – Boiling Water Shrinkage is the decrease in length of a test specimen caused by a treatment in boiling water for specified time, expressed as a percentage of the length of the untreated test specimen. The lengths are measured before and after treatment under a specified pretension. See also Shrinkage. Boiling Water Shrinkage is a test designed to measure shrinkage in a cord, yarn, or high-shrinkage fiber when it is immersed in boiling water while under a tension of 0.05 grams/denier.

BOIL OFF = ОТВАРИВАТЬ (или ОТВАРКА) – Boil Off or Boiling-Off is:- (i) the process of removing sizing, wax, impurities, etc, from fabric by scouring; or (ii) the process of degumming silk. See also Scouring. Boil-Off is the process of removing impurities (as size or gum) by boiling fabrics in a scouring solution. Boil Off:- to remove size and impurities from cloth prior to dyeing, by circulating boiling caustic solution through the cloth in a kier or a boil-off machine. See also Scouring. / Отварка Тканей – варка хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей в растворах щёлочей при атмосферном или повышенном давлении с целью удаления примесей и подготовки к белению, крашению и набивке. Наиболее эффективен так называемый ходовой способ варки, выполняемый при атмосферном давлении и температуре около 90 °C, с непрерывным движением ткани в растворе, который содержит едкий натр, бисульфит натрия и силикат натрия.

BOLD = ОТЧЁТЛИВОЕ (или ПОДЧЁРКНУТОЕ, или РЕЛЬЕФНОЕ) – Bold is a term applied well-grown wool of good character. Can you have wool with a bad character, i.e. from a bad neighborhood? I suspect that this is another one of those nebulous terms that apply to the wool's 'hand'.

BOLD GRAIN = ТОЛСТОЕ ЗЕРНО – Bold Grain is a grain that is broad in shape.

BOLERO = BILL OF LADING ELECTRONIC REGISTRY ORGANIZATION

BOLERO = БОЛЕРО – Bolero:- a loose waist-length jacket open at the front. / Болеро, от Испанского слова Bolero, – это изначально короткая облегающая безрукавка без застёжки, часть национального Испанского костюма. Сегодня определение болеро куда проще и шире – это просто укороченный жакет. Болеро появилось как часть национального мужского костюма в некоторых областях Испании. Болеро – это также танец и одновременно музыкальный жанр, зародившийся в Испании в конце XVIII столетия. Болеро Сегодня:- исторически и по определению болеро – это безрукавка. Однако современное болеро сильно видоизменилось со времен своего появления. Сегодня модные дизайнеры предлагают прекрасной половине человечества огромный выбор моделей болеро с рукавом и различными застёжками. Современные болеро могут иметь любую длину рукавов, могут завязываться спереди, застегиваться на пуговицы или крючки. Трикотажные, вязаные, хлопковые, из органзы, кружева, денима и так далее – сегодня болеро можно подобрать к любой одежде на любой вкус. Болеро подходит практически всем девушкам и женщинам, придает образу элегантность и завершенность. Болеро можно встретить в коллекциях Шанэль (Chanel), Люи Вито (Louis Vuitton), Гуччи (Gucci), Каролина Эрэра (Carolina Herrera), Оскар дё ля Рэнта (Oscar De La Renta), Поллини (Pollini) и других. Болеро отлично впишется в летний офисный стиль, придав строгость лёгкому сарафану или топу, прикрыв голые плечи. Болеро прекрасно дополнит вечернее или коктейльное платье (идеально сочетается с платьем-бюстье). Болеро также способно украсить, а при необходимости и утеплить наряд невесты или выпускницы. Кружевные, атласные, меховые болеро – прекрасное дополнение к вечернему наряду. Болеро в повседневном, casual гардеробе скроет мелкие недостатки фигуры (некрасивые плечи и предплечье) и будет незаменимо для тех женщин, которые стесняются носить слишком открытые топы или сарафаны. Трикотажные болеро хорошо носить поверх топа из более тонкого трикотажа. Можно дополнить образ шейным платком. Вязаные болеро хорошо сочетаются с водолазками и топами из хлопка. Такие болеро можно носить с джинсами, плотными леггинсами, юбками и непременно с туфлями на каблуке. В осеннее-весенний период актуальны меховые болеро, которые не только утепляют, но придают некоторый шик общему виду. Ажурное вязаное болеро придаст образу женственность и романтичность. Его можно носить как поверх трикотажного топа, так и поверх нарядного платья. Дополнить образ можно ниткой жемчуга.

BOLERO = БОЛЭРО – Bills Of Lading Electronic Registry Organisation (BOLERO) is a neutral, open platform, intended to be a cross-industry community moving world trade onto the Internet. The focus is to process trade documents fully electronically via a secure communication platform (CMP). The initial focus has been on the carrier's bill of lading through the Title Registry replicating the paper bill of lading functionality and bill of lading parties' roles. Lately, Bolero's focus has changed towards the trade settlement engine, 'SURF', Settlement Utility for Risk and Finance, which Bolero has developed together with some major banks. Maersk Line is a member of Bolero, and, to date (August 2002), has conducted a number of pilots to test functionality.

BOLERO ASSOCIATION LIMITED = БОЛЭРО ЭСОУСИЭЙШЭН ЛИМИТИД – Bolero Association Limited (BAL) is owned by its members. It was formed in 1995 and includes all Bolero users as well as cross-industry bodies that support Bolero's goal of creating the electronic alternative to paper-based trade. Headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom. The Bolero Association has an important role in representing its members and participants in dealing with the Bolero System operating company (Bolero International Limited), administering the enrolment process and the Bolero Rule Book (the governing document for all users of the Bolero System), administering member disciplinary procedures and running a number of user groups covering issues of particular interest to its members and participants. Although BAL enjoys a close working relationship with Bolero International Limited, the two companies are separate legal entities. Bolero International is jointly owned by SWIFT (short for Society for Worldwide interbank Financial Telecommunication), Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Ltd. (TT Club), APAX Partners, Baring Private Equity Partners and Palio Portfolio Ltd. and is responsible for the operation of the Bolero System. Given its cross-industry pedigree, and that its core messaging services will be operated under contract by SWIFT, an organization with an outstanding record as a trusted third party for the banking industry, Bolero International Ltd believes that it is in an unprecedented position to gain the trust of all participants in global trade. A key starting point from which to develop this trust will be Bolero's acceptance of responsibility and liability for the provision of its services. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BOLERO BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ БОЛЭРО – Bills Of Lading Electronic Registry Organisation (BOLERO) Bill Of Lading:- beginning as a receipt for goods containing the contract of carriage, a bill of lading (BL or B/L) has acquired the status of 'negotiable document of title' by mercantile custom. This function enables the holder of a BL to obtain delivery, sell goods during transit, and use BL as security to facilitate payment. A BL is transferable by delivery or endorsement. Many regard this function as the most difficult to replicate electronically, since most legal regimes require 'tangible original paper document, susceptible to immediate visual verification on the spot'. However, Bolero took the challenge by offering a functionally equivalent of BL through the Title Registry, i.e. a central registry which records users' rights and obligations in relation to BBL; as well as the Core Messaging Platform and User Database, which identify users and authenticate all electronic messages exchanged within a closed system. Bolero Bill of Lading (BBL) is the 'BBL Text' (i.e. document digitally signed by the carrier with content similar to paper BL) plus 'Title Registry Record' (i.e. entries made by the Title Registry concerning BBL in accordance with users' electronic instructions). Users can transfer BBL by sending 'Title Registry Instructions' for 'Role Designations'. A carrier can create a BBL by transmitting a message (which includes BBL Text) to the Title Registry. Users undertake not to challenge the validity of digitally signed messages, as these messages are taken to satisfy the writing and signature requirements under 'any applicable requirement of law, contract, custom or practice'. INCOTERMS® 2000 also recognise the validity of electronic messages. The A8 and B8 clauses allow the replacement of a negotiable BL by an equivalent EDI message, 'where the parties have agreed to communicate electronically'. A carrier can create a transferable BBL by designating 'To Order Party' (i.e. specific endorsee) or 'Bearer Holder' (i.e. blank endorsement). / ИНКОТЁРМЗ 2000.

BOLERO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED = БОЛЭРО ИНТЁНЭШЭНЭЛ ЛИМИТИД – BOLERO International Limited:- Bills Of Lading Electronic Registry Organisation (BOLERO):- founded in 1998, with significant backing from the bank community and from the global logistics industry, Bolero was created as a neutral, trusted third party to develop a comprehensive set of standards that would remove the barriers to global, cross-enterprise business. Bolero implements and enforces these standards in an open platform to enable paperless trading between buyers, sellers, logistics, banks, agencies and customs anywhere in the world, delivering transaction visibility, predictability, speed, accuracy and security. Building on this platform, Bolero delivers applications that enable the merging of the physical and Financial Supply Chains, allowing companies to fundamentally re-engineer the way that business is done and take advantage of electronic trading. Customers and their trade partners are rapidly deploying Bolero solutions delivering significant reductions in cost and working capital, increased visibility and improvements in operating efficiency. Headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom. Bolero was founded by SWIFT, and the Through Transport Club (TT Club). In 2000 additional capital was invested in

Bolero by Apax Partners and Baring Private Equity Partners. The cross-industry ownership provides the company with a unique neutral positioning which sets it apart from other proprietary initiatives which have favored the interests of a specific company, market or country. SWIFT is the industry-owned cooperative supplying secure, standardized messaging services and interface software to 7 600 financial institutions in 200 countries. Apax Partners is one of the world's leading venture capital and private equity investment groups, managing more than USD11 billion on behalf of institutional investors worldwide. Baring Private Equity Partners is the international private equity arm of the ING Asset Management and commenced trading in 1984. The TT Club is the international transport and logistics industry's leading provider of insurance and related risk management services. Palio is a Swiss Limited Company, domiciled in Zurich, with international investments in private and public equity, convertibles and high yield debt focusing on the opportunities for capital appreciation created by the rapid convergence of technology, communication and commerce. Bolero is a neutral, open platform, intended to be a cross-industry community moving world trade onto the Internet. The focus is to process trade documents fully electronically via a secure communication platform (CMP). The initial focus has been on the carrier's bill of lading through the Title Registry replicating the paper bill of lading functionality and bill of lading parties' roles. Lately, Bolero's focus has changed towards the trade settlement engine, 'SURF', Settlement Utility for Risk and Finance, which Bolero has developed together with some major banks. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BOLILAND RICE = РИС БОЛИЛЭНД – Boliland Rice (in Sierra Leone) is a Rice grown in fields that may be flooded for 2–4 months. Bolilands are the featureless seasonal swamps. Term 'Bolilands' (from Boli being a Temne word for those lands that are flooded in the rainy season and dry and hard in the dry season and on which only grass can grow. Temne, also spelled Temen or Timni, group of some 1.6 million people of central and northwestern Sierra Leone who speak a language (also called Temne) of the Atlantic branch of the Niger-Congo family. The Temne are mainly farmers whose staple crop is Rice, supplemented by Peanuts (Groundnuts), Cotton, Cassava, and Millet; cash crops are palm kernels and kola nuts. Rice, cattle, and goats are also important.

BOLIVIA = БОЛИВИА (или БОЛИВИЙКА, или БОЛИВИЙСКАЯ) – Bolivia:- (Elysian) wool. Sometimes contains Alpaca or mohair. Twill:- usually 3 up and 3 down. A pile weave (cut) with a diagonal pattern. Pile face which varies in depth. Soft and has a velvety feel. Usually piece dyed. Usually has lines or ridges in the warp or in a diagonal direction on one side. Comes in light, medium and heavy weights.

BOLL = (СЕМЕННАЯ) КОРОБОЧКА – Boll is the capsule or pod of the Cotton plant. After flowering, an elongated capsule or boll is formed in which the Cotton fibers grow. Once the fibers grow completely, the capsule bursts and fibers come out. A Cotton capsule contains about 30 seeds and each seed hosts around 2 000 to 7 000 seed hairs (fibers). Depending on the Cotton type and growing conditions, the color of the fiber is usually creamy white or yellowish. The average fiber length of different kinds of Cotton varies from 22 to 50 mm, and its diameter, from 18 to 25 μm. The fruiting structure of a Cotton plant. It is a leathery capsule made up of separate compartments called Locks, in which Cotton seeds and lint grow. Boll:- the seed pod of the Cotton plant. It has from three to five cells, each cell containing from 6 to 11 seeds, these seeds being covered with the Cotton fibers. The seed pod of the Cotton plant which forms the bed of support for Cotton seeds that are surrounded by fibers. Boll is a name of the Cotton plant's fruiting structure. It is made up of separate compartments called Locks in which Cotton seeds and lint grow. See also Lint, Lock and Square. / коробочка (capsule). Она образуется из отдельных составляющих – тычинок, сросшихся в колонку, 3–5 лопастного пестика и 3–5 гнёздной завязи, в которых развиваются семена и волокно. Название плодоносящей структуры Хлопчатника. Она представляет собой отдельные завязи, именуемые дольками (гнёздами), внутри которых развиваются семена и волокно. Смотрите также Волокно (Lint), Долька (Lock) и Подцветник (Square). В ботанике под Коробочкой понимается сухой многосемянный (иногда односемянный) вскрывающийся плод растений, образованный двумя или несколькими плодолистиками. Коробочки встречаются у Мака, Подорожника, Тюльпана, Хлопчатника и других. Коробочкой может называться также часть спорогония мхов, содержащая споры. Коробочка (Capsula):- (1) сухой многосемянный (иногда односемянный), вскрывающийся при созревании плод, образованный двумя или несколькими плодолистиками. Коробочка вскрываются крышечкой (Подорожник, Белена), дырочками (Мак, Колокольчик), зубчиками на верхушке коробочки (Примула, Гвоздика), продольными трещинами (створками), которые образуются или вдоль перегородок (Табак, Чемерица), или по створкам (Тюльпан, Лилия, Гиацинт и другие). (2) Часть спорогония Мхов, содержащая споры; коробочки бывают цилиндрические или шаровидные. Плод у Хлопчатника – трёх-четырёх-пятистворчатая коробочка яйцевидной или шаровидной формы, в различной степени сплюснутой. У большинства сортов к моменту созревания коробочка раскрывается. Диаметр её у разных форм от нескольких миллиметров (мм) до 6–7 сантиметров (см). Вес хлопка-сырца одной коробочки варьирует у диких форм от 0.25 до 1 грамма (г), у культурного Хлопчатника может достигать 10–12 г и более. У возделываемых в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) сортов средневолокнистого Хлопчатника вес хлопка-сырца одной коробочки достигал 7–8 г, а у сортов тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника он был равен 3–4 г. Коробочка внутри разделена перегородками на гнёзда, снаружи прикрываемые створками. Внутри коробочки перегородки сходятся, образуя так называемый центральный семяносец, на котором образуются семена. В каждом гнезде может образоваться от 5 до 10 семян, а в коробочке в зависимости от числа гнёзд – от 15 до 50 семян. От оплодотворения до созревания коробочки проходит 50–65 дней. Созревая, коробочка усыхает, стенки её растрескиваются, и она раскрывается. Степень раскрытия зрелых коробочек – наследственный признак, имеющий очень важное хозяйственное значение. Виды и сорта Хлопчатника по этому признаку сильно различаются. Особую ценность представляют сорта, у которых коробочки хорошо раскрываются, но в то же время хлопок-сырец прочно удерживается между створками и не выпадает из коробочек. Такие сорта называются буреустойчивыми. Хлопок-сырец в этом случае легче убирать машинами. Созревание и раскрытие коробочек на растении идёт в той же последовательности, в какой формировались бутоны и раскрывались цветки. Последовательность коротких и длинных очередей в созревании отдельных коробочек обусловливает образование конусов созревания в пределах каждого куста. На растении Хлопчатника формируется значительно больше плодовых органов, чем их полностью созреет. Много бутонов и коробочек в течение вегетации опадает. У большинства современных форм средневолокнистого Хлопчатника опадает 60–70%, а у тонковолокнистого – 30–40%. В условиях Средней Азии при высокой агротехнике и нормальной густоте стояния в среднем на одном растении образуется 8–10 коробочек с хлопком-сырцом.

BOLLARD = БИТЕНГ (или КНЕХТ, или ШВАРТОВАЯ ТУМБА) – Bollard is a post, fixed to a quay or a vessel, for securing mooring ropes. An upright wooden or iron post in a boat or on a dock, used in veering or fastening ropes. A strong post (as on a wharf or quay or ship for attaching mooring lines). A thick post on a ship or wharf, used for securing ropes and hawsers. Pole (тумба), fixed to a quay (причал) or a vessel, for securing mooring lines (причальные линии или швартов). Post on wharf, ship or tug for securing lines (в Новой Зеландии). Bollard is a large circular post fitted at wharf for making fast mooring ropes; usually in pairs. Also known as Bitt. Bollard is an upright, wooden or iron post to which hawsers or mooring lines may be secured. / Битенг, от Голландского слова Beting, означает стальную или чугунную одиночную или парную тумбу на палубе судна для закрепления буксирного троса или

якорного каната, а также для уменьшения скорости движения якорной цепи при отдаче якоря. Под Кнехтом, от Голландского слова Knecht, понимается парная тумба с общим основанием на палубе судна, предназначенная для закрепления накладываемого восьмёрками швартовного (швартовный кнехт) или буксирного (буксирный кнехт) троса. Обычно кнехты пустотелые, стальные или чугунные. Кнехт, от Голландского слова Knecht, означает стальную или чугунную парную тумбу, как правило пустотелую. Он укрепляется на палубе судна или на причале и служит для закрепления буксирного или швартовного троса. Под Швартовным Устройством судна понимается совокупность приспособлений и механизмов (вьюшки, киповые планки, клюзы, кнехты, лебёдки, утки, швартовные клюзы, швартовные лебёдки или шпили, швартовы и прочие) для удержания судна во время стоянки у причала или у борта другого судна. Управление швартовными механизмами местное или дистанционное. Автоматическое потравливание или выбирание швартового троса при изменении его натяжения (например, при погрузке или разгрузке судна) позволяет избежать тяжёлой ручной работы. Швартов, от Голландского слова Zwaartouw, гибкий трос (стальной, синтетический или из растительного волокна), с помощью которого подтягивают и крепят судно к причалу или другому судну.

BOLLARD PULL = ПРОВЕРКА ТЯГОВОЙ СИЛЫ – Bollard Pull refers to a test of a tug's capability to pull, measuring how many tones of pull are being applied. / Проверка Тяговой Силы – это тест на способность буксира тянуть, измеряющий сколько тонн тянется.

BOLL COUNT = СЧЁТ КОРОБОЧЕК (или ХХ) – Boll Count:- Average number of bolls per sampled unit. May be used to indicate when a desired economic level of bolls has been set. Bolls set on sympodial nodes nearest the main-stem tend to contribute most to yield, and be of a higher quality, when they are retained.

BOLL DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ КОРОБОЧКИ – Boll Damage from Helicoverpa Species and other Insects can provide sites of entry for weak fungal pathogens. These Fungi are not generally capable of causing boll rots by themselves. Careful examination will reveal a wound or grub hole. / Виды (Species).

BOLL DANGLE = ОБВИСАНИЕ КОРОБОЧКИ – Boll Dangle, or cavitation occurs following heat and/or water stress in plants with a full fruit load. Immature small fruit die and dry on the plant. An elongated dead patch always develops along the fruiting branch below the dead boll. The development of young bolls is 'frozen' and the immature small (up to 15 mm) boll, bracts and stalk dies and dries on the plant. An elongated dead patch also develops on the fruiting branch below where the stalk of the 'frozen' boll is attached. The condition has been attributed to cavitation and is usually associated with heat and/or water stress and plants with a full fruit load. The fungus Phomopsis sp. is frequently, but not always, present and similar symptoms may also result from insect larvae feeding on very young fruit. / Обвисание коробочки или кавитация возникает вследствие теплового воздействия и/или напряжения (недостатком) воды в растениях с полной нагрузкой плода. . Удлиннённый омертвевший очаг всегда развивается совместно с плодоносящей ветвью чуть ниже мёртвой коробочки. (до 15 мм) коробочки, прицветнички (bracts) и стебелёк или ножка (stalk) отмирают и высыхают, находясь на растении.

BOLLGARD® 3 COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК БОЛГАР® 3 – Bollgard 3 (BG3) Cotton:- the third generation insect technology that kills Helicoverpa spp. pests.

BOLLGARD® COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК БОЛГАР® – BOLLGARD® is the name for Monsanto's BT transgenic technology. This technology is owned by Monsanto and is protected by a labyrinth of international patents. To be able to plant transgenic seed in a given area a farmer must first receive a license for that area from Monsanto. Bollgard® Cotton is a cotton variety that has been genetically altered to express an endotoxin (Bacillus thuringiensis) that is active against some caterpillar pests, such as tobacco budworms, bollworms, and European corn borers. Also called BT Cotton. / БОЛГАР® – это зарегистрированное название для БТ трансгенной технологии компании Монсэнто (Monsanto). Эта технология принадлежит компании Монсэнто и защищена серией международных патентов. Использование трансгенных семян для посева на какой-то территории фермер, в первую очередь, должен получить от Монсэнто лицензию для конкретной территории.

BOLLGARD II® COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК БОЛГАР II® – Bollgard II® Cotton, gm Cotton, contains two insecticidal genes, Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab, both derived from a common soil bacterium, Bacillus Thuringiensis (Bt). These genes encode proteins that are toxic to lepidopteran caterpillars, including the two key Helicoverpa pests of Cotton (H. Armigera and H. Punctigera). Bollgard II® Cotton Plants also contain two bacterial antibiotic resistance genes, nptII (conferring resistance to kanamycin and neomycin) and aad (conferring resistance to streptomycin and spectinomycin), and a reporter gene, uidA (enabling visualisation of plant tissues in which this gene is being expressed). The aad gene is not expressed in the gm cotton plants because the bacterial promoter that controls its expression is not active in plants. This gene was used as a marker to select for bacteria containing the modified DNA in the laboratory prior to the production of the genetically modified plants. Short regulatory sequences that control expression of the genes are also present in the gm Cottons. These are derived from Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV), the common soil bacterium Agrobacterium tumefaciens and Glycine max (soybean). Although two of these organisms (CaMV and A. Tumefaciens) are plant pathogens, the regulatory sequences comprise only a small part of their total genome and are not in themselves capable of causing disease. Bollgard II® Cotton was produced by particle bombardment of the Cry2Ab and uidA genes into GM INGARD® Cotton (containing the Cry1Ac, nptII and aad genes). This technique involves coating the DNA containing the genes onto very small tungsten or gold particles which are 'shot' into the Cotton tissue, followed by selection of plants that contained single, functional copies of the genes. INGARD® Cotton was produced using a disarmed plasmid vector (containing the Cry1Ac, nptII and aad genes) carried by A. tumefaciens. Bollgard II® Cotton is a Cotton Variety that has two 'stacked' (or 'pyramided') genes that each encode for the expression of separate endotoxins (Bacillus Thuringiensis; Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab proteins) that are effective against a wide spectrum of caterpillar pests and offer enhanced activity against Bollworms, compared to Bollgard®. Bollgard II® (BGII) Cotton contains traits that kill Helicoverpa Spp. pests. / Бациллус Турингиэнсис. Чешуекрылые или Бабочки (Lepidopteran). Хлопчатник ИНГАР® (INGARD® Cotton)

BOLLIE = НЕДОРАЗВИТАЯ КОРОБОЧКА (или КУРАК, или СЛЕПАЯ КОРОБОЧКА) – Bollie is a Cotton boll that is dry but not open because of weather, insect, or disease damage. Unopened bolls of Cotton that contain usable lint. Cotton taken from half-open or small bolls. / Под Кураком или Слепой Коробочкой, от Узбекского слова Кур, означающее Слепой, понимаются нераскрытые или слегка раскрытые коробочки Хлопчатника, остающиеся на растении после осенних заморозков. Образуются на периферийной, поздно зацветающей части куста. Убирают курак куракоуборочными машинами. Хлопок-сырец из курака низкого качества. Русскоязычный, а точнее Узбекскоязычный термин Курак используется в Узбекистане для определения недоразвитой, слегка раскрытой после заморозка коробочки Хлопчатника. Куракоуборочные Машины – сельскохозяйственные машины для сбора полураскрытых и нераскрытых коробочек с кустов Хлопчатника, а также остатков урожая хлопка-сырца. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускали куракоуборочные машины СКО-2.4, СКО-3.6 и СКО-5.4 с обогатителями собранного вороха, которые убирали одновременно 4–6 рядов с междурядьями 60 или 90 сантиметров (см). Они имели производительность 1.2–3.4 гектара за час (га/ч). Куракоуборочная Машина, машина для уборки курака. Применяют после уборки хлопкоуборочной машиной хлопка из раскрывшихся коробочек. Из курака хлопок выделяют

хлопкоочистителем. Промышленный выпуск куракоуборочных машин в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) был начат в 1955. До этого их изготовляли в хозяйствах или на предприятиях местной промышленности. Рабочие органы куракоуборочной машины – парные наклонные вращающиеся рифлёные валики – обрывают курак с кустов Хлопчатника, попавших между валиками. Счёсанный валиками хлопковый ворох винтовым конвейером (шнеком) и вертикальным планчатым транспортёром подаётся в приёмную камеру обогатителя, состоящего из лущильного барабана и сепаратора с тремя пильными барабанами с протирочными щётками и съёмного щёточного барабана. Отходы по скатной доске падают на землю. Обогащённый ворох после очистки или лущения (в зависимости от настройки куракоуборочной машины) шнеком и воздушным потоком вентилятора подаётся в бункер. При настройке куракоуборочной машины без обогащения и лущения ворох поступает непосредственно в бункер. Производительность машины СКО-4 до 1.5 га/ч, СКО-2 до 0.9 га/ч; ширина захвата соответственно 2.4 и 1.8 метра (м). Рабочие органы куракоуборочной машины приводятся в действие от вала отбора мощности трактора. Куракоуборочная машина:- а – технологическая схема; б – рабочий орган; в – обогатитель; 1а – уборочный аппарат; 2а – поперечный шнек; 3а – вертикальный транспортёр; 4а – обогатитель; 5а – вентилятор; 6а – бункер; 7б – кустонаправитель; 8б – рифлёные валики; 9б – шнек; 10б – редуктор; 11в – заслонка; 12в – лущильный барабан; 13в – рифлёное подбарабанье; 14в – гофрированная сетка; 15в – щиток; 16в – малые пильные барабаны; 17в – протирочные щётки; 18в – щёточный барабан; 19в – шнек; 20в – большой пильный барабан; 21в – откидной щиток.

BOLLINGER BANDS® = ПОГРАНИЧНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ БОЛЫНДЬЖЁРА® – In technical analysis, this is an indicator tool in some internet charting services. It will display the width of Bollinger Bands® as an indicator on the chart. This indicator allows users to compare volatility and relative price levels over a period of time. It consists of three bands designed to encompass the majority of a security's price action. Prices will often meet resistance at the upper band and support at the lower band. Bollinger Bands® are the bands widen during increased volatility and contract in decreased volatility, and when broken, are an indication that the trend is powerful and may continue in that direction. / Дьжон Болындьжё (John Bollinger). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Пограничные Полосы Болындьжёра .

BOLL LOAD = XX КОРОБОЧКИ – Boll Load:- Cotton Plant's capacity to retain and develop fruit within limits of its genetic constitution and the prevailing environmental conditions. As boll loading progresses, available resources are partitioned in favor of boll development and diverted from vegetative development. The genetic constitution governs the vegetative/boll relationship and the environment governs the available resources. The term is also used to indicate when a desired economic level of bolls (see Boll Count) have been set or when additional boll set is limited by the prevailing environmental and physiological conditions of the crop.

BOLL OPENER = АППАРАТ ВСКРЫТИЯ КОРОБОЧЕК (или ВСКРЫВАТЕЛЬ КОРОБОЧЕК) – (1) In cotton ginning, Boll Opener is a machine that is used to open raw cotton bolls by air turbulence and clean lower grades of cotton by separating dust, leaves immature bolls, etc. Boll opener reduces manpower required for sorting, by allowing dust, immature bolls, and leaves to fall below through grids with holes of different sizes for separate collection.

(2) Boll Opener is a chemical, such as ethephon or Prep™, that increases the rate and percentage of boll opening at crop maturity. Boll openers are commonly used to promote efficient mechanical harvesting.

BOLL RETENTION = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ КОРОБОЧКИ (или XX) – Boll Retention:- Normal fertilization, growth, and development of a fruiting structure; opposite of boll abscission, abortion or shedding.

BOLL ROT = КОРОБОЧНАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Boll Rot:- Pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Colletotrichum Spp., Diplodia Gossyina, Fusarium Spp., Xanthomonas Campestris. Symptoms:- numerous microorganisms, both Fungi and Bacteria, cause boll rots. Generally, the first symptoms are small, water-soaked spots on the bolls. Diplodia attacks lower bolls near maturity in warm, humid conditions. Bolls turn dark brown, then black smut-like Fungus growth covers the boll. Fusarium Spp. infect bolls which are about 35 days or older, and diseased bolls become dark brown with a white to salmon colored overgrowth. With these Fungi, the bracts are often infected first. These Fungi may also cause boll 'tight-lock'. External symptoms may be absent, but complete destruction of seed and fiber can occur. When caused by Xanthomonas Bacterium, seed may rot and lint becomes discolored; bolls have round lesions that may appear water-soaked and become sunken and dark brown or black. Disease Cycle:- the Diplodia and Fusarium soilborne Fungi that cause boll rot overwinter on plant debris. Boll rot is most common in humid areas, such as South and central Texas, but is rarely a problem in drier areas like the High Plains of TX. The boll rots are generally a problem when excessive Insect damage or excessively wet conditions exist. Control Measures:- avoid practices that promote rank growth (i.e. manage nitrogen levels and lower plant populations), keep Cotton free of Weeds, and skip-row or modified skip-row planting. Keep insect injury at low levels. Use of a plant growth regulator to limit vegetative growth may also be helpful. Timely defoliation and harvesting can be important too. Boll Rots are usually only a problem in rank, irrigated crops where the humidity within the canopy remains high. An exception is Phytophthora boll rot caused by Phytophthora Parasitica. This pathogen is able to infect mature bolls when soil containing the fungal spores is splashed up onto low bolls. Infected bolls quickly become dark brown to black and open prematurely. The lint does not fluff out and the locks frequently fall out of the boll and onto the ground. The disease is most severe when heavy rain occurs late in the season as the lower bolls are just about to open. Boll Rots are caused by a number of pathogens, including Fungi and Bacteria. Boll rots are favored by wet weather and humidity deep in the plant canopy. Boll rot caused by Alternaria Macrospora begins as small spots with dark margins. The spots enlarge and eventually may affect the whole boll. Bolls infected by Phytophthora appear dark brown to black, sometimes with areas of white mould on the surface. Locks from affected bolls often have a brown stain. They remain hard and don't fluff out. Affected bolls either don't open at all, or open prematurely, with the compact locks easily dislodged and falling to the ground. The distinctive feature of Sclerotinia boll rot is the production of black fungal structures (2 to 10 mm diameter) within and/or on the surface of the rotted bolls. A white cottony fungal growth may be present and the branch adjacent to the boll may also be affected. There are several other Fungi that can cause boll rots in Cotton. These Fungi usually require injury or a wound to allow infection to take place. These boll rots will be more afrequent in crops with rank growth. Bacterial blight of bolls is especially obvious on young, green developing bolls. Spots are circular, dark green and greasy. When spots develop under the calyx crown at the base of the boll then further boll development is prevented. Affected bolls do not open properly. Secondary fungal growth sometimes develops in old spots on mature bolls. Fungal and bacterial organisms can enter bolls in wet and cloudy weather or when the boll has been damaged by pests and cause the boll contents to rot. / Ксантомонада или Ксантомонас (Xanthomonas). макроспора (мегаспора). венчика чашечки (calyx crown). Грибковые организмы и бактерии могут попасть внутрь коробочек во влажную и прохладную погоду, или когда коробочка была повреждена насекомыми. Они вызывают загноение содержимого коробочки.

BOLL SHEDDING = ОПАДАНИЕ КОРОБОЧЕК (или XX) – Boll Shedding:- Often referred to as Abscission. Physiologically induced separation of a boll from the mother plant, usually induced by some damage to bolls or stress on the plant. Occasionally, in reference to squares or bolls, the term abortion is used in the same context.

BOLL WEEVIL = КОРОБОЧНЫЙ ДОЛГОНОСИК – The Cotton Boll Weevil (Anthonomous Grandis) is the primary insect enemy of Cotton. An adult is 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, appearing tan to dark brown or gray in color, has a hard humpback-shaped shell and the

characteristic snout accounting for about 1/4 of its length. This Pest has plagued US Cotton producers since 1892. Cotton Boll Weevil migrated from Mexico to the United States and spread rapidly through-out the Cotton Belt. Since then, it has cost America's Cotton producers more than USD15 billion – from yield losses and costs to control the Insect Pest. It can complete an entire lifecycle in three weeks, lay 200 eggs per female – each in a separate Cotton square or boll, ensuring the destruction of each – and spread rapidly, covering 40 to 160 miles per year. Anthonomus Grandis, Family Curculionidae. A Beetle that causes Cotton losses of more than USD100 million annually. The larvae feed only on Cotton, but the adults may feed on Okra, Hollyhock and Hibiscus. Native to Mexico and Central America. Boll Weevil:- Pest type:- Insect; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Anthonomous Grandis; Pest Order:- Coleoptera. Description:- the adult Weevil measures from 3–8.5 mm (about 0.25 inch) long. It is usually reddish or grayish-brown, though its color may vary to yellowish-brown or dark brown, according to its age, etc. The conspicuous snout is about half as long as the body. A distinctive characteristic is the double-toothed spur on the inner surface of each front leg. Eggs are pearly white and approximately 0.85 mm long. The soft egg shell permits the egg to fit into almost any cavity. Newly hatched larvae are inconspicuous, being only slightly larger than the eggs. The mature larvae are white, legless, and about 13 mm long. The larva head and mouthparts are brown; its body is curved and wrinkled. Pupae are white at first and become brown as they develop. Damage:- the annual Cotton crop losses due to Boll Weevil are enormous. This Pest causes more damage to Cotton in the US than any other Pest. Injury is caused by both adults and larvae. Adult Weevils use their snout to bore into the Cotton boll and feed on the Cotton fibers. Adult females oviposit into both squares and young bolls and seal the holes with excrement. Egg punctures become small, nipple-like protuberances. Larvae developing within those cavities then feed within the squares, causing the bracts to open, the color to fade to a yellowish-green, and the plant to shed the infested squares. Limited feeding on the squares and bolls by adults usually does not cause shedding, but Cotton fiber is sometimes ruined. In addition, boll-rotting Fungi may enter through egg and feeding punctures. Life Cycle:- Boll Weevils overwinter as adults sheltered under leaf litter, in weeds, and along fence rows surrounding Cotton fields. These adults begin to emerge as early as February in Southern areas and continue to emerge until early July, with peak emergence in late May and early June. In early spring, the Weevils feed on terminals of Cotton seedlings, and egg-laying doesn't begin until squares are present. Adult females make a small cavity in each square, into which they deposit a single egg. First generation females lay an average of 200 eggs, while late generations may lay only 5 eggs. Eggs usually hatch in 2–4 days. Only 3 or 4 days after the larvae hatch and begin to feed, the squares generally yellow, flare, and begin to drop. The larvae complete their development in 7–12 days and then transform into pupae within the squares. The pupae last 3–8 days before transforming into adults which remain in the squares only 1–3 days before chewing their way out. Because of the prolonged emergence of overwintering adults, distinct generations are difficult to recognize, but there are several generations per season. Control Measures:- satisfactory control of the Boll Weevil depends on a combination of cultural and chemical methods. Cultural practices include early planting; encouraging rapid seedling growth by good seed bed preparation, proper fertilization, and weed control; and selection of relatively early maturing varieties which are well adapted to your area. Those practices all promote the development of Cotton plants and set of the crop before the Weevils become abundant. Regular in-season insecticide applications are recommended to control Weevils during the major period of fruit set and boll maturity. Base these applications on weekly Weevil counts and damage. First insecticide applications are generally made when 10% of the squares are punctured. For recommended procedures and chemicals in your area, contact your local advisers. Geography:- in the XIX century, the Boll Weevil spread into the US from Mexico. It now occurs throughout the Cotton belt East of the high plains of TX and may also now be found in parts of AZ. Cotton is practically the only host plant for Boll Weevil. Boll Weevil (Anthonomous Grandis) is a small brownish to grayish Weevil that survives the winter as an adult and invades Cotton in the spring to infest one-third grown Cotton squares, causing fruit abortion via feeding or egg punctures; completes life cycle within fallen squares in 2-1/2 to 3 weeks. A major Pest of Cotton in North Carolina before the beginning of the Boll Weevil Eradication Program in 1978, which has successfully eliminated this pest. May undergo three to four generations per year in the Carolinas. Boll Weevil:- Because of the numerous overlapping generations per season (up to 10 or more), effective Boll Weevil management depends on reduction of population growth. Early-season applications of insecticide (pinhead square treatments), late-season applications (diapause treatments), and Cotton stalk destruction are recommended management practices in most regions. Timing of pinhead square treatments is typically based on crop phenology and pheromone-baited trap captures. Captures of 1–4 Weevils/trap per week will trigger control action in most states. In-season control is based on the percentage of squares damaged by Weevils. Thresholds in infested US Cotton range from 10 to 30% square damage, but a threshold of 10% square damage is widely accepted across the US. / Хлопковый Коробочный Долгоносик (Cotton Boll Weevil) или Anthonomus Grandis). Семейства (Family Curculionidae).

BOLLWORM = КОРОБОЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или КОРОБОЧНАЯ ГУСЕНИЦА, или ХЛОПКОВАЯ СОВКА) – Cotton Bollworm:- Pest type:- Insect; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Helicoverpa Zea; Pest Order:- Lepidoptera. Description:- the larval (or caterpillar) stage is the only damaging stage of this Insect. It can be distinguished from Armyworms and Loopers by the presence of several rows of dark bumps on the back, each with one or two bristles. The five to six larval instars vary in color from light green or pink to brown or black, are lighter on the underside, and have alternating light and dark stripes that run the length of the body. The head is usually brown to orange, legs are black and the skin is coarse with many thorn-like projections. The larvae are approximately 45 mm long when full grown. All instars have five pairs of fleshy prolegs. Pupae are about 30 mm long, are about 6 mm wide, and are reddish-brown to dark brown. Adult Corn Earworm moths are robust, have a wingspan of 25–38 mm and are usually light grayish-brown to rust-tan to yellowish-olive color, with a prominent marking on the forewings. The eyes of the moths are usually green. Eggs are dome shaped and about 0.5 mm in diameter. Damage:- larvae feed on flowers, foliage, and tender pods. Soybean defoliation by Corn Earworms is a problem typically confined to some areas of the Southern US, and occasionally in Eastern states. Serious injury normally occurs on late-maturing varieties in July and August. Later in the season, Corn Earworms feed on Soybean pods and immature seeds, often causing yield loss. With heavy infestations (20 or more large worms per meter of row) most pods may be destroyed, and entire fields may be stripped of pods and foliage. Life Cycle:- the life cycle consists of four stages:- egg, larvae, pupa and adult. There are two or more generations of this Insect per year, with more generations occurring in warmer climates. Moths migrate North from Southern states in the spring. Moths prefer to fly on warm cloudy days and most likely at dusk. Each moth can live up to 10–12 days and can lay up to 2 500 eggs. Each egg is laid singly rather than in clusters. Hatched larvae feed on young plant tissue. The larvae feed for about three weeks. At maturity the larvae drop to the ground and dig or burrow a small cell into the soil, pupate and moths emerge 10–20 days later. The moths mate and begin laying eggs. Pupae that form in the fall, remain in the soil and overwinter in that stage. Control Measures:- earlier planted/maturing Soybeans generally avoid damage from this pest. Scouting Soybean fields to determine the extent of infestation is important. Chemical control is possible, but timing is critical. Insecticides are usually not applied until there are six or seven medium to large Earworms per meter of row. Applications need to be made when larvae are small to medium sized, and repeat applications may be necessary. Talk to your local advisers for control recommendations. See also Helicoverpa Armigera. Bollworm (Helicoverpa Zea), the larval or caterpillar stage of the Corn Earworm moth. Typically North Carolina's most significant Cotton Pest, primarily infesting fruit (squares, blooms, and bolls). Undergoes three to four generations annually in the Carolinas, with the first two developing primarily in field Corn and the third on Cotton, Soybeans, Peanuts, and other crops. Also called Soybean Podworm and Tomato Fruitworm, depending upon host. See also Pectinophora Gossypiella, and Pink Bollworm. / Смотрите также Хэликовэрпа Армигэра или Хлопковая Совка (Helicoverpa Armigera), Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла или

Хлопковая Моль (Pectinophora Gossypiella), и Розовый Коробочный Червь (Pink Bollworm). Гусеница выедает семена в коробочках, отсюда и название Коробочный Червь Хлопчатника. Коробочный Червь, гусеница Хлопковой Совки (Chloridea Obsoleta) – опасного Вредителя Хлопчатника, Нута, Кукурузы и других Растений.

BOLO TIE = ГАЛСТУК БОЛО – Bolo Tie is a cord fastened around the neck with an ornamental clasp and worn as a necktie. Bolo Tie is a string that is worn around the neck and is held in place by a decorative piece in the front. / галстук в виде шнурка с орнаментальным зажимом.

BOLSA DE MERCADORIAS & FUTUROS = БОЛСА ДЭ МРКАДОРИАШ И ФТУРОШ (или БИРЖА ТОВАРОВ И ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ) – The Brazilian Mercantile & Futures Exchange (BM&F) celebrated 20 years of activity on 2006-January-31. Formed in July 1985, it began trading in January 1986, and united its operations with those of the Sro Paulo Commodities Exchange (BMSP) in May 1991 and with those of the Brazilian Futures Exchange (BBF), located in Rio de Janeiro, in June 1997. On 2000-September-22, BM&F introduced its electronic trading system, called the Global Trading System (GTS), through which its members can electronically trade all the markets offered by the Exchange. On 2004-December-03, the BM&F WebTrading (WTr), an e-platform created by BM&F for trading mini contracts, was launched with the aim of reducing costs for brokerage houses, and enabling the expansion of their customer base particularly with the addition of small investors through the use of a more simplified trading interface. Website:- http://www.bmf.com.br. On 2002-April-22, the BM&F Foreign Exchange Clearinghouse initiated its activities. On the 25th of April, BM&F acquired from the Brazilian Clearing and Depository Corporation (CBLC) the rights to manage and operate a clearinghouse for government bonds, fixed-income securities and other securities issued by financial institutions. On the same date, it also acquired the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange (BVRJ) equity memberships from their holders and the rights to manage and operate the electronic system known as SISBEX for government bonds and other securities. On 2002-November-12, BM&F negotiated an agreement with the Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN), and with the Centralclearing of Clearing and Settlement, in a move to cease all of the latter's activities related to registration, clearing and settlement of trades involving public and private fixed-income securities, consequentially centralizing these activities at BM&F. Then, on 2004-May-14, the BM&F Securities Clearinghouse inaugurated its activities. With these initiatives BM&F broadened its capacity to become the major clearinghouse in Latin America, providing an integrated set of asset, securities and derivatives clearing services, while at the same time offering economy of scale, competitive costs, and operating security. Moreover, the three BM&F Clearinghouses are ISO 9001 certified: The Derivatives Clearinghouse since October 1996, the Foreign Exchange Clearinghouse since June 2002, and the Securities Clearinghouse since March 2005. In terms of international recognition, it should also be mentioned here that in July of 2002 the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) granted an exemption under Rule 30.10 to BM&F members covering the sale of BM&F contracts to US customers. On 2002-August-29, BM&F launched the Brazilian Commodities Exchange, which united the commodity exchanges from the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, and from the city of Uberlândia (a municipality in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil; nickname:- Udia), transforming these exchanges into regional operation centers. BM&F renders clearing and settlement services to this new exchange. The result was the creation of an integrated domestic market for agricultural commodities with modern price discovery mechanisms and an organized marketing structure. The Brazilian Commodities Exchange opened for trading on 2002-October-22. In 2004, another regional operation center was created in the State of Ceará and a field office linked to the Paraná operation center was opened in Florianópolis (State of Santa Catarina). On 2004-January-29, the Central Bank of Brazil issued a resolution granting commodity and futures exchanges the right to constitute commercial banks in order to render settlement and custody services to the economic agents responsible for the transactions performed at those exchanges. This opened the way for the Exchange to establish the BM&F Settlement Bank which went into operation nine months later, on 2004-November-30. On 2005-September-15, the Exchange launched the BM&F Carbon Facility as part of a joint initiative with the National Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. The focus of this initiative is to develop a Brazilian carbon market that will provide incentives for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The BM&F Carbon Facility is a state-of-the-art electronic system designed for the on-line registration of projects, which have the potential to generate carbon credits in accordance with the principles established by the Kyoto Protocol. The main purpose of BM&F is to register, clear, and settle by physical delivery and cash settlement the transactions executed on the trading floor or in electronic systems, as well as develop, organize, and operate free and transparent markets for the trading of securities and/or contracts based on financial assets, indices, interest rates, foreign currencies, and commodities for immediate or deferred delivery. In addition, over-the-counter (OTC) products are registered at BM&F through an electronic system. The Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Exchange (Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, BM&F) is Brazil's derivatives exchange, based in São Paulo. It was formed in 1991 with the merger of the São Paulo Commodities Exchange, created in 1971, and the Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Exchange (BM&F) established in 1985. In 1997 a second merger joined BM&F and the Rio de Janeiro-based Brazilian Futures Exchange. BM&F trades US Dollar denominated futures on feeder cattle, robusta coffee, cotton, crystal sugar, and futures and options on live cattle, Arabica coffee, corn, and soybeans. Gold futures and options are also traded. Spot price contracts are traded on Arabica coffee. Forward contracts are traded on 250-gram gold, and spot contracts on 10-gram and 0.225-gram gold. Futures and options are traded on the Ibovespa stock market index, and options on the flexible Ibovespa. BM&F trades US Dollar futures and options, flexible US Dollar options, and an array of interest rate futures and options. In 2000, the exchange joined the GLOBEX Alliance, and BM&F acquired the French NSC screen trading system. Some agricultural products continue to be traded by open outcry. Trading is conducted from Monday to Friday, from 09:00 am to 05:00 pm with after-hours sessions from 02:45 pm to 08:00 pm. After-hours transactions are cash settled on T + 2.

BOLSTER = ГНЕЗДО ВЕРЕТЕНА (или ШЕЙКА, или ВТУЛОЧКА ДЛЯ ВЕРЕТЕНА) – Bolster is a long, narrow pillow, either round or rectangular in shape, that is the width of the bed. It is used for decoration and support.

BOLSTER = ГРУЗОВАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА (или ПОДДОН) – Bolster is a flatrack container without ends. / Контейнер-платформа без бортов.

BOLSTER = ОГРАНИЧИТЕЛИ (или ГУБА, или ДЕРЖАТЕЛИ) – Bolster is a bracing of a commodity in a container. / Укрепление сырья в контейнере.

BOLSTER = УПОРНАЯ ГОЛОВКА (или ОПОРНО–СЦЕПНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Bolster is a chassis component which prevents container from shifting fore and aft. It also contains the hold down clamp device. A device fitted on a chassis or railcar to hold and secure the container. / Устройство, установленное на шасси или железнодорожном вагоне, для удерживания и крепления контейнера.

BOLT = БОЛТ – Bolt is a threaded fastener with a coarse thread and with a square or hexagonal head. Note:- a bolt is used with washers and a nut. See also Pallet. / Болт (Bolt):- элемент крепежа с круглой резьбой и с четырёх- или шестигранной головкой. Примечание:- болт применяют с гайкой и шайбой. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

BOLT = КУСОК – There are about 3 common widths for Bolts of fabric:- 36", 44–45" and 54". Most apparel fabrics, calico, quilting fabric, etc will be 44–45" wide (and folded in half on the bolt), most home decor fabrics are 54" (usually on rolls). 36" is less common,

though you can find muslin, interfacing, and some more utilitarian fabrics in 36” widths. The width of each fabric should be labeled on the end of the bolt, along with the fiber, the care directions and how many yards were on the full bolt before cutting, the name of the fabric design and manufacturer. Bolt is a roll of cloth or wallpaper of a definite length. Bolt is a bundle; a compact packet; a roll of woven fabric. Examples:- bolt of canvas (40 yards), 1638; of cloth (40 yards); of fabric; of glass (molten cylindrical jet); of osiers (willow twigs), 1725; of satin, 1592; of silk (40 yards); of straw; of worsted, 1407. In quilting, Bolt is a long piece of fabric that’s usually wound on a flattened cardboard tube, making it easy for merchants to stack fabrics together horizontally or vertically for display. In textile industry, Bolt is a roll or piece of fabric of varying length. / раскрой (cutting); до нарезки ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) . (1) В США, условная длина торгового куска, равная 40 ярдам (36.6 метрам) для ткани или 16 ярдам (14.6 метрам) для обоев. (2) Складка куска ткани в накатку. Формирование и Первичная Упаковка Тканей:- куски должны формироваться из тканей одного сорта, артикула, цвета и рисунка. Ткани, предназначенные для промышленной переработки, должны комплектоваться в целые (без разрезов) куски или рулоны. Для розничной торговли допускается комплектовать куски и рулоны из нескольких отрезов (cuts) тканей одного артикула, сорта, цвета, рисунка, видорисунка и оттенка. Длина тканей в куске или рулоне, предназначенных для предприятий розничной торговли, в завистимости от веса ткани (поверхностной плотности) должна соответствовать нормам стандартов, как правило, от 25 до 60 метров (м), хотя могут быть и отличия, например, длина ткани в куске с разрезнымворсом должна быть от 15 до 40 м, а махровых тканей – не менее 20 м. По соглашению изготовителя с потребителем допускается формировать короткомерные куски ткани, длина которых должна быть не менее 12 м, при этом число отрезов не должно быть долее двух. Масса куска ткани должна быть не более 15 килограмм (кг). Допускается по согласованию изготовителя с потребителем масса куска ткани более 15 кг, предназначенной для розничной торговли и промпереработки при наличии средств механизации погрузочно-разгрузочных работ. Длина тканей в куске или рулоне, предназначенных для промышленной переработки, в завистимости от веса ткани (поверхностной плотности) должна соответствовать нормам стандартов, например, длина ткани весом до 100 грамм на квадратный метр (г/м^2) в куске должна быть не менее 80 м, от 101 до 200 г/м^2 – не менее 55 м, от 201 до 300 г/м^2 – не менее 35 м, и свыше 300 г/м^2 – не менее 20 м. Ткани должны быть сложены в куски или накатаны в рулоны, лицевой стороной внутрь в соответствии со следующими требованиями:- (i) ткань во всю ширину или сдвоенную или строенную складывают в кусок метровыми складками в четыре сгиба; (ii) ткань во всю ширину или сдвоенную или строенную складывают в кусок метровыми складками в три сгиба; (iii) ткань во всю ширину или сдвоенную или строенную складывают в кусок метровыми складками в два сгиба; (iii) ткань во всю ширину или сдвоенную или строенную накатывают на плоскую или круглую прокладки в кусок или рулон. Допускается по соглашению изготовителя с потребителем складывать в куски или накатывать в рулоны ткани лицевой стороной наружу при упаковке их в бумагу, целлофан или полиэтиленовую плёнку. Ткани шириной свыше 100 сантиметров (см) сдваивают или страивают (в зависимости от ширины). Ширина плоских картонных и фанерных прокладок должна быть от 170 до 250 миллиметров (мм), а длина – короче ширины ткани не более чем на 100 мм. Диаметр круглых картонных прокладок должен быть до 65 мм включительно, длина – не менее ширины ткани. Ткани должны быть сложены в куски или намотаны в рулоны плотно, ровно, без перекосов, без свисания и загиба кромок. Куски или рулоны тканей должны быть упакованы в бумагу или целлофан или полиэтиленовую плёнку. Допускается не упаковывать следующие группы тканей:- тарные и упаковочные; товарное суравьё; технические (тёмных тонов). К тканям тёмных тонов относят следующие:- чёрные, тёмно-синие, тёмно-зелёные, тёмно-коричневые и тёмно-серые. Ткани, упакованные и неупакованные в бумагу, целлофан или полиэтиленовую плёнку, перевязывают шпагатом из синтетических плёночных нитей или тесьмой из химических волокон или другим перевязочным материалом в двух местах или крестообразно (для льняных и полульняных тканей). Допускается свободный конец куска или рулона ткани крепить к верхнему слою в двух местах с помощью склеивающей ленты или стачивания без перевязывания. При упаковывании в бумагу, целлофан или полиэтиленовую плёнку торцы куска у несдвоенных тканей оставляют открытыми, у сдвоенных тканей оставляют открытым один торец с кромками.

BOM = BEGINNING OF THE MONTH

BOM = BILL OF MATERIALS

BOMBAZINE = БОМБАЗИН (или БОМБЭЗИН, или БУМАЗЕЯ) – Bombazine:- usually has silk or rayon warp and worsted filling. Imitations are made in cotton. Plain or twill. Very fine English fabric. Name comes from Latin ‘Bombycinum’ which means a silk in texture. It is one of the oldest materials known and was originally all-silk. When dyed black it is used in the mourning cloth trade. Bombazine is:- (1) a twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling; (2) a silk fabric in twill weave dyed black. Origin:- from Middle French Bombasin, from Medieval Latin Bombacinum, Bombycinum silken texture, from Latin, neuter of Bombycinus of silk, from Bombyc-, Bombyx. Bombazine (in the UK, 1850’s), a kind of silk stuff, originally manufactured at Milan, and thence sent into France and other countries. Now, however, it is nowhere manufactured better, or in larger quantities, than in this kingdom. / уточина. Бомбазин (на Итальянском языке) или Бомбэзин (на Английском языке) – плащёвая прорезиненная материя из гладкокрашенной или набивной хлопчатобумажной ткани.

BOMBER = БАМЭ – Bomber is a bomber jacket. / Бамэ или Бомбер – короткая куртка на молнии с эластичными вставками на манжетах и по низу изделия. Другие названия куртки-бомбера – Ball Jacket, Varsity Jacket, Letterman Jacket. Куртка шьётся из шерстяного полотна, кожи, нейлона и многих других материалов. Ширина резинки, пришитой по низу бомбера, может достигать 20 см. Бомбер может быть как с воротом, который представляет собой полукруглую эластичную вставку, так и без него. Куртка-бомбер – изначально мужской предмет гардероба. Однако на сегодняшний день она относится к вещам в стиле унисекс. Девушки с удовольствием носят бомберы не только каждый день с джинсами, но и с платьями и туфлями на каблуках на светские мероприятия и вечеринки. История Возникновения:- первые куртки-бомберы появились в 1930-е. Братья Даглэс (Douglas), открывшие свой аэроклуб, часто устраивали показательные выступления и полёты для туристов. В то время кабины самолетов были открытыми. Чтобы защитить туристов от ветра и холода, на аэродроме им выдавались специальные куртки из кожи и шлемы. Эти куртки продавались и в магазине при аэроклубе. Чуть позже братья получили военный заказ на пошив таких курток для военно-воздушных сил (ВВС). Куртки шились из лошадиных шкур, имели вязаные манжеты и воротники. В дополнение к такой куртке шёл коричневый пояс. А из-за того, что эти куртки носили лётчики, в первую очередь бомбардировщики, куртки прозвали бомберами. Для остальных лётчиков были сшиты такие же куртки, но из овчины. Позже на куртки стали нашивать эмблемы войск. В 1950-е, когда появились усовершенствованные модели самолётов, понадобился более лёгкий вариант куртки-бомбера. Именно тогда братья Даглэс создали свои лёгкие нейлоновые бомберы на ярко-оранжевой подкладке. Такая куртка в случае аварии служила дополнительным сигналом для спасателей. Лётчик при катапультировании мог вывернуть куртку на изнанку и подать сигнал спасателям. Ещё раньше, а именно в 1860-е, прототипы бомберов стали носить Американские студенты. Эти студенческие куртки были сшиты из вареной шерсти и застегивались на кнопки. В 1865 члены бейсбольной команды Гарварда украсили свою спортивную одежду, и куртки в том числе, заглавной буквой Эйч. (H). С тех пор прототип куртки-бомбера стал набирать популярность. В 1930-е бомбер могли носить лишь отличники и спортсмены. Бомбер стал символом успешности и элитарности. Спустя 20 лет студентки-модницы стали носить

куртки-бомберы своих бойфрендов. А к началу 1980-х годов эта куртку мог носить любой желающий. В 1990-е годы бомбер всё ещё оставался предметом мужского гардероба, но к двухтысячным появились и модели для женщин. Бомберы стали униформой для многих субкультур, популярных в то время. Среди них были скинхеды, рок-исполнители, рэйверы и другие. Затем интерес к бомберам на время угас. Новую жизнь в эти куртки дизайнеры вдохнули в 2008 году. Алыкзэндё МэКвин (Alexander McQueen), Диор (Dior), ВиктоЭндРолф (Victor&Rolf) предложили носить куртки-бомберы из яркой кожи, с контрастными манжетами и кнопками, а также классические военные варианты с воротником из овчины.

BOMBER JACKET = ЖАКЕТ БАМЭ – Bomber Jacket is a zippered usually leather jacket with front pockets and knitted cuffs and waistband.

BOMB OXIDATION = ОКИСЛЕНИЕ В БОМБЕ – Bomb Oxidation:- a test for the oxidation stability of a product obtained by sealing it in a closed container with oxygen under pressure. The drop in pressure of the oxygen is a measure of the amount of oxidation that has occurred. / Под Бомбой, от Немецкого слова Bombe, от Французского слова Bombe, от Итальянского слова Bomba, от Латинского слова Bombus, от Греческого слова Bómbos, означающее Гул или Шум, .

BOMBYCIDAE = БОМБИСИДЭ (или НАСТОЯЩИЕ ШЁЛКОПРЯДЫ) – Bombycidae is a Family of Moths. The best-known Species is Bombyx Mori (Linnaeus) or Silkworm, native to Northern China and domesticated for millennia. Another well known Species is Bombyx Mandarina, also native to Asia. The Family consists of 21 Genera and about 150 Species, most of which belong to the nominate Subfamily Bombycinae. The Family was recently severely restricted and currently contains only two subfamilies, the Bombycidae and Epiinae (previously the Tribe Epiini). The former Subfamilies Oberthueriinaeand Prismostictinae have been placed as subjective junior synonyms of Endromidae. The former Subfamily Phiditiinae is reinstated as a separate Family, the Phiditiidae. This list is provisional. Genera such as Apatelodes and Olceclostera are placed in the Apatelodidae, if these are considered valid. Ephoria may be a synonym of Epholca (Geometridae: Ennominae: Ourapterygini), and Epia may be one of Hadena (Noctuidae: Hadeninae: Hadenini). / Бомбисидэ или Шёлкопряды (Bombycidae) – Семейство Бабочек. Тело относительно массивное, ротовые органы рудиментарные, усики гребенчатые. Передние крылья выемчатые по внешнему краю, с серповидной вершиной. Гусеница с коротким шипообразным выростом на 8-м сегменте брюшка, передняя часть тела сужена. Куколка развивается в шёлковинном коконе. Около 20 Видов, распространённых преимущественно в тропиках. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) разводился одомашненный Тутовый Шёлкопряд (Bombyx Mori); из диких Шёлкопрядов встречаются Виды Родов Theophila и Oberthueria. В XIX веке название ‘Шёлкопряды’ относилось к группе Семейств Ночных Бабочек, не питающихся во взрослой фазе:- Хохлаткам (Notodontidae), Волнянкам (Lymantriidae), Коконопрядам (Lasiocampidae), Настоящим Шёлкопрядам (Bombycidae) и некоторым другим. За несколькими Видами Бабочек из этих Семейств, часто упоминающимися в литературе, сохранилось название ‘Шёлкопряда’ – Непарный Шёлкопряд (Волнянка Lymantria Dispar), Сосновый и Сибирский Шёлкопряды (Коконопряды Dendrolimus Pini, Dendrolimus Sibiricus), Китайский и Японский Дубовые Шёлкопряды (Павлиноглазки Antheraea Pernyi, Antheraea Jamarnai). Шёлкопряды, общее название ряда Семейств Бабочек (Берёзовые Шёлкопряды, Настоящие Шёлкопряды, Походные Шёлкопряды и другие), гусеницы которых изготавливают для окукливания кокон из выделяемой ими шёлковины. Шёлкопрядами называют также Бабочек из Семейства Волнянок (например, Непарный Шёлкопряд), Коконопрядов (например, Сосновый Шёлкопряд), Павлиноглазок (например, Китайские и Японские Дубовые Шёлкопряды).

BOMBYCINUS = БОМБИСИНУС (или ШЁЛКОПРЯДНОЕ, или ШЁЛКОВОЕ) – Bombycinus:- silky. / :- шёлковое.

BOMBYX MORI = БОМБИКС МОРИ (или ТУТОВЫЙ ШЁЛКОПРЯД, или ШЁЛКОВИЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ) – Bombyx Mori is the Latin name for the Silkworm:- the silk producing caterpillar that feeds on Mulberry (Morus Alba) leaves. Its cocoon is the source of fine, white silk. It is reared throughout Asia. There are several Species of Silkworm that are used in commercial Silk production, however Bombyx Mori is the most common. Bombyx Mori is native to China and was introduced into Europe and Western Asia in the VI century AD and into North America in the XVIII century. It feeds entirely on the leaves of the Mulberry Tree, so has flourished only where conditions are suitable for large numbers of leaf-bearing Mulberry Trees. Bombyx Mori has been cultivated over many centuries and is no longer known in the wild. Silkworm is a common name for Bombyx Mori, though it is not a worm but the larva or caterpillar of a moth in the Family Bombicidae. / Гусеница Тутового Шёлкопряда. Тутовый Шёлкопряд или Шёлковичный Червь, одомашненное Насекомое Отряда Чешуекрылых Семейства Настоящих Шёлкопрядов. Гусеницы завивают шёлковичные коконы. Шёлкопряды, общее название ряда Семейств Бабочек (Берёзовые Шёлкопряды, Настоящие Шёлкопряды, Походные Шёлкопряды и другие), гусеницы которых изготавливают для окукливания кокон из выделяемой ими шёлковины. Шёлкопрядами называют также Бабочек из Семейства Волнянок (например, Непарный Шёлкопряд), Коконопрядов (например, Сосновый Шёлкопряд), Павлиноглазок (например, Китайские и Японские Дубовые Шёлкопряды).

BONA FIDE = БОНА ФИДЭ – In Latin, In Good Faith, or Authentic, or Genuine, or Real, or True. It usually appears in reference to contracts, especially contracts of insurance. All parties to a contract are expected to reveal all information relevant to the contract in hand, that is, they are expected to contract in good faith. It is also used simply to mean honest or trustworthy. In good faith; without dishonesty, fraud or deceit; authentic. A term Bona Fide refers to data where the parties submitting the data have executed, or are prepared to execute, transactions generating such data and the concluded transactions were executed at arm’s-length from each other. / В переводе с Латинского, Добросовестно; Без Обмана; Честно; По Доброй Вере; заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Bond is a financial instrument that usually pays interest to the holder, issued by governments as well as companies and other institutions, e.g., local authorities. Most bonds have a fixed date on which the borrower will repay the holder. Bonds are attractive to investors since they can be bought and sold easily in a secondary market. Special forms of bonds include deep discount bonds, equity warrant bonds, Eurobonds, and zero coupon bonds. Bond is one type of long-term promissory note, frequently issued to the public as a security regulated under federal securities laws or state blue sky laws. Bonds can either be registered in the owner’s name or are issued as bearer instruments. Bond is a fixed-interest security denominated in a round amount and issued as part of a bond issue. The individual bonds (securities) carry equal rights, with the issue conditions (interest rate, denomination, redemption terms, paying agents, guarantees, etc) uniformly specified. In contrast to bonds, medium-term notes are not issued during a specified period but continuously. Moreover, medium-term notes are not negotiable, unlike bonds which are as a rule exchange-listed. Also known as Debenture. Bond is a tradeable debt security, usually issued by a government or semi-government body to raise money. Holders of the bond have lent money for which they receive a fixed rate of interest over a set period of time. The bond is repaid with interest on the predetermined maturity date. Bonds can be traded on the sharemarket. Basically an IOU or promissory note of a corporation or municipality, usually issued in multiples of USD1 000.00 or USD5 000.00. A bond is an evidence of debt on which the issuing company usually promises to pay the bondholder a specified amount of interest for a specified length of time, and to repay the loan on the expiration date. A bondholder is a creditor of the corporation, not a part owner as is the shareholder. While the interest paid on corporate bonds is fully taxable, the interest on municipal bonds is usually exempt from federal income tax and state and local taxes

within the state of the issue. IOU or promissory note from a corporation or government representing a debt to the purchaser (bondholder) in a fixed amount and for a specified duration. Bonds are simply promises to repay borrowed money. When a corporation or government entity needs to borrow money, it will issue a bond, either directly to investors or through a brokerage, which buys the bonds at a discount and then sells them to the public. The bond issuer promises to make regular interest payments and repay the principal, either gradually, over time, or in a lump sum when the bond reaches maturity. The bondholder pays taxes on the interest payments, except when the bonds are held in retirement accounts. The owner of a bond has loaned the issuing company money at a specific percentage rate for a specified period of time. No ownership of the company is involved. A Bond is a debt obligation (often in the form of a negotiable 'note') by a borrower – typically a government. For example, the Government of Canada may issue a 10 year bond, paying interest at 6%, in denominations of CAD100. Corporations sometimes issue bonds, too. These are much riskier than bonds backed by government guarantees and are often referred to as 'Junk Bonds' and bear much higher rates of interest. Bonds often trade in the market. When prices drop, it means that the effective interest rate is higher, e.g., if a CAD100 bond paying CAD6 per year interest, trades at CAD95, the effective interest rate is 6/95 percent. Bond is internationally-used term for fixed income securities. / облигационер (владелец облигации). закупщик (владелец облигации). Под Облигацией, от Латинского слова Obligatio, означающее Обязательство, понимается ценная бумага на предъявителя, дающая владельцу право на получение годового дохода в виде фиксированного процента (в форме выигрышей или оплаты купонов). Облигации подлежат погашению (выкупу) в течение обусловленного при выпуске займа срока. Облигации выпускаются юридическими лицами и государственными учреждениями. Облигация, ценная бумага на предъявителя, предоставляющая её владельцу право на получение дохода в виде фиксированной процентной ставки. Выпустивший облигацию принимает на себя обязательство выкупить её в течение определённого срока путём выплаты владельцу облигации дохода в форме выигрышей, разыгрываемых в специальных тиражах, или оплаты купонов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) право выпуска облигаций по внутренним займам принадлежало государству (смотрите Государственные Займы). Облигация оформляет особого рода гражданско-правовое обязательство, в котором заёмщиком выступает государство, а заимодавцем – гражданин, предоставивший в распоряжение государства свои денежные средства. В обращении находились облигации 3-процентного выигрышного займа, выпущенного в 1966 на 20 лет. Доход по облигации выплачивался держателям в виде денежных выигрышей. Облигации беспрепятственно продавали и покупали сберегательные кассы (продажа – по ценам, установленным Министерством Финансов СССР, покупка у них – по нарицательной стоимости). С облигациями могут совершаться и иные сделки (хранение, дарение, завещание). К оплате облигации предъявляются в течение срока действия займа и дополнительного льготного полуторагодичного срока. По истечении срока займа облигации, не предъявленные к оплате, утрачивают силу. Облигации и выигрыши по ним были освобождены от обложения государственными налогами. В капиталистических странах облигации выпускаются акционерными обществами и государством. Являются одной из форм фиктивного капитала. Они свободно обращаются на рынке ссудных капиталов, имеют свой курс (цену), который определяется размером приносимого дохода, уровнем ссудного процента, а также предложением и спросом на облигации. Средства, мобилизованные от продажи облигаций, государство использует чаще всего на покрытие бюджетных дефицитов, вызванных огромными непроизводительными затратами и прежде всего расходами на гонку вооружений. Погашение долга, образовавшегося от продажи облигаций, а также выплата процентов по ним осуществляются главным образом за счёт налогов, взимаемых в основном с трудящихся. Источником для выплаты процентов по облигациям, выпускаемым акционерными обществами, выступает прибыль этих предприятий. Облигация:- акционерное общество вправе выпускать облигации. Облигация удостоверяет право её владельца требовать погашения облигации (выплату номинальной стоимости или номинальной стоимости и процентов) в установленные сроки. Облигации могут быть именными или на предъявителя. При выпуске именных облигаций акционерное общество обязано вести реестр их владельцев. Облигация – эмиссионная ценная бумага, закрепляющая право её держателя на получение от эмитента облигации в предусмотренный ею срок её номинальной стоимости и зафиксированного в ней процента от этой стоимости или иного имущественного эквивалента. Облигация может предусматривать иные имущественные права её держателя, если это не противоречит законодательству Российской Федерации.

BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ГАРАНТИЯ) – (1) In customs, Bond is an undertaking in due legal form, by which a person binds himself to the Customs to do or not to do some specified act. / Таможня рассматривает принятое на себя обязательство как должным образом оформленную юридическую форму, посредством которой лицо обязывает себя перед таможней исполнять или не исполнять определённые действия.

(2) Bond is a contract between principal and surety to insure performance of an obligation imposed by law or regulation covering potential loss of duties, taxes and penalties for specific types of transactions. Types Of Bond:- (1) A Bid (or Tender) Bond may be required when a customer issues an open request for tenders for the supply of equipment or the performance of services. It should be remembered that the establishment of a complex competitive international tender process represents a significant investment on the part of the customer. In anticipation of receiving a number of responses and not wanting to waste time choosing a winning bidder only to have the lucky exporter refuse to take the contract, the customer will ask bidders to provide a bid bond for a small percentage (perhaps as much as 3%) of the bid price to demonstrate real commitment on the part of each bidder. This bond could be called in the event that the contract was awarded but the bidder chose not to accept it. The bid bond also evidences to the customer that the supplier making the bid has the financial resources to perform the contract, on the basis that the bank would not issue the bond unless the bank believes the supplier is creditworthy. There is a growing tendency for customers to specify that the bond could also be called if the successful exporter was awarded the contract but failed to provide an advance payment bond or a performance bond. Therefore, before providing a bid bond, it is important to ensure that you will be able to raise any required contract bonds in a form acceptable to the customer. Whilst the request for tenders might specify, say, 1% of bid price as the value of the bid bond, it is wise not to raise the bond for exactly that value but to round up the value of the bond. Consider a competitive bidding situation. You are keen to win the contract and bid at your lowest possible price; this is likely to be a precise, not a round, number. If your bid is priced at, say, £10 256 786.33 your 1% bid bond would be for £102 567.86. Now, if one of your competitors should discover the value of your bid bond, it is not difficult to calculate the probable price of your bid. You might find that the competitor then bids at £10 255 000 to win the contract on price. It is much better to round up the value of your bid bond in order to avoid this risk. A bond with a value of £105 000.00 for example, would not give too much away about your bid price and it might be worth the extra cost to increase the value of your bond in this way. (2) An Advance Payment Guarantee (APG), which tends to be called a guarantee rather than a bond, is a bond given to the customer in exchange for an advance or 'mobilisation' payment. If the contract calls for a down-payment of 25% of the contact price to be made within 30 days of signature of the contract then it will probably also require you to procure the issue of an APG for the same value in return. If your contract contains an effectiveness clause (such that a number of conditions have to be met before the signed contract comes into force) then the advance payment and receipt of the APG will probably feature in the list of conditions which have to be fulfilled. The APG should guarantee the return of the advance payment in the event that you are unable to perform the contract. Be careful that this is all done in the right order: some customers will demand the APG before handing over any money, and/or will suggest

the receipt of the APG is a condition precedent to effectiveness of the contract. You do not want to be in the position of having handed over the APG without having received any payment yet being obliged to start the contract (this has happened!). A partial safeguard in this situation is to condition the bond so that it does not become effective and cannot be drawn upon until the advance payment has been received. However, the issuing bank is unlikely to know if the advance payment has been received, so it is better either a) to arrange for a simultaneous exchange of money and bond, or b) for the APG to contain a provision that it will only become effective on receipt by the issuing bank of the advance payment together with the customer's instructions to pay it to the exporter. Another way to protect your customer's position is for the advance payment to be drawn from a letter of credit, conditional upon the presentation of the APG. Thus, the money flows one way as the bond goes the other. Of course, if you are drawing money from a bank in London and the bond is issued by a bank local to the customer then you will be faced with a difficult act of co-ordination. Ideally your APG should reduce in value by steps as each delivery or contractual milestone is achieved. Reduction mechanisms are described in Chapter 6. (2A) A variation on the theme of an APG is a Progress Payment Bond which, as its name suggests, is issued in exchange for a progress payment at an agreed milestone during construction/manufacture. If work to the value of the payments has been achieved, any requirement for a progress payment bond should be resisted, but it is not always possible to achieve this. (3) A Performance Bond is designed to allow the customer to claim guaranteed financial redress in the event that the exporter fails to perform the delivery and/or technical performance obligations defined in the contract. The contract will have set out the penalties/liquidated damages/compensation for direct losses incurred by the customer as a direct result of the failure of the exporter to perform or failure to remedy any default in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. The performance bond is an overt financial obligation that is over and above these contractual remedies. It is common to see a requirement for a performance bond equivalent to 10% of the contract price. The performance bond will typically be required at the time the equipment is delivered and will run for either a set period (often 12 months) or until some time after the scheduled completion or commissioning date for the project. There is a tendency for some customers to require the performance bond to be provided at the same time as the APG. This should be resisted on the two important grounds of cost (to the exporter and hence to the customer via the selling price) and inappropriateness – how can the exporter guarantee at the start of the contract the performance of equipment that may take many months or some years to deliver? If your arguments are not successful and you have to provide the performance bond at the beginning of the contract you should try to obtain some relief by having it conditioned such that it does not become effective and cannot be called until the equipment is delivered or commissioned in accordance with the terms of the contract. Of course, the wording needs to provide for the issuing bank to be advised of the occurrence of the trigger event(s). (4) A Warranty Bond is given in support of an exporter's warranty obligations, and its validity is likely to match the warranty period. It is typically issued in exchange for the expiring performance bond, although this should be specified in the wording to protect against the possibility of the customer holding both the performance and warranty bonds at the same time. Indeed, a good way to protect against this possibility is to combine the two bonds in a single document such that, for example, a 10% performance bond reduces to 5% upon completion of the contract works and then continues as a warranty bond until the end of the warranty period. This also reduces administrative costs. (5) A Retention Bond is similar to a warranty bond except that, unusually, it is a bond that might be volunteered by the exporter. If your payment terms involve a 5% or 10% payment which is retained by the customer for perhaps 12 months after delivery of equipment, it may be preferable to offer a retention bond for the equivalent value in exchange for payment at the time you supply the equipment. The customer will have the security of knowing that he can recover his money in the event of failure of your equipment (much like a performance bond) but you may achieve a cost saving if the value of holding the payment for 12 months exceeds the cost of issuing the bond. (6) An offset performance bond may be needed if, for a large project, there is a requirement to use locally sourced labour, materials or manufacturing during performance of the project, or if an investment must be made in local business. These Direct Investment Programmes (DIP) and National Investment Programmes (NIP) are important for a host government that needs overseas technology in a capital project but does not want to be seen to be favouring overseas business. It is important to have a robust mechanism for agreeing reductions to the bond value. If 'NIP' is required, the offset performance bond is likely to continue until long after the contract is complete, simply because it will take time for the exporter to seek out suitable investments, negotiate the terms of the investment, and provide suitable evidence of the benefit. Other Forms Of Guarantee:- Bonds are an expensive instrument and it is worth knowing about some alternatives. In all cases, exporters recommend looking at the value of the contract and the importance of the buyer and asking 'do we really need to issue a guarantee?' It is usual for a certain level of commercial protection to be included in the contract, in the form of penalties (Liquidated Damages) for delays etc. You will need to ensure that any additional letters/guarantees do not undermine them. Ideally, write into your contract that the sole remedies for delays and non-performance will be the liquidated damages. If your own company/group is strong, the customer may accept a Letter of Comfort or a parent company guarantee instead of a bond. Offer your own preferred wording wherever possible, and allow time to get the wordings agreed with your customer in advance of contract award so that, if you are awarded the contract, you can move quickly to sign it and get to work. A letter of comfort has no stated value, is off-balance sheet, and is intended to be morally comforting rather than legally binding. The letter of comfort might say that an ultimate holding company may assume the financial risks of default in performance of a subsidiary company under a contract or commercial agreement, by the use of such wording as 'It is our policy to ensure that our subsidiary is in a position to meet all its contractual liabilities and we will not reduce our financial interests in our subsidiary during the performance of the contract'. Of course, in a prolonged recession, the value of a letter of comfort is questionable. It is always worth checking with a lawyer that the seemingly innocuous words of your letter of comfort are indeed not inadvertently binding your parent company into some form of guarantee. A Parent Company Guarantee is a legally binding obligation from a holding company that a subsidiary will perform the contract. Ask your lawyer to draft this guarantee. It is a good idea to include the following:- (i) A clear maximum aggregated limitation of monetary liability which does not exceed the maximum aggregated limitation of monetary liability of the subsidiary under the contract – and replaces the liability of the subsidiary, i.e. it does not create a new liability in addition to that of the subsidiary; (ii) Clear expiry date; (iii) No financial or other restrictive covenants; (iv) Not assignable or transferrable to a third party; (v) Governed by English Law, disputes settled in the English Courts; (vi) If your company is exporting as part of a joint venture, then your parent company's liability should be several (i.e. relating to your part of the contract only). While it is preferable that the customer accepts your guarantee of the performance of your equipment, or a parent company guarantee, most customers require exporters to provide bonds issued by third parties. Bond Issuers:- There are two broad categories of institution which issue bonds: banks and insurance companies:- (i) On-Demand Bonds tend to be issued by banks. They are willing to issue unconditional undertakings, under which they will be required to pay simply if requested to do so, because they will have passed the risk of having to pay back to the exporter by way of an indemnity. The bank marks the bond against the exporter's overdraft / lending limit and also has to allocate its own capital to the exposure. Some banks have decided that there are more remunerative ways of using their capital than bonding lines, especially as contract bonds can be in place for a number of years. New 'Basel III' banking rules will compound this by setting ever higher ratios of bank capital to exporter exposure. Larger companies tend to arrange, and pay a fee for, committed bonding facilities. (ii) Surety Bonds are issued by insurance companies and do not impinge upon the exporter's overdraft facility. They are widely used in construction and civil engineering – and often for 100% of contract value – to guarantee that the contractual terms will be fulfilled. The bond provides financial protection for the beneficiary against loss due to the inability of the principal to discharge damages for breach of contract. Surety bonds can also be used to facilitate deferment of duty, for

example to ease the cash flow for importers and exporters of petroleum, tobacco and alcohol. A surety facility is typically put in place with a maximum limit established by reference to annual audited accounts supported by management figures and budgets. Most surety bonds are conditional; the bond only being callable if the beneficiary proves loss. The conditionality of surety bonds tends to be unattractive to overseas customers. (As this guide deals mainly with on-demand bonds, it does not really address conditional bonds issued by surety/insurance company bonds). / Контракт между принципалом и поручителем, предусматривающий обеспечение исполнения обязательства, возложенного по закону или предписанием, и покрывающий потенциальный ущерб в отношении пошлин, налогов и штрафов за определённые типы операций.

(3) Bond is an obligation of the insurance company to protect one against financial loss caused by acts of another. / Обязанность страховой компании защитить конкретное лицо от финансовых убытков, вызываемых действиями другого лица.

BOND = СВЯЗЬ (или СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ) – Bond:- in general, of these bond types, hydrogen bonds are weakest, ionic bonds intermediate in strength, and covalent bonds are strongest. Van der Waals forces are something of a special case. See also Covalent Bond, Hydrogen Bond, Ionic Bond, Van Der Waals Forces. / , ионные связи (ionic bonds).

BOND CALLS = ОПЦИОНЫ НА ПОКУПКУ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Bond Calls:- the right to redeem outstanding bonds prior to their scheduled maturity. / Право выкупа остающихся облигаций до их запланированного погашения.

BOND CONDITIONS = УСЛОВИЯ ВЫПУСКА ОБЛИГАЦИЙ – Bond Conditions are conditions governing the issue of a bond, in particular interest coupon, maturity, redemption, total amount, denomination.

BOND CUM WARRANT = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ОТДЕЛЯЕМЫМ ВАРРАНТОМ – Bond Cum Warrant is a fixed-income security that certifies the right to purchase shares through a warrant that can be separated from the bond. The shares can be drawn at previously specified conditions by presenting the warrant. The bond cum warrant itself is not exchanged, but rather it continues until it is redeemed. For bond cum warrants, there can be up to three different exchange quotes:- one price for the bond cum warrant (‘cum’), for the bond without warrant (‘ex’) and for the warrant alone. Also called a Bond With Warrant or a Warrant-Linked Bond.

BONDED = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ГАРАНТИЕЙ) – Bonded:- held in bond. The storage of import goods under charge of customs viz. customs seal until the import duties are paid or until the goods are re-exported. Bonded:- the storage of certain goods under charge of customs viz. customs seal until the import duties are paid or until the goods are taken out of the country. Bonded Warehouse is a place where goods can be placed under bond. Bonded Store is a place on a vessel where goods are placed behind seal until the time that the vessel leaves the port/country again. Bonded Goods are the dutiable goods upon which duties have not been paid, i.e. goods in transit or warehoused pending customs clearance. / , то есть .

BONDED CARRIER = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ, или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ГАРАНТИЕЙ) – In the United States, a Bonded Carrier is a licensed transporter that can move freight through US ports of entry without paying duty on those goods or obtaining a customs release during border crossing. What does partnering with a bonded carrier mean for your supply chain? Bonded carriers provide a clear advantage in the expedited shipping process, while still adhering to customs protocol. When a bonded carrier moves freight, that load is called an In-Bond Shipment. This label would streamline the import/export process for your shipments or forwarded freight, which will save both time and money. So bonded carriers not only expedite the importing and exporting, but they also give you the piece-of-mind that your shipment(s) always adhere to customs protocol. A bonded carrier must post security to cover the following:- (i) Movement of goods to a US Customs office inland (not located at the border) for release of a shipment at a later time or place; also known as Bonded Merchandise; (ii) Movement of goods ‘in-transit’ through the United States. The bonded carrier uses the US as a corridor, or a shortcut, by starting from a point outside the United States and then transiting through the US to another point outside of the US (for example Canada to Canada); and (iii) Movement of goods into the United States for export to a foreign market (for example Mexico to Canada). Bonded Carrier is a transporter duly licensed (against a guaranty or surety) by customs to carry duty-unpaid goods. In Bond Shipments refers to imports or export shipments which have not been cleared by customs. In bond shipments to and within the US are shipments not intended to enter the US commerce. In bond shipments is a term applied to the status of merchandise admitted provisionally to the US without payment of duties or applicable taxes. An in bond shipment indicates an origin where the bond is ‘arrived’ and a destination where the bond again will be ‘arrived’ or considered ‘cancelled’. / В России Таможенный Перевозчик:- юридическое лицо, имеющее лицензию на ведение соответствующей деятельности и занимающееся перемещением товаров (грузов), находящихся под контролем таможни, или лицо, несущее ответственность за транспорт, на котором происходит перемещение грузов. Таможенный перевозчик наделён правами и обязанностями, которые он должен выполнять согласно действующему законодательству. Предприятие пользуется услугами таможенных перевозчиков, но, получив его статус, может само осуществлять перевозки, существенно экономя денежные средства. Кто Такой Таможенный Перевозчик? До того, как Россия стала участницей Таможенного Союза (01 Июля 2010), таможенным перевозчиком считалось юридическое лицо, зарегистрированное согласно законодательству Российской Федерации (РФ) и состоящее в Реестре Таможенных Перевозчиков, который вела ФТС РФ (Федеральная Таможенная Служба Российской Федерации) и региональные таможенные управления. Соответственно, можно выделить два типа таможенных перевозчиков:- (1) Общероссийские – исполняют перевозки в пределах территории России; и (2) Региональные – исполняют перевозки внутри определённого региона. Таможенному перевозчику предоставлялось свидетельство на 5 лет о включении его в соответствующий реестр. Деятельность таможенных перевозчиков регулировалась законодательными актами такими, как:- Административный Регламент по Исполнению Государственной Функции по Ведению Реестра Таможенных Перевозчиков, утверждённый ФТС РФ (Приказ № 1351 от 31 Октября 2007), и Таможенный Кодекс РФ. Всё изменилось с 01 Июля 2010. Теперь таможенным перевозчиком может стать юридическое лицо страны-участницы Таможенного Союза, соответствующее требованиям Статьи 19 Таможенного Кодекса Таможенного Союза. Отныне таможенный перевозчик реализует перевозку грузов согласно таможенной процедуры таможенного транзита, не ограничивая себя деятельностью в пределах определённой местности, то есть в зоне Таможенного Союза. Таможенный перевозчик подтверждает свой статус свидетельством о включении его в реестр таможенных перевозчиков, выдаваемое федеральным органом исполнительной власти в сфере таможенного права. Свидетельство выдаётся бессрочно, но каждый год необходимо подтверждение уплаченных таможенных платежей. Способ оплаты может быть любой:- перечисление денежных средств, выдача банковской гарантии, заключение договора поручительства. Деятельность таможенного перевозчика должна отвечать следующему законодательству:- Статьи Таможенного Кодекса Таможенного Союза с 18 по 22, 224, 367; Статьи 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 66, 67, 68 ‘О Таможенном Регулировании в РФ’ № 311-ФЗ от 27 Ноября 2010; Регламенту Федеральной Таможенной Службы по Предоставлению Государственной Услуги по Ведению Реестра Таможенных Перевозчиков (Приказ № 1992 от 30 Сентября 2011). Когда Требуются Услуги Таможенного Перевозчика? Услуги таможенных перевозчиков могут быть обязательными и добровольными. Добровольно можно пользоваться услугами таможенного перевозчика по инициативе заинтересованного лица, уведомив при этом таможенный орган. Обязательно использовать услуги таможенного перевозчика нужно тогда, когда

на таможне отправления у должностного лица появились подозрения о несоблюдении таможенного права. Основываясь на данных о перевозимых товарах, принимая во внимание специфичность таможенной грузоперевозки, должностное лицо берёт на себя принятие решения перевозить продукцию на стадии таможенного декларирования таможенного перевозчика. Так поступает должностное лицо в отношении следующих товаров:- (i) Товары, запрещённые к импорту в РФ и экспорту из РФ, и при необходимости перевозки такой продукции между таможенными органами; и (ii) Товары, которые нельзя реализовывать без лицензии, сертификатов или подлежащие надзору со стороны государственных органов. Как Работает Таможенный Перевозчик? Отношения между отправителем, перевозчиком, получателем продукции и таможенным перевозчиком закрепляются договором. Таможенный перевозчик перевозит товар под контролем таможни, по решению таможни отправления или в связи с заинтересованностью в грузоперевозке лиц. Если таможня отправления приняла решение о грузоперевозке продукции таможенным перевозчиком, то оно обязательно для исполнения для отправителя, перевозчика, получателя и таможенного перевозчика. Издержки перевозчика, которые возникают при грузоперевозке таможенным перевозчиком, регулируются между отправителем, перевозчиком, получателем и не подлежат возмещению со стороны таможни. Перевозка продукции, которая находится под контролем таможни, будет поручена в том случае таможенному перевозчику, если таможня заранее предполагает, что простой перевозчик или его автотранспорт не смогут соблюсти законодательство в сфере таможенного права. Должностное лицо таможенного органа после того, как выяснит статус перевозимого товара и все факторы перевозки, принимает решение о перевозке подконтрольного таможне товара. Воспользоваться услугой таможенного перевозчика заинтересованным лицам можно только при условии осведомленности таможенного органа. Когда принимается решение о перевозке продукции таможенным перевозчиком или решение о дальнейшей перевозке простым перевозчиком, обязательно необходимо предусмотреть и учесть следующие факторы:- (i) Транспорт простого перевозчика должен соответствовать правилам, которые установлены для транспортных средств; (ii) Возможность оказать таможенное сопровождение продукции, товаров, транспорта, документов должностными лицами таможни; (iii) Характер продукции:- товары, которые облагаются высокой ввозной таможенной пошлиной; подакцизные товары; продукция, которая подлежит контролированию различных государственных органов. (iv) Статус продукции, то есть необходимо определить, включает ли в себя таможенный режим взимание или невзимание таможенной пошлины, акцизов, налога на добавленную стоимость (НДС), а также применение или неприменение таких мер экономической политики, как квотирование, лицензирование и другое; (v) Таможенный орган должен владеть информацией о перевозчике:- о его организационно-правовой форме, платёжеспособности, о добросовестном исполнении обязательств перед таможней, информацией о собственнике имущества, стоимости основных средств, популярности на рынке услуг перевозок, является ли перевозка основным или дополнительным видом деятельности, осуществляет перевозчик единичные или стабильные грузоперевозки и так далее; и (vi) Иные факторы, которые дают основания полагать, что товар, транспорт, документы могут быть не доставлены в таможенный орган назначения или таможенные платежи будут неоплаченными. При оплате таможенных платежей, в качестве исключения, может приниматься решение о перевозке товара таможенным перевозчиком в отношении следующих товаров:- (i) Запрещённых товаров к импорту в Россию, экспорту из России; (ii) Когда перевозка товаров должна быть осуществлена между таможенными органами; (iii) Импортные товары, требующие лицензирования; (iv) Товары, подконтрольные другим государственным органам, но если контроль не был ими осуществлён; и (v) Продукция, подлежащая сертификации. Когда перевозкой продукции занимается таможенный перевозчик, то таможенное декларирование и контролирование доставки должно исполняться в строгом соответствии с законодательными актами ФТС РФ в части применения таможенного режима транзита и доставки продукции под контролем таможни. Таможенный перевозчик может пользоваться для перевозок помимо своего транспортного средства и оборудования в виде прицепов, полуприцепов, контейнеров, аналогичным транспортом и оборудованием третьих лиц. Что Значит Статус Таможенного Перевозчика? Многие задаются вопросом, в чем отличие между разрешением участвовать в международной дорожной перевозке (МДП) и полученным статусом таможенного перевозчика? Перечислим эти различия:- (1) Таможенный перевозчик имеет право перевозить продукцию различными видами транспортировки:- железнодорожной, морской, авто- и авиа- транспортировкой, тогда как лица, получившие допуск к МДП, имеют право заниматься перевозкой только на автомобильном транспорте; (2) Таможенный перевозчик пользуется своим статусом на территориях государств, являющихся членами Таможенного Союза, тогда как, если у перевозчика есть допуск к МДП, он может заниматься грузоперевозками на территориях 55-ти государств-участников Конвенции от 1975. (3) Запись в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков осуществляется ФТС РФ, тогда как допуск к МДП выдаёт Ассоциация Автомобильных Перевозчиков (АСМАП) при согласовании с ФТС РФ; (4) Граница гарантийных обязательств перед таможней у таможенного перевозчика составляет не менее 200 000 Евро, а у перевозчика МДП – 60 000 Евро, что даёт возможность таможенному перевозчику не использовать таможенное сопровождение (конвоирование) дорогого и ценного товара стоимостью больше 60 000 Евро. Крупному бизнесу выгодно находиться в статусе таможенного перевозчика, так как это даёт ему определённые плюсы:- (1) Статус Таможенного Перевозчика позволяет перевозить товары по всей территории Таможенного Союза, не применяя мер по соблюдению таможенного транзита. Соответственно отсутствуют издержки на таможенные пошлины, на таможенное сопровождение, на налоги импортной продукции. Отсутствие трат на таможенное сопровождение экономит не только деньги, но и время. Регулярное отсутствие платы по налогам и таможенным пошлинам делает деятельность перевозчика проще. Перевозчик, который не имеет статуса таможенного перевозчика, обязан внести финансовые средства, заключить договор поручительства или каждый раз при осуществлении грузоперевозки предоставлять банковскую гарантию. Это очень некомфортно. Так появился ‘Институт Таможенного Перевозчика’, цель которого сделать деятельность таможенных перевозчиков доступнее. Перевозчик предъявляет на таможне свидетельство и под её контролем занимается перевозкой груза, но при этом каждый год единовременно оплачивает таможенные пошлины и налоги на сумму не менее 200 000 Евро. Возможность перевозок дорогостоящих грузов, которые в разы превышают стоимость оплаты таможенной пошлины и налогов. Например, фирма получила разрешение на таможенные грузоперевозки и оформила банковскую гарантию на 8.5 миллионов Российских Рублей, так как она имеет статус таможенного перевозчика, то может заниматься перевозкой грузов, стоимость которых превосходит данную сумму. Соответственно, если в лицензии таможенного перевозчика написана сумма обеспечения 8.5 миллионов Российских Рублей, то перевозчик может стабильно перевозить товар, стоимость которого составляет 16 миллионов Российских Рублей. Если у перевозчика нет лицензии, ему придётся оплатить размер обеспечения в 16 миллионов Российских Рублей. При каждой грузоперевозке ценного товара обычному перевозчику придётся подтверждать обеспечение в виде денежного залога, банковской гарантии или договора поручительства. (2) Возможность мультимодальных перевозок:- У таможенного перевозчика есть некое преимущество использования во время перевозок различных видов транспорта. Следовательно, он может осуществить ввоз продукции воздушным транспортом таможенного перевозчика, а далее воспользоваться автотранспортом. (3) Возможность разумного использования автопарка:- Когда происходит грузоперевозка по процедуре международной дорожной перевозки (МДП), он должен строго соблюдать соответствие его автотранспорта требованиям, выдвигаемыми теми или иными государствами. Европейские страны жёстко контролируют соблюдение экологических требований к транспорту, въезжающих на их территорию. Но если перевозчик имеет статус таможенного перевозчика, он может использовать на территории стран

Таможенного Союза далеко не новый транспорт, которым запрещён въезд в Европейские страны. Очень интересно поступают перевозчики, имеющие и статус таможенного перевозчика, и допуск к МДП. Автомобили, отвечающие Европейским стандартам (Евро 4, 5), ездят за товаром в Европейские страны, далее, к примеру, груз отгружают в Беларусь, а позже товар старым МАЗом таможенного перевозчика перевозят в место назначения в России. То есть перевозчик, эксплуатируя дорогой транспорт по дорогам Европы, сохраняет автомобили в хорошем состоянии, при этом более старых представителей автопарка он использует на перевозки внутри страны. (4) Возможность перевозок своих (и привлечённых) грузов из портов:- Перевозчикам, которые имеют свои автомобили и постоянные поставки грузов, пребывающие в морские порты, очень удобно перевозить не только свои товары, но и привлечённые товары третьих лиц. При имеющемся статусе таможенного перевозчика, перевозчик забирает из порта свой контейнер и увозит его в таможню назначения. Часто для таких перевозок используют громадные Американские грузовые машины, не годящиеся для поездок в Европейские страны. Где Получить Лицензию Таможенного Перевозчика? Многие говорят ‘лицензия таможенного перевозчика’, но действительное наименование документа – ‘Свидетельство о Включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков’. Форма такого свидетельства, подтверждающего статус Таможенного Перевозчика и порядок его использования, определена решением Комиссии Таможенного Союза (КТС) № 260 от 20 Мая 2010 ‘О формах таможенных документов’. Свидетельство выдаёт таможня страны-участницы Таможенного Союза, включающий юридических лиц в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. В Российской Федерации – это ФТС РФ, в Республике Казахстан – Комитет Таможенного Контроля (КТК) Министерства Финансов Республики Казахстан, в Беларуси – Государственный Таможенный Комитет (ГТК) Республики Беларусь. Такое свидетельство выпускают в 2-х экземплярах. Один направляют компании, которая включена в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков или выдают представителю компании при предоставлении доверенности на получение свидетельства и паспорта. Компания, получив свидетельство, делает нужное ей количество копий, должным образом заверяет их путём проставления подписи руководителя, печати организации и выдаёт своим водителям, которые обязаны предоставлять данный документ в таможенных органах. Другой экземпляр свидетельства хранится в ФТС РФ. Информация о компании и выданном свидетельстве заносится в реестр. Что Входит В Права И Обязанности Таможенного Перевозчика? Перечислим Обязанности Таможенного Перевозчика: - (1) Обязан соблюдать все требования при перевозке грузов согласно таможенной процедуре таможенного транзита, прописанной в Таможенном Кодексе Таможенного Союза; (2) Обязан вести учёт продукции, которую перевозит согласно таможенной процедуре таможенного транзита, и предоставлять с помощью информационных технологий отчёты о перевозке такой продукции в таможенные органы. Форма отчётности должна соответствовать законам стран-участниц Таможенного Союза, несоблюдение которой может повлечь за собой исключение из Реестра Таможенных Перевозчиков; (3) Обязан соблюдать уплату таможенной пошлины, налогов, включая случаи, предусмотренные Статьями 227-228 Таможенного Кодекса Таможенного Союза; (4) Несёт обязательство о неразглашении и неиспользовании в собственных интересах, а также о непередаче третьим лицам информации, которую получил от отправителя, получателя или экспедитора груза, если такая информация несёт государственную, банковскую, коммерческую или другую тайну. (5) Обязан сообщать о всех изменениях в течение 5 рабочих дней с момента их возникновения (касается сведений, сообщённых при включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков). Перечислим Права Таможенного Перевозчика, которые весьма ограничены:- (1) Имеет право перевозить продукцию, которая находится под таможенным контролем, без таможенного сопровождения и без обеспечения оплаты таможенного платежа (залога груза или транспорта, гарантийных обязательств третьего лица, внесения на депозитный счёт определённой суммы денежных средств); (2) Имеет право получать плату денежными средствами; (3) Имеет право перевозить груз как своим транспортом, так и транспортом третьих лиц. При этом транспортные средства обязаны отвечать требованиям, установленным законодательством; (4) Право требовать справедливого распределения между сторонами издержек, которые понёс перевозчик при перевозке груза, но при условии, если это было прописано в соглашении между отправителем и перевозчиком; и (5) Право на участие при проведении действий процессуального характера:- осмотры, экспертизы. Как Происходит Включение В Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков? Для получения статуса Таможенного Перевозчика и свидетельства о включении в реестр таможенных перевозчиков необходимо подать в ФТС РФ заявление о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. Заявление нужно заполнить по утверждённой форме, к нему приложить пакет документов, которые доказывают соблюдение всех необходимых условий потенциальным таможенным перевозчиком для включения его в реестр. Более подробно остановимся на условиях включения в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков и на перечне прилагаемых документов. Условия, необходимые для включения юридического лица в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков:- (1) На дату подачи заявления в таможенный орган лицо должно иметь опыт в перевозке грузов не менее двух лет. В качестве доказательств можно предоставить договоры перевозки товаров за 2 предыдущих года, включая транспортные накладные или CMR. (2) Обязательно предоставить обеспечение оплаты таможенной пошлины и налогов на денежную сумму не менее чем 200 000 Евро, но учитывая курс валют, который установлен законами страны-участницы Таможенного Союза на дату предоставления обеспечения. Компания имеет право самостоятельно выбрать любой способ обеспечения:- внесение на депозитный счёт ФТС РФ денежных средств, оформить банковскую гарантию, заключить договор поручительства. С внесением денег на депозитный счёт и заключением договора поручительства всё понятно, а вот на оформлении банковской гарантии остановимся поподробнее. Банковская гарантия и договор поручительства подтверждают обеспечение уплаты таможенной пошлины и налогов, а также являются гарантом исполнения всех взятых обязательств перед таможенным органом. В основном, участники внешнеэкономической деятельности оформляют банковскую гарантию, так как её нетрудно сделать в любом банке или в страховой компании, но при этом нужно не забывать, что такая кредитная организация обязана быть включённой в реестр юридических лиц, имеющих право выдачи банковских гарантий. Реестр, который утверждён ФТС РФ (Приказ № 1165 от 02 Июня 2011) стабильно обновляется. Письмом ФТС РФ № 01-11/109 от 12 Января 2011 утверждена форма банковской гарантии. Банковская гарантия может быть предоставлена не менее чем на 200 000 Евро (ранее – 20 миллионов Российских Рублей), учитывая курс валют на день предоставления банковской гарантии в ФТС РФ. Важно! Банковская гарантия передаётся в ФТС РФ вместе с заявлением о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков, но если в банковскую гарантию внесены изменения, то необходимо предоставить весь пакет документов, который предоставлялся в кредитную организацию. Документы нужно предоставлять с сопроводительным письмом. Дата и входящий номер на Вашем экземпляре сопроводительного письма будет являться доказательством предоставления банковской гарантии. Необходимо учесть, что регистрация поданных документов может произойти не в день их подачи. За это время курс валют может поменяться, поэтому лучше позаботиться об этом заранее и оформить банковскую гарантию на 200 000 – 300 000 Российских Рублей больше. К примеру, курс Евро на дату предоставления банковской гарантии в ФТС РФ составляет 40 Российских Рублей за один Евро, следовательно, 200 000 Евро x 40 = 8 000 000 Российских Рублей. Прибавьте риск перемены курса валют 300 000 Российских Рублей, итого 8.3 миллиона Российских Рублей. Но, если не хватило суммы обеспечения, недостающие денежные средства вносятся на счёт ФТС РФ. (3) Разрешительные документы на грузоперевозку. Если законодательство государства-участника Таможенного Союза требует какого-либо разрешения на осуществление грузовых перевозок, то наличие такого документа строго обязательно. Например:- (i) Подразделения Ространснадзора Минтранса РФ по месту регистрации юридического лица выдаёт лицензии на перевозку грузов морскими и речными

транспортными средствами, а также удостоверения по допуску к международным автоперевозкам; и (ii) Федеральным Агентством Воздушного Транспорта Минтранса РФ выдаётся лицензия на перевозку грузов воздушным транспортом. (4) Документальное подтверждение прав собственности, хозяйственного ведения, аренды, оперативного управления перевозимым грузом и транспортными средствами, которые пригодны для перевозки товара под пломбами и печатями таможенных органов. Такими подтверждающими документами могут быть свидетельства о регистрации транспортного средства, паспорт транспортного средства (ПТС), договора аренды, договора лизинга воздушного или морского судна и так далее. (5) На дату обращения в ФТС РФ у потенциального таможенного перевозчика не должно быть задолженностей по таможенным платежам, налогам и пеней по ним. В данном случае, речь идёт о долге перед таможенным органом по неуплате налогов и таможенной пошлины по причине подачи недостоверно продекларированных данных или, если когда-либо не была произведена поставка груза, подконтрольного таможне; (6) Заявитель в течение одного года не должен быть привлечён к административной ответственности за нарушения в сфере таможенного права, в частности, по следующим статьям Кодекса Российской Федерации об Административных Правонарушениях (КоАП РФ):- (i) Статья 16.1:- предоставление недостоверных сведений таможенным органам или недостоверное декларирование; (ii) Статья 16.2:- недостоверное декларирование; (iii) Статья 16.3:- несоблюдение запретов и ограничений на ввоз, вывоз товаров; (iv) Часть 1 Статьи 16.9:- полная или частичная недоставка товаров; (v) Статья 16.11:- уничтожение, повреждение, удаление, изменение либо замена средств идентификации (пломб и печатей); (vi) Статья 16.15:- непредоставление в таможенный орган отчётности; (vii) Часть 2 Статьи 16.23:- осуществление деятельности в качестве таможенных перевозчиков, включённых в соответствующий реестр на основании недействительных документов, либо исключённых из Реестра Таможенных Перевозчиков; (viii) Часть 3 Статьи 16.23:- несообщение либо несоблюдение срока 5 дней сообщения таможенному органу об изменении сведений, указанных в заявлении о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. Соответственно, на дату подачи заявления о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков у заявителя не может быть вступивших в законную силу решений по вышеуказанным статьям Кодекса Российской Федерации об Административных Правонарушениях (КоАП РФ) в течение одного года перед подачей заявления в ФТС РФ. Например, заявление зарегистрировано в ФТС РФ 01 Января 2012, следовательно, в период с 01 Января 2011 по 01 Января 2012 заявитель не должен был привлекаться по перечисленным статьям Кодекса Российской Федерации об Административных Правонарушениях (КоАП РФ). Однако, юридическое лицо может подать заявление спустя год после даты вступления в законную силу крайнего постановления об административном правонарушении. Одно постановление об административном правонарушении, вступившее в законную силу, не будет являться причиной мотивированного отказа о включении заявителя в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. Если у заявителя имеется несколько административных дел, то лучше переждать один год с момента последнего, вступившего в силу, административного постановления, а затем смело подавать необходимые документы в ФТС РФ на включение в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. Какие Документы Потребуются, Чтобы Стать Таможенным Перевозчиком? Юридическое лицо должно направить в ФТС РФ заявление о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков, оформленное по утверждённой форме. К заявлению необходимо приложить пакет документов, подтверждающие сведения, указанные в заявлении, это:- (1) Учредительные документы (копия устава); (2) Выписка из Единого Государственного Реестра Юридических Лиц (ЕГРЮЛ); (3) Свидетельство о внесении записи в ЕГРЮЛ; (4) Свидетельство о постановке на учёт в налоговом органе (ИНН); (5) Разрешительные документы на перевозку грузов. Если законодательство страны-участницы Таможенного Союза требует какого-либо разрешения на осуществление грузовых перевозок, то наличие такого документа строго обязательно. Подразделения Ространснадзора Министерства Транспорта Российской Федерации (Ространснадзора Минтранса РФ) по месту регистрации юридического лица выдаёт лицензии на перевозку грузов морскими и речными транспортными средствами, а также удостоверения по допуску к международным автоперевозкам; Федеральное Агентство Воздушного Транспорта Минтранса РФ выдаёт лицензии на перевозку грузов воздушным транспортом. (6) Документы, подтверждающие право собственности, хозяйственного ведения, аренды, оперативного управления перевозимого груза и транспортных средств (свидетельство о регистрации транспортного средства, паспорт транспортного средства (ПТС), договор аренды, договор лизинга воздушного или морского судна и так далее); (7) Свидетельство о допущении транспортного средства международной перевозки к перевозке груза под таможенными пломбами и печатями, порядок выдачи которого утверждён Решением Комиссии Таможенного Союза (КТС) № 676 от 22 Июня 2011. Такое свидетельство необходимо, если на товаре имеются печати и пломбы. Свидетельство не потребуется, если перевозка осуществляется на платформе для негабаритного груза или в контейнере. (8) Оригинал платёжного поручения или банковской гарантии, свидетельствующие об оплате не менее 200 000 Евро; (9) Документы, подтверждающие наличие открытых банковских счетов; и (10) Договоры перевозки товаров за 2 предыдущих года, включая транспортные накладные или CMR. Данные документы служат доказательством наличия у заявителя опыта перевозок, который не может быть менее 2 лет. Пакет документов предоставляется в ФТС РФ в виде копий, надлежащим образом заверенных (за подписью руководителя и с проставлением печати организации), устав может быть заверен нотариально, но банковская гарантия или платёжное поручение обязательно должны предоставляться в оригиналах. Когда Включение В Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков Считается Завершённым? Есть два способа подачи заявления в ФТС РФ. Заявление с приложенным пакетом документов можно отпустить в ящик для корреспонденции, находящийся в Приёмной ФТС РФ, по адресу:- Улица Новозаводская 11-5, Москва или направить по почте. Согласно регламенту работы ФТС РФ, пакет документов будет передан Управделами, который зарегистрирует заявление потенциального таможенного перевозчика не позднее даты, следующей за днём поступления заявления. Далее, пакет документов будет передан в одно из подразделений ФТС РФ для его рассмотрения. Срок, в течение которого заявитель должен быть внесён в реестр таможенных перевозчиков, не должен превышать 40 дней, в случае внесения изменения в банковскую гарантию – не более 15 дней. Но, как правило, ФТС РФ в эти сроки не укладывается, так как заявление должно пройти сложную процедуру согласования различных специалистов таможенной службы. Таможенное законодательство является несовершенным и постоянно меняющимся, в связи с чем и возникают различные трудности, препятствующие быстрому включению заявителей в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков. Есть прецеденты подачи заявлений без банковской гарантии. Для того, чтобы сократить риск издержек по оформлению банковской гарантии, компания сначала получает предварительно одобренное решение ФТС РФ, затем ей даётся 30 дней для направления в адрес таможенной службы оформленной банковской гарантии. Как пример можно привести крупную компанию, которая воспользовалась вышеприведённым правом, но оригинал банковской гарантии был направлен ФТС РФ спустя 32 дня вместо 30 заявленных. В итоге, компании был предоставлен мотивированный отказ о включении в Реестр Таможенных Перевозчиков, что повлекло за собой существенные убытки для компании и затягивание сроков включения её в реестр до 90 дней. Если бы сотрудники ФТС позвонили в компанию и напомнили о необходимости донести оригинал банковской гарантии, она не понесла бы столь ощутимый урон. Есть примеры, когда компании пытаются действовать через руководство таможенной службы, но эти методы не приводят к положительным результатам. Что Важно Помнить, Став Таможенным Перевозчиком? (1) Нельзя забывать о том, что в любой момент перевозчик может быть исключён из Реестра Таможенных Перевозчиков. Причины исключения из реестра:- (i) Если перевозчик не предоставил в ФТС РФ новое обеспечение уплаты таможенной пошлины, налогов. Примерно за полмесяца до окончания срока банковской гарантии перевозчик обязан

направить в таможенную службу новую банковскую гарантию. Если по какой-то причине на дату окончания срока банковской гарантии не готово новое обеспечение, срочно уведомите ФТС РФ. (ii) Если таможенный перевозчик не соблюдает свои обязанности и привлечён к административной ответственности за нарушения в сфере таможенного права по Статье 16.1 Кодекса Российской Федерации об Административных Правонарушениях (КоАП РФ) за предоставление недостоверных сведений таможенным органам или недостоверное декларирование по Части 1 Статьи 16.9 КоАП за полную или частичную недоставку товаров, и сумма административного штрафа превышает 250 000 Российских Рублей. Исключение составляет фактическое количество перевозок, а именно:- (a) 4 000 перевозок автотранспортом; (b) 300 перевозок воздушным транспортом; (c) 5 000 перевозок железнодорожным транспортом; и (d) 100 перевозок водным транспортом. В этом случае допускается общая сумма штрафных санкций не более 800 000 Российских Рублей. (iii) Если перевозчик по собственному желанию подаёт в ФТС РФ заявление об исключении его из реестра таможенных перевозчиков; (iv) При ликвидации юридического лица согласно действующему законодательству страны-участницы Таможенного Союза; и (v) При реорганизации юридического лица согласно действующему законодательству страны-участницы Таможенного Союза. (2) В случае внесения таможенным перевозчиком изменений в сведения, указанные в свидетельстве о включении в Реестр Таможенных пПеревозчиков, например, изменение суммы банковской гарантии, смена юридического адреса. Нужно направить в ФТС РФ документы, подтверждающие изменения, приложив просьбу внести указанные изменения в реестр. Если изменилась сумма банковской гарантии, приложите новую банковскую гарантию, если произошла смена юридического адреса – копию устава в новой редакции, Идентификационный Номер Налогоплательщика (ИНН), свидетельство о регистрации в Едином Государственном Реестре Юридических Лиц (ЕГРЮЛ), выписку из ЕГРЮЛ и так далее.

BONDED EXCHANGE = ЗАМКНУТАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Bonded Exchange is an exchange which cannot be freely converted into other currencies. / Валюта, которая не может быть свободно обменена на другие валюты.

BONDED FABRIC = СКРЕПЛЁННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Bonded Fabric is:- (1) a fabric containing two or more layers of cloth joined together with resin, rubber, foam, or adhesive to form one ply. (2) Bonded Fabric:- a fabric which is created by adhesively bonding fiber webs or a textile fabric that is made of carded web or fiber web held together by adhesives or sheet or web structures bonded together by entangling fiber or filaments (and by perforating films) mechanically, thermally or chemically. See also Nonwoven Fabric. Bonded-Fiber Fabrics are made from webs of synthetic fibers bonded together with heat or adhesives. They are cheap to produce but not as strong as woven or knitted fabrics. Bonded-fiber fabrics are mainly used for interlining. They are easy to sew, crease resistant, do not fray and are stable when washing and dry cleaning. PP Spunbonded Fabrics are chosen over conventional fabrics because they perform a multitude of functions such as absorbency, liquid repellency, resilience, and strength. To carry consumer as well as personal belongings, these materials are now being widely used as consumer goods bags and hand bags.

BONDED–FACE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ СО СКРЕПЛЁННОЙ ЛИЦЕВОЙ ЧАСТЬЮ – Bonded-Face Fabric:- the side of a bonded fabric used as the face (right side) of the cloth in a garment or other end use.

BONDED FREIGHT = НЕРАСТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ФРАХТ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ) – Bonded Freight is a freight moving under a bond to US Customs or to the Internal Revenue Service, and to be delivered only under stated conditions.

BONDED GOODS = НЕРАСТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ (или ТОВАРЫ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ) – In the United States, Bonded Goods are the imported goods deposited in a Government warehouse until duty is paid. / Бондовые Товары (Bonded Goods):- груз на таможенном складе, представляющий собой привозные (или импортные) товары, пошлина за которые пока не уплачена и таможенные формальности не соблюдены.

BONDED WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или СКЛАД, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ГАРАНТИЕЙ (ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УПЛАТЫ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ И САНКЦИЙ)) – In the United States, Bonded Warehouse is a warehouse owned by persons approved by the US Treasury Department, and under bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; utilized for storing goods until duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released. A Bonded Warehouse is a warehouse approved by Customs and utilised for the storage of goods until such time that duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released. In the United States, Bonded Warehouse is one that has been approved by the US Treasury Department who, due to observance of revenue laws, has put the warehouse under bond or guarantee. A bonded warehouse can also be a warehouse utilized for the storage of merchandise that is on hold until duty is paid. A warehouse authorized by customs authorities for storage or manufacture of goods on which payment of duties is deferred until the goods enter customs territory. The goods are not subject to duties if reshipped to foreign points. Bonded Warehouse is a building or a warehouse authorized by Customs authorities for storage of goods on which payment of duties is deferred until the goods are removed. Warehouse where imported merchandise may be stored temporarily without payment of customs duties or taxes. In the United States, the temporary storage period cannot exceed three years. Also known as Customs Bonded Warehouse. Bonded Warehouse is a warehouse owned by persons approved by the relevant customs and excise authorities (for example, in the United States it is the Treasury Department), and under bond (or guarantee) for the strict observance of the revenue laws. Utilised for storing goods until duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released. Bonded Warehouse is a warehouse under customs control where cargo in transit is kept or where cargo is kept pending customs clearance. / Склад, в котором могут быть временно размещены привезённые (или импортированные) товары без оплаты таможенных пошлин или налогов. В Соединённых Штатах Америки период временного хранения не может превышать трёх лет. В Российской Федерации такой тип складов относится просто к Таможенному Складу, организуемому и обслуживаемому независимой от таможни компанией или организацией. Известен также как Таможенный Склад, Обеспеченный Гарантией (Customs Bonded Warehouse). Гарант гарантирует надлежащее исполнение Принципалом обязательств по уплате таможенных платежей, пеней в случае неисполнения либо ненадлежащего исполнения Принципалом своих обязательств по уплате таможенных платежей. Принципалом выступает Поручитель – владелец такого склада. Бондовый Склад (Bonded Warehouse):- склад, приписанный к определённой таможне, на котором можно осуществлять хранение привезённых (или импортных) товаров, не уплачивая пошлин. Оплата таможенных пошлин производится лишь в случае отправки товаров внутрь страны. Хранение товаров на бондовом складе лимитировано определёнными сроками, по истечении которых товары переходят в доход государства.

BONDED WAREHOUSE – EXPORT = СКЛАД ДЛЯ ВЫВОЗА, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ – Bonded Warehouse – Export is a secure building or area, approved by customs, where cargo, for which export clearance has been performed, is stored. Goods are considered foreign and must go out for export. In some countries, a bonded warehouse is defined as a warehouse with customs officials onsite. In others, it is a warehouse in which customs inspect cargo prior to authorizing export clearance. Ensure the local definition is established. In some countries, some manufacturers are also granted a licence to operate a bonded warehouse in which they can store manufactured products in anticipation of export and hence suspend payment of local taxes, e.g., on cigarettes.

BONDED WAREHOUSE – IMPORT = СКЛАД ДЛЯ ВВОЗА, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ – Bonded Warehouse – Import is a secure building or area, approved by customs, where cargo, for which export clearance has been performed, is stored.

BOND FAILURE = НАРУШЕНИЕ СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ – Bond Failure is a rupture of adhesive bond. / Разрушение связующего сцепления.

BOND FUND = ФОНД ОБЛИГАЦИЙ – Bond Fund is the investment fund which under its by-laws invests its assets in straight and convertible bonds. / Инвестиционный фонд, который по своему уставу инвестирует свои активы в обычные (чистые или прямые) и обратимые облигации (конвертируемые облигации).

BOND–IN = НАХОДЯЩИЕСЯ ПОД ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или НАХОДЯЩИЕСЯ ПОД ГАРАНТИЕЙ, или НЕРАСТАМОЖЕННЫЕ, или ПОД ТАМОЖЕННЫМ КОНТРОЛЕМ) – Bond-In:- goods are held or transported In-Bond under customs control either until import duties or other charges are paid, or in order to avoid paying the duties or charges until a later date.

BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ, или КРЕПЛЕНИЕ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или СЦЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Bonding is a process for adhesive laminating two or more fabrics or fabric and a layer of plastic foam. There are two methods:- the flame method used for bonding foam and the adhesive method used for bonding face and backing fabrics. Bonding is a process of joining two or more layers of cloth with a layer of adhesive, or pressing fibers into thin webs or mats held together by adhesive, plastic, or self-bonding that melts when heat is applied. Nonwoven fabrics are made in this way. The term occasionally is used as a synonym for laminating, but this is technically incorrect. Bonding is a process for adhesive laminating of two or more fabrics or fabric and a layer of plastic by means of a bonding agent (adhesives, plastics or cohesion), or ultrasonic procedure. Bonded fabrics are commonly used in outerwear. Bonding is the technique of permanently joining together two fabrics or layers of fabrics together by a bonding agent into one package. The bonding of fibers in a single layer of material is called a Web. Special adhesives, binders, or thin slices of foam may be used as the marrying agent. Fabrics can also be bonded to ultra-thin slices of foam or other materials on the cutting tables, and make possible easier handling of fragile cloths such as delicate laces, sheer materials, or lightweight knits. Bonding is one of several processes of binding fibers into thin sheets, webs, or battings by means of adhesives, plastics, or cohesion (self-bonding). See also Bonding With Binder Fibers, Needled Fabrics, Needle Loom, Point Bonding, Print Bonding, Spray Bonding, Spray Spinning, and Stitch Bonding. Bonding:- several methods for making nonwoven materials are now firmly established, and others are being developed. In adhesive bonding, fabrics are made by forming a web of fibers, applying an adhesive, then drying and curing the adhesive. The web can be produced by a garnett machine or a conventional card, several layers being piled up to obtain the required thickness. Such webs are weak across the width, but this does not limit their use for certain end products. A more uniform product results from cross laying the web. Other machines, such as the Rando-Webber, lay down the fibers by an airstream. The fibers in the web may be stuck together in various ways. The web may be sprayed with an emulsion of an adhesive – e.g., a latex based on synthetic rubber, acrylic derivatives, or natural rubber – or, alternatively, may be carried on a mesh screen through a bath of latex, the excess being squeezed out by a pair of rollers. Adhesives may also be applied as a foam or a fine powder. Thermoplastic fibers can be incorporated in the blend and on heating will bond together, giving strength to the mass of fibers. Mechanically bonded nonwoven products (or fiber-bonded nonwovens) are webs strengthened by mechanical means. The web, sometimes reinforced by a thin cotton scrim in the middle or by texturized yarns distributed lengthwise through it, is punched by barbed needles mounted in a needle board. The fibres in the web are caught up by the needle barbs, and the resulting increased entanglement yields a compact product sufficiently strong for many purposes. Modern needle-felting or punching machines perform 900 punches per minute, and selection of appropriate needles is based on the fiber being processed and the desired product. The Arachne Machine, the best known unit for stitch bonding, operates much like a warp-knitting machine. Fibrous web is fed into the machine, and stitches are made by a series of needles placed about eight millimeters apart, giving the web longitudinal strength; lateral strength is provided by the fibre interactions. The products are attractive for many purposes and can be improved by treatment with polyester resins to increase their wear resistance and with thermosetting precondensates to reduce their tendency to pill (e.g., to form small tangles). A new device attached to the Arachne machine permits introduction of weft ends at every single course, making color effects possible. Araloop machines yield loop-pile fabric suitable for towels and floor coverings. Three sewing-knitting machines were invented in East Germany in 1958. In the Malimo machine process, warp yarns are placed on top of filling yarns and stitched together by a third yarn. The Maliwatt machine interlaces a web of fibers with a sewing thread, giving the effect of parallel seams. The Malipol machine produces a one-sided pile fabric by stitching loop pile through a backing fabric. A new British process makes double-sided terry fabric, called Terrytuft, by inserting pile yarn into a backing and knotting it into position. Webs made of yarns having a core of one polymer and an outer sheath of another material having a lower softening point may be lightly pressed and then heated to an appropriate temperature. The core yarn will ‘spot weld’ together at the junction points, binding the mass of fibers together. Products made in this way find uses as industrial fabrics, coatings, and interlinings. / уточные пряжи.

BONDING = СОЕДИНЕНИЕ (КОРОТКОЙ ПЕРЕМЫЧКОЙ) (или СВЯЗЬ) – Bonding is an electrical conducting path formed by the permanent joining of metallic parts. Intended to assure electrical continuity and the capability to safely conduct any likely current. Similar to bonding jumper or bonding conductor.

BONDING COMPANY = ГАРАНТИРУЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Bonding Company is an organization that is prepared to undertake an agreement to make good a financial guarantee on behalf of another responsible for such guarantee. Owners of ‘arrested’ vessels may obtain such a bond to satisfy a court and to obtain release of the vessel.

BONDING WITH BINDER FIBERS = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПЕРЕВЯЗОЧНЫМИ ВОЛОКНАМИ – Bonding With Binder Fibers:- specially engineered low-melting point fibers are blended with other fibers in a web, so that a uniformly bonded structure can be generated at low temperature by fusion of the binder fiber with adjacent fibers. See also Bonding.

BOND ISSUE = ОБЛИГАЦИОННЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или ВЫПУСК ОБЛИГАЦИЙ) – Medium- to long-term securities (usually fixed-interest) issued and offered for public subscription during a specified period as a means of raising capital. In many cases the borrower is given the right to repay all or part of the issue prior to final maturity upon observance of a notice period. Special forms include convertible bond issues, indexed bond issues, annuities, foreign bond issues and Eurobonds.

BOND ISSUE IN DEFAULT = НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПО ОБЛИГАЦИОННОМУ ВЫПУСКУ (или ДИФОЛТ ПО ОБЛИГАЦИОННОМУ ВЫПУСКУ, или ДИФОЛТ ПО ВЫПУСКУ ОБЛИГАЦИЙ) – Bond Issue In Default:- a bond issue whose interest or planned repayments of principal are not effected as scheduled under the terms of the issue. / Облигационный выпуск, по которому в запланированное графиком время согласно условий и порядков данного выпуска не состоялись выплаты процентов или запланированные выплаты основной суммы.

BOND MARKET = РЫНОК ОБЛИГАЦИЙ – Bond Market companies and governments issue bonds to raise capital for their investments. Bonds are interest-bearing securities either with a fixed interest rate or with a floating rate and with a maturity of at least one year (from the time of issuance). Fixed-interest rate bonds make up the largest share of the bond market.

BOND OF INDEMNITY = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО КОМПЕНСАЦИИ) – Bond Of Indemnity is a written instrument stating a fixed sum as a penalty, binding the parties to pay that penalty unless one or more of the parties performs a certain act.

BOND OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ОБЛИГАЦИЮ – Bond Option:- a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) a bond of an issuer, whether sovereign or non-sovereign, at a specified strike price. The bond option can be settled by physical delivery of the bonds in exchange for the strike price or may be cash settled based on the difference between the market price of the bonds on the exercise date and the strike price. / закупить (в случае опциона на покупку) или продать (в случае опциона на продажу) . суверенного (самостоятельного) или несуверенного (несамостоятельного).

BOND PORT = БОНДОВЫЙ (или ПРИПИСНОЙ) ПОРТ – Bond Port is a port of initial Customs entry of a vessel to any country. Also known as First Port of Call.

BOND PRICE = ЦЕНА ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Bond Price:- not to be confused with Bond Yield, it is the amount an investor pays to buy a bond. Bond prices and interest rates have an inverse relationship:- when rates rise, bond prices fall; when rates decline, bond prices rise. / Это сумма, которую инвестор оплачивает при покупке облигации; её не следует путать с Доходностью Облигации (Bond Yield). Цены облигаций и процентные ставки имеют обратную зависимость:- когда процентные ставки растут, цены облигаций падают; и когда процентные ставки снижаются цены облигаций растут.

BOND RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ ОБЛИГАЦИЙ – Bond Rating:- in Canada, government or corporate bonds are rated by companies like the Dominion Bond Rating Service as to risk. A Double-A rating, for example, would give investors an objective assessment as to how capable the issuer is of meeting its repayment obligations. It's a risk assessment.

BOND STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ – (1) Bond Strength is the unit load applied in tension, compression, flexure, cleavage, or shear, required to break an adhesive assembly, with failure occurring in or near the plane of the bond. See also Peel Adhesion. / Удельная нагрузка, прилагаемая при растяжении, сжатии, сгибании, расщеплении/раскалывании, или сдвиге, требующаяся для разрушения связующего звена/узла/устройства, с нарушением, возникающим в или вблизи плоскости сцепления.

(2) Bond Strength is the amount of force required to delaminate a piece of woven or knitted fabric from its backing.

(3) Bond Strength is the amount of force required to break the fusion points found in certain nonwovens.

(4) Bond Strength is the amount of force required to break the chemical bonds between atoms in molecules and crystalline salts.

BOND STRIP = XX – Bond Strip is a tradable security consisting of one of the payments constituting either a coupon of a coupon-bond or a redemption payment of a coupon-bond. In effect a strip is a zero coupon bond (ZCB).

BOND SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ (или СИСТЕМА ГАРАНТИЙ, или СИСТЕМА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ) – Bond System is part of US Customs' Automated Commercial System providing information on bond coverage. A Customs bond is a contract between a principal, usually an importers, and a surety which is obtained to insure performance of an obligation imposed by law or regulation. The bond covers potential loss of duties, taxes and penalties for specific types of transactions. Customs is the contract beneficiary.

BOND TRADING RING = РИНГ ТОРГОВЛИ ОБЛИГАЦИЯМИ (или АРЕНА ТОРГОВЛИ ОБЛИГАЦИЯМИ, или ТОРГУЮЩИЙ ОБЛИГАЦИЯМИ РИНГ) – Bond Trading Ring is the stock exchange ring on which bonds are traded. / Ринг или арена фондовой биржи, на котором торгуются облигации.

BOND WITH WARRANT = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ВАРРАНТОМ – Bond With Warrant:- a bond issued with a warrant attached which entitles the investor to purchase stock. The value of the bond and warrant are quoted separately. This type of bond is widely used in the United States and has now reached certain European markets. The securities are issued at below-market interest rates. A warrant is attached to the bond, entitling the investor to purchase stock, or, in the case of bond warrants, to buy bonds issued by the company in the future. The warrants are detached shortly after the bond issue and quoted separately on the stock exchange, leaving the rights associated with the bond intact. Also known as Warrant Bond, and Equity Warrant. / на закупку акции.

BOND YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Bond Yield is the amount of return an investor realizes on a bond. Several types of bond yields exist, including nominal yield, interest paid divided by the face value of the bond, and current yield, annual earnings of the bond divided by its current market price. Additionally, required yield refers to the amount of yield a bond issuer must offer to attract investors. When investors buy bonds, they essentially lend bond issuers money. In return, bond issuers agree to pay investors interest on bonds throughout their lifetime and to repay the face value of bonds upon maturity. The money that investors earn is called Yield. Investors do not have to hold bonds to maturity. Instead, they may sell them for a higher or lower price to other investors, and if an investor makes money on the sale of a bond, that is also part of its yield. Bond Yield Versus Price:- as bond prices increase, bond yields fall. For example, assume an investor purchases a bond with a 10% annual coupon rate and a par value of USD1 000. Each year, the bond pays 10%, or USD100, in interest. Its annual yield is the interest divided by its par value. As USD100 divided by USD1 000 is 10%, the bond's nominal yield is 10%, the same as its coupon rate. Eventually, the investor decides to sell the bond for USD900. The new owner of the bond receives interest based on the face value of the bond, so he continues to receive USD100 per year until the bond matures. However, because he only paid USD900 for the bond, his rate of return is USD100/USD900 or 11.1%. If he sells the bond for a lower price, its yield increases again. However, if he sells for a higher price, its yield falls. When Do Bond Yields Fall? Generally, investors see bond yields fall when economic conditions push markets toward safer investments. Economic conditions that might decrease bond yields include high rates of unemployment and slow economic growth or recession. As interest rates increase, bond prices also tend to fall. Interest Rates Versus Bond Prices:- to examine the relationship between interest rates and bond prices, imagine an investor buys a bond from ABC Corporation with a 4% coupon rate and a USD1 000 face value. Another investor waits a few weeks before buying a bond, and during that time, the issuer raises interest rates to 6%. At this point, the second investor can buy a USD1 000 bond from ABC Corporation and receive USD60 in interest per year. Meanwhile, upset that he is only earning USD40 per year, the original investor decides to sell, but to entice others to buy his bond instead of bonds directly from ABC Corporation, he lowers his price. For example, he lowers it to USD650, making its effective annual yield USD40/USD600 or 6.1%. If the bond issuer had not increased its rates, the investor might not have had to sell his bond for less than its face value. Bond Yield is the return an investor would earn if a bond was purchased and held to maturity. Usually, the longer the term of a bond, the higher the interest rate that's paid to the holder, compensating for the inflation risk of having money tied up for a long time. To determine the yield, divide the interest rate by the purchase price of the bond. / если облигация была закуплена и удерживалась до . Доходность Облигации:-

характеристика реальной финансовой эффективности инвестирования в облигацию в виде годовой ставки сложных процентов с учётом всех видов дохода от облигации.

BONNET = БАНИТ (или КАПОР, или ШАПОЧКА) – Bonnet:- (chiefly Scottish) a man's or boy's cap; a brimless Scotch cap of seamless woolen fabric (compare Tam-O'-Shanter); a cloth or straw hat tied under the chin and worn by women and children.

BONNY, BRASS RIVER AND QUA IBOE = БОННИ, БРАСС РИВЁР И КУА АЙБО – Nigeria's petroleum is classified mostly as 'light' and 'sweet', as the oil is largely free of sulphur. Nigeria is the largest producer of sweet oil in OPEC. This sweet oil is similar in composition to petroleum extracted from the North Sea. This crude oil is known as 'Bonny light'. Names (benchmarks) of other Nigerian crudes, all of which are named according to export terminal, are Qua Iboe, Escravos blend, Brass river, Forcados, and Pennington Anfan. A composite of Bonny, Brass River and Qua Iboe crudes from Nigeria. The crude oil of Nigeria is divided into two classes. They are sweet and light petroleum. It is mostly low in sulphur. Under OPEC, Nigeria is the biggest manufacturer of light crude oil. The light oil of this West African nation is alike in composition to the petroleum drilled from the North Sea. It is usually referred to as Bonny Light. You can find other grades of Nigerian black gold like Brass River, Qua Iboe, Escravos blend, Pennington Anfan etc. It is identified based on their export depot. The biggest country that imports Nigerian petroleum is the mighty United State of America. Out of the 100% of oil which the US imports yearly, Nigeria supplies about 10% of the whole US oil imports. This makes up 40% of Nigeria oil exports. It is the fifth biggest market of oil imports for the great United States of America. You can find up to 6 petroleum export depots in Nigeria. They are mainly owned by multinational oil companies. The major oil companies in Nigeria are Chevron, Shell, Mobil, Texaco, Agip etc. BP is yet to discover the potentials of Nigeria's crude oil. It is believed that shell has two oil terminals while the remaining four is owned by Chevron, Mobil and Texaco respectively. The forcados depot is owned by Shell. It has the capacity of amassing about 13 million barrels as well as the close by Bonny depot. Mobil controls the Qua Iboe depot located in Awka Ibom state Nigeria. Chevron operates the Escravos terminal situated at Delta State. It is capable of storing up to 36 million barrels. Agip runs the brass depot located in Rivers state. It has a storage capacity of up to 3 million barrels. Finally, Texaco runs the Pennington depot. Its storage capacity is not known. Crude oil sample was also collected from three selected oil wells of Qua-Ibo, Brass River and Bonny, respectively. Bonny Light oil is a high grade of Nigerian crude oil with high API gravity (low specific gravity), produced in the Niger Delta basin and named after the prolific region around the city of Bonny. The very low sulfur content of Bonny Light crude makes it a highly desired grade for its low corrosiveness to refinery infrastructure and the lower environmental impact of its byproducts in refinery effluent. Other grades of Nigerian crude oil are Qua Iboe crude oil, Brass River crude oil, and Forcados crude oil. The Bony Light is in high demand specifically by American and European refineries. It is therefore a major source of income generation from the oil rich nation. These include:- Brass river crude, Qua Iboe crude and Bonny Light crude. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation), Щел (Shell), Мобл (Mobil), Тэксэко (Texaco), Адьжип (Agip) и прочие. Би.Пи. (BP). Смесь сортов нефти Бонни (Bonny), Брасс Ривер (Brass River) и Куа Айбо (Qua Iboe) из Нигерии.

BONUS = БОНУС – Bonus is the term used to describe a one-off payment made to shareholders in addition to the dividend after particularly successful trading years, when exceptional profits have been earned (e.g., in the case of high book profits from the sale of property) or on special occasions (such as company anniversaries).

BONUS DIVIDEND = БОНУСНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Unexpected extra dividend paid to a shareholder. Bonus Dividend is an abnormal dividend declared out of profits. If paid in cash it is regarded as an increment to the normal dividend and is unlikely to be repeated in future periods, for example an additional dividend paid in the centenary year of a company. Instead of being paid in cash, the bonus dividend may be applied to the payment, in full or in part, of amounts owing on a new share issue. The dividend may also be applied to the payment of any uncalled capital on shares which have already been issued.

BONUS ISSUE = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭМИССИЯ, или БОНУСНЫЙ ВЫПУСК) – Bonus Issue is an issue of shares made by a company wishing to reduce the average price of its shares. Shareholders receive a number of extra shares in proportion to the number already held. Also known as Capitalization Issue. See also Bonus Share. / Смотрите также Бонус Акция (Bonus Share).

BONUS SHARE = АКЦИЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ВЫПУСКА (или АКЦИЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЭМИССИИ, или БОНУС АКЦИЯ) – Bonus Share:- additional shares issued by the company to existing shareholders for free, usually in a pre-determined ratio to the number of shares already held. Also known as Bonus Issue. See also Scrip Share. Shares newly issued by a corporation to its shareholders created through the conversion of reserves into share capital. Also known as Stock Dividend in the United States. This is another way of distributing dividend. When a company decides, not to give cash to the share holders as dividend, it issued shares called Bonus Shares, to the share holders for which it receives no cash. These are fully paid shares.

BONUS SHARE PLAN = БОНУСНЫЙ ПЛАН НА АКЦИИ – Bonus Share Plan allows shareholders the option of receiving their cash dividend in the form of additional shares. Discounts toward the purchase of additional shares are usually offered. Similar to a dividend reinvestment plan. Bonus Share Plan is usually a plan whereby shareholders may elect to receive all or a portion of the dividend in shares instead of cash. You should refer to announcements by the company or contact the company to obtain further information regarding the rules and operation of the plan. / закупить дополнительные акции .

BOOK–BUILDING = ПОСТРОЕНИЕ ПО КНИГЕ – Book-Building is a placement procedure (placement) in which investors are directly involved in the pricing process. The investors' entire subscription wishes (subscription), including their price proposals, are electronically recorded, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by the lead manager in a central 'book'. The information obtained in this book-building process is then incorporated in real time into the pricing and allocation of the shares. Book-building is a widely-accepted procedure specifically designed to establish a fair balance of interests between issuer and investor with regard to the size of the issue price. Since the mid-1990's, book-building has predominated as the preferred syndication and placement procedure for securities. A special form of this method is 'accelerated book-building'.

BOOK CLOTH = КНИЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ПЕРЕПЛЁТНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Book Cloth is a print cloth treated with pyroxylin or starch and clay and used in bookbinding.

BOOK–ENTRY BONDS = БЕЗДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Book-Entry Bonds:- embody a book-entry money claim on the Swiss federal government or the Canton of Berne. Depending on the market situation, book-entry bonds offer a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment.

BOOK–ENTRY SECURITIES = БЕЗДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Book-Entry Securities are the securities that are recorded in electronic records, called Book Entries, rather than as paper certificates. Ownership of US Government book-entry securities is transferred over Fedwire. Securities that are transferred electronically. No physical certificates change hands. See also Dematerialization, and Immobilization. Electronically recorded securities that include each creditor's name, address, Social Security or

tax identification number, and Dollar amount loaned, i.e. no certificates are issued to bond holders, instead, the transfer agent electronically credits interest payments to each creditor's bank account on a designated date. / , то есть .

BOOK ENTRY SECURITY TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С БЕЗДОКУМЕНТАРНОЙ ЦЕННОЙ БУМАГОЙ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ С БЕЗДОКУМЕНТАРНОЙ ЦЕННОЙ БУМАГОЙ) – Book Entry Security Transaction (BEST) is a fee charged to a COMEX® Division clearing member firm when it makes a deposit or a withdrawal from its margin account. / КОМЭКС® (COMEX®).

BOOK–ENTRY SYSTEM = БЕЗДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Book-Entry System is an accounting system that permits the electronic transfer of securities and does not require certificates to change hands. See also Dematerialization, and Immobilization.

BOOK FOLD = СЛОЖЕНИЕ КНИЖКОЙ – Book Fold is a method of folding finished fabric in which the fabric is first folded in half widthwise, then folded back and forth in equal lengths. Finally, the fold edge on each side is folded to the inside, forming a compact bundle equal in length to one-half the width of the goods. / Сложение Книжкой – складка куска ткани в раскидку 'книжкой'.

BOOKING = БРОНИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАКАЗ) – Booking is an act of recording arrangements for the movement/transportation of goods by vessel or other conveyance. To express in advance a desire for something in order to reserve it, e.g., transportation of goods. Also known as Booking Request. Cargo commitment made to carrier by shipper. Arrangements with a carrier for the acceptance and carriage of freight; i.e. a space reservation. / , то есть . Бронирование агентом всей или части грузовместимости судна. Бронирование осуществляется заблаговременно, причём грузоотправитель вправе дать ориентировочные данные о массе и габаритах груза, однако оговариваются предельные сроки, в которые он обязан предоставить уточнённые данные. Букировка производится путём выдачи букинг ноты, подтверждающей сдачу или приём груза к перевозке.

BOOKING CARGO = БРОНИРОВАНИЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВА ПОД ПЕРЕВОЗКУ ГРУЗА – Booking Cargo:- reserving space on a vessel. / Резервирование пространства на судне.

BOOKING NOTE = БРОНИРУЮЩИЙ БИЛЕТ (или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ БРОНИРОВАНИЯ, или БУКИНГ НОТА) – Booking Note is a numbered document, which confirms acceptance of a specific shipment while detailing specific information, i.e. weight, id, port, ship name, voyage number, discharge point. / Номерной документ, который подтверждает принятие конкретной партии груза xxxxx детальной конкретизирующей информацией, как-то, вес, ид, порт, название судна, номер рейса, пункт разгрузки. Букинг Нота (Booking Note):- контракт на морскую перевозку грузов, в котором оговорены условия размещения груза на судне и оплаты провоза. Разновидность контракта на морскую перевозку грузов в линейном сообщении. В отличие от фрахтового контракта, в основе которого лежат условия рейсового чартера, в основе букинг ноты лежат условия линейного коносамента, которым как договором морской перевозки и оформляется каждая конкретная перевозка на букинг нот. По рекомендации Балтийской Международной Морской Конференции (БММК) букинг нота должна содержать наименование перевозчика, грузовладельца, судна, род и количество груза, место его размещения, пункты отправления и назначения, предполагаемое время погрузки, ставку фрахта, форму коносамента.

BOOKING NUMBER = НОМЕР БРОНИ – (1) Booking Number is a reservation number used to secure equipment and act as a control number prior to completion of a B/L.

(2) Booking Number is an offer by shipper for transport and acceptance by carrier or agent.

(3) Booking Number is the Booking Reference Number. / Номер для Ссылки по Брони.

(4) Booking Number is a number assigned to booking by agent or carrier. / Номер, установленный агентом или перевозчиком для брони.

BOOKING REFERENCE NUMBER = НОМЕР ССЫЛКИ ПО БРОНИ – Booking Reference Number is:- (1) a shipping reservation number used by a cargo carrier or its agent. See also Booking Number. (2) Booking Reference is the 6 character alpha numeric expression (e.g., YIJHDZ) noted as 'Booking Reference' on your air e-Ticket. Also sometimes called the PNR (short for the Passenger Name Record; a 5-characther reference number generated by the Canada Border Services Agency's reservation system that contains all the information required for the entire itinerary). / Смотрите также Номер Брони (Booking Number).

BOOKING THE BASIS = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ О БАЗИСЕ – Booking The Basis:- a forward pricing sales arrangement in which the cash price is determined either by the buyer or seller within a specified time. At that time, the previously-agreed basis is applied to the then-current futures quotation. / Предварительное ценообразование для срочной сделки, к котором цена фактического товара определяется продавцом или покупателем в течение определённого времени. В этот момент, предварительно оговорённый базис привязывается к текущей котировке фьючерса.

BOOK INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ ПО КНИГАМ (или КНИЖНЫЙ УЧЁТ) – Book Inventory is the value of inventory as shown on the balance sheet. This figure often includes inbound freight costs if freight is considered as asset instead of an expense. Depending upon the system being used, this figure is derived from the posting of received goods or the posting of payables invoices. Typically, book inventory will differ from physical inventory due to shrinkage.

BOOK–KEEPING = ВЕДЕНИЕ КНИГИ (или ХХ) – Book-Keeping, the art of keeping the accounts and books of a merchant. Book-keeping by double entry means that mode or system in which every entry is double, that is, has both a debtor and a creditor. It is called also the Italian Method, because it was first practised in Venice, Genoa, and other towns in Italy, where trade was conducted on an extensive scale at a much earlier date than in England, France, or other parts of Europe. This method, however familiar to merchants and book-keepers, seems intricate to almost all who have not practised it; nor is the dryness and difficulty of the task much lessened by the printed works on the subject, which, having been conpiled more by teachers than by practical merchants, contain a number of obsolete rules and unnecessary details. The most effectual mode of giving clearness and interest to our remarks will be, first, to state a few marcantile transactions, and then to explain the nature of the accounts and entries which result from them..

BOOK LOSS = БАЛАНСОВЫЙ УБЫТОК – Bool Loss is a loss resulting from the lower valuation of assets or the higher valuation of liabilities (such as provisions). Equal to the difference between the old and the new (lower) book value. The opposite of Book Profit.

BOOK MONEY = КНИЖНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ) – Book Money:- this term refers to balances in customers' favor on giro or current accounts (demand deposits) with a bank. These funds can be withdrawn at any time without any restriction. Book money enables banks to create money by granting credit. The opposite of book money is 'cash'.

BOOK PROFIT = БАЛАНСОВАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ – Book Profit is a profit which derives from assigning a higher value to assets or a lower value to liabilities (e.g., provisions or reserves) and is equal to the difference between the old and the new (higher) book value. The opposite of Book Loss. / , например, .

BOOKS CLOSING DATE = ДАТА ЗАКРЫТИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКИХ КНИГ – Books Closing Date is the date at which a company's share register is closed off to identify the shareholders and to calculate any entitlement to new issues and dividends.

BOOK TRANSFER = ПРОВОДКА ПО КНИГЕ – (1) Book Transfer:- a series of accounting or bookkeeping entries used to settle a series of cash market transactions.

(2) Book Transfer is a transfer of title without actually delivering the product. / Передача права собственности без фактической поставки товара.

BOOK VALUE = БАЛАНСОВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПО КНИГЕ) – Book Value is an accounting term which usually refers to a business' historical cost of assets less liabilities. The book value of a stock is determined from a company's records by adding all assets (generally excluding such intangibles as goodwill), then deducting all debts and other liabilities, plus the liquidation price of any preferred stock issued. The sum arrived at is divided by the number of common shares outstanding and the result is the book value per common share. Book value of the assets of a company may have little or no significant relationship to market value. Tangible Book Value is different than Book Value in that it deducts from asset value intangible assets, which are assets that are not hard, e.g., goodwill, patents, capitalized start-up expenses and deferred financing costs. Economic Book Value allows for a Book Value analysis that adjusts the assets to their market value. This valuation allows valuation of goodwill, real estate, inventories and other assets at their market value. Book Value is a value computed from historical costs and expenses using accounting rules rather than current market value. Book Value is the net value, in an accounting sense, of a company based on actual costs and asset values. For example, if you start an internet company by raising CAD100K which you then spend on equipment and legal fees such that you have CAD50K left in cash, CAD30K in equipment, and an expense of CAD20K in legal bills, then the book value is CAD80K. However, if investors like what you are doing, the market value of this company will likely be much higher than the book value. Think of book value as the amount of cash you might be able to realize if you simply shut down a company, sold all the assets and paid all the bills. Book Value is often used to refer to this cost valuation of a firm's assets on its financial statements. In the United States, Book Value is the value at which assets are carried on the books of account. Generally, fixed assets are shown at cost less normal depreciation while inventories may be carried at cost or market value, whichever is lower. The book value of a share is the company's net worth dividend by the number of shares outstanding. In accounting, Book Value of a stock is determined from a company's records, by adding all assets then deducting all debts and other liabilities, plus the liquidation price of any preferred issues. The sum arrived at is divided by the number of common shares outstanding and the result is book value per common share. Book value of the assets of a company or a security may have relationship to market value. Book Value:- the net amount shown in the books or in the accounts for any asset, liability or owners' equity item. In the case of a fixed asset, it is equal to the cost or revalued amount of the asset less accumulated depreciation. Also called Carrying Value. The book value of a firm is its total net assets, i.e. the excess of total assets over total liabilities. Also known as Net Asset Value in the United Kingdom. Book Value:- the cost of the security at the time of purchase. Book Value or Adjusted Book Value (of assets):- the book value of a life insurance company's assets is the value at which it purchased them. In practice, companies may modify the value so as to take into account part – but usually not all – of subsequent changes in capital values. In this case, it is better called Adjusted Book Value. / строка баланса (item). , то есть . Под Балансовой Стоимостью понимается оценка основных фондов и оборотных средств (в денежном выражении) в бухгалтерском балансе.

BOOK VALUE PER SHARE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ БАЛАНСОВОЙ СТОИМОСТИ СО СТОИМОСТЬЮ АКЦИИ – Fiscal year common equity (book value) divided by the fiscal year common shares outstanding. This data is taken from the 10K report.

BOOLEAN = БУЛИЭН (или БУЛЕВО, или БУЛЕВСКОЕ) – Boolean Logic (named for the British-born Irish mathematician George Boole) is way to express relationships in logic arguments using the following three operators:- 'and', 'or', 'not'. The patent search systems use 'AND', 'OR', and 'ANDNOT' as Boolean operators, in combination with parentheses to build nested logical subsets – example:- needle ANDNOT ((record AND player) OR sewing), which would return anything with the word 'needle' in a document as long as it does not also contain the word 'record' and 'player' in the same document or the word 'sewing' in the same document. It also uses some symbols such as '->' to indicate a range, where you enter the field code and start date, ->, and then the end date – example:- ISD/1/1/1995->2/14/1995. / Булева Логика (названная так в честь родившегося в Британии Ирландского математика Дьюдьжа Була) это способ выражения взаимоотношений в логических аргументах, использующий три приводимые операторы:- 'и', 'или', 'не'. Дьюдьж Бул (George Boole; 1815–64) – Английский математик и логик, один из основоположников математической логики. Разработал алгебру логики (Исследование Законов Мышления; 1854).

BOOM = БУМ (или ОЖИВЛЕНИЕ) – Boom is a rapid expansion in the volume of business activity, frequently accompanied by price inflation and increased speculation in securities, commodities, etc. Different from prosperity in that boom refers to a stormy rise in the pace and volume of activity rather than an actual increase in production and consumption. / Кратковременный рост . Резкий подъём .

BOOM = (ГРУЗОВАЯ) СТРЕЛА – Boom is an elongated member protruding from a mast, crane body, trolley, or other supporting structure and from which the load is suspended.

BOONDOGGLE = БУНДАГЛ (или БЕЗДЕЛУШКА) – Boondoggle is a braided cord some times worn by Boy Scouts as a neckerchief slide, hatband, or ornament.

BOOT = БОТИНОК – Boot:- a fitted covering, as of leather or rubber, for the foot and usually reaching the ankle. Often times use for work (work boots) such as building. Boots are also used for hiking (hiking boots) and simply for fashion. Boots come in many various shapes, sizes and colors.

BOOT = ОБЁРТКА – Boot is a rapidly growing panicle enveloped by the flagleaf sheath. In tissue culture, this refers to the panicle collected when the distance between the collar of the flagleaf and subtending leaf is about 7 to 8 cm. / Обёртка початка; влагалище листа; сошник; выходить в трубку (о злаках).

BOOTEE = ЧУНИ (или ПИНЕТКА) – Bootee:- a usually ankle-length boot, slipper, or sock, especially an infant's knitted or crocheted sock. / обувь с коротким голенищем (с застёжкой спереди или боковыми резинками); детский вязаный башмачок.

BOOTHS = КАБИНКИ – Booths:- about 1 400 workspaces, each equipped with a computer system, around the perimeter of the Trading Floor of the New York Stock Exchange where member firms and independent brokers receive orders.

BOOTING = ТРУБКОВАНИЕ (или ВЫХОД В ТРУБКУ) – Booting is a bulging of the flag leaf sheath due to the growing panicle inside.

BOOTING STAGE = СТАДИЯ ТРУБКОВАНИЯ (или СТАДИЯ ВЫХОДА В ТРУБКУ) – Booting Stage is the reproductive phase of Rice growth and development when the developing panicle causes a swelling of the culm. The swollen area is referred to as the Boot.

BOOTKIT = XX – Bootkit is a type of rootkit that infects the Master Boot Record or Volume Boot Record (VBR) on a hard disk drive in order to ensure that its code will be run each time the computer boots. Modern bootkits (such as Mebroot, TDL4 – Olmarik, or Rovnix) also use this technique to bypass certain Operating System security mechanisms by loading the malicious bootkit code even before the OS is fully initialized.

BOOT SECTOR = XX – The Boot Sector is the first sector of any logical disk or partition. It contains information about the disk volume such as its capacity, as well as the bootstrapping program that loads and runs the operating system. A boot sector contains this program even if the disk volume does not have an operating system installed on it. The term Boot Sector is often used synonymously with Volume Boot Record (VBR), although strictly, the VBR is only one type of boot sector, the other one being the Master Boot Record (MBR).

BOOT SECTOR VIRUS = ВИРУС XX – Boot Sector Viruses attack the boot sector of floppy diskettes or the boot sector of a hard disk to ensure that their code is run each time the computer is started. Boot sector infection is an older vector for spreading viruses, but it has recently become more popular as a means of installing bootkits. See also Master Boot Record.

BOOTSTRAPPING = РАСКРУЧИВАНИЕ (или САМОРАСКРУТКА) – Bootstrapping:- in business, this term refers to the process of financing a business by internally generated cash flow as opposed to 'kickstarting' the company with external investment capital. It means keeping salaries and expenses down while generating customer sales to fuel the growth of the venture.

BOOT TOPPING = ПОЯС ПЕРЕМЕННЫХ ВАТЕРЛИНИЙ (или ПОЛОСА НАРУЖНОГО БОРТА СУДНА) – Boot Topping is a protective composition painted round the hull of a ship to prevent corrosion between the load and light waterlines. / между грузовой и лёгкой (при водоизмещении порожнем) ватерлиниями. Под Ватерлинией понимается линия пересечения корпусом плавающего судна поверхности воды. Грузовая ватерлиния совпадает с поверхностью воды при полной загрузке судна и соответствует наибольшей допустимой в эксплуатации осадке. Положение ватерлинии отмечается грузовой маркой.

BOP = BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

bopd = BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY

BORDEREAU = БОРДЭРО (или ОПИСЬ, или ВЕДОМОСТЬ) – (1) In reinsurance, a Bordereau (plural Bordereaux) is a form providing premium or loss data with respect to identified specific risks which is furnished the reinsurer by the reinsured.

(2) Bordereau is a document used in road transport, listing the cargo carried on a road vehicle, often referring to appended copies of the road consignment note. / Документ, используемый в автоперевозках, перечисляющий перевозимый в транспортном средстве груз, часто относящийся к прилагаемым экземплярам автомобильной товарно-транспортной накладной.

BORDEREAUX = ВЕДОМОСТИ – Bordereaux is a list of premiums payable and claims paid or due which is prepared by a coverholder for a managing agent or by a reassured for its reinsurer. Bordereaux are commonly produced on a monthly or quarterly basis. They breakdown block premium payments that are made to underwriters and detail claim payments made on behalf of or due from underwriters. Bordereau (plural Bordereaux) is a form providing premium or loss data with respect to identified specific risks which is furnished the reinsurer by the reinsured.

BORDER EFFECT = КРАЕВОЙ ЭФФЕКТ – Border Effect:- in experiments, the difference in performance of plants planted at the edges of a plot and of those planted at the center of the plot. / Под Краевым Эффектом понимается изменение характера роста по краям поля, опытных делянок, на грядках, у бокового ограждения теплицы.

BORDER ROW = ГРАНИЧНЫЙ РЯД (или КРАЕВОЙ РЯД) – Border Row is a row of plants around test plots which protect test entries from a border row effect, such as a greater than normal growth due to lack of competition for nutrients and light, lower insect populations than on plants surrounded by other plants, etc.

BORER = ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Borer is an insect larva making tunnels or burrows inside the plant stem. / Под Точильщиками понимается семейство жуков. Длиной 2–8 миллиметра. Около 1 500 видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем СССР насчитывалось свыше 100 видов. Обитают главным образом в мёртвой сухой древесине. Домовый точильщик повреждает деревянные постройки, мебель; хлебный точильщик – муку, хлебные изделия, книги.

BORIF = BOGOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

BORON FIBER = БОРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Produced in single-filament reactors by Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD), Boron Fiber exhibits a unique combination of High Strength, High Modulus and Large Diameter. Elemental boron is deposited on a fine tungsten wire substrate and produced in diameters of 4.0-mil (102-micron) and 5.6-mil (142-micron). The resulting fiber is essentially amorphous boron with a fully borided-tungsten core. The textured surface provides an excellent interface in resin-matrix composites, eliminating any need for sizing treatments. Primarily used in resin-matrix composites it is available as a unidirectional prepreg tape with 250 °F and 350 °F cure epoxies. Boron Fiber is a vapor-deposited filament made by depositing boron on a heated tungsten wire. These fibers are being developed for use in aircraft and space applications. They can be woven into fabrics. Boron Fiber:- this fiber was first introduced by Talley in 1959. In commercial production of boron fibers, the method of Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) is used. The CVD is a process in which one material is deposited onto a substrate to produce near theoretical density and small grain size for the deposited material. In CVD the material is deposited on a thin filament. The material grows on this substrate and produces a thicker filament. The size of the final filament is such that it could not be produced by drawing or other conventional methods of producing fibers. It is the fine and dense structure of the deposited material which determines the strength and modulus of the fiber. In the fabrication of boron fiber by CVD, the boron trichloride is mixed with hydrogen and boron is deposited according to the reaction:- $2BCl_3(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2B(s) + 6HCl(g)$. In the process, the passage takes place for couple of minutes. During this process, the atoms diffuse into tungsten core to produce the complete boridization and the production of WB_4 and W_2B_5. In the beginning the tungsten fiber of 12 μm diameter is used, which increases to 12 μm. This step induces significant residual stresses in the fiber. The core is subjected to compression and the neighbouring boron mantle is subjected to tension. The key features of this fiber are listed below:- (i) these are ceramic monofilament fiber; (ii) fiber itself is a composite; (iii) circular cross section; (iv) fiber diameter ranges between 33–400 μm and typical diameter is 140 μm; (v) Boron is brittle hence large diameter results in lower flexibility; (vi) thermal coefficient mismatch between boron and tungsten results in thermal residual stresses during fabrication cool down to room temperature; (vii) Boron fibers are usually coated with SiC or B_4C so that it protects the surface during contact with molten metal when it is used to reinforce light alloys. Further, it avoids the chemical reaction between the molten metal and fiber; (viii) strong in both tension and compression; (ix) exhibits linear axial stress-strain relationship up to 650 °C; and (x) since this fiber requires a specialized procedure for fabrication, the cost of production is relatively high. There are those who think carbon fiber is the strongest reinforcing fiber available, but they are mistaken. Boron fiber, a far superior fiber to carbon, is underutilized due to being 6 times more expensive. Here is an interesting article discussing the manufacturing of Boron Fibers in the USA. The article states:- 'Aerospace applications built this business. Boron fiber is used for

structural reinforcement or repair of the F-15 fighter, B-1 bomber, Black Hawk helicopter, space shuttle and Predator. The material also found its way into high-end golf clubs, skis, hockey sticks, fishing rods and Tour de France bike frames. Formula One, for competitive reasons, largely banned its use, says Treasure. Only the wealthiest teams could afford it'. / мононить (monofilament). Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size).

BORO RICE = РИС БОРО – Boro Rice is an irrigated, high-yielding, cold-tolerant, relatively pest-free and photoperiod-insensitive Rice cultivated during the winter months in India and Bangladesh.

BORROWER = ЗАЁМЩИК (или ССУДОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – Borrower is the person who receives a loan. Any legal entity – a person or group – that obtains funds from a lender for a particular period of time. A borrower signs a promissory note as evidence of indebtedness. Borrower is an individual who makes an application for and receives funds in the form of a loan and is obligated to repay the loan in full under the conditions of the loan. Also known as Issuer. / Заёмщик, заимодавец, договор займа.

BORROWER'S NOTE = НОТА ЗАЁМЩИКА – Borrower's Note is a written, unconditional promise to pay a sum of money at some future date to a named party, to order or on demand. / Безусловное обещание в письменной форме выплатить указанной стороне денежную сумму на какую-то дату в будущем по распоряжению или по требованию.

BORROWING = ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕ (или ЗАЁМ, или ЗАЙМ) – Borrowing is a way of acquiring necessary capital. One form of borrowing is when an individual or a company asks a bank to loan them a certain amount of money, over a certain period of time, and agrees to pay a certain amount of interest. Most widely used in the sense of accepting money that is not one's own on the understanding that it will be repaid, usually with interest, at a later date. The amount that an entity, usually a country or its government, has borrowed. Thus often the (negative of) the net foreign asset position or the national debt. In the United Kingdom, borrowing – expenses means the costs of taking out a loan to buy a property, and include loan application or establishment fees, bank valuation fees, document preparation fees, stamp duty on the mortgage, title search fees, titles office registration fees and mortgage insurance. Things that have been borrowed. Receiving something of value in exchange for an obligation to pay back something of usually greater value at a particular time in the future. Also known as Debt in the United States. Borrowing is one form of carry. In this case the simultaneous buying of metal for a near dated prompt and the selling of that metal for a later dated prompt. In effect the party is borrowing the metal for the period. / Заёмщик, заимодавец, договор займа. В гражданском праве под Заёмом понимается договор, в силу которого одна сторона (заимодавец) передаёт другой стороне (заёмщику) в собственность деньги или вещи, определённые родовыми признаками – числом, весом, мерой, например, зерно, а заёмщик обязуется возвратить такую же сумму денег или равное количество вещей того же рода и качества.

BORROWING COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЮ – Borrowing Costs are interest incurred by an enterprise in connection with the borrowing of funds, amortization of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. See also Specific Borrowing. Interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds. / Проценты и другие расходы, понесённые юридическим лицом в связи с заимствованием денежных средств.

BOSPHORUS SURCHARGE = БОСФОРОВСКАЯ НАДБАВКА (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ ПРОЛИВОМ БОСФОР) – Bosphorus Surcharge is the surcharge applied to cargo transiting through the Bosphorus. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

BOSS = УТОЛЩЕНИЕ (или ВТУЛКА, или СТУПИЦА (КОЛЕСА)) – Boss:- that part of a drafting roll of largest diameter where the fibers are gripped. It may be an integral part of the roll, as in steel rolls, or it may have a covering of leather, cork, etc. In the former case, the boss is fluted.

BOSTID = BOARD ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BOSUN = ДРАКОН – Bosun:- shortening of the old term 'Boatswain', an unlicensed member of the crew who supervises the work of the deck men under direction of the first mate. The highest unlicensed rating in the deck department who has immediate charge of all deck hands and who in turn comes under the direct orders of the master or chief mate or mate. Also known as Boatswain. Boatswain or Bosun receives working orders for deck gang from chief mate and passes them onto able-bodied seamen (AB's) and ordinaries. Tantamount to foreman, he is on deck directly supervising maintenance operations. / В Русскоязычном жаргоне моряков термин Дракон используется для обозначения термина Боцман. всей палубной команды и хозяина (или капитана) или старшего помощника (на жаргоне моряков – чиф) или помощника. Известен также как Боцман (Boatswain). Под Боцманом, от Голландского слова Bootsman, от Boot, означающее Лодка или Судно, и Man, означающее Человек, понимается специалист младшего командного состава экипажа судна (в ВМФ России – старшинского состава); непосредственный начальник палубной команды. В обязанности боцмана входит поддержание исправного состояния корпуса, такелажа и палубных устройств судна, руководство общесудовыми работами и обучение рядовых членов палубной команды (матросов) морскому делу, наблюдение за порядком и чистотой на судне. На крупных военных кораблях имеется один Главный Боцман и несколько обычных боцманов.

BOT = BALANCE OF TRADE

BOT = BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BOT = BOUGHT

BOT = БОТ (или ХХ) – Bot is a short for 'Software Robot', as the term is normally used in computer security, a bot is a program that performs a set of malicious actions as instructed by its operator(s). The commands may be scripted or programmed into the bot so that it performs actions when certain criteria are met, or the bot may dynamically receive instructions by connecting to one or more Command and Control servers. Bots that communicate in such a fashion frequently use IRC and HTTP for their communications, although existing or even customized peer-to-peer protocols are sometimes used as well. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) botnets use a more distributed command and control model, so that compromised machines communicate between each other rather than via a C&C server, in order to make the botnet harder to disrupt. The term 'Bot' may also be used interchangeably with zombie to describe a computer that is infected and controlled by a bot program.

BOTANY WOOL = БОТАНИЧЕСКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Botany Wools:- originally referred to merino wool shipped from Australia's Botany Bay. It has become a generic term used to describe superlative wools and fine worsted sweaters. / Австралийская мериносовая шерсть по названию Ботанического Залива (Botany Bay).

BOTH–TO–BLAME COLLISION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КОЛЛИЗИИ ПО СМЕШАННОЙ (или ОБОЮДНОЙ) ВИНЕ (или ОГОВОРКА О СТОЛКНОВЕНИИ ПО СМЕШАННОЙ ВИНЕ) – Both-To-Blame Collision Clause:- if the vessel comes into collision

with another ship as a result of the negligence of the other ship and any act, neglect or default of the master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the carrier in the navigation or in the management of the vessel, the owners of the cargo carried hereunder will indemnify the carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying ship or her owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of said cargo, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying ship or her owners to the owners of said cargo and set-off, recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying ship or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying vessel or carrier. The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owners, operators or those in charge of any ship or ships or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding ships or objects are at fault in respect of a collision or contact. Both-To-Blame Collision Clause provides coverage for any amount which the cargo owner may be legally bound to pay the shipowner under the 'both to blame' clause in the ocean bill of lading. / хозяина (или капитана).

BOTNET = БОТНЭТ (или ХХ) – Botnet is a combination of the words Robot and Network. A botnet is a group of computers (the 'bots') communicating with each other and/or with their command-and-control (C&C) server(s). In information security, bots are computers whose security defenses have been breached and are running malicious software that enables a third party to control them without the consent of the computer's owner or legitimate operator. Most often computers compromised in this way are home computers, but bots have been found in school, business and government owned computers. However, in some cases, the bots are compromised servers. For example, ESET researchers discovered large and sophisticated operation, named 'Windigo', in which an organized group of criminals compromised over 25 000 unique Linux and UNIX servers. Botnets are typically used to generate spam, spread other malware (including copies of themselves) or flood a network or Web server with excessive requests to cause it to fail (denial of service attack, DDoS). Botnets have also used for phishing, to transfer stolen data and other financial crimes. The largest botnets consist of millions of computers and pose a serious threat. According to industry estimates quoted by Joseph Demarest, Assistant Director of FBI's Cyber Division during his statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism on July 15, 2014, botnets have caused over USD9 billion in losses to US victims and over USD110 billion in losses globally. Approximately 500 million computers are infected globally each year. For this reason, national and international law enforcement agencies work with leading security companies to disrupt botnets by seizing their C&C servers and domains. An example of one such disruption was the joint action of numerous security agencies including the FBI, Interpol, Europol, Microsoft and ESET against the Dorkbot botnets in December 2015. ESET uses Botnet Protection technology that searches outgoing network communications for known malicious patterns and matches the remote site against a blacklist of malicious ones. Any malicious communication detected is blocked reported to the user and optionally to ESET.

BOTTLED GENERATION = ХХ ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ – Bottled Generation (in electricity) is an economic generation that cannot be dispatched because of local operating constraints.

BOTTLE GREEN = БУТЫЛОЧНО–ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ – Bottle Green:- a dark green.

BOTTLENECK = УЗКОЕ МЕСТО – (1) Bottleneck is the traffic or congestion in an area of the warehouse due to poor planning or insufficient resources.

(2) Bottleneck is a stage in a process that limits performance. / Стадия процесса, ограничивающая его исполнение.

BOTTOM = ВПАДИНА – Bottom is the lowest price on a chart for a significant amount of time looking back and forward of the low date. This normally represents the end to a bear market phase and the beginning of a better price advance.

BOTTOM = НИЖНЕЕ (БЕЛЬЁ) – Bottom is a garment worn on the lower body.

BOTTOM–AIR DELIVERY = С НИЖНЕЙ ПОДАЧЕЙ ВОЗДУХА – Bottom-Air Delivery is a type of air circulation in a temperature control container. Air is pulled by a fan from the top of the container, passed through the evaporator coil for cooling, and then forced through the space under the load and up through the cargo. This type of airflow provides even temperatures.

BOTTOM CHORD = НИЖНИЙ ПОЯС – Bottom Chord is a horizontal or inclined member that establishes the lower edge of a truss, usually carrying combined tension and bending stresses. / Горизонтальный или наклонённый элемент или деталь, которая формирует нижнюю грань фермы, обычно несущая комбинированное растяжение и напряжение при изгибе (продольное усилие и момент).

BOTTOM DECK = НИЖНИЙ НАСТИЛ – Bottom Deck:- assembly of deckboards comprising the lower, load bearing surface of the pallet. See also Pallet. Bottom Deck is a flat, horizontal, mass-distributing, bottom surface of a pallet. / Нижний Настил – горизонтальная поверхность поддона (сплошная или решетчатая), служащая его опорой для распределения груза.

BOTTOM FITTINGS = ФИТИНГИ В ОСНОВАНИИ – Bottom Fittings are the special conical shaped devices inserted between a container and the permanent floor on the deck of a vessel in order to avoid shifting of the container during the voyage of this vessel.

BOTTOMLAND = ХХ – Bottomland:- lowlands (usually forested) along streams and rivers that are periodically flooded.

BOTTOM LIFT = ПОДЪЁМ С НИЖНИМ ЗАХВАТОМ – Bottom Lift:- handling of containers with equipment attached to the four bottom corner fittings (castings). / Перевалка контейнеров с помощью оборудования, прикрепляемого к четырём угловым нижним фитингам (отливкам).

BOTTOM LINE = НИЖНЯЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ ЧЕРТА) – Bottom Line is jargon for the very bottom line on the income statement. The bottom line tells you how much money the business is making after tax, i.e. it is Net Profit after Tax.

BOTTOM–PICKER = ПРИДОННЫЙ ПОДБОРЩИК – Picker, a trader in raw cotton who makes a quick transaction on small capital or on 'a shoestring'. Bottom-Picker is a person that calls for a bottom to a market before enough time has gone by to confirm the observation. Normally done against a strong trend and a very risky trading idea. Also known as Bottom Fisher. / Лицо, запрашивающее низкую цену на каком-то рынке, в тот момент, пока ещё никто не задумывался об этом. Обычно осуществляется против сильной тенденции на данном рынке, и сама идея такой торговли весьма рискованная. Известен также как Придонный Рыбак (Bottom Fisher).

BOTTOMRY AND RESPONDENTIA = БОДМЕРЕЯ И РЕСПОНДЕНЦИЯ – Bottomry and Respondentia:- Bottomry, in commercial navigation, is a mortgage of the ship. The owner or captain of a ship is, under certain circumstances, authorised to borrow money, either to fit her out so as to enable her to proceed on her voyage, or to purchase a cargo for the voyage, pledging the keel, or bottom of the ship (a part for the whole), in security for payment. In bottomry contracts it is stipulated, that if the ship be lost in the course of the voyage, the lender shall lose his whole money; but if the ship arrive in safety at her destination, the lender is then entitled to get back his principal, and the interest agreed upon, however much that interest may exceed the legal rate. – (Black. Com. book II. c. 30.) The extraordinary hazard run by the lenders of money on bottomry, who, in fact, become adventurers in the voyage, has been held, in all countries, as justifying them in stipulating for the highest rate of interest. When the loan is not on the ship, but on the goods laden on

board, which, from their nature, must he sold or exchanged in the course of the voyage, the borrower's personal responsibility is then the principal security for the performance of the contract, which is therefore called Respondentia. In this consists the principal difference between bottomry and respondentia. The one is a loan upon the ship, the other upon the goods. The money is to be repaid to the lender, with the marine interest, upon the safe arrival of the ship, in the one case, and of the goods in the other. In all other respects, these contracts are nearly the same, and are governed by the same principles. In the former, the ship and tackle, being hypothecated, are liable, as well as the person of the borrower; in the latter, the lender has, in general, only the personal security of the borrower. This contract, which must always be in writing, is sometimes made in the form of a deed poll, called a Bill Of Bottomry, executed by the borrower; sometimes in the form of a bond or obligation, with a penalty. But whatever may be its form, it must contain the names of the lender and the borrower, those of the ship and the master; the sum lent, with the stipulated marine interest; the voyage proposed, with the commencement and duration of the risk which the lender is to run. It must show whether the money is lent upon the ship, or upon goods on board, or on both; and every other stipulation and agreement which the parties may think proper to introduce into the contract. 'It is obvious', says Lord Tenterden, 'that a loan of money upon bottomry, while it relieves the owner from many of the perils of a maritime adventure, deprives him also of a great part of the profits of a successful voyage; and, therefore, in the place of the owners' residence, where they may exercise their own judgment upon the propriety of borrowing money in this manner, the master of the ship is, by the maritime law of all states, precluded from doing it, so as to bind the interest of his owners, without their consent. With regards to a foreign country, the rul appears to be, that if the master of a vessel has occasion for money to repair or victual his ship, or for any other purpose necessary to enable him tp complete the enterprise in which she is engaged; whether the occasion arises from any extraordinary peril or misfortune, or from the ordinary course of the adventure; he may, if he cannot otherwise obtain it, borrow money on bottomry at marine interest, and pledge the ship, and the freight to be earned in the voyage, for repayment at the termination of the voyage. When this is done, the owners are never personally responsible. The remedy of the lender is against the master of the ship'. – (Law of Shipping, Part II. c. 3.) In bottomry and respondentia bonds, the lender receives the whole of his principal and interest, or nothing; he is not answerable for general or particular average; nor will any loss by capture, if subsequently recaptured, affect his claim. In this respect out law differs from that of France (Code de Commerce, Art. 330.) and most other countries:- the lenders on bottomry bonds being there subject to average, as our underwriters upon policies of insurance. No less can void a bottomry contract, unless a total loss, proceeding from a peril of the sea, during the voyage, and within the time specified by the contract. If the loss happen through any default or act of the owners or master, to which the lender was not privy, he may still recover. There is no restriction by the law of England as to the persons to whom money may be lent on bottomry or at respondentia, except in the single case of loans on the ships of foreigners trading to the East Indies, which are forbidden by the 7 Geo. 1. Stat. 1. c. 21. § 2. It does not, however, appear to be necessary, in order to enable the master of a ship in a foreign port to obtain money for her repair, outfit, etc, that the contract pledging the vessel in security of the debt should be in the nature of a bottomry bond. Provided the person who advances the money do not choose to take upon himself the risk of the ship's return, and do not stipulate for maritime interest, 'there seems', says Lord Tenterden, ' to be no reason why the master should not pledge both the ship and the personal credit of the owner'. And in the case of money advanced in this way to refit a ship in distress at Jamaica, which was captured on the voyage home, the lender recovered. – (Law of Shipping, Part. II. c. 3.) Bottomry contracts were well known to the ancients. At Athens, the rate of interest was not fixed by law; but the customary rate seems to have been about 12 per cent. But when money was lent for a voyage, upon the security of the ship and cargo, the interest, on account of the superior risk encountered by the lender, was in most cases much higher. In voyages to the Taurica Chersonesus and Sicily, it was sometimes as high as 30 per cent. – (Anacharsis's Travels, Vol. IV. p. 369. Eng. Trans.) The term Bottomry has sometimes been incorrectly applied to designate a contract, by the terms of which the ship is not pledged as a security, but the repayment of money, with a high premium for the risk, is made to depend upon the success of the voyage. This, however, is plainly a loan upon a particular adventure, to be made by a particular ship, and not a loan upon the ship, and, of course, the lender has only the personal security of the borrower for the due performance of the contract. And it seems that loans have sometimes been made in this manner, and probably also with a pledge of the ship itself, to an amount exceeding the value of the borrower's interest in the ship; and such a contract is still legal in this country in all cases, except the case of ships belonging to British subjects bound to or from the East Indies; as to which it is enacted (19 Geo. 2. c. 37. § 5.). / Чалз Эбэт (Charles Abbott; 1762–1832), первый Лорд Тчэнтчэдэн (Lord Tenterden). Под Бодмереей, от Голландского слова Bodemerij, означающее Денежный Заём Кораблю Под Залог Корабля, в гражданском праве буржуазных государств понимается договор займа под залог судна и груза. Заём по бодмерее получает капитан судна за счёт судовладельца. В случае гибели судна займодатель теряет право на возмещение предоставленных им сумм, поэтому по займу этого типа устанавливается более высокий процент, чем по обычному займу. В современной практике бодмерея используется редко.

BOTTOMRY BILL = БОДМЕРЕЙНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ (или БОДМЕРЕЙНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Bottomry Bill:- the pledge of a ship, or of her cargo, as security for repayment of money advanced to the master in an emergency, and of no avail if the ship be lost. Also known as Bottomry Bond. / выплата (repayment) денежных средств, авансированных хозяину (или капитану) в случае опасности, и . Известно также как Обязательство Бодмереи (Bottomry Bond). Бодмерея, от Голландского слова Bodemerij, означающее Денежный Заём Кораблю Под Залог, в гражданском праве буржуазных государств договор займа под залог судна и груза. Заём по Бодмерее получает капитан судна за счёт судовладельца. В случае гибели судна заимодатель теряет право на возмещение предоставленных им сумм, поэтому по займу этого типа устанавливается более высокий процент, чем по обычному займу. В современной практике Бодмерея используется редко.

BOTTOMS = МАНЖЕТЫ (или ПОДОЛЫ) – Bottoms:- yarn left over on the surface of the cop or cheese after winding. Spinning defect. Bottom:- remnant/left over yarns of different shades, counts, twist lappets onto bobbins gives bottoms:- (i) remnant of ring frame cops; (ii) yarn used for lappets, during start of materials has to be of same shade/same count; (iii) remnant double yarn on TFO Bobbins should be cleaned; (iv) red separator on ring frame to segregate different shades; (v) lot change at auto-winding if cop is not changed; and (vi) remnants yarn to be cleared from the ring bobbins and cheeses. / Порок или Дефект прядения.

BOTTOM SEDIMENT AND WATER = ДОННЫЕ ОТЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВОДА (или ВОДНО–ГРЯЗЕВЫЕ ОТЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Bottom Sediment And Water, often found in crude oil and residual fuel. Bottom sediment and water, usually expressed as a percentage by weight. Tanker expression, acceptable on second reference. / Донные отложения и вода часто встречаются в сырой нефти и остатках топлива. Водно-грязевые отложения, как правило, выражаются в процентах по весу. Выражение используется на танкерном рынке при повторном упоминании.

BOTTOM SIDE RAILS = НИЖНИЕ БОКОВЫЕ БАЛКИ (или НИЖНИЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ БАЛКИ) – Bottom Side Rails are the structural members on the longitudinal sides of the base of the container. / основания контейнера.

BOTTOMS TOTAL = ИТОГО СУДОВ – Bottoms Total is the combined total number of vessels and barges which have passed through a lock chamber (a bottom is the hull of a vessel or barge transiting the lock). / через камеру шлюза (шлюз).

BOTTOM TREATMENT CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБРАБОТКЕ ДНИЩА – Bottom Treatment Clause is a clause in the Institute hull clauses, whereby underwriters specify the extent to which they shall be liable for surface preparation and primer painting of plates in repairing the bottom of a ship damaged by an insured peril.

BOTULISM = БОТУЛИЗМ – Botulism is a dangerous food poisoning caused by the bacterium clostridium botulinum occurring for instance in insufficiently sterilized preserved meat or vegetables. / Под Ботулизмом, от Латинского слова Botulus, означающее Колбаса, понимается пищевая токсикоинфекция в результате отравления продуктами, заражёнными палочками ботулизма и их токсинами. Возбудитель – Clostridium Botulinum – строгий анаэроб; обычно размножается и выделяет токсин в таких продуктах, как консервы, солёная рыба, колбаса, ветчина, грибы, приготовленные с нарушением технологии (особенно в домашних условиях). При ботулизме поражается нервная система (нарушение зрения, голоса, глотания). Лечение человека:- срочное введение противоботулиничных сывороток. Животные (лошади, норки, птицы и другие) заболевают при поедании недоброкачественных кормов. Под Ботулизмом, от Латинского слова Botulus, означающее Колбаса, понимается острое инфекционно-токсическое заболевание из группы пищевых токсикоинфекций, вызываемое анаэробными бактериями и их токсинами и характеризующееся преимущественным тяжёлым поражением ядер черепномозговых нервов. Ботулизм встречается во всех частях земного шара, но чаще в странах, где население употребляет много консервированных продуктов домашнего приготовления. Смертность от ботулизма (в 1965) составляла:- в Англии 76.5 на 100 заболевших, в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) 65, в Дании 40.6, в Японии 31.9 и в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) 24.5. Возбудителем ботулизма является спороносная палочка – клостридий ботулизма, относящаяся к анаэробным микроорганизмам. Существует 6 типов возбудителя ботулизма:- A, B, C, D, E и F, каждый из которых вырабатывает специфический экзотоксин, поражающий нервную систему. Споры возбудителя ботулизма находятся в почве, откуда они попадают в воду, в пищевые продукты (корма), а с ними в кишечник человека и животных, где размножаются, а затем с фекалиями рассеиваются по земной поверхности. (1) Ботулизм Человека:- человек заражается ботулизмом при попадании палочек ботулизма и их токсинов с пищей в пищеварительный тракт. Заражение происходит через мясные, рыбные (при несанитарных условиях забоя животных и обработки туш), овощные и фруктовые консервы, консервированные грибы, не подвергавшиеся правильной обработке и стерилизации. Всосавшийся в кишечнике экзотоксин циркулирует в крови и вызывает поражение ядер черепномозговых нервов, внутрисердечных нервных узлов. Продолжительность периода от момента заражения до первых признаков болезни (инкубационный период) колеблется от 2 часов (ч) до 10 сутмок (сут); обычно 18–24 ч. Ботулизм начинается внезапно появлением слабости, частой повторной рвотой, запором; живот нередко вздут. Температура тела может повышаться незначительно или остаётся нормальной. Спустя 3–4 ч появляется головокружение, нарушается зрение:- все предметы больной видит как бы в тумане; часто наблюдается двоение в глазах, развивается косоглазие. Больные ощущают сухость во рту, жажду; у них затрудняется глотание пищи и даже воды; возможны расстройства дыхания. Речь становится невнятной, голос очень слабым. Иногда наблюдаются судороги. Смерть может наступить от паралича сердца или дыхательного центра. Достоверный диагноз ботулизма ставят при обнаружении токсинов или микробов ботулизма в крови больного, рвотных массах и прочем. Заболевший возможно скорее должен быть помещён в больницу. Лечение:- специфическая антитоксическая сыворотка, при дыхательных расстройствах – искусственная вентиляция лёгких. Профилактика:- соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических правил при приготовлении пищевых консервов, при обработке, транспортировке и хранении пищевого сырья. (2) Ботулизм Животных:- кормовое отравление, характеризуется параличом мускулатуры глотки, языка и нижней челюсти. К ботулизму восприимчивы Лошади, птицы, реже рогатый скот, из пушных зверей – Норки. Споры возбудителя, попав из почвы в корма, при благоприятных условиях прорастают. Токсин ботулизма, поступая с кормом в кишечник, всасывается в организм. Лечение:- в начальной стадии слабительные – ареколин, пилокарпин, эзерин; в более поздней – сердечные средства. Профилактика:- соблюдение гигиены кормления животных. При возникновении болезни в звероводческих хозяйствах вакцинируют здоровое поголовье.

BOUBOU = БУБУ – Boubou:- a long flowing garment worn in parts of Africa. / Бубу – вид Африканской национальной одежды из белой ткани с широкими рукавами.

BOUCLÉ = БУКЛЕ – Bouclé is a fabric of bouclé yarn, namely an uneven yarn of three piles one of which forms loops at intervals. Wool, also in rayon, silk, cotton, linen, blends, hair fibers. Any weave, knit. From the French for ‘buckled’ or ‘ringed’. A drawn out or ringed, looped yarn is used to give it a kinky appearance at intervals. Made in a variety of weights. Bouclé yarns are usually in both the filling and the warp. Fabrics are usually springy to handle on account of the highly twisted yarns used to achieve the boucle effect. Often ravels easily. Bouclé is a knit or woven fabric made from a rough, curly, knotted bouclè yarn. The fabric has a looped, knotted surface and is often used in sportswear and coats. Bouclé is a fabric woven with boucle yarns with looped appearance on the surface. The fabric has a abrasive surface. Bouclé fabrics are woven or knitted by both, hand and machine. Bouclé is a fabric woven or knit with bouclè yarns. Bouclè fabric has a looped or knotted surface and is used for sportswear and coats. Bouclé is a fabric made of yarn with a length of loops of similar size which can range from tiny circlets to large curls. These loops produce a cross-grained, knobby appearance on woven or knitted fabrics. Bouclé (pronounced ‘boo-clay’) is a French word meaning ‘to curl’. Bouclé is a single cloth, dress goods fabric, weighing from 7 to 8 ounces per yard, 44 inches wide finished, and composed of plain and fancy twist (cotton) yarn in warp and filling, also having a worsted loop yarn in Uhe filling. Boucle is used principally as a novelty dress fabric for ladies’ spring and fall suitings, the distinguishing feature of the cloth being the small loop in the filling yarn, which curls over the face of the goods. Bouclé (woolen):- warp, all brown; filling, 3 brown, 1 worsted, 1 loop. / уточина. , 1 петля. Под Букле, от Французского слова Bouclé, означающее Вьющийся или Завитой, понимаются ткани с волнистой поверхностью, похожей на мелкий каракуль. Они вырабатываются из фасонной пряжи или пряжи креповой крутки. Из букле шьют верхнюю одежду. Букле – преимущественно шерстяная, тканая из буклированной нити пальтовая или костюмная ткань. Буклированная нить с узелками и петлями разной величины придаёт ткани характерную рельефность. Встречаются буклированные ткани из хлопчатобумажных и синтетических волокон.

BOUCLÉ YARN = ПРЯЖА БУКЛЕ – Bouclé Yarn is a novelty yarn with loops which give fabrics a rough appearance. Some boucle yarns have cotton cores with other fibers wound around them. Bouclè yarns may be made from wool, cotton, silk, linen, manufactured fibers, or combinations of fibers. Bouclé Yarn is a rough, quite thick and slubby linen yarn that is characterized by tight loops projecting from the body of the yarn with regular intervals. It is a novelty yarn often mixed with yarns of other fibers for textural interest. Bouclé yarn is very popular because there are many varieties and weights. Bouclé Yarn is a compound yarn comprising a twisted core with an effect-yarn wrapped around so as to produce loops on the surface. Drops Design A/S headquartered in Oslo, Norway. DROPS Alpaca Bouclé is a lovely soft effect yarn spun in alpaca. The yarn fibers are untreated, which means that they are only washed and not exposed to any chemical treatment prior to the dyeing. This highlights the fiber’s natural properties, while it also provides a better shape and texture quality. ‘Bouclé’ is the French word for a loop and it refers to the number of small loops of pure alpaca that give the ball its characteristic look. Spun from 2 strands, the core is a blend of wool and nylon, which helps give the yarn strength, and the combination of alpaca and bouclé provides a super soft yarn with excellent performance and a fantastic effect. Garments made in

DROPS Alpaca Bouclé are light and fluffy. DROPS Alpaca Bouclé contains some mixed colors, this means the wool is manufactured by carding the colors together before spinning, which gives it a mix effect. / Найлан (Nylon). Пряжа фасонной крутки букле (курчавая).

BOUNCE = ОТСКОК – In visual analysis, a small counter-trend rally that is expected to fail but serves the purpose of relieving the market of an oversold condition. Usually brought on by shorts taking profits. Sometimes referred to as Dead-Cat-Bounce. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

BOUNDARY LUBRICATION = ГРАНИЧНОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Boundary Lubrication is a form of lubrication between two rubbing surfaces without development of a full-fluid lubricating film. Boundary lubrication can be made more effective by including additives in the lubricating oil that provide a stronger oil film, thus preventing excessive friction and possible scoring. There are varying degrees of boundary lubrication, depending on the severity of service. For mild conditions, oiliness agents may be used; by plating out on metal surfaces in a thin but durable film, oiliness agents prevent scoring under some conditions that are too severe for a straight mineral oil. Compounded oils, which are formulated with polar fatty oils, are sometimes used for this purpose. Anti-wear additives are commonly used in more severe boundary lubrication applications. The more severe cases of boundary lubrication are defined as extreme pressure conditions; they are met with lubricants containing extreme pressure (EP) additives that prevent sliding surfaces from fusing together at high local temperatures and pressures. See also Lubrication, and Thin Film Lubrication. / противоизносные присадки . условия сверхвысокого давления. Смотрите также Тонкоплёночное Смазывание или Смазывание Тонкой Плёнкой (Thin Film Lubrication). Граничное Смазывание – смазывание, при котором трение и износ между поверхностями, находящимися в относительном движении, определяются свойствами поверхностей и свойствами смазочного материала, отличными от объёмной вязкости.

BOUND RATE = ОБЯЗАННАЯ СТАВКА – Bound Rate is the most-favored-nation tariff rate resulting from GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations. / Тарифная ставка для стран наибольшего благоприятствования, вытекающая из переговоров Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

BOUNTY = ПООЩРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или ПОБЛАЖКА) – Bounty (in the UK, 1840's), a term used in commerce and the arts, to signify a premium paid by government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to those who employ ships in certain trades. (1) Bounties On Production are most commonly given in the view of encouraging the establishment of some new branch of industry; or they are intended to foster and extend a branch that is believed to be of paramount importance. In neither case, however, is their utility very obvious. In all old settled and wealthy countries, numbers of individuals are always ready to embark in every new undertaking, if it promise to be really advantageous, without any stimulus from government:- and if a branch of industry, already established, be really important and suitable for the country, it will assuredly be prosecuted to the necessary extent, without any encouragement other than the natural demand for its produce. (2) Bounties On Exportation And Importation:- it is enacted by the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 52., that a merchant or exporter claiming a bounty or drawback on goods exported must make oath that they have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed, in any part of the United Kingdom, or in the Isle of Man (unless entered for the Isle of Man), or in the islands of Faro or Ferro; and it is further enacted, that if any goods cleared to be exported for a bounty or drawback shall not be duly exported to parts beyond the seas, or shall be re-landed in any part of the United Kingdom, or in the islands of Faro or Ferro, or shall be carried to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man (not having been duly entered, cleared, and shipped for exportation to such islands), such goods shall be forfeited, together with the ship or ships employed in re-landing or carrying them; and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods shall have been cleared, re-landed, or carried, shall forfeit a sum equal to treble the value of such goods. – §§ 87–95. (3) Policy Of Bounties:- it was formerly customary to grant bounties on the exportation of various articles; but the impolicy of such practice is now very generally admitted. It is universally allowed that bounties, if they be given at all, should be given only to the exporters of such commodities as could not be exported without them. But it is plain that, by granting a bounty in such cases, we really tax the public, in order to supply the foreigner with commodities at less than they cost. A. has a parcel of goods which he cannot dispose of abroad for less than 110l.; but they will fetch only 100l. in the foreign market; and he claims and gets a bounty of 10l. to enable him to export them. Such is the mode in which bounties on exportation uniformly operate; and to suppose that they can be a means of enriching the public, is equivalent to supposing that a shop-keeper may be enriched by selling his goods for less than they cost! But however injurious to the state, it has been pretty generally supposed that bounties on exportation are advantageous to those who produce and export the articles on which they are paid. But the fact is not so. A trade that cannot be carried on without the aid of a bounty, must be a naturally disadvantageous one. Hence, by granting it, individuals are tempted to engage or continue in businesses which are necessarily very insecure, and are rarely capable of being rendered lucrative; at the same time that they are prevented, by trusting to the bounty, from making those exertions they naturally would have made, had they been obliged to depend entirely on superior skill and industry for the sale of their produce. The history of all businesses carried on in this country by the aid of bounties, proves that they are hardly less disadvantageous to those engaged in them than to the public. The truth of these remarks has been acknowledged by government. The bounty on the exportation of Corn was repealed in 1815; and the bounties on the exportation of linen and several other articles ceased in 1830. (4) Bounties On Shipping have principally been paid to the owners of vessels engaged in the fishery, and their influence will be treated of under the articles Herring Fishery and Whale Fishery. Bounty is a compensation paid to persons to induce certain actions. In this class are government payments to producers or exporters to strengthen their competitive position. Bounty is an amount paid by a government for the achievement of certain economic or other goals. It often takes the form of a premium paid for the increased production or export of certain goods. The bounty was an important technique of mercantilist economic policy (see also mercantilism). Whereas a subsidy is a lump sum given for the purpose of promoting an enterprise considered beneficial to the public welfare, a bounty is given as a gratuity per unit of production. Bounties are usually in the form of direct cash payments. However, bounties can be in a concealed form such as exports relieved from payment of a tax or excise duty, special railway rates, rebates on taxes and import duties, credit facilities, and export credits guaranteed by the government. Effects of an export bounty can be destroyed by a countervailing duty imposed by an importing country. The compensatory export bounty is aimed at compensating producers for duties paid on imported raw materials used in making the particular commodity. Bounties also have been granted by states for the construction of roads, canals, railroads, and other public works, and they have been used by nations as an inducement to army enlistment. State governments in the United States have given bounties for the killing of animals regarded as destructive to livestock. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

BOURRELET = БУРЭЛЕ (или СЛАЧЁК, или ШНУРОК, или ЗАКРАИНА, или БОРТИК, или ВЫПУКЛОСТЬ, или УТОЛЩЕНИЕ, или ШИШКА, или ДИВАННЫЙ ВАЛИК, или СКЛАДКА, или ГРЕБЕНЬ) – Bourrelet (plural bourrelets) is a double-knit fabric with raised loops running horizontally across the surface of the cloth giving a rippled or corded effect. / Под Бурэле, от Французского слова Bourrelet, означающее Валик или Кромка или Реборда или Закраина или Фланец, понимается .

BOURETTE = БУРЭТ – Bourrette is a light weight, single cloth fabric, weighing from 4% to 6 ounces, composed of two-ply cotton warp, and either wool, merino or a combination of cotton and wool shoddy Ailing. Both the warp and the filling have an occasional end or pick of fancy bourrette or nub yarn added for effect; hence the name. In appearance bourrette cloth is a semi-rough-faced woolen fabric, having small fancy colored lumps on the yarn, scattered throughout, the goods in accordance with the effect desired. The cloth when finished is used principally in the manufacture of ladies' fall suitings. To Finish This Fabric:- the goods are taken from the loom and measured after which they are brushed then scoured iu a solution of soap and cold water, then tentered and dried and pressed. The bourrette yarn is made by twisting two cotton threads and a worsted thread together, the worsted being allowed to deliver more quickly than the cotton threads, at regular intervals. The excess which is delivered is twisted around the cotton threads in the one place, thereby forming a lump on the twisted yarn, as the worsted yarn is run at a varied speed, and is not regularly distributed around the cotton threads. / уточина.

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY = БЫЧЬЯ ГУБЧАТОВИДНАЯ ЭНЦЕФАЛОПАТИЯ – Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) is a fatal disease of the central nervous system of cattle, first identified in the United Kingdom in 1986. On 20 March 1996 the UK Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC) announced the discovery of a new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (vCJD), a fatal disease of the central nervous system in humans, which might be linked to consumption of beef affected by exposure to BSE.

BOW = НОС – Bow is the forward part of a vessel's sides (front). The front of a vessel. / Под Носом понимается передняя оконечность судна, заканчивающаяся форштевнем. Очертания носа определяют форму носовых обводов судна и такие важные эксплуатационные особенности, как всхожесть на волну, ледопроходимость и другие. Распространённые очертания носа:- (i) обыкновенный нос с прямым наклонным форштевнем; (ii) нос судна с U-образными шпангоутами; (iii) бульбообразный нос; (iv) ледокольный нос; (v) ложкообразный нос; и (vi) клиперский нос.

BOW = ПЕРЕКОС – (1) Bow or Bowed:- filling yarn in woven goods which does not keep to the right angle with the warp yarn; and off-angle, distortion, bow or bowed effect is observed in the crosswise filling in the fabric between selvage edges. Bow is a fabric defect when the weft is stretched and forms a curve rather than a right angle to the warp. Bow; bowing:- excessive curvature of the courses in a fabric that may or may not extend over the full width. Note:- this defect is often caused by incorrect take-down tension during knitting or incorrect feeding during finishing. Bow:- when the filling yarns lye in an arc across the width of the fabric. Bow is the greatest distance, measured parallel to the selvages, between a filling yarn and a straight line drawn between the points at which this yarn meets the selvages. Bow may be expressed directly in inches or as a percentage of the width of the fabric at that point. Bow is the deviation of filling yarn as it lies in a fabric from exact straight-line or right-angle relationship to the warp yarns, producing a distorted or bowed effect from selvage to selvage. Defect Name:- Bow. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Bow:- A condition in wovens where the filling yarns lie in an arc across the width of the fabric. In knits, the courses lie in an arc across the width of the fabric. Severity:- Major. / уточная пряжа. Перекос Утка или Набивного Рисунка – результат перекоса ткани при печатании или плохого выполнения операции ширения. Перекос Ткани – неправильное расположение уточных нитей, искажающее клетку или рисунок ткани; возникает в результате небрежного ширения ткани. Выражается в виде арки или дуги по утку. Под Перекосом понимается распространённый порок в виде неперпендикулярного расположения нитей двух систем или рядов и столбиков. Перекос Полотна (bow, warp):- порок основы в виде неперпендикулярного расположения нитей основы и утка. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается неравномерным натяжением основы. Перекос Полотна, Уток (bow, weft):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде чрезмерного искривления утка ткани, может распространяться на всю ширину полотна. Примечание:- этот порок вызван недостатком контроля при изготовлении ткани или обработке.

(2) Bow (arcs):- on the woven fabric, this situation means that the weft to form the arc in the width direction of the fabric; on knitted fabric, this situation means that the coil rows to form the arc in the width direction of the fabric. Fabric Printing Defect. Bow is a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns or knitting courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of fabric. See also Double Bow. / уточные пряжи. Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

BOW = ПРОДОЛЬНОЕ КОРОБЛЕНИЕ (или ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ ПОКОРОБЛЕННОСТЬ ПО ПЛАСТИ, или ПОГНУТОСТЬ) – Bow is a deviation from a straight line (a curve along the face of the piece of lumber) from end to end of a piece, measured at the point of greatest deviation. / Девиация (величина отклонения) в отношении прямой линии (кривой вдоль пласти изделия из пиломатериалов) от конца к концу иделия, измеряемая в пункте наибольшей девиации. Под Короблением Древесины понимается изменение формы пиломатериалов, заготовок и деталей при их высыхании (разбухании). Различают:- винтовое коробление, поперечное коробление и продольное коробление. Винтовое коробление древесины образуется при наличии тангенциального наклона волокон. Основная причина поперечного коробления древесины – различие в усушке (разбухании) в радиальном и тангенциальном направлениях. Продольное коробление древесины вызывается разницей усушки вдоль волокон отдельных зон доски, например, при наличии такого порока древесины, как крень. Временное коробление древесины может наблюдаться при неравномерных увлажнении или сушке пиломатериалов. Коробление древесины происходит также при механической обработке пиломатериалов или заготовок, имеющих значительные остаточные напряжения, сохранившиеся после камерной сушки. Крень – порок древесины хвойных пород, который образуется в сжатой зоне изогнутых стволов, когда годичные слои уширяются за счёт развития реактивной древесины, тёмным цветом напоминающий позднюю древесину. Различают сплошную и местную крень. Порок увеличивает усушку древесины вдоль волокон, способствует короблению, ухудшает и ряд других её свойств.

BOWING = ПЕРЕКОС (или ПЕРЕКАШИВАНИЕ) – Bowing:- weft becomes bow type or monogram of both the selvedge not in same line. Finishing defect. Bowing:- a line or a design may curve across the fabric. This bowing is the distortion caused by faulty take-up mechanism on the knitting machine. Knitted fabric defect. Bowing:- usually caused by finishing. Woven filling yarns lien in an arc across fabric width:- in knits the course lines lie in an arc across width of goods. Critical on stripes or patterns and not as critical on solid color fabrics. / Порок или Дефект заключительной отделки. Уточные пряжи. Под Перекосом понимается распространённый порок в виде неперпендикулярного расположения нитей двух систем или рядов и столбиков.

BOWLER = КОТЕЛОК – Bowler is a derby hat. / Котелок – шляпа для скачек.

BOW THRUSTERS = НОСОВЫЕ ПОДРУЛИВАЮЩИЕ УСТРОЙСТВА – A propeller used to provide a transverse thrust to the bow of the ship and to assist movement in confined spaces. Bow Thrusters:- a propeller at the lower sea-covered part of the bow of the ship which turns at right angles to the fore-and-aft line and thus provides transverse thrust as a maneuvering aid. / Подруливающее Устройство – средство активного управления судном при малых скоростях хода и без хода. В качестве подруливающего устройства используются крыльчатые движители, поворотные винтовые колонки, а также гребные винты или насосы, устанавливаемые в поперечных гидроканалах, проходящих через корпус судна, как правило, в носу (носовом канале), способные создавать тягу в двух противоположных направлениях, перпендикулярных диаметральной плоскости судна.

BOW TIE = ГАЛСТУК БАНТ (или ГАЛСТУК БАБОЧКА) – Bow Tie is a short necktie tied in a bowknot.

BOX = БОКС – Box:- (1) a rigid container having closed faces; (2) a complete set-up paper box, including base and lid; (3) the physical partionable unit inside a partition (which is a section of a system). Inside the box, you have the modules. / Под Боксом, от Английского слова Box, означающее Коробка, Маленькое Отделение С Перегородкой, понимается:- (1) в биологии, изолированная, застеклённая камера с входом через тамбур, предназначенная в микробиологических и других биологических лабораториях для работ, требующих особой чистоты и стерильности (пересевы культур микроорганизмов, посевы тканей и так далее). (2) Герметическая камера для работы с радиоактивными веществами. (3) Переносная герметическая стеклянная камера (переносной бокс) с 2 или 4 отверстиями (диаметром 12–14 см), к которым плотно пригнаны нарукавники, позволяющие работать внутри самой камеры, не нарушая её герметичности. (4) В медицине, отгороженная часть больничной палаты или специальное помещение в больнице или клинике для изоляции больного. Бокс устраивается в инфекционных и детских лечебных учреждениях для предупреждения внутрибольничных заражений.

BOX = XX – When to use:- occasionally, a market will get out of line enough to justify an initial entry into one of these positions. However, they are most commonly used to 'lock' all or part of a portfolio by buying or selling to create the missing 'legs' of the position. These are alternatives to closing out positions at possibly unfavorable prices. Long box:- long a bull spread, long a bear spread – that is, long call A, short call B, long put B, short put A. Value = B – A – Net Debit. Short box:- Long call B, short call A, long put A, short put B. Value = Net Credit + (A – B). Long-instrument conversion:- long instrument, long put A, short call A. Value = 0. 'Price' = instrument + put – A – call. Short-instrument conversion:- short instrument, long call A, short put A. Value = 0. 'Price' = A + call – instrument – put. Category:- locked or arbitrage trade. These spreads are referred to as 'Locked Trades' because their value at expiration is totally independent of the price of the underlying instrument. If you can buy them for less than that value or sell them for more, you will make a profit (ignoring commission costs). Also known as Conversion. To buy/sell mispriced options and hedge the market risk using only options, unlike the conversion or the reversal, which use futures contracts. If a certain strike put is underpriced, the trader buys the put and sells a call at the same strike, creating a synthetic short futures position. To get rid of the market risk, he sells another put and buys another call, but at different strike prices. / Одна из стратегий биржевой торговли опционами .

BOX = СУНДУК – A slang term Box refers to an ocean-freight container. Common terminology describing a container. Slang Term for Container. / Жаргонный термин для обозначения Контейнера.

BOX = ЯЩИК – Each syndicate has a Box in the underwriting room at Lloyd's from which business may be transacted with Lloyd's brokers. Each box comprises a couple of opposite facing benches and desks at which the underwriters employed by the managing agent of the syndicate sit, plus some loose stools for the visiting Lloyd's brokers to sit on. Most boxes have computer terminals as well as access to other information technology. / Каждый синдикат имеет свой ящик в комнате расписывания у Лойда, из которого дело может вестись с брокерами Лойда. Каждый такой ящик состоит из .

BOX BEAM = БАЛКА КОРОБЧАТОГО СЕЧЕНИЯ – Box Beam is a built-up beam with solid wood flanges and plywood or woodbase panel product webs. / Укреплённая балка с твёрдыми кромками древесины и фанеры или древесной плиты (woodbase panel) product раскосы/решётки (webs). Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов.

BOXCAR = КРЫТЫЙ ВАГОН – Boxcar is a closed rail freight car. / Крытый железнодорожный грузовой вагон.

BOX COAT = КУЧЕРСКОЕ ПАЛЬТО (или XX) – Box Coat is a heavy overcoat formerly worn for driving; a loose coat usually fitted at the shoulders.

BOX CONTAINER = ЯЩИЧНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Box Container is alternative colloquial term for the standard ISO container.

BOXER = БОКСЁРКИ – Boxer:- (plural) short pant.

BOXER SHORTS = БОКСЁРСКИЕ ШОРТЫ – Boxer Shorts are the short pants. Underwear.

BOXING = XX – Boxing is a term describing the straight strip of fabric that covers the sides of a three-dimensional round or square pillow. The boxing is joined to the rest of the cover with seams and occasionally includes a decorative trimming such as welting.

BOXING GLOVE = БОКСЁРСКАЯ ПЕРЧАТКА – Boxing Glove is one of a pair of leather mittens heavily padded on the back and worn in boxing.

BOX LOOM = МНОГОЧЕЛНОЧНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Box Loom is a loom using two or more shuttles for weaving fabrics with filling yarns that differ in fiber type, color, twist, level, or yarn size. The box motion is automatic, changing from one shuttle to another. Examples of fabrics made on box looms are crêpes and ginghams. Box Loom is a loom equipped with mechanism to permit the use of two or more shuttles, making possible the production of bars, checks, or other repeating-pattern effects in the filling direction of woven fabric. / уточные пряжи.

BOX MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЧЕЛНОЧНОЙ КОРОБКИ (или КОРПУСА) – Box Mark is a fine line parallel to the filling caused by shuttle damage to a group of filling yarns. See also Shuttle Mark. Box Mark:- a widthwise line showing stained or injured weft due to the rubbing of shuttle when rebound. Woven fabric defect. Box Marks are due to something bruising or staining the weft while it is in or near the box. Main causes are dirty boxes, shuttle riding over the weft, oil from shuttle tongue, dirty shuttles, weft flying about too freely, oil splashes from loose cranks, oily spindles and buffers and dirty picking stick for under pick. / уточина. протирание или притирка (rubbing). Порок или Дефект ткачества.

BOX PALLET = ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Box Pallet is a pallet with at least three fixed, removable or collapsible vertical sides.

BOX RATE = СТАВКА ЗА СУНДУК – Box Rate:- a lump sum charge to move cargo in containers from origin to destination.

BOX SIZE = РАЗМЕР КОРОБОЧКИ (или РАЗМЕР СТОЛБЦА) – In point and figure charts, it is the price value of one X or O. An X is shown when prices rise by the box size, and an O is shown when prices fall by the box size. Increasing the box size filters smaller price movements.

BOX SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА БОКС (или БОКС СПРЭД) – Box Spread:- an option market arbitrage in which both a bull spread and a bear spread are established for a riskless profit. One spread includes put options and the other includes calls. An option

position in which the owner establishes a long call and a short put at one strike price and a short call and a long put at another strike price, all of which are in the same contract month in the same commodity.

BOY = BEGINNING OF YEAR

BOYCOTT = БОЙКОТ – Boycott is an unfair trade practice which occurs when someone in the insurance business refuses to have business dealings with another until he or she complies with certain conditions or concessions. Charles Cunningham Boycott, retired British army captain who was an estate manager in Ireland during the agitation over the Irish land question. He is the eponym for the verb and common noun Boycott. After retiring from the army, Boycott in 1873 became agent for the 3rd Earl of Erne's estates in County Mayo. The Land League, formed in Ireland in 1879 when bad harvests made a famine likely, told Boycott in 1880 that he must reduce rents by 25 percent. In September 1880, after Boycott had attempted to serve writs of eviction, the president of the Land League, Irish nationalist statesman Charles Stewart Parnell, urged that, without resort to violence, the tenants should avoid any communication with those who refused their demand for lower rents. Parnell's policy was first used against Boycott, who, consequently, was forced to employ workers from Ulster, guarded by soldiers, to harvest his crops. He left Ireland the same year and eventually became an agent for estates in Suffolk. Conditions in Ireland quickly eased after William Ewart Gladstone's Land Act of 1881 instituted fair-rent tribunals. / Вильэм (William). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Слово Бойкот, в современном его понимании, появилось в Английском языке от фамилии уволенного из Британской армии капитана Чалза Каниньгэма Бойкота (Charles Cunningham Boycott), ставшего в Ирландии управляющим имением (estate manager) во время агитации по вопросу об Ирландской земле, в отношении которого впервые в 1800 арендаторами была применена эта мера воздействия. В зависимости от контекста может использоваться для обозначения:- (i) средства политической и экономической борьбы, заключающегося в полном или частичном прекращении отношений с отдельным лицом, организацией или государством, например, в межгосударственных отношениях – установление эмбарго на вывоз или ввоз товаров, дискриминационных таможенных пошлин, тарифов или иного; рабочие используют бойкот против предпринимателей в качестве организованного отказа от найма на работу или покупки продукции данного предприятия; или (ii) прекращения отношений с кем-либо в знак протеста против чего-либо. Бойкот, от имени управляющего имением Чалза Каниньгэма Бойкота (Charles Cunningham Boycott), в отношении которого впервые в 1880 была применена Ирландскими арендаторами эта мера за его жестокое обращение с ними. (1) В международном праве отказ государства устанавливать или поддерживать торговые, финансовые или другие отношения с каким-либо государством или с группой государств. В Статуте Лиги Наций бойкот фигурировал как вид санкции. Устав Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) предусматривает возможность бойкота как одну из принудительных мер для поддержания мира, не связанных с использованием вооружённых сил, применяемых по решению Совета Безопасности ООН. Статья 41 Устава гласит, что эти меры могут включать полный или частичный перерыв экономических отношений, железнодорожных, морских, воздушных, почтовых, телеграфных средств сообщения, радиосвязи, а также разрыв дипломатических отношений. Бойкот может быть формой репрессалий (то есть ответных мер, применяемых против неправомерных действий какого-либо государства). В практике бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) бойкот использовался в ответ на действия реакционных правительств капиталистических стран и выражался в разрыве всяких сношений, прекращении закупок товаров в соответствующих странах, в отказе участвовать в конференциях, созываемых на территории бойкотируемого государства. Так, в 1923 СССР объявил бойкот Швейцарии после убийства Советского дипломата Вацлава Вацлавовича Воровского (1871–1923) и оправдания убийцы Швейцарским судом (бойкот был снят в 1927, после того как Швейцарское правительство выразило сожаление по поводу происшедшего и готовность предоставить материальное возмещение семье убитого). Наиболее распространённой формой бойкота является Экономический Бойкот. (2) Экономический Бойкот:- одним из первых примеров экономического бойкота являлся бойкот Английскими колониями в Северной Америке товаров, ввозимых из Англии в середине XVIII века. В Индии в 1905 в знак протеста против акта Вице Короля Керзона о разделе Бенгалии начался стихийный бойкот Английских товаров, который был одной из форм национально-освободительной борьбы против Английского владычества. Бойкот может охватывать все формы или распространяться на отдельные стороны межгосударственных экономических связей. Характер и содержание его зависят от того, какое государство и в каких целях его применяет. В практике международных экономических отношений империалистических государств бойкот является формой экономической борьбы, средством экономического давления на другие страны, а также орудием вмешательства во внутренние дела стран, что нарушает нормы международного права. Империалистические государства пытались применить бойкот против бывшего СССР после провала экономической блокады Советской республики. Бойкот в 1920-е и 1930-е выражался в кампаниях против закупок Советского леса, нефти, спичек и некоторых других товаров, во введении специальных запретов и ограничений на привоз (или импорт) Советских товаров (например, эмбарго на ввоз традиционных товаров Советского вывоза (или экспорта) в Великобританию в 1932–33). Ведя борьбу против политики экономической агрессии, Советское правительство внесло на Лондонскую Экономическую Конференцию (1933) проект протокола об экономическом ненападении. Статья 33 проекта предлагала, чтобы государства, подписавшие протокол, отказались от применения дискриминационных таможенных пошлин, специальных условий ввоза и вывоза, установленных только для одной какой-либо страны, специальных железнодорожных тарифов, особых сборов, взимаемых с торговых судов, экономического бойкота торговли какой-либо страны всякого рода правительственными или административными мерами. После Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 США, Канада, ряд стран Западной Европы и Япония пытались организовать бойкот социалистических стран путём запрета вывоза из своих стран в СССР и другие социалистические государства товаров и установления дискриминационного режима на ввоз в свои страны товаров из социалистических государств. Дискриминационные меры охватывали не только сферу торговли, но распространились также на судоходство, международные, финансовые, кредитные и расчётные отношения. После заключения Северо-Атлантического Договора (1949) ограничения и запреты в торговле с социалистическими странами были ещё более усилены. В 1951 правительство США приняло так называемый 'Закон Бэттла', установивший целую систему запретов на торговлю с социалистическими странами. Правительство США опубликовало список товаров, содержавший 217 товарных групп, вывоз (или экспорт) которых в социалистические страны был запрещён или ограничен. Под нажимом США такие же списки ввели ряд стран Западной Европы, Канада и Япония. В отношении Китайской Народной Республики (КНР), Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики (КНДР), и Демократической Республики Вьетнам (ДРВ) действовали особые списки товаров, практически запрещавшие всякую торговлю. Несостоятельность этой политики, экономические и политические разногласия между капиталистическими странами, растущие противоречия на мировом капиталистическом рынке заставили империалистические государства стать на путь нормализации экономических отношений с социалистическими странами. Империалистические государства используют бойкот как одно из средств давления на развивающиеся страны. В 1951–53 правительство Англии пыталось установить бойкот в отношении закупок нефти у Ирана после национализации правительством этой страны Англо-Иранской Нефтяной Компании (Anglo Iranian Oil Company; ныне BP), а правительства Англии и Франции предприняли попытку организовать бойкот против Объединённой Арабской Республика (ОАР; объединённое государство Сирии и Египта, существовавшее с Февраля 1958 по Сентябрь 1971) после национализации её

правительством Всеобщей Компании Суэцкого Канала (ныне Египетская Администрация Суэцкого Канала (Suez Canal Authority (SCA))). В свою очередь, развивающиеся страны использовали бойкот как ответную меру на экономическую экспансию, например прекращение Арабскими государствами поставок нефти империалистическим странам в период Израильской агрессии (с 1967). Внутри капиталистических стран бойкот – важное орудие конкурентной борьбы монополий, одна из форм '... удушения монополистами тех, кто не подчиняется монополии, её гнёту, её произволу' (Владимир Ильич Ленин, Полное собрание сочинений, 5 издание, тот 27, страница 321). (3) В трудовых отношениях в капиталистических странах одно из средств экономической борьбы рабочего класса против предпринимателей, заключающееся в организованном отказе наниматься на работу к владельцу бойкотируемого предприятия или покупать продукцию данного предприятия. Виды бойкота разнообразны. Одним из них является система лебелей (наклеивание на товары специальных ярлыков – лебелей, означающих, что между профсоюзом и предпринимателем нет конфликта, отсутствие ярлыка на товаре призывает потребителя к его бойкоту). В ряде капиталистических государств бойкоты, организуемые трудящимися, запрещены или существенно ограничены. Например, в Италии Уголовный Кодекс (Статья 507) устанавливает за призыв к бойкоту наказание в виде лишения свободы на срок до 3 лет (этот срок может быть увеличен в случае, если бойкот принимает массовые формы, а также при чрезвычайных обстоятельствах). Законодательством Англии и Федеративной Республики Германия (ФРГ) бойкот запрещается в том случае, если его цель или средства организации признаются незаконными (неопределённость этой формулировки позволяет ставить вне закона различные виды бойкота). В США бойкоты особенно распространены. Согласно Законам Тафта-Хартли и Лэндрама-Гриффина, запрещаются так называемые 'вторичные' бойкоты, когда рабочие принуждают третьих лиц прекратить покупку товаров или снабжение сырьём предпринимателя, с которым у рабочих возник трудовой конфликт. Аналогичные законы действуют в большинстве штатов, в некоторых штатах запрещены и обычные бойкоты. Признание бойкота незаконным ведёт, как правило, к наложению штрафа на профсоюз или к возмещению предпринимателю убытков, понесённых в результате бойкота.; предприниматель получает также право уволить рабочих за участие в бойкоте.

BOYCOTT CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О БОЙКОТЕ – Boycott Certificate:- required by certain countries restricting carriage to certain flag vessels. / Требуется в отдельных странах, ограничивающих перевозку грузов судами под определёнными флагами.

BOYLE'S LAW = ЗАКОН БОЙЛА (или ЗАКОН БОЙЛЯ) – Boyle's Law:- the absolute pressure of a fixed mass of gas varies inversely as the volume, provided the temperature remains constant. / Под Законом Бойля-Мариотта (по имени Англо-Ирландского учёного Робэта Бойла (или Роберта Бойля; Robert Boyle; 1627-Январь-25–1691-Декабрь-31) и Французского физика и священника Эдмэ Маръёта (или Эдме Мариотта; Edme Mariotte; 1620–84), независимо друг от друга открывших закон) понимается один из основных законов идеальных газов, согласно которому при постоянной температуре удельный объём v данного идеального газа обратно пропорционален давлению p, или при постоянной температуре произведение давления на удельный объём данного идеального газа постоянно:- pv = const. Закон Бойля-Мариотта, один из основных газовых законов, согласно которому при постоянной температуре объём V данной массы идеального газа обратно пропорционален его давлению p, то есть pV = C = const. Постоянная C пропорциональна массе газа (числу молей) и его абсолютной температуре. Закон установлен по опытным данным Английским учёным Робётом Бойлом (1662) и независимо от него Французским учёным Эдмэ Маръётом (1676). Закон Бойля-Мариотта следует из кинетической теории газов, если принять, что размеры молекул пренебрежимо малы по сравнению с расстоянием между ними и отсутствует межмолекулярное взаимодействие. Иными словами, Закон Бойля-Мариотта выполняется строго для идеального газа. Для реальных газов, у которых влиянием размеров молекул и их взаимодействием пренебрегать нельзя, Закон Бойля-Мариотта выполняется приближённо, тем лучше, чем дальше от критического состояния находится газ.

BP = BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

BP = BOILING POINT

BPAI = BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

BPAIIS = BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

BPH = BROWN PLANTHOPPER

BPI = BANK OF THE PHILILLINE ISLANDS

BPI = BULLISH PERCENT INDEX

BPI = BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

BPO = BANK PAYMENT ORDER

BPO = BLANKET PURCHASE ORDER

BPO = BROKER PRICE OPINIONS

BPO = BUSINESS PROCESS OBJECT

BPO = BUSINESS PROCESS OPTIMIZATION

BPO = BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING

BPS = BASIS POINT

BPW = BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S FOUNDATION

BR = BACKWARD REPORTING

BR = BAD REGISTER

BR = BILLS RECEIVABLE

BR = BRAZIL

BR = BYPASS RATIO

BRA = БРА (или ЛИФЧИК, или БЮСТГАЛЬТЕР) – Bra (brassiere):- a woman's close-fitting undergarment with cups for bust support. / Под Бра или Бюстгальтером или Лифчиком понимается .

BRACE = СКОБА – Brace is a diagonal component used to increase rigidity of a post pallet or box pallet. See also Pallet. / Скоба (Brace):- диагональная деталь, применяемая для увеличения жёсткости в ящичном или стоечном поддоне. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

BRACELET = БРАСЛЕТ – Bracelet is an ornamental band or chain worn around the wrist.

BRACHYCERA = БРАХИСЭРА (или КОРОТКОУСИКОВОЕ) – Brachycera is a suborder of Diptera or flies where adults have very short antennae and 1–2 segmented maxillary palps. / , от Греческого слова Brachýs, означающее Короткий, .

BRACHYPTEROUS = БРАХИПТЕРОЗНОЕ (или КОРОТКОКРЫЛОЕ) – Brachypterous:- with short or abbreviated wings. / , от Греческого слова Brachýs, означающее Короткий, .

BRACING = РАСПОРКА (или РАСЧАЛКА) – In Bracing a cargo, you are stopping damage from up and down movements and from vibration; this would be essential for sea and truck movements. To secure a shipment inside a carrier's vehicle to prevent damage. Items used to secure general cargo loads. Bracing is usually made from squared lumber beams that are fitted between the load and the load-bearing sections of the container in order to take up the horizontal and vertical forces acting on the load. The bracing is subject to compressive stress. Also known as Blocking. / Обычно распорка делается из брусков острокантного (отёсанного на четыре канта) пиломатериала, которые укладываются между .

BRACING BEAMS = РАСПОРНЫЕ БРУСКИ (или УПОРНЫЕ БРУСКИ) – Bracing/Bracing Beams are the items used to secure general cargo loads. Bracing is usually made from squared lumber beams that are fitted between the load and the load-bearing sections of the container in order to take up the horizontal and vertical forces acting on the load. The bracing is subject to compressive stress. / из брусков острокантного (отёсанного на четыре канта) пиломатериала, .

BRACT = ПРИЦВЕТНИК (или ПРИЦВЕТНИЧЕК, или КРОЮЩИЙ ЛИСТ, или ОБЁРТКА) – Bract is the three modified leaves at the base of the cotton fruit. Bracts typically surround developing squares, affording some protection to bollworms and other pests from beneficial insects and insecticides; must be opened to reveal developing square when monitoring fruit for damage. A modified leaf at the base of a square, flower or boll. Bract is a reduced or modified leaf subtending an axis. Often found at the base of a flower or flower cluster and may form a cup around the flower in, e.g., Compositae or may be brightly colored and resemble petals in, e.g., Poinsettia. Bract is a reduced or modified leaf at the based of a flower or flower head. A leaf from the axis of which a flower arises. / Видоизменённый лист, в пазухе которого развивается подцветник, цветок или коробочка. Прицветник, лист в пазухе которого развиваются цветок или соцветие. Прицветниками называют также маленькие листья (один или два) на цветоножке. Прицветник, лист в пазухе которого развиваются цветок; кроющий лист цветочного побега. Прицветники мельче обычных листьев, редуцированы, лишь у некоторых растений (например, у Шалфея) они крупные и окрашенные; иногда (например, у Крестоцветных, Укропа) они рано опадают. В одном из Англоязычных текстильных изданий на фотографии частей коробочки и листа Хлопчатника под термином Bract подразумевался Прилистник, растущуй у Хлопчатника не в месте пазушной почки, из которой произрастает Черешок (Stick) с Листом (Leaf), а на самом черешке в основании листа.

BRACTEOLE = ПРИЦВЕТНИЧЕК (или ПРИЦВЕТНИК НА ВТОРИЧНОЙ ОСИ) – Bracteole is a bract borne on a secondary axis, as on a petiole; a reduced leaf.

BRADFORD = БРЭДФОРДСКИЙ (или БРЭДФОДСКИЙ) – Bradford:- spinning English method of spinning wool into worsted yarn. The wool is thoroughly oiled before it is combed, producing a smooth, lustrous yarn used for worsted suitings. This is distinct from the French system which is dry spun.

BRADFORD COUNT = БРЭДФОРДСКАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ – Bradford Count or Bradford System is the British standard is based on the Bradford Spinning Count System. This originated in the XIX century and is based on the number of 560-yard worsted skeins that can be produced from one pound of clean wool. The clean wool is then thoroughly oiled which aids in producing a smooth, lustrous yarn for suiting. With this system the larger number will be a finer wool. See also Wool Grades. Bradford Count is one of three grading systems to describe the fineness of wool. The Bradford system uses the number of 560 yard worsted spun skeins from a pound of top from that particular type of fleece. The larger the number, the finer the fleece. The Bradford Count has generally replaced the Blood Count as a grading system.

BRADY BONDS = БРЭДИНСКИЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или БРЭДИНКИ) – The term 'Brady Bonds' refers to bonds issued by public debtors for the restructuring of bank loans. The idea goes back to former US Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who in 1989 proposed a catalogue of measures to solve developing countries' debt problems. The creditor banks were to forgive part of the debtor countries' liabilities. The debt service was reduced by exchanging loans for longer-term fixed-income securities which had a discount from face value and/or bore interest at lower-than-market rates. The quality of the bonds was enhanced by guarantees. / (Nicholas F. Brady).

BRAGUETTE = БРАГЭТ (или ГУЛЬФИК, или ШИРИНКА) – Bragette:- a codpiece, a piece of leather or stuffed material worn to accent the male groin. / .

BRAID = ШНУР (или ШНУРОК, или ПЛЕТЁНАЯ ТЕСЬМА, или БЕЙКА, или БОРДЮР, или СУТАЖ, или БАСОННОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ, или ОПЛЁТКА) – Braid is:- (1) a narrow textile band, often used as trimming or binding, formed by plaiting several strands of yarn. The fabric is formed by interfacing the yarns diagonally to the production axis of the material. See also Biaxial Braid, and Triaxial Braid. Biaxial Braid:- a braided structure with two yarn systems running in one direction and the other in the opposite direction. Triaxial Braid:- a braided structure with axial yarns running in the longitudinal direction. (2) In aerospace textiles, a system of three or more yarns which are interlaced in such a way that no two yarns are twisted around each other. Braid is a term used to describe narrow trimmings with multicolored designs woven into them. Various types of braid, such as peasant braid, are popular during certain fashion periods.

BRAID ANGLE = УГОЛ ПЛЕТЕНИЯ – Braid Angle is the acute angle measured from the axis of a fabric or rope to a braiding yarn.

BRAIDED FABRIC = ПЛЕТЁНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Braided Fabric is a narrow fabric made by crossing a number of strands diagonally so that each strand passed alternatively over or under one or more of the other strands. They are frequently used in shoelaces and suspenders.

BRAIDED STREAM = СПЛЕТЁННЫЙ ПОТОК – Braided Stream is a shallow, wide stream of interconnected channels with intervening bars and islands exposed at low stream levels.

BRAIDING = СПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Braiding is the intertwining of three or more strands to make a cord. The strand form a regular diagonal pattern down the length of the cord or narrow fabric.

BRAID WOOL = ЗАПЛЕТЁННАЯ (или СВАЛЯВШАЯСЯ) ШЕРСТЬ (или ОЧЕНЬ ГРУБАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Braid Wool is the coarsest of the US grades of wool, according to the blood system of classification. It is a very coarse and lustrous wool. See also Wool Grades.

BRAIN DRAIN = УТЕЧКА МОЗГОВ – A term Brain Drain refers to the flight of professionals out of Canada due to our high taxes and lower salaries. But, is it a true statement? Sure, there is always some mobility in a work force – but is there a net outflow?

BRAKE END = ТОРМОЗНОЙ ТОРЕЦ (или КОМЕЛЬ) – The Brake End is the end of a railway car where the hand brake wheel is located. Compartments or partitions in a railcar are numbered sequentially beginning at the brake end.

BRAN = ОКОЛОПЛОДНИК – Bran, the thin skins or husks of Corn, particularly wheat, ground, and separated from the Corn by a sieve or boulter. The Bran is the multi-layered outer skin of the kernel, and is tough enough to protect the other two parts of the kernel from assaults by sunlight, pests, water, and disease. It contains important antioxidants, B vitamins and fiber. Bran is the hard outer layer of grain and consists of combined aleurone and pericarp. Along with germ, it is an integral part of whole grains, and is often produced as a by-product of milling in the production of refined grains. When bran is removed from grains, they lose a portion of their nutritional value. Bran is present in and may be milled from any cereal grain, including Rice, Wheat, Maize, Oats, Barley, and Millet. Bran should not be confused with chaff, which is coarser scaly material surrounding the grain, but not forming part of the grain itself. Bran is particularly rich in dietary fiber and omegas and contains significant quantities of starch, protein, vitamins, and dietary minerals. Bran is a pericarp of grain. The outer layers of a cereal grain such as Wheat, approximately 20 percent of which is indigestible cellulose, used as a source of dietary fiber. The broken outer coat, or husk, of grains of Wheat, Rye, Oats, etc separated from the flour after grinding, as by sifting. Bran is a coarse outer covering or coat (seed husk) of cereal grain, such as Wheat or Rye. Bran provides a source of dietary fiber, B vitamins, iron, magnesium, and zinc. When separated from the meal or flour portion of a grain, it is less nutritious. Bran is the meal derived from the outer covering of a cereal grain; a source of dietary fiber. The outer layer of grains (such as Wheat or Oats) that is removed during milling. Bran is a good source of carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus and fiber. It's found in cereals and baked goods and can be purchased at health-food stores and most supermarkets. Bran is the outer layers of a cereal grain, including the pericarp, tegmen, embryo, aleurone layer, and a small portion of the starch endosperm, which are removed in milling. / шлифование (grinding). и может быть закуплен в . Известен также как Перикарпий (Pericarp). Околоплодник – это наружные слои зерна Злаковых (таких как, Маис (Кукуруза), Овёс, Просо, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь и Ячмень), состоящий из перикарпия (pericarp), покрова (tegmen), эмбриона (embryo), алейронового слоя (aleurone layer) и маленькой порции крахмального эндосперма (starch endosperm), которые удаляются во время помола. Под Околоплодником понимается стенка плода растений, защищающая семена. Формируется обычно из стенок завязи. Состоит из трёх (иногда двух) слоёв:- наружного (экзокарпия, например, кожица ягоды Винограда), внутреннего (эндокарпия, например косточка в костянке Вишни), среднего (мезокарпия, например, сочная мякоть плода Арбуза). Околоплодник является систематическим признаком растений.

BRANCH = ВЕТВЬ – Branch is a natural division of a stem or trunk, especially a secondary stem growing off the main stem or trunk. Branch is a division of the stem or axis of growth. / основного стебля или ствола.

BRANCH = ФИЛИАЛ – (1) Branch is a division of a business or other organization. Branch is a smaller, remotely located office that is separate from a company's corporate headquarters. When you find yourself and your employees traveling frequently to a specific locale, it may be time to consider opening a branch office there. That will reduce the need to travel and greatly improve your coverage of the remote office. For many locations, such as international markets many time zones away, a branch office may be the only feasible way to serve a particular market. Be careful about opening a large number of branch offices simply to reduce travel time and costs, though. It can cost far more to staff, lease, equip and maintain an office than to conduct numerous business trips. Cost out the alternatives carefully, and only commit when you can find the right location, the right personnel and the right price. A secondary place of business apart from the principal or main office from which real estate business is conducted. A branch office usually must be run by a licensed real estate broker working on behalf of the broker. A Branch Office is part of the legal entity under which it operates and has its own organization and administration. It underwrites business for its assigned territory, has its own balance sheet and is subject to local regulations. Also known as Branch Office. A local unit of a business or an auxiliary controlled by such a business. Branch or Branch Office is a smaller, remotely located office that is separate from a company's corporate headquarters. When you find yourself and your employees traveling frequently to a specific locale, it may be time to consider opening a branch office there. That will reduce the need to travel and greatly improve your coverage of the remote office. For many locations, such as international markets many time zones away, a branch office may be the only feasible way to serve a particular market. Be careful about opening a large number of branch offices simply to reduce travel time and costs, though. It can cost far more to staff, lease, equip and maintain an office than to conduct numerous business trips. Cost out the alternatives carefully, and only commit when you can find the right location, the right personnel and the right price. See also Parent Company, Representation, and Subsidiary. A direct investment branch is an unincorporated enterprise in the host country that:- (i) is a permanent establishment or office of a foreign direct investor; or (ii) is an unincorporated partnership or joint venture between a foreign direct investor and third parties; or (iii) is land, structures (except those structures owned by foreign government entities), and immovable equipment and objects, in the host country, that are directly owned by a foreign resident. Holiday and second homes owned by non-residents are therefore regarded as part of direct investment, though few, if any, countries actually include such investment in their direct investment statistics; or (iv) is mobile equipment (such as ships, aircraft, gas and oil drilling rigs) that operates within an economy for at least one year if accounted for separately by the operator and is so recognised by the tax authorities. This is considered to be direct investment in a notional enterprise in the host country. / Под Филиалом, от позднелатинского слова Filialis, означающее Сыновний, понимается отделение или часть предприятия, учреждения или организации. Филиал это обособленное подразделение компании, расположенное вне места её нахождения и не являющееся юридическим лицом. Филиал осуществляет все или часть функций головного предприятия (материнской компании) от его имени на основании положения, утверждаемого головным предприятием. Филиал не имеет собственного баланса, а головное предприятие обеспечивает ежедневное составление сводного бухгалтерского баланса. Смотрите также Материнская Компания (Parent Company), Представительский Офис или Представительство (Representative Office) и Дочернее Предприятие (Subsidiary).

(2) For SWIFT purposes, a domestic or foreign location of an office of a financial institution, assigned to provide financial services on behalf of that financial institution. If this office has an ISO Bank Identifier Code, it will have the same bank code as the related financial institution. In the case of banks, representative offices are not considered branches. An administrative division of some larger or more complex organization. A Branch, banking center or financial center is a retail location where a bank or financial institution offers a wide array of face to face service to its customers. Like a store, a branch may either be a standalone building, or an office within a larger complex, such as a shopping mall. Services provided by a branch include cash withdrawals and deposits from a demand account with a bank teller, financial advice through a specialist, safe deposit box rentals, bureau de change, insurance sales (where it is allowed by law), etc. Traditionally, the branch was the only channel of access to a financial institution's services. Today, with such features as

automated teller machines, telephone and online banking, customers can bank virtually anywhere, anytime, which brings financial institutions to reduce their branch business hours or to merge smaller branches into larger ones. Some financial institutions reduce their costs by having no branches and are sometimes known as Virtual Banks. / Для целей Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) филиал предполагает под собой местное или зарубежное местоположение офиса финансового института (финансового учреждения), предназначенное для оказания финансовых услуг от имени данного финансового института. Если этот офис имеет . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

BRANCH CIRCUIT = ОТВЕТВЛЁННАЯ ЦЕПЬ – Branch Circuit:- the conductors between the last overcurrent protective device and the outlets or loads.

BRANCH STEM = БОКОВАЯ ВЕТКА (или ВЕТВИСТЫЙ СТЕБЕЛЬ) – Branch Stem:- xxxxx. The Stem that branches is called a Branch. A Branch Attachment is where a branch is attached to the trunk of a tree. Three types of branch attachment are recognized due to differences in the anatomical position of buds that form them. Two key components contribute to the mechanical strength and toughness of the attachment:- interlocking wood grain at the top of the attachment and an embedded knot that often lies within the attachment. A common malformation of a branch attachment is the inclusion of bark within the join, which can weaken the attachment.

BRAND = ФИРМЕННЫЙ ЗНАК (или ОБЩЕИЗВЕСТНЫЙ ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗНАК, или БРЭНД, или ЭМБЛЕМА) – Logos (such as the Nestle design) can be amongst the world's most-recognised symbols. But brands are not limited to design logos – small combinations are capable of registration. Anything which reminds customers and potential customers of a particular company or name can be treated as a brand or trademark. A well known trademark can be a psychological barrier to competition. Putting a valuation on a recognized brand name or logo is not easy. Recognised brands may last 20 years, and the brand may suffer vicissitudes of recognition over that period. Brand valuation by independent external advisors can be useful in determining how marketing budget allocation can or should be best used in international groups. Insignia identifying the producer of a specific commodity. / Знак, определяющий производителя определённого товара. Под Фирменным Знаком понимается эмблема предприятия, объединения, учреждения, помещаемая на его продукции, товаросопроводительной документации, упаковке (таре), бланках, средствах рекламы, производственной одежде, средствах транспорта и так далее. Фирменный знак служит одним из элементов так называемого фирменного стиля.

BRANDED SEED = БРЭНДОВАННОЕ СЕМЯ – Branded Seed:- plant material derived from a cross that is sold without a variety name. The variety is owned by a seed genetics supplier which licenses the production and marketing rights to one or more other companies to be marketed under many different brand names. Branded seed must be labeled under variety-not-stated provisions of applicable state seed labeling laws.

BRASH = ХВОРОСТ (или ВАЛЕЖНИК, или ПОРУБОЧНЫЕ ОСТАТКИ) – Brash is the low density forestry material consisting of tops of trees and small branches. Also referred to as 'Lop And Top'.

BRASKISH = СОЛОНОВАТОЕ – Brackish is a mixture of salt and fresh water with intermediate salinity. / солёность; или осолонённость (почвы).

BRASS = ЛАТУНЬ – Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc; the proportions of zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brasses with varying properties. By comparison, bronze is principally an alloy of copper and tin. Bronze does not necessarily contain tin, and a variety of alloys of copper, including alloys with arsenic, phosphorus, aluminium, manganese, and silicon, are commonly termed 'bronze'. The term is applied to a variety of brasses and the distinction is largely historical, both terms having a common antecedent in the term latten. Brass is a substitutional alloy. It is used for decoration for its bright gold-like appearance; for applications where low friction is required such as locks, gears, bearings, doorknobs, ammunition casings and valves; for plumbing and electrical applications; and extensively in musical instruments such as horns and bells for its acoustic properties. It is also used in zippers. Brass is often used in situations where it is important that sparks not be struck, as in fittings and tools around explosive gases. Properties:- the malleability and acoustic properties of brass have made it the metal of choice for musical instruments such as the trombone, tuba, trumpet, cornet, baritone horn, euphonium, tenor horn, and French horn which are collectively known as the Brass within an orchestra. Even though the saxophone is classified as a woodwind instrument and the harmonica is a free reed aerophone, both are also often made from brass. In organ pipes of the reed family, brass strips (called tongues) are used as the reeds, which beat against the shallot (or beat 'through' the shallot in the case of a 'free' reed). Although not part of the brass section, snare drums are also sometimes made of brass. Brass has higher malleability than bronze or zinc. The relatively low melting point of brass (900 to 940 °C, 1 652 to 1 724 °F, depending on composition) and its flow characteristics make it a relatively easy material to cast. By varying the proportions of copper and zinc, the properties of the brass can be changed, allowing hard and soft brasses. The density of brass is approximately 0.303 lb/cubic inch, 8.4 to 8.73 grams per cubic centimeter. Today almost 90% of all brass alloys are recycled. Because brass is not ferromagnetic, it can be separated from ferrous scrap by passing the scrap near a powerful magnet. Brass scrap is collected and transported to the foundry where it is melted and recast into billets. Billets are heated and extruded into the desired form and size. Aluminium makes brass stronger and more corrosion resistant. Aluminium also causes a highly beneficial hard layer of aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) to be formed on the surface that is thin, transparent and self-healing. Tin has a similar effect and finds its use especially in sea water applications (naval brasses). Combinations of iron, aluminium, silicon and manganese make brass wear and tear resistant.

BRASSARD = БРАССАР (или НАРУЧИ, или НАРУКАВНИК, или НАРУКАВНАЯ ПОВЯЗКА) – Brassard is a cloth band worn around the upper arm usually bearing an identifying mark. / Наручи (о латах).

BRASSIERE = БРАСЬЕР (или БЮСТГАЛЬТЕР, или ЛИФЧИК, или ПОМОЧИ, или ЛЯМКИ, или КОРСЕТ) – Brassiere is a woman's close-fitting undergarment with cups for bust support. / Узкая короткая женская рубаха (устаревшее название).

BRAVO = БРАВО – (2) Bravo (pronunciation:- BRAH-voh) or B is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I am taking in, discharging, or carrying dangerous cargo. NATO:- during gunnery practice, flies on engaged side. Meaning:- I am taking on or discharging explosives.

BREACH = НАРУШЕНИЕ – Breach is a breaking of a promise or a failure to perform an obligation under an agreement. / Срыв обещания или неисполнение взятого по соглашению обязательства.

BREACH OF WARRANTY = НАРУШЕНИЕ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВА – The Marine Insurance Act (1906) demands that the assured comply literally with any warranty in the policy, whether it be a express warranty or a implied warranty. Non compliance where not excused, is term 'Breach of Warranty', and discharges the underwriter from all liability under the policy, whether or not it relates to the breach, as from the date of the breach; but without prejudice to any valid claims arising from accidents occurring prior to the date of the breach. Breach of warranty is excused where circumstances have changed so that the warranty has become unnecessary; or where it would be illegal to comply with the warranty; or where the policy conditions waive breach of warranty.

BREACH OF WARRANTY CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НАРУШЕНИИ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВА – Breach Of Warranty Clause is a clause in a policy whereby underwriters waive breach of certain specified warranties. In hull policies, the clause relates only to warranties as to cargo, trade, locality, towage, salvage services or date of sailing, and requires prompt notice, and amended conditions and an additional premium if underwriters so desire. There is no similar clause in cargo policies as a standard, but cargo underwriters usually waive breach of the implied warranties of seaworthiness and cargoworthiness of the overseas carrying vessel, provided the assured are not privy thereto.

BREADTH = РАЗБРОС (или ШИРИНА) – Breadth:- a comparison of the number of issues traded with the number of issues listed for trading. A measurement of the number of issues advancing versus the number of issues declining on a given day or as a moving average. Many measurements are used:- advances divided by declines, as a percentage, advances minus declines as a net positive or negative number. The measurement consistently followed is an insight into investor sentiment and is used extensively by market analysts.

BREADTH THRUST = ШИРОКОЕ НАСТУПЛЕНИЕ – Breadth Thrust Indicator is a technical indicator used to ascertain market momentum. The breadth thrust indicator is computed by calculating the number of advancing issues on an exchange such as the NYSE® divided by the total number of issues (advancing + declining) on it, and generating a 10-day moving average of this percentage. The indicator signals the start of a potential new bull market when it moves from a level of below 40% (indicating an oversold market) to above 61.5% within any 10-day period, a sentiment shift that occurs only rarely. The breadth thrust indicator was developed by investor and analyst Martin Zweig. Since it provides a timing signal with a gap of many years or even decades, its utility lies more in signaling long-term trends than as a short-term trading indicator. Breadth Thrust:- Martin Zweig developed this momentum indicator that illustrates a thrust when, during a 10 day period, the average number of issues that are advancing goes from below 40% to above 61.5%. This means the market went from being oversold to one of strength, but is not yet considered overbought. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Мартин Цвайг разработал этот индикатор момента .

BREAK = ОБВАЛ (или ПАДЕНИЕ) – Break is a rapid and sharp decline in price. Break is a sudden sharp price decline. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Обвалом или Падением понимается быстрое и резкое снижение цены.

BREAK = ОБРЫВ (или РАЗРЫВ, или НАЖИМ) – Break:- weak at a certain point, but strong above and below the weak spot, as opposed to 'Tender', which signifies a generally weak fiber. This can be caused by a sudden change in pasture, feed, illness, or lambing. Break is a point on the front edge of the garment at which the roll of the lapel begins. Usually at the same point as the lower end of the bridle. Break:- a temporary interference with the growth of the wool, causing a marked thinning of all or a proportion of the fiber population, and producing distinct weaknesses in one part of the staple. It is caused by a sudden change of pasture, want of feed or water, sickness, bad lambing, or faulty dipping.

BREAKAWAY GAP = ОТРЫВ С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ, или РАЗРЫВ С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОК С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ, или ЗАЗОР С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ) – Breakway Gap occurs when prices break away from an area of congestion. When the price is breaking away from a triangle (Ascending or Descending) with a gap then it can be implied that change in sentiment is strong and coming move will be powerful. One must keep an eye on the volume. If it is heavy after the gap is formed then there is a good chance that market does not return to fill the gap. When the price is breaking away on a low volume, there is a possibility that the gap will be filled before prices resume their trend. Breakaway Gap is a price gap that forms on the completion of an important price pattern. A breakaway gap usually signals the beginning of an important price move. Breakaway Gaps signal a potential change in trend and are especially significant when accompanied by an increase in volume. A bullish breakaway gap forms when a security gaps up after an extended decline. Bullish breakaway gaps can also occur after an extended base or consolidation period. A bearish breakaway gap forms when a security gaps down after an extended advance. Bearish breakaway gaps can also form after an extended top or consolidation period. See also Common Gap, Continuation Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. The initial gap out of a trading range congestion area, or a reversal pattern, that signifies the beginning of a strong trend. Many times the gap will be through a highly visible support or resistance level such as a trendline, channel boundary, or a moving average. Breakaway Gaps or Breakout Gaps occur in the beginning of the trend. These give trader an indication that a new trend is emerging. This is the most potentially profitable gap for trading purposes. Breakaway gaps may not get filled on subsequent trading days, and even if they do it takes a long time for price to return to the area of the gap. After identifying the breakaway gaps, a trader should go long or short in the stock with a stop loss at the low of the day of the gap. Maintain a trailing stop loss once price moves in the position's favor. Consider an example found in India's Sensex, a value-weighted index based on 30 of India's largest stocks. As seen in 'Break and run' (right – a breakaway gap has the best potential for big profits because, if correct, it gets the trader in near the beginning of a big move), Sensex formed a breakaway gap on May 18, 2009, when the market opened at 13 479. The previous trading day, May 15, closed at 12 173. This massive gap occurred after an election that the market considered economically favorable and, with the foundation of those fundamental underpinnings, it was a clear indication that a new trend was starting. In such a scenario, traders were well-advised to go long Sensex with a stop loss of 13 479 and a target of 8% to 10%. Breakway Gap:- when a tradable exits a trading range by trading at price levels that leave a price area where no trading occurs on a bar chart. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Разрыв С Пробоем Уровня наблюдается, когда цены вылетают за пределы торгового диапазона, уходя из области, где велась активная торговля. Разрыв с пробоем уровня, остающийся незаполненным в течение нескольких дней, является одним из самых важных и надёжных графических сигналов длительной тенденции во взятом направлении движения цены.

BREAK BULK = НАВАЛОЧНЫЙ – Break Bulk:- the process of assimilating many small shipments into one large shipment at a central point so that economies of scale may be achieved; to commence discharge of cargo. Applies to goods that have been stripped from container or other form of bulk carriage for forwarding to final destination. / разгрузка груза. Относится к товарам, отобранным из контейнера или иного транспортного средства для перевозки навалом с целью доставки к конечному месту назначения.

BREAK BULK CARGO = НАВАЛОЧНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или МАССОВЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Break Bulk Cargo:- a cargo which is not containerised due to its weight and/or size, e.g., steel pipes, boats, etc. Loose cargo, such as cartons, stowed directly in the ship's hold as opposed to containerized or bulk cargo. See also Containeization. Loose, non-containerized products. Examples include forest products such as cut lumber, granite, imported steel or imported coiled steel Loose, kaolin clay, non-containerized products. General cargo stowed conventionally as opposed to unitised (palletised), containerised and Roll On/Roll Off cargo. General cargo on a ship, as opposed to cargo in containers. Also referred to as Conventional Cargo. Can include cargo in packages, pallets or bulk form (dry or liquid). Also known as Conventional Cargo. / Общий груз на судне, в противоположность грузу в контейнере. Также встречается под термином конвенциональный груз. Такой груз может находиться в упаковках, на поддонах, навалом в сухой форме или наливным в жидком виде. Известен также как Массовый Груз (Conventional Cargo).

BREAKBULK VESSEL = НАВАЛОЧНИК (или СУДНО–НАВАЛОЧНИК, или НАВАЛОЧНОЕ СУДНО) – (1) Conventional Carriers designed to carry containers and non-containerised cargo; vessel with hatches built to accommodate various commodities. Breakbulk

Vessel is a general, multipurpose, cargo ship that carries cargoes of nonuniform sizes, often on pallets, resulting in labor-intensive loading and unloading; calls at various ports to pick up different kinds of cargoes. / Под Навалочником понимается судно для перевозки грузов без тары – навалом или насыпью. Навалочники иногда оборудуют продольными конвейерами под трюмами, ковшовыми элеваторами, пневматическими разгрузчиками (для порошкообразных грузов) и другим, обычно же грузовое устройство у навалочника отсутствует. Навалочники рассчитаны на перевозку грузов широкой номенклатуры в трюмах, чередующихся с порожними, что способствует целесообразному распределению груза; иногда предусматривается приём в трюмы водяного балласта. Грузоподъёмность навалочников до 150 000 тонн. Известен также как Балкер (Bulk Carrier).

(2) Breakbulk Vessel is a vessel designed to handle palletized, pre-slung, boxed, and unitized cargo. Holds can be at the open bay or between deck type. Between deck means, the hold can be converted from multi levels to open bay. This type of vessel is usually self-sustaining.

BREAK BULK WAREHOUSES = НАВАЛОЧНЫЕ СКЛАДЫ – Break Bulk Warehouses are the warehouses that receive product in bulk, often by railcar, and then repackage the product based on customer requirements. In the case of containers with imported products, this generally requires the inspection and relabeling of product. Generally, special billing rules apply.

BREAKDOWN MAINTENANCE = РЕМОНТ ПОЛОМКИ – Breakdown Maintenance is a maintenance performed after a machine has failed to return it to an operating state. / Под Ремонтом, от Французского слова Remonte, от слова Remonter, означающее Пополнить или Поправить или Снова Собрать, понимается совокупность технико-экономических и организационных мероприятий, связанных с поддержанием и частичным или полным восстановлением потребительной стоимости основных фондов (средств производства) или предметов личного пользования. Ремонтом называют также замену неисправных элементов, устранение изъянов, починку и тому подобное. Ремонт технических устройств осуществляется с целью восстановления их исправности или работоспособности. В зависимости от конструктивных особенностей, характера повреждений и степени износа отдельных составных частей устройств, а также по трудоёмкости восстановительных работ различают текущий (малый), средний и капитальный ремонт. Во время текущего ремонта заменой или восстановлением узлов и деталей устраняются мелкие повреждения, а также выполняются регулировочные работы. Текущий ремонт производится персоналом, обслуживающим устройство, или ремонтными бригадами на месте эксплуатации, часто в ходе профилактического осмотра. При среднем ремонте устройство частично разбирают, проверяют техническое состояние узлов, устраняют обнаруженные дефекты, а иногда производят капитальный ремонт отдельных его частей. Средний ремонт осуществляется подвижными или стационарными ремонтными службами. Капитальный ремонт – наиболее полный и трудоёмкий вид ремонта, выполняемый в стационарных условиях ремонтными предприятиями. При капитальном ремонте осуществляют полную разборку устройства, проверку и устранение повреждений составных частей или замену их, сборку устройства и его комплексную проверку, регулировку и испытания. Расходы по среднему и текущему ремонтам включаются в себестоимость продукции предприятия. Затраты по капитальному ремонту основных фондов не увеличивают их первоначальной стоимости и производятся за счёт амортизации фонда (смотрите Амортизация). В интересах повышения эффективности общественного производства часто экономически более выгодно вместо дорогостоящего капитального ремонта внедрять новое, более совершенное оборудование. Все виды ремонта основных фондов производят в планово-предупредительном порядке. Запланированные организационные и технические меры для профилактического ухода и надзора призваны предотвращать преждевременный износ и аварии, поддерживать основные фонды в состоянии эксплуатационной готовности. Ремонт предметов личного потребления выполняется преимущественно предприятиями бытового обслуживания за счёт населения.

BREAKDOWN OF RESISTANCE = НАРУШЕНИЕ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ (или НАРУШЕНИЕ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТИ) – Breakdown Of Resistance is the inability to maintain resistance when attacked by a newly selected insect biotype that has a gene for virulence at every locus corresponding to a gene for resistance in the host.

BREAKDOWNS = ПОЛОМКИ – Breakdowns:- it is one type of the casualty. Machinery breakdowns serious enough to disable a vessel for any length of time are now relatively infrequent. However, every year salvage tugs go to the assistance of vessels left helpless after a major failure of propulsion or steering systems. / Это один из типов несчастных случаев. Серьёзные поломки оборудования, которые могут надолго задержать судно, в наши дни достаточно редки. Однако, каждый год спасательные буксиры идут на помощь судам, потерявшим ход из-за отказа двигательной или рулевой систем.

BREAK EVEN = ОКУПАЕМАЯ (или САМООКУПАЕМАЯ) – (1) Break Even:- to cover one's costs, making neither a profit or loss. / Покрыть затраты на что-либо, ничего при этом не заработав, но и не потеряв.

(2) Break Even:- price at which an underlying covers the cost of an option purchase. / Цена, при которой соответствующий биржевой инструмент покрывает затраты на закупку опциона.

BREAKEVEN POINT = ТОЧКА ОКУПАЕМОСТИ (или ТОЧКА САМООКУПАЕМОСТИ) – The underlying futures price at which a given options strategy is neither profitable nor unprofitable. For calls options, it is the strike price plus the premium. For put options, it is the strike price minus the premium. / Цена соответствующего фьючерса, при которой определённая стратегия по опционам не приносит ни дохода, ни убытка. Для опционов на покупку, это соответствует значению суммы сходной цены и премия. Для опционов на продажу, это соответствует значению разницы между сходной ценой и премией.

BREAK–EVEN PRICE = ЦЕНА ОКУПАЕМОСТИ (или ЦЕНА САМООКУПАЕМОСТИ) – For options or warrants, the Break-Even Price is that price of the underlying asset as from which the option can be exercised at no loss, even after taking the paid option premium into account. In the case of a call option, the break-even price is above the strike price, and below it in the case of a put option.

BREAK–EVEN RATE = СТАВКА ОКУПАЕМОСТИ (или СТАВКА САМООКУПАЕМОСТИ) – The weight at which it is cheaper to charge the lower rate for the next higher weight-break multiplied by the minimum weight indicated, than to charge the higher rate for the actual weight of the shipment (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

BREAK EVEN SALES = ОКУПАЕМЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ (или САМООКУПАЕМЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ) – Break Even Sales is the amount of delivered sales or revenue required to cover expenses or to 'break even'. The accuracy of this calculation is dependent upon the ability to isolate fixed and variable expenses from each other.

BREAKEVEN SELLING PRICE = ОКУПАЕМАЯ ПРОДАЖНАЯ ЦЕНА (или ОКУПАЕМАЯ ЦЕНА ПРОДАЖИ) – Breakeven Selling Price is the price a producer must receive for a commodity in order to recover all of the costs associated with producing and/or storing the commodity. See also Accounting Cost Breakeven Selling Price; Cash Flow Breakeven Selling Price; and Economic Cost Breakeven Selling Price.

BREAK FACTOR = ФАКТОР РАЗРЫВА (или ФАКТОР ОБРЫВА) – Break Factor is a measure of yarn strength calculated as:- (i) the product of breaking strength times indirect yarn number, or (ii) the product of breaking strength times the reciprocal of the direct yarn number.

BREAKING = МЯТЬЁ (или ОБРЫВАНИЕ, или РАЗРЫВ) – Breaking, also known as Scrutching. In breaking, the flax plants that have been through the 'retting' process pass through rollers or are beaten with a wooden blade to help 'break' the stronger parts without damaging the longer fibers.

BREAKING A LEG = НЕИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ОДНОГО ИЗ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИХ – Leg Into – rather than establishing the strategy as a single trade, some investors decide to trade one part, or leg, of the strategy and then trade the other part at a later time. This is called 'Legging Into The Strategy'. A straddle has two legs, one put and one call. The Leg of a spread or straddle is one part of the position. A straddle is buying a put and a call at the same strike price. Just the put position or just the call position is one leg. Straddle – an options strategy with which the investor holds a position in both a call and put with the same strike price and expiration date. Short Straddle – a straddle in which a short position is taken in both a put and a call option. Also known as Bear Straddle. The opposite of long straddle. Short Leg – the part of an option spread indicating a commitment to sell the underlying security. Straddle – an option position consisting of the purchase of put and call options having the same expiration date and strike price. Leg Up – Used in the context of general equities. (1) Have a portion of the offsetting side of a Trade in your pocket (spoken for) so your Capital risk in the Transaction is reduced. Purchase of 10 000 of a 50 000 Buy order Leaves the trader a 'leg up'. (2) Complete one side of a two-sided transaction, as in a Swap or contingency order. / Стрэдл это позиция по опциону, заключающаяся в закупке опционов на продажу и на покупку, имеющих одни и теже даты прекращения признания и одинаковую сходную цену. Неисполнение одной из составляющих стрэдла.

BREAKING BULK = ВСКРЫТИЕ (или РАСПАКОВЫВАНИЕ, или ПОДГОТОВКА К ВЫГРУЗКЕ) – Breaking Bulk:- the initial opening of hatches on entering port and the commencement of discharge of cargo. / разгрузки груза.

BREAKING ELONGATION = РАЗРЫВНОЕ УДЛИНЕНИЕ – Breaking Elongation is a deprecated term. See also Elongation At Break. / Разрывное Удлинение, например, волокон. Смотрите также Удлинение При Разрыве (Elongation At Break).

BREAKING EXTENSION = РАЗРЫВНОЕ РАСШИРЕНИЕ – Breaking Extension is the extension of the specimen at the breaking point.

BREAKING FORCE = РАЗРЫВНАЯ СИЛА – Breaking Force (synonym:- Force At Break) is the maximum force applied to a test specimen carried to rupture during a tensile test.

BREAKING LENGTH = РАЗРЫВНАЯ ДЛИНА – Breaking Length is a measure of the breaking strength of a yarn; the calculated length of a specimen whose weight is equal to its breaking load. The breaking length expressed in kilometers is numerically equal to the breaking tenacity expressed in grams-force per tex. Breaking Length is a measure of the breaking strength of a yarn. It is the calculated length of yarn which equals its breaking load and is equal to the tensile stress at rupture of the yarn. Breaking Length is the length of the specimen which will just break under its own weight when hung vertically. For example:- a 100 denier viscose rayon yarn broke at a load of 185 g, the breaking length would be:- (185 x 9 000) / (100 x 1 000) = 16.65. / Разрывная Длина тела – нити, ткани – в которой напряжение от собственного веса становится равным пределу прочности.

BREAKING LOAD = РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или РАЗРЫВНОЕ УСИЛИЕ) – Breaking Load is the maximum load (or force) applied to a specimen in a tensile test carried to rupture. It is commonly expressed in grams-force (kilograms-force), pounds, or Newton's. See also Breaking Strength. Breaking Load is the maximum stress needed to rupture a fiber, yarn or fabric in a tension test. Breaking Load is the load at which the specimen break usually, expressed in grams weight or pounds weight. The maximum load (or force) applied to a specimen in a tensile test carried to rupture. / Максимальная нагрузка (или сила) воздействия на испытываемый образец для его разрыва.

BREAKING RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РАЗРЫВОМ – Breaking Ratio:- xxxxx. See also Break Factor.

BREAKING STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ – Breaking Strength (synonym:- Strength At Break) is term still commonly used, but improperly, for the average of the results of breaking force measurements. Breaking Strength is:- (1) the maximum resultant internal force that resists rupture in a tension test. The expression 'breaking strength' is not used for compression tests, bursting tests, or tear resistance tests in textiles. (2) The load (or force) required to break or rupture a specimen in a tensile test made according to a specified standard procedure. See also Breaking Load. It is the optimum resultant internal force that resists rupture in a tension test. / Нагрузка (или усилие) испытываемого на растяжение образца .

BREAKING TENACITY = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ, или УДЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ, или РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Breaking Tenacity is the tensile stress at rupture of a specimen (fiber, filament, yarn, cord, or similar structure) expressed as Newtons per tex (N/tex), grams-force per tex (gf/tex), or gram-force per denier. The breaking tenacity is calculated from the breaking load and linear density of the unstrained specimen, or obtained directly from tensile testing machines which can be suitably adjusted to indicate tenacity instead of breaking load for specimens of known linear density. Breaking tenacity expressed in grams-force per tex is numerically equal to breaking length expressed in kilometers. The tenacity corresponding to the breaking load, cN/tex. ISO 3060:1974 – Textiles – Cotton Fibres – Determination of Breaking Tenacity of Flat Bundles (A standard is reviewed every 5 years; this standard was last reviewed and confirmed in 2019; therefore this version remains current):- Foreword:- ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. International Standard ISO 3060 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles, and circulated to the Member Bodies in March 1973. It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries:- Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Czechoslovakia; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Finland; France; Hungary; India; Ireland; Israel; Japan; The Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Romania; South Africa, Republic of; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; The United Kingdom; and The United States of America. The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:- Germany. The method is applicable to fibres being tested either at a nominal gauge length of zero or at a finite gauge length. It is especially intended to be used with tensile strength test instruments which have been designed for specific use on flat bundles of cotton fibres. It may be used with other tensile strength test instruments if equipped to accomodate the fibre clamps. It is difficult and time consuming to estimate the average breaking tenacity of samples of cotton from tests on individual fibres. For both commercial and technical purposes, quicker estimates may be obtained from

determinations made on flat bundles of parallel fibres. In this procedure, short fibres are combed out and the measured fibre strength corresponds with the breaking strength of the longer fibres in the sample. The bundles of fibres may be secured by clamps which are either in close contact (zero gauge length) or separated to give a specified nominal gauge length. Fibre strength testing at zero gauge length is current commercial practice, although some investigations suggest that tests at a gauge length of 3.2 mm are more closely related to the tenacity of many classes of cotton yarn. International Calibration Cotton Standards for zero gauge and national Calibration Cotton Standards for 3.2 mm gauge have been established to enable different operators to adjust their personal levels of testing to an agreed common level. These standards may also be used by operators to adjust the level of test results obtained from measurements made on instruments with different rates of loading to the agreed level for the standard. Scope And Field of Application:- (i) This International Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of the breaking tenacity of cotton fibres arranged in a parallel manner in a flat bundle. The method applies to fibres from raw cotton, or to fibres from various stages in the manufacturing process, or to fibres separated or extracted from manufactured cotton products. The method is applicable to fibres being tested either at a nominal gauge length of zero, or at a finite gauge length. (ii) The method is especially intended to be used with tensile strength test instruments which have been designed for specific use on flat bundles of cotton fibres (see the annexes). It may be used with other tensile strength test instruments if equipped to accommodate the fibre clamps. Definitions:- (1) Gauge Length is the length of a specimen under specified pre-tension measured from nip-to-nip of the jaws of holding clamps in their starting position at the beginning of the test. (2) Breaking Load is the maximum load (or force) applied to a specimen in a tensile test carried to rupture. (3) Tensile Strength is the strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension, as distinct from torsion, compression or shear, and expressed as force per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen. (4) Tenacity is the tensile force per unit of linear density of the unstrained specimen, expressed in centinewtons per tex. (5) Breaking Tenacity is the tenacity corresponding to the breaking load. Notes:- International Calibration Cotton Standards for zero gauge tests and United States Calibration Cotton Standards for 3.2 mm gauge tests are available from the US Dept of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Cotton Division, Box 17723, Memphis, Tennessee 38117, USA. Correction factors do not usually exceed the range of 0.90–1.10 for one of these instruments and the range of 1.10 to 1.30 for the other. The ‘pound-force’ and the ‘kilogram-force’ are also used on certain instruments. The values of these units are, in SI units, approximately as follows:- (a) 1 pound-force (lbf) = 4.448 N; and (b) 1 kilogram·force (kgf) = 9.80 N. Mention of the name of a proprietary instrument is not intended to promote, or give preference to, the use of that instrument over others not mentioned. Breaking Tenacity (synonym:- Tenacity At Break) is the breaking force divided by the linear density of the unstrained material. / Разрывная Нагрузка, выраженная в граммах на одно денье. Способность волокна воспринимать растягивающее усилие, соответствующее разрывной нагрузке, и измеряемая в санти-Ньютонах на текс (cH/текс).

BREAKING TOUGHNESS = РАЗРЫВНАЯ УПРУГОСТЬ (или СЖИМАЕМОСТЬ, или ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ЖЁСТКОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или КРЕПОСТЬ) – Breaking Toughness is the work required to achieve the breaking force of the test specimen expressed per unit length and linear density of the unstrained material. Breaking Toughness:- the units used are J/g.

BREAKOUT = ПРОБОЙ – Breakout:- price of a security emerging from a previous trading pattern. The new price ‘breaks out’ above the high (or below the low) trading pattern lines that enclose all other prices for that security in the preceding period. Breakouts are used by technical analysts to predict substantial upside or downside movement. The point at which the price of the underlying asset moves out of a pattern or channel. Breakout is a period where a stock’s value increases. Typically immediately follows a consolidation. The point at which prices penetrate a support or resistance level to begin a strong move. Breakout is a price movement through an identified level of support or resistance, which is usually followed by heavy volume and increased volatility. Traders will buy the underlying asset when the price breaks above a level of resistance and sell when it breaks below support. In practice, a breakout is most commonly used to refer to a situation where the price breaks above a level of resistance and heads higher, rather than breaking below a level of support and heading lower. Once a resistance level is broken, it is regarded as the next level of support when the asset experiences a pullback. Most traders use chart patterns and other technical tools such as trendlines to identify possible candidates that are likely to break through a support/resistance level. A breakout is the bullish counterpart to a breakdown. Breakout (in technical analysis), when prices pass through, and stay through an area of support or resistance. Breakout is the point when the market price moves out of the trend channel. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BREAK–OUT = ПРОРЫВ (или ВЫХОД) – (1) Break-Out:- xxxxx. See also Smash. / Смотрите также Срыв или Отрыв (Smash).

(2) Breakout (military), a military operation to end a situation of encirclement or siege.

BREAKOUT/BREAKAWAY GAP = ПРОБОЙ/РАЗРЫВ С ПРОБОЕМ УРОВНЯ – In technical analysis, this occurs when prices break out of their trading range, leaving a gap in the chart. It is associated with an increase in volume and is regarded as a strong trend signal.

BREAKOUT MODE = РЕЖИМ ПРОБОЯ – We use a ‘Breakout’ Mode strategy when the market has had some form of range contraction. A trend day, or large range expansion day, often follows periods of range contraction, or small average daily ranges. When we are in breakout mode, we use strategies to enter in the direction the market is moving, instead of waiting for a reaction in the price. Buying into strength or selling into weakness when market contraction/consolidation has been identified. These are usually one or two day trades. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BREAKS IN SELVAGE = ОБРЫВЫ В КРОМКЕ (или РАЗРЫВЫ В КРОМКЕ, или НАЖИМЫ В КРОМКЕ) – Breaks In Selvage:- Fabric:- dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 100 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 36/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- gray goods. Defect:- finisher claimed selvage breaks and rips during processing. Analysis:- examination of a sample gray-goods cutting showed distortion of the selvage opposite the shuttle-box side of the fabric, along with a number of broken or partially cut filling yarns. This defect was apparently produced in the weaving and was undoubtedly responsible for the difficulty encountered by the finisher. / Уточина:- .

BREAK SPINNING = РАЗРЫВНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Break Spinning is a direct spinning process for converting manufactured fiber tows to spun yarn that incorporates prestretching and tow breaking with subsequent drafting and spinning in one operation. An alternative name for open-end spinning. / Разрывное Прядение – альтернативное название для прядения со свободным концом волокон (или пневмомеханического способа прядения, или безверетённого прядения).

BREAK–UP VOYAGE = РЕЙС В МЕСТО РАЗБОРКИ СУДНА – Break-Up Voyage is a voyage where the ship’s final destination is a break-up yard, for the purpose of breaking up the ship. The 1983 Institute Time Clauses (ITC) provide that where the insured ship undertakes such a voyage during the currency of the policy, any claim occurring subsequent to sailing on the break up voyage shall be limited to the scrap value of the ship. This does not apply if prior arrangements have been made with the underwriters regarding the break-up voyage. The break-up voyage clause does not affect claims recoverable under the three fourths collision clause, nor under the general average (GA) and salvage charge clause.

BREAST BEAM = ГРУДНИЦА – Breast Beam:- the bar, wooden or otherwise, at the front of the loom over which the cloth passes on its way to the cloth roller. This beam runs parallel with the reed, lease rods, and whip roll; these four parts of the loom must be parallel to produce cloth because of the fact that the warp must interlace at right angles with the filling to make woven fabric. / Грудница ткацкого станка. Уточина.

BREASTHOOK = БРЕШТУК (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ КНИЦА, или БРЭСТХУК) – Breasthook:- a place bracket joining the starboard and port stringers at the bow of a ship. / Под Кницей понимается деталь, соединяющая профильные элементы набора корпуса судна, сходящиеся под углом. Кница обычно имеет треугольную форму и изготавливается из стального листа или дерева.

BREASTPLATE = НАГРУДНАЯ ТАБЛИЧКА (или НАГРУДНЫЙ ЩИТ, или НАПЕРСНИК) – Breastplate:- a vestment worn in ancient times by a Jewish high priest set with 12 gems bearing names of the tribes of Israel.

BREASTWORK = СИСТЕМА КРАНЦЕВ (или БРУСТВЕР) – Breastwork is a timber barrier that separates a vessel from a wharf. / Барьер из древесины, который разделяет судно от верфи.

BREATHABILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ДЫШАТЬ – Breathability:- the movement of water or water vapor from one side of the fabric to the other, caused by capillary action, wicking, chemical, or electrostatic action. Also known as Moisture Transport.

BREECH = БРИДЖИ (или РЕЙТУЗЫ, или ШТАНЫ, или КАЛЬСОНЫ, или ПАНТАЛОНЫ) – Breech:- short pants covering the hips and thighs and fitting snugly at the lower edges at or just below the knee; pants.

BREECH = ОБНОЖКА (или С ЛЯЖЕК ОВЦЫ) – Breech or Britch Wool is a wool from the thigh and rear region of the sheep. It is the coarsest and poorest wool on the entire fleece. It is usually manure-encrusted and urine-stained fiber. It should be 'skirted' and removed from a fleece for a hand spinner.

BREECHCLOTH = НАБЕДРЕННАЯ ПОВЯЗКА – Breechcloth is a loincloth.

BREED = ПОРОДА – Breed is a particular type or variety. An artificial mating group derived from a common ancestor for genetic study and domestication. / Под Породой понимается:- (1) древесная порода – роды и виды деревьев (Берёза, Ель, Осина, Сосна, Тополь, Яблоня и другие). Термин применяется в лесном хозяйстве и плодоводстве. (2) Порода животных – целостная консолидированная (устойчивая) группа сельскохозяйственных животных одного вида, имеющих общее происхождение и отличающихся специфическими экстерьерно-конституциональными и полезными хозяйственными свойствами, передающимися по наследству.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS or BREED TYPE = ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ПОРОДЫ или ТИП ПОРОДЫ – Breed Characteristics or Breed Type:- individual breeds have distinct characteristics. A Merino is very fine, shows a lot of crimp, and the fibers are very close. A Lincoln, is much coarser with low crimp.

BREEDER SEED = ПОРОДИСТОЕ СЕМЯ – Breeder Seed is a seed of the highest genetic purity produced for maintaining purity of a variety. It is used to produce foundation seed. Breeder Seed:- seed or vegetative propagating material, increased by the originating, sponsoring plant breeder or institution, used as the source for the increase of foundation seed.

BREEDER STOCK = ПОРОДИСТЫЙ ЗАПАС – Breeder Stock refers to the reserve of seed of a given variety available in an institution and the varieties maintained by a breeder for distribution or use in the breeding program.

BREEDING = РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ (или БРИДИНГ, или БРИДИНЬ) – Breeding is the art and science of improving plants and animals genetically for the benefit of mankind. See also Selection. / Под Разведением сельскохозяйственных животных понимается наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород; раздел зоотехнии; производственная деятельность по осуществлению этих задач. Разрабатывает теорию и практические приёмы племенной работы применительно ко всем видам сельскохозяйственных животных. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе животных. Тесно связано с генетикой.

BREEDING LINE = ЛИНИЯ РАЗВЕДЕНИЯ (или ПЛЕМЕННАЯ ЛИНИЯ) – Breeding Line is a genetic line bred in a crossing program, before it is named and officially released for commercial cultivation. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

BRENT = БРЭНТ – Brent is a light, sweet crude oil produced in the North Sea within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom (UK). Brent crude oil is a mixture of the oil produced in 19 separate oil fields in the North Sea. The oil is collected through two distinct pipeline systems (the Brent and Ninian systems) to a loading terminal at Sullom Voe in the Shetland Islands. The Sullom Voe terminal is operated by the Royal Dutch/Shell Petroleum oil company. Because Brent is slightly heavier and has slightly more sulfur than WTI, which is also a light, sweet crude oil, it normally costs less than WTI. More crude oil is priced in relation to Brent than to any other type of crude oil. Brent serves as the benchmark for approximately 40–50 million barrels of crude oil produced daily. Most of the crude oil priced off Brent is purchased in Europe. About one- fifth of the 10 million barrels of crude oil imported daily into the United States are priced off Brent. The UK oil fields, including the Brent fields, are among the most mature of the oil fields in the North Sea, and the production of Brent is in decline. In the early 1990s, the Brent fields produced approximately 700 000 barrels per day, which is the equivalent of about 60 cargoes per month. By 2002, production had fallen to around 350 000 barrels per day, or about 20–25 cargoes per month. Production is expected to decline by approximately 15 percent per year for the next several years. As is explained in more detail in Section III.C, the drop in the number of Brent cargoes leaving the Sullom Voe terminal to less than one per day made the Brent market much more prone to distortions and squeezes. To alleviate this problem, in July 2002, Platts added two other grades of North Sea crude oil, Forties and Oseberg, to the pool of oil from which it computes the price of Brent. In September, the London IPE approved the inclusion of Forties and Oseberg within the Brent benchmark. The new benchmark is still often referred to as Brent, but also is called BFO. The inclusion of the Forties and Oseberg grades within the Brent benchmark has increased the number of cargoes to about 60 cargoes per month and reduced the vulnerability of the Brent benchmark price to manipulation. The market for Brent is actually a complicated interrelation of four sub-markets:- (1) an over-the-counter (OTC) market for '15-day Brent' which, in 2002, changed to an OTC market for '21-day Brent' (The 21-day BFO contract replaced the 15-day Brent contract when the Forties and Oseberg grades were added to the benchmark. The additional 6 days were provide to allow buyers more time to make arrangements for delivery if Forties or Oseberg were delivered rather than Brent); (2) the spot market for 'dated Brent'; (3) the Brent futures market; and (4) an OTC market for Brent-based derivatives. Oil companies and traders use the 21-day Brent market to purchase standardized contracts for the delivery of 600 000 barrel Brent cargoes up to 21 days prior to the loading of those cargoes at the North Sea terminal.

The dated Brent market is the spot market used to buy or sell Brent cargoes once they are about to be or after they already have been loaded on ship. The futures market and OTC swaps are used for hedging and speculation, but rarely to obtain actual delivery of oil. / Щел (Shell). нефти марки Брэнт, закупленной в Европе. Всего на мировых рынках торгуется свыше десяти общепризнанных сортов нефти, но более всего известен котируемый на Лондонской бирже Brent (Brent Crude, BFO) – сорт нефти, добываемый в Северном Море, название которого происходит от одноименного месторождения, открытого в 1970. Слово Brent образовано от первых букв названий нефтеносных пластов Broom, Rannoch, Etieve, Ness и Tarbat. Цена нефти Brent с 1971 является базой для ценообразования около 40% всех мировых сортов нефти, именно поэтому данную марку называют эталонной (маркерной). Brent классифицируется как лёгкая малосернистая нефть, её плотность при 20 °C составляет ≈ 825–828 кг/м^3, содержание серы ≈ 0.37%.

BRENT BLEND = СМЕСЬ БРЭНТ (или СМЕСЬ НЕФТЕЙ ИЗ БЛИЗЛЕЖАЩИХ К БРЭНТУ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ) – Brent Blend is a type of sweet crude oil that is used as a benchmark for the prices of other crude oils. Brent blend is most often found in parts of the North Sea off the coast of the UK and Norway. Brent blend makes up more than half of the world's globally traded supply of crude oil, which is why it makes an obvious choice for the benchmark of crude oil. As previously mentioned, the brent blend is a mix of crude oil from several facilities in the Ninian and Brent fields on the North Sea. Much like the other internationally recognized benchmark for crude oil, West Texas Intermediate, the Brent blend is a light and sweet crude oil, though not as light or sweet as WTI. Brent futures are traded on both the ICE® and NYMEX® exchanges, with delivery dates for all 12 months of the year. Brent Blend is the most commonly traded North Sea crude oil. Brent has an API of about 37.5. The blend is technically a mix of crude from the Shell UK – operated Brent field and the BP operated Ninian field. The blend is, however, commonly referred to simply as Brent. About Brent Blend:- Production and Handling:- production is divided among several international oil companies, with Shell and Exxon Mobil holding the largest stakes in the Brent fields, while Chevron and British Petroleum retain large shares in Ninian and Magnus. Other companies with sizeable interests include Total and CNR with many other smaller partners. Output of ≈220 kbd comes from the co-mingling of the Brent and Ninian systems. The main fields of the Brent system are Brent, Cormorant, Hutton, Thistle, Murchison (22% Norwegian), and Dunlin. The main fields of the Ninian system are Ninian, Alwyn North, and Magnus. The crude oil is primarily refined in North-west Europe, but depending on arbitrage opportunities, significant volumes often move to the US Gulf and East Coast, as well as to the Mediterranean. Typical cargo size is 600 kb. Load Port Data:- Sullom Voe (60 Deg 27' N. 01 Deg 17' W), a major deep-water harbor, is the loading terminal for oil flowing through the Brent and Ninian pipelines from a group of oil fields in the east Shetland Basin. Four crude oil-loading berths are available for tankers ranging in size from 18 000–350 000 deadweight tons. The maximum allowed draft ranges from 15.9 meters at Jetty No. 1 to 22.6 m at Jetties 3 and 4. Typical Characteristics:- Brent Blend is a high quality, light, low-sulfur North Sea crude oil. Characteristics:- (i) Gravity:- 38.5; (ii) Sulfur:- 0.41%; and (iii) Loading Port:- Sullom Voe. North Sea Brent Crude is a type of oil that is sourced from the North Sea. This type of oil is used as a benchmark to price European, African and Middle Eastern oil that is exported to the West. North Sea brent crude was discovered in the early 1960s. It is now sourced primarily by the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. Brent crude oil is not as light or as sweet as its counterpart, West Texas Intermediate oil. Types of Crude Oil:- crude oil quality is measured in terms of density (light to heavy) and sulfur content (sweet to sour). Density is classified by the American Petroleum Institute ('API'). API gravity is defined based on density at a temperature of 15.6 °C. The higher the API gravity, the lighter the crude. Light crude generally has an API gravity of 38 degrees or more, and heavy crude an API gravity of 22 degrees or less. Crude with an API gravity between 22 and 38 degrees is generally referred as medium crude. Sweet crude is commonly defined as oil with a sulfur content of less than 0.5%, while sour crude has a sulfur content of greater than 0.5%. Brent Blend is a light, sweet North Sea crude with an API gravity of approximately 38 and a sulfur content of approximately 0.4%. Most Brent Blend is refined in Northwestern Europe, but significant volumes are also shipped to the US and Mediterranean countries. Brent Blend is used for pricing around two-thirds of the crude traded internationally. Rolling price assessments are based on physical Brent-Forties-Oseberg crude oil cargoes loading not less than 10 days ahead and loaded free on board at the named port of shipment ('Brent Dated). Impact On Refining:- the quality of crude oil and other feedstocks dictates the level of processing and conversion necessary to achieve what a refiner sees as an optimal mix of products. Light, sweet crude is more expensive than heavier, sourer crude because it requires less processing and produces a slate of products with a greater percentage of value-added products, such as gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel. Heavier, sourer crude typically sells at a discount to lighter, sweeter grades because it produces a greater percentage of lower value-added products with simple distillation and requires additional processing to produce lighter products. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation). Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum). ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). Наиболее распространённая в торговле марка нефти из соседствующих месторождений, расположенных в Северном Море. По классификации Американского Института Нефти (АИН) Брэнт имеет плотность примерно 37.5. Данный сорт с технической точки зрения представляет собой смесь нефтей, добываемых компанией Щел Ю.Кей. (Shell UK) на месторождении Брэнт, и нефтей, добываемых компанией Би.Пи. (BP) на месторождении Ниньян (Ninian). Данную смесь, тем не менее, общепризнанно ассоциируют просто с Брэнтом.

BRENT CRUDE OIL = НЕФТЬ МАРКИ БРЭНТ – Brent Crude is a crude oil sourced from the North Sea (between Great Britain and Scandinavia). Brent crude is a light sweet crude oil, though not as light or sweet as the West Texas Intermediate (WTI). It contains approximately 0.37% of sulphur. Brent crude is suitable for production of gasoline and middle distillates. It is usually refined in Northwest Europe. It is used to price two thirds of the world's internationally traded crude oil supplies. Brent crude is traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol BZ and at the ICE Europe under symbol B. Contract size in both exchanges is 1 000 barrels with a contract price quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Delivery dates take place the twelve months of the year. Brent Crude Oil is a light sweet crude oil from North Sea. Brent crude oil is a global benchmark for other grades and is widely used to determine crude oil prices in Europe and in other parts of the world. It is more expensive than the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) basket, but lesser than West Texas Intermediate (WTI) because of higher sulphur content than the WTI crude. Brent is typically refined in Northwest Europe, but a major portion is been exported to the US Gulf and East Coasts, and also to parts of Mediterranean. It has API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity between 38–39 and has higher sulphur content than the other well-known benchmark, WTI crude oil. See also West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil. The ICE (IntercontinentalExchange, Inc) Brent Crude futures contract provides a highly flexible hedging instrument and trading mechanism. This contract is tailored specifically to meet the oil industry's need for an international crude oil futures contract and is an integral part of the Brent pricing complex, which also includes spot and forward markets and is used to price over 65% of the world's traded crude oil. ICE's Brent Crude futures contract is key for establishing the most important international oil price benchmark in the world. The Brent Blend complex consists of three related markets – dated or physical Brent, forward Brent and ICE® futures, and is used as a basis for pricing two thirds of the world's internationally traded crude oil. It is a deliverable contract based on Exchange of Futures for Physical mechanism (EFP) delivery with an option to cash settle. The flexible nature of ICE Brent Crude futures enables companies to take delivery of physical crude supplies if they wish, through EFP or alternatively and more commonly, open positions can be cash settled after expiry against a physical price index. Brent Crude is a major trading classification of sweet light crude oil comprising Brent Blend, Forties Blend, Oseberg and Ekofisk crudes (also known as the BFOE Quotation). Brent Crude is sourced from the North Sea. The Brent Crude oil marker is also known as Brent Blend, London Brent

and Brent petroleum. The other well-known classifications (also called References or Benchmarks) are the OPEC Reference Basket, Dubai Crude, Oman Crude, and West Texas Intermediate. Brent is the leading global price benchmark for Atlantic basin crude oils. It is used to price two thirds of the world's internationally traded crude oil supplies. Background:- originally Brent Crude was produced from the Brent oilfield. The name 'Brent' comes from the naming policy of Shell UK Exploration and Production, operating on behalf of Exxon Mobil and Royal Dutch Shell, which originally named all of its fields after birds (in this case the Brent Goose). But it is also an acronym for the formation layers of the oil field:- Broom, Rannoch, Etieve, Ness and Tarbat. Petroleum production from Europe, Africa and the Middle East flowing West tends to be priced relative to this oil, i.e. it forms a benchmark. However, large parts of Europe now receive their oil from Russia. Characteristics:- Brent blend is a light crude oil (LCO), though not as light as West Texas Intermediate (WTI). It contains approximately 0.37% of sulphur, classifying it as sweet crude, yet not as sweet as WTI. Brent is suitable for production of petrol and middle distillates. It is typically refined in Northwest Europe. Brent Crude has an API gravity of around 38.06 and a specific gravity of around 0.835. Trading:- the ICE Futures Europe symbol for Brent crude futures is B. It was originally traded on the open outcry International Petroleum Exchange in London, but since 2005 has been traded on the electronic IntercontinentalExchange, known as ICE. One contract equals 1 000 barrels (159 m^3). Contracts are quoted in US Dollars. Each tick lost or gained equals USD10. Pricing:- prior to September 2010, there existed a typical price difference per barrel of between ±3 USD/bbl compared to WTI and OPEC Basket, however since the autumn of 2010 there has been a significant divergence in price compared to WTI, reaching over USD11 a barrel by the end of February 2011 (WTI:- 104 USD/bbl, LCO:- 116 USD/bbl). Many reasons have been given for this widening divergence ranging from a speculative change away from WTI trading (although not supported by trading volumes), Dollar currency movements, regional demand variations, and even politics. The depletion of the North Sea oil fields is one explanation for the divergence in forward prices. In February 2011 the divergence reached USD16 during a supply glut, record stockpiles, at Cushing, Oklahoma before peaking at above USD23 in August 2012. It has since (September 2012) decreased significantly to around USD18 after refinery maintenance settled down and supply issues eased slightly. Historically the different price spreads are based on physical variations in supply and demand (short term). However, as of July 18, 2013, the prices of Brent Crude and WTI Crude converged and were less than one dollar apart in the front month futures contracts. As of this date, WTI crude was trading above USD108 per barrel, and Brent was lower than USD109. Delivery Dates:- in addition to the IntercontinentalExchange, Brent crude financial futures are also traded on the NYMEX®, with the symbol BZ, and have expiry dates in all 12 months of the year. / Щел (Shell), ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении.

BRETON LACE = БРЭТОНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Breton Lace is a lace made on open net, usually embroidered with very heavy, often brightly colored, yarns, Breton is the area in France where the lace is said to have originated. / Брэтон (Breton).

BRETTON WOOD CONFERENCE = БРЭТЧЭН ВУДЗСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ – Bretton Woods Conference is the name commonly given to the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, held (1944-July-01-22) at Bretton Woods, NH, the United States. The conference resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund, to promote international monetary cooperation, and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. By December 1945, the required number of governments had ratified the treaties creating the two organizations, and by the summer of 1946 they had begun operation. The Bretton Woods Conference, officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was a gathering of delegates from 44 nations that met from July 01 to 22, 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to agree upon a series of new rules for the post-WWII international monetary system. The two major accomplishments of the conference were the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The lessons taken by US policymakers from the interwar period informed the institutions created at the conference. Officials such as President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were adherents of the Wilsonian belief that free trade not only promoted international prosperity, but also international peace. The experience of the 1930s certainly suggested as much. The policies adopted by governments to combat the Great Depression – high tariff barriers, competitive currency devaluations, discriminatory trading blocs – had contributed to creating an unstable international environment without improving the economic situation. This experience led international leaders to conclude that economic cooperation was the only way to achieve both peace and prosperity, at home and abroad. The first articulation of this vision was included in the Atlantic Charter issued by Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Atlantic Conference of August 1941. The Charter's fourth point committed the United States and Great Britain 'to further the enjoyment by all States of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity'. The fifth point expressed a commitment to 'the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security'. Great Britain and the United States elaborated on these principles the following year during the negotiations concerning the terms under which the United Kingdom would receive lend-lease assistance from the United States. Britain agreed to join in promoting international cooperation that would expand 'production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods' and would reduce tariffs and other trade barriers. Washington and London also agreed to begin talks aimed at achieving these international economic goals. By February 1942, officials in both countries had already begun laying more concrete plans for international economic stability in the postwar world. Harry Dexter White, Special Assistant to the US Secretary of the Treasury, and John Maynard Keynes, an advisor to the British Treasury, independently drafted plans for organizations that would provide financial assistance to countries experiencing short-term deficits in their balance of payments. This assistance would help ensure that such countries would not adopt protectionist or predatory trade and monetary policies to improve their balance of payments position. Both plans envisioned a world of fixed exchange rates, believed to be more conducive to the expansion of world trade than floating exchange rates. Although similar in purpose, the organizations proposed by Keynes and White differed in size, philosophy, and function. From 1942 until the spring of 1944, numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings of allied financial experts were held in an effort to agree upon a common approach. Finally, on April 21, 1944, allied leaders released a 'Joint Statement by Experts on the Establishment of an International Monetary Fund'. This statement provided the basis for the negotiations at Bretton Woods. After a preliminary conference in Atlantic City in mid-June 1944, the Bretton Woods Conference convened on July 01. Three weeks of discussion later, the delegates signed the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which included charters outlining the aims and mechanisms of both the IMF and IBRD. The IMF was charged with the maintenance of a system of fixed exchange rates centered on the US Dollar and gold. A forum for consultation and cooperation, the organization would contribute to orderly international monetary relations and the expansion of world trade by providing short-term financial assistance to countries experiencing temporary deficits in their balance of payments; balance of payments deficits attributable to more long-term structural factors could be addressed through modification of a country's exchange rate. The IBRD, meanwhile, was responsible for providing financial assistance for the reconstruction of war-ravaged nations and the economic development of less developed countries. In July 1945, Congress passed the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, authorizing US entry into the IMF and IBRD. The two organizations officially came into existence on December 27, 1945. The fixed exchange rate regime established at Bretton Woods endured for the better part of three decades; only after the Dollar exchange crises of August 1971 (when President Richard Nixon suspended the Dollar's convertibility into gold) and February/March 1973 did floating exchange rates become the norm for the currencies of the major industrialized nations. Bretton Woods Conference, formally United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, meeting at Bretton

Woods, State of New Hampshire, the United States (July 01–22, 1944), during World War II to make financial arrangements for the postwar world after the expected defeat of Germany and Japan. The conference was attended by experts noncommittally representing 44 states or governments, including the Soviet Union. It drew up a project for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to make long-term capital available to states urgently needing such foreign aid, and a project for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance short-term imbalances in international payments in order to stabilize exchange rates. The 'Bretton Woods Conference', as it has come to be known, was officially called the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. Bretton Woods, New Hampshire refers to the Mount Washington Hotel where the Conference was held on July 01–22, 1944. Preliminary drafting for the Conference had been undertaken at a meeting in Atlantic City in June of the same year. The Conference operated through plenary sessions, commissions and committees. Commission I on the International Monetary Fund was headed by Harry D. White of the United States. Commission II on the Bank for Reconstruction and Development was led by Lord Keynes of the United Kingdom. Commission III on Other Means of International Financial Cooperation was the responsibility of Eduard Suárez of Mexico. The first two Commissions were further divided into Committees where most of the substantive work of the Conference was accomplished. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Xxxxx (Secretary of State Cordell Hull). Xxxxx (British Prime Minister Winston Churchill). Xxxxx (President Richard Nixon). Xxxxx (Harry Dexter White). Xxxxx (Lord John Maynard Keynes). Xxxxx (Eduard Suárez).

BREWERS DRIED GRAINS = СУШЁНАЯ ПИВНАЯ ДРОБИНА (или СУШЁНОЕ ПЕРЕРАБОТАННОЕ ПИВОВАРАМИ ЗЕРНО) – Brewers Dried Grains is the dried extracted residue of barley malt alone or in a mixture with other cereal grain or grain products resulting from the manufacture of wort or beer and may contain pulverized spent hops. / Пивное Зерно – продукт, получаемый после выхода солода из ячменя.

BREWERS MILLED RICE = ПИВОВАРЕННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС (или ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПИВОВАРЕНИЯ) – In the rice industry of the United States, 'Brewers Milled Rice' shall consist of milled Rice which, when determined in accordance with §868.303, contains not more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels and which does not meet the kernel-size requirements for the class Second Head Milled Rice or Screenings Milled Rice. / содержит не более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) и . высевка (screening).

BREWERS' RICE = ПИВОВАРЕННЫЙ РИС (или РИС ДЛЯ ПИВОВАРЕНИЯ) – Brewers' Rice is the portion of total milled Rice consisting of broken pieces which can pass through a 5 1/2 /64-inch sieve, used in the process of brewing beer and other fermented products. Brewers Rice applications:- (i) beer brewing; (ii) production of rice flour; and (iii) pet foods. / Рис Для Пивоварения является побочным продуктом производства пищевого Риса. В ходе помола Риса полностью удаляют наружные слои оболочки, алейроновый слой и .

BREXIT = BRITISH EXIT

BRIARC = BICOL REGION INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

BRIC = BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA AND CHINA

BRICK RED = КИРПИЧНО–КРАСНЫЙ – Brick Red:- a moderate reddish brown.

BRICS = BRAZIL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, INDIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, AND SOUTH AFRICA

BRIDGE = МОСТ – (1) Bridge is the term commonly used for the link between Euroclear and Clearstream that permits cross-system settlements of trades between participants. / Юроклыэ (Euroclear).

(2) Bridge is an elongated member supported horizontally at two spaced points and which either serves as or bears a track or guide between the supporting points on which a load-supporting trolley or a traveling bridge is adapted to move.

BRIDGE = МОСТИК (или РУБКА) – Bridge is the raised platform extending athwartships, the part of the ship from which the ship is steered and navigated. Used loosely to refer to the navigating section of the vessel where the wheel house and chart room are located; erected structure amidships or aft or very rarely fore over the main deck of a ship to accommodate the wheelhouse. / Под Судовым Мостиком может пониматься:- (i) ограждённая часть палубы верхней рубки, где расположены приборы управления судном (компас, машинный телеграф, пеленгатор и так далее) или корабельным оружием, посты связи и наблюдения; или (ii) переход над верхней палубой вдоль судна (обычно танкера) для сообщения между надстройками. По назначению различают:- дальномерный мостик, навигационный мостик, сигнальный мостик, ходовой мостик и прочие. На танкерах для сообщения между надстройками устраивают над верхней палубой продольный переходный мостик. Под Рубкой, от Голландского слова Roef, означающее Каюта, понимается закрытое сооружение (жилое, служебное, хозяйственное) на главной палубе или надстройке судна, не доходящее до бортов. В рубках, часто располагаемых в несколько ярусов, размещают жилые и служебные помещения. Различают боевую, рулевую, штурманскую и другие рубки.

BRIDGE CRANE = МОСТОВОЙ КРАН – A Bridge Crane runs on an elevated runway system along the length of a factory and provides three axis of hook motion (X, Y, and Z). The hoist moves the load up and down, the trolley moves the load right and left, and the bridge of the crane moves the load forward and backward. Both single and double girder overhead traveling bridge crane designs allow very precise hook positioning and gentle load placement. Double girder cranes typically provide better hook height, but single girder cranes offer other advantages depending on your application. Advantages of a bridge crane:- (i) greatest flexibility for hook coverage and control over the load; and (ii) fewest number of physical obstructions on your factory floor. / Мостовой кран – грузоподъёмный кран, предназначенный для подъёма, опускания и горизонтального перемещения различных грузов. Он состоит из мостового пролётного строения или балки, снабжённых концевыми балками с ходовыми тележками, передвигающимися по рельсам, уложенным на подкрановые балки, и грузовой тележки (тали), перемещающейся вдоль пролётного строения. Мост перемещается по подкрановым рельсам, например, вдоль пролёта цеха, а грузовая тележка (таль) – по мосту поперёк пролёта. Мостовые краны широко используют как основное подъёмно-транспортное средство в литейных, механических, сборочных и других цехах крупных промышленных предприятий. Грузоподъёмность мостового крана 5–600 тонн.

BRIDGE FINANCING = МОСТИЧНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Bridge Financing is venture capital financing instrument. Bridge financing involves the provision of funds to companies for the preparation of an IPO (short for the Initial Public Offering), in particular to improve the company's equity capital ratio. In other words, bridge capital 'bridges' the time until the company obtains new equity capital from the IPO.

BRIDGE LOAN = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ (или ВРЕМЕННАЯ, или КРАТКОСРОЧНАЯ) ССУДА – Bridge Loan is a short-term loan made to enable a borrower to complete a purchase before he receives funds from another source, e.g., seasonal loan. Short-term bank loan, usually for one to three months, to temporarily cover a borrower's needs until permanent financing can be secured. /

Краткосрочный Заём, взятый заёмщиком с тем, чтобы завершить закупку до того, как он получит денежные средства из другого источника, например, сезонного заёма.

BRIDGE MAGNET = МЕТАЛЛООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или МЕТАЛЛОУЛОВИТЕЛЬ) – Extra powerful Bridge Magnet or Magnetic Separator usually fitted at an early stage of the opening line to remove significant metal objects from the material flow. Magnetic separators offer basic yet reliable protection against ferrous debris in the material flow, usually fitted at the end of the opening line so as to protect venerable down strem processing machines (chute feed lines). Double deflection of airflow deposits ferrous debris on two pairs of powerful magnets. Magnets mounted on hinged panels for easy removal of debris. In spinning process. / В прядильном производстве .

BRIDGE POINT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ПУНКТ – Bridge Point is an inland location where cargo is received by the ocean carrier and then moved to a coastal port for loading. / наземный участок, на котором груз .

BRIDGE PORT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ПОРТ (или СВЯЗУЮЩИЙ ПОРТ) – Bridge Port is a port where cargo is received by the ocean carrier and stuffed into containers but then moved to another coastal port to be waded on a vessel.

BRIDGING = ЗАМЫКАНИЕ (или ШУНТИРОВАНИЕ) – Bridging is a condition of filter element loading in which contaminant spans the space between adjacent sections of a filter element, thus blocking a portion of the useful filtration. / Под Шунтом, от Английского слова Shunt, означающее Ответвление, понимается электрический проводник или магнитопровод, присоединяемый параллельно электрической или магнитной цепи для ответвления части электрического тока или магнитного потока, когда нежелательно либо невозможно весь ток (поток) пропустить через данную цепь. Шунты изготовляют в виде пластины, ленты или проволоки, преимущественно из манганина, константана (электрические шунты) и магнитно-мягких материалов (магнитные шунты).

BRIEF = ХХ (или БРЕВЕ) – Brief:- short snug pants or underpants. / .

BRIGHT = ЯРКОЕ (или СВЕТЛОЕ, или БЛЕСТЯЩЕЕ) – (1) Bright is the term applied to fibers whose luster has not been reduced by physical or chemical means; the opposite of dull or matte. / Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

(2) Bright:- very white, almost reflective, wool relatively free of dirt and sand. Some breeds, like Cormo, are known for producing particularly bright fleeces.

BRIGHTNESS = ЯРКОСТЬ – Brightness is:- (1) aspect of visual perception whereby an area appears to emit more or less light; (2) of an object color, combination of lightness and saturation; (3) in the textile industry, perceived as saturated, vivid, deep, or clean; (4) (color) of paper, reflectance of an infinitely thick specimen (reflectivity) measured for blue light with a centroid wavelength of 457 nm under specified spectral and geometric conditions of measurement; and (5) dyer's, the color quality, combining lightness and saturation that would be decreased by adding black, gray, or a complementary color to a chromatic dye. / Яркость (L) – световая величина, равная отношению светового потока $d^2\varphi$ к геометрическому фактору:- $d\Omega dA\cos\theta$: $L = d^2\varphi / d\Omega dA\cos\theta$. Здесь $d\Omega$ – заполненный излучением телесный угол, dA – площадь участка, испускающего или принимающего излучение, θ – угол между перпендикуляром к этому участку и направлением излучения. Из общего определения яркости следуют два практически наиболее интересных частных определения:- (i) яркость – отношение силы света (I) элемента поверхности к площади его проекции, перпендикулярной рассматриваемому направлению:- $L = dI / dA \cos\theta$. (ii) Яркость – отношение освещённости (E) в точке плоскости, перпендикулярной направлению на источник, к элементарному телесному углу, в котором заключён поток, создающий эту освещённость:- $L = dE / d\Omega\cos\theta$. Яркость измеряется в кд·м$^{-2}$. Из всех световых величин яркость наиболее непосредственно связана со зрительными ощущениями, так как освещённости изображений предметов на сетчатке пропорциональны яркостям этих предметов. В системе энергетических фотометрических величин аналогичная яркости величина называется энергетической яркостью и измеряется в вт·ср$^{-1}$·м$^{-2}$.

BRIGHT SPECKS = ЯРКИЕ КРАПИНКИ (или ЯРКИЕ МУШКИ) – Bright Specks:- Fabric:- spun-rayon and wool-blend dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 38 x 36; (ii) Warp:- 14/1 60% 1%-in. 1% -den. bright viscose rayon 25% 1%-in. 5/4-den. bright viscose rayon 15% 58's wool cut iy 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- bright specks throughout, giving a tinsel like sparkle effect. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that this defect was due to several of the 5%-denier fibers having abnormal, flat-filament formation. The sparkle effect was caused by these comparatively large flat surfaces reflecting more light than the normal portions of the fibers. In cross section, the normal, rounded filaments had normal contours, while the flat portions were elongated. This defect was apparently produced by some faulty coagulation process during the spinning of the staple. / Уточина:- .

BRIGHT STOCK = БРАЙТСТОК (или ЯРКОЕ СЫРЬЁ, или ОСТАТОЧНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ) – Bright Stock:- a heavy residual lubricant stock with low pour point, used in finished blends to provide good bearing film strength, prevent scuffing, and reduce oil consumption. Usually identified by its viscosity, Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 210 degrees F or cSt at 100 degrees C.

BRIGHT WARP ENDS = ЯРКИЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ ОСНОВЫ – Bright Warp Ends:- Fabric:- lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed brown. Defect:- two single bright-appearing ends in warp. Analysis:- denier, filament count, twist, and rayon identification of the bright-appearing ends showed no abnormal condition. Single-strand elongation tests, however, showed the two ends in question to have abnormally low breaking strength and elongation and, in removing them from the fabric, it was found that they had much less crimp than adjacent normal warp ends. This defect was due to stretched warp ends probably caused by excessive tension during weaving. Theoretically, the denier of these ends should be slightly lower than normal, owing to the overstretching, but it has been found that changes in the stress-strain characteristics of the yarn are a much more reliable measure of overtensioning. / Уточина:- .

BRIGHT WORK = НЕКРАШЕНАЯ ДЕТАЛЬ (или РАБОТА ПО НАВЕДЕНИЮ БЛЕСКА) – Bright Work (maritime term):- brass work, polished (also varnished wood work in yachts). / Медные и деревянные некрашеные детали, требующие чистки.

BRIGHT YARN = БЛЕСТЯЩАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ЯРКАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Bright Yarns are high luster yarns made of rayon or acetate fibers. Bright Yarn is a yarn, in a course or wale, of higher lustre than the adjacent yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by irregularity in processing of the yarn, e.g., uneven distribution of delustrant, or by mixing yarns of different delustrant content, e.g., dull, semi-dull, etc. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control during texturing processes. / Глянцевая Пряжа (bright yarn):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде места с нежелательным блеском на поверхности тканого полотна. Примечание:- данный порок вызван неправильной обработкой пряжи, например, неравномерным распределением матирующего вещества или смешиванием пряжи с различным содержанием матирующего вещества, например, матового, полуматового и так далее.

BRILLIANTINE = БРИЙАНТИН (или БРИЛЬЯНТИН) – Brilliantine:- a light lustrous fabric that is similar to alpaca and is woven usually with a cotton warp and mohair or worsted filling. / уточина. Брильянтин или Брийантин – торговое название плательной

ткани с хлопчатобумажной основой и утком из гребенной блестящей шерсти; по полотняному фону выработаны узоры длинными уточными перекрытиями.

BRINE CIRCUIT = РАССОЛЬНАЯ ЦЕПЬ (или РАССОЛЬНАЯ СХЕМА) – Brine Circuit is the intermediate circuit of a cooling system that uses a saline solution (brine) as a coolant to reduce the freezing point. This method is often used to reduce the amount of chemical-based coolant used in the cooling system.

BRINELLING = БРИНЕЛЛИРОВАНИЕ (или БРИНЭЛИНЬ) – Brinelling:- permanent deformation of the bearing surfaces where the rollers (or balls) contact the races. Brinelling results from excessive load or impact on stationary bearings. It is a form of mechanical damage in which metal is displaced or upset without attrition. / ролики (или шарики) . на стационарных подшипниках. Яляется формой механического повреждения, при котором металл . По имени Шведского инженера-металлурга Юана Аугуста Бринэла (или Бринелля) (Johan August Brinell; 1849-Ноябрь-21–1925-Ноябрь-17). Образование вмятин от тел качения на поверхностях качения подшипников.

BRISTLE = ЩЕТИНКА – (1) Bristle is a short, stiff, coarse fiber.

(2) Bristle is a short and blunt seta. A stiff hair. Bristle is the hair of the dog. / Короткая и щетинка.

BRITANNIA = БРИТАНИЯ – Britannia coins are British bullion coins issued by the Royal Mint in gold since 1987 and in silver since 1997. Britannia gold coins contain one troy ounce of gold and have a face value of £100. Gold Britannias also are issued in fractional sizes of one-half, one-quarter, and one-tenth of a troy ounce and with face values of £50, £25, and £10 respectively. Britannia silver coins contain one troy ounce of silver and have a face value of £2. Silver Britannias also are issued in fractional sizes of one-half, one-quarter, and one-tenth of a troy ounce and with face values of £1, 50p, and 20p respectively. (1) Gold Britannia:- from 2013 the gold coins have a millesimal fineness of .9999 (or 24 carat gold). Until 2012 the gold coins have a millesimal fineness of .917 (91.7% or 22 carat gold) with the non-gold component being copper until 1989 and silver from 1990. 2013 Gold Britannia specifications (gold content, not total weight):- (a) one ounce:- diameter 38.61 mm, (31.104 g). 1987–2012 Gold Britannia specifications (gold content, not total weight):- (a) one ounce:- diameter 32.69 mm, (31.104 g); (b) half ounce:- diameter 27.00 mm, (15.552 g); (c) quarter ounce:- diameter 22.00 mm,(7.776 g); and (d) tenth ounce:- diameter 16.50 mm, (3.110 g). (2) Silver Britannia:- from 2013 the silver coins have a millesimal fineness of .999 (99.9% silver). From 1997-2012 the silver coins have a millesimal fineness of 958 (95.8% or Britannia silver). Silver Britannias have been released each year beginning in 1997, when a silver proof set was offered. In 1997 and in all subsequent even-numbered years the reverse design has depicted a standing Britannia figure. Beginning in 1999 and continuing in odd-numbered years, a series of alternate, non-repeating depictions of Britannia have replaced the standing figure on the reverse. Regardless of what this says above, you will find that if you research websites that sell them, the Silver Britannias do NOT necessarily follow this design pattern. The 2010 design, for instance, is a non-repeating depiction in an even year, while the 2012 & 2013 issues both bear the regular standing Britannia figure. Britannia is the British gold coin first issued in 1987 with a fineness of 916.6. The Britannia is a British bullion gold coin which was first issued in 1987. It weighs one troy ounce and has a face value of 100 pounds. Fractional Britannia coins, which weigh a half, quarter, and one-tenth of an ounce, and which have face values of 50, 25, and 10 pounds respectively, have also been launched. All Britannia coins have a millesimal fineness of 916 (91.6%, 22 carat) gold. Between 1987 and 1989, the non-gold component of Britannia coins was copper; from 1990 copper was replaced by silver. Originally only gold Britannia coins were manufactured, however since 1997 onwards, after a silver proof set was offered, the Royal Mint has also started manufacturing silver coins under the Britannia name, which are since then released every year. The metal used in the making of these coins is 'Britannia silver' with millesimal fineness 958 (95.8%), an alloy of silver containing 95.8% silver, with the balance being copper. Silver Britannia coins are available in weights of 1 ounce, 1/2 ounce, 1/4 ounce and 1/10 ounce. Silver Britannia coins belonging to 1997 and following even-numbered years have a reverse design which depicts a standing Britannia figure. Ever since 1999, all Britannia coins belonging to odd-numbered years feature a series of alternate, non-repeating depictions of Britannia, instead of the standing figure on the reverse.

BRITCH = (СУКОННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) С ЛЯЖЕК ОВЦЫ (или ОБНОЖКА) – Britch is the short, curly fibers found in the groin and belly area of sheep. It has a very different character from the rest of the fleece and should be skirted out. In a perfect world, spinners would never see this.

BRITCHES = БРИДЖИ (или ШТАНЫ) – Britches:- breeches, trousers.

BRITISH EXIT = ВЫХОД БРИТАНИИ – British Exit or Brexit (stands for British Exit) is a referendum for the United Kingdom to no longer be a member of the European Union. The vote passed on 23 June 2016.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS/SECURITIES = АКЦИИ/ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ БРИТАНСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА – British Government Stocks/Securities:- stocks/securities issued to investors by the British Government. The monies which are paid to the Government by the investors as the purchase price of these stocks/securities are borrowings by the Government which have to be paid back at the redemption date of the stock/security.

BRITISH GUM = БРИТАНСКАЯ ГУММИ (или БРИТАНСКОЕ КЛЕЯЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО, или БРИТАНСКАЯ КАМЕДЬ, или БРИТАНСКАЯ СМОЛА, или БРИТАНСКАЯ РЕЗИНА) – British Gum or Dextrin is prepared by heating starch. It varies considerably in composition sometimes being only slightly roasted and consequently only partly converted into dextrine, and at other times being highly torrefied, and almost completely soluble in cold water and very dark in color. Its thickening power decreases and its gummy nature increases as the temperature at which it is roasted is raised. The lighter colored gums or dextrines will make a good thickening with from 2 to 3 lb of gum to one gallon of water, but the darkest and most highly calcined require from 6 to lb per gallon to give a substantial paste. Between these limits all qualities are obtainable. The darkest qualities are very useful for strongly acid colors, and with the exception of gum Senegal, are the best for strongly alkaline colors and discharges. Like the natural gums, neither light nor dark British gums penetrate as well into the fiber of the cloth so deeply as pure starch or flour, and are therefore unsuitable for very dark strong colors. See also Dextrin. British Gum is a brownish substance, very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600 °Fahrenheit. It corresponds, in its properties, to dextrin, and is used, in solution, as a substitute for gum in stiffering goods. Dextrin is a translucent, gummy, amorphous substance, nearly tasteless and odorless, used as a substitute for gum, for sizing, etc, and obtained from starch by the action of heat, acids, or diastase. It is of somewhat variable composition, containing several carbohydrates which change easily to their respective varieties of sugar. It is so named from its rotating the plane of polarization to the right. / Дэкстрин (Dextrin). Щелочное (Alkaline). Британская Камедь, получаемая нагреванием кукурузного крахмала; применяется в ситцепечатании как загуститель печатных красок.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION = БРИТАНСКАЯ ВЫСОКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – A British High Commission is the name of the British representative office in Commonwealth countries. Embassies and consulates are in non-Commonwealth countries. The Embassy is in the capitol city, consulates are in secondary cities. So Australia has a British High Commission as they are a Commonwealth country.

The US has a British Embassy in Washington, DC (the capitol) and British Consulates in New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago and several other cities. Bermuda and Cayman Islands are considered British Overseas Territories so there are no High Commissions or Embassies there. You cannot be a diplomat within your own country. The definition of a diplomat is someone who represents their country's interests in a foreign country. The term British High Commission (BHC, or High Commission, HC, or Her Majesty's High Commission, HMHC) is used in lieu of Embassy in Commonwealth countries. A High Commission is the same as an Embassy except it's the embassy of a Commonwealth country in another Commonwealth country. All Commonwealth countries have High Commissions rather than Embassies in each other's countries. A Consulate is a sub-office of an Embassy or High Commission, mostly there to provide what help they can to their own citizens abroad and sometimes to issue visas. Embassies and High Commissions often have jobs available to local people of the administrative kind, but otherwise they will be staffed by their own citizens posted abroad. It would be a bit difficult to be a diplomat without travelling abroad as the whole point of the job, by definition, is interaction with other countries, promoting and protecting your own country's interests, and maintaining diplomatic relations. No country has an embassy in Bermuda as it is just too small to be worth having one. The same goes for the Cayman Islands. What often happens in this case is that a country's embassy or High Commission in another nearby country will cover them as well – for instance the US Embassy in Jamaica also covers the Caymans. Both countries are British Overseas Territories and have a Governor sent from the UK, so obviously there is no British High Commission there. British High Commission is a name for British missions in commonwealth (the ones they colonized); and British Embassies are in lands that they did not colonize. / Термин Британская Высокая Комиссия (БВК, или Высокая Комиссия, ВК, или Высокая Комиссия Её Величества, ВКЕВ) используется вместо термина Посольство в странах Содружества.

BRITISH IMPERIAL SYSTEM = БРИТАНСКАЯ ИМПЕРИАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА – The British Imperial System is a traditional system of weights and measures used officially in Great Britain from 1824 until the adoption of the metric system beginning in 1965. The United States Customary System of weights and measures is derived from it. British Imperial units are now legally defined in metric terms. The British Imperial System evolved from the thousands of Roman, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and customary local units employed in the Middle Ages. Traditional names such as pound, foot, and gallon were widely used, but the values so designated varied with time, place, trade, product specifications, and dozens of other requirements. Early royal standards established to enforce uniformity took the name Winchester, after the ancient capital of Britain, where the X century Saxon king Edgar the Peaceable kept a royal bushel measure and quite possibly others. XIV century statutes recorded a yard (perhaps based originally on a rod or stick) of 3 feet, each foot containing 12 inches, each inch equaling the length of three barleycorns (employed merely as a learning device since the actual standard was the space between two marks on a yard bar). Units of capacity and weight were also specified. In the late XV century, King Henry VII reaffirmed the customary Winchester standards for capacity and length and distributed royal standards (physical embodiments of the approved units) throughout the realm. This process was repeated about a century later in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. In the XVI century the rod (5.5 yards, or 16.5 feet) was defined (once again as a learning device and not as a standard) as the length of the left feet of 16 men lined up heel to toe as they emerged from church. By the XVII century usage and statute had established the acre, rod, and furlong at their present values (4 840 square yards, 16.5 feet, and 660 feet, respectively), together with other historic units. The several trade pounds in common use were reduced to just two:- the Troy pound, primarily for precious metals, and the pound avoirdupois, for other goods sold by weight. The Weights and Measures Act of 1824 and the Act of 1878 established the British Imperial System on the basis of precise definitions of selected existing units. The 1824 act sanctioned a single imperial gallon to replace the wine, ale, and Corn (Wheat) gallons then in general use. The new gallon was defined as equal in volume to 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water weighed at 62 °F with the barometer at 30 inches, or 277.274 cubic inches (later corrected to 277.421 cubic inches). The two new basic standard units were the imperial standard yard and the Troy pound, which was later restricted to weighing drugs, precious metals, and jewels. A 1963 act abolished such archaic measures as the rod and chaldron (a measure of coal equal to 36 bushels) and redefined the standard yard and pound as 0.914 4 meters and 0.453 592 37 kg respectively. The gallon now equals the space occupied by 10 pounds of distilled water of density 0.998 859 gram per milliliter weighed in air of density 0.001 217 gram per milliliter against weights of density 8.136 grams per milliliter. While the British were reforming their weights and measures in the XIX century, the Americans were just adopting units based on those discarded by the act of 1824. The standard US gallon is based on the Queen Anne wine gallon of 231 cubic inches and is about 17 percent smaller than the British imperial gallon. The US bushel of 2 150.42 cubic inches, derived from the Winchester bushel abandoned in Britain, is approximately 3 percent smaller than the British imperial bushel. In the British system, units of dry and liquid capacity are the same, while in the United States they differ; the liquid and dry pint in Britain both equal 0.568 cubic decimeter, while the US liquid pint is 0.473 cubic decimeter, and the US dry pint is 0.551 cubic decimeter. British and American units of linear measure and weight are essentially the same. Notable exceptions are the British stone of 14 pounds, which is not used in the United States, and a divergence in definition of the hundredweight (100 pounds in the United States, 112 in Britain) that yields two different tons, the short US ton of 2 000 pounds and the long British ton of 2 240 pounds. In 1959 major English-speaking nations adopted common metric definitions of the inch (2.54 cm), the yard (0.914 4 meters), and the pound (0.453 6 kg). / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Обычной Системе Мер США.

BRITISH THERMAL UNIT = БРИТАНСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА ТЕПЛОТЫ – British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. The British Thermal Unit (BTU or Btu) is a traditional unit of energy equal to about 1 055.055 85 Joules. It is approximately the amount of energy needed to heat 1 pound (0.454 kg) of water 1 °F (0.556 °C). The term BTU is also used to describe the heat value (energy content) of different fuels. Prices of different fuels and their units of measure (Dollars per ton of coal, Dollars per barrel of crude, Cents per gallon of gasoline, Cents per thousand cubic feet of natural gas) can be easily compared when expressed as Dollars and Cents per million BTUs. The standard measure of heat energy. It takes one Btu to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit at sea level. For example, it takes about 2 000 Btu to make a pot of Coffee. One Btu is equivalent to 251.996 calories, 778.169 foot-pounds, 1 055.056 Joules, and 0.293 071 Watt-hours. Note:- in the abbreviation, only the B is capitalized. The British Thermal Unit (BTU or Btu) is the unit of heat energy defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit. In America the British thermal unit is sometimes called the Heat Unit. In defining the Btu, it is necessary to specify the temperature of the water; thus there have been several definitions over the years. However, one Btu is equal to about 251.996 (small) calories, or 0.251 996 of the (kilo-)calories counted by dieters. Using the current definition of the calorie (the IT calorie), one Btu equals approximately 778.169 foot pounds, 1.055 056 kiloJoules or 0.293 071 Watt hour. The symbol BThU has also been used, especially in Britain. The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See also Heat Content. The amount of heat required to increase the temperature of a pound of water 1° Fahrenheit. A British thermal unit (Btu) is used as a common measure of heating value for different fuels. Prices of different fuels and their units of measure (Dollars per barrel of crude, Dollars per ton of coal, Cents per gallon of gasoline, Cents per thousand cubic feet of natural gas) can be easily compared when expressed as Dollars and Cents per million Btus. British Thermal Unit (Btu) is a standard unit for measuring the quantity of heat energy equal to the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit. British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the measure of heat output for a fuel, and one of the key indicators of

wood pellet quality. The higher the BTU rating, the more heat you will feel. You should expect to find a BTU rating of 8 400–9 000+ in premium wood pellets. / Под Британской Единицей Теплоты (Б.е.т.) понимается единица количества теплоты, термодинамического потенциала, теплоты фазового превращения в Британской системе единиц. Обозначение:- Б.е.т. (Btu). 1 Б.е.т. = 1 055.056 Джоулей (Дж).

BRITTLE = ЛОМКОЕ (или ХРУПКОЕ) – Brittle refers to harsh, dry, 'wire-like' fiber; much like the split ends in hair.

BRITTLE CULM = ЛОМКАЯ СОЛОМИНА – Brittle Culm is a culm that break easily, particularly at maturity, due to low content of a-cellulose in cell walls. / Под Соломиной понимается цилиндрический, обычно полый в междоузлиях стебель злаков; у современных сортов Овса, Пшеницы, Ржи и других сельскохозяйственных культур; устойчив к полеганию.

BRITTLE FRACTURE = КРОШАЩИЙСЯ ИЗЛОМ (или РАЗРЫВ, или ТРЕЩИНА) – Brittle Fracture:- caused by mechanical stress placed on plastic films at freezing temperatures. / Под Изломом понимается поверхность, образующаяся после разрушения образца или изделия. Различают:- (i) Вязкий Излом – со следами местной пластической деформации на поверхности (у металлов); (ii) Излом Замедленного Разрушения – после длительного статического нагружения; (iii) Усталостный Излом – после разрушения в результате многократного нагружения; и (iv) Хрупкий Излом, например, у закалённых сталей, керамики, стекла. Излом можно рассматривать как своеобразную моментальную фотографию всего процесса разрушения. Поэтому анализ и правильное 'чтение' излома играют важную роль при установлении причин аварий и поломок. Микроскопический анализ структуры излома называется Фрактографией.

BRITTLE POINT = ТОЧКА ХРУПКОСТИ – Brittle Point is the temperature at which a polymer no longer exhibits viscoelastic properties.

BRL = BARREL

BRL = BRAZILIAN REAL

BRM = BUSINESS REFERENCE MODEL

BROADACRE APPLICATION = ОБШИРНОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ – Broadacre Application is an application of fertilizer, herbicide or insecticide applied to the whole field. / Применение или внесение удобрений, гербицидов или инсектицидов, вносимых по всей площади поля.

BROAD–BASED SECURITY INDEX = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Broad-Based Security Index:- any index of securities that does not meet the legal definition of Narrow-Based Security Index. See also Narrow-Based Security Index. / Любой индекс по ценным бумагам, который не подходит под юридическое определение Усечённого Индекса По Ценным Бумагам. Смотрите также Усечённый Индекс По Ценным Бумагам (Narrow-Based Security Index).

BROADCAST = РАЗБРОС – Broadcast:- to apply seeds or granules by hand or machine over a surface area. To spread randomly.

BROADCAST AMAN RICE = РАЗБРОСНЫЙ РИС АМАН – Broadcast Aman Rice is a deepwater Rice sown in March and April alone or mixed with Aus and transplanted in May after Boro Rice is harvested. It grows in the monsoon floodwater with depths from 0.5 up to 4.0 m from June to September and generally harvested during November and December. Some of these Rices are photoperiod-sensitive.

BROADCASTING = РАЗБРАСЫВАНИЕ – Broadcasting is the action of spreading seeds, fertilizer, or pesticides on the surface of the field at random, by hand or by machine.

BROADCAST PLANTING = СПЛОШНАЯ ПОСАДКА (или РАЗБРОСНАЯ ПОСАДКА) – Broadcast Planting is a method of planting in which the seeds or seedlings are dropped or thrown over the entire surface area of the field. / Под Разбросным Посевом понимается размещение семян на поверхности почвы без междурядий. Самый древний способ посева, заменён рядовым.

BROADCAST TILLAGE (TOTAL SURFACE TILLAGE) = СПЛОШНАЯ ВСПАШКА (или РАЗБРОСНАЯ ВСПАШКА, или СПЛОШНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) – Broadcast Tillage (Total Surface Tillage):- complete coverage of the entire surface area as contrasted to partial coverage in bands or strips. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

BROADCLOTH = ШИРОКОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Although the term Broadcloth originally meant any fabric made on a loom of a certain width, it now means a fine, tightly woven fabric with a faint rib. Originally, it was made of mercerized cotton, but today the term is used to describe several dissimilar fabrics made with different fibers, weaves, and finishes. (1) Originally, a silk shirting fabric so named because it was woven in widths exceeding the usual twenty-nine inches. (2) A plainweave, tightly woven, high-count cotton fabric, with fillingwise rib finer than poplin. Best grades are made of combed Pima or Egyptian Cotton, usually with high thread counts (136 x 60 or 144 x 76). The fabrics are usually mercerized, sanforized, and given a soft lustrous finish, and are used for women's blouses, tailored summer dresses, and men's shirts. (3) A closely woven, medium-weight wool cloth with a smooth nap, velvety feel, and lustrous appearance. Wool broadcloth can be made with a two-up-and-two-down twill weave or plain weave. In setting up a loom to make the fabric, the loom is threaded wide to allow for a large amount of shrinkage during the filling process. The fabric takes its name from this wide threading. High-quality wool broadcloth is fine enough for garments that are closely molded to the figure or draped. Its high-luster finish makes it an elegant cloth. Wool broadcloth is ten to sixteen ounces per yard and is now being made in chiffon weights. (4) A fabric made from silk or man-made filament fiber yarns and woven in a plain weave with a fine crosswise rib obtained by using a heavier filling than warp yarn. Broadcloth is a fine, closely woven, lustrous cotton or cotton/poly blend made in plain weave with a fine rib in the weft. The filling yarn is heavier and has less twist than the warp. The cloth is usually mercerized, and has a soft, firm finish. Modern Broadcloth is a term used today with no particular significance, and it covers a host of materials. Unless made of cotton, the cloth in the woolen and worsted trade, with regard to quality and classification, is a splendid fabric made is staple colors, has a compact weave, and receives a high, lustrous appealing finish. In men's wear, black broadcloth is still popular in legislators', diplomats', and other formal circles. Popular broadcloth runs from 10 to 16 ounces per yard. An ideal weave to use it is a 2-up and 1-down twill, with the goods woven face down. Some of the material may be made with plain weave. These fabrics find much use in shirting, dress goods, coats, pajamas, waist, etc. Broadcloth is a plain weave tightly woven fabric, characterized by a slight ridge effect in one direction, usually the filling. The most common broadcloth is made from cotton or cotton/polyester blends. Broadcloth is a dense, woolen cloth. Modern broadcloth can be composed of cotton, silk or polyester, but traditionally, broadcloth was made solely of wool. The dense weave lends sturdiness to the material; it is often used to make quilts or skirts. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% cotton, (1) 40's x 40's, 120 x 60 threads per inch, 44"; (2) 40's x 40's, 123 x 67 threads per inch, 47.5"; and (3) 40's x 40's, 133 x 72 threads per inch, 38". The term 'Poplin or Broadcloth' means plain weave fabrics, not of square construction, whether or

not napped, but does not include the following types:- (i) fabrics weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, containing 33 or less warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter; and (ii) fabrics weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, of average yarn number 26 or lower number. Broadcloth:- cotton and silk, and rayon. Plain weave and in most cotton broadcloths made with a very fine crosswise rib weave. Originally indicated a cloth woven on a wide loom. Very closely woven and in cotton, made from either carded or combed yarns. The filling is heavier and has less twist. It is finer than poplin when made with a crosswise rib and it is lustrous and soft with a good texture. Thread count ranges from high quality 144 x 60 count down to 80 x 60. Has a smooth finish. May be bleached, dyed, or printed; also is often mercerized. Wears very well. If not of a high quality or treated, it wrinkles very badly. Finest quality made from Egyptian or combed Pima Cotton – also Sea Island. Used in shirts, dresses, particularly the tailored type in plain colors, blouses, summer wear of all kinds. (Wool Broadcloth) Usually a twill with a two up and one down construction. Some also in the plain weave. Has a napped face, closely sheared and polished, producing a silky gloss – in same group of fabrics as kersey, beaver cloth, melton. One way nap, must be handled like velvet when cutting. It comes in a variety of colors and weights. It is 'dressy' fabric and must be handled with care – form fitting and drapes well. Broadcloth is:- (1) originally, a silk shirting fabric so named because it was woven in widths exceeding the usual 29 inches. (2) A tightly woven, lustrous cotton or polyester/cotton blend fabric in a plain weave with a crosswise rib. It resembles poplin, but the rib is finer, and broadcloth always has more picks that poplin. The finest qualities are made with combed Pima or Egyptian Cotton. (3) A smooth, rich-looking, woolen fabric with a napped face and a twill back. Better grades have a glossy, velvety hand. / уточина. (1) Тонкосуконная ткань саржевого переплетения. (2) Тонкая плотнотканая мерсеризованная хлопчатобумажная ткань рубашечная полотняного переплетения, схожая с поплином, аналогичная ткань из искусственного шёлка, штапельного волокна.

BROAD ECONOMIC POLICY GUIDELINES = РУКОВОДСТВА ПО ШИРОКОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ – Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs):- the Treaty obliges the Member States to coordinate their economic policies within the EU Council. The BEPGs constitute the main instrument of this coordination. They contain recommendations to policy-makers on macroeconomic and structural policies and provide a yardstick for ex post assessment in the context of multilateral surveillance within the EU Council. The EU Council, acting on a recommendation from the European Commission, formulates a draft of the BEPGs and reports its findings to the European Council. The EU Council then adopts a recommendation on the BEPGs based on the European Council's conclusions.

BROADFALL = ШИРОКАЯ ФАЛДА (или ХХ) – Broadfall:- the wide falling front flap of breeches or trousers such as those of sailors. Split falls are the narrower type of flap found on lederhosen and some jodhpurs. The plural broadfalls is sometimes used to mean trousers having a broadfall.

BROAD GOODS = ШИРОКИЕ ТОВАРЫ – Broad Goods:- in textile, the woven fabrics 18 inches or more in width. / Сотканые ткани шириной от 18 дюймов (46 сантиметров) и более.

BROAD–LEAF WEED = ШИРОКОЛИСТНОЕ СОРНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или ШИРОКОЛИСТНЫЙ СОРНЯК) – Broad-Leaf Weeds or Broadleaf Weeds are generally the easiest to identify of all the Weeds. They have leaves that are broad, and are generally produced in pairs or multiples, have wide, flat leaves situated on a stem. Broadleaf Weeds are distinctive from and are botanically not closely related to grasses and sedges. Broadleaf leaves may be simple (having one leaflet, like dandelion) or compound (having more than one leaflet, like clover). Veins within the leaf give a netted appearance in most cases. A dense, healthy stand of grass is the best way to reduce broadleaf weeds in home lawns. To achieve a healthy lawn, plant the best-adapted turfgrass species and use accepted turf management practices. Even with proper management, however, the best-cared-for lawns can still be invaded by troublesome broadleaf weeds. These may require the careful and selective use of broadleaf weed control herbicides. Common broadleaf weeds:- Broadleaf Dock, Broadleaf Plantain, Buckhorn Plantain, Carolina Geranium, Carpet Weed, Chickweed, Curly Dock, Dandelion, Ground Ivy (Glechoma Hederacea; also known as Creeping Charlie), Henbit, Lambsquarter, Violets (Viola Species), White Clover, Wild Strawberry, and Yellow Wood Sorrel. See also Dicots. Broadleaf Weeds are Weeds belonging to either Subclass Monocotyledonae or Dicotyledonae. They are identified by their fully expanded, broadleaf structure and netted venation. / Самыми распространёнными Широколистными Сорняками являются:- Туполистный Щавель (Broadleaf Dock), Широколистный Подорожник (Broadleaf Plantain), Ланцетолистный (или Олений Рог) Подорожник (Buckhorn Plantain), Каролинская Герань (Carolina Geranium), Ковровый Сорняк (Carpet Weed), Мокрица или Звездчатка (Chickweed), Курчавый Щавель (Curly Dock), Одуванчик (Dandelion), Плющевидная Будра (Ground Ivy (Glechoma hederacea); известная также как Ползучий или Стелющийся Чарли (Creeping Charlie)), Белокудренник или Яснотка (Henbit), Белая Марь (Lambsquarter), Фиалки (Violets (Viola species)), Белый (ползучий) Клевер (White Clover), Дикая (Лесная) Земляника (Wild Strawberry), и Жёлтая Обыкновенная Кислица (Yellow Wood Sorrel). Под Сорными Растениями или Сорняками понимаются Растения, произрастающие в посевах сельскохозяйственных культур (Сегетальные Растения – Осот, Пырей и многие другие), а также по обочинам дорог, вдоль оград, в мусорных местах (Рудеральные Растения – Белена, Дурман, Крапива и другие). Несколько тысяч Видов.

BROAD–LEAVED TREES = ДЕРЕВЬЯ ЛИСТВЕННЫХ ПОРОД – Broad-Leaved Trees are the trees which shed their leaves in the autumn. Most broadleaved or deciduous trees are hardwoods and have broad leaves. / К Лиственным Породам относятся деревья и кустарники обычно с пластинчатыми черешковыми листьями, на которых ярко выражено разветвлённое жилкование. Подразделяются на:- (i) мягколиственные породы – Липа, Ольха, Тополь и другие; и (ii) твёрдолиственные породы – Бук, Граб, Дуб, Клён, Саксаул, Ясень и другие. Деревья лиственных пород используются для получения древесины, в полезащитном лесоразведении, озеленении и в других целях. Плоды некоторых лиственных пород деревьев являются съедобными, например, Груши, Каштана, Грецкого Ореха, Рябины, Яблони.

BROADLOOM = ШИРОКИЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Broadloom is a term that refers to carpets woven in widths from 54 inches to 18 feet, as distinguished from narrow loom widths of 27 to 36 inches.

BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIMICROBIAL = АНТИМИКРОБНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ШИРОКОГО СПЕКТРА – Broad Spectrum Antimicrobial:- an antimicrobial that effectively controls or kills at least 3 of the basic microorganism groups. This term is important to help give a specific encompassing term to technologies that offer protection from the gamut of microorganisms, without the sometimes vague nature of the term antimicrobial, which could mean kills just one type or kills many types.

BROAD–SPECTRUM PESTICIDE = ПЕСТИЦИД ШИРОКОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ – Broad-Spectrum Pesticide is a pesticide that kills a large number of unrelated species. There are also soft pesticides and narrow-spectrum pesticides. / Пестицид, уничтожающий большое число разнообразных неродственных видов вредителей. Существуют также пестициды, не загрязняющие окружающую среду (лёгкие пестициды), и пестициды узкого спектра действия.

BROAD/UNEVEN SELVEDGE = ШИРОКАЯ/НЕРОВНАЯ КРОМКА – Broad/Uneven Selvedge:- tail of weft comes in fabric after tuck-in and more than 15 mm tuck in width called broad selvedge and some places width of the selvedge varies called uneven selvedge. Weaving defect. / Порок или Дефект ткачества.

BROB = BUNKER REMAINING ON BOARD

BROCADE = ПАРЧА – Brocade fabric is one of the several shuttle-woven fabrics that intricate patterns that often include a selection of flowers, plants and other natural images. Usually woven with a selection of various types of silk that are accented with metallic threads as a means of adding texture and visual interest, brocade is used in a number of different applications around the home, as well as a desirable element in formal wear and stage costuming. Brocade is often created with the use of a draw loom. Employing both a standard weft and a supplemental weft during the weaving process develops the detail of the pattern. The two-fold approach gives the finished product an appearance that is not unlike a piece of fabric that has been embroidered. The double weft technique also often provides a level of stiffness to the design of the brocade, and also helps to make the material sturdy enough for use in applications that require a heavier fabric. Brocade for many years was a favorite choice of fabric for upholstering formal pieces of furniture. While the practice declined after the middle of the XX century, brocade is still considered an ideal option when restoring antique sofas, chairs, settees, and chaise lounges. Along with use as upholstery, brocade has remained a desirable textile for window treatments. Draperies created from brocade are understood to provide a hint of formality to living space, and are often employed in formal living rooms and as part of the curtains for a canopy bed. Wall hangings that are constructed with silk brocade are often used to add color and visual interest to a room or hallway. Brocade is also a popular option as material for wedding dresses, especially designs that wish to recapture the luxury and opulence of the Victorian era. Brocade may also be used to create cummerbunds for tuxedos. In the entertainment world, brocade continues to be a desirable option for costuming for stage shows, such as plays or concerts. Essentially, brocade is an ideal fabric option when clothing that is both elegant and sophisticated is desired, and is meant to focus attention on the wearer. Brocade is a Jacquard weave with an embossed effect and contrasting surfaces. Can also be woven with synthetic or man-made fibers. Brocade (Silk):- an elaborate and richly figured fabric woven on a Jacquard loom using satin weave. The warp float gives a raised appearance. Originally woven in silk with additional silver or gold threads, but now can be made with man-made fibers. Was first produced in China. Light weight brocade is used for apparel and heavier weights for furnishings. A brocatine is brocade with a raised pattern imitating embroidery. The word brocade comes from the Latin word brocare, meaning to figure. Brocade is a heavy, exquisite Jacquard type fabric with an all-over raised pattern or floral design. Common end-uses include such formal applications as upholstery, draperies, and eveningwear. Brocade is:- (1) a rich, Jacquard-woven fabric with an all over interwoven design of raised figures or flowers. The pattern is emphasized by contrasting surfaces or colors and often has gold or silver threads running through it. The background may be either a satin or a twill weave. (2) A term describing a cut-pile carpet having a surface texture created by mixing twisted and straight standing pile yarns. Brocade is a class of richly decorative, shuttle-woven fabrics, often made in colored silks (rayon, nylon, cotton and satin can also be used) and with or without gold and silver threads. Commonly used for draperies, upholstery and handbags. Brocade is a rich oriental silk fabric with raised patterns in gold and silver. Cotton brocade often has the ground of cotton and the pattern of rayon and silk. Pattern is in low relief. Generally weaved in Jacquard and dobby. Rich, heavy, elaborate design effect. Sometimes with colored or metallic threads making the design usually against a satin weave background. This makes the figures stand out. The figures in brocade are rather loose, while in Damask the figure threads are actually bound into the material. The pattern may be satin on a twill ground or twill on a satin ground. Often reversible. The motifs may be of flowers, foliage, scrollwork, pastoral scenes, or other designs. Generally reputed to have been developed from the Latin name 'Brocade' which means to figure. Brocade is used as a drapery or upholstery fabric. It has a Jacquard weave with an allover interwoven design, normally figures or flowers. The name is derived from the French word meaning 'to ornament'. The brocade pattern is accentuated with varying surfaces or colors and often has gold, silver, or other metallic threads running through it. Although true brocades still are produced, nowadays the term is also used for knits with a similar luxurious look. A brocade rug, in carpeting, is one in which different yarns of the same color create a subtle pattern. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Найлан (Nylon). Под Парчой понимается ткань с рельефным жаккардовым узором сложного переплетения. Под Парчой, от Персидского слова Парче, означающее Материя, понимается сложноузорчатая художественно-декоративная ткань с шёлковой основой, содержащая в утке (реже в основе) металлические нити (из золота, серебра или имитирующих их материалов). Выработка парчи известна с начала Нашей Эры в Китае, в России – с XVI века. Используется в основном как отделочный и декоративный материал. Парча – (от Персидского слова Парче, означающее Материя), сложноузорчатая художественно-декоративная ткань с шёлковой основой, содержащая в утке (реже в основе) металлические нити с золотом, серебром или имитирующими их материалами. Золотые и серебряные нити в парче только в древности вырабатывались из чистого драгоценного металла, позднее сплавы с незначительным содержанием драгоценных металлов заменили в парче золото и серебро. Обычно металлической ленточкой обвивают шёлковую или хлопчатобумажную (мишура) нить, что обеспечивает необходимую гибкость ткани и одновременно придаёт ей достаточную массивность и блеск. Выработка парчи была известна ещё в начале Нашей Эры в Китае, откуда это искусство перешло в страны Малой Азии (Сирия, Персия и другие), а затем на юг Европы (Сицилия, Византия, Италия, Испания, Франция). В России первые попытки производства парчи относятся к концу XVI века, когда в Москву был выписан из Италии мастер Чипони. Парча использовалась для торжественной одежды людей высших классов, служителей культов, отделки интерьеров и других целей. В настоящее время вырабатывается в очень ограниченных количествах, используется в основном для исторических театральных костюмов, как отделочный и декоративный материал и тому подобное. Заменяется тканями из синтетических нитей, вырабатываемых, например, из полосок плёнок, дублированных фольгой.

BROCADED SATIN = ВЫШИТЫЙ АТЛАС (или ВЫШИВНОЙ АТЛАС, или ПАРЧОВЫЙ АТЛАС) – Brocaded Satin is a satin fabric with raised designs in Jacquard weave. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

BROCATELLÉ = БРОКАТЁЛЕ (или ПОЛУПАРЧА, или ИМИТАЦИЯ ПАРЧИ) – Brocatelle:- silk, rayon, cotton, and synthetics. Jacquard – double or backed cloth. Originally supposed to be an imitation of Italian tooled leather – satin or twill pattern on plain or satin ground. It is recognized by a smooth raised figure of warp-effect, usually in a satin weave construction, on a filling effect background. True brocatelle is a double weave made of silk and linen warp and a silk and linen filling. Present-day materials may have changed from the XIII and XIV century fabrics, but they still have the embossed figure in the tight, compact woven warp-effect. While brocatelle is sometimes classed as a flat fabric, it shows patterns which stand out in 'high relief' in a sort of blistered effect. Brocatellé is a fabric similar to brocade with a satin or twill figure in high relief on a plain or satin background. Brocatellé is a fabric similar to brocade but made of a Jacquard loom. It is used as drapery and upholstery fabric and made in double-cloth construction with a silk- or rayon-fibered face. / Жакяр (Jacquard). уточина. Под Брокатёле, от Французского слова Brocatellé, означающее , понимается (1) Декоративная жаккардова ткань. (2) Полушёлковая (с льняным утком) декоративная ткань. Льняной уток придаёт ткани прочность и не выступает на лицевую сторону ткани. Брокатёле – лёгкая полушёлковая материя, вытканая небольшими цветами, золотыми или серебряными букетами, иногда оттенёнными цветными нитками. Во второй половине XVII века использовалась для весенних платьев. Изящность и интимность брокатёле в XVIII веке развилась в особый стиль тканей – органди и кисеи с вышивкой металлическими нитями.

BROGAN = БРОГАН (или БАШМАК) – Brogan:- a heavy shoe, especially a coarse work shoe reaching to the ankle. Origin:- Irish Brógán, diminutive of Bróg. / рабочий полусапог на пряжках или шнурках деревянношпилечного или гвоздевого крепления.

BROGUE = БАШМАК – Brogue:- a stout coarse shoe worn formerly in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands; a heavy shoe often with a hobnailed sole, brogan; a stout oxford shoe with perforations and usually a wing tip. / грубый тяжёлый полуботинок (1) шпилечного или винтового крепления; или (2) с фигурным перфорированным носком.

BROKEN AND MISSING PICK = ОБОРВАВШАЯСЯ (или ОБОРВАННАЯ) И ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ, или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ, или ПРОСКОЧИВШАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Broken And Missing Pick:- the pick seems to have broken over a short number of warps and then continued. Possible Cause:- perhaps this was a float which has broken or been plucked out. This is a minor defect. However, it could have been major depending on the frequency and visibility. Weaving defect. / Под Разрывом Утка понимается местный порок в виде оборванной уточной нити на очень коротком участке по ширине ткани.

BROKEN CHECK = СБИТАЯ КЛЕТКА – Broken Check is a check pattern in which the checks are irregular instead of perfect squares. / Сбитая Клетка – клетка в виде шашечного рисунка.

BROKEN COLOR PATTERN = РИСУНОК С ОБОРВАННЫМ (или СО СБИТЫМ) ЦВЕТОМ – Broken Color Pattern (wrong color pattern defects):- on the woven fabric, the pattern of this case refers to the discontinuity in the use of silk weaving machine through color pattern described in the weft when the error or fault repair the loom when the image fills chain after re-set incorrectly could lead to the formation of such defects; of the knitted fabric, this situation is changing by the shuttle tube error generated. Fabric Printing Defect. Broken Color Pattern:- usually caused by color yarn out of place on frame. Knitted fabric defect. Defect Name:- Broken Color Pattern. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Broken Color Pattern:- This defect is the result of a colored yarn being out of place in the creel. Severity:- Major. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей. Под Непропечатанным Рисунком понимается распространённый порок, выраженный в виде отсутствия в некоторых местах изображения деталей рисунка или нечётком изображении рисунка. Нарушенный Цветовой Рисунок (broken color pattern):- порок ткани в виде отсутствия в некоторых местах изображения деталей рисунка или нечётком изображении рисунка. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается сбоем работы ткацкого станка.

BROKEN DATE = НЕСТАНДАРТНАЯ ДАТА – Broken Date is a term used in Forex trading for a forward exchange contract or money market contract with delivery of currency, etc on a nonstandard date, e.g., 28 days instead of 1 month. / Термин, используемый в торговле на Форэксе для срочных биржевых контрактов или контрактов на рынке валют для поставки валюты и прочего в нестандартную дату, например, 28 дней вместо 1 месяца.

BROKEN END = ОБОРВАВШАЯСЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ОБОРВАННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, или БЛИЗНА) – Broken End, Broken Pick:- a warp end or filling pick that has become broken at some point in the weaving on the loom. Broken threads are fixed by the weaver's knot, by twisting the two broken ends together, or by an ordinary knot. Broken yarn should be fixed at once, otherwise the fabric may have to be classed as a 'second'. Broken threads or small holes in fabric may be mended with a needle after the goods have come from the loom. Fastening a bright-colored yarn to the end will facilitate finding it when mending or sewing. Broken Ends are warp threads which have broken during the weaving or finishing, showing as a defect in the cloth. Broken End:- broken warp end, after warp breaks loom doesn't stop immediately it runs 2 to 3 picks or some time more than this without warp end. Broken End:- in woven fabrics, a void in the warp direction due to yarn breakage. Broken Ends:- (i) condition of Warp stop motion; (ii) warp breakage rate and shed staggering; (iii) staffing of ends due to bends and knots; (iv) fluff fiber dust accumulation at heald eye or reed; (v) timely cleaning; (vi) proper attachments to heald wires to heald frames; and (vii) condition of contact bar and guide bar in warp stop motion. Broken End (decapitation defects):- this defect refers to warp after fracture and after repair of the place, its common features can be seen woven into the fabric of which the breakage. Fabric Printing Defect. Broken End is a broken, untied warp thread in a fabric. There are numerous causes, such as slubs, knots, improper shuttle alignment, shuttle hitting the warp shed, excessive warp tension, faulty sizing, and rough reeds, heddles, dropwires, and shuttles. See also End Out. Broken Ends:- if a warp yarn is absent in the fabric for a very short or long distance and then this fabric defect is called Broken Ends. Broken Ends:- this is a void in the warp direction due to yarn breakage. This defect is caused by bunch of broken ends woven in the fabric. Weaving Defect. Broken Ends:- this defect is caused by a bunch of broken ends woven in the fabric. Defect Name:- Broken End. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Broken End:- This is the result of a warp end breaking and the excess yarn being woven into the filling direction of the fabric. This should have been cleaned up or manicured by the weaver when the broken end was repaired. Severity:- Major. Broken End is a defect in fabric caused by a warp yarn that was broken during weaving or finishing. / уточная поперечная нить. Порок или Дефект ткачества. Близна – отсутствие одной-двух нитей основы вследствие их обрыва; дефект хорошо виден на просвет, особенно в тканях полотняного переплетения. Близна ухудшает внешний вид тканей и уменьшает срок их службы. Близны в одну нить; Размер порока – до 25 сантиметров (см). Близны в две параллельные нити; Размер порока – до 10 см. Под Близнами понимается дефект суровой или готовой ткани, заключающийся в отсутствии одной или нескольких нитей основы на определённом участке ткани, причина этого порока – разладка основонаблюдателя. Оборванная Основная Нить; Обрыв Основы (broken end; end out; missing end):- порок основы, представляющий собой отсутствие нити основы по длине ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается порывом пряжи основы, который не восстановлен.

BROKEN ENDS AT REGULAR INTERVALS = ОБОРВАННЫЕ НА РЕГУЛЯРНЫХ ИНТЕРВАЛАХ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ – Broken Ends At Regular Intervals:- Possible Cause:- not determined, however this has to be a post weaving defect as the loom would have automatically stopped had the ends broken during production. A single line in fabric if strategically incorporated in the end product will not make much of a difference in the appearance of the fabric. This defect was part of the back pocket of a trouser. In my opinion it is minor. Pretreatment/Finishing/Stitching defect.

BROKEN ENDS WOVEN IN A BUNCH = ОБОРВАННЫЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ, ЗАТКАНЫЕ В БУХТУ (или ПУЧОК) – Broken Ends Woven In A Bunch:- this defect is caused by a bunch of broken ends woven into the fabric. Cause:- failure of the weaver in attending the warp breaks properly. Mending:- the broken ends woven in a bunch can be removed by using a plucker and the resulting loose ends should be cut with clipper. As a result, a bare patch occurs and combing in both directions with a metallic comb can fill this up.

BROKEN FILAMENT = ОБОРВАННАЯ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ) НИТЬ (или ОБОРВАВШАЯСЯ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ) НИТЬ) – Broken Filament:- in multifilament yarn, breaks in one or more filaments. Synonym:- Skin Back, and Strip Back. Fabrics defect. Broken Fitaments:- in a fabric made from flat or low twist continuous-filament yarns, a fibrous or hairy surface appearance that maybe localized or general. Note:- this defect is caused by rupture of individual filaments, usually during winding or knitting. Broken Filaments:- occurs when the individual filaments constituting the main yarn are broken. Yarn Defect. / низкая крутка . Под Оборванной Элементарной Нитью понимается порок в виде выступающих на поверхности текстильного полотна концов элементарных нитей. Порванные Элементарные Нити (broken filaments):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде выступающих на поверхности тканого полотна концов элементарных нитей. Примечание:- порок возникает в результате разрыва отдельных элементарных нитей во время намотки или кручения.

BROKEN GRAIN = БИТОЕ ЗЕРНО (или ДРОБЛЁНОЕ ЗЕРНО) – Broken Grain or Brokens is a grain that has broken into two or more pieces during milling.

BROKEN KERNELS = БИТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или БИТЫЕ ЯДРА, или ДРОБЛЁНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Broken Kernels are parts of the Rice kernel that are less than three-fourths of the whole Rice kernel. Brokens are used in pet foods and to make Rice flour. / К Битой Зерновке (Дроблёным Ядрам) относятся части рисового ядра, составляющие менее трёх четвертей целого рисового ядра. Дроблёнка или сечка Риса используется в качестве корма для домашних животных и для производства рисовой муки.

BROKEN PATTERN = НАРУШЕННЫЙ УЗОР (или НАРУШЕННЫЙ РИСУНОК) – Broken Pattern:- this defect may be due to wrong drawing of thread, inserting a pick in the wrong shed, incorrect lifting of warp thread. Defect Name:- Broken Pattern. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Broken Pattern:- The color pattern is broken by the insertion of two picks of white filling in the blue filling wise stripe. This is most likely due to the failure of a weaver to properly reset the pattern chain after servicing the loom for a missing or broken pick. Severity:- Major. Broken Pattern:- it is the discontinuity of weave or design pattern. Weaving Defect. A Broken Pattern is the non continuity of a weave/design/pattern. Causes:- (i) wrong drawing in of threads; and (ii) incorrect shedding. Mending:- non mendable. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

BROKEN PATTERN DUE TO DEFECTIVE PILES = НАРУШЕННЫЙ УЗОР ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ДЕФЕКТНЫХ ВОРСИНОК – Broken Pattern Due To Defective Piles:- a broken pattern is the result of non-continuity of the design/pattern in the pile fabric. Causes:- (i) improper working of terry motion on loom; (ii) improper functioning of Jacquard; and (iii) missing pick. Mending:- non mendable. Fabric defect in terry fabrics. Broken Pattern Due To Defective Piles:- a broken pattern is the result of non continuity of the design/pattern in the pile fabric. Piling and Raising Defects. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

BROKEN PATTERN or COLOR MISDRAW = XX – Defect Name:- Broken Pattern or Color Misdraw. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Broken Pattern or Color Misdraw:- This is a very subtle defect and is the result of a wrong draw in the color pattern. It is probably done during the tying on a new warp. If the tying-in machine misses one end of a particular color, it will break the pattern for the rest of the width of the fabric. Severity:- Major.

BROKEN–PERIOD INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ ЗА НЕПОЛНЫЙ ПЕРИОД – Broken-Period Interest:- the concept of the Broken period interest or the accrued interest arises as interest on bonds are received after certain fixed intervals of time to the holder who enjoys the ownership of the security at that point of time. Therefore an investor who has sold a bond which makes half-yearly interest payments three months after the previous interest payment date would not receive the interest due to him for these three months from the issuer. The interest on these previous three months would be received by the buyer who has held it for only the next three months but receive interest for the entire six month periods as he happens to be holding the security at the interest payment date. Therefore, in case of a transaction in bonds occurring between two interest payment dates, the buyer would pay interest to the seller for the period from the last interest payment date up to the date of the transaction. The interest thus calculated would include the previous date of interest payment but would not include the trade date. Also known as Accrued Interest. Broken Period Interest:- the first payment for a borrower may be for an amount greater than their normal payment as it includes interest charged from the settlement date to the start of the borrower's repayment cycle. / Известен также как Начисленные Проценты (Accrued Interest).

BROKEN PICK = ОБОРВАВШАЯСЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ОБОРВАННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ, или ПРОЛЁТ) – Broken End, Broken Pick:- a warp end or filling pick that has become broken at some point in the weaving on the loom. Broken threads are fixed by the weaver's knot, by twisting the two broken ends together, or by an ordinary knot. Broken yarn should be fixed at once, otherwise the fabric may have to be classed as a 'second'. Broken threads or small holes in fabric may be mended with a needle after the goods have come from the loom. Fastening a bright-colored yarn to the end will facilitate finding it when mending or sewing. Broken Picks are weft threads broken in the weaving and showing as a flaw. Broken Picks:- in plain woven fabrics, this defect materializes by the presence of two picks in the same shed for a part of the width of the fabric. The main cause of weft breaks are rough surfaces of shuttle, shuttle box, rough or incorrect placement of shuttle eye, loose fitting of pirn in the shuttle, incorrect alignment of pirn with shuttle eye and low yarn strength. Broken Pick:- in woven fabrics, a discontinuity in the filling direction caused by a break or cut in the filling yarn. Weaving defect. Broken Picks:- awareness is created among the operator so that broken picks may not go in bigger length in the fabric. Mainly it is due to the Faulty gripper which should be checked at the time of Beam gaiting. Mixing of Projectiles running is one for the same. Broken Pick:- weft way gap in fabric 5" to 6" long at Both side end of the fabric. Weaving defect. Broken Pick:- weft way gap in fabric of one pick or more in full width of fabric or of smaller length at left side or right side of the fabric. Tension in weft, operator work practices, yarn quality, check points are:- (i) weft tension; (ii) condition of projectile brake linings and their setting; (iii) conditioning of projectile, i.e. gripper jaw is damaged or gripping force had reduced or not; (iv) condition of projectile feeder; (v) length variation in projectile; (vi) thickness variation in projectile; (vii) projectile returned setting; (viii) projectile gripper opening and receiving side; (ix) selvedge gripper opening; (x) play in telescopic shaft; (xi) dobby crossing point; (xii) Jacquard crossing point; (xiii) sley setting; (xiv) dobby and Jacquard chain tension; (xv) condition of projectile lifter and its cover plate settings; (xvi) condition of cam driving shaft teeth; (xvii) shed opening and staging; (xviii) knocking at VSD; (xix) cutter action, timing; (xx) package separations etc. A pick missing from a portion of the width of the fabric due to rough shuttle-eyes which snag the weft. Broken Picks occurs if a weft break takes place outside the shuttle eye is caught by the warp, on the same or the next pick, before the weft fork comes into operation and stops the loom. Weaving thus continues without the broken pick being taken out. So the next pick will be in the same shed. If there are repeated weft breaks on alternate picks, then it will appear as if three or more picks were inserted in the same shed. This defect is caused because of the rough surface of pirn, shuttle, shuttle-box, rough or incorrect placement of shuttle-eye, loose fitting or pirn in shuttle, incorrect alignment of pirn with the shuttle-eye, high unwinding tension, and low yarn strength. Fabric Printing Defect. Broken Pick is a broken filling thread in a fabric. Usual caused include too much shuttle tension, weak yarn, or filling coming into contact with a sharp surface. Broken Pick (broken filling defect):- this means that, as a result of the fabric weft fault width is missing part of the weft. Broken Picks in warp faced twill. Possible Cause:- the picks broke most probably because of abrasion on the back side of the fabric. Depends on the location of the defect. If it is close to the selvedge it's definitely minor. The frequency of such defects is normally not high unless the fabric is severely mistreated or one of the treatment machines has pointed parts. Weaving defect. Broken Picks:- if a weft yarn is absent in the fabric for a very short or long width, and then this fabric defect is called Broken Picks. Broken Pick:- this defect is due to discontinuity in the filling direction caused by a break or cut in the filling yarn. It causes sharp discontinuity in the weave pattern over the part of the pick length. Also it is due to the failure of the weaver to detect it and replace it in time. Controlling the weft breaks by improving the quality of yarn, looking into the factors responsible for weft breaks due to pirn and shuttle accessories and training the weaver are the remedies to reduce defects of this kind. Minor Defect Classification:- < Half width of fabrics. Major Defect Classification:- > Half width of the fabrics. Broken Pick:- it is due to presence of two picks in the same shed for a part of the width of the fabric or it is due to partial pick inserted in the fabric because of weft break of weft exhaustion. (1) Defect Name:- Broken Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Broken Pick:- This description best suits the appearance of the defect; however, this is not a broken pick. The check in this fabric is achieved filling-wise

by three picks of filling in one shed; that is, the shed stays open for three picks. The filling must be trapped by each selvage while the shed is open. In this instance, the tape selvage failed to trap the filling allowing it to be jerked back into the body of the fabric, resulting in two picks missing for a portion of the width. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Broken Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Broken Pick:- This is where the pick is missing for a portion of the width of the fabric. In an Oxford weave, when one pick is missing, the picks on either side come together in the same shed giving the effect of a double pick. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Broken Picks. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Broken Picks:- This is the result of the filling yarn becoming snarled or entangled on the filling bobbin. It appears to have been broken and caught up several times while the loom continued to run. The 100% textured polyester yarn tends to fray badly when the yarn breaks. Severity:- Minor. Broken Pick:- a filling yarn that is broken in the weaving of a fabric appears as a defect. Improper functioning of weft stop motion results in broken picks undetected and going in to the fabric. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Порок или Дефект ткачества. Уточная поперечная нить. Пролёты в одну уточную прокидку. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Пролётом понимается местный порок ткани, заключающийся в отсутствии одной или нескольких уточных нитей по всей ширине ткани или на ограниченном участке. Под Разрывом Утка понимается местный порок в виде оборванной уточной нити на очень коротком участке по ширине ткани. Порванная Уточная Нить; Пропущенная Уточная Нить (Broken Pick; Dropped Pick):- порок утка в виде отсутствия одной или нескольких уточных нитей на всей ширине полотна или на её части. Примечание:- этот порок вызван обрывом уточной пряжи, окончанием, или преждевременной потерей её во время прокладки уточной нити.

BROKEN QUILTED STITCHES = ОБОРВАННЫЕ ПРОСТЁГАНЫЕ СТЕЖКИ (или ПЕТЛИ) – Broken Quilted Stitches:- occur in the quilting of the garment lining and which are not apparent until after the garment has come to the inspection department. Interlining defects. / Порок или Дефект .

BROKEN RICE = ДРОБЛЁНЫЙ РИС – Broken Rice:- the kernel of Rice can become cracked in the field, during the drying process, or during the milling process. Cracks are usually caused by moisture migrating too quickly within the kernel (drying too fast, or moisture being added back to a dry kernel). Often these cracks cause the kernels to break during milling and so broken Rice is generated. The percentage of broken kernels (relative to total milled Rice) generated during milling usually ranges from 12% to 24% in the United States. Most brokens are removed during the milling process to less than 4% in order to give the consumer a high quality Rice. Broken Rice tends to get mushy during cooking and makes a poor quality table Rice. There are different sizes of broken kernels. With long grain Rice in the south brokens are often separated into different sizes. From largest to small they are called; second heads, screenings, and brewers. In California, where the kernel is smaller to begin with, the brokens kernels are only separated into second heads and brewers. In the past most broken Rice in the United States went to the beer industry. Today, most of the Rice going into beer is now whole kernel. The dog food industry uses the majority of the broken Rice. They tend to start with the lower quality brewers Rice and then move into the more expensive screenings and second heads as needed. The Rice flour industry is growing and tends to use the higher quality sorted second heads and screenings. The beer industry still takes some of the higher quality second heads. Some brokens are now being exported to Japan out of California. Broken Rice, during the milling process, broken Rice is separated from the white Rice, who shape remains intact. In other words, broken Rice is the damaged white Rice. A grain of broken Rice gives a low fiber texture and low nutrient level, while retaining its high energy content. / дроблёнка или сечка (brokens). высевки (screenings).

BROKENS = ДРОБЛЁНКА (или СЕЧКА) – Brokens mean broken Rice kernels that have the length as from 2.5 parts but have not reached the length of head Rice. This includes split kernels that retain the area less than 80% of the whole kernel. / К Дроблёнке (Сечке) относятся битая рисовая зерновка (битые рисовые ядра), имеющая длину не менее 2.5 части целиковой зерновки, но не достигающие длины основного зерна риса. Эта фракция рисового зерна состоит из битой зерновки (дроблёных ядер), составляющей менее 80% поверхности целиковой зерновки (целого ядра).

BROKEN SELVAGE = ОБОРВАННАЯ (или ДРАНАЯ) КРОМКА – Broken Selvage:- Fabric:- spun-rayon and cotton dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 100 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 1 end 30/1 1%-in. 1^4-den. bright viscose rayon; 1 end 30/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 15/1 VA-‘m. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- selvages broken in wet processing by finisher. Analysis:- the finisher complained of a ‘tight’ selvage condition which, he stated, made it impossible to process these goods without frequent breakouts and torn edges. Physical tests on yarns from the selvages and body of the fabric (warp ends) showed no abnormally tight edge. Construction analysis, however, disclosed the fact that the selvages were much heavier and thicker than the body of the goods, most of the pieces examined having as many as four tw T o-ply ends weaving as one. Furthermore, the selvage yarns were made of all spun-viscose rayon. It was agreed that the finisher was not at fault in this case, since such heavy edges are extremely difficult to process without breaking, especially when the wet goods must pass through nip rolls, which exert considerable pressure. In this fabric, too, the edges, being 100 ^ rayon, lost about one-half of their strength when wet and thus became more susceptible to damage than if they had been made of cotton. See also Cut Selvage. / Уточина:- .

BROKEN STITCHES = ОБОРВАННЫЕ СТЕЖКИ (или ОБОРВАННЫЕ ПЕТЛИ) – (1) Broken Stitches:- often times the fault of wrong type of stitch for specific seam construction. Could be caused by excessive tightness in machine tensions. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или Дефект швейного производства.

(2) Broken Stitch:- caused by tight tension, excessive machine speed, sharp feeds or too much pressure. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или Дефект от машинного оборудования.

BROKEN STITCHES DUE TO ABRASION = ОБОРВАННЫЕ СТЕЖКИ (или ПЕТЛИ) ИЗ–ЗА АБРАЗИИ (или ИЗНОСА, или ИСТИРАНИЯ) – Broken Stitches Due To Abrasion:- where thread on the stitch line is broken during stone-washing, sand blasting, hand sanding, etc. Broken stitches must be repaired by restitching over the top of the stitch-line. Here the looper thread has been broken due to harsh abrasion during stone-washing. Row of Stitch on right sewn with Perma Core NWT. Minimizing broken stitches due to abrasion:- (1) use a higher performance Perma Core or D-Core thread; (2) use a larger diameter thread on operations where excessive abrasion is occuring (ex:- use T-120 on Waistband); (3) make sure stitches are balance properly; (4) use a Magic air entangled thread in the Looper due to its lower seam profile making it less susceptible to abrasion (ex:- use T-90 or T-135 Magic in loopers of the Yoke, Seat and Waistband seam); and (5) Monitor the Finishing Cycle for compliance to specs. A&E’s (American & Efird, Inc., USA) new Perma Core NWT was designed to today’s more demanding finishing processes. Note the Picture to the left. The seam on the right was sewn with this new thread. Fabrics defect. / Эй.ЭндИ. (A&E; Амэрикэн Энд Ифёд, Инк. (American & Efird, Inc.), США).

BROKEN STITCHES DUE TO CHEMICAL DEGRADATON = ОБОРВАННЫЕ СТЕЖКИ (или ПЕТЛИ) ИЗ–ЗА ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕГРАДАЦИИ – Broken Stitches Due To Chemical Degradation:- where thread is being compromised by the chemicals used during laundering resulting in loss or change of color and seam failure. Here is an example of where the Cotton wrapper has been degraded by the harsh chemicals during laundering. (i) Too much chemical. (ii) Too long wash or drying cycles. (iii) Improper Rinsing. (iv) Too

high of Temperature. Note:- corespun threads with their continuous filament core has much greater resistance to chemical degradation than spun polyester threads. Minimizing broken stitches due to chemical degradation:- (1) use a higher performance Perma Core NWT that has greater resistance to chemical degradation; (2) it is recommended to go to larger thread sizes when the Denim Garments will be subject to Harsh Chemical washes; (3) to achieve the best laundering results make sure that the water temperatures and PH Levels are correct and that the proper amounts and sequence of chemical dispersion are within guidelines; (4) make sure the garments are being rinsed properly to neutralize the chemicals in the fabric; and (5) monitor the drying process, cycle times, and temperatures to make sure they are correct so that the best possible garment quality can be achieved. Fabrics defect.

BROKEN STITCHES DUE TO NEEDLE CUTTING = ОБОРВАННЫЕ СТЕЖКИ (или ПЕТЛИ) ИЗ–ЗА ИГОЛЬНОЙ ПРОРУБКИ – Broken Stitches Due To Needle Cutting:- where the thread is being broken where one seam crosses another seam (ex: bartacks on top of waistband stitching, seatseam on top of riser seam) resulting in stitch failure. Minimizing broken stitches due to needle cutting:- (1) use a higher performance Perma Core or D-Core thread; (2) use a larger diameter thread on operations where the thread is being cut; (3) make sure the proper stitch balance is being used; on a chainstitch seam on denim, you normally would like to maintain a 60%/40% relationship of Needle thread to Looper thread in the Seam; (4) use needles with the correct needle point; and (5) change the needles at regular intervals on operations where the Needle Cuts are occurring frequently. Note:- using the proper thread and maintaining the proper stitch balance are the two best ways to minimize broken stitches due to Needle Cutting. Fabrics defect. / на шве цепного стежка на .

BROKEN STOWAGE = НЕЗАПОЛНЕННОЕ СКЛАДОЧНОЕ ПОМЕЩЕНИЕ – (1) Broken Stowage:- the loss of space caused by irregularity in the shape of packages. / Потеря полезного пространства, вызванная разнообразием форм пакетов груза.

(2) Broken Stowage:- any void or empty space in a vessel or container not occupied by cargo. / Любое пустое или опустевшее пространство на судне или в контейнере, не занятое грузом.

BROKEN SUPPLEMENTARY WARP = ОБОРВАВШАЯСЯ (или ОБОРВАННАЯ) ДОБАВОЧНАЯ (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ) ОСНОВА – Broken Supplementary Warp:- Possible Cause:- the fabric in the image is folded to show the front as well as back sides of a vertical strip of fabric. It shows a missing end in the motive along the entire length. This has occurred due to a broken supplementary warp yarn. This is a major defect as the missing end affects the entire length of fabric. Weaving defect.

BROKEN WARP ENDS = ОБОРВАННЫЕ (или ОБОРВАВШИЕСЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ ОСНОВЫ – Broken Warp Ends:- Fabric:- fancy shirting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 100 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton and decorative stripes of 150/40 dyed bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain Sanforized. Defect:- black warp stripes broke out during the finishing. Analysis:- single-strand breaking-strength and elongation tests made on the colored rayon yarns in a gray head end from the lot in question showed that the black yarns were significantly weaker than the other colors of dyed yarns. Investigation by the weaver disclosed the fact that the commission dyer who had processed the rayon yarns had used a lot of previously dyed yarn and had redyed it black. The extra handling had resulted in excessive tendering of the yarns. Evidently the lowered breaking strength and elongation of the redyed black yarn were bad enough to result in the rupture of those ends in the normal finishing of the woven fabrics. / Уточина:- .

BROKER = БРОКЕР (или МАКЛЕР) – (1) Broker is a firm that communicates bid and ask levels to potential principals and otherwise arranges transactions as agent for a fee, without acting as counterparty in the transactions. See also Brokerage; and Brokerage House. Brokers, persons employed as middlemen to transact business or negotiate bargains between different merchants or individuals. They are sometimes licensed by public authority, and sometimes not. Brokers are divided into different classes; as bill or exchange brokers, stockbrokers, ship and insurance brokers, pawnbrokers, and brokers simply so called, or those who sell or appraise household furniture distrained for rent. Exclusive, too, of the classes now mentioned, the brokers who negotiate sales of produce between different merchants usually confine themselves to some one department or line of business; and by attending to it exclusively, they acquire a more intimate knowledge of its various details, and of the credit of those engaged in it, than could be looked for on the part of a general merchant; and are consequently able, for the most part, to buy on cheaper and to sell on dearer terms than those less familiar with the business. It is to these circumstances – to a sense of the advantages to be derived from using their intervention in the transacting of business – that the extensive employment of brokers in London and all other large commercial cities is wholly to be ascribed. The number of brokers in London is unlimited; but by the statute 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 20. they are to be licensed by the lord mayor and aldermen, under such restrictions and limitations as they may think fit to enact. By the 57 Geo. 3. c. 60., brokers acting without being duly admitted are made liable in a penalty of 100l. the fee on admission is fixed by the same act at 5l.; and there is, besides, an annual payment also of 5l. The following are some of the regulations established by the mayor and aldermen pursuant to the act of Will. 3.:- That every person shall, upon his admission, take an oath truly and faitbfully to execute and perform the office of broker between party and party, in all things pertaining to the duty of the said office, without fraud or collusion, to the best and utmost of his skill and knowledge; that he shall in all cases reveal the name of his principal; and neither deal in goods on his own account, nor barter and sell again, nor make any gain in goods beyond the usual brokerage; and that he shall regularly register all the contracts, &c. into which he enters. Brokers grant a bond under a penalty of 500l. for the faithful performance of the duties sworn to in the oath of admission. A medal is delivered to the broker, with his name engraved thereon, which he may produce, if required, as evidence of his qualification. Twelve persons professing the Jewish religion are permitted to act as brokers within the city, under the same regulations, and receive the silver medal accordingly. This medal is transferable; and is sold generally at from 800l. to 1 500l., exclusive of the expense of transfer, which is uncertain. Upon the decease of any of the holders of the medal without its having been transferred, the appointment falls to the lord mayor for the time being; and for it the sum of 1 500l. has not unfrequently been given. If goods in the city of London be sold be a broker, to be paid for by a bill of exchange, the vendor has a right, within a reasonable time, if he be not satisfied with the sufficiency of the purchaser, to annul the contracts, provided he intimate his dissent as soon as he has an opportunity of inquiring into the solvency of the purchaser. In a case of this sort (Hodgson v. Davies, 2 Camp. N.P.C. 536.), Lord Ellenborough was, at first, rather inclined to think that the contract concluded by a broker must be absolute, unless his authority were limited by writing, of which the purchaser had notice. But the special jury said, that ‘unless the name of the purchaser has been previously communicated to the seller, if the payment is to be by bill, the seller is always understood to reserve to himself the power of disapproving of the sufficiency of the purchaser, and annulling the contract’. Lord Ellenborough allowed that this usage was reasonable and valid. But he clearly thought that the rejection must be intimated as soon as the seller has had time to inquire into the solvency of the purchaser. The jury found, in the case in question, that five days was not too long a period for making the necessary inquiries. See also Bill Brokers, Custom-House Brokers, Pawn Brokers, Ship And Insurance Brokers, and Stock Brokers. Brokers, simply so called, in their character of appraisers and sellers of goods distrained for rent, are regulated by 57 Geo. 3. c. 93., which enacts, that no such person making any distress for rent, where the sum due does not exceed 20l., shall take more than the following sums; viz.:- (1) For Levying – £ – 0, s. – 3, d. – 0; (2) For Men Keeping Possession, Per Day – £ – 0, s. – 2, d. – 0; (3) Advertisements, If Any – £ – 0, s. – 10, d. – 0; (4) Catalogues, Sale, Commission, &c. In The Pound On The Nett Produce – £ – 0, s. – 1, d. – 0; and (5) Stamp Duty, Lawful Amount. Appraisements, whether by one broker or more, 6d. per pound on the value of the goods, under a penalty of treble the amount of the money unlawfully

taken, with costs, to be recovered summarily before a justice of the peace. In France, the brokers who deal in money, exchange, merchandise, insurance, and stock, are called Agents De Change, and their number, at Paris, is limited to sixty (in 1844). The company of agents de change is directed by a chamber of syndics (chambre syndicale) chosen annually by the company. They are severally obliged to give bonds to the amount of 125 000 Francs for the prevention of abuses. They are also obliged to keep books; are restricted to a charge of from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent.; and are interdicted from carrying on, or having any interest in, any commercial or banking operations. In the United States, Brokers are not licensed, nor do they give bonds. Any person, other than a bank, engaged in the business of buying or selling securities on its own behalf or for others. Also known as Dealer. Broker is an agent/middleman who for a fee or commission negotiates contract, e.g., purchase and sale (such as real estate, commodities or securities) between buyers and sellers without himself taking title to that which is the subject of negotiation and usually without having physical possession of it. A person who negotiates the exchange (buying or selling) of securities and receives a commission or fee. Brokers are required to be licensed and their activities are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Broker is an independent agent who buys and sells stocks and bonds on the stock exchange in his own name but for the account of the customer. An individual who is paid a fee or commission for acting as an agent in making contracts, sales, or purchases. In securities trading, Broker is an agent who acts as an intermediary between buyer and seller in securities transactions, and handles the public's orders to buy and sell any assets in return for a commission or fee (brokerage). A broker may also provide advice and information to clients. Stockbrokers specialize in stocks, commodity brokers specialize in commodities, and broker-dealers buy for their own accounts as well as for customer. A broker who is registered with the regulatory agency is also called a Registered Representative or Customer's Man. Also known as Account Executive. Broker is a company or individual that executes futures and options orders on behalf of financial and commercial institutions and/or the general public. A person who is paid a fee or commission for executing buy or sell orders for a customer. In futures trading, the term may refer to:- (i) a Floor Broker, i.e. an exchange member who executes orders on the trading floor of an exchange; (ii) an Account Executive or Associated Person who deals with customers in the offices of Futures Commission Merchants; or (iii) the Futures Commission Merchant. Brokers are securities traders on a stock exchange in the United States of America or the United Kingdom. They advise investors in the investment decisions, execute buy and sell orders and receive a commission, called Brokerage, for doing so. Broker is an intermediary between traders for physical, futures and over-the-counter deals. Brokers receive a fixed commission predetermined between the broker and his/her client. Broker is a person who buys or sells merchandise for other individuals and earns a commission or profit based upon a percent of product. Broker is one who executes futures trading orders for customers. The broker may be an employee in a local office of a brokerage firm, or a floor broker or pit broker executing orders on the trading floor. / Лицо, получающее сбор или комиссию за исполнение для заказчиков распоряжений на закупку или продажу. В торговле фьючерсами, данный термин может относиться к:- (i) Брокеру На Полу (Floor Broker), то есть члену биржи, который исполняет распоряжения на торговом полу биржи; (ii) Исполнителю По Счёту (Account Executive) или Ассоциируемому Лицу (Associated Person), который контактирует с заказчиками через офисы Торговцев Фьючерсами, Работающих За Комиссию; и (iii) Торговцу Фьючерсами, Работающему За Комиссию (Futures Commission Merchant). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Брокер – посредник при заключении сделок между покупателями и продавцами товаров, ценных бумаг, валют и других ценностей и услуг на фондовых и товарных биржах, валютных, страховых и фрахтовых рынках. Брокеры выступают как 'чистые' посредники, поскольку обычно не имеют товаров в своём распоряжении. Основные условия реализации диктуются производителями. Брокер стимулируется только за проданную продукцию. Доходы Брокера могут определяться как определённый процент от стоимости проданных товаров и как фиксированное вознаграждение за каждую проданную единицу товара.

(2) The term Broker means a person, other than a motor carrier or an employee or agent of a motor carrier, that as a principal or agent sells, offers for sale, negotiates for, or holds itself out by solicitation, advertisement, or otherwise as selling, providing, or arranging for, transportation by motor carrier for compensation. Brokers are not subject to Carmack liability. A ship agent who acts for the ship owner or charterer in arranging charters. A person or firm, other than a motor carrier or agent of a motor carrier that as a principal or agent sells, offers for sale, or holds itself out by solicitation, advertisement or otherwise as selling, providing or arranging for transportation by motor carrier for competition. A broker is a middleman that brings together the shipper and carrier; a broker does not take responsibility for the transportation.

(3) Broker is an intermediary who acts as an agent for insurers and on behalf of the insured, and who is regulated by a professional body and codes of practice. There are two types of broker involved in arranging insurance and reinsurance at Lloyd's:- insurance brokers and reinsurance brokers. Some brokers act both as insurance brokers and reinsurance brokers. / При Лойде имеются два типа брокеров, вовлечённых в организацию страхования и перестрахования:- брокеры по страхованию и брокеры по перестрахованию. Некоторые брокеры действуют и как брокеры по страхованию и как брокеры по перестрахованию.

(4) Broker, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, a broker is an exporter who does not own or operate a facility for producing plants, but ships plants produced by other designated facilities.

BROKERAGE = БРОКЕРАЖ (или БРОКЕРСТВО, или БРОКЕРСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ, или КУРТАЖ) – (1) Brokerage is the service fee charged by a broker to a client for executing purchase or sale orders for securities, commodities, etc. Brokerage fee scales are usually degressive, i.e. the percentage rate for large-volume orders is less than for small orders. Fee or commission paid to a broker for a securities transaction. Brokerage or broker's fee or broker's commission is a fee to be paid to the broker when a securities trade is concluded on the stock exchange. It is charged by the bank instructed to settle the trade. The size is determined as a percentage of market value in the case of equities or nominal value for bonds. Fee paid to stockbroking firm for buying or selling of shares. Brokerage is the fee charged by brokerage firms for the execution of a transaction. Also called Commission. This fee may vary from firm to firm. Brokerage, the commission, or percentage, paid to brokers on the sale or purchase of bills, funds, goods, etc. See also Factorage. / Вознаграждение, взимаемое брокером за оказание услуги клиенту по исполнению распоряжений на закупку или продажу ценных бумаг, сырья и тому подобного. Шкала брокерского вознаграждения обычно носит понижательный характер, то есть процентная ставка за исполнение крупных распоряжений ниже ставки за исполнение небольших распоряжений. Вознаграждение или комиссия, уплачиваемая брокеру за операцию с ценными бумагами. Вознаграждение, уплачиваемое брокерской фирме, действующей на фондовом рынке, за покупку или продажу акций. Брокерская Комиссия – плата, получаемая брокером с клиента, по поручению которого брокер выполняет сделки, за посредническую деятельность, за рекомендации. Величина её обычно пропорциональна сумме сделки и регламентируется биржевым комитетом (советом).

(2) Brokerage:- freight forwarder/broker compensation as specified by ocean tariff or contract. Fee paid to forwarder by the Carrier for services performed.

(3) Brokerage:- the commission that is payable to a broker for placing an insurance or reinsurance contract with an insurer or a reinsurer. Although brokerage is payable by the insured as part of the gross premium the amount of brokerage is agreed by the insurer. The insured may request his broker to state the amount of his brokerage on a given placement. Similar considerations apply to

reassureds under reinsurances. Sometimes the term Brokerage may be used to refer the business of a broker. / Комиссия, которая уплачивается брокеру за размещение контракта страхования или перестрахования у страховщика или перестраховщика. Несмотря на то, что брокерская комиссия уплачивается страхователем как часть общей премии, сумма брокерской комиссии оговаривается страховщиком. Страхователь может потребовать от своего брокера указать сумму его брокерского вознаграждения при данном размещении. Аналогичные соображения применяются и в случае с перестрахователем при организации перестрахований. Иногда термин Brokerage может быть использован для обозначения самой деятельности брокера.

BROKERAGE = БРОКЕРАЖ (или БРОКЕРСТВО, или БРОКЕРСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Brokerage is an act of serving as an intermediary between buyer and seller in futures, options, and securities transactions. See also Broker; and Brokerage House. Brokerage is the fee charged by brokerage firms for the execution of a transaction. Also called Commission. This fee may vary from firm to firm. / Вид деятельности, связанный с обслуживанием в качестве посредника между покупателем и продавцом при сделках с фьючерсами, опционами и ценными бумагами.

BROKERAGE FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА БРОКЕРСТВО (или БРОКЕРСКОЕ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ) – Brokerage Fee is a fee charged by an agent, or agent's company to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers. The brokerage fee is charged for services such as negotiations, sales, purchases, delivery or advice on the transaction. There are many types of brokerage fees added in areas such as insurance, realty, delivery services or stocks. Brokerage fees will usually be based on a either a percentage of the transaction or a flat fee. They can also be a combination of the two. Here is an example of the fee breakdown from a typical stock brokerage:- (i) Stock Price Over USD2: USD28 flat rate up to 999 shares, 3 cents per share over 999 shares. (ii) Stock Price USD2 and Under:- 1.4% of principal trade with a minimum of USD28 charged. See also Commission Fee. / Смотрите также Комиссионное Вознаграждение (Commission Fee).

BROKERAGE HOUSE = БРОКЕРСКИЙ ДОМ – A Brokerage House, also called a Brokerage Firm, is a company licensed to buy and sell stocks or securities. Acting as an intermediary between buyers and sellers, a brokerage house typically employs brokers who carry out the wishes of the firm's clients as they pertain to the trading of stocks. Broker services are usually provided on a commission basis. Commission amounts charged for the buying and selling of securities vary with each brokerage house. Often, the price per trade is indicative of the level of service the firm offers. For example, a brokerage house that charges fees on the lower end of the scale may not execute trades as quickly as one that charges higher fees. Likewise, a firm that charges higher commissions usually offers more personalized service. In addition to commissions, a brokerage firm may charge various other fees. These fees may include charges for transferring assets, closing an account, and wiring money. Additionally, a brokerage firm may require the payment of IRA custodian fees, as well as annual services charges and fees related to periods of account inactivity. Depending on the policies of the brokerage house, a client's account may also incur a fee for failing to meet a minimum required account balance. A brokerage house may offer a variety of investment products or specialize in just one or two. Typical choices include stocks, mutual funds, and options, as well as government and corporate bonds. Over-the-counter (OTC) bulletin board stocks may be offered as well. There are several different ways of executing trades. A brokerage house may choose to employ all or just some of them. For example, a firm may allow for trading over the phone or via the Internet, as well as other methods. In addition to the trading of various investment products, a brokerage firm may offer certain banking services. These services may range from money market sweeps and check writing to visa and ATM cards. Cash kept in a brokerage house money-market account may carry a higher interest rate than money held in a regular bank account. Often, a brokerage house may offer market research and investing strategies as well. Though much of the information uncovered by such research may be available on the Internet, many individuals don't have the time or the inclination to look for it. In such cases, having an account with a firm that conducts in-depth investment research may be extremely beneficial. See also Broker; Brokerage; and Futures Commission Merchant. Brokerage House is an organization that buys and sells for the accounts of customers. Also called Commission House or Wire House. A Brokerage House is a place from which a broker conducts business. The term brokerage house is often referred to as a Broker, Brokerage, or a Brokerage Firm. Working through a licensed brokerage house, your broker buys and sells shares of stock for your portfolio as per your instructions. A full service brokerage house provides a wide range of services to its clients, including advice and recommendations concerning which stocks to buy and when to sell. With your permission your brokerage house may allow your broker to buy and sell shares in your name at the broker's discretion. In exchange for these services, a full-service brokerage house often charges higher commissions than a discount brokerage house. A discount brokerage house typically provides few services other than the actual placement of buy and sell orders. A discount brokerage house typically refrains from offering recommendations or advice. As the name implies, a discount brokerage house typically has lower commission rates.

BROKERAGE LICENCE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА БРОКЕРСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Brokerage Licence is the authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to persons to engage in the business of arranging for the transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce.

BROKER ASSOCIATION = БРОКЕРСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – Broker Association:- two or more persons with exchange trading privileges who (i) share responsibility for executing customer orders; (ii) have access to each other's unfilled customer orders as a result of common employment or other types of relationships; or (iii) share profits or losses associated with their brokerage or trading activity.

BROKER BOOTH SUPPORT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПОДДЕРЖКИ БРОКЕРСКИХ КАБИНОК – Broker Booth Support System is an order management and routing system for brokers. This state-of-the-art order-management system designed exclusively for New York Stock Exchange members. Broker Booth Support System (BBSS) enables member firms to quickly and efficiently process and manage their orders and selectively route orders via SuperDot directly to either the trading post or the booths on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) Trading Floor. / Система обработки и направления распоряжений для брокеров. Эта доведённая до совершенства система обработки распоряжений специально разработана для членов Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи. Система Поддержки Брокерских Кабинок (СПБК) позволяет компаниям членам быстро и эффективно обрабатывать и управлять своими распоряжениями, а также избранно направлять распоряжения через систему СуперДот напрямую либо на торговую точку, либо в кабинки на Торговом Полу Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)).

BROKER INTERMARKET TRADING SYSTEM = БРОКЕРСКАЯ СИСТЕМА МЕЖРЫНОЧНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Broker Intermarket Trading System (or Broker ITS, or BITS):- preopening indications service received on trading floor at broker terminals. Copies of Preopening Indications delivered through the Broker to Booth System in relevant issues.

BROKER ITS = BROKER INTERMARKET TRADING SYSTEM

BROKERS' LOAN = БРОКЕРСКИЙ ЗАЙМ (или ЗАЁМ У БРОКЕРОВ) – Brokers' Loans are the money borrowed by brokers from banks for uses such as financing specialists' inventories of stock, financing the underwriting of new issues of corporate and municipal securities, and financing customer margin accounts. Money borrowed by brokers from banks or other brokers for a variety of uses. It

may be used by specialists to help finance investments of stock they deal in; by brokerage firms to finance the underwriting of new issuers of corporate and municipal securities; to help finance a firm's own investments; and to help finance the purchase of securities for customers who prefer to use the broker's credit when they buy securities. See also Margin. / закупку ценных бумаг для заказчиков, которые предпочитают использовать кредит брокера для покупки ценных бумаг. Смотрите также Маржа (Margin).

BROMOCRESOL GREEN = БРОМКРЕЗОЛОВЫЙ ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ – Bromocresol Green is a brominated dye which acts as a pH indicator. In studies to determine the feeding activity of hoppers, bromocresol green-treated filter paper reacts by changing color when it comes in contact which honeydew.

BRONZE = БРОНЗОВЫЙ (или БРОНЗА) – Bronze:- a moderate yellowish brown.

BRONZE WILT = БРОНЗОВЫЙ ВИЛТ – Bronze Wilt:- wilt disease can be one of the most devastating problems in cotton. A third type of wilt, called Bronze Wilt, is rarely seen at all in the High Plains, though it can occur commonly in other parts of Texas. This wilt is not well understood, and may not even be disease related. However, like other wilts, losses can be quite severe when it occurs (which is usually late in the growing season). There is much about bronze wilt that is not understood. In fact it is not known for sure what causes bronze wilt. There are major differences between bronze wilt and Fusarium and Verticillium wilt. The purpose of this section is not to describe bronze wilt in detail, but to point out the differences between bronze wilt, Fusarium wilt, and Verticillium wilt. Bronze wilt occurs infrequently in the High Plains of Texas, but much more frequently in the rest of the state. It requires higher nighttime temperatures than are usually found in west Texas. It comes in late in the season (usually in the last 2 weeks of August) in the areas near Big Spring. The wilt starts from the top of the plant, with the leaves exhibiting a distinct lack of turgor. Leaves may also have a bronze shade. There generally is not vascular discoloration. The problem occurs in specific varieties, and is usually more severe in fields pushed for high and early yields. One solution is to grow bronze wilt tolerant varieties. Many picker-type varieties are now listed as to their sensitivity to this problem in the company brochures. Some areas of the country that have associated nutrient deficiencies with this problem, recommend using potassium or phosphorus to correct the problem. Application of potassium or phosphorus on fields with Verticillium Wilt or Fusarium Wilt will not correct those disease problems. See also Fusarium Wilt, Sudden Wilt, and Verticillium Wilt. / изменение цвета сосудов. Вилт известен также как Трахеомикоз (Трахеомикозная Болезнь). Смотрите также Вертициллиозный Вилт (Verticillium Wilt), Внезапный или Скоротечный Вилт (Sudden Wilt) и Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt).

BRONZING = БРОНЗОВАТОСТЬ (или БРОНЗОВОСТЬ, или БРОНЗИРОВАНИЕ) – Bronzing:- a coppery lustre on a fabric surface. This defect is caused by excessive dyestuff present during dyeing, or by precipitation of the dyestuff. / Место С Блеском (bronzing):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде участка с нежелательным медно-красным блеском на поверхности полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при избытке красящего вещества или осаждением красителя.

BRONZY COLOR = БРОНЗОВАТЫЙ ЦВЕТ (или БРОНЗОВЫЙ ЦВЕТ, или ЦВЕТ БРОНЗОВОГО ОТЛИВА) – Bronzy Color (or Bronzing):- a metallic coloration observed when viewing the light reflected at angles near the angle of specular reflection, the color usually being quite different from that observed for other directions, i.e. paint samples.

BROOD = ВЫВОДОК (или ПОМЁТ) – Brood is all individuals that hatch at about one time from eggs laid by one set of parents and which normally mature at about the same time. / Под Выводком понимается совокупность молодых членов семьи птиц или млекопитающих (птенцов, детёнышей). Иногда под выводком понимают потомство вместе с обоими или одним (у полигамов) родителем. Число детёнышей в выводке у различных видов животных сильно колеблется в зависимости от плодовитости:- например, у птиц от 1 до 24 птенцов; у млекопитающих от 1 до 20 детёнышей. Количество детёнышей изменчиво и у одного вида, в частности оно зависит от климатических условий года и других факторов.

BROOKFIELD VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ ПО БРУКФИЛДУ – Brookfield Viscosity:- apparent viscosity in cP determined by Brookfield viscometer, which measures the torque required to rotate a spindle at constant speed in oil of a given temperature. Basis for ASTM Method D 2983; used for measuring low temperature viscosity of lubricants. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See also Viscosity. Brookfield Viscosity usually refers to a viscosity measurement performed with a Brookfield Viscometer, sometimes refered to as a Brookfield Viscosimeter. There are several models of viscometer available from Brookfield but the majority operate in the same manner:- the viscometer motor rotates the spindle at a defined speed (measured in rpm) or shear rate and the viscometer measures the resistance to rotation and reports a viscosity value. Various spindle designs can be employed, depending on the nature of the sample and the requirements. Here is a brief introduction to the most popular arrangements:- (i) Dip-in LV Spindles & RV Spindles:- labelled as LV or RV spindle sets, these comprise simple shafts ending in a disk or cylinder. A sample of 400–600 ml in a suitable container is placed under the viscometer which is then lowered to dip the spindle into the sample up to an immersion mark on the spindle shaft. The dip-in spindle is suitable for comparative testing of the viscosity of free-flowing fluids. (ii) Small Sample Adapter (SSA):- the Small Sample Adapter is a concentric cylinder measuring system, often know as a coaxial or 'cup and bob' system. In the small sample adapter a small sample (typical only 5–10 milliliters (ml)) is sheared between the moving inner cylinder and stationary outer cylinder or chamber. The accessory was, as its name suggests, originally designed for measuring samples of limited quantity however due to its fairly narrow clearances the system operates in a degree of defined shear – a valuable capability of you wish to perform viscosity/shear rate profiles on a sample. (iii) Ultra Low Adapter (ULA):- the ULA is nothing more than a large concentric cylinder designed specifically for bringing lower viscosity liquids into the measuring range of the viscometer. (iv) T-Bar and Helipath:- this accessory enables the viscometer to take measurements of soft solids such as pastes, creams and ointments. The Helipath system is a special stand that incorporates a motor that can slowly drive the head of the viscometer down. At the same time the viscometer motor is set to rotate at a low rate (typically 2–5 revolutions per minute (rpm)) and the downward motion of the head causes the t-bar spindle to cut a helical path down through the sample. Best practice here is to take several measurements over a period of 30 to 60 s and take an average. So here's the kicker:- all the above accessories will deliver a different result when measuring the same sample! So which is the right one? Well that's out of the scope of this article (get some advice) but it is clear that any reported viscosity specification for a material must therefore quote the relevant instrument set-up and measurement conditions. The most critical parameters that should be included in such a specification include:- (i) torque range:- in order of increasing torque (and hence viscosity) range:- LV, RV, HA or HB. The torque range usually prefixes the model number, for example, RVDVI+ or LVDVII+; (ii) spindle, e.g., RV2, LV3, T-C, speed of rotation:- 10 rpm etc; and (iii) measurement temperature. For many samples the following must also be stipulated:- (i) container size and fill level details; (ii) instrument model:- for example DVI+, DVII+ etc; (iii) measurement time:- how long you run the test before taking a reading – critical for thixotropic samples; and (iv) sample pre-conditioning instructions:- pre-mixing or rest periods. So a typical spec may look like:- Brookfield LVDVII+, 500 ml of sample in 600 ml beaker, spindle 3 at 20 rpm, 25 °C, take measurement after 30 s. Here are some typical reported test methods and viscosity specs for a range of products:- (i) Viscosity of anti-icing fluid, ASTMD2196 Method B:- Brookfield LVT Viscometer with Small Sample Adapter SC4-31/13R, 0.3 rpm; (ii) Viscosity of resin for plastisols:- Brookfield LVT or equivalent, spindle 3 at 12 rpm, temperature 25°, measure viscosity after 60 s; (iii) Viscosity of gel-coats:- Brookfield RV viscometer, spindle 4 at 4 rpm, 25 °C; (iv) Brookfield 'thixotropic index' for gelcoats:- the ratio of RV4 spindle viscosity at 4 rpm to 20 rpm at 25 °C. Note:- 'The term Thixotropic Index for this test is now outdated and the test is usually

re-labelled ‘shear-thinning index’. (v) Aluminum hydroxide gel viscosity for antacid formulations:- Brookfield LV spindle 2 at 12 rpm. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

BROWN = КОРИЧНЕВЫЙ (или БУРЫЙ) – Brown:- any of a group of colors between red and yellow in hue, of medium to low lightness, and of moderate to low saturation.

BROWN PLANTHOPPER = БУРЫЙ ДЕЛЬФАЦИД (или БУРАЯ ЦИКАДА) – Brown Planthopper is an Insect that causes burnt-like appearance on rice when in large numbers. Scientific name:- Nilaparvata Lugens. Plant Hoppers – Delphacidae. / .

BROWN RICE = БУРЫЙ РИС – After the husk is removed the remaining product is called Brown Rice. Brown Rice is more nutritious than white Rice, but very little Rice is consumed in the brown form. Brown Rice contains a bran layer that is about 12% of the brown kernel by weight. The protein in white Rice is much more nutritious than most cereal grains but has a low level of the essential amino acid, lysine. The protein level in bran layer of brown Rice is higher and has more lysine. The protein in brown Rice has one of the most complete essential amino acid profiles of any vegetable crop. (No vegetables alone are complete.) The Rice bran layer of brown Rice also contains digestible fiber as well as minerals and vitamins not found in milled Rice. It was learned that incidences of beriberi were dramatically reduced when diets where switched from white milled Rice to brown Rice or even parboiled Rice which contained more thiamin. The oil content of the Rice bran contains several vitamin E components and valuable nutrients. Because minerals and vitamins are lost when the bran is removed, years ago many states passed laws requiring white Rice to be fortified with vitamins and minerals. Despite its nutritional value, consumption of brown Rice is low because it takes almost one hour to cook and many people do not care for the taste and texture. Unfortunately, once the husk is removed from Rice, the bran layer starts going rancid and this contributes to the bitter taste of brown Rice. Very little brown Rice is actually consumed in the United States or the world for that matter. Some Rice is exported in the brown form (primarily to Japan and Europe) for further processing. Brown Rice is the least processed form of Rice. It has the outer hull removed, but still retains the bran layers that give it that characteristic tan color and nut-like flavor. The outer layer of the bran gives this Rice a chewier texture than white Rice. Brown Rice is a whole or broken kernels of Rice from which the hulls have been removed. There are four classes of brown Rice for processing:- (i) Long Grain Brown Rice for Processing; (ii) Medium Grain Brown Rice for Processing; (iii) Short Grain Brown Rice for Processing; and (iv) Mixed Brown Rice for Processing. Classes shall be based on the percentage of whole kernels, broken kernels, and types of Rice. Brown Rice is a Rice from which only hull has been removed. When cooked, it has a slightly chewy texture and nut-like flavor. This is a natural source of bran. It cooks in approximately 30–45 minutes. The only difference between these two Varieties (white Rice and brown Rice) is the milling. As a result, in brown Rice, only the husk is removed while the bran layer remains. Because of the bran layer, brown Rice contains more nutrients than white Rice. In particular, brown Rice is very high in fiber and vitamin B. See also White Rice. Brown Rice is the complete form of the Rice grain. Brown Rice is either sold as natural brown Rice, or value-added as a quicker cooking Rice. Brown Rice (syn. Husked Rice, and Cargo Rice):- the caryopsis or dehulled grain. Brown Rice is a Rice grain with its hulls removed but not polished. Brown Rice:- kernels of Rice from which only the hull has been removed. Brown Rice may be eaten as is or milled into white Rice. Cooked brown Rice has a slightly chewy texture and a nut-like flavor. The light brown color of brown Rice is caused by the presence of bran layers which are rich in minerals and vitamins, especially the B-complex group. Brown Rice characteristics:- (i) higher protein content; (ii) chewy texture; and (iii) nut-like flavor. Applications:- (i) health food products; (ii) frozen/prepared meals; (iii) prepared salads; (iv) ethnic dishes; (v) hot and ready-to-eat cereals; (vi) extruded snacks, rice cakes; and (vii) packaged rice mixes. / лизин (lysine). К Бурому Рису относится целиковая или битая зерновка Риса, у которой была удаленная плодовая оболочка. Бурый Рис (иногда его называют коричневым или нешлифованным). У него явный ореховый привкус. Обычно его продают как продукт, очень богатый витаминами и предназначенный для здорового питания. Поскольку с зерна снимают только шелуху и не шлифуют (или шлифуют лишь немного), этот Рис сохраняет коричневатую отрубевидную оболочку, в которой и сосредоточена основная масса витаминов и минералов.

BROWN ROT = БУРАЯ ГНИЛЬ (или БУРАЯ ТРЕЩИНОВАТАЯ ГНИЛЬ) – Wood decay in which the attack concentrates on the cellulose and associated carbohydrates rather than on the lignin, producing a light to dark brown pliable residue and sometimes referred to as Dry Rot. Brown Rot is a decay characterized by degradation of cellulose and hemicelluloses, but practically no lignin. The wood usually becomes brown and loses fibrous structure. Brown Rot is brown because carbohydrates are removed, leaving brownish, oxidized lignin. There is no fibrous texture because the cellulose is broken up early. The wood shrinks on drying and cross-checking is seen in later stages. It is often called ‘Cubical’ Brown Rot for that reason. There are a handful of ‘brown pocket rots’. They only occur in living trees, and more specifically trees that have unusually durable wood, with otherwise effective antifungal chemicals in the heartwood. One can speculate that the occurrence of brown pocket rots in such tree species is probably related to the chemical protection of the wood, but how is a mystery that is yet to be solved. The initial stage is non-enzymatic. Fungus produces some small chemical agent (involving oxalic acid and hydrogen peroxide) that zips around in the cell wall like a little pair of scissors, snipping chains of cellulose and hemicellulose into smaller pieces. This happens throughout the wall in fairly early stages. The carbohydrates become partly soluble, enzymes work on them, releasing sugars, and they are slowly absorbed by the fungus. / виды (species). Гниение или загнивание древесины, в которой , вырабатывающая гибкий осадок от светлого до тёмно-бурого цвета и иногда относимая к сухой гнили (dry rot). Под Бурой Гнилью или Бурой Трещиноватой Гнилью понимается гниль, характеризующаяся пониженной твёрдостью и бурым (изредка серым) цветом различных оттенков и трещиноватой призматической структурой. Поражённая древесина иногда содержит в трещинах беловатые или желтоватые грибные плёнки. При сильном разрушении древесины распадается на части и легко растирается в порошок. Синева Древесины (Blue Stain) – порок древесины в виде местной ненормальной сине-серой или сине-зелёной окраски заболони (наружных молодых слоёв древесины). Синева портит внешний вид древесины и снижает её сопротивляемость ударным нагрузкам.

BROWN SPOT = БУРАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ – Brown Spot is a disease of Rice caused by the fungus Helminthosporium oryzae, with leaf symptoms consisting of brown and oval spots with gray or whitish centers. The disease is also observed on the grains. The disease is closely associated with abnormal or poor soil and its occurrence serves as an indicator of poor soil conditions for Rice production. It is sometimes called ‘Poor Man’s Disease’.

BROWN STAINS = БУРЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или КОРИЧНЕВЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Brown Stains:- Fabric:- spun-rayon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 75% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 25% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon S twist; (iii) Filling:- same as warp but Z twist; Finish:- plain dyed yellow. Defect:- numerous brown stains in finished goods. Analysis:- inspection of a number of pieces showed no regular pattern to the defect, the stains being, in general, fairly small and scattered. Chemical tests revealed the presence of iron. By a study of a great many of the discolored areas under the microscope it was discovered that there were small bits of fine wire spun into the yarn in four or five different places. Further investigation revealed that these wire particles came from the steel wool used in floor-cleaning machines recently put into use in the mill and had been accidentally discharged through a hole in the dust-collecting bag, so contaminating some of the rayon stock prior to its being spun. The metal particles rusted when the goods were processed at the finishing plant and batched up while wet, and most of the stains were due to mark-offs from the

original heavily rusted areas. The finisher was able to correct this defect by treatment of the goods with oxalic acid, to remove the stains before dyeing. / Уточина:- .

BROWN STINK BUG = БУРЫЙ ВОНЮЧИЙ КЛОП – Brown Stink Bug (Euschistus Servus) is a brownish, medium-sized member of the Stink Bug Family (Pentatomidae) that usually undergoes a generation on hosts, such as Corn and other Grass Species, before moving into Cotton, often during boll formation. Feeding by adults and large nymphs with needle-like stylets, often on bolls of all sizes, causes small, rounded, dark spots on the exterior carpel wall; feeding can transmit hardlock organism, resulting in unharvestable bolls and low-quality lint. Brown Stink Bugs are more difficult to control with pyrethroids than Green Stink Bugs. This species' life cycle (egg to adult) typically takes 40 days.

BRP = BROWN RICE PROTEIN

BRRI = BANGLADESH RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BRUISE = ПОМЯТОСТЬ (или ПОДТЁК) – Bruise (scratch defect):- this refers to:- as the ongoing or have been knitting yarn woven fabric finished by the wear and tear, leading to fiber loss of sense of direction and lead to distortion of the fabric appearance. Fabric Printing Defect. Bruise:- in fabrics, an area that has been subjected to impact or pressure, that differs from the adjacent normal fabric. Synonym Pressure Mark. See also Abrasion Mark. Bruise:- an area of localized within a fabric. Compression. Note:- this defect is often caused by the squeezing or crushing of the fabric. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей. Волнистость (bruise):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде неровностей поверхности полотна вызывающих его неполное прилегание к плоскости. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при ненамеренном сдавливании полотна.

BRUNET = ХХ (или БРЮНЕТ, или ТЁМНОЕ) – (1) Brunet:- (also brunette) of a dark-brown or black color. (2) Brunet is a person having brown or black hair and often a relatively dark complexion – spelled brunet when used of a boy or man and usually brunette when used of a girl or woman.

BRUSHED MICRO JERSEY = ЧЁСАНОЕ МИКРО ДЖЕРСИ (или ЧЁСАНОЕ МИКРО ДЬЖОЗИ) – Brushed Micro Jersey (BMJ):- it's really a misnomer, because the fabric maybe a brushed interlock.

BRUSHED RAYON = ЧЁСАНЫЙ РЭЙОН (или ЧЁСАНАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Brushed Rayon is a rayon fabric that has been heavily napped. Brushed rayon is highly flammable.

BRUSHED SILK = ЧЁСАНЫЙ ШЁЛК – Brushed Silk:- produced by gently brushing the fabric surface to pull up fibers from the yarn, producing a luxuriously soft & downy feel to its surface.

BRUSHED WOOL = ЧЁСАНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Brushed Wool:- finished yarn or material that has been brushed to raise all loose fibers to the surface, i.e. the commercially-spun mohair yarn.

BRUSHING = ОЧИСТКА (или ОТБОЙКА ВОРСА) – (1) Brushing is a finishing process for knit or woven fabrics in which brushes or other abrading devices are used on a loosely constructed fabric to permit the fibers in the yarns to be raised to create a nap on fabrics or create a novelty surface texture. Brushing is a finishing process in which rotating brushes raise a nap on knit or woven fabrics. Brushing is used on sweaters, scarves, knit underwear, wool broadcloths, etc. This process, applied to a wide variety of fabrics, is usually accomplished by bristle-covered rollers. The process is used to remove loose threads and short fiber ends from smooth-surfaced fabrics and is also used to raise a nap on knits and woven fabrics. Brushing is frequently applied to fabrics after shearing, removing the cut fibers that have fallen into the nap. / Отбойка Ворса – поднятие ворса перпендикулярно к полотну ткани.

(2) Brushing (Silk) is an act of transferring newly hatched silkworms from the egg sheets on to the rearing trays; or act of removal of floss from the cooked and boiled cocoons for collection of ends for reeling. / Удаление верхнего спутанного покрова кокона ударами веничка и задеванием щёткой в процессе кокономотания.

BRUSSELS LACE = БРЮССЕЛЬСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Brussels Lace may be either a bobbin lace or a needlepointlace.It is usually worked on a machine-made ground and sometimes the designs are appliqued onto the ground. Because of the importance of Brussels, Belgium, in the history of lace-making (many patterns developed there), several different laces are called Brussels Lace. See also Bobbin Lace, and Needlepoint Lace. Brussels Lace:- any of various fine needlepoint or bobbin laces with floral designs made originally in or near Brussels.

BRUSSELS TARIFF NOMENCLATURE = БРЮССЕЛЬСКАЯ НОМЕНКЛАТУРА ТАРИФОВ – Brussels Tariff Nomenclature is the old Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature for the classification of goods. Now replaced by the Harmonized System (HS). A once widely used international tariff classification system which preceded the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) and the Harmonized System Nomenclature. / Номенклатура – классифицированный перечень.

BS = BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

BS = THE BAHAMAS

BS = BALANCE SHEET

BS = BEST SPLIT

BS = BILL OF SALE

BS = BROWN SPOT

BS = BUREAU OF STANDARDS

BS&W = BASIC SEDIMENT AND WATER

BS&W = BOTTOM SEDIMENT AND WATER

BSA = BULK SEGREGANT ANALYSIS

BSD = BAHAMIAN DOLLAR

BSDG = BUSINESS STATISTICS DIRECTORS GROUP

BSE = BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

BSE = BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY

BSFR = BROADCAST SEEDED FLOODED RICE

BSG = BASIC GENERATION SERVICE

BShR = BROWN SHEATH ROT

BSI = BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

BSP = BANK SETTLEMENT PLAN

BSP = BILLING AND SETTLEMENT PLAN

BSP = BONUS SHARE PLAN

BSP = BUSINESS SERVICE PROVIDER

BSP = BUSINESS SYSTEM PLANNING

BSR = BROADCAST SEEDED RICE

BT = BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS

BT = BERTH TERMS

BT = BHUTAN

BT COTTON = БТ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ПТ ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – BT is the initials for Bacillus Thuringiensis, a soil borne Bacterium that has been used as the active ingredient for various insecticidal sprays as well as a source of genetic code for genetic engineering. BT Cotton is a genetically engineered Cotton carrying the Bacillus Thuringiensis (BT) gene that produces, in every Cotton Plant cell, protein crystals toxic to some Insect Pests. / Генетически модифицированный Хлопчатник с внедрённым геном Бактерии Палочка Турингийская (ПТ) (или Бациллус Турингиэнсис (БТ); Bacillus Thuringiensis (BT)), который производит в каждой клетке Хлопчатника кристаллы протеина (белка), токсичные для некоторых Насекомых Вредителей.

BTI = BINDING TARIFF INFORMATION

BTL PROCESS = BIOMASS–TO–LIQUIDS PROCESS

BTM = BOOK TO MARKET

BTN = BHUTANESE NGULTRUM

BTN = BRUSSELS TARIFF NOMENCLATURE

BTOB = BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

BTOC = BUSINESS TO CONSUMER

B TRAIN = БАЗОВОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО – B Train is a truck and trailer unit. / Грузовик с прицепом в сборе.

BTU = BRITISH THERMAL UNIT

BTX = BENZENE, TOLUENE, AND XYLENE

BUBA = BUNDESBANK

BUBBLE JUNKIE = ТОРЧКИ ОТ ПУЗЫРЕЙ – Bubble Junkie:- those entrepreneurs that were caught up in the 1999–2000 euphoria surrounding internet stock deals. They got 'addicted' to concepts of easy money, high spending, grow big or go home ideas.

BUBBLE POINT = ТОЧКА ПОЯВЛЕНИЯ ПУЗЫРЬКА (или ТОЧКА НАЧАЛА КИПЕНИЯ) – Bubble Point:- the differential gas pressure at which the first steady stream of gas bubbles is emitted from a wetted filter element under specified test conditions. / Точка Появления Пузырька или Точка Начала Кипения. Температура Фазового Перехода, температура, при которой в физической системе происходит равновесный фазовый переход первого (кипение, плавление) или второго рода (переход в сверхпроводящее состояние и другое). Температура фазового перехода зависит от внешнего давления согласно Уравнению Клапейрона-Клаузиуса (для фазовых переходов первого рода) и Соотношениям Эренфеста (для фазовых переходов второго рода).

BUBBLE WRAP = ПУЗЫРЧАТАЯ ОБТЯЖНАЯ ПЛЁНКА – Bubble Wrap:- sheet of plastic with air bubbles that is used as a packing material. / Пупырка – жаргонный термин.

BUCK = ЗАМША (или НУБУК, или ЛОСИНА) – Buck is an article of clothing, as a shoe, made of buckskin. Yes, you are correct that a buck also refers to a piece of paper money worth one Dollar. Also a buck is a mature male of various mammals (especially deer and antelope).

BUCKETING = ЖУЛЬНИЧЕСТВО (или МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО) – Bucketing:- directly or indirectly taking the opposite side of a customer's order into the broker's own account or into an account in which the broker has an interest, without open and competitive execution of the order on an exchange. / При осуществлении биржевых операций . Под Мошенничеством понимается преступление, заключающееся в завладении государственным, общественным или личным имуществом (или в приобретении прав на имущество) путём обмана или злоупотребления доверием.

BUCKET SHOP = ЗАБЕГАЛОВКА – Bucket Shop:- 1870–75, Americanism; originally a cheap drinking establishment, allegedly so called because liquor was mixed or sold in buckets. Bucket Shop is an unregistered firm of stockbrokers that engages in speculation with clients' funds. Bucket Shop is an office or a place where facilities are given for betting small sums on current prices of stocks, petroleum, etc. Bucket Shop is a brokerage enterprise that 'books' (i.e. takes the opposite side of) a customer's order without actually having it executed on an exchange. Bucket Shop:- one day in August 1887 President Abner Wright of the Chicago Board of Trade forcibly removed the instruments of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company from the floor of the exchange, literally throwing their equipment out of the building. A few months later, on the night of December 15, Wright discovered some mysterious electrical cables leading out of the basement of the exchange building. Thinking that they were telegraph lines, he cut them with an axe. Wright was neither deranged nor a Luddite. Instead, his forceful actions were dramatic examples of the troublesome technological, cultural, and economic relationship between the telegraph industry, finance capitalism, and organized gambling in the United States during the Gilded Age and Progressive Era. Wright's actions occurred in the context of a 25-year struggle between the Chicago Board of Trade and hundreds of bucket shops. Bucket shops, depending on whom one believed, were either gambling dens or small brokerage houses. Brokers and directors of the large exchanges claimed that bucket shops were nothing more than betting

parlors in which patrons wagered on the price movements of stocks and commodities. Defenders of the bucket shops denied that they were gambling dens and asserted instead that they were independent brokers attempting to compete with the plutocrats and monopolists who controlled the New York and Chicago exchanges. In either case, bucket shops flourished between about 1880 and 1910. They purchased ticker service from the telegraph companies and depended upon the market quotations from the major exchanges to conduct their trades. They charged lower commissions, required minimal margins, and traded in smaller lot sizes than brokers on the major exchanges. In this sense they democratized speculation:- anyone with a few Dollars could become part of the action on the Chicago and New York exchanges. However, customers' trades were fictitious; bucket shops could not deliver actual stock certificates or grain to their patrons. Bucket shops were able to take root and to flourish in the late XIX and early XX centuries for two major reasons, one technological and the other cultural. During the 1870s, two important innovations revolutionized the American telegraph industry. In the late 1860s Edward Calahan (check name and date) invented the ticker, a low-cost and low-maintenance printing telegraph which allowed brokers to monitor transactions on exchange floors. Several inventors working for Western Union, including Thomas Edison, brought the ticker to a state of technical perfection by the mid-1870s. During the same period, Edison invented the quadruplex, a system which allowed four messages to travel simultaneously over one telegraph wire. The quadruplex gave Western Union a great deal of flexibility in handling its traffic. On major trunk routes, it effectively quadrupled its circuit capacity without requiring the costly installation of more lines. More significantly from the standpoint of financial markets, the quadruplex allowed Western Union to lease excess circuit capacity to financiers and bucket shops. Taken together, the ticker and the quadruplex allowed Western Union to exploit the growing demand for realtime financial information. After about 1880 Western Union aggressively marketed its ticker service and private wire leases. Within a few years, both brokers and bucket shops were leasing thousands of tickers and circuit miles to obtain real-time market quotations. Ticker service and wire leases soon became Western Union's most lucrative activities. The company was reluctant to abandon this highly profitable market, and it did so halfheartedly around 1910 only under pressure from the major exchanges, courts of law, and antigambling reformers. At the same time that Western Union earnestly began to exploit the demand for its ticker service, there existed widespread confusion about the difference between legitimate and economically useful speculation and illegitimate and harmful gambling. Farmers who blamed the Chicago Board of Trade for their economic woes, judges who protected the right of bucket shops to receive ticker service, economists who sought to explain how financial markets worked, and even brokers themselves all equated speculation with gambling. Many Americans saw little difference between the transactions on exchange floors and in bucket shops. Bucket shops came to the notice of exchange officials in the late 1870s. The leadership of the Chicago Board of Trade first recognized their growing threat in the summer of 1880, and they asked telegraph companies transmitting the Board's market quotations to cease supplying ticker service to them. By 1890, anti-gambling reformers estimated that 5 000 bucket shops existed throughout the country, including some 200 in New York, over 100 in Chicago, and at least one in each town with a population of 10 000. One reformer claimed in 1887 that bucket shops had so penetrated rural areas that they accounted for 90% of commodity trading in the countryside, and that they had depressed the price of agricultural commodities by a total of some USD2.5 billion since 1880. Stock brokers as well as commodity traders felt serious competition from bucket shops. One prominent broker on the New York Stock Exchange complained in 1889 that the 'indiscriminate distribution of stock quotations to every liquor-saloon and other places has done much to interfere with business. Any person could step in a saloon and see the quotations'. Indeed, by 1889 competition from bucket shops had depressed the value of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange by nearly half, from USD34 000 to USD18 000, and a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade by over two-thirds, from USD2 500 to USD800. When they first opened for business in the late 1870s and early 1880s, bucket shops were small, independent store-front operations, typically located in the vice districts of large towns and cities. Like the rest of the American economy in this period, bucket shops soon exhibited a trend toward consolidation and monopoly. As early as 1890 the New York Times reported that a syndicate popularly known as the 'Big Four' controlled all the bucket shops in Manhattan, had offices in 'every city of consequence in the Union', and possessed capital amounting to 'millions of Dollars'. By the turn of the century the major bucket shops had relocated to the heart of the financial districts of America's cities, had outfitted their offices to appear similar to brokers' offices, and had come to control dozens of branch offices throughout the country. For example, the Haight and Freese Company, specializing in New York stocks, operated some 70 branches in the northeastern US, from Richmond, VA to Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The Coe Commission Company of Minneapolis, specializing in grain quotations, operated 100 offices across the country, from Boston to Spokane. The M.J. Sage Company of New York, specializing in cotton quotations, controlled 200 branches in the south. The larger offices of these chains made annual profits of USD100 000 to USD500 000. Merrill A. Teague, a muckraking journalist who wrote a four-part expose on the bucket shops in 1904, charged that bucket-shop customers lost a total of USD100 million a year and that bucketshop owners made an annual profit of about USD35 million. The remaining USD65 million was 'tribute to the obstensibly respectable accomplices of the thieves', including the telegraph and telephone companies who 'lend eager aid, collecting in exchange for their assistance great slices of the loot of thievery'. As Teague's remarks suggest, telegraph service was essential to the operations of the bucket shops and telegraph companies profited enormously from this service. The largest bucket shop chains spent tens of thousands of Dollars annually to lease private telegraph networks. The Philadelphia office of Haight and Freese, for example, paid both Western Union and Postal at least USD10 000 each per year to lease private telegraph circuits. A large bucket shop in St. Louis was Western Union's biggest account in that city, making up about half of the company's total telegraph tolls. (Western Union contracts with bucket shops for ticker service ranged from USD6 to USD40 a week depending on class of service, and the contracts were subject to one day's notice for cancellation of service, an indication of the precarious and illicit nature of the bucket shop business). It is difficult to determine exactly how much money Western Union made by supplying bucket shops with quotations, because the company's accounts did not distinguish between legitimate brokers and bucket shops. However, in 1890 Western Union's president Norvin Green testified to Congress that just under half of his company's message traffic was 'purely speculative', including 'stock-jobbing, wheat deals in futures, cotton deals in futures', and horse racing odds. It is also suggestive to note that Western Union's income from a kindred service – providing racing results to gamblers – generated USD2 million in income and USD216 000 in profit in 1904. (Western Union's reformation was short-lived, however. The company did stop providing racing results directly to pool rooms, but allowed gambling syndicates, such as that controlled by Moe Annenberg in the 1930s, to lease thousands of circuit miles to transmit the results. As late as 1950, in Congressional hearings on organized crime, the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission castigated Western Union for receiving over USD1 million annually for wire leases used for race gambling). In addition to Western Union's ticker service, widespread public confusion about the differences between speculation and gambling allowed the bucket shops to flourish. Farmers who blamed Eastern financiers for their economic woes saw little difference between speculation in futures contracts and outright gambling. Referring to grain speculators, one farmers' newspaper in 1883 charged, 'Their business is gambling, too, and they operate upon the same telegraphy reports that the bucket shops do …. The principle of gambling is the same in both places and demands the same condemnation and the same treatment by authorities'. A few years later, the New York Times reported on an imminent police crackdown to arrest bucket shop proprietors on the charge of 'just plain ordinary gambling'. But, the reporter asked, 'suppose some zealous citizen should come along and want to press the same sort of charge against the Stock Exchange?' Speculators themselves admitted that there existed little difference between their activities and just plain ordinary gambling. In 1888 Benjamin Hutchinson, one of the senior traders on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, publicly denied that speculators served a useful economic function;

instead, he claimed, ‘we’re gamblers’. Even economists who studied the nation’s financial markets were ambivalent about the social utility of speculation. In 1896 Henry Crosby Emery, an economics professor at Columbia University, admitted in his standard treatise on stock and commodity exchanges that ‘the gaming instinct’ was integral to speculation. However, he continued, ‘Speculation is not mere gambling. Whether it is better or worse than gambling is a question on which opinions will long differ’. Legislators, too, found little difference between speculation and gambling. In 1909 New York Governor Charles Evans Hughes of New York appointed a committee to investigate abuses in organized speculation, and the committee found that speculation exhibited ‘most of the pecuniary and immoral effects of gambling on a large scale’. Indeed, the committee concluded, ‘only a small part of the transactions upon the Exchange is of an investment character; a substantial part may be characterized as virtually gambling’. A year later, during Congressional hearings on a bill to ban the interstate transmission of gambling information, one representative argued that futures quotations should be banned from the wires along with horse race odds. Not surprisingly, bucket shop proprietors seized on these moral and economic ambiguities to claim that they democratized speculation. In 1899 Haight and Freese issued a Guide to Investors to solicit new business, and claimed that their facilities were ‘designed for the benefit of The Million’ who lacked the capital and experience to invest with high-priced brokers. Indeed, in 1905 the manager of Haight and Freese’s Philadelphia office maintained in courtroom testimony that his firm was ‘a competitior of the New York Stock Exchange’. In 1906 Everybody’s Magazine gave C.C. Christie, the ‘Bucket Shop King’, an opportunity to reply to Merrill Teague’s four-part expose’ of the bucket shop industry. Christie defended his operation as an ‘independent’ broker by citing figures showing that only about 1% of trades on the Chicago Board of Trade resulted in delivery of actual grain. Traders concluded the other 99% of their transactions by settling on the basis of price differences, exactly as bucket shops settled accounts with their customers. Therefore, Christie charged, the Chicago exchange was ‘the biggest bucket shop on earth’. He accused the major exchanges of being grasping monopolists seeking ‘to crush the independents. It is a case of Greed versus Freedom’. Teague, in his brief rejoinder, reiterated that bucket shops were gambling dens. However, he admitted, ‘I’ll have no quarrel with Christie about the Chicago Board of Trade’. Between 1880 and 1910 the major exchanges sought to stamp out the bucket shops for two reasons. On the one hand, bucket shops competed directly with brokers who traded on the New York and Chicago exchanges. Many brokers keenly felt this competition and pressed the directors of exchanges to take decisive action. On the other hand, bucket shops cast doubt on the legitimacy of speculation on the grain and stock exchanges by revealing that the same acquisitive drive and addictive thrill lay behind both gambling and speculation. The major exchanges, especially the Chicago Board of Trade, sought to eliminate the bucket shops by denying them access to market quotations. However, cutting off the flow of quotations was no easy matter. It required over twenty years of investigation, expensive litigation, a sustained public relations campaign, and protracted negotiations with the major telegraph companies. Indeed, Abner Wright’s headstrong and controversial actions in 1887 demonstrated the frustration and futility many exchange officials felt in their attempts to cut off the bucket shops through legal and contractual means. In attempting to cut off the flow of market quotations to the bucket shops the leaders of the Chicago Board of Trade confronted a ticklish dilemma. If they decided to strike at the bucket shops by restricting distribution of its quotations, the Board risked losing its pre-eminience among the legitimate exchanges. Many speculators and grain dealers would use the ticker of another exchange – perhaps the Board’s rivals in New York or St. Louis – as the basis of their transactions. The Chicago Board of Trade would cease to set the national market for farm produce if it choked off its quotations. But if it continued to provide its market to all comers, the bucket shops would flourish. The Board attempted to navigate between these two unpleasant options from 1882, when it first decided to eliminate the ‘bucket shop evil’, to 1905, when the US Supreme Court ruled that the exchange had property rights over its quotations. In 1882 the Chicago Board of Trade renegotiated its contracts with the telegraph companies transmitting its quotations, and included a provision giving it the right to deny applications for its ticker quotations. In this way the Board could ensure that legitimate brokers continued to receive its market quotations while cutting off the bucket shops. While simple in conception, this method was quite difficult in practice. The telegraph companies, Western Union especially, were reluctant to withdraw from the lucrative bucket shop market. Furthermore, the bucket shops were quite successful at securing court injunctions prohibiting Western Union and the Board of Trade from removing their tickers. The net result, therefore, was a protracted and three-cornered contest between the Chicago Board of Trade, Western Union, and the bucket shops. This contest did not go well for the Chicago Board of Trade for about twenty years. In a series of rulings at the state and Federal levels between 1883 and 1903, the courts continually upheld the right of bucket shops to obtain market quotations. The judges in these cases uniformly ruled that scant moral and economic difference existed between trades on the exchange floor and transactions in the bucket shops, and that bucket shops had as much right to the quotations as brokers. For instance, in an important 1903 case in federal appellate court, a panel of three judges ruled that the vast majority of transactions on the Board of Trade were ‘in all essentials gambling transactions’ and that the Board itself violated an Illinois statute banning bucket shops. The judges concluded that ‘the Board of Trade does not come with clean hands, nor for a lawful purpose, and for these reasons its prayer for aid must be denied’. In May 1905 the protracted and inconclusive litigation between the Board of Trade, Western Union, and the bucket shops came to an end. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the Chicago Board of Trade owned its quotations and could provide or deny them to anyone it wished. The basis of the court’s decision was that organized speculation on the legitimate exchanges did serve a useful public purpose, while bucket shop transactions were mere gambling wagers. Armed with this decision, the Chicago Board of Trade and other major exchanges spent the next several years tracking down and closing bucket shops. Within a few years the bucket shops had ceased to exist. The twenty-five-year war between the exchanges and the bucket shops brought out the dangers as well as benefits of instant telegraphic communication. Court rulings regarding their property rights over quotations, negotiations with the telegraph companies, and widely-held assumptions about speculation and gambling all defined the boundaries within which the major exchanges sought mastery over their informational destiny. In their struggle exchange leaders came to realize that control over the legal, business, and cultural environments were absolutely necessary to solve the dilemma in which the telegraph and the ticker had placed them. The reliance of exchanges upon telegraphy simultaneously consolidated and undermined both their economic dominance and cultural authority over national financial markets. In the final analysis, the exchanges’ relationship with the telegraph had little to do with the imperatives of large technological systems or the inexorable laws of neoclassical economics. Rather, it was a vital piece in the exchanges’ construction of an accepted and legitimate role for themselves within a modernizing society. For exchange leaders, to confront directly their dependence upon telegraphy was to question the morality and desirability of speculation on their trading floors. In the end, exchanges like the Chicago Board of Trade gained control over the flow of information only by redefining themselves and the nature of economic relations. (Partners in Crime:- The Telegraph Industry, Finance Capitalism, and Organized Gambling, 1870–1920. David Hochfelder, IEEE History Center, Rutgers University). / Эдэсэн (Edison). Мёрыл Эй. (Merrill A.). Предприятие, оказывающее брокерские услуги, которое якобы бронирует, то есть занимает встречную позицию в отношении распоряжения заказчика, но при этом реально не исполняющее его на бирже.

BUCKET SPINNING = ВЕДЁРНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Bucket Spinning:- xxxxx. See also Pot Spinning.

BUCK FLEECE = РУНО САМЦОВ – Buck Fleece is a fleece from a ram. The wool usually has a heave shrinkage due to excessive wool grease; thus wool of this type is not worth as much in the grease as a similar wool from ewes or wethers. Some buck fleeces have a distinctive odor that many find objectionable. / Руно от самцов – баранов/козлов.

BUCKLING = ВЫПУЧИВАНИЕ (или КОРОБЛЕНИЕ) – Buckling is a drying and consequential bulging of the exterior of paper packages on pallets.

BUCKRAM = БОРТОВКА (или ЛОЩЁНКА) – Buckram is a stiff, open-weave fabric made from coarse yarns and used primarily for stiffening in interfacings and hat shaping. Originally, buckram was sized with starch that was not permanent, but today most buckrams have a permanent stiff finish. Buckram is a scrim fabric with a stiff finish, often used as interlining. Buckram is a stiff-finished heavily sized fabric of cotton or linen used for interlinings in garments, for stiffening in millinery, and in bookbinding. Softens with heat. Can be shaped while warm. Name from Bokhara in Southern Russia, where it was first made. Also called Crinoline Book Muslin or Book Binding. / редкая ткань . Бортовка, плотная полульняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, употребляется при шитье верхней одежды в качестве прокладки, придающей устойчивость её формам (борта, грудь, плечи и так далее). Бортовка при отделке пропитывается аппретом с целью повышения упругости при изгибе (жёсткости) и уменьшения растяжимости.

BUCKSKIN = БУКСИН (или ЛОСИНА, или ОЛЕНЬЯ КОЖА, или ЛОСИНАЯ КОЖА) – Buckskin is a fairly inexpensive leather from Deer and Elk skins. Also, a fabric made in a form of satin weave with a napped finish. Originally wool, the term buckskin is now applied to various synthetic fabrics with smooth surfaces, with or without the napped finish. See also Leather. Buckskin:- (plural) buckskin breeches. (i) Buckskin (leather); (ii) Buckskins (clothing). / оленья кожа или лосиная кожа (buckskin). недорогие кожи с Оленя (Deer) и Лося (Elk).

BUCKWHEAT = ГРЕЧИХА – I History:- Buckwheat (Fagopyrum Sagittatum Gilib) has been grown in America since colonial days, and the crop once was common on farms in the Northeastern and Northcentral United States. Production reached a peak in 1866 at which time the grain was a common livestock-feed and was in demand for making flour. By the mid 1960's the acreage had declined to about 50 000 acres. The leading buckwheat states are New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Canada has more Buckwheat acreage than the United States. Buckwheat enjoyed a resurgence of popularity in the mid 1970's that was brought on by the demand for commercially prepared breakfast cereal and by exports to Japan for making Buckwheat noodles. This boom was due to the nutritional excellence of Buckwheat. USDA-ARS analyses indicate that the grain has an amino acid composition nutritionally superior to all cereals, including Oats. Buckwheat protein is particularly rich (6%) in the limiting amino acid lysine. Uses:- Until the recent increased interest in Buckwheat for human food, about 75% of the grain produced was used for livestock and poultry, about 5–6 % for seed, with the remainder milled into Buckwheat flour. Between 5 and 10% of the seeded acreage was turned under for green manure. Several thousand acres were harvested green for extracting rutin. Today, the major use of Buckwheat is for human food. The composition of Buckwheat grain and its byproducts. Average Amino Acid Concentrations In Buckwheat:- (i) amino acid – glumtamic, in seed – 1.99%, in groat – 2.72%, in protein – 18.02%; (ii) amino acid – arginine, in seed – 1.47%, in groat – 2.01%, in protein – 13.27%; (iii) amino acid – aspartic acid, in seed – 1.20%, in groat – 1.64%, in protein – 10.86%; (iv) amino acid – valine, in seed – 0.85%, in groat – 1.17%, in protein – 7.71%; (v) amino acid – leucine, in seed – 0.75%, in groat – 1.02%, in protein – 6.75%; (vi) amino acid – lysine, in seed – 0.66%, in groat – 0.90%, in protein – 5.99%; (vii) amino acid – glysine, in seed – 0.61%, in groat – 0.83%, in protein – 5.52%; (viii) amino acid – phenylalanine, in seed – 0.46%, in groat – 0.63%, in protein – 4.17%; (ix) amino acid – serine, in seed – 0.46%, in groat – 0.62%, in protein – 4.12%; (x) amino acid – alanine, in seed – 0.45%, in groat – 0.61%, in protein – 4.03%; (xi) amino acid – threonine, in seed – 0.43%, in groat – 0.58%, in protein – 3.87%; (xii) amino acid – proline, in seed – 0.41%, in groat – 0.55%, in protein – 3.66%; (xiii) amino acid – isoleucine, in seed – 0.39%, in groat – 0.53%, in protein – 3.48%; (xiv) amino acid – tyrosine, in seed – 0.23%, in groat – 0.32%, in protein – 2.12%; (xv) amino acid – histidine, in seed – 0.23%, in groat – 0.32%, in protein – 2.11%; (xvi) amino acid – cystine, in seed – 0.18%, in groat – 0.25%, in protein – 1.66%; (xvii) amino acid – methionine, in seed – 0.15%, in groat – 0.21%, in protein – 1.37%; and (xviii) amino acid – tryptophan, in seed – 0.14%, in groat – 0.19%, in protein – 1.29%. Table:- Percent composition of buckwheat grain and buckwheat byproducts:- (i) Grain or By Product – Whole Grain, Moisture – 10.0%, Protein – 11.2%, Fat – 2.4%, Fiber – 10.7%, N-Free Extract – 64.0%, Ash – 1.7%; (ii) Grain or By Product – Light Flour, Moisture – 12.1%, Protein – 7.8%, Fat – 1.5%, Fiber – 0.7%, N-Free Extract – 76.7%, Ash – 1.2%; (iii) Grain or By Product – Dark Flour , Moisture – 11.7%, Protein – 15.0%, Fat – 2.8%, Fiber – 1.1%, N-Free Extract – 67.7%, Ash – 1.7%; (iv) Grain or By Product – Groats, Moisture – 10.6%, Protein – 11.2%, Fat – 2.4%, Fiber – 0.6%, N-Free Extract – 73.7%, Ash – 1.5%; (v) Grain or By Product – Hulls, Moisture – 8.0%, Protein – 4.5%, Fat – 0.9%, Fiber – 47.6%, N-Free Extract – 36.8%, Ash – 2.2%; (vi) Grain or By Product – Middlings, Moisture – 10.7%, Protein – 27.2%, Fat – 7.0%, Fiber – 11.4%, N-Free Extract – 39.1%, Ash – 4.6%; and (vii) Grain or By Product – Farina, Moisture – 12.0%, Protein – 2.7%, Fat – 0.4%, Fiber – 0.4%, N-Free Extract – 83.0%, Ash – 0.5%. (a) Food For Humans:- most of the buckwheat grain utilized as food for humans is marketed in the form of flour. The flour is generally dark colored due to presence of hull fragments not removed during the milling process. Buckwheat flour is used primarily for making buckwheat griddle cakes, and is more commonly marketed in the form of pancake mixes than as pure buckwheat flour. These prepared mixes may contain Buckwheat mixed with Wheat, Corn, Rice, or Oat flours and a leavening agent. Buckwheat flour is never produced from tartary Buckwheat because of a bitter taste that makes it undesirable as human food. Some Buckwheat grain is utilized in the form of groats (that part of the grain that is left after the hulls are removed from the kernels). The product may be marketed as whole groats, cracked groats, or as a coarse granular product. These products are used for breakfast food, porridge, and thickening materials for soups, gravies, and dressings. Buckwheat may cause a rash on the skin of certain individuals, especially if it is eaten frequently or in large quantities. Buckwheat flour and groats must be used fresh because their fat content is high and they soon become rancid. This poor keeping quality makes buckwheat products difficult to handle in the summer. (b) Feed For Livestock:- Buckwheat is a satisfactory partial substitute for other grains in feeding livestock. It has a lower feeding value than Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, or Corn. The grain should be ground and mixed with at least two parts of Corn, Oats, or Barley to one part Buckwheat. When fed continually or in large amounts to certain animals, Buckwheat grain may cause a rash to appear on the skin. This rash is confined to the white-haired parts of the hide of the animal, and apparently occurs only when animals are exposed to light. The substances that produce the rash are in the Buckwheat hulls. Tartary Buckwheat has a lower feeding value for livestock than the common varieties, but it was used extensively as an ingredient of scratch feeds for poultry. The small, smooth, rounded seed of tartary makes it more satisfactory for poultry than the larger and more angular seeds of common Buckwheat. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein, fat, and minerals, and are considered a good feed for cattle when not fed in large amounts or as the only concentrate. They may also be used satisfactorily as a substitute for linseed meal in a ration consisting of tankage, linseed meal, and Alfalfa hay. Buckwheat middlings apparently have no harmful effect on dairy cows or dairy products. They are not satisfactory for pigs when fed as the only concentrate, and are not palatable to pigs as are other ground grains. Buckwheat hulls have little or no feeding value, but they contain most of the fiber of the seed. They are sometimes combined with middlings and sold as buckwheat feed or bran. They are also used as soil mulch and poultry litter in the United States and for pillow stuffing in Japan. Buckwheat straw is sometimes used for feed when well preserved, but may cause digestive disturbances when fed in large amounts. Buckwheat seed is an ingredient in commercial bird feed mixes and the seed is sometimes planted to provide feed and cover for wildlife. (c) Honey Crop:- with the exception of tartary, buckwheat is sometimes used as a honey crop. It has a long blooming period, especially in September when other sources of nectar are limited. The honey is dark in color, and has a strong flavor unpleasant to some persons but highly favored by others. Buckwheat was once an important honey crop in this

country, especially in the Northeast where climatic conditions are most favorable to nectar flow. When Buckwheat was commonly grown, it was one of the beekeepers' greatest sources of nectar, and the supply of Buckwheat honey generally exceeded the demand. However, because of the decline of Buckwheat as a grain crop, Buckwheat honey now is so uncommon that it may command a price higher than that of almost any other honey. Buckwheat nectar flow is favored by adequate moisture combined with clear, still days and cool nights. Under these conditions, an acre of Buckwheat may support a hive of bees and yield up to 150 pounds of honey in a season. Reports are that it is not uncommon for a strong colony to glean 10 pounds of honey per day while foraging Buckwheat. Although Buckwheat is one of the most dependable and highest yielding honey plants, it normally yields nectar only during the morning and bees are unable to complete a full day of nectar collection. As a result, bees working Buckwheat may not be very amiable to the beekeeper should he visit his hives in the afternoon. Buckwheat may fill a special need for the beekeeper since the honey flow comes late in the season when other nectar is scarce. Thus, it may be possible to obtain a crop of Buckwheat honey in an area where an earlier flow has been harvested from other sources. The variety Tokyo is reported to produce a lighter colored honey than most Buckwheats. (d) Smother Crop:- although modern weed control methods have reduced the need for smother crops, Buckwheat may still be useful for this purpose. Buckwheat is a good competitor because it germinates rapidly, and the dense leaf canopy soon shades the soil. This rapid growth soon smothers most weeds. Buckwheat has been cited as a useful crop for control of quackgrass in the Northeastern states, but rapid and complete control should not be expected. A heavy crop of Buckwheat should smother most of the quackgrass if the land has been previously cultivated to break up the quackgrass sod, and then fall – or early spring-plowed and disked or field cultivated occasionally until planting time. Other weeds may be more effectively controlled by growing Buckwheat. Scientists have reported that the crop can be used to eradicate Canada thistle, sowthistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed and perennial peppergrass (Marshall and Pomeranz). Because of Buckwheat's early competitiveness, it is not useful as a companion crop for establishing legumes. (e) Green Manure Crop:- Buckwheat is a useful green manure crop. It can produce significant amounts of dry matter. Up to 3 tons of dry matter per acre has been obtained after 6 to 8 weeks of growth on relatively unproductive land under Pennsylvania conditions. When plowed under, the plant material decays rapidly, making nitrogen and mineral constituents available for the succeeding crop. The resulting humus improves physical condition and moisture-holding capacity of soil. Where a second crop of green manure is desired, rye may be drilled into the buckwheat stubble and plowed under in the spring. The rye frequently can be drilled into the buckwheat stubble without previous disking or plowing. Buckwheat green manure may also fit into fairly tight rotations such as when a crop is harvested prior to mid-July and a succeeding crop is not scheduled until fall. If volunteer buckwheat is harmful in the succeeding crop, then the green manure crop of buckwheat should be destroyed before a large number of seeds mature. (f) Milling Buckwheat:- a few mills still use old-fashioned stone burs to produce buckwheat flour, but the greater number use steel rolls. Some buckwheat flour is milled so finely and is so refined that it is as white as wheat flour. Usually, however, small particles of hull remain in the flour and give it a characteristic dark color. Flours are milled to meet. the protein and fiber specifications of the buyer. One hundred pounds of clean, dry buckwheat yields 60 to 75 pounds of flour, 4 to 18 pounds of middlings, and 18 to 26 pounds of hulls. Not more than 52 pounds of pure white flour from 100 pounds of grain is obtained in milling. Buckwheat more than 1 year old is reported to make flour inferior to that made from freshly harvested grain. The middlings, composed mostly of the gem and the inner covering of the grain just beneath the hull, are used for feed. (III) Growth Habits:- Buckwheat has an indeterminate growth habit. Consequently the plant grows vegetatively and flowers until terminated by frost. There has been little effort to improve the crop through plant breeding since Buckwheat is naturally cross-pollinated and cannot be inbred because of self-incompatibility. Therefore, Buckwheat yields, unlike those of other crops, have remained relatively stable and thus have discouraged production. Flowers of cross-pollination species of Buckwheat attract insects because of their secreted nectar. However, studies at Pennsylvania indicate that insect activity is not essential to get effective fertilization and seed set. (IV) Environment Requirement:- (A) Climatic Requirements:- Buckwheat grows best where the climate is moist and cool. It can be grown rather far north and at high altitudes, because its growing period is short (10 to 12 weeks) and its heat requirements for development are low. The crop is extremely sensitive to unfavorable weather conditions and is killed quickly by freezing temperatures both in the spring and fall. High temperatures and dry weather at blooming time may cause blasting of flowers and prevent seed formation. Generally, buckwheat seeding is timed so that the plants will bloom and set seed when hot, dry weather is over. Often seeding is delayed until three months prior to the first killing frost in the fall. (B) Soil Requirements:- Buckwheat grows on a wide range of soil types and fertility levels. It produces a better crop than other grains on infertile, poorly drained soils if the climate is moist and cool. It is an efficient crop in extracting phosphorous of low availability from the soil. In addition, buckwheat tends to lodge badly on fertile soils. It is often better suited than most other grains on newly cleared land, on drained marsh land, or on other rough land with a high content of decaying vegetative matter. Buckwheat has higher tolerance to soil acidity than any other grain crop. It is best suited to light to medium textured, well-drained soils such as sandy loams, loams and silt loams. It does not grow well in heavy, wet soils or in soils that contain high levels of limestone. It grows well where alfalfa or red clover would not. On soils high in nitrogen, lodging may occur and cause a reduction in yield. Once lodged, a buckwheat plant does not return upright. Crusting on clay soils may result in an unsatisfactory stand because of poor seedling emergence. (C) Seed Preparation And Germination:- Buckwheat will germinate at temperatures ranging from 45 to 105 °F. Freshly harvested seed of some types may not germinate until after 30–60 days of drying and storage. The seed may retain its viability for several years, but seed that is no more than one year old is best to use for planting. Buckwheat plants will emerge from the soil 3–5 days after planting. The time required is influenced by depth of seeding and the temperature and moisture content of the soil. (V) Cultural Practices:- (A) Crop Sequence And Rotation:- serious diseases affecting other dicot field crops have not been important in buckwheat; therefore the volunteer plant problem is the main problem in crop sequences. Volunteer sunflower, rapeseed, mustard, and corn can be serious weeds in buckwheat planted before June 15. Volunteer buckwheat can be a problem in crops following buckwheat, but herbicides will control these in most crops. (B) Seedbed Preparation:- a firm seedbed is best for successful buckwheat production because of its relatively small seed size and its shallow root system. A firm seedbed facilitates absorption of nutrients essential for rapid growth, and tends to reduce losses from drought. If soil has been plowed for a previous crop which has failed, only disking or harrowing may be required. Rolling or cultipacking the seedbed just prior to seeding is sometimes helpful. (C) Seeding Date:- Buckwheat may be sown at any time after all danger of killing frost is past. Since the crop grows rapidly and matures in a short growing season, the most common practice is to seed the crop only 10–12 weeks before a killing frost is expected. For Wisconsin, seeding in mid-June is advised. For Minnesota, plantings in June in the north, before July 15 in the central, and before July 25 in the extreme southern part of the state may mature sufficiently before normal frost dates. The crop produces seed within one month after planting and continues to flower and produce seed until killing frosts occur. Thin stands of buckwheat produce strong plants that branch and resist lodging on good land. Thick stands produce plants that are spindly and have short branches and poor seed set. (E) Fertilizer And Lime Requirements:- Buckwheat has a modest feeding capacity compared to most other grains, and if fertilizer is not applied, the removal of nutrients by a buckwheat crop may have a depressing effect on the yield of the following crop. Typical nutrient removals by the grain for a 1 200 lb/a crop are 9 lb/a N, 3 lb/a P_2O_5 and 12 lb/a K_2O. However, in Minnesota, a 2 000-pound yield of seed removed 40 pounds N, 20 of P_2O_5 and 13 pounds per acre of K_2O or about the same as a 2 000 pound crop of sunflower seed. The crop grows well on acid soils and gives little response to liming above a pH of 5.0. It has about the same acid tolerances as oat and potatoes. Soils should be limed for the crops grown in rotation with buckwheat. It is unlikely that buckwheat will respond to additional P or K at soil tests above 30 lb/a P or 300 lb/a K. The following table

shows the recommended fertilizer rates for buckwheat yielding 30–50 bu/a for Wisconsin and Minnesota. Table:- Wisconsin and Minnesota recommended fertilizer applications for a goal of 30 to 50 bu/a buckwheat yield:- (i) Soil Test – Very Low Or Low, N^1 – 30 lb/a, P_2O_5 – 60–80 lb/a, K_2O – 60–90 lb/a; (ii) Soil Test – Medium, N^1 – 30 lb/a, P_2O_5 – 30–40 lb/a, K_2O – 30–60 lb/a; (iii) Soil Test – High , N^1 – 30 lb/a, P_2O_5 – 15–20 lb/a, K_2O – 15–30 lb/a; and (iv) Soil Test – Very High Or Excessively High , N^1 – 30 lb/a, P_2O_5 – 0 lb/a, K_2O – 0 lb/a. Recommended nitrogen rate ranges from 0 to 50 lb N/a depending on cropping history and organic matter level. If the previous crop was alfalfa, no nitrogen is recommended. If the previous crop was corn or small grains the recommended nitrogen rate is 50 lb N/a where soil organic matter is <2%, and 15 lbs N/a where the organic matter is 2–5%. (D) Method And Rate Of Seeding:- the most satisfactory method of sowing buckwheat is with a grain drill that plants the seed one to two inches deep. Poor stands are likely when seedings are more than two inches deep. A seeding rate of 36 to 72 pounds per acre or 16 seeds per square foot of clean, viable seed is sufficient. At least 48 pounds per acre should be used of large-seeded varieties such as Pennquad. (F) Variety Selection:- because little breeding work has been done on buckwheat, there are only a handful of varieties that are grown in the United States. Dr. Harold Marshall, formerly with the USDA at Penn State University did much of the variety improvement work in the 1960's to 1980's. The tetraploid variety Pennquad was released by Dr. Marshall's program in 1966 and is still grown on some of the buckwheat acreage. Most of the available buckwheat varieties are diploids. Since buckwheat is cross pollinated, variety designations may not be valid except for Certified seed lots. Varieties that have been grown in the United States in the past 20 years include:- (i) Mancan:- large-seeded diploid variety. Has low test weight but good market acceptability. Released by Agriculture Canada and licensed in 1974. (ii) Manor:- large-seeded diploid variety. Has low test weight but good market acceptability. Released by Agriculture Canada and licensed in 1980. Production of certified seed is limited to Canada. (iii) Pennquad:- very large-seeded tetraploid variety. Has good lodging resistance. The grain is especially well suited for milling because of its large, uniform size. Released by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station in 1966. (iv) Tempest:- small-seeded diploid variety with high test weight. Selected by Agriculture Canada from a Russian seedlot and licensed in 1971. (v) Tokyo:- small-seeded diploid type with high test weight. Developed by Agriculture Canada from a Japanese introduction. (vi) Winsor Royal:- large-seeded diploid type with low test weight, but has good market acceptability. Released by Winsor Grain Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1982. Sale of seed is regulated by the US Variety Protection Act. (vii) Common:- seed lots tested under this name range from small to medium in seed size and often have medium to high test weight. (G) Weed Control:- (1) Mechanical:- the best means of controlling weeds is to destroy the young weed seedlings with tillage prior to planting buckwheat. Good, solid stands of buckwheat will compete with weeds which may germinate later. (2) Chemical:- there are no herbicides registered for use on buckwheat in Wisconsin or Minnesota. (H) Diseases And Their Control:- diseases are not a problem in buckwheat production, although a leaf spot caused by species of the fungus Ramilaria and a root rot caused by Rhizoctonia sometimes occur. (I) Insects And Other Predators And Their Control:- Wireworms and Aphids may attack buckwheat, but do not cause serious losses. Japanese Beetles are particularly fond of buckwheat flowers and may occasionally do considerable damage. When birds are numerous, they may do considerable damage to buckwheat grain before the crop is ready for harvest. Deer and other wildlife may also damage buckwheat if the field is adjacent to a wooded area or other cover for wildlife. Rats and mice can be very destructive in buckwheat fields, especially when the plants have lodged. (J) Harvesting:- the best practice is to direct combine when the maximum number of seeds have matured (75% of seed brown or black) and the plants have lost most of their leaves. When immature plants are harvested, green seeds and moist fragments of the plants may cause difficulties in storing the grain. However, considerable grain loss from shattering may occur if the crop is left standing, especially after a killing frost. Cylinder speed (about 650 RPM) and cylinder concave clearance (1/8–1/2 in) of the combine should be set to prevent excessive cracking and breaking of the grain. Losses and broken kernels should be checked to refine combine adjustments. Proper selection of the sieves and adjustment of the chaffer and air settings are also important to insure minimal losses. Sieve openings of 1/4 to 3/8 in. are suggested. (K) Drying And Storage:- grain harvested with a combine may contain green plant fragments and require careful drying for safe storage. Drying of buckwheat grain prior to cleaning facilitates the removal of plant fragments and immature seeds. Seed should be dried prior to storage if its moisture percentage exceeds 16. With the use of a grain drier, buckwheat can be harvested at a much higher moisture content, thus minimizing the loss due to shattering. Market grades have been established for buckwheat and discounts are common if the seed doesn't meet the grade standards. (VI) Yield Potential And Performance Results:- Buckwheat yields in Wisconsin and Minnesota typically range from 500 to 2 000 pounds/acre. With good management and favorable weather, buckwheat should yield 1 200 to 1 600 pounds/acre in a cool, moist climate that is common in northern Wisconsin or Minnesota. No yield trials have been conducted in Wisconsin in recent years. Performance of three buckwheat varieties in 23 tests in Minnesota from 1982 through 1987 is summarized in the following Table. Table:- Performance of buckwheats in Minnesota tests, 1992–87:- (i) Variety – Mancan, Yields – 1 003 lbs/a, Test Weight – 44 lb/bu, Days to First Bloom – 32, Height – 40 in, No. of Seeds per lb – 15 770; (ii) Variety – Manor, Yields – 1 070 lbs/a, Test Weight – 44 lb/bu, Days to First Bloom – 32, Height – 40 in, No. of Seeds per lb – 16 256; and (iii) Variety – Winsor Royal, Yields – 1 124 lbs/a, Test Weight – 44 lb/bu, Days to First Bloom – 32, Height – 40 in, No. of Seeds per lb – 15 230. (VII) Economics of Production and Markets:- the profitability of growing buckwheat today is quite variable. Buckwheat has not been grown extensively in recent years because other crops were more profitable. Before planting buckwheat, growers are urged to ask themselves the following questions:- (1) Where will I purchase good quality seed? (2) What will be the seed price? (3) For what purpose will I raise the crop? – for feeding to livestock on my own farm? – to sell as a cash crop? – to be used personally for food? – to be left for wild game feed? (4) If I plan to sell, is there a buyer in the area? What price will I receive if I sell? Are there quality requirements? (5) If I plan to use it for food, how will I process it? Xxxxxx. Buckwheat:- 10 Health Benefits:- (1) Best source of high-quality, easily digestible proteins. This makes it an excellent meat substitute. High protein buckwheat flour is being studied for possible use in foods to reduce plasma cholesterol, body fat, and cholesterol gallstones. (2) Fat alternative. Buckwheat starch can also act as a fat alternative in processed foods. (3) The high level of rutin is extracted from the leaves for medicine to treat high blood pressure. (4) Non allergenic. Buckwheat hulls are used as pillow stuffing for those allergic to feathers, dust, and pollen. (5) May help diabetes. New evidence has found that buckwheat may be helpful in the management of diabetes according to Canadian researchers in the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. With a glycemic index of 54, it lowers blood sugars more slowly than rice or wheat products. (6) Great for the digestion. 'The properties of buckwheat are:- neutral thermal nature; sweet flavor; cleans and strengthens the intestines and improves appetite. Is effective for treating dysentery and chronic diarrhea'. According to Paul Pitchford in Healing with Whole Foods (1993). (7) Chemical free. Buckwheat grows so quickly that it does not usually require a lot of pesticides or other chemicals to grow well. (8) Buckwheat is good at drawing out retained water and excess fluid from swollen areas of the body. Read how to make a Buckwheat Plaster. (9) Buckwheat is a warming food. It is classified by macrobiotics as a yang food. It is great for eating in the cold winter months. (10) Buckwheat contains no gluten and is not a grain. It is therefore great for celiacs and those on grain free and gluten sensitive diets. I use it often in my Healthy Web BootCamps. Interesting trivia:- (i) There is a King Buckwheat and a Lady Agriculture, the queen is Queen Ceres, named after the mythological goddess of agriculture at the Preston County Buckwheat Festival every year. (ii) Buckwheat is related to rhubarb and sorrel. (iii) Buckwheat nectar is used to make honey. (iv) Buckwheat seedlings emerge and grow quickly so it is an unusually fast-growing crop. (v) In the growing of buckwheat disease has not been a problem so you will not find a lot of pesticides used in growing it. It will die when grown with most chemicals. (vi) It has been used as a substitute for other grains in gluten-free beer. Nutrition:- (i) Has high quality protein, containing all nine essential amino acids, including

lysine. (ii) Rich in iron. (iii) Very high in carbohydrates (80%). (iv) Very high in antioxidants. (v) Filled with many minerals and vitamins such as zinc, copper, and niacin. (vi) Contains a high level of rutin. History:- Buckwheat has been eaten since the eighth millennium BC. It was gathered from the wild in where it grew naturally. When cultivation began is not known. Buckwheat is native to Northern Europe and Asia. It was cultivated in China from the X through the XIII century. Then in the XIV and XV centuries it spread to Europe and Russia. Later it came to the United States by the Dutch during the XVII century. How to Store:- store in a airtight container in a cool dry place. Buckwheat flour is best stored in the refrigerator. Tips for eating or cooking:- rinse buckwheat under running water before cooking to remove dirt or debris. (i) Buckwheat can be milled into flour to make things like pancakes and pasta. (ii) The groats and grits make a tasty cereal. (iii) In Russia they roast the whole groats to make kasha. (iv) Buckwheat groats roasted are a very tasty addition to soups and other grain dishes. (v) Buckwheat is gluten-free; this makes it a great substitute for grains. (vi) In Japan they use buckwheat flour to make one of my favorites: Soba noodles, which is a traditional dish. (vii) Buckwheat is also used in the chocolate bar and snack food industry. Please Note Use and Safety:- if you need to be gluten-free; when buying buckwheat products like soba noodles do check the label as wheat flour is often added. Chinese medicine cautions against buckwheat for individuals with spleen qi deficiency. Macrobiotics indicates buckwheat will only do well in the intestines when Candida has been dealt with. A Japanese study found that 194 children out of 92 680 children exhibited allergy symptoms in response to buckwheat. Check with an allergy specialist before feeding buckwheat pasta to your child. Xxxxx. Common Buckwheat (Fagopyrum Esculentum) is a pseudo-cereal crop that produces short, wide-spreading plants bearing bright green, heart-shaped leaves and small white flowers. Although it may seem a bit odd to end our Grain of the Month adventure with a pseudo-cereal like Buckwheat, it has played an important role in diets around the world, mainly in Asia and Eastern Europe. Buckwheat has been providing essential nutrients, vitamins, energy, and fiber to humanity for approximately 8 000 years. Its first starring role as a cultivated crop appears circa 4000 BC in the Balkan region of Europe, but its thought to have truly taken hold inland in Southeast Asia and from there spread to Central Asia, Tibet, the Middle East, and Europe. There are accounts that Japan's Emperor Gensho ordered buckwheat cultivation throughout the entire country to prepare for dry weather in 722. Here in the United States (US), Buckwheat first hitched a ride with European colonists and, since that time, can be found growing in just about every corner of the globe. In fact, some early American crop yields are recorded by Dr. Jonathan Pireria in his book A Treatise on Food and Diet, published in New York in 1843 – complete with a recipe for Buckwheat cakes! Even before assessing the importance of buckwheat groats themselves, buckwheat has proved itself to be a valuable crop in the fields. As a short-season crop that performs well in acidic and under-fertilized soil, buckwheat can perform as a 'smother' crop, used to keep weeds at bay, and to keep soil erosion to a minimum while fields 'rest' during crop rotation. It performs best when sown in June, and because it blooms for quite a while (even into September), its nectar provides for late-season honey that can be dark amber in color and rich in flavor. Once the flowers have yielded buckwheat groats and it's time to harvest, the plant stalks can be dried further and used as straw for livestock, or the entire plants can be tilled under to help next year's soil retain more moisture. As a grain, it more than makes up for its less-than-striking appearance as a plant. Buckwheat groats are shaped almost like a pyramid, or a triangle with a rounded bottom and gently tapered sides. This unusual seed shape is actually how buckwheat got its common name, something that had been a point of no small discussion and debate at WGC Headquarters. Buckwheat is neither a relative of wheat nor a grain popular with bucks, but rather, its seeds so closely resemble the much-larger seeds of the beech tree that the plant has been called 'Beech Wheat', or Buckwheat, ever since. If the shape of these grains in all their un-grain-like wonder doesn't surprise, try this one on for size:- Buckwheat has a gene that lets it make red or green immature fruit, but the hull of common buckwheat becomes dark brown or almost black as the seeds reach maturity and are ready to harvest. Buckwheat Health Benefits:- Buckwheat contains higher levels of zinc, copper, and manganese than other cereal grains, and the bioavailability of zinc, copper, and potassium from buckwheat is also quite high. Potassium helps to maintain the water and acid balance in blood and tissue cells, zinc helps to bolster the immune system, and copper deficiency leads to a number of really scary-sounding neurodegenerative diseases and disorders with terrifyingly long names. Bottom line? Having buckwheat in your diet can help you stay fit, nimble, and healthy. Buckwheat also provides a very high level of protein, second highest only to oats. Not only is buckwheat protein well-balanced and rich in lysine, its amino acid score is 100, which is one of the highest amino acid scores among plant sources as well. Before you pin a gold star on buckwheat for its perfect test score, it's important to note there is some evidence that the protein digestibility in humans can be somewhat low. While this makes it a less than ideal source of protein for growing children or anyone with digestive tract issues, it's perfectly fine for the grown-ups of the world. Besides, humans are meant to have a varied, omnivorous diet, so it's good to obtain protein from a variety of sources. But let's get back to buckwheat! If we continue to focus on its role in the digestive tract, then buckwheat can play two important roles for most adults:- (i) It's high in soluble fiber, helping to slow down the rate of glucose absorption. This can be especially important in people with diabetes and anyone else trying to maintain balanced blood sugar levels. One Slovenian study in 2001 showed boiled buckwheat groats or bread made with at least 50% Buckwheat flour induce much lower postprandial (after-meal) blood glucose and insulin responses than white wheat bread. (ii) It's a potential source of resistant starch, a type of starch that escapes digestion in the small intestine. Resistant starch is often considered the third type of dietary fiber because it possesses some of the benefits of insoluble fiber and some of the benefits of soluble fiber. While most of the starch in buckwheat is readily digestible, the small portion that is resistant (about 4–7%) can be highly advantageous to overall colon health. In addition to the health benefits of consuming buckwheat groats and buckwheat flour themselves, there are even some studies focusing on the health benefits of buckwheat protein isolates and buckwheat flavonoids. And the buck doesn't stop there. Additional health benefits have been charted in buckwheat protein isolate, thought to be a useful functional food ingredient to treat hypertension, obesity, and constipation. Even on the molecular level, in sprout form, or taken as extracts from either the groat or the hull, buckwheat's benefits abound. Close examination of buckwheat's flavonoid compounds (naturally occurring plant pigments in red, purple-red, and purple) reveals groats contain rutin, a particular bioflavonoid thought to help control blood pressure as well as to possess anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic properties. Finally, we can't close the health benefits of buckwheat without mentioning it's a naturally gluten-free whole grain. With the number of gluten-intolerant people continuing to rise, buckwheat can play an important – and tasty! – role in any gluten-free diet. Boltin' Down The Buckwheat!:- Soba noodles … Galettes (Crepes) and Blinis (Blintz) … Kasha … Pancakes … When you stop and look around at some of the world's most savory and satisfying foods, don't be surprised to see buckwheat on the ingredient list. Every culture puts its own spin on cooking with buckwheat, making the recipe or dish wholly their own. For example, soba noodles first made an appearance in post-Edo Japan in the late 1800s and can be found in straight-up soba, green tea, or sweet yam flavors. It's possible to enjoy these noodles in either hot or cold dishes throughout the year, but cold soba noodles with various dipping sauces are most popular in Japan's hot summer months. Korean buckwheat noodles (naeng myun) are usually a combination of buckwheat flour and potato or sweet potato starch, while the Chinese version are usually solely made with buckwheat flour. Travelers exploring the northern heights of Italy's Lombardy region can dine on a dish made with Swiss chard, potatoes, and pizzoccheri, a type of short, flat ribbon pasta made with buckwheat and wheat flour. If you're in the Brittany region of France, you'd best not call your galettes 'crepes' – unless you're already planning a fast get-away to the western-most part of the region, where it's acceptable to call these wide pancakes by the 'c' name. And depending on where you are in the world, you may sit down to blinis made from buckwheat and potato, blintz smeared with butter and jam, or buckwheat blinis rolled around salty caviar with sour cream for dipping. However you serve it, buckwheat makes a nutty and robust addition to any meal. Cooking buckwheat groats comes with only one caution from our WGC Test Kitchens:- If you skip the 'coat with egg or oil, then heat in

a skillet until dry' step in any recipe you use, don't be surprised when the groats swell to comedic proportions and collapse into a thick, oatmeal-like mass. Limited cooking liquids can also help spare you this surprise, but make no mistake – buckwheat groats, even roasted as kasha, really want to mash together and give up most if not all of their individuality. If attempting a pilaf, tabouleh, or any other dish where individual grains are desired, take the extra five or so minutes and break out an egg, an egg white, or a little bit of oil. Bonkers For Buckwheat – The Strange, Interesting, And Miscellaneous:- (i) If it ever shows up on Team Trivia night, one hundred pounds of clean, dry buckwheat yields 60 to 75 pounds of flour and 18 to 26 pounds of hulls. (ii) There's an International Symposium on Buckwheat held every three years. It's organized by the International Buckwheat Research Association (IBRA) and has been held in Slovenia, Japan, Poland, Russian, China, Japan, Canada, South Korea and the Czech Republic since its inauguration in 1980. Most recently, the 11th International Symposium on Buckwheat was held July 19–July 23, 2010 in Orel, Russia. (iii) If the next International Symposium on Buckwheat proves too far for your frequent flyer miles to carry you, there's also a Northeast Buckwheat Growers Association (NBGA) operating out of Cornell University. Not only does this group disseminate some great information about growing buckwheat, if you're lucky, you can go on a tour of a real buckwheat field! The most recent tour, the 2010 Northeast Buckwheat Field Day, took place in August 2010 and was hosted by the Institute for Sustainability at Alfred State College in Alfred, NY. Thomas Bjorkman of Cornell University led a tour of demonstrations on best management techniques for buckwheat grain production, and nationally known cover crop consultant Dr. Elizabeth Dyck discussed summer cover crops, including buckwheat. (iv) Fear not, Canadian growers! You've got your own specialized association to turn to for questions on best buckwheat growing, harvesting, and marketing practices – the Canadian Special Crops Association (CSCA). (v) Buckwheat's been here in the US for a long time, and no one knows this better than the folks at Birkett Mills. Nestled in a town called Penn Yan in upstate New York, Birkett Mills was established in 1797 and they have been providing buckwheat products since. (In case you're wondering, the name Penn Yan came about as a way to honor the town's Pennsylvania and Yankee settlers.) Birkett Mills 'serves as America's buckwheat capital, right in the heart of New York's picturesque Finger Lakes region'. (vi) If you live in West Virginia and fancy a bit of a road trip in late September, be sure not to miss the Preston County Buckwheat Festival, soon to be entering its 70th year! Preston High School Juniors begin preparing for the festival when snow still sits on the ground, then the finalists go on to compete in the Buckwheat Royalty Pageant in May each year, competing for the Festival's King Buckwheat and Queen Ceres (Roman goddess of agriculture; counterpart of Greek Demeter). And guess who performed at the 2010 Preston County Buckwheat Festival? None other than American Idol finalist and country singer Bucky Covington! We can't help but wonder who will perform in 2011! (vii) Ever wonder what happens to all those discarded buckwheat hulls? Well, it turns out buckwheat hulls have long been popular as the filling in homeopathic pillows. They're also used in heating/cooling packs, which are often scented with lavender or other stress-relieving herbs. Just be careful not to eat that pillow! According to a case study published in The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology back in February of 2009, two patients experienced separate allergic reactions when buckwheat was consumed, after a history of sleeping on buckwheat pillows. (viii) Did you know that the character of Buckwheat from The Little Rascals was originally a girl? It's true! The Buckwheat character first appeared as Stymie's sister in a few shorts back in 1934, when the role was played by two different female actresses. Later that year, child actor Billie Thomas nabbed the part – even though Thomas was a boy! The Buckwheat character didn't become a boy until 1935 when the Stymie character left the series. (ix) One of the most famous buckwheats to date is undoubtedly Buckwheat Zydeco. Under his aforementioned stage name, American accordionist and zydeco musician Stanley Dural, Jr. has been entertaining audiences far and wide with his rollicking Cajun music for more than 30 years. (x) Buckwheat Zydeco may be a great musician, but even he can't claim to have sung about foods made with his namesake. That dubious honor belongs to none other than British band 3 Mustaphas 3, who released their country track titled 'Soba Song' (sung appropriately in Japanese, of course) on their 1990 album Soup of the Century. (xi) If all that music and dancing makes it hard to fall asleep at night, legendary Danish author Hans Christian Andersen wrote a fable about buckwheat. Granted, it's more of a cautionary tale about the cost of pride and isn't really suitable for a child's bedtime story, but perhaps grown-ups will appreciate the moral of the story. / Дьжени (Jenny). (Stanley Dural, Jr.) (Cajun). (Zydeco). (3 Mustaphas 3). (Hans Christian Andersen). Гречиха (Fagopyrum), Род Травянистых Растений Семейства Гречишных, крупяная культура. 4–5 Видов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 2 дикорастущих Вида. Гречиха посевная, или съедобная (Fagopyrum Sagittatum, или Fagopyrum Esculentum), возделывается во многих, в основном Европейских странах, в том числе в бывшем СССР (в культуре с 3-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, родина – Гималаи). Гречиха посевная – яровая, влаголюбивая, теплолюбивая (всходы погибают от заморозков 2 °C) культура. Вегетационный период – 60–120 суток. Опыляется Пчёлами. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы и окультуренные торфянистые. Пищевое (из зерна крупа, мука) растение. Лузгу, солому и мякину используют на корм. Хороший медонос (до 60 килограммов (кг) мёда с 1 гектара (га)). Основные районы выращивания в бывшем СССР:- УССР, БССР, Центральночернозёмные области РСФСР, Поволжье, Предуралье. Средняя урожайность зерна 8–12, в передовых хозяйствах – 20–25 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га). Лучшие предшественники – Зернобобовые, сахарная Свёкла, Картофель. Сорта:- Юбилейная 2, Калининская, Казанская крупнозёрная, Виктория, Галлея, Сокуровская, Аромат, Минчанка, Баллада, Нектарница и другие. Сорт Сумчанка имеет потенциальную урожайность зерна 25 ц/га. Гречиха отзывчива на азотные (30–45 кг/га N), на бедных почвах фосфорные (30–60 кг/га P_2O_5) и калийные (60 кг/га K_2O) минеральные удобрения. Высевают Гречиху в достаточно прогретую почву обычным рядовым или широкорядным способом, норма посева семян соответственно 80–100 и 45–50 кг/га, глубина посева 4–7 см. Убирают раздельным способом. Вредители – Медяницы, Тли; болезни – ложная мучнистая роса, серая гниль. Внедряется в производство интенсивная технология возделывания и уборки Гречихи. Она включает:- размещение посевов после лучших предшественников, выращивание высокоурожайных сортов, своевременный сев в хорошо подготовленную почву, обеспечение оптимального питания растений в расчёте на запланированную урожайность, интегрированную систему защиты растений от сорняков, вредителей и болезней, выполнение комплекса агротехнических приёмов, способствующих защите почв от эрозии, точное соблюдение технологической дисциплины, то есть сроков и качественных показателей намеченных операций. Из дикорастущих Видов в бывшем СССР на Сахалине произрастает Многолетняя Гречиха Полукустарниковая (Fagopyrum Suffruticosum). Однолетняя Гречиха Татарская (Fagopyrum Tataricum) – распространённый Сорняк. Гречишные (Polygonaceae), Семейство Двудольных Цветковых Растений. Одно- и многолетние травянистые растения, кустарники и лианы, иногда небольшие деревья. Листья, как правило, очередные, простые, с раструбом при основании. Цветки мелкие, правильные, большей частью обоеполые с 3- или (редко) 2-членным простым околоцветником (тычинок 6–9, плодолистиков 2–4), собраны в сложные соцветия. Плод ореховидный. Семя с развитым мучнистым эндоспермом и прямым или изогнутым зародышем. В Семействе около 30 Родов (около 800 Видов). Распространены по всему земному шару, но в основном в умеренном поясе Северного полушария. В бывшем СССР – свыше 300 Видов из 9–11 Родов. Среди них крупяные (Гречиха), овощные (Ревень, Щавель) культуры, лекарственные, дубильные (Виды Горца, Ревень), кормовые, декоративные (Гречиха Бальджуанская) растения; Джузгун используют для закрепления песков, в озеленении, на топливо, его зелёные побеги – корм для скота. Издавна Гречка ценится на Руси. Даже в наш высокотехнологичный век эта культура остаётся экологически чистой, поскольку не требует химических обработок. Выгодно и перспективно по многим причинам и возделывание Гречихи:- она используется на продовольственные (крупа) и медицинские (рутин) цели, а также имеет ряд агротехнических преимуществ. В частности может быть страховой культурой для пересева погибших озимых. Гречиха является и ценным медоносным

растением. С одного гектара её посева можно получить от 60 до 140 кг мёда. Поэтому увеличение посевных площадей под Гречихой способствует повышению продукционных, средообразующих и ресурсосберегающих функций агроэкосистем. В Российской Федерации посевные площади под Гречихой в 2014 составили 1 014 600 га, в том числе:- в Алтайском Крае – 464 400 га, Башкортостане – 91 900 га, Оренбургской Области – 84 700 га, Орловской Области – 60 400 га. Валовые сборы Гречихи заметно колеблются по годам в зависимости от урожайности, связанной с погодными условиями. Размеры посевных площадей Гречихи во многих хозяйствах определяются также в соответствии с текущей конъюнктурой рынка. По экспертным оценкам ёмкость рынка гречневой крупы в России ежегодно составляет около 300 000 тонн. Практически вся потребляемая Гречка – Российского производства. Гречневую крупу производят на 47 предприятиях (по данным на Июнь 2015). На 4 крупнейших предприятия приходится 20%, а 20 ведущих предприятий производят более 40% этой крупы. Среди регионов России крупнейшим по объёмам производства гречневой крупы является Сибирский Федеральный Округ, на его долю в 2013/14 МГ пришлось 46% от производства данной продукции в стране (181 800 тонн), ещё 27% приходится на Центральный Федеральный Округ (106 900 тонн). В 2013 в России собрали 833 400 тонн зерна Гречихи, это те объёмы, которые привели к снижению цен на зерно Гречихи и крупу. Всероссийский Научно-Исследовательский Институт Зернобобовых и Крупяных Культур (Стрелецкий, Орловская Область) создал серию высокоурожайных сортов Гречихи, адаптированных к широкому диапазону почвенно-климатических условий. Скороспелые сорта (Скороспелая 86, Темп); ограниченно ветвящиеся сорт (Молва), приспособленные к пониженным температурам и невысокому уровню агротехники; детерминантные сорта с повышенной устойчивостью к полеганию Деметра, Дождик (крупнозёрные), Дикуль (короткостебельный, отзывчивый на внесение повышенных доз минеральных удобрений, пригодный к однофазной уборке), Девятка (крупнозёрный, отличается повышенной конкурентоспособностью в условиях пониженных температур и раннего посева). Созданы перспективные сорта Диалог, Дружина (крупнозёрные, короткостебельные, дружносозревающие), Дизайн (зеленоцветковый, что обеспечивает повышенную устойчивость плодов к осыпанию и дополнительный потенциал фотосинтеза). Наряду с увеличением урожайности у современных сортов наблюдается улучшение большинства показателей качества зерна и крупы:- увеличение массы 1 000 зёрен на 5.2 г, выравненности крупы – на 7.6%, выхода ядрицы – на 1.6%, крупности крупы – на 20.4%. Новые сорта способны давать высокие (3–4 т/га) урожаи не только на сортоучастках, но и в производственных условиях, однако средняя урожайность Гречихи в стране в несколько раз ниже потенциальной и составляет около 8 ц/га. Это объясняется рядом причин. Прежде всего, далеко не всегда соблюдается необходимая агротехника. В частности, Гречиху необходимо размещать на хорошо аэрируемых почвах. Недостаток почвенного воздуха приводит к нарушению поглощающей способности корней и накоплению в них ядов в процессе дыхания. Гречиха требовательна к кислотности почвы – при pH 4.6–4.7 она не отзывается на удобрения и формирует низкий урожай (5.0–6.0 ц/га). Наличие в её посевах высокостебельных сорняков снижает урожайность Гречихи до 5.5 ц/га. Необходимо сбалансированное внесение азота, фосфора и калия, которое повышает урожай зерна Гречихи на 3.2–4.6 ц/га. Однако хлорсодержащие калийные удобрения необходимо вносить с осени. При весеннем внесении ионы хлора снижают нектаропродуктивность растений Гречихи, от которой на 95% зависит опыление цветков и, в конечном итоге, урожайность. Для лучшего опыления необходимо иметь на 1 га 2–3 пчёлосемьи. Для увеличения продуктивности Гречихи и снижения затрат на её производство целесообразна внекорневая подкормка комплексными минеральными удобрениями с микроэлементами в фазу плодообразования. Общим недостатком при возделывании Гречихи является затягивание с уборкой, что ведёт к значительным потерям от осыпания. Одним из проявлений недостаточно внимательного отношения к Гречихе со стороны производственников является и то, что до сих пор сортовые посевы составляют лишь около 50% от общей площади посевов Гречихи, что, безусловно, негативно сказывается на уровне урожайности культуры. Учитывая то, что себестоимость одной тонны зерна Гречихи составляет 4 500 Рублей, а переработчики принимали его в начале уборки по 7 000–8 000 Рублей за тонну, то очевидно, что Гречиха высокодоходная культура даже в кризисных условиях. Гречиха Обыкновенная – Греча, Гречка, Гречуха, Греческая Пшеница (Polygonum) – хлебное и прекрасное медоносное Растение, семена которого идут в пищу человека и отчасти животных. Возделывается преимущественно в России. В Англии, Франции и Германии Гречиха разводится для корма Птиц (в особенности Фазанов). Гречиха отличается коротким периодом произрастания (12–16 недель), и хотя семена её могут прорастать при низкой температуре, но заморозки в 2–3 °C совершенно уничтожают её всходы. В общем более других хлебов страдая от неблагоприятных условий погоды, Гречиха крайне неприхотлива к почве. Гречневая крупа делится на сорта. Ядрица – крупа из целых зёрен Гречихи. Применяется для приготовления рассыпчатых каш. Смоленская крупа – мелкая гречневая крупа, скатанная до величины макового зерна. Применяется для начинок пирогов, для сладких и полусладких каш на молоке. Продел – дроблёная гречневая крупа. Применяется для приготовления вязкой каши-размазни.

BUD = ПОЧКА – Bud:- tree buds may be vegetative or reproductive. Vegetative buds continue to produce height growth units unless or until they are induced to form flowers. When a shoot apical meristem is induced to form a reproductive bud, its existence terminates when the pollen or seeds are shed. Exactly what induces the formation of a reproductive bud varies with species, but changes in the number of daylight hours is a common signal in many plants. Changes in the levels of hormones and carbohydrates are among the factors that signal the physiological factors that directly result in flowering. Bud is an unopened flower or a growing tip surrounded by its immature perianth segments or leaves. In a maturing stem, the area where a leaf attaches to the stem is called a Node, and the region between successive nodes is called an Internode. Stems bear leafy shoots (branches) at the nodes, which arise from buds (dormant shoots). Lateral branches develop either from axillary, or lateral, buds found in the angle between the leaf and the stem or from terminal buds at the end of the shoot. In temperate-climate plants these buds have extended periods of dormancy, whereas in tropical plants the period of dormancy is either very short or nonexistent. The precise positional relationship of stem, leaf, and axillary bud is important to understanding the diversity of the shoot system in angiosperms. Understanding this relationship makes it possible to identify organs such as leaves that are so highly modified they no longer look like leaves, or stems that are so modified that they resemble leaves. Bud is a short embryonic stem tip bearing leaves or flowers or both. / виды (species). У растений под Почкой понимается зачаток побега. Различают:- (i) вегетативные почки, состоящие из зачаточного стебля (оси) и зачатков листьев; и (ii) генеративные почки, несущие также зачатки соцветий и цветков. По месту формирования почки подразделяются на:- (i) верхушечные почки, формирующиеся на верхушке стебля и продолжающие рост главного стебля в длину; (ii) пазушные почки, формирующиеся в пазухах листьев и дающие начало ветвям. Почки, не развивающиеся в побеги несколько лет, называются спящими. Спящие почки дают побеги в случае повреждения или обрезки вышележащих участков ствола и ветвей, что используется при прививке одних видов растений на другие. Почка представляет собой зачаточный побег, закладываемый осенью, и является одним из основных признаков для определения растения в безлистном (зимнем) состоянии. Снаружи почки обычно прикрыты плотными, кожистыми почечными чешуями. Такие почки называются чешуйчатыми, Но иногда чешуи совсем отсутствуют и тогда называются обнажёнными. Кроме того, выделяют почки генеративные, внутри которых находятся бутоны и вегетативные, содержащие непосредственно вегетативный побег и листья. По расположению и прикреплению к стволу почки бывают:- верхушечные (конечная почка), пазушные (боковые), сидячие – прикрепляющиеся непосредственно к побегу, черешчатые (стебельчатые) – прикрепляющаяся к стволу с помощью ножки, свободные – возвышающаяся над стволом, и скрытые в ткани побега или под листовой подушкой, рубцом, остатками листа.

BUDAPEST STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED = БУДАПЕШТСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА ЛИМИТИД – The Budapest Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) aims to ensure a transparent and liquid market for its listed securities issued either in Hungary or abroad. As the key institution of the domestic financial market, the stock exchange provides various economic entities with an opportunity to raise capital in an open market and offers investors effective investment opportunities. Through the concentration of supply and demand, it is the most important institution of price discovery. The stock exchange actively participates in promoting the continuous improvement of the financial culture of domestic companies and investors. The four main activities of the stock exchange:- (i) Listing services:- the BSE allows economic entities to acquire the financial resources required for their expansion in a cost-effective way. In addition, the BSE provides access to the dynamically growing assets of domestic institutional investors and to domestic investor savings. The exchange also provides investors with the simplest access to the global investor community. (ii) Trading services:- the BSE acts as the main platform to trade financial instruments. Currently, over 40 domestic and foreign broker companies take part in the exchange trading. (iii) Dissemination of market information:- the Exchange supplies real-time and accurate trading data of its listed securities and provides news services on issuers and section members. Through the exchange's extensive data vendor network, both institutional and individual investors can access market data in a timely and efficient manner. (iv) Product development:- the BSE provides a trading opportunity for financial innovations, and offers a wide and constantly growing product range for investors on the futures and option markets. Index futures and options are calculated directly by the exchange. Investors seeking hedging opportunities or gearing can select from a wide array of individual stocks and currency, interest rate and commodity derivatives. The Exchange's main goal is to become the financial centre and primary trading venue of Hungarian securities, and to successfully take part in the competition for issuers. This is achieved by a client-oriented operation, a commitment to continuously improve its services and an application of timely and effective technological improvements and solutions. The Hungarian Stock Exchange, the ancestor of today's Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE) started its operation on 18 January 1864 in Pest. Although the institution was set up as a stock exchange, four years after its inception it acquired the Grain Hall, the centre of grain trade, becoming the newly created Budapest Stock and Commodity Exchange (BSCE). Following 1889 the stock prices of companies listed on the Budapest Stock Exchange were also published in Vienna, Frankfurt, London and Paris, attesting to the international importance of the BSE. From the1890s Hungarian government bonds were regularly traded on the stock exchanges of London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin. Following World War II, after the nationalisation of the majority of private Hungarian firms, the government officially dissolved the Budapest Stock and Commodity Exchange, and the exchange's assets became state property. After the re-establishment, on 21 June, 1990, the BSE re-opened its doors with 41 founding members and one single equity, IBUSZ, the Budapest Stock Exchange. The open-outcry system of the physical trading floor that characterized the spot market functioned with partial electronic support until 1995. From 1995 until November, 1998 securities trading took place concurrently on the trading floor and in a remote trading system, when the new MultiMarket Trading System (MMTS), based entirely on remote trading was launched. The traditional 'battlefield rumble' of the physical trading floor ceased within a year by September 1999, at which time physical trading was entirely replaced by the electronic remote trading platform of the derivatives market. In April, 2000, after twelve years of operations as an independent legal person, the new BSE Council decided to convert to a business association in order to maintain and strengthen its competitive position. The year 2004 brought some decisive events in the life of the Exchange. A major restructuring took place in the ownership structure of the BSE, involving the purchase of a majority stake in the Exchange by strong Austrian banks, together with Wiener Börse and Österreichische Kontrollbank AG. Due to the integration of the activities of the Budapest Stock Exchange and of the Budapest Commodity Exchange, as of 02 November 2005, commodity trading also started on the BSE. Since 14 January 2010, the BSE is a subsidiary of the CEESEG AG holding company, that owns 50.45% of the BSE. The joint average monthly turnover of the Group is around two-thirds of equity turnover in the CEE region (July 2009). From one single source, the Group offers both information and easy access to four attractive markets with long-term growth potential. The Budapest Stock Exchange Limited (in Hungarian:- Budapesti Értéktőzsde Zrt.) had its origins in the Hungarian Stock Exchange, which was formed in 1864. Following World War II, the Exchange was dissolved by the government and was re-established on 21 June 1990. Commodity trading was introduced on 02 November 2005. Website:- http://www.bse.hu. / Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Wiener Börse AG). Ёстэрайхишэ Контрольбанк А.Ге. (Österreichische Kontrollbank AG). Ёстэрайхишэ Национальбанк (Ё.Эн.Бэ.; Österreichische Nationalbank (ÖNB)).

BUDDING = ПОЧКОВАНИЕ – In biology, Budding is a form of asexual reproduction in which a new individual develops from some generative anatomical point of the parent organism. In some species buds may be produced from almost any point of the body, but in many cases budding is restricted to specialized areas. The initial protuberance of proliferating cytoplasm or cells, the bud, eventually develops into an organism duplicating the parent. The new individual may separate to exist independently, or the buds may remain attached, forming aggregates or colonies. Budding is characteristic of a few unicellular organisms (e.g., certain bacteria, yeasts, and protozoans); however, a number of metazoan animals (e.g., certain cnidarian species) regularly reproduce by budding. In horticulture the term budding refers to a method of plant propagation in which a bud of the plant to be propagated is grafted onto the stem of another plant. / виды (species). разведение или распространение (propagation). В биологии под Почкованием понимается тип бесполого размножения, при котором дочерние особи формируются из выростов тела материнского организма (почек). Почкование характерно для многих грибов, печёночных мхов и животных (простейшие губки, кишечнополостные, некоторые черви, мшанки, крыложаберные, оболочники). В ряде случаев почкование приводит к образованию колоний. Привой:- (i) почка (глазок) или черенок одного растения, привитые на другое растение – подвой; или (ii) наземная часть растения, например, яблони, развившаяся из привитых черенка или почки.

BUDGET = БЮДЖЕТ – Budget is a statement of a government's planned or expected financial position for a specified period of time (usually one year) based on estimates of the expenditures to be made by the government's main subdivisions (wages and salaries of government employees; consultants' fees; purchases of equipment, supplies, real estate, etc; money transferred to beneficiaries of various programs, and so on) during the specified period, along with estimates of the revenues to be realized from the various sources of income that will be available for paying for these expenditures. The budget of a government may be seen as a comprehensive plan of what the government will spend for its various programs during the next fiscal year and how it expects to raise the money to pay for them (tax receipts, charges for services, sale of assets, borrowing, new emissions of currency, etc). Somewhat confusingly, the same term is used to denote both the advance estimate or plan of what the government will be taking in and spending and also the actual amounts that finally end up being taken in and spent – even though the planned and actual numbers never really match perfectly when the returns come in! Budget is a financial plan that serves as an estimate of future cost, revenues or both. A plan of future income and expenses during a specified period (frequently one year). Plan listing all expected revenues and expenses for an economic entity for a given period of time. A budget is a basic tool for organizing the financial future of a person, business or institution. It serves as a framework for keeping track of income and expenditures. Budget is an itemized summary of probable income and expenses for a given period. / доходов и расходов за данный период. Под Бюджетом понимается:- (i) роспись государственных доходов и расходов на определённый срок, утверждённая в законодательном порядке; или (ii) предположительное исчисление ожидаемых доходов и расходов государства, учреждения или отдельного лица на определённый срок.

BUDGET AMENDMENT = БЮДЖЕТНАЯ ПОПРАВКА – Budget Amendment:- revision of some aspect of a previous budget request, submitted to the legislature by the executive before the legislature completes action on the appropriations act.

BUDGET APPROPRIATION = БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ (или БЮДЖЕТНОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ, или БЮДЖЕТНОЕ АССИГНОВАНИЕ) – Budget Appropriation:- authorization by an act of the legislature that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the treasury for specified purposes. An appropriation act is the most common method of providing budget authority.

BUDGET AUTHORITY = ОДОБРЕНИЕ БЮДЖЕТА – Budget Authority is an authority provided by law to government agencies to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of government funds. Budget authority does not include authority to insure or guarantee the repayment of indebtedness incurred by another person or government. / выплаты (repayment) .

BUDGET DEFICIT = БЮДЖЕТНЫЙ ДЕФИЦИТ – Budget Deficit is the amount by which total government spending is more than government income during a specified period; the amount of money which the government has to raise by borrowing or currency emission in order to make up for the shortfall in tax revenues. Amount by which the government's budget outlays exceed its receipts for a given fiscal year. / Сумма, на которую расходы бюджета государства превосходят доходы по данному отчётному году. Под Бюджетным Дефицитом понимается превышение расходов государственного бюджета над его доходами.

BUDGET SURPLUS = БЮДЖЕТНЫЙ ПРОФИЦИТ – Budget Surplus is the amount by which government revenues are more than government spending during a specified period.

BUD IMPRINT = ЗАПЕЧАТЛЕНИЕ ПОЧКИ (или ОТПЕЧАТОК ПОЧКИ, или СЛЕД ПОЧКИ) – Bud Imprint is the outline of the margins, teeth or other features of one leaf impressed on another leaf while the two leaves are pressed together in the bud and remaining as a permanent marking after the leaves become separated. This effect is particularly marked in certain species of Agave.

BUFF = БУЙВОЛОВОЕ (или ТУСКЛО–ЖЁЛТОЕ, или БИЗОН) – Buff is:- (1) a moderate orange yellow; a light to moderate yellow.

(2) Buff is a garment, as a uniform, made of buff leather. / сделанное из кожи буйвола.

(3) Buff, a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, after the manner of chamois. The skin of elks, oxen, and other like animals, when prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo, is like-wise called Buff. It is used in making sword-belts and other articles, where great thickness and firmness are required.

BUFFER = БУФЕР (или БУФЕРНЫЙ РАСТВОР, или АМОРТИЗАТОР) – Buffer:- in chemistry, a compound that resists change in pH when moderate amounts of acid or base are added to a solution of it. Buffers help to keep the pH of a dyebath from changing significantly as the process progresses. Sodium acetate is one such buffer.

BUFFER CARRYOVER STOCKS = XX – Buffer Carryover Stocks are the carryover stocks in excess of pipeline stocks that are carried over for use in the next marketing year. Buffer stocks fluctuate substantially from year to year.

BUFFERING = БУФЕРНОСТЬ (или БУФЕРНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ) – Buffering:- chemically, the ability to resist change in pH.

BUFFERING AGENT = БУФЕРНЫЙ АГЕНТ – Buffering Agents:- they work by upgrading or protecting the cleaning efficiency of the surfactant. As washing proceeds, the alkalinity or pH drops. Under acidic (low pH) conditions, cleaning is reduced. Buffering agents stabilize the pH, and keep this drop from being too severe and reducing the cleaning. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity).

BUFFER STOCK = НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННЫЙ ЗАПАС (или БУФЕРНЫЙ ЗАПАС) – Buffer Stock is a quantity of goods or articles kept in storage to safeguard against unforeseen shortages or demands. / Количество товаров или изделий, удерживаемое на складах в качестве страхового варианта при возникновении непредвиденных случаев нехватки или повышенного спроса. Под Неприкосновенным Запасом (НЗ) понимается запас продовольствия, боеприпасов и других материальных средств, который хранится в установленных количествах в войсках и расходуется только с разрешения старших начальников, в том числе при чрезвычайных обстоятельствах.

BUFFER STOW = БУФЕР ШТИВКИ (или БАМПЕР ШТИВКИ, или АМОРТИЗАТОР ШТИВКИ) – Buffer Stow:- also called Buffer is required when transporting a heavy load with a high mass and small surfaces for distributing the forces acting upon the object. Lumber beams are usually used for this purpose. For certain types of load, the effort involved in this load securing method can be reduced by using part of the load as a buffer. Round bars are a good example, as they are (i) capable of bearing high loads, and (ii) suffer no damage as a result of being used as a buffer. For this method, a round bar is first loaded across the end wall of the container. This then acts as a buffer and, in the event of jolts during transport, cushions or distributes the forces evenly across the end wall. Since the buffer is created by the way the cargo is loaded, this method is referred to as Buffer Stow. / Обычно для этой цели используются деревянные бруски. Буфер это приспособление для смягчения ударов на транспортных средствах. Буферы на локомотивах и вагонах воспринимают ударные и сжимающие усилия, возникающие при движении поезда. При автосцепке буферы на локомотивах и грузовых вагонах не ставятся. Автомобильные буферы (бамперы) служат главным образом для восприятия и смягчения случайных ударов.

BUFFER ZONE = БУФЕРНАЯ ЗОНА – Buffer Zone is an area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes in order to minimize the probability of spread of the target pest into or out of the delimited area, and subject to phytosanitary or other control measures, if appropriate. Buffer zone is an area in which a specific pest does not occur or occurs at a low level and is officially controlled, that either encloses or is adjacent to an infested area, an infested place of production, a pest free area, a pest free place of production or a pest free production site, and in which phytosanitary measures are taken to prevent spread of the pest. / Буферная Зона – охраняемая зона вокруг заповедника.

BUG = КЛОП – Bug is a loose term used for a number of Insects referring to the Suborder Hemiptera, including winged and wingless Species. In the strict sense, it refers to Suborder Heteroptera. / Ряда Насекомых, относящихся к Подпорядку Полужёсткокрылых (Hemiptera), относится к Подпорядку Полужёсткокрылых (Heteroptera). Под Клопами или Полужёсткокрылыми понимается Отряд Насекомых. Передние крылья у основания кожистые, вершины – перепончатые. Ротовой аппарат колюще-сосущий. Характерны кожные пахучие железы. Длиной 0.7–12 сантиметров (см). 25–30 тысяч видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 2–2.5 тысяч Видов. Паразиты, например, Постельный Клоп, хищные и растительноядные; многие Черепашки и другие повреждают сельскохозяйственные культуры. Клопы (Heteroptera) или Полужёсткокрылые (Hemiptera), Отряд Насекомых, наиболее близкий к Равнокрылым Насекомым (Homoptera), то есть Цикадовым, Листоблошкам, Тлям, Белокрылкам и Червецам; иногда Клопов объединяют с ними (как Подотряд) в Отряд Членисто-Хоботных (Hemiptera). Длина от 0.7 миллиметра (мм) до 12 сантиметров (см). Ротовой аппарат сосущего типа, имеет вид членистого хоботка, образованного свёрнутой в трубку нижней губой и 2 парами стилетов (верхние и нижние челюсти); хоботок прикреплён на вершине головы и отделён от её основания горловой пластинкой. Усики

из 4 или 5, иногда 1–3 члеников. Крыльев 2 пары, в покое они обычно плоско сложены, прикрывая сверху брюшко. Верхние крылья (надкрылья) состоят из основной кожистой части (обычно подразделённой на 2–4 отдела) и плёнчатой вершинной части, или перепоночки; редко надкрылья целиком кожистые или ячеистые. Перепоночки противоположных надкрылий обычно перекрываются. Нередко наблюдается короткокрылость и даже бескрылость (например, у Постельного Клопа). Как правило, имеются пахучие железы; их отверстия располагаются у взрослых Клопов на нижней стороне груди, у личинок – на брюшке. Выделения желез имеют характерный неприятный запах, служащий для отпугивания врагов и привлечения особей своего вида. Развитие от яйца до взрослого насекомого проходит с неполным превращением:- личинки относительно похожи на взрослых Клопов, стадия куколки отсутствует. Клопы распространены всесветно, известно 25 000–30 000 Видов, объединяемых в 50 Семейств (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) 2 000–2 500 Видов, относящихся к 40 Семействам). Основные Семейства Клопов:- из водных – Гребляки, Гладыши, Водяные Скорпионы; из наземных – Слепняки, Кружевницы, Хищнецы и Щитники. Наиболее богата фауна Клопами в тропиках, а в бывшем СССР – в Средней Азии и Закавказье. Образ жизни очень разнообразен. Подавляющее большинство видов живёт на суше, но некоторые перешли к обитанию в воде (Водные Клопы) и на её поверхности (Водомерки). Наземные Клопы живут чаще открыто на растениях, иногда на поверхности почвы и в верхнем слое её, в подстилке, по берегам водоёмов, под корой и тому подобным. Водные Клопы плавают или ползают по дну и растениям, но дышат атмосферным воздухом (лишь представители Семейства Aphelocheiridae дышат кислородом, растворённым в воде). Водомерки скользят по поверхности озёр и рек, представители Рода Halobates – единственные Насекомые, живущие на поверхности воды открытых морей и океанов (в СССР отсутствовали). Большинство наземных Клопов питается соками растений, главным образом их генеративных органов и семян. Часть наземных Клопов, а также большинство Водных Клопов и все Водомерки – хищники, они высасывают различных Насекомых, их личинок и яйца, клещей и тому подобное. Нередки виды со смешанным питанием (например, Гребляки питаются и мелкими беспозвоночными, и водорослями). Некоторые Клопы, обитающие в воде (Гладыши, Гребляки), наносят вред рыбному хозяйству, высасывая икру и мальков рыб. Паразитами человека, Летучих Мышей, а также Голубей, Ласточек и других птиц являются Постельные Клопы. Виды Семейства Polyctenidae паразитируют в тропиках на Летучих Мышах. Некоторые обитающие в Центральной и Южной Америке Виды Семейства Хищнецов (Triatoma, Rhodnius) сосут кровь Млекопитающих, в том числе и человека. Среди растительноядных Клопов много вредителей сельского и лесного хозяйства. Высасывание Клопами соков растений приводит к недоразвитию и снижению всхожести семян, замедлению роста, опадению листьев и даже к гибели растений, особенно саженцев. В СССР наиболее сильно вредили:- Хлебным Злакам – Вредная Черепашка (Eurygaster Integriceps), Остроголовые Щитники (Род Aelia), Блуждающий и Хлебный Слепняки (Роды Notostira и Trigonotylus); Свёкле – Свекловичные Клопы (Род Poeciloscytus); Овощным культурам – Крестоцветные Клопы (Род Eurydema); Бобовым травам – Люцерновый Клоп (Adelphocoris Lineolatus); Плодовым деревьям – Грушевый Клоп; посадкам Сосны – Сосновый Подкорник (Aradus Cinnamomeus). Из многоядных Клопов наиболее вредны Виды Родов Lygus, Dolycoris, Carpocoris. Некоторые растительноядные Клопы служат переносчиками вирусных заболеваний растений. В борьбе с Клопами используют различные инсектициды, а против Вредной Черепашки – также биологический метод (разводят и выпускают на заражённые Вредной Черепашкой поля Яйцееда Теленомуса). Постельный Клоп наносит вред здоровью человека, нарушая нормальный сон. Клопы-Триатомиды – переносчики опасной для человека болезни Шагаса (Американский трипаносомоз). Многие хищные Клопы (особенно из Родов Orius и Nabis) полезны, так как уничтожают вредных для сельского и лесного хозяйства Тлей, Клещей, Гусениц, личинок Жуков и других.

BUG CHECKING = ПРОВЕРКА НА НАЛИЧИЕ КЛОПОВ – Bug Checking is the process of regularly monitoring a Cotton crop for insect pests to determine if control measures are needed. / Процесс регулярного обследования урожая Хлопчатника на предмет наличия насекомых вредителей для определения необходимости принятия соответствующих мер борьбы.

BUILDER = (ОСНОВНОЙ) КОМПОНЕНТ – What is a Builder and what it is use for? Builders are materials that can bind cations (mainly calcium, Ca^{2+}, and magnesium Mg^{2+}) contained in wash solutions, resulting in water softening. Builders improve the quality of the water, hence letting the detergents work in a more efficient way. They soften water by binding free water hardness ions (magnesium, calcium). This prevents those particles to react with other detergent ingredients, which would cause them to work less efficiently or precipitate from solution (soap scum). They can form insoluble salts that become encrusted in the fabrics and deposit on solid surfaces inside the washing machine. In this way builders extend the life of the washing machine. Soil molecules are often bound to the fabric surface by calcium ion bridging; removal of hardness from the environment therefore helps stain removal. Sometimes more than one builder is used in a product, to create a builder system with improved cleaning performance. What do builders look like, and how do they work? There are different types of builders and sometimes more than one type of molecule is involved, in which case we have a builder system. Builders are STPP, Zeolites, Carbonate, Citrate, SKS6, Silicate and they have 3 jobs to perform:- (i) body soil like perspiration that needs neutralizing; (ii) help remove the calcium and magnesium salts found in hard water and this allows surfactant to get on with their job of cleaning; and (iii) finally they help to remove particulate soils made up of clay, dirty and fatty lipid stain. STPP is the most effective builder available yet it is negatively perceived from an environmental stand point. Zeolite is more environmentally friendly yet it provides less efficiency. STPP are no longer used in our Western European laundry detergents since many years. There are 3 types of builders:- sequestrating builders like STPP and citrate. They are soluble builders and form soluble complexes with hardness. Precipitating builders like carbonate and soap. They are soluble builders and form insoluble complexes with hardness. Ion exchanger builders like Zeolite and SKS-6. They are insoluble builders and form insoluble complexes with hardness. In laundry detergent they are used at a range of 20–40% while in hard surface cleaner only at 1–3%. An example of an alkali type builder:- Sodium Carbonate $2CO_3$) improves cleaning performance by raising the pH of the wash solution. Under alkaline conditions, soils and fabrics become more negatively charged and thus there is more electrostatic repulsion between them. Soda ash also ‘builds’ the wash solution by removing water hardness, which precipitate out in the form of insoluble calcium and magnesium salts. The use of precipitating builders by themselves has gone out of fashion because of the problems associated with the deposition of insoluble salts onto washing machine surfaces and also onto the fabrics, resulting in incrustation hence diminished cleaning performance. An example of an ion exchange type builder:- Zeolite A. Zeolites are synthetic sodium aluminum silicates – or synthetic clays – that are used in detergents (among other applications) for their cation-exchanging capacity. Most modern laundry detergent powders and tablets that do not contain phosphate, contain zeolites. Zeolites replace the water hardness ions (Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}) with Na^{+} ions. Zeolites, like clays, are insoluble in water and are present in the wash as finely dispersed crystals (with a diameter of ca. 4 microns). Zeolite is a silicate mineral with a crystalline structure of linked tetrahedra, as shown below. Macroscopically, a zeolite particle consists of thousands of stacked layers. Na+ cations are loosely held inside the structure and are readily replaced with Ca^{2+} and/or Mg^{2+} ions, which are held more tightly. Zeolite A is a form of zeolite that is optimized for use in detergents, also known under the trade name of Sasil®. The level of Zeolite A used in laundry detergents typically ranges from 20 to 34%. A newer version of zeolite is Zeolite P, which offers the advantages of stronger calcium binding and a larger surface area-to-weight ratio relative to Zeolite A. Examples of complex builder systems:- Polyacrylate + Zeolite. There are different types of builders and, as stated, sometimes more than one type of molecule is involved in the ‘builder system’. In this section we focus on the Polycarboxylate – Zeolite type of association. Polycarboxylate (PAA) are

water-soluble polymers that have a high capacity to adsorb divalent cations such as Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} from solid surfaces - the fabrics, in this case - and transport them through the wash solution. A necessary 'partnering' ingredient is a cation exchanger, which accepts the cations from the builder, irreversibly binds them and in exchange releases cations (usually Na+) that will not negatively impact the performance of the detergent. A well known cation exchanger is Zeolite A or sodium aluminum silicate. The PAA-Zeolite A binary builder system is commonly used instead of sodium triphosphate in today's phosphate-free granular laundry detergents. Once PAA releases the bivalent cations to the ion exchanger, the builder is re-used. The PAA molecule thus functions as a shuttle for divalent cations between the fabric surface and the ion exchanger. In addition to its capacity as a co-builder, PAA also has dispersing properties in aqueous solutions. All water-soluble polyanionic polymers are more or less effective as dispersants. / развод (или потёк) . Щёлочь (Alkali). Щелочное (Alkaline). осадок (precipitate). твёрдость (hardness).

BUILDING AREA = ОБЛАСТЬ ЗАСТРОЙКИ – Building Area is the greatest horizontal area of a building above grade within the outside surface of exterior walls or within the outside surface of exterior walls and the centerline of firewalls. / внешних стен и центровой/осевой линии противопожарных стен.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ СТРОЯЩЕГО ПОДРЯДЧИКА – The Building Contractor's Guarantee is widely used in Switzerland and functions as a simple or joint and several guarantee to secure any claims by the client (beneficiary of the surety) on the contractor due to possible defects appearing after delivery and/or installation of the goods, painting or plastering work, etc. Amount of the contractor's guarantee:- 5% to 10% of the value of the contract. Term:- in general 2 to 5 years following completion of the work and/or delivery of the goods.

BUILDING HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА ЗАСТРОЙКИ – Building Height is the number of storeys contained between the roof and the floor of the first storey. / .

BUILDINGS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY COVERAGE FORM = ФОРМА ПОКРЫТИЯ ЗДАНИЙ, СООРУЖЕНИЙ И ЛИЧНОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА – Buildings And Personal Property Coverage Form is a commercial property coverage form designed to insure most types of commercial property (buildings or contents or both). It is the most frequently used commercial property form, and has replaced the General Property Form, Special Building Form, Special Personal Property Form, and others.

BUILDING SOCIETY = СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО – A 'Building Society' is defined by the UK Building Societies Act 1986. According to this Act, a society may be established as a building society if its purpose or principal purpose is that of making loans which are secured on residential property and are funded substantially by its members. The 1986 Act also contains requirements regarding the constitution and powers of a building society. The list of building societies published by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) is intended to be used solely as a guide. The FSA does not warrant, nor does it accept any responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of the list or for any loss which may arise from reliance by any person on information contained in the list. In the United Kingdom, those institutions as defined in the Building Society Acts (1962 and 1986). They offer housing finance largely to the households sector and fund this largely by taking short term deposits from the households sector. They are part of the monetary financial institutions sub-sector. A Building Society is a financial institution owned by its members as a mutual organization. Building societies offer banking and related financial services, especially mortgage lending. These institutions are found in the United Kingdom (UK) and several other countries. The term 'Building Society' first arose in the XVIII century in Great Britain from cooperative savings groups. In the UK today, building societies actively compete with banks for most consumer banking services, especially mortgage lending and savings accounts. Every building society in the UK is a member of the Building Societies Association. At the start of 2008, there were 59 building societies in the UK, with total assets exceeding £360 billion. The number of societies in the UK fell by four during 2008 due to a series of mergers brought about, to a large extent, by the consequences of the financial crisis of 2007–10. With three further mergers in each of 2009 and 2010, and a demutualisation and a merger in 2011, the current number of building societies is at 47.

BUILDUP = НАРАЩИВАНИЕ (или НАКОПЛЕНИЕ, или УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ, или СОСТАВНОЕ) – Buildup is a term applied to substantivity of dye for a textile material. It refers to the ability of a dye to produce deep shades. / Субстантивность (Substantivity).

BUILT–IN–DIRT = ВСТРОЕННЫЙ В ГРЯЗЬ (или ВМОНТИРОВАННЫЙ В ГРЯЗЬ) – Built-In-Dirt:- material passed into the effluent stream composed of foreign materials incorporated into the filter medium.

BULB = ЛУКОВИЦА – Bulb is an underground food and water storage organ consisting of a short stem with one or more buds surrounded by modified leaves (scales). Bulb is an underground fleshy offspring of a plant that develops roots and shoots. / Луковица это подземный пищевой и хранящий воду орган, состоящий из короткого стебля с одной или более почками, окружённый модифицированными листьями (чешуями). Луковица – подземное мясистое потомство растения, которая развивает корни и поросли. Под Луковицей понимается видоизменённый, обычно подземный побег растений с коротким плоским стеблем (донцем) и мясистыми бесцветными листьями (чешуями), запасающими воду и питательные вещества на неблагоприятный период. Характерна для многих линейных (Гиацинт, Кринум, Лилия, Лук, Тюльпан). Служит для вегетативного возобновления растений. Луковица:- хотя термин часто используют широко, понимая под ним клубнелуковицы и клубни, строго говоря, луковица – это структура, состоящая из модифицированных листьев, которые защищают зачаточные побеги и цветки следующего сезона.

BULBIL = ЛУКОВИЧКА – Bulbil is a small vegetatively derived plant produced on an inflorescence. / соцветие (inflorescence). Луковичка:- мелкая луковица, которая формируется в наземной части некоторых растений. Луковички можно удалить и посадить в горшок, чтобы вырастить нормальные луковицы.

BULBS AND TUBERS = ЛУКОВИЦЫ И КЛУБНИ – Bulbs And Tubers is a commodity class for dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (includes corms and rhizomes). / (включает клубнелуковицы и корневища).

BULGE = НАДУВАНИЕ (или ВЗДУТИЕ) – Bulge is a rapid advance in futures prices. Bulge is a sudden sharp price advance. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, быстрый рост цен на фьючерсы.

BULK = НАВАЛОМ – Bulk:- cargo shipped in loose condition and of a homogeneous nature. Cargoes that are shipped unpackaged either dry, such as grain and ore, or liquid, such as petroleum products. Bulk service generally is not provided on a regularly scheduled basis, but rather as needed, on specialized ships, transporting a specific commodity. Cargo moved in bulk form, such as gypsum (dry bulk), diesel (bulk liquid), etc. / Навалом – способ перевозки грузов, таких как гипс (насыпью), дизельное топливо (наливом) или других.

BULK = НАСЫПЬ – Bulk is all the seeds of the same crop species mixed together.

BULK AREA = УЧАСТОК (или ОБЛАСТЬ, или ПЛОЩАДКА, или ЗОНА) НАВАЛА (или БАЛКА) – Bulk Area is a storage area for large items which at a minimum are most efficiently handled by the palletload.

BULK BAGS = МЕШКИ ДЛЯ НАВАЛОЧНОГО ГРУЗА – Bulk Bags:- a large polythene liner that can be fitted to a 20' General Purpose container (20' GP) as an alternative to bulk containers.

BULK BREEDING METHOD = МЕТОД МАССОВОГО РАЗВЕДЕНИЯ (или МЕТОД МАССОВОЙ СЕЛЕКЦИИ) – Bulk Breeding Method is the growing of genetically diverse populations of self-pollinated crops in a bulk plot with or without mass selection, followed by single plant selection.

BULK CARGO = МАССОВЫЙ ГРУЗ (или НАВАЛОЧНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Bulk Cargo:- not in packages or containers; shipped loose in the hold of a ship without mark and count. Grain, coal and sulfur are usually bulk freight. Unpacked homogeneous cargo poured loose in a vessel's hold or a container, e.g., oil and grain. / , например, .

BULK CARGO CODE = КОД МАССОВОГО ГРУЗА (или КОД НАВАЛОЧНОГО ГРУЗА) – Bulk Cargo Code (BC Code):- safe working practice code for solid bulk cargo.

BULK CARRIER = БАЛКЕР (или НАВАЛОЧНИК, или СУДНО–НАВАЛОЧНИК, или НАВАЛОЧНОЕ СУДНО) – (1) Bulk Carrier is a single deck vessel designed to carry homogeneous unpacked dry cargoes such as grain, iron ore and coal. Single deck vessel designed to carry homogeneous unpacked dry bulk cargoes. Bulk Carriers:- as the name suggests, a bulk carrier is primarily used in carrying unpackaged bulk cargo items such as metal ores, coal, cement, grains and other similar cargo. Today, bulk carriers constitute of 40% of the merchant fleets in the world. They can be categorised in six major categories according to their deadweight tonnage capacity. The categories mainly include Handysize, Handymax, Panamax, Capesize and Very Large. Very large bulk carriers are normally counted into Capesize category, but sometimes they are considered as a separate category. Some regional categories such as Seawaymax, Kamsarmax, Setouchmax, Dunkirkmax, and Newcastlemax can also be included in the category of bulk carriers. South Korea is the largest builder of bulk carriers in the world. The size of a bulk carrier can range from a small mini-bulker with a capacity of under 10 000 dwt to the giant capesize vessels with a capacity of up to 400 000 dead weight tonnage (DWT) or even more. Handysize and Handymax (including the latest Supramax) bulkers represent the majority of bulk carriers over 10 000 DWT. These bulkers are primarily used for carrying dry cargo such as iron ore, coal, cement, finished steel, fertilizer, and grains. Panamax and New Panamax are medium-sized vessels with a cargo capacity ranging between 5 000 TEU to 13 000 TEU. These ships have been designed strictly in accordance with the dimensions of new locks at the Panama Canal. Capesize bulkers are huge with a dwt between 150 000 and 400 000. According to estimates, 93% cargo of capesize bulkers comprises of iron ore and coal. All vessels designed to carry bulk cargo such as grain, fertilizers, ore, and oil. / Под Балкером, от Английского слова Bulk, означающее Наваливать или Насыпать, понимается специализированное судно для перевозки грузов насыпью или навалом. Дедвейт (полная грузоподъёмность) до 150 000 тонн. Известен также как Навалочник (Breakbulk Vessel).

(2) Bulk Carrier is a ship specifically designed to transport vast amounts of cargoes such as chemicals, coal, grain, liquefied natural gas, oil, ore, sugar, and wine. / Специально разработанное судно для перевозки огромных количеств груза, такого как вино, зерно, каменный уголь, нефть, руда, сахар, сжиженный природный газ и химикаты.

BULK CLASSING = КЛАССИРОВКА ПАРТИЙ – Bulk Classing is a term used when fleece wools of different brands and descriptions, but of similar type, yield, etc, are emptied out of their containers (bales) bulked together and rebaled under another or various brands into large lines. Grading and pooling of small lots of wool from a number of owners into standard lines.

BULK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ СЫПУЧИХ ГРУЗОВ – Bulk Container is a container designed for the carriage of dry cargoes in bulk, which are loaded through hatchways in the roof of the container and discharged through hatchways at one end of the container. / и разгружен через .

BULK CONTAINER PALLET = ПОДДОН БОЛЬШОЙ ВМЕСТИМОСТИ (или ХХ) – Bulk Container Pallet is a box pallet with solid or close boarded sides, one or more of which can have hinged or removable gates for access. Note 1:- a box pallet can be fitted with a lid. Note 2:- definitions concerning roll con-tainers can be found in EN 12674-1 [11]. / Поддон Большой Вместимости:- ящичный поддон со сплошными, решетчатыми или сетчатыми стенками. Примечание 1:- ящичный поддон может иметь крышку. Примечание 2:- определение ящичного поддона приведено в стандарте EN 12674-1 [11].

BULK DEVELOPMENT = МАССОВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ (или РАЗВИТИЕ В МАССЕ) – Bulk Development:- any of various relaxation treatments to produce maximum bulk in textured or latent crimp yarns or in fabrics made therefrom. The essential conditions are heat, lubrication, movement, and the absence of tension. Bulk development may be accomplished during wet processing or may be a separate operation such as hot-air tumbling, steam-injection tumbling, or dry cleaning.

BULKED CONTINUOUS FILAMENT = РАСТРЁПАНАЯ (или ОБЪЁМИСТАЯ) НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ) НИТЬ – Bulked Continuous Filament (BCF) is a continuous filament fiber containing a degree of crimp or bulk.

BULKED CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARNS = РАСТРЁПАНАЯ (или ОБЪЁМИСТАЯ) ПРЯЖА ИЗ НЕПРЕРЫВНЫХ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ) НИТЕЙ – Bulked Continuous Filament (BCF) Yarns are the yarns for carpet trade, usually nylon, polypropylene, or polyester. / Найлан (Nylon).

BULKED YARN = РАСТРЁПАНАЯ (или ОБЪЁМИСТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Bulked Yarn:- a method and apparatus for producing a composite bulked or texturized yarn having a generally uniformly bulked core yarn component of continuous filaments having groups of core yarn filaments extending outwardly from the core component in undulatory waves having substantially less filament density than the core component, and having a varyingly bulked effect yarn component of continuous filaments having groups of effect yarn filaments extending outwardly from the effect yarn component in undulatory waves such that the groups of effect yarn filaments form slubs at regions along the length of the composite yarn. The filaments forming the slubs return to each respective nucleus portion of the segment on each side of the slub. Selected filaments within the waves have different lengths so that the waves are comprised of filaments based at various distances from the core and are spaced from one another within the wave. The product is further characterized by the absence of closed or crunodal loops and by the undulatory shape of the waves. Bulked Yarn is a qualitative term to describe a textured yarn. A bulked yarn develops more bulk than stretch in the finished fabric. The method of producing a bulked yarn comprises advancing a core and an effect yarn to a zone of fluid turbulence and deflecting the effect yarn from its primary path over randomly varying distances at randomly varying intervals to randomly vary the speed of the effect yarn entering the zone of fluid turbulence. The composite yarn formed is collected at a speed less than the speed at which the core and effect yarns are advanced to the zone of fluid turbulence. Furthermore, the bulked strand is tensioned to permanently reduce the bulkiness of the core yarn and to permanently increase the difference in bulkiness between the slubbed and non-slubbed portions and to lock the filaments of the effect yarn among the filaments of the core yarn. See also Textured Yarns.

BULK FREIGHT = МАССОВЫЙ ГРУЗ (или НАВАЛОЧНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Bulk Freight:- not in packages or containers, shipped loose in the hold of the ship. Grain, coal and sulfur are usually bulk freight.

BULK–FREIGHT CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ СЫПУЧИХ ГРУЗОВ – Bulk-Freight Container is a container with a discharge hatch in the front wall; allows bulk commodities to be carried. A term Bulk-Freight Container refers to a container which allows bulk commodities to be grasped by roll loading hatches and which has front wall discharge hatch. / разгрузки, расположенным в .

BULK GRADE = МАССОВЫЙ СОРТ (или ПРЕОБЛАДАЮЩИЙ СОРТ) – Bulk Grade:- the largest percentage of grade in a lot of original-bagged wool.

BULKHEAD = ПЕРЕГОРОДКА (или ПЕРЕБОРКА) – (1) Bulkhead is a name given to any vertical partition which separates different compartments or spaces from one another. Vertical partition dividing compartments on board a vessel. Upright partition dividing compartments on board a vessel. The functions of bulkheads are:- (i) to increase the safety of a vessel by dividing it into watertight compartments; (ii) to separate the engine room from the cargo holds; (iii) to increase the transverse strength of a vessel; and (iv) to reduce the risk of spreading fire to other compartments. Bulkhead is transverse or longitudinal partitions separating portions of the ship ('walls' in a ship). / Под Перегородкой понимается внутренняя ограждающая конструкция, разделяющая смежные помещения в здании. Перегородки могут устраиваться на всю высоту этажа (ограждающие) или не доходящими до потолка (выгораживающие). Различают перегородки:- раздвижные (трансформируемые), сборно-разборные и стационарные. В современном строительстве для устройства перегородок используют в основном плиты, керамические и легкобетонные камни, стеклоблоки, реже – кирпич и железобетон. В жилых и общественных зданиях наиболее рациональны сборные перегородки из крупноразмерных элементов заводского изготовления например, гипсобетонные панели размером на комнату. Под судовой Переборкой понимается вертикальная или наклонная поперечная или продольная перегородка, ограничивающая помещения на судне. Бывают проницаемые и непроницаемые (для воды, газов или нефти).

(2) Bulkhead is a vertically mounted board to provide front wall protection against shifting cargo and commonly seen on platform trailers (road cargo). Bulkhead is a movable railcar partition that is used to secure a load.

(3) Bulkhead is a partition in a container, providing a plenum chamber and/or air passage for either return or supply air. It may be an integral part of the appliance or a separate construction.

(4) Bulkhead is a vertically mounted wall separating the fore respectively aft compartment from the rest of the aircraft (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

BULKING = НАБУХАНИЕ – Bulking is a yarn finishing process in which the yarn is made thicker or 'bulkier' by heat setting crimp into the filaments or by looping individual fibers with an air jet. Bulking gives yarn and fabrics a less shiny, fluffier appearance. Bulking is often used in making sweater yarns.

BULK LIQUID = НАЛИВОМ – Bulk Liquid:- means liquid or semi liquid which is contained within, or is discharged from any one vessel, tank or other container which has the capacity of 20 gallons or more. A liquid occuring in large and/or undivided quantities. / или разгружены из одного судна, . Способ перевозки жидких грузов. Смотрите также Навалом (Bulk).

BULK MODULUS = МОДУЛЬ ОБЪЁМНОГО СЖАТИЯ (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ УПРУГОСТИ, или МОДУЛЬ ВСЕСТОРОННЕГО СЖАТИЯ) – Bulk Modulus (of elasticity) is a ratio of normal stress to a change in volume. A term used in determining the compressibility of a fluid. Data for petroleum products can be found in the International Critical Tables. / Модуль Объёмного Сжатия, отношение величины равномерного всестороннего давления к величине относительного объёмного сжатия, вызванного этим давлением (смотрите Модули Упругости). Модули Упругости, величины, характеризующие упругие свойства материала. В случае малых деформаций, когда справедлив Закон Гука, то есть имеет место линейная зависимость между напряжениями и деформациями, модули упругости представляют собой коэффициент пропорциональности в этих соотношениях. Одностороннему нормальному напряжению s, возникающему при простом растяжении (сжатии), соответствует в направлении растяжения модуль продольной упругости E (Модуль Юнга). Он равен отношению нормального напряжения s к относительному удлинению e, вызванному этим напряжением в направлении его действия:- E = s/e, и характеризует способность материала сопротивляться растяжению. Напряжённому состоянию чистого сдвига, при котором по двум взаимно перпендикулярным площадкам действуют только касательные напряжения t, соответствует модуль сдвига G. Модуль сдвига равен отношению касательного напряжения t к величине угла сдвига g, определяющего искажение прямого угла между плоскостями, по которым действуют касательные напряжения, то есть G = t/g. Модуль сдвига определяет способность материала сопротивляться изменению формы при сохранении его объёма. Всестороннему нормальному напряжению s, одинаковому по всем направлениям (возникающему, например, при гидростатическом давлении), соответствует модуль объёмного сжатия K – объёмный модуль упругости. Он равен отношению величины нормального напряжения s к величине относительного объёмного сжатия D, вызванного этим напряжением:- K = s/D. Объёмный модуль упругости характеризует способность материала сопротивляться изменению его объёма, не сопровождающемуся изменением формы. К постоянным величинам, характеризующим упругие свойства материала, относится также Коэффициент Пуассона n. Величина его равна отношению абсолютного значения относительного поперечного сжатия сечения e" (при одностороннем растяжении) к относительному продольному удлинению e, то есть n = |e"|/e. В случае однородного изотропного тела модули упругости одинаковы по всем направлениям. Четыре постоянные величины E, G, K и n связаны между собой двумя соотношениями:- G = E / (2(1 + v)), K = E / (3(1 – 2v)). Следовательно, только две из них являются независимыми величинами и упругие свойства изотропного тела определяются двумя упругими постоянными. В случае анизотропного материала постоянные E, G и n принимают различные значения в различных направлениях и величины их могут изменяться в широких пределах. Количество модулей упругости анизотропного материала зависит от структуры материала. Анизотропное тело, лишённое всякой симметрии в отношении упругих свойств, имеет 21 модуль упругости. При наличии симметрии в материале число модулей упругости сокращается. Модули упругости устанавливаются экспериментально-механическим испытанием образцов изучаемых материалов. Модули упругости не являются строго постоянными величинами для одного и того же материала, их значения меняются в зависимости от химического состава материала, от его предварительной обработки (термическая обработка, прокат, ковка и другие). Значения модулей упругости также зависят от температуры материала.

BULK SEGREGANT ANALYSIS = ВАЛОВОЙ АНАЛИЗ СЕГРЕГАНТА – Bulk Segregant Analysis is a detection strategy used to define molecular regions controlling a certain phenotype. Large populations of organisms are usually pooled (bulked) into two classes representing distinguishing phenotypes. DNA profiling by DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF) or Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) is used to detect distinguishing band patterns.

BULK SHIPMENTS = ОТГРУЖЕННЫЕ ПАРТИИ НАВАЛОЧНЫХ ГРУЗОВ – Bulk Shipments:- shipments which are not packaged, but are loaded directly into the vessel's holds. Examples of commodities that can be shipped in bulk are coal, fertilizers, fuel oil, grain, iron, ores, scrap, tallow, vegetable oil, and similar commodities.

BULK STORAGE = БЕСТАРНОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ (или ХРАНЕНИЕ НАВАЛОМ, или ХРАНЕНИЕ НАСЫПЬЮ, или ХРАНЕНИЕ НАЛИВОМ) – Bulk Storage is a storage of large quantities of product in shipping containers. May also be the storage of product that is not packed (loose).

BULK UTILIZATION CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ БАЛКА – Bulk Utilization Charge is a charge which applies to consignments carried from airport of departure to airport of arrival, entirely in Unit Load Devices (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

BULKY = БОЛЬШОЙ (или ОБЪЁМИСТЫЙ, или ГРОМОЗДКИЙ) – Bulky:- in wheels, a term used for a wheel with a wide orifice. This allows the creation of a thicker yarn suitable for blanket wefts.

BULKY–WEIGHT YARNS = ХХ ПРЯЖИ – Bulky-Weight Yarns:- these yarns knit to a gauge of up to 3-1/2 stitches per inch on size 10, 10-1/2, and 11 US needles, or larger. Yarns in this category can range from 500 to 1 000 yards per pound. These yarns are used for heavy fabrics such as coats, blankets, and heavy bulky outdoor sweaters.

BULL = БЫК – Bull is a person who expects prices (especially of shares and commodities) to go up and buys in the hope of selling later at a profit, generally on the stock market. A person who believes prices will advance and might be described as having a bullish outlook. One who anticipates an increase in price or volatility. Bull is a trader who believes the market will rise and speculates on the rise in prices. Bulls, expecting price to go up, buy assets forward in the hope of selling them back at a higher price before delivery. The opposite of Bear. Bull is someone who expects prices to rise. Bull is someone who anticipates that prices will rise. / Все участники рынков образно делятся на две категории:- быки и медведи. Бык – лицо, которое рассчитывает, что цены (особенно акций и сырья) должны вырасти, и покупает в надежде продать позже с прибылью, главным образом на фондовом рынке. Лицо, которое верит в то, что цены будут повышаться. Он мог бы быть обозначен как имеющее бычий взгляд. Тот, кто принимает участие в повышении цен или лихорадочности. Бык – торговец или инвестор, который верит в то, что рынок будет расти и спекулирует на данном росте цен. Быки, ожидая повышения цен, заранее скупают активы в надежде продать их обратно по более высокой цене в ближайшем будущем до поставки. В противоположность Медведю (Bear). Бык – тот, кто рассчитывает на то, что цены вырастут. Бык – тот, кто предвкушает то, что цены будут расти. Быки и Медведи – это главные героические тотемы биржевых рынков, олицетворяющие собой две основные рыночные силы, то есть Покупателей и Продавцов. Бык, он же торговец или инвестор, который уверен в том, что рынок будет расти. Именно он открывает длинную позицию, способствуя увеличению спроса и подъёму цен, то есть ‘поднимает врага на рога’. Есть ещё жадные Свиньи, которые передерживают свои позиции, чтобы прибыль увеличилась, даже когда рынок развернулся в обратном направлении. Кроме того имеются и боязливые Овцы, которые никогда не имеют собственного мнения и слепо следуют за своими гуру. Короче говоря, как только рынок начинает работать, быки покупают, медведи продают, а свиньи и овцы ‘путаются у них под ногами’. Смотрите также Медведь (Bear).

BULL BEAR RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ БЫКОВ С МЕДВЕДЯМИ – Bull/Bear Ratio:- Overview:- each week a poll of investment advisors is taken and published by Investors Intelligence of New Rochelle, New York. Investment advisors are tracked as to whether they are bullish, bearish, or neutral on the stock market. The Bull/Bear Ratio shows the relationship between the bullish and bearish advisors. Interpretation:- the Bull/Bear Ratio is a market sentiment indicator. Dr. Martin Zweig sums up sentiment indicators in his book Winning On Wall Street by saying, ‘Beware of the crowd when the crowd is too one-sided’. Extreme optimism on the part of the public and even professionals almost always coincides with market tops. Extreme pessimism almost always coincides with market bottoms. High readings of the Bull/Bear Ratio are bearish (there are too many bulls) and low readings are bullish (there are not enough bulls). In almost every case, extremely high or low readings have coincided with market tops or bottoms. Historically, readings above 60% have indicated extreme optimism (which is bearish for the market) and readings below 40% have indicated extreme pessimism (which is bullish for the market). Example:- the following chart shows the Bull/Bear Ratio and the S&P 500. ‘Buy’ arrows were drawn on the S&P 500 when the advisors were extremely bearish, and ‘Sell’ arrows were drawn when advisors were extremely bullish. Calculation:- the Bull/Bear Ratio is calculated by dividing the number of bullish advisors by the number of bullish plus bearish advisors. The number of neutral advisors is ignored. Bull / Bear Ratio = (Bullish Advisors / (Bullish Advisors + Bearish Advisors)) x 100. Bull Bear Ratio is the Investors Intelligence’ (a leading provider of research and technical analysis; now headquartered in London, the United Kingdom) market sentiment indicator which shows the relationship between bullish and bearish advisors. It is interpreted as a contrary indicator, meaning that if it reflects extreme bullishness, the market is probably at a top. The Bull / Bear Ratio indicates overall investor sentiment in the market by comparing the number of bullish and bearish investors. This market indicator is calculated and published weekly by the Investors Intelligence Sentiment Survey. How It Works/Example:- each week, survey data is gathered from investors and investment professionals to determine who is bullish (optimistic) and who is bearish (pessimistic) about the market climate. The bull/bear ratio is calculated by dividing the number of bullish respondents by the number of bearish respondents. The ratio is a contrarian indicator, interpreted as follows:- a high bull/bear ratio (greater than 1) indicates that there are too many bulls in the market, and you should take a bearish stance; a low bull/bear ratio (less than 1) indicates that there are too many bears in the market, and you should take a bullish stance. To illustrate, suppose Investors Intelligence surveys 100 investors and investment professionals in a given week. Of these 100 respondents, 18 are bullish and 82 are bearish. The ratio is calculated as follows:- 18 bulls / 82 bears = 0.22. Since the ratio is a contrarian indicator, this low bull/bear ratio predicts a bullish future for the markets. To illustrate in the other direction, suppose Investors Intelligence surveys another 100 people the next week. Of these 100, 70 respond as bullish and 30 respond as bearish. The calculation would be:- 70 bulls / 30 bears = 2.33. Again, reading the ratio as a contrarian indicator, this high bull/bear ratio would predict a bearish future. Why It Matters:- the bull/bear ratio is a real quantitative measure based on the feelings of actual people working in the market and/or with a stake in the market. The bull/bear ratio measures how people feel ‘right now’ (i.e. at the time of the survey). By the time Investors Intelligence publishes the ratio, these same peoples’ feelings regarding the future of the market could have changed. It is the ‘present’ nature of this data that accounts for the contrarian interpretation of the consequent bull/bear ratio. This is because high optimism about current market conditions (high ratio – greater than 1.0) indicates that the market is probably going to top-off and begin to go down. On the other hand, high pessimism about current conditions (low ratio – less than 1.0) indicates that the market is probably going to bottom-out and begin an upward trend. Such information could influence potential investors in the market. Bull/Bear Ratio is a market-sentiment indicator published weekly by Investors Intelligence that uses information polled directly from market professionals. This index reflects the sentiments of market participants that deal daily within the financial markets and it gives a more relevant measure. Bull / Bear Ratio = Bullish Investment Advisors / Bearish Investment Advisors. High readings of the ratio indicate a bearish sentiment, whereas low readings indicate a bullish one. Typically, extremely high and low readings have shown simultaneous market tops and bottoms. / Соотношение Быков С Медведями – является индикатором предчувствия рынков от Инвесторских Известий (Investors Intelligence; ведущий поставщик исследований и технического анализа; теперь штабквартира размещается в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), который показывает взаимоотношение между бычьими и медвежьими советниками. Он интерпретируется как противоположный (или обратный) индикатор, подразумевая то, что если он отражает экстремальную бычность, то рынок, вероятно, находится на вершине).

BULL CALL SPREAD = БЫЧЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ (или БЫЧИЙ СПРЭД ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ) – The combined long- and short-call option positions at a lower and higher strike price respectively is often referred to as a Bull Call Spread, which provides the holder with the opportunity to hedge against any losses occurring at a range within the two loss ratios (strike prices). The establishment of such a spread position is usually cheaper than buying a single call option because it entails the simultaneous sale of a call option. Bull Call Spread is the purchase and sale of call options at different exercise prices but with the same expiry date. The purchased (or long) calls have a lower price than the written (or short) calls. The investor expects a rise in the price of the underlying asset.

BULL DENIM = САМЦОВЫЙ ДЁНИМ – Bull Denim:- a 3 x 1 twill weave piece dyed fabric, made from coarse yarns. Weights can vary from 9 oz/sq yard up to the standard 14 oz/sq yard. Bull Denim is essentially a denim without indigo.

BULLDOG = БУЛЬДОГ – Bulldog is a Sterling denominated foreign bond issued by an overseas borrower in the traditional UK bond market.

BULLDOG BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ 'БУЛЬДОГИ' – Bulldog Bonds are the bonds issued by foreign borrowers in Pounds Sterling for sale on the UK market. Also known as Bulldogs.

BULLET = ПУЛЯ – Bullet is a security with one principal payment on the workout date.

BULLET = XX – Bullets are low twisted double yarn seen weft wise in fabrics. Those are generally zero twisted parallel yarns. Practical causes of faults are improper functioning of bunch motion, incorrect yarn path through spindle, loose tensioners, capsule and spring working, insufficient yarn as bunch and knot is not applied after removing bunch yarn. Bullets:- zero twisted or low twisted double yarn. Spinning defect. Bullets are low twisted double yarn seen weft wise in fabrics. Those are generally zero twisted parallel yarns. Practical causes of faults are:- (i) proper functioning of bunch motion is not there; (ii) incorrect yarn path through spindle; (iii) loose tensioners; (iv) capsule and spring working; (v) in-sufficient length of yarn as bunch; and (vi) knot is not applied after removing the bunch yarn. / некручёная (zero twist) или двойная пряжа с низкой круткой (low twisted double yarn). Порок или Дефект прядения.

BULLET BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ 'ПУЛИ' – Bullet Bonds are the bonds with fixed maturities that may not be called and may not be amortized early by the borrower.

BULLET YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПУЛИ – Bullet Yield is a yield that assumes one principal payment on the workout date (no prepayments). A bullet yield is always a bond equivalent yield.

BULL FLAG = БЫЧИЙ ФЛАГ (или ФЛАГ БЫКА) – Bull Flag:- a sharp, strong volume rally on a positive fundamental development, and several days of sideways- to-lower price action. The vertical uptrend that precedes a flag may occur because of buyers' reactions to a favorable company earnings announcement, or a new product launch. The sharp price increase is sometimes referred to as the 'Flagpole' or 'Mast'. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BULLION = КАНИТЕЛЬ – Bullion is a twisted, shiny, cord-like fringe used primarily in upholstery.

BULLION = СЛИТОК – Bullion is the generic word for gold and silver in bar or ingot form. Originally meant 'mint' or 'melting place' from the old French word bouillon, which means boiling. Originally meaning melting place, from the French bouillon, boiling (пузыриться, кипеть, закипать, бурлить, вскипать). Derived from the French billon – an ingot. Precious metals cast into bars or other uncoined form. Bars or ingots of precious metals, usually cast in standardized sizes. Bullion, uncoined gold and silver in the mass. See also Gold, and Silver. / Под Слитком понимается литая металлическая заготовка для дальнейшей переработки путём пластической деформации, переплава или електролиза. Под Слитком понимается металл, затвердевший при кристаллизации в изложнице; чаще всего имеющий форму усечённой пирамиды, призмы (квадратной, прямоугольной или многогранной), цилиндра или конуса. Слиток служит полуфабрикатом для дальнейшей переработки, главным образом прокаткой или ковкой. При массовом производстве стали в цехах с высокопроизводительными агрегатами большой вместимости отливают крупные слитки (массой в несколько десятков тонн) для последующего обжатия на блюмингах или слябингах. Под Слитком понимается литая металлическая заготовка, предназначенная для дальнейшей переработки путём пластической деформации (прокатка, ковка, прессование), переплава (получение фасонных отливок, приготовление сплавов) или электролиза (аноды из черновой меди, никеля и другого). Слитки получают путём разливки жидкого металла в формы сравнительно простых очертаний – изложницы, а также методом непрерывного литья и наплавления в водоохлаждаемом кристаллизаторе (электрошлаковый переплав, переплав в дуговых вакуумных печах). Слитки, отлитые в изложницы и предназначенные для дальнейшей обработки давлением, имеют чаще всего форму усечённой пирамиды или усечённого конуса. Если металл кристаллизуется с усадкой, как, например, спокойная сталь, то в слитке имеется прибыльная часть (прибыль), где концентрируется усадочная раковина; при дальнейшем переделе эту часть отрезают и направляют на переплавку. Кипящая сталь затвердевает без образования сосредоточенной усадочной раковины, поэтому в слитках такой стали нет прибыльной части. Слитки, отлитые методом непрерывного литья, имеют форму призм (квадратного, прямоугольного, многоугольного сечения) или цилиндров. Иногда отливают слитки более сложной формы, например, полые. В верхней части непрерывнолитых слитков также располагается усадочная раковина (сравнительно небольшого размера); эту часть отделяют при резке заготовки на мерные длины. В слитках электрошлакового и вакуумно-дугового переплава усадочная раковина значительно меньше, что обусловлено снижением скорости наплавления на заключительном этапе формирования слитков. Масса слитков, предназначенных для обработки давлением, от нескольких килограмм (кг) до 250 тонн (т) и более. Наиболее употребительны стальные слитки массой от 0.5 до 20 т. Слитки чугуна и некоторых цветных металлов, предназначенные для переплава, имеют обычно форму небольших усечённых пирамид с большой конусностью. Такие слитки называются Чушками. Их масса не превышает, как правило, 30–40 кг. Из других форм слитков можно отметить так называемые Штыки (медные), различные болванки и так далее. В связи с тем что условия кристаллизации металла существенно изменяются в ходе затвердевания, строение и химический состав металла в слитках весьма неоднородны (смотри Ликвация). Чем крупнее слиток, тем сильнее выражена в нём химическая и структурная неоднородность. Слитки, получаемые методом непрерывного литья или путём наплавления в кристаллизаторе, значительно более однородны, чем слитки, отлитые в изложницы. Слиток:- золотой резерв Федеральной Резервной Системы (Federal Reserve System (FRS)) США хранится в виде металлических слитков. Частные инвесторы могут хранить слитки ценного металла, такого, как золото или серебро, или приобрести сертификат, дающий им право на долевое участие во владении слитком.

BULLION ACCOUNT = СЛИТКОВЫЙ СЧЁТ – Bullion Accounts are:- (i) Unallocated Accounts:- this is an account where specific bars are not set aside and the customer has a general entitlement to the metal. It is the most convenient, cheapest and most commonly used method of holding metal. The units of these accounts are one fine ounce of gold and one ounce of silver based upon a 995 LGD (London Good Delivery) gold bar and a 999 fine LGD silver bar respectively. Transactions may be settled by credits or debits to the account while the balance represents the indebtedness between the two parties. Credit balances on the account do not entitle the

creditor to specific bars of gold or silver, but are backed by the general stock of the bullion dealer with whom the account is held. The client is an unsecured creditor. Should the client wish to receive actual metal, this is done by 'allocating' specific bars or equivalent bullion product, the fine gold content of which is then debited from the allocated account. (ii) Allocated Accounts:- these accounts are opened when a customer requires metal to be physically segregated and needs a detailed list of weights and assays. The client has full title to the metal in the account, with the dealer holding it on the client's behalf as a custodian. Clients' holdings are identified in a weight list of bars showing the unique bar number, gross weight, the assay or fineness of each bar and its fine weight. Credits or debits to the holding will be effected by physical movements of bars to or from the client's physical holding. Also known as Metal Account. See also Allocated Accounts, and Unallocated Accounts. / Известен также как Металлический Счёт (Metal Account).

BULLION COIN = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ МОНЕТА – Bullion Coin or Precious Metal Coin is a legal tender coin whose market price depends on its gold content, rather than its rarity or face value. Bullion Coin is a term for current coins minted in large series sold at a small premium above the gold value. Examples of such coins are the Krugerrand, Maple Leaf, Mexican Peso, and Sovereign. Bullion Coins are the contemporary precious metal coins minted in unlimited numbers for investment purposes. Bullion Coin is a precious metal coin whose market value is determined by its inherent precious metal content. They are bought and sold mainly for investment purposes. / Кругеран (Krugerrand), Кленовый Лист (Maple Leaf), Мексиканский Песо (Mexican Peso), и Соверен (Sovereign). Монета из драгоценного (благородного) металла, рыночная цена которой определяется наличием в ней самого драгоценного металла. Они покупаются и продаются, главным образом, для инвестиционных целей. Под Монетой, от Латинского слова Moneta, понимается денежный знак, отчеканенный из благородного металла, например, золота.

BULLION OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА СЛИТОК – Bullion Option is a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) a specified number of Ounces of Bullion at a specified strike price. The option may be settled by physical delivery of Bullion in exchange for the strike price or may be cash settled based on the difference between the market price of Bullion on the exercise date and the strike price. For purposes of Bullion Option, Bullion means gold, palladium, platinum, or silver, and Ounce means, in the case of gold, a Fine Troy Ounce, and in the case of palladium, platinum, and silver, a Troy Ounce. / закупить (в случае с опционом на покупку) или продать (в случае с опционом на продажу) .

BULLION SWAP = СВОП НА СЛИТКИ – Bullion Swap is a transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a fixed price or a fixed rate and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency or a different currency calculated by reference to a Bullion reference price (e.g., Gold-COMEX® on the Commodity Exchange Of New York, a division of New York Mercantile Exchange) or another method specified by the parties. Bullion Swaps include Cap, Collar or Floor Transactions in respect of Bullion. For purposes of Bullion Swap, Bullion means gold, palladium, platinum, or silver, and Ounce means, in the case of gold, a Fine Troy Ounce, and in the case of palladium, platinum, and silver, a Troy Ounce. / (например, Золото-КОМЭКС® (Gold-COMEX® на Сырьевой Бирже Нью Йорка, подразделении).

BULLION TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ СЛИТКАМИ – Bullion Trade is a transaction in which one party agrees to buy from or sell to the other party a specified number of Ounces of Bullion at a specified price for settlement either on a spot or two-day basis or on a specified future date. A Bullion Trade may be settled by physical delivery of Bullion in exchange for a specified price or may be cash settled based on the difference between the market price of Bullion on the settlement date and the specified price. For purposes of Bullion Trade, Bullion means gold, palladium, platinum, or silver, and Ounce means, in the case of gold, a Fine Troy Ounce, and in the case of palladium, platinum, and silver, a Troy Ounce.

BULLISH = БЫЧИЙ – Factors which are likely to raise prices are defined as bullish. Bullish:- a news item is considered bullish if it is expected to result in higher prices. The belief an asset or market will move up in price in the future. / Уверенность в том, что актив или рынок в ближайшее время будет расти в цене.

BULLISH PENNANT = БЫЧИЙ ВЫМПЕЛ – Bullish Pennant:- a sharp, strong volume rally on a positive fundamental development, and several days of narrowing price consolidation on much weaker volume, followed by a second, sharp rally to new highs on strong volume. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BULLISH PERCENT INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 'БЫЧЬЕМУ' ПРОЦЕНТУ – Bullish Percent Index (BPI):- a popular market breadth indicator that is calculated by dividing the number of stocks in a given group (an exchange, an industry, etc) that are currently trading with point and figure buy signals, by the total number of stocks in that group. BPI can be used to determine overbought/oversold conditions and can generate buy/sell signals. It is important to note that the BPI is not something that can be applied to a single stock but rather an index that is calculated for a group of stocks. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BULL MARK = XX ОТМЕТИНА – Bull Mark:- when a slub or extra piece of yarn is woven into the fabric. This is often removed by a 'burling tool'. This will usually leave an open place in the fabric. Woven fabric defect. / 'чистящим инструментом'. Порок или Дефект ткачества.

BULL MARKET = БЫЧИЙ РЫНОК (или РЫНОК БЫКОВ) – Bull Market is a long period of time when prices in the market are generally increasing. Bull markets occur when roughly 80% of all stocks advance over an extended period of time. 1982–87 and 1995–99 have been referred to as Bull Markets. Bull Market:- a time of high confidence among investors when they are keen to buy shares and prices rise. Bull Market is the term used to refer to a strong, healthy stock market. Prices and share volumes are increasing in a Bull Market. The opposite to this is a Bear Market. It has nothing to do with 'Bull' or 'BS', although that may be what causes some stocks to increase unreasonably. A period of rising market prices. A condition of the asset market when prices of assets are generally rising over a period of months or years. A news item is considered bullish if it is expected to result in higher prices. The opposite of Bear Market. A market in which prices are generally rising. Bull Market:- the rise in the market prices of securities on the stock exchange; synonymous with cyclical upswing and a booming economy. The general 'rise in prices' usually lasts for some time. Frequently restricted to individual market sectors. A bull market operator is someone who speculates on a rising market. The opposite of a bull market is a Bear Market. Bull Market is a market in which the trend is for prices to increase. The difference between a Bubble and a Bull Market is a potentially expensive one. Here are some ways to distinguish one from the other. We are the dot-com generation. As such, we lived through a historic boom and bust bubble cycle that was significantly injurious to the economy. Every American was affected in some way by this event. A key characteristic of the price run-up was that so few were willing to admit there was a problem, and even fewer still were willing to act on that belief. Now that we're on the other side of the burst, we may feel as though we're experts on bubbles. Although we hear talk about bubbles all the time, the truth is that they tend to be rare events. Nevertheless, we look at current market trends and wonder whether it is a bubble or just a strong bull market. What is the difference? According to one standardized definition (Wikipedia), a speculative bubble is distinguished by 'trade in high volumes at prices that are considerably at variance with intrinsic values and could also be described as a situation which asset prices appear to be based on implausible or inconsistent views about the future'. In other words, it's a mania. A common historic example is the Dutch tulip price

bubble of the mid-1600s when tulip bulbs sold for more than 10 times the income of a skilled craftsman. The only explanation of such a scenario is psychological. In his book 'Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds', Charles Mackay explains how a crowd will behave irrationally from time to time. Another popular theory about manias and bubbles is the so-called 'Greater Fool Theory' that describes market participants beliving they can speculate on an asset, and no matter how overpriced it gets, they can resell it to some other speculator. This explanation certainly sounds familiar to those caught up in the housing bubble that peaked around 2006. Riding The Bull:- we now need to differentiate bubbles from bull markets, which is a trend of confidence and increasing asset prices over a long period of time. A secular trend can last anywhere from five to 20 years. The two most powerful secular stock market trends in the second half of the XX century lasted 17 years (1949–66) and 18 years (1982–2000). While a bull market can end with a bubble, most of the time investors were optimistic about the future but did not view the future implausibly until the end. The main difference between a bull and a bubble is the speculative component. One example is a company called Norris Communications. This was a bulletin board company that changed its name to e.Digital in 1999 when it traded that January at USD0.06 per share. By December 31, 1999, it was trading at USD2.91. Three weeks later it was at USD24.50. It quickly collapsed and resumed its former low price at USD0.10. Perhaps the key component is the implausibility factor. In the British railway mania of the 1840s, total railway revenues in Britain in 1845 were £6 million. The expectation was for £60 million by 1852 while the actual revenues came in at £15 million. While tenfold increases are the expectation for new technologies or industries, by the 1840s the rails were no longer considered a new technology or industry. There had been a smaller rail bubble in the 1830s in Britain where revenues did increase tenfold. But to continue at that rate invoked the implausibility factor. A bull and a bubble also can be differentiated by obvious market sentiment. While a bull market climbs a wall of worry – or caution – the characteristic sentiment of a bubble is a laissez-faire attitude and the belief that 'this time is different'. After the financial crisis bottomed in 2009, media commentators would interview many guests and ask if they thought there would be a double-dip recession. The question was asked continuously while the market kept rising. In a bubble, nobody talks about recessions or is even worried about the possibility of a decline. In fact, the key psychological component is denial that prices ever could decline to past levels. Applying this analysis to today's rising stock market, it would suggest that this is a true bull market, as caution and worry have certainly accompanied the higher prices. Technical Matters:- although the psychological characteristics are interesting, we can turn to chart examples to examine more concrete factors. There are different ways to define a normal bull market technically, but the best way is simple observation. While a bubble's key characteristic is a parabolic move, bull markets can have parabolic moves as well. One reliable method is utilizing Andrews' pitchfork. Many bull patterns in various time frames will stay close to the confines of the upper channel. Consider a weekly chart of the S&P 500 index (see 'Steady rise', right. In the mid-2000s, the stock market advanced steadily. Prices held and ultimately formed a powerful trend move.). During the bull market from 2002–07, it stayed within the upper channel until the end. It also never strayed far from the 50-week moving average. By contrast, 'Fast runner' (right) shows the housing stock Lennar Corp. from 1999 until the stock split in January 2004 (Lennar Corp. rose sharply beyond common technical trend parameters, suggesting the trend and prices were not sustainable). Already we can see a move far away from the Andrews' channel and the 50-week moving average. The stock peaked at USD68.86 in July 2005, which is pre-split price of USD137. If straying from a standard Andrews channel can be a clue a bubble has materialized, then we also might grow wary from a pattern that requires multiple Andrews' channels to complete. By itself, this probably isn't a strong enough signal, but when combined with the psychological aspect of market participants, it can contribute to a fuller understanding. The gold market during the last decade comes to mind. Here's a market that grew more than 650% within a decade. But it probably wasn't the move itself that defined the bubble; it was likely the behavior that propelled the action. When gold was trading under USD1 000, per ounce, experts expected it to go to USD3 000, or higher. According to a Fortune magazine article on October 12, 2009, when gold futures were trading at USD1 045, top-ranked manager John Hathaway of Tocqueville Gold Fund offered the prediction that gold could rise to more than USD5 000. The traditional reason for the forecast was inflationary fears, but like stock prices that rise in a bubble because of implausible views of the future, gold prices do the same. Dire predictions of social unrest, political uncertainty and the collapse of the dollar caused prices to soar. By the end, many pundits were giving lip service to the 'bubble' word. If judged by the technical pattern alone, gold's run certainly looks like a bubble (see 'Get some gold', page 28. Gold's move technically looks like a bubble. However, caution was, and continues to be, widespread with respect to the yellow metal. Bubbles tend to be marked by an overwhelming lack of concern that prices could ever fall again). However, when the psychological picture is assessed, the analysis could go either way. By the end of the price run, Utah passed a bill allowing gold and silver coins issued by the Federal government as legal currency. Utah was the first of 13 states to propose such laws. What the law did was to treat gold and silver coins issued by the US Mint as legal tender for a set value as opposed to market price of the physical metal. For instance, if you had a one-ounce coin worth a one Dollar face value, and gold was trading at USD1 400 per oz, the value of the coin would be the currency value and not the market value. If someone wanted to buy a candy bar with a coin really worth several hundred Dollars, they could do it. This kind of behavior supports the notion that gold indeed was a bubble. However, the key consideration is that market participants deny a bubble even exists. By the time the precious metals started turning down, there were numerous reports that a bubble had burst. Indeed, while prices were rising, there were also numerous sources suggesting precious metals were forming a bubble. When a real bubble materializes, few, if any, 'experts' admit the possibility that mania has set in. Next In Line?:- today, pundits speculate on what the next bubble might be. There is talk that the fouryear rally in the stock market is a bubble, as well as debate on whether or not the bond market should be considered a bubble. Because credit has been so cheap for years, is the value of debt unsustainable? The longer-term continuation chart for the 30-year Treasury bond grew from roughly 55 to 152 in 32 years. By that standard, it's hardly a bubble. But with the cheap money and engineering by the Federal Reserve, we can hardly call this price rise a bubble built on mania. The Fed has attempted to keep rates low and prices high to stimulate the economy. It's not implausible behavior considering how much damage was done to the economy in the financial crisis. Many bull markets, such as the bond market bull from 1949–66, supported three Andrews' channels with many validations by the time it peaked in 1966 (see 'Bond power', left. Although the bond market put in a stupendous run in the 1950s and early '60s, it never took on the full attributes of a bubble.). However the market never went parabolic, nor was the behavior in the 1950s predicting implausible behavior about the future. However, by the end of every bull market, there is a built-in confidence and optimism about the future, as there is at the end of every business cycle. Hence in determining a mania, speed of the move and the size of the move go hand in hand. The Nasdaq® went from 1343 to 5132 in 18 months. That's a 282% leap. The bond market, on the other hand, grew 176% in 30 years. And we have the psychological aspect. The implausible factor must be present. Denial must be widespread. If these factors aren't in place, the bubble is mostly likely a simple bull market. Trade accordingly. Bull Market is a market where prices are increasing. Bull Market is a market where a small supply and/or large demand results in a price rise. / Корп. (Corp.). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Рынок, на котором цены главным образом растут. Бычий Рынок – рынок, на котором в течение длительного периода времени происходит повышение цен. Смотрите также Медвежий Рынок или Рынок Медведей (Bear Market).

BULL PUT SPREAD = БЫЧЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ (или БЫЧИЙ СПРЭД ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Bull Put Spread:- the purchase and sale of put options at different exercise prices but with the same expiry date. The puts purchased have a lower exercise price than the puts written. The investor expects the price of the underlying asset to rise.

BULL RINGS = КРЕПЁЖНЫЕ КОЛЬЦА (или ГНЁЗДА, или ПРОУШИНЫ, или ОБОДЫ, или ФЛАНЦЫ, или КОЛЬЦА ДЛЯ БЫКОВ) – Cargo securing device mounted into floor of containers which provides for the lashing and securing of cargo. Bull Rings are rings for lashing the cargo in containers (flatracks or artificial tweendecks). Bull Rings are the cargo-securing devices mounted in the floor of containers; allow lashing and securing of cargo. Upright partition dividing compartments on board a vessel. The functions of bulkheads are:- (i) to increase the safety of a vessel by dividing it into watertight compartments; (ii) to separate the engine room from the cargo holds; (iii) to increase the transverse strength of a vessel; (iv) to reduce the risk of spreading fire to other compartments; and (v) A vertically mounted board to provide front wall protection against shifting cargo and commonly seen on platform trailers (road cargo).

BULL SPREAD = БЫЧЬЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или БЫЧИЙ СПРЭД) – (1) In most commodities and financial instruments, the term refers to buying the nearby month, and selling the deferred month, to profit from the change in the price relationship. Long the nearby future and short the deferred in anticipation of an increase in the general level of prices, with the nearby future expected to increase more than the deferred contract. A Bull Spread strategy implies the speculator is long (buys) the nearby commodities futures contract and is short (sells) the distant futures contract. Under normal market conditions, the speculator will profit if the price difference between contracts narrows. Under an inverted market the speculator will profit if the price difference widens. Bull Spread:- the simultaneous purchase and sale of two futures contracts in the same or related commodities with the intention of profiting from a rise in prices but at the same time limiting the potential loss if this expectation is wrong. This can usually be accomplished by buying the nearby delivery and selling the deferred. Bull Spread is a simultaneous purchase of a nearby futures contract and sale of a deferred contract, with the expectation that the nearby contract will gain relative to the deferred. See also Bear Spread, and Spread. A term Bull Spread usually refers to the simultaneous purchase of the nearby contract month and sale of the distant contract month. / Одновременная закупка и продажа двух фьючерсных контрактов на одно и тоже или взаимосвязанное сырьё с намерением получить прибыль при росте цен, но в то же самое время, органичить себя от потенциального убытка в случае, если данное предположение окажется неверным. Это может обычно сопровождаться покупкой ближайшего к поставке и продажей отдалённого от текущей поставки фьючерсов.

(2) Bull Spread is a combination of the purchase of a call option and the sale of a call option with a higher strike price or of the purchase of a put option and the sale of a put option with a higher strike price. The combined options must be identical in terms of underlying asset and maturity. This construction can be used as a (restricted) hedge against rising prices of the underlying asset. The opportunities and risks in these combinations are limited. A Delta-positive options position composed of both long and short options of the same type, either calls or puts, designed to be profitable in a rising market. An option with a lower strike price is bought and one with a higher strike price is sold. When to use:- if you think the market will go up, but with limited upside. Good position if you want to be in the market but are less confident of bullish expectations. You're in good company. This is the most popular bullish trade. Profit characteristics:- profit limited, reaching maximum if market ends at or above strike price B at expiration. If call-vs.- call version (most common) used, break-even is at A + net cost of spread. If put-vs.-put version used, break-even is at B – net premium collected. Loss characteristics:- what is gained by limiting profit potential is mainly a limit to loss if you guessed wrong on market. Maximum loss if market at expiration is at or below A. With call-vs.-call version, maximum loss is net cost of spread. Decay characteristics:- if market is midway between A and B, little if any time decay effect. If market is closer to B, time decay is generally a benefit. If market is closer to A, time decay is generally detrimental to profitability. Category:- directional. Long call A, short call B. Long put A, short put B. A strategy involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and expiration date but different strike prices. In a bull vertical spread, the purchased option has a higher delta than the option that is sold. For example, in a call bull spread, the purchased option has a lower exercise price than the sold option. Also known as Bull Vertical Spread. / Одна из стратегий торговли. Позиция по опционам с положительным значением Дельты заключается в покупке и продаже опционов одного и того же типа, либо опционов на покупку либо опционов на продажу, и предназначается для получения прибыли на растущем рынке. Опцион с более низкой сходной ценой покупается, а опцион с более высокой сходной ценой продаётся. Стратегия, заключающаяся в одновременной закупке и продаже опционов одного и того же класса и даты прекращения признания, но с различными сходными ценами. При бычьей вертикальной курсовой разнице закупаемый опцион имеет более высокое значение дельты, нежели у продаваемого опциона. Например, при бычьей курсовой разнице в случае с опционом на покупку, закупаемый опцион имеет долее низкую цену исполнения нежели продаваемый опцион.

BULL TRAP = БЫЧЬЯ ЛОВУШКА – In exchange trading, Bull Trap is one of trading traps. A situation that occurs when prices break above a significant level and generate a buy signal, but suddenly reverse course and negate the buy signal, thus 'trapping' the bulls that acted on the signal with losses. A bull trap is another form of Whipsaw and relates to the Upthrust. A short term declining market which will resume its previous rising trend. Bull Trap is one of the most reliable point & figure chart patterns. Bull Traps occur when an upward breakout retreats back below the new support level. A false breakout of chart resistance to the upside where prices quickly reverse, thus trapping the new buyers with losing positions. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Бычьей Ловушкой понимается одна из ловушек торговли. Ситуация, которая возникает когда цены пробиваются выше существенного уровня и генерируется сигнал на покупку, но затем движение цены внезапно разворачивается в обратную стону, и сигнал на покупку сводится на нет, в результате чего быки попадают в капкан убытков, сработавший по данному сигналу. Медвежья Ловушка является ещё одной формой Подрезания (Whipsaw) и связана с Откатом (Upthrust). Краткосрочно снижающийся рынок, который возобновит свою предыдущую тенденцию на повышение. Бычья Ловушка – одна из наиболее надёжных моделей графика крестики и нолики. Бычьи ловушки возникают в тех случаях, когда восходящий пробой отступает назад ниже нового уровня поддержки. Ложный пробой графика сопротивления до верхней границы, на которой цены быстро разворачиваются в обратную сторону, загоняя таким образом новых покупателей в убыточные позиции.

BULL VERTICAL SPREAD = БЫЧЬЯ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или БЫЧИЙ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Bull Vertical Spread is a strategy used when an investor expects that the price of a commodity will go up but at the same time seeks to limit the potential loss should this judgment be in error. This strategy involves the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and expiration date but different strike prices. For example, if call options are spread, the purchased option must have a lower exercise or strike price than the sold option. See also Bull Spread. / Бычья Вертикальная Курсовая Разница или Бычий Вертикальный Спрэд – это стратегия, используемая в тех случаях, когда торговец или инвестор предвкушает, что цена биржевого актива или сырья пойдёт вверх, но в то же самое время задумывается об ограничении потенциального убытка на тот случай, если данное суждение было ошибочным. Эта стратегия заключается в одновременной закупке и продаже опционов одних и тех же класса и даты прекращения признания (или экспирации), но по разным сходным ценам. Например, если речь идёт о курсовой разнице по опционам на покупку, то приобретаемый опцион должен иметь более низкую цену исполнения или сходную цену, нежели продаваемый опцион. Смотрите также Бычья Курсовая Разница или Бычий Спрэд (Bull Spread).

BUMP = ТАЗ – Bump is a cylinder of coiled, prepared fibers ready for spinning. This is how commercially prepared fibers are delivered. Rather like if you had access to a really big ball winder and used it to wind the top you had just hand combed.

BUMP AND RUN REVERSAL = РАЗВОРОТ РОСТ И БЕГСТВО – Bump And Run Reversal:- a reversal chart pattern that forms after excessive speculation drives prices up too far, too fast. It is designed to identify speculative advances that are unsustainable for a long period. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

BUNAD = ПЮЭНАД (или БЮНАД) – Bunad is a Norwegian traditional costume. The designs are typically elaborate, with embroidery, scarves and hand-made silver or gold jewelry. / Бюнад, от Норвежского слова Бюнодырь (Bunader), – собирательное название традиционных Норвежских костюмов, обычно крестьянских. В данной публикации речь идёт о более праздничном, не совсем повседневном варианте бюнада. Реконструкции таких праздничных костюмов называют ещё 'Фестдракт'. Дизайн такого бюнада, как правило, сложный, украшенный всевозможными вышивками и изделиями из олова (в оригинале это было именно оно). Женский костюм обычно состоит из вышитой блузы, юбки, жилета, чулков и, безусловно, аксессуаров. Мужской костюм включает в себя рубаху, укороченные брюки, жакет, жилет, чулки, различные аксессуары (без шляпы образ будет уже неполным). Как и в любой стране, в Норвегии каждый регион отличается своим неповторимым дизайном национальной одежды. Наиболее узнаваемым и популярным считается костюм области Телемарк, Юго-Западная часть Восточной Норвегии. А в области Нюмедал (то же Юг, только чуть центральнее) традиционный красный цвет уже сменяется на зелёный, хотя расстояние между двумя территориями ничтожно. В области Халлиндал (Hallingdal) популярен цветочный орнамент. Крой становится заметно проще, хотя область далеко не восточная.

BUNCH = БУХТА (или ПУЧОК) – Bunch is:- (1) the reserve yarn on the filling bobbin to allow continuous weaving between the time of indication from the midget feeler until a new bobbin is put in the shuttle; (2) xxxxx. See also Slug. Fabrics defect. / уточина.

BUNCHED ORDER = КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Bunched Order is a discretionary order entered on behalf of multiple customers. / Осмотрительное распоряжение, оформленное от имени нескольких заказчиков.

BUNCHING UP = ПУЗЫРЕНИЕ – Bunching Up:- this is largely influenced by take-up mechanism and whether it functions properly or not. Causes:- (i) fabric take-up too weak; and (ii) thick place in yarn. Mending:- non mendable. Knitted fabric defect.

BUNCHY TOP = КУСТИСТОСТЬ ВЕРХУШКИ – Bunchy Top occurs in small patches and occasionally whole fields. The cause has not been confirmed. Symptoms include small leaves and bolls, short internodes and a pale angular mottle near the edges of leaves. Some branches can be unaffected. The leaf mottle may occur without the bunchy growth habit and, on leaves in full sun, may turn red on the upper surface of the leaf. A proliferation of small leaves, short internodes and small bolls usually becoming apparent as the crop approaches maturity and usually on the upper parts of the plant. When bunchy top is severe the whole plant is affected and the crop takes on a 'climbing ivy' appearance. Some leaves may exhibit a mottling with pale green margins and darker green centers. Symptoms may be more common in unsprayed or poorly sprayed areas of the field. The cause of bunchy top is uncertain and it is possible that there could be several agents capable of producing similar symptoms. The condition usually occurs in circular patches and often in association with prolonged aphid activity. There is some evidence for the involvement of a 'virus-like' pathogen vectored by aphids. Plants with sublethal infection by the Fusarium Wilt pathogen also may develop bunchy top symptoms as they approach maturity. Varieties vary considerably in symptom expression with some varieties severely affected and others seemingly immune. / угловатая крапчатость (angular mottle). Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt). с продолжительной активностью тлей.

BUND = ЗАГРАЖДЕНИЕ – Bund:- an impervious embankment of earth, or a wall of brick, stone, concrete or other suitable material, which may form part or all of the perimeter of a compound that provides a barrier to retain liquid. Since the bund is the main part of a spill containment system, the whole system (or bunded area) is colloquially referred to within industry as the 'bund'. The bund is designed to contain spillages and leaks from liquids used, stored or processed above-ground, and to facilitate clean-up operations. A bund consists of:- (i) an impervious bund wall or embankment surrounding the facility or tanks; (ii) an impervious floor within the bunded area; (iii) any joints in the floor or the wall, or between the floor and the wall; and (iv) any associated facilities designed to remove liquids safely from the bunded area without polluting the environment. As well as being used to prevent pollution of the receiving environment, bunds are also often used for fire protection, product recovery and process isolation. The requirement for bunding should be determined on a site-by-site basis. There are several different types of bunds:- (i) channel to contain or direct to blink tank; (ii) hump bund; (iii) ramp bund; and (iv) square bund. Area designed to contain any spills. The Bund floor and wall must be built of materials impervious to the contents of any tank or container within the bund. It should be of sufficient strength and structural integrity to ensure that it is unlikely to burst or leak in ordinary use, and should not have a damp course. The use of un-reinforced materials is not recommended for bund wall construction. The bunded area must be capable of preventing the migration of any spillage or leakage to the surrounding environment. Earthen bunds are not recommended, except where there is no other viable alternative. Bund is an embankment used to control the flow of water; a division between fields. / :- (i) заграждение в форме канала для сдерживания или перенаправления в отстойник; (ii) заграждение вального или бугоркового типа; (iii) заграждение рампового типа; и (iv) прямоугольного или параллелепипедообразного типа. Зона, формируемая для сдерживания любых аварийных розливов.

BUNDESANSTALT FÜR FINANZDIENSTLEISTUNGSAUFSICHT = БУНДЭСАНШТАЛЬТ ФЮР ФИНАНЦДИНСТЛАЙСТУНСАУФСИХТ (или ФЕДЕРАТИВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ФИНАНСОВОМУ НАДЗОРУ) – The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (in German, Die Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin):- Since it was established in May 2002, the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – known as BaFin for short) has brought the supervision of banks and financial services providers, insurance undertakings and securities trading under one roof. BaFin is an independent public-law institution and is subject to the legal and technical oversight of the Federal Ministry of Finance. It is funded by fees and contributions from the institutions and undertakings that it supervises. It is therefore independent of the Federal Budget. BaFin operates in the public interest. Its primary objective is to ensure the proper functioning, stability and integrity of the German financial system. Bank customers, insurance policyholders and investors ought to be able to trust the financial system. BaFin's By-Laws represent a major set of precepts for how it acts. They contain regulations governing its structure and organisation and its rights and obligations. Banking Supervision, Insurance Supervision and Securities Supervision/Asset Management are three different organisational units within BaFin – the so-called Directorates. BaFin must cover its expenditure entirely out of its own income. It receives no funding from the Federal budget. BaFin raises the funds required to cover its costs from the undertakings it supervises instead. The legal foundation for this is the Act Establishing the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Finanzdienstleistungsaufsichtsgesetz – FinDAG). The large number of players operating on the global financial markets has been increasing steadily for many years now. Even though there is no legal framework that is binding internationally, markets are still expanding across borders. Financial supervision, however, is still largely inward-looking, since sovereign powers usually end at the national border. Article 144 of the recast Banking Directive (Directive 2006/48/EC) stipulates that all EU member states must publish information on national implementation of Basel II. To mark the German implementation of Basel II the Deutsche Bundesbank and

BaFin have therefore published a joint website. Headquartered in Bonn (Banking and Insurance Supervision) and Frankfurt am Main (Securities Supervision/ Asset Management), Germany. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) with official domiciles in Bonn and Frankfurt am Main was founded on 2002-May-01 and took over the duties of the former supervisory offices for banking, insurance and securities trading. In Germany, therefore, there is an official bancassurance regulator under one roof covering about 2 600 banks, 800 financial services providers and roughly 700 insurance companies. The Authority is funded exclusively from fees and charges paid by the supervised institutions and companies and is independent of the Federal budget. The overriding goal of the BaFin is to safeguard the functional operability of the entire financial sector in Germany. Sub-targets can be derived from this. Firstly, protecting the solvency of banks and financial services providers, and secondly ensuring customer and investor protection. The BaFin itself is subject to legal and material supervision by the Federal Ministry of Finance. / Федеративное Управление по Финансовому Надзору или, как это звучит на Немецком языке, Ди Бундэсанштальт фюр Финанцдинстлайстунсауфсихт (БаФин; Die Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin)).

BUNDESBANK = БУНДЭСБАНК (или ФЕДЕРАТИВНЫЙ БАНК) – Full name Deutsche Bundesbank, the central bank of Germany, with headquarters in Frankfurt. It was established on 1957-August-01, when it replaced the Bank Deutscher Länder, founded in 1948. The Deutsche Bundesbank is the central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany. Eurosystem monetary policy is the Bundesbank's core business area. Other core business areas include the financial and monetary system, banking supervision, cashless payments and cash operations. Two aspects common to all core business areas are active participation in international organisations and research. In addition to these core business areas, the Bundesbank is also responsible for the management of the reserve assets and various tasks in the field of statistics and as the Government's fiscal agent. It also advises the Federal Government on matters of monetary policy. The Bundesbank's decision-making body is the Executive Board. It comprises the President, the Vice-President and other members. The Bundesbank's Central Office is in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The Bundesbank also has a nationwide network of 9 Regional Offices and 47 branches. The Executive Board is the Bundesbank's supreme decision-making body. It comprises the President and Vice-President of the Deutsche Bundesbank and five other members. The President of the Bundesbank is a voting member of the Governing Council of the ECB and takes part in the monthly monetary policy decision-making process. The reserve bank of Germany. Refers to the central bank of Germany. This is the US equivalent of the Federal Reserve. The Bundesbank was in charge of the German Deutsche Mark but now that the country has adopted the Euro, it is part of the European system of central banking. Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The Bundesbank, and the other central banks of member states which have adopted the euro, together with the European Central Bank (ECB) constitute the Eurosystem, the monetary authority of the euro area. Monetary and other policy decisions for the Eurosystem are taken by the ECB Governing Council, which is made up of the governors of the national central banks in the Euro area and the members of the ECB Executive Board. The resolutions of the Governing Council are applied by the national central banks. The Bundesbank's tasks and functions are governed by the Bundesbank Act (BBankG) and the EEC Treaty. The Bundesbank has five strategic pillars:- price stability in the Euro area, a stable financial and monetary system, secure and efficient payment and settlement systems, efficient cash supply and infrastructure, smooth functioning of German banks and financial service providers. / Полное название банка – Дойчэ Бундэсбанк или Немецкий Федеративный Банк (Deutsche Bundesbank). Это центральный банк Германии со штабквартирой во Франкуфурте; в США его назвали бы резервным банком по аналогу с Федеральным Резервом. Банк с этим названием был образован в 1957, когда заменил предшествовавший ему Банк Немецких Земель или, как это звучит на Немецком языке, Банк Дойча Ленда (Bank Deutscher Länder), основанный в 1948.

BUNDLE = ПУЧОК (или КЛУБОК, или МОТОК, или ПОЧАТОК, или ВЯЗКА) – (1) Bundle is an Irish linen term which means that there are 60 000 yards of yarn in 10 pounds. Linen yarn measure, equal to 60 000 yards, weighing 10 pounds. Bundle is a general term for a collection of essentially parallel filaments or fibers. See also Hanks, Package, and Skein. / Моток:- ровно смотанные, намотанные на что-нибудь нитки, пряжа, проволока, например, шерсть в мотках. Клубок:- смотанные шариком нитки, а также вообще комок чего-нибудь мягкого, спутанного, например, клубок пряжи. Пучок:- длинные пряди волос или коса, закрученная в узел.

(2) Hanks or skeins of yarn set up in 5- or 10-pound packages.

BUNDLE = СВЯЗКА – Bundle is a stack of copper cathodes strapped together for shipping. / Штабель медных катодов, закреплённых вместе для отгрузки.

BUNDLING = КОМПЛЕКТНОЕ УПАКОВЫВАНИЕ (или ПАКЕТИЗАЦИЯ, или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ В ПАКЕТЫ) – Bundling is an assembling of pieces of cargo, secured into one manageable unit.

BUNDS = БУНДС (или ФЕДЕРАТИВКИ, или ФЕДЕРАТИВНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ) – In Germany, federal government bonds with a maturity of 10 and 30 years and Euro equivalent of the bond denominated in US Dollars. The 10-year bund serves as the benchmark for the German and other European bond markets. See also Bobls, and Schätze. Bund Future, also known as Euro-Bund-Future. This is a futures contract traded on Eurex® based on a notional Federal Treasury bond bearing a nominal interest rate of 6% and a residual term to maturity of 8.5 to 10.5 years. The nominal value of a contract is EUR100 000.00. The maturities are determined in accordance with Bund Future delivery months available at the same time. These are always the nearest three months in the cycle March, June, September and December. / Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Бундс или Федеративки это общепринятое сокращение от Немецкого слова Бундэсанлайен (Bundesanleihen), означающее Федеративный Займ. В Германии, облигации федерального правительства со сроком погашения в 10 и 30 лет, а также Евро эквиваленты этих облигаций, деноминированные в Долларах США. 10-летние облигации служат ориентиром для Немецкого и других Европейских рынков облигаций. Смотрите также Боблс или Федеративные Ноты (Bobls), и Щяцэ или Федеративные Казначейские Ноты (Schätze).

BUNG = КРЫШКА (или ПРОБКА) – Bung is a threaded cap, cork or other stopper for the opening (bulk hole) in a barrel, keg or drum. Can be located on lid or side.

BUNG HOLE = ОТВЕРСТИЕ ПОД КРЫШКУ – Bung Hole is the hole in a barrel, keg or drum through which liquid can be poured in or drawn out. Can be located on lid or side.

BUNK = КОЙКА – Bunk (maritime term):- built-in bed aboard ship.

BUNKER ADJUSTMENT FACTOR = ФАКТОР ПЕРЕОЦЕНКИ БУНКЕРНОГО ТОПЛИВА (или ПОПРАВОЧНЫЙ ФАКТОР ПО КОТЕЛЬНОМУ ТОПЛИВУ, или ПОПРАВОЧНЫЙ ФАКТОР ПО БУНКЕРНОМУ ТОПЛИВУ) – Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF) refers to floating part of sea freight charges which represents additions due to oil prices. Usually BAF charges are determined by Carrier Conferences to be applicable for a certain period on a certain trade route. These Carrier Conferences are seen as a cartel for fixing prices. The European Comission and Japan Fair Trade Commission are studying the possibility to eliminate the immunity the carriers have today. Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF) is a fuel surcharge expressed as a percentage added or subtracted from the freight amount, reflecting the movement in the market place price for bunkers. Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF) is a surcharge assessed by carrier which is applied to freight rates to supplement an unexpected rise in fuel costs. An adjustment in shipping charges

to offset price fluctuations in the cost of bunker fuel. Also known as a Bunker Surcharge (B/S). Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF) is used to compensate steamship lines for fluctuating fuel costs. Sometimes called Fuel Adjustment Factor or FAF. Adjustment applied by shipping lines or liner conferences to offset the effect of fluctuations in the cost of bunkers. Adjustment applied by shipping lines or liner conferences to compensate for the effect of fluctuations in the cost of fuel. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF) is an adjustment to shipping companies' freight rates to take into account fluctuations in the cost of fuel oil (bunkers) for their ships. Bunker Adjustment Factor:- surcharge calculated at a percentage of the basic ocean freight, to take into account the fluctuations of the price of fuel, adapted as needed. / судоходными линиями или линейными конференциями . флуктуаций (колебаний) цена на котельное топливо. топливная надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

BUNKER C FUEL OIL = КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО СИ (или БУНКЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО СИ, или ФЛОТСКИЙ МАЗУТ ВЫСОКОЙ ВЯЗКОСТИ) – Bunker C Fuel Oil:- a fuel used for ships. Generally refers to a No. 6 grade of residual fuel oil with an American Petroleum Institute gravity about 10.5°. Also known as Bunkering Fuel. A residual fuel used as ship's fuel, which usually has a high sulfur content and high viscosity. / Остаточное топливо, используемое в качестве судового топлива, обычно отличается высоким содержанием серы и высокой вязкостью.

BUNKER CHARGE = СБОР ЗА КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или СБОР ЗА БУНКЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Bunker Charge is an extra charge sometimes added to steamship freight rates; justified by higher fuel costs. Also known as Fuel Adjustment Factor or FAF.

BUNKERING = БУНКЕРОВКА (или ПОПОЛНЕНИЕ КОТЕЛЬНЫМ ТОПЛИВОМ) – Bunkering is the operation of filling or replenishing a ship with fuel. / Операция по заправке или дозаправке судна топливом.

BUNKERING FUEL = КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или СУДОВОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или БУНКЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или ФЛОТСКИЙ МАЗУТ) – Bunkering Fuel is a fuel used for ships. Generally refers to a No. 6 grade of residual fuel oil with an American Petroleum Institute gravity about 10.5°. Also known as Bunker C Fuel Oil. Any hydrocarbon mineral oil used or intended to be used for the operation or propulsion of a ship. Also known as Bunker Fuel. Small molecules like those in propane gas, naphtha, gasoline for cars, and jet fuel have relatively low boiling points, and they are removed at the start of the fractional distillation process. Heavier petroleum products like diesel and lubricating oil are much less volatile and distill out more slowly, while bunker oil is literally the bottom of the barrel; the only things more dense than bunker fuel are carbon black feedstock and bituminous residue which is used for paving roads (asphalt) and sealing roofs. Bunker Fuel is technically any type of fuel oil used aboard ships. It gets its name from the containers on ships and in ports that it is stored in; in the days of steam they were coal bunkers but now they are bunker fuel tanks. The Australian Customs and the Australian Tax Office define a bunker fuel as the fuel that powers the engine of a ship or aircraft. Bunker A is No. 2 fuel oil, bunker B is No. 4 or No. 5 and bunker C is No. 6. Since No. 6 is the most common, 'bunker fuel' is often used as a synonym for No. 6. No. 5 fuel oil is also called Navy Special Fuel Oil or just Navy Special; No. 5 or 6 are also called Furnace Fuel oil (FFO); the high viscosity requires heating, usually by a recirculated low pressure steam system, before the oil can be pumped from a bunker tank. In the context of shipping, the labeling of bunkers as previously described is rarely used in modern practice. Since the 1980s the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been the accepted standard for marine fuels (bunkers). The standard is listed under number 8217, with recent updates in 2005 and 2010. They have broken it down to Residual and Distillate fuels. The most common residual fuels in the shipping industry are RMG and RMK (the RMK category's carbon reside limit was lowered to 20% for all grades). The differences between the two are mainly the density and viscosity, with RMG generally being delivered at 380 centistokes (50 °C) or less, and RMK at 700 centistokes (50 °C) or less. Ships with more advanced engines can process heavier, more viscous, and thus cheaper, fuel. Governing bodies (i.e. California, European Union) around the world are starting to limit the maximum sulfur of fuels burned in their ports to limit pollution. This is where Marine Distillate Fuels come into play. They have similar properties to Diesel #2 which is used as road Diesel around the world. The most common grades used in shipping are DMA (the minimum viscosity requirement of DMA was raised from 1.5 cSt to 2 cSt) and DMB (minimum viscosity requirement of 2 cSt was added to DMB). / Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation).

BUNKERS = КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или СУДОВОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или БУНКЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или ФЛОТСКИЙ МАЗУТ) – Bunkers is a maritime term referring to fuel used aboard the ship. Coal stowage areas aboard a vessel in the past were in bins or bunkers. Fuel for a vessel's propulsion plant (engine). Fuel consumed by the engines of a ship; compartments or tanks in a ship for fuel storage. Bunker Fuels is a term used to refer to fuels consumed for international marine and air transport. In the maritime field another type of classification is used for fuel oils:- (i) MGO (Marine gas oil):- roughly equivalent to No. 2 fuel oil, made from distillate only; (ii) MDO (Marine diesel oil):- a blend of heavy gasoil that may contain very small amounts of black refinery feed stocks, but has a low viscosity up to 12 cSt so it need not be heated for use in internal combustion engines; (iii) IFO (Intermediate fuel oil):- a blend of gasoil and heavy fuel oil, with less gasoil than marine diesel oil; (iv) MFO (Marine fuel oil):- same as HFO (just another 'naming'); and (v) HFO (Heavy fuel oil):- pure or nearly pure residual oil, roughly equivalent to No. 6 fuel oil. Marine diesel oil contains some heavy fuel oil, unlike regular diesels. Also, marine fuel oils sometimes contain waste products such as used motor oil. / К котельному топливу относятся тяжёлые продукты переработки нефтей, каменных углей, горючих сланцев. Оно используется в корабельных, судовых и стационарных котельных установках и в промышленных печах различного назначения.

BUNKER SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или НАДБАВКА ЗА БУНКЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или ДОПЛАТА ЗА КОТЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Bunker Surcharge is a surcharge assessed by carrier which is applied to freight rates to supplement an unexpected rise in fuel costs. Also known as Bunker Adjustment Factor. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

BUNT = ТВЁРДАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ – Bunt is characterized the presence of bunt balls or black spores. Infected grain may have a fishy odor. Common bunt is a Wheat disease caused by two closely related Fungi, Tilletia Caries and Tilletia Foetida. The disease is also called Stinking or Covered Smut. In infected plants, kernels on headed plants are replaced with bunt balls containing black powdery spores of the fungus. Bunt balls can be removed by following procedures for cleaning for grade improvement, as long as there is no odor. If there is an odor, the presence of bunt balls is a grading factor in Wheat. If there is no odor, but kernels are tagged with bunt, the sample is considered naturally stained. Bunt reduces yield of infected crops, and it reduces the value of the crop, even in mildly infected crops. / Болезнь, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. У инфицированных растений, в зерновке (ядрах) . Под Головнёй понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

BUNTING = ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ФЛАГОВ – Bunting is a soft, flimsy, loose-textured, plain weave cloth most frequently used in flags. Bunting was originally made from cotton or worsted yarns, but today's flags are made primarily from nylon or acrylic fibers. Bunting can be either a cotton or wool fabric, woven in a plain open weave, similar to cheesecloth, and dyed in the piece. Cotton bunting is often woven with plied yarns. Wool bunting is woven with worsted worsted yarns, using strong, wiry wool. Bunting is a loosely woven fabric used primarily for flags and draping. Bunting used in public places must be flameproof. Bunting is also a term used to describe a simple

rectangular square of material in which a baby is wrapped for warmth. Bunting is a lightweight loosely woven fabric used chiefly for flags and festive decorations. / Найлан (Nylon).

BUOY = БУЙ (или БАКЕН, или ПОПЛАВОК, или БАКАН) – Buoy is a floating object employed as an aid to mariners to mark the navigable limits of channels, their fairways, sunken dangers, isolated rocks, telegraph cables, and the like; floating devices fixed in place at sea, lake or river as reference points for navigation or for other purposes. Buoys (in the UK, 1840's), pieces of wood, cork, or some light substance, moored and floating on the water. Those of wood are sometimes solid, and sometimes hollow, like a cask, and strongly hooped; they are made of various shapes and sizes; and are either private or public. Private Buoys are so called from their belonging to private individuals. They are principally employed to mark the place of the ship's anchor, being fastened to it by a rope or chain, so that the men who go in the boat to weigh it may readily find out where it is. By the 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 75. § 11. it is enacted, that if any person or persons shall wilfully cut away, cast adrift, remove, alter, deface, sink, or destroy, or in any way injure or conceal, any buoy, buoy-rope, or mark, belonging to any ship or vessel, or which may be attached to any anchor or cable belonging to any ship or vessel, whether in distress or otherwise, such person or persons so offending shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding 7 years, or to be imprisoned for any number of years, at the discretion of the court. Public Buoys, being intended for the public service, cannot be placed, altered, or removed, except by competent authority. They are generally of a pretty large size; and are firmly moored by chains or cables to rocks, large stones, anchors, etc. By floating on the surface of the water, they serve at once to mark the channels through which it is safe to steer, and to point out dangers to be avoided, such as sunken rocks, shoals, wrecks of vessels, etc. The places in, and the purposes for, which buoys are exhibited, are always specified in good charts:- and as the leading buoys are generally of a peculiar figure or colour, which is also indicated in the chart, the navigator, as soon as he recognises them, shapes his course accordingly. Hence the great importance of having buoys properly placed, and of their being carefully marked in charts. / Под Буем, от Голландского слова Boei, понимается плавучий знак (поплавок) различных форм и цвета для ограждения опасных для судоходства мест, обозначения фарватеров или местонахождения каких-либо предметов (например, якоря), поддержания частей рыболовного трала, спасания людей (спасательный буй), измерения степени волнения (волномерный буй) и других целей. Иногда на буи устанавливают фонари и источники их питания, дополнительные устройства для подачи звуковых или радиосигналов. Под Бакеном, от Голландского слова Baken, понимается плавучий знак, устанавливаемый на якоре для обозначения навигационных опасностей и/или фарватеров. Бакены часто оборудуют осветительными устройствами, светоотражателями или звуковыми сигнальными устройствами. Под Рейдовой Бочкой, понимается стальной поплавок, поддерживающий цепь (бридель), идущую от якоря большой массы, лежащего на грунте ('мертвый' якорь). Рейдовые бочки бывают разных размеров. Их устанавливают в гаванях и на рейдах для стоянки боевых кораблей или торговых судов вне причалов. Корабль закрепляется за бридель стальным тросом или своей якорной цепью, временно отклепанной от якоря. Стоянка 'на бочке' позволяет кораблю быстро выйти в море, так как не требуется поднимать якорь с затратой длительного времени.

BUOYANT = ОЖИВЛЁННЫЙ (или ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ) – Buoyant:- a market in which prices have a tendency to rise easily with a considerable show of strength.

BUR = СТВОРКА (КОРОБОЧКИ) – Bur is the rough casing of the boll. Often referred to as Hulls after separation from the Cotton. Also known as Burr. / У Хлопчатника Створки коробочки составляют её грубую оболочку. После отделения от хлопкового волокна они часто соотносились с кожицами (hulls). В Англоязычном мире может быть известна также как Burr.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA STANDARDISATION DES FIBRES ARTIFICIELLES = БЮРО ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ПУР ЛЯ СТАНДАРДИЗАСЬЁН ДЭ ФИБР АРТИФИСИБЛЬ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ БЮРО ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ ВОЛОКОН) – The International Bureau For The Standardization Of Man-Made Fibers (Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles (BISFA)) is the international association of man-made fiber producers. It was founded in 1928 under the French name of Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles, hence the abbreviation BISFA. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The objectives of the association are:- (i) BISFA establishes terminology of man-made fibers for the continuous improvement of intercompany, customer and consumer communications. BISFA aims to establish technical rules for fibers and yarns for delivery conditions which have to be applied for each type of man-made fiber and which are mandatory for all members of the association. Therefore BISFA establishes internationally agreed procedures and test methods for different categories of man-made fibers and sets general rules for settling of disputes between seller and buyer of man-made fibers. (ii) BISFA provides an international voice for the man-made fiber industry in these matters and promotes the adoption of its methods and terminology by standardization organizations such as CEN (short for the Comité Européen de Normalisation, in French, or the European Committee for Standardization (ECS), in English) and ISO (short for the Interational Organization for Standardization) and by the European Commission responsible for textile labeling and the customs authorities. Neutral testing houses can apply those methods. CEN and ISO – with which BISFA has formal contacts – have adopted several BISFA methods as a basis for their own standards. The producers affiliated to BISFA accept responsibility for their consignments only within the limits and only for products within the scope of the methods as presented in the relevant booklets. These booklets are updated periodically to take account of any developments in testing equipment and procedures, sampling and statistical methods. Generic names for textile fibers are used for customs purposes and textile product labeling in the context of the EU Directives 96/74/EC dated 16/12/1996 and 97/37/EC dated 19/6/97. BISFA principally considers generic names for textile but also for non textile end uses. A generic name or class can cover a range of products but always has to refer to basic technologies and properties. BISFA defines generic fiber names and enters them into the BISFA generic classification of fibers, published in the BISFA booklet on 'Terminology of Man – Made Fibres'. BISFA restricts new generic names to those categories which are produced on an industrial scale and are of commercial significance. Fibers which have recently emerged from research or which are still at the stage of development are not yet included. BISFA, after approval by its General Assembly, retains the option of modifying or withdrawing an existing generic name. The BISFA generic classification aims to be the basis for a subsequent application at the EU Commission or at the US Federal Trade Commission, and for inclusion in the ISO standard 2076 (on fiber names). At the request of the EU Commission (DG Enterprise), BISFA shall furnish its support and expertise, according to BISFA's policy and procedures for introducing new generic fiber names. Generic names, covering fiber products with the same basic technologies and properties from several producers, are completely distinct from trademarks which are used by individual producers for marketing purposes. / обозначение . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международное Бюро по Стандартизации Искусственных Волокон (МБСИВ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Бюро Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Стандардизасьён дэ Фибр Артифисибль (БИСФА; Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles (BISFA)) является международной ассоциацией производителей искусственных волокон. СЭН (CEN) и (ISO).

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS = БЮРО ПО УЧЁТУ ЗАНЯТОСТИ – The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the US Department of Labor is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-

making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant. Vision:- the Bureau of Labor Statistics will meet the information needs of a rapidly changing US and global economy by continuously improving its products and services, investing in its work force, and modernizing its business processes. BLS History:- the Bureau of Labor Statistics has provided essential economic information to support public and private decision-making since 1884. Learn about past BLS milestones, anniversaries, and commissioners. Customer Satisfaction:- since July 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has measured customer satisfaction for the full BLS website using the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI). Customers are encouraged to participate in our survey. BLS results are summarized for July 2009 to June 2011 and July 2011 to June 2012. Bureau Of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a research agency of the US Department of Labor; it compiles statistics on hours of work, average hourly earnings, employment and unemployment, consumer prices and many other variables. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Bureau Of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a government agency that produces economic data that reflects the state of the US economy. This data includes the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the Producer Price Index. This arm of the US Department of Labor researches and publishes a range of data, from inflation and consumer spending to employment, productivity and wages, as well as other economic measures. These reports can have a significant effect on market sentiment.

BURGONET = БЮГОНЭТ (или БЮРГОНЭ, или БУРГИНЬОТ) – Burgonet is a helmet of either of two XVI century styles. Burgonet is a close-fitting XVI century helmet with cheek guards. Origin:- modification of Middle French Bourguignotte. / Происхождение:- модификация Французского слова Бургиньёт (Bourguignotte). Бургиньот – тип сферического шлема в стиле XVI столетия.

BURGUNDY = БУРГУНДСКОЕ (или БОРДОВОЕ) – Burgundy:- a reddish purple color. / .

BURKA = БУРКА (или ПАРАНДЖА) – Burka or Burqa is:- (1) a full body cloak worn by some Muslim women. (2) Burka (Caucasus) a traditional man's coat made from felt or karakul.

BURL = ЗАВИТОК – Burl:- swirl or twist in wood grain usually occurring near a knot, valued as the source of highly-figured burl veneers used for ornamental purposes. / Завихрение или закручивание в расположении волокон древесины, обычно возникающее вблизи сучка, оцениваемое в качестве источника шпона с высоко-узорчатыми завитками, используемого в декоративных целях. Под Завитком понимается местное искривление годичных слоёв, обусловленное влиянием сучков или проростей. Завитки наблюдаются в виде частично перерезанных, скобообразно изогнутых концентрических контуров, образованных искривлёнными годичными слоями. Различают:- (i) односторонние завитки – завитки, выходящие на одну или две смежные стороны пилопродукции или детали; и (ii) сквозные завитки – завитки, выходящие на две противоположные стороны пилопродукции или детали. В пилопродукции и деталях завиток измеряют по его ширине и длине и учитывают по количеству в штуках на 1 метр длины или на всей стороне сортимента.

BURL = XX – (1) Defect Name:- Burl. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Burl:- This is the result of a jerked-in piece of yarn having been removed by pulling it from the selvage. While no yarns ruptured, an open place is left in the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Burl. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Burl:- This is the result of a piece of wild filling having been removed with a burling tool. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Burl. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Burl:- This is the result of a knot after burling. Severity:- Minor.

BURLAP = ДЖУТОВАЯ МЕШОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ДЖУТОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО, или ДЕРЮГА) – Burlap is a coarse, heavy, plain weave fabric constructed from singles yarn of Jute. Used for bags, upholstery lining, in curtains and draperies. Burlap is a loosely constructed, heavy weight, plain weave fabric used as a carpet backing, and as inexpensive packaging for sacks of grain or Rice. Also, as fashion dictates, burlap may also appear as a drapery fabric. Burlap is a coarse woven fabric usually made from Jute fibers and allied vegetable fibers. It is often used to make sacks and bags to ship goods like Coffee beans. It is breathable and thus resists condensation and associated spoilage of the contents. Due to its coarse texture, it is not commonly used in modern apparel, but it can be used to make things like draperies and other decorative items. Burlap is a coarse heavy plain-woven fabric usually of Jute or Hemp used for bagging and wrapping and in furniture and linoleum manufacture. Burling:- in the dry finishing department of a woollen or worsted mill, it is the removal of as much objectionable matter as possible from the goods.

BURLING = ОЧИСТКА ОТ ПОСТОРОННИХ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЙ И УЗЛОВ – Burling is:- (1) the process of removing loose threads and knots from fabrics with a type of tweezers called a Burling Iron. (2) The process of correcting loose tufts and replacing missing tufts following carpet construction.

BURL MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ XX – Burl Mark (spots defect):- this is a result of certain substances in excessive deformation caused by these substances package including woolen lines, waste, and is using the patch tool to remove the floating veil. Fabric Printing Defect. Defect Name:- Burl Mark. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives; and Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Burl Mark:- This is the result of a slub or piece of wild filling having been removed with the use of a burling tool. Severity:- Major. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

BURNER TIP FUEL PRICE = ЦЕНА XX – Burner Tip Fuel Price:- the cost of fuel delivered to the generator site equaling the fuel commodity price plus all transportation costs.

BURNING COST = СЖИГАЮЩИЙ РАСХОД – In reinsurance, a Burning Cost is a term most frequently used in spread loss property reinsurance to express pure loss cost or more specifically the ratio of incurred losses within a specified amount in excess of the ceding company's retention to its gross premiums over a stipulated number of years.

BURNING RATE = СКОРОСТЬ ГОРЕНИЯ (или СКОРОСТЬ СГОРАНИЯ, или СКОРОСТЬ ВЫГОРАНИЯ, или СКОРОСТЬ ОБГОРАНИЯ) – Burning Rate is the speed at which a fabric burns. It can be expressed as the amount of fabric affected per unit time, in terms of distance or area traveled by the flame, afterglow, or char.

BURNOOSE = БУРНУС (или XX) – Burnoose is a one-piece hooded cloak worn by Arabs and Berbers. See also Burnous. / , одеваемый Арабами и Берберами. Смотрите также Xxxxx (Burnous).

BURN–OUT = ВЫТРАВНОЕ – Burn-Out:- a brocade-like pattern effect created on the fabric through the application of a chemical, instead of color, during the burn-out printing process. (Sulfuric acid, mixed into a colorless print paste, is the most common chemical used.) Many simulated eyelet effects can be created using this method. In these instances, the chemical destroys the fiber and creates a hole in the fabric in a specific design, where the chemical comes in contact with the fabric. The fabric is then over-printed with a simulated embroidery stitch to create the eyelet effect. However, burn-out effects can also be created on velvets made of blended fibers, in which the ground fabric is of one fiber like a polyester, and the pile may be of a cellulosic fiber like rayon or acetate. In this case, when the chemical is printed in a certain pattern, it destroys the pile in those areas where the chemical comes in contact with the

fabric, but leave the ground fabric unharmed. Burn-Out or Devoré is typically used on specially constructed composite fabrics. These are fabrics composed of cellulose/synthetic blends or cellulose/protein blends. During the burn-out process the cellulose fibers are physically burned out of the composite fabric with acid, leaving the rest of the fabric intact. Cut velvet is an example of burn-out. It is important to sample before working on large projects. This recipe makes 1 quart (1 liter) of burn-out paste. Devoré 'to devour' is a method of printing where you screen print a with caustic paste to burn-out or etch designs into cloth. When printing on a blended fiber (e.g., 50/50 cotton/polyester) your design will etch into the top layer of the fabric, resulting in a translucent print. This process is often used with velvet pile to create a lacy embossed effect. Or completely burn-out patterns to create the 'bullet-hole' look by printing on 100% natural fibers. Printing Paste is including in workshop along with a detailed handouts and recipes. / вышивальным стежком для создания эффекта . загустка (print paste). Фасонная Вытравная Ткань – ткань, выработанная из двух различных материалов; узор получен путём вытравливания кислотонеустойчивого волокна.

BURN–OUT PASTE = ВЫТРАВНАЯ ПАСТА (или ВЫТРАВНАЯ МАСТИКА) – Burn-Out Paste:- burn out acid paste is made in two parts. The first part is a thickener paste that creates a paste that is thick enough to hold its shape on the fabric. The thickening paste must be made at least a few hours before it will be used. Using a large bowl made of plastic or stainless steel, add 2 cups of room temperature water. Begin blending the water using a hand blender or a standing mixer. Slowly add 1/3 cup guar gum, which can be purchased at most grocery stores, to the water with the mixer or blender running. Once the mixture has blended completely, allow the paste to stand for several hours until it has thickened. The second part of making a burn out paste is mixing the burn out acid, which will dissolve the rayon. Add 3/4 cup and 2 tablespoons of water to a pot and bring to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Dissolve 1/2 cup of sodium bisulfate, which can be purchased at a home supply store, in the water. Once the sodium has dissolved, add 1 cup of glycerine, which can be found at most pharmacies, and the thickening paste to the water. Blend the mixture thoroughly. See also Etchant. Burnout Paste is an eco-friendly waterbase ink that gives special print effects. Burn-Out Paste:- use to burn out pure cotton and rayon fibers or cotton and rayon fibers inside of T/C,T/R,CVC knitted fabric for transparency. Remark:- since there are different kinds of fabrics, test the burn out effect prior to mass production.

BURN–OUT PRINTING = ВЫТРАВНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ (или ПРОТРАВНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ) – Burn-Out Printing is a method of printing to obtain a raised design on a sheer ground. The design is applied with a special chemical onto a fabric woven of pairs of threads of different fibers. One of the fibers is then destroyed locally by chemical action. Burn-out printing is often used on velvet. The product of this operation is known as a Burnt-Out Print. See also Printing. Burn-Out Printing describes a process in which a fabric consisting of two different fibers is treated with chemicals partly take away one fiber to create a structure on the surface of the fabric. For example, sculptured velvet is produced with this method. / Вытравное Печатание – один из распространённых способов получения рисунка на ткани. При вытравном печатании на поверхность предварительно окрашенной ткани наносятся в определённых местах печатные составы, которые разрушают окраску, благодаря чему на ткани появляется рисунок. Различают белое и цветное вытравное печатание. В первом случае в печатный состав краситель не вводится и после окончания процесса получается белый рисунок на окрашенном фоне, во втором – в состав печатной краски добавляется краситель, устойчивый к действию вещества, разрушающего окраску фона, и получается цветной рисунок на окрашенной ткани. Обычно для цветного вытравного печатания применяют кубовые красители. Протравное Печатание применяется, когда на тёмных хлопковых тканях требуется нанести изображение так, чтобы картинка не ощущалась на ощупь. В результате реакции краска вытравливает под собой краситель ткани и замещает его своим красителем. В этом случае прокрашиваются нити ткани.

BURN–OUT VELVET = ВЫТРАВНОЙ БАРХАТ – Burn-Out Velvet:- conceived from two different fibers, the velvet is extracted with chemicals in a pattern, leaving the backing fabric sound. Used for more unconstructed and loose-fitting garments. / Фасонная Вытравная Ткань вырабатывается из двух различных волокнистых материалов; а узор на ней получается путём вытравливания кислотоустойчивого волокна.

BURN RATE = ТЕМП ГОРЕНИЯ – Burn Rate:- this term is particularly applicable to start up companies or to companies which do not yet have substantial revenues. It refers to the monthly rate of consumption of cash. For example, if total monthly operating costs for rent, salaries, etc are CAD50K, one would say that the burn rate is CAD50K/month. When compared to available cash-on-hand it tells us how much time the company has before it will run into serious cash flow difficulties and 'flame-out'.

BURR = ОБРУЧИК (или НАКОНЕЧНИК, или ХОМУТИК, или ТУПАЯ КРЮЧКОВАТАЯ ИГОЛОЧКА ИГОЛЬЧАТОЙ ЛЕНТЫ) – Burr is a device that assists in loop formation on circular-knitting machines equipped with spring needles.

BURRS OR ROUGH SPOTS = ЗАУСЕНЕЦЫ (или ЗАЗУБРИНЫ) ИЛИ ГРУБЫЕ ПЯТНА – Burrs Or Rough Spots:- not immediately apparent. Can cause snagging and early wear on the zipper tape. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или Дефект застёжек.

BURRY = СОРНОРЕПЕЙНАЯ (или В ЗАУСЕНИЦАХ, или В ЗАЗУБРИНАХ, или ВОРСИСТАЯ) – Burry is a term applied to wool containing certain seed pods, mainly of the Medicago species. Wool carrying a percentage of burr. Light burr in combing wools can be removed by the comb or card in manufacture. Heavy burry combing wools and any short types carrying burr or excessive vegetable matter are carbonized before carding.

BURRY WOOL = СОРНОРЕПЕЙНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ШЕРСТЬ В ЗАУСЕНИЦАХ) – Burry Wool is the wool heavy in vegetable matter – including burs, leaves, seeds, and twigs, which requires special and expensive processing in removal.

BURSE = КОШЁЛКА (или КОШЕЛЬ) – Burse:- purse. / .

BURSTING = ПРОРЫВ – Bursting; cutting:- the presence in a fabric of several individual stitches which have been severed. Note:- this defect is caused by the knitting elements cutting or damaging the yarn during stitch formation and may not become apparent until tensions are imposed during finishing.

BURSTING STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА ПРОРЫВ – Bursting Strength is:- (1) the ability of a material to resist rupture by pressure. (2) The force required to rupture a fabric by distending it with a force applied at right angles to the plane of the fabric under specified condition. Bursting strength is a measure widely used for knit fabrics, nonwoven fabrics, and felts where the constructions do not lend themselves to tensile tests. The two basic types of bursting tests are the inflated diaphragm method and the ball-bust method. Bursting Strength is the mechanical test done commercially on fibers to show how strong they are.

BURST PRESSURE RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ (или ЗНАЧЕНИЕ) ПРОРЫВНОГО (или РАЗРУШАЮЩЕГО ВНУТРЕННЕГО) ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или РЭЙТИНЬГ ДАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗРЫВА) – Burst Pressure Rating:- the maximum specified inside-out differential pressure that can be applied to a filter element without outward structural or filter-medium failure.

BURST SELVEDGE = РВАНАЯ (или РАСПУЩЕННАЯ) КРОМКА – Burst Selvedge:- poor construction selvedge. Woven fabric defect. / Порок или Дефект ткачества. Продавленная Кромка; Разорванная Кромка; Оторванная Кромка (burst selvedge; ripped selvedge; torn selvedge):- порок кромки ткани; нарушение целостности кромки. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается плохим конструированием кромки или неправильным натяжением во время процесса ткачества или отделки.

BUS = XX – Bus (in electricity) is an interconnection point.

BUSBAR = ШИНА – In reference to electricity, Busbar is the point at which power is available for transmission. A conductor, or group of conductors, that serve as a common connection for two or more circuits, generally in the form of insulated cable, rigid rectangular or round bars, or stranded overhead cables held under tension. The equivalent, in electric power terms, of the gas plant tailgate. / По отношению к электричеству, точка присоединения, в которой имеется доступ к получению электроэнергии. Проводник или группа проводников, которые служат в качестве общего подключения для двух или более цепей или распределительных устройств, обычно в виде изолированного кабеля, жёстких прямоугольных или круглых стержней или шин, или кабелей в изоляции, находящихся под напряжением. В терминах для электроэнергии эквивалент распределительному устройству газовой установки. Электрическая Шина, алюминиевый, медный, значительно реже стальной неизолированный проводник, используемый в качестве сильноточного токопровода, например, в распределительных устройствах.

BUSBY = КИВЕР (или ГУСАРСКИЙ КИВЕР) – Busby is a military full-dress fur hat with a pendant bag on one side usually of the color or regimental facings. / гусарская шапка.

BUSH = КУСТАРНИК (или КУСТАРНИЧКИ, или ПУСТОШЬ) – Bush or Shrub is a low, often woody, plant normally branching from the base, rather than having a single stem that branches higher up. Also applied to a thicket or to an area covered with trees, bushes or scrubby vegetation in, e.g., Australia or South Africa, or generally to any wilderness area. Bush is a low woody plant with a number of a branches at, or near, ground level. / Кустарник или Куст, низкое, часто древесное, растение, обычно ветвящееся из основания, нежели имеющее один ствол, который ветвится выше. Также применяется к чаще (thicket) или ареалу, покрытому деревьями, кустарниками или низкорослой растительностью, например, в Австралии или Южной Африке, или, в общем, к любой нетронутой (человеком) местности. Под Кустарниками понимаются многолетние деревянистые растения высотой 0.8–6 метров, не имеющие во взрослом состоянии главного ствола; продолжительность жизни 10–20 лет. Распространены широко по границе лесов (кустарниковая степь, лесотундра). В лесах образуют подлесок. Хозяйственное значение имеют крыжовник, смородина и другие. Жизненная форма – фанерофиты. Под Кустарничками понимаются низкорослые многолетние растения с одревесневающими побегами, высотой 5–60 сантиметров, живут 5–10 лет. Распространены в тундре (Виды Ивы, многие Вересковые), хвойных лесах, на сфагновых болотах (Багульник, Клюква), в высокогорьях и так далее. Жизненная форма – хамефиты. Под Пустошью понимается растительность, образованная в основном вечнозелёными Кустарничками преимущественно на месте лесов, главным образом после вырубок или пожаров, например, верещатники в приморских районах Западной Европы. Пустошью называются также некоторые сходные типы растительности в Южной Африке и Южной Австралии. Кустарники – растения менее 5 метров высотой и, чаще всего, имеющие не один, а несколько стволов, среди которых невозможно выделить главный. Кустарнички отличаются от кустарников и меньшими размерами, до 60 см высотой, и меньшей продолжительностью жизни, 5–10 лет, одревесневшие побеги не имеют выраженного главного ствола. Полукустарники – растения с многочисленными побегами, которые деревенеют лишь снизу, в верхней части они травянистые.

BUSHEL = БУШЕЛЬ – A Bushel (bu, bsh) is an imperial and US customary unit of dry volume, equivalent in each of these systems to 8 gallons. It is used for volumes of dry commodities (not liquids), most often in agriculture. Bushels are now most often used as units of mass or weight rather than of volume. The bushels in which grains are bought and sold on commodity markets or at local grain elevators, and for reports of grain production, are all units of weight. These bushels depend on the commodities being measured and the moisture content. Some of the more common ones are:- Oats:- in USA:- 32 lb = 14.515 kg, in Canada:- 34 lb = 15.422 1 kg; Barley:- 48 lb = 21.772 4 kg; Malted barley:- 34 lb = 15.422 1 kg; Shelled maize (corn 15.5% moisture by weight):- 56 lb = 25.401 2 kg; Wheat (13.5% moisture by weight):- 60 lb = 27.215 5 kg; and Soybeans (13% moisture by weight):- 60 lb = 27.215 5 kg.

(1) Bushel is the unit of volume or capacity in the US Customary System, used in dry measure and equal to 4 pecks, 2 150.42 cubic inches, 35.239 07 liters, or 0.035 239 07 cubic meters. Abbreviation:- bsh or bu. / Единица объёма или вместимости в Обычной Системе Мер США, используемая для измерения сыпучих тел (сухих субстанций) и жидкостей. 1 бушель равен 4 пекам, 2 150.42 кубическим дюймам, 35.239 07 литрам, или 0.035 239 07 кубическим метрам. Обозначение:- бшл (bsh) или бу (bu).

(2) Bushel is an English Imperial measure of volume, of a container or basket used to measure such a volume, typically used to measure dry goods such as grain or fruit. Such a cylindrical container would be 18.5 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep. A bushel = 4 pecks, 8 English gallons (defined as the Winchester bushel by King Edward I in 1303), 1.284 4 cubic ft, 2 219.36 cubic inches (Metric:- 36.368 7 liters). A heaped bushel is traditionally 27.8 percent larger than a regular or struck bushel which has been leveled. Agricultural goods such as grain are traditionally sold by the bushel, but as they tend to settle during shipping disputes over volumes delivered can arise. Therefore bushels of a particular commodity are defined as standard weights, often enshrined in law and it is really the weight of goods that is sold rather than the volume. Bushel is the unit of volume or capacity in the British Imperial System, used in dry and liquid measure and equal to 2 219.36 cubic inches, 36.368 7 liters, or 0.036 368 7 cubic meters. / Единица объёма или вместимости в Британской Имперальной Системе, используемая для измерения сухих и жидких субстанций и равная 2 219.36 кубическим дюймам, 36.368 7 литрам, или 0.036 368 7 кубическим метрам. Сухой и жидкостный бушель.

BUSHING = ВТУЛКА (или ВКЛАДЫШ, или БУШИНГ) – Bushing is a cylindrical lining (sleeve) used for limiting the size of a bore, reducing friction and wear, supporting load, and/or serving as a guide. Mechanically, a bushing is identical to a bearing except that it is usually a one-part device whereas a bearing may have two or more parts. Bushing:- a short, externally threaded connector with a smaller size internal thread. Bushing is:- (1) in mechanical engineering, a type of bearing, a cylindrical lining designed to reduce friction and wear inside a hole, often used as a casing for a shaft, pin or hinge. (2) In mechanical engineering, an elastic bearing used as a type of vibration isolator, commonly made of rubber. An interface between two parts, damping the movement and the energy transmitted. (3) In mechanical engineering, a threaded bushing, is a fastener element that is inserted into an object, usually to add a threaded hole in a softer or thin material. (4) In electrical engineering, a lining for an opening through which a conductor passes, providing insulation and mechanical protection for the conductor. (5) An adapter for joining pipes of different size. Bushing is:- (1) In electricity, a lining for a hole, intended to insulate and protect from abrasion one or more conductors that pass through it. (2) In machinery:- (i) a replaceable thin tube or sleeve, usually of bronze, mounted in a case or housing as a bearing; or (ii) a replaceable hardened steel tube used as a guide for various tools or parts, as a drill or valve rod. / резьбовой соединитель с более малым размером внутренней резьбы. Втулка, деталь машины, механизма, прибора цилиндрической или конической формы, имеющая осевое отверстие, в которое входит другая деталь. В зависимости от назначения применяют втулки подшипниковые, закрепительные, переходные и другие. Подшипниковая Втулка – деталь неразъёмного подшипника скольжения, в отверстии которой вращается цапфа вала или оси. Такая втулка входит в корпусную деталь с натягом, иногда дополнительно крепится

винтами. Втулки изготовляют из антифрикционных материалов (чугуна, бронзы, графита, пластмасс); из чугуна или стали с тонким слоем антифрикционного материала на поверхности трения; из пористых металлокерамических самосмазывающихся материалов. Применение втулки в подшипниках скольжения сокращает расход дорогостоящего и обычно дефицитного антифрикционного материала (оловянистые бронзы и баббиты), а также упрощает ремонт, сводя его к замене изношенной втулки новой. Закрепительная Втулка служит для закрепления внутренних колец подшипников качения и других деталей на цилиндрических участках валов и осей. Втулка выполняется разрезной с наружной конической поверхностью и затягивается гайкой. Переходная Втулка служит для установки инструмента с коническим хвостовиком в шпиндель станка, имеющего отверстие большего размера, чем хвостовик инструмента. Вкладыш, деталь подшипника скольжения, на которую непосредственно опирается цапфа вращающегося вала или оси. Обычный разъёмный подшипник имеет два вкладыша, представляющих собой половинки полого цилиндра. Реже в подшипнике делают 3 или более вкладышей. Материал вкладыша, соприкасающийся с цапфой вала, должен иметь малое значение коэффициента трения, хорошо прирабатываться и обеспечивать небольшой износ цапфы и самого вкладыша. Этим условиям удовлетворяют антифрикционные сплавы, специальные металло-керамические и неметаллические материалы – текстолит, резина, древесина и другие (смотрите Антифрикционные Материалы). В двигателях внутреннего сгорания транспортных машин преимущественное распространение получили тонкостенные вкладыши, штампованные из стальной ленты толщиной 1.5–2.5 миллиметра (мм), снабжённой с одной стороны тонким слоем антифрикционного сплава. Такие вкладыши, наряду с малым расходом дорогостоящего материала, надёжны и значительно упрощают ремонт машин.

BUSH JACKET = ХХ ЖАКЕТ (или ОХОТНИЧЬЯ КУРТКА) – Bush Jacket is a long cotton jacket resembling a shirt and having four patch pockets and a belt.

BUSH SHIRT = ДОМОТКАНАЯ РУБАХА – Bush Shirt is a usually loose-fitting cotton shirt with patch pockets.

BUSINESS ANGEL = ДЕЛОВОЙ АНГЕЛ (или БИЗНЕС АНГЕЛ) – Business Angel is mostly experienced entrepreneurs who support young firms in the start-up phase with capital and their many years of management experience. As a rule, their commitment is rewarded with shares in the company. Business angels are often organized in networks. In Germany, there are roughly 40 such networks, in many cases with regional character. They serve as contact points for companies seeking capital and provide access to suitable business angels.

BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE FORM = ФОРМА ПОКРЫТИЯ ГРУЗОВЫХ АВТОМОБИЛЕЙ – Business Auto Coverage Form is the latest commercial automobile insurance coverage form, which may be written as a monoline policy or as part of a commercial package. This form has largely replaced the Business Auto Policy.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS = КОМБИНАЦИИ БИЗНЕСА (или КОМБИНАЦИИ ДЕЛ, или ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЯ БИЗНЕСА, или ДЕЛОВЫЕ КОМБИНАЦИИ) – IFRS 3 (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 3) Business Combinations – The objective of this IFRS is to specify the financial reporting by an entity when it undertakes a business combination. A business combination is the bringing together of separate entities or businesses into one reporting entity. The result of nearly all business combinations is that one entity, the acquirer, obtains control of one or more other businesses, the acquiree. If an entity obtains control of one or more other entities that are not businesses, the bringing together of those entities is not a business combination. This IFRS:- (a) requires all business combinations within its scope to be accounted for by applying the purchase method. (b) requires an acquirer to be identified for every business combination within its scope. The acquirer is the combining entity that obtains control of the other combining entities or businesses. (c) requires an acquirer to measure the cost of a business combination as the aggregate of:- the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for control of the acquiree; plus any costs directly attributable to the combination. (d) requires an acquirer to recognise separately, at the acquisition date, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that satisfy the following recognition criteria at that date, regardless of whether they had been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements:- (i) in the case of an asset other than an intangible asset, it is probable that any associated future economic benefits will flow to the acquirer, and its fair value can be measured reliably; (ii) in the case of a liability other than a contingent liability, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and its fair value can be measured reliably; and (iii) in the case of an intangible asset or a contingent liability, its fair value can be measured reliably. (e) requires the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that satisfy the above recognition criteria to be measured initially by the acquirer at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. (f) requires goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recognised by the acquirer as an asset from the acquisition date, initially measured as the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised in accordance with (d) above. (g) prohibits the amortisation of goodwill acquired in a business combination and instead requires the goodwill to be tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. (h) requires the acquirer to reassess the identification and measurement of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of the business combination if the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the items recognised in accordance with (d) above exceeds the cost of the combination. Any excess remaining after that reassessment must be recognised by the acquirer immediately in profit or loss. (i) requires disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of:- (i) business combinations that were effected during the period; (ii) business combinations that were effected after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and (iii)some business combinations that were effected in previous periods. (j) requires disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the period. A business combination may involve more than one exchange transaction, for example when it occurs in stages by successive share purchases. If so, each exchange transaction shall be treated separately by the acquirer, using the cost of the transaction and fair value information at the date of each exchange transaction, to determine the amount of any goodwill associated with that transaction. This results in a step-by-step comparison of the cost of the individual investments with the acquirer's interest in the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at each step. If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the acquirer shall account for the combination using those provisional values. The acquirer shall recognise any adjustments to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting:- (a) within twelve months of the acquisition date; and (b) from the acquisition date. / МСБУ 3 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 3) – .

BUSINESS CORPORATION ACT = АКТ О БИЗНЕС КОРПОРАЦИИ (или АКТ О ДЕЛОВОЙ КОРПОРАЦИИ) – In Canada, the Business Corporations Act requires that all limited liability companies operating in the Northwest Territories be incorporated or

registered to do business in the territory. Once registered, the Act places statutory requirements on the corporations to file documents notifying the Registrar and the public of changes in a corporation such as:- Annual Returns; Amendments; Revivals; Dissolutions; Name Changes; Amalgamations; Continuances; and Liquidations. The Canada Business Corporations Act, also known as Bill C-44, is a Canadian act respecting Canadian business corporations. The Canada Business Corporations Act was based on the Dickerson Report. In the United States, a Business Corporation Act is the collection of laws in each state that governs corporations.

BUSINESS CYCLE = БИЗНЕС ЦИКЛ (или ДЕЛОВОЙ ЦИКЛ, или ЦИКЛ ДЕЛОВОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ) – Business Cycle:- more or less regular swings or wave-like fluctuations in the pace of a country's economic growth, well above and well below the long-term trend in the growth rate of total production; the ups and downs of overall business activity, as evidenced by surges and declines in GNP and GDP, unemployment rates, and the general price level; the boom-and-bust pattern of recession (or depression) and recovery. In older economic literature (and still today in British usage) the term 'Trade Cycle' is often used as a synonym for 'Business Cycle'. What causes business cycles has been one of the hottest and longest running theoretical debates in political economy. There is a fair amount of agreement on what at least some of the factors are that are associated with the alternation of economic booms and busts, but different schools of thought differ considerably in the relative weight and the causal priority they assign to these various factors. Some schools of thought emphasize uneven government economic policies as the principal cause of business cycles, while others see government economic policies as the key influences working to even out business cycles allegedly brought on by inherent features of the market economy. Nearly all of these competing theories key in on one or more of the factors believed to influence the expansion and contraction of total saving by the public and of new capital investment undertaken by business firms as the most immediate causes of booms and busts in the larger economy. John Maynard Keynes's explanation of the business cycle emphasized periodic shifts in the public's allocation of their incomes between current spending for immediate consumption and savings for future consumption – which leads to shifts in the overall level of demand for consumers' goods, which in turn encourages producers of consumers' goods disproportionately to expand or contract their own purchases of producers's goods like raw materials and machinery (and labor) more or less all at once in response to improvements or declines in their current sales. Keynes believed that the public typically tends to save too much and consume too little, thereby throttling aggregate (total) demand, unless the government steps in from time to time through its fiscal policies to artificially increase aggregate demand by spending more on goods and services than it takes away from consumers' purchasing power in taxes ('running a budget deficit'). Other non-Keynesian theorists of the business cycle have focussed on other (often psychological) factors besides the growth or decline of their current sales that influence businessmen's optimism or pessimism about future economic conditions (and hence their investment plans). Still other theorists emphasize the role of occasional 'supply shocks' – sudden and unexpected changes in the supply of key resources resulting from weather cycles, natural disasters, international conflicts, big regulatory or tax changes by government, etc. For example, the formation of the OPEC oil producers' cartel and their two massive waves of concerted production cuts/price increases in the 1970s. Joseph Schumpeter's theory of 'creative destruction' stresses the role of waves of massive innovation (major technological breakthroughs, introduction of major new products that create whole new industries) in precipitating major adjustments and reallocation of resources as old industries die and are replaced by new ones. 'Monetarist' theories of the business cycle analyze the impact of shifts in decisions of the government monetary authorities (such as the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve Banking System) to expand or contract the money supply in their efforts to manipulate short-term interest rates and foreign exchange rates (often for selfish political reasons). 'Supply-side' theorists of the business cycle tend to emphasize the impact of periodic changes in government tax policies (especially changes in the marginal rates of taxation on various forms of investment expenditures and business income) as the major precipitant of booms and busts. Also known as the Economic Cycle. The rise and fall of the economy, from a peak, or boom, to a trough (sometimes called a Depression) and back to a peak. The length and duration of each phase is not predictable. Economic fluctuations characterized by alternating expansion and contraction. Cyclical theories pertaining to market economies evolved from the analysis of economic crises. There are four phases in a business cycle. The first phase of expansion or prosperity gradually creates pressures that trigger the second phase of crisis, characterized by an economic downturn or contraction of varying severity. This provokes the third phase of recession, or possibly depression, which lasts until the interplay of growth factors initiates the recovery stage, bringing the economy full circle. A new cycle then begins. In analyzing cyclical fluctuations, economists have identified four main business cycles fluctuations, economists have identified four main business cycles that differ in duration and are named after the individual who developed the theory:- the Kitchin cycle (about 40 months), the Juglar cycle (8 to 14 years), the Spiethoff cycle (20 to 30 years), and the Kondratieff or long-wave cycle (about 50 years). Western nations have successfully avoided major crises over the past 50 years, but most of them have gradually adopted 'stop and go' policies. While they are able to exert a certain degree of control over their economies, this reflects an acceptance of the inevitability of cyclical fluctuations:- the crisis phase is offset by a substantial decline in economic growth. / Флуктуации (колебания) экономики характеризуются .

BUSINESS DAY = ОПЕРАТИВНЫЕ СУТКИ (или ДЕЛОВЫЕ СУТКИ) – In the United States for electric utilities, as determined by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) and differs for each reliability council. The business day typically begins at 07:00 am Eastern Standard Time (EST; EST = GMT – 5) for a 24-hour period. Holidays are also determined by NERC and are separate from the US-designated holidays. / Как определено Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ) для электростанций в Соединённых Штатах Америки и с учётом возможных отличий для каждого конкретного регионального совета по надёжности поставки электроэнергии, рабочий день обычно начинается в 07:00 дп по Восточному Стандартному Времени (ВСВ, ВСВ = ВГМ – 5) для 24-часового периода. Праздничные дни также определяются САСНПЭ и отделены от официальных праздничных дней в США.

BUSINESS DAY = РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ (или ДЕЛОВОЙ ДЕНЬ) – (1) Business Day is any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or Official Holiday. / Любой день иной нежели Суббота, Воскресение или Официальный Праздничный день.

(2) Monday to Friday inclusive, except New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and any other day that exchange declares is not a business day. / С Понедельника по Пятницу включительно, кроме Нового Года, Страстной Пятницы, Светлого Понедельника, Рождества, Дня Рождественских Подарков и любых других дней, которые биржа декларирует как нерабочие.

(3) Business Day shall mean a day on which the relevant payment service provider of the payer or the payment service provider of the payee involved in the execution of a payment transaction is open for business as required for the execution of a payment transaction.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE = ДЕЛОВОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – The term Business Enterprise (in the US; 1975-March-01) means a corporation, association, business trust, partnership, joint venture, pool, syndicate, sole proprietorship or any other form of business not specifically listed herein, whether or not such enterprise has engaged in transactions with the designated bank. The term Business Enterprise also includes any personal or family trust and any charitable, social, fraternal, civic, governmental or recreational association, trust, club, agency or other organization if, and only if, such enterprise has engaged in any transaction with the designated bank, other than making a deposit or soliciting or receiving contributions, during the last year. The term Business Enterprise excludes:-

(1) The designated bank; (2) a corporation, partnership, or joint venture which is 50 percent or more owned by the designated bank; joint venture which is 50 percent or more owned by the designated bank; and (3) a holding company whose control of the designated bank is registered with or approved by the Board Of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, pursuant to sections 3 or 5 of tho Bank Holding Company Act, (12 ULC 1842, or 1844), or any of such holding company's subsidiaries the control of which has been registered with or approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to section 3, 4, or 5 of the Bank Holding Company Act, (12 USC 1842, 1843 or 1844).

BUSINESS INCOME COVERAGE FORM = ФОРМА ПОКРЫТИЯ ДОХОДОВ ОТ ДЕЛА – Business Income Coverage Form is a commercial property form providing coverage for 'indirect losses' resulting from property damage, such as loss of business income and extra expenses incurred. It has replaced earlier Business Interruption and Extra Expense forms. / Экстра Расходы .

BUSINESS INTERRUPTION INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ НА СЛУЧАЙ ПЕРЕРЫВА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ НА СЛУЧАЙ ПЕРЕРЫВА В ДЕЛЕ) – A type of policy that pays for loss of earnings when operations are curtailed or suspended because of property loss. Business Interruption Insurance is an insurance covering the loss of earnings resulting from, and occurring after, destruction of property. Also known as Business Income Protection Insurance, or Loss Of Profits. / Известно ткаже как (Business Income Protection Insurance), или Потеря Прибыли (Loss Of Profits).

BUSINESS LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ БИЗНЕСА, или ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ДЕЛА) – Business Liability is the term used to describe the liability coverages provided by the Businessowners Liability Coverage Form. It includes liability for bodily injury, property damage, personal injury, advertising injury, and fire damage. / Она включает ответственность за телесные повреждения, повреждение имущества, .

BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ БИЗНЕСА, или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ ДЕЛА) – Business Personal Property:- traditionally known as Contents, this term actually refers to furniture, fixtures, equipment, machinery, merchandise, materials, and all other personal property owned by the insured and used in the insured's business.

BUSINESS PLAN = БИЗНЕС ПЛАН – Business Plan is a description of a business (normally over a 1–5 year period). A basic business plan includes:- product(s) and/or service(s), the market, competitor analysis, the key people involved, financing needs, and the financial rewards if the business plan is implemented successfully. A well-prepared business plan plays two important roles, firstly, it is a useful management tool that can help management plot a course for the company, and secondly, it is a vital sales tool that will impress funding sources, e.g., venture capitalists or the board of directors, with management's planning ability and general competence. Other things being equal, a well prepared business plan will increase a company's chances of obtaining a financial commitment to fund the business.

BUSINESS PROCESS RE–ENGINEERING = РЕИНЖЕНЕРИЯ ДЕЛОВОГО ПРОЦЕССА (или КАРДИНАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕСМОТР РАБОЧЕГО ПРОЦЕССА) – Business Process Re-Engineering:- the fundamental analysis and radical redesign of everything:- business processes and management systems, job definitions, organizational structures and beliefs and behaviors to achieve dramatic performance improvements to meet contemporary requirements. Information technology (IT) is a key enabler in this process.

BUSINESS REFERENCE MODEL = ДЕЛОВАЯ СПРАВОЧНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ – Business Reference Model (BRM) is an organized, hierarchical way to describe the day-to-day business operations of the Federal government; this model presents the business using a functionally driven approach regardless of organizational structure.

BUSINESS SECTOR = ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ СЕКТОР (или БИЗНЕС СЕКТОР, или ДЕЛОВОЙ СЕКТОР) – Business Sector:- in national accounting, one of four areas into which an economy is divided for the purpose of examining flows between the sectors. See also National Income Accounting. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

BUSINESS STATISTICS DIRECTORS GROUP = ДИРЕКТОРСКАЯ ГРУППА ПО ДЕЛОВОЙ СТАТИСТИКЕ – Business Statistics Directors Group (BSDG):- the Directors of Business Statistics Departments from EU national statistical Institutes meet every year at Eurostat.

BUSINESS SUIT = ДЕЛОВОЙ КОСТЮМ – Business Suit is a man's or women's suit consisting of matching coat and trousers and sometimes a vest.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS = ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЮ (или ОТ БИЗНЕСА БИЗНЕСУ, или ОТ ДЕЛА ДЕЛУ) – Business To Business:- transactions between businesses using computer and telecommunications networks, including the Internet. Also known as B2B or BtoB. B2B:- an Internet strategy of dealing directly with businesses, rather than consumers, i.e. business to (2) business (or B2B). B2B e-commerce is simply defined as e-commerce between companies. This is the type of e-commerce that deals with relationships between and among businesses. About 80% of e-commerce is of this type, and most experts predict that B2B ecommerce will continue to grow faster than the B2C segment. The B2B market has two primary components:- e-frastructure and e-markets. Efrastructure is the architecture of B2B, primarily consisting of the following:- (i) logistics – transportation, warehousing and distribution (e.g., Procter and Gamble); (ii) application service providers – deployment, hosting and management of packaged software from a central facility (e.g., Oracle and Linkshare); (iii) outsourcing of functions in the process of e-commerce, such as Web-hosting, security and customer care solutions (e.g., outsourcing providers such as eShare, NetSales, iXL Enterprises and Universal Access); (iv) auction solutions software for the operation and maintenance of real-time auctions in the Internet (e.g., Moai Technologies and OpenSite Technologies); (v) content management software for the facilitation of Web site content management and delivery (e.g., Interwoven and ProcureNet); and (vi) Web-based commerce enablers (e.g., Commerce One, a browser-based, XMLenabled purchasing automation software). E-markets are simply defined as Web sites where buyers and sellers interact with each other and conduct transactions.10 The more common B2B examples and best practice models are IBM, Hewlett Packard (HP), Cisco and Dell. Cisco, for instance, receives over 90% of its product orders over the Internet. Most B2B applications are in the areas of supplier management (especially purchase order processing), inventory management (i.e. managing order-ship-bill cycles), distribution management (especially in the transmission of shipping documents), channel management (i.e., information dissemination on changes in operational conditions), and payment management (e.g., electronic payment systems or EPS). eMarketer projects an increase in the share of B2B e-commerce in total global ecommerce from 79.2% in 2000 to 87% in 2004 and a consequent decrease in the share of B2C e-commerce from 20.8% in 2000 to only 13% in 2004. Likewise B2B growth is way ahead of B2C growth in the Asia-Pacific region. According to a 2001 eMarketer estimate, B2B revenues in the region are expected to exceed USD300 billion by 2004. Benefits of B2B E-Commerce in Developing Markets:- The impact of B2B markets on the economy of developing countries is evident in the following:- Transaction costs. There are three cost areas that are significantly reduced through the conduct of B2B e-commerce. First is the reduction of search costs, as buyers need not go through multiple intermediaries to search for information about suppliers, products and prices as in a traditional supply chain. In terms of effort, time and money spent, the Internet is a more efficient information channel

than its traditional counterpart. In B2B markets, buyers and sellers are gathered together into a single online trading community, reducing search costs even further. Second is the reduction in the costs of processing transactions (e.g. invoices, purchase orders and payment schemes), as B2B allows for the automation of transaction processes and therefore, the quick implementation of the same compared to other channels (such as the telephone and fax). Efficiency in trading processes and transactions is also enhanced through the B2B e-market's ability to process sales through online auctions. Third, online processing improves inventory management and logistics. Disintermediation. Through B2B e-markets, suppliers are able to interact and transact directly with buyers, thereby eliminating intermediaries and distributors. However, new forms of intermediaries are emerging. For instance, e-markets themselves can be considered as intermediaries because they come between suppliers and customers in the supply chain. Transparency in pricing. Among the more evident benefits of e-markets is the increase in price transparency. The gathering of a large number of buyers and sellers in a single e-market reveals market price information and transaction processing to participants. The Internet allows for the publication of information on a single purchase or transaction, making the information readily accessible and available to all members of the e-market. Increased price transparency has the effect of pulling down price differentials in the market. In this context, buyers are provided much more time to compare prices and make better buying decisions. Moreover, B2B e-markets expand borders for dynamic and negotiated pricing wherein multiple buyers and sellers collectively participate in price-setting and two-way auctions. In such environments, prices can be set through automatic matching of bids and offers. In the emarketplace, the requirements of both buyers and sellers are thus aggregated to reach competitive prices, which are lower than those resulting from individual actions. Economies of scale and network effects. The rapid growth of B2B e-markets creates traditional supply-side cost-based economies of scale. Furthermore, the bringing together of a significant number of buyers and sellers provides the demand-side economies of scale or network effects. Each additional incremental participant in the e-market creates value for all participants in the demand side. More participants form a critical mass, which is key in attracting more users to an e-market. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Операции между предприятиями, использующими компьютер и доступ к сетям дальней связи, включая Интернет. Известны также под Англоязычными обозначениями B2B или BtoB.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS INTEGRATION = ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЮ (или ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ОТ БИЗНЕСА БИЗНЕСУ, или ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ОТ ДЕЛА ДЕЛУ) – Business To Business Integration (B2BI) is a form of Supply Chain Management – manufacturers implement integration at the business process, application, data, and network layers to accomplish tight synchronization with their supply chain partners. Business To Business Integration (B2BI) projects promise to extend the enterprise to encompass business partners in much the same way the enterprise currently encompasses internal departments.

BUSINESS TO CONSUMER = ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЮ (или ОТ БИЗНЕСА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЮ, или ОТ ДЕЛА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЮ) – Business To Consumer (B2C):- transactions between businesses and private consumers using computer and telecommunication networks, including the Internet. Aslo known as B2C or BtoC. Business To Consumer (B2C):- business transactions between a company and the end consumers of its products. Business-To-Consumer e-commerce, or commerce between companies and consumers, involves customers gathering information; purchasing physical goods (i.e. tangibles such as books or consumer products) or information goods (or goods of electronic material or digitized content, such as software, or e-books); and, for information goods, receiving products over an electronic network. It is the second largest and the earliest form of e-commerce. Its origins can be traced to online retailing (or e-tailing). Thus, the more common B2C business models are the online retailing companies such as Amazon.com, Drugstore.com, Beyond.com, Barnes and Noble and ToysRus. Other B2C examples involving information goods are E-Trade and Travelocity. The more common applications of this type of e-commerce are in the areas of purchasing products and information, and personal finance management, which pertains to the management of personal investments and finances with the use of online banking tools (e.g., Quicken). eMarketer estimates that worldwide B2C e-commerce revenues will increase from USD59.7 billion in 2000 to USD428.1 billion by 2004. Online retailing transactions make up a significant share of this market. eMarketer also estimates that in the AsiaPacific region, B2C revenues, while registering a modest figure compared to B2B, nonetheless went up to USD8.2 billion by the end of 2001, with that figure doubling at the end of 2002-at total worldwide B2C sales below 10%. B2C e-commerce reduces transactions costs (particularly search costs) by increasing consumer access to information and allowing consumers to find the most competitive price for a product or service. B2C e-commerce also reduces market entry barriers since the cost of putting up and maintaining a Web site is much cheaper than installing a 'brick-and-mortar' structure for a firm. In the case of information goods, B2C e-commerce is even more attractive because it saves firms from factoring in the additional cost of a physical distribution network. Moreover, for countries with a growing and robust Internet population, delivering information goods becomes increasingly feasible. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Операции между предприятиями и частными потребителями, использующими компьютер и доступ к сетям дальней связи, включая Интернет. Известны также под Англоязычными обозначениями B2B или BtoC.

BUSINESS TO GOVERNMENT = ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВУ (или ОТ БИЗНЕСА ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВУ, или ОТ ДЕЛА ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВУ) – Business-To-Government e-commerce or B2G is generally defined as commerce between companies and the public sector. It refers to the use of the Internet for public procurement, licensing procedures, and other government-related operations. This kind of e-commerce has two features: first, the public sector assumes a pilot/leading role in establishing e-commerce; and second, it is assumed that the public sector has the greatest need for making its procurement system more effective.15 Web-based purchasing policies increase the transparency of the procurement process (and reduces the risk of irregularities). To date, however, the size of the B2G ecommerce market as a component of total e-commerce is insignificant, as government e-procurement systems remain undeveloped.

BUSINESS TYPE = ТИП БИЗНЕСА – Business Type uses data available from a company's final accounts to provide a description of the type of business. The measures that might be used to describe the business are as follows:- Sales Per Employee; Operating Profit/Employee; Staff Costs/Sales (%); Plant & Mach./Employee; Inventories/Cost of Goods Sold; Account Receivables/Sales; Depreciation/Staff Costs (%); Distribution Costs/Sales (%); Administration Costs/Sales (%); and Other Costs/Sales (%). These measures will vary from industry to industry and, for example, manufacturing industries will be very different from retail businesses.

BUSKIN = КАЛИГИ (или КОТУРН, или ХХ) – Buskin:- a laced boot reaching halfway or more to the knee. / (1) Полусапог с тканевым верхом на шнурках. (2) Женская обувь низкого покроя с клиновидной эластичной вставкой на подъёме (стопы).

BUSTIER = БЮСТЬЕ (или БЮСТГАЛЬТЕР БЕЗ БРЕТЕЛЕК, или МАЙКА) – Bustier is a tight-fitting often strapless top worn as a brassiere or outer garment. / .

BUST GIRTH = ОБХВАТ БЮСТА – Bust Girth or Bust:- measure around the fullest part of your bust at the apex (nipple), wearing the most comfortable bra without push-up. Bust Girth:- with arms relaxed down at sides, measure around fullest part of bust, under your arms keeping tape parallel to the floor. Bust Girth:- position the tape comfortably around the fullest part of the bust making no extra allowances. Keep the tape under arms and around the shoulder blades at back. See also Chest Girth. Bust:- measure by nipples. Bust:- measure across the fullest part around your bust / Обхват Груди (для мужчин):- максимальный горизонтальный обхват,

имеренный в сантиметрах при нормальном дыхании. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента проходит по лопаткам, подмышкам и груди (выступающим точкам грудных желез. Обхват Бюста (груди для женщин):- максимальный горизонтальный обхват, измеренный в сантиметрах при нормальном дыхании. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента проходит через лопатки, подмышки и выступающие точки грудных желез. Обхват Груди – сантиметровая лента проходит по наиболее выступающим точкам груди, далее – под подмышечными впадинами, на спине – немного выше. Обхват Груди – расстояние на уровне груди под проймами рукавов. Обхват Груди – это второе число, указанное на ярлыке. Размер одежды – это обхват груди, делённый на два. Например, обхват груди 88 см соответствует 44-му размеру и так далее. Если при измерении Вы получили промежуточную величину, например, 90 см, то следует выбирать одежду ближайшего размера в сторону увеличения. В данном случае 92 см, то есть 46-ой размер.

BUTANE = БУТАН – Butane is a component of natural gas consisting of four carbon atoms and 10 hydrogen atoms; condenses into a liquid at relatively low temperature and pressure. / Компонент природного газа, состоящий из четырёх атомов углерода и десяти атомов водорода. Конденсируется в жидкость при относительно низких температурах и давлении. Бутан это бесцветный и без запаха газ, содержащийся в нефти и природных газах и в газах нефтепереработки. Известны 2 изомера:- (i) нормальный бутан $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_3$ с $t_{кип}$ –0.5 °C; и (ii) изобутан $(CH_3)_2CHCH_3$ с $t_{кип}$ –11.7 °C. Содержатся в природном горючем газе и в газах нефтепереработки. Из нормального бутана получают бутадиен (сырьё для производства синтетических каучуков), уксусную кислоту, малеиновый ангидрид. Из изобутана получают высокооктановые компоненты бензинов. В смеси с пропаном бутан используется в качестве топлива.

BUTCHER RAYON = ПАЛАЧЕСКИЙ РЭЙОН (или ПАЛАЧЕСКАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Butcher Rayon is a coarse rayon, or rayon and acetate blend, mediumweight fabric woven in a plain weave and originally intended as a substitute for butcher linen.

BUTCHER'S LINEN = ПАЛАЧЕСКИЙ ЛЁН – Butcher's Linen is a plain weave, stiff fabric with thick and thin yarns in both the warp and the filling. The fabric was originally made of linen but is now duplicated in 100% polyester or a variety of blends such as polyester/rayon or polyester/cotton. Butcher's Linen is a strong, heavy, plain weave fabric, originally of linen (and originally worn by butchers), now made of any fiber. / уточина.

BUTT = БОЧКА (или ХХ) – Butt, a vessel or measure for wine, containing 2 hogsheads, or 126 wine gallons.

BUTTED DECKBOARD = ДОСКА НАСТИЛА, СОЕДИНЁННАЯ ВСТЫК – Butted Deckboard is an inner deckboard placed tightly against an adjacent lead deckboard during pallet assembly. See also Deckboard, and Pallet.

BUTTED LEAD BOARD = КРАЙНЯЯ ДОСКА, СОЕДИНЁННАЯ ВСТЫК – Butted Lead Board is a lead board with the next board butted up to it for extra strength against horizontal forces. See also Pallet. / Крайняя Доска, Соединённая Встык:- доска проёма, соединённая с несколькими досками встык для обеспечения дополнительной прочности горизонтальной поверхности настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

BUTTERFLY = БАБОЧКА (или БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – (1) Butterfly is an option strategy involving the purchase of one put (or call), the sale of two puts (or calls) at a higher exercise price, and purchasing one put (or call) at an equally higher price.

(2) Butterfly is a common term for any member of Lepidoptera belonging to Rhopalocera. / Под Бабочками или Чешуекрылыми понимается Отряд Насекомых. Крылья (2 пары) покрыты различно окрашенными чешуйками. У крупных особей крылья в размахе до 30 сантиметров, у мелких – около 3 миллиметров. Взрослые (имаго) живут от нескольких часов до нескольких недель (зимующие – несколько месяцев). Около 140 000 Видов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 15 000 Видов. Многие Бабочки способствуют опылению растений; из коконов Тутового и других Шелкопрядов получают шёлк. Личинки многих Бабочек (гусеницы) повреждают сельскохозяйственные и лесные культуры, продовольственные запасы, изделия из шерсти и меха. 104 Вида Бабочек находились в Красной Книге СССР.

BUTTERFLY SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА БАБОЧКА (или СПРЭД БАБОЧКА, или СПРЭД БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – (1) Butterfly Spread:- the placing of two interdelivery spreads in opposite directions with the center delivery month common to both spreads. Also known as Sandwich Spread. A futures Butterfly Spread is a spread trade in which multiple futures months are traded simultaneously at a differential. The trade basically consists of two futures spread transactions with either three or four different futures months at one differential.

(2) Butterfly Spread Options:- Butterflies Aren't Free:- because you're able to calculate an accurate target ahead of a catalyst event, you can set up advanced strategies that allow for a huge profit potential on invested capital. Butterflies are an example of a spread that uses a specific target yet still profits within a range. Using the measured move target can greatly increase your chance of success when trading butterflies. A butterfly basically is a combination of a long and short vertical spread. For example, a call butterfly would involve buying the E-mini S&P 500 1 715–1 720–1 725 call butterfly for 0.25. Here, we are buying the 1 715 call, selling two of the 1 720 calls and buying the 1 725 call. This sets up the same as buying the 1 715–1 720 call spread while selling the 1 720–1 725 call spread. The risk for this trade is USD12.50 per one lot, with a potential reward of USD237.50. Breakeven is at 1 717.25 and 1 724.75. While butterflies usually set up for large reward-to-risk ratios, the profit potential of this trade is not typical. Returns in the area of eight- or nine-toone are more typical. Again, sell the strike closest to the upside measured move target. In this case, it is the 1 720 strike. 'Butterfly call profits' (see page 31) illustrates the profit zone for this trade. In a put buying example, we would buy the E-mini August 09 weekly 1 685–1 680–1 675 put butterfly for 0.30. Here you would buy 1 685 puts, sell two 1 680 puts and buy 1 675 puts. This sets up the same as buying the 1 685–1 680 put spread while selling the 1 680–1 675 put spread. The risk is USD15 per one lot. and the reward is USD235 per one lot. The breakeven is 1 684.7 and 1 675.3. 'Butterfly put profits' (see page 31) shows where the market must move for this trade to be profitable. Using the downside measured move target, you're able to set up a bearish trade with a great reward potential. An options Butterfly Spread is a combination of a bear and bull spread trade in which multiple options months and strike prices are traded simultaneously at a differential. The trade basically consists of two options spread transactions with either three or four different options months and strikes at one differential. As of this writing (September 2013) the current spot price for crude oil is USD108.67 per barrel. The price for the December futures contract on the NYMEX® is USD106.36 per bbl. Just to show how the world has changed, in June 2008 oil was approaching USD150 a barrel. Within six months the price free fell by almost 65%. Of course, that price drop was in the midst of a complete economic meltdown. Actually, over the past three years the price of oil has been in the USD80–100 vicinity. While economic meltdowns aren't usually telegraphed ahead of time, the markets don't seem to be anticipating one. The drumbeats of war are once again reverberating in the Middle East. The United States is considering an attack on Syria, which has little oil of its own but oil exports could be curtailed if the potential conflict spreads throughout the region. A drop in supply could send prices skyrocketing. So how can you take advantage of this price action? Of course you can buy the December futures contract at 106.36, but there would be a big downside risk should the price of oil drop, even temporarily. Margin calls would require throwing more cash into your position. Placing a stop order might take you out of your position. So to take advantage of the current energy action, a bullish options position would work to the upside while still being able to define the risk involved in the trade. Skewed View:- let's take a

look at the 'volatility skew' on options on oil futures. Volatility skew refers to the relative pricing of different options at different strike prices. The CO Dec 90 puts are trading at 0.58 while the CO Dec 123 calls are trading at 0.69. Both options are approximately equidistant from the current futures price. Because the calls are priced higher than the puts, this means options traders are implying that any upward move in the futures will happen more rapidly than a downward move. There is a slight bias to the upside in the volatility pricing although the skew is relatively flat. This is important because the time value in an option premium is a wasting asset. If the out-of-the-money call is priced significantly lower than the equidistant out-of-the-money put, then establishing a ratio spread that is net short calls (long the lower strike price and short the higher strike price) would work. If the opposite is true, establishing a ratio spread that is net long calls (short the lower strike price and long the higher strike price) would work. Because the skew is relatively flat, neither of these spreads is a particularly attractive choice. So if you are anticipating an upward move, the purchase of a CO Dec 120 call for 0.95 (USD950) would benefit from an upside move. But the risk in the purchase of a naked out-of-the-money call is the erosion of time value. The price of oil has to move up quickly enough so that the decay in time value does not outpace the added value that comes from an upward move. Selling another out-of-the-money call against the long CO Dec 120 call would reduce that risk. The CO Dec 125 call is trading at 0.56 (USD560). The CO Dec 120–125 call spread can be purchased for 0.39 (USD390). The maximum possible loss for the spread is less than half of the loss for the purchase of the naked call. The profits are capped out at USD125 or higher, however. The upside breakeven point is 125.29. The maximum possible profit is USD4 710 for the spread. The downside risk can be reduced even further by selling an additional CO Dec 125 call for 0.56. This 1X2 spread can be established for a credit of 0.17 (USD170). There is no downside risk but above 130 the risk is unlimited. Those pesky margin people will make the trader's life miserable as well. So the next step is a purchase of a CO Dec 130 call for 0.37 (USD370), which will eliminate any losses above 130. The net premium for this spread is a 0.20 (USD200) debit. This is called a Butterfly Spread. The 120 and 130 wings are purchased against the two times sale of the 125 body. The purchase price of the CO 120–125 call vertical is reduced by selling the CO 130–125 call spread against it. The profit range is between 120.20 and 129.80. All of the scenarios mentioned here occur at expiration and would require a 15% up move to be profitable. If the Dec oil futures merely rose 5% within the next month, the value of the butterfly could easily double. There is an excellent risk/reward in this trade. A three-legged option spread in which each leg has the same expiration date but different strike prices. For example, a butterfly spread in soybean call options might consist of one long call at a USD5.50 strike price, two short calls at a USD6.00 strike price, and one long call at a USD6.50 strike price. A Butterfly Spread is a neutral option trading strategy using multiple puts and/or calls to make a bet on future volatility without having to guess in which direction the market will move. A long butterfly strategy is constructed from three sets of either puts or calls having the same expiration date but different exercise prices (strikes). For example, with the underlying asset trading at 100, a long butterfly strategy can be built by buying puts (or calls) at 95 and 105, and selling (shorting) twice as many puts (or calls) at 100. If the underlying does not change price by expiry, the puts at 95 and 100 will expire worthless, and the puts at 105 will be worth 5 (from 105–100). If the underlying is greater than 105 at expiration, all the puts expire worthless, and the initial cost of the butterfly is the amount of the loss. If the underlying is less than 95 at expiration, the gain from the purchased put at 105 will offset the losses from the shorted puts at 100, and the loss is again limited to the initial cost of initiating the butterfly strategy. In essence, this is a limited-risk, limited-gain approach to shorting the volatility of the underlying, as the maximum profit comes when the underlying has no volatility at all. A short butterfly strategy is the converse; a limited-risk, limited-gain approach to being long (betting on an increase in) the volatility of the underlying. By buying the inside strike and selling the outside strikes, the position has its greatest loss when the underlying does not move, and its greatest gain when it moves beyond either of the outside exercise prices. A short butterfly strategy profits as equally from a large move up as it does from a large move down. A regular butterfly strategy uses either all calls or all puts. A long iron butterfly sells a put and a call at the inside strike, and buys a put at the lowest strike and a call at the highest strike. A short iron butterfly buys a put and a call at the inside strike, and sells a put at the lowest strike and a call at the highest strike. In terms of profit and loss potentials, iron butterflies look very much like regular butterfly built from either all puts or all calls. In general, the only time there is an advantage to choosing one type of butterfly strategy over another is if there is a pricing disparity in puts and calls making one of them cheaper to purchase or more profitable to sell. Butterfly Spread is the simultaneous purchase of an out-of-the-money strangle and sale of an at-the-money-straddle. The buyer profits if the underlying remains stable and has limited risk in the event of a large move in either direction. Butterflies:- where vertical spreads require you to have an opinion just on direction, a butterfly requires more precision because, not only do you have to have an opinion on direction, but also a target price. Essentially, a butterfly is a combination of a vertical bull spread with a vertical bear spread using either all calls or all puts. 'The way a butterfly is formed is by buying an in-the-money and an out-of-the-money call or put, and then selling two calls or puts at the middle strike', which is your price target, Joseph Burgoyne, Director of institutional and retail marketing for the Options Industry Council, says. One reason a trader may use a butterfly over a vertical spread is because it is usually cheaper, Marty Kearney, Senior Instructor at CBOE® Options Institute, says, because you are selling two options. This changes the risk/reward ratio. Looking again at Kearney's USD63 stock, if we think it will be at USD70 at expiration, a butterfly could make a lot of sense. To put it on, we again buy the 60–70 vertical bull call spread by buying an in-the-money 60 call and selling an out-of-the-money 70 call, but we then add a 70–80 vertical bear call spread by selling a second out-of-the-money 70 call and buying an out-of-the-money 80 call. In this example, our reward is maximized if the stock settles at USD70 on expiration, in which case our 60 call is 10 points in-the-money and the other three calls all expire worthless. Even if it doesn't settle at USD70, as long as the stock increased in value, our butterfly still could be profitable within a range of prices. If the stock either stagnates or only rises a little, or if it takes off and completely overshoots our USD70 target, our loss is limited to the cost of the butterfly because of the wings on either side. 'The risk/reward on a butterfly usually is very good', Kearney says. 'Once again, though, we have four commissions entering the trade and two to four on the way out, so it is commission-intensive'. / СИБО® (CBOE®). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Дьжосэф Бургойн (Joseph Burgoyne). Мати Кони (Marty Kearney), Старший Инструктор в Институте Опционов СИБО® (CBOE®). прибыль от закупленного опциона на продажу . Спрэд Бабочка – опционная стратегия, в которой применяется сочетание бычьего и медвежьего спрэдов и используются четыре опциона (четыре крыла бабочки) с разными сходными ценами или разными датами исполнения. Например, длинный спрэд бабочка создаётся путём покупки прибыльного опциона (in-the-money option), продажи двух бесприбыльных опционов (at-the-money options) и покупки одного убыточного опциона (out-of-the-money option). Как правило, данная стратегия применяется, когда может быть получен кредит, то есть когда полученная премия превышает уплаченную премию.

BUTTERNUT = МАСЛЯНЫЙ ОРЕХ (или ХХ) – Butternut:- a light yellowish brown.

BUTTERSCOTCH = ХХ (или ИРИС) – Butterscotch:- a moderate yellowish brown.

BUTT JOINT = СТЫКОВОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ (или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ВСТЫК) – Butt Joint is an end joint formed by abutting the squared ends of two pieces. / Торцевое соединение, формируемое стыковкой прямоугольных торцов двух изделий.

BUTTON = ПУГОВИЦА (или КНОПКА) – Button:- button-makers categorized buttons by types of holes, shape, size, and color. Finishers drilled two holes, four holes, or self-shank holes, or inserted a metal shank. Names like fisheye, ring fisheye, French bevel, English rim and cup described the various styles in which holes were drilled. The basic shapes of buttons were disc (two-hole and four-hole), ball (half-sphere), geometric (diamond, prism, square, rectangle, and parallelogram), and realistic (animals, flowers). Sizing in

the button trade uses the measure ligne, the traditional English and French measure that is still used today, along with inches and millimeters. One inch is equal to 40 English ligne, 11 French ligne, and 25.5 mm. 12–18 ligne buttons were sold for trim, shirts, and children's dresses; 20–60 size for dresses, jackets and coats; shoe buttons were usually 14 ligne, and specialty buttons were usually 45–60 ligne. Buttons are well known articles, serving to fasten clothes, etc. They are manufactured of an endless variety of materials and forms.

BUTTON–DOWN = С ПУГОВИЧКАМИ СНИЗУ – Button-Down:- a shirt with a button-down collar. / рубашка с воротничком, уголки которого снизу пристёгиваются на пуговички к нагрудной части рубашки.

BUTTONHOLE = ПЕТЛЯ (ДЛЯ ПУГОВИЦЫ) (или ПЕТЛИЦА, или ПРОРАНКА) – (1) Buttonhole (eyelet):- formed by a contoured patch of zig-zag stitching, followed by a cut – a portion of which is circular. Eyelet buttonholes are usually used on heavy fabrics and/or with large buttons. A gimp or cord is usually contained within the stitches to provide a reinforcement along the edge of the hole. / зиг-заговой строчки или втачивания (stitching), . Под Проранкой понимается прорезанная петля под пуговицу на одежде.

(2) Buttonhole (straight):- formed by two pairs of straight, parallel rows of zigzag stitching, followed by a single, straight knife cut. Each end of the row of stitching is secured by a bartack. / зиг-заговой строчки, .

BUTTONHOLE SELVAGE = ПЕТЕЛЬНАЯ КРОМКА (или КРОМКА ПЕТЛИЦЫ) – Buttonhole Selvage (hanging edge defect):- this is a fabric woven edge defects, replace the weft yarn before weaving shuttle on the accumulation of excessive tension is caused by such defects. This tension tends to limit the right weft selvage off and staggered, thereby creating a defect similar to a buttonhole. Fabric Printing Defect. Defect Name:- Buttonhole Selvage. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Buttonhole Selvage:- This defect is the result of tension build up in the shuttle. It can be caused by several things:- a crooked bobbin, bobbins not ringing properly, placing the tip of the bobbin too close to the shuttle eye, waste restrictions in the eye of the shuttle. The taut filling, pulling the selvage toward the body of the fabric, results in shed-splitting near the edge of the fabric. This defect may occur in isolated instances or continuously with the running out of each bobbin depending upon the cause. Severity:- Major. / Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

BUTTONHOLE TWIST = ПЕТЕЛЬНАЯ КРУТКА – Buttonhole Twist:- a thick, twisted silk cord. Buttonhole twist is lustrous and is used for topstitching. It is also used for sewing buttons onto a garment as well as for making buttonholes or embroidery.

BUTTONS = ГАЙКИ (или ШИШЕЧКИ) – Buttons or Skin Back:- balls of fiber that encircle the warp yarns and are woven into the fabric. This defect is often caused by the chafing of the warp yarns by the reed, heald eyes, or drop wires and is usually found in unsized or low-twisted yarns. / Под Шишковатостью понимается распротранённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна коротких утолщений пряжи в результате скопления волокон или элементарных нитей. Шишковатость (buttons; skin back):- порок основы в виде наличия на поверхности полотна небольших комочков перепутанных волокон, прочно удерживающихся на её поверхности. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается истиранием и начёсыванием волокон пряжи основы бёрдом, ремизными отверстиями или ламелями.

BUTTONS = ПУГОВИЦЫ – Buttons are specified by design, size, color, and type – such as brass, melamine, or pearl, buttons are either shanked (attached by passing threads through the shank's eye) or holed (attached by passing threads through the button's holes). Buttons are well known articles, serving to fasten clothes, etc. They are manufactured of an endless variety of materials and forms.

BUTTONWOOD AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ У ПЛАТАНА (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ПОД ПЛАТАНОМ) – Buttonwood is one of the names of the American Plane Tree (Platanus Occidentalis). A 1792 trade agreement banding the original 24 brokers in New York together into an investment community. The agreement was named for a Buttonwood tree that served as their informal meeting place on Wall Street. The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) the world's largest marketplace for securities. The exchange evolved from a meeting of 24 men under a buttonwood tree in 1792 on what is now Wall Street in New York City. It was formally constituted as the New York Stock and Exchange Board in 1817. The present name was adopted in 1863. Membership, limited to 1 366 since 1953, is obtained by purchasing (since 1868) a seat from an existing member. See also New York Stock Exchange. The origins of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) can be traced to the Buttonwood Agreement of 1792, although the Exchange Board itself was not organized until 1817. / Вол Стрит (Wall Street). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

BUY = КУПИТЬ (или ПОКУПАТЬ) – Buy:- to place an opening trade at the offer price of a spread in anticipation of the underlying market rising, commonly referred to as an 'Up Trade', 'Taking A Long Position', or 'Going Long'. You can also buy at the offer price to close an existing short position.

BUY AND WRITE = ПОКУПАЙТЕ И ВЫПИСЫВАЙТЕ – Buy And Write:- a strategy requiring the simultaneous purchase of underlying securities and the writing of calls representing the same number of shares. / Стратегия, заключающаяся в одновременном приобретении соответствующих ценных бумаг и выписывании (продаже) опционов на покупку, представляющих то же самое количество акций.

BUYBACK = ВЫКУП – (1) Buyback:- a company that is originally financed by venture capital may pay back the capital invested either by seeking a quotation or by being taken over. In either case, it will be buying itself back from the venture capitalist. A company's repurchase of it's own shares of stock. / Откуп компанией своих собственных акций акционерного капитала.

(2) In the context of general insurance this refers to the purchase of cover in respect of an otherwise excluded peril by means of the payment of additional premium. / В контексте общего страхования это относится к приобретению покрытия в отношении какой-либо иной исключённой угрозы посредством оплаты дополнительной премии.

BUYBACK OF OWN SHARES = ВЫКУП СОБСТВЕННЫХ АКЦИЙ – Buyback Of Own Shares is a program by which a corporation buys back its own shares on a stock exchange. In Germany, companies can buy back up to 10 percent of their own shares on the stock exchange. Share buybacks must be approved by shareholders at the company's General Meeting. Companies buy back their own shares when they wish to invest excess capital or avoid a hostile takeover. Share buybacks typically boost the share price as earnings per share rise due to the lower number of shares outstanding. Share buybacks generally send a positive signal to the capital markets.

BUY BASIS = ПОКУПАТЬ БАЗИС – Buy Basis:- the basis level quoted to sellers. See also Sell Basis, and Long The Basis. Buying-The-Basis is the Buying an investment in the cash markets, such as Wheat or S&P 500® futures, and then selling a futures position in an attempt to profit from a narrowing of the basis. Also called Cash-And Carry Trade.

BUYDOWN = ПОДКУП (или ВЫГАДАТЬ) – (1) Buydown is a lump sum payment made to the creditor by the borrower or by a third party to reduce the amount of some or all of the consumer's periodic payments to repay the indebtedness.

(2) With a Buydown, the seller pays an amount to the lender so that the lender can give you a lower rate and lower payments, usually for an initial period in an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM). The seller may increase the sales price to cover the cost of the buydown. Buydowns can occur in all types of mortgages, not just ARMs. / в случае с закладной с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС) (adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)).

BUYER = ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ – (1) Buyer is an enterprise that arranges for the acquisition of goods or services and agrees to payment terms for such goods or services.

(2) Buyer is the person who buys calls, puts, or any combination of calls and puts. See also Option Buyer. A market participant who takes a long futures position or buys an option. In option trading, Buyer is a market participant who takes a long futures position or buys an option. An option buyer is also called Holder, Owner, or Taker. Option buyers receive the right, but not the obligation, to assume a futures position. / В торговле опционами, участник рынка, который занимает длинную позицию по фьючерсу или покупает опцион. Покупатели опционов получают право, но не обязательство, принимать позицию по фьючерсу. Известен также как Держатель (Holder), Владелец (Owner) или Взявший (Taker).

BUYER'S CALL = ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛЕМ – Buyer's Call:- a purchase of a specified quantity of a specified grade of a commodity at a fixed number of points above or below a specified delivery month futures price with the buyer allowed a period of time to fix the price either by purchasing a futures contract for the account of the seller or telling the seller when he wishes to fix the price. See also Seller's Call. / Закупка определённого количества сырья определённого сорта по зафиксированному количеству пунктов выше или ниже цены фьючерса с определённым месяцем поставки в отводимый покупателю период времени для фиксации цены либо приобретением фьючерсного контракта за счёт продавца либо сообщением продавцу момента, когда он хочет зафиксировать данную цену. Смотрите также Востребование Продавцом (Seller's Call).

BUYER'S DELIVERY COMMITMENT = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПОСТАВКИ ПОКУПАТЕЛЯ – Buyer's Delivery Commitment:- the written notice given by the buyer of his intention to take delivery against a long futures position on delivery day. / Письменное уведомление, предоставленное в день поставки покупателем о его намерении принять поставку по купленному фьючерсу.

BUYER'S MARKET = РЫНОК ПОКУПАТЕЛЯ – A Buyer's Market is considered to exist when goods can easily be secured and when the economic forces of business tend to cause goods to be priced at the purchaser's estimate of value. In other words, a state of trade favorable to the buyer, with relatively large supply and low prices. Buyer's Market is a market in which there are too many sellers and not enough buyers, so that buyers are in a position to influence prices or conditions of purchase. Buyer's Market is a condition of the market in which there is an abundance of goods available and hence buyers can afford to be selective and may be able to buy at less than the price that previously prevailed. The opposite of Seller's Market. Buyer's Market is a market where grain is in surplus supply and buyers can obtain lower prices. / или условия закупки.

BUY–IN = ПРИКУП – Buy-In:- a purchase of securities in the open market by a lender because the borrower cannot deliver the securities to the lender in accordance with the terms of the transactions. The borrower pays all costs related to the buy-in. / Закупка ценных бумаг на открытом рынке займодавцем (ссудодателем) вследствие того, что заёмщик не может поставить ценные бумаги займодавцу согласно положений и условий операций. Заёмщик оплачивает все затраты, связанные с этим прикупом.

BUY IN = ПРИКУПИТЬ – Refers to a situation in which a seller of shares, etc fails to deliver on the agreed date, which sometimes happens if the seller is selling short. In this case the buyer is entitled to buy shares from another source and to charge the seller with any expenses incurred. This process is know as Buying In. To cover or close out a short position. See also Offset. / Покрыть или закрыть короткую позицию. Смотрите также Зачёт или Офсет (Offset). любые понесённые расходы.

BUYING CLIMAX = КУЛЬМИНАЦИЯ ПОКУПОК – Buying Climax:- a sudden upward movement in the market value of a security characterized by a gap in the prices between one trading session and the next. Used by technical analysts and often considered an indication that a security has been overbought and the price will fall.

BUYING HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПОКУПКОЙ – Buying futures contracts to protect against possible increased costs of commodities that will be needed in the future. Buying Hedge:- hedging transaction in which futures contracts are bought to protect a short cash market position against possible increases in the prices of commodities, securities, indexes or currencies. Also known as Buy Hedge, or Long Hedge. See also Purchasing Hedge. / Сделка по хэдьжированию, в которой фьючерсные контракты покупаются с целью защиты короткой позиции в реальном рынке от возможных повышений цен на сырьё, ценные бумаги, индексы или валюты. Известен также как Хэдьж Покупкой (Buy Hedge), или Длинный Хэдьж (Long Hedge). Смотрите также Хэдьж Закупкой (Purchasing Hedge).

BUYING ON MARGIN = ПОКУПКА ПОД МАРЖУ – Buying On Margin:- a risky short-term strategy where a buyer borrows money from a broker to make an investment. The buyer believes the stock price will rise and is trying to maximize profits by investing more money in the stock. / Рискованная краткосрочная стратегия, при которой покупатель занимает деньги у брокера с тем, чтобы инвестировать их в какой-то биржевой актив или инструмент. Покупатель верит, что цена этого актива или инструмента будет расти и поэтому предпринимает попытку максимизировать возможные прибыли, инвестируя в этот актив или инструмент больше денежных средств.

BUYING PRICE = ЦЕНА ПОКУПКИ – Buying Price is the price at which someone buys or can buy something the price at which a dealer will buy shares, bonds etc, rather than the price at which they are willing to sell them. Also known as Bid Price, and Offer Price. Buying Price is the price at which units in a unit trust are bought by investors. / Известна также как Предлагаемая Цена Покупки или Цена Предложения На Покупку (Bid Price).

BUY ON CLOSE = КУПИТЬ ПРИ ЗАКРЫТИИ – Buy On Close:- to buy at the end of the trading session at a price within the closing range. Buy On Close:- an order to buy a commodity within the closing price range at the end of the day's trading. / Купить при закрытии торговой сессии по цене, складывающейся в период закрытия сессии.

BUY ON OPENING = КУПИТЬ ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – Buy On Opening:- to buy at the beginning of the trading session at a price within the opening range. Buy On Opening:- an order to buy a commodity within the opening price range at the beginning of the day's trading. / Купить в начале торговой сессии по цене, складывающейся в период открытия сессии.

BUYOUT = ВЫКУП – In finance, a Buyout is an investment transaction by which the ownership equity of a company, or a majority share of the stock of the company is acquired. The acquiror thereby 'buys out' the present equity holders of the target company. A buyout will often include the purchasing of the target company's outstanding debt, which is referred to as 'Assumed Debt' by the purchaser. The term may apply more generally to the purchase by one party of all of the rights of another party with respect to an ongoing transaction between the two. For example:- (i) an employer may 'buy out' an employee's contract by making a single prepayment, so as to have no ongoing obligation to employ the person; and (ii) a landlord may buy out the remainder of a tenant's lease, effectively paying them to vacate. Buyout is the purchase of an entire company. Buyout is the purchase of a company's shares

in which the acquiring party gains controlling interest of the targeted firm. Incorporating a buyout strategy is a common technique used to gain access to new markets and is one of the most common methods for inorganically growing a business. A leveraged buyout is accomplished by borrowed money or by issuing more stock. Buyout strategies are often seen as a fast way for a company to grow because it allows the acquiring firm to align itself with other companies that have a competitive advantage in a specific area. Buyout is an act or instance of buying out, esp. of buying all or a controlling percentage of the shares in a company. / Приобретение всей компании целиком.

BUY SIDE = ПОКУПАЮЩАЯ СТОРОНА – Buy Side is an institution who buys services from a broker/dealer, i.e. pays a commission on the execution of an order. / Институт, который приобретает услуги у брокера/дилера, то есть оплачивает комиссию за исполнение распоряжения.

BUY SIGNAL = СИГНАЛ К ПОКУПКЕ – Buy Signal is a condition that indicates a good time to buy a stock. The exact circumstances of the signal will be determined by the indicator that an analyst is using. For example, it's considered a buy signal when the MACD crosses above its signal line. Buy Signal:- in technical analysis, a chart pattern which indicates a key reversal upwards in price and the time to buy. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . МЭКДИ (MACD) .

BUY–STOP = ФИКСАЦИЯ ПОКУПКОЙ – Buy-Stop:- a buy order usually placed above the current price, ensuring that a security would have to trade at the set level before the buy order would be activated. By placing a buy stop order just above resistance, a trader can ensure that the security will break resistance before going long. On the other hand, traders looking to catch a bottom or intraday low might place a buy stop below the current price, but near support. A type of market order that is placed above the current price and becomes a market order when touched. Buy-stops tend to accumulate just above important resistance levels. These orders are primarily used to exit the market, although they can be used for new position entry. Many traders believe the market goes looking for these pockets of buy-stops in order to get them executed, only to then reverse direction.

BUY–UP = СКУПКА – Gradual, and usually discreet, purchase of shares in a corporation listed on a stock exchange to acquire an ownership interest therein. / Постепенная и обычно сдержанная закупка долей в корпорации, акции которой котируются на фондовой бирже, с целью приобретения процента владения в ней.

BV = BOUVET ISLAND

BVAL = BUSINESS VALUATOR ACCREDITED FOR LITIGATION

BVI = BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

BVP = BASIC VEGETATIVE PHASE

B/W = BETTER OR WORSE

B/W = BETWEEN

BW = BID WANTED

B/W = BLACK & WHITE

BW = BOTSWANA

B/W = BUNDLED WITH

BWAVE = BRENT WEIGHTED AVERAGE

BWDB = BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

BWP = BOTSWANAN PULA

bwpd = BARRELS OF WATER PER DAY

BWR = BOILING–WATER REACTOR

BWS = BLUE WATER SCARCITY

BXN COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК БИ.ЭКС.ЭН. – BXN Cotton:- (i) Host Organism:- Gossypium Hirsutum L.L. (Cotton). (ii) Trait:- Oxynil herbicide tolerance, including bromoxynil and ioxynil; (iii) Trait Introduction:- Agrobacterium Tumefaciens-mediated plant transformation; (iv) Proposed Use:- Production of Cotton for fiber, cottonseed and cottonseed meal for livestock feed, and cottonseed oil for human consumption; (v) Company Information:- Calgene Inc., Davis, State of California (CA), the United States. BXN™ Cotton is a Cotton Variety that has been genetically altered to tolerate the herbicide Buctril (bromoxynil). Transgenic Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum L.) line BXN™ was developed using recombinant DNA techniques to be tolerant of herbicides in the oxynil family, principally bromoxynil (tradename Buctril). The oxynil family of herbicides is active against dicotyledonous plants by blocking electron flow during the light reaction of photosynthesis. This transgenic line was produced by inserting a gene that encodes for a bacterial enzyme, nitrilase, from Klebsiella pneumoniae. The nitrilase enzyme hydrolyses the herbicides ioxynil and bromoxynil into non-phytotoxic compounds. Specifically the nitrilase enzyme breaks down bromoxynil into 3,5 dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoic acid (DBHA), eliminating its herbicidal activity. An antibiotic resistance marker gene (neo) encoding the enzyme neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPTII), which inactivates aminoglycoside antibiotics such as kanamycin and neomycin, was also introduced into the genome of these transgenic lines. This gene was derived from a bacterial transposon (Tn5 transposable element from Escherichia Coli) and was included as a selectable marker to identify transformed plants during tissue culture regeneration and multiplication. The expression of the neo gene in these plants has no agronomic significance and the safety of the NPTII enzyme as a food additive was evaluated by the United States Food and Drug Administration in 1994 (US FDA, 1994). The BXN™ line of Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum) was developed through a specific genetic modification to be resistant to the activity of oxynil-containing herbicides, such as bromoxynil. The oxynil family of herbicides is active against dicotyledonous plants by blocking electron flow during the light reaction of photosynthesis. The novel variety was developed by insertion of a gene encoding a bacterial enzyme that hydrolyses ioxynil and bromoxynil into non-phytotoxic compounds. The modified Cotton line permits farmers to use oxynil-containing herbicides for weed control in the cultivation of Cotton. The BXN™ Cotton line was created by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation in which the transfer-DNA (T-DNA) contained the gene encoding the enzyme nitrilase from the soil Bacterium Klebsiella Pneumoniae Subsp. Ozaenae. In addition, the T-DNA contained sequences encoding the enzyme neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPTII) from the Tn5 transposon of Escherichia Coli, strain K12. There was no incorporation of translatable plasmid DNA sequences outside of the T-DNA region. Refined edible cottonseed oil does not contain any detectable protein and consists of purified glycerides. Using a sensitive Western blotting technique that was capable of detecting the enzymes nitrilase and NPTII at levels of 0.1 ppm and 0.01 ppm, respectively, there were no detectable amounts of either

of these proteins in refined oil from BXN™ Cotton. Modification Method:- the BXN™ Cotton line was created by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation in which the transfer-DNA (T-DNA) contained the gene encoding the enzyme nitrilase from the soil Bacterium Klebsiella Pneumoniae Subsp. Ozaenae. For expression in plants, all but 11 bp of the 5? and 96 bp of the 3? non-translated regions of the gene were used. In addition, the T-DNA contained sequences encoding the enzyme neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPTII) from the Tn5 transposon of Escherichia Coli, strain K12. Characteristics of the Modification:- (i) The Introduced DNA:- southern blot analysis of genomic DNA from BXN? Cotton demonstrated the presence of one or two sites of integration of the T-DNA within the host genome. There was no evidence of integration of plasmid DNA sequences outside of the T-DNA region. (ii) Expressed Material:- the nitrilase enzyme was expressed at very low levels in unprocessed whole cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal, which are used in livestock feed. It was estimated that the enzyme comprised about 0.000 6% of seed protein, which itself makes up a very small proportion of total meal protein. Refined cottonseed oil, which is the major Cotton product consumed by humans, did not contain any detectable amounts of nitrilase enzyme. This result was expected as refined oils are generally free of DNA and protein. Field Testing:- transgenic BXN™ Cotton was field tested in the United States at a total of 57 sites in 13 states. Field tests were also conducted in Argentina, Bolivia, and South Africa in accordance with national regulatory requirements. Based on data collected from these trials, it was concluded that this transgenic cotton line did not exhibit weedy characteristics, and had no effect on nontarget organisms or the general environment. Outcrossing:- Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum) is mainly a self-pollinating plant, but insects, especially bumblebees and honeybees, also routinely transfer pollen. The pollen is heavy and sticky and the range of natural crossing is limited. Outcrossing rates of up to 28% to other Cotton Cultivars have been observed under field conditions and decline rapidly with distance from the pollen source. Given proximity and the availability of insects as pollen vectors, transgenic Cotton line BXN™ is likely to hybridize with other Cotton Varieties. In the United States, compatible species include Gossypium Hirsutum (wild or under cultivation), Gossypium Barbadense (cultivated Pima Cotton), and Gossypium Tomentosum. It was reported that gene movement from Gossypium Hirsutum to Gossypium Barbadense may be possible given suitable conditions, while gene transfer to Gossypium Tomentosum is less probable due to chromosomal incompatibility and non-synchronous flowering periods. Overall, the probability of gene transfer in the wild is unlikely due to the relatively isolated distribution of Gossypium Species, different breeding systems, and genome incompatibility. Hybrids resulting from artificial crosses between Cotton and wild Species are generally sterile, unstable and of poor fitness. Weediness Potential:- the introduced genes were not expected to confer an ecological advantage to transgenic Cotton line BXN™ and its potential hybrid offspring. Tolerance to bromoxynil herbicide and kanamycin resistance will not render Cotton weedy or invasive of natural habitats since none of the reproductive or growth characteristics have been modified. There are no specific problems with Cotton as a weed. Cottonseed may remain in the field after harvesting and germinate under favorable conditions. Seeds may also survive mild and dry winters. Suitable treatments for any volunteers in the next crop include cultivation and the use of herbicides other than bromoxynil. Secondary and Non-Target Adverse Effects:- the novel proteins, nitrilase and NPTII, are not known to have any toxic properties on any nontarget organisms. The lack of known toxicity for these proteins and the low levels of their expression in plant tissue suggest no potential for deleterious effects on beneficial organisms such as bees and earthworms. Both nitrilase and NPTII act on a narrow range of substrates making it unlikely that these compounds would react with other substances to produce novel toxic compounds in organisms that consume these transgenic Cotton lines. Impact on Biodiversity:- this transgenic Cotton line has no novel phenotypic characteristics that would extend its use beyond the current geographic range of Cotton production. As the risk of gene transfer to wild relatives in the United States is very remote, it was determined that the risk of transferring genetic traits from BXN™ Cotton to species in unmanaged environments was not significant. Dietary Exposure:- only refined cottonseed oil and cellulose from processed linters of cottonseed are consumed by humans. Processed linters are essentially pure cellulose (>99%) and are subjected to heat and solvent treatment that would be expected to remove and destroy DNA. It is generally accepted that the refined oil does not contain protein. The refining process for cottonseed oil includes heat, solvent and alkali treatments remove and destroy DNA and protein. The refined cottonseed oil from these lines was tested for the presence of nitrilase and NPTII, which were undetectable. It was concluded that there would be no dietary exposure to the novel proteins expressed in these cotton lines. Nutritional Data:- compositional comparison of cottonseed oil, cottonseed and meal from BXN™ Cotton was made to the same materials from commercial non-transgenic Cotton. Parameters measured included proximate analysis (moisture, crude fat/oil, protein, and ash) of cottonseed meal; fiber analysis (crude fiber, acid detergent, and neutral detergent fibers) of cottonseed; fatty acid composition of refined cottonseed oil; and amino acid profiles of cottonseed meal. No significant differences between the transgenic lines and the traditionally bred lines were observed for any of these parameters. Toxicity:- cottonseed contains a high number of anti-nutritional factors and the raw seed is unsuitable for monogastric animals. Gossypol has numerous toxic effects on mammals, including heart damage and heart failure, such that whole cottonseed or cottonseed meal is not used in human foods and the presence of gossypol limits its use in animal feed. However, removal or inactivation of gossypol during processing enables the use of some cottonseed meal in feed for fish, poultry and pigs. The cyclopropenoid fatty acids, sterculic acid (C-17), dihydrosterculic acid (C-19) and malvalic acid (C-18), are unique fatty acids common in cotton and produce undesirable biological effects, including the inhibition of biodesaturation of stearic to oleic acid, affecting phospholipid biosynthesis. The levels of gossypol and cyclopropenoid fatty acids in the transgenic Cotton line were measured and found to be within the normal range of variation reported for traditionally bred Cotton cultivars. Allergenicity:- refined cottonseed oil and cellulose from linters are devoid of protein and, given that most allergens are proteins, their consumption is unlikely to result in an allergic reaction. Therefore the potential for cottonseed oil or linters from BXN™ Cotton to constitute a source of allergens is extremely low. In addition, the enzyme nitrilase does not have the properties of known allergens, such as glycosylation, protease stability, and presence in food at high concentrations. Also, an amino acid sequence homology search against public domain databases did not reveal any homologies between known protein allergens or toxins and the nitrilase enzyme. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

BY = BELARUS

BYB = BELARUSIAN ROUBLE

BYLAWS = УСТАВ (или РЕГЛАМЕНТ) – In the United States, Bylaws are the internal operating rules of a corporation, which are usually set out in a document of less than twenty pages. Bylaws govern such matters as holding meetings, voting, quorums, elections, and the powers of directors and officers. The bylaws must include:- the name of the organization; the mission or purpose of the organization; the geographic area served by the organization; the members' responsibilities, dues, quorum, and voting procedures; likewise, the duties, quorum, and voting procedures of the board of directors; the rules of order; and procedures for amending the bylaws. In the United States, rules and regulations adopted by an organization, corporation or similar entity for its internal administration and management. For example, by laws often identify the duties of officers, the fiscal year end of the organization and the disposition of assets upon the organization's dissolution. Corporate and organizational bylaws regulate only the organization to which they apply and are generally concerned with the operation of the organization, setting out the form, manner or procedure in which a company or organization should be run. Corporate bylaws are drafted by a corporation's founders or directors under the authority of its Charter or Articles of Incorporation. Bylaws widely vary from organization to organization, but generally cover topics such as how directors are elected, how meetings of directors (and in the case of a business, shareholders) are conducted, and what officers the organization will have and a description of their duties. A common mnemonic device for remembering the typical articles in

bylaws is NOMOMECPA, pronounced 'No mommy, see pa!' It stands for Name, Object, Members, Officers, Meetings, Executive board, Committees, Parliamentary authority, Amendment. Bylaws generally cannot be amended by an organization's Board of Directors; a super-majority vote of the membership, such as two-thirds present and voting or a majority of all the members, is usually required to amend bylaws. In the United States, Bylaws are the regulations of a corporation that, subject to statutory law and the articles of incorporation, provide the basic rules for the conduct of the corporation's business and affairs Also known as Articles Of Association in the United Kingdom. Bylaw (sometimes also spelled by-law or byelaw) can refer to a law of local or limited application, passed under the authority of a higher law specifying what things may be regulated by the bylaw, or it can refer to the internal rules of a company or organization. In the context of local laws, 'bylaw' is more frequently used in this context in Canada, the United Kingdom and some Commonwealth countries, whereas in the United States, the words code, ordinance or regulation are more frequent. Accordingly, a Bylaw enforcement officer is the Canadian equivalent of the American Code Enforcement Officer or Municipal Regulations Enforcement Officer. The term was originally the Viking town law in the Danelaw. Contrary to popular etymology the element by has nothing to do with the preposition by. It is the Old Norse word for larger settlement as in Whitby and Derby (compare with the modern Danish-Norwegian word 'By' meaning Town, or the modern Swedish word 'By', meaning Village). / Уставом понимается свод правил, регулирующих деятельность компании, её взаимоотношения с другими лицами, её права и обязанности в определённой сфере хозяйственной деятельности. Устав:- (1) свод правил, регулирующих организацию и порядок деятельности в какой-либо определённой сфере отношений или какого-либо государственного органа, предприятия, учреждения, например, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) действовали Устав Железных Дорог СССР, Устав Средней Общеобразовательной Школы. Уставы регулировали также деятельность Вооружённых Сил СССР (смотрите Воинские Уставы). Общие уставы утверждались, как правило, высшими органами государственной власти СССР, уставы отдельных учреждений и организаций – соответствующими министерствами и ведомствами. Уставы имели общественные организации (добровольные спортивные общества, творческие союзы, дачно-строительные и жилищно-строительные кооперативы и другие). (2) Уставы имеются у большинства международных организаций в качестве основных актов, определяющих задачи, принципы образования и деятельности данной организации (например, Устав Объединённых Наций (или Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН)).

BY ORDER OF … = ПО УКАЗАНИЮ … (или ПО РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЮ …, или ПО ПОРУЧЕНИЮ …) – By Order Of …:- according to a somebody's instructions. Also known as To Order Of ….

BYPASS FILTRATION = ПЕРЕПУСКНАЯ (или ОБХОДНАЯ) ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ (или ОЧИСТКА ПЕРЕПУСКНЫМ ФИЛЬТРОМ) – Bypass Filtration is a system of filtration in which only a portion of the total flow of a circulating fluid system passes through a filter at any instant or in which a filter having its own circulating pump operates in parallel to the main flow. See also Filtration.

BYPASS VALVE = ПЕРЕПУСКНОЙ КЛАПАН – Bypass Valve (Relief Valve) is a valve mechanism that assures system fluid flow when a preselected differential pressure across the filter element is exceeded; the valve allows all or part of the flow to bypass the filter element. See also Valve. / Предохранительный Клапан или Разгрузочный Клапан или Клапан Сброса Давления или Клапан Стравливания Давления (Relief Valve).

BY–PRODUCTS = ПОБОЧНЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – (1) Byproduct is a secondary or additional product resulting from the feedstock use of energy or the processing of nonenergy materials. For example, the more common byproducts of coke ovens are coal gas, tar, and a mixture of benzene, toluene, and xylenes (BTX). / Побочный Продукт:- .

(2) In mining industry, By-Products are products obtained as result of copper processing. For example, the Los Pelambres mine produces molybdenum concentrate and also receives credit for the gold and silver content in the copper concentrate sold. By-Product is a material of some economic value produced in a process which is focused on extracting another material. For example, palladium is produced as a by-product of platinum mining in South Africa. / (Los Pelambres).

(3) By-Product is a substance obtained during the manufacture of another substance, e.g., bran is a by-product of milled Rice.

BYSSUS = БИСАС (или БИССОН) – Byssus is a fine probably linen cloth of ancient times. / Бисас:- тонкое, предположительно льняное полотно античных времён.

BYTE = БАЙТ – Byte (B) is a data unit of eight bits (b). / Байт (Б) – единица данных из 8 бит (б). Байт:- единица хранения и обработки цифровой информации; совокупность битов, обрабатываемая компьютером одномоментно. В современных вычислительных системах Байт состоит из восьми битов и, соответственно, может принимать одно из 256 (2^8) различных значений (состояний, кодов). Однако в истории компьютерной техники существовали решения с иными размерами Байта (например, 6, 32 или 36 битов), поэтому иногда в компьютерных стандартах и официальных документах для однозначного обозначения группы из 8 битов используется термин 'Октет' (от Латинского слова 'Octet'). Термин 'Байт' был впервые использован в 1956 Американским компьютерным учёным Немецкого происхождения Венаром Бухольцем (Werner Buchholz; 1922–2019) при проектировании первого суперкомпьютера IBM 7030 Stretch для пучка одновременно передаваемых в устройствах ввода-вывода шести битов. Позже, в рамках того же проекта, Байт был расширен до восьми бит. Ряд электронно-вычислительных машин (ЭВМ) 1950-х и 1960-х (БЭСМ-6, М-220) использовали 6-битовые символы в 48-битовых или 60-битовых машинных словах. В некоторых моделях ЭВМ производства крупного Американского изготовителя делового оборудования – Бороуз Корпорэйшэн (Burroughs Corporation) (ныне Юнисис Корпорэйшэн (Unisys Corporation)) – размер символа был равен 9 битам. В Советской ЭВМ Минск-32 использовался 7-битный Байт. Байтовая адресация памяти была впервые применена в системе IBM System/360. В более ранних компьютерах адресовать можно было только целиком машинное слово, состоявшее из нескольких Байтов, что затрудняло обработку текстовых данных. Байт стал равен восьми битам лишь с 1970, поскольку именно тогда ввели на это стандарт. Давайте хотя бы разберемся, почему восемь бит выбрали в качестве стандарта. Так, в одной из старых вычислительных систем одна цифра занимала четыре бита. И поэтому Байт, равный восьми битам, позволял вмещать в себя двухзначные числа и, таким образом, Байт шестибитный стал бесполезен, так как две цифры в Байт уже попросту не вмещалось. Еще одна версия, почему приняли стандарт равный восьми, заключается в том, что все числа, связанные с компьютером, кратны именно восьмёрке. Пример:- оперативная память. Вначале идёт 128 МегаБайт, далее 256, чуть позже 512, а потом уже идут Гигабайты (один, два, четыре, восемь и так далее). Вот и результат:- четыре бита – слишком мало, 16 никогда не применялись, а вот восемь – как раз то, что надо. Переводим биты в Байты и обратно. Давайте теперь попробуем ответить на вопрос, сколько бит содержит 2 байта? Итак, мы знаем, что один байт равен восьми, соответственно, восемь нужно умножить на два, получится шестнадцать. Получается, что в двух байтах содержится шестнадцать бит. Полезно знать, что 1 024 Байта составляют килоБайт (или можно сказать, что килоБайт – это 8 192 Байта), 1 024 килоБайта – МегаБайт, а 1 024 МегаБайта – ГигаБайт. Соответственно, ТераБайт – это уже 1 024 ГигаБайта. Надо сказать, что в последнее время информацию стали мерить уже и ТераБайтами, поэтому и эти знания нам вскоре пригодятся.

BY VOLUME = ПО ОБЪЁМУ – v/v is an abbreviation for By Volume, used in chemistry and pharmacology to describe the concentration of a substance in a mixture or solution. Thus 2% v/v means that the volume of the substance is 2% of the total volume of the solution or mixture. See also w/v.

BY WEIGHT = ПО ВЕСУ – w/w is an abbreviation for By Weight, used in chemistry and pharmacology to describe the concentration of a substance in a mixture or solution. Properly speaking, 2% w/w means that the mass of the substance is 2% of the total mass of the solution or mixture. The metric symbol g/g has the same meaning as w/w. See also Weight/Weight. Weight/Weight (W/W):- solutions are sometimes specified as being made as some percentage weight/weight. Both the substance dissolved and the final solution are measured by weight. For example, a 10% solution of urea w/w would be made by dissolving one pound of urea in 9 pounds of water, and would be labeled 'Urea 10% w/w'. This method is sometimes preferred in industry since automatic mixing equipment is often designed to handle everything by weight rather than volume. See also Weight/Volume.

BZ = BELIZE

BZD = BELIZEAN DOLLAR

- C -

C = СИ. – (1) C is the fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock descriptor specifying that issue is exempt from NASDAQ® listing requirements for a temporary period. / Английская буква Си. (C), являющаяся пятой буквой фондового описывателя НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывает на то, что выпуск освобождён от требований включения в список НЭЗДЭК® для временного периода.

(2) C or Delta C:- abbreviations for chromaticity or chromaticity difference, respectively. / :- обозначения для .

C = CELSIUS

C = CENT. = CENTIGRADE

c = CENTI = 10^{-2}

C = CHARLIE

C&A = CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION

C&C = CASH AND CARRY

C&C = COLLECTION & CLASSIFICATION

C&C SERVER = COMMAND AND CONTROL SERVER

C&F = COST AND FREIGHT

C&I = COST AND INSURANCE

C&I CUSTOMERS = COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS

C2C = CONSUMER TO CONSUMER

CA = CANADA

CA = CAPITAL ACCOUNT

CA = CARBONIC ANHYDRASE

CA = CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY

CA = CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

CA = CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

CA = COMMERCIAL AGENT

CA = CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE

CA = CREDIT ACCOUNT

CA = CURRENT ACCOUNT

CA19 = СИ.ЭЙ.19 – CA19 is a press wedge granular fertilizer applicator.

CA22 = СИ.ЭЙ.22 – CA22 is a plunger auger granular fertilizer applicator.

CAAC = CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATON OF CHINA

CAAMS = CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SCIENCES

CAAS = CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES

CAAS = CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABI = CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOSCIENCES INTERNATIONAL

CABIN = КАЮТА – Cabin (maritime term):- the captain's quarters. The enclosed space of decked-over small boat.

CABINET = ШКАФ (или КОРПУС, или ХХ) – Cabinet is a basic part of the manufactured-fiber spinning machine where, in dry spinning, the filaments become solidified by solvent evaporation and, in melt spinning, the filaments are solidified by cooling.

CABLE = КАБЕЛЬ – Cable is a slang used among traders to indicate GBP/USD exchange rate. / Жаргон, используемый среди торговцев, для указания валютного курса GBP/USD (Британского Фунта к Доллару США).

CABLE = КАБЕЛЬ (или КАНАТ, или ТРОС) – Cable (maritime term):- a chain or line (rope) bent to the anchor. Cables are strong ropes or chains, principally used in the anchoring or mooring of ships. (1) Rope Cables are, in Europe, principally manufactured of hemp; but in the East they are very frequently made of coir, or the fibrous part of the Cocoa nut, and in some places, particularly on the Red Sea, of the coating of the branches of the date tree. Hemp cables are formed of three principal strands, every strand of three

ropes, and every rope of three twists. The twists have more or fewer threads according to the greater or less thickness of the cable. All vessels have ready for service three cables, which are usually designated the sheet cable, the best bower cable, and the small bower cable; but besides these, most ships have some spare cables. The ordinary length of a cable is from 100 to 120 fathoms. The following are the existing regulations as to the manufacture of hemp cables and cordage:- No persons shall make or sell any cordage for shipping in which any hemp is used, called short chucking, half clean, whale line, or other toppings, codilla, or any damaged hemp, on pain of forfeiting the same, and also treble the value thereof. Cables, hawsers, or ropes, made of materials not prohibited by this act, and whose quality shall be inferior to clean Petersburgh hemp, shall be deemed inferior cordage, and the same shall be distinguished by marking on the tally, staple or inferior. Manufacturers making default herein forfeit for every hundred weight of cordage, 10s.. Manufacturers are to affix their names and manufactory to new cordage before sold, under the like forfeiture; and putting a false name is a forfeiture of 20l.. Persons making cables of old and overworn stuff, containing above 7 inches in compass, shall forfeit four times the value. Vessels belonging to British subjects, having on board foreign-made cordage, are to make entry thereof, on entering into any British port, on penalty of 20s. for every hundred weight. But this is not to extend to cordage brought from the East Indies, nor to materials at present used by any vessels built abroad before this act (25 Geo. 3. c. 56.). (2) Iron Cables:- The application of strong iron chains or cables to the purposes of navigation is a late and an important discovery, for which we are indebted to Captain Samuel Brown, R.N.. It is singular, indeed, that this application should not have been made at a much earlier period. On rocky bottoms, or where coral is abundant, a hempen cable speedily chafes, and is often quite destroyed in a few months, or perhaps days. A striking instance of this occurred in the voyage of discovery under the orders of M. Bougainville, who lost six anchors in the space of nine days, and narrowly escaped shipwreck; a result, says that able seaman, which would not have happened, 'si nous eussions été munis des quelques chaines de fer. C'est une précaution que ne doivent jamais oublier tousles navigateurs destinés à de pareils voyages' (Voyage autour du Monde, p. 207. 4to. ed.). The work from which this extract is taken was published in 1771; and yet it was not till nearly forty years after, that any attempt was made practically to profit by so judicious a suggestion. The difficulties in the way of importing hemp from 1808 to 1814, and its consequent high price, gave the first great stimulus to the manufacture of iron cables. Iron cables are constructed in different ways (see Encyc. Metrop.); but they are uniformly tried by a machine, which strains them by a force greater than the absolute strength of the hempen cable they are intended to replace. By this means the risk of accident from defective links is effectually obviated; and there are exceedingly few instances in which an iron cable has broken at sea. Their great weight also contributes to their strength, inasmuch as the impulse of the ship is checked before the cable is brought nearly to a straight line, or that the strain approaches to a maximum. Bolts and shackles are provided at every fathom or two fathoms, by striking out which the ship may, if necessary, be detached from her anchors with less difficulty than a hempen cable can be cut. Even in their most defective form, iron cables are a great deal stronger than those of hemp; and as to durability, no sort of comparison can be made. No wonder, therefore, that they should be rapidly superseding the latter; which are now almost wholly laid aside in the navy, and, to a great extent, also, in the merchant service. / Капитан Самьюэл Браун, Ар.Эн. (Captain Samuel Brown, R.N.). Эм. Бугавилле (M. Bougainville). 'если бы мы были обеспечены железными цепями. Эта мера предосторожности, о которой никогда не должны забывать все моряки, отправляющиеся в такие вояжи' ('si nous eussions été munis des quelques chaines de fer. C'est une précaution que ne doivent jamais oublier tousles navigateurs destinés à de pareils voyages').

CABLE = КАБЕЛЬТОВАЯ СВИВКА (или КОЛИЧЕСТВО И ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СЛОЖЕНИЙ, или КАБОЛКА) – Cable:- two or more plied yarns twisted together. One or more part of a cabled yarn can be a single. So if you took two 2-ply and plied them again, you would have a cabled yarn. It is important to remember that you reverse the twist for each step. So if you spun your singles Z, the 2-ply would be spun S, and the cabled yarn would be produced by plying Z. You will need to have extra twist in the singles and the first ply to produce a balanced yarn. A 3–2 cable refers to three 2-ply. A yarn forming by twisting together two or more plied yarns. To twist together two or more folded yarns. / Скручивать вместе две или более нитей в несколько сложений.

CABLE ADDRESS = АДРЕС ДЛЯ КАБЛОГРАММ – Cable Address is a code word of less than 10 letters, registered annually with the Central Bureau of Registered Addresses, used in lieu of the entire name and address of a firm receiving or sending cablegrams in order to reduce the number of words required in a cablegram.

CABLE CORD = КОРД ТРОСОВОЙ КРУТКИ – Cable Cord is the result of twisting singles together in various directions, e.g., S/Z/S or Z/S/Z. Connected to:- S twist, Z twist.

CABLED YARN = КРУЧЁНАЯ (или КАБЕЛЬТОВАЯ) ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ТРОСОВОЙ КРУТКИ, или КАБОЛКА) – Cabled Yarn:- two or more plied yarns twisted together. One or more part of a cabled yarn can be a single. So if you took two 2-ply and plied them again, you would have a cabled yarn. It is important to remember that you reverse the twist for each step. So if you spun your singles Z, the 2-ply would be spun S, and the cabled yarn would be produced by plying Z. You will need to have extra twist in the singles and the first ply to produce a 'balanced yarn'. A 3–2 cable refers to three 2-ply. Cabled Yarn is the yarn formed by twisting together two or more plied yarns. Cabled Yarn is the yarn with two or more components of which at least one is a folded yarn, combined by one or more twisting operations. Note:- for certain industrial uses the word cord is used for folded or cabled yarns. Cabled Yarn:- two or more ply yarns twisted together. Cabled Yarn:- single yarns → folded yarns → cabled yarn; two or more components; more than one twisting operation; similar or dissimilar components. / ; более одной операции кручения; . Однокруточная Кручёная Пряжа – кручёная пряжа из нитей, скрученных вместе одной круткой. Многокруточная Нить (S(C)abled Yarn) – кручёная нить из двух или более текстильных нитей, одна из которых однокруточная, скрученная вместе за одну или более операций кручения.

CABLE FOR AUTHORITY = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЗАПРОС ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ – Cable For Authority is a request for permission to pay a letter of credit drawing despite discrepancies, sent electronically by the negotiating bank to the issuing bank.

CABLE–LAID = КАБЕЛЬТОВОЙ СВИВКИ (или КАБЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ) – Cable-Laid (maritime term):- the same as hawser-laid.

CABLE–LENGTH = КАБЕЛЬТОВ (или ДЛИНА КАБЕЛЯ) – Cable-Length (maritime term):- 100 fathoms or 600 feet (6 feet to a fathom). See also Cable. / Кабельтов, от Голландского слова Kabeltouw, внесистемная единица длины, применяемая в мореходной практике. 1 кабельтов = 0.1 мили (морской) = 185.2 метров (м).

CABLE NEWS NETWORK (LP) = КЭЙБЛ НЬЮЗ НЭТВОК (ЭЛ.ПИ.) – The Cable News Network LP (CNN) debuted its news website CNN.com (then known as as CNN Interactive or CNNi) on 1995-August-30. Initially an experiment, interest in CNN.com grew steadily over its first decade and today CNN.com is now one of the most popular news websites in the world. The wide-spread growth of blogs, social media and user-generated content has had a profound effect on the network, and blogs in particular have focused CNN's previously scattershot online offerings, most noticeably in the development and launch of CNN Pipeline in late 2005. CNN Pipeline is the name of a paid subscription service, its corresponding website, and a content delivery client that provides streams of live video from up to four sources, on-demand access to CNN stories and reports, and optional pop-up 'news alerts' to computer users. The installable client is available to users of PCs running Microsoft Windows. There is also a browser-based 'web client' that does not require installation. A companion network, Headline News (originally called CNN2) was launched in 1982 and featured a continuous 24-hour cycle of 30-minute news broadcasts. Headline News broke from its original format in 2006 with the addition of Headline Prime. Current

programs feature confrontational personalities like radio talk-show host Glenn Beck and former Fulton County, Georgia prosecutor Nancy Grace. Despite its domestic standing, CNN remains a distant second in international news coverage, reaching just over half of the audience of the older BBC News. Unlike BBC's network of reporters and bureaus, CNN International makes extensive use of affiliated reporters that are local to, and often directly affected by, the events they are reporting. The effect is a more immediate, less detached style of on-the-ground coverage. This has done little to stem criticism, largely from Middle Eastern nations, that CNN International reports news from a pro-American perspective. This is a marked contrast to domestic criticisms that often portray CNN as having a 'liberal' or 'anti-American' bias. Since its launch on 1980-June-01, CNN has expanded its reach to a number of cable and satellite television networks, several web sites, specialized closed-circuit networks (such as CNN Airport Network), and two radio networks. The network has 42 bureaus, more than 900 affiliated local stations, and several regional and foreign-language networks around the world. The network's success made a bona-fide mogul of founder Ted Turner and set the stage for the Time Warner conglomerate's eventual acquisition of Turner Broadcasting. CNN.com is among the world's leaders in online news and information delivery. Staffed 24 hours, seven days a week by a dedicated staff in CNN's world headquarters in Atlanta, State of Georgia, the United States, and in bureaus worldwide, CNN.com relies heavily on CNN's global team of almost 4 000 news professionals. CNN.com features the latest multimedia technologies, from live video streaming to audio packages to searchable archives of news features and background information. The site is updated continuously throughout the day. Time Warner Inc. is the CNN's parent company. Time Warner Inc. is a leading media and entertainment company, whose businesses include interactive services, cable systems, filmed entertainment, television networks and publishing. The Cable News Network, commonly known as CNN, is a major cable television network founded in 1980 by Ted Turner. It is a division of the Turner Broadcasting System, owned by Time Warner. CNN introduced the idea of 24-hour television news coverage, and celebrated its 25th anniversary on 2005-June-01. In terms of cumulative (Cume) Nielsen ratings or 'unique viewers', CNN rates as America's No. 1 cable news network. However, CNN trails Fox News Channel in terms of average viewership. CNN broadcasts primarily from its headquarters at the CNN Center in Atlanta, Time Warner Center in New York City, and studios in Washington, DC. As of December 2004, it is available in 88.2 million US households and more than 890 000 American hotel rooms. The US version of CNN is also shown in Canada. Globally, the network airs through CNN International and has combined branded networks and services that are available to more than 1.5 billion people in over 212 countries and territories. CNN has come under criticism by conservatives, mainly on network ratings rival Fox News, claiming it has a liberal bias and by liberals claiming it has a conservative bias. / За Кэйбл Ньюз Нэтвок Эл.Пи. (Си.Эн.Эн.; The Cable News Network LP (CNN)). и более 890 000 комнат в Американских гостиницах.

CABLE SHIP = КАБЕЛЬНОЕ СУДНО – A Cable Layer or Cable Ship is a deep-sea vessel designed and used to lay underwater cables for telecommunications, electric power transmission, or other purposes. Cable ships are distinguished by large cable sheaves for guiding cable over bow or stern or both. Bow sheaves, some very large, were characteristic of all cable ships. Newer ships are tending toward pure stern layers with stern sheaves only as seen in the photo of CS Cable Innovator at the Port of Astoria on this page. The names of cable ships are often preceded by 'C.S.' as in CS Long Lines. The first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid by cable layers from 1857–58. It briefly enabled telecommunication between Europe and North America before misuse resulted in failure of the line. In 1866 the SS Great Eastern (Steamships Great Eastern was an iron sailing steam ship designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, and built by J. Scott Russell & Co. at Millwall on the River Thames, London) successfully laid two transatlantic cables, securing future communication between the continents. The Her Majesty's Telegraph Ship (HMTS) Monarch (the largest cable ship afloat at that time, with four cable tanks, each 41 ft in diameter, having a storage capacity of 125 000 cubic feet and providing storage for 2 500 nm of deep sea telegraph cable; renamed CS Sentinel 13 October 1970) completed the first transatlantic telephone cable, Transatlantic No. 1 (TAT-1; it was inaugurated on September 25, 1956, initially carrying 36 telephone channels) in 1956 from Scotland to Nova Scotia for Britain's General Post Office (GPO). In addition to cable layer ships, there were cable repairing ships which were tasked with finding and repairing under sea cables that broke or for whatever reason became inoperable. Cable Ship is a specially constructed ship for the laying and repairing of telegraph and telephone cables across channels, lakes, oceans and seas. / Специально сконструированное судно для укладки и замены телеграфных и телефонных кабелей, проходящих по дну каналов, морей, озер и океанов. Под Кабельным Судном понимается морское судно для прокладки, подъёма и ремонта подводных (морских, океанских) кабелей связи. Кабель большими отрезками укладывают в расположенные в трюме баки (тэнксы), вмещающие до 5 000–8 000 километров кабеля. Кабельное судно оснащено кабелеукладочными механизмами (кабельными машинами) с электроприводом:- кормовым – для опускания кабеля на дно и носовым – для подъёма кабеля со дна. Водоизмещение кабельных судов 7 000–20 000 тонн. Во время прокладки к кабелю через определённые интервалы подключаются полупроводниковые усилители электрических колебаний, обладающие большим сроком службы и высокой надёжностью. С помощью кабельного судна кабель прокладывается на глубину до 6 000 метров со скоростью до 15 километров в час.

CABLE STITCH = КАБЕЛЬНЫЙ СТЕЖОК – Cable Stitich is a knit effect produced by crossing a group of stitches over a neighboring stitch group.

CABLE STITCH FABRIC = ТКАНЬ КАБЕЛЬНОГО СТЕЖКА – Cable Stitch Fabic is a knit fabric. The pattern looks like a plaited rope running lengthwise down the fabric. It is mainly used for sweaters.

CABLE TRANSFER = ТЕЛЕГРАФНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД – The Cable Transfer is a form of wire transfer that involves the transmission of funds from a financial institution located in one country to a bank or financial institution located in another country. This type of electronic transfer makes it possible for individuals and corporations to engage in buying and selling outside national boundaries, without a great deal of impediments to receiving and making payments for goods and services rendered. Many people tend to use the terms of cable transfer and wire transfer interchangeably. Historically, there is a slight difference. While it is true that cable transfers and wire transfers are both methods for electronically moving funds from one location to another, one has to do with domestic transactions, while the other is focused on international transfers. The term of wire transfer is more properly used to describe an electronic funds transfer in which the point of origin and the point of termination are located in the same country. In the United States, a wire transfer is conducted using the electronic system put in place by the Federal Reserve System. By contrast, a cable transfer involves electronic funds transfers that originate with an entity located in one country, but terminate with a financial institution in a different country. In times past, the cable transaction was characterized by the use of submerged wires that supplied the medium for the international funds transfers. Internet technology has made the process of conducting a cable transfer much easier for the average consumer. In fact, many banks provide the ability for a customer to initiate a cable transfer by simply providing the needed information on a template. When completed, the template is processed by the bank and the cable transfer is completed. The customer receives a message via his or her online access to the bank accounts that the transfer request is completed, along with a confirmation number. Cable Transfer is a method of transferring funds by telegram or telex. Also known as Telegraphic Transfer, and Wire Transfer. Wire and Cable Transfers are available in many currencies and can also be made through a branch representative. For a wire or cable transfer, you need:- (i) the international bank account number (IBAN) (for Europe); (ii) the bank identifier code (BIC) or the SWIFT code; (iii) a CLABE number (for Mexico); (iv) complete contact information for the recipient, including a full address; and (v) any specific

details that the receiving institution may require or have requested. / При дословном переводе с Английского языка этот термин звучал бы как Перевод По Кабелю или Кабельный Перевод. Метод перевода денежных средств с помощью телеграммы или телекса. Известен также как Телеграфный Перевод (Telegraphic Transfer) и Электронный Перевод (Wire Transfer).

CABLE TWIST = ТРОСОВАЯ КРУТКА – Cable Twist or Cabled Twist is a construction of thread, yarn, cord, or rope in which each successive twist is in the direction opposite the preceding twists, i.e. an S/Z/S or Z/S/Z construction. / Тросовая Крутка – слагаемые нити второго кручения скручены в сторону, противоположную направлению крутки слагаемых нитей первого кручения, например, S/Z/S или Z/S/Z.

CABO–DLO = CENTRUM VOOR AGRIBIOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK = CENTRE FOR AGROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

CABOTAGE = КАБОТАЖ – (1) Cabotage:- trade or transport in coastal waters or between two ports/points within a country especially by parties other than domestic carriers. Many countries, such as the United States, have laws requiring domestic-owned vessels to perform domestic interport water transportation services. Transport of goods between two locations within the same country. Water transportation term applicable to shipments between ports of a nation; commonly refers to coast-wise or inter-coastal navigation or trade. Many nations, including the United States, have cabotage laws which require national flag vessels to provide domestic interport service. Also known as Coasting. Cabotage is the carriage of goods or passengers for remuneration taken on at one point and discharged at another point within the territory of the same country. Transport of goods between two ports or places located in the same country. A term Cabotage refers generally to the transport of passengers and goods. Originally, it referred specifically to shipping, but cabotage also applies to airlines, trucking, and trains. Many nations have cabotage laws which dictate the terms which carriers must follow when transporting people or materials within their borders. Many of these laws are designed to promote the development of domestic transport companies, and some cabotage laws have been criticized because they can restrict free trade. The word comes from the French Caboter, which means 'to sail along a coast'. While the word initially referred to navigation and trade in coastal waters, it has come to refer also to the right of a country to restrict its airspace. Cabotage rights are guaranteed to all nations because a threat to national airspace can threaten national security, and therefore countries need to be able to protect themselves by protecting their airspace. In addition to keeping themselves safer, many nations used cabotage laws to protect their economies and to promote a strong national shipping industry. Many countries give preference to domestic carriers in the air and in ports. The United States is one such example; airlines operating domestic flights in the United States must be American, although foreign carriers may fly into American airports. In ports, under the Jones Act, domestic cabotage must be carried out by American ships, although foreign carriers are welcome in international ports with trade goods and passengers. Foreign ships which make multiple stops, like cruise ships, may be receive special dispensation so that they do not violate cabotage laws. As an example of how cabotage works, if you board an plane in Peru which is operated by a Peruvian airline, the plane will be allowed to fly you to any international airport in the United States. If the plane lands in Chicago but continues on to New York, you can choose to disembark in either city. However, the plane may not take on new passengers in Chicago, because this would violate cabotage laws by transporting passengers domestically within the United States. In terms of shipping, cabotage laws are very important. The Jones Act is credited as being the driving force behind America's Merchant Marine, which numbers in hundreds of ships and thousands of skilled sailors. By restricting domestic cabotage to American-flagged ships, the United States government ensured that American carriers would enjoy a wide range of privileges which some foreign companies believe to be unfair. The justification for these cabotage laws is that the Merchant Marines benefit the United States by ensuring that the country has a large fleet of ships when it needs it, and the Merchant Marine would not be possible without the assurance of cabotage restrictions. / и разгружен в другом пункте . Под Каботажем, от Французского слова Cabotage, понимается судоходство между портами одной страны. Различают Большой Каботаж между портами разных морей, например, Балтийским и Чёрным, и Малый Каботаж между портами одного или двух смежных морей, например, Чёрным и Азовским.

(2) Cabotage is a transport of cargo in a country other than the country where the vehicle is registered (roadcargo). / Каботаж – перевозка груза в страну, которая не является страной регистрации транспортного средства (автодорожный груз).

(3) Cabotage is the carriage of a container from a surplus area to an area specified by the owner of that container, in exchange for which and during which the operator can use this container. / Под Каботажем или Каботажной Перевозкой понимается перевозка контейнера из области, в которой они в излишке, в область, указанную владельцем такого контейнера, .

CABOTAGE POLICIES = КАБОТАЖНЫЕ ПОЛИСЫ – Cabotage Policies:- reservation of a country's coastal (domestic) shipping for its own flag vessels.

CAC = CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

CAC 40® = COTATION ASSISTÉE EN CONTINU QUARANTE

CACM = CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

CACMI = COMITE AFRICAIN POUR LA COORDINATION DES MOYENS D'INFORMATION = AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE COORDINATION OF INFORMATION MEDIA

CA CONTAINER = CONTAINER WITH CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE

CACTI = КАКТУСЫ – Cacti, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, Cacti are Plants that are adapted for storing water for extended periods of drought. They generally do not have leaves, and almost all Species are spiny, with spines growing from small cushion-like structures called Areolas. Cacti include Barrel Cactus, Prickly Pear, Christmas Cactus, and Easter Cactus. / Парник (Greenhouse). Под Кактусовыми или Кактусами понимается Семейство Двудольных Многолетних Растений, обычно с мясистыми, сочными стеблями, покрытыми колючками, волосками и щетинками. Древовидные, кустарниковидные и лиановидные формы. Свыше 3 000 Видов, главным образом в тропических и субтропических пустынях Америки. Плоды и мякоть стеблей некоторых Кактусовых съедобны. Используют как топливо, в строительстве; выращивают в комнатах и оранжереях.

CACTIFORM = КАКТУСООБРАЗНОЕ (или КАКТУСОВИДНОЕ) – Cactiform:- with the growth habit of a dwarf Cactus, having a ribbed or tuberculate green stem that is not much taller than wide. / :- с габитусом роста карликового Кактуса, имеющее . Под Кактусовыми или Кактусами понимается Семейство Двудольных Многолетних Растений, обычно с мясистыми, сочными стеблями, покрытыми колючками, волосками и щетинками. Древовидные, кустарниковидные и лиановидные формы. Свыше 3 000 Видов, главным образом в тропических и субтропических пустынях Америки. Плоды и мякоть стеблей некоторых Кактусовых съедобны. Используют как топливо, в строительстве; выращивают в комнатах и оранжереях.

CACTINE = КАКТИН – Cactine is an alkaloid supposedly present in some Cactaceae such as Selenicereus grandiflorus but of doubtful reality. Cactine is said to have a digitalis-like action on the heart and to have diuretic properties. / в некоторых Кактусовых

(Cactaceae), таких как, Род Селеницереус (или Луносвечник; Selenicereus):- Стелющиеся или Вьющиеся Цереусы, редко эпифиты, с относительно тонкими 5–8-гранными колючими стеблями. Характерно образование воздушных корней на стеблях. Цветки крупные, с колючками на цветочной трубке. Известно 24 Вида. Распространены от Северной границы Штата Техас через Мексику, Вест-Индию, Центральную Америку до Аргентины. Жители тропических лесов и побережий. Многие Виды получили название Царица Ночи. Крупный цветок, до 35 см длиной и диаметром, раскрывается ночью и увядает на следующее утро. Золотисто-жёлтые чашелистики, белые лепестки, необыкновенное время цветения, а также аромат ванили, издаваемый цветком, делают его неповторимо прекрасным. Царица Ночи – Растение лекарственное. Цветок и стебель содержат алкалоид Кактин, который повышает кровяное давление. В качестве лекарства используют спиртовой или водный экстракт лепестков и стеблей. В медицине впервые употребил его врач Рубини в 1864. В настоящее время экстракт цветков используется во многих странах под названием Золотые Капли. Чаще в ботанических садах выращивают Селеницереус Крупноцветковый (Selenicereus Grandiflorus) с 6–7-рёберным стеблем; Селеницереус г-жи Макдональд (Selenicereus Macdonaldiae) с 5–6-рёберным стеблем и Селеницереус крючковидный (Selenicereus Hamatus) с 4–5-рёберным стеблем и крупными крючковидными отростками по краям стебля.

CACTUS = КАКТУС – Cactus (Greek:- Kaktos = a Prickly Plant (Spanish Artichoke) from Sicily) is a Spiny, Succulent, Dicotyledonous Plant of the Family Cactaceae (Linnaeus 1737) native mainly to arid regions of North and South America, although some species are rainforest epiphytes. The fleshy stems and branches are characteristically furnished with tufts of hairs or spines coming from a common areole, a structure unique to this family. Only a few Species of cacti have leaves. In the majority of Species, photosynthesis is carried out on the green surface of enlarged stems that also serve as water storage organs. / Семейства Кактусовых (Family Cactaceae). Виды (Species). Под Кактусом понимается Семейство Двудольных Многолетних Растений, обычно с мясистыми, сочными стеблями, покрытыми колючками, волосками или щетинками. Древовидные, кустарниковидные и лиановидные формы. Свыше 3 000 Видов, главным образом в тропических и субтропических пустынях Америки. Плоды и мякоть стеблей некоторых кактусовых съедобны. Используют как топливо, в строительстве; выращивают в комнатах и оранжереях.

CAD = CANADIAN DOLLAR

CAD = CARD ACCEPTING DEVICE

CAD = CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

CAD = COMPUTER–AIDED–DESIGN

CAD/CAM = COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

CADDIS = ХХ (или ГАРУС, или ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ТЕСЬМА, или СУКОННАЯ САРЖА) – Caddis is the worsted yarn specifically a worsted ribbon or binding formerly used for garters and girdles. / .

CADDISFLY = РУЧЕЙНИК – Caddisfly (Order Trichoptera), any of a group of mothlike Insects that are attracted to lights at night and live near lakes or rivers. Because fish feed on the immature, aquatic stages and trout take flying adults, Caddisflies are often used as models for the artificial flies used in fishing. Adult Caddisflies are commonly 3 to 15 millimeters (0.118 to 0.590 inch) in length. Their anterior wings usually range from 4 to 20 millimeters in length, providing wing spans of 8 to 40 millimeters. The wings at rest are folded rooflike and cover the top of the body. One family (Hydroptilidae), commonly known as Microcaddis, are only 1.5 millimeters in length, with anterior wings of 2 to 5 millimeters. Caddisfly wings either are covered with hairs or have hairs on the veins; the posterior pair are often broader than the anterior. Caddisflies are widely distributed in freshwater habitats throughout the world. The larva of one marine Species, Philanisus Plebeius, occurs in intertidal zones of New Zealand and Southern Australian coasts. The larva of one terrestrial European Species, Enoicyla Pusilla, lives in damp leaf litter, while one or two other Species occur in brackish water. Approximately 7 000 Species of Caddisflies are known. Caddisfly is any of the mothlike aquatic Insects that constitute the Order Trichoptera. The adult, attracted to light at night, often lives near lakes or rivers. Because fish feed on immature, aquatic stages and trout take flying adults, caddisflies are used as models for fishermen's 'flies'. General Features:- adult caddisflies are commonly 3 to 15 millimeters (0.118 to 0.590 inch) in length; their anterior wings usually range from 4 to 20 millimeters in length, providing wing spans of 8 to 40 millimeters. The wings at rest are folded rooflike and cover the top of the body. One family (Hydroptilidae), commonly known as Microcaddis, are only 1.5 millimeters in length, with anterior wings of 2 to 5 millimeters. Caddisfly wings either are covered with hairs or have hairs on the veins; the posterior pair are often broader than the anterior. Caddisflies are widely distributed in freshwater habitats throughout the world. The larva of one marine species, Philanisus plebeius, occurs in intertidal zones of New Zealand and southern Australian coasts. The larva of one terrestrial European species, Enoicyla pusilla, lives in damp leaf litter, while one or two other species occur in brackish water. Approximately 7 000 Species of caddisflies are known. Natural History:- Life Cycle:- Caddisflies undergo complete metamorphosis. Males generally have complicated external genitalia. Spermatozoa are transferred either directly or in spermatophores (capsules transferred to females). In the females of some species the terminal segments of the abdomen are modified to form a long ovipositor. Eggs, in masses numbering up to 800, are laid within a jelly that swells on contact with water. A female may wash off a partially extruded egg mass by dipping her abdomen into water during flight, or she may place the mass on stones in the water or on aquatic plants just above the water. Young larvae, crawlers with strong legs, hatch within a few days and feed on vegetable material or algae. In some species the larvae form webs of debris for protection; others form a funnel-like web between stones in running water to catch food. Some protect their bodies with cases; others spin protective lairs or are free-living. Larvae may be herbivorous, carnivorous, or omnivorous. They produce silk from glands on the lower lip (labium), and many herbivorous species spin tubular protective cases, open at both ends, that enlarge as the larvae grow; sand grains or vegetable debris, added to cases, provide protection and rigidity. In casebearing forms the head and thorax protrude from the case, which is pulled along by the abdomen. Larvae of one Species (Triaenodes Bicolor) swim by means of long, slender, hair-fringed posterior legs, dragging their cases through the water. Undulating movements of the enclosed larvae circulate water to provide oxygen for respiration. Prior to the last molt before the pupal stage, the larva fixes the case to some solid object and closes both ends for further protection, leaving only water circulation holes. The larva pupates inside the larval case (which then becomes a cocoon) or inside a specially constructed cocoon. After two or three weeks the pupa bites its way out of the cocoon and swims or crawls to the water surface, using its hair-fringed middle pair of legs; then the winged caddisfly adult emerges and lives several weeks. Adults sometimes emerge in large numbers, often forming swarms. Caddisflies usually mate on vegetation or rocks surrounding water. There is generally one complete life cycle per year. Ecology:- essentially, caddisflies are aquatic insects associated with a wide range of freshwater habitats. Oxygen concentration, associated with water velocity, is important to their larvae, as is the chemical content of the water. In fact, certain species have been used as indicators of pollution. Larvae feed on aquatic plants, algae, diatoms, or plant debris; a few are predatory on other aquatic insects, crustaceans, and mollusks; some are omnivorous. The larvae, often numerous, play an important role in the aquatic community, reducing plant growth and disposing of animal and plant debris; they use vegetation and debris in casemaking and for food. Most adult caddisflies, incapable of feeding on solids, imbibe liquids (e.g., nectar from flowers); one species pollinates an Alpine flower as it feeds. Sponges and algae grow on the protective cases, and protozoans and mites grow on the larvae of some species. Two hymenopterans parasitize

caddisflies; the parasitic wasp seeks its host underwater and lays its eggs inside the caddisfly larval case. The parasitic larva devours the caddisfly larva and remains inside the case to pupate; the adult parasite overwinters in the case and emerges in the early summer. Caddisflies are important as food for other animals. Freshwater fish, particularly trout, and eels feed on larvae and swimming pupae; trout, birds, lizards, frogs, spiders, dragonflies, and bats feed on adults. Day flight of caddisflies includes stationary swarming, usually centring around some obvious object on the shore, or mobile swarming, in which the swarms seem to move haphazardly. Most species fly at night, however, and are strongly attracted to light. Night flight may be bimodal, continuous, or intermittent. Warm moist nights are particularly conducive to caddisfly flight. Form And Function:- Trichopteran adults are characterized by four wings that bear hairs on the membrane or prominent veins, or both. The head and thorax are also usually hairy. The many-jointed antennae, usually about the length of the anterior wing, may be longer than the wingspan. Mouthparts have nonfunctional mandibles but well-developed maxillary and labial palpi (or sensory appendages); the hypopharynx is modified to form a sucking tongue for imbibing fluids. Various sensory and scent organs may occur on the head or wings. Each of the three thoracic segments bears a pair of walking legs. Several of the ten abdominal segments may bear lateral filaments (or cerci), often with complicated external genitalia terminally in males, sometimes with prominent ovipositors in females. Evolution And Paleontology:- the caddisflies were long classified in the order Neuroptera; the two groups are now thought, however, to represent different evolutionary lines. Ancestral Mecoptera (scorpionflies) probably gave rise to the Neuroptera (lacewings), Trichoptera (caddisflies), and Lepidoptera (moths, butterflies). The closely related Trichoptera and Lepidoptera may have arisen from a common offshoot. Early aquatic trichopterans may have diverged from the terrestrial line in the Late Triassic Period (about 200 000 000 years ago). The earliest known trichopteran fossils are from the Early Jurassic Period (about 185 000 000 years ago). A few fossil wing prints from the Cretaceous Period (about 65 000 000 to 136 000 000 years ago) are known; many fossils in Oligocene Baltic amber (about 26 000 000 to 38 000 000 years ago) belong to or are related to living genera. Later fossil wing prints occur in Miocene deposits. Classification:- Distinguishing Taxonomic Features:- Caddisflies are mothlike insects with two pairs of hairy wings (sometimes a few scales) folded rooflike over the abdomen. Antennae are long and many jointed with a large basal joint. Large compound eyes are present; simple eyes (ocelli) number three or are absent. The number of maxillary palpal joints usually is five but varies between two and six. Posterior wings are broader than anterior; the pattern of veins is generalized and sometimes reduced. Legs are long and slender, tarsi five-jointed; tibial leg segments may bear variable numbers of spurs. Male genitalia, often complex, have been used for specific identification; female genitalia are of increasing taxonomic significance. Another system relies on the internal characters (e.g., internal head skeletal structures, known collectively as the Tentorium). Larvae are essentially aquatic. Campodeiform (elongated and flattened) larvae are free-living or net forming; eruciform (caterpillar-like) larvae are casebearing. In some groups head capsules, functional mandibles, thoracic shields, abdominal gills, abdominal prolegs or hooks, and types of nets or cases are distinct; in all groups antennae are short, and spiracles absent. Pupae have functional mandibles, free limbs, and hook-bearing dorsal plates. Annotated Classification:- the number of living families has recently increased. Nineteen were listed in 1953 and 34 (based on a different method of classification) in 1967. The following is based on the later scheme. Order Trichoptera (Caddisflies):- insects with 2 pairs of wings held rooflike over the body in repose; the wing membrane or veins with hairs, or both; wing vein pattern generalized; tibiae usually with spurs, tarsi 5-jointed; larvae and pupae aquatic, with functional mandibles; larvae with terminal abdominal hooked prolegs or hooks, free-living, net spinning, or casemaking, pupate in larval case or cocoon. (1) Suborder Annulipalpia:- terminal segment of maxillary palpi annulate (with ringed appearance) or subdivided; larvae, net spinners. Superfamily Hydropsychoidea:- Antennae usually anterior wing length or less. Family Philopotamidae:- Ocelli medium to small; larval head elongated. Family Stenopsychidae:- closely related to Philopotamidae; ocelli large or absent; larval head elongated. Family Xiphocentrionidae:- closely related to Psychomyiidae; ocelli absent. Family Psychomyiidae:- Ocelli absent. Family Polycentropodidae:- Ocelli absent. Family Dipseudopsidae:- closely related to Polycentropodidae. Family Hydropsychidae:- Antennae mostly about anterior wing length or slightly longer; ocelli absent; larvae with many-branched ventral abdominal gills on most segments. (2) Suborder Integripalpia:- terminal segment of maxillary palpi undivided; larvae free-living or case makers. (i) Superfamily Rhyacophiloidea:- Antennae shorter than anterior wing length. Family Rhyacophiloidae:- Ocelli present; larvae free-living, produce a single line of silk. Family Glossosomatidae:- adults similar to Rhyacophilidae; larvae, saddle case makers with modified terminal prolegs and hooks. Family Hydroptilidae (Microcaddis):- Ocelli present or absent; wings reduced, narrow, with long hair fringes; larvae purse case makers or tube case makers in last larval stage; earlier stages free-living. (ii) Superfamily Limnephiloidea:- larvae, tube case makers. Limnephilid Branch:- Antennae about anterior wing length; ocelli usually present; adult mandibles reduced or lost. Family Limnocentropodidae:- primitive articulating mandibles. Family Brachycentridae:- maxillary palpi 3-jointed in male. Family Phryganeidae:- maxillary palpi usually 4-jointed in male. Family Phryganopsychidae:- male maxillary palpi 4-jointed. Family Goeridae:- Ocelli absent; maxillary palpi of male 3-jointed. Family Thremnidae:- closely related to Limnephilidae. Family Limnephilidae:- maxillary palpi of male 3-jointed. Family Plectrotarsidae:- closely related to Limnephilidae; specialized elongated mouthparts. Family Lepidostomatidae:- Ocelli absent; maxillary palpi 3-jointed in male. Family Rhynchopsychidae:- closely related to Lepidostomatidae, but mouthparts elongated. Leptocerid Branch:- Antennae about anterior wing length or less, except Leptoceridae; ocelli absent. Family Pisuliidae:- male maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Family Calocidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Family Pycnocentrellidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Family Beraeidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Family Sericostomatidae:- male maxillary palpi 3-jointed or less. Family Helicophidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed, both sexes. Family Philanisidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed in both sexes; larvae only in marine littoral zone. Family Antipodoeciidae:- apparently related to Odontoceridae; male maxillary palpi 3-jointed. Family Odontoceridae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Family Molannidae:- maxillary palpi 5-jointed; claws specialized. Family Philorheithridae:- maxillary palpi of males 5-, 4- and 3-jointed, basal joint with nodule. Family Helicopsychidae:- maxillary palpi of male 2-jointed; larval cases look like small snail shells; very small in size, traditionally placed in Sericostomatidae; many adult characters reduced or absent; relationships uncertain. Family Calamoceratidae:- maxillary palpi 5- or 6-jointed. Family Leptoceridae:- Antennae longer than wingspan; maxillary palpi 5-jointed; anterior wings elongated; vein pattern reduced. Critical Appraisal:- many species of caddisflies have been described from male characteristics, particularly genitalia only, family characters being assumed. Work in recent years on female characters, internal adult characters, and larval characters has revealed new sources of taxonomic information. Further progress in classification depends upon these detailed studies. The classification used above reveals the extent of progress thus far. Caddisfly is a member of the Insect Order Trichoptera. / Под Ручейниками или Власокрылыми понимается Отряд Насекомых. Длиной 0.5–30 миллиметров (мм), крылья в размахе до 70 мм, покрыты волосками. Свыше 3 000 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 300 Видов. Личинки (в чехликах) и куколки обычно живут в воде, взрослые – на суше у воды (отсюда название). Личинки – пища Рыб, некоторые повреждают Рис.

CADS = CASH AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE

CADUCOUS = КАДУКОУС (или РАНО ОПАДАЮЩИЙ) – Caducous:- falling off early.

CADY = КАДИ (или КЭЙДИ, или КЕПКА) – Cady is a precious silk fabric, slightly fulled, originally produced in the French region of Languedoc, for couture and evening gowns. Generally produced in 2 plies. Some manufacturers will use a high-quality 3-ply cady, which is finished to create a denser, heavier, pre-washed effect, increasing the fabric's luxurious feel. / .

CAERULEA = КЭРУЛЭА (или СИНЕЕ, или ГОЛУБОЕ) – Caerulea (-is, -um):- blue.

CAESPITOSE = ДЕРНИСТОЕ (или ДЕРНОВОЕ, или РАСТУЩЕЕ ПУЧКАМИ) – Caespitose or Cespitose is forming a cluster or clump of stems by repeated branching of the stem above ground, at or near the base of the plant. Of plants that offset freely to form a large clump. / гроздь (cluster) .

CAF = COST, ASSURANCE AND FREIGHT

CAF = CURRENCY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

CAFE = CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY

CAFÉ AU LAIT = КАФЕ О ЛЕ (или КОФЕ С МОЛОКОМ) – Café Au Lait:- the color of Coffee with milk. Café Au Lait (French for 'Coffee With Milk') is a French Coffee drink. / .

CAFFEINE = КОФЕИН – Caffeine is a methyl-xanthine alkaloid occurring naturally in some plants used to make beverages and foods including Coffea Arabica berries (Coffee), Thea sinensis leaves (Tea), Cola acuminata nuts (Coca Cola), Themobroma Cacao beans (chocolate) and added to a wide range of manufactured foods. Caffeine is one of the most widely used mood-altering drugs and has probably been used through the whole of human history. / Под Кофеином понимается алкалоид, содержащийся в семенах Кофейного дерева, листьях чайного куста, ореха Кола и других. Оказывает возбуждающее действие на центральную нервную и сердечно-сосудистую системы. Применяется как стимулирующее средство, при отравлении наркотиками и другое.

CAFR = COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

CAFTAN = КАФТАН – Caftan is a usually cotton or silk ankle-length garment with long sleeves that is common throughout the Levant.

CAGE = КЛЕТЬ (или КЛЕТКА, или КАРКАС, или ИЗОЛЯТОР) – (1) Cage is a secure enclosed area for storing highly valuable items. Special section specifically for Ad Valorem type cargo.

(2) Cage is a pallet-sized platform with sides that can be secured to the tines of a forklift and in which a person may ride to inventory items stored well above the warehouse floor. / Платформа размером с поддон со сторонами, которые могут быть прочными при контакте с зубцами или лапами подъёмника, и в которой лицо может перевозить товарно-материальные изделия, размещённые должным образом над полом склада.

(3) Slang in energy industries. A 'Cage' is a type of elevator used in a mineshaft to move miners and equipment. / Клетка – жаргонный термин в сфере энергетики, означающий тип лифта (элеватора), используемого в стволе шахты для перемещения шахтёров и оборудования.

(4) Cage is an enclosure for confining plants and insects.

CAGE PALLET = КЛЕТЬЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или СЕТЧАТЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Cage Pallet or Mesh Box Pallet is a pallet with mesh, rodded or barred sides, one or more of which may have a hinged or removable gate for access. / Сетчатый Поддон – ящичный поддон с сетчатыми или решетчатыми стенками, одна или несколько стенок которого имеют шарнирные или съёмные двери для доступа.

CAGE WHEEL = РЕШЁТЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО (или СКЕЛЕТНОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Cage Wheel is cage-type steel wheel commonly used on hand tractors.

CAGR = COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

CAH = CARD ACCEPTING HOST

CaHa = CALCIUM HUMATES

CaHa = КаXX – CaHa is the older fraction of humic acid bound to calcium.

THE CAIRNS GROUP = КАЙРНСКАЯ ГРУППА – The Cairns Group is a group of agricultural exporting nations lobbying for agricultural trade liberalization. It was formed in 1986 in Cairns, Australia just before the beginning of the Uruguay Round. Current membership (in 2012):- WTO members (19):- Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay. The Cairns Group, established in 1986, is an informal association of agricultural exporting countries. Members include:- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay. The Cairns Group is an interest group of 18 agricultural exporting countries, composed of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, and Uruguay. The Group takes its name from the Australian city of Cairns, where its inaugural meeting took place in 1986. The Australian Government led the formation of the group, though some of the South East Asian countries had been working together on agricultural trade through ASEAN. The move to form the group was largely a response to the spiralling trade subsidies of the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy and the USA's Export Enhancement Program. Particularly, the objection came to the double standards between the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) forcing countries to liberalise their economies, whilst the United States (US) were granted a waiver for agricultural protection in the 1950's. The Cairns Group's objective is to bring about liberalization of global trade in agricultural produce. In particular, its members aim to abolish export subsidies and trade-distorting ('amber box') domestic support measures for agricultural products and seek to improve market access for exported agricultural goods. The coalition attempts to present a common front in multilateral trade negotiations at the World Trade Organization, tabling joint proposals and occasionally working with like-minded groups such as the G20 group of developing nations. The Cairns Group successfully forced agriculture onto the agenda of the Uruguay Round. This eventually led to the Agreement on Agriculture. In the ongoing Doha Round of trade negotiations, they are mainly opposed by WTO members seeking to uphold their high level of agricultural protection on grounds of public policy, such as the European Union, Japan, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and United States of America (dubbed the 'multifunctionalists'). / Кайрнская Группа была сформирована в 1986 в качестве неформальной ассоциации стран, вывозящих (или экспортирующих) сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Членами этой группы являются:- Австралия, Аргентина, Бразилия, Венгрия, Индонезия, Канада, Колумбия, Малайзия, Новая Зеландия, Таиланд, Уругвай, Филиппины и Чили. Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

CAK = CONTRACT

CAKES = БРИКЕТЫ (или КЕКИ, или КОКСОВЫЕ ПИРОГИ, или КУЛИЧИ, или ПОКОВКА, или ЧЁРНАЯ (МЕДЬ), или ШТЫКОВАЯ (МЕДЬ), или ШТАНГИ, или СУХАРЬ) – Cakes:- cuboid semi-finished copper product that is used to make other semi-

finished or finished products. / кубоидный полуфабрикат из меди, который используется для выработки других полуфабрикатов или готовых продуктов. Под Кеком понимается слой твёрдых частиц, остающийся после фильтрации суспензий (пульпы), или нерастворимый остаток, получаемый после выщелачивания ценных компонентов из руды или промышленного продукта. Содержит 12–20% влаги. Под Поковкой понимается промежуточная заготовка или изделие, полученное ковкой или объёмной штамповкой. Брикет:- (1) Медная или из сплавов меди литая заготовка, прямоугольная в поперечном сечении, используемая для прокатки в лист или ленту. (2) Спекшаяся масса неспрессованного металлического порошка. Сухарь – обезвоженный шлам после вакуумирования.

CAKE = ЖМЫХ – Cake is the mass resulting from the pressing of seeds in order to remove oils, fats, or other liquids. / Под Жмыхом понимаются семена масличных растений после выделения из них жира прессованием; побочный продукт маслобойного производства. Концентрированный корм для сельскохозяйственных животных с большим содержанием протеина (15–40%); один из компонентов комбикормов.

CAKE = КУЛИЧ (или ВЫПЕЧКА) – Cake:- after extrusion from the spinnerets, one way of gathering rayon and some other filaments is in a 'Cake' formation. They are given a slight twist and run into a fast-spinning hollow cylinder or pot where they are then collected by centrifugal force in a round shape with an open center called the 'Cake', and made up of thousands of yards of the continuous filament. / Кулич (прядильный); Каравай (каучука). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

CAKING = СПЕКАНИЕ (или СЛЁЖИВАНИЕ) – Caking:- hardening of bulk cargo caused by a release of water vapor. Causes the formation of lumps if moisture is present in salts or sugars. / Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). В технике под Спеканием понимается соединение мелкозернистых и порошкообразных материалов в куски при повышенной температуре. Спеканию подвергаются материалы при агломерации, коксовании и так далее.

CALA = COMPLEXE AGRICOLE DU LAC ALAOTRA = AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX OF LAKE ALAOTRA

CALCAR = ШПОРНЫЙ ВЫСТУП (или ШПОРЕЦ) – Calcar is an anatomical spur (spine or spike) or spur-like projection in an insect.

CALCARATE = ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ШПОРУ – Calcarate:- with a spur.

CALCAREOUS = КАРБОНАТНОЕ (или ИЗВЕСТКОВОЕ) – Calcareous:- chalky, derived from limestone, or with an excess of lime.

CALCAREOUS SOIL = КАРБОНАТНАЯ ПОЧВА – Calcareous Soil is a soil that contains sufficient calcium carbonate or calcium-magnesium carbonate to effervesce visibly when treated with cold 0.1N hydrochloric acid.

CALCICOLE = КАЛЬЦЕФИЛЬНОЕ – Calcicole:- growing only in limestone soils. / Обитающий на известняках или известковых почвах.

CALCIFUGE = КАЛЬЦЕИЗБЕГАЮЩЕЕ (или КАЛЬЦЕФОБ) – A Calcifuge (from French, Calcifugous, from Calc + Latin Fugere to flee more at fugitive) is a plant that does not tolerate alkaline (basic) soil. The word is derived from the Latin to flee from chalk. These plants are also described as ericaceous, as the prototypical calcifuge is the Genus Erica (heaths). Calcifuge or Calciphobe is a plant unable to stand chalky (limy) soil. / Щелочное (Alkaline). Кальцеизбегающее или Кальцефоб – растение, неспособное насаждать меловую (известковую) почву. Под Кальцефобами (Calciphobe), от Латинского слова Calx, родительный падеж Calcis, означающее Известь, и Греческого слова Phóbos, означающее Страх, понимаются растения, плохо растущие на известковых почвах. Сфагновые Мхи, Виды Пушицы, Подбела.

CALCIPHYTES = КАЛЬЦЕФИТЫ – Calciphytes are plants that require or tolerate considerable amounts of calcium or, are associated with soils rich in calcium. / Кальцефиты – меловые (известковые) растения. Под Кальцефитами, от Латинского слова Calx, родительный падеж Calcis, означающее Известь, и Греческого слова Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается .

CALENDAR = КАЛАНДР – Calendar is a machine used in finishing to impart a variety of surface effects to fabrics. A calendar essentially consists of two or more heavy rollers, sometimes heated, through which the fabric passes under heavy pressure. See also Calender. Calendar:- cotton fabric is passed through heat and pressure (rollers) so that the a glossy appearance or luster is added.

CALENDAR LINE = ЛИНИЯ ОТ КАЛАНДРА (или КАЛАНДРОВАЯ ЗАСЕЧКА) – Calendar Line:- sharp pressmark on fabric due to the calendar during the processing. Fabrics defect. / Засечки Каландровые без разрывов ткани. Размер порока – до 20 см. Засечки от Каландра:- имеют вид устойчивых складок, образуются при прохождении через каландр плохо расправленной ткани.

CALENDAR ROLLS = КАЛАНДРОВЫЕ ВАЛЫ (или ПЛЮЩИЛЬНЫЕ ВАЛИКИ) – Calendar Rolls are:- (1) the main cylinders on a calendar. (2) Smooth or fluted rolls used on various fiber processing machines such as pickers and cards to compress the lap or sliver as it passes between them.

CALENDAR SPREAD = КАЛЕНДАРНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или КАЛЕНДАРНЫЙ СПРЭД) – (1) Calendar Spread is the simultaneous purchase of futures in one delivery month and sale of futures in another delivery month. Calendar Spread is the purchase of one delivery month of a given futures contract and simultaneous sale of a different delivery month of the same futures contract. Calendar Spread is an options or futures spread established by simultaneously entering a long and short position on the same underlying asset but with different delivery months. Sometimes referred to as an Interdelivery, Intramarket, Time or Horizontal Spread. An example of a calendar spread would be going long on a crude oil futures contract with delivery next month and going short on a crude oil futures contract whose delivery is in six months. / Закупить конкретный фьючерсный контракт с одним месяцем поставки и одновременно продать аналогичный фьючерсный контракт, но с другим месяцем поставки.

(2) Calendar Spread is an options position comprised of the purchase and sale of two options contracts of the same type that have the same strike prices but different expiration dates. Also known as Horizontal Spread or Time Spread. See also Interdelivery Spread. The purchase of a put or call option and the simultaneous sale of the same type of option with typically the same strike price but a different expiration date. Calendar Spread options, based on the price differential between two delivery dates for the same commodity, are designed to help market participants mitigate the considerable price risk that is often present between contract months of a futures contract. The price between contract months of some commodities (e.g., energy products) can be extremely volatile because such markets are more sensitive to weather and news than any other market. A widening of the month-to-month price relationships can expose market participants to severe price risk which could adversely affect the effectiveness of a hedge or the value of inventory. Calendar Spread is the simultaneous purchase and sale (or vice versa) of an option of the same strike for different months. Calendar Spread is a strategy that involves buying and selling options or futures with the same (strike) price but different maturities. Such a strategy is used in futures when one contract month is theoretically cheap and another is expensive. With options, the strategy is often used to play expected changes in the shape of the volatility term structure. For example, if one-month volatility is high and one-year volatility low, arbitrageurs might buy one-year straddles and sell short-term straddles, thereby selling short-term volatility and buying

long-term volatility. If, all else being equal, short-term volatility declines relative to long-term volatility, the strategy makes money. Calendar Spread is created by selling a call option with a certain exercise price and buying a longer maturity call option with the same exercise price. Alternatively a put option can be sold while simultaneously buying a longer maturity put with the same exercise price. / Календарная Курсовая Разница или Календарный Спрэд – опционная позиция, заключающаяся в закупке и продаже двух опционных контрактов одного и того же типа, которые имеют одинаковые сходные цены, но различные даты прекращения признания. Известна также как Горизонтальная Курсовая Разница или Горизонтальный Спрэд (Horizontal Spread), или Срочная Курсовая Разница или Временной Спрэд (Time Spread). Смотрите также Курсовая Разница По Различным Срокам Поставки или Спрэд По Различным Срокам Поставки (Interdelivery Spread). Закупка опциона на продажу или на покупку и одновременная продажа этого же самого типа опциона с типично той же самой сходной ценой, но с отличающейся датой прекращения признания. Опционы с Календарной Курсовой Разницей или Опционы с Календарным Спрэдом, базирующиеся на ценовом дифференциале между двумя датами поставки для одного и того же сырья, предназначены для того, чтобы помочь участникам рынка ослабить значительный ценовой риск, который присутствует зачастую между контрактными месяцами фьючерсного контракта. Цена между контрактными месяцами для некоторых видов сырья (например, энергоносителей) может быть экстремально лихорадочной вследствие того, что такие рынки более подвержены изменениям погоды и новостям, нежели любой другой рынок. Расширение ценовой взаимосвязи между различными месяцами поставки по таким фьючерсным контрактам может подвергнуть участников рынка серьёзному ценовому риску, который мог бы неблагоприятно воздействовать на эффективность хэдьжа или на стоимость инвентаря (или товарно-материальных ценностей). Календарный Спрэд – опционная стратегия, осуществляемая путём одновременной покупки и продажи опционов с одинаковой сходной ценой, но разными датами исполнения. Максимальный риск ограничен разницей между премиями. Максимальная прибыль зависит от стоимости опциона с более отдалённым сроком исполнения на момент истечения опциона с более близким сроком. Данная стратегия используется в периоды относительно низкой лихорадочности цен. Называется также Горизонтальным Спрэдом (Horizontal Spread).

CALENDER = КАЛАНДР – Calender is a machine used in finishing to impart a variety of surface effects to fabrics. A calender essentially consists of two or more heavy rollers, sometimes heated, through which the fabric passes under heavy pressure. Calender is a system of rollers, usually heated and varying in composition, through which fabric is passed to obtain a particular kind of finish. / Под Каландром, от Французского слова Calandre от Calandrer, означающее Лощить или Прокатывать, понимается машина (или её часть), состоящая из системы валов (от 2 до 20), между которыми пропускают материал (ткань, бумагу, резину и другой) для придания ему плотности, гладкости, лоска, нанесения тиснением рисунка или узора. Каландры применяют в текстильном, бумажном и резиновом производствах, при изготовлении полимерных плёнок и изделий из пластмасс.

CALENDER COATING = НАНЕСЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ КАЛАНДРОВАНИЕМ – Calender Coating is a type of roller coating that is actually a laminating operation. The coating is formed into a sheet, then joined with the fabric. See also Coating.

CALENDERING = КАЛАНДРИРОВАНИЕ – Calendering is the process of passing fabric through a machine consisting of heavy rollers which rotate under pressure to smooth and flatten fabric, to close the intersection between the yarns, or to confer surface glaze. Often used with cellulose fabrics like linen and cotton. Calendering is a process for finishing fabrics in which such special effects as high luster, glazing, embossing, and moiré are produced. Calendering is a final process in which heat and pressure are applied to a fabric by passing it between heated rollers, imparting a flat, glossy, smooth surface. Lustre increases when the degree of heat and pressure is increased. Calendering is applied to fabrics in which a smooth, flat surface is desirable, such as most cottons, many linens and silks, and various man-made fabrics. In such fabrics as velveteen, a flat surface is not desirable, and the cloth is steamed while in tension, without pressing. When applied to wool, the process is called Pressing, and employs heavy, heated metal plates to steam and press the fabric. Calendering is not usually a permanent process. Moiréing, embossing, glazing and ciréing, and polishing. These are all variations of the calendering process. Moiré is a wavy or 'watered' effect imparted by engraved rollers that press the design into the fabric. The process, applied to cotton, acetate, rayon, and some ribbed synthetic fabrics, is only permanent for acetates and resin-treated rayons. Embossing imparts a raised design that stands out from the background and is achieved by passing the fabric through heated rollers engraved with a design. Although embossing was formerly temporary, processes have now been developed to make this effect permanent. Glazing imparts a smooth, stiff, highly polished surface to such fabrics as chintz. It is achieved by applying such stiffeners as starch, glue, shellac, or resin to the fabric and then passing it through smooth, hot rollers that generate friction. Resins are now widely employed to impart permanent glaze. Ciré (from the French word for waxed) is a similar process applied to rayons and silks by the application of wax followed by hot calendering, producing a high, metallic gloss. Ciré finishes can be achieved without a sizing substance in acetates, which are thermoplastic (e.g., can be softened by heat), by the application of heat. Polishing, used to impart sheen to cottons without making them as stiff as glazed types, is usually achieved by mercerizing the fabric and then passing it through friction rollers. Calendering is a mechanical finishing process for fabrics to produce special effects, such as high luster, glazing, moiré, and embossed effects. In this operation, the fabric is passed between heated rolls under pressure. Calendering is a term for the finishing process for fabrics that produces a shiny and smooth surface. The cloth is passed through recessed and heated cylinder rolls by running it through a friction or glazing calender. / Муаре (Moiré). , шеллак (shellac), или . Каландрирование – процесс обработки материалов (ткань, бумага, резина) на каландре. В бумажном производстве каландрирование осуществляется на машинных каландрах, устанавливаемых в конце сушильной части бумагоделательной машины, или на отдельно стоящих суперкаландрах. Бумага, обработанная на суперкаландре, называется каландрированной или лощёной; бумага, пропущенная через машинный каландр и имеющая меньший глянец, – бумагой 'машинной гладкости'. Гладкость бумаги, получаемая при каландрировании, зависит от рода валов (она более высока при сочетании чугунных и бумажных валов), их температуры (при нагревании гладкость повышается), состава и влажности бумаги (бумага, содержащая больше каолина, лучше каландрируется), а также давления между валами каландра. Каландрирование в резиновом производстве применяется для изготовления резиновых листов и пластин различной толщины, для пластификации и нагревания резиновой смеси, для промазки ткани резиновой смесью и другого. В текстильном производстве путём каландрирования уплотняют хлопчатобумажные, льняные, джутовые и другие ткани, придают им блеск, наносят тиснёный рисунок.

CALENDERING ROLLS = КАЛАДРОВЫЕ ВАЛЫ (или КАЛАНДРОВЫЕ ВАЛИКИ, или ПЛЮЩИЛЬНЫЕ ВАЛЫ) – Calendering Rolls are:- (1) the main cylinders on a calender. (2) Smooth or fluted rolls used on carious fiber-processing machines such as pickers and cards to compress the lap or sliver as it passes between them.

CALGON T = КЭЛГОН ТИ. (или КОЛГЭН ТИ.) – The original Calgon, or Calgon T, is sodium hexametaphosphate. It is sold as a powder. This is the water softener you want to use for tie-dyeing. You can mail-order it from PRO Chemical & Dye as 'Metaphos' (a name which is also applied to something else in other fields), from Dharma Trading Company as 'Water Softener', and from Jacquard Products as 'Calgon'. (Always check the fine print to make sure that whatever stuff you are ordering is indeed sodium hexametaphosphate.) This is great stuff. It is exactly what you want. It keeps soda ash from forming insoluble white crumbs that you can never get to dissolve, it prevents soap scum from forming a barrier on your fabric, it helps your dye work as efficiently as possible,

it prevents the formation of alginate gels if you're adding a thickener to your dye mixtures, and it prevents the formation of dye-calcium complexes that are very difficult to wash out, even though they have not bonded properly to the fabric. The only problem with sodium hexametaphosphate is that it acts as a fertilizer, which in the form of pollution from sewage or farm run-off can encourage algae to grow in rivers and lakes. However, the amount you will use for hand-dyeing is so tiny compared to the vast quantities from farm and industrial use that you do not need to worry about it at all. (It will be different if you start a factory to do this on a larger scale!) Unfortunately, the stuff labeled 'Calgon' that you can buy in the grocery store in liquid form is a completely different chemical, a chemical which is said to interfere with the action of the dyes. From what some people say, it might cause paler colors, or streakiness. You can't rely on it to perform the same functions as hexametaphosphate. Dharma Trading Company says that it inhibits dye from transferring to and adhering to fabric. If you get a package of Calgon that says that it is phosphate-free, then it is not 'real' Calgon, but instead a totally different chemical which is not what you want for dyeing. Phosphate-free liquid Calgon contains polycarboxylate instead of hexametaphosphate. Don't use it for dyeing; buy it only if you have some specific non-dye-related reason to use it for. I suspect that hexametaphosphate works better than polycarboxylates for almost any purpose you might use either one for. If you've already been using the 'wrong' type of Calgon, you might find you get a better color yield, and a faster washout after dyeing, when you use the good stuff. The difference might not be noticeable, though, if your water is reasonably soft. Calgon T is the Albright & Wilson trade name for sodium hexametaphosphate. Calgon T from Albright & Wilson is sodium hexametaphosphate without additives. Water softener products sold at retail under the Calgon name usually contain additives such as fragrances and surfactants. Calgon T is a combined product based on condensed phosphates. Appearance white very fine agglomerated hygroscopic powder. CALGON T new is a speciality product based on condensed phosphates; when stirred thoroughly, the product is readily soluble in water. Thanks to its anionic character, CALGON T new is perfectly compatible with other anionic or non-ionic auxiliaries. A special combination of medium-and-high-molecular phosphates imparts CALGON T new fairly versatile poperties; its use in almost all fields of the textile finishing industry (wet processes) goes along with a multitude of economical and technical advantages. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Гексаметафосфат Натрия (Sodium Hexametaphosphate).

CALIBRATE = КАЛИБРОВАТЬ (или СЛИЧАТЬ) – Calibrate:- to find and eliminate systematic errors of an instrument scale or method of instrument by use of material standards and techniques traceable to an authorized national or international measurement system.

CALIBRATION = КАЛИБРОВАНИЕ (или КАЛИБРОВКА) – Calibration is an adjustment of model parameters to obtain model behavior that corresponds with observed behavior.

CALIBRATION OF SPRAYER = КАЛИБРОВАНИЕ ОПРЫСКИВАТЕЛЯ – Calibration Of Sprayer is a series of steps done primarily to determine the volume of spray solution and time needed to spray a given area of field considering other factors, e.g., swath of the sprayer, pressure exerted inside the sprayer, or the sprayman's walking speed at an even pace.

CALICO = КЭЛЫКО (или ВЫБОЙКА, или СИТЕЦ) – Calico is a plain, closely woven, inexpensive cloth, usually cotton or a cotton/manufactured fiber blend, characteristically having figured patterns on a white or contrasting background. Calico is typically used for aprons, dresses, and quilts. Calico from Calicut, an Indian city now called Kozhikode, which was Vasco da Gama's first stop in India in 1498. Calico, cloth made of cotton; so called from Calicut, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported. In England, all white or unprinted cotton cloths are denominated calicoes; but in the United States this term is applied to those only that are printed. Historical Notice Of The Art Of Calico Printing:- this art, though apparently one of the most difficult, has been practised from a very remote æra. Herodotus mentions (Lib 1. § 202.), that a nation on the shores of the Caspian were in the habit of painting the figures of animals on their clothes, with a colour formed from the leaves of trees bruised and soaked in water; and he adds, that this colour was not effaceable, and was as durable as the clothes themselves. It is difficult to imagine that the colours could have been so permanent, had not those using them been acquainted with the use of mordants. There is, however, a passage in Pliny (Hist. Nat. Lib. XXXV. § 11.), which, though in some respects obscure, shows that the ancient Egyptians were fully acquainted with the principle of calico printing. 'They paint', says he, 'the clothes, not with colours, but with drugs (sorbentibus medicamentis) that have no colour. This being done, they immerse them in a vat full of boiling dye, and leave them there for a little:- when they take them out, they are painted of various colours. It is extraordinary, seeing that there is only one colour in the vat (unus in cortina color), that a variety of colours should be produced by the operation of the drugs'. Pliny further states, that the colours were so adhesive they could not be washed out; and that clothes were the stronger for being dyed. A similar process is known to have been followed in India from the earliest times. The chemical and mechanical inventions of modern ages have been the cause of vast improvements in this ingenious and beautiful art; but the passage now quoted shows distinctly that we have, in this instance, been only perfecting and improving processes practised in the remotest antiquity. Calico Printing In This Country:- Duties On Calicoes:- in Great Britain the printing of cottons has formed, for a considerable period, a very important and valuable business, which may be truly said to have grown up amongst us in despite or repeated efforts for its suppression. To prevent the use of calicoes from interfering with the demand for linen and woollen stuffs, a statute was passed in 1721, imposing a penalty of 5l. upon the weaver, and 20l. upon the seller, of a piece of calico! Fifteen years after this extraordinary statute was so far modified, that calicoes manufactured in Great Britain were allowed to be worn, 'provided the warp thereof was entirely of linen yarn'. This was the law with respect to calicoes till after the invention of Sir Richard Arkwright introduced a new æra into the history of the cotton manufacture, when its impolicy became obvious to every one. In 1774, a statute was passed, allowing printed goods, wholly made of cotton, to be used, after paying a duty of 3d. a yard (raised to 3-1/2d. in 1806); and enacting some regulations as to the marks to be affixed to the ends of the pieces, the stripes, etc. Calico is a tightly-woven cotton type fabric with an all-over print, usually a small floral pattern on a contrasting background color. Common end-uses include dresses, aprons, and quilts. Calico in British usage is a plain-woven textile made from unbleached, and often not fully processed, cotton. It may contain unseparated husk parts, for example. The fabric is less coarse and thick than canvas or denim, but owing to its unfinished and undyed appearance, it is still very cheap. Originally from the city of Kozhikode (known by Europeans as Calicut in the XI century) in Kerala, India. The fabric was made by the traditional weavers called Chaliyans. The raw fabric was dyed and printed in bright hues and calico prints became popular in Europe. History:- Calico originated in Kozhikode (also known as Calicut) in India during the XI century. It was mentioned in Indian literature by the XII century when the writer Hemacandra described calico fabric prints with a lotus design. By the XV century calico from Gujarat made its appearance in Egypt. Trade with Europe followed from the XVII century onwards. Calico was woven using Surat cotton for both the warp and weft. The Politics Of Cotton:- in the XVIII century, England was famous for its woollen and worsted cloth. That industry, centred in the east and south in towns such as Norwich, jealously protected their product. Cotton processing was tiny:- in 1701 only 1 985 868 pounds (900 775 kg) of cotton-wool was imported into England, and by 1730 this had fallen to 1 545 472 pounds (701 014 kg). This was due to commercial legislation to protect the woollen industry. Cheap calico prints, imported by the East India Company from 'Hindustan', had become popular. In 1700 an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the importation of dyed or printed calicoes from India, China or Persia. This caused grey cloth (calico that had not been finished – dyed or printed) to be imported instead, and these were printed in southern England with the popular patterns. Also, Lancashire businessmen produced grey cloth with linen warp and cotton weft, known as Fustian, which they sent to London to be finished. Cotton-wool imports

recovered and by 1720 were almost back to their 1701 levels. Again the woollen manufacturers, in true protectionist style, claimed that this was taking away jobs from workers in Coventry. Another law was passed, to fine anyone caught wearing any printed or stained calico; muslins, neckcloths and fustians were exempted. It was this exemption that the Lancashire manufactures exploited. The use of colored cotton weft with linen warp was permitted by the 1736 Manchester Act. There now was an artificial demand for woven cloth. In 1764, 3 870 392 pounds (1 755 580 kg) of cotton-wool was imported. It has been noted that this was a key part of the process of the reduction of the Indian economy from sophisticated textile production to a mere supplier of raw materials which occurred under colonial rule, a process described by Nehru and more recent scholars as 'de-industrialization'. Calico Printing:- early Indian chintzes, that is a glazed calico with large floral pattern, were primarily produced by painting techniques. Later, the hues were applied by means of wooden blocks, and it was the wooden block printing that was used in London. Confusingly, linen and silk that was printed by this method was known as Linen Calicoes and Silk Calicoes. The early European calicoes (1680) would thus be a cheap equal weft and warp plain weave cotton fabric in white, cream or unbleached cotton, with a block printed design using a single alizarin dye, fixed with two mordants giving a red and black pattern. Polychromatic prints could be done, with two sets of blocks and an additional blue dye. The Indian taste was for dark printed backgrounds while the European market preferred a pattern on a cream base. As the century progressed the European preference moved from the large chintz patterns to a smaller, tighter patterns. Thomas Bell patented the technique of printing by copper rollers in 1783, and the first machine was set up by Livesey, Hargreaves and Company near Preston in 1785. Production of printed cloth in Lancashire in 1750 was estimated to be 50 000 pieces of 30 yards (27 m), but in 1850 it was 20 000 000 pieces. From 1888, block printing was limited to short run specialist jobs. After 1880, profits from printing became smaller, there was over capacity and the firms started to form combines. The first was when 3 Scottish firms formed the United Turkey Red Co. Ltd in 1897, and the second, in 1899, was the much larger Calico Printers' Association. 46 printing concerns and 13 merchants combined, representing 85% of the British printing capacity. Some of this capacity was removed and in 1901 they had 48% of the trade. In 1916, they and the other printers joined and formed a trade association. This then set minimum prices for each 'price section' of the industry. This held until 1954 when it was challenged by the government Monopolies Commission. Over the intervening period much trade had been lost overseas. Printed calico was imported into the United States from Lancashire in the 1780s, and here a linguistic separation occurred, while Europe maintained the word calico for the fabric, in the States it was used to refer to the printed design. These colorful, small-patterned printed fabrics gave rise to the use of the word calico to describe a cat coat color:- 'calico cat'. The patterned fabric also gave its name to two species of North American crabs; see the calico crab. Calico is a plain-woven cotton textile, often used to make quilts. The fabric is less coarse and thick than canvas or denim, and almost always machine washable. Calico is a smooth-surfaced, plain weave cloth. Today, the term is almost always applied to fabric with bright, sharply contrasting, usually small-print designs. Calico is usually woven, although calico prints may appear on knits. Calico is a traditionally popular fabric for patchwork. It is also used for dresses, sportswear, and aprons. In the United States, Calico is a Cotton fabric with a small, all-over floral print. In the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, Calico is a simple, cheap equal weft and warp plain weave fabric in white, cream or unbleached cotton. Calico is a cotton cloth imported from India; a plain white cotton fabric that is heavier than muslin; any of various cheap cotton fabrics with figured patterns. Originated in Calcutta, India, and is one of the oldest cottons. Rather coarse and light in weight. Pattern is printed on one side by discharge or resist printing. It is not always fast in color. Sized for crispness but washes out and requires starch each time. Designs are often geometric in shape, but originally elaborate designs of birds, trees, and flowers. Similar to Percale. / Томэс Бэл (Thomas Bell) Ливзи, Хагрэйвз энд Кампэни (Livesey, Hargreaves and Company). Юнайтид Тёки Рэд Ко. Эл.ти.ди. (United Turkey Red Co. Ltd). Сэр Ричад Акрайт (Sir Richard Arkwright; 1732–92). привоз (importation). Кэлико или Выбойка или Ситец – недорогая плотнотканая ткань полотняного перплетения, обычно из хлопка или смеси . Под Ситцем, от Голландского слова Sits, понимается лёгкая хлопчатобумажная ткань, получаемая отделкой сурового миткаля. Из ситца шьют лёгкое женское и детское платье, сорочки и тому подобное. Под Ситцем, от Голландского слова Sits, первоисточник Санскритского слова Ситрас, означающее Пёстрый, понимается лёгкая хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения из отбеленной пряжи. Нити утка и основы одинаковой толщины. Орнамент наносится набойкой. Первоначально ситец изготавливался в Бенгалии, Индия, в России – с XVII века. Как ткань для модных платьев стал использоваться в XVIII веке. Ограничения в его использовании объяснялись тем, что ручная набойка трудоёмкая и дорогостоящая операция, а первые печатные машины могли давать только одно-, двуцветные ткани. В 30-х годах XIX века в промышленность была внедрена первая многоцветная печатная машина – перротина, дававшая высокое качество набойки.

CALICO ACTS = АКТЫ О КЭЛЫКО (или АКТЫ О ВЫБОЙКАХ, или АКТЫ О СИТЦАХ) – Calico Acts are two legislative acts, one of 1700 and one of 1721, that banned the import of most cotton textiles into England, followed by the restriction of sale of most cotton textiles. The exemption of raw cotton from the 1721 Calico Act saw two thousand bales of cotton imported annually from Asia and the Americas, forming the basis of a new indigenous industry. This triggered the development of a series of mechanized spinning and weaving technologies to process the material. This production was concentrated in new cotton mills, which slowly expanded. During the second half of the 17th century, the newly established factories of the East India Company in South Asia started to produce finished cotton goods in quantity for the UK market. The imported calico and chintz garments competed with and acted as a substitute for indigenous wool and linen produce. That resulted in local weavers, spinners, dyers, shepherds, and farmers petitioning the Parliament to request a ban on the import and later the sale of woven cotton goods. They eventually achieved their goal via the 1700 and 1721 Calico Acts. The acts banned the import and later the sale of finished pure cotton produce, but did not restrict the importation of raw cotton or the sale or production of fustian (a cloth with flax warp and cotton weft). The exemption of raw cotton from the 1721 Calico Act saw 2 000 bales of cotton imported annually from Asia and the Americas and forming the basis of a new indigenous industry, initially producing fustian for the domestic market. More importantly, though, it triggered the development of a series of mechanized spinning and weaving technologies to process the material. This mechanized production was concentrated in new cotton mills, which slowly expanded. By the beginning of the 1770s, 7 000 bales of cotton were imported annually. The new mill owners put pressure on Parliament to remove the prohibition on the production and sale of pure cotton cloth as they could now compete with imported cotton. Since much of the imported cotton came from New England, ports on the West coast of Britain such as Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow were crucial to determining the sites of the cotton industry. Lancashire became a center for the nascent cotton industry because the damp climate was better for spinning the yarn. As the cotton thread was not strong enough to use as warp, wool, linen, or fustian had to be used and Lancashire was an existing wool center.

CALL(S) = CALL OPTION(S)

CALL = ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ – Call is the abbreviated term for 'Call Option', e.g., as in 'I bought five Nortel CAD10 Calls'. See also Call Option, and Stock Options. / Нортэл (Nortel).

CALL = ОТЗЫВ (или ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕ) – Call:- the possibility provided for in bond conditions for the bonds to be redeemed (repayment) before maturity. The trigger or call of the bonds is permitted at the earliest after five years. When a bond is called, instead of the repayment through installments, the securities issued are redeemed. The requirement that a financial instrument be returned to the issuer prior to maturity, with principal and accrued interest paid off upon return.

CALL = ЗАХОД (или ВИЗИТ) – Call is the visit of a vessel to a port. The vessel's stay in port.

CALL = ЗВОНОК – Call is a period at the opening and the close of some futures markets in which the price for each futures contract is established by auction. / Период по открытии и закрытии некоторых рынков фьючерсов, в который цена по каждому фьючерсному контракту устанавливается посредством аукциона.

CALL = ОТЗЫВ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЕ УПЛАТЫ ДОЛГА) – Call:- often No Liability (NL) and sometimes Limited Liability (Ltd) companies have shares that are not fully paid. A call may be made for the payment of part, or all, of this outstanding capital. Holders of shares in NL companies may choose not to pay the call and forfeit their shares, hence the name No Liability. Holders of shares in Limited Liability companies cannot forfeit the shares and are legally obliged to pay a call. See also Contributing Share.

CALLABLE = ОТЗЫВАЕМЫЙ – Callable:- a bond issue, all or parts of which may be redeemed by the issuing corporation under specified conditions before maturity. The term also applies to preferred shares that may be redeemed by the issuing corporation. Callable Bond is a bond that can be redeemed by the issuer prior to its maturity. Usually a premium is paid to the bond owner when the bond is called. Also known as a Redeemable Bond. The main cause of a call is a decline in interest rates. If interest rates have declined since a company first issued the bonds, it will likely want to refinance this debt at a lower rate of interest. In this case, company will call its current bonds and reissue them at a lower rate of interest. / Выпуск облигаций, который целиком или частично может быть выкуплен самой выпускающей корпорацией на особых условиях до его погашения. Этот термин может также относиться к привилегированным акциям, которые могут быть выкуплены самой компанией эмитентом этих акций.

CALL AROUND MARKET = СОЗЫВАЕМЫЙ НА СТОРОНЕ РЫНОК – Call Around Market is a market, commonly used for options on futures on European exchanges, in which brokers contact each other outside of the exchange trading facility to arrange block trades.

CALL DEPOSIT = ВКЛАД ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ДЕПОЗИТ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Call Deposit is a bank deposit where the lender has immediate access to the money deposited. Interest rates can usually vary daily.

CALLED = ВОСТРЕБОВАН – Called is another term for exercised when an option is a call. In the case of an option on a physical, the writer of a call must deliver the indicated underlying commodity when the option is exercised or called. In the case of an option on a futures contract, a futures position will be created that will require margin, unless the writer of the call has an offsetting position.

CALLED–UP SHARE CAPITAL = АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ К ОПЛАТЕ (или ВОСТРЕБОВАННЫЙ АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – In the United Kingdom, Called-Up Share Capital is a value of the issued shares which have remained fully or partially unpaid, and whose holders have now been called upon to pay the balance. Also known as Common Stock Issued And Fully Paid in the United States. In the United Kingdom, ordinary shares, issued and fully paid. The amount of share capital that shareholders had originally promised to contribute that has now been paid up or is due for payment if it is still outstanding. Value of the issued shares which have remained fully or partially unpaid, and whose holders have now been called upon to pay the balance. The amount of the issued share capital of a company for which payment has been requested (called up). When the issued share capital of a company consists of partly paid shares, that part of the share capital that has been paid in by subscribers. Compare Paid-Up Share Capital; Reserve Capital. Called Up Share Capital is the total amount of issued capital for which the shareholders are required to pay. This may be less than the subscribed capital as the company may ask shareholders to pay by instalments. The issued share capital of a company when this consists of fully paid shares, payment for which has been received. Compare Called-Up Share Capital. Called Up Share Capital is the value of the issued shares which are not fully paid, and whose holders have now been called upon to pay for them, or (if they've paid part of the cost), pay the balance. If you had 100 x £1 shares and you have paid the company the £100 needed to cover the cost of these, you have no called up share capital – all your capital has been 'called up, issued and fully paid'.

CALLER = ЗВОНАРЬ – (1) Caller is the exchange employee designated to conduct the opening or closing call. / Сотрудник биржи, назначенный выполнять звонки по открытии или закрытии.

(2) Caller is a person who plans timber stows on a ship.

CALL LOAN = ССУДА ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ОТЗЫВНЫЙ ЗАЙМ, или ОНКОЛЬНАЯ ССУДА) – Call Loan is a loan provided to a brokerage firm and used to finance margin accounts. The interest rate on a call loan is calculated daily. The resulting interest rate is referred to as the Call Loan Rate. Call loans use securities as collateral for the loan. It is important to note that a call loan can be canceled at any time. Call Loan:- loans, usually granted to brokers, dealers or investment bankers, which may be called by the lender or repaid by the borrower at any time without notice.

CALL LOAN RATE = СТАВКА ПО ССУДЕ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или СТАВКА ПО ОТЗЫВНОМУ ЗАЙМУ, или СТАВКА ПО ОНКОЛЬНОЙ ССУДЕ) – Call Loan Rate is the short term interest rate charged by banks on loans extended to broker-dealers. A call loan rate is an interest charged on loans made to broker-dealers who use the funds to make margin loans to their margin account clients. These loans are payable by the broker-dealer on call (i.e. on demand or immediately) upon receiving such request from the lending institution. The call loan rate forms the basis upon which margin loans are priced. The call loan rate can fluctuate daily in response to factors such as market interest rates, funds' supply and demand, and economic conditions. The rate is published in daily publications including the Wall Street Journal and Investor's Business Daily (IBD). Also called Broker's Call. A call loan is a loan given to a broker-dealer that is used to finance client margin accounts. The interest rate on a call loan is calculated daily; this rate is known as the Call Loan Rate, or Broker's Call. A margin account is a type of brokerage account in which the broker lends the client cash that is used to purchase securities. The loan is collateralized by the securities held in the account, and by cash that the margin account holder is required to have deposited. A margin account enables investors to use leverage; that is, they are able to trade larger positions than they would otherwise be able to. While this has the potential to magnify profits, trading on margin can also result in magnified losses. Clients must be approved for margin accounts and are required to make a minimum initial deposit, known as the Minimum Margin, in the account. Once the account is approved and funded, investors can borrow up to 50% of the purchase price of the transaction. If the account value falls below a stated minimum (known as the Maintenance Margin), the broker will require the account holder to deposit more funds or liquidate position(s) to pay down the loan. / За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal).

CALL MARKET = РЫНОК ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ – Call Market is a type of market in which each transaction takes place at predetermined intervals and where all of the bid and ask orders are aggregated and transacted at once. The exchange determines the market clearing price based on the number of bid and ask orders. A call market is contrasted to an auction market, where orders are filled as soon as a buyer/seller is found for any given order at an agreed upon price. In a call market, the price is set by the exchange so the market will clear, or almost clear, every time orders are filled. This is in stark contrast to the auction market, where prices are determined by buyers and sellers. Because the call market groups transactions together, there is a substantial increase in liquidity. Although liquidity is generally considered to be a good quality in any marketplace, sellers may lose some of the liquidity premium, which is can be substantial.

CALL MONEY = ОТЗЫВНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или ДЕНЬГИ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Call Money is a term used in interbank trading besides time deposit. Call money refers to unsecured loans or overnight cash deposits. The reference rate is the EONIA (Euro Overnight Index Average). The amount is repaid the following day (overnight), including interest. Apart from call money, there are tomorrow/next day (T/N) transactions. Money dealers agree today that one counterparty will provide the other counterparty with a sum of money from tomorrow to the day after tomorrow. On the day after tomorrow, the capital including interest is returned to the lender. In the case of spot/next transactions (spot-against-next day), borrowers and lenders agree on a cash loan that is paid to the borrower with a value date of two business days and repaid to the lender on the following business day including interest. Funds lent by the banks to one another in round amounts which can be called for repayment by the lending bank on demand and can be paid by the borrower at any time without notice. Also known as Day-To-Day Money. Call Money:- money loaned by a bank that must be repaid on demand. Unlike a term loan, which has a set maturity and payment schedule, call money does not have to follow a fixed schedule. Brokerages use call money as a short-term source of funding to cover margin accounts or the purchase of securities. The funds can be obtained quickly. Brokerages know that they are taking on risk by using funds that can be called at any time, so they typically use call money for transactions that will be resolved quickly. If the bank recalls the funds then the broker can issue a margin call on its clients in order to make the repayment. The call money rate is used as the interest rate on the loans. / выплата (repayment). Денежные средства по займам для брокеров с биржи ценных бумаг.

CALL OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ – Call Option is a contract that entitles the buyer (holder or taker) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a fixed quantity of a commodity or underlying asset or, by other words, to go or obtain a long futures position at a stated strike price at any time during the life of the option. The seller (grantor or writer) has the obligation, upon exercise, to enter into a underlying futures contract to sell a commodity for delivery in such option month or, by other words, to enter into a short futures position at such strike price. The buyer pays a one-time premium to the seller for this contract. A call option is bought with the expectation of a rise in prices of the underlying asset. The owner of the call option is speculating that the price of the underlying asset will go up and is therefore bullish. Call Option is a contract to buy a fixed number of shares (typically 100 shares per call contract) at a fixed price in the future. This contract expires at specified dates and with it the right to buy the stock at that fixed price. Calls in the United States grant the purchaser of the call the right to buy the stock at the specified price anytime before the expiration date. This is a term used in option business. A Call Option entitles the buyer to buy a certain quantity of underlying assets (e.g., one share) at a pre-determined price up to or at a certain point in time. The counterparty in this contract, the seller of the call option, is called the 'Writer' of the option and, in the event of the option being exercised, has to have the agreed underlying assets available. In return, the call buyer pays the seller a premium. The buyer of a call option expects the price of the underlying asset to rise, whereas the seller of a call option expects falling or at least stagnating prices. In the latter case, it is unlikely that the counterparty will exercise the option, which means that the option writer can book the premium received as profit. Opposite:- Put Option. Call Option is a buy option with which the buyer can profit disproportionately from rising prices. Call Option is a contract that gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy metal futures at a set price (the strike price) on a given date. An option which gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy an asset at a pre-determined price on or by a set date. Call Option is an agreement that gives an investor the right (but not the obligation) to buy a stock, bond, commodity, or other instrument at a specified price within a specific time period. It may help you to remember that a call option gives you the right to 'call in' (buy) an asset. You profit on a call when the underlying asset increases in price. Call Option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified asset on a set date in the future for a specified price. Call Option is a contract that gives the buyer of the option the right but not the obligation to take delivery of the underlying security at a specified price within a certain time. Call Option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified asset on a specified date, at a specified price. Call Option is a contract that entitles buyer/taker to buy a fixed quantity of a commodity or underlying instrument at a stipulated basis or striking price at any time up to the expiration of the option. The buyer pays a premium to the seller/grantor for this contract. A call option is bought with the expectation of a rise in prices. See also Put Option. Call Option is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (go 'long') the underlying futures contract at the strike price on or before the option's expiration date. Call Option is an option contract giving the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a futures contract at a specific price during a specific time period. The call option seller is obliged to sell futures to the call option buyer if the buyer exercises the option. / Опцион На Покупку – контракт, который предусматривает для покупателя (держателя или взявшего) право, но не обязательство, закупить фиксированное количество сырья или соответствующего актива или, иными словами, . Продавец (предоставивший или выписавший) . Опцион На Покупку – право, но не обязательство, оформленное как соглашение или контракт на покупку спецификационного актива в спецификационную дату по спецификационной цене. Опцион На Покупку – опционный контракт, который даёт покупателю право, но не налагает на него обязанности, покупать определённое количество финансовых инструментов, лежащих в основе опциона, по заранее установленной сходной цене (или цене исполнения) в течение определённого периода времени. Продавец опциона на Покупку обязуется, в случае желания покупателя исполнить опцион, продать последнему финансовые инструменты в основе опциона по установленной цене на дату исполнения контракта или до её наступления. Владелец опциона на покупку (имеющий по нему длинную позицию, то есть позицию покупки) рассчитывает на то, что бумаги в основе опциона вырастут в цене. Смотрите также Опцион На Продажу (Put Option).

CALL POOL = ГРУППА ПОКУПАТЕЛЕЙ – Call Pool:- delivery alternative for Australian Cotton growers whereby they commit a quantity of Cotton to a particular marketing organization, while retaining the freedom to hedge using futures and options. Each grower can choose when to 'lock in' (in effect, ensure receipt of) the then quoted May or July US futures price, and likewise when to 'lock in' the Australian basis and the rate of exchange of US Dollars into Australian Dollars.

CALL PRICE = ЦЕНА ОТЗЫВА (или ЦЕНА ДОСРОЧНОГО ПОГАШЕНИЯ) – Call Price is the price at which a bond or a preferred stock can be redeemed by the issuer. This price is set at the time the security is issued. Also referred to as Redemption Price. For example, let's say the TSJ Sports Conglomerate issues 100 000 preferred shares with a face value of USD100 with a call provision built in at USD110. This means that if TSJ were to exercise its right to call the stock, the call price would be USD110. A company may exercise its right to call preferred stock if it wishes to discontinue payment of the dividend associated with the shares. It may choose to do this in an effort to increase earnings for common shareholders. Call Price is a price at which a security can be redeemed when called. The Call Price is the price a bond issuer or preferred stock issuer must pay investors if it wants to buy back, or call, all or part of an issue before the maturity date. How It Works/Example:- the bond indenture will stipulate when and how a bond can be called, and there are usually multiple call dates throughout the life of a callable bond. Many corporate and municipal securities have 10-year call provisions. For example, let's consider an XYZ bond issued in 2000 and maturing in 2020. The indenture might stipulate that Company XYZ may call the bond in the second, fourth, and tenth year. The call provision in the indenture sets forth the call price, which is what the issuer must pay to redeem the bond if it does so before maturity. In our example, the indenture might say, 'The XYZ bond due June 01, 2020, is callable on June 01, 2004, at a price of 105% of par'. The indenture typically provides a table of call dates and corresponding prices as well. Note that the call price is normally higher than the face value of the bond, but it decreases the closer the bond is to maturity. For example, Company XYZ is offering 105% of face value if it calls the bond after four years, but it may only offer 102% if it calls the bond in ten years, when it is closer to its maturity date. The difference between the face value and the call price is

called the Call Premium. In our example, the call premium is 5% in 2004. In many cases, the call premium is equal to one year's interest if the bond is called in the first year. Why It Matters:- it's extremely important for investors to realize the presence of an embedded call option in a bond affects the value of the bond. A callable bond is worth less to an investor than a noncallable bond because the company issuing the bond has the power to redeem it and deprive the bondholder of the additional interest payments he'd be entitled to if the bond was held to maturity. From the company's perspective, having the ability to call the bonds adds value because the company is given the flexibility to adjust its financing costs downward if interest rates decline. But the company has to take the call price into account when determining whether or not it is worth it for them to refinance its debt. Typically, bonds are called when interest rates fall so dramatically, the issuer can save money by floating new bonds at lower rates. If by the time of the call date interest rates have significantly dropped, the issuer is motivated to call the bonds because doing so will allow it to refinance its debt at a cheaper level. From another perspective, the issuer is incentivized to buy bonds back at par value, because as interest rates go down, the price of the bonds goes up. Callable bonds are attractive to investors because they usually offer higher coupon rates than non-callable bonds. But as always, in return for this investment advantage comes greater risk. If interest rates drop, the bond's issuer will be strongly motivated to save money by replaying it callable bonds and issuing new ones at lower coupon rates. In these circumstances, the investor that holds the bonds will see his interest payments stop and obtain his principal early. If the investor then reinvests this principal in bonds again, chances are that he will be forced to accept a lower coupon rate that is in line with the prevailing (and lower) interest rates (called Interest Rate Risk).

CALL RATE = СТАВКА ПО ОТЗЫВНЫМ ЗАЙМАМ (или СТАВКА ПО ЗАЙМАМ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Call Rate is the overnight inter-bank interest rate. / Межбанковская процентная ставка по однодневным расчётным кредитам (кредитам овернайт).

CALL RATIO BACKSPREAD = ОБРАТНО СООТНОСИМАЯ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ) КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА НА ОПЦИОНЫ НА ПОКУПКУ – Call Ratio Backspread is a very bullish investment strategy that combines options to create a spread with limited loss potential and mixed profit potential. It is generally created by selling one call option and then using the collected premium to purchase a greater number of call options at a higher strike price. This strategy has potentially unlimited upside profit because the trader is holding more long call options than short ones. An investor using this strategy would sell fewer calls at a low strike price and buy more calls at a high strike price. The most common ratios used in this strategy are one short call combined with two long calls, or two short calls combined with three long calls. If this strategy is established at a credit, the trader stands to make a small gain if the price of the underlying decreases dramatically. When to use:- normally entered when market is near B and shows signs of increasing activity, with greater probability to upside. Profit characteristics:- profit limited on downside (if net credit taken in when position was established) but open-ended in rallying market. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss, is amount of B – A – initial credit (or B – A + initial debit), realized if market is at B at expiration. This loss is less than for equivalent long straddle, the trade-off for sacrificing profit potential on the downside. Decay characteristics:- dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays work to the benefit of the holder. Category:- precision. Short call A, long 2 or more calls B. As the name suggests, Call Ratio Backspreads are Ratio Backspreads, which means volatile options strategy. Backspreads profit when the underlying stock breaks out to upside or downside and loses money when the stock remains stagnant. This is what happens with the Call Ratio Backspread but with a slight twist. Call Ratio Backspreads are credit spreads but retained the unlimited profit potential of debit volatile options trading strategies! Yes, credit backspreads such as the Short Butterfly Spread and Short Condor Spread have only limited profit potential, whereas the Call Ratio Backspread has unlimited profit potential when the stock breaks out to upside and limited profit potential when the stock breaks out to downside, opening up one direction for unlimited profit. This tutorial shall cover how Call Ratio Backspreads work, when to use it, how to use it and its advantages and disadvantages. More a Bullish Strategy than a Volatile Strategy:- the Call Ratio Backspread is a vertical ratio spread. Even though the Call Ratio Backspread is technically a volatile options trading strategy due to the fact that it can profit either upwards or downwards, it does has a strong directional bias, which is upwards. Yes, Call Ratio Backspreads can be better understood as a bullish options strategy which still makes a limit amount of money even if the stock goes down strongly. It makes an unlimited profit if the stock goes up and a small profit if the stock goes down. Of course, like all bullish options trading strategies, it loses money if the stock stays still. If understood this way, the Call Ratio Backspread becomes the only credit bullish options strategy to have unlimited profit potential. Indeed, the Call Ratio Backspread does empitomize the versatility and flexbility of ratio spreads, creating unique options trading risk/reward profiles. If the stock is assessed to have a greater chance of breaking out strongly to downside rather than upside, then the Put Ratio Backspread should be used instead in order to open up the downside for unlimited profit. When To Use Call Ratio Backspread? One should use a Call Ratio Backspread when one is confident in a strong rise in the underlying instrument, wishes to profit from that rise without any upfront payment and not lose any money should the stock falls. How To Execute Call Ratio Backspread? The Call Ratio Backspread involves buying more at the money or out of the money call options than the number of in the money call options are shorted. Because In The Money (ITM) call options costs more than At The Money (ATM) or Out of the Money (OTM) call options, a lesser number of In The Money (ITM) call options is needed to cover the cost of the ATM or OTM options while still gaining in value slower than the combined number of ATM or OTM options when the underlying stock rises. Example:- (i) Assuming QQQQ at USD44. (ii) Buy To Open 2 QQQQ Jan 44 Call @ (at) USD1.05, Sell To Open 1 QQQQ Jan 41 Call at USD3.15; and (iii) As the 2 Jan 44 Call costs USD1.05 x 2 = USD2.10, the 1 Jan 41 Call actually covers the entire price of the long call options and results in a net credit of USD1.05. The ratio of long and short call options depends largely on the preference of the individual trader. A common ratio is the 2 : 1 ratio spread where you sell to open 1 In The Money (ITM) call option for every 2 At The Money (ATM) or Out of the Money (OTM) call options that was bought. What Strike Prices To Use In Call Ratio Backspread? The main deciding factor when determining what ratio to establish the Call Ratio Backspread with is strike price. Here are the effects of different strike prices being used:- (1) The wider the strike price difference between the short and long call options, the lesser In The Money (ITM) call options you would need to sell in order to cover the price of the long call options, the bigger the profit if the stock goes down but the further the lower breakeven point becomes. (2) The narrower the strike price difference between the short and long call options, the higher the potential profit and the nearer the lower breakeven point, but the lower the profit would be if the stock goes down instead. From the guidelines above, it is obvious that the higher we expect the net credit to be, the lower the stock needs to drop in order to profit to downside. This is the kind of compromise every options traders should be familar with in options trading. As such, we should always choose to sell the nearest in the money (ITM) call options which covers the total price of the long call options without exceeding the number of long call options bought. The profitability of a call ratio backspread can be enhanced or better guaranteed by legging into the position properly. Profit Potential of Call Ratio Backspread:- the Call Ratio Backspread has an unlimited profit potential to upside and will keep making more profit as long as the underlying stock keeps rising. It also has limit profit potential to downside and will make the net credit as profit if the stock drops below the lower breakeven point. Profit Calculation of Call Ratio Backspread:- Profit = (Profit on Long Calls) – (Loss on Short Calls). Profit Calculation of Call Ratio Backspread:- (i) assuming QQQQ at USD44. Buy To Open 2 QQQQ Jan 44 Call at USD1.05, Sell To Open 1 QQQQ Jan 41 Call at USD3.15; (ii) assume QQQQ rises to USD50 during expiration; (iii) Profit = (6.00 – 1.05) x 200 – (9.00 – 3.15) x 100 = 990 – 585 = USD405 profit; and (iv) because you paid nothing to put on this position, profit % is infinite. You made money

out of nothing. Maximum loss = Intrinsic Value of short call options – total credit received. Maximum Loss Calculation of Call Ratio Backspread:- (i) assuming QQQQ at USD44; (ii) buy To Open 2 QQQQ Jan 44 Call at USD1.05, Sell To Open 1 QQQQ Jan 41 Call at USD3.15; (iii) Maximum Loss = USD300 – USD105 = USD195. Risk / Reward of Call Ratio Backspread:- Upside Maximum Profit:- unlimited; Maximum Loss:- limited. Maximum loss occurs when the underlying stock closes exactly at the strike price of the Long Call Options. Break Even Point of Call Ratio Backspread:- there are 2 breakeven points for a Call Ratio Backspread. The Upper Breakeven Point is point above which the position will start to make a profit. The Lower Breakeven Point is the point below which the position will make in profit the net credit received. Upper Breakeven Point = long call strike + (number of contracts sold x Difference Between Strike) – net credit. Upper Breakeven Point Calculation of Call Ratio Backspread:- (i) assuming QQQQ at USD44. Buy To Open 2 contracts of QQQQ Jan 44 Call at USD1.05, Sell To Open 1 contract of QQQQ Jan 41 Call at USD3.15; (ii) Net credit = USD105; and (iii) Upper Breakeven Point = 44 + (1 x 3) – 1.05 = USD45.95. Lower Breakeven Point = strike price of short call + (net credit / contracts sold). Lower Breakeven Calculation of Call Ratio Backspread:- continuing from the previous example:- (i) Lower Breakeven Point = 41 + (1.05 / 1) = USD42.05; (ii) if the stock drops below USD42.05, it will start to make a profit with maximum profit attainable as net credit received. Note:- as you noticed from above, the Call Ratio Backspread offers the best of both worlds as long as the underlying stock moves significantly up or down. Advantages Of Call Ratio Backspread:- (i) Credit Spread, no upfront payment needed; and (ii) Unlimited profit potential to upside and limit profit potential to downside. Disadvantages Of Call Ratio Backspread:- (i) Broker needs to allow the trading of credit spreads; and (ii) Makes less profit than a long call option strategy on the same rise in the underlying stock. Alternate Actions Before Expiration:- (1) If the position is already in profit and the underlying stock is expected to continue it's rally, you could buy to close the short call options, transforming the position into a Long Call Option in order to maximise profits. (2) If the position is in profit and the underlying stock is expected to reach a certain price by expiration or stay stagnant at a certain higher price, one could buy to close the short call options and then sell to open call options at the strike price which the underlying stock is expected to rise to. This transforms the position into a Bull Call Spread. The Call Ratio Backspread is an exciting strategy that enables us to make accelerated profits provided that the stock moves sharply upwards. Increasing volatility is very helpful because we net long in calls. The worst thing that can happen is that the stock doesnt move at all, and even a sharp move down can be profitable, or at the very least, preferable to no movement at all. The Call Ratio Backspread involves buying and selling different numbers of the same expiration calls. Typically we buy and sell calls in a ratio of 2:1 or 3:2, so we are always a net buyer. This gives us the uncapped profit potential. It also reduces the net cost of doing the deal such that we can even create a net credit! Furthermore, our risk is capped, though we need to investigate the strategy further in order to understand it more.The Call Ratio Backspread is a hedged, directional trade in which we profit from a strong upward movement-similar to a straight call position-while protecting our downside. If we are wrong and the market moves against us, we either do not lose or may even move into a small profit zone. Strategy Snapshot:- (i) Outlook:- Very Bullish; (ii) Risk:- Limited; (iii) Reward:- Unlimited; (iv) Time Frame:- 2 Months+; (v) Trade Type:- Credit/Even; and (vi) Volatility:- Medium/High. Structure Of The Trade:- the structure of the trade is the shorting of lower strike calls while buying multiples of higher strike calls. Typically, we want to enter at even or for a credit. If we are correct and profit in a strong upward movement, we can close the trade prior to expiration to avoid assignment of the short calls. If we are wrong and the market moves against us, we can exit or ride the trade out to expiration-possibily with a profit. The risk is also buffered in the interim stage of the trade if we decided to exit early. To best illustrate the concept of a Call Ratio Backspread, we will use basketball players' contracts as an analogy. We sell a contract on a basketball player (this will be like selling a call option). The player we are going to use is Magic Johnson. When Magic was in his prime, his contract was very expensive. When we sell that contract we take cash in. Understand, we do not own his contract: we do not need to in the financial markets. Rather than putting all that cash in our pocket, we reinvest it, purchasing a contract, picking, in this case, Michael Jordan when he was a rookie. Obviously, we can afford to buy more than one Michael contract when he is still a rookie with the money from Magic's contract. In this analogy, we are buying two Michael contracts from the one Magic contract that we sold. There might be money left over. If so, we would put it in our pocket. Let's take a look at how this plays out. If Michael's value goes up, we make money from owning two of his contracts. If Michael's value goes down, we still do not lose because we paid for Michael's contracts by selling Magic's contract. We possibly had even put some change in our pocket. How does this apply to the financial market? In entering this trade, we sell a lower strike call. From the money received, we simultaneously buy two higher strike calls. Whatever cash is left over from selling the lower strike call and buying the higher strike calls will be credited to our account. Now, let's evaluate the trade with the following three market conditions:- (1) Stock Moves Down:- since we are in long and short call positions, if the stock drops in value, both the short and long contracts go down in value. They will both move, not necessarily precisely together, but they will move in the same general direction. If both positions drop in value and expire worthless, we lose nothing. In fact, we took in a small credit. This is why we are typically looking for opportunities to enter this trade at even or better. (2) Stock Moves Up:- the second consideration is if the stock goes up in value. We have one position that we have shorted and two positions in which we have gone long. As the stock goes up, the position that we shorted will likewise go up, which is a negative to us. However, the two positions that we bought will make money at a faster rate than the position that we have sold because we own two of them for each one that we sold. This gives us an unlimited upside-as high as the stock goes. (3) Stock Stays the Same:- if the stock does not move or stays directly on the strike that we bought, the short position will have intrinsic value. While the position that we are long will be worthless, the value in the short position will be our loss. It can be no greater than the spread between the two strike prices minus whatever credit we took in when we entered the transaction. Finding the Right Stock:- In a Call Ratio Backspread, we typically look for volatile stocks that will have fairly significant upward movement. Indicators that could be effectively applied to a Call Ratio Backspread might be earnings reports, potential changes in interest rates, pending litigation outcomes, etc. Our probability of winning is better than most speculative trades since our profit zones are both on the upside and downside of the stock movement. We anticipate an upward move with a strong hedge if we are wrong. Case Study:- the best way to understand a Call Ratio Backspread trade is to work through a case study. We will use Cisco (CSCO). Cisco Systems (CSCO) – 55 3/8 on October 16, 1998; (Exp – Calls – Bid – Ask):- (i) Jan – 50 – 9 5/8 – 9 3/4; (ii) Jan – 55 – 6 3/4 – 6 7/8; (iii) Jan – 60 – 4 1/4 – 4 3/8; (iv) Jan – 65 – 2 5/16 – 2 5/8. Figure 1 contains a 1-by-2 Call Ratio Backspread for CSCO January 50 and 60 Calls. The graph illustrates the risk profile at expiration date. Entry:- (i) Buy 10 contracts of Jan 60 Calls; and (ii) Sell 5 contracts of Jan 50 Calls. Entry Cost:- 4 3/8 * 2 – 9 5/8 = –7/8; (7/8 of credit on entry). Maximum Reward:- (i) on the Upside:- unlimited; and (ii) on the Downside:- 7/8. (Entry credit is the maximum downside reward.) Maximum Risk:- maximum reward is when by expiration, the stock stays exactly at the long call strike price (USD60). Maximum Risk = Difference between the strikes of what we sold and bought, minus original credit of the trade. Maximum Risk = 60 – 50 – 7/8 = 9 1/8. Breakeven Point:- (i) Lower Breakeven = Lower call strike + credit received = 50 + 7/8 = 50 7/8. And (ii) Higher Breakeven = Higher call strike + Maximum Risk = 60 + 9 1/8 = 69 1/8. The benefit of this trade is the unlimited upside. If the stock drops below our short call price, we also have a limited profit (assuming we enter at a even or for a credit). What is the Correct Ratio in a Call Ratio Backspread? Typically, most traders place a 2:1 (ratio of 2) or a 3:2 (ratio of 1.5). This ratio can vary depending on the size of contracts. As a rule of thumb, a 3:2 is as low as we will consider. For example, a 7:4 (ratio of 1.75) is a still a viable Call Ratio Backspread choice. One key to remember in any spread trade: we will never enter any position that has more short contracts than long contracts! How do different ratios affect the risk graph? The graphs in Figure 2 are both for CSCO January 50 – 60 Call Ratio Backspread trades. One is a 2:1 ratio while the other one is a 3:2 ratio. The graph shows that a 2:3 ratio provides more credit on the downside than a 1:2 ratio; however, its window of risk is much

narrower than the 1:2. Evolution of Trade Over Time:- upon entry, the Call Ratio Backspread risk graph looks similar to a Call Option with a smaller range of loss. As the position evolves over time, the long Call option strike price dips more. As time progresses toward expiration, this dip gradually deepens, eventually maturing into 'V' shaped lines. Ideally, we do not want to hold this position until expiration day. To limit our risk and use the benefit of the initial lower risk profile, we will exit before too much depletion due to time decay. Generally speaking we will not be in a Call Ratio Backspread more than 50 percent of the time that we have bought. Another rule of thumb is to typically exit the trade one month prior to the expiration date. Volatility Impact:- it is ideal to enter upon low volatility with the anticipation of a fairly significant increase. If the current volatility is too high, it will be difficult mathematically to place the trade at even or for a credit. A rise in volatility will swell profits and further limit risk. We typically don't enter with less than a 3:2 ratio. A 2:1 ratio is better and a 3:1 is better still. As volatility picks up, the risk curve will become a sharper, upward curve with less of a dip at the long strike price. If volatility goes below our current entry point, we will begin to see a deeper dip. This dip will not be at maximum until expiration when the time premium completely depletes. Summary:- the value of this trade is multifold. We are entering a trade that does not take any of our own money (although there is a margin requirement), such that if the stock goes up in value we have an unlimited upside reward, and if the stock goes down we still walk a way with a little profit. The only risk is if there is no movement and even then the risk is manageable. Check List for Entering:- (i) minimum of 3:2-Long vs. Short Ratio; (ii) looking for even or credit net on entry; (iii) buy as much time as possible; (iv) smaller the spread, the narrower the window of risk; (v) expecting a big rise in stock movement; and (vi) take close consideration of timing on entry and exit. Item 1:- ratios other than 1:2 are possible. For instance, one could sell two lower strike calls contracts and use that cash to buy three higher strike call contracts. The higher the ratio of the Call Ratio Backspread, the narrower the window of risk will be (distance between the two breakeven points). In addition, the higher the ratio, the faster the upside gain will be. Because of this, a lower than 3:2 ratio requires significantly more stock movement to profit. Ideally the higher reward-to-risk ratio, the better. 3:1 being the ideal, we usually look for positions that have a 2:1 ratio. Item 2:- typically, if entry is not even or better, this will not be an attractive trade. Item 3:- in entering a Call Ratio Backspread, we are buying more time than we sell, and there comes a point when it is mathematically impossible to go beyond a certain time frame and still get an even or better net at entry. That time frame depends on multiple factors including volatility, where the stock is and what strike prices we are using. In general, we want to buy as much time as we can that will still allow us to enter at even or for a small credit. Item 4:- The wider the spread, the bigger the window of risk. For example, assume we entered a 2:1 net-even Call Ratio Backspread. A USD5 spread will have ten points between the two breakeven points, while a USD10 spread will have twenty points between the two breakeven points. We have a much greater likelihood of winning with a smaller window of risk. Item 5:- In this position we are either playing a strong trending stock or expecting a big move because of a pending event, while simultaneously hedging our downside. We are typically looking for a highly volatile stock. Item 6:- we want the longest time frame possible while maintaining an even or better net entry, with the typical time frame at two to three months. Sometimes we can even find good LEAPS candidates. We will structure the trade around available news, events or indicators and also allow ample time to exit if the stock does not perform as expected. By carefully planning the structure, we will limit our exposure as much as possible, since most of the risk is due to time decay in the last phase of the option timeline. / Одна из стратегий торговли. соотносительная (или пропорциональная) курсовая разница (ratio spread). Обратно Пропорциональный Спрэд По Опционам На Покупку – опционная стратегия с хэдьжирующим компонентом, позволяющая торговцу получать небольшую прибыль или выходить на уровень безубыточности в случае, когда торги складываются не в его пользу. Позиция характеризуется неограниченным потенциалом прибыли при ограниченном риске потерь. Обратно пропорциональный спрэд по опционам на покупку подразумевает продажу одного опциона на покупку и последующую покупку двух опционов на покупку с более высокой сходной ценой (могут использоваться и другие соотношения). Цель операции состоит в сохранении соотношения между проданными и купленными опционами на покупку ниже 0.67, что позволяет получить кредит для обеспечения прибыли при значительном колебании стоимости бумаг в основе опциона в любом направлении. Смотрите также Обратно Пропорциональный Спрэд По Опционам На Продажу (Put Ratio Backspread).

CALL RULE = ПРАВИЛО ОТЗЫВА (или ПРАВИЛО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Call Rule is an exchange rule whereby the official bidding price for a cash commodity is competitively established at the end of each trading day and held until the opening of the exchange the following trading day. The call rule attempts to reduce overnight volatility by ensuring commodity prices begin trading near the previous day's closing bid. Call Rule is an exchange regulation under which an official bid price for a cash commodity is competitively established at the close of each day's trading. It holds until the next opening of the exchange.

CALL SALES = ПРОДАЖИ С ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕМ (ПРАВ СТОРОН) – Call Sales:- (i) sales of commodity – price not yet fixed; (ii) price fixed at the discretion of mill buyer; (iii) assures supply without having to fix price. See also On Call Sales. / Смотрите также Продажи С Востребованием (Прав Сторон) (On Call Sales).

CALL SIGN = ПОЗЫВНОЙ СИГНАЛ – Call Sign is a code published by the International Telecommunication Union in its annual List of Ships' Stations to be used for the information interchange between vessels, port authorities and other relevant participants in international trade. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Код, публикуемый Международным Союзом Дальней Связи (International Telecommunication Union) в его ежегодном Списке Станций Судов, который должен быть использован для информационного обмена между судами, портовыми властями и другими соотвествующими участниками международной торговли.

CALL SPREAD OPTION = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНУ НА ПОКУПКУ – A Call Spread Option entails the simultaneous purchase of a call option at a lower strike price and the sale of a call option at a higher strike price. The call spread option may be used by hedgers with a relatively strong market view to obtain cheaper risk coverage. / Курсовая Разница По Опциону На Покупку предусматривает одновременную закупку опциона на покупку с более низкой сходной ценой и продажу опциона на покупку с более высокой сходной ценой. Курсовая разница по опциону на покупку может быть использована хэдьжерами с относительно твёрдым взглядом на рынок для достижения более дешёвого покрытия риска.

CALLUS = КАЛЛЮС (или КАЛЛУС) – Callus is a mass of thin walled undifferentiated cells, developed as a result of wounding or culture on nutrient media. Plant cells which proliferate on a defined medium and lack morphological differentiation. Callus is a tissue composed of large thin-walled cells, usually produced in response to injury. / Под Каллюсом или Каллусом, от Латинского слова Callus, означающее Мозоль, понимается ткань, образующаяся у растений в местах повреждений в виде наплыва и способствующая их заживлению. Каллюс:- защитная ткань, которая формируется поверх раны, запечатывая и залечивая её..

CALM = ШТИЛЬ – Calm is a wind or force less than one knot (knot:- 1 nautical mile per hour). / Под Штилем, от Голландского слова Stil, понимается безветрие или очень слабый ветер со скоростью до 0.2 метров в секунду (м/с).

CALORIE = КАЛОРИЯ – (1) Calorie (cal) is the CGS unit of heat energy. This calorie (also called a Gram Calorie or Small Calorie) is the amount of heat required at a pressure of one atmosphere to raise the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius. Unfortunately, this varies with the temperature of the water, so it is necessary to specify which degree Celsius is meant. A traditional choice was the degree from 14.5 °C to 15.5 °C; raising the temperature of water through this range requires 4.185 8 Joules, a quantity

called the 15° calorie. Another choice produces the thermochemical calorie, equal to exactly 4.184 Joules. More common today is the international steam table calorie, or IT calorie for short, defined by an international conference in 1956 to equal exactly 4.186 8 Joules, exactly 1.163 milliWatt hours, or about 0.003 968 32 British thermal units (Btu). The name of the unit comes from the Latin calor, heat.

(2) One energy calorie is equivalent to 4.186 8 Joules. Thus, it takes 500 000 calories of energy to boil a pot of coffee. One food calorie (Cal) equals 1 000 energy calories. Calorie is a unit of measure of energy in food. Calorie (kcal or Cal) is a common name for the MKS unit of heat energy. This unit is properly called the Kilocalorie; it is also called the Kilogram Calorie or Large Calorie. It is often (but certainly not always!) distinguished from the small calorie by capitalizing its name and symbol. The large calorie, or rather kilocalorie, is the amount of heat required at a pressure of one atmosphere to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree Celsius. Since this is 1 000 times as much water as mentioned in the definition of the small calorie, the kilocalorie equals 1 000 small calories, 4.186 8 kiloJoules, 3.968 3 Btu, or 1.163 Watt hours. These conversions assume the IT calorie is in use; see previous entry. These are the 'calories' that joggers are trying to get rid of, the ones we gain by eating. The use of the same term 'calorie' for two different-size units is endlessly confusing, but we seem to be stuck with it. / Под Калорией, от Латинского слова Calor, означающее Тепло, понимается не подлежащая применению внесистемная единица количества теплоты, термодинамического потенциала (внутренней энергии, энтальпии, свободной энергии, свободной энтальпии), теплоты фазового превращения, теплоты химической реакции. Обозначение:- кал. Одна международная тепловая калория равна 4.186 8 Джоулям. С тем, чтобы вскипятить воду в кофейнике потребуется 500 000 тепловых калорий. Одна пищевая калория равна 1 000 тепловых калорий. Одна термохимическая калория равна 4.184 Джоулям. В некоторых странах результаты исследований часто выражают с помощью так называемой 15-градусной калории, равной 4.185 5 Джоулям.

CALORIMETRY = КАЛОРИМЕТРИЯ – Calorimetry is the process of measuring quantities of absorbed or evolved heat, often used to determine specific heat. / Под Калориметрией, от Латинских слов Calor, означающее Тепло, и Metro, означающее Измеряю, понимается совокупность методов измерения количества теплоты, выделяющейся или поглощаемой при протекании различных физических или химических процессов. Методы калориметрии применяют при определении теплоёмкости, тепловых эффектов химических реакций, растворении, смачивании, адсорбции, радиоактивного распада и другого. Методы калориметрии также широко применяют в промышленности для определения теплотворной способности топлива. Основателем калориметрии можно считать Шотландского (Английского) химика и физика Дьжосэфа Блэка. Он был первым учёным, который заметил различие между теплом и температурой.

CALOTTE = КАЛЁТ (или СКУФЬЯ, или СКУФЕЙКА, или КАМИЛАВКА) – Calotte:- skullcap, especially zucchetto. / .

CALPAC = КАЛПАК – Calpac is a high-crowned cap worn in Turkey, Iran, and neighboring countries.

CALVING = ОТЁЛ – Calving is a giving birth, occurs nine months after joining.

CALVO DOCTRINE = ДОКТРИНА КАЛЬВО – Calvo Doctrine is an economic policy which says that jurisdiction in international investment disputes lies with the country where the investment is made. The Doctrine rejects right of foreign investors to appeal to their home country for help since this could result in violating the territorial sovereignty and judicial independence of the host countries. An investor, under this doctrine, has to use the local courts rather than courts of their home country. This doctrine was introduced by Carlos Calvo, an Argentine jurist, who thought it necessary to prevent abuse of jurisdiction of weak nations by more powerful nations. During the XX century, the Calvo Doctrine was adopted by several Latin American countries. The Calvo Doctrine (or principle) holds that jurisdiction in international investment disputes lies with the country in which the investment is located; thus, the investor has no recourse but to use the local courts. The principle, named after Carlos Calvo (an Argentinean jurist), has been applied throughout Latin America and other areas of the world. / домогательство (abuse). принцип недопустимости дипломатического или вооружённого вмешательства государств для взыскания долгов с другого государства. Был впервые провозглашён Аргентинским юристом и дипломатом Карлосом Кальво (Carlos Calvo) в 1868 в обстановке интервенции Европейских держав стран Латинской Америки под предлогом взыскаяния долгов их подданным с правительств этих стран. Доктрина Кальво, принцип недопустимости дипломатического или вооружённого вмешательства государств для взыскания долгов с другого государства; был впервые провозглашён Аргентинским юристом и дипломатом Карлосом Кальво (Carlos Calvo; 1824–1906) в 1868, в обстановке интервенции Европейских держав в странах Латинской Америки под предлогом взыскания долгов их подданным с правительств этих стран. Этот принцип был включён в ряд договоров, заключённых Латино-Американскими странами между собой и с Европейскими державами (Итало-Парагвайский Договор 1893, Франко-Мексикано-Никарагуанский Договор 1894 и другие). В начале XX века Доктрина Кальво была развита и несколько видоизменена в 1902 Луисом Мариа Драго (Luis María Drago), Министром Иностранных Дел Аргентины.

CALYPTRA = КАЛИПТРА (или ЧЕХЛИК, или КОЛПАЧОК) – Calyptra is a hood or covering over the calyx or other part. / Например, корневой чехлик, чехлик мха, колпачок спорогония.

CALYPTRAS = КАЛИПТРА (или КОЛПАЧОК, или ЧЕХЛИК) – Calyptras:- a Greek veil.

CALYX = ЧАШЕЧКА – Calyx is outer protective covering of the flower bud (square); the leaf-like green segment also called Sepals. Latin, the sepals of a flower considered as a group. Calyx is a small whorl of modified leaves (sepals) at the base of a flower and, where present, enclosing the other parts of the flower in bud. These may occur individually or joined into a cup or tube and may be of any color, but commonly green. Calyx is the outer ring of flower made up of separate or joined sepals, usually green and leaflike. The Calyx consists of five sepals which are either free to the base or fused to a variable extent. Normally, the sepals are of ± equal size. Bilabiate calyces result from a different extent of fusion and/or different size of the three upper and two lower sepal lobes. In Trisepalum the three upper lobes are almost completely connate while the two lower lobes are nearly free, so that the calyx appears to be trimerous. The shape of the sepals is usually simple (ovate, triangular, linear, etc), the margin is entire or sometimes dentate or serrate; peculiar pectinate sepals are found in some species of Columnea (e.g., C. incredibilis). The calyx is usually green, but may be vividly colored, especially in ornithophilous flowers, either being of the same color as the corolla (e.g., bright red calyces in Aeschynanthus spp.) or making a conspicuous contrast with the corolla (e.g., species of Columnea, Drymonia, Paradrymonia, etc). Remarkable are the tubular 'water calyces' of Aeschynanthus spp. in the Old World tropics and Chrysothemis in the neotropics. They are filled with a slimy secretion of the sepals, possibly mixed with rain water. The flower buds develop within this 'water bath'. / Чашелистик (sepal) цветка. Под Чашечкой понимается совокупность наружных листочков (чашелистиков), окружающих венчик в цветках с двойным околоцветником. Чашелистики обычно зелёные, свободные или сросшиеся между собой (раздельно- или сростнолистная чашечка). Биологическое значение чашечки – защита внутренних органов цветка и развивающегося плода, а также обеспечение его дополнительным питанием. У немногих Растений (Вереск, Гортензия, некоторые Лютиковые) чашечка крупная яркоокрашенная и служит для привлечения Насекомых вместо венчика, который в этом случае отсутствует или недоразвит; у одних Растений чашечка опадает при распускании цветка (например, у Мака), у других – после его отцветания (например, у Лютика); у большинства же Растений она остаётся после цветения, иногда даже разрастается и может

принимать участие в образовании плода. У Зонтичных, Сложноцветных и некоторых других Растений чашечка редуцируется совсем или превращается в волоски. В ботанике под Чашечкой понимается наружная часть двойного околоцветника, состоящая из чашелистиков. Она защищает бутон.

CAM = КУЛАЧОК (или КУЛАК) – Cams:- eccentric shafts used in most internal combustion engines to open and close valves. Cam is a rotating or sliding piece or projection used to impart timed or periodic motion to other parts of a machine. It is used chiefly as a controlling or timing element in machines rather than as part of a power transmission mechanism. Cams are particularly important in both knitting and weaving machinery. / открывать и закрывать клапаны. Под Кулаком или Кулачком понимается деталь кулачкового механизма в виде пластины, диска или цилиндра с поверхностью скольжения, профилированной таким образом, что при своём движении передаёт сопряжённой детали (толкателю или штанге) движение с заданным законом. Кулачок, звено кулачкового механизма, имеющее криволинейный профиль, переменная кривизна которого определяется кинематикой механизма. Кулачок соприкасается с толкателем, образуя двухподвижную кинематическую пару. Под Эксцентриком, от Латинских слов приставки Ex, означающая Отделение, и Centrum, означающее Центр, понимается деталь машин в виде цилиндра или диска, ось вращения которого сдвинута относительно геометрической оси на некоторе расстояние, называемое Эксцентриситетом. Иногда эксцентрик выполняет в машинах ту же роль, что и кривошип с малым радиусом.

CAMBER = ВЫПУКЛОСТЬ (или ВЫГНУТОСТЬ, или НАРОСТ, или НАПЛЫВ, или КАП, или ПРОГИБ) – (1) Camber is an upward vertical displacement built into a truss or glued-laminated beam to offset deflection. / в ферме или в балке из склеенных слоёв для зачёта прогиба.

(2) Camber:- slightly arched form of container floors to strengthen the construction. / Лёгкая выпуклость пола контейнера для придачи прочности конструкции.

CAMBIC HORIZON = КАМБИЧЕСКИЙ ГОРИЗОНТ – Cambic Horizon is a subsurface soil horizon that has undergone marked alteration due to the soil-forming processes.

CAMBIUM = КАМБИЙ – Cambium is a layer of tissue giving rise to secondary growth in stems and roots by cell division. Seasonal growth within the cambium produces annual growth rings. The corky bark of the cork oak tree is formed from cambium cells. A thin layer of tissue between the bark and the wood in a tree which repeatedly subdivides to form a new wood and bark cells. / Под Камбием, от позднелатинского слова Cambium, означающее Обмен или Смена, понимается тонкая прослойка образовательной ткани между корой и основным стволом дерева, обеспечивающая за счёт повторного деления формирование новых клеток древесины и коры, и, соответственно, рост дерева в толщину. Сезонные изменения активности камбия обусловливают образование годичных колец древесины. Образовательная ткань в стеблях и корнях преимущественно двудольных и голосеменных растений, дающая начало вторичным проводящим тканям и обеспечивающая рост их в толщину. Прокамбий, словосложение от Латинского слова Pro, означающее Вместо или Вперёд, и слова Камбий, специализированные участки меристематической ткани растений, дающие начало первичным проводящим тканям.

CAMBRIC = КЭМБРИК (или БАТИСТ) – Cambric is a type of finely woven linen or cotton cloth which is specially treated to create a glossy, stiff appearance. True cambric can be difficult to find, as a result of the rising popularity of other textiles. When cambric can be found, it tends to be of poor quality. Consumers purchasing cambric for use in projects should look for tight, even weaving, a crisp texture, and a shiny upper side. A variation on cambric, chambray, is much more widely distributed. Both types of fabric are named after Cambrai, a city in Southern France which contributed to the development of cambric. To make cambric, cotton or linen is tightly woven so that it will have a smooth, even grain. Once finished, the fabric is run through hot rollers in a process called Calendaring, which tightens the fibers and aligns them in the same direction. The resulting fabric is glossy and stiff, often through repeated washings. Cambric of a lower grade may need to be retreated after time to regain its original properties. Cambric first appeared in the late 1500s, and it quickly became a popular textile for a wide range of applications. The stiff neck ruffs of the Elizabethans were made from cambric, as were many curtains, wall hangings, petticoats, and a variety of other textile goods. Cambric was also known as Batist, especially when it was used for embroidery and lacework. The fine fabric took well to embroidery projects, and many women produced astounding embroidery on cambric. The widespread availability of other textiles and new manufacturing processes caused cambric to decline in popularity in the 1900s. However, chambray, a variation on cambric, continued to be popular. Traditional chambray is made by weaving colored threads through a white weft, somewhat more loosely than cambric is woven. The resulting chambray fabric is not calendared, so it stays soft, supple, and smooth. Chambray is often used to make shirts, which are typically designed to be loose fitting and comfortable. Some sewing supply companies still carry cambric. Chambray is readily available in a wide range of colors, although blue chambray is the most common. Cambric garments are very difficult to find, expect in vintage stores, or in the form of costumes which are not intended for extended wear. The cambric used in these garments is often of poor quality, unfortunately, leading many people to confuse cambric with low quality fabrics. Chambray shirts are readily available in many department stores. See also Chambray. Cambric is a lightweight cotton cloth used as fabric for lace and needlework. It is firm and closely woven and treated to product glossiness on one side. Cambric or Batiste, one of the finest and most dense kinds of cloth, is a lightweight plain weave cloth, originally from Cambrai, woven in greige, then bleached and piece-dyed, often glazed or calendered. Initially made of linen (flax), then cotton in the XIX century, it is also called Batiste. Cambric is used for linens, shirtings, handkerchieves and as fabric for lace and needlework. Cambric was originally a kind of fine white plain-weave linen cloth made at or near Cambrai. The word comes from Kameryk or Kamerijk, the Flemish name of Cambrai, which became part of France in 1677. The word is attested since 1530. It is a synonym of the French word Batiste, itself attested since 1590. Batiste itself comes from the Picard batiche, attested since 1401, derivation derived from the old French battre for bowing wool. The modern form batiste or baptiste comes from a popular merge with the surname Baptiste, pronounced Batisse, as indicated by the use of the expressions thoile batiche (1499) and toile de baptiste (1536) for the same fabric. The alleged invention of the fabric, around 1300, by a weaver called Baptiste or Jean-Baptiste Cambray or Chambray, from the village of Castaing in the peerage of Marcoing, near Cambrai, has no historic ground. Cambric was a finer quality and more expensive than lawn (from the French Laune, initially a plain-weave linen fabric from the city of Laon in France). Denoting a geographic origin from the city of Cambrai or its surroundings (Cambresis in French), cambric is an exact equivalent of the French Cambrésine, a very fine, almost sheer white linen plain-weave fabric, to be distinguished from cambrasine, a fabric comparable to the French lawn despite its foreign origin. Cambric is also close to chambray (from a French regional variant of Cambrai, a name which ‘also comes from Cambrai, the French city, where the material was originally made of linen yarn’. Chambray (also spelled Chambrai) appears in North American English in the early XIX century. Though the term generally refers to a cotton plain weave with a colored warp and a white weft, close to gingham, ‘silk chambray’ seems to have coexisted. Chambray was often produced during this period by the same weavers producing gingham. White linen cambric or batiste from Cambrai, noted for its weight and luster, was ‘preferred for ecclesiastical wear, fine shirts, underwear, shirt frills, cravats, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, and infant wear’. Technical use sometime introduced a difference between cambric and batiste, the latter being of a lighter weight and a finer thread count. Chambray, though the same type of fabric, had a colored warp and a white weft, though it could be ‘made from any color as you may wish, in the

warp, and also in the filling; only have them differ from each other. In the XVIII century, after the prohibition of imports in England of French cambrics, with the development of the import of Indian cotton fabrics, similar cotton fabrics, such as nainsook, from the Hindi nainsukh (eyes delight), became popular. These fabrics, initially called Scotch Cambrics to distinguish them from the original French cambrics, came to be referred to as Cotton Cambrics or Batistes. Some authors increased the confusion with the assumption the word batiste could come from the Indian fabric bastas. In the XIX century, the terms Cambric and Batiste gradually lost their association with linen, implying only different kind of fine plain-weave fabrics with a glossy finish. In 1907, a fine cotton batist had 100 ends per inch in the finished fabric, while a cheap-grade, less than 60. In the XIX century, with the development of the interest for color shirts, cambric was also woven in colors, such as the pink fabric used by Charvet for a corsage, reducing the difference between cambric and chambray. Moreover, the development and rationalization of mechanical weaving led to the replacement, for chambray, of colored warp and white weft by the opposite, white warp and colored weft, which allowed for longer warps. Cambric is a soft, white, closely woven, cotton or cotton blend fabric that has been calendered on the right side to give it a slight gloss. Cambric is used extensively for handkerchiefs. Cambric is a closely woven, plain weave, white fabric that is finished with a slightly glossy surface. The fabric is traditionally made from cotton or linen, but can be made from any fiber. It was formerly used in underwear and handkerchiefs, but today its major uses are to reinforce book bindings and to upholster the underside of chairs and sofas. Very low count, heavily sized glazed cambric is used for costuming. Cambric:- a plain weave construction, Cambric fabric is also calendered (passed between rollers under heat and pressure) to give the surface a shine. Originally made in Cambrai, France. Cambric:- soft, closely woven, light. Either bleached or piece dyed. Highly mercerized, lint free. Calendered on the right side with a slight gloss. Lower qualities have a smooth bright finish. Similar to batiste but is stiffer and fewer slubs. Launders very well. Has good body, sews and finishes well. Originally made in Cambria, France of linen and used for Church embroidery and table linens. Cambric, or Cambrick, a species of very fine white linen, first made at Cambray, in French Flanders, whence it derives its appellation. It is now (1850's) produced, of an equally good quality, in Great Britain. / уточина. от Французского слова Лон (Laune), первоначально означающее льняная ткань полотняного переплетения из города Ляон или Лан (Laon) во Франции). Камбрэ (Cambrai). Камэрик (Kameryk). Жан Батист (Jean-Babtiste). Камбрэзи (Cambresis). Камбрезин (Cambrésine). Шамбрэ (Chambray) Шамбрэ (Chambrai). Шарвэ (Charvet). туаль дё баптист (toile de baptiste).

CAM–DOOR LOCK = КУЛАЧКОВАЯ СИСТЕМА ДВЕРНОГО ЗАПОРА – Cam-Door Lock:- locking bar which secures container doors when closed. / Запирающий стержень, который закрепляет двери контейнера при их закрытии.

CAMEL = ВЕРБЛЮЖЬЕ (или ВЕРБЛЮД) – Camel:- a light yellowish brown. / от Латинского Camelus Bactrianus.

CAMEL = КАМЕЛЬ – Camel (maritime term):- a wooden float placed between a vessel and a dock acting as a fender. / Камель; судоподъёмный понтон; понтонный или бревенчатый плавучий кранец.

CAMELID = КАМЕЛИД (или ВЕРБЛЮДОВЫЕ) – Camelid is any animal that comes from the Camel Family. Obviously Camels, but also Alpaca and Llama. / Под Верблюдовыми понимается семейство парнокопытных животных отряда мозоленогих. Происходят из Северной Америки, откуда распространились в Южную Америку и Восточное полушарие. 2 рода:- верблюды и ламы.

CAMEL'S HAIR = ВЕРБЛЮЖЬЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Camel's Hair is a natural fiber obtained from the hair of the Bactrian Camel, a two-humped pack-carrying species. The fiber is used primarily in coats, sweaters, and suits. Camel's Hair comes from the soft lustrous underhair of the Bactrian, a two humped, pack-carrying Species of Camel. The fabric is fawn to brown in color. Because it is a luxury fabric and therefor very expensive, Camel's hair is nowadays very often blended with other fibers, sometimes sheep's wool, sometime manmade acrylic fibers. Camel's Hair is the soft, fine natural fiber attained from the underhair of the camel. Used for Oriental rugs, painter's brushes and coats. Camel Hair is a hair from the Camel. Sometimes blended with wool or imitated in wool. Twill or plain weave. Underhair is best. It is light weight, lustrous and soft. It ranges from a light tan to a brownish-black color. Usually left its natural tones but can be dyed-usually navy and some red. It has quite a long nap and is warm. Better grades are expensive. Sometimes blended with wool to reduce the cost and increase the wear. All wool Camel hair is not as lustrous and is spongy. Can have either a rich nap or a flat finish. Wears fairly well, particularly if blended. Camel's Hair is a hair from the two-humped Bactrian Camel, which is softer, lighter in weight and more fragile than wool. It provides warmth without weight, it never wrinkles and is water repellent. Camel Hair:- The Animal:- The two-humped Bactrian Camel (Camelus Bactrianus) is native to the steppes of Eastern and Central Asia. The current herd size is estimated at 1.4 million animals. The Camel's fine inner down is combed away, shorn or collected during the 6–8 weeks moulting season. An adult Camel yields about 5 to 10 kg of fleece per year. The Fiber:- The fine down fiber of the Bactrian Camel averages around 20 microns in diameter and varies in length from 2.5 to 12.5 cm. Baby Camel hair, which can measure as little as 16 microns (on a par with fine Cashmere), is the softest and most prized. Owing to its quality and scarcity, Camel hair is used in luxury textiles. Camel:- The best quality Camel yarn is spun on drop spindles by women in nomadic households of Mongolia and Inner Mongolia, China. Uses Of Camel Hair:- In Mongolia, Camel hair is used by nomadic herders to make yurts, winter clothing and carpets. Exported yarns are used for production of a wide range of garments – overcoats, suits, coats, blazers, jackets and sweaters – and winter accessories such as gloves, caps and scarves. Since it is a premium fiber, Camel hair is usually blended with wool to make it more economical. Nylon is sometimes used with virgin quality Camel hair in hosiery and other knitted products, while Camel/Cashmere blends are targeted at the luxury market. Producers:- The best quality Camel yarn is produced by nomadic households in Mongolia and Inner Mongolia, China, where women spin the collected hair on drop spindles. Other significant producers are Afghanistan and Iran. Owing to lack of infrastructure, only very limited quantities of Camel hair reach international markets. Production And Trade:- Statistics on world production of Camel hair are very limited. In the 1990s, production in China was estimated at about 2 000 tons, more than half of it from Inner Mongolia, while exports totalled around 500 tons. / Найлан (Nylon).

CAMERA LUCIDA = КАМЕРА ЛЮСИДА – Camera Lucida is a microscope with an attached mirror-like device that enables one to illustrate accurately objects seen through.

CAMISE = КАМИЗ – Camise is a light loose long-sleeved shirt, gown, or tunic. / Длинная мужская рубаха.

CAMISOLE = КАМИСОУЛ (или КАМИЗОЛЬ, или КОФТА, или НОЧНАЯ КОФТА) – Camisole is a short negligee jacket for women; a short sleeveless garment for women. / .

CAMLET = КАМЛИТ (или КЭМЛОТ) – Camlet is a medieval Asian fabric of Camel hair or Angora wool; a European fabric of silk and wool; a fine lustrous woolen. A garment made of camlet fabric, namely a fine lustrous woolen made of Camel hair, Angora wool, or silk.

CAM METABOLISM = МЕТАБОЛИЗМ МТК – CAM Metabolism (Crassulacean Acid Metabolism) is a metabolic adaptation allowing temporary storage of carbon-dioxide as C-4 organic acids (e.g., malate, aspartate) and later release of carbon-dioxide, by decarboxylation of these acids, for fixation into sugars. This allows uptake of carbon-dioxide during the cool nights, when water loss by transpiration is relatively low, while providing a store of carbon-dioxide for photosynthesis during the day. C-4 metabolism is typical of Agaves, Cactaceae, Crassulaceae and tropical grasses and can support high rates of growth under optimum conditions. / Метаболизм МКК (Метаболизм Крассулацианової Кислоты). Метаболизм МТК – метаболизм толстянковых кислот. , Кактусовых

(Cactaceae), . Под Метаболизмом, от Греческого слова Metabolē, означающее Перемена или Превращение, понимается обмен . САМ-Метаболизм – метаболизм карбоновых кислот по типу толстянковых (по начальным буквам Английских слов crassulacean acid metabolism).

CAMOUFLAGE = КАМУФЛЯЖ – Camouflage is an adaptation where the color of an organism's body blends with the background. / Под Камуфляжем, от Французского слова Camouflage, понимается способ маскировки, при котором на маскируемый предмет (объект) наносятся пятна, полосы различной формы и цвета. Камуфляж изменяет внешний вид и искажает контуры предмета.

CAMPANULATE = КАМПАНУЛЬНОЕ (или КОЛОКОЛЬЧАТОЕ, или КОЛОКОЛЬЧИКОВИДНОЕ) – Campanulate:- bell shaped, applied to the shape of a flower. / Кампанула – декоративный колокольчик. Колоколообразное.

CAMPBELL = КЭМПБЭЛ (или ПОХОДНЫЙ КОЛОКОЛ, или ХХ) – Campbell is a tartan made of green stripes on a blue ground, crossed with darker blue, narrower stripes. The blue ground is also crossed with darker blue, narrow stripes.

CAMPS = CUMULATIVE AUCTION MARKET PREFERRED STOCKS

CAMP SHIRT = ВЫПЕНДРЁЖНАЯ СОРОЧКА – Camp Shirt is a woman's shirt having a notched collar and often patch pockets.

CAMPYLOTROPOUS = КАМПИЛОТРОПНОЕ (или СОГНУТОЕ) – Campylotropous:- used with reference to an ovule or seed. So curved as to bring the apex and base nearly together. Horseshoe shaped. / Например, согнутая семяпочка.

CAN = ТАЗ – Can is:- (1) a cylindrical container, about 3 feet high and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, that is used to collect sliver delivered by a card, drawing frame, etc. (2) See also Drying Cylinders. In spinning process, a composition fiber wall and metal bottom, open-top, cylindrical can used to hold sliver or similar stock. The coiler can is found at the delivery end of the card, comber, drawing frame, etc. The can revolves when in action and is equipped with an automatic stop-motion when full. The sliver as it comes from the doffer roller in a weblike formation is then led to the coiler attachments, condensed to a sliver form, and deposited into the coiler can, which rests on a revolving plate at the delivery end of the frame. / со съёмного барабана . Цилиндр с дном для укладки ленты из ленточной машины в прядильном производстве.

CANADENSIS = КАНАДЭНСИС (или КАНАДСКОЕ) – Canadensis:- from Canada, or sometimes more loosely applied to originating from the northeastern USA. / .

CANADIAN CONTROLLED PRIVATE COMPANY = КАНАДСКАЯ КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ ЧАСТНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Canadian Controlled Private Company (CCPC) is a special kind of company, i.e. it has certain tax ramifications. It is a private company that does not list its shares for trading on a recognized stock exchange and the company is not controlled (by shareholders or by agreement) in any way by non-Canadians. Note that a very large company can be a CCPC.

THE CANADIAN VENTURE EXCHANGE = КАНАДСКАЯ ВЕНЧУРНАЯ БИРЖА – The Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX) was formed in late 1999 through the merging of the junior exchanges in Canada, i.e. the Vancouver Stock Exchange, the Alberta Stock Exchange, and various 'parts' of the other, more senior exchanges (the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange) as well as the CDN, Canadian Dealing Network (which really isn't a stock exchange but is more like the OTC-BB in the USA, i.e. a market for 'unlisted' stocks). The vision for the CDNX was to be the exchange for venture (i.e. young, emerging) companies. The CDNX listed (in 3 different categories) smaller, emerging companies such as junior technology ventures. In early 2002, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) acquired the CDNX and renamed it the TSX-V, for TSX-Venture Exchange (TSX-V (short for the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange)), with its head office in Toronto.

CANARIENSIS = КАНАРИЭНСИС (или КАНАРСКОЕ) – Canariensis(-e):- from the Canary Islands. / На Латинском языке Канариэнсис означает Канарское или из Канарских Островов.

CANARY–STAINED WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ С ЯРКО–ЖЁЛТЫМИ ПЯТНАМИ – Canary-Stained Wool is a yellowish coloration in the wool which cannot be removed by ordinary scouring methods. May be caused by bacterial growth or urine staining.

CANARY YELLOW = ЖЁЛТАЯ КАНАРЕЙКА (или КАНАРЕЕЧНО–ЖЁЛТОЕ, или ЯРКО–ЖЁЛТОЕ) – Canary Yellow:- a light to a moderate or vivid yellow.

CANCELABLE INSURANCE = РАСТОРГАЕМОЕ (или ОТМЕНЯЕМОЕ, или АННУЛИРУЕМОЕ) СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Cancelable Insurance is the insurance that may be canceled, at any time, by the insured party or by the insurance company. Aside from life insurance, most insurance policies can easily be. If the insurer cancels the policy, it must first give notice and must also refund prepaid premium on a pro rata basis. Before canceling an insurance policy, the insured party must make sure that he or she has replacement insurance coverage that is already confirmed. If there is no replacement coverage, the insured party can go completely uncovered for a period of time. One good reason for making certain of replacement coverage is that the insured party could face a situation in which certain medical conditions that developed during the prior health insurance coverage are excluded from coverage under the new insurance as 'preexisting conditions'. This is why it is essential to thoroughly research a new policy before the old one is canceled.

CANCELABLE POLICY = РАСТОРГАЕМЫЙ (или ОТМЕНЯЕМЫЙ, или АННУЛИРУЕМЫЙ) ПОЛИС – Cancelable Policy is a Policy that may be terminated either by the insured party or the insurance company (the insurer) at any time. Except life insurance, practically all types of insurance coverage is easily cancelable. If the insured cancels, the insurer will charge the higher premium rate (applicable to short-term policies) on the period already covered. If the insurer cancels, it must give the period of notice required in the policy and must refund prepaid premium on a pro rata basis. Cancelable Policy is a policy which may be terminated by the company or the insured by proper notification sent to the other party according to terms set forth in the policy. Cancelable Policy is a type of insurance policy that may be canceled by the insured or the insurer at any time, as long as the other person is notified according to the terms and conditions set forth in the policy, and the appropriate time is allowed during the notification process. / Полис, который может быть прекращён компанией или застрахованным лицом посредством должного извещения, направленного другой стороне в соответствии со сроками, установленными в данном полисе.

CANCELED = НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (или ОТМЕНЁННОЕ, или АННУЛИРОВАННОЕ) – In the US trademark law, Canceled:- trademark registration is no longer active. It may be due to the registrant's failure to file the required continued use affidavit under Section 8 of the Trademark Act, to a cancellation proceeding at the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board or to the outcome of a civil court action.

CANCELED BILL OF LADING = НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (или ОТМЕНЁННЫЙ, или АННУЛИРОВАННЫЙ) КОНОСАМЕНТ – A Canceled Bill Of Lading is documentation that cancels a bill of lading in process. A canceled bill of lading is not the same as a voided bill of lading, which usually consists of combining at least two more bill of lading to an existing order in process. Canceled Bill of Lading

is:- a B/L status; used to cancel a processed B/L; usually per shipper's request; different from voided B/L. Canceled Bill Of Lading is a voided bill of lading. This is a B/L canceled on behalf of the cosignor.

CANCELED CLAIM = НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ (или ОТМЕНЁННАЯ, или АННУЛИРОВАННАЯ) ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ – In the US patent law, a Canceled Claim is a claim that is canceled or deleted. 'Canceled' is the status identifier that should be used when a claim is canceled in an application.

CANCELING ORDER = АННУЛИРУЮЩЕЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ОТМЕНЯЮЩЕЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Canceling Order is an order that deletes a customer's previous order. Cancelling Order is an order that cancels a previous order. / Аннулирующее Распоряжение – распоряжение, которое удаляет предыдущее распоряжение заказчика.

CANCELLATION = АННУЛИРОВАНИЕ (или АННУЛЯЦИЯ, или ОТМЕНА, или РАСТОРЖЕНИЕ) – (1) Cancellation is a request by the sender of the original message to cancel the original transaction. See also Reversal. Annulling an entry (reversing entry).

(2) Cancellation is a voiding of an agreement, either in due course (such as the discharge of a bill of exchange or the payment of a check) or by defacement or mutilation of a document.

(3) Cancellation is a termination of a policy before it is due to expire. Cancellation:- (a) run-off basis means that the liability of the reinsurer under policies, which became effective under the treaty prior to the cancellation date of such treaty, shall continue until the expiration date of each policy; (b) cut-off basis means that the liability of the reinsurer under policies, which became effective under the treaty prior to the cancellation date of such treaty, shall cease with respect to losses resulting from accidents taking place on and after said cancellation date. Usually the reinsurer will return to the company the unearned premium portfolio, unless the treaty is written on an earned premium basis.

CANCELLATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ АННУЛИРОВАНИИ (или ОГОВОРКА О РАСТОРЖЕНИИ) – Cancellation Clause is a clause in an insurance contract which permits an insurer and/or an insured to cancel the contract before it is due to expire. The clause may provide for a return of premium in respect of the unused portion of the policy.

CANCELLATION OF SECURITIES = АННУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ (или ОТМЕНА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ, или ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ) – Cancellation Of Securities is a legally prescribed procedure for declaring lost securities invalid. This improves the position of the owner of the securities by reinstating him with the same rights he had before the securities were lost. Only a court can declare securities invalid.

CANCELLATION PROCEEDING = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО АННУЛИРОВАНИЮ (или ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ЗА ОТМЕНОЙ) – In the US trademark law, a Cancellation Proceeding is a proceeding before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in which the plaintiff seeks to cancel an existing registration of a mark. The proceeding may only be filed after issuance of a registration. A petition for cancellation may be filed by any person who believes that he or she is or will be damaged by the registration of the mark. / В законодательстве о товарных знаках, производство или слушание перед Советом по Судебным Разбирательствам и Аппеляциям по Товарным Знакам, в/на котором истец обращается за аннулированием существующей регистрации товарного знака. Это производство или слушание может быть проведено только после выдачи регистрации. Петиция об аннулировании может быть написана любым лицом, которое считает, что регистрации этого знака ущемляет или будет ущемлять его интересы.

CANDIDA = КАНДИДА (или БЕЛАЯ (ТОГА)) – Candida is the Latin name for a genus of fungal species which often causes yeast infections. Candida:- white. Candida is a Latin word which means Clear and White, with the whiteness of pure quartz rather than the whiteness of chalk (albus). / Под Тога, от Латинского слова Toga, от Tego, означающее Покрываю, понимается верхняя белая одежда граждан Древнего Рима, длинный плащ, обычно из белой шерсти.

CANDLE = СВЕЧА – Candle, from Latin Candela, a taper of tallow, wax, or sper-maceti, the wick of which is commonly of several threads of cotton spun and twisted together.

CANDLE = XX – Candle:- this refers to the stiffened fat on an unwashed fleece. Not a pleasing condition for hand spinners and often a condition when fleeces sit for years waiting to be spun.

CANDLE CHARTS = СВЕЧНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – In visual analysis of charts, Candle Charts are a type of chart that consists of four major prices:- open, high, low, and close. The body of the candlestick bar is formed by the opening and closing prices. To indicate that the opening is higher than closing, the body of the bar is left blank. If the market closes below its opening, the body is filled. Also known as Candlestick Charts. A form of Japanese charting that has become popular in the West. A narrow line (shadow) shows the day's price range. A wider body marks the area between the open and the close. If the close is above the open, the body is white (not filled); if the close is below the open, the body is black (filled). Candle Charts:- a charting method developed by the Japanese in which each period is displayed with either a white rectangle or a black rectangle depending on whether the close is higher or lower than the open. The advantage to this type of chart is a visual picture concerning that period's activity. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Свечные Графики основаны на Японском методе построения графиков. Свечные или Подсвечные Графики используют те же самые данные, что и Штриховые Графики, для каждого временного интервала. Разница заключается лишь в способе отображения этих данных. Толстая часть свечной линии называется собственно телом. Оно отображает ценовой диапазон между ценами открытия и закрытия для того или иного штриха соответствующего временного интервала. Светлое тело свечи или подсвечника возникает, когда цена закрытия выше цены открытия. В свою очередь, тёмное тело свечи или подсвечника возникает, когда цена закрытия ниже цены открытия. Тонкие линии над и/или под собственно телом называются тенями. Эти тени отображают ценовые экстремумы для того или иного штриха соответствующего временного интервала. Вершина верхней тени является максимумом штриха, а нижний уровень нижней тени является минимумом этого штриха. Настоящее тело – это сама сущность движения цены. Тени обычно рассматриваются в качестве второстепенных флуктуаций (колебаний) цены. Такие графики добавляют новое измерение и цвет в простой штриховой график. Сегмент штриха, который показывает диапазон между ценами открытия и закрытия, представлен двухмерным телом, а его продолжения к максимуму и минимуму изображены в виде линий или теней. Сутки, когда цены открытия и закрытия находятся вблизи суточного максимума или минимума, будут иметь протяжённое тело, тогда как сутки с незначительной разницей между ценами открытия и закрытия будут иметь короткое тело. Белый цвет тела указывает, что цена закрытия выше цены открытия, чёрный цвет – цена закрытия ниже цены открытия; хотя в зависимости от разработчика цвет может быть, например, зелёным и красным.

CANDLE FILTER = СВЕЧНОЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ФИЛЬТР ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОЙ ФОРМЫ ИЗ ПОРИСТОГО МАТЕРИАЛА) – Candle Filter is a small filter interposed between the spinning pump and spinning jet to effect final filtration of the spinning solution prior to extrusion. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

CANDLESTICK = ПОДСВЕЧНИК – Candlestick or Candles is a charting method used to display open, high, low and closing prices for a security, it uses the top and bottom of its bar to indicate high and low prices of the time frame indicated. Candle basics:- for those not

familiar with the details of candlestick charting, it's important to go over the fundamentals. The difference between the open and the close is called the 'Real Body' of the candlestick. The higher of these values creates the upper extreme of the real body, and the lower of these values creates the lower extreme. The amount the stock rose in price above the real body is called the Upper Shadow. The amount that the stock fell below the real body is called the Lower Shadow. If the candle is green or white, it means the lower extreme is defined by the opening price and that the stock's price rose during the period being charted. If the candle is red or black, then the lower extreme identifies the closing price, and the stock fell during the period. Candles may be created for any time period:- Monthly, weekly, hourly or even a minute. Regardless of the time frame, candlesticks should not be judged in isolation; traders should always look for follow-up action to confirm any signals during the following applicable period. / Японские Свечи:- график, используемый для рассмотрения колебания цен на данном рынке. Используя этот метод, можно увидеть самый высокий курс, самый низкий курс, курс на момент открытия и курс на момент закрытия торгов для определённого периода времени.

CANDLESTICK CHARTS = ПОДСВЕЧНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – Candlestick Charts are based on a Japanese charting method. Candlestick charts use the same data points as bar charts for each time interval. The difference lies in the way the data is represented. The thick part of the candlestick line is called the Real Body. It represents the range between that bar's opening price and closing price. An Up Candlestick occurs when the close is higher than the open; a Down Candlestick occurs when the close is lower that the open. The thin lines above and/or below the real body are close is lower that the open. The thin lines above and/or below the real body are the shadows. These shadows represent the bar's price extremes. The peak of the upper shadow is the high of the bar and the bottom of the lower shadow is the low of the bar. The real body is the essential price movement. The shadows are usually considered as extraneous price fluctuations. Also known as Candle Charts. Candlestick Charts are one of the most powerful technical analysis tools in the trader's toolkit. They are also one of the most prevalent. Most technical analysis programs use candlesticks as the default mode of charting. Used correctly, candlesticks can give a signal in advance of much other market action. They can be a leading indicator of market activity. But familiarity doesn't necessarily breed expertise. There are perhaps more than 100 individual candlesticks and candlestick patterns. This is a daunting amount of information for a trader to understand and apply. As with most things, some candlestick patterns are more useful than others. Here, we will take a look at some of the most viable for stock traders. These are candlestick patterns that experience shows have the most relevance to making consistently profitable trading decisions. Used correctly, they should increase the accuracy of your predictions. / Известны также как Свечные Графики (Candle Charts).

CANDLE WATER TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ВОДЫ XX – Candle Water Temperature is the temperature of the water surrounding the candle filter or within the heating jacket during fiber extrusion. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

CANDLEWICK = СВЕЧНОЙ ФИТИЛЬ – Candlewick is a thick and mellow yarn used to form tufts by pulling it through a base fabric and then cutting it. The term Candlewick is also used for the fabric made by this method. Candlewick:- a soft cotton embroidery yarn.

CANDLEWICK FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ИЗ СВЕЧНЫХ ФИТИЛЕЙ – Candlewick Fabric is an unbleached muslin base fabric used to produce a chenille-like fabric by applying candlewick (heavy-plied yarn) loops and cutting the loops to give a fuzzy effect. Candlewick Fabric is an unbleached muslin bed sheeting (also called Kraft Muslin) used as a base fabric on which a chenille effect is formed by application of canlewick (heavy plied yarn) loops, which are then cut to give the fuzzy effect and cut yarn appearance of true chenille yarn. May be uncut also. (True chenille is a cotton, wool, silk, or rayon yarn which has a pile protruding all around at slight angles adn stimulates a caterpillar. Chenille is the French word for caterpillar). Used for bedspreads, drapes, housecoats, beach wear.

CANDY = КЭНДИ – Candy is a traditional weight unit of South Asia. The candy was quite variable, generally within the range 500 to 800 pounds (225 to 365 kilograms). In the international cotton trade, the candy was generally equal to exactly 7 (British) hundredweight, which is 784 pounds or 355.62 kilograms. / Кэнди – традиционная мера веса в Южной Азии. Значение кэнди в разных странах было абсолютно разным, колеблясь в пределах от 500 до 800 фунтов (225–365 килограмм). В международной торговле хлопком, кэнди, в основном, был точно равен 7 (Британским) хандредвейтам, составляющим 784 фунта или 355.62 килограмм.

CANDYING = ЗАСАХАРИВАНИЕ – Candying is a hardening caused by an excessively dry atmosphere, e.g., on dried fruits. / Затвердевание или упрочнение, вызванное чрезмерно жаркой атмосферой, например, на высохших плодах (фруктах).

CANE = ЛОЗА – Cane is a long woody pliable stem arising from the ground. / Под Лозой понимается удлинённый стебель (побег) или ветвь некоторых растений, Винограда, Ивы. Лозой также называют всё растение винограда, что неправильно.

CANESCENCE = СЕДОВАТОСТЬ – Canescence is a dense covering of very fine white or gray short hair.

CANNAGE = XX – Cannage or Tear Drop or Teariness:- short elliptical deviations of one or more adjoining picks, leading to local differences in light reflection in a fabric having a plain or other simple weave and a continuous-filament warp. This defect is often caused by the warp being too heavily sized, or the warp tension being too low during weaving, or by variations in the configuration of the weft yarns. / Переплетение; Раздвижка; Неровная Поверхность Ткани (cannage; tear drop; teariness):- порок ткани; небольшие эллиптические отклонения от одной или более смежных уточных нитей, что приводит к локальным различиям в отражении цвета ткани, имеющей гладкое или другое простое переплетение и филаментарную нить основы. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается слишком аппретированной основой или слишком низким натяжением основы во время процесса ткачества или изменениями конфигурации уточной пряжи.

CANOLA = КЭНОЛЭ – Canola, originally a syncopated form of the abbreviation 'Can.O., L-A.' (Canadian Oilseed, Low-Acid) that was used by the Manitoba government to label the seed during its experimental stages, is now a tradename for 'double low' (low erucic acid and low glucosinolate) rapeseed. Sometimes the 'Canola-quality' label is affixed to other varieties as well. See also Rapeseed. Canola is a name applied to edible oilseed rape. This plant belongs to the Mustard Family along with 3 000 other Species. Close relatives of this crop have been cultivated for food since the earliest recordings of man. Rapeseed has been important to Europe since the XIII century as a source of food and oil for fuel. Rapeseed production became popular in North America during World War II as a source of lubricants. Its oil has the property of adhering well to moist metal, making it an ideal lubricant for marine engines. The name 'Canola' was registered in 1979 by the Western Canadian Oilseed Crushers Association to describe 'double-low' varieties. Double low indicates that the processed oil contains less than 2% erucic acid and the meal less than 3 mg/g of glucosinolates. Erucic acid is a fatty acid that has been related to heart disease. Glucosinolates have breakdown products that are toxic to animals. Both characteristics make rapeseed products poor candidates for animal consumption. In the early 1960s, Canadian plant breeders isolated single lines free of erucic acid and began programs to develop double low varieties. Today annual worldwide production of canola is approximately 7.5 million tons on 4 million acres. Canada accounts for 15% of the world production and the European Economic Community for nearly 17%. The United States produces less than 1% of the world production. Minnesota and North Dakota are the major US production states with about 20 000 acres. Canola ranks 5th in production among the world's oilseed crops following Soybeans, Sunflowers, Peanuts and cottonseed. Like Soybean, Canola contains both high oil content as well as high protein content. It contains about 40% oil and 23% protein compared to 20 and 40%, respectively, for soybean. Like Soybean, when the oil is crushed out, it leaves a high

quality, high protein (37%) feed concentrate which is highly palatable to livestock. Commercial Varieties of Canola were developed from two Species; Brassica Napus (Argentine type) and Brassica Campestris (Polish type). Both Species of Canola produce seed that is high in polyunsaturated fatty acids (oleic, linoleic, and linolenic). Another potential for Canola is as an annual forage. Historically, it was used as a forage for field-raised swine and poultry. Canola can produce 1.0 to 2.0 tons of dry matter per acre in a single season. A study conducted in Kansas found winter rapeseed forage to have crude protein of 21–33%, compared to 24% for winter Wheat foliage. Both fall and spring seeded types of canola are available. Canola growth is characterized by six main growth stages. Much of the management of this crop is related to the length of time and plant characteristics within each of these stages. Stage 0 is preemergence. The germinating seedling may take from 4 to 10 days to emerge. During this time it is susceptible to many soil borne pathogens. In Canada, seed protectant fungicides are often used on spring types, however effective materials have not been registered for use in the United States. Speed of emergence depends on soil temperature and moisture, seed soil contact, and depth of planting. Stage I is the seedling stage where the very young plant has just emerged from the soil. Cotyledons are pushed through the soil surface by an active hypocotyl. At this stage, the seedling is still vulnerable to many soil pathogens, and to Flea Beetle infestation. Both pests are detrimental to stand establishment. Since the early canola crop is a poor competitor, it is extremely important to get a good stand. Stage 2 is the rosette stage characterized by an increasing leaf area index. Spring Canola will remain in this vegetative stage for several weeks. Winter Canola also stays in this stage for several weeks in the spring. Near the end of Stage 2, the crop is nearing its maximum leaf area index and at that point is a much better competitor. Increasing day length and temperatures initiate bolting and the beginning of Stage 3, the bud stage. The plants reach their maximum leaf area index at this time along with 30 to 60% of its total dry matter. A large accumulation of foliage is required to provide adequate sugars during flowering and pod fill. Flowering begins Stage 4 and continues for 14 to 21 days. Three to five flowers open per day and 40 to 55% of the flowers that open will develop pods. Ripening, or Stage 5, begins when the petals fall from the last formed flower on the main stem. Pod fill is complete 35 to 45 days after flower initiation, and the seeds contain about 40% moisture at this point. The crop is considered ripe and ready for swathing when 30 to 40% of the seed from pods on the main stem have turned color. Spring varieties of B. napus mature 74 to 140 days after seeding and B. campestris in 66 to 111 days. Canola is widely adapted, particularly to the cool extremes of the temperate zones. Minimum temperatures for growth have been reported to be near 32 °F. The crop will germinate and emerge with soil temperatures at 41 °F but the optimum is 50 °F. Winter annual varieties are grown where adequate snow covers or mild winters are common. The crop has been produced successfully in Michigan without benefit of snow cover. Planting date has a dramatic effect on survival however. Canola does best on medium textured, well drained soils. The crop is tolerant of a soil pH as low as 5.5 and saline conditions. Because of its tolerance to salinity, canola has been used as the first crop on newly drained dikes in the Netherlands. Canola requires approximately 16 to 18 inches of water through its growing season, with 8 to 8.3 inches used by annual varieties in July near flower and pod fill. White mold (Sclerotinia stem rot) can be a serious disease after flowering in seasons with cool, moist growing conditions. Infection occurs when dropped petals contact the stem and spores germinate on the dead petals. Bleached stem lesions occur around the initial infection, then white mold and black fungal bodies grow inside and outside the stem. Sudden wilting and premature dying of individual plants are usually the first noticeable symptoms. Since white mold is a problem in several other crops, its occurrence in Canola must be carefully monitored. Avoid planting Canola following such crops as soybeans and dry edible beans or sunflower. Many insects may infest Canola at various stages of its growth. Probably the greatest problem is caused by the flea beetle, a shiny black beetle about 10 to 15 mm long which attacks canola particularly at emergence, although it can be a problem later as well. Hot, sunny weather promotes feeding damage. Most growers control Flea Beetles with a granular insecticide mixed with the seed, but other seed-applied formulations and postemergence insecticides are also available. Seed-applied insecticides provide protection for about half as long as the granular materials. Flea Beetle has not been a problem with winter Canola types. Diamondback moth larvae can be a problem in dry years. The larvae are pale yellow to light green, 11 to 13 mm in length, and frequently hang by a spun thread. Larvae eat flowers and young pods, and peel older tissue. Seeds under peeled pods often fail to develop properly. Spraying with one of the recommended insecticides can be justified in situations where there are over 20 larvae per plant. Timely harvest of Canola is critical to prevent shattering. When pods first begin to yellow, the crop needs to be checked on a 3 to 4 day schedule. Harvest maturity can only be determined by observing the color of the seed. In canola that stands well, 30 to 40% of the seed on the main stem needs to be brownish-red in color prior to swathing. This corresponds to about 30 to 35% seed moisture. Canola does have a tendency to lodge, particularly with over-fertilization of susceptible Varieties. In severely lodged Canola, swathing should be done when 40 to 50% of the seed in exposed pods has turned color. Shattering can account for significant crop losses, therefore harvesting must not be delayed. Canola should be cut high on the stem and lightly pushed into the stubble with a windrower to prevent blowing. The crop is combined when it has dried to near 10% moisture. Direct combining with the use of a desiccant is possible in Canola that is standing well, but determining application time is difficult and field losses are higher. The cylinder speed should be set at 450–1 000 RPM and the cylinder concave clearance at 3/16 to 1/2 inch. Losses should be evaluated for further refinement of these adjustments. Canola that is to be stored for six months or more must be dried to near 8% moisture. Rapeseed must be handled and stored carefully. Tight storage bins are required. Seed can sweat in storage even at 9 to 20% moisture content. Inspection is required to prevent heating and spoilage in the bin. The small seed restricts air flow, so thin layers are necessary for drying wet seed. If much straw is present a scalper should be used to clean the crop. Yields of Canola in the upper Midwest have been extremely variable in recent studies. In Minnesota, yields have ranged from 150 to 2 500 lb/a with oil ranging from 39 to 47%. A test weight of 52 lb/bu is generally used for Canola. Studies conducted at several locations in Wisconsin have found yields of spring types ranging from 250 to 2 300 lb/a, while winter types frequently have not survived the Wisconsin winters. The term Canola was trademarked in 1978 by the Western Canadian Oilseed Crushers' Association to differentiate the new superior low-erucic acid and low-glucosinolate varieties and their products from older rapeseed varieties. The word Canola is derived from 'Canadian Oil, Low Acid' in 1978. In agriculture, Canola is a trademarked Cultivar of genetically engineered rapeseed variants from which rapeseed oil is obtained. Also known as Low Erucic Acid Rapeseed (LEAR) oil, Canola oil was initially bred in Canada by Keith Downey and Baldur Stefansson in the 1970s. Once considered a specialty crop in Canada, Canola has evolved into a major North American cash crop. Canada and the United States produce between 7 and 10 million metric tons of Canola seed per year. Preferred by food professionals and processors because of its nutritional profile and high smoke point, Canola oil has become even more valuable with high oleic varieties that reduce the need for hydrogenation. Exciting developments in the use of canola oil for biodiesel and lubricants are also underway. Canola seed (formerly rapeseed) futures began trading in Winnipeg in 1963 on the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange, now known as ICE Futures Canada, Inc.. Options on canola futures were introduced in 1991. Futures and options on futures are used by the domestic and global oilseeds industries to price and hedge transactions. Canola competes with palm oil, soybean oil, sunseed oil and other vegetable oils in the traditional foodstuffs market and in the emerging biodiesel market. As is the case with the ICE Futures US, Inc. Sugar No. 11 contract, Canola traders monitor food and energy markets simultaneously. Because this commodity is priced in Canadian Dollars (CAD) per metric tonne, canola traders may be exposed to a currency trade in addition to food and energy trades. Rapeseed is not a word that can be used in the place of canola. There are strict quality standards governing canola and products which do not meet government standards cannot use this trademarked term. Canola and Rapeseed are classes of the same botanical Family. The term Canola applies to Varieties that meet the Canola standards for low levels of erucic acid and glucosinolates. Production of Canola Varieties is widespread. Rapeseed

Varieties are produced in small volumes, usually under contract. Shipments and submitted samples of rapeseed must be clearly identified as rapeseed. Canola and rapeseed may be visually indistinguishable. However, their end uses are quite different. Canola is grown primarily in regions of Western Canada, with some acreage being planted in Ontario and the Pacific Northwest and North Central United States. Canola is also grown in other countries including Europe and Australia. The name 'Canola' is actually a contraction of Canadian Oil, Low Acid. It is a derivation from rapeseed, an oilseed whose name in turn derives from the Latin word 'Rapum' for Turnip. Rapeseed oil was used as an industrial lubricant in World War II, but was considered unsafe for human or livestock consumption due to its erucic acid and glucosinolate content. The first 'doublelow', or reduced erucic acid and glucosinolate plant was developed in 1974 by Dr. Baldur Stefansson at the University of Manitoba through plant breeding. Canola oil was added to the US Food and Drug Administration's Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) list in 1985. Today Canola oil is acknowledged as a premium vegetable oil for its low saturated fat content. This same feature also makes it a leading ingredient in biodiesel production in Europe, since Canola oil has the lowest cloud point of any competing vegetable oil. Canola is widely grown, with global production at around 43 million metric tons. The European Union (EU) has the largest production, followed by China and Canada. The EU and China are also among the world's leading importers, with Japan, Mexico, Pakistan and the USA also importing Canola. Canada is the world's largest exporter of Canola, with 66% of the market. This is why ICE Futures Canada's Canola futures correlate to world values. The Canola seed is approximately 40% oil by content. The residual canola meal is used as a highprotein additive in livestock feed mixes. / Англоязычное слово Кэнолэ (Canola) появилось в 1978 в результате сокращения от 'Канадский Масличный, Низко-Кислотный' Рапс. На Русском языке это выглядело бы как 'Канмнк'. первоначально Кэнолэ был выведен в Канаде Кэйтом Дауни и . Xxxxx (Dr. Baldur Stefansson).

CANOPY = (РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ) ПОКРОВ (или ПОЛОГ) – Canopy is the foliage of a cotton crop; said to be closed when plant growth of adjacent rows closes over and shades row middles; direct sunlight penetration between rows constitutes an opened canopy. Canopy is the foliage cover of a plant community especially woodland. Canopy:- The covering formed by the leaves of the plant population in a crop. Full canopy refers to the stage when the leaves of the plants in adjacent rows meet in the inter-row. / – листовой . Полог – самый верхний ярус ветвей дерева.

CANTAR = КАНТАР – Cantar is an English spelling for the Arab form of the quintal. In recent years, the cantar has been interpreted as a metric unit equal to 50 kilograms or 110.23 pounds. Traditional cantars tended to be a few percent larger than this. / Кантар – произносимое по-Английски, заимствованное у Арабов слово 'Квинтал' (Quintal). В последние года, кантар стал интерпретироваться в качестве метрической единицы, равной 50 килограммам или 110.23 фунтам. Однако традиционные кантары имеют тенденцию рассматриваться на несколько процентов выше этих значений.

CANTILEVER = КОНСОЛЬ – Cantilever is the part of a truss or structural member that extends beyond its support. / Часть фермы или конструкционного элемента или детали, которая . Под Консолью, от Французского слова Console, понимается выступ в стене или заделанная одним концом в стену балка, поддерживающая балкон, вазу, карниз, фигуру и тому подобное.

CANTON CRÊPE = КАНТОНСКИЙ КРЭП – Canton Crêpe is heavier than Crêpe de Chine with a slightly ribbed crêpe filling. It was originally made of silk in Canton, China. Today it is as well made of rayon or acetate. / Кантонский Крэп тяжелее Крэп дё Шина . уточина.

CANTON FLANNEL = КАНТОНСКАЯ ФЛАНЕЛЬ – Canton Flannel:- made of Cotton. Four harness warp-faced twill weave. The filling yarn is a very loosely twisted and soft and later brushed to produced a soft nap on the back, the warp is medium in size. The face is a twill. Heavy, warm, strong and absorbent. Named for Canton, China where it was first made. Comes bleached, unbleached, dyed, and some is printed. Used in interlinings, sleeping garments, linings, coverings, work gloves. Canton Flannel is a heavy cotton or cotton blend material with a twilled face and a napped back. The fabric's strength, warmth, and absorbance make it ideal for interlinings and sleeping garments. Canton Flanell is a heavy and warm cotton material. While it has a twilled surface there is a long soft nap on the back. It is named for Canton because that's where it was first made. Canton flanell is strong and absorbent. / уточная пряжа.

CANTOR EXCHANGE™ = КЭНТО ЭКСЧЭЙНДЬЖ™ – Cantor Exchange™ (CX) is the same as Cantor Futures Exchange, LP.

CANTOR FUTURES EXCHANGE, LP = КЭНТО ФЬЮЧЕЗ ЭКСЧЭЙНДЬЖ, ЭЛ.ПИ. – Cantor Futures Exchange, LP is an electronic, online marketplace where investors can buy and sell domestic (US) box office receipt contracts, also known as DBOR Contracts or Movie Futures. The exchange, approved by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission in April, 2010, allows investors to bet on how financially successful upcoming movie releases will be in theatres. The Cantor Exchange is similar to the Hollywood Stock Exchange (HSX) except that investors gain and lose real money. The exchange gets its name from its parent company, Cantor Fitzgerald, which also owns HSX. The Motion Picture Association of America, the Directors Guild of America and other major industry groups opposed the exchange, saying it created a risk of market manipulation and conflicts of interest. Supporters said it could help companies in the movie industry manage movie-production risk by hedging. Headquartered in New York, United States of America. Cantor Futures Exchange, LP (Cantor Exchange™) has been approved by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as a Designated Contract Market. Cantor Exchange™ establishes the rules of fair trading, offers the electronic trading platform for matching buyers and sellers, and supervises the trading practices of all participants in the market. Cantor Clearinghouse, LP (Cantor Clearinghouse), a sister company of Cantor Exchange™, has been approved by the CFTC as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization. Cantor Clearinghouse settles all trades between buyers and sellers on the Cantor Exchange and ensures the integrity of the marketplace. All Participants in Cantor Exchange™, once approved, automatically become Participants in Cantor Clearinghouse upon funding of their accounts. Cantor Exchange is a subsidiary of Cantor Fitzgerald, LP (Cantor Fitzgerald), a leading global financial services firm at the forefront of financial and technological innovation that has been a proven and resilient leader for over 65 years. Cantor Fitzgerald is a preeminent capital markets investment bank serving more than 5 000 institutional clients around the world, recognized for its strengths in institutional equity and fixed income sales and trading and for its expanding presence serving the middle market with investment and merchant banking services, prime brokerage, and commercial real estate financing. Cantor Fitzgerald also is a leader in new businesses and marketplaces including gaming technology, emissions trading, e-commerce, insurance and other ventures. Also known as Cantor Exchange™ or CX. Cantor Exchange™ has filed an application with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to become a federally regulated, internet-based marketplace where customers become members of the exchange and have direct access to trade in the market. The first product that Cantor Exchange™ intends to bring to the market will be based on movie box office revenue. Final approval of Domestic Box Office Receipt contracts, also known as Movie Box Office Contracts, is anticipated in the third quarter of 2009. Cantor Exchange™ is a division of Cantor Fitzgerald, LP, one of the world's leading financial services firms, and is partnered with Cantor Entertainment, another subsidiary of Cantor Fitzgerald, which provides services to the entertainment industry and owns the Hollywood Stock Exchange, the world's leading virtual entertainment stock market. Cantor Exchange™ leverages the credibility and integrity of Cantor Fitzgerald's position in the financial services industry along with the movie industry experience and expertise of Cantor Entertainment to bring to market a unique product offering that could change the landscape of financing and speculation in the film industry. The Cantor Financial Futures Exchange (CX) is a joint venture of the

NYBOT® and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.. CX provides a proprietary electronic trading platform. It was established in 1998. Cantor Futures Exchange, LP (Cantor® Exchange or CX) has been approved by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as a Designated Contract Market. Cantor Exchange establishes the rules of fair trading, offers the electronic trading platform for matching buyers and sellers, and supervises the trading practices of all participants in the market. Cantor Clearinghouse, LP (Cantor Clearinghouse), a sister company of Cantor Exchange, has been approved by the CFTC as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization. Cantor Clearinghouse settles all trades between buyers and sellers on the Cantor Exchange and ensures the integrity of the marketplace. All Participants in Cantor Exchange, once approved, automatically become Participants in Cantor Clearinghouse upon funding of their accounts. Cantor Exchange is a subsidiary of Cantor Fitzgerald, LP (Cantor Fitzgerald), a leading global financial services firm at the forefront of financial and technological innovation that has been a proven and resilient leader for over 65 years. Cantor Fitzgerald is a preeminent capital markets investment bank serving more than 5,000 institutional clients around the world, recognized for its strengths in institutional equity and fixed income sales and trading and for its expanding presence serving the middle market with investment and merchant banking services, prime brokerage, and commercial real estate financing. Cantor Fitzgerald also is a leader in new businesses and marketplaces including gaming technology, emissions trading, e-commerce, insurance and other ventures. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States of America. Cantor Futures Exchange, LP (Cantor Exchange™ or CX) is on the forefront of launching new futures products designed to stimulate the trading imagination of industry professionals and retail participants alike. Cantor Exchange is a federally regulated internet-based marketplace approved by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as a Designated Contract Market. The Cantor Exchange marketplace enables the buying and selling of futures contracts to industry participants, professional traders and individual investors. 1998-September-04 (date of work's beginning):- The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) today approved the Cantor Financial Futures Exchange as a designated contract market to trade US Treasury futures contracts, ushering in a new era in financial futures trading. The Exchange, to be known as the Cantor Exchange (CX), will begin trading on Tuesday, September 08, 1998 at 03:00 pm (US EST), the beginning of the trading day for Wednesday, September 09, 1998. For the convenience of customers, mock trading sessions will be held on Friday, September 04 from 12:00 pm to 02:00 pm and on Tuesday, September 08 from 07:30 am to 11:00 am. At the core of the Cantor Exchange is a new and innovative Interactive Matching(TM) system which has been perfected by Cantor Fitzgerald in its vast US Treasury securities brokerage business since 1996. 'The unique infrastructure of the Cantor Exchange enables all market participants, no matter where they are physically located, to trade, on one level playing field, more directly, more anonymously, more efficiently and more cost effectively than ever before', said Howard Lutnick, President and CEO of Cantor Fitzgerald, LP. 'The Cantor Exchange brings an end to a monopoly in the US Treasury futures and introduces a new era of innovation and competition which will benefit all market participants', added Mr. Lutnick. 'This is a momentous event for the members of the Board of Trade of the City of New York who, with the introduction of the Cantor Exchange, have placed the Exchange at the forefront of technological innovation for financial markets where computerized trading can be very effective', stated Albert M. Weis, Chairman of the Board of Trade of the City of New York. The Cantor Exchange is designed to promote broad and direct access to the US Treasury futures market. Direct access to the Cantor Exchange is available to members of the Board of Trade of the City of New York, Cantor Exchange clearing members, National Futures Association (NFA) registrants and to Associate Members who may join the Cantor Exchange for a one-time fee of USD1 000. All trades on the Cantor Exchange must be cleared through a Cantor Exchange clearing member. In keeping with the philosophy of providing an open marketplace, Cantor Exchange data will be broadly available via all major market data vendors, on the Cantor Exchange web site, www.cx.cantor.com, and via Cantor Speed. The Cantor Exchange will initially operate from 07:30 am to 05:30 pm (US EST), providing continuous trading designed to coincide with the US Treasury cash market. The Cantor Exchange is operated jointly by the Board of Trade of the City of New York and Cantor Fitzgerald. The Board of Trade of the City of New York is responsible for oversight and clearing of all trades executed on the Cantor Exchange. Cantor Fitzgerald operates the trading platform for the Cantor Exchange, utilizing the trading and distribution systems that have been perfected in Cantor Fitzgerald's highly liquid US Treasury cash market. The Board of Trade of the City of New York is the parent company of the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange (CSCE) and the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE). Founded in 1870, the NYCE is the oldest futures exchange in New York. With its Citrus Associates, FINEX and New York Futures Exchange (NYFE) affiliates, NYCE offers a wide variety of agricultural, financial and stock-index products to market participants. NYCE trades a number of products on its complementary trading floor in Dublin. Founded in 1882, the CSCE is the world's leading marketplace for futures trading in coffee, sugar and cocoa and, since 1993, an innovator in futures and options trading in dairy products. Cantor Fitzgerald, LP provides a broad spectrum of institutional brokerage and execution services to global financial markets. It operates the world's largest electronic marketplace for G-10 sovereign debt, emerging markets, and Eurobonds and is also one the largest 'third-market' equity operations in the US stock market. Headquartered in New York City, Cantor Fitzgerald currently employs more than 2 100 people in offices throughout the US, Canada, Europe and Asia serving the world's largest banks and securities houses. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Кэнто Фитцдьжерэлд, Эл.Пи. (Cantor Fitzgerald, LP). Эсошиэтс (Associates).

CANVAS = КАНВА (или ПАРУСИНА, или ПАРУСНОЕ ПОЛОТНО, или ХОЛСТ) – Canvas or cloth, initially a wool, linen or cotton woven fabric (ticking, calico, percale, cretonne, etc), the simplest of all fabrics and the most commonly used. Waxed cloth is coated to make it waterproof. Métis has a cotton warp and linen weft. Canvas is an extremely heavy-duty, plain-woven fabric used for making sails, tents, marquees, backpacks and other items where sturdiness is required. It is also popularly used as a painting surface, typically stretched, and on fashion handbags and shoes. It is an important part of the trampoline, providing the surface that users bounce on for recreational and competitive purposes. See also Duck, Numbered Duck, and Sailcloth. Canvas is a general classification of strong, firm, closely woven fabrics usually made with cotton. A heavier, open weave comprised of plied yarns. Characteristics:- very hard-wearing, generally water-resistant. Canvas:- also known as Numbered Duck, this plain-weave cloth is rugged and heavy. The ply yarns used give much strength and body to the fabric. From 2-ply to 14-ply yarns are used to make the goods. It is manufactured in the gray state or natural condition, but is also dyed olive drab or khaki for armed services. Duck and canvas are more or less interchangeable terms today. Uses for canvas include tents, wagon covers, many types of army equipage equipment, sails, mail bags, sacks. Canvas is a cotton, linen, or synthetic fabric made with a basic plain weave in heavy and firm weight yarns for industrial or heavy duty purposes. Also referred to as 'Duck', although the term 'Canvas' usually relates to the heavier, coarser constructions. Canvas is a heavy, strong, usually plain weave fabric that historically was made of flax, hemp, or cotton. Today, it is usually made of cotton, but some fabrics made of man-made fibers or blends are also called Canvas. Canvas is, roughly speaking, heavier than duck or sailcloth although the three names are often used interchangeably. The unbleached fabric is used for coat fronts, lapels, and linings of men's suits. Hair canvas for interlinings is made of goat's hair and wool. Canvas is a firm closely woven cloth usually of linen, hemp, or cotton used for clothing and formerly much used for tents and sails. Plain weave. Mostly rugged, heavy material made from plyed yarns. Has body and strength. It is usually manufactured in the grey state but some is dyed for different uses. Canvas, unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, chiefly used for sails for shipping. Masters of ships are required to make entry of all foreign-made sails and cordage, not being standing or running rigging, in use on board their respective ships, under a penalty of 100l. Sails in actual use, and fit and necessary for such ship, are imported free; but when otherwise disposed of, they are liable to an ad valorem duty of 20 per. cent. – (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 56). It had been the practice for a considerable period to grant bounties on the exportation of canvas or sail-cloth; these, however, finally

ceased on the 1st of January, 1832. By an act passed in the reign of Geo. 2., new sails were ordered to be stamped with the maker's name and place of above; but this regulation was repealed by the 10 Geo. 4. c. 43 § 9. / Метис (Métis) имеет . плотнотканые ткани, обычно выработанные из хлопка. Под Канвой, от Французского слова Canevas, понимается сетчатая хлопчатобумажная (реже льняная) сильно аппретированная ткань. Применяется как основа или трафарет для вышивания, иногда как прокладочный материал в одежде. Под Парусиной понимается тяжёлая плотная льняная или полульняная ткань из толстой пряжи. Первоначально употреблялась для парусов. Применяется неотделанная или пропитанная составами для изготовления брезента, верха обуви, а также для пошива специальной одежды. Канва, от Французского слова Canevas, сетчатая сквозная хлопчатобумажная, реже льняная ткань из кручёной пряжи, отбеленная или подкрашенная, сильно аппретированная. Вырабатывается полотняным или перевивочным переплетением. Применяется как основа или трафарет для вышивания, иногда в качестве прокладочного материала в одежде.

CAO = CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

CAORF = COMPUTER–ASSISTED OPERATIONS RESEARCH FACILITY

CAOUTCHOUC = КАУЧУК – Caoutchouc (in 1844):- 'This substance, which has been improperly termed Elastic Gum, and vulgarly, from its common application to rub out pencil marks on paper, India Rubber, is obtained from the milky juice of different plants in hot countries. The chief of these are the Jatropha Elastica, and Urceola Elastica. The juice is applied in successive coatings on a mould of clay, and dried by the fire or in the Sun; and when of a sufficient thickness, the mould is crushed, and the pieces shaken out. Acids separate the caoutchouc from the thinner part of the juice at once, by coagulating it. The juice of old plants yields nearly two thirds of its weight; that of younger plants less. Its color, when fresh, is yellowish white, but it grows darker by exposure to the air. The elasticity of this substance is its most remarkable property; when warmed, as by immersion in hot water, slips of it may be drawn out to 7 or 8 times their original length, and will return to their former dimensions nearly. Cold renders it stiff and rigid, but warmth restores its original elasticity. Exposed to the fire, it softens, swells up, and burns with a bright flame. In Cayenne it is used to give light as a candle' (Ure's Dictionary). Caoutchouc has become an article of very considerable importance. Charles Marie de La Condamine, who was one of the first to communicate authentic information with respect to it, mentions, that, owing to its being impervious to water, it was made into boots by the Indians (Voyage de la Rivière des Amazones, p. 76.). It is now employed in a similar way here. Means have, within these few years, been discovered of reducing it to a state of solution; and when thin filaments of it are spread over cloth or any other substance, it is rendered impervious alike to air and water. Air cushions and pillows are manufactured in this way; as are water-proof cloaks, now in very extensive demand, hats, boots, shoes, &c. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of braces and other articles which it is desirable should possess considerable elasticity; and there can be little doubt that it will be employed still more extensively, and is a still greater variety of ways. Previously to 1830, the importations of caoutchouc were comparatively inconsiderable, having in that year amounted to only 52 000 lbs.; whereas, in 1840, the duty of 1s. a cwt, produced 322l., showing that 6 640 cwts., or 721 280 lbs, had been entered for consumption. It is principally imported from Brazil, Colombia, and other parts of South America. The imports from Brazil (Para) amounted, at an average of the 3 years ending with 1842, to 3 790 cwts. a year (Parl. Paper No. 309. Sess. 1843.). The price of caoutchouc varied in the London market, in January 1843, from 7d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. / Французский исследователь, географ и математик Шарль Мари дё Ля Кодамин (Charles Marie de La Condamine; 1701–1774). Под Натуральным Каучуком (НК), от Французского слова Caoutchouc, возникшего в качестве словосочетания двух слов на языке Южноамериканских Индейцев Тупи – Кау, означающее Дерево, и Учу, означающее Плакать или Течь, понимается природный полимер $[–CH_2CH(CH_3)=CHCH_2–]_n$, обладающий при обычных температурах высокоэластичными свойствами и используемый для получения резины. Он содержится преимущественно в млечном соке (латексе) Каучуконосных Растений; добывается главным образом из Бразильской Гевеи. Латекс извлекают подсочкой коры дерева; каучук выделяют коагуляцией с помощью муравьиной или уксусной кислот. Важнейшие типы – рифлёный смокед-шит (продукт светло-янтарного цвета) и светлый креп (продукт светло-кремового цвета). Основная составная часть НК (91–96%) – углеводород, рассматриваемый как полиизопрен $(C_5H_8)_n$, в котором 98–100% звеньев изопрена присоединены в положении 1.4–цис. Плотность 910–920 кг/м^3. Стоек к действию воды, хорошо растворим во многих органических растворителях, сильно набухает в маслах. При длительном хранении ниже 10 °C, а также при растяжении кристаллизуется, что обусловливает высокую прочность при растяжении ненаполненных резин (~30 МПа). Резины характеризуются также высокой эластичностью (относительное удлинение 600–900%), износо- и морозостойкостью; сравнительно невысокой атмосферостойкостью. Основные области применения – производство шин. Используется также для изготовления конвейерных лент, приводных ремней, амортизаторов. Значительную часть НК применяют в виде латекса. Натуральный Каучук представляет собой эластичный материал, получаемый коагуляцией латекса Каучуконосных Растений, главным образом Бразильской Гевеи. Вообще же Каучуконосные Деревья, к которым относятся Бразильская Гевея, Каучуконосный Фикус и некоторые Виды Рода Ландольфия, чаще всего называются Каучуковыми Деревьями. Основным компонентом каучука является полиизопрен. Вулканизацией натурального каучука получают прочную и эластичную резину. Натуральный каучук применяется в производстве шин, амортизаторов, изделий санитарии и гигиены и много другого. В 1979 мировое производство натурального каучука составляло порядка 3.9 миллионов тонн.

CAP = CAPITAL

CAP = CAPITALIZATION

CAP = COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

CAP = ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ (или ОПЦИОН НА ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ, или ОПЦИОН НА ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ПРЕДЕЛА) – (1) For over-the-counter markets, Caps and Floors are options which provide the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a long or short position at a specified price. Caps and floors are similar to swaps since they provide price protection at a predetermined level. However, caps and floors are different from swaps in that allow producers and end users to benefit from favorable price changes. The buyer of the cap or floor pays an up-front cash premium for this price protection. With caps and floor purchases, all risks are predefined; the premium paid for the option will always be the maximum 'loss' or 'cost' incurred by the buyer. Caps are sometimes referred as Call Options. They provide full protection from rising prices. In addition, caps allow end users to benefit fully from decreases in the underlying asset. The opposite of Floor. A supply contract between a buyer and a seller, whereby the buyer is assured that he will not have to pay more than a given maximum price. This type of contract is analogous to a call option. Cap is an options contract whereby the seller agrees to pay to the purchaser, in return for a premium, the difference between a reference rate and an agreed strike price when the reference exceeds the strike on or before a specific date. Cap is an upper limit. For example, on a benefit, a contribution, benefit growth or a funding level. / На внеучётных рынках . За счёт закупки опционов на верхний и нижний пределы, все риски . Верхний Предел или Опцион На Верхний Предел – поставочный контракт между покупателем и продавцом, посредством которого покупатель застрахован в том, что ему не придётся платить свыше данной максимальной цены. Этот тип контракта аналогичен опциону на покупку (call option). Верхний Предел или Опцион На Верхний Предел – опционный

контракт, посредством которого продавец соглашается оплатить приобретателю взамен на получаемую премию, разницу между справочной ставкой и оговорённой сходной ценой в том случае, если справочная ставка превысит сходную цену или до указанной даты.

(2) Cap is a limit on the amount that your interest rate can increase. Two types of interest-rate caps exist:- (i) 'periodic adjustment caps' limit the interest-rate increase from one adjustment period to the next; and (ii) 'lifetime caps' limit the interest-rate increase over the life of the loan. By law, all adjustable-rate mortgages have an overall cap. Maximum interest rate on floating rate bonds. A Cap is an agreed maximum amount up to which the investor can profit from a rise in the price of an underlying asset. In the case of an interest rate cap, if the contractually agreed interest rate ceiling is exceeded on the interest determination date by a reference interest rate, the seller only has to pay the buyer the difference between the interest rate ceiling and the reference interest rate. / По закону все закладные с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) имеют . Максимальная процентная ставка по облигациям с переменной ставкой.

(3) Cap is a contract whereby the seller agrees to pay to the purchaser, in return for an upfront premium or a series of annuity payments, the difference between a reference rate and an agreed strike rate when the reference exceeds the strike. Commonly, the reference rate is three- or six-month Libor. A cap is therefore a strip of interest rate guarantees that allows the purchaser to take advantage of a reduction in interest rates and to be protected if they rise. They are priced as the sum of the cost of the individual options, known as Caplets. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

(4) Individually structured interest option stipulating an interest ceiling as a long-term hedge for buyers.

(5) Cap:- to limit.

CAP = ШЛЯПКА (или КЕПКА, или ШАПКА, или КОЛПАЧОК) – Cap is a head covering especially with a visor and no brim; a distinctive head covering emblematic of a position or office, as a cardinal's biretta; mortarboard.

CAPABILITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ, или МОЩНОСТЬ) – Capability:- the maximum load that a generating unit, generating station, or other electrical apparatus can carry under specified conditions for a given period of time without exceeding approved limits of temperature and stress.

CAPACITANCE = (ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ) ЁМКОСТЬ – Capacitance is the measure of the ability of a nonconductor to store electrical energy by means of the potential difference across the surfaces of the nonconductor.

CAPACITIVE BRIDGE UNIT = ВМЕСТИМОЕ МОСТОВОЕ ЗВЕНО – Capacitive Bridge Unit (CBU) is a component of a remote refrigerated container monitoring system where data is transferred via the power cable. A CBU is used to capacitively modulate the data signal (using a capacitor) over the power cable.

CAPACITIVE NETWORK = ВМЕСТИМАЯ СЕТЬ (или ЁМКОСТНАЯ ЦЕПЬ) – Capacitive Network is a data network with capacitive coupling to the power network for remote monitoring of refrigerated containers.

CAPACITOR = КОНДЕНСАТОР – Capacitor is a device that stores electrical charge usually by means conducting plates or foil separated by a thin insulating layer of dielectric material. The effectiveness of the device, or its capacitance, is measured in Farads. / Под электрическим Конденсатором, от Латинского слова Condenso, означающее Сгущаю или Уплотняю, понимается система из двух или более подвижных или неподвижных электродов (обкладок), разделённых диэлектриком (бумагой, воздухом, слюдой и другим). Обладает способностью накапливать электрические заряды. Применяется в радиотехнике, электронике, электротехнике и так далее в качестве элемента с сосредоточенной электрической ёмкостью. Под электрическим Конденсатором понимается устройство из двух или более подвижных или неподвижных электродов (обкладок), разделённых слоем диэлектрика, толщина которого мала по сравнению с размерами обкладок. Обладает способностью накапливать электрические заряды. Применяется в радиотехнике, электронике, электротехнике и так далее в качестве элемента с сосредоточенной электрической ёмкостью. Электрические конденсаторы часто включаются группами (в виде батарей); при параллельном соединении электрических конденсаторов общая ёмкость батареи $C_б = C_1 + C_2 + \ldots + C_n$; при последовательном соединении Сб = 1 / (1 / C_1 + 1 / C_2 + … + 1 / C_n), где C_1, C_2, …, C_n – ёмкости отдельных электрических конденсаторов, составляющих батарею. Электрические конденсаторы бывают постоянной и переменной ёмкости. В зависимости от типа диэлектрика, материала обкладок и конструктивного исполнения различают бумажные конденсаторы, воздушные конденсаторы, керамические конденсаторы, плёночные конденсаторы, слюдяные конденсаторы, электролитические конденсаторы и другие.

CAPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ (или СПОСОБНОСТЬ) – Capacity is the amount of contaminants a filter will hold before an excessive pressure drop is caused. Most filters have bypass valves which open when a filter reaches its rated capacity. / Способность фильтра удерживать уловленные загрязняющие частицы.

CAPACITY = ПОТЕНЦИАЛ (или ЁМКОСТЬ, или СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или ГРУЗОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – (1) Capacity:- in relation to a member of Lloyd's, it is the maximum amount of insurance premiums (gross of reinsurance but net of brokerage) which a member can accept. In relation to a syndicate it is the aggregate of each member's capacity allocated to that syndicate. In insurance, this term may refer to:- (a) a member's allocated capacity; (b) syndicate allocated capacity; (c) the total underwriting capacity of all syndicates combined; or (d) the underwriting capacity of an insurance company or reinsurance company. Maximum amount of risk that can be accepted in insurance. One factor in determining capacity is government regulations that define minimum solvency requirements. Capacity also refers to the amount of insurance coverage allocated to a particular policyholder or in the marketplace in general. Capacity is the percentage of surplus or the Dollar amount of exposure that an insurer or reinsurer is willing to place at risk. Capacity may apply to a single risk, a program, a line of business, or an entire book of business.

(2) Capacity is the ability, in a given time, of a resource measured in quality and quantity. The quantity of goods which can be stored in or loaded into a warehouse, store and/or loaded into a means of transport at a particular time. The Capacity is stated according to the type of cargo the ship is designed for:- Container ships by the number of boxes, expressed in TEU, on a dry bulk carrier the weight it can carry, called tonnes (metric) deadweight, ditto on tankers, car carriers according the space for an average sized motor vehicle, RoRo vessels by lane meters for trucks, on reefer ships the cubic metres of feet of cooled space, gas carriers by the volume of their tanks, etc. It all depends on the commercial use of the vessel, for which there are specialised established markets and brokers, all with their own list of criteria. / Грузовместимость транспортного средства (вагона, автомобиля, судна, самолёта), объём его грузовых помещений. Грузовместимость – одна из основных эксплуатационных характеристик транспортного средства. Отношение занятого грузом объёма к грузовместимости называется коэффициентом использования грузовместимости. У судов различают грузовместимость:- зерновую (для сыпучих грузов) и киповую (для штучных грузов). Киповая грузовместимость, исключающая объёмы грузовых помещений, которые не могут быть использованы для укладки грузов, меньше зерновой

грузовместимости на 6–10%. Важное значение имеет удельная грузовместимость (объём грузовых помещений, приходящийся на единицу грузоподъёмности). Удельная грузовместимость современных крытых железнодорожных вагонов составляет 1.94–2.0 кубических метров на тонну ($м^3$/т), полувагонов – 1.08–1.16 и цистерн – 1.02–1.14 $м^3$/т, автомобилей-самосвалов – 0.6–0.7 $м^3$/т. Морские и речные суда в зависимости от назначения имеют различную удельную грузовместимость, например, рудовозы 0.5–1.0; суда для навалочных грузов и танкеры 1.2–1.4; суда для генеральных грузов 1.4–2.2 $м^3$/т. Удельная грузовместимость самолёта Ан-22 – 7.0–7.5 $м^3$/т. Для транспортных средств открытого типа (железнодорожные платформы, автомобили с бортовой платформой) удельную грузовместимость выражают отношением площади грузовых помещений к грузоподъёмности. Этот показатель для железнодорожных платформ составляет 0.58–0.94 квадратных метров на тонну ($м^2$/т), а для автомобилей общего назначения 1.2–6.0 $м^2$/т.

CAPACITY = НАГРУЗКА (или МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ АКТИВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ ДОПУСТИМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – In reference to electricity, Capacity is the maximum load that a generating unit or generating station can carry under specified conditions for a given period of time without exceeding approval limits of temperature and stress. Capacity (purchased) is the amount of energy and capacity available for purchase from outside the system. Capacity is the amount of electric power delivered or required for which a generator, turbine, transformer, transmission circuit, station, or system is rated by the manufacturer. / По отношению к электричеству, максимальная активная нагрузка, которую генерирующее устройство или генерирующая станция может нести при определённых условиях в течение данного периода времени, не превышая при этом утверждённые лимиты по температуре и напряжению. Под Электрической Нагрузкой понимается:- (i) суммарная электрическая мощность, расходуемая всеми приёмниками (потребителями) электроэнергии, присоединёнными к сети, включая мощность, расходуемую на покрытие потерь в процессе передачи и преобразования энергии; (ii) суммарная электрическая мощность, фактически отдаваемая источником электрической энергии, и соответствующий ей ток; и (iii) любой приёмник (потребитель) электрической энергии в электрической цепи. Под Установленной Мощностью понимается сумма номинальных мощностей электрических машин одного вида, например, генераторов, входящих в состав промышленного предприятия или электрической установки. Под Установленной Мощностью энергетической системы понимают суммарную номинальную активную мощность генераторов электростанций, входящих в состав системы. Рабочая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – располагаемая мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом мощности агрегатов, выведенных в ремонт. Располагаемая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – установленная мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом неиспользуемой мощности, обусловленной ограничениями по режимам работы оборудования электростанций и пропускной способности электрической сети. Установленная Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – суммарная номинальная активная электрическая мощность агрегатов всех электростанций электроэнергетической системы в целом.

CAPACITY CHARGE = СБОР ЗА УСТАНОВЛЕННУЮ МОЩНОСТЬ – Capacity Charge:- an element in a two-part pricing method used in capacity transactions (energy charge is the other element). The capacity charge, sometimes called Demand Charge, is assessed on the amount of capacity being purchased.

CAPACITY CONTROL = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАГРУЗКОЙ (или РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НАГРУЗКОЙ) – Capacity Control is a process of registering and steering of capacity. / Процесс учёта и перераспределения нагрузки.

CAPACITY CREDIT = ЁМКОСТНОЙ КРЕДИТ – Capacity Credit (in electricity) is an entitlement to a specified number of MW (MegaWatt) of unforced capacity from a capacity resource for the purpose of satisfying capacity obligations imposed under the RAA (short for the Reliability Assurance Agreement).

CAPACITY DEFICIENCY RATE = СТАВКА ЗА ДЕФИЦИТ ЁМКОСТИ (или XX) – Capacity Deficiency Rate (CDR) is based on the annual carrying charges for a new combustion turbine, installed and connected to the transmission system. To express the CDR in terms of unforced capacity, it must be further divided by the quantity 1 minus the EFORd (short for the Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate).

CAPACITY MARGIN = ЗАПАС (УСТАНОВЛЕННОЙ) МОЩНОСТИ (или НАГРУЗОЧНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ, или РЕГУЛИРОВОЧНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ) – Capacity Margin is the amount of capacity above planned peak system demand available to provide for scheduled maintenance, emergency outages, system operating requirements, and unforeseen demand. / Объём мощности за пределами требующейся для обеспечения плановой пиковой потребности системы, имеющийся в распоряжении для обеспечения планового обслуживания, аварийных остановок, эксплуатационных потребностей системы и непредвиденного спроса. В электроэнергетике Резервная Мощность – превышение рабочей мощности электроэнергетической системы над максимальной активной нагрузкой системы. Резервная мощность необходима для предотвращения перебоев в электроснабжении и поддержания в заданных пределах (в бывшем СССР ±1%) частоты электрического тока. Различают:- (i) аварийный резерв для замены агрегатов электростанций, выбывших из работы в результате аварии; (ii) нагрузочный (регулировочный) резерв для покрытия случайных колебаний и непредвиденного повышения нагрузки; (iii) народно-хозяйственный резерв для покрытия возможного превышения электропотребления против планируемого уровня; и (iv) ремонтный резерв для проведения планово-предупредительного ремонта оборудования электростанций.

CAPACITY MARKETS = РЫНКИ ЁМКОСТЕЙ (или XX) – Capacity Markets (in electricity) are all markets where PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) members can trade capacity. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

CAPACITY QUEUE = ОЧЕРЁДНОСТЬ ЁМКОСТЕЙ (или XX) – Capacity Queue is a collection of RTEPP (short for the Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Process) capacity resource project requests received during a particular timeframe and designating an expected in-service date.

CAPACITY RELEASE = ВРЕМЕННОЕ ВЫСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ПРОПУСКНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ – Capacity Release:- the temporary relinquishment of firm transportation capacity on a pipeline. The capacity holder releases the capacity in the open market and accepts bids for use of that capacity over a specific, limited period of time. / Временный отказ от выделенной фиксированной доли пропускной способности трубопровода. Владелец трубопровода с определённой пропускной способностью предлагает услуги по прокачке на открытом рынке и принимает предложения по использованию своего трубопровода в течение определённого ограниченного периода времени.

CAPACITY RELINQUISHMENT = ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРОПУСКНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ – Capacity Relinquishment is the permanent relinquishment of firm capacity on a pipeline. / Полный отказ от выделенной фиксированной доли пропускной способности трубопровода.

CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE = УРОВЕНЬ ЗАГРУЗКИ МОЩНОСТЕЙ – Capacity Utilization Rate is the percentage of the economy's total plant and equipment that is currently in production. Usually, a decrease in this percentage signals an economic slowdown, while an increase signals economic expansion.

CAPE = КАПСКАЯ (или КАПЮШОН, или НАКИДКА С КАПЮШОНОМ, или КАПА, или ПЕЛЕРИНА) – Cape is a cloth that fits closely at the neck and hangs loosely over the shoulders by itself or as part of a garment. / cape = плащ с капюшоном. Кэйп (от Английского слова Cape, означающее Накидка) – это пальто-накидка свободного кроя, не имеющее рукавов. Кэйп может иметь прорези для рук, а может свободно ниспадать с плеч. Главная особенность кэйпа в том, что он имеет скроенную линию плеча. Как правило, кэйп имеет застёжку на шее, но может и полностью застегиваться на пуговицы или молнию, а также иметь другие детали (капюшон, большой или маленький воротник, погоны, карманы, пояс и прочее). Современная накидка-кэйп шьётся из самых разнообразных материалов – шерсти, кашемира, твида, вязаного полотна, а также шёлка, атласа, бархата и даже меха. В кэйпе могут сочетаться и элементы другой популярной верхней одежды, например, дафлкота или тренчкота. Кроме этого, кэйп может быть разной длины:- начиная от коротких, едва доходящих до линии бедра, и заканчивая моделями в пол. Первые накидки-кэйпы появились ещё в средневековой Англии. Такая верхняя одежда защищала от ветра и дождя, так как имела капюшон, и к тому же была удобна для езды на лошади. Кэйп был и неотъемлемой частью одежды монахов и церковных служителей. Затем кэйп стал популярен уже в викторианскую эпоху. Тогда кэйпы шились из дорогих нарядных тканей и дополняли вечерний образ дамы. В России тоже был свой аналог кэйпа – Салоп. Салопы получили своё распространение в XIX веке. Шилась такая накидка-салоп из дорогой ткани (бархата, шёлка или сукна) и имела меховую оторочку или меховой воротничок, так что позволить себе эту накидку могли только богатые дамы. Например, Графиня Александра Дмитриевна Толстая, которая на своём портрете изображена как раз в салопе из парчи с соболиной оторочкой. В начале XX века во времена 'золотого Голливуда' известные актрисы к вечерним платьям надевали струящиеся накидки с капюшоном из кружева или бархата. Затем уже в 1960-е кэйп приобрёл небывалую популярность, благодаря модельерам Оззи Кларку и Пьеру Кардену. Последний, кстати, сделал кэйп частью форменной одежды Французских стюардесс. В это время кэйп стал верхней одеждой не только женщин, но и мужчин. Одним из многочисленных поклонников этой накидки был известный музыкант Мик Джаггер (группа Rolling Stones). Далее интерес к кэйпу несколько убавился. Однако то и дело он появлялся в коллекциях разных дизайнеров, например, в 1978 у Джанни Вэрсачэ (Gianni Versace). В 2011 сразу несколько модных брэндов представили в своих коллекциях кэйпы:- Алыкзэндё Вэн (Alexander Wang) – лаконичные и простые накидки цвета camel, Клои (Chloe) – графичные модели с горизонтальными прорезями для рук. Их примеру последовали почти все марки и дизайнеры, и кэйп превратился в настоящую тенденцию, которая по-прежнему на пике популярности! Модные Кэйпы 2013:- на модных показах дизайнерами было представлено огромное количество разнообразных моделей кэйпов. Самые роскошные кэйпы получились у дизайнерского тандема Дольче и Габбана. Их бренд D&G предложил женщинам носить в этом сезоне роскошные кэйпы в стиле барокко. Чёрные, ниже колена, с маленькими аккуратными воротничками, выполненные из кружева или богато расшитые золотыми нитями, эти кэйпы – настоящее произведение искусства.

CAPELET = КАПЁЛЕ (или КАПЛЕ, или ПИПГАК) – Capelet is a small cape usually covering the shoulders. / Пипгак – опухоль на ноге у лошади.

CAPERATUS = КАПЭРАТУС (или ХХ, или КОЛЬЧАТОЕ) – Caperatus (-a, -um):- wrinkled. The specific epithet Caperatus is Latin for Wrinkled.

CAPESIZE VESSEL = КРУПНОТОННАЖНОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО КЭЙПСАЙЗ) – Capesize Vessels are cargo ships too large to traverse either the Suez Canal or Panama Canal, i.e. larger than both Panamax and Suezmax vessels. To travel between oceans, such vessels must round the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. Capesize vessels are typically above 150 000 deadweight tons, and ships in this class include VLCC and ULCC supertankers and bulk carriers transporting coal, ore, and other commodity raw materials. The term is most commonly used to describe bulk carriers rather than tankers, however. A standard capesize bulker is around 175 000 tons deadweight, although larger ships (normally dedicated to ore transportation) have been built, up to 400 000 dwt. The massive dimensions (and generally very deep drafts) of such large vessels mean that only the largest deep water terminals can handle them. The growth of the economy of the People's Republic of China (with its great demand for raw materials) and increasing congestion in the Suez and Panama canals has led to an increase in the number of capesize vessels ordered. Capesize is a category of bulk carrier that is too large to negotiate (or to traverse) the Suez and Panama Canals and so much round the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn to travel between oceans. Capesize bulkers are specialized, 93% of their cargoes being iron ore and coal. Capesize-Vessels over 80 000 dwt. While this is the traditional definition of a Capesize bulk carrier, in terms of deadweight, the sector is changing. As per the orderbook detailed below, there have been a number of new super-Panamaxes ordered, which are 82 000 dwt to 85 000 dwt, but which are able to transit the Panama Canal with a full cargo. Thus, a more modern definition of Capesize would be based on vessels over 100 000 dwt. The Capesize sector is focused on long haul iron ore and coal trade routes. Due to the size of the vessels there are only a comparatively small number of ports around the world with the infrastructure to accommodate them. Capesize – a ship of about 100 000–200 000 dwt. A vessel which is too large to transit the Panama Canal and thus has to sail via Cape of Good Hope from Pacific to Atlantic and vice versa. / 400 000 грп.

CAPEX = CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

CAPILLACEUS = КАПИЛЛАСЭУС (или ВОЛОСЯНОЕ, или ВОЛОСНОЕ) – Capillaceus (-a, -um):- slender, hair-like.

CAPILLARITY = КАПИЛЛЯРНОСТЬ (или ВОЛОСНОСТЬ) – Capillarity is a property of a solid-liquid system manifested by the tendency of the liquid in contact with the solid to rise above or fall below the level of the surrounding liquid; this phenomenon is seen in a smallbore (capillary) tube.

CAPILLARY ACTION = КАПИЛЛЯРНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Capillary Action is a process by which liquids are drawn through the fabric and into pores found between fibers and yarns.

CAPILLARY CONDENSATION = КАПИЛЛЯРНАЯ КОНДЕНСАЦИЯ – Capillary Condensation is a condensation of vapors in the fine pores of adsorption media. / Под Капиллярной Конденсацией понимается образование жидкости в капиллярах, порах, микротрещинах твёрдого тела (сорбента) при давлении пара над ним, меньших давления насыщенного пара над плоской поверхностью. Понижение давления пара над вогнутой поверхностью жидкости обусловливает конденсацию пара в порах смачиваемых пористых тел (капиллярная конденсация), чем, например, объясняется гигроскопичность.

CAPILLARY VISCOMETER = КАПИЛЛЯРНЫЙ ВИСКОЗИМЕТР – Capillary Viscometer is a viscometer in which the oil flows through a capillary tube.

CAPILLATUS = КАПИЛЛАТУС (или ПОКРОТОЕ ВОЛОСАМИ, или ОБРОСШЕЕ ВОЛОСАМИ, или ДЛИННОВОЛОСОЕ) – Capillatus (-a, -um):- with hair. From Latin Capillatus = Having Long Hair.

CAPITAL = КАПИТАЛ – Capital (in the UK, 1840's), in political economy, is that portion of the produce of industry existing in a country, which may be made directly available, either for support of human existence, or the facilitating of production. – (Principles of Political Economy, 3d ed. p. 96) But in commerce, and as applied to individuals, it is understood to mean the sum of money which a merchant, banker, or trader adventures in any undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership. It signifies likewise the fund of a trading company, or corporation; in which sense the word Stock is generally added to it. Thus we say the Capital Stock of the Bank, etc. The profit derived from any undertaking is estimated by the Rate which it bears to the capital that was employed. Capital is assets intended to further production. The amount invested in a proprietorship, partnership, or corporation by its owners. Capital is the existing stock of goods which are to be used in the production of other goods or services and which have themselves been produced by previous human activities. Capital is conventionally subdivided into 'Fixed Capital' and 'Circulating Capital', although the distinction is mainly a matter of degree of durability rather than a clear-cut difference in kind. Fixed capital refers to durable producers' goods such as buildings, plant and machinery, while circulating capital refers to stockpiles of materials, semi-finished goods, and components that are normally used up very rapidly in production. Notice that 'capital' in the strictest economic sense refers only to real, physical means of production already in being, not to the sums of money put aside through savings to purchase real capital with in the future (although the total amount of capital in a particular firm may for convenience be described or summarized in monetary terms by the potential resale values of all the separate items of capital added together in one grand sum). Funding for investment in capital assets or to operate a business. Also refers to the value of an investment in a business, or in assets such as property or shares. Capital Assets are those which contribute to the productive process so as to produce an economic return. In other contexts the word can be taken to include tangible assets (e.g., buildings, plant and machinery), intangible assets and financial capital. See also Fixed Assets, and Inventories. A person's savings and other assets, which can be used as collateral for loans. Capital is divided into two tiers. Core Capital (Tier 1) is defined as the sum of core capital components, less goodwill and other nonqualifying intangibles. Tier 1 includes the purest and most stable forms of capital – common shareholder's equity (common stock, surplus, and retained earnings), noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Supplementary (Tier 2) capital includes all cumulative perpetual and limited-life preferred stock, hybrid capital instruments, including mandatory convertible securities, term debt, and the allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL), subject to certain limitations. Capital (financial) is the line items on the right side of a balance sheet that include debt, preferred stock, and common equity. A net increase in assets must be financed by an increase in one or more forms of capital. Capital:- money lent or money invested in a project or a security. In the case of a company it may borrow money (called Raising Capital) from investors and either offer investors a fixed payment of interest each year and a fixed repayment of the capital (this is called Raising Loan Capital) at the end of a certain term or offer investors a share of the company profits (this is called Share Capital or Equity Capital).The company only needs to repay the loan capital at the repayment date. An investor is not able to ask for repayment of his capital from the company at any time (only at the redemption date). If however the investor wants out of his investment he can sell it for cash to another investor through the medium of a Stock Exchange (i.e. a place where stocks and shares are exchanged) but this transaction does not involve the company. / Капитал – доля в активах после вычета из суммы активов компании всех её обязательств. В экономике под Капиталом, от Немецкого слова Kapital или Французского слова Capital, означающие Главное Имущество или Сумма, и от Латинского слова Capitalis, означающее Главный, понимается некая экономическая категория; стоимость, приносящая прибавочную стоимость в результате эксплуатации наёмных рабочих работодателями. Капитал возникает на определённой ступени развития товарного производства, когда рабочая сила становится товаром в результате разорения и насильственного лишения непосредственных производителей средств производства и сосредоточения последних в руках предпринимателей. Собственник капитала, покупая на рынке товары – рабочую силу и средства производства, соединяет их в процессе труда и после реализации вновь созданного товара получает большую стоимость, чем была им авансирована. Всеобщая формула капитала, выведенная Карлом Марксом, отражает процесс возрастания стоимости:- Д–Т–Д', где Д – деньги, Т – товар, и Д' – сумма денег с приростом, который и составляет прибавочную стоимость. Возрастание капитала происходит в процессе острой классовой борьбы между двумя основными антагонистическими классами капиталистического общества – буржуазией и пролетариатом. Капитал делится на постоянный и переменный; основной и оборотный; функционирует в формах промышленного, ссудного и торгового капитала. Переменный Капитал, часть авансированного капитала, затрачиваемая на покупку рабочей силы и возрастающая в процессе производства, поскольку рабочая сила воспроизводит эквивалент своей стоимости и сверх того создаёт прибавочную стоимость. Постоянный Капитал, часть авансированного капитала, затрачиваемая на покупку средств производства (машин, оборудования, зданий, сооружений, топлива, сырья, вспомогательных материалов) и не изменяющая величины своей стоимости в процессе труда. Оборотный Капитал, часть производительного капитала (затраты на сырьё, материалы, рабочую силу), которая переносит свою стоимость на вновь созданный продукт полностью и возвращается к капиталисту в денежной форме в конце каждого кругооборота капитала. Основной Капитал, часть производительного капитала (затраты на машины, оборудование, здания, сооружения), которая переносит свою стоимость на вновь созданный продукт частями и возвращается к капиталисту в денежной форме постепенно по мере снашивания, в течение ряда кругооборотов капитала. Прибавочная Стоимость, часть стоимости товаров, производимых на капиталистических предприятиях, которая создаётся неоплаченным трудом наёмных рабочих сверх стоимости их рабочей силы и безвозмездно присваивается капиталистами. Выражает специфическую капиталистическую форму эксплуатации, при которой прибавочный продукт принимает форму прибавочной стоимости. Производство и присвоение прибавочной стоимости составляет сущность основного экономического закона капитализма. Погоня за прибавочной стоимостью играет главную роль в развитии производительных сил при капитализме. На поверхности явлений прибавочная стоимость выступает в виде прибыли, распадающейся при реализации и распределении на предпринимательский доход, процент и земельную ренту. Прибавочный Продукт, часть совокупного общественного продукта, создаваемая непосредственно производителями в сфере материального производства сверх необходимого продукта, предназначенного для содержания самих производителей и их семей, а также для подготовки и обучения работников. В эксплуататорских формациях прибавочный продукт безвозмездно присваивается господствующими классами и служит источником их обогащения и паразитического существования. Прибавочный Труд, источник прибавочного продукта, создаваемого работниками сферы материального производства.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ДВИЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или КАПИТАЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – In balance of payment accounting, Capital Account is an account recording the inflows and outflows of investment funds for a specified period of time between a given country and the rest of the world. The Capital Account (in the United States) consists of capital transfers between residents and nonresidents and the cross-border acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets. Capital transfers include debt forgiveness, investment grants, and certain disaster-related nonlife insurance claims. Nonproduced nonfinancial assets include the acquisition and disposal of natural resources, outright sales and purchases of franchises and trademarks, and fees paid by one sporting franchise to another for the transfer of a player. Capital account transactions are distinguished from current account transactions in that capital account transactions result in a change in the assets of one or both parties to the transaction without affecting the income or savings of either party. Capital Account is:- (1) an account stating the amount of funds and assets invested in a business by the owners or stockholders, including retained earnings. (2) A statement of the net worth of a business at a given time. Capital Account is a national

account that shows the net change in asset ownership for a nation. The capital account is the net result of public and private international investments flowing in and out of a country. May also refer to an account showing the net worth of a business at a specific point in time. The capital account includes foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio and other investments, plus changes in the reserve account. The capital account and the current account together constitute a nation's balance of payments. Since large capital inflows or outflows can have destabilizing effects on a nation's economy, many countries have controls in place to regulate capital account flows.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ К ДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Adequacy Requirement:- regulators try to ensure that banks and other financial institutions have sufficient capital to keep them out of difficulty. This not only protects depositors, but also the wider economy, because the failure of a big bank has extensive knock-on effects. The risk of knock-on effects that have repercussions at the level of the entire financial sector is called Systemic Risk. Capital Adequacy Requirements have existed for a long time, but the two most important are those specified by the Basel committee of the Bank for International Settlements. Basel 1:- the Basel 1 accord defined capital adequacy as a single number that was the ratio of a banks capital to its assets. There are two types of capital, tier one and tier two. The first is primarily share capital, the second other types such as preference shares and subordinated debt. The key requirement was that tier one capital was at least 8% of assets. Each class of asset has a weight of between zero and 1 (or 100%). Very safe assets such as government debt have a zero weighting, high risk assets (such as unsecured loans) have a rating of one. Other assets have weightings somewhere in between. The weighted value of an asset is its value multiplied by the weight for that type of asset. Basel 2:- the Basel 1 accord has largely been replaced by new rules. Basel 2 is based on three 'pillars':- minimum capital requirements, supervisory review process and market forces. The first 'pillar' is similar to the Basel 1 requirement, the second is the use of sophisticated risk models to ascertain whether additional capital (i.e. more than required by pillar 1) is necessary. The third pillar requires more disclosure of risks, capital and risk management policies. This encourages the markets to react to the taking of high risks. In addition to specifying levels of capital adequacy, most countries (including the UK) have regulator run guarantee funds that will pay depositors at least part of what they are owed. It is also usual for regulators to intervene to prevent outright bank defaults. Basel 3:- the Basel 2 rules looked increasingly inadequate in the wake of the financial crisis, and the Basel 3 rules were considerably tighter. The main changes were:- (i) the required level of tier one capital increased from 4% to 6%; (ii) required common equity increased from 2% to 4.5%; (iii) in addition, a further 2.5% in common equity is required as a conservation buffer; (iv) an additional variable amount of counter-cyclical (i.e. higher when the economy is strong, allowed to run down when the economy is weak) buffer is required. This will vary from 0% to 2.5%. (v) Total capital required rose to 8% – 10.5% including the conservation buffer, with the counter cyclical buffer on top of it. This represents a significant change in the capital structure of banks. Its impact is weakened by being phased in over an eight year period. The gradual shift was necessary as increases in capital adequacy requirements reduce banks ability to lend (more lending on the same capital base means lower ratios) which would be highly damaging at a time of economies still emerging from recession (2010). This is the minimum amount of capital required to be held, as determined by the authorities. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio that regulators in the banking system use to watch bank's health, specifically bank's capital to its risk. Regulators in the banking system track a bank's CAR to ensure that it can absorb a reasonable amount of loss. Regulators in most countries define and monitor CAR to protect depositors, thereby maintaining confidence in the banking system. Capital adequacy ratio is the ratio which determines the capacity of a bank in terms of meeting the time liabilities and other risk such as credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and others. It is a measure of how much capital is used to support the banks' risk assets. Bank's capital with respect to bank's risk is the most simple formulation, a bank's capital is the 'cushion' for potential losses, which protect the bank's depositors or other lenders. The Capital Adequacy Requirement is a bank regulation, which lays down a framework on how banks and depository institutions must handle their capital. The categorization of capital and assets is highly standardized so that it can be risk weighted.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT COVER = ПОКРЫТИЕ (или УДОВЛЕТВОРЕНИЕ) ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ КАПИТАЛА – The Capital Adequacy Requirement (CAR) Cover refers to the multiple by which an insurer's free assets exceeds its CAR, expressed as a ratio of free assets to CAR.

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES = КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ (или ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА) – In the United Kingdom, Capital Allowance is a reduction in the amount of corporation tax payable, offered as an incentive for investment in large-scale projects (that increase a country's production capacity and stock of capital). A certain percentage of the capital asset's cost is allowed as capital allowance during the accounting period in which it was purchased. This amount is greater than the depreciation charge on the asset during that period. Also known as Tax Depreciation Allowances in the United States. Capital Allowance is a reduction in the amount of corporation tax payable, offered as an incentive for investment in large-scale projects (that increase a country's production capacity and stock of capital). A certain percentage of the capital asset's cost is allowed as capital allowance during the accounting period in which it was purchased. This amount is greater than the depreciation charge on the asset during that period. In Singapore, Capital Allowance is a deduction that you can claim for the wear and tear of the fixed assets that you have bought and used in your trade or business. Capital allowance is given in place of depreciation of fixed assets, which are not deductible for income tax purposes. Who Can Claim Capital Allowance? If you are carrying on a trade, business or profession, you can claim Capital Allowance on the plant and machinery that you have bought and used in your trade, business or profession. Assets that qualify for Capital Allowance:- (i) electrical and electronic equipment; (ii) plant and machinery; (iii) furniture and fixtures; (iv) office equipment; (v) motor vehicles (only commercial vehicles & Q-plate cars registered before 01 April 1998); and (vi) motorcycles and bicycles. Assets that do not Qualify for Capital Allowance:- (i) general lightings*; (ii) doors, roller shutters and gates*; (iii) windows*; (iv) fixed partitions*; (v) false ceiling, ceiling boards and other ceiling work*; and (vi) S-plate cars. Note:- *For renovation expenditure incurred from 16 February 2008, you may claim expenses incurred on renovation or refurbishment works done to your business premises. Calculating Capital Allowance:- there are three ways of calculating capital allowance:- (1) One-Year Write-Off (Section 19A):- you can use this method if you buy computers, computer peripherals, fax machines, and other automation equipment and these are used for your business. You can also use this method for assets costing no more than SGD1 000 each, bought from year 2004. Please see examples. Under this method, the full cost of the asset may be claimed as capital allowance in one year. However, for assets costing no more than SGD1 000 each, the claim for one-year write-off of all such low value assets must be capped at SGD30 000 per Year of Assessment (YA). From YA 2013New!:- as announced in Budget 2012, with effect from YA 2013, the threshold on the cost of each low value asset will be increased from SGD1 000 to SGD5 000. The aggregate cap of SGD30 000 per YA for one-year write-off of all such assets remains unchanged. This e-Tax Guide Simplification of Income Tax Rules and Procedures – 100% Capital Allowance for Items of Machinery or Plant Costing No More Than SGD1 000 will be revised to incorporate the tax changes announced in Budget 2012. (2) Three-Year Write-Off (Section 19A):- with effect from YA 2009, you can use this method to claim capital allowance for all assets that qualify for capital allowance. Under this method, the full cost of the asset can be claimed as capital allowance over three years. Please see examples. For YA 2008 and before, three years write-off is allowed for all qualifying assets except commercial vehicles with maximum laden weight not exceeding 3 000 kg and motorcycles. For details on how to compute capital allowance for motor vehicles, please refer to the next paragraph on Write-off over the working life of the asset (Section 19). (3) Write-Off Over The Working Life Of The Asset (Section 19):- you can use this method for all assets including Q-plate cars (certificate of entitlement (COE) issued before 01 April

1998), vans, pick-ups, trucks, buses, lorries, office equipment, furniture, etc. In the year that you buy the asset, you can claim:- (i) initial allowance equal to 20% of the cost of the asset; and (ii) annual allowances, which is calculated by taking 80% of the cost and dividing it by the working life of the asset. In the subsequent years up to the number of years of the working life of the asset, you can claim only the annual allowance. Please see examples. Buying The Asset In Cash As Compared To Buying The Asset Under Hire-Purchase Terms:- there is a slight difference when you calculate capital allowances for assets bought in cash as compared to these assets bought under hire purchase terms. When you calculate capital allowances for assets bought under hire purchase terms, you have to exclude the hire purchase interest from the calculation. You can claim the hire purchase interest as a separate business expense. (1) One-Year Write Off:- example 1:- in 2007, you bought a computer in cash for SGD3 000. You can claim the full cost of the computer in one year. Example 2:- on 01 September 2007, you bought a computer under hire purchase terms. The terms are:- Cash Price – SGD3 000; Down Payment – SGD300; Hire Purchase Interest – SGD600; Hire Purchase Price – SGD3 600; Amount For Each Instalment – SGD275; Total Number Of Instalments – 12. Workings:- in year 2007:- Down Payment Made – SGD300; + Instalments Paid:- 4 Months X SGD275 = SGD1 100; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid:- 4/12 X SGD600 = SGD200; Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD1 200. In year 2008:- Instalments Paid:- 8 months X SGD275 = SGD2 200; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid:- 8/12 X SGD600 = SGD400; Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD1 800. You can claim capital allowances as follows:- SGD1 200 paid in 2007 to be claimed over one year – SGD1 200 (in YA2008); SGD1 800 paid in 2008 to be claimed over one year – SGD1 800 (in YA2009); Total Capital Allowances:- SGD1 200 (in YA2008) plus SGD1 800 (in YA2009). (2) Three-Years Write-Off:- example 3:- in 2007, you bought an air-conditioner in cash for SGD3 000. You can claim capital allowances as follows:- 1st year (YA2008) – Annual Allowance – SGD3 000 / 3 = SGD1 000; 2nd year (YA2009) – Annual Allowance – SGD3 000 / 3 = SGD1 000; and 3rd year (YA2010) – Annual Allowance – SGD3 000 / 3 = SGD1 000. Example 4:- on 01 September 2007, you bought an air-conditioner under hire-purchase terms. The terms are:- Cash Price – SGD3 000; Hire Purchase Price – SGD3 600; Down Payment – SGD300; Amount For Each Instalment – SGD275; No. Of Instalments – 12; and Hire Purchase Interest – SGD600. Workings:- in year 2007:- Down Payment Made – SGD300; + Instalments Paid – 4 months X SGD275 = SGD1 100; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid – 4/12 X SGD600 = SGD200; Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD1 200. In year 2008:- Instalments Paid – 8 months X SGD275 = SGD2 200; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid – 8/12 X SGD600 = SGD400; Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD1 800. You can claim capital allowances as follows:- SGD1 200 paid in 2007 to be claimed over 3 years – SGD400 (in YA2008), SGD400 (in YA2009), SGD400 (in YA2010), and 0 (in YA2011); SGD1 800 paid in 2008 to be claimed over 3 years – 0 (in YA2008), SGD600 (in YA2009), SGD600 (in YA 2010), and SGD600 (in YA2011); Total Capital Allowances – SGD400 (in YA2008), SGD1 000 (in YA2009), SGD1 000 (in YA2010), SGD600 (in YA2011). Accelerated Write-Down (for plant and machinery acquired in the basis period for the Years of Assessment 2010 and 2011):- as announced in the Budget 2009 Statement, capital expenditure incurred on plant and machinery acquired in the basis periods for the Years of Assessment (YA) 2010 and 2011 can be allowed an accelerated write-down over two years instead of three years. This is to support businesses which intend to invest in new plants and machinery in preparation for the recovery from economic downturn. With this change, businesses can write down the costs of these newly acquired plants and machinery within two years with 75% of the write-down taking place in the first year of capital allowance claim alone. (1) For Asset Bought In Cash:- (i) Annual Allowance in Year 1 = 3/4 of the cost of asset; and (ii) Annual Allowance in Year 2 = 1/4 of the cost of asset. (2) For Asset Bought Under Hire Purchase Terms:- (i) Annual Allowance in Year 1 = 3/4 of the principal payment (and deposit paid where applicable); and (ii) Annual Allowance in Year 2 = 1/4 of the principal payment. Example 5:- in year 2009, you bought an office equipment for SGD3 000 by cash. Annual Allowance (AA) for YA2010 = 3/4 x 3 000 = 2 250. Annual Allowance (AA) for YA2011 = 1/4 x 3 000 = 750. The capital allowance schedule is as follows (Description – Office Equipment):- Cost – 3 000; YA2010 Annual Allowance – 2 250; Written Down Value (WDV) c/f – 750; YA2011 Annual Allowance – 750; and Written Down Value (WDV) c/f – 0. Example 6:- in year 2009, you bought an office equipment costing SGD2 000 under hire purchase terms. The terms are:- Purchase Price – SGD2 000; Deposit – SGD100; Hire Purchase Interest – SGD50; Number Of Instalment – SGD5; Amount Payable Per Instalment – SGD390; Hire Purchase Interest Per Instalment – 50 / 5 = SGD10; and Principal Payment Per Instalment – 390 – 10 = SGD380. Assuming that a deposit of SGD100 and two instalments were paid in year 2009 and the remaining three instalments were paid in year 2010. The deposit and principal payments in year 2009 = 100 + (2 x 380) = 860. The principal payments in year 2010 = 3 x 380 = 1 140. Annual Allowance for each YA is computed as follows (Year Of Payment – Deposit And Principal Amount Paid – Amount Of AA To Be Claimed In):- 2009 – 860 – 645 (in YA2010), and 215 (in YA2011); 2010 – 1 140 – 0 (in YA2010), 855 (in YA2011), and 285 (in YA2012); Total – 645 (in YA2010), 1 070 (in YA 2011), and 285 (in YA2012). The Capital Allowance Schedule is as follows (Description – Office Equipment):- Cost – 2 000; YA2010 Annual Allowance – 645; Written Down Value (WDV) c/f – 1 355; YA 2011 Annual Allowance – 1 070; Written Down Value (WDV) c/f – 285; YA 2012 Annual Allowance – 285; and Written Down Value (WDV) c/f – 0. (3) Write-Off Over The Working Life Of The Asset:- example 7:- in 2007, you bought a van in cash for SGD45 000. The van has a working life of six years. You can claim Capital Allowances as follows:- Initial Allowances (20% x cost of van) – SGD9 000 (in YA2008), 0 (in YA2009), 0 (in YA2010), 0 (in YA2011), 0 (in YA2012), and 0 (in YA2013); Annual Allowances (80% x cost of van) / 6 – SGD6 000 (in YA2008), SGD6 000 (in YA2009), SGD6 000 (in YA2010), SGD6 000 (in YA2011), SGD6 000 (in YA2012), and SGD6 000 (in YA2013); and Total Capital Allowances – SGD15 000 (in YA2008), SGD6 000 (in YA2009), SGD6 000 (in YA2010), SGD6 000 (in YA2011), SGD6 000 (in YA2012), and SGD6 000 (in YA2013). Example 8:- on 28 September 2007, you bought a van under hire purchase terms. The van has a working life of six years. The terms are:- Cash Price – SGD45 000; Down Payment – SGD15 000; Hire Purchase Interest – SGD3 000; Total No. Of Instalments – 24; and Amount For Each Instalment – SGD1 375. Workings:- in year 2007:- Down Payment Made – SGD15 000; + Instalments Paid – 4 months x SGD1 375 = SGD5 500; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid – 4/24 x SGD3 000 = SGD500; and Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD20 000. In year 2008:- Instalments Paid – 12 months X SGD1 375 = SGD16 500; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid – 12/24 X SGD3 000 = SGD1 500; and Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD15 000. In year 2009:- Instalments Paid – 8 months X SGD1 375 = SGD11 000; – Hire Purchase Interest Paid – 8/24 X SGD3 000 = SGD1 000; and Total Amount Paid Less Hire Purchase Interest – SGD10 000. You can claim capital allowances as follows:- Initial Allowances (20% x Total amount paid less hire purchase interest) – SGD4 000 (in YA2008), SGD3 000 (in YA2009), SGD2 000 (in YA2010), 0 (in YA2011), 0 (in YA2012), and 0 (in YA2013); Annual Allowances (80% x Cash price) / 6 – SGD6 000 (in YA2008), SGD6 000 (in YA2009), SGD6 000 (in YA2010), SGD6 000 (in YA2011), SGD6 000 (in YA2012), and SGD6 000 (in YA2013); Total Capital Allowances – SGD10 000 (in YA2008), SGD9 000 (in YA2009), SGD8 000 (in YA2010), SGD6 000 (in YA2011), SGD6 000 (in YA2012), and SGD6 000 (in YA2013). Table Of Assets And Their Working Life (Assets – Working):- Taxis – 5; Buses, Lorries, Trucks, Trailers and Vans – 6; Q-Plate Cars With COE Issued Before 01 April 1998 – 6; Motorcycles and Bicycles – 8; Plant and Machinery – 6. You may use the official Capital Allowance Calculator to compute capital allowance for your new and existing assets. How To Claim Capital Allowance? You can include the capital allowance as part of your allowable business expenses when you report your 4-line statement in the income tax return. You have to submit the certified statement of accounts of your business together with your Income Tax Return to the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) if the turnover of your business is SGD500 000 or more. Defer Your Capital Allowance Claim If Your Business Makes A Loss? You may wish to defer your capital allowance claim if your business is in a loss position. If You Are Claiming Under Section 19:- you must claim the initial allowance (IA) in the YA the capital expenditure was incurred. If you did not claim IA, annual allowance (AA) will be computed based on the full cost of the asset

over its prescribed working life*. You can defer claiming AA and you need not claim AA consecutively over the prescribed working life of the asset. Note:- *The prescribed working life is based on the Sixth Schedule of the Income Tax Act (e.g., the working life for motor vehicle is six years and that for motor cycle is eight years). If You Are Claiming Under Section 19A:- before YA2009, once a claim is made, the capital allowance will be granted for three consecutive YAs. With effect from YA2009, you are allowed to defer the capital allowance claim made under Section 19A, i.e. the claim made need not be for three consecutive YAs. Similarly, under the two years write-off for capital expenditure incurred during YAs 2010 and 2011, you are allowed to defer your claim for capital allowance. The rates of 75% and 25% of capital expenditure for the purpose of computing your capital allowance will continue to apply when you subsequently make a claim for the capital allowance. What If I Sell Or Scrap My Fixed Assets? If you sell or scrap your fixed assets on which you have previously claimed capital allowances, you have to compute the Balancing Allowance or Balancing Charge. Balancing Allowance is given if the Written Down Value of the asset exceeds the sale/disposal proceeds. This balancing allowance can be deducted against income. Balancing Charge arises when the sale proceeds of the asset exceeds the Written Down Value. The amount of balancing charge is restricted to the actual capital allowances previously granted for the asset. The balancing charge is taxable. Written Down Value is the cost of the asset minus the amount of capital allowances previously claimed. To illustrate the Balancing Allowance/Balancing Charge computation, please see three examples below. Example 1:- Balancing Allowance:- you sold your asset in the year 2007 for SGD1 000. The original cost of your asset is SGD6 000. You have previously claimed total capital allowances of SGD4 000. Therefore, the written down value of the asset is SGD2 000. The balancing allowance is computed as follows:- Written Down Value as at 31 December 2006 – SGD2 000; Less:- Sales proceeds in year 2007 – SGD1 000; and Balancing Allowance – SGD1 000. As the sale proceeds is lower than the Written Down Value, you may claim SGD1 000 of the balancing allowance in YA2008. Example 2:- Balancing Charge:- you sold your asset in the year 2007 for SGD3 000. The original cost of your asset is SGD6 000. You have previously claimed total capital allowances of SGD4 000. Therefore, the written down value of the asset is SGD2 000. The balancing charge is computed as follows:- Written Down Value as at 31 December 2006 – SGD2 000; Less:- Sales proceeds in year 2007 – SGD3 000; and Balancing Charge – SGD1 000. As the sale proceeds is higher than the Written Down Value, SGD1 000 is taxable as balancing charge in YA2008. Example 3:- Balancing Charge Restricted To Actual Capital Allowances Previously Claimed:- you sold your asset in the year 2007 for SGD3 500. The original cost of your asset is SGD3 000. You have previously claimed total capital allowances of SGD1 000. Written Down Value as at 31 December 2006 – SGD2 000; Less:- Sales proceeds in year 2007 – SGD3 500; and Balancing Charge – SGD1 000. As the sale proceeds is higher than the Written Down Value, SGD1 000 is taxable as balancing charge. The balancing charge is restricted to actual capital allowances previously claimed instead of SGD1 500 (i.e SGD3 500 – SGD2 000). / в течение отчётного периода, в котором он был закуплен.

CAPITAL APPRECIATION FUND = ФОНД ПРИРОСТА КАПИТАЛА – Capital Appreciation Fund is a mutual fund that attempts to increase asset value primarily through investments in growth stocks. The heavy investment in growth stocks increases the risk associated with these types of funds. Also called Aggressive Growth Fund. As its name suggests, a capital appreciation fund seeks to deliver value to shareholders by investing in companies with appreciating share prices. This type of fund is the exact opposite of an income or dividend fund, which focuses on investing in companies that pay shareholders a dividend. In addition to risk tolerance, something else to consider when analyzing these different types of funds is the fact that capital gains are usually taxed lower than interest income. Capital Appreciation Fund is an investment fund in which most of the earnings are reinvested. Also known as Growth Fund. The opposite of Distribution Fund.

CAPITAL ASSESSMENT = ОЦЕНКА КАПИТАЛА – Capital Assessment is another way to say ‘stress tests’ which are a method of determining the financial health of an institution by calculating the institution’s ability to absorb losses.

CAPITAL ASSET = КАПИТАЛЬНЫЙ АКТИВ – Capital Asset is a type of asset that is not easily sold in the regular course of a business’s operations for cash and is generally owned for its role in contributing to the business’s ability to generate profit. Furthermore, it is expected that the benefits gained from the asset will extend beyond a time span of one year. On a business’s balance sheet, capital assets are represented by the property, plant and equipment figure. Examples include land, buildings, machinery, etc. Generally, these are assets that cannot quickly be turned into cash and are often only liquidated in a worst-case scenario. For example, a company might look at selling a capital asset if it was looking at restructuring or the business was engaged in bankruptcy proceedings. Depending on the business involved, capital assets may represent the majority of assets that are owned. For example, in equipment heavy operations such as oil exploration, it is not surprising to find the majority of a business’s assets to be capital assets. Capital Asset is an asset purchased for use in production over a long period of time, rather than for resale. Capital assets include fixed assets as well as long-term investments. The term ‘Capital Asset means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include:- (i) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business; (ii) property, used in his trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167, or real property used in his trade or business; (iii) a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition, a letter or memorandum, or similar property, held by:- (a) a taxpayer whose personal efforts created such property, (b) in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property, a taxpayer for whom such property was prepared or produced, or (c) a taxpayer in whose hands the basis of such property is determined, for purposes of determining gain from a sale or exchange, in whole or part by reference to the basis of such property in the hands of a taxpayer described in subparagraph (A) or (B); (iv) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in paragraph (i); (v) a publication of the United States Government (including the Congressional Record) which is received from the United States Government or any agency thereof, other than by purchase at the price at which it is offered for sale to the public, and which is held by:- (a) a taxpayer who so received such publication, or (b) a taxpayer in whose hands the basis of such publication is determined, for purposes of determining gain from a sale or exchange, in whole or in part by reference to the basis of such publication in the hands of a taxpayer described in subparagraph (a); (vi) any commodities derivative financial instrument held by a commodities derivatives dealer, unless:- (a) it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such instrument has no connection to the activities of such dealer as a dealer, and (b) such instrument is clearly identified in such dealer’s records as being described in subparagraph (a) before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into (or such other time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe); (vii) any hedging transaction which is clearly identified as such before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into (or such other time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe); or (viii) supplies of a type regularly used or consumed by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of a trade or business of the taxpayer. / Актив, приобретённый для использования в производстве в течение длительного периода времени, а не для перепродажи. Капитальные активы состоят из недвижимых активов (основных средств), а также долгосрочных инвестиций (вложений).

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND = КАПИТАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД НА СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО – In the United States, the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) was created under a Merchant Marine Act to assist fisherman to acquire fishing vessels or improve a current

vessel. It is jointly administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The CCF program allows taxpayers to defer taxable income by making contributions to a NMFS approved depository and eventually use the accumulated funds for purchasing or improving fishing vessels. CCF Deductions:- deductions are treated differently depending on your business structure. See this page to get more information on deductions and CCFs. CCF Qualified Withdrawals:- a qualified withdrawal from a CCF account is one that is approved by NMFS for acquiring a building, rebuilding qualified fishing vessels, or making principal payments on the mortgage of a qualified fishing vessel. CCF Non-Qualified Withdrawals:- a nonqualified withdrawal from a CCF account is any withdrawal that is not used for acquiring, building, re-building a qualified fishing vessel, or making principal payments on the mortgage of a qualified fishing vessel. CCF Eligibility Requirements:- (i) You must be a US citizen (individually), a corporation (the president and majority of the board must also be US citizens), or a partnership 75% owned by US citizens; (ii) You must own or lease a vessel; (iii) The vessel must be built in the United States; and (iv) The vessel must operate in the US fisheries or in US foreign trade, non-contiguous domestic trade (for example, Alaska to Seattle), or the Great Lakes. Tax Treatment of CCF Earnings:- do not report on your income tax return any capital gains from the sale of capital assets held in your CCF account. This includes capital gains distributions reported on Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions, or a substitute statement. However, you should attach a statement to your tax return listing the payers and the amounts. Identify the capital gains as 'CCF account earnings'. Do not report any ordinary income (such as interest and dividends) you earn on the assets in your CCF account. Nevertheless, you should attach a statement to your return to list the payers, the amounts and to identify them as 'CCF account earnings'. If you are required to file Form 1040, Schedule B, Interest and Ordinary Dividends, you can add these earnings to the list of payers and amounts on line 1, and identify them as 'CCF earnings'. Then subtract the same amounts from the list and identify them as 'CCF deposits'. Do not report tax-exempt interest from state or local bonds you held in your CCF account on your federal tax return. You are not required to report this interest on Form 1040, line 8b. CCF and Transfer of Assets:- normally transfers that occur when changing business structures (ex: from sole proprietor to corporation) under the provisions of IRC 351 are tax-free. However, it depends on your basis in the assets transferred, as well as any liabilities assumed by the corporation when determining gain or loss. If the liabilities transferred exceed the basis of the assets, a gain may be recognized to the extent of the excess. Caution: When determining basis you must reduce the basis by the amounts funded from your Capital Construction Fund account. Capital Construction Fund (CCF) is a tax benefit for operators of US-built, US-flag ships in the US foreign, Great Lakes, or noncontiguous domestic trades, by which taxes may be deferred on income deposited in a fund to be used for the replacement of vessels. The Capital Construction Fund (CCF) program was created to assist owners and operators of United States-flag vessels in accumulating the large amounts of capital necessary for the modernization and expansion of the US merchant marine. The program encourages construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of vessels through the deferment of Federal income taxes on certain deposits of money or other property placed into a CCF. CCF vessels must be built in the United States and documented under the laws of the United States for operation in the Nation's foreign, Great Lakes, Short-Sea Shipping or noncontiguous domestic trade or its fisheries. Participants must meet US citizenship requirements. Operators of American-flag vessels are faced with a competitive disadvantage in the construction and replacement of their vessels relative to foreign-flag operators whose vessels are registered in countries that do not tax shipping income. The CCF program helps counterbalance this situation through its tax-deferral privileges. Another goal of the program is to assist in the modernization and expansion of vessels used in the noncontiguous domestic trade and the Great Lakes trade. Companies utilizing the benefits of the CCF program represent a broad cross section of the US maritime industry. They include, for example:- (i) Liner companies that operate containerships and other specialized vessels from the West Coast of theUnited States to points in the Far East and Hawaii and from Gulf and East Coast ports to Europe, South America and Africa; (ii) Tanker operators who deliver crude oil from the North Slope of Alaska to the US mainland; (iii) Bulk vessel operators moving ore on the Great Lakes; (iv) Companies specialized in offshore towing and supply operations which serve oil drilling and production rigs off the coasts of the United States and in foreign waters; (v) Operators serving Caribbean and Central American ports; (vi) Tug and barge operators that provide service between Pacific Coast ports and points in Alaska, on the river system in Alaska, and in the Gulf of Alaska; (vii) Cruise vessels and tug-barge operators providing interisland service in the Hawaiian Islands; (viii) Operators providing ferry and passenger service on the Great Lakes; and (ix) Operators moving containers and Roll-on/Roll-off cargo in Short Sea Shipping trades. Thus, vessels constructed, reconstructed, or acquired under this program span a wide spectrum, including large containerships, Roll-On/Roll-Off vanships, barge-carrying vessels, and other general cargo vessels; crude oil and petroleum product tankers, sophisticated liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers; self-unloading Great Lakes bulk carriers; tugs, barges, supply vessels, and ferry and passenger vessels. The operators range in size from large, consolidated companies to partnerships and sole proprietors. They have one thing in common. They have found that the CCF program can lower the effective cost to a company of replacing or adding new vessels, significantly accelerate the time frame for accumulating capital for such purposes, and be utilized to pay existing indebtedness on vessels if it is a part of an overall building program. Administrative Responsibility:- the CCF program is the responsibility of two agencies within the Federal Government – the Department of Transportation's, Maritime Administration and the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Maritime Administration administers the program with respect to vessels operated in the commerce of the United States other than in the fisheries. NOAA administers the program with respect to vessels operated in the fisheries of the United States. Xxxxx. The purpose of the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) Program is to improve the fishing fleet by allowing fishermen to accelerate their accumulation of funds with which to replace or improve their fishing vessels. Created by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 USC 1177), the CCF Program enables fishermen to construct, reconstruct, or under limited circumstances, acquire fishing vessels with before-tax, rather than after-tax dollars. The program allows fishermen to defer tax on income from the operation of their fishing vessels. Under the CCF Program, the amount accumulated by deferring tax on fishing income, when used to help pay for a vessel project, is, in effect, an interest free loan from the Government. Any US citizen is eligible who owns or leases a US-built fishing vessel of at least two net tons and has an acceptable program for constructing, reconstructing, or acquiring a fishing vessel of at least two net tons. The term 'fishing vessel' includes vessels used commercially in the fisheries of the US for catching, transporting, and processing fish. Also included are commercial passenger-carrying vessels used for fishing parties. Applications are accepted at any time. However, to be applicable to any given tax year, a CCF agreement must be executed and entered on or before the due date (with extensions) for filing your Federal tax return for that tax year.

CAPITAL COVER = XX (или ПОКРЫТИЕ КАПИТАЛА) – Capital Cover is a calculation made for loans issued by companies. The capital cover is the number of times that the assets of the company (excluding intangibles and after notionally paying current Liabilities) cover the amount of the loan (including prior ranking loans).

CAPITAL EMPLOYED = КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЯ (или ЗАДЕЙСТВОВАННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или ПРИВЛЕЧЁННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Capital Employed may be calculated either by subtracting from the total assets the non-interest bearing current liabilities, or by summing the stockholders' equity and the borrowed funds. Capital Employed is:- (i) the total amount of capital used for the acquisition of profits; (ii) the value of all the assets employed in a business; (iii) fixed assets plus working capital; and (iv) total assets less current liabilities. This is a term that is frequently used, but very difficult to define because there are so many contexts it can be used in. All definitions generally refer to the investment required for a business to function. By 'employing capital' you are making an investment. Also known as Funds Employed. Capital Employed = Shareholders' Funds + Total Debt. The capital is use in a business. This is

usually calculated as fixed plus current assets less current liabilities. This will be the same as owner's capital (or shareholders' funds) plus long-term liabilities. Net assets before Net (Debt)/Cash. Capital Employed:- there is a very easy and simple formula to calculate capital employed regarding a particular business. In order to calculate capital employed we require total assets and the current liabilities of a firm. The formula of capital employed is as under:- Capital Employed = Total Assets – Current Liabilities. In other words the capital employed for a firm is equal to the non-current debt and the owner's equity that is invested in his business. The non-current debt and the equity are the sources of long term financing for the business. Other sources of the capital employed are the short term debts that are also a good source of financing but they remain visible at the end of the balance sheet of that particular year. The formula shows that capital employed involves the total assets of a business. The total assets of the business consist of owner's equity and capital derived from shares of the company. Total assets of a company also include the fixed assets and the current assets of the company. Another factor included in the total assets of the firm is the gross borrowings of the firm. Another formula to calculate capital employed is based on the figures of equity and loans. This formula is described as under:- Capital Employed = Equity + Loans. Here the loans are the considered to be the non-interest bearing liabilities of the firm. If you want to break down the assets and liabilities to calculate the capital employed by a firm you can use the formula as mentioned below:- Capital Employed = Share Holder Funds + Creditors Long Term Liabilities + Provisions Of Liabilities And Charges. In more clear terms see the formula mentioned below:- Capital Employed = Equity Share Capital + Pre Share Capital + Debenture Capital + Long Term Loans. Uses of calculating the Capital Employed:- one of the major uses of calculating and estimating capital employed is that it is used to calculate return over capital employed ratio. The return over capital employed is a ratio that is used equally in account finance and valuation matters of a company. The return over capital employed ratio can be calculated by the formula as described below:- Return Over Capital Employed Ratio = Net Operating Profit After Taxes / Capital Employed. The major purpose of calculating return over capital employed ratio is that it is used to compare the returns over the investment of a company. The return over capital employed ratio is somewhat similar to return over assets ratio. The net operating profit for the calculation of this ratio can be calculated as follows:- Net Operating Profit After Taxes = EBIT x (1 – Tax). The operating income here is the operating income less taxes less non-operating items. Return over capital employed ratio is used to measure the valuation of the business that it has gained from its current assets and liabilities. The return on capital employed ratio that have a lot of land in form assets will have lower ratio of return over the capital employed. Return ob capital ratio is basically a tool to analyze that how much business is gaining from its assets and how much it is loosing from its current liabilities. The return over capital employed ratio has a certain drawbacks as well such as it is used to measure the return in opposition to the book value of the assets of the business. The return of capital employed will increase in the case of depreciation of the assets even if the cash flow for that time period remains same. This means the business having depreciated assets have high ratio of return over capital employed as compared to the new businesses. Capital Employed:- the sum of Chevron Corporation stockholders' equity, total debt and noncontrolling interests. Average capital employed is computed by averaging the sum of capital employed at the beginning and end of the year. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation). Чистые активы до чистого долга или чистой наличности.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE = КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ (или КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ВЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Capital Expenditure is an expenditure which is expected to produce benefits in a future period(s), and which is carried forward as an asset in the balance sheet at the end of the period. Expenditure incurred on:- (i) acquisition and improvement of fixed assets; and (ii) setting up a business. Capital Expenditure (CAPEX):- funds used by a company to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property, industrial buildings or equipment. This type of outlay is made by companies to maintain or increase the scope of their operations. These expenditures can include everything from repairing a roof to building a brand new factory. The amount of capital expenditures a company is likely to have depends on the industry it occupies. Some of the most capital intensive industries include oil, telecom and utilities. In terms of accounting, an expense is considered to be a capital expenditure when the asset is a newly purchased capital asset or an investment that improves the useful life of an existing capital asset. If an expense is a capital expenditure, it needs to be capitalized; this requires the company to spread the cost of the expenditure over the useful life of the asset. If, however, the expense is one that maintains the asset at its current condition, the cost is deducted fully in the year of the expense.

CAPITAL EXPORT = ВЫВОЗ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Export:- flows of capital from one country to another, mainly in the form of credit, direct investments, and portfolio investments. In the case of remunerative capital exports, the exporting company acquires legal claims or participation rights abroad, whereas unrequited capital exports can take the form of non-returnable transfers to developing countries. See also Direct Investment, and Porfolio Investment. Capital Export is the flow of capital out of one country into overseas direct investments or loans, mainly in the form of short-term credit. Direct investments are usually made in shares of trade, industrial, and banking sectors. / Вывоз Капитала – перемещение (миграция) капитала из страны, где находится его собственник, в другую страну для систематического извлечения прибавочной стоимости, а также в политических целях. Часть извлечённой прибавочной стоимости переводится в страну, вывозящую капитал, часть капитализируется (то есть снова вкладывается в производство) в стране, привозящей (или импортирующей) капитал (или реинвестируется). В условиях домонополистического капитализма с полным господством свободной конкуренции вывоз капитала играл второстепенную роль. Вывоз товаров был главной формой международных экономических связей, на базе которых возник мировой товарный рынок. В эпоху господства монополий вывоз капитала, в отличие от вывоза товаров, становится одной из характернейших особенностей империализма. На пороге XX века в странах развитого капитализма образовались монополистические союзы капиталистов, создалась монополия на капитал немногих богатейших стран, в которых накопление капитала достигло гигантских размеров; образовался громадный 'избыток капитала'. Возможность вывоза его была создана тем, что ряд отсталых стран уже оказался втянутым в оборот мирового капитализма. В этих странах прибыль была высока, так как органическое строение капитала низкое, рабочая сила и сырьё дёшевы, а цена земли сравнительно невелика. Вывоз капитала стал необходимым в связи с тем, что '... в немногих странах капитализм 'перезрел', и капиталу недостаёт (при условии неразвитости земледелия и нищеты масс) поприщ 'прибыльного' помещения' (Владимир Ильич Ленин, Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Том 27, С. 360). Уже в 1899 доходы Великобритании от вывоза капитала были в 5 раз выше её доходов от внешней торговли. В 1968 доходы США от вывоза капитала были в 6 раз больше их доходов от внешней торговли. Объём вывоза капитала в целом и по отдельным капиталистическим странам, таким, как, например, США, Великобритания, Франция, Германия (а затем ФРГ), резко возрастал. Вывоз Капитала выступает в двух формах:- как (i) Вывоз Предпринимательского Капитала и как (ii) Вывоз Ссудного Капитала. Вывоз капитала в форме предпринимательского (или функционирующего) означает вложение капитала в промышленные, сельскохозяйственные, транспортные, торговые и другие предприятия (прямые и портфельные инвестиции). Прямые Инвестиции – вложения главным образом в акции промышленных, торговых, банковских предприятий, плантации и тому подобное, обеспечивающие полное владение или дающие возможность полного контроля над их деятельностью. Значительная часть (по США около 40%) всех прямых инвестиций осуществляется за счёт реинвестиций. Портфельные Инвестиции представляют собой вложения капиталов в заграничные ценные бумаги, формально не дающие их владельцам права на полное владение или полный контроль над иностранными предприятиями. Часто портфельные инвестиции маскируют вывоз капитала национальной вывеской из опасений возможной национализации, выступают как форма

‘сотрудничества’ иностранных и национальных компаний и так далее. За 1958–67 при росте прямых инвестиций США в Латинской Америке на 32% портфельные инвестиции выросли в 2.8 раза. Прямые инвестиции остаются главной формой вывоза капитала. Прибыль от прямых инвестиций в 1968 составляла 72% прибыли, получаемой США от вывоза капитала, и 84% всей прибыли от вывоза капитала Великобритании. Вывоз ссудного капитала происходит в виде краткосрочных – до 1 года (вклады в иностранные банки) и долгосрочных (внешние займы) кредитов. Главную роль играют межправительственные займы – форма вывоза капитала, возникшая в годы Первой Мировой Войны 1914–18 под названием ‘Межсоюзнических Долгов’. Удельный вес их в общей массе заграничных инвестиций в форме ссудного капитала составил 85% в конце 1947, 59% в конце 1968. С усилением государственно-монополистического характера империализма изменилась роль государства в сфере вывоза капитала. Государство превращается в крупнейшего экспортёра капитала. Одновременно оно принимает на себя страхование вывоза (или экспорта) частного капитала от коммерческого и политического риска, связанного с ростом антиимпериалистического движения в других странах. Иногда государство выступает как партнёр отдельных монополий при строительстве предприятий) принимая на себя реализацию наиболее невыгодных с коммерческой точки зрения проектов. В условиях обострившейся борьбы за рынки сбыта вывоз государственного капитала стимулирует также вывоз (или экспорт) товаров, выполняя тем самым функцию, которую раньше целиком осуществляли частные экспортёры капитала. Большие размеры принял вывоз капитала в форме займов международных государственных кредитных учреждений, главным образом Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР), его дочерних обществ – Международной Ассоциации Развития и Международной Финансовой Корпорации, а также региональных банков – Межамериканского Банка Развития, Азиатского Банка Развития, Европейского Инвестиционного Банка. Вывоз капитала – важнейшее экономическое орудие неоколониализма. Более 60% прямых инвестиций Великобритании вложено в пределах бывшей Британской Империи. Большая часть заграничных инвестиций Франции находилась в зоне Франка. Основной сферой вывоза капитала из США оставалась Долларовая зона – Канада и Латинская Америка, хотя их удельный вес сократился с 54% в 1946 до 43% в 1968; однако вырос удельный вес стран Азии, Африки и Австралии (с 11 до 24%). До Второй Мировой Войны и в первые послевоенные годы вывозимые монополистическом капиталом в развивающиеся страны средства шли в основном на закрепление аграрно-сырьевой структуры их экономики. В условиях распада колониальных империй и усиления борьбы за экономическую самостоятельность развивающихся стран империалистические державы стремятся путём вывоза капитала захватить ключевые позиции в ведущих отраслях обрабатывающей промышленности этих стран. За 1950–68 удельный вес обрабатывающей промышленности в прямых инвестициях США в наиболее развитых странах Латинской Америки – Аргентине, Бразилии и Мексике – вырос с 40 до 67%. Удельный вес вложений в обрабатывающую промышленность в инвестициях США в ЮАР (Африка) вырос с 31 до 48%. В странах Среднего Востока удельный вес инвестиций в обрабатывающую промышленность вырос с 0.1 до 3.4%. Основная масса средств, поступающих из империалистических держав в развивающиеся страны Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки, представляет собой вывоз капитала в форме государственных средств. Причём из общей суммы государственных средств, поступивших в эти страны в 1960-х, около 60% приходилось на безвозвратные субсидии, не включаемые официальной статистикой в общую сумму заграничных инвестиций, а остальные 40% на займы; субсидии и займы превратились в орудие проникновения империалистических держав в развивающиеся страны под видом ‘экономической помощи’. Государственные займы развивающимся странам значительно превосходят размеры ссудного капитала, вывозимого частными монополиями, и становятся главной формой вывоза государственного капитала. Под влиянием помощи социалистических стран капиталистические державы были вынуждены снижать ставки процентов по займам и удлинять их сроки. Вывоз капитала в значительных размерах направляется также из одних развитых капиталистических стран в другие и используется монополиями стран-экспортёров в борьбе за рынки сбыта и сферы приложения капитала. Особенно его размеры возросли после Второй Мировой Войны, что связано с распадом колониальной системы империализма и национализацией иностранных предприятий в ряде развивающихся стран. Развернувшаяся в середине XX века научно-техническая революция создала поле прибыльных крупных капиталовложений в экономике развитых капиталистических стран и вызвала важные изменения в направлениях и формах вывоза капитала. Монополии получили возможность выколачивать колоссальные прибыли путём строительства предприятий новых отраслей гражданского и военного производства как в своей стране, так и в других развитых капиталистических странах. С 1950 по 1968 общая сумма прямых заграничных инвестиций США увеличилась с 11.8 до 64.8 миллиардов Долларов (почти в 5.5 раза), а в Западной Европе инвестиции возросли с 1.7 до 19.4 миллиардов Долларов, или в 11.4 раза. В развитые страны вывозится в основном частный капитал. Вывоз капитала развивается крайне неравномерно, что обусловлено неравномерностью развития капиталистических стран. Если до Второй Мировой Войны на первом месте по заграничным инвестициям стояла Великобритания, то после войны лидерство прочно захватили США, заграничные инвестиции которых превышают сумму заграничных инвестиций всех капиталистических стран, вместе взятых. Второе место занимает Великобритания, третье – Франция, четвёртое – ФРГ. В эпоху империализма в немногих крупных капиталистических странах скапливаются громадные массы денежного капитала. Необычайно растёт слой рантье, лиц, живущих стрижкой купонов и совершенно отделённых от участия в каком бы то ни было предприятии. Вывоз капитала ‘... ещё более усиливает эту полнейшую оторванность от производства слоя рантье, налагает отпечаток паразитизма на всю страну, живущую эксплуатацией труда нескольких заокеанских стран и колоний’ (там же, Том 27, С. 397–98). Поэтому Владимир Ильич Ленин называл вывоз капитала ‘паразитизмом в квадрате’ (смотрите там же, Том 30, С. 164). В рантье превращаются целые государства. ‘Мир разделился на горстку государств-ростовщиков и гигантское большинство государств-должников’ (там же, Том 27, С. 398). Баланс международных инвестиций капиталистических стран, то есть сопоставление капитала, помещённого за границей в долгосрочной форме, с иностранным капиталом, помещённым в данной стране, позволяет определить, является ли данная страна государством-рантье или страной-должником. Так, на основе данных баланса международных инвестиций в 1967 к государствам-рантье могли быть отнесены наряду с крупнейшими странами – экспортёрами капиталов (США, Великобританией, Францией) такие страны, как Швейцария, Нидерланды, Бельгия, Швеция, Португалия, Ирландия. В государства-рантье быстрыми темпами превращались ФРГ, Япония и Италия. Остальные страны капиталистического мира выступали как страны-должники. Буржуазные экономисты рассматривают вывоз капитала как помощь развивающимся странам, но факты говорят о том, что страны-рантье получают из развивающихся стран гораздо больше средств, чем предоставляют им. Так, вывоз капитала из США в Латинскую Америку (включая экономические субсидии) за 1950–68 составил 12 миллиардов Долларов, а перевод процентов и дивидендов в США составил за эти годы 20 миллиардов Долларов. Вывоз капитала (включая субсидии) в страны Ближнего Востока составил 2 миллиарда Долларов, перевод дивидендов по ним в США 12.5 миллиардов Долларов. Предоставляя ссуды, страны-экспортёры капитала ставят в качестве условия покупку на эти средства вывозимых (или экспортируемых) ими товаров, и притом по монопольным ценам. Большую роль в вывозе капитала играют банки государств-рантье, создаваемые за рубежом, и их отделения, которые являются одним из оплотов неоколониализма. Рост вывоза государственного капитала придаёт вывозу капитала в современных условиях военно-полицейский характер. Вывоз капитала – одна из важнейших основ империалистической политики, роста милитаризма и агрессии.

CAPITAL FORMATION = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Formation is a term used to describe net capital accumulation during an accounting period. Capital formation refers to net additions of capital stock such as equipment, buildings and other intermediate goods. A nation uses capital stock in combination with labour to provide services and produce goods; an increase in this capital stock is known as Capital Formation. Generally, the higher the capital formation of an economy, the faster an economy can grow its aggregate income. Increasing an economy's capital stock also increases its capacity for production, which means an economy can produce more. Producing more goods and services can lead to an increase in national income levels. Capital Formation:- acquisition less disposals of fixed assets, improvement of land, change in inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables. Capital Formation is the transfer of savings from households and governments to the business sector, resulting in increased output and economic expansion.

CAPITAL–FORMING PAYMENTS = ПЛАТЕЖИ, ФОРМИРУЮЩИЕ КАПИТАЛ – What is called Capital-Forming Payments is money that is an optional, contracted part of the salary and is paid by the employer to employees, but going some special ways. In Germany, the amounts are 6.45 up to 40 Euros a month. The employer pays the money onto a separate savings-plan of the employee. The option of cash payment is not given. The capital-forming payments, just as the salary, are taxed and liable social-insurance-contributions. Originally, capital-forming payments were intended to stimulate acquisition of personal assets. Today, they serve the employees' financing of private or company pensions. They are even called 'Old-Age-Provision-Forming' payments (altersvorsorgewirksame Leistungen, AVWL). Depending on the form of the savings-plan, the state of Germany subsidizes such payments by the employer. The collective agreement or employment contract defines whether an employee is entitled to capital-forming payments, and also sets the amount paid by the employer himself. Normally, the following workers are entitled:- (i) Clerks; (ii) Judges; (iii) Soldiers; (iv) Apprentices; (v) Employees; and (vi) Part-Time Workers (pro-rata). A prerequisite for being entitled to capital-forming payments is to have contracted a capital-forming savings-plan. Different methods of investment are possible, here:- (i) Regular savings plan; (ii) Building-loan contract or its being paid off; (iii) Company old-age provision; (iv) Equity fund savings plan; and (v) Life insurance. A savings plan is paid into for 6 years. Subsequently, there is a retention period of up to one year within which the saved money including the bonus is not accessible. The state of Germany partly subsidizes the capital-forming payments through the employees-savings bonus. Prerequisite for subsidization is an income of less than 20 000 Euros (married couples 40 000) counting taxed parts a year, during the saving-years and the retention period (state of 2009). The bonus amounts to annual 20% for investment saving lasting for maximum 6 years. In result, there is a maximum subsidization amount of 80 Euros a year, that is 432 Euros in total for a saving amount of maximum 400 Euros. For building loans, the bonus is 8.8%. You will even receive the bonus if the employer does not pay any capital-forming extra income but you have contracted a savings plan. Those 7 years having expired, the revenue pays the respective subsidization sum corresponding to the form of investment. There is no government subsidization for bank savings plans and life insurances. That is why those forms of saving are reasonable for persons who are not entitled to employees-savings bonus. If you use the capital-forming payments for a company old-age provision, then the capital-forming payments are free from tax and social-insurance contributions. That applies for up to 2.520 Euros of savings a year. Since 2009, social-insurance contributions are also to be paid. In April of 2009, the following will change:- (i) Employees-savings bonus from 18 to 20%; (ii) The income limits from 17 900 to 20 000 Euros (married couples from 35 000 to 40 000); and (iii) The maximum subsidization amount from 72 to 80 Euros a year. Capital-Forming Payments are benefit payments paid by employers under the tariff agreement or as a salary component which the employer invests on the employee's behalf in accordance with the provisions of the 3. and 5. Capital Formation Act. For this investment, employees within certain income limits receive a state benefit, the employee savings allowance. Forms of investment sponsored are investment saving, i.e. investments in equity funds and investments in the employer's company, as well as building saving. Capital-Forming Payments are the payments which are not paid over to employees in freely disposable form but invested on their behalf (e.g., savings with building societies and participation in productive assets in the form of shares, certain investment fund certificates or holdings in private limited companies) or used by the employees for specified purposes (e.g., the construction or acquisition of their own home). The state encourages this with the employee savings supplement. Employees themselves decide on the particular type of investment, within the range of statutory possibilities. Employees have an entitlement to capital-forming payments over and above their remuneration only if provision has been made for these additional payments in a collective agreement, works agreement or individual contract of employment. / альтэрxxx Ляйстуэн, А.Фау.Ве.Эль. (altersvorsorgewirksame Leistungen, AVWL).

CAPITAL GAIN = ПРИРОСТ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Gain:- the difference between the proceeds from the sale of a security and the initial cost of the investment. If the proceeds exceed the cost this is said to be a capital gain. The difference between an asset's purchase price and selling price. It is a gain when the difference is positive and it is a loss when the difference is negative. The profit derived from the selling price exceeding its initial purchase price. A realized capital gain is an investment that has been sold at a profit. An unrealized capital gain is an investment that hasn't been sold yet but would result in a profit if sold. Capital gain is often used to mean realized capital gain. Profits earned through the sale of capital assets such as securities and real estate. Capital Gain is a portion of the total gain recognized on the sale or exchange of a noninventory asset which is not taxed as ordinary income. Capital gains have historically been taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income. Profit made on securities or any other assets, either through dividends or by selling the securities or any other assets for a higher price than they originally cost. Capital Gain is:- (1) an increase in the value of a capital asset (investment or real estate) that gives it a higher worth than the purchase price. The gain is not realized until the asset is sold. A capital gain may be short term (one year or less) or long term (more than one year) and must be claimed on income taxes. A capital loss is incurred when there is a decrease in the capital asset value compared to an asset's purchase price. Long-term capital gains are usually taxed at a lower rate than regular income. This is done to encourage entrepreneurship and investment in the economy. (2) Profit that results when the price of a security held by a mutual fund rises above its purchase price and the security is sold (realized gain). If the security continues to be held, the gain is unrealized. A capital loss would occur when the opposite takes place. Tax conscious mutual fund investors should determine a mutual fund's unrealized accumulated capital gains, which are expressed as a percentage of its net assets, before investing in a fund with a significant unrealized capital gain component. This circumstance is referred to as a Fund's Capital Gains Exposure. When distributed by a fund, capital gains are a taxable obligation for the fund's investors.

CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПРИРОЩЁННОГО (или НАКОПЛЕННОГО) КАПИТАЛА – Capital Gains Distribution is the payment of proceeds prompted by a fund manager's liquidation of underlying stocks and securities in a mutual fund. Capital gains distribution occurs when a mutual fund manager liquidates underlying positions that have made gains since they were added to the fund. Capital gains distributions will be taxed as capital gains to the person receiving the distribution. Holders of mutual fund shares will be required to pay capital gains tax on any capital gains distributions made by the funds they own. Before 1986, all mutual fund shareholders were charged long-term capital gains on distributions, regardless of how long they'd held the funds. With the passing of the 1986 Tax Reform Act, shareholders now pay long- or short-term capital gains tax based on the time they've owned the fund. Capital Gains Distribution is a realization of capital either in shares or cash. In the United States, Capital Gain Distributions:- mutual fund may distribute capital gains on investments they have sold off. These will be reported on your 1099-DIV box 2 as capital

gains distributions. If you have only capital gains distributions and no other capital gains, you may report the figure directly on Form 1040A line 10 or Form 1040 line 13 without filling out a Schedule D.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX = НАЛОГ НА ПРИРОСТ КАПИТАЛА – In Australia, Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is the tax you pay on a capital gain. It is not a separate tax, just part of your income tax. The most common way you make a capital gain (or capital loss) is by selling assets such as real estate, shares or managed fund investments. Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is a tax on the profit from the sale of capital assets such as shares or property. A Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is a tax on capital gains, the profit realized on the sale of a non-inventory asset that was purchased at a cost amount that was lower than the amount realized on the sale. The most common capital gains are realized from the sale of stocks, bonds, precious metals and property. Not all countries implement a capital gains tax and most have different rates of taxation for individuals and corporations. For equities, an example of a popular and liquid asset, national and state legislation often has a large array of fiscal obligations that must be respected regarding capital gains. Taxes are charged by the state over the transactions, dividends and capital gains on the stock market. However, these fiscal obligations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Capital Gains Tax is a tax payable to the Inland Revenue and which is taken from the capital gain made on the investment.

CAPITAL GROWTH = РОСТ КАПИТАЛА (или ПРИРОСТ КАПИТАЛА) – Capital Growth is an increase in the value in an asset such as an investment in shares. Capital growth is realised as a capital gain when the asset is sold for more than its purchase price. Capital Growth is an increase in the market price of an asset. Also called Capital Appreciation.

CAPITAL INCREASE = УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ КАПИТАЛА – A term Capital Increase means of raising company financing by increasing its share capital. For a stock corporation (Aktiengesellschaft) the following methods are possible:- (i) capital increase through the issue of new shares (pre-emptive rights); (ii) capital increase from retained earnings (bonus shares). Furthermore, another means of financing is through ‘conditional’ capital, which involves the issue of bonds with share subscription rights or convertible rights (bonds with warrants, convertible bonds). There is also ‘authorized’ capital, which is a kind of pre-approved capital, i.e. the management board is authorized in the articles of association to increase the share capital up to a certain amount by issuing new shares for contributions (in cash or in kind) without requiring a separate resolution of the general meeting. Move by a corporation (joint stock company) to raise its capital stock (share capital) by issuing additional shares or participation certificates. Capital Increase is a method used by corporations to raise share capital by giving existing shareholders the right to subscribe to new shares for cash. Alternatively, capital can be raised by exchanging assets such as shares in another company or by raising the par value of existing shares. New investors have the opportunity to become shareholders. Also known as Seasoned Equity Offering.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT LOAN = ССУДА НА КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ВЛОЖЕНИЯ (или ССУДА НА КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Capital Investment Loan is a credit granted for the financing of fixed assets, i.e. equipment, machines, plant, property, etc. Current assets are financed with a working capital credit. Capital Investment Loan is a type of interest-only, fixed-rate loan granted by banks for the acquisition of fixed assets such as property, equipment and other machinery. The loan can be used for any development activity. Current assets are funded with a working capital credit. / , то есть . Под Капитальными Вложениями понимаются затраты материальных, трудовых и денежных ресурсов, направляемых на создание новых, реконструкцию и расширение действующих основных фондов. В объём капитальных вложений включаются затраты на строительные работы, приобретение и монтаж оборудования, приобретение инструмента и инвентаря, включаемых в состав основных фондов.

CAPITALISM = КАПИТАЛИЗМ – Capitalism is an economic system based on a free market, open competition, profit motive and private ownership of the means of production. Capitalism encourages private investment and business, compared to a government-controlled economy. Investors in these private companies (i.e. shareholders) also own the firms and are known as Capitalists. In such a system, individuals and firms have the right to own and use wealth to earn income and to sell and purchase labor for wages with little or no government control. The function of regulating the economy is then achieved mainly through the operation of market forces where prices and profit dictate where and how resources are used and allocated. The United States is a capitalistic system. Capitalism is a form of economic order characterized by private ownership of the means of production and the freedom of private owners to use, buy and sell their property or services on the market at voluntarily agreed prices and terms, with only minimal interference with such transactions by the state or other authoritative third parties. Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production, with the goal of making a profit. Central elements of capitalism include capital accumulation, competitive markets, and a price system. There are, however, multiple variants of capitalism, including laissez-faire, welfare capitalism, and state capitalism. Capitalism is considered to have been applied in a variety of historical cases, varying in time, geography, politics, and culture. There is general agreement that capitalism became dominant in the Western world following the demise of feudalism. Economists, political economists, and historians have taken different perspectives in their analysis of capitalism. Laissez-faire economists emphasize the degree to which government does not have control over markets and the importance of property rights. Others emphasize the need for government regulation, to prevent monopolies and to soften the effects of the boom and bust cycle. Most political economists emphasize private property as well, in addition to power relations, wage labor, class, and the uniqueness of capitalism as a historical formation. The extent to which different markets are free, as well as the rules defining private property, is a matter of politics and policy. Many states have what are termed mixed economies, referring to the varying degree of planned and market-driven elements in an economic system. Proponents of capitalism use historical precedent to claim that it is the greatest wealth-producing system known to man, and that its benefits are mainly to the ordinary person. Critics of capitalism associate it with economic instability and an inability to provide for the wellbeing of all people. The term capitalism, in its modern sense, comes from the writings of Karl Marx. In the XX century defenders of the capitalist system often replaced the terms capitalism with phrases such as free enterprise and private enterprise and capitalist with investor or rentier in reaction to the negative connotations sometimes associated with capitalism. There are a number of different elements in the capitalist socio-economic system. Capitalism is defined as a social and economic system where capital assets are mainly owned and controlled by private persons, where labor is purchased for money wages, capital gains accrue to private owners, and the price mechanism is utilized to allocate capital goods between uses. The extent to which the price mechanism is used, the degree of competitiveness, and government intervention in markets distinguish exact forms of capitalism. There are different variations of capitalism which have different relationships to markets and the state. In free-market and laissez-faire forms of capitalism, markets are utilized most extensively with minimal or no regulation over the pricing mechanism. In interventionist and mixed economies, markets continue to play a dominant role but are regulated to some extent by government in order to correct market failures, promote social welfare, conserve natural resources, and fund defense and public safety. In state capitalist systems, markets are relied upon the least, with the state relying heavily on state-owned enterprises or indirect economic planning to accumulate capital. Capitalism and capitalist economics is generally considered to be the opposite of socialism, which contrasts with all forms of capitalism in the following ways: social ownership of the means of production, where returns on the means of production accrue to society at large, and goods and services are produced directly for their utility (as opposed to being produced by profit-seeking businesses). Capitalism is a social system based on the principle of individual rights. Politically, it is the system of laissez-faire (freedom). Legally it is a system of objective laws (rule of law as opposed to rule of man). Economically, when such freedom is applied

to the sphere of production its' result is the free-market. / Лесе-Фэр (Laissez-Faire) = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском). Под Капитализмом, от Немецкого слова Kapital или Французского слова Capital, означающие Главное Имущество или Сумма, и от Латинского слова Capitalis, означающее Главный, понимается общественно-экономическая формация, основанная на частной собственности класса буржуазии на средства производства и эксплуатации капиталом наёмного труда; является последней в истории человечества антагонистической формацией. Социалисты предполагали, что он сменяется коммунистической формацией. Генезис капитализма, возникающего в эпоху разложения феодализма и развития товарного производства, связан с так называемым первоначальным накоплением капитала. Прибавочная стоимость, создаваемая наёмным трудом в процессе капиталистического производства, выступает в форме прибыли, маскирующей эксплуатацию трудящихся капиталом. Производство и присвоение прибавочной стоимости – основной закон капитализма. Конкуренция вынуждает капиталиста постоянно увеличивать капитал и совершенствовать производство. Это способствует быстрому развитию производительных сил, постоянным переворотам в технике, сопровождающимся ростом обобществления капиталистического производства, а также углублением разделения труда. В ходе накопления капитала обостряется основное противоречие капитализма – между общественным характером производства и частнокапиталистической формой присвоения его результатов, между трудом и капиталом, развивается ряд других неразрешимых в рамках капитализма противоречий:- между проиводством и потреблением, планомерной организацией производства на отдельных предприятиях и анархией производства во всём обществе. Все они проявляются в периодически повторяющихся экономических кризисах, свидетельствующих о цикличном характере развития капитализма. Рост концентрации и централизации производства и капитала приводит к возникновению и господству капиталистических монополий. На рубеже XIX и XX веков капитализм перерастает в высшую и последнюю стадию – монополистическую, когда неизмеримо расширяется сфера эксплуатации народов монополистическим капиталом, складывается всевластие финансового капитала в развитых капиталистических странах и монопольное положение последних во всём мире. Одной из важнейших закономерностей развития капитализма становится тенденция к росту государственно-монополистического капитализма. Возник новый узел противоречий – между транснациональными корпорациями и национально-государственной формой политической организации общества. Первая Мировая Война и победа так называемой Октябрьской Революции в России положили начало общему кризису капитализма; капитализм перестал быть всеохватывающей системой хозяйства. После Второй Мировой Войны с образованием мировой социалистической системы хозяйства капитализм на какое-то время утратил господствующее положение в мировой экономике и политике, сузилась сфера его влияния. Распалась колониальная система империализма; углублялся общий кризис капитализма. Капитализм – это экономическая система, при которой:- (i) существует частное владение собственностью; (ii) накопление собственности и капитала приносит доход частным лицам или компаниям, владеющим ими; (iii) частные лица и компании могут относительно свободно конкурировать друг с другом в целях получения экономической выгоды; (iv) получение прибыли является основным стимулом в экономической жизни. Среди синонимов термина Капитализм – экономика, основанная на свободе действий (laissez-faire), система частного предпринимательства и система свободного ценообразования. В этом контексте понятия Экономика (Economy) и Система (System) являются взаимозаменяемыми.

CAPITALIZATION = КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ – (1) Capitalization:- total amount of various securities issued by a corporation. Capitalization may include bonds, debentures, preferred and common stock, and surplus. See also Market Capitalization. Valuation of a company arrived at by multiplying the market price of the corporation's shares by the total number of outstanding shares. Any other equity paper issued by the company must also be included in the calculation of the capitalization. See also Market Capitalization. Capitalization is:- (1) in accounting, it is where costs to acquire an asset are included in the price of the asset. For example, if a machine has a price of USD1 million this value would be recorded in the assets, if there was also a USD20 000 charge for shipping the machine then this cost would be capitalized and included in assets. (2) The sum of a corporation's stock, long-term debt and retained earnings. Also known as Invested Capital. The capitalization of a firm can be overcapitalized and undercapitalized, both of which are potential negatives. (3) A company's outstanding shares multiplied by its share price, better known as Market Capitalization. If a company has 1 000 000 shares and is currently trading at USD10 a share, their market capitalization is USD10 000 000. / Под Капитализацей понимается:- (i) превращение прибавочной стоимости в капитал, то есть использование её на расширение производства; и (ii) процесс образования фиктивного капитала. Капитализация:- (1) превращение прибавочной стоимости в капитал, то есть использование её на расширение капиталистического производства. Капитализированная прибавочная стоимость образует фонд капиталистического накопления, который, так же как и капитал, распадается на 2 части:- на добавочный постоянный капитал, расходуемый на приобретение добавочных средств производства, и на добавочный переменный капитал, расходуемый на покупку добавочной рабочей силы (смотрите Накопление Капитала). (2) Процесс образования фиктивного капитала. В буржуазном обществе капитализируется каждый регулярно повторяющийся доход (земельная рента, дивиденд и тому подобное), который начисляется по средней норме ссудного процента, как доход на капитал, отданный в ссуду из этого процента. Всякий получаемый нетрудовой доход от владения ценными бумагами рассматривается как процент на некоторый капитал, которого в действительности не существует (мнимый капитал). Выпущенные ценные бумаги (акции, облигации корпораций и государства) становятся капиталом, приносящим проценты. Повышение курсов акций (капитализированных дивидендов), особенно в циклической фазе подъёма, ведёт к накоплению фиктивного капитала, которое качественно и количественно отличается от накопления действительного капитала и определяется своими закономерностями. В то же время чрезмерное разбухание фиктивного капитала и последующий биржевой крах могут серьёзно повлиять на процесс накопления капитала. Так как вся масса фиктивного капитала представляет собой капитализированный доход, то изменение его стоимости не зависит от движения стоимости реального (действительного) капитала, который он представляет. Капитализация означает дальнейшую фетишизацию капиталистических производственных отношений (смотрите Товарный Фетишизм).

(2) Capitalization:- the calculation of the capitalized value of regularly recurring services or sources of income (such as rental income) by applying a specific interest rate (capitalization rate).

(3) Capitalization:- technique used in life insurance whereby the amount of principal guaranteed at maturity is directly related to payments made by the insured or on the insured's behalf, usually by an employer. The capitalization formula is based on mortality (there are always fewer beneficiaries than there are policyholders) and the yield of the funds invested at maturity, i.e. their capitalization. Capitalization is an effective method in periods of monetary stability or low inflation, and works as long as the effective rate of return on money is higher than the decline in value of the money. However, in periods of high inflation, the face value of the guaranteed payments depreciates in constant terms at the same rate as the currency. / , то есть .

CAPITALIZATION OF EARNINGS = КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЗАРАБОТКОВ – Capitalization Of Earnings is a method of determining the value of an organization by calculating the net present value (NPV) of expected future profits or cash flows. The capitalization of earnings estimate is done by taking the entity's future earnings and dividing them by the capitalization rate (cap rate). This will take into

account the risk that earnings will stop or be lower than the estimate. Formula:- Value = Earnings In Future Years / (d – g); where:- d = discount rate, and g = growth rate. This is an income-valuation approach that determines the value of a business by looking at the current benefit of realizing a cash flow now, rather than in the future. The capitalization of earnings is particularly useful when the future earnings can be predicted easily and accurately. For example, if a company had a business that made USD1.2 million last year and that was expected to grow at a 4% rate (plus a 3.25% inflation rate), the annual rate of return needed by a purchaser given the level of risk would be 26%. Expected value using the capitalization of earnings method would be USD6.4 million, calculated as:- - USD1 200 000 / (0.26 – (0.04 + 0.0325)); -USD1 200 000 / 0.1875; -USD6.4 million. Capitalization Of Earnings:- determining the worth of a business by calculating the net present value of expected future profits. Capitalization can also be used to determine the value of a given asset, such as a machine, which is in theory worth the present value of the future earnings it will generate. The capitalization rate is the relationship of income to capital investment or value, expressed as a percentage. See also Market Capitalization. Capitalization of Earnings:- a common income-based small business valuation method that establishes the business value by dividing the expected business economic benefit, such as the seller's discretionary cash flow, by the capitalization rate. What It Means? Capitalization of Earnings Method determines the business value using a single measure of the expected business economic benefit as the numerator. This is divided by the capitalization rate that represents the risk associated with receiving this benefit in the future. We discuss the capitalization and discounting business valuation methods in the Guide and show that the two are equivalent if the business earnings grow at a constant rate. In using this valuation method, care must be given to the proper selection of the economic benefit being capitalized and the appropriate capitalization rate. Accurate matching of the income being capitalized and selection of the capitalization rate are the key advantages of the Multiple of Discretionary Earnings business valuation method.

CAPITALIZATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION = КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫХ ЗАРАБОТКОВ, ДОСТУПНЫХ ДЛЯ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Capitalization Of Retained Earnings Available For Distribution:- ordinarily, contributed capital and earned capital are maintained and reported separately. In the SBIC (Small Business Investment Company) program, however, a Licensee with positive Retained Earnings Available for Distribution (READ) has the option of 'capitalizing' such earnings by permanently reclassifying them as contributed capital. As a result of the reclassification, Undistributed Net Realized Earnings are reduced, while paid-in capital is increased; the net effect is the same as if the Licensee had made a distribution to its owners, who then reinvested the same amount in the Licensee. From a regulatory perspective, this action results in an increase in the Licensee's Leverageable Capital, thus increasing its eligibility for SBA (the US Small Business Administration (SBA)) leverage. Capitalization of READ reflects the intent of a Licensee to pursue long-term growth by reinvesting its earnings in small businesses. In order to be eligible to capitalize READ, an SBIC must have paid any amounts due to SBA on a priority basis (such as Prioritized Payments or the preferred dividends on 3 percent and 4 percent preferred stock). For all regulatory purposes, capitalization of READ constitutes a distribution to the Licensee's non-SBA investors.

CAPITALIZED VALUE = КАПИТАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Capitalized Value is the current value of an asset, based on the total income expected to be realized over its economic life span. The anticipated earnings are discounted (given a lower value) so they take into account the time value of money. Capitalized Value is a value of money expected to be earned or received in the future, calculated using a specific rate of interest. Calculation of the capitalized value is of particular importance in connection with the appraisal of real estate properties. Capitalized Value is the current value of a future stream of earnings or cash flow. The capitalized value of a rental property is the discounted value of all future cash flows, including rental income, tax benefits, and so forth. The capitalized value of an asset is heavily dependent on the rate at which the projected cash flow stream is discounted. Capitalized Value:- assessment of the value of an asset, based on the total income expected to be realized over its economic life span.

CAPITAL LEASE = АРЕНДА КАПИТАЛА (или ЛИЗИНГ КАПИТАЛА) – In the United States, a Capital Lease means of financing the purchase of business assets through a rental contract on equipment or real property that grants the lessor the right to purchase the leased property. Leasing made its first appearance in the United States in the 1950s as a means of financing acquisition of business property. It was later introduced in Europe, where the first leasing companies were created in 1962. Also known as Finance Lease in the United Kingdom. Capital Lease is a lease considered to have the economic characteristics of asset ownership. A capital lease would be considered a purchased asset for accounting purposes. An operating lease, on the other hand, would be handled as a true lease, or rental, for accounting purposes. The choice of lease classification will have important results on a firm's financial statements. A lease falls into this category if any of the following requirements are met:- (i) the life of the lease is 75% or greater of the assets useful life; (ii) the lease contains a purchase agreement for less than market value; (iii) the lessee gains ownership at the end of the lease period; and (iv) the present value of lease payments is greater than 90% of the asset's market value. A capital lease is an example of accrual accounting's inclusion of economic events. Generally, companies have a choice of which type of lease they wish to use for accounting purposes, however, both types of leases provide specific advantages and disadvantages to financial statements. For example, companies wishing to show a higher return on asset ratios would choose an operating lease, as the balance sheet would not account for the item as an asset, thus reducing the denominator in the ratio.

CAPITAL LOSS = КАПИТАЛЬНЫЙ УБЫТОК (или УБЫТОК КАПИТАЛА) – Capital Loss is the loss incurred when a capital asset (investment or real estate) decreases in value. This loss is not realized until the asset is sold for a price that is lower than the original purchase price. A capital loss is essentially the difference between the purchase price and the price at which the asset is sold, where the sale price is lower than the purchase price. For example, if an investor bought a house for USD250 000 and sold the house five years later for USD200 000, the investor would realize a capital loss of USD50 000. Capital Loss:- the difference between the proceeds from the sale of a security and the initial cost of the investment. If the cost exceeds the proceeds then this is said to be a capital loss. Capital Loss is a loss on the sale of an investment asset, such as stocks, bonds, or mutual funds. A loss is incurred if you sell the investmest for less than what you paid for it. Capital Loss Limitations:- if your total capital losses exceed your total capital gains for the whole year, then you have a net capital loss. Net capital losses are deductible up to a limit of USD3 000 per year. Net capital losses in excess of the USD3 000 limit are carried forward to next year's taxes. Wash Sale Rules:- the capital loss on a single investment transaction may be disallowed under the Wash Sale Rule. If you buy the same stock within one month of selling that stock for a loss, your loss will be disallowed under the Wash Sale Rule. The loss is not gone forever, however. The disallowed is added to your cost basis in the new stock position. Capital Losses for Deceased Taxpayers:- net capital losses expire in the the year that a taxpayer dies. Neither the taxpayer's estate nor the taxpayer's spouse can claim a capital loss carryover for investment assets held only in the name of the taxpayer.

CAPITAL MARKET = РЫНОК КАПИТАЛОВ – Capital Market is a market made up of the various sources of capital for (medium- or long-term) investment in new and already existing companies. Any place or system where the requirements of business enterprises and public authorities or governments for medium- and long-term capital funds can be met. The opposite of Money Market. Capital Market is long-term debt and equity capital is negotiated on the capital markets. Privately owned companies and public sector institutions use the capital markets to raise a significant portion of the capital they need to finance their investments and other expenditures. Those seeking capital procure long-term money by taking out long-term loans and borrower's note loans with banks and

by issuing bonds, stocks, debentures, bonds with warrants and convertible bonds. The trading of securities on an organized capital market is regulated by government authorities. The issuing of securities is approved by government regulators and checked by the banks involved. This is to ensure that the organized capital markets offer a sufficent guarantee for solid investing opportunities. The market in which corporate equity and longer-term debt securities (those maturing in more than one year) are issued and traded.

CAPITAL MORTGAGE = КАПИТАЛЬНАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ – Capital Mortgage:- mortgage deed to secure a specific claim. The mortgage lien guarantees the repayment of principal, the costs of debt collection, and three years of defaulted interest at the time bankruptcy proceedings are opened or an application for the realization of the pledge is filed, as well as the interest payable since the last due date. / выплата (repayment) , со времени последней надлежащей (причитающейся) даты.

CAPITAL OUTPUT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ КАПИТАЛ ВЫРАБОТКА (или ВЫПУСК ГОТОВОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ) (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КАПИТАЛОЁМКОСТИ, или КАПИТАЛОЁМКОСТЬ, или ОКУПАЕМОСТЬ КАПИТАЛЬНЫХ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ) – A Capital Output Ratio which is abbreviated as COR is related to be availability of natural resources in a country. It is used to measure the capital ratio that would be used for the production of some output over a certain period of time. The capital output ratio tends to increase if the capital available in a country is cheaper than the other inputs. Therefore, the countries that are rich in natural resources have a low capital output ratio. This is because they can easily substitute the capital with natural resources in order to increase the output. When countries use their natural resources instead of capital then COR reduces. We can take the example of Norway. This country does not have much of the natural resources therefore its capital output ratio is high. The size of the capital ratio output can only be determined when the amount of capital that has been used for the production of output is known. If depreciation of capital is assumed as constant, then the capital output ratio is calculated by the ratio of GDP invested each year. Other things that determine the Capital output ratio include innovation and technical progression. If a lot of capital is used in order to undertake some project of technological development, then the Capital output ratio will increase. On the other hand, the countries that are labor intensive i.e. they employ more labor for undertaking a developmental project have a low Capital output ratio. Apart from all these factors, another thing that can determine the capital output ratio is an investment. The more the rate of investment is, the more will be the Capital output ratio. Similarly, low ratio of investment means low Capital output ratio. Countries which can double its capital in ten years than the one which can double in twenty years will have a higher Capital output ratio. Capital Output Ratio (COR) is a ratio of net investment in capital equipment to total value of output. The ratio is not a relationship between physical data, but between volumes, or between values in constant prices. It expresses a structural relationship between total production resources and the volume of output generated by these resources. The capital output ratio is used to characterize production functions. Occasionally, it is applied to the study of economic development plans for Third World countries. However, experience shows that applying an overall capital output ratio is a simplistic approach. Capital output ratios vary largely, depending on the type of industry, and change over time. Also known as Capital Coefficient in the United Kingdom. / Под Окупаемостью Капитальных Вложений понимается один из показателей эффективности капитальных вложений, выражаемый как отношение капитальных вложений к экономическому эффекту, получаемому благодаря этим вложениям.

CAPITAL PLANNING AND INVESTMENT CONTROL = КАПИТАЛЬНОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ И ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC):- envisioned in the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130 (Management of Federal Information Resources) and other related guidance, this is a management process for ongoing identification, selection, control, and evaluation of investments in information resources. The process links budget formulation and execution, and is focused on agency missions and achieving specific program outcomes. Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC):- What is CPIC? The CPIC Program is a structured, integrated approach to managing Information Technology (IT) investments. It ensures that all IT investments align with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing returns throughout the investment's lifecycle. The CPIC relies on a systematic approach to IT investment management in three distinct phases:- select, control, and on-going evaluation, to ensure each investment's objectives support the business and mission needs of the EPA. Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) is the US Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) primary process for making investment decisions, assessing investment process effectiveness, and refining investment related policies and procedures. CPIC is mandated by the Clinger-Cohen Act which requires agencies to use a disciplined process to acquire, use, maintain and dispose of information technology (IT). CPIC accomplishes these requirements through three phases:- Select Phase, Control Phase, and Evaluate Phase. Several guiding principles govern the HHS CPIC process, they include:- (i) Define Accountability:- all parties will have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and are expected to follow the process; (ii) Add Value:- CPIC is not merely a regulatory requirement, but an opportunity for HHS IT to better govern and manage its portfolio, increasing return on investment. Only metrics that will be acted on will be captured; (iii) Be Relevant:- the process will be simple and flexible, yet effective. HHS will seriously consider input from Operational Divisions (OPDIVs) on process and solution needs, and will strive for consistency and to accommodate unique OPDIV needs; (iv) Manage by Exception:- the emphasis in reporting will be on variances from approved milestones, issues requiring executive decisions. Investments that are performing in accordance with planned cost, schedule and performance baselines will have a lighter reporting burden; and (v) Generate Decisions:- decisions will be clearly sought, made, documented, and communicated by the appropriate governing body. The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 was later renamed Clinger-Cohen Act for its co-sponsors, Rep. William Clinger, R-PA, and Senator William Cohen, R-ME. / Вилъйэм.

CAPITAL POOL COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННОГО КАПИТАЛА – Capital Pool Company (CPC) is a public company which has been established (under the rules of the Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX)) for the sole purpose of acquiring an active business enterprise. It allows a group of individuals to create a vehicle which they can then use to finance and build an emerging venture. Unlike a dormant 'shell' company, a CPC brings with it a wealth of experience through its directors. A CPC's sole purpose in life is to acquire a business in what is referred to as its 'Qualifying Transaction'. After the completion thereof, the resulting merged company then trades as a normal venture company on the CDNX.

CAPITAL PROTECTED WARRANTS = ЗАЩИЩЁННЫЕ КАПИТАЛОМ ВАРРАНТЫ – Capital Protected Warrants are warrants where the issuer promises that the investor gets back at least a certain value set out by the issuer. The underlying securities for Capital Protected Warrants can be a single security or basket of securities quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) or an overseas exchange. There are currently two types of Capital protected warrants:- Capital Plus and CaPELS.

CAPITAL PROTECTION LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ЗАЩИТЫ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Protection Level:- guaranteed minimum assets at the end of the investment horizon (loss containment).

CAPITAL RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ КАПИТАЛА – (1) Capital Reserve is a type of account on a municipality's or company's balance sheet that is reserved for long-term capital investment projects or any other large and anticipated expense(s) that will be incurred in the future. This type of reserve fund is set aside to ensure that the company or municipality has adequate funding to at least partially finance the project. Contributions to the capital reserve account can be made from government subsidies, donated funds, or can be set

aside from the firm's or municipality's regular revenue-generating operations. Once recorded on the reporting entity's balance sheet, these funds are only to be spent on the capital expenditure projects for which they were initially intended, excluding any unforeseen circumstances. Capital Reserve is a reserve which is regarded as not being available for distribution as a dividend through the Statement of Financial Performance for statutory reasons or because of the requirements of the constitution of a company or because of a resolution of the directors. Capital Reserve is a resource created by the accumulated capital surplus (not revenue surplus) of an organization, such as by an upward revaluation of its assets to reflect their current market value after appreciation. Allocating such sums to capital reserve means they are permanently invested and will not be paid as dividends.

(2) Sometimes the term is used to describe a reserve which if distributed as a dividend is not subject to income tax in the hands of a shareholder that is an individual or to bonus issue tax if distributed as a bonus issue. / Под Резервным Капиталом понимается часть капитала акционерного общества для покрытия возможных потерь, пополнения основного капитала при его обесценении, выплаты дивидендов, если для этого недостаточно текущей прибыли. Образуется за счёт ежегодных отчислений от прибыли.

CAPITAL STOCK = АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или УСТАВНЫЙ ФОНД) – Capital Stock is ownership shares of a corporation authorized by its articles of incorporation. The money value assigned to a corporation's issued shares. The balance sheet account with the aggregate amount of the par value or stated value of all stock issued by a corporation. Capital Stock is the stock authorized by a company's charter, representing no ownership rights. Sum total of capital invested in a business by its owners or partners (stockholders). Capital stock consists of contributions of capital in cash and in kind from shareholders. The initial amount of capital may be modified depending on the legal form of the business. In the United States, all shares representing ownership of a business, including preferred and common. Also known as Share Capital in the United Kingdom. See also Common Stock, and Preferred Stock. Capital Stock:- the common and preferred stock a company is authorized to issue, according to their corporate charter. Capital stock represents the size of the equity position of a firm and can be found on the balance sheet (or notes) of a typical financial statement. Firms can both issue more capital stock, or buyback shares that are currently owned by shareholders. In financial statement analysis, an increasing capital stock account tends to be a sign of economic health, since the company can use the additional proceeds to invest in projects or machinery that will increase corporate profits and/or efficiency. On the other hand, however, firms that continually issue secondary issues of capital stock may be doing so to raise funds, due to poor company performance. The amount of money subscribed by the shareholders at par to a company equity. Capital Stock is simply a collective term for the ordinary shares of stock that companies issue. Large companies often divided their capital stock into various classes. In those cases, each class of stock enjoyed certain rights that distinguished it from other classes. In the United States, the two most popular classes of capital stock have always been common stock and preferred stock. Other typical classes include non-voting stock, employee stock, and ordinary stock. Debenture stock is a popular term seen on Canadian certificates. While there are several possible classes of stock, companies rarely issue more than two or three different types at one time. If a stock certificate is specifically labeled capital stock, and it lacks any other designation, then you can usually assume that the issuing company probably issued only one variety of stock at that time. In those cases, 'Capital Stock' is synonymous with 'Common Stock'. It has been normal behavior for companies to add additional classes of stock as they became increasingly successful. When that happened, preferred stock was usually added and capital stock was usually renamed as common stock. If you read the text on stock certificates specifically labeled as either common or preferred, you will find many contain the word 'Capital'. In fact, the earlier certificates were often labeled 'Common Capital Stock' or 'Preferred Capital Stock'. This tells you that common and preferred shares are really classes of capital stock. As indicated above, common shares and preferred shares have specific and different rights. / Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), определённая его уставом и формируемая в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций. Под Уставным Фондом понимается сумма предоставленных в постоянное пользование и распоряжение предприятия основных и оборотных средств, фиксируемая в его уставе. Уставный Капитал, определяемая уставом или договором об основании капиталистических предприятий, акционерных обществ и различных объединений предпринимателей сумма капитала, необходимая для начала их деятельности. Создаётся за счёт выручки от продажи акций, государственных средств, вложений частных капиталов (последнее в современных условиях крайне редко). Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал, Акционерный Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Франция, ФРГ) установлен обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В США и Великобритании размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с Резервным Капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при современных высоких темпах инфляции капиталистического предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций. Уставный Фонд предприятий в бывшем СССР, материальные и денежные средства, безвозмездно выделяемые государством в постоянное распоряжение и управление социалистическому государственному производственному предприятию (объединению). Уставный фонд – основной источник собственных средств предприятия; из него формируются основные и оборотные средства. Большая часть уставного фонда (в промышленности примерно 4/5) сосредоточена в основных средствах. Первоначальный размер уставного фонда определяется уставом или действующим положением предприятия (объединения). В процессе хозяйственной деятельности размер уставного фонда увеличивается, если предприятию выделяются дополнительные средства, или уменьшается (при изъятии части средств). Изменения уставного фонда в течение года осуществляются в строго определённых законодательством случаях. Основные факторы увеличения уставного фонда:- финансирование централизованных капитальных вложений, ввод в действие производственных основных фондов за счёт фонда развития производства, осуществление капитального ремонта и модернизации оборудования, а также пополнение оборотных средств. Уставный фонд может увеличиться в результате пополнения оборотных средств за счёт государственного бюджетного финансирования, прибыли предприятия или средств вышестоящей организации в порядке перераспределения, переоценки товарно-материальных ценностей по решению правительства. Уменьшение уставного фонда наступает в связи с безвозмездным изъятием части основных и оборотных средств вышестоящими органами, в результате износа, уценки товарно-материальных ценностей, понесённых невозмещённых убытков и тому подобного. Продажа (покупка) излишнего, не используемого на предприятиях оборудования, сырья и материалов увеличивает (уменьшает) сумму средств уставного фонда. Колебания в величине уставного фонда отражаются в специальных бухгалтерских счетах и в годовых отчётах предприятия. Общая сумма уставного фонда на начало и конец отчётного периода отражается в пассиве баланса предприятия (объединения) и соответствует остаточной стоимости основных фондов и наличной сумме оборотных средств.

CAPITAL STOCK = ЗАПАСЫ КАПИТАЛА – Capital Stock is a measure of the cost of replacing the capital assets of a country, held at a particular point in time.

CAPITAL SURPLUS = ИЗЛИШЕК КАПИТАЛА – Capital Surplus:- equity which cannot otherwise be classified as capital stock or retained earnings. It's usually created from a stock issued at a premium over par value. Capital surplus is also known as Share Premium (UK), Acquired Surplus, Donated Surplus, Paid-In Surplus, or Additional Paid-In Capital. Capital Surplus includes share premiums from the issuance of shares, the consideration for warrants and negative goodwill from the capital consolidation resulting from acquisitions of subsidiaries in exchange for the issue of BASF SE shares at par value. What is Capital Surplus? In the past, capital surplus was used to describe what is now referred to as Paid-In Capital In Excess Of Par. For example, when a corporation issues shares of its common stock and receives more than the par value of the stock, two accounts are involved:- (i) the account Common Stock is used to record the par value of the shares being issued; and (ii) the amount that is greater than the par value is recorded in an account entitled Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par – Common Stock, or Premium on Common Stock. Many years ago, the account Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par – Common Stock and the account Premium on Common Stock were referred to as Capital Surplus. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

CAPITAL TRANSFER = ПЕРЕДАЧА КАПИТАЛА (или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ КАПИТАЛА) – A Capital Transfer in kind consists of the transfer of ownership of an asset (other than inventories and cash), or the cancellation of a liability by a creditor, without any counterpart being received in return. A capital transfer in cash consists of the transfer of cash that the first party has raised by disposing of an asset, or assets (other than inventories), or that the second party is expected, or required, to use for the acquisition of an asset, or assets (other than inventories). The second party, the recipient, is often obliged to use the cash to acquire an asset, or assets, as a condition on which the transfer is made. Capital transfers are different from current transfers by the fact that they involve the acquisition or disposal of an asset, or assets, by at least one of the parties to the transaction. Whether made in cash or in kind, they should result in a commensurate change in the financial, or non-financial, assets shown in the balance sheets of one or both parties to the transaction. Capital Transfers are the transfers which are related to the acquisition or disposal of assets by the recipient or payer. They may be in cash or kind, and may be imputed to reflect the assumption or forgiveness of debt.

CAPITAL WRITE–DOWN = УЦЕНКА КАПИТАЛА – Capital Write-Down is a reduction of capital stock and ensuing reverse split, combined with a subsequent capital increase through the issue of new shares. Serves to strengthen the capital base of a company in temporary difficulties.

CAPITULUM = КАПИТУЛ (или КАПИТУЛУМ, или ГОЛОВКА) – Capitulum (pl. capitula) is:- (i) a dense flat or globular cluster of sessile flowers or foliage, e.g., inflorescence of clover, cauliflower, daisy and dandelion, head of lettuce; (ii) a dense fruiting spike of a cereal plant such as corn; (iii) the upper branches and foliage of a tree forming the crown; and (iv) any part forming a knob-like protruberance. / Под Капитулом, от позднелатинского слова Capitulum, понимается:- (i) кафедральный капитулум – в каталической и англиканской церквах совет (из духовных лиц) при епископе, участвующий в управлении диоцезом (епархией); и (ii) в католических духовно-рыцарских и монашеских орденах коллегия руководящих лиц. Головка (capitulum) у растений, простое соцветие, в котором ось укорочена и иногда утолщена (но не плоская, как у корзинки). Цветки расположены на верхушке оси, сидят на коротких цветоножках. Примеры головки:- соцветия Клевера, Ворсянки и других.

CAP LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ВЕРХНЕГО ПРЕДЕЛА (или ПОТОЛОЧНЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ) – Cap Level:- some warrants have their upside potential capped at a certain level. This is sometimes called a Cap Level. A Cap level is fixed by the issuer when the warrant is issued. The disclosure document will provide details.

CAPM = CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL

CAPOTE = КАПОТ (или ПЛАЩ С КАПЮШОНОМ, или ШИНЕЛЬ) – Capote:- a usually long and hooded cloak or overcoat. / .

CAPP = CENTRAL APPALACHIAN COAL

CAPPED NOTES = НОТЫ С ВЕРХНИМ ПРЕДЕЛОМ – Capped Note is a floating rate note with an agreed upper limit coupon rate on it. For example, an investor may be promised a London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) coupon of 125 basis points over a three-month LIBOR. Capped Notes are the floating rate notes with a maximum interest rate (cap). Also known as Capped Floating Rate Note. Capped Note is a floating rate instrument with a cap that places a maximum coupon rate on it. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

CAPPING = ПРЕДВАРЕНИЕ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ) – Capping:- effecting commodity or security transactions shortly prior to an option's expiration date depressing or preventing a rise in the price of the commodity or security so that previously written call options will expire worthless and the premium the writer received will be protecte. Effecting transactions in an instrument underlying an option shortly before the option's expiration date to depress or prevent a rise in the price of the instrument so that previously written call options will expire worthless, thus protecting premiums previously received. See also Pegging. Capping is:- (1) the practice of selling large amounts of a commodity or security close to the options expiry date in order to prevent a rise in market price. The investor who might practice capping is a call option writer. If practicing capping, he or she is trying to avoid having to transfer the underlying security or commodity to the option holder. The goal is to have the option expire worthless so that the premium initially received by the writer is protected. (2) An attempt to keep a stock's price low or move its price lower by putting selling pressure on it. This is a violation of NASD rules.

CAPPING FACTOR = ОГРАНИЧИВАЮЩИЙ ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ФАКТОР – Capping Factor:- the Conseil Scientifique has decided to limit the maximum weight of securities in the CAC 40® index to 15%. This measure came into effect on 2003-December-01. The 15% limit is reached by applying a coefficient called Capping Factor. When the index components are not capped, their capping factor is equal to 1. As with the free float, these factors are reviewed once a year except in case of significant changes in the market capitalization of the capped securities.

CAP RATE = CAPITALIZATION RATE

CAPRI PANTS = БРЮКИ КАПРИ (или УКОРОЧЕННЫЕ БРЮКИ, или ХХ) – Capri Pants:- close-fitting women's pants that end above the ankle. Also called Capris. Generally worn in warm weather climates. Leg opening starts approximately 3 or 4 inches above the ankle. Capri is a type of pant. / .

CAPROLACTAM = КАПРОЛАКТАМ – Caprolactam is a white, crystalline, cyclic amide ($C_6H_{11}NO$) which yields ε-amino-caproic acid on hydrolysis and is used as a raw material in the manufacture of nylon 6. / Найлан (Nylon). Капролактам, $C_5H_{10}CONH$, получается синтетическим путём из бензола. Применение:- является основным сырьём для получения полиамида-6 (нейлон, капрон). Выпускается в твёрдом кристаллическом и жидком виде. Упаковка и Хранение:- твёрдый капролактам упаковывают в полиэтиленовые мешки или в пятислойные бумажные мешки с полиэтиленовыми вкладышами. Масса нетто 25 кг. Твёрдый капролактам хранят в крытых помещениях, жидкий – в ёмкостях под азотной подушкой. Транспортирование:- твёрдый капролактам транспортируют в крытых железнодорожных вагонах, большегрузных контейнерах или в крытых автомобилях.

Жидкий капролактам транспортируют в специально оборудованных цистернах. Гарантийный Срок Хранения:- для твёрдого капролактама – 2 месяца, жидкого – 15 дней. Капролактам, лактам е-аминокапроновой кислоты; кристаллическое вещество белого цвета; $t_{пл}$ 68–69 °C, $t_{кип}$ 262.5 °C, показатель преломления n^{20}_D 1.4768. Капролактам хорошо растворим в воде и органических растворителях, например, в спирте, эфире, бензоле; водными растворами кислот и щёлочей гидролизуется до е-аминокапроновой кислоты $H_2N(CH_2)_5COOH$. Важное свойство капролактама – способность полимеризоваться с образованием ценного полимера – поликапроамида. Все промышленные способы производства капролактама включают стадии получения полупродукта – циклогексаноноксима – и его превращение (Бекмана перегруппировка) в капролактам под действием олеума или концентрированной H_2SO_4 при 60–120 °C. Так, один из основных методов производства капролактама из циклогексана (I) состоит в каталитическом окислении циклогексана кислородом воздуха до циклогексанона (II). Последний при взаимодействии с гидроксиламином превращается в циклогексаноноксим (III). Наиболее эффективный и экономичный способ – фотохимическое нитрозирование I непосредственно в хлоргидрат циклогексаноноксима. Метод прост:- раствор нитрозилхлорида NOCl в I при непрерывном насыщении газообразным HCl облучают ртутной лампой (мощность 10 кВт). Оксим (III) можно получить также из другого доступного сырья, например из бензойной кислоты C_6H_5COOH; последнюю гидрируют до циклогексанкарбоновой кислоты $C_6H_{11}COOH$, на которую действуют затем нитрозилсерной кислотой. Не потерял значения и первый промышленный способ производства капролактама из фенола. Полученный различными методами капролактам выделяют ректификацией или экстракцией (например, бензолом) с последующей ректификацией. Капролактам используют главным образом для получения полиамидных пластмасс, плёнок, волокон. Мировое производство капролактама в 1970 составило 1.6 миллиона тонн.

CAPRONE = КАПРОНЭ (или КАПРОН) – The Italian word Caprone means He Goat. Capron® – is trade name of BASF Corporation nylon based plastic products. Nylon 6 or polycaprolactam is a polymer developed by Paul Schlack at IG Farben to reproduce the properties of nylon 6,6 without violating the patent on its production. It is a semicrystalline polyamide. Unlike most other nylons, nylon 6 is not a condensation polymer, but instead is formed by ring-opening polymerization; this makes it a special case in the comparison between condensation and addition polymers. Its competition with nylon 6,6 and the example it set have also shaped the economics of the synthetic fiber industry. It is sold under numerous trade names including Perlon (Germany), Nylatron, Capron, Ultramid, Akulon, Kapron (former Soviet Union and satellite states), and Durethan. Synthesis:- Nylon 6 is synthesized by ring opening polymerization of caprolactam. Caprolactam has 6 carbons, hence 'Nylon 6'. When caprolactam is heated at about 533 K in an inert atmosphere of nitrogen for about 4–5 hours, the ring breaks and undergoes polymerization. Then the molten mass is passed through spinnerets to form fibers of Nylon 6. During polymerization, the amide bond within each caprolactam molecule is broken, with the active groups on each side re-forming two new bonds as the monomer becomes part of the polymer backbone. Unlike nylon 6,6, in which the direction of the amide bond reverses at each bond, all nylon 6 amide bonds lie in the same direction (see figure: note the N to C orientation of each amide bond). Properties:- Nylon 6 fibers are tough, possessing high tensile strength, as well as elasticity and lustre. They are wrinkle-proof and highly resistant to abrasion and chemicals such as acids and alkalis. The fibers can absorb up to 2.4% of water, although this lowers tensile strength. The glass transition temperature of Nylon 6 is 47 °C. Applications:- Nylon 6 finds application in a broad range of products requiring materials of high strength. It is widely used for gears, fittings, and bearings, in automotive industry for under-the-hood parts, and as a material for power tools housings. Nylon 6 is used as thread in bristles for toothbrushes, surgical sutures, and strings for acoustic and classical musical instruments, including guitars, sitars, violins, violas, and cellos. It is also used in the manufacture of a large variety of threads, ropes, filaments, nets, and tire cords, as well as hosiery and knitted garments. It can also be used in gun frames, such as those used by Glock, which are made with a composite of Nylon 6 and other polymers. It has the potential to be reused as a technical raw material for the production of new Nylon 6, by depolymerization to caprolactam. Biodegradation:- Flavobacterium sp. [85] and Pseudomonas sp. (NK87) degrade oligomers of Nylon 6, but not polymers. Certain white rot fungal strains can also degrade Nylon 6 through oxidation. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF). Найлан (Nylon).

CAPS = CONVERTIBLE ADJUSTABLE PREFERRED STOCK

CAPSID = КАПСИД – Capsid is the protein coat of viruses forming the closed shell or tube that contains the nucleic acid. / Под Капсидом, от Латинского слова Capsa, означающее Вместилище или Ящик, понимается белковая оболочка вируса, предохраняющая его нуклеиновую кислоту от внешних воздействий. Состоит из отдельных одинаковых структурных единиц - капсомеров.

CAP SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ НА КОЛПАЧНОЙ ПРЯДИЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЕ (или КОЛПАЧНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Cap Spinning is a system of spinning employing a stationary, highly polished metal cap just large enough to fit over the take-up bobbin, which revolves at a high rate of speed. The cap controls the build and imparts sufficient tension to the yarn for winding. The yarn is twisted and wound onto packages simultaneously.

CAPSTAN = КАБЕСТАН (или ШПИЛЬ) – Capstan (maritime term):- the vertical barrel device used to heave in cable or lines.

CAPSTAN–BAR = ВЫМБОВКА – Capstan-Bar (maritime term):- a wooden bar which may be shipped in the capstan head for heaving around by hand (to heave up anchor or heavy objects by manpower).

CAPSULE = КАПСУЛА (или КОРОБОЧКА, или СУМКА, или ОБОЛОЧКА) – Capsule is a dry multi-chambered seed pod with many seeds per chamber that splits along several seams to open when dry and ripe. Capsule is:- (1) a fruit that sheds the seed when dry, consisting of more than one carpel. (2) A plastic structure enveloping a chemical. (3) A relatively thick layer of mucopolysaccharides that surrounds some kinds of bacteria. / Капсула или – сухой многокамерный семенной боб с многочисленными семенами в камерах, . Под Капсулой, от Латинского слова Capsula, означающее Коробочка или Ларчик или Футлярчик или Шкатулка или Ящичек, понимается:- (1) Дозированная лекарственная форма:- заключённые в крахмальную (желатиновую и тому подобные) оболочку порошкообразные или жидкие вещества, принимаемые внутрь. Предохраняет слизистую оболочку рта от раздражения, маскирует неприятный запах или вкус препарата. (2) Отделяемая часть космического летательного аппарата, достигающая поверхности небесного тела; одно из наименований спускаемых аппаратов космических кораблей США. В ботанике под Коробочкой понимается сухой многосемянный (иногда односемянный) вскрывающийся плод растений, образованный двумя или несколькими плодолистиками. Коробочки встречаются у Мака, Подорожника, Тюльпана, Хлопчатника и других. Коробочкой может называться также часть спорогония мхов, содержащая споры. Коробочка (Capsula):- (1) сухой многосемянный (иногда односемянный), вскрывающийся при созревании плод, образованный двумя или несколькими плодолистиками. Коробочка вскрываются крышечкой (Подорожник, Белена), дырочками (Мак, Колокольчик), зубчиками на верхушке коробочки (Примула, Гвоздика), продольными трещинами (створками), которые образуются или вдоль перегородок (Табак, Чемерица), или по створкам (Тюльпан, Лилия, Гиацинт и другие). (2) Часть спорогония Мхов, содержащая споры; коробочки бывают цилиндрические или шаровидные.

CAPTAIN OF THE HEAD = НАЧАЛЬНИК ГАЛЬЮНА – Captain of the Head (maritime term):- a guy who gets Head (toilet) cleaning detail. / Начальник или Командир или Капитан или Шкипер Гальюна (жаргон).

CAPTAIN'S PROTEST = ПРОТЕСТ КАПИТАНА (или МОРСКОЙ ПРОТЕСТ) – Captain's Protest is a document prepared by the captain of a vessel on arriving at port; shows conditions encountered during voyage, generally for the purpose of relieving ship owner of any loss to cargo and shifting responsibility for reimbursement to the insurance company. / Под Морским Протестом понимается письменное заявление капитана судна о наличии общей или частной аварии, о столкновении судов, или иного происшествия, которое может явиться основанием для предъявления судовладельцу имущественных требований, оформленное в установленном порядке, удостоверенное актом уполномоченного органа государственного управления и направленное на обеспечение доказательств для защиты прав и законных интересов судовладельца. Акт Морского Протеста, составленный нотариусом или должностным лицом консульского учреждения, при определённых обстоятельствах служит юридическим основанием для освобождения от таможенных платежей.

CAPTIVE PALLET = ПОДДОН ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ОБРАЩЕНИЯ (или ПОДДОН ВНУТРЕННЕГО ОБРАЩЕНИЯ) – Captive Pallet is a pallet intended for use within the confines of a single facility, system or ownership; not intended to be exchanged. See also Pallet. Captive Pallet is a pallet whose use cycle remains within a single firm or a closed logistic system. / Поддон Внутреннего Обращения (Captive Pallet):- поддон, применяемый одним предприятием или в одной ограниченной сфере обращения. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CAP TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С ВЕРХНИМ ПРЕДЕЛОМ – Cap Transaction is a transaction in which one party pays a single or periodic fixed amount and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency based on the excess, if any, of a specified floating rate (in the case of an interest rate cap) or commodity price (in the case of a commodity cap) in each case that is reset periodically over a specified per annum rate (in the case of an interest rate cap) or commodity price (in the case of a commodity cap).

CAPTURE FISHERIES = ДОБЫВАЕМЫЕ РЫБНЫЕ ПРОМЫСЛЫ – Capture Fisheries refer to the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms (predominantly fish, molluscs and crustaceans) including plants from the oceanic, coastal or inland waters for human consumption and other purposes by hand or more usually by various types of fishing gear such as nets, lines and stationary traps. The production of capture fisheries is measured by nominal catches (in live weight basis) of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes.

CAPTURE OF IBAN = CAPTURE OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

CAPTURE OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = РАСПОЗНАВАНИЕ (или СБОР) МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО НОМЕРА БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – Capture Of International Bank Account Number (IBAN) is the process of converting an IBAN from paper to electronic format.

CAPUCHE = КАПЮШ (или КАПОР, или СЪЁМНЫЙ КАПЮШОН) – Capuche:- hood, especially the cowl of a Capuchin friar. / .

CAPUCHIN = КАПЮЧИН (или ПЛАЩ С КАПЮШОНОМ, или КАПЮШИН, или КАПУЦИН) – Capuchin is a hooded cloak for women. / .

CAR = CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT

CAR = ВАГОН – In the United States, Car is a loose, quantitative term sometimes used to describe a contract, e.g., Car of Bellies. Derived from when quantities of the product specified on a contract often corresponded closely to the quantity carried in a railroad car. Also known as Wagon or Waggon in the United Kingdom. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, слово Вагон относится к произвольному термину, описывающему количество, иногда используемому в тексте контракта, например, Вагон Свиных Брюшин. Возник исходя из того, что количества указанного в контракте товара часто соотносятся с партией товара, перевозимой одним железнодорожным вагоном. Известен также как Вагон (Wagon или Waggon) в Соединёном Королевстве. Под Вагоном, от Французского слова Wagon, от Английского слова Waggon, означающее Повозка, понимается транспортное средство, передвигающееся по рельсовым путям. Вагон обычно приводится в движение локомотивом, а также может иметь собственный привод (моторный вагон, вагон трамвая). Железнодорожные вагоны подразделяются на пассажирские и грузовые, самоходные и несамоходные, общесетевые и промышленного транспорта, общего назначения и специальные. Вагон используется для перевозки пассажиров и грузов. Основные типы пассажирских вагонов:- для перевозки пассажиров, почты и багажа, а также специального назначения (санитарные, лаборатории и так далее). Основные типы грузовых вагонов:- крытые, полувагоны, платформы, цистерны, изотермические и специального назначения – для перевозки громоздких и тяжеловесных грузов (транспортёры), цемента и других сыпучих грузов, а также вагоны для нужд железнодорожного транспорта (мастерские, пожарные и другие). Из вагонов формируются железнодорожные составы.

CARAT = КАРАТ – Carat is a unit of mass used for diamonds and other precious stones. Originally spelled Karat, the word comes from the Greek Keration, a carob bean; carob beans were used as standards of weight and length in ancient Greece in much the same way barleycorns were used in old England. Traditionally the carat was equal to 4 grains. The definition of the grain differed from one country to another, but typically it was about 50 milligrams and thus the carat was about 200 milligrams. In the United States and Britian, the diamond carat was formerly defined by law to be 3.2 Troy grains, which is about 207 milligrams. Jewelers everywhere now use a metric carat defined in 1907 to be exactly 200 milligrams. See also Karat. Abbreviation:- c or car. A unit of weight for precious stones, equal to 200 milligrams, or 0.2 grams. Derived from the word for 'carob' in various languages, it was originally equivalent to the weight of the seed of the carob tree. It has two meanings in modern usage:- (i) a measure of the weight of precious stones. 1 carat = 0.205 3 gm. (ii) A measure of the proportion of gold in a gold alloy, on the basis that 24 carat is pure gold, often expressed as K or k, e.g., 18 k is 75% gold. / Единица веса драгоценных камней, равная 200 миллиграммам, или 0.2 грамма. Под Каратом, от Итальянского слова Carato, через Арабское слово Кират, от Греческого слова Kerátion, означающее Стручок Рожкового Дерева, семена которого служили мерой массы, понимаются:- (i) внесистемная дольная единица массы драгоценных камней и жемчуга, применяющаяся в ювелирном деле. Обозначение:- кар (c или car). Метрический карат равен 0.2 г или 200 мг или $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ кг; и (ii) мера содержания золота в сплавах, равная 1/24 массы сплава (Британский карат золота). Чистое золото соответствует 24 каратам.

CARBAMATES = КАРБАМАТЫ – Carbamates is a class of chemicals, usually insecticides, that inhibits cholinesterase, resulting in unregulated nerve-ending activation and paralysis in Insects, e.g., Temik, Sevin, Larvin.

CARBOHYDRATE = УГЛЕВОД – Carbohydrate is a chemical compound manufactured and accumulated by plants, e.g., sugar, starch, or cellulose. The name is derived from the fact that the relative proportions of C, H, and O in simple carbohydrates is $(CH_2O)x$. Carbohydrate is a diverse group of large food storage molecules formed by linking sugar monomers into polysaccharide chains by glycosidic bonds. / Под Углеводами понимается обширная группа природных органических соединений, химическая структура которых часто отвечает общей формуле $C_m(H_2O_2)_n$, то есть углерод + вода, отсюда и название. Различают моно-, олиго- и

полисахариды, а также сложные углеводы – гликозиды, гликолипиды, гликопротеиды и другие. Углеводы – первичные продукты фотосинтеза и основные исходные продукты биосинтеза других веществ в растениях. Составляют существенную часть пищевого рациона человека и многих животных. Подвергаясь окислительным превращениям, обеспечивают все живые клетки энергией (глюкоза и её запасные формы – гликоген, крахмал). Входят в состав клеточных оболочек и других структур, участвуют в защитных реакциях организма (иммунитет). Применяются в пищевой (глюкоза, крахмал, пектиновые вещества), бумажной и текстильной (целлюлоза), микробиологической (получение кислот, спиртов и других веществ сбраживанием углеводов) и других отраслях промышленности. Используются в медицине (гепарин, некоторые антибиотики, сердечные гликозиды). Углеводы – полиатомные альдегидо- или кетоспирты, которые подразделяются в зависимости от количества мономеров на моно-, олиго- и полисахариды. Моносахариды (глюкоза, фруктоза, галактоза и другие), олигосахариды (сахароза, мальтоза, лактоза) и перевариваемые полисахариды (крахмал, гликоген) являются основными источниками энергии, а также выполняют пластическую функцию. Неперевариваемые полисахариды, или пищевые волокна, являются эволюционно важным компонентом пищи. Поток таких модифицированных микрофлорой желудочно-кишечного тракта веществ необходим для нормального функционирования пищеварительного аппарата, организма в целом, созданию имунного ответа.

CARBON = УГЛЕРОД (или КАРБОН) – (1) Carbon is a non-metallic element – No. 6 in the periodic table. Diamonds and graphite are pure forms of carbon. Carbon is a constituent of all organic compounds. It also occurs in combined form in many inorganic substances, i.e. carbon dioxide, limestone, etc. / Периодическая Система Элементов Менделеева названа в честь создателя классификации химических элементов – Русского учёного Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834–1907). Под Углеродом понимается химический элемент, символ C (на Латинском языке – Carboneum), атомный номер 6, атомная масса 12.011. Обычными формами существования углерода в свободном состоянии являются алмаз и графит. Углерод обладает ещё одной – третьей аллотропной формой, называемой Карбином, крайне редко встречающейся в природе. Основное количество Углерода сосредоточено в природных карбонатах. Значительное количество углерода содержится в углях, нефти, торфе, природных горючих газах. В виде диоксида углерода CO_2 углерод входит в состав атмосферы Земли (0.03% по объёму). Простейшие соединения углерода (диоксид углерода, метан) обнаружены в атмосфере почти всех планет Солнечной системы (так атмосфера Марса состоит в основном из диоксида углерода). Все организмы растений и животных построены из соединений углерода (средняя массовая доля углерода 18%). Углерод – сильный восстановитель, что определяет его применение в металлургии. Широко используются промышленные продукты, близкие по составу к чистому углероду:- кокс, технический углерод, активный уголь и древесный уголь. Углерод (Латинское название Carboneum), C, химический элемент IV группы периодической системы Русского учёного Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834–1907), атомный номер 6, атомная масса 12.011. Известны два стабильных изотопа:- ^{12}C (98.892%) и ^{13}C (1.108%). Из радиоактивных изотопов наиболее важен ^{14}C с периодом полураспада (T = $5.6 \cdot 10^3$ лет). Небольшие количества ^{14}C (около $2 \cdot 10^{-10}$% по массе) постоянно образуются в верхних слоях атмосферы при действии нейтронов космического излучения на изотоп азота ^{14}N. По удельной активности изотопа ^{14}C в остатках биогенного происхождения определяют их возраст. ^{14}C широко используется в качестве изотопного индикатора. Историческая Справка:- углерод известен с глубокой древности. Древесный уголь служил для восстановления металлов из руд, алмаз – как драгоценный камень. Значительно позднее стали применять графит для изготовления тиглей и карандашей. В 1778 Шведский химик Каль Вильхэльм Шэеле (Carl Wilhelm Scheele; 1742–1786), нагревая графит с селитрой, обнаружил, что при этом, как и при нагревании угля с селитрой, выделяется углекислый газ. Химический состав алмаза был установлен в результате опытов Французского химика Отуана Лёро дё Лявуази (или Лавуазье; Antoine Laurent de Lavoisier; 1743–1794) (в 1772) по изучению горения алмаза на воздухе и исследований Английского химика Смитсэна Тченэнта (или Теннанта; Smithson Tennant; 1761–1815) в 1797, доказавшего, что одинаковые количества алмаза и угля дают при окислении равные количества углекислого газа. Углерод был признан химическим элементом в 1789 Лавуазье. Латинское название Carboneum углерод получил от Carbo – Уголь. Распространение В Природе:- среднее содержание углерода в земной коре $2.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$% по массе ($1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ в ультраосновных, $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ – в основных, $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ – в средних, $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ – в кислых горных породах). Углерод накапливается в верхней части земной коры (биосфере):- в живом веществе 18% углерода, древесине 50%, каменном угле 80%, нефти 85%, антраците 96%. Значительная часть углерода литосферы сосредоточена в известняках и доломитах. Число собственных минералов углерода – 112; исключительно велико число органических соединений углерода – углеводородов и их производных. С накоплением углерода в земной коре связано накопление и многих других элементов, сорбируемых органическим веществом и осаждающихся в виде нерастворимых карбонатов, и так далее. Большую геохимическую роль в земной коре играют CO_2 и угольная кислота. Огромное количество CO_2 выделяется при вулканизме – в истории Земли это был основной источник углерода для биосферы. По сравнению со средним содержанием в земной коре человечество в исключительно больших количествах извлекает углерод из недр (уголь, нефть, природный газ), так как эти ископаемые – основной источник энергии. Огромное геохимическое значение имеет круговорот углерода (смотрите ниже раздел Углерод В Организме и статью Круговорот Веществ). Углерод широко распространён также в космосе; на Солнце он занимает 4-е место после водорода, гелия и кислорода. Физико И Химические Свойства:- известны четыре кристаллические модификации углерода:- алмаз, графит, карбин и лонсдейлит. Графит – серо-чёрная, непрозрачная, жирная на ощупь, чешуйчатая, очень мягкая масса с металлическим блеском. Построен из кристаллов гексагональной структуры:- a = 2.462 Å, c = 6.701 Å. При комнатной температуре и нормальном давлении (0.1 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр ($МН/м^2$), или 1 килограмм силы на квадратный сантиметр ($кгс/см^2$)) графит термодинамически стабилен. Алмаз – очень твёрдое, кристаллическое вещество. Кристаллы имеют кубическую гранецентрированную решётку:- a = 3.560 Å. При комнатной температуре и нормальном давлении алмаз метастабилен (подробно о структуре и свойствах алмаза и графита смотрите в соответствующих статьях). Заметное превращение алмаза в графит наблюдается при температурах выше 1 400 °C в вакууме или в инертной атмосфере. При атмосферном давлении и температуре около 3 700 °C графит возгоняется. Жидкий углерод может быть получен при давлениях выше 10.5 $МН/м^2$ (105 $кгс/см^2$) и температурах выше 3 700 °C. Для твёрдого углерода (кокс, сажа, древесный уголь) характерно также состояние с неупорядоченной структурой – так называемый ‘Аморфный’ Углерод, который не представляет собой самостоятельной модификации; в основе его строения лежит структура мелкокристаллического графита. Нагревание некоторых разновидностей ‘аморфного’ углерода выше 1 500–1 600 °C без доступа воздуха вызывает их превращение в графит. Физические свойства ‘аморфного’ углерода очень сильно зависят от дисперсности частиц и наличия примесей. Плотность, теплоёмкость, теплопроводность и электропроводность ‘аморфного’ углерода всегда выше, чем графита. Карбин получен искусственно. Он представляет собой мелкокристаллический порошок чёрного цвета (плотность 1.9–2 грамма на кубический сантиметр ($г/см^3$)). Построен из длинных цепочек атомов C, уложенных параллельно друг другу. Лонсдейлит найден в метеоритах и получен искусственно; его структура и свойства окончательно не установлены. Конфигурация внешней электронной оболочки атома углерода $2s^2 2p^2$. Для углерода характерно образование четырёх ковалентных связей, обусловленное возбуждением внешней электронной оболочки до состояния $2sp^3$. Поэтому углерод способен в равной степени как притягивать, так и отдавать электроны. Химическая связь может осуществляться за счёт sp^3–, sp^2– и sp-гибридных орбиталей, которым соответствуют координационные числа 4, 3 и 2. Число валентных

электронов углерода и число валентных орбиталей одинаково; это одна из причин устойчивости связи между атомами Углерода. Уникальная способность атомов углерода соединяться между собой с образованием прочных и длинных цепей и циклов привела к возникновению громадного числа разнообразных соединений углерода изучаемых органической химией. В соединениях углерод проявляет степени окисления –4; +2; +4. Атомный радиус 0.77Å, ковалентные радиусы 0.77Å, 0.67Å, 0.60Å соответственно в одинарной, двойной и тройной связях; ионный радиус C^{4-} 2.60Å, C^{4+} 0.20Å. При обычных условиях углерод химически инертен, при высоких температурах он соединяется со многими элементами, проявляя сильные восстановительные свойства. Химическая активность убывает в ряду:- 'аморфный' углерод, графит, алмаз; взаимодействие с кислородом воздуха (горение) происходит соответственно при температурах выше 300–500 °C, 600–700 °C и 850–1 000 °C с образованием двуокиси углерода CO_2 и окиси углерода CO. CO_2 растворяется в воде с образованием угольной кислоты. В 1906 Немецкий химик-органик Ото Пауль Хэрман Дильс (Otto Paul Hermann Diels; 1876–1954) получил недоокись углерода C_3O_2. Все формы углерода устойчивы к щёлочам и кислотам и медленно окисляются только очень сильными окислителями (хромовая смесь, смесь концентрированных HNO_3 и $KClO_3$ и другие). 'Аморфный' углерод реагирует с фтором при комнатной температуре, графит и алмаз – при нагревании. Непосредственное соединение углерода с хлором происходит в электрической дуге; с бромом и иодом углерод не реагирует, поэтому многочисленные галогениды углерода синтезируют косвенным путём. Из оксигалогенидов общей формулы COX_2 (где X – галоген) наиболее известна хлорокись $COCl_2$ (фосген). Водород с алмазом не взаимодействует; с графитом и 'аморфным' углеродом реагирует при высоких температурах в присутствии катализаторов (Ni, Pt):- при 600–1 000 °C образуется в основном метан CH_4, при 1 500–2 000 °C – ацетилен C_2H_2, в продуктах могут присутствовать также другие углеводороды, например, этан C_2H_6, бензол C_6H_6. Взаимодействие серы с 'аморфным' углеродом и графитом начинается при 700–800 °C, с алмазом при 900–1 000 °C; во всех случаях образуется сероуглерод CS_2. Другие соединения углерода, содержащие серу (тиоокись CS, тионедоокись C_3S_2, сероокись COS и тиофосген $CSCl_2$), получают косвенным путём. При взаимодействии CS_2 с сульфидами металлов образуются тиокарбонаты – соли слабой тиоугольной кислоты. Взаимодействие углерода с азотом с получением циана $(CN)_2$ происходит при пропускании электрического разряда между угольными электродами в атмосфере азота. Среди азотсодержащих соединений углерода важное практическое значение имеют цианистый водород HCN (смотрите Синильная Кислота) и его многочисленные производные:- цианиды, гало-генцианы, нитрилы и другие. При температурах выше 1 000 °C углерод взаимодействует со многими металлами, давая карбиды. Все формы углерода при нагревании восстанавливают окислы металлов с образованием свободных металлов (Zn, Cd, Cu, Pb и другие) или карбидов (CaC_2, Mo_2C, WO, TaC и других). Углерод реагирует при температурах выше 600–800 °C с водяным паром и углекислым газом (смотрите Газификация Топлив). Отличительной особенностью графита является способность при умеренном нагревании до 300–400 °C взаимодействовать со щелочными металлами и галогенидами с образованием соединений включения типа C_8Me, $C_{24}Me$, C_8X (где X – галоген, Me – металл). Известны соединения включения графита с HNO_3, H_2SO_4, $FeCl_3$ и другими (например, бисульфат графита $C_{24}SO_4H_2$). Все формы углерода нерастворимы в обычных неорганических и органических растворителях, но растворяются в некоторых расплавленных металлах (например, Fe, Ni, Co). Народнохозяйственное значение углерода определяется тем, что свыше 90% всех первичных источников потребляемой в мире энергии приходится на органическое топливо, главенствующая роль которого сохранится и на ближайшие десятилетия, несмотря на интенсивное развитие ядерной энергетики. Только около 10% добываемого топлива используется в качестве сырья для основного органического синтеза и нефтехимического синтеза, для получения пластических масс и другого. О получении и применении углерода и его соединений смотрите также Алмаз, Графит, Двуокись Углерода, Карбонаты, Кокс, Окись Углерода, Сажа, Углеродистые Огнеупоры. Углерод В Организме:- углерод – важнейший биогенный элемент, составляющий основу жизни на Земле, структурная единица огромного числа органических соединений, участвующих в построении организмов и обеспечении их жизнедеятельности (биополимеры, а также многочисленные низкомолекулярные биологически активные вещества – витамины, гормоны, медиаторы и другие). Значительная часть необходимой организмам энергии образуется в клетках за счёт окисления углерода. Возникновение жизни на Земле рассматривается в современной науке как сложный процесс эволюции углеродистых соединений (смотрите Происхождение Жизни). Уникальная роль углерода в живой природе обусловлена его свойствами, которыми в совокупности не обладает ни один другой элемент периодической системы. Между атомами углерода, а также между углеродом и другими элементами образуются прочные химические связи, которые, однако, могут быть разорваны в сравнительно мягких физиологических условиях (эти связи могут быть одинарными, двойными и тройными). Способность углерода образовывать 4 равнозначные валентные связи с другими атомами углерода создаёт возможность для построения углеродных скелетов различных типов – линейных, разветвлённых, циклических. Показательно, что всего три элемента – C, O и H – составляют 98% общей массы живых организмов. Этим достигается определённая экономичность в живой природе:- при практически безграничном структурном разнообразии углеродистых соединений небольшое число типов химических связей позволяет намного сократить количество ферментов, необходимых для расщепления и синтеза органических веществ. Особенности строения атома углерода лежат в основе различных видов изомерии органических соединений (способность к оптической изомерии оказалась решающей в биохимической эволюции аминокислот, углеводов и некоторых алкалоидов). Согласно общепринятой гипотезе Советского биохимика, создателя научно обоснованной теории возникновения жизни на Земле Александра Ивановича Опарина (1894–1946), первые органические соединения на Земле имели абиогенное происхождение. Источниками углерода служили метан (CH_4) и цианистый водород (HCN), содержавшиеся в первичной атмосфере Земли. С возникновением жизни единственным источником неорганического углерода, за счёт которого образуется всё органическое вещество биосферы, является двуокись углерода (CO_2), находящаяся в атмосфере, а также растворённая в природных водах в виде HCO^-_3. Наиболее мощный механизм усвоения (ассимиляции) углерода (в форме CO_2) – фотосинтез – осуществляется повсеместно зелёными растениями (ежегодно ассимилируется около 100 миллиардов тонн (т) CO_2). На Земле существует и эволюционно более древний способ усвоения CO_2 путём хемосинтеза; в этом случае микроорганизмы-хемосинтетики используют не лучистую энергию Солнца, а энергию окисления неорганических соединений. Большинство животных потребляют углерод с пищей в виде уже готовых органических соединений. В зависимости от способа усвоения органических соединений принято различать автотрофные организмы и гетеротрофные организмы. Применение для биосинтеза белка и других питательных веществ микроорганизмов, использующих в качестве единственного источника углерода углеводороды нефти, – одна из важных современных научно-технических проблем. Содержание углерода в живых организмах в расчёте на сухое вещество составляет:- 34.5–40% у водных растений и животных, 45.4–46.5% у наземных растений и животных и 54% у Бактерий. В процессе жизнедеятельности организмов, в основном за счёт тканевого дыхания, происходит окислительный распад органических соединений с выделением во внешнюю среду CO_2. Углерод выделяется также в составе более сложных конечных продуктов обмена веществ. После гибели животных и растений часть углерода вновь превращается в CO_2 в результате осуществляемых микроорганизмами процессов гниения. Таким образом, происходит круговорот углерода в природе (смотрите Круговорот Веществ). Значительная часть углерода минерализуется и образует залежи ископаемого углерода – каменные угли, нефть, известняки и другое. Помимо основные функции – источника углерод CO_2, растворённая в природных водах и в биологических жидкостях, участвует в поддержании оптимальной для жизненных процессов кислотности

среды. В составе $CaCO_3$ углерод образует наружный скелет многих беспозвоночных (например, раковины моллюсков), а также содержится в кораллах, яичной скорлупе птиц и другом. Такие соединения углерода как HCN, CO, CCl_4, преобладавшие в первичной атмосфере Земли в добиологический период, в дальнейшем, в процессе биологической эволюции, превратились в сильные антиметаболиты обмена веществ. Помимо стабильных изотопов углерода в природе распространён радиоактивный ^{14}C (в организме человека его содержится около 0.1 мкКюри). С использованием изотопов углерода в биологических и медицинских исследованиях связаны многие крупные достижения в изучении обмена веществ и круговорота углерода в природе (смотрите Изотопные Индикаторы). Так, с помощью радиоуглеродной метки была доказана возможность фиксации $H_{14}CO^-_3$ растениями и тканями животных, установлена последовательность реакций фотосинтеза, изучен обмен аминокислот, прослежены пути биосинтеза многих биологически активных соединений и так далее. Применение ^{14}C способствовало успехам молекулярной биологии в изучении механизмов биосинтеза белка и передачи наследственной информации. Определение удельной активности ^{14}C в углеродсодержащих органических остатках позволяет судить об их возрасте, что используется в палеонтологии и археологии. Под Карбоном, от Латинского слова Carbo (Carbonis), означающее Уголь, понимается составная часть сложных слов, означающая отношение к углероду, углю, например, карбонаты или карботермия. Под Карбоном, от Латинского слова Carbo, родительный падеж Carbonis, означающее Уголь, понимается то же, что Каменноугольная Система (Период). Каменноугольная Система (Период) или Карбон, пятая по порядку система Палеозойской группы, соответствующая пятому периоду Палеозойской эры истории Земли. Начало каменноугольного периода радиогеологическими методами определяется в 350 миллионов лет тому назад, длительность его составляет 65–75 миллионов лет; следует за Девонской Системой и предшествует Пермской.

(2) Carbon (deposit):- solid black residue in piston grooves which can interfere with piston ring movement leading to wear and/or loss of power. / к износу и/или потере мощности.

CARBON = УГЛЕРОДНОЕ (или КАРБОНОВОЕ) – Carbon is inorganic fiber containing at least 90% by mass of carbon obtained by thermal carbonization of organic fiber precursors. Alphabetic code – CF; and relevant commercial allowance – .

CARBON–ARC LAMP = ЛАМПА С КАРБОНОВОЙ ДУГОЙ (или ЛАМПА С УГОЛЬНОЙ НИТЬЮ, или ЛАМПА С УГЛЕРОДНОЙ ДУГОЙ) – Carbon-Arc Lamp is a type of fading lamp which utilizes an arc between two carbon electrodes as the source of radiation.

CARBON–CARBON = УГЛЕРОД–УГЛЕРОДНЫЙ – Carbon-Carbon is a composite material consisting of carbon and graphite fibers in a carbon or graphite matrix.

CARBON CYCLE = УГЛЕРОДНЫЙ ЦИКЛ (или КРУГОВОРОТ УГЛЕРОДА) – Carbon Cycle is the sequence of transformations whereby carbon dioxide is fixed in living organisms by photosynthesis or by chemosynthesis, liberated by respiration and by the death and decomposition of the fixing organism, used by heterotrophic species, and ultimately returned to its original state. Carbon Cycle is the cycle by which carbon in various forms moves between the various components of the Earth's biosphere, between the atmosphere, hydrosphere (seas and oceans), lithosphere (rocks, soils and mineral deposits, including fossil fuels) and biological material including plants and animals. Carbon is constantly moving between some of these forms, maintaining a state of dynamic equilibrium. Other forms, most notably fossil fuels, can potentially store carbon indefinitely, however if they are burned the carbon is released and makes a net addition to the carbon cycle and raising the total free carbon. If biomass is used without replacement, as for instance can happen in the case of forest clearance such as in the Amazon rain forest, this too can make a net addition to the carbon cycle. Sustainable use of biomass, however, makes no such direct net addition as growing replacement plant material absorbs the carbon released by the harvested biomass.

CARBON FIBER = УГЛЕРОДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или КАРБОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Carbon Fiber is the common name used to refer to plastic reinforced by a graphite textile. Less frequently, the term is used to describe the textile itself, but it is pretty much useless unless embedded in plastic. Carbon fiber is known alternatively as carbon fiber reinforced plastic or carbon fiber composite. The plastic typically used is epoxy. Carbon fiber is very expensive, but has a fantastic weight-to-strength ratio. Attempts to put it into mass production have so far failed, due to inadequate demand, the customized nature of most carbon fiber parts, and a lack of skilled craftsmen. The material is employed in high-quality cars, boats, bicycles, and planes, including popular Formula One racecars. Depending on the orientation of the fiber, the carbon fiber composite can be stronger in a certain direction or equally strong in all directions. A small piece can withstand an impact of many tons and still deform minimally. The complex interwoven nature of the fiber makes it very difficult to break. In terms of weight-to-strength ratio, carbon fiber composite is currently the best material that our civilization can produce in appreciable quantities. Introducing carbon nanotubes into the fiber is currently in research stages, and may offer improved ratios of 10 times or greater – a space age material indeed. Carbon fibers are chemically 'grown' on smaller frames with a high surface area, designed to bond to deposited carbon atoms. The frame typically constitutes 2% of the total fiber produced. A bicycle made of carbon fiber composite typically costs around a few thousand US Dollars (USD). Formula One racing cars, which travel at speeds over 320 km/h (200 mph), may cost over a million USD to build and maintain, a cost determined in no small part by the generous use of carbon fiber composite. Large commercial airplanes typically use carbon fiber composites, the increased production of which is the decisive factor for the rapid growth of carbon fiber demand in recent years. Both private and public spaceship projects use carbon fiber as part of the craft's chassis. In civil engineering, it has been determined that old bridges may be spared from destruction and rebuilding through simple carbon fiber reinforcements, which are comparatively cheaper. If the cost of carbon fiber can be significantly reduced, it may become a universal material for vehicles and small products designed for extreme durability and lightness. The current strategies used for manufacture vary based on application and quantity. Carbon Fiber is a high-tensile fiber or whisker made by heating rayon or polyacrylonitrile fibers or petroleum residues to appropriate temperatures. Fibers may be 7 to 8 microns in diameter and are more that 90% carbonized. Carbon Fiber:- it's easy to work and provides exceptional strength. It does have the drawback that it's expensive, an order of magnitude more than glass fiber, especially the lighter weaves; it's also very brittle and snaps suddenly with little bending beforehand. It's lighter than glass too coming in at ~1.8 g/cm^3. Areal weights are generally 100–200 gsm although I see that woven carbon is now available in Germany at 60 gsm – whether this is a result of a loose weave or some lighter variant of carbon fiber itself I do not know. Certainly, it's a useful addition to the range of cloths available for tailplanes, HLG's and the like. Carbon Fiber fabric is well known as one of the strongest and stiffest reinforcement materials available. While more expensive than glass, it easily justifies its premium when used in high performance applications. All Freeman (Freeman Manufacturing & Supply Company, Avon, State of Ohio, the United States) carbon fabrics are made exclusively from polyacrylonitrile (PAN) precursors, thus making them suitable for all high performance applications. The first Carbon Fiber for commercial use was fabricated by Thomas Edison. Sixth lightest element and carbon- carbon covalent bond is the strongest in nature. Edison made carbon fiber from bamboo fibers. Bamboo fiber is made up of cellulose. Precursor fiber is carbonized rather than melting. Filaments are made by controlled pyrolysis (chemical deposition by heat) of a precursor material in fiber form by heat treatment at temperature 1 000–3 000 °C. The carbon content in carbon fibers is about 80–90% and in Graphite fibers the carbon content is in excess of 99%. Carbon fiber is produced at about 1 300 °C while the graphite fiber is produced in excess of 1 900 °C. The carbon fibers become graphitized by heat

treatment at temperature above 1 800 °C. 'Carbon Fibers' term is used for both carbon fibers and graphite fibers. Different fibers have different morphology, origin, size and shape. The size of individual filament ranges from 3 to 147 μm. Maximum use of temperature of the fibers ranges from 250 °C to 2 000 °C. The use temperature of a composite is controlled by the use temperature of the matrix. Precursor materials:- there are two types of precursor materials (i) Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) and (ii) rayon pitch, that is, the residue of petroleum refining. Fiber properties vary with varying temperature. Fiber diameter ranges from 4 to10 μm. A tow consists of about 3 000 to 30 000 filaments. Small diameter results in very flexible fiber and can actually be tied in to a knot without breaking the fiber. Modulus and strength is controlled by the process. The procedure involves the thermal decomposition of the organic precursor under well controlled conditions of temperature and stress. Cross section of fiber is non-circular, in general, it is kidney bean shape. Heterogeneous microstructure consisting of numerous lamellar ribbons. Morphology is very dependent on the manufacturing process. PAN based carbon fibers typically have an onion skin appearance with the basal planes in more or less circular arcs, whereas the morphology of pitch-based fiber in such that the basal planes lie along radial planes. Thus, carbon fibers are anisotropic. Carbon Fiber is a fiber produced by the pyrolysis of organic precursor fibers, such as rayon, polyacrylonitrile (PAN), and pitch, in an inert environment. The term is often used interchangeably with graphite; however, carbon fibers and graphite fiber differ. The basic differences lie in the temperature at which the fibers are made and heat treated, and in the amount of elemental carbon produced. Carbon fibers typically are carbonized in the region of 1 315 °C (2 400 °F) and assay at 93 to 95% carbon while graphite fibers are graphitized at 1 900 to 2 480 °C (3 450 to 4 500 °F) and assay at more than 99% elemental carbon. Carbon Fibers are divided into two categories. One is PAN(Polyacrylonitrile)-type carbon fibers manufactured by burning a special acrylic fibers. Another is pitch-type carbon fibers manufactured from pitch (remaining products of distilled petroleum or coals). Carbon fibers have many advantageous characteristics such as very light weight, high tensile strength and elasticity, excellent heat resistance, electrical conductivity, and resistance to chemical agents. Carbon fibers are mainly used for reinforcement materials for plastics. In PAN-type carbon fibers, the degree of tensile strength and elasticity varies depending on the burning condition. Carbon fibers are divided into high-performance carbon fibers and universal-use carbon fibers. High-performance carbon fibers are widely used for aerospace applications, sporting equipment such as black shafts of golf club and ordinary industrial uses because of their extremely high tensile strength and elasticity. Universal-use carbon fibers are used mainly for reinforcement material of concrete and heat insulating materials. End-Uses:- Sporting Goods such as Golf Shaft, Fishing Rods, Tennis Rackets, Skis, Archery, Yachts, Boats, Racing Cars, Motorcycles, Bicycles, etc. Construction Materials in the Field of Aerospace and Space Shuttles:- Spring Plate, Brakes, X-ray Instruments, Precision Equipment, Reinforcement Materials of Concrete, Heat Insulating Material, etc. Features:- (i) high tensile strength and little extension even by pulling fibers; (ii) excellent in resistance to abrasion and dimensional stability; (iii) excellent in resistance to heat and to chemical agents; and (iv) excellent in electrical conductivity. / Эдэсэн (Edison). Под Углеродными Волокнами понимаются неорганические волокна, получаемые термической обработкой (900–3 000 °C) в среде инертного газа химических волокон (вискозного, полиакрилонитрильного), волокон из нефтяного и каменно-угольного пеков, феноло-формальдегидных смол, лигнина; содержат ≥ 85% углерода. Характеризуются высокой теплостойкостью (в бескислородных условиях – до 2 000 °C), химической устойчивостью, механической прочностью (для ориентиров. Углеродные волокна – до 3.5 ГПа), устойчивостью к воздействию ультрафиолетового (УФ) излучения. По удельному значению механических свойств (отношению модуля упругости или прочности к плотности) превосходят все известные жаростойкие волокнистые материалы. Применяются в виде нитей, жгутов, лент, нетканых материалов как армирующий наполнитель, в производстве фильтровальных материалов, электронагревательных элементов, защитной одежды, как сорбенты, носители катализаторов и так далее. Углеродное Волокно – волокно с массовой долей углерода не менее 90%, полученное путём пиролиза химических волокон.

CARBON RESIDUE = УГЛЕРОДИСТЫЙ ОСТАТОК (или КОКСОВЫЙ ОСТАТОК) – Carbon Residue:- coked material remaining after an oil has been exposed to high temperatures under controlled conditions. / Углеродистый Остаток кокса после перегонки и пиролиза нефтепродуктов.

CARBON TYPE = КАРБОНОВЫЙ ТИП (или ТИП УГЛЕРОДА) – Carbon Type:- the distinction between paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic molecules. In relation to lubricant base stocks, the predominant type present.

CARBONYL IRON POWDER = ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЙ КАРБОНИЛЬНЫЙ ПОРОШОК – Carbonyl Iron Powder is a contaminant which consists of up to 99.5% pure iron spheres.

CARBONIZATION = КАРБОНИЗАЦИЯ – Carbonization is the process of pyrolisis in an inert atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1 600 °C (1 470 to 2 910 °F) and higher, usually about 1 315 °C (2 400 °F). Range is influenced by precursor, individual manufacturer's process, and properties desired.

CARBONIZING = КАРБОНИЗАЦИЯ – Carbonizing is a chemical process for eliminating cellulosic material from wool or other animal fibers. The material is reacted with sulfuric acid or hydrogen chloride gas followed by heating. When the material is dry, the carbonized cellulose material is dust-like and can be removed. Carbonizing is the removal of vegetable matter, such as burrs and seeds, from wool and wool fabrics by chemical treatment. Also used to remove vegetable fiber in recovering the wool in union and mixture fabrics. Mechanical, chemical process for removal of vegetable matter from wool. The usual agent for converting the fault to carbon is sulphuric acid. Most wools suitable for the woollen trade, such as lambs, locks, and crutchings carrying fault, are treated by this method. Carbonizing is the process of treating wool with chemicals, usually acids, to destroy and remove the burrs without seriously damaging the wool. The usual chemical used is sulphuric acid. Wool so treated is known as Carbonized Wool. Carbonizing is a treatment of wool with acid and heat to remove plant materials. Preparation of wool sometimes include treatment of the wool with sulfuric acid, followed by partial drying and heating. The hot acid will degrade or 'carbonize' bits of plant matter in the wool, so that it is easily removed by subsequent mechanical methods. / Под Карбонизацией понимается:- (1) обработка шерсти растворами кислот для удаления растительных примесей. (2) насыщение какого-либо раствора диоксидом углерода CO_2. Применяется в содовом производстве, строительстве и других отраслях промышленности. В пищевой промышленности карбонизация называется Сатурацией.

CARBON–NITROGEN RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ УГЛЕРОДА С АЗОТОМ (или УГЛЕРОДНО–АЗОТНОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ) – Carbon-Nitrogen Ratio is the ratio of the weight of organic carbon to the weight of total nitrogen in soil or organic material.

CARBOXYL END GROUP = КАРБОКСИЛЬНАЯ КОНЦЕВАЯ ГРУППА (или КОНЦЕВАЯ КАРБОКСИЛЬНАЯ ГРУППА) – Carboxyl End Group is the chain-terminating (–COOH) group found in polyamide and polyester polymers.

CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE = КАРБОКСИМЕТИЛ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – Carboxymethyl Cellulose is an acid ether derivative of cellulose formed by the reaction of alkali cellulose with chloroacetic acid. The sodium salt of this compound is commonly used as a stabilizer or an emulsifier.

CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH = КАРБОКСИМЕТИЛЬНЫЙ КРАХМАЛ – Carboxymethyl Starch is modified starch (starch ether). Carboxymethyl starch has had some of the hydroxyl groups replaced with carboxymethyl groups, which improves solubility and the stability of pastes. This compound is suitable as a thickener for printing of disperse dyes and vat dyes. It also has some resistance to

chlorine bleach, and may be used for thickening bleach for use in discharge techniques. Monagum is one trade name. / Карбоксиметильный Крахмал . хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach).

CARCANET = КОЛЬЕ (или ОЖЕРЕЛЬЕ, или ХХ) – Carcanet:- (archaic) an ornamental necklace, chain, collar, or headband. / .

CAR CARRIER = АВТОВОЗ – Car Carrier is a unit equipped with wheels used to transport automobiles aboard a vessel and can be moved to any in-land point.

CARCINOGEN = КАНЦЕРОГЕН – Carcinogen is a cancer-causing substance. Certain petroleum products are classified as potential carcinogens OSHA (short for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) criteria. Suppliers are required to identify such products as potential carcinogens on package labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. Carcinogenicity:- substances or preparations are defined as carcinogenic if they induce cancer or increase its incidence when they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin. Classification criteria are given in Directive 93/21/EEC. The process of carcinogenesis is now recognized as resulting from the transition of target cells into cancer cells via a sequence of stages; the growth and differentiation of involved cells is recognized to play an important role in this process. Chemical carcinogens have conventionally been divided into two categories according to the presumed mechanism of action:- genotoxic and non-genotoxic. Genotoxic carcinogens induce cancer as a consequence of the direct interaction of the substance, or an active metabolite, with DNA. / последовательность стадий; . ДНК. Под Канцерогенностью, от Латинского слова Cancer, означающее Рак, и Греческого слова Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимается . Под Канцерогенными Веществами, от Латинского слова Cancer, означающее Рак, и Греческого слова Genes, означающее Рождающий или Рождённый, понимаются бластомогенные вещества, канцерогены, карциногены, химические соединения, способные при воздействии на организм вызывать рак и другие злокачественные опухоли, а также доброкачественные новообразования. Известно несколько сот канцерогенных веществ, принадлежащих к разным классам химических соединений. Так, к сильным канцерогенным веществам относятся некоторые полициклические углеводороды с группировкой фенантрена в молекуле, азокрасители, ароматические амины, нитрозамины и другие алкилирующие соединения. Канцерогенные вещества найдены в составе некоторых промышленных продуктов, в воздухе, загрязнённом промышленными выбросами, в табачном дыме и другом. Первые представления о существовании канцерогенных веществ относятся к XVIII веку, когда случаи возникновения у Английских трубочистов рака кожи были поставлены в связь с её систематическим загрязнением каменноугольной смолой и сажей. В начале XX века удалось вызвать у животных рак кожи, смазывая её в течение многих месяцев каменноугольной смолой. Впоследствии из смолы были выделены канцерогенные вещества – 3,4-бензпирен и другие полициклические углеводороды. До внедрения соответствующих мер профилактики у работавших в анилинокрасочной промышленности, подвергавшихся воздействию канцерогенных веществ (бета-нафтиламин, бензидин, 4-аминодифенил), нередко возникал рак мочевого пузыря. Раком лёгкого курящие заболевают чаще, чем некурящие, а жители городов, где загрязнённость атмосферы выше, – чаще, чем живущие в сельской местности. Одно и то же канцерогенное вещество в зависимости от места воздействия может вызвать опухоли разных видов и локализации; опухоль определённого типа может быть вызвана различными канцерогенными веществами. По характеру действия все канцерогенные вещества можно условно разделить на три группы:- (1) местного действия; (2) органотропные, то есть вызывающие опухоли не на месте введения, а в определённых органах; (3) множественного действия, вызывающие различные опухоли в разных органах. Эффект канцерогенных веществ зависит как от дозы, так и от срока их действия; накопление (депонирование) в ткани или органе усиливает действие канцерогенных веществ. Новообразования возникают не сразу после начала воздействия канцерогенных веществ, а лишь через большой срок – 1/5–1/7 максимальной продолжительности жизни данного организма (для человека этот срок может быть равен 15–20 годам, для мыши – 4–6 месяцам). Развитию новообразования предшествуют так называемые предопухолевые (предраковые) изменения (смотрите Предрак). Близость химического строения канцерогенных углеводородов и многих биологически активных веществ – половых гормонов жёлчных кислот и других стероидов – позволила предположить, что нарушения стероидного обмена могут привести к образованию канцерогенных веществ в самом организме; впоследствии это предположение было подтверждено экспериментально. К таким канцерогенным веществам относятся, помимо некоторых продуктов нарушенного стероидного обмена, также некоторые метаболиты аминокислот, например, триптофана. Канцерогенное действие связывают с химической активностью и электронным строением определённой части молекулы канцерогенных веществ (‘Область К’), ответственной за образование комплексов с определёнными компонентами клетки (по-видимому, нуклеиновыми кислотами и некоторыми белками). Многие канцерогенные вещества обладают выраженным мутагенным действием (смотрите Мутагенез, Мутагены), что нельзя не учитывать при рассмотрении механизмов канцерогенеза под влиянием канцерогенных веществ. Предотвращение действия канцерогенных веществ на организм основано на изучении их распространения в окружающей человека среде и осуществлении профилактических мер в области профессиональной, коммунальной и личной гигиены. Важное значение в связи с этим имеет борьба с загрязнением воздуха, вод и почв промышленными выбросами, недопущение канцерогенных примесей в пищевых продуктах и питьевой воде. Выявление соединений, обладающих канцерогенной активностью, и устранение их из сферы жизнедеятельности человека – эффективный путь профилактики опухолей.

CARCINOGENICITY = КАНЦЕРОГЕННОСТЬ – Carcinogenicity:- substances or preparations are defined as carcinogenic if they induce cancer or increase its incidence when they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin. Classification criteria are given in Directive 93/21/EEC. The process of carcinogenesis is now recognized as resulting from the transition of target cells into cancer cells via a sequence of stages; the growth and differentiation of involved cells is recognized to play an important role in this process. Chemical carcinogens have conventionally been divided into two categories according to the presumed mechanism of action:- genotoxic and non-genotoxic. Genotoxic carcinogens induce cancer as a consequence of the direct interaction of the substance, or an active metabolite, with DNA. / последовательность стадий; . ДНК. Под Канцерогенностью, от Латинского слова Cancer, означающее Рак, и Греческого слова Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимается .

CAR COAT = ХХ (или ПОЛУПАЛЬТО, или ТРУАКАР) – Car Coat is a three-quarter-length overcoat.

CAR COVER = CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT COVER

CARD = CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

CARD = COMMUNICATORS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CARD = КАРДА (или КАРДНАЯ МАШИНА, или КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Card is a machine used in the manufacture of staple yards. Its functions are to separate, align, and deliver the fibers in a sliver form and to remove impurities. The machine consists of a series of rolls, the surfaces of which are covered with many projecting wired or metal teeth. Short staple systems employ flat strips covered with card clothing rather that small rolls. See also Flat Card. Card is a machine used to separate, align, and remove of short fibers from cotton. Card (in the UK, 1840’s), an instrument, or comb, for arranging or sorting the hairs of wool, cotton, etc. Cards are

either fastened to a flat piece of wood, and wrought by the hand; or to a cylinder, and wrought by machinery. / Смотрите также Кардочёсальная Машина Со Шляпками (Flat Card).

CARD ACCEPTING DEVICE = УСТРОЙСТВО ПРИЁМА КАРТ – Card Accepting Device (CAD) is the device used in conjunction with the card and the point of sale to perform a financial transaction.

CARD–ACCEPTING HOST = ХОЗЯИН ПРИЁМА КАРТ – Card-Accepting Host (CAH) is a host processing system that forms the interface between the Card-Accepting Scheme (CAS) and the Card-Issuing Scheme (CIS) and to which the Card Accepting Devices (CADs) are connected. The CAH collects from the CADs the data relating to the card transaction and initiates that data to the CIS. For the processing of security related data an Secure Cryptographic Device (SCD) is part of the CAH processing system. / Средство Криптографической Защиты (СКЗ) .

CARD–ACCEPTING SCHEME = СХЕМА ПРИЁМА КАРТ (или ПРОГРАММА ПРИЁМА КАРТ) – Card-Accepting Scheme (CAS) is a set of technical concepts, rules, protocols, algorithms, functions, commercial agreements and administrative procedures which form the basis for a card payment system. The CAS is controlled by its responsible Administrator (CAS Administrator).

CARD CHOKING = ЗАСОРЕНИЕ КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Card Choking:- xxxxx. See also Cylinder Loading. / засорение машины.

CARD CLOTHING = КАРДНАЯ ЛЕНТА (или ИГОЛЬЧАТАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Card Clothing:- the material used to cover the working surfaces of the card, i.e. cylinder and rolls or flats. The clothing consists of either wire teeth set in a foundation fabric or rubber, or narrow serrated metal flutes which are spirally arranged around the roll. The metallic wire has the appearance of band-saw blade. / Кардная Лента или Игольчатая Лента или Игольчатая Поверхность рабочих частей чёсальной машины или Игольчатый Покров.

CARD CONVERSION EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КАРДНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА – Card Conversion Efficiency is the efficiency of the carding process, expressed as a percentage obtained from ratio of sliver output to staple input.

CARDED = КАРДНОЕ – Carded:- an industrial yarn preparation. During the carding process raw cotton is separated, opened, cleaned and made into sliver. / Под Кардным Прядением понимается получение пряжи из чёсальной ленты или ровницы с использованием различных по длине волокон. Пряжа кардного прядения ранее отличалась повышенной неравномерностью по линейной плотности, по крутке, по относительной разрывной нагрузке. Особенность кардного прядения – отсутствие процесса гребнечесания волокон.

CARDED FIBERS = КАРДНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ВОЛОКНА ИГОЛЬЧАТОГО ПРОЧЁСА) – Carded Fibers are the fibers that have been carded which opens them up.

CARDED SLIVER = КАРДНАЯ ЛЕНТА (или ЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Carded Sliver is produced on a card which is fed either with blow room laps or directly by a chute feed system which links the opening and cleaning machines with the cards. The fibers of the sliver are laid parallel and the short, immature fibers are removed and are called Strips. They may make up about 4 to 6 per cent of the waste on the machine. The sliver is uneven in weight because of the stripping of the doffer and the cylinder. When the cylinder and doffer are full and require stripping, a heavier sliver will result. Immediately after stripping of the rollers, a lighter sliver will be apparent. The variation of weight per yard in card sliver is greater than the variation noted in combed sliver. / Холст, поступающий на чесальную машину, состоит в основном из клочков (flocks). Волокна в ленте выложены параллельно, а короткие, недозрелые волокна, называемые очёсами или сдирами (strips), удалены. Они могут составлять приблизительно от 4 до 6 процентов отходов на данных станках. Лента неравномерна в весе из-за очёсывания (stripping) съёмного барабана (doffer) и калика/цилиндра/барабана (cylinder). Когда валик/цилиндр/барабан и сьёмный барабан (doffer) переполнены, требуется очёсывание (stripping), иначе лента станет более тяжёлой. Сразу же после очёсывания (stripping) валов лента станет более лёгкой. Отклонений в весе ярда кардной ленты больше, нежели у гребенной ленты. Кардолента, от Французского слова Carde, означающее Чёсальная Машина, игольчатая лента, – лента со сплошной игольчатой поверхностью, предназначена для обтяжки расчёсывающих органов чёсальных машин прядильного производства. Кардолента заменяется цельнометаллической пильной лентой.

CARDED YARN = КАРДНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Carded Yarn is a cotton yarn that has been carded but not combed. Carded yarns contain a wider range of fiber lengths and, as a result, are not as uniform or as strong as combed yarns. They are considerably cheaper and are used in medium and course counts. Carded Yarn, made from short-staple cotton fibers which have been cleaned of most impurities by carding. Most cotton yarn are carded because bulk of cotton grown is too short for combing. Compared with combed yarn it is a fibrous, uneven yarn. Carded Yarns is a cotton yarn which has been carded but not combed. This type of yarn contains a wide range of fiber length. As a result, carded yarn is not as uniform as combed yarns and are considerably cheaper. See also Combed Yarn. / большинство примесей кардочесанием. Кардная пряжа по способу прядения относится к кардному прядению.

CARDERS = ЧЁСАЛЬНЫЕ МАШИНЫ (или ЧЁСАЛЬЩИКИ) – Carders, also known as Hand Carders (as opposed to Drum Carders). Some of the carders have curved backs, some straight backs. There is some belief that the reason why modern hand cards have the curved backs is because they were modeled after museum pieces. Unfortunately, the museum pieces were warped (curved). Early plans for carders show the straight backs. Now, having said that, let me add that if you like using curved-back cards, you should do so. I have a pair of Ashford hand cards (with curved backs) that I just love. As much hand carding as I do, this isn't a problem for me. A more critical requirement is that your cards have offset handles. This will save wear-and-tear on your hands.

CARD FLY = КАРДНЫЙ ПУХ (или ЧЁСАЛЬНЫЙ ПУХ) – Card Fly or Card Motes is the waste beneath the machine which consists of fiber, seed and dirt, and requires a permit or treatment certificate as a condition of entry. Also known as Card Motes.

CARD HOLDER = ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ КАРТЫ – Cardholder is a customer associated with the account identification on the card or customer owning the card in the case of anonymous card products not related to any account. Card Holder is a person to whom a credit or signature card is issued. / Лицо, которому была выдана кредитная карта или карточка подписей.

CARDI = CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

CARDIGAN = КАРДИГАН (или КОФТА) – Cardigan is:- (1) a modification of the rib-knitting stitch to allow tucking on one (half cardigan) or both (full cardigan) sets of needles. (2) A sweater that buttons down the front. Cardigan is a usually collarless sweater or jacket that opens the full length of the center front. / Кардиган – джемпер с застёжкой на пуговицах, без воротника.

CARDINAL = КАРДИНАЛЬ (или КАДИНАЛ) – Cardinal:- a woman's short hooded cloak originally of scarlet cloth. / .

CARDINALIS = КАРДИНАЛИС (или КАРДИНАЛЬНОЕ) – Cardinalis (-a, -um):- red.

CARDINAL POINTS = КАРДИНАЛЬНЫЕ ТОЧКИ (или СТРАНЫ СВЕТА) – Cardinal Points (maritime term):- the four principal points of the compass:- North, East, South and West.

CARDING = КАРДОЧЕСАНИЕ – Carding is the most important process which helps both to open the tufts into single fibers and to remove impurities and neps. The carding process also orients the fibers for the subsequent spinning processes. After this kind of preparation, high efficiency in the subsequent spinning process stages and very good yarn quality are achieved. High card output, which should contribute to the economy of the process, often results in losses in yarn quality. The higher the production rate, the more sensitive the carding process becomes and the greater the risk of a negative impact on quality. The latest technological developments in the carding process are striking. Modern machines achieve production rates of 60–220 kg/h, compared with output of 5–15 kg/h in 1970. It is important to point out that almost all the cotton is saw-tooth ginned. Saw-tooth ginned cotton contains more neps and seed trash; it is also very difficult to remove this seed trash in the blowroom. Most of it therefore has to be removed in the carding process. The average number of neps in the raw material is approximately 300–350 per gram of cotton. The nep count of the material in the card chute and thus fed to the card is approximately 390–450 per gram. See also Carding Machine. The disentanglement, cleaning and intermixing of fibers to produce a continuous web or sliver suitable for subsequent processing. This is achieved by passing the fibers between moving pins, wires or teeth. This is the process of arranging the fibers in a parallel fashion. This is necessary for all staple fibers; otherwise, it would be impossible to produce fine yarns from what is originally a tangled mass. Before the raw stock can be made into yarn, the remaining impurities must be removed, the fibers must be disentangled, and they must be straightened. The lap is passed through a beater section and drawn on a rapidly revolving cylinder covered with very fine hooks or wire brushes. A moving belt of wire brushes slowly moves concentrically above this cylinder. As the cylinder rotate, the cotton is pulled by the cylinder through the small gap under the brushes, the teasing action remove the remaining trash, disentangles the fibers and arranges them in a relatively parallel manner in the form of a thin web. This web is drawn through a funnel – shaped device that molds it into a round ropelike mass called the Card Sliver (about thickness of a broom stick). Preliminary process in the spinning of wool or cotton yarn. The fibers are disentangled and thoroughly mixed. In the cotton processing, Carding is a process in yarn manufacturing by which fibers are sorted, separated, partially aligned, and cleaned of foreign matter. Carding is a process in the manufacture of spun yarns whereby the staple is opened, cleaned, aligned, and formed into a continuous, untwisted strand called a sliver. Carding is the process of pulling the fibers into parallel alignment to form a thin web. High speed electronic equipment with wire toothed rollers perform this task. The web of fibers is eventually condensed into a continuous, untwisted, rope-like strand called a Sliver, (pronounced slyver). Carding is the process used to open out fleece so that it can be more evenly spun into a ‘woolen’ yarn. The process by which the fibers are opened out into an even film. Carding is a process which eliminates fibers too short for inclusion in the spun yarn. The process also removes dirt and foreign matter still remaining in the fiber mass, and arranges the fibers into a very thin layer. Carding is one of the most important processes in yarn manufacturing. It removes most of the impurities and a certain amount of short, broken or immature fibers .... / и удаления примесей. Кардочесание является одной из разновидностей чесания; второй разновидностью является Гребнечесание (Combing). Под чесанием понимается второй этап разрыхления поступаемого из спрессованных кип волокна. Первый этап разрыхления происходит на разрыхлительно-трёпальных машинах, где спрессованное волокно разделяется на клочки (flocks). Волокнистый материал, сформированный в виде холста (in lap form) или равномерного потока (continuous web), подаётся на чёсальные машины. В процессе чесания волокна производится разделение клочков волокнистого материала на отдельные волокна. Более точно, сущность кардочесания заключается в разъединении волокон, в вычёсывании мелких и цепких примесей и пороков волокон, а также в частичной ориентации волокон вдоль направления движения продукта. в равномерную, незакрученную, ленту (sliver). Волокнистый материал, сформированный в виде холста или равномерного потока трёпальной машиной, подаётся на чёсальные машины. Поступающий на кардочесание волокнистый материал представляет собой пучки спутанных волокон, в которых ещё сохраняются соринки, узелки волокон и очень короткие волокна. Сущность кардочесания заключается в разъединении волокон, в вычёсывании мелких и цепких примесей и пороков волокон, а также частичной ориентации волокон вдоль направления движения продукта. Кардочесание осуществляется с целью обеспечения индивидуального движения волокон в вытяжных приборах ленточных и других машин и получения равномерного продукта. Чесание волокнистых материалов – разделение клочков волокон на отдельные волокна, удаление сорных примесей и коротких волокон, перемешивание волокон и формирование волокнистой ленты или ровницы. Различают гребенное и кардное чесание. Гребенное чесание используется только в гребенном прядении. Выполняется на гребнечёсальных машинах, снабжённых игольчатыми гребнями. Кардочесание используется в различных системах прядения, а также в производстве нетканых материалов и валяльно-войлочных изделий. При кардочесании волокна пропускаются между рабочими органами машины, покрытыми кардолентой или пильчатой лентой. Чесание Волокна:- после разрыхления, смешивания и трепания смесь хлопка содержит ещё часть сорных примесей, волокна полностью не отделены одно от другого, перепутаны и составляют отдельные небольшие клочки. Дальнейшее трепание не позволяет полностью разделить волокна и подготовить хлопок для дальнейших технологических операций изготовления пряжи. Поэтому следующим переходом является процесс чесания волокна. Назначение процесса чесания и требования, предъявляемые к нему:- в процессе чесания происходит разделение клочков хлопка на отдельные волокна; очистка хлопка от оставшихся в нём сорных примесей и частичное удаление коротких волокон; частичное выпрямление и параллелизация волокон и, наконец, утонение продукта и формирование ленты. Выполнение этих задач происходит за счёт использования в чёсальных машинах специальной гарнитуры – пильчатой металлической ленты с зубцами или эластичной ленты с гибкими тонкими иглами. Взаимодействуя между собой и с волокнистой массой, рабочие органы, обтянутые указанной гарнитурой, растаскивают волокна из клочков, отделяют их от сорных примесей, в том числе и цепких, и располагают волокна более или менее параллельно в выходном продукте – чёсальной ленте. Чёсальный переход оказывает большое влияние на дальнейший процесс изготовления пряжи, так как именно здесь формируется почти готовый полупродукт. Кроме того, на этом процессе заканчивается удаление сорных примесей, и все оставшиеся волокна попадают уже в пряжу. Таким образом, основная задача процесса чесания – это получить продукт – чёсальную ленту с минимальным количеством сорных примесей, с высокой степенью разъединённости комплексов и хорошим распрямлением и параллелизацией волокон, а главное, высокой ровнотой ленты. На прядильных фабриках применяются в основном шляпочные чёсальные машины, которые можно разделить на три группы:- чёсальные машины больших (нормальных) размеров типа ЧМС-450, малогабаритные чёсальные машины типа ЧММ-14 и новые двухбарабанные чёсальные машины типа ЧМД-4, обеспечивающие высокое качество ленты. Применяются также валичные чёсальные машины.

CARDING CLOTH = ЧЁСАНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ВЫЧЁСЫВАЮЩАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Carding Cloth:- the Woolly Designs site has a close-up of Carding Cloth. The material is used on hand cards, drum carders, and carding boards. The spacing of the tines causes it to be classified as ‘fine’ or ‘coarse’. Many manufacturers refer to their combs as ‘Cotton Cards’ or ‘Wool Cards’. / к их гребням .

CARDING MACHINE = КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Carding Machine is a machine in the manufacture of cotton textiles which receives the cotton in lap form as it comes from the finisher picker machine. The cylinder, and the revolving flats, arranged in an endless chain, parallel the fibers, remove great amounts of motes, shives, unripe seeds, and other impurities. The sliver as it comes

from the doffer roller in a weblike formation is then led to the coiler attachment, condensed to a sliver form, and deposited into the coiler can, which rests on a revolving plate at the delivery end of the frame. There is no twisting of the fibers in carding, and the draft will range from 90 to 120. Also known as Card. See also Carding. In spinning process, card is a machine used in the manufacture of staple yards. Its functions are to separate, align, and deliver the fibers in a sliver form and to remove impurities. The machine consists of a series of rolls, the surfaces of which are covered with many projecting wired or metal teeth. Short staple systems employ flat strips covered with card clothing rather that small rolls. Various carding and opening elements in the card, such as flats, cylinders, lickers-in, doffers and fixed flats, are responsible for the quality achieved by the carded sliver. In addition to these elements, special features of some carding machines also improve sliver quality. The following elements and special features are only a selection of the reasons for achieving very good quality at the same time as high card output. The flats make a major contribution toward reducing neps and seed trash in the yarn. With this knowledge, quality-conscious technicians replace flats twice as frequently as cylinder clothing. This means that the flats are already replaced after processing a volume of 500–600 tons of cotton. Cylinder clothing that has already processed 500 tons very often produces better yarn quality with new flats than if both – cylinder clothing and flats – are replaced. This illustrates that the flats are extremely important for carding quality. The degree of nep reduction generally depends on:- (i) clothing sharpness (flats and cylinders); (ii) distance between cylinders and flats; (iii) point density of the clothing; (iv) speed of the cylinders; (v) speed of the flats; (vi) direction of motion of the flats relative to that of the cylinders; and (vii) cylinder clothing profile. Output can be increased with the same point density and the same distance between cylinders and flats by increasing the surface area of the flats alone by 50%, while all other parameters remain unchanged. If the surface area of the flats is not increased, higher output with the same setting between cylinders and flats will result in more rapid wear of the cylinder and flats clothing. At the same time loss of quality must be expected within a very short time. The positioning of the clothing between the cylinder and the doffer has no obvious impact on detaching, but on carding as such. It is the only way to achieve compacting and ultimately form a web. The carding effect takes place between the cylinder and the doffer, since either the cylinder clothing protrudes through the captured fibers into the doffer clothing of the doffer clothing extends through the fibers into the cylinder clothing. Neps can still be removed here, while unopened fiber bundles can be opened slightly and separated during the next passage through the flats. Integrated carding system keeps the cylinder clothing consistently sharp by grinding it 280–400 times during the service life of the clothing. By continuously grinding the clothing and keeping it sharp, it prolongs its service life, since the surface area of the clothing points is smaller with comparable production performance. This is in contrast to conventional grinding, where a larger surface area of the clothing points has to be produced when the points are move severely worn than in simple sharpening. The enlarged surface area of the points prevents good fiber penetration and the card has to be re-clothed earlier. A gap of 0.5 mm between the fixed flat in the post-carding zone and the cylinder not only reduces wear on the flat clothing, but also promotes longer service lives of the fixed flats. The service life of the fixed flats with this setting is equivalent to up to 250 tons. A gap of 0.225 mm between the cylinder and the doffer prevents damage to the clothing points and displays trouble-free fiber transfer. While grinding the flat clothing both with an emery belt and with a grindstone, it was apparent that variations within and between the clothing are very small, and this contributes to the improvement of sliver quality. Modern cards are capable of producing slivers at 75–85 kg/h from standard cotton with a staple length of 1–1/8” and 1–3/32” and a Micronaire value of 3.8–4.7 for combed yarns in the Ne 20–30 count range with imperfection (IPI) values (IPI values are defined as the thick places, thin places, and neps per 1 000 meter yarn length) of less than 5% Uster Standard. Such machines operate with an efficiency of more than 98% if they are cleaned with the same care as other cards. The variance in sliver weight produced on such machines is less than 2% and is constant. / шлифование (grinding). и другие примеси. Оснастка. Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария. В прядильном производстве. Предназначена для чесания волокна и смесей волокон с целью их распрямления, параллелизации, отделения примесей и удаления сора и пыли. Хлопковое волокно в виде холста поступает из трёпальной машины и укладывается на раскатывающий валик, а затем на гладкий питающий столик и под питающий цилиндр. Интенсивное расчёсывание волокон происходит в зоне взаимодействия приёмного барабана с питающим столиком и рабочей парой валиков. Дополнительная очистка происходит при взаимодействии волокон, находящихся на зубьях приёмного барабана, с сороотбойным ножом. Интенсивность расчёсывания бородки зависит от скорости приёмного барабана, разводки между ним и столиком, а также от профиля питающего столика. При чесании бородки приёмный барабан захватывает отдельные волокна, комплексы волокон и приставшие к ним сорные примеси и пороки. Сорные примеси сбрасываются в камеру для отходов. Интенсивность работы приёмного барабана, то есть степени чесания, оценивается числом воздействий зубьев приёмного барабана на одно волокно. С приёмного барабана волокно переходит на главный барабан. В зоне основного чесания происходит взаимодействие главного барабана и шляпок и главного барабана со съёмным барабаном. В этой зоне пучки волокон окончательно разъединяются до отдельных волокон, а сорные примеси и оставшиеся неразработанные комплексы волокон центробежной силой отбрасываются к шляпкам, образуя на шляпках очёс. Шляпки представляют собой чугунные пластины таврового сечения, покрытые на плоскости, обращённой к барабану, эластичной или полужёсткой гарнитурой. Шляпки соединены двумя бесконечными цепями в бесконечное полотно. Концы шляпок с обеих сторон скользят по гибким дугам, установка которых определяет величину разводки. В процессе работы гарнитура шляпок засоряется, образуется шляпочный очёс. Для его снятия на ходу машины устанавливается механизм очёсывания шляпок с пневматической системой удаления очёса. Главным в работе съёмного барабана является съём и уплотнение прочёсанного слоя волокон для дальнейшего формирования выходящей ватки-прочёса в ленту. Со съёмного барабана прочёс снимается съёмным валиком, покрытым зубчатой гарнитурой. Со съёмного валика волокна снимаются передающим валиком и ватка-прочёс направляется в давильные валы, предназначенные для разрушения сорных примесей, оставшихся после чесания. Между съёмным барабаном и давильными валами на машине происходит вытягивание ватки-прочёса (вытяжка до 1.41), что способствует некоторой ориентации волокон вдоль оси продукта. Далее ватка-прочёс проходит через воронку, где и формируется лента. Лента поступает в вытяжной прибор, в котором утоняется в 1.2–1.8 раза. На чёсальной машине с вытяжным прибором можно увеличить линейную плотность выходящей ватки-прочёса и тем самым повысить производительность машины при максимальной скорости съёмного барабана, а затем в вытяжном приборе ленту можно уплотнить до заданной линейной плотности. Из вытяжного прибора лента поступает в лентоукладчик, который имеет выпускные валики, направляющие ленту в канал верхней тарелки. Таз для сбора ленты установлен на нижней тарелке и вместе с ней вращается. Для уменьшения неровноты ленты на чёсальных машинах устанавливается автоматический регулятор вытяжки. За счёт изменения скорости выпуска ленты из вытяжного прибора при постоянной скорости подачи ленты в вытяжной прибор регулируется линейная плотность ленты. Для выравнивания линейной плотности ленты на длинных отрезках устанавливают регуляторы, изменяющие скорость подачи слоя волокон в машину, что приводит к изменению общей вытяжки на машине. Таким образом на чёсальной машине происходит изменение поперечного сечения и длины входящего продукта:- холст превращается в ленту. Приёмный барабан, раскатывающий валик, питающий столик и рабочей парой валиков, питающий цилиндр, сороотбойный нож. Пильчатая Лента – гибкая стальная лента с зубьями; используется для обтягивания рабочих органов чёсальной машины. Основание ленты мягкое и при обтягивании барабана (валика) плотно прилегает к его поверхности. Вершины зубьев пильчатой ленты закаливаются (для повышения износостойкости). Чёсальная Машина:- на чёсальных машинах любого типа при непрерывном чесании процесс состоит из трёх последовательных

операций:- утонение продукта (холста) и удаление крупных сорных примесей, прочёсывание волокон зубчатыми и игольчатыми поверхностями и снятие прочёса и формирование ленты. Устройство и принцип действия чёсальной машины показан на примере машины ЧММ-14. Холст укладывается между двумя холстовыми стойками и холстовой валик 2, вращаясь, раскатывает и подаёт его на питающий столик 3 под питающий цилиндр 4. Питающий цилиндр, подаёт холст в приёмный узел, где он последовательно разрабатывается барабанами – приёмным 5 и передающим 6 и валиками рабочей пары – рабочим 7 и чистителем 8. Волокно с передающего барабана 6 под действием зубцов пильчатой ленты переходит на главный барабан 9 и поступает в зону чесания:- главный барабан-шляпки. В результате взаимодействия хлопка с зубьями ленты главного барабана и иглами шляпок происходит интенсивное разделение комплексов волокон на отдельные, а также их параллелизация и частичное распрямление. Шляпочное полотно 10 состоит из 74 шляпок (планок) с игольчатым покрытием, из которых в работе находится 24. Расчёсанное волокно с главного барабана 9 переходит на съёмный барабан 11. Со съёмного барабана прочёс снимается валичным съёмом 12 и проходит через давильные валы 13, под действием которых происходит раздробление сорных примесей с последующим выпаданием из хлопка. Далее прочёс попадает в формирующую воронку 14, где формируется лента, затем в вытяжной прибор 15. Сформированная лента лентоукладчиком 16 равномерными кольцами укладывается в тазы. Машина оборудована самоостановами, останавливающими её при утонении или обрыве ленты, открывании крышки лентоукладчика, забивании лентой пространства между лентоводом и питающими валиками. Кроме того, на машине установлено обеспыливающее устройство с отсосом запыленного воздуха и механизмом удаления угаров из-под машин.

CARDING WOOLS = КАРДОЧЁСАНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или АППАРАТНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или СУКОННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или ШЕРСТЬ ИГОЛЬЧАТОГО ПРОЧЁСА) – Carding Wools are the wools that are too short to be treated by wool combing and must be processed into woolen yarns. Synonymous with Clothing Wool.

CARD–ISSUING SCHEME = СХЕМА (или ПРОГРАММА) ВЫПУСКА КАРТ – Card-Issuing Scheme (CIS) is a set of technical concepts, rules, protocols, algorithms, functions, commercial agreements and administrative procedures which form the basis for the issuance of a payment card. The CIS is controlled by its respective administrator (CIS Administrator).

CARD ISSUER = ЭМИТЕНТ КАРТЫ – Card Issuer is an institution, which issues the financial transaction card to the cardholder, and which bears ultimate financial responsibility for a card originated transaction.

CARD READER REPLACEMENT/HAND HELD TERMINAL = ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬ СЧИТЫВАТЕЛЯ КАРТ/ПОРТАТИВНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ – Card Reader Replacement/Hand Held Terminal:- wireless devices used to report trades and quotes to the market data system. Also used for supervisory functions relating to Trading Halt, Delay, Indication, etc.

CARDs = CERTIFICATES OF AMORTIZED REVOLVING DEBT

CARD SCHEME = КАРТОЧНАЯ СХЕМА – Card Scheme is a body representing a group of card issuers, one purpose of which is to facilitate the issuance and acceptance of the cards of that group. Interchange among the card scheme members must be covered by a set of operating procedures.

CARD SESSION = КАРТОЧНЫЙ СЕАНС – Card Session is a link between the card and the terminal starting with the Answer to Reset and ending with a subsequent reset or a deactivation of the contacts.

CARD STRIPS = КАРДНЫЕ ОЧЁСЫ (или КАРДНЫЕ СДИРЫ) – Card Strips are the waste fibers which are stripped from the various parts of the card machine. They take their specific names from the parts of the machine from which they are stripped. Individually, they are known as Flat Strips, Doffer Strips and Cylinder Strips. These various wastes may be removed either by brushing or by suction. When stripped by a suction process, they are called Vacuum Strips. Any of the wastes taken from parts of the card machine described in b. should appear to the inspector to be clean cotton fiber entirely free from seed, dirt and plant debris, except for occasional flocks or very small pieces of foreign matter. / Очёсы (Strips) в хлопкопрядении, а в шерстопрядении – Сдиры. они известны как Шляпочные Очёсы (Flat Strips), Очёсы Со Съёмного Барабана (Doffer Strips) и Очёсы С Валиков (Cylinder Strips). клочки (flocks) .

CARD WASTE = КАРДНЫЕ ОТХОДЫ – Card Waste:- from the picker machines, the processed cotton lint moves to the card machine which yields two types of waste:- (i) one type is thrown beneath the machine (Card Fly or Card Motes); and other (ii) accumulates on, and must be stripped from, certain parts of the machine (Card Strips). All wastes originating within the card machine described as Card Strips, and any wastes originating in machines after the card machine described as Comber Waste, Rovings, and Slivers, may be considered processed products exempt from permit and treatment certificate requirements. The cotton lint leaves the card machine in the form of a soft rope, about an inch in diameter, called a Sliver, which moves on to either the combers or to the drawing frame. See also Card Fly, Card Strips, Comber Waste, Rovings, and Slivers. Card Waste:- the short fibrous material removed as waste in the operation of a card. Card Waste:- Carding is a mechanical process that disentangles, cleans and intermixes fibers to produce a continuous web or sliver suitable for subsequent processing. It breaks up locks and disorganised clumps of fiber and then aligns the individual fibers to be parallel with each other. The waste arising from this process in called Card Waste. / Смотрите также Чёсальный или Кардный Пух (Card Fly), Кардные Очёсы (Card Strips), Отходы Гребнечесания (Comber Waste), Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы (Rovings), и Концы Ленты (Slivers).

CARE LABEL = ЯРЛЫК ПО УХОДУ – Care Label is the label that gives directions for cleaning, ironing, and otherwise maintaining a fabric of fiber product.

CARFLOAT = БАРЖА ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫХ ВАГОНОВ – Carfloat is a barge equipped with tracks on which up to about 12 railroad cars are moved in harbors or inland waterways.

CARGO = ГРУЗ – (1) Cargo:- any goods, wares, merchandise, and articles of every kind whatsoever carried on a ship, other than mail, ship's stores, ship's spare parts, ship's equipment, crew's effects and passengers' accompanied baggage. Cargo is the freight carried by a ship, an aircraft, or another vehicle. Plural:- cargoes or cargos. Whatever goods are transported by a ship or a plane is called as its Cargo. A shipment is an amount of a particular kind of cargo that is sent to another country on a ship, train, aeroplane or other vehicle. Cargo is a freight loaded into a ship. The words Cargo and Freight have become interchangeable in casual usage. Technically, 'Cargo' refers to the goods carried aboard the ship for hire, while 'Freight' refers to the compensation the ship or charterer receives for carrying the cargo. Goods transported or to be transported, all goods carried on a ship covered by a bill of lading (B/L). Freight loaded into a vessel. Examples include containers, breakbulk, Roll-on/Roll-off and bulk cargoes. Goods carried on a ship covered by a B/L. Cargo is everything we see about us, from raw materials to finished products, foodstuff, chemicals, minerals, steel, rubber, furniture, clothing, building materials, medical supplies and much more has been or will be a cargo at some stage of it's existence. Cargo means property, mail, or both. / Груз – общее название всех товаров, предназначенных для перевозки, или товары и имущество,

перевозимые на судне с целью получения фрахта. Груз или Карго:- в международной практике грузы или имущество, перевозимые морским судном с целью получения фрахта.

(2) Cargo is any goods, wares, merchandise, and articles of every kind whatsoever carried on a ship, other than mail, ship's stores, ship's spare parts, ship's equipment, stowage material, crew's effects and passengers' accompanied baggage.

(3) Cargo is any property carried on an aircraft, other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage. Cargo:- freight, express, and airmail (for the purposes of this document). / Любое имущество, перевозимое самолётом, иное нежели почта, припасы и сопровождаемый или несопровождаемый багаж.

CARGO AIRCRAFT = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ САМОЛЁТ (или ГРУЗОВОЙ САМОЛЁТ) – Cargo Aircraft is any Aircraft other than a passenger aircraft or a combi (Freighter). / Любой самолёт, иной нежели пассажирский самолёт или комби (Грузовик (Freighter)).

CARGO ASSEMBLY = КОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЕ (или СОРТИРОВКА, или НАБОР) ГРУЗОВ – Cargo Assembly:- the separate reception of parcels or packages and the holding of them for later dispatches one consignment (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

CARGO BAYS = ГРУЗОВЫЕ ПРОЁМЫ – Cargo Bays:- doors in a warehouse where vehicles back up to load/unload cargo. Cargo Bays:- doors at cargo warehouse where vehicles back in to load/unload cargo. / Двери грузового склада, у которых размещаются транспортные средства под погрузку/выгрузку груза.

CARGO CLAUSES = ГРУЗОВЫЕ ОГОВОРКИ (или ОГОВОРКИ О ГРУЗЕ) – Cargo Clauses are the clauses used in policies insuring goods in transit – most commonly used set are issued by the Institute of London Underwriters. There are the following cargo clauses:- (i) Institute Cargo Clauses (A) 1/1/82; (ii) Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 1/1/82; (iii) Institute Cargo Clauses (C) 1/1/82; (iv) Institute War Clauses (Cargo) 1/1/82; (v) Institute War Clauses (Sendings by Post) 1/1/82; (vi) Institute Cargo Clauses (Air) (Excluding sendings by Post) 1/1/82; (vii) Institute War Clauses (Air Cargo) (Excluding sendings by Post) 1/1/82; (viii) Institute Strikes Clauses (Cargo) 1/1/82; (ix) Institute Strikes Clauses (Air Cargo) /1/82; (ix) Institute Classification Clauses 01/01/2001; (x) Institute Frozen Food Clauses (A) (Excluding Frozen Meat) 1/1/86; (xi) Institute Frozen Food Clauses (C) (Excluding Frozen Meat) 1/1/86; (xii) Institute Strikes Clauses (Frozen Food) (Excluding Frozen Meat) 1/1/86; (xiii) Institute Frozen Meat Clauses (A) 24 Hours Breakdown (not suitable for chilled, cooled or fresh meat) 1/1/86; (xiv) Institute Strikes Clauses (Frozen Meat) (not suitable for chilled, cooled or fresh meat) 1/1/86; (xv) Institute Timber Trade Federation Clauses Agreed with the Timber Trade Federation 1/4/86; (xvi) Institute Strikes Clauses (Timber Trade Federation) Agreed with the Timber Trade Federation 1/4/86; (xvii) Institute Container Clauses Time, Total Loss, General Average, Salvage, Salvage Charges, Sue and Labour 1/1/87; (xviii) Institute Radioactive Contamination Exclusion Clauses 1/10/90; (xix) Institute Cargo Clauses (A) 01/01/2009 CL382; (xx) Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 01/01/2009 CL383; (xxi) Institute Cargo Clauses (C) 01/01/2009 CL384; (xxii) Institute Cargo Clauses (Air) 01/01/2009 CL387; (xxiii) Institute War Clauses (Cargo) 01/01/2009 CL385; (xxiv) Institute War Clauses (Air Cargo) 01/01/2009 CL388; (xxv) Institute Strikes Clauses (Cargo) 01/01/2009 CL386; and (xxvi) Institute Strikes Clauses (Air Cargo) 01/01/2009 CL389. / выпускаемый Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров).

CARGO CONSOLIDATION = КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ ГРУЗА – Cargo Consolidation is a packing cargo usually into containers. Unpacking is referred to as Deconsolidation or Devanning Cargo. / Обычно это относится к погрузке партии грузов в доставленные контейнеры. Разгрузка же относится к деконсолидации или выгрузке груза из фургона.

CARGO DISASSEMBLY = РАЗУКОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЕ (или РАЗБИВКА, или РАЗБОРКА) ГРУЗОВ – Cargo Disassembly:- the separation of one or more of the component parts of a consignment (from other parts of such consignment) for any purpose other than that of presenting such part or parts to customs authorities at the specific request of such authorities (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

CARGO GEAR = КАТАБАЛКА (или ГРУЗОВАЯ СТРЕЛА, или КРАН–БАЛКА) – Cargo Gear is a ship's crane. / Судовой кран. Под Краном-Балкой, от Голландского слова Kraanbalk, понимается разновидность грузоподъёмного крана мостового типа, у которого таль с ручным или электрическим приводом передвигается по пролётной ездовой балке, оборудованной концевыми балками с ходовыми тележками. Тележки перемещаются по рельсам, уложенным обычно на верхних полках подкрановых балок, опирающихся на колонны, или по нижнему поясу балок, подвешенных к стропильным фермам (подвесная кран-балка). Грузоподъёмность крана-балки может достигать 5 тонн. Кран-балка на судах, так называемая Катабалка, является простейшим поворотным краном для подъёма и спуска становых (носовых) якорей. Она имеет вид изогнутой балки с блоком на конце или стрелы с укосиной. Подъём якоря осуществляют вручную или от брашпиля. На некоторых судах роль крана-балки выполняют два неподвижных кронштейна – так называемые крамболы. Под Грузовой Стрелой понимается судовое грузоподъёмное средство, представляющее собой балку-укосину, шарнирно закреплённую нижним концом на мачте или колонне, а верхним – подвешенную на тросе так, что она может поворачиваться вокруг вертикальной оси и изменять наклон. Груз поднимают и опускают с помощью лебёдки. Грузоподъёмность грузовой стрелы обычно не превышает 10 тонн, в особых случаях – до 300 тонн (тяжеловесные стрелы). Грузовое Устройство судна, совокупность приспособлений и механизмов для погрузки, выгрузки и перемещения грузов. Обычно суда оборудуют грузовыми устройствами периодического действия – грузовыми стрелами и кранами, иногда лифтами. Благодаря простоте в эксплуатации на судах распространены грузовые устройства со стрелами; современные суда чаще оборудуют кранами с электро- и гидроприводом. Грузоподъёмность стационарных судовых кранов обычно 5–8 тонн (т), иногда 15 т и более, а передвижных – до 30 т; последние устанавливают на контейнеровозах, лесовозах-пакетовозах, навалочниках и других. Лифты имеют грузоподъёмность 1–5 т; используются для перемещения людей и небольших грузов на пассажирских, промысловых и других судах. Грузовое устройство непрерывного действия (ленточные транспортёры, ковшовые элеваторы, пневматические перегружатели и другие) применяют в основном на саморазгружающихся судах – рудовозах, углевозах, цементовозах. Производительность транспортёрных грузовых устройств достигает 4 000 тонн в час (т/ч).

CARGO HANDLING = ПЕРЕВАЛКА ГРУЗОВ – Cargo Handling is the act of loading and discharging a cargo ship. The physical handling of goods. All procedures necessary to enable the physical handling of goods. / Физическая обработка товаров.

CARGO INFORMATION = ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ГРУЗЕ – Cargo Information is an online system for transport professionals containing transport-related risk and damage preventation information which can be called up via TIS (http://www.tis-gdv.de).

CARGO INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ГРУЗОВ – Cargo Insurance is type of insurance is quite specialized and usually involves the use of many differing types of transport, i.e. sea, air, canal, rail and road. Manufacturing Companies, Suppliers, Wholesalers/Selling Agents, Repairers, and Service Companies could all have a need for cargo insurance. Cargo insurance is more for 'own goods' and is directed towards companies like manufacturers, suppliers, wholesalers etc. See also Freight Insurance.

CARGO INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ ПО ГРУЗУ – Cargo Interest is the insurable interest relating to cargo, other than the interest of the cargo owner.

CARGO MANIFEST = ГРУЗОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ – Cargo Manifest:- a listing of the goods comprising the cargo (freight) carried in a means of transport or in a transport-unit. The Cargo Manifest which gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, descriptions and quantities of the goods, may be used in place of the Cargo declaration. Examples of cargo manifests are Aircraft Cargo Manifests, Ship's Manifests, Goods Manifests and 'Bordereaux' (road traffic). A manifest that lists all cargo carried on a specific vessel voyage. Cargo Manifest is an invoice of all cargo loaded on board a vessel. Entire listing of all cargo on board a vessel is required by the relevant local authorities. Also known as Manifest.

CARGO NOS = CARGO NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

CARGO NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED = ПРОЧИЙ (или ИНОЙ) НЕУКАЗАННЫЙ ТОВАР – Cargo Not Otherwise Specified:- usually the rate entry in a tariff that can apply to commodities not covered under a specific item or sub-item in the applicable tariff.

CARGO PLAN = ГРУЗОВОЙ ПЛАН (или КАРГО ПЛАН) – Cargo Plan is a plan giving the quantities and description of the various grades carried in the ship's cargo tanks, after the loading is completed. / Под Карго Планом, известным также как Грузовой План, понимается схема размещения грузов, перевозимых в грузовых помещениях и на верхней палубе судна. Грузовой план составляют для наилучшего использования грузовместимости и грузоподъёмности судна при обеспечении сохранности грузов в процессе перевозки, удобства и быстроты их погрузки и выгрузки, а также достаточной остойчивости судна, общей и местной прочности его корпуса, допускаемой осадки и прочего. Известен также как Карго План. Грузовой План или Карго План, схема размещения грузов, перевозимых в грузовых помещениях и на верхней палубе судна. Грузовой план служит руководством при погрузке и разгрузке и преследует цель обеспечить полное использование грузовместимости и грузоподъёмности судна, сохранность грузов при перевозке, удобную и быструю их погрузку и выгрузку, а также достаточную остойчивость судна, его допустимую осадку, общую и местную прочность корпуса. На грузовом плане указывается наименование грузов, число мест отдельных партий, их объём, положение центра тяжести и порт назначения.

CARGO PREFERENCE = ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЯ НА ГРУЗЫ – Cargo Preference is a teserving a portion of a nation's imports and exports to national-flag vessels. Cargo reserved by a Nation's laws for transportation only on vessels registered in that Nation. Typically the cargo is moving due to a direct or indirect support or activity of the Government.

THE CARGO PREFERENCE ACT OF 1954 = АКТ О ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЯХ НА ГРУЗЫ ОТ 1954 – The Cargo Preference Act or Cargo Preference refers generally to legal requirements for the carriage of government-impelled cargoes on the vessels flagged within the registry of that government for the purpose of promoting a national merchant marine. Cargo Preference is commonplace among the world's seafaring nations, including Australia, Brazil, France, Japan, Taiwan. United States law includes two main pieces of Cargo Preference legislation:- The Cargo Preference Act of 1954 (the '1954 Act') pertaining to the carriage of civilian cargoes and the Military Cargo Preference Act of 1904 (the '1904 Act'), which governs military cargoes. Cargo preference is administered by the United States Maritime Administration (MARAD). Originally, MARAD provided advice to shipper agencies, without being able to compel compliance. Finding the arrangement unsatisfactory, Congress passed the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, Pub. L. No. 91-469, which authorized MARAD to issue regulations governing cargo preference shipments by the other agencies. Section 27 of the 1970 Act added explicit cargo preference authority, which was amended in 2008 to provide MARAD with the authority to (a) 'direct agencies to require the transportation in United States-flagged vessels of cargo shipments not otherwise subject to (Cargo Preference) in equivalent amounts to cargo determined to have been shipped on foreign carriers in violation of (Cargo Preference)' and (b) 'impose on any person that violates (the Cargo Preference Act or a MARAD implementing regulation), a civil penalty of not more than USD25 000.00 for each violation willfully and knowingly committed, with each day of a continuing violation following the date of shipment to be a separate violation'. Although cargo preference contains exceptions where US-flag vessels are unavailable, as discussed infra, shipper agencies may determine non-availability only with MARAD concurrence. This act, as amended, requires that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of all government-generated cargo be transported on privately-owned, US-flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. In 1985, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 was amended to require that the percentage of certain agricultural cargoes to be carried on US-flag vessels be increased from 50 to 75 percent. In the United States, a law which provides that 'whenever the United States contracts for, or otherwise obtains for its own account, or furnishes to or for the account of any foreign nation without provision for reimbursement, any equipment, materials or commodities', the United States shall ship in US flag vessels, to the extent that they are available at fair and reasonable rates, at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage involved. / Прерогатива Национального Перевозчика:- грузовая преференция (cargo preference) – преимущественное или исключительное право (законодательно закреплено в ряде стран), в соответствии с которым определённые категории вывозных (или экспортных) грузов должны полностью или частично перевозиться судами, плавающими под флагом страны-экспортёра. В США в 1954 принят Акт о Грузовой Преференции (Cargo Preference Act), в соответствии с которым не менее 50% вывозных (или экспортных) грузов, финансируемых Департаментом Сельского Хозяйства США, кредитуемых Экспортно-Импортным Банком (или Банком Вывоза-Привоза), должно перевозиться судами под Американским флагом.

CARGO RESTRICTION CODE = КОД ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ГРУЗА – Cargo Restriction Code is a code indicating that the use of a certain container is restricted to particular cargo. / Код, указывающий на то, что для определённых грузов использование контейнера ограничено.

CARGO RICE = ТОВАРНЫЙ РИС – Cargo Rice (Loonzain Rice, Brown Rice, Husked Rice) means Rice that is dehusked only. / Товарный Рис (Рис Лоонзаин (Loonzain Rice), Бурый Рис, Шелушеный Рис) означает Рис, который подвергся только лишь шелушению.

CARGO SAMPLE = (ОБЪЕДИНЁННАЯ) ГРУЗОВАЯ ПРОБА – In Canadian grain industry, a Cargo Sample is a composite of average samples taken as a cargo of Wheat is loaded into a ship for export. Cargo samples are inspected and graded, and portions of them are sent to the Grain Research Laboratory for analysis. / В Канадской зерновой индустрии под грузовой пробой понимается совокупность средних проб, отобранных из партии Пшеницы при её погрузке в судно в качестве груза для вывоза (экспорта). Грузовые пробы инспектируются и сортируются, и их порции направляются в Лабораторию по Исследованию Зерна для анализа. В России, под совокупностью всех точечных проб, отобранных из партии зерна, понимается Объединённая Проба.

CARGO SELECTIVITY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ГРУЗОВ – The Cargo Selectivity System, a part of the US Customs' Automated Commercial System, specifies the type of examination (intensive or general) to be conducted for imported merchandise. The type of examination is based on database selectivity criteria such as assessments of risk by filer, consignee, tariff number, country of origin, and manufacturer/shipper. A first time consignee is always selected for an intensive examination. An alert is

also generated in cargo selectivity the first time a consignee files an entry in a port with a particular tariff number, country of origin, or manufacturer/shipper.

CARGO SHIFT = СМЕЩЕНИЕ ГРУЗА – Cargo Shift is a term used to describe the shifting or moving of freight within a container and/or highway trailer.

CARGO SWEAT = ИСПАРИНА ГРУЗА (или ВЫПОТ ГРУЗА, или ВЫПОТЕВАНИЕ ГРУЗА, или ОТПОТЕВАНИЕ ГРУЗА) – Cargo Sweat is a condensation on the surface of the cargo. Condensation can form on the cargo as a result of climatic conditions. Cargo sweat can always occur when the temperature of the cargo is lower than or equal to the dew point. It can also occur during transportation from temperate latitudes, e.g., from northern-hemisphere winter to the tropics.

CARGO TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ГРУЗА – Cargo Temperature is the temperature of the cargo within the container. Can vary according to place and time, e.g., during a cooling or warming process.

CARGO TONNAGE = ГРУЗОВОЙ ТОННАЖ – Cargo Tonnage:- most ocean freight is billed on the basis of weight or measurement tons (W/M). Weight tons can be expressed in short tons of 2 000 pounds, long tons of 2 240 pounds or metric tons of 1 000 kilos (2 204.62 pounds). Measurement tons are usually expressed as cargo measurement of 40 cubic feet (1.12 meters) or cubic meters (35.3 cubic feet). The weight ton in the United States is 2 000 pounds. A short ton or 2 240 pounds. A long ton and in British countries it is the English long or gross ton of 2 240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system, the weight ton is 2 204.64 pounds. The measurement ton is usually cubic feet, but in some instances a larger number of cubic feet is taken as weight ton. Most ocean freight is taken at weight or measurement (W/M), whichever provides greater revenue.

CARGO TRACER = ЗАПРОС О ПОТЕРЯННОМ ГРУЗЕ – Cargo Tracer is a document sent by the agent to all relevant parties, stating that certain cargo is either missing or overlanded. A message sent by an agent to all relevant parties, with the aim of establishing the whereabouts of missing or overlanded cargo.

CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT = ГРУЗОВАЯ ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА (или ГРУЗОВОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Cargo Transport Unit (CTU) means a freight container, swap-body, vehicle, railway wagon (railroad car) or any other similar unit.

CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT GUIDELINES = НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ ГРУЗОВОЙ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ ГРУЗОВОГО ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА) – Cargo Transport Unit (CTU) Guidelines are guidelines for the packing of loads except bulk goods either in or on CTUs for transport by means of any method of land-based or water-based transportation.

CARGO UNIT = ГРУЗОВАЯ ЕДИНИЦА (или ГРУЗОВОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Cargo Unit is a vehicle, container, pallet, flat, portable tank or any other entity or any part thereof which belongs to the ship but is not permanently attached to that ship.

CARGO WAR RISK POLICY = ПОЛИС ПО ГРУЗУ ОТ ВОЕННЫХ РИСКОВ – Cargo War Risk Policy is a separate cargo insurance policy covering cargo while waterborne only (except at transshipping point, which may be on land or water). Insures against war risks. The Cargo War Risk Policy is designed to provide coverage where the standard cargo policy ends, in times or places of war or similar (excluded) upheaval. The War Risk Policy covers almost all of the war risk perils excluded under the former policy. It is generally written at the same time as the Standard Cargo Policy. There are several significant differences in coverage, however. The War Risk Policy may exclude coverage while the covered goods are within specific geographic areas (typically areas deemed to be extremely dangerous – this happened briefly under Lloyds of London policies and others in the Red Sea during the Gulf War crisis). The War Risk Policy may be cancelled on very short notice – typically 48 hours (versus the 30 days notice of the Standard Cargo Policy). The policy also sharply curtails coverage when not on board ship – prior to loading, when being transshipped or after offloading in the country of final destination.

CARI = CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CARIBBEAN = КАРИБСКОЕ – Caribs is the tanker market abbreviation for Caribbean Sea. / Карибы (Caribs) – принятое на танкерном рынке сокращённое обозначение Карибского Моря (Caribbean Sea).

CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT = АКТ О ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ СТРАН КАРИБСКОГО БАССЕЙНА – Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) was the first US trade program to contain intellectual property rights-related provisions; it contains both mandatory and discretionary criteria which must met before countries could be designated as beneficiary countries. The CBERA provided unilateral duty-free access for most goods to the US market to 24 beneficiary countries in Central America and the Caribbean. The US-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), which first entered into force on October 01, 2000, expands the list of duty-free products and offers more market access opportunities to CBTPA-eligible countries. The CBTPA requires that each participating country must meet all the CBERA IPR criteria as well as satisfying the CBTPA's criteria that the country is meeting or exceeding its WTO TRIPS obligations and is taking steps to provide protection equivalent to standards found in bilateral IPR agreements. The CBTPA continued in effect until September 30, 2008 or the date, if sooner, on which the FTAA or another free trade agreement as described in legislation enters into force between the United States and a CBTPA beneficiary country. Because several beneficiary countries have entered into FTAs with the US, there are currently 19 eligible CBERA countries:- Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Congress has reauthorized this program until September 20, 2020. Implementation Date:- 1984-January-01. CBERA Countries (on 2013-June-10):- Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Monserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) was a unilateral and temporary United States program initiated by the 1983 'Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act' (CBERA). The CBI came into effect on January 01, 1984 and aimed to provide several tariff and trade benefits to many Central American and Caribbean countries. It arose in the context of a US desire to respond with aid and trade to leftist movements that were active in some countries of the region, such as the guerrillas in El Salvador and the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Provisions in the CBERA prevented the US from extending preferences to CBI countries that it judged to be under the influence of Communists or that had expropriated American property. The 'Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act' of 1990, known as 'CBI II', made the CBI permanent. However, once the US entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994 with Mexico it became easier for Mexico to export its products to the US. CBI countries had lost their advantage relative to Mexico, a major competitor in industries such as textiles and apparel, so they sought to increase their own preferences and achieve 'NAFTA parity'. Those efforts were not successful until the 2000 Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, which was broadened in 2002. Several exports from the region continue to receive preferential status in the United States, however those preferences will likely be replaced by bilateral free trade agreements, and possibly by the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas. The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) affords nomeciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to

aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA enacted in title II of Public Law 98–67, implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, and amended by the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 01, 1984; this tariff preference program has no expiration date. Indicated by the symbol 'E' or 'E*' in the special subcolumn of column 1, the CBERA provides duty-free entry to eligible articles, and reduced-duty treatment to certain other articles, which are the product of and imported directly from designated countries, as set forth in general note 7 to the HTS.

CARIBS = CARIBBEAN

CARINATE = ЛАДЬЕВИДНОЕ (или КИЛЕВАТОЕ) – Carinate:- keeled. / Ладьевидное – килеватое.

CARIS = CURRENT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

CARLOAD RATE = СТАВКА ЗА ВАГОН (или СТАВКА ЗА ВАГОННУЮ ЗАГРУЗКУ) – Carload Rate is a rate applicable to a carload of goods. / Ставка, применяемая при перевозке товаров вагонными партиями.

CARMACK AMENDMENT = ПОПРАВКА КАРМАКА – What is popularly known as the Carmack Amendment, when first enacted, was actually the Hepburn Act, Act of June 29, 1906, ch. 3591, 34 Stat. 584. Interstate cargo claims are governed by the Carmack Amendment ('Carmack'), 49 USC §14706. Carmack controls and limits the liability of common carriers for in-transit cargo and preempts common or state law remedies that increase the carrier's liability beyond the actual loss or injury to the property. Carmack was enacted in 1906 as an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, and is now part of the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 ('ICC Termination Act'). 49 USC §14706 (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). When enacted, Carmack established a uniform regime of recovery by interstate shippers against motor carriers and freight forwarders, and allowed a shipper to recover for actual loss or injury to the property. Now, Carmack protects the carrier from causes of action that may expose it to damages beyond the value of the goods, if all of the required conditions have been met. Carmack was, and continues to be under the ICC Termination Act, a codification of the common law rule imposing strict liability upon the common carrier without proof of negligence. Carmack preempts state and common law in instances where goods are lost, damaged or untimely delivered in interstate commerce. One purpose of Carmack is to relieve a shipper from searching for the particular carrier at fault from the often numerous carriers handling the shipment. Carmack's scope is determined by reference to 49 USC §13501, also a provision of the Interstate Commerce Act. In relevant part, §13501 extends the reach of Carmack to motor and rail transportation of property:- (i) between a place in a state and a place in another state; or (ii) between a place in the United States and a place in a foreign country 'to the extent the transportation is in the United States …'. 49 USC §13501(1)(A), (E) (2000). The ICC Termination Act fixes liability upon rail carriers, motor carriers, freight forwarders, and pipeline carriers under receipts and bills of lading. The former Carmack provisions, which were all in one section in the Interstate Commerce Act, were recodified separately for rail carriers, motor carriers and freight forwarders. Under the ICC Termination Act, the Secretary of Transportation and the Surface Transportation Board have jurisdiction over motor carrier transportation and the procurement of that transportation. 49 USC §13501(2005). An Interstate Commerce Act amendment that delineates the liability of common carriers and the bill of lading provisions. There is a federal statute enacted in 1906 called the Carmack Amendment. It was originally enacted in response to railroad barons who controlled the few railroads in existence and who were giving their friends favors in transportation rates and squeezing small farmers and everyone else. Back then, railroads were the major method of transporting goods across the still-developing country, and so the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) was set up, in effect, to regulate the monopoly that was the railroads. The Carmack Amendment forbade 'price discrimination'; that is, the railroad baron had to charge a set rate (contained in the railroad's tariff), approved by the ICC, to all shippers. When roads and trucking later arose, the ICC started overseeing that, too. The major van lines and their agent system first got organized, and wrote their tariffs, in the 1930s. The Carmack Amendment subjects a motor carrier transporting cargo in interstate commerce to absolute or strict liability for 'actual loss or injury to property'. By limiting a carrier's liability to the actual loss or injury to the transported property, Congress intended to provide certainty to both shippers and carriers, and to enable carriers to assess their risks and predict their liability for damages. Accordingly, Carmack permits the shipper a single method of recovery 'directly from the interstate common carrier in whose care their goods are damaged'. The strict liability imposed by Carmack is for the actual loss or injury to the property, subject to the right of the motor carrier to limit its liability as provided by the statute. See 49 USC §14706(a) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). Section 14706(a)(1) provides, in part, that the liability imposed under this para-graph is for the actual loss or injury to the property caused by (a) the receiving carrier, (b) the delivering carrier, or (c) another carrier over whose line or route the property is transported in the United States or from a place in the United States to a place in an adjacent foreign country when transported under a through bill of lading … 49 USC §14706(a)(1). The carrier's liability and duties under Carmack are determined pursuant to the bill of lading used in the shipment of the goods, and the limits are based on the carrier's rates or tariffs. See, e.g., 49 USC §§14706, 13501 (2005). Recovery under Carmack, however, is not limited to damaged goods. The phrase in Section 14706(a), the 'liability imposed … is for the actual loss or injury to the property …', has been long interpreted by the courts to cover more than mere physical loss or damage to the goods. It includes any injury to or invasion of tangible or intangible property rights and economic loss not directly related to physical damage. The bill of lading, the terms and conditions of which bind the shipper and all connecting carriers, sets forth the limitations of the carrier's liability to which Carmack applies. For the bill of lading to, in effect, limit the carrier's liability, the carrier must take four steps before transporting the goods:- (i) maintain a tariff, if required; (ii) obtain the shipper's agreement as to his or her choice of liability; (iii) give the shipper a reasonable opportunity to choose between two or more levels of liability; and (iv) issue a receipt or bill of lading prior to movement of the shipment. Carrier limits liability if there is fair agreement and if shipper has option to a higher recovery if a higher rate paid. In general, Carmack applies when motor carriers and surface freight forwarders are required to issue receipts and bills of lading when procuring interstate transportation or transportation services. 49 USC §§14706, 13501 (2005). When there is a written contract between the shipper and the carrier for the transportation of goods, which expressly waives any or all rights and remedies under §14101 et seq. for the transportation covered by the contract, Carmack does not apply even though a bill of lading exists. See 49 USC §14101(b) (2005). When determining whether Carmack applies, the focus is on whether the transportation was intended to be interstate or intrastate, on the relationship between the shipper and the carrier and on the nature of the goods. Carmack applies only to transportation by a motor carrier in the United States between a place in:- (i) a state and a place in another state; (ii) a state and another place in the same state through another state; (iii) the United States and a place in a territory or possession of the United States to the extent the transportation is in the United States; (iv) the United States and another place in the United States through a foreign country to the extent the transportation is in the United States; or (v) the United States and a place in a foreign country to the extent the transportation is in the United States. 49 USC §13501(1) (2005). Consequently, Carmack does not apply to intrastate shipments. 49 USC §23504 (1995). Nor does it apply to, for example, a shipment from Mexico to England via the United States. Likewise, Carmack does not apply to the imports of goods from an adjacent foreign country into the United States, because such imports are not regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations).

CARMINE = КАРМИН – Carmine is a precipitate of cochineal (carminic acid) made by adding alum, cream of tartar, stannous chloride, or potassium hydrogen oxalate to a solution of cochineal. Sometimes proteinaceous substances such as egg white, fish glue or gelatine are added before precipitation. Carmine is used as a food dye, to color alcoholic beverages, as a pigment in microbiology and in crimson ink. Carmine (in the UK, 1840's), from Latin Carminium, a powder of a very beautiful red color, bordering upon purple, and used by painters in miniature. It is a species of Lake, and is formed of finely pulverised cochineal. It is very high priced. / осадок (precipitate). Под Кармином, от Французского слова Carmin, от Арабского слова Кирмиз, означающее Кошениль, и Латинского слова Minium, означающее Киноварь, понимается красный краситель, добываемый из тел бескрылых самок насекомых – кошенили. Используется для окраски гистологических препаратов, как пищевой и парфюмерный краситель. Во всём мире для придания мясным изделиям естественного красного цвета наиболее часто применяется натуральный краситель животного происхождения – Кармин (Е120). Этот краситель является комплексным соединением карминовой кислоты с кальцием и алюминием. На основе этого пигмента могут производиться водо- и жирорастворимые красители, а также этот пигмент используется в виде лака – нерастворимого в воде и жирах комплексного соединения с кальцием и алюминием. Карминовый Лак имеет более светлый оттенок красного и легко смешивается с продуктами на водной и жировой основе. Такая форма этого красителя имеет низкую миграционную способность. Кармин зарекомендовал себя как один из самых устойчивых пищевых красителей:- не проявляет заметной чувствительности к свету, окислению и температурной обработке. Кроме того, он придаёт колбасным и деликатесным изделиям естественный сочный оттенок. Кармин используется как при производстве сырокопчёных и сыровяленых продуктов, так и при выработке колбасных изделий, подвергаемых термической обработке. Кармин в водорастворимой форме – единственный натуральный краситель, применяемый при инъекцировании варёной ветчины и для окраски оболочек в разные оттенки красного цвета (часто в сочетании с Аннато). Этот краситель позволяет получать стабильный цвет при производстве мясопродуктов, регулировать степень окрашивания продуктов в соответствии с их пожеланиями потребителя, а также улучшать их товарный вид. 50% кармин или карминовый лак (в виде порошка) в колбасах применяется в дозировке 0.005–0.02%.

CARMINE = КАРМИН (или КАРМИНОВОЕ) – Carmine:- vivid red.

CARMINE LAKE = КАРМИНОВЫЙ ЛАК – Carmine Lake is a pigment obtained by adding freshly precipitated alumina to a solution of cochineal (carminic acid). / (карминовая кислота). Во всём мире для придания мясным изделиям естественного красного цвета наиболее часто применяется натуральный краситель животного происхождения – Кармин (Е120). Этот краситель является комплексным соединением карминовой кислоты с кальцием и алюминием. На основе этого пигмента могут производиться водо- и жирорастворимые красители, а также этот пигмент используется в виде лака – нерастворимого в воде и жирах комплексного соединения с кальцием и алюминием. Карминовый Лак имеет более светлый оттенок красного и легко смешивается с продуктами на водной и жировой основе. Такая форма этого красителя имеет низкую миграционную способность. Кармин зарекомендовал себя как один из самых устойчивых пищевых красителей:- не проявляет заметной чувствительности к свету, окислению и температурной обработке. Кроме того, он придаёт колбасным и деликатесным изделиям естественный сочный оттенок. Кармин используется как при производстве сырокопчёных и сыровяленых продуктов, так и при выработке колбасных изделий, подвергаемых термической обработке. Кармин в водорастворимой форме – единственный натуральный краситель, применяемый при инъекцировании варёной ветчины и для окраски оболочек в разные оттенки красного цвета (часто в сочетании с Аннато). Этот краситель позволяет получать стабильный цвет при производстве мясопродуктов, регулировать степень окрашивания продуктов в соответствии с их пожеланиями потребителя, а также улучшать их товарный вид. 50% кармин или карминовый лак (в виде порошка) в колбасах применяется в дозировке 0.005–0.02%.

CARNATION = ТЕЛЕСНОЕ (или ГВОЗДИКА, или ХХ) – Carnation:- a pale to grayish yellow; a moderate red.

CARNET DE PASSAGES EN DOUANE = КАРНЭ ДЁ ПАССАЖ АН ДУАН (или КНИЖКА ДОПУСКОВ В ТАМОЖНЕ) – The CPD Carnet (in French, Carnet de Passages en Douane (CPD)) is a customs document that identifies a driver's motor vehicle. It is required in order to take a vehicle into a significant but diminishing number of countries around the world. The Carnet allows travellers to temporarily import their vehicles without having to leave a cash deposit at the border. It is, in essence, an international guarantee for payment of customs duties and taxes to a government should the vehicle not be re-exported from that country. Persons who temporarily import their vehicles into countries where the Carnet is required must agree to obey the laws and regulations of that country and particularly the conditions of temporary importation. The Carnet contains relevant information about the vehicle – make, model, color, engine capacity, seating capacity, registration number, owner and value. In order to obtain a Carnet, the owner of a vehicle is required to provide a security based on the age and market value of the vehicle. Generally three types of security are acceptable from motoring organizations:- (i) cash bond; (ii) banker's letter of indemnity; and (iii) insurance policy. Motorists can obtain a Carnet de Passages en Douane from their national automobile association or touring club. The following bodies are authorized to issue a Carnet:- (i) in the North America – the Canadian Automobile Association (CAA; headquartered in Ottawa, Canada); (ii) in the United Kingdom – the Royal Automobile Club (RAC; headquartered in Norwich, England, the United Kingdom); (iii) in India – Automobile Association of Southern India (headquartered in Chennai, India); (iv) in Norway – the Norwegian Automobile Federation (NAF; headquartered in Oslo, Norway); and (v) in Poland – Polski Zwiazek Motorowy (PZMot; headquartered in Warszawa, Poland). Countries where a CPD is required:- Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten), New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe. In Australia, not required, but strongly recommended. This list has countries that are known to require a CPD but there may be more that are not yet verified. In Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Senegal (for vehicles older than 5 years), South Africa. All other African countries have a mechanism for temporarily importing a vehicle. This document is often referred as Passavant (in French), LaizzePasse or SalvoConducto (in Spanish). A small fee is often charged to obtain it, and it allows the vehicle to be imported and driven for up to 1 month. It replaces the Carnet in that country, and should be returned to the customs office upon leaving the country. The only countries which do not issue passavants, and hence a Carnet is required to enter are:- Senegal and Egypt. From 2006 Senegal is easing the requirement for a Carnet de Passage. It is only required at the North Border, and drivers usually get through without a Carnet by paying a variable amount between 80–100 Euros. Also from 2006, Egypt now has its own Carnet, available for those without a valid Carnet de Passage at the borders. It still requires a cash deposit (up to 2000 Euros) which is returned upon exit. The Carnet De Passages En Douane (CPD) is the international customs document which covers the temporary admission of motor vehicles. It is still required today in numerous countries around the world for the temporary admission of private automobiles, commercial vehicles or other categories of motor vehicles. The CPD is used within the framework of the United Nations

Customs Conventions of 1954 and 1956, which cover, respectively, the temporary importation of private and commercial road vehicles. The CPD also forms part of the 1990 Istanbul Convention (ATA Convention), administered by the World Customs Organization. Under these international conventions, the CPD facilitates the temporary importation of motor vehicles by providing security for the payment of any customs duties and import taxes chargeable should the vehicles not be re-exported. The CPD provides the assurance that the vehicle it accompanies is covered by an internationally valid guarantee. The CPD, which is normally valid for one year, may be used during its period of validity in the countries where the document is required or where it may facilitate entry formalities. The period of temporary importation is fixed by the laws or regulations of the country visited. The CPD system eliminates the need for cash deposit and reimbursement formalities as well as national temporary importation documents. It also helps to ensure that travellers and their vehicles can cross national borders with greater ease, fewer formalities, and without on-the-spot payment of additional fees or guarantees. Carnet de Passages en Douane or just the Carnet can be thought of as a passport for your car. It offers a guarantee to a foreign government that the vehicle identified in the Carnet, if granted temporary importation status, will be removed from the country within the time limit imposed by the respective jurisdiction. In the event that the vehicle is not removed within the imposed timeframe, the country may claim from your national automobile association all duties and taxes that would be required to permanently import the vehicle to that country. Using the Carnet is an alternative to leaving a cash security deposit with a foreign government. It allows free movement and unencumbered access between foreign countries. Most countries, but not all, allow this option. A Carnet is valid for one year from the date of issue. The carnet is available to CAA (Canadian Automobile Association) and AAA (American Automobile Association) members and non-members resident in Canada or the US and to others who have a car registered in either Canada or the US. Others must apply to the auto club or carnet issuer in their country of residence. An application for a Carnet de Passages en Douane can be obtained in person or by mail by contacting your local CAA office or by printing the online application form. Along with the application form, you will also need to supply the following:- (i) two photographs of the vehicle (one showing the front and right side and the second the rear and left side); (ii) two signed passport size photographs of the applicant; (iii) a copy of the vehicle registration/permit document (both sides); (iv) a copy of your passport (2 facing pages with picture and expiry date); and (v) application fee. Fees for Canadian residents:- (i) USD650 (plus taxes) for CAA members; and (ii) USD750 (plus taxes) for CAA non-members. Fees for American residents:- (i) USD650 for AAA Members; and (ii) USD750 for AAA non-members. When you have returned home from your trip you must courier (to ensure prompt delivery) the Carnet back to CAA National Office, In order to properly discharge the Carnet. It will have an entry and exit stamp for every foreign country visited on the stub of each page used. The Certificate of Location on the last page inside the Carnet must be endorsed by Canada customs (or US customs in the case of a vehicle returned to the US) confirming the final destination of the vehicle. It is proof to CAA that the vehicle is back in Canada or US (which ever is applicable). When the Carnet is properly discharged by CAA:- (i) 50% of your indemnity insurance premium (plus 8% of taxes less a 7.5% CAA administration fee) will be returned to you; or (ii) the financial guarantee or letter of credit will be returned to you by CAA. Both the carnet and if purchased the indemnity are valid for twelve months. If you plan to extend your overseas trip beyond twelve months a new Carnet and if applicable a further twelve month indemnity will need to be acquired. The fees for each will be the same as for the first twelve months. This will apply for each twelve month period that your trip is extended. In the case of the letter of credit it may be used to renew the Carnet for a second and third year. A new letter of credit will be required to guarantee any further Carnet renewals. See also Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet, and Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet. Carnet is a document, normally issued by a Chamber of Commerce which is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) to enable the holder to temporarily take merchandise into certain countries, as samples or for display purposes, without the need to pay import duty or pay a bond for the duty. The issuer will require the holder to give them security by way of a bank guarantee. / привоз (importation). Этот документ часто упоминается как Пассаван (Passavant) на Французском языке, ЛезеПасс (LaizzePasse) или СальвоКондукто (SalvoConducto) на Испанском языке. В переводе с Французского Сэ.Пэ.Дэ. Карнэ или Книжка ДТ (CPD Carnet) это Книжка Допусков В Таможне, произносимая на Французском языке как Карнэ дё Пассаж ан Дуан (Carnet de Passages en Douane)). Смотрите также Адмисьён Тэмпорэр – Темпорэри Эдмишэн Карнэ или Книжка Временного Допуска (Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet), и Транспор Этэрнасьёно Рутэр Карнэ или Книжка Международной Дорожной Перевозки (Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet).

CARNET TIR = TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS CARNET

CARNIVORE = ПЛОТОЯДНОЕ – Carnivore is a flesh eater. An Insect eating another Insect.

CARNOY FLUID = ЖИДКОСТЬ КАРНУА (или ФИКСАТОР КАРНУА) – Carnoy Fluid is a fixative consisting of 6 parts 95% ethanol, 3 parts chloroform, and 1 part glacial acetic acid.

CAROTENOID = КАРОТИНОИД – Carotenoid – Carotene – a class of violet to orange or yellow fat-soluble unsaturated hydrocarbon pigments, usually with 9 conjugated double bonds, found in most higherplants and responsible for the color of carrots, squashes and sweet potatoes. Carotene assists photosynthesis by transmitting energy from absorbed light to chlorophyll. Dietary carotene is converted to Vitamin A in the liver of animals, which are unable to synthesise their own, and becomes concentrated in fat and cell membranes where it acts as an antioxidant. Carotene may cause a yellowish color in people who consume large amounts in their diet. Carotene pigments extracted from plants are used to color foods such as cheese and margarine. The oxygenated derivatives of carotenes are known as Xanthophylls. / Под Каротиноидами – Каротинами (Carotene) понимается группа природных пигментов жёлтого или оранжевого цвета. По химической природе – изопреноиды; ненасыщенные углеводороды (каротины) или их окисленные производные (ксантофиллы). Синтезируются некоторыми микроорганизмами и всеми растениями, в клетках которых участвуют в фотосинтезе и процессах, связанных с поглощением света (фототаксисы, фототропизмы и другие). Обусловливают окраску плодов, осенней листвы, колоний ряда микробов. В организме животных и человека из каротинов, поступающих с пищей, образуется витамин А (ретинол).

CAROUSEL = КАРУСЕЛЬ – (1) Carousel is a material handling equipment designed to bring product to picker so that the picker can remain stationed in a designated picking location without traveling. Ideally, order information is loaded or automatically transferred into the carousel system, and multiple orders are picked by multiple pickers at one time. Types of carousels include horizontal and vertical.

(2) Carousel is a rotating system of layers of bins and/or drawers that can store many small items using relatively little floor space.

CARPEL = КАРПЭЛЬ (или КАРПЕЛЬ, или ПЛОДОЛИСТИК, или ПЛОДНИК) – Carpel (from New Latin Carpellum, from Greek Karpos = Fruit) is a simple pistil, or a single member of a compound pistil. Carpel is female reproductive part of flower including ovary, style and stigma, which may be solitary, grouped or fused to form a single pistil. One of the individual female reproductive organs in a flower. A carpel is composed of an ovary, a style, and a stigma, although some flowers have carpels without a distinct style. In origin, carpels are leaves (megasporophylls) that have evolved to enclose the ovules. The term Pistil is sometimes used to refer to a single carpel or to several carpels fused together. Carpel is one of the floral units that compose the fruit. A simple pistil or one of the structures of a compound pistil. / – женский репродуктивный орган цветка, состоящий из завязи, столбика и рыльца, . Плодолистик (Carpellum), орган в цветке Покрытосеменных Растений, на котором развиваются Семезачатки (Семяпочки). Из 1

или нескольких плодолистиков образуется Пестик; совокупность плодолистиков называется Гинецеем. Плодолистики считают органом листового происхождения, гомологичным, однако, не листу, а Мегаспорофиллу. Под Плодолистиками понимаются спороносные листы (один или несколько) в цветке. Они несут семязачатки и при срастании краями или с другими плодолистиками образуют завязь пестика. Под Плодолистиками или Карпеллами понимаются сильно видоизменённые и специализированные мегаспорофиллы. Нередко плодолистик называют Пестиком (Простым Пестиком), однако этот термин применяется в разных смыслах и вносит путаницу. Наиболее примитивный тип плодолистика сохранился у Родов Дегенерия (Семейство Дегенериевые) и Рода Тасмания из Семейства Винтеровых. Он состоит из короткой ножки (гиноподия) и относительно тонкой адаксиально сложенной (кондупликатной) пластинки и внешне очень напоминает сложенные в почки кондупликатные листья. Вдоль плодолистика проходят 3 проводящих пучка (жилки), из которых средняя, или спинная (дорсальная), сильно ветвится. Между средней и боковыми жилками расположены многочисленные семязачатки, или семяпочки. На ранних стадиях развития края плодолистиков Дегенерии почти не соприкасаются между собой, а защита семязачатков во время цветения обеспечивается благодаря тесному сближению широких боковых участков плодолистика, расположенных между его краями и плацентами. Срастание этих сближенных внутренних поверхностей происходит лишь после цветения, то есть в процессе развития плода. У других представителей Винтеровых наблюдаются самые различные стадии срастания. У всех цветковых Растений на плодолистике имеется особая, служащая для улавливания пыльцы железистая ткань, называемая Рыльцем. У Дегенерии и Тасмании рыльце примитивное и протягивается по всей длине плодолистика. Верхняя часть плодолистика, в которой оно локализуется, обычно вытягивается в тонкий стерильный столбиковидный вырост, приподнимающий рыльце над фертильной частью (завязью) плодолистика и служащий для прохождения пыльцевой трубки. Эта специализированная тонкая часть плодолистика называется Столбиком (нередко её называют Стилодием, оставляя термин столбик только для сросшихся стилодиев). На ранних стадиях эволюции столбика (стилодия) он характеризуется низбегающим рыльцем, но в процессе дальнейшей эволюции рыльце постепенно локализуется на верхушке (головчатое рыльце). Совокупность плодолистиков в цветке называется Гинецеем. Наиболее примитивные типы гинецея со свободными плодолистиками (например, у Лютика, Магнолии, Пиона) называются апокарпными. В процессе эволюции плодолистики постепенно срастаются между собой, и из апокарпного гинецея возникает ценокарпный, в котором стилодии могут оставаться свободными или же срастаться, образуя столбик. Эволюция ценокарпного гинецея, как и эволюция апокарпного, обычно сопровождается уменьшением числа плодолистиков и в большинстве случаев также числа семязачатков. Крайняя форма редукции числа семязачатков в ценокарпном гинецее – так называемый псевдомономерный гинецей, у которого фертилен и полностью развит один плодолистик (у Ильма, Конопли, Крапивы, Шелковицы и других). Под Карпелем, от Греческого слова Karpos, означающее Плод, понимается один из элементов гинецея, или внутренней мутовки цветка. Содержит один или более семязачатков. Один или более Карпелей образуют пестик. Внутреннюю часть цветка, то есть верхушечную область цветоложа (которая у вдавленного цветоложа может быть расположена ниже остальной его части), занимают плодолистики, или карпеллы. Термин Плодолистик, представляющий собой Русский перевод Немецкого термина Fruchtblatt, явно неудачен, так как уже в самом названии органа дана определённая (в данном случае листовая) интерпретация. Ещё в 1817 был введён удачный термин Carpellum (латинизированное уменьшительное от Греческого слова Karpos, означающее Плод), первоначально для обозначения элементарной части плода, а затем он широко вошёл в Латинскую ботаническую терминологию и в Английский и Романские языки для обозначения плодолистика. В прошлом он переводился на Русский язык словом Плодник, которое, однако, впоследствии вышло из употребления. Нередко плодолистик называют пестиком (простым пестиком), однако этого термина желательно избегать, так как он применяется в довольно разных смыслах и вносит только путаницу.

CARPEL WALL = СТЕНКА ИЗ КАРПЕЛЛ (или СТЕНКА ИЗ ПЛОДОЛИСТИКОВ, или СТЕНКА ИЗ ПЛОДНИКОВ) – Carpel Wall is the thick outer walls of the boll. If insects (e.g., bollworms, green stink bugs) penetrate them, they may cause damage to locks or may cause boll rot, translating into lost yield or lower lint quality.

CARPET = КОВЁР (или НАСТИЛ, или КОВРОВАЯ) – Carpet is a heavy, often tufted fabric used a floor covering.

CARPET BACKING = КОВРОВАЯ ПОДКЛАДКА – Carpet Backing is a primary backing through which the carpet tufts are inserted is always required for tufted carpets. The backing is usually made of woven jute or nonwoven manufactured fiber fabrics. A secondary backing, again made of jute or manufactured fibers, is normally added at the latex backcoating stage. Carpet backings are an important end use for nonwoven fabrics.

CARPET BEETLE = КОВРОВЫЙ ЖУК – Carpet Beetle is the larvae of this Beetle eats wool and other protein fibers. Carpet Beetle may refer to any of the following types of Beetle:- (i) Dermestidae, a Family of Coleoptera; (ii) varied carpet Beetle, a 3 mm-long Beetle that can be a serious household Pest; (iii) black carpet Beetle, a Beetle, Attagenus unicolor, that can be a serious household Pest; (iv) Anthrenus, a Genus of skin Beetles (family Dermestidae); (v) brown carpet Beetle, Attagenus; and (vi) Attagenus pellio, a Pest damaging stored products. Carpet Beetles can damage fabrics, furnishings and clothing that contain natural animal fibers such as wool, silk, hair, bristles, fur or feathers. Synthetic items are resistant to attack, but mixtures of synthetic and natural fibers can be damaged. The natural habitats of carpet Beetles are nests of Birds, Rodents, Insects, and Spiders. They then can spread into homes to damage carpets, rugs, and clothing. They also may feed on pollen and can be carried into the house on cut flowers. The black carpet, common carpet, furniture carpet, and varied carpet beetles usually infest fabrics and carpets, and are of importance. Life Cycle of carpet Beetles can take from three months to two years. The adult female beetles lay up to 100 eggs which hatch into larvae in one to two weeks. The larvae can develop under a wide range of temperature and humidity conditions. They tend to avoid light and actively feed in dark cracks, crevices or folds. Most frequently they are found in the closets, drawers or inside upholstered furniture. A larva requires from nine months to as much as three years to complete its growth, depending upon climatic conditions and food. The larvae wander considerably and may be found anywhere in a building. Adults are attracted to light and often are found on windows or around flowers. The adults are good fliers and may spread in materials infested with eggs, larvae, or pupae. Black Carpet Beetle adults are 1/8 to 1/4” in length, black in color with brown legs. The larva is slightly less than 3/8” in length; body is narrow carrot-shaped and covered with short hairs and has long terminal bristles. Their life cycle is 180 to 650 days. These beetles inhabit in carpeting, clothing, furs, upholstered furniture, kid leather, books, bird nests, milk powders, and other articles containing animal products and natural fibers. It is also commonly found eating pollen, particularly that of spiraea. Common Carpet Beetle adults are about 1/8” in length, gray to black in color and whitish and orange scales on the back. The larva are carrot-shaped, reddish brown in color with many black to brown hairs. Their life cycle is 77 to 110 days. Common carpet beetles inhabit in fabrics, furnishings, and clothing retaining animal products such as wool, silk, hair, bristles, fur, feathers, etc. Furniture Carpet Beetle adults are about 1/8” in length with yellow, white, and black spots dorsally and white ventrally. The larva are about 3/16” long, carrot-shaped and dark red to brown in color. Their life cycle is 149 to 422 days. These Beetles inhabit in woolen upholstery and padding such as feathers and hair as well as materials containing animal products and natural fibers. Varied Carpet Beetle adults are about 1/8” in length, with white brown and yellowish scales dorsally and grayish-yellow scales ventrally. The larva are about 3/16” in length, carrot-shaped, with alternating light and dark brown transverse

stripes. Their life cycle is 249 to 354 days. Varied carpet beetles inhabit in carpets, woolen goods, furs, silks and other materials containing animal products and natural fibers. Control:- (i) Prevention:- carpet Beetle larva can feed on dust and lint. Good housekeeping prevents infestations. Frequent cleaning of floors to remove dust and lint eliminates much of the available food supply, and some of the carpet Beetles. However, regular cleaning will not remove dust and lint from air conditioning ducts and other inaccessible areas. Dry cleaning clothes not only removes oils and stains, it will also kill carpet Beetles. Clothes should be dry cleaned regularly. Stored materials subject to Beetle damage should be thoroughly cleaned before storage. The storage area should be a chest, closet, or other container that can be tightly closed and into which moth balls or flakes are usually labeled to be placed at the rate of 1 lb per 50 cubic feet of space. The initial treatment should kill the carpet beetles; however, this method should not be relied upon to protect stored fabrics over an extended period of several months or more. Stored materials should be periodically sunned and brushed. Cedar chests will not kill carpet beetles. (i) Inspection:- find sources of carpet beetle infestations. Although carpet beetles damage fabrics in a house, they may also be found in nests built by sparrows, starlings or pigeons on or inside the house or brought in on cut flowers. Wasp nests under eaves or in attics are also common sources of carpet beetles because the larvae will feed upon the skins and larvae of wasps. Dead Insects in attics or inaccessible areas may also be an important reservoir of infestation. Also, accumulations of debris in ventilation ducts in the house may be a source. (iii) Nonchemical Control:- adult carpet beetles can be captured on sticky fly paper baited with animal products. Cedar products can be used to protect susceptible items. Newly hatched larvae die when exposed to cedar, but older larvae and adults are not affected. The heartwood of red cedar has a vapor that is toxic to larvae, but after cedar is more than 36 months old it is useless for control. Bags containing cedar chips can be replaced regularly to help provide control. Plastic bags and tight containers can be used to store garments. These containers prevent adult beetles from laying eggs on or near susceptible clothing. But if the clothing is infested, the bags will confine the infestation to just a few items. Cold storage has been long used to protect articles attacked by carpet beetles. Clothing, coats and sweaters stored at 40 to 42 °F will be protected for long periods of time. Freezing has also been used to kill carpet beetles. Infested materials should be placed in plastic bags and loosely packed in a chest freezer at –20 °F for three days. Reducing the air in the bag eliminates the formation of ice. Heat has also been used to kill or repel carpet beetle larvae. Exposure of infested items to 105 °F for four hours is sufficient; placing infested items in the hottest rays of the sun causes larvae to abandon the fabric. (iv) Chemical Control:- insecticide sprays are registered for control of carpet beetles. Indoor spot or surface treatment with insecticides can provide effective control of carpet beetles, although more than one application may be necessary. Clothes should not be sprayed directly. Surfaces where clothes are stored can be sprayed and allowed to dry. Then clothes can be placed on those surfaces. When spraying or dusting rugs, closet areas, and storage areas, be sure to treat all known or suspected feeding and hiding places. Carpet beetles leaving the infested products will contact the sprayed surfaces and die. Space sprays are also effective in killing exposed stages of carpet beetles. These are most effective when an infestation is confined to a closet or other enclosed area. Calculate the volume of the space and treat with the recommended amounts of product. In cases where entire homes are infested, fumigation can be used. / разводы (или потёки).

CARPET MANUFACTURING = ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ КОВРОВ – Carpet Manufacturing:- since time immemorial, carpets and rugs have been a part of home. Apart from decorating, carpets give a style statement and add character to a room. They come in a wide range of styles, all of which have specific functionality. Carpets and Rugs are tender to feet and bring warmth to the whole atmosphere. Besides the aesthetic sense spread by the hand woven traditional carpets, there are modern contemporary carpets too, having such amazing properties, such as sound absorption. Types of Carpets and their Manufacturing Process:- carpets differ in a variety of ways – their styles, the methods adopted for their manufacturing, the finishes given to them and the different applications they are put to. When it comes to carpet manufacturing, different techniques are adopted. The methods of carpet making vary from region to region. They are handwoven as well as manufactured through machines. Both of them have their own distinct characteristics. Carpets are sometimes decorated through embroidery or other crafts giving them grace and elegance. Machine made carpets are very good in their finish and have very smooth surface. Woven Carpets:- these type of carpets are woven on big looms, more or less like any other fabric is woven. They may have cut and uncut piles and loops. Various colorful yarns are used for making a variety of patterns and designs on the carpets. As too much of labor and toil is required for making these woven carpets, they are generally very expensive. Loop Pile Carpet:- in such a carpet, the pile forms a loop. When the yarn is threaded through the backing and then sewn back through, a loop of yarn is formed. Continuous rows of loops produce a wide variety of textures from thick and nubbly to smooth and plain. The twist and the density of the yarn determine the quality of a loop pile carpet. Cut Pile Carpet:- a cut pile carpet is made by cutting off loop tops for creating pile which stands upright with an even surface. It turns out to be very soft and creates a smooth, comfortable and luxurious feel. Like other carpets, it is also constructed in loops but the loops are then cut into pile manually or with the help of machines. Carpet with high density pile are far more better than carpets having low density pile. Cut Loop Pile Carpets:- these carpets have the features of both, the cut pile carpet and the loop pile carpet. They are manufactured with the combination of looped yarn and cut yarn. Some of the loops are tufted higher than the others. While shearing the carpets, the higher loops are cut whereas the lower loops remain untouched. The cut pile thus formed looks darker than the loops, creating interesting patterns giving a rich visual experience by reflecting light in varied manners. Sculptured effects can be produced by giving a variety of pile heights to it. Knotted Pile Weave Carpets:- these carpets are also referred to as Pile Weave Rugs or Pile Weave Carpets. They are manufactured with knots on them. For making such a carpet, each pile is knotted manually to the wrap threads according to the predetermined design. Knot is created in every row after which one or more strands of weft are passed through a complete set of warp strands. In the mid of every row with knots, one or more wefts are placed to secure the knots. This is done with the help of such simple tools as knife, hook, pair of scissors and a heavy comb, made of wood and metal. These equipment are used to beat the knots and weft in a row. After knotting whole of the carpet, the pile is shorn to the desired length. The carpet is finally washed or treated with chemicals according to the required finish. A pile weave rug has around 25 to over 1 000 knots per square inch. More number of knots per square inch means better quality of carpet. The knots also differ from region to region. Some of the prevalent knots are Persian Knots, Turkish Knots, Spanish Knots, double Knots, Tibetan Knots and others. Needlefelt Carpets:- Needlefelt Carpets are the modern carpets made with the help of advanced techniques. They are made by electrostatic attraction of individual synthetic fibers resulting in extremely durable carpets. In this process the fibers are compressed on to a backing of textile or other materials like foam etc. with the help of needles. A binding agent is used to make the fibers attach to the backing more durably. Although fibers can be bound or felted without a backing too but the backing is used to give extra protection. To make the binding strong and lasting, the needled substrate is subsequently subjected to further thermal or chemical treatment. Other Carpets and Rugs:- there are certain other carpets which are neither woven nor felted. Embroidered Carpets:- these carpets are made through stitches applied on to a cloth, often linen, as a base. They are not formed on a loom. A great craftsmanship is required to execute the details and sometimes, it almost takes a year to weave a single carpet with rich embroidery. Two types of stitches are generally used to make embroidered carpets:- the tent stitch and the cross stitch. The designs and patterns of the embroidered carpets vary with region, history and cultural traditions. The most popular carpets include Persian embroidered carpets, Kashmir embroidered carpets and Turkish embroidered carpets. They are the most prized home decor items. Braided Rugs:- these rugs come with unique weaving texture. The braids are arranged and combined in such a manner that it looks like as if the braids of yarn have been woven together. They are mostly used for indoor accents or as outdoor mats. Yarn used in such types of rugs may vary from jute, sisal and coir to wool, cotton or synthetic fibers. While selecting the fibers, characteristics such as

moisture resistance, stains resistance, strength against abrasion, environmental concerns, and price are considered. / Ковёр С Вытяжным Ворсом или Ковёр С Булавчатым Ворсом (Loop Pile Carpet). Бархатный Ковёр С Разрезным Ворсом (Cut Pile Carpet). Ковры С Разрезанными Ворсовыми Петлями (Cut Loop Pile Carpets). Плетёные Коврики (Braided Rugs).

CARPETS = КОВРЫ – Carpets are the heavy functional and ornamental floor coverings consisting of pile yarns or fibers and a backing system. They may be tufted or woven. See also Tufted Carpet.

CARPET THREAD = КОВРОВАЯ НИТЬ – Carpet Thread is a heavy thread used for repairing carpets and for sewing on buttons. Carpet thread was originally made of cotton, but usually is made of polyester today.

CARPET UNDERLAY = КОВРОВАЯ ПОДКЛАДКА – Carpet Underlay is a separate fabric which is used to provide cushioning for carpet. Carpet underlays are made of hair and jute, sponge rubber, bonded urethane or foamed urethane.

CARPET WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ДЛЯ КОВРОВ – Carpet Wool is a coarse, harsh, strong wool that is more suitable for carpets than for fabrics. Very little of this type is produced in the United States. Some of the choicer carpet wools are used to make tweeds or other rough sport clothing. Some breeds, like Karakul, are mainly used for rugs.

CAR POOLING = ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ (или ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ, или ЦЕНТРАЛИЗАЦИЯ) ВАГОНОВ – Car Pooling:- use of individual carrier/rail equipment through a central agency for the benefit of carriers and shippers.

CARRDI = CAMBODIAN RICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO = ПЕРЕВОЗКА И СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОПЛАЧЕНЫ ДО (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА И СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОПЛАЧЕНО ДО) – 'Carriage and Insurance Paid to …' (CIP), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier nominated by him, but the seller must in addition pay the cost of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named destination. This means that the buyer bears all risks and any additional costs occurring after the goods have been so delivered. However, in CIP the seller also has to procure insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. Consequently, the seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. The buyer should note that under the CIP term the seller is required to obtain insurance only on minimum cover. Should the buyer wish to have the protection of greater cover, he would either need to agree as much expressly with the seller or to make his own extra insurance arrangements. Carrier means any person who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of transport, by air, rail, road, sea, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. If subsequent carriers are used for the carriage to the agreed destination, the risk passes when the goods have been delivered to the first carrier. The CIP term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport, including multimodal transport. Xxxxx. CIP (insert named place of destination) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. 'Carriage and Insurance Paid to' means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the seller at an agreed place (if any such place is agreed between the parties) and that the seller must contract for and pay the costs of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named place of destination. The seller also contracts for insurance cover against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. The buyer should note that under CIP the seller is required to obtain insurance only on minimum cover. Should the buyer wish to have more insurance protection, it will need either to agree as much expressly with the seller or to make its own extra insurance arrangements. When CPT, CIP, CFR or CIF are used, the seller fulfils its obligation to deliver when it hands the goods over to the carrier and not when the goods reach the place of destination. This rule has two critical points, because risk passes and costs are transferred at different places. The parties are well advised to identify as precisely as possible in the contract both the place of delivery, where the risk passes to the buyer, and the named place of destination to which the seller must contract for carriage. If several carriers are used for the carriage to the agreed destination and the parties do not agree on a specific point of delivery, the default position is that risk passes when the goods have been delivered to the first carrier at a point entirely of the seller's choosing and over which the buyer has no control. Should the parties wish the risk to pass at a later stage (e.g., at an ocean port or an airport), they need to specify this in their contract of sale. International Chamber of Commerce™:- The parties are also well advised to identify as precisely as possible the point within the agreed place of destination, as the costs to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the named place of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. CIP requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. / ИНКОТЁРМЗ 2000. Перевозка Оплачена До (ПРО (CPT)), Перевозка И Страхование Оплачено До (ПСО (CIP)).

CARRIAGE FORWARD = ПЕРЕВОЗКА XX – Carriage Forward also, Carriage Collect, means freight payable at destination.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD = ПЕРЕВОЗКА ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ ПО АВТОДОРОГАМ – Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road is subject to the international regulations, binding in all the European countries. This is the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, commonly known as ADR (from the French abbreviation Accord Européen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route) and its administrative acts:- the Government Declaration of 16 January 2009 concerning entering into force amendments to the Annexes A and B of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), drawn up in Geneva on 30 September 1957 (Journal of Laws No 27, item 162). Additionally, in Poland, the Act of 28 October 2002 concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road, is in force. The purpose of this regulations is to eliminate or limit the risk related to the transport of dangerous goods, by limiting the probability of accidents and size of potential damages. Such actions should not result in placing bans on transport, but the carriage itself is subject to numerous legal requirements and limitations. These regulations concern, among other things:- (i) rules for classification of dangerous materials; (ii) conditions and methods of carriage of dangerous goods by road; (iii) labelling of the elements of consignment; (iv) additional requirements concerning the vehicle carrying respective dangerous materials; (v) equipment and crew of the vehicle; and (vi) documents required for the carriage, their templates and the course of issue. In compliance with the regulations concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road, the entrepreneur and other entity performing the carriage of dangerous goods or loading and unloading connected with such carriage, is obliged to conduct the internal supervision over these actions and appoint, at his own expenses, a certified dangerous goods safety advisor (DGSA or ADR Advisor). See also The European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. / Акорд Эропеэнн Рэлятиф о Транспор Этэрнасьёналь дэ Маршандиз Данжёрёз пар Рут (сокращённо – А.Дэ.Эр.).

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA ACT = АКТ О МОРСКОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ ГРУЗОВ – The Carriage Of Goods By Sea Act (COGSA) is a United States statute governing the rights and responsibilities between shippers of cargo and ship-owners regarding ocean shipments to and from the United States. It is the US enactment of the International Convention Regarding Bills of Lading, commonly known as the Hague Rules. It was found in Title 46 Appendix of the United States Code, starting at Section 1301, but has been moved

to a note in 46 United States Code 30701. The United States Congress, concerned that the Hague Rules did not offer shippers enough protection against damage to cargo by shipowners, amended the Hague Rules in a number of minor, but important, ways. It increased the amount that shipowners would have to pay cargo owners for damage in transit from GBP100.00 per package to USD500.00 per package or, for goods not shipped in packages, per customary freight unit. This 'package limitation' has become one of the most contentious and litigious areas in the field of cargo damage, particularly as it relates to the transportation of goods by ocean shipping containers. Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (COGSA) is a law enacted in 1936 covering the transportation of merchandise by sea to or from ports of the United States and in foreign trades. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of 1936 was meant to be a marked impovement on The Harter Act of 1893. COGSA governs all shipping involving American ports. Its purpose is to protect shippers from liability if cargo is damaged. If stated in the bill of lading, it can also apply to domestic shipping, this has become standard. Unlike Harter, where goods are the responsibility of the shipper from pier to pier, COGSA states that the shipper is responsible only while the cargo is on the ship, being loaded or, being unloaded. Like Harter, COGSA includes a list of immunities if damage results in certain situations. With these immunities comes some responsibility. There are several specific limitations in COGSA to further protect shippers from undue litigation. If the cargo is damaged, the claimant has one year from the stated delivery date on the bill of lading to proceed with litigation. Also, the complaint must be filed no later then three days from the date of delivery of the cargo. The Hague has recognized COGSA and has implimented it as the de-facto international standard. Unfortunately, the act is to long to copy and annotate here, so I will summarize. There are 17 situations in which the shipper is not responsible for damage to the cargo:- (i) errors in navigation; (ii) fires caused by non-malicious forces or accidents on the part of the shipper; (iii) perils of the Sea; (iv) an Act of God:- this is what freak accidents are attributed to; (v) acts of war; (vi) an act against the ship by public enemies. This includes terrorism, vandalism, and arson; (vii) seizure by customs or legal authorities; (viii) quarantine restrictions; (ix) act or ommission of the shipper. This is an ambiguous catch-all phrase, still open to interpretation. (x) strikes and lockouts. When stevedores are unable to unload a ship, damage can be caused to many goods, such as fruit, coffee, and frozen goods; (xi) riots and looting; (xii) rescuing or attempting a rescue at sea; (xiii) previous damage, inherent defects, and low quality; (xiv) bad packaging, for instance, when containerization came about, the responsibility for packing containers fell to the manufacturer. If a container full of computers was packed loosely, the computers would slide into each other at sea and break; (xv) bad markings:- this is why FRAGILE, LIFT HERE, and proper shipping directions are on everything; (xvi) any defects not discoverable by due diligence; (xvii) any other damage to the product not caused by the shipper. This is the catch-all phrase. The above 17 immunities can be enjoyed only if four conditions are met:- (i) the ship must be seaworthy; (ii) the ship must be manned and equipped properly; (iii) the cargo must be stowed properly; and (iv) the spaces in which the cargo is stored must be safe and proper for the cargo. This means that ammunition is not to be stored next to the boilers. There are several court cases that have further defined and shaped the current implimentation of COGSA. The US courts established that any litigation involving COGSA would have to be in US courts unless the two parties agreed to another location. In Indussa Corporation vs. The Ranborg, the bill of lading designated Dutch courts as the place for all litigation involving the cargo on that bill. The US court overturned that, saying US courts could not be discluded as a location for COGSA litigation. In Riverstone Meat Company vs. Lancashire Shipping Company, a shipyard forgot to replace a valve cover. The cargo in one hold ended up soaked in seawater. The fault was deemed to lie with the ship owner for not exercising due diligence in preventing an obvious mistake. This is related to the seaworthiness requirement. In Mississippi Shipping Company vs. Zander and Company, The DelSud grazed a pier. This happened while the ship was being tugged out. At the time, the crew and captain weren't on deck, as the harbor pilot had responsibility for the boat. The cargo was damaged by leaking seawater. The court said that the shipper was NOT liable, because the voyage had commenced, and it was an error in navigation, not a seaworthiness issue. US federal codification passed in 1936 which standardizes carrier's liability under carrier's bill of lading. US enactment of The Hague Rules.

CARRIAGE PAID TO = ПЕРЕВОЗКА ОПЛАЧЕНА ДО – 'Carriage Paid to …' (CPT), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier nominated by him but the seller must in addition pay the cost of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named destination. This means that the buyer bears all risks and any other costs occurring after the goods have been so delivered. Carrier means any person who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of transport by air, rail, road, sea, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. If subsequent carriers are used for the carriage to the agreed destination, the risk passes when the goods have been delivered to the first carrier. The CPT term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport including multimodal transport. CPT (insert named place of destination) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. 'Carriage Paid to' means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the seller at an agreed place (if any such place is agreed between the parties) and that the seller must contract for and pay the costs of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named place of destination. When CPT, CIP, CFR are used, the seller fulfils its obligation to deliver when it hands the goods over to the carrier and not when the goods reach the place of destination. This rule has two critical points, because risk passes and costs are transferred at different places. The parties are well advised to identify as precisely as possible in the contract both the place of delivery, where the risk passes to the buyer, and the named place of destination to which the seller must contract for the carriage. If several carriers are used for the carriage to the agreed destination and the parties do not agree on a specific point of delivery, the default position is that risk passes when the goods have been delivered to the first carrier at a point entirely of the seller's choosing and over which the buyer has no control. Should the parties wish the risk to pass at a later stage (e.g., at an ocean port or airport), they need to specify this in their contract of sale. The parties are also well advised to identify as precisely as possible the point within the agreed place of destination, as the costs to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the named place of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. CPT requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. / ИНКОТЁРМЗ 2000. Перевозка Оплачена До (ПРО (CPT)).

CARRIER = ЛИЦО, ОТВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ПО РИСКУ – In the United States, Carrier is a commercial insurer contracted by the Department of Health and Human Services to process Medicare Part B claims payments. An insurance company which carries the insurance. The terms insurance company or insurer are preferred because of the possible confusion of carrier with transportation terminology. Carrier is an insurer or reinsurer.

CARRIER = НОСИТЕЛЬ – Carrier:- (1) transport proteins that bind specific solutes and undergo conformational change in order to transport the solute across the membrane. (2) A material necessary to hold pesticide and fertilizer elements in a form suitable for application. (3) With respect to disperse dyes, a chemical that aids dyeing at moderate temperature. In order to dye polyester with disperse dye in a reasonable time at the boil, it is necessary to use a carrier. Exactly how the carrier works seems to be a matter of some controversy, but it may work by swelling the fibers so that the dye can penetrate. The carrier will eventually evaporate from the fiber after dyeing is complete. Carriers are obsolescent in industrial process, partly because they are quite noxious and environmentally undesirable. Be sure to read and understand the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for any carrier chemical you contemplate using.

CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Carriers are owners or operators of vessels providing transportation to shippers. The term is also used to refer to the vessels. The Carrier transports goods from the client to Logistics Depot (LD) and from LD to the consignee. The carrier can be Logistics Depot, a transportation company, or the railroad. Responsibilities include carrying the goods safely, in good condition and in a timely manner. Any person or entity who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of carriage by rail, road, sea, air, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. A Carrier or Common Carrier is defined as a '… Motor Carrier, a Water Carrier, and a Freight Forwarder'. 49 USC §13102(3) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). The ICC (short for the Interstate Commerce Commission; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) Termination Act deleted all references to 'Common Carrier', which is one that holds itself out to public as ready to carry goods for anyone who requests its services, as distinguished from a private carrier, which reserves the right to accept or reject employment as a carrier. Under the Act, there is not a distinction between a 'Carrier' and 'Common Carrier'. One who owns, operates or charters vehicles of transportation for movement of cargo. Carrier is a person or company that transports goods or people for any person or company and that is responsible for any possible loss of the goods during transport.

CARRIER = БЕГУНОК (или ПРОВОДНИК, или НОСИТЕЛЬ, или ПЕРЕНОСЧИК, или ДЕРЖАВКА, или ПЕРЕДАТОЧНАЯ ШЕСТЕРНЯ, или ГОЛОВКА ОПЛЁТОЧНОЙ МАШИНЫ) – (1) Carrier is a product added to a dyebath to promote the dyeing of hydrophobic manufactured fibers and characterized by affinity for, and ability to swell, the fiber. / Сродство (Affinity). Бегунок – деталь (в виде скобы), обеспечивающая совмещённый процесс кручения и намотки нити на кольцепрядильных и кольцекрутильных машинах.

(2) Carrier is a moving holder for a package of yarn used on a braiding machine.

(3) Carrier is a term sometimes used to describe the tube or bobbin on which yarn is wound.

CARRIER HAULAGE = ПОДВОЗ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКОМ (или ДОСТАВКА ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКОМ) – Carrier Haulage:- the inland transport service, which is performed by under the sea-carrier's responsibility under the terms and conditions of a tariff and of the relevant transport document (B/L). The inland transport service which is performed by the sea-carrier under the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the relevant transport document. / порядки и условия .

CARRIERLESS DYEING VARIANTS = ВАРИАНТЫ КРАШЕНИЯ БЕЗ ПЕРЕНОСЧИКА – Carrierless Dyeing Variants are the polymers that have been modified to increase their dyeability. Fibers and fabrics made from these polymers can be dyed at the boil without the use of carriers.

CARRIER LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА – Carrier Liability:- a common carrier is liable for all shipment loss, damage, and delay with the exception of that caused by act of God, act of a public enemy, act of a public authority, act of the shipper, and the goods' inherent nature.

CARRIER'S CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА) – Carrier's Certificate is a release order used to advise customs of the details of the shipment, its ownership, port of lading, etc. By means of this document the carrier certifies that the firm or individual named in the certificate is the owner or consignee of the cargo. A US Customs form used in lieu of a bill of lading. Carrier's Certificate:- this document advises US Customs of shipment details such as ownership and port of lading. It is also used by the carrier to certify that the entity named in the certificate is the owner/consignee of the cargo. Also known as Carrier Certificate, or Release Order. US Custom's form used in lieu of Bill of Lading. Carrier's Certificate is a certificate required by US Customs to release cargo properly to the correct party. Used to advise customs of the shipment's details. By means of this document, the carrier certifies that the firm or individual named in the certificate is the owner or consignee of the cargo.

CARRIER'S LIEN = УДЕРЖАНИЕ (ГРУЗА) ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКОМ (или ПРАВО ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА НА ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ НА ПРЕДМЕТ ЗАЛОГА) – Carrier's Lien is a type of lien that gives a security interest in shipped goods to a shipper that publicly operates a business for the transporation of goods. This lien typically arises when the shipper takes possession of the goods and lasts until the shipper has been paid for their transporation. If someone fails to pay for shipment as promised, a carrier's lien allows the carrier to keep the goods as collateral. Carrier's Lien:- when the shipper ships goods collect, the carrier has a possessory claim on these goods, which means that the carrier can retain possession of the goods as security for the charges due. Carrier's Lien is the right of an individual or organization that publicly advertises itself for hire for the transportation of goods to keep possession of the cargo it has delivered to a destination until the person who is liable to pay the freight charges plus any other expenses incurred by its shipment has done so. Not all carriers are automatically entitled to have a lien for nonpayment of freight charges. A private carrier, one that does not offer its services to the public but transports goods pursuant to a special agreement, does not have a lien on property shipped unless provided by statute or under the terms of the carriage contract. When a carrier retains goods under a lien it must exercise reasonable care to protect the cargo. It will be liable for any damage to such property that might have been avoided if ordinary precautions had been taken. Damages resulting solely from the detention of the property are the responsibility of the person who has failed to pay the freight charges; he or she must absorb that loss. The carrier has the right to exercise a lien on cargo on freight collect shipments and thus retain possession of the goods as security for the charges due. In law, Carrier's Lien is the right to hold the consignee's cargo until payment is made for transporting it. In common law, a common carrier is entitled to retain possession of the goods until freight is paid but not to sell the goods or use them; the parties, however, may agree that the carrier shall have an active lien entitling him to sell the goods. Carriers in civil-law jurisdictions ordinarily have a privilege on the goods carried by them for the payment of the freight and of incidental expenses, including the right to sell the goods. Aside from this privilege, the carrier in .... The right to retain possession of goods pending payment of overdue freight charges. The term may refer, also, to the right of a carrier to retain cargo pending payment for a general average (GA) contribution; but may be discharged in such cases by the payment of a GA deposit or provision of an acceptable GA guarantee. Carrier's Liens:- the law strives everywhere to secure payment of the freight to a carrier who has carried the goods to their destination. In common-law jurisdictions, the carrier may have to this effect a common-law lien, a statutory lien, or even a contractual lien. In civil-law jurisdictions, the carrier has, ordinarily, a privilege on the things carried. A common carrier in common-law jurisdictions has a common-law lien under which he is entitled to retain possession of the goods until earned freight is paid to him. The carrier is not entitled to sell the goods or to use them; parties, however, may agree that the carrier shall have an active lien – namely, that he shall have the right to sell the goods. Thus, in maritime carriage in the United States, the shipowner is clearly entitled to seize and sell the goods carried by him in case of nonpayment of the freight. Parties may agree that the carrier shall have no lien at all or that he shall have a general lien on the goods carried, namely, a lien covering debts other than the pending freight. After the lien is exercised, the carrier has the rights and duties of a bailee. He may thus be liable for loss or damage occasioned by his negligence, and he may be entitled to recover expenses that were reasonably necessary for the preservation of the goods. Carriers in civil-law jurisdictions ordinarily have a privilege on the goods carried by them for the payment of the freight and of incidental expenses. In France and in systems following the French model, this privilege is available only to professional carriers who carry goods by contract of carriage. The civil-law privilege differs from a common-law lien in that it confers on the carrier power and

authority to sell the goods for the satisfaction of his claims. The privilege covers the whole shipment as determined by the documents of transport and is extinguished upon delivery of the goods to the consignee. Quite apart from the privilege, the carrier in civil-law jurisdictions may be entitled, under the general law of obligations, to refuse delivery of the goods until payment of the freight; moreover, he may secure payment of the freight by a variety of contractual arrangements. Carrier's Lien is the transporter's claim on the cargo being transported for the unpaid freight. See also Lien. Enforcement of Carrier's Lien:- (a) a carrier's lien on goods may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods, in bulk or in packages, at any time or place and on any terms that are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. The notification must include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale, and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a method different from that selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. The carrier sells goods in a commercially reasonable manner if the carrier sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor, sells at the price current in that market at the time of the sale, or otherwise sells in conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable, except in cases covered by the preceding sentence. (b) Before any sale pursuant to this section, any person claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred in complying with this section. In that event, the goods may not be sold but must be retained by the carrier, subject to the terms of the bill of lading and this Article. (c) A carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section. (d) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against which the lien was valid, despite the carrier's noncompliance with this section. (e) A carrier may satisfy its lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but shall hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to which the carrier would have been bound to deliver the goods. (f) The rights provided by this section are in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against a debtor. (g) A carrier's lien may be enforced pursuant to either subsection (a) of this section or the procedure set forth in RCW62A.7-210 (b). (h) A carrier is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and, in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion.

CARROTY = МОРКОВНОЕ – Carroty:- having the color of carrots.

CARRY = ЗАТРАТЫ (или ЗАНОСИТЬ В …) – Carry:- to transfer (an item) to another account, esp to transfer to the following year's account instead of writing off against profit and loss. Also (especial US):- Carry Over:- to carry a loss. See also Carrying Charges. / Смотрите также Накладные Расходы (Carrying Charges).

CARRY = ПЕРЕНОС (или ПЕРЕХОД, или ПЕРЕВОД) – Carry:- the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same tonnage of the same metal for delivery on different dates. See also Borrowing, and Lending. Carry:- the price spread between nearby and more distant futures contracts. This can be viewed as the amount the market is currently paying for storage.

CARRYBACK = ПЕРЕНОС В ПРОШЛЫЙ ПЕРИОД – Carryback:- deductions or credits that cannot be utilized on the tax return during a year that may be carried back to reduce taxable income or taxes payable in a prior year. An operating loss carryback is an excess of tax deductions over gross income in a year; a tax credit carryback is the amount by which tax credits available for utilization exceed statutory limitations. Different tax jurisdictions have different rules about whether excess deductions or credits may be carried back and the length of the carryback period. Carryback:- in taxation accounting, using a current tax year's deductions, business losses or credits to refigure and amend a previously filed tax return to reduce the tax liability. See also Carryover. Carry-Back:- the name given to the method provided under federal tax law that allows a taxpayer to apply net operating losses incurred during one year to the recomputation of Income Tax owed to the government for three preceding taxable years. Carryback is a loss sustained or a portion of a credit not used in a given period that may be deducted from taxable income of a prior period. Carryback is a technique for receiving a refund of back taxes by applying a deduction or credit from a current year to a prior year. Also called Tax Loss Carryback.

CARRYFORWARD = ПЕРЕНОС В БУДУЩИЙ ПЕРИОД – Carryforward:- deductions or credits that cannot be utilized on the tax return during a year that may be carried forward to reduce taxable income or taxes payable in a future year. An operating loss carryforward is an excess of tax deductions over gross income in a year; a tax credit carryforward is the amount by which tax credits available for utilization exceed statutory limitations. Different tax jurisdictions have different rules about whether excess deductions or credits may be carried forward and the length of the carryforward period. The terms Carryforward, Operating Loss Carryforward, and Tax Credit Carryforward refer to the amounts of those items, if any, reported in the tax return for the current year. Carryforward (in US income-tax law) a special provision allowing part of a net loss or of an unused credit in a given year to be apportioned over one or two subsequent years, chiefly in order to ease the tax burden. Carryforward:- in accounting, a way for a company to reduce its tax liability by applying losses to future tax years in which the company makes a profit. That is, carryforward allows companies to apply losses to profits that have not yet occurred and thereby reduce the taxes they pay on those profits. Carryforward is limited to seven years. For example, suppose a company loses USD500 000 in year one, then nets USD1 000 000 in year five. The company may carry forward the losses and only be liable for taxes on USD500 000 of its profit in year five. Independent contractors who file Schedule C with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are required to use carryforwards, which is useful since most independent contractors lose money in their first few years of business. Some publicly-traded companies opt not to use it, as appearing to reduce profits may scare off potential investors who do not realize that the profits upon which taxes are paid do not equal the company's actual profits. Carryforward is:- (1) a business operating loss that, for tax purposes, may be claimed a certain number of years in the future, often up to 15 years. Thus, a loss in one year would be carried forward to a future year and used to offset profits up to the amount of the carryforward. Carryforwards are especially useful to firms operating in cyclical industries such as transportation. Also called Tax Loss Carryforward. (2) In taxation of individuals, net capital losses exceeding the annual limit of USD3 000 that may be carried to succeeding years so as to offset capital gains or ordinary income. There is no limit on the amount of capital losses that may be used to offset capital gains in any one year, only on the amount of losses in excess of gains that may be used to offset income. Also called Carryover.

CARRYING BROKER = ИСПОЛНЯЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР – Carrying Broker is a commodities or securities broker who provides back office functions such as clearing, settlement and custodial services to other brokers. The carrying broker therefore enables other brokers, known as Introducing Brokers, to provide full service to their clients without incurring the huge start-up and maintenance costs of running a back office. Introducing broker/carrying broker relationships have existed in the United States since the mid-1970s. The benefits of using a carrying broker include cost efficiencies, economies of scale and risk mitigation. It also allows the introducing broker to focus on its core competencies, such as portfolio management, client relationship management and marketing of products and services. Carrying brokers also provide additional services, such as maintaining records of client transactions and preparing and distributing client statements and confirmations. Some carrying brokers even provide financing for client margin accounts. Carrying Broker is a holder of trading privileges at an exchange, usually a Futures Commission Merchant, through whom another broker or customer elects to clear all or part of its trades. Carrying Broker is:- (1) a member of a commodity exchange who provides clearing services for other members or brokers. A carrying broker does this in addition to his/her other duties as a member of the exchange in

return for a fee. (2) A broker who, in exchange for a fee, performs the duties of other brokers who may be overworked or are otherwise unable to fill an order. A clearing member of a futures exchange, usually a futures commission merchant, through whom another broker or customer elects to clear all or some of his trades. Carrying Broker is a broker, usually a futures commission merchant, who conducts transactions for other individuals. A carrying broker can conduct trades for other brokers, or any customer. This broker is usually someone very active in the market, and who will conduct transactions for those who are not able or willing to do so themselves for any reason, including lack of knowledge, desire, or time. / Клиринговый член биржи фьючерсов, обычно торговец фьючерсами за комиссионное вознаграждение, через которого другой брокер или клиент выбирает исполнение всех или части своих закупок или продаж.

CARRYING CHARGES = НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или НАКЛАДНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Carrying Charges:- cost of storing a physical commodity or holding a financial instrument over a period of time. These charges include insurance, storage, and interest on the deposited funds, as well as other incidental costs. It is a carrying charge market when there are higher futures prices for each successive contract maturity. If the carrying charge is adequate to reimburse the holder, it is called a Full Charge. See also Contango, Negative Carry, and Positive Carry. The total cost of storing a physical commodity over a period of time. Includes storage charges, insurance, interest, and opportunity costs. For physical commodities such as cotton, grains or metals, the cost of storing over a period of time. The carrying charge includes cost of storage space, insurance, and interest on the invested funds as well as other incidental costs. In interest rate futures markets, it refers to the differential between the yield on a cash instrument and the cost of the funds necessary to buy the instrument. Also known as Carry or Cost of Carry. See also Basis. Cost to inventory a physical commodity or financial instrument over a period of time. Includes insurance, storage and interest on the invested funds as well as other incidental costs. Carrying Charge is the cost associated with storing a physical commodity or holding a financial instrument over a defined period of time. Carrying charges include insurance, storage costs, interest charges on borrowed funds, and other related costs. As carrying costs can erode the overall return on an investment, due consideration should be given to them in considering the suitability of the investment, and also while evaluating investment alternatives. May also be referred to as Cost Of Carry. Carrying costs can be a deterrent for retail investors who wish to invest in physical commodities, since storage and insurance costs can be quite significant and a burden to navigate. Such investors may be better served by commodity exchange-traded funds, which have surged in popularity in recent years. Carrying charges are generally incorporated into the price of a commodity futures or forward contract. Under normal market conditions, therefore, the price of a commodity for delivery in the future should equal its spot price plus the carrying charge. If this equation does not hold, due to abnormal market conditions or some other development, a potential arbitrage opportunity may exist. For example, assume that the spot price for a commodity is USD50 per unit, and the one-month carrying charge associated with it is USD2, while the one-month futures price is USD55. An arbitrageur could pocket a riskless profit of USD3 per unit in this case by buying the commodity at the spot price (and storing it for a month for USD2) while simultaneously selling it for delivery in a month at the one-month futures price of USD55. Carrying Charges:- the cost of storage and interest. Carrying Charge is:- (1) the cost of storage space, insurance, and finance charges incurred when storing a physical commodity. (2) In interest rate futures markets, the difference between the yield on a cash instrument and the cost of funds necessary to buy that instrument. Also called Cost Of Carry or Carry. (3) The charges a lender imposes on a business for lending money, in the form of interest, finance charges, and processing fees. Carrying Charge is a futures market condition in which distant futures contracts are trading at successively higher levels than nearby contracts and above cash price offers. Carrying charges often indicate a surplus situation. A 'Full Carrying Charge' refers to carrying charge levels high enough to fully cover storage and other associated ownership costs. / Затраты на инвентаризацию фактического товара или финансового инструмента сверх срока. Включают страхование, хранение и проценты по инвестированным средствам, а также иные сопутствующие затраты. К Накладным Расходам относятся дополнительные к основным затратам расходы для обеспечения процессов производства и обращения (издержки предприятий, хозяйственных организаций, строек, связанные с их управлением и обслуживанием, содержанием и эксплуатацией оборудования).

CARRYING MEMBER = ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩИЙ ЧЛЕН (или ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩИЙ УЧАСТНИК) – Carrying Member is a clearing member that carries one or more customer accounts. / Клиринговый член, обслуживающий один и более счетов заказчиков.

CARRYING TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Carrying Temperature is a required cargo temperature during transport and storage. / Температура, которую требуется поддерживать в процессе перевозки и хранения груза.

CARRY MARKET = РЫНОК НАКЛАДНЫХ РАСХОДОВ (или РЫНОК ХХ) – Carry Market:- the difference in price between the nearby contract and the more distant delivery months (deferred). Compare the carry offered by the market to the costs of storing grain for the various delivery months.

CARRYOVER = ХХ (или ПЕРЕХОДЯЩЕЕ) – Carryover is the quantity of a commodity remaining at the end of marketing year.

CARRYOVER FUNDS = ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИЕ СРЕДСТВА – Carryover Funds are the amounts not used in budget appropriations for a prior year that are reallocated for use in the same category in the following year.

CARRYOVER STOCKS = ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Carryover Stocks:- the quantity of a commodity which is available for marketing at the beginning of a marketing year or crop year. For example, beginning stocks of Cotton are frequently reported for the marketing year beginning August 01. Ending stocks reflect supply less disappearance, adjusted for any unaccounted cotton, for the year ending July 31. See also Beginning Stocks, and Ending Stocks. Big Carryover Stocks prevent commodity price increase. First, as a general rule, Carryover Stocks are held in countries that have lower carrying costs, which are probably exporting countries because they enjoy lower prices.

CARRYOVER TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ПЕРЕНОСУ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ПЕРЕНОСУ) – Carry Over Transaction (COT) is equity repurchase transaction. Commonly known as Badla, COT is a financing arrangement whereby if a person buys shares but does not have funds to take delivery, he may enter into COT with the financier/lender. The financier agrees to buy the securities from the borrower and simultaneously sell back the same. Therefore, in a COT, the buyer in the 'first transaction' would become seller of the same shares in the 'second transaction'. In other words, COT is a financing transaction involving sale/repurchase of shares. COT market session takes place in the afternoon after the close of regular trading. The maximum transaction period is for 30 days, i.e. the financier/lender cannot withdraw his funds before 30 days whereas the borrower has the right to repay the borrowed funds anytime during the contracted period. The borrower pays interest for the duration of the time the funds are borrowed. Interest is accrued on daily basis and is represented by the difference in sale/repurchase price. Carryover Transaction (COT):- in securities trading, the prolongation of a bull transaction concluded on a forward basis from one closing or settlement date to the next. The buyer sells the securities from the liquidation at the spot rate to the bank participating in the transaction, pays the contango (premium) and buys them back as of the next closing date. Contango transactions generally take the form of a Lombard loan. Also known as Contango Transaction. The opposite of Backwardation Transaction.

CARRY SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА XX (или СПРЭД XX) – Carry Spread is when the nearby futures month is trading at a lower price than a distant futures contract.

CARs = CERTIFICATES OF AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES

CAR SEAL = ВАГОННАЯ ПЛОМБА – Car Seal is a metal strip and lead fastener used for locking freight car or truck doors. Seals are numbered for record purposes. / Под Пломбой, от Немецкого слова Plombe от Латинского слова Plumbum, означающее Свинец, понимается кусочек свинца или другого пластичного материала с оттиском печати, навешиваемый на закрытые двери, приборы, аппараты, товары и так далее так, что без повреждения оттиска нельзя открыть двери, использовать опломбированный предмет и так далее.

CARTAGE = ПОДВОЗ (или ДОСТАВКА) – A term Cartage usually refers to intra-city hauling on drays or trucks. Movement of freight via trucking, draying or carting. / Под Грузовой Перевозкой понимается перемещение грузов различными средствами транспорта.

CARTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР АВТОВОЗ – Cartainer is a car container used in transportation of automobiles from port to port. / Контейнер для легковых автомобилей, используемый при их транспортировке из порта в порт.

CARTEL = КАРТЕЛЬ – Cartel is a formal organization set up by a group of firms that produce and sell the same product for the purpose of exacting and sharing monopolistic rents. The intended purpose of a cartel is to reap monopoly profits by artificially restricting output and thus driving the price above the level that would prevail if they remained in competition with one another. This they normally accomplish by agreeing on a relatively high common asking price for their product that none of the member firms will be permitted underbid, but sometimes the member firms may simply agree to divide the market geographically and grant each other local monopolies without necessarily enforcing a uniform price structure. Since exceptionally high rates of profit in an industry normally would attract ambitious outside firms to make new investments to enter the industry and gain market share by cutting prices, a successful cartel must somehow secure the cooperation of all the significant producers in the industry. It also must find some way to exclude non-cartel firms from selling to customers within the cartel's market area(s) – such as by getting their national or local governments to grant cartel members a legal monopoly or to enact administrative or tax barriers to sales of the product by outsiders. Since the essence of the cartel's strategy is to restrict the total production of their product below the levels the member firms would produce if left to themselves (that is, to produce at levels where the marginal cost of production is well below the price per unit), the cartel must also work out some mutually acceptable formula for assigning maximum production quotas to each firm in the cartel and then find some way to enforce the output quotas against firms that might want to grab a larger share of the profits by producing at higher levels. (Lower cost producers in the industry generally would be able to make even larger profits by cutting prices and expanding their market share than by cooperating with the cartel.) If the cartel agreement were a legally enforceable contract, then the government and the court system could be counted upon to do the enforcement job for the cartel, and in many fascist and authoritarian countries (as well as a few present day democracies with recent histories of authoritarian government) this has in fact historically been a general practice. However, in the United States, Great Britain and most other advanced democratic capitalist states, cartel agreements are normally either unenforceable in the courts or are held to be positively illegal as 'restraints on trade' that are contrary to the public interest because of their adverse effects on consumers. Even in those countries that outlaw private cartels, however, it has often been possible for politically powerful but economically endangered high cost producer firms in a few industries to secure the 'cartelization' of their industry in a back-door fashion. Under the guise of establishing a government regulatory regime that allegedly will protect the interests of the consumer through establishing price controls, assigning exclusive market areas to prevent 'cut-throat competition', and excluding 'unqualified' competitors by restrictive licensing requirements, independent regulatory commissions in fact have often functioned mainly to serve the economic interests of the dominant high-cost firms in the industry being regulated. Group of companies that come together to monopolize a market, agreeing between them which company presides over which area of operation. Cartels are illegal in the United Kingdom and the United States. Cartel is an association or an organization of several independent national or international business organizations or producers that regulates competition by controlling the prices, the production, or the marketing practices of its members in order to limit competition and maximize their market power. Association of producers of the same or similar goods formed for the purpose of restricting or eliminating competition by regulating output and prices for a given product. See also Collusion. / Ассоциация производителей одного и того же товара или аналогичных товаров, созданная с целью ограничения или устранения конкуренции со стороны регулирования выработки и цен на данный продукт. Смотрите также Сговор (Collusion). Под Картелью, от Французского слова Cartel и Итальянского слова Cartello, означающих Бумага или Документ, относится к форме монополистического объединения, участники которого заключают соглашение о регулировании объёмов производства, условий сбыта продукции, найма рабочей силы в целях извлечения монопольной прибыли. Участники картеля сохраняют коммерческую и производственную самостоятельность. Международный картель представляет собой соглашение (союз) монополий разных стран о разделе рынков сбыта, источников сырья, об установлении монопольных (картельных) цен, использовании патентов и другом, чаще всего в рамках одной отрасли. Картельная цена, например, является разновидностью монопольной цены, устанавливаемой участниками картеля в целях устранения конкурентов и обеспечения условий для получения монопольной прибыли.

CARTER'S NOTE = НОТА КАТЁЗ – Carter's Note is a document you provide when your goods are taken by truck to the wharf or depot. The carter's note is carried by the driver who is delivering your goods. It contains information about where the goods are from, where the truck is to take them to and also shipping information. A Carter's Note is documentation (export form) provided when cargo is sent from the location where it is packed to the port for loading. It contains shipping instructions. Also known as Dock Receipt. Receiving cargo by the carrier:- all cargo will only be received on a completed Carters Note which shows:- Shippers Name, Consignee, Description of the Goods, correct measurement, Marks, Correct Weight, Vessel and Voyage Number and the Booking Reference Number. A Carter's Note is documentation provided when cargo is sent from the location where it is packed to the port for loading. It contains shipping instructions. / Распространены в Австралии и Новой Зеландии.

CARTMENT = ВНУТРЕННИЙ ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ТРАНЗИТ (или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ ПОД ТАМОЖЕННЫМ КОНТРОЛЕМ) – Cartment is the Customs form permitting in-bond cargo to be moved from one location to another under Customs control, within the same Customs district. Usually in motor carrier's possession while draying cargo.

CARTON = КОРОБ – Carton is the unit of product, a protective casing around a product.

CARTRIDGE BELT = ПАТРОНТАЖ (или ПОЯС ДЛЯ ПАТРОНОВ, или ПАТРОННЫЙ ПОЯС) – Cartridge Belt is a belt worn around the waist for attaching various equipment, as a cartridge case, canteen, or compass.

CARTRIDGE SEAL = УПЛОТНЕНИЕ ГИЛЬЗЫ – Cartridge Seal:- a completely self-contained assembly including seal, gland, sleeve, mating ring, etc, usually needing no installation measurement. See also Filter, and Seal.

CARUNCLE = КАРУНКУЛА (или ПРИСЕМЯННИК, или СЕМЕННОЙ ПРИДАТОК) – Caruncle is an outgrowth on a plant or animal such as a fowl's wattle or a protuberance near the hilum of certain seeds. Caruncle is an outgrowth on a seed developed by proliferation of integumentary tissue adjacent to the micropyle. / Кораллы – наросты на голове Индюка. Выступ на хилуме (семени). Под Присемянником понимается вырост на семени Растений, чаще сочный, мясистый. У Кувшинки, Тисса и других. Привлекает птиц, муравьёв, что способствует распространению семян. Иногда присемянник, так называемый ариллус, участвует в образовании мякоти плода, например, у Смородины.

CARYOPSIS = КАРИОПСИЗ (или ЗЕРНОВКА) – Caryopsis is a dry, indehiscent seed-like fruit with a thin pericarp adnate to the seed coat, typical of cereal grasses, e.g., Wheat. Caryopsis is the mature fruit of grasses in which the seed coat firmly adheres to the pericarp. Caryopsis is a small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit (as in grasses) with a thin membranous pericarp adhering so closely to the seed that fruit and seed are incorporated in one body forming a single grain (Wheat and Barley). In Rice industry, brown Rice is the caryopsis. The caryopsis is the kernel of cereal grains and grasses with the hull removed. Caryopsis (syn. Brown Rice) is the mature fruit of grasses in which the seed coat firmly adheres to the pericarp. / Кариопсиз или Зерновка это ядро злаковых зерновых культур и трав с удалённой плодовой оболочкой. Другими словами, это сухой односемянный нераскрывающийся плод злаков с плёнчатым околоплодником, срастающимся с семенем. Зерновка – тип плода злаковых.

CAS = CARD ACCEPTING SCHEME

CASCADE = CENTRAL APPLICATION FOR SETTLEMENT, CLEARING AND DEPOSITARY EXPANSION

CASCADING STYLE SHEET = ЛИСТОК В КАСКАДНОМ СТИЛЕ – Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a technology used for webpages to format fonts and control layouts on the computer display.

CASE DRAIN FILTER = ФИЛЬТР ЁМКОСТИ ДЛЯ СЛИВА – Case Drain Filter is a filter located in a line conducting fluid from a pump or motor housing to reservoir. See also Filter. The Case Drain Filter assembly is contained within an aluminum canister that is about 1-1/4" in diameter and between 3" and 3-1/2" long. When removing the filter, make sure to plug the drain lines to avoid losing hydraulic fluid or introducing contamination into the system. To access the filter element, simply unscrew the hex nut. The cylinder contains contains a tapered filter element, two seals, and a spring to hold the filter element in place. In the image, you can see a disassembled case drain filter assembly. What Are Case Drain Filter Elements Made From? For most machines, the case drain filter element is made of sintered bronze. Let that process for a moment:- a filter made of solid metal? While it may appear almost solid, it is actually made from thousands of tiny spheres of bronze that have been sintered together. The sintering process allows the filter to be porous enough for hydraulic fluid to flow through it, but dense enough to capture contaminants like metal flakes, tiny pieces of rubber, or metal shavings. Note that the sintered bronze gives a new, clean case drain filter a shiny, gold or bronze appearance. How Are Case Drain Filter Elements Made? The process used to create the sintered filter element involves powder metallurgy, where a spherical bronze alloy powder is compacted under extreme pressure into the desired shape and then heated, or sintered, until the spheres begin to fuse together. The sintering process is controlled to achieve the correct porosity for filtering. The result is a filter element strong enough to handle high pressures if needed, yet porous enough to allow for the free flow of hydraulic fluid through it. Clean or Clogged? If your case drain filter is no longer gold or bronze in color, then it's time for it to be replaced. We recommend changing out your case drain filter any time you are changing out your other hydraulic filters or after you have experienced a final drive failure. What Happens When a Case Drain Filter Gets Clogged? When a case drain filter gets clogged, your travel motor will experience an extreme rise in pressure on the hydraulic side. This can lead to all kinds of problems:- (i) Blowing the piston shoes out of the rotator group; (ii) Blowing the seals, allowing fluid and lubrication to leak out and damaging contaminants to make their way inside; (iii) Serious damage to the cam in radial piston motors as the pistons lift completely off the cam during an inlet cycle and then hammering it during their outlet cycle; (iv) Catastrophically damaging the bearings; (v) Freewheeling of some types of hydraulic motors; and (vi) Cracking or blowing off the cover plate of the final drive. Can You Clean a Case Drain Filter? Some people may try to clean their case drain filters. We don't recommend this at all! Keep in mind that even if you try wire brushing or sandblasting a case drain filter element, it will just smear the trapped solids into the pores. That means you really aren't unclogging it – in fact, you may be clogging it even more. We recommend just purchasing a new filter element when your old one gets dirty. A new case drain filter is cheap, at least when compared to a new final drive! Conclusion:- You would be surprised at how many hydraulic motors arrive out our shop that have been destroyed because of a neglected case drain filter. That's why we dwell on the subject so much:- checking your case drain filter on a regular basis can save you hundreds and thousands of dollars in repairs and replacements. It may cost us some business, but we just hate to see an otherwise good final drive be destroyed because of a clogged case drain filter. Don't neglect this key aspect of final drive maintenance.

CASE DRAIN LINE = ХХ СЛИВ ЛИНИЯ – Case Drain Line is a line conducting fluid from a component housing to the reservoir. All piston-type hydraulic motors are going to leak hydraulic oil from the rotator group. This is a good type of leak because it serves to lubricate the piston shoes, the swash or thrust plate, and the area between the cylinder block and the valve plate. This oil must then be returned to the hydraulic tank under minimal pressure – that is the purpose of the Case Drain Line. The case drain line will have an in-line case drain filter to prevent contaminants from traveling from the hydraulic motor to the hydraulic tank.

CASE OF NEED = НА СЛУЧАЙ НАДОБНОСТИ – Case Of Need:- an agent of the exporter located in the country of the importer who is to be notified by the presenting bank under a draft collection of any difficulties in collecting payment. The case-of-need may be given the power to change the collection instructions or even the draft amount, or may just be expected to make arrangements to store the goods and locate an alternate buyer. Whatever authority the case-of-need has should be specified in the collection instructions letter. / представляющим банком при инкассо тратты в случае возникновения каких-либо сложностей со взысканием платежа.

CASEMENT CLOTH = ЗАНАВЕСОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Casement Cloth is a general term applied to lightweight, sheer fabrics used for curtains and for screening purposes and as a backing for heavy drapery fabrics of the decorative type. This type of fabric is sometimes made in small fancy weaves for dresswear. / лёгкая гладкокрашеная или набивная ткань с ткацким рисунком.

CASEWORM = КУКОЛКА (или КОКОН, или СУМОЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ) – Caseworm is an Insect of the Species Nymphula Depunctalis whose larva lives in a case consisting of a piece of rolled Rice leaf.

CASH = НАЛИЧНОСТЬ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА, или КАССА) – (1) Cash:- ready money (coins and notes) or to turn something (such as a check) into ready money. A term Cash means of payment by coin and bank notes. Currency, coins, cheques, and balances in bank accounts – a current asset. You can literally hold cash in your hand in the form of notes and coins. Opposite:- Book Money. Cash (in the UK, 1840's), in commerce, means the ready money, bills, drafts, bonds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession.

(2) Cash:- chip card system. Chips can be loaded with cash up to a set amount at a bancomat. Can be used as a cash substitute in shops and businesses displaying the CASH sign. PIN codes are not required, and the price of the purchase can be debited direct from the card.

CASH ACCOUNT = КАССОВЫЙ СЧЁТ (или СЧЁТ НАЛИЧНОСТИ) – Cash Account (in the UK, 1840's), in book-keeping, an account to which nothing but cash is carried on the one hand, and from which all the disbursements of the concern are drawn on the other. The balance is The Cash In Hand. When the credit side more than balances the debit, or disbursement side, the account is said to be In Cash; when the contrary, to be Out Of Cash. Cash Acount, in banking, is the name given to the account of the advances made by a banker in Scotland, to an individual who has given security for their repayment.

CASH ADVANCE = АВАНС НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Cash Advance:- a cash withdrawal using your credit card at an automated teller machine or bank teller. This cash is an instant loan from your credit card account. The credit card issuer will apply finance charges from the day you take the advance until the day you pay it off. A transaction fee may also be charged based on the amount of your withdrawal. Cash Advances may also include 'cash like' purchases such as travelers cheques.

CASH ADVANCE FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА АВАНС НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Cash Advance Fee is a one-time fee for cash advances in addition to normal finance charges. This fee may be a percentage of the advance amount, a flat fee or a combination of the two.

CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS = НАЛИЧНЫМИ ПРОТИВ ДОКУМЕНТОВ – Cash Against Documents (CAD) is a type of transaction in which the title for purchased goods is released to the buyer after the total sale price is paid using cash. Often, a commission house or a similar financial institution upon verification of the cash payment handles the actual transfer of title. Usage of the cash against document method is commonly employed with transactions that involve the purchase of exports. The process for CAD, or cash against documents, in an export environment is fairly straightforward. After accepting an order from an international customer, the exporter prepares the export documents required by both the country of origin and the destination. Among the documents is a form that is normally referred to as an Export Collection Form. This form, along with other manifests and copies of shipping documents, is forwarded to the bank used by the exporter. While it is not always necessary, many exporters choose to prepare a Bill of Exchange, and include that document with the other forms. As the next step in a purchasing using the cash against documents method, the exporter's bank forwards the necessary documents to the bank designated by the purchaser or importer. The documents are provided with a proviso that they are not to be released to the importer until payment for the shipment is made in full. Until the payment is received by the exporter's bank, the transaction is not considered complete. Once the importer's bank receives authorization to honor the exporter's invoice, cash payment is electronically transferred to the exporter's financial institution. After receiving confirmation that the payment was executed and posted properly, the importer's bank releases all documents pertaining to the transaction to the buyer. Many banks charge fees for executing a cash against documents transaction. In some instances, the seller covers all bank charges. However, it is more common for buyers to cover any charges issued by the banks at each end of the transaction. Typically, the seller adds the bank charges from the point of origin onto the invoice, while the importer's bank normally debits the account used to issue the cash against documents payment. Cash Against Documents (CAD) is a method of payment for goods in which documents transferring title are given the buyer upon payment of cash to an intermediary acting for the seller, usually a commission house. Cash Against Documents:- How can it help me? In a cash against documents transaction, you ship the goods but retain ownership and control of them until your buyer pays for them. What is it? You ship the goods before payment but don't release the documents to transfer ownership and possession of them ('shipping documents') until your overseas buyer has made an irrevocable payment for the goods. Your bank and your buyer's bank facilitate the transfer of the payment and shipping documents. Alternatively, you can use your agent in your buyer's country. How does it work? The main steps in a cash against documents transaction are:- (i) you ship the goods to your buyer in accordance with the export contract; (ii) either:- (a) you present the relevant shipping documents, including the document of title (usually the bill of lading) and invoice, to your bank, which sends the documents to the buyer's bank; or (b) you send the shipping documents to your agent in the buyer's country; (iii) your buyer provides payment for the goods to their bank or your agent, who in turn transfers the payment to your bank; and (iv) in return for the payment your buyer's bank or your agent hands over the shipping documents to the buyer, who then takes control of the goods. Who provides it? Banks are intermediaries in cash against documents transactions, or you can use your agent in the buyer's country. Method of payment for goods for export, whereby the documentation for a shipment is sent to an agent or bank at the destination. These are passed to the consignee, who makes the payment. The consignee is free to take delivery of the shipment when it arrives. Cash against document is a process of payment that is also used by large UK investment houses. Cash Against Documents (CAD) is a payment arrangement in which an exporter instructs a bank to hand over shipping and title documents (see document of title) to the importer when the importer fully pays the accompanying bill of exchange or draft. Also called Documents Against Payment. / Наличными Против Документов (НПД):- условия оплаты вывозных (или экспортных) товаров, в соответствии с которыми отгрузочные документы на товары отсылаются в банк, агенту и так далее в стране, куда отгружены товары, а покупатель затем получает эти документы, оплачивая наличными сумму, указанную в накладной, банку, агенту и так далее. Обладание отгрузочными документами позволит покупателю получить товары, когда они прибудут в порт назначения; такой порядок оплаты и получения товаров носит также название Документы Против Предъявления (Documents Against Presentation). Смотрите также Документы Против Акцепта (Documents Against Acceptance). Наличными Против Документов:- принцип расчётов по внешнеторговым поставкам, согласно которому оплата вывозных (или экспортных) товаров импортёром осуществляется после прибытия документов, подтверждающих отгрузку товаров по условиям контракта. Наличными Против Документов – форма расчётов, при которой экспортёр получает платёж после представления в банк отгрузочных документов или импортёр получает документы на товар после его оплаты.

CASH AND CARRY = ПЛАТИ И УВОЗИ – Cash & Carry is an arbitrage transaction involving the simultaneous purchase of a cash commodity with borrowed money and the sale of the appropriate futures contract. Cash & Carry is the purchase (or sale) of an underlying spot asset and the simultaneous sale (or purchase) of a futures or forward contract. / Арбитражная сделка, состоящая в одновременном приобретении наличного сырья на заёмные средства и продажи соответствующего фьючерсного контракта.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS = НАЛИЧНЫЕ И ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ НАЛИЧНЫХ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ, или ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ) – The term Cash And Cash Equivalents includes:- currency, coins, checks received but not yet deposited, checking accounts, petty cash, savings accounts, money market accounts, and short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase such as US treasury bills and commercial paper. The items included as cash and cash equivalents must also be unrestricted. The amount of cash and cash equivalents will be reported on the balance sheet as the first item in the listing of current assets. The change in the amount of cash and cash equivalents during an accounting period is explained by the statement of cash flows. Cash And Cash Equivalents:- in a balance sheet, cash in excess of that necessary for operating requirements is invested in short-term, highly liquid, income-producing investments. Investments with maturities of three months or less are classified as cash and cash equivalents, which primarily consist of certificates of deposit, money market funds, and investment grade commercial paper issued by major corporations and financial institutions. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value. Cash And Cash Equivalents is an asset that appears on the statement of financial position of a business and includes currency (coins and bank notes) held by a business (in hand and in bank accounts) and cash equivalents. Cash is a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account and a

business needs to have sufficient cash in order to be able to pay its liabilities. Higher cash ratio (ratio of cash and cash equivalents to current liabilities) suggests that the business is liquid (i.e. it is expected not to face any difficulty in paying its very short-term liabilities). A business generates cash from sale of products and services, sale of assets, borrowings from banks and other creditors and from capital contributions by its owners. It uses cash to pay for its operating and capital expenditure, its liabilities and in paying dividends to its owners. Information about sources and uses of cash are presented in the statement of cash flows. Businesses keep a small amount of cash (called Petty Cash) for day to day cash expenses and keep a larger percentage of cash at its bank. Control over cash is vital for efficient and profitable operations of a business that is why businesses prepare their cash and bank reconciliations periodically. Cash equivalents are not precisely coins and bank notes but are marketable securities of very short-term maturity (typically always less than 3 months) which are not expected to deteriorate significantly in value till maturity. They are treated as equivalent to cash under IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows. Cash And Cash Equivalents (CCE) is an item on the balance sheet that reports the value of a company's assets that are cash or can be converted into cash immediately. Examples of cash and cash equivalents are bank accounts, marketable securities and Treasury bills. Cash and Cash Equivalents:- according to International Accounting Standard 7 (IAS 7), Cash 'comprises cash on hand and demand deposits'. And cash equivalents 'are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value'. Cash:- cash is the money in the form of currency. Currency includes currency notes and coins. Any currency notes and coins held by an enterprise are part of the term Cash. Demand deposit is a type of an account from which funds can be withdrawn at any time without having to inform the bank or depository institution. Most of the checking and saving accounts are demand deposits. Cash Equivalent:- cash equivalents are investments that can be readily converted to cash. Common examples of cash equivalents include commercial paper, treasury bills, short term government bonds, marketable securities, and money market holdings. An item should satisfy the following criteria to qualify for cash equivalent:- (i) The investment should be short term. They should mature in less than three months. If they mature in more than three months they will be classified as other investments. (ii) They should be highly liquid. This means that they should be easily sold in the market. The buyers of these investments should be easily available. (iii) They should be convertible to known amounts of cash. This means that their market price should be available and this market price should not be subject to significant fluctuations. (iv) They should not be too risky. There should be very little risk of changes in their value. This means that equity shares cannot be classified as cash equivalents. But preferred shares purchased shortly before the redemption date can be classified as cash equivalents. In short, cash and cash equivalents mean the cash and those assets which are immediately convertible to cash. Cash and cash equivalents are the most liquid assets of any business. Cash and cash equivalents are very important for the liquidity of a business. A company should have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its urgent liabilities when they fall due. Cash Equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents, for example in the case of preferred shares acquired within a short period of their maturity and with a specified redemption date.

CASH & DEPOSITS = НАЛИЧНЫЕ И ВКЛАДЫ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ВКЛАДЫ, или НАЛИЧНЫЕ И ДЕПОЗИТЫ) – Cash & Deposits are the cash on hand plus credit balances at the bank.

CASH BASIS = КАССОВЫЙ БАЗИС (или НАЛИЧНЫЙ БАЗИС, или КАССОВЫЙ МЕТОД) – Cash Basis is a method of bookkeeping by which revenues and expenditures are recorded when they are received and paid. The recording of transactions when cash or other assets are actually transferred, rather than on an accruals basis. See also Accruals Basis. Cash Basis is a major accounting method that recognizes revenues and expenses at the time physical cash is actually received or paid out. This contrasts to the other major accounting method, accrual accounting, which requires income to be recognized in a company's books at the time the revenue is earned (but not necessarily received) and records expenses when liabilities are incurred (but not necessarily paid for). When transactions are recorded on a cash basis, they affect a company's books only once a completed exchange of value has occurred; therefore, cash basis accounting is less accurate than accrual accounting in the short term. For example, let's say a construction company secures a major contract in a given year, but will only be paid for its efforts upon completion of the project. Using cash basis accounting, the company will only be able to recognize the revenue from its project at its completion, while it will record the project's expenses as they are being paid out. If the project's time span is greater than one year, the company's income statements will be misleading:- the company will incur large losses one year and then great gains the next. Cash basis accounting is simpler and cheaper to perform than accrual accounting, but it can make obtaining financing more difficult due to its inaccuracy. / Внесение записи об операциях после того, как денежные средства или иные активы фактически переданы, в отличие от метода начислений. Смотрите также Метод Начислений (Accruals Basis).

CASH CARD = КАССОВАЯ КАРТА (или КАРТА ДЛЯ СНЯТИЯ НАЛИЧНЫХ, или КАРТА ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ НАЛИЧНЫХ) – Cash Card is a plastic card that allows the holder, by using a personal identification number (PIN), to withdraw cash from his or her bank or building society account through a cash dispenser (machine that issues cash to holders of cash card). It may also allow access to such facilities as a display of the account balance and ordering bank statements and check books.

CASH COMMODITY = НАТУРАЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ (или КАССОВОЕ СЫРЬЁ, или ДЕНЕЖНОЕ СЫРЬЁ, или НАТУРА) – Cash Commodity:- in futures trading, the cash commodity is delivered for payments. In certain contracts, a party is obligated to physically deliver the actual cash commodity, such as soybeans, oil, or treasury bills. Other contracts can be cash-settled, meaning that cash changes hand, rather than the physical commodity. In contrast to cash commodities, delivery on future contracts typically happens at a later date. A simplified view is that the futures market is comprised of two groups:- speculators and hedgers. Speculators are looking to make profits by betting on price changes and have no interest in taking possession of the underlying commodities. Hedgers are firms which either produce or require the underlying commodity. They are often interested in taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity, at a specified price. For example, an airline may hedge its operating costs by using a futures contract to lock in the price on future delivery of jet fuel. Cash Commodity is the physical or actual commodity as distinguished from the futures contract based on physical commodity. Sometimes called the Actuals or Spot Commodity. Cash Commodity is an actual physical commodity which is delivered at the completion of a contract, as opposed to a futures contract on that commodity. A futures contract will specify the number of units of the cash commodity that must be delivered, and also the specific features of the cash commodity. Also called Actuals. / Реальное или фактическое сырьё, отличающееся от предполагаемого фьючерсными контрактами сырья. Иногда ещё его называют Реальными или Фактическими Товарами (Actuals) или Сырьём Для Безотлагательной Поставки (Spot Commodity). Под Натурой понимаются товары, продукты как платёжное средство взамен денег.

CASH CONTRACT = НАТУРАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или КАССОВЫЙ КОНТРАКТ, или КОНТРАКТ НА НАЛИЧНЫЙ ТОВАР) – Cash Contract is a financial arrangement that requires delivery of a particular amount of a specified commodity on a predetermined date. A cash contract is closely related to but should not be confused with a futures contract, in which positions are usually settled in

cash. Futures traders are often hedging or speculating to manage risk or turn a profit, and are not interested in physically owning the commodities. There are other important differences between cash contracts and futures contracts. A cash contract creates a direct obligation between the buyer and the seller, whereas a futures contract obliges each party to an exchange's clearinghouse. Also, a cash contract can be drawn up for any amount that a buyer and seller can agree on, whereas a futures contract must be written for a predetermined, standardized quantity allowed by the exchange. Cash Contract is a sales agreement for either immediate or future delivery of the actual product. Cash Contract is an alternative term for forward contract. See also Forward Contract. Cash Contract is a trade of a security or a derivative where settlement occurs on the same trading day. This is fairly unusual; most contracts are settled between one and three days later. Generally speaking, cash contracts are most common in the last week of the calendar year when many trades must be settled sooner to guarantee tax advantages for one or both parties. It is also called a Cash Trade. Cash Contract is a sale on a stock exchange requiring cash settlement by a certain time on the day the contract is made. Cash Contract (or Fixed Price Contract):- Futures + Basis – (Freight + Margin) = Cash. This is the most common contract used by the US Montana elevators. The producer calls the local elevator and is quoted a cash price for a particular commodity for a nearby delivery period. If he sells his grain on a cash contract, he has locked in both the futures price and the basis, effectively transferring all price risk to the buyer. Shipment is usually 'buyer's call' (whenever the elevator can take the grain) during the contract delivery period and full payment is made upon delivery. Advantages:- (i) Easy, no complications; (ii) Cash price, quantity, and delivery are known; (iii) Risk of price decrease is eliminated; (iv) No service or storage charges; (v) All proceeds available on delivery; and (vi) Income can be deferred. Disadvantages:- (i) Price locked in, can't participate in a market rally; (ii) Payment not received until grain is delivered; and (iii) Possible penalty for cancellation. Cash Contract:- a fairly unusual security transaction in which settlement with payment and security delivery are to occur on the same day as the trade date. This type of trade often occurs during the last week of a calendar year when sellers wish to settle early in order to realize a gain for tax purposes. Also called Cash Trade. / Смотрите также Форвардный Контракт (Forward Contract).

CASH COVERED = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Cash Covered:- a derivatives position, such as a written option contract, where the option writer meets their margin obligations with cash.

CASH CROPS = НАТУРАЛЬНЫЕ (или ТОВАРНЫЕ) СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ – A Cash Crop is a crop that is grown for profit as opposed to crops grown for subsistence. Common cash crops include Coffee, Tea, Sugar Cane, Cotton, Wheat, Soybeans, other grains and oil-producing grains, Bananas, Oranges, etc. Prices for major cash crops (Coffee, grains, Cotton, Sugar among others) are determined in commodity markets around the world. Cash Crops are crops produced for direct sale for cash. / Под Натурой понимаются товары, продукты как платёжное средство взамен денег.

CASH EXTRACTION = КАССОВАЯ ВЫЖИМКА – Cash Extraction is a strategy where investors apply with their shares to receive a similar amount of instalment warrants plus a cash payment. Cash Extraction is a defensive strategy using warrants to replace the exposure to assets at a lower price, thereby releasing cash. Cash Extraction To Diversify Your Exposure:- Are you looking to spread your risk and build a broader asset base? Given the current market situation, some of you may be looking to continue to grow their share portfolio but are hesitant to invest further funds and/or are opposed to selling down a portion of their existing share portfolio, as this will trigger a Capital Gains Tax (CGT) event. This will also reduce the potential income stream (via dividends and franking credits) and result in them forgoing any further upside in the stock. An alternative method is to convert existing share holdings for instalments, which can diversify an investment portfolio in the sharemarket. The strategy is known as Cash Extraction or a Shareholder Application. It is ideal for those who do not have or wish to invest further funds into the market, or for those who have experienced significant capital growth in their existing share holdings and do not wish to trigger a CGT event. It also you the ability to spread risk and build a wider asset base. Implementing The Strategy:- cash extraction or a shareholder application involves lodging shares you already hold with the issuer (through the instalment's Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)), and in return receiving an equivalent number of instalments plus a cash payment. The cash payment represents a loan by the issuer to you of a portion of the value of your shares. The following formula is used to determine how much cash can be extracted from a share holding via the cash extraction strategy:- deciding which instalment to select for this strategy will generally depend on two factors:- (i) does the term to expiry of the instalment match your investment time horizon? and (ii) what level of gearing is suitable for your risk profile? (the higher the gearing the higher your tolerance for risk should be). This should allow you to narrow down your search to just a couple of instalments, where the final factor may be the comparison of funding cost between issuers of each instalment. Example:- National Australia Bank Limited (NAB) share is currently trading at AUD29.25. You presently own 2 000 NAB shares and wish to broaden your share exposure, that is re-weight your existing share portfolio. This will allow you to gain exposure to other sectors in the market and diversify your income stream. As an alternative to selling down your NAB holding you decide to compare this against converting the NAB shares for instalments, undertaking the cash extraction strategy. Out of many instalments available over NAB, you choose the one that best fits your risk profile, in this example a regular geared instalment. The performance of the strategy is largely dependant on how the cash component is invested, coupled with the ongoing performance of the NAB shares. By diversifying into other sectors of the market, such as listed property trusts, you are able to create a more balanced portfolio, in the event that the banking sector underperforms. Your income stream, made up of dividends and franking credits, is also diversified. Additionally you may receive tax benefits from pre-paid interest and the franking credits associated with dividends paid. Main Benefits of The Strategy:- (i) ability to leverage or diversity the existing portfolio without CGT consequences; (ii) maintain share exposure and income stream (dividends and franking credits); and (iii) no obligation to repay the loan – limited risk. Main Risks of The Strategy:- (i) the share price under performs over the term of the instalment; and (ii) the more highly geared the instalment, the greater the funding cost.

CASH FLOW = ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ПОТОК, или ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ НАЛИЧНОСТИ) – Cash Flow is a key acounting figure giving insight into a company's ability to pay. It is calculated on the basis of net income plus depreciation and amortization, changes in long-term provisions and income taxes. Conclusions about a company's financing potential can be drawn from the size of its cash flow and its development over time. An important key figure in equity analysis is P/CFR (price / cash flow ratio). Cash Flows are net of cash receipts and cash disbursements relating to a particular activity during a specified accounting period. Cash Flows are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents. Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Information about the cash flows of an entity is useful in providing users of financial statements with a basis to assess the ability of the entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the entity to utilise those cash flows. The economic decisions that are taken by users require an evaluation of the ability of an entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the timing and certainty of their generation. The cash flow statement shall report cash flows during the period classified by operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency shall be recorded in an entity's functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow. The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary shall be translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows. Unrealised gains and losses

arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates are not cash flows. However, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in a foreign currency is reported in the cash flow statement in order to reconcile cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the period. An entity shall disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents and shall present a reconciliation of the amounts in its cash flow statement with the equivalent items reported in the balance sheet. An entity shall disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group. See also Cash Flow Statement. Money coming to an individual or business less money being paid out during a given period. In accounting, a company's net income (total sales minus operating expenses) plus amounts charged for amortization, depletion, depreciation, extraordinary charges to reserves, which are bookkeeping deductions and not paid out in actual Dollars and Cents. Cash flow represents the funds available for working capital and expansion. See also Amortization, and Depreciation. The total cash receipts (inflow) or cash payments (outflow) arising from a given asset, or group of assets, for a given period. Net cash flow is the inflows less the outflows. Cash Flow is the movement of money into or out of a business, project, or financial product. It is usually measured during a specified, limited period of time. Measurement of cash flow can be used for calculating other parameters that give information on a company's value and situation. Cash flow can be used, for example, for calculating parameters:- (i) to determine a project's rate of return or value. The time of cash flows into and out of projects are used as inputs in financial models such as internal rate of return and net present value. (ii) To determine problems with a business's liquidity. Being profitable does not necessarily mean being liquid. A company can fail because of a shortage of cash even while profitable. (iii) As an alternative measure of a business's profits when it is believed that accrual accounting concepts do not represent economic realities. For instance, a company may be notionally profitable but generating little operational cash (as may be the case for a company that barters its products rather than selling for cash). In such a case, the company may be deriving additional operating cash by issuing shares or raising additional debt finance. (iv) Cash flow can be used to evaluate the 'quality' of income generated by accrual accounting. When net income is composed of large non-cash items it is considered low quality. (v) To evaluate the risks within a financial product, e.g., matching cash requirements, evaluating default risk, re-investment requirements, etc. Cash flow is a generic term used differently depending on the subject. It may be defined by users for their own purposes. It can refer to past flows or projected future flows. It can refer to the total of all flows involved or a subset of those flows. Subset terms include net cash flow, operating cash flow and free cash flow. Statement of Cash Flow in a Business' Financials:- the (total) net cash flow of a company over a period (typically a quarter or a full year) is equal to the change in cash balance over this period:- positive if the cash balance increases (more cash becomes available), negative if the cash balance decreases. The total net cash flow is the sum of cash flows that are classified in three areas:- (i) Operational Cash Flows:- cash received or expended as a result of the company's internal business activities. It includes cash earnings plus changes to working capital. Over the medium term this must be net positive if the company is to remain solvent. (ii) Investment Cash Flows:- cash received from the sale of long-life assets, or spent on capital expenditure (investments, acquisitions and long-life assets). (iii) Financing Cash Flows:- cash received from the issue of debt and equity, or paid out as dividends, share repurchases or debt repayments. Ways Companies Can Augment Reported Cash Flow:- common methods include:- (i) Sales:- sell the receivables to a factor for instant cash (leading); (ii) Inventory:- don't pay your suppliers for an additional few weeks at period end (lagging); (iii) Sales Commissions:- management can form a separate (but unrelated) company and act as its agent. The book of business can then be purchased quarterly as an investment. (iv) Wages:- remunerate with stock options; (v) Maintenance:- contract with the predecessor company that you prepay five years worth for them to continue doing the work; (vi) Equipment Leases:- buy it; (vii) Rent:- buy the property (sale and lease back, for example); (viii) Oil Exploration Costs:- replace reserves by buying another company's; (ix) Research & Development:- wait for the product to be proven by a start-up lab; then buy the lab; (x) Consulting Fees:- pay in shares from treasury since usually to related parties; (xi) Interest:- issue convertible debt where the conversion rate changes with the unpaid interest; and (xii) Taxes:- buy shelf companies with Tax Loss Carry Forward's (TLCF). Or gussy up the purchase by buying a lab or O&G explore co. with the same TLCF. Cash Flow is the flow of money payments to or from a company. Expenditures are sometimes referred to as a Negative Cash Flow. The gross cash flow of a business is the gross profit (after payment of fixed interest) plus depreciation and provisions in any trading period, i.e. that sum of money which is available for investment, dividends or payment of taxes. The net cash flow is retained earnings plus depreciation and provisions before or after tax. The net cash flow of a particular project is usually defined as that arising after taxes have been paid, expenditure on repairs has been made and maintenance carried out. The opposite of Cash Drain. / экстраординарные . , то есть .

CASH FLOW BREAKEVEN SELLING PRICE = XX ЦЕНА – Cash Flow Breakeven Selling Price is the price needed to recover the cash expenditures associated with producing the commodity. See also Accounting Cost Breakeven Selling Price; Breakeven Selling Price; and Economic Cost Breakeven Selling Price.

CASH FLOW FORECAST = ПРОГНОЗ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Cash Flow Forecast is a financial statement that forecasts cash requirements in the future. This report looks at anticipated collections, accounts payable and future purchases to compute cash requirements or shortfalls. A Cash Flow Forecast indicates the likely future movement of cash in and out of the business. It's an estimate of the amount of money you expect to flow in (receipts) and out (payments) of your business and includes all your projected income and expenses. A forecast usually covers the next 12 months, however it can also cover a short-term period such as a week or month. The concept of cash flow is quite easy:- Net Cash Position = Receipts – Payments. Cash flow forecasts can help predict upcoming cash surpluses or shortages and help you to make the right decisions. It can help in tax preparation, planning new equipment purchases or identifying if you need to secure a small business loan. By including every case scenario in your cash flow forecast you will see how your business will cope if your business hits tough times or does better than expected. Prior warning allows you to work out solutions to anticipated temporary cash shortfalls or arrange short-term investments for temporary cash flow surpluses. How To Prepare A Cash Flow Forecast:- Step 1:- add cash inflows you expect to collect during the period including customer payments, interest earnings, dividends, sponsorship, grants and so on. Your cash inflows will rely on the method of payment your customers use – cash or credit. Enter the expected cash sales immediately and the credit sales when your customers are likely to pay you. Your credit sales income will depend on your credit management policy. Step 2:- add cash outflows from the items listed in your expenses forecast including supplier payments, salaries, loan repayments, credit card payments, and taxes. Consider regular, irregular, and seasonal payments such as rent, repairs and maintenance as required, and inventory purchases. Step 3:- simply add in an opening bank account balance, and add the revenue less the expenses for each weekly or monthly period to find out your likely cash position. Note:- be specific about when the money is due for collection and about the month and the amount your expenses falls due.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES = ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫХ ВИДОВ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Cash Flow From Operating Activities:- cash generated from the company's businesses; an indicator of a company's ability to fund capital programs and stockholder distributions. Excludes cash flows related to the company's financing and investing activities.

CASH FLOW HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – A Cash Flow Hedge is used when an entity is looking to eliminate or reduce the exposure that arises from changes in the cash flows of a financial asset or liability (or other eligible exposure) due to changes in a particular risk, such as interest rate risk on a floating rate debt instrument. The hedged item is accounted for under normal principles. The hedging derivative instrument is measured at fair value each period however the effective portion of the change in fair value is deferred in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and presented within equity (normally in a hedging reserve). The difference between the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument and the full change in the fair value (the ineffective portion) is recognized immediately in profit or loss. A Cash Flow Hedge only has measured ineffectiveness where the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument exceeds the change in the present value of the future cash flows of the hedged item/exposure (referred to as an 'Over Hedge'). The change in fair value of the hedging instrument that is deferred in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss at a future date when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the interest payment on a floating rate debt instrument is made or when the payment associated with an anticipated transaction occurs). Cash Flow Hedge is a hedge of exposures to losses from variability in cash flows of an asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction. A Cash Flow Hedge is a type of investment strategy set up to protect an individual against the risk of variable cash flow of a specific hedged item. Such a risk may be caused by particular assets or liabilities that generate revenue differently than expected, and are possibly reducing expected profits or increasing losses. For example, a cash flow hedge could protect against increases in the repayment installments of a variable rate loan, increases in the exchange rate of a foreign currency in which the individual expects to make a future transaction, or increases in the prices of planned inventory purchases. This financial strategy uses derivative instruments such as call options or put options to help limit the individual's exposure to such risks. Specific information, such as the strategy and risk of the original hedge, must be documented before a cash flow hedge can be properly established; in most cases, a financial advisor can help investors create financial protection for hedged items. Types of Risks:- in general, a cash flow hedge is put in place in to help protect against currency risks, price risks, or exposure to cash flow effects of financial instruments. Currency risks include those associated with a future transaction in a foreign currency or a debt denominated in a foreign currency. Price risks refer to the possibility of the purchase price of non-financial goods increasing or the sale price of non-financial goods decreasing. Fluctuating revenue of financial instruments could be due to price changes, benchmark interest rate changes, changes in the credit spread between the interest rate of the hedged item and the benchmark interest rate, and defaults or changes in creditworthiness. Call Versus Put Options:- two common instruments used to create a cash flow hedge are call and put options. Both options are legal agreements between two parties, the buyer and the seller, and both allow for a transaction to occur, without requiring it. A call option allows the investor to buy a predetermined amount of assets during a specific time period from the seller, but a purchase is not mandatory. Put options are the opposite in that the buyer of a put option may sell assets to the seller, in which case the seller is required to purchase them, but the buyer is not required to sell if he so chooses. For example, a farmer suspects that wheat prices might drop in the near future, reducing the sales price of his next harvest. The farmer sets up a cash flow hedge by buying put options on wheat futures, which would produce profits if wheat prices drop. This way, the profits from the put options would offset the losses from the reduced sales price if the price of wheat indeed drops. If the price of wheat increases, the farmer would lose the amount of money he used to buy the options, but he would profit from the higher wheat price. Qualifying Investments:- to qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment, a hedge fund must meet certain criteria. At the start of the original hedge fund process, the individual who sets up the investment must prepare documents stating both their objective and strategy, as well as the method that will be used to determine the effectiveness of the investment. Investors must also provide details regarding the risk and the date, or period of time, in which the cash flow would occur. The cash flow hedge has to sufficiently offset the revenue changes related to the hedged item. The transaction needs to be probable and is required to be conducted with another entity besides that of the original hedge. A Cash Flow Hedge is a hedge of the exposure to the variability of cash flow that:- (i) is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability; such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt or a highly probable forecast transaction; and (ii) could affect profit or loss (IAS 39, §86b). This is mostly an accountant's definition.

CASHFLOW PER SHARE = ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ НА АКЦИЮ – Cash Flow Per Share is a measure of a firm's financial strength, calculated as:- Cash Flow Per Share = (Operating Cash Flow – Preferred Dividends) / Common Shares Outstanding. Cash flow per share shows the after-tax earnings plus depreciation, on a per share basis. Many financial analysts place more emphasis on the cash flow per share value than on earnings per share values. While an earnings per share value can be easily manipulated to appear more positive than it really is, therefore putting its reliability in question, cash is more difficult to alter, resulting in what some analysts believe is a more accurate value of the strength and sustainability of a particular business model. A company's earnings per share is the portion of a company's profit that is allocated to each outstanding share of common stock, and, like cash flow per share, serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Because the cash flow per share takes into consideration a company's ability to generate cash, it is regarded by some analysts as a more accurate measure of a company's financial situation than the earnings per share metric. Cash flow per share represents the net cash a firm produces, on a per share basis. Cashflow Per Share:- Ratio Cashflow Per Share = Cash Contributed From All Businesses / Total Issued and Fully Paid Shares at End of the Year. Cash Flow Per Share represents the portion of a company's cash flow allocated to each share of common stock. How It Works/Example:- cash flow per share can be calculated by dividing cash flow earned in a given reporting period (usually quarterly or annually) by the total number of shares outstanding during the same term. Because the number of shares outstanding can fluctuate, a weighted average is typically used. The formula for cash flow per share is:- Cash Flow Per Share = (Cash Flow – Preferred Dividends) / Shares Outstanding. Let's assume that during the fourth quarter, Company XYZ reported cash flow of USD4 million and distributed preferred dividends of USD500 000. During the same time frame, the company had a total of 10 million shares outstanding. We calculate the company's quarterly cash flow per share as follows:- (USD4 000 000 – USD500 000) / 10 000 000 = USD0.35. Why It Matters:- earnings per share (EPS) is a carefully scrutinized metric that is often used as a barometer to gauge a company's profitability per unit of shareholder ownership, but cash flow per share is even more important in some regards. Because of the nature of accounting rules, earnings can be easily manipulated, but cash flow is much harder to manipulate. As such, even though EPS is a key driver of share prices, many analysts look to cash flow per share as a 'check' on the reasonableness of a company's valuation and stock price.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ДВИЖЕНИИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – IAS 1 (short for the International Accounting Standard No. 1) – Presentation of Financial Statements – requires the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a cash flow statement which classifies cash flows during the period from operating, investing and financing activities. Accordingly to the IAS 1 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 1) – Presentation of Financial Statements – titles of some of the financial statements have been changed. A 'cash flow statement' is referred to as a 'Statement Of Cash Flows'. The Cash Flow Statement details how a firm's income statement and changes to its balance sheet accounts contribute to cash flow for a specific period. A company needs cash flow to pay its bills and make debt service payments. Although accrual statements provide a better picture of a business's economic profits than a cash flow statement, a firm does not pay its bills with profits. We need to know the firm's actual cash flow to determine whether it can meet the payments for a proposed loan. Cash flow statements provide insight into how a firm generates and uses cash flow, which can indicate areas for improved management and operations. For

example, if a profitable company experiences cash flow problems due to large increases in its accounts receivables, then it needs to change its credit policies and collection practices. Another argument against preparing a cash flow statement is that a business's net cash flow for a period is revealed by the change in the balance sheet cash account for that period. By definition, the change in cash from one period to another is the firm's net cash flow. Why undertake the tedious work of constructing a cash flow statement when net cash flow is already known? Although net cash flow is significant, it is more important to understand what contributed to this end result. A firm that loses money from its core business, but has positive cash flow from the onetime sale of assets, is quite different from one with positive cash flow from its core operations and after other costs. Moreover, we do not know how the firm's cash flow related to its level of debt payments. A firm with USD40 000.00 in net cash flow and USD30 000.00 in annual debt service is a better credit risk than a business with the same net cash flow but debt payments of USD250 000.00. Cash Flow Statement is a financial statement showing the flow of cash in and out of the business, including sources and recipients over a specified time period. The success, growth and survival of an entity depends on its ability to generate or otherwise obtain cash. The Cash Flow Statement is one of the primary statements in financial reporting (along with the income statement, balance sheet and statement of changes in equity). It presents the generation and use of 'cash and cash equivalents' by category (operating, investing and finance) over a specific period of time. It provides users with a basis to assess the entity's ability to generate and utilize its cash. Operating activities are the entity's revenue-producing activities. Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets (including business combinations) and investments that are not cash equivalents. Financing activities are changes in the equity and borrowings. Management may present operating cash flows by using either the direct method (gross cash receipts/payments) or the indirect method (adjusting net profit or loss for non-operating and non-cash transactions, and for changes in working capital). Cash flows from investing and financing activities are reported separately gross (that is, gross cash receipts and gross cash payments) unless they meet certain specified criteria. The total that summarizes the effect of the operating, investing and financing cash flows is the movement in the balance of cash and cash equivalents for the period. Separate disclosure should be made of significant non-cash transactions (such as the issue of equity for the acquisition of a subsidiary or the acquisition of an asset through a finance lease). Non-cash transactions include impairment losses/reversals; depreciation; amortization; fair value gains/losses; and income statement charges for provisions. See also Statement Of Cash Flow. Cash Flow Statement is the statement of cash flows calculates and presents a company's incoming and outgoing payments during a financial year from ongoing operating, investing and financing activities. It also provides a reconciliation of the cash balances at the beginning and end of the financial year. This information should provide an indication of the company's capacity to earn positive cash flows, repay its liabilities and disburse dividends. A statement of cash flows is included in the standard audited financial statements prepared by a firm's independent accountants. Since many privately held companies, and most small businesses, do not produce audited financial statements, practitioners need to know how to prepare a cash flow statement for a specific period. To prepare a cash flow statement, the balance sheets for the beginning and end of the period and the income statement for the period are necessary. Two types of adjustments are made to the income statement to determine cash flow:- (i) noncash expense items (e.g., depreciation) are added back; and (ii) cash flows from changes in balance sheet accounts are incorporated. When preparing a cash flow statement, it is helpful to divide the statement into three sets of activities that affect cash flow:- operations (purchasing, production, and sales activities); investment activities (purchase of plant and equipment to support operations); and financing activities (securing or retiring debt and equity). Beyond showing the relative impact of operations, investment, and financing on a firm's cash flow, this format simplifies the calculation of debt service coverage ratios. It highlights the cash flow available to make debt service payments (i.e. the cash flow prior to financing activities) and the principal and interest payments for the period. For these reasons, the following explanation and example organizes the cash flow statement into these three components:- cash flow from operations, cash flow from investments, and cash flow from financing. This is not the only way to present a cash flow statement, but it is well suited to analyzing a business's borrowing capacity. The first step in cash flow analysis is finding the correct starting point from the firm's income statement. Since we need to compare cash flow to debt payments, the starting figure should exclude the interest expense. Therefore, begin with Net Income Before Interest and Tax Payments, which many firms list as a separate line on the income statement as income (or earnings) before interest and taxes (IBIT). Next, subtract the tax payments (or allowance for taxes) from the IBIT amount. When IBIT is not listed as a separate line on the income statement, begin with the final figure for net income after interest and taxes and add back the interest payment amount. Once net income after taxes and before interest payments is determined, the second step is adding back noncash expense items, which are accounting items that were subtracted from revenues as an economic expense but do not involve a real cash outflow. Depreciation is the most common noncash item, but amortization of patents, goodwill, and other costs is a second example. Third, incorporate the cash flow impact from balance sheet changes related to operating activities, for both assets and liabilities/owners' equity. The relevant asset accounts are accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses, and other noninvestment related accounts. Liability accounts for this portion of the cash flow analysis are accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred income, other payable accounts, and other liability accounts that are not debt or equity financing items. An increase in an asset account is a cash outflow (use of cash) that is a negative entry on the cash flow statement. Conversely, a decrease in an asset account is a cash inflow (source of cash) treated as a positive entry on the cash flow statement. Consider accounts receivable to see the relationship between asset accounts and cash flow. An increase in accounts receivable means that uncollected sales are higher, which reduces the cash flow received from the sales revenue shown on the income statement. If accounts receivable decrease, cash collections from sales exceed the sales revenue on the income statement, generating a cash flow increase. Liability accounts have the opposite effect on cash flow:- a decrease in a liability account is a cash outflow, whereas a liability account increase is a cash inflow. For example, when deferred income increases, the firm has received additional cash that is not included in the period's revenue on the income statement but needs to be added to represent true cash flow. If deferred income decreases, the business recognized some deferred income as revenue on its income statement in the period, although the associated cash inflow occurred in a prior period. Thus, a cash outflow deduction from net income is made to reflect the cash effect of the deferred income change. Once the cash flow impact of these balance sheet accounts is determined, they are summed up and added to the earlier figure for net income before interest payment plus noncash expenses. The resulting sum is Net Cash Flow From Operations. It indicates whether the firm is generating positive or negative cash flow from its core purchasing, production, and sales activities. A negative cash flow may indicate management problems, such as carrying too much inventory or slow accounts receivable collection. However, it may also indicate a well-managed firm that is expanding its inventory and accounts receivables as its sales grow, using internal cash flow to finance them. In the second part of the cash flow analysis, the cash impact from investment activities is calculated. Investment activities include the purchase of long-term assets to support the firm's operations and expand sales. These investments are shown on the balance sheet as increases in fixed asset accounts (plant and equipment), patents or purchased technology, and goodwill (intangible assets from the purchase of other businesses). A second type of investment activity is using excess cash to acquire marketable securities or other financial investments. Changes in any of these asset accounts are included in the investment activity part of the cash flow analysis. As with the operating assets, increases in these accounts are a cash outflow while decreases represent a cash inflow. In this case, it is intuitive that when a business purchases new equipment, for example, it uses cash; and when a fixed asset account declines, the firm is selling the asset and generating cash. These changes must be calculated based on the gross value asset accounts before any depreciation or amortization. The change in gross value represents the

actual cash transaction without the confusion of noncash deductions. Calculate the cash flow impact from changes in each investment-related account and then add these figures to the net cash flow from operations. The resulting figure is net cash flow after investing activities. This figure is used to determine the debt service coverage ratio, since it represents the firm's cash flow prior to its debt service payments and other financing activities. The final step incorporates the impact of the firm's financing transactions (i.e. new borrowing and stock sales, the repayment of debt, interest payments, and dividend payments) on cash flow. For this analysis, include both balance sheet and income statement items. From the balance sheet, calculate changes in debt accounts and total proceeds from stock sales. Since debt is divided into two accounts, current portion of long-term debt and long-term debt, the change in the sum of these two accounts must be calculated to determine the change in total debt. When this sum increases, there is a cash inflow from additional borrowing. On the other hand, when the sum of the current and long-term portions of debt declines, it represents a cash outflow from the firm to pay-down of debt. Debt-related cash flow also includes interest payments, which are obtained from the interest expense item on the income statement. For equity financing, cash flow from stock issuance equals the change in the total shareholders' paid-in capital. Total paid-in capital is the sum of stock par value and additional paid-in capital from the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet. Note that retained earnings are excluded since they were already counted within the firm's net income. If the change in retained earnings is added, it will double count this portion of net income. An increase in total paid-in equity capital represents cash inflow from additional stock sales. A decrease indicates the use of cash to buy back stock. The final item included in cash flow from financing activities is the deduction of dividend payments itemized on the income statement. For the final net cash flow calculation, sum the cash flow changes from all the financing accounts and add them to net cash from after investing activity. This final figure, cash flow after financing activities, is the firm's net cash flow. To check the accuracy of the cash flow analysis, compare this net cash flow figure to the change in the balance sheet cash account for the period. The two figures should be identical. / МСБУ 1 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 1) – . строка баланса (item). выплата (repayment).

CASH FORWARD SALE = ФОРВАРДНАЯ ПРОДАЖА НАЛИЧНОГО ТОВАРА (или СРОЧНАЯ ПРОДАЖА НАЛИЧНОГО ТОВАРА) – Cash Forward Sale is the same as Forward Contract. A cash transaction common in many industries, including commodity merchandising, in which a commercial buyer and seller agree upon delivery of a specified quality and quantity of goods at a specified future date. Terms may be more 'personalized' than is the case with standardized futures contracts (i.e. delivery time and amount are as determined between seller and buyer). A price may be agreed upon in advance, or there may be agreement that the price will be determined at the time of delivery. See also Forward Contract. / Смотрите также Форвардный Контракт или Срочный Контракт (Forward Contract).

CASHGORA = КАШГОРА – Cashgora is a fiber produced by crossing Cashmere Goats with Angora Goats.

CASH IN ADVANCE = АВАНСОВЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ПРЕДОПЛАТА) – Cash In Advance:- when an importer must pay the exporter in cash before a shipment is made. The logic behind the structure of such a transaction is that if an exporter ships a product to an importer and the importer does not pay for the item, the exporter has very little recourse. This term can be used in a variety of businesses, but it is most common in the import/export business. Prior to receiving a shipment of a product from an overseas vendor, many importers are required to send cash in advance. By structuring the transaction in this manner, the exporter (or maker of the product) is protected against the possibility of non-payment by the importer. Cash In Advance is a method of payment for goods in which the buyer pays the seller in advance of the shipment of goods. Usually employed when the goods, such as specialized machinery, are built to order.

CASH ISSUES = КАССОВЫЕ ВЫПУСКИ – Cash Issues:- a new issue of shares for cash made to existing shareholders in proportion, e.g., 1 new share for every 2 shares held, to their existing shareholding for the purpose of raising additional capital for the company. It is usually issued at a discount to the market price. / в пропорции, например, 1 новая акция за каждые 2 удерживаемые акции, .

CASHLESS = БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЙ – Cashless:- the transfer of funds without the use of a cash. In the case of cashless wage and salary payments, disbursements are not paid out to the employee but credited to his account (salary account). Cashless transactions are also becoming increasingly common in the retail trade and in tourism.

CASH LESS OVERDRAFT = НАЛИЧНЫЕ ЗА ВЫЧЕТОМ ПЕРЕРАСХОДОВ (или НАЛИЧНЫЕ ЗА ВЫЧЕТОМ ПЛАТЁЖНЫХ ССУД, или НАЛИЧНЫЕ ЗА ВЫЧЕТОМ ОВЕРДРАФТА) – Cash Less Overdraft is the immediate money situation. As it is often negative (overdrafts larger than cash) it may show immediate funding needs.

CASHLESS PAYMENTS = БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ – The Cashless Payments:- the sum of all payment transactions performed in a given economic area without the use of cash. They take the form of book money dispositions on bank accounts by means of credit cards, cheques, remittances, debit transfers and bills of exchange. One method of making cashless payments is by electronic banking. In this context, the term 'Voucherless Payments' is also used if no vouchers are raised in cashless payments.

CASH LETTER OF CREDIT = КАССОВЫЙ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ) АККРЕДИТИВ – Cash Letter Of Credit is a letter addressed by a bank to its correspondent bank to make funds available to the party named in the letter. The sum is deposited within the bank before letter is issued. Incorrect Cash Letter Credit (ICLC) – request to investigate a cash/return letter credit for which the depositor believes was functioned for an incorrect amount. For example, a deposit is made for USD320 900.55; however, the depositor received credit in the amount of USD300 900.55. If you discover an ICLC, submit an adjustment request to the Federal Reserve that functioned the cash/return letter credit.

CASH LOAN = ССУДА НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Cash Loan:- loans where the bank makes direct cash payment, e.g., current account loans or discount credit. The opposite of Guarantee Credit. / , например, .

CASH MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАЛИЧНОСТЬЮ – Cash Management:- the planning, implementation and monitoring of measures designed to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained, surplus funds are profitably invested and shortfalls are made up in good time and at low cost. A term Cash Management refers to a broad area of finance involving the collection, handling, and usage of cash. It involves assessing market liquidity, cash flow, and investments. In banking in the United States, cash management, or treasury management, is a marketing term for certain services related to cash flow offered primarily to larger business customers. It may be used to describe all bank accounts (such as checking accounts) provided to businesses of a certain size, but it is more often used to describe specific services such as cash concentration, zero balance accounting, and automated clearing house facilities. Sometimes, private banking customers are given cash management services. Financial instruments involved in cash management include money market funds, treasury bills, and certificates of deposit.

CASH MARKET = КАССОВЫЙ РЫНОК (или НАЛИЧНЫЙ РЫНОК, или РЫНОК РЕАЛЬНЫХ ПОСТАВОК, или НАТУРАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК) – Cash Market is the market for the cash commodity (as contrasted to a futures contract) taking the form

of:- (i) an organized, self-regulated central market, e.g., a commodity exchange; (ii) a decentralized over-the-counter market; or (iii) a local organization, such as a grain elevator or meat processor, which provides a market for a small region. For example in physical oil products market, it may be Rotterdam spot market. The market where people buy and sell the actual commodities, i.e. grain elevator, bank, etc. See also Forward (Cash) Contract, and Spot. Market in which immediate exchange of the physical commodity takes place. Payment for the commodity is received on or soon after the day of exchange. Also known as Spot Market. The here-and-now market for immediate delivery and payment of commodities. Cash Market is the marketplace for immediate settlement of transactions involving commodities and securities. In a cash market, the exchange of goods and money between the seller and the buyer takes place in the present, as opposed to the futures market where such an exchange takes place on a specified future date. Also known as the Spot Market, since such transactions are settled 'on the spot'. Cash market transactions can take place either on a regulated exchange or over-the-counter (OTC). In contrast, transactions involving futures are conducted exclusively on exchanges, while forward transactions, such as currency forwards, are generally executed on the OTC market. For a specific commodity, the price in the cash market is usually less than its price in the futures market. This is because there are carrying costs, such as storage and insurance, involved in holding a commodity until it can be delivered at some point in the future. Cash Market is the market in which physical commodities are bought and sold. Refers not only to elevator companies and processors buying products but also to the organized cash sales at commodity exchanges and over-the-counter cash trading. / Рынок здесь-и-сейчас, обозначающий немедленную поставку сырья при его оплате. , например, . Рынок, на котором люди покупают и продают реальное сырьё, то есть зерновой элеватор, банк и тому подобное. Смотрите также .

CASHMERE = КАШЕМИР (или КАЖМИЭ) – Cashmere is a soft, silky fiber combed from the cashmere goat with a diameter of 18.5 microns or less. Cashmere has excellent insulating power, providing warmth without weight or bulk. It drapes beautifully, resists wrinkles, and sheds lint. Costly because of limited supply. Cashmere is a luxury fiber obtained from the soft fleecy undergrowth of the Kashmir goat of Tibet, Mongolia, China, Iran, Iraq, and India. Most commonly used in sweaters, shawls, suits, coats, and dresses. Cashmere or Kashmir:- from the Kashmir Goat, a hair fiber found in Kashmir India, Tibet, Iran, Iraq, and South West China. Often mixed with wool or synthetics to cut costs and improve the wear. All weaves but mostly plain or twill. All knits. Fiber is cylindrical, soft and silken. More like wool than any othe hair fiber. Has a very soft silky finish; very light in weight. Doesn't stand up to hard wear on account of extremely soft downy finish. True color is brownish, but can be dyed any shade. Comes in different weights. Cashmere is the extremely soft hair of the Cashmere Goat. Cashmere is often blended with sheep's wool in fabrics. Cashmere is the fine and soft undercoat hair of the cashmere goat which exists in Iran, India, Tibet, Mongolia, China and Iraq. Cashmere is one of the luxury fibers and today is usually blended with normal Sheep's wool or man-made fibers to reduce the cost. Another reason for the widespread blending is the fact that it makes the finished fabric more durable for original Cashmere fabrics are quite sensible. It is mainly used for clothing. Cashmere is a fiber obtained from the Cashmere Goat. It is fine in texture and it is also strong, light and soft; when it is made into garments, they are extremely warm to wear, much warmer than the equivalent weight in sheep's wool. Cashmere:- The Animal:- The only source of true Cashmere is the Kashmir Goat (Capra Hircus Laniger), native to the Himalayas. Its fine undercoat hair is collected by either combing or shearing during the spring moulting season. After sorting and scouring, the fibers are cleaned of coarse outer hairs. Annual yield of underdown averages around 150 g per animal. The Fiber:- US standards set an average fiber diameter for Cashmere of no more than 19 microns, and top quality fibre is just 14. It has natural crimp, allowing it to be spun into fine, lightweight fabrics. Cashmere has small air spaces between the fibers, which makes it warm without weight, while thin cuticle cells on the fiber surface make it smooth and lustrous. Cashmere:- Its luxurious, rare and expensive:- the wool of six Kashmir Goats is enough to make just one Cashmere sports jacket. Uses Of Cashmere:- Cashmere is luxurious, rare and expensive:- spun and woven, the annual fiber production of six Kashmir Goats is enough to make just one Cashmere sports jacket. The fabric is widely used as Cashmere sweaters because of its warmth and in babywear because of its softness. It is also used as blazers, coats, jackets and underwear. Pashmina is a type of Cashmere, used mainly in scarves and shawls, produced in the valley of Kashmir. Coarser Cashmere is used for rugs and carpets. To protect their industries, Cashmere manufacturers in Europe, North America and Japan are campaigning for stricter controls on the labelling of Cashmere garments. Producers:- China is the world's leading Cashmere producer, while Mongolia produces the finest fiber (with diameter of around 15 microns). Other, smaller producers include Australia, India, Iran, Pakistan, New Zealand, Turkey, and the USA. Production And Trade:- World annual production of coarse Cashmere is estimated at 15 000 to 20 000 tons, or 6 500 tons of 'pure Cashmere' after scouring and dehairing. China's output is estimated at 10 000 tons, followed by Mongolia (3 000 tons). While most of China's production is shipped to fabric and garment makers in Italy, Japan and the UK, the Chinese textile industry has begun to also make Cashmere garments for export. / Кашмирская или Кашемировая Коза – разновидность Тибетских Коз. Условное обозначение волокна Кашмир:- WS. Под Кашемиром, от Кашмир, лёгкая шерстяная, полушерстяная или хлопковая ткань с наклонными рубчиками. Из Кашемира шьют женские и детские платья и тому подобное. Кашемир – мягкая шерстяная или полушерстяная камвольная ткань саржевого переплетения, окрашенная в ровные цвета или набивная. Первоначально изготавливалась в Кашмире, Индия. Наиболее популярным изделием из неё являются шали. В конце 1880-х – начале 1890-х являлась самой модной тканью для мужской и женской верхней одежды.

CASH METHOD = КАССОВЫЙ МЕТОД – Cash Method is accounting method in which income and expenses are accounted for as they are paid. This is no longer a generally acceptable method for most businesses as it doesn't give a clear picture of operating efficiency. The check register of Cash Flow Statement will typically fulfill owners' needs in the area of cash management. See also Accrual Method. The Cash Method of accounting reports transactions only when cash is received or a payment is made. The other accounting method is accrual accounting.

CASH ON DELIVERY = НАЛОЖЕННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или НАЛИЧНЫМИ ПО (или В МОМЕНТ) ПОСТАВКЕ) – (1) Cash On Delivery:- terms of payment:- if the carrier collects a payment from the consignee and remits the amount to the shipper (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов . Под Наложенным Платежом понимается способ расчётов, при котором груз или почтовое отправление (бандероль, посылка) выдаётся получателю после оплаты установленной отправителем стоимости. Наложенный Платёж, способ расчётов, применяемый для погашения денежных обязательств гражданами и организациями при морской перевозке грузов и пересылке почтовых отправлений. Отправитель, сдавая груз, поручает предприятию транспорта или связи выдать этот груз получателю, предварительно взыскав с него платёж или удостоверившись в оплате его через банк. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) широко применялся торговыми организациями, осуществлявшими книжную (книга – почтой) и посылочную торговлю.

(2) Cash On Delivery:- distribution system whereby the person in receipt of goods makes payment for them on the spot to the deliverer. Such a system is operated by the UK Post Office, where it is the postman who takes receipt of payment.

CASH OR TITLE OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ИЛИ ПРАВО СОБСТВЕННОСТИ – Shareholders may opt to subscribe new shares, sell the Cash Or Title Option on the exchange or claim payment of the equivalent in cash from the issuer. Abbreviation:- COTO. Cash Or Title Option is a type of option given to shareholders to receive either dividends, subscribe to new shares, or sell them on the secondary market. This option is usually associated with the Swiss market which does not attract any tax

liabilities. / Учредители могут выбрать либо подписаться на новые акции, либо продать Опцион На Денежные Средства Или Право Собственности (ОДСИПС) на бирже, либо заявить эмитенту о платеже эквивалента денежными средствами. Обозначение:- ОДСИПС.

CASH PRICE = ЦЕНА ЗА НАЛИЧНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или КАССОВАЯ ЦЕНА, или ЦЕНА ДЛЯ НЕМЕДЛЕННОГО РАСЧЁТА, или НАТУРАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА) – Cash Price is a price at which goods may be bought using cash. The price paid in cash is usually different from the hire purchase price in that the latter normally includes interest. The price in the marketplace for actual cash or spot commodities to be delivered via customary market channels. Cash Price is the price for actual or spot underlying commodity that a futures contracts is based upon. In the case of Single-Stock Futures, the price of the underlying stock. The price at which a physical, actual or spot commodity is selling at a given time and place. Cash Price is the actual amount of money that is exchanged when commodities are bought and sold. The cash price usually will include all transaction, carry and transportation costs. Investors looking to benefit from changes in commodity prices can invest in commodity futures, which are anticipated cash prices. Changes in futures trading volume affect the volatility of cash prices. The cash price is not the same as the futures price. The cash price is the amount paid for commodities on the spot market, where large manufacturers commonly purchase the commodities they need. Commodities are physical products that are generally indistinguishable no matter which company brings them to the marketplace. Examples include Corn, crude oil, gasoline, gold, Cotton, beef and sugar. Cash Price is the current price in the market for cash/spot contracts. / Цена, по которой материальный, фактический или наличный товар продаётся по данной цене в данном месте. Под Натурой понимаются товары, продукты как платёжное средство взамен денег.

CASH PURCHASE TICKET = КАРТОЧКА ТОВАРОВЛАДЕЛЬЦА – In Canada, a Cash Purchase Ticket is a ticket issued indicating the grade, weight, price and amount payable to the owner of the grain for each delivery of grain to a primary elevator, process elevator or grain dealer. The ticket is a negotiable instrument and can be cashed at any chartered bank or credit union. / в любом декретированном банке или кредитном союзе.

CASH RATE = СТАВКА ЗА НАЛИЧНЫЕ – The Cash Rate is the interest rate that major banks charge to many of their best corporate borrowers. Each bank sets it own Cash Rate, though because the rate is so competitive, most of the time the rate is similar amongst all banks.

CASH REDEMPTION = ВЫКУП ЗА НАЛИЧНЫЕ (или ИЗЪЯТИЕ НАЛИЧНЫХ) – Cash Redemption (C):- means the cash actually paid at the redemption date, i.e. £N x R or equivalently £N x (100 + k) / 100.

CASH RESERVE = КАССОВЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ (или РЕЗЕРВ НАЛИЧНОСТИ) – Cash Reserve:- assets or capital which are immediately accessible or transferable into cash. In finance, Cash Reserves primarily refers to two things. One is a type of short-term, highly liquid investment that earns a low rate of return (perhaps 3% annually) such as investment company Fidelity's mutual fund called Fidelity Cash Reserves. This is where some individuals keep money that they want to have quick access to. The other type of cash reserves refers to the money a company or individual keeps on hand to meet its short-term and emergency funding needs. The commonly recommended eight-month emergency fund that individuals are advised to have is a type of cash reserves. Individuals hold their cash reserves in bank accounts or in short-term, stable investments that are not likely to lose value so that they can withdraw these funds or sell these investments at any time without losing money, regardless of how well the stock market is performing. An individual's cash reserves might consist of money in a checking account, savings account, money-market fund or money-market account, and short-term Treasury Bills and CDs. Individuals and businesses that lack sufficient cash reserves can resort to credit, or in extreme cases may be forced into bankruptcy.

CASH RETURN ON CAPITAL INVESTED = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНОЙ НАЛИЧНОСТИ ОТ ИНВЕСТИРОВАННОГО КАПИТАЛА – Cash Return On Capital Invested (CROCI) is a method of valuation that compares a company's cash return to its equity. Developed by the Deutsche Bank's global valuation group, CROCI provides analysts with a cash flow based metric for evaluating the earnings of a company. Also known as Cash Return On Cash Invested. CROCI is found by the following formula:- CROCI = EBITDA / Total Value Of Equity; where EBITDA is short for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization. Cash return on capital invested is a variation of the economic profit model. In essence, CROCI measures the cash profits of a company as a proportion of the funding required to generate them. It acknowledges both common and preferred share equity (as well as long-term funded debt) as sources of capital. Cash Return On Capital Invested (CROCI) is a key figure that describes the return generated by a company on its entire invested capital. A comparison between CROCI and a company's capital costs can be used to determine the company's value. CROCI is based solely on financial statements and annual reports, i.e. on verifiable quantitative historical data. Forecasts and analysts' estimates are not incorporated into the model. Cash Return On Capital Invested (CROCI) is metric that compares the cash generated by a company to its equity. It is also sometimes known as Cash Return On Cash Invested. It compares the cash earned with the money invested. This is a cash flow based measure as opposed to earnings based metric. Cash flow based metrics are more important for the investors because it is ultimately the cash that matters to the investors. Besides, cash flow based measures are superior to earnings based measures because the earnings can be manipulated with the help of accounting policies. A positive point about the cash return on capital employed is that it removes the effect of non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization. These non-cash items are of less significance to the investors because they are ultimately interested in the cash flows. This metric was developed by the Deutsche Bank Group and it is based on an economic profit model. Although there are no standards but the higher this measure is the better it is. A company with a higher cash return on capital invested is a good investment opportunity. Calculation:- cash return on capital invested is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization by the total capital invested. Formula:- CROCI = Cash Return on Capital Invested = EBITDA / Capital Invested. The capital invested is defined as the equity capital and preferred shares. Long term loans are also included in the capital employed. Sometimes it is also referred to as Capital Employed. It can be calculated from the balance sheet by adding equity and long-term loans. Another method of calculating capital invested is by subtracting the current liabilities from the total assets. Norms and Limits:- investors should not base their decision on only this measure. It should be used with other financial ratios of performance measurement to better assess the performance of a company. It should be compared with the historical data and data from other companies to see whether the performance of a company is improving or deteriorating over time. / Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG).

CASH SALE = ПРОДАЖА ЗА НАЛИЧНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или КАССОВАЯ ПРОДАЖА, или НАЛИЧНАЯ ПРОДАЖА) – Cash Sale is a transaction on the floor of the stock exchange that calls for delivery of the securities the same day. In regular way trades, the seller is to deliver on the third business day, except for bonds, which are the next day. See also Regular Way Delivery.

CASH SETTLED = С РАСЧЁТОМ НАЛИЧНЫМИ (или РАСЧЁТНЫЙ) – Cash Settled:- settling or meeting the obligations imposed by an expiring contract by means of cash payment, as opposed to physical delivery or receipt of a commodity. Cash payments are determined by value of contract, or market-to-market price. Most contract holders eliminate their positions through offsetting positions. Less than two percent of all futures contracts are held until expiration. If a futures contract holder chooses to hold the contract to expiration, a cash settlement may be made. A cash settlement essentially represents the difference between the contract value at the

time of original purchase or sale and the contract value at expiration. However, the buyer and seller do not exchange the full value of the contract, but the difference in the contract value, compared with the original price.

CASH SETTLED CONTRACTS = КОНТРАКТЫ С РАСЧЁТОМ НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Cash Settled Contracts:- upon expiration or exercise of commodity futures or option contracts, this settlement method allows the buyer to take the cash position associated with the commodity instead of the physical commodity itself. This settlement method is available for certain contracts. Commodity contracts settled by this method only include Uranium, Electricity, Propane and Brent Crude Oil.

CASH SETTLED WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ С РАСЧЁТОМ НАЛИЧНЫМИ (или РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ВАРРАНТ) – Cash Settled Warrants are settled by a cash payment by the warrant issuer to the warrant holder, e.g., most index warrants. The cash payment will be calculated as determined by the terms and conditions of the warrant. Some warrants may offer the choice to investors for cash settlement or physical delivery, e.g., Currency Warrants. Cash-Settled Warrants are the warrants that are not exercised in exchange for a physical asset, but for a cash amount equal to their intrinsic value. / , например, . порядки и условия . , например, .

CASH SETTLEMENT = НАЛИЧНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или РАСЧЁТ НАЛИЧНЫМИ, или ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Cash Settlement is the procedure by which index futures and index options contracts are settled. Because an investor cannot directly buy or sell an index, index futures and options contracts are cash settled by allocating a Dollar amount to each index point. A cash payment to close a futures contract. Transactions generally involving index-based futures contracts that are settled in cash based on the actual value of the index on the last trading day, in contrast to those that specify the delivery of a commodity or financial instrument. A method of settling certain futures or options contracts whereby the seller (or short) pays the buyer (or long) the cash value of the commodity traded according to a procedure specified in the contract. Also known as Financial Settlement, especially in energy derivatives. Cash Settlement (warrants) is aorm of settlement in which the issuer of the warrant pays a cash sum to the warrant holder instead of delivering the underlying instrument. If the underlying instrument cannot be physically delivered to the warrant holder (e.g., in the case of index warrants), the contract is settled in cash. The difference between the strike price stipulated in the contract and the current market value of the underlying instrument is calculated and paid to the warrant holder. Cash Settlement is a cash compensation based on the results of measuring futures and options trades which cannot be physically fulfilled, e.g., index-based options. Cash Settlement is a settlement method used in certain future and option contracts whereby, upon expiry or exercise, the seller of the financial instrument does not deliver the actual but transfers the associated cash position. For sellers not wishing to take actual possession of the underlying cash commodity, cash settlement is a more convenient method of transacting futures and options contracts. For example, the purchaser of a cotton future that is cash settled, rather than being required to take ownership of physical bundles of cotton, pays the difference between the spot price of cotton and the futures price. Performance of contractually stipulated obligations by making cash settlement as opposed to physically delivering the commodity underlying the contract. See also Financial Futures.

CASH/STOCK OPTION DIVIDEND = ОПЦИОН НА ДИВИДЕНД ЛИБО НАЛИЧНЫМИ, ЛИБО АКЦИЯМИ – Cash/Stock Option Dividend:- shareholder has the option of receiving cash dividends or additional shares. The shares are offered at a specific ratio, for example, one new share for each 50 shares owned. The bigger the company, the more likely it is to pay a dividend. Whereas more than three-quarters of the companies in the S&P 500 pay a dividend, only about half of all US-listed firms pay one. According to academic studies from 2005 (p. 797) and 2010, of those companies that do pay a dividend, the vast majority pay out cash, but 8% pay out dividends in the form of additional shares of stock. A Stock Dividend is similar to a stock split – a company issues new shares to stockholders in some proportion to the shares outstanding. Any stock dilution of 25% or greater is considered a split, so a 5-for-4 exchange is a stock split, not a stock dividend. Stock splits simply reduce the par value per share of stock outstanding. In contrast, stock dividends require the shifting of retained earnings into the company's capital stock account, which reduces the cash available to pay out classified as a dividend. Cash paid out that is greater than retained earnings is classified as a return of capital. Most stock dividends are in the 5% to 15% range. If a company pays a 5% stock dividend, each shareholder will receive one new share for every 20 shares they own. So a shareholder with 100 shares will own 105 shares after the dividend is paid. The total value of the firm does not change. Neither a cash nor a stock dividend changes the shareholder's net worth in the company. Cash-rich firms favor cash dividends, while growing firms or firms seeking to reduce their share prices may opt for stock dividends. A stock dividend is not taxable until sold – that is, if stock is the only option offered. Shareholders that are given the option of receiving either stock or cash dividends will be taxed even if they choose stock. In contrast, a cash dividend is always immediately taxable. Note:- the cash distributions of Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) are not considered dividends and are almost entirely tax-deferred! Check out our free MLP Investing report to learn more about the advantages of investing in MLPs. Stock dividend proponents argue that a stock dividend gives shareholders maximum flexibility – if they want to reinvest in the business tax-free, they can hold onto the stock. If they want to cash out, they can sell the shares. I guess holding on to a stock dividend can be considered a form of reinvestment, but keep in mind that it is a type of reinvestment that just maintains – and does not increase – one's ownership stake in the company. Cash dividend proponents (including me) argue that requiring a company to return cash imposes fiscal discipline and prevents the company from squandering shareholder wealth. Furthermore, since many shareholder recipients of cash dividends do not reinvest them (silly them!), those that do reinvest gain a greater share of future company profits. And if you reinvest the cash when the stock price is low, all the better! In contrast, recipients of stock dividends cannot increase their ownership stake in the company without shelling out additional cash from their pocket. Others argue that you don't need either type of dividend to cash out because you can always sell existing shares. This is true, but it requires more work on the shareholder's part to remember to sell shares on a regular basis. Dividends (especially of the cash variety) do the work for you. Xxxxx. Stock Dividends versus Cash Dividends:- investors' preference for stock or cash depends on their inclinations toward factors such as liquidity, tax situation, and flexibility. Income From Dividends:- when choosing between cash or stock dividends, the trade-off is between liquidity in the short-term or income from capital gains in the long-term. Cash Dividends provide steady payments of cash that can be used to reinvest in a company, if the shareholder desires. Holders of Stock Dividends can sell their stock for (hopefully) high capital gains in the future, or they can sell it off immediately to get cash, much like a cash dividend. This flexibility is seen by some as a benefit of stock dividend. Cash dividends are immediately taxable as income, while stock dividends are only taxed when they are actually sold by the shareholder. If an investor is interested in long-term capital gains, he or she will likely prefer stock dividends. If an investor needs a regular source of income, cash dividends will provide liquidity. Firms can choose to issue stock dividends if they would like to direct their earnings toward the development of the firm but would still like to appease stockholders with some form of payment. Established firms with little more room to grow do not have pressing needs for all their cash earnings, so they are more likely to give cash dividends. Cash Dividends are those paid out in currency, usually via electronic funds transfer or by paper check. Stock Dividends:- stock or scrip dividends are those paid out in the form of additional stock shares of either the issuing corporation or another corporation. Cash Dividend:- a payment by the company to shareholders paid out in currency, usually via electronic funds transfer or a printed paper check. If a firm decides to parcel out dividends to shareholders, they have a choice in the form of payment:- cash or stock. Cash dividends are those paid out in currency, usually via electronic funds transfer or by paper check. This is the most common method of sharing corporate profits with the shareholders of a company. Stock or scrip dividends are those paid out in the form of additional stock shares of either the issuing corporation or another corporation.Cash

dividends provide investors with a regular stream of income. Stock dividends, unlike cash dividends, do not provide liquidity to the investors; however, they do ensure capital gains to the stockholders. Therefore, if investors are not interested in a long-term investment, they will prefer regular cash payments over payments of additional stock. Costs of taxes can also play a role in choosing between cash or stock dividends. Cash dividends are immediately taxable under most countries' tax codes as income, while stock dividends are not taxable until sold for capital gains (if stock was the only choice for receiving dividends). This can be seen as a huge benefit of stock dividends, particularly for investors of a high income tax bracket. A further benefit of the stock dividend is its perceived flexibility. Shareholders have the choice of either keeping their shares in hopes of high capital gains, or selling some of the new shares for cash, which is somewhat like receiving a cash dividend. If the payment of stock dividends involves the issuing of new shares, it increases the total number of shares while lowering the price of each share without changing the market capitalization of the shares held. It has the same effect as a stock split:- the total value of the firm is not affected. If the payment involves the issuing of new shares, it increases the total number of shares while lowering the price of each share without changing the market capitalization, or total value, of the shares held. As such, receiving stock dividends does not increase a shareholder's stake in the firm; by contrast, a shareholder receiving cash dividends could use that income to reinvest in the firm and increase their stake. For the firm, dividend policy directly relates to the capital structure of the firm, so choosing between stock dividends and cash dividends is an important consideration. A firm that is still in its stages of growth will most likely prefer to retain its earnings and put them toward firm development, instead of sending them to their shareholders. The firm could also choose to appease investors with stock dividends, which would still allow it to retain its earnings. Conversely, a firm that is already quite stable with low growth is much more likely to choose payment of dividends in cash. The needs and cash flow of the firm are necessary points of consideration in choosing a dividend policy.

CASH WITHDRAWAL = СНЯТИЕ НАЛИЧНЫХ – (1) Cash Withdrawal is a taking cash from account.

(2) Cash Withdrawal is a provision enabling a participant to withdraw part or all of an accumulation from an insurance policy or annuity.

CASH WITH ORDER = НАЛИЧНЫМИ ПРИ ЗАКАЗЕ (или НАЛИЧНЫМИ С ЗАКАЗОМ) – Cash With Order is a method of payment for goods in which cash is paid at the time of order and the transaction becomes binding on both buyer and seller. / Метод оплаты за товары, при котором наличные оплачиваются во время размещения заказа и операция становится обязательной как для покупателя, так и для продавца.

CASING = ОБСАДНАЯ ТРУБА (или ОБСАДНАЯ КОЛОННА) – Casing:- a series of tubular steel pipes joined by threads and couplings that lines the wellbore to prevent water and rock from entering. / Обсадная Труба – стальная труба, применяемая для крепления стенок буровой скважины.

CASINGHEAD GAS = ГОЛОВОЧНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ГАЗ ИЗ БУРОВОЙ СКВАЖИНЫ) – Casinghead Gas is the associated and dissolved gas produced along with crude oil from oil completions. Also known as Oil Well Gas. Gas present in an oil well that is removed when it flows to the surface at the well's casing. / Газ, сопутствующий нефти и выделяющийся из неё на поверхности обсадной колонны нефтяной скважины.

CASQUE = КАСКА (или ШЛЕМ) – Casque is a piece of armor for the head, helmet.

CASSIMERE = ХХ (или КАЗИМИР, или ЛЁГКОЕ СУКНО) – Cassimere:- a closely woven smooth twilled usually wool fabric (as for suits). / .

CASSOCK = РЯСА (или СУТАНА) – Cassock is a close-fitting ankle-length garment worn especially in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the clergy and by laymen assisting in services. / .

CAST = COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CAST COATING = ПОКРЫТИЕ ЛИТЬЁМ (или ОТЛИВКОЙ) – Cast Coating is a method by which resinous materials such as vinyl are coated onto a fabric and cured by heated casting drums. See also Coating. / нагретыми отливочными барабанами.

CASTING = ОТЛИВКА (или ЛИТЬЁ) – Casting consists of pouring molten metal into a mold, where it solidifies into the shape of the mold. The process was well established in the Bronze Age (beginning c. 3000 BC), when it was used to form most of the bronze pieces now found in museums. It is particularly valuable for the economical production of complex shapes, ranging from mass-produced parts for automobiles to one-of-a-kind production of statues, jewelry, or massive machinery. Processes:- casting processes differ in how the mold is made and in how the metal is forced into the mold. For metals with a high melting temperature, stable refractory material must be used to avoid reaction between the metal and the mold. Most steel and iron castings, for example, are poured into silica sand, though some parts are cast into coated metal molds. For metals of lower melting point, such as aluminum or zinc, molds can be made of another metal or of sand, depending on how many parts are to be produced and other considerations. Gravity is most frequently employed to fill the mold, but some processes use centrifugal force or pressure injection. (i) Sand-Casting:- sand-casting is widely used for making cast-iron and steel parts of medium to large size in which surface smoothness and dimensional precision are not of primary importance. The first step in any casting operation is to form a mold that has the shape of the part to be made. In many processes, a pattern of the part is made of some material such as wood, metal, wax, or polystyrene, and refractory molding material is formed around this. For example, in greensand-casting, sand combined with a binder such as water and clay is packed around a pattern to form the mold. The pattern is removed, and on top of the cavity is placed a similar sand mold containing a passage (called a Gate) through which the metal flows into the mold. The mold is designed so that solidification of the casting begins far from the gate and advances toward it, so that molten metal in the gate can flow in to compensate for the shrinkage that accompanies solidification. Sometimes additional spaces, called Risers, are added to the casting to provide reservoirs to feed this shrinkage. After solidification is complete, the sand is removed from the casting, and the gate is cut off. If cavities are intended to be left in the casting – for example, to form a hollow part – sand shapes called Cores are made and suspended in the casting cavity before the metal is poured. Patterns are also formed for sand-casting out of polymers that are evaporated by the molten metal. Such patterns may be injection molded and can possess a very complex shape. The process is called Full-Mold or Evaporative Pattern Casting. A variant of sand-casting is the shell-molding process, in which a mixture of sand and a thermosetting resin binder is placed on a heated metal pattern. The resin sets, binding the sand particles together and forming half of a strong mold. Two halves and any desired cores are then assembled to form the mold, and this mold is backed up with moist sand for casting. Greater dimensional accuracy and a smoother surface are obtained in this process than in greensand-casting. (ii) Metal Molds:- other molds are made from metal. Here a die of the desired shape is machined from cast iron or steel. If the metal flows into the mold by gravity, the process is called Permanent Mold Casting. If the molten metal is forced in under pressure, the process is called Die Casting. Die-casting dies are water-cooled; consequently, they can produce parts with thinner walls at a higher rate than permanent mold machines. The rapid cooling creates a stronger part than sand-casting, but ductility may be poorer owing to entrapped gas and porosity. Since the initial cost of a die is substantial, metal molds are cost-effective only when many identical parts are to be made. Indeed, a die may be made to produce several parts at once. (iii) Investment Casting:- in investment casting a mold is made by drying a refractory slurry on a pattern made of wax or plastic. A series of layers is

applied and dried to make a ceramic shell, and the pattern is then melted or burned out to provide the mold. This process allows the mass production of parts with more complex shapes and finer surface detail than can be attained by other processes. It can be used with almost any metal and is customarily employed for casting relatively small parts. The wax pattern can be made by injection molding. (iv) Centrifugal Casting:- centrifugal casting forces the metal into a mold by spinning it. It is used for the casting of small precious-metal objects, so that essentially all of the metal goes into the casting instead of the gates and risers. It is also used to produce long, hollow objects without resorting to cores – for example, to cast pipe. Here the long, cylindrical mold is horizontal and is spun about the axis of the cylinder as metal is poured into the mold. (iv) Continuous Casting:- actually not a means of casting parts, continuous casting is practiced in the primary production of metals to form strands for further processing. The metal is poured into a short, reciprocating, water-cooled mold and solidifies even as it is withdrawn from the other side of the mold. The process is widely used in the steel industry because it eliminates the cost of reheating ingots and rolling them to the proportions of the billets, blooms, and slabs made by continuous casting. Metallurgy:- the mechanical properties of castings can be degraded by inhomogeneities in the solidifying metal. These include segregation, porosity, and large grain size. Grain size:- a fine-grained casting can be produced by rapidly cooling the liquid metal to well below its equilibrium freezing temperature, i.e. by pouring into a mold that cools the metal rapidly. For this reason, die castings have a finer grain size than the same alloy cast in a sand mold. In cast iron, remarkable changes in microstructure result from various alloying additions and casting temperatures. For example, normal cast iron solidified in a sand mold forms what is known as Gray Iron, an iron matrix containing about 20 percent by volume graphite flakes. This type of iron has limited ductility. However, when a small amount of magnesium is added to the melt before casting, the result is a 'spheroidal graphite' iron, in which graphite appears as spherical nodules and ductility is greatly increased. If the molten iron is chill cast (i.e. rapidly cooled), it will form a 'white' iron containing about 60 percent cementite, or iron carbide. This material is hard and wear-resistant, but it has no ductility at all. These cast irons are usually given a heat treatment to improve their mechanical properties. Segregation:- different parts of a casting may have different compositions, stemming from the fact that the solid freezing out of a liquid has a different composition from the liquid with which it is in contact. For example, when salt water is cooled until ice forms, the ice is essentially pure water while the salt concentration of the water rises. Minor segregation is unimportant, but large differences can lead to local spots that are exceptionally weak or strong, and both of these can lead to early failure in a part under stress. Porosity:- a major problem in castings, porosity is principally caused by the shrinkage that accompanies solidification. Molds are designed to feed metal to the casting in order to keep it full as solidification proceeds, but, if this feeding is incomplete, the shrinkage will show up as internal pores or cracks. If these cracks are large, the casting will be useless. If they are small, they will have relatively little effect on the properties. Another cause of porosity is the presence of gas-forming impurities in the liquid metal that exceed the solubility of the gas in the solid. In such cases, solidification is accompanied by the formation of bubbles as the gas is rejected. To eliminate this problem, gas-forming elements must be removed from the liquid before casting. Bubbling an inert gas such as argon through the liquid before casting is one means of doing this; vacuum degassing is another. Semi-finished casting products are intermediate castings produced in a foundry that need further processing before being a finished good. There are four types:- ingots, billets, blooms, and slabs. / Casting = (Кокильное) Литьё; (Кокильная) Отливка. прокатка (rolling). легирование или легирующее (alloying). (i) Литьё В Песчаные Формы или Отливка, Полученная В Песчаной Форме (Sand-Casting). металлические кокили или металлические литейные формы (metal molds). (ii) Литьё Под Давлением или Кокильное Литьё или Кокильная Отливка (Die Casting). пористость или рыхлость (porosity). (iii) Точное Литьё или Точная Отливка или Литьё По Выплавляемым Моделям (Investment Casting). (iv) Непрерывное Литьё или Непрерывная Разливка или Непрерывный Слиток (Continuous Casting). Центробежное Литьё или Отливка, Полученная Центробежным Способом (Centrifugal Casting). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size). блюмы (blooms), и слябы (slabs). сопровождается образованием пузырей или раковин (bubbles) .

CASTLE WHEEL = КАСЛСКОЕ КОЛЕСО – Castle Wheel:- the Irish Castle Wheel is one of the few spinning designs that has a true home of origin – Donegal, and in particular, County Antrim. The design dates from perhaps the late XVII century; certainly there are example in museums dating prior to the last quarter of the XVIII century. By the 1830's, this type of wheel was being built in North America. The set-up has several advantages:- for one, it is quite stable. For another, the wheel is 'non-handed'; that is, it makes no difference if you are right or left handed. From the builder's point of view, the wheel does not require any planks or slabs in construction. It is a tall design, with our version (22-inch diameter wheel) reaching about 48 inches above the floor. The Irish Castle wheel does not break down for ease in packing and transport. The drive wheel may be dismounted from the frame, but you are still left with a rather heavy, robust 30-inch tall sort of three-legged barstool, and that part does not get any smaller. Irish Castle wheels were originally designed for the spinning of flax, a job that they do well at. For various mechanical reasons, there are obvious limits as to how large a flyer and bobbin can be fitted – which means that the set-up does best with garment-range yarns, say from 2 000 yards per pound (ypp) to 10 000 ypp. Since the tension adjustments are 'upside down' with respect to the operator, they take some getting used to. This wheel comes with your choice of flyer-bobbin arrangements, two additional bobbins, bobbin rack, oil bottle, threading hook, spare drive cord, bee's wax, and a ply sampling 'aid'. We recommend our #3/4 double-drive, bobbin-lead flyer array. The example wheel is in sugar maple; also available in oak. The flyer is usually mounted above the wheel, which means less floor space is used. A well-known example of this is the Castle Wheel at Alden Amos' site. Scottish Castle Wheel – like its cousin, the Irish Castle, this wheel takes advantage of its height (40+ inches) by putting a good-sized drive wheel (22 inch diameter) into a small floor space, or 'footprint'. Un-like the Irish Castle, this wheel may be built as 'right' or 'left' handed:- That is, the flyer orifice may be to either the left side of the bench, or to the right side of the bench. In addition, the wheel dis-assembles easily for transport and shipping. A traditional design, and one suited for the historical personage. Wheels of this basic design have been in use since the middle of the XVIII century, and this wheel is appropriate for spinning flax and wool to garment and domestic standards. Comes with your choice of flyer/bobbin array (we advise our #1, double-drive, bobbin-lead setup), two additional bobbins, bobbin rack, oil bottle, hunk of bee's wax, extra drive cord material, threading hook and a twist sampling aid. Available in Oak (traditional Scottish) or Sugar Maple (Colonial American). Example pictured has bench mounted distaff, available at xtra cost. Additional flyer/bobbin arrays are available, and are easily changed. Tensioning is of the strap type, similar to our Canadian wheels. / Ручные прялки на деревянной раме в форме башни.

CAST OFF = ОТДАВАТЬ (или ОТВАЛИВАТЬ, или СНИМАТЬСЯ) – Cast Off (maritime term):- to let go. / Отдавать (швартовы, буксир); отваливать (от причальной стенки); сниматься (с бочки).

CASTOR = КЕСТОР (или БОБРИК) – Castor is a beaver hat.

CASTRATION = КАСТРАЦИЯ – Castration is a removal of the testes from male calves.

CASUALTY BOOK = КНИГА О СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЯХ – At Corporation of Lloyd's, Casualty Book is a book which stands in the center of the underwriting room and which records details of vessels which are or are likely to become total losses. The entries are made a by Lloyd's waiter using a quill pen.

CASUALTY BUSINESS = ДЕЛО НА СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЯХ (или БИЗНЕС НА СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЯХ) – Casualty Business is another term for liability insurance. / Ещё один термин для обозначения страхования ответственности.

CASUALTY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЙ – Casualty Insurance is that type of insurance that is primarily concerned with losses caused by injuries to persons and legal liability imposed for such injury or for damage to property of others. It also includes such diverse forms as Plate Glass, insurance against crime, such as robbery, burglary or forgery, Boiler and Machinery insurance, and Aviation insurance. Many casualty companies also write surety business. Branch of insurance – mainly comprising accident and liability business – which is separate from property, engineering and life insurance. In the United States this term is used for non-life insurance other than fire, marine and surety business.

CATALASE = КАТАЛАЗА – Catalase is an enzyme that catalyzes the degradation of hydrogen peroxide to water and the oxidation by hydrogen peroxide of alcohol to aldehydes. / Под Каталазой понимается фермент класса оксидоредуктаз; катализирует разложение токсичной для живых клеток перекиси водорода на воду и кислород. Содержится в лизосомах.

CATALOG = КАТАЛОГ – Catalog is an index of taxonomic literature arranged by taxa so as to provide ready reference to at least the most important taxonomic references to the taxon involved. / Под Каталогом, от Греческого слова Katálogos, означающее Список, понимается:- (1) перечень каких-либо предметов (книг, товаров, экспонатов), составленный в определённом порядке. (2) В библиотеках – библиотечный каталог – перечень произведений печати, имеющихся в библиотеке. В Российских библиотеках различаются:- по назначению (читательские и служебные каталоги), способу группировки (алфавитные, систематические, предметные каталоги), видам произведений печати и прочему.

CATALYSIS = КАТАЛИЗ – Catalysis:- (Greek:- katalysis – dissolution, decomposition) Change, usually the acceleration, of a chemical reaction by means of substances (catalysts) which appear to remain unchanged during the reaction process. / Под Катализом, от Греческого слова Katálysis, означающее Разрушение, понимается изменение скорости или возбуждение химических реакций веществами (катализаторами), которые взаимодействуют с реагентами, но в реакции не расходуются и не входят в состав конечных продуктов. Обычно под катализом понимают лишь ускорение реакции (положительный катализ), но возможен и обратный случай (отрицательный катализ). При гомогенном катализе исходные реагенты и катализатор находятся в одной фазе (газовой или жидкой), при гетерогенном газообразные или жидкие реагенты взаимодействуют на поверхности твёрдого катализатора. При автокатализе процесс ускоряется продуктом реакции или одним из промежуточных веществ. Катализ – ведущий метод химической промышленности; он позволяет проводить реакции с высокими скоростями при небольших температурах, направлять превращение в сторону образования определённого продукта из ряда возможных. С помощью катализа решена проблема синтеза аммиака, азотной и серной кислот; каталитические методы лежат в основной технологии нефтепереработки (получение моторного топлива с помощью крекинга, гидрокрекинга и так далее), нефтехимического и органического синтеза, полимеризации. На каталитических (ферментативных) реакциях основана вся сложная система управления процессами, происходящими в живых организмах.

CATALYST = КАТАЛИЗАТОР – Catalysts are substances which through their presence influence (increase) the process rates of chemical reactions and after completion of the reaction are still in an unchanged form. In theory, a catalyst is not consumed. Catalyst is a substance which accelerates the rate of a chemical reaction without itself being consumed in the process. Enzymes are catalysts. Catalyst is a chemical that speeds up a reaction without itself being consumed in the reaction. Catalysts are not common in dyeing, but are used in fabric preparation and finishing. Catalyst is a chemical that accelerates a reaction. The catalyst is not part of the reaction but increases the rate at which it takes place. Catalyst is a substance that initiates or increases the rate of a chemical reaction, without itself being used up in the process. / Под Катализатором понимается вещество, изменяющее скорость химической реакции. Обычно катализаторами называют лишь ускорители реакций. Вещества, замедляющие реакции, называются Ингибиторами. Биологические катализаторы называются Ферментами. Катализаторами служат синтетические алюмосиликаты, металлы платиновой группы, серебро, никель и другие. Катализаторы играют огромную роль в технике и природе. Катализаторы, вещества, изменяющие скорость химических реакций посредством многократного промежуточного химического взаимодействия с участниками реакций и не входящие в состав конечных продуктов (смотрите Катализ). Катализаторы повсеместно распространены в живой природе и широко используются в промышленности. Более 70% всех химических превращений веществ, а среди новых производств более 90% осуществляется с помощью катализаторов. Различные катализаторы, выпускаемые промышленностью, классифицируются по типу катализируемых реакций (кислотно-основные, окислительно-восстановительные); по группам каталитических процессов или особенностям их аппаратурно-технологического оформления (например, катализаторы синтеза аммиака, крекинга нефтепродуктов, катализаторы для использования в псевдоожиженном слое); по природе активного вещества (металлические, окисные, сульфидные, металлоорганические, комплексные и так далее); по методам приготовления. При помощи белковых катализаторов – Ферментов – осуществляется обмен веществ у всех живых организмов. Важнейшим свойством катализаторов является специфичность действия:- каждая химическая реакция или группа однородных реакций может ускоряться только вполне определёнными катализаторами. Наиболее ярко специфичность катализаторов проявляется в том, что они могут определять направление реакции – из одних и тех же исходных веществ в зависимости от вида катализатора образуются различные продукты. Например, из смеси окиси углерода и водорода в присутствии разных катализаторов можно получить метан, смесь жидких углеводородов, высокомолекулярные твёрдые углеводороды, смеси кислородсодержащих соединений различного состава, метиловый или изобутиловый спирты и другие продукты. Мерой специфичности катализаторов служит избирательность (селективность); её оценивают отношением скорости целевой реакции к общей скорости превращения исходных веществ в присутствии данного катализатора. Другим важным показателем каталитических свойств веществ является каталитическая активность, выражаемая в виде разности скоростей одной и той же реакции, измеренных при прочих равных условиях в присутствии и в отсутствие катализатора. Каталитическую активность относят к единице массы, объёма, концентрации или поверхности катализатора. Активность, отнесённую к 1 квадратному метру ($м^2$) поверхности катализатора, называют Удельной Каталитической Активностью. Если без катализатора реакция практически не идёт, за меру активности принимают скорость реакции в определённых условиях, отнесённую к единице количества данного катализатора. Из-за специфичности катализаторов сравнивать каталитическую активность веществ можно только по отношению к одной и той же реакции. В прикладных исследованиях активность катализаторов часто выражают в виде производительности – количества полученного продукта (или прореагировавшего вещества) в единицу времени на единицу объёма катализатора, а избирательность – в виде выхода целевого продукта по отношению к теоретически возможному. Наряду с активностью и избирательностью другой эксплуатационной характеристикой катализаторов является стабильность, которая часто определяет целесообразность промышленного использования катализаторов в том или ином процессе. Промышленные катализаторы с течением времени изменяются, снижаются их активность и избирательность в результате различных побочных процессов, например, вследствие взаимодействия с примесями, поступающими с сырьём (так называемое Отравление, смотрите Каталитические Яды), спекания и перекристаллизации вещества катализаторов под воздействием повышенной температуры или реакционной среды

(Старение), отложения смолистых веществ и кокса на поверхности катализатора, адсорбционного снижения прочности (Эффект Ребиндера). Поэтому по прошествии определённого времени катализаторы, если это возможно, подвергают специальной обработке (регенерации) или заменяют свежими. Срок службы промышленных катализаторов при непрерывных процессах в аппаратах с неподвижным слоем катализатора составляет в среднем 6–36 месяцев (мес.). Самые стабильные катализаторы непрерывно работают более 10 лет (например, ванадиевые катализаторы для окисления SO_2). Катализаторы, срок службы которых менее 1 – 2 мес., в реакторах с неподвижным слоем, как правило, не применяются. Для таких катализаторов и катализаторов, работающих в течение коротких циклов с частой регенерацией (например, алюмосиликатные катализаторы крекинга, катализаторы дегидрирования углеводородов), иногда оказывается эффективным применение реакторов с подвижным, в частности псевдоожиженным, слоем катализатора. При гомогенных каталитических процессах в качестве катализаторов применяются определённые химические соединения или их смеси; каталитические свойства катализаторов в этом случае целиком определяются их химическим составом и строением. В промышленности преимущественно используются гетерогенные каталитические процессы с твёрдыми катализаторами в виде пористых зёрен с развитой внутренней поверхностью. Каталитические свойства твёрдых катализаторов зависят, кроме состава и строения, от величины их внутренней поверхности и пористой структуры. Необходимыми этапами каталитических процессов на твёрдых катализаторах являются перенос реагирующих веществ, продуктов и тепла между потоком реакционной смеси и наружной поверхностью зёрен катализаторов (Внешний Перенос) и перенос веществ и тепла внутри пористых зёрен катализаторов (Внутренний Перенос). Чаще всего на работу промышленных катализаторов оказывает влияние внутренний диффузионный перенос веществ. При недостаточной его скорости степень использования (коэффициент полезного действия (кпд)) катализаторов уменьшается и общая интенсивность процесса падает. Кроме того, это может приводить к уменьшению выхода неустойчивых промежуточных продуктов, способных к дальнейшим превращениям на поверхности катализаторов, которые во многих случаях являются целевыми (например, в процессах неполного окисления углеводородов). Скорость диффузионного переноса внутри зёрен катализаторов определяется его пористой структурой. Если реагирующие вещества находятся в газовой фазе, то для медленных реакций целесообразно применять катализаторы с максимально развитой внутренней поверхностью и с порами диаметром около $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ метра (м), обеспечивающими необходимую скорость встречной диффузии молекул реагирующих веществ и продуктов. Для реакций, протекающих со средней скоростью (2–10 киломоль в час (кмоль/ч) на 1 кубический метр ($м^3$) катализатора), оптимальный диаметр пор при однороднопористой структуре соответствует длине свободного пробега молекул. При атмосферном давлении он составляет около $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ м и по мере повышения давления уменьшается. Во многих случаях наиболее благоприятной оказывается разветвлённая разнороднопористая структура зёрен, когда к крупным транспортным порам прилегают мелкие поры, создающие большую внутреннюю поверхность. При атмосферном давлении переход от зёрен с однороднопористой структурой к зёрнам с разветвлённой разнороднопористой структурой позволяет повысить активность единицы объёма катализатора в 3–9 раз. Развитие представлений о влиянии пористой структуры на активность и избирательность катализатора, разработка методов исследования удельной каталитической активности и пористой структуры и применение вычислительных машин для математического моделирования сложных процессов создало предпосылки для перехода от эмпирических к научно обоснованным методам разработки промышленных катализаторов. Для приготовления катализаторов применяют различные методы – осаждение из растворов, пропитку, смешение (например, в случае смешанных катализаторов), сплавление с последующим выщелачиванием неактивной части (скелетные катализаторы) и так далее. Многие катализаторы перед использованием подвергают специальной обработке – активации, во время которой происходит образование активного вещества (например, металла в высокодисперсном состоянии в результате восстановления окислов) и формирование пористой структуры. С целью стабилизации высокодисперсного состояния или экономии активное вещество (например, платину) распределяют на поверхности носителя. В качестве носителей используют различные вещества, устойчивые в условиях процесса, например, окись алюминия, силикагель, синтетические и природные силикаты, активные угли и другие. Носители могут оказывать влияние на каталитические свойства, и для промышленных катализаторов выбор носителя имеет большое значение. Наблюдается тенденция перехода от однокомпонентных катализаторов простого состава к сложным Многокомпонентным и Полифункциональным. Последние имеют на поверхности участки, различающиеся по характеру каталитического действия. На полифункциональных катализаторах в одном аппарате за один проход реакционной смеси осуществляется ряд последовательных химических превращений и часто, особенно в случае неустойчивости промежуточных веществ, достигается лучший выход целевого продукта по сравнению с раздельным проведением процесса с помощью монофункциональных катализаторов. Полифункциональными являются, например, Катализатор Лебедева для получения дивинила из этилового спирта, алюмоплатиновый катализатор для производства высокооктановых бензинов и другие. Всё более широкое применение находят также Промотированные Катализаторы, активность которых существенно увеличена добавлением веществ (Промоторов), которые, взятые в отдельности, могут и не обладать каталитическими свойствами. Для каждого промышленного процесса необходим свой катализатор, обладающий оптимальным комплексом свойств. Поэтому производится большое число разнообразных катализаторов, различающихся химическим составом, пористой структурой, размером и формой гранул. Объём мирового производства катализаторов составляет 500–800 тысяч тонн (т) в год; выпускается около 250 основных типов катализаторов, каждый тип включает ряд разновидностей. Между однородными по назначению катализаторами, производимыми в различных странах или разными фирмами, имеются определённые различия, особенно между катализаторами новых процессов. Повсеместно наблюдается концентрация производства катализаторов. Создаются крупные катализаторные фабрики и цехи, позволяющие улучшить качество продукции, механизировать и автоматизировать производство, а сами катализаторы, производившиеся ранее только для потребления внутри предприятий, стали поступать как товарные продукты на внутренний и международный рынки.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER = КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ (или КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ КОНВЕРТЕР) – Catalytic Converter is an integral part of vehicle emission control systems since 1975. Oxidizing converters remove hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide (CO) from exhaust gases, while reducing converters control nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions. Both use noble metal (platinum, palladium or rhodium) catalysts that can be ‘poisoned’ by lead compounds in the fuel or lubricant. Catalytic Converters:- oxidizing catalytic converters remove hydrocarbons from the exhaust gas, while reducing catalytic converters reduce the NOx emissions. Both types contain noble metal (platinum, palladium or rhodium), which can be poisoned by lead or phosphorous present in fuel or lubricants. / Каталитический Преобразователь – устройство для улавливания продуктов сгорания из выхлопных газов.

CATALYTIC CRACKING = КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ КРЕКИНГ – Catalytic Cracking is a refinery process which breaks down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules by the action of heat and aided by the presence of a catalyst but without the addition of hydrogen. In this way heavy oils (fuel oil components) can be converted into lighter and more valuable products (notably gasoline and middle distillate components). Cracking using catalysts to enhance molecule breaking, particularly in the production of high octane gasoline. Catalytic Cracking is a process for obtaining high-quality and stable gasoline by catalytic decomposition of heavy fractions into light fractions, carried out at high temperatures (500 degrees Celsius) using a catalyst. /

Крекинг с использованием катализаторов, повышающих эффективность разрушения молекул, особенно при производстве высокооктанового бензина. Под Каталитическим Крекингом понимается процесс, направленный на получение высококачественного и стабильного бензина путём каталитического разложения тяжёлых фракций на лёгкие, которое происходит при высоких температурах (500 °C) в присутствии катализатора.

CATALYTIC REFORMING = КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ РИФОРМИНГ – Catalytic Reforming is a process for obtaining high-octane gasoline components and aromatic compounds by turning low-octane straight-run gasoline into high aromatic gasoline fractions with use of a catalyst. / Каталитический Риформинг это процесс получения высокооктановых компонентов бензинов и ароматических соединений, в ходе которого низкооктановый прямогонный бензин на катализаторе превращается в высокоароматизированные бензиновые фракции.

CATAMARAN = КАТАМАРАН – Catamaran is a double or treble-hulled vessel constructed in wood, aluminum or reinforced glass fiber and is also composed of two or three hulls diagonally joined together by various methods. Normally no ballast is needed to counteract the center buoyancy since it enjoys good stability at sea. / Двух- или трёхкорпусное судно, построенное из древесины, алюминия или усиленного стеклянного волокна (стекловолокна), и составленное также из двух или трёх корпусов, соединённых различными методами вместе по диагонали. Обычно не нуждается в балласте для противодействия плавучести центра, поскольку катамаран обладает хорошей остойчивостью на море. Под Катамараном, от Тамильского слова Каттумарам, означающее Связанные Брёвна, понимается судно с двумя параллельно расположенными корпусами, соединёнными в верхней части. Оно обладает хорошими мореходными качествами, в частности остойчивостью. Катамараны могут быть грузовыми, рыболовными, пассажирскими, буксирными и спортивными судами. Под Тримараном понимается трёхкорпусное судно с одинаковыми корпусами, два из которых расположены рядом, а третий сдвинут в продольном направлении в корму или, чаще, в нос. Тримараном называют также узкие парусные суда, снабжённые двумя дополнительными корпусами-поплавками (аутригерами), закреплёнными на некотором расстоянии от его бортов с целью повышения остойчивости, и моторные катера, корпус которых имеет явно выраженные обводы с тремя килями (боковыми наделками-спонсонами).

CATAMARAN TUG = БУКСИР КАТАМАРАН – Catamaran Tug (Catug) is a rigid catamaran tug connected to a barge. When joined together, they form and look like a single hull of a ship; oceangoing integrated tug-barge vessels.

CATASTROPHE BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ПО КАТАСТРОФАМ (или КАТАСТРОФНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ) – Catastrophe Bond (CAT) is a high-yield debt instrument that is usually insurance linked and meant to raise money in case of a catastrophe such as a hurricane or earthquake. It has a special condition that states that if the issuer (insurance or reinsurance company) suffers a loss from a particular pre-defined catastrophe, then the issuer's obligation to pay interest and/or repay the principal is either deferred or completely forgiven. Advantages of CAT bonds are that they are not closely linked with the stock market or economic conditions and offer significant attractions to investors. For example, for the same level of risk, investors can usually obtain a higher yield with CAT bonds relative to alternative investments. Another benefit is that the insurance risk securitization of CATs shows no correlation with equities or corporate bonds, meaning they'd provide a good diversification of risks. Catastrophe Bonds are the risk-based securities that allow (re)insurance companies to transfer natural catastrophe insurance risk to institutional investors in the form of bonds. Cat bonds help to spread peak exposures. Also known as Cat-Bonds, and Natural-Catastrophe Bonds. See also Insurance-Linked Securities. On 2013-May-17:- the first quarter of 2013 saw USD1.6 billion in new catastrophe bond issuance through five deals, including three that closed at the beginning of the second quarter, according to a report from Willis Group Holdings PLC's Willis Capital Markets & Advisory unit. The first-quarter issuance compares with eight deals that brought USD1.3 billion in capacity to the market during the first three months of 2012, the Willis unit said. 'The growing capital inflows into the (insurance-linked securities) space suggest that the current drop in ILS pricing may be a long-term feature of the market', Willis said in the report. 'Both generalists and ILS specialists are putting more money to work'. The first-quarter deals covered US windstorm and earthquake exposures. The Willis report said 2013 catastrophe bond issuance may outpace 2012's USD5.9 billion, the second-highest annual issuance to date. 2007 was the largest year, when USD7.2 billion in cat bonds were issued. 'A reaction in some quarters is to dismiss the recent capital markets growth as unsustainable. This is a convenient reaction for those who see the world changing around them and are perhaps in denial', the report said. 'That said, it might of course be true the some investors will enter and exit over time. That is simply a sign of a healthy mature market'.

CATASTROPHE REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ КАТАСТРОФ – Catastrophe Reinsurance is a form of reinsurance that indemnifies the ceding company for the accumulation of losses in excess of a stipulated sum arising from a catastrophic event such as conflagration, earthquake or windstorm. Catastrophe loss generally refers to the total loss of an insurance company arising out of a single catastrophic event.

CATASTROPHIC FAILURE = РАЗРУШЕНИЕ С КАТАСТРОФИЧЕСКИМИ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯМИ (или ОТКАЗ С КАТАСТРОФИЧЕСКИМИ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯМИ, или КАТАСТРОФИЧЕСКОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ) – Catastrophic Failure:- sudden, unexpected failure of a machine resulting in considerable cost and downtime.

CAT–BONDS = NATURAL–CATASTROPHE BONDS

CATCH CROP = ЛОВЧАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или ПОЧВОЗАЩИТНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА, или ПОДСЕВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА, или ПОЖНИВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА, или ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Catch Crop is a crop planted usually very early in the cropping season. It matures early or earlier than the main crop to produce some food before the main crop matures. Could be a short-duration crop grown in between two croppings of a main crop.

CAT CRACKING = CATALYTIC CRACKING

CATEGORY = КАТЕГОРИЯ – (1) Category (in banking):- the classification of SWIFT message types into major areas as indicated by the first digit of the message type number. The intention of the category classification is to assist with the internal routing of messages. / Под Категорией, от Греческого слова Kategoria, означающее Высказывание или Свидетельство, понимается . Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(2) Category (relevance to customs clearance) means a grouping of textile or apparel goods defined in the Correlation:- Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, 1992 (or successor publication), published by the United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Textiles and Apparel, Trade and Data Division, Washington, DC; and general import statistics means statistics of the US Bureau of the Census or its successor.

CATERPILLAR = ГУСЕНИЦА – Caterpillar is the immature damaging stage of a butterfly or moth. Larva is the general term for immature stages of moths (caterpillars), flies (maggots), beetles (grubs), and others. Caterpillar is the soft-bodied larva of butterfly and moth. / Под Гусеницей понимается личинка бабочки; интенсивно питается, растёт и после ряда линек превращается в куколку.

CATERPILLAR = СУКРУТИНА – Caterpillar is a large slub formed in a combination or plied yarn as a result of one of the ends breaking and sliding or skinning back along the other yarn.

CAT EYE = КОШАЧИЙ ГЛАЗ – Cat Eye:- xxxxx. See also Pinhole. Cat's-Eye:- any of a group of gemstones, esp. a greenish-yellow variety of chrysoberyl, that reflect a streak of light when cut in a rounded unfaceted shape.

CATFEED = КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ СЫРЬЁ – Catfeed:- feedstock to a catalytic cracker, usually vacuum gasoil. / Сырьё для установки каталитического крекинга, как правило, вакуумный газойль.

CAT GASOLINE = КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ БЕНЗИН – Cat Gasoline is a gasoline blending component made in a cat cracker. / Компонент бензиновой смеси, получаемый в установке каталитического крекинга.

CATHODE = КАТОД – Cathode is a flat rectangular piece of metal which has been refined by electrolysis. Copper is commonly traded and delivered in this form. Cathode is the negative pole in electrolysis. / Под Катодом, от Греческого слова Káthodos, означающее Возвращение или Ход Вниз, в широком смысле понимается электрод радио- или электротехнического прибора или устройства, например, гальванического элемента, электровакуумного прибора, электролитической ванны, электронной лампы, характеризующийся тем, что движение электронов (во внешней цепи) направлено к нему (в отличие от анода). В электровакуумных приборах катод является источником электронов. В электролитической ванне, электронных и других приборах катод соединяется с отрицательным полюсом источника электрического тока. В узком смысле под катодом понимается электрод ионных и электронных приборов, служащий источником электронов. По способу испускания электронов различают термоэлектронные катоды, эмитирующие электроны при нагревании, и холодные катоды, не имеющие специального подогрева (в том числе автоэлектронные, вторичноэмиссионные катоды, фотокатоды и другие).

CATHODE COPPER = КАТОДНАЯ МЕДЬ – In mining industry, Cathode Copper is a refined copper produced by electrolytic refining of impure copper by electro-winning. Copper Cathodes are pure copper produced from the processing of copper ores. However, cathodes are not in the final form of usage as copper materials. / В горной или, как её ещё называют, горнодобывающей промышленности катодной медью считается рафинированная (очищенная) медь, произведённая электролитическим рафинированием неочищенной меди электролизом (электрохимическим извлечением).

CATIE = CENTRO AGRONÓMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ENSEÑANZA = TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER

CATION = КАТИОН – Cation is a positively charged ion. Many chemicals used in textile processing are described as cationic, meaning that when the compound ionizes in solution, it is the positively charged ion that is 'functional'. Many surfactants are cationic, as are many chemicals used as fabric finishes. See also Anion. / Под Катионом, от Греческого слова Katiōn, означающее буквально Идущий Вниз, понимается положительно заряженный ион. В электрическом поле (например, при электролизе) движется к отрицательному электроду (катоду).

CATIONIC DYEABLE VARIANTS = КАТИОННЫЕ ОКРАШИВАЕМЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ – Cationic Dyeable Variants are the polymers modified chemically to make them receptive to cationic dyes.

CATIONIC DYES = КАТИОННЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Cationic Dye is a type of dye used on acrylic or on modified polyester or modified nylon yarn. Often used to achieve cross dyed effects:- Cationic dyeable yarn is woven in a pattern with regular yarn in the same fabric. The pattern becomes visible by dyeing the fabric in 2 baths, one for each of the types of yarn. See also Basic Dye, and Dyes. Cationic Dye is a dye that carries a positive charge in their molecule. Cationic Dyes known as Basic Dyes are widely used for dyeing of textile fibers such as cotton and polyester. These chemical materials often pose certain health hazards and environmental pollution. Therefore, environmental legislation has imposed stringent effluent limits on the concentrations of dye pollutants as chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, and/or color. Since many organic dyestuffs are harmful to human beings and toxic to microorganisms, removal of dyestuffs from wastewater has received considerable attention over the past decades. The antimicrobial cationic dyes were employed in dyeing acrylic fabrics. / Найлан (Nylon). Катионные Красители – группа ярких и прочных основных красителей, соли четвертичных аммониевых оснований. Образуют окраски различных цветов, устойчивые к свету и мокрым обработкам. Применяются для крашения полиакрилонитрильных волокон.

CATKIN = СЕРЁЖКА – Catkin is a cylindrical spike-like inflorescence consisting of a cluster of scaly bracts, often pendulous and unisexual. / Под Серёжкой понимается колосовидное соцветия на поникающей оси с множеством однополых цветков, например, у Берёзы, Ивы.

CATS = CERTIFICATE OF ACCRUAL ON TREASURY SECURITIES

CATS = COMPUTER ASSISTED TRADING SYSTEM

CATTLE = КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ (или КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ) – Cattle, or Cows (female) and Bulls (male), are the most common type of large domesticated ungulates. They are a prominent modern member of the Subfamily Bovinae, are the most widespread Species of the Genus Bos, and are most commonly classified collectively as Bos Taurus. Cattle are commonly raised as livestock for meat (beef or veal, see Beef Cattle), for milk (see Dairy Cattle), and for hides, which are used to make leather. They are used as riding animals and draft animals (oxen or bullocks, which pull carts, plows and other implements). Another product of cattle is their dung, which can be used to create manure or fuel. In some regions, such as parts of India, cattle have significant religious meaning. Cattle, mostly small breeds such as the Miniature Zebu, are also kept as pets. Around 10 500 years ago, cattle were domesticated from as few as 80 progenitors in central Anatolia, the Levant and Western Iran. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), there are approximately 1.5 billion cattle in the world as of 2018. In 2009, cattle became one of the first livestock animals to have a fully mapped genome. Taxonomy:- Cattle were originally identified as three separate Species:- (i) Bos Taurus, the European or 'Taurine' Cattle (including similar types from Africa and Asia); (ii) Bos Indicus, the Zebu; and (iii) the extinct Bos Primigenius, the Aurochs. The Aurochs is ancestral to both Zebu and Taurine Cattle. These have been reclassified as one Species, Bos Taurus, with three Subspecies:- (i) Bos Taurus Primigenius (distribution in Asia, Europe and North Africa); (ii) Bos Taurus Indicus (distribution in South Asia); and (iii) Bos Taurus Taurus (distribution in Near East). Complicating the matter is the ability of cattle to interbreed with other closely related Species. Hybrid individuals and even breeds exist, not only between Taurine Cattle and Zebu (such as the Sanga Cattle, Bos Taurus Africanus), but also between one or both of these and some other members of the Genus Bos – Yaks (the Dzo or Yattle), Banteng, and Gaur. Hybrids such as the Beefalo breed can even occur between Taurine Cattle and either Species of Bison, leading some authors to consider them part of the Genus Bos, as well. The hybrid origin of some types may not be

obvious, for example, genetic testing of the Dwarf Lulu breed, the only Taurine-type Cattle in Nepal, found them to be a mix of Taurine Cattle, Zebu, and Yak. However, cattle cannot be successfully hybridized with more distantly related Bovines such as Water Buffalo or African Buffalo. The Aurochs originally ranged throughout Europe, North Africa, and much of Asia. In historical times, its range became restricted to Europe, and the last known individual died in Mazovia, Poland, in about 1627. Breeders have attempted to recreate Cattle of similar appearance to Aurochs by crossing traditional types of domesticated cattle, creating the Heck Cattle breed. Etymology:- Cattle did not originate as the term for Bovine Animals. It was borrowed from Anglo-Norman Catel, itself from medieval Latin Capitale 'principal sum of money, capital', itself derived in turn from Latin Caput 'Head'. Cattle originally meant movable personal property, especially livestock of any kind, as opposed to real property (the land, which also included wild or small free-roaming animals such as chickens – they were sold as part of the land). The word is a variant of Chattel (a unit of personal property) and closely related to Capital in the economic sense. The term replaced earlier Old English Feoh 'cattle, property', which survives today as Fee (cf. German:- Vieh, Dutch:- Vee, Gothic:- Faihu). The word 'Cow' came via Anglo-Saxon Cū (plural Cȳ), from Common Indo-European Gwōus (genitive Gwowés) = 'a Bovine Animal', compare Persian:- Gâv, Sanskrit:- Go-, Welsh:- Buwch. The plural Cȳ became Ki or Kie in Middle English, and an additional plural ending was often added, giving kine, kien, but also kies, kuin and others. This is the origin of the now archaic English plural, 'Kine'. The Scots language singular is coo or cou, and the plural is 'kye'. In older English sources such as the King James Version of the Bible, 'cattle' refers to livestock, as opposed to 'deer' which refers to wildlife. 'Wild cattle' may refer to feral cattle or to undomesticated Species of the Genus Bos. Today, when used without any other qualifier, the modern meaning of 'cattle' is usually restricted to domesticated bovines. Terminology:- In general, the same words are used in different parts of the world, but with minor differences in the definitions. The terminology described here contrasts the differences in definition between the United Kingdom and other British-influenced parts of the world such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and the United States. An 'Intact' (i.e. not castrated) adult male is called a Bull. An adult female that has had a calf (or two, depending on regional usage) is a Cow. A young female before she has had a calf of her own and is under three years of age is called a Heifer. A young female that has had only one calf is occasionally called a First-Calf Heifer. Young cattle of both sexes are called Calves until they are weaned, then Weaners until they are a year old in some areas; in other areas, particularly with male beef cattle, they may be known as Feeder Calves or simply Feeders. After that, they are referred to as Yearlings or Stirks if between one and two years of age. A castrated male is called a Steer in the United States; older steers are often called Bullocks in other parts of the world, but in North America this term refers to a young bull. Piker bullocks are micky bulls (uncastrated young male bulls) that were caught, castrated and then later lost. In Australia, the term Japanese Ox is used for grain-fed steers in the weight range of 500 to 650 kg that are destined for the Japanese meat trade. In North America, draft cattle under four years old are called Working Steers. Improper or late castration on a bull results in it becoming a coarse steer known as a Stag in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. In some countries, an incompletely castrated male is known also as a Rig. A castrated male (occasionally a female or in some areas a bull) kept for draft or riding purposes is called an Ox (plural Oxen); ox may also be used to refer to some carcass products from any adult cattle, such as ox-hide, ox-blood, oxtail, or ox-liver. A Springer is a cow or heifer close to calving. In all cattle Species, a female twin of a bull usually becomes an infertile partial intersex, and is called a Freemartin. A wild, young, unmarked bull is known as a Micky in Australia. An unbranded bovine of either sex is called a Maverick in the US and Canada. Neat (horned oxen, from which neatsfoot oil is derived), beef (young ox) and beefing (young animal fit for slaughtering) are obsolete terms, although Poll, Pollard and Polled Cattle are still terms in use for naturally hornless animals, or in some areas also for those that have been disbudded or dehorned. Cattle raised for human consumption are called Beef Cattle. Within the American beef cattle industry, the older term Beef (plural Beeves) is still used to refer to an animal of either sex. Some Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and British people use the term Beast. Cattle bred specifically for milk production are called Milking or Dairy Cattle; a cow kept to provide milk for one family may be called a House Cow or Milker. A Fresh Cow is a dairy term for a cow or first-calf heifer who has recently given birth, or 'freshened'. The adjective applying to cattle in general is usually Bovine. The terms Bull, Cow and Calf are also used by extension to denote the sex or age of other large Animals, including Whales, Hippopotamuses, Camels, Elk and Elephants. Singular Terminology Issue:- 'Cattle' can only be used in the plural and not in the singular:- it is a plurale tantum. Thus one may refer to 'three cattle' or 'some cattle', but not 'one cattle'. 'One head of cattle' is a valid though periphrastic way to refer to one animal of indeterminate or unknown age and sex; otherwise no universally used single-word singular form of cattle exists in modern English, other than the sex- and age-specific terms such as cow, bull, steer and heifer. Historically, 'ox' was not a sex-specific term for adult cattle, but generally this is now used only for working cattle, especially adult castrated males. The term is also incorporated into the names of other Species, such as the musk ox and 'grunting ox' (yak), and is used in some areas to describe certain cattle products such as ox-hide and oxtail. Cow is in general use as a singular for the collective cattle. The word Cow is easy to use when a singular is needed and the sex is unknown or irrelevant – when 'there is a cow in the road', for example. Further, any herd of fully mature cattle in or near a pasture is statistically likely to consist mostly of cows, so the term is probably accurate even in the restrictive sense. Other than the few bulls needed for breeding, the vast majority of male cattle are castrated as calves and are used as oxen or slaughtered for meat before the age of three years. Thus, in a pastured herd, any calves or herd bulls usually are clearly distinguishable from the cows due to distinctively different sizes and clear anatomical differences. Merriam-Webster and Oxford Living Dictionaries recognize the sex-nonspecific use of cow as an alternate definition, whereas Collins and the OED do not. Colloquially, more general nonspecific terms may denote cattle when a singular form is needed. Head of cattle is usually used only after a numeral. Australian, New Zealand and British farmers use the term Beast or Cattle Beast. Bovine is also used in Britain. The term Critter is common in the Western United States and Canada, particularly when referring to young cattle. In some areas of the American South (particularly the Appalachian region), where both dairy and beef cattle are present, an individual animal was once called a 'Beef Critter', though that term is becoming archaic. Other Terminology:- Cattle raised for human consumption are called Beef Cattle. Within the beef cattle industry in parts of the United States, the term Beef (plural Beeves) is still used in its archaic sense to refer to an animal of either sex. Cows of certain breeds that are kept for the milk they give are called Dairy Cows or Milking Cows (formerly Milch Cows). Most young male offspring of dairy cows are sold for veal, and may be referred to as veal calves. The term Dogies is used to describe orphaned calves in the context of ranch work in the American West, as in 'Keep them dogies moving'. In some places, a cow kept to provide milk for one family is called a 'House Cow'. Other obsolete terms for cattle include 'Neat' (this use survives in 'neatsfoot oil', extracted from the feet and legs of cattle), and 'Beefing' (young animal fit for slaughter). An onomatopoeic term for one of the most common sounds made by cattle is Moo (also called Lowing). There are a number of other sounds made by cattle, including calves bawling, and bulls bellowing. Bawling is most common for cows after weaning of a calf. The bullroarer makes a sound similar to a bull's territorial call. Xxxxx. Cattle, domesticated bovine farm animals that are raised for their meat, milk, or hides or for draft purposes. The Animals most often included under the term are the Western or European domesticated Cattle as well as the Indian and African domesticated Cattle. However, certain other Bovids such as the Asian Water Buffalo, the Tibetan Yak, the Gayal and Banteng of Southeast Asia, and the plains Bison of North America have also been domesticated or semidomesticated and are sometimes considered to be Cattle. In the terminology used to describe the sex and age of Cattle, the male is first a bull calf and if left intact becomes a bull; if castrated he becomes a steer and in about two or three years grows to an ox. The female is first a heifer calf, growing into a heifer and becoming a cow. Depending on the breed, mature bulls weigh 450–1 800 kg (1 000–4 000 pounds) and cows 360–1 100 kg (800–2 400 pounds). Males retained for beef production are usually

castrated to make them more docile on the range or in feedlots; with males intended for use as working oxen or bullocks, castration is practiced to make them more tractable at work. The use of Cattle as commodities has been a point of philosophical contention throughout history, particularly regarding the raising of animals for food. Such issues are compounded by modern concerns about the ethics of industrial factory farming and the contribution of commercial meat production to global warming. (See also Livestock Farming:- Cattle; Vegetarianism.) All modern domestic cattle are believed to belong to the Species Bos Taurus (European breeds such as Shorthorn and Jersey) or Bos Indicus (Zebu breeds such as Brahman) or to be crosses of these two (such as Santa Gertrudis). Breeds as they are known today did not always exist, and many are of recent origin. The definition of a breed is difficult and inexplicit, although the term is commonly used and, in practice, well understood. It may be used generally to connote animals that have been selectively bred for a long time so as to possess distinctive identity in colour, size, conformation, and function, and these or other distinguishing characteristics are perpetuated in their progeny. Breeds have been established by generations of breeders aiming at the attainment and preservation of a particular type with its identifying characteristics. This is accomplished by working on the principle of 'like begets like'. It is only in relatively recent times that the science of genetics, and particularly population genetics, has contributed to breeding. (See also Animal Breeding.) There are many old established breeds in continental Europe – for example, the Charolais and Normande of France, the Holstein-Friesian of the Netherlands, and many others – but British breeds are of particular interest because of their influence in building up the vast herds that supply so much beef and dairy in other countries around the world. / Крупный Рогатый Скот (КРС), домашние Парнокопытные Жвачные Животные Семейства Полорогих. К ним относятся Буйволы, Яки и все домашние породы крупного рогатого скота, принадлежащие к Роду Настоящих Быков (Bos). Домашний Крупный Рогатый Скот (Bos Taurus) произошёл от Дикого Быка Тура (Bos Primigenius), который за несколько тысячелетий до Нашей Эры был распространён на всей территории Европы, Азии и Африки. Последние его представители исчезли в начале XVII века. Одомашнивание Туров началось около 8 000 лет назад, сначала в Индии, затем в Передней Азии, Средиземноморье, Средней Европе. По краниологическим признакам домашний Крупный Рогатый Скот делят на четыре основные Подвида:- (i) Европейский Скот степных и равнинных зон – Длиннорогий (Bos Taurus Primigenius), (ii) Европейский Скот горных и лесных зон – Короткорогий (Bos Taurus Brachyceros), (iii) Центрально-Азиатский Скот (Bos Taurus Turanomongolicus) и (iv) Южно-Азиатский и Северо-Африканский Горбатый Скот – Зебу (Bos Taurus Indicus). Продолжительность жизни коров около 20 лет, редко до 35 лет; быков 15–20 лет. Срок использования молочных коров 12–13 лет (к этому времени стираются зубы и продуктивность снижается). На мясо Крупный Рогатый Скот целесообразно забивать после откорма или нагула, в возрасте 1.5–2 лет. Племенных животных используют для воспроизводства стада 5–10 лет. Рост животных продолжается до 5 лет, у некоторых позднеспелых пород до 6–7 лет. Половая зрелость наступает у тёлок в 7–9 месяцев (мес), у быков в 6–8 мес. В случку тёлок пускают в 18–22 мес, бычков в 14–18 мес. Продолжительность сервис-периода (от отёла до первой охоты) около 3 недель. Стельность продолжается в среднем 285 суток. Коровы, как правило, одноплодны, двойни бывают редко (около 2%); встречаются случаи рождения одновременно 6–7 телят. Двойни чаще разнояйцевые (однополые и разнополые). Большинство тёлок из разнополых двоен не способны к воспроизводству (фримартинизм). Масса телят при рождении в зависимости от пород 18–45 килограммов (кг), иногда до 60 кг, масса бычков на 1–3 кг больше. Масса взрослых коров 200–600 кг, наивысшая более 1 000 кг; быков 300–900 кг, наивысшая 1 600 кг. Продуктивность скота определяется породными особенностями животных и условиями их кормления и содержания. Средние удои коров молочных пород, записанных в племенные книги, 3 500–4 000 кг, жирность молока 3.6–4%. В лучших хозяйствах удои около 6 000 кг. Рекордные удои за лактацию около 20 000 кг молока (Голландская порода). Максимальный суточный удой 82.2 кг (корова Ярославской породы). Наивысший пожизненный удой 120 247 кг молока (корова Костромской породы за 13 лактаций). Удои коров мясных пород за лактацию около 1 000 кг молока. Лактация у коров продолжается 280–320 суток, сухостой (время от запуска до отёла) 1.5–2 мес. Максимальные удои у скороспелых пород – в четвёртую лактацию, у позднеспелых – в пятую–шестую, иногда в седьмую. Молоко Крупного Рогатого Скота – ценный продукт питания людей и сырьё для пищевой промышленности. Цельное молоко и отходы его переработки используются также в кормлении молодняка сельскохозяйственных животных. Мясная продуктивность КРС выше у скота специализированных мясных пород. По сравнению с молочным мясной скот быстрее откармливается, даёт больший убойный выход и лучшее по качеству мясо. При откорме жир откладывается не только на внутренних органах и поверх туши, но и внутри мышечной ткани в виде тонких прослоек ('мраморное' мясо). Особенно ценно мясо откормленного молодняка. К 1.5–2-летнему возрасту молодняк достигает массы 400–450 кг. Говядина и телятина имеют высокие пищевые качества, калорийны, легко перевариваются, обладают диетическими свойствами. При забое КРС, кроме мяса, получают шкуры, из которых выделывают различные сорта кож, а при переработке боенских отходов – мясокостную, костную и кровяную муку, эндокринные препараты, стеарин, клей, мыло и так далее. Быков и волов некоторых пород используют также в качестве тягловой силы. КРС отличается неприхотливостью и хорошей приспосабливаемостью к условиям содержания. Обладая объёмистым сложным желудком, КРС способен переваривать большое количество грубого растительного корма. Основные корма – зелёная пастбищная трава, сено, силос, корнеклубнеплоды, концентраты, отходы технических производств (жмыхи, шроты, жом, барда и другие), а также протеиновые, минеральные и витаминные подкормки. Нормируют кормление в зависимости от массы животных, их продуктивности и физиологического состояния, по уровню питания, переваримому протеину, минеральным веществам и витаминам. В стойловый период основу рациона КРС составляют грубые и сочные корма, в пастбищный – зелёные. Системы содержания КРС – привязная и беспривязная на глубокой подстилке или в боксах. В летний период в районах, обеспеченных пастбищами, применяют пастбищное содержание, при недостатке пастбищ – стойловое. В районах с обширными отдалёнными пастбищами применяют отгонную систему содержания. Разводят КРС во всех странах. Мировое поголовье его на конец 1970–71 составило 1 141 миллионов. Создано большое количество пород, приспособленных к различным климатическим зонам. Смотрите также Животноводство, Скотоводство и статьи по породам – Голландская черно-пёстрая порода, Джерсейская порода и другие. Быки:- (1) Крупные Жвачные Животные Семейства Полорогих Отряда Парнокопытных. Близки к Буйволам. Характеризуются тяжёлым, грузным туловищем с короткой шеей и короткими сильными ногами; передняя часть верхней губы лишена волос, и на ней расположено голое и влажное 'носовое зеркало'; хвост длинный, обычно с кисточкой удлинённых волос на конце; на нижней части шеи и груди кожа у многих Видов образует свисающую складку (подгрудок); у самок по 4 соска. Рога у Быков, в отличие от Буйволов, округлые и гладкие, имеются как у самцов, так и у самок (кроме некоторых комолых пород домашнего скота). Дикие Виды Быков встречаются в Европе, Азии и Северной Америке; многочисленные породы домашнего Крупного Рогатого Скота распространены повсеместно. Дикие Быки живут в тропических лесах, в лесостепи, населяют открытые степные пространства и пустынные нагорья от областей, лежащих ниже уровня моря, до высоты 5 000 метров (м). Стадные животные. Питаются разнообразной растительной пищей. Самки рождают по одному телёнку. Различают 4 Рода Быков:- (1) Настоящие Быки, (2) Яки, (3) Лобастые Быки и (4) Бизоны. Настоящие Быки (Bos) не имеют диких представителей. К этому Роду принадлежал крупный Дикий Бык – Тур (Bos Primigenius), ранее широко распространённый в Юго-Восточной Азии и Европе. Последний Тур был убит в Европе в 1627. Тур был одомашнен и явился прародителем Крупного Рогатого Скота (Серая Украинская, Ярославская, Холмогорская породы и другие). Яки (Poephagus) представлены единственным диким Видом – Яком (Тибет и смежные с ним области). В одомашненном состоянии встречается в горных районах Средней и Центральной Азии (в бывшем

Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) главным образом в Казахстане, Киргизии и Южной Сибири). Лобастые Быки (Bibos) включают 3 Вида Диких Быков из Южной Азии:- Гаур (Гаял – его одомашненная форма), Бантенг (домашняя форма Бантенга – так называемый Балийский Скот), Серый Бык, или Купрей (Bibos Sauveli), обитающий в лесах Камбоджи. Бизоны (Bison) включают 2 Диких Вида – Бизон и Зубр, которые не были одомашнены. (2) Самцы Крупного Рогатого Скота; смотрите также Бык. Бык или Бугай, самец Крупного Рогатого Скота, производитель. Бык выше коровы, с более массивным туловищем. Передняя часть туловища развита лучше, чем задняя, голова грубее, шея толще, грудь шире и глубже, плечи округлее. Живая масса быков молочных пород 750–850 килограммов (кг), мясных – 700–800 кг. Половая зрелость наступает в 6–8 месяцев (мес). В случку пускают (в зависимости от условий выращивания) быков скороспелых пород в 14–16 мес, позднеспелых – в 16–18 мес. На племя отбирают лучших быков. Учитывают породность, происхождение, экстерьер, конституцию, состояние здоровья, выраженность пола, половую активность, качество потомства. Срок использования в хозяйстве 6–8 лет, некоторые быки сохраняют потенцию до 12–14 лет. Нагрузка на одного быка при вольной случке 50–70 коров, при ручной – 150–200, при искусственном осеменении спермой одного быка осеменяют 1 000–3 000, а спермой лучших быков – 5 000 и более коров. Быков, дающих семя плохого качества, к случке не допускают. Роль производителя в совершенствовании стада велика, поэтому для быков-производителей создают наилучшие условия кормления и содержания. Рацион должен полностью обеспечивать потребность в протеине, минеральных веществах, витаминах. На 100 кг массы быкам дают в сутки:- сена 1–1.5 кг, корнеплодов 1–1.5 кг, силоса 0.8–1 кг; смеси концентратов 2–5 кг на голову в сутки. При повышенной нагрузке дополнительно включают корма животного происхождения и витамины. Содержат летом на пастбище (в лагерях), зимой в коровниках, в специальных стойлах. Обязательно выпускают на прогулки (на 2–3 часа в сутки) или используют на лёгких работах. Не пригодных на племя кастрируют, откармливают на мясо или используют в упряжи (смотрите также Вол). Вол, кастрированный самец Крупного Рогатого Скота в возрасте старше 2 лет (до 2 лет – Волик). Используется как мясное и рабочее животное. Кастрируют обычно бычков, неиспользуемых для племенных целей (выращиваемых на мясо – в возрасте 3–5, выращиваемых для рабочих целей – в возрасте 8–12 мес). Бычки-кастраты 1.5–2.5 лет хорошо нажировываются и достигают высокой упитанности при откорме. Убойный выход у волов мясных пород 60% и более. От волов получают тяжёлую подошвенную кожу. Работоспособность волов равна около 2/3 работоспособности Лошади. Корова, отелившаяся самка Крупного Рогатого Скота. Ни разу не отелившуюся стельную самку называют Нетелью. Коровы используются для воспроизводства стада Крупного Рогатого Скота и получения молочной и мясной продукции. Коровами иногда называют также самок некоторых других Крупных Парнокопытных Млекопитающих (Оленей, Лосей и других). Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

CATTLE FEEDER SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОТКОРМОЧНОМУ КРУПНОМУ РОГАТОМУ СКОТУ (СПРЭД ПО ОТКОРМОЧНОМУ КРУПНОРОГАТОМУ СКОТУ) – A Cattle Feeder Spread is a processing spread trade where feeder cattle (thin cows) futures are bought (long) and live cattle (fat cows) futures are sold (short) simultaneously. Cattle feeders use this hedging strategy to hedge the later purchase price of feeder cattle and the later sale price of live cattle. Cattle feeders purchase feeder cattle, fatten them and then sell them as live cattle ready to be slaughter.

CATUG = CATAMARAN TUG

CATV = COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION

CATWALK = УЗКИЙ ПРОХОД – Catwalk is a raised bridge running fore and aft from the midship. It affords safe passage over the pipelines and other deck obstructions. Also known as Walkway.

CAUDAD = КАУДАЛЬНО – Caudad:- towards the tail. / Под Каудально, от Латинского слова Cauda, означающее Хвост, понимается по направлению к хвостовому концу.

CAUDEX = КАУДЭКС (или СТВОЛ, или СТЕРЖЕНЬ) – Caudex is a swollen base to the stem and upper part of the root system used as a storage organ. / и верхняя часть корневой системы, используемый как запасающий орган. Внешне довольно сходен с коротким корневищем так называемый Каудекс. Это утолщённое подземное или отчасти надземное образование, лишённое листьев, формирующееся из коротких оснований побегов. В отличие от корневищ Каудекс не отмирает в своей нижней части, а переходит в многолетний корень. Очень обычны Каудексы среди многолетних травянистых Бобовых (Люцерны, Люпина, Солодки). Каудекс имеется у Одуванчика. Во многих случаях Каудексы – место отложения запасных питательных веществ. Нередко в области Каудекса происходит разделение материнского растения на несколько дочерних особей (явление партикуляции).

CAUDICIFORM = СТВОЛОБРАЗНОЕ – Caudiciform:- of plants with a caudex. / о растениях со стволом.

CAUGHT PIECE = ПРИХВАЧЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ – Caught Piece:- where a component part of garment has been caught in an unrelated operation. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или Дефект швейного производства.

CAUSA CAUSANS = КАУСА КАУСАНС (или ПРИЧИНА ПРИЧИН) – Causa Causans:- in Latin, cause that causes all things; Immediate cause. The initiating cause; the primary cause. The cause of a cause. A legal doctrine used in determining 'proximate cause'. The cause of a cause of loss. / В переводе с Латинского языка означает Причина Причин; Первопричина.

CAUSAL ORGANISM = ОРГАНИЗМ ВОЗБУДИТЕЛЬ – Causal Organism (Causal Agent) is an organism (bacterium, fungus, virus, nematode, or mycoplasma) or agent that causes a disease or disorder. / Организм Возбудитель или Агент Возбудитель – организм (бактерия, гриб, вирус, нематода или микоплазма) или агент, который вызывает болезнь или расстройство.

CAUSA PROXIMA = КАУСА ПРОКСИМА (или БЛИЖАЙШАЯ ПРИЧИНА) – Causa Proxima:- in Latin, immediate cause. Proximate Cause. The full term is 'Causa Proxima non Remota Spectatur'. / В переводе с Латинского языка означает Ближайшая Причина. Полное выражение переводится как 'Принимается Во Внимание Ближайшая Причина, А Не Отдалённая' ('Causa Proxima non Remota Spectatur').

CAUSE OF LOSS = ПРИЧИНА УЩЕРБА – Cause Of Loss:- under the latest commercial property forms, this term replaces the earlier term Perils insured against.

CAUSTIC = КАУСТИК – Caustic is a highly alkaline substance such as sodium hydroxide. Caustic:- referring to a chemical that will 'burn' skin; may be acid or alkali; in dyeing, caustic is also often used as an abbreviation for Caustic Soda (sodium hydroxide). See also Caustic Soda. / Щёлочь (Alkali). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Под Каустиком или Каустической Содой или Гидроксидом Натрия (NaOH) понимается бесцветная кристаллическая масса плотностью 2 130 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 320 °C, растворимость в воде 52.2% (при 20 °C). Сильное основание, на животную ткань действует разрушающе; особо опасно попадание капель гидроксида натрия в глаза. Получают NaOH электролизом растворов NaCl; одновременно образуется хлор. Гидроксид натрия

применяется в химической, текстильной, мыловаренной и многих других отраслях промышленности. Под Каустиком, от Греческого слова Kaustikós, означающее Жгучий, понимается техническое название едких щёлочей:- гидроокиси натрия NaOH и гидроокиси калия KOH.

CAUSTIC SODA = КАУСТИЧЕСКАЯ СОДА (или ЕДКИЙ НАТР, или БАРАБАННАЯ ЩЁЛОЧЬ, или СОДОВЫЙ КАМЕНЬ) – Caustic Soda, NaOH, is the common name for sodium hydroxide. See also Caustic, and Sodium Hydroxide.

CAVALRY TWILL = КАВАЛЕРИЙСКАЯ САРЖА (или РЕЙТУЗНАЯ ДИАГОНАЛЬ) – Cavalry Twill:- a pronounced, raised cord on a 63-degree twill weave characterizes this rugged cloth usually made from wool or wool blend yarns. Cavalry Twill is a strong cotton, wool, or worsted fabric constructed in double twill, used for apparel. Also called Tricotine. Cavalry Twill is a sturdy twill-weave fabric with a pronounced diagonal cord. It is used for sportswear, uniforms, and riding habits. Cavalry Twill is 100% pure new wool and heavy in weight, a traditional British twill fabric, used for garments. Cavalry Twill:- woolen or worsted. 63 twill weave; right hand twill. Pronounced narrow and wide wale, in groups of 2. Strong rugged cloth. Quite elastic. Similar to US elastique but elastique is smoother in rib, feel and effect, – (made of worsted yarn and a firmer weave). Also resembles tricotine but tricotine is much finer with a double diagonal. / Именуется также как Костюмное Трико (Tricotine), производимое из тонкой гребенной шерсти.

CAVITATION = КАВИТАЦИЯ – Cavitation is a formation of an air or vapor pocket (or bubble) due to lowering of pressure in a liquid, often as a result of a solid body, such as a propeller or piston, moving through the liquid; also, the pitting or wearing away of a solid surface as a result of the violent collapse of a vapor bubble. Cavitation can occur in a hydraulic system as a result of low fluid levels that draw air into the fluid, producing tiny bubbles that expand followed by rapid implosion, causing metal erosion and eventual pump destruction. The term Cavitation has been used to describe a breaking of the water column and entry of air into the plant's vascular tissue just below the developing fruiting structure. Some have argued that water entering the young developing boll is actively transported through the phloem rather than the xylem and that it is impossible for the water column in the xylem to break and cause the condition. / или изнашивание . Под Кавитацией, от Латинского слова Cavitas, означающее Пустота, понимается нарушение сплошности внутри жидкости, то есть образование в капельной жидкости полостей, заполненных газом, паром или их смесью (так называемая кавитация пузырьков, или каверн). Кавитация возникает в результате местного уменьшения давления ниже критического значения (для реальной жидкости оно приблизительно равно давлению насыщенного пара этой жидкости при данной температуре). Если понижение давления происходит вследствие местного повышения скорости в напорном потоке капельной жидкости, то кавитацию называют гидродинамической; в случае же повышения давления вследствие прохождения в жидкости акустических волн – акустической. Кавитация неблагоприятно отражается на работе гибротурбин, насосов, гребных винтов (вибрация, снижение коэффициента полезного действия (КПД), разрушение рабочих органов). Акустическая кавитация лежит в основе большинства практических применений ультразвука. Термин Кавитация относится к образованию в жидкости полостей (кавитационных пузырьков, или каверн), заполненных газом, паром или их смесью. Кавитация возникает в результате местного понижения давления в жидкости, которое может происходить либо при увеличении её скорости (гидродинамическая кавитация), либо при прохождении акустической волны большой интенсивности во время полупериода разрежения (акустическая кавитация). Перемещаясь с потоком в область с более высоким давлением или во время полупериода сжатия, кавитационный пузырёк захлопывается, излучая при этом ударную волну. Кавитация разрушает поверхность гребных винтов, гидротурбин, акустических излучателей и других устройств и деталей. Под Кавитацией, образование в капельной жидкости полостей, заполненных газом, паром или их смесью (так называемых Кавитационных Пузырьков, или Каверн). Кавитационные пузырьки образуются в тех местах, где давление в жидкости становится ниже некоторого критического значения $p_{кр}$ (в реальной жидкости $p_{кр}$ приблизительно равно давлению насыщенного пара этой жидкости при данной температуре). Если понижение давления происходит вследствие больших местных скоростей в потоке движущейся капельной жидкости, то кавитацию называют Гидродинамической Кавитацией, а если вследствие прохождения акустических волн – Акустической Кавитацией. Гидродинамическая Кавитация:- поскольку в реальной жидкости всегда присутствуют мельчайшие пузырьки газа или пара, то, двигаясь с потоком и попадая в область давления $p < pкр$, они теряют устойчивость и приобретают способность к неограниченному росту. После перехода в зону повышенного давления и исчерпания кинетической энергии расширяющейся жидкости рост пузырька прекращается и он начинает сокращаться. Если пузырёк содержит достаточно много газа, то по достижении им минимального радиуса он восстанавливается и совершает нескольких циклов затухающих колебаний, а если газа мало, то пузырёк захлопывается полностью в первом периоде жизни. Таким образом, вблизи обтекаемого тела (например, в трубе с местным сужением) создаётся довольно чётко ограниченная 'Кавитационная Зона', заполненная движущимися пузырьками. Сокращение кавитационного пузырька происходит с большой скоростью и сопровождается звуковым импульсом (своего рода гидравлическим ударом) тем более сильным, чем меньше газа содержит пузырёк. Если степень развития кавитации такова, что в случайные моменты времени возникает и захлопывается множество пузырьков, то явление сопровождается сильным шумом со сплошным спектром от нескольких сотен Герц (Гц) до сотен и тысяч килоГерц (кГц). Если кавитационная каверна замыкается вблизи от обтекаемого тела, то многократно повторяющиеся удары приводят к разрушению (к так называемой Кавитационной Эрозии) поверхности обтекаемого тела (лопастей гидротурбин, гребных винтов кораблей и других гидротехнических устройств. Если бы жидкость была идеально однородной, а поверхность твёрдого тела, с которым она граничит, идеально смачиваемой, то разрыв происходил бы при давлении, значительно более низком, чем давление насыщенного пара жидкости. Прочность на разрыв воды, вычисленная при учёте тепловых флуктуаций, равна 150 МН/м^2 (1 500 кг/см^2). Реальные жидкости менее прочны. Максимальное растяжение тщательно очищенной воды, достигнутое при растяжении воды при 10 °C, составляет 28 МН/м^2 (280 кг/см^2). Обычно же разрыв возникает при давлениях, лишь немного меньших давления насыщенного пара. Низкая прочность реальных жидкостей связана с наличием в них так называемых Кавитационных Зародышей:- плохо смачиваемых участков твёрдого тела, твёрдых частиц с трещинами, заполненными газом, микроскопических газовых пузырьков, предохраняемых от растворения мономолекулярными органическими оболочками, ионных образований, возникающих под действием космических лучей. При данной форме обтекаемого тела кавитация возникает при некотором, вполне определённом для данной точки потока, значении безразмерного параметра:- $X = 2 ((p – p_н) / (pv_∞^2))$, где p – гидростатическое давление набегающего потока, $p_н$ – давление насыщенного пара, r – плотность жидкости, $v_∞$ – скорость жидкости на достаточном отдалении от тела. Этот параметр называют 'Числом Кавитации', служит одним из критериев подобия при моделировании гидродинамических течений. Увеличение скорости потока после начала кавитации вызывает быстрое возрастание числа кавитационных пузырьков, вслед за чем происходит их объединение в общую кавитационную каверну, затем течение переходит в струйное (смотрите Струя). При этом течение сохраняет нестационарный характер только в области замыкания каверны. Особенно быстро струйное течение организуется в случае плохо обтекаемых тел. Если внутрь каверны, через тело, около которого возникает кавитация, подвести атмосферный воздух или иной газ, то размеры каверны увеличиваются. При этом установится течение, которое будет соответствовать числу кавитации, образованному уже не по насыщающему давлению водяного пара $p_н$, а по давлению газа внутри каверны $p_к$, то есть:- $X = 2 ((p_∞ – p_н) / (pv_∞^2))$. Всплывание такой кавитационной каверны будет определяться так называемым Числом Фруда:- $Fr = v_∞^2 / gd$, где g – ускорение силы тяжести, а d – некоторый характерный линейный размер. Так

как $p_к$ может быть много больше $p_н$, то в таких условиях возможно при малых скоростях набегающего потока получать течения, соответствующие очень низким значениям с, то есть глубоким степеням развития кавитации. Так, при движении тела в воде со скоростью 6–10 метров в секунду (м/сек) можно получить его обтекание, соответствующее скоростям до 100 м/сек. Кавитационные течения, получающиеся в результате подвода газа внутрь каверны, называют Искусственной Кавитацией. Гидродинамическая кавитация может сопровождаться рядом физико-химических эффектов, например, искрообразованием и люминесценцией. В ряде работ обнаружено влияние электрического тока и магнитного поля на кавитацию, возникающую при обтекании цилиндра в гидродинамической трубе. Исследование кавитации и борьба с ней имеют большое значение, так как кавитация оказывает вредное влияние на работу гидротурбин, жидкостных насосов, гребных винтов кораблей, подводных звукоизлучателей, жидкостных систем высотных самолётов и так далее, снижает коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) и приводит к разрушениям. Кавитация может быть уменьшена при увеличении гидростатического давления, например, помещением устройства на достаточной глубине по отношению к свободной поверхности жидкости, а также подбором соответствующих форм элементов конструкции, при которых вредное влияние кавитации уменьшается. Для уменьшения эрозии лопасти рабочих колёс изготавливают из нержавеющих сталей и шлифуют. Экспериментальные исследования кавитации производятся в так называемых Кавитационных Трубах, представляющих собой обычные гидродинамические трубы, оборудованные системой регулирования статического давления. Акустическая Кавитация:- при излучении в жидкость звука с амплитудой звукового давления, превосходящей некоторую пороговую величину, во время полупериодов разрежения возникают кавитационные пузырьки на так называемых Кавитационных Зародышах, которыми чаще всего являются газовые включения, содержащиеся в жидкости и на колеблющейся поверхности акустического излучателя. Поэтому кавитационный порог повышается по мере снижения содержания газа в жидкости, при увеличении гидростатического давления, после обжатия жидкости высоким (порядка 10^3 кгс/см^2 @ 10^2 МН/м^2) гидростатическим давлением и при охлаждении жидкости, а кроме того, при увеличении частоты звука и при сокращении продолжительности озвучивания. Порог выше для бегущей, чем для стоячей волны. Пузырьки захлопываются во время полупериодов сжатия, создавая кратковременные (порядка 10–6 сек) импульсы давления (до 10^3 МН/м^2 @ 10^4 кгс/см^2 и более), способные разрушить даже весьма прочные материалы. Такое разрушение наблюдается на поверхности мощных акустических излучателей, работающих в жидкости. Давление при захлопывании кавитационных пузырьков повышается при снижении частоты звука и при повышении гидростатического давления; оно выше в жидкостях с малым давлением насыщенного пара. Захлопывание пузырьков сопровождается адиабатическим нагревом газа в пузырьках до температуры порядка 10^4 °С, чем, по-видимому, и вызывается свечение пузырьков при кавитации (так называемая Звуколюминесценция). Кавитация сопровождается ионизацией газа в пузырьках. Кавитационные пузырьки группируются, образуя кавитационную область сложной и изменчивой формы. Интенсивность кавитации удобно оценивать по разрушению тонкой алюминиевой фольги, в которой кавитирующие пузырьки пробивают отверстия. По количеству и расположению этих отверстий, возникающих за определённое время, можно судить об интенсивности кавитации и конфигурации кавитационной области. Если жидкость насыщена газом, то газ диффундирует в пузырьки и полного захлопывания их не происходит. Всплывая, такие пузырьки уносят газ и уменьшают содержание газа в жидкости. Интенсивные колебания газонаполненных пузырьков как в свободной жидкости, так и вблизи поверхности твёрдых тел создают микропотоки жидкости. Появление кавитации ограничивает возможность дальнейшего повышения интенсивности звука, излучаемого в жидкость, вследствие уменьшения её волнового сопротивления и соответствующего снижения нагрузки на излучатель (смотрите Акустический Импеданс). Акустическая кавитация и связанные с ней физические явления вызывают ряд эффектов. Часть из них, например, разрушение и диспергирование твёрдых тел, эмульгирование жидкостей, очистка поверхностей, деталей, обязана своим происхождением ударам при захлопывании пузырьков и микропотокам вблизи них. Другие эффекты (например, инициирование и ускорение химических реакций) связаны с ионизацией газа в пузырьках. Благодаря этим эффектам акустическая кавитация всё шире используется для создания новых и совершенствования известных технологических процессов. Большое число практических применений ультразвука основано на эффекте кавитации. Акустическая кавитация имеет большое значение в биологии и медицине. Импульсы давления, возникающие в кавитационных пузырьках, обусловливают мгновенные разрывы микроорганизмов и простейших, находящихся в водной среде, подвергаемой действию ультразвука. Кавитацию используют для выделения из животных и растительных клеток ферментов, гормонов и других биологически активных веществ.

CAVITATION EROSION = КАВИТАЦИОННАЯ ЭРОЗИЯ – Cavitation Erosion is a material-damaging process which occurs as a result of vaporous cavitation. ‘Cavitation’ refers to the occurrence or formation of gas- or vapor-filled pockets in flowing liquids due to the hydrodynamic generation of low pressure (below atmospheric pressure). This damage results from the hammering action when cavitation bubbles implode in the flow stream. Ultra-high pressures caused by the collapse of the vapor bubbles produce deformation, material failure and, finally, erosion of the surfaces.

CAVITOMA = КАВИТОМА – Cavitoma is a term coined in the 1950’s to describe microbial damage to cotton fiber or the breakdown of the cellulose in fiber by micro-organisms. This damaging microbial activity starts in the field when lint in mature open bolls is exposed to wet weather and may continue while the seed cotton is in the module and when the lint is stored in the bale. Symptoms of fiber damage include elevated pH, reduced length and strength and reduced affinity for dyes. When harvest is delayed by rain it is important to keep module and bale moisture contents to a minimum. Microbial damage to fibers can be observed microscopically after placing fibers in 10% Potassium hydroxide. Unaffected fibers are cylindrical while affected fibers are distorted, swollen and obviously damaged. / Сродство (Affinity). уменьшенная длина и прочность и уменьшенное сходство для .

CAVITY = ПОЛОСТЬ (или РАКОВИНА, или ЛОЖБИНА, или ГНЕЗДО) – Cavity is the space inside a mold in which a resin or molding compound is poured or injected.

CAX = CANADIAN CENT

CAZRI = CENTRAL ARID ZONE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CB = COTTON BOARD

CBA = COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

CBD = CASH BEFORE DELIVERY

CBD = CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CBFT = CUBIC FEET

CBM = CUBIC METER

CBO = COLLATERALIZED BOND OBLIGATION

CBOE®, INC. = CHICAGO BOARD OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED

CBOE® NASDAQ® VOLATILITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ НА СИБО® ОТ НЭЗДЭК® – The CBOE® NASDAQ® Volatility Index is an index representing the implied volatility of a hypothetical 30-day option that is at the money, derived from a basket of put and call options. A volatility index on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, known by its ticker symbol VXN. The VXN is a measure of implied volatility for the Nasdaq 100 (NDX). The VXN is calculated using the same methodology as the VIX (the ticker symbol for the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) Volatility Index). The VXN represents the implied volatility of a hypothetical 30-day option that is at the money. / СИБО® (CBOE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Индекс по Лихорадочности на СИБО® (сокращение для Биржи Опционов при Чикагской Палате) от НЭЗДЭК® является индексом, представляющим подразумеваемую лихорадочность бесприбыльного 30-дневного гипотетического опциона, являющегося производным из корзины опционов на продажу и покупку.

CBOT® = CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CBSO = CENTRAL BALANCE SHEET DATA OFFICES

CBT = CBOT®

CBT = COMPUTER–BASED TERMINAL

CBU = CAPACITIVE BRIDGE UNIT

CC = CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CC = CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT

CC = COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

CC = COMBINED CYCLE

cc = ccm = CUBIC CENTIMETER

CCA = CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE

CCAA = COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT

CCAB = CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTING BODIES

CCB = CONSEJO CONSULTIVO DE BIOSEGURIDAD

CCBM = CORRESPONDENT CENTRAL BANKING MODEL

CCC = THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

CCC INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ ККС – In the United States, CCC Inventory is the quantity of a commodity owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at any specified time. For example, 8 610 bales of upland cotton were in the CCC inventory (owned by CCC) on 1989-June-01. See also Commodity Credit Corporation. Inventory Operations:- CCC is authorized to transport, store, process, and dispose of various agricultural commodities and their products. CCC provides storage adequate to fulfill its program needs by contracting with commercial warehouses to store agricultural commodities in county and terminal locations. In carrying out support programs, CCC acquires its inventory in two principal ways:- (1) Collateral Acquisition:- if a producer does not redeem the commodity by loan repayment time, CCC takes title and possession of the commodity that was pledged as collateral for the nonrecourse marketing assistance loan. Nonrecourse loans are defined as loans for which producers have the option of either repaying the principal and interest or forfeiting (delivering) the collateral (the commodity) to CCC in full settlement of the loan. Settlement of the loan is then based on the loan rate and the associated quantity and quality of the commodity involved. In lieu of securing a loan from CCC, a producer may be eligible for a loan deficiency payment (LDP). Market loan repayment and LDP provisions are intended to prevent delivery of loan collateral to CCC. These provisions considerably reduce the Federal government's acquisition of stocks that might otherwise occur, which could make US-produced commodities less competitive in world markets. (2) Purchases:- support for milk and milk products is carried out through purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk from processors and handlers. There are no CCC support programs for processed products, other than dairy products, and sugar – raw cane sugar and refined beet sugar. Many commodities, such as wheat, corn, and oats are stored in raw, bulk form by CCC and require considerable processing before they can be used for food. Commodities and products acquired through direct purchases either go immediately into available outlets or are placed in CCC's inventory. CCC is authorized to contract for the use of privately owned facilities in carrying out its activities. CCC has no authority to acquire personal property except for ADP equipment. It may rent or lease office space necessary for its business. CCC is prohibited from acquiring real property, or any interest in property, except for the purpose of protecting its financial interests and for providing adequate storage to carry out its programs. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, количество сырья, владеемого Корпорацией по Кредитам на Сырьё (ККС) в любое указываемое время. Например, 8 610 кип средневолокнистого хлопка находились в инвентаре ККС (принадлежали ККС) на 01 Июня 1989. Смотрите также Корпорация по Кредитам на Сырьё (Commodity Credit Corporation).

CCF = CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND

CCGT = COMBINED–CYCLE GAS TURBINE

CCH = COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE

CCI = COMMODITY CHANNEL INDEX

CCI = COTTON COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL

CCIC = CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CCL = COMMERCE CONTROL LIST

CCL = COMMODITY CONTROL LIST

CCM = CAPACITY CREDIT MARKET

CCNSO = COUNTRY–CODE NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION

CCOD = CURRENT CONTENTS ON DISKETTE

C CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ (ТИПА) СИ. – C Corporation:- regular corporations are sometimes called C Corporations or C-Corps to distinguish the regular corporation from a newer counterpart, the Subchapter S Corporation, or S-Corps. Regular corporations are completely separate entities. They have their own tax identification number, and they file their own tax returns. If a corporation has a loss, that loss carries forward to offset next year's profits. Corporations can have several years of losses, and the accumulated losses carry forward to offset future profits. Entrepreneurs can realize significant tax benefits by forming a corporation. Let's say Mary, a freelance writer, has a loss in year 1 of USD10 000, followed by a loss in year 2 of USD5 000. In year 3, Mary's company makes a profit of USD50 000. The accumulated losses will reduce that profit to only USD35 000. Mary cannot deduct these business losses on her personal tax return. The losses are retained by the company, and are used to offset future profits. See also S Corporation. C Corporation is a legal structure that businesses can choose to organize themselves under in order to limit their owners' legal and financial liabilities. C corporations are legally considered separate entities from their owners. In a C corporation, income is taxed at the corporate level and is taxed again when it is distributed to owners. C corporations are an alternative to S corporations, where profits pass through to owners and are only taxed at the individual level, and limited liability companies, which provide the legal protections of corporations but are taxed like sole proprietorships. While the double taxation of C corporations is a drawback, the ability to reinvest profits in the company at a lower corporate tax rate is an advantage. Most corporations are C corporations. When a small business incorporates, it is automatically a C Corporation, also called a Regular Corporation. The most basic characteristic of the corporation is that it is legally viewed as an individual entity, separate from its owners, who are now shareholders. This means that when the corporation is sued, shareholders are only liable to the extent of their investments in the corporation. Their personal assets are not on the line, as they would be if the business was a partnership or sole proprietorship. Any debts that the corporation may acquire are also viewed as the corporation's responsibility. In other words, once the business is incorporated, shareholders are protected by the corporate veil, or limited liability. Because the corporation is a separate entity, it is viewed as an individual taxpayer by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). As a result, corporations are subject to double taxation, which means that the profits are taxed once on the corporate level and a second time when they are distributed as dividends to the shareholders. If a business is eligible, it may elect S corporation status upon incorporating to avoid this negative characteristic of C corporations. Advantages:- (i) Limited Liability:- most small businesses that consider incorporating do so for the limited liability that corporate status affords. The greatest fear of the sole proprietor or partner – that his or her life's savings could be jeopardized by a law suit against his or her business or by sudden overwhelming debts – disappears once the business becomes a corporation. Although the shareholders are liable up to the amount they have invested in the corporation, their personal assets cannot be touched. Rather than purchase expensive liability insurance, then, many small business owners choose to incorporate to protect themselves. (ii) Raising Capital:- it can be much easier for a corporation to raise capital than it is for a partnership or sole proprietorship, because the corporation has stocks to sell. Investors can be lured with the prospect of dividends if the corporation makes a profit, avoiding the necessity of taking out loans and paying high interest rates in order to secure capital. However, from a banker's perspective, a newly formed corporation is a more risky loan applicant than an individual with a home and other assets. (iii) Attracting Top-Notch Employees:- corporations may find it easier to attract the best employees, who may be lured by stock options and fringe benefits. (iv) Fringe Benefits:- one advantage C corporations have over unincorporated businesses and S corporations is that they may deduct fringe benefits (such as group term life insurance, health and disability insurance, death benefits payments to USD5 000, and employee medical expenses not paid by insurance) from their taxes as a business expense. In addition, shareholder-employees are exempt from paying taxes on the fringe benefits they receive. To be eligible for this tax break the corporation must not design a plan that benefits only the shareholders/owners. A good portion of the employees (usually 70 percent) must also be able to take advantage of the benefits. For many small businesses, providing fringe benefits for all employees is too expensive, so in these cases the tax break is not a particular advantage. (v) Continuance of Existence:- transfer of stock or death of an owner does not alter the corporation, which exists perpetually, regardless of owners, until it is dissolved. While this is usually considered an advantage, Fred Steingold argues in The Legal Guide for Starting and Running a Small Business that, in reality, 'You don't need to incorporate to ensure that your business will continue after your death. A sole proprietor can use a living trust or will to transfer the business to heirs. Partners frequently have insurance-funded buy-sell agreements that allow the remaining partners to continue the business'. Disadvantages:- (i) Double Taxation:- after they deduct all business expenses, such as salaries, fringe benefits, and interest payments, C corporations pay a tax on their profits at the corporate level. If any of those profits are then distributed as dividends to the shareholders, those individuals must also pay a tax on the money when they file their personal tax returns. For companies that expect to reinvest much of the profits back into the business, double taxation may not affect them enough to be a serious drawback. In the case of the small business, most if not all of the company's profits are used to pay salaries and fringe benefits, which are deductible, and double taxation may be avoided because no money is left over for distributing dividends. (ii) Bureaucracy and Expense:- corporations are governed by state and federal statutes. In order to abide by all of the sometimes complex regulations related to C corporations, it is often necessary to hire lawyers and accountants to assist with tax preparation. Regular stockholder and board of directors meetings must be held and detailed minutes of those meetings must be kept. All of the actions taken by a corporation are to be approved by its directors and this necessity can reduce a company's ability to take quick action on pressing matters. Another difference between a sole proprietor and a C Corporation that imposes a bureaucratic burden arises if and when a corporation wishes to bring a case in small claims court. The corporation is required to be represented by a lawyer, whereas sole proprietors or partners can represent themselves. In addition, if the corporation does interstate business, it is subject to taxes in other states. (iii) Rules Governing Dividend Distribution:- a corporation's profits are divided on the basis of stockholdings, whereas a partnership may divide its profits on the basis of capital investment or employment in the firm. In other words, if a stockholder owns 10 percent of the corporation's stock, she may only receive 10 percent of the profits. However, if that same person was a partner in an unincorporated firm to which she had contributed 10 percent of the company's capital, she might be eligible to receive more than 10 percent of the business's profits if such an agreement had been made with the other partners. Strict rules, though, govern the way corporations divide their profits, even to the point, in some states, of determining how much can be distributed in dividends. Usually, all past operations must be paid for before a dividend can be declared by the corporation's directors. If this is not done, and the corporation's financial stability is put in jeopardy by the payment of dividends, the directors can, in most states, be held personally liable to creditors. Structure of a Corporation:- in small businesses, the owners often hold more than one or all of the following positions, which are required of all corporations:- (i) Shareholders:- they own the company's stock and are responsible for electing the directors, amending the bylaws and articles of incorporation, and approving major actions taken by the corporation like mergers and the sale of corporate assets. They alone are allowed to dissolve the corporation. (ii) Directors:- they manage the corporation and are responsible for issuing stock, electing officers, and making the corporation's major decisions. (iii) Officers:- the corporation must have a president, secretary, and treasurer. These officers are responsible for making the day-to-day decisions that govern the corporation's operation. (iv) Employees:- they receive a salary in return for their work for the corporation. Financing a Corporation:- financing the operations of a corporation may involve selling stock (equity financing), taking out loans (debt financing), or reinvesting profits for growth. (i) Equity:- this is cash, property, or services exchanged for stock in the company. Generally, each stock is equivalent to one dollar of investment. If the small business owner is planning to exchange property to the corporation for stock, then a tax advisor should be consulted; if the property has appreciated, taxes may be due on the exchange. (ii) Debt:- this is money lent by

banks or shareholders. In the former case, a personal guarantee by the corporation's principals is usually required, which makes an exception to the limited liability rule. The owner of a corporation who personally guarantees a loan is also personally responsible for paying it back if the corporation goes under. Many corporations have preferred to fund the corporation with shareholder money in exchange for promissory notes because unlike dividends, the repayment of debts is not taxable. The Internal Revenue Service monitors such debt closely, though, to make sure it is not excessive and that adequate interest is paid. It should be noted that the interest accrued on money borrowed is taxable when paid to the lender. Paying C Corporation Taxes:- after the C corporation deducts all business expenses, such as salaries, fringe benefits, and interest payments, it pays a tax on its profits at the corporate level. Then dividends may be distributed to the shareholders who must pay a tax on the money when they file their personal tax returns. In the case of the small business, though, double taxation may not be a consideration, because most, if not all of the company's profits are reinvested in the business or go to pay salaries and fringe benefits, which are deductible, and no money is left over for distributing dividends. To avoid double taxation, corporations sometimes pay their shareholder-employees higher salaries instead of distributing income as dividends. The IRS, however, watches out for such tax avoidance measures and often audits corporations, claiming that executive salaries are not 'reasonable' compensation. To prevent this charge, then, the corporation should consider the duties performed, the experience and/or special abilities of the employee, and how much other corporations pay for similar positions before determining 'reasonable' compensation. A corporation should keep salaries somewhat consistent over time as fluctuating salaries – high salaries in high earning years and low salaries in lean years – will attract a review of salary payments by the Internal Revenue Service. A charge might be made, for example, that the high salary payments were in fact dividend payments. Running a Corporation:- once a small business has been incorporated, the day-today management of business affairs should not be that much different than it was beforehand. It is important, though, that the business is treated like a corporation. The courts have been known on occasion to overlook a business's corporate status and find the shareholders/owners liable because the business was run as if it were still a sole proprietorship or partnership. Simply filing the articles of incorporation does not guarantee limited liability. In order to maintain corporate status in the law's eyes, these guidelines should be followed:- (i) Act Like a Corporation Before doing business, stock certificates should be issued to all stockholders, and a corporate record book should be established to hold the articles of incorporation, records of stock holdings, the corporation's bylaws, and the minutes of board and shareholder meetings. In addition, such meetings should be held regularly (once a year is the minimum requirement). In this way, the corporation can record all important actions taken and show that such actions were approved by a vote. It is also important to treat the corporation like the separate entity it is by keeping personal and corporate accounts separate. Whereas a small business owner may have previously used one account to pay the company's accounts and personal expenses, as a corporate shareholder, he now needs to receive a regular salary from the corporation, deposit it in a separate account, and pay his personal expenses from that account. In all respects, the corporation and owner must be treated as distinct individuals. Fred Steingold advises, 'document all transactions as if you were strangers. If the corporation leases property to you, sign a lease'. In addition, the corporation's full name (which should indicate the company's corporate status through use of 'Inc.' or an equivalent) must be used on all correspondence, stationery, advertising, phone listings, and signs. (ii) Act Like a Corporate Officer When the corporation's owner signs her name to checks, contracts, or correspondence for the corporation, she must always indicate that she is the president to show that she is not acting on her own but as an agent of the corporation. (iii) Adequate Capital Investment and Insurance Coverage It is important to protect the corporation against failure due to debts and lawsuits. In other words, simply trying to protect the owners' assets by becoming a corporation and neglecting to fortify the business can be viewed as reason to disregard a business's corporate status in a lawsuit. Therefore, enough capital should be invested in the corporation to handle all business activities. Likewise, if business activities pose a risk to employees or customers and reasonably priced insurance is available to protect against such risks, such coverage should be secured. C Corporation refers to any corporation that, under United States federal income tax law, is taxed separately from its owners. A C corporation is distinguished from an S corporation, which generally is not taxed separately. Most major companies (and many smaller companies) are treated as C corporations for US federal income tax purposes.

CCP = CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY

CCPC = CANADIAN CONTROLLED PRIVATE COMPANY

CCRIA = COOPERATIVE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

CCS = CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

CD = CARRIED DOWN

CD = CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

CD = COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT

CD = COMPACT DISC

CD = CONTAINER DEPOT

CD = THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

CDAET = CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

CDAX® = COMPOSITE DAX®

CDD = COOLING DEGREE–DAYS

CDI'S = CHESS DEPOSITORY INTERESTS

CDM = CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

CDN = CANADIAN DEALING NETWORK

CDNA = COMPLEMENTARY ACID

cDNA = COMPLEMENTARY DNA

CDNX = THE CANADIAN VENTURE EXCHANGE

CDO = COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATION

CDPA = CERTIFIED DATA PROCESSING AUDITOR

CDR = CAPACITY DEFICIENCY RATE

CD–ROM = COMPACT DISK–READ ONLY MEMORY

CDS = CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY

CDS = CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP

CDSC = CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

CDTF = COST DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

CE = CONSUMPTION ENTRY

CE = CROSS–ECOSYSTEMS

CE = CROSS ECOSYSTEMS RESEARCH PROGRAM

CEA = COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

CEA = COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

CEA = COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

CEAR = CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING

CEASE–AND–DESIST ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ 'ПРЕКРАТИТЬ–И–ВОЗДЕРЖИВАТЬСЯ ВПРЕДЬ' – In the United States, Cease-And-Desist Order is an order issued after notice and opportunity for hearing, requiring a depository institution, a holding company or a depository institution official to terminate unlawful, unsafe or unsound banking practices. Cease-and-desist orders are issued by the appropriate federal regulatory agencies under the Financial Institutions Supervisory Act and can be enforced directly by the courts.

CEAT = COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND AGRO–INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

CEBS = CAPITAL EQUIPMENT BUDGET SYSTEM

CEBS = CERTIFIED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SPECIALIST

CEBS = COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN BANKING SUPERVISORS

CEC = CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY

CEC = COMMODITIES EXCHANGE CENTER

CEC = CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTER

CEC = THE COORDINATING EUROPEAN COUNCIL

CEDA = CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

CÉDANT = ЦЕДЕНТ – Cédant is the policyholder under a reinsurance contract. A syndicate or company that transfers a risk exposure under a reinsurance contract. See also Cedent. / Цедент – первоначальный кредитор по обязательству, осуществляющий уступку принадлежащего ему права другому лицу в порядке цессии. Цедент – лицо, переуступающее право на операции с чем-либо или на собственность.

CÉDANT'S LINE = ПРЕДЕЛ УДЕРЖАНИЯ ЦЕДЕНТА – Cédant's Line:- the retention under a surplus lines treaty.

CEDE = УСТУПАТЬ – Cede:- in reinsurance, when a company reinsures its liability with another, it 'cedes' business. To transfer a risk exposure under a reinsurance contract. / Передавать подверженность риску по контракту перестрахования.

CEDEGE = COMISIÓN DE ESTUDIOS PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA CUENCA DE RIO GUAYAS

CEDEL (SA) = СЭДЭЛЬ (ЭС.А.) – Centrale de Livraison de Valeurs Mobilières SA (CEDEL SA) An institution founded in 1970 by leading banks and financial institutions in Luxembourg for the custody, administration and settlement of bonds and shares, especially internationally traded issues. In January 2000, the company merged with Deutsche Börse Clearing AG to form Clearstream International, which today is a 100% subsidiary of Deutsche Börse AG. An international central securities depository founded in 1970 and headquartered in Luxembourg. Cedel was renamed Clearstream after a 1999 merger. CEDEL SA is a name of an international clearing system established in 1970 in Luxembourg for the settlement of securities transactions, especially Eurobond operations. Another international clearing house performing similar functions is Euroclear. CEDEL (Centrale de Livraison de Valuers Mobilieres) is a securities clearing company that was purchased by Deutsche Borse in 2002. It is now known as Clearstream. Centrale de Livraison de Valeurs Mobilières SA – international clearing system established in 1970 by leading banks and financial institutions in Luxembourg for the settlement of securities transactions. CEDEL merged with Deutsche Börse AG Clearing in 2000 to form Clearstream. See also Clearstream International. / Сантраль дё Ливрезон дё Валёр Мобильер Эс.А.. Юроклыэ (Euroclear). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) .

CEDENT = ЦЕДЕНТ – Cedent is a party to an insurance contract who passes financial obligation for certain potential losses to the insurer. In return for bearing a particular risk of loss, the cedent pays an insurance premium. The term cedent is most often used in the reinsurance industry, although the term could apply to any insured party. Insurance companies are regulated so that they may not write policies in excess of a certain percentage of their collateral. However, insurance companies do not have to hold collateral against policies that are reinsured. Most insurance companies employ some sort of reinsurance program in order to more efficiently manage their operations. Cedent is the ceding insurer or a reinsurer. A ceding insurer is an insurer that underwrites and issues an original, primary policy to an insured and contractually transfers (cedes) a portion of the risk to a reinsurer. A ceding reinsurer is a reinsurer that transfers (cedes) a portion of the underlying reinsurance to a retrocessionnaire. See also Ceding Company, and Reinsurer. / Под Цедентом, от Латинского слова Cedo, означающее Уступаю, понимается лицо, передающее принадлежащие ему по обязательству права другому лицу – цессионарию (приобретателю требования). Цедент:- (1) первоначальный кредитор по обязательству, осуществляющий уступку принадлежащего ему права другому лицу в порядке цессии. (2) Лицо, переуступающее право на операции с чем-либо или на собственность. Цессионарий – правопреемник, лицо, которому передаётся право на операции с чем-либо или на собственность. Цедент – страховщик проводящий вторичное размещение риска (перестрахование).

CEDIA = CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ARROCERAS = RICE RESEARCH CENTER

CEDING COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ЗА УСТУПКУ – In reinsurance, a Ceding Commission is the cedant's acquisition costs and overhead expenses, taxes, licenses and fees, plus a fee representing a share of expected profits – sometimes expressed as a percentage of the gross reinsurance premium.

CEDING COMPANY = УСТУПАЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Ceding Company is an insurance company that passes the part or all of its risks from its insurance policy portfolio to a reinsurance firm. Passing off risk in this manner allows the ceding company to hedge against undesired exposure to loss and frees up capital to use in writing new insurance contracts. The ceding company retains liability for the reinsured policies, so although claims should be reimbursed by the reinsurance firm, if the reinsurance company defaults, the ceding company may still have to make a payout on reinsured policy risks. Insurance is a highly regulated industry which requires insurance companies to write certain semi-standardized policies and maintain sufficient capital as collateral against losses. Insurance companies can use reinsurance to allow them more freedom in controlling their operations. For instance, in cases where the insurance company does not wish to carry the risk of certain losses in a standard policy, these risks can be reinsured away. An insurer can also use reinsurance to control the amount of capital it is required to hold as collateral. In reinsurance, a Ceding Company is the original or primary insurer; the insurance company which purchases reinsurance. Ceding Company is the insurer that cedes all or part of the insurance or reinsurance it has written to a reinsurer. See also Cedent, and Reinsurer. Ceding Company is the insurance company that transfers the insurance it has written to another insurance company.

CEDO = CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERSEAS

CEEAC = COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE

CEG = CANADIAN EXCHANGE GROUP

CEILING = ПОТОЛОК (или МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА) – Ceiling is the upper limit, particularly a borrowing limit imposed on a bank customer. Maximum price or quantity. Ceiling is a recognized high point in market prices. This may be a point the market does not expect the price to exceed, the highest price achieved before the market declines or a level set by a customer as a maximum price to be paid. / Максимальная цена или количество.

CEINTURE = СЭНТЮР (или ПОЯСОК, или ПОЯС, или КУШАК) – Ceinture is a belt or sash for the waist. / .

CELADON = СЕРОВАТО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или СЕЛАДОН, или МОРСКОЙ ВОЛНЫ) – Celadon:- a grayish yellow green.

CELANESE ACETATE = СЭЛЭНИЗСКИЙ АЦЕТАТ (или АЦЕТАТ ОТ СЭЛЭНИЗ) – Celanese Acetate is a business of Celanese Corporation, manufactures cellulose acetate products for use in diverse industries including:- (i) Filtration; (ii) Luxury Packaging; (iii) Insulation; (iv) Acetate Granules; (v) Medical; and (vi) Nonwovens. We are strategically positioned geographically to meet customer demand with manufacturing facilities and sales offices in the following locations:- United States, Europe, Mexico, and Asia. As a leading producer of cellulose acetate products, we are committed to delivering products, technological know-how and services that improve our customers' competitiveness and advance their goals. Headquartered in Irving, State of Texas (TX), the United States. See also Acetate Fiber. Celanese is a global chemicals company focusing mainly on basic, intermediate and specialty chemicals, emulsions, acetate products, technical polymers and food ingredients. Celanese is also one of the world's largest producers of acetate tow. / Сэлэниз Корпорэйшэн (Celanese Corporation).

CELL = КЛЕТКА – Cell is the basic structural unit, which may be capable of replication or differentiation, from which all living tissues are made. Hence:- Adj. cellular made from cells. General term for the minute units of wood structure, including wood fibers, vessel segments and other elements. Cell is a unit mass of protoplasm surrounded by a cell membrane and containing one or more units of nuclear material. / Под Клеткой понимается элементарная живая система, основа строения и жизнедеятельности всех животных и растений. Клетки существуют как самостоятельные организмы (например, бактерии, простейшие) и в составе многоклеточных организмов, в которых имеются половые клетки, служащие для размножения, и клетки тела (соматические), различные по строению и функциям (например, костные, мышечные, нервные, секреторные). Размеры клетки варьируют в пределах от 0.1–0.25 микрометра (мкм) (некоторые бактерии) до 155 миллиметров (мм) (яйцо страуса в скорлупе). У человека в организме новорождённого около $2 \cdot 10^{12}$ клеток. В каждой клетке различают 2 основные части:- ядро и цитоплазму, в которой находятся органоиды и включения. Клетки растений, как правило, покрыты твёрдой оболочкой. Наука о клетках – цитология.

CELL = СОТА (или ЯЧЕЙКА) – Cell:- the construction system employed in container vessels; permits ship containers to be stowed in a vertical line with each container supporting the one above it. Cell is a container slot where container fits into place on vessel. Cell is a single device which converts chemical energy into electrical current. Sometimes also referred to as a Battery.

CELL GUIDES = НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ СОТ (или НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ ЯЧЕЕК) – Cell Guides:- a structure which guides the container into the cell of a vessel hatch. A hatch can consists of ten cells, each containing ten containers. Cell Guides are vertical guides (similar to those in an elevator shaft) within which the container fits and is constrained at its four vertical corner posts. The containers are stacked one above the other and the bottom container takes the static and dynamic vertical loads resulting from those resting on it. These loads are transmitted through the corner posts of the containers to a reinforced doubling plate on the tank top, or bottom of the hold. Steel bars and rails used to steer containers during loading and discharging while sliding in the ship. Cell Guides are steel bars and rails used to steer containers during loading and discharging whilst loaded in the ship.

CELL LUMEN = ПОЛОСТЬ КЛЕТКИ – Cell Lumen:- pores in the wood structure.

CELLOPHANE = ЦЕЛЛОФАН – Cellophane is a generic term for regenerated cellulose film, which is used primarily for packaging. The film is transparent and may be dyed in many colors or coated to render it moisture proof or heat-sealable. / Под Целлофаном, от Французского слова Cellulose, от Латинского слова Cellula, означающее Комнатка или Клетка или Клетушка, и Греческого слова Phanós, означающее Светлый или Чистый, понимается прозрачная гидратцеллюлозная плёнка (толщиной 20–50 мкм), пластифицированная глицерином и иногда гидрофобизированная (лакированная), например, эфироцеллюлозным лаком. Получают продавливанием вискозы через плоскощелевую фильеру в осадительную ванну. Упаковочный материал для товаров широкого потребления и технических продуктов, колбасная оболочка (лакированный целлофан).

CELL POSITION = МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ СОТ (или МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ЯЧЕЕК) – Cell Position is the location of a cell on board of a container vessel identified by a code for successively the bay, the row and the tier, indicating the position of each container on a vessel.

CELLULAR CONTAINERSHIP = СОТОВЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или ЯЧЕИСТЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – Cellular Containership is a vessel designed to carry standard freight containers in cells formed by a system of guides. The vessel hatch covers are specially arranged to carry several tiers of containers. Such vessels usually cannot carry other cargo without undergoing major conversion work.

CELLULAR VESSEL = СОТОВОЕ СУДНО (или ЯЧЕИСТОЕ СУДНО, или ЦЕЛЛЮЛЯРНОЕ СУДНО) – Cellular Vessel is a ship designed and constructed for the stowage of containers in vertical stacks, i.e. cells (containership). A vessel specially designed, built, and equipped for the transport of containers. Cellular Vessel is a vessel designed with internal ribbing to permit the support of stacked containers. / с внутренним оребрением для.

CELLULASE = ЦЕЛЛЮЛАЗА – The story of Cellulase:- for many years, the development of laundry detergent enzymes was predominantly focused on the removal of soils and stains. Our research confirms that consumers do indeed need an effective soil and stain-removal detergent. However, it also reveals other laundry related concerns amongst consumers:- softer fabrics and for garments to retain their bright colors after washing. Since 1983, it has been known that cellulase, a relatively new class of enzymes, might possess a performance mechanism to satisfy such consumer needs. The development of cellulase has allowed to improve the overall appearance of cotton garments and it preserves the smooth surface and bright colors. It can even revive that have become dull, faded and fuzzy after multiple washing and wearing. This is done by preventing formation of fuzz on the fabric surface. Cotton fabrics thus look cleaner and softer. The mechanism of this cellulase can be explained by its reaction to cotton fibers. After textiles are washed and dried many times, small micro fibrils form on the surface of the cellulose fibers. The micro fibrils give the fibers a hairy or fuzzy look. These tiny 'hairs' disperse incoming light, making the fabric colors look dull. Cellulase is an enzyme that breaks down cellulose. Cellulase is an enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of cellulose. Cellulase enzymes are used for de-pilling and defibrillation of cotton fabrics. They can also be used to permanently soften cotton fabrics, as an aid in or replacement for stone washing of denim, and in methods for 'peaching' cotton fabrics. These enzymes are usually very difficult for the textile artist to obtain. / и разводы (или потёки). Под Целлюлазой понимается фермент, расщепляющий целлюлозу. Благодаря наличию целлюлазы некоторые микроорганизмы и отдельные Виды Беспозвоночных (Древоточцы, Черви) могут усваивать клетчатку. Травоядные Животные переваривают её за счёт целлюлазы микрофлоры кишечника. Целлюлаза, фермент класса гидролаз. Расщепляет полисахарид целлюлозу (клетчатку) с образованием глюкозы или дисахарида целлобиозы. Содержится в проросшем зерне, во многих Бактериях, Грибах (особенно активен в Домовых Грибах, развивающихся на древесине); имеется у некоторых Животных, питающихся древесиной (Корабельный Червь, Древоточцы). Способность Жвачных Животных переваривать клетчатку обусловлена присутствием в их желудке (главным образом в рубце) симбиотических микроорганизмов, выделяющих целлюлазу.

CELLULOSE = ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА (или КЛЕТЧАТКА) – Cellulose is a material derived from the cell walls of certain plants. Cellulose is used in the production of many vegetable fibers, as well as being the major raw material component used in the production of the manufactured fibers of acetate, rayon, and triacetate. The carbohydrate that is the principal constituent of wood. It forms the framework of wood cells. Cellulose is the major constituent of plant cell walls and probably the most abundant organic substance on earth with about 1 011 tons synthesized each year. Cellulose consists of beta-D-glucose units linked together with beta-1,4' linkages (compare with starch) into very long, high molecular weight polysaccharide molecules (typically up to several million kDa). Up to 50% of the carbon content of plants may be cellulose. Cellulose is a long-chain complex carbohydrate compound (polysaccharide) with the general formula $(C_6H_{12}O_6)n$. It is the chief substance forming cell walls and woody parts of plants. Cellulose is a polymer of a very large numbers of units, each of the general formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Cellulose is a structural polysaccharide made by plants. Essentially, units very similar to glucose are assembled into huge molecules that form strong fibers. Among cellulose textiles are Cotton, linen, Ramie, Jute and Hemp. Rayon is a man-made cellulose fiber (actually regenerated cellulose – natural cellulose is the starting material). Each unit of the cellulose molecule has a number of hydroxyl (–OH) groups. These are the binding sites for reactive dyes. Cellulose is a carbohydrate which is the chief component of the cell walls of plants. Cellulose is found in wood and in Cotton, linen, Jute, Hemp, and all of the bast, leaf, and stem fibers. It is a basic raw material in the manufacture of rayon, acetate, and triacetate fibers. Cellulose is the naturally occurring polymer (giant molecule) that forms the solid framework of plants. Cellulose from wood pulp is the base for rayon and acetate, both of which are man-made fibers. Cotton is more than ninety percent cellulose before it is cleaned (scoured). See also Acetate, Cotton, and Rayon. Cellulose is an organic compound, a polysaccharide consisting of a linear chain of several hundred to many thousands of β(1-4) linked D-glucose units. Cellulose is an important structural component of the primary cell wall of green Plants, many forms of Algae and the Oomycetes. Some Species of bacteria secrete it to form biofilms. Cellulose is the most abundant organic polymer on Earth. The cellulose content of cotton fiber is 90%. / Под Целлюлозой, от Французского слова Cellulose, от Латинского слова Cellula, означающее Комнатка или Клетка (в данном случае) или Клетушка, понимается клетчатка, $[C_6H_7O_2(OH)_3]_n$ высокомолекулярный углевод (полисахарид), образованный остатками глюкозы. Главная составная часть клеточных стенок Высших Растений, обусловливающая механическую прочность и эластичность растительных тканей. В коробочках Хлопчатника содержится 95–98% целлюлозы, в лубяных волокнах (Джут, Лён, Рами) – 60–85%, в стволовой древесине 40–55%, в зелёных листьях, траве – 10–25%. В природе разложение целлюлозы осуществляют организмы, имеющие целлюлазу. Техническую целлюлозу (волокнистый полуфабрикат, получаемый очисткой волокон растительных тканей от нецеллюлозных компонентов) применяют в производстве бумаги и картона, а также для химической переработки. При гидролизе целлюлозы образуются сахара, брожением которых получают этиловый спирт. Под Целлюлозой или Клетчаткой понимается один из самых распространённых природных полимеров (полисахарид); главная составная часть клеточных стенок Растений, обусловливающая механическую прочность и эластичность растительных тканей. Так, содержание целлюлозы в волосках семян Хлопчатника 97–98%, в стеблях Лубяных Растений (Лён, Рами, Джут) 75–90%, в древесине 40–50%, Камыше, Злаках, Подсолнечнике 30–40%. Обнаружена также в организме некоторых Низших Беспозвоночных. В организме целлюлоза служит главным образом строительным материалом и в обмене веществ почти не участвует. Целлюлоза не расщепляется обычными ферментами желудочно-кишечного тракта Млекопитающих (амилазой, мальтазой); при действии фермента целлюлазы, выделяемого микрофлорой кишечника Травоядных Животных, целлюлоза распадается до D-глюкозы. Биосинтез целлюлозы протекает с участием активированной формы D-глюкозы. Выделение целлюлозы из природных материалов основано на действии реагентов, растворяющих или разрушающих содержащиеся в растительных тканях нецеллюлозные компоненты (белки, жиры, воски, смолы, лигнин, а также полисахариды – спутники целлюлозы). Методы выделения зависят от типа растительного материала и назначения целлюлозы. Основные из них:- щёлочная варка (обработка растительных материалов разбавленным раствором едкого натра под давлением с последующей отбелкой – обработкой окислителями, например, гипохлоритом натрия применяемая главным образом для получения хлопковой целлюлозы; сульфитная варка (обработка под давлением водными растворами бисульфита кальция магния натрия или аммония, содержащими небольшое количество свободного SO2) и сульфатная варка (обработка под давлением водным раствором смеси едкого натра и сульфида натрия), используемые для выделения целлюлозы из древесины. Из соломы целлюлозу выделяют хлорно-щелочным методом (последовательной обработкой водным раствором едкого натра и хлором (Смотрите также Целлюлозно-Бумажная Промышленность). Структура И Свойства Целлюлозы:- Целлюлоза – волокнистый материал белого цвета, плотность 1.52–1.54 грамм на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) (20 °C). Целлюлоза растворима в так называемом медно-аммиачном растворе (раствор амминкупрум (II)-гидроксида в 25%-ном водном растворе аммиака), водных растворах четвертичных аммониевых оснований, водных растворах комплексных соединений гидроокисей поливалентных

металлов (Ni, Co) с аммиаком или этилендиамином, щёлочном растворе комплекса железа (III) с виннокислым натрием, растворах двуокиси азота в диметилформамиде, концентрированной фосфорной и серной кислотах (растворение в кислотах сопровождается деструкцией целлюлозы). Макромолекулы целлюлозы построены из элементарных звеньев D-глюкозы, соединённых 1,4-b-гликозидными связями в линейные неразветвлённые цепи. Средняя степень полимеризации целлюлозы изменяется в широких пределах; например, для целлюлозы вискозного волокна она составляет 300–500, для целлюлозы хлопкового волокна и лубяных волокон – 10 000–14 000 (вискозиметрия. метод или по данным определения в ультрацентрифуге). Целлюлоза отличается значительной полидисперсностью по молекулярной массе; характер кривых молекулярно-массового распределения зависит от вида исходного целлюлозосодержащего материала и способа выделения из него целлюлозы. Целлюлозу обычно относят к кристаллическим полимерам. Для неё характерно явление полиморфизма, то есть наличие ряда структурных (кристаллических) модификаций, различающихся параметрами кристаллической решётки и некоторыми физическими и химическими свойствами; основными модификациями являются целлюлоза I (природная целлюлоза) и Целлюлоза II (гидратцеллюлоза). Целлюлоза имеет сложную надмолекулярную структуру. Первичный элемент её – микрофибрилла, состоящая из нескольких сотен макромолекул и имеющая форму спирали (толщина 35–100 Å, длина 500–600 Å и выше). Микрофибриллы объединяются в более крупные образования (300–1 500 Å), по-разному ориентированные в различных слоях клеточной стенки. Фибриллы ‘цементируются’ так называемым матриксом, состоящим из других полимерных материалов углеводной природы (гемицеллюлозы, пектина) и белка (экстенсина). Гликозидные связи между элементарными звеньями макромолекулы целлюлозы легко гидролизуются под действием кислот, что является причиной деструкции целлюлозы в водной среде в присутствии кислых катализаторов. Продукт полного гидролиза целлюлозы – глюкоза, эта реакция лежит в основе промышленного способа получения этилового спирта из целлюлозосодержащего сырья (смотрите Гидролиз Растительных Материалов). Частичный гидролиз целлюлозы протекает, например, при выделении её из растительных материалов и при химической переработке. Неполным гидролизом целлюлозы, осуществляемым таким образом, чтобы деструкция происходила только в малоупорядоченных участках структуры, получают так называемую микрокристаллическую ‘порошковую’ целлюлозу – белоснежный легкосыпучий порошок. В отсутствие кислорода целлюлоза устойчива до 120–150 °C; при дальнейшем повышении температуры природные целлюлозные волокна подвергаются деструкции, гидратцеллюлозные – дегидратации. Выше 300 °C происходит графитизация (карбонизация) волокна – процесс, используемый при получении углеродных волокон. Вследствие наличия в элементарных звеньях макромолекулы гидроксильных групп целлюлоза легко этерифицируется и алкилируется; эти реакции широко используются в промышленности для получения простых и сложных эфиров целлюлозы (смотрите Эфиры Целлюлозы). Целлюлоза реагирует с основаниями; взаимодействие с концентрированными растворами едкого натра, приводящее к образованию щёлочной целлюлозы (мерсеризация целлюлозы), – промежуточная стадия при получении эфиров целлюлозы. Большинство окислителей вызывает неизбирательное окисление гидроксильных групп целлюлозы до альдегидных, кето- или карбоксильных групп, и только некоторые из окислителей (например, йодная кислота и её соли) – избирательное (то есть окисляют OH-группы у определённых атомов углерода). Окислительной деструкции целлюлозу подвергают при получении вискозы (стадия предсозревания щёлочной целлюлозы); окисление происходит также при отбелке целлюлозы. Для устранения некоторых недостатков волокон из целлюлозы (невысокой эластичности, нестойкости к действию микроорганизмов, горючести) и придания им новых ценных свойств осуществляют модификацию целлюлозных материалов методами привитой полимеризации или обработкой тканей из целлюлозных волокон полифункциональными соединениями (например, метилольными производными мочевины, эпоксисоединениями). Таким образом получают малосминаемые ткани из целлюлозных волокон (главным образом хлопка), а также ионообменные, негорючие, гемостатические и бактерицидные материалы (Смотрите также Волокна Химические). Применение Целлюлозы:- Из целлюлозы производят бумагу, картон, разнообразные искусственные волокна – гидратцеллюлозные (вискозные волокна, медноаммиачное волокно) и эфироцеллюлозные (ацетатное и триацетатное – смотрите Ацетатные Волокна), плёнки (целлофан), пластмассы и лаки (смотрите Этролы, Гидратцеллюлозные Плёнки, Эфироцеллюлозные Лаки). Природные волокна из целлюлозы (хлопковое, лубяные), а также искусственные широко используются в текстильной промышленности. Производные целлюлозы (главным образом эфиры) применяют как загустители печатных красок, шлихтующие и аппретирующие препараты, стабилизаторы суспензий при изготовлении бездымного пороха и другого. Микрокристаллическую целлюлоза используют в качестве наполнителя при изготовлении лекарственных препаратов, как сорбент в аналитической и препаративной хроматографии. Целлюлоза ($(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, иногда называемая Клетчаткой, представляет собой высокомолекулярный полисахарид, являющийся главной составной частью клеточных стенок растений. Целлюлоза придаёт растительной ткани механическую прочность и эластичность и образует как бы скелет растения. Целлюлоза образуется в растениях в результате сложных биохимических превращений, начинающихся с фотосинтеза простейших углеводов; в конечном итоге эти превращения можно выразить суммарным уравнением:- $6nCO_2 + 5nH_2O \rightarrow (C_6H_{10}O_5)_n + 6nO_2$. В природе целлюлоза никогда не встречается в чистом виде. Волокна хлопка содержат 92–95% целлюлозы, в различных видах древесины содержание целлюлозы колеблется в пределах 40–60%. Важнейшими спутниками целлюлозы являются лигнин, гемицеллюлозы, пентозаны, пектиновые вещества, смолы и жиры. Способы отделения целлюлозы от спутников основываются на её весьма высокой стойкости к различным химическим воздействиям. Целлюлозу обычно выделяют, обрабатывая растительные материалы (хлопок-сырец, древесную щепу) растворами щёлочи (натронный и сульфатный способы) или бисульфита кальция (сульфитный способ) под давлением при температуре от 120 до 160 °C. Спутники целлюлозы при такой обработке растворяются. Наиболее чистые препараты целлюлозы получаются из лучших Сортов Хлопка путём последовательной обработки хлопковых волокон органическими растворителями и 1%-ным раствором NaOH в мягких условиях (в отсутствие кислорода воздуха). Содержание целлюлозы в таких препаратах достигает 99.85%. Попытки химического синтеза целлюлозы были пока безуспешны, однако она была выделена из плёнок, образованных биохимически in vitro бактериями Acetobacter xylinum, культивированными на водных растворах глюкозы, фруктозы и некоторых других сахаристых веществ. Интенсивно ведущиеся исследования механизма биосинтеза целлюлозы пока не привели к ясным результатам.

CELLULOSE ACETATE = АЦЕТАТ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗЫ (или АЦЕТИЛЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Cellulose Acetate is a cellulose in which most of the hydroxyl (–OH) groups of cellulose have been replaced with acetyl ($–OOCCH_3$) groups. Cellulose acetate is usually dyed with disperse dyes at a temperature of around 80 °C to 90 °C. It is quite easily damaged in alkaline conditions and loses its desirable lustre if boiled. / Щелочное (Alkaline).

CELLULOSE ACETATE AND CELLULOSE TRIACETATE FIBERS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН ИЗ АЦЕТАТА ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗЫ И ТРИАЦЕТАТА ЦЕЛЮЛОЗЫ – Cellulose Acetate (CA) and Cellulose Triacetate (CT) Fibers Dyeing:- in contrast to the other regenerated cellulose fibers, CA and CT are hydrophobic and therefore they can be dyed with disperse dyes under conditions which are very similar to those applying to Polyester (PES) fibers. Cellulose acetate is dyed by the exhaustion method with disperse dyes in the presence of non-ionic or anionic dispersing agents in weakly acidic conditions (pH 5–6). Dyeing is normally done at 80–85 °C. However, a series of less wetfast dyes already absorb onto the fiber at 50–60 °C, whereas more wetfast dyes require temperatures

up to 90 °C. Compared to CA, CT dyeing and finishing characteristics are more similar to purely synthetic fibers. CT, like CA, is dyed with disperse dyes in a weakly acidic medium in the presence of levelling auxiliaries. Applied dyeing techniques for CT are:- (i) batch dyeing process, usually at 120 °C, but if these conditions are not possible a dyeing accelerant (based on butyl benzoate or butyl salicylate) is required; and (ii) thermosol process.

CELLULOSE ACETATE FILTER = АЦЕТИЛЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗОВЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ФИЛЬТР ИЗ АЦЕТАТ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗЫ) – Cellulose Acetate Filter is a plastic film that eliminates UV-C radiation (wavelength less than 290 nm) and transmits UV-B and longer wavelengths. / Под Ацетилцеллюлозой или Ацетат Целлюлозой, $(C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x}(OCOCH_3)_x)_n$, понимается продукт взаимодействия целлюлозы с уксусным ангидридом, хлористым ацетилом или кетеном; твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Термопластична, негорюча. Применяется в производстве ацетатного волокна, пластмасс, киноплёнки и другого.

CELLULOSE FIBERS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНЫХ ВОЛОКОН – Cellulose Fibers Dyeing:- cellulose fibers can be dyed with a wide range of dyestuffs, namely:- (i) reactive dyes; (ii) direct dyes; (iii) vat dyes; (iv) sulphur dyes; and (v) azoic (naphtol) dyes.

CELLULOSE MEDIA = ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНАЯ СРЕДА – Cellulose Media is a filter material made from plant fibers. Because cellulose is a natural material, its fibers are rough in texture and vary in size and shape. Compared to synthetic media, these characteristics create a higher restriction to the flow of fluids.

CELLULOSIC FIBERS = ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – A Cellulosic Fiber is the fiber composed of, or derived from, cellulose. Examples are cotton (cellulose), rayon (regenerated cellulose), acetate (cellulose acetate), and triacetate (cellulose triacetate). Cellulosic Fibers or cellulose fibers are the fibers produced form the cell walls of plants, i.e. cotton, hemp, ramie. All fiber of plant or vegetable origin. These fibers include natural fibers such as cotton, linen, and jute, and manmade fibers of wool pulp origin, such as rayon and acetate. Cellulosic Fibers are:- acetate, alginate, cupro, lyocell, modal, triacetate and viscose. Cellulose (vegetable) Fibers are:- (i) Bast Fibers (e.g., Banana, China Grass, Flax (Linen), Hemp, Jute, Kenaf, Lime Tree, Mallow, Nettle, Paco-Paco, Ramie (Rhea), Rosella, Sunn, Urena); (ii) Leaf Fibers (e.g., Agave, Banana, Bromelia, Caboga, Cantala, Henequen, Maguey, Manila Hemp, Mauritius Hemp, New Zealand 'Flax', Palm, Pineapple, Pita, Sisal, Yucca); and (iii) Seed Fibers (e.g., Coir, Cotton, Kapok, and Milkweed). Cellulosic Fibers are the fibers consisting of cellulose. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Целлюлозные Волокна – наиболее распространённые текстильные волокна, в основе которых лежит природный полимер целлюлоза. Все целлюлозные волокна делятся на природные и искусственные. Среди природных наибольшее значение имеют Хлопок и Лён (значительно реже используются Джут, Кенаф, Пенька, Рами, Сизаль). Эти волокна отличаются друг от друга по морфологическому, надмолекулярному строению, а также по количеству и составу примесей. Искусственные целлюлозные волокна производятся в условиях химических предприятий из высококачественной древесины. Древесную целлюлозу сначала растворяют с помощью какого-либо химического реагента (в зависимости от типа волокна), а затем раствор продавливают через фильеры и выходящие струи направляют в осадительную ванну, где они затвердевают и превращаются в волокно. Поперечное сечение волокна зависит в основном от условий производства. Искусственные волокна практически не имеют природных примесей. Все волокна растительного и животного происхождения. Эти волокна включают природные волокна, такие как джутовое, льняное и хлопковое волокно, и искусственные волокна, получаемые из шерстяной пульпы (wool pulp), такие как гидратцеллюлозное (rayon) и ацетатное (acetate) волокно. Природные (лубяные, хлопковые) и модифицированные волокна из целлюлозы используются в текстильной промышленности, в производстве бумаги, картона, лаков, пластмасс и прочего.

CELL WALL = КЛЕТОЧНАЯ СТЕНКА (или КЛЕТОЧНАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА, или ОБОЛОЧКА КЛЕТКИ) – Cell Wall is the rigid semi-solid layer surrounding a cell, protecting the interior from physical damage and resisting expansion from turgor pressure. Found in plants and many micro-organisms and constructed from a variety of materials:- (i) Plant cell walls are constructed from a matrix of insoluble polysaccharides including cellulose, hemicellulose and pectin. (ii) Algal cell walls contain cellulose and glycoproteins and a variety of other polysaccharides including alginic acid and sulphonated polysaccharides. Diatoms synthesise distinctive crystalline silica cell walls from orthosilicic acid. (iii) Fungal cell walls contain cellulose and chitin. (iv) Bacterial cell walls, especially those of Gram Positive species contain peptidoglycan, a polymer of N-acetyl muramic acid and archebacteria contain pseudopeptidoglycan N-acetyltalosaminuronic acid. / Под Клеточной Мембраной или Плазматической Мембраной или Плазмалеммой понимается биологическая мембрана, окружающая протоплазму растительных и животных клеток. Участвуют в регуляции обмена веществ между клеткой и окружающей её средой. Клеточная Стенка (оболочка) является неотъемлемым компонентом клеток растений и грибов и представляет собой продукт их жизнедеятельности. Она придаёт клеткам механическую прочность, защищает их содержимое от повреждений и избыточной потери воды, поддерживает форму клеток и их размер, а также препятствует разрыву клеток в гипотонической среде. Клеточная стенка участвует в поглощении и обмене различных ионов, то есть является ионообменником. Через клеточную оболочку осуществляется транспорт веществ. Клеточная стенка, формирующаяся во время деления клеток и их роста путём растяжения, называется первичной. После прекращения роста клетки на первичную клеточную стенку изнутри откладываются новые слои, и образуется прочная вторичная клеточная оболочка. В состав клеточной стенки входят структурные компоненты (целлюлоза у Растений и хитин у Грибов), компоненты матрикса (гемицеллюлоза, пектин, белки), инкрустирующие компоненты (лигнин, суберин) и вещества, откладывающиеся на поверхности оболочки (кутин и воск). Молекулы целлюлозы за счёт водородных связей объединяются в пучки – микрофибриллы. Переплетённые микрофибриллы составляют каркас клеточной оболочки. У большинства грибов микрофибриллы клеточной стенки состоят из хитина. Микрофибриллы погружены в матрикс клеточной стенки. Матрикс состоит из смеси различных химических веществ, среди которых преобладают полисахариды (гемицеллюлозы и пектиновые вещества). Гемицеллюлозы – это группа полисахаридов (полимеры пентоз и гексоз – ксилозы, галактозы, маннозы, глюкозы и другие). Молекулы гемицеллюлоз, как и целлюлозы, имеют форму цепи, но в отличие от последней их цепи короче, менее упорядочены и сильно разветвлены. Они легче растворяются и разрушаются ферментами. Пектиновые вещества – это полимеры, построенные из моносахаридов (арабинозы и галактозы), галактуроновой кислоты (сахарной кислоты) и метилового спирта. Длинные молекулы пектиновых веществ могут быть линейными или разветвлёнными. Молекулы пектиновых веществ содержат большое количество карбоксильных групп и поэтому способны соединяться с ионами Mg^{2+} и Ca^{2-}. При этом образуются клейкие, студнеобразные пектаты магния и кальция, из которых затем складываются срединные пластинки, скрепляющие стенки двух соседних клеток. Ионы двухвалентных металлов могут обмениваться на другие катионы (H^-, K^+ и так далее). Это обусловливает катионообменную способность клеточных оболочек. Пектиновыми веществами и пектатами богаты оболочки клеток многих плодов. Так как при их извлечении из оболочек и добавлении сахара образуются гели, пектины используют как желе-образующие вещества для изготовления мармелада и другого. Помимо углеводных компонентов, в состав матрикса клеточной стенки входит структурный белок экстенеин – гликонротеин, который по своему составу близок к межклеточным белкам животных – коллагенам. На долю матрикса приходится до 60% сухого вещества клеточной оболочки. Матрикс оболочки не просто заполняет промежутки между микрофибриллами, а образует прочные

химические (водородные и ковалентные) связи между макромолекулами и микрофибриллами, что обеспечивает прочность клеточной стенки, её эластичность и пластичность. Основным инкрустирующим веществом оболочки клеток растений является лигнин – полимер с неразветвлённой молекулой, состоящей из ароматических спиртов. Интенсивная лигнификация (пропитка слоёв целлюлозы лигнином) клеточных оболочек начинается после прекращения роста клетки. Лигнин может откладываться отдельными участками – в виде колец, спиралей или сетки, как это наблюдается в оболочках клеток проводящей ткани – ксилемы, или сплошным слоем, за исключением тех мест, где осуществляются контакты между соседними клетками в виде плазмодесм. Лигнин скрепляет целлюлозные волокна и действует как очень твёрдый и жёсткий каркас, усиливающий прочность клеточных стенок на растяжение и сжатие. Он же обеспечивает клеткам дополнительную защиту от физических и химических воздействий, снижает водопроницаемость. Содержание лигнина в оболочке достигает 30%. Инкрустация им клеточных оболочек приводит к их одревеснению, которое часто влечёт за собой отмирание живого содержимого клетки. Лигнин в сочетании с целлюлозой придаёт особые свойства древесине, которые делают её незаменимым строительным материалом. На клеточную оболочку могут откладываться также жироподобные вещества – суберин, кутин и воск. Суберин откладывается на оболочку изнутри и делает её практически непроницаемой для воды и растворов. В результате протопласт клетки отмирает и клетка заполняется воздухом. Такой процесс называется опробковением. Наблюдается опробковение оболочки клеток в покровных тканях многолетних древесных растений – перидерме, корке, а также в эндодерме корня. Поверхность эпидермальных клеток растений защищена гидрофобными веществами – кутином и восками. Предшественники этих соединений секретируются из цитоплазмы на поверхность, где и происходит их полимеризация. Слой кутина обычно пронизан полисахаридными компонентами (целлюлозой и пектином) и образует кутикулу. Воск часто откладывается в кристаллической форме на поверхности частей растений (листьев, плодов), образуя восковой налёт. Кутикула и восковой налёт защищают клетки от повреждений и проникновения инфекции, уменьшают испарение воды с поверхности органов. В оболочках эпидермальных клеток некоторых растений (злаков, осок и других) накапливается большое количество минеральных веществ (минерализация), в первую очередь карбоната кальция и кремнезёма. При минерализации листья и стебли растений становятся жёсткими, твёрдыми и в меньшей степени поедаются животными. Таким образом, клеточная стенка играет важную роль в жизни клеток растений и грибов и выполняет ряд специфических функций.

CELSIUS TEMPERATURE SCALE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРНАЯ ШКАЛА ЦЕЛЬСИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРНАЯ ШКАЛА СЭЛЬСИУСА) – Celsius Temperature Scale is a scale based on 0° for the freezing point of water and 100° for the boiling point of water. Invented in 1742 by the Swedish astronomer Anders Celsius (born on 1701-November-27 in Uppsala, Sweden and died on 1744-April-25 in Uppsala), it is sometimes called the Centigrade Scale because of the 100-degree interval between the defined points. The following formula can be used to convert a temperature from its representation on the Fahrenheit (°F) scale to the Celsius (°C) value:- °C = 5/9 x (°F − 32). The Celsius scale is in general use wherever the metric system of units has been adopted, and it is used in scientific work everywhere. Also known as Centigrade Temperature Scale. See also Fahrenheit Temperature Scale. Celsius Temperature Scale is a temperature scale devised by Anders Celsius in which the freezing point of H_2O or melting point of ice is set at 0 °C and the boiling point of water is set at 100 °C. Also called Centigrade. Anders Celsius is a Swedish astronomer who invented the Celsius temperature scale (often called the Centigrade Scale). Celsius was professor of astronomy at Uppsala University from 1730 to 1744, and in 1740 he built the Uppsala Observatory. In 1733 Celsius published a collection of 316 observations of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, made by himself and others from 1716 to 1732. He advocated the measurement of an arc of a meridian in Lapland and in 1736 took part in an expedition organized for that purpose, which verified Isaac Newton's theory that the Earth is somewhat flattened at the poles. In 1742 he described his thermometer in a paper read before the Swedish Academy of Sciences. His other works include Dissertatio de Nova Methodo Distantiam Solis a Terra Determinandi (1730; 'A Dissertation on a New Method of Determining the Distance of the Sun from the Earth') and De Observationibus pro Figura Telluris Determinanda in Gallia Habitis, Disquisitio (1738; 'Disquisition on Observations Made in France for Determining the Shape of the Earth'). 1 degree Celsius (°C) equals minus 32 plus five-ninths of the number of degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Celsius Scale is a temperature scale which places the freezing point of water at zero degrees, and the boiling point of water 100 degrees; formerly called Centigrade. To convert to Fahrenheit:- °F = (°C x 9/5) + 32. To convert from Fahrenheit:- °C = (°F – 32) x 5/9. / Шведский астроном и физик Андэрш Сэльсиус (известный в России как Андерс Цельсий (Anders Celsius); родился 27 Ноября 1701 и умер 25 Апреля 1744 в Уппсала, Швеция) – участник Лапландской экспедиции по измерению дуги меридиана (1736–37). В 1742 предложил температурную шкалу, названную его именем. Под Температурной Шкалой Цельсия понимается температурная шкала, в которой 1 градус (1 °C) равен 1/100 разности температур кипения воды и таяния льда при атмосферном давлении. Точка таяния льда принята за 0 °C, кипения воды – за 100 °C. Названа в честь Андерса Цельсия.

CEM = COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

CEN = COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION

CENARGEN = CENTRO NACIONAL DE RECURSOS GENÉTICOS = NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENETIC RESOURCES

CENELEC = COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION ELECTROTECHNIQUE

CENRADERU = CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE APPLIQUE AU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL = NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CENSUS DIVISIONS = ЦЕНЗОВЫЕ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ (или ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ ЦЕНЗА, или ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ ПЕРЕПИСИ) – Census Divisions:- the nine geographic divisions of the United States established by the Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce, for the purpose of statistical analysis. The boundaries of Census divisions coincide with state boundaries. The Pacific Division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Noncontiguous areas.

CENTA = CENTRO NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA

CENTERING MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЦЕНТРОВАНИЯ (или ЦЕНТРОВКИ, или ЦЕНТРИРОВАНИЯ) – Centering Mark:- four centering marks shall be provided in order to facilitate the positioning of the drawing when reproduced. The form of centering marks may be chosen freely. They should be indicated by continuous lines starting at the grid reference border and extand 10 mm beyond the drawing frame. The form of centering marks may be chosen freely. See also Clip Mark. / Центрирующие Метки; Отметки От Игл; Отметки От Сушильно-Ширильной Машины; Отметки От Ширильной Рамы (centering marks; pin marks; stenter marks; tenter marks):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде мелких отверстий на поверхности полотна, в которых нити деформированы или оборваны. Примечание:- этот порок возникает из-за неправильной регулировки сушильно-ширильной машины.

CENTER LOOP = ЦЕНТРОВАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Center Loop:- warp and weft loop fabrics. See also Kink. / Смотрите также Петля или Сукрутина (Kink).

CENTER OF DISTRIBUTION = ЦЕНТР РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ – Center Of Distribution is a center of origin; the hypothesized geographical area from which any organism or species has spread.

CENTER OF GRAVITY = ЦЕНТР ТЯЖЕСТИ – Center Of Gravity is the point of equilibrium of the total weight of a containership, truck, train or a piece of cargo. The fixed physical center of the total combined weight of the container, its cargo, or center of the mass. / Под Центром Тяжести понимается точка, неизменно связанная с твёрдым телом и через которую проходит равнодействующая сил тяжести, действующих на частицы этого тела при любом положении тела в пространстве. У однородного тела, имеющего цетр симметрии (круг, куб, шар и так далее), центр тяжести находится в центре симметрии тела. Положение центра тяжести твёрдого тела совпадает с положением его центра масс. Центр масс или центр инерции тела (системы материальных точек), точка, характеризующая распределение масс в теле или механической системе. Понятие центра массы отличается от понятия о центре тяжести тем, что последнее имеет смысл только для твёрдого тела, находящегося в однородном поле тяжести.

CENTER TO SELVEDGE = ОТ ЦЕНТРА К КРОМКЕ – Center To Selvedge:- change in shade from center to selvedge. Shade of the fabric is not same in the centre as compared to the selvedge. Dyeing defect. / Порок или Дефект крашения.

CENTI = САНТИ – Centi:- hundredth. / Под Санти..., от Французского слова Cent, от Латинского слова Centum, означающее Сто, понимается приставка для образования наименований дольных единиц, по размеру равных 1/100 исходных единиц. Обозначения:- Русское с, международное c. Примеры:- 1 сантиметр (см) = 0.01 метра (м); 1 сантиСтокс (сСт) = 0.01 Стокса.

CENTIMORGAN = САНТИМОРГАН (или САНТИМОРГЭН) – CentiMorgan (cM) is the unit of genetic separation used in genetics and biotechnology. If two locations on a chromosome have a 1% probability of being separated during recombination in a single generation, then the distance between those locations is one centiMorgan. In humans, the centiMorgan is approximately equal to one million base pairs. The unit honors the pioneering American geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866–1945), who received the 1933 Nobel Prize in Medicine for his discoveries concerning the role played by the chromosome in heredity. CentiMorgan (cM) is the unit of recombination. Named after an American evolutionary biologist, geneticist and embryologist Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-September-25 – 1945-December-04). One cM is equivalent to one percent recombination. / СантиМорган:- в качестве единицы для измерений генетических расстояний используется такое расстояние, на котором частота рекомбинантных гамет составляет один процент. Эта единица называется в честь Xxxxx Моргэна (или Томаса Ханта Моргана; 1866–1945) сантиМорганом (cM). Таким образом, утверждение, что генетическое расстояние между локусом ‘A’ и локусом ‘B’ равно 20 cM, означает, что частота рекомбинантных потомков в анализирующем скрещивании будет равна 20%. Генотип рекомбинантного и нерекомбинантного потомства зависит от генотипа родителей. Например, если бы в приведённом выше примере аллель ‘A’ находился в одной хромосоме с аллелем ‘B’, то рекомбинантными оказались бы особи с фенотипом ‘A, B’ и ‘не A, не B’. При этом количественное соотношение между рекомбинантными и нерекомбинантными потомками не должно изменяться.

CENTINEWTON = САНТИНЬЮТОН – CentiNewton (cN) is a metric unit of force equal to 0.01 newton. This unit has some popularity in engineering as a substitute for the gram of force (gf), since it equals about 1.019 72 gf (about 0.036 ounces of force in the English system). In the textile industry, the breaking strength of fibers is commonly expressed in centiNewtons per tex. CentiNewton (cN), it is a unit of force used to measure the strength of a textile yarn. See also Tenacity. / СантиНьютон (cH), единица измерения прилагаемого усилия при измерении разрывной нагрузки текстильной пряжи. Смотрите также (Удельная) Прочность (Tenacity). Ньютон, единица силы в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Сила, сообщающая телу массой 1 кг ускорение 1 м/с^2 в направлении действия силы. Названа в честь Английского математика, механика, астронома и физика Сэра Исаака Ньютона (Sir Isaac Newton; 1643–1727). Обозначение:- H (N). 1 Ньютон (H) = 10^5 дин = 0.102 килограмма·силы (кгс). Санти, от Французского слова Cent, от Латинского слова Centum, означающее Сто, служит приставкой для образования наименования десятичной дольной единицы, соответствующая множителю 10^{-2}. Обозначение:- c (c). Примером образования дольных единиц является и .

CENTIPOISE = САНТИПУАЗ – CentiPoise (cP) is a unit of absolute viscosity. 1 centiPoise = 0.01 Poise. See also Dynamic Viscosity, Poise, and Viscosity. / Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d’Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Пауз (П), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ.

CENTISTOKE = САНТИСТОКС – CentiStoke (cSt) is a unit of kinematic viscosity. 1 centiStoke = 0.01 Stoke. CentiStokes is a common metric unit of kinematic viscosity equal to 0.01 Stokes or 1 mm^2/s. The viscosity of lubricating oils and many other liquids is frequently stated in centiStokes. Although the centiStokes is not an SI unit it is likely to remain in use, since it provides a convenient and traditional name for an SI-appropriate quantity (1 mm^2/s). The older symbol cS should not be used for this unit, since S is now the symbol for the Siemens. See also Kinematic Viscosity, Stoke, and Viscosity (2). Measure of fuel volatility or viscosity, similar to seconds. / Единица измерения испаряемости топлива или кинематической вязкости. Стокс – устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица кинематической вязкости (Kinematic Viscosity) ν (ν = η/ρ, где ρ – плотность жидкости или газа) в так называемых Системах Единиц СГС, но до сих пор используется в Англоязычных странах. Была названа в честь Английского физика Сэра Дьжодьжа Гейбриэла Стокса (Sir George Gabriel Stokes; 1819–1903). Обозначение:- Ст (St или S). 1 Ст = 1 см^2/с = 10^{-4} м^2/с. Чаще использовалась дольная, в 100 раз меньшая единица – сантиСтокс (сСт). 1 сСт = 1 мм^2/с = 10^{-6} м^2/с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Стокс (Ст), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений Международной Системы Единиц, так называемой системы СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d’Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения). Санти, от Французского слова Cent, от Латинского слова Centum, означающее Сто, служит приставкой для образования наименования десятичной дольной единицы, соответствующая множителю 10^{-2}. Обозначение:- c (c). Примером образования дольных единиц является и 1 сантиСтокс (сСт) = 0.01 Стокса.

CENTNER = ЦЕНТНЕР – (1) Centner is the English name for a German weight or mass unit, the zentner, equal to 50 kilograms or about 110.231 pounds. The name centner should not be used for the cental. / Центнер – это Английское название Немецкой меры веса или массы центнера (zentner), равной 50 килограммам или приблизительно 110.231 фунтам. Под Центнером, от Немецкого слова Zentner от Латинского Centenarius, означающий 100 единиц, Centum, означающий Сто, понимается внесистемная единица массы. Обозначение:- ц. Различают:- (i) метрический центнер, равный 100 килограммам (кг); (ii) Британский длинный центнер, равный 112 Британским фунтам или 50.802 3 килограммам; и (iii) Британский короткий центнер, равный 100 Британским фунтам или 45.359 2 килограммам.

(2) Centner is a Russian weight or mass unit equal to 100 kilograms or approximately 220.462 3 pounds. This centner, also used in Ukraine and the other former Soviet republics, is equal to the decitonne and to the metric quintal. It is twice the size of the centner (1) used in Western Europe. / Центнер – Российская мера веса или массы, равная 100 килограммам или ориентировочно 220.462 3 фунтам. Этот центнер, используемый также в Украине и других странах бывшего Советского Союза, равен децитонне и метрическому квинталу. Он в два раза больше значения центнера (1), используемого в Западной Европе. Центнер, от Немецкого слова Zentner от Латинского слова Centum, означающее Сто, кратная единица массы в Международной Системе Единиц СИ, равная 100 килограммам (кг).

CENTRAL = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ – Central:- positioned at or near the centre of an area, as opposed to being peripheral in position. A spine originating in the centre of an areole as opposed to those growing around the edge of the areole.

CENTRAL ACCOUNTING = ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННЫЙ БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ – Central Accounting is a facility is that is operated by the Corporation of Lloyd's whereby sums due to and from individual Lloyd's brokers and syndicates are processed centrally and their accounts debited and credited on a net basis regularly. Urgent one off payments may be made more quickly.

CENTRAL APPALACHIAN COAL = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОАППАЛАЧСКИЙ УГОЛЬ – Central Appalachian Coal (CAPP) is coal produced in the Central Appalachian region comprised of the counties located in southern West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, southwest Virginia, and eastern Tennessee. West Virginia and Kentucky are considered the two largest coal producers. Production by both states represented 89% of the region's coal production in 2008. Central Appalachian coal is produced as steam coal used to generate electricity, and metallurgical coal (also known as 'Met' Coal) used primarily to manufacture steel. Central Appalachian met coal is high-grade bituminous coal (high in energy content, 12 500 btu/lb, and low impurities). Central Appalachian steam coal is generally high-grade bituminous coal as well, and some can be sold as met coal. Central Appalachian coal dominates the US met coal market, and has a major share on coal exports to the rest of the world, with little competition. Therefore, the price of met coal is largely driven by demand for the resource. In the case of steam coal, there is more competition and prices are determined by cost of production. Central Appalachian coal is traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol QL. Contract size is 1 550 tons quoted in US Dollar and Cents per ton. Settlement type is physical. It is also traded ah the ICE Europe under ticker symbol UCA. Contract size is 1 550 tons quoted in US Dollar and Cents per ton. Settlement type is physical. Central Appalachian Coal (CAPP) refers to the spot prices for Central Appalachian coal, the most widely referenced prices for eastern coal in the United States. Coal producers, electric utilities, merchant generators, non-utility industrial coal users, and other energy marketers use CAPP spot prices as a benchmark in both physical and financial transactions for short-term and long-term contracts. Changes in CAPP spot prices can affect fuel procurement and power dispatch decisions when compared to costs of others fuels, such as natural gas. Why does this matter? The economics of fuel switching for power generation have become a critical driver of both natural gas and electricity prices over recent years. / .

CENTRAL APPLICATION FOR SETTLEMENT, CLEARING AND DEPOSITARY EXPANSION = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ ДЛЯ РАСЧЁТА, КЛИРИНГА И ДЕПОЗИТАРНОЙ ЭКСПАНСИИ – Central Application For Settlement, Clearing and Depositary Expansion (CASCADE) is the securities clearing system of Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt (CBF). The system comprises order placement, matching, settlement services and regulation for securities and cash settlement of the over-the-counter (OTC) business as well as Eurex® surplus deliveries in collective custody. Regulation in securities and cash for trades in spot trading (XETRA®, floor trading) is also possible in the system. / Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Ксэтра® (Xetra®).

CENTRAL BALANCE SHEET DATA OFFICES = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПО ДАННЫМ БАЛАНСОВЫХ ОТЧЁТОВ – In nine Member States there is a routine collection of detailed accounting data carried out by central units known as Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (CBSO). These units can form part of the national statistical institute (NSI), part of the national bank, or be independent. The CBSO European Committee has set up a sub-group (known as WG III) to examine the impact of the International Accounting Standards (IAS) on their work.

CENTRAL BANK = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – Central Bank is an institution that injects money into the economy and is responsible for a country's or currency area's monetary policy. In Germany, the Deutsche Bundesbank. Since 1999-January-01, the Frankfurt-based European Central Bank (ECB) has taken on the responsibilities of the central banks. Policy instruments of a central bank are, among other things, interest rate policy (discount and Lombard rates), lending policy, minimum reserve policy (minimum reserve for banks), open market policy (buying and selling bonds) and intervention (foreign exchange market). Central Bank is the principal monetary authority of a nation, which performs several key functions, including issuing currency and regulating the supply of credit in the economy. The Federal Reserve is the central bank of the United States. Central Bank is an institution which – by way of a legal act – has been given responsibility for conducting the monetary policy for a specific area. A bank which is responsible for controlling a country's monetary policy. It is normally the issuing bank and controls bank licensing, and any foreign exchange control regime. Central Bank is a central monetary authority of a nation, which serves as the government's bank and the banker's bank. The central bank controls the issuance of bank notes and regulates credit and interest rates. Its primary role is to control the money supply in a manner consistent with the government's economic objectives. As the central component in the banking system, it regulates liquidity, acts as a clearing house for banking transactions and as a correspondent with foreign central banks. In the United States, the Federal Reserve serves as the central bank. Also known as Note-Issuing Bank. / Центральный Банк или государственный банк – банк страны, который:- (i) осуществляет эмиссию; (ii) проводит кредитно-денежную политику, включая операции на открытом рынке (open market operations); (iii) владеет депозитами, представляющими собой резервы остальных банков; и (iv) осуществляет сделки, направленные на облегчение ведения бизнеса, и защищает интересы широкой общественности. В США функции центрального банка осуществляет Федеральная Резервная Система (Federal Reserve System). Центральный Банк:- в большинстве стран посредством центрального банка правительство регулирует денежно-кредитную систему, включая деятельность коммерческих банков. К обязанностям центральных банков относится печать банкнот и выполнение прямых действий на рынке, призванных стабилизировать экономику страны и обеспечивать её рост. К основным понятиям кредитно-денежной политики относятся:- количество денег в обращении, процентные ставки, доступность кредита, размер резервов иностранной валюты, а также курс обмена валют внутри страны. Примите во внимание тот важный факт, что время от времени центральные банки оказывают косвенное влияние на рынок иностранной валюты и обменные курсы иностранных валют. Для достижения желаемых денежно-кредитных целей центральный банк имеет в своем распоряжении целый арсенал

средств, таких как:- выпуск правительственных облигаций, изменение размеров резервов иностранной валюты, внесение изменений в процентные ставки и воздействие на ликвидность коммерческих банков. Центральный банк Соединённых Штатов называется Федеральной Резервной Системой (или кратко – Федеральным Резервом). Центральным банком Европы является Европейский Центральный Банк (ЕЦБ). Центральный Банк – главный государственный банк страны, наделённый особыми функциями, в особенности правом эмиссии денежных знаков и регулирования деятельности коммерческих банков. Центральный банк является 'банком банков', органом, помогающим государству, правительству налаживать денежное обращение, управлять бюджетом. Основными функциями являются эмиссия денег, хранение золотовалютных резервов государства, кредитование и ведение счетов коммерческих банков и правительства, регулирование денежного обращения, контроль за деятельностью кредитных учреждений.

CENTRAL BANK INDEPENDENCE = НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО БАНКА – Central Bank Independence:- legal provision which guarantees that a central bank can carry out its statutory tasks and duties without political interference. Article 108 of the EC Treaty establishes the principle of central bank independence for the Euro area.

CENTRAL BANK INTERVENTION = ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО БАНКА – Central Bank Intervention is the buying or selling of currency, foreign or domestic, by central banks in order to influence market conditions or exchange rate movements. Central Bank Intervention:- currency intervention occurs when one central bank or more buys (or sells) a currency in the foreign exchange market in order to raise (or lower) its value against another currency. Intervention usually happens when a nation's currency is undergoing excessive downward or upward pressure from market players – usually speculators. A significant decline in the value of a currency has the following drawbacks:- (i) raises the price of imported goods and services and triggers inflation. This will push the central bank to raise interest rates, which will likely hurt asset markets and economic growth. This could also lead to additional losses in the currency. (ii) A nation with a large current account deficit (buys more goods and services than it sells from abroad) that is dependent upon foreign inflows of capital may undergo a dangerous slowdown in the financing of its deficit, which will require rising interest rates to maintain the value of the currency and, could risk serious repercussions on growth. (iii) Pushes up the exchange rate of the nation's trading partners and drive up the price of their exports in the global market place. This will also trigger serious economic slowdown, especially for export-dependent countries. Looking at the other side of the coin, central banks also intervene to stem excessive appreciation of their currency, which makes exports less attractive and weighs on the balance of payments. Means and Forms of Intervention:- foreign exchange (FX) intervention takes several shapes and forms. Here are the most common:- (1) Intervention:- also known as 'Jawboning', this occurs when officials from the Ministry of Finance (Treasury), central bank or other politicians 'talk up' (or talk down) a currency. This is either done by threatening to commit real intervention (actual buying/selling of currency), or simply by indicating that the currency is undervalued or overvalued. This is the cheapest and simplest form of intervention because it does not involve the use of foreign currency reserves. Nonetheless, its simplicity doesn't always imply effectiveness. A nation whose central bank is known to intervene more frequently and effectively than other nations is usually more effective in verbal intervention. (2) Operational Intervention:- this is the actual buying or selling of a currency by a nation's central bank, usually on behalf of the Finance Ministry or Treasury. (3) Concerted Intervention:- this happens when several nations co-ordinate in driving up or down a certain currency using their own foreign currency reserves. Its success is dependent upon its breadth (number of countries involved) and depth (total amount of the intervention). Concerted intervention could also be verbal when officials from several nations unite in expressing their concern over a continuously falling/rising currency. (4) Sterilized Intervention:- when a central bank sterilizes its interventions, it offsets these actions through its monetary policy practices (open market operations or interest rate targets adjustments). Selling a currency can be sterilized when the central bank sells money market instruments (short term securities) to drain back the excess funds in circulation as a result of the intervention. FX interventions only go unsterilized (or partially sterilized) when action in the currency market is in line with monetary and foreign exchange policies, i.e. when the case for intervention is urgent. This occurred in the concerted interventions of the 'Plaza Accord' in September 1985 when G7 collaborated to stem the excessive rise of the Dollar by buying their currencies and selling the greenback. The action eventually proved to be successful because it was accompanied by supporting monetary policies. Japan raised its short-term interest rates by 200 basis points (bps) after that weekend, and the 3-month euroyen rate soared to 8.25%, making Japanese deposits more attractive than their US counterpart. Another example of unsterilized intervention was in February 1987 at the 'Louvre Accord' when the G7 joined forces to stop the plunge of the Dollar. On that occasion, the Federal Reserve engaged in a series of monetary tightening, pushing up rates by 300 bps to as high as 9.25% in September. Impact on Currency Markets:- before listing the determinants of a successful FX intervention, it is important to define 'success'. Thus, a central bank that spends about USD5 billion (medium-size) on intervention and manages to raise/lift the value of its currency by about 2% against the major currencies over the next 30 minutes is said to be successful. Even if the currency ends up losing its gains over the next two trading sessions, the proven ability of that central bank to move the market in the first place gives it some kind of respect for the next time it 'threatens' to step in. (1) Size Matters:- the magnitude of the intervention is usually proportional to the resulting move of the currency. Central banks equipped with substantial foreign currency reserves (usually denominated in dollars outside the US), are those that command the most respect in FX interventions. As of Q3 2003, the three central banks with the highest amount of FX reserves were:- the Bank of Japan (USD550 billion); the Bank of China (USD346 billion) and European Central Bank (USD330 billion). (2) Timing:- successful FX interventions depend on timing. The more surprising the intervention, the more likely it is that market players are caught off-guard by a large inflow of orders. In contrast, when intervention is largely anticipated, the shock is better absorbed and the impact is less. (3) Momentum:- in order for the 'timing' element to work best, intervention is more ideally implemented when the currency is already moving in the intended direction of the intervention. The large volume of the FX market (USD1.2 trillion per day) dwarfs any intervention order of USD3–5 billion. So central banks usually try to avoid intervening against the market trend, preferring to wait for more favorable currents. This may be done through verbal posturing (jawboning), which sets the general tone for a more fruitful action when the actual intervention begins. (4) Sterilization:- central banks engaging in monetary policy measures in line with their FX actions (unsterilized intervention) are more likely to trigger a more favorable and lasting change in the currency. Implications for Traders:- during central bank interventions, currency traders are advised to take extra care when submitting orders and selecting stop losses. It is not advisable to trade against the currents of intervention. A single sell order by a central bank for instance, could trigger a series of stop loss orders by players that will exacerbate the selling and create gapping in the market. If you insist on trading against the market, then your stop loss orders must be somewhat closer to your positions than at normal market conditions. Be aware of levels of support. It is near these points (usually below them) at which central banks step in to lift currencies.

CENTRAL BANK POWERS = ПОЛНОМОЧИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО БАНКА – Central Bank Powers are the powers granted to a central bank in respect of credit, monetary and currency policy. Areas commonly covered include discount and lombard policy, repurchase transactions, open market policy and the definition of minimum reserves. / , операции откупа, .

CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРАГЕНТ (или ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ ВСТРЕЧНАЯ СТОРОНА) – Central Counterparty shall mean an entity which is interposed between the institutions in a system and which acts as the exclusive counterparty of these institutions with regard to their transfer orders. Central Counterparty is an entity that is the buyer to every seller

and seller to every buyer of a specified set of contracts. Central Counterparty (CCP):- on stock exchanges the CCP acts as a buyer for each seller and as a seller for each buyer. Splitting the transaction into two new transactions serves to keep trading anonymous and increase the efficiency of netting options. On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, this service is provided by Eurex Clearing AG, a subsidiary of Deutsche Börse AG. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. (Eurex Clearing AG), Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ ВРЕМЯ – Central European Time (CET) is in the Central European Time Zone. Central European Standard Time (CET) is 1 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT +1), i.e. Central European Standard Time = GMT +1. Like most states in Europe, Summer (Daylight-Saving) Time is observed in Central European Time (CET), where the time is shifted forward by 1 hour; 2 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT +2), i.e. Central European Summer Time = GMT +2. After the Summer months the time in Central European Time (CET) is shifted back by 1 hour to Central European Time (CET) or (GMT +1). See also Coordinated Universal Time, and Greenwich Mean Time. / Смотрите также Всемирное Координированное Время (Coordinated Universal Time), и Гринвичское Среднее Время (Greenwich Mean Time).

CENTRALIZED LUBRICATION = ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Centralized Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which a metered amount of lubricant or lubricants for the bearing surfaces of a machine or group of machines are supplied from a central location. See also Lubrication.

CENTRAL MONETARY INSTITUTIONS = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЕ МОНЕТАРНЫЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ (или ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ) – Central Monetary Institutions are the institutions (usually central banks) which control the centralized monetary reserves and the supply of currency in accordance with government policies, and which act as their governments' bankers and agents. In the United Kingdom this is equivalent to the Bank of England. In many other countries maintenance of the exchange rate is undertaken in this sector. In the United Kingdom this function is undertaken by central government (part of the Treasury) by use of the Exchange Equalisation Account.

THE CENTRAL MONEYMARKET OFFICE = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ОФИС ДЕНЕЖНОГО РЫНКА – Ownership of The Central Moneymarket Office (CMO) system was transferred from the Bank of England to CRESTCo in September 1999. The CMO provides safekeeping and settlement facilities for sterling- and Euro-denominated Treasury bills, local authority bills, bank bills, trade bills, bank and building society Certificates of Deposit (CDs) and commercial paper. All of these instruments are immobilised in the CMO depository (which is operated on CRESTCo's behalf by the Bank of England), except for CDs, which are dematerialised using a contractual structure. Settlement occurs in real time by means of book-entry transfer between accounts in the CMO system. The Bank of England uses CREST and the CMO to settle its daily open market (monetary policy) operations and to hold the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) collateral provided by its market counterparties. / Валовые Расчёты в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ) .

CENTRAL MORTGAGE BOND INSTITUTION = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ (или ИПОТЕЧНЫМ) ОБЛИГАЦИЯМ – Central Mortgage Bond Institution:- special institutions set up to issue mortgage bonds and long-term loans to the affiliated banks. Two such institutions were established in Switzerland in 1930, namely the Central Mortgage Bond Institution of the Swiss Cantonal Banks and the Mortgage Bond Bank of the Swiss Mortgage Institutions.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE BOND INSTITUTION LOANS = ССУДЫ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ (или ИПОТЕЧНЫМ) ОБЛИГАЦИЯМ – Central Mortgage Bond Institution Loans are the long-term loans granted by the central mortgage bond institutions to their member banks to refinance credits secured by mortgage collateral.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DEPOSITORY = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ РЕГИСТРАЦИОННОЕ ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – Central Registration Depository provides information on securities sales representatives and supervisory personnel. This data base is compiled from application forms, exchange developed examinations, reported enforcement actions, and related information. The NASD owns the Central Registration Depository (CRD) system and its facilities, operating them on behalf of the New York Stock Exchange, state regulators, and other users.

CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Central Securities Depository (CSD) is a central depositary that handles the custody and transfer of securities in effective form or as book entries (dematerialized securities). Clearstream, for example, serves as central depositary for the German and Luxembourg stock markets. An institution created to hold physical securities so that securities transactions can be processed by book entry. The depository immobilizes (dematerializes) physical securities. See also Dematerialization, and Immobilization. A Central Securities Depository (CSD) is a specialist financial organization holding securities such as shares either in certificated or uncertificated (dematerialized) form so that ownership can be easily transfered through a book entry rather than the transfer of physical certificates. This allows brokers and financial companies to hold their securities at one location where they can be available for clearing and settlement. This is usually done electronically making it much faster and easier than was traditionally the case where physical certificates had to be exchanged after a trade had been completed. In some cases these organizations also carry out centralized comparison, and transaction processing such as clearing and settlement of securities. Scope:- a CSD can be national or international in nature, and may be for a specific type of security, such as government bonds. (i) Domestic Central Securities Depository:- many countries have one domestic CSD that was traditionally associated with the national stock exchange. These organisations are typically heavily regulated by the government and may or may not be be separate from the exchanges where trading in securities occurs. (ii) International Central Securities Depository (ICSD):- an International CSD is a central securities depository that settles trades in international securities such as eurobonds although many also settle trades in various domestic securities, usually through direct or indirect (through local agents) links to local CSDs. Examples of international CSDs include Clearstream (earlier Cedel), Euroclear and SIX SIS. Some view the US Depository Trust Company (DTC) as a national CSD rather than an ICSD, but it does holds over USD2 trillion in non-US securities and in American depositary receipts from over 100 nations. Functions:- (i) Safekeeping Securities may be in dematerialized form, book-entry only form (with one or more 'global' certificates), or in physical form immobilized within the CSD. (ii) Deposit and Withdrawal Supporting deposits and withdrawals involves the relationship between the transfer agent and/or issuers and the CSD. It also covers the CSD's role within the underwriting process or listing of new issues in a market. (iii) Dividend, interest, and principal processing, as well as corporate actions including proxy voting Paying and transfer agents, as well as issuers are involved in these processes, depending on the level of services provided by the CSD and its relationship with these entities. (iv) Other services CSDs offer additional services aside from those considered core services. These services include Securities Lending and Borrowing, Matching, and Repo Settlement. (v) Pledge:- central depositories provide pledging of share and securities. Every country require to provide legal framework to protect the interest of the pledgor and pledgee. However, there are risks and responsibilities regarding these services that must be taken into consideration in analyzing and evaluating each market on a case-by-case basis. Central Security Depositories allow brokers and other financial companies to deposit securities where book entry and other services can be performed, like clearance, settlement and securities borrowing and lending. / Юроклыэ (Euroclear).

CENTRAL SHOOTS = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЕ ПОБЕГИ (или ЦЕНТРОВЫЕ ПОБЕГИ) – Central Shoots:- the new growth that emerges from the middle point of the plant.

CENTRE BLOCK = ЦЕНТРОВАЯ ШАШКА (или ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ ШАШКА) – Centre Block is a block at or near the geometric centre of the pallet. See also Pallet. / Центральная Шашка (Centre Block):- шашка, расположенная в геометрическом центре поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CENTRE CLUSTER = ЦЕНТРОВОЕ СКОПЛЕНИЕ (или ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЕ ДОСКИ) – Centre Cluster:- centre bottom deckboards of a two-way or partial four-way pallet. See also Pallet. / Центральные Доски Нижнего Настила (Centre Cluster):- доски, расположенные в центре нижнего настила двухзаходного или частично четырёхзаходного поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CENTREWRITE LIMITED = СЭНТЭРАЙТ ЛИМИТИД – In the United Kingdom, CentreWrite Limited is a subsidiary of the Society of Lloyd's (the society incorporated by Lloyd's Act 1871 by the name of Lloyd's) that is permitted to underwrite run-off reinsurance contracts for syndicates in run-off and estate protection reinsurance for Names (an individual member underwriting with unlimited liability. Since 06 March 2003 no person has been admitted as a new member to underwrite on an unlimited liability basis). CentreWrite Limited was incorporated on 1990-October-24. Centrewrite Limited employed 1-4 people. Centrewrite Limited does not have any child companies. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. CentreWrite Ltd is a private company categorized under Insurance and located in London, United Kingdom. Our records show it was established in 1990 and incorporated in Register for free to see additional information such as annual revenue and employment figures. Companies like Centrewrite Ltd usually offer:- Loss Adjusters, Allstate Claims Adjuster, Integrated Insurance Services, Property Insurance Adjuster and General Auto Insurance.

CENTRIFUGAL POT = ЦЕНТРОБЕЖНАЯ БАНКА (или ЦЕНТРИФУГАЛЬНАЯ БАНКА) – Centrifugal Pot is a a revolving chamber, used in the spinning of manufactured filaments, in which the plastic fibers, subjected to centrifugal force, are slightly twisted and emerge in the form of yarn wound into the shape of a hollow cylinder. Also known as Centrifugal Box, Spinning Box, and Spinning Pot. See also Pot Spinning. / Смотрите также Центрифугальное Прядение (Pot Spinning).

CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATOR = ЦЕНТРОБЕЖНЫЙ СЕПАРАТОР – Centrifugal Separator is a separator that removes immiscible fluid and solid contaminants that have a different specific gravity than the fluid being purified by accelerating the fluid mechanically in a circular path and using the radial acceleration component to isolate these contaminants. / Под Сепаратором, от Латинского слова Separator, означающее Отделитель, понимается:- (1) аппарат для разделения механических смесей твёрдых или жидких тел, отделения от них примесей, удаления твёрдых или жидких частиц из газа. Принцип действия сепаратора разных типов основан на различии физических свойств компонентов смеси:- формы, массы, плотности частиц, коэффициент трения, магнитных и электрических свойств и тому подобные. Для разделения эмульсий и осветления жидкостей применяются обычно сепараторы центробежного типа (смотрите Центрифугирование), для механической очистки газов и выделения из них твёрдых или жидких частиц используются газовые сепараторы и циклоны (смотрите также Очистка Газов); для отделения зерна от примесей служат мукомольные сепараторы, работающие с помощью сит, воздушной струи, магнитов и прочего (смотрите Зерноочистительные Машины). Сепараторы используются в горной промышленности для обогащения полезных ископаемых, особенно бедных руд и зольных углей; в химической промышленности для разделения и очистки различных смесей; в литейном производстве при подготовке и очистке формовочных и стержневых смесей; на газовых промыслах для очистки газовых и газоконденсатных скважин от влаги, твёрдых частиц и других примесей; в пищевой промышленности для получения сливок, творога, очистки молока, осветления пива, вина, получения крахмала, дрожжей. Наибольшее распространение в народном хозяйстве получили магнитные, масляные и молочные сепараторы. Магнитный Сепаратор применяется для отделения полезных минералов от пустой породы и вредных примесей (смотрите Магнитное Обогащение). В сепараторах этого типа используется действие магнитного поля на минеральные частицы, обладающие различной магнитной восприимчивостью. С помощью магнитных сепараторов производится обогащение бедных железных (главным образом магнетитовых), а также марганцевых, титановых, вольфрамовых и других руд. При этом содержание полезных компонентов в получаемом магнитном концентрате доводится до 95% и более, а содержание вредных примесей значительно снижается. Существуют различные магнитные сепараторы для сухого и мокрого обогащения сильномагнитных и слабомагнитных материалов, например, барабанные магнитные сепараторы с замкнутой электромагнитной системой и постоянными магнитами (для магнетитовых руд и суспензий), валковые, роторные и полиградиентные барабанно-ручейковые сепараторы (для слабомагнитных руд). Мощные магнитные сепараторы обеспечивают производительность до 500 тонн в час (т/ч) для кусковых и до 200 т/ч для тонкоизмельчённых руд. Масляный Сепаратор выполняет отделение от масла воды и механических примесей методом центрифугирования. Используется для очистки смазочных и охлаждающих жидкостей в масляном хозяйстве электрических станций и подстанций, на промышленных предприятиях и тому подобном. Производительность масляных сепараторов до 1 500–2 000 литров в час (л/ч). Молочный Сепаратор служит для очистки и разделения молока на сливки и обезжиренное молоко. Основная часть молочного сепаратора – барабан, вращающийся с частотой 6–12 тысяч оборотов в минуту (об/мин). Внутри барабана смонтирована система конических тарелок, разделяющих молоко на слои; отверстия в тарелках образуют вертикальные каналы, из которых молоко растекается в межтарелочные зазоры, где под действием центробежной силы выделяются сливки. Молочные сепараторы имеют производительность до 25 тысяч л/ч и позволяют получать сливки как обычной (30–45%), так и повышенной (свыше 80%) жирности. Молочные сепараторы, предназначенные только для очистки молока (молокоочистители), обеспечивают производительность до 40 тысяч л/ч. Имеются сепараторы для обезвоживания белковых масс (творога) и для выделения из молока Бактерий (бактериофугирования); такие сепараторы обеспечивают удаление около 90% Бактерий от их первоначального содержания в молоке (а при последовательной установке двух сепараторов – до 99% Бактерий). (2) Сепаратор – металлическая или пластмассовая обойма с вырезами по размеру шариков или роликов в подшипниках качения. Предназначается для разделения и направления тел качения. Обычно сепараторы изготовляют штампованием из стальной ленты, однако при повышенных окружных скоростях (свыше 10–15 метров в секунду (м/сек)), а также для некоторых крупногабаритных подшипников применяют массивные сепараторы из антифрикционных материалов:- бронзы, латуни, текстолита, алюминиевых сплавов и так далее. (3) Сепаратор:- изолирующие прокладки из стекловойлока, дерева, поливинилхлорида, паронита и тому подобного в виде фасонных, перфорированных или пористых пластинок.

CENTRIFUGE = ЦЕНТРИФУГА – Centrifuge is a machine that employs centrifugal force to remove excess liquid from fabrics. In general, centrifuges are also used to separate materials of different densities. / В текстильном производстве под Центрифугой, от Латинских слов Centrum, означающее Средоточие или Центр, и Fugo, означающее Бег или Бегство, понимается установка для центрифугирования.

CENTROMERE = ЦЕНТРОМЕРА (или КИНЕТОХОР) – Centromere is a chromosomal region functioning as the spindle attachment region to allow chromosome and/or chromatid separation during mitosis and meiosis. / Под Центромерой, от слова Латинского

слова Centrum, означающее Центр Круга, и Греческого слова Méros, означающее Часть, или Кинетохором понимается участок хромосомы, удерживающий вместе две её нити (хроматиды). Во время деления центромера направляет движение хромосом к полюсам клетки.

CEO = CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CEPGL = COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS

CEPHALIC = ГОЛОВНОЙ – Cephalic:- the area of the head region. / Расположенное около головы.

CEPHALIUM = ЦЭФАЛИЙ (или ГОЛОВЧАТЫЙ СТЕБЕЛЁК) – Cephalium is modified flowering zone of stems of certain species of cactus, often ornamented by copious development of hairs or bristles. In some species (e.g., Melocactus) stem growth ceases once the cephalium is produced. In others, a pseudocephalium is produced while stem growth continues. / Под Цефалием, от Греческого слова Kephalē, означающее Голова, понимается деревянистое удлинение стеблей некоторых Кактусовых.

CEPHALOTHORAX = ЦЕФАЛОТОРАКС (или ГОЛОВОГРУДЬ) – Cephalothorax is the fused head and thorax in orders Arachnida and Crustacea. / Под Головогрудью понимается отдел тела некоторых членистоногих, образующийся в результате слияния головных и грудных сегментов.

CEPLAC = COMMISÃO EXECUTIVA DO PLANO DA LAVOURA CACAUERIA = EXECUTIVE COMMISSION FOR COCOA CULTIVATION PLANNING

CEPLAES = CENTRO DE PLANIFICACION Y ESTUDIOS SOCIALES

CERAMIC FIBER = КЕРАМИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Ceramic Fiber is an aluminum silicate fiber made by heating aluminum fluoride at 1 000–1 200 °C with silica and water vapor. The crystals, or 'whiskers', obtained are up to 1 cm long and have high strength. Ceramic fibers are used in reinforced plastics. Ceramic is inorganic fiber, in textile form, obtained from ceramic materials. Alphabetic code – CEF; and relevant commercial allowance – (отсутствует). / Керамическое Волокно – волокно, керамического состава.

CERCLA = COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT

CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT = ЦЭРКОСПОРОЗНАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Cercospora Leaf Spot is a disease caused by the fungus Cercospora janseana characterized by the presence of short, elliptical to linear, brown lesions mainly on the leaves but also on leaf sheaths, pedicels, and glumes. The lesions are 2–10 mm long and 1 mm wide. Also referred to as Narrow Brown Leaf Spot.

CEREAL = ЗЛАК (или ЗЛАКОВЫЕ, или ХЛЕБ) – Cereal are seeds of flowering plants of the grass Family (Graminaceae) cultivated for the food value of their grains, e.g., Barley, Maize, Millet, Oat, Rice, Rye, Sorghum, and Wheat. Cereals:- defined as Wheat, Coarse grains and Rice. / Злаки (Gramineae) – Семейство Однодольных Цветковых Растений; то же, что Мятликовые (Poaceae). Одно-, дву- и многолетние Травянистые Растения, реже древовидные формы. Стебель (соломина) высотой от 1 сантиметра до десятков метров разделён поперечными, часто вздутыми узлами на междоузлия, обычно полые или заполненные рыхлой тканью. Очередные линейные или линейно-ланцетные листья отходят от узлов стебля. Цветки обычно обоеполые, редко раздельнополые (растения чаще однодомные), мелкие, невзрачные (тычинок 3, редко 6, плодолистиков 3), собраны в колоски, которые образуют сложные соцветия – сложный колос, метёлку, султан и другие. Плод – зерновка. Семя с крахмалистым эндоспермом. В Семействе около 650 Родов и около 10 000 Видов. Встречаются повсеместно, особенно в травостое лугов, прерий, степей и саванн. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 150 Родов и свыше 1 900 Видов. К Мятликовым относятся Зерновые (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь и другие) и Технические (Сахарный Тростник) культуры, Кормовые Травы (Житняк, Костер, Мятлик, Овсяница, Райграс, Тимофеевка и другие). Многие Мятликовые используют для укрепления песков, устройства лётных полей аэродромов, стадионов, в озеленении (газоны); некоторые Виды (например, Овсюг, Пырей Ползучий) – злостные Сорняки. 23 Вида Мятликовых находились в Красной Книге СССР. Злаковые Зерновые Культуры относятся к Семейству Однодольных Растений. Их мелкие цветки собраны в простые соцветия – колоски, образующие сложные соцветия – колос, метёлку, султан и другие. Среди них:- Кукуруза, Овёс, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь, Сорго, Ячмень и другие.

CEREAL CROPS = ЗЛАКОВЫЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ (или ЗЕРНОФУРАЖНЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ) – Cereal Crops are mostly Grasses cultivated for their edible seeds (actually a fruit called a Grain, technically a Caryopsis). Cereal Grains are grown in greater quantities worldwide than any other type of crop and provide more calories to the human race. In some developing nations, Cereal grains constitute practically the entire diet of common folk. In developed nations, Cereal consumption is more moderate but still substantial. The word Cereal has its origin in the Roman goddess of grain, Ceres. Staple food grains are often called Corn. The Cereal crops are (in approximate order of greatest annual production):- (i) barley, grown for malting and livestock on land too poor for Wheat; (ii) Maize, a staple food of peoples in North America, South America, and Africa and of livestock worldwide; (iii) the Millets, a group of similar but distinct cereals that form an important staple food in Asia and Africa; (iv) Oats, formerly the staple food of Scotland and popular worldwide for livestock; (v) Rice, the primary cereal of tropical regions, and wild Rice, grown in small amounts in the United States; (vi) Rye and Triticale, important in cold climates; (vii) Sorghum, important staple food in Asia and Africa and popular worldwide for livestock; (viii) Spelt, a close relative of Wheat; (ix) Teff, popular in Ethiopia but scarcely known elsewhere; (x) Wheat, the primary cereal of temperate regions. In addition, several non-grasses are grown for their Seeds. These Pseudocereals include (in no particular order):- (i) Amaranth, (ii) Buckwheat, and (iii) Quinoa. While each individual Species has its own peculiarities, the cultivation of all Cereals crops is similar. All are annual Plants; consequently one planting yields one harvest. Wheat, Rye, Triticale, Oats, Barley, and Spelt are the cool-season Cereals. These are hardy Plants that grow well in moderate weather and cease to grow in hot weather (approximately 30° but this varies by Species and Variety). The other warm-season Cereals are tender and prefer hot weather. Cool-season Cereals are well-adapted to temperate climates. Most Varieties of a particular Species are either winter or spring types. Winter Varities are sown in the autumn, germinate and grow vegetatively, then become dormant during winter. They resume growing in the springtime and mature in late spring or early summer. This cultivation system makes optimal use of water and frees the land for another crop early in the growing season. Winter Varieties do not flower until springtime because they require vernalization. Where winters are too warm for vernalization or exceed the hardiness of the crop (which varies by species and variety), farmers grow spring Varieties. Spring Cereals are planted in early springtime and mature later that same summer, without vernalization. Spring Cereals typically require more irrigation and yield less than winter Cereals. Rye is the hardiest cereal, able to overwinter in the subarctic and Siberia. Wheat is the most popular. All cool-season Cereals are grown in the tropics, but only in the cool highlands, where it may be possible to grow multiple crops in a year. The warm-season Cereals are grown in tropical lowlands year-round and in temperate climates during the frost-free season. Cereal grains supply most of their calories as starch. They are also a significant source of protein, though the amino acid balance is not optimal. Whole grains (see below) are good sources of dietary fiber, essential fatty acids, and other important nutrients. Rice is eaten as cooked entire grains, although rice flour is also produced. Oats are rolled, ground, or cut into bits (steel-cut oats) and cooked into porridge. Most other cereals are ground into flour or meal, that is milled. The outer layers of

bran and germ are removed. This lessens the nutritional value but makes the grain more appealing to many palates. Health-conscious people tend to prefer whole grains, which are not milled. Overconsumption of milled cereals is sometimes blamed for obesity. Milled grains do keep better because the outer layers of the grains are rich in rancidity-prone fats. The waste from milling is sometimes mixed into a prepared animal feed. Once (optionally) milled and ground, the resulting flour is made into bread, pasta, desserts, dumplings, and many other products. Besides cereals, flour is sometimes made from potatoes, chestnuts and pulses (especially chickpeas). In American English, cold breakfast cereals and porridge are called simply Cereal. / Виды (Species). Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью). Злаки (Gramineae) – Семейство Однодольных Цветковых Растений; то же, что Мятликовые (Poaceae). Одно-, дву- и многолетние Травянистые Растения, реже древовидные формы. Стебель (соломина) высотой от 1 сантиметра до десятков метров разделён поперечными, часто вздутыми узлами на междоузлия, обычно полые или заполненные рыхлой тканью. Очередные линейные или линейно-ланцетные листья отходят от узлов стебля. Цветки обычно обоеполые, редко раздельнополые (растения чаще однодомные), мелкие, невзрачные (тычинок 3, редко 6, плодолистиков 3), собраны в колоски, которые образуют сложные соцветия – сложный колос, метёлку, султан и другие. Плод – зерновка. Семя с крахмалистым эндоспермом. В Семействе около 650 Родов и около 10 000 Видов. Встречаются повсеместно, особенно в травостое лугов, прерий, степей и саванн. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 150 Родов и свыше 1 900 Видов. К Мятликовым относятся Зерновые (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь и другие) и Технические (Сахарный Тростник) культуры, Кормовые Травы (Житняк, Костер, Мятлик, Овсяница, Райграс, Тимофеевка и другие). Многие Мятликовые используют для укрепления песков, устройства лётных полей аэродромов, стадионов, в озеленении (газоны); некоторые Виды (например, Овсюг, Пырей Ползучий) – злостные Сорняки. 23 Вида Мятликовых находились в Красной Книге СССР. Зерновые Культуры, важнейшая группа возделываемых Растений, дающих зерно, основной продукт питания человека, сырьё для многих отраслей промышленности и корма для сельскохозяйственных животных. Зерновые культуры подразделяются на хлебные и зернобобовые. Большинство Хлебных Зерновых Культур (Пшеница, Рожь, Рис, Овёс, Ячмень, Кукуруза, Сорго, Просо, Чумиза, Могар, Пайза, Дагусса и другие) принадлежит к ботаническому Семейству Злаков; Гречиха – к Семейству Гречишных; Мучнистый Амарант – к Семейству Амарантовых. Зерно хлебных зерновых культур содержит много углеводов (60–80% на сухое вещество), белков (7–20% на сухое вещество), ферменты, витамины комплекса В (B_1, B_2, B_6), РР и провитамин А, чем и определяются высокая питательность его для человека и ценность для кормового использования. Хлебные зерновые культуры выращивают на всех континентах нашей планеты. Северные и Южные границы их ареала совпадают с границами земледелия. Среди хлебных зерновых культур наиболее распространены Пшеница, Рис (особенно в странах Азии), Кукуруза (наибольшие площади в Северной Америке), Рожь (главным образом в Европе), Овёс (в Северной Америке и Европе), Ячмень (в Европе, Азии, Северной Америке), Просо и Сорго (в Азии, Африке). Остальные культуры менее распространены:- Чумиза, Пайза в основном в Китае, Африканское Просо, Тефф в Эфиопии, Дагусса в Индии, Мучнистый Амарант в Перу. В 1970 мировая посевная площадь хлебных зерновых культур составляла 694 миллиона гектаров (га), в том числе Пшеницы 209.8 миллионов га, Риса 134.6 миллиона га, Кукурузы более 107.3 миллионов га; мировой валовой сбор зерна их 1 196 миллионов тонн (т). Урожайность хлебных зерновых культур сильно колеблется (в центнерах на один гектар (ц/га)):- например, урожай Риса в Индии 17–20, Японии более 50, Испании 58–62; Пшеницы в Индии 11–12, Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР) 35–37, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) 20–21. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1971 хлебными зерновыми культурами было занято 110.8 миллионов га, в том числе (в миллионах га) Пшеницей 64, Рожью 9.5, Овсом 9.6, Ячменём 21.6, Рисом 0.4, Кукурузой 3.3, Просом 2.4; валовой сбор зерна их 172.66 миллиона т, средний урожай (1970) 15.6 ц/га (в Молдавии 29.3, Литве 24.5, Украине 23.4). По типу развития и продолжительности вегетации хлебные зерновые культуры делятся на озимые культуры и яровые культуры. Бобовые Зерновые Культуры (смотрите Зерновые Бобовые Культуры) – Горох, Фасоль, Соя, Вика, Чечевица, Бобы и другие – также очень распространённая группа культурных Растений, относящихся к Семейству Бобовых Подсемейства Мотыльковых (Лядвенцевых). Дают зерно, богатое белком (в среднем 20–40% на сухое вещество, Люпин до 61%). В зерне некоторых Бобовых Зерновых Культур много жира, например, в Сое до 27%, Арахисе до 52% на сухое вещество. Смотрите также Пшеница, Рис, Кукуруза, Рожь, Овёс, Ячмень, Горох, Чечевица, Фасоль, Соя и другие; о мировом производстве зерна смотрите в статье Зерновое Хозяйство. Зерновые Бобовые Культуры или Зернобобовые Культуры, Растения Семейства Бобовых Подсемейства Мотыльковых (Лядвенцевых), выращиваемые главным образом на зерно (семена), богатое белком. В мировом производстве известно более 60 Видов Зерновых Бобовых Культур, относящихся к 17 Родам. Зерно Зерновых Бобовых Культур имеет огромное продовольственное и кормовое значение. Его используют в пищу целиком, в виде крупы и муки, приготавливают из него консервы и концентраты. Зерно Зерновых Бобовых Культур содержит в среднем 20–40% белка на сухое вещество (в Люпине до 61%), в состав которого входят необходимые для питания Человека и Животных аминокислоты – лизин, триптофан, цистин, метионин, валин и другие, а также углеводы, жиры (особенно Соя и Арахис), витамины (С, комплекса В, провитамин А). По калорийности зерно Зерновых Бобовых Культур в 3.5 раза превосходит Картофель и в 6 раз Капусту. С 1 гектара (га) посева Зерновые Бобовые Культуры дают 300–800 килограммов (кг) белка, при высоких урожаях – до 1 тонны (т). Их зерно, жмых, шроты и зелёная масса – ценный, богатый протеином корм для скота. Зерно некоторых Зерновых Бобовых Культур является сырьём для получения казеина, клея (Чина, Соя), пластмасс. Содержащийся в семенах Канавалии фермент уреаза, а также белок Фасоли применяют в медицине. На корнях Зерновых Бобовых Культур образуются Клубеньковые Бактерии, которые обогащают почву биологическим азотом, усваивая его из воздуха. Благодаря этому Зерновые Бобовые Культуры – хорошие предшественники последующих культур:- яровых зерновых, технических. Люпин, Пелюшку и другие Зерновые Бобовые Культуры высевают на зелёное удобрение (смотрите Сидерация). В мировом земледелии из Зерновых Бобовых Культур наиболее распространены Соя (в основном в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Китайской Народной Республике (КНР), Бразилии, бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), Индонезии), Горох (в Азии, Европе и Америке в районах с умеренным климатом), Чечевица, Чина и Бобы (в странах Средиземноморья, Индии, Афганистане, Аргентине), Фасоль (в Азии, Европе, Америке), Нут (главным образом в Индии). Остальные культуры – Люпин, Вигна, Маш, Канавалия и другие – занимают меньшие площади. В 1970 мировая посевная площадь Зерновых Бобовых Культур (без Сои) была 63.1 миллиона га, валовой сбор зерна 44.4 миллиона т. В бывшем СССР в 1970 под Зерновыми Бобовыми Культурами было занято 5.1 миллионов га, производство зерна составило 7.62 миллиона т, средний урожай 14.9 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га). Смотрите также Горох, Фасоль, Чечевица, Вика, Бобы и другие. Зернофуражные Культуры, Растения, дающие зерно, используемое в основном на корм сельскохозяйственным Животным и Птице. К зернофуражным культурам обычно относят из злаков – Кукурузу, Ячмень, Овёс, Сорго, Чумизу и другие, а из Бобовых – Горох, Люпин, Вику, Чину, Кормовые Бобы и другие. Чёткой границы между зернофуражными культуры и продовольственными зерновыми нет, так как зернофуражная культура из конъюнктурных соображений может стать продовольственной и наоборот. Зерно зернофуражных культур – концентрированный корм, богатый углеводами (до 75%), переваримым белком (8–30%), витаминами Е и группы В; в 1 килограмме (кг) его 1–1.4 кормовой единицы. Зернофуражные культуры выращивают во всех странах, где имеется животноводство. Мировая посевная площадь зернофуражных культур (Кукурузы, Ячменя и Овса) 220.9 миллионов гектаров (га), валовой сбор зерна 448 миллиона тонн (т)

(1970). В связи с развитием интенсивного животноводства производство фуражного зерна с каждым годом увеличивается. Особенно большие площади заняты зернофуражными культурами в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) (Кукуруза, Ячмень, Овёс) и Франции (Ячмень), которые являются крупными экспортёрами фуражного зерна. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) основными зернофуражными культурами (Ячмень, Овес, Кукуруза) в 1970 было занято 33.9 миллиона га, валовой сбор зерна их 61.6 миллион т. В 9-й пятилетке (1971–75) планировалось значительно увеличить производство зерна зернофуражных культур. Смотрите также Ячмень, Овёс, Кукуруза, Горох, Зерновое Хозяйство.

CEREAL GRAINS = ХЛЕБНЫЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ (или ЗЛАКОВЫЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ) – Cereal Grains are Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale, and Wheat. / К Злаковым Зерновым Культурам относятся Овёс, Пшеница, Рожь, Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью) и Ячмень. Злаковые Зерновые Культуры относятся к Семейству Однодольных Растений. Их мелкие цветки собраны в простые соцветия – колоски, образующие сложные соцветия – колос, метёлку, султан и другие. Среди них:- Кукуруза, Овёс, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь, Сорго, Ячмень и другие.

CEREALS = ЗЛАКОВЫЕ – Cereals:- defined as Wheat, Maize, other coarse grains and Rice.

CERECLOTH = КЛЕЁНКА (или НАВОЩЁННОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Cerecloth:- cloth treated with melted wax or gummy matter and formerly used especially for wrapping a dead body.

CEREIFORM = ЦЭРЭУСООБРАЗНОЕ (или ЦЕРЕУСОПОДОБНОЕ) – Cereiform:- with the growth habit of a cereus, having elongated, cylindrical and usually ribbed green stems. / :- с габитусом роста цереуса, имеющее удлиненные, цилиндрические и обычно ребристые зелёные стебли.

CERES = CROP ESTIMATION THROUGH RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT SYNTHESIS

CEREUS = ЦЭРЭУС (или ВОСКОВОЕ, или ВОСКОПОДОБНОЕ) – Cereus:- wax-like, candle-like. / Под Цэрэусом или Цереусом понимается род растений семейства Кактусовых. Стебли безлистные высотой до 20 метров, сочные, мясистые. Около 40 видов, главным образом в Центральной и Южной Америке и на Антильских островах. Выращивают в оранжереях. На родине стебли Цереуса используют на топливо. Одни из первых Кактусов, известные Европейцам. Долгов время род Cereus был сборным, включающим около 900 видов. К настоящему времени из него выделен целый ряд других родов, а собственно Cereus объединяет около 44 видов. Древовидные, кустарниковидные, реже стелющиеся (C. insularis) Кактусы 1.5–20 м высотой и 7–40 см диаметром. Стебли цилиндрические, с крупными рёбрами. Цветки крупные, воронковидные, чаще белые, цветущие ночью. Цветочная трубка с малочисленными чешуйками; завязь и плод голые. После цветения околоцветник опадает, а на завязи остаётся пестик. Плоды ягодообразные, жёлтые или красные. Вест-Индия, Центральная и Южная Америка, в саваннах, по песчаным морским побережьям, опушкам лесов. Интенсивно растущие Кактусы, поэтому за короткое время можно иметь крупные экземпляры. Имеют сильную корневую систему. Легко размножаются черенками.

CERI = CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

CERISE = ВИШНЁВОЕ (или СВЕТЛО–КРАСНЫЙ) – Cerise:- moderate red.

CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СЕРТИФИКАТ) – (1) Record, attestation, confirmation. Certificate certifies participation in the performance of particular securities or securities products. The holder of a certificate participates, for example, directly in the performance of an underlying instrument. In many cases, this may be indices (index certificates) or specially created baskets of shares (basket certificates). / Под Сертификатом, от Французского слова Sertificat, понимается:- (i) заёмное финансовое обязательство государственных органов; (ii) страховой сертификат – документ, содержащий условия договора страхования, заменяет страховой полис; или (iii) документ, удостоверяющий качество товара. Под Свидетельством понимается письменный документ, официально подтверждающий наличие какого-либо факта, имеющего юридическое значение (свидетельство о браке, свидетельство о рождении), либо право лица (авторское свидетельство, свидетельство об окончании учебного заведения).

(2) Collective documents of title to one or more units in an investment fund.

(3) Certificate is the actual piece of paper that is evidence of ownership of stock in a corporation. Watermarked paper is finely engraved with delicate etchings to discourage forgery. Also known as Share Certificate. / Сертификат эмиссионной ценной бумаги должен содержать следующие обязательные реквизиты:- полное наименование эмитента и его юридический адрес; вид ценных бумаг; государственный регистрационный номер эмиссионных ценных бумаг; порядок размещения эмиссионных ценных бумаг; обязательство эмитента обеспечить права владельца при соблюдении владельцем требований законодательства Российской Федерации; указание количества эмиссионных ценных бумаг, удостоверенных этим сертификатом; указание общего количества выпущенных эмиссионных ценных бумаг с данным государственным регистрационным номером; указание на то, выпущены ли эмиссионные ценные бумаги в документарной форме с обязательным централизованным хранением или в документарной форме без обязательного централизованного хранения; указание на то, являются ли эмиссионные ценные бумаги именными или на предъявителя; печать эмитента; подписи руководителей эмитента и подпись лица, выдавшего сертификат; другие реквизиты, предусмотренные законодательством Российской Федерации для конкретного вида ценных бумаг. Обязательным реквизитом сертификата именной эмиссионной ценной бумаги является имя (наименование) её владельца. В случае расхождений между текстом решения о выпуске ценных бумаг и данными, приведёнными в сертификате эмиссионной ценной бумаги, владелец имеет право требовать осуществления прав, закреплённых этой ценной бумагой, в объёме, установленном сертификатом. Эмитент несёт ответственность за несовпадение данных, содержащихся в сертификате эмиссионной ценной бумаги, с данными, содержащимися в решении о выпуске ценных бумаг, в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации. Сертификат эмиссионной ценной бумаги – документ, выпускаемый эмитентом и удостоверяющий совокупность прав на указанное в сертификате количество ценных бумаг. Владелец ценных бумаг имеет право требовать от эмитента исполнения его обязательств на основании такого сертификата.

(4) Certificate is the public key and identity of a user, together with some other information, rendered authentic by signing the certificate with the private key of the certifying authority, which issued that public key certificate.

CERTIFICATE DATABASE = БАЗА ДАННЫХ ПО СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВАМ (или БАЗА ДАННЫХ СЕРТИФИКАТОВ) – Certificate Database:- storage area in the PTD (personal trusted device) for service certificates and root certificates. See also Certificate (4).

CERTIFICATED CARRIER = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Certificated Carrier is a for-hire air carrier that is subject to economic regulation and requires an operating certification to provide service. / Нанимаемый воздушный перевозчик, .

CERTIFICATED COTTON = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК – In the cotton futures trading, Certificated Cotton is a Cotton inspected, weighed, and sampled under supervision of The New York Board of Trade, and determined deliverable on futures contracts upon classification, micronaire testing and gram per tex reading under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations. / Нью Йоркской Палаты Торговли (Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными).

CERTIFICATED STOCKS = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Certificated Stocks or Certified Stocks or Deliverable Stocks are (stored) stocks of commodities (do not misunderstand with stocks of companies) which are certified to meet the basis grade set by exchanges. The commodities are tested for both quality and quantity at a designated location and are used as delivery against futures contracts. Certification of commodity is done by an authorized representative of futures trading exchange; after that only the product is considered as acceptable for delivery. The process is widely used for agricultural and food products especially grains, where certified stock is known as 'Stocks In Deliverable Position'. In futures trading, there are many advantages of this certification process:- (i) the quality and quantity of underlying commodity is assured; (ii) sellers get a clear idea about what they are selling and buyers will be clear about what they are buying; (iii) trading of commodities which do not meet the requirements is reduced; (iv) helps in developing a warm relationship among the producer, the market and the buyer; and assures smooth functioning of market; and (v) create competition among producers to produce more quality products; today there are many producers who easily exceed the standards set by different markets. In grain industry, called Stocks In Deliverable Position. See also Deliverable Stocks. Stocks of a commodity that have been inspected and found to be of a quality deliverable against a futures contracts, stored at the delivery points designated as regular or acceptable for delivery by an exchange. Also known as Certified Stocks. / Запасы сырья, инспектированные и предопределённые по качеству для возможной поставки при исполнении фьючерсных контрактов. Эти запасы размещены на складах в пунктах поставки, назначенных биржей в качестве принятых или возможных для поставки. Известны также как Сертифицированные Запасы (Certified Stocks).

CERTIFICATED SUBREGISTER = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ СУБРЕЕСТР – Certificated Subregister is that part of an entity's register for a class of its securities that is administered by the entity and records certificated holdings of securities in that class. Note:- the register may be of shares, options or other securities.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCRUAL ON TREASURY SECURITIES = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О НАКОПЛЕНИИ ПО КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИМ ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ НАКОПЛЕНИЯ ПО КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИМ ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ) – Certificates Of Accrual On Treasury Securities (CATS) issued by the US Treasury and stripped by a financial intermediary, these products are sold at a significant discount from face value and pay no interest during their lifetime. However, they return full face value and cannot be called away. These bonds were issued between 1982 and 1986. CATS are secure investments backed by the US government, and are part of the feline family of US Treasury zero-coupon offerings (CATS, COUGRs, LIONs and TIGRs). CATS became obsolete when the US government began directly issuing its own STRIPS in 1986. Certificate Of Accrual on Treasury Securities (CATS) refers to a zero-coupon US Treasury issue that is sold at a deep discount from the face value and pays no coupon interest during its lifetime, but returns the full face value at maturity. Issued by the US Treasury and stripped by a financial intermediary, these products are sold at a significant discount from face value and pay no interest during their lifetime. However, they return full face value and cannot be called away. Secure investments backed by the US Government, CATS are part of the feline family of US Treasury zero-coupon offerings (CATS, COUGRs and TIGRs). See also STRIPS. CATS (short for the Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities; invented by Salomon Brothers); COUGRs (short for the Certificate Of Government Receipts; offered by the AG Becker Paribas firm); LIONs (short for the Lehman Investment Opportunity Notes; issued by the US government through Lehman Brothers); STRIPS (short for the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities); and TIGRs (short for the Treasury Income Growth Receipts; introduced by Merrill Lynch). / Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch).

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ АНАЛИЗЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ОБ АНАЛИЗЕ) – Certificate Of Analysis is a document, often required by an importer or governmental authorities, attesting to the quality or purity of commodities. The origin of the certification may be a chemist or any other authorized body such as an inspection firm retained by the exporter or importer. In some cases the document may be drawn up by the manufacturer certifying that the merchandise shipped has been tested in his facility and found conform to the specifications.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ДОПУСКЕ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ДОПУЩЕНИИ) – Certificate Of Approval is a legal document that permits and controls the manner in which activities are carried out, e.g., effluent quality limits. They are binding on the recipient and are directly enforceable by prosecution under provincial legislation. Also known as Approval Certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПОЛНОМОЧИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПОЛНОМОЧИИ) – In the United States, a Certificate Of Authority is a certificate given to a company that has been granted permission to do business in a state different from its home state (the state where the company was registered). A certificate of authority is obtained after filing foreign qualification documents in the new state.

CERTIFICATE OF CLASSIFICATION = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ, или СЕРТИФИКАТ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ) – Certificate Of Classification is a certificate, issued by the classification society and stating the class under which a vessel is registered. A certificate, issued by the classification society which states the class of a vessel. / Свидетельство, выдаваемое регистром.

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПОСТАВКЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ПОСТАВКИ) – Certificate Of Delivery is a certificate indicating the condition of a vessel upon delivery for a charter including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВКЛАДЕ (или ДЕПОЗИТНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Certificate Of Deposit (CD) is a money market instrument issued by banks in the form of bearer paper. As a rule CDs have maturities of between 3 and 12 months, but in some cases up to 5 years. They can be traded without difficulty on secondary markets. In the United States, Certificate Of Deposit (CD) is a form of time deposit at a bank or savings institution; a time deposit cannot be withdrawn before a specified maturity date without being subject to an interest penalty for early withdrawal. Small-denomination CDs are often purchased by individuals. Large CDs of USD100 000.00 or more are often in negotiable form, meaning they can be sold or transferred among holders before maturity. A short term interest-paying instrument issued by deposit-taking institutions in return for money deposited for a fixed period. Interest is earned at a given rate. The instrument can be used as security for a loan if the depositor requires money before the repayment date. Certificates Of Deposit are certificates issued against funds deposited in a bank, are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return, and are normally negotiable. A negotiable certificate in bearer form issued by a commercial bank as evidence of a deposit with that bank which states the maturity value, maturity rate and interest rate payable. CDs vary in size with maturities ranging from a few weeks to several years. CDs may normally be redeemed before maturity only by sale on the secondary market but may also be redeemed back to issuing bank through payment of a penalty. A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate. Large-denomination Certificates of Deposit (CDs) are typically negotiable. Certificate Of Deposit is a certificate issued by a

bank showing that a stated sum of money has been deposited for a specified time at a specified rate of interest. Certificates of deposit can be traded (i.e. sold) by the original depositor. Certificate for a time deposit in a commercial bank, earning a given rate of interest over a specified period. Certificates of Deposit are negotiable instruments and are traded in the money market. A Certificate Of Deposit (CD) is a money market instrument and negotiable claim issued by a bank in return for a short- to medium-term deposit, usually 1–12 months, but in exceptional cases up to 5 years. CDs were first issued in US Dollars in New York but are now also available in other currencies. CDs issued by the London branches of US banks are usually in Dollars. An agreement with a bank that any person will leave its money on deposit for a specified period of time in return for a specific amount of interest. Certificate Of Deposit is a certificate issued by a bank showing that a stated sum of money has been deposited for a specified time at a specified rate of interest. / выплата (repayment). / Свидетельство О Вкладе или Депозитный Сертификат – свидетельство, выданное банком, показывающее, что указанная в нём денежная сумма была вложена на спецификационное время по спецификационной ставке процента. Депозитный Сертификат – заёмное финансовое обязательство различных организаций.

CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СТРАХОВАНИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЕЙ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О СТРАХОВАНИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЕЙ) – Certificate Of Employers' Liability Insurance is a document proving that you have a valid policy which must be displayed where employees can read it easily and kept for at least 40 years. / Свидетельство О Страховании Ответственности Работодателей служит документом, отражающим факт того, что у данного предприятия или организации имеется действующий полис, и он должен быть размещён в легко доступном всем работникам для обзора месте, и храниться он должен не менее 40 лет.

CERTIFICATE OF FREE SALE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СВОБОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ СВОБОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖИ) – Certificate Of Free Sale is a certificate, required by some countries as evidence that the goods are normally sold on the open market and approved by the regulatory authorities in the country of origin. The US Government does not issue Certificate Of Free Sale. However, on request, the Food and Drug Administration, Silver Springs, MD (State of Maryland), will issue a Letter of Comment to US manufacturers whose products are subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or other acts administered by the agency to take the place of the 'free sale certificate'. / Правительство Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) не выдаёт Свидетельств О Свободной Продаже.

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИИ) – Certificate Of Good Standing is a certificate issued by a state official as conclusive evidence that a corporation is in existence or authorized to transact business in the state. The certificate generally sets forth the corporation's name; that it is duly incorporated or authorized to transact business; that all fees, taxes and penalties owed the state have been paid; that its most recent annual report has been filed; and, that articles of dissolution have not been filed. Certificates of good standing are also known as a Certificate Of Existence or Certificate Of Authorization or Certificate Of Status. Certificate Of Good Standing is a document issued by the secretary or state certifying that a corporation validly exists and is in compliance with all legal requirements including the payment of any taxes or fees. A document issued by an incorporating authority (federal, provincial, or territorial government) stating that the organization is duly incorporated and that it is in good standing with the authority. The name of the document may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

CERTIFICATE OF GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ РАСПИСКИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ РАСПИСКИ) – Certificate Of Government Receipts (COUGRs) are the US Treasury fixed-income securities stripped of their coupon payments, providing payment of face value. These are synthetic securities offered by the firm AG Becker Paribas. Part of the 'feline' family of synthetic zero-coupon Treasury securities, which include CATS (short for the Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities; invented by Salomon Brothers), COUGRs and TIGRs (short for the Treasury Income Growth Receipts; introduced by Merrill Lynch). This default-free family of products provide safety of principal and transparent profits. The product is sold at a discount and redeemed at face value as there are no interest payments during the life of the security. Certificate Of Government Receipts (COUGRs):- the US Treasury fixed-income securities that are stripped of their coupon payments and provide payment of face value. These are synthetic securities offered by the AG Becker Paribas firm. COUGRs are part of the 'feline' family of synthetic zero-coupon Treasury securities, which includes CATS and TIGRs. This default-free family of products provides safety of principal and transparent profits. COUGRs sold at a discount and redeemed at face value because there are no interest payments during the life of the security. / Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch).

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ИНКОРПОРАЦИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ОБ ИНКОРПОРАЦИИ) – In the United States, Certificate Of Incorporation is the title of the document filed in many states to create a corporation. Also known as Articles Of Incorporation, or Corporate Charter.

CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – In the United States, Certificate Of Indebtedness (C of I):- also known as a Zero-Percent Certificate of Indebtedness, this is a security that can be funded within your TreasuryDirect account and used to purchase other securities. It's issued daily with a one-day maturity that automatically rolls over at maturity – and continues to do so until you request redemption. It does not earn interest. The purpose of a C of I is to accumulate funds for the purchase of another eligible security in the TreasuryDirect system. There is no limit to the total amount that you can hold in the C of I. The Certificate Of Indebtedness is a short-term fixed income security issued by the United States Treasury that has a coupon. Unlike treasury bills – which are sold at a discount and mature at par value without a coupon payment – certificates of indebtedness offer fixed coupon payments. Certificates of indebtedness typically mature in one year or less.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОСМОТРА (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ОСМОТРА) – Certificate Of Inspection is a document certifying that merchandise (such as perishable goods) was in good condition immediately prior to shipment. Preshipment inspection is a requirement for importation of goods into many developing countries. The document issued by the US Coast Guard certifying an American-flag vessel's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Certificate Of Inspection is a certificate usually required for industrial equipment and meat products. There are companies in every port city that specialize in issuing certificates of inspection for machinery. The Meat Inspection Division of the US Department of Agriculture issues certificates of inspection for meat products that are recognized throughout the world. / привоз (importation).

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СТРАХОВАНИИ (или СТРАХОВОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Certificate Of Insurance is a document prepared by the insured, the producer, or the insurance company to provide evidence of insurance to the buyer or bank for an export/import shipment. The certificate contains an abstract of the more important conditions in the policy. See also Special Policy. Certificate Of Insurance is a document issued by insurers confirming that a particular consignment is held covered by their company, and giving the name of their agent to contact at destination. Depending on the context this term may refer to:- (i) a document which evidences the existence of insurance cover but which does not detail all its terms which are contained in a separate policy of insurance. Certain certificates are required as a matter of law in the United Kingdom, for example for motor insurance. (ii) A document that is issued by a coverholder which evidences the existence of insurance cover and details the terms of such cover. No

policy of insurance is issued where such a certificate is issued. / Страховой Сертификат – документ, содержащий условия договора страхования, заменяет страховой полис.

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СТРАХОВАНИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О СТРАХОВАНИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) – Certificates Of Liability Insurance are commonly used in business as evidence of one party's insurance that ostensibly protects it and its business partners in the event of a loss. A certificate of insurance provides numerous items of information including: named insured, agent/broker issuing the certificate, policy numbers, effective and expiration dates, types of policies, limits of insurance, key coverage details, intent to notify the certificate holder in the event of cancellation and disclaimers of all information therein by the party issuing the certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПОЧТОВОЙ ОТПРАВКЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ПОЧТОВОЙ ОТПРАВКИ) – In the US trademark law, Certificate Of Mailing is a certificate for each piece of correspondence mailed, prior to the expiration of the set period of time for response, stating the date of deposit with the US Postal Service and including a signature.

CERTIFICATE OF MANUFACTURE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЯ) – Certificate Of Manufacture is a document (often notarized) in which a producer of goods certifies that the manufacturing has been completed and the goods are now at the disposal of the buyer. A document used under a letter of credit containing an affidavit that goods have been manufactured and are being held for the account and risk of the buyer. In war times when transportation facilities are disrupted, it is common for letters of credit to be paid against presentation of a certificate of manufacture. This is rare in ordinary times, except in the case of specially manufactured goods.

CERTIFICATE OF MOTOR INSURANCE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОМ СТРАХОВАНИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О МОТОРНОМ СТРАХОВАНИИ) – Certificate Of Motor Insurance is a document proving that compulsory third party insurance is in place in respect of use of the vehicle covered by the policy.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ (ТОВАРОВ)) – Certificate of Origin is a document used to assure the buying country precisely which country produced the goods being shipped. Usually completed by a recognised chamber of commerce. Certificate Of Origin is a document certified by chambers of commerce confirming the origin of goods, and required in some instances by Customs Authorities for clearance. Document issued by a qualified authority stating the country of origin of a good. In the United States, certificates of origin are required for all imported goods. Certain nations require a signed statement as to the origin of the export item. Such certificates are usually obtained through a semiofficial organization such as a local chamber of commerce. A certificate may be required even though the commercial invoice contains the information. A statement which must be submitted by an importer, certifying the country of origin of imported goods. Unless the goods themselves are clearly marked, this certificate must accompany the goods in domestic trade after they are imported. Certificate Of Origin is a certificate stating the country of origin of the goods. Depending on the importing country's requirements, this can be as simple as being issued by the seller or the manufacturer. In most cases however, it is required to be issued by a Chamber of Commerce in the country of origin. Formal document (required at destination) stating origin of cargo and relevant cargo details. See also EUR 1, and Movement Certificate. Certificate Of Origin is a specific document identifying the goods, in which the authority or body empowered to issue it certifies expressly that the goods to which the certificate relates originate in a specific country. This certificate may also include a declaration by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person. In this definition the word 'Country' may include a group of countries, a region or a part of a country. Specific forms for certificates of origin have been laid down in Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention and in the framework of preferential arrangements such as the Generalized System of Preferences. A certified document showing the origin of goods; used in international commerce. / Сертификат Происхождения товара – документ, выдаваемый компетентным органом (как правило – Торгово-Промышленной Палатой) в стране экспортёра, который чётко удостоверяет происхождение товара. Этот сертификат может содержать также декларацию изготовителя, поставщика, экспортёра или другого компетентного лица; термин 'Страна' может включать группу стран, регион или какую-либо часть страны. Такой документ обязателен при привозе (или импорте) в случае, если с происхождением товара, декларированного на таможне, связано предоставление привилегированного режима:- льготного тарифа, скидок с общего тарифа, беспошлинного ввоза, освобождения от дополнительного обложения и другое. Сертификат О Происхождении – документ, официально удостоверяющий страну происхождения соответствующего товара.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О КАЧЕСТВЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ КАЧЕСТВА) – Certificate Of Quality is a certificate issued by a seller or recognised third party that goods are of a particular quality or quantity. Absent fraud, the certificate will be binding if so agreed between the parties. Certificate Of Quality is a certificate showing the grade of a soft commodity. / Сертификат Качества – свидетельство, удостоверяющее качество фактически поставленного товара. В нём даётся характеристика товара либо подтверждается соответствие качества товара определённым стандартам. Сертификат Качества выдаётся соответствующими компетентными организациями, государственными органами, торговыми палатами, специальными лабораториями как в стране вывоза (или экспорта), так и привоза (или импорта). Иногда стороны договариваются о предоставлении сертификатов различных контрольных и проверочных учреждений, институтов, палат мер и весов и других организаций. Сертификат Качества может выдавать (в соответствии с условиями контракта) и фирма изготовитель. Сертификат Качества – документ, удостоверяющий качество соответствующей партии товара.

CERTIFICATE OF REDELIVERY = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПЕРЕОТПРАВКЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПЕРЕОТПРАВКЕ) – Certificate Of Redelivery is a certificate, indicating the condition of a vessel upon redelivery from a charter including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О РЕГИСТРАЦИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ) – In the US patent law, official document from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) evidencing that a mark has been registered. / В патентном праве, официальный документ из Управления Соединённых Штатов Америки по Патентам и Товарным Знакам (УСШАПТЗ), свидетельствующий о том, что знак был зарегистрирован.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО РЕГИСТРА (или РЕГИСТРОВЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Certificate Of Registry is a document giving all particulars of the vessel, including the names of the owner and the master. A document specifying the nation registry of the vessel. / и хозяина (или капитана).

CERTIFICATE OF SHORT–LANDING = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ХХ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ХХ) – Certificate Of Short-Landing is a document which must be issued by carriers or their agents when they fail to deliver a consignment of which a valid bill of lading has been issued.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРАВЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ТИТУЛА) – In the United States, the Certificate Of Title for a vehicle (also known as a Car Title or Pink Slip; or Pinks in the plural) is a legal form, establishing a person or business as the

legal owner of a vehicle. Vehicle titles in the US are commonly issued by the state DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles). While not standardized from state to state, the certificate of title normally specifies:- (i) identifying information about the vehicle, normally at minimum its vehicle identification number, make, and year of manufacture; (ii) the license plate number; (iii) technical information about the vehicle to define its taxation regime, e.g., its gross vehicle weight, motive power, and purchase price when new; (iv) the name and address of the purchaser or 'registered owner' who would normally possess and use it; and (v) if money is owed on the vehicle, the name of the lienholder or 'legal owner' to whom this money is owed. When a car is sold from one owner to another, the title must be transferred to the new owner. This is achieved by requesting approval by the state DMV.

CERTIFICATE OF TREATMENT = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ОБРАБОТКЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ОБРАБОТКИ) – Certificate Of Treatment is a treatment certificate issued by an authorized Department of Agriculture representative at origin shall accompany each lot or shipment unless exempt. The certificate shall affirm that the shipment or lot accompanied thereby was cleaned, or otherwise treated to destroy boll weevil as prescribed by the director. Each certificate shall also set forth the kind and quantity of articles and commodities treated thereby, date and method of treatment, dosage used, the initials and number of the railway car, or license number of the truck in which shipped, and the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

CERTIFICATE OF WEIGHT = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВЕСЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ВЕСА) – Certificate of Weight is an authoritative statement of the weight of a shipment. / Сертификат Весовой – ведомость, содержащая перечень каждой партии груза с указанием её массы. Составляется в портах и на железнодорожных станциях.

CERTIFICATE POLICY = ПОЛИТИКА В ОТНОШЕНИИ СЕРТИФИКАТОВ – Certificate Policy is a named set of rules indicating the applicability of a certificate to a particular community and/or class of application with common security requirements.

CERTIFICATE REVOCATION LIST = СПИСОК ОТЗЫВА СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВ (или СПИСОК ОТМЕНЁННЫХ СЕРТИФИКАТОВ) – Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is a signed list of invalidated certificates. A Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is a list of certificates that have been revoked before their scheduled expiration date. There are several reasons why a certificate might need to be revoked and placed on a CRL. For instance, the key specified in the certificate might have been compromised or the user specified in the certificate may no longer have authority to use the key. For example, suppose the user name associated with a key is 'Alice Avery, Vice President, Argo Corp.'. If Alice were fired, her company would not want her to be able to sign messages with that key, and therefore the company would place the certificate on a CRL. When verifying a signature, one examines the relevant CRL to make sure the signer's certificate has not been revoked. Whether it is worth the time to perform this check depends on the importance of the signed document. A CRL is maintained by a CA, and it provides information about revoked certificates that were issued by that CA. CRLs only list current certificates, since expired certificates should not be accepted in any case: when a revoked certificate's expiration date occurs, that certificate can be removed from the CRL. CRLs are usually distributed in one of two ways. In the 'pull' model, verifiers download the CRL from the CA, as needed. In the 'push' model, the CA sends the CRL to the verifiers at regular intervals. Some systems use a hybrid approach where the CRL is pushed to several intermediate repositories from which the verifiers may retrieve it as needed. Although CRLs are maintained in a distributed manner, there may be central repositories for CRLs, such as, network sites containing the latest CRLs from many organizations. An institution like a bank might want an in-house CRL repository to make CRL searches on every transaction feasible. The original CRL proposals often required a list, per issuer, of all revoked certificates; new certificate revocation methods are more flexible. / Корп. (Corp.).

CERTIFICATION = СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ – (1) Certification is the attestation by a neutral party that a product, process, system or person meets specified requirements.

(2) Certification, as relates to Potatoes, a process where employees of an official certification agency visually inspect growing grounds or facilities and crops thereon or therein, and have determined that the standards applicable have been met. Certification does not warrant that the seed potatoes to which official indicia or certification are attached or which are otherwise represented as certified, are merchantable or fit for particular purpose. / грунтов (grounds) или площадок или урожаев на них или в них, и .

(3) Certification is a process by which a bank or other financial institution guarantees a signature in the request for payment on a savings bond, a request for reissue, or other application or request relating to savings bonds.

CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY = СЕРТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ ОРГАН – Certification Authority (CA) is an entity entrusted by one or more entities to create and assign certificates, and to manage the revocation of public key certificates.

CERTIFICATION MARK = СЕРТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ ЗНАК (или ЗНАК СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ) – Certification Mark is any word, name, symbol, device, or any combination, used, or intended to be used, in commerce by someone other than its owner, to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy, or other characteristics of such person's goods or services, or that the work or labor on the goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization. / Любое слово, название, символ, эмблема, или любая комбинация, используемые или предполагаемые к использованию в коммерции кем-то иным, нежели их владельцем, для удостоверения или сертификации регионального или иного происхождения, материла, режима производства, качества, точности или иных характеристик товара или услуги такого лица, или того факта, что работа по производству товара или оказанию услуги была проведена членами какого-либо союза или иной организации.

CERTIFICATION PATH = ПУТЬ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ – Certification Path is an ordered sequence of certificates of entities, which, together with the public key of the initial entity in the path, can be processed to obtain the public key of the final entity in the path.

CERTIFICATION PRACTICE STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ПРАКТИКЕ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ – Certification Practice Statement (CPS) is a statement of the practices, which a Certification Authority employs in issuing certificates.

CERTIFICATOR = СЕРТИФИЦИРУЮЩИЙ (или ХХ) – In the US Cotton futures trading, a Certificator is one who submits cotton at delivery point for inspection and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) classification for possible tender on a futures contract. / В Американской индустрии торговли фьючерсами на Хлопок, .

CERTIFIED CHECK = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЕК – Certified Check is a check for which a bank guarantees payment. When the check is certified, it legally becomes an obligation of the banks, and the funds to cover it are immediately from the depositor's account. Check bearing the guarantee of the issuing bank that the drawer has sufficient funds to cover payment of the check. Bank draft or a customer check guaranteed by the bank on which it is drawn. Also known as Marked Check. To facilitate your payments, bank can issue Certified Cheques upon request, provided there are sufficient funds available in your account.

CERTIFIED COPY = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ КОПИЯ – Certified Copy:- copies of original legal documents that contain a raised or impressed seal plus statements about the accuracy and authenticity of the documents.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT = ДИПЛОМИРОВАННЫЙ ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ БУХГАЛТЕР – (1) Certified Public Accountant (CPA) is an accountant who has satisfied the educational, experience and examination requirements of his or her jurisdiction necessary to be certified as a public accountant. CPAs audit financial statements of both publicly and privately held companies. They serve as consultants in many areas, including tax, accounting, and financial planning. They are well-respected strategic business advisors and decisionmakers. CPAs work for public accounting firms – small, medium and large; and for companies in business and industry. Their roles range from accountants to Controllers, to Chief Financial Officers for Fortune 500 companies, and advisors to small neighborhood businesses.

(2) Firms or individuals who submit statements as Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) and firms which are registered members of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and who are acceptable to the Membership Committee of the New York Board Of Trade® (NYBOT®). / Нью Йоркской Палаты по Торговли (Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®).

(3) Accountants or accountant firms registered under the laws of other countries where the requirements for registration are similar to the requirements for a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) certificate in the United States and which accountants or accountant firms are acceptable to the Membership Committee of the NYBOT®. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®).

CERTIFIED SEEDS = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Certified Seed:- (a) Seed of a cultivar that has been verified for its genetic identity and purity by an official seed-certifying agency. Classes of certified seed are foundation, registered, and certified. (b) Class of certified seed that generally is produced from a planting of registered seed, but which also may be produced from foundation or certified seed. Certified Seeds are seeds used for commercial crop production produced from foundation or registered seeds under the regulation of a legally constituted agency. In hybrid Rice, they are first generation seeds produced directly from CMS x restorer lines grown as per certification standards.

CERTIFIED STOCKS = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Certified Stocks are the stocks of a commodity that have been inspected and found to meet the quality requirements for commodities in order to fulfill the delivery requirements specified by a futures exchange. When certified stocks are delivered, they must be transported to one of half a dozen or so locations that the futures exchange has specified as delivery warehouses. See also Certificated Stocks. Certified Stocks are quantities of grain designated and certificated for delivery by the exchange under its grading and testing regulations, to delivery points and/or warehouses specified and approved for delivery by the exchange. / Смотрите также Сертифицированные Запасы (Certificated Stocks).

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY = ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР – Certified True Copy is the endorsement of an official document (e.g., Phytosanitary Certificate) by an Authorized Certification Official (ACO) that accurately describes a commodity which entered US commerce from a foreign country.

CERTIFYING OFFICER = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЖАЩИЙ (или СЕРТИФИЦИРУЮЩЕЕ ДОЛЖНОСТНОЕ ЛИЦО) – In the United States, Certifying Officer is an officer or other employee of a bank, trust company, or credit union, who is expressly authorized by the institution to certify or guarantee signatures. Certifying Officer and Regional Certifying Officer mean a Department of Labor official, or such official's designee, who makes determinations about whether or not to certify labor condition applications.

CERULEAN = ЛАЗУРНОЕ (или НЕБЕСНО–ГОЛУБОЙ) – Cerulean:- resembling the blue of the sky.

CESR = COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY REGULATORS

CESSION = ЦЕССИЯ (или УСТУПКА ТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – (1) Cession is the act of giving up something, usually land, by the agreement in a formal treaty. For example, after a war, a losing country might make a cession of part of its land to the victor. The meaning (and spelling) of the word cession, began with the Latin word meaning 'A Giving Up' and retained that meaning throughout the word's evolution, passing through Old French and Middle English pretty much untouched. We can see its relationship to other words, such as secession, which is the idea of one government breaking away from another, or 'giving up' the connection between them, as happened in our own country and led to the Civil War.

(2) Cession:- the portions of the obligations in an insurance company's policy portfolio that are transferred to a reinsurer. Risk can be transferred to the reinsurer in one of two ways:- proportional or non-proportional. Proportional reinsurance is an arrangement where the insurer and reinsurer share an agreed percentage of both premiums and losses. Non-Proportional reinsurance is a system by which the reinsurer pays only when losses are over an agreed-upon amount. The reinsurance industry has become increasingly sophisticated due to competition within the insurance industry. Reinsurance creates an opportunity for insurer and reinsurers to profit at each others' expense based on the accuracy of the actuarial calculations which price the risk incurred. For example, suppose a reinsurer believes the risk of loss on a certain coverage is less than is actually the case. If an insurer has a more accurate risk model, he can recognize that a reinsurer is undercharging for this coverage. In this case, the insurer simply sells the policies to customers at the higher rate and buys reinsurance at the lower rate, locking in an arbitrage profit. Cession:- a particular risk exposure that is transferred under a reinsurance treaty. Insurance that is reinsured:- the passing of the insurer's risks to the reinsurer against payment of a premium. The insurer is referred to as the Ceding Company or Cedent. Also known as Assignment. / к уступающей компании или цеденту (cedent). Известна также как Уступка Требования (Assignment). Уступка Требования или Цессия, передача кредитором принадлежащего ему права требования другому лицу, которое становится новым кредитором (вместо выбывшего). По Советскому праву Уступка Требования возможна, если это не противоречит закону или договору, а также если передаваемое требование не связано непосредственно с личностью кредитора (например, нельзя уступить право на алименты). Уступка требования осуществляется по соглашению кредитора с лицом, которому это право уступается, независимо от согласия должника. Цессия, от Латинского слова Cessio, означающее Передача, – уступка, передача другим лицам своего права на обладание собственностью, средствами или на их получение. Например, кредитор (цедент) может передать своё право на получение долга другому лицу (цессионарию); используется как обозначение передачи риска на перестрахование. В этом случае перестрахователь выступает в роли цедента, а перестраховщик в роли цессионария.

CESSIONAIRE = ЦЕССИОНАРИЙ – Cessionaire is a term that is used in civil law to refer to a cessionary. A cessionary is a person who receives reassignments or cessions of private obligations from the person who cedes a personal obligation to another person. See also Cedent. Cessionary is a person who receives transfer or cession of a personal obligation from the ceden. / Цессионарий – приобретатель требования. Цессионарий – правопреемник, лицо, которому передаётся право на операции с чем-либо или на собственность. Смотрите также Цедент (Cedent). Цессионарий:- (1) лицо, становящееся кредитором в силу передачи ему права требования; (2) правопреемник, которому передаётся право на операции с финансовыми ценностями или на собственность; (3) страховая компания, принимающая риск на перестрахование (перестрахователь).

CESTUS = СЭСТУС (или ПОЯС, или КУШАК) – Cestus is a hand covering of leather bands often loaded with lead or iron and used by boxers in ancient Rome. / Латинское слово.

CET = CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME

CET = COMMON EXTERIOR TARIFF

CETA = COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT

CETANE NUMBER = ЦЕТАНОВОЕ ЧИСЛО – Cetane Number is a measure of the ability of diesel fuel to reduce engine knocking. The cetane number plays the same role in diesel engine technology that the octane number plays in conventional automobile engine technology. It is the percentage by volume of cetane which must be added to methylnaphthalene to give the mixture the same resistance to knocking as the diesel fuel sample being tested. Cetane is the name of a hydrocarbon compound whose molecules contain 16 carbon atoms and 34 hydrogen atoms, the 16 carbons being arranged in a long chain. Adding one oxygen atom to cetane produces cetyl alcohol, a waxy compound found in whale oil. The words cetyl and cetane are both derived from the Latin word Cetus for a whale. A measure of the ignitability of diesel fuel. Diesel fuel generally has to meet a cetane number specification of 40. As a measure of performance, the cetane number serves a similar purpose to the octane number of gasoline. The Cetane Number of a diesel fuel is a number equal to the percentage by volume of cetane in a mixture with alpha-methyl-naphthalene having the same ignition quality as the fuel under consideration. / к метилнафталину. 16 атомов углерода и 34 атомов водорода. атом кислорода. цетиловый спирт. восковое содержимое в . Оба слова и цетил и цетан происходят от Латинского слова Сэтус или Цетус (Cetus). Единица измерения воспламеняемости дизельного топлива. в смеси с альфа-метил-нафталеном. Под Цетановым Числом понимается условная количественная характеристика воспламенительных свойств дизельных топлив. Численно равно процентному (по объёму) содержанию цетана, цетановое число которого принято за 100, в его смеси с α-метилнафталином, цетановое число которого равно 0, эквивалентной по воспламенительным свойствам испытуемому топливу при стандартных условиях испытания. Цетан или Гексадекан, предельный углеводород нормального строения $C_{16}H_{34}$ или $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_3$, бесцветная жидкость, $t_{кип}$ 286.5 °C. Цетан служит эталоном при определении цетанового числа дизельных топлив. Под Цетановым Числом понимается показатель воспламеняемости дизельного топлива в двигателе внутреннего сгорания. Цетановое число равно объёмному содержанию цетана в такой его смеси с α-метилнафталином, которая при стандартных условиях испытания имеет одинаковую воспламеняемость с исследуемым топливом. Для быстроходных двигателей цетановое число 40–55 – удовлетворительный показатель топлива.

CF = CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CF = CRUDE FIBER

CFA = COLONIES FRANÇAISES D'AFRIQUE

CFA = COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIÈRE AFRICAINE

CFA = COMMUNAUTÉS FRANÇAISES D'AFRIQUE

CFA FRANC = СЭ.ЭФ.А. ФРАНК – The CFA Franc is the common currency of 14 African countries which are members of the Franc Zone, namely:- (i) Benin, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo which form the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), whose common central bank is the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO); and (ii) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Chad which form the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), whose common central bank is the Bank of Central African States (BEAC). The CFA Franc was created on 1945-December-26, the day when France ratified the Bretton Woods agreement and made its first declaration of parity to the IMF. At that time, it was standing for Franc des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique (Franc of the French Colonies of Africa). In 1958, it becomes Franc de la Communauté Française d'Afrique (Franc of the French Community of Africa). Nowaday, the denomination CFA Franc means Franc de la Communauté Financière d'Afrique (franc of the African Financial Community) for WAEMU member States, and Franc de la Coopération Financière en Afrique Centrale (Franc of Financial Cooperation in Central Africa) for countries belonging to the BEAC area. Parity of the CFA Franc:- (i) creation of the CFA Franc on 1945-December-26 – 1.00 CFA Franc = 1.70 French Franc; (ii) devaluation of the French Franc on 1948-October-17 – 1.00 CFA Franc = 2.00 French Francs; (iii) institution of the new French Franc in 1958 – 1.00 CFA Franc = 0.02 French Franc; and (iv) devaluation of the CFA Franc on 1994-January-12 – 1.00 CFA Franc = 0.01 French Franc. Convertibility:- (i) guaranteed in French Francs by the French Treasury; (ii) possible in foreign currencies on the Paris exchange market, with the French Franc as standard; (iii) total freedom of transfer within the Franc Zone; (iv) repurchase of CFA banknotes suspended since 1993-August-02 (previously and until 1993-August-01, the convertibility of banknotes was free and unlimited); and (v) repurchase of CFA banknotes between the WAMU zone and BEAC zone suspended as from September 1993. Between 1945 and 1958, CFA stood for Colonies Françaises d'Afrique (French Colonies of Africa); then for Communauté Française d'Afrique (French Community of Africa) between 1958 (establishment of the French Fifth Republic) and the independence of these African countries at the beginning of the 1960s. Since the time of their independence, CFA can have two meanings. The CFA Franc was created on 1945-December-26, along with the CFP Franc. The reason for their creation was the weakness of the French Franc immediately after World War II. When France ratified the Bretton Woods Agreement in December 1945, the French Franc was devalued in order to set a fixed exchange rate with the US Dollar. New currencies were created in the French colonies to spare them the strong devaluation. The West African CFA Franc (XOF) is just known in French as the Franc CFA, where CFA stands for Communauté Financière d'Afrique (Financial Community of Africa). It is issued by the BCEAO (Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, i.e. Central Bank of the West African States), located in Dakar, Sénégal, for the 8 countries of the UEMOA (Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine, i.e. West African Economic and Monetary Union):- Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, and Togo. The Central Africa CFA Franc (XAF) is just known in French as the Franc CFA, where CFA stands for Coopération Financière en Afrique Centrale (Financial Cooperation in Central Africa). It is issued by the BEAC (Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale, i.e. Bank of the Central African States), located in Yaounde, Cameroon, for the 6 countries of the CEMAC (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, i.e. Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa):- Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon. Equatorial Guinea, the only former Spanish colony in the zone, adopted the CFA in 1984. Strictly speaking, there actually exist two different currencies called CFA Franc:- the West African CFA Franc (ISO 4217 currency code XOF), and the Central Africa CFA Franc (ISO 4217 currency code XAF). They are distinguished in French by the meaning of the abbreviation CFA. These two CFA Francs have the same exchange rate with the Euro (EUR1.00 = XOF655.957 = XAF655.957), and they are both guaranteed by the French Treasury (Trésor public), but the West African CFA Franc cannot be used in Central African countries, and the Central Africa CFA Franc cannot be used in West African countries. The CFA Franc was created with a fixed exchange rate versus the French Franc. 1999-January-01 onward – 100.00 CFA Franc = 0.152 449 Euro or 1.00 Euro = 655.957 CFA Franc. (1999-January-01:- Euro replaced FRF at the rate of 6.55957 FRF for 1.00 Euro). The ISO currency codes are XAF for the Central African CFA Franc and XOF for the West African CFA Franc. It has a fixed exchange rate to the Euro:- 100.00 CFA Francs = 1.00 French (nouveau) Franc = 0.152 449 Euro; or 1.00 Euro = 655.957 CFA Francs. Although Central African CFA Francs and West African CFA Francs have the same monetary value against other currencies, West

African CFA coins and banknotes are not accepted in countries using Central African CFA Francs, and vice versa. / В то же время он воспринимался как Франк Французских Колоний Африки или, как это звучит на Французском, Франк дэ Колони Франсэз д'Африк' (Franc des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique). В 1958 он стал Франком Французского Сообщества Африки или, как это звучит на Французском, Франк дё ля Коммюноте Франсэз д'Африк' (Franc de la Communauté Française d'Afrique). В настоящие дни обозначение Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (CFA Franc) означает Франк Финансового Сообщества Африки, или как это звучит на Французском, Франк дё ля Коммюноте Финансьер д'Африк' (Franc de la Communauté Financière d'Afrique) . С 1945 по 1958 КФА (CFA) озбозначало сокращение для Французских Колоний Африки или, как это звучит на Французском, Колони Франсэз д'Африк' (Colonies Françaises d'Afrique); затем для Французского Сообщества Африки или, как это звучит на Французском, Коммюнотэ Франсэз д'Африк' (Communauté Française d'Afrique). Финансовое Сообщество Африки или, как это звучит на Французском, Коммюнотэ Финансьер д'Африк' (Communauté Financière d'Afrique). Он выпускается Центральным Банком Западно-Африканских Государств или, как это звучит на Французском, Банк Сантраль деЗета дё л'Яфрик' дё л'Юэст (Бэ.Сэ.Ё.А.О.; Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO)), расположенном в Дакаре, Сенегал, для 8 стран ЗАЭВС (Западно-Африканского Экономического и Валютного Союза или, как это звучит на Французском, Юньон Экономик э Монэтэр Уэст Африкэн (У.Ё.Эм.О.А.; Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)):- Бенина, Буркина Фасо, Гвинеи Бисау, Кот д'Ивуара, Мали, Нигера, Сенегала, и Того. Финансовая Кооперация в Центральной Африке или, как это произносится на Французском языке по месту дислокации, Кооперасьён Финансьер ан Африк' Сантраль (Coopération Financière en Afrique Centrale). It is issued by the Банком Центрально-Африканских Государств (БЦАГ) или, как это произносится на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Банк дезЕта дё л'Яфрик' Сантраль (Бэ.Ё.А.Сэ.; Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC)), расположенном в Яунде, Камерун, для 6 стран Экономического и Валютного Сообщества Центральной Африки (ЭВСЦА) или, как это произносится на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Коммюноте Економик э Монетэр дё л'Яфрик' Сантраль (Сэ.Ё.Эм.А.Сэ.; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)):- . Гарантированы Казначейством Франции или Трезор Пюблик (Trésor public). Западно-Африканский Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (Икс.О.Эф. или КсОФ) CFA Franc (XOF). Икс.А.Эф. или КсАФ (XAF). откуп банкнот Сэ.Эф.А. . Нуво Франк (Nouveau Franc). Обозначение . Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (в обиходе Африканский Франк) является денежной единицей 13 Африканских стран, входивших в валютную зону Французского Франка. Первоначально при его введении в обращение в 1945 обозначение Сэ.Эф.А. складывалось из начальных букв Французских слов Колони Франсэз д'Африк' (Colonies Françaises d'Afrique, означающие Французские Колонии Африки), с завоеванием бывшими колониями независимости во второй половине 1960-х оно стало расшифровываться как Коммюнотэ Финансьер д'Африк' (Communauté Financière d'Afrique, означающие Финансовое Сообщество Африки) и Кооперасьён Финансьер ан Африк' Сантраль (Coopération Financière en Afrique Centrale, означающие Финансовая Кооперация в Центральной Африке). То есть в двух последних названиях на Французском языке это обозначение осталось неизменным. Под Финансовым Сообществом Африки предполагалось сообщество 7 стран Западной Африки:- Бенин, Буркина Фасо, Кот д'Ивуар, Мали, Нигер, Сенегал и Того. Под Финансовой Кооперацией в Центральной Африке предполагалось сообщество из 6 стран Центральной Африки:- Габон, Камерун, Конго, Центрально-Африканская Республика, Чад и с 1984 Экваториальная Гвинея. Денежные знаки, имеющие хождение в странах Западной и Центральной Африки, различаются по внешнему виду, но имели одинаковое соотношение с Французским Франком (50 Франков Сэ.Эф.А. = 1 Французскому Франку) и другими валютами.

CF = CARRIED FORWARD

CF = CASING FLANGE

CF = COORDINATED FLOWGATE

CFA = CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST®

CFA = COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIÈRE AFRICAINE

CFAT = CASH FLOW AFTER TAXES

CFC = CHARTERED FINANCIAL COUNSELLOR

CFC = CHLORO FLUORO CARBONS

CFC = COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

CFC = COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

CFC = CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION

CFC = CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION

CFD = CONTINUOUS FLOW DISTRIBUTION

CFD = CONTRACT FOR DIFFERENCE

CF/D = CUBIC FEET PER DAY

CFE = CERTIFIED FRAUD EXAMINER

CFFA = CERTIFIED FINANCIAL FORENSIC ANALYST

CFIA = CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

CFM = CERTIFIED IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

cfm = CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE

CFO = CANCEL FORMER ORDER

CFO = CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS

CFO = CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CFP = CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER

CFP = COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

CFR = THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

CFR = COST AND FREIGHT

CFR = COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CFS = CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION

CFS = CORE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

CFS CARGO = CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION CARGO

CFS CHARGE = CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION CHARGE

CFT = CUBIC FEET

CFTC = COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

CFTC = COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

CFTRI = CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CFTU/CIIFAD = CONSERVATION FARMING IN THE TROPICAL UPLANDS/CORNELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND DEVELOPMENT

CFU = COLONY–FORMING UNIT(S)

CG = CONGO

CGA = CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

CGC = THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION

CGFPI = CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

CGIAR = CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CGL = COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY

CGR = CONDENSATE GAS RATIO

CGR = CROP GROWTH RATE

CGU = CASH–GENERATING UNIT

CH = CHEVAUX

CH = CLEARING HOUSE

CH = CUSTOM HOUSE

CH = SWITZERLAND

CH_4 = METHANE

CHADOR = ЧАДРА – Chador is a large cloth worn as a combination head covering, veil, and shawl by Muslim women especially in Iran. / одеваемая Мусульманками особенно в Иране.

CHAETOTAXY = ХЕТОТАКСИЯ – Chaetotaxy is the arrangement of bristles in an insect's body.

CHAFE = ИСТИРАТЬСЯ (или ПЕРЕТИРАТЬСЯ, или ИЗНАШИВАТЬСЯ) – Chafe (maritime term):- to wear the surface of a rope by rubbing against a solid object.

CHAFE = ПОТЁРТОСТЬ (или ССАДИНА) – Chafe:- become damaged as a result of abrasion. Chafe:- (1) to wear or abrade by rubbing:- he chafed his shoes on the rocks; and (2) to make sore by rubbing:- her collar chafed her neck. Chafe:- to become worn or sore from rubbing:- his neck began to chafe from the starched collar. / становится повреждённым в результате истирания. протирание или притирка (rubbing). Под Истёртым Местом понимается местный порок в виде разворсованного или разрушенного места. Под Потёртостью понимается воспалительная реакция кожи (отёчность, покраснение) при длительном трении или давлении обувью, одеждой.

CHAFED END = ИСТЁРТАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПОТЁРТАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Chafed End is a warp end that has been abraded during processing. It generally appears as a dull yarn often containing broken filaments.

CHAFED YARN = ИСТЁРТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПОТЁРТАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Chafed Yarn (abrasion yarn):- a defect that is subject to wear and tear of the yarn, the yarn will be worn after the loss of sense of direction and to make the yarn fiber distortion. This deficiency will affect the color of the yarn can be, and often lead to radial flowers article or the generation of zonal streaks. Fabric Printing Defect. / (истёртая пряжа) . Порок или Дефект набивки тканей.

CHAFE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ИСТИРАНИЯ (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ НАТИРАНИЯ) – Chafe Mark or Abrasion Mark:- an area of localized wear characterized by excessive surface hairiness or denuded fiber. This defect is often caused by chafing or oblique impact with a hard or rough surface. See also Abrasion Mark. Abrasion Mark is an area where a fabric has been damaged by friction.

CHAFER FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ЧЭФЁ – Chafer Fabric is a fabric, coated with unvulcanized rubber, that is wrapped around the bead section of the tire before vulcanization of the complete tire. The purpose of the chafer fabric is to maintain an abrasion-resistant later of rubber in contact with the wheel on which the tire is mounted.

CHAFFY WOOL = ЗАКОСТРЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или МЯКИННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или НЕПРИГОДНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Chaffy Wool is a wool containing a considerable amount of chaff – finely chopped straw. / костра (chaff) – рубленое или нарезанное .

CHAFING GEAR = (ЗАЩИТНАЯ) ОБМОТКА (или ФАРТУК) – Chafing Gear (maritime term):- a guard of canvas or rope put around spars, mooring lines, or rigging to prevent them from wearing out by rubbing against something. / Приспособление для предохранения тросов от перетирания.

CHAIKIN MONEY FLOW = ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ПОТОК ЧЭЙКИНА – In technical analysis, an oscillator that helps signal if a stock is undergoing accumulation or distribution. It is calculated from the delay readings of the Accumulation Distribution Line (ADL). The Chaikin Money Flow (CMF) is unlike a momentum oscillator in that it is not influenced by the daily price change. Instead, the indicator

focuses on the location of the close relative to the range for the period (daily or weekly). See also Chaikin Oscillator. Chaikin Money Flow is another popular indicator by Marc Chaikin based on the Accumulation Distribution line.The Chaikin Money Flow indicator often warns of breakouts and provides useful trend confirmation. Chaikin Money Flow (also referred to as CMF) measures Money Flow Volume over a period, typically 20 or 21 days. The indicator oscillates above and below the zero line which indicates a bullish or bearish trend. Money Flow Volume is also used to calculate Chaikin's Accumulation/Distribution (AD). Chaikin Money Flow is an oscillator based on the concept that that buying support is normally demonstrated by increased volume and repeated closes in the top half of the daily range and that selling pressure is shown by increased volume and recurrent closes in the lower half of the daily range. Rising prices typically accompany buying support and decreasing prices usually occur with selling pressure. The end result is a picture of how money is flowing into or out of a stock. To determine the CMF one must first determine the Close Location Value (CLV) as follows:- CLV = (($Close_1$ – Low_1) – ($High_1$ – $Close_1$)) / ($High_1$ – Low_1). The next step is to take the CLV and determine the CMF, as follows:- CMF = ($\Sigma^{t}_{t=20}CLV_t$ x $Volume_t$) / $\Sigma^{t}_{t=20}(Vol_t)$. Marc Chaikin is a stock analyst and Founder and CEO of Chaikin Stock Research, LLC. He is also the founder of Bomar Securities LP, which was sold to Instinet Corp. in 1992. He then went on to become Senior Vice President and Director at Instinet when owned by Reuters.com. Chaikin Analytics, a Philadelphia stock market analytics firm, produces Chaikin Power Tools. The firm was founded by its namesake Marc Chaikin, who spent over forty years developing stock market tools for institutional investors. The tools utilize algorithms to estimate the future direction of stock prices for individual investments, with basic app models offered to investors free of charge. These apps are offered in conjunction with OptionsXpress, a subsidiary of Charles Schwab. Chaikin Analytics, LLC (formerly Chaikin Stock Research) is a company founded by Marc Chaikin that produces tools utilized by individuals in the financial markets industry based upon Chaikin Indicators. Headquartered in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania (PA), the United States. / Марк Чэйкин (или Хайкин; Marc Chaikin). Ройтас (Reuters). Корп. (Corp.). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков осциллятор, который помогает сигнализировать о происходящем нарастании или затухании. Он рассчитывается на основе показателей задержки Линии Нарастания Затухания (ЛНЗ; Accumulation Distribution Line (ADL)). На Денежный Поток Чэйкина в отличие от осциллятора момента не влияет посуточное изменение цены. Вместо этот индикатор фокусируется на положении закрытия относительно некоторого диапазона изменений для периода (посуточного или понедельного). Смотрите также Осциллятор Чэйкина (Chaikin Oscillator). Денежный Поток Чэйкина является ещё одним популярным индикатором, разработанным Марком Чэйкиным (Marc Chaikin) и основанным на Линии Нарастания Затухания (ЛНЗ) (Accumulation Distribution Line (ADL)). Индикатор Денежный Поток Чэйкина часто предупреждает о пробоях и обеспечивает полезное подтверждение тенденции.

CHAIKIN OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР ЧЭЙКИНА – Chaikin Oscillator:- in technical analysis, this is a moving average of the Accumulation Distribution Line (ADL). It was developed by Marc Chaikin. It is created by subtracting a 10 period exponential moving average of the accumulation/distribution line from a 3 period exponential average of it. See also Chainkin Money Flow. The Chaikin Oscillator was developed in the 1970s. The indicator is based upon the momentum of the Accumulation/Distribution (AD). AD calculates the position of a stock's daily closing price as a fraction of the daily price range of the stock – a fraction that is multiplied by the daily volume in order to quantify the net accumulation or distribution of a stock. AD is expressed mathematically as:- AD = cum (((C – L) – (H – C)) / (H – L)) x V; where AD represents the Accumulation/Distribution cumulative total running line, cum is an instructive abbrevation meaning 'calculate a cumulative total running line', C is the daily closing price, H is the daily high price, L is the daily low price, and V is the daily total volume. The Chaikin Oscillator is then measured as the difference between the 3-day exponential moving average (EMA) of the AD to the 10-day EMA of the AD. Chaikin Oscillator signals are made when crossing above or below the zero line or when bullish/bearish departures take place. These signals anticipate the change in direction of the AD. Stock Analysts will observe a Chaikin Oscillator graph to look for the signal to buy or sell a stock. Marc Chaikin's Chaikin Oscillator monitors the flow of money in and out of the market. Chaikin Oscillator is an oscillator which measures the accumulation distribution line of the MACD. The Chaikin Oscillator is calculated by subtracting a 10-day EMA from a 3-day EMA of the accumulation distribution line, and outlines the momentum implied by the accumulation distribution line. This indicator is named after its creator, Marc Chaikin. The goal of the Chaikin line is to recognize moving momentum levels within the MACD, more specifically the accumulation distribution line, in hopes of being able to act on said momentum. By being able to recognize momentum, technical traders hope that the momentum is the first step in the development of a trend that they can capitalize upon. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Линии Нарастания Затухания (ЛНЗ; Accumulation Distribution Line (ADL)).

CHAIKIN'S VOLATILITY = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ ПО ЧЭЙКИНУ – Chaikin's Volatility:- calculate the exponential moving average of the difference between the daily high and low, lets call this 'range'. Volatility = Range Now minus Range n Days Ago / Range n Day's Ago. / Лихорадочность По Чэйкину:- рассчитайте экспоненциальное скользящеее среднее значение разницы между максимальной и минимальной ценой в течение дня, так называемый 'Диапазон'. Лихорадочность = Текущий Диапазон минус Диапазон n Дней Назад / Диапазон n Дней Назад.

CHAIN BINDERS = ЦЕПНЫЕ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ (или ЦЕПНЫЕ ЗАЖИМЫ, или СЦЕПЩИКИ, или ЦЕПНЫЕ РАСТЯЖКИ, или ЦЕПНЫЕ ОБВЯЗКИ) – (1) Chain Binders:- chain locking device used to secure cargo to a flat bed container.

(2) Chain Binders are the yarns running in the warp direction on the back of a woven carpet which hold construction yarns together.

CHAIN CONVEYOR = ЦЕПНОЙ КОНВЕЙЕР (или ЦЕПНОЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР) – Chain Conveyor is a conveyor consisting of two or more strands of chain running in parallel tracks with the loads carried directly on the chains. / Конвейер или Транспортёр (нерекомендуемое название конвейера) – машина непрерывного действия для перемещения кусковых, сыпучих или штучных грузов. Основной классификационный признак конвейера – тип тягового и грузонесущего органов. Различают конвейеры с канатным, ленточным, цепным и другими тяговыми органами и конвейеры без тягового органа (вибрационные, винтовые, инерционные, роликовые). По типу грузонесущего органа конвейеры могут быть ленточными, пластинчатыми, скребковыми, тележечными и другими. Наиболее распространены ленточные конвейеры с грузонесущей резиновой или стальной лентой, движущейся со скоростью 1–8 м/с. Ленточный Конвейер – конвейер, у которого грузонесущим и одновременно тяговым органом является гибкая лента из прорезиненной ткани, тонкого стального цельнокатаного полотна или плетёная из стальной проволоки. Ленточные конвейеры используются во всех отраслях промышленности, сельского хозяйства, в строительстве для транспортирования различных сыпучих материалов и штучных грузов. Ленточные конвейеры часто объединяют в конвейерные линии, длина которых достигает 10–12 км и более при длине в одном ставе до 4.5 км.

CHAIN DYEING = ЦЕПНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Chain Dyeing is a method of dyeing yarns and fabrics of low tensile strength of tying them endto- end and running them through the dyebath in a continuous process. See also Dyeing.

CHAINED DOLLARS = С УВЯЗКОЙ К ДОЛЛАРУ – Chained Dollars:- in the United States, a measure used to express real prices. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the Dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant Dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the US Department of Commerce introduced the

chained-Dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is 'chained' because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-Dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CHAINED VOLUME MEASURES = СВЯЗАННЫЕ МЕРЫ СТОИМОСТИ – Chained Volume Measures are time series which measure GDP in real terms, i.e. excluding price effects.

CHAINETTE FRINGE = БАХРОМА ШЭНЭТ (или ЗАЦЕПЛЯЮЩАЯСЯ БАХРОМА) – Chainette Fringe is a yarn fringe designed to resemble chain. It is used as a trimming or window shades. / Под Шэнэт, от Французского слова Chainette, означающее Подвеска или Слабина или Тамбурная Строчка или Цепочка, понимается .

CHAIN LOCKER = ЦЕПНОЙ ЯЩИК – Chain Locker (maritime term):- a compartment forward where the chain cable is stowed.

CHAINS AND BINDERS = ЦЕПИ И ЗАЖИМЫ (или КРЕПЛЕНИЯ) – Chains And Binders:- equipment used to secure (brace & chock) oversized cargo to equipment. / Под Цепью понимается гибкое изделие из отдельных твёрдых звеньев, шарнирно соединённых между собой. Различают:- приводные цепи для передачи движения, тяговые цепи для перемещения грузов и грузовые цепи для подвески и подъёма грузов.

CHAIN STITCH EDGE = КРАЙ ЦЕПНОГО СТЕЖКА – Chain Stitch Edge are produce mostly on shuttle-less narrow fabric weaving machine weaving machine in which the pick is inserted by means of a needle. These machines run at a very high speed and the mechanism for forming chain does not affect high production operation. The chain stitch has not yet been used on wide weaving machines.

CHAIRMAN = ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ – (1) Chairman is a person who chairs a meeting. Also known as Chair or Chairperson.

(2) Chairman is the most senior director of a company, full title Chairman of the Board of Directors. Chairman of the Board, or one duly authorized to act with the authority of the Chairman of the Board. / Председатель Совета Директоров или тот, кто должным образом уполномочен исполнять полномочия Председателя Совета Директоров.

CHALCIDOIDEA = ХАЛЬЦИДОИДЭА – Chalcidoidea are animals belonging to superfamily Apocrita of order Hymenoptera that have reduced wing venation, pronofum separated from tegula by the prepectus, no subantennal groove, and hind tibia without a spur reduced for preening. / жёлоб или паз (groove).

CHALFIS = ШАЛЬФИ (или ХХ) – Chalfis is one of the softest fabrics made, it is named for the AngloIndian term Shalee, meaning soft. It is a fine, light-weight, plain-weave fabric, usually made of wool, cotton, or man-made fibers. Challis was traditionally printed with vivid floral patterns on dark grounds or with paisley designs, but now is produced in darker tones of allover prints and solid colors, in the finest quality fabrics. It is normally used for neckties, dresses, blouses, scarves, bed jackets, and infants' sacques.

CHALKINESS = МЕЛОВИДНОСТЬ – (1) Chalkiness:- (1) a dull, whitened appearance sometimes associated with certain extra-dull colors. (2) A fillingwise fabric defect observed as bands varying luster or sheen.

(2) Chalkiness:- if part of the milled Rice kernel is opaque rather than translucent, it is often characterized as 'chalky'. Chalkiness disappears upon cooking and has no effect on taste or aroma, however it downgrades milled Rice. Excessive chalkiness is caused by interruption during the final stages of grain filling. Though chalkiness disappears upon cooking and has no direct effect on cooking and eating qualities, excessive chalkiness downgrades the quality and reduces milling recovery.

CHALKING = ПОКРЫТИЕ МЕЛОМ – Chalking is the formation of a powdery coating on the surface of a paint film caused by disintegration of the binding medium by action of the weather. Characteristics – Distinguishing features which, by their extent, number and character, determine the quality of a piece of lumber. / .

CHALK STRIPES = МЕЛОВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ – Chaik Stripes are the narrow white stripes usually on a dark colored ground fabric. See also Pinstripe.

CHALKY FILLING = МЕЛОВАЯ УТОЧИНА – Chalky Filling:- Fabric:- Alpaca-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 68 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 50/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed brown. Defect:- short 'chalky' or dull spots in the filling. Analysis:- microscopic examination revealed that the short 'chalky' spots were actually minute sections in which the filling yarn had been highly twisted, with the result of less light reflection than was given by the normally twisted sections. As the weaving mill was using the yarn as received from the producer without adding twist, it was concluded that these unevenly twisted places were introduced in the manufacture of the rayon. / пятна.

CHALKY KERNELS = МЕЛОВАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или МЕЛОВЫЕ ЯДРА) – Chalky Kernels are whole or large broken kernels of Rice which are one-half or more chalky. Chalky Kernels mean non-glutinous Rice kernels that have an opaque area like chalk covering the kernels from 50% onward. / означают неглютинозные ядра Риса, имеющие . В России, к меловым относят зёрна Риса, у которых половина и более поверхности имеют непрозрачный внешний вид, подобный мелу. Меловая Зерновка или Меловые Ядра:- обработанные зёрна Риса, целые и дроблёные, у которых половина или более поверхности имеет непрозрачный внешний вид, похожий на мел. Это недоразвитые (недозревшие) зёрна, которые имеют мучнистую (меловую) консистенцию и на разрезе. Они легко разрушаются при надавливании. Ухудшают качество Риса при готовке.

CHALLIS = ЧАЛЛИС (или ШАЛИ) – Challis is a lightweight, soft plain weave fabric with a slightly brushed surface. The fabric is often printed, usually in a floral pattern. Challis is most often seen in fabrics made of cotton, wool, or rayon. Châly (Шаль) from Hindi Shal, from English Shawl. Challis is a type of plain-weave fabric, usually made from cotton, wool or rayon, often printed with a design, often floral. Used to make dresses, skirts and other articles of clothing. Challis is a very soft, lightweight, plain-weave fabric, usually printed with a delicate floral pattern. The name is derived from the Anglo-Indian term 'Shalee' meaning soft. Challis (or Chalys):- wool-also made in cotton, hair fiber, rayon, and a silk warp and worsted filling. Plain weave. Anglo-Indian word 'Shallee' meaning soft. Soft, very lightweight. May be dyed or printed with a delicate floral pattern, paisleys, or geometric patterns and faint designs. Often washable. Originated in Norwich England in 1832. Generally used in women's and children's dresses and blouses, comforters, kimonos, neckties, and sportswear. In slacks or shorts it would have to be lined. / уточина. Под Чаллис или Шали, от Французского слова Châly, означающее Шаль, понимается шерстяной муслин крашеный или набивной. Штапельная имитация муслина; муслин из штапельного волокна.

CHAMBER = КАМЕРА (или ПОЛОСТЬ) – Chamber is a hollow space. Hence:- Chambered:- with hollow spaces. / В ботанике под Камерой, от позднелатинского слова Camera, означающее Комната или Палата, понимается .

CHAMBER OF SHIPPING OF AMERICA = ПАЛАТА СУДОХОДСТВА АМЕРИКИ – The Chamber of Shipping of America (CSA) will be recognized as the definitive organization representing owners, operators, and charterers of US and foreign flag ocean going

vessels, before US and international regulatory, legislative and administrative entities as well as the public at large. Founded in 1917, the Chamber of Shipping of America (CSA) is an organization representing US owners, operators and charterers of US and foreign-flag ocean-going vessels. CSA promotes sound public policy regarding marine safety, maritime security and environmental protection; and, supports the domestic maritime industry and promotes open international trade. The Chamber of Shipping of America will:- (i) represent members' interests with US and international legislative, regulatory and administrative entities as well as the public at large; (ii) provide the voice of the US maritime industry in promoting sound public policy through legislative and regulatory initiatives that include safety, security and environmental protection; (iii) cooperate with environmental groups, standards organizations, technical associations and professional societies, among others; and (iv) provide professional technical expertise, marine experience and knowledge, in order to be an authoritative and effective forum for US maritime issues. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The Chamber of Shipping of America (CSA) represents US based companies that either own, operate or charter oceangoing tank, container, or dry bulk vessels engaged in both the domestic and international trades and companies that maintain a commercial interest in the operation of such oceangoing vessels. Current members include companies that own or operate US flag or foreign-flag vessels. A company owning or operating only foreign-flag tonnage must have an office in the United States to qualify for membership. The Chamber of Shipping of America (CSA) represents US based companies that either own, operate or charter oceangoing tankers, container ships, chemical ships, dry bulk vessels, integrated tug barge units and other merchant vessels engaged in both the domestic and international trades or maintain a commercial interest in the operation of such oceangoing vessels. CSA is active in representing its members before the US Congress and administrative agencies such as the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency and Customs Service. CSA sits on the US delegation to the International Maritime Organization in London, enjoying a direct input to the decisions of the US delegate. CSA is the US ship owner representative to the International Labor Organization. Two categories of membership in CSA are available. Full membership is open to any company that has a substantial presence in the US and owns, operates or charters vessels. Associate membership is open to companies who are not qualified for full membership yet have an interest in one or more of the issues addressed by the organization. The Chamber of Shipping of America will be recognized as the definitive organization representing owners, operators, and charterers of US and foreign flag ocean going vessels, before US and international regulatory, legislative and administrative entities as well as the public at large. The Chamber of Shipping of America will be recognized as the definitive organization representing owners, operators, and charterers of US and foreign flag ocean going vessels, before US and international regulatory, legislative and administrative entities as well as the public at large. Mission:- the Chamber of Shipping of America will:- (i) represent members' interests with US and international legislative, regulatory and administrative entities as well as the public at large. This includes the US Congress, US Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, Environmental Protection Agency, International Maritime Organization, International Labor Organization and others. (ii) Provide the voice of the US maritime industry in promoting sound public policy through legislative and regulatory initiatives that include marine safety, maritime security and environmentally protective operating principles. (iii) Cooperate with environmental groups, standards organizations, technical associations and professional societies, among others. (iv) Support a viable domestic maritime industry and promote open international trade in shipping services. (v) Provide strong technical expertise, marine experience and knowledge, in order to be an authoritative and effective forum for US maritime issues. (vi) Offer associate membership to marine service providers and other entities with compatible interests in marine industry matters. Strategy:- in support of its Mission, the Chamber of Shipping of America will:- (i) promptly and thoroughly inform its members of issues affecting the ocean going maritime industry arising internationally and in the United States; (ii) aggressively pursue the members' interests on legislative, regulatory and administrative matters; (iii) inform the American public and media about the maritime industry to raise their appreciation of this valuable national asset; (iv) establish and maintain relationships with legislative and regulatory officials, members of the media, persons in the international maritime community and other influential persons; and (v) develop goals with respect to the issues before it and be responsible for measurable results.

CHAMBRAY = ШАМБРЭЙ – Chambray is:- (1) a plain-woven fabric with an almost square count (80 x 76), a colored warp, and a white filling, that gives a mottled, colored surface. The fabric is named for Cambrai, France, where it was first made for sunbonnets. Although chambray is traditionally woven, the look itself is so popular it is imitated in knitting. It is similar in appearance to denim but much lighter in weight. It is used for women's and children's summer dresses and men's shirts. (2) A cotton print cloth made of yarn-dyed yarns that can also be woven in patterns and woven in stripes. (3) A similar but carded-yarn fabric used for work clothes and children's play clothes. See also Denim. (1) Chambray is a plain woven-spun fabric, almost square (i.e. 80 x 76), with a colored warp and a white filling. Lightweight chambrays are used for shirts, dresses, and children's clothes. (2) Chambray is a similar but heavier fabric of carded yam, used for work clothing. Chambray is a smooth, durable cloth made of a dyed warp and unbleached or white filling, featured by an all-white selvage. It is made of carded or combed yarn, and is somewhat on the order of gingham. Plain weave or dobby designs on a plain-weave ground are the constructions used to make this material, which is one of the most popular staples in the cotton trade. The cloth, which is much used for shirting, shorts, and dresses, is often made with an end-and-end arrangement; the warp plan is made up of alternate ends of colored and white yarn instead of being all one color. This same effect is used in broadcloth and Madras shirting. Chambray is made with a texture of about 80 x 76, or may be constructed with a square pick count. Cheaper cloth is used in children's dresses. This sturdy cloth is attractive either in plain or mottled effect, is easy to manipulate into a garment, wears very well, and gives good results in laundering. See also Cambric. Chambray is a general class of plain weave, usually cotton, made with a colored warp and white weft. Chambray:- made of Cotton. Weave:- plain weave or dobby designs on a plain-weave ground. Made with a dyed warp and a white or unbleached filling. Both carded and combed yarns used. Has a white selvedge. Some woven with alternating white and colored warp. 'Faded' look. Has very soft coloring. Some made with stripes, checks or embroidered. Smooth, strong, closely woven, soft and has a slight lustre. Wears very well, easy to sew, and launders well. If not crease resistant, it wrinkles easily. Originated in Cobrai, France, where it was first made for sunbonnets. Chambray is a plain woven fabric that can be made from cotton, silk, or manufactured fibers, but is most commonly cotton. It incorporates a colored warp (often blue) and white filling yarns. Chambray is a light-weight, single cloth fabric, that is always woven with a plain weave and always has a white selvedge. It is a staple fabric of many years' standing, being next in the line of cotton goods after the better grades of gingham. In effect it is a cloth having but one color in the warp, and woven with a white filling, this combination producing a solid color effect, the white filling having the chance of reducing any harshness of warp color in the cloth. Composition:- Chambray is composed of one warp and one filling, either all cotton, cotton and silk, or all silk. It is made 27 to 30 inches in width and of 1/30's cotton warp to 1/60's silk, the count of yarn being governed by the weight per yard desired. The weight' per finished yard is 2 to 3% ounces. Good Colors for the warp are navy blue, dark brown, pink, lavender, black, nile green, etc. This fabric is woven on any and all plain, looms that will wewe other light-weight cloths, the lightest running looms being the best on account of being easier on the fine warp yarns employed. It can be woven successfully on the Mutual or Fair-mount, Mason, Colvin, Lowell and other roller looms. Chambray, when made of cotton warp and filling, receives a regular gingham finish, and the loom width can be restored to the goods during the finishing by the process of ten-tering. Tentering means the running of the goods over a machine, fitted underneath with a series of coils of steam pipe; the top of rjhe machine is fitted with an endless chain (on either side). This chain has a row of steel needles-standing erect upon its face. These chains are adjustable. This-permits of altering the space between the chains, the idea being to set the chain the width desired, and as the machine runs, pass the needles through either selvedge, and the cloth is stretched to the width desired. To finish chambray, first

run through the sprinkler, then through a solution of warm size, to stiffen the fabric. After the sizing the good's are tentered, to widen and partly dry them, then run through the cylinders to complete drying and last the calender to remove wrinkles, and to produce smooth, evenly ironed finish. Chambray is a type of cotton popularly used in the manufacture of blue work shirts, and is where we get the term 'Blue-Collar'. Chambray is a fine, lightweight fabric that is woven with white threads across a colored warp. It tends to have a frosted appearance. Heavier chambrays are typically used for work clothes, while lighter chambrays are used for dresses and children's clothing. / крапчатый эффект (mottled effect). уточина. Под Шамбрэй понимается, как правило, двухцветная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, почти квадратного (то есть 80 х 76 нитей на дюйм), с окрашенной основой (чаще голубого цвета) и белым утком. Шамбрэй вырабатывается также и из шёлка или искусственного волокна. Легковесные ткани шамбрэй используются при пошиве рубашек, платьев и детской одежды.

CHAMELEON = ХАМЕЛЕОН – Chameleon is a variable multicolored effect achieved by using warp yarns of one color and two filling yarns of different colors in each shed. It is sometimes used in taffeta, faille, or poplin made from silk or manufactured filament yarns. / , фай (faille) или поплин, сделанные из шёлка или изготовленные из . и двух уточных пряж разного цвета в .

CHAMFER = ХХ (или СКОС) – Chamfer is a bevel on the top edges of the bottom deck, bottom boards or bottom edges of the top deck to facilitate the passage of fork-arm wheels of a pallet truck. See also Pallet. / Скос (Chamfer):- фаска верхних краёв нижнего настила, досок настила или нижних краёв верхнего настила для обеспечения прохождения вил вилочного захвата. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CHAMFERED DECKBOARDS = ОТЁСАННЫЕ ДОСКИ НАСТИЛА – Chamfered Deckboards are the deckboards with edges of one or two faces beveled, either along the full or specified length of board or between the stringers of blocks, allowing easier entry of pallet jack wheels. See also Pallet.

CHAMOIS = ШАМУА (или ЗАМША, или СЕРНА) – Chamois is a soft, pliable leather from the skin of the Chamois goat, although other animal skins may be substituted. It is used for gloves and as a cloth for washing autos. Chamois cloth is woven to imitate the leather, usually has a slightly napped surface, and is usually yellow, as is the goat skin. It is also used in clothing. / из кожи козы Серны (Chamois goat). Под Серной понимается парнокопытное животное семейства полорогих. Высота в холке 65–70 см, весит до 40 кг. Рога у самцов и самок небольшие. Обитает в горах Европы и Малой Азии, в бывшем СССР на Кавказе. Объект охоты.

CHAMOIS CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ШАМУА (или ЗАМШЕВОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Chamois Cloth is a cotton fabric. Fabric is napped, sheared, and dyed to simulate chamois leather. It is stiffer than kasha and thicker, softer and more durable than flannelette. Must be designated as 'cotton chamoise-color cloth'. Plain weave. Used in dusters, interlining, storage bags for articles to prevent scratching. / .

CHAMOISETTE = ШАМУАЗЭТ – Chamoisette:- cotton, also rayon and nylon. Double knit construction. A fine, firmly knit fabric. Has a very short soft nap. Nylon chamoisette is more often called 'Glove Silk'. Used for gloves. / Найлан (Nylon).

CHAMPAGNE = ШАМПАНЬ (или ШАМПАНСКОЕ) – Champagne:- a pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown. / .

CHANDLER = ПОСТАВЩИК (или МОСКАТЕЛЬЩИК) – Chandler is a person who deals in the selling of provisions, dried stores, etc. An individual or company selling equipment and supplies for ships. / Физическое лицо или компания, продающая оборудование и припасы судам. Под Москательными Товарами, от Персидского слова Мошк, означающее Мускус, понимается устаревший термин, обозначавший краски, клей, масла и другие химические вещества как предмет торговли.

CHANGEABLE FABRIC = ИЗМЕНЧИВАЯ ТКАНЬ – Changeable Fabric is a fabric woven with yarns of one color in the warp and another color in the filling so that the fabric seems to change color as the light strikes it. Other names for this type of fabric are iridescent and shot. / уточина.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA = ИЗМЕНЧИВАЯ ТАФТА – Changeable Taffeta:- Shot Silk (also called Changeant, Changeable Silk and Changeable Taffeta) is a fabric which is made up of silk woven from warp and weft yarns of two or more colors producing an iridescent appearance. A 'shot' is a single throw of the bobbin that carries the weft thread through the warp, and shot silk colors can be described as '(warp color) shot with (weft color)'. The weaving technique can also be applied to other fibers such as cotton, linen, and synthetics. History:- a shot silk vestment of purple and yellow dating from about 698 is described in detail in a document written in about 1170, showing that the technique existed since at least the V century. An argument has been made that shot silk was also described as purpura at this time, the Latin word mainly applied to purple although there are multiple references to purpura being red, green and black-and-red, as well as 'varied'. Purpura is also used to mean iridescence and the play of light, and contemporary descriptions exist indicating that the textile purpura was a type of silk distinct to other silks in assorted colors. It has also been suggested that illuminations in the Lindisfarne Gospels of c.700 show garments of shot silk being worn by the Four Evangelists. Shot silks were popular in the XVIII and XIX centuries, including warp printing, where the warp was printed before weaving to create chiné or 'Pompadour taffeta'. Current Usage:- shot silks are used today to make neckties and other garments. Notably, some forms of academic dress use shot silks, such as that of the University of Wales. Most famously, the robe of a Doctor of Divinity of the University of Cambridge is faced with 'Dove-shot' silk, a three-way shot of pale gray, emerald green, and magenta. See also Changeable Fabric. / Уточный Шёлк (Shot Silk). до ткачества для создания шине или разноцветное (chiné) или Помпадур тафты (Pompadour taffeta).

CHANGE IN FILLING = СМЕНА В УТОЧИНЕ – Change In Filling:- xxxxx. See also Filling, and Mixed End.

CHANGE IN LENGTH ON UNTWISTING = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ В ДЛИНЕ ПРИ НЕКРУЧЕНИИ – Change In Length On Untwisting is the increase or decrease in length measured when a specimen is untwisted. The change is expressed as the percentage extension or contraction of the nominal gauge length of the specimen, i.e. specimen length prior to untwisting.

CHANGE IN SHADE = СМЕНА В ОТТЕНКЕ (или ТЕНИ) – Change In Shade:- Garment:- woman's wine-colored chambray dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 112; (ii) Warp:- 50/1 combed cotton, dyed wine; (iii) Filling:- 50/1 combed cotton (white). Complaint:- light-colored stains were discovered in various sections of the dress after the first laundering. Analysis:- laboratory tests showed that the light-colored spots could be duplicated by dry pressing with a very hot iron. When the garment was dampened, the resultant temperature of the hot iron was appreciably lower, owing to the cooling effect of the moisture evaporated, and there was no change in shade. Apparently, the dress had been ironed with a very hot iron and the parts of the garment which had been sprinkled or dampened were unchanged in color, while the dry portions turned lighter in shade. Subsequent analysis revealed that the dyestuff used was sensitive to heat. However, since it required an ironing temperature in excess of 375 °F to produce this change, neither the mill nor the garment manufacturer was considered at fault for this apparent defect. Change In Shade:- Garment:- black satin slip; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 218 x 80; (ii) Warp:- 55/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/80 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- a garment manufacturer returned a slip which a consumer had worn once and had washed in neutral soap, with the result that it turned from black to a reddish-brown shade. Analysis:- swatches of a new black slip made from the same lot of finished goods delivered to the garment

manufacturer were washed in a 0.5% neutral soap solution at 100 °F, along with several cuttings of file head ends from other black-dyed lots. The swatches from the slip turned to a reddish-brown shade, similar to the color found in the worn slip, whereas the reference head ends remained black. The dye was identified as being a developed color. Although diazotized and developed blacks on acetate-rayon fabrics are generally sensitive to alkalis, they are fast to washing in neutral soap solution. In the case of the pieces represented by the slips submitted by the customer, it appeared that the color had not been properly diazotized and developed after dyeing, a defect for which the dyer was considered responsible. Change In Shade:- Garment:- nurse's uniform of white 'Luana'-type fabric; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 108 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 25/1 50% 1%-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 50% 1/4-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- the customer returned the garment to the retailer because one sleeve of the uniform turned to a beige color after the first laundering. Analysis:- it was evident that the sleeve of the garment in question had come from a piece of goods representing a different finishing lot than did the goods in the remainder of the garment, since fabric constructions were identical. Chemical tests made on the beige-colored sleeve showed the presence of manganese. Apparently the finisher had used permanganate bleach on one or more pieces of this fabric in trying to obtain a good white, but had neglected to rinse the goods thoroughly, leaving a residue of colorless manganese salts. Subsequent oxidation of these compounds resulted in their changing to the brownish oxides, producing the beige discoloration. It was possible to eliminate this color by treatment with a reducing agent, such as sodium hydrosulphite solution. / разводы (или потёки) . Уточина:- . пятна.

CHANGE OF NAME = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ИМЕНИ (или СМЕНА НАЗВАНИЯ) – Change Of Name:- in trademark law, sometimes, owners of trademark applications and registrations change their names, even though the actual ownership of the application or registration has not been transferred. When this occurs, trademark owners should record the name change with the USPTO (the United States Patent and Trademark Office) Assignment Branch to maintain a clear record of ownership. Name changes are recorded in the same manner as assignments. / В законодательстве о товарных знаках, владельцы заявок на товарный знак и зарегистрированного товарного знака иногда изменяют свои имена, даже если фактическое владение заявкой или зарегистрированным товарным знаком не передаётся. Когда такое происходит, владельцы товарных знаков обязаны зарегистрировать изменение имени в Отделе Правопередачи УСШПТЗ (Управления Соединённых Штатов Америки по Патентам и Товарным Знакам) для соблюдения точности записи о владении. Изменения имени регистрируются таким же образом как и правопередачи или уступки.

CHANGE OF VOYAGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ РЕЙСА (или ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МАРШРУТА) – Change Of Voyage:- this applies only to 'voyage' policies (hull or cargo). A change of voyage occurs when the destination of the ship is voluntarily changed after commencement of the voyage. Unless arrangements have been made with the underwriters to continue cover, prior to the change, underwriters are discharged from all liability as from the time the decision to change the voyage is manifested; but without prejudice to any valid loss occurring prior to such time. Underwriters hold covered change of voyage; subject to prompt notice to underwriters, payment of n additional premium and change of conditions, if required.

CHANGEOMAT = ОБМЕНОМАТ (или ОБМЕННЫЙ АППАРАТ) – Changeomat is a note-changing machine which can be used irrespective of bank opening hours to change foreign currency notes into national currency and vice versa.

CHANGER = СМЕНЩИК (или МЕНЯЛЬЩИК) – Formerly, Changer is a clearing member of both the Mid-America Commodity Exchange (MidAm) and another futures exchange who, for a fee, would assume the opposite side of a transaction on the MidAm by taking a spread position between the MidAm and the other futures exchange that traded an identical, but larger, contract. Through this service, the changer provided liquidity for the MidAm and an economical mechanism for arbitrage between the two markets. The MidAm was a subsidiary of the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®). In recent years, the CBOT® has been de-listing MidAm contracts to the CBOT® and re-listing them as Mini contracts. The last of these transfers occurred in 2003. The CBOT® still uses changers for former MidAm contracts that are traded on an open outcry platform. / Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)).

CHANNEL = КАНАЛ (или КОРИДОР, или РУСЛО) – Channel is an organized market movement that can be bounded by two parallel lines of support and resistance. These can be trending as well as sideways. A channel breakout is a preferred method of entering a new trade by some trading systems. Channel:- when prices trend between two parallel trendlines, this is referred to as a Channel. Like it sounds, a Channel in which prices are moving. Parallel trendlines are drawn along the lows and highs of a price chart, forming a channel in which prices move. The trendlines form areas of support and resistance. Depending on the trend, the channel can be a downchannel or an upchannel. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Как следует из самого термина, это – русло динамики цен. По значениям минимальных и максимальных цен на графике проводятся параллельные линии тенденции, которые и образуют русло динамики цен. Линии тенденции отмечают области поддержки и сопротивления. В зависимости от тенденции русло может быть восходящим или нисходящим.

CHANNELING = КАНАЛООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НЕЗАПЛЫВАЮЩИХ КАНАВОК) – Channeling is the phenomenon observed among gear lubricants and greases when they thicken due to cold weather or other causes, to such an extent that a groove is formed through which the part to be lubricated moves without actually coming in full contact with the lubricant. A term used in percolation filtration; may be defined as:- a preponderance of flow through certain portions of the clay bed. / среди смазок для (зубчатых) передач и пластичных смазок, когда они . Образование Незаплывающих Канавок в толще смазки.

CHANNEL LINE = КАНАЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ЛИНИЯ КОРИДОРА, или ЛИНИЯ РУСЛА) – Channel Line is a straight line drawn parallel to the basic trendline. In an uptrend, the channel line slants up to the right and is drawn above rally peaks; in a downtrend, the channel line is drawn below price troughs and slants down to the right. Prices often meet resistance at rising channel lines and support at falling channel lines. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION = КАНАЛ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Channel Of Distribution is the path through which goods and services travel from the vendor to the consumer or payments for those products travel from the consumer to the vendor. A channel of distribution can be as short as a direct transaction from the vendor to the consumer, or may include several interconnected intermediaries along the way such as wholesalers, distributers, agents and retailers. Each intermediary receives the item at one pricing point and movies it to the next higher pricing point until it reaches the final buyer. Coffee does not reach the consumer before first going through a channel involving the farmer, exporter, importer, distributor and the retailer. Also called the Distribution Channel. Channel Of Distribution is a means by which a manufacturer distributes products from the plant to the ultimate user, including warehouses, brokers, wholesalers, retailers, etc. Distribution Channel is the chain of businesses or intermediaries through which a good or service passes until it reaches the end consumer. A distribution channel can include wholesalers, retailers, distributors and even the internet. Channels are broken into direct and indirect forms, with a 'direct' channel allowing the consumer to buy the good from the manufacturer and an 'indirect' channel allowing the consumer to buy the good from a wholesaler. Direct channels are considered 'shorter' than 'indirect' ones. Goods and services often pass to consumers through multiple channels. While increasing the number of ways in which a consumer can find a good has the potential to increase sales, it also creates a complex system that can make distribution management difficult. In addition, the longer the distribution channel the less profit a product manufacturer might get from the sale.

CHANTILLY = ШАНТИЛИ – Chantilly is the one of the most popular of bridal laces often used for the trimming on bridal veils. It is made by the bobbin method and has designs outlined by thick cords. See also Bobbin Lace. Chantilly Lace:- a delicate silk, linen, or synthetic lace having a six-sided mesh ground and a floral or scrolled design. / Кружево Шантили:- формирование Французского плетёного кружева и современная индустрия роскоши:- Шантили является одним из самых распространённых типов кружева. Он не только способствовал формированию и успеху Французского плетёного кружева, но также оказал значительное влияние на стилистические особенности современных кружевных изделий, предназначенных для модной индустрии. Плетёное кружево широко распространено во Франции, начиная с XV века. Это узкие полоски несложного по технике плетения кружева. Со времени основания мануфактурного производства шитых иглой кружев в середине XVII века, существенных успехов в области плетёного кружева, достигнуть не удалось. Все попытки воспроизвести кружево Аглетер оказались безрезультатны. Европейское признание:- Французское плетёное кружево получает только в XIX века, когда в 1840-е входит в моду кружево Шантили. На волне увлечения ретростилями, определявшими стилистические особенности произведений прикладного искусства второй четверти-конца XIX века, неорококо было так же актуально. Обращение к арсеналу художественных средств Алансонских кружев (Alençon laces) стало залогом популярности кружева Шантили. История этого маленького городка севернее Парижа достаточно типична для XIX века. Первоначально, в Шантили делали чёрное и белое плетёное шёлковое кружево, а также кружево из металлических нитей. Еще в первой четверти XIX века плетёное в Шантили кружево известно под названием модных тогда блонд. Под своим собственным именем Шантили появляется уже тогда, когда в самом городе его производство прекратилось. В XIX веке кружевом Шантили славятся такие Французские центры как Байе и Канн, где сначала плели блонды, а потом перешли на Шантили. Шантили представляет собой плетёное кружево из чёрных шёлковых нитей. Оно плетётся на большой плоской подушке. Маленькие вещи изготавливаются одним куском, изделия более крупного размера делаются отдельными сегментами, которые впоследствии соединяются незаметным сцеплением. Материалом для Шантили служит шёлковая нить – ‘Гренадин Алэ’. Характерная для XVIII века сетка фона представляет собой решётку из ромбов, образованную пересечением одной горизонтали двумя диагоналями, направленными в противоположную сторону и носит название Пуэн Шант (Point Chant) или Пуэн дё Пари (Point de Paris). Позже, в конце XVIII – начале XIX века, её заменяет сетка с сотовой ячейкой в подражание знаменитому и очень тогда популярному кружеву из Алансон. Орнамент узора, выполняется решёткой Пуэн Грий (Point Grille), которая в некоторых частях рисунка, для достижения глубины и объёма, плетётся более плотно. Контуры рисунка, равно как и ажурных сеток Пуэн Марьяж (Point Marriage), которые также называются Витр (Vitre) или Сэнк Тру (Cinq Trou), очерчивает более плотная шёлковая нить. Шантили является типичным кружевом времен Наполеона III. Как правило, это изделия большого размера:- мантильи, шарфы, пелерины, юбки, зонтики, а также, воланы, барбы, различные наколки и носовые платки. Стилистические особенности этих изделий вызывают в памяти кружево середины XVIII века. И, в то же время, они очень современны своей эпохе. Рисунок всегда отличается сложностью композиционного построения и совершенством исполнения отдельных деталей. Крупный узор с замысловатыми букетами из крупных реалистически трактованных цветов (Роз, Тюльпанов, Ирисов, Маков, Вьюнов, Колокольчиков) заполняет почти всю поверхность кружева, оставляя немного свободного места для фона, чтобы усеять его мушками и небольшими цветочками. Край изделия обрамляет характерный для времен Второй Империи, неизменно повторяющийся мотив свисающих ламбрекенами лент, отороченных рюшем или бахромой и орденских лент с кистями. В кружеве Шантили часто можно встретить изображение полос с узором, напоминающим тесьму и архитектурных профилей:- чередование выгнутых и вогнутых линий в сочетании с листьями Аканта. Они придают этим композициям декоративность и задают какой-то особенно торжественный ритм. Среди орнаментальных мотивов встречаются и некоторые стилистические реминесценции, например, элементы готики, китайщины – то есть налицо смешение стилей, свойственное эпохе историзма. Кружево Шантили изначально формируется в условиях невероятной популярности Фламандского плетёного кружева, прежде всего таких типов кружева как англетер, малин и Валансьен. На территории Франции и XVII, и в XVIII веках, плели великолепные кружевные изделия в таких, некогда Фламандских городах, как Валансьен, Лиль и Аррас. Весьма заманчиво было бы связать два этих факта и выдвинуть предположение о том, что своим успехом блонды и Шантили обязаны славе кружева бывших Фламандских городов, поставить успех блонд и Шантили в зависимость от влияния Фламандских традиций, однако это не так. Говорить так не позволяют следующие особенности их изготовления:- во-первых, материал, используемый для создания кружева. Француженки всегда любили эксперементировать с материалом. С самого начала своей истории Французское кружево использует и лён и шёлк, по колориту оно бывает как белое, так и цветное (чаще всего, чёрное). Достаточно распространённым было и изготовление металлических кружев. Фламандское кружево всегда отдавало предпочтение белой льняной нити. Её и пряли по-особому. Несмотря на то, что в XVI и в XVII веках Фландрия была частью Испанской короны, в отношении кружева у неё были свои пристрастия, свои традиции. Металлическое кружево не получило здесь такого распространения, как, скажем, в самой Испании или во Франции. Его, конечно же, использовали в костюме, особенно в середине XVII века, о чём можно судить по Фламандской и Голландской живописи, но документальных свидетельств об изготовлении металлического кружева на территории Фладндрии нам неизвестно. Во-вторых, сетка фона. Со второй половины XVIII века, в качестве фона для кружева, в Валансьене используется сетка с квадратной ячейкой. Лиль и Аррас используют очень простую и ясную сетку с ячейкой ввиде ромба (Лиль) или сетку ‘Point de Paris’. То есть здесь скорее обратная зависимость – Фламандские центры прибегают к сетке Французского кружева. Что касается сетки ‘Point de Paris’, которая также применяется и в кружеве Шантили, Лиль и Аррас к ней обращаются уже тогда, когда в Шантили начинают переходить к сотовой ячейке (во второй половине XVIII века). В-третьих, способ плетения. Если в кружеве Шантили только в XIX веке переходят к сцепному приёму (крупные изделия плетут отдельными полосками, которые впоследствии соединяют), то и в XVII и в XVIII веках в бывших Фламандских городах кружево плетут целиком:- от начала до конца – одним набором коклюшек, не разрывая нити. По ширине Французские изделия не превышают 8–9 см, однако качество их от этого только выигрывает – они очень прочные, что соответственно, сказывается на цене. Таким образом, Французское плетёное кружево XIX века, скорее, наследует национальные традции. К середине XIX века Шантили становится столь популярно, что его не только используют в костюме (и в Западной Европе и в Америке и в России), но и изготавливают в разных городах разных стран. Несколько центров по производству кружева Шантили было и в Бельгии (Грамон и Ангуэн). Огромная популярность, которой пользовалось кружево Шантили во второй половине XIX века, позволило ему занять крупное место в истории Западноевропейского кружева. Впрочем, на этом история Шантили не заканчивается. С появлением машинного производства кружева стало возможным воспроизводить аналогии знаменитых кружев, сплетённых или шитых, в том числе и Шантили. В XX веке во Франции сосуществуют как машинное, так и изготовленное вручную кружево. Производством кружев, выполненных на механических станках, занимается ряд компаний, расположенных в Кале и Кодри, многие из которых были основаны на рубеже XIX–XX веков. Отдельный сегмент кружевной продукции крупных фирм-изготовителей эксклюзивного кружева (Брюнэ Дантэль (Brunet Dentelles), Дантэль Андрэ Лод (Dentelles Andre Laude), Дантэль Мэри (Dentelles Mery), Жан Брак (Jean Bracq), Нойон-Дантэль (Noyon-Dentelle), Ришэр Марэко (Riechers Marescot), Солтис (Soltiss) и Софи Аллет (Sophie Hallette)) не только вызывает в памяти знаменитое Шантили, её выпускают под лэйблом этого типа кружева. Характерные стилистические особенности Шантили свойственны этим изделиям, созданным на станках Ливерс. Наличие сотовой ячейки тюлевой сетки, рельефный контур рисунка и ажурных сеток пуэн марьяж (point marriage) говорят об

этом. Современное кружево Шантили предназначено, главным образом, для декорирования эксклюзивных нарядов и создания рафинированных и утончённых образов. Кружево активно используется в сфере высокой моды и готового платья. Ведущие фирмы изготовители кружева работают с известными домами мод, под такими марками как Итальянская Прада (Prada), Американская Зэк Поузэн (Zac Posen), Французская Шанэль (Chanel), Французская Кристиан Лякруа (Christian Lacroix), Итальянская Валэнтино (Valentino), Французская Живанши (Givenchy), Ливанская Эли Сааб (Elie Saab), Французская Кристоф Жозэ (Christophe Josse) и другие. Подводя итоги, остаётся лишь подчеркнуть, что бережное отношение к традициям национальной культуры не только помогло Французскому кружеву Шантили занять значительное место в истории плетёного кружева и получить мировое признание, но позволило обогатить арсенал технических и художественных средств современных кружевных изделий.

CHAP = CLEARING HOUSE AUTOMATED PAYMENTS SYSTEM

CHAPA = XX (или ЧАПА, или ШАПА) – Chapa:- xxxxx. Minor Defect Classification:- < 2 or more picks missing & or < 2 ends missing. Major Defect Classification:- > 2 or more picks missing & or < 2 ends missing.

CHAPEAU = ШАПО (или ШЛЯПА) – Chapeau:- a hat. / .

CHAPLET = ЧАПЛЭТ (или ВЕНОК) – Chaplet is a wreath to be worn on the head. / .

CHAPS = CLEARING HOUSE AUTOMATED PAYMENT SYSTEM

CHAPS = КОЖАНЫЕ ШТАНЫ (или КОЖАНЫЕ ГАМАШИ) – Chaps:- leather leggings joined by a belt or lacing often with flared outer flaps and worn over the trousers, as by western ranch hands. / кожаные или меховые штаны для ковбоев.

CHAPS EURO = THE CLEARING HOUSE AUTOMATED PAYMENT SYSTEM EURO

CHAPTER I = ГЛАВА I – Chapter I is the first, mandatory phase under the Patent Cooperation Treaty that includes performance of an international-type search, issuance of an International Search Report, and publication of the application and Search Report by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

CHAPTER II = ГЛАВА II – Chapter II is the second, optional phase under the Patent Cooperation Treaty that includes examination of the international application and issuance of an International Preliminary Examination Report.

CHAPTER 7 = ГЛАВА 7 – In the United States, Chapter 7 is a provision of bankruptcy laws wherein a company is required to liquidate its assets to pay of its creditors. See also Bankruptcy.

CHAPTER 13 = ГЛАВА 13 – In the United States, adjustments of debts of an individual with regular income under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Chapter 13 enables a debtor who is an individual to develop and perform a plan for the prepayment of creditors over an extended period. The plan might provide for full or partial repayment. Chapter 13 allows the debtor to retain his or her property, unless he or she agrees otherwise in the plan. See also Bankruptcy. / выплата (repayment).

CHARACTER = ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРИЗНАК (или ХАРАКТЕРНАЯ ОСОБЕННОСТЬ) – Character:- the evenness, distinctiveness, and uniformity of crimp characteristic of their respective wool classes. A well-bred wool of ‘good character’ will usually show a pronounced crimp and distinct staple formation.

CHARACTER = ХАРАКТЕР (или ПРИЗНАК, или СВОЙСТВО) – Character is an attribute of an organism resulting from gene action. Character is a characteristic trait or feature sufficiently unique to be of value in distinguishing forms and defining relationships. / Под Характером, от Греческого слова Characktēr, означающее Отличительная Черта или Признак, понимается:- (i) своеобразная особенность человека, вещи, явления, например, характер местности; (ii) в психологии индивидуальный склад личности человека, проявляющийся в особенностях поведения и отношения (установок) к окружающей действительности. Под Характеристикой понимается:- (i) описание характерных, отличительных качеств, черт, свойств чего-либо или кого-либо; (ii) отзыв, заключение о трудовой, общественной деятельности кого-либо.

CHARACTERIZATION = ХАРАКТЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Characterization is a description of the physical, biological or socioeconomic features of a system.

CHARACTERIZE = ОХАРАКТЕРИЗОВЫВАТЬ (или ХАРАКТЕРИЗОВАТЬ) – Characterize:- to specify the parameters or performance of an instrument, method of measurement, or material absorption and scatter.

CHARCOAL = РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УГОЛЬ (или ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Charcoal is an amorphous form of carbon produced by partially burning or oxidizing wood or other vegetable material in fires from which air is partially excluded by covering with cut turf, or in large kilns in the absence of air. Uses include drawing material, as a fuel, filter, gas absorbent, etc. Charcoal (in the UK, 1840’s) (in Latin Carbo Ligni), a sort of artificial coal, consisting of wood burned with as little exposure to the action of the air as possible. It was customary among the ancients to char the outside of those stakes which were to be driven into the ground, or placed in water, in order to preserve the wood from spoiling. New-made charcoal, by being rolled up in clothes which have contracted a disagreeable odour, effectually destroys it. When boiled with meat beginning to putrefy, it takes away the bad taint:- it is, perhaps, the best tooth-powder known. When putrid water at sea is mixed with about 1/9 of its weight of charcoal powder, it is rendered quite fresh; and a much smaller quantity of charcoal will serve, if the precaution be taken to add a little sulphuric acid previously to the water. If the water casks be charred before they are filled with water, the liquor remains good in them for years:- this precaution ought always to be taken for long sea voyages. The same precaution, when attended to for wine casks, will be found very much to improve the quality of the wine. / вытяжка (drawing).

CHARCOAL = ДРЕВЕСНОУГОЛЬНОЕ (или ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Charcoal:- a dark gray. / тёмно-серое.

CHARCOAL FIBER = ДРЕВЕСНОУГОЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Charcoal Fiber:- charcoal is the remainder after natural wood is dissolved by heat without an additive at a high temperature (600–1 200 °C). As a pollution-free substance, it consists of 80–90% solid carbon. It is alkali with pH 8–9. It is also characterized by porosity caused by carbonized cell wall of wood. The internal surface area of 1 g charcoal is 200–400 m^2. In addition, it is very excellent in absorption, ventilation, keeping warm, water discharging capacity and heat accumulation capacity. It provides a good deodorization effect by generating negative ion with property of emitting far infrared rays.

CHARCOAL ROT = УГОЛЬНАЯ ГНИЛЬ (или УГЛИСТАЯ ГНИЛЬ) – Charcoal Rot is caused by the fungus Macrophomina Phaseolina which is a common and widespread pathogen of sorghum and sunflower and many other hosts. Affected plants die prematurely and become brittle. Numerous small black microsclerotia are produced in plant tissues at the base of the stem. This gives these parts of the plant a grey appearance when broken or cut open. The disease is favored by very hot and or dry conditions. /

Угольная Гниль или Углистая Гниль корней, корнеплодов или стеблей; возбудители:- Diplodia Natalensis, Macrophomina Phaseoli, Sclerotium Bataticola. патоген сарго.

CHARGAFF'S RULES = ПРАВИЛА ЧАРГАФФА – Chargaff's Rules stipulate that in double-stranded DNA, the amount of adenine (A) equals that of thymine (T) and the amount of guanine (G) equals that of cytosine (C). Accordingly, A binds to T and G to C by hydrogen bonds, giving the DNA molecule the properties needed for replication and information storage. / в двунитевой или двухцепочечной ДНК, . Австриец Эрвин Чаргафф (Erwin Chargaff; родился 11 Августа 1905, Черновцы, Австро-Венгрия – умер 20 Июня 2002, Нью-Йорк, США) – биохимик, работавший в Австрии, США (с 1928), Франции, Германии. Член Парижской АН (с 1963), Нидерландской Королевской АН (с 1964), Немецкой Академии Естетственных Наук 'Лэопольдина', член Национальной АН США (с 1965). Труды по химии нуклеиновых кислот. Установил соотношение пуриновых и пиримидиновых оснований в молекулах ДНК. Показал видовую специфичность ДНК.

CHARGE = СБОР (или ПЛАТА) – (1) Charge is a sum of money that must be paid on goods or services or the act of requesting that sum. / Сбор – это денежная сумма, которая должна быть оплачена за товары или услуги, или действие по затребованию такой суммы. Сборы – разнообразные виды налогов, платежей, изъятий, которые в обязательном порядке вносятся предприятиями, организациями, гражданами в порядке оплаты услуг, оказываемых им государственными органами. Основными видами сборов являются:- (i) административные, взимаемые с юридических и физических лиц за административные действия в их интересах; (ii) бандерольный, взимаемый посредством продажи бандеролей, наклеиваемых на товар в виде свидетельства об уплате акцизного сбора, налога; (iii) гербовый, взимаемый за регистрацию документов, государственная пошлина; (iv) грузовой, представляющий оплату грузовладельцем услуг, оказываемых ему морским портом; (v) клиринговый, взимаемый расчётной палатой за регистрацию фьючерсного контракта; (vi) комиссионные, взимаемые за посреднические услуги; (vii) консульские, взимаемые за услуги консульств; (viii) лицензионный, взимаемый за получение лицензий на вывоз (или экспорт) и привоз (или импорт); (ix) патентный, взимаемый с юридических и физических лиц, имеющих доходы при занятиях промыслом; (x) портовые – платежи, которыми порт .

(2) Charge is a fee charged by a bank for its services and deducted (usually quarterly or half-yearly) from the customer's account. Also known as Bank Charges. / Сбор – вознаграждение, взимаемое банком за его услуги и вычитаемое (обычно раз в квартал или раз в полгода) со счёта потребителя. Известны также как Банковские Сборы или Сборы Банка (Bank Charges).

(3) Charge is a debit made to an account to pay for a service. For example, utility charges are amounts charged by a landlord to a tenant to cover the tenant's share of water, electricity and gas paid by the landlord on behalf of the tenant.

(4) Charge is an amount to be paid for carriage of goods based on the applicable rate of such carriage, or an amount to be paid for a special or incidental service in connection with the carriage of goods.

(5) Charge:- with respect to securities, primarily bank commissions, broker's fees and overdraft and securities account charges. Third-party fees arise primarily when foreign securities are bought or sold.

CHARGEABLE WEIGHT = ВЕС, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЙ ОПЛАТЕ (или ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ ВЕС) – Chargeable Weight is the shipment weight used in determining freight charges. The chargeable weight may be the dimensional weight or, for container shipments, the gross weight of the shipment less the tare weight of the container. Chargeable Weight is the weight for air shipment is the actual gross weight (gw) or the volume weight (vw), whichever is greater; gw is the figure that is indicated outright on a cargo weighing scale; vw is calculated based on a cargo's size, measurement or dimensions, and with the use of the following formula:- (i) Imperial System:- L x W x H in inches (in) / 165 = vw (in lbs); and (ii) Metric System:- L x W x H in centimetres (cm) / 6,000 = vw (in kg).

CHARGEBACK = ВОЗВРАТ СБОРА (или ВОЗВРАТ СПИСАННОЙ СУММЫ) – (1) Chargeback is a transaction from the card issuer to the acquirer and/or acceptor used to partially or completely reverse a previously completed financial transaction.

(2) Charge Back is an amount charged back to the vendor for repair fees incurred while servicing products under warranty. Charge Backs are either deducted as an accounts payable credit or applied as an accounts receivable debit to be paid by factory check. Also known as Vendor Charge Back. / продукты под ручательством.

CHARGE CARD = ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ КАРТА – Charge Card is a card that charges no interest but requires the user to pay his/her balance in full upon receipt of the statement, usually on a monthly basis. While it is similar to a credit card, the major benefit offered by a charge card is that it has much higher, often unlimited, spending limits. Costs associated with a charge card will often be a set fee for the card along with large penalties on any unpaid balances. This type of card does not allow cardholders to carry a balance from one month to the next as they would with a credit card. American Express and Diner's Club are examples of charge cards. Charge Card is a card issued by non-banks indicating that the cardholder has been granted a line of credit. The definition used by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to define a Travel and Entertainment card. Charge Card is a card that requires full payment of the balance upon receipt of the monthly statement. If payment is made on time, there are no finance charges. / Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express).

CHARGE–OFF = СНЯТИЕ С УЧЁТА (или ВЫНЕСЕНИЕ ЗА СЧЁТ, или ВЫВЕДЕНИЕ ИЗ РАСЧЁТА, или СНЯТИЕ С БАЛАНСА, или СПИСАНИЕ) – In the United States, a Charge-Off is generally an account receivable that is written off because it has become seriously delinquent. Charge-Off:- accounts receivable that will likely remain uncollectable and will be written off. Charge offs appear as an expense on the company's income statement, thus reducing net income. In general, companies make an estimate of charge off expenses that might be incurred in the current time period based on past records as part of the process of estimating earnings. Most companies make a charge off allowance since it is unlikely that all of their creditors will pay them in full. Also called Bad Debt. An accounting term to indicate that the creditor does not expect to collect the balance owed on an account. However, most creditors will continue to pursue collection of the debt. The term Charge-Off is used to describe the process of removing from the records of a company something that was once regarded as an asset but has subsequently become worthless. A classic case is the bad debt, which is an uncollectible debt. A bad debt is a permissible business tax deduction, and a non-business bad debt may also be claimed as a charge-off in the year the debt becomes entirely worthless. Charge-off is generally used in reference to a charge or debt that is not paid when due. Also known as Write-Off in the United Kingdom. Charge-Off is a term describing an expense on a company's income statement. A charge-off will fall under one of the following categories:- (i) a debt that is deemed uncollectible by the reporting firm and is subsequently written off. This type will be classified as 'Bad Debt Expense' on the income statement, and removed from the balance sheet. Bad debt expenses arise when a firm is unable to collect on some of its accounts receivable (AR). When this occurs, the firm has little recourse; it could either sell the probable bad debt to a collection agency (a sale will be recorded on the firm's books, but not as an expense), or it could just write-off the uncollectible amount as an expense on the income statement. (ii) A probable one-time extraordinary expense incurred by a company that negatively affects earnings and results in a write-down of some of the firm's assets. The write-down arises due to impairments of assets. Companies often say something like:- 'we will take a one-time charge

against earnings this quarter'. This means that an extraordinary event has occurred and, altough it affects present earnings, it is unlikely to occur again. As a result, a company will usually provide an earnings per share (EPS) figure with and without this charge. / Известно также как Списание (Write-Off) в Соединённом Королевстве.

CHARGE RATE = ТЕМП ЗАРЯДКИ – Charge Rate is the rate at which a battery or cell is recharged. Can be expressed as a ratio of battery capacity to current flow. / Под Темпом, от Латинского слова Tempus, означающее Время, понимается степень быстроты движения, осуществления, интенсивность развития чего-либо.

CHARGES = СБОРЫ – Charges means all fees, costs, and expenses incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the US Department of Agriculture in insuring, carrying, handling, storing, conditioning, and marketing the cotton tendered to CCC for loan. Charges also include any other expenses incurred by CCC in protecting CCC's or the producer's interest in such cotton.

CHARGE TYPE = ТИП СБОРА – Charge Type is a separate, identifiable element of charges to be used in the pricing/rating of common services rendered to customers. / Самостоятельный, опознаваемый элемент сборов, которые должны быть использованы в ценообразовании/рэйтиньге общих услуг, предоставляемых заказчикам.

CHARGING AREA = АККУМУЛЯТОРНАЯ (или УЧАСТОК ЗАРЯДКИ) – Charging Area is a warehouse area where a company maintains battery chargers and extra batteries to support a fleet of electrically powered materials handling equipment. The company must maintain this area in accordance with government safety regulations.

CHARGING OPTION = ВЫБОР В ОПЛАТЕ СБОРОВ – Charging Option:- a stipulation of how charges for a direct debit are split between the creditor and the debtor. / Обусловленность того, как сборы за прямое дебетование (прямое списание) будут поделены между кредитором и дебитором.

CHARKA = ЧАРКА (или КОЛЕСО) – Charka (means Wheel) was developed in India by Ghandi in early 1920's so the people of India could spin cotton thread and not be dependent on foreign materials. A wonderful description of the 'Khadi' or 'Swadeshi' movement can be found in 'A philosophy ... handspun' by G. Janani at the Hindu.com site. The book-size Charka is a mobile, self-contained charka. Charkas are designed for spinning fine fibers such as cotton, silk, angora, and cashmere, etc.

CHAR LENGTH = ДЛИНА ОБУГЛИВАНИЯ (или ЗОНА ОБУГЛИВАНИЯ) – Char Length:- in flammability testing, the distance from the edge of the sample exposed to the flame to the upper edge of the charred or void area. / Длина Обугливания при тесте на огнестойкость. горелой (обуглившейся) или пустой площади.

CHARLEY NOBLE = ЧАРЛИ НЁБЭЛ (или КАМБУЗНАЯ ТРУБА) – Charley Noble (maritime term):- the galley smoke-pipe (cook's stove pipe), named after The English sea captain who was noted for the scrupulous cleanliness and shine of the brass aboard his ship. / Камбузная Труба (жаргон).

CHARLIE = ЧАРЛИ – Charlie (pronunciation:- CHAR-lee) or C is international nautical signal flag meaning:- 'Yes' or 'Affirmative'. With three numerals, course in degrees magnetic. Change of Course (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- affirmative.

CHARMEUSE = ШАРМЁЗ – Charmeuse Silk is a satin weave silk with a crêpe back (also called Crêpe Backed Satin). Fabric is woven with a satin weave, where the warp threads cross over three or more of the backing threads. The front side of the fabric has a satin finish, lustrous and reflective, and the back has a dull finish. Loved for its lustrous shine, beautiful drape, and sumptuous feel, silk charmeuse is the most widely recognized of the silk fabrics. Wonderfully versatile, this elegant fabric has medium weight and some natural elasticity, making it perfect for skirts, dresses, eveningwear, nightgowns, lingerie, and gently shaped tops. Charmeuse sews well, but is subject to snags and requires extra attention since it is a bit slippery. Charmeuse is a satin weave silk with a crêpe back sometimes called Crêpe-Backed Satin. Charmeuse is a lightweight fabric woven with a satin weave, where the warp threads cross over three or more of the backing (weft) threads. The front side of the fabric has a satin finish – lustrous and reflective – whereas the back has a dull finish. It can be made of silk, or a synthetic lookalike such as polyester. It differs from plain satin in that charmeuse is softer and lighter in weight. The luster and delicate hand make charmeuse suited to lingerie, flowing evening gowns and draped blouses. Bridal gowns sometimes use charmeuse, however, the fabric does not hold a shape well, so it is not used for full, flared skirts; the charmeuse tends to cling and hang against the body. It is best suited to a more fluid, slinky cut, and is too fragile and flimsy for more tailored clothing. It is not used in menswear, with the exception of underwear, such as charmeuse boxer shorts. Charmeuse:- (1) a lightweight silk, cotton or man-made fiber dress fabric which is soft and drapes well. It is smooth, has a semi-lustrous satin face and dull back. Hard twist yarn is used for the warp with a crêpe yarn filling. It is dyed in the piece or printed. (2) A soft, lustrous finish produced by mercerizing and schreinerizing. / уточина. Под Шармёз, от Французского слова Charmeuse, означающее Очаровывающий или Соблазнительный, понимается шёлковая ткань .

CHART = ГРАФИК – Chart:- avoid becoming hypnotized by movements on daily or intra-day charts. Always analyze charts in at least 2 time frames:- determine the strength and direction of longer term trends and gauge their effect on the cycle being traded. Then analyze the cycle being traded. Estimate the length of cycles by measuring the time taken between consecutive peaks (or troughs). Graphs on which individual share prices and price indices are plotted. Used by stock market analysts (chartists) to predict stock price movements over the short and medium term, taking into account trading volumes and other factors. Price Charts are a technical trader's portal to the markets and a primary means of making trading decisions. Today's market analysis platforms offer traders a variety of options for viewing price data on a chart, from chart style to interval. The style of the chart determines how price is displayed; for example, bar and candlestick charts. The chart interval dictates which data are used to construct the display. Here, we take a look at popular chart styles and intervals, including time, tick, volume and range bar charts. Chart Styles:- while there are many different chart styles, the two most common ways to display prices are bar and candlestick charts. These two styles show the same information:- the open (O), high (H), low (L) and closing (C) prices for a specified chart interval. Visually, however, bar and candlestick charts are quite different. On a bar chart (also called an OHLC Chart), the high and low prices for each specified interval appear as a vertical line, and two, small horizontal lines that represent the bar's opening and closing prices appear on either side, as shown in the left chart of 'Two styles' (above). Candlestick charts show the same open, high, low and closing prices with a different display. Here, the opening and closing prices form the body of the candlestick, and the high and low prices for the interval are represented by the wicks – thin lines that appear above and below the body, as shown in the right chart in 'Two styles'. The body of the candlestick appears black if the close is lower than the open and white if the close is higher than the open. It's common for traders to substitute colors for black and white. A green body, for example, means that price closed above its open (showing strength), while a red body often indicates that price closed below the open (showing weakness). Some traders use candlestick charts to spot price patterns that may indicate a reversal or a weakening of the trend. Patterns can be formed within the same candlestick by comparing the size of the body to the wick, or across several adjacent candlesticks. A bullish engulfing pattern, for example, is a reversal pattern that occurs when the body of an up-candle bar completely covers, or engulfs, the body of the prior bar, signaling the end of a downtrend, as shown in 'Time to turn' (above). Candlestick charting often works best when combined with other technical tools or indicators for confirmation.

Candlestick Charts can be used to identify price patterns, such as this bullish engulfing pattern example. Time-Based Charts:- most investors and traders are accustomed to viewing price charts that are based on time, such as daily, 60-minute or five-minute intraday intervals. With a time-based chart, one bar – be it a candlestick or OHLC bar – prints at the end of each specified time interval, regardless of the amount of trading activity that has occurred. On a five-minute chart, for example, a bar will print at 09:35, 09:40, 09:45, 09:50 and so forth until the end of the trading session. There always will be an equal number of bars per trading session when the same time interval is applied. Time-based charts can be as small as a few seconds to as large as weekly, monthly or yearly intervals. A trader's style often determines the size of the chart interval. Longer-term traders, such as swing and position traders, might use hourly, daily or even weekly charts. In contrast, short-term traders may prefer 30-second or one-minute charts to see the details of price action. Activity Intervals:- while time-based charts are perhaps the most widely used, activity-based price charts offer traders a different view of the markets, and as more bars print within a set amount of time, these charts can indicate an increase in volatility. Tick, volume and range-bar charts are examples of activity-based charts. These charts print a new bar at the close of a specified activity interval, regardless of how much time has elapsed. 'Activity driven' (above) shows a 15-minute chart of the E-mini S&P 500 (ES). The overlays in the chart show one 15-minute bar 'exploded' to illustrate the tick (on the left) and range bar (on the right) activity that took place during the same time. Activity-based charts can paint a more accurate picture of market action by showing the effect that the number of transactions or volume has on price. Here's a closer look at various types of activity-based charts. Tick Charts:- with a tick chart, each bar represents the price activity that took place during a specified number of transactions. A 100-tick chart, for example, prints a new bar each time 100 transactions have filled. Each transaction is counted just once, regardless of the size. Because tick charts are based on a certain number of transactions per bar, they help traders identify current market information. Acting much like the display on a gas pump that allows you to judge the flow of gas into your car by the speed at which price scrolls by, tick charts give traders instantaneous information about the speed of the market. The more time that a trader spends in a particular market using tick charts, the more the trader will be used to that market's tendencies. Periods of increased activity – and potential trading opportunities – then instantly can be recognized and acted upon. The interval of tick charts often is derived from Fibonacci numbers, a numerical series discovered by Leonardo Fibonacci in which each number is the sum of the previous two numbers. While traders can specify any number of transactions, popular Fibonacci-based intervals include 144-, 233-, 610- and 987-tick charts. It is common for traders to use different tick intervals across multiple charts of the same trading symbol. For example, a trader might make trades off of a 144-tick chart after finding confirmation on a 987-tick chart. Volume Charts:- volume charts record the prices for a specified number of contracts or shares traded. In a 1 000-volume chart, for example, a new bar prints every time 1 000 contracts (for futures/commodities markets) or shares (stocks and exchangetraded funds) have traded, regardless of the time that has elapsed. One bar might represent a single large transaction or numerous small trades and, similar to tick charts, traders can get an idea of how rapidly a market is moving simply by noting how many (and how quickly) bars are printing. 'Volume view' (above) shows a 5 000-volume chart of the E-mini S&P 500 contract. To illustrate how volume and activity can differ throughout the trading session, the first hour and lunch hour are highlighted in yellow. Note how there is significantly more trading activity during the open. Volume intervals are typically scaled to an individual symbol to reflect normal market activity for that symbol. A symbol that trades under large volume, such as the E-mini S&P 500, would require a larger interval to provide relevant charting analysis. Popular intervals include 500, 1 000, 2 000 and 5 000 volume charts (again, depending on the symbol), though virtually any number could be assigned. As with tick-based charts, Fibonacci intervals, such as 987, 1 597 and 2 584, are popular choices for volume charts. Volume bars can help traders identify periods of increased activity – and better trading opportunities. Range Bar Charts:- range bar charts are the relative newcomers to the charting world, and are composed of bars that are based only on price activity, thereby eliminating time, number of transactions and volume from the equation. Each bar represents a specified price movement, such as 10 cents or 50 cents, and once price has moved the specified amount, one bar will close and a new will open. The three governing rules of range bars are:- (i) each range bar has a high/low range that equals the specified range; (ii) each range bar opens outside the high/low range of the previous bar; and (iii) each range bar closes at either its high or low. Unlike time-based intervals where an equal number of bars print each trading session, any number of range bars can appear during a session depending on the volatility of the given market. Range bars can help traders view price in a consolidated manner. A lot of the noise that occurs when prices bounce back and forth in a narrow range can be reduced to one or two bars, helping traders distinguish what is happening to price. Because much of the noise is eliminated, range-bar charts make especially ideal charts on which to draw trendlines to point out areas of support and resistance, as shown in 'Home on the range' (left). Chart Views:- determining the best chart interval requires practice and screen time. The chart should match the trading style and the time frame in which the trader operates. It is important to remember that time and activity chart settings are relative to the market being traded, so no single setting is appropriate across all markets or trading styles. Chart is a part of so-called 'Technical Analysis'. Graphic representation of price fluctuations of individual securities or of industry and stock market indices. The chartist, an advocate of technical analysis, uses historical price curves to make price forecasts on the basis of characteristic and recurrent formations. / Под Графиком, от Греческого слова Graphikos, означающее Начертанный, понимается чертёж, применяемый для наглядного изображения зависимости какой-либо величины (например, цены) от другой (например, времени). График – совокупность цен, наложенных на временной интервал. В математике и статистике, графиком можно назвать временной ряд.

CHARTACEOUS = БУМАЖНОЕ – Chartaceous:- of or like paper or parchment. Usually not green.

CHART DATUM = МАЛАЯ ВОДА – Chart Datum:- depth of water at the lowest astronomical tide (spring tide). / Глубина воды при самом малом астрономическом приливе (сизигийном приливе). Под Малой Водой понимается наинизшее положение уровня воды в море или океане при отливе. Прилив и отлив обычно бывают два раза в сутки. Максимальное поднятие воды называют полной водой, минимальное – малой водой.

CHARTER = ХАРТИЯ (или ЧАРТЕР) – (1) Charter:- in general, a formal document (instrument) that creates a legal entity, exemption, immunity, privilege, or right. In case of an organization, a charter defines or mandates its function(s) and lays down rules for its conduct or governance.

(2) In incorporation, Charter is an alternative term for articles of incorporation, the US equivalent of the UK's memorandum of association. In the United States, the term Charter means the Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, термин Хартия/Чартер означает Сертификат об Инкорпорации (Certificate of Incorporation) данной корпорации. Хартия – документ публично-правового характера.

CHARTER = ЧАРТЕР (или ФРАХТОВАНИЕ СУДНА) – In transport, Charter is the non-scheduled transport service by air, land, or sea, usually by hired or leased vessels. See also Charterparty. Charter is the lease of a ship, for anything from a single voyage to a fixed period of time. Charter is the hiring of a vessel, or use of its carrying capacity, for either (i) a specified period of time or (ii) a specific voyage or set of voyages. See also Bareboat Charter, Demise Charter, and Time Charter. / Смотрите также Фрахтование Судна Без Экипажа или Бербоут Чартер (Bareboat Charter), Фрахтование Судна С Правом Выбора Экипажа или Димайз Чартер (Demise Charter), и Фрахтование Судна На Время или Тайм Чартер (Time Charter). Чартер, договор морской или воздушной перевозки грузов, заключённый с соблюдением условий, установленных в законе. Чартер – наём судна или

использование его перевозящей способности (i) либо в течение спецификационного периода времени; (ii) либо специфического рейса или набора рейсов. Чартер – договор между владельцем транспортного средства и нанимателем (фрахтователем) об аренде транспортного средства на определённый срок или рейс. Различают несколько видов чартеров в зависимости от распределения рисков. Чартер – договор между владельцем, транспортного средства и нанимателем (фрахтователем) этого средства об аренде транспортного средства (судна, самолёта) или его части на определённый срок или на один рейс. Чартер – договор морской перевозки груза, согласно которому перевозчик (фрахтовщик) обязуется при условии предоставления для перевозки всего судна, части его или определённых грузовых помещений, доставить груз в порт назначения и передать уполномоченному на его получение лицу, а отправитель (фрахтователь) обязуется уплатить за перевозку груза установленную плату (фрахт). Чартер – старейшая форма договора перевозки; применяется, как правило, при нерегулярном, так называемом Трамповом Судоходстве. Обычно чартер, кроме общих реквизитов (размер фрахта, данные о грузе, указание мест погрузки и разгрузки, порта назначения и другого), содержит довольно подробные сведения о судне (флаг, тоннаж, позиция, скорость), а также условия о праве судовладельца.

CHARTER AGREEMENT = ЧАРТЕРНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФРАХТОВАНИИ СУДНА, или ДОГОВОР ФРАХТОВАНИЯ СУДНА) – Charter Agreement is a lease or agreement to hire an airplane, vessel, or other means of conveyance to transport goods to one or more designated locations. Among other specifications, the contract usually stipulates the exact obligations of the vessel owner (loading the goods, carrying the goods to a certain point, returning to the charterer with other goods, etc), or it provides for an outright leasing of the vessel to the charterer, who then is responsible for his own loading and delivery. In either case, the charter party sets forth the exact conditions and requirements agreed upon by both sides. / при неотложном лизинге судна .

CHARTER AIR CARRIER = ЧАРТЕРНЫЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Charter Air Carrier means an air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity that authorizes it to provide charter air transportation.

CHARTER AIR TRANSPORTATION = ЧАРТЕРНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА – Charter Air Transportation means charter trips in air transportation authorized under this part.

CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST® = ДИПЛОМИРОВАННЫЙ ФИНАНСОВЫЙ АНАЛИТИК® – Chartered Financial Analysts® (CFA) Institute (headquartered in Charlottesville, State of Virginia (VA), the USA) offers CFA Charter, acclaimed as the 'gold standard' of financial analysis and investment management. It is an especially rigorous certification program which brings added value to CFA Charter and helps finance professionals develop expertise in several key areas of finance including financial analysis, equity research and financial modeling along with other things. CFA offers validation of expert capabilities in finance and enhances career prospects for professionals.

CHARTERED MARKET TECHNICIAN = ДИПЛОМИРОВАННЫЙ РЫНОЧНЫЙ ТЕХНАРЬ – Chartered Market Technician (CMT) is offered by the US Market Technicians Association (MTA) to help finance professionals develop technical analysis skills while acquiring a detailed understanding of the theoretical part as well as their practical application in varying contexts. There are a number of other certifications which provide exposure to technical analysis but this certification offers a broad-based knowledge of the principles of technical analysis along with the knowledge of professional ethical framework for market technicians. It is a globally recognized certification which can help finance professionals look for the finest work opportunities in different parts of the world.

CHARTERED OPERATIONS = ХХ ОПЕРАЦИИ – Chartered Operations:- reservation of an aircraft for private transport of goods and/or people.

CHARTERER = ФРАХТОВАТЕЛЬ – Charterer is the person to whom is given the use of the whole of the carrying capacity of a ship for the transportation of cargo or passengers to a stated port for a specified time. The signatory to a charter party with the owner of a vessel who thus hires or leases a vessel or a part of its capacity. Charterer is the legal person who has signed a charter party with the owner of a vessel or an aircraft and thus hires or leases a vessel or an aircraft or a part of the capacity thereof. The person to whom is given the use of the whole of the carrying capacity of a ship for the transportation of cargo or passengers to a stated port for a specified time. / Фрахтователь:- сторона в договоре фрахта. Обычно фрахтователем выступает грузоотправитель или его полномочный агент. Фрахтователь имеет право требовать от перевозчика (фрахтовщика) перевозки груза в порт назначения. Фрахтователь обязан уплатить установленную за перевозку плату (фрахт).

CHARTERER'S BILL = КОНОСАМЕНТ ФРАХТОВАТЕЛЯ – Charterer's Bill is a bill of lading by virtue of which the charterer of a vessel is the contractual carrier.

CHARTERER NOT REPORTED = ФРАХТОВАТЕЛЬ НЕ УКАЗАН – Charterer Not Reported is a tanker market term; when charterer is not reported. / Термин танкерного рынка, используемый в тех случаях, когда фрахтователь не указан.

CHARTERING = ФРАХТОВАНИЕ (или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ ЧАРТЕРА, или ПОДНАЁМ) – Chartering is an activity within the shipping industry. In some cases a charterer may own cargo and employ a shipbroker to find a ship to deliver the cargo for a certain price, called Freight Rate. Freight rates may be on a per-ton basis over a certain route (e.g., for iron ore between Brazil and China), in Worldscale points (in case of oil tankers) or alternatively may be expressed in terms of a total sum – normally in US Dollars – per day for the agreed duration of the charter. A charterer may also be a party without a cargo who takes a vessel on charter for a specified period from the owner and then trades the ship to carry cargoes at a profit above the hire rate, or even makes a profit in a rising market by re-letting the ship out to other charterers. Depending on the type of ship and the type of charter, normally a standard contract form called a Charter Party is used to record the exact rate, duration and terms agreed between the shipowner and the charterer. Time Charter Equivalent is a standard shipping industry performance measure used primarily to compare period-to-period changes in a shipping company's performance despite changes in the mix of charter types. Charter Types:- (i) A Voyage Charter is the hiring of a vessel and crew for a voyage between a load port and a discharge port. The charterer pays the vessel owner on a per-ton or lump-sum basis. The owner pays the port costs (excluding stevedoring), fuel costs and crew costs. The payment for the use of the vessel is known as Freight. A voyage charter specifies a period, known as Laytime, for loading and unloading the cargo. If laytime is exceeded, the charterer must pay demurrage. If laytime is saved, the charter party may require the shipowner to pay despatch to the charterer. (ii) A Contract of Affreightment is a contract similar to a voyage charter, but ship-owner undertakes to carry a number of cargoes within a specified period of time on a specified route. Agreed frequency of cargoes may require more than one ship. (iii) A Time Charter is the hiring of a vessel for a specific period of time; the owner still manages the vessel but the charterer selects the ports and directs the vessel where to go. The charterer pays for all fuel the vessel consumes, port charges, commissions, and a daily hire to the owner of the vessel. (iv) A Trip Time Charter is a comparatively short time charter agreed for a specified route only (as opposed to the standard time charter where charterer is free to employ the vessel within agreed trading areas). (v) A Bareboat Charter or demise charter is an arrangement for the hiring of a vessel whereby no administration or technical maintenance is included as part of the agreement. The charterer obtains possession and full control of the vessel along with the legal and financial responsibility for it. The charterer pays for all operating expenses, including fuel, crew, port expenses and protection & indemnity (P&I) and hull

insurance. In commercial demise chartering, the charter period may last for many years; and may end with the charterer acquiring title (ownership) of the ship. In this case, a demise charter is a form of hire-purchase from the owners, who may well have been the shipbuilders. Demise chartering is common for tankers and bulk-carriers. (In the context of the leisure industry, the term 'Demise Charter' will rarely be heard. Bareboat yacht chartering will typically be the short-term hire for only a few weeks or even less. Here, the owner will supply the yacht in seaworthy order, fully fuelled and possibly revictualled. The yacht may be hired as one of a flotilla; and at least one yacht may be manned by an employee of the owner. At the end of the hire period, the charterer will be expected to pay for the fuel used). / Под Фрахтованием понимается разновидность коммерческой деятельности, связанная с заключением договоров о перевозке грузов или пассажиров морским, речным, авиационным или автомобильным транспортом. Наиболее развито фрахтование в морских перевозках, где оно имеет различные формы:- (i) Фрахтование На Отдельные Рейсы; (ii) Фрахтование На Последовательные Рейсы; (iii) Фрахтование На Условиях Контрактов; и (iv) Фрахтование В Аренду. Договоры морской перевозки в трамповом судоходстве обычно имеют форму Чартер-Партия (Charter Party) и Букинг Нот (Booking Note) в линейном судоходстве. Фрахтование осуществляется, как правило, через частные специализированные посреднические (брокерские) компании. Однако во многих странах наблюдалось постепенное возрастание роли государства в области фрахтования. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), например, фрахтование осуществлялось планомерно на основе государственной монополии на фрахтование, являвшейся составной частью государственной монополии внешней торговли, специализированными Всесоюзными организациями:- Аэрофлот (Aeroflot), Совинфлот (Sovinflot), Совтрансавто (Sovtransavto) и Совфрахт (Sovfracht). СССР состоял в членах ряда международных организаций, занимающихся вопросами международного судоходства и фрахтования, например, Комитета по Морскому Судоходству ЮНКТАД, Межправительственной Морской Консультативной Организации (ИМКО). Советские судоходные хозяйствующие организации являлись членами международных неправительственных организаций в области судоходства, например, Балтийская и Международная Морская Конференция (БИМКО) и других. В других бывших социалистических странах фрахтование также проводилось на основе государственной монополии. В рамках бывшего Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи (СЭВ) с 1963 действовал специализированный орган – Совещание Фрахтовых и Судовладельческих Организаций Стран-Членов СЭВ, целью которого была разработка и осуществление мероприятий сотрудничества социалистических стран в области морских перевозок и фрахтования в соответствии с Комплексной Программой Социалистической Экономической Интеграции Стран-Членов СЭВ (1971). Для развивающихся стран фрахтование играет важную роль. Не располагая необходимым флотом, эти страны были вынуждены первоначально использовать тоннаж международных монополий, уплачивая высокие тарифные ставки за перевозку, что отрицательно сказывалось на конкурентоспособности их товаров, с которыми они выступали и выступают на мировом рынке. С целью объединения усилий в борьбе с господством транснациональных судовладельческих монополий развивающиеся страны создавали региональные международные судовладельческие компании, например, Арабская Морская Нефтеперевозочная Компания (АМНПК) (Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company (AMPTC)) – компанию в Арабских странах-экспортёрах нефти, Малазийская Международная Судоходная Корпорация (Malaysia International Shipping Corporation) – компанию в странах Юго-Восточной Азии, Namucar – многонациональную грузоперевозочную компанию в странах Карибского Моря и другие. Фрахтование – процесс заключения условий договора фрахтования судна. В более широком смысле под фрахтованием понимается также работа по бронированию линейного тоннажа, которое оформляется подписанием букинг-нота. Фрахтование судна в трамповом судоходстве обычно осуществляется через экспедиторов – фрахтовых брокеров, а в линейном судоходстве – через разветвлённый аппарат аквизиторов. В торговом мореплавании применяются следующие основные виды фрахтования судна (1) Фрахтование на условиях Рейсового Чартера (Voyage Charter), которое делится на:- (а) фрахтование на один рейс (Single Voyage) – соглашение, по которому судовладелец за определённую плату (фрахт) обязуется на обусловленном судне перевезти обусловленный груз из одного или нескольких портов отправления в один или несколько портов назначения. Этот вид фрахтования судна оформляется рейсовым чартером; (б) фрахтование на последовательные рейсы (Consecutive Voyages) – разновидность рейсового чартера, применяемого при перевозках большого количества однородного груза в одном и том же направлении одним и тем же судном. Обычно такие договоры заключаются с условием, что судно после окончания выгрузки должно немедленно вернуться в порт погрузки для совершения следующего рейса или же вправе в балластном направлении перевозить грузы других фрахтователей. Количество последовательных рейсов может быть твёрдо оговорено в чартере либо ограничено определённым периодом времени. Соглашение обычно оформляется одним чартером с указанием количества рейсов, которое должно совершить судно; (в) фрахтование по Генеральному Договору (General Contract) – соглашение, по которому судовладелец обязуется в течение определённого времени перевезти обусловленное количество груза. При перевозках по генеральному контракту судовладелец вправе выделить для перевозки любые пригодные для этой цели суда, причём их наименование в соглашении не указывается. На каждый рейс судна, осуществляющего перевозку по генеральному контракту, выписывается отдельный чартер либо составляется лишь букинг-нот, в котором делается ссылка на то, что перевозка совершается в счёт исполнения генерального контракта. В настоящее время контрактация тоннажа получила широкое распространение, что поставило вопрос о создании стандартной формы контракта. Такая форма (Volume Contract) была разработана совместными усилиями Балтийской и Международной Морской Конференцией и Международной Ассоциацией Судовладельцев. (2) Фрахтование на условиях Тайм-Чартера (Time Charier), которое в зависимости от способа определения продолжительности нахождения судна в аренде делится на обычный тайм-чартер и на круговые рейсы. По условиям кругового рейса время аренды определяется фактической продолжительностью обусловленного рейса. (3) Фрахтование на условиях Бэрбоут-Чартера или Димайз-Чартера. По договору фрахта владелец морского транспорта (фрахтователь) обязуется предоставить своё судно для перевозки грузов отправителя (фрахтователя), а отправитель, в свою очередь, предоставляет судовладельцу возможность и право перевозки грузов. Обязательным условием договора фрахта является стоимость фрахта. Фрахт – это плата, взимаемая владельцем морского транспорта за перевозку груза или использование судна. Стоимость фрахта зависит от количества, габаритов, массы перевозимого груза, характеристик груза, дальности перевозки, требуемого транспортного средства, а также фрахтовых надбавок.

CHARTER PARTY = ЧАРТЕР ПАРТИЯ – Charterparty (in the UK, 1840's), the name given to a contract in writing, between the owner or master of a ship and the freighter, by which the former hires or lets the ship, or a part of the ship, under certain specified conditions, for the conveyance of the goods of the freighter to some particular place or places. Generally, however, a charterparty is a contract for the use of the whole ship:- it is in commercial law, what an indenture is at common law. Charter Party is a contractual agreement between a ship owner and a cargo owner, usually arranged by a broker, whereby a ship is chartered (hired) either for one voyage or a period of time. Charter Party means any agreement in writing executed by or on behalf of two or more parties whereby on party agrees to charter from another one or more ships (or any part of proportion of one or more ships) whether on a voyage, time or bareboat basis, whether the ship or ships are named in the agreement or are to be nominated subsequently and whether for the carriage of one cargo or for the carriage of a series of cargoes. It also includes an agreement, executed as above, to supply space on a ship or ships for the carriage of goods or containers on terms under which the carrier undertakes to carry and the charterer or shipper undertakes to ship a minimum quantity of cargo and containers during a period, from loading ports or ranges and to discharging ports or ranges specified in

the agreement. An agreement whereby the shipowner hires his vessel to the charterer subject to certain conditions. Charter Party is a lease or agreement to hire an airplane, vessel, or other means of conveyance to transport goods to one or more designated locations. Among other specifications, the contract usually stipulates the exact obligations of the vessel owner (loading the goods, carrying the goods to a certain point, returning to the charterer with other goods, etc), or it provides for an outright leasing of the vessel to the charterer, who then is responsible for his own loading and delivery. In either case, the charter party sets forth the exact conditions and requirements agreed upon by both sides. A written contract in which the shipowner agrees to place or to rent his vessel or part of its freight space at the disposal of a charterer for the purpose of carrying goods, against a freight per ton of cargo, or a daily hire. Charter Party is a written contract between the owner of a vessel and the person desiring to employ the vessel (charterer), who rents use of the vessel or part of its freight space; sets forth the terms of the arrangement such as duration of agreement, freight rate and ports involved in the trip. Charter-Party is a contract of hire of a vessel or part of a vessel. / при неотложном лизинге судна . Чартер Партия – чартер, отличающийся от обычного договора определёнными дополнениями и изменениями, отражающими особые условия транспортировки груза.

CHARTER PARTY BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ НА УСЛОВИЯХ ЧАРТЕР ПАРТИИ – A bill of lading issued under a charter party. It is not acceptable by banks under letters of credit unless so authorized in the credit. Charter Party Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading that indicates that it is subject to a charter. Charterparty bills of lading, e.g., Congenbill, characteristically contain far fewer detailed terms on their reverse than do other bills of lading, for the very reason that most of their detailed terms are set out in the material charter.

CHARTER RATES = ЧАРТЕРНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Charter Rates:- the tariff applied for chartering tonnage in a particular trade.

CHARTER VESSEL = ЧАРТЕРНОЕ СУДНО – Charter Vessel is a vessel whose owner makes vessels available on bid basis. / Судно, чей владелец делает суда доступными для аренды на основе реального спроса.

CHART HIGHS/LOWS = ГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ МАКСИМУМЫ/МИНИМУМЫ – Chart Highs/Lows are determined from the bars on each chart. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Графические Максимумы/Минимумы выстраиваются по соответствующим значениям вертикальных штрихов, отображающих ценовой диапазон выбранного временного интервала.

CHARTING = ПОСТРОЕНИЕ ГРАФИКОВ – Charting is the use of graphs and charts in the analysis of market behavior, so as to plot trends of price movements, average movements of price, volume of trading, and open interest, in the hope that such graphs and charts will help one to anticipate and profit from price trends. Contrasts with fundamental analysis. Synonymous with Technical Analysis. Charting is the use of charts to analyze market behavior and anticipate future price movements. Those who use charting as a trading method plot such factors as open, high, low, and settlement prices; average price movements; volume; and open interest. Three basic price charts are bar charts, candle charts and point-and-figure charts. The use of graphs and charts in the technical analysis of markets to plot price movements, average movements of prices, volume and open interest or other statistical indicators of price movement. See also Bar Chart; Candlestick Chart; and Technical Analysis. Charting is a part of technical analysis for forecasting price movements which analyze past price behavior through the use of charts and graphs. / Использование диаграмм и графиков в техническом анализе биржевых рынков для построения движения цен, усредненных движений цен, объёма сделок и открытого интереса или иных статистических индикаторов движения цен. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis).

CHARTIST = ГРАФИКОМАН (или СТРАСТНЫЙ ЛЮБИТЕЛЬ ГРАФИКОВ) – Chartist is an individual who studies graphs and charts of historic data to find trends and predict trend reversals which include the observance of certain patterns and characteristics of the charts to derive resistance levels, head and shoulders patterns, and double bottom or double top patterns which are thought to indicate trend reversals. Technical trader who reacts to signals derived from graphs of price movements. Chartist is an analyst who forecasts future price trends by the technical interpretation of chart patterns based on historical prices. / Технический торговец, реагирующий на сигналы движения цены на графиках. Графикоман – лицо, финансовый аналитик, изучающий тенденции ценообразования на рынке ценных бумаг и осуществляющий соответствующий прогноз эволюции биржевых курсов в виде схем и графиков на основании этого анализа.

CHART OF ACCOUNTS = ПЛАН СЧЕТОВ – The Chart Of Accounts is organized using three different methods:- First:- Accounting Types; Second:- Order of Liquidity - the ease of converting to cash without loss of value; and Third:- Account Numbers. The 7 Basic Accounting Types (In order) are:- (i) Assets:- things you own; (ii) Liabilities:- things you owe; (iii) Equity:- owners stake in company; (iv) Revenue:- income through sales of the products of the business; (v) Costs of Goods Sold:- costs to provide the service or to manufacture or acquire the product the business sells; (vi) Expenses:- things that are paid for that are consumable, they have no lasting value but are part of the cost of running a business; and (vii) Other Revenue and Expenses:- revenue and expenses that are unusual cases and are not directly related to the business product and are not usual costs of running a business. Order of Liquidity:- the Chart of Accounts' second method of organization is Order of Liquidity. Liquidity refers to the expectation that the item can be converted to cash at at least close to its current value within one year. Accounts are listed in descending order of liquidity within their accounting types, with cash at the top of the list for assets. The liquidity classification is so important that Assets and Liabilities are divided into the Subtypes of Current and Long Term/Fixed to group items of similar liquidity together. (1) Assets:- (i) Current Assets:- (a) Cash, (b) Receivables, and (c) Inventory; and (ii) Fixed Assets. (2) Liabilities:- (i) Current Liabilities; and (ii) Long Term Liabilities. The Order of Liquidity rule is only relevant to Balance Sheet Accounts and so it is not used for Revenue and Expenses because neither Type has lasting value or ability to convert to cash. When sorting Revenue and Expense Accounts, organize them by general subjects. For example, you might want to group office expenses like Rent, Office Supplies and Utilities together. The Accounts that were established in the previous Chart of Accounts Post, organized by Accounting Type and Order of Liquidity (ease of cash conversion) are:- (1) Assets:- (i) Current Assets:- (a) Checking Account, and (b) Accounts Receivable; and (ii) Fixed Assets:- (a) Office Equipment, and (b) Office Furniture; (2) Liabilities:- (i) Current Liabilities:- (a) Accounts Payable; (3) Revenue:- (i) Sales; (4) Expenses:- (i) Rent; (ii) Office Supplies; (iii) Subscriptions; (iv) Utilities; (v) Fuel; (vi) Repairs & Maintenance; and (vii) Credit Card Interest & Fees. Account Numbers:- the Chart of Accounts' final method of organization is Account Numbers. Part of the strength of this method is the ability it provides users to recognize the Accounting Type and in some instances the Order of Liquidity simply by the Account Number assigned to the Account. Assigning Account numbers starts by assigning a range of numbers to each Accounting Type. The range that I like and use the most is ranges of 1000. I like to assign numbers in the thousand ranges because the numbers contain a manageable amount of digits and it is unlikely (in a small to mid-size company) that you'll run out of numbers to use for Accounts. The number of digits will be important in your software system so when using ranges in the 1000's there are 4 digits, and the Account Numbers would range from 1000 to 9999. It really doesn't matter how you assign ranges as long as you assign them in order by Accounting Type and are consistent but it is important to understand the industry standards for your business prior to assigning number ranges. The reason it is important to understand industry standards is that different industries create their own Subtypes and will have a standard for assigning the number ranges to those Subtypes. Generally I assign the number ranges in this order:- (i) Assets:- 1000's:- (a) Current Assets:- 1000 – 1499, and (b) Fixed Assets:- 1500 – 1999; (ii) Liabilities:- 2000's:- (a) Current Liabilities:- 2000 – 2499, and (b) Long Term

Liabilities:- 2500 – 2999; (iii) Equity:- 3000's; (iv) Revenue:- 4000's; (v) Costs of Goods Sold:- 5000's; (vi) I leave the 6000's open to allow for a Cost of Goods Sold Subtype; (vii) Expenses:- 7000's; (viii) Other Revenue:- 8000's; and (ix) Other Expenses:- 9000's. Before assigning Account Numbers to individual Accounts, first sort by Accounting Type (and Subtype) and then by Order of Liquidity. After the initial sorting, Accounts can be sorted and Account Numbers can also be assigned any way you like. It is important to use intervals of at least 10 or 20 between similar Accounts and I try to skip to the next 100 for Accounts of different types (if one grouping ended at 7030, I'd start the next grouping at 7100). This strategy gives good clues to the user about the type of account and it allows for the addition of new Accounts later. The New Chart of Accounts – with Account Numbers. This Chart of Accounts only contains accounts I've used in previous examples. It is missing some standard accounts such as Equity and Cost of Goods Sold. Those Accounts will be added in subsequent posts:- (i) 1000 Checking Account; (ii) 1200 Accounts Receivable; (iii) 1500 Office Equipment; (iv) 1520 Office Furniture; (v) 2000 Accounts Payable; (vi) 4000 Sales; (vii) 7000 Rent; (viii) 7020 Office Supplies; (ix) 7040 Subscriptions and Dues; (x) 7060 Utilities; (xi) 7100 Fuel; (xii) 7200 Repairs & Maintenance; and (xiii) 7300 Credit Card Interest and Fees. Disclaimer:- all above information is from my (Erin Lawlor; on 2000-August-31) own experience and training. The guidelines I present are general and in my experience, standard practice. I do not write with authority from any Accounting Standards Boards. Chart Of Accounts is a listing of all general ledger accounts indicating the account number, description and type (Asset, Liability, Income, Expense, Capital). A Chart of Accounts (COA) is a way of showing a business's financial information in such a way that it is possible to make good financial decisions based on the information that it shows. The COA will be made up of all the individual accounts that make up the overall accounts of a business. These individual accounts (or 'pots') are the Nominal Codes. (See our article What is a Nominal Ledger for details on what a Nominal Codes and Accounts are, and their purpose). The Nominal Accounts make up the entire Nominal Ledger, but the Nominal Ledger just provides a list of these accounts, together with each account's current balance. This provides useful information, but it is not structured. Structure:- the COA provides the necessary structure to the Nominal Accounts to allow the overall picture of a company's financial health to be easily seen. The actual structure that the COA provides will vary. It will depend on the type of business that a company is involved with, and the type of information that is useful to the business owner or accountant. However, there are usually common elements to a COA; a Chart Of Accounts will normally always include the following sections:- (i) Assets; (ii) Liabilities; (iii) Income; and (iv) Expenses. Assets and Liabilities are generally included under a section called 'Balance Sheet Items', and Income and Expenses are in another section called 'Profit and Loss'. Therefore, the 'top level' of the Chart of Accounts is just two sections of:- (i) Balance Sheet Items; and (ii) Profit and Loss Items. The assets and liabilities etc are 'children' of these sections:- (i) Balance Sheet Items:- (a) Assets, and (b) Liabilities; and (ii) Profit and Loss Items:- (a) Income, and (b) Expenses. The totals of the assets and liabilities make up an overall total for the Balance Sheet Items. Similarly, the totals for the Income and Expenses make up an overall total for the Profit and Loss Items. This makes sense in our basic understanding of accounts. Our profit is calculated as whatever income we have received, minus any expenses incurred, and will give us an overall Profit or Loss.

CHARTREUSE = ШАРТРЁЗ – Chartreuse:- a variable color averaging a brilliant yellow green. Chartreuse:- yellow-green. The word Chartreuse is a derivative of the word 'Carthusian' and the 'Grande Chartreuse' which is the name of is the head monastery, or mother-house, of the Carthusian order of monks who originally made the liqueur from Alpine mountain herbs. The basic recipe for chartreuse was passed to the monks of the Grande Chartreuse from an 'elixir of long life' recipe from the marshal of artillery for King Henri IV to which the Carthusian monks added local alpine herbs. Chartreuse was originally intended to be taken as a medicine but the taste was so good it was soon used as a drink. The original recipe used by the monks at the Grande Chartreuse was changed when the order was exiled to Spain and they could not find the exact herbs required. The first monastery called the Grande Chartreuse was built by St. Bruno in 1084 on the spot marked by the chapel of Notre-Dame de Casalibus was destroyed by an avalanche in 1132. The Grande Chartreuse monastery was burnt a total of eight times between 1320 and 1676. The Chartreuse Color:- Chartreuse is the name given to a color. The color chartreuse is a shade of green with a slight yellow tint. It is very similar to the color lime. It was named after the Chartreuse brand of liqueur. / Картезианский . часовня Касалибусской Богоматери.

CHASED = ГРАВИРОВАННОЕ (или ЧЕКАНЕННОЕ) – Chased:- a calendered finish for cotton fabrics that imparts beetled 'bright-and-dim' surface effects.

CHASMATHUM = ХАЗМАТУМ (или РАЗМАШИСТОЕ, или БЕЗДОННОЕ) – Chasmathum (-a,-us):- with wide-open, gaping, flowers. / , от Греческого слова Chásma, означающее Глубокая Расселина, .

CHÂSSIS = ШАССИ – Châssis is the frame on which inland containers can be transported. A frame with wheels and container locking devices in order to secure the container for movement. Châssis is a trailer or wheeled unit on which a container is placed in order to move container over the road. Chassis is a frame with wheels that supports a container that is being transported over land. / Под Шасси, от Французского слова Châssis, означающее Рама или Каркас или Остов или Станина, от Латинского слова Capsa, означающее Вместилище или Ящик, в зависимости от контекста понимается:- (i) совокупность частей транспортных, сельскохозяйственных и других машин, служащих для передачи усилия от двигателя к движителю, для передвижения машин и управления ими; (ii) взлётно-посадочное устройство самолёта, в гидросамолётах шасси служат корпус или поплавки; или (iii) панель из листового металла (например, алюминия) или изоляционного материала (например, гетинакса), на которой крепятся детали аппаратуры (выпрямителя, радиоприёмника и тому подобного). Под Шасси понимается:- (i) грузовой автомобиль без кузова, но с кабиной, на базе которого изготовляют специализированные (самосвал, фургон, цистерна) и специальные (автокран, пожарная машина) автомобили; (ii) часть автомобиля без двигателя, кабины и кузова; (iii) совокупность опор самолёта (вертолёта) – устройств, необходимых для взлёта, посадки, передвижения и стоянки на земле, палубе корабля или воде. Различают шасси велосипедное, многоопорное и трёхопорное (с передней опорой, с хвостовой опорой). Оно может быть гусеничным, колёсным, лыжным, полозковым, поплавковым, на воздушной подушке, а также убирающимся, неубирающимся, сбрасываемым. У тяжёлых самолётов иногда число колёс доходит до 2–3 десятков, объединяемых в тележки. Для смягчения ударов при посадке в шасси встраивается жидкостный или жидкостно-газовый амортизатор. Колёсное (иногда и лыжное) шасси оборудуется тормозами. И (iv) панель из листового металла (например, алюминия) или изоляционного материала (например, гетинакса), на которой смонтированы основные детали радиоэлектронной аппаратуры. Самоходное Шасси – колёсный или гусеничный трактор, на шасси которого можно устанавливать разнообразные навесные машины и орудия или транспортную тележку.

CHASSIS FRAME = РАМА ШАССИ – Chassis Frame:- this unit serves as a chassis, but without fixed wheels. It is the center of a three-piece combination:- the container, the chassis frame and the bogie. The container is secured to the top of the chassis frame by four corner tie-down fittings. The bogie is secured to the bottom of the frame in the same manner as it would be secured to a container were it a two-piece combination. / Рама, несущая часть машины или установки.

CHASTITY BELT = ПОЯС ЦЕЛОМУДРИЯ – Chastity Belt is a belt device, as of medieval times, designed to prevent sexual intercourse on the part of the woman wearing it.

CHASUBLE = ШАЗЮБЛЬ (или РИЗА, или ФЕЛОНЬ) – Chasuble is a sleeveless outer vestment worn by the officiating priest at mass. / .

CHATTEL = ДВИЖИМОСТЬ – Chattel is a personal property that is movable. Chattel can be either animate or inanimate personal property and can be borrowed against using a chattel mortgage. It typically excludes freehold land and items such as fixtures or equipment permanently attached to a building or the ground. In accounting, chattel property and other personal property is tracked separately from land or improvements made to land because it can be depreciated more quickly. Additionally, legal systems consider rights to chattel differently compared to rights afforded to real property, with rights to real property typically having longer statutes of limitations and being harder to overturn. Chattel is a moveable property, as opposed to fixtures (property that cannot be moved). / Движимое имущество, в противовес недвижимости (имуществу, которое не может быть перемещено). В гражданском праве под Движимостью понимается один из видов имущества, к которому относится всё, кроме земли и того, что непосредственно связано с ней (например, здания, сооружения и тому подобное).

CHAUSSURE = ШОССЮР (или ОБУВЬ, или ТУФЛЯ, или БАШМАК, или БОТИНОК) – Chaussure:- footgear; (plural) shoes. / от Французского слова .

CHB = CUSTOMS HOUSE BROKER

CHE = COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

CHEAP = ДЕШЁВЫЙ – Cheap:- colloquialism implying that a commodity is underpriced. / Разговорное выражение, подразумевающее, что сырьё недооценено.

CHEAPEST = САМЫЙ ДЕШЁВЫЙ – Cheapest is an order with no limit to buy securities at the cheapest price available. The sale must be completed under all circumstances. Opposite:- At Best.

CHEAPEST TO DELIVER = САМЫЙ ДЕШЁВЫЙ ДЛЯ ПОСТАВКИ (или НАИБОЛЕЕ ВЫГОДНЫЙ ДЛЯ ПОСТАВКИ) – Usually refers to the selection of a class of bonds or notes deliverable against an expiring bond or note futures contract. The bond or note that has the highest implied repo rate is considered cheapest to deliver. A method to determine which particular cash debt instrument is most profitable to deliver against a futures contract. Cheapest-To-Deliver (CTD):- a bond that can be delivered to fulfil an interest rate future and which is deliverable at a price lower than any other. The difference between the invoice amount and the cost of delivering the cheapest-to-deliver is therefore the maximum profit or the smallest possible loss compared with the delivery of other bonds. / Метод для определения какой из способов (денежный расчёт или поставка актива) обеспечения фьючерсного контракта наиболее выгоден.

CHECK = ЗАДЕРЖИВАТЬ (или СДЕРЖИВАТЬ, или СТОПОРИТЬ) – Check (maritime term):- to ease off gradually (go slower and move carefully).

CHECK = КЛЕТКА – A Check is any small, regular pattern of squares woven or knitted into, or printed on, a fabric. Check is a fabric woven or printed with a pattern in squares that resembles a checkerboard.

CHECK = ПРОВЕРКА (или ЧЕК) – Check is:- (1) a row or plot of a selected variety included in an experiment for comparison with other treatments. (2) A standard for testing and evaluation. / Чек (в мелиорации). Проверка/Сверка. (2) стандарт для тестирования и вычисления.

CHECK = ТРЕЩИНА (или МЕТИКОВАЯ ТРЕЩИНА, или ТРЕЩИНА УСУШКИ) – Check is a lengthwise separation of the wood which extends across the rings of annual growth, usually resulting from stresses set up in wood during seasoning. Checking:- cracks that occur on the ends and surfaces of lumber during drying are known as Checks. Checking is caused by shrinkage differences between the surface and core of drying lumber. Since the ends and surfaces dry first, they tend to shrink first but are restrained by the swollen core. This results in stresses building up near the surfaces which, if they become too great, cause the lumber to check. Red and white oaks, sycamore, and beech are highly susceptible to checking. Generally, rapid drying will cause the build up of stresses that result in checking. Therefore, checking may be minimized by maintaining gentle drying conditions (lower temperatures and higher relative humidities), particularly at the beginning of the drying process. In kiln drying, the operator should follow prescribed kiln drying schedules for the species and thickness of lumber being dried. Air circulation through the lumber pile also should be monitored and kept within recommended limits. On hot, sunny days it may be necessary to open vents or partially cover the collectors of a solar kiln. This is especially important in drying oak or other check-prone species. Valuable and check-prone lumber should be sheltered from the elements during air drying. A shed or pile roof will protect lumber from excessive exposure to direct sunshine as well as rain or snow. Orienting piles parallel to prevailing winds will retard airflow through the pile and slow drying. This may or may not be an advantage depending upon species being dried and seasonal weather conditions. End checking may be greatly reduced by painting the ends of logs or freshly sawed lumber with a commercial end coating or aluminum based paint. The paint will retard drying from the ends of the lumber thus reducing the stress concentrations that cause end checks. Placing stickers as close to the ends of lumber piles as possible also reduces end checking. / Виды (Species). Метиковая Трещина (Check):- радиально направленная в ядре, отходящая от сердцевины и имеющая значительную протяжённости по длине сортимента. Она возникает в растущем дереве и увеличивается в срубленной древесине при сушке. В круглых лесоматериалах наблюдается на торцах; в пилопродукции или деталях – как на торцах, так и на боковых поверхностях, где обычно имеет вид длинных цепочек прерывистых трещин, разделённых узкими перемычками. Метиковая Трещина, порок древесины, радиально направленная трещина в ядре ствола, отходящая от сердцевины. Метиковая трещина имеет значительную протяжённость по длине комлевой части ствола, иногда достигая кроны. Встречается в стволах растущих деревьев всех пород, чаще в перестойных буке, сосне и лиственнице. В процессе просыхания срубленной древесины (или при повале дерева) увеличивается и может переходить в заболонь. В зависимости от расположения на торцах круглого лесоматериала метиковая трещина может быть простой, когда одна или две трещины расположены по одному диаметру и идут по длине в одной плоскости; сложной, когда две или несколько трещин на торце расположены под углом друг к другу, что возникает при спиральном расположении волокон. В пиломатериалах метиковые трещины обнаруживаются на торцах и на боковых поверхностях. Метиковые трещины возникают в результате внутренних напряжений роста под влиянием раскачивания дерева ветром. Метиковые трещины нарушают целостность лесоматериалов и иногда снижают их механическую прочность. Трещина Усушки (season check), порок древесины; наружные радиально направленные трещины различной глубины, возникающие при сушке срубленной древесины под действием внутренних напряжений. От метиковых трещин и морозных трещин трещины усушки отличаются меньшим протяжением по длине сортимента (обычно не более 1 м) и меньшей глубиной. Различают трещины усушки неглубокие, глубокие и сквозные. В круглых лесоматериалах трещины усушки подразделяют на торцовые и боковые, расположенные на боковых сторонах сортимента с выходом или без выхода на торцы. В пилёных сортиментах, кроме торцовых, различают пластевые и кромочные

трещины усушки. В шпоне оценивают по ширине (при ширине менее 1 мм трещины усушки называются сомкнутыми, более широкие – разошедшимися).

CHECK = ЧЕК – (a) Cheques, paper-based bills of exchange and promissory notes within the meaning of the Commercial Code or the relevant legislation of another Member State which is not party to the Geneva Convention under 'b'; and (b) paper cheques in accordance with the Geneva Convention or Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, signed at Geneva, Switzerland on 1931-March-19 providing a uniform law for cheques and paper-based bills of exchange and promissory notes in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1930-June-07 1930 providing a uniform law for bills of exchange and promissory notes. Checks generally contain:- (i) place of issue; (ii) check number; (iii) date of issue; (iv) payee; (v) amount of currency; (vi) signature of the drawer; (vii) routing / account number in MICR format. In the United States (US), the routing number is a nine-digit number in which the first 4 digits identifies the US Federal Reserve Bank's check-processing center. This is followed by digits 5 through 8, identifying the specific bank served by that check-processing center. Digit 9 is a verification check digit, computed using a complex algorithm of the previous 8 digits. (a) Typically the routing number is followed by a group 8 or 9 MICR digits that indicates the particular account number at that bank. The account number is assigned independently by the various banks. (b) Typically the account number is followed by a group of 3 or 4 MICR digits that indicates a particular check number from that account. (viii) fractional routing number (US only) – also known as the Transit Number, consists of a denominator mirroring the first 4 digits of the routing number. And a hyphenated numerator, also known as the ABA Number, in which the first part is a city code (1–49), if the account is in one of 49 specific cities, or a state code (50–99) if it is not in one of those specific cities; the second part of the hyphenated numerator mirrors the 5th through 8th digits of the routing number with leading zeros removed. A check is generally valid indefinitely or for six months after the date of issue unless otherwise indicated; this varies depending on where the check is drawn. In Australia, for example, it is fifteen months. In the United States, it is six months. Legal amount (amount in words) is also highly recommended but not strictly required. In the US and some other countries, checks contain a memo line where the purpose of the check can be indicated as a convenience without affecting the official parts of the check. This is not used in Britain where such notes are often written on the reverse side. In the US, at the top (when check oriented vertically) of the reverse side of the check, there are usually one or more blank lines labeled something like 'Endorse here'. In the United States, checks are governed by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code; and there are three forms of checks:- (i) bearer check, (ii) counter check, and (iii) order check. In the United States, the terminology for a check historically varied with the type of financial institution on which it is drawn. In the case of a savings and loan association it was a negotiable order of withdrawal; if a credit union it was a share draft. Checks as such were associated with chartered commercial banks. However, common usage has increasingly conformed to more recent versions of Article 3, where check means any or all of these negotiable instruments. Certain types of checks drawn on a government agency, especially payroll checks, may also be referred to as a Payroll Warrant. In the United States, the term Check means:- (i) means a draft, payable on demand and drawn on or payable through or at an office of a bank, whether or not negotiable, that is handled for forward collection or return, including a substitute check and a travelers check; and (ii) does not include a noncash item or an item payable in a medium other than United States Dollars. Check means a negotiable instrument drawn on a bank. For this study, please follow these guidelines:- (1) checks include:- (i) checks written by individuals, businesses, or government entities; (ii) share drafts; (iii) money orders; (iv) official checks (for example, cashier's checks, teller's checks); (v) traveler's checks; and (vi) payable through drafts. (2) Checks do not include:- (i) deposit slips; (ii) general ledger tickets; (iii) other non-check documents, such as payment coupons; (iv) checks handled as an intermediary bank (correspondent check volume); and (v) ARC payments. ARC payments (accounts receivable entries) means consumer checks received at a lockbox or drop-off location that are converted to automated clearinghouse (ACH) payments for processing. A written order to a bank to pay the amount specified from funds on deposit. Written order drawn on a bank to pay on demand a certain sum of money to a designated payee or to the bearer. Checks are the primary means for a depositor to use funds in a checking (demand deposit) account. They may be used by the depositor to withdraw funds, to transfer funds to third parties, and to shift funds from place to place. Together with bank transfers, checks are the chief instrument for circulating bank money to repay obligations. The use of checks enables individuals to make payments and transfers without carrying or handling currency, freeing them from the risks of carrying bank notes (theft, loss, destruction, etc). The use of checks reduces the number of bills in circulation and limits the amount of currency that must be held by financial institutions, thereby facilitating the implementation of monetary policy. Also known as Cheque in the United Kingdom. See also Certified Check, Crossed Check, Money, and Share draft. Bill of exchange, usually drawn on a bank. Unlike other drafts or bills, a check is always payable on demand, always purports to be drawn against funds already on deposit, cannot be withdrawn once signed except by stopping payment, and is not subject to acceptance to make it valid or payable. In some countries, checks may be drawn only on a bank or the post office. Checks made out to bearer can be transferred to others simply by handing them over. Crossed checks may only be paid into a checking account. Special types of check:- Correspondence Checks, Eurocheques, and Traveller's Check. In the United States, while cash is convenient for small-Dollar transactions, for larger-value transactions individuals, businesses, and governments generally use Checks or electronic funds transfers. Measured by the number used, checks continue to be the preferred noncash payment method; however, their use has begun to decline in favor of electronic methods. In 2001, the Federal Reserve conducted an extensive survey on the use of checks and other noncash payment instruments in the United States and compared the results with a 1979 study of noncash payments and similar data collected in 1995. The survey results indicated that check usage peaked sometime during the mid-1990s and has declined since then. For example, the survey found that checks represented 59.5 percent of retail noncash payments in 2000, compared with 77.1 percent just five years earlier and 85.7 percent in 1979. The total value of checks paid declined from an estimated USD50.7 trillion in 1979 to USD39.3 trillion in 2000 (both in 2000 Dollars). In 2004, the Federal Reserve conducted another study to determine the changes in noncash payments from 2000 to 2003. That study found that the number of noncash payments had grown since 2000 and that checks were the only payment instrument being used less frequently than in 2000. Of the estimated 36.7 billion checks paid in 2003, approximately 8.7 billion were 'on-us checks', that is, checks deposited in the same institution on which they were drawn. In 2003, the Reserve Banks processed more than 58 percent of interbank checks, checks not drawn on the institution at which they were deposited. Depository institutions cleared the remaining checks through private arrangements among themselves. These private arrangements include sending checks directly to the depository institution on which they are drawn, depositing the checks for collection with a correspondent bank, or delivering the checks to a clearinghouse for exchange. Processing interbank checks requires a mechanism for exchanging the checks as well as for the related movement of funds, or settlement, among the depository institutions involved. For checks collected through the Reserve Banks, the account of the collecting institution is credited for the value of the deposited checks in accordance with the availability schedules maintained by the Reserve Banks. These schedules reflect the time normally needed for the Reserve Banks to receive payments from the institutions on which the checks are drawn. Credit is usually given on the day of deposit or the next business day. In 2003, the Reserve Banks collected 16 billion checks with a value of USD15.8 trillion. Since it was established, the Federal Reserve has worked with the private sector to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the check-collection system. Toward that end, the Federal Reserve and the banking industry developed bank routing numbers in the 1940s. These numbers are still printed on checks to identify the institution on which a check is drawn and to which the check must be presented for payment. In the 1950s, the magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) system for encoding pertinent data on checks was developed so that the data could be read

electronically. The MICR system contributed significantly to the automation of check processing. In the 1970s, the Federal Reserve introduced a regional check-processing program to further improve the efficiency of check clearing, which resulted in an increase in the number of check-processing facilities throughout the country. In response to the recent decline in overall check usage, the Reserve Banks began an initiative to better align Reserve Bank check-processing operations with the changing demand for those services. As part of the initiative, the Reserve Banks standardized check processing, consolidated some operations, and reduced the overall number of their check-processing sites. Other improvements in check collection have focused on when a customer has access to funds deposited in a bank. Until the late 1980s, depository institutions were not required to make funds from check deposits available for withdrawal within specific time frames. In 1988, the Federal Reserve Board adopted Regulation CC, Availability of Funds and Collection of Checks, which implemented the Expedited Funds Availability Act. Regulation CC established maximum permissible hold periods for checks and other deposits, after which banks must make funds available for withdrawal. It also established rules to speed the return of unpaid checks. In late 1992, the Federal Reserve Board amended Regulation CC to permit all depository institutions to demand settlement in same-day funds from paying banks without paying presentment fees, provided presenting banks meet certain conditions. In addition to processing paper checks more efficiently, the Federal Reserve has also encouraged check truncation, which improves efficiency by eliminating the need to transfer paper checks physically between institutions. To that end, the Federal Reserve worked with Congress on the Check Clearing for the XXI Century Act, commonly known as Check 21, which became effective 2004-October-28. Check 21 facilitates check truncation by creating a new negotiable instrument called a Substitute Check, which is the legal equivalent of an original check. A substitute check is a paper reproduction of an original check that contains an image of the front and back of the original check and is suitable for automated processing, just as the original check is. Check 21 allows depository institutions to truncate original checks, process check information electronically, and deliver substitute checks to depository institutions if they require paper checks. In 2004, the Board amended Regulation CC to implement Check 21. Cheque Collection:- CHF15.00 per cheque. / представляющими банками. Под Чеком понимается:- (i) денежный документ установленной формы, содержащий приказ владельца счёта в кредитном учреждении о выплате предъявителю чека указанной в нём суммы; вид ценной бумаги; или (ii) квитанция кассы о приёме денег от покупателя в розничной торговле. Чекодатель. Чекодержатель. Именной Чек, Ордерный Чек и Чек на Предъявителя. Чеки акцептуются (акцептованный чек), лимитированный чек. Перечёркнутый чек. Акцепт Чека:- чекодержатель получает от банка указанную в чеке сумму. Чек – вид ценной бумаги, денежный документ строго установленной формы, содержащий приказ владельца счёта в кредитном учреждении о выплате определённому лицу или предъявителю чека указанной в нём суммы. Обычно плательщиком по чеку является банк. Чек может быть именным (выписанным на определённое лицо), ордерным (в пользу какого-либо лица) и предъявительским (на предъявителя). Чек обычно действителен в течение определённого срока. Чек – один из распространённых видов ценных бумаг, представляющих денежный документ установленной формы. По своей сути чек есть безусловное распоряжение, приказ чекодателя (лица, выписавшего чек) банку или другому кредитному учреждению о выплате держателю чека (лицу, которому выдан чек) указанной суммы денег. Эта сумма снимается с чекового счёта чекодателя в банке и переводится или непосредственно выдаётся банком чекодержателю. Такая чековая операция предварительно предусмотрена чековым договором между банком и чекодателем. Банк может оплатить чеки и в счёт кредита чекодателю. Чеки бывают именные (выписанные на определённое лицо), ордерные (выписанные в пользу какого-либо лица) либо предъявительские (на предъявителя). Чеки действительны в течение определённого срока. Для расчёта между банками используются банковские чеки. Чекодатель – лицо, выставляющее чек. Чекодатель – лицо, выписавшее чек. Чекодержатель – лицо, на которое выставляется чек либо лицо, которое является владельцем чека (такое уточнение необходимо, так как в силу конвенционных норм указание чекодержателя не является обязательным реквизитом чека, и, следовательно, чек может быть выставлен и на предъявителя). Чекодержатель – лицо, являющееся владельцем выписанного чека. Плательщик – лицо, которому чекодатель дает распоряжение об уплате чековой суммы (в качестве плательщика может выступать только банк или иная кредитная организация). В международных расчётах за поставку какой-либо продукции или за предоставленные услуги используются, в основном, два вида чеков:- (i) банковский ордерный и (ii) клиентский. Техника расчётов при использовании названных чеков одинакова. Разница заключается лишь в том, что при использовании первого вида – чек выписывает банк импортёра по поручению своего клиента, а при использовании второго вида – чек выписывает сам импортёр и сдаёт своему банку. Банк импортёра отсылает его к оплате в свой банк. Банк экспортёра оплачивает чек при помощи корреспондентских связей с банком импортёра. Инкассация Чеков:- крупные международные банки инкассируют (принимают к оплате или обналичивают) чеки зарубежных банков и клиентов, выписанные в Долларах США, Евро, Британских Фунтах Стерлингов и Канадских Долларах. Некоторые банки ограничивают сумму предъявляемого к оплате чека. Деньги по чеку может получить лишь то лицо, на имя которого был выписан данный чек, то есть к оплате не принимаются индоссированные (переписанные на другого получателя) чеки. Средства по принятым к оплате чекам зачисляются на счёт клиента, поэтому у клиента, предъявляющего чек к оплате, должен быть счёт в данном банке. За инкассацию чека банки взимают комиссию, которая, как правило, составляет определённую процентную ставку от суммы выписанного чека. В зависимости от уровня банка и его аппетита ставки комиссии могут быть разными. В дополнение к вышесказанному банки могут устанавливать определённые ограничения для суммы комиссии за инкассацию чека, например, независимо от процентной ставки может быть установлена минимальная или/и максимальная фиксированная сумма комиссии. Кроме того, клиент должен уплатить банку и комиссионные сборы иностранных банков, если таковые были предусмотрены. В случае возврата чека с отказом в оплате, клиент обязан оплатить банку комиссионные сборы иностранных банков, если таковые были предусмотрены. Отказ от оплаты чека может возникнуть по различным причинам, например, на счёте у лица, выписавшего чек, не достаточно средств или/и оно приостанавливает оплату чека. Отказ может возникнуть и вследствие того, что у лица, выписавшего данный чек, банковский счёт уже был закрыт. Имеются также и другие причины, по которым банк может отказаться от оплаты чека. Таким образом, наличие чека не гарантирует его оплату. Банк не обязан инкассировать (принимать к оплате) чеки, то есть, принимая чеки, банк может отказать в их инкассации или потребовать от клиента дополнительных гарантий. Со дня принятия чека к оплате до непосредственной оплаты может пройти в среднем 3–4 недели, хотя бывают случаи, когда до оплаты может пройти 1.5 месяца. Всё зависит от страны и банка, оплачивающего данный чек. Так происходит потому, что инкассируемые чеки обычной почтой отправляются в банки-корреспонденты, которые оплачивают, либо не оплачивают данный чек. Для того чтобы инкассировать чек, прежде всего необходимо убедиться в том, что он соответствует требованиям к документам такого рода и может быть принят банком на инкассо. Чек должен содержать следующие поля:- лицо или компания, выписавшие чек; чековая метка; дата выписки чека; валюта и сумма чека; номер чека; номер чека, дублируемый внизу самого чека; банк-плательщик по чеку; бенефициар (получатель выручки) по чеку; подпись лица или компании выписавшей чек; и срок действия чека. Следует обратить особое внимание на дату выписки чека и срок его действия. Все чеки имеют строго ограниченный срок действия, назначенный банком-плательщиком по счёту. Если лицевая сторона чека не содержит указания срока его действия, согласно международной практике чекового обращения он принимается равным шести месяцам с даты его выписки. В связи с этим не стоит медлить с представлением чека на инкассо. Просроченные чеки, либо чеки с истекающими в ближайший месяц сроками действия банками не принимаются. Стоит также обратить внимание на то, что чек может быть представлен на инкассо только получателем (бенефициаром), указанным на

лицевой стороне чека. Получатель лично представляет чек на инкассо. Представление чека на инкассо другим лицом, в том числе действующим по доверенности, не допускается. Не стоит забывать и о том, что исправления на чеке не допускаются. Не допускается также присутствие каких-либо надписей на оборотной стороне чека до момента его сдачи в банк на инкассо. Убедившись, что с данным чеком всё в порядке, необходимо явиться в свой банк и заполнить заявление на инкассо. При наличии нескольких чеков, необходимо заполнить заявление отдельно на каждый чек. Заявление предоставляется в двух экземплярах, один из которых остаётся у заявителя, а второй сдаётся в банк. При сдаче заявления сотрудники банка попросят заявителя предоставить удостоверение личности. В большинстве стран мира таковым выступает паспорт. Далее в присутствии сотрудника банка (ни в коем случае не делать это заранее) следует совершить передаточную надпись на чеке и поставить под ней свою подпись; также обычно требуется написание рядом с подписью её расшифровки, а именно имени и фамилии, Латинскими буквами. Свою комиссию за инкассацию чека банк спишет с имеющихся на счёте заявителя денежных средств. Если на данный момент их не окажется на счёте в необходимой сумме, потребуется внести их в кассу банка. В некоторых банках эта комиссия списывается непосредственно из суммы самого чека при поступлении денежных средств на счёт заявителя. После всего того, что было проделано с данным чеком, остаётся только дождаться поступления денежных средств на свой счёт и распорядиться ими по своему усмотрению. Об их поступлении можно справляться по телефону у сотрудника банка, принявшего данный чек на инкассо. В ряде стран мира, кроме всего прочего, в соответствии с действующим законодательством, регулирующим валютные операции на территории данной страны, при инкассировании чека сверх нормативной суммы, необходимо будет предоставить в банк документы, обосновывающие проведение данной операции. Конвенционные нормы не требуют указания в чеке валюты платежа в качестве обязательного реквизита. Это связано с наличием такого института, как оговорка эффективного платежа, включение которой в чек позволяет оплачивать его именно в обозначенной в нём валюте. Если же в чеке отсутствует оговорка эффективного платежа, то чековая сумма всегда может быть выплачена в национальной валюте страны места платежа. Это связано с тем обстоятельством, что в денежных обязательствах чётко различаются понятия валюты долга и валюты платежа, что позволяет выражать денежное обязательство в иностранной валюте, международных денежных или расчётных единицах, условных денежных или расчётных единицах, а реальный платёж, направленный на погашение денежного обязательства, производить в национальной валюте, иной иностранной валюте либо международных денежных единицах. Согласно конвенционным требованиям если чек выписан в валюте, не имеющей хождения в месте платежа, то сумма его может быть уплачена в местной валюте по курсу на день наступления срока платежа. Если платеж не был осуществлен по предъявлении чека к платежу, то чекодержатель может по своему усмотрению потребовать, чтобы сумма чека была выплачена в местной валюте по курсу либо на день наступления срока платежа, либо на день платежа. Курс иностранной валюты определяется согласно обычаям, действующим в месте платежа, однако чекодатель может обусловить, что подлежащая платежу сумма будет исчислена по курсу, обозначенному в чеке. Указанные выше правила не применяются в случае, когда чекодатель обусловил, что платёж должен быть совершен в определённой указанной в чеке валюте (оговорка эффективного платежа в какой-либо иностранной валюте). Если сумма чека обозначена в валюте, имеющей в стране выдачи чека и в стране платежа одинаковое наименование, но разный курс, предполагается, что имелась в виду ссылка на валюту места платежа.

CHECKABLE DEPOSITS = ДОСТУПНЫЕ ДЛЯ ЧЕКОВ ВКЛАДЫ (или ПОДДАЮЩИЕСЯ КОНТРОЛЮ ЧЕКОВЫЕ ВКЛАДЫ) – Checkable Deposits:- any demand deposit account against which checks or drafts of any kind may be written. Checkable deposit accounts include checking, savings and money market accounts. They also include any kind of negotiable draft, such as a Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) or Super Now account. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 stipulates that all checks or check-like deposits made into a checkable account are added in the same category when calculating reserve requirements. Checkable accounts are offered by banks, credit unions and other savings and loan institutions, as well as most mutual fund companies. Checkable Deposits:- bank and postal checking account balances available at any time for transfers and conversion into cash. Checkable Deposits are the funds held at a bank or any other financial institution as a means for people to quickly access their accounts by writing checks or drafts. These accounts are highly liquid in nature and thus, transferable from one person to another. Checking, savings and money market accounts are examples of a checkable deposit account.

CHECK CARD = ЧЕКОВАЯ КАРТА (или КАРТА С ФУНКЦИЕЙ ГАРАНТИИ ЧЕКА) – Check Card is a card issued by a bank for accountholders who are members of a check system, such as Eurocheque. The bank promises to cash checks up to a certain amount provided that the signature and account number on the check and on the check card are identical and that the number of the check card is noted on the back of the check. Also known as Cheque Guarantee Card.

CHECK CLEARING = РАСЧЁТ ПО ЧЕКАМ – Check Clearing is the movement of a check from the depository institution at which it was deposited back to the institution on which it was written; the movement of funds in the opposite direction and the corresponding credit and debit to the involved accounts. Check clearing also encompasses the return of a check (for insufficient funds, for example) from the bank on which it was written to the bank at which it was deposited, and the corresponding movement of funds. The Federal Reserve operates a nationwide check-clearing system. Check Clearing is a movement of a check from the bank in which it was deposited to the bank on which it was drawn, and the movement of its face amount in the opposite direction. This process (called 'Clearing Cycle') normally results in a credit to the account at the bank of deposit, and an equivalent debit to the account at the bank on which it was drawn. Also called Clearing. / Акцепт Чека:- чекодержатель получает от банка указанную в чеке сумму. Чековый Клиринг – система движения денежных фондов между банками, при которых чек, выписанный одним банком, принимается другими. В рамках Лиги Наций в Женеве, Швейцария 19 Марта 1931 были подписаны три Женевские чековые конвенции:- конвенция, устанавливающая единообразный закон о чеках; конвенция, имеющая целью разрешение некоторых коллизий законов о чеках; и конвенция о гербовом сборе в отношении чеков. Женевские чековые конвенции подписали Бельгия, Бразилия, Германия, Италия, Польша, Франция, Швейцария, Япония и ряд других государств. Женевские чековые конвенции унифицировали национальное законодательство о чеках в странах-участницах и тем самым сделали шаг в направлении достижения единообразного регулирования чекового обращения. Государства, в которых функционирует Англо-Саксонская система права, не являются участниками Женевских чековых конвенций. В них действует чековое законодательство, отличающееся от предписаний Женевских конвенций. В число таких государств входят Австралия, Великобритания, Индия, Ирландия, Канада, Новая Зеландия, Пуэрто-Рико, США и другие. Чековое законодательство этих государств ориентировано главным образом на Закон Великобритании 'О Переводных Векселях от 1882' (Bills of Exchange Act 1882), действующий в полном объёме вплоть до настоящего времени. Характерно, что в странах Англо-Саксонской системы права чек рассматривается как разновидность переводного векселя, а именно, как переводный вексель, выставленный на банк, хотя в той же Великобритании существует и самостоятельное чековое законодательство, представленное 'Актами О Чеках 1957 и 1992' (Cheques Act 1957 и Cheques Act 1992). Чек, выставленный в соответствии с требованиями Женевских чековых конвенций, получил название 'Женевский чек'. Наряду с ним действует так называемый 'Англо-Американский чек', который отвечает требованиям Англо-Саксонской правовой системы. Основные различия между этими типами чеков сводятся к следующему:- (i) Женевский чек содержит 'Чековую Метку', то есть слово 'Чек', включённое в сам текст документа и

выраженное на том языке, на котором составлен чек; Англо-Американский чек не содержит данного реквизита; (ii) Женевский чек должен быть предъявлен к платежу в сроки, чётко указанные в конвенции; Англо-Американский чек предполагает предъявление его к платежу в ‘разумный срок’; (iii) исполнение обязательства по Женевскому чеку может быть гарантировано полностью или в части чековой суммы посредством аваля – чекового поручительства; Англо-Американскому чековому праву аваль не известен; (iv) чекодатель Женевского чека отвечает за платёж, в силу чего всякое условие, по которому он слагает с себя ответственность за платёж, считается ненаписанным; чекодатель Англо-Американского чека может освободить себя от ответственности за платёж; (v) если чекодержатель получил Женевский чек в результате непрерывного ряда индоссаментов, он рассматривается как законный чекодержатель, даже если один из индоссаментов был поддельным; что же касается Англо-Американского чека, то поддельный индоссамент полностью недействителен и не способен передать другому лицу титул законного чекодержателя. Чек представляет собой ценную бумагу, удостоверяющую безусловное абстрактное денежное обязательство. Чек – ценная бумага, содержащая письменное предложение (приказ) чекодателя плательщику произвести платёж чекодержателю в размере указанной денежной суммы. Лицо, выдавшее чек, именуется чекодателем, лицо, являющееся владельцем чека, – чекодержателем. Плательщиком выступает банк или иная кредитная организация, производящая платёж по предъявленному чеку. Банк выплачивает деньги из средств, внесённых чекодателем как клиентом банка. Отношения между чекодателем и банком строятся на основе чекового договора, в соответствии с которым чекодатель распоряжается принадлежащими ему денежными средствами, выставляя чеки, а банк берёт на себя обязанность производить по ним платежи. ‘Чек включает в себя безусловное денежное обязательство’ – это означает, что предложение (приказ) чекодателя не может быть ограничено никакими условиями. Всякое ограничительное условие считается ненаписанным. ‘Чек включает в себя абстрактное денежное обязательство’ – это означает, что в тексте чека не допускаются никакие ссылки на основания его выдачи, например, внешнеторговый контракт. Предметом чекового обязательства могут быть только деньги. Чек может быть выставлен как в национальной, так и в иностранной валюте. Порядок выставления и оплаты чека в иностранной валюте регулируется нормами национального валютного законодательства соответствующего государства. Денежные обязательства, содержащиеся в чеках, могут передаваться по передаточной надписи – индоссаменту, причём число индоссаментов практически ничем не ограничено. Абстрактность денежного обязательства, его безусловный характер, возможность индоссирования позволяют формировать как чековое обращение внутри страны, так и международный чековый оборот. Не случайно Англо-Американское право использует по отношению к чеку термин ‘оборотный документ’. Кроме того, выдача чека не погашает денежного обязательства, во исполнение которого он выдан, просто в силу того обстоятельства, что чек – это расчётный документ, предназначенный для получения платежа, и его нельзя отождествлять с последним. Денежное обязательство погашается платежом, то есть уплатой денег должником кредитору. Платёж совершается в какой-либо форме, предусмотренной законодательством (например, инкассо), которая представляет собой расчётную банковскую операцию. Форма расчёта, в свою очередь, всегда предполагает использование определённого рода расчётных документов, одним из которых и выступает чек. Чек является средством расчёта, а не средством платежа, поэтому выдача чека не погашает денежного обязательства, во исполнение которого он выдан. Кроме того, чеки – неэмиссионные ценные бумаги. Их выпуск не требует разрешения или регистрации какими-либо государственными органами. Женевские чековые конвенции выделяют три разновидности чеков в зависимости от формы легитимации их держателя:- (i) именные чеки; (ii) ордерные чеки; и (iii) предъявительские чеки. Именной чек (чек, выставленный с оплатой определённому лицу с оговоркой ‘не приказу’ или с равнозначной оговоркой) может быть передан лишь с соблюдением формы и с последствиями обыкновенной цессии. Ордерный чек (чек, выставленный с оплатой определённому лицу с прямой оговоркой ‘приказу’ или без этой оговорки) может быть передан посредством индоссамента. Индоссамент может быть совершён даже в пользу чекодателя либо в пользу всякого другого обязанного лица. Эти лица могут, в свою очередь, индоссировать чек. Индоссамент должен быть простым и ничем не обусловленным. Всякое ограничивающее его условие считается ненаписанным. Частичный индоссамент недействителен. Недействительным также является индоссамент плательщика. Индоссамент на предъявителя имеет силу бланкового индоссамента. Индоссамент на плательщика имеет силу лишь расписки, кроме того случая, когда плательщик имеет несколько отделений и индоссамент совершён в пользу отделения иного, чем то, на которое был выставлен чек. Индоссамент должен быть написан на чеке или на присоединённом к нему листе (аллонже). Он должен быть подписан индоссантом. Индоссамент может не указывать лицо, в пользу которого он сделан, или может состоять только из одной подписи индоссанта (бланковый индоссамент). В последнем случае индоссамент, чтобы иметь силу, должен быть написан на обороте чека или на добавочном листе. Индоссамент переносит все права, вытекающие из чека. Если индоссамент бланковый, то держатель может:- (i) заполнить бланк либо своим именем, либо именем какого-либо другого лица; (ii) индоссировать, в свою очередь, чек посредством бланка или на имя какого-либо другого лица; или (iii) передать чек третьему лицу, не заполняя бланка и не совершая индоссамента. Индоссант, поскольку не оговорено обратное, отвечает за платёж. Он может воспретить новый индоссамент; в таком случае он не несёт ответственности перед теми лицами, которым чек был после этого индоссирован. Лицо, располагающее передаваемым по индоссаменту чеком, рассматривается как законный чекодержатель, если оно основывает своё право на непрерывном ряде индоссаментов, даже если последний индоссамент бланковый. Зачеркнутые индоссаменты считаются при этом ненаписанными. Когда за бланковым индоссаментом следует другой индоссамент, то лицо, подписавшее последний, считается приобретшим чек по бланковому индоссаменту. Индоссамент на предъявительском чеке влечёт за собой ответственность индоссанта в порядке регресса, однако, без превращения при этом документа в ордерный чек. Если индоссамент содержит оговорку ‘валюта к получению’, ‘на инкассо’, ‘как доверенному’ или всякую иную оговорку, имеющую в виду простое поручение (препоручительный индоссамент), чекодержатель может осуществлять все права, вытекающие из чека, но индоссировать его он может только в порядке препоручения. Обязанные лица могут в таком случае заявлять против чекодержателя только такие возражения, которые могли бы быть противопоставлены индоссанту. Поручение, которое содержится в препоручительном индоссаменте, не прекращается со смертью препоручителя или с наступлением его недееспособности. Индоссамент, совершённый после протеста или равнозначного ему акта или после истечения срока для предъявления, производит лишь действие обыкновенной цессии. Поскольку обратное не будет доказано, недатированный индоссамент считается сделанным до совершения протеста или равнозначного ему акта или до истечения срока для предъявления чека к платежу. Индоссамент на ордерном чеке выполняет три основные функции:- трансферабельную, гарантийную и легитимационную. Трансферабельная функция чекового индоссамента состоит в том, что индоссамент на ордерном чеке переносит от одного лица к другому права, удостоверенные чеком, а также право на сам чек. В результате чего появляется новый кредитор (индоссат) и новый должник (индоссант). Гарантийная функция индоссамента заключается в том, что индоссант, передавая чек другому лицу, принимает на себя ответственность за оплату чека перед чекодержателем и тем самым присоединяет себя к чекодателю и предыдущим индоссантам в качестве солидарного с ними чекового должника. Индоссамент является одним из способов легитимации владельца чека в качестве субъекта выраженного в чеке права, и в этом состоит легитимационная функция индоссамента. При этом законным чекодержателем является то лицо, которое основывает своё право требования на непрерывном ряде индоссаментов.

CHECKING = РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕ (или ТРЕСКАНИЕ, или ТРЕСКАНЬЕ) – When air drying, solar drying, or kiln drying lumber, it is costly and frustrating to have high quality boards damaged by stain, warp, and checking. These defects all result from biological characteristics of wood but each may be kept at a minimum by following a few common sense recommendations. Before discussing the suggested practices, a basic understanding of these problems is needed. Checking:- Cracks that occur on the ends and surfaces of lumber during drying are known as Checks. Checking is caused by shrinkage differences between the surface and core of drying lumber. Since the ends and surfaces dry first, they tend to shrink first but are restrained by the swollen core. This results in stresses building up near the surfaces which, if they become too great, cause the lumber to check. Red and white oaks, sycamore, and beech are highly susceptible to checking. Generally, rapid drying will cause the build up of stresses that result in checking. Therefore, checking may be minimized by maintaining gentle drying conditions (lower temperatures and higher relative humidities), particularly at the beginning of the drying process. In kiln drying, the operator should follow prescribed kiln drying schedules for the species and thickness of lumber being dried. Air circulation through the lumber pile also should be monitored and kept within recommended limits. On hot, sunny days it may be necessary to open vents or partially cover the collectors of a solar kiln. This is especially important in drying oak or other check-prone species. Valuable and check-prone lumber should be sheltered from the elements during air drying. A shed or pile roof will protect lumber from excessive exposure to direct sunshine as well as rain or snow. Orienting piles parallel to prevailing winds will retard airflow through the pile and slow drying. This may or may not be an advantage depending upon species being dried and seasonal weather conditions. End checking may be greatly reduced by painting the ends of logs or freshly sawed lumber with a commercial end coating or aluminum based paint. The paint will retard drying from the ends of the lumber thus reducing the stress concentrations that cause end checks. Placing stickers as close to the ends of lumber piles as possible also reduces end checking. See also Stain, and Warp. / Смотрите также Развод, или Потёк (Stain), и Основа (Warp). Растрескивание – образование трещин в материале или изделии под влиянием внешних воздействий или внутренних напряжений. Трещины на бревне или брусе естественной влажности в деревянном доме – это неизбежная действительность. Но, к счастью, их количество и глубину можно значительно сократить. Трещины возникают из-за неравномерной сушки древесины, когда нижние слои сохнут медленнее, чем верхние. Очень важно подходить к вопросу минимизации трещин системно и основательно.

CHECKING ACCOUNT = ЧЕКОВЫЙ СЧЁТ – Check Account is a bank account from which funds deposited may be withdrawn at any time in cash or by writing a check, but which does not ordinarily earn interest, like a time deposit account. Also known as Current Account in the United Kingdom, and Demand Deposit Account.

CHECK LOSSES = УБЫТКИ ПО ЧЕКАМ – Check Losses means financial losses incurred and written off by a bank that are related to processing check payments. Losses only include the value of the check. Unless otherwise stated, all loss figures are reported before any subsequent recoveries. Check Losses means financial losses incurred by a bank related to processing check payments in which the bank was unable to recover losses from its customer. Losses reported for this survey should only include the value of the check and should only include losses incurred by the bank. Losses should be reported before recoveries associated with the checks identified. Internal check fraud (by employees) is not to be included unless it was part of an organized effort that involved parties outside the bank.

CHECK MADE OUT TO CASH = ВЫПИСАННЫЙ ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ НАЛИЧНЫХ ЧЕК – Check Made Out To Cash is a check drawn by a depositor on his account in order to withdraw cash.

CHECK ROW MARKER = МАРКЁР ЧЕКОВОГО РЯДА – Check Row Marker is a manually operated (usually pulled) light tool (common in Laguna, Philippines) used to mark the soft ricefield surface in perpendicular directions to form a grid; used as guide for transplanting of rice seedlings. / Под Маркёром, от Французского слова Marquer, означающее Отмечать, понимается .

CHECK ROW PLANTING = ПОСАДКА ЧЕКОВЫМ РЯДОМ (или КВАДРАТНО–ГНЕЗДОВАЯ ПОСАДКА) – Check Row Planting is a planting pattern where each hill is aligned in rows and columns and if the row and column are equidistant, each hill has also diagonal alignments.

CHECKSUM = СВЕРОЧНАЯ СУММА – Checksum is a method used to check that no data have been lost or changed during the communication process. / Метод, используемый для сверки того, что данные не были утеряны или изменены в течение состоявшегося процесса связи. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

CHECK TRUNCATION = УПРОЩЁННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА ИНКАССИРОВАНИЯ ЧЕКОВ – Check Truncation is the practice of removing an original paper check from the check-clearing process and sending in its place an alternative paper or electronic version of the essential information on the check.

CHEESE = ЦИЛИНДР (или ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКАЯ КАТУШКА) – Cheese is a cylindrical package of yarn wound on a flangeless tube. In textile industry, cheese is a bobbin upon which yarn is wound prior to weaving. / без фланцев. В текстильной отрасли под Цилиндром или Цилиндрической Катушкой понимается разновидность бобин, на которую производится намотка пряжи, прежде чем она попадает в ткачество.

CHEESECLOTH = СЫРНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или СУРОВАЯ МАРЛЯ) – Cheesecloth is a low-count, plain weave, soft cotton or cotton blend cloth also known as Gauze. Cheesecloth:- cotton, plainweave. Originally used as a wrapping material for pressing cheese. Loosely woven, thin, light in weight, open in construction, and soft. Carded yarns are always used. It is also called Gauze Weave. When woven in 36” widths it is called Tobacco Cloth. When an applied finish is added, it is called Buckram, Crinoline, or Bunting. In the gray cloth, it is used for covering tobacco plants, tea bags and wiping cloths. Finished cloth is used for curtains, bandages, dust cloths, cheap bunting, hat lining, surgical gauze, fly nets, food wrapping, e.g., meat and cheese, costumes and basket tops.

CHEESES = БОБИНЫ, У КОТОРЫХ ВЫСОТА МЕНЬШЕ ДИАМЕТРА (или КРЕСТОВАЯ БОБИНА, или КРЕСТОШПУЛЯ) – Cheeses refer to the spirals of pencil roving produced on the large mechanized carders. The fibers can be knit as is (the original Lopi®) or can be spun up.

CHELATE = ХЕЛАТ (или ХЕЛАТОВОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Chelate:- pincer-like. / похожее на клешню. Под Хелатом или Хелатовым Соединением или Комплексоном, от Греческого слова Chēlē, означающее Клешня, понимается то же, что Внутрикомплексное Соединение.

CHELATING AGENT = ХЕЛАТООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ (или ХЕЛАТНЫЙ АГЕНТ) – Chelating Agent is a compound that will inactivate a metallic ion by making it an integral part of an inner ring structure. The metal is attached by coordinate links to two or more nonmetal atoms in the same molecule. See also Sequestering Agent. / Хелатообразователь – вещество, способствующее образованию хелатных соединений.

CHELATOR = ХЕЛАТОР (или КОМПЛЕКСОН) – Chelators:- these form water soluble complexes with heavy metal ions in the wash water and brought in by the clothes. This helps to stabilize the bleach which is rapidly decomposed by heavy metal ions. It also helps stain removal of highly colored stains such as Tea, Coffee and red wine. / Под Хелатором, от Греческого слова Chēlē, означающее Клешня, понимается .

CHEMICAL CRIMPING = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ИЗВИТОСТЬ (или ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ СМЯТИЕ) – Chemical Crimping:- a crinkled or puckered effect in fabric obtained by printing sodium hydroxide onto the goods in a planned design. When the material is washed, the part to which the paste has been applied will shrink and cause untreated areas to pucker. The same effect is obtained with a caustic resist print and a sodium hydroxide bath.

CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION = ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ (или ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Chemical Decomposition is a process where a chemical substance changes into simpler compounds or constituent elements.

CHEMICAL DRIFT = ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ ДРЕЙФ – Chemical Drift is the movement of chemical in air. / Движение химических веществ по воздуху. Под Дрейфом, от Голландского слова Drijven, означающее Гнать или Плавать, понимается смещение химиката в воздухе.

CHEMICAL FIBER = ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Chemical Fibers are the fibers made from natural and synthetic organic polymers. Depending on the type of raw material, chemical fibers are divided into synthetic (from synthetic polymers) and natural (from natural polymers) categories. Fibers prepared from inorganic compounds (glass, metal, basalt, or quartz) are sometimes also regarded as chemical fibers. Chemical fibers are manufactured industrially in the form of monofilament (a single, very long fiber), staple fiber (short pieces of fine fibers), and filament threads (a packet consisting of a large number of fine and very long fibers that are twisted together). Depending on the purpose for which they are intended, filament threads are divided into textile and industrial, or cord, threads (thicker threads of greater strength and twist). History:- the possibility of making chemical fibers from various substances (glue or resins) was predicted as early as the XVII and XVIII centuries, but it was not until 1853 that the Englishman Audemars first proposed the formation of endless threads from a solution of cellulose nitrate in a mixture of ethanol and ether. In 1891 the French engineer H. de Chardonnet was the first to organize the manufacture of such threads on an industrial scale. From that time the manufacture of chemical fibers developed rapidly. In 1896 cuprammonium fiber was manufactured from cellulose dissolved in aqueous ammonia containing cupric hydroxide. In 1893 the Englishmen Cross, Bevan, and Beadle proposed a method of making viscose fibers from aqueous alkaline cellulose xanthate solutions; this was performed on an industrial scale in 1905. In 1918–20 a method for making acetate fiber from partly hydrolyzed cellulose acetate dissolved in acetone was developed, and in 1935 the production of protein fiber from milk casein was begun. Production of synthetic fibers began in 1932 with the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride fiber (Germany). In 1940 the best-known synthetic fiber, poly-amide fiber (USA), was made on an industrial scale. From 1954 to 1960 polyester, polyacrylonitrile, and polyolefin synthetic fibers were produced on an industrial scale. Properties:- chemical fibers often have high tensile strength (up to 1 200 MegaNewtons (MN) per sq.m, or 120 kilograms-force per sq.mm), high ultimate elongation, good shape retention and crease resistance, and high resistance to repeated and alternating load and to the action of light, moisture, mold, bacteria, chemicals, and heat. The physicomechanical and physicochemical properties of chemical fibers can be changed during formation, stretching, finishing, and heat treatment, as well as through modification of both the raw material (the polymer) and the actual fiber. That makes possible the creation, even from a single fiber-forming polymer, of chemical fibers with diverse textile and other properties. Chemical fibers can be used in combination with natural fibers to make new varieties of textile articles, with considerable improvement in the latter's quality and appearance. Production:- of the large number of existing polymers, only those that consist of flexible, long macromolecules that are linear or only slightly branched and that have a sufficiently high molecular weight and can melt without decomposition or dissolve in available solvents are used in the manufacture of chemical fibers. Such polymers are called Fiber-Forming Polymers. The process of producing fibers consists of the following operations:- (1) preparation of the spinning solutions or melts, (2) formation of the fiber, and (3) finishing of the formed fiber. The preparation of the spinning solutions (melts) starts with the passage of the raw polymer into a state of viscous flow (solution or melt). Then the solution (melt) is cleansed of mechanical impurities and air bubbles, and various additives are mixed in to make the fibers resistant to heat and light and to give them a dull polish. The solution (melt) thus made is fed into a spinning machine to form the fibers. The formation of the fibers involves pressing the spinning solution (melt) through the fine holes of a spinneret into a medium that causes the polymer to solidify into fine fibers. The number and diameter of the holes in a spinneret can vary depending on the intended use and thickness of the formed fiber. In forming chemical fibers from a polymer melt (for example, polyamide fibers), cold air is the medium used to solidify the polymer. If the fibers are formed from a solution of a polymer in a volatile solvent (in the case of acetate fibers), a suitable medium is hot air, in which the solvent evaporates (the so-called Dry Forming Method). When forming fibers from a polymer solution in a nonvolatile solvent (for example, viscose fiber), the threads solidify upon falling from the spinneret into a special solution – the so-called Precipitating Bath (the Wet Forming Method). The forming rate depends on the thickness and intended use of the fibers, as well as on the forming method. In the case of forming from a melt, speeds reach 600–1 200 m/min; with a solution by the dry method, 300–600 m/min; and by the wet method, 30–130 m/min. In the process of conversion of a small jet of viscous liquid into a fine fiber, the spinning solution (melt) is stretched simultaneously (spinneret stretching). In some cases the fiber undergoes additional stretching immediately after emerging from the spinning machine (plastification stretching), resulting in increased strength of the chemical fibers and an improvement in their textile properties. The finishing of chemical fibers involves treating freshly formed fibers with various reagents. The nature of the finishing operations depends on the conditions of formation and on the fiber type. During finishing, low-molecular compounds (for example, from polyamide fibers) and solvents (from polyacrylonitrile fibers) are removed, and acids, salts, and other substances drawn out of the precipitating bath by the fibers (for example, viscose fibers) are washed away. To give fibers such properties as pliability, improved sliding, and surface adhesion of separate fibers, they are given a dressing treatment or are lubricated after washing and cleaning. The fibers are then dried on drying rollers or cylinders or in drying chambers. After finishing and drying, some chemical fibers are given an additional heat treatment, called Heat Setting (usually under stress, at 100–180 °C), which results in stabilization of the thread form and a decrease in shrinkage – both of the actual fibers and of articles made from them – during dry and wet treatments at high temperatures. The world production of chemical fibers is growing rapidly; this is primarily due to reasons of economics (lower labor costs and capital investment) and to the high quality of chemical fibers relative to natural fibers. In 1968 world production of chemical fibers reached 36 percent (7 287 000 tons) of the total volume of production of all fibers. In various fields chemical fibers are displacing natural silk, flax, and even wool. It is thought that by 1980 the annual output of chemical fibers will reach 9 million tons and by 2000, 20 million tons, and that production will be comparable with that of natural fibers. In 1966 the output of the USSR was about 467 000 tons, and in 1970, 623 000 tons. See also Manufactured Fiber, and Rayon Fiber. / Одэмар (Audemars). пузырь (bubble). Химическое Волокно (Нить) – текстильное волокно (нить), полученное в результате производственного процесса из природных, синтетических полимеров или неорганических веществ. Химические Волокна – волокна, получаемые из органических природных и синтетических полимеров. В зависимости от вида исходного сырья химические волокна подразделяются на:- (i) Искусственные Волокна из природных полимеров; и (ii) Синтетические Волокна из синтетических полимеров. Иногда к химическим волокнам относятся

также волокна, получаемые из неорганических соединений (базальтовые, кварцевые, металлические, стеклянные). Химические волокна выпускают в промышленности в виде:- (i) Моноволокна – одиночное волокно большой длины; (ii) Филаментных Нитей – пучок, состоящий из большого числа тонких и очень длинных волокон, соединённых посредством крутки; и (iii) Штапельного Волокна – короткие отрезки тонких волокон. Историческая Справка:- возможность получения химических волокон из различных веществ (клей, смолы) предсказывалась ещё в XVII и XVIII веках, но только в 1853 Англичанин Одэмар (Аудемарс (Audemars)) впервые предложил формовать бесконечные тонкие нити из раствора нитроцеллюлозы в смеси спирта с эфиром, а в 1891 Французский инженер И. дё Шардонэ (H. de Chardonnet) впервые организовал выпуск подобных нитей в производственном масштабе. С этого времени началось быстрое развитие производства химических волокон. В 1896 освоено производство медноаммиачного волокна из растворов целлюлозы в смеси водного аммиака и гидроокиси меди. В 1893 Англичанами Кроссом, Бивэном и Бидлом (Cross, Bevan, and Beadle) был предложен способ получения вискозных волокон из водно-щелочных растворов ксантогената целлюлозы, осуществлённый в промышленном масштабе в 1905. В 1918–20 разработан способ производства ацетатного волокна из раствора частично омыленной ацетилцеллюлозы в ацетоне, а в 1935 организовано производство белковых волокон из молочного казеина. Производство синтетических волокон началось с выпуска в 1932 поливинилхлоридного волокна (Германия). В 1940 в промышленном масштабе выпущено наиболее известное синтетическое волокно – полиамидное (США). Производство в промышленном масштабе полиэфирных, полиакрилонитрильных и полиолефиновых синтетических волокон осуществлено в 1954–60. Свойства:- химические волокна часто обладают высокой разрывной прочностью (до 1 200 МН/м^2 (120 кгс/мм^2)), значительным разрывным удлинением, хорошей формоустойчивостью, несминаемостью, высокой устойчивостью к многократным и знакопеременным нагружениям, стойкостью к действиям света, влаги, плесени, бактерий, хемо- и термостойкостью. Физико-механические и физико-химические свойства химических волокнон можно изменять в процессах формования, вытягивания, отделки и тепловой обработки, а также путём модификации как исходного сырья (полимера), так и самого волокна. Это позволяет создавать даже из одного исходного волокнообразующего полимера химические волокна, обладающие разнообразными текстильными и другими свойствами. Химические волокна можно использовать в смесях с природными волокнами при изготовлении новых ассортиментов текстильных изделий, значительно улучшая качество и внешний вид последних. Производство:- для производства химических волокон из большого числа существующих полимеров применяют лишь те, которые состоят из гибких и длинных макромолекул, линейных или слаборазветвлённых, имеют достаточно высокую молекулярную массу и обладают способностью плавиться без разложения или растворяться в доступных растворителях. Такие полимеры принято называть волокнообразующими. Процесс складывается из следующих операций:- (i) приготовления прядильных растворов или расплавов; (ii) формования волокна; и (iii) отделки сформованного волокна. Приготовление прядильных растворов (расплавов) начинают с перевода исходного полимера в вязкотекучее состояние (раствор или расплав). Затем раствор (расплав) очищают от механических примесей и пузырьков воздуха и вводят в него различные добавки для термо- или светостабилизации волокон, их матировки и тому подобного. Подготовленный таким образом раствор или расплав подаётся на прядильную машину для формования волокон. Формование волокон заключается в продавливании прядильного раствора (расплава) через мелкие отверстия фильеры в среду, вызывающую затвердевание полимера в виде тонких волокон. В зависимости от назначения и толщины формуемого волокна количество отверстий в фильере и их диаметр могут быть различными. При формовании химических волокон из расплава полимера (например, полиамидных волокон) средой, вызывающей затвердевание полимера, служит холодный воздух. Если формование проводят из раствора полимера в летучем растворителе (например, для ацетатных волокон), такой средой является горячий воздух, в котором растворитель испаряется (так называемый ‘сухой’ способ формования). При формовании волокна из раствора полимера в нелетучем растворителе (например, вискозного волокна) нити затвердевают, попадая после фильеры в специальный раствор, содержащий различные реагенты, так называемую осадительную ванну (‘мокрый’ способ формования). Скорость формования зависит от толщины и назначения волокон, а также от метода формования. При формовании из расплава скорость достигает 600–1 200 м/мин, из раствора по сухому способу – 300–600 м/мин, по мокрому способу – 30–130 м/мин. Прядильный раствор (расплав) в процессе превращения струек вязкой жидкости в тонкие волокна одновременно вытягивается (фильерная вытяжка). В некоторых случаях волокно дополнительно вытягивается непосредственно после выхода с прядильной машины (пластификационная вытяжка), что приводит к увеличению прочности химических волокон и улучшению их текстильных свойств. Отделка химических волокон заключается в обработке свежесформованных волокон различными реагентами. Характер отделочных операций зависит от условий формования и вида волокна. При этом из волокон удаляются низкомолекулярные соединения (например, из полиамидных волокон), растворители (например, из полиакрилонитрильных волокон), отмываются кислоты, соли и другие вещества, увлекаемые волокнами из осадительной ванны (например, вискозными волокнами). Для придания волокнам таких свойств, как мягкость, повышенное скольжение, поверхностная склеиваемость одиночных волокон и других, их после промывки и очистки подвергают авиважной обработке или замасливанию. Затем волокна сушат на сушильных роликах, цилиндрах или в сушильных камерах. После отделки и сушки некоторые химические волокна подвергают дополнительной тепловой обработке – термофиксации (обычно в натянутом состоянии при 100–180 °С), в результате которой стабилизируется форма пряжи, а также снижается последующая усадка как самих волокон, так и изделий из них во время сухих и мокрых обработок при повышенных температурах. Мировое производство химических волокон развивается бурными темпами. Это объясняется, в первую очередь, экономическими причинами (меньше затраты труда и капитальных вложений) и высоким качеством химических волокон по сравнению с природными волокнами. В 1968 мировое производство химических волокон достигало 36% (7.287 миллиона тонн) от объёма производства всех видов волокон. Химические волокна в различных отраслях в значительной степени вытесняют натуральный шёлк, лён и даже шерсть. В бывшем СССР в 1966 было выпущено около 467 000 тонн, а в 1970 – 623 000 тонн химического волокна.

CHEMICAL FINISHING = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Chemical Finishing:- processes in which additives are applied to change the aesthetic and functional properties of a material. Examples are the application of antioxidants, flameretardant, wetting agents, and stain and water repellents.

CHEMICAL FINISHING PROCESSES = ПРОЦЕССЫ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЙ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ОТДЕЛКИ – Chemical Finishing Processes are the treatments with alkalies, acids, bleaches, starch, resins, and the like.

CHEMICAL FIXATION = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ФИКСАЦИЯ – Chemical Fixation is the process by which certain nutrient elements in a soil are converted from their available form to unavailable form. Examples are potassium, ammonium, and phosphorus fixation.

CHEMICAL NAME = НАЗВАНИЕ ХИМИКАТА – Chemical Name is the systematic name of a chemical compound according to the rules of nomenclature set by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ В КИСЛОРОДЕ – Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is a measure of the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in water or wastewater.

CHEMICAL PATCHES = ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ЛЯПКИ – Chemical Patches:- chemical stains observed on the fabric. Finishing defect. / химические разводы (или потёки), . Порок или Дефект заключительной отделки.

CHEMICAL PRESSURE IMPREGNATION = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОПИТКА ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ – Chemical Pressure Impregnation is a treatment of wood with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an official technical specification. / Химическая Пропитка Под Давлением – это обработка древесины химическими защитными средствами посредством процесса нагнетания давления в соответствии с официальной технической спецификацией.

CHEMICALS = ХИМИКАЛИИ – Chemicals are securities of the chemical companies. / Ценные бумаги химических компаний на разговорном языке биржевых дельцов могут именоваться Химикалиями (Chemicals).

CHEMICALS = ХИМИКАТЫ – Chemicals are substances applied to forestlands or timber to accomplish specific management purposes and includes pesticides, insecticides, rodenticides, plant-growth regulators, fungicides, fertilizers, desiccants, fire retardants, repellents, oil, dust control agents (other than water), – salt, and other materials, natural or foreign, added to the forest environment.

CHEMICAL STABILITY = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Chemical Stability is the tendency of a substance or mixture to resist chemical change. Chemical Stability is a degree of resistance of a material to chemicals, such as acids, bases, solvents, oils, and oxidizing agents, and to chemical reactions, including those catalyzed by light.

CHEMICAL STAIN = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ МОРИЛКА (или ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ, или ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ОКРАСКА) – Chemical Stain is a solution or suspension of coloring matter in a vehicle designed to penetrate a surface and color the wood, without hiding surface characteristics and providing some protection. / Под Красителями понимаются органические соединения, применяемые для крашения текстильных материалов, кожи, меха, бумаги, пластмасс и другого. Красители получали главным образом из растений. В начале XX века природные красители почти полностью вытеснены синтетическими. Красители классифицируют как по химическому строению (азокрасители, индигоидные, нитрозокрасители, хининиминовые и другие), так и по областям и методам применения (дисперсные, кубовые, прямые, красители для меха и другие). Под Химической Окраской понимаются ненормально окрашенные равномерные по цвету участки в срубленной древесине, возникающие в результате развития химических и биохимических процессов, в большинстве случаев связанные с окислением дубильных веществ. Обычно они располагаются в поверхностных слоях древесины (1–5 мм). При высыхании древесины они часто в большей или меньшей степени выцветают. Для пилопродукции и деталей химические окраски не измеряют, учитывают наличие порока. Если это обусловлено спецификой сортимента, допускается измерять площадь зоны, занятой пороком, в процентах от площади соответствующих сторон сортимента.

CHEMICAL TANKER = ХИМИЧЕСКАЯ ЦИСТЕРНА (или ТАНКЕР ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ХИМИКАТОВ) – Chemical Tanker is a specially designed for the transport of chemicals. / Специально разработанный танкер для транспортировки химикатов.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ПЕРЕВОЗКАМ ХИМИКАТОВ – Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC), an industry advisory body to the US Coast Guard.

CHEMISE = ШЁМИЗ (или ШМИЗ, или ТЕЛЬНЯШКА, или ЖЕНСКАЯ СОРОЧКА) – Chemise is a woman's one-piece undergarment; a loose straight-hanging dress. / .

CHEMISETTE = ШМИЗЭТ (или ШЕМИЗЭТКА, или БЛУЗКА, или ТЕННИСКА, или МАНИШКА) – Chemisette is a woman's garment, especially one, as of lace, to fill the open front of a dress. / Рубашка с короткими рукавами.

CHEMODENITRIFICATION = ХЕМОДЕНИТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Chemodenitrification:- nonbiological processes leading to the production of gaseous forms of nitrogen (molecular nitrogen or an oxide of nitrogen).

CHEMOTROPISM = ХЕМОТРОПИЗМ – Chemotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part under the influence of a concentration gradient of chemical substances. Aerotropism- special case of a response to oxygen. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Хемотропизмом, от слов Хемо, часть сложных слов, указывающая на отношение к химии или химическим процессам. Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

CHEMRAWN = CHEMICAL RESEARCH APPLIED TO WORLD NEED

CHENILLE = ШЕНИЛЛОВАЯ (или ШЕНИЛЬНАЯ, или ШЕНИЛЬ) – Chenille:- a specialty yarn, characterized by a pile protruding on all sides, resembling a caterpillar. The yarn is produced by first weaving a fabric with a cotton or linen warp and a silk, wool, rayon, or cotton filling. The warp yarns are taped in groups of tightly woven filling yarns, which have been beaten in very closely. After weaving, the fabric is cut into strips between the yarn groups. Each cutting produces a continuous chenille yarn, which is then twisted, creating the chenille yarn, and giving the pile appearance on all sides of the yarn. The chenille yarn is used mainly for decorative fabrics, embroidery, tassels, and rugs. Chenille is the yarn with a fuzzy pile protruding from all sides, cut from a woven chenille weft fabric. Chenille yarns are made from all fibers, and they are used as filling in fabrics and for embroidery, fringes, and tassels. In French, the word Chenille means Caterpillar, the worm-like insect that, after a period of time in a chrysalis, becomes a butterfly. Most caterpillars are a few inches long and are covered in short hairs that give them a fuzzy look. It is this particular look that yielded the name chenille for a certain type of fabric. Chenille yarn is quite thick, soft, and fuzzy. Lengths of chenille yarn do look, in fact, like long caterpillars. Manufacturers of chenille use begin by creating a tightly wound core for the yarn. Then short lengths of fabric, which are referred to in the industry as piles of fabric, are wrapped about the core. Once the fabric is wrapped around the core, its edges stand at right angles from the center of the fabric. This gives chenille both its softness and its characteristic look. Depending on the type of fabric that is used to create chenille, as well as the tonality of the color, chenille can have a lovely iridescent look to it without actually using iridescent fabric. Fabrics like mohair and wool, are named specifically for the type of fibers that they are made of. This is not true for chenille. Rather, the distinguishing factor for this fabric is the way in which it is made. The fabric piles used to create chenille are most commonly cotton. However, chenille can also be made of rayon, acrylic, and olefin fibers. Textile historians believe that chenille has been produced since the XVIII century. However, it was not until last century that chenille developed widespread popularity. In the 1930s, chenille became a popular fabric for housewares. Very sturdy versions of the yarn were used on bedspreads and even carpets. In the 1970s, it became a commercialized in garments. But it was not until almost two decade's later, in the 1990s, when standards for production were developed for chenille. In fact, there is currently an organization dedicated to the improvement and development of chenille manufacturing processes. This organization is known as the CIMA, or Chenille International Manufacturers Association. If you currently own a chenille garment, or are considering incorporating the fabric into your wardrobe, it is important to know how to care for

it. Almost all chenille fabrics should be dry cleaned. However, if you do decide to hand-wash it, make sure that you do not hang it to dry as it will almost certainly stretch. This can ruin the form of your garment. Rather, when hand washing chenille, be sure to dry it flat. / , от Французского слова Chenille, означающее Гусеница или Гусеничное, . уточина.

CHENILLE FABRIC = ШЕНИЛЛОВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ТКАНЬ С ВОРСОМ ИЗ ШЕНИЛИ, или ШЕНИЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Chenille Fabric has a fur-like texture, which is created by weaving the warp thread in groups. It is made of cotton, silk or wool and is similar to velvet. The fabric has beautiful appearance and is soft. This has made it a fancy fabric and is preferred by fabric designers. The pile of the fabric is not flat, so it reflects and absorbs light in varying degrees. It is known as Shading and Mottled Effect, which is found to some extent in all items of chenille fabric. The word 'Chenille' has been taken from a French word for caterpillar because the fuzzy pile yarn looks like a caterpillar. Chenille is commercially being produced since the 1970s. Chenille was first time made by Catherine Evans in 1895 when after being inspired by a family heirloom, made her first hand-tufted chenille bedspread. Five years later, she sold hand-tufted chenille spread for USD2.50. Later with further demand, Evans Manufacturing Company was established in 1917. Making of Chenille Fabric:- (i) the pile yarns are wrapped around a shorter stem of polished meta known as Caliper; (ii) a blade passes cutting the pile yarns into short lengths; (iii) the core yarns are pressed into the shorter lengths with the help of a rotating metal wheel; (iv) next, the yarn is fed onto a traditional ring-twisting take up mechanism; (v) in this twisting process, both the ends of core yarn twist and trap the shorter ends of pile between the core yarns; (vi) the caliper size determines the resulting yarn diameter; and (vii) the size of the pile yarns and its number and quantity fed into the core determines the count of the yarn. Characteristics of Chenille Fabric:- (i) it has fur like texture; (ii) it has beautiful appearance; (iii) it is soft; (iv) it is a fancy fabric; (v) it resembles velvet; and (vi) it reflects and absorbs light in varying degree. Chenille Fabric is a fabric woven with the chenille yarn. See also Tufted Fabric, and Weave. Chenille is made by wrapping short lengths of fabric, called Piles, around a tightly wound core of yarn. The edges of these piles then stand at right angles from the yarn's core, giving chenille both its softness and its characteristic look. Chenille can appear iridescent without actually using iridescent fibers. The yarn is commonly manufactured from cotton, but can also be made using acrylic, rayon and olefin. It should be dry-cleaned only. Chenille is a fabric consisting of wool, cotton, silk or artifical fibers. It is woven from blurry yarns or tufts. Usually it is a mix from chenille and normal textile yarns. While chenille is the filling, the other yarn is the warp. Chenille is a pile yarn originally made by weaving a pile fabric and subsequently cutting it into strips. Its main use is for draperies and bedspreads. Chenille Fabric:- warp yarn of any major textile fiber. Filling of chenille yarns (has a pile protruding all around at right angles). The word is French for caterpillar and fabric looks hairy. A fuzzy yarn whose pile resembles a caterpillar. Do not confuse with tufted effects obtained without the use of true Chenille filling. Used for millinery, rugs, decorative fabrics, trimmings, upholstery. Sometimes used broadly to define a fabric woven from chenille yarns. / и крапчатый эффект. , от Французского слова Chenille, означающее Гусеница или Гусеничное, . раскрой (cutting); нарезка ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) . уточина. Шениль – относится к жаккардовым тканям со сложным рисунком плетения, имеет в структуре одну или несколько шенилловых нитей. Шенилловая нить (созданная переплетением простой и пушистой нитей) становится практически нерастяжимой и хорошо встаёт в общую структуру ткани. Выглядит же она, как мохнатая гусеница (по-Французски Chenille и есть Гусеница). По составу сырья шениллы могут состоять из нитей одной породы, например, из сложного полиэфира (полиэстера – синтетическое волокно) или быть смешанными. Например, полиэстер с вискозой, хлопком или акрилом. Качественный шенилл не подвержен пиллингу, то есть на поверхности ткани не образуются так называемые 'катышки'.

CHEONGSAM = ЧИОНГСЭМ (или XX) – Cheongsam is an oriental dress with a slip skirt and a mandarin collar.

CHEQUE = ЧЕК – Cheque is an instruction by an issuer to a bank to pay a certain amount for his account. A cheque is a security subject to certain formal restrictions and is by law an order instrument (order cheque). With the standard addendum 'or bearer' the cheque becomes a bearer security. Cheques require the fulfillment of certain legal conditions. Cheques are distinguished depending on the type of payment as cash cheques and crossed cheques and, depending on the type of transfer of cheque rights, as order, bearer and registered cheques. Also known as Check. / Акцепт Чека:- чекодержатель получает от банка указанную в чеке сумму.

CHEQUE DIGIT = ЧЕКОВАЯ ЦИФРА – A Check Digit is a form of redundancy check used for error detection, the decimal equivalent of a binary parity bit. It consists of a single digit computed from the other digits in the message. With a check digit, one can detect simple errors in the input of a series of digits, such as a single mistyped digit or some permutations of two successive digits. Cheque Digit is a digit or digits (character(s)) which may be used to verify the accuracy of the string through a mathematical relationship to the string. Check Digit is a decimal (or alphanumeric) digit added to a number for the purpose of detecting the sorts of errors humans typically make on data entry. When human beings use numbers – whether keying them into computers, dialing them on telephones, or reading them and telling them to others – they tend to make certain kinds of mistakes more often than others. According to Richard Hamming (Coding and Information Theory, 2e, Prentice-Hall, 1986, p. 27), the two most common human errors are:- (i) Interchanging adjacent digits of numbers:- 67 becomes 76; and (ii) Doubling the wrong one of a triple of digits, two adjacent ones of which are the same:- 667 becomes 677. J. Verhoeff (Error Detecting Decimal Codes, Mathematical Centre Tract 29, The Mathematical Centre, Amsterdam, 1969, cited in Wagner and Putter, 'Error Detecting Decimal Digits', CACM, Vol 32, No. 1 (January 1989), pp. 106-110) gives a more detailed categorization of the sorts of errors humans make in dealing with decimal numbers, based on a study of 12000 errors:- (i) single errors:- a becomes b (60% to 95% of all errors); (ii) omitting or adding a digit (10% to 20%); (iii) adjacent transpositions:- ab becomes ba (10% to 20%); (iv) twin errors:- aa becomes bb (0.5% to 1.5%); (v) jump transpositions:- acb becomes bca (0.5% to 1.5%); (vi) jump twin errors:- aca becomes bcb (below 1%) (lower for longer jumps); and (vii) phonetic errors:- a0 becomes 1a (since the two have similar pronunciations in some languages, e.g., thirty and thirteen) (0.5% to 1.5%). In the explanations above, a is not equal to b, but c can be any decimal digit.

CHEQUE GUARANTEE CARD = КАРТА ГАРАНТИИ ЧЕКОВ – A Cheque Guarantee Card was essentially an abbreviated portable letter of credit granted by a bank to a qualified depositor in the form of a plastic card that was used in conjunction with a cheque. This allowed retailers to accept cheques and providing that the retailer wrote the card number on the back of the cheque, it was signed in the retailer's presence, and the retailer verified the signature on the cheque against the signature on the card, then the cheque could not be stopped and payment could not be refused by the bank. This arrangement worked only for cheques drawn on an account provided by the bank that issued the card and could result in an overdraft with penalty interest. After the introduction of debit cards there was a rapid decline in the use of cheque guarantee cards and these facilities were generally phased out in the countries that operated them during the 2000s. The Irish cheque guarantee scheme officially ended it on the 31 December 2011 ending the last such scheme in existence. History:- the first such scheme was introduced in the UK in 1965. During the 1980 cheque guarantee cards were often combined with ATM cards for convenience. Usage of cheque guarantee system declined significantly during the 1990s with the introduction of debit cards. In 2001, with the abolition of Eurocheques in Germany and other European countries, the cheque guarantee system also ended in those countries and many retailers stopped accepting cheques altogether. In 2011 after many years of decline, the Payments Council ended the UK cheque guarantee system, leaving Ireland as the last country to still operate a cheque guarantee card scheme. The Irish Paper Clearing Company Limited announced that the Irish system would officially end in the 31 December 2011 bringing the last such scheme to an end. Ireland:- as of 2010, there were 1.4 million valid cheque guarantee cards in Ireland; however,

just 45% of debit cards and 39% of ATM cards held the cheque guarantee function. The Irish cheque guarantee scheme covered sums of up to €130 per cheque. In 2010, the average value of a written cheque was €5 000, and only 1.5% of all cheques were used in conjunction with a guarantee card. Between 2007 and 2010, cheque usage decreased by 30%. In lights of these statistics, the Irish Paper Clearing Company announced in December 2010 that the Republic of Ireland cheque guarantee card scheme would cease on 31 December 2011 thus bringing the last such scheme in the world to an end. United Kingdom:- in the United Kingdom the scheme was first trialled in 1965 and fully introduced in 1969, with a limit of £30. The limit was increased to £50 in 1977 and then to £100 or £250, at the bank's discretion, in 1989. As of 2009 the scheme was only used to guarantee 7% of the 1.4 billion cheques issued each year, a figure which itself is declining due to the popularity of other means of payment such as debit cards. The Payments Council therefore announced a decision in September 2009 to withdraw the cheque guarantee scheme on 30 June 2011, and the scheme has now been closed. Cheque Guarantee Card is a card issued as part of a cheque guarantee system. A Cheque Guarantee Card was a plastic card that was used with a cheque as a guarantee to the recipient that the payer's bank would pay them the value of the cheque, provided that the cheque was legitimately presented by the account holder and accepted by the payee in accordance with the conditions of use of the Scheme. The card confirmed the payer's identity and guaranteed a sum up to the limit marked on the cheque card. The limit was normally £50 or £100, but 12% of cards carried a £250 guarantee limit. It was not possible to place a stop on a guaranteed cheque and once the bank received the cheque they would have had to pay it. The first cheque card was introduced in October 1965, guaranteeing payment of cheques up to £30. The UK Domestic Cheque Guarantee Card Scheme commenced in July 1969 with the objective of creating common, easily identifiable design features to simplify acceptance procedures at the point-of-sale. This was before many of us had a plastic card, and at a time when cheques were our main non-cash method of payment. The guarantee limit was increased in August 1977 to £50, and subsequently two further limits of £100 and £250 were introduced in 1989. After 01 October 1990, the common identifier on all cards with cheque guarantee functionality was William Shakespeare, and his image was used within the cheque guarantee hologram or logo on all cheque guarantee cards. In 2008 the Payments Council reviewed the viability of the Scheme – in light of the fact that the use of guaranteed cheques had dropped twelve-fold over the past 20 years – and decided to close the Scheme. At the time of taking the decision to close the Scheme, the proportion of debit cards without the guarantee had reached a quarter, and many retailers had stopped accepting guaranteed cheques. It was becoming clear that if co-ordinated action was not taken, there was an increased risk of guaranteed cheques being refused in yet more situations and banks removing the functionality in their own timescales. This would have increased the risk of confusion, processing errors and fraud. When the Scheme was first introduced the Guarantee was designed to give businesses certainty that a cheque wouldn't bounce or be returned unpaid. Times have changed; the use of debit cards has grown dramatically and the use of guaranteed cheques has been in rapid decline over the past 20 years. The decision to close the Scheme was taken by the Payments Council in June 2009 in response to the long-term decline of guaranteed cheque use. It followed consultation with Guarantee users and acceptors, and concluded that it was in all parties' interests to manage the Scheme's demise in a coordinated fashion. The UK Domestic Cheque Guarantee Card Scheme closed on 30 June 2011, meaning that it is no longer possible to guarantee a cheque under the Scheme after this date. The decision to close the Scheme was taken by the Payments Council in June 2009 as guaranteed cheque use was in terminal decline. / Вильэм .

CHERRY = ВИШНЁВОЕ (или ЧЕРЕШНЕВОЕ, или ГРАНАТОВОЕ) – Cherry:- a variable color averaging a moderate red.

CHERVONETZ = ЧЕРВОНЕЦ – Chervonetz is a Russian bullion coin, 900 fine with fine gold content of 0.248 9 Troy ounces and a face value of 10 Roubles. Issued in the 1970s. See also Gold Coin. / Под Червонцем, от Польского слова Czerwony, означающее Золотой или Красный, понимается:- (1) название иностранных золотых монет (дукатов, цехинов) в допетровской России. (2) Наименование Русской золотой монеты 3-рублёвого достоинства в XVIII–XIX веках. (3) В бывшем СССР в 1922–47 банковский билет номиналом в 10 Рублей, выпускавшийся Госбанком СССР (купюрами 1, 3, 5, 10 и 25 Червонцев). Золотое содержание червонца составляло 7.74234 г чистого золота.

CHESS = CLEARING HOUSE ELECTRONIC SUB–REGISTER SYSTEM

CHESS DEPOSITORY INTERESTS = ДЕПОЗИТАРНЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ СЭСКП – CHESS (short for the Australian Clearing House Electronic Subregister System) Depository Interests (CDI's) is the general term for two products, CHESS Units of Foreign Securities (CUFS), and Depository Interests (DI's). Both types of CDI are electronic depository receipts issued over different security types and are units of beneficial ownership issued over principal securities. CUFS are the equity component of the product and apply to foreign securities only. DI's are the debt/bearer component and apply to both foreign and domestic securities.

CHESS SUBREGISTER = СУБРЕЕСТР СЭСКП – Chess Subregister:- in the Australian sharemarket, that part of an entity's register for a class of Approved Financial Products that is administered by the Australian Society for Technical Communication (ASTC) and records uncertificated holdings of Financial Products in that class. Note:- the register may be of shares, options, managed investments or other financial products that are Approved Financial Products, including CHESS (short for the Australian Clearing House Electronic Subregister System) Depository Interests (CDI's) which are units of beneficial ownership issued over Principal Financial Products. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

CHEST GIRTH = ОБХВАТ ГРУДИ – Chest Girth or Chest (for men) or Bust Girth (for women):- under the arms and across the shoulder blades with a firm and level tape. Chest Girth:- measure under the arms, at the fullest part of your chest. Make sure that the tape is level at the back. Chest Girth:- put your arms to the side, measure around your upper body right under your armpits over the fullest part of your chest. See also Bust Girth. Bust Girth:- with arms relaxed down at sides, measure around fullest part of bust, under your arms keeping tape parallel to the floor. Bust Girth:- position the tape comfortably around the fullest part of the bust making no extra allowances. Keep the tape under arms and around the shoulder blades at back. / Обхват Груди (для мужчин):- максимальный горизонтальный обхват, имеренный в сантиметрах при нормальном дыхании. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента проходит по лопаткам, подмышкам и груди (выступающим точкам грудных желез. Обхват Бюста (груди для женщин):- максимальный горизонтальный обхват, измеренный в сантиметрах при нормальном дыхании. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента проходит через лопатки, подмышки и выступающие точки грудных желез. Обхват Под Грудью (для женщин):- горизонтальный обхват тела в сантиметрах под грудью. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента прохоит под основанием грудных желез. Обхват Груди – сантиметровая лента проходит по наиболее выступающим точкам груди, далее – под подмышечными впадинами, на спине – немного выше. Обхват Груди – расстояние на уровне груди под проймами рукавов. Обхват Груди – это второе число, указанное на ярлыке. Размер одежды – это обхват груди, делённый на два. Например, обхват груди 88 см соответствует 44-му размеру и так далее. Если при измерении Вы получили промежуточную величину, например, 90 см, то следует выбирать одежду ближайшего размера в сторону увеличения. В данном случае 92 см, то есть 46-ой размер.

CHESTERFIELD = ЧЭСТЭФИЛД (или ЧЕСТЕРФИЛДСКИЙ, или ПАЛЬТО В ТАЛИЮ) – Chesterfield is a single-breasted or double-breasted semifitted overcoat with velvet collar. / Chesterfield = длинное пальто в талию; короткое однобортное пальто.

CHESTNUT = КАШТАНОВЫЙ (или КАШТАН) – Chestnut:- a grayish to reddish brown.

CHEVAUX = ШВО (или ЛОШАДЕЙ) – Chevaux:- this is a French unit for automobile power. The symbol ch is short for chevaux ('horses'). Some sources give it as 0.735 5 kW, but it is generally used interchangeably with the German 'PS'. Also known as Horsepower. See also Chevaux Vapeur, Horsepower, and Pferdestärke. / Французская единица мощности автомобиля. Символ 'ло' или, как это звучит на Французском, Сэ.Аш. (ch) служит сокращением для 'лошадей' или, как это звучит на Французском, 'шво' (chevaux). Некоторые источники указывают значение этой единицы, равным 0.735 5 кВт, но в более широком плане она используется в качестве взаимозаменяемого обозначения для Немецкой единицы измерения 'лошадиная сила' (лс) или, как это звучит на Немецком, Фиэдэштакэ или Пэ.Эс. (Pferdestärke или PS). Известна также как Лошадиная Сила (Horsepower). Смотрите также Шво Вапёр или Лошадиный Пар (Chevaux Vapeur), Лошадиная Сила (Horsepower), и Фиэдэштакэ или Лошадиная Сила (Pferdestärke).

CHEVAUX VAPEUR = ШВО ВАПЁР (или ЛОШАДИНЫЙ ПАР) – The capital form 'CV' is a French unit for tax horsepower, short for 'Chevaux Vapeur' ('Steam Horses') or 'Cheval-Vapeur'. CV is a non-linear rating of a motor vehicle for tax purposes. The CV rating, or fiscal power, is $((P/40)^{1.6} + (U/45))$, where P is the maximum power in kiloWatts and U is the amount of CO_2 emitted in grams per kilometer. Caution:- 'CV' has been around for a long time in France. CO_2 measurements have not. Modern quotes for CV might include a CO_2 factor, but older ones will not. The fiscal power has found its way into naming of automobile models, such as the popular 'Citroën deux-chevaux'. The cheval-vapeur unit should not be confused with the French cheval fiscal. In the XIX century the French had their own unit, which they used instead of the CV or horsepower. It was called the 'Poncelet' and was abbreviated 'p'. See also Chevaux, Horsepower, and Pferdestärke. / Обозначение двумя заглавными буквами ЛП или, как это звучит на Французском, Сэ.Вэ. (CV) является Французской единицей измерения лошадиной силы в целях налогообложения. Оно образовалось по первым буквам словосочетаний либо 'лошадиный пар' или 'шво вапёр' (chevaux vapeur, во множественном числе), либо 'лошадиный пар' или 'шёваль-вапёр' или 'шваль-вапёр' (cheval-vapeur, в единственном числе). В целях налогообложения Сэ.Вэ. служит нелинейной градацией транспортных средств, снабжённых моторами. Градация Сэ.Вэ. или мощность в фискальных целях определяется по формуле $((P/40)^{1.6} + (U/45))$, где P (Пэ.) является максимальной мощностью в килоВаттах (kiloWatts), а U (У.) является количеством выделяемого углекислого газа или диоксида углерода CO_2 в граммах на километр (grams per kilometer). Хотелось бы обратить внимание на то, что обозначение 'Сэ.Вэ.' использовалось во Франции в течение длительного времени, а замеры CO_2 стали браться относительно недавно. Современные показатели значения 'Сэ.Вэ.' могут учитывать фактор CO_2, но раньше этого не было. Мощность в фискальном смысле нашла своё отражение в обозначении автомобильных моделей, таких как популярная 'двух-лошадная Ситроэн' или, как это звучит на Французском, 'Ситроэн дё-шво' (Citroën deux-chevaux). В то же самое время единица измерения 'лошадиный пар' (шёваль-вапёр или шваль-вапёр) не должна путаться с Французской единицей мощности 'лошадей' или, как это звучит на Французском, шёваль или шваль (cheval), используемой в фискальных целях. В XIX веке во Французском языке имелась своя собственная единица, которая использовалась вместо Сэ.Вэ. или лошадиной силы. Она называлась 'понселе' или, как это звучит на Французском, 'понсэле' (poncelet) и имела обозначение 'п' или, как это звучит на Французском, 'пэ.' (p). Смотрите также Лошадиная Сила (Horsepower), Фиэдэштакэ или Лошадиная Сила (Pferdestärke), и Шво или Лошадей (Chevaux).

CHEVIOT = ШЭВЬЁ (или ШЕВИОТ, или ШЕВИОТОВАЯ) – Cheviot shirting is a narrow, all-cotton fabric, made originally from the wool of Cheviot sheep, weighing from four to five ounces per yard of 27 inches width finished and is composed of single or double ends in the warp and single filling. The effect of the double ends is entirely different from that produced by a two-ply thread, and is really meant to create a rib weave effect. This fabric is made of cotton yarns, from 1/16's to 1/22's in the warp and filling, and the cloth contains from 40 to 46 double ends per inch in warp and 36 to 40 picks per inch in the filling. Another grade is made by weaving 36 to 62 single ends per inch in the cloth, and 19 to 52 picks per inch in the filling finished. By the First Method there is 'produced a cloth that is at once stout and pliable, and having excellent wearing qualities. This cloth is used principally in the manufacture of shirts and mock shirts for the use of workmen accustomed to rough, dirty work, such as miners and railroad men, and those similarly employed. It is made in stripe pattern, usually of the darker tones of fast colors, such as dark blue, dark brown, etc, in the warp, and filling to match. In these warp stripe patterns the dark colors form 'the body or ground of the pattern andi the warp warp forms but a narrow pin stripe in the cloth. Then there are the light patterns, in which meanly all the bright colors are used, such as light blue, orange, red, light greeny etc. In this case the body or ground of the cloth la formed by the white warp, and the bright color farms the pin stripe In the cloth. Print yarns are occasionally introduced in the light colored patterns to create mixed color effects. The filling in the light patterns is always white. In making Cheviot shirting there is rather a heavy size placed upon the warp yarn. Cheviot is a rugged tweed made from uneven yarn, this fabric usually has a rather harsh hand. Cheviot:- wool originally and mostly made from wool from the Cheviot sheep but today also made of blends, spun synthetics, crossbred and reused wools. Twill weave (modern version sometimes plain). Very rugged, harsh, uneven surface that does not hold a crese and sags with wear. Resembles serge but is much more rugged and coarse and will not shine because of the rough surface. Often sold as a homespun but true homespun has a plain weave and very heavy. Also sold as a Tweed. Cheviot is a roughly textured, woolen fabric with a twill weave. The name is derived from the sheeps of the Cheviot Hills (England) of which's wool it was originally made of. / Шэвьё или Шевиот – Английская мясошерстная порода овец. уточина. Шэвьё – одно из распространённых названий шерстяных и полушерстяных камвольных и тонкосуконных костюмных тканей, вырабатываемых саржевым переплетением нитей, вследствие чего на их поверхности получаются мелкие диагональные полоски. Шэвьё изготовляют из шерстяной простой и кручёной пряжи, часто с применением хлопчатобумажной пряжи в основе или утке, а иногда из скрученных вместе шерстяной и хлопчатобумажной пряж. Шэвьё выпускают гладкокрашеным, обычно тёмных цветов; предназначается для пошива костюмов, ведомственной и школьной форм.

CHEVRON = ШЕВРОН (или ОБРАТНАЯ САРЖА, или ЛОМАНАЯ САРЖА, или НАШИВКА) – Chevron is a broad term applied to prints in zigzag stripes or to herringbone weaves. Chevron is a design that forms horizontal rows of joined Vs. Another name for chevron is Flame Stitch.

CHEWING MOUTHPARTS = ЖУЮЩИЕ РОТОВЫЕ ОРГАНЫ – Chewing Mouthparts are mouthparts with well-developed mandible for chewing.

CHF = SWISS FRANC

ChFC = CHARTERED FINANCIAL CONSULTANT

CHG = THE CHANGE BETWEEN YESTERDAY'S CLOSING PRICE AND THE PREVIOUS DAY'S CLOSE

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE = ЧИКАГСКАЯ ПАЛАТА ТОРГОВЛИ (или ЧИКАГСКОЕ ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ) – The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc. or the Chicago Board of Trade or CBOT® is a commodity exchange established in 1848 that today trades in both agricultural and financial contracts. The CBOT® originally traded only agricultural commodities such as Wheat, Corn and Soybeans. Now, the CBOT® offers options and futures contracts on a wide range of products including gold, silver, US Treasury bonds

and energy. The CBOT® has added electronic trading of futures contracts in recent years, but for decades was an open auction market, where traders meet in a trading pit and primarily use hand signals to execute trades. On 2005-October-18, the Chicago Board of Trade transformed from a non-profit organization to a for-profit organization with an initial public offering on the NYSE®, listed as CBOT Holdings Inc.. Its ticker symbol is BOT. Timeline of Achievements:- 1800s:- 1848:- CBOT® creates the world's first futures exchange, based in Chicago; 1851:- CBOT® offers earliest 'forward' contract ever recorded; forward contracts begin to gain popularity among merchants and processors; 1856:- The Kansas City Board of Trade (KCBT is founded by a group of Kansas City merchants for the purposes of buying and selling); 1865:- CBOT® formalizes grain trading with the development of standardized agreements called 'Futures' Contracts, world's first such agreements CBOT® creates world's first futures clearing operation when it begins requiring performance bonds, called 'Margin', to be posted by buyers and sellers in its grain markets; 1870:- CBOT® develops first octagonal futures trading pit; 1876:- 'Grain call' trading is established under rules and guidelines approved by KCBT; 1885:- To accommodate rapid growth of futures trading, CBOT® constructs a new building at LaSalle and Jackson, Chicago's tallest building and first commercial structure with electric lights; and 1898:- Chicago Butter and Egg Board, predecessor of Chicago Mercantile Exchange, opens in Chicago. 1900s:- 1919:- Chicago Butter and Egg Board becomes Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME®) Clearing House established; 1926:- CBOT® founds Board of Trade Clearing Corporation to guarantee its trades; 1936:- CBOT® launches soybean contract; 1961:- CME® launches first futures contract on frozen, stored meats – frozen pork bellies; 1964:- CME® launches first agricultural futures based on non-storable commodities – live cattle; 1968:- CBOT® begins trading its first non-grain-related commodity, futures on chickens; 1969:- CBOT® begins trading its first non-agricultural product, with a silver futures contract; 1972:- CME® launches first financial futures contracts, offering contracts on seven foreign currencies; 1975:- CBOT® launches first interest rate futures, offering a contract on the Government National Mortgage Association; 1981:- CME® launches first cash-settled futures contract, Eurodollar futures; 1982:- CME® launches first successful stock index futures contract, S&P 500 Index futures CBOT® launches first options on futures contract for US Treasury Bond futures; 1987:- CME® pioneers electronic futures trading with conceptualization and initiation of development of CME Globex® platform; 1992:- First electronic futures trades are made on CME Globex® electronic trading platform; 1997:- CME® develops and launches the first mini-sized, all electronic futures contract, E-mini S&P 500® futures CBOT® Dow Jones Industrial Average contract introduced; and 1999:- CME® launches first weather-based futures contracts. 2000s:- 2002:- CME® becomes first US exchange to go public; stock is listed on New York Stock Exchange; 2003:- CBOT® agrees to have CME Clearing clear its products, resulting in extensive capital efficiencies for market participants; 2005:- CBOT® demutualizes and becomes publicly traded company, listed on New York Stock Exchange; 2006:- CBOT® and CME® sign an agreement to merge into a single company pending regulatory and shareholder approval CBOT launches electronic agricultural futures trading Launch of NYMEX® products on CME Globex® CME® and Reuters agree to form first centrally cleared global FX platform for OTC market – FXMarketSpace; 2007:- CME® and CBOT® officially merge to form CME Group Inc., the world's leading and most diverse derivatives marketplace; 2008:- CME Group acquires NYMEX®, adding energy and metals to its wide array of product offerings; 2008:- CME Group and BM&FBOVESPA, Latin America's largest derivatives exchange, launch a landmark partnership that enables worldwide distribution of BM&F products on CME Globex®; 2009:- CME Group completes its New York trading floor integration, a key milestone following its 2008 acquisition of NYMEX®. The integration included the reconfiguration of the energy trading floor and combining the energy and metals futures and options trading rings onto one trading floor; 2010:- CME Group's Global Command Center opens. The 35 000 square foot facility, located at CME Group headquarters, brings the Globex Control Center, Technology Operations and all other critical support teams together in one space; 2011:- CME Group continues to make global advancements by opening its 10th global office in Seoul, South Korea; 2011:- CME Group Launches European clearing services via CME Clearing Europe; 2012:- CME Group Co-Location Services, comprised of hosting, connectivity and support services, successfully launches at its data center, allowing for the lowest latency connection possible for all CME Group Globex products; 2012:- KCBT becomes part of CME Group, bringing together the KCBT suite of hard red winter wheat products with the deep and liquid CBOT soft red winter wheat products. 2013:- KCBT Wheat is cleared on CME Clearing; 2013:- KCBT Trading Floor closes and relocates to the CBOT Trading Floor. CME Group Center for Innovation:- CME Group has continually embraced change and fostered an entrepreneurial spirit that has enabled our exchanges - as well as the futures industry – to grow and prosper. The CME Group Center for Innovation creates and sponsors thought-provoking original programming that identifies, showcases and fosters examples of significant innovation and creative thinking across multiple industries. Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®). An exchange where grain, gold, and Treasury Bond futures and options are traded. Formed in 1848 as a centralized marketplace for the grain trade, during the last 157 years the CBOT's products line has grown to include contracts on agricultural commodities, such as Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and rough Rice; and financial instruments such as US Treasury bonds and notes, 30-Day Federal Funds, Dow Jones stock indexes, and swaps. In 2004, the CBOT® launched 100 oz. Gold and 5 000 oz. Silver futures contracts traded exclusively through its on-line platform. In 2005, the CBOT® introduced two new contracts-South American Soybean futures and Ethanol futures-as an innovative and proactive response to shifting trends in the global agricultural economy. Intently focused on expanding the distribution of its products through a variety of global outreach efforts, the CBOT® has entered into memoranda of understandings with seven different exchanges located in the Pacific Rim and Latin America. These arrangements are intended to facilitate cooperative programs and potential joint business projects in strategic markets. The CBOT® also established a telecom hub in Gibraltar, with a second hub planned in Singapore in the latter half of 2005, to enable customers located remotely to connect directly to the CBOT®. Approximately 3 000 members trade the CBOT's products through its open auction and electronic trading platforms. The CBOT's electronic trading platform powered by LIFFE CONNECT will be further improved in 2005 with enhancements that are expected to extend its electronic trading hours to 22 hours per day for financial, equity, and metals contracts. The CBOT® has also deployed new technology to its open auction platform, creating greater efficiencies in the trading environment through the use of electronic terminals and hand-held devices. The CBOT's open auction trading platform is available Monday through Friday, 07:20 am to 02:00 pm (financial); 09:30 am to 01:15 pm (agricultural); and 07:20 am to 03:15 pm (equities). The CBOT's electronic trading platform (prior to the enhancements) is available as follows:- 06:00 pm to 04:00 pm (financial); 06:30 pm to 06:00 am (agricultural); 06:15 pm to 04:00 pm (equities); 06:16 pm to 04:00 pm (metals). The Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) NYSE®:- BOT, established in 1848, is the world's oldest futures and options exchange. More than 50 different options and futures contracts are traded by over 3 600 CBOT® members through open outcry and eTrading. Volumes at the exchange in 2003 were a record breaking 454 million contracts. On 2006-October-17 the CBOT® merged with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®). History facts year by year:- On 1848-April-03, the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) was officially founded by 83 merchants at 101 South Water Street as a cash market for grain. Forward or 'to-arrive' contracts begin trading at the CBOT® almost immediately. Thomas Dyer is elected the first president of the CBOT®. 1849–50:- 'To arrive' contracts come into use for future delivery of flour, timothy seed and hay. 1851:- The earliest 'forward' contract for 3 000 bushels of Corn is recorded. Forward contracts gain popularity among merchants and processors. 1852:- The Exchange moves to Clark and South Water streets. 1856:- Rising from an 1851 total of 38 members, 122 new members are admitted in 1856. The Exchange moves to South Water and LaSalle streets. 1859:- Exchange receives charter from State of Illinois. Exchange is mandated to set standards of quality, product uniformity and routine inspections of grain. 1859-February-18 – The governor of Illinois signs an act of the Illinois legislature that grants a corporate charter to the CBOT®. This charter, among other things, grants the CBOT® self-regulatory authority over its members, standardizes grades and provides for CBOT®-appointed inspectors of

grain whose decisions are binding on members. This is one of several steps in the evolution of forward contracts to modern standardized futures contracts. CFTC Annual reports published before 2004 considered 1859 to be the beginning of futures trading in CBOT® Wheat, Corn, and Oats. 1861:- The Civil War begins. CBOT® finances formation of three regiments and an artillery battery for the Union Army. CBOT® adopts gold coin as its standard of value. 1865:- CBOT® formalizes grain trading by developing standardized agreements called 'Futures Contracts'. CBOT® also begins requiring performance bonds called 'Margin' to be posted by buyers and sellers in its grain markets. CBOT® moves to its first permanent home, Chamber of Commerce Building, on corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. 1865-October-13 – Formal trading rules are instituted at the CBOT®, particularly concerning margin and delivery procedures, another step in the evolution of futures contracts. 1868:- CBOT® Board of Directors states any members engaging in a transaction to corner a market would be expelled from trading. 1868-October-13 – The CBOT® adopts a rule banning 'corners' (defined as 'making contracts for the purchase of a commodity, and then taking measures to render it impossible for the seller to fill his contract, for the purpose of extorting money from him'). This is the first known regulatory attempt to deter manipulation. 1866:- First trans-Atlantic cable laid, facilitates communication between Chicago and foreign markets; transmission of message cut from three days to three hours. 1870:- Early version of octagonal trading pit introduced; present type patented in 1878. 1871–72:- The Great Chicago Fire destroys CBOT's first building and with it all records therein. The Exchange closed October 09–10, opens two weeks after fire. A 90-ft by 90-ft, wigwam at Washington and Market streets becomes Exchange's temporary quarters. 1873:- During the Financial Panic of 1873, the CBOT® remains open despite large financial institution failures. 1875:- Chicago newspapers voice CBOT's sentiment against state grain inspection, favor Board of Trade inspection; Exchange felt that state politicians, unfamiliar with grain business and antagonistic toward grain dealers, were diverting grain from Chicago by misgrading. 1876:- First appearance of a 'bucketshop' in Chicago; such a shop was dishonest, executing orders and anticipating profit from market price changes adverse to the customer's interest. 1877:- Futures trading becomes more formalized and 'speculators' enter the picture. 1877 – The CBOT® begins publishing futures prices on a regular basis. Future CBOT® documents considered this to be the beginning of 'true' futures trading at the CBOT®. 1883:- The first clearing organization is established to clear CBOT® contracts, initially on a voluntary basis. 1885:- As a result of the explosive growth of futures, the CBOT® erects a new building at LaSalle Street and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago's tallest building at the time. It's the city's first commercial structure with electrical lighting. 1893:- The Exchange galleries are opened to the public for first time in honor of World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. 1897:- Wheat prices rise from 60 cents a bushel to USD1.00 and William Jennings Bryan states higher prices due to crop shortages in India and Europe are not political events. 1909:- The CBOT® organizes the largest meeting ever of grain exchanges, some 20 exchanges meet at the Board of Trade in the United States. 1912:- Under auspices of the CBOT® Grain Inspection Committee, improvements are made in inspection and grading, including civil service examinations. 1914:- World War I begins. 1916:- War grinds on; corn reaches USD1.05 per bushel, highest since Civil War. 1917–20:- War makes the market unstable; Wheat trades at USD3.25 per bushel, highest ever paid for a future delivery. Grain trade and railroads nationalized during and for a period after the end of World War I on 1918-November-11. 1922:- The federal government establishes the Grain Futures Administration to regulate grain trading. 1923:- The US Supreme Court upholds the Capper-Tincher Act (Grain Futures Act), to eliminate price manipulation and other trade abuses. 1924:- The US government discusses assuming power to set daily trading limits; called by Exchange President Frank L. Carey a deplorable, unhealthy restriction of supply-demand freedom. 1925:- The CBOT® Board of Directors is given authority to declare an emergency situation and establish daily price limits. CBOT® has one of its most successful years; 26.9 billion bushels of grain traded. 1926:- Board of Trade Clearing Corporation founded to guarantee trades made on the CBOT®. 1929:- Exchange outgrows its building, temporarily relocates to quarters at Clark and Van Buren streets while new building is erected at the LaSalle and Jackson site. CBOT® seat sells for USD62 500, a record at the time. 1930:- CBOT® moves into 45-story new home at LaSalle and Jackson; building was tallest in Chicago, dominating skyline. 1936:- CBOT® launches Soybean futures contracts. 1940:- During World War II, Paris falls to the German army and open Wheat futures shrink 37 million bushels in six days of liquidation and prices decline. 1950–51:- The CBOT® completes the Soybean complex with the introduction of Soybean Oil and Soybean Meal futures. 1952:- The Exchange joins American Red Cross to obtain blood donors for American forces in Korea. 1956:- The CBOT® hires its first paid, non-member president. Robert C. Liebenow, 34. He is the youngest person to hold the post of CBOT® president. At the same time, Julius Mayer is elected the first CBOT® Chairman. CBOT® introduces the industry's first examination for commodity brokers. 1963:- CBOT® closes for funeral of President Kennedy on November 25. 1966:- CBOT® introduces the first examination in the futures industry for commission house representatives. 1967:- New, fast, automatic electronic price display boards are installed on the walls above the trading floors, replacing chalkboard markers and Morse code telegraph clicks. Price reporting time is cut to seconds. 1968:- Iced broilers, the CBOT's first non-grain related commodity, begins trading. CBOT® names its first public directors:- John Hopkins University President Milton S. Eisenhower; former Bureau of the Budget Director Charles L. Schultze; and Inland Steel Chairman Joseph I. Block. 1969:- CBOT® begins trade in first non-grain product, with a Silver futures contract. On 1969-July-29, Carol J. Ovitz, Assistant Vice President of Mitchell Hutchins & Company, becomes the first woman member of the Exchange. On 1973-April-26 members of the CBOT® launched the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®), making it the world's first stock options exchange. The government establishes the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to regulate the futures industry. 1974:- CBOT® starts trade in 3 Kilo Gold futures on December 31. 1975:- CBOT® launches first interest rate futures contract, Government National Mortgage Association futures; sets stage for a huge increase in trading volume, a new era of growth and trading instruments for futures exchanges around the world. 1977:- CBOT® launches the US Treasury Bond futures contract; becomes most actively traded contract in the world. October 1977, The Prince of Wales visits the CBOT®. 1979:- CBOT begins trade in 100 Troy oz Gold futures on February 20. 1980:- CBOT® closes January 07–08 by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) order; to suspend trading after President Carter places embargo on grain shipments to Soviet Union. 1982:- CBOT® launches first options on futures contract, for US Treasury Bond futures on October 01. CBOT® completes its annex to the original 1930 building, which houses a new agricultural trading floor, then the world's largest at 32 000 sq. feet. Exchange launches 10-Year Treasury Note futures contracts on May 03. 1984:- CBOT® launches trading in Soybean futures-options. 1986:- The CBOT® saluted Vietnam war veterans during their parade down LaSalle Street. CBOT® trade volume tops 100 million contracts for the first time, sets world record. 1987:- CBOT® markets remain open throughout October stock market crash. The CBOT® is the only major exchange in the world to operate without interruption during the financial crisis. 1988:- Fed Fund futures begin trading May 03. 1991:- CBOT® welcomes President George Herbert Walker Bush; first US President to visit the Exchange. Peggy A. Ogorek is the first woman elected CBOT® Director. 1992:- CBOT® closed April 13–14, due to the Chicago River tunnel flood. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov visit the CBOT® on 1992-May-07. 1993:- CBOT® administers first cash SO_2 emission allowance auction for the Environmental Protection Agency. 1994:- CBOT® launches Project A, its after-hours electronic trading system for futures and futures-options. 1995:- Members approve trading of agricultural products on Project A during off-exchange hours. CBOT® launches its Internet site. 1996:- Vice President Gore is special guest at Exchange's Democratic Senatorial Campaign reception during 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. 1997:- CBOT® launches the CBOT® Dow Jones Industrial Average Index® futures and options on futures contracts. CBOT® opens the world's largest trading floor, 60 000 sq ft for financial futures and futures-options on 1997-February-18. 1998:- On April 03, the CBOT® celebrates its 150th Anniversary. On September 28, the Board of Directors establishes side-by-side open outcry and electronic trading for financial contracts, providing trading opportunity for those members and firms who wished to trade on the CBOT's electronic trading

system during the day. 2001:- Chicago's four financial exchanges close on Wednesday, September 12 in recognition of the tragic events of September 11. CBOT® launches 10-Year Interest Rate Swap futures. 2003:- On November 25, the CBOT® transitions to its new electronic trading platform, powered by LIFFE Connect and its agreement with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) to provide clearing and related services for all CBOT® products. 2005:- On March 23, the CBOT® successfully launched its Ethanol futures contract. On April 14, the CBOT® announced that an overwhelming 99 percent of the votes were cast in favor of the CBOT's restructuring proposal, which includes the demutualization of the Exchange into a for-profit, stock-based holding company and for-profit, membership exchange subsidiary. On June 09, the CBOT® celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Exchange's landmark building; CBOT® rededicates two statues that once stood at the entrance of the original CBOT® building completed in 1885. On October 19, CBOT Holdings, Inc, has its Class A common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange at a price of USD54.00 per share. 2006:- The CBOT® announced that the Exchange achieved the highest yearly total volume recorded in its history, with more than 674 million contracts traded in 2005. On 2006-January-06, US President George Walker Bush toured the CBOT® agricultural trading floor, becoming the second US Chief Executive to visit the Exchange. On 2006-April-26, the CBOT® announced that it will increase global access to its benchmark Agricultural products by offering trading of CBOT® full-sized, physically delivered Agricultural futures contracts on its electronic trading platform during daytime trading hours. Trading is expected to begin on 2006-August-01. 2006-August-01, marked the CBOT's historic launch of electronic agricultural futures trading side-by-side with the open auction market during daytime trading hours. On September 26, Singapore Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade commenced the first day of trade for the Joint Asian Derivatives Exchange (JADE). JADE a market division of SGX Derivatives Trading Ltd, launched its debut in commodities futures trading with TSR 20 Rubber futures contract. On 2006-October-17, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings Inc. and the CBOT Holdings, Inc announced that they signed a definative agreement to merge the two organizations to create the most extensive and diverse global derivatives exchange. On 2006-November-07, the CBOT® announced that it successfully launched open auction trading of its options on Full-sized Gold (100 oz) and Silver (5 000 oz) futures contracts. On 2006-December-18, the CBOT® announced that it has successfully launched clearing services for two new over-the-counter (OTC) Ethanol Calendar Swap contracts with the clearing of 60 contracts last week. On 2006-December-21, CBOT Holdings and CME Holdings have filed a preliminary joint proxy and registration statement on Forms S-4 with the US Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the proposed merger of the two companies. 2007:- On January 02, the CBOT® announced that it set a new record for annual trading volume, with 805 884 413 contracts. CBOT Holdings, Inc announced its best year in company history, with revenue of USD169.3 million for the fourth quarter 2006 on 2007-January-31. On 2007-February-05, the CBOT® launched the electronically-traded DJUSRE Index futures contract designed to allow market participants to capitalize on changes in the real estate sector of the stock market. On 2007-February-26, CBOT Holdings, Inc., announces that it will hold special meetings for the CME® merger vote on April 04. On 2007-March-01, CBOT Holdings, Inc filed a brief challenging CBOE's attempt to terminate Exercise Rights. On 2007-March-15, CBOT Holdings, Inc. received unsolicited, non-binding proposal letter from IntercontinentalExchange to merge with CBOT Holdings. On 2007-March-19, CBOT® Board of Directors authorized the company to begin discussions with IntercontinentialExchange, Inc, relating to ICE's announced proposal. On 2007-March-31, the CBOT® postpones the Special Meeting for the CME® merger to give Board of Directors sufficient time to complete their review of ICE's proposal. On 2007-May-01, CBOT Holdings, Inc., following its annual meeting of stockholders, announced that Charles P. Carey was re-elected as a director and reappointed to serve a third two-year term as Chairman of the Board. On 2007-May-11, Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings Inc. (NYSE®, NASDAQ®:- CME®) and CBOT Holdings, Inc. (NYSE®:- BOT) announced that they have revised the terms of their definitive merger agreement and recommendation that CBOT Holdings shareholders vote in favor of the merger agreement with CME®. On 2007-May-15, CBOT Holdings sets record date for July 09 meeting to vote on CME® Merger. On 2007-June-11, CME® and CBOT® received Department of Justice Clearance to proceed with merger. On 2007-June-14, CBOT Holdings, Inc. (NYSE®:- BOT) announced that its Board of Directors had carefully reviewed the revised proposal from IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) and concluded that it is not superior to the revised CME® merger agreement. On 2007-June-14, the CME®, CBOT® revised the merger agreement to provide increased value and delivers one-time cash dividend to all CBOT® shareholders and guarantee for holders of CBOE® exercise rights. On 2007-July-09, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings Inc. (NYSE®, NASDAQ®:- CME®) and Chicago Board of Trade Holdings, Inc. (NYSE®:- BOT) completed the merger of their companies, creating the world's largest and most diverse exchange. / СИБО® (CBOE®). Дьжодьж Хобэтч Вокё Бош (George Herbert Walker Bush; 1924–2018). Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). Ройтас (Reuters). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)). Вилъйэм (William). 30-дневные Федеральные Средства . Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . домогательство (abuse). Чикагская Палата Торговли – Чикагская биржа срочных контрактов (фьючерсов и опционов на фьючерсы), учреждённая в 1848. На бирже торгуются контракты на сельскохозяйственное сырьё (Пшеницу, Кукурузу, Овёс и другие), драгоценные металлы (золото и серебро), финансовые инструменты (облигации и векселя Казначейства США и другое), а также на фондовые индексы, например, Усреднённый Промышленный от Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Industrial Average).

THE CHICAGO BOARD OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED = БИРЖА ОПЦИОНОВ ПРИ ЧИКАГСКОЙ ПАЛАТЕ, ИНКОПОРЭЙТИД (или БИРЖА ОПЦИОНОВ ПРИ ЧИКАГСКОМ ТАБЛО, ИНКОПОРЭЙТИД) – Founded as a member-owned, non-stock Delaware corporation, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated or the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc., or CBOE® began operating as an exchange on 1973-April-26 as the first organized marketplace for the trading of standardized, listed options on equity securities. Since the CBOE's inception, the CBOE® has grown to become one of the world's leading exchanges for the trading of derivatives and is recognized globally for its leadership role in the trading of options on individual equities and equity indexes. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) refers to (i) prior to the completion of the restructuring transaction, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated, a Delaware non-stock corporation, and (ii) after the completion of the restructuring transaction, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated, a Delaware stock corporation. The CBOE® is a self-regulatory organization, or SRO, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and as such are subject to regulation and oversight by the SEC. As an SRO, the CBOE® plays a critical role in the US securities markets:- it conducts market surveillance and examines members and member organizations for, and enforce, compliance with federal securities laws and its Rules. Since 2004-March-24, the CBOE® has also operated the CBOE® Futures Exchange, LLC as a designated contract market under the oversight of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. On 2006-July-27, the CBOE® announced the creation of the CBOE® Stock Exchange, LLC, a facility of the CBOE® in which the CBOE® holds a 50% interest, which is scheduled to begin trading stocks in the first quarter of 2007. Initially, only call options were listed in the USA. Put option trading were not listed until June 1977, and, even then, only on an experimental basis. The Chicago Board of Trade launched the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc on 1973-April-26, making it the first exchange-traded options market in the world. At the time, only call options were listed on sixteen NYSE® common stocks. Trading begins in a small smokers' lounge overlooking the futures exchange. Between April 1973 and December 1976 four more option exchanges began making markets

in options, however, again, only calls. Puts on 25 stocks began trading in June 1977, but, even then, only on an experimental basis. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) allowed each of the five stock options exchanges in the United States of America to trade puts on five stocks. Later in the year, however, the SEC declared a moratorium on option introductions while it reviewed the practices of the option exchanges and considered the economic impact of option trading. About three years later, the SEC lifted its moratorium and adopted a lottery system called the Stock Allocation Plan. According to this plan, exchanges randomly selected options from a pool of stocks and were each granted an exclusive franchise to trade options in those chosen stocks. The first options traded under the plan were listed 1980-June-02. On 1985-June-03, the first options on NASDAQ® stocks were listed. These options were exempt from the SEC's allocation plan and have always been eligible for multiple listing. On 1990-January-22, the SEC abolished its allocation plan and allowed all options to be multiple-listed. A program to 'roll out' the grandfathered option classes began in November 1992 and went quarterly through February 1995. A second set of institutional factors that may have a bearing on the empirical results are the stock option listing criteria. The CBOE®, for example, requires that the firm has (i) a minimum of seven million shares outstanding not including those held by insiders, and (ii) a minimum of 2 000 shareholders. In addition, it requires that the stock (iii) traded at least 2 400 000 shares in the last twelve months, and (iv) closed at a market price of at least USD7.50 per share for the majority of the business days during the last three months (Chicago Board Options Exchange Constitution and Rules (May 1995), Paragraph 2113). Note that the first criterion requires that the prospective stock have at least seven million shares outstanding excluding those held by insiders. This helps ensure the availability of shares to short sell the underlying stocks, which market makers may have to do to hedge an open option position. To identify candidates for listing, the CBOE® monitors the trading activity of all stocks satisfying the listing criteria. Among the factors considered in gauging the market's potential interest are the stock's trading volume and return volatility. The higher the trading volume and the greater the return volatility, the greater the projected option activity. Once the CBOE® decides to list options on a particular stock, it registers with the SEC. Trading begins a few days later. As a matter of courtesy, the exchange sends a letter informing the firm of its decision. Founded in 1973, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) is an exchange that focuses on options contracts for individual equities, indexes and interest rates. The CBOE® is the world's largest options market. It captures a majority of the options traded. It is also a market leader in developing new financial products and technological innovation, particularly with electronic trading. Also known as See-Bo. The world's largest options marketplace and the creator of listed options. Options traded at CBOE® include options on equity, index, ETFs, structured products, and interest rates. The CBOE® traded 911 contracts when it opened on 1973-April-26, listing call options on 16 stocks. Today it lists equity options on some 1 700 stocks and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The exchange launched index options in 1983 with the Standard & Poor's 100 Index (OEX). The contract is the most actively traded index option in the world. The CBOE® holds over 90% of the index options market, trading cash-settled index options on more than 40 indices. It also trades LEAPS®, FLEX options, exchange-traded funds, structured products, and interest rate options. Among the most heavily traded index options are contracts on the Dow Jones, S&P, Russell, and NASDAQ® indices. CBOE® also trades a family of options on international indices as well as industry sector indices. The CBOE® trades European-style cash-settled options on the yield of US Treasury securities. The the CBOE® Volatility Index (VIX®), known as the VIX®, is a measure of the volatility of the US Equity market, using real-time S&P 500® Index option bid/ask quotes. In 2004, CBOE® founded the CBOE® Futures Exchange, LLC (CFE®). CFE® is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CBOE® that operates as an all-electronic exchange, using CBOEdirect as its trading platform, with trades cleared through the Options Clearing Corporation. Trading hours:- Monday through Friday, from 08:30 am to 03:15 pm. (CBOE Futures Exchange (CFE®) is the home of volatility futures, featuring futures on the CBOE® Volatility Index (VIX®). CFE® is owned by CBOE® and its trades are cleared by the triple-A rated Options Clearing Corporation (OCC). CFE® is an all-electronic, open access market model with dedicated market makers and market participants providing liquidity). The Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®), located at 400 South LaSalle Street in Chicago, is one of the world's largest options exchanges with an annual trade of over 450 million options contracts, covering more than 1 200 companies, 50 stock indexes, and 50 exchange-traded funds (ETFs). The exchange was established in 1973, when it created and listed the first exchange-listed standardized stock options. The CBOE® is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and its options contracts are cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC). In 2007 it opened a Reg NMS compliant stock exchange called the Chicago Board Options Stock Exchange (CBSX) to compete with the NYSE®, NASDAQ®, and other regional exchanges. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) was founded in April 1973 as the first US options exchange offering standardized, listed options. CBOE, where for the first time in 2008 more than one billion contracts were traded, was at the end of 2011 the largest of the nine US options exchanges in total volume and market share. The CBOE®'s parent company, CBOE Holdings Inc., went public on June 15, 2010, at a share price of USD29. As of the end of 2011, CBOE® listed options on 2 795 equities, on 12 cash indexes, and on 275 ETFs, among other products. Chicago Board Options Exchange ranked as the world's fifth-largest derivatives exchange by contract volume in 2009, according to the annual Futures Industry Association's survey of the world's leading derivatives exchanges. CBOE® recorded its fourth straight year of volume over one billion contracts in 2011 with 1.15 billion contracts traded. The CBOE®'s S&P 500 options are its strongest performing contract. The options hit an all-time volume record of 197.5 million contracts (just under 785 000 contracts/day average) in 2011. In 2012, average daily volume in the contracts was nearly 700 000, making it the most heavily traded index product. The biggest winner at CBOE® in terms of a percentage increase during 2011 was CBOE VIX options. With 98.0 million contracts traded, contract volume was up 57 percent over 2010. Trading at CBOE® is carried out by way of the exchange's Hybrid system, which enables customers to choose whether to have their transactions handled electronically or through open outcry. About 95 percent of CBOE® orders are traded electronically, which equates to between 50 and 60 percent of the exchange's total business. The remaining transactions, traded via open outcry, typically are large or complex institutional orders that use the skills of floor brokers to 'work the order' to gain potential price improvement. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) was organized by the Chicago Board of Trade on 1973-April-26 for the original purpose of trading call options on sixteen New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) common stocks. Trading began in a small smoker's lounge overlooking the futures exchange. First put options on common stocks were listed for the first time in the United States on the CBOE® and other four US exchanges on 1977-June-03. In March 1983, CBOE® began to list options on stock indexes. CBOE® History Timeline:- launched on April 26, 1973, the Chicago Board Options Exchange was created by the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®), which was seeking new avenues to supplement revenues from flagging futures transactions. CBOT® leaders began in the late 1960s attempting to find a market that would diversify its traditional agricultural futures product line. In 1969, the idea was born to apply the principles of the CBOT®'s commodity futures markets to securities options. Until then, securities options prices were usually obtained by word of mouth or from the newspapers. The original idea was written on the back of a napkin by then-CBOT® vice chairman Ed O'Connor during a dinner with then-Chairman Bill Mallers and President Henry Hall Wilson. It took years of research, work, and finding backing from people who could overcome exchange and government opposition. During early days of trading, volume averaged about 1 000 calls a day, and puts were not introduced for another four years. A year after launch, CBOE® trading volume had grown 40-fold, allowing the exchange to move onto its own larger trading floor directly above the CBOT® trading floor. In 1984, CBOE® moved to its current 10-story building at 400 South LaSalle in Chicago. Product Additions. One of the most noteworthy milestones in CBOE®'s history was the launch of stock index options, which began in March 1983 with the exchange's first proprietary index, the CBOE-100 Index, later renamed the S&P 100 Index (OEX). Four months later, options trading on the S&P 500 Index (SPX) was launched. Subsequent years saw creation of more new products and indexing tools, including:- (i) Long-term

Equity AnticiPation Securities (LEAPS) (1990); (ii) FLEX options (1993); (iii) CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) (1993); (iv) Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (DJX) (1997); (v) VXN Volatility Index (VXN) (2001); (vi) CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (BXM) (2002) - first major benchmark for options performance, stemming from a study by a Duke University professor; and (vii) CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index (PUT) (2007). CBOE Futures and Securities Exchanges:- with multi-asset-class trading/investing an increasing part of the financial world, CBOE® (now CBOE Holdings, Inc.) introduced three new affiliated exchanges:- (i) CBOE Futures Exchange (CFE) (2004) focussing on volatility and variance contracts; (ii) CBOE Stock Exchange (CBSX) (2007); and (iii) C2 Options Exchange (C2) (2010). Regulation:- CBOE® is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as is the CBOE Stock Exchange (CBSX). A wholly owned futures subsidiary of CBOE®, the CBOE Futures Exchange (CFE) is regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). / СИБО® (CBOE®). Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)). инновация . Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) . Рассэл (Russell) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Биржа Опционов При Чикагской Палате или СИБО® (CBOE®) – Чикагская биржа опционов, основанная Чикагской Палатой Торговли в 1973. На СИБО были созданы котируемые опционные контракты, торгующиеся на стандартных условиях. Специализируется на опционах на акции, фондовые индексы, процентные ставки, а также на долгосрочных опционах на акции и индексы, LEAPS.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE® INC. = ЧИКАГСКАЯ ТОВАРНАЯ БИРЖА® ИНК. – 1970:- Production Seasonal:- during the last half of the XIX century, a fast-growing nation was at the mercy of alternating periods of scarcity and plenty. Cold storage facilities were primitive, markets were disorganized, and major production was seasonal. Futures Trading in Livestock:- in the case of butter, for example, a Chicago Product Exchange was formed in 1874 which established grades and rules of trading. Kegs of butter were individually smelled and tasted on the spot, and a price was agreed on. Some butter produced in the warm months was heavily salted and stored in basements for later use. The Chicago Butter and Egg Board was organized in 1898, and by 1915 the Board had developed 28 rules governing butter grading. CME Founded:- Chicago Mercantile Exchange records show that after World War I, the industry leaders banded together to form an organization to permit public participation under carefully supervised commodity trading regulations. In 1919, early planners including S.E. Davis, O.W. Olson, W.S. Moore and C.E. McNeil established the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The initial day of trading was on December 01. During the first 45-minute session, 3 cars were traded; a total of 8 cars were traded during that first week. Early trading was in an old building at LaSalle and Lake streets. After 5 years, the Exchange governors decided that North Franklin Street would be a valuable property in the years ahead, and property was secured at the northwest corner of Franklin and Washington. On September 16, 1926, Exchange officials quickly vetoed architects' proposals that the new building's elevator shafts be located in the central part of the trading floor. On November 02, members were told 'it has definitely been decided that the new home of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange at Washington and Franklin will be 17 stories high. The first nine floors will be built with a steel frame and the remaining eight floors of concrete'. The idea of using concrete was to limit construction costs. Those wishing to make the entire building concrete were defeated because heavy pillars would have been required throughout the trading floor in order to support the building's weight. Something New!:- while members traded butter, eggs, and ideas in their old stand, construction got under way when USD2 600 000 in bonds were subscribed. The plans specified that, 'The Exchange trading floor should occupy the second floor. It was to be reached by a marble stairway and six elevators. The area provided was approximately 75 by 125 feet; a high ceiling and no pillars or posts intervened to obstruct vision of the entire trading floor. The third floor included a studio for radio; it was anticipated that we would do our own broadcasting from the building'. Plans for the trading floor anticipated a form of pit trading similar to that being used on the Chicago Board of Trade. The blackboard system was not entirely satisfactory because it was difficult to install boards which would expedite trade during hectic periods when trades assumed tidal proportions. Shortly after construction ended, the new building was dedicated with an impressive ceremony and banquet held on April 25, 1928, at which humorist Will Rogers was an honored guest and speaker. For a number of years, business was conducted in a relatively unhurried fashion. Most desks had a single phone; clerks and runners were almost unheard of, and members gathered in front of blackboards on standards. The world grew more complex, and so did life at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Post-depression years saw the Exchange building sold to its present owners, the Material Service Corporation; later to Henry Crown & Co. The trading floor was 'turned around' to face doubledecked boards covering the East wall and much of the South and North walls. A new ceiling with built-in lighting and air conditioning was formed to cover the ornate ceiling and chandeliers originally installed. In the early 1960's, new desks and chairs were provided, and a new floor encased the complicated wiring necessary as leads to hundreds of telephones, to time clocks, and to sending and receiving machines. Prior to World War II, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was synonymous with butter and eggs, and virtually all futures trading was dormant during the war. Principal butter and egg traders of the roaring twenties began to disappear and were virtually nonexistent in the fabulous forties. Technological changes had transformed the production and distribution of butter and storage eggs from seasonally produced commodities with classical production and price cycles to basically new and different products in their production, price and distribution patterns. The economic necessity of hedging markets provided by a futures market had greatly diminished. Futures trading in storage butter had almost disappeared and trading in eggs became tenuous. Partially successful efforts were made by members to modify rules relative to egg futures trading by shifting from refrigerator to shell eggs. That is, trading in fresh eggs began. Trading in storage eggs continued, but at a discount. This discount continually increased from year to year until presently hedgers and speculators are trading very heavily in strictly fresh eggs with storage eggs nondeliverable. Thus, the Exchange tried to keep abreast of changing times in the egg industry. Members are proud that the highly efficient, mechanized, and modernized egg industry uses the updated egg futures contract as a helpful pricing tool. It is used by producers and handlers both for long and short hedging, for forward pricing, and for price information. So much for eggs. It became apparent that members could not continue to subsist economically on eggs alone. Necessity is the mother of invention. Beginning in the early fifties and until the present time, Exchange members have vigorously researched, tested, and promoted many new contracts for futures trading. Most have been agricultural commodities but some nonagricultural commodities were also formulated. Some have succeeded and some have failed, but fear of failure has not impeded progress. The commodities which have fallen by the wayside in futures trading include onions, scrap iron, frozen shrimp, frozen broilers, hides, and apples. Successful markets have been established in frozen pork bellies, Idaho potatoes, live hogs, strictly fresh eggs, and the most exciting current futures – live beef cattle. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange is the second largest and fastest growing market in the world today. For the first time in history, August, 1969, saw the Chicago Mercantile Exchange the leader in volume among the major US Commodity Exchanges. True, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has grown, adapted, and changed with the times. But in many ways it has not changed since its founding fathers laid out its goals, purposes, and standards as shown below:- 'The proposed business and objects for which said corporation is formed is to make for the benefit of its members daily quotations of market prices on butter, eggs and produce, and to furnish general information to its members regarding the markets for such commodities, and to furnish a convenient place where its members may buy and sell such commodities, and to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes'. Today, because of the modern promotion methods aggressively used by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and by its members, we can say 'Business is 'show business' but it must be done with integrity'. With leadership goes responsibility, and increasingly higher and higher standards have been set and met. Yet, as the French say 'the more things change, the more they remain the same'. In 1926, Florence Sherman, secretary at the Exchange, wrote a poem for the

'Exchange News' which read in part as follows:- How It Looks At The Door (стихотворение):- 'One by one, they trickle in, some just quiet, some with din, some with lightly tripping toe, some with faces filled with woe. And now approaches eleven o'clock, The markets cease to roll and rock, Hundreds of cars are bought and sold, The record of which the world is told. The bell has rung the close at last, The sound of conflict is ebbing fast, The settlement price is posted too, It cannot suit each one of you. Now one by one they trickle out, Some are sure, some are in doubt, Some will gain, and some will pay, Ah, well, tomorrow's another day'. And so the story goes in 1969 – the Golden Anniversary of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. (CME® or, simply, The Merc):- in 1898, the butter and egg dealers withdrew to form their own market, the Chicago Butter and Egg Board (CBEB). In 1919, it was reorganized to trade other commodity futures and was renamed the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. (CME® or, simply, The Merc) is an American financial exchange based in Chicago. The CME® was founded in 1898 as the Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Originally, the exchange was a not-for-profit organization. The exchange demutualized in November 2000, and went public in December 2002. The Chief Executive Officer of the Merc is Craig S. Donohue. CME® trades several types of financial instruments:- interest rates, equities, currencies, and commodities. It also offers trading in exotic instruments such as weather and real estate derivatives. CME® has the largest options and futures contracts open interest (number of contracts outstanding) of any futures exchange in the world. Trading is conducted in two methods; an open outcry format and the CME Globex® electronic trading platform. Approximately 70 percent of total volume at the exchange occurs on CME Globex®. On 2006-October-17, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced the purchase of the Chicago Board of Trade for USD8 billion in stock, rejoining the two financial institutions as CME Group, Inc. CBOT® currently uses outsourced technology platforms, but will move to CME's Globex® trading system. This will provide much of the merger's anticipated savings. The merger will also strengthen the combined group's position in the global derivatives market. The world's second-largest exchange for futures and options on futures and the largest in the United States. Trading involves mostly futures on interest rates, currency, equities, stock indices and a small amount on agricultural products. Founded in 1898 as a not-for-profit corporation, the CME® was called the Chicago Butter and Egg Board until 1919. In November 2000, CME® became the first US financial exchange to demutualize and become a shareholder-owned corporation. The trading of futures and options on futures provides a way to protect against and profit from price changes in financial instruments and physical commodities. US derivatives exchange founded in 1898 as the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, evolving into Chicago Mercantile Exchange® Inc. in 1919. The exchange is a major global marketplace for trading futures and options on interest rates, equities, foreign exchange, commodities, and alternative investment products nearly 24 hours a day via the CME Globex® electronic trading platform and on its Open Outcry trading floors. CME® became a for-profit, shareholder-owned corporation in November 2000, the first US Financial exchange to demutualize by converting its membership interests into shares of common stock that can be traded separately from exchange trading privileges. In December 2002, CME® became the first publicly traded US Financial exchange when shares of the parent company, Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings, Inc. Began trading on the New York Stock Exchange. CME® has greatly expanded its international presence through strategic alliances with exchanges and clearing organizations. As a result of its transaction processing agreement with the Chicago Board of Trade, CME's Clearing House now clears approximately 90% of all US Futures trading. CME® has an agreement with Reuters to bring direct foreign exchange futures trading to the interbank foreign exchange market. The CME® has a mutual offset system with Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Ltd (SGX). The exchange has entered into memoranda of understanding with the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shanghai Futures Exchange, and the China Foreign Exchange Trading System. CME® is a partner in One Chicago LLC, a joint venture created to trade single-stock futures and narrow-based stock indices. Xxxxx. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME®) (often called 'the Chicago Merc', or 'the Merc') is an American financial and commodity derivative exchange based in Chicago and located at 20 S. Wacker Drive. The CME was founded in 1898 as the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, an agricultural commodities exchange. Originally, the exchange was a non-profit organization. The Merc demutualized in November 2000, went public in December 2002, and merged with the Chicago Board of Trade in July 2007 to become a designated contract market of the CME Group Inc., which operates both markets. The chief executive officer of CME Group is Phupinder Gill, Terrence A. Duffy is the president and executive chairman of the board, and Leo Melamed is chairman emeritus. On August 18, 2008, shareholders approved a merger with the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) and COMEX®. The Merc, CBOT®, NYMEX® and COMEX® are now markets owned by the CME Group. Today, the Merc trades several types of financial instruments: interest rates, equities, currencies, and commodities. It also offers trading in alternative investments, such as weather and real estate derivatives, and has the largest options and futures contracts open interest (number of contracts outstanding) of any futures exchange in the world. As a Designated Self-Regulatory Organization (DSRO), the CME® had primary regulatory-audit authority over firms such as MF Global. CME® also pioneered the CME SPAN software that is used around the world as the official performance bond (margin) mechanism of 50 registered exchanges, clearing organizations, service bureaus and regulatory agencies throughout the world. Trading Platforms:- trading is conducted in two methods; an open outcry format and the CME Globex electronic trading platform. Approximately 80 percent of total volume at the exchange occurs electronically on CME Globex. Open Outcry:- operating during regular trading hours (RTH), the open outcry method consists of floor traders standing in a trading pit to call out orders, prices, and quantities of a particular commodity. Different colored jackets are worn by the traders to indicate their function on the floor (traders, runners, CME employees, etc). In addition, complex hand signals (called Arb) are used. These hand signals were first used in the 1970s. The pits are areas of the floor that are lowered to facilitate communication, sort of like a miniature amphitheater. The pits can be raised and lowered depending on trading volume. To an onlooker, the open outcry system can look chaotic and confusing, but in reality the system is a tried and true method of accurate and efficient trading. An illustrated project to record the hand signal language used in CME's trading pits has been compiled. Electronic Trading:- operating virtually around the clock, today the CME Globex trading system is at the heart of CME. Proposed in 1987, it was introduced in 1992 as the first global electronic trading platform for futures contracts. This fully electronic trading system allows market participants to trade from booths at the exchange or while sitting in a home or office thousands of miles away. On 19 October 2004, the one billionth (1 000 000 000) transaction was recorded. When Globex® was first launched, it used Reuters' technology and network. September 1998 saw the launch of the second generation of Globex® using a modified version of the NSC trading system, developed by Paris Bourse for the MATIF (now Euronext). To connect to Globex®, traders connect via Market Data Protocol (MDP) and iLink 2.0 for order routing. Mergers and Acquisitions:- in 2006, CME® purchased 'Swapstream', an interest rate swaps electronic trading platform, based in London. On October 17, 2006, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced the purchase of the Chicago Board of Trade for USD8 billion in stock, rejoining the two financial institutions as CME Group, Inc. CBOT formerly used outsourced technology platforms but has moved over to CME's Globex trading system. This will provide much of the merger's anticipated savings. The merger will also strengthen the combined group's position in the global derivatives market. The merger agreement was modified on December 20, 2006, May 11, 2007, June 14, 2007, and on July 6, 2007. The merger agreement was passed by shareholders of both CME and the Chicago Board of Trade on July 9, 2007. The merger officially closed on July 12, 2007, after which the Chicago Board of Trade shares (old symbol: BOT) stopped trading and were converted into CME shares as agreed, and the overarching holding company began life as CME Group, a CME/Chicago Board of Trade Company. On January 13, 2008 electronic trading at the Chicago Board of Trade shifted onto the Mercantile Exchange's computer system. On March 17, 2008, the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) accepted an offer from CME Group, the parent of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, to purchase NYMEX® for USD8.9 billion in cash and CME Group Stock. The acquisition was

formally completed on August 22, 2008, and the NYMEX® systems were fully integrated by September 30, 2009. Commodity Futures and Options:- Agricultural Commodity Contracts include:- Live Cattle, Lean Hogs, Feeder Cattle, Class IV Milk, Class III Milk, Frozen Pork Bellies, International Skimmed Milk Powder (ISM), Nonfat Dry Milk, Deliverable Nonfat Dry Milk, Dry Whey, Cash-Settled Butter, Butter, Random Length Lumber, Softwood Pulp, Hardwood Pulp. / Чикагская Палата по Маслу и Яицам (Чикагское Табло Масла и Яиц, если быть более точными). Чикагская Товарная Биржа® (Chicago Mercantile Exchange®; Си.Эм.И.® (СМЕ®) или, попросту, За Мёрк (The Merc)). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Ройтас (Reuters). СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). Чикагская Товарная Биржа® (ЧТБ®) является одной из крупнейших и наиболее диверсифицированных товарно-сырьевых бирж мира. Штабквартира расположена в Чикаго, США. Факты из истории биржи:- 1874 – год основания биржи. Первоначально называлась Чикагская Палата по Маслу и Яицам (The Chicago Butter and Egg Board). Её члены торговали фьючерсными контрактами на сельскохозяйственные продукты, такие как яйца и масло. 1960-е – впервые в мире здесь стали торговать фьючерсами на замороженую свинину и живой крупный рогатый скот. 1970-е – на бирже начала функционировать торговля фьючерсами на мировые валюты. 1982 – успешно была введена торговля фьючерсом на наиболее известный Американский фондовый индекс S&P 500. 1992 – на ЧТБ® создали первую глобальную электронную торговую платформу – Глобэкс® (Globex®), торги на которой проходят круглосуточно с часовым перерывом, 5 дней в неделю. На Глобэксе представлены наиболее популярные контракты, торгуемые на ЧТБ®. По многим товарам введены электронные мини контракты (e-mini) – по сути то же самое, что и обычные, но с меньшим номиналом. Это дало возможность торговать на бирже с гораздо меньшими первоначальными инвестициями. Сегодня объём торгов на ЧТБ® составляет 524.2 миллиона контрактов и 326.7 миллионов на Глобэксе®. К наиболее известным инструментам, торгуемым на ЧТБ®, относятся:- (i) фьючерсы на валюты – Евро, Мини-Евро, Британский Фунт, Японскую Иену; (ii) индексы – S&P 500, НЭЗДЭК® 100 (NASDAQ® 100) и мини-контракты на них; (iii) процентные ставки; и (iv) товарные фьючерсы на свинину, крупный рогатый скот, древесину. Чикагская Товарная Биржа® (ЧТБ®) – срочная товарная биржа США, основанная в 1898. Одна из ведущих Американских бирж, на которой ведётся торговля фьючерсными контрактами и опционами на фьючерсные контракты. Специализируется на срочных сделках с процентными ставками, фондовыми индексами, иностранной валютой, сырьевыми и сельскохозяйственными товарами. В Декабре 2002 ЧТБ® стала первой публично торгуемой биржей США. Акции Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings Inc. торгуются на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже под тикером CME. В 2003 количество сделок на ЧТБ® достигло рекордного уровня 640.2 миллионов, а объем операций составил USD333.7 триллиона.

CHICAGO RICE AND COTTON EXCHANGE = ЧИКАГСКАЯ БИРЖА РИСА И ХЛОПКА – Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange (CRCE):- originally designated as the New Orleans Commodity Exchange on February 12, 1981. The exchange moved to Chicago in 1983 and became the Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange. The CRCE was subsequently acquired by the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange, which in turn was acquired by the Chicago Board of Trade in 1986. In 1991, the CRCE designation was vacated and its rough Rice contract was transferred to the MidAm.

CHIEF ENGINEER = СТАРШИЙ МЕХАНИК (или ГЛАВНЫЙ ИНЖЕНЕР) – Chief Engineer is a head of engineer department. Keeps records of all engine parts and repairs. Generally tends to the functioning of all mechanical equipment on ship. Calculates fuel and water consumption and requirements. Coordinates operations with shoreside port engineer. Chief Engineer is the senior engineer officer responsible for the satisfactory working and upkeep of the main and auxiliary machinery and boiler plant on board ship. Chief Engineer is a head of engineer department (licensed). Keeps records of all engine parts and repairs. Generally tends to the functioning of all mechanical equipment on ship. Calculates fuel and water consumption and requirements. Coordinates operations with shoreside port engineer. Chief is the crew's term for the chief engineer. / В Англоязычном жаргоне моряков для обозначения термина Главный Инженер используется термин Чиф или Шеф (Chief). Начальник Инженерной Службы.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER = СТАРШЕЕ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДОЛЖНОСТНОЕ ЛИЦО (или СТАРШИЙ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЕНЕЦ) – Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the highest ranking executive in a company whose main responsibilities include developing and implementing high-level strategies, making major corporate decisions, managing the overall operations and resources of a company, and acting as the main point of communication between the board of directors and the corporate operations. The CEO will often have a position on the board, and in some cases is even the chair. There are various other titles for the position of CEO including president and executive or managing director. The role of the CEO will vary from one company to another depending on its size and organization. In smaller companies, the CEO will often have a much more hands-on role in the company, making a lot of the business decisions, even lower-level ones such as the hiring of staff. However, in larger companies, the CEO will often deal with only the higher-level strategy of the company and directing its overall growth, with most other tasks deligated to managers and departments. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the title often given to the top ranking management official in a company, one step from being the Board Chairman. CEO is one of the most coveted, and least understood, jobs in a company. Everyone believes that CEOs can do whatever they want, are all powerful, and are magically competent. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. By its very nature, the job description of a CEO means meeting the needs of employees, customers, investors, communities, and the law. Some of a CEO's job can be delegated. But several elements of the job must be done by the CEO. Read on for the details of what makes a CEO. What is the CEO's main duty? Setting strategy and vision. The senior management team can help develop strategy. Investors can approve a business plan. But the CEO ultimately sets the direction. Which markets will the company enter? Against which competitors? With what product lines? How will the company differentiate itself? The CEO decides, sets budgets, forms partnerships, and hires a team to steer the company accordingly. The CEO's second duty is building culture. Work gets done through people, and people are profoundly affected by culture. A lousy place to work can drive away high performers. After all, they have their pick of places to work. And a great place to work can attract and retain the very best. Culture is built in dozens of ways, and the CEO sets the tone. Her every action – or inaction – sends cultural messages. Clothes send signals about how formal the workplace is. Who she talks to signals who is and isn't important. How she treats mistakes (feedback or failure?) sends signals about risk-taking. Who she fires, what she puts up with, and what she rewards shape the culture powerfully. A project team worked weekends launching a multimedia web site on a tight deadline. Their CEO was on holiday when the site launched. She didn't call to congratulate the team. To her, it was a matter of keeping her personal life sacred. To the team, it was a message that her personal life was more important than the weekends and evenings they had put in to meet the deadline. Next time, they may not work quite so hard. The emotion and effect on the culture was real, even if it wasn't what the CEO intended. Congratulations from the CEO on a job well done can motivate a team like nothing else. Silence can demotivate just as quickly. Team-building is the CEO's #3 duty. The CEO hires, fires, and leads the senior management team. They, in turn, hire, fire, and lead the rest of the organization. The CEO must be able to hire and fire non-performers. She must resolve differences between senior team members, and keep them working together in a common direction. She sets direction by communicating the strategy and vision of where the company is going. Strategy sets a direction. With clear direction, the team can rally together and make it happen. Don't underestimate the power of setting direction. In 1991, at Intuit's new employee orientation, CEO Scott Cook presented his vision of Intuit as the center of computerized personal finance. Intuit had just 120 employees and one product. Ten years later, it's a billion-Dollar company with thousands of employees and dozens of products. Worldwide, it is the winner in personal finance, bar none. The success is due in no small part to every Intuit employee knowing and sharing the company's vision and strategy. If vision is where the company is going, values tell how the

company gets there. Values outline acceptable behavior. The CEO conveys values through actions and reactions to others. Slipping a ship schedule to meet quality levels sends a message of valuing quality. Not over-celebrating a team's heroic recovery when they could have avoided a problem altogether sends a message about prevention versus damage control. People take their cues about interpersonal values – trust, honesty, openness – from CEO's actions as well. Capital allocation is the CEO's #4 duty. The CEO sets budgets within the firm. She funds projects which support the strategy, and ramps down projects which lose money or don't support the strategy. She considers carefully the company's major expenditures, and manages the firm's capital. If the company can't use each dollar raised from investors to produce at least USD1 of shareholder value, she decides when to return money to the investors. Some CEOs don't consider themselves financial people, but at the end of the day, it is their decisions that determine the company's financial fate. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the title often given to the top ranking management official in a company, one step from being the Board Chairman. Cynically, some have come to call this the Chief Embezzlement Officer, in the wake of various top level corporate scandals! / наём сотрудников (hiring of staff). Старшее Исполнительное Должностное Лицо (СИДЛ) – должностное лицо, несущее в компании основную ответственность за её текущую деятельность. Часто совмещает также пост Председателя Правления (Chairman of the Board), Президента или иного старшего руководящего работника – Вице Председателя Правления или Исполнительного Вице Президента.

CHIEF MATE = СТАРШИЙ ПОМОЩНИК – Chief Mate is the officer in the deck department next in rank to the master; second in command of a ship. He is next to the master, most especially in the navigation and as far as the deck department is concerned. The chief mate assumes the position of the Master in his absence. Chief Mate is another term for first mate. First Mate or Chief Mate:- In charge of four to eight watch. Directly responsible for all deck operations (cargo storage and handling, deck maintenance deck supplies). Assigns and checks deck department overtime. Ship's medical officer. There are also Second Mate and Third Mate. / исполняет обязанности хозяина (или капитана) в его отсутствие. В Русскоязычном жаргоне моряков для обозначения термина Старший Помощник используется термин Чиф.

CHIEF STEWARD = СТАРШИЙ СТЮАРД (или СТАРШИЙ БОРТПРОВОДНИК, или БУФЕТЧИК, или ШЕФ СТЮАРД) – Chief Steward (steward department):- orders food. Prepares menus. Assists chief cook in food preparation. Chief Steward orders food, prepares menus, and assists chief cook in food preparation. / Старший Стюард заказывает продукты, составляет меню, и помогает шеф-повару в приготовлении пищи.

CHIENGORA = ШЬЕНГОРА – Chiengora is a yarn or wool spun from dog hair. The word is a portmanteau of 'chien', the French word for dog, and 'Angora'. It is up to 80% warmer than wool (1) and is not elastic. Often chiengora is blended with wool during the carding process. This blend has some give to it, which is preferable when knitting. It is also often blended with wool in order to create a yarn with less heat insulation. / (портманто) от Французского слова Chien (Шьен), означающее Собака, и слова Ангора.

CHIFFON = ШИФОН – Chiffon is a lightweight, balanced, plain-woven, sheer fabric woven of alternate S- and Z-twist crêpe (high-twist) yarns. The twist in the crêpe yarns puckers the fabric slightly in both directions after weaving, giving it some stretch and a slightly rough feel. Chiffon can be made from cotton, silk or synthetic fibers, but is usually associated with silk or nylon. Chiffon can be dyed to almost any shade desired, however, if made from polyester, it is difficult to dye. Chiffon is most commonly used in evening wear, especially as an overlay, giving an elegant and floating appearance to the gown. It is also a popular fabric used in blouses, ribbons, scarves and lingerie. Like other crêpe fabrics, chiffon can be difficult to work with because of its light and slippery textures. It should only be hand-washed. Chiffon is a plain woven lightweight, extremely sheer, airy, and soft silk fabric, containing highly twisted filament yarns. The fabric, used mainly in evening dresses and scarves, can also be made from rayon and other manufactured fibers. Chiffon literally means 'Rag' in French. This elegant, sheer fabric is quite limp, with a beautiful drape. It has a soft, supple, thin hand and a flat, crêpe-like texture. A very light, diaphanous fabric, Chiffon is made with a loose, plain weave and tightly twisted single crêpe yarns in both warp and weft. Unlike in crêpe de Chine, the weft yarn is either S or Z twist. The characteristic wrinkles in the finished fabric are created by the weft yarns being pulled in one direction. Chiffon is elegant and sheer, with a slightly rough feel to it. Sometimes called Crêpe Chiffon, this fabric is highly suited for special occasion dresses, Scarves, nightgowns, and linings. Chiffon is softer and thinner than Georgette. Georgette is made like chiffon, but with a two or three ply yarn. Because of its slippery quality, chiffon is difficult to cut and sew. Chiffon is a plain weave, lightweight, sheer, transparent fabric made from fine, highly twisted yarns. It is usually a square fabric, i.e. having approximately the same number of ends and picks and the same count in both warp and filling. Chiffon:- French for 'Rag'. Silk, rayon, cotton, synthetics. Plain weave. Lightweight, sheer, transparent. Made with very fine, tightly twisted yarns. The tightly twisted yarns could be either in the filling or the warp or both. It is very strong, despite filmy look. Wears very well. It is very difficult to handle when sewing and it is best to baste the pieces over tissue to make it easier. It has slightly bumpy look. It is best suited to shirring, draping, gathering, tucking, etc, because it is so limp. If made in a straight sheath style, it should be underlined with very firm fabric, e.g., faille taffeta. Chiffon is an extraordinary lightweight and thin crêpe fabric. Originally, chiffon was made of silk, but today also wool, rayon, nylon and other fibers are used for the production of chiffon. It is an open weave with slightly twisted yarns and can have both, a soft or stiff finish. Chiffon is often used for dresses and scarves. / Найлан (Nylon). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). чем Жоржэт (Georgette). уточина. Под Шифоном, от Французского слова Chiffon, означающее буквально Тряпка, понимается тонкая шелковистая хлопчатобумажная ткань повышенной плотности. Применяют для пошива белья, блузок, платьев, а также в химической промышленности. Шифон – очень тонкая, нежная, струящаяся ткань из пряжи креповой крутки шёлковых или химических волокон, с неровной поверхностью, на ощупь напоминающей песчаную.

CHIFFON VELVET = БАРХАТ ШИФОН – Chiffon Velvet is a lightweight, soft, usually silk fabric with a dense pile.

CHILD ENTITY = ДОЧЕРНЕЕ (ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ) ЛИЦО – An entity is a Child Entity of another entity if the other entity is its holding company or has control over it. Compare parent entity.

CHILLED BANANAS = ОХЛАЖДЁННЫЕ БАНАНЫ (или ЗАМОРОЖЕННЫЕ БАНАНЫ, или ПРИХВАЧЕННЫЕ МОРОЗОМ БАНАНЫ, или ОХЛАЖДЁННЫЕ БАНАНЫ) – Chilled Bananas:- bananas are chilled when the temperature has dropped below the acceptable limit. This process means that the fruit suffers irreparable metabolic damage which renders it incapable of ripening.

CHILLED MEAT = ОХЛАЖДЁННОЕ МЯСО (или ЗАМОРОЖЕННОЕ МЯСО) – Chilled Meat:- fresh meat is transported chilled.

CHILLED OPERATION/CHILLED MODE = ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ОХЛАЖДЕНИЮ/РЕЖИМ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ – Chilled Operation/Chilled Mode is operating mode of a refrigerated container. During chilled operation the circulating fans run at maximum rpm and the intake air temperature is regulated constantly.

CHILL HAZE = ОХЛАЖДЁННАЯ ДЫМКА (или ОХЛАЖДЁННЫЙ ЛЁГКИЙ ТУМАН, или ОХЛАЖДЁННАЯ МГЛА, или ОХЛАЖДЁННОЕ ПОМУТНЕНИЕ) – Chill Haze:- change in consistency due to the deposition of dissolved components as a result of the cooling of aqueous solutions.

CHILLING = ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕ – Chilling:- chill damage is caused when the storage temperature goods of vegetable origin drops below the specified limits. This process means that fruit suffers irreparable metabolic damage which renders it incapable of ripening.

CHILLING DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕМ – Chilling Damage occurs when the load is subject to temperatures below the acceptable limits. This process means that fruit suffers irreparable metabolic damage which renders it incapable of ripening.

CHIMERA = ХИМЕРА (или ХИМЕРОВОЕ) – Chimera is the combination of tissues of different genetic origin in the same part of a plant. Examples of chimeras include some variegated cultivars of Sansevierias, although there can be many reasons for variegation. A Chimera is a genetic fault that causes white or variegated areas on leaves. Chimeras usually develop on one branch or one side of the plant. Also known as Chimaera. Chimera is an individual, organ, or part consisting of tissues of diverse genetic constitution. / Под Химерой понимается:- (1) в биологии, организм, состоящий из наследственно различных клеток или тканей; частный случай мозаицизма. Возникает в результате мутаций, рекомбинаций, нарушений клеточного деления. Могут быть получены искусственно при пересадках тканей у животных или при прививках у растений. (2) Химеры или Химерообразные, отряд морских рыб подкласса цельноголовых. Длиной от 60 сантиметров до 2 метров. 3 семейства, около 30 видов. Широко распространены от шельфа до больших глубин Мирового океана. 1 вид изредка заходит в Баренцево Море. В ряде стран химеры – объект промысла. (3) В Греческой мифологии Химера – чудовище с головой и шеей льва, туловищем козы и хвостом дракона; порождение Тифона и Ехидны. (4) В средневековом Европейском искусстве скульптурное изображение фантастических чудовищ. (5) В переносном смысле – фантазия, неосуществимая мечта.

CHIMERE = СИМАРА (или КИМЭРЭ) – Chimere is a loose sleeveless robe worn by Anglican bishops over the rochet.

CHINA GRASS = КИТАЙСКАЯ ТРАВА – The China Grass is an alternative name for Ramie, a bast fiber. / Китайская Трава – альтернативное название Растения Рами, лубяного волокна. Растение Рами (Boehmeria Nivea), Белое Рами (нижняя сторона листьев белая от густо покрывающего их пуха).

CHINA SILK = КИТАЙСКИЙ ШЁЛК – China Silk is a lightweight and soft fabric. This plain-weave silk fabric is used for lingerie and soft suits. Nowadays, China silk has been replaced almost completly with lining fabrics of man-made fibers. China Silk:- originally hand woven in China of silk from the Bonabyx mori. Very soft and extremely lightweight but fairly strong. Irregularities of threads caused by the extreme lightness and softness are characteristic of the fabric. Mostly for linings and underlinings, and could be used for blouses. / Лёгкая ткань полотняного переплетения с утком из шёлка-сырца.

CHINCHILLA = ШИНШИЛЛА – Chinchilla:- cotton or wool, and some manmade and synthetics. Sateen or twill construction with extra fillings for long floats. Does not resemble true Chinchilla fur. Has small nubs on the surface of the fabric which are made by the chinchilla machine. It attacks the face and causes the long floats to be worked into nubs and balls. Cotton warp is often used because it cannot show from either side. Made in medium and heavy weights. Very warm and cozy fabrics. Takes its name from Chinchilla Spain where it was invented. In cotton, used for baby's blankets and bunting bags. / уточина. Шиншиллы (Chinchilla), млекопитающие Рода (или Отряда) Грызунов Семейства Шиншилловых (Chinchillidae). Длина тела 22–38 сантиметров (см), хвоста 7–15 см. Голова крупная, глаза большие, уши округлые (5–6 см), усы длинные. Задние конечности четырёхпалые, вдвое длиннее передних пятипалых. Зубов 20, в том числе 16 коренных, растущих в течение всей жизни. Мех густой, ровный, до 3 см длины, очень мягкий, на спине и боках голубовато-серый с тёмной вуалью, на брюшке белый. Сезонный и половой диморфизм отсутствует. Два Вида:- Длиннохвостая Шиншилла и Короткохвостая Шиншилла. Распространены в Южной Америке в пустынном высокогорье Анд в Чили, Перу, Боливии и Аргентине. Живут колониями в расщелинах скал. Деятельны ночью в течение всего года. Питаются Травами, Кустарниками и Кактусами. Самка рождает 1–3 раза в год, в среднем по 2 детёныша (от 1 до 6). В начале XX века из-за высокой ценности меха Шиншиллы были почти истреблены; охраняются законом. Шиншилл разводят в небольшом количестве на фермах во многих странах. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – с 1960 на опытной ферме ВНИИ Охотничьего Хозяйства и Звероводства под Кировом; имелись у любителей в 40 областях страны. Начаты опыты по акклиматизации Шиншилл на Памире и в Закавказье.

CHINCHILLA CLOTH = ШИНШИЛЛОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Chinchilla Cloth is a heavy, twill weave, filling-pile fabric with a napped surface that is rolled into little tufts or nubs. The material is frequently double faced with a knitted or woven, plain or fancy back. Chinchilla cloth is used primarily in coats. The term is also used to refer to a knitted woolen fabric having a napped surface. / уточина.

CHINE = ОБОД (или ОБОДОК, или ОБРУЧ, или РЁБРА ЖЁСТКОСТИ, или КОЛЬЦА ЖЁСТКОСТИ, или ОКАЙМОВКА) – Chine is the extended or extruded rim at each end of a cask, barrel or drum. / Выпуклый или вогнутый край на каждом торце бочонка, бочки или барабана. Рёбра жёсткости служат для обеспечения устойчивости оболочки бочки или цистерны при воздействии избыточного наружного давления.

CHINE = ШИНЕ – Chine:- this French word, meaning speckled, is used for fabrics in which the warp threads are printed before weaving whereas the filling threads are left plain, giving a shadowy effect to the finished fabric. / Ткань с набивной основой. Уточные нити.

THE CHINESE GOLD AND SILVER EXCHANGE SOCIETY = КИТАЙСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО БИРЖИ ЗОЛОТА И СЕРЕБРА – The Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society operates in Hong Kong as a registered society. At present, we have 171 member firms which are sole proprietorships, partnerships or limited companies. Among these 171 firms, 30 are bullion group members. Bullion group members who want to manufacture good delivery bars may apply for the qualification of accredited refineries. Upon accreditation, these member firms may produce 99% fineness 5-tael gold bullions and 999.9% 1-kg gold bullions for delivery on the Exchange. The bullions they produce also circulate widely in the open market. To encourage more industry players to participate in spot gold market, we accept settlement accreditation applications from non members. The Members General Meeting is the highest authority of the Exchange. Twenty one members of the Executive & Supervisory Committees are elected once every two years in June. In this biannual election, each member firm has one vote. When the Members General Meeting is adjourned, the Executive & Supervisory Committees are the highest decision-making authority. They are responsible for implementing policies, effecting development plans and monitoring their effectiveness. To ensure effective performance of the many tasks of the Executive & Supervisory Committees, there are several subordinate groups. Administration work of the Exchange is carried out by the General Manager. Mission:- (i) to develop business related to gold, silver and precious metals; (ii) to explore new products related to gold, silver and precious metals; (iii) to maintain and to strengthen the relationship and cooperation with international gold markets; (iv) to help its members in business development, and to safeguard the rights and interests of its members and practitioners; and (v) to foster knowledge and professional standards of its members and practitioners, to benefit the public. Functions:- (i) to provide a trading place, facilities and related services to its members for gold, silver and precious metals transactions; (ii) to set up and implement rules and regulations, and to normalize the transactions; (iii) to supervise transaction process, settlements and delivery arrangement; (iv) to design trading contracts and regulations, and to monitor the fulfillment and completion of the contract; (v) to set up and implement the risk management system as to control the risk in the market; (vi) to set the settlement price, to announce and disseminate market

information; (vii) to supervise all transactions, to examine and execute punishment if any members' act violates CGSE rules and regulations; and (viii) other functions stipulated by its members and the Executive and Supervisory Committees. Headquartered in Hong Kong. Hong Kong's exchange first opened in 1910 and became the Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society in 1918. Website:- http://www.cgse.com.hk. History:- inception of the Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society dates back to 1910 when we began operation as the 'Gold and Silver Exchange Company'. In 1918, the Exchange formally registered in the name of the Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society. About a century ago, there were only a lot of gold and silver trading in the territory. Small scale banking counters appeared later, which gradually led to the emergence of bank houses and modern banks. The Exchange was established in wake of the thriving development of Hong Kong's banking industry. Members of the post-war management were founders of leading Chinese banks in Hong Kong. Since its establishment, the Exchange has adhered to a stringent and effective set of rules. Although constantly tested, the integrity of industry members is always upheld. Moreover, it plays a vital role in Hong Kong's gold market. The Exchange provides local and international investors with a gold market of continuity, liquidity and depth, in which they can exploit gold as a vehicle of investment, speculation, hedging and arbitrage. The Exchange, except for the Pacific War years of 1941 to 1945, provides services to investors on every trading day. In January 1980 when the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, the price of gold soared to a record high of HKD4 855.00 per tael on 18 January, before plunging down to a low of HKD3 590.00 on 23 January, marking a sharp volatility of HKD1 200.00 in only a few days. Unable to cope with this severe fluctuation, all major gold markets suspended trading. Thanks to great versatility and a sound market system, the Exchange was the only market in the world where trading continued as usual. In early February 1983, plummeting oil prices, tightening of the US Federal Reserve's monetary policy and rising rates brought great volatility to the price of gold again. Gold markets in the US and Singapore suspended trading but the Exchange remained open. The above incidents fully demonstrate the Exchange's ability to ensure trading continuity. As for liquidity, investors have realized their gold bullion and closed out gold positions smoothly and swiftly over the past decades. Not one complaint has been reported. One significant example is that on 15 January 1970, the Exchange abandoned the then prevailing 945 fineness and adopted 99 fineness as the standard for pure gold. It was a step to meet demand of the gold jewelry industry. At that time, the people of Hong Kong had more than 100 000 taels of 945 fineness gold between them, and the Exchange bought all 945 gold by paying a price based on the 99 fineness standards. Consumers got the full value of their gold investments, and there were no disputes. This piece of history illustrates our members' integrity and the high liquidity of the Exchange. Note:- 945 fineness is a 94.5% gold bullion; 99 fineness is a 99% gold bullion. Depth is best used to describe our strength. While the Exchange is subject to varying market situations due to fluctuation in gold prices, the strength we display in market strong runs is impressive. In the early 1980's when the gold market staged stellar performance, more than 2 million taels of gold were traded on the Exchange daily. History shows that our member firms are establishments of great strengths. They can cope well with large trade volumes in a bullish market. Hong Kong has secured a key position in the international gold market. This important role is attributed to a number of factors. They include political stability, free trade, a respect for private ownership, a sound and established legal system, good communications networks, sophisticated telecommunications facilities, a strong financial system and a stringent regulatory system. Yet another important factor worth noting is that Hong Kong spans across the Asia time zone and it provides pricing information for the gold market after the close of New York market and before the opening of the London market. Because of this connection, international investors can continue their trading, hedging or arbitrage activities in Hong Kong. Effectively, the emerging of Hong Kong gold market turns the trading of gold around-the-clock. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

CHINESE MAIN PORT = ОСНОВНОЙ КИТАЙСКИЙ ПОРТ – Most petrochemical trade in China is carried out basis China Main Port, rather than a specific port. Chinese Main Ports are:- Foshan, Guangzhou, Hongkong, Ningbo, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Xiamen, Zhongshan and any other ports. / Большинство сделок с Китаем по продукции нефтехимической промышленности осуществляются на условиях Основной Китайский Порт без увязки к какому-либо определённому порту.

CHINESE WALLS = КИТАЙСКИЕ СТЕНЫ – Investment services firms are obliged to set up confidentiality areas separated by so-called 'Chinese Walls'. These Chinese walls are intended to ensure that unpublicized and possibly price-relevant information cannot circulate freely from one division, department or group to other divisions, departments or groups (separation of, for example, proprietary trading in securities, order trading, research, origination and syndicate business). The aim is to avoid conflicts of interest. Chinese Wall is a barrier to the flow of information between two different parts of a firm's business. Chinese Walls is a term describing the separation of lending business from securities business in order to prevent a conflict of interests which would be detrimental to the client. Under a dual banking system Chinese Walls are institutionalized.

CHINO = ЧИНО (или КИТАЙСКАЯ) – Chino is a Spanish word translating as China or Chinese. The term Chinos, synonymous with Khakis (when the terms describe pants) migrated to the English language, when pants made of strong cotton fabric were used as part of military uniforms in both the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US). Chinos, in their simplest definition, are merely pants for men made of cotton fabric imported from China. They also picked up the name khakis because the military standard in the UK was to dye these pants to a tan khaki color. The modern chino may be dyed any color, though tan, black, blue, and olive drab are the usual choices. Chinos as military uniform were simple slacks with straight waists, no pleats, and a tapered leg. The fabric was durable, yet light, and suitable for wear in warm conditions, while providing adequate coverage. The khaki color became popular in the UK in the mid XIX century, particularly for blending into the landscape of India during the British occupation. In the late XIX century, American soldiers started wearing khakis as part of standard military wear. The term Khakis came first, and is a Hindi name for the word dust. Chinos came later after the Spanish American War, where US occupation of the Philippines resulted in a high number of Spanish terms entering the English language, since so many residents of the Philippines spoke Spanish. Again, the American style of military chino was much like the British, a very simple pant with no pleats, a zip and button front, and straight legs. By the early XX century, the American public began to wear chinos, especially to semi-informal gatherings. Boys might wear them to school or young men might wear them in college. They quickly became associated by the 1940s with the preppy look, and the young men wearing chinos after WWII only reinforced this. The 1950s perhaps can be viewed as the highpoint for chino popularity. Most schoolboys and college men wore chinos, as it was not always acceptable to wear jeans, especially to school. Popularity of khakis as everyday pants declined with upsurge in trends toward wearing more casual clothing. Jeans have been, since the mid 1960s, the standard wear for attending school. Yet you'll still see chinos worn for informal events, and most boys in private schools wear them. Design styles in khakis have changed too. First off, both men and women may wear today's chino styles. Second, you're likely to see dressier styles of the pants with pleated fronts, larger pockets, cuffs, and a variety of other small details. Chino styles for women can be full length or come in pedal pusher or low waist styles. Further, khakis aren't necessarily always made of 100% cotton twill, and the fabric does not always come from China, as it used to for military issue uniforms. They may have some polyester or other stain resistant fabric blended with cotton. Instead of referring to the fabric, they more refer to a style imitative of military issued pants. Chino is a classic all-cotton 'Army twill' fabric made of combed two-ply yarns. Usually vat dyed, mercerized, and given a compressive shrinkage finish. Used traditionally for army uniforms, chino is now finding popularity sportswear and work clothes. Chino is a twill-weave cotton originally used for slacks, sport shirts, and summer military uniforms. It is made of two-ply cotton combed yarns, vat-dyed, and is mercerized and Sanforized. Today, the name is given to any medium-weight, sturdy fabric with a slight sheen. Khaki green and military tan are common chino colors, but the fabric is

also made in other colors. Chino is a cotton or cotton blend twill used by armies throughout the world for summer-weight uniforms. Chino is frequently dyed khaki. Chino:- cotton, twill (left hand) weave. Combined two-ply warp and filling. Has a sheen that remains. Fabric was purchased in China (thus the name) by the US Army for uniforms. Originally used for army cloth in England many years before and dyed olive-drab. Fabric is mercerized and sanforized. Washs and wears extremely well with a minimum of care. Army uniforms, summer suits and dresses, sportswear. / Ткань саржа армейская мерсеризованная, безусадочная, цвета хаки. уточина.

CHINOS = КИТАЙСКИЕ (или ЧИНОЗ, или СЛАКСЫ) – Chinos:- casual men's trousers made from chino fabric (British), called 'Khakis' in America.

CHINOSOL = ХИНОЗОЛ – Chinosol is 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate, used as a fungicide and soil sterilant. This compound may inhibit seed germination and show some toxicity to seedlings. / Хинозол – это 8-гидроксихинолин сульфат, используемый в качестве фунгицида и стерилизатора почвы. Это соединение может .

CHINTZ = ЧИНЦ (или ВОЩЁНЫЙ СИТЕЦ, или ЛОЩЁНЫЙ СИТЕЦ, или СИТЕЦ С ГЛЯНЦЕВОЙ ОТДЕЛКОЙ) – Chintz, a Hindi word, referring to a printed cotton used for furnishings. Chintz is a glazed plain weave cotton fabric with a tioghtly spun fine warp and a coarser slack twist filling, often printed with brightly colored flowers or stripes. Named from Hindu word meaning Spotted. Several types of glazes are used in the finishing process. Some glazes wash out in laundering, but others such as resin finishes are permanent. Unglazed chintz is called Cretonne. Chintz end-uses include draperies, slipcovers, skirts, and summer dresses, and shirts. Chintz is a plain-weave fabric, which has been glazed to produce a polished look. Usually made of cotton, this fabric is most commonly used in blouses, dresses, draperies, and slipcovers. Chintz is any closely woven, plain-weave, glazed cotton and blends of polyestercotton fabric, often printed in bright designs, which are most often floral. It is used for draperies, slipcovers, bedspreads, upholstery, and now mens' and boys' shirts, and ladies' and girls' dresses. Chintz is a glazed fabric produced by friction calendering. Unglazed chintz is called Cretonne. See also Cretonne. Chintz:- cotton cloth, usually printed with flowery patterns, that has a slightly shiny appearance. Cotton plain weave. Has bright printed gay figures, large flower designs, birds and other designs. Also comes in plain colors. Several types of glaze. The wax and starch glaze produced by friction or glazing calendars will wash out. The resin glaze finish will not wash out and withstand drycleaning. Also comes semi-glazed. Unglazed chintz is called Cretonne. Named from the Indian word 'Chint' meaning 'broad, gaudily printed fabric'. Used in draperies, slipcovers, dresses, sportswear. / называется Крэтон (Cretonne). уточина. (1) Цвет (на Индийском языке). (2) Яркая набивная хлопчатобумажная ткань с лощёной отделкой. (3) Всякая хлопчатобумажная набивная ткань. Чинц – лощёная хлопчатобумажная ткань, поверхность которой производит впечатление натёртой воском. Благодаря импрегнированию не пачкается и не смачивается водой.

CHIP = КРОШКА – (1) Chip is the form of polymer feedstock used in fiber production. See also Flake.

(2) Chip is the feedstock for a pulp digestor. / для автоклава или варочного котла.

(3) Chip is a defect in a nonwoven fabric. / Порок или дефект нетканого материала.

CHIP = МИКРОПРОЦЕССОР – Chip is an individual integrated circuit built in a tiny, layered rectangle or square on a silicon wafer.

CHIP CARD = КАРТА С МИКРОПРОЦЕССОРОМ – Chip Card:- description of a card with an integrated storage chip, for example, for holding the private code, the digital signature or to store a monetary amount for cashless payment. The data of credit card sized chip cards (smart cards) can be read by chip card readers.

CHIP CONTROL (GRIT CONTROL, LAST–CHANCE) FILTER = ФИЛЬТР КОНТРОЛЯ СТРУЖКИ (КОНТРОЛЯ КРУПНЫХ ЧАСТИЦ, ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ШАНС) – Chip Control (Grit Control, Last-Chance) Filter is a filter intended to prevent only large particles from entering a component immediately downstream. See also Filter.

CHIPPING = СКАЛЫВАНИЕ (или ВЫБОИНА, или ИЗЛОМ) – Chipping is a mechanical defect of enamel goods.

CHIPS = CLEARING HOUSE INTERBANK PAYMENTS SYSTEM

CHISEL = РЕЗЕЦ – Chisel is a very sharp hand tool used to cut and shape wooden objects and tools. / Под Резцом понимается инструмент, обычно стальной брусок прямоугольного, квадратного или круглого сечения; режущая часть выполняется из материала значительно более твёрдого, чем обрабатывающий материал. Различают по технологическим группам станков (долбёжные, строгальные, токарные), выполняемым работам (подрезные, проходные, расточные, резьбовые и другие), видам подач (левые и правые, продольные, радиальные, тангенциальные), обрабатываемому материалу (для металла, пластмасс и другого), конструкции (сварные, составные, цельные), материалу режущей части (из инструментальной стали, твёрдого сплава, минералокерамического или композиционного материала) и другим признакам.

CHISEL = ЧИЗЕЛЬ – Chisel is a narrow tool that is used to break up soil.

CHI SQUARE = ХИ КВАДРАТ – The Chi Square (X^2) is a statistical test commonly used for attribute or categorical data (i.e. to test for a fixed ratio, for independence in a contingency table, or for homogeneity of a ratio), for homogeneity of variance test, and for goodness of fit. Chi-square is a nonsymmetric, continuous probability distribution which is the null distribution, or asymptotic null distribution, of many test statistics including Bartlett's test for homogeneity of variance and the so called Chi-Square Tests Of Goodness-Of-Fit and independence in contingency tables.

CHITIN = ХИТИН – Chitin may be the second most abundant polysaccharide in nature, after cellulose to which it is structurally related, but see also lignin. At least 109 tons of chitin are thought to be synthesized each year. Chitin is found in the cell walls of many lowerplants such as yeast, mushrooms and other fungi. It also forms a substantial part of the exoskeleton shells of crustaceans, such as crabs shrimps and lobsters, as well as in the exoskeletons of marine zoo-plankton, including coepods, and in corals and jellyfish. Insects, such as butterflies and ladybird beetles, have chitin in their wings. Chitin mainly consists of the amino-sugar N-acetyl-D-glucosamine linked together with beta-1,4' linkages, which may be partially deacetylated to a form of chitin called Chitosan. Chitin is usually found complexed with other polysaccharides and proteins. / Под Хитином понимается полисахарид, образованный остатками аминосахара ацетилглюкозамина. Основной компонент наружного скелета (кутикулы) насекомых, ракообразных и других членистоногих. У грибов заменяет целлюлозу, с которой сходен по химическим и физическим свойствам и биологической роли.

CHITON = ХИТОН (или ТУНИКА, или ХХ) – Chiton is the basic garment of ancient Greece worn usually knee-length by men and full-length by women.

CHLAMYDOSPORES = ХЛАМИДОСПОРЫ – Chlamydospores:- thick-walled, single-celled, asexual spores produced by some fungi to aid survival in the soil and/or between seasons. Chlamydospore is a thick-walled asexual spore of a fungus formed by modification of a hyphal cell. / Хламидоспора спора . Хламидоспоры, от Греческих слов Chlamys, Chlamydos, означающее Верхняя Одежда

или Плащ, и Spora, означающее Посев или Семя или Сеяние, – образования, возникающие при бесполом размножении некоторых грибов (в том числе паразитических); представляют собой крупные клетки, окружённые толстой оболочкой. Хламидоспоры, споры головнёвых и некоторых других грибов, образующиеся из специализированных либо обычных неспециализированных клеток гиф, которые округляются, обычно увеличиваются в размерах и приобретают утолщённую, часто пигментированную оболочку. В зависимости от количества трансформированных клеток хламидоспоры могут быть одиночными или в цепочках. Содержат значительные запасы питательных веществ. С помощью хламидоспоры гриб может в состоянии покоя переносить неблагоприятные условия среды.

CHLAMYS = ХЛАМИДЫ (или КЛЭМИС) – Chlamys is a short oblong mantle worn by young men of ancient Greece Chlamys. Chlamys is the short Greek mantle draped around the upper shoulders, pinned on the right shoulder with a brooch.

CHLORANTHUS = ХЛОРАНТОВОЕ (или ЗЕЛЕНОЦВЕТКОВОЕ) – Chloranthus:- with green flowers.

CHLORINA = ХЛОРИНА – Chlorina:- yellowish green appearance as a result of chlorophyll deficiency. Plants are often smaller than normal.

CHLORINATED WAX = ХЛОРИРОВАННЫЙ ПАРАФИН (или ХЛОРПАРАФИН) – Chlorinated Wax:- certain solid hydrocarbons treated with chlorine gas to form straight-chain hydrocarbons with a relatively high chlorine component. Chlorinated waxes are used primarily as polyvinyl chloride plasticizers, extreme-pressure additives for lubricants, and formulation components for many cutting fluids. / присадки для сверхвысокого давления для смазок, и .

CHLORINATED WOOL = ХЛОРИРОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или БЕЗУСАДОЧНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Chlorinated Wool is a wool in the fiber, yarn, or fabric form which are treated chemically to decrease felting shrinkage and increase ability to take dyes. Chlorinated Wool:- woolens chemically treated to decrease shrinkage and to increase affinity for dyes. / Безусадочная Шерсть – шерсть, получаемая надлежащей обработкой хлором или хлорными препаратами.

CHLORINATION OF WOOL = ХЛОРИРОВАНИЕ ШЕРСТИ – Chlorination Of Wool is a treatment of wool with chlorine compounds to alter the surface to make the wool less prone to shrinkage in washing and to improve dye uptake. Chlorination, sometimes alone and sometime with subsequent application of special polymers, alters the surface of wool so that the scales are largely prevented from causing the 'ratcheting' action that makes the motion of one strand of wool 'one way' with respect to others whose scales point in the opposite direction. By preventing this ratcheting, wool fabric is much less likely to shrink when laundered. Chlorination also improves dye uptake in printing processes, but at the expense of washfastness. Chlorination is typically done using organic chlorine compounds, sometimes the same as those used for chlorination of small swimming pools.

CHLORINE BLEACH = ХЛОРНЫЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ – Chlorine Bleach is a solution of sodium hypochlorite in water; an oxidizing bleach. Household chlorine bleach, about 5% sodium hypochlorite, suitably diluted, can be used for whitening cellulose fabrics prior to dyeing. It is also used in some art discharge processes (this author knows of no industrial use of chlorine bleach for discharge). Chlorine bleach can damage cellulose fibers, but is safe if strength and exposure time are limited, and the bath pH is maintained at about 9.5. Goods must be thoroughly scoured prior to chlorine bleaching, otherwise impurities may form compounds that are yellow and very difficult to remove. An antichlor should usually be used to assure complete neutralization of the bleach. Do not mix chlorine bleach with acids – chlorine gas will be liberated. Do not use chlorine bleach on wool, silk or spandex – fiber damage will result. Industrially, chlorine dioxide is sometimes used for bleaching. Although it is less likely to cause cellulose fiber damage, it is not suitable for home use because the bath is very corrosive to metals, and there is significant risk of chlorine gas production. In general, chlorine bleaching is obsolescent for industrial textile preparation. / хлорный отбеливатель.

CHLORINE RETENTION = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ ХЛОРА – Chlorine Retention is a characteristic of several resins and textile finishes whereby they retain some of the chlorine from bleach. On heating of the goods, the chlorine forms hydrochloric acid, causing tendering of the cloth. This is especially true of certain wrinkle resistant finishes for cotton and rayon.

CHLORO = ХЛОРО (или ЗЕЛЕНОВАТОЕ) – Chloro (Greek:- Chloros = Yellowish-Green) is green, as a prefix. / Приставка Хлоро, от Греческого слова Chlōrós, означающее Зелёный, .

CHLOROFIBER = ХЛОРОВОЛОКНО – Chlorofiber is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% by mass of vinyl chloride or vinylidene chloride units (more then 65% in the case in which the rest of the chains is made up of acrylonitrile, the modacrylic fibers being thus excluded). Alphabetic code – CLF; and relevant commercial allowance – 2.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). / Хлороволокна:- эти волокна очень крепкие и впитывают очень мало или вообще не впитывают воды. Они исключительно чувствительны к высокой температуре:- могут размягчаться и сжиматься даже при температуре 70 °C. Несмотря на это хлороволокна являются замедлителями горения. Ткани, выделанные из хпороволокон, являются хорошим теплоизоляционным материалом, и поэтому их часто применяют при производстве тёплого нижнего белья.

CHLOROFLUOROCARBON = ХЛОРОФТОРНЫЙУГЛЕРОД – Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is any of several gaseous compounds that are derivatives of methane, contain carbon chlorine and fluorine, and are used especially as aerosol propellants and refrigerants; suspected to be a major cause of ozone depletion.

CHLORO FLUORO CARBONS = ХЛОРО ФТОРНЫЕ УГЛЕРОДЫ – Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFCs) are artificially produced gases or liquids. They are used as coolants, propellants or detergents. CFCs can remain in the atmosphere for decades before being broken down. They are a source of chlorine radicals, which react with ozone and contribute significantly toward the destruction of the ozone layer. CFCs are now banned in Switzerland and a number of other countries.

CHLOROPHYLL = ХЛОРОФИЛЛ – Chlorophyll (Greek:- Chloros = Yellowish-Green) is the green metallo-pigment in plants concerned with harvesting energy from light and transmitting the energy to an ordered chain of enzymes, ultimately responsible for the production of sugars. Each chlorophyll molecule contains a central magnesium atom chelated by four nitrogens from a large porphyrin ring and the two forms may be distinguished by substitution of a methyl group in chlorophyll a for an aldehyde in chlorophyll b. Structure of chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is the green pigment found in all green plants. It is essential for photosynthesis. In canola, seeds lose their chlorophyll as they ripen. However, canola seeds do not all ripen at once. Therefore in harvested canola, some seeds may still contain some chlorophyll. / Под Хлорофиллом, от Греческих слов Chlōrós, означающее Зелёный, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимается зелёный пигмент растений, содержащийся в хлоропластах. В процессе фотосинтеза поглощает световую энергию и превращает её в энергию химических связей органических соединений. По химическому строению сложное циклическое соединение – порфирин, содержащий атом Mg. Существуют различные, близкие по структуре, типы хлорофилла. Хлорофилл:- зелёный пигмент растений, позволяющий им синтезировать органические вещества на свету (фотосинтез).

CHLOROPLAST = ХЛОРОПЛАСТ – Chloroplast is a specialized cytoplasmic organelle containing chlorophyll, characteristic of plants, and responsible for using energy captured from visible light to fix carbon from carbon-dioxide and synthesise carbohydrates as energy storage molecules. Like mitochondria, chloroplasts contain a small amount of DNA which encodes genes for a few chloroplast proteins. See also Plastid. Chloroplast is a plastid containing chlorophyll; seat of photosynthesis in eukaryotes. / Смотрите также Пластид (Plastid). Под Хлоропластами, от Греческих слов Chlõrós, означающее Зелёный, и Plastós, означающее Вылепленный или Образованный, понимаются внутриклеточные органоиды растительной клетки, в которых осуществляется фотосинтез. Окрашены в зелёный цвет (в них присутствует хлорофилл). Имеют собственный генетический аппарат и белоксинтезирующую систему, обусловливающие хлоропластам относительную автономию. В клетке высших растений от 10 до 70 хлоропластов.

CHLOROPLAST STRUCTURES = ХЛОРОПЛАСТОВЫЕ СТРУКТУРЫ (или СТРУКТУРЫ ХЛОРОПЛАСТА) – Chloroplast Structures located in the leaves and serve as small photosynthetic factories within the leaf.

CHLOROSIS = ХЛОРОЗ (или ЖЕЛТУХА) – Chlorosis is yellowing of plant tissue caused by many factors, often nutritional imbalance or poor illumination. Chlorosis is yellowing or discoloration of the normally green parts of chlorophyll-bearing plants due to diseases or nutritional/physiological disorders. / У растений под Хлорозом, от Греческого слова Chlõrós, означающее Бледно-Зелёный, понимается болезнь, вызываемая патогенными микроорганизмами, недостатком железа в почве, избыточной влажностью. Чаще поражает плод и декоративные культуры. Нарушается образование хлорофилла, листья желтеют и белеют, растения отстают в росте и развитии. Хлороз:- нездоровое пожелтение листьев, обычно вызванное недостатком железа или других микроэлементов. Часто появляется у растений бедных, щелочных почв.

CHO = CARBOHYDRATE

CHOCK = ЧАК (или КЛИН) – (1) Chock:- to use a wood or metal wedge to block the wheels of a truck while it is being loaded or unloaded. Chock is a wedge used to prevent motion/movement of cargo. Chock is a piece of wood or other material placed at the side of cargo to prevent rolling or moving sideways. / прокатка (rolling). Клин, используемый для предотвращения смещения груза. Предмет из дерева или иного материала, размещаемый сбоку какого-либо груза с целью предотвращения перекатывания или движения из стороны в сторону.

(2) Chock is a heavy wooden or metal fitting secured on a deck or on a dock, with jaws, used for the lead or to guide lines or cables.

CHOCOLATE = ШОКОЛАДНЫЙ – Chocolate:- a brownish gray.

CHOKED = ЗАГЛУШЕНО (или ЗАЖАТО, или ХХ) – Choked (maritime term):- the falls foul in a block. The falls may be chocked or jammed intentionally for a temporary securing (holding).

CHOKED COILER = ЗАКУПОРЕННЫЙ ЛЕНТОУКЛАДЧИК – Choked Coiler:- a condition in carding or drawing in which sliver is either puffy, badly condensed, or very uneven, leading to overloading of the coiler trumpets and causing work stoppage.

CHOKED FLYERS = ЗАКУПОРЕННЫЕ РОГУЛЬКИ – Choked Flyers:- a situation in which roving will not pass through the flyer channels because of heavy or cockled conditions caused by such factors as uneven drafting, waste, overcut fibers, and improper finish. / когда ровница не проходит через каналы рогульки (flyer channels) из-за .

CHOKER = УДАВКА (или КОЛЬЕ, или КОРОТКОЕ ОЖЕРЕЛЬЕ, или ГОРЖЕТКА) – Choker:- something, as a collar or a necklace, worn closely about the throat or neck.

CHOLI = ЧОЛИ – Choli is a short blouse usually worn with a saree or a lengha. You can vary the collar, sleeve and length as you choose. A traditional garment worn in India.

CHOLLA = ЧОЛЬЯ (или ХОЛЛА, или ЧОЙА) – Cholla is any member of the genus Opuntia with short cylindrical-stems. The Cholla plant is common in the American Southwest. The genus name for chollas, Cylindropuntia, bears witness to this similarity. / любой член рода (genus).

CHOOSER OPTION = ОПЦИОН С ПРАВОМ ВЫБОРА – Chooser Option is an option which is transacted in the present but which at some prespecified future date is chosen to be either a put or a call option. Chooser Option is an option contract that allows the holder to decide whether it is a call or put prior to the expiration date. Chooser options usually have the same exercise price and expiration date regardless of what decision the holder ultimately makes. Because they don't specify that the movement in the underlying asset be positive or negative, chooser options provide investors a great deal of flexibility when evaluating volatile issues. Like most options, chooser options fare best when the underlying asset experiences large price fluctuations and is especially useful to investors in instances where emotions figure to play a part in the process. For example, one might be wise to select a chooser option on a biotech company awaiting the FDA's (short for the US Food and Drug Administration) reaction to its latest wonder drug or any company facing litigation. Unfortunately, chooser options are somewhat rare and tend to be issued on more stable items. An exotic option that is transacted in the present, but that at some specified future date is chosen to be either a put or a call option. In finance, a Chooser Option is a special type of option contract. It gives the purchaser a fixed period of time to decide whether the derivative will be a European call or put option. In more detail, a chooser option has a specified decision time t_1, where the buyer has to make the decision described above. Finally, at the expiration time t_2 the option expires. If the buyer has chosen that it should be a call option, the payout is max (S – K,0). For the choice of a put option, the payout is max (K – S,0). Here K is the strike price of the option and S is the stock price at expiry. Replication:- for stocks without dividend the chooser option can be replicated using one call option with strike price K and expiration time t_2, and one put option with strike price $Ke^{-r(t2\ -\ t1)}$ and expiration time t_1. / Необычный (экзотический) опцион, сделка по которому проводится в настоящий момент, но право выбора типа опциона (на продажу или на покупку) отложено до заранее оговорённой даты в будущем.

CHOP = МЕТКА (или ЧОП) – Chop is the assay mark of Chinese origin. The term is now widely applied to a manufacturer's mark on bullion bars. Chopmarked coins, unlike most coins that tell us nothing of where they've been, can speak volumes. All of those marks tell us where the coin has been and what it was used for, and are strongly tided to events of the day. Chopmarks differ from countermarks (or counterstamps) in that a countermark was a monogram added by a government making the coin acceptable for use in that country. One of the most well known countermarked examples is the oval bust of George III on various Spanish Colonial coins of the late XVIII century (shown at the left). Chopmarks are basically countermarks used by Chinese bankers and merchants stamped on coins as a defense against debased counterfeit coins. Chopmarks also signified that a coin's composition had been verified and that it was acceptable for use in trade. Chopmarks can take a variety of forms as shown in the table below. Chopmark Varieties:- (i) Test Marks:- the most common usually made with a punch. Its purpose was to test the coin to see if it was silver-plated base metal or hollowed out. (ii) Edge Cuts:- common, aimed at determining if the coin was a plated fake. (iii) Small Chops:- common, can consist of abstract symbols such as circles, stars, and crescents etc or Chinese characters. Most commonly found on Mexican Cap and Rays 8 Reales. (iv) Large Chops:- common, usually consisting of Chinese characters, pseudo characters or abstract symbols. (v) Chops in

Relief:- small relief chops are scarce while large relief chops are rare. (vi) Assay Chops:- a rare special relief chop made by a banker, usually rectangular containing two or more characters. (vii) Letter Chops:- scarce, consisting of the Latin alphabet. The most common letter used was the letter 'S'. (viii) Number Chops:- moderately scarce, consisting of large chops, the number 8 being the most common followed by the number 5. (ix) Manchu Chops:- extremely rare, consisting of Manchu script. (x) Banker's Ink Chops:- these come in red, blue, purple and black ink, and can be difficult to find high grade. (xi) Paper Chops:- the usual paper chop is called the 'Happy Wedding'. (xii) Presentation Chops:- elaborately drawn in India ink comprised of letters surrounded by fancy borders, dragons and flowers often covering the entire coin. To understand why the Chinese felt it necessary to 'chop' all silver (and a few gold and even fewer copper) coins, it is helpful to understand what was going on in China economically at that time. Prior to 1842 Canton was the only Chinese port open to foreign trade so it stands to reason that the practice of chopping coins probably began in Canton. References in the 'Chronicles of the East Indian Trading Company' indicate that chopmarked coins were in use in 1776. Over time local Chinese officials developed a consortium of merchants known in the west as the Cohong system, to conduct foreign trade. During the 1600's and 1700's foreign traders wanted commodities such as tea, silk, porcelain and lacquer ware, but the only commodity China wanted in return was silver. Ships from England, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Denmark and America carried to China tons of silver – most of it produced in the mines of Spanish America. Tao Kuang, Emperor of China from 1820 to 1840, issued an Imperial Edict, ordering that the only form of payment Chinese merchants could lawfully accept for the goods they sold to foreigners was silver coins. This attempt to stop barter caused the English to seek a commodity that Chinese merchants wanted badly enough to risk Imperial wrath to pay for it with silver. Otherwise China would soon have all the world's silver and the East India Company would run out of profits from China trade. That commodity was opium. England had opium, grown in India, and could sell all they could deliver to the Chinese who were willing to pay in silver coins. The Imperial government blamed the English for the terrible increase in opium addiction in China, which ultimately led to war. Thus came the Opium War, Part 1 was fought between 1838 and 1842, and Part 2 ran from 1850 to 1860. This also triggered the Tai-Ping rebellion, 1850–65, which was suppressed by the government and went underground to resurface as the Boxer Rebellion. This too was suppressed by the government, but not finished. It turned into two things, the Revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Ching Dynasty; and the Triads, which became secret criminal organizations similar to the Mafia. China produced very few dollar sized silver coins before 1890 using instead the circulating silver dollar coinage of other countries. The most widely traded coins of the time were the Spain's and Mexico's 8 Reales coins, but other countries not wanting these to become the world-trading standard started producing their own dollar-sized silver trade coins. One thing thing to keep in mind:- the Chinese people accepted the coins above by weight, as '7 Mace and 2 Candareens' of standard silver, but not as a 'Dollar' which did not become legal tender until 1889. But, with all of the types of dollars and variations of silver content, it was becoming difficult to determine which coins to accept and which to avoid. Compounding the problem was the influx of counterfeit coins. Researchers have uncovered records describing the production of counterfeit coins for the Chinese market. One was by a Mr. Pablo Bordeauz, 'Made in Birmingham in 1792, Counterfeit Spanish Pieces of Eight, Countermarked in China', where he documented manufacturing methods of copper coins plated with silver and specified a production scale amounting to 25 000 pounds of counterfeit coins weekly during 1792. Another report is that the British established a mint in Canton at the end of the XVIII century in order to strike forged pieces of eight dated 1778 and that by 1790 several million forged coins were circulating in China. It turns out that the East India Company made a big mistake, and that was to leave the mint in the hands of the natives. They were producing forged Mexico Carolus Dollars, but Chinese workers anxious to make money for themselves too, began increasing the copper content of the alloy and keeping the silver. Coins put into circulation were .600 fine instead of the correct .902.7. The flamboyant mint of the East India Company went bankrupt and closed its doors. Between the coins not of Chinese origin and the large number of forgeries, some form of silver content guarantee was needed. To solve this problem, the native bank or moneychanger added their 'chop' to each dollar that passed through their hands. This 'chop' was normally a single symbol or letter or sometimes a secret symbol known only to that particular money changer that:- (i) showed the coin was given out by them; (ii) certified the silver content was standard; and (iii) that they agreed to accept the coin back without argument. 'Chop' is said to be a word imported by the English from India where the word was 'Chappa' or 'Choppa', meaning seal or official stamp. Deciphering the meaning of these little 'chops' can be an exercise in frustration. First, they are over 100 years old and many of the characters are no longer comparable to modern-day characters. Therefore it is difficult to translate them into a modern English-Chinese dictionary and necessitates locating someone who can read the old characters. Secondly, research has shown that many of the 'chops' turned into personal marks of identity like a monogram, some even using an assemblage of characters similar to a cattle brand. Chinese characters are made up of meanings, which may describe the person's physical appearance, title or other unique feature. This 'chop' change may have been caused when local businessmen took up the practice of chopmarking. Unfortunately, the practice of counterfeiting coins, even those bearing chopmarks, continues in China today so great care should be exercised when selecting coins for your collection. For some collectors chopmarked coins will always be damaged goods, but for others they represent a moment in history. And, just like in other facets of this hobby, you should always collect what you like, not what someone else tells you too.

CHOPINE = ШОПИН (или КОТУРН) – Chopine is a shoe with a very high sole designed to increase stature and protect the feet from mud and dirt worn by women in the XVI and XVII centuries. / обувь на пробковой или деревянной подошве.

CHOPPED FILLING = МЕЧЕНАЯ (или ПРЕРЫВИСТАЯ, или РЕЗАНАЯ, или РУБЛЕНАЯ) УТОЧИНА – Chopped Filling (fragmentation weft):- this defect is produced by the weft direction imbalances, characterized by the existence of a manifest or neat pattern, and the pattern by drawing roller caused by the eccentric behavior. Fabric Printing Defect. (1) Defect Name:- Chopped Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Chopped Filling:- This defect is the result of alternately light and heavy filling caused by the eccentric behavior of a drafting roll, most likely the front roll of the drawframe. This defect occurs in isolated instances and generally is of one package duration. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Chopped Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Chopped Filling:- This effect is the result of light and heavy filling caused by the eccentric behavior of a drafting roll, most likely the front roll of a drawframe. It has been accentuated in this warp-face fabric by having been sueded. This defect generally appears in isolated instances of one-bobbin duration. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект набивки тканей. Разрезанная Уточная Нить (chopped weft):- порок утка в виде оборванной уточной нити на очень коротком участке по ширине ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто возникает вследствие разреза бёрдом во время заправки уточной нити.

CHOPT = CHARTERERS OPTION

CHORD MODULUS = МОДУЛЬ ХОРДЫ (или ХОРДОВЫЙ МОДУЛЬ, или ХОРДА МОДУЛЬ) – Chord Modulus:- in a tenacity-strain curve, the ratio of the change in tenacity to the change in strain between two specified points on the curve. See also Modulus.

CHP = COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

CHP PLANT = COMBINED HEAT AND POWER PLANT

CHRISOM = АНАВОЛИЙ (или КРЕСТИЛЬНАЯ РУБАХА) – Chrisom:- a white cloth or robe put on a person at baptism as a symbol of innocence. / .

CHROMA = ХРОМА – Chroma:- (1) attribute of color used to indicate the degree of departure of the color from a gray of the same lightness. (2) C*, (in the CIE 1976 L*, a*, b* or L*, u*, v* system) the quantity C*ab = (a*2 + b*2)1/2 or C*uv = (u*2 + v*2)1/2. (3) attribute of a visual perception, produced by an object color that permits a judgment to be made of the amount of pure chromatic color present, irrespective of the amount of achromatic color. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)). Хрома – концентрация или степень насыщенности цвета. Под Хромо, от Греческого слова Chrōma, родительный падеж Chrómatos, означающее Краска или Цвет, понимается часть сложных слов, указывающая на отношение к цвету, например, хромоскоп; на отношение к хрому, например, хромомагнезит.

CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE = ХРОМАТИРОВАННЫЙ АРСЕНАТ МЕДИ – Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) is a water-borne, combined fungicide and insecticide that includes arsenic for the treatment of wood. It was developed in 1933 and has been used widely in the United Kingdom and around the world. The arsenic is carried off in flue gases during combustion if treated wood is burned, and can be volatilized, making it difficult to trap with conventional filters so CCA treated timber must not be burned except in suitable equipment. Modern, less toxic alternatives are now widely available.

CHROMATIC = ХРОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ – Chromatic:- perceived as having a hue; not white, gray, or black. The opposite of Achromatic.

CHROMATICITY = ЦВЕТНОСТЬ (или ХРОМАТИЧНОСТЬ) – Chromaticity:- dimensions of a color stimulus expressed in terms of hue and saturation, or redness-greenness and yellowness-blueness, excluding the luminous intensity; generally expressed as a point in a plane of constant luminance. Syn:- Chromaticness. Chromaticity is the quality of color expressed as a function of wavelength and purity.

CHROMATICITY COORDINATES = КООРДИНАТЫ ЦВЕТНОСТИ (или КООРДИНАТЫ ХРОМАТИЧНОСТИ) – Chromaticity Coordinates:- the ratios of each of the three tristimulus values X, Y and Z in relation to the sum of the three; designated as x, y and z, respectively. They are sometimes referred to as the Trichromatic Coefficients. When written without subscripts, they are assumed to have been calculated for illuminant C and the 2° (1931) Standard Observer unless specified otherwise. If they have been obtained for other illuminants or observers, a subscript describing the observer or illuminant should be used. For example, x10 and y10 are chromaticity coordinates for the 10° observer and illuminant C.

CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM = ДИАГРАММА ЦВЕТНОСТИ (или ДИАГРАММА ХРОМАТИЧНОСТИ) – Chromaticity Diagram:- a two-dimensional graph of the chromaticity coordinates, x as the abscissa and y as the ordinate, which shows the spectrum locus (chromaticity coordinates of monochromatic light, 380–770 nm). It has many useful properties for comparing colors of both luminous (light emitting) and nonluminous (reflective) materials.

CHROMATID = ХРОМАТИДА (или ХРОМАТИДНОЕ) – Chromatid:- threadlike structures formed by the longitudinal division of a chromosome during mitotic prophase and known as a Daughter Chromosome During Anaphase. / Под Хроматидой, от Греческих слов Chrōma, родительный падеж Chrómatos, означающее Краска или Цвет, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается одна из двух нуклеопротеидных нитей, которые образуются при удвоении хромосом в процессе клеточного деления. После разделения хроматиду называют дочерними хромосомами.

CHROMATIN = ХРОМАТИН (или ХРОМАТИНОВОЕ) – Chromatin is:- (1) complex form of eukaryotic nuclear material at the times between cellular divisions (cf., euchromatin, heterochromatin). (2) The substance of chromosomes, now known to include DNA, chromosomal proteins, and chromosomal RNA. / Под Хроматином понимается вещество (нуклеопротеид) клеточного ядра, составляющее основу хромосом; окрашивается основными красителями. В процессе клеточного деления конденсируется, образуя компактные структуры в хромосомах, видимые в микроскоп. Различают гетерохроматин и эухроматин.

CHROMATOGRAPHY = ХРОМАТОГРАФИЯ – Chromatography is an analytical technique whereby a complex substance is adsorbed on a solid or liquid substrate and progressively eluted by a flow of a substance (the eluant) in which the components of the substance under investigation are differentially soluble. The eluant can be a liquid or a gas. When the substrate is filter paper and the eluant a liquid, a chromatogram of colored bands can be developed by use of indicators. For gas chromatography, electronic detectors are normally used to indicate passage of the various components from the system. Chromatography is the generic name of a group of processes for separating and analyzing mixtures of chemical compounds. The separation depends on the redistribution of molecules of the mixture between phases, one of which is thin, often reaching molecular dimensions. For this reason, molecular size and shape are important in the separation, and extremely subtle separations are possible. / Под Хроматографией, от Греческих слов Chrōma, родительный падеж Chrómatos, означающее Краска или Цвет, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается метод разделения, анализа и исследования смесей, основных на различном распределении их компонентов между двумя фазами – неподвижной и подвижной (элюентом). Хроматография может быть основной на различной способности компонентов к абсорбции (распределительная хроматография), адсорбции (адсорбционная хроматография), ионному обмену (ионообменная хроматография) или другому. В зависимости от агрегатного состояния элюента различают газовую и жидкостную хроматографию. Хроматографическое разделение проводят в трубках, заполненных сорбентом (колоночная хроматография); в капиллярах длиной несколько десятков метров, на стенки которых нанесён сорбент (капиллярная хроматография); на пластинках, покрытых слоем адсорбента (тонкослойная хроматография); на бумаге (бумажная хроматография). Хроматографию широко используют в лабораториях и в промышленности для контроля производства и выделения индивидуальных веществ. Под Хроматографией понимается метод разделения, анализа и исследования веществ. Основана на различии в скоростях движения отдельных компонентов смеси, распределённой в потоке подвижной фазы (газ или жидкость), вдоль слоя неподвижной фазы (сорбент с развитой поверхностью). По агрегатному состоянию подвижной фазы хроматография делится на газовую и жидкостную; по геометрии неподвижной фазы – на колоночную (в том числе капиллярную) и плоскослойную (в том числе хроматографию на бумаге и тонкослойную хроматографию). По механизму разделения различают:- (i) Ионообменную Хроматографию, основанную на различной способности разделяемых ионов в растворе к ионному обмену с ионитом; (ii) Эксклюзионную Хроматографию, основанную на различной способности молекул разного размера проникать в поры неионогенного геля; (iii) Осадочную Хроматографию, основанную на различной растворимости осадков, образуемых компонентами смеси со специальными реактивами, нанесёнными на высокодисперсное вещество; (iv) Аффинную Хроматографию, основанную на специфическом взаимодействии биологически активных веществ с лигандами (ингибиторы, кофакторы, субстраты), ковалентно свясанными с нерастворимыми носителями (силикаты, целлюлоза и другие); (v) Адсорбционную Хроматографию, основанную на избирательной адсорбции отдельных компонентов смеси; и (vi) Распределительную Хроматографию, основанную на различной сорбции компонентов смеси двумя несмешивающимися жидкостями, одна из которых (неподвижная) находится в порах твёрдого носителя. Хроматография

применяется для разделения и анализа близких по свойствам веществ. Хроматография, физико-химический метод разделения и анализа смесей, основанный на распределении их компонентов между двумя фазами – неподвижной и подвижной (Элюент), протекающей через неподвижную. Историческая Справка:- метод разработан в 1903 Русским ботаником-физиологом и биохимиком Михаилом Семёновичем Цветом (1872–1919), который показал, что при пропускании смеси растительных пигментов через слой бесцветного сорбента индивидуальные вещества располагаются в виде отдельных окрашенных зон. Полученный таким образом послойно окрашенный столбик сорбента Цвет назвал хроматограммой, а метод – Хроматографией. Впоследствии термин 'Хроматограмма' стали относить к разным способам фиксации результатов многих видов хроматографии. Однако вплоть до 1940-х хроматография не получила должного развития. Лишь в 1941 Британцы биохимик и физико-химик Ачё Дьжон Потё Матин (Archer John Porter Martin; 1910–2002) и биохимик Ричад Лорэнц Милиньгтэн Сынь (Richard Laurence Millington Synge; 1914–1994) открыли метод распределительной хроматографии и показали его широкие возможности для исследования белков и углеводов. В 1950-е Ачё Матин в паре с другим Британским биохимиком – Энтэни Тчрэфод Дьжеймз (Anthony Trafford James; 1922–2006) разработали метод газо-жидкостной хроматографии. Основные Виды Хроматографии:- в зависимости от природы взаимодействия, обусловливающего распределение компонентов между элюентом и неподвижной фазой, различают следующие основные виды хроматографии – адсорбционную, распределительную, ионообменную, эксклюзионную (молекулярно-ситовую) и осадочную. (i) Адсорбционная Хроматография основана на различии сорбируемости разделяемых веществ адсорбентом (твёрдое тело с развитой поверхностью). (ii) Распределительная Хроматография основана на разной растворимости компонентов смеси в неподвижной фазе (высококипящая жидкость, нанесённая на твёрдый макропористый носитель) и элюенте (следует иметь в виду, что при распределительном механизме разделения на перемещение зон компонентов частичное влияние оказывает и адсорбционное взаимодействие анализируемых компонентов с твёрдым сорбентом). (iii) Ионообменная Хроматография основана на различии констант ионообменного равновесия между неподвижной фазой (Ионитом) и компонентами разделяемой смеси. (iv) Эксклюзионная (Молекулярно-Ситовая) Хроматография основана на разной проницаемости молекул компонентов в неподвижную фазу (высокопористый неионогенный гель). Эксклюзионная хроматография подразделяется на:- (a) Гель-Проникающую Хроматографию (ГПХ), в которой элюент – неводный растворитель; и (b) Гель-Фильтрацию, где элюент – вода. (v) Осадочная Хроматография основана на различной способности разделяемых компонентов выпадать в осадок на твёрдой неподвижной фазе. В соответствии с агрегатным состоянием элюента различают Газовую и Жидкостную Хроматографии. В зависимости от агрегатного состояния неподвижной фазы газовая хроматография бывает Газо-Адсорбционной (неподвижная фаза – твёрдый адсорбент) и Газожидкостной (неподвижная фаза – жидкость), а жидкостная хроматография – Жидкостно-Адсорбционной (или Твёрдо-Жидкостной) и Жидкостно-Жидкостной. Последняя, как и газо-жидкостная, является распределительной хроматографией. К твёрдо-жидкостной хроматографии относятся Тонкослойная и Бумажная Хроматографии. Различают Колоночную и Плоскостную Хроматографии. В колоночной сорбентом заполняют специальные трубки – колонки, а подвижная фаза движется внутри колонки благодаря перепаду давления. Разновидность колоночной хроматографии – Капиллярная Хроматография, когда тонкий слой сорбента наносится на внутренние стенки капиллярной трубки. Плоскостная хроматография подразделяется на Тонкослойную и Бумажную Хроматографии. В тонкослойной хроматографии тонкий слой гранулированного сорбента или пористая плёнка наносится на стеклянную или металлическую пластинки; в случае бумажной хроматографии используют специальную хроматографическую бумагу. В плоскостной хроматографии перемещение подвижной фазы происходит благодаря капиллярным силам. При хроматографировании возможно изменение по заданной программе температуры, состава элюента, скорости его протекания и других параметров. В зависимости от способа перемещения разделяемой смеси вдоль слоя сорбента различают следующие варианты хроматографии:- фронтальный, проявительный и вытеснительный. При Фронтальном Варианте в слой сорбента непрерывно вводится разделяемая смесь, состоящая из газа-носителя и разделяемых компонентов, например 1, 2, 3, 4, которая сама является подвижной фазой. Через некоторое время после начала процесса наименее сорбируемый компонент (например, 1) опережает остальные и выходит в виде зоны чистого вещества раньше всех, а за ним в порядке сорбируемости последовательно располагаются зоны смесей компонентов:- 1 + 2, 1 + 2 + 3, 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. При Проявительном Варианте через слой сорбента непрерывно проходит поток элюента и периодически в слой сорбента вводится разделяемая смесь веществ. Через определённое время происходит деление исходной смеси на чистые вещества, располагающиеся отдельными зонами на сорбенте, между которыми находятся зоны элюента. При Вытеснительном Варианте в сорбент вводится разделяемая смесь, а затем поток газа-носителя, содержащего вытеснитель (элюент), при движении которого смесь через некоторый период времени разделится на зоны чистых веществ, между которыми окажутся зоны их смеси. Ряд видов хроматографии осуществляется с помощью приборов, называемых Хроматографами, в большинстве из которых реализуется проявительный вариант хроматографии. Хроматографы используют для анализа и для препаративного (в том числе промышленного) разделения смесей веществ. При анализе разделённые в колонке хроматографа вещества вместе с элюентом попадают через различные промежутки времени в установленное на выходе из хроматографической колонки детектирующее устройство, регистрирующее их концентрации во времени. Полученную в результате этого выходную кривую называют Хроматограммой. Для качественного хроматографического анализа определяют время от момента ввода пробы до выхода каждого компонента из колонки при данной температуре и при использовании определённого элюента. Для количественного анализа определяют высоты или площади хроматографических пиков с учётом коэффициентов чувствительности используемого детектирующего устройства к анализируемым веществам. Для анализа и разделения веществ, переходящих без разложения в парообразное состояние, наибольшее применение получила Газовая Хроматография, где в качестве элюента (газа-носителя) используются гелий, азот, аргон и другие газы. Для Газо-Адсорбционного Варианта Хроматографии в качестве сорбента (частицы диаметром 0.1–0.5 миллиметров (мм)) используют силикагели, алюмогели, молекулярные сита, пористые полимеры и другие сорбенты с удельной поверхностью 5–500 квадратных метров на грамм ($м^2/г$). Для Газо-Жидкостной Хроматографии сорбент готовят нанесением жидкости в виде плёнки (высококипящие углеводороды, сложные эфиры, силоксаны и другие) толщиной несколько микрометров (мкм) на твёрдый носитель с удельной поверхностью 0.5–5 $м^2/г$ и более. Рабочие температурные пределы для Газо-Адсорбционного Варианта Хроматографии от –70 до 600 °C, для Газо-Жидкостного от –20 до 400 °C. Газовой хроматографией можно разделить несколько кубических сантиметров ($см^3$) газа или миллиграммов (мг) жидких (твёрдых) веществ; время анализа от нескольких секунд (сек) до нескольких часов. В Жидкостной Колоночной Хроматографии в качестве элюента применяют легколетучие растворители (например, углеводороды, эфиры, спирты), а в качестве неподвижной фазы – силикагели (в том числе силикагели с химически привитыми к поверхности различными функциональными группами – эфирными, спиртовыми и другими), алюмогели, пористые стекла; размер частиц всех этих сорбентов несколько мкм. Подавая элюент под давлением до 50 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр ($МН/м^2$) (500 килограммов силы на квадратный сантиметр ($кгс/см^2$)), удаётся сократить время анализа от 2–3 часов (ч) до нескольких минут (мин). Для повышения эффективности разделения сложных смесей используют программируемое во времени изменение свойств элюента путём смешения растворителей разной полярности (Градиентное Элюирование). Жидкостная Молекулярно-Ситовая Хроматография отличается использованием сорбентов, имеющих поры строго определённого размера (пористые

стекла, молекулярные сита, в том числе декстрановые и другие гели). В тонкослойной и бумажной хроматографии исследуемую смесь в жидком виде наносят на стартовую линию (начало пластинки или полоски бумаги), а затем разделяют на компоненты восходящим или нисходящим потоком элюента. Последующее обнаружение (проявление) разделённых веществ на хроматограмме (так в этих случаях называют пластину с нанесённым на неё сорбентом или хроматографическую бумагу, на которых произошло разделение исследуемой смеси на компоненты) осуществляют при помощи ультрафиолетовой (УФ) спектроскопии, инфракрасной (ИК) спектроскопии или обработкой реактивами, образующими с анализируемыми веществами окрашенные соединения. Качественно состав смесей с помощью этих видов хроматографии характеризуют определённой скоростью перемещения пятен веществ относительно скорости движения растворителя в данных условиях. Количественный анализ осуществляют измерением интенсивности окраски вещества на хроматограмме. Хроматография широко применяется в лабораториях и в промышленности для качественного и количественного анализа многокомпонентных систем, контроля производства, особенно в связи с автоматизацией многих процессов, а также для препаративного (в том числе промышленного) выделения индивидуальных веществ (например, благородных металлов), разделения редких и рассеянных элементов. Газовая Хроматография применяется для разделения газов, определения примесей вредных веществ в воздухе, воде, почве, промышленных продуктах; определения состава продуктов основного органического и нефтехимического синтеза, выхлопных газов, лекарственных препаратов, а также в криминалистике и так далее. Разработаны аппаратура и методики анализа газов в космических кораблях, анализа атмосферы Марса, идентификации органических веществ в лунных породах и тому подобном. Газовая хроматография применяется также для определения физико-химических характеристик индивидуальных соединений:- теплоты адсорбции и растворения, энтальпии, энтропии, констант равновесия и комплексообразования; для твёрдых веществ этот метод позволяет измерить удельную поверхность, пористость, каталитическую активность. Жидкостная Хроматография используется для анализа, разделения и очистки синтетических полимеров, лекарственных препаратов, детергентов, белков, гормонов и других биологически важных соединений. Использование высокочувствительных детекторов позволяет работать с очень малыми количествами веществ (10^{-11}–10^{-9} грамма (г)), что исключительно важно в биологических исследованиях. Часто применяется Молекулярно-Ситовая Хроматография и Хроматография По Сродству; последняя основана на способности молекул биологических веществ избирательно связываться друг с другом. Тонкослойная и Бумажная Хроматографии используются для анализа жиров, углеводов, белков и других природных веществ и неорганических соединений. В некоторых случаях для идентификации веществ используется хроматография в сочетании с другими физико-химическими и физическими методами, например, с масс-спектрометрией, ИК-, УФ-спектроскопией и другими. Для расшифровки хроматограмм и выбора условий опыта применяют электронно-вычислительные машины (ЭВМ).

CHROME DYES = ХРОМИРОВОЧНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ (или ХРОМОВЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Chrome Dyes:- a number of techniques have been developed for the application of chrome dyes. The Chrome mordant process relies on chroming the fiber prior to dyeing with a chromable dye; the Metachrome process applies both dye and chromium salt simultaneously. Both processes have been largely superseded by the Afterchrome process in which the dye is applied first and the fiber is then chromed in a separate step, utilising the exhausted dye bath and thus conserving water. Application of the dyestuff takes place from a moderately acid dye bath (1% acetic acid) often with an addition of formic acid towards the end of the boiling period to promote exhaustion of the dye. The dye bath is then cooled back from the boil to approximately 80 °C, the pH is lowered to approximately 3.5 with formic acid and the pre-dissolved chromium salt added. The dye bath is then returned to the boil and boiling continued for 20–30 minutes. Chromium is added to the dye bath as either sodium or potassium dichromate. In solution the chroming species present vary according to pH, with the dichromate anion $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ predominating at pH between 3 and 7. Although it is the chromium (VI) anion which is initially adsorbed by the wool, the dye complex is formed with chromium (III), formed by the action of reducing groups in the fiber itself. Strong acids have an activating effect on this process; organic acids (tartaric, lactic, formic acid) or thiosulphate can also be used to enhance the degree of conversion of Cr VI. Chrome Dyes are the dyes for wool that use chromium compounds as mordants. These dyes are part of the broader category of mordant dyes for wool. / бихромат калия или двухромокислый калий (potassium dichromate). муравьиная кислота (formic acid).

CHROMIUM = ХРОМ (или ХРОМОВОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ) – Chromium is the metallic element that forms the basis of a number of compounds often used as mordants, or as part of the molecular structure of pre-metallized dyes. Potassium dichromate is a common mordant chemical. Chromium compounds are toxic and some are carcinogenic. They must be handled with care and understanding of the risks involved. / Бихромат калия или двухромокислый калий (potassium dichromate).

CHROMOMERE = ХРОМОМЕР – Chromomere is one of the visible enlargements of the chromonema at which nucleoproteins appear to be concentrated. Some regard these to be the physical seat of the genes, commonly regarded as actual carrier of genes. Others consider these as optical artifacts due to the coiled state of the chromonema.

CHROMOPHORE = ХРОМОФОР – Chromophore is a color-bearing compound, typically meaning the part of a larger organic molecule that makes it appear colored. Dyes typically have a chromophore chemically bonded to other structures that impart desired characteristics such as affinity for the fiber and solubility in water. A particular chromophore structure may be found in a variety of dye classes and in pigments. / Сродство (Affinity).

CHROMOPLAST = ХРОМОПЛАСТ – Chromoplast is a specialized cytoplasmic organelle containing pigments other than chlorophyll including yellow or orange carotenoid pigments. See also Plastid. / Смотрите также Пластид (Plastid). Под Хромопластами, от Греческих слов Chrōma, означающее Краска или Цвет, и Plastós, означающее Вылепленный, понимаются органоиды растительных клеток; содержат пигменты, преимущественно каротиноиды, придающие красную, жёлтую или оранжевую окраску осенним листьям, многим сочным плодам, корням моркови.

CHROMOSOME = ХРОМОСОМА – Chromosome is tiny condensed X or Y-shaped sub-cellular bodies seen at the time of cell division, containing the genetic material (DNA) in the cell nucleus in association with packaging proteins such as histones. The number of chromosomes is usually constant for a particular species and species with different numbers of chromosomes may have difficulty hybridising. Chromosome is a structural unit of the cell nucleus which carries in linear order the genes responsible for the determination and transmission of hereditary characteristics. The term is applicable not only to the nuclear chromosomes but more loosely to the DNA of viruses, bacteria, and the chloroplast and mitochondria of eukaryotes. / виды (species). Под Хромосомами, от Греческих слов Chrōma, означающее Краска или Цвет, и Sōma, означающее Тело, понимаются структурные элементы ядра клетки, содержащие ДНК, в которой заключена наследственная информация организма. В хромосомах в линейном порядке расположены гены. Самоудвоение и закономерное распределение хромосом по дочерним клеткам при клеточном делении обеспечивает передачу наследственных свойств организма от поколения к поколению. В виде чётких структур хромосомы различимы (при микроскопии) только во время деления клеток. Каждая хромосома имеет специфическую форму, размер. В клетках организмов с недифференцированным ядром (бактерии) имеется одиночная двухспиральная молекула ДНК, нередко называемая хромосомой.

CHROMOSOME CYTOLOGY = ХРОМОСОМНАЯ ЦИТОЛОГИЯ – Chromosome Cytology is a study of chromosome sets of organisms.

CHROMOSOME WALKING = ПРОГУЛКА ВДОЛЬ ХРОМОСОМЫ – Chromosome Walking is a chromosome analysis in which cloned chromosomal segments are used to isolate the neighboring DNA fragments. / Прогулка Вдоль Хромосомы – метод скрининга аллельных локусов гена.

CHRONIC RODENTICIDES = ХРОНИЧЕСКИЕ РОДЕНТИЦИДЫ (или ДЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ РОДЕНТИЦИДЫ) – Chronic Rodenticides are slow-acting rodent poisons or anticoagulants. Their principal action is to prevent blood from clotting, thereby causing slow and painless death to the animal through continuous internal bleeding and external bleeding.

CHRYSANTHA = ХРИЗАНТА (или ЗОЛОТИСТОЕ) – Chrysantha (-us,-um):- golden.

CHRYSOCENTRUS = ХРИЗОСЭНТРУС (или С ЗОЛОТИСТЫМ ЦЕНТРОМ) – Chrysocentrus:- with a golden center.

CHUKKA = ЧАКА – Chukka is a usually ankle-length leather boot with two or three pairs of eyelets or a buckle and strap. / ботинок кроя ‘конверт’ с закруглённым верхним кантом.

CHUNNI = ЧУННИ – Chunni or Dupatta is a scarf or wrap worn with most Indian garments. The item can be plain or embellished with embroidery. Traditional garment from India. / Чунни (Chunni) или Дупатта (Dupatta).

CHURIDHAR = ЧУРИДХАР – Churidhar:- fitted pants with deliberate snugness around the calf and ankle with gatherings and hooks for fastening. Traditional garment from India.

CHURN = ПЕРЕСМОТР (СПИСКА ПАРТНЁРОВ) – Churn:- the relentless cycle of acquiring new customers and losing others that characterizes consumer e-commerce and reduces lifetime customer value because switching is so easy.

CHURNING = РАСКРУТКА (или СДЕЛКИ С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННОСТЬЮ) – Churning:- excessive trading of a discretionary account by a person with control of the account for the purpose of generating more commissions while disregarding the interests of the customer. Excessive trading that results in the broker deriving a profit from commissions while disregarding the best interests of the customers. / Излишние операции, в результате которых брокер получает доход от комиссий, игнорируя интересы заказчиков.

CHUTE FEEDER = БУНКЕРНЫЙ ПИТАТЕЛЬ – Chute Feeder:- this machine is a connecting unit between cards and blow-room whose function is to make fiber (after being opened and mixed) feed to card in even batt ensure continuous and even cotton supply for card. Continuous pressure monitoring of the batt formation chamber for previously supplied Crosrol chute feed systems, which currently utilize the on-off photo-eye monitoring system. The newly introduced system uses an highly sensitive digital pressure monitoring transducer for constant monitoring of the material fill level of the batt formation chamber. The newly designed system working in conjunction with the card controller continually adjusts the feed roll speed (via inverter) so as to ensure a constant feed of material from the upper chamber to the lower batt formation chamber. This new principle of constant feeding leads to significant benefits in short term irregularities of card sliver been seen. Working trials have shown that the card’s short-term CV% (5M CV) to be reduced from typically 2.5% (when utilizing the photo-eye system) to less than 1.5% when using the new control method. In spinning process, pneumatic fiber transport system used in linking textile processing equipment or operations, especially opening, blending, and carding. This invention relates to the creation of a different styled batt from tufts of fiber for delivery to textile machinery. In particular, the batt formed in the style of this invention is particularly suited for delivery to a carding machine. Carding machines are able to more fully utilize fiber processing capacity with lower risk of becoming overloaded because the tufts are less able to be pulled out of the batt intact but are held back allowing for the lickerin roll or other feed arrangement to pull fiber out of the batt in a more continuous and uniform manner. / Питание чёсальной машины может осуществляться холстом с трёпальной машины или равномерным слоем, поступающим из бункера при агрегировании чёсальной машины с разрыхлительно-очистительным агрегатом. Бункерное питание позволило увеличить коэффициент полезного времени машины, в результате чего повысилась производительность труда (исключены операции по транспортированию холстов, их перегрузке на стойки чёсальных машин и заправке на чёсальной машине). При холстовом питании чёсальной машины его равномерность зависит от равномерности холстов, контролируемой на трёпальной машине путём взвешивания каждого холста. При бункерном питании поток волокон должен равномерно распределяться по бункерам чёсальных машин. Возникла необходимость автоматических регуляторов питания чёсальных машин. При бункерном питании затрудняется перезаправка чёсальных машин, когда на предприятии перерабатывается большое число сортировок при малом их объёме. Однако, несмотря на эти трудности, бункерное питание является прогрессивной технологией прядильного производства, которая непрерывно совершенствуется. В прядильном производстве, дозирующий бункер предназначен для выравнивания по массе потока волокон от кипоразрыхлителей, смешивания, разрыхления и частичной очистки волокна от сорных примесей. От дозирующих бункеров быстроходный конденсер подаёт волокно в камеру головного питателя. В этом агрегате происходит перемешивание волокон, разрыхление и частичная их очистка. Питатели-смесители предварительно разрыхляют волокна, частично очищают их от сорных примесей и перемешивают. Около каждого питателя-смесителя устанавливается 10–12 кип хлопкового волокна, и работник загружает машины, равномерно отбирая волокно от всех кип. У батареи питателей-смесителей одновременно находится 40–48 кип, что обеспечивает стабильность состава смеси волокон. Для выравнивания потока волокон после питающей решётки устанавливается головной питатель, обеспечивающий предварительное перемешивание волокон и равномерную подачу их к шестибарабанному наклонному очистителю, откуда конденсером волокно подаётся в горизонтальный разрыхлитель. В горизонтальном разрыхлителе, как и в наклонном очистителе, разрыхление клочков волокон осуществляется при ударном воздействии ножей барабанов по волокну. Из горизонтального разрыхлителя волокно пневматическим распределителем распределяется по трёпальнам машинам.

CHUTE–FEED SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СПУСКНЫХ И ПОДАЮЩИХ ТРУБ (или КОРОБОВ) – Chute-Feed System is a pneumatic fiber transport system used in linking textile processing equipment or operations, especially opening, blending, and carding.

CHX = CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE

CI = COTE D’IVOIRE

CI = COTTON INCORPORATED

CI = CREDIT INSTITUTION

CIA = CASH IN ADVANCE

CIA = CERTIFIED INTERNAL AUDITOR

CIADP = CAGAYAN INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CIAE = CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

CIAP = CAMBODIAN–IRRI–AUSTRALIAN PROJECT

CIARCO = CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROPECUARIAS DE LA REGIÓN CENTRO OCCIDENTAL

CIAT = CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL = INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

CIBACRON® F = ЦИБАКРОН® ЭФ. (или СИБЭКРОН® ЭФ.) – Cibacron® F and FN dye is a family of reactive dyes developed and manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals (part of the merger agreement of 1997 between Ciba Geigy and Sandoz was that the former's industrial chemicals business would be spun off as a separate business, leading to the formation of Ciba Specialty Chemicals PLC, Manchester, the United Kingdom). This family of dyes is less reactive than the MX family, and is intended for application typically between 50 °C and 60 °C. Industrially, they have some definite merits over the MX family, and there are still new family members being introduced. Unfortunately, they are generally less available to the textile artist, partly due to Ciba's corporate policies. / Цибакрон® Эф. – активный краситель.

CIBC = COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

CIBT = CASH INCOME BEFORE TAXES

CIC = CASSAVA INFORMATION CENTRE

CICADELLOIDEA = ЦИКАДЭЛЛОИДЭ (или ЦИКАДОВЫЕ) – Cicadelloidea is a Superfamily within the Auchenorrhyncha (Hemiptera) having long hind tibia lined with numerous spines, transverse platelike hind coxae, 2 or no ocelli, but no tegulae. / Подотряд Цикадовые – Auchenorrhyncha. В мировой фауне около 25 тысяч Видов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 2 000 Видов. Среднего размера или мелкие насекомые с удлинённым, реже овальным телом. Окраска преимущественно бурых или зеленоватых тонов, реже беловатая, чёрная, оранжевая, красноватая. Для Цикадовых характерны неподвижно сочленённая с переднегрудью голова, сосущего типа ротовой аппарат в виде хоботка, отходящего от нижнезадней части головы, относительно короткие усики, вершинный третий членик которых имеет вид щетинки. Передние крылья перепончатые или уплотнённые, разделены косым швом на кориум и клавус, иногда укороченные с продольными и поперечными жилками. Задние крылья перепончатые, иногда рудиментарные. Ноги с трехчлениковой лапкой. Передние и средние обычно бегательные, задние – прыгательного типа. Генитальный аппарат самцов характеризуется большим разнообразием и служит диагностическим признаком при установлении видовой принадлежности. Большинство Цикадовых – вредители различных сельскохозяйственных культур, древесных насаждений, сенокосных угодий и пастбищ. Считались особенно вредоносными в Южных районах бывшего СССР. Характер повреждений, причиняемых растениям, разнообразен. Наиболее опасно высасывание соков из флоэмы, ксилемы и паренхимы листа, что лишает растепия необходимых для построения тканей азотистых веществ и влаги и приводит к замедлению роста, а иногда и гибели их. Многие Виды причиняют заметный ущерб луговодству, увеличивая количество сухотравья, не поедаемого скотом, и снижая питательную ценность кормовых трав путём разрушения провитамина А. Особенно опасны повреждения для молодых растений – всходов, саженцев, что связано с выделением со слюной фитотоксинов. угнетающих рост и развитие растительных тканей. Личинки младших возрастов и цикадки Подсемейства Typhlocybinae питаются клеточным соком листьев, вызывая разрушение хлорофилла. Вследствие этого в местах сосания на поверхности листьев появляются своеобразные желтоватые, беловатые или красноватые пятна. Некоторые Виды, помимо непосредственного вреда, способны заражать растения фитопатогенными вирусами. Описано около 130 Видов Цикадовых – переносчиков вирусных болезней растений, в том числе в бывшем СССР таких видов было известно 10, но эта цифра не отражает истинного числа переносчиков, так как этот вопрос пока ещё недостаточно изучен. Некоторые виды цикадовых являются специфическими переносчиками определённых вирусов (Hyalesthes Obsoletus Sign. – столбура Пасленовых, Laodelphax Striatella Fall. – закукливания злаков, Psammotettix Strlatus L. – мозаики озимой Пшеницы). Значительный вред плодовым культурам причиняют Цикадовые Семейств Cicadidae, Membracidae при откладке яиц под кору или в древесину молодых побегов и веточек. Делая поперечные надпилы, они рассекают v проводящие сосуды и нарушают сокодвижение. В местах повреждения ветки истончаются, становятся хрупкими и часто обламываются или засыхают. На образовавшихся ранках и наплывах камеди поселяются паразитные Грибы и Бактерии. В годы массового размножения певчих Цикад и горбатки буйвола в Молдавии и на Украине сильно повреждаются плодовые и многие лесные породы, особенно молодые неокрепшие растения. Меры борьбы со всеми Видами вредных Цикадовых, кроме горбатки буйвола, сходны и приведены в конце обзора Подотряда. (1) Носатка Европейская – Dictyphara Europaea L. В бывшем СССР:- Средняя Азия, Украина (степная и лесостепная зоны). Средиземноморье и средняя Европа. Развитие личинок и питание взрослых проходит обычно на дикорастущей растительности. В Ферганской Долине отмечена на Люцерне, Свёкле, Моркови, хлебных и кормовых злаках. В году одно поколение. Лет взрослых с Июля до Сентября. (2) Минд Мозаичный – Myndus Musivus Germ. В бывшем СССР:- Юг Европейской части, Кавказ, Украина (локально по всех зонах). Средняя и Южная часть Западной Европы, Турция. На Ивах местами в массе. Одно поколение в году. Взрослые встречаются с конца Июня до конца Августа. (3) Циксий Жилковатый – Cixius Nervosus L. В бывшем СССР:- Европейская часть, Кавказ, Сибирь, Средняя Азия, Украина (чаще в лесостепи и полесье). Европа, Северная Африка, Япония, Китай. На широколиственных породах. В Ленинградской Области отмечен на Яблоне. В году одно поколение. Зимуют яйца, личинки живут в земле на корнях различных растений. Взрослые – со средины Июня до Сентября. (4) Корневая Цикада – Pentastiridius Leporinus L. Палеарктика. В бывшем СССР:- Европейская часть, Сибирь, Закавказье, Средняя Азия. Повреждает Свёклу, Картофель, Капусту, Кукурузу, хлебные злаки, Горох, Горчицу. Личинки вредят корнеплодам Свёклы. Взрослые переносят вирус мозаики сахарной Свёклы. В естественных условиях живёт обычно в тростнике. Описание:- тело дорсовентрально уплощённое с перепончатыми почти плоско сложенными крыльями. Длина 5–9 мм. Голова короткая, посредине вогнутая с закруглённым передним краем. Переднеспинка беловатая, очень короткая и широкая с прямоугольно вырезанным посредине задним краем. Щиток чёрный, по длине превышает темя и переднеспинку вместе взятые, с 5 продольными килями. Передние крылья беловатосерого оттенка, значительно длиннее брюшка. Жилки слегка затемнены в вершинной части крыла. Брюшко короткое, уплощённое, просвечивает сквозь прозрачные крылья. Окраска личинок от кремовой до светлобурой, передняя часть тела несколько темнее окрашена. На трёх последних сегментах брюшка расположены восковые железы, выделяющие плотную длинную кисть белых шелковистых нитей, имеющих защитное значение. Наличие кисти восковых нитей характерно для личинок всех возрастов. Яйца блестящебелые, продолговатоовальные (длина 0.6 мм, ширина 0.3 мм). Яйцекладки в верхнем сухом слое почвы на плантациях сахарной Свёклы и Кукурузы. Образ Жизни:- генерация одногодичная. На Юге зимуют личинки II возраста (в Киевской Области III–IV возрастов) в почве на глубине 5–20 см. С наступлением тепла (обычно в Апреле) личинки возобновляют питание на сохранившихся в почве корнеплодах сахарной Свёклы, позднее переходят на корни культур, посеянных после Свёклы, среди которых предпочитают Кукурузу, Горох, Ячмень. Питание перезимовавших личинок продолжается до начала Июня. Личинки, достигшие V возраста, переходят в трещины почвы, где и превращаются во

взрослых насекомых. Лет начинается в первых числах Июня и продолжается до начала Августа, максимум его приходится на середину Июля. Взрослые Цикадки – полифаги, питаются на листьях Кукурузы, сахарной Свёклы и многих других растений. Повреждения на листьях имеют вид беловатых точек, сливающихся в мелкие неправильной формы пятнышки. К концу Июня появляются половозрелые самки, отличающиеся наличием белоснежной кисточки восковых выделений на конце брюшка. Откладка яиц происходит с начала Июля до середины Августа. Основную массу яиц откладывают на свекловичных и кукурузных плантациях вблизи растений в трещины почвы на глубину 4–10 см. Каждая яйцекладка содержит от 40 до 100, чаще 60–70 яиц, покрытых восковым пушком с брюшка самок. Плодовитость одной самки около 170 яиц. На 14–16-й день из отложенных яиц выходят личинки, которые свободно передвигаются в почве в направлении к корням и поселяются на них колониями по 5–17 особей. Питание личинок продолжается до холодов. На корнях Свёклы к зиме они достигают III–IV возраста, на корнях Кукурузы – II, реже III. Корневая Цикадка предпочитает среднесуглинистые почвы, богатые растительными остатками, с трещинами и ходами дождевых червей, облегчающими передвижение личинок. Промерзание почвы ниже 5° вызывает гибель личинок. Откладывающих яйца самок и личинок в почве уничтожают Тарантулы и другие пауки. (5) Рептал Панцера – Reptalus Panzeri P. Low. В бывшем СССР:- Юг Европейской части, Кавказ, Казахстан, Юг Украины (на Свёкле, Кукурузе и хлебных злаках). Западная Европа, Северная Африка, Турция. (6) Вьюнковая Цикадка – Hyalesthes Obsoletus Sign. В бывшем СССР:- Юг и средняя полоса Европейской части, Кавказ, Средняя Азия, Украина (повсеместно, но чаще в Южных областях, включая Крым). Средиземноморье и центральная часть Западной Европы, Передняя Азия. Многоядный вредитель. Является переносчиком столбура Пасленовых, поражающего в Крыму и Южных областях Томаты, Баклажаны, Картофель, Перец, а также болезни Табака, известной под названием мокрый монтарь. Кроме того, в Молдавии отмечена как вредитель Укропа, семенников Моркови и других зонтичных, Кукурузы, в плодовых питомниках на различных породах. Описание:- среднего размера (4.5–5.5 мм) чёрные Цикадки с длинными прозрачными плоско складывающимися крыльями. Голова короткая, впереди широко закруглена. Лоб с тремя продольными килями, боковые края темени и лба белые. Передиеспинка белая, широкая и короткая, задний край её тупоугольно вырезан. Щиток большой, превышает по длине переднеспинку и голову вместе взятые, с пятью чёткими продольными килями. Надкрылья значительно длиннее брюшка, жилки их светлые, стигмы затемнены. Образ Жизни:- личинки развиваются главным образом в прикорневой части Вьюнка (Convolvulus). Зимуют личинки III–IV возрастов в почве, весной развитие их заканчивается. Окрыление происходит в поверхностных слоях почвы в конце Мая – начале Июня. Взрослые Цикадки мигрируют, при этом переносят вирус с дикорастущих растений на культурные. Для откладки яиц самки возвращаются на Вьюнок. В тёплое время года личинки живут на глубине 7–12 см, а к зиме уходят на большую глубину. Взрослые Цикадки летают до конца Августа. В течение года развивается одно поколение. (7) Тёмная Цикадка – Laodelphax Striatella Fall. (= Calligypona Striatella Fall., Delphax s., Liburnia s.). В бывшем СССР:- повсеместно на Украине во всех зонах, предит чаще в степи. Европа, Северная Африка, внетропическая Азия. Многоядный вид, предпочитающий злаки. В Украине повреждает Пшеницу, Рожь, Овёс, Ячмень, Кукурузу, Горох, Морковь, Огурцы, Капусту, Свёклу, Картофель, Клубнику, кормовые травы. Сильно повреждённые растения отстают в росте, хуже развиваются, листья нередко увядают, подсыхают с верхушки и постепенно отмирают. Однако наибольший вред причиняет, распространяя ряд вирусных болезней (закукливание Овса и других злаков, карликовость Овса, рыжую карликовость Кукурузы, карликовую и полосатую болезни Риса). Описание:- мелкая (1.7–4.0 мм) стройная Цикадка с прозрачными крыльями. Темя квадратное, слабо выступающее вперёд. Передиеспинка беловатая или местами буроватая, затемнённая позади глаз, боковые кили её плавно расходятся в стороны. Щиток почти вдвое длиннее переднеспинки, чёрный, блестящий с тремя продольными килями. Вершина щитка желтоватобелая. Верхние крылья вдвое длиннее брюшка, кровлеобразно сложены, стекловиднопрозрачные, с тёмнобурыми мелко пунктированными жилками. Вершина клавуса с тёмнобурым пятном. Брюшко и передняя часть тела снизу тёмнобурые до чёрного. Образ Жизни:- в Украине развивается в двух поколениях, в Ферганской Долине – в пяти. В Японии даёт 4–7 поколений в год, в Израиле отмечена круглогодичная активность. Зимуют личинки III–IV возрастов на посевах злаковых культур, на межах и обочинах. Весной они появляются значительно раньше Цикадок других видов. Окрыление начинается в первой половине Мая. Взрослые Цикадки перелетают на поля и в конце Мая приступают к откладке яиц. Размещают их самки небольшими кучками по нескольку штук в прикорневую часть, ткани листьев и листовых влагалищ злаков. Развитие яиц длится 10–12 дней. Отрождение личинок второй генерации происходит в середине Июля, окрыление с конца Июня.

CICP = CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL CROP PROTECTION

CID = CONSORTIUM ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CIDA = CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CIDAGRO = CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN Y DOCUMENTACIÓN AGROPECUARIA

CIE = COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ECLAIRAGE

CIE = COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

CIE 1931 STANDARD OBSERVER = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬ ПО МКО – CIE 1931 (or CIE Proceedings 1931) Standard Observer is the ideal colorimetric observer with color matching functions x-(y), y-(y), z-(y) corresponding to a field of view subtending a 2° angle on the retina; commonly called the '2° Standard Observer'. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

CIE 1964 SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARD OBSERVER = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТАНДАРТНЫЙ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬ ПО МКО – CIE 1964 Supplementary Standard Observer is the ideal colorimetric observer with color matching functions x-10(y), y-10(y), z-10(y) corresponding to a field of view subtending a 10° angle on the retina; commonly called the '10° Standard Observer'. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

CIEI = CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT INFORMATION

CIELAB COLOR DIFFERENCE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ (или РАЗНОСТЬ) ПО МКОЛАБ – CIELAB Color Difference is a color difference calculated by using the CIE 1976 L* a* b* opponent-color scales (also referred to as CIELAB), based on applying a cube-root transformation to CIE 1931 tristimulus values X, Y, Z or CIE 1964 tristimulus valuesX10, Y10, Z10. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

CIET = CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE ECOLOGIA TROPICAL

CIF = CORPORATE INCOME FUND

CIF = COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT

CIFE = CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES EDUCATION

CIFOR = CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH

CIFRI = CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CIIFAD = CORNELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND DEVELOPMENT

CILIATE = РЕСНИТЧАТОЕ (или РЕСНИЧНОЕ, или БАХРОМЧАТОЕ) – Ciliate:- (i) fringed with hair; or (ii) with hairs on the margin. Ciliate:- fringed with very fine hair-like filaments. / с очень тонкими как волос нитями. имеющий реснички. Окаймлённое ресничками; с краевыми листиками.

CILIATED = РЕСНИТЧАТОЕ (или БАХРОМЧАТОЕ, или РЕСНИЧНОЕ) – Ciliated:- fringed with a row of parallel cilia or hairs.

CILIATE RING = БАХРОМЧАТЫЙ ОБОД – Ciliate Ring is a ringlike structure at the base of the Rice panicle. / структура типа кольца в основании .

CIM = CONTRAT DE TRANSPORT INTERNATIONAL FERROVIAIRE DES MARCHANDISES

CIMDER = CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES MULTIDISCIPLINARIAS EN DESARROLLO RURAL

CIMMYT = CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO = INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

CINCTURE = ПОЯСОК (или ПОЯС, или ХХ) – Cincture:- girdle, belt; especially, a cord or sash worn around an ecclesiastical vestment, as an alb or religious habit.

CINEREA = ПЕПЕЛЬНОЕ (или ПЕПЕЛЬНО–СЕРОЕ) – Cinerea (-us,-um):- smoky gray, ashen gray. / пепельный.

CINEREOUS = ПЕПЕЛЬНОЕ – Cinereous:- gray tinged with black.

CINNAMON = КОРИЧНОЕ (или КОРИЦА, или СВЕТЛО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Cinnamon:- a light yellowish brown. / светло-желтовато-коричневое.

CIO = CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

CIO = COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

CIO = COMITÉ INTER–ORGANISMES

CIP = CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

CIP = CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CIP = CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

CIP = CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROPOSAL

CIP = CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO

CIP = CATALOGING–IN–PUBLICATION

CIP = CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA = INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

CIP = CONTINUATION–IN–PART

CIPs = CASH INDEX PARTICIPATIONS

CIRAD = CENTRE DE COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE EN RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT = CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT–ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CIRAD = INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CENTRE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

CIRAD–CA = ANNUAL CROPS DEPARTMENT OF CIRAD

CIRCUIT = ЦЕПЬ (или СХЕМА) – An electrical Circuit is a complete route which an electric current can flow around. Electric Circuit, unbroken path along which an electric current exists or is intended or able to flow. A simple circuit might consist of an electric cell (the power source), two conducting wires (one end of each being attached to each terminal of the cell), and a small lamp (the load) to which the free ends of the wires leading from the cell are attached. When the connections are made properly, current flows, the circuit is said to be ‘closed’, and the lamp will light. The current flows from the cell along one wire to the lamp, through the lamp, and along the other wire back to the cell. When the wires are disconnected, the circuit is said to be ‘open’ or ‘broken’. In practice, circuits are opened by such devices as switches, fuses, and circuit breakers. Two general circuit classifications are series and parallel. The elements of a series circuit are connected end to end; the same current flows through its parts one after another. The elements of a parallel circuit are connected so that each component has the same voltage across its terminals; the current flow is divided among its parts. When two circuit elements are connected in series, their effective resistance (impedance if the circuit is being fed alternating current) is equal to the sum of the separate resistances; the current is the same in each component throughout the circuit. When circuit elements are connected in parallel, the total resistance is less than that of the element having the least resistance, and the total current is equal to the sum of the currents in the individual branches. A battery-powered circuit is an example of a direct-current circuit; the voltages and currents are constant in magnitude and do not vary with time. In alternating-current circuits, the voltage and current periodically reverse direction with time. A standard electrical outlet supplies alternating current. Lighting circuits and electrical machinery use alternating current circuits. Many other devices, including computers, stereo systems, and television sets, must first convert the alternating current to direct current. That is done by a special internal circuit usually called a Power Supply. A digital circuit is a special kind of electronic circuit used in computers and many other devices. Magnetic circuits are analogous to electric circuits, where magnetic materials are regarded as conductors of magnetic flux. Magnetic circuits can be part of an electric circuit; a transformer is an example. Equivalent circuits are used in circuit analysis as a modeling tool; a simple circuit made up of a resistor, and an inductor might be used to electrically represent a loudspeaker. Electrical circuits can also be used in other fields of studies. In the study of heat flow, for example, a resistor is used to represent thermal insulation. Operating electric circuits can be used for general problem solving (as in an analog computer). Circuit is a conductor or a system of conductors through which electric current flows. / Проводник или система проводников, через которые проходит электричество. Под Электрической Цепью понимается совокупность различных

устройств и соединяющих их проводников или элементов электропроводящей среды, по которым может протекать электрический ток. Под Электрической Схемой понимается схема электро- или радиотехнического устройства, сети. Она отображает их структуру и межэлементные электрические связи.

CIRCUIT BREAKER = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ВЫКЛЮЧАТЕЛЬ НАГРУЗКИ (или СЕТЕВОЙ РАЗЪЕДИНИТЕЛЬ) – Circuit Breaker is an electric device that, like a fuse, interrupts an electric current in a circuit when the current becomes too high. The advantage of a circuit breaker is that it can be reset after it has been tripped; a fuse must be replaced after it has been used. In reference to electricity, Circuit Breaker is a device designed to open a circuit either by manual action or by automatic action when current exceeds a value longer than permitted. A circuit breaker can provide overcurrent protection. / По отношению к электричеству, устройство, разработанное для размыкания цепи вручную или автоматически, когда сила тока превышает определённое значение дольше, чем разрешено.

CIRCUIT BREAKER = СЕТЕВОЙ ВЫКЛЮЧАТЕЛЬ (или СЕТЕВОЙ РАЗЪЕДИНИТЕЛЬ) – Circuit Breaker:- though its specifics depend on statutory provisions prescribing it in the particular State, a 'Circuit Breaker' generally is a law that activates, for qualifying property owners (or renters), a State financed credit or rebate of specified amounts of property taxes incurred (or rent equivalents) whenever such taxes (or rent equivalents) exceed specified amounts of household income. Circuit Breakers are mechanisms used by management to control activity in capacity-constrained systems. The term Circuit Breaker originates in electrical engineering to describe a pre-set switch that shuts down electrical activity in excess of a system's design capacity. The activation level of the breaker reflects an ex ante decision on the capability of the system. Circuit breaker activation is inherently costly. The system engineer designing a circuit breaker makes an ex ante choice between temporary loss of the use of the system and reductions in the likelihood of permanent damage to system integrity. Activation of a circuit breaker intentionally imposes costs that are expected to be less than losses realized by exceeding the system's capacity. Cost considerations naturally focus on the value the intended users can expect to obtain through their use of the system. Activation of circuit breakers can also have unintentional costs. These have two sources. First, activation of circuit breakers can lead to unanticipated convenience losses. For example, system engineers may undervalue some activities lost when a circuit breaker is activated. Therefore, system users with a financial stake in its operation have incentives to increase system capacity by allowing increases in the activation levels of circuit breakers. It is these incentives that produce pressure to re-allocate financial resources toward increased investment in the system. Thus, when private interests are involved, the ability to re-allocate resources insures that unanticipated convenience losses will be infrequent and temporary. Second, costs are also incurred when unplanned uses of the system are disrupted. System engineers focusing on anticipated uses will not incorporate the value of unanticipated uses into their circuit-breaker decisions. These value losses are recognized only when service interruption motivates increased investment by such users. When value losses fail to attract investment, system engineers are not motivated to include these losses in the circuitbreaker decision. I (James T. Moser is a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) refer to these interests as public, to distinguish them from private interests that do lead to increased investment in the system. In financial markets, the intended effect of circuit breakers is to halt trading when activity levels threaten market viability. Earlier circuit breaker policy was determined within the affected market by parties having private rather than public interests in the activation of circuit breakers. Exchanges, responding to these interests, developed three separate circuit breaker mechanisms. Order-imbalance circuit breakers are intended to protect the interests of market makers in specialist markets. Volume-induced circuit breakers are intended to protect the viability of back-office operations. Price-change circuit breakers are intended to bring excessive volatility under control. Recent developments in financial markets have elevated the importance of public interests. Markets are increasingly characterized as inter-related. This inter-relatedness increases the importance of price information flowing between markets. This is particularly true between the stock markets and the markets for financial derivatives – options and futures. Futures exchanges have developed standardized contracts for a variety of financial assets. Value changes in these contracts are closely linked to developments in their related asset markets. Thus, asset prices serve the public purpose of determining gains and losses in futures contracts. Futures exchanges and their customers have benefitted from the price information generated by asset markets. Activation of circuit breakers interrupts this information flow, decreasing the public value of the services rendered by asset markets. Futures markets offer a distinct set of services including opportunities to manage risks and additional routes to price discovery. Circuit breakers activated in these markets similarly disrupt these services, lessening their value. The stock-index futures contract illustrates this. Prices for these futures contracts are for hypothetical baskets of stocks. Thus, a single quote determines the price of the futures basket, whereas in the asset market cash prices must be aggregated to produce a cash index. In addition, daily settlement in the futures market is in cash, greatly simplifying order processing. The simplicity of stock-index futures contracts produces an ideal instrument for institutions to manage systematic risk levels through simultaneous trading in asset markets and futures. Circuit breakers disrupt the normal synchronization of price changes between futures contracts and asset prices. This disruption amplifies the risk that gains realizable in one market may be unavailable to offset losses in the other market. The current proliferation of derivativeasset markets with differing capacity constraints, combined with intensive intermarket trading, raises coordination issues that were less crucial in the past. Circuit breakers activated in one market now can affect several markets, not only the market in which they were activated. Thus, circuit breakers in financial markets can influence public interests. These public costs are realized in two ways. First, circuit breaker interruption of private markets serves to shift trading into markets that remain open. Such interruptions initiate a chain of events that ultimately generates demand for a lender of last-resort to supply liquidity to the financial system. Second, pricechange circuit breakers shift credit risk to gaining positions that implicitly extend credit to loss positions. Their creditworthiness may decrease the quality of exchange guarantees of performance. The next section describes the three types of circuit breakers. Then, I examine the history of circuit breaker activity. An analysis of the unintended result of price limits on liquidity demands and the quality of nonperformance guarantees follows. Classification Of Circuit Breakers:- circuit breakers are of three types. Each addresses a different design-capability issue. The first, the order-imbalance circuit breaker, occurs in specialist markets. Inequalities in the number of buy and sell orders are balanced by specialists trading for their own accounts. These trades maintain orderly markets by smoothing short-run order imbalances. Substantial order imbalances increase the risk born by specialists. This, in turn, jeopardizes orderly markets. The second type, volumeinduced, occurs when order processing becomes uneconomic. At low volume, order processing does not meet costs. High volume impedes the ability of the exchange to effectively process orders. Markets close when either volume effect pushes trading costs to uneconomic levels. The third type, the pricetriggered circuit breaker, closes markets when a given price level is reached. This last type originated in the futures markets. Such circuit breakers are called 'Price Limits'. Justifications of price limits are couched in terms of controlling 'excessive' volatility. Order-Imbalance Circuit Breakers:- stock markets activate order-imbalance circuit breakers at the request of a specialist. The specialist asks for a suspension of trade in an individual stock when an order imbalance occurs. In these cases, suspension gives the specialist time to determine a market-clearing price based upon information obtained off the exchange floor. Following the price determination period, the market re-opens with the specialist taking a position at the newly determined price. The purpose of this circuit breaker is to protect the specialist from large losses. Order imbalances were a problem in both the 1987 and 1989 breaks. In 1987, selling pressure at the October 19 opening prevented trading in 140 of the NYSE-listed stocks in the S&P 500 during the first half hour. In 1989, openings on October 16, 1989 were similarly delayed. (Most stocks were reported not opened during the first fifteen minutes of trading. Beginning

08:45 CT, stocks began opening and trading was reported at 09:15.) In both cases, the intended effect of the order-imbalance circuit breakers was to protect specialists from losses incurred by purchases in declining markets. Activation of these circuit breakers have unintentional effects. Trading halts in individual stocks create uncertainty about the correct level of the aggregate indexes. This, in turn, tends to be reflected in the futures contract. As a result, the futures contract becomes more likely to encounter a price limit. (On October 16, 1989, it did hit the open limit-5 points down.) When a price limit is reached futures trading stops, shifting some trades to the stock exchange. These trades tend to aggravate any existing order-imbalance problems. Volume-Induced Circuit Breakers:- the cost-effectiveness of order processing depends on the level of trading volume. At low trading levels, breakeven costs are not met. The determination of exchange trading hours recognizes that the fixed costs of operations must be covered by revenues generated from trading activities. Exchanges schedule closings based on expectations that additions to these fixed costs will not be adequately compensated. Thus, daily closes can be construed as activation of a circuit breaker. Trading volume can surpass the ability of exchange back offices to process the paperwork required to document executed trades. When this happens, the effectiveness of order processing is reduced, producing additional costs as the need for correcting orders rises. These costs are expected to rise with trading volume. With these additional costs, exchange operations can become uneconomic and the exchange closes. In 1968, the stock exchanges instituted a temporary four-day week during the last half of the year, closing on Wednesdays to increase the time available to process paperwork. Heavy volume in the period prior to the fourday week had led to increases in errors executing orders. These midweek closings insured that each five-trading-day delivery period included at least one nontrading day, allowing the back offices to catch up. More recently, heavy volume appears to have complicated the order-matching activity of the specialists. Stock trading volume during the 1987 price break surpassed the ability of specialists to match orders. As a result, executions were not timely and the ticker lagged current trades. Changes instituted after 1987 substantially increased the capacity of the exchange to process orders to an estimated one billion shares daily. However, the trading suspensions that resulted from the volume on October 13, 1989, suggest a lower capacity. At the rate of trading in the last hour of October 13, daily volume would have been just over 703 million shares. Volume on October 16, 1989, the heaviest day of trading since October 1987, was 416 million shares. After processing the overhang from the previous Friday (most stocks were trading by 10:15), stock trading proceeded smoothly all day. Price-Limit Circuit Breakers:- in futures markets, price limits restrict trading to a band of prices generally symmetrical above and below the previous trading day's settlement price. (A notable exception to price-limit symmetry is found in the stock-index contracts. These are discussed in the next section.) The stated goals of circuit breaker policies have historically been to control volatility. More recently, price limits on stock index contracts have been set to coordinate price movements in the cash and futures markets. Price limits serve as market-closing rules because:- (1) short trades (sales of futures contracts) are not offered on up-limit days – the market clearing price is higher; and (2) long trades (buying futures contracts) are not offered on down-limit days – the market clearing price is lower. Historically, the rules committees of the futures exchanges incorporated price limits into trading rules in response to threatened regulatory intervention. That pattern suggests that price-triggered circuit breakers would not exist without potential regulatory intervention. Past Circuit Breaker Experience:- this history of the price-limit form of circuit breaker demonstrates that price limits appear to resolve 'political' volatility. (This term is from Joseph A. Grundfest, Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission.) The imposition of price limits, an apparent impediment to the price discovery purpose of futures exchanges, coincides with threats to the independence of the exchanges. Rather than face increased regulatory oversight and lose their ability to resolve disputes internally, the exchanges accommodated pressures for regulation by self-imposing price limits. Early History Of Price Limits:- the earliest occurrence of a price limit in futures trading was at the Dojima exchange in Japan during the early XVIII century. Settlement in the Koku 'Small Futures' contract for Rice was determined by the average of the previous three days' forward-closing prices. If this price deviated by more than a fixed amount from the cash price for Rice, all contracts were either reversed out or delivered. This effectively discontinued trading in the contract by eliminating all futures positions. Also, the futures price was tied to the cash market, avoiding the potential criticism that futures trading caused problems in cash markets. Imposition of the rule came during a time when rice markets were described as 'deteriorating'. Deteriorating markets are often characterized by price volatility. The first instance of a price limit rule in the United States came during the First World War. On February 01, 1917, Germany announced that its submarines would sink all ships found in the major Atlantic shipping lanes. Cotton prices for May delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange closed down by a record of over five cents a pound. By the following Monday, however, the market had recovered to within one and one-half cents of the earlier price. In subsequent weeks, futures prices continued to be extremely volatile. The threat of attacks on shipping continued to run down prices as traders feared lost access to the European markets. Cotton prices rose as markets responded to news of potentially large purchases of cotton for military uniforms. Congress responded by supplying flat-rate three percent war loss insurance – a substantial discount from the then-current Lloyd's of London quote of ten percent. Cotton prices reached an all-time high following the introduction of this subsidized insurance. The futures exchanges trading cotton responded to this volatility in two ways. On June 20, 1917, the British Board of Trade closed down cotton futures trading and the New York Cotton Exchange increased margin requirements. Separately, the US Government requested a price limit on the cotton contract. On August 22, 1917, a three-cent price limit was imposed. This limit remained in effect for the duration of the war. Interestingly, there is no record of a limit day during this period. Also during the First World War, the Food Administration froze prices on wheat to prevent profiteering in that commodity. This action closed down trading in wheat futures at the Chicago Board of Trade. However, other grain prices were not frozen and their corresponding futures contracts traded freely. Since these grains are partially substitutable for Wheat, government policy regarding Wheat induced volatility in other grains. Futures prices for these commodities reflected this volatility, attracting the attention of the Food Administration. As a result of this scrutiny, the Board of Trade instituted a two-cent per day price limit on the oat contract and the New York Mercantile Exchange introduced a three-cent per day price limit on soy bean oil contracts. These price limits were removed once trading in wheat futures resumed after the war. Price limits were formalized in 1925 at the Chicago Board of Trade. The 1925 Annual Report reported a modification to all contracts allowing the Board of Directors to set price-change limits of five percent of the preceding day's average closing price, following a ten-hour notice period. (For comparison, a five percent limit on Wheat in today's Wheat contract comes to 18.9 cents per bushel. The present limit is twenty cents per bushel.) Determination of an emergency was left to the Board. Nevertheless, price limits retained their temporary character, to be used only in emergency situations. Direct federal intervention in agricultural markets during peace time began in the early 1930s under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Federal Farm Board, attempting to maintain prices in spite of large supplies of wheat, opened long futures contracts in May 1931 and 1932 wheat. Uncertainty about government policy (including complaints that officials were manipulating prices in their own interests) increased the frequency of emergency use of price limits. (A recent proposal by Robert Heller makes similar use of futures markets. He argues the current policy of supplying liquidity during a market break disrupts monetary policy. Instead he suggests the Fed supply liquidity directly by taking long futures positions. His use of futures contracts is reasoned from the same basis as the Federal Farm Board policy of six decades ago – both approaches avoid the problem of the federal government holding and disposing of assets. The experience of the 1930s suggests that careful consideration should be given to the problem of contract expiration.) (The Heller proposal is in Heller, R., 'Have the Fed Support Stock Market, Too', Wall Street Journal, October 27, 1989, p. A14. An analysis of the 1930s experience is in Moser, James T., 'Public Policy Intervention Through Futures Market Operations', forthcoming in the Journal of Futures Markets.) Passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in July 1933 opened the way for trade associations to enforce price stabilization agreements, with the federal government acting both

as architect and enforcing partner. Application for these partnerships was made through the National Recovery Administration (NRA) with the agreements chartered through Executive Orders by President Franklin Roosevelt. The agreements came in the form of codes for fair competition. Grain price volatility continued to be high after the Farm Board ceased its price manipulations. The drought of the period and uncertainty about government policy were contributing factors. This high volatility led to Department of Agriculture pressure in July 1933 for a fair-trade agreement among the grain exchanges. Pressure on the exchanges to comply came in the form of a proposal by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Grain Futures Administration that would have empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to modify and enforce trading rules at the futures exchanges. The proposed authority included limits on individual trading, limits on daily price changes, and margin setting. The futures exchanges complied with the request and Executive Order No. 6648, entitled 'Code of Fair Competition for Grain Exchanges and Members Thereof', was signed by President Roosevelt on March 20, 1934. The agreement, implemented the next day, included price limits which could not be exceeded, but did permit exchanges to set limits below the prescribed maximums. The Supreme Court ruling in the Schechter Poultry Corporation case on May 27, 1935, declared the NRA codes unconstitutional. Following the Schechter decision, Congressional hearings began on the Commodity Exchange Act to broaden the scope of federal regulatory powers over the futures exchanges. These powers had previously been lodged within the Grain Futures Administration. Congressional discussion indicated the proposed Act would institutionalize the defunct NRA codes. To thwart increased regulation, the Chicago Board of Trade incorporated permanent price limits on all its contracts. (At the same time, the Board of Trade also eliminated trading of options on futures, then called 'Priviledges [sic]'. These were also targeted in Congressional hearings.) The action began the use of price limits as a standard contract feature. The Commodity Exchange Act later passed specifying only regulatory review, rather than expanded powers, over contract details – including price limits. Circuit Breakers In The 1980s:- in 1982, futures contracts on stock indexes were introduced. The initial contracts, keeping with standard practice, were introduced with price limits. However, for the first time since the 1930s, these limits were dropped on objections from New York stock trading interests. In late 1984, price limits were dropped on all International Monetary Market contracts for foreign exchange. The movement away from price limits continued until the market break of October 1987, when price limits were instituted on the S&P 500 contract. Three of the six commissions studying issues of the market break recommended significant regulatory changes. With regard to price limits the recommendations differ substantially. The Brady Commission recommended coordinated trading halts. While no specific method was proposed, the Commission indicated that price limits should be considered among the possible mechanisms. The NYSE 'Katzenbach' study group said that price limits will not resolve market break issues. Their proposals focused on increasing the cost of trading to prevent speculation. They specifically proposed requiring delivery of stocks on stock-index futures contracts – increasing the cost of trading futures. The SEC study recommended against price limits on stock-index contracts. The SEC proposal suggested optional delivery of stock on index contracts, again increasing the cost of trading futures. After the 1987 break, price limits were imposed on stock-index futures. The stated reason for these limits was to synchronize futures and cash prices. In 1988, the S&P 500 contract traded with a level-determined price limit. At levels below 275, the limit was 15 index points (USD7 500 per contract); between 275.05 and 325, the limit was 20 index points (USD10 000 per contract); and, above 325, the limit was 25 index points (USD12 500 per contract). Initial margins on these contracts were USD15 000, twice the pre-break amount. In addition, a five-point limit was established at market opening. On reaching an opening limit, trading is suspended for two minutes and reopened at a new opening level. The opening limit rule holds only for the first ten minutes of trading. The 1987 market break also led to introduction of price-triggered circuit breakers on the New York Stock Exchange. After a fall of 25 points in the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), the Sidecar program re-prioritized orders, giving priority to small (less that one million Dollars) orders. After a decline of 250 points in the DJIA, the stock market would be closed for one hour. After a 400-point decline in the DJIA, the stock market would be closed for two hours. In addition, the DOT (Designated Order Turnaround) program would be shut down after a 50-point decline in the DJIA. The Mini-Crash Of October 1989:- recalling that the intent of these circuit breakers is to synchronize cash and futures markets, the events of October 13, 1989, provide a gauge for the usefulness of circuit breaker mechanisms. The evidence suggests that price limits did not synchronize these markets and may have routed dynamic-hedge trades into the stock market. At 01:43 (CDT) negotiators announced the failure of financing for the proposed UAL buyout. The announcement sent the stock and index-futures markets into a steep decline. At 02:00 the DJIA was down 55 points. This corresponds to a 7.3 point drop in the S&P. Seven minutes later, the S&P futures contract hit its limit-12 points down. With futures trading suspended, the DJIA at 02:30 was down 114.76 points or roughly 15.3 S&P points. At 02:30, the futures contract reopened, but closed again fifteen minutes later – down 30 points. At the close of trading (03:00), the DJIA was down 190 points, or 25.3 S&P points. Quotes from the stock market clearly lagged behind those from the futures market. The circuit breakers do not appear to have kept prices in line. Trading volume was affected by the circuit breakers. Figure 1 shows NYSE volume for half-hour intervals for 10/13/1989 and 10/16/1989. Volume at 01:30 on 10/13 was 125.52 million shares for the day, or 12.55 million shares per half-hour interval. The market response to the UAL announcement in the 01:30–02:00 interval increased volume to 17.48 million shares, or 39 percent above the average prior to 01:30 but still less than two of the previous half-hour intervals. At 02:07 CDT futures trading was suspended for the remainder of the half-hour period. Minutes later Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) closed without re-opening. Volume during that period was 45.86 million shares, 265 percent above the average and more than twice the busiest previous period. During the last half-hour of trading, volume was 396 percent above the average – nearly four times the busiest period before 01:30. This trading might be explained as a response to new information and, therefore, independent of the incidence of circuit breakers but evidence in the Index futures pit suggests more was involved. After limits were hit in the S&P 500 pit for the second time, a limited number of sell orders were executed at the limit price despite the disadvantageous price obtained there. Further, at the official 03:15 close of index trading, 2 000 sell orders worth USD330 million were said to be outstanding. The pattern of selling in the Index pit indicates that traders were searching for reliable executions. The closest available substitute to selling stock-index futures is the sale of stock holdings. Thus, the substantial increase in stock volume can be related to the incidence of the CME circuit breaker. The consequence of the volume increase may have been an increased difficulty in keeping up with the flow of orders. Heavy selling after 01:30 CDT produced suspensions in ten stocks with seven not re-opening. This suggests that stock markets were unable to handle the increased volume. Finally, the evidence from the 1989 price break reveals three weaknesses. First, volume increases after price limits were encountered suggest these circuit breakers routed trades from the futures markets to the stock markets. This is a serious concern. There is good evidence from the 1987 break that order imbalances are positively correlated with price changes. Policies tending to exacerbate the order-imbalance problem are likely to increase price volatility during price swings encountered in the future. Second, both the price lags reflected in the DJIA and the suspensions in stock trading indicate that the circuit breakers did not keep prices in line. Third, taking the USD330 million overhang in the futures market to be intended to cover stock positions of institutional traders, at least one-third of a billion Dollars went unhedged. New Circuit Breakers In Place:- after the 1989 market break, price limits were revised. The following describes current limit procedures for the S&P contract. The five-point opening limit is retained. After the opening interval and at all levels of the index, current levels are:- On a 12-point drop in the index prior to 02:30 pm (Central Time), trading is suspended for thirty minutes; on a 20-point drop in the index prior to 01:30 pm, trading is suspended for one hour; on a 30-point change (up or down), trading is suspended until 50 percent of S&P stocks (by capitalized value) are open for trading. The NYSE also revised its circuit breakers to restrain program trading. After a 30-point drop in the DJIA, incoming orders are routed into the Sidecar for fifteen minutes. After a 75-point drop trading orders are Sidecard for thirty minutes. In addition,

the CME rejects incoming S&P 500 contract orders after a 12-point drop in the S&P. The emphasis on drops clarifies the purpose of recent price-linked, circuit-breaker policies. They do not resolve cash flow problems for the futures exchanges – else limits would be imposed on the upside as well. Nor do they control volatility – for the same reason. They do shield the futures exchanges from the criticism that futures trading pulls down stock prices. Circuit Breakers And The Market For Liquidity:- liquidity is the relative ease of matching buy and sell orders at recently observed prices. Sellers can always obtain liquidity by lowering offers to sell. The difference between the price they obtain and the previously observed prices they expected can be construed as the cost of liquidity. Buyers recognize that for some assets these costs may be high. Thus, their offers to buy incorporate the risk of encountering a high liquidity cost on the eventual sale of the asset. Buyers respond by adjusting bids downward. Markets respond by organizing to keep liquidity costs low. They accomplish this through efficient matching of buy and sell orders backed up by methods to handle any order imbalances that may arise. The Market-Making Activity:- market making refers to the activity of matching buy and sell orders. In specialist markets such as the stock exchanges, orders to buy or sell arrive at a central post, are matched up by a specialist, and are posted as transactions. The specialist's order book is unbalanced when the number of buy and sell orders at the most recent price are unequal. When these order imbalances occur, exchange rules require the specialist to trade for his own position – buying in a declining market or selling in a rising market. Since these trades are aimed at re-balancing the order book, they may be loss trades for the specialist; that is, buying above the correct market price in a declining market or selling below in a rising market. These trades produce a balance of buy and sell orders and fulfill the specialist's responsibility of maintaining an orderly market. To facilitate this role, dealers have exchange-required capitalization and minimum inventories for their stock listings. Under an interest-rate targeting policy, the Fed acts as a marketmaker in markets directly linked to reserve assets. Reserve policy effects credit levels so that a stable monetary policy depends on a stable market for reserves. To maintain this stability, the Fed acts as a specialist in reserves – both buying and selling to prevent order imbalances. Links Between Financial Markets:- The Federal Reserve is affected by circuit breakers because markets for stocks, bonds, and futures contracts are fundamentally linked through the payments system and the market for reserves. To see this, consider the problem faced by the specialist after a steep decline in stock prices. In the process of buying stock to maintain an orderly market, losses have been encountered. In addition, inventories of stock, generally purchased on margin, have been marked down and require additional financing. Summing the financing needs of many specialists after declines of the magnitude experienced during the breaks of 1987 and 1989, one will generally observe a large increase in the demand for loanable funds. Institutions supplying funds to specialists respond by selling short-term Treasury securities to meet reserve requirements. Thus, the demand shock in the loanable funds market tends to destabilize markets for Treasury securities – orders to sell Treasury securities exceed buy orders. Shocks to the loanable funds market are also felt as the margin accounts of mark-tomarket assets are adjusted. Dynamic hedge trades in a declining market increase demand for Treasury securities placed in the initial margin accounts of long and short futures positions. Long and short positions marked to market add further shocks as losing positions sell Treasuries to generate funds required to cover calls for variation margin and winning positions invest cash balances in Treasuries. Over a period of time these shocks will net out. Nevertheless, lack of synchronicity induces short-term swings in the supply of liquidity. Combining with these separate effects, stock-market specialists encountering losses from their market-making activities are seeking funds in a market subjected to volatile levels of liquidity. In its capacity as reserve specialist, the Federal Reserve supports liquidity by maintaining a balance between buy and sell orders for reserves and Treasury securities. This activity prevents short-run order imbalances from wringing liquidity from the system. The credit-demand shock from specialists' needs for funds are supported as the Fed adds reserves to the system. Importantly, Fed policy must first distinguish between the real and monetary components of these shocks in the market for reserves. Facilitating the liquidity demands of a financial shock need not have real effects. Liquidity can be increased through purchases of Treasuries. Once the short-term credit needs of the payments system subside, reserve levels can then be reduced. These financial shocks can be identified by sharp market declines accompanied by volume and orderbalancing problems. The timing of this credit accommodation requires consideration. Circuit breakers interfere with trades needed to generate liquidity. The appropriate time for the Fed to begin the supply of liquidity is at the point when trading halts create an imbalance of buy and sell orders for reserves and Treasury securities. Policy considerations for mixed realmonetary shocks differ. In these events, the Fed must consider both the need for credit accommodation through its order-matching activity and its monetary policy which is implemented through reserve-level choices. For example, liquidity operations after the 1987 break produced significant decreases in shortterm rates. Reserves were left in the system after October 1987, giving permanence to the October liquidity operations. The 1989 break was followed by reports that the Fed would supply liquidity as in 1987. These reports were later disavowed. However, open market operations on October 16, 1989, did effect a modest temporary increase in the reserve base. In terms of the effect on credit markets, the expectation of increased credit availability is key. Interest rates fell on October 16, evidencing market anticipation of increased purchases of Treasuries. Interest rates rose shortly afterwards as the Fed's response and its disclaimers became known. Identification of a real component to a shock suggests consideration of a less temporary adjustment to the reserve level. Accommodation of temporary liquidity needs facilitates the allocation of capital. Failure to accommodate liquidity tends to hinder the reallocation of capital, delaying recovery from the real shock. Once temporary liquidity needs are met, reserve policy should then focus on real, relatively permanent aspects. Effect Of Circuit Breakers:- circuit breakers alter the effect of a market move on credit markets by altering cash flows. Trading halts have three effects on the flow of funds. First, amounts marked to market based on prices recorded when trading was halted do not reflect market values – short positions record less gain in a price decline, long positions record less loss. Provided trading halts are synchronized across markets, amounts marked to market for related securities are similar causing no excess demand for loanable funds. Unsynchronized trading halts, on the other hand, tend to produce asymmetry in that losses and gains on related assets are unequal. The liquidity needs produced by losses incurred in one market cannot be covered by recognition of gains in related markets. Thus, nonsynchronized trading halts increase the demand for loanable funds and shift liquidity trades into those markets which remain open. This places greater stress on these markets. Consider, for example, a specialist hedging his equity position with a short futures position in an index contract. A trading halt in the index futures contract can result in equity losses exceeding gains on futures. In an unrestricted market, the futures position, in this example, would generate needed cash to cover the financing needs of the stock position. A halt in futures trading reduces the flow of funds to the specialist, increasing dependence on borrowed funds. Inventory financing needs that cannot be met with gains from the futures contract must be covered by increased borrowing. Second, positions not marked to market are affected like marked-to-market accounts. The difference is one of form, not result. Gains and losses on stocks or options are realized by unwinding the position. Circuit breakers halt trading and prevent unwinding of contracts. This restricts access to invested balances required to cover losses, realized elsewhere, increasing the demand for credit. For example, traders holding UAL on 10/13 attempted to sell out after the 1:43 announcement. The halt in trading of that stock initiated a search for close substitutes for UAL stock. The nearest substitutes were other takeover stocks and transportations, particularly airlines. Order books for these stocks quickly became unbalanced. Three Big Board stocks halted trading temporarily: USAir Group, Delta Air Lines, and Philips Industries. Seven Big Board stocks halted and remained closed for the day:- UAL, AMR, BankAmerica, Walt Disney, Capital Cities/ABC, Philip Morris, and Pacific Telesis. Sales again shifted; first to index futures, then to a broad range of stocks after the 15-point limit halted futures trading. These first two effects of price limits derive from restrictions on investor access to liquidity. During market breaks when liquidity is most valuable, circuit breakers reduce the number of routes available for private resolution of liquidity needs. This tends to increase demand

for a source of last resort to supply liquidity – a role many expect to be taken up by the Fed. A third effect derives from responses to price uncertainty as clearinghouses re-consider prudential margin levels. The trade halt produced by a circuit breaker creates uncertainty about the market's actual volatility. Since margin levels are determined in response to estimates of price volatility, risk-averse clearinghouses are forced to estimate margin needs on a worst-case basis. This will tend to increase the margin levels required by prudent clearinghouses. Recognizing that further losses to customer accounts may be substantial, initial and variation margin levels are increased to prevent losses from spilling over from customer accounts into clearing-member accounts. This effect tends to decrease the supply of loanable funds by increasing use of Treasury securities to meet margin obligations. Credit Risk Due To Loss Financing:- the previous comments on circuit breakers emphasize problems induced by disruption to the flow of funds. Circuit breakers can also be viewed as shifting credit risk. Failure to record the full loss amount in a marked-to-market account implicitly extends an interest-free loan for a portion of the loss amount to the losing position. The amount of this loan is the difference between the amount marked to the settlement price and the amount marked to the true market price. The loan is extended to losing positions from gaining positions. The amount of credit extended by these loans can be considerable. To illustrate, I will use the October 1989 market break. Taking the true futures price to be roughly the 10/16/89 opening, the true settlement price for the 117, 202 December contracts outstanding should have been 323.85. The difference between the actual settlement of 328.85 and the estimate of the true settlement is 5 S&P points. The amount of credit implicitly extended to short positions over the weekend of 10/14–10/15 was, therefore, USD58.6 million or 3.3 percent of the value marked to market on 10/13. (The 10/16 open price is probably too high. Opening contract prices on that date encountered the CME open limit of five points, preventing realization of a lower price on the S&P contract. Thus, our estimate may significantly underestimate the amount of credit extended.) To gauge the risk to the financial system, we need to recall that futures clearinghouses provide performance guarantees for contracts trading on their affiliated exchanges. The quality of these guarantees depends on the amount of potential loss relative to equity. As potential losses increase relative to a fixed level of equity, the possibility of default rises, diminishing the quality of any guarantees. Book equity balances for the CME at the end of 1988 were USD79.3 million. The USD58.6 million implicitly lent to short positions is 73.9 percent of book equity. The full implication for contract performance guarantees is not known. Threats to these guarantees will tend to shift trading away from the futures markets as the perceived quality of the guarantees declines. This tends to increase the credit needs of specialists operating in stock markets, requiring increases in reserves to meet these demands. Thus, the significance of the credit balance implied by price limits bears investigation. The policy issue is the viability of contract performance guarantees provided by the futures exchanges. Conclusion:- this article examines the effects of circuit breakers on the stability of the financial markets. Circuit breakers are classified into three types based on capacity issues:- volume-triggered circuit breakers halt trading when volume exceeds order-processing capacity; orderimbalance circuit breakers halt trading when orders to buy or sell threaten the viability of the specialist; and price-limit circuit breakers halt trading when price changes are regarded as excessive. The history of price limits suggests they are introduced when futures exchanges are threatened with greater regulatory oversight. This paper argues that circuit breakers reduce access to markets. This reduces the ability of markets to resolve needs for liquidity. Second, price limits extend credit to loss positions in futures and options markets. Since clearinghouses guarantee contract performance, these guarantees may be threatened by large credit balances. On several recent occasions, circuit breakers have proved of some value in market crises. But it must be remembered that their value is not costless, nor their benefits without limit. A term Circuit Breaker refers to any of the measures used by stock exchanges during large sell-offs to avert panic selling. Sometimes called a Collar. After an index has fallen a certain percentage, the exchange might activate trading halts or restrictions on program trading. For example, if the Dow Jones Industrial Average falls by 10%, the NYSE® might halt market trading for one hour. There are other circuit breakers for 20% and 30% falls. In response to the market breaks in October 1987 and October 1989 the New York Stock Exchange instituted circuit breakers to reduce volatility and promote investor confidence. By implementing a pause in trading, investors are given time to assimilate incoming information and the ability to make informed choices during periods of high market volatility. Effective April 15, 1998 the SEC approved amendments to Rule 80B (Trading Halts Due to Extraordinary Market Volatility) which revised the halt provisions and the circuit-breaker levels. The trigger levels for a market-wide trading halt were set at 10%, 20% and 30% of the DJIA, calculated at the beginning of each calendar quarter, using the average closing value of the DJIA for the prior month, thereby establishing specific point values for the quarter. Each trigger value is rounded to the nearest 50 points. The circuit-breaker halt for a 10% decline would be one hour if it occurred before 02 pm, and for 30 minutes if it occurred between 02 and 02:30, but would not halt trading at all after 02:30. The halt for a 20% decline would be two hours if it occurred before 01 pm, and between 01 pm and 02 pm for one hour, and close the market for the rest of the day after 02 pm. If the market declined by 30%, at any time, trading would be halted for the remainder of the day. Under the previous Rule 80B trigger points (in effect since October 19, 1988) for a market-wide trading halt, a decline of 350 points in the DJIA would halt trading for 30 minutes and a drop of 550 points one hour. These circuit-breaker trigger points were hit only once on October 27, 1997, when the DJIA was down 350 at 02:35 pm and 550 at 03:30, shutting the market for the remainder of the day. Circuit Breaker is a system of coordinated trading halts and/or price limits on equity markets and equity derivative markets designed to provide a cooling-off period during large, intraday market declines. The first known use of the term circuit breaker in this context was in the Report of the Presidential Task Force on Market Mechanisms (January 1988), which recommended that circuit breakers be adopted following the market break of October 1987. Also known as Stop Trading. NYSE® Announces Fourth-Quarter 2012 Circuit-Breaker Levels:- New York, September 28, 2012 – The New York Stock Exchange will implement new circuit-breaker collar trigger levels for fourth-quarter 2012 effective Monday, October 01, 2012. Circuit-breaker points represent the thresholds at which trading is halted marketwide for single-day declines in the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA). Circuit-breaker levels are set quarterly as 10, 20 and 30 percent of the DJIA average closing values of the previous month, rounded to the nearest 50 points. In fourth-quarter 2012, the 10-, 20- and 30-percent decline levels, respectively, in the DJIA will be as follows:- (i) Level 1 Halt:- a 1 350-point drop in the DJIA before 02 pm will halt trading for one hour; for 30 minutes if between 02 pm and 02:30 pm; and have no effect if at 02:30 pm or later unless there is a level 2 halt. (ii) Level 2 Halt:- a 2 700-point drop in the DJIA before 01:00 pm will halt trading for two hours; for one hour if between 01:00 pm and 02:00 pm; and for the remainder of the day if at 02:00 pm or later. (iii) Level 3 Halt:- a 4 050-point drop will halt trading for the remainder of the day regardless of when the decline occurs. Background:- circuit-breakers are calculated quarterly. The percentage levels were first implemented in April 1998 and the point levels are adjusted on the first trading day of each quarter. In 2012, those dates are January 03, April 02, July 02 and October 01. Xxxxx. Circuit Breakers (at CME GROUP) are a series of price limits that, when reached, pause a market for a particular period of time for markets to reset. There are two kinds of circuit breakers in CME Group markets:- Traditional Circuit Breakers:- Traditional circuit breakers are a series of price limits above and below a reference price (usually settlement) for certain CME Group products. Once a circuit breaker is triggered, the next level of circuit breaker comes into effect. Products with traditional circuit breakers, like equity markets, are divided into primary contracts and associated contracts. Primary Contracts:- The CME Global Command Center (GCC) designates the lead month for the primary contract. Associated Contracts:- When primary contracts trigger a circuit breaker event, all associated contracts follow the behavior of the primary contract. Associated contracts can also have their own circuit breaker events, but those events do not influence other contracts like primary contracts do. Dynamic Circuit Breakers:- Dynamic circuit breakers (DCBs) are similar to traditional circuit breakers but move with the market throughout the day. Within a specific time interval, DCBs define an upper and lower limit of how far an instrument is allowed to move in a specific time interval, usually an hour. Each product has its own assigned value used to calculate

the circuit breaker level, typically a percentage of its previous settlement price. Dynamic Circuit Breakers (DCB) monitor for significant price movements during a trading session. DCBs define an upper and lower limit of how far an instrument is allowed to move in a configured time interval. Each product has its own assigned percentage used to calculate its DCB variant, which is a percentage value of its previous settlement price. This calculated variant is used through the course of the trading session. Formula:- Previous Days Settle * DCB Percentage Value = DCB Variant (Rounded Down To Nearest Tradable Tick). Upon market open, a rolling 60-minute look-back window calculates the upper and lower limits used by DCBs. The high and low prices within the window plus or minus the variant determine the DCB high bid and low ask limits during the open market state. For example:- DCB Variant:- 1 187.8 * 5% = 59.39; rounded down to nearest tick 59.3; and Prior 60 minute's Highest Bid/Lowest Ask (1 196.0/1 187.0). Lookback Window Lowest Price + DCB Variant = DCB High Trade/Bid Limit; e.g., 1 187.0 + 59.3 = 1 246.3. Lookback Window Highest Price – DCB Variant = DCB Low Trade/Ask Limit; e.g., 1 196.0 – 59.3 = 1 136.7. If triggered in the primary contract market (lead month), all associated contract markets immediately transition into a pre-open state. There is no monitoring period. The GCC designates the lead month for the primary contract. When a DCB is triggered in a primary month, CME Globex will send a Security Status message (35=f) within market data which will show tags 327=2 (Halt Reason – Market Event) and a 326=21 (Security Trading Status – Pre Open). If triggered in a non-primary month, only the triggering contract will reserve. CME Globex will send a Security Status message (35=f) within market data which will show tags 327=2 (Halt Reason – Market Event) and a 326=21 (Security Trading Status – Reserve). FAQ:- What Are Dynamic Circuit Breakers? Dynamic Circuit Breakers monitor for significant price movements during a trading session. DCBs define an upper and lower limit of how far an instrument is allowed to move in a configured time interval. What Is Changing? Some products using traditional Circuit Breakers, which have a static daily fixed value pinned to settlement, are implementing DCBs. The market data Security Definition (tag 35-MsgType=d) message for these products will not publish the price limit values in tag 1049-HighLimitPrice and tag 1048-LowLimitPrice. What Happens If A DCB Is Triggered? If triggered in the primary contract market (lead month), all associated contract markets immediately transition into a two minute pre-open state. There is no monitoring period. The GCC designates the lead month for the primary contract. If triggered in a non-primary month, only the triggering contract will reserve. How Is The DCB Variant Calculated? Each product has its own assigned percentage used to calculate its DCB variant, which is a percentage value of its previous settlement price. This calculated variant is used through the course of the trading session. Formula:- Previous Days Settle * DCB Percentage Value = DCB Variant (Rounded Down To Nearest Tradable Tick). How Are The Upper And Lower Limits Calculated? Upon market open, a rolling look-back window calculates the upper and lower limits used by DCBs. The high and low prices within the window plus or minus the variant determine the DCB high bid and low ask limits during the open market state. What Happens To The Look-Back Window After A DCB Triggers? When trading resumes, the 60-minute look-back window restarts and DCBs begin to calculate accordingly. What Happens To The DCB Look-Back Window If A Velocity Logic (Narrow/Wide) Is Triggered? When trading resumes, the 60-minute look-back window restarts and DCBs begin to calculate accordingly. Where Can I Find The Pertinent Information Of The Levels For DCB, And Velocity Logic Thresholds? You can find Velocity Logic values within the Special Price Fluctuations and Limits guide and the DCB values on the Price Limits page. What Happens If A DCB Triggers On The Close? On the market close, the halt time will reduce to 5 seconds from 2 minutes in the last five minutes of trading. What Happens If DCB Triggers During The Final Settlement Window? In the five minutes preceding daily settlement the halt time will reduce to 5 seconds from 2 minutes. After the settlement window, the reserve will revert to 2 minutes. What Is Disseminated Over Market Data When A DCB Is Triggered? When a DCB is triggered in a primary month, we will send a Security Status message (35=f) within market data which will show tags 327=2 (Halt Reason – Market Event) and a 326=21 (Security Trading Status – Pre Open). When a DCB is triggered in a non-primary month, we will send a Security Status message (35=f) within market data which will show tags 327=2 (Halt Reason – Market Event) and a 326=21 (Security Trading Status – Reserve). How Can I Be Notified Of Product DCB Product Updates? When DCBs are added or changed to products it will be announced in the CME Globex Notice. You can sign up for the CME Globex Notice via our subscription center. See also Price Banding, Price Limits, and Velocity Logic. / СИБО® (СВОЕ®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Xxxxx (Robert Heller). Xxxxx Корпорэйшэн (Schechter Poultry Corporation). Xxxxx ('Katzenbach'). Дьжеймз Ти. Xxxxx (James T. Moser). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Система согласованных остановов торговли и/или ценовых лимитов на фондовых рынках и производных от них рынках, разработанная для обеспечения периодов охлаждения пыла биржевых игроков, возникающих при крупных внутрисуточных обвалах рынка. В данном контексте термин предохранитель впервые был использован в Отчёте Президентской Комиссии по Рыночным Механизмам (Январь 1988), которая рекомендовала применение этих предохранителей после обвала рынка в Октябре 1987. Известен также как Останов Торговли (Stop Trading).

CIRCUITOUS PATTERN = СХЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ УЗОР (или КОЛЬЦЕВОЙ УЗОР) – Circuitous Pattern is a plowing pattern or technique where the operator first moves clockwise around the field, then counterclockwise toward the center. It is commonly used in small rectangular fields.

CIRCULAR KNIT = ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПОЛОТНО С КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНЫХ МАШИН – Circular Knit:- weft knit fabric made on a circular needle-bed knitting machine, which produces fabric in tubular form. Common types include single or double knits. Seamless hosiery are also made on a circular knitting machine. Although allowances are made on the machine for knitting the welt and foot. See also Knitting (Circular). Circular-Knit Fabric is a tubular weft-knit fabric made of a circular-knitting machine. / Общие типы включают одинарный или двойной трикотаж. Бесшовные чулочно-носочные изделия (seamless hosiery) также производятся на кругловязальных машинах.

CIRCULAR KNITTING = КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ (или ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПОЛОТНО С КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНЫХ МАШИН) – Circular Knitting:- the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in the form of a tube, the threads running continuously around the fabric. See also Knitting. Circular Knitting or Knitting In The Round is a form of knitting that creates a seamless tube. Originally, circular knitting was done using a set of four or five double pointed needles. Later a circular needle was invented; the circular needle looks like two standard knitting needles connected by a cable between them. Machines also do circular knitting; these use individual latch-hook needles to make each stitch in a round frame.

CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINE = КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Circular Knitting Machine is a type of knitting machine which forms a knitted fabric in a cylindrical fashion. Most fabrics formed from circular knitting machines are weft knit structures.

CIRCULATING HEADER SYSTEM = ЦИРКУЛЯЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА СБОРНИКА (или КОЛЛЕКТОРА) – Circulating Header System is a lubrication system having isolated lube zones wherein the lube pump runs continuously and circulates oil through the header, a return filter and back to tank during the idle period. When lubrication is required, a normal open solenoid valve in the return loop is actuated, allowing pump pressure to build. The zone valves are then sequentially opened to provide lubricant to the individual zones. Oil dispensed to the friction points is not reused, therefore, the system is a terminating type. / клапан (solenoid valve).

CIRCULATING OIL = ЦИРКУЛИРУЮЩЕЕ МАСЛО – Circulating Oil:- a lubrication system wherein the oil pump runs continuously and circulates oil to the friction points on a continuous basis. The oil is drained back to tank, filtered, cooled as required and reused.

CIRCULATING SYSTEM = ЦИРКУЛИРУЮЩАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ЦИРКУЛЯЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Circulating System is a lubricating system in which oil is recirculated from a central sump to the parts requiring lubrication and then returned to the sump.

CIRCULATION BYPASS = ОБХОД ЦИРКУЛЯЦИЕЙ – Circulation Bypass occurs when air in a space does not circulate throughout the entire space, but rather seeks the path of least resistance in parts of the space.

CIRÉ = СИРЕ (или НАВОЩЁНОЕ, или ВОЩЁНОЕ, или ЛОЩЁНОЕ) – Ciré is a fabric with a ciré finish, namely a highly glazed finish usually achieved by applying wax to the fabric. A garment with a ciré finish, namely a highly glazed finish usually achieved by applying wax to the fabric. Ciré:- a brilliant patent leather effect produced by application of wax, heat, and pressure. Ciré is an extremely shiny, glossy surface given to fabrics as part of the finishing process. Ciré fabrics have a much higher shine than glazed fabrics and are usually somewhat slippery. / покрытое воском.

CIRED = CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHE SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

CIS = CARD–ISSUING SCHEME

CIS = COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

CIS = CUSTOMER INFORMATION SYSTEM

CISELE VELVET = СИЗЭЛЬ БАРХАТ (или БАРХАТ С РАЗРЕЗНЫМ И БУЛАВОЧНЫМ ВОРСОМ) – Cisele Velvet is a satin weave fabric. A velvet pattern is woven in. Cisele Velvet is a velvet with a pattern formed by contrast in cut and uncut loops. / Под Сизэль, от Французского слова Cisele, означающее Гравированный или Прореженный или Чеканенный, понимается .

CISG = CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

CIT = COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES TRANSPORTS FERROVIAIRES

CIT = COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CITES = CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES = ГРАЖДАНИН СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – Citizen Of The United States means:- (i) an individual who is a citizen of the United States; (ii) a partnership each of whose partners is an individual who is a citizen of the United States; or (iii) a corporation or association organized under the laws of the United States or a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, of which the president and at least two-thirds of the board of directors and other managing officers are citizens of the United States, which is under the actual control of citizens of the United States, and in which at least 75 percent of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons that are citizens of the United States.

CITRIC ACID = ЛИМОННАЯ КИСЛОТА – Citric Acid is a a solid organic acid; $HOCCOOH(CH_2COOH)_2$ or $C_6H_8O_7$); 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxilic acid. Citric acid is sometimes used in dyeing as an alternative to other chemicals such as acetic acid. It is convenient to store and handle, but may be more expensive. It is a weak acid but can produce pH in the range of 2 to 3. It can act as a sequestering agent for some metals, so it may be inappropriate for some metal-containing dyes such as premetallized dyes. It is used as a resist in some printing processes with reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers, acting by maintaining a pH that prevents the dye from fixing to the fiber. / Под Лимонной Кислотой $(HOOCCH_2)_2{\cdot}COH–COOH$ понимаются бесцветные кристаллы. $t_{пл}$ = 153 °C. Получают лимонную кислоту из махорки и брожением углеводов (сахар, патока); применяют в фармацевтической и пищевой промышленности. Соли лимонной кислоты (цитраты) используют в медицине для консервирования крови.

CITRIC ACID CRYSTALS = КРИСТАЛЛЫ ЛИМОННОЙ КИСЛОТЫ – Citric Acid Crystals:- substitute for acetic acid 56%. Use 1 teaspoon to replace 1 teaspoon acetic acid 56%. / уксусной кислоты.

CITRINA = ЛИМОННОЕ (или ЛИМОННО–ЖЁЛТОЕ, или СИТРИНА) – Citrina:- yellow. / жёлтое.

CITRUS CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ/РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ЦИТРУСОВЫХ – Citrus Certification/Registration Program is an officially approved program for the production of citrus propagative material according to the applicable National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) standards.

CITRUS PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL = РАЗВОДИМЫЙ ЦИТРУСОВЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или ПОСАДОЧНЫЙ ЦИТРУСОВЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Citrus Propagative Material is a plant parts (budwood, seeds or cuttings) for sexual or asexual reproduction.

CITY GATE = ГОРОДСКИЕ ВОРОТА (или ГОРОДСКАЯ РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ, или ГОРОДСКАЯ ГАЗОРАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ) – City Gate is a point at which a local distribution company takes delivery of gas; physical interface between transmission and local distribution systems. The point at which the Local Gas Distribution Company takes delivery of natural gas from an interstate pipeline. The point or measuring station at which a gas distribution utility receives natural gas from the pipeline transmission company. City Gate is a point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system. Generally refers to the location at which gas changes ownership or transportation responsibility from a pipeline to a local distribution company or gas utility. Slang in energy industries. The 'City Gate' is the place where a company that sells natural gas receives the natural gas from the pipeline company. The 'city gate price' is the sales price of the natural gas at this point. / из магистрального газопровода. Под Газораспределительной Станцией понимается оборудованная станция для понижения давления газа до уровня, необходимого для его использования. В России по назначению различают:- (i) газораспределительные станции на ответвлении магистрального газопровода (на конечном участке его ответвления к населённому пункту или объекту); (ii) промысловые газораспределительные станции для обработки газа, добытого на промысле (осушки, обеспыливания и так далее), а также для снабжения газом близлежащего к промыслу населённого пункта; (iii) контрольно-распределительные пункты, размещаемые на ответвлениях от магистральных газопроводов к промышленным или сельскохозяйственным объектам, а также для питания кольцевой системы газопроводов вокруг города; (iv) автоматические газораспределительные станции для снабжения газом небольших населённых пунктов, ферм на ответвлениях от магистральных газопроводов; (v) газорегуляторные пункты. Производительность газораспределительной станции достигает 500 000 $м^3$/ч.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT = ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО – Civil Aircraft means an aircraft except a public aircraft.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT OF THE UNITED STATES = ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – Civil Aircraft Of The United States means an aircraft registered under chapter 441 of this title.

CK = CHECK

CK = COOK ISLANDS

CKD = COMPLETELY KNOCKED DOWN

CKD CARS = COMPLETELY KNOCKED DOWN CARS

CL = CARLOAD

CL = CHILE

CL = CONTAINERLOAD

CL4 = CONFINEMENT LEVEL 4 (GREENHOUSES AND GROUNDS)

CLADE = ВЕТВЬ – Clade is a group of organisms with common ancestors, therefore sharing similar characteristics. / группа организмов с общими предками, .

CLADISTICS = КЛАДИСТИКА – Cladistics is a method of classification of organisms based on their common ancestry and exploring their relationships within the branching evolutionary family tree or cladogram. / Кладистика – метод классификации организмов, основанный на их общем происхождении и . , от Греческого слова Kládos, означающее Ветвь, понимается .

CLADISTIC ANALYSIS = КЛАДИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Cladistic Analysis is phylogenetic analysis of taxa.

CLADOGRAM = КЛАДОГРАММА – Cladogram is a graphical representations of the evolutionary divergence of species or related groups of species (clades) from common ancestors. / , от Греческого слова Kládos, означающее Ветвь, понимается .

CLADOPHYLL = КЛАДОФИЛЛ (или КЛАДОДИЙ) – Cladophyll or Cladode is a leaf-like flattened photosynthetic stem or branch that resembles and functions as a leaf. Typical of epiphytic cacti, e.g., Epiphyllum, Zygocactus. / Под Кладофиллом, от Греческих слов Kládos, означающее Ветвь, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, или Кладодием, от Греческого слова Kládos, означающее Ветвь, понимается уплощённый листовидный стебель растений, выполняющий функции листа. Характерен для растений засушливых областей. Приспособление к уменьшению испарения, например, у Кактусов, Смилакса, Спаржи. Кладодий:- модифицированный побег, который принял вид и функции листа. Среди знакомых растений с кладодиями можно назвать Ruscus aculeatus (Иглицу колючую) и Asparagus densiflorus (Аспарагус густоцветковый).

CLAIM = ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЕ, или ИСК, или РЕКЛАМАЦИЯ) – (1) In general law, a claim is:- (1) to make a demand for money, for property, or for enforcement of a right provided by law. (2) The making of a demand (asserting a claim) for money due, for property, from damages or for enforcement of a right. If such a demand is not honored, it may result in a lawsuit. In order to enforce a right against a government agency (ranging for damages from a negligent bus driver to a shortage in payroll) a claim must be filed first. If rejected or ignored by the government, a lawsuit may be filed. Claim:- any right to payment whether or not any such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed or secured. Right to a specific payment. A demand by one person or another under asserted legal or judicial rights. In the case of a nominal claim, the demand is exclusively for a certain sum of money. In bank balance sheets a distinction is drawn between claims on banks and claims on clients. / Претензионное Заявление, Исковое Заявление, Иск – требование истца к ответчику. Под Иском понимается исковое заявление в суд, арбитраж или третейский суд за защитой своего нарушенного, оспариваемого права или охраняемого законом интереса. В гражданском праве под Претензией, от позднелатинского слова Praetensio, означающее Притязание или Требование, понимается требование кредитора к должнику об уплате долга, возмещения убытков, уплате шрафа, устранении недостатков поставленной продукции, проданной вещи или выполненной работы. В гражданском праве под Рекламацией, от Латинского слова Reclamatio, означающее Громкое Возражение или Неодобрение, понимается:- (i) претензия покупателя (заказчика) к продавцу (подрядчику, поставщику) по поводу ненадлежащего качества вещи; (ii) требование об устранении недостатков, снижении цены, возмещении убытков. Рекламация – оформленное в установленном порядке заявление получателя или потребителя поставщику или подрядчику на обнаруженное в период действия гарантийных обязательств несоответствие качества или комплектности продукции или проведённых работ установленным требованиям.

(2) Claim is a demand made upon a transportation line for payment on account of a loss sustained through its alleged negligence. A request for payment by a customer due to shortage or damage to cargo.

(3) Claim is injury or loss to a claimant against the insured arising so as to cause liability under an arrangement policy. Depending on the context this term may refer to:- (i) a demand made by a policyholder on his insurer(s) for payment or some other contractual benefit under an insurance policy; (ii) a demand made by an insurer on its reinsurer(s) to be paid under a reinsurance contract; or (iii) a demand made by a third party on a policyholder to be compensated for some injury, damage or loss for which the third party blames the policyholder. A claim is payable under an insurance or reinsurance contract if it is caused by an insured peril and it is not excluded under the terms of that contract. A formal request for payment of a loss under an insurance contract or bond. In health care, Claim is an itemized statement of healthcare services and their costs provided by a hospital, physician's office, or other provider facility. Claims are submitted to the insurer or managed care plan by either the plan member or the provider for payment of the costs incurred. / Формальное требование по возмещению или оплате убытков по договору страхования или обязательству.

(4) The actual amount of the final settlement. Demand by an insured for indemnity under an insurance contract.

(5) In the US patent law, Claims define the invention and are what aspects are legally enforceable. The specification must conclude with a claim particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery. The claim or claims must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable (clearly understood) by reference to the description (See 37 CFR § 1.58(a)).

CLAIMANT = ПРЕТЕНДАТЕЛЬ (или РЕКЛАМАНТ, или ВЗЫСКАТЕЛЬ, или ЗАЯВИТЕЛЬ, или ПОТЕРПЕВШИЙ, или ИСТЕЦ) – (1) Claimant is the person making a claim. A person who has either filed a Claim Notice or a Notice of Arbitration. / В гражданском процессе под Истцом понимается физическое или юридическое лицо, обращающееся с иском в суд, арбитраж или третейский суд.

(2) One who seeks reimbursement for loss under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract. According to Lisbon Rules, Claimant means any person, corporate body or legal entity to whom damages are due in respect of loss or damage (excluding death and personal injury) as a result of a collision. / порядки и условия . возмещение (damages).

CLAIMING BANK = ВЗЫСКИВАЮЩИЙ БАНК (или ТРЕБУЮЩИЙ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ БАНК, или БАНК ЗАЯВИТЕЛЬ) – Claiming Bank is the bank demanded payment of the loan. / Банк, запрашивающий оплату займа.

CLAIM NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ТРЕБОВАНИИ (или ПРЕТЕНЗИОННОЕ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ) – Claim Notice is a notice of claim against the proceeds of sale of a membership as provided in the rules of the exchange. / Уведомление о требовании (претензионное уведомление) на вырученные суммы от продажи членства в соответствии с правилами биржи.

CLAIMS AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ – Claims Agent is a representative of the insuring underwriters, usually located overseas, who has been authorized to accept the papers and documents required to prove a claim. While the claims agent does not have authority to make settlement with the claimant, he/she performs a valuable service in expediting the processing of a claim.

CLAIMS HANDLING = УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Claims Handling is the work in connection with the investigation, settlement and payment of claims from the time of their occurrence until settlement.

CLAIMS INCURRED AND CLAIM ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES = РАСХОДЫ ПО ВЫДВИНУТЫМ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ И ПЕРЕОЦЕНКЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Claims Incurred And Claim Adjustment Expenses:- all claims payments plus the adjustment in the outstanding claims provision of a business year and claim adjustment expenses.

CLAIMS–MADE BASIS = БАЗИС ПО ВЫДВИНУТЫМ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ – In reinsurance, Claims-Made Basis is a form of reinsurance under which the date of the claim report is deemed to be the date of the loss event. Claims reported during the term of the reinsurance agreement are therefore covered, regardless of when they occurred. A claims made agreement is said to 'cut off the tail' on liability business by not covering claims reported after the term of the reinsurance agreement – unless extended by special agreement.

CLAIMS MADE COVERAGE = ПОКРЫТИЕ ПО ВЫДВИНУТЫМ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ – Claims Made Coverage:- a policy providing liability coverage only if a written claim is made during the policy period or any applicable extended reporting period. For example, a claim made in the current reporting year could be charged against the current policy even if the injury or loss occurred many years in the past. If the policy has a retroactive date, an occurrence prior to that date is not covered. Contrast this with Occurrence Coverage.

CLAIMS MADE POLICY = ПОЛИС ПО ВЫДВИНУТЫМ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ – Claims Made Policy is a policy which only pays claims that are notified to the insurer during a specified period.

CLAIMS NOTIFICATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НОТИФИКАЦИИ ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Claims Notification Clause is a clause in an insurance or reinsurance contract which sets out the procedure that the insured or reassured must follow in order to make a claim under the contract. Such clauses frequently provide for prompt notification of claims and events which may gives to claims in the future.

CLAIMS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМИ – Claims Ratio:- sum of claims paid, change in the provisions for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses in relation to premiums earned.

CLAIM TRACER = ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ – Claim Tracer:- request for advice concerning the status of a claim.

CLAMPS = ЗАЖИМЫ (или ЗАКРЕПКИ) – Clamps are the parts of a testing device which are used to grip the test specimen by means of suitable jaw faces. Clamps are the parts of a testing machine that are used to hold a specimen while it is subjected to force. Also known as Jaws.

CLAMPS = ЛАПЫ – Clamps:- used on forklifts to lift bulk cargoes such as paper and pulp. Clamp is an attachment to a forklift that allows it to encircle and grasp product.

CLARET = КЛАРЕТ (или БОРДО, или БОРДОВОЕ) – Claret:- a dark purplish red.

CLARITY = ЧИСТОТА (или ПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ, или ЧЁТКОСТЬ, или ЯСНОСТЬ) – Clarity is the characteristic of a transparent body whereby distinct high-contrast images or high-contrast objects (separated by some distance from the body) are observable through the body.

CLARITY = ЯСНОСТЬ – Clarity:- (1) in general, the optical property of being clear. (2) In acetate manufacture, a measure of the appearance of dope solutions, indicating the quality of the acetylation mixture. (3) In printing, the sharpness or definition of a print pattern.

CLASPING = ОБВИВАЮЩЕЕ (или ОХВАТЫВАЮЩЕЕ, или ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЕ) – Clasping:- partly wholly surrounding.

CLASS = КЛАСС – (1) Class or Classis is a taxonomic group containing one or more Orders, ranking below Phylum or in botany, Division. See also Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Под Классом, от Латинского слова Classis, означающее Группа или Разряд, понимается одна из высших таксономических категорий (рангов) в систематике животных и растений. В классы, иногда – сначала в Подклассы, объединяют родственные Отряды животных или Порядки растений. Например, Отряды Грызунов, Насекомоядных, Хищных и так далее составляют Класс Млекопитающих. Классы, имеющие общий план строения и общих предков, образуют Типы животных или Отделы растений. Под Классом, от Латинского слова Classis, означающее Группа или Разряд, в биологии понимается одна из высших таксономических (систематических) категорий Животных и Растений. Класс объединяет родственные Отряды (Животных) или Порядки (Растений). Например, Отряды Грызунов, Насекомоядных, Хищных и другие объединяют в Класс Млекопитающих. В свою очередь, Классы, представители которых сходны по общему плану строения и происходят от общих предков, объединяют в Типы (Животных) или Отделы (Растений). Например, Классы Рыб, Земноводных, Пресмыкающихся, Млекопитающих и других составляют Тип Хордовых Животных; Классы Однодольных и Двудольных Растений – Отдел Покрытосеменных (Цветковых) Растений. Понятие Класс введено в систематику Французским ботаником Жозефом Питтоном де Турнефором (1656-Июнь-05–1708-Декабрь-28) и впоследствии принято Шведским естествоиспытателем и медиком Карлом Линнеем (Carl Linné; 1707-Май-23–1778-Январь-10) в его 'Системе Природы' (1735).

(2) Class, in respect of Grain, means any Variety or Varieties of grain designated by order of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) as a class.

(3) Class, as relates to Potatoes, class is a seed-quality level as relates to compliance with the specified tolerances for diseases and varietal purity.

(4) In sharemarket, Class of security on issue. Securities are in the same class only if the same rights and obligations attach to them. Differences arising from the requirements of the listing rules relating to restricted securities are to be ignored. Example:- Partly paid securities are in a different class to fully paid securities. Fully paid securities that rank equally except for the next dividend or distribution are in the same class (but may be traded separately until they merge with the other shares in the class). Fully paid ordinary securities classified as restricted securities are in the same class as fully paid ordinary securities that are not classified as restricted securities.

CLASS ACTION SUIT = ХХ (или КОЛЛЕКТИВНЫЙ ИСК) – Class Action Suit or Class Action Lawsuits are law suits launched by lawyers on behalf of a 'class' of litigants, i.e. a group which is adversely affected. Lawyers generally do this by charging exorbitant contingency fees (like 30–50% of any settlements) and they only need one legitimate complainant to proceed. Now you know why they are so popular!

CLASS AUCTION = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ АУКЦИОН (или КЛАССОВЫЙ АУКЦИОН, или КЛАССНЫЙ АУКЦИОН) – Class Auction:- technically not corporate action but managed in a similar manner. A class action is a court action filed on behalf of a group of shareholders. In a class action, shareholders who purchased or sold the company's securities during a specific period of time, known as the Class Period, usually allege that the company and its officers and directors violated federal and state securities laws.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS = КЛАССЫ БИЗНЕСА (или КАТЕГОРИИ БИЗНЕСА) – Classes Of Business:- the Lloyd's market underwrites five main classes of insurance and reinsurance business:- marine, non-marine, motor, aviation and term life insurance. The market rules that previously prevented marine underwriters writing more than one class of business have been abolished. However, the premiums and claims relating to term life insurance must be kept separate from those relating to other classes of business and the rules of the Financial Services Authority (FSA) prohibit a syndicate writing both general insurance and long term insurance as defined by the FSA. Term life may constitute long term insurance.

CLASS–FOUR WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ЧЕТВЁРТОГО КЛАССА – Class-Four Wool:- these fibers are from 25–400 mm long, are coarse and hair like, have relatively few 'scales' and little crimp, and therefore, more smoother and more lustrous. This wool is less desirable, with the least elasticity and strength.

CLASSIC BIOLOGICAL CONTROL = КЛАССИЧЕСКАЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ БОРЬБА (или КЛАССИЧЕСКИЙ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Classical Biological Control is the intentional introduction and permanent establishment of an exotic biological agent for long-term pest control.

CLASSIFICATION = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ – (1) Classification is a publication, such as Uniform Freight Classification (railroad) or the National Motor Freight Classification (motor carrier), that assigns ratings to various articles and provides bill of lading descriptions and rules. / Под Классификацией, от Латинских слов Classis, означающее Группа или Разряд, и Facere, означающее Делать, понимается особый случай применения логической операции деления объёма понятия, представляющий собой некоторую совокупность делений (деление некоторого класса на виды, деление этих видов и так далее). Классификация предназначена для постоянного использования в какой-либо науке или области практической деятельности (например, животных и растений, общественно-экономических формаций или классификация книг в книгохранилище). Обычно в качестве оснований деления в классификациях выбирают признаки, существенные для данных предметов. В этом случае классификация (называется естественной) выявляет существенные сходства и различия между предметами и имеет познавательное значение. В других случаях, когда цель классификации состоит лишь в систематизации предметов, в качестве основания выбираются признаки, удобные для этой цели, но, возможно, несущественные для самих предметов, например, алфавитные каталоги. Такие классификации называются искусственными. Наиболее ценными являются классификации, основанные на познании законов связи между видами, перехода от одного вида к другому в процессе развития (такова, например, классификация химических элементов, созданная в 1869 Русским химиком Дмитрием Ивановичем Менделеевым (1834–1907)). Классификация по существенным признакам называется типологией; она основывается на понятии типа как единицы расчленения изучаемой реальности, конкретной идеальной модели исторически развивающихся объектов (биологические, языковые, культурологические и тому подобные типологии). Классификация является обычно результатом некоторого огрубления действительных граней между видами, ибо они всегда условны и относительны. С развитием знаний происходит уточнение и изменение классификаций. В логике под Классификацией понимается система соподчинённых понятий (классов объектов) какой-либо области знания или деятельности человека, используемая как средство для установления связей между этими понятиями или классами объектов. Научная классификация выражает систему законов, присущих отображённой в ней области действительности. Различают:- (i) естественные классификации, основания которых – существенные признаки объектов, например, периодическая система химических элементов; и (ii) искусственные классификации, в которых используются несущественные признаки; к искусственным классификациям относятся, так называемые вспомогательные классификации (алфавитно-предметные указатели, именные каталоги в библиотеках).

(2) In the US patent law, patents are classified (organized) by a system using a 3 digit class and a subclass to describe every similar grouping of patent art. A single invention may be described by multiple classification codes. Classification:- patents are classified (organized) in the United States by a system using a 3 digit class and a 3 digit subclass to describe every similar grouping of patent art. A single invention may be described by multiple classification codes.

(3) In the United States, a Classification means the measurement results provided by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of color grade, leaf, staple, strength, extraneous matter and micronaire, and for Upland Cotton, length uniformity.

(4) Classification is the systematic grouping of Plants based on natural relationships or botanical classification.

CLASSIFICATION BY FLEECE = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ПО РУНУ – Classification By Fleece:- wool shorn from young lambs differs in quality from that of older sheep. Also, fleeces differ according to whether they come from live or dead sheep, which necessitates standards for the classification of fleeces.

CLASSIFICATION CARGO CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ГРУЗА – Classification Cargo Clause is a clause in a cargo insurance open cover which details the minimum classification for an overseas carrying vessel that is acceptable to the insurers for carriage of the insured goods at the premium rate/s agreed in the contract. Goods carried by lower class vessels are accepted under the open cover, subject to payment of an additional premium.

CLASSIFICATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ – Classification Clause is a clause in a marine cargo policy specifying the minimum standard of the vessels to be used in the carriage if additional premium is to be avoided. Vessels must be fully classed by a recognised classification society but additional premium may be required if a vessel is over a specified age.

CLASSIFICATION CLAUSE – CARGO = ОГОВОРКА О КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ГРУЗА – Classification Clause – Cargo:- an Institute clause used in cargo open cover contracts to indicate the age and class of overseas carrying vessels acceptable at the premium rates specified in the contract. Basically, the ship must be iron or steel and mechanically self-propelled. She must be fully classed with any of the classification societies. She must be no more than 15 years of age. The age limit is raised to 25 years for liners. Goods carried by ships not attaining the required standard are held covered subject to payment of an additional premium. The 1992 version of this clause reduces the age limit for bulk and/or combination carriers and mineral oil carriers under 50 000 grt to 10 years.

CLASSIFICATION CLAUSE – HULLS = ОГОВОРКА О КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ КОРПУСА – Classification Clause – Hulls:- a set of London market clauses available for attachment to hull and machinery policies. They incorporate an 'existing class maintained' warranty and various restrictive conditions relating to the ship's classification. / ручательство (warranty).

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ТОВАРОВ И УСЛУГ – Classification Of Goods And Services:- in the US trademark law, goods and services are classified by an international system, according to international treaties to which the United States is a signatory. All goods and services included in trademark applications are classified by the Office of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) according to this system.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ КОНКРЕТНОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ПО НАЗНАЧЕНИЮ (или ЦЕЛЕВОМУ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ) – Classification Of Individual Consumption By Purpose is an international classification which groups consumption according to its function or purpose. Thus the heading clothing, for example, includes expenditure on garments, clothing materials, laundry and repairs.

CLASSIFICATION RATING = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ РЭЙТИНЬГ – Classification Rating:- the designation provided in a classification by which a class rate is determined.

CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО – Classification Society is a society formed to inspect ships and to describe and grade them for the information of insurers, e.g., Lloyd's Register of Shipping. An approved ship is said to be fully classed. An organization whose main function is to carry out surveys of vessels, with the purpose of setting and maintaining standards of construction and maintenance of vessels, engines, and safety equipment. A classification society also inspects and approves the construction standards for containers. Worldwide experienced and reputable societies. which undertake to arrange inspections and advise on the hull and machinery of a ship. A private organization that supervises vessels during their construction and afterward, in respect to their seaworthiness, and the placing of vessels in grades or classes according to the society's rules for each particular type. It is not compulsory by law that a shipowner have his vessel built according to the rules of any classification society; but in practice, the difficulty in securing satisfactory insurance rates for an unclassed vessel makes it a commercial obligation. / Под Классификационным Обществом понимается орган технического надзора в судостроении и мореплавании. Оно устанавливает технические требования, обеспечивающие безопасность плавания, присваивает судам класс, анализирует аварии судов и так далее. В своё время в СССР было всего два классификационных общества:- (i) Регистр Союза ССР для морских судов и (ii) Речной Регистр РСФСР для речных судов. Классификационное Общество, орган технического надзора в судостроении и мореплавании. Классификационное общество устанавливает технические требования в отношении обеспечения безопасности плавания гражданских судов, надёжности перевозки грузов и охраны человеческой жизни; рассматривает проектную и техническую документацию на суда, их оборудование и материалы; ведёт надзор за постройкой судов, изготовлением судовых механизмов, оборудования и материалов и за их эксплуатацией; производит обмер судов (смотрите Регистровая Вместимость), классифицирует суда, присваивает им класс или снимает его, изучает аварии судов; ведёт учёт поднадзорных судов; сотрудничает с иностранными классификационными обществами. Присвоение судну класса классификационным обществом, удостоверяемое свидетельством, означает гарантию технической надёжности судна и обеспечивает судовладельцу более выгодные условия страхования судна и груза и другие льготы. Первое классификационное общество (Англия, 1760) возникло как придаток судового страхового общества Лойда и носило название Регистр Судоходства Лойда. Классификационные общества учреждены и действуют во Франции (Бюро Веритас, 1828), Италии (Итальянский Морской Регистр, 1861), США (Американское Бюро Судоходства, 1862), Норвегии (Норвежский Веритас, 1864), ФРГ (Германский Лойд, 1867), Японии (Ниппон Кайдзи Кёкай, 1899), а также в ПНР (Польский Регистр Судов), ГДР (Немецкая Судоревизионная И Классификационная Организация), НРБ (Болгарский Судовой Регистр), КНР (Регистр Судов КНР), ЧССР (Чехословацкий Судовой Регистр), СФРЮ (Югорегистр). В России классификационное общество основано в 1899, в 1913 получило название Русский Регистр. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) было два классификационных общества:- Регистр Союза ССР (для морских судов) и Речной Регистр РСФСР (для речных судов).

CLASSIFICATION YARD = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ ДВОР – Classification Yard is a railroad yard with many tracks used for assembling freight trains.

CLASSIFIED ASSET = КЛАССИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ АКТИВ – Classified Asset is an asset of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of restricted securities in the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing Rules.

CLASSING = КЛАССИРОВКА (или КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ) – In the Cotton industry, Classing or Classification is the process of describing the quality of Cotton in terms of grade, staple length and micronaire. In the past, this classing has been done with the hand and the eye. Micronaire determinations are performed with an airflow measurement which indicates fiber fineness. Classification is essential to the Cotton pricing systems, but additional testing is required for high level quality control in textile production. Therefore, an instrument was developed to measure most fiber properties. This instrument is referred to as the High Volume Instrument (HVI) and is manufactured by Zellweger Uster, Inc.. Its classification system currently consists of instrument measurements for fiber length, strength, length uniformity, micronaire, trash and color. Since 1991, 100 percent of the US crop is graded by the HVI. The process of describing Cotton quality so that its value can be determined. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария. Процесс описания качества хлопка с тем, чтобы можно было определить его ценность.

CLASS OF OPTIONS = КЛАСС ОПЦИОНОВ (или КАТЕГОРИЯ ОПЦИОНОВ) – Class Of Options:- this term means, with respect to any option, a put option or call option covering the same underlying asset. All call options, or all put options, exercisable for the same underlying futures contract and which expire on the same expiration date. Options of the same type (i.e. either puts or calls, but not both) covering the same underlying futures contract or other asset (e.g., a March call with a strike price of 54 and a May call with a strike price of 52). Option contracts of the same type, either call options or put options, covering the same underlying security. / Опционы или опционные контракты одного и того же типа (то есть либо опционы на продажу, либо опционы на покупку, но не те и другие одновременно), покрывающие один и тот же соответствующий фьючерсный контракт или иной актив (включая ценные бумаги), например, Мартовский опцион на покупку со сходной ценой в 54 и Майский опцион на покупку со сходной ценой в 52.

CLASS OF SERVICE = КЛАСС ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ (или КАТЕГОРИЯ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ) – Class Of Service:- the utility's sales categories such as residential, commercial, industrial, other, and sales for resale. / Категории осуществляемых поставщиками электроэнергии продаж, к числу которых относятся население, коммерческий сектор, промышленность и другие, в том числе и продажи для дальнейшей перепродажи.

CLASS–ONE WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ПЕРВОГО КЛАССА – Class-One Wool:- merino sheep produce the best wool which is relatively short, but the fiber is strong, fine, and elastic and has good working properties. Merino fiber has the greatest amount of crimp of all

wool fibers and has a maximum number of 'scales':- two factors which contribute to its superior warmth and spinning properties. These sheep produce class one wool.

CLASS OR KIND OF MERCHANDISE = КАТЕГОРИЯ ИЛИ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или РОД) ТОВАРА – Class Or Kind Of Merchandise is a term used in defining the scope of an antidumping investigation. Included in the 'class or kind' of merchandise is merchandise sold in the home market which is 'such or similar' to the petitioned product. 'Such or similar' merchandise is that merchandise which is identical to or like the petitioned product in physical characteristics.

CLASS RATE = СТАВКА ПО КЛАССУ (или СТАВКА ПО КАТЕГОРИИ) – Class Rate is a rate applicable to a class rating to which articles are assigned in a classification. A grouping of goods or commodities under one general heading. All the items in the group make up a class. The freight rates that apply to all items in the class are called Class Rates.

CLASS TARIFF = ТАРИФ ПО КЛАССУ (или ТАРИФ ПО КАТЕГОРИИ) – Class Tariff is a tariff containing only class rates. / Тариф, содержащий только лишь ставки по классу или по категории.

CLASS–THREE WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ТРЕТЬЕГО КЛАССА – Class-Three Wool:- these fibers are about 100–455 mm long, are coarser, and have fewer 'scales' and less crimp than Merino and Class-two wools. As a result, they are smoother, and therefore, they have more lustre. These wools are less elastic and resilient. They are nevertheless of good quality to be used for clothing. This class of sheep originated in the United Kingdom.

CLASS–TWO WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ВТОРОГО КЛАССА – Class-Two Wools are not quite as good as the Merino wool, but this variety is nevertheless a very good quality wool. It is 50–200 mm in length, has a large number of 'scales', and has good working properties. This class of sheep originated in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА (или СТАТЬЯ) – Clause is a term used to identify a particular part of a policy or endorsement. A section or paragraph in an insurance policy that explains, defines or clarifies the conditions of coverage. / Раздел или параграф в страховом полисе, который оговаривает, устанавливает или разъясняет условия покрытия.

CLAUSED BILL = КОНОСАМЕНТ С ОГОВОРКОЙ – Claused Bill is a bill of lading that contains a positive notation of a defective condition or shortage either of the cargo covered or, where material, of its packaging. The usual qualifications such as 'said to contain' and 'condition, weight, etc unknown' contain no positive notation of any defect or shortage and thus do not render a bill of lading 'claused'.

CLAVATE = БУЛАВОВИДНОЕ – Clavate:- club shaped. Elongated, with a gradual increase in diameter or increasing abruptly near the top. / .

CLAW–SHAPED SPIKELETS = КОЛОСКИ В ФОРМЕ НОГОТКОВ (или ЛАПЫ С КОГТЯМИ) – Claw-Shaped Spikelets (clw) are spikelets with undersized paleas that are overlapped by recurved lemmas; synonymous to 'parrot's beak'.

CLAY FILTRATION = ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ СЛОЙ ГЛИНЫ (или ФИЛЬТРОВАНИЕ ЧЕРЕЗ СЛОЙ ГЛИНЫ) – Clay Filtration is a refining process using fuller's earth (activated clay), bauxite or other mineral to absorb minute solids from lubricating oil, as well as remove traces of water, acids, and polar compounds. See also Filtration.

CLAYTON ACT = АКТ КЛЭЙТЭНА – The Clayton Act included a declaration that labor unions, as such, were not to be construed as conspiracies in restraint of trade in violation of the antitrust laws; but what organized labor wanted, and did not get, was immunity from prosecution for such measures as the sympathetic strike and the secondary boycott, which the courts had proscribed as violations of the Sherman Act. An anti-trust act of the US Congress making price discrimination unlawful. The Clayton Act of 1914 was one of the major pieces of legislation of the Progressive Era in American history. It prohibited four specific types of monopolistic practices:- (i) price discrimination; (ii) exclusive-dealing contracts and tying agreements; (iii) the acquisition of competing companies through stock purchases; and (iv) interlocking directorates among companies with a market value of at least USD1 million, and in the same industry. Its main objective was to prevent business practices that may tend 'to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly'. It underwent several amendments in subsequent years partly because of lax judicial interpretations. The most important ones include the Robison-Patman Act of 1936, which strengthened price discrimination prohibition, and the Celler-Kefauver Act of 1950, which prohibited corporate mergers that would tend to reduce competition or promote monopolies. Clayton became a representative in the US House of Representatives in 1897 and served until 1914. From 1911 to 1914 he was the presiding officer of the Judiciary Committee. During his last year in the House, Clayton drafted the Clayton Antitrust Act, which simplified and added provisions to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 (15 USCA § 1 et seq. (15 USCA is short for the United States Code Annotated:- Title 15)), a law that was enacted to prevent the combination of businesses for the purpose of unreasonably restricting free competition. Clayton, Henry De Lamar – 1857–1929, US congressman, Democrat, he was a member of the House of Representatives from 1897 to 1915 and later a federal district judge. He is chiefly remembered as the author of the Clayton Antitrust Act. / Антитрестовский Акт Конгресса США, признающий ценовую дискриминацию незаконной. Акт Клэйтона, по имени автора законопроекта – Американского Конгрессмена Энри Дэ Ламар Клэйтэна (Henry De Lamar Clayton – 1857–1929), является антитрестовским законом, принятым в США в 1914. Этот акт ограничивал деятельность монополий и формально освобождал рабочие и фермерские организации от преследований, которым они подвергались в соответствии с Актом Шермана (Sherman Act), принятым 02 Июля 1890.

CLD = CALLED

CLEAN = ЧИСТОЕ – Clean:- 100 particles > 10 micron per milliliter – in regards to an oil sample bottle cleanliness.

CLEANABLE FILTER = ОЧИЩАЕМЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Cleanable Filter is a filter element which, when loaded, can be restored by a suitable process, to an acceptable percentage of its original dirt capacity. See also Filter.

CLEAN BILL OF LADING = ЧИСТЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Clean Bill is a bill of lading that contains no positive notation of a defective condition or shortage either of the cargo covered or, where material, of its packaging. A bill of lading can be 'clean' although it contains no positive statement that the cargo covered was shipped 'clean'. However, such positive notation is commonly placed on the face of bills of lading. One in which there is nothing to qualify the admission that the goods are shipped in good order and condition. A Clean Bill of Lading is issued when the shipment is received in good order. If damaged or a shortage is noted, a clean bill of lading will not be issued. A B/L which bears no superimposed clause or notation which declares a defective condition of the goods and/or the packaging. A receipt for goods issued by a carrier with an indication that the goods were received in 'apparent good order and condition', without damage or other irregularities. If no notation or exception is made, the B/L is assumed to be cleaned. A Bill of Lading which does not take exception from the apparent order and condition of the goods to be transported. A Clean Bill of Lading is a bill of lading that contains no language qualifying the acknowledgment of the apparent good order and condition of the cargo is known as a 'Clean Bill Of Lading'. A 'clean bill of lading' creates a rebutta-ble presumption that all of the cargo listed in the document was loaded in the condi-tion

described in the bill. Bill of lading without any reservations as to the condition of the goods or packaging. The seller must deliver the goods in seaworthy packaging. A Clean Bill Of Lading is received by carrier for merchandise in good condition which does not bear such notation/remarks as 'Shipper Load and Count' etc. / Чистый Коносамент – документ, отражающий ответственность владельца груза за качество товара и его упаковку. Чистый Коносамент – коносамент, который не содержит каких-либо оговорок или пометок, констатирующих дефектное состояние груза или его упаковки.

CLEAN CARGO = СВЕТЛЫЕ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТЫ (или ОЧИЩЕННЫЕ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТЫ) – Clean Cargo:- refined products such as kerosene, gasoline, home heating oil, and jet fuel carried by tankers, barges, and tank cars. All refined products except bunker fuels, residual fuel oil, asphalt, and coke. / печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) .

CLEAN COLLECTION = ЧИСТОЕ ИНКАССО – Clean Collection is a method by which an exporter finances a sale by submitting a draft to the bank and instructing it to collect payment from the importer. Clean Collection means the collection business of financial documents without any commercial documents as entrusted by the customer of bank. Functions:- it is used for international trade settlement in two forms: documents against payment (D/P) and documents against acceptance (D/A). Features:- (i) Low Costs:- the banking fee is relatively lower for clean collection service; (ii) Safe and Secure:- collecting money using the international banking network is a safer collection method as compared with direct mailing of the draft to the drawee; and (iii) Fast Service:- the collection time can be largely reduced if an 'immediate credit' agreement is made between the remitting bank and the paying/collecting bank. Target Customers:- (i) small payments under trading or non-trading items; (ii) foreign currency notes (including worn notes) non-exchangeable in the country; (iii) collection service for valued certificates including foreign exchange cheques, promissory note, foreign bonds, and deposit receipts; and (iv) transactions where commercial documents are unable or inconvenient to be provided such as mailing samples, high tech products (software) trading, seasonal goods trading, and intangible trading such as services and technical transfers. Application Qualifications:- the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business. Process:- (i) the payee presents the collection documents to the bank; (ii) the bank will mail the collection documents to the foreign collecting bank to collect payments; (iii) the foreign collecting bank presents documents to the payer and the payer pays the face amount; and (iv) the foreign collecting bank pays the collection to the bank and the bank pays it to the payee. Kind Reminder:- (i) clean collection is used for collection of documents and valued certificates under trading and non-trading items; (ii) the currency denominated in the collection documents should generally be exchangeable currency; (iii) documents marked with limitation of circulation areas are difficult to be collected; (iv) documents endorsed with transfer have the risks of fraud of being faked or altered so you should exercise due precautions; (v) fraud usually lies in documents that are strange, of huge amount, or issued by an issuing bank which with questionable credit; and (vi) the large-amount documents used for investment, loans and mortgage bear more risks of fraud. Clean Collection means collection of financial documents not accompanied by commercial documents. See also Documentary Collection. Clean Collection is a documentary collection whereby only the financial document (draft or bill of exchange) is sent through the banks without a bill of lading and/or other shipping documents (which are sent separately by the consignor to the consignee). Used usually in open account arrangements, clean collection allows a consignee to take delivery of the shipment without paying and without making a firm commitment to pay on a fixed date. Also called Clean Credit. / Чистое Инкассо означает инкассо финансовых документов, не сопровождаемых коммерческими документами. Смотрите также Документарное Инкассо (Documentary Collection).

CLEAN CONTENT = ВЫХОД (ШЕРСТИ) НА ФАБРИЧНУЮ МОЙКУ – Clean Content is the amount of clean, scoured wool remaining after removal of all vegetable and other foreign material.

CLEAN DRAFT = ЧИСТАЯ ТРАТТА (или ТРАТТА БЕЗО ВСЕГО) – Clean Draft is a draft to which no documents have been attached. / Тратта, к которой не были приложены никакие документы.

CLEANED CARD STRIPS = ОЧИЩЕННЫЕ КАРДНЫЕ ОЧЁСЫ (или ОЧИЩЕННЫЕ КАРДНЫЕ СДИРЫ) – Cleaned Card Strips is the waste fiber removed by the revolving flats of a card during the carding process.

CLEANING = ЧИСТКА – Cleaning is a hand operation in which the basting threads are removed from the garment; usually done prior to the final pressing. / Под Чисткой понимается процесс, в результате которого с гигиенической точки зрения одежде возвращается пригодность к эксплуатации путём удаления загрязнения. Примечание:- циклом чистки обычно считается стирка с последующей сушкой, сухая чистка с глажением или другой обработкой при необходимости.

CLEANING IN TRANSIT = ЧИСТКА В ТРАНЗИТЕ – Cleaning In Transit:- rhe stopping of articles, such as peanuts, etc, for cleaning at a point between the point of origin and destination.

CLEANLINESS LEVEL = СТЕПЕНЬ ЧИСТОТЫ (или УРОВЕНЬ ЧИСТОТЫ) – Cleanliness Level is a measure of relative freedom from contaminants.

CLEAN ON BOARD = ЧИСТЫЙ БОРТОВОЙ – Clean On Board:- a clause inserted in the bill of lading by some shipping/transportation companies, stating that they have not noted or are not familiar with any irregularities or discrepancies in the packing or in the general condition of any part of the goods or its description. Mention specifying that the bill of lading is issued without exceptions. When goods are loaded on board and the document issued in respect to these goods is clean.

CLEAN PRICE = ЧИСТАЯ ЦЕНА – Clean Price:- the dirty price less the accrued interest. The clean price is continuous across xd dates. The prices quoted in the Financial Times are clean prices and you have to add on the accrued interest to get the price you actually pay. See also Dirty Price.

CLEAN ROOM = ЧИСТАЯ КОМНАТА – Clean Room is a facility or enclosure in which air content and other conditions (such as temperature, humidity, and pressure) are controlled and maintained at a specific level by special facilities and operating processes and by trained personnel.

CLEAN SHIP = ЧИСТОЕ СУДНО – A term Clean Ship refers to tankers which have their cargo tanks free of traces of dark persistent oils which remain after carrying crudes and heavy fuel oils.

CLEAN TANKER = ТАНКЕР ДЛЯ СВЕТЛЫХ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТОВ – Clean Tankers carry lighter products such as diesel, gasoline, No. 2 heating oil, and jet fuel, while dirty tankers carry loads of crude oil and residual fuels. Light products cannot be carried in dirty tankers because they will become contaminated and no longer meet product specifications. Generally, smaller tankers carry clean cargoes of refined products, while the larger tankers carry crude oil and other dirty products. Increased demand coupled with decreased flexibility in the fleet have led to very tight capacity in both clean and dirty tankers, with the effect being felt most keenly in clean tankers. See also Dirty Tanker. / печное бытовое топливо № 2 (No. 2 heating oil). Смотрите также Танкер Для Тёмных Нефтепродуктов (Dirty Tanker).

CLEAN TILLAGE (CLEAN CULTURE, CLEAN CULTIVATION) = ЧИСТАЯ ВСПАШКА (или ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) (ЧИСТАЯ КУЛЬТУРА, ЧИСТАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ (или ПАРОВАНИЕ)) – Clean Tillage (Clean Culture, Clean Cultivation) is a process of frequent cultivation or plowing to prevent growth of all vegetation except the particular crop desired during the growing season. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

CLEAN WOOL = ЧИСТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Clean Wool:- usually refers to scoured wool but occasionally it describes grease wool that has a minimum amount of vegetable matter.

CLEAR = РАСЧЁТ – Clear:- the process by which a clearing house maintains records of all trades and settles margin flow on a daily mark-to-market basis for its clearing members. To be verified and guaranteed. / Должно быть проверено и гарантировано.

CLEARANCE = ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ – Clearance is the process of calculating the mutual obligations of the participants, usually on a net basis, for the exchange of funds and securities. Clearance may also refer to the process of transferring securities on the settlement date (a clearing system), also known as a Securities Settlement System. / процесс расчёта взаимных обязательств участников, как правило на чистом базисе, для обмена фондов и ценных бумаг.

CLEARANCE = КЛИРЕНС (или ДОРОЖНЫЙ ПРОСВЕТ) – Clearance is the size beyond which cars or loads cannot use limits bridges, tunnels, etc. / Под Клиренсом может пониматься:- (i) нерекомендуемое название дорожного просвета; или (ii) просвет между водной поверхностью и днищем судна на подводных крыльях.

CLEARANCE = ОЧИСТКА (или ВВОЗ или ВЫПУСК РАЗРЕШЁН) – Clearance is a document stating that a shipment is free to be imported into the country after all legal requirements have been met. / Документ, указывающий на то, что отгруженные товары могут быть свободно ввезены в страну, поскольку все требования законодательства в отношении ввоза были удовлетворены.

CLEARANCE = ОЧИСТКА (или ЗАЧИСТКА) – Clearance (of a consignment) is a verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

CLEARANCE BEARING = ЗАЗОРНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ПОДШИПНИК С ЗАЗОРОМ) – Clearance Bearing is a journal bearing in which the radius of the bearing surface is greater than the radius of the journal surface. See also Bearing. / радиальный подшипник (journal bearing). Смотрите также Подшипник (Bearing).

CLEARANCE LABEL = БИРКА ОБ ОЧИСТКЕ (или БИРКА О ТАМОЖЕННОМ ОФОРМЛЕНИИ) – Clearance Label denotes that a vessel has complied with all the regulations for clearance outward. It is attached to the Victualling Bill by the Customs officer who clears the vessel, and is then known as the Outward Clearance.

CLEARANCE TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ ДЛЯ ТАМОЖЕННОГО ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ (или ТЕРМИНАЛ ДЛЯ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ ОЧИСТКИ) – Clearance Terminal is a terminal where Customs facilities for the clearance of goods are available.

CLEARED WITHOUT EXAMINATION = РАСТАМОЖЕНО БЕЗ ДОСМОТРА – Cleared Without Examination:- cleared by customs without inspection. / Прошедший таможенную очистку или растаможку без проведения осмотра.

CLEAR FINISHING = ОБЕЗВОРСИВАНИЕ (или ГЛАДКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Clear Finishing:- usually, worsteds are not brushed, but closely sheared to give the fabric a clean face and crisp feel. This is called Clear Finishing. See also Unfinished Worsteds. / Гладкая Отделка:- переплетение на поверхности ткани ясно выражено.

CLEAR HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА В СВЕТУ (или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ВЫСОТА) – Clear Height is the height pallets can be stacked while leaving clearance for product movement or for lights, sprinklers, etc, hanging from a ceiling.

CLEARING = КЛИРИНГ (или РАСЧЁТ, или ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ) – Clearing is a centralized offsetting of amounts receivable and amounts payable with the result that only the balance(s) in favor or to the debit of each participant are credited or debited respectively. As a rule, the clearing work is handled by a central institution, the so-called 'Clearing House'. In the case of futures trades, it states the size of margin payments that have to be made. General term that may refer to check clearing or to the process of matching trades between the sellers and buyers of securities and other financial instruments and contracts. Clearing is the process of exchanging payment orders or security transfer instructions prior to settlement, including netting of instructions and the establishment of final positions for settlement. Cashless payment through the netting between members of the same group of participants (in particular banks). Internationally frequently also in different currencies. Clearing is the procedure through which the clearing house or association becomes the buyer to each seller of a futures contract, and the seller to each buyer, and assumes responsibility for protecting buyers and sellers from financial loss by assuring performance on each contract. A system used to settle mutual indebtedness between a number of organizations (banks, brokers, etc). All claims are set against one another, a balance is struck at agreed intervals and only the differences are settled. Used frequently in securities clearing. Clearing is an accounting procedure between two or more parties to simultaneously settle the claims of the parties among themselves. Claims are reduced to a net balance that a party must pay or be paid. If two parties, A and B, engage in ongoing business transactions, their accounts payable and accounts receivable may offset each other to some extent during a given period. For example:- A owes B 500 + 100 + 800 + 200; B owes A 300 + 150 + 450. Through the clearing process, these seven payments are replaced by a single payment representing the net balance of these relationships, while the other payments are cleared by making offsetting bookkeeping entries. In the example, A owes B a total of 1 600, while B owes A a total 900. A therefore owes B the net sum of 700, and will settle this debt by making a single payment. Clearing is the process of registering and guaranteeing the financial settlement of futures and options transactions and the settling of differences between clearing members. Clearing is the procedure through which the clearing house becomes the buyer to each seller of a futures contract, and the seller to each buyer and assumes responsibility for the financial integrity of each open contract for clearing members. / Процедура, посредством которой клиринговая палата становится покупателем для каждого продавца фьючерсного контракта и продавцом для каждого покупателя и принимает ответственность за финансовое обеспечение любого открытого контракта для клиринговых членов. взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Под Клирингом понимается система безналичных расчётов, основанная на зачёте взаимных требований и обязательств. Клиринг используется во внутренних и международных расчётах и производится через банки или специальные расчётные палаты. Первая расчётная палата была учреждена в 1775 в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство.

CLEARING = ОЧИСТКА – Clearing is the treatment of printed fabrics with a chemical solution to improve the appearance of the whites. In many cases the treatment also brightens the printed areas. See also Reduction Clearing.

CLEARING ACCOUNT = КЛИРИНГОВЫЙ СЧЁТ – (1) Clearing Account is a bank account used by a mortgage servicing company for the temporary, short-term deposit of mortgage payments that have been collected and are either awaiting transmittal to investors who bought the mortgages or awaiting deposit in escrow accounts. Account where the transactions carried out by its holder and

positions which are opened through those transactions are registered. Clearing Accounts serve as control accounts for certain areas of the accounting system. Therefore, they must be supported by receipt and disbursement entries in the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers or other supporting records. The accounts are defined within each classification dependent on the purpose they serve. These purposes are detailed herein and include Petty Cash, Central Stores, Prepaid Insurance, Investments, Loans and Payroll Deductions. A Clearing Account is either an accumulation account (a holder record maintained in CHESS by a broker to facilitate settlement of CHESS approved securities with clients who are not participants) or a settlement account (a holder record maintained in CHESS by a participant non-broker to facilitate settlement of CHESS approved securities with other participants).

(2) Clearing Account is a form of countertrade. In a clearing-account arrangement, two parties agree in a single contract to exchange a specified value (in hard currency) of goods from each other over a stated period of time. Goods to be exchanged are generally those products not readily sold on the open market through normal marketing channels. This form is widely used in state trading between governments. This form normally occurs between Eastern European countries and the LDC's (less developed countries). The LDC ships products to one East European nation, creating an accounts payable entry on that country's trade books (country A owes USD for this product). Country A can then satisfy the entry with either its own products or it can be satisfied by another country that comes along and buys country A's debt. For example, we may sell product to Brazil and receive payment from one of Brazil's trading partners. Sometimes it is part cash and part products from that country. A clearing agreement is a Clearing Account barter with no currency transaction required. With a line of credit being established in the central banks of the two countries, the trade in this case is continuous, and the exchange of products between two governments is designed to achieve an agreed-on value or volume of trade tabulated or calculated in nonconvertible 'clearing account units'.

CLEARING AGENCY = КЛИРИНГОВОЕ АГЕНТСТВО – In the United States, section 3(a)(23)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 defines a Clearing Agency as 'any person who acts as an intermediary in making payments or deliveries or both in connection with transactions in securities or who provides facilities for comparison of data respecting terms of settlement of securities transactions, to reduce the number of settlements of securities transactions, or for the allocation of securities settlement responsibilities'. 15 USC 78c(a)(23)(A); 15 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 15.

CLEARING AGREEMENTS = КЛИРИНГОВЫЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ – Clearing Agreements are the agreements whereby international payments for imports and exports among nations are settled by means of each member country's trading surplus or deficit via a clearing union, or a kind of international clearing house. Western Europe abandoned bilateral clearing agreements in 1945 and set up multilateral clearing agreements through the Organization For European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) and the European Payments Union (EPU). This gradually restored the convertibility of the member states' currencies, at least for purposes of international trade.

CLEARING ASSOCIATION = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ (или РАСЧЁТНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ) – The Clearing Association in futures markets:- guarantor and regulator. One of the least understood institutions in futures markets is the Clearing Association, or the Clearing House Corporation. Ironically, it is a key institution in futures markets; the functions it performs transform what would otherwise be forward contracts into highly liquid futures contracts. Through its rules and regulations and credit-monitoring activities the Clearing Association also plays a major role in maintaining the financial integrity of the entire futures industry. It, along with Organized Exchanges, forms the institutional bedrock foundation upon which futures markets are organized. Clearing associations are not well understood for two reasons. They are complex institutions, and information about what they do and how they do it is not easy to come by. The little that has been written about them does not describe them in sufficient detail to illuminate their contribution to futures markets. In addition, there are, as we shall see, many different clearing associations in futures markets, and they do not all function the same way. These differences clearly create confusion. See also Clearing Organization. / Смотрите также Клиринговая Организация или Расчётная Организация (Clearing Organization).

CLEARING CYCLE = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ЦИКЛ – Clearing Cycle is the length of time in banking business days or hours between the input of payments to the clearing system and the availability of funds to the beneficiary's financial institution. There may be different cycles for different types of transactions.

CLEARING HOUSE = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА (или РАСЧЁТНАЯ ПАЛАТА) – Clearinghouse is an institution where mutual claims are settled between accounts of member depository institutions. Clearinghouses among banks have traditionally been organized for check-clearing purposes, but more recently have cleared other types of settlements, including electronic fund transfers. Clearing House is an agency or separate corporation of a futures exchange responsible for settling trading accounts, clearing trades, collecting and maintaining margin monies, regulating delivery and reporting trading data. Clearing houses act as third parties to all futures and options contracts – as a buyer to every clearing member seller and a seller to every clearing member buyer. Each futures exchange has its own clearing house. All members of an exchange are required to clear their trades through the clearing house at the end of each trading session and to deposit with the clearing house a sum of money (based on clearinghouse margin requirements) sufficient to cover the member's debit balance. For example, if a member broker reports to the clearing house at the end of the day total purchase of 100 000 bushels of May Wheat and total sales of 50 000 bushels of May Wheat, he would be net long 50 000 bushels of May Wheat. Assuming that this is the broker's only position in futures and that the clearing house margin is six cents per bushel, this would mean the broker would be required to have USD3 000 on deposit with the clearing house. Because all members are required to clear their trades through the clearing house and must maintain sufficient funds to cover their debit balances, the clearing house is responsible to all members for the fulfillment of the contracts. Institutions undertaking the settlement of indebtedness between members. Used to rationalize securities trading and bank transfers. Local clearing houses exist in all major banking centers, often augmented by other organizations working on a national or international basis. Clearing House is an agency or separate corporation of a futures exchange that is responsible for settling trading accounts, collecting and maintaining margin monies, regulating delivery and reporting trade data. The clearing house act as third parties to all futures and options contracts acting as a buyer to each clearing member seller (and the seller to each clearing member buyer) and assumes responsibility for protecting buyers and sellers from financial loss by assuring performance on each contract. In futures trading, an agency affiliated with a commodities exchange, through which transactions are settled, by delivery of the commodity or purchases of offsetting futures positions. An adjunct to a futures exchange through which transactions executed on the floor of the exchange are matched, settled and guaranteed. Charged with assuring the adequate financial protection of trading through collection and payment of margin and the proper conduct of the exchange's delivery procedures. Also charged with assuring the proper conduct of delivery procedures and the adequate financing of the trading. Clearing House is an institution through which all futures contracts are made, and are either 'closed out' or are fulfilled by physical delivery of the commodity after matching purchases with sales. It operates a system of margin payments to ensure the integrity of futures and option contracts. An exchange-associated body charged with the function of insuring the financial integrity of each trade. Orders are 'cleared' by means of the clearing house acting as the buyer to all sellers and the seller to all buyers. See also Clearing Organization, and Securities Clearing. Clearing House is a department of an exchange or a separate legal entity that provides a range of services related to the clearance and settlement of trades and the management of risks associated with the resulting

contracts. A clearing house is often central counterparty to all trades, that is, the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer. A Clearinghouse is an entity separated from an exchange, but associated with it. It acts as guarantor for sellers and buyers of futures contracts. The clearinghouse acts as seller to all buyers and as buyer to all sellers. The clearinghouse is responsible for the margin. The clearinghouse guarantees financial transparency, but does not guarantee the physical delivery of the commodity. Clearing House process trades and use pooled capital from members plus a fund to guarantee deals even if one side defaults. With regulators pushing more complex derivatives into clearing, it is not known whether a clearer could survive multiple member defaults amid volatile conditions. Clearing House is an adjunct to a commodity exchange through which transactions executed on the floor of the exchange are settled. Also charged with assuring the proper conduct of the exchange's delivery procedures and the adequate financing of the trading. Clearing House is the agency of the futures exchange responsible for matching purchases and sales, ensuring proper delivery procedures, and maintaining adequate financing by member firms. Clearing House is a separate agency for the collection and dispersion of margin money and the financial settlement of futures contracts.

(2) In banking, Clearing House is the central collection facility through which banks exchange checks, drafts and other items drawn on each other, rather than presenting checks directly to paying banks. Participants maintain a single clearing account, against which debits or credits are posted. See also Bank Clearing. Clearing House shall mean an entity responsible for the calculation of the net positions of institutions, a possible central counterparty and/or a possible settlement agent.

THE CLEARING HOUSE AUTOMATED PAYMENT SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ КЛИРИНГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ – Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS) started operating in 1984 as a nationwide, electronic interbank system for sending irrevocable, guaranteed and unconditional sterling credit transfers. Final settlement took place on an end-of-day multilateral net basis. In April 1996, CHAPS was developed into an RTGS system and now handles nearly all large-value same-day sterling payments between banks. CHAPS Clearing Company Ltd is responsible for the large-value Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) clearings. CHAPS remains the main vehicle for transferring high-value automated credits that need to be settled on a same-day basis. Settlement accounts held at the Bank of England are operated in real time. In the case of CHAPS Sterling and CHAPS Euro, individual credits and debits are applied to settlement accounts on a gross basis. The Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS) is the United Kingdom's electronic transfer system for sending same-day value payments from bank to bank. It was introduced in 1984, and has operated as a real-time gross settlement system since April 1996. In 1999, CHAPS began offering payment services in Euro as well as Sterling. Every CHAPS payment is unconditional, irrevocable, and guaranteed. Most high-value wholesale payments go through the CHAPS (Clearing House Automated Payment System) RTGS system. There is, however, no lower limit on transaction values, and the system can be used for low-value (retail) payments when same-day finality is required. The system offers two separate clearings – one denominated in Sterling, the other in Euros. CHAPS Sterling moved to RTGS in April 1996, having previously settled on an end-of-day net basis. On 1999-January-04, CHAPS Euro began operations, and connects to the pan-EU TARGET system. Member banks can thus route both domestic and cross-border payments through CHAPS Euro. Since August 2001, with the completion of the NewCHAPS project, CHAPS Sterling and CHAPS Euro have operated on a common (SWIFTbased) technical platform. See also The Clearing House Automated Payment System Euro. / для крупных взаиморасчётов по Валовым Расчётам в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

THE CLEARING HOUSE AUTOMATED PAYMENT SYSTEM EURO = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА КЛИРИНГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ ПО ПЛАТЕЖАМ В ЕВРО – In January 1999, a second Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS) system – for euro-denominated payments – was launched. CHAPS Euro connects to the TARGET system, which links together the RTGS systems of the 15 EU states and the European Central Bank. This provides member banks with the ability to make and receive cross-border as well as domestic payments in Euros. With the introduction of an enhanced Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) service called NewCHAPS in August 2001, CHAPS Sterling and CHAPS Euro now operate on a common technical platform. The new platform, which is based on the SWIFT FIN Copy Financial Application service, enables member banks to manage their outgoing payments using a central scheduler and also to obtain real-time payment flow information via the 'Enquiry Link' facility. The Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS) Euro is the United Kingdom's Euro Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system. On 1999-January-04, CHAPS Euro began operations, and connects to the pan-EU TARGET system. Member banks can thus route both domestic and cross-border payments through CHAPS Euro. CHAPS Euro is currently the second largest cross-border component of the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) system by both volume and value. / службы Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

CLEARING HOUSE ELECTRONIC SUB–REGISTER SYSTEM = СУБРЕЕСТРОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА КЛИРИНГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ – The Australian Securities Exchage's (ASX's) Clearing House Electronic Sub-Register System which provides the central register for electronic transfer of share ownership.

CLEARING HOUSE INTERBANK PAYMENTS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КЛИРИНГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ ПО МЕЖБАНКОВСКИМ ПЛАТЕЖАМ – Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS). An on-line, real-time, large-value fund transfer network. A same-day settlement multilateral netting system, it is the central US clearing system for international transactions. All transactions settle in US Dollars. Originated in 1970, CHIPS is a private funds transfer network managed by the Clearing House Interbank Payments Company LLC (CHIPCo). CHIPCo is owned by CHIPS participants. CHIPS was established in 1970 by the New York Clearing House Association (now The Clearing House) and operates a realtime, private sector payment system owned by banks. CHIPS maximizes processing efciencies, minimizes risk, and allows participant banks to respond efectively to the ever-changing nature of domestic and international (cross-border) payments. Wells Fargo is one of the early members of CHIPS. CHIPS is a real-time net settlement (RTNS) system that uses a patented multilateral netting process to settle payments with minimal use of liquidity. The system continually scans its payment database looking for ofsetting payments between two or more banks. This process ensures that payments are made efciently and rapidly. Payments are considered fnal and settled when released by CHIPS. Neither daylight nor overnight overdrafts are allowed, eliminating any fnancial risk to CHIPS or its participants. Each CHIPS participant is assigned a four-digit CHIPS Participant Number (often referred to as the CHIPS ABA number (ABA is short for the American Bankers Association)), which serves as a bank identifer within CHIPS and in SWIFT messages. In addition, CHIPS participants have the ability to assign a unique Universal Identifcation Number (UID) for accounts on their books. This six-digit UID is a valuable tool in promoting straight-through processing (STP), since it

can be used to uniquely identify bank and corporate customers without the need to provide sensitive account information. In the United States, Clearinghouse Interbank Payments System (CHIPS) is an automated clearing system used primarily for international payments. This system is owned and operated by the New York Clearinghouse banks and engages Fedwire for settlement. The US wholesale payment infrastructure comprises two systems, which are of a systemic importance and settle in central bank money. The Fed Banks' Fedwire Funds Services (Fedwire) is a real time gross settlement system (RTGS) operated by the Fed, while the Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS) is a private sector system combining net and gross real time settlement. In addition to these domestic systems, payments services are offered by Continuous Linked Settlement Bank International (CLS Bank), which operates payment versus payment settlement services in 17 currencies mainly for foreign exchange (FX) related transactions. The settlement model implemented by CHIPS since 2001, though partly on a bilateral or multilateral net basis, allows for immediate finality of payments, thanks to a pre-funding arrangement in central bank money. This reflects the trend observed in many countries for the past decade, to combine the benefits of RTGS settlement to provide real time finality with the liquidity saving features of net settlement systems. To facilitate the settlement process, CHIPS maintains an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on behalf of its participants. Each CHIPS participant must prefund the account each day in the amount of an opening primary position requirement, which, once funded via Fedwire funds transfer to the CHIPS account, is used to settle payment orders throughout the day. The amount of the initial prefunding is calculated weekly by CHIPS based on the size and number of transactions by the participant and cannot be removed by participants during the day. During the operating day, participants submit payment orders to a centralized queue maintained by CHIPS. Each payment is settled immediately if the transaction does not result in either a negative primary position for the sender or a position for the receiver that is greater than twice its initial primary position (half of the value and more than 90 percent of payments are settled on this gross basis). If a payment cannot be settled using the funds in the CHIPS account, an optimization algorithm attempts to match the payment order with other payments in the queue against which it can be bi- or multilaterally offset and released with finality at the time of release from the queue. Debits and credits to the current primary position are reflected only in CHIPS's records and are not recorded on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Payments remain in the queue until they can be settled by the funds in the participant's position, offset against another payment, or deleted by the participant. The sender can also intervene to release queued payments by transferring more funds from its Fedwire account to feed a CHIPS balance, called the Supplemental Position, that is separate from the primary position. Supplemental prefunding can be withdrawn by the participant from CHIPS, subject to the constraint that the amount withdrawn must be the lesser of their current supplemental position and the total supplemental prefunding paid-in by the participant. The sender can also earmark payments with 'urgent' or 'preferred' priorities to be released immediately from the queue by tying funds from the supplemental position to these payments ahead of time. At 17:00 ET, CHIPS attempts to match, net, set off, and release as many of the remaining payment orders in the queue as possible without putting any participant in a negative position. A multilateral net position for the residual payments pending in the queue is provisionally added to each participant's current combined position (which is the aggregation of the participant's primary position and supplemental position) to calculate the final net position. Each participant with a negative final position has 30 minutes to transfer that amount, called Final Prefunding, to the CHIPS account through Fedwire. Once all of the final prefunding transfers have been received, CHIPS uses this liquidity to release and settle all remaining payment orders in the queue. CHIPS then transfers the remaining positive balances to the participants through Fedwire. If any participant fails to make its final prefunding payment (which happened only once since 2001), CHIPS attempts to settle as many payments as possible using the available funds in the system. The CHIPS settlement model greatly minimizes the settlement risk at stake in traditional deferred net settlement systems, which are exposed to the settlement failure of participants in a debit position. A failure in these systems has the effect of deferring or impeding final settlement of all balances stemming from the system, and ultimately of unwinding the operations of the defaulter(s). This may lead to unexpected changes in positions of non defaulting participants, late in the day with associated liquidity pressures that may cause second round defaults and systemic risk propagation. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . распространение или продвижение (propagation).

CLEARING MARGIN = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ МАРЖА – Clearing Margin:- financial safeguards to ensure that clearing members (usually companies or corporations) perform on their customer's open futures and options contracts. Clearing margins are distinct from customer margins that individual buyers and sellers of futures and options contracts are required to deposit with brokers. See also Customer Margin.

CLEARING MEMBER = КЛИРИНГОВЫЙ ЧЛЕН – (1) Clearing Members of the New York Mercantile Exchange accept responsibility for all trades cleared through them, and share secondary responsibility for the liquidity of the exchange's clearing operation. They earn commissions for clearing their customers' trades, and enjoy special margin privileges. Origin margin requirements for clearing members are lower than for non-clearing members and customers, and clearing members may use letters of credit posted with the clearing house as original margin for customer accounts as well as for their own trades. Clearing members must meet a minimum capital requirement. A member of the Clearing House or Association. All trades of a non-clearing member must be registered and eventually settled through a clearing member. Memberships in clearing organizations are usually held by companies. Clearing members are responsible for the financial commitments of customers that clear through their firm. Any person who is a member of an exchange clearing organization. The clearing member is responsible for the financial commitments of its customers. All trades of a non-clearing member must be processed and eventually settled through a clearing member. / Любое лицо, являющееся членом клиринговой организации. Клиринговый член несёт ответственность по финансовым обязательствам своих заказчиков. Все сделки не членов клиринговой палаты должны осуществляться и окончательно просчитываться через клирингового члена.

(2) In the cotton futures trading, Clearing Member is a commission merchant who carries futures contracts for customers. Either members or non-members of the New York Cotton Exchange. Every Clearing Member must be a member of the New York Clearing Corporation.

CLEARING ORGANIZATION = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ (или РАСЧЁТНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – Clearing Organization is an entity through which futures and other derivative transactions are cleared and settled. It is also charged with assuring the proper conduct of each contract's delivery procedures and adequate financing of trading. A clearing organization may be a division of a particular exchange, an adjunct or affiliate thereof, or a freestanding entity. Also known as Clearing Association, Clearing House, or Multilateral Clearing Organization. See also Derivatives Clearing Organization.

CLEARING PRICE = РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЦЕНА – Clearing Price is the specified monetary value assigned to a security or asset. This price is determined by the bid and ask process of buyers and sellers interested in trading the security. In any exchange, sellers prefer to part with their assets for the highest price possible while investors interested in buying the same asset desire the lowest purchase price possible. At some point, a mutually agreeable price is reached between buyers and sellers. It is at this point that economists say the market has 'cleared' and transactions take place. Thus, the clearing price of an asset is the price at which it was most recently traded. In securities trading, Clearing Price is the fictional price which approximates the listed price of a security on the day it is sold, and at which a buyer buying short sells its short position, then immediately buys it back to sell it again at a higher price. Also known as

Settlement Price. Clearing Price is the price assigned to an asset after buyers have completed the bid and ask process. The clearing price represents the highest negotiated price that the buyer is willing to pay and the lowest price that the seller is willing to take.

CLEARING SYSTEM = РАСЧЁТНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Clearing System is a system established to settle payments among banks or, in relation to the markets, to facilitate transactions such as the transfer of ownership of securities. In the markets, the clearing process is performed by a clearing house. In the banking sector, a bank is described as a clearing bank if it is a member bank of a national cheque clearing system, which ensures that a payee receives the full value of a cheque or standing order. The clearing house interbank payment system (CHIPS) is a computerised payment system for funds transfers between US banks and the New York branches of foreign banks. The clearing house automated payment system (CHAPS) is a similar system, based in the UK, for clearing payments involving European banks. Clearing System:- the banking systems and procedures for the clearing of payments between banks. / Системы банковского обслуживания и процедуры для расчётов при проведении платежей между банками.

CLEAR SPAN = ПРОЛЁТ В СВЕТУ – Clear Span is the horizontal distance between interior edges of supports. / .

CLEARSTREAM INTERNATIONAL = КЛЫЭСТРИМ ИНТЁНЭШЭНЭЛ – Clearstream International:- the world's entire financial system is built on trust. When assets are traded, both parties must be sure they will receive their part of the transaction. Given the complexity, speed and quantity of assets involved, a fast, secure and trusted third-party is absolutely essential for settling transactions. Clearstream is a leading European supplier of post-trading services. The wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Börse ensures that cash and securities are promptly and effectively delivered between trading parties. It also manages, safekeeps and administers the securities that it holds on behalf of its customers. Over 300 000 domestic and internationally traded bonds, equities and investment funds are currently deposited with Clearstream. Clearstream maintains relationships with around 2 500 customers in over 110 countries. Its global network extends across 50 markets. Backed by flexible securities lending and collateral management services, Clearstream offers one of the most comprehensive international securities services available, settling more than 250 000 transactions daily. Clearstream International was formed in January 2000 through the merger of Cedel International and Deutsche Börse Clearing. The full integration of Clearstream was completed in July 2002. Headquartered in Luxembourg, Luxembourg. Clearstream is an electronic clearinghouse that allows financial institutions to settle securities transactions. Along with Euroclear, it is the principal clearinghouse for Euromarket transactions. Clearstream International – a 100 percent subsidiary of Deutsche Börse – is Europe's leading provider of these posttrade services for shares and bonds in domestic and international markets. Clearstream ensures that cash and securities are promptly and effectively delivered between trading parties. It is also responsible for custody and administration of securities deposited. With its international network of depositories, Clearstream covers 50 markets worldwide. Apart from its main business centres in Luxembourg, Frankfurt/Main and Prague, Clearstream has representative offices in Dubai, Hong Kong, London, New York and Tokyo, as well as a branch in Singapore. Clearstream processes more than 9 million transactions per month, involving over 850 000 securities. All in all, close to €11 trillion worth of shares, bonds and funds are in the company's custody deposits – this is around four times the German gross national product. Clearstream International is a settlement organization offering comprehensive service for bonds and equities both domestic and cross-border. The company was formed from the merger of Cedel International and Deutsche Börse Clearing. Its shareholders consist of the world's major financial institutions. Clearstream International has six subsidiaries:- (i) Clearstream Banking Frankfurt (Frankfurt am Main, Germany); (ii) Clearstream Banking Luxembourg (Luxembourg, Luxembourg); (iii) Clearstream Services (Luxembourg, Luxembourg); (iv) Clearstream Nominees London (London, the United Kingdom); (v) Clearstream International UK Branch (London, the United Kingdom); and (vi) Clearstream Operations Prague (Prague, Czech Republic). / Юроклыэ (Euroclear). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) .

CLEAT = ПЛАНКА – Cleat is a fitting of wood or metal, with horns, used for securing lines (tying up). A strip of wood or metal used to afford additional strength, to prevent warping, or to hold in place. Cleat is a piece of wood or metal secured to the floor of a container for providing additional support or strength to cargo restraining device.

CLEISTOGAMOUS = КЛЕЙСТОГАМНОЕ – Cleistogamous:- of flowers that do not open, but nevertheless set seed by self-pollination. / Под Клейстогамией, от Греческих слов Kleistós, означающее Запертый, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимается самоопыление и самооплодотворение в нераскрывающихся цветках. Например, у Арахиса, Недотроги, многих Фиалок бутон сразу превращается в плод.

CLEISTOGAMY = КЛЕЙСТОГАМИЯ (или САМООПЫЛЕНИЕ) – Cleistogamy is a fertilization taking place in an unopened flower. / Под Клейстогамией, от Греческих слов Kleistós, означающее Запертый, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимается самоопыление и самооплодотворение в нераскрывающихся цветках. Например, у Арахиса, Недотроги, многих Фиалок бутон сразу превращается в плод.

CLERICAL COLLAR = ПАСТОРСКИЙ ВОРОТНИК – Clerical Collar is a narrow upright white collar worn buttoned at the back of the neck by members of the clergy.

CLERK = КЛЕРК – (1) In the United Kingdom, Clerk is a person who deals with records of some kind, usually in an office. / В Соединённом Королевстве это лицо, которое ведёт дела с записями определённого вида, обычно в конторе. В некоторых странах под Клерком, от Французского слова Clerc и позднелатинского слова Clericus, означавших Духовное Лицо, понимается конторский служащий.

(2) In the United States, Clerk is an anyone dealing with customers, e.g., a salesperson in a retail store. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки это некое лицо, ведущее дела с заказчиками, например, продавец в магазине розничной торговле.

(3) Clerk is a member's employee who has been registered to work on the trading floor as a phone person or runner. / Сотрудник члена биржи, зарегистрированный для работы на торговом полу в качестве лица по связям с клиентами по телефону, или посыльного.

CLEVELAND OPEN CUP = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ТИГЕЛЬ КЛИВЛЭНДА (или ОТКРЫТАЯ ЧАШКА КЛИВЛЭНДА) – Cleveland Open Cup is a flash point test in which the surface of the sample is completely open to the atmosphere, and which is therefore relatively insensitive to small traces of volatile contaminants. / Испытание на Точку Вспышки или Температуру Вспышки, при котором поверхность испытуемого образца полностью открыта для атмосферы, и которое . Сущность метода Кливлэнда заключается в нагревании пробы нефтепродукта в Открытом Тигле Кливлэнда с установленной скоростью до тех пор, пока не произойдёт вспышка паров (точка вспышки или температура вспышки) нефтепродукта над его поверхностью от зажигательного устройства и пока при дальнейшем нагревании не произойдёт загорание продукта (точка воспламенения или температура воспламенения) с продолжительностью горения не менее 5 секунд (с). Под Тиглем, от Немецкого слова Tiegel, понимается

сосуд для плавки, варки или нагрева различных материалов. Тигель применяют, например, для плавки металлов и сплавов, термической обработки металлических изделий в атмосфере контролируемого состава или жидких средах (смотрите Ванная Печь), варки стекла (смотрите Стекловаренная Печь), плавки и прокаливания веществ в лабораториях (смотрите Химическая Лабораторная Посуда). В зависимости от температуры обработки и химических свойств обрабатываемых материалов тигли изготовляют из металлов (чугуна, жароупорных сталей и сплавов, платины и другого), графита, фарфора или огнеупорных материалов. Форма тигля преимущественно круглая в поперечном сечении, с сужением книзу. Промышленные печи, в которых проводят обработку материалов в тиглях, часто называют Тигельными (или Горшковыми) Печами (или Горнами). Смотрите также Тигельная Плавка металлов.

CLF = CHILEAN UNIDAD DE FOMENTO

CLG = CHEMILUMINIGRAM

CLICK–ON LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ ПО ЩЕЛЧКУ – Click-On License:- In the course of their official duties, University faculty and staff may be presented with so-called 'Click-On' Licenses before they can access certain online resources. In these cases, acceptance of the information providers' terms is indicated by clicking on a button labeled 'I agree' (or similar language). There are two types of click-on licenses. One type commits the individual user to terms that govern which uses of the resources are permitted by an underlying license. Behind these agreements, invisible to the user, is a much more extensive license executed by the University, including many additional terms, and legally committing the University to those terms. Formal acceptance of such licenses occurs only after thorough review by the appropriate University unit and the University's General Counsel, almost always resulting in modifications to the license to protect our legal and business interests. In the second type of click-on license, a complete institutional license may be presented in clickable form. This creates the potential for any member of the faculty and staff unwittingly to commit the University to the binding terms of the license without the protections provided by a review process. With the promise of immediate access, you will be asked for your name, position, and institution, and you will be asked to commit the institution to the terms of the license. Because a license is a contract, only persons authorized to sign contracts for the University can commit the University to click-on institutional license agreements. Also known as Click-Through License. See also Shrinkwrap Agreement.

CLICK–THROUGH LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ЩЕЛЧОК – Click-Through License:- when you install a new piece of software either from the Internet or from a network drive within your organisation, you will have come across the click-through licensing concept. The click-through license is usually in the installer or set-up process when installing new software or even during software updates. The license usually presents itself in a small box with the options of 'agree' and 'disagree' at the bottom. If you click disagree you are unable to continue with the install/use of the application. What Does This Mean? By clicking 'agree' you are legally saying that you will abide by the terms and conditions set out in the license agreement. If you haven't read it, then that is your own risk as the license holds the same legal standing as any other license contract or documentation. The term 'Click-Through' comes from the fact that you must 'click-through' the license before accessing the software. The agreement can also present itself as a 'pop up' box before you first use the software once it has been installed. If you disagree with the license agreement at this point then the software will remain installed on your machine, but you will be unable to use any of its features. This is basically a 'take it or leave it' contract. The click through license may also present itself as a link to a webpage that contains the license agreement. This still counts as you agreeing to the license, as the agreement will say something along the lines of:- 'To continue to use this product you must agree to the license agreement/terms and conditions highlighted at ...' It is important to remember that if the license agreement or terms and conditions for using the software are lacking in anyway then the licensee can argue that the information was not readily available and therefore they had nothing to highlight what improper use would be. This is important for the end user should there be any non-compliance or legal challenges. What's In A Click-Through License? Everything. The click-through license holds all license agreement information and terms and conditions for using the software you are installing. When installing new software or entering into a new agreement you should always read the license agreement/EULA (End User License Agreement)/Terms of Use before installing the software to ensure that you are remaining compliant throughout the software's use. Click-Through licenses are the same. If installing a piece of software for the first time you should read the license agreement before clicking agree. As I'll mention later, there are methods for you so you don't need to read the license every time you go through the install process. It's important to make sure that the SAM (short for the (Software Asset Management)) or License Manager keeps up-to-date with the license agreement as this may change. Any changes should be stated at the top or bottom of the click-through license with either a date or a license version number. Issues With This Type Of License:- due to the ease in which you can by-pass a click-though license end users can legally agree to things that they do not understand or haven't read. The nature in which the license presents itself proves difficult and an inconvenience to the end user. During installation isn't an ideal time to provide the user with a legally binding document, as they just want to install the software, either for themselves or for one of their users. It may also be the case that the user installing the software has no licensing or SAM expertise or knowledge, which results in the license being completely dismissed. So along with timing, there is also the fact that the license presents itself in a tiny box with small font. The majority of them are quite frankly unreadable, as they have been compressed into a tiny box that can only show the first few sentences. The end user will instantly dismiss the license agreement as just text that they haven't the time or understanding for reading. Finally, it's all legal jargon that quite frankly isn't digestible to the user. Only SAM/Licensing practitioners along with those with a legal background can realistically fully understand what is in a EULA or license agreement. A lot of the quick-through license agreements are quite lengthy too, which puts end users off. The license agreement should be summarised with the key legal aspects that an end user needs to know at the top of the license agreement. This way they have some understanding of what they are agreeing to. Tips For Click-Through licensing:- (i) take time out to read the content; (ii) helpdesk staff are likely to be installing the software, so have the SAM/Licensing Manager look through the EULA before giving the 'ok' for future installs; (iii) it's just another software license agreement; treat it as you would other EULA's or terms of use; (iv) be wary of accepting the conditions set out by the license when installing free software from the Internet; (v) once you've read the license agreement, if you do disagree with its contents then don't install the software without talking to the developer/vendor; (vi) ensure only those authorized to install software have the administrator rights to install the software; and (vii) have a pre-approved software list. All of the EULA's, Terms and Conditions of the approved software must be read and understood before the software is 'approved'. Finally, Be Careful!:- We've all clicked 'agree' or 'yes' on a click through license both in our professional lives and in our private life. We have to, to be able to access software. There is no getting away from the click-through license aspect. Should you not read the contents that you are at risk of not adhering to the terms and conditions set out. It's a similar set-up with the cloud-based licensing so it's an important you read the contents! Legally a click-through license is as powerful as a normal contract or EULA, so it shouldn't be treated differently. Sure it takes time to read it, but would you rather spend 30 minutes or so reading the terms and conditions of the license, or click-through and run the risk of being non-compliant? Either take it, or leave it! Also known as Click-On License. See also Shrinkwrap Agreement. Clickthrough Agreement is an agreement made by a computer user through clicking on a particular button onscreen. Clickwrap Agreement:- Also known as a Clickthrough Agreement and Clickwrap License. A form of agreement used for software licensing, websites, and other electronic media. It requires the user to agree to terms and conditions before using a website or completing an installation or online purchase process. These

agreements typically present the terms and conditions followed by a check box with the words 'I agree' or 'I accept' that the user must click. Some examples of transactions that would require the user's assent to a clickwrap agreement are:- (i) Downloading or installing software; (ii) Purchasing an airline ticket or online music; (iii) Registering an account on a social media website; and (iv) Using a website. Clickwrap agreements must still meet the criteria for enforceability for unilateral form contracts and not all of their terms may be enforceable.

CLIENT = КЛИЕНТ – (1) Client:- the stock that arrives at our Distribution Centers is owned by the client, the companies that have made arrangements with Logistics Depot to store and distribute their products.

(2) Client is a party with which a company has a commercial relationship concerning the transport of, e.g., cargo or concerning certain services of the company concerned, either directly or through an agent. / В современном понимании термин Клиент, от Латинского слова Cliens, относится к постоянному покупателю или заказчику; лицу, пользующемуся услугами адвоката, нотариуса и тому подобных.

CLIENT CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С КЛИЕНТОМ (или ДОГОВОР С КЛИЕНТОМ) – Client Contract is a contract between a broker member and its customer.

CLIMACTERIC = КЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКОЕ – Climacteric:- (Latin:- climactericus – turning point, critical time) Ready-to-eat or ripe for consumption.

CLIMACTERIC FRUITS = КЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКИЕ ПЛОДЫ – Climacteric Fruits (from the Latin climactericus – turning point, critical time):- for bananas the 'climacteric' is the point at which the fruits turn from green to yellow. Starch breaks down to form sugar. Fruits that reach the climacteric are ready-to-eat or ripe for consumption.

CLIMACTERIC RISE = КЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДЪЁМ – Climacteric Rise (from the Latin climactericus – turning point, critical time):- the final increase in carbon dioxide excretion which marks the beginning of maturation of a fruit. After the climacteric rise, fruits are ready-to-eat.

CLIMATIC ANALYSIS = КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Climatic Analysis is an analysis of data over an extended period of time, including precipitation, maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity, wind, and radiation.

CLIMAX = КУЛЬМИНАЦИЯ (или КЛИМАКС) – (1) Climax is an aggressive range-expansion day on high volume that characterizes the end of a strong trend within a blow-off stage. Many times this will end up being a reversal pattern, or lead to a breakaway gap in the opposite direction. / Под Кульминацией понимается момент наивысшего напряжения в развитии какого-то действия или процесса. Под Климаксом, от Греческого слова Klimax, означающее Лестница, понимается:- (1) период в жизни человека, характеризующийся инволюцией, угасанием функции половой системы, происходящими на фоне общих возрастных изменений организма. (2) В ботанике, устойчивое состояние растительного сообщества, находящегося в равновесии с окружающей средой; состав его более или менее постоянен в течение длительного времени.

(2) Climax is a plant community of the most advanced type capable of development under, and in dynamic equilibrium with, the prevailing environment. / Климакс или климаксовое растительное сообщество .

CLINCH NAIL = XX (или ЗАКЛЁПОЧНЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Clinch Nail is a nail specially designed to embed its point when driven and clinched. See also Pallet. / Заклёпочный Гвоздь (Clinch Nail):- гвоздь, специально предназначенный для того, чтобы его можно было вставить остриём, вбить и расклепать. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CLIP = НАСТРИГ – Clip:- with angora goats, refers to the amount of hair removed from a single animal.

CLIP MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ КЛУПОВ – Defect Name:- Clip Mark. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Clip Mark:- This mark is the result of a metal clip having been used to prevent or correct a selvage turndown. Severity:- Major. Clip Mark is a visual deformation near the edge of a fabric parallel with the lengthwise direction caused by pressure exerted by a clasping device on a clip tenter frame. See also Pin Mark. Clip Mark (hole defect):- this defect is not infected with colored fabrics where the production of this defect is due to clip the edge of the metal in the fabric caused by a small clip, small clip of these amendments in order to avoid or in dyeing fabric selvage turnover and use. Clipmark is a visible deformation of selvage due to pressure from a tenter clip. Clip Mark:- a rectangular area of fabric adjacent to the selvedge, which is characterized by tiruising, lustre, surface disturbance, or a difference in color from the normal fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a maladjusted stenter-clip. Fabric Printing Defect. / Отметина От Клупов цепной ширилки. Порок или дефект набивки тканей. Отметки Клуппа (clip mark):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде прямоугольного участка ткани, который характеризуется повреждением, блеском, искажением поверхности или отличием в цвете от смежной обычной ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван плохой регулировкой зажимов сушильно-ширильной машины.

CLIP–ON–UNITS = ЗВЕНЬЯ НА ЗАЖИМАХ – Clip-On-Units:- refrigeration units used to cool porthole containers on deck, in port or during road/rail transportation.

CLIPPER BOW = КЛИПЕРСКИЙ НОС – Clipper Bow (maritime term):- a stem curving up and forward in graceful line.

CLIPPING = ОБРЕЗКА – Clipping:- (i) to cut leaves with scissors or shears; and/or (ii) to cut off briskly the margins, ends, or a small portion of an object or plant.

CLK = CHALKINESS

CLO = КЛО – Clo is a unit of thermal insulation used for clothing. One clo is intended to represent the insulation required to keep a resting person warm in an indoor room at 70 °F (21.1 °C). The rate of a person's heat loss is measured in Watts per square meter of skin area per Kelvin of temperature difference across the clothing; the value of insulation is measured by the reciprocal of this rate, in square meter Kelvins per Watt (m^2K/W). One clo is equal to 0.155 m^2K/W or 1.550 togs. Togs, now a slang word in English, is derived from an old Dutch/North German word Tuig or Tög meaning 'the clothes you're wearing'. Tog is the European unit of thermal insulation. 1 tog = 0.645 clo. See also Clo Value. Clo is the unit of thermal resistance. The insulation required to produce the necessary heat to keep an individual comfortable at 21 degrees Centigrade with air movement at 1 m/s. One clo is about equal to the insulation value of typical indoor clothing. Thermal comfort:- Clothing Insulation is measured in Clo units (I_{cl}):- (i) One clo is the amount of thermal resistance which 'is necessary to maintain thermal comfort for a sitting-resting subject in a normally ventilated room (air movement 20 ft/min or 10 cm/sec) at a temperature of 70 °F (21.1 °C) and a RH < 50%. (ii) 1 clo = 0.155 m^2 °C/W. (iii) Lowest clo value is 0 (naked body). (iv) Highest practical clo value = 4 clo (Eskimo clothing, fur pants, coat, hood, gloves etc). (v) Summer clothing ~0.6 clo. (vi) Winter clothing ~1 clo. (vi) I_{cl} passive ~0.15 x weight of clothes (lbs) (10 lbs clothing ~1.5 clo). (vii) I_{cl} active = I_{cl} X (0.6 + 0.4/M) 1.2 Met<M<2.0 Met. Clo is the unit of thermal resistance. The insulation needed to keep an individual producing heat at the rate of 58 W/m^2

comfortable of 21 °C air temperature with air movement of 0.1 m/s. One clo is roughly equal to the insulation value of typical indoor clothing. / Xxxxx (Tuig) или Xxxxx (Tög). Число Кло – единица теплоизоляции одежды.

CLOAK = ПЛАЩ (или МАНТИЯ, или НАКИДКА) – Cloak is a loose outer garment.

CLOCHE = КЛЁШ (или ШЛЯПКА, или КОЛПАК, или КОЛОКОЛ, или ЧАШКА, или МУФТА) – Cloche is a woman's small close-fitting hat usually with deep rounded crown and very narrow brim. / .

CLOCHE = УКРЫТИЕ – Cloche is a glazed structure used to protect delicate plants from rain, wind and cold.

CLOCK REEL = XX МОТОВИЛО – Clock Reel is a device for winding hanks of yarn. Some come with various kinds of counters. An image of a clock reel can be found at the Illinois State Museum site.

CLOD = КОМ (или КОМОК, или СГУСТОК) – Clod is a compact coherent mass of soil, varying in size. Usually produced by breaking up soil by plowing, especially when performed on clayey or fine-textured soils that are either too wet or too dry. Seldom occurs in sandy soil.

CLODHOPPER = БАХИЛЫ (или БОЛВАН) – Clodhopper:- a large heavy work shoe or boot.

CLOG = КЛАГ (или БАШМАК НА ДЕРЕВЯННОЙ ПОДОШВЕ) – Clog:- a shoe, sandal, or overshoe having a thick typically wooden sole. / тяжёлая обувь на деревянной подошве.

CLONE = КЛОН – Clone is a plant which is genetically identical to its parent, produced vegetatively by offsetting, bulbils, cuttings or by in vitro propagation from meristem tissue. Clone, as relates to potatoes, clone is all of the progeny of a single explant and/or plantlets. Clone is:- (1) a group of cells, tissues, or plants which are in principle genetically identical. (2) Progenies resulting from sexual or vegetative propagation. A group of plants vegetatively produced from the same original stock. / потомства единственного эксплантата (кусочка ткани, культивируемого вне организма) и/или проростков (или ростков или всходов). разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Клоном, от Греческого слова Klōn, означающее Ветвь или Отпрыск, понимается популяция клеток или организмов, происшедших от общего предка путём бесполого размножения. Клон – основная единица учёта в генетике микроорганизмов. Клонирование клеток применяют в онкологии, генетике соматических клеток и другом. Новый метод получения клонов растений – выращивание их из одной клетки с применением клеточной культуры.

CLONED DNA = КЛОНИРОВАННАЯ ДНК – Cloned DNA (Passenger) is the DNA segment that is spliced into a vector and that subsequently replicates along with the vector in a host cell in the cloning stage of recombinant DNA technology. / (ДНК Пассажир – чужеродная ДНК в клонирующем векторе) технологии рекомбинантных ДНК.

CLONE LIBRARY = БИБЛИОТЕКА КЛОНОВ – Clone Library is a large collection of bacterial or viral recombinant DNA clones that contain many of the DNA sequences from a single organism. Two general kinds of clone libraries are gene libraries and cDNA libraries. / рекомбинантная ДНК .

CLOQUÉ = КЛЁКЕ – Cloqué is a term used to describe a fabric with a raised effect Jacquard, usually knitted from two colors, and often used interchangeably with matelasse and blister. Cotton cloqué is frequently popular for summer dress and jacket or coat costumes. Cloqué is a fabric with an embossed design; a fabric especially of pique with small woven figures. Additional definition for te word Cloqué provided by an Apparel Search viewer September 2007 is as follows... Cloqué – from the French word for 'Blister', a finishing technique applied to a Jacquard or double cloth of mixed fibers in order to shrink the cellulose content and bubble up the design. The longer the Jacquard float or the larger the embossed design the more exaggerated the effect. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Клёке – натуральный или искусственный шёлк либо шерстяная ткань с характерной рельефной поверхностью. Вырабатывается на жаккардовых станках, рельефность достигается применением двух основных нитей. Верхняя основа креповой крутки слабая, нижняя натянута. Эффект клёке получают и на хлопчатобумажных тканях в результате обработки на соответствующем каландре.

CLOQUÉ FABRIC = ТКАНЬ КЛЁКЕ – Cloqué Fabric:- from the French term for blistered, it refers to any fabric whose surface exhibits an irregularly raises blister effect. / Под Тканью Клёке, от Французского слова Cloqué, означающее Вздувшееся, понимается гофрированная ткань. Клёке – натуральный или искусственный шёлк либо шерстяная ткань с характерной рельефной поверхностью. Вырабатывается на жаккардовых станках, рельефность достигается применением двух основных нитей. Верхняя основа креповой крутки слабая, нижняя натянута. Эффект клёке получают и на хлопчатобумажных тканях в результате обработки на соответствующем каландре.

(THE) CLOSE = ЗАКРЫТИЕ – The Close is the exchange-designated period at the end of the trading session during which all transactions are considered made 'at the close'. See also Call. The settlement price of a trading day. Sometimes loosely referred to as 'On The Close' which implies the last few minutes of trading in a day when orders can still be executed. The Close is a short period at the end of the trading session during which the closing price range is established. Sometimes used to refer to the closing price. See also Open. Close is the period during which all trades on a given day are offi cially declared as having been executed at the close. The closing range is the range of prices during this designated period. / Короткий период в конце торговой сессии, в течение которого формируется уровень цены по закрытии. Иногда используется в отношении цены по закрытии. Смотрите также Открытие (Open).

CLOSE ACCOUNT = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ЗАКРЫТЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Close Account:- a formal request made to terminate an accounting balance. For example, a close account request might be used by the finance department of a business to close down an account held at a bank, credit card company or securities broker, or to reset an income or expense account to zero ahead of a fresh accounting period. See also Open Account. A Closed Account is any account that has been deactivated or otherwise terminated, either by the customer, custodian or counterparty. The term is often applied to a checking or savings account, or derivative trading, credit card, auto loan or brokerage account.

CLOSE CORPORATION = ЗАКРЫТАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – In the United States a Close Corporation is a corporation that elects in its articles of incorporation to be registered under the close corporation statutes of their state of incorporation. Some state close corporation statutes provide for a maximum number of shareholders. In addition, close corporation statutes may eliminate or limit the powers of the board of directors, prescribe preemptive rights to the shareholders or relax the corporate formalities. Exact specifications vary by jurisdiction. Not all state statutes provide for a close corporation provision.

CLOSED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM = ЗАКРЫТАЯ СИСТЕМА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Closed Distribution System is a shipping system restricted to moving goods between specified plants and facilities.

CLOSED–END CREDIT = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или УПАКОВАННЫЙ КРЕДИТ, или КРЕДИТ НА СРОК) – Closed-End Credit is an agreement in which advanced credit plus any finance charges are expected to be repaid in full over a definite time. Most real estate and automobile loans are closed-end agreements.

CLOSED–END FUND = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ ПАЕВОЙ ФОНД – Closed-End Fund is a fund whose investment company issues a fixed number of shares in a portfolio of securities. The shares are traded in the market just like common stock. A fund that has a fixed number of shares or units on issue. Investment fund which operates with a limited number of units outstanding. It is not obligated to redeem units on demand. This type of investment fund is not legal in some countries. The opposite of Open-End Fund. Closed-End Fund is a type of mutual fund that raises money only once and offers a fixed number of shares that are traded on an exchange. Closed end funds fluctuate in response to investor demand as well as to changes in the value of the fund's holdings. Also known as Investment Trust.

CLOSED–END INVESTMENT COMPANY = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ ЗАКРЫТОГО ТИПА – Closed-End Investment Company is an investment company created with a fixed number of shares which are then traded as listed securities on a stock exchange. After the initial offering, existing shares can only be bought from existing shareholders. A company which uses its capital to invest in other companies. Shares in closed-end investment companies are readily transferable in the open market and are bought and sold like shares. Closed-end funds can trade at a discount to the market value of the investments they hold. Normally closed-end funds only issue shares at startup then they reinvest the initial investment and sometimes borrowings in a portfolio of securities to produce income and capital gains. A fund with a fixed number of shares outstanding, and one which does not redeem shares the way a typical mutual fund does. Closed-end investment companies behave more like stock than open-end funds:- closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares to the public in an initial public offering, after which time shares in the fund are bought and sold on a stock exchange, and they are not obligated to issue new shares or redeem outstanding shares as open-end funds are. The price of a share in a closed-end investment company is determined entirely by market demand, so shares can either trade below their net asset value ('at a discount') or above it ('at a premium'). Also known as Closed-End Fund, or Publicly-Traded Fund. See also Investment Company.

CLOSED–END MUTUAL FUND = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ ВЗАИМНЫЙ ФОНД – A Closed-End Mutual Fund has a fixed number of shares and is usually listed on a major stock exchange. Whereas open-ended mutual funds are valued strictly on the basis of their NAV (Net Asset Value), which is the market value of all the stocks held by the fund, the shares of closed-end funds trade like stock and usually sell at a discount or premium to NAV, because the shares are subject to the pressures of supply and demand on the open market. A simple example of how a closed-end fund works:- (i) the fund management begins with a finite amount of cash; (ii) they buy stocks based on the fund objectives using all the money they have; (iii) they issue stock in the fund; (iv) the stock is traded just like any other stock on an exchange. There is a bid and ask, and the shares can be traded intraday; and (v) closed-end fund prices are listed in the stock listings rather than in the mutual fund listings. ASA, Ltd. (ASA) and Central Fund of Canada (CEF) are both closed-end funds. Barron's lists all closed-end funds each week in a separate listing showing the amount of premium or discount to NAV for each fund. Closed-End Mutual Funds are those where the shares are initially offered to the public and are then traded in the secondary market. The trading usually occurs at a slight discount to the NAV (Net Asset Value). Over a period of time, the mutual fund managers have developed a variety of investment products to cater for the requirement of investors, having different needs. These include:- (i) growth funds; (ii) balanced funds; and (iii) income funds. / Эй.Эс.Эй. Эл.ти.ди. (ASA, Ltd.).

CLOSED VENTILATED CONTAINER = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Closed Ventilated Conatiner is a container of a closed type, similar to a general purpose container, but specially designed for carriage of cargo where ventilation, either natural or mechanical (forced), is necessary. / Контейнер закрытого типа, аналогичный контейнеру общего назначения, но разработанный специально для перевозки грузов, требующих наличия вентиляции, будь-то естественной или приводимой в действие с помощью дополнительного оборудования.

CLOSED YEAR = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ ГОД – (1) Closed Year is the Year in which a limit or law expires. In taxation, for example, after a certain number of years a taxpayer cannot claim a refund and the authorities cannot levy penalties for non filing. Closed Year is a tax year for which the statute of limitations has expired. The taxpayer can't claim a refund and the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can't collect additional taxes (with certain exceptions).

(2) Closed Year is a year of account that has been closed into another year of account by means of a reinsurance to close contract. Historically most Lloyd's syndicates have operated a three year underwriting account according to which the profit or loss of an underwriting account is determined by the managing agent 36 months after the beginning of that account which is always the start of a calendar year. According to this system the normal closure date of the 2000 year of account (which commenced on 2000-January-01) was 2003-December-31 2003 with the calculation of the reinsurance to close as at that date being finalized in or about February/March 2004.

CLOSE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF AN INDIVIDUAL = БЛИЗКИЕ ЧЛЕНЫ СЕМЬИ ИНДИВИДУУМА – Close Members of The Family of an Individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity. They may include:- (i) the individual's domestic partner and children; (ii) children of the individual's domestic partner; and (iii) dependants of the individual or the individual's domestic partner.

CLOSEOUT = ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ (или РАСПРОДАЖА) – Closeout:- merchandise that is being sold below original wholesale cost. Can be Overstock, Shelf Pull or Discontinued merchandise.

CLOSE–OUT = ЗАКРЫТИЕ (или ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ) – Close-Out is acceleration and termination of a contract prior to its maturity. Close Out:- to undertake an opposite position, i.e. if the initial transaction was a purchase, the closing out activity is to sell the same tonnage for the same prompt date.

CLOSE–OUT AMOUNT = СУММА ПО ЗАКРЫТИИ – Close-Out Amount is the amount of losses or costs, or gains (as the case may be) under then-prevailing circumstances in replacing or providing for the economic equivalent of the material terms of the terminated over-the-counter (OTC) transactions and any option rights. In determining the close-out amount, the determining party (i.e. the party determining the close-out amount, which is generally the non-defaulting party) is charged with acting in good faith and using commercially reasonable procedures to produce a commercially reasonable result.

CLOSE–OUT NETTING = ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ ПО ЗАКРЫТИИ (или СВЕДЕНИЕ ПО ЗАКРЫТИИ, или ПОДВЕДЕНИЕ ИТОГОВ ПРИ ЛИКВИДАЦИИ) – Close-Out Netting is an arrangement to settle all contracted but not yet due obligations to and claims on a counterparty by one single payment, immediately upon the occurrence of one of the defined events of default. If an event of default occurs and the relevant notices are given, all covered transactions under the master agreement are closed out (accelerated and terminated) automatically (these transactions are deemed to be terminated as of the point in time immediately prior to the default; and

the parties must specify whether they want automatic termination to apply) or at the option of the non-defaulting party. A 'termination (close-out) amount' is calculated for each transaction or group of transactions. This termination amount would be either the mark-to-market value of the transaction ('market quotation method') or would represent the amount of the loss incurred by the non-defaulting party ('loss method') for terminating the transaction. The termination amounts for all transactions are then netted into a single net amount ('net termination amount'), which could be either positive (the non-defaulting party is owed that amount) or negative (the non-defaulting party owes that amount). See also Netting, and Payment Netting. If a counterparty to an International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) Master Agreement defaults, the close-out netting provisions of the ISDA® Master Agreement provide that offsetting credit exposures between the two parties will be combined into a single net payment from one party to the other. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)). в соответствии с головным соглашением .

CLOSING–OUT = ЗАКРЫТИЕ (или ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ) – Closing-Out is a transaction in which a party who has a bought (sold) option or futures position, exits the position by selling (buying) an option or futures contract in the same series. Liquidating an existing long or short futures or option position with an equal and opposite transaction. Also known as Offset. / Ликвидация существующей длинной или короткой позиции по фьючерсным контрактам или опционам посредством эквивалентной противоположной сделки. Известно также как Офсет или Зачёт (Offset).

CLOSING PRICE = ЦЕНА ПО ЗАКРЫТИИ – Closing Price is the final price at which a security is traded on a given trading day. The closing price represents the most up-to-date valuation of a security until trading commences again on the next trading day. Most financial instruments are traded after hours (although with markedly smaller volume and liquidity levels), so the closing price of a security may not match its after-hours price. Still, closing prices provide a useful marker for investors to assess changes in stock prices over time – the closing price of one day can be compared to the previous closing price in order to measure market sentiment for a given security over a trading day. Closing Price is the price at which an asset finishes a particular period of time, usually a day. See also Settlement Price. Opening Price is taken from the first trade of the day (or period). The public tend to place orders at the opening of the market, reacting to the previous day's close. Closing price is taken from the last trade of the day (or period). Institutional investors normally watch developments during the day and place orders towards the close. Opening price indicates the emotional direction of the market and the closing price represents (in most cases) a more reasoned and well-researched view. Open and close are only significant for periods with a definite break before the next opening, as with days or weeks. They should be ignored in analyzing intra-day charts or markets that are open 24 hours a day. The price recorded during trading that takes place in the final period of a trading session's activity that is officially designated as the 'Close'. Closing Prices for DAX® shares are fixed on the Frankfurt trading floor at 07:55 pm for the other shares at 07:30 pm; variable price fixing is no longer allowed after these times. In electronic Xetra® trading, closing prices are fixed at 05:30 pm in a closing auction. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Цена По Закрытии – цена, по которой биржевой актив заканчивает конкретный период времени, обычно сутки. Смотрите также Расчётная Цена (Settlement Price).

CLOSING PURCHASE = ЗАКРЫВАЮЩЕЕ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ – Closing Purchases are transactions in which the investor will change his or her written position by purchasing an option with terms that are like those of a recently sold option. The main benefit to this type of action is that the investor can reduce or possibly even eliminate a short position associated with the options involved. This action will tend to have a positive effect on the value of the investment portfolio, and provide the investor with the opportunity to work with an option that carries a longer position. In order to effect a closing purchase, the seller will work with a broker to manage the proper sequence in the combination. Together, the broker and the investor will evaluate the current short positions that are part of the portfolio. An option with a short position will be selected for sale. The broker will then manage the sale of the selected option. At the same time, the broker will identify a purchase of the same option with a longer position, and make arrangements to execute an order to purchase. Once the option with the short position is sold, the investor has fulfilled his or her obligation as a writer for that option. This leaves the investor free to purchase the similar option and enjoy the longer position associated with the new purchase. As a result of this two step closing purchase, the investor is able to continue enjoying the benefits of owning the option, since the close date is now no longer pending in the short term. While the actual process is very simple, both the investor and the broker often have to put a great deal of thought into creating a closing purchase strategy. Selecting the right option for the method is important, since the idea is to continue enjoying a good return on the purchased option. If the option begins to decrease in value after a longer position is purchased, the closing purchase will not create the desired result. A close out approach of this type is a common investment tool. Close outs by their very nature make it possible for an investor to minimize losses while simultaneously making it possible to maximize return. Few transaction types can accomplish this with the ease of a closing purchase. Closing Purchase is a trade that liquidates an investor's open position. / Сделка, которая ликвидирует ранее открытую биржевым дельцом позицию продажи.

CLOSING RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН ЗАКРЫТИЯ – Closing Range is the band of prices that a security trades at in a specified period, shortly before market close. In the futures market, it refers to the trading range or the minimum and maximum prices that a contract traded at, during the official closing period specified by the exchange. The closing range for a specific security will generally not be very wide, in the case of an orderly market, but may be quite significant during periods of volatility and turmoil. A pattern of consistently higher closing ranges for a stock, in comparison to its prices over the rest of the day, may indicate that it is being subjected to a form of market manipulation known as 'High Close'. The Closing Range is the last two minutes of trading except on the last day, when it's the last half-hour. Closing Range is a price range at which transactions took place at the closing of the market; buying and selling orders during the closing period might have been filled at any point within such a range. A range of prices recorded during the period designated as the official close. See also Settlement Price. / Диапазон цен, установившийся в течение периода, обозначенного в качестве официального закрытия. Смотрите также Расчётная Цена (Settlement Price).

CLOSING TRANSACTION = ЗАКРЫВАЮЩАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ЗАКРЫТИЮ) – (1) Closing Transactions are the final transactions that complete the terms of a contract. Generally, each detail of the contract must be met in order for the closing transaction to take place, and thus complete the business deal. Depending on the circumstances, a closing transaction could be a purchase or a sale. In either case, this final action on the part of the investor will bring an existing contract on a given investment to an end and clear the way for the initiation of a new contract. In situations where the contract involves a long position, the sale of the investment would be considered the closing transaction. For circumstances that involve a short position, the closing transaction would be for a short position. With either scenario, the investor would consider the transaction to be fulfilled and complete, and would be free to address other investment options. The importance of properly executing a closing transaction cannot be underestimated. In order for contracts to be considered completed, the final transaction must be conducted in exactly the terms outlined in the body of the contract. This means that the buyer must meet all the qualifications, payment must be received in the form specified in the contract, and that the seller delivers the shares in a timely manner. Without each point of the agreement being met in full, the closing transaction cannot take place. This will mean the contract cannot truly be considered complete. With the execution of the closing transaction, both the buyer and the seller agree to the terms and conditions associated with the investment option. This includes the sale price, the number of units

that are being traded, and the terms of payment that are agreed upon between the two parties. With the rendering of the payment, the closing transaction is considered complete and the contract is fulfilled.

(2) Closing Transaction:- this term means any transaction in which a person (i) grants a call option or put option which is in the same series as a call option or put option, respectively, which had been purchased by such person; or (ii) purchases a call option or put option which is in the same series as a call option or put option, respectively, which had been granted by such person.

CLOSURE DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ЗАСТЁЖКИ – Closure Damage:- closed pressure of press too great, insufficient press padding. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

CLOSURES = ЗАСТЁЖКИ – Closures are the items used to close openings in apparel and other consumer textile products, i.e. buttons, buckles, hook and eye, snaps and zippers.

CLOSURES MISPLACED = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЕ ЗАСТЁЖКИ – Closures Misplaced:- inattention or inexperience by operating personnel, or improper alignment with gauges. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

CLOSURES OMITTED = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ ЗАСТЁЖКИ – Closures Omitted:- normally an oversight by operators or failure by inspectors. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО (или ТКАНЬ) – Cloth:- the word cloth is sometimes used as a generic term for 'Fabric'. The word Cloth also considered a unit of length for measuring cloth. Cloth is a textile product obtained by bonding, braiding, felting, fusing, knitting, or weaving of fibers. Cloth is synonymous with Fabric. See also Fabric. Cloth is a generic term embracing all textile fabrics and felts. Cloth may be formed of any textile fiber, wire, or other material, and it includes any pliant fabric woven, knit, felted, needled, sewn, or otherwise formed. Fabric or Cloth:- warp and filling yarns combined and interlaced together. / Ткань – это текстильный продукт, полученный скреплением, . основные и уточные пряжи. Текстильное Полотно – в широком смысле слова – ткани, трикотаж, гардинно-тюлевые и другие изделия. Различают полотна по виду сырья (льняные, хлопчатобумажные, шёлковые и тому подобные), массе 1 квадратного метра (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)), строению (переплетению нитей).

CLOTHES = ОДЕЖДА (или БЕЛЬЁ, или ОДЕЯНИЯ) – Clothes:- clothing; all the cloth articles of personal and household use that can be washed.

CLOTHES–HORSE = XX (или ЩЕГОЛИХА, или ПИЖОНКА, или ФРАНТИХА, или МОДИСТКА, или МОДНИЦА, или СТОЙКА ДЛЯ СУШКИ БЕЛЬЯ) – Clothes-Horse is:- (1) a frame on which to hang clothes; (2) a conspicuously dressy person. / складная рама для сушки белья.

CLOTHES–LINE = БЕЛЬЕВАЯ ВЕРЁВКА (или ОДЁЖНАЯ ВЕРЁВКА) – Clothes-Line is a line (as of cord or rope) on which clothes may be hung to dry. / Верёвка для развешивания и сушки белья.

CLOTHES MOTH = ОДЁЖНАЯ МОЛЬ – Clothes Moth is the larvae of this moth eats wool and other protein fibers. Clothes Moths are major pests of fabric and other items made of natural fibers. Clothes Moth larvae commonly feed on wool, feathers, fur, hair, upholstered furniture, animal and fish meals, milk powders, and most animal products, such as bristles, dried hair, and leather. Larvae will also infest or feed on lint, dust, paper, and materials soiled with oil. Clothes Moths can feed on mixtures of natural and synthetic fabrics. However, they cannot feed on materials made of synthetic fibers. In nature, clothes moths have been found infesting pollen, hair, dead insects, and dried animal remains. The most common clothes moths are the webbing clothes moth and the case-making clothes moth. Adult Moths do not feed on fabrics, only the caterpillars damage fabrics. Fabrics injured by clothes moths have holes eaten through them by the tiny white caterpillars. Damaged fabrics often have silken cases or silken threads on the surface. Adult moths may be found running over the surface of infested garments or materials. Unlike many other moths, clothes moths are not attracted to light and avoid lighted areas. Description:- clothes moths are small yellowish or brownish moths from 1/4" to 1/2" in length, depending on species. The head and front wings of the webbing clothes moth are golden or yellowish in color; the wings do not have spots. The case-making clothes moth has a dusty, brownish head and front wings with three dark spots, which may be rubbed off with wear. The larvae spin a silken tube or case to protect them from the environment and natural enemies. The tubes created by the webbing clothes moth are attached to and are often located in dark protected areas such as seams or hems. Therefore, the larvae of the webbing clothes moth are stationary and feed in one area. The case made by the case-making clothes moth is not attached to the fabric. The larvae drag the case along and are relatively mobile. The Life Cycle of the clothes moth can last from two months to 2 years. The adults lay eggs on products that the larvae will consume. Each female moth can lay from 100 to 150 eggs, which hatch in about five days. The small white caterpillars vary in size from 1/16 inch newly hatched to 1/3 inch fully grown. The larval stage varies greatly according to conditions and food supply. The larvae live in cases that are enlarged as they grow. When the larvae pupate, the case is transformed into a tough cocoon. The adult moth emerges in one to four weeks. Control:- (i) Prevention and Inspection:- the most important method of clothes moth control is good housekeeping. All susceptible articles should be brushed and cleaned periodically, especially items that will be stored for any length of time. Dry clean items such as woolen sweaters, before they are stored. Sweep or vacuum regularly to remove woolen lint or hair from floors, shelves, and drawers. Also inspect areas for the presence of clothes moths, such as attics, ventilation ducts, and other areas where insects and dust accumulate. Clothing bags, cedar closets, and cedar chests only provide protection when stored materials are free from infestation. (ii) Chemical Control:- some woolen fabrics and carpets can be mothproofed by the manufacturer; however, very few of susceptible products are mothproofed today. Crack and crevice or spot treatment with insecticides may be necessary when clothes moths become established in the home. Apply sprays according to label directions and do not apply directly to clothing. Sprays are effective when properly applied to surfaces as spot treatments. Sprays should be directed to all known or suspected breeding places. Clothing should be removed from closets and drawers before spraying interior surfaces. For severe infestations it may be necessary for a Pest Control Company to fumigate the structure. Tight closets, trunks, or chests can be mothproofed by application of moth balls at the rate of 1 pound per 50 cubic feet of space. Clothes Moth:- any of several small yellowish or buff-colored Moths (esp. Tinea Pellionella and Tineola Bisselliella of the Family Tineidae) whose larvae eat wool, fur or feathers.

CLOTHES–PIN = ПРИЩЕПКА (или ЗАЩИПКА, или ЗАЖИМКА, или ОДЁЖНАЯ БУЛАВКА) – Clothes-Pin is a forked piece of wood or plastic or a small spring clamp used for fastening clothes on a clothesline.

CLOTH FALL–OUT = СБРОС ПОЛОТНА – Cloth Fall-Out:- it is an area consisting of drop stitches lying side by side. Here the yarn is not stitched by several needles laying near to each other. Causes:- (i) yarn breakage; and (ii) it can also occur after a drop stitch especially when an empty needle with closed latch runs into yarn feeder and removes the yarn out of the hooks of following needles. Mending:- non mendable. Knitted fabric defect.

CLOTHIER = ПОРТНОЙ (или ХХ) – Clothier is the one who makes or sells clothing. For example, if the Apparel Search Company sells clothing, they would be considered a clothier. / .

CLOTHING = ОДЕЖДА (или ОБМУНДИРОВАНИЕ, или ОДЕЯНИЕ) – Clothing:- garments, in general; covering.

CLOTHING HORSE = ЛОШАДКА ДЛЯ ОДЕЖДЫ – Clothing Horse:- xxxxx. Clothes Horse is a person who is passionate about new clothes. A big shopper and consequently, a big spender. Clothes Horse is a a frame on which wet clothes can be hung to dry, usually used inside the house. Clothes Horse is a a person, especially a woman, who is employed to wear expensive and fashionable clothes.

CLOTHING WOOL = СУКОННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Clothing Wool (industry term) is a wool under 1.5 inch in length and distinguished from combing wools by their shorter length. Principal properties include softness, crimpiness, and felting ability. See also Carding Wool.

CLOTH ROLLER = ТОВАРНЫЙ ВАЛИК (или ВАЛИК ДЛЯ ТКАНИ) – Cloth Roller or Cloth Roll is a roller across the front of the loom, below the breast beam, onto which the newly woven material is wound. Each piece, bolt or cut of cloth is taken from the cloth rollers when the correct cloth yardage has been woven. Cut lengths of cloth will vary considerably dependent upon local conditions. Sixty to eighty yards seems to be the length desired for woolen and worsted goods; forty to fifty yards for rayon and cotton goods. There is no cut-and-dried rule as to what a cut-length should be in actual yardage. See also Loom.

CLOTH YARD = ЯРД ПОЛОТНА – Cloth Yard is a yard esp. for measuring cloth; specific:- a unit of 37 inches equal to the Scottish ell and used also as a length for arrows.

CLOUD POINT = ТОЧКА ПОМУТНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПОМУТНЕНИЯ) – A Cloud Point is the temperature at and above which a component will precipitate from solution. Most water soluble compounds become more soluble as temperature is increased, but some, such as non-ionic surfactants become less soluble with rising temperature. The solution will go from clear to cloudy at the cloud point temperature, and the surfactants effectiveness will drop. Cloud Point is the temperature at which waxy crystals in an oil or fuel form a cloudy appearance. Cloud Point is the term which is related to the wax formation in the oil. Cloud point indicates the temperature at which waxes begin to form in the oil. Gradually, the wax formed crystallizes and clogs the filters. The cloud point helps in finding out the tendency of the oil to form wax. A Cloud Point is the temperature at which a fuel, when cooled, begins to congeal and take on a cloudy appearance caused by the bonding of paraffins. / осадок (precipitate). Точка Помутнения или Температура Помутнения – температура, при которой топливо, при его охлаждении, начинает застывать и становится мутным на вид из-за связывания парафинов.

CLOUD YARN = ПРЯЖА ДВУХ СЛОЖЕНИЙ ФАСОННОЙ КРУТКИ ИЗ ОДИНОЧНОЙ ПРЯЖИ РАЗНЫХ ЦВЕТОВ – Cloud Yarn is a term given to yarns of irregular twist obtained by alternately holding one of the component threads while the other, being delivered quickly, is twisted around it, and then reversing the position of the two threads; thus producing alternate clouds of the two colors.

CLOUDY WEB = НЕРОВНАЯ ВАТКА (или НЕРОВНЫЙ ПРОЧЁС) – Cloudy Web is an uneven or irregular web from the doffer of a card.

CLOUDY WOOL = СОМНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или МУТНОВАТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Cloudy Wool is a wool that is off-color. It may be due to wool becoming wet while poorly stored in a pile.

CLO VALUE = ЧИСЛО КЛО – Clo is a unit of thermal insulation used for clothing. One clo is intended to represent the insulation required to keep a resting person warm in an indoor room at 70 °F (21.1 °C). The rate of a person's heat loss is measured in Watts per square meter of skin area per Kelvin of temperature difference across the clothing; the value of insulation is measured by the reciprocal of this rate, in square meter Kelvins per Watt (m^2K/W). One clo is equal to 0.155 m^2K/W or 1.550 togs. Togs, now a slang word in English, is derived from an old Dutch/North German word Tuig or Tög meaning 'the clothes you're wearing'. Tog is the European unit of thermal insulation. 1 tog = 0.645 clo. See also Clo. Clo is the unit of thermal resistance. The insulation required to produce the necessary heat to keep an individual comfortable at 21 degrees Centigrade with air movement at 0.1 m/s. One clo is about equal to the insulation value of typical indoor clothing. Thermal comfort:- Clothing Insulation is measured in Clo units (I_{cl}):- (i) One clo is the amount of thermal resistance which 'is necessary to maintain thermal comfort for a sitting-resting subject in a normally ventilated room (air movement 20 ft/min or 10 cm/sec) at a temperature of 70 °F (21.1 °C) and a RH < 50%. (ii) 1 clo = 0.155 m^2 °C/W. (iii) Lowest clo value is 0 (naked body). (iv) Highest practical clo value = 4 clo (Eskimo clothing, fur pants, coat, hood, gloves etc). (v) Summer clothing ~0.6 clo. (vi) Winter clothing ~1 clo. (vi) I_{cl} passive ~0.15 x weight of clothes (lbs) (10 lbs clothing ~ 1.5 clo). (vii) I_{cl} active = I_{cl} X (0.6 + 0.4/M) 1.2 Met < M < 2.0 Met. Clo is the unit of thermal resistance. The insulation needed to keep an individual producing heat at the rate of 58 W/m^2 comfortable of 21 °C air temperature with air movement of 0.1 m/s. One clo is roughly equal to the insulation value of typical indoor clothing. / Число Кло – единица теплоизоляции одежды.

CLP = CHILEAN PESO

CLP = CONTAINER LOAN PLAN

CLRRI = CUU LONG DELTA RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CLS = CONTINUOUS LINKED SETTLEMENT

CLS BANK = СИ.ЭЛ.ЭС. БЭНЬК (или БАНК ПСР) – CLS Bank is a bank set up by leading trading banks, with the support of central banks and the BIS (Bank for International Settlements), to settle foreign exchange transactions on a global basis. CLS, or Continuous Linked Settlement, is designed to remove the Herstatt Risk of default by one party in a foreign exchange deal. CLS Bank is based in New York, USA and is an Edge Corporation bank supervised by the Federal Reserve. CLS Bank is a multi-currency bank, holding an account for each Settlement Member and an account at each eligible currency's Central Bank, through which funds are received and paid. Technical and operational support is provided by CLS Services, an affiliate of CLS Bank. CLS Bank observes the Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems published by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) of the central banks of the G10 countries. The Core Principles serve as guidelines for the design and operation of safer and more efficient systemically important payment systems by suggesting the key characteristics that these systems should have. / или Банк Постоянно Связанных Расчётов (ПСР). банк в форме Корпорации по Акту Эдьжа.

CLSU = CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY

CLU = CHARTERED LIFE UNDERWRITER

CLUB OF TEN = КЛУБ ИЗ ДЕСЯТИ (или КЛУБ ДЕСЯТИ) – Club Of Ten:- this is one of the names of Group Of Ten (G10). See also Group Of Ten, or Paris Club. / Смотрите также Группа Из Десяти (Group Of Ten), или Парижский Клуб (Paris Club).

CLUMPS = КОМКИ (или ГЛЫБЫ, или КУЧКИ) – Clumps:- in nonwoven fabrics, an irregularly shaped grouping of fibers caused by insufficient fiber separation.

CLUNY LACE = КЛЮНИНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Cluny Lace is a heavy lace, often made of thick cotton or man-made fibers using the bobbin method. It is the traditional lace for doilies and place mats, but is also used in apparel. See also Bobbin Lace. / Французский город Клюни (Cluny).

CLUSTER = СКОПЛЕНИЕ (или ГРОЗДЬ) – Cluster:- things grouped together because of similar characteristics or physical proximity. Closely crowded inflorescence.

CLUSTER SPIKELETS = РАСТУЩИЕ ГРОЗДЬЯМИ КОЛОСКИ – Cluster Spikelets (CL) are spikelets that show a clumped arrangement on the primary or secondary panicle branches with two or more spikelets per branch. Bunched arrangement of spikelets in groups of 10–48 is termed 'Super Clustering'.

CLUTCH = КЛАТЧ (или СУМКА КОНВЕРТ, или МУФТА) – Clutch is a clutch bag. / .

CLUTCH = СЦЕПНАЯ МУФТА (или СЦЕПЛЕНИЕ, или МУФТА СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ) – Clutch is a mechanical device which engages and disengages power transmission especially from driving shaft to driven shaft. In the simplest application, clutches connect and disconnect two rotating shafts (drive shafts or line shafts). In these devices, one shaft is typically attached to an engine or other power unit (the driving member) while the other shaft (the driven member) provides output power for work. While typically the motions involved are rotary, linear clutches are also possible. In a torque-controlled drill, for instance, one shaft is driven by a motor and the other drives a drill chuck. The clutch connects the two shafts so they may be locked together and spin at the same speed (engaged), locked together but spinning at different speeds (slipping), or unlocked and spinning at different speeds (disengaged). / Сцепление или Сцепная Муфта, механизм транспортных машин для передачи крутящего момента от двигателя внутреннего сгорания к коробке передач. Сцепление обеспечивает кратковременное разъединение вала двигателя и вала трансмиссии, безударное переключение передач и плавное трогание машины с места. В зависимости от числа ведомых дисков различают одно-, двух- и многодисковые сцепления. Устанавливаемые в автомобилях сцепления обычно представляют собой одно- или двухдисковую муфту, диски которой сжаты пружинами. Для обеспечения мягкости включения сцепления и уменьшения крутильных колебаний трансмиссии между фрикционными накладками дисков часто устанавливают плоские пружины, а крепление дисков к их ступицам производят через упругую муфту с витыми пружинами (смотрите Демпфер) и тому подобное. Выключение сцепления осуществляется педалью через рычажную или гидравлическую передачу, а в тяжёлых машинах с помощью сервопривода (смотрите Исполнительный Механизм). Выключение может быть автоматическим при переключении передач. В качестве сцепления используют также многодисковые масляные муфты (в мотоциклах), нормально разомкнутые (в тракторах), гидродинамические или гидродинамические в сочетании с фрикционными (в автомобилях), а иногда электромагнитные муфты с ферромагнитной смесью (обычно в автомобилях для инвалидов). Под Муфтой, от Немецкого слова Muffe или Голландского слова Mouwtje, в технике понимаются устройства для постоянного или временного соединения валов, труб, стальных канатов, кабелей и тому подобного. Различают Соединительные Муфты, которые в зависимости от выполняемой функции обеспечивают прочность соединения, герметичность, защищают от коррозии и тому подобного (смотрите Кабельная Муфта, Соединение Труб), и Муфты Приводов машин и механизмов, которые передают вращательное движение и вращающий момент с одного вала на другой вал, обычно соосно расположенный с первым, или с вала на свободно сидящую на нём деталь (шкив, зубчатое колесо и тому подобное) без изменения вращающего момента. Кроме того, муфты приводов выполняют другие важные функции:- компенсацию небольших монтажных отклонений, разъединение валов, автоматическое управление, бесступенчатое регулирование передаточного отношения, предохранение машин от поломок в аварийном режиме и так далее. Муфты применяют для передачи как ничтожно малых, так и значительных моментов и мощностей (до нескольких тысяч килоВатт (кВт)). Различные способы передачи вращающего момента, разнообразие функций, выполняемых муфтами, обусловили большой типаж конструкций современных муфт. Наиболее распространённые из них стандартизованы. Передача момента в муфте может осуществляться механической связью между деталями, выполняемой в виде неподвижных соединений или кинематических пар (Муфта С Геометрическим Замыканием); за счёт сил трения или магнитного притяжения (Муфта С Силовым Замыканием); сил инерции или индукционным взаимодействием электромагнитных полей (Муфта С Динамическим Замыканием). По характеру работы и основному назначению различают муфты следующих типов:- постоянные соединительные; управляемые (сцепные), позволяющие соединять и разъединять валы через систему управления; самоуправляемые (автоматические), соединяющие и разъединяющие валы в процессе работы автоматически в зависимости от изменения режима; предохранительные, разъединяющие валы при опасном нарушении нормальных условий работы машины; муфты скольжения, передающие момент лишь при частоте вращения ведомого вала, меньшей частоты вращения ведущего вала. Постоянные соединительные муфты выполняются с геометрическим замыканием и делятся на несколько типов. Жёсткие Некомпенсирующие, или Глухие, Муфты соединяют валы без возможности относительного их перемещения. Жёсткие Компенсирующие Муфты допускают небольшие отклонения от соосного расположения валов. Среди них наиболее распространены Зубчатые Муфты. Жёсткие Подвижные Муфты допускают значительные отклонения от соосности. Например, широко распространены Асинхронные Шарнирные Муфты (смотрите Карданная Передача), которые допускают перекос осей до 45°, но не допускают поперечных и продольных смещений осей; Сдвоенные Шарнирные Муфты, то есть сочетание двух одинарных и так далее. Постоянное передаточное отношение при любых углах между осями соединяемых валов обеспечивается Синхронными Шарнирными Муфтами, которые передают движение посредством шариков. Такие муфты применяют, например, в приводе передних ведущих колёс автомобиля. К синхронным муфтам относятся также Плавающие, или Крестовые Муфты, называемые также Кулачково-Дисковыми Муфтами, конструкции которых допускают значительные поперечные смещения осей валов и компенсацию небольших перекосов и осевых смещений. Как компенсирующие используются также Упругие и Упруго-Демпфирующие Муфты. К этой группе относятся Втулочно-Пальцевые Муфты, широко применяемые для соединения вала электродвигателя с валом приводимой машины, а также муфты более совершенной конструкции – Муфты С Торообразной Оболочкой и другие. Управляемые, или Сцепные, Муфты, выполняемые с геометрическим и силовым замыканием, также отличаются большим разнообразием. Группу муфт с геометрическим замыканием составляют Кулачковые, Зубчатые и другие муфты, отличающиеся компактностью конструкции, но не допускающие включения на быстром ходу при большой разности угловых скоростей сцепляемых полумуфт. Этого недостатка лишены зубчатые муфты с синхронизаторами. Такие муфты обеспечивают безударное включение на холостом ходу, так как сначала в соприкосновение входят фрикционные поверхности и происходит выравнивание скорости вращения полумуфт в процессе скольжения перед введением в зацепление зубьев. Муфты с синхронизаторами используют в автомобильных коробках передач. К управляемым муфтам с силовым замыканием механической связью относятся Муфты Трения, или Фрикционные, которые допускают включение на ходу и под нагрузкой. Конструкция этих муфт может быть выполнена с одним или несколькими дисками, с цилиндрическими или коническими поверхностями трения, с механическим, пневматическим, гидравлическим или электромагнитным управлением. Такие муфты применяют в автоматических системах, так как они

позволяют осуществлять дистанционное управление. Группу муфт с силовым замыканием электромеханической связью составляют муфты с жидкой или порошкообразной ферромагнитной смесью, в которых при прохождении электрического тока в катушке возбуждения возникает магнитный поток, в результате ферромагнитная смесь, заполняющая зазор между полумуфтами, намагничивается, что обеспечивает сцепление смеси с поверхностями полумуфт. Эти муфты широко используются в копировальных металлообрабатывающих станках и других рабочих машинах. Силовое замыкание электромагнитной связью осуществляется в синхронных электроиндукционных муфтах, которые имеют магнитопроводы с разделёнными полюсами на обеих полумуфтах. Вращающий момент между валами передаётся при прохождении через катушку возбуждения тока и возникновении при этом силы магнитного притяжения между полюсами полумуфт. Самоуправляемые, или Автоматические, Муфты включаются и выключаются в зависимости от изменения режима работы машины. К ним относятся:- Однооборотные Муфты, срабатывающие в определённом положении через каждые один или несколько оборотов вала (применяются в прессах и молотах для остановки ползуна в верхнем положении); Обгонные Муфты, или Муфты Свободного Хода, передающие момент только при одном направлении вращения ведущей полумуфты относительно ведомой и проворачивающиеся при обратном направлении вращения (применяются в велосипедах, автоматических трансмиссиях автомобилей, станках и тому подобном); Центробежные Муфты, включающиеся и выключающиеся в зависимости от скорости вращения ведущей полумуфты (используются в качестве пусковых в приводах, а также как Предохранительные Муфты, ограничивающие скорость вращения приводимой машины, и тому подобного); Муфты Предельного Момента, которые наиболее часто используются как предохранительные, отключающие машину при опасном увеличении вращающего момента. Функции предохранительных выполняют муфты и других типов, допускающие проскальзывание и имеющие соответствующую конструкцию и характеристику. Муфты Скольжения выполняются с динамическим замыканием механической связью (Гидродинамические Муфты Скольжения) или с электрической связью (Электроиндукционные Асинхронные Муфты Скольжения). Такие муфты передают момент только при отставании ведомой полумуфты от ведущей, то есть при наличии скольжения. Конструктивно гидродинамическая муфта выполнена как замкнутая система с жидким рабочим телом. Такие муфты используют в качестве пусковых, управляемых и предохранительных, в гидродинамических передачах. Электроиндукционные асинхронные муфты работают за счёт сил магнитного взаимодействия, возникающих при скольжении ведущей полумуфты, имеющей катушку возбуждения и магнитопровод с разделёнными полюсами, относительно ведомой полумуфты, выполненной со сплошным магнитопроводом. Эти муфты используются в качестве управляемых, пусковых, иногда как вариаторы скорости.

CLUTCH BAG = СУМКА КОНВЕРТ (или ХХ) – Clutch Bag is a woman's small usually strapless handbag.

CM = CAMEROON

cm = CENTIMETER

cM = CENTIMORGAN

CM = COLLATERAL MANAGER

CM = COMMERCIAL MODEL

CM = CONTRIBUTION MARGIN

CM = CUBIC METER

CMA = CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

CMA/IIM = CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE/INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

CMBS = COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE BACKED SECURITIES

CMC = CRITICAL MOISTURE CONTENT

CMC (L:C) COLOR DIFFERENCE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ ПО КИЦ (ЭЛ.:СИ.) – CMC (L:C) Color Difference is the color difference calculated by use of the formula developed by the Colour Measurement Committee (CMC) of the Society of Dyers and Colourists of Great Britain. Discussion:- based on the lightness, hue, chroma version of CIELAB, it incorporates chroma and hue-angle correction terms for improved visual spacing and variable weighting factors for lightness (l) and chroma (c) relative to hue for improved correlation depending on type of judgment (acceptability, perceptibility) and application (textiles, others). CMC reports the equivalent of D E as a weighted function of the ratio of L:Ch as Performance Factor (PF). Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / МКОЛАБ (CIELAB). Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

CME® = CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE®

CME GROUP INC. = СИ.ЭМ.И. ГРУП ИНК. – CME Group is a trademark of CME Group Inc.. CME Group is a combined entity formed by the 2007 merger of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) and the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®). We provide the widest range of benchmark futures and options products available on any exchange, covering all major asset classes. Together, we offer our customers and the global marketplace more than 250 years of exchange expertise, and we are dedicated to ongoing innovation and unsurpassed customer service. Specifically, we offer futures and options based on interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, commodities, energy, and alternative investment products such as weather and real estate. Three quarters of our trading volume comes from trades made electronically on our CME Globex® electronic trading platform. We serve customers around the world with a global product line, virtually around-the-clock electronic trading and strategic alliances with other exchanges. We also offer a number of programs and products designed specifically to appeal to a global audience. Customers from more than 80 countries trade our products. CME Clearing matches and settles our trades and guarantees the creditworthiness of every transaction that takes place in our markets. The new CME Group Web site, http://www.cmegroup.com, launched 2008-January-19. In response to customers' requests for additional time to become familiar with the new site, the http://www.cme.com and http://www.cbot.com sites will remain online. CME Group offers a suite of options on our standard crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, coal, and electricity futures, supported by the safety and security of the world's largest regulated derivatives marketplace. Options on futures offer traders additional tools to express their opinion in a market, as well as flexibility in managing price risk as a form of insurance. The holder of an options contract has the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) the underlying futures contract at a specific price and time, allowing participation in favorable price moves. If the market moves against the options position, the holder can let it expire worthless, with the only cost being the premium paid. Options can be used alone or in combination with futures contracts resulting in strategies to fit any risk profile, time horizon or cost consideration. As the world's largest and most diverse derivatives marketplace, CME Group is where the world comes to manage risk. CME Group exchanges offer the widest range of global benchmark products

across all major asset classes, including futures and options based on interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, energy, agricultural commodities, metals, weather and real estate. CME Group brings buyers and sellers together through its CME Globex® electronic trading platform and its trading facilities in New York and Chicago. CME Group also operates CME Clearing, one of the largest central counterparty clearing services in the world, which provides clearing and settlement services for exchange-traded contracts, as well as for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions through CME ClearPort. These products and services ensure that businesses everywhere can substantially mitigate counterparty credit risk in both listed and over-the-counter derivatives markets. Because energy markets are highly responsive to overarching global economic and geopolitical influences, they present a unique risk management tool for commercial and institutional firms as well as a unique, exciting and potentially rewarding opportunity for individuals who seek to profit by correctly anticipating price changes. And there is no better marketplace to execute against those opportunities than CME Group, the world's largest and most diverse derivatives marketplace. In 2008, NYMEX® became part of CME Group. This brought together, under a single marketplace, the most extensive and liquid complex of energy contracts in the world, including Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI), Natural Gas (Henry Hub), petroleum and electricity products. Many of our contracts are benchmarks that set the price for these resources worldwide. From the world's largest industrial companies to financial institutions and individual traders, everyone in our diverse universe of participants has equal access to market opportunities. And those same participants clear an average daily volume of 1.5 million energy contracts every day on CME Globex®, through CME ClearPort or on our New York trading floor. As the world's leading and most diverse derivatives marketplace, CME Group is where the world comes to manage risk. CME Group exchanges offer the widest range of global benchmark products across all major asset classes, including futures and options based on interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, energy, agricultural commodities, metals, weather and real estate. CME Group brings buyers and sellers together through the CME Globex® electronic trading platform and trading facilities in New York and Chicago. CME Group also operates CME Clearing, one of the largest central counterparty clearing services in the world, which provides clearing and settlement services for exchange-traded contracts, as well as for over-the-counter derivatives transactions through CME ClearPort. CME was founded in 1898 as a not-for-profit corporation. In 2000, CME demutualized and became a shareholder-owned corporation. As a consequence, we adopted a for-profit approach to our business, including strategic initiatives aimed at optimizing contract volume, efficiency and liquidity. In 2002, Chicago Mercantile Exchange Holdings Inc. (CME Holdings) completed its initial public offering of its Class A common stock, which is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol 'CME'. In 2007, CME Holdings merged with CBOT Holdings, Inc. and was renamed CME Group. In connection with the merger, we acquired the CBOT exchange. CBOT is a leading marketplace for trading agricultural and US Treasury futures as well as options on futures. In 2008, we merged with NYMEX Holdings, Inc. and acquired NYMEX and COMEX. On NYMEX, customers primarily trade energy futures and options contracts, including contracts for crude oil, natural gas, heating oil and gasoline. On COMEX, customers trade metal futures and options contracts, including contracts for gold, silver and copper. We launched CME Clearing Europe in 2011. In 2012, we acquired The Board of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc. (KCBT) and its hard red winter wheat product line and effective December 2013, KCBT operations were transferred to CBOT. In April 2013, we purchased the non-controlling interest in CME Group Index Services from Dow Jones & Company (Dow Jones) resulting in an increase in our ownership to 27% of the S&P/Dow Jones Indices LLC (S&P/DJI) joint venture with S&P Global, Inc. (formerly known as McGraw-Hill), originally established in 2012. In 2013, CME Group began operating CME Ventures LLC (CME Ventures), which makes minority stake investments in early stage technology companies whose innovative products and services may impact CME Group's business in the longer term. In 2013, we also began offering repository services and now offer global trade repository services in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. In April 2014, we launched CME Europe Limited, our UK exchange. Our business has historically been subject to the extensive regulation of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). As a result of our global operations, we are also subject to the rules and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which we conduct business, including the Bank of England, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). Additionally, our US clearing house has been designated as systemically important, which carries with it enhanced regulatory oversight of certain of our risk-management standards, clearing and settlement activities, including additional oversight by the Federal Reserve. CME Group is where the world comes to manage risk. Through its exchanges, CME Group offers the widest range of global benchmark products across all major asset classes, including futures and options based on interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, energy, agricultural products and metals. CME Group provides electronic trading globally on its CME Globex platform. The company also offers clearing and settlement services across asset classes for exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives through its clearinghouses CME Clearing and CME Clearing Europe. CME Group's products and services are designed to provide businesses around the world with the means to effectively manage risk. We also provide hosting, connectivity and customer support for electronic trading through our co-location services. Our CME Direct platform offers side-by-side trading of exchange-listed and privately negotiated markets. We provide clearing and settlement services for exchange-traded contracts, as well as for cleared swaps, and provide regulatory reporting solutions for market participants through our global repository services in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. Finally, we offer a wide range of market data services – including live quotes, delayed quotes, market reports and a comprehensive historical data service. Clearing member firms are continually monitored and examined to assess their outstanding risk, capital adequacy and compliance with customer protection rules and regulations. We utilize a combination of risk management capabilities to assess our clearing firms and their account exposure levels for all asset classes 24 hours a day throughout the trading week. The company operates two clearing houses:- CME Clearing (a division of CME) and CME Clearing Europe. Our integrated clearing function is designed to ensure the safety and soundness of our markets by serving as the counterparty to every trade, becoming the buyer to each seller and the seller to each buyer, and limiting counterparty credit risk. The clearing house is responsible for settling trading accounts, clearing trades, collecting and maintaining performance bond funds, regulating delivery and reporting trading data. CME Clearing marks open positions to market at least twice a day, and requires payment from clearing firms whose positions have lost value and makes payments to clearing firms whose positions have gained value. For select cleared-only markets, positions are marked-to-market daily, with the capacity to mark-to-market more frequently as market conditions warrant. The CME ClearPort front-end system provides access to our flexible clearing services for block transactions and swaps. Superior Trading Technology and Distribution:- We strive to provide the most flexible and scalable platforms to support the operational and capacity needs of the business along with the delivery of innovative technology solutions to the marketplace. Our CME Globex electronic platform is the trading engine for our central limit order book markets, and is available on a global basis nearly 24 hours a day throughout the trading week. The CME Globex platform is accessible through a wide variety of vendor provided and custom built trading systems that benefit from our open application programming interface approach. For privately negotiated markets, we offer brokers and customers the CME Direct platform for arranging, executing, recording and risk-managing trades. CME Direct includes CME One for mobile access, CME Messenger for instant-message capabilities and CME Straight-Through Processing. CME Straight-Through Processing enables direct connectivity for trade information directly with customer order management and risk management systems and is designed to reduce errors and improve efficiency. In 2016, 88% of our contract volume was conducted electronically. Together, our platforms offer:- certainty of execution; vast capabilities to facilitate complex and demanding trading; direct market access; fairness, price transparency and anonymity; convenience and efficiency; and global distribution, including connectivity through high-speed international telecommunications hubs in key financial centers or order

routing to our global partner exchanges. We also offer co-location services at a data center facility, which houses our trading match engines for all products traded on the CME Globex electronic trading platform. The service provides the lowest latency connection for our customers. The offering is made available to all customers on equal terms. We derived 2% of our revenues from our co-location business in each of the last three years. Headquartered in Chicago, State of Illinois (IL), the United States of America. In a world of increasing volatility, CME Group is where the world comes to manage risk across all major asset classes – interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, energy, agricultural commodities, metals and alternative investments like weather and real estate. Built on the heritage of CME®, CBOT®, COMEX® and NYMEX®, CME Group is the world's largest and most diverse derivatives exchange, encompassing the widest range of benchmark products available. CME Group brings buyers and sellers together on the CME Globex® electronic trading platform and on trading floors in Chicago and New York. We provide you with the tools you need to meet your business objectives and achieve your financial goals. And CME Clearing matches and settles all trades and guarantees the creditworthiness of every transaction that takes place in our markets. / Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)). инновация . НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

CMF = CHAIKIN MONEY FLOW

CMFB = THE COMMITTEE ON MONETARY, FINANCIAL AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS

CMI = CENTRAL MONETARY INSTITUTION

CMI = COST MANAGEMENT INDEX

CmiA = COTTON MADE IN AFRICA

CML = CAPITAL MARKET LINE

CMO = CHANGE MOMENTUM OSCILLATOR

CMO = COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION

CMO = COMMON MARKET ORGANISATION FOR SUGAR

CMP = CHINESE MAIN PORT

CMR CONSIGNMENT NOTE = ТОВАРНО–ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ ДПГ (или КОНСИГНАЦИОННАЯ НОТА СЭ.ЭМ.ЭР.) – CMR Consignment Note is a legal contractual document between consignor, road transport operator and consignee, which standardises the conditions governing the contract for international road transport, particularly with respect to documents to be used and the carrier's liability with the aim of facilitating international road transport and international trade. To use the CMR note, at least one of the countries involved in the international transport (of origin or of destination) should be a Contracting Party to the CMR Convention.

CMR CONVENTION = СЭ.ЭМ.ЭР. КОНВЭНСЬЁН (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ДПГ) – CMR Convention is the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) or, in French, Convention Relative au Contrat de Transport International de Marchandise par Route (CMR) is a United Nations convention signed in Geneva, Switzerland on 1956-May-19. The convention came into force on 1961-July-02, and has been ratified by a majority of European states. It was as amended by the CMR Protocol of Geneva on 1978-July-05. The convention relates to various legal issues concerning transportation of cargo, predominantly by lorries, by road. On 2008-May-27 seven countries signed an Additional Protocol to CMR Convention which will provide the legal framework for the electronic CMR consignment note (e-CMR). The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) expects that the electronic CMR consignment note, known as 'e-CMR', will lead to streamlined procedures and securer data exchange, in particular by reducing the scope of error in dealing with identification and authentication of signatures. To date, the Additional Protocol has been signed by Belgium, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland; expected to sign in the near future are Albania, Armenia, Hungary, Montenegro, Russia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. The convention will come into force on the ninetieth day after five countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. / Конвенция о Договоре Международной Дорожной Перевозки Грузов (ДПГ) или, как это звучит на Французском по месту подписания, Конвэнсьён Рёлатив о Контра дё Транспор Этэрнасьёналь дё Маршандиз пар Рут (Сэ.Эм.Эр.) (Convention Relative au Contrat de Transport International de Marchandise par Route (CMR)) – конвенция Организации Объединённых Наций, подписанная 1956-Май-19 в Женеве, Швейцария. Конвенция вступила в силу 1961-Июль-02, и была ратифицирована большинством Европейских государств. Она была дополнена Женевским Протоколом ДПГ от 1978-Июль-05. Эта конвенция относится к различным юридическим аспектам, касающимся перевозки грузов, главным образом, грузовиками, по дорогам.

CMS = COMMON MESSAGE SWITCH

CMS = CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILITY

CMS LINE = CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILE LINE

CMT = CHARTERED MARKET TECHNICIAN

CMU = CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY

CMV = CURRENT MARKET VALUE

CMYK = CYAN, MAGENTA, YELLOW, BLACK

CN = CHINA

CN = COMBINED NOMENCLATURE

CN = CONSIGNMENT NOTE

C/N = CARBON–TO–NITROGEN RATIO

C/N = CORRECTION NOTICE

CN = CREDIT NOTE

CNBC = CONSUMER NEWS AND BUSINESS CHANNEL

CNCRC = CHINA NATIONAL COTTON RESERVES CORPORATION

CNF = COST AND FREIGHT

CNG = COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS

CNIA = CENTRO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROPECUARIAS

CNN = CABLE NEWS NETWORK

CNPAF = CENTRO NACIONAL DE PESQUISA DE ARROZ E FEIJÃO

CNR = CHARTERER NOT REPORTED

CNRRI = CHINA NATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CNS = CONTINUOUS NET SETTLEMENT

CNY = CHINESE RENMINBI = CHINESE YUAN

CO = CASH ORDER

C/O = CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

CO = COLOMBIA

CO. = COMPANY

CO_2 = CARBON DIOXIDE

CO_2e = EQUIVALENT CARBON DIOXIDE

COA = CHART OF ACCOUNTS

COA = CONTRACT OF AFFREIGHTMENT

COA = COST OF ACQUISITION

COACERVATION = КОАЦЕРВАЦИЯ – Coacervation is the collection of colloidal particles into droplets held together by electrostatic attraction. This term for the equilibrium state of colloidal systems was introduced in 1929.

COACH BOLT = УКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ БОЛТ (или XX) – Coach Bolt is a bolt with square or other shape under the head to prevent turning when located. See also Pallet. / Укреплённый Болт (Coach Bolt):- болт с четырёхгранной или другой формы шайбой под головкой, предохраняющей вращение болта при ввинчивании. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

COAGULATION = КОАГУЛЯЦИЯ – Coagulation:- (Latin:- coagulare – to congeal) Clotting of a colloid solution, for example, protoplasma. Coagulation is the precipitation of particles from a suspension in a liquid, usually resulting in formation of a gel. / Под Коагуляцией, от Латинского слова Coagulatio, означающее Свёртывание или Сгущение, понимается слипание коллоидных частиц при их сталкивании в процессах Броуновского движения, перемешивания или направленного перемещения в силовом (например, электрическом) поле. Коагуляция играет важную роль при очистке природных и сточных вод, извлечении ценных продуктов из отходов производства, выделении каучука из латекса, получении пищевых продуктов. Коагуляция – укрупнение частиц в дисперсных системах; ведёт к выпадению из коллоидного раствора хлопьевидного осадка или к застудневанию. В случае золей коагуляция может происходить при введении коагулянтов, например, электролитов. Применяется в разнообразных технологических процессах (примеры:- очистка воды от мелких частиц ила, глин и Бактерий; выделение каучука из латекса; получение сливочного масла). Коагуляция играет важную роль в биологических и геологических явлениях. Под Коагуляцией понимается слипание частиц коллоидной системы при их столкновениях в процессе теплового (Броуновского) движения, перемешивания или направленного перемещения во внешнем силовом поле. В результате коагуляции образуются агрегаты – более крупные (вторичные) частицы, состоящие из скопления более мелких (первичных). Первичные частицы в таких скоплениях соединены силами межмолекулярного взаимодействия непосредственно или через прослойку окружающей (дисперсионной) среды. Коагуляция сопровождается прогрессирующим укрупнением частиц (увеличением размера и массы агрегатов) и уменьшением их числа в объёме дисперсионной среды – жидкости или газа. Различают быструю и медленную коагуляции. При быстрой коагуляции почти каждое соударение частиц эффективно, то есть приводит к их соединению; при медленной коагуляции соединяется часть сталкивающихся частиц. В жидкой среде, например, при коагуляции золей, укрупнение частиц до известного предела (приблизительно до размера 10–4 сантиметра (см)) не сопровождается их оседанием или всплыванием. Это скрытая коагуляция, при которой система сохраняет седиментационную устойчивость. Дальнейший рост частиц приводит к образованию сгустков или хлопьев (флокул), выпадающих в осадок (Коагулят, Коагель) или скапливающихся в виде сливок у поверхности; это явная коагуляция. В некоторых случаях при коагуляции во всём объёме дисперсионной среды возникает рыхлая пространственная сетка (коагуляционная структура) и расслоения системы не происходит (смотрите Гели). Если коллоидные частицы – капельки жидкости или пузырьки газа, то коагуляция может завершиться их слиянием, Коалесценцией. Коагуляция – самопроизвольный процесс, который, в соответствии с законами термодинамики, является следствием стремления системы перейти в состояние с более низкой свободной энергией. Однако такой переход затруднён, а иногда практически невозможен, если система агрегативно устойчива, то есть способна противостоять укрупнению (агрегированию) частиц. Защитой от коагуляции при этом может быть электрический заряд и (или) адсорбционно-сольватный слой на поверхности частиц, препятствующий их сближению (подробнее смотрите Коллоидные Системы). Нарушить агрегативную устойчивость можно, например, повышением температуры (термокоагуляция), перемешиванием или встряхиванием, введением коагулирующих веществ (Коагулянтов) и другими видами внешнего воздействия на систему. Минимальная концентрация введённого вещества, электролита или неэлектролита, вызывающая коагуляцию в системе с жидкой дисперсионной средой, называется Порогом Коагуляции. В полидисперсных системах, где частицы имеют разную величину, можно наблюдать ортокинетическую коагуляцию – налипание мелких частиц на более крупные при их оседании или всплывании. Слипание однородных частиц называется Гомокоагуляцией, а разнородных – Гетерокоагуляцией или Адагуляцией. Гетерокоагуляция часто происходит при смешении дисперсных систем различного состава. Коагуляция может наступить без какого-либо внешнего воздействия на коллоидную систему (Автокоагуляция) как результат физических или химических изменений, происходящих при её старении. Иногда коагуляция обратима; в благоприятных условиях, особенно при введении поверхностно-активных веществ, понижающих поверхностную межфазную энергию и облегчающих диспергирование, возможен распад агрегатов на первичные частицы (Пептизация) и переход коагеля в золь. Коагуляция играет важную роль во многих технологических, биологических, атмосферных и геологических процессах. Так, при нагревании биополимеров (белков, нуклеиновых кислот) и при некоторых других воздействиях на них, например, изменении pH, наблюдается их коагуляция. Явления коагуляции во многих биологических дисперсных системах (например, крови, лимфе) важны в связи с вопросами их агрегативной устойчивости.

Очистка природных и сточных вод от высокодисперсных механических примесей, борьба с загрязнением воздушного пространства аэрозолями, выделение каучука из латекса, получение сливочного масла и других пищевых продуктов – характерные примеры использования коагуляции в практических целях. Нежелательна коагуляция при получении и хранении суспензий, эмульсий, порошков и других дисперсных систем промышленного или бытового назначения. Под Коагулянтами или Коагулирующими Агентами, от Латинского слова Coagulo, означающее Вызываю Свёртывание или Вызываю Сгущение, понимаются вещества, введение которых в жидкую среду, содержащую мелкие частицы какого-либо тела, вызывает Коагуляцию, то есть слипание этих частиц. Под действием коагулянтов образуются крупные скопления слипшихся частиц, выпадающие в виде хлопьев или комков в осадок (коагулят). Эффективными коагулянтами для систем с водной дисперсионной средой являются соли поливалентных металлов (алюминия, железа и других). В качестве коагулянтов используют также водорастворимые органические высокомолекулярные соединения (полимеры), особенно полиэлектролиты. В отличие от неорганических коагулянтов, их иногда называют Флокулянтами (смотрите Флокуляция), ххххх. Коагулянты применяют для выделения ценных промышленных продуктов из отходов производства в различных технологических процессах, а также при очистке воды от природных и бытовых загрязнений. В медицине под коагулянтами подразумевают средства, повышающие свёртываемость крови, такие как викасол, раствор желатина, некоторые препараты, получаемые из крови (тромбин, фибриноген), и другие.

COAGULATION BATH = КОАГУЛЯЦИОННАЯ ВАННА – Coagulation Bath is a liquid bath that serves to harden viscous polymer strands into solid fibers after extrusion through a spinneret. Used in wet spinning processes such as in rayon or acrylic fiber manufacture. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Коагуляционная Ванна:- коагуляция вискозы – выделение ксантогената целлюлозы из раствора вискозы под действием коагулянтов – солей щелочных и щелочно-земельных металлов.

COAL = УГОЛЬ – Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock normally found in layers or veins called Coal Beds or Coal Seams. Coal is composed primarily of carbon with variable quantities of other elements: sulfur, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Coal has multiple uses. It is used to generate electricity, in metallurgical applications (manufacture of steel), residential and commercial space heating, in pencils (graphite) and as a lubricant. Types of coal ranked from low to high (based on their level of organic metamorphism) include: peat, lignite, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, anthracite, and graphite. Coal is a exchange-traded commodity. Central Appalachian coal (US) is traded at the NYMEX® and at the ICE Futures Europe®; Richards Bay coal (Africa), CSX Coal (US), Powder River Basin coal (US), Rotterdam coal (Europe), Newcastle coal (Asia) and FOB Indonesia Sub-bituminous coal (Asia) are traded at the ICE Futures Europe®. Black or brown rock, formed under pressure from organic fossils in prehistoric times, that is mined and burned to produce heat energy. Coal is an organic sedimentary rock that forms from the accumulation and preservation of plant materials, usually in a swamp environment. Coal is a combustible rock and along with oil and natural gas it is one of the three most important fossil fuels. Coal has a wide range of uses; the most important use is for the generation of electricity. Coal forms from the accumulation of plant debris, usually in a swamp environment. When plant debris dies and falls into the swamp the standing water of the swamp protects it from decay. Swamp waters are usually deficient in oxygen, which would react with the plant debris and cause it to decay. This lack of oxygen allows the plant debris to persist. In addition, insects and other organisms that might consume the plant debris on land do not survive well under water in an oxygen deficient environment. To form the thick layer of plant debris required to produce a coal seam the rate of plant debris accumulation must be greater than the rate of decay. Once a thick layer of plant debris is formed it must be buried by sediments such as mud or sand. These are typically washed into the swamp by a flooding river. The weight of these materials compacts the plant debris and aids in its transformation into coal. About ten feet of plant debris will compact into just one foot of coal. Plant debris accumulates very slowly. So, accumulating ten feet of plant debris will take a long time. The fifty feet of plant debris needed to make a five-foot thick coal seam would require thousands of years to accumulate. During that long time the water level of the swamp must remain stable. If the water becomes too deep the plants of the swamp will drown and if the water cover is not maintained the plant debris will decay. To form a coal seam the ideal conditions of perfect water depth must be maintained for a very long time. If you are an astute reader you are probably wondering:- ‘How can fifty feet of plant debris accumulate in water that is only a few feet deep?’ The answer to that question is the primary reason that the formation of a coal seam is a highly unusual occurrence. It can only occur under one of two conditions:- (1) a rising water level that perfectly keeps pace with the rate of plant debris accumulation; or, (2) a subsiding landscape that perfectly keeps pace with the rate of plant debris accumulation. Most coal seams are thought to have formed under condition #2 in a delta environment. On a delta large amounts of river sediments are being deposited on a small area of Earth’s crust and the weight of those sediments causes the subsidence. For a coal seam to form perfect conditions of plant debris accumulation and perfect conditions of subsidence must occur on a landscape that maintains this perfect balance for a very long time. It is very easy to understand why the conditions for forming coal has occurred only a small number of times throughout Earth’s history. The formation of a coal requires the coincidence of highly improbable events. Plant debris is a fragile material compared to the mineral materials that make up other rocks. As plant debris is exposed to the heat and pressure of burial it changes in composition and properties. The ‘rank’ of a coal is a measure of how much change has occurred. Sometimes the term ‘organic metamorphism’ is used for this change. Based upon composition and properties coals are assigned to a rank progression that corresponds to their level of organic metamorphism. The basic rank progression is summarized in the table below:- (i) Peat; (ii) Lignite; (iii) Sub bituminous coal; (iv) Bituminous coal; and (v) Anthracite. Electricity production is the primary use of coal in the United States. Most of the coal mined in the United States is transported to a power plant, crushed to a very small particle size and burned. Heat from the burning coal is used to produce steam, which turns a generator to produce electricity. Most of the electricity consumed in the United States is made by burning coal. Coal has many other uses. It is used as a source of heat for manufacturing processes. For example, bricks and cement are produced in kilns heated by the combustion of a jet of powdered coal. Coal is also used as a power source for factories. There it is used to heat steam and the steam is used to drive mechanical devices. A few decades ago most coal was used for space heating. Some coal is still used that way but other fuels and coal-produced electricity are now used instead. Coke production remains an important use of coal. Coke is produced by heating coal under controlled conditions in the absence of air. This drives off some of the volatile materials and concentrates the carbon content. Coke is then used as a high carbon fuel for metal processing and other uses where an especially hot-burning flame is needed. Coal is also used in manufacturing. If coal is heated the gases, tars and residues produced can be used in a number of manufacturing processes. Plastics, roofing, linoleum, synthetic rubber, insecticides, paint products, medicines, solvents and synthetic fibers all include some coal-derived compounds. Coal can also be converted into liquid and gaseous fuels; however, these uses of coal are mainly experimental and done on a small scale. Coal is a black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million Btu per ton. The contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton and from 19 to 30 million Btu per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million Btu per ton. / Под Каменным Углем понимается твёрдое горючее полезное ископаемое растительного происхождения более высокой степени углефикации, чем бурый уголь. С её возрастанием снижается выход летучих веществ (от 45 до 9% на горючую массу). Плотная порода чёрного, иногда серо-

чёрного цвета с блестящей полуматовой или матовой поверхностью. Удельная теплота сгорания (горючей массы) каменного угля 30–36 МДж/кг, содержание углерода 75–97%. Наиболее ценны коксовые (спекающиеся, металлургические) угли, имеющие максимальную теплоту сгорания. Каменный уголь используется в коксохимическом производстве и как энергетическое топливо, а также для полукоксования (швелевания), газификации, получения жидкого топлива, смазочных масел, пластмасс и другого. Под Каменным Углем понимается ископаемый уголь средней степени углефикации. Он содержит в горючей массе 75–97% углерода, 9–45% летучих веществ. Теплота сгорания каменного угля составляет 30.1–36.6 МДж/кг (7 200–8 750 ккал/кг). В СССР подразделялся по выходу летучих веществ и спекаемости на следующие марки:- Газово-Жирные (ГЖ), Газовые (Г), Длиннопламенные (Д), Жирные (Ж), Коксово-Жирные (КЖ), Коксовые (К), Отощённо-Спекающиеся (ОС), Слабоспекающиеся (СС), Тощие (Т). Каменный уголь является энергетическим топливом и сырьём для получения жидкого топлива марки Г–ОС – коксохимическое сырьё. Ископаемый Уголь является твёрдым горючим полезным ископаемым, продуктом преобразования высших и низших растений, содержащий до 50% минеральных примесей и влагу. Залегает обычно в виде пластов и линз мощностью от долей метра до 200 метров среди осадочных пород. Состав:- органическая масса, минеральные примеси и влага. Ископаемый уголь подразделяется на:- гумолиты (бурые, каменные угли и антрациты) и сапропелиты. Гумолиты или гумусовые – продукт преобразования остатков высших растений в болотных условиях. Гумолиты подразделяются на бурые, каменные угли и антрациты. Сапропелиты – продукт преобразования остатков низших растений и простейших микроорганизмов, накопившихся в условиях озёрных или лагунных фаций. Важнейшие характеристики ископаемых углей – содержание углерода, водорода, кислорода, выход летучих веществ, спекаемость, зольность (количество минеральных примесей), теплота сгорания. Эти свойства углей определяются их петрографическим (микрокомпонентным) составом, генетическим типом и степенью углефикации. Выход летучих веществ у сапропелитов составляет 60–90%, первичного дёгтя свыше 50%. Сапропелиты используются в качестве сырья для получения жидкого топлива. Разведанные мировые запасы ископаемого угля по данным за 1984 составляли 3 705 миллиардов тонн, сосредоточены главным образом в Австралии (341 миллиард тонн), Китае (548 миллиардов тонн), на территории бывшего СССР (419 миллиардов тонн), США (1 570 миллиардов тонн). На тот момент ископаемые угли составляли 87.5% прогнозных ресурсов ископаемого топлива Земли; в мировом топливо-энергетическом балансе ископаемые угли занимали около 25%. В бывшем СССР исходя из физических, химических и технологических свойств различали следующие марки угля:- антрацит (А), бурый (Б), газовый (Г), газовый жирный (ГЖ), длиннопламенный (Д), жирный (Ж), коксовый (К), коксовый жирный (КЖ), отощённый спекающийся (ОС), полуантрацит (ПА), слабоспекающийся (СС) и тощий (Т). Каменный Уголь, крупность частиц которого обычно не превышает 6 миллиметров, назвается Штыбом, от Немецкого слова Staub, означающее Пыль. Под Бурым Углем понимается горючее ископаемое растительного происхождения, представляющее собой переходную форму от торфа к каменному углю (ископаемый уголь низкой степени углефикации). Содержит 55–78% углерода. Технологические группы бурого угля в зависимости от содержания влаги:- Б1 (свыше 40%), Б2 (30–40%), Б3 (менее 30%). Выход летучих веществ 40–65% (на горючую массу), теплота сгорания горючей массы 22.6–31 МДж/кг. Бурый уголь используют как энергетическое топливо, для полукоксования (швелевания) и в газогенераторных установках, а также в качестве сырья для химической промышленности. Под Фюзеном, от Французского слова Fusain, понимается составная часть ископаемого угля, залегающая линзами и слоями в угольных пластах. Характерно волокнистое строение, шелковистый блеск, низкая механическая прочность; не спекается. Фюзен подобен древесному углю.

COALESCE = СРАСТАТЬСЯ (или СОЕДИНЯТЬСЯ) – Coalesce:- to come together, e.g., two or more lesions coalesce to form a large spot or lesion.

COALESCED FILAMENTS = СРОСШИЕСЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЕ НИТИ – Coalesced Filaments are the filaments stuck together by design or accident during the extrusion process. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

COALESCENCE = КОАЛЕСЦЕНЦИЯ (или СРАЩЕНИЕ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Coalescence is a merging of two or more substances into a larger substance, i.e. coalesced filaments. / Под Коалесценцией, от Латинского слова Coalesco, означающее Соединяюсь или Срастаюсь, понимается слияние капель жидкости или пузырьков газа при их соприкосновении. Происходит при выпадении атмосферных осадков в виде дождя и росы, разрушении пен и эмульсий, нанесении лакокрасочных покрытий методом распыления.

COALESCENT = КОАЛЕСЦЕНТНОЕ (или СРОСШЕЕСЯ) – Coalescent:- growing together.

COALESCOR = КОАГУЛЯТОР (или КОАЛЕСКОР) – Coalescor is a separator that divides a mixture or emulsion of two immiscible liquids using the interfacial tension between the two liquids and the difference in wetting of the two liquids on a particular porous medium. / от Латинского слова Coalesco, означающее Соединяюсь или Срастаюсь, понимается . Коагулятор (Coalescer) – аппарат для коагуляции. Коагулятор:- (1) то же, что Коагулянт (смотрите Коагулянты). (2) В химической технологии аппарат для коагулирования (смотрите Коагуляция) высокодисперсных (коллоидных) систем. Коагулянты или Коагулирующие Агенты, от Латинского слова Coagulo, означающее Вызываю Свёртывание или Вызываю Сгущение, вещества, введение которых в жидкую среду, содержащую мелкие частицы какого-либо тела, вызывает Коагуляцию, то есть Слипание этих частиц. Под действием коагулянтов образуются крупные скопления слипшихся частиц, выпадающие в виде хлопьев или комков в осадок (Коагулят). Эффективными коагулянтами для систем с водной дисперсионной средой являются соли поливалентных металлов (алюминия, железа и других). В качестве коагулянтов используют также водорастворимые органические высокомолекулярные соединения (полимеры), особенно Полиэлектролиты. В отличие от неорганических коагулянтов, их иногда называют фФлокулянтами (смотрите Флокуляция). Коагулянты применяют для выделения ценных промышленных продуктов из отходов производства в различных технологических процессах, а также при очистке воды от природных и бытовых загрязнений. В медицине под Коагулянтами подразумевают средства, повышающие свёртываемость крови, такие как викасол, раствор желатина, некоторые препараты, получаемые из крови (тромбин, фибриноген), и другие.

COALITION = КОАЛИЦИЯ – Coalitions are either buy-side or sell-side and are generally groups of buyers or sellers who agree to channel procurement through a single marketplace. They operate a marketplace without having a third party, neutral Net market as the hub. Many claim to be neutral – that anyone can join – but, by the nature of their partnership their first audience is either buyers or sellers. The advantage of coalitions, particularly buy-side coalitions, is they can do a lot of transactions, which creates marketplace liquidity. However, the problem with coalitions is they have several challenges to overcome – political challenges, both from regulators and relationships between powerful companies, as well as technology challenges of integrating legacy systems. Due to the complexity of these issues, none are operational yet. If they do in fact successfully overcome these obstacles and operationalize, we expect they will conduct a large number of transactions because they can force their suppliers to go through this marketplace to conduct the transactions. / Под Коалицией, от позднелатинского слова Coalitio, означающее Союз, может пониматься:- (i) политический или военный союз государств, договорившихся о совместных действиях в тех или иных вопросах международных отношений,

например, антигитлеровская коалиция государств во Второй Мировой Войне; или (ii) соглашение нескольких политических партий об образовании правительства из представителей этих партий, так называемое коалиционное правительство.

COAMING = КОМИНГС (или ЗАКЛЮЧИНА) – Coaming (maritime term):- the raised frame work around deck openings, and cockpit of open boats (hatch coaming). / (комингс люка).

COARSE END = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ГРУБАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Coarse Ends are the ends that are too irregular in diameter or have too much foreign matter in them to make a smooth, uniform yarn. (1) Defect Name:- Coarse End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Coarse End:- This end, being twice the size of the regular ends, is the unwanted result of two bobbins of roving running in spinning in what commonly is referred to as Doubling. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Coarse End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Coarse End:- This end, being twice the size of the regular ends, is the unwanted result of two bobbins of roving running in spinning in what commonly is referred to as Doubling. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Coarse End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Coarse End:- This is a slightly coarse end that would not have been noticeable had it not been accentuated by sueding. Severity:- Minor. See also Coarse Thread. Coarse End (crude through defect):- this means that there are a warp diameter is significantly larger than the diameter of the warp fabric normal. Fabric Weaving Defect. Coarse End is the warp yarn that has a diameter too large, too irregular or that contains too much foreign material to make an even, smooth fabric. Coarse End:- a larger than normal diameter warp end. Synonym Heavy End. Compare Fine End. / Порок или дефект набивки тканей. Грубая Нить; Толстая Нить (coarse end; thick end):- порок основы, при котором нить в основе более толстая, чем смежная пряжа основы. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается использованием в основе пряжи несоответствующей линейной плотности. Утолщённые Нити Основы от трёхкратной до пятикратной толщины включительно; Двойники. Размер порока – до 3 м. распространённые по всему куску.

COARSE FILLING = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ УТОЧИНА – Coarse Filling:- a weft yarn of substantially greater thickness than that of the adjacent weft yarns. This defect is caused by variation in the linear density of the weft yarn. See also Coarse Pick, and Coarse Thread. / Смотрите также Утолщённая Поперечная Нить (Coarse Pick), и Утолщённая Нить (Coarse Thread). Утолщённые Нити Утка от трёхкратной до пятикратной толщины включительно, идущие по всей ширине. Размер порока – за каждое место.

COARSE GRAINS = ГРУБЫЕ ЗЁРНА – Coarse Grains:- defined as Barley, Maize, Oats, Sorghum and other coarse grains in all countries except Australia, where it includes Triticale and in the European Union where it includes Rye and other mixed grains. Coarse Grains are Corn, Barley, Oats, grain Sorghum, and Rye. Millet is also included in the statistics of some foreign countries. These are generally considered feed grains.

COARSE PICK = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Coarse Picks are the picks that are faulty and show up to poor advantage in the body of the cloth. (1) Defect Name:- Coarse Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Coarse Pick:- Two coarse picks are inserted into consecutive sheds. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Coarse Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Coarse Pick:- A single coarse pick is inserted. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Coarse Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Coarse Pick:- Consists of three picks of coarse filling. Severity:- Major. (4) Defect Name:- Coarse Pick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Coarse Pick:- The filling yarn inserted is coarser than specified. Severity:- Major. See also Coarse Thread. Coarse Pick (coarse weft defects):- this means that there are a weft is significantly larger than the diameter of the normal fabric weft diameter. Fabric Weaving Defect. Coarse Pick:- in woven fabrics, one or more picks of larger diameter than the normal filling yarn in the fabric. Synonym Thick Filling. Coarse Pick is the filling yarn that is too large and imperfect to appear to advantage in the final cloth. Coarse Pick:- it is due to one or more picks of diameter larger than the normal filling yarn in the fabric. See also Coarse Filling. / уточная пряжа. Порок или дефект набивки тканей. Нить Утка Низкого или Высокого Номера (Coarse Pick; Coarse Weft; Thick Pick):- порок утка; уточная нить значительно большей или меньшей толщины, чем смежная уточная пряжа. Примечание:- этот порок вызван использованием в утке пряжи несоответствующей линейной плотности. Утолщённые Нити Утка от трёхкратной до пятикратной толщины включительно, идущие по всей ширине. Размер порока – за каждое место.

COARSE–TEXTURED SOIL = КРУПНОТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПОЧВА – Coarse-Textured Soil is a sandy, loamy sand, or sandy loam soil.

COARSE THREAD = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ НИТЬ – Coarse Thread is a yarn larger in diameter than other yarns being used in the fabric.

COARSE WOOL = ГРУБАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Coarse Wool is a wool that has a Blood grade of 1/4 or Common OR a numerical count grade of 44’s, 45’s, or 48’s, OR a micron count above 31. Coarse wool may have as few as 1 to 5 crimps per inch.

COARSE YARN = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ГРУБАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Coarse Yarn (coarse yarn faults):- this means that the yarn has a diameter larger than the fabric to the normal yarn diameter. Defect Name:- Coarse Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Coarse Yarn:- This is the result of one feed of yarn being much coarser than normal for the fabric. The result is barré. Severity:- Major. Fabric Printing Defect. Coarse Yarn is the yarn of substantially and unacceptably greater thickness than that of the adjacent yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by variation in the linear density of the yarn, which is otherwise of the correct nominal linear density. Note:- this defect is caused by the accumulation of undrafted waste fiber into the yarn during spinning. / Порок или дефект набивки тканей вследствие порока прядения.

COASTAL CARRIER = КАБОТАЖНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или БЕРЕГОВОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – Coastal Carrier:- water carriers that provide service along coasts serving ports on the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans or on the Gulf of Mexico.

COASTAL SERVICES = КАБОТАЖНЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ (или БЕРЕГОВЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ) – A term Coastal Services refers to domestic shipping services between ports around the country. Also known as Cabotage. / Относятся к внутреннему судоходству между портами одного государства. Известны также как Каботаж (Cabotage).

COASTWISE = КАБОТАЖНАЯ (или ПРИБРЕЖНАЯ) – Coastwise:- water transportation along the coast. Domestic shipping routes along a single coast.

COAT = КИТЕЛЬ (или КУРТКА, или ПИДЖАК, или ПАЛЬТО, или ВЕРХНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ) – Coat is an outer garment worn on the upper body and varying in length and style according to fashion and use.

COATDRESS = ПЛАТЬЕ ПАЛЬТО (или ВЕРХНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ) – Coatdress is a dress styled like a cost usually with a front buttoning from neckline to hemline.

COATED FABRICS = ПОКРЫТЫЕ ТКАНИ (или ТКАНИ С ПОКРЫТИЕМ) – Coated Fabrics are the fabrics that have been coated with a lacquer, varnish, rubber, plastic resin of polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene, or other substance to make them longer lasting or impervious to water or other liquids. Coated Fabric is a fabric to which a substance such as lacquer, plastic, resin, rubber, or varnish has been applied in firmly adhering layers to provide certain properties, such as water impermeability. / Ткани с Покрытием – гарнитоль, дерматин, клеёнка, ледерин и тому подобные.

COATED FLEECES = ПОКРЫТЫЕ РУНО – Coated Fleeces:- some wool producers coat their fleeces that cut down on the amount of vegetable matter and weathering.

COATED MILLED RICE = ГЛАЗИРОВАННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Coated Milled Rice shall be Rice which is coated, in whole or in part, with substances that are safe and suitable as defined in the regulation issued pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act at 21 CFR 130.3(d) (21 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 21).

COATING = НАНЕСЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ – Coating is the application of a semi-liquid material such as rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or polyurethane to one or both sides of a textile material. Once the coating has been dried (and cured, if necessary), it forms a bond with the fabric. There are the following types of coating:- (i) Calender Coating; (ii) Cast Coating; (iii) Dip Coating; (iv) Direct Coating; (v) Roller Coating; and (vi) Transfer Coating. Coating:- coat, covering. Cloth for coats. Coating is a term used to describe a fabric suitable for outerwear, such as coats, as in coating fabric. Also, something applied to a finished fiber or fabric, such as a rubber coating to make a fabric impervious to water. Coating suggests a thicker layer of the substance than does the word finish. A rubber-coated fabric is probably more resistant to water than one that has been treated with a water-resistant finish. / Coating = Покрытие Изолирующим Слоем. Существуют следующие типы нанесения покрытия:- (i) Нанесение Покрытия Валиком (Roller Coating); (ii) Нанесение Покрытия Каландрованием (Calender Coating); (iii) Нанесение Покрытия Окунанием (Dip Coating).

COATING OF STEEL FILAMENT = ПОКРЫТИЕ СТАЛЬНОЙ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНОЙ) НИТИ – Coating Of Steel Filament:- xxxxx. See also Composition Of Coating, Mass Of Coating, and Thickness Of Coating.

COAT OF MAIL = XX (или КОЛЬЧУГА, или КОЛЬЧАТАЯ БРОНЯ) – Coat Of Mail is a garment of metal scales or chain mail worn as armor.

COB = CLOSE OF BUSINESS

COBALT = КОБАЛЬТОВОЕ (или КОБАЛЬТ) – Cobalt:- cobalt blue. / кобальтовая синь (пигмент).

COBALT BLUE = КОБАЛЬТОВО–ГОЛУБОЕ (или КОБАЛЬТОВАЯ СИНЬ, или КОРОЛЕВСКИЙ ГОЛУБОЙ) – Cobalt Blue:- a strong greenish blue.

COBLDN = CLOSE OF BUSINESS LONDON

COC = CARRIER OWNED CONTAINER

COC = COST OF CONTROL

COCCINEUS = КОККИНЭУС (или АЛОЕ, или ЯРКО–КРАСНОЕ, или ШАРЛАХОВОЕ) – Coccineus (-a):- scarlet-colored.

COCHINEAL = КОШЕНИЛЬ – Cochineal is a red anthroquinone dye (carminic acid) made from a domesticated scale Insect (Dactylopius Coccus) and related Species that live on Prickly Pear Cacti (Opuntia Species). Carminic acid is produced by the scale Insect as an effective repellent for other Insects such as Ants. This dyestuff was used in pre-Hispanic Mexico for dying textiles. Although superceded by synthetic aniline dyes such as alizarin from the 1870's onwards, cochineal is still an important food colorant and used for dying textiles in folk art. Carmine is a precipitated form of cochineal. Structure of carminic acid Cochineal bottle. / Червецы Карминоносные. Кошениль – красная краска, добываемая из высушенных насекомых – тлей Coccus cacti. Под Кошенилью понимаются несколько Видов Насекомых Подотряда Кокцидовых, из самок которых добывают красную краску – кармин. Наиболее известны 3 Вида Кошенилей:- (i) Армянская (длина самцов 2–4 миллиметра (мм), самок 10–12 мм), (ii) Мексиканская и (iii) Польская.

COCKLED FABRIC = МОРЩИНИСТАЯ ТКАНЬ (или СМОРЩЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Cockled Fabric (wrinkle fabric defect):- on the knitted fabric, this defect is, those with wrinkles, shrink or swell can not be flat in the cutting table fabric. Reason for this phenomenon may be due to the distortion of the yarn without rules, it may be due to yarn tension in the knitting process is not balanced, it may be due to the yarn fabric finishing processes in the degree of response heterogeneity. Fabric Printing Defect. / Порок или дефект набивки тканей. раскрой (cutting).

COCKLED OR PUCKERED = МОРЩИНИСТОЕ (или СПУТАННОЕ) ИЛИ СМОРЩЕННОЕ – Cockled or Puckered:- if the knitted fabric is Cockled or Puckered, it is due to uneven stitches or uneven yarn size. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect.

COCKLED YARN = МОРЩИНИСТАЯ (или СМОРЩЕННАЯ) ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА С СУКРУТИНАМИ) – Cockled Yarn (kink yarn defects):- this refers to a certain number of fibers in the root of the yarn look too curly and not tell the fiber direction. Produce this situation is due to a number of yarn fiber is too long relative to the drawing roller, leading to the first release of a drawing roller before and after the fibers have been put on a drawing roller clamp fibers, and so fibers will break and curl. Kink yarn in the fabric looks like a small twist. Fabric Printing Defect. Cockled Yarn is a spun yarn in which some fibers do not lie parallel to the other fibers but instead are curled and kinked, forming a rough and uneven surface on the yarn. The general cause is fiber overcut to the extent that the drafting rolls catch and hold both ends of the fiber at the same time while attempting to draft, resulting in slippage or breakage. See also Overcut. Cockled Yarn:- small slub-like irregularities in the yarn that are readily extensible and that cause loop distortion. Note:- this defect is often caused by the unintentional introduction of stretch into some fibers during drafting and the subsequent relaxation of these fibers to form loops or crimps in the yarn. Defect Name:- Cockled Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Cockled Yarn:- This fabric is constructed of a 100% cotton warp and 100% polyester filling. What appear to be tiny slubs is the result of polyester fibers that are too long for the roll settings on the spinning frame. This results in the fibers being caught by succeeding draft rolls before being turned loose by preceding ones; the fibers are stretched and then released to snap and curl (cockle). Severity:- Minor. / сукрутина (kink) – дефект пряжи. Порок или дефект набивки тканей. Пряжа С Сукрутинами (cockled yarn):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде небольших утолщений в виде петель на пряже, которые легко растягиваются. Примечание:- этот порок часто возникает вследствие заработки в ткань эластика или пряжи повышенной крутки с натяжением и последующим её ослаблением, в результате чего образуется петля.

COCKLES = СУКРУТИНЫ (или МОРЩЕНИЯ) – Cockles:- in yarns, irregular thick, uneven, lumps. Fabrics defect.

COCKLING = МОРЩИНИСТОСТЬ (или ГОФРЕННОСТЬ) – Cockling is a crimpiness or pucker in yarn or fabric usually caused by lack of uniform quality in the raw material used, improper tension on yarn in weaving, or weaving together yarns of different numbers. Cockling:- an irregular three-dimensional effect in a fabric which prevents it from lying flat. Note:- this defect is caused by stitch distortion, uneven yarn relaxation or shrinkage. / Морщинистость или Гофренность – порок ткани. Морщинистость (cockling):- порок ткани в виде объёмного эффекта в полотне, который не даёт ему быть гладким. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате деформации петли, неравномерной релаксации нитей, усадки или некачественной платировки текстурированных нитей. Стяжка; Гофрирование; Безусадочная Неровность (cockling; corrugation; sanforize roughness):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; извитость, морщинистость, волнистость или шагреневость ткани, демонстрирующие деформацию структуры. Примечание:- этот порок вызван противоусадочной отделкой при подаче полотна с опережением, при которой усадка ткани выше, чем положено при конструировании или слабым контролем над влагосодержанием.

COCKPIT = КОКПИТ (или РУБКА, или КАБИНА) – Cockpit (maritime term):- the well of a sailing vessel, especially a small boat, for the wheel and steersman. / для и рулевого.

COCKTAIL DRESS = ПЛАТЬЕ ДЛЯ КОКТЕЙЛЯ (или ВЫХОДНОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ) – Cocktail Dress is a dress worn for a special social occasion in the evening, such as a party or dance; is a dress that is suitable for formal social occasions; a formal dress for wearing to parties or other evening social events. / Платье Для Коктейлей – короткое нарядное платье; надевается на приёмы, выходы в гости и тому подобное во второй половине дня.

COCOA = КАКАО – Cocoa is a highly prized commodity. Cocoa derived products include cocoa powder, cocoa butter, and cocoa liquors. Cocoa is largely used in the production of chocolate, but other ingredients like cocoa butter can be used in the manufacture of soap and cosmetics. The main varieties of cocoa beans include Criollo, Forastero and Trinitario. Cocoa is traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol CJ, and at the ICE under ticker symbol CC. Contract size is 10 Metric Tons quoted in Dollars per Metric Ton. Cocoa is also traded at the NYSE Liffe London under ticker symbol C. Contract size is 10 Tons quoted in Pounds Sterling per ton. Cocoa means Cocoa beans which are whole seeds of the Cocoa Tree (Theobroma Cacao L.). The Cacao tree apparently originated in the foothills of the Andes in the Amazon and Orinoco basins of South America. It was introduced into Central America by the ancient Mayas, and cultivated in Mexico by the Toltecs and later by the Aztecs. Cacao bushes will grow in a very limited geographical zone, of approximately 10 degrees to the north and south of the Equator. Nearly 70% of the world crop is grown in West Africa. Cocoa was an important commodity in Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica. Spanish chroniclers of the conquest of Mexico by Hernán Cortés relate that when Montezuma II, Emperor of the Aztecs, dined he took no other beverage than chocolate, served in a golden goblet and eaten with a golden spoon. Flavored with vanilla and spices, his chocolate was whipped into a froth that dissolved in the mouth. No fewer than 50 pitchers of it were prepared for the emperor each day, and 2000 more for nobles of his court. Chocolate was introduced to Europe by the Spaniards and became a popular beverage by the mid 1500s. They also introduced the Cacao Bush into the West Indies and the Philippines. It was used in alchemical processes, where it was known as Black Bean. The Cacao Plant was first given its name by Swedish natural scientist Carl von Linné (1707–78), who called it Theobroma Cacao or Food of the Gods. Cocoa beans, cocoa butter and cocoa powder are traded on two world exchanges:- London (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE)) and New York (New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®)). The London market is based on West African Cocoa and New York on Cocoa predominantly from South East Asia. Cocoa is the world's smallest soft commodity market. The futures price of Cocoa butter and Cocoa powder is determined by multiplying the bean price by a ratio. The combined butter and powder ratio has tended to be around 3.5. If the combined ratio falls below around 3.2, production ceases to be economically viable and some factories cease extraction of butter and powder and trade exclusively in Cocoa liquor. The Coffee, Sugar, & Cocoa Exchange (CSCE) is the world's premier forum for Cocoa futures and options trading. As an exchange, the CSCE does not participate in Cocoa price determination. Rather, it provides a visible, free market setting where members can conduct futures and options transactions subject to Exchange rules and regulations. Since all futures and options contracts are standardized (with delivery months and locations, quantity and grade constant), only price is negotiable. The Exchange environment allows prices to reach their natural levels – an important economic function known as Price Discovery. Currently, the Ivory Coast is the world's leading Cocoa producing nation. Ghana and Indonesia rank next among major world producers, followed by Brazil, Nigeria and Malaysia. Cocoa is the dried and partially fermented fatty seed of the Cacao tree from which chocolate is made. In the United States, Cocoa often refers to Cocoa powder, the dry powder made by grinding Cocoa seeds and removing the Cocoa butter from the dark, bitter Cocoa solids. A Cocoa pod has a rough leathery rind about 3 cm thick (this varies with the origin and variety of pod). It is filled with sweet, mucilaginous pulp called 'Baba De Cacao' in South America, enclosing 30 to 50 large almond-like seeds (beans) that are fairly soft and pinkish or purplish in color. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). шлифование (grinding). Карл фон Линнэй (Carl von Linné, 1707–1778), Шведский естествоиспытатель. Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)) и Нью Йоркской Палаты Торговли (Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Какао или Шоколадное Дерево является вечнозелёным деревом рода Тэоброма. Произрастает в тропических лесах Америки. Культивируется в тропиках обоих полушарий. Семена Какао содержат алкалоид теобромин, применяемый в медицине, а также до 50% жиров. Их используют для получения какао-масла, применяемого в кондитерской промышленности, для приготовления лечебных свечей, мазей, губной помады; а также для получения шоколада и порошка какао.

COCOA = КАКАОВОЕ – Cocoa:- a medium brown.

COCOM = COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROLS

COCOON = КОКОН – Cocoon (Silk) is the oval casing of filament silk, or brin, spun by the silkmoth larvae or caterpillar, the silkworm, to protect itself when it changes into a chrysalis. The silkworm extrudes through the silk glands in its head a viscose fluid building up round itself layer upon layer crossing the filaments in a figure of eight. Color of cocoons ranges from white to yellow, golden yellow and brown. The color is contained in the sericin, and is removed during the degumming process. The cocoon grading system in France has become the standard for Europe and India. They are sorted into nine different grades:- (i) Good Cocoons:- perfect for mechanical reeling; (ii) Pointed Cocoons:- no good for mechanical reeling; (iii) Cocalons:- larger than normal; (vi) Duppions:- double cocoons; (v) Soufflon:- loose or transparent; (vi) Perforated:- pierced or broken; (vii) Good Choquettes:- containing dead chrysalis; (viii) Bad Choquettes:- rotten cocoons; and (ix) Calcinated:- containing petrified chrysalis. Cocoon is a covering of silk or similar fibrous material spun by the larvae of moths and other insects as protection during their pupal stage. / (vi) Двойники или Двойниковые Коконы (Duppions):- двойные коконы – коконы, завитые двумя или большим числом гусениц; механического разматывания. Под Коконом, от Французского слова Cocon, понимается защитное образование куколок многих насекомых. Обычно кокон сплетён гусеницей из вырабатываемой ею двойной шёлковой нити (шёлковичный кокон), иногда построен из слизи. Коконы тутового, дубового и некоторых других шелкопрядов служат сырьём для получения натурального шёлка. В яйцевых коконах дождевых червей, пиявок, пауков и некоторых моллюсков развиваются яйца.

CO–CRACKING = СОВМЕЩЁННЫЙ КРЕКИНГ – Co-Cracking is a petrochemical process in which the C_4 stream from an ethylene plant is recycled into the feedstock. / Нефтехимический процесс, при котором поток углеводородов C_4 от установки получения этилена снова поступает в подаваемое сырьё.

COD = CARRIED ON DOCKET

COD = CASH ON DELIVERY

COD = CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

COD = COLLECT ON DELIVERY

CODA = CASH OR DEFERRED ARRANGEMENT

CODABAR = КОДАБАР (или КОДОВЫЙ ШТРИХ, или ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШТРИХОВОЙ (КОД)) – Codabar is a variable length barcode that can encode 16 data characters including 0–9, plus the symbols '–', '$', ':', '/' , '.', '+'. Codabar is used primarily for numeric data. / Кодабар это штриховой код различной длины, который может закодировать 16 параметров данных, включая числа 0–9, а также символы '–', '$', ':', '/' , '.', '+'. Кодабар используется, в основном, для числовых данных. Под Кода от Итальянского слова Coda, означающее Хвост, понимается добавочный .

CODATA = COMMITTEE ON DATA FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CODE = КОД – (1) Code is a system of characters or symbols. Coded messages are of particular importance for electronic data exchange and payment operations for reasons of secrecy and cost savings. See also PIN Code. / Система условных знаков или символов. Под Кодом, от Французского слова Code от Латинского слова Codex, означающее Сборник или Свод, понимается совокупность знаков (символов) и система определённых правил, при помощи которых информация может быть представлена (закодирована) в виде набора таких символов для передачи, обработки и хранения (запоминания). Конечная последовательность кодовых знаков называется Словом. Для записи кодовых символов чаще всего используются цифры и числа (0; 1; …; 57; 927; 1 587 и так далее), либо знаки (например, – (минус), + (плюс), · (точка) и другие). Каждому кодовому символу ставится в соответствие некоторый элементарный физический сигнал, подлежащий передаче или обработке. Коды используют в банковском и военном деле, вычислительной технике, телеграфии и других отраслях экономики и сферах деятельности.

(2) In computing terms, a Code:- while some viruses and malware are complete programs, others are simply pieces of code. Code is nothing more than written computer language that provides a specific set of instructions for your computer to follow. When programmers write out a piece of code, it is referred to as Source Code. Object Code is the term used for code that has been successfully compiled. Executable Code is code that is ready for activation and use.

CODE 3 OF 9 = КОД 3 ИЗ 9 – Code 3 Of 9:- this barcode is an alphanumeric barcode allowing upper case letters and numbers. Each character consists of nine elements. 3 of the nine elements are wide, hence the name '3 of 9'.

CODE 93 = КОД 93 – Code 93 is an alpha-numeric barcode allowing upper case letters and numbers. BarCode/VBX will convert lower case letters to upper case before encoding them.

CODE 128A = КОД 128ЭЙ. – Code 128A:- code 128 is a variable length barcode capable of encoding the entire 128 character ASCII character set. Code 128 allows three subsets, A, B and C. This subset (A) allows all standard upper case alpha-numeric keyboard characters plus control characters.

CODE 128 AUTO = КОД 128 АВТО – Code 128 Auto:- code 128 is a variable length barcode capable of encoding the entire 128 character ASCII character set. Code 128 allows three subsets, A, B and C. This version, 'Code 128 Auto', automatically selects the subset that will produce the smallest barcode.

CODE 128B = КОД 128БИ. – Code 128B:- code 128 is a variable length barcode capable of encoding the entire 128 character ASCII character set. Code 128 allows three subsets, A, B and C. This subset (B) allows all standard upper case alpha-numeric keyboard characters and lower case alpha characters.

CODE 128C = КОД 128СИ. – Code 128C:- code 128 is a variable length barcode capable of encoding the entire 128 character ASCII character set. Code 128 allows three subsets, A, B and C. This subset (C) includes a set of 100 digit pairs from 00 to 99 inclusive. This allows double density numeric digits, two digits per barcoded character.

CODE OF LINER CONDUCT = КОДЕКС ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ЛАЙНЕРОВ – Code Of Liner Conduct is a convention drafted under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which provides that all shipping traffic between two foreign countries is to be regulated as far as the quantities of shipments are concerned on the following percentages – 40% for owners of the country of origin, 40% for owners of country of destination, and 20% for owners of the country which is neither the origin nor the destination. Code Of Liner Conduct is a convention drafted under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) regulating shipping traffic between countries on the basis of quantity of shipments. According to the Code, all shipping traffic between two foreign countries is to be regulated in a pattern whereby 40% will be assigned to owners of the country of origin, 40% for owners of country of destination, and 20% for owners of the country which is neither the origin nor the destination. The convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, which was concluded in Geneva, Switzerland on 06 April 1974 under the auspices of the United Nations, known as the UNCTAD Code, or simply The Code is due to come into force in the near future. This became possible after the European Economic Community (EEC) council has decided for the EEC countries to ratify the code-though under certain important reservations. The demand for imposing some type of control on the activities of liner conferences in order to prevent abuses of the excessive market power of conferences and/or to minimize the effects of such abuses on the shippers and the trade, is almost as old as the liner conference system itself. Main features of the code:- (i) elimination of conference power to decide at discretion, on the conference membership; (ii) the freight and volume sharing provisions, also the provisions which establish equal rights for all member lines in the decision making procedures of a conference; (iii) abolishment of the secrecy which surrounded conference agreements, tariffs and other related documents; (iv) protection of shippers' interests – Consultation – Freight rate determination; (v) criteria and procedures for freight rate determination; and (vi) the provisions for settlement of disputes. One of the most important criticism against the code, is to the effect that it introduces rigid cargo sharing, by which bilaterism is enforced in the liner trades. As a consequence, the same argument goes on, century old commercial practices and arrangements, freely formulated to the best interest of both carriers and shippers, will be destroyed to the detriment of the world liner trades. Realities are quite different. The code does not inforce bilaterism, since it safeguards the right of third flag carriers to participate in all linertades. / домогательство (abuse). Под Кодексом, от Латинского слова Codex, понимается систематизированный единый законодательный акт, регулирующий какую-либо однородную область общественных отношений.

CODING = КОДИРОВАНИЕ – Coding is the process by which the sequence of nucleotides within a certain area of RNA determines the sequence of amino acids in the synthesis of a particular protein.

CODING REGION = КОДИРУЮЩАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ (или КОДИРУЮЩИЙ РЕГИОН) – Coding Region:- a DNA sequence which when transcribed contributes to the production of the mature RNA, which may or may not be translated to produce a protein. Coding regions can include complete or truncated open reading frames (excluding introns) which may be translated to produce a protein or peptide or which may be intentionally engineered to be untranslatable, for example as with antisense constructs or ribozymes.

CO–DOMINANCE = КО–ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ (или СО–ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ, или КО–ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ, или КО–ПРЕОБЛАДАНИЕ) – Co-Dominance:- the situation in which both alleles at the locus influence the phenotype of the heterozygote resulting in a new phenotypic class.

CODON = КОДОН – Codon is:- (1) arrangement of three nucleotides in mRNA controlling the insertion of an amino acid into a polypeptide. (2) The coding unit, consisting of three adjacent nucleotides, which codes for a specific amino acid. / информационной рибонуклеиновой кислоте (иРНК; messenger Ribonucleic Acid (mRNA)). Под Кодоном или Триплетом понимается единица генетического кода; состоит из 3 последовательных нуклеотидов в молекуле ДНК или РНК. Последовательность кодонов в гене определяет последовательность аминокислот в полипептидной цепи белка, кодируемого этим геном.

CODPIECE = ГУЛЬФИК – A Codpiece (from Middle English:- Cod, meaning 'Scrotum') is a covering flap or pouch that attaches to the front of the crotch of men's trousers and usually accentuates the genital area. It was held closed by string ties, buttons, or other methods. It was an important item of European clothing in the XV and XVI centuries, and is still worn in the modern era in performance costumes for rock music and metal musicians and in the leather subculture while an Athletic cup protects in a similar fashion.

COE = COST OF EQUITY

COE = COUNCIL OF EUROPE

COE = CUP OF EXCELLENCE

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КОРРЕЛЯЦИИ – Coefficient Of Correlation is the ratio of the covariance of two variables to the product of the standard errors of two variables; the square root of the coefficient of determination. This value indicates how one variable is related to another. Coefficient Of Correlation is a measure of the degree of association between two variables and is computed as the ratio of the covariance of the two variables to the product of their standard errors. Values vary between –1 and +1. / ; квадратный корень из коэффициента детерминации (или смешанной корреляции). Под Коэффициентом, от Латинских слов Co, означающее Совместно, и Efficiens, означающее Производящий, понимается множитель, обычно выражаемый цифрами.

COEFFICIENT OF CUBICAL THERMAL EXPANSION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КУБИЧЕСКОГО ТЕРМИЧЕСКОГО (или ТЕПЛОВОГО) РАСШИРЕНИЯ – Coefficient Of Cubical Thermal Expansion:- increase in volume of a material caused by an increase in temperature. Cubical Thermal Expansion is the increase in volume of a body due to increase in temperature. Coefficient of Cubical Thermal Expansion is the increase in volume of a body per unit volume per degree centigrade rise of temperature.

COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ТРЕНИЯ – Coefficient of Friction is the number obtained by dividing the friction force resisting motion between two bodies by the normal force pressing the bodies together. See also Friction. / Коэффициент Трения – отношение силы трения двух тел к нормальной силе, прижимающей эти тела друг к другу. Коэффициент Трения, отношение силы трения F к реакции T, направленной по нормали к поверхности касания, возникающей при приложении нагрузки, прижимающей одно тело к другому:- $f = F/T$. Коэффициент трения – характеристика, применяемая при выполнении технических расчётов, характеризующих фрикционное взаимодействие двух тел (смотрите Внешнее Трение). В зависимости от вида перемещения одного тела по другому различают:- Коэффициент Трения При Сдвиге – скольжении и Коэффициент Трения При Качении. В свою очередь, при скольжении в зависимости от величины тангенциальной силы (смотрите Внешнее Трение) различают Коэффициент Неполного Трения Скольжения, Коэффициент Трения Покоя и Коэффициент Трения Скольжения. Все эти коэффициенты трения могут изменяться в широких пределах в зависимости от шероховатости и волнистости поверхностей, характера плёнок, покрывающих поверхности. Для протяжённого контакта они мало изменяются с изменением нагрузки. В зависимости от величины коэффициент трения скольжения пары трения делят на 2 группы:- фрикционные материалы, имеющие большой коэффициент трения – обычно 0.3–0.35, редко 0.5–0.6, и антифрикционные, имеющие коэффициент трения без смазки 0.15–0.12, при граничной смазке 0.1–0.05. Сопротивление свободному качению твёрдого тела (например, колеса) характеризуют коэффициентом сопротивления перекатыванию $f_k = T \cdot r_d / l_k$ (см), где T – нормальная составляющая реакции колеса на опору; r_d – динамический радиус качения; l_k – нормальная нагрузка на колесе. Если на колесо действуют ведущий или тормозной моменты, то коэффициент сцепления y колеса с дорожным покрытием определяется равенством:- $y = T_x / l_k$, где T_x – неполная сила трения скольжения, возникающая между катящимся колесом и дорогой. Коэффициенты f_k и y существенно зависят от природы трущихся тел, характера покрывающих их плёнок и скорости качения. Обычно для металлов (сталь по стали) f_k = 0.001–0.002 см. При движении автомобиля со скоростью 80 км/час коэффициент трения колёс по асфальту f_k = 0.02 см и резко возрастает с увеличением скорости. Коэффициент сцепления y на сухом асфальте доходит у автомобильных колёс до 0.8, а при наличии плёнки воды снижается до 0.2–0.1.

COEFFICIENT OF REGRESSION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ РЕГРЕССИИ – Coefficient Of Regression is a numerical measure of the rate of change of the dependent on the independent variable.

COEFFICIENT OF SLIDING FRICTION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕГО ТРЕНИЯ – Coefficient Of Sliding Friction:- dimensionless factor indicated by the Greek letter μ. This factor is used to determine the force required to overcome the friction which is produced by a specific material combination constantly sliding under the influence of a pulling force. The coefficient of sliding friction is important in load securing, since the sliding friction of a load with a specific material combination (load/loading area) must be overcome before the load slides. The greater the friction, the less effort is required in securing the load.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ВАРИАЦИИ – Coefficient Of Variation (CV) is a relative measure of variation estimated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the sample mean. It affords a valid comparison of small and large things and is independent of the unit of measurement. When the variance is the error variance, it is used to indicate the degree of precision of a given experiment.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF MASS = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ВАРИАЦИИ МАССЫ – (1) Coefficient Of Variation Of Mass (CVm) with a cut length of approximately 1 cm. This is the CV most often quoted in yarn specification and commercial transactions. It is the effective CV used for calculating the index of irregularity.

(2) Coefficient Of Variation Of Mass with a cut length of 1 m (CVm(1m)), simulating the CV you would have got from cutting the yarn into 1 m sections and weighing those sections. The same applies to CVm(10m) and CVm(100m). It should be noted that as the cut length increases, the irregularity reduces.

COELESTINA = НЕБЕСНОЕ – Coelestina (-us, -um):- pale (sky) blue.

COFC = CONTAINER ON FLAT CAR

COFFEE = КОФЕ – Coffee is a brewed beverage with a dark, acidic flavor prepared from the roasted seeds of the Coffee Plant, colloquially called Coffee Beans. The beans are found in Coffee cherries, which grow on trees cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in equatorial Latin America, Southeast Asia, South Asia and Africa. Green (unroasted) Coffee is one of the most traded agricultural commodities in the world. Coffee can have a stimulating effect on humans due to its caffeine content. It is one of the most-consumed beverages in the world. Coffee has played a crucial role in many societies. The energizing effect of the Coffee bean plant is thought to have been discovered in the northeast region of Ethiopia, and the cultivation of Coffee first expanded in the Arab world. The earliest credible evidence of Coffee drinking appears in the middle of the XV century, in the Sufi shrines of Yemen in Southern Arabia. From the Muslim world, Coffee spread to India, Italy, then to the rest of Europe, to Indonesia, and to the Americas. In East Africa and Yemen, it was used in religious ceremonies. As a result, the Ethiopian Church banned its secular consumption, a ban in effect until the reign of Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia. It was banned in Ottoman Turkey during the XVII century for political reasons, and was associated with rebellious political activities in Europe. Coffee berries, which contain the Coffee seeds or 'beans', are produced by several Species of small evergreen bush of the Genus Coffea. The two most commonly grown are the highly regarded Coffea Arabica, and the 'Robusta' form of the hardier Coffea Canephora. The latter is resistant to the devastating Coffee leaf rust (Hemileia vastatrix). Once ripe, Coffee berries are picked, processed, and dried. The seeds are then roasted to varying degrees, depending on the desired flavor. They are then ground and brewed to create Coffee. Coffee can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways. An important export commodity, Coffee was the top agricultural export for twelve countries in 2004, and it was the world's seventh-largest legal agricultural export by value in 2005. Some controversy is associated with Coffee cultivation and its impact on the environment. Many studies have examined the relationship between Coffee consumption and certain health conditions; whether the overall effects of Coffee are ultimately positive or negative has been widely disputed. The method of brewing Coffee has been found to be important to its health effects. The first reference to 'Coffee' in the English language is in the form Chaoua and dates to 1598. In English and other European languages, Coffee derives from the Ottoman Turkish Kahve, via the Italian Caffè. The Turkish word in turn was borrowed from the Arabic:- Qahwah. Arab lexicographers maintain that qahwah originally referred to a type of wine, and gave its etymology, in turn, to the verb qaha, signifying 'to have no appetite', since this beverage was thought to dull one's hunger. Several alternative etymologies exist that hold that the Arab form may disguise a loanword from an Ethiopian or African source, suggesting Kaffa, the highland in southwestern Ethiopia as one, since the plant is indigenous to that area. However, the term used in that region for the berry and plant is bunn, the native name in Shoa being būn. Several species of shrub of the genus Coffea produce the berries from which Coffee is extracted. The two main species commercially cultivated are Coffea Canephora (predominantly a form known as 'Robusta') and Coffea Arabica. Coffea Arabica, the most highly regarded species, is native to the southwestern highlands of Ethiopia and the Boma Plateau in southeastern Sudan and possibly Mount Marsabit in northern Kenya. Coffea Canephora is native to western and central subsaharan Africa, from Guinea to the Uganda and southern Sudan. Less popular species are Coffea Liberica, excelsa, stenophylla, mauritiana, and racemosa. All Coffee plants are classified in the large family Rubiaceae. They are evergreen shrubs or small trees that may grow 5 m (15 ft) tall when unpruned. The leaves are dark green and glossy, usually 10–15 cm (4–6 in) long and 6 cm (2.4 in) wide. The flowers are axillary, and clusters of fragrant white flowers bloom simultaneously and are followed by oval berries of about 1.5 cm (0.6 in). Green when immature, they ripen to yellow, then crimson, before turning black on drying. Each berry usually contains two seeds, but 5–10% of the berries have only one; these are called Peaberries. Berries ripen in seven to nine months. Coffea Arabica is predominantly self-pollinating, and as a result the seedlings are generally uniform and vary little from their parents. In contrast, Coffea Canephora, Coffea Excelsa, and Coffea Liberica are self-incompatible and require outcrossing. This means that useful forms and hybrids must be propagated vegetatively. Cuttings, grafting, and budding are the usual methods of vegetative propagation. On the other hand, there is great scope for experimentation in search of potential new strains. The traditional method of planting Coffee is to put 20 seeds in each hole at the beginning of the rainy season; half are eliminated naturally. A more effective method of growing Coffee, used in Brazil, is to raise seedlings in nurseries that are then planted outside at six to twelve months. Coffee is often intercropped with food crops, such as Corn, beans, or Rice during the first few years of cultivation. Of the two main species grown, Arabica Coffee (from Coffea Arabica) is generally more highly regarded than Robusta Coffee (from Coffea Canephora); Robusta tends to be bitter and have less flavor but better body than Arabica. For these reasons, about three-quarters of Coffee cultivated worldwide is Coffea Arabica. Robusta strains also contain about 40–50% more caffeine than Arabica. For this reason, it is used as an inexpensive substitute for Arabica in many commercial Coffee blends. Good quality Robusta beans are used in some espresso blends to provide a full-bodied taste, a better foam head (known as Crema), and to lower the ingredient cost. However, Coffea Canephora is less susceptible to disease than Coffea Arabica and can be cultivated in lower altitudes and warmer climates where Coffea Arabica will not thrive. The Robusta strain was first collected in 1890 from the Lomani River, a tributary of the Congo River, and was conveyed from Zaire to Brussels to Java around 1900. From Java, further breeding resulted in the establishment of robusta plantations in many countries. In particular, the spread of the devastating Coffee leaf rust (Hemileia vastatrix), to which Coffea Arabica is vulnerable, hastened the uptake of the resistant robusta. Coffee leaf rust is found in virtually all countries that produce Coffee. Over 900 species of insect have been recorded as pests of Coffee crops worldwide. Of these, over a third are beetles, and over a quarter are bugs. Some 20 species of nematodes, 9 species of mites, several snails and slugs also attack the crop. Birds and rodents sometimes eat Coffee berries but their impact is minor compared to invertebrates. In general, Arabica is the more sensitive species to invertebrate predation overall. Each part of the Coffee plant is assailed by different animals. Nematodes attack the roots, and borer beetles burrow into stems and woody material, the foliage is attacked by over 100 species of larvae (caterpillars) of butterflies and moths. Mass spraying of insecticides has often proven disastrous, as the predators of the pests are more sensitive than the pests themselves. Instead, integrated pest management has developed, using techniques such as targeted treatment of pest outbreaks, and managing crop environment away from conditions favoring pests. Branches infested with scale are often cut and left on the ground, which promotes scale parasites to not only attack the scale on the fallen branches but in the plant as well. In 2009 Brazil was the world leader in production of green Coffee, followed by Vietnam, Indonesia and Colombia. Arabica Coffee beans are cultivated in Latin America, eastern Africa, Arabia, or Asia. Robusta Coffee beans are grown in western and central Africa, throughout southeast Asia, and to some extent in Brazil. Beans from different countries or regions can usually be distinguished by differences in flavor, aroma, body, and acidity. These taste characteristics are dependent not only on the Coffee's growing region, but also on genetic subspecies (varietals) and processing. Varietals are generally known by the region in which they are grown, such as Colombian, Java and Kona. 2007 Top twenty green Coffee producers:- Brazil (2 249 010 tons), Vietnam (961 200 tons), Colombia (697 377 tons), Indonesia (676 475 tons), Honduras (355 000 tons), Ethiopia (325 800 tons), India (288 000 tons), Mexico (268 565 tons), Guatemala (252 000 tons), Peru (225 992 tons), Côte d'Ivoire (170 849 tons), Uganda (168 000 tons), Costa Rica (124 055 tons), Philippines (97 877 tons), El Salvador (95

456 tons), Nicaragua (90 909 tons), Papua New Guinea (75 400 tons), Venezuela (70 311 tons), Madagascar (62 000 tons), Thailand (55 660 tons); World (7 742 675 tons or 117 319 thousands bags). The Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange is the world's premier forum for Coffee futures and options trading. Coffee beans are shipped and warehoused in natural fiber bags, and Coffee sales are usually accomplished through the use of inspected samples offered by importers and brokers. The supply of Coffee is affected by weather conditions, the health of the Coffee trees, and harvesting practices. Historically, weather has played a major role in determining world supply. For example, production increases after recovery from the 1953 Brazilian frost induced big price declines; likewise, a Brazilian frost in 1975 and drought in 1985 caused a sharp drop in Coffee production and similarly dramatic increases in Coffee prices. The internal policies of the governments of producing countries with regard to number of trees planted, price support programs and world export quotas have also impacted the amount of Coffee available for world trade. For instance, the collapse of an international agreement among the majority of Coffee producers and consumers in the summer of 1989 was followed by a price decrease from USD1.30/pound to USD0.98/pound in under a month. Coffee is a widely consumed beverage prepared from the roasted seeds – commonly referred to as Beans – of the Coffee plant. It is usually served hot but can also be served cold. A typical 7 fluid ounce (ca. 207 mL) cup of Coffee contains 80–140 milligrams of caffeine depending on the method of preparation. Some people drink Coffee 'black' (plain), while others sweeten their Coffee, and/or add milk, cream or artificial creamer. Coffee represents 71% of all the United States caffeine consumption followed by soft drinks and tea. Coffee, along with tea and water, is one of the most popular beverages world-wide, its volume amounting to about a third that of tap water in North America and Europe. In 2003, Coffee was the world's sixth largest agricultural export in terms of value, behind Wheat, Maize, Soybeans, Palm Oil and Sugar. The history of Coffee can be traced at least as early as the IX century, in the highlands of Ethiopia. From there it spread to Egypt and Yemen, and by the XV century had reached Persia, Egypt, Turkey, and northern Africa. Coffee was at first not well received. In 1511, it was forbidden for its stimulating effect by conservative, orthodox imams at a theological court in Mecca. However, the popularity of the drink led these bans to be overturned in 1524 by an order of the Ottoman Turkish Sultan Selim I. In Cairo, Egypt, a similar ban was instituted in 1532, and the coffeehouses and warehouses containing Coffee beans were sacked. From the Muslim world, Coffee spread to Europe, where it became popular during the XVII century. The Dutch were the first to start the large scale importation of Coffee into Europe, and eventually smuggled out some seedlings in 1690, as the Arabs were not allowed to export the plants or unroasted seeds. This led to Coffee growing in Java, which was owned by the Dutch. In 1538, Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, having returned from a ten-year trip to the Near East, gave this description of Coffee:- 'A beverage as black as ink, useful against numerous illnesses, particularly those of the stomach. Its consumers take it in the morning, quite frankly, in a porcelain cup that is passed around and from which each one drinks a cupful. It is composed of water and the fruit from a bush called Bunnu'. When Coffee reached the American colonies, it was initially not as successful as it had been in Europe, as colonists found it a poor substitute for alcohol. However, during the Revolutionary War, the demand for Coffee increased to such an extent that dealers had to hoard their scarce supplies of it and raise prices dramatically; part of this is due to the reduced availability of tea from British merchants. Americans' taste for Coffee grew during the early XIX century, following the War of 1812, which had temporarily cut off access to tea imports, and high demand during the American Civil War as well as many advancements in brewing technology cemented the position of Coffee as an everyday commodity in America. There are two main species of the Coffee plant, Coffea Arabica being the older one. Coffee is thought to be indigenous to south-western Ethiopia, specifically from Kaffa, from which it may have acquired its name. While more susceptible to disease, it is considered by most to taste better than the second species, Coffea Canephora (Robusta). Robusta, which contains about 40–50% more caffeine, can be cultivated in environments where Arabica will not thrive and probably originated in Uganda. This has led to its use as an inexpensive substitute for Arabica in many commercial Coffee blends. Compared to Arabica, Robusta tends to be bitter and has little flavor, with a telltale 'burnt rubber' or 'wet cardboard' aroma and flavor. Good quality Robustas are used in some espresso blends to provide a better 'crema' (foamy head), and to lower the ingredient cost. In Italy, many espresso blends are based on dark-roasted Robusta. The large industrial roasters use a steam treatment process to remove undesirable flavors from Robusta beans for use in mass-marketed Coffee blends. Other species include Coffea Liberica and Coffea Esliaca, believed to be indigenous to Liberia and Southern Sudan respectively. Arabica Coffees were traditionally named by the port they were exported from, the two oldest being Mocha, from Yemen, and Java, from Indonesia. The modern Coffee trade is much more specific about origin, labeling Coffees by country, region, and sometimes even the producing estate. Varietal is a botanical term denoting a taxonomic category ranking below species, a designation more specific than Arabica or Robusta and unrelated to the Coffee's place of origin. Coffees consisting entirely of beans from a single varietal, bourbon, for example, are generally referred to as such, along with a reference to their place of origin (as in:- Rwanda Blue Bourbon). Coffee aficionados may even distinguish auctioned Coffees by lot number. Most Arabica Coffee beans originate from one of three growing regions:- Latin America, East Africa/Arabia and Asia/Pacific. Beans from different countries or regions usually have distinctive characteristics such as flavor (flavor criteria include terms such as 'citrus-like' or 'earthy'), aroma (sometimes 'berry-like' or 'flowery'), body or mouthfeel, and acidity. Acidity refers to a tangy or clean-tasting quality, typically present in washed or wet processed Coffees. It does not refer to a Coffee's pH level. Black Coffee has a pH of around 5. These distinguishing taste characteristics are dependent not only on the Coffee's growing region, but also on its method of process and genetic subspecies or varietal. A Peaberry, (also sometimes called a 'Caracoli' Bean) is a Coffee bean that develops singly inside the Coffee cherry instead of the usual pair of beans. This situation occurs 5–10% of the time. Since flavor is concentrated when only a single bean is grown inside the cherry, these beans (especially Arabica) are highly prized. Coffee is bought and sold by roasters, investors and price speculators as a tradable commodity. Coffee futures contracts for Grade 3 washed Arabicas are traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange under ticker symbol KC, with contract deliveries occurring every year in March, May, July, September, and December. Higher and lower grade Arabica Coffees are sold through other channels. Futures contracts for Robusta Coffee are traded on the London Liffe exchange and, since 2007, on the New York ICE exchange. Coffee has been described by many, including historian Mark Pendergrast, as the world's 'second most legally traded commodity'. However, this claim has been recently refuted by Pendergrast among others after further research. / привоз (importation). виды (species). Обжиговые Печи (Roasters). разведение или распространение (propagation). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Термин Кофе, от Арабского Кахва, относится к:- (i) кофейному дереву; или (ii) продукту, получаемому обжариванием и измельчением семян (зёрен) кофейного дерева. Кофе содержит кофеин, сахар, азотистые, минеральные и другие вещества. Кофейное Дерево относится к роду вечнозелёных деревьев и кустарников семейства мареновых. Существует порядка 40 видов, произрастающих в тропиках и субтропиках Африки и Азии. Культивируются всего 4–5 видов. Семена кофейного дерева (кофейные зёрна) используют для получения кофеина и кофе. Некоторые виды кофейных деревьев относятся к декоративным. Под Кофеином понимается алкалоид, содержащийся в семенах кофейного дерева, листьях чайного куста, орехах кола и других. Он оказывает возбуждающее действие на центральную нервную и сердечно-сосудистую системы. Кофеин применяется как стимулирующее средство, при отравлении наркотиками и другим.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA EXCHANGE, INC. = БИРЖА КОФЕ, САХАРА И КАКАО, ИНК. – Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE) is a commodities exchange formed in 1979 for trading coffee, sugar and cocoa futures. The exchange has its roots in the 1882 Coffee Exchange, which added sugar in 1914 and Cocoa in 1979. In 1998, the CSCE became a subsidiary of the New York Board of Trade, where it traded both futures and options. Since 2007, NYBOT® has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intercontinental

Exchange (ICE). The ICE operates several exchanges, trading platforms and clearing houses using an electronic trading platform. Coffee, sugar and cocoa are considered soft commodities because they are grown, not mined. Trading in soft commodities generally depends on supply and demand in markets just like hard commodity trading. See also New York Board Of Trade. Much of the Coffee is traded on the Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa Exchange, now a subset of the New York Board of Trade, and on the London, Tokyo and Brazilian commodity exchanges. 1882:- Coffee Exchange (CE) is formed by a group of Coffee merchants to trade Coffee futures. In 1914, the Coffee Exchange expanded to include sugar futures, and, in 1916, it changed its name to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. On September 28, 1979, it merged with the New York Cocoa Exchange (which in turn had been founded in 1925) to form today's Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc. (CSCE). In 1998, CSCE merged with the New York Cotton Exchange as subsidiaries of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). The CSCE operates as an independent unit of NYBOT® trading futures and options on Coffee, sugar and Cocoa and the S&P Commodity Index. Trading is by open outcry, from 08:00 am to 02:45 pm, Monday through Friday. In January 2007, NYBOT® merged with IntercontinentalExchange (ICE) and became a wholly owned subsidiary of ICE. The Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE®) is a leading exchange for futures and options trading on Coffee, sugar and Cocoa. The New York-based commodity exchange trading futures and options. The CS&CE shares the trading floor at the Commodities Exchange Center (CEC). CEC:- in New York, the location of five futures exchanges:- the COMEX®, the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE®), the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®), the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®), and the New York Futures Exchange (NYFE®). The Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE®) was the product of a 1979 merger between the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (founded in 1882) and the New York Cocoa Exchange (founded in 1925). In 1998, CSCE® and New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) entered into a merger agreement to form the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®), which was to occur in several stages. On June 10, 2004 when the merger was completed, the CSCE's and NYCE's contract market designations were extinguished and transferred to NYBOT®. / Биржа Кофе (БК; Coffee Exchange (CE)) была образована в Нью Йорке, США в 1882 группой коммерсантов, специализировавшихся на Кофе, для торговли фьючерсами на Кофе. В 1914 она расширила свою деятельность, включив в торговлю фьючерсы на сахар; и в этой связи, спустя пару лет, в 1916 она изменила своё название на новое – Нью Йоркская Биржа Кофе и Сахара (New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange). В таком виде она просуществовала 63 года. 28 Сентября 1979 биржа объединилась с Нью Йоркской Биржей Какао (New York Cocoa Exchange), создав при этом новую биржу – Биржа Кофе, Сахара и Какао, Инк (БКСК® (CSCE®)). Спустя короткое время эта биржа превратилась в ведущую мировую сырьевую биржу, торговавшую фьючерсами и опционами на фьючерсы на Какао, Кофе и сахар, а также новыми – на масло, молоко, сыр и этанол. В 1998 биржа стала дочерним предприятием Нью Йоркской Палаты Торговли (Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)). А с 2007 НАЙБЭТ®, в свою очередь, превратилась в полностью владеемое дочернее предприятие биржи (Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®), Биржа Кофе, Сахара и Какао (CSCE®), .

COFFERDAM = КОФФЕРДАМ (или КЕССОН) – Cofferdam is the space between two bulkheads set close together, especially between fuel tanks (two walls separated to use for drainage or safety). It's a void space between two bulkheads. Cofferdams are located either side of the engine-room space and are used as part of the collision bulkhead. An empty space between two bulkheads or two decks separating tanks, the engine room or other compartments from each other. Cofferdam is an empty space on board of a vessel between two bulkheads or two decks separating oil tanks from each other and/or the engine room or other compartments. / машинное отделение. Под Коффердамом, от Голандского слова Kofferdam, понимается узкий, непроницаемый для газов отсек на судне, разделяющий соседние помещения. Коффердамы изолируют, например, жилые помещения от цистерн для жидкого топлива. На танкерах грузовые цистерны отделены коффердамами от носовых помещений и машинного отделения; при перевозке грузов с низкой температурой вспышки коффердамы заполняют водой. Под Кессоном, от Французского слова Caisson, означающее Ящик, понимается ящик для частичного осушения подводной части судна с целью ремонта или осмотра. Представляет собой деревянный или металлический ящик, внутренняя сторона которого имеет лекальный вырез по форме обвода осушаемого участка на корпусе судна.

COFR = CERTIFICATE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

COGAS = COST OF GOODS SOLD

COGENERATOR = ГЕНЕРАТОР КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ВЫРАБОТКИ ТЕПЛОВОЙ И ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ (или СОГЕНЕРАТОР) – Cogenerator is a generating facility that produces electricity and another form of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam), used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes. Cogenerators use the waste heat created by one process, for example during manufacturing, to produce steam which is used, in turn, to spin a turbine and generate electricity. Cogenerators may also be Qualifying Facilities (QFs). To receive status as a qualifying facility (QF) under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), the facility must produce electric energy and 'another form of useful thermal energy through the sequential use of energy', and meet certain ownership, operating, and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). / Генерирующая станция, которая производит электричество и иные формы полезной тепловой энергии (такие как тепло или пар), используемые в промышленных, коммерческих целях, а также с целью отопления или охлаждения. Генераторы комбинированной выработки используют тепло, выделяемое одним процессом, например процессом производства, для производства пара, который, в свою очередь, используется для вращения турбины и генерации электричества. Генераторы комбинированной выработки могут также относиться к Квалификационным Системам (КС). Для получения статуса .

COGM = COST OF GOODS MANUFACTURED

COGSA = CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA ACT

COHESION = КОГЕЗИЯ (или СЦЕПЛЕНИЕ, или СВЯЗНОСТЬ) – (1) Cohesion is that property of a substance that causes it to resist being pulled apart by mechanical means. Cohesion is the tendency of a substance to cling together; the mutual attraction among molecules or particles comprising a substance that allows it to cling together as a continuous mass. / Под Когезией или Сцеплением, от Латинского слова Cohaesus, означающее Связанный или Сцепленный, понимается сцепление (притяжение) молекул (атомов, ионов) в физическом теле. Обусловлена межмолекулярным взаимодействием; наиболее сильно в твёрдых телах и жидкостях. Под Когезией или Сцеплением понимается притяжение между частицами одного и того же твёрдого тела или жидкости, приводящее к объединению этих частиц в единое тело. Причиной когезии являются силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия, водородной связи и (или) химической связи. Силы когезии наиболее велики в твёрдых телах. Когезия, сцепление молекул (атомов, ионов) физического тела под действием сил притяжения. Это силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия, водородной связи и (или) химической связи. Они определяют совокупность физических и физико-химических свойств вещества:- агрегатное состояние, летучесть, растворимость, механические свойства и так далее. Интенсивность межмолекулярного и межатомного взаимодействия (а, следовательно, Силы Когезии) резко убывает с расстоянием. Наиболее сильна когезия в твёрдых телах и жидкостях, то есть в конденсированных фазах, где расстояние между молекулами (атомами,

ионами) малы – порядка нескольких Å. В газах средние расстояния между молекулами велики по сравнению с их размерами, и поэтому когезия в них незначительна. Мерой интенсивности межмолекулярного взаимодействия служит плотность энергии когезии. Она эквивалентна работе удаления взаимно притягивающихся молекул или атомов на бесконечно большое расстояние друг от друга, что практически соответствует испарению или сублимации вещества.

(2) Cohesion is the force that holds fibers together during yarn manufacturing or processing. It is usually a function of lubricant (type and amount) and fiber crimp.

COHESIVE RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ К СЦЕПЛЕНИЮ (или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ, или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ) – Cohesive Resistance is a resistance of an object against slipping on a surface (a function of cohesion and friction).

COIF = КОЙФ (или КАМИЛАВКА, или ЧЕПЕЦ) – Coif is a close-fitting cap; a hood-like cap worn under a veil by nuns; a protective usually metal skullcap formerly worn under a hood of mail; a white cap formerly worn by English lawyers and especially by serjeants-at-law.

COIL = БУХТА – Coil (maritime term):- to lay down rope in circular turns.

COIL BOX CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ ОБШИТЫХ МОТКОВ (или БУНТОВ) – Coil Box Container is a special container for transporting coils. They handle greater line loads and are equipped with coil wells and special load securing features.

COIL CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ МОТКОВ (или ВИТКОВ) – Coil Containers are built like flats or flatracks, i.e. they consist of a container floor and flat or frame-like end walls. The container floor has cargo troughs for accommodating coils/rolls of steel sheet. / , то есть они состоят из пола и стен контейнера или .

COILING = СВЁРТЫВАНИЕ СПИРАЛЬЮ (или СМАТЫВАНИЕ, или НАВИВКА) – Coiling is the process of laying down a sliver, top or tow into successive layers within which circular spirals are regularly arranged. Coiling is the depositing of sliver into cylindrical cans in helical loops. This arrangement permits easy removal for further processing.

COIL NOT SECURELY ATTACHED TO FABRIC = ЗАВИВКА (или СПИРАЛЬ), НЕНАДЁЖНО ПРИКРЕПЛЁННАЯ К ТКАНИ – Coil Not Securely Attached To Fabric:- due to improper stitching or to mechanical damage to stitching. Slight irregularities of stitch pattern are not serious but, if more than one consecutive convolution is not secured, failure early in life of garment is likely. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Coil Defects. / ненадлежащее втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан (Nylon).

COILS = МОТКИ (или ВИТОК, или БУНТ (ПРОВОЛОКИ), или БУХТА (ТРОСА)) – Coils are the products such as steel sheets, wide strip, steel piping or wire which are coiled into rolls. Coils weighing up to 35 t are transported.

COIL YARN = ВЕРЁВОЧНАЯ (или ВИТАЯ, или ЗАВИТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Coil Yarn is a textured yarn that takes on a coil or spiral configuration when further processed. A coil yarn can be either a torque yarn or a nontorque yarn. A coil yarn can be formed by the false twist or edge crimp methods. Some bilateral fibers become coiled on further processing. See also Textured Yarns.

COIN = МОНЕТА – Coin is a usually flat piece of metal stamped and issued by governmental authority for use as money. Coin is a small, flat, round piece of metal or plastic used primarily as a medium of exchange or legal tender. They are standardized in weight, and produced in large quantities at a mint in order to facilitate trade. They are most often issued by a government. Coins are usually metal or alloy, or sometimes made of synthetic materials. They are usually disc shaped. Coins made of valuable metal are stored in large quantities as bullion coins. Other coins are used as money in everyday transactions, circulating alongside banknotes. Usually the highest value coin in circulation (i.e. excluding bullion coins) is worth less than the lowest-value note. In the last hundred years, the face value of circulation coins has occasionally been lower than the value of the metal they contain, for example due to inflation. If the difference becomes significant, the issuing authority may decide to withdraw these coins from circulation, possibly issuing new equivalents with a different composition, or the public may decide to melt the coins down or hoard them (Gresham's law). Exceptions to the rule of face value being higher than content value also occur for some bullion coins made of copper, silver, or gold (and, rarely, other metals, such as platinum or palladium), intended for collectors or investors in precious metals. Examples of modern gold collector/investor coins include the British sovereign minted by the United Kingdom, the American Gold Eagle minted by the United States, the Canadian Gold Maple Leaf minted by Canada, and the Krugerrand, minted by South Africa. While the Eagle, Maple Leaf, and Sovereign coins have nominal (purely symbolic) face values; the Krugerrand does not. Historically, a great quantity of coinage metals (including alloys) and other materials (e.g., porcelain) have been used to produce coins for circulation, collection, and metal investment:- bullion coins often serve as more convenient stores of assured metal quantity and purity than other bullion. History:- the first coins were developed independently in Iron Age Anatolia and Archaic Greece, India and China around the VII and VI centuries BCE. Coins spread rapidly in the VI and V centuries BCE, throughout Greece and Persia, and further to the Balkans. Standardized Roman currency was used throughout the Roman Empire. Important Roman gold and silver coins were continued into the Middle Ages (see Gold Dinar, Solidus, Aureus, Denarius). Ancient and early medieval coins in theory had the value of their metal content, although there have been many instances throughout history of the metal content of coins being debased, so that the inferior coins were worth less in metal than their face value. Fiat money first arose in medieval China, with the jiaozi paper money. Early paper money was introduced in Europe in the later Middle Ages, but some coins continued to have the value of the gold or silver they contained throughout the Early Modern period. The penny was minted as a silver coin until the XVII century. The first circulating United States coins were cents (pennies), produced in 1793, and made entirely from copper. Silver content was reduced in many coins in the XIX century (use of billon), and the first coins made entirely of base metal (e.g., nickel, cupronickel, aluminium bronze), representing values higher than the value of their metal, were minted in the mid XIX century. An oxhide ingot from Crete. Late Bronze Age metal ingots were given standard shapes, such as the shape of an 'ox-hide', suggesting that they represented standardized values. Coins were an evolution of 'currency' systems of the Late Bronze Age, where standard-sized ingots, and tokens such as knife money, were used to store and transfer value. In the late Chinese Bronze Age, standardized cast tokens were made, such as those discovered in a tomb near Anyang. These were replicas in bronze of earlier Chinese currency, cowrie shells, so they were named Bronze Shell. Most coins presently are made of a base metal, and their value comes from their status as fiat money. This means that the value of the coin is decreed by government fiat (law), and thus is determined by the free market only in as much as national currencies are used in domestic trade and also traded internationally on foreign exchange markets. Thus, these coins are monetary tokens, just as paper currency is:- they are usually not backed by metal, but rather by some form of government guarantee. Some have suggested that such coins not be considered to be 'true coins'. Thus, there is very little economic difference between notes and coins of equivalent face value. Coins may be in circulation with fiat values lower than the value of their component metals, but they are never initially issued with such value, and the shortfall only arises over time due to inflation, as market values for the metal overtake the fiat declared face value of the coin. Examples are the pre-1965 US dime, quarter, half dollar, and Dollar (nominally containing slightly less than a tenth,

quarter, half, and full ounce of silver, respectively), US nickel, and pre-1982 US penny. As a result of the increase in the value of copper, the United States greatly reduced the amount of copper in each penny. Since mid-1982, United States pennies are made of 97.5% zinc, with the remaining 2.5% being a coating of copper. Extreme differences between fiat values and metal values of coins cause coins to be hoarded or removed from circulation by illicit smelters in order to realise the value of their metal content. This is an example of Gresham's law. The United States Mint, in an attempt to avoid this, implemented new interim rules on December 14, 2006, subject to public comment for 30 days, which criminalized the melting and export of pennies and nickels. Violators can be fined up to USD10 000 and/or imprisoned for up to five years. / Под Монетой, от Латинского слова Moneta, первоначально означающее один из эпитетов Юноны (Juno Moneta), при храме которой в Риме в III до Нашей Эры находился монетный двор, понимается денежный знак, изготовленный из металла (золота, серебра, меди и медных сплавов; в новейшее время – различных сплавов меди, никеля, алюминия). Является средством обращения и платежа (смотрите также Деньги). Овальная или круглая форма монеты, как наиболее удобная для обращения, всегда была господствующей; исключения редки. В монетах различают лицевую (Аверс) и оборотную (Реверс) стороны и обрез (Гурт). На каждой монете имеется изображение (герб, имя, титул, изображение правителя) и легенда, содержащая название города, государства, год чеканки, наименование монеты. Монета почти одновременно появилась в Малоазийском государстве Лидия (рубеж VIII–VII веков до Нашей Эры) и в Древней Греции – на Острове Эгина (VII век до Нашей Эры). В средневековой Европе и на Руси собственная монетная чеканка возникла в IX–X веках. Национальные монеты постепенно вытеснили из обращения Римские, Византийские, Арабские монеты и подражания им. С образованием единого национального Русского государства (начало XVI века) сложилась единая монетная система. По реформе 1534 началась чеканка общегосударственной монеты – Копейки. Монеты появляются с развитием товарно-денежных отношений и торговли. В отличие от товаров, обращавшихся в качестве эквивалента (скот, зерно, раковины и другие), и слитков металла монета стала универсальным платёжным средством, так как качество и вес металла в монетах удостоверялись государством (государственным штемпелем). Выпуск монет является исключительным правом суверенной власти. В феодальной Европе право чеканки монет имел любой суверенный феодал (вплоть до нетитулованного дворянина), в новое и новейшее время – национальные государства (смотрите Монетная Регалия). Нарушение монетного права всегда рассматривалось как тягчайшее преступление, не только уголовное, но и политическое. Изображения на монетах (в ранний период только на её лицевой стороне) являются государственной эмблемой. Монета была обязательным платёжным средством внутри государства, выпустившего её. Однако отдельные монеты обращались далеко от места их чеканки (например, Римские серебряные монеты за пределами империи, Арабские Дирхемы в IX–XIII веках в Восточной Европе). Основы монетного дела определяются монетной системой, принятой в государстве:- законодательно определяются вес монет при чеканке (законное отклонение от принятого веса называется Ремедиум), выбор металла, основного для данной системы, относительная стоимость монетных металлов по отношению друг к другу (рацио) и другие. Нередко, в рабовладельческом обществе и особенно в средние века, происходила порча монет (уменьшение государственной властью веса или пробы монеты при сохранении её прежней номинальной стоимости), за счёт которой обогащались правители, чеканившие монеты. С появлением бумажных денег роль монет как основного платёжного средства сходит на нет. Важное значение как сокровища сохраняют монеты из драгоценных металлов. В XX веке монета повсеместно является разменным денежным знаком с условным, по отношению к бумажным денежным знакам, курсом. Монеты из золота и серебра выпускаются редко и не имеют серьёзного экономического значения. В большинстве случаев это памятные (или юбилейные) монеты. Первая Советская монета была отчеканена в бывшем СССР в 1921, а имевшие ранее хождение монеты чеканятся с 1961. В 1965 в СССР выпущен памятный Рубль, посвященный 20-летию Победы в Великой Отечественной Войне 1941–45, в 1967 отчеканены юбилейные монеты достоинством 10, 15, 20 и 50 Копеек и 1 Рубль в ознаменование 50-летия Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции, в 1970 – памятный Рубль в ознаменование 100-летия со дня рождения Владимира Ильича Ленина. Наука, изучающая монеты, называется Нумизматикой. Об изображениях на монет и о монетах как художественном произведении смотрите Медальерное Искусство. Монетная Единица или Монетная Стопа – весовое количество чистого денежного металла, установленное для денежной единицы, лежащей в основе монетной системы данной страны. Монетная единица путём деления на кратные части развёртывается в Масштаб Цен. В большинстве стран существует десятичная система такого деления (1:10:100). В некоторых странах – квартальная (1:2:4). В России с 1897 до 1914 золотой Рубль содержал 0.774 23 грамма (г) чистого золота; десятичная система (1 Рубль, 10 Копеек, 1 Копейка) сочеталась с квартальной (1 Рубль, 50 Копеек, 25 Копеек). Золотое содержание Советского Рубля с 01 Января 1961 было установлено в 0.987 412 г чистого золота. Монетный Паритет:- (1) законодательно установленное содержание валютного металла в монете. (2) Соотношение денежных единиц различных стран в соответствии с количеством законодательно установленного в монетах чистого золота (серебра). В условиях Золотого или Серебряного Монометаллизма для стран, имевших одинаковые денежные системы, монетный паритет определялся соотношением золотого (серебряного) содержания их денежных единиц (например, до 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 Американский Доллар содержал 1.504 63 грамма (г) чистого золота, а Английский Фунт Стерлингов – 7.322 382 г чистого золота. Монетный паритет Фунта к Доллару составлял 4.866 56). Для стран, имевших различные денежных системы, монетный паритет устанавливался в соответствии с рыночной стоимостью золота и серебра. При обращении полноценных монет и размене банкнот на золото монетный паритет являлся основой, на которой складывался Валютный Курс. Последний колебался вокруг монетного паритета в зависимости от спроса и предложения на валюту данной страны в пределах Золотых Точек. В условиях обращения неразменных банкнот понятие монетный паритет практически потеряло значение. Монетные Конвенции и Союзы – соглашения между государствами о стандартизации веса и пробы монет и их взаимном приёме. Монетные конвенции и союзы создавались ещё в средние века. Известны конвенции Германских государств:- Австро-Южно-Германской Конвенции (1753, 1837), Северо-Германской Конвенции (1836, 1838), Австро-Германский Монетный Союз (1857), которыми определялись вес и проба монет, устанавливались общие для стран-участниц монеты, формами монетных соглашений являлись Латинский Монетный Союз (1865–1926) и Скандинавский Монетный Союз (1872–1924).

COINAGE PREROGATIVE = МОНЕТНАЯ РЕГАЛИЯ (или ПРЕРОГАТИВА НА МОНЕТНОЕ ДЕЛО) – Coinage Prerogative is the right to mint coins used as legal tender. Other terms are right of coinage and coinage monopoly. / право на монетное дело или изготовление монет и монополия на чеканку монет. Монетная Регалия – монопольное право государства на чеканку и выпуск монет в обращение. На основе монетной регалии государство осуществляет монетное законодательство, определяет наименование, материал, пробу, вес, размер монет, их внешние отличительные признаки, ремедиум и так далее. Монетное Дело – изготовление (чеканка) монет. Первоначально монетное дело находилось в руках частных лиц (в России – 'Ливцов', 'Серебряников'). В дальнейшем было монополизировано государством и стало производиться на государственных заводах – Монетных Дворах. В бывшем СССР разменная монета чеканилась на Монетном Дворе Министерства Финансов СССР в Ленинграде:- (i) нейзильберовая достоинством в 1 Рубль, 50, 20, 15, 10 Копеек и (ii) латунная достоинством в 5, 3, 2 и 1 Копеек. В древнем мире монеты изготовлялись из чистого золота и серебра (Греция) или их сплава (Лидия). В дальнейшем в монетный металл стали добавлять лигатуру из меди. Увеличение количества лигатуры сверх установленной нормы приводило к порче монет. В условиях Золотого (а также Серебряного) Монометаллизма чеканились полноценные монеты –

стоимость содержавшегося в них металла равнялась их нарицательной цене. С развитием капитализма в большинстве стран была достигнута определённая стандартизация Пробы валютных металлов. При чеканке неполноценных разменных монет медь и серебро были постепенно вытеснены никелевыми и бронзовыми сплавами. Монетный Устав – установленные государственным законом правила, регламентирующие порядок чеканки монеты в стране. Монетный устав определяет характер чеканки (свободная или закрытая), пробу валютного металла, вес, тип и легенду выпускаемых монет, ремедиум при чеканке, правила изъятия монеты из обращения и так далее. Меняется с изменением денежных систем. При Золотом Стандарте монетный устав регламентировал выпуск полноценных и неполноценных (разменных) монет. В условиях бумажноденежного обращения определяет порядок выпуска в обращение только неполноценных монет. Нарушение монетного устава (например, подделка монет) карается законом. Монетный Доход – доход государства от чеканки монет. Представляет собой разницу между номинальной стоимостью неполноценной монеты и рыночной стоимостью содержащегося в ней металла (за вычетом издержек по чеканке). Монетный доход составлял важную статью государственных доходов в рабовладельческом и феодальном обществе. Он увеличивался за счёт порчи монет. Так, весовое содержание Русского Серебряного Рубля в XIV–XVIII веках изменялось 9 раз и было снижено почти в 12 раз. Кроме того, снижалась проба рубля с 84 до 70 частей чистого серебра в монете. Монетный доход даёт лишь чеканка неполноценных разменных (билонных) монет. В России разменная серебряная монета достоинством в 1 Рубль содержала в себе серебра только на 60–70 Копеек, а в 20 Копеек – лишь на 7–7.6 Копеек; номинальная стоимость медной монеты превышала рыночную более чем в 4 раза. В современных капиталистических странах удельный вес разменных монет в общей массе денег в обращении относительно невелик (в США, например, менее 1/10). В связи с этим монетный доход не играет существенной роли в доходах буржуазного государства.

COINCIDENTAL DEMAND = СОВПАДАЮЩИЙ СПРОС (или СОВПАДАЮЩАЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ) – Coincidental Demand:- the sum of two or more demands that occur in the same time interval.

COINCIDENTAL PEAK LOAD = СОВПАДАЮЩАЯ (или СОГЛАСОВАННАЯ) ПИКОВАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Coincidental Peak Load is the sum of two or more peak loads that occur in the same time interval.

COIN GOLD = МОНЕТНОЕ ЗОЛОТО – Coin Gold is a gold alloy, usually with a minimum fine gold content of 900, prepared for making coins, usually with silver or copper, to improve durability.

COINSURANCE = СОСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Coinsurance may refer to either of the following situations:- (i) where two or more insurers underwrite the same risk with several liability such that each insurer is not bound to follow the decisions of any co-insurer unless it has agreed to do so; and (ii) where the insured acts as its own insurer for a specified proportion of the sum insured. Where two or more parties share the same insured risk. A reinsurer is not a co-insurer with the original insurer. Arrangement by which a number of insurers and/or reinsurers share a risk. In property insurance, a clause under which the insured shares in losses to the extent that he is underinsured at the time of loss. In health insurance, a provision that the insured and insurance company will shared covered losses in agreed proportion. In health insurance, the preferred term is Percentage Participation. Although there is no coinsurance clause as such in the ocean marine policy, losses are settled as though a 100 percent coinsurance clause existed. Thus, if an insured takes out coverage equal to 50 percent of the true replacement cost of the goods, only 50 percent of any partial loss may be recovered.

COINVENTOR = СОИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ (или СОАВТОР) – In the US patent law, Coinventor is an inventor who is named with at least one other inventor in a patent application, wherein each inventor contributes to the conception of the invention set forth in at least one claim in a patent application. / В патентном праве США, Соизобретатель – изобретатель, который указан в заявке на патент, по крайней мере, ещё с одним изобретателем. В заявке на патент каждый из изобретателей вносит что-то своё в концепцию изобретения, что выражено в, по крайней мере, одном составляющем данной заявки.

COIR = КОЙР (или КОКОСОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Coir (in the UK, 1840's), a species of yarn manufactured out of the husk of Cocoa nuts. The husks being steeped in water, the dry dusty substance mixed with the fibers is separated. These are afterwards spun into yarn, and manufactured into cordage, that is deemed by some superior to that made of hemp. The goodness of coir depends on the fineness of the filaments, and on their being of a bright yellow color. About 3 000 000 lbs. weight are annually exported from Ceylon, principally to Calcutte, and other ports in the East Indies. It is also prepared the Maldive Islands, and many other places; and is very extensively used throughout the East. Coir (from Malayalam Kayaru = Cord) is a coarse fiber extracted from husk, the fibrous outer shell of a Coconut. Coir:- a coarse, short fiber extracted from the outer shell of Coconuts, coir is found in ropes, mattresses, brushes, geotextiles and automobile seats. Uses Of Coir:- White Coir spun into yarn is used in the manufacture of rope and, thanks to its strong resistance to salt water, in fishing nets. Brown Coir is used in sacking, brushes, doormats, rugs, mattresses, insulation panels and packaging. In Europe, the automobile industry upholsters cars with pads of brown Coir bonded with rubber latex. Geotextiles made from Coir mesh are durable, absorb water, resist sunlight, facilitate seed germination, and are 100% biodegradable. Coir peat, a residue of milling, is gaining economic importance as mulch, soil treatment and a hydroponic growth medium. Producers:- The Coir industry is fully developed only in India and Sri Lanka, but economically important in Brazil, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. Coconuts are typically grown by small-scale farmers, who use local mills for fibre extraction. Production And Trade:- Globally, about 500 000 tons of Coir are produced annually, mainly in India and Sri Lanka. Its total value is estimated at USD100 million. India and Sri Lanka are also the main exporters, followed by Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia. Around half of the Coir produced is exported in the form of raw fiber. Smaller quantities are exported as yarn, and as mats and matting. See also Abaca. Coir:- The Plant:- Coir is extracted from the tissues surrounding the seed of the Coconut Palm (Cocos Nucifera), which is grown on 10 million ha of land throughout the tropics. There are two types of Coir:- brown fiber, which is obtained from mature coconuts, and finer white fiber, which is extracted from immature green Coconuts after soaking for up to 10 months. The Fiber:- Coir fibers measure up to 35 cm in length with a diameter of 12–25 microns. Among vegetable fibers, Coir has one of the highest concentrations of lignin, making it stronger but less flexible than Cotton and unsuitable for dyeing. The tensile strength of Coir is low compared to Abaca, but it has good resistance to microbial action and salt water damage.

COKE = КОКС – Coke (petroleum) is a residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels (42 US gallons each) per short ton. / Под Коксом, от Немецкого слова Koks, понимается твёрдый углеродистый остаток, образующийся при нагревании различных топлив (каменного угля, торфа и других органических веществ) до 950–1 050 °C без доступа воздуха. В чёрной металлургии наиболее распространён каменно-угольный кокс, применяемый в качестве топлива в доменных печах и вагранках. Содержание углерода в коксе – 96–98%, низшая теплота сгорания – около 29 МДж/кг. Нефтяной и электродный пековый кокс применяют для изготовления угольных и графитированных электродов, реже – как топливо. Коксик – остающаяся после сортировки кокса мелочь размерами кусков ниже допускаемых в доменной плавке. Коксик используется при агломерации и выплавке ферросплавов, а также как топливо.

COKING = КОКСОВАНИЕ – Coking is the undesirable accumulation of carbon (coke) deposits in the internal combustion engine or in a refinery plant. The process of distilling a petroleum product to dryness. Coking is a thermal process for decomposing heavy and compact residual products into lighter products (gasoil and naphtha) and petroleum coke. Coking is a process by which heavy crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units and blended to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminium. / Коксование это термический процесс, направленный на разложение более тяжёлых и плотных остаточных продуктов на более лёгкие (газойль и нафта) и нефтяной кокс. Коксование – химическая переработка топлива нагреванием до 900–1 050 °C без доступа воздуха для получения кокса (70–80%), коксового газа (15–25%) и жидких побочных продуктов (около 3%), являющихся ценным химическим сырьём. Коксование каменных углей осуществляется в коксовых печах в несколько стадий. Путём коксования остаточных продуктов нефтепереработки получают нефтяной кокс. Под Коксованием понимаются промышленные методы термической переработки природных топлив с целью получения кокса (coke). Коксование каменного угля осуществляется нагреванием без доступа воздуха до 900–1 100 °C, при этом образуются побочные продукты – каменно-угольная смола и коксовый газ. Коксование нефтепродуктов осуществляется при 420–560 °C и давлении до 0.65 МПа. Под Коксом, от Немецкого слова Koks, понимается твёрдый углеродистый остаток, образующийся при нагревании различных топлив (каменного угля, торфа и других органических веществ) до 950–1 050 °C без доступа воздуха. В чёрной металлургии наиболее распространён каменно-угольный кокс, применяемый в качестве топлива в доменных печах и вагранках. Содержание углерода в коксе – 96–98%, низшая теплота сгорания – около 29 МДж/кг. Нефтяной и электродный пековый кокс применяют для изготовления угольных и графитированных электродов, реже – как топливо. Коксик – остающаяся после сортировки кокса мелочь размерами кусков ниже допускаемых в доменной плавке. Коксик используется при агломерации и выплавке ферросплавов, а также как топливо. Коксовая Печь – технологический агрегат для превращения каменного угля в кокс. Состоит из камеры коксования и отопительных простенков, в которых сжигается газ. Камера коксования расположена вертикально. Сверху через отверстия, закрываемые крышками, в камеру загружается уголь. Торцы камеры закрываются съёмными дверями для выдачи кокса. На практике ряд коксовых печей (обычно несколько десятков) объединяют в батарею. В качестве топлива используются доменный, генераторный или коксовый газ и их смеси. Для подогрева воздуха и газа коксовые печи оборудуются регенераторами. Коксохимия – область химии в химической промышленности, занимающаяся переработкой природных топлив (главным образом каменного угля) в кокс и другие ценные продукты методом коксования. Коксовый Газ – горючий газ, получаемый при коксовании каменного угля. Содержит в среднем 55–60% (по объёму) водорода, около 25% метана, 5–7% оксида углерода и прочее. Низшая теплота сгорания 17.2–18.8 МДж/м^3. Применяется в качестве топлива промышленных печей, для бытового газоснабжения и в качестве исходного сырья в химической промышленности. Коксующиеся Угли – угли, из которых в условиях промышленного коксования можно получать технически ценный кокс. При нагревании переходят в пластическое состояние и спекаются. Сухая Перегонка – перегонка твёрдых топлив (например, каменного и бурого угля) нагреванием без доступа воздуха до температуры 500–550 °C (полукоксование (швелевание)), а также до 950–1 050 °C (коксование); при этом образуются горючие газы, смола и обогащённый углеродом остаток (полукокс, кокс). Коксование, промышленный метод переработки природных топлив (главным образом каменного угля) путём нагревания до 950–1 050 °C без доступа воздуха. Основной продукт коксования – Кокс. Коксование возникло в XVIII веке, когда истребление лесов для получения древесного угля, первоначально шедшего на выплавку чугуна, стало угрожающим и потребовалось заменить этот уголь минеральным топливом. В 1735 в Великобритании была проведена первая доменная плавка на коксе. Кокс выжигался в кучах, подобно тому как до этого выжигался древесный уголь. В конце XVIII века было освоено коксование в полузакрытых, а с 1830 – в закрытых камерах, причём выделяющиеся летучие продукты сжигались. С 1870-х начинают использовать летучие продукты; совершенствуются методы обогрева печей для коксования. К началу XX века процесс коксования оформился в современном виде, и в дальнейшем происходило лишь его совершенствование. Коксование углей протекает в несколько стадий. При нагревании до 250 °C из угля испаряется влага и выделяются продукты разложения – CO и CO_2. Затем (300 °C) выделяется небольшое количество лёгкой смолы и образующейся при расщеплении кислородных соединений, входящих в состав угля, так называемой Пирогенетической Влаги. Приблизительно при 350 °C уголь размягчается, переходя в тестообразное, пластическое состояние. В расплаве происходит интенсивное разложение угля с выделением так называемых Первичных Продуктов (Первичного Газа и Первичного Дегтя), имеющих сложный состав. Тяжёлые углеродистые остатки от разложения угля спекаются при температуре около 500 °C, образуется твёрдый пористый продукт – Полукокс (смотрите Полукоксование). При дальнейшем нагревании полукокс теряет остаточные летучие вещества, главным образом водород, и претерпевает усадку, вызывающую его растрескивание. Выше 700 °C полукокс полностью превращается в кокс. Первичные же продукты разложения, соприкасаясь с раскалёнными стенками и сводом печи, а также с коксом, подвергаются пиролизу и превращаются во Вторичные Продукты. В составе газа преобладающим становится H_2 (50% по объёму) и CH_4 (25% по объёму), органические продукты ароматизируются. Вторичные продукты улавливаются и используются как ценное сырьё для химической промышленности (смотрите Коксохимия). В коксовой печи коксование протекает послойно, причём температура слоёв снижается от нагретых (выше 1 000 °C) стенок печи к середине загрузки. Соответственно этому и состав слоёв (начиная от стенок) меняется в последовательности кокс – полукокс – уголь в пластическом состоянии – сухой уголь – сырой уголь. Коксование считается законченным, когда все увеличивающиеся по толщине слои кокса сойдутся в середине печи. К концу коксования вследствие усадки образовавшийся ‘Коксовый Пирог’ оказывается разделённым пополам швом-разрывом, идущим параллельно стенкам камеры, а каждая половина ‘Пирога’ – расчленённой на более или менее крупные куски трещинами, проходящими перпендикулярно стенке. Коксование длится 13–18 часов (ч). Готовый кокс выдаётся из печи коксовыталкивателем и поступает в тушильный вагон, где раскалённый кокс охлаждают (тушат) водой или инертным газом (‘мокрым’ или ‘сухим’ способом). Техника коксования непрерывно совершенствуется:- увеличивается размер камер печи и механизируется их обслуживание; вводится загрузка печей высушенной и подогретой (до 200 °C) шихтой. Разрабатываются и принципиально новые, непрерывные методы коксования, основанные на формовании в потоке брикетов из угля, переведённого в пластическое состояние, и последующей прокалке брикетов.

COLA = COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT

COLBERTISM = КОЛЬБЕРТИЗМ – Colbertism is an economic and political doctrine of the XVII century, created by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the French minister of finance under Louis XIV. Colbertism is a variant of mercantilism and is more a collection of economical practices than a true current of economic thought. Colbert’s central principle was that the wealth and the economy of France should serve the state. Drawing on the ideas of mercantilism, he believed state intervention was needed to secure the largest part of limited resources. To accumulate gold, a country always had to sell more goods abroad than it bought. Colbert sought to build a French economy that sold abroad and bought. The idea of mercantilism was first described by the French finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Colbert’s idea was a ‘favorable balance of trade’ in which goods were exported for gold, versus an ‘unfavorable balance of trade’ in which gold would flow out of the country. Colbert also intended to get rid of internal tariffs, and to tax the nobility, but failed.

Name given to the mercantilist policies of Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619–1683), France's minister of finance under Louis XIV. See also Mercantilism. / Название, данное меркантилистическим политикам Жана Баптиста Кольбера (Jean-Baptiste Colbert; 1619–1683), генерального контролёра (министра) финансов Франции с 1665 при Луи XIV. Он проводил политику, ставшую одной из разновидностей меркантилизма, заключавшуюся в создании крупных мануфактур, увеличении вывоза и сокращении ввоза промышленной продукции с целью повышения роста государственных доходов. Смотрите также Меркантилизм (Mercantilism).

COLD CHAIN = ЦЕПОЧКА ХОЛОДА – Cold Chain is the unbroken chain from manufacture through to the consumer in which the prescribed cooling temperature is constantly maintained.

COLD CRANKING SIMULATOR = УСТРОЙСТВО, МОДЕЛИРУЮЩЕЕ ХОЛОДНЫЙ ЗАПУСК (или ИМИТАТОР ХОЛОДНОГО ЗАПУСКА) – Cold Cranking Simulator is an intermediate shear rate viscometer that predicts the ability of an oil to permit a satisfactory cranking speed to be developed in a cold engine.

COLDCUT = XX – Coldcut (Label):- processing can be employed only when using coated fabrics that will naturally resist fray. It is used only for printed large format poster labels as it allows very large scale labels to be processed.

COLD–INDUCED BLOWING = ВЗДУТИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ХОЛОДОМ – Cold-Induced Blowing is a bulging on cans caused by the canned product increasing in volume when the temperature falls below freezing point. / Припухлость (вздутие) банок, вызванное .

COLD ROLLED STEELS = ХОЛОДНОКАТАНЫЕ СТАЛИ – Cold Finished Steels are just that:- the final rolling is done when the steel is cold (room temperature), the whole operation bathed in oil, so the finished product is unoxidized, the grey of the actual steel, and as smooth as the rollers that do the processing. Cold Rolled Steels provide excellent press formability, surface finish, and thickness and flatness tolerances. Steel companies manufacture three groups of low- or ultra-low-carbon grades to meet a variety of customer formability requirements:- CS Type B, DS Type B, EDDS, and EDDS+. They also produce HSLA steels and structural steel grades for those applications that require specified strength levels. Cold rolled steels can also be specified as dent resistant or bake hardenable for applications that require dent resistance after forming and painting. Each grade can be processed with several surface finishes depending on customer requirements. Lubricants can be applied to enhance formability and to avoid at-press lubrication. Cold rolled steels have the following features:- (i) Excellent Surface Appearance:- cold rolled steels have manufacturing controls in place assuring consistent surface quality to satisfy customer requirements; (ii) Formability:- cold Rolled Steels can be used to produce parts containing simple bends to parts with extreme deep drawing requirements; (iii) Paintability:- due to stringent surface roughness controls, Cold Rolled Steels are readily paintable using essentially any paint system; and (iv) Weldability:- cold rolled steels can be joined using virtually any accepted welding practice. Standard grades for cold rolled steels are:- (i) Commercial Steel (CS Type B):- may be moderately formed; a specimen cut in any direction can be bent flat on itself without cracking; (ii) Drawing Steel (DS Type B):- DS Type B is made by adding aluminum to the mol steel and may be used in drawing applications; (iii) Extra Deep Drawing Steel (EDDS):- Interstitial Free (I-F) steels are made Drawing Steel by adding titanium and/or niobium to the molten steel after vacuum degassing and offer excellent drawability; and (iv) Extra Deep Drawing Steel Plus (EDDS+):- Interstitial Free (I-F) steels are made by adding titanium and/or niobium to the molten steel after vacuum degassing and offer excellent drawability. Surface Finish:- cold rolled steels are manufactured with a matte finish obtained by rolling with specially roughened rolls on the cold mill and the temper mill. This finish helps to maintain effective lubrication during metal forming and improves the appearance of painted surfaces. Non-standard matte finishes can be provided that optimize the opposing effects of surface roughness on painted part appearance and lubrication during press forming. Surface Protection and Lubrication:- to prevent rusting in transit and storage, cold rolled steels can be supplied with a rust protective oil film or press forming lubricants. A pre-applied press forming lubricant provides uniform lubrication and eliminates the housekeeping problems. A dry film (acrylic/polymer) lubricant can also be supplied by further processing the cold rolled product through a coil coating facility. These specialty organic coatings are easily removed with a mild alkaline cleaner. Formability and Mechanical Properties:- the formability of all steel products is a result of the interaction of many variables, the main ones being the mechanical properties of the steel, the forming system (tooling) used to manufacture parts, and the lubrication used during forming. Tight control over chemical composition, hot rolling parameters, amount of cold reduction, annealing time and temperature, and the amount of temper rolling allow the production of high-quality cold rolled steel products to meet customers requirements. Commercial Steel (CS Type B) should be used for moderate forming or bending applications. CS Type B products are produced from aluminum-killed continuously cast slabs and, unless otherwise specified, have a carbon content of less than 0.15%. To prevent the occurrence of fluting or stretcher strains during forming, CS products are tempered as a normal step in the mill processing. For more severe forming applications, Drawing Steel Type B (DS Type B) should be used. DS Type B has a controlled carbon content (< 0.06%) and is produced in such a manner that parts formed from DS Type B Steel should not exhibit stretcher strain. Extra Deep Drawing Steel (EDDS) or Extra Deep Drawing Steel plus (EDDS+) should be used for the most demanding forming applications. These steels (also known as Interstitial Free or I-F Steels) are produced from a vacuum degassed, titanium stabilized grade. EDDS and EDDS+ have the lowest carbon content available (< 0.010%) and have been specially formulated to be most ductile products. For high strength or structural applications, cold rolled steels are also available in yield strengths up to 50 ksi (345 MPa). (ksi is one thousand psi (pounds-force per square inch)). Paintability:- cold rolled steels can be easily painted using a variety of paint systems provided proper care is taken in preparing the material. Prior to painting, the surface should be carefully cleaned with either a solvent or alkaline cleaner. Cleaning should be followed by a pre-treatment prior to painting. Zinc or iron phosphates give good results on cold rolled steels. Mild abrasion prior to pre-treating may also be used to enhance mechanical bonding of the paint. Cold rolled steels can be in general supplied as pre-painted or pre-primed. / прокатка (rolling). волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing). Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

COLD–ROLLED STRIPS = ХОЛОДНОКАТАНЫЕ ШТРИПСЫ – Cold-Rolled Strips are flat cold-rolled products in widths of up to 650 mm and thicknesses of 0.1–6 mm. Can be made from any type of steel and is available with any required surface treatment. Cold-rolled strips are available in the form of rings or strips (bars). The advantage of cold-rolled strips and sheets over hot-rolled and cold re-rolled sheets is the greater degree of accuracy of dimensions. / или штрипсов (прутков (bars)). Под Штрипсами, от Английского слова Strip, означающее Полоса, понимаются стальные полосы, используемые в качестве заготовки для производства сварных труб.

COLD–SETTING ADHESIVE = ЗАТВЕРДЕВАЮЩЕЕ НА ХОЛОДЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ – Cold-Setting Adhesive is an adhesive that sets at temperatures below 20 °C (68 °F). Most of the adhesives used in bookbinding fall into this category. Cold-Setting Adhesive is a synthetic resin that can harden at normal room temperature without the addition of a hardener. / .

COLD TOLERANCE = ХОЛОДОСТОЙКОСТЬ – Cold Tolerance is an ability of a plant to grow and develop normally under cold conditions. Tolerance for low temperature in a plant.

CO–LEAD MANAGER = СОВЕДУЩИЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ – Co-Lead Manager is a term used to indicate a bank that jointly underwrites an issue. The individual banks assume at least some of the function of the lead manager.

COLEOPTILE = КОЛЕОПТИЛЬ – Coleoptile is the cylinder-like, protective membrane of certain species that protects the plumule as it emerges through the soil. The coleoptile is photoperiod-sensitive and stops growth when exposed to light, allowing the plumule to break through and continue growth. Coleoptile (syn. Sheathing Leaf, and First Leaf):- the cylinder-like, protective covering that encloses the young plumule. It persists only for a short time after germination. / Под Колеоптилем, от Греческих слов Koleós, означающее Ножны, и Ptilon, означающее Перо, понимается первый после семядоли лист злаков. Бесцветный, зелёный или красноватый плёнчатый колпачок; защищает почечку при прорастании; на поверхности разрывается и пропускает растущее ‘пёрышко’ (первый зелёный лист) и следующие листья.

COLEORHIZA = КОЛЕОРИЗА (или КОРНЕВОЕ ВЛАГАЛИЩЕ) – Coleorhiza is a transitory membrane or sheath covering the emerging radicle (root apex) in some species. It serves the same function for the root as the coleoptile does for the plumule. Coleorhiza is the sheath covering the radicle. / (корневой апекс или корневая верхушка) у некоторых видов. Под Колеоризой, от Греческих слов Koleós, означающее Ножны, и Rhiza, означающее Корень, понимается корневое влагалище, окружающее в виде чехла первичный корень зародыша (в семени растения). Характерна для злаков, имеется у Эвкалиптов. Основная функция – разрыв покровов зерновки при набухании и первичное всасывание питательных веществ.

COLIFORM = КОЛИФОРМ (или КИШЕЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ) – Coliform is a general term for a group of bacteria. It has special significance in public health because they inhabit the intestinal tract of humans and animals.

COLLAPSE = КОЛЛАПС (или РАЗРУШЕНИЕ, или СПЛЮЩИВАНИЕ, или СЛИПАНИЕ) – Collapse is an inward structural failure of a filter element which can occur due to abnormally high pressure drop (differential pressure) or resistance to flow. / Слипание полимера. Под Коллапсом, от Латинского слова Collapsus, означающее Упавший, понимается острая сосудистая недостаточность, сопровождающаяся падением кровяного давления в артериях и венах. Коллапс Гравитационный (в астрономии), катастрофически быстрое сжатие звезды под действием сил тяготения (гравитации).

COLLAPSE PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗРУШЕНИЯ (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ СЛИПАНИЯ) – Collapse Pressure:- the minimum differential pressure that an element is designed to withstand without permanent deformation.

COLLAPSE YARN = ОСЛАБЛЯЕМАЯ (или СПЛЮЩЕННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Collapse Yarn is (usually) an over spun single, dried under tension (see also Blocking) that is then knit or woven. When the item is moistened, the yarn returns to its original elastic state. See also Balanced Yarn.

COLLAPSIBLE BOX PALLET = СКЛАДНОЙ ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Collapsible Box Pallet is a box pallet with sides hinged to the deck. / Складной Ящичный Поддон – ящичный поддон со сплошными, решетчатыми или сетчатыми складными стенками.

COLLAPSIBLE CAGE PALLET = СКЛАДНОЙ КЛЕТЬЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или СКЛАДНОЙ СЕТЧАТЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Collapsible Cage Pallet is a cage pallet with sides hinged to the deck.

COLLAPSIBLE CONTAINER = СКЛАДНОЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Collapsible Container is a container which can be easily folded, disassembled and reassembled. / Под Складным Контейнером понимается контейнер, который может быть легко сложен, разобран и снова собран.

COLLAPSIBLE FLAT RACK = СКЛАДНАЯ ПЛОСКАЯ ПОДСТАВКА (или ПЛАТФОРМА СО СКЛАДНЫМИ ТОРЦАМИ) – Collapsible Flat Rack is a specialised flat rack on which either/both ends can collapse to accommodate odd-sized cargo (® Flat Rack). Flat with end walls that can be folded in when empty. The end walls are unlocked and folded down onto the loading area. In this state, the flats can be stacked. Three of the ‘folded’ flats take up about the same space as a standard container. / Под Платформой понимается грузовой вагон открытого типа с небольшими бортами; с расширением специализации вагонов применяются платформы для большегрузных контейнеров, двухъярусные платформы для перевозки легковых автомобилей и другие.

COLLAPSIBLE POST PALLET = СТОЕЧНЫЙ СКЛАДНОЙ ПОДДОН – Collapsible Post Pallet is a post pallet with posts hinged to the deck. / Стоечный Складной Поддон – стоечный поддон со складными стойками.

COLLAR = ВОРОТНИК (или ШЕЙКА, или ГОРЛОВОЙ ПОДШИПНИК, или ВОРОТНИЧОК, или ХОМУТ, или ЧЕКА, или ЗАКРЕПА) – (1) Collar:- two or more thicknesses of fabric attached to the neckhole opening to provide a firm and neat-appearing finish.

(2) Collar (Banded):- the visible or panel portion of the collar is cut separately and attached to the neckband portion. This is normal dress shirt construction.

(3) Collar (Convertible):- the panel or visible portion of the collar and the neckband portion are cut as one piece, but folded once along the length to produce the appearance of a banded collar.

(4) Collar (Lined):- a collar made by placing a piece of interlining between the two pieces of body fabric.

(5) Collar (One Piece):- a collar constructed from a single piece of fabric with the center fold forming the outer edge.

(6) Collar (Padding):- attaching the under-collar to canvas with several rows of blindstitching.

(7) Collar (Sandwich):- a collar which has the top-collar inserted between the canvas and the under-collar.

(8) Collar (Topstitched):- a collar with an added row of stitching along the folded edges. / втачивание (stitching).

(9) Collar (two-piece):- a collar formed by joining two identical pieces, inverting and sometimes topstitching along the folded edges.

(10) Collar is a band, strip, or chain worn around the neck; a short necklace; clerical collar.

COLLAR = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН КОЛЕБАНИЙ (или ОПЦИОН НА УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ В ПРЕДЕЛАХ, или ОПЦИОН НА ВЕРХНИЙ И НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛЫ, или ОПЦИОН НА ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН КОЛЕБАНИЙ) – For over-the-counter markets, Collars provide price protection by limiting extreme market movements, forcing price to move within a defined range. Costless collars are partially ‘paid for’ by giving up a portion of a favorable price change. No cash premium is involved for costless or fair priced collars. Collars offer floor protection on commodity sales prices. In exchange, one has to give up some potential to benefit from favorable price moves by selling a cap. If asset prices move within the specified collar or range of commodity prices, one will sell the commodity at prevailing market prices and no payments are made. However, if the asset price falls below the collars’ lower limit, the one will be reimbursed for the shortfall. Correspondingly, if the asset price for the commodity exceeds the collars’ upper limit or if it falls below the collar’s lower limit, then one must pay the difference. In many ways, collars are similar to

swaps, but the former allows for greater flexibility through some market responsiveness. Collar is a compound option position consisting of a put and a call option in order to establish a fixed floor and ceiling. Also known as Fence, Min-Max, and Window. Collar is:- (1) a protective options strategy that is implemented after a long position in a stock has experienced substantial gains. It is created by purchasing an out of the money put option while simultaneously writing an out of the money call option. Also known as Hedge Wrapper. The purchase of an out-of-the money put option is what protects the underlying shares from a large downward move and locks in the profit. The price paid to buy the puts is lowered by amount of premium that is collect by selling the out of the money call. The ultimate goal of this position is that the underlying stock continues to rise until the written strike is reached. (2) A general restriction on market activities. An example is a circuit breaker which is meant to prevent extreme losses (or gains) once an index reaches a certain level. Collars can protect you against massive losses, but they also prevent massive gains. A Collar is a combination of a long (short) cap and short (long) floor, struck at different rates. Collar is a combination of the purchase of a cap and the sale of a floor or vice versa. The aim of this strategy is to reduce the premium for the purchased option by the premium for the sold option. If, for example, a borrower wants to hedge the floating interest rate to be paid on a loan by purchsing a cap, the premium payable can be reduced by selling a floor. The disadvantage of this strategy is that the borrower does not profit fully from falling interest rates. Collar is a supply contract between a buyer and seller of a commodity, whereby the buyer is assured that he will not have to pay more than some maximum price, and whereby the seller is assured of receiving some minimum price. This is analogous to an option fence. Also known as Range Forward. Collar:- the simultaneous purchase of an out-of-the-money call and sale of an out-of-the-money put (or cap and floor in the case of interest rate options). The premium from selling the put reduces the cost of purchasing the call. The amount saved depends on the strike rate of the two options. If the premium raised by the sale of the put exactly matches the cost of the call, the strategy is known as a Zero Cost Collar. When used to hedge an outright position in the underlying, this locks the hedger into a range of values; this hedging strategy is known as a Cylinder. Simultaneous purchase of a Cap and a Floor. Collar is a term used to describe an options strategy in which both Call Options and Put Options are used to put a ‘collar’ around an investment position. For example, by simultaneously writing near-the-money calls and buying near-the-money puts, one can lock in a share price range (until the options expire) regardless of the market’s vagaries. Collar is a lower limit. For example on a benefit, a contribution, benefit growth or a funding level. / одновременное приобретение убыточного опциона на покупку и продажа убыточного опциона на продажу (или cap и floor как в случае с опционом на процентную ставку). Премия от продажи опциона на продажу снижает стоимость приобретения опциона на покупку. Вырученная в виде разницы сумма зависит от сходных цен этих двух опционов. . ; эта стратегия хэдьжирования называется Цилиндр (Cylinder).

COLLAR = КОЛЬЕРЕТКА – Collar (label) – a removable identification collar for baby bottles. The collar has a planar portion having a wall defining a hole therethrough. The collar is placed over the neck of a bottle with the neck passing through the hole and the collar is maintained on the bottle by a standard nipple cap. The collar has a flange connected to the planar portion whereby a portion thereof is adapted to receive a gummed label. A raised ridge conforming closely to the periphery of a gummed label is provided to prevent infants from readily removing the label. A Wine Collar is a wine accessory that fits around the neck of a wine bottle. When in place it absorbs any drip that may run down the bottle after pouring. This is beneficial for preventing stains to surfaces that the bottle comes in contact with such as table cloths or counter tops. Wine collars are also called Drip Rings or Drip Collars. There are two branded wine collars one called a Drip Dickey, and the other called a ‘Winewoggle’ both are registered trademarks with the US Patent and Trademark Office. Designs for this simple accessory have varied for over a hundred years. In 1872, W.R. Miller was issued a patent for a ‘drip cup’, which formed a circular gutter that would catch the fluid. The most recognized wine collar today is typically a plastic or silver ring with an interior lining of red or black felt. When slipped over the neck of the bottle the felt absorbs the drip. / Кольеретки – этикетки особой формы, наклеиваемые на горлышко бутылок. Кольеретки не несут большой информационной нагрузки, а выполняют в основном назначение эстетического оформления бутылок; они применяются вместе с основной этикеткой на бутылках для алкогольных, безалкогольных напитков и пива, самостоятельного значения не имеют. На кольеретке могут быть указаны наименование напитка, изготовитель, год изготовления или информационные знаки. Иногда на кольеретках вообще отсутствует информация. Под Кольереткой, от Французского слова Collerette, означающее Воротничок, понимается дополнительная этикетка, наклеиваемая не на цилиндрическую основную часть бутылок, а на их горлышко или, вернее, ‘плечики’ и содержащая какое-либо уточнение или пояснение относительно качества напитка (вина, водки, коньяка, ликёра и так далее), например, ‘Выдержанный’, ‘Марочное’, ‘Экстра’ и тому подобное. Наличие кольеретки уже само по себе свидетельствует о более высоком классе продукта, ибо таких наклеек нет на ординарных напитках. На вывозных (или экспортных) товарах всегда есть кольеретки, содержащие дополнительную рекламную информацию. В то же время безалкогольные напитки и пиво иногда снабжаются только одними кольеретками, без основной этикетки:- так поступают с серийными фруктовыми водами, приготовленными на эссенциях, где достаточно одного лишь наименования:- ‘Апельсиновая’, ‘Яблочная’, ‘Грушевая’ и так далее, что означает одновременно и название напитка, и основную эссенцию, идущую на его производство. То же самое относится и ко всем категориям светлого пива, выпускаемого по единой технологии. На кольеретках в таких случаях пишут:- ‘Жигулевское’ (Москва), ‘Жигулевское’ (Петербург), ‘Рижское’ (Рига), ‘Рижское’ (Таллинн), ‘Рижское’ (Москва), то есть обозначается лишь сорт и место производства, без указания на сам продукт, поскольку кольеретка серийных, массовых, ординарных напитков не обязана включать всю ту информацию, которая присуща основным этикеткам.

COLLAR = СЪЁМНЫЙ БОРТИК – Collar is a collapsible wooden container or bin which transforms a pallet into a box. Collar is a collapsible wooden container or bin which transforms a pallet into a box. Collar is a detachable frame with solid, slatted or mesh sides which may be fitted to a pallet or to another collar to retain the load. Note:- collars can be rigid, collapsible or completely foldable. / Складной деревянный контейнер или ларь, который превращает поддон в ящик. Съёмный Бортик (Collar):- съёмная рама со сплошными, решетчатыми или сетчатыми стенками, которую можно крепить к поддону или другому бортику для удержания груза. Примечание:- съёмный бортик может быть жёстким, частично или полностью складным.

COLLAR = ШЕЙКА (или ВОРОТНИЧОК, или ХОМУТ) – Collar (syn. Junctura, Neck, Leaf Cushion) is the joint between the leaf sheath and blade. The collar usually differs in color from the leaf sheath and blade. Collar is the joint between the leaf sheath and leaf blade.

COLLAR TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ОПЦИОНА НА ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН КОЛЕБАНИЙ (или ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С ОПЦИОНОМ НА ВЕРХНИЙ И НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛЫ) – Collar Transaction:- a collar is a combination of a cap and a floor where one party is the floating rate or floating commodity price payer on the cap and the other party is the floating rate or floating commodity price payer on the floor. Collar Transactions:- you can use a collar to rein in profits you haven’t yet realized, but you might have to give up future gains in return. A collar is a spread strategy designed to protect unrealized profits on stock you already own. You purchase a protective put on your long stock position, and offset the cost of that put by writing a call that is covered by your long stock position. The collar spread is also known as a Fence for the protection it provides. In most cases, both the long put and the short call are out-of-the-money. If the call you write is less expensive than the put you buy, you’ll pay more premium than you receive, and will establish a debit collar. If the put you buy is less expensive than the call you write, you’ll receive more

premium than you pay, and will establish a credit collar. Investor Objectives:- a collar is most often used as a protective strategy. If you hold a stock that has made significant gains, you might want to lock in those gains, protecting your position against a future drop in price. Writing a covered call can fully or partially offset the cost of purchasing a protective put. Just as with other spread strategies, the risk you face with a collar is limited – and, in return, so is the potential profit. For example, say you purchased 100 shares of LMN Corporation at USD15 two years ago, and its current market price is USD30. (1) 100 Shares x USD15 Per Share = USD1 500 Original Cost. If you purchase a 25 put, you'll have the right to sell those shares at USD25 before expiration, locking in a USD10 profit on each share, or a total of USD1 000. Suppose that put costs you USD275, or USD2.75 per share. Let's say you also write a 35 call with the same expiration month, and receive USD250 in premium, or USD2.50 per share. (2) USD275 Put Price Paid – USD250 Call Price Received = USD25 Net Cost. Rule of Thumb:- call and put options move in opposition. Call options usually rise in value as the underlying market prices go up. Put options usually rise in value as the market prices go down – but time decay and a change in volatility also have an effect. If the price of LMN rises above USD35 at expiration, your call most likely will be exercised. You'll receive USD3 500 for your shares, or a USD2 000 profit, but you'll miss out on any further gains the stock may have. Since the put you purchased cost more than the call you wrote, your net cost is USD25 – less than one tenth of the price of the protective put alone. It would cost you only USD25 to ensure that you could sell at a minimum profit of USD10 per share, or USD1 000 per contract. In most cases, a collar works best if you have a neutral to bearish market forecast for a stock that has behaved bullishly in the past, leaving you with unrealized gains you'd like to protect. Some investors use collars as income-producing strategies by selling them for a credit. While that approach can be profitable, it also requires time and attention to manage the strategy. Your Options At Expiration:- when executing a collar, it's important to define your range of return, or the strike prices for both the put you purchase and the call you write. The strike price of the protective put should be high enough to lock in most of your unrealized profit. The strike price of the covered call should be high enough to allow you to participate in some upward price movement, but not so far out-of-the-money that the premium you receive does little to offset the cost of your protective put. Depending on the direction the stock moves, your choices at expiration of the legs of your collar vary:- (i) If The Price Of The Stock Rises Above The Strike Price Of The Short Call:- if assigned, you can fulfill your short call obligation and sell your shares at the strike price. You'll lock in profits over what you initially paid for the stock, but you'll miss out on any gains above the strike price. Alternately, you could close out your position by purchasing the same call you sold, quite possibly at a higher price than what you paid for it. This may be worth it if the difference in premiums is less than the additional profit you anticipate you'll realize from gains in the stock's value, or if one of your goals is to retain the stock. (ii) If The Price Of The Stock Remains Between Both Strikes:- you can let your put expire unexercised, or sell it back, most likely for less than what you paid, since its premium will have decreased from time decay. Your short call will probably expire unexercised, which means you keep the entire premium. Depending on whether your collar was a credit or debit spread, you'll retain your initial credit as a profit, or debit as a loss. (iii) If The Price Of The Stock Falls Below The Strike Price Of The Long Put:- by exercising your put, you can sell your shares at the strike price. Your short call will probably expire unexercised, and you keep all of the proceeds from the sale of the call. Commissions and Fees:- as with stock transactions, options trades incur commissions and fees charged by your brokerage firm to cover the cost of executing a trade. You'll pay fees when opening a position as well as when exiting. The amount of these charges varies from brokerage firm to brokerage firm, so you should check with yours before executing any transaction. Be sure to account for fees when calculating the potential profit and loss you face. You should also keep in mind that spread transactions that require two legs mean you may face double commissions at entry. And it also helps to consider that any strategy that ends with an unexercised option, such as a covered call, means – if you're not assigned – you won't pay any commissions or fees at exit.

COLLATED NAIL = XX (или СКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Collated Nail is a nail in a loose reel held temporarily together by connecting wires or strips in order to feed automatic pneumatic or electric nailing tools. See also Pallet. / Скреплённый Гвоздь (Collated Nail):- гвоздь, временно свободно удерживаемый с помощью проволоки или ленты, для подачи в автоматические, пневматические или электрические гвоздезабивные инструменты. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

COLLATERAL = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ЗАЛОГ) – Collateral is a property that is offered to secure a loan or other credit and that becomes subject to seizure on default. Also known as Security. An asset or third-party commitment that is accepted by the lender to secure an obligation of the borrower. Collateral is an asset, also known as Security, pledged to a lender to reduce the risk of a loan. Collateral usually refers to real estate, motor vehicles, caravans or cash like deposits. Collateral is not required for unsecured credit facilities. Security for a credit or other liability, usually in the form of something readily convertible into cash, e.g., bonds, goods, shares, etc. Collateral is an asset that is delivered by the collateral provider to secure an obligation to the collateral taker. Collateral arrangements may take different legal forms; collateral may be obtained using the method of title transfer or pledge. Typically, government securities and cash are used as collateral in the context of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions. See also Pledge, and Title Transfer. Securities or other property or title to property pledged by a borrower and deposited with a creditor as security for a debt. Collateral:- assets pledged (e.g., by credit institutions with central banks) as a guarantee for the repayment of loans, as well as assets sold (e.g., to central banks by credit institutions) under repurchase agreements. / Ценные бумаги или иное имущество или права владения и пользования на имущество, заложенные заёмщиком и размещённые у кредитора в качестве обеспечения долгового обязательства. , например, . В Гражданском Праве под Залогом понимается способ обеспечения исполнения обязательств, состоящий в передаче должником кредитору денег или иной имущественной ценности, из стоимости которой кредитор имеет преимущественное право удовлетворить своё требование при неисполнении должником обязательства. Смотрите также Заклад (Pledge). В Гражданском Праве под Обеспечением исполнения обязательства понимаются меры имущественного характера, побуждающие стороны к точному и реальному исполнению обязательств. Таковым могут служить:- гарантия, задаток, залог, неустойка (пеня, штраф), поручительство и тому подобное. Под Залогом понимается способ обеспечения обязательства, при котором кредитор (залогодержатель) приобретает право в случае неисполнения должником (залогодателем) обязательства получить удовлетворение за счёт заложенного имущества (вещи) преимущественно перед другими кредиторами за изъятиями, предусмотренными законом. Залог – имущество или другие ценности, находящиеся в собственности залогодателя и служащие частичным или полным обеспечением, гарантирующим погашение займа. Один из способов, реализующих исполнение залогодателем (должником) принятых на себя обязательств. Залогодержатель (кредитор) имеет право в случае невозврата долга получить компенсацию за счет заложенного имущества. Предмет залога может быть передан залогодержателю в физической форме или в форме документально зафиксированного права на его получение в виде залогового обязательства.

COLLATERAL BILL = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – A Collateral Bill or Collateral Note is an instrument whose payment is secured by a pledge of collateral. Enables summary bill enforcement procedure in the case of non-performance by the debtor. Usually issued as a promissory note. / Обеспеченный Вексель или Обеспеченная Нота – это финансовый инструмент, оплата по которому гарантируется залогом обеспечения. Он позволяет упростить процедуру принудительных действий по векселю в случае неисполнения должником своих обязательств. Обычно используется как простой вексель.

COLLATERAL BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕМ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Collateral Bond:- bonds which are secured by collateral (security), such as the pledging of mortgages (collateral mortgage bonds). / Облигации, которые гарантированы обеспечением (залогом), таким как закладывание закладных (облигации с ипотечным обеспечением).

COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATION = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO) is an investment-grade security backed by a pool of bonds, loans and other assets. CDOs do not specialize in one type of debt but are often non-mortgage loans or bonds. Similar in structure to a collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) or collateralized bond obligation (CBO), CDOs are unique in that they represent different types of debt and credit risk. In the case of CDOs, these different types of debt are often referred to as 'Tranches' or 'Slices'. Each slice has a different maturity and risk associated with it. The higher the risk, the more the CDO pays. Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO) is a debt security collateralized by a variety of debt obligations including bonds and loans of different maturities and credit quality.

COLLATERALIZED LOAN = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ССУДА (или ССУДА, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ЗАЛОГОМ) – A Collateralized Loan or Collateral Loan is a loan secured by some asset you own. You promise to hand the asset over to the lender if you cannot repay the loan as agreed. By using a collateral loan, the lender takes less risk, and it may be easier for you to get funding. Make sure you know the essentials of collateral loans before you use one. Overview of Collateral Loans:- collateral loans are used when the lender wants some assurance that they won't lose all their money. If you pledge an asset as collateral, they can take the asset, sell it, and get their money back. Contrast this with an unsecured loan, where all they can do is ding your credit or bring legal action against you. Assets for Collateral Loans:- when using a collateral loan, you give the bank the right to take your asset if you can't repay. What assets can you use? (i) Automobiles; (ii) real estate; (iii) cash accounts; (iv) investments; (v) insurance policies; (vi) valuables and collectibles; and (vii) future payments. If you're getting a business loan, you pledge assets as part of a personal guarantee. Collateral Loan Valuation:- in general, the lender will offer you less than the value of your pledged asset. Some assets might be heavily discounted. For example, a lender might only recognize 50% of your investment portfolio for a collateral loan. That way, they improve their chances of getting all their money back in case the investments lose value. If the assets lose value for any reason, you might have to pledge more assets to keep your collateral loan. Likewise, you may be responsible for the full amount of your collateral loan, even if the bank takes your assets and sells them for less than the amount you owe. Types of Collateral Loans:- you may find collateral loans in a variety of places. In some cases, you get a collateral loan as you buy the asset used for collateral. For example, in premium financed life insurance cases, the lender and insurer often work together to provide the policy and collateral loan at the same time. There are also some collateral loans for people with bad credit. These loans are often expensive and should only be used as a last resort. They go by a variety of names, such as:- (i) car title loans; (ii) auto title loans; (iii) cash title loans; (iv) loan for title programs; and (v) motor vehicle equity lines of credit. In the United States, Collateralized Loan is a line of credit from a bank secured by collateral in the form of inventory or securities belonging to the borrower. Also known as Lombard Loan in the United Kingdom. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, кредитная линия, гарантированная обеспечением в форме инвентаря или ценных бумаг, принадлежащих заёмщику. Известна также как Ломбардная Ссуда (Lombard Loan) в Соединённом Королевстве.

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ ЗАКЛАДНОЙ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ЗАКЛАДНОЙ) – Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) is a type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called Tranches. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus. Here is an example how a very simple CMO works:- the investors in the CMO are divided up into three classes. They are called either Class A, B or C Investors. Each class differs in the order they receive principal payments, but receives interest payments as long as it is not completely paid off. Class A investors are paid out first with prepayments and repayments until they are paid off. Then class B investors are paid off, followed by class C investors. In a situation like this, class A investors bear most of the prepayment risk, while class C investors bear the least. The Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) has been a prime example of financial innovation in the secondary mortgage market. Innovations such as the CMO have contributed to housing finance stability and efficiency. The CMO structure has reduced average costs of mortgage financing relative to traditional pass-through securities, and has broadened the range of potential investors in mortgage securities. A collateralized mortgage obligation is a debt instrument collateralized by mortgage pass-through certificates (in which loan servicers pass mortgage interest, required principal, and excess principal payments to investors) or individual mortgage loans. The mortgage instruments serving as CMO collateral have generally been single-family Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), or Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) pass-through securities. A CMO essentially combines the mortgage pass-through security with some of the positive features of a corporate bond. The major difference between a CMO and a traditional mortgage pass-through security is the mechanism by which interest and principal are paid to those who hold the securities. The traditional passthrough pays a pro rata share of interest and principal every month to each of its holders. Because of this pro rata distribution mechanism, the major drawback of traditional mortgage pass-through securities has been uncertain cash flows associated with unpredictable prepayments on the underlying mortgages. The CMO departs radically from the pro rata distribution mechanism of traditional pass-through securities. Payments on a CMO are broken into four component categories, commonly called 'Tranches'. The first three tranches all receive scheduled interest payments. The first tranche, however, receives all scheduled and unscheduled principal payments from the underlying mortgages, until the principal owed to the first class of investors is entirely repaid. After the principal to the first class of the CMO is repaid, principal payments from the underlying mortgages are allocated sequentially to retire the remaining classes. That is, the second tranche receives only interest until the principal owed to the first tranche is paid, and the third tranche receives only interest until the principal sums owed to the first and second tranches have been repaid. The fourth tranche is an 'accrual', or 'z', bond, which receives neither interest nor principal until principal to all previous tranches has been retired. The z-tranche is a zero coupon security, which permits effective maturities of the other tranches to be shorter. Money is available for the z-tranche because those who invest in shorter tranches receive a lower (short-term) rate of interest than that (long-term) which is paid by the borrowers, given an upward-sloping yield curve. The advantages of the CMO structure are clear. The CMO converts a long-term monthly payment instrument into a series of semi-annual payment, bond-like securities with short, intermediate, and long maturities. The multiple-maturity structure reduces the degree of uncertainty of cash flows for any particular maturity class, and provides the longer maturity classes with limited call protection (because shorter tranches absorb the initial securiburden of excess principal repayments). The theory of CMOs can be adapted from the commodity bundling literature, which discusses how firms sell their goods both in individual units and in packaged bundles, but typically at different prices per unit (individual event tickets vs. season tickets, or a la carte menus vs. dinner menus). In a similar fashion, long term mortgages can be construed as bundles of short-term cash flows and long-term cash flows. The unbundling feature of CMOs broadens the range of potential investors in mortgage securities. An important assumption in the theory of CMOs is that investors have different preferred maturities and, therefore, should be willing to pay different prices for securities of different expected maturities. Recent experience in the mortgage markets supports the validity of such an assumption. In fact, the CMO's entry into the mortgage markets has been very successful in attracting 'non-traditional' investors, such as insurance companies and pension funds, to mortgages. Such investors are attracted by the broader range of investment maturities made possible by the CMO structure.

For example, insurance companies purchase heavily in the 4–6 year life tranche. Pension funds have been active in the longer tranche sector. With clients having different maturity preferences, a profit-oriented bond issuer is able to choose between the bundling strategy (traditional mortgage-backed securities) and the unbundling strategy (CMOs). Given the extent of different maturity preferences on the part of its clients, each of these strategies presents the issuer with advantages and disadvantages, which relate to the term structure of interest rates. For analytical convenience, we view the CMO as the unbundling of a traditional mortgage-backed security into a short tranche cash flow and a long tranche cash flow. The market yield for a bundled bond can be expressed as a weighted average of the yields for the short-term and long-term tranches. Hence, the spread between the longterm and short-term interest rates plays an important role in the pricing of the CMO. The analysis in the paper by Dokko, Edelstein, and Rosen shows that as the spread between long-term and short-term interest rates (the so-called 'Steepness' of the term structure of interest rates) increases (decreases), the sum of the prices of the CMO's tranches is more (less) likely to exceed the price of the underlying bundled security. During the early 1980s, while the longterm interest rate declined, prepayment rates and prepayment risk increased. CMOs were developed in response to this kind of economic environment. As discussed above, the CMO structure provides long-tranche investors with limited call protection. Modern financial asset pricing theory suggests that the required risk premium for a security is determined by the degree of co-movement between the security's returns and variables that describe the state of the economy, such as inflation and GNP. (This so-called 'Systematic Risk' with respect to the economic environment is measured by the relationship between the security return and macroeconomic variables.) The cash flows for the CMO and the pass-through security are generated by the same underlying mortgage pool. Therefore, systematic risks of the CMO and the underlying bundled mortgagebacked security will be the same for all economic state variables, except for changes in the term structure of interest rates and mortgage prepayment rates. An analysis of actual CMO data has provided support for the theory. The study utilizes data on CMOs issued by Salomon Brothers and Norwest. The data are monthly observations from November 1983 through November 1985. The research examines statistically whether the steepness of the yield curve (measured by the spread between interest rates on long-term and short-term Treasury securities) and the risk of prepayment (measured by one month lagged actual prepayment rates) affect the spread between the weighted average yield on the CMO tranches and the yield on the underlying GNMA pass-through securities. Each 100 basis point increase in the steepness of the yield curve is found to provide a 14 basis point increase in the CMO's weighted yield relative to that earned on the GNMA pass-through. Similarly, an increase in the prepayment rate leads to a significant increase in the relative yield spread. These results demonstrate that a steeper yield curve and a greater prepayment risk enhance the value of the CMO security relative to the comparable GNMA pass-through. The CMO, a relatively new financial innovation, contributes substantial value to the secondary mortgage market and the housing finance system. The two major advantages of CMOs, relative to mortgage pass-through securities, are the ability to take advantage of a positively sloping yield curve and the ability to provide limited protection against mortgage prepayment risk. The Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) is a type of asset-backed security, in this case backed by mortgage payments. Typically, such securities provide a higher return than normal fixed-rate securities but purchasers suffer prepayment risk if mortgage holders redeem their mortgages. Because the right to redeem the mortgage is effectively an embedded call, such securities have negative convexity. In theory, the CMO requires a positively sloped yield curve. Yet many CMO issues have come to market in recent periods of flat or inverted yield curves. Yields on mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) rose, and spreads between regular MBSs and Treasuries widened, as thrifts liquidated MBSs from their portfolios. In fact, spreads would be even wider, if not for the success of derivative products (CMOs) in keeping spreads stable. Spread stability is due to arbitrage opportunities: the sum of the parts is worth more than the whole. Value is also affected by the CMO's stated average life. Average life's impact is seen in the PSA (short for the Public Securities Association) factor, which shows how quickly prepayments on the underlying mortgages occur. If the collateral is a pool of GNMA 12% loans, the CMO may be priced to reflect 325% PSA. If interest rates drop to 8%, prepayments may speed up to, perhaps, 450% PSA. The CMO matures more quickly than had been expected. Performance of a CMO also depends on the classes in the issue. For example, there may be a Planned Amortization Class (PAC), whose investors do not absorb any share of early principal repayments within a given PSA range. If there are changes in prepayments, these fluctuations affect the non-PAC classes, whose values may change greatly. PAC classes command a tighter spread to Treasuries than non-PAC classes, due to prepayment protection. The residual, a CMO's equity, also absorbs prepayments. The residual provides the dealer's profit on a CMO; no profit is realized until the residual is sold. Again, the keys are the collateral, classes, original interest rate and prepayment assumptions, and current interest and prepayment rates. / Казначейки (Treasuries).

COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕМ – Collateral has been used for hundreds of years to provide security against the possibility of payment default by the opposing party in a trade. Collateral Management began in the 1980s, with Bankers Trust and Salomon Brothers taking collateral against credit exposure. There were no legal standards, and most calculations were performed manually on spreadsheets. Collateralisation of derivatives exposures became widespread in the early 1990s. Standardisation began in 1994 via the first ISDA (short for the International Swaps and Derivatives Association) documentation. In the modern banking industry collateral is mostly used in over the counter (OTC) trades. However, collateral management has evolved rapidly in the last 15–20 years with increasing use of new technologies, competitive pressures in the institutional finance industry, and heightened counterparty risk from the wide use of derivatives, securitization of asset pools, and leverage. As a result, collateral management now is very complex process with interrelated functions involving multiple parties. Collateral Management is an administration of collateral provided for risk-bearing transactions. The Idea of Collateral Management:- the practice of putting up collateral in exchange for a loan has long been a part of the lending process between businesses. With more institutions seeking credit, as well as the introduction of newer forms of technology, the scope of collateral management has grown. Increased risks in the field of finance have inspired greater responsibility on the part of borrowers, and it is the aim of the collateral management to make sure the risks are as low as possible for the parties involved. Collateral management is the method of granting, verifying, and giving advice on collateral transactions in order to reduce credit risk in unsecured financial transactions. The fundamental idea of collateral management is very simple, that is cash or securities are passed from one counterparty to another as security for a credit exposure. In a swap transaction between parties A and B, party A makes a mark-to-market (MtM) profit whilst party B makes a corresponding MtM loss. Party B then presents some form of collateral to party A to mitigate the credit exposure that arises due to positive MtM. The form of collateral is agreed before initiation of the contract. Collateral agreements are often bilateral. Collateral has to be returned or posted in the opposite direction when exposure decreases. In the case of a positive MtM, an institution calls for collateral and in the case of a negative MtM they have to post collateral. Collateral management has many different functions. One of these functions is credit enhancement, in which a borrower is able to receive more affordable borrowing rates. Aspects of portfolio risk, risk management, capital adequacy, regulatory compliance and operational risk and asset-liability management are also included in many collateral management situations. A balance sheet technique is another commonly utilized facet of collateral management, which is used to maximize bank's resources, ensure asset liability coverage rules are honoured, and seek out further capital from lending excess assets. Several sub-categories such as collateral arbitrage, collateral outsourcing, tri-party repurchase agreements, and credit risk assessment are just a few of the functions addressed in collateral management. Parties Involved:- collateral management involves multiple parties:- (i) Collateral Management Team:- calculate collateral valuations, deliver and to receive collateral, maintain relevant data, handle margin calls, and to liaise with other parties in the collateral chain; (ii) Credit Analysis Team:- sets and approves collateral

requirements for new and existing counterparties; (iii) Front Office:- establishes trading relationships and on-boards new accounts; (iv) Middle Office; (v) Legal Department; (vi) Valuation Department; (vii) Accounting & Finance; and (viii) Third Party Service Providers. Establishment of Collateral Relationship:- once a new customer is identified by the Sales department, a basic credit analysis of that customer is conducted by the Credit Analysis team. Only credit-worthy customers will be allowed to trade on a non-collateralised basis. In the next step parties negotiate and come to the appropriate agreement. In the world's major trading centres, counterparties predominantly use ISDA Credit Support Annex (CSA) standards to ensure clear and effective contracts exist before transactions begin. Important points in the collateral agreement to be covered are:- (i) base currency; (ii) type of agreement; (iii) quantification of parameters such as independent amount, minimum transfer amount and rounding; (iv) appropriate collateral that may be posted by each counterparty; (v) quantification of haircuts that act to discount the value of various forms of collateral with price volatility; (vi) timings regarding the delivery of collateral (margin call frequency, notification time, delivery periods); and (vii) interest rates payable for cash collateral. Then the collateral teams on both sides establish the collateral relationship. Key details are communicated and entered into the two collateral systems. Some initial collateral may be posted to enable the counterparties to trade immediately in small size. Once the account is fully established the counterparties can trade freely. Collateral Management Operations Process:- the responsibility of the Collateral Management department is a large and complex task. Daily actions include:- (i) Managing Collateral Movements:- to record details of the collateralised relationship in the collateral management system, to monitor customer exposure and collateral received or posted on the agreed market-to-market, to call for margin as required, to transfer collateral to its counterparty once a valid call has been made, to check collateral to be received for the eligibility, to reuse collateral in accordance with policy guidelines, to deal with disagreements and disputes over exposure calculations and collateral valuations, to reconcile portfolio of transactions. (ii) Custody, Clearing and Settlement. (iii) Valuations:- to valuate all securities and cash positions held and posted as collateral. Valuations may be done on an end-of-day or intraday basis. (iv) Margin Calls:- to notify, track, and resolve margin calls. (v) Substitutions:- to deal with requests for collateral substitutions both way. For example, one party would like to substitute one form of collateral for another. (vi) Processing:- to pay over coupons on securities promptly after receipt to collateral providers, to pay over interest on cash collateral and to monitor its receipt. The advantages and disadvantages of collateral include:- Advantages of Collateral:- (i) reduced credit risk; (ii) economic capital savings:- netting counterparty exposures reduces economic capital required to trade; (iii) diversification; (iv) improved liquidity; (v) higher profits; and (vi) higher trading efficiency. Disadvantages of Collateral:- (i) increases operational risk; (ii) legal risk; (iii) concentration risk; (iv) settlement risk; (v) valuation risk; (vi) increasing market risk; (vii) increased overhead; and (viii) reduced trading activity.

COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE = СЛУЖБА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕМ – Collateral Management Service is a centralised service that may handle any of a variety of collateral-related functions for a client firm, including valuation of collateral, confirmation of valuations with counterparties, optimisation of collateral usage, and transfer of collateral.

COLLATERAL SECURITY MARGIN = МАРЖА, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ (или МАРЖА В КАЧЕСТВЕ ЗАЛОГА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ) – Collateral Security Margin:- the margin or difference between the market value of a collateral and the credit granted. This margin is demanded by the bank to cover itself against any possible decline in the value of the collateral.

COLLATERAL VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ – Collateral Value is obtained by multiplying the loan-to-value ratio with the market value of an asset. The difference between 100 per cent and the loan-to-value ratio is the risk markdown which the lender works with. Collateral value is therefore the value which a lender assigns to an asset, e.g., a plot of land, and which determines the size of a possible lending, e.g., for a land charge. As a rule, collateral value should not exceed the proceeds obtainable in a long-term perspective from a sale of the collateral asset on the market.

COLLECT FREIGHT = ПРОВОЗНАЯ ПЛАТА ПО ПРИБЫТИИ (или ФРАХТ ПО ПРИБЫТИИ) – Collect Freight:- freight payable to the carrier at the port of discharge or ultimate destination. The consignee does not pay the freight charge if the cargo does not arrive at the destination. / Провозная Плата По Прибытии или Фрахт По Прибытии:- фрахт, оплачиваемый перевозчику в порту разгрузки или конечном пункте назначения. Грузополучатель на платит фрахтовый сбор, если груз не прибывает в место назначения.

COLLECTING BANK = ИНКАССИРУЮЩИЙ БАНК – Collecting Bank is the bank at which a cheque is deposited. The term 'collecting bank' means any bank handling a check for collection except the paying bank. Bank which accepts a check for credit of an account. Also known as Remitting Bank. A bank which receives the draft for collection. Collecting Bank is a bank that acts as an agent to the seller's bank (the presenting bank). The collecting bank assumes no responsibility for either the documents or the merchandise. Any bank, other than the remitting bank, involved in processing the collection. / в банк продавца (представляющий банк). Любой банк, не являющийся банком ремитентом, участвующий в операции по выполнению инкассового поручения. Инкассирующий Банк – любой банк в операции инкассо отличный от банка ремитента, вовлечённый в обработку документов. Инкассирующий Банк – банк, которому банк-ремитент посылает векселя, чеки и другие платёжные документы для оплаты (на инкассо). Инкассирующий Банк – любой банк в операции инкассо отличный отбанка ремитента, вовлечённый в обработку документов.

COLLECTION = ИНКАССО – Collection means the handling by banks of commercial and financial documents in accordance with instructions received, in order to:- (i) obtain payment and/or acceptance; or (ii) deliver commercial documents against payment and/or against acceptance; or (iii) deliver documents on other terms and conditions. Collection of outstanding debts, such as bills of exchange, cheques and securities. This service is generally offered by banks; a well-known form is collection against documents. / Инкассо означает обслуживание банками коммерческих и финансовых документов в соответствии с полученными инструкциями в целях:- (i) получения платежа и/или акцепта; или (ii) выдачи коммерческих документов против платежа и/или против акцепта; или (iii) выдачи документов на других порядках и условиях. В банковском обслуживании под Инкассо понимается одна из разновидностей банковских операций, заключающаяся в получении платежа, причитающегося кредитору, специально управомоченным на это лицом (инкассатором) по поручению и в пользу кредитора. Поставщик выписывает платёжное требование на сумму, причитающуюся ему от заказчика. Далее это платёжное требование сдаётся на инкассо в банк поставщика, пересылающий его в банк плательщика. Если плательщик акцептует это платёжное требование полностью или частично, причитающаяся сумма платежа переводится его банком на счёт поставщика. Под обеспечение сданных на инкассо расчётных документов банк выдаёт поставщику ссуду на срок нормального пробега документов. Банк инкассирует платежи по расчётным и исполнительным документам. Инкассо, от Итальянского слова Incasso, означает банковскую операцию, при которой банк по поручению клиента получает причитающиеся последнему денежные суммы на основании денежных, товарных или расчётных документов. В капиталистических странах инкассовая операция является коммерческой услугой, за её выполнение банки взимают плату, размер которой определяется характером операции и условиями получения платежа с покупателя. Банки капиталистических стран принимают на инкассо акции и облигации, а также иностранную валюту. Инкассовая операция в условиях планового социалистического хозяйства выполняет важную народно-хозяйственную функцию контроля за товарностью расчётных документов, своевременностью расчётов и аккуратностью платежей. Она является одним из средств укрепления хозрасчёта и контроля Рублём за соблюдением договорной и финансовой дисциплины

в хозяйстве. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) инкассо применялось при осуществлении безналичных расчётов по акцептной форме за товары и услуги, а также использовалось при необходимости получить с должника платежи по исполнительным и приравненным к ним документам, сданным на инкассо кредитором. Учреждения банков систематически выполняли поручения предприятий-поставщиков по отправке (инкассации) их платёжных документов в банки, обслуживавшие покупателей, получению денег с плательщиков и пересылке их поставщику для зачисления на его счёт в банке. При установлении системы инкассо расчётных документов (1935) были введены единые платёжные документы:- для иногородних расчётов Платёжное Требование, для одногородних Платёжное Поручение. Каждый поставщик после отгрузки товара представлял в обслуживающее его учреждение банка платёжные требования, которые принимались на инкассо, если от даты отгрузки товара или оказания услуг прошло не более месяца. Для получения кредита под расчётные документы в пути документы должны были представляться не позднее чем через 3 рабочих дня после даты отгрузки. Инкассовые операции осуществлялись Госбанком и Стройбанком, условия и сроки расчётов регламентировались правилами и инструкциями банка; при проведении инкассовых операций банк следил за движением товарных масс в сфере обращения, за своевременностью платежей, зачислением денег на счета поставщиков и сохранностью грузов, от оплаты которых плательщик отказался. Инкассовые операции в СССР применялись также в международных расчётах. С социалистическими странами в 1955 введена система инкассо с немедленной оплатой. За проведение инкассовых операций при расчётах с капиталистическими странами Госбанк и Внешторгбанк взимали определённое комиссионное вознаграждение; расчёты между организациями СССР и социалистическими странами производились по взаимному соглашению банков бесплатно. Инкассо – работа банка с документами, полученными от экспортёра, по выполнению его инструкций, заключающихся в передаче документов импортёру против платежа или акцепта тратт или передачи документов на других условиях. Экспортёр подготавливает документы, передаваемые им на инкассо, и оформляет чёткие и полные инкассовые инструкции для банка.

COLLECTION = КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ – Collection is a gathering of different strains, varieties, or species for preservation until evaluated or multiplied. A set of varieties used and maintained by a researcher is called a Working Collection. / Под Коллекцией, от Латинского слова Collectio, означающее Собирание, понимается систематизированное собрание однородных предметов, представляющих научный, художественный, литературный и тому подобный интерес, например, коллекция картин.

COLLECTION = УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ (или ВЗЫСКАНИЕ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Collection:- a draft drawn on the buyer, usually accompanied by documents, with complete instructions concerning processing for payment or acceptance. The presentation for payment of any obligation, bill of exchange, draft or other instrument. Collection:- the business area within a credit provider that is set up to call and remind customers that their accounts are past due and the referral of a past due account to a specialist in collecting loans or accounts receivable. Presentation of an invoice or other request for payment. / Выставление счёта-фактуры или иного требования об оплате.

COLLECTION ORDER = ИНКАССОВОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ (или ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ) – A Collection Order is a type of document in which an attempt to promote the tendering of a payment or the deliverance of some sort of information is made. Depending on the exact purpose of the document, it may be focused on urging payment of balances past due, or be a notice of some pending action that will be taken in order to complete an order or to settle a transaction in full. While a collection order is often associated with an attempt to collect a debt, the term may also refer to internal documents prepared by different types of companies and used to transfer information within a financial or other type of institution. When the collection order is in the form of a collection letter, or a letter of collection, the text of the document will usually advise a debtor that a payment on an open account is past due, and urge the debtor to submit a payment. Companies often use this form of collection order when outstanding invoices age over a certain number of days after issue, with a practice of issuing the orders as reminders at 45, 60, and 90 days after issue. The exact content of the collection order will vary, depending on the amount of time passed since the last payment was received. In some instances, the content of the letter may also include instructions on how to contact the creditor and make arrangements for paying off the past due balance. An alternative form of the collection order has to do with the transmission of data or funds within a company organization. For example, a financial institution may use a form designated as a collection order as the means of documenting the flow of receipts or payable amounts through the institution's system. Depending on the type of transactions involved, the detail found on the order may help to maintain exact records of postings that involve disbursements as well as any funds transferred between accounts. With any type of collection order, the idea is to expedite the collection of some sort of data or funds. Typically, the preparation of this type of document must be done in accordance with governmental regulations that apply in the jurisdiction in which the issuer is located. This is especially true for companies attempting to collect payments on past due invoices as well as financial institutions that are required to document all transactions that occur within the structure of those institutions. Collection Order is a written demand for payment issued by a creditor to a debtor to enforce collection. / Требование об оплате в письменной форме, выданное кредитором дебитору для проведения инкассо. Под Платёжным Требованием понимается требование, предоставляемое в банк на инкассо или для зачёта требования поставщика к покупателю об оплате отгруженных или сданных материальных ценностей, оказанных услуг или выполненных работ. Инкассовое Поручение – инструкции представляющему банку, оформляемые банком ремитентом в соответствии с инкассовыми инструкциями принципала.

COLLECTION PAPERS = БУМАГИ ПО ИНКАССО (или РАСЧЁТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ НА ИНКАССО) – Collection Papers:- all documents (invoices, bills of lading or air waybill, etc) submitted to a buyer for the purpose of receiving payment for a shipment. / Все документы (счета-фактуры, коносамент или авиагрузовая накладная и прочие), предоставленные покупателю с целью получения оплаты за произведённую отгрузку.

COLLECTIONS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СБОРА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ – The Collections System, a part of the US Customs' Automated Commercial System, controls and accounts for the billions of Dollars in payments collected by Customs each year and the millions in refunds processed each year. Daily statements are prepared for the automated brokers who select this service. The Collections System permits electronic payments of the related duties and taxes through the Automated Clearinghouse capability. Automated collections also meet the needs of the importing community through acceptance of electronic funds transfers for deferred tax bills and receipt of electronic payments from lockbox operations for Customs bills and fees.

COLLECTION WITH ACCEPTANCE = ИНКАССО С АКЦЕПТОМ – Collection With Acceptance:- release of documents only against payment = Acceptance D/P (short for the Documents Against Payment). This type of collection is rarely used in practice. The exporter gives instructions for the drawee to accept a draft due, say, 30 days after sight. However, the presenting bank may only hand over the documents to the drawee once payment of the draft has been effected. Despite the acceptance of the draft, the documents can only be released on payment. If the goods are required urgently, the drawee may have to consider payment prior to maturity. The presenting bank will not be responsible for any consequences resulting from a delay in the delivery of documents. / представляющий банк.

COLLECTIVE CUSTODY = КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – In Collective Custody, securities owned by many different investors are held at a central securities depository. Each type of security is kept separately. Each individual securities

accountholder is a joint owner of a certain proportion of the collective securities held. Individual custody can be requested pursuant to Section 2, Sentence 1 of the German Securities Deposit Act. The safekeeping of fungible securities by category in a bank or a central depository. A record is kept of how many securities belong to the individual banks or customers, but no numbers are allocated.

COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О КОЛЛЕКТИВНОМ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИИ – Collective Investment Agreement:- legal basis for investment fund activities in Switzerland. Concluded between fund management company, custodian bank and unitholders.

COLLECTIVE MARK = КОЛЛЕКТИВНЫЙ ЗНАК – In trademark law, Collective Mark is a trademark or service mark used, or intended to be used, in commerce, by the members of a cooperative, an association, or other collective group or organization, including a mark that indicates membership in a union, an association, or other organization. / В законодательстве о товарных знаках, товарный знак или знак обслуживания, используемый или предполагаемый к использованию в коммерции членами кооператива, ассоциации или иной группы лиц или организации, включая знак, который указывает на принадлежность к союзу, ассоциации или иной организации.

COLLECTIVE ORDER = КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ОБОБЩЁННОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ) – Collective Order:- several payment orders combined on one form.

COLLECTIVE PAPER = КОЛЛЕКТИВНАЯ БУМАГА (или СГРУППИРОВАННАЯ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЯ, или СОПРОВОДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЯ) – Collective Paper:- all documents (commercial invoices, bills of lading, etc) submitted to a buyer for the purpose of receiving payment for a shipment.

COLLECTIVE PROVISION = КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ОБОБЩЁННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – Collective Provision:- allowance for accumulated impairment of loans and advances where the impairment cannot be identified as belonging to individual assets, and instead, is identified as belonging to a group of assets.

COLLECTIVE RESERVE UNIT = КОЛЛЕКТИВНАЯ РЕЗЕРВНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА (или ОБЩАЯ РЕЗЕРВНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – Collective Reserve Unit:- Currency Reserve Instrument (CRU), backed by gold, created by agreement among a group of nations and circulating among the participating countries, in a project designed to create new reserve instruments. The CRU was proposed and presented by French experts in 1964 when the Group of Ten studies the creation of new reserve instruments to increase international liquidity if the need arose.

COLLICULATE = БУГРИСТОЕ (или ХОЛМИСТОЕ) – Colliculate:- covered with small, rounded or hill-like elevations (colliculae), e.g., surface of seeds. / покрытое маленькими, округлыми или , например, поверхность семян.

COLLIER = УГЛЕВОЗ (или УГОЛЬЩИК) – Collier is a vessel used for transporting coal. / Под Углевозом понимается сухогрузное судно для перевозки каменного угля навалом. Углевоз относится к одному из типов навалочников.

COLLIMATED ROVING = КОЛЛИМИРОВАННАЯ РОВНИЦА – Collimated Roving is a roving that has been made using a special process (usually parallel wound), so that the strands are more parallel than in standard roving.

COLLISION = КОЛЛИЗИЯ (или СТОЛКНОВЕНИЕ) – Collision is one type of the casualty. Physical damage protection for the insured's own automobile(s) for damage resulting from a collision with another object or upset. Despite the many advances made in the area of radar and other electronic navigational aids, collisions continue to occur every year (often in fog conditions). In some cases, the force of the collision leaves the vessels firmly locked together and they cannot be separated until salvage experts decide it is safe to do so. The immediate concerns include the potential for structural failure and serious pollution. The salvage priorities include damage assessment and the speedy completion of temporary patching and other emergency repairs, in readiness for a tow to a safe haven. According to Lisbon Rules, collision means any accident involving two or more vessels which causes loss or damage even if no actual contact has taken place. / Под Коллизией, от Латинского слова Collisio, означающее Столкновение, понимается:- (1) столновение противоположных сил, стремлений, интересов, взглядов; (2) конфликт. Коллизионное Право – нормы международного частного права, которые указывают, законодательство какого государства должно быть применено к данному правоотношению.

COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИЗБЕЖАНИЯ СТОЛКНОВЕНИЯ – Collision Avoidance System is an electronic system commonly used to prevent collisions in inland navigable waterways.

COLLISION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КОЛЛИЗИИ (или ОГОВОРКА О СТОЛКНОВЕНИИ) – Collision Clause is a clause in a hull policy, covering collision liability incurred by the assured. Also known as Collision Liability Clause or Running Down Clause.

COLLO = МЕСТО (или КОЛЛО) – Collo (pl. colli) is internationally used word meaning an item of freight (crate, box, bale, bag, bundle, etc). / Колло – международно используемое слово, означающее предмет фрахта (ящик, коробка, кипа, мешок, пакет, и тому подобное).

COLLUSION = СГОВОР – Collusion is a secret understanding between two or more parties to control production or prices in a market. See also Cartel. / Секретная договорённость между двумя или более сторонами о контроле производства и цен на рынке. Смотрите также Картель (Cartel).

COLLUVIAL = КОЛЛЮВИАЛЬНОЕ – Colluvial:- pertaining to colluvium, a deposit of soil and rock material at the base of a slope.

COLLUVIUM = КОЛЛЮВИЙ – Colluvium is a mixture of weathered materials moving by gravity and deposited at the foot of a slope (as opposed to Alluvium). / Под Коллювием, от Латинского слова Colluvio, означающее Беспорядочная Груда или Скопление, понимается обломочный материал, накопившийся на склонах гор или у их подножий путём перемещения с расположенных выше участков под влиянием силы тяжести (осыпи, обвалы, оползни) и движения оттаивающих, насыщенных водой продуктов выветривания в областях распространения многолетнемёрзлых горных пород.

CO–LOADING = ДОЗАГРУЗКА – Co-Loading is the loading, on the way, of cargo from another shipper, having the same final destination as the cargo loaded earlier. / Загрузка в пути грузом от другого отправителя, но имеющего один и тот же пункт конечного назначения, что и груз, загруженный ранее.

COLONY = КОЛОНИЯ – (1) Colony is a distinguishable localized population within a species. (2) Colony (bacterial) is a mass of many bacterial cells derived from a single cell by growth on an agar plate containing nutrient medium. / Под Колонией, от Латинского слова Colonia, означающее Поселение, понимается:- (1) Страна или территория, находящаяся под властью иностранного государства (метрополии), лишённая политической и экономической самостоятельности и управляемая на основе специального режима. В эпоху домонополистического капитализма колонии – рынки сбыта и источники сырья для капиталистических метрополий. В эпоху империализма колонии, сохраняя эту роль, становятся в первую очередь сферой

приложения капитала. (2) Поселение, основанное древними народами (финикийцами, греками, римлянами) в чужих землях. (3) Поселение переселенцев из другой страны, области. (4) Сообщество земляков в чужом городе, в чужой стране; землячество. (5) В биологии – совокупность колониальных организмов. Иногда колониями называются также временные совместные поселения птиц.

COLOR = ЦВЕТ – (1) Color also spelled Colour, defined generally, the aspect of any object that may be described in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation. In physics, color is associated specifically with electromagnetic radiation of a certain range of wavelengths visible to the human eye. Radiation of such wavelengths comprises that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum known as the Visible Spectrum, i.e. light. Vision is obviously involved in the perception of color. A person can see in dim light, however, without being able to distinguish colors. Only when more light is present do colors appear. Light of some critical intensity, therefore, is also necessary for color perception. Finally, the manner in which the brain responds to visual stimuli must also be considered. The color green has a quite different meaning for a resident of a tropical rain forest than it has for a desert dweller. Even under identical conditions, the same object may appear red to one observer and orange to another. Clearly, the perception of color depends on vision, light, and individual interpretation, and an understanding of color involves physiology, physics, and psychology. An object appears colored because of the way it interacts with light. The analysis of this interaction and the factors that determine it are the concerns of the physics of color. The physiology of color involves the eye's and the brain's responses to light and the sensory data they produce. The psychology of color is invoked when the mind processes the visual data, compares them to information stored in memory, and interprets them as color. The measurement of color is known as Colorimetry. A variety of instruments are used in this field. The most sophisticated, the spectrophotometers, analyze light in terms of the amount of energy present at each spectral wavelength. It is difficult to describe the color of a specific spectral energy distribution. Since the eye perceives only a single color for any given energy distribution, it is necessary to express color measurements in a perception-related way. Several systems exist and some are outlined below. Color:- a person's recognition of an object's color is the result of a complex process involving the response of the brain to the interaction of light with the object. Numerical descriptions of these three components ((1) light source, (2) object, and (3) observer) are all that is required to calculate the description of any color with an objective set of numbers. Other factors certainly influence our perception of color, but without these three components there is no perception. By the way, blue, black, green, red are all examples of color. Color:- (1) of an object, aspect of object appearance distinct from form, shape, size, position, or gloss that depends upon the spectral composition of the incident light, the spectral reflectance of transmittance of the object, and the spectral response of the observer, as well as the illuminating and viewing geometry. (2) Perceived, attribute of visual perception that can be described by color names such as white, gray, black, yellow, brown, vivid red, deep reddish purple, or by combinations of such names. (3) Psychophysical, characteristics of a color stimulus (that is, light producing a sensation of color) denoted by a colorimetric specification with three values, such as tristimulus values. / Под Цветом понимается свойство тел вызывать определённое зрительное ощущение в соответствии со спектральным составом и интенсивностью отражаемого или испускаемого ими излучения. Основные качества цвета – цветовой тон, насыщенность и светлота. Свет разных длин волн λ возбуждает разные цветовые ощущения:- при λ около 460 нм – фиолетовые, 470 нм – синее, 480 нм – голубое, 520 нм – зелёное, 580 нм – жёлтое, 600 нм – оранжевое, 640 нм – красное; 1 нанометр (нм) = 10^{-9} метра (м). Однако цвет сложного излучения не определяется однозначно его спектральным составом.

(2) The Color of cotton fibers is primarily determined by conditions of temperature and/or humidity, Cotton lint exposure to sunlight, and Cotton varieties. Action by parasites or micro-organism, as well as technical defects in harvesting and subsequent storage and transport, may all affect the color of Cotton. In the United States, an HVI classing has been available on an optional basis to all growers since 1981. The color of cotton is measured by the degree of reflectance (Rd) and yellowness (+b). Reflectance indicates how bright or dull a sample is, and yellowness indicates the degree of color pigment. A three-digit color code is used to indicate the color grade. This color grade is determined by locating the quadrant of the color chart in which the Rd and +b values intersect. For example, a sample with an Rd value of 72 and a +b value of 9.0 would have a color code of 41–3. In cotton classification, the color grade of American upland cotton is determined using the HVI Color Chart (instrument measurement), and referenced to color grade standards that are in the custody of the USDA (the abovementioned Universal Cotton Standards used by human classers to determine official color grade). The Color of Cotton is determined by the degree of reflectance (Rd) and yellowness ($^{+}$b). Reflectance indicates how bright or dull a sample is, and yellowness indicates the degree of color pigmentation. A three-digit color code is used. The color code is determined by locating the point at which the Rd and $^{+}$b values intersect on the Nickerson-Hunter cotton colorimeter diagram for Upland cotton. The color of cotton fibers can be affected by rainfall, freezes, insects and fungi, and by staining through contact with soil, grass, or the cotton plant's leaf. Color also can be affected by excessive moisture and temperature levels while cotton is being stored, both before and after ginning. As the color of cotton deteriorates due to environmental conditions, the probability for reduced processing efficiency is increased. Color deterioration also affects the ability of fibers to absorb and hold dyes and finishes. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). (Универсальные Стандарты на Хлопок (Universal Cotton Standards)) . Цвет хлопка определяется уровнем отражаемости (Rd) и желтизны ($^{+}$b). Отражаемость сигнализирует на сколько ярким или тусклым является образец, а желтизна сигнализирует об уровне цветовой пигментации. Для описания используется трёх-цифровой цветовой код. Цветовой код определяется по расположению точки пересечения кривых Rd и $^{+}$b на диаграмме, получаемой на хлопковом колориметре Никёрсона-Хантёра для средневолокнистого хлопка. На цвет хлопкового волокна могут оказывать влияние чрезмерные дожди, заморозки, Насекомые и Грибы, а также контакты с солью, травой или листьями самого Хлопчатника. На цвет может воздействовать чрезмерная влажность или уровни температуры во время хранения хлопка как до волокноотделения (или джинирования), так и после него. Поскольку цвет хлопка ухудшается из-за условий окружающей среды, то вероятность снижения производительности при его переработке возрастает. Цвет ухудшается также и из-за способности волокон впитывать и удерживать красители и другие химикаты.

(3) Color is the actual color of the wool. In industry a bright white to cream is most desirable; canary stains, brown or black stains are undesirable. / разводы (или потёки), .

COLOR ABRASION = ИСТИРАНИЕ ЦВЕТА (или ЦВЕТОВОЕ ИСТИРАНИЕ, или АБРАЗИЯ ЦВЕТА) – Color Abrasion:- color changes in localized areas of a garment due to differential wear, such as the knees of blue jeans. Often evident in cross-dye shades of blends where durable press treatments are applied. Color abrasion is often called 'Frosting'.

COLORANTS = ОКРАШИВАЮЩИЕ СРЕДСТВА (или КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Colorants are added as an aesthetic enhancement of the product. Colorant:- dye, pigment, or other agent used to impart a color to a material.

COLOR ATLAS = ЦВЕТОВОЙ АТЛАС (или АТЛАС ЦВЕТОВ, или АТЛАС ПО ЦВЕТУ) – Color Atlas is a collection of color samples arranged according to a color order system (such as Munsell, NCS (short for Natural Colour System®, Stockholm, Sweden), DIN (short for the Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V., Berlin, Germany)). / Немецкий Институт по Стандартизации (НИС; Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. (DIN)). Атлас Цветов – систематизированный комплект (набор) разнообразных образцов –

цветных эталонов. Предназначен для определения (спецификации, анализа) оттенков цвета предметов посредством визуального сравнения их с эталонными цветами из атласа в условиях одинакового освещения. Оценка цвета предмета сводится к подбору в атласе близкого к нему по цвету образца. Атлас цветов используется при цветовой коррекции и при выборе цвета для фона (пятая краска) при подготовке издания к печати.

COLORATUS = КОЛОРАТУС (или ОКРАШЕННОЕ, или ЦВЕТНОЕ, или ПОДКРАШЕННОЕ) – Coloratus:- colored, usually with a reddish tint.

COLOR BLEEDING = ИСТЕКАНИЕ ЦВЕТА – Color Bleeding:- poor wet fastness. Color Bleeding:- Fabric:- colored-yarn shirting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 yarn-dyed cotton (blue with red stripe); (iii) Filling:- 40/1 cotton (white); Finish:- plain Sanforized. Defect:- in the finishing of this fabric, it was found that one of the red stripes near each selvage bled and stained the adjacent ends. Analysis:- analysis showed that a single red-dyed end in the stripe nearest each selvage was composed of bright spun-viscose rayon instead of all cotton. Chemical tests showed that the rayon had been dyed with commercial direct dyestuff which was not fast to washing. This defect was obviously due to a mixing of yarns at the mill where they had been running dyed all-rayon yarns, as well as fast-dyed cotton yarns. The dyed rayon yarns were satisfactory for the particular constructions for which they were normally used, since the all-rayon goods were not being sold as washable, and the normal finishing operations would have been much less severe than those used on all-cotton shirting cloth. Woven fabric defect. Color Bleeding is the loss of color from a dyed fabric when immersed in water, dry-cleaning solvent, or similar liquid medium, with consequent coloring of the liquid medium. Compare Color Staining. / Уточина. Порок или дефект.

COLOR CHANGE = СМЕНА ЦВЕТА – Color Change:- Garment:- man's end-and-end broadcloth shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton, yarn dyed; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- the customer claimed that the shirt changed color in laundering. Analysis:- examination of the washed shirt showed that the warp arrangement was one blue-dyed end alternating with one pink-dyed end, with the filling all pink. No fabric of this color combination had been made by the mill, but samples were obtained of head ends which represented goods delivered to this customer. One was a blue-and-white combination, and the other was a helio-and-white combination. Laboratory tests were made on these cuttings for colorfastness to laundering at 1S0 °F with soap and soda ash and 0.01% available chlorine solution. There was no evidence of any fading, color change, or staining of the white yarns. A swatch from the washed shirt was tested under the same conditions and the pink color disappeared completely, leaving the fabric blue and white. Wash tests made at 1G0 °F without the use of chlorine resulted in a reduction in the depth of the pink color and staining of the white test fabric. It was concluded that the fabric in the shirt had originally been blue and white and had apparently been 'topped' or tinted by the customer with a direct pink dyestuff which had poor colorfastness to laundering. / Уточина:- .

COLOR CHANGE IN LAUNDERING = СМЕНА ЦВЕТА ПРИ СТИРКЕ – Color Change In Laundering:- Garment:- man's green sport shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 22/1 spun viscose-rayon slub. Complaint:- the customer claimed that the color changed from green to gray after one laundering. Analysis:- laboratory wash tests made on a file head end from the same dye lot of goods delivered to the garment manufacturer showed no appreciable change of shade or loss of color at 100 °F in standard washing formula. It was possible to duplicate the change of color from green to gray by use of chlorine bleach. These tests indicated that the garment had been subjected to bleaching during laundering, contrary to accepted practice for colored goods. Since the fabric was not represented as having been dyed with colors guaranteed to resist chlorine bleaching, and since in the laboratory a standard rayon wash test was proved to be satisfactory, the converter felt justified in not accepting responsibility for this complaint. / Уточина:- .

COLOR CONSTANCY = ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПОСТОЯНСТВО (или ПОСТОЯНСТВО ЦВЕТА, или НЕИЗМЕННОСТЬ ЦВЕТА, или ЦВЕТОВАЯ КОНСТАНТНОСТЬ) – Color Constancy is the general tendency of the colors of an object to remain constant when the color of the illumination is changed.

COLOR CONTACT = ЦВЕТОВОЙ КОНТАКТ – Color Contact:- other color spot comes on fabric. Finishing defect. / пятно. Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

COLOR CONTAMINATION = ЦВЕТОВОЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ – Color Contamination is a transfer of color from one fabric to another. All bleeding and color migration should be considered defective.

COLOR–CONTAMINATED WARP YARNS = ПРЯЖА ОСНОВЫ, ЗАГРЯЗНЁННАЯ ЦВЕТОМ – Color-Contaminated Warp Yarns:- wrong color appearing in several warp yarns and over short yarn lengths. This defect may be caused by the contamination of warp yarns of, for example, one beam during warp preparation or warp dying. / Загрязнение Пряжи Основы (color-contaminated warp yarns):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде неправильного цвета, проявляющийся на нескольких нитях основы и на коротких участках пряжи. Примечание:- этот порок может быть вызван загрязнением пряжи основы, например, с одним навоем при приготовлении основы или её окраске.

COLOR DEFECT = ЦВЕТОВОЙ ДЕФЕКТ (или ПОРОК ПО ЦВЕТУ) – Color Defect:- any color that is not removable in wool scouring, due to urine stain, dung stain, canary yellow stain, or black fibers. / развод (или потёк), .

COLOR DIFFERENCE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ – Color Difference is:- (1) perceived, the magnitude and character of the difference between two colors described by such terms as redder, bluer, lighter, darker, grayer, or cleaner. (2) Computed, the magnitude and direction of the difference between two psychophysical color stimuli and their components computed from tristimulus values, or chromaticity coordinates and luminance factor, by means of a specified set of color-difference equations.

COLOR–DIFFERENCE UNITS = ЕДИНИЦЫ ЦВЕТОВОГО РАЗЛИЧИЯ – Color-Difference Units are the units of size of the color differences calculated according to various equations. Such color differences cannot be accurately converted between different equations by the use of average factors.

COLORED FLECKS = ЦВЕТНЫЕ КРАПИНКИ (или ЦВЕТНЫЕ ПЯТКИ) – Colored Flecks; colored fly:- a small quantity of colored fiber unintentionally incorporated into the structure of a fabric of a different color. Note:- this defect is often caused by small amounts of colored waste fiber being spun into a yarn of another stock, or by different fibers or colors running or being knitted in close proximity without adequate precaution against contamination. Colored Flecks:- presence of colored foreign matter in the yarn. Yarn Defect. Colored Flecks:- a presence of colored foreign matter in the yarn. Causes:- cotton fibers getting contaminated during the ginning stage with leaves, immature fiber, yellow fiber, etc. Mending:- colored portion is removed from the yarn with a plucker. The resultant bare patch can be corrected by combing with metallic comb. / Цветные Пятна; Цветные Крапины (colored flecks; colored fly):- порок ткани; небольшое количество цветного волокна, непроизвольно вкраплённое в структуру ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается небольшим количеством цветного отходового волокна, впряденного в другое волокно или разных волокон или цветов, вотканных без соответствующих мер предосторожности против загрязнения.

COLORED SPOT ON FABRIC = ЦВЕТНОЕ ПЯТНО НА ТКАНИ – Colored Spot on Fabric:- due to knots, neps, slubs, etc, present in the fabric, after dyeing, those places appears as a colored spot.

COLOR FADING = УГАСАНИЕ ЦВЕТА (или ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ) – Color Fading:- Garment:- woman's pique dress (yellow ground, black print); Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 116 x 84; (ii) Warp:- 34/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- the customer claimed that the color faded during laundering. Analysis:- laboratory tests for colorfastness to laundering and sunlight (Fade-Ometer) showed no evidence of color fading in excess of established minimum standards. Inspection showed the presence of large stains, the outer edges of which were green, near the bottom of the dress. Careful examination disclosed the presence of several small blotches of green paint not far from the larger stains. It was concluded that the garment had come in contact with wet paint and that an attempt had been made to remove the stains through the use of some solvent, which was responsible for the large blotches outlined by greenish rings. This is typical of an unjustifiable consumer complaint in which it is difficult to believe that the owner of the garment did not know exactly what had happened. If the retailer had been one of the larger department stores, many of which have their own testing laboratories, or retain a commercial laboratory, the garment would never have been returned to the fabric manufacturer. / Уточина:- . разводы (или потёки), .

COLOR FASTNESS = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ОКРАСКИ (или ЦВЕТОВАЯ СТОЙКОСТЬ) – Color Fastness:- the term used to describe the resistance of fabric to the loss of color. There are several things which can cause loss of color, the most important being washing and light. Color Fastness is a term used to describe a dyed fabric's ability to resist fading due to washing, exposure to sunlight, and other environmental conditions. Colorfastness is a resistance to fading, i.e. the property of a dye to retain its color when the dyed (or printed) textile material is exposed to conditions or agents such as light, perspiration, atmospheric gases, or washing that can remove or destroy the color. A dye may be reasonably fast to one agent and only moderately fast to another. Degree of fastness of color is tested by standard procedures. Textile materials often must meet certain fastness specifications for a particular use. Color Fastness:- that property of a dye, to retain its original hue, when handled under normal conditions when exposed to light, heat, or other conditions. / Прочность Крашения:- одной из наиболее острых проблем при выборе тканей является прочность их крашения, иными словами, устойчивость красителя к свету, сухому трению и стирке. Детальный процесс крашения является слишком широким вопросом, и его невозможно изложить кратко. Тем не менее, стоит рассмотреть различные стадии производственной линии, где можно вести красильный процесс. Крашение суконных тканей практически всегда ведётся на стадии рыхлого волокна, непосредственно перед кардочесанием, и называется крашением в волокне. Камвольные ткани можно красить на различных производственных стадиях, что может иметь воздействие как на прочность крашения, так и на графики поставок. Крашение можно вести либо перед прядением (в топсе), либо после прядения (в пряже), либо в форме готовой ткани (в полотне). Как правило, чем позднее идёт крашение шерсти, тем быстрее можно делать поставки готовой продукции.

COLORFASTNESS TO CROCKING = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ОКРАСКИ К ИСТИРАНИЮ (или ПРОЧНОСТЬ ОКРАСКИ К ИСТИРАНИЮ) – Colorfastness To Crocking (AATCC Test Method 8-2001):- this test is designed to determine the amount of color transferred from the surface of colored textile materials to other surfaces by rubbing. It is applicable to textiles made from all fibers in the form of yarn or fabric whether dyed, printed or otherwise colored. Testing procedures employ white test cloth squares. Testing is usually done for both wet and dry crocking (wet is cloth that is wet with water). Color transfered to the white test cloth after rubbing, is assessed by a comparison with the Gray Scale for Staining or the Chromatic Transference Scale and a grade is assigned. Because washing, drycleaning, shrinkage, ironing, finishing, etc, may effect the degree of color transfer from the material, the test may be made before, after or before and after such treatment.

COLOR FLY = XX (или ЦВЕТОВОЙ ПУХ) – Defect Name:- Color Fly. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines; and Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Color Fly:- This is the result of small amounts of colored fiber being spun into yarn of another stock. This can happen in the reworking of waste or where different fibers or colors are running in close proximity without adequate precaution being taken to prevent contamination. Severity:- Minor.

COLOR GRADE = СОРТ ПО ЦВЕТУ – Color Grade:- the color of cotton fibers is primarily determined by conditions of temperature and/or humidity, cotton lint exposure to sunlight, and cotton varieties. Action by parasites or micro-organism, as well as technical defects in harvesting and subsequent storage and transport, may all affect the color of cotton. In the United States, an HVI classing has been available on an optional basis to all growers since 1981. The color of cotton is measured by the degree of reflectance (Rd) and yellowness (+b). Reflectance indicates how bright or dull a sample is, and yellowness indicates the degree of color pigment. A three-digit color code is used to indicate the color grade. This color grade is determined by locating the quadrant of the color chart in which the Rd and +b values intersect. For example, a sample with an Rd value of 72 and a +b value of 9.0 would have a color code of 41–3. In cotton classification, the color grade of American upland cotton is determined using the HVI Color Chart (instrument measurement), and referenced to color grade standards that are in the custody of the USDA (the abovementioned Universal Cotton Standards used by human classers to determine official color grade). Describes the color of cotton lint. There are 30 standard color grades, of which 15 are physical standards (held as boxed samples of the complete range of grades) and 15 are descriptive. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Универсальные Стандарты на Хлопок (Universal Cotton Standards) . Описывает цвет хлопкового волокна. Существуют 30 стандартных сортов по цвету, из которых 15 являются физическими стандартами (содержатся как эталонные образцы в коробках из полного диапазона сортов), а остальные 15 являются описательными.

Color Grades of Upland Cotton Effective 1993 Цветовые Сорта Средневолокнистого Хлопка, действительные с 1993					
	White Белый	**Light Spotted** Слегка Пятнистый	**Spotted** Пятнистый	**Tinged** Рыжеватый	**Yellow Stained** С Бурыми Пятнами
Good Middling / Хороший Средний	11*	12	13	----	----
Strict Middling / Строго Средний	21*	22	23*	24	25
Middling / Средний	31*	32	33*	34*	35
Strict Low Middling / Строго Низкий Средний	41*	42	43*	44*	----
Low Middling / Низкий Средний	51*	52	53*	54*	----
Strict Good Ordinary / Строго Хороший Обычный	61*	62	63*	----	----
Good Ordinary / Хороший Обычный	71*	----	----	----	----
Below Grade /	81	82	83	84	85

Вне Сортовой					
*** Physical Standards. All other are descriptive.** / * Физические стандарты. Все другие – описательные.					

COLORIMETER = КОЛОРИМЕТР – Colorimeter is:- (1) a device that specifies color by measuring the intensities of the three primary colors that compose the color under study. (2) An instrument for measuring the concentration of a known substance in solution by comparing the liquid's color with standard colors. Colorimeter is an instrument for chemical analysis of liquids by comparison of the color of the given liquid with its standard colors. / Под Колориметром, от Латинского слова Color, означающее Цвет, и Греческого слова Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается прибор для измерения цвета.

COLORIMETER TRISTIMULUS = ТРЁХЦВЕТНЫЙ КОЛОРИМЕТР (или ТРИСТИМУЛЬНЫЙ КОЛОРИМЕТР) – Colorimeter Tristimulus is an instrument that measures psychophysical color, in terms of tristimulus values, by the use of filters to convert the relative spectral power distribution of the illuminator to that of a standard illuminant, and to convert the relative spectral responsively of the receiver to the responsivities prescribed for a standard observer. See also Spectrocolorimeter.

COLORIMETRY = КОЛОРИМЕТРИЯ (или ЦВЕТОВЫЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ) – Colorimetry is any technique for evaluating a given color in terms of standard colors. Colorimetry is the science of color measurement. / Под Колориметрией, от Латинского слова Color, означающее Цвет, и Греческого слова Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимаются методы измерения и количественного выражения цвета, основного на определении координат цвета в выбранной системе 3 основных цветов.

COLOR INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЦВЕТУ (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО ЦВЕТУ, или ЦВЕТОВОЙ ИНДЕКС) – Color Index or Colour Index is a joint publication of the Society of Dyers and Colourists in Britain and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The Color Index contains information on dye structures, classifications, manufacturers and processes. Many 'pure' dyes, that is, dyes which are a single color, rather than a mixture, have Color Index names (for example, the reactive dye Turquoise MX-G is designated in the Color Index as Reactive Blue 140). This name is normally independent of the manufacturer. The Colour Index is a multi-volume publication, priced at about one thousand US Dollars (late 2000). Colour Index (CI):- a listing of dyes and chemical structures published by the Society of Dyers and Colourists. Each structure is assigned a name according to chemical composition. Each dye is assigned a number according to its class and shade. A correlating structure number is given when available. / Туркуаз (в переводе с Французского языка – Бирюза или Бирюзовое) Эм.Экс.-Дьжи. (Turquoise MX-G).

COLORIST = КОЛОРИСТ – Colorist is a person skilled in the art of color matching (colorant formulation) and knowledgeable concerning the behavior of colorants in a particular material; a tinter (in the American usage) or a shader.

COLOR LOSS IN CLEANING = ПОТЕРЯ ЦВЕТА ПРИ ЧИСТКЕ – Color Loss In Cleaning:- Garment:- printed waffle-pique dress, ground dyed pink; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton. Complaint:- a customer claimed that pink color disappeared when the garment was dry-cleaned. Analysis:- laboratory tests made on a file head end from the same finishing lot confirmed the fact that the pink ground color did not withstand dry cleaning with the chlorinated hydrocarbon type of solvents (carbon tetrachloride, perchlorethylene, trichlorethylene). Standard laboratory wash tests, on the other hand. proved that the color was fast to laundering. Further investigation disclosed that the dyer was using pigment colors because of their superior lightfast and washfast qualities in this particular shade. Unfortunately, these colors are applied with binders which are soluble in certain organic solvents. Inasmuch as it was understood that the fabric was sold as washable, the converter disclaimed all responsibility in cases in which garments had been dry-cleaned instead of laundered. This decision could be questioned if the consumer had stained the dress with oil, grease, or a similar material and had tried to remove the stain at home with the usual household drycleaning solvents, but apparently that type of complaint was not common enough to warrant a change in the method of dyeing these goods. / Уточина:- . развод (или потёк).

COLOR MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦВЕТОМ – Color Management:- deals with ensuring that the colors developed by a company's design team are successfully reproduced on the garments that wind up on the retail floor.

COLOR MATCH = СОВПАДЕНИЕ ЦВЕТОВ (или ПОДБИРАТЬ (или ПОДГОНЯТЬ, или СОЧЕТАТЬ, или СОРАЗМЕРЯТЬ) ЦВЕТ) – Color Match is:- (1) condition existing when colors match within a specified or agreed tolerance. Sometimes called Commercial Color Match. (2) Condition existing when colors are indistinguishable; a normal observer is usually implied. Sometimes called an Exact Color Match.

COLOR MATCHING = ПОДБОР ЦВЕТОВ (или ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАВЕНСТВО, или ЦВЕТОВОЕ СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ, или ПОДГОНКА (или ПРИГОНКА, или СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ) ЦВЕТА) – Color Matching is a procedure for providing, by selection, formulation, adjustment, or other means, a trial color that is indistinguishable from, or within specified tolerances of, a specified standard color under specified conditions.

COLOR–MATCHING FUNCTIONS = ФУНКЦИИ ПОДБОРА ЦВЕТОВ (или ФУНКЦИИ ЦВЕТОВОГО СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ, или ФУНКЦИИ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ ЦВЕТА, или ФУНКЦИИ СОВПАДЕНИЯ ЦВЕТА) – Color-Matching Functions:- the amounts, in any trichromatic system, of the three-reference color stimuli needed to match by an additive mixture monochromatic components of an equal energy spectrum.

COLOR MEASUREMENT = ЦВЕТОВОЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ (или ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА) – Color Measurement is a physical measurement of light radiated, transmitted, or reflected by a specimen under specified conditions and mathematically transformed into standardized colorimetric terms that can be correlated with visual evaluations of color relative to one another. Although the term 'color measurement' is normally used, color itself cannot be measured.

COLOR NOT AS SPECIFIED ON ORIGINAL ORDER = ЦВЕТ НЕ ТАКОЙ, КАКОЙ СПЕЦИФИЦИРОВАН В ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОМ ЗАКАЗЕ – Color Not As Specified On Original Order:- self explanatory. Thread defects, and namely – Dyeing. / Порок или дефект ниток.

COLOR NOT FAST = ЦВЕТ НЕ СТОЙКИЙ – (1) Color Not Fast:- fastness must be suitable to the garment but not necessarily to the same degree as the garment material. Fastness to laundering and dry cleaning must be sufficient to not stain other parts of garment. Can be determined only by testing. Damage from lack of fastness will be apparent only after consumer use. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / развод (или потёк). Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан (Nylon).

(2) Same as for metal zippers. Color Not Fast:- fastness must be suitable to the garment but not necessarily to the same degree as the garment material. Fastness to laundering and dry cleaning must be sufficient to not stain other parts of garment. Can be determined only by testing. Damage from lack of fastness will be apparent only after consumer use. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Tape and Cord Detects. / развод (или потёк). Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан (Nylon).

COLOR NOT MATCHING THREAD PREVIOUSLY SHIPPED = ЦВЕТ, НЕ ПОДХОДЯЩИЙ РАНЕЕ ОТГРУЖЕННЫМ НИТКАМ – Color Not Matching Thread Previously Shipped:- self explanatory. Thread defects, and namely – Dyeing. / Порок или дефект ниток.

COLOR ORDER SYSTEMS = СИСТЕМЫ ЗАКАЗА ЦВЕТОВ (или СИСТЕМЫ ПОРЯДКА ЦВЕТА) – Color Order Systems:- a rational method or plan of ordering and specifying all object colors, or all within a limited domain, by means of a set of material standards selected and displayed so as to represent adequately the whole set of object colors under consideration.

COLOR OUT = ЦВЕТ ЗАКОНЧИЛСЯ (или ОТСУТСТВИЕ ЦВЕТА) – Color Out:- colors missing from an area of design in a printed fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by a blocked screen or a faulty color supply. Color Out:- the result of color running low in reservoir on printing machine. Defect Name:- Color Out. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Color Out:- This is the result of color running low in the reservoir. Severity:- Major. / Под Непропечатанным Рисунком понимается распространённый порок, выраженный в виде отсутствия в некоторых местах изображения деталей рисунка или нечётком изображении рисунка. Непропечатанный Рисунок (color out):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде отсутствия в некоторых местах изображения деталей рисунка или слабоокрашенных изображений рисунка в зоне узора в набивных полотнах. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при засорении сетчатого шаблона или неправильной подаче краски.

COLOR PERCEPTION = ЦВЕТОВОСПРИЯТИЕ (или ВОСПРИЯТИЕ ЦВЕТА, или ОЩУЩЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА) – Color Perception is the subjective impression of color, as modified by the conditions of observation and by mental interpretation of the stimulus object.

COLORS = ФЛАГ – Colors (maritime term):- the national ensign.

COLOR SMEAR = ЦВЕТОВОЙ МАЗОК – Color Smear:- color smudged intended design area. Note:- this defect is often caused by incorrect viscosity of the printing paste, a maladjusted machine, or a poorly set or damaged doctor blade. Color Smear:- the result of color being smeared during printing. Defect Name:- Color Smear. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Color Smear:- This is the result of the color being smeared out of the engraved design. Severity:- Major. / Расплыв Краски (color smear):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; краска, вышедшая за пределы зоны набивного рисунка. Примечание:- этот порок возникает из-за низкой вязкости печатной пасты, неправильной регулировки машины, ненадёжной фиксации или сломанной ракли.

COLOR SPACE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО – Color Space is a geometric space, usually of three dimensions, in which colors are arranged systematically.

COLOR SPECIFICATION = ЦВЕТОВАЯ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ (или СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ ПО ЦВЕТАМ) – Color Specification is a notation or set of three color-scale values used to designate a color in a specified color system. Practical color specifications may include color tolerances as well as target color designation, measuring instrument, instrument settings, measurement procedures and sample preparation procedures.

COLOR SPOT = ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПЯТНО (или XX) – Defect Name:- Color Spot. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Color Spot:- This is the result of one beam of a slasher set being spotted with indigo. The spot is spread out according to the proportion of that beam to the total number of beams in the set. In this case, one of eight. Severity:- Major.

COLOR STAIN = ЦВЕТОВОЙ РАЗВОД (или ЦВЕТОВОЙ ПОТЁК) – Color Stain:- type of a stain occurring on the fabric due to color. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

COLOR STAINING = ЦВЕТОВОЙ РАЗВОД (или ЦВЕТОВОЕ ОКРАШИВАНИЕ) – Color Staining:- the undesired pickup of color by a fabric:- (1) when immersed in water, dry-cleaning solvent, or similar liquid medium, that contains dyestuffs or coloring material not intended for coloring the fabric, or (2) by direct contact with other dyed material from which color is transferred by bleeding or sublimation. Compare Color Bleeding, and Crocking. Fabrics defect.

COLOR STIMULUS = ЦВЕТОВОЙ СТИМУЛ (или ПОБУДИТЕЛЬ, или РАЗДРАЖИТЕЛЬ, или ВОЗБУДИТЕЛЬ) – Color Stimulus:- a radiant flux capable of producing a color perception. / Цветовой Стимул – это видимое излучение с определённым спектральным распределением мощности, которое попадая в глаз может вызывать различные ощущения цвета в зависимости от условий наблюдения этого стимула.

COLOR STRIPPER = ЦВЕТОВОЙ ЧИСТИЛЬЩИК (или ЦВЕТОВОЙ СНИМАТЕЛЬ, или СМЫВАТЕЛЬ КРАСКИ, или СДИРАТЕЛЬ КРАСКИ, или СЪЁМНИК КРАСКИ, или СНИМАТЕЛЬ КРАСКИ) – Color Stripper is a chemical used to remove some or all of the dyestuffs from a fiber, yarn, or fabric so that a dyeing defect can be corrected, a shade lightened, or another color applied.

COLOR SUBLIMATION = ЦВЕТОВАЯ СУБЛИМАЦИЯ – Color Sublimation:- color migration due to steam. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

COLOR TEMPERATURE = ЦВЕТОВАЯ ТЕМПЕРАТУРА – Color Temperature:- of a light source, the temperature, usually expressed in Kelvins, of a full radiator (perfect, theoretical black substance that when heated would not affect the ‘color’ of the light emitted) which emits light of the same chromaticity as the source. For example average daylight color temperature is often expressed as D65, for 6 500 degrees Kevin. / Под Цветовой Температурой понимается эффективная величина, равная температуре абсолютно чёрного тела, при которой отношение энергетических яркостей для двух длин волн его спектра равно отношению этих же величин для спектра исследуемого источника света. Цветовая Температура описывает спектр света, который отражается от ‘абсолютно чёрного тела’ в зависимости от температуры его поверхности. Абсолютно чёрным называется тело, которое поглощает любой падающий свет, ни отражая его, ни пропуская. Примерным аналогом излучения абсолютно чёрного тела в быту может служить нагретый металл или камень:- говорят, что они накалены (до ‘красного каления’), когда они достигают определённой температуры, и доведены до ‘белого каления’ при значительно более высоких температурах. Аналогично, абсолютно чёрные тела при различных температурах покажут светимость различной цветовой температуры. Несмотря на название, свет, который может казаться белым, необязательно содержит полный видимый спектр. Заметьте, что 5 000 K производит примерно нейтральный свет, тогда как 3 000 K и 9 000 K порождают свет, спектр которого смещён в оранжевую и синюю стороны, соответственно. При нарастании цветовой температуры распределение цвета становится более холодным. Это может показаться интуитивно непонятным, но следует из того факта, что более короткие длины волн несут свет более высокой энергии. Почему цветовая температура является полезным описанием света для фотографов, если они никогда не имеют дела с абсолютно чёрными телами? К счастью, такие источники света, как дневной свет или вольфрамовые лампы накаливания, создают спектры света, практически аналогичные светимостям абсолютно чёрных тел, хотя другие источники, такие как флуоресцентные или большинство продающихся энергосберегающих ламп, существенно от них отличаются. Поскольку фотографы никогда не используют термин ‘цветовая температура’ применительно к настоящим абсолютно чёрным телам, этот термин подразумевает ‘коррелированную цветовую температуру’, с соответствующей окраской источника света.

COLOR TOLERANCE = ЦВЕТОВОЙ ДОПУСК (или ДОПУСК ПО ЦВЕТУ) – Color Tolerance is the permissible color difference between sample and specified color (Standard).

COLOR TOLERANCE SET = КОМПЛЕКТ ЦВЕТОВЫХ ДОПУСКОВ (или НАБОР ДОПУСКОВ ПО ЦВЕТУ) – Color Tolerance Set is a group of colored standards, usually seven painted chips, arranged on a single card, one exhibiting a desired color, and two each exhibiting the limits of the permissible range of color variation in each of the color attributes. Normally the set is arranged as the acceptable limits in lightness to darkness, redness to greenness, yellowness to blueness.

COLOR VARIATION = ЦВЕТОВАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ (или ВАРИАЦИЯ ПО ЦВЕТУ) – Color Variation in acrylic fabric due to improper dye leveling. Possible Cause:- acrylics crease easily. Creasing can cause unleveled penetration of dyes. Major defect. Fabric with unleveled dyeing can not be used for originally intended solid shade products. Dyeing defect.

COLOR VARIATION IN YARN = ЦВЕТОВАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ В ПРЯЖЕ – Color Variation In Yarn:- Possible Cause:- lack of agitation in the dye bath. This is a major defect. The yarn was supposed to be uniformly blue in color. Dyeing defect.

COLPA = КОЛЬПА – Colpa is a traditional Irish measure, originally a unit of livestock equal to one cow or horse or 6 sheep. Later adapted to specify a quantity of land which can support a horse or a cow for a year, approximately equal to an Irish acre of good land.

COLPUS = КОЛЬПУС (или КОЛЬПА) – Colpus:- an elongated aperture or groove with a length/breadth ratio > 2 in the wall of pollen grains. Hence:- colpate = grooved. / жёлоб или паз (groove).

COLREG = CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA

COLTS = CONTINUOUSLY OFFERED LONGER–TERM SECURITIES

COMA = КОМА – Coma:- a tuft of hair, usually terminal, especially on a seed tip. A tuft of leaves or bracts. / Под Комой, от Греческого слова Kōma, означающее Глубокий Сон, понимается:- (1) угрожающее жизни состояние, характеризующееся полной утратой сознания, нарушением кровообращения, дыхания, обмена веществ, отсутствием рефлексов. Наблюдается при инсульте, сахарном диабете, гепатитах, уремии, эпилепсии, отравлениях (в том числе алкоголем) и так далее. Глубокая кома относится к терминальным состояниям. (2) искажение изображения в оптических системах, из-за чего точка предмета принимает вид несимметричного пятна.

COMBED = ГРЕБЕННАЯ – Combed:- in industrial yarn preparation. During the combing process, fibers are combed to make them parallel in the sliver, and short fibers are removed. Combed yarn is yarn made of combed, long staple cotton, hard or slack twist, and used for hosiery, underwear, sewing thread, laces, and fine cotton fabrics. Combed yarns, those made from fibers that have been both carded and combed in process of manufacture from raw stock to finished spun yarn. / чулочно-носочные изделия (hosiery). Гребенная пряжа по способу прядения относится к гребенному прядению.

COMBED = ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАНЫЕ – The term ‘Combed’ means fabrics containing cotton, other vegetable textile fibers or wool or fine animal hair, in which such fibers are combed, whether or not containing other fibers. See also Not Combed.

COMBED COTTON = ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАНЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Combed Cotton is a cotton that has had the short fibers and impurities removed. It is a superior process to the more common treatment called ‘Carding’ because the yarns have less fibers projecting from them.

COMBED SLIVER = ГРЕБЕННАЯ ЛЕНТА – Combed Sliver is combed for producing fine and superfine counts from cottons upto 50 Ne. Carded sliver is passed through pre-comber draw frame, lap former and comber to remove fibers shorter than a pre-determined length and deliver sliver predominantly rich in long fibers. In the process nep content is also reduced significantly. Percentage of noils extracted at the comber and output rate is determined by carrying out a waste-cum production test. The loose, untwisted strand or ropelike form of cotton fibers produced by the combing machine from stock taken from the delivery end of the ribbon lapper machine. With some short fibers removed from the stock prior to the combing operation the sliver naturally will be even, uniform in fiber length, and may possess a luster. Combed Sliver, when compared with carded sliver, is stronger, cleaner, more parallel, and has a greater tensile strength. Combed Sliver is a continuous band of untwisted fiber, relatively free of short fibers and trash, produced by combing card sliver. / выработка (output). Лента с удалёнными из неё более короткими волокнами, взятая из накопителя до операции гребнечесания, обычно более равномерная, однородная по длине волокна и может иметь блеск. При сравнении с кардной лентой, гребенная лента более прочная, чистая, с более параллельно ориентированным волокном и имеет большую прочность при удлинении. Гребенная Лента состоит из хорошо распрямлённых и разъединённых волокон, но она неравномерна по линейной плотности. Поэтому дальнейшая обработка ленты на ленточных машинах производится с целью выравнивания ленты по линейной плотности путём сложения с последующим вытягиванием (два перехода ленточных машин).

COMBED FIBERS = ГРЕБЕННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Combed Fibers are the fibers that have combed. This process removes the short fibers. When drawn off, the fiber is called Top. / Top = Мычка или Лента гребенного чесания.

COMBED SLIVER = ГРЕБЕННАЯ ЛЕНТА (или ЛЕНТА ГРЕБЕННОГО ПРОЧЁСА) – Combed Sliver is a continuous band of untwisted fiber, relatively free of short fibers and trash, produced by combing card sliver.

COMBED YARN = ГРЕБЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Combed Yarns are the yarn that has undergone the combing process so that all the fibers are straight and parallel. This process creates a smoother, stronger, and more compact yarn that is excellent for weaving. Combed yarn is extremely soft and is stronger than other yarns and is more expensive. Combed Yarn is a yarn produced from combed sliver. See also Combing. Combed Yarns are the cotton yarns that have been carded and combed. They are cleaner, smoother, and more lustrous and more expensive than carded yarns. Combed yarns are usually made in the finer counts. / Гребенная Пряжа – пряжа, произведённая из гребенной ленты. Смотрите также Гребнечесание (Combing).

COMBER = COMBER NOIL

COMBER = ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Comber is a type of carding machine that performs fine work, especially used for high-quality yarns. In converting the ribbon laps from the ribbon lapper machine into sliver, it brings the fibers of cotton parallel, cleans out the impurities, and extracts a large proportion of the short fibers. Also known as Combing Machine. / В прядильном производстве, машина, предназначенная для очищения ленты от коротких волокон, оставшихся после трепания и кардочесания волокон и сорных примесей и пороков, а также для большей параллелизации волокон. Холстики с лентосоединительной машины устанавливают на раскатывающие валики. Раскатывающие валики подают холстик в зону чесания его гребенным барабанчиком и верхним гребнем (comber). Машина работает циклически, каждый цикл работы осуществляется за один оборот гребенного барабанчика. Полный цикл включает четыре периода, которые выполняются последовательно один за

другим, но с некоторым сдвигом во времени. В первом периоде работы машины происходит чесание передних кончиков волокон бородки, зажатой в тисках. Холстик заправлен в питающие цилиндры, и конец зажат между нижней и верхней губками тисков. Гребенной барабанчик, вращаясь, прочёсывает своими гребнями бородку волокон, выступающих из зажима тисков. На барабанчике по образующей установлено 14–17 гребней в зависимости от марки машины, которые в совокупности составляют гребенной сегмент. Первые гребни имеют более толстые и редко посаженные иглы, последующие гребни с более тонкими и чаще посаженными иглами. При чесании бородки гребенным барабанчиком все незажатые тисками короткие волокна вычёсываются и попадают в гребенной очёс. Длинные волокна, зажатые в тисках, распрямляются иглами гребней и ориентируются вдоль продукта. Одновременно с этим они очищаются от сорных примесей и пороков волокна. Вычёсываемые короткие волокна и сорные примеси снимаются с игл гребенного барабанчика вращающейся щёткой, которая направляет их по пневмоканалу к трубе с сетчатой поерхностью. Внутри трубы вентилятором создаётся разрежение и гребенной очёс оседает на её поверхности. Пыль и мелкие сорные примеси, не задержанные сеткой, попадают на поверхность фильтра, установленного на выходе воздуха из машины в цех. Труба периодически поворачивается и выводит очёс в виде слоя волокон на конвейер. Для повышения интенсивности чесания бородки гребенным барабанчиком тиски вместе с верхним гребнем отходят назад, а после прохождения последнего гребня в бородке они перемещаются вперёд к отделительному прибору. Во время прочёсывания бородки гребенным барабанчиком отделительные цилиндры и отделительные валики медленно вращаются и выводят прочёс на приёмный лоток. При этом задний отделительный валик перекатывается по цилиндру, смещаясь в сторону тисков, прочёс, выведенный в лоток, поступает в воронку. Во втором периоде работы происходит соединение прочёсанных передних концов бородки с задними концами волокон ранее отделённой порции, находящейся в отделительном приборе. После чесания бородки гребенным барабанчиком отделительные цилиндры и валики начинают вращаться в обратном направлении, подавая прочёс назад из лотка в машину. Длина подачи прочёса назад меньше, чем длина прочёса, выведенного в первом периоде. Тиски и верхний гребень перемещаются вперёд к отделительному прибору. Питающие цилиндры вращаются и подают часть холстика, перед тисками образуется напуск. При движении тисков и верхнего гребня к отделительному прибору тиски раскрываются (за счёт подъёма верхней губки), под действием упругих сил бородка распрямляется на определённую величину и передние концы волокон бородки накладываются на волокна, находящиеся в отделительном приборе. Цилиндры и валики отделительного прибора начинают вращаться, захватывают кончики вновь прочёсанных волокон бородки и соединяют их с задними концами волокон ранее отделённой порции. Волокна бородки при этом натягиваются и нанизываются на иглы верхнего гребня, который в этот момент опускается. Начинается третий период работы машины. В третьем периоде происходит отделение волокон из бородки и чесание задних концов отделяемой порции волокон. Отделительные цилиндры, продолжая выводить прочёсанные волокна, увеличивают свою скорость, а тиски и верхний гребень продолжают перемещаться с другой скоростью к отделительному прибору. Тиски, продвигаясь вперёд, подают в зажим отделительных цилиндров все новые и новые волокна. Отделительный прибор, захватив волокна за передние кончики, вытаскивают их из общей массы, происходит чесание задних концов этих волокон верхним гребнем. Так как скорость вывода прочёсанных волокон выше скорости перемещения тисков и верхнего гребня к отделительному прибору, в момент чесания задних концов волокон происходит и утонение продукта. Тиски, продвигаясь вперёд, подходят на минимальное расстояние к отделительному прибору. При движении тисков питающие цилиндры продолжают вращаться и подают оставшуюся длину холстика. Тиски в этом периоде открыты, а верхний гребень опущен и его иглы находятся в продукте, поэтому перед ним образуется напуск определённой длины. В четвёртом периоде работы машины идёт подготовка бородки к чесанию передних кончиков волокон в новом цикле работы машины. Тиски движутся назад и закрываются, зажимая бородку. Верхний гребень и тиски удаляются от отделительного прибора, и продукт разделяется на две части:- одна из них остаётся в зажиме отделительных цилиндров – это полностью прочёсанные волокна; другая часть остаётся в зажиме тисков – это волокна, которые в следующем цикле будут прочёсываться гребенным барабанчиком. При подъёме верхнего гребня под действием упругих сил напуск распрямляется и длина бородки, выступающей из тисков, будет более вытянутой. Порции волокон, прочёсанные в каждом цикле и соединённые вместе, образуют ватку-прочёс, которая собирается в приёмном лотке. Ватка-прочёс протаскивается через лентоформирующую воронку выпускными валиками, превращаются в ленту и поступает на питающий столик. У гребнечёсальной машины имеются и свои недостатки. В процессе отделения формируется порция, неравномерная по толщине, и при соединении этих порций в ленту наблюдаются периодические колебания линейной плотности по длине. Поэтому необходимо соединять несколько лент на питающем столике машины для снижения этих колебаний. Кроме того, в приёмном лотке не посередине выпуска, а со сдвигом от середины устанавливается лентоформирующая воронка, а лентоформирующий лоток имеет асимметричную форму. Недостатком машины является также неполное использование времени цикла на основной процесс гребнечесания. Всего чесание гребенным барабанчиком и верхним гребнем занимает примерно 42% времени, а остальное время (58%) цикла затрачивается на подготовительные операции. На машине осуществляется и неточная рассортировка волокон по длине. Попадание длинных волокон в очёс объясняется недостаточно плотным зажимом волокон в тисках и отделительном приборе, неполным и неравномерным распрямлением волокон. Попадание коротких волокон в гребенную ленту объясняется разрывом волокон при чесании, неполным вычёсыванием коротких волокон гребенным барабанчиком. Гребнечёсальная Машина предназначена для чесания волокнистого материала из натуральных и химволокон при подготовке к прядению. На гребнечёсальной машине производится тщательная очистка материалов от сорных примесей, коротких и спутанных волокон и формирование гребенной ленты из распрямлённых и параллелизованных волокон периодичным или непрерывным способом (в зависимости от вида гребнечёсальной машины).

COMBER NOIL = ГРЕБЕННОЙ ОЧЁС – Finest Qquality Comber Noil Of Two Categories:- unbleached and bleached. (1) Unbleached Comber Noil:- This quality product is produced from the cotton waste sourced from spinning mills that meets certain specification and criteria. Comber Noil is produced when cotton is combed in comber machine to remove short fibers. Comber Noil is a derived by product of the yarn spinning industry. Short fibers are removed from the processed yarn when cotton is combed to remove short fibers through a more scientific combing process. This extracted waste is named as comber noil. It is very much Trash Free. As for as the specification of the comber is considered:- Length – 15–21 mm, strength – 18, trash – 0.005%, micronaire – 2.5–3.5. (2) Bleached Comber Noil:- We produce and supply bleached comber noil of superior quality to our clients. Bleached comber noil has specific uses in making cotton balls, cotton buds and cotton pads. It has a good demand in cosmetic industry. The best part is bleached comber noil is highly hygienic. It is of great demand industries that seeks hygiene. All waste is collected by pneumatic waste collection system and converted into bales. As all preparatory machines used the selected spinning mills meets the state of the art criteria, the quality of comber noil is very good. We supply and export world class quality yarn that matches with Uster 5% level. It is mainly due to best variety of cotton. we take special care in tracing contamination during selection of cotton beyond doubt. Comber Noils or Comber or Noils are the fibers produced by, or removed from, the combing process of textile fibers. Since the Cotton was extra-long staple (ELS) Cotton, combed sliver was used for ring and compact spinning systems. The combed cotton was spun into N_e 140, N_e 160 and N_e 170 yarns spun with 4.0 twist multiplier. The processing steps and machinery used are shown in Figure 1, including the branching to combing and to the compact and ring spinning frames. Regarding to combing process, all the cotton varieties and new promising

crosses were combed at 18% noil to extract the short fiber, except the Giza 77 x Pima S_6, the percentage of comber noil is 12%. This is the maximum percentage we have, meaning that the short fiber is very low and is more fiber uniform. Comber Noil is the shorter fibers separated from longer fibers in combing. See also Noil. Waste Generated In Processing:- The composition of the waste generated depends on the type of operation viz. cleaning, parallelizing drawing, combing (a process to remove short fibers), and in the final stage of twisting and forming a yarn (fiber fly). The amenability to cleaning of cotton fibers dictated by the initial trash content, fiber length and maturity, also decides the type and quantity of waste released in each mechanical operation. As far as fiber wastes are concerned, Card waste and comber waste. Comber Noil:- Comber noil is regarded more as a by-product of yarn manufacture during combing, an operation designed to remove short floating fibers in a sliver. It is a relatively trash-free waste generated in large quantity. The operation of combing is carried out to produce combed yarns unlike carded yarns (where this operation is avoided) of high quality devoid of shorter fibers for special down-stream processing. To make the parallelized sliver further aligned, bereft of short and floating fibers, the comber removes about 15–18% of the fibers from the sliver. This is the place in mechanical processing of cotton, wherein, bulk of waste of shorter fibers is produced. For a cotton to be used to prepare combed yarn, the virgin material has to be of certain characteristics. Table-1 enumerates the characteristics of both the virgin material as well as comber waste generated. Since combing is done both in the forward and backward directions to achieve better cohesiveness and longitudinal alignment without floats, the penetration of combs and number of passages decide the fibre parameters and extent of noils removed. A study on the distribution of the length of fibers prevalent in Comber noil led to an interesting inference that, about 2/3 of the comber waste contained fibers less than 15 mm length while 1/3 of the fraction was above that category. As already noted, being trash free, and essentially consisting of short opened fibers, these are either alone or in blends with virgin cotton used to prepare rotor/OE yarns and further converted into fabrics in handloom as well as in power loom. Bleached Comber Noil:- In order to make comber noil as a marketable commodity, the material has to be cleaned, got rid of the wax content and color. Therefore, scouring and bleaching are the two processes carried out to improve its grade. While scouring is a process to remove natural impurities including wax and pectin, traditionally it is carried out by treating with low concentration of NaOH at high temperature. To comply with eco regulations, nowadays enzymatic treatment either with a single enzyme or a cocktail of enzymes is carried out to get the desired impact. Bleaching is a process to get rid of the residual color and to make the noil white. Again, conventionally, the bleach used to contain chlorine. However, the modern practice is to bleach using peroxide solution due to environmental considerations of effluent. More recently, a single bath enzymatic scouring and peroxide bleaching has been developed to achieve the output with less water and chemical, keeping the impact of the treatment to the environment to the minimum. The chemical composition of bleached comber noil is given in Table-2. Comber Noil As A Marketable Commodity:- Comber noil is sold as a compressed bale of weight 100 kg (for internal consumption) and 170 kg (for export) in India. The open-end yarn industry, in India, predominantly uses this as raw material for spinning rotor yarns of lower counts; while the combed yarns are consumed by the ring spinning industry for producing high value finer count yarns. As the comber noils have found their applications in other value-added products such as sanitary napkins and other personal care items and also in the manufacture of regenerated cellulose, the raw material got diverted into these sectors. As a result, the primary user viz. the OE yarn industry has found it to be increasingly difficult to source good quality noil both due to non-availability as well as a spurt in the raw material cost. This has put the OE yarn industry in quandary which was encouraged to add more and more rotors in the country due to easy access to raw material. The bleached noil, due to its increased accessibility to chemical reagents (low DP combined with no wax), purity and high cellulose content, is being favourably exploited by the Cellulose industry for manufacture of regenerated cellulose. Chemical Composition Of Comber Noil:- Cellulose – 98–99%; Solubles (water, ether etc) – 1.0%; Ash – 0.40%; and Degree Of Polymerisation – 1 500. Particularly, the small-scale manufacturers and the handloom industry find it hard to source noil at affordable prices since 2005. The export of noil to other countries has also added to this misery in good measure. There are no authentic reports about how much noil is being produced worldwide nor what is the quantity transacted by different processing countries. In India annually about 0.25 million metric tonnes of comber noil is produced. An indirect guestimate of comber noil production/ availability globally could be around 5 million bales worth USD1 500 mn. Application of Comber Noil for Diversified Value Addition:- As noted already, unbleached ,cleaned comber noil is used to manufacture OE yarns which could further be value added by producing knits. Cleaned and bleached comber noil with its major constituent being pure cellulose, is used as raw material for cellulose manufacture and more recently in cotton nonwovens and bio-degradable cotton nonwoven based composites. In this section, a brief account is being provided on the application of comber noil for the manufacture of diversified products from low value – high volume (OE yarns) to high value – low volume cellulose and modified celluloses and nonwovens. (i) Open-End Yarns (OE Yarns):- Cleaned comber noil either alone or in mix with virgin cotton of a desired proportion as desired by the final quality of the product, is used in a OE spinning process to produce rotor yarns. Blends of comber noil and virgin cotton in different proportions were processed and OE yarns produced. From the quality of the yarns, it could be judged that addition of noil in the blend up to 25–35% did not significantly alter the mechanical behavior, although presence of virgin fibers in higher proportion enhanced the tenacity of the yarn which otherwise was found to be weaker. If comber noil is alone used to produce OE yarns, then the counts were found to be medium-coarse. Since the majority of fibers were less than 15 mm, this explains the coarser count, and that the yarn strength was marginally lower although the speed of production did not get affected. Knitted garments could be produced successfully by using those OE yarns. (ii) Absorbent Cotton:- Cotton Balls:- Apart from textiles and garments, one of the most sought-after value-added-product prepared after minimal processing is absorbent cotton or referred to as surgical cotton in medical parlance. Comber noil is cleaned, bleached, and carded to make it completely hydrophilic, free from other external agents including organic trash. The treated material is softened and sterilized (if need be) and carded (depending on the application) and compressed and baled (for easy transportation). Another form of the treated material is made into a ball, essentially for wiping. For the material produced from Comber noil, the average length of the staple is about 15 mm. The salient features of this product are its inertness, lack of irritation and softer to skin, highly absorbing and retaining fluid within its body without the skin/body feeling the damp, a characteristic of cotton. For medical applications, the product should satisfy the parameters prescribed in Indian/British Pharmocopia standards. A schematic diagram (figure-2) given below illustrates the preparation of absorbent cotton from noil. Since the production capacity could be smaller (150 mt/year), it is suitable for a small and medium enterprise establishment. Being classified as medical textiles, it is considered as a high value – low volume enterprise, with minimal processing. (iii) Cotton-Based Non-Woven:- Cotton non-woven preparation by using comber noil has received considerable attention by researchers in the recent past. Earlier the use of cotton in non-woven was restricted to 2%, whereas poly propylene, polyester, and other synthetic fibers used to occupy 98% of applications. The presence of foreign matter, wax, and variation in quality from batch to batch used to be referred to as hindrance in using cotton. Moreover, some of the bonding mechanisms used in the preparation of non-woven suited more to synthetic fibers. With the advent of hydro-entanglement /spun-laced/ spun-bonding technology cotton has found its application in non-woven for use in a variety of value-added-products. Non-woven, in general, possesses the advantage of high economic efficiency in production retaining the desired performance capability. Another advantage is its ability to form light weight fabrics. Cotton is preferred in special applications of skin contact as well as medical purposes due to its high absorbency, breathability, high wet strength, non-allergic, soft and its ability to hold but prevent passage of fluids. It becomes a preferred material for applications in high temperature due to its excellent resistance to heat, dimensional stability, and high strength at these temperatures (175 °C). For preparation of hydro-entangled non-woven, comber noil is employed as raw material. A batt prepared with noil either using air laying

system or needle punching, is subjected to varying water pressures to make a non-woven that could be converted to wipes, pads, gauzes and cosmetic applications. Hydroentanglement has the added advantage that scouring could be avoided prior to bleaching as water jet is able to remove the waxy material in cotton. (iv) Pulp And Paper:- Comber noil after removal of organic trash and other non-cellulosic impurities could be used for pulping and converted to high value paper for use in currency, security paper etc. A dissolving grade pulp is prepared before converting the pulp to paper in conventional machines. Due to severe eco-regulations, the process of pulping and bleaching has to ensure all the norms prevalent in the region and also a fool-proof effluent management programme. Cellulose from cotton waste such as comber noil and others, were preferred to wood pulp due to their purity and fibers in pulp exhibited higher tenacity and E modulus. (v) Regenerated Cellulose:- What has been described so far concerned applications that predominantly depended on the form of the fiber, its length, short fiber content, tenacity, and maturity. Conversion of cellulose waste such as comber noil and linters to regenerated fibers relies on the quality (amount of foreign material, Degree of polymerization) and quantity of cellulose present (cellulose content) to be dissolved and regenerated. Traditionally, regenerated cellulose known as Viscose Rayon, is produced by dissolving cellulose in suitable solvent, carbon-di-sulphide, and extruded into filaments/staple fibers. This has environmental issues related to release of CS2, a toxic gas. Improvements in this process led to production of 'LYOCELL' fibers, which also has problems with the solvent (N. methyl morpholine oxide) and also fibrillation of cellulose. More recently use of ionic liquids to dissolve cellulose and then extrusion into fiber/filament has resulted in improved quality of regenerated cellulose fibers. Figure 3, below describes the process sequence in a schematic diagram for regenerated cellulose production by using comber noil. The choice of hydrolysis depends upon the molecular order of the starting material. The degree of polymerization of the starting material and the selection of a suitable ionic liquid are crucial factors that determine the quality of cellulose produced. These fibers produced from waste cotton lint exhibited highest thermal decomposition temperature indicating higher stability associated with high crystallinity of the material. These fibers had roughly round cross sections, relatively smooth surface and rod- like longitudinal morphology. Regenerated cellulose fibers had higher tenacity and Young's modulus than conventional:- 'TENCEL' fiber. (vi) Micro Crystalline Cellulose:- Microcrystalline cellulose is obtained by treating cotton with acids at desired temperature thereby hydrolyzing the chain, decreasing its degree of polymerization in a controlled manner. The final product, the purest form of cellulose produced, is used as a filler for capsules and its hardness and high binding capacity enables the active component (medical formulation) to be bound into a compact tablet. The tablet produced by using comber noil was found to disintegrate quickly in a fluid medium, enabling the release of active component at the desired source. MCC prepared from cotton (be it waste cotton, comber noils, linters, post-consumer waste) meets all the specifications of USP norms with respect to chemical identity and proved to be a good additive for tablet preparation. (vii) Nano Cellulose:- Nano cellulose has received concerted attention by researchers due to its very specific attributes such as very large specific surface area, low weight/volume ratio. The methods of production include treatment of cotton noils/linters with acid (hydrolysis) and centrifugation to Nano-size cellulose fibers/powder. Alternately, fibrillation at very high speed also results in Nano fibrils after ensuring the starting material to be highly de-crystallized (treating cotton with alkali hydroxides or ethylene di amine or zinc chloride). A novel method of nano cellulose production is by producing Nano fibers by applying an electric field on a fluid jet and the process is known as Electrospinning. Cotton fibers by dissolving in suitable solvents such as trifluoro acetic acid could be converted into a fluid before subjecting to an electric field. The output is a mat of uniform thickness of Nano fibers which could be used in various areas such as industrial filters etc. Production of nano cellulose powder/ nano mat of fibers is a surer way of adding very high value to a material considered as low value (comber waste) by either chemical or mechanical action. (viii) Bacterial Cellulose:- Bacterial cellulose is a cellulose product with high purity, mechanical strength, liquid absorbing capability, biocompatibility, biodegradability with fairly high strength and crystallinity. A material with high cellulose content but with low lignin content is eminently suitable for bacterial cellulose production. The dis-advantage in bacterial cellulose production is its high production cost. In order to minimize cost, efforts are being made to use novel microbial strains as well as use cotton waste as raw material. The bacterial cellulose is conventionally produced by using cotton in culture media for saccharification in Gluconacetobacter Xylinus. The conversion rate into bacterial cellulose could be enhanced first by treating cotton waste in a suitable ionic liquid prior to introducing the culture. The water holding capacity of the product is around 99.5%, and the thickness about 2.8 mm with fairly high strength of 0.48 Newtons. Entrepreneurship in Value Addition to Comber Noil:- As already noted, though comber noil is extracted as a byproduct during mechanical processing of cotton bale, the good amount of useful fibers that could be recovered from this socalled waste material has generated huge interest not only among researchers but also in building entrepreneurship. Since a lot of avenues for value addition to this cellulose fiber has been discussed in the preceding section, it is necessary to rigorously analyze the economic benefits of the process of value addition before venturing into any business activity. The non-recurring investment in land, building and machinery, and annually recurring expenses towards water, electricity, chemicals, labor as well as in setting up a fool-proof effluent treatment mechanism has to be thoroughly examined before making a judicious choice about the plausible route for value addition. Preparation of absorbent cotton from comber noil (referred to as cotton-wool in some circles) is considered as one of the viable value addition endeavour capable of running a successful business venture. With rising awareness about health care and increasingly available medical facilities even in every nook and corner of the country, the demand for surgical cotton is rapidly growing at the rate of 8–10% in India alone. It has been reported that a plant capacity of 100 tons per annum could be profitably set up with a capital investment of about USD75 000.00 and with a working capital of double the amount. The costs of land and building are not considered here as they vary from place to place. A Rate of Return (ROR) on investment of about 30–33% is also envisaged in such a plant. More improved project reports prepared recently with innovative modern processing technologies are available for further consultation. Price Of Row Material And Value Added Product (India; 2020):- Comber Noil – 0.75–1.35 USD/kg; Bleached Comber Noil – 2.00–2.50 USD/kg; Cotton Linter – 1.00–1.50 USD/kg; Bleached Linter – 1.50–2.50 USD/kg; Absorbent Cotton – 2.25–2.75 USD/kg; Open–End Yarn – 3.00–5.00 USD/kg (depends on quality); Viscose – 1.50–2.25 USD/kg; Pilp-Paper Grade – 1.25 USD/kg; Pulp-Dissolving Grade – 1.50 USD/kg; Cotton Linters Pulp – 1.50–1.75 USD/kg; Viscose Grade Pulp – 1.00–1.20 USD/kg; and High End Paper – 1.75–2.00 USD/kg. Future Outlook:- Resource use-efficiency, resource conservation and waste management and containment have become the operating buzz words of any industrial activity in recent years. Textile industry is no exception to this Mantra. The comber noil generated during processing of a compressed bale has served the Open-End-Yarn industry as a veritable raw material with profitability. Many more new, exciting but unexplored business activities are waiting to be taken up and benefits reaped in coming times using this excellent cellulosic reserve. As many new ventures start springing up, the availability and price of noil would become dearer and unaffordable especially for the conventional processors as well as for small and medium enterprises. Adoption of efficient processing routes and tools and modern methods of management and a continually upgrading human resource would be the key ingredients for a successful venture using this invaluable cellulosic raw material. Comber Noil is a by-product of the yarn spinning process, produced when cotton is combed in comber machine to remove short fibers. Noil consists of shorter fibers and neps. Flat Strips (F/S) collected from carding machines during processing in spinning mill are recycled by recycling machine before pressing by bale press machine. Comber Noils were collected from comber machine and pressed to form bale of comber noil. Unused packages of roving were processed at rovematric frame to collect untwisted roving wastes and pneumafil wastes were collected from ring frame directly without any further processing. / Короткие волокна, отделённые от более длинных волокон в процессе гребнечесания. Смотрите также Очёс (Noil). Гребенные Очёсы с каждого выпуска гребнечёсальной машины направляются на конвейер и поступают в пневмопровод, идущий в цех по переработке отходов. На

гребнечёсальной машине в гребенной очёс выделяется сравнительно много волокон (до 16–18%), в очёсе, разумеется, должны быть только короткие волокна. Поэтому можно считать, что в процессе гребнечесания происходит рассортировка волокон по длине. Количество гребенного очёса, или, как говорят, процент гребенного очёса, будет тем меньше, чем меньше разводка, меньше длина питания, лучше распрямлены волокна перед гребнечесанием. Поэтому перед гребнечесанием продукт подготавливают, пропуская через вытяжной прибор для распрямления волокон. На процент гребенного очёса влияет величина – доля питания в первом периоде:- с увеличением доли питания процент гребенных очёсов уменьшается, то есть если питающий цилиндр продвигает бородку на определённую величину перед отделением, то в гребенной очёс будут попадать более короткие волокна.

Parameters of Virgin Cotton and Comber Noil Extracted from the Virgin Cotton		
Parameters	**Cotton**	**Comber Noil**
2.5% Span Length, mm	28.0 – 32.5	15.0 – 21.0
Micronaire Value	3.8 – 4.2	2.5 – 3.5
Tenacity, g/tex	24 – 28	17 – 19
Short Fiber Content	10	8 – 10
Immature Fiber Content, %	Less than 10	18 – 21
Neps and Seed Coat Fragments	150 and 10	Significantly higher than virgin cotton

COMBER WASTE = ОТХОДЫ ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЯ – Comber Waste is the waste from the comber machine consists of fiber and the remaining flects and small pieces of foreign matter removed from slivers. / удалённые из лент . В зависимости от физико-механических свойств отходов и области их использования отходы делятся на шесть групп. Первую и вторую группы составляют прядомые отходы, третью группу – ватные, четвёртую – низкосортные, пятую – обтирочные, и шестую – кустарные. В первой группе отходов около 35% приходится на мычку и колечки, 30% – на гребенной очёс. Во второй группе около 60% приходится на орешек и трёпальный пух и около 30% – на кардный очёс. Установлено, что нецелесообразно хлопковое волокно низших сортов добавлять к обычным сортировкам, а наиболее рационально использовать это волокно в смеси с прядильными отходами при производстве пряжи большой линейной плотности (от 83.3 до 333 текс), которая может быть использована для производства мебельных, портьерных, тарных тканей, тканей для рукавиц, тентов, чехлов, а также для производства байки, фланели. Пряжу из отходов и низкосортного хлопкового волокна вырабатывают на оборудовании аппаратной (или суконной) системы прядения, которая стала заменяться более прогрессивной технологией на основе безверетённых способов формирования пряжи и эффективной очистки засорённых сортировок.

COMBI = КОМБИ (или КОМБИНИРОВАННОЕ) – (1) Combination passenger/cargo vessel. Combi is a vessel specifically designed to carry both containers and conventional cargoes. / Под Комбинированным Судном понимается грузовое судно, на котором в целях сокращения порожних рейсов предусмотрена перевозка грузов с резко отличающимися транспортными характеристиками. К комбинированным судам относят нефтерудовозы, универсальные нефтесухогрузные суда и другие.

(2) Combi or Combination (in air transport) is an airplane capable of simultaneously carrying passengers and cargo on the main deck.

COMBINATION = КОМБИНАЦИЯ – Combination:- puts and calls held either long or short with different strike prices and/or expirations. Types of combinations include straddles and strangles. / Удерживаемые опционы на продажу или покупку, будь-то купленные или проданные, с разными сходными ценами и/или разными датами прекращения признания (экспирации). К одним из типов комбинаций относятся одновременные разнонаправленные операции (или стрэдлы (straddles)) и операции по ограничению ценового диапазона (или стрэнглы (strangles)).

COMBINATION CARRIER = КОМБИНАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Combination Carrier (in air transport) is a commercial operator (scheduled and chartered) that carries both passengers and cargo on revenue flights. Most do so on passenger airplanes with cargo in the lower hold, but many of the world's largest cargo carriers also operate freighters in addition to passenger airplanes.

COMBINATION CHARGE = КОМБИНАЦИОННЫЙ (или СОВОКУПНЫЙ, или СМЕШАННЫЙ) СБОР – Combination Charge is an amount which is obtained by combining two or more charges.

COMBINATION CHASSIS = КОМБИНАЦИОННОЕ ШАССИ – Combination Chassis is a chassis which can carry either one forty foot or thirty foot container or a combination of shorter containers, e.g., 2 x 20 foot. / Шасси, которое может перевозить либо один сорока-футовый, либо тридцати-футовый контейнер, либо комбинацию более коротких контейнеров, например, два двадцатифутовых.

COMBINATION CONTAINERSHIP = КОМБИНАЦИОННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или СМЕШАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – In addition to cell holds for the accommodation of containers, other distinctive means of handling cargo are present in the same hull:- roll-on roll-off, palletized cargo handling through side ports, or the capability for transporting bulk commodities in the lower holds.

COMBINATION FABRIC = КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Combination Fabric is a fabric containing:- (i) different fibers in the warp and filling (e.g., a cotton warp and a rayon filling), (ii) ends of two or more fibers in the warp and/or filling, (iii) combination yarns, (iv) both filament yarn and spun yarn of the same or different fibers, or (v) filament yarns of two or more generic fiber types. Combination fabrics may be either knit or woven. They should not be confused with blend fabrics. Although blend fabrics also contain more that one fiber, the same intimately blended spun yarn is present in both warp and filling. / уточина.

COMBINATION JOINT RATE = КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ СТАВКА (или СМЕШАННАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ СТАВКА) – Combination Joint Rate is a joint rate which is obtained by combining two or more published rates (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

COMBINATION PASSENGER AND CARGO SHIP = КОМБИНАЦИОННОЕ ГРУЗОПАССАЖИРСКОЕ СУДНО – Combination Passenger And Cargo Ship is a ship with a capacity for 13 or more passengers. / Суда с вместимостью 13 или более пассажиров. Под Грузопассажирским Судном понимается грузовое судно, имеющее помещения для 12 пассажиров и более, или пассажирское судно с трюмами для коммерческого груза. Требования к непотопляемости и составу спасательных средств грузопассажирских судов аналогичны требованиям, предъявляемым к пассажирским судам. Под Грузопассажирским Судном понимается судно, оборудованное для одновременной перевозки грузов и пассажиров. Грузовое судно, перевозящее более 12 пассажиров, Международной Конвенцией об Охране Человеческой Жизни на Море рассматривается как пассажирское и к нему предъявляются повышенные требования в отношении живучести. Однако строгого деления на пассажирские и грузовые суда нет, так как вместе с пассажирами почти всегда перевозятся багаж, почта и другие грузы. Обычно грузопассажирскими называются суда, у которых грузовые функции преобладают над пассажирскими. К грузопассажирским судам относятся и грузопассажирские паромы. Пассажировместимость современных грузопассажирских судов до 1 200 человек,

грузоподъёмность 500–17 000 тонн, грузовместимость 1 000–20 000 м^3 (в том числе рефрижераторных помещений 400–1 500 м^3, скорость 24–37 км/ч (13–20 узлов), силовая установка обычно дизельная или паротурбинная.

COMBINATION PATENT = КОМБИНАЦИОННЫЙ ПАТЕНТ – Combination Patent is a patent granted for an invention that unites existing components in a novel way.

COMBINATION RATE = КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ СТАВКА (или СОВОКУПНАЯ СТАВКА, или СМЕШАННАЯ СТАВКА) – Combination Rate is a rate made up of two or more factors, separately published. Combination Rate:- using two or more published rates to calculate a freight rate.

COMBINATION UTILITY = КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ УСТАНОВКА (или КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ УСТАНОВКА, или СМЕШАННАЯ УСТАНОВКА) – Combination Utility is an utility which provides both gas and electric service. / Установка, которая обеспечивает поставку как газа, так и электроэнергии.

COMBINATION WEAVE = КОМБИНАЦИОННОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Combination Weaves:- one of the most common methods of producing new or novel weave effects in a fabric is by combining two or more weaves as a whole. In this method of amalgamating weaves, one or more repeats of each weave are joined together, instead of combining the weaves pick and pick or end and end. As twill, basket, satin, corkscrew or other weaves produce entirely distinct effects in a fabric, a large filed is opened by this method for the production of new effects. In the formation of combination weaves there are two important points that should be taken into consideration. In the first place, the yarns with which the cloth is to be woven, whether woolen, worsted, silk, or cotton, must be uniform in structure, as woolen yarn is so constructed that it is not eslecially adapted for developing weave effects, the surface of the yarn being too rough and fibrous. Simple combinations and good colorings are the essential points in woolens. In worsted or cotton fabrics, a large diversity of fancy weaves may be used, since the yarns are comparatively smooth (the fibers being laid in parallel order) and are thus excellently adapted for bringing out every detail of the weave. Silk is a still more suitable yarn for developing weave effects. The second point, to which it is especially desired to call attention, is that however widely the weaves that are to be combined may differ in respect to the effects that they produce in the cloth, they must be somewhat similar as regards the number of interlacings of the warp and filling, otherwise they cannot be made to weave together evenly. When desiring to form new effects by the method of combining two or more weaves, this latter fact should constantly be borne in mind, as it is absolutely essential to the satisfactory weaving of the cloth. / уточина. Производные Переплетения – это мелкоузорчатые переплетения, построение которых производится видоизменением главных переплетений с сохранением основных признаков базового переплетения. Соответственно числу главных переплетений, производные переплетения делятся на три группы:- (i) производные полотняного переплетения (репс, рогожка, панама); (ii) производные саржевого переплетения (усиленная, сложная, ломаная, ломаная со сдвигом, ромбовидная, зигзагообразная, теневая и криволинейная саржи); и (iii) производные сатинового переплетения (усиленный и теневой сатины).

COMBINATION YARN = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Combination Yarns are obtained from the combined texturing of different yarns, for example, acetate and capron, by twisting textured yarns with different structures and properties, or by twisting ordinary composite or high-tensile yarns with staple fibers. Combination Yarn is a plied yarn containing two or more yarns that vary in fiber composition, content, and/or twist level; or plied yarn composed of both filament yarn and spun yarn. A Combination Yarn is produced with two or more yarns having the same or different fibers or twist, e.g., one yarn may have a high twist, the other, little or no twist. / Комбинированная Нить (Combination Yarn) – текстильная нить, состоящая из комплексных нитей и пряжи или из мононитей и пряжи или из комплексных нитей, различающихся по химическому составу и структуре, или из различной по волокнистому составу и структуре пряжи.

COMBINED BILL OF LADING = КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или СМЕШАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Combined Bill of Lading is a bill of lading that covers not only carriage of cargo on an ocean going vessel but all or other stages and/or forms of carriage, e.g., carriage of the cargo by rail, road or barge from the shipper's premises to an ocean port of shipment, from that port to an ocean port of discharge and from that port of discharge by rail, road or barge to the consignee's premises. The issuer of such a bill of lading generally accepts primary responsibility as carrier for all stages and forms of carriage. Also known as Combined Transport Bill, House To House Bill, and Multimodal Transport Bill. Bill of lading that covers cargo moving over various transports. What is 'Combined Bill of Lading'? If the exporter's location is far away from the loading port, he can move the cargo to nearest Container Freight Station (CFS). If a cargo is shipped from a CFS, goods is moved from CFS to nearest sea port after customs clearance. The carrier accepts the goods at exporter's location and issues Bill of Lading. Here the carrier moves cargo either by road or rail to nearest sea port and ship via sea to final destination. Since the carrier moves the cargo by using two or more modes of transport, this bill of lading is called Combined Bill of Lading. / порта разгрузки по железнодорожным, автомобильным транспортом или баржей до помещений консигнатора (получателя). Коносамент, который обеспечивает перевозку груза различными видами транспорта.

COMBINED CYCLE = КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЙ ЦИКЛ – Combined Cycle (CC) is an electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one more gas (combustion) turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating unit. Combined Cycle (CC):- a generating unit generally consisting of a gas-fired turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. Electricity is produced by a gas turbine whose exhaust is recovered to heat water, yielding steam for a steam turbine that produces still more electricity.

COMBINED–CYCLE GAS TURBINE = ГАЗОВАЯ ТУРБИНА С КОМБИНИРОВАННЫМ ЦИКЛОМ – Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) is an energy-efficient gas turbine system where the first turbine generates electricity from the gas produced during fuel combustion. The hot gases pass through a boiler and then into the atmosphere. The steam from the boiler drives the second electricity generating turbine.

COMBINED CYCLE UNIT = УСТАНОВКА КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ЦИКЛА – Combined Cycle Unit is an electric generating unit that consists of one or more combustion turbines and one or more boilers with a portion of the required energy input to the boiler(s) provided by the exhaust gas of the combustion turbine(s).

COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ КАМПАНИЯ – Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) is an annual government-wide campaign for charitable contributions from Federal employees. The mission of the CFC is to promote and support philanthropy through a program that is employee focused, cost-efficient, and effective in providing all federal employees the opportunity to improve the quality of life for all. CFC is the world's largest and most successful annual workplace charity campaign, with almost 200 CFC campaigns throughout the country and overseas raising millions of dollars each year. Pledges made by Federal civilian, postal and military donors during the campaign season (September 1st to December 15th) support eligible non-profit organizations that provide health and human service benefits throughout the world. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has designated responsibility for day-to-day management of the program and to its CFC office. A 'Combined'

Campaign:- by 1961, President Kennedy had determined that the program was well-enough established that the President's Committee on Fund Raising within the federal service could be abolished. He did so and assigned the program to John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, by Executive Order 10927. Work on overcoming problems with the program continued. Serious consideration began to be given to both a system of payroll deduction and the possible consolidation of solicitation efforts into a single campaign. There was strong interest on the part of representatives of the voluntary agencies in payroll deduction. However, there was not agreement at this stage on the part of all participants about the desirability of melding the separate identities of the fundraising organizations by consolidation into a single campaign. In 1964, the first 'combined' campaigns, officially called 'Combined Federal Campaigns, or CFC' were conducted as experiments in six cities, consolidating all drives into one. The result was a substantial increase in contributions, ranging from 20% to 125%, and a highly favorable response within the federal community:- agency managers were pleased with having to deal only with a once-a-year effort; federal employees responded with favor to the single solicitation. By 1971 all campaigns had become 'combined'. President Nixon announced on March 03, 1971, that the CFC would be the uniform fundraising method for the federal service. Another major change at the time was the introduction of payroll deduction as a form of charitable contribution. This was made possible only by a truly combined, once-a-year campaign, and greatly increased the size of contributions. Despite continued skepticism about whether the consolidated character of the CFC suited the fundraising philosophies of some of the major CFC participants, contributions grew dramatically:- from USD12.9 million in 1964 to USD82.8 million in 1979. Expansion:- up through the 1970's, the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) was a relatively non-controversial program in terms of the charities allowed to participate. Growth in the number of participating national charities was slow – from 23 in 1969 to only 33 in 1979. In the late 1970's, public policy advocacy groups, legal defense funds, and other organizations succeeded through lower court litigation in entering the CFC. The case that opened the doors to these types of groups was Natural Resources Defense Council v. Campbell in which the United States District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that the definition of a human health and welfare charity was too vague and ordered the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to allow various groups to participate in the CFC. OPM, the successor organization to the US Civil Service Commission, assumed regulatory authority over the CFC in 1978. Significant changes to the CFC regulations in April, 1980 went a long way toward expanding participation in the CFC and resolving a number of other problems. Regulations issued in 1982 by OPM Director Donald Devine also addressed CFC organization. They formally recognized the role and responsibilities of the local groups of Federal officials that manage the campaigns – Local Federal Coordinating Committees (LFCC's) – and introduced the concept of Principal Combined Fund Organizations (PCFO's) – local federated fundraising organizations appointed by LFCC's to administer the local campaigns. Responding to a court order permanently enjoining OPM from excluding legal defense and advocacy groups from the CFC because of their 'indirect' support of health and welfare or their lobbying/advocacy activities, Director Devine in April 1984 opened the CFC to basically any 501(c)(3) charity and permitted write-in designations. In July 1985, however, the Supreme Court upheld President Reagan's Executive Orders, holding that the exclusion of advocacy, legal defense and other non-health-and-welfare groups is constitutional, as long as it is done even-handedly, without discrimination for or against any particular political viewpoint. In 1986, OPM revised its regulations consistent with the President's Orders. Under the Hoyer-Hatfield Amendment to the Continuing Resolution for FY 1986, however, Congress declared that OPM could not issue the regulations in final form and implement them. Congress directed OPM to either disregard the content of the 1982 and 1983 Executive Orders or reissue the regulations used in the campaigns in 1984 and 1985. OPM reissued the 1984 regulations and administered the 1986 and 1987 CFC under these interim rules. The 1990s:- starting in the fall of 1986 and continuing throughout 1987, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) met with various interested parties including local federal officials and representatives of the voluntary agencies and the federations. During the course of these discussions OPM identified six areas of immediate concern:- the Director of OPM convened a task force composed of three private sector individuals, chaired by OPM's General Counsel. The task force was to consider relevant information on the design and operation of the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) and provide the Director with its opinions on the future direction of the CFC. Before the task force could present its report to the Director, the Congress, at the request of various national charities, adopted permanent legislation for the CFC in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act for FY 1988 (P.L. 100-202). This legislation attempted to deal with some of the major problems that OPM had identified during the course of the meetings and discussions during the past year and a half. Public Law 100-202 required OPM to review the formula for distributing undesignated contributions based on the experience of the 1988, 1989, and 1990 CFC's. In 1990, OPM conducted eight public meetings around the country to hear from all interested parties, especially federal employees, on this topic. Final regulations were published in August, 1991 that provided for undesignated funds to be distributed to organizations in the same proportion as they received designations. In addition, three new general designation options for all participating organizations, all national/international organizations, and all local organizations were created. They have since been removed. A fourth general designation option for all international organizations was mandated by congressional legislation and still exists today. These regulations were effective with the 1992 campaign. As a result of audits of local campaigns conducted by OPM's Office of the Inspector General and to reflect the experience of the previous eight campaigns, CFC regulations were revised in November, 1995. Eligibility and public accountability criteria for participating charities remains consistent with congressional guidelines. However, several administrative changes were made. Some of the more important revisions include:- (i) more clearly defining the scope and meaning of workplace solicitations in the federal government; (ii) identification of the circumstances where the Director may authorize solicitations of federal employees in the workplace outside of the CFC; (iii) clarification of procedural requirements for charitable organizations seeking participation in the CFC; (iv) expanding local eligibility by defining and enumerating criteria for organizations that provide services on a statewide basis; (v) removing all general designation options not required by statute; and (vi) expanding the solicitation methods and the pool of potential donors. The 1999 Combined Federal Campaign currently consisted of 387 regional campaigns and the 1998 campaign receipts were USD206.4 million. The CFC Today – A Time for Transformation:- the CFC today is known to be the most inclusive workplace giving campaign in the world with the number of participating charities estimated at over 20 000 nonprofit charitable organizations worldwide. The charities supported through the CFC range from nascent community groups to large, well-known charities. Partnerships with nonprofit organizations are a core part of the CFC structure. In each of the 320 CFC areas throughout the country, local and national nonprofit organizations collaborate closely with committees of volunteer Federal employees to design marketing strategies for the campaign and to process the receipt and distribution of Federal employee contributions to the charities they choose. CFC also directly involves participating nonprofit organization leaders in the design of new policies and programs that are shaping the future of the Combined Federal Campaign. These partnerships are promoting greater direct giving from Federal employees to local and national nonprofits while helping nonprofit organizations use these contributions to leverage financial resources from other sources. CFC campaigns are delineated geographically along county lines. While the structure of the campaign and parameters of responsibility established in the early 1980's remains essentially the same, an emerging trend is for greater collaboration among campaigns through the merging of local campaign operations and other arrangements. Each campaign is managed by a volunteer group of Federal employees who work with experienced nonprofit executives in their communities to generate contributions and distribute them to eligible charities. This partnership provides an opportunity for Federal workers to become involved in their communities and adds great value to the Combined Federal Campaign for both Federal employees and the participating nonprofit organizations. The increase in the number of participating charities over the past decade has been great. The number of participating

national Federations increased from 3 to 27 and the number of national and international charities has grown to over 1 600. Many federations also operate a network of local affiliated federations which participate in the CFC locally. Today, the vast majority (75%) of the charities that participate in the campaign as national organizations do so as members of national Federations. While it is estimated that the total number of CFC participating charities in the country exceeded 20 000 in 2004, national organizations and Federations alone received over 45% of the USD256 million recorded in campaign contributions in 2004. Contributions have also increased steadily. Despite dramatic downsizing in the Federal workforce during the 1990's, the amount received in donor contributions rose steadily – with half of the nearly USD5 billion in contributions raised since results were recorded in 1964 received in the last ten years since 1990. This upward trend in giving continues strong. In 2001 alone following the September 11 terrorist attacks, Federal donor's contributions rose by 8% over 2000 for a total of USD241 million, the largest increase in 12 years. By 2004, contributions increased to USD256 million. New opportunities abound with the use of new technology. What seemed impossible just a few years ago is now entirely possible and will be more commonplace five years from now. The proliferation of this technology campaign-wide presents a rare strategic occasion for the CFC to become an even more efficient campaign in the future. The CFC Program is endeavoring to bring these advances to donors as well. For example, nonprofits are lending their expertise in web-based philanthropy to bring new efficiencies to giving in the Federal workplace through the use automated giving. Without doubt, the ability to apply web-based technology while preserving donor trust, in involvement and ownership represent among the greatest challenges facing the CFC as it moves into the XXI Century. / против Кэмпбэла (Campbell). Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004).

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ТЕПЛА И ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ – Combined Heat And Power (CHP) is a system in which the heat associated with electricity generation is also used for space heating or process heat. In this way the overall efficiency of the process in terms of the proportion of the energy in the biomass fuel that is made use of is increased considerably. Also known as Co-generation.

COMBINED–HEAT–AND–POWER PLANT = ТЕПЛОЭЛЕКТРОЦЕНТРАЛЬ (или ТЕПЛОФИКАЦИОННАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Combined Heat And Power (CHP) Plant is a power station system that uses both gas and the heat/steam generated to produce electricity. Also known as Cogeneration. Combined Heat-And-Power (CHP) Plant is a plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. This term is being used in place of the term Cogenerator that was used by the US Energy Information Administration in the past. Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the US Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). / Под Теплоэлектроцентралью (ТЭЦ) понимается паротурбинная электростанция, вырабатывающая и отпускающая потребителям одновременно 2 вида энергии:- электрическую энергию и теплоту (получаемую в результате частичного использования отработанного пара). ТЭЦ оборудуют преимущественно теплофикационными турбинами. Комбинированная выработка электрической и тепловой энергии на ТЭЦ позволяет значительно улучшить использование сжигаемого топлива, повысить кпд электростанции и снизить себестоимость энергии. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) мощность отдельных ТЭЦ достигала 1.5–1.6 ГигаВатт (ГВт) при часовом отпуске тепла до 16–20 ТерраДжоулей (ТДж).

COMBINED NOMENCLATURE = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ НОМЕНКЛАТУРА – In the European Union, Combined Nomenclature is a systematic list of goods descriptions based on the Harmonized System, serving for the purposes of the Common Customs Tariff, external trade statistics, and other Community policies. / Номенклатура – классифицированный перечень.

COMBINED PUMPED–STORAGE PLANT = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ГИДРОАККУМУЛИРУЮЩАЯ (или НАПОРНАЯ–САМОТЁЧНАЯ) ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ – Combined Pumped-Storage Plant is a pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant that uses both pumped water and natural streamflow to produce electricity.

COMBINED RATIO = КОМБИНИРОВАННОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ – Combined Ratio:- the claims and expenses of an insurer/reinsurer for a given period divided by its premium for the same period. It is normally expressed as a percentage with any figure in excess of 100% signifying a technical underwriting loss. The combination of the non-life claims ratio and the expense ratio. Combined Ratio is a measure of an insurer's underwriting profitability based on the ratio of net incurred claims plus net operating expenses to net earned premiums. A combined ratio of 100% is break even (before taking into account investment returns). A ratio less than 100% is an underwriting profit.

COMBINED STRESS = КОМБИНИРОВАННОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ – Combined Stress:- the combination of axial and bending stresses acting on a member simultaneously, such as occurs in the bottom chord (usually tension plus bending) of a truss. / в нижнем пояске (bottom chord) .

COMBINED TILLAGE OPERATIONS = КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО ВСПАШКЕ (или КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО ОБРАБОТКЕ ПОЧВЫ) – Combined Tillage Operations:- the simultaneous operation of two or more different types of tillage tools or implements (subsoiler-lister, lister planter, or plow planter) to simplify control or reduce the number of trips over the field. / сеялка точного высева (planter). Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

COMBINED TRANSACTIONS = КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Combined Transactions:- these transactions are understood to refer to various combinations of forward, spot and options transactions. Due to the diversity of possible variations, the risk structures arising in a specific instance cannot be dealt with in detail within the scope of this brochure. Note that closing out individual elements of a combined transaction substantially alters the risk profile of the position as a whole, i.e. of the elements remaining open. Before investors conclude a transaction of this nature or close out individual elements of it, they should therefore make detailed enquiries about the specific risks involved. Combined Transactions are understood to mean the conclusion of two or more options transactions on the same underlying instrument. In such cases the options differ at least in respect of type (call or put), quantity, striking price, expiry date and/or the position taken (long, short). / , то есть .

COMBINED TRANSPORT = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или СМЕШАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Combined Transport arises if the carrier has indicated a place of receipt and/or a place of delivery on the front hereof in the relevant spaces. Combined transport consists of a port-to-port carriage and inland transport. Intermodal Transport where the major part of the journey is by one mode such as rail, inland waterway or sea and any initial and/or final leg carried out by another mode such as road. See also Intermodal Transport, and Multimodal Transport. The terms Combined Transport and Intermodal Transport are often used interchangeably to describe the carriage of goods by two or more modes of transport. In the European Union, Combined Transport is defined as intermodal transport where the major part of the European journey is by rail, inland and waterways or sea and any initial or final legs carried out by road are as short as possible. Intermodal Transport has been defined as the movement of goods in one and

the same loading unit or road vehicle, which uses successively two or more modes of transport without handling the goods themselves in changing modes. Transport where the major part of the journey is by f. inst. sea and any pre-/on-carriage is carried out by another mode such as road. Shall mean a transport of goods where at least for a leg of the operation different means of transport is used than the one initially applied, e.g., by road, rail, air, waterways, sea, etc or a combination of those, e.g., roll-on-roll-off. If a TIR Carnet is in use, it shall cover the operation carried out only for the leg by road and in a country with which a TIR transit operation can be established. / , например, . Под Смешанной Перевозкой понимается перевозка пассажиров и грузов при помощи нескольких видов транспорта (железнодорожного, речного и так далее). В отличие от прямой перевозки одним видом транспорта

COMBINED TRANSPORT BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ ДЛЯ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Combined Transport Bill Of Lading, this document provides for the carriage of goods though more than one mode of transport in one unit load. Provides a combined transport by at least two different modes of transportation from a place from which the goods are taken to a place designated for delivery. Transport document providing for a combined transport by at least two different modes of transport from a place at which the goods are taken to a place designated for delivery under the responsibility of the carrier.

COMBINED TRANSPORT DOCUMENT = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ НА КОМБИНИРОВАННУЮ ПЕРЕВОЗКУ – Combined Transport Document is a negotiable or non-negotiable document evidencing a contract for the performance and/or procurement of performance of combined transport of goods.

COMBINED TRANSPORT OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Combined Transport Operator is a party who undertakes to carry goods with different modes of transport. / Сторона, которая берётся обеспечить транспортировку товаров различными видами транспорта.

COMBINED USE TABLE = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – Combined Use Table is a table of the demand for products by each industry group or sector, whether from domestic production or imports, estimated at purchaser's prices. It displays the inputs used by each industry to produce their total output and separates out intermediate purchases of goods and services. This table shows which industries use which products. Columns represent the purchasing industries:- rows represent the products purchased. / выработка (output).

COMBINED YARN = КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или СМЕШАННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Combined Yarn:- xxxxx. See also Combination Yarn. A Combination Yarn is produced with two or more yarns having the same or different fibers or twist, e.g., one yarn may have a high twist, the other, little or no twist.

COMBING = ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЕ – Combing is a step subsequent to carding in cotton and worsted system processing which straightens the fibers and extracts neps, foreign matter, and short fibers. Combing produces a stronger, more even, more compact, finer, smoother yarn. The Combing process is an additional step beyond carding. In this process the fibers are arranged in a highly parallel form, and additional short fibers are removed, producing high quality yarns with excellent strength, fineness, and uniformity. Combing is a method of treating cotton, worsted, and certain other fibers in the comber machine. The process removes all fibers below a certain staple length; it combs those that are to be retained and sets them in a uniform, parallel order ready for further manipulation. Combing takes out practically all foreign matter such as dirt, neps, shives, and other minute particles. Combing is vital for the manufacture of fine yarns, and it can be done to coarses yarns when high quality is necessary. Combing, however, as mill costs run, is rather expensive because the percentage of waste is high. It is resorted to only in the case of high-grade yarn for the better fabrics on the market today. Combing is an operation in the worsted system of fiber preparation that removes the short fibers (see also Noil, and Second Cuts) and foreign impurities. The long fibers are straightened and laid parallel. See also Wool Combs, and Worsted Preparation. / и инородные примеси. Сущность Гребнечесания заключается в разъединении, распрямлении и ориентации волокон, их рассортировке по длине, а также в вычесывании мелких и цепких примесей. Цель гребнечесания – производство более равномерной, плотной и гладкой пряжи малой линейной плотности. Гребнечесание осуществляется в результате относительного смещения гребней и волокон, один конец которых чаще всего зажат. Последнее обеспечивает большую интенсивность воздействия гребней, чем кардной гарнитуры, и в этом заключается главное отличие от кардочесания. В хлопкопрядении используется два вида гребнечесания:- (i) чесание гребнями бородки волокон, зажатой в тисочном зажиме, и (ii) чесание волокон при протаскивании их через гребень отделительной парой, которая выводит волокна из бородки. Гребнечесание осуществляется в два этапа. Вначале прочёсываются одни концы волокон, а затем другие. При этом чесание средней части волокон повторяется. В прядильном производстве Гребнечесание является этапом подготовки (preparation) волокна к прядению. Процесс формирования холста специальной холстообразующей машиной путём сложения лент. В отличие от кардной системы прядения в гребенной применяется двойное чесание волокнистого материала – сначала на чёсальной машине, а затем на гребнечёсальной, которая обладает более высокой интенсивностью воздействия на волокнистый материал. Чесание на гребнечёсальной машине обеспечивает удаление самых мелких и цепких сорных примесей и пороков волокон, а также коротких волокон. Пряжа, выработанная по гребенной системе, имеет блеск, более прочная и гладкая, плотная, чистая по сравнению с пряжей кардной системы прядения. В гребенной системе прядения применяются те же машины, что и в кардной, за исключением дополнительных машин – лентосоединительной и гребнечёсальной. В связи с особенностью состава смеси гребенной системы, а именно использование в смесях только тонких волокон большой длины, изменяются технологические параметры заправки машин, например, на кардочёсальных машинах снижают скоростной режим, исключают из зоны предварительного чесания расчёсывающие пары, не устанавливают двух приёмных барабанов. Устанавливают такие режимы машин, при которых волокно меньше повреждается. Чесание волокнистых материалов – разделение клочков волокон на отдельные волокна, удаление сорных примесей и коротких волокон, перемешивание волокон и формирование волокнистой ленты или ровницы. Различают гребенное и кардное чесание. Гребенное чесание используется только в гребенном прядении. Выполняется на гребнечёсальных машинах, снабжённых игольчатыми гребнями. Кардочесание используется в различных системах прядения, а также в производстве нетканых материалов и валяльно-войлочных изделий. При кардочесании волокна пропускаются между рабочими органами машины, покрытыми кардолентой или пильчатой лентой.

COMBING IN OIL = ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЕ В ЗАМАСЛОВАННОМ ВИДЕ (или ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЕ В МАСЛЕ) – Combing In Oil:- the preparing and combing of wool to which oil has been added to facilitate the manipulation of the fibers.

COMBING MACHINE = ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – The web of fibers is eventually condensed into a continuous, untwisted, rope-like strand called a Sliver, (pronounced slyver). These slivers then continue to a Combing Machine. Here, the fibers shorter than half-inch and impurities are removed from the cotton. This process makes the sliver smoother so more uniform yarns can be produced. The drawing or pulling of this sliver is next. The sliver is drawn out to a thinner strand and given a slight twist to improve strength, then wound on bobbins (spools wound with the thread-like product for storage). Having completed this process, it is now called Roving. See also Comber. / Гребнечёсальная Машина предназначена для чесания волокнистого материала из натуральных и химических волокон при подготовке к прядению. На гребнечёсальных машинах производится тщательная очистка материала от сорных

примесей, коротких и спутанных волокон и образование гребенной ленты из распрямлённых и параллелизованных волокон периодическим или непрерывным способом (в зависимости от вида гребнечёсальной машины). Поток волокон равномерно . Эти ленты затем поступают в гребнечёсальную машину. Гребнечёсальные Машины, применяемые в хлопкопрядении, являются машинами периодического действия. Кроме гребнечесания на машине осуществляются формирование ватки-прочёса из отдельных порций продукта, прошедшего гребнечесание, формирование ленты, вытягивание лент в вытяжном приборе, сложение их и укладка гребенной ленты в таз. В большинстве случаев гребнечёсальные машины для хлопка бывают односторонними на несколько выпусков. Гребнечёсальная машина имеет 8 выпусков, работающих от одного привода. На каждом выпуске установлен холстик, и выходящие ленты, огибая направляющие штыри, поступают на питающий столик, где они укладываются параллельно, образуя два потока по 4 ленты. Каждый поток лент поступает в вытяжной прибор, состоящий из двух вытяжных пар и работающий с вытяжкой. Каждая лента, вытянутая в вытяжном приборе, соединяется с другими лентами своего потока в воронке, уплотняется плющильными валиками и укладывается лентоукладчиком в таз. Таким образом, на гребнечёсальной машине с 8 выпусками вырабатываются две гребенные ленты, линейная плотность, каждой из которых, составляет 3–4.5 текс. Гребнечёсальная Машина предназначена для чесания волокнистого материала из натуральных и химволокон при подготовке к прядению. На гребнечёсальной машине производится тщательная очистка материалов от сорных примесей, коротких и спутанных волокон и формирование гребенной ленты из распрямлённых и параллелизованных волокон периодичным или непрерывным способом (в зависимости от вида гребнечёсальной машины).

COMBING WOOL = ГРЕБЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ШЕРСТЬ ДЛЯ ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЯ) – Combing Wool:- wools having sufficient length and strength to comb. According to industry standards, the length of fibers for strictly fine combing must be over 2.75 in, with an increase in length as the wool becomes coarser. Combing Wool is the long-staple strong-fibered wool found suitable for combing and used especially in the manufacture of worsteds. / Гребенная Шерсть – шерсть длиной от 2 дюймов или 51 мм и более.

COMBINING ABILITY = КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или СПОСОБНОСТЬ К СОЧЕТАЕМОСТИ) – Combining Ability is the ability of a genotype (inbred, pureline, or synthetic/composite) to transfer its desirable traits to its crosses. General combining ability is the average performance of a strain in a series of crosses; specific combining ability is a deviation in a cross from performance predicted on the basis of general combining ability of the parents.

COMBI SHIP = КОМБИНИРОВАННОЕ СУДНО – Combi Ship is a ship designed to carry both conventional and containerized cargo.

COMB–TOOTH HARROW = ГРЕБНЕ (или ГРЕБЕНЧАТО)–ЗУБОВАЯ БОРОНА – Comb-Tooth Harrow is a cultivating implement with spikes or teeth resembling a comb.

COMBUSTION = ГОРЕНИЕ – Combustion is a chemical reaction, specially oxidation, accompanied by the production of light and heat. / Под Горением понимается экзотермическая химическая реакция, протекающая в условиях её прогрессирующего самоускорения и интенсивного тепло- и массообмена между реагирующей системой и окружающей средой. Часто сопровождается ярким свечением (пламенем).

COMBUSTION TURBINE = ТУРБИНА XX – Combustion Turbine (CT) is a generating unit in which a combustion turbine engine is the prime mover.

ComEd = THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

COMED CONTROL AREA = COMMONWEALTH EDISON CONTROL AREA

COMEX® = COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC.

COMFORT = КОМФОРТ (или УДОБНОСТЬ) – Comfort is a performance parameter of apparel referring to wearability. Encompasses such properties as wicking, stretch, hand, etc.

COMFORTER = ВЯЗАНЫЙ ШАРФ (или КАШНЕ, или УТЕШИТЕЛЬ) – Comforter is a long narrow usually knitted neck scarf.

COMFORT LETTER = УСПОКОИТЕЛЬНОЕ (или КОМФОРТНОЕ) ПИСЬМО – In financial transactions, Comfort Letter is a parent company's notification of its intention to support the obligations of its subsidiary(s). / В финансовых сделках, уведомление материнской компании о своём намерении поддерживать обязательства своего дочернего предприятия или предприятий.

COMFORT STRETCH = КОМФОРТНОЕ РАСТЯГИВАНИЕ (или НАТЯЖКА) – Comfort Stretch is the term given to the freedom of movement experienced in the wearing of a garment that contains spandex, or has stretch engineered into a yarn through mechanical stretch construction.

COMING AROUND = ПОВОРАЧИВАТЬСЯ (или XX) – Coming Around (maritime term):- to bring a sailing vessel into the wind and change to another tack. One who is influenced to a change of opinion.

COMING INTO LINE = ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ В ЛИНИЮ – At Corporation of Lloyd's, Coming Into Line is a biannual procedure currently undertaken in June and November each year which requires members to demonstrate that they have sufficient eligible assets to meet their current underwriting liabilities and to support future underwriting before they may underwrite for the next following year of account. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION = КОМИТЕ ЭРОПЕЭНН ДЁ НОРМАЛИЗАСЬЁ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ, или ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО НОРМАЛИЗАЦИИ) – The European Committee for Standardization (ECS, or in French, Comité Européen de Normalisation (CEN)) was founded in 1961 by the national standards bodies in the European Economic Community and EFTA countries. Now CEN is contributing to the objectives of the European Union and European Economic Area with voluntary technical standards which promote free trade, the safety of workers and consumers, interoperability of networks, environmental protection, exploitation of research and development programmes, and public procurement. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The European Committee for Standardization (ECS, or in French, Comité Européen de Normalisation (CEN)), is an association of the national standards organizations of 18 countries of the European Economic Communities (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). ECS membership is open to the national standards organization of any European country which is, or is capable of becoming, a member of the EEC or EFTA. ECS develops voluntary standards in building, machine tools, information technology and in all sectors excluding the electrical ones covered by the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (abbreviation in French:- CENELEC). ECS is involved in accreditation of laboratories and certification bodies as well as quality assurance. / Европейский Комитет по Стандартизации (ЕКС) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Комите Эропеэнн дё Нормализасьё (Сэ.Ё.Эн. или СЭН; Comité Européen de Normalisation (CEN)). Обозначение . , а также заверка качества.

COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION ELECTROTECHNIQUE = КОМИТЕ ЭРОПЕЭНН ДЁ НОРМАЛИЗАСЬЁ ЭЛЕКТРОТЭКНИК' (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКИ) – Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, was created in 1973 as a result of the merger of two previous European organizations:- CENELCOM (the European Committee for the Coordination of Electrotechnical Standards in the European Economic Community) and CENEL (the European Committee for the Coordination of Electrical Standards). Nowadays, CENELEC is a non-profit technical organization set up under Belgian law and composed of the National Electrotechnical Committees of 30 European countries. In addition, 8 National Committees from neighbouring countries are participating in CENELEC work with an Affiliate status. CENELEC's mission is to prepare voluntary electrotechnical standards that help develop the Single European Market/European Economic Area for electrical and electronic goods and services removing barriers to trade, creating new markets and cutting compliance costs. The European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization or in French, Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC). CENELEC's mission is to prepare voluntary electrotechnical standards that help develop the Single European Market/European Economic Area for electrical and electronic goods and services removing barriers to trade, creating new markets and cutting compliance costs. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (abbreviation in French:- CENELEC), is a non-profit-making international organization under Belgian law. CENELEC seeks to harmonize electrotechnical standards published by the national organizations and to remove technical barriers to trade that may be caused by differences in standards. CENELEC members include:- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. / Европейский Комитет по Стандартизации в сфере Электротехники (ЕКСЭ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Комите Эропеэнн дё Нормализасьё Электротэкник' (СЭНЭЛЕК; Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC)). Обозначение .

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES TRANSPORTS FERROVIAIRES = КОМИТЕ ЭНТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ ТРАНСПОР ФЭРОВЬЕР (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫМ ПЕРЕВОЗКАМ) – Comité International Des Trasnports Ferroviaires (CIT) or International Rail Transport Committee is an association of some 216 railway undertakings and shipping companies which provide international passenger and/or freight services. 130 organizations are members in their own right, 80 organizations are linked indirectly by being members of CIT associate members. The CIT is an association under Swiss law (Article 60 et seq. ZGB (Swiss Code of Civil Law)). The CIT works closely with the OSJD on joint projects to make transport law regimes for traffic between Europe and Asia interoperable. Membership of the CIT:- The following may join the CIT as full members:- (i) undertakings which provide international rail transport under the terms of COTIF or under other international sets of regulations; and (ii) undertakings which make use of CIT documentation or services. Associations of undertakings with a legal personality may join the CIT as associate members provided their own members:- (i) provide international rail transport; or (ii) provide services in connection with international rail transport; or (iii) make use of CIT documentation or services. The CIT works closely with numerous international organisations in carrying out its tasks and concludes agreements to work together as appropriate. Headquartered in Bern, Switzerland. / Международный Комитет по Железнодорожным Перевозкам (МКЖП; или Комите Энтэрнасьёналь дэ Транспор Фэровьер (Сэ.И.Тэ.); Comité International des Transports Ferroviaires (CIT)) – международная неправительственная ассоциация, цели которой – развитие международного права в области железнодорожных перевозок на основе заключённых конвенций; разработка дополнительных правовых статей и материалов, связанных с решением споров по международным перевозкам; контроль за соблюдением правил перевозок грузов, багажа, пассажиров; стандартизация проездных документов. Основана в 1902. Штабквартира в Берне, Швейцария. Полноправными членами МКЖП являются 134 компании из 43 стран Европы, Азии и Африки. В качестве полноправных членов в МКЖП могут вступить предприятия, которые осуществляют международные железнодорожные перевозки в соответствии с Конвенцией о Международных Железнодорожных Перевозках (КОМЖП или так называемая КОТИФ (COTIF – сокращение от Convention Relative aux Transports Internationaux Ferroviaires)). Комитет сотрудничает, прежде всего, с ОТИФ, МСЖД, Комитетом по Внутреннему Транспорту Европейской Экономической Комиссии ООН, ОСЖД (OSJD) и другими международными организациями. Официальные языки – Французский и Немецкий. Основными Целями МКЖП Являются:- (i) гармонизация, единообразное применение и реализация международного железнодорожного транспортного права, прежде всего КОТИФ; (ii) разработка Правил перевозок грузов, форм накладных, а также приложений к КОТИФ; и (iii) стандартизация правовых отношений между участниками рынка железнодорожных перевозок (клиентами, железнодорожными предприятиями и владельцами инфраструктуры). Руководящим органом МКЖП является Генеральная ассамблея. Она определяет политику и подход к стратегическому управлению МКЖП. Председатель (Chairman) МКЖП – Жан-Люк Дюфорно (Jean-Luc Dufournaud) (Директор по Правовым Вопросам (Directeur de l'Ethique et de la Déontologie) Национального Общества Французских Железных Дорог (Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (SNCF))). Генеральный Секретарь (Secretary General) МКЖП – Чезаре Бранд (Cesare Brand). С 01 Февраля 2010 Российская Федерация присоединилась к КОТИФ на условиях применения Единых правовых предписаний к Договору о Международной Железнодорожной Перевозке Грузов (ДМЖПГ; или (Сэ.И.Эм.) Contrat de Transport International Ferroviaire des Marchandises (CIM)) на участках железнодорожной инфраструктуры от причала паромного комплекса Балтийск до припортовой железнодорожной станции Балтийск Калининградской Железной Дороги (2.84 км), а также от причала паромного комплекса Усть-Луга до припортовой железнодорожной станции Лужская Октябрьской Железной Дороги (1.745 км). В 2015 Российская Федерация присоединилась к КОТИФ также участком железнодорожной инфраструктуры в районе порта Кавказ, что активнее позволит развивать железнодорожно-паромное сообщение с Турцией на линии Кавказ – Самсун. После прохождения всех внутригосударственных процедур нормы КОТИФ и Единых правовых предписаний к Договору о Международной Железнодорожной Перевозке Грузов (ДМЖПГ), которые являются Приложением к КОТИФ, стали частью Российской правовой системы, в связи с чем возникла необходимость практического использования норм и документов, применяемых в сфере действия ДМЖПГ. В целях наиболее эффективного применения указанных документов для документального обеспечения перевозок грузов с использованием железнодорожно-паромного сообщения Усть-Луга – Балтийск – Зассниц Президентом РЖД, ПАО было принято решение о вступлении РЖД, ПАО в члены МКЖП. Кроме того, РЖД, ПАО является одним из основных разработчиков нормативной базы для использования унифицированной накладной ДМЖПГ/СМГС, разработанной в рамках совместного проекта ОСЖД и МКЖП 'Транспортно-Правовая Интероперабельность ДМЖПГ/СМГС'. С 01 Мая 2010 Российские Железные Дороги, ПАО считается действительным членом МКЖП, имеет доступ и право использования всех руководящих документов МКЖП, регулирующих применение международного железнодорожного транспортного права в сфере действия КОТИФ, а также возможность практически использовать действующие нормы ДМЖПГ. В программе деятельности МКЖП развитие тесного сотрудничества с РЖД, ПАО является одним из основных направлений. В ходе заседания Генеральной Ассамблеи МКЖП в 2011 РЖД, ПАО официально принято в состав одного из рабочих органов МКЖП – Комиссии ДМЖПГ. В качестве приоритетных проектов можно отметить:- (i) развитие перевозок с использованием унифицированной железнодорожной накладной ДМЖПГ/СМГС, в том числе и транзитом по Российским Железным Дорогам из/в Китая и Монголии; (ii) организация перевозок с участием железнодорожно-паромного сообщения Усть-Луга – Балтийск – Зассниц, а также рассмотрение возможности осуществления перевозок по накладной ДМЖПГ в железнодорожно-паромном

сообщении между портами Кавказ и Самсун (Турция); для реализации данного проекта в рамках МКЖП создана Рабочая группа 'Мультимодальность', в работе которой принимают участие специалисты РЖД, ПАО, Дэ.Бе. Шэнька (DB Schenker), МОМПЖД (OTIF), судоходных компаний; и (iii) сотрудничество в области международного пассажирского сообщения в части гармонизации норм Договора о Международной Железнодорожной Перевозке Пассажиров (ДМЖПЖ или Сэ.И.Ве.; Contrat de Transport International Ferroviaire des Voyageurs (CIV)) и СМПС. Указанные направления сотрудничества имеют практическое значение для РЖД, ПАО в связи с активной интеграцией в международный транспортный рынок и развитием ряда международных проектов, в том числе в части гармонизации транспортного права, развития международного железнодорожно-паромного сообщения и международных пассажирских перевозок, а также установления взаимодействия с железнодорожными перевозчиками, действующими в сфере ДМЖПГ и ДМЖПЖ.

COMMAND AND CONTROL SERVER = КОМАНДНЫЙ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ СЕРВЕР – Command and Control Server (C&C Server) is a computer used to coordinate the actions of computers infected by a bot, rootkit, worm or other forms of malicious software (malware) that rely on another computer for instructions and updates. A C&C server may tell infected computers what sorts of information to steal, provide targeting information for infected computers to attack or infected, update existing or install new malware on infected computers and so forth. A C&C server may (or may not) also serve as a drop zone for infected computers to upload stolen information. A C&C server does not have to run the same operating system as the computers it controls. Often, a C&C server will be run on a web server that has itself been compromised or has been purchased using stolen credit cards.

COMMENSAL = КОММЕНСАЛ – Commensal:- from the Latin prefix Com- (With, Together, Jointly) + the Latin adjective Mensalis (Of The Table). Commensal people eat together at the same table. (i) Living in a relationship in which one organism derives food or other benefits from another organism without hurting or helping it. Commensal bacteria are part of the normal flora in the mouth. (ii) An intimate relationship. The Norway rat, roof rat, and house mouse are considered commensal rodents because of their intimate relationships with humans. Commensal:- literally 'eating at the same table'- an organism that lives on or with another without harming it. See also parasite, symbiosis. / Под Комменсализмом, от позднелатинского слова Commensalis, означающее Сотрапезник, понимается форма сожительства особей разных видов, при которой один организм (комменсал) живёт за счёт другого, не причиняя ему вреда, например, рыбы-прилипалы, прикрепляясь к акулам, пользуются ими для передвижения.

COMMENSALISM = КОММЕНСАЛИЗМ – Commensalism is the interaction between two species in which one species is benefited while the other is unaffected. See also Amensalism. / Под Комменсализмом, от позднелатинского слова Commensalis, означающее Сотрапезник, понимается форма сожительства особей разных видов, при которой один организм (комменсал) живёт за счёт другого, не причиняя ему вреда, например, рыбы-прилипалы, прикрепляясь к акулам, пользуются ими для передвижения. Смотрите также Аменсализм (Amensalism). Комменсализм, сотрапезничество, нахлебничество, сожительство животных разных видов, характеризующееся тем, что один из них (Комменсал) постоянно или временно живёт за счёт другого, не причиняя ему вреда (сравните Аменсализм). При комменсализме один из организмов может использовать другой для защиты, как средство передвижения или питаться за его счёт. В зависимости от характера взаимоотношений животных, которым свойствен комменсализм, их делят на три группы:- (1) Комменсал ограничивается использованием пищи организма другого вида; например, в извивах раковины, занятой раком-отшельником, обитает кольчатый червь из рода Nereis, поедающий остатки пищи рака. (2) Комменсал прикрепляется (временно или постоянно) к организму другого вида, который в этом случае называется Хозяином; например, рыба-прилипало своим спинным плавником, превращённым в присоску, прикрепляется к коже акул и других крупных рыб, пользуясь ими для передвижения; морские гидроиды, поселяющиеся на коже рыб и питающиеся их экскрементами; некоторые ракообразные (например, морские жёлуди), живущие на коже китов и на раковинах моллюсков. (3) Комменсал поселяется во внутренних органах хозяина; например, инфузории опалины, живущие в задней кишке лягушек; некоторые жгутиконосцы, обитающие в кишечнике млекопитающих. Из комменсализма, характеризующегося поселением комменсала в органах хозяина, мог возникнуть Паразитизм. Из комменсализма мог выработаться и Симбиоз. Однако комменсализм не является обязательной переходной ступенью к паразитизму или симбиозу; эти формы взаимоотношений организмов могли возникнуть в процессе исторического развития организмов и независимо от комменсализма.

COMMERCE = КОММЕРЦИЯ – Commerce (in the UK, 1840's), from Latin Commutatio Mercium, is simply, as its name imports, the exchange of commodities for commodities.

COMMERCE CONTROL LIST = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ СДЕЛОК, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИХ КОНТРОЛЮ – In 1991, the US Bureau of Export Administration published the new Commerce Control List (CCL) which replaced the former Commodity Control List. The CCL includes all items – commodities, software and technical data – subject to Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) export controls and incorporates not only the national security controlled items agreed to by CoCom (the 'core' list), but also items controlled for foreign policy and other reasons. The list adopts a totally new method of categorizing commodities and is divided into 10 general categories:- (i) materials, (ii) materials processing, (iii) electronics, (iv) computers, (v) telecommunications and cryptography, (vi) sensors, (vii) avionics and navigation, (viii) marine technology, (ix) propulsion systems and transportation equipment, and (x) miscellaneous. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. / (v) средства дальней связи и криптографии, (vi) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). КоКам (CoCom).

COMMERCIAL = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ (или КОММЕРСАНТ) – Commercial:- an entity involved in the production, processing, or merchandising of a commodity. Commercial:- a futures trader (normally a company) that has a legitimate business need to hedge price risk in the futures markets. For purposes of the Commitments of Traders Report data, this trader group holds reportable positions in the market, thus making them large traders. See also Commitments Of Traders Report, and Non-Commercials. The Commercial sector is generally defined as nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, and health, social, and educational institutions. The utility may classify commercial service as all consumers whose demand or annual use exceeds some specified limit. The limit may be set by the utility based on the rate schedule of the utility. / включая гостиницы (hotels), гостиницы для автотуристов (motels), рестораны, . Под Коммерсантом, от Французского слова Commerçant, от Латинского слова Commercium, означающее Торговля,:- в странах, где существует торговое право как самостоятельная отрасль (Бельгия, Испания, Франция, ФРГ, ряд Латиноамериканских и других государств Романо-Германской системы права), купец, лицо, занимающееся частной торговлей, самостоятельный предприниматель, действующий в торговом обороте от своего имени на профессиональной основе в виде обычного промысла с использованием профессиональных знаний и опыта. Статус и сделки коммерсанта в этих странах регулируются специальными правилами, отличающими деятельность коммерсанта от участия в торговом обороте лиц, ими не являющихся. В праве государств с единой системой частного права (США, Англии, Италии, Нидерландов, Швейцарии, стран Английской системы права и других) обычно отсутствует формально-юридическое понятие Коммерсант и торговой сделки, так как торговое право здесь является частью гражданского. Однако здесь имеются отдельные нормы, содержащие правила о деятельности лиц, осуществляющих хозяйственную деятельность

как промысел; специально регулируются права и обязанности сторон в сделках, заключаемых такими лицами. Единообразный Торговый Кодекс США, в отличие от других стран этой группы, содержит общее понятие Коммерсант (ст. 2-104) и регулирует сделки с участием коммерсанта. Английский Закон о продаже товаров 1979 (разд. 14) содержит специальные гарантии для продавца, действующего 'в порядке профессиональной деятельности'. Нормы, содержащие правила о Коммерсанте, есть в Швейцарском обязательственном законе, Гражданском Кодексе Италии 1942 и другом. Коммерсантами могут быть индивидуальные или коллективные лица. Индивидуальные Коммерсанты – физические лица, являющиеся собственниками предприятия, действующие как предприниматели. Коллективные Коммерсанты – торговые товарищества, являющиеся в большинстве стран юридическими лицами. В собственности торгового товарищества могут находиться одно или несколько предприятий. В отдельных случаях Коммерсантом особого вида признаётся государство. Коммерсант – в праве развитых зарубежных стран понятие, означающее предпринимателя вообще. Например, согласно Статьи 2-104 Единообразного Торгового Кодекса США Коммерсант – это тот, кто совершает операции с определёнными товарами либо по роду своих занятий должен обладать особыми знаниями или опытом в отношении операций и товаров, являющихся предметом сделки; коммерсантом признаётся и тот, кто использует услуги посредников (агентов, брокеров), обладающих подобными знаниями, опытом.

COMMERCIAL ALLOWANCE = КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ УСТУПКА) – Commercial Allowance is the commercial moisture regain plus a specific allowance for finish used in calculating the commercial or legal weight of a fiber shipment. / коммерческая влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

COMMERCIAL AVIATION = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ АВИАЦИЯ – Commercial Aviation:- transport of persons or cargo via air routes operated as a business enterprise (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, перевозка пассажиров или груза по авиа маршрутам, осуществляемая в качестве бизнес предприятия.

COMMERCIAL BANK = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ БАНК – Commercial Bank is a bank that offers a broad range of deposit accounts, including checking, savings, and time deposits, and extends loans to individuals and businesses. Commercial banks can be contrasted with investment banking firms, which generally are involved in arranging for the sale of corporate or municipal securities, and broker-dealer firms, which buy and sell securities for themselves and others. / Под Коммерческим Банком понимается банк, предоставляющий кредиты промышленным, торговым и другим предприятиям преимущественно за счёт привлечённых в виде вкладов (депозитов) денежных средств.

COMMERCIAL BILL OF EXCHANGE = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОДНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Commercial Bill of Exchange is used for the short-term financing of goods or service transactions. Pursuant to § 364 (2) of the German Civil Code, bills receivable exist alongside the original purchase price claim. Also known as Trade Bill.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ – Commercial Documents means documents of title or other similar documents, invoices, transport or shipping documents, or any other documents whatsoever not being financial documents. See also Financial Documents. / Коммерческие Документы означают товараспорядительные или иные подобные документы, счета-фактуры, транспортные или отгрузочные документы, или любые другие документы, не являющиеся финансовыми документами. Смотрите также Финансовые Документы (Financial Documents).

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ ПОКРЫТИЯ ОБЩЕЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Commercial General Liability (CGL) Coverage Part:- general liability coverage which may be written as a monoline policy or part of a commercial package. CGL now means commercial general liability forms which have replaced the earlier comprehensive general liability forms. The latest forms include all sublines, provide very broad coverage, and two variations are available, Occurrence, and Claims Made, coverage.

COMMERCIAL GRAIN STOCKS = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ ЗЕРНА – Commercial Grain Stocks:- domestic grain in store in public and private elevators at important markets and grain afloat in vessels or barges in lake and seaboard ports.

COMMERCIAL INVOICE = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – A Commercial Invoice is a document used in foreign trade. It is used as a customs declaration provided by the person or corporation that is exporting an item across international borders. Although there is no standard format, the document must include a few specific pieces of information such as the parties involved in the shipping transaction, the goods being transported, the country of manufacture, and the Harmonized System codes for those goods. A commercial invoice must also include a statement certifying that the invoice is true, and a signature. Commercial Invoice is a document produced by the shipper/seller of goods which contains an accurate description of the merchandise and the country of origin. All items are itemised and with actual price. Represents a complete record of the transaction between exporter and importer with regard to the goods sold. Also reports the content of the shipment and serves as the basis for all other documents about the shipment. A document stating the values of the transaction between the buyer and seller. Commercial Invoice is a bill for the goods from the seller to the buyer. These invoices are often used by governments to determine the true value of goods for the assessment of customs duties and are also used to prepare consular documentation. Governments using the commercial invoice to control imports often specify its form, content, number of copies, language to be used and other characteristics. See also Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. / Счёт на товары от продавца покупателю. Эти счета-фактуры часто используются государственными ведомствами для определения истинной стоимости товаров при начислении таможенных пошлин, а также при подготовке консульской документации. Государственные ведомства, использующие коммерческие счета-фактуры для контроля за привозом (или импортом), часто определяют их форму, содержание, количество копий, язык, на котором они должны оформляться, и иные параметры. Смотрите также Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice).

COMMERCIAL LETTER OF CREDIT = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или ТОВАРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – Commercial Letters Of Credit have been used for centuries to facilitate payment in international trade. Their use will continue to increase as the global economy evolves. Letters of credit used in international transactions are governed by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits. The general provisions and definitions of the International Chamber of Commerce are binding on all parties. Domestic collections in the United States are governed by the Uniform Commercial Code. A commercial letter of credit is a contractual agreement between a bank, known as the Issuing Bank, on behalf of one of its customers, authorizing another bank, known as the Advising Bank or Confirming Bank, to make payment to the beneficiary. The issuing bank, on the request of its customer, opens the letter of credit. The issuing bank makes a commitment to honor drawings made under the credit. The beneficiary is normally the provider of goods and/or services. Essentially, the issuing bank replaces the bank's customer as the payor. Elements of a Letter of Credit:- (i) a payment undertaking given by a bank (issuing bank); (ii) on behalf of a buyer (applicant); (iii)

to pay a seller (beneficiary) for a given amount of money; (iv) on presentation of specified documents representing the supply of goods; (v) within specified time limits; (vi) documents must conform to terms and conditions set out in the letter of credit; and (vii) documents to be presented at a specified place. Commercial Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit intended to act as the vehicle of payment for goods sold by one party to another. / Аккредитив предназначен для использования в качестве средства платежа за товары, проданные одной стороной другой.

COMMERCIAL LINES = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ ЛИНИИ – At Corporation of Lloyd's, Commercial Lines is an insurance which is sold to firms. This term is used in contrast to personal lines. Line is the proportion of an insurance or reinsurance risk that is accepted by an underwriter or which an underwriter is willing to accept. When it refers to a line that is entered on a slip it is commonly expressed as a percentage of the limit of indemnity.

COMMERCIALLY CLEAN = КОММЕРЧЕСКИ ЧИСТЫЕ – Shipments are defined as Commercially Clean when meeting the commercially clean specifications listed in the export grade determinant table upon following the Determination of commercially clean procedures. Dockage is not reported for commercially clean shipments. See also Not Commercially Clean. Commercially Clean shipments are shipments of grain whose dockage falls within allowed limits and is of a type normally present after standard commercial cleaning. / у которого докедж (легко отделяемые примеси).

COMMERCIAL MASS = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ МАССА – Commercial Mass is the mass obtained by adding to the oven-dry mass of the material the mass corresponding to the conventional allowance and any additions specified in the BISFA (short for the Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles or The International Bureau for the Standardization of Man-made Fibres; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) methods. See also Mass.

COMMERCIAL MEANS OF TRANSPORT = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Commercial Means Of Transport:- any vessel (including lighters and barges, whether or not shipborne, and hydrofoils), hovercraft, aircraft, road vehicle (including trailers, semi-trailers and combinations of vehicles) or railway rolling stock, which is used for the transport of persons for remuneration or for the industrial or commercial transport of goods, whether or not for remuneration. Customs formalities applicable to commercial means of transport are dealt with in Annex A.3. to the Kyoto Convention. The Annex covers commercial means of transport which are used in international traffic. The definition of 'commercial means of transport' in that Annex includes normal spare parts, accessories and equipment, as well as lubrication oils and fuel contained in the normal tanks, when carried with the commercial means of transport. In some countries, the term 'conveyance' is used with the same meaning as 'Commercial Means Of Transport'.

COMMERCIAL MOISTURE REGAIN = КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ УВЛАЖНЕНИЕ (или КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ВЛАГОПОГЛОЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или КОНДИЦИОННАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ) – Commercial Moisture Regain is an arbitrary value adopted as the moisture regain to be used in calculating the commercial or legal weight of a fiber shipment.

COMMERCIAL OFF–THE–SHELF = XX – Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) is an acquisition term refering to commercially available ready to use products that require no customization in order to meet performance requirements.

COMMERCIAL OPERATION = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ – Commercial Operation begins when control of the loading of the generator is turned over to the system dispatcher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ БУМАГА – Commercial Papers (CPs) are used for the financing of companies' short-term capital requirements. CPs are issued mainly by first-class industrial borrowers. Placement and trading are conditional on the issuer having an excellent rating. As a rule, the securities have high nominal values, reduced by the discounted interest payments. Maturities are mostly under one year and are determined individually by the issuer. Short-term, unsecured promissory note issued by an industrial or commercial firm, a financial company, or a foreign government. Commercial Paper is a negotiable written instrument promising immediate or short-term payment of a given amount. Commercial paper serves as a quick and safe way for economic entities to transfer notes receivable and payable without handling funds. Commercial paper is a negotiable instrument, because it carries with it a legal obligation to pay, giving it a high probability of being honored. As a note receivable, commercial paper may be pledged by its owner as collateral to secure a loan from a third-party lender. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks and warrants are all forms of commercial paper as defined above. Commercial Paper refers to promissory notes issued by corporations to finance their short-term credit needs. Commercial Paper is a generic term for short term debt issued by companies. (The terms Paper or Notes are often used when referring to short term debt.) Commercial paper is a single name form of short-term borrowing used by large companies. It comes in the form of bearer documents for large denominations which are issued at a discount and redeemed at par. Short-term promissory notes issued in bearer form by large corporations, with maturities ranging from 5 to 270 days. Since the notes are unsecured, the commercial paper market generally is dominated by large corporations with impeccable credit ratings. Short or intermediate term negotiable promissory notes issued by highly reputable companies or institutions to raise cash. Although commercial paper is unsecured, it is backed by the issuer's good credit standing and is therefore negotiable. In the United States, commercial paper is traded in the money market. Interest rates are published monthly in the Federal Reserve Bulletin and tend to be lower than those on ordinary bank loans. The term applies to notes and acceptances originating from commercial transactions (the transfer and movement of goods). They are usually notes or acceptances with a definite maturity date received by a business enterprise in payment for goods sold or services rendered. Interest on commercial paper is paid with a discount deducted which is equal to the prevailing market rate for commercial paper. Commercial Papers:- unsecured promissory notes or obligations of relatively low risk and short maturity of 3 to 6 months, issued by highly rated large corporations who usually maintain backup credit lines with their banks to ensure payment at maturity; notes, bills, and acceptances arising out of commercial, industrial or agricultural transactions of short-term maturity, self liquidating and used as trade financing instruments for non-speculative purposes. Commercial papers are available in a wide range of denominations, can be either discounted or interest bearing, and usually have a limited or nonexistent secondary market. Embodies a short-term money claim in the form of a promissory note issued by an industrial or financial company. Depending on the market situation, commercial papers offers a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment. This is an unsecured promissory note for a specific amount and maturing on a specific date. The commercial paper market allows companies to issue short term debt direct to financial institutions who then market this paper to investors or use it for their own investment purposes. Commercial Paper is a short-term debt instrument, generally supported with a standby borrowing arrangement with a commercial bank. Typically only the safest, highest credit grade companies can issue commercial paper. / К Коммерческим Бумагам относятся высококлассные необеспеченные краткосрочные бумаги, продаваемые с помощью дилеров ведущими корпорациями.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ РЕЕСТР – In Germany, Commercial Register is the official register of all fully-qualified traders, as defined by the Commercial Code, in a local court district. The Commercial Register is filed with the respective local court and makes information about the legal structure of companies available to the public. The Register is divided into Sections A and B. While individual enterprises and commercial partnerships (OHG, KG) are listed in Section A, joint-stock companies (AG, GmbH) are entered in Section B. This registration procedure either validates a legal status (certifying what already existed prior to entry) or creates

a new legal status (which comes into force by virtue of the entry). Official register of companies which engage in a trade, manufacturing or another type of commercial business. In Switzerland, the Commercial Register (Handelsregister (HR)) is an official register of various company types and provides information about trade name, purpose, liability, corporate bodies and representational powers of the registered companies. The register contains, inter alia, information about the following company types:- (i) Sole Proprietorships (Einzelunternehmen); (ii) General Partnerships (Kollektvigesellschaften); (iii) Limited Partnerships (Kommandigesellschaften); (iv) Corporations or Public Limited Companies (Aktiengesellschaften); (v) Corporation with Unlimited Partners (Kommanditaktiengesellschaften); (v) Limited Liability Companies (Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung); (vi) Cooperatives (Genossenschaften); (vii) Associations (Vereine); (viii) Foundations (Stiftungen); (ix) Investment Companies with Variable Capital (SICAV); (x) Limited Partnerships for Collective Investment; (xi) Investment Companies with Fixed Capital (SICAF); (xii) Public-Law Institutes; and (xiii) Branch Offices. What does registration in the commercial register mean? For some company types (e.g., Aktiengesellschaft, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, cooperative, foundation) registration in the commercial register is a requirement for their existence. Other companies (e.g., sole proprietorship, general partnership, limited partnership, association, public-law institute) exist, in principle, irrespective of registration in the commercial register. They are, however, required to register upon initiation of business if they conduct trade, manufacturing or any other business in a commercial manner (Art. 934 para. 1 CO). In the case of sole proprietorships, Art. 36 HRegV (Commercial Register Ordinance) stipulates a gross annual turnover of at least CHF100 000 as an additional requirement. Companies registered in the commercial register enjoy some legal protection of their respective company name pursuant to Art. 946 and Art. 951 CO (Swiss Code of Obligations). Which commercial registry office is responsible? The commercial registers are managed at a cantonal level. Registration needs to be made in the commercial register of the canton in which the company has its headquarters. Potential branch offices need to be registered at the respective branch seat. What is the procedure for registration in the commercial register? Registration in the commercial register requires a written application form with certified signatures as well as supporting documents (which differ depending on legal form). The details specifying the registration procedure are set forth in the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO) and, in particular, in the Commercial Register Ordinance (HregV). Is information registered in the commercial register publicly available? The information and registration documents of the commercial registers are publicly available. Commercial register extracts or copies of filed supporting documents can be requested against a fee. All new entries, changes and cancellations are also published in the Swiss Official Gazette of Commerce. What does the Federal Commercial Registry Office (FCRO) do? The Federal Commercial Registry Office in Berne keeps a central register of all business names registered in Switzerland (Zefix). This is where inquiries can be made to find out whether a business/trade name already exists in Switzerland. / Официальный реестр компаний, которые вовлечены в торговлю, производство или иной тип коммерческой деятельности. Под Реестром, от Польского слова Rejestr от позднелатинского слова Regestrum или Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень или список; или (ii) книга для регистрации дел, документов, имущества и тому подобного. Под Регистром, от позднелатинского слова Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень, список или учётный документ, имеющий правовое значение; или (ii) название специального органа, осуществляющего функции надзора в специальной области управления.

COMMERCIAL REGISTRY = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ РЕГИСТРАТУРА (или КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ РЕГИСТР) – Commercial Registry is an office which licenses businesses, publishes announcements and provides information relating to registered companies. / Офис, который лицензирует различные виды деятельности, публикует заявления и обеспечивает информацией, касающейся зарегистрированных компаний. Под Регистром, от позднелатинского слова Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень, список или учётный документ, имеющий правовое значение; или (ii) название специального органа, осуществляющего функции надзора в специальной области управления. Под Реестром, от Польского слова Rejestr от позднелатинского слова Regestrum или Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень или список; или (ii) книга для регистрации дел, документов, имущества и тому подобного.

COMMERCIAL RISK = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – Commercial Risk is:- (1) financial risk assumed by a seller when extending credit without any collateral or recourse. (2) All risks other than the Political Risk. Commercial Risks arise from foreign banks, companies or project companies. Typical commercial risks include the buyer's, borrower's or guarantor's insolvency or unwillingness to pay its debt. Factors considered assessing of the commercial risks of the transaction include:- (i) export transaction/project; (ii) line of business; (iii) financing; (iv) risk-sharing/coverages; (v) securities; (vi) environmental aspects; (vii) buyer's country; and other aspects involved, if any. Further information about commercial risks:- (i) corporate/buyer risk; (ii) project risk; and (iii) bank risk. Risk of foreign purchaser's ability to pay. With respect to Eximbank guarantees, Commercial Risks cover nonpayment for reasons other than specified Political Risks. Examples are insolvency or protracted default. Commercial Risk is the risk that a debtor will be unable to pay its debts because of business events, such as bankruptcy. Commercial Risks refer to potential losses arising from the trading partners or the market. It is important secure that the trading partners are reliable. In addition, it is important to take into account the trading partner's possible insolvency or unwillingness to pay. The choice of payment method is of utmost importance. Choosing Trade Finance products and using the general Incoterms 2010 delivery clauses will diminish or eliminate many risks related to trading. For example, when a tailored product is manufactured and paid, we recommend you choose advance payment or documentary credit as the method of payment. Examples of how commercial risks can become reality:- (i) your trading partner cannot deliver or pay the products/services as agreed; (ii) your trading partner does not want to act in accordance with the agreement; and (iii) you have differences in interpreting the trade agreement.

COMMERCIAL SECTOR = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ СЕКТОР – In some US energy reports, Commercial Sector is an energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of:- businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. / В некоторых отчётах США по энергетике, энергопотребляющий сектор, который состоит из предприятий, предоставляющих услуги, а также потребляющего оборудования частного бизнеса, Федеральных, региональных и местных органов власти, а также других частных и общественных организаций, таких как религиозные, общественные группы и общины. Коммерческий сектор включает в себя места общего пользования. Он также включает в себя канализацию и очистные сооружения. Наиболее распространённые цели использования энергии в этом секторе включают в себя обогрев помещений, подача горячей воды, кондиционирование воздуха, освещение, охлаждение, приготовление пищи и использование широкого спектра различного оборудования. Этот сектор включает в себя генераторы, производящие электричество и/или полезное тепло для поддержания деятельности всех вышеперечисленных коммерческих структур.

COMMERCIAL SET = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКТ (или КОМПЛЕКТ ТОВАРОРАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ) – Commercial Set is a set of four negotiable documents that represents and takes the place of the goods themselves in the financing of

the cargo sales transaction. Commercial Set is a full set of documents required to satisfy the requirements of letter of credit or documentary collection transactions. A commercial set usually includes bill of lading (or air waybill), commercial invoice, and certificate of insurance.

COMMERCIAL SILVER = КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ СЕРЕБРО – Commercial Silver is a silver that is .999 fine (99.9%) or higher, usually sold and shipped in 1 000 oz bars.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ СТАНДАРТЫ – Commercial Standards are the recorded voluntary standards of the trade. The US Bureau of Standards issues Commercial Standards which are not laws, but are important as accepted voluntary benchmarks of performance and quality by the industry. These standards are usually referred to by number, and spell out test procedures and minimum performance guidelines.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Commercial Stocks:- commodity in storage in public and private elevators or warehouses at important markets and afloat in vessels or barges in harbors and ports. / Товары на хранении в публичных или частных элеваторах или складах в значимых рынках и в плавающих судах или баржах в заливах и портах.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHT = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ ВЕС – (1) Commercial Weight:- in natural fibers is the dry weight of fibers or yarns plus the commercial moisture regain. / коммерческая влагопоглощательная способность.

(2) Commercial Weight:- in manufactured fibers is the dry weight of staple spun yarns or filament yarns after scouring by prescribed methods, plush the commercial moisture regain. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn) коммерческая влагопоглощательная способность.

COMMERCIAL ZONE = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ЗОНА (или ЗОНА ТОРГОВЛИ) – Commercial Zone is the area surrounding a city or town to which rate carriers quote for the city or town also apply; the US Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) defines the area.

COMMINGLED YARN = СМЕШАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или СОЕДИНЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Commingled Yarn:- in aerospace textiles, two or more continuous multifilament yarns, the filaments of which have been intermixed with each other without adding twist or otherwise disturbing parallel relationship of the combined filaments. Usually consists of a reinforcing yarn, such as graphite or glass, and a thermoplastic matrix yarn.

COMMINUTION = ИЗМЕЛЬЧЕНИЕ – Comminution is the chopping up material, such as biomass, into small fragments.

COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ – (1) Commission, or Factorage, the allowance given to factors by the merchants and manufacturers, etc who employ them:- it is a percentage on the goods they purchase or sell on account of their principals; and varies in different countries, and as it refers to different articles. It is customary for factors, as observed in the previous article, to insure the debts due to those for whom they sell for an additional, or del credere, commission, generally averaging from 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. Factorage or commission is also frequently charged at a certain rate per cask, or other package, measure, or weight, especially when the factor is only employed to receive or deliver:- this commission is usually fixed by special agreement between the merchant and factor. See also Factorage. Commission is a compensation paid for work performed, generally based on the volume of the transaction or expressed as percentage of the profit. What is difference between a Fee and Commission? A Commission is compensation received by a broker or insurance agent paid by the insurance company and is a percentage of the insurance premium, or a percentage of a portion of the insurance premium. A fee, on the other hand, is a fixed Dollar amount (not a set percent of the premium) and can be paid either by the party buying the insurance or by the insurance carrier. Often, clients with large premiums, or complex risks negotiate with their broker to provide services, including the placement of insurance for a flat fee. The insurance is than placed 'net of' or without commission. Many people feel that this is a more transparent method of broker compensation and eliminates broker bias to higher premiums or carriers which pay a higher commission. In certain circumstances, both a fee and a commission are charged. This usually occurs when the broker is providing services which are not property compensated by the commission in the policy. When a fee is charged in addition to a commission, it should be disclosed who the fee is being paid to, and for what service. / Компенсация, выплачиваемая за выполненную работу, обычно формируемая по объёму сделки или выраженная в качестве процента от данной прибыли. В гражданском праве под Комиссией, от Латинского слова Commissio, означающее Поручение, понимается договор, по которому одна сторона (комиссионер) обязуется по поручению другой стороны (комитента) за вознаграждение (комиссионное вознаграждение) заключить с третьим лицом сделку от своего имени, но в интересах и за счёт комитента.

(2) Commission is a fee charged by a broker for executing an order. Commission is the brokerage fee for entering and liquidating a futures or options contract. The broker's basic fee for executing a transaction such as purchasing or selling securities, assets or property as an agent. The fee that an advisor or a fund manager may receive for the buying or selling of securities. / Комиссия – вознаграждение, взимаемое брокером за исполнение распоряжения.

(3) Commission is the charge made by a commission house for buying and selling commodities; or the fee charged by a futures broker for the execution of an order. Note:- when capitalized, the Commission usually refers to the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(4) Remuneration paid by the insurer to its agents, brokers or intermediaries, or by the reinsurer to the insurer, for costs in connection with the acquisition and administration of insurance business. In reinsurance, a Commission is the primary insurance company usually pays the reinsurer its proportion of the gross premium it receives on a risk. The reinsurer then allows the company a ceding or direct commission allowance on such gross premium received, large enough to reimburse the company for the commission paid to its agents, plus taxes and its overhead. The amount of such allowance frequently determines profit or loss to the reinsurer.

COMMISSION AGENT = КОМИССИОННЫЙ АГЕНТ – Commission Agent is a businessman who buys or sells goods or securities for the account of a third party but in his own name. A commission agent must observe a prudent businessman's professional obligations of due care and dilligence, notify the principal of the order's execution without delay and thus specify the name of the counterparty to the transaction. This obligation is waived when the agent transacts business in his own name.

COMMISSION BROKER = КОМИССИОННЫЙ БРОКЕР – Commission Broker is someone who gets paid by the brokerage company for which he works for each order of securities he executes on a customer's behalf. The commission structure can encourage unethical behavior by unscrupulous commission brokers. For example, a dishonest commission broker may engage in a practice called Churning, which means executing multiple trades in a customer's account for the sole purpose of generating more commissions. The additional trades do not benefit the customer. A broker who charges a flat fee for his or her services rather than earning a commission based on order size has more incentive to put the customer's best interest first. A flat-fee broker will not have an incentive to push a customer into certain securities because they are paying a high commission. Instead, he or she will have an incentive to get the

customer into the best-performing investments so the customer will be loyal to that broker and be a steady source of business. Commission Broker is an agent who executes the public's order for the purchase or sale of securities or commodities. / Агент, который исполняет распоряжения от широкой публики по приобретению или продаже ценных бумаг или различных видов сырья.

COMMISSION BUSINESS = КОМИССИОННОЕ ДЕЛО (или КОМИССИОННЫЙ БИЗНЕС) – Commission Business:- transactions in goods or securities are executed in one's own name, but at the instructions of a third party, called the Principal. The executor of these transactions is called the Commission Agent. Banks receive orders from their clients to conduct transactions on the stock exchanges; these are in the form of commission business.

COMMISSION FEE = КОМИССИОННОЕ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ – Commission Fee is a fee charged by a broker for executing a transaction. Also known as Brokerage Fee. / Сбор, взимаемый брокером за исполнение сделки. Известно также как Брокерское Вознаграждение (Brokerage Fee).

COMMISSION HOUSE = КОМИССИОННЫЙ ДОМ – Commission House is a brokerage or merchant firm which buys and sells futures contracts for customer accounts. A commission house generates income by charging a commission on the transactions that are made on behalf of the customers. Also known as a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM). Services might include transactions such as buying and selling bonds, stocks or commodities. More specifically, a commission house gets paid for executing orders, arranging settlement, or servicing margin accounts on behalf of their clients. They typically use omnibus accounts to do this. Commission House is an organization that trades commodities and/or futures and options contracts for customer accounts in return for a fee. See also Futures Commission Merchant. Commission Houses are the brokerage firms which buy and sell futures contracts for customers. Their earnings come from commissions charged on trades. / Организация, которая торгует сырьём и/или фьючерсными и опционными контрактами за счёт заказчиков, но за вознаграждение. Смотрите также Торговец Фьючерсами за Комиссию (Futures Commission Merchant).

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ECLAIRAGE = КОМИСЬО ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЁ Л'ЭКЛЕРАЖ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО ОСВЕЩЕНИЮ) – The International Commission on Illumination – also known as the CIE from its French title, the Commission Internationale de l´Eclairage – is devoted to worldwide cooperation and the exchange of information on all matters relating to the science and art of light and lighting, colour and vision, photobiology and image technology. With strong technical, scientific and cultural foundations, the CIE is an independent, non-profit organization that serves member countries on a voluntary basis. Since its inception in 1913, the CIE has become a professional organization and has been accepted as representing the best authority on the subject and as such is recognized by ISO as an international standardization body. The CIE is a technical, scientific and cultural non-profit organization whose objectives are:- (i) to provide an international forum for the discussion of all matters relating to the science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting and for the interchange of information in these fields between countries; (ii) to develop basic standards and procedures of metrology in the fields of light and lighting; (iii) to provide guidance in the application of principles and procedures in the development of international and national standards in the fields of light and lighting; (iv) to prepare and publish standards, reports and other publications concerned with all matters relating to science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting; and (v) to maintain liaison and technical interaction with other international organizations concerned with matters related to the science, technology, standardization and art in the fields of light and lighting. It is important to note that in these objectives light and lighting embraces such fundamental subjects as vision, photometry and colorimetry, involving natural and man-made radiations over the UV, the visible and IR regions of the spectrum, and application subjects covering all usage of light, indoors and out, including environmental and aesthetic effects, as well as means for the production and control of light and radiation. From 1999 onwards also the optical, visual and metrological aspects of the communication, processing and reproduction of images, using all types of analogous and digital imaging devices, storage media and imaging media are covered by CIE. The CIE publishes Standards, Technical Reports and Recommendations, prepared by the Technical Committees and the Proceedings of the Sessions and Symposia. More than 200 such publications have been issued, attesting to the activity of the Technical Committees. Joint publications include the CIE/IEC International Lighting Vocabulary and CIE/ISO Standards. In addition to Technical Publications, CIE News is published quarterly. This gives regular up-dates on the progress of the technical programme and forthcoming meetings together with news on administrative matters and topics of general interest in the world of light and lighting. A number of administrative documents are also available including the CIE Roster, which gives information on the terms of reference for the Divisions and their Technical Committees with contact details for the Officers of the Commission, the National Committees and the Divisions. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination is the international authority on light, illumination, color, and color spaces. It was established in 1913 as a successor to the Commission Internationale de Photométrie and is today based in Vienna, Austria. The CIE has eight active divisions, each of which establishes technical committees to carry out its program under the supervision of the division's director:- (i) Vision and Color; (ii) Measurement of Light and Radiation; (iii) Interior Environment and Lighting Design; (iv) Lighting and Signalling for Transport; (v) Exterior Lighting and Other Applications; (vi) Photobiology and Photochemistry; (vii) General Aspects of Lighting (Inactive); and (viii) Image Technology. Milestones:- In 1924 it established the standard photopic observer defined by the spectral luminous efficiency function V(λ), followed in 1951 by the standard scotopic observer defined by the function V'(λ). Building on the Optical Society of America's report on colorimetry in 1922, the CIE convened its eighth session in 1931, with the intention of establishing an international agreement on colorimetric specifications and updating the OSA's 1922 recommendations based on the developments during the past decade. The meeting, held in Cambridge, United Kingdom, concluded with the formalization of the CIE 1931 XYZ color space and definitions of the 1931 CIE 2° standard observer with the corresponding color matching functions, and standard illuminants A, B, and C. In 1964 the 10° CIE standard observer and its corresponding color matching functions as well as the new standard daylight illuminant D6500 were added, as well as a method for calculating daylight illuminants at correlated color temperatures other than 6 500 Kelvin. In 1976, the commission developed the CIELAB and CIELUV color spaces, which are widely used today. Based on CIELAB, color difference formulas CIEDE94 and CIEDE2000 were recommended in the corresponding years. / Международная Комиссия по Освещению (МКО) или, как это звучало по месту её первоначальной регистрации, Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)), была создана в 1913. МКО является наиболее авторитетным органом в мире в вопросах, входящих в компетенцию светотехнической подотрасли. МКО разрабатывает нормы, рекомендации, стандарты по технике всех видов освещения. Документы МКО являются обязательной базой для разработки национальных норм освещения. Основные задачи МКО:- (i) составление документации для разработки международных и национальных норм; (ii) быть международным центром дискуссий по всем вопросам светотехники, центром по обмену опытом между странами; (iii) разработка основных стандартов и методов измерения совместно с Международной Организацией по Стандартизации (МОС, так называемой ИСО); (iv) составление и публикация норм, докладов, касающихся всех вопросов светотехники; информация о деятельности МКО и её структур; выпуск печатных изданий; и (v) обеспечение связей и технического сотрудничества с другими международными организациями. Структура МКО:- все страны – члены МКО представлены в Генеральной Ассамблее МКО, которая избирает Правление МКО. Работа МКО распределена по семи направлениям, которые ведут 7 отделений МКО:- (i) Зрение и Цвет; (ii)

Измерение Света и Излучения; (iii) Освещение Помещений и Проектирование Освещения; (iv) Освещение и Сигнализация для Транспорта; (v) Освещение Открытых Пространств и Другие Применения Освещения; (vi) Фотобиология и Фотохимия; и (vii) Общие Аспекты Освещения. В каждом отделении создаются Технические Комитеты (ТК) для решения определённой задачи. Программа работы ТК составляется таким образом, чтобы поставленная задача была решена за 4 года. Результат работы ТК должен быть оформлен Техническим Отчётом (публикация МКО). В каждой стране МКО представлена Национальным Комитетом, содействующим осуществлению целей и задач МКО и реализующим результаты деятельности МКО на национальном уровне. Российский Национальный Комитет МКО (РНК МКО) продолжает работу бывшего Советского НК МКО, созданного в 1939. В СССР и в Российской Федерации РНК МКО традиционно действует на базе Всероссийского Научно-Исследовательского Светотехнического Института (ВНИСИ) имени Сергея Ивановича Вавилова – головного научного института светотехнической подотрасли. Председателями НК МКО в разное время были руководители ВНИСИ:- Т.К. Глазунов (с 1960 по 1969), В.Г. Барышников (с 1970 по 1972), П.В. Пляскин (с 1972 по 1986) и Г.Р. Шахпарунянц (с 1986 по 2008). В настоящее время Президентом Российского Национального Комитета (РНК МКО) является А.Г. Шахпарунянц, Генеральный Директор ВНИСИ. Представителями в отделениях МКО являются руководители и видные специалисты научно-исследовательских организаций, промышленных предприятий и других структур, функционирующих в светотехническом секторе экономики России. Участие национального комитета в качестве члена МКО даёт России преимущественное право на получение различной информации о новейших достижениях в мировой светотехнике и приоритетных направлениях её развития с учётом использования высоких технологий, в том числе, затрагивающие актуальные вопросы экологии и энергосбережения. Российские специалисты-светотехники национального комитета успешно работают в семи отделениях МКО, созданных по важнейшим направлениям светотехники. Практическим результатом этой деятельности явилось внедрение в отечественную практику прогрессивных норм искусственного освещения, передовых технологий и организация производства современных и эффективных средств освещения многих престижных объектов различного назначения не только в России, но и за рубежом. Материалы и стандарты МКО были использованы во многих работах Российских научно-исследовательских организаций, в том числе при разработке ГОСТ по Осветительныи Приборам и других нормативных документов. Международная Комиссия По Освещению (Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE))) – международная организация, занимающаяся разработкой стандартов в области освещения. Эта аббревиатура входит в название ряда цветовых пространств, представляющих собой математические модели восприятия цвета человеком. Каждое из них определяется тремя координатными осями, с помощью которых можно уникальным образом описать цвет в восприятии конкретного наблюдателя при заданном освещении.

COMMISSION MERCHANT = КОМИССИОНЕР (или ФАКТОР, или КОМИССИОННЫЙ КОММЕРСАНТ) – Commission Merchant is the member or member firm which carries the futures contract for the customer. They need not be a Clearing Member. One who makes a trade, either for another member of an exchange or for a non-member client, but who makes the trade in his own name and becomes liable as principal to the other. See also Futures Commission Merchant.

COMMITMENT = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – (1) Commitment:- if an excess of buyers forces price to rise, some buyers will be deterred by the higher prices and withdraw, and more sellers may be enticed into the market. The rate of withdrawal/entry in response to changing prices is referred to as the Commitment (or Eagerness) of the party in control. If buyers are strongly committed they will not deterred by rising prices and will continue to bid the price up, with little profit-taking. Likewise, if sellers are committed they will not be deterred by lower prices and will continue to sell the stock down. The market provides a number of clues as to the commitment of buyers and sellers:- (i) the position of closing price relative to the previous close; (ii) the position of closing price relative to the range; (iii) expanding or contractingranges; (iv) gaps between consecutive ranges; and (v) volume traded. Made when a trader assumes the obligation to accept or make delivery by entering into a futures contract. See also Open Interest. Commitment:- the number of open or outstanding contracts for which an individual or entity is obligated to the exchange because that individual or entity has not yet made an offsetting sale or purchase, an actual contract delivery, or, in the case of options, exercised the option. / Исполняется, когда торговец принимает на себя обязательство акцептовать или осуществить поставку для исполнения фьючерсного контракта. Смотрите также Открытый Интерес (Open Interest).

(2) Total value of all notes representing financial obligations outstanding, including money, loans, debt, etc.

(3) Commitment is a guarantee to provide service for a specific period.

COMMITMENT COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ЗА ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Commitment Commission is a fee charged by banks (usually on a quarterly basis) for credit lines granted but not drawn on during the agreed loan period. / Вознаграждение, взимаемое банками (обычно на поквартальной основе) за предоставленную, но не задействованную в течение оговорённого периода ссуды кредитную линию.

COMMITMENTS OF TRADERS REPORT = ОТЧЁТ ОБ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВАХ ТОРГОВЦЕВ – Commitments of Traders Report (COT) is a weekly report from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) providing a breakdown of each Tuesday's open interest for markets in which 20 or more traders hold positions equal to or above the reporting levels established by the CFTC. Delayed release date may be due to a Federal holiday. Open interest is broken down by aggregate commercial, non-commercial, and non-reportable holdings. Reports are available in both a short and long format. The short report shows open interest separately by reportable and nonreportable positions. For reportable positions, additional data is provided for commercial and non-commercial holdings, spreading, changes from the previous report, percents of open interest by category, and numbers of traders. The long report, in addition to the information in the short report, groups the data by crop year, where appropriate, and shows the concentration of positions held by largest four and eight traders. Supplemental reports show aggregate futures and option positions of Commercial, Noncommercial, and Index Traders in 12 selected agricultural commodities. The Commitments Of Traders Report released by the CFTC shows a breakdown of the open interest in a specific market of the reportable and non-reportable traders holding open positions as of the report date. This data is used to track the net-positions of large speculators, commercials, and the small traders. The COT Myths:- some traders view the COT (commitments of traders) reports as a bible, still others view it as old data, and of very little use. A lot of this depends on one's time frame and trading perspective. What I am going to try to do today is debunk some of the myths and misnomers regarding these reports help and everyone glean the useful knowledge that rests in these reports. These reports are issued every Friday by the CFTC and come in two basic types futures only and futures plus options. For my purposes, I stick with the futures plus options version. Over the years much has been written about these reports. Some hold the view that options are only traded by small accounts and small investors. My experience here at the Chicago Board of Trade has largely dispelled that myth entirely. Options are used by institutions, large traders and commercial entities with nearly the same regularity as futures contracts. This allows the inclusion of the professional option sellers into the analysis. Basically, I look for the most complete picture of the marketplace. While nothing will ever give a total and complete view, ignoring thousands of positions will not give an accurate view. The next thing is looking to see who these participants are, and what we can glean from them. The commercials are the most vaunted of the group, as they in

some respects ‘are’ the markets that we trade. In many cases this is very true, the agricultural markets, the energy markets especially, these show a supply and demand picture. When we move into other markets like currencies and precious metals things become a bit more nebulous. So, to compensate for this I pull out some different tools to go along with the rest of the COT reports. More on that later. The large speculators or ‘the funds’ are the next largest group. These guys are here for one reason and one reason only, and that is to make money for their investors. These help provide the market with volatility and liquidity. These are key to any post modern COT analysis, as their participation in the market is growing every day. The next group to look at is the non reportables. This group basically contains everybody else that doesn’t fit into the two other groups. Now that we know the players involved, we need to make some sense out of what they are doing. The first clue is to look into their motivations in being in the marketplace and each group's general level of sophistication and organization. The commercials are certainly sophisticated in their market knowledge and use of techniques. The commercials main goal, in my view, is to use the markets to facilitate their businesses and to cut down on price risk. In my experience, following them in terms of speculative trading, the commercials represent, in some markets, a very good idea where the markets are most likely going, over time. Keep in mind by their very nature commercials are not very good market timers. They are, however not equipped some great foretelling power or other mystical power. Lesson:- Just Because The Commercials Do Something Does Not Mean You Have To. The funds are often on very much the opposite side of the commercials. If one follows the view that commercials are always right, it would stand to reason that the funds would always be wrong. Hmmm ..... if this were the case these funds would not be in business very long, let alone see the huge cash inflows into them. We shouldn’t confuse trading with making money. The purpose of the commercials trading accounts is to lock up risk, not to be profitable in the futures market. Remember the commercial position is only one of several indicators and they are not market timers! The most important thing to remember about the funds is:- in order to make or take profits, they must exit the market. So if you see a market having had a big price run up, and huge fund long positions, it may be subject to sell offs. A lot of funds use moving average/trend following techniques, and this can lead to unusually large price swings. Lesson:- Don’t Get Caught In The Way Of A Fund Exit. If You Are On The Wrong Side, It Hurts. The non reportables are the folks left over after the big guys. This group contains who? You, me, small hedgers (farmers, small coin dealers) and the like. If you look at this overall group, and follow the majority, you will see that the majority is wrong a great deal of the time across most markets. Does this mean we should just grab a COT report and do the opposite of the non-reportables with reckless abandon? No. Don’t confuse price levels and trade viability with indicators. Lesson:- If You Find Yourself With The Majority On The Non Reportables, You Should Think About Your Position Carefully. I take this information and quantify it, and call the FuturesOne Power Index. COT reports are just one element of trading. The most important elements are to decide on your time frame and price levels when trading. If you time frame is short, these reports are less important than if your time frame is longer or has some degree of flexibility in it. As traders we all have to make choices, and not just bullish and bearish. We have to choose between markets, number of contracts, and what approach to take. Then, we must decide on a risk level and stick with it. No one indicator is every going to provide a holy grail, just some things will work better than others, at different times. Here are some things that I think look rather interesting from last week’s COT reports. Corn:- this market has a classic COT report contradiction going on. The Commercials and the non reportables are both short. This doesn’t happen very often, especially in a big market like corn. The funds have shown a solid desire for ownership. The last time I saw this was in the sugar when it was trading at about 8.00. Sugar doubled in price over the next year. Copper:- Yes, this stuff has been oft to the races for quite a while now. The COT numbers have become friendly to the upside through this corrective period. It seems to me there may be more upside here than anyone ever dreamed of. Commitments of Traders Report (COT) is a weekly report from the CFTC providing a breakdown of each Tuesday’s open interest for markets in which 20 or more traders hold positions equal to or above the reporting levels established by the CFTC. Open interest is broken down by aggregate commercial, non-commercial, and non-reportable holdings. See also Commercial, and Non-Commercials.

COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ – Committee is a group of people officially delegated to perform a function. / Комитет – это группа людей, официально делегированная на исполнение функций. Под Комитетом, от Французского слова Comité, от Латинского слова Committo, означающее Поручаю, понимается коллегиальный руководящий орган, образуемый для проведения специальных мероприятий или руководства чем-либо.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN COTTON ASSOCIATIONS = КОМИТЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ МЕЖДУ ХЛОПКОВЫМИ АССОЦИАЦИЯМИ – Committee for International Cooperation between Cotton Associations (CICCA). This committee was organized in 1975, in response to the cotton contract crisis of 1973–75 with the following purposes:- (1) Provide opportunity for cooperation between recognized raw cotton associations; (2) Maintain trading practice standards; (3) Ensure proper performance of contracts and lessen the circumstances leading to technical disputes; (4) Counter attempts to evade compliance with arbitration awards; (5) Provide a forum for the general discussion of matters of importance to the international cotton trade; (6) Make representations on behalf of the world cotton trade and channel its views to government agencies and other organizations; and (7) Promote recognition of the vital role performed by international cotton traders to both producers and consumers of cotton worldwide. CICCA is currently composed of 12 national cotton associations connected with the cotton arbitration authorities of their respective countries. CICCA maintains reciprocal observer status arrangements with the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), International Textile Manufacturers Fed. (ITMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the International Institute for Cotton (IIC). In these Forums, CICCA works to preserve trading ethics and the sanctity of cotton contracts to ensure sound trading and proper performance of contracts. Particular importance is attached to the preservation of fair and effective arbitration systems that will ensure equitable awards, which can be enforced in a court of law, if necessary. Currently, CICCA membership comprises these national cotton associations:- Belgium – Association Cotonniere de Belgique, Brazil – Bolsa de Mercadorias de Sao Paulo, Egypt, Arab Republic of – Cotton Exporters Association in ARE, France – Association Francaise Cotonniere, Germany, West – Bremer Baumwollboerse, Italy – Associazione Cotoniera Italiana, Japan – The Japan Cotton Traders’ Association, Netherlands – Da Vereeniging Voor den Katoenhandel, Poland – Gdynia Cotton Association, Spain – Centro Algodoneira Nacional, United Kingdom – The Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd., USA – American Cotton Shippers Association.

THE COMMITTEE OF 300 = КОМИТЕТ ИЗ 300 (или КОМИТЕТ ТРЁХСОТ) – The Committee of 300 governs the world via a three city state empire, in which the cities pay no taxes and obey their own laws:- (i) City of London Corporation – financial power center, established in 1067; (ii) District of Columbia – military power center, established in 1871; and (iii) Vatican City – religious power center, sovereign in 1929. The Committee of 300 uses a network of roundtable groups, think tanks and secret societies which control the world’s largest financial institutions and governments. The most prominent of these groups include:- Chatham House, Bilderburg Group, Trilateral Commission, Council on Foreign Relations, Ditchley Foundation, Club of Rome, RAND Corporation, PNAC, and of course Freemasonry. Western Europe, excluding the German Empire, was united by the House of Guelph in 1815. The German Empire was conquered in 1918 along with the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire following World War I. The thousand year war between the Guelph’s and Ghibelline’s finally concluded with the Axis defeat in WWII, and the introduction of nuclear weapons, since then the world has been under monopolist control. The victors of WWII play off the Germanic race as losers in that ideologically staged war. The Germanic race was in fact spectacular winners, crushing the mighty Japanese Empire and recapturing control over the Holy

Land. Communism was allowed to spread through Eastern Europe and Asia, proving to be a superior method of conquering peoples than warfare. Communism in the forms of socialism, Outcome Based Education and slanted mass media has spread through the western world converting people by suggestion to Marxist-Leninist ideology. Following WWII in 1946 the Tavistock Institute was established in London with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Tavistock's pioneer work in behavioral science along Freudian lines of 'controlling' humans established it as the world centre of foundation ideology. 'All Tavistock and American foundation techniques have a single goal – to break down the psychological strength of the individual and render him helpless to oppose the dictators of the World Order. Any technique which helps to break down the family unit, and family inculcated principles of religion, honor, patriotism and sexual behavior, is used by the Tavistock scientists as weapons of crowd control'. The inevitability of a WWIII is looking more and more painfully obvious, and in the western world war is still glorified by many. The most popular movies are war movies, the most popular video games are war video games. Albert Pike, the only Confederate military figure to be honored with an outdoor statue in the District of Columbia, had this to say in 1871 about the future WWIII:- 'The war must be conducted in such a way that Islam and political Zionism mutually destroy each other. Meanwhile the other nations, once more divided on this issue will be constrained to fight to the point of complete physical, moral, spiritual and economical exhaustion'. Descendents of the Tribe of Levi control the financial and religious arms of the empire. This includes the entire banking system and the political systems of the world. The Rothschild family is the most powerful banking family in the world; they are also related to other powerful Levites including the Cohen's and the Levy's. Descendents of the Tribe of Joseph act as monarchs to the English speaking world, while descendents of the Tribe of Judah act as monarchs to the Spanish speaking world. The world secret religion is the Cult of Amun. Without knowing it Jews, Christians and Muslims all around the world are honoring Amun at the end of their prayers. Amun = Amon = AMEN. Amun represents the essential and hidden, the power elite thrive on keeping the masses in the dark. The Alumbrados were a Gnostic secret society preaching the Mystery Babylonian religion and worship of Lucifer, the great deceiver. These crypto-Kabbalist Jewish mystics infiltrated the Vatican through Pope Callixtus III and Pope Alexander VI, both of the House of Borgia, as agents of the Crown of Aragon. In 1527 Ignatius of Loyola managed to escape persecution from the Inquisition with help from Pope Paul III of the Black Nobility Farnese family. Loyola claimed was he raising a Militia to defend the Papacy which would lead to absolute control of Military and Politics, and absolute control of a One World Church. In 1534 the Society of Jesus was founded with Ignatius of Loyola its first Superior General. Funding came from Francis Borgia the great-grandson of both Pope Alexander VI and King Ferdinand II of Aragon. Francis Borgia later became the 3rd Superior General of the Society of Jesus. The Society of Jesus went on to become the successors of the Order of Montesa who had inherited the possessions of the Aragonese branch of the Knights Templar. The penultimate Master of the Order of Montesa, Francisco Lanzol de Romani, was succeeded by his cousin Pedro-Luis de Borja who was the half-brother of Francis Borgia. The Lutheran reformation movement was used by the Rosicrucians, and later the Jesuits, to subvert the public and restrict the real social-political effects of the Reformation on societies in Europe. The Reformation was led by Martin Luther and was funded by Frederick III of Saxony, of the House of Wettin. The Rosicrucians, like the Alumbrados, were a Gnostic secret society preaching the Mystery Babylonian religion and worship of Lucifer. Rosicrucianism and its Kabbalist doctrine was the precursor of the Invisible College, the Royal Society and modern day speculative Freemasonry. After the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, the Illuminati were founded by Jesuit student Adam Weishaupt on Walpurgis Night in 1776. Weishaupt's greatest supporter was Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg of the House of Wettin. The purpose of this Jesuit controlled Bavarian Illuminati was to protect the Society of Jesus' financial interests, to exact revenge on the Monarchs who forced the Jesuits suppression, to subvert the English Masonic movement and to re-establish the Society of Jesus. They achieved this by planning the French Revolution, which led to the Napoleonic Wars. The Jesuits were restored in 1814 after the abdication of Napoleon who was in truth a tool of the Jesuits. Napoleon had this to say about the Society of Jesus while in exile on the island of St Helena:- 'The Jesuits are a military organization, not a religious order. Their chief is a general of an army, not the mere father abbot of a monastery. And the aim of this organization is POWER. Power in its most despotic exercise. Absolute power, universal power, power to control the world by the volition of a single man .... The General of the Jesuits insists on being master, sovereign, over the sovereign. Wherever the Jesuits are admitted they will be masters, cost what it may .... Every act, every crime, however atrocious, is a meritorious work, if committed for the interest of the Society of the Jesuits, or by the order of the general'. The hexagram is the most powerful and evil sign in Satanism and of all the occult world. The hexagram is used mainly in witchcraft to summon demons from the world. The word 'Hex' which means to place a curse on someone, originated from this sign. The Hexagram is a six sided star, made up of a six sided hexagon surrounded by six equilateral triangles. Each equilateral triangle found within the Hexagram is 60° by 60° by 60°. The Hexagram represents 666 and is the 'Mark of the Beast' referred to in the Bible. As they say 'The Devil is in the details'. The Westside hand gesture or 'Triad Claw' signals the letters M & W, which symbolize 666 from the three V's. The letter V is 'waw' in Hebrew and 'vav' in Gematria and is the 6th letter in both. The Sign of the Horns or El-Diablo hand gesture is a variation of the 'Triad Claw' with the two attached fingers bent down. The A-ok hand gesture is also a representation of the number 666; with the middle finger, ring finger, and little finger representing the top part of the six's. The index finger and thumb represent the circular part of the six's. Astrologically Saturn represents darkness, misfortune, death and fear. Saturday is named after the Roman god Saturn, the Ancient Greeks referred to this god as Cronus. The symbol of Saturn/Cronus is the sickle. Saturday is the 6th day of the week in western cultures and Saturn is the 6th planet from the Sun. Saturn had six children with his wife Ops, the 6th of these children was Jupiter or as the Greeks knew him, Zeus. The sickle of Saturn and hammer of Thor (Jupiter/Zeus) combined is represented in the the symbol of Communism. The core of the control over Planet Earth's populace lies in ancient cults. These cults are still in existence to this day. Following the most ancient religions mixed with sexual worship. The main cults are the worship of the Planet Saturn (El), Moon (Isis), Venus (Lucifer) & Sun (Ra). Child/Human Trafficking is one of the fastest growing crimes in the world. Child/human trafficking is a 12 billion dollar a year industry and is the world's second largest criminal enterprise, after drugs. Saturn = Satan = El = Moloch. The power elite of this world worship Saturn and appease him with child sacrifices just as they have for hundreds of years. The most public of these displays is the 'Cremation of Care' ceremony held annually at Bohemian Grove, where the members sacrifice a child to their god Moloch. The Committee of 300 controls the world economy via the City of London Corporation. The City of London Corporation is made up of 108 Livery Companies, the Worshipful Company of Fuellers and the Worshipful Company of Mercers are two of the most prominent. The Bank of International Settlements (BIS) controls the worldwide banking system including the Federal Reserve System and the European Central Bank. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank work to indebt developing nations making them subservient to the developed nations of the world. The Groups of 7, 20 and 30 act as financial regulators and middlemen servicing Central Banks and Investment Banks. These regulators are unelected and empower the Financial Terrorists at the expense of the masses. Finally, the Investment Banks and financial services corporations gamble with their clients money with the reassurance that any losses will be paid by taxpayers. Among them:- Bank of America, Bank of China, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, Banque Populaire, Barclays Bank PLC, BNP Paribas, Citigroup Inc., Commerzbank, Crédit Agricole, Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank AG, Dexia, Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., HSBC Holdings PLC, ING Groep NV, JPMorgan Chase & Co., Lloyds Banking Group, Mitsubishi UFJ, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, Nordea, Royal Bank of Scotland, Santander, Société Générale, State Street, Sumitomo Mitsui, UBS AG, Unicredit Group and Wells Fargo. 'Three hundred men, all of whom know one another, direct the economic destiny of Europe and choose their successors from among themselves' (Walter Rathenau, 1909, founder of the mammoth German General Electric Corporation). The Committee of 300 is a product of the

British East India Company's Council of 300. The East India Company was chartered by the British royal family in 1600. It made vast fortunes in the opium drug trade with China and became the largest company on earth in its time. Today, through many powerful alliances, the Committee of 300 rules the world and is the driving force behind the criminal agenda to create a 'New World Order', under a 'Totalitarian Global Government'. There is no need to use 'they' or 'the enemy' except as shorthand. We know who 'they', the enemy, is. The Committee of 300 with its 'aristocracy', its ownership of the US Federal Reserve banking system, insurance companies, giant corporations, foundations, communications networks, presided over by a hierarchy of conspirators – this is the enemy. Secret societies exist by deception. Each is a hierarchy with an inner circle at the top, who deceives those below with lies, such as claiming a noble agenda; thus, duping them into following a web of compartmentalized complicity. The inner circle of the Committee of 300 is the Order of the Garter, headed by Queen Elizabeth Windsor II. It is interesting to note that the Windsor's changed their name from the Germanic Saxe-Coburg-Gotha during WWI, because of anti-German sentiment. The enemy is clearly identifiable as the Committee of 300 and its front organizations, such as, the Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House), the Club of Rome, NATO, the United Nations, the Black Nobility, the Tavistock Institute, CFR, ... and all its affiliated organizations, the think tanks and research institutions controlled by Stanford and the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations and last, but certainly not least, the military establishment. The Committee of 300 is the ultimate secret society made up of an untouchable ruling class, which includes:- the Queen of the United Kingdom (Elizabeth II), the Queen of the Netherlands, the Queen of Denmark, the royal families of Europe. These aristocrats decided at the death of Queen Victoria, the matriarch of the Venetian Black Guelphs that, in order to gain world-wide control, it would be necessary for its aristocratic members to 'go into business' with the non-aristocratic but extremely powerful leaders of corporate business on a global scale, and so the doors to ultimate power were opened to what the Queen of England likes to refer to as 'The Commoners'. Through their illicit banking cartel, they own the stock of the Federal Reserve, which is a private for profit corporation that violates US Constitution and is a root of the problem. The decadent American families of the unholy partnership, thoroughly corrupted and wallowing in tainted opium money, went on to become what we know today as the Eastern Liberal Establishment. Its members, under the careful guidance and direction of the British Crown, and subsequently, its foreign policy executive arm, the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), now known as Chatham House, located in England (across St. James's Square from the Astors), ran the United States from top to bottom through their secret upper-level, parallel government, which is tightly meshed with the Committee of 300, the ultimate secret society. That secret, all-powerful government is now more in control of the United States than ever before. In the Committee of 300, which has a 150-year history, we have some of the most brilliant intellects assembled to form a completely totalitarian, absolutely controlled 'new' society only it isn't new, having drawn most of its ideas from the Clubs of Cultus Diabolicus. It strives toward a One World Government rather well described by one of its late members, H.G. Wells, in his work commissioned by the Committee which Wells boldly called:- 'The Open Conspiracy – Blue Prints for a World Revolution'. Most of the Committee of 300's immense wealth arose out of the opium trade with China and India. Obscene profits went straight into the royal coffers, and into the pockets of the nobility, the oligarchs and plutocrats, and made them billionaires. The ordinary people of China, India, and England profited nothing from 'opium revenues'. In the same way the people of South Africa, black and white, never profited from the gold mining industry, whose revenues were piped directly into the City of London banks and Merchant banks. The Committee of 300 is responsible for the phony drug wars here in the US. These phony drug wars were to get us to give away our constitutional rights. Asset forfeiture is a prime example, where huge assets can be seized without trail and no proof of guilt needed. Also the Committee of 300 long ago decreed that there shall be a smaller-much smaller-and better world, that is, their idea of what constitutes a better world. The myriads of useless eaters consuming scarce natural resources were to be culled by up to 99%. Industrial progress supports population growth. Therefore the command to multiply and subdue the earth found in Genesis had to be subverted. This called for an attack upon Christianity; the slow but sure disintegration of industrial nation states; the destruction of billions of people, referred to by the Committee of 300 as 'surplus population', and the removal of any leader who dared to stand in the way of the Committee's global planning to reach the foregoing objectives. Not that the US government didn't know, but as it was part of the conspiracy, it helped to keep the lid on information rather than let the truth be known. Queen Elizabeth II, is the head of the Committee of 300. The Committee of 300 looks to social convulsions on a global scale, followed by depressions, as a softening-up technique for bigger things to come, as its principal method of creating masses of people all over the world who will become its 'welfare' recipients of the future. The current criminal agenda of the Committee of 300 is further evidenced by recently leaked Club of Rome documents, as they describe how they will use drugs to help stifle resistance to their New World Order scheme:- '… having been failed by Christianity, and with unemployment rife on every hand, those who have been without jobs for five years or more, will turn away from the church and seek solace in drugs. By then, full control of the drug trade must be completed in order that the government of all countries who are under our jurisdiction have a monopoly in place which we will control by controlling supplies reaching the market …. Drug bars will take care of the unruly and the discontented. Would-be revolutionaries will be turned into harmless addicts with no will of their own …'. The crowned cobras of Europe and their Eastern Liberal Establishment families will not tolerate any true war against drugs. The war on drugs, which the Bush administration was allegedly fighting, was for the legalization of all types and classes of drugs. Such drugs are not solely a social aberration, but a full-scale attempt to gain control of the minds of the people of the United States. At present, this is the principal task of the Committee of 300. Nothing has changed in the opium-heroin-cocaine trade. It is still in the hands of the same 'upper class' families in Britain and the United States. It is still a fabulously profitable trade where what appear to be big losses through sometimes seizures of drug shipments are actually small interlopers trying to break into the preserves of the drug trade hierarchy, who sit in paneled board rooms in New York, Hong Kong and London over port and cigars and congratulate another success in the eradication of 'competitors'. Included in the Committee of 300 membership are:- the old families of the European Black Nobility, the American Eastern Liberal Establishment (in Freemason hierarchy and the Order of Skull and Bone), the Illuminati, or as it is known by the Committee 'MORIAH CONQUERING WIND', the Mumma Group, the National and World Council of Churches, the Circle of Initiates, the Nine Unknown Men, Lucis Trust, Jesuit Liberation Theologists, The Order of the Elders of Zion, the Nasi Princes, International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), the United Nations (UN), the Central, British Quator Coronati, Italian P2 Masonry – especially those in the Vatican hierarchy, the Central Intelligence Agency, Tavistock Institute selected personnel, various members of leading foundations and insurance companies, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Milner Group-Round Table, Cini Foundation, German Marshall Fund, Ditchley Foundation, NATO, Club of Rome, Environmentalists, The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, One World Government Church, Socialist International, Black Order, Thule Society, Anenherbe-Rosicrucianists, The Great Superior Ones, ... and literally hundreds of other organizations. In the case of John F. Kennedy, the assassination was carried out with great attendant publicity and with the utmost brutality to serve as a warning to world leaders not to get out of line. Pope John Paul I was quietly murdered because he was getting close to the Committee of 300 through Freemasons in the Vatican hierarchy. His successor, Pope John Paul II, was publicly humiliated as a warning to cease and desist – which he has done. As we shall see, certain Vatican leaders are today seated on the Committee of 300. The Committee of 300 appears to base much of its important decisions affecting mankind on the philosophy of Polish aristocrat, Felix Dzerzinski, who regarded mankind as being slightly above the level of cattle. As a close friend of British intelligence agent Sydney Reilly (Reilly was actually Dzerzinski's controller during the Bolshevik Revolution's formative years), he often confided in Reilly during his drinking bouts. Dzerzinski was, of course, the beast who ran the Red Terror apparatus. He once told Reilly, while the two were on a drinking binge,

that, ‘Man is of no importance. Look at what happens when you starve him. He begins to eat his dead companions to stay alive. Man is only interested in his own survival. That is all that counts. All the Spinoza stuff is a lot of rubbish’. The roots of the East India Company (chartered by Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 and dissolved in 1873) sprout from the European Black Nobility. The Black Nobility are the oligarchic families of Venice and Genoa, who in the XII century held the privileged trading rights (monopolies). The first of three crusades, from 1063 to 1123, established the power of the Venetian Black Nobility and solidified the power of the wealthy ruling class. The Black Nobility aristocracy achieved complete control over Venice in 1171, when the appointment of the doge was transferred to what was known as the Great Council, which consisted of members of the commercial aristocracy, a complete triumph for them. Venice has remained in their hands ever since, but the power and influence of the Venetian Black Nobility extends far beyond its borders, and today, is felt in every corner of the globe. In 1204 the oligarchic family parceled out feudal enclaves to their members, and from this epoch dates the great building-up of power and pressure until the government became a closed corporation of the leading Black Nobility families. It is important to note that the European Black Nobility is responsible for the insidious entanglements of numerous secret societies, lodges, and organizations, which are backed with high finance and powerful political connections. Such organizations include:- Trilateral Commission, Bilderberg Group (German version of CFR), Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), United Nations (founded by CFR), Illuminati order Skull & Bones (inner circle of the CFR), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, Bank of International Settlement (BIS), Club of Rome, Chatham House (formally the Royal Institute of International Affairs – RIIA), Round Table, Tavistock Institute for Human Studies (England’s psychological warfare think tank), Associated Press, Reuters (Rothschild owned news monopoly used for brainwashing the masses), ... and many others, all of which, whether they are dupes or adapts, work in favor of Great Britain’s aristocracy and their one world government agenda. Although there is a wide cross-section, all roads lead to the Queen of England. The technique for keeping their illicit scheme secret is compartmentalization. Only the people in the inner circle, who are part of the capstone at the top of the pyramid, know the entire extent of the fraud. Adepts are few and dupes many. Typically, the dupes are told lies that their involvement is benevolent; thus, they become unwitting accomplices in crime. This is why it is imperative to expose this diabolical ring of power. Illicit secret societies cannot withstand the light of day. Once exposed, the cabal and their minions will fall like a house of cards. The European Black Nobility earned its title through dirty tricks, so when the population revolted against the monopolies in government, as anywhere else, the leaders of the uprising were quickly seized and brutally hanged. They use secret assassinations, murder, the bankrupting of opposing citizens or companies, kidnapping and rape. All the families listed are connected with the House of Guelph, one of the original Black Nobility families of Venice from which the House of Windsor and thus the present Queen of the United Kingdom, Elizabeth II, descends. What are the goals of the secret elite group, the inheritors of Illuminism (Moriah Conquering Wind), the Cult of Dionysius, the Cult of Isis, Catharism, Bogomilism? This elite group that also calls itself the OLYMPIANS (they truly believe they are equal in power and stature to the legendary gods of Olympus, who have, like Lucifer their god, set themselves above our true God) absolutely believe they have been charged with implementing the following by divine right:- (1) A One World Government – New World Order with a unified church and monetary system under their direction. Not many people are aware that the One World Government began setting up its ‘church’ in the 1920’s/1930’s, for they realized the need for a religious belief inherent in mankind to have an outlet and, therefore, set up a ‘church’ body to channel that belief in the direction they desired. (2) The utter destruction of all national identity and national pride. (3) The destruction of religion and more especially the Christian religion, with the one exception, their own creation mentioned above. (4) Control of each and every person through means of mind control and what Brzezinski call ‘technotronics’ which would create human-like robots and a system of terror beside which Felix Dzerzinski’s Red Terror will look like children at play. (5) An end to all industrialization and the production of nuclear generated electric power in what they call ‘the post-industrial zero-growth society’. Exempted are the computer and service industries. United States industries that remain will be exported to countries such as Mexico where abundant slave labor is available. Unemployables in the wake of industrial destruction will either become opium-heroin and or cocaine addicts, or become statistics in the elimination process we know today as Global 2000. (6) Legalization of drugs and pornography. (7) Depopulation of large cities according to the trial run carried out by the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. It is interesting to note that Pol Pot’s genocidal plans were drawn up here in the United States by one of the Club of Rome’s research foundations. It is also interesting that the Committee is presently seeking to reinstate the Pol Pot butchers in Cambodia. (8) Suppression of all scientific development except for those deemed beneficial by the Committee. Especially targeted is nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Particularly hated are the fusion experiments presently being scorned and ridiculed by the Committee and its jackals of the press. Development of the fusion torch would blow the Committee’s conception of ‘limited natural resources’ right out of the window. A fusion torch properly used could create unlimited untapped natural resources from the most ordinary substances. Fusion torch uses are legion and would benefit mankind in a manner which is as yet not even remotely comprehended by the public. (9) Cause by means of limited wars in the advanced countries, and by means of starvation and diseases in Third World countries, the death of 3 billion people by the year 2000, people they call ‘Useless Eaters’. The Committee of 300 commissioned Cyrus Vance to write a paper on this subject of how best to bring about such genocide. The paper was produced under the title the ‘Global 2000 Report’ and was accepted and approved for action by President Carter, for and on behalf of the US Government, and accepted by Edwin Muskie, then Secretary of State. Under the terms of the Global 2000 Report, the population of the United States is to be reduced by 100 million by the year 2050. (10) To weaken the moral fiber of the nation and to demoralize workers in the labor class by creating mass unemployment. As jobs dwindle due to the post industrial zero growth policies introduced by the Club of Rome, demoralized and discouraged workers will resort to alcohol and drugs. The youth of the land will be encouraged by means of rock music and drugs to rebel against the status quo, thus undermining and eventually destroying the family unit. In this regard The Committee of 300 commissioned Tavistock Institute to prepare a blueprint as to how this could be achieved. Tavistock directed Stanford Research to undertake the work under the direction of Professor Willis Harmon. This work later became known as ‘The Aquarian Conspiracy’. (11) To keep people everywhere from deciding their own destinies by means of one created crisis after another and then ‘managing’ such crises. This will confuse and demoralize the population to the extent where faced with too many choices, apathy on a massive scale will result. In the case of the United States, an agency for crisis management is already in place. It is called the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), whose existence I first disclosed in 1980. (12) To introduce new cults and continue to boost those already functioning which includes rock ‘music’ gangsters such as the filthy, degenerate Mick Jagger’s ‘Rolling Stones’ (a gangster group much favored by European Black Nobility) and all of the Tavistock created ‘rock’ groups which began with ‘The Beatles’. To continue to build up the cult of Christian fundamentalism begun by the British East India Company’s servant, Darby, which will be misused to strengthen the Zionist state of Israel through identifying with the Jews through the myth of ‘God’s Chosen People’ and by donating very substantial amounts of money to what they mistakenly believe is a religious cause in the furtherance of Christianity. (13) To press for the spread of religious cults such as the Moslem Brotherhood, Moslem fundamentalism, the Sikhs, and to carry out experiments of the Jim Jones and ‘Son of Sam’ type of murders. It is worth noting that the late Ayatollah Khomeini was a creation of British Intelligence Military Intelligence Division 6, commonly known as M16, as I reported in my 1985 work, ‘What Really Happened in Iran’. (14) To export ‘religious liberation’ ideas around the world so as to undermine all existing religions but more especially the Christian religion. This began with ‘Jesuit Liberation Theology’ which brought about the downfall of the Somoza family rule in Nicaragua and which is today destroying EI Salvador, now 25 years into a ‘civil war’, Costa Rica and Honduras. One very active entity engaged in so-called Liberation Theology is the Communist oriented Mary Knoll Mission. This accounts for the extensive

media attention to the murder of four of Mary Knoll's so-called Nuns in El Salvador a few years ago. The four nuns were Communist subversive agents and their activities were widely documented by the government of El Salvador. The United States press and news media refused to give any space or coverage to the mass of documentation in possession of the Salvadorian government, documentation which proves what the Mary Knoll Mission nuns were doing in the country. Mary Knoll is in service in many countries, and played a leading role in bringing Communism to Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and South Africa. (15) To cause a total collapse of the world's economies and engender total political chaos. (16) To take control of all Foreign and domestic policies of the United States. (17) To give the fullest support to supranational institutions such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), the World Court and, as far as possible, make local institutions of lesser effect by gradually phasing them out or bringing them under the mantle of the United Nations. (18) Penetrate and subvert all governments, and work from within them to destroy the sovereign integrity of nations represented by them. (19) Organize a world-wide terrorist apparatus and negotiate with terrorists whenever terrorist activities take place. It will be recalled that it was Bettino Craxi who persuaded the Italian and US governments to negotiate with the Red Brigades kidnapers of Prime Minister Moro and General Dozier. As an aside, General Dozier is under orders not to talk about what happened to him. Should he break that silence, he will no doubt be made 'a horrible example of' in the manner in which Kissinger dealt with Aldo Moro, Ali Bhutto and General Zia ul Haq. (20) Take control of education in America with the intent and purpose of utterly and completely destroying it. Much of these goals, which I first enumerated in 1969, have since been achieved or are well on their way to being achieved. Of special interest in the Committee of 300 program is the core of their economic policy, which is largely based on the teachings of Malthus, the son of an English country parson who was pushed to prominence by the British East India Company upon which the Committee of 300 is modeled. Malthus maintained that man's progress is tied to the earth's natural ability to support a given number of people, beyond which point earth's limited resources would rapidly be depleted. Once these natural resources have been consumed, it will be impossible to replace them. Hence, Malthus observed, it is necessary to limit populations within the boundaries of decreasing natural resources. It goes without saying that the elite will not allow themselves to be threatened by a burgeoning population of 'useless eaters', hence culling must be practiced. As I have previously stated, 'culling' is going on today, using the methods mandated in the 'Global 2000 Report'. (Dr. John Coleman, former British Intelligence Officer, The Conspirator's Hierarchy:- The Committee of 300, http://www.coleman300.com) Xxxxx. The Committee of 300 now call themselves 'World Government Founders for the New World Order (NWO)'. The group that claims to have started the American, French and Russian revolutions state they have issued a March 31st (2012) deadline to the Committee of 300, according to their spokesman 'Alexander Romanoff'. In addition, Prince Harry has been in touch with the group and has agreed to take over control of the British Royal family from Queen Elizabeth. There are signs, such as the resignation of over a dozen senior bankers and the announcement of a USD15 trillion fraud in the UK and a USD6 trillion fraud in Italy, that these warnings have been taken seriously. The Italian case is especially noticeable because one of the people 'arrested' was former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. In addition a meeting is scheduled this week between a White Dragon Society representative and a representatives of the dragon family in mainland Asia to discuss the creation of a meritocratically staffed economic planning agency. It can also now be disclosed that, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, and Spain, ... have all told the banks they are not going to pay back any of their loans because the loans were made illegally. This is one of the reasons why Moody's downgraded 114 financial institutions including, Bank of America, Citibank, Deutsche Bank AG, Goldman Sachs, etc. These are the institutions that own the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Board is going to be shut down soon, according to Pentagon sources. In other words these countries are going to 'default', and for a change it will be the bankers and not the average citizens, who will pay the price. The resignation of the heads of, the World Bank, Credit Suisse, the Bank of India, 'planned resignation' of the head of Goldman Sachs, ... is just the beginning of a complete dismantling of the Khazarian banking monopoly. All money created through fraud is now going to be deleted from the global financial computer systems, according to officials involved in the take-down. The USD6 trillion fraud case in Italy is noteworthy because it is the one of the first such cases major corporate propaganda media outlets have reported worldwide. Italian newspapers have also now started reporting on the Neil Keenan lawsuit against, the Davos World Forum, Berlusconi, the UN etc, ... accusing them of a USD1 trillion theft. The arrest of 8 people is a further concrete sign of action being taken against the P2 Freemason lodge. This means that people who were hitherto above the law and above institutions like the Vatican and the United Nations are no longer immune from arrest. The announcement in the UK Upper House by Lord Blackheath that USD15 trillion had been stolen from a member of the 'Indian-Chinese' royal family by, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Ben Bernanke, US Treasury secretary Timothy Geithner, 'Yusuke Horiguchi' (we are making enquiries about this individual), ... is another sign of big change. The most interesting aspect of the Upper House testimony was the reference to a 'Lord Sassoon'. The Sassoons are one of the families that profited from both the Opium wars and the colonization of Japan and it is interesting to see their name finally appear in the spotlight. Lord Sassoon has, as the testimony makes clear, already committed perjury in relation to the USD15 trillion case. He is expected to be arrested and questioned soon. In the US, as well change continues under the surface. The pentagon has already decided that a major purge of Khazarian Satanist influence and control of corporations, banks and professional organizations will take place. Among the organizations expected to experience high profile arrests are, the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the Psychiatric and Psychology Associations, the Bar Association, the Chambers of Commerce, the Washington DC beltway. Particular attention is going to be directed at the Pharmaceutical and chemical companies as well as satanic corporations like Microsoft and Monsanto, according to the Pentagon sources. Rahm Emmanuel, Karl Rove, Paul Wolfowitz, Donald Rumsfeld, J. Rockefeller, the Bushes, various 'Neocons', ... are also due for arrest, according to multiple sources. The proof of these claims of course, can only be made if these promised arrests actually take place. Until then skepticism remains the order of the day. In Japan there is more credible evidence of change. The top power brokers in Japan have decided that a revolution will take place. They are pushing for Osaka Major Toru Hashimoto to be the leader of the new regime in this country. It is particularly noteworthy that two bitter, but extremely influential, rivals among the power-brokers both support Hashimoto. The Zionist flunkies are also trying to co-opt Hashimoto and make him one of their tools. This will not be allowed to happen. Ruling Democratic Party of Japan power-brokers Ichiro Ozawa (a Rockefeller servant) and former Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama (a Freemason working for European royal families) will be bringing a large group of MP's to China in March in search for financial and other support. It has already been concluded they will return from this trip empty-handed. There is much more this writer knows but has been asked to remain silent about. However, there will be proof and detail from this week's meetings available in next week's report .... See also Bilderberg Group. / Ротшильд. Алыгзэндё (Alexander). Рокэфэлё (Rockefeller). Боши (Bushes). Дьжеймз (James). Зэ Эсошиэйтид Прэс (Эй.Пи.) (The Associated Press (AP)), Ройтас (Reuters). Среди них:- Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of America), Банк Китая (Bank of China), За Бэньк оф Нью Йорк Мэлэн Корпорэйшэн (The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation), Баклис Бэньк Пи.Эл.Си. (Barclays Bank PLC), , Сытигрюп Инк. (Citigroup Inc.), , Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG), Голдмэн Сэкс Грюп, Инк. (Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.), Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC), И.Эн.Хэй. Груп Эн.Фэй. (ING Groep NV), Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс Энд Ко. (JPMorgan Chase & Co.), , Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley), , Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG). Трилатеральный (Trilateral), от Латинского слова Trilaterus, означающее Трёхсторонний, от Tri, в сложных словах означающее Три, и Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Монсэнто (Monsanto). Смотрите также Билдэрбэрьхская Группа (Bilderberg Group).

COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN SECURITIES REGULATORS = КОМИТЕТ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ РЕГУЛЯТОРОВ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) is a Committee, established by the European Commission in June 2001 in the light of the recommendation of the Report of the Committee of Wise Men on the Regulation of European Securities Markets, and composed of representatives from the national authorities regulating the securities markets. As the level 3 body of the revised European regulatory approach, it advises the European Commission on securities policy issues and helps to ensure a more consistent implementation of Community legislation in the Member States. It also improves coordination among European securities regulators.

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS OF THE CENTRAL BANKS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY = КОМИТЕТ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ ГОСУДАРСТВ ЧЛЕНОВ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СООБЩЕСТВА – Committee of Governors of the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community:- a Committee created in May 1964 on the basis of Article 105(2) of the EEC Treaty to foster cooperation among central banks. In 1994 its tasks were taken over by the newly established European Monetary Institute (EMI) and the Committee was dissolved.

COMMITTEE ON MONETARY, FINANCIAL AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS = КОМИТЕТ ПО МОНЕТАРНОЙ, ФИНАНСОВОЙ СТАТИСТИКЕ И СТАТИСТИКЕ БАЛАНСА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ – The Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics (CMFB):- set up by Council Directive in 1991 to play a co-ordinating role in the compilation and use of statistics by the statisticians of the European System of Central Banks (DG Statistics of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Statistics Departments of EU National Central Banks) on the one hand and the European Statistical System (Eurostat and the network of European National Statistical Institutes) on the other. Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB):- a Committee established by Council Decision 91/115/EEC of 25 February 1991, as amended by Council Decision 96/174/EC of 26 February 1996, bringing together statisticians from the national statistical institutes, Eurostat, the NCBs and the ECB. The CMFB advises the Commission on a range of statistical matters, in particular statistical aspects of the excessive deficit procedure, and promotes co-operation and co-ordination of statistical work at the European level.

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM SECURITY IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES = КОМИТЕТ ПО УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫМ ПРОЦЕДУРАМ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP®) is the numbering system used in the United States to identify issuers and issues of securities. The CUSIP® system originated from the American Bankers Association's Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures. Numbers are assigned by the CUSIP® Service Bureau, which is operated by Standard & Poor's. Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP®) number is a unique identification number that is assigned to stock and bond certificates. The acronym CUSIP historically refers to the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures, which was founded in 1964, during the paper crunch in Wall Street. This 9-character alphanumeric code identifies any North American security for the purposes of facilitating clearing and settlement of trades. The CUSIP distribution system is owned by the American Bankers Association and is operated by Standard & Poor's. The CUSIP Service Bureau acts as the National Numbering Association (NNA) for North America, and the CUSIP serves as the National Securities Identification Number for products issued from both the United States and Canada. In the 1980s there was an attempt to expand the CUSIP system for international securities as well. The resulting CINS (CUSIP International Numbering System) has seen little use as it was introduced at about the same time as the truly international ISIN system. CINS identifiers do appear in the ISIDPlus directory (International Securities Identification Plus Directory is a comprehensive database of global security identifiers, cross-referencing more than one million issues. The database is co-produced by Standard & Poor's and SIX Telekurs), however. CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by Standard & Poor's. / Бюро Услуг Си.Ю.Эс.Ай.Пи. (CUSIP Service Bureau), которое управляется компанией Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

COMMIXTURE = ВПЕРЕМЕШКУ (или В АССОРТИМЕНТЕ) – Commixture is a mixture of two or more cargoes which cannot be separated into the relevant consignments.

COMMODE = КОМОД (или ВЫСОКИЙ ЧЕПЕЦ, или УДОБНОЕ) – Commode is a woman's ornate cap popular in the late XVII and early XVIII centuries. / .

COMMODITIES DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT = ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ НА СЫРЬЁ – Commodities Derivative Financial Instrument:- (i) in general, the term Commodities Derivative Financial Instrument means any contract or financial instrument with respect to commodities (other than a share of stock in a corporation, a beneficial interest in a partnership or trust, a note, bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness, or a section 1256 contract (as defined in section 1256 (b))), the value or settlement price of which is calculated by or determined by reference to a specified index. (ii) Specified Index:- the term Specified Index means any one or more or any combination of:- (a) a fixed rate, price, or amount, or (b) a variable rate, price, or amount; which is based on any current, objectively determinable financial or economic information with respect to commodities which is not within the control of any of the parties to the contract or instrument and is not unique to any of the parties' circumstances.

COMMODITIES DERIVATIVES DEALER = ДИЛЕР ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ НА СЫРЬЁ (или ДЕЛЕЦ ПО ДЕРИВАТИВАМ НА СЫРЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ) – The term Commodities Derivatives Dealer means a person which regularly offers to enter into, assume, offset, assign, or terminate positions in commodities derivative financial instruments with customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

COMMODITY = СЫРЬЁ (или СЫРОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ, или ПРЕДМЕТЫ ТРУДА) – (1) A Commodity is a product for which there is demand and which is sold without qualitative differentiation across a market. The term commodity generally refers to physical goods that constitute the building blocks of more complex products. Commodity prices are determined as a function of the market as a whole. Commodities can be traded in two separate, but related, markets:- the cash (spot) market and the futures market. The cash market refers to the trading of physical commodities. In a cash market transaction the price agreed upon (spot price) and the exchange of the products occur in the present. The futures market deals with the trading of future obligations to make or take delivery at a future date, instead of the actual commodity. They are traded on commodity exchanges. For dangerous and hazardous cargo, the correct commodity identification is critical. In the narrowest sense and according to the economical categorization used in national accounting, non-financial commodities are defined as 'essential raw materials' that come from the primary sector, which includes agriculture and mining. In the widest sense, the term 'commodities' also contains semi-finished products used by producers and consumers, although a significant proportion of the value of such products has been added by the manufacturing sector through the activities of slaughterhouses, pulp mills and copper smelters, refineries, etc, e.g., meat, paper pulp and refined copper. Electricity as well as modern commodities like bandwidth, and so called Negative Commodities such as emissions credits or weather events, are not the subject of this work. Raw materials such as gold, orange juice, or pork bellies. Traders in commodities buy and sell contracts (also called Futures) for such materials. As defined by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, specifically enumerated agricultural commodities, all other goods and articles, except onions, and all services, rights, and interests in which contracts for future delivery are

presently, or in the future may be, dealt. An article of commerce or a product that can be used for commerce. In a narrow sense, products traded on an authorized commodity exchange. The types of commodities include agricultural products, metals, financial instruments and indexes, foreign currencies, petroleum, to name a few. A Commodity, as defined in the US Commodity Exchange Act, includes the agricultural commodities enumerated in Section 1a(4) of the Commodity Exchange Act and all other goods and articles, except onions as provided in Public Law 85-839 (7 USC § 13-1; 7 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 7), a 1958 law that banned futures trading in onions, and all services, rights, and interests in which contracts for future delivery are presently or in the future dealt in. Commodity is a type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose. Commodity:- a product identified with specific clients, i.e. paper. Raw materials that can be bought and sold. Commodity is any physical product traded on a futures exchange. A fungible product (each unit is the same). / Под Сырьём понимается тип растения, растительного продукта или другого изделия, перевозимого в торговых или иных целях. Под Сырьём или Сырыми Материалами понимаются предметы труда, подвергшиеся ранее воздействию труда и подлежащие дальнейшей переработке, например, добытая руда или полученное после джинирования хлопковое волокно. В экономике под Предметами Труда понимается всё то, что подвергается обработке, на что направлен труд человека. Они даны природой, например, нефть, руда, уголь, или же являются продуктами труда – сырым материалом, например, древесина, металл, хлопок и так далее. Сырьё или Сырой Материал – предмет труда, на добычу или производство которого был затрачен труд (железная руда на металлургическом заводе, хлопок на текстильной фабрике, зерно на мукомольном предприятии и так далее). По происхождению различают промышленное и сельскохозяйственное сырьё. Промышленное сырьё подразделяется на искусственное (заменители кожи, синтетические смолы и пластмассы и так далее) и минеральное (графит, нефть, руды металлов, уголь и тому подобное). Сельскохозяйственное сырьё подразделяют на растительное и животного происхождения.

(2) In economics, Commodity is any tangible good that is traded. A specification of goods/product types, e.g., toys, electronics or welding machinery.

(3) Commodity is raw materials and foods, especially such goods as Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Potatoes, tea, etc, which may also be traded.

COMMODITY BOX RATE = СТАВКА ПЕРЕВОЗКИ СЫРЬЯ В СУНДУКЕ – Commodity Box Rate is a rate classified by commodity and quoted per container. A freight rate classified by commodity and offered per container.

COMMODITY CHANNEL INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СЫРЬЕВОМУ КАНАЛУ – Commodity Channel Index (CCI):- Introduction:- developed by Donald Lambert and featured in Commodities magazine in 1980, the Commodity Channel Index (CCI) is a versatile indicator that can be used to identify a new trend or warn of extreme conditions. Lambert originally developed CCI to identify cyclical turns in commodities, but the indicator can successfully applied to indices, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), stocks and other securities. In general, CCI measures the current price level relative to an average price level over a given period of time. CCI is relatively high when prices are far above their average. CCI is relatively low when prices are far below their average. In this manner, CCI can be used to identify overbought and oversold levels. Calculation:- the example below is based on a 20-period Commodity Channel Index (CCI) calculation. The number of CCI periods is also used for the calculations of the simple moving average and Mean Deviation. CCI = (Typical Price – 20-period SMA of TP) / (0.015 x Mean Deviation); Typical Price (TP) = (High + Low + Close) / 3; Constant = 0.015. There are four steps to calculating the Mean Deviation. First, subtract the most recent 20-period average of the typical price from each period's typical price. Second, take the absolute values of these numbers. Third, sum the absolute values. Fourth, divide by the total number of periods (20). Lambert set the constant at 0.015 to ensure that approximately 70 to 80 percent of CCI values would fall between –100 and +100. This percentage also depends on the look-back period. A shorter CCI (10 periods) will be more volatile with a smaller percentage of values between +100 and –100. Conversely, a longer CCI (40 periods) will have a higher percentage of values between +100 and –100. Interpretation:- CCI measures the difference between a security's price change and its average price change. High positive readings indicate that prices are well above their average, which is a show of strength. Low negative readings indicate that prices are well below their average, which is a show of weakness. The Commodity Channel Index (CCI) can be used as either a coincident or leading indicator. As a coincident indicator, surges above +100 reflect strong price action that can signal the start of an uptrend. Plunges below –100 reflect weak price action that can signal the start of a downtrend. As a leading indicator, chartists can look for overbought or oversold conditions that may foreshadow a mean reversion. Similarly, bullish and bearish divergences can be use to detect early momentum shifts and anticipate trend reversals. New Trend Emerging:- as noted above, the majority of CCI movement occurs between –100 and +100. A move that exceeds this range shows unusual strength or weakness that can foreshadow an extended move. Think of these levels as bullish or bearish filters. Technically, CCI favors the bulls when positive and the bears when negative. However, using a simple zero line crossovers can result in many whipsaws. Although entry points will lag more, requiring a move above +100 for a bullish signal and a move below –100 for a bearish signal reduces whipsaws. The chart below shows Caterpillar, Inc. (CAT at NYSE®; on 2010-July-28) with 20-day CCI. There were four trend signals within a seven month period. Obviously, a 20-day CCI is not suited for long-term signals. Chartists need to use weekly or monthly charts for long-term signals. The stock peaked on 11 January and turned down. CCI moved below –100 on 22 January (8 days later) to signal the start of an extended move. Similarly, the stock bottomed on 08 February and CCI moved above +100 on 17 February (6 days later) to signal the start of an extended advance. CCI does not catch the exact top or bottom, but it can help filter out insignificant moves and focus on the larger trend. CCI triggered a bullish signal when CAT surged above 60 in June. Some traders may have considered the stock overbought and the reward-to-risk ratio unfavorable at these levels. With the bullish signal in force, focus would have been on bullish setups with a good reward-to-risk ratio. Notice that the stock retraced around 62% of the prior advance and formed a falling flag by the end of June. The subsequent surge above the flag trend line provided another bullish signal with CCI still in bull mode. Overbought/Oversold:- identifying overbought and oversold levels can be tricky with the Commodity Channel Index (CCI), or any other momentum oscillator for that matter. First, CCI is an unbound oscillator. Theoretically, there are no upside or downside limits. This makes an overbought or oversold assessment subjective. Second, securities can continue moving higher after an indicator becomes overbought. Likewise, securities can continue moving lower after an indicator becomes oversold. The definition of overbought or oversold varies for the Commodity Channel Index (CCI). ±100 may work in a trading range, but more extreme levels are needed for other situations. ±200 is a much harder level to reach and more representative of a true extreme. Selection of overbought/oversold levels also depends on the volatility of the underlying security. The CCI range for an index ETF, such as SPY, will be usually be smaller than for a most stocks, such as Google. The chart above shows Google (GOOG) with CCI (20). Horizontal lines at ±200 were added using the advanced indicators options. From early February to early October (2010), Google exceeded ±200 at least five times. The red dotted lines show when CCI moved back below +200 and the green dotted lines show when CCI moved back above –200. It is important to wait for these crosses to reduce whipsaws should the trend extend. Such a system is not fool proof though. Notice how Google kept on moving higher even after CCI became overbought in mid September and moved below –200. Bullish Bearish Divergences:- divergences signal a potential reversal point because directional momentum does not confirm price. A bullish divergence occurs when the underlying security makes a lower low and CCI forms a higher low, which shows less downside momentum. A bearish divergence forms when the

security records a higher high and CCI forms a lower high, which shows less upside momentum. Before getting too excited about divergences as great reversal indicators, note that divergences can be misleading in a strong trend. A strong uptrend can show numerous bearish divergences before a top actually materializes. Conversely, bullish divergences often after appear in extended downtrends. Confirmation holds the key to divergences. While divergences reflect a change in momentum that can foreshadow a trend reversal, chartists should set a confirmation point for CCI or the price chart. A bearish divergence can be confirmed with a break below zero in CCI or a support break on the price chart. Conversely, a bullish divergence can be confirmed with a break above zero in CCI or a resistance break on the price chart. The chart above shows United Parcel Service (UPS) with 40-day CCI. A longer timeframe, 40 versus 20, was used to reduce volatility. There are three sizable divergences over a seven month period, which is actually quite a few for just seven months. First, UPS raced to new highs in early May, but CCI failed to exceed its March high and formed a bearish divergence. A support break on the price chart and CCI move into negative territory to 0 confirm this divergence a few days later. Second, a bullish divergence formed in early July as the stock moved to a lower low, but CCI formed a higher low. This divergence was confirmed with a CCI break into positive territory. Also notice that UPS filled the late June gap with a surge in early July. Third, a bearish divergence formed in early September and this was confirmed when CCI dipped into negative territory. Despite a CCI confirmation, price never broke support and the divergence did not result in a trend reversal. Not all divergences produce good signals. Conclusions:- CCI is a versatile momentum oscillator that can be used to identify overbought/oversold levels or trend reversals. The indicator becomes overbought or oversold when it reaches a relative extreme. That extreme depends on the characteristics of the underlying security and the historical range for CCI. Volatile securities are likely to require greater extremes than docile securities. Trend changes can be identified when CCI crosses a specific threshold between zero and 100. Regardless of how CCI is used, chartists should use CCI in conjunction with other indicators or price analysis. Another momentum oscillator would be redundant, but On Balance Volume (OBV) or the Accumulation Distribution Line can add value to CCI signals. Using with SharpCharts:- CCI is available as a SharpCharts indicator that can be placed above, below or behind the price plot of the underlying security. Placing CCI directly behind the price makes it easy to compare indicator movements with price movements. The default setting is 20-periods, but this can be adjusted to suit analysis needs. A shorter timeframe makes the indicator more sensitive. A longer timeframe makes it less sensitive. Members can click the green arrow next to 'advanced options' to add horizontal lines to mark overbought or oversold levels. Two lines can be added by separating the numbers with a comma (200, –200). Suggested Scans:- (i) CCI Oversold in Uptrend:- this scan reveals stocks that are in an uptrend with oversold CCI turning up. First, stocks must be above their 200-day moving average to be in an overall uptrend. Second, CCI must cross below –200 to show the indicator rising from oversold levels; and (ii) CCI Overbought in Downtrend:- this scan reveals stocks that are in a downtrend with overbought CCI turning down. First, stocks must be below their 200-day moving average to be in an overall downtrend. Second, CCI must cross above +200 to show the indicator falling from overbought levels. The Commodity Channel Index (CCI) highlights overbought and oversold markets and likely turning points. Developed by Donald Lambert, the Commodity Channel Index (CCI) is an indicator designed to identify cyclical turns in commodities. It may also be applied to stocks or bonds. Commodity Channel Index (CCI) is an oscillator used in technical analysis to help determine when an investment vehicle has been overbought and oversold. The Commodity Channel Index, first developed by Donald Lambert, quantifies the relationship between the asset's price, a moving average (MA) of the asset's price, and normal deviations (D) from that average. It is computed with the following formula:- CCI = (Price – MA) / (0.015 x D). The CCI has seen substantial growth in popularity amongst technical investors; today's traders often use the indicator to determine cyclical trends in not only commodities, but also equities and currencies. The CCI, when used in conjunction with other oscillators, can be a valuable tool to identify potential peaks and valleys in the asset's price, and thus provide investors with reasonable evidence to estimate changes in the direction of price movement of the asset. CCI measures the variation of an instrument's price from its mean. High/low values indicate that prices have moved too far from their mean. The usual range is ±100 and anything outside this is overbought or oversold. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Кэтёпилар Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Индекс по Сырьевому Каналу (ИСК (CCI)) отражает отклонение цены инструмента от среднего значения. Максимальные/минимальные значения указывают на то, на сколько цены слишком сильно отклонились от среднего значения. Нормальным диапазоном считается ±100, а цены, выходящие за пределы этого диапазона считаются завышенными или заниженными.

COMMODITY CLASS = КЛАСС СЫРЬЯ – Commodity Class is a category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations.

COMMODITY CODE = КОД СЫРЬЯ – Commodity Code is a code describing a commodity or a group of commodities pertaining to goods classification. This code can be carrier tariff or regulating in nature.

COMMODITY CONTRACT = СЫРЬЕВОЙ КОНТРАКТ (или КОНТРАКТ НА СЫРЬЁ) – Commodity Contract:- any futures contracts, options on commodities or on futures contracts, and any other interests or instruments designated as commodity contracts which are based on any commodity (for example, Cocoa, Coffee or Cotton) and traded at the exchange. Defined as contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of, or to a price index of, a commodity such as a precious metal (other than gold), petroleum, lumber or agricultural products. Derivatives that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of precious metals (other than gold) were reported separately from other commodity-linked contracts. All derivatives transactions involving a commodity or commodity index exposure, whether or not they involved a joint exposure in commodities and any other risk category (ie foreign exchange, interest rate or equity), were to be reported in this category.

COMMODITY CONTROL LIST = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ СЫРЬЯ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЮ (или СЫРЬЕВОЙ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК) – The US Office of Export Administration (OEA) maintains the Commodity Control List (CCL), which includes all commodities subject to US Department of Commerce export controls. The CCL does not include those commodities exclusively controlled for export by another department or agency of the US Government. For example, arms, ammunition, and implements of war are controlled for export by the Office of Munitions Control, US Department of State. See also Commerce Control List. Export Commodity Control List:- listings of items that require validated export licenses by the US Department of Commerce for the purpose of shipping goods to other countries.

THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО КРЕДИТАМ НА СЫРЬЁ – The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is the US Government-owned and operated entity that was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices. CCC also helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aids in their orderly distribution. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was originally incorporated October 17, 1933, under a Delaware charter with a capitalization of USD3 million. It was initially managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which funded its operations. On July 01, 1939, CCC was transferred to the US Department of Agriculture and later reincorporated under the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (62 Stat. 1070; 15 USC 714) on July 01, 1948 as a Federal corporation within the USDA. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a division of the Farm Service Agency (FSA), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a federally owned and operated corporation within the USDA that was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations. The CCC

functions as a financial institution (revolving fund) through which all money transactions are handled for agricultural price and income support and related programs. The CCC helps maintain balanced, adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and helps in orderly distribution. Under recent authority, the CCC also finances the Conservation Reserve Program, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetlands Reserve Program. The CCC does not have any operating personnel or facilities; personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency are used to carry out CCC activities. It is managed by a Board of Directors (USDA employees) subject to the general supervision and direction of the USDA. The CCC is authorized capital stock of USD100 million and the authority to borrow up to USD30 billion. Its specific powers are found at 15 USC Â§Â§ 714(c). As a revolving fund, the CCC is viewed as having a permanent appropriation that allows the funds to be obligated or expended without further action by Congress up to its borrowing limit, once authorized by the authorization committee. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a division of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS – an agency of the US Department of Agriculture), established on 1933-October-17, that supervises the government's farm loan and subsidy programs and assists American agriculture. Major operations include price support programs, foreign sales, and export credit programs for agricultural commodities. The US Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) provides US agricultural exporters with short-and intermediate-term financing support through the CCC Credit Guarantee Programs. These programs protect US exporters or US financial institutions against risk if the importer's foreign bank fails to make payment, and are designed to help developing nations make the transition from concessional financing to cash purchases. The CCC is the US government corporation controlled by the Department of Agriculture which provides financing and stability to the marketing and exporting of agricultural commodities. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a Government-owned and operated entity that was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices. CCC also helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aids in their orderly distribution. CCC was incorporated October 17, 1933, under a Delaware charter with a capitalization of USD3 million. It was initially managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which funded its operations. On July 01, 1939, CCC was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). It was reincorporated on July 01, 1948, as a Federal corporation within USDA by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (62 Stat. 1070; 15 USC 714). Basic Responsibilities:- the CCC Charter Act, as amended, aids producers through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations, and makes available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The CCC Charter Act also authorizes the sale of agricultural commodities to other government agencies and to foreign governments and the donation of food to domestic, foreign, or international relief agencies. CCC also assists in the development of new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities. Organization:- CCC is managed by a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairperson of the Board. The Board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All members of the Board and Corporation officers are USDA officials. CCC has no operating personnel. Its price support, storage, and reserve programs, and its domestic acquisition and disposal activities are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency (FSA). Other USDA Agencies:- the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) occasionally uses CCC authority to acquire various commodities for domestic and foreign food assistance programs. Export sales (except for tobacco and peanuts) and foreign assistance disposal of CCC-controlled stocks are administered through the General Sales Manager of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). The Natural Resources Conservation Service administers several conservation programs under the auspices of CCC. Officers of CCC, directly or through officials of designated USDA agencies, maintain liaison with numerous other governmental and private trade operations. CCC's commodity programs must be approved by the Board of Directors and/or the Secretary of Agriculture. Financing:- CCC has an authorized capital stock of USD100 million held by the United States, with the authority to have outstanding borrowings of up to USD30 billion at any one time. The fiscal year 1988 Appropriation Act increased the statutory borrowing authority to USD30 billion. Funds are borrowed from the US Treasury and may also be borrowed from private lending agencies and others. CCC reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies and others. All CCC-issued bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury. Reservation of borrowing authority for these purposes has not been required for many years. Interest on borrowings from the Treasury (and on capital stock) is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the US government as of the preceding month. Interest may also be paid on other notes and obligations at a rate prescribed by CCC and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Support Activities:- commodity support operations, handled primarily through loan, purchase and payment programs, include those for wheat, corn, oilseeds, cotton (upland and extra long staple), rice, tobacco, milk and milk products, barley, oats, grain sorghum, mohair, honey, peanuts, and sugar. Farmers may receive basic nonrecourse commodity loans on most of these commodities at a designated rate per unit (loan rate) by pledging and storing a quantity of a commodity as collateral. Proposals for support programs usually are prepared by FSA offices in the form of a docket – a group of documents covering economic and other factors upon which the proposal is based, total funds required, proposed method of support, conditions of eligibility, basic operating provisions, and other information relative to the proposal. When the Board of Directors and/or the Secretary of Agriculture approves a program proposal, USDA releases a public announcement, usually a press release. Program regulations are published in the Federal Register, and detailed operating instructions are sent to personnel in charge of administering the program in Washington, DC, and field offices. FSA county office personnel assist farmers in the preparation of program participation documents and keep them informed of program details. Inventory Operations:- CCC is authorized to transport, store, process, and dispose of various agricultural commodities and their products. CCC provides storage adequate to fulfill its program needs by contracting with commercial warehouses to store agricultural commodities in county and terminal locations. In carrying out support programs, CCC acquires its inventory in two principal ways:- (1) Collateral Acquisition:- if a producer does not redeem the commodity by loan repayment time, CCC takes title and possession of the commodity that was pledged as collateral for the nonrecourse marketing assistance loan. Nonrecourse loans are defined as loans for which producers have the option of either repaying the principal and interest or forfeiting (delivering) the collateral (the commodity) to CCC in full settlement of the loan. Settlement of the loan is then based on the loan rate and the associated quantity and quality of the commodity involved. In lieu of securing a loan from CCC, a producer may be eligible for a loan deficiency payment (LDP). Market loan repayment and LDP provisions are intended to prevent delivery of loan collateral to CCC. These provisions considerably reduce the Federal government's acquisition of stocks that might otherwise occur, which could make US-produced commodities less competitive in world markets. (2) Purchases:- support for milk and milk products is carried out through purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk from processors and handlers. There are no CCC support programs for processed products, other than dairy products, and sugar – raw cane sugar and refined beet sugar. Many commodities, such as wheat, corn, and oats are stored in raw, bulk form by CCC and require considerable processing before they can be used for food. Commodities and products acquired through direct purchases either go immediately into available outlets or are placed in CCC's inventory. CCC is authorized to contract for the use of privately owned facilities in carrying out its activities. CCC has no authority to acquire personal property except for ADP equipment. It may rent or lease office space necessary for its business. CCC is prohibited from acquiring real property, or any interest in property, except for the purpose of protecting its financial interests and for providing adequate storage to carry out its programs. Disposal Operations:- the sale, donation, or transfer of CCC-owned commodities is handled by FSA's Kansas City Commodity Office

(KCCO), 9200 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, MO; mailing address PO Box 419205, Kansas City, MO, 64141-6205. KCCO makes sales at fixed prices or through competitive bids. Information on CCC-owned commodities available for sale, or barter (if authorized), is contained in a CCC Sales List issued by USDA at the end of each month and effective for the following month. In pricing commodities for unrestricted domestic use, CCC-owned commodities generally are sold at the market price, as CCC determines, but not less than the current county loan repayment rate in effect at time of sale, adjusted for location, applicable quality factors, plus reasonable carrying charges. Commodities in danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage are exempted from the minimum price restriction. For further information on the sale of CCC-owned commodities, contact: Warehouse and Inventory Division, Farm Service Agency, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-0553. Domestic Food Assistance Programs:- CCC is authorized to donate food commodities acquired through price-support programs or from purchases in the commercial marketplace to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and federal, state, and private agencies. The commodities are used in the United States for school lunch programs, summer camps for children, and in the assistance of needy persons. They are also used in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent needy persons are served. In most instances, arrangements are made to process the commodities into food. CCC also provides surplus dairy products to the armed services and to veterans' hospitals without charge, except for the cost of packaging. CCC also donates food acquired through support programs to federal penal and correctional institutions and state correctional institutions for minors, except where service is provided on a concessionary basis. CCC makes available to the Secretary of the Interior grain acquired through support operations to be used as feed for migratory waterfowl for the purpose of preventing crop damage. The Secretary of the Interior may also requisition CCC-owned grain for feeding starving migratory birds, and any state may requisition CCC-owned grain upon the finding of the Secretary of the Interior that resident game birds and other resident wildlife are threatened with starvation. CCC makes available farm commodities or products in areas of acute economic distress, and in connection with certain major disasters, as determined by the President of the United States. Export Programs:- CCC promotes exports of US agricultural commodities through sales, payments, export credits, and other related activities. Currently, CCC makes available export credit guarantees and export bonuses to promote exports. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) administers these programs for CCC:- the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-103), the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP), and the Facility Guarantee Program (FGP). The GSM-102 and 103 programs make it possible for foreign buyers to purchase US agricultural commodities from private US exporters, with US banks providing financing to importers' banks on commercial terms. The banks finance the export of the commodities, and CCC guarantees repayment to the US banks. GSM-102 and 103 operate mainly in countries where credit is necessary to increase or maintain US exports and where private financial institutions may be unwilling to provide financing without CCC's guarantee. Under the SCGP, CCC guarantees a significant percentage of the payments due when exporters extend short-term financing directly to private importers for the purchase of US agricultural products. Credit terms may be up to 180 days, and CCC's guarantee covers the US exporter. Under the FGP, CCC extends credit guarantees to US banks for financing export sales of US capital goods and services to improve agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets, such as storage, processing, and handling facilities. Sales of capital goods and services must be linked to projects which primarily benefit US agricultural exports. Export Enhancement Program:- the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) helps products produced by US farmers meet the competition from other countries that subsidize farm products exports, especially the European Union. Under the program, USDA pays cash to US exporters as a bonus, allowing them to sell US agricultural products in targeted countries at prices which match those of subsidizing competitors and are below those the exporter pays to acquire them. Dairy Export Incentive Program:- the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) helps exporters of US dairy products meet prevailing world prices for certain designated dairy products and destinations. Under DEIP, USDA pays cash to US exporters as bonuses, and it allows them to sell the dairy products at prices which match those of competing competitors and which are below the exporter's costs of acquisition. The United States, as part of its World Trade Organization commitments resulting from the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, has established annual export subsidy ceilings. The ceilings are by commodity and entail maximum permitted quantities and maximum budgetary expenditures for export subsidies. Market Access Program:- under the Market Access Program (MAP), USDA uses funds or commodities from CCC to encourage the development, maintenance and expansion of commercial export markets for agricultural commodities. This is done through cost-share assistance to eligible trade organizations that implement a foreign market development program. FAS administers MAP through cooperative agreements between CCC and nonprofit agricultural trade commodity groups. For information on export sales programs, contact: General Sales Manager, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, DC 20250. This agency was managed by and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Cooperation up to 1939-July-01 as an agency of the United States. On that date, the CCC was transferred to and made part of the US Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the President's Reorganization Plan 1. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a wholly owned government corporation created in 1933 to 'stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices' (federally chartered by the CCC Charter Act of 1948 (PL 80-806)). The CCC is authorized to buy, sell, lend, make payments and engage in other activities for the purpose of increasing production, stabilizing prices, assuring adequate supplies, and facilitating the efficient marketing of agricultural commodities. The CCC, which has no staff, is essentially a financing institution for USDA's farm price and income support commodity programs, commodity export credit guarantees, and agricultural export subsidies. The programs funded through CCC are administered by employees of the Farm Service Agency and the Foreign Agricultural Service. The CCC has the authority to borrow up to USD30 billion from the US Treasury to carry out its obligations. Net losses from its operations subsequently are restored through the congressional appropriations process. It issues payments in the form of Commodity Certificates. History:- CCC was incorporated October 17, 1933, under a Delaware charter pursuant to Executive Order 6340 issued the previous day by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It had a capitalization of USD3 million subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. It was initially managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which funded its operations. On July 01, 1939, CCC was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Secretary of Agriculture was granted the authority to exercise all rights of ownership of the Corporation's by Executive Order 8219 of 1939. It was reincorporated on July 01, 1948, as a federal corporation within USDA by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (62 Stat.1070; 15 USC 714). The 1996 farm bill (PL 104-127) expanded the CCC mandate to include funding for several conservation programs (including the Conservation Reserve Program) and made conservation one of the purposes of the CCC. Basic Responsibilities:- the CCC Charter Act, as amended, aids producers through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations, and makes available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The CCC Charter Act also authorizes the sale of agricultural commodities to other government agencies and to foreign governments and the donation of food to domestic, foreign, or international relief agencies. CCC also assists in the development of new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities. Organization:- CCC is managed by a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairperson of the Board. The Board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All members of the Board and Corporation officers are USDA officials. The president of the CCC is the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, and the executive director is the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. CCC has no operating personnel. Its price support, storage, and reserve programs, and its domestic acquisition and disposal activities are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of the Farm

Service Agency (FSA). Its overseas surplus disposal and commodity export credit guarantee activities are carried out by personnel of the Foreign Agricultural Service, particularly the General Sales Manager. In the United States, The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is the USDA agency responsible for directing and financing major USDA 'action programs', including price support, production stabilization, commodity distribution, and related programs. CCC also directs and finances certain agricultural export activities. CCC activities are implemented by the Farm Service Agency or the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit). Служба Стабилизации и Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

COMMODITY EXCHANGE = БИРЖА СЫРЬЯ (или СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА) – A Commodity Exchange is an institution, organization, or association that serves as a market for trading various commodities and derivatives products. Exchanges also serve as a clearing house for the transfer and settlement of the physical commodities underlying most futures contracts. Most commodity exchanges across the world trade in agricultural products and other raw materials such as Wheat, Barley, Sugar, Maize (Corn), Cotton, Cocoa, Coffee, milk products, pork bellies, oil, metals, etc, as well as in contracts based on them. These contracts can include spot prices, forwards, futures and options on futures. Other sophisticated products may include interest rates, environmental instruments, swaps, or ocean freight contracts. Organized market for trading in raw material products, comparable to the stock exchange for corporate stocks. Commodity exchanges typically deal in futures, which provide the opportunity of hedging. Spot or actual commodity transactions may also take place on some exchanges, but most traders never intend to take delivery of the underlying commodity. Also known as Mercantile Exchange. Leading commodity exchanges:- Australia Securities Exchange (ASX; Sidney, Australia); Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros (BM&F; Sao Paulo, Brazil); Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®; CME Group; Chicago, IL, USA); Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®; CME Group; Chicago, IL, USA); Commodity Exchange (COMEX®; CME Group; New York, NY, USA); Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE; Dalian, China); Dubai Mercantile Exchange (DME; Dubai, UAE); ICE Futures Canada® (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada); ICE Futures Europe® (London, UK); ICE Futures US® (New York, NY, USA); The Intercontinental Exchange (ICE®; Atlanta, GA, USA; Kansas City Board of Trade (KC; Kansas City, MO, USA); London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE; NYSE Euronext; London, UK); London Metal Exchange (LME; London, UK); Minneapolis Grain Exchange (MGEX; Minneapolis, MN, USA); New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®; CME Group; New York, NY, USA); Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE; Shanghai, China); Singapore Mercantile Exchange (SMX; Singapore); Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM; Tokyo, Japan); Tokyo Grain Exchange (TGE; Tokyo, Japan); and Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (ZCE; Zhengzhou, China). Exchanges specializing in commodities or raw materials and the relevant contracts. The major commodities exchanges are located in Chicago and New York, the United States, and London, the United Kingdom. Commodity Exchange, also called Futures Market, or Futures Exchange, organized market for the purchase and sale of enforceable contracts to deliver a commodity such as Wheat, gold, or Cotton or a financial instrument such as US Treasury bills or Eurodollars at some future date. Such contracts are known as Futures and are bought and sold by means of a competitive auction process on the commodity exchange. The financial instruments known as options and indexes are also traded on commodity exchanges. The largest commodity exchange is the Chicago Board of Trade. The seller of a futures contract on a commodity exchange does not normally intend to deliver the actual commodity, nor does the buyer intend to accept delivery; each will, at some time prior to the date of delivery specified in the contract, cancel out his obligation by an offsetting purchase or sale. The parties merely wish to engage in the assumption or delegation of the risk involved in a change in price. Commodity exchanges are thus ancillary to the markets in which commodities are actually bought and sold; commodity exchanges in effect provide insurance against the risk of price changes by transferring that risk to speculators who are willing to assume it. Commodity exchanges also provide a basis for the determination of prices at which commodities are actually traded. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). СИБАТ® (CBOT®). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM).

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT = АКТ О СЫРЬЕВОЙ БИРЖЕ – The Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 prescribed speculative position limits for agricultural commodities in order to prevent commodities futures markets from becoming overly speculative. Source:- Report No. 421, US House of Representatives 74th Congress, Accompanying the Commodity Exchange Act, March 18, 1935 – 'The fundamental purpose of the measure is to insure fair practice and honest dealing on the commodity exchanges and to provide a measure of control over those forms of speculative activity which too often demoralize the markets to the injury of producers and consumers and the exchanges themselves'. These limits were very effective in preventing excessive speculation and commodity price bubbles. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) on 1981-October-16 mandated that all commodities futures should be covered by speculative position limits. Then, throughout the 1980s and the 1990s, financial futures gained in popularity until they came to dwarf commodities futures in terms of volume and Dollar value of open interest. This meant that the CFTC was devoting most of its time and resources to regulating financial futures and not commodity futures. There is no threat of excessive speculation in financial futures because every participant in that market is an Investor/Speculator. Financial futures only need position limits in order to prevent a single Speculator from manipulating the market. Source:- 'Speculative Position Limits', CFTC Website http://www.cftc.gov/industryoversight/marketsurveillance/speculativelimits.html#P8_883 – 'In general, position limits are not needed for markets where the threat of market manipulation is non-existent or very low. Thus, speculative position limits are not necessary for contracts on major foreign currencies and other financial commodities that have highly liquid and deep underlying cash markets. A contract market may impose, for position accountability provisions in lieu of position limits for contracts on financial instruments, intangible commodities, or certain tangible commodities, which have large open interest, high daily trading volumes, and liquid cash markets'. Commodities futures are the only markets where two distinct classes of market participants transact – Physical Hedgers and Speculators. Speculative position limits in the commodities futures markets are needed not only to prevent manipulation but to ensure that Physical Hedgers remain dominant. Somehow it appears that during this time period the CFTC lost sight of the crucial differences between financial futures and commodities futures. The CFTC began to equate excessive speculation with manipulation and they came to believe that position limits were only necessary to prevent manipulation. The Commodity Exchange Act clearly does not consider 'excessive speculation' and 'manipulation' to be the same thing. If it did, then it would not mention them separately and propose different remedies for each. Physical commodity producers and consumers are capable of manipulating the market and the CFTC has to provide strong oversight to make sure that this does not happen. But because Physical Hedgers are not Speculators, they can never make the market excessively speculative. It seems clear that Congress saw the dangers of excessive speculation in the commodities futures markets, and that is why they prescribed a specific remedy of speculative position limits. And for decades regulators recognized the inherent value of speculative position limits and set them at levels that truly were a limit to speculation. As commodities futures markets grew in terms of volume and open interest, the size of a position that a Speculator would need to manipulate the market grew as well. Since the CFTC has recently been focused on preventing manipulation and not excessive speculation, the CFTC has raised speculative position limits for agricultural commodities several times in the last decade. By raising speculative position limits the CFTC has allowed speculation to increase and become excessive. In 1991 the CFTC started to give commercial exemptions from position limits to swaps dealers for the purposes of hedging their over-the-counter swaps transactions. The rationale was that, like a physical commodity producer or consumer, these swaps dealers had an exposure that they were trying to offset and that they were not entering into these large positions for the purpose of manipulating prices. Since the CFTC did not see the potential for manipulation (which was

their focus), the CFTC allowed these swaps dealers virtually unlimited access to the futures markets on par with what bona fide Physical Hedgers enjoy. In so doing, the CFTC has opened a loophole for unlimited speculation. If a Speculator wants to take a large futures position for which they would normally face a speculative position limit, they can get around that by going to a Wall Street Bank and entering into a swap contract. These Wall Street Banks offer swaps on solitary commodities, which means they become a surrogate for Speculators wanting to circumnavigate position limits. As an example, a Speculator that wants to take a USD500 million position in Wheat (clearly outside speculative position limits) can do so via a single commodity index (Wheat) swap. This has opened up a loophole that allows unlimited speculation through swaps. There is clearly a big difference between a bona fide Physical Hedger who is trying to reduce price risk and a Wall Street Bank that is not in the physical commodities business at all and is simply serving as a conduit for Speculators. Note finally that the inclusion of swaps dealers in the commercial category of the CFTC's 'Commitments of Traders' reports has made these reports essentially meaningless. One can no longer look at the commercial category to gauge the amount of speculation present in the marketplace. This has left regulators and policymakers without the ability to accurately assess the level of speculation present in the commodities futures markets. In 1998 the CFTC codified a practice they had been engaged in for several years that basically allowed commodities futures exchanges in 'large and liquid' commodities futures markets to replace speculative position limits with position accountability limits. Position accountability limits do not actually limit Speculators in the size of the positions they can take. Instead, they represent a threshold after which the futures exchange is supposed to watch the Speculator's position with greater vigilance in order to prevent manipulation. Since exchanges get paid based on the volume of futures contracts that are traded and Speculators trade much more frequently than Physical Hedgers, the exchanges have a strong incentive to set the position accountability limits as high as possible and then to only intervene if there is manipulation taking place. The prevailing attitude is that manipulation is bad for business but speculation is great for business. Since the largest US futures exchanges are now publicly traded for-profit corporations who are promising earnings growth to their shareholders, they cannot be relied upon to combat excessive speculation. The CFTC sets federal speculative position limits for enumerated agricultural commodities, but the exchanges set all other position limits. In WTI crude oil, for instance, the NYMEX® has replaced speculative position limits with position accountability limits except in the last three days prior to expiration. So effectively, there are no limits for WTI crude oil. Foreign Boards of Trade like the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) are happy to comply with NYMEX's position limits because there essentially are none. There is only one class of commodities futures market participant that can be counted upon to always buy and sell based on supply and demand and always strengthen price discovery: the Physical Hedgers. That is why speculative position limits are necessary in order to ensure that they remain dominant. To repair the damage to the price discovery function and to bring food and energy prices down to levels that more accurately reflect supply and demand, Congress should take action to undo the changes made to speculative position limits. The US Commodity Exchange Act, 7 USC § 1, et seq. (7 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 7), provides for the federal regulation of commodity futures and options trading. See also Commodity Futures Modernization Act. One of the primary purposes of the Commodity Exchange Act is to prevent the manipulation of prices. Manipulations 'exert a vicious influence and produce abnormal and disturbing temporary fluctuations of prices that are nor responsive to actual supply and demand and discourage not only … justifiable hedging but disturb the normal flow of actual consignments'. 'If hedgers find that they are frequently forced to buy back their short contracts at a price far above true supply and demand as dictated by a sufficiently powerful holder of long contrcats, the market will lose its userfulness as a hedging medium'. Although the term Manipulation is not defined in the Commodity Exchange Act, the term is not so vague and indefinite that the statute is void. An artificial or manipulated price is created whenever the manipulator makes the market price of a commodity, or of a futures contract, behave in some manner in which it would not behave if left to adjust itself to uncontrolled or uninspired supply and demand. Manipulation is … any and every operation or transaction or practice, the purpose of which is not primarily to facilitate the movement of the commodity at prices freely responsive to the forces of supply and demand; but, on the contrary, is calculated to produce a price distortion of any kind in any market either in itself or in its relation to other markets. If a firm is engaged in manipulation it will be found using devices by which the prices of contracts for some one month in some one market may be higher than they would be if only the forces of supply and demand were operative; or using devices by means of which the price or prices of some month or months in a given market may be made lower than they would be if they were freely responsive to the forces of supply and demand. Any and every operation, transaction, (or) device, employed to produce those abnormalities of price relationship in the futures markets, is manipulation. Manipulation may cause the price to go up or down, or manipulation may apply a 'brake' on the price movement which would have normally occurred, thereby causing the price to remain static or preventing the price from moving to the extent that it would normally have moved. This latter type of manipulation is sometimes referred to 'as stabilization. But in terms of market operations stabilization is but one form of manipulation. And market manipulation in its various manifestations is implicitly an artificial stimulus applied to (or at times a brake on) market prices, a force which distorts those prices, a factor which prevents the determination of those prices by free competition alone'. Such 'manipulation ... undertaken purely for the purpose of 'protecting the market', probably occurs only at times of serious crises when large financial interests have too much at stake to permit the market to become completely demoralized'. In the past several years, price manipulation has been attempted on a large scale in several commodities including eggs, soybeans, oats, and potatoes. Some of the main forms of manipulation are:- (i) corners; (ii) buying or selling in a manner calculated to produce an abnormal effect upon prices, frequently in a concentrated fashion and in relatively large lots; and (iii) issuing false reports of conditions that affect or tend to affect prices. Commodity futures exchanges are a vital part of the complex agricultural marketing system in the United States. The exchanges provide facilities for hedging by farmers, processors, and other persons engaged in handling agricultural commodities. In addition, the exchanges provide a continuous market for buyers and sellers of agricultural commodities and afford a basis for pricing agricultural commodities sold throughout the country. The economic utility of commodity exchanges is, however, dependent upon the determination of futures prices by legitimate supply and demand conditions. Manipulation of commodity futures prices is a nefarious practice which inflicts severe injustice on legitimate users of the futures markets and disrupts the normal flow of agricultural commodities. The Commodity Exchange Act reflects the congressional purpose to foster the commodity exchanges as an important part of our agricultural marketing system and to free the exchanges from manipulation and other pernicious practices. Trading limits, registration, and suspension of trading privileges are among the means used to effectuate that purpose. In view of the trading limits established under the Act, which impede individual manipulative activities, the detection of joint manipulative ventures is of increasing importance in the administration of the Act. Persons engaged in a joint manipulative venture are generally skillful in concealing the existence of a conspiracy. 'The picture of conspiracy as a meeting by twilight of a trio of sinister persons with pointed hats close together belongs to a darker age'. Effective administration of the Act requires administrative alertness to unfair practices on commodity exchanges, and vigorous enforcement of the statutory provisions in administrative and judicial proceedings. A proceeding of this character generally has its foundation in intricate marketing transactions, and voluminous economic data must be carefully considered and evaluated by the administrative agency, and in the event of judicial review, by the courts. A significant objective of any disciplinary proceeding is the determent of subsequent violations. If manipulation and other unfair practices can be prevented, the exchanges will continue to perform a useful function in the agricultural marketing system of the nation. Federal act passed in 1936 establishing the Commodity Exchange Authority and placing futures trading in a wide range of commodities under the regulation of the government. 1922-September-21:- The Grain Futures Act, predecessor to the Commodity Exchange Act, is enacted. The provisions of the Grain Futures Act, including the requirements for designation as a contract

market, are similar to those of the Future Trading Act. Unlike the Future Trading Act, the Grain Futures Act is based on the interstate commerce clause and bans off-contract-market futures trading rather than taxing it. The Grain Futures Administration is formed as an agency of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to administer the Grain Futures Act. The Grain Futures Act also creates the Grain Futures Commission, which consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General. The authority to suspend or revoke a contract market designation is vested in the Grain Futures Commission. 1936-June-15 – The Commodity Exchange Act is enacted. The Commodity Exchange Act replaces the Grain Futures Act and extends Federal regulation to a list of enumerated commodities that includes cotton, rice, mill feeds, butter, eggs, and Irish potatoes, as well as grains. All references to 'grains' in the Grain Futures Act are changed to 'commodities'. The Grain Futures Commission becomes the Commodity Exchange Commission and continues to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General. The Commodity Exchange Act grants the Commodity Exchange Commission the authority to establish Federal speculative position limits, but not the authority to require exchanges to set their own speculative position limits. The Commodity Exchange Act, among other things, also requires futures commission merchants to segregate customer funds that are deposited for purposes of margin, prohibits fictitious and fraudulent transactions such as wash sales and accommodation trades, and bans all commodity option trading. The option ban remains in effect until 1981. 1940-October-09 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to add fats and oils (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and soybean meal to the list of regulated commodities. 1947-February-01 – Responsibility for administering the Commodity Exchange Act is transferred to the Commodity Exchange Authority, an agency of USDA. 1947-December-19 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to Congress (pursuant to a congressional subpoena issued two days earlier) and make public the names, addresses, and market positions of large traders (which the Commodity Exchange Act normally requires be kept confidential). Shortly thereafter, the Secretary submits and publishes 35 000 large trader reports. 1954-August-28 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to add wool (as opposed to wool tops) to the list of regulated commodities. 1955-June-16 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to grant the Commodity Exchange Authority the authority to issue investigative subpoenas prior to filing a formal administrative proceeding. 1955-July-26 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to add onions to the list of regulated commodities. 1955-August-05 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to allow the Commodity Exchange Authority to set the level of registration and renewal fees for futures commission merchants and other registrants. Prior to this, these fees were fixed legislatively at USD10.00. 1956-July-24 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to allow for the exemption from speculative position limits of anticipatory hedges (i.e. long hedges of anticipated needs for a commodity by processors or manufacturers). On the same day, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 makes some technical amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act. 1968-February-19 – In the first major commodities legislation since 1936, the Commodity Exchange Act is amended to, among other things, add livestock and livestock products (e.g., live cattle, pork bellies) to the list of regulated commodities and institute minimum net financial requirements for futures commission merchants. The 1968 amendments also enhanced the enforcement provisions of the Act in various ways, including enhanced reporting requirements, increases in criminal penalties for manipulation and other violations of the Act, and a provision allowing for the suspension of contract market designation of any board of trade that fails to enforce its own rules. 1968-July-23 – The Commodity Exchange Act is amended to add orange juice to the list of regulated commodities. In 1936, US Congress enacted the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) to rename and expand the scope of the original Grain Futures Act to include not only grain but various other commodities, including cotton, butter, and eggs. The exchanges that traded these commodities opposed the regulation of their markets as unnecessary, and, in what became a typical objection to the various proposed expansions of the markets regulated by the CEA, predicted dire consequences if these markets were regulated. Experience, however, proved such fears to be unfounded. Congress also strengthened the anti-manipulation provisions of the Act. The Commodity Exchange Act (1936) (P.L. 74-765, 49 Stat. 149) is the successor to earlier legislation that had proved ineffective in stopping the manipulation of commodity prices. Although the Commodity Exchange Act was itself later found to be a flawed mechanism for regulating the commodity markets (and was supplemented by legislation in the 1970s), it has played an important historical role. Prior to the act's adoption in 1936, Congress had adopted the Futures Trading Act of 1921, which required all commodity futures trading to be conducted on an exchange licensed as a contract market by the federal government. This requirement was designed to allow federal scrutiny of the trading of commodity futures and to stop the so-called 'Bucket Shops' that were essentially betting parlors for speculation in commodity prices. After World War I, the US agricultural sector experienced a recession. That economic downturn was blamed, in part, on speculative excesses occurring in the trading of commodity futures. The Futures Trading Act was the result of a massive investigation of the grain trade by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) conducted in the wake of the recession. The FTC's massive report found that many abuses were occurring in the industry. Congress confirmed that finding in its own hearings on the Futures Trading Act. In 1922, in Hill v. Wallace, the Supreme Court declared the Futures Trading Act unconstitutional because it was improperly based on the taxing powers of Congress. A manipulation in grain prices that occurred just after this Supreme Court finding spurred the reenactment of the Futures Trading Act, with a different name, under the commerce powers of Congress. The new act, called the Grain Futures Act, was held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court in Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen (1923). Commodity prices declined dramatically during the Great Depression, which followed the stock market crash of 1929. Newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested legislation for the regulation of securities and commodity futures as a part of his New Deal reforms. The commodity futures legislation, however, took a route different from that of the federal securities laws because the agriculture committees in Congress, rather than the banking committees, had jurisdiction over the exchanges that traded futures contracts. During the hearing on this legislation, Congress found numerous abuses, including what were described as speculative 'orgies' and manipulations by large speculators that were thought to be driving down commodity prices. One of the more rapacious of these speculators was Arthur Cutten, a Chicago trader who was responsible for several massive attacks on the commodity markets before moving to New York. There he became equally famous for his manipulations of the securities markets. A sensational price collapse in wheat and corn in 1933 on the Chicago Board of Trade and a dramatic drop in cotton prices in 1935 overcame industry resistance to legislative reforms, allowing the adoption of the Commodity Exchange Act in 1936. Goals and Functions of the Act:- the Commodity Exchange Act prohibited the manipulation of commodity futures prices and carried forward the requirement contained in the 1922 Grain Futures Act that commodity futures trading on 'regulated' commodities be traded only on licensed contract markets. Fraud was prohibited and brokerage firms handling customer orders (referred to in the industry as 'futures commission merchants') were required to register with the federal government. The Commodity Exchange Act was to be administered by a Commodity Exchange Commission composed of the attorney general and the secretaries of agriculture and commerce, a structure carried over from the Grain Futures Act. Day-to-day regulatory responsibility was delegated to the Grain Futures Administration, later renamed the Commodity Exchange Authority, a bureau within the Department of Agriculture. Unlike the legislation adopted in the securities industry, no authority was given to the government to control the level of margins in the futures industry. Rather, the government was given the authority to limit the size of speculative positions by individual traders or those acting in concert with each other. The Commodity Exchange Act also sought to stop commodity options trading on regulated commodities because such instruments were viewed to be highly speculative. Experience Under the Act:- the Commodity Exchange Act did not prove to be effective in stopping either manipulations or speculative abuses. A flaw in its provisions allowed the trading of options and futures on unregulated commodities, in other words, those not listed in the Commodity Exchange Act. The act

could not be amended rapidly enough to keep up with the expansion of trading in options and futures on those unregulated commodities. This led to large losses in the early 1970s, when unregulated commodity options firms collapsed, causing losses to many unsophisticated customers. A large run-up in commodity prices during that period also raised concerns in Congress. The result was the enactment of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act, which created the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), an independent federal agency intended to function like the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the forceful regulator for the securities industry. The CFTC assumed the powers of the Commodity Exchange Commission and was given broad new powers, including the authority to impose civil penalties of up to USD100 000 for each violation of the Commodity Exchange Act or CFTC rules. New classes of registrants were added, including commodity trading advisers and commodity pool operators. The latter were pools of customer funds that were traded in commodity futures. The CFTC very quickly encountered a number of problems, including the renewed fraudulent sale of commodity options to unsophisticated customers. This problem was handled by suspending commodity options trading until the exchanges allowed options trading under regulated conditions. The CFTC was also soon clashing with the SEC, as financial innovations led to futures trading on financial instruments regulated by the SEC. Such financial instruments included stock index futures and futures on fixed income instruments such as government securities. An agreement between the agencies, enacted into law, settled this dispute by drawing a boundary between their jurisdictions. That solution, however, was not long lasting. The SEC blamed the stock market crash of 1987 on the destabilizing effects of futures trading on stock indexes. The development of over-thecounter derivatives instruments such as swaps led to other clashes between the SEC and CFTC on how those instruments should be regulated. These clashes intensified when several large institutions suffered big losses from trading those instruments during the early 1990s. A long-running debate then arose over how those instruments should be regulated. After some vacillation, the CFTC decided to deregulate the commodity markets except where retail customers are involved. That program was enacted into law through the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. This act amended the Commodity Exchange Act to free institutional traders from regulatory restrictions in their derivative transactions, provided that their counter party was also an institution. Observers criticized the 2000 legislation, however, after the failure of the Enron Corporation in 2001. Enron had used the provisions of the 2000 act to escape regulation of its broad-based commodity trading activities. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide) . пузырь (bubble). Федеральный законодательный акт, принятый в 1936, устанавливающий Управление по Сырьевым Биржам и размещающий торговлю фьючерсами на широкий спектр сырьевых позиций под регулирование правительством.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО СЫРЬЕВЫМ БИРЖАМ – 1936-July-01 – The Commodity Exchange Administration is formed within the USDA to succeed the Grain Futures Administration and administer the Commodity Exchange Act. 1938-December-22 – The Commodity Exchange Commission promulgates the first Federal speculative position limits for futures contracts in grains (then defined as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, flaxseed, grain sorghums, and Rye), following an extended public comment period and hearings on the record. 1940-August-26 – The Commodity Exchange Commission establishes a Federal speculative position limit for cotton futures contracts. 1942-February-23 – The Commodity Exchange Administration is merged with other agencies to form the Agricultural Marketing Administration. The organization is now known as the Commodity Exchange Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. 1942-December-05 – The Agricultural Marketing Administration is merged into the Food Distribution Administration, with the Commodity Exchange Branch renamed the Compliance Branch. 1943-March-26 – The Food Distribution Administration is consolidated with three other agencies to form the Administration of Food Production, which is renamed the War Food Administration on 1943-April-19. Several more reorganizations in USDA affect the regulatory organization for commodity futures trading over the next few years. 1947-February-01 – Responsibility for administering the Commodity Exchange Act is transferred to the Commodity Exchange Authority, an agency of USDA. 1956-June-18 – The Commodity Exchange Authority issues a complaint charging Vincent W. Kosuga, Sam S. Siegel, and National Produce Distributors with manipulating and/or attempting to manipulate three onion futures contract months. The complaint charges the respondents with one attempted upward manipulation (of the November 1955 contract), one attempted price stabilization manipulation (of the November and December 1955 contracts), and one successful downward manipulation. The March 1956 futures contract, the subject of the alleged downward manipulation, fell from near USD2 per 50-lb. bag in late 1955 to 15 cents on the last trading day in March 1956. On 1960-June-03, a USDA Judicial Officer found that the respondents performed the attempted stabilization and successful downward manipulation, but did not find sufficient evidence for the upward manipulation. Following the issuance of the complaint, Congress held hearings to consider banning onion futures trading. 1962-June-13 – The Commodity Exchange Authority publishes the first monthly Commitments of Traders report, replacing the annual reports that had been published in previous years. A regulatory agency of the US Department of Agriculture established to administer the Commodity Exchange Act prior 1975. The Commodity Exchange Authority was the predecessor of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО СЫРЬЕВЫМ БИРЖАМ – The Commodity Exchange Commission is a commission consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General, responsible for administering the Commodity Exchange Act prior to 1975.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC. = БИРЖА СЫРЬЯ, ИНК. (или СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА, ИНК.) – New York, 1933:- Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX®) is formed and introduces first futures contract on a non-agricultural commodity – silver. The COMEX®, NYMEX's Division, lists futures and options on aluminum, copper, gold, and silver. The COMEX® Division lists futures and options on gold, silver, copper, aluminum, and the FTSE Eurotop 100® stock index and futures on the Eurotop 300®. FTSE, FT-SE, and Footsie are trade and service marks of London Stock Exchange Ltd. and The Financial Times Ltd. and are used by FTSE International Ltd (FTSE) under license. Eurotop is a registered trademark of Amsterdam Exchanges NV (AEX) or its subsidiaries and is used by FTSE under license. All copyright in the index values and constituent list vests in FTSE International Ltd. The FTSE Eurotop 300 is calculated by FTSE International Ltd in conjunction with Amsterdam Exchanges and the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries in accordance with a standard set of ground rules. FTSE and AEX accept no liability in connection with the trading of any contract on the Index. The NYMEX® and COMEX® Divisions have more than 200 years of combined trading experience in the physical commodity markets. NYMEX® was founded in 1872 as the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York; COMEX® was founded on July 05, 1933, in the Depression-era merger of four older commodities futures exchanges – the National Metal Exchange, the Rubber Exchange of New York, the National Raw Silk Exchange, and the New York Hide Exchange. Its origin goes back to the New York Iron and Metal Exchange, established in 1882. The COMEX® Division gold futures contract, which serves as a world pricing benchmark, began trading in 1974 when the ban on the private ownership of gold was lifted. The Commodity Exchange in New York, a division of NYMEX®. Commodity Exchange Inc. (COMEX®) was founded in New York in 1933. It became the leading gold futures and options exchange after its gold futures contract was launched on 31 December 1974 – the date after which Americans were again permitted to hold gold after more than 40 years. Options on gold futures were then launched in 1982. COMEX® also trades silver. Its precious metals volume exceeds that of all other futures exchanges put together and it attracts world-wide participation, with many traders in Europe, the Middle East and East Asia remaining in their offices until COMEX® closes. This gives COMEX unique liquidity, which in turn is much of the reason for its success. Trading hours reflect this and the exchange has opened progressively earlier to suit overseas clients.

Trading hours futures and options:- 08:20 am to 02:30 pm New York time. After hours futures trading is also available on the NYMEX ACCESS[SM] electronic trading system, beginning at 04:00 pm on Monday to Thursday and concluding at 07:00 am the following day. On Sundays the electronic session begins at 07:00 pm. All times are New York time. In 1994, COMEX® merged with the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) and is officially the COMEX® division of NYMEX®, but it is always referred to as COMEX®. COMEX® Futures:- The COMEX® gold futures contract was launched on 31 December 1974. The COMEX® gold futures contract is based on 100 ounces of gold. Prices are quoted in multiples of ten cents per ounce, or USD10 per contract. COMEX® futures are listed on the current calendar month and the next two months and every February, April, June, August, October and December in a 23 month period. The June and December contracts are listed out to 60 months to provide expanded trading opportunities for hedgers and speculators. Last day of trading for a gold futures contract is the third last business day of the delivery month. Delivery is made in registered depository receipts issued by exchange-approved depositories in New York. Deliverable gold must be cast in one 100-ounce or three one kilobars by an exchange-approved refiner and assayed at no less than 995 fineness. Turnover on the exchange is usually eight to nine million contracts annually, but in 1999 rose to 9.58 million. Open Interest is published daily. It indicates the number of contracts which have not been fulfilled, either by making or taking delivery or by liquidation. The level of open interest is an important signpost to both liquidity and the activity in a given trading month. COMEX® Options:- COMEX® launched options on gold futures in 1982. The option provides the right to buy (call) or sell (put) a COMEX® gold futures contract at the stated price on or before the expiration date. The contract is based on 100 ounces of gold. Trading is conducted in the nearest six of the following contract months: February, April, June, August, October and December. Additional contract months of January, March, May, July, September and November are listed for trading a period of two months. A 24-month option is added on a June-December cycle. Each option is an American option, which can be exercised at any time up to expiration. Expiration is on the second Friday of the month prior to the delivery month of the underlying futures contract. On the first trading day of any option contract month 13 strike prices are listed for each put and call. Strike price increments are USD10 for futures prices below USD500, USD20 for prices between USD500 and USD1 000 and USD50 for prices above USD1 000. New strike prices are added in accordance with futures price movements. Turnover was usually one to two million contracts annually through the 1990s, but reached 2.8 million in 1999. The New York Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX®) now a division of NYMEX® (the New York Mercantile Exchange). The contracts in the COMEX® gold market consist of 100 ounces each, and the actively traded contracts are the even months of the year. COMEX® (Commodity Exchange, Inc.), one of the exchanges that shared 4 World Trade Center with NYMEX®, had traditionally looked down on NYMEX® for being smaller and for having the toxic reputation from the potato bust. With NYMEX's energy trading boom, it became much larger and wealtheir than COMEX®. On August 03, 1994, the NYMEX® and COMEX® finally merged under the NYMEX® name. By the late 1990s, there were more people working on the NYMEX® floor than there was space for them. In 1997, the NYMEX® moved to a new building on the Southwestern portion of Manhattan, part of a complex called the World Financial Center. On August 03, 1994, the COMEX® merged with NYMEX®, and now operates under the NYMEX® name and is the world's largest commodities futures exchange. Now, the NYMEX® operates in a trading facility and office building with two trading floors in the World Financial Center in downtown Manhattan. COMEX®, originally known as Commodity Exchange, Inc., is a division of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). The main focus of COMEX® is options trading that have to do with precious metals. Some examples of the metals future trading that occurs on the exchange are aluminum, copper, silver, and gold. Based in New York City in the United States, COMEX® provides investment opportunities to investors all over the world. The Commodity Exchange Inc. was first established in New York in 1933. During the first forty years of existence, COMEX® focused on trading copper, silver, and aluminum. This began to change in 1974, after changes in laws in the United States made it possible for US investors to once again hold gold as an investment and asset. On 31 December 1974, the exchange launched its first gold futures contract. Within a very short period of time, COMEX® became the leader in gold futures transactions. In 1982, options on gold futures were added. During the decade of the 1980's, COMEX® and the New York Mercantile Exchange began to discuss the possibility of a merger. The two exchanges officially became a single entity on 03 August 1994. The operating structure for COMEX® has remained intact, with the formerly independent exchange now functioning as a division of the NYMEX®. The combined exchange currently operates two trading floors at the World Financial Center in the downtown section of Manhattan. Administrative offices are also housed in the Center. Because of the world wide investor base for COMEX®, it is not unusual for traders in Asia and the Middle East to monitor activity on the exchange until closing each business day. In response to this trend, COMEX® has over the years adjusted the hours of operation to more accurately reflect the world wide nature of the client base and open earlier in the day in order to accommodate investors in a wider range of times zones around the world. This type of activity has led to the exchange continuing to grow in both total value traded and the number of active traders. Critics of COMEX® have said that the market is often manipulated and that there isn't enough physical gold and silver, for example, to back up the paper contracts. The COMEX® nickname of 'CRIMEX' has been cited in print since at least 2005, when it was used by Russell 'Rusty' McDougal (a blogger on the Investor's Daily Edge). Gold Delivery Problems:- as of 2009, holders of COMEX® gold futures contracts have experienced problems taking delivery of their metal. Along with chronic delivery delays, some investors have received delivery of bars not matching their contract in serial number and weight. The delays cannot be easily explained by slow warehouse movements, as the daily reports of these movements show little activity. Because of these problems, there are concerns that COMEX® may not have the gold inventory to back its existing warehouse receipts. As a result of the CFTC's March 2010 Metals Hearings, position limits will likely be imposed on Comex® Precious Metals Futures Contracts, according to CFTC Commissioner Bart Chilton, in order to avoid continued charges of unfair concentration and manipulation. The Silver Market:- Some Call it CRIMEX (posted on June 24, 2009 by Russell McDougal – who has written 143 investment articles on Investors Daily Edge):- the silver market is showing signs of bullish strain and an incredible opportunity is being presented to you. I'm a staunch silver advocate and it's time for an update right now. Silver stands to outperform gold as the long term precious metal bull market continues to unfold.The price of silver, along with gold, is kept under wraps by officials of the New York COMEX® market, aka CRIMEX. The old boy network which runs CRIMEX have whipsawed the market in their desired direction for decades and profited accordingly. These actions are government sanctioned because precious metals are competition to un-backed fiat money. State mandated fiat is so weak and poorly designed that it cannot stand competitors. 1933:- The Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX®) is founded from the merger of the National Metal Exchange, the Rubber Exchange of New York, the National Raw Silk Exchange, and the New York Hide Exchange (the oldest of these exchanges was founded in 1882). By the 1970s, COMEX® becomes an exchange that primarily trades gold, silver, and copper futures. Since 1994, COMEX® has operated as a subsidiary of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®), which in turn became a subsidiary of the CME Group in 2008. The Commodity Exchange Inc. was established in New York in 1933. In its early years, the COMEX's main focus was trading copper, silver and aluminum. When the United States changed the laws about individual ownership of gold in 1974, the COMEX® thrived as the place to trade gold. Gold's Debut:- with the launch of gold futures on December 31, 1974, the COMEX® very quickly dominated gold future transactions. Options on gold futures were introduced in 1982. Merger:- the COMEX® and the New York Mercantile Exchange started discussions of merging in the 1980s. The two exchanges officially became one on August 03, 1994. Business:- it has remained business as usual in operating structure for COMEX®. It currently functions as a division of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). Potential:- traders, investors, hedge funds and countries monitor activity on the COMEX® each business day. It continues to grow and prosper with increased activity, volume and interest. Significance:- traded on the COMEX® are:- COMEX® miNY gold futures, COMEX® miNY silver

futures, E-mini copper futures, gold futures, silver futures, gold options, silver options and copper options. / Биржа Сырья, Инк. или Сырьевая Биржа, Инк. (сокращённо – КОМЭКС® по первым буквам Англоязычных слов названия; Commodity Exchange (COMEX®)) была основана 05 Июля 1933 в Нью Йорке, США. Её создание состоялось за счёт слияния четырёх более старых бирж сырьевых фьючерсов:- Национальная Биржа Металлов (National Metal Exchange), Нью Йоркская Биржа Каучука (Rubber Exchange of New York), Национальная Биржа Шёлка-Сырца (National Raw Silk Exchange) и Нью Йоркская Биржа Шкур (New York Hide Exchange; самая старая из них основанная ещё в 1882) в одну новую. На момент создания она представила своим торговцам первый фьючерсный контракт на несельскохозяйственное сырьё. Им был фьючерс на серебро. В 1980-е НАЙМЭКС® и КОМЭКС® начали обсуждать возможность объединения, которое реально состоялось 03 Августа 1994, когда биржи объединились под одним названием – НАЙМЭКС®, и КОМЭКС® фактическа стала Подразделением НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX's Division). В настоящее время КОМЭКС® по-прежнему котирует фьючерсы и опционы на фьючерсы на алюминий, золото, медь и серебро.

COMMODITY FORWARD = ФОРВАРД НА СЫРЬЁ (или СЫРЬЕВОЙ ФОРВАРД, или ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ НА СЫРЬЁ) – Commodity Forward (or Non-Delivarable Forward (NDF) in OTC market):- a forward commits the buyer/seller to buy/sell certain amount of the underlying asset (commodity) on the defined day at a pre-defined price. In the case of the commodity NDF offered by us, only the difference between the pre-defined price and the reference price is settled. The reference price is the price which is defined and officially published every business day for example by the London Metal Exchange. Terms of Service:- (i) accounts in the relevant currencies (USD, EUR – subject to the commodity type); (ii) Master Agreement on Treasury Trades; (iii) minimum amount of the deal is 1 lot; and (iv) Agreement on Financial Collateral Account. Commodity Forward is a forward contract to exchange a commodity or commodity index at a set price at a future date. Commodity Forward is a product to secure commodity risk. A Commodity Forward is intended for:- (i) corporate entities; (ii) national citizens and foreigners; (iii) clients who demand security for commodity risk resulting from possible negative development for the client of a specific commodity. Characteristics of a Commodity Forward:- (i) the agreed fixed forward price of a commodity is compared with the closing price of the commodity published on the dates agreed when the transaction is arranged (these dates are usually the end/s of the reference period/s); (ii) the difference in the prices, for the given amount of commodity, is paid by the party in the disadvantageous position, usually 2–5 working days after the end/s of the reference period(s); (iii) the counterparties may agree on early termination of the Commodity Forward over the course of its duration; (iv) in the event of early termination of the Commodity Forward, settlement is implemented of its market value in terms of a one-off payment and termination of the whole transaction and all future obligations; and (v) level of settlement, for the given reference period:- PA = NA * abs(CSP – P), where:- PA – level of settlement, NA – agreed amount of commodity, CSP – closing price (Cash Settlement Price), P – agreed fixed price. Settlement of the transaction is always financial, never physical. Modification:- (i) Quanto:- modification of the product, which has the underlying commodity quoted in another currency than the settlement currency; (ii) Basket:- modification of the product where the underlying asset is several types (a basket) of commodities; and (iii) Deferred Fixing of a Fixed Price:- modification of the product in terms of which the specific value of the fixed price is not known on the date the transaction is arranged. The value is determined on the basis of average daily fixings ascertained over the course of a determined future period. Risk:- (i) profit or loss from commodity transactions is influenced by the movement of prices of the commodity in question; (ii) possible loss is given by the fact that the client, in terms of individual reference periods, finds himself or herself in a disadvantageous position, i.e. the payment he or she makes has a higher value than the payment made by the bank; (iii) in this case, the client pays the bank an amount equal to the difference between these two payments; (iv) if the transaction was concluded for hedging purposes, the client then understands this loss as the cost of hedging; and (v) hedging protects the client against such a significant change in the price of commodities, which would cause him or her serious financial problems. Advantages of a Commodity Forward concluded at some investing bank:- (i) the client has the possibility to secure a future transaction from a substantial change in commodity prices on the market that could cause financial problems; (ii) the transaction is always concluded by telephone with a client transaction dealer; (iii) the client receives confirmation of the concluded transaction containing the agreed parameters of the transaction; and (iv) at some investing bank, a team of experienced professionals is at your disposal; they will propose an optimal strategy and are able to respond flexibly to developments on the market. A Commodity Forward allows you to hedge commodity risk arising from a possible negative price development of a specific commodity on the market.

COMMODITY FUND = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ФОНД – Commodity Fund is an investment fund which mainly invests its assets in commodity bills, e.g., grain contracts, or tradable commodities. / Инвестиционный фонд, который инвестирует свои активы главным образом в купчии на сырьё, например, контракты на зерно или торгуемые рода сырья.

COMMODITY FUTURES EXCHANGE = БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ НА СЫРЬЁ (или БИРЖА СЫРЬЕВЫХ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ) – Commodity Futures Exchange is an exchange at which futures contracts are entered into in standardized units, in terms of quantity and quality, of widely used natural products. The Chicago Board of Trade, founded in 1848, is the oldest futures exchange for commodities and financial contracts and also has the highest trading volume. Trading at the German commodity futures exchange, which is located in Hanover, commenced in 1998.

THE COMMODITY FUTURES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000 = АКТ ОБ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ СЫРЬЕВЫХ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ ОТ 2000 – The Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA):- the purposes of this Act are:- (i) to reauthorize the appropriation for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; (ii) to streamline and eliminate unnecessary regulation for the commodity futures exchanges and other entities regulated under the Commodity Exchange Act; (iii) to transform the role of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to oversight of the futures markets; (iv) to provide a statutory and regulatory frame work for allowing the trading of futures on securities; (v) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission over certain retail foreign exchange transactions and bucket shops that may not be otherwise regulated; (vi) to promote innovation for futures and derivatives and to reduce systemic risk by enhancing legal certainty in the markets for certain futures and derivatives transactions; (vii) to reduce systemic risk and provide greater stability to markets during times of market disorder by allowing the clearing of transactions in over-the-counter derivatives through appropriately regulated clearing organizations; and (viii) to enhance the competitive position of United States financial institutions and financial markets. Section 5(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), provides that boards of trade that were designated contracts markets on the date of the enactment of the CFMA (December 21, 2000) were to be considered designated contracts markets under the Commodity Exchange Act as of that date. The contract markets having a designation date followed by an asterisk are those that were deemed to be designated at the time of adoption of the CFMA. The original date when an exchange was designated as a contract market by the CFTC or, prior to 1975, by the Secretary of Agriculture is indicated in parentheses. 2000-September-14 – The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announce an agreement providing for joint jurisdiction over security futures products, that is, single stock futures and futures on narrow-based stock indices. Under the agreement, which will be incorporated into the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), the CFTC retains exclusive jurisdiction over futures contracts on broad-based stock indices. (CFTC Press Release 4447-00, September 14, 2000) 2000-November-22 – The CFTC

approves rules implementing the New Regulatory Framework. These rules are later superseded by passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 and most new rules were subsequently withdrawn. (CFTC Press Release, 4475-00, November 22, 2000). 2000-December-21 – President Clinton signs into law the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, which, among other things, reauthorizes the Commission for five years, overhauls the Commodity Exchange Act to create a flexible structure for the regulation of futures and options trading, clarifies Commission jurisdiction over certain retail foreign currency transactions, and repeals the 18-year-old ban on the trading of single stock futures. On the same day, the CFTC withdraws most of the New Regulatory Framework; however, the amendments to Regulation 1.25 concerning investment of customer funds by futures commission merchants and derivatives clearing organizations are made effective immediately with some technical corrections. The amendments permit investment of customer funds in new types of instruments, such as money market mutual funds. (CFTC Press Release 4479-00, December 15, 2000; CFTC Press Release 4481-00, December 21, 2000) 2001-February-05 and 2001-February-08 – In light of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act's clarification of the CFTC's jurisdiction over retail foreign currency trading, the CFTC issues an advisory and a revised consumer alert addressing the offering of foreign currency trading opportunities to the retail public. The advisory explains how firms may lawfully offer foreign currency trading opportunities and the consumer alert warns the public of the risks of foreign currency trading and of foreign currency scams. (Advisory on Foreign Currency; CFTC Press Release 4489-01, February 08, 2001) 2001-April-18 – For the first time since the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act, the CFTC uses its newly-clarified authority to file a complaint charging fraud and the offering of illegal futures contracts against a firm soliciting retail investors to trade foreign currency contracts. Over the next several years, the CFTC filed similar complaints against dozens of firms that solicit retail investors to trade foreign currency. (CFTC Press Release 4508-01, April 19, 2001) 2001-July-09 – The CFTC approves the application of EnergyClear Corporation for registration as a derivatives clearing organization under the Commodity Exchange Act. This is the first new derivatives clearing organization that is not affiliated with a trading facility to be granted registration by the Commission since the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. Derivatives clearing organizations for the existing futures exchanges were grandfathered in under the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. (CFTC Press Release 4540-01, July 11, 2001) 2001-August-01 – The CFTC kicks off implementation of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act by adopting new rules for the various types of exchanges (with different levels of regulatory oversight) created by the Act. These types of exchanges include designated contract markets, derivatives transaction execution facilities, exempt boards of trade, and exempt commercial markets. (CFTC Press Release 4547-01, August 01, 2001). The Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), Pub. L. No. 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763, reauthorized the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) for five years and overhauled the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) to create a flexible structure for the regulation of futures and options trading. Significantly, the CFMA codified an agreement between the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission to repeal the 18-year-old ban on the trading of Single Stock Futures. In 2000, US Congress enacted the Commodity Futures Modernization Act (CFMA). The CFMA overhauled the regulatory framework for financial and energy derivatives under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA). Consistent with the recommendations of the President's Working Group, the CFMA sought to clarify the exclusion of various financial derivatives from the scope of the CEA, and to establish a tiered regulatory system for the commodities and derivatives within the scope of the CEA, with the degree of regulation dependent upon the type of product (such as financial, agricultural, energy or metals), the type of market (such as designated exchanges, bilateral negotiation, multilateral negotiation, or electronic exchange), and the type of participant in the marketplace (such as retail customer, sophisticated player, or speculator). Generally, the CFMA subjects markets that restrict trading to professional traders or commercial participants and trade in products that are less susceptible to manipulation to less regulation than markets with a broader range of participants or with commodities in finite supply. The CFMA resolved the longstanding concern regarding the legal enforceability of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives that were not traded on an approved exchange. The CEA now provides that no swap agreement between eligible contract participants shall be unenforceable under the CEA or any other law based on a failure to comply with any exclusion or exemption from any provision of the CEA. A significant number of provisions in the CFMA address issues related to the regulatory treatment of a variety of financial instruments. Most of these complex provisions are not directly relevant to the issue of the regulation of energy contracts under the CEA. Accordingly, this report examines the provisions of the CFMA only insofar as they relate to or are entangled with issues regarding the regulation of energy contracts, such as those involving crude oil. / Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ СЫРЬЕВЫМИ ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ – The US Congress created the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in 1974 as an independent agency with the mandate to regulate commodity futures and option markets in the United States. The agency's mandate has been renewed and expanded several times since then, most recently by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000. In 1974 the majority of futures trading took place in the agricultural sector. The CFTC's history demonstrates, among other things, how the futures industry has become increasingly varied over time and today encompasses a vast array of highly complex financial futures contracts. Today, the CFTC assures the economic utility of the futures markets by encouraging their competitiveness and efficiency, protecting market participants against fraud, manipulation, and abusive trading practices, and by ensuring the financial integrity of the clearing process. Through effective oversight, the CFTC enables the futures markets to serve the important function of providing a means for price discovery and offsetting price risk. The CFTC's mission is to protect market users and the public from fraud, manipulation, abusive practices and systemic risk related to derivatives that are subject to the Commodity Exchange Act, and to foster open, competitive, and financially sound markets. Futures contracts for agricultural commodities have been traded in the United States for more than 150 years and have been under Federal regulation since the 1920s. When the CFTC was created in 1974 with the enactment of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act, most futures trading took place in the agricultural sector. Over the years, the futures industry has become increasingly varied and complex. Significant dates in the history of futures regulation before the creation of the CFTC and significant dates in CFTC history from 1974 to the present are given here. Headquartered in Washington, DC, The United States of America. Regional Offices in:- Chicago, IL, Kansas City, MO, and New York, NY. Congress created the agency in 1974 to protect against fraud related to the sale of commodity and financial futures. The CFTC is an operationally independent regulatory commission of the US Government, accountable to, and subject to the oversight of, US Congress. By law, the five commissioners are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Each CFTC Commissioner holds office for a term of five years. Not more than three commissioners may be members of the same political party. The President also appoints one of the commissioners as chairman, with the consent of the Senate. The President may replace the chairman at any time and the former chairman may complete his or her term as a CFTC Commissioner should he/she choose to do so – which seems unlikely. The criteria for removal of a commissioner are not set out in statute. However, case law regarding independent regulatory agencies suggests that the President has the power to remove a commissioner for 'cause' such as neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. The US Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) prohibits any CFTC Commissioner or employee from accepting employment or compensation from any person, exchange, or clearinghouse subject to regulation by the CFTC and from participating, directly or indirectly, in any contract market operations or transactions subject to CFTC regulation. The CFTC may consult with any department or agency of the government. In specific instances, the consultation process is established by law. For example, the CFTC may not designate a board of trade as a Designated Contract Market (DCM) or

register a derivatives transaction execution facility (DTEF) in US Government-issued or guaranteed securities until the shorter of 45 days after the CFTC provides a copy of the application to Treasury, and the Federal Reserve or the CFTC receives comments from those agencies. The CFTC's budget is part of the federal budget that is prepared by the President and submitted to Congress. The budget is subject to review and recommendation at several levels, including House and Senate committees, and must be adopted by Congress annually. The budget has not kept pace with the growth in the futures market. The CFTC Chairman has testified about the commission's need for more resources and the Administration and US Congress are considering the agency's need for more resources. Federal law provides federal employees with immunity from individual liability for torts committed in the scope of their employment. In order to insulate CFTC staff from individual liability for possible violation of constitutional or statutory duties that are not shielded by statute, the CFTC has adopted indemnification rules. The CFTC is accountable for its conduct to US Congress primarily through reporting to House and Senate committees. In general, these committees handle, in the first instance, the reauthorization, budget, and funding decisions for the CFTC, as well as bills affecting the CEA. By law, the CFTC is subject to reviews and audits by the government. The CFTC is also required to deliver a written report to Congress within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year detailing CFTC operations of that fiscal year. In addition, CFTC operations are subject to ongoing review by an independent SEC Office of Inspector General (OIG) with offices in the CFTC headquarters. It has four staff members. OIG conducts and supervises audits and investigations of programs and operations of the CFTC and reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations. OIG recommends policies to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in CFTC programs and operations and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse. OIG keeps the Chairman of the CFTC and Congress informed about any problems, deficiencies and the progress of corrective action in programs and operations. The CFTC must comply with the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), which requires administrative agencies to give affected parties notice of proposed actions, and an opportunity to make submissions prior to a decision being made and provide written decisions setting out its findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the reasons for its decisions. Additionally, the APA creates the right of judicial review over agency actions. A person suffering legal wrong because of an administrative agency's action, or adversely affected by its decision, is entitled to a judicial review of the action. The CFTC also has extensive rules of procedure to ensure fairness in the conduct of hearings and other administrative activities. Independent federal regulatory agency created by US Congress under Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act in 1974 to regulate and oversee futures trading and the operation of organized futures exchanges in the United States under the Commodity Exchange Act. The CFTC monitors the futures and options on futures markets in the United States. 1974-October-23–24 – Congress passes the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, and it is signed by President Gerald Ford. The bill overhauls the Commodity Exchange Act and creates the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC or Commission), an independent agency with powers greater than those of its predecessor agency, the Commodity Exchange Authority. For example, while the Commodity Exchange Authority only regulated agricultural commodities enumerated in the Commodity Exchange Act, the 1974 act granted the CFTC exclusive jurisdiction over futures trading in all commodities. 1975-April-15 – Four of the first five CFTC members, including the CFTC's first Chairman, are sworn in. 1975-April-21 – Authority for the regulation of futures trading is transferred from the Commodity Exchange Authority, an agency in the Department of Agriculture, to the CFTC. 1975-July-18 – The CFTC authorizes exchanges to continue trading futures contracts on a number of commodities previously unregulated under the Commodity Exchange Act. Effectively, this action brings under Federal regulation all commodities for which a futures contract is actively traded. 1975-September-11 – The CFTC approves the first futures contract on a financial instrument – the Chicago Board of Trade Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) certificates futures contract. 1975-November-26 – The CFTC approves the first futures contract on US government debt – the Chicago Mercantile Exchange 90-Day US Treasury bill futures contract. 1976-May-25 – The New York Mercantile Exchange declares a default in its May Maine potato contract. After an extensive investigation, the CFTC brings manipulation charges against both the long and short position holders. 1977-April-28 – The CFTC asks the US District Court in Chicago to order seven members of the Hunt family of Dallas, and a related company, to liquidate positions that exceed the three million bushel speculative position limit for Soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. 1977-August-02 – The CFTC approves the first futures contract on long-term US government debt – the Chicago Board of Trade US Treasury bond futures contract. 1977-November-23 – The CFTC declares a market emergency in the December Coffee 'C' futures contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (which merged with the New York Cocoa Exchange to form the Coffee Sugar and Cocoa Exchange in 1979 and has now become part of ICE Futures US®), resulting in an orderly reduction of the open interest in that contract. This is one of several emergencies in coffee futures during the late 1970s. 1978-June-01 – The CFTC suspends most commodity options transactions in the United States because of pervasive fraud in so-called 'London Options' and dealer options on physical commodities. 1978-September-30 – The Futures Trading Act of 1978 is signed into law by President Carter. The act renews the CFTC's regulatory authority for four years, requires the CFTC to maintain communication with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve Board, and makes some technical changes to the Commodity Exchange Act. 1979-January-02 – The CFTC adopts the first rules to govern the operations of commodity pool operators (CPO) and commodity trading advisors (CTA) in a new Part 4 of its rules. 1979-January-04 – The CFTC announces a temporary moratorium on entry into the leverage contract business in gold and silver bullion and bulk coins. 1979-March-16 – In an emergency action, the CFTC votes to prohibit further trading in the Chicago Board of Trade March Wheat futures contract, the first time the Commission orders a market closed in the interest of preventing a price manipulation. 1979-September-12 – The US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirms the CFTC's authority to act during market emergencies, and concludes that judicial review of the Commission's determination of such an emergency would thwart the purpose for which Congress granted the CFTC emergency powers. 1980-January-06 – In an emergency action, the CFTC orders the suspension of futures trading for two days for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybean meal, and Soybean oil on four exchanges after President Carter announces an embargo on the sale of certain agricultural goods to the Soviet Union that includes substantial amounts of grain. 1980-March-28 – After careful consideration of a host of market factors, the CFTC votes not to use its emergency powers to order a suspension of trading in silver futures as prices plummet. 1981-May-29 – As required by Public Law 96-276, the CFTC transmits to Congress a report on events in the silver market during late 1979 and early 1980, and on issues involving futures contracts on financial instruments. 1981-September-08 – The CFTC adopts a comprehensive set of regulations to govern exchange-trading of options on futures contracts under a controlled and monitored three-year pilot program. 1981-September-22 – The CFTC grants registration to the National Futures Association as a self-regulatory futures association and approves its articles, bylaws, and rules. NFA begins to hire staff and commences operations on 1982-October-01. 1981-October-16 – The CFTC adopts Regulation 1.61 (now part of CFTC Regulation 150, 17 CFR 150 (17 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 17)) requiring exchanges to establish speculative position limits in all futures contracts. 1981-December-07 – The CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission jointly announce a basic jurisdictional agreement on the regulatory responsibility of each agency for a variety of financial instruments, in particular stock index futures. This agreement was known as the Shad-Johnson Accord and later became part of the Commodity Exchange Act. 1981-December-08 – The CFTC approves the first futures contract settled in cash at expiration, the Eurodollar contract on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. 1982-February-16 – The CFTC approves the first futures contract based on a stock index, the Value Line Index Average traded on the Kansas City Board of Trade. 1982-August-31 – The CFTC approves the first options on futures contracts since its announcement of the exchange-traded options pilot program. The contracts include options on sugar futures on the Coffee Sugar and Cocoa Exchange;

options on gold futures on the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange (later acquired and eventually closed by the Chicago Board of Trade) and Commodity Exchange, Inc. (now a part of the New York Mercantile Exchange); and options on Treasury bond futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. 1983-January-06 – The CFTC approves the first options based on stock index futures contracts: an option for the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index futures contract on the New York Futures Exchange, Inc. and an option on the Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index futures contract on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. 1983-January-11 – President Reagan signs the Futures Trading Act of 1982, renewing the CFTC's mandate to regulate futures trading for four more years and clarifying Commission jurisdiction in a number of areas. Among other things, this act codified the Shad-Johnson Accord (which gave the CFTC jurisdiction over broad-based stock index futures and banned single-stock and narrow-based stock index futures), and required the CFTC to act on new contract proposals and rule amendments within specified time periods (365 days for new contracts and 180 days for rule amendments). 1983-July-29 – The CFTC adopts final rules governing introducing brokers (IB) and associated persons (AP) of introducing brokers, commodity pool operators, and commodity trading advisors – new registrant categories created by the Futures Trading Act of 1982. Concurrently, the Commission authorizes the National Futures Association to perform registration processing functions for introducing brokers and their associated persons, the first time NFA is authorized to perform registration functions. 1984-February-27 – The CFTC adopts final rules to govern temporary licenses for associated persons and a new system of statutory disqualifications for all registrants. Concurrently, the National Futures Association is authorized to grant temporary licenses in appropriate cases. Effective 1985-September-30, following NFA's adoption of rules in this area, the CFTC authorizes NFA to take adverse action against registrants, subject to appeal to the CFTC. 1984-April-18 – The CFTC's Office of the General Counsel issues a letter to the Toronto Futures Exchange stating that the Commission will not take any enforcement action if the TFE's stock index futures contract on the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite 300 Stock Index is offered and sold in the United States. Since then, Commission staff has issued many similar letters regarding other foreign stock index futures contracts. 1984-August-29 – The CFTC approves amendments to Chicago Mercantile Exchange rules that allow it to establish a trading link with the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, the first trading and clearing link between a domestic and a foreign exchange. 1984-September-28 – The CFTC submits 'A Study of the Nature, Extent and Effects of Futures Trading by Persons Possessing Material, Nonpublic Information' to its Congressional oversight committees. 1984-October-28 – The CFTC approves the first options on domestic agricultural commodity futures contracts on six exchanges. 1984-December-03 – The CFTC authorizes the National Futures Association to perform registration processing functions for futures commission merchants, commodity pool operators, commodity trading advisors, and their respective associated persons. 1984-December-31 – The Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the CFTC submit to Congress 'A Study of the Effects on the Economy of Trading in Futures and Options'. 1985-February-15 – The CFTC approves the first option on a physical commodity – Amex Commodity Corporation's physical gold bullion option contract. 1985-February-28 – The CFTC ends its silver investigation, alleging that Nelson Bunker Hunt, William Herbert Hunt, and other individuals and firms manipulated and attempted to manipulate silver prices in 1979 and 1980. 1985-March-20 – Volume Investors, Inc., a clearing member at COMEX®, defaults on a margin call on options on gold futures. The default affects the funds of 100 customers, mostly local traders, and causes the Commission to consider numerous changes to its rules. Ultimately, improved surveillance, early warning, and margining procedures are developed. 1985-April-17 – The CFTC adopts Regulation 4.5, 17 CFR 4.5 (17 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 17), which excludes certain otherwise regulated persons from the commodity pool operator definition upon the filing of a notice of eligibility, subject to certain limits on trading. Effective 2003-August-08, trading limits have been removed. Most of the notices filed under the regulation are filed by registered investment companies. 1986-April-29 – The CFTC terminates the pilot program started in 1981 for exchange-traded commodity option contracts not based on domestic agricultural commodities. With the successful completion of the pilot program, non-agricultural options continue to trade according to CFTC regulations. 1986-September-23 – The CFTC, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry announce the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which will enhance cooperation and mutual assistance in securing compliance with and enforcement of securities and commodities laws in both countries. Since then, the Commission has entered into information-sharing and enforcement MOUs with many other foreign regulators. 1986-November-10 – President Reagan signs the Futures Trading Act of 1986, reauthorizing the CFTC for three years. 1987-January-06 – The CFTC votes to end the pilot program in options on agricultural futures contracts and physical commodities, and to continue to allow trading of options on futures in those commodities. 1987-July-23 – The CFTC adopts final rules to permit the offer and sale of foreign futures and options in the United States and to apply the same customer protection rules to the offer and sale of foreign futures and options as to the offer and sale of domestic futures and options. These rules include a requirement (repealed on 1996-March-12) that foreign options trading must be approved on a case-by-case basis. 1987-October-19 – In the biggest one-day price plunge in stock market history, no CFTC-regulated systems fail and no firms default on obligations. 1987-November-09 – The CFTC releases an interim report on stock index futures and related stock market activity during October 1987; a follow-up report was released on 1988-January-08, and a final staff report on 1988-February-01. 1988-May-16 – The President's Working Group on Financial Markets (Working Group), composed of the CFTC, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Treasury Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, presents its report on the October 1987 stock market break to President Reagan. 1988-July-20 – The CFTC approves the offer and sale of the first foreign option contracts in the United States – options to be traded on the SIMEX, the SFE, and the Montreal Exchange. 1988-August-25 – The CFTC approves the ACC gold bullion warrants – options on physical gold bullion, the first warrants contract approved by the CFTC. 1988-October-18 – The CFTC approves proposals to amend daily price limits and trading halt provisions for stock index futures and option contracts traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, and the New York Futures Exchange. These proposals were based on recommendations by the Working Group. 1988-November-22 – The CFTC approves the Chicago Board of Trade futures contracts in long-term UK gilts, the Japanese Stock Index (TOPIX), and long-term Japanese government bonds, and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Nikkei Stock Average futures contract. These are the first domestic futures contracts based on foreign stock indices and foreign government debt instruments. 1989-January-20 – The news media report the disclosure of a two-year undercover investigation of the Chicago trading pits conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with the CFTC and the Department of Justice. The CFTC takes a number of market integrity actions in the following months. 1989-February-02 – The CFTC unanimously approves rules proposed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for the basic Globex system, the first international electronic trading system. Trading begins in June 1992. 1989-July-11 – The Chicago Board of Trade institutes an emergency action concerning the July 1989 CBOT® soybean futures contract. CBOT® requires all large traders to reduce their positions prior to the expiration of the July contract. The contract expires in an orderly manner. 1989-July-17 – The CFTC approves final rules addressing the regulation of hybrid instruments that combine characteristics of commodity options with debt, preferred equity, or depository interests and, at the same time, approves a policy statement concerning swap transactions and rules establishing an exemptive framework for certain hybrid instruments with limited commodity option components. 1989-November-17 – The CFTC releases a major economic analysis of 'dual trading' prepared by its Division of Economic Analysis. 1990-June-06 – The CFTC and the Commission des Operation de Bourse (COB) of France sign two agreements that provide the most comprehensive structure of information sharing and cooperation yet achieved between financial regulatory authorities in different countries. 1990-November-15 – The CFTC, in a move toward closer worldwide cooperation among regulatory authorities, adopts ten general principles intended to assist regulators and

developers of screen-based trading systems in addressing areas of common concern. The ten principles were drafted by a CFTC-chaired working group of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). IOSCO also adopts the ten principles. 1991-January-17 – Prior to and during the Persian Gulf War, the CFTC works closely with the US Department of Energy to ensure that futures markets have ample access to cash market information about crude oil production and to ensure that the markets perform their price discovery and risk shifting functions in an orderly manner. The Commission reported to Congress that it found no evidence that the sharp rises in energy prices were caused by manipulation or excessive speculation. 1991-September-04 – The CFTC released a year-long staff study analyzing the performance of the Corn, Wheat, and Soybean futures contracts traded at the CBOT®, 'An Analysis of the Delivery-Point Provisions of the CBOT's Corn, Wheat and Soybean Futures Contracts'. November 1991 – The CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission concurrently approve proposed rule changes by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC) and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange intended to improve coordination in the clearance and settlement of futures and options. The rule changes expand the existing cross-margining programs between the OCC and CME® to permit clearing members to include intermarket futures and option positions held in certain non-proprietary accounts. July 1992 – The CFTC approves final rules which exempt commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors of pools sold exclusively to certain highly accredited investors from specific disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. Fiscal Year 1992 – The CFTC implements initiatives to eliminate unnecessary paperwork. As a result of this initiative, market reports from exchanges are now sent electronically to the Commission. 1992-October-28 – President George Herbert Walker Bush signs the CFTC's reauthorization legislation, the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992 (FTPA), expanding the CFTC's regulatory authority and reauthorizing the agency until October 1994. The Futures Trading Practices Act, among other things, granted the Commission the authority to exempt over-the-counter (OTC) derivative and other transactions from CFTC regulation and provided for registration of local traders. 1993-January-22 – Using new exemptive authority granted in the Futures Trading Practices Act, the CFTC exempts certain swap agreements and hybrid instruments from regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act. 1993-February-26 – A bomb placed by terrorists explodes in the basement of the World Trade Center, disrupting futures trading in New York and causing the temporary relocation of the CFTC's New York office. 1993-April-09 – The CFTC adopts rules requiring the registration of floor brokers and ethics training for all individual registrants, as mandated by the Futures Trading Practices Act. The Commission also adopts rules permitting the suspension of registrants charged with felonies under authority granted by the Futures Trading Practices Act. 1993-April-20 – Under Futures Trading Practices Act exemptive authority, the CFTC exempts from regulation certain contracts for the deferred purchase or sale of specified energy products. 1993-July-22 – The CFTC approves final rules prohibiting the practice of dual trading by floor brokers, unless an exemption is explicitly granted by the CFTC, in contract markets that trade in excess of a threshold level of 8 000 contracts a day. Fiscal Year 1993 – The CFTC approves 46 new futures and option contracts, breaking the previous record. 1993-October-25 – The CFTC releases a report entitled 'OTC Derivative Markets and Their Regulation', the first of several required by the Futures Trading Practices Act. January 1994 – In response to a recommendation in the CFTC's OTC Derivative Markets Report, the President's Working Group on Financial Markets expands its charter to encompass new developments in financial markets, including the growth of OTC derivatives. 1994-January-10 – The CFTC files an administrative complaint against two former Chicago Board of Trade members, Anthony Catalfo and Darrell Zimmerman, alleging that the respondents engaged in a scheme to manipulate Treasury bond futures and put options on the CBOT®. On 1994-September-26, an administrative law judge issues a default order against both respondents finding that they committed the violations as alleged. April 1994 – The CFTC releases another report mandated by the Futures Trading Practices Act, 'A Study of the Global Competitiveness of US Futures Markets'. 1994-June-20 – in response to concerns over cattle market volatility, the CFTC releases a report entitled, 'The Live Cattle Futures Market, April to June 1994:- Review of Market Fundamentals and Analysis of Large Trader Positions and Activity'. In September 1994, the CFTC releases a follow-up report entitled, 'An Analysis of Intraday Trading of Beef Packers in Live Cattle Futures'. 1994-June-28 – The CFTC approves final rules permitting registrants to provide to customers a 'generic' risk disclosure statement that will satisfy risk disclosure requirements applicable to both domestic and foreign commodity futures and options transactions. 1994-November-29 – The CFTC releases separate studies on audit trails, computerized trading, and penalties as required by the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992. December, 1994 – The CFTC, in coordination with the Securities and Exchange Commission, files and simultaneously settles, for a fine of USD10 million, an administrative complaint against BT Securities, a subsidiary of Bankers Trust. The Commission's complaint alleges that BT Securities committed fraud in its over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions with Gibson Greetings. 1994-December-21 – The CFTC approves Phase I of new risk assessment rules which require futures commission merchants to maintain and file organization charts showing major affiliated persons, policies and procedures governing risk management, and consolidated financial statements. 1995-April-21 – President Clinton signs a bill reauthorizing the CFTC through the year 2000, but otherwise making no amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act. 1995-May-01 – A new Commitments of Traders report is introduced that reflects, for each market, the combined futures and futures-equivalent option positions of traders identified through the CFTC's and the exchanges' large trader reporting systems. 1995-May-17 – Representatives of regulatory bodies from 16 countries, responsible for supervising the world's leading futures exchanges, issue a Declaration at a meeting in Windsor, England hosted by the UK Securities Investment Board (SIB) and the CFTC. The Windsor Declaration outlines the steps the representatives propose to take to strengthen the supervision of the international futures markets. 1995-June-29 – The CFTC adopts comprehensive revisions to rules governing disclosure by commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors. The changes are designed to increase the clarity and comprehension of disclosure to investors. 1995-October-10 – The CFTC launches its Internet website, http://www.cftc.gov. 1996-February-29 – The CFTC's Division of Trading and Markets issues a no-action letter to permit the Deutsche Terminboerse (DTB) (predecessor to Eurex®) to install and utilize DTB computer terminals in the United States in connection with the purchase and sale of certain futures and options contracts, the staff's first consideration of a request to place computer terminals of an off-shore exchange in the United States. 1996-March-12 – The CFTC eliminates the requirement for case-by-case approval of the offer and sale of foreign option contracts in the United States, subject to existing restrictions for options on foreign stock index futures and foreign sovereign debt futures. 1996-March-15 – The CFTC announces that it is one of 14 international futures regulators that are the founding signatories of a Declaration on Cooperation and Supervision of International Futures Exchanges and Clearing Organizations. 1996-July-10 – A CFTC order imposes a USD600 000 civil monetary penalty against Fenchurch Capital Management Inc of Chicago, on charges of market manipulation and cornering of the cheapest-to-deliver note deliverable against the Chicago Board of Trade ten-year Treasury note futures contract. Fiscal Year 1996 – The CFTC approves a record 92 new futures and option contracts. 1996-December-19 – The CFTC notifies the Chicago Board of Trade that the delivery terms of its corn and soybean futures contracts do not satisfy the statutory objectives of Section 5a(a)(10) of the Commodity Exchange Act of 'permit(ting) the delivery of any commodity ... at such point or points and at such quality and locational price differentials as will tend to prevent or diminish price manipulation, market congestion, or the abnormal movement of such commodity in interstate commerce' and gives the CBOT® 75 days to respond. 1997-February-25 – in Dunn v. CFTC, the US Supreme Court rules that foreign currency options are 'transactions in foreign currency' for purposes of the Treasury Amendment exclusion to the Commodity Exchange Act, and, thus, that the CFTC has no jurisdiction over such transactions. The Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 will endeavor to clarify CFTC jurisdiction over retail transactions in foreign currency futures and options. 1997-February-28 – The CFTC approves final rules for fast-track approval of new contracts and contract amendments. These rules provide for approval of

many new contracts within ten days and further provide that rule amendments and certain new contracts are to be approved within 45 days. At this time, under the Commodity Exchange Act, the Commission legally has 365 days to act on applications for new contracts and 180 days to act on proposed rule amendments. 1997-November-07 – The CFTC orders the Chicago Board of Trade to change the delivery specifications for its corn and soybean futures contracts pursuant to Section 5a(a)(10) of the Commodity Exchange Act. The Commission notes that the CBOT® can propose alternate specifications that meet the requirements of the Act. 1997-December-04 – The Securities and Exchange Commission vetoes the Chicago Board of Trade's proposed futures and futures options on the Dow Jones Transportation Average and the Dow Jones Utilities Average, stating that these contracts are too narrow-based to meet the requirements of the 1982 Shad-Johnson Accord. This is the only time the SEC exercised its veto power under the Accord. A court decision subsequently overturns the SEC veto and the CFTC approves the contracts on 1999-October-27. 1998-February-13 – The CFTC adopts amendments to its risk disclosure rules to eliminate requirements that futures commission merchants and introducing brokers provide institutional investors and certain other sophisticated market participants with standardized risk disclosure statements, while continuing to require such risk disclosure statements for retail customers. 1998-May-07 – The CFTC issues a 'concept release' seeking public comments to assist it in reexamining its approach to the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives market. After an extended public comment period and much discussion among the members of the Working Group, Congress passes legislation (part of an October 1998 appropriations bill) temporarily preventing the CFTC from taking further action. Congress eventually creates legal certainty for OTC derivatives in the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000. 1998-May-07 – The CFTC approves the Chicago Board of Trade's new corn and soybean futures contracts with delivery specifications that supersede those ordered by the CFTC on 1997-November-07. 1998-May-11 – The CFTC enters into a settlement with Sumitomo Corporation to resolve allegations of manipulating the copper market in 1995 and 1996 that includes a civil monetary penalty of USD150 million. 1998-June-11 – The CFTC permits futures-style margining of commodity options traded on regulated futures exchanges. 1999-March-23 – The CFTC approves for the first time an order exempting certain cleared swap agreements from most provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and Commission regulations. The order applies to certain swap agreements submitted for clearing through SwapClear, a swaps clearing organization developed by the London Clearing House Limited. 1999-June-25 – The Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and New York Mercantile Exchange petition the CFTC pursuant to Section 4(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act for exemptive relief from certain statutory requirements in three areas:- (i) the contract market designation procedures for new contract submissions; (ii) the contract market rule review procedures; and (iii) pertinent provisions of the Act that would otherwise prevent the immediate adoption and implementation of trading rules and procedures for a contract listed by a contract market that are comparable to those of a competing foreign exchange. The CFTC requests public comment on this petition. The concerns raised in this petition are eventually addressed by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000. 1999-November-04 – The CFTC staff issues a report comparing the global competitiveness of US futures and option markets to their counterparts abroad. The report, 'The Global Competitiveness of US Futures Markets Revisited', updates a 1994 CFTC study, using the same methodology as the earlier study. 1999-November-09 – The Working Group issues a report unanimously calling for legislation creating greater legal certainty for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. 1999-November-17 – The CFTC approves final rules that permit futures exchanges to list new contracts for trading pursuant to exchange certification – without prior Commission approval. This addresses one of the requests in the 1999-June-25 petition for exemptive relief of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and New York Mercantile Exchange. 2000-February-22 – The CFTC transmits to Congress a staff report, 'A New Regulatory Framework', which recommends changes to the CFTC's regulatory structure. The report details changes that will lessen the regulatory burdens on US futures markets by creating a more flexible regulatory framework. At the same time, the framework provides the over-the-counter (OTC) markets with greater legal certainty. Much of this framework will be incorporated into the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000. 2000-March-06 – The CFTC permits use of electronic signatures in lieu of handwritten signatures by customers of futures commission merchants, clients of commodity trading advisors, and commodity pool participants. 2000-March-28 – The Commission participates in the first annual international Internet Surf Day, organized by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), which targets futures and securities fraud and abuse on the Internet. This Surf Day includes the participation of approximately 220 individuals from 21 regulators in 18 countries. The second Surf Day takes place on 2001-April-23. 2000-September-14 – The CFTC and Securities and Exchange Commission announce an agreement providing for joint jurisdiction over security futures products, that is, single stock futures and futures on narrow-based stock indices. Under the agreement, which will be incorporated into the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, the CFTC retains exclusive jurisdiction over futures contracts on broad-based stock indices. 2000-November-22 – The CFTC approves rules implementing the New Regulatory Framework. These rules are later superseded by passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 and most new rules were subsequently withdrawn. 2001-February-05 and 2001-February-08 – In light of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act's clarification of the CFTC's jurisdiction over retail foreign currency trading, the CFTC issues an advisory and a revised consumer alert addressing the offering of foreign currency trading opportunities to the retail public. The advisory explains how firms may lawfully offer foreign currency trading opportunities and the consumer alert warns the public of the risks of foreign currency trading and of foreign currency scams. 2001-April-18 – For the first time since the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act, the CFTC uses its newly-clarified authority to file a complaint charging fraud and the offering of illegal futures contracts against a firm soliciting retail investors to trade foreign currency contracts. Over the next several years, the CFTC filed similar complaints against dozens of firms that solicit retail investors to trade foreign currency. 2001-July-09 – The CFTC approves the application of EnergyClear Corporation for registration as a derivatives clearing organization under the Commodity Exchange Act. This is the first new derivatives clearing organization that is not affiliated with a trading facility to be granted registration by the Commission since the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. Derivatives clearing organizations for the existing futures exchanges were grandfathered in under the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. 2001-August-01 – The CFTC kicks off implementation of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act by adopting new rules for the various types of exchanges (with different levels of regulatory oversight) created by the Act. These types of exchanges include designated contract markets, derivatives transaction execution facilities, exempt boards of trade, and exempt commercial markets. 2001-August-13 and 2001-August-21 – The CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission adopt the first sets of rules to enable the trading of single stock futures and futures on narrow-based stock indexes. Additional rules are adopted in subsequent months. 2001-August-21 – The CFTC orders Avista Energy, Inc. to pay USD2.1 million to settle CFTC charges of manipulating electricity futures; several former Avista employees (who each subsequently settle with the CFTC) and a NYMEX® floor broker (who is found liable in September 2004) are also charged with participating in the manipulative scheme. 2001-August-22 – The CFTC adopts new rules for derivatives clearing organizations, further implementing the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. 2001-September-11 – The CFTC's New York office in the World Trade Center is destroyed in a terrorist attack; fortunately all Commission employees escape without serious injury. The trading floor of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) is also destroyed and trading is disrupted on other exchanges. NYBOT® soon resumes trading on a back-up trading floor it has maintained since the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and eventually moves into permanent space in the NYMEX® building. 2002-January-11 – The CFTC issues an Order pursuant to Section 409 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act, added by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act, concerning the multilateral clearing activities of NOS Clearing ASA, a Norwegian clearing house, in connection with transactions entered into on the International

Maritime Exchange. This is the first time the CFTC uses its authority under that section to determine that supervision by a foreign financial regulator, in this case the Norwegian Banking, Insurance and Securities Commission, of a multilateral clearing organization for over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments satisfies appropriate standards. Accordingly, NOS Clearing ASA may act as a multilateral clearing organization for OTC derivative instruments in the same manner as a derivatives clearing organization or a registered securities clearing agency. 2002-March-11 – The CFTC releases a report on its own responses and those by industry participants to the terrorist attacks on 2001-September-11. 2002-April-29 – After several months in temporary quarters following the September 11, 2001 attacks, the CFTC New York office moves into its new permanent space at 140 Broadway. 2002-June-21 – The CFTC issues 'Report on the Study of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission's Rules and Orders Governing the Conduct of Registrants Under the Act', also known as the Intermediaries Study, pursuant to Section 125 of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. 2002-July-01 – The CFTC restructures its staff organization to facilitate the implementation of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. Under the restructuring, the functions previously performed by the Division of Trading and Markets and the Division of Economic Analysis are performed by two new divisions and one new office:- the Division of Market Oversight, the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, and the Office of the Chief Economist. 2002-July-09 – President George Walker Bush issues an executive order creating the Corporate Fraud Task Force; the chairman of the CFTC is a member. 2002-August-21 and 2002-September-09 – The CFTC and Securities and Exchange Commission adopt the final rules necessary to permit domestic trading in single stock futures, concerning margin and the treatment of customer funds, respectively. 2002-November-08 – Trading in single stock futures is launched on two new exchanges – OneChicago and NQLX. 2002-December-19 – Dynegy Marketing and Trade and West Coast Power LLC pay USD5 million to settle CFTC charges of attempted manipulation and false reporting of prices. During 2003 and early 2004, many energy companies settle similar claims under the Commodity Exchange Act that they intentionally reported false natural gas price and volume information to energy reporting firms in an attempt to affect prices of natural gas contracts. Some of the subsequent settlements are for USD20 million or more. 2003-February-05 – The CFTC and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission hold a joint conference on 'Credit Issues in the Energy Market:- Clearing & Other Solutions'. 2003-March-12 – The CFTC charges the bankrupt Enron Corporation and a former Enron vice president with manipulating prices in the natural gas market. Enron also is charged with operating an illegal, undesignated futures exchange and offering illegal lumber futures contracts through Enron Online, its Internet trading platform. Enron settles in May 2004 and the trader settles in July 2004. 2003-July-15 – The CFTC approves exchange rules implementing a common clearing link between the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Mercantile Exchange. 2003-August-26 – The CFTC and the National Futures Association announce new rules to combat fraud in the retail off-exchange foreign currency market. Fiscal Year 2003 – The CFTC approves or (in most cases) accepts the exchange self-certification of a record 348 new futures and option contracts during fiscal year 2003. While about 200 of these new contracts are single stock futures, the number of new non-single stock futures contracts easily exceeds the old record of 92 new contracts set in fiscal year 1996. 2003-November-18 – The CFTC joins other members of the President's Corporate Fraud Task Force in undercover 'Operation Wooden Nickel' to prosecute individuals and companies allegedly stealing millions of Dollars through sales of illegal foreign currency futures contracts. 2004-February-04 – The CFTC designates the US Futures Exchange, LLC, also known as Eurex US, as a contract market for the automated trading of futures and options on futures contracts. This is the first designated contract market to be owned by a foreign futures exchange. 2004-April-14 – The CFTC releases a Spanish-language consumer protection advisory on commodity scams. 2004-May-13 – Enron Corporation receives the bankruptcy court's permission to enter into a settlement with the CFTC that provides for a USD35 million civil monetary penalty. Collection is considered unlikely in light of the bankruptcy. 2004-June-30 – In CFTC v. Zelener, the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit finds that certain foreign currency transactions were spot transactions rather than futures contracts, and, thus, outside of CFTC jurisdiction. 2004-August-30 – The CFTC announces that it has completed its seven-month investigation of the sharp upward movement in prices in the natural gas market that occurred in late 2003. The CFTC states that its investigation did not uncover evidence that any entity or individual engaged in activity with an intent to cause an artificial price in natural gas in late 2003. 2004-October-12 – The CFTC announces its participation, through a partnership with 19 other Federal agencies, in the launching of a new financial education website and toll-free hotline number. The mymoney.gov website and the +1-888-mymoney toll-free hotline were established to provide Americans easy access to information that can help them better understand their money:- how to save it, invest it, and manage it wisely to meet important personal goals. 2005-February-10-11 – The CFTC and the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) hold a two-day roundtable on cross-border derivatives issues which is attended by 60 market participants and senior regulators. The purpose of the roundtable is to hear the issues affecting those actively involved in transatlantic business in exchange-traded derivatives and related transactions, and to establish key areas where improvements can be made. On 2005-March-31, the CFTC and CESR release a Communiqué requesting comment on a proposed work program to facilitate the conduct and supervision of a trans-Atlantic derivatives business. The final communiqué is issued on 2005-June-28. 2005-April-06 – The CFTC holds a roundtable on commodity pool operators and the commodity pool industry that focuses on the growth, innovation, and regulation of the commodity pool industry and the challenges and issues faced by the industry. 2005-April-29 – The CFTC's Office of the Chief Economist releases a staff research report, 'Price Dynamics, Price Discovery and Large Futures Trader Interactions in the Energy Complex', which finds that managed money traders (MMTs or hedge funds) do not change their positions as frequently as other participants, particularly including hedgers. The staff found that there is a significant negative correlation between MMT positions and other participants' positions (including the largest hedgers). Results suggest that MMT traders provide liquidity to large hedgers and not the other way around. 2005-October-12 – The CFTC and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission enter into a memorandum of understanding regarding the sharing of information and the confidential treatment of proprietary energy trading data, pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005. 2005-October-18 – Refco, Inc, the parent company of Refco LLC, a large futures commission merchant, files for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, eight days after the company announced that its chairman, Philip R. Bennett, has hidden USD430 million in bad debts from the company's auditors and investors, and only two months after the company's initial public offering. The futures commission merchant is not included in the bankruptcy filing and is subsequently sold to Man Financial. During this time, CFTC auditors and attorneys are actively engaged in re-confirming that Refco LLC's customer funds on deposit remain uncompromised and that the capital requirements of Refco LLC continue to be met. 2006-January-04 – The CFTC announces the filing and simultaneous settlement of charges against Shell Trading US Company (STUSCO) and Shell International Trading and Shipping Co. (STASCO), two companies whose ultimate parent is Royal Dutch Shell, and Nigel Catterall, who was the chief trader on behalf of STUSCO, for engaging in prearranged trades on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) on five occasions between November 2003 and March 2004. The settlement also directs STASCO to pay a USD200 000 civil penalty and Catterall to pay a USD100 000 civil penalty. 2006-February-15 – The CFTC holds a public hearing to discuss issues related to self-regulation and self-regulatory organizations in the US futures industry. 2006-June-21 – The CFTC publishes in the Federal Register a request for comment as part of a comprehensive review of its commitments of traders (COT) reports. The COT reports are weekly reports, published by the CFTC, showing aggregate trader positions in certain futures and option markets. The CFTC receives a record 4 659 comment letters in response to this notice. 2006-June-27 – The CFTC holds a public hearing on the issue of what constitutes a 'board of trade, exchange, or market located outside the United States', as that phrase is used in Section 4(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act. 2006-June-28 – The CFTC announces the filing of a civil enforcement action in the US District Court for the Northern

District of Illinois against BP Products North America, Inc. (BP), a subsidiary of BP PLC (formerly British Petroleum), alleging that BP manipulated the price of February 2004 TET physical propane by, among other things, cornering the market for February 2004 TET physical propane. The CFTC also charges BP with attempting to manipulate the price of April 2003 TET physical propane by attempting to corner the April 2003 TET physical propane market. 2006-September-18 – Amaranth Advisors, LLC, a large hedge fund, reports that it has lost USD6 billion of its capital, primarily due to losses on seasonal inter-month spread positions in futures and other derivatives on natural gas. Amaranth sells its natural gas and some other positions to JPMorgan Chase and Co. and Citadel Investment Group, LLC the next day. Amaranth subsequently announces that it will close. 2006-October-31 – Following a public hearing on 2006-June-27, the CFTC issues a Statement of Policy that, among other things, affirms the use of the staff no-action process for foreign boards of trade that seek to provide direct access for US persons to their electronic trading systems. 2006-November-17 – The CFTC and the UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) sign a memorandum of understanding concerning consultation, cooperation, and the exchange of information related to market oversight. The MOU establishes a framework for the CFTC and FSA to share information that the respective authorities need to detect potential abusive or manipulative trading practices that involve trading in related contracts on UK and US derivatives exchanges in order to provide the regulators with a more complete view of these markets for oversight purposes. 2007-January-05 – The CFTC begins publishing a new weekly commitments of traders report, entitled 'COT – Supplemental'. The new report shows aggregate futures and options positions of index traders, as well as noncommercial and commercial traders in 12 selected agricultural commodities. 2007-February-01 – The CFTC moves to strengthen futures exchange governance by issuing a guidance calling for increased public representation at key levels of decision making, including boards of directors. This guidance is issued in light of a recent trend in which US futures exchanges have become publicly held for-profit corporations rather than mutually-owned non-profit organizations. 2007-May-07 – The CFTC and the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA) issue a joint investor alert to warn of the dangers facing retail investors who are lured into foreign currency (forex) trading frauds. In the alert, the regulators caution investors that off-exchange forex trading by retail investors is at best extremely risky, and at worst, plagued by outright fraud. 2007-June-05 – The CFTC approves an exchange traded credit derivative contract based on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's North American Investment Grade High Volatility Credit Index. This product is based on an index or bundle of reference entities. On the same day, the CFTC also issues an exemptive order to allow the Options Clearing Corporation to clear similar products to be traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. 2007-July-12 – The Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade announce the completion of their merger forming the world's largest futures exchange, the CME Group. 2007-July-25 – The CFTC charges the hedge fund Amaranth and its former head energy trader, Brian Hunter, with attempting to manipulate the price of natural gas futures on 2006-February-24 and 2006-April-26. The CFTC also alleges that Amaranth tried to cover up the conduct by making false statements to the New York Mercantile Exchange. The following day, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issues an order to show cause in the same matter. 2007-July-26 – The CFTC charges Energy Transfer Partners, LP and three of its subsidiaries with attempting to manipulate the price of physical natural gas at the Houston Ship Channel (HSC) delivery hub during September and November 2005 and with attempting to manipulate the October 2005 and December 2005 HSC monthly index prices of natural gas published by Platts in its Inside FERC's Gas Market Report (Inside FERC). The CFTC alleges that the conduct was designed to benefit basis swap positions established on the IntercontinentalExchange (ICE). The prices of the basis swaps were based in part on the Inside FERC index prices. On the same day, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issues an order to show cause in the same matter. On 2008-March-17, ETP and its subsidiaries agree to pay USD10 million in civil monetary penalties to settle these charges. 2007-September-18 – The CFTC holds a hearing to examine trading on regulated exchanges and Exempt Contract Markets (ECMs) as part of an ongoing review of energy futures trading. 2007-October-24 – The CFTC delivers to Congress a report that includes recommendations to increase the oversight of some trading activity on ECMs. 2007-October-25 – BP Products North America, Inc (BP) agrees to pay a total of USD303 million in sanctions to settle charges of manipulation and attempted manipulation in the propane market. 2008-February-13 – The CFTC announces the establishment of a new Energy Markets Advisory Committee to provide a public forum to examine emerging issues related to the energy markets and the CFTC's role in these markets under the Commodity Exchange Act. 2008-March-11 – The CFTC and the SEC enter into a mutual cooperation agreement to enhance coordination and facilitate review of new derivative products. 2008-April-22 – The CFTC holds a roundtable discussion on the agricultural markets. The roundtable is designed to gather information about whether the futures markets are properly performing their risk management and price discovery roles. 2008-May-22 – Congress enacts the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. The Act reauthorizes the CFTC until 2013 and gives the agency additional regulatory and enforcement tools necessary to continue to effectively oversee the futures industry, particularly transactions in energy products and foreign currency. 2008-May-29 – The CFTC announces a number of initiatives to increase transparency of the energy futures markets including:- (i) expanded international surveillance information for crude oil trading; (ii) several steps to gather additional information from and improve transparency in the energy futures markets; and (iii) the continuation of a nationwide investigation of the crude oil markets. 2008-June-03 – The CFTC announces several policy initiatives aimed at addressing concerns in the agricultural futures markets raised at its April 22nd roundtable in Washington, DC. These include, among other things:- (i) measures to obtain more information from index traders and swap dealers; (ii) the development of a new monthly publication on trader data for agricultural and other markets, beginning in July 2008; and (iii) the disclosure of an investigation into Cotton futures trading. 2008-June-10 – In light of the recent rise in crude oil and other commodity prices and the influx of new investors into commodity futures markets, the CFTC announces the formation of an interagency task force to evaluate developments in commodity markets. The task force includes staff representatives from the CFTC, the Federal Reserve, the Department of the Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Agriculture. 2008-June-11–12 – The CFTC hosts an international manipulation enforcement conference that is focused on global trading in the energy markets. Participants include senior enforcement officials from 10 countries. 2008-June-17 – The CFTC announces that Commission staff has amended the 'no-action relief letter' under which ICE Futures Europe® is permitted direct access to US customers. The amended letter conditions direct access on ICE Futures Europe's adoption of equivalent US position limits and accountability levels on its West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil contract, which is linked to the NYMEX® crude oil contract. 2008-July-22 – The Interagency Task Force on Commodity Markets releases a staff report offering a preliminary assessment of fundamental and market factors affecting the crude oil market. The ITF's Interim Report on Crude Oil studied fundamental supply and demand factors and the roles of various market participants, and it found that fundamental supply and demand factors provide the best explanation for the recent crude oil price increases. 2008-July-24 – The CFTC charges Optiver Holding BV, two of its subsidiaries, and three employees, charging them with manipulation and attempted manipulation of New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) Light Sweet Crude Oil, New York Harbor Heating Oil, and New York Harbor Gasoline futures contracts during March 2007. 2008-August-11 – The CFTC forms the Retail Foreign Currency Fraud Enforcement Task Force which is charged with investigating and litigating fraud in the off-exchange retail foreign currency market. 2008-September-11 – The CFTC releases a staff report with Commission recommendations on activities of swap dealers and commodity index traders. The report's findings and recommendations are based on information obtained from the June 2008 special call that Commission staff issued to quantify key components of the over-the-counter (OTC) swap and commodity index markets. 2008-November-13 – The CFTC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish a framework for

consultation and information sharing on regulatory issues related to central counterparties for credit default swaps. 2008-December-23 – The CFTC announces that the CME Group has certified a proposal to clear certain OTC credit default swaps through the CME® clearing organization. 2009-February-04 – The CFTC announces the launch, on a six-month trial basis, of a new monthly report:- 'This Month in Futures Markets'. 2009-March-09 – The CFTC announces the formation of the Subcommittee on Convergence in Agricultural Commodity Markets, a new Subcommittee of the CFTC's Agricultural Advisory Committee. The Subcommittee on Convergence will identify the causes of poor cash-futures convergence in select agricultural commodity markets and advise the CFTC on actions to remedy the situation. 2009-March-23 – The CFTC approves final rules and rule amendments that increase the Commission's oversight of exempt commercial markets (ECMs). The rules implement provisions of the CFTC Reauthorization Act of 2008, which created a new regulatory category – ECMs with significant price discovery contracts (SPDCs) – and subjected these electronic trading facilities to additional regulatory and reporting requirements. 2009-July-27 – The CFTC issues an order finding that the Henry Financial LD1 Fixed Price contract – a natural gas contract traded on the IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®), an ECM – performs a significant price discovery function. This Order represents the Commission's first use of its new regulatory authority over ECMs with respect to their SPDCs. 2009-July-28, 2009-July-29, and 2009-August-05 – The CFTC holds three public hearings to discuss speculative position limits and exemptions in energy markets. 2009-August-19 – The CFTC withdraws two no-action letters that provided relief for two commodity pool operators/commodity trading advisors from federal agricultural speculative positions limits. 2009-September-04 – The CFTC begins disaggregating the data in its weekly Commitments of Traders (COT) reports and begins releasing, on a quarterly basis, data collected from an ongoing special call on swap dealers and index traders in the futures markets. Rather than breaking traders into two broad categories:- commercial and noncommercial, the new COT reports break the data into four categories of traders:- Producer/Merchant/Processor/User; Swap Dealers; Managed Money; and Other Reportables. 2009-October-16 – The CFTC and SEC issue a joint report identifying areas where the agencies' regulatory schemes differ and recommending actions to address those differences. The report includes 20 recommendations to enhance enforcement powers, strengthen market and intermediary oversight and improve operational coordination. 2010-January-14 – The CFTC votes at an open meeting to publish in the Federal Register a proposal to set position limits for futures and option contracts in the major energy markets. 2010-March-25 – The CFTC holds an open meeting to examine the trading of futures and options in the precious and base metals markets. 2010-April-03 – The CFTC Launches a new web site along with supporting web 2.0 components. 2010-April-29 – The CFTC issues an order filing and simultaneously settling (for a civil monetary penalty of USD25 million among other things) charges that Moore Capital Management, LP, and various affiliated companies attempted to manipulate the settlement prices of platinum and palladium futures contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange. 2010-May-06 – Major stock indexes and stock index futures experience a brief but severe drop in prices, falling more than 5% in a matter of minutes, only to recover a short time later. Some individual securities experience more volatility than the stock indexes. 2010-May-18 – The staffs of the CFTC and the SEC release preliminary findings related to the unusual market events on 2010-May-06. 2010-May-24 – The newly formed Joint CFTC-SEC Advisory Committee on Emerging Regulatory Issues holds its first meeting. 2010-June-14 – The CFTC approves the first futures contracts based on motion picture box office receipts after finding that the terms and conditions of Media Derivatives, Inc's proposed Weekend Motion Picture Revenue futures and options contracts do not violate the Commodity Exchange Act or CFTC regulations. However, the Dodd-Frank Act contains provisions that ban futures contracts based on motion picture box office receipts. 2010-July-21 – President Obama signs the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ('Dodd-Frank Act'). Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act amends the Commodity Exchange Act to establish a comprehensive new regulatory framework for swaps and security-based swaps. The legislation is enacted to reduce risk, increase transparency, and promote market integrity within the financial system by, among other things:- (i) providing for the registration and comprehensive regulation of swap dealers and major swap participants; (ii) imposing clearing and trade execution requirements on standardized derivative products; (iii) creating robust recordkeeping and real-time reporting regimes; and (iv) enhancing the Commission's rulemaking and enforcement authorities with respect to, among others, all registered entities and intermediaries subject to the Commission's oversight. On the same day, the CFTC releases a list of 30 areas of rulemaking to implement the Dodd-Frank Act. 2010-August-16 – The CFTC sanctions ConAgra Trade Group, Inc. (CTG) USD12 Million for causing a non-bona fide price to be reported in the NYMEX® Crude Oil futures contract. On 2008-January-02, CTG was the first to purchase NYMEX® crude oil futures contracts at the then-historic price of USD100. As a result of CTG's effort to be the first to trade at the USD100 level, CTG caused a non-bona fide price to be reported, according to the CFTC order. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the regulatory body in the US covering futures markets. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is the United States government's regulatory agency for all US future markets. The commission is comprised of five commissioners, one of whom is designated as chairman, all appointed by the US President, subject to Senate confirmation. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is independent of the Cabinet departments. Website:- http://www.cftc.gov. / 1974-Октябрь-23–24 – 38-й Президент США Дьжерэлд Рудолф Фод (President Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr.; 1913–2006) подписал . Дьжини Мэй (Ginnie Mae). 7 членов семьи Ханта из Далласа (Hunt family of Dallas), . Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс.® (ICE Futures US®), . 39-й Президент США Дьжеймз (Дьжими) Орл Катё (President James (Jimmy) Earl Carter Jr.; 1924–). Это соглашение было известно как Соглашение Щэда-Дьжансэна (Shad-Johnson Accord) и позже стало частью Акта о Сырьевых Биржах (Commodity Exchange Act). Среднее Значение Индекса от Валъю Лайн (Value Line Index Average). на СреднеАмериканская Сырьевая Биржа (MidAmerica Commodity Exchange). фьючерсный контракт на Индекс по 500 Акциям от Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's 500) (S&P 500) Index) на Чикагская Меркантильная Биржа (Chicago Mercantile Exchange). 1983-Январь-11 – 40-й Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004). Соглашение Щэда-Дьжансэна (Shad-Johnson Accord). Нэлсэн Бэнькё Хантч (Nelson Bunker Hunt), Вилъйэм Хобэтч Хантч (William Herbert Hunt), . 1985-Март-20 – Валъюм Инвэстэз, Инк. (Volume Investors, Inc.), клиринговый член в КОМЭКС® (COMEX®), . 1986-Ноябрь-10 – Президент Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген подписывает Акт о Торговле Фьючерсами от 1986 (Futures Trading Act of 1986), переуполномочивший КТСФ (CFTC) на 3 года. СИМЭКС (SIMEX), Эс.Эф.И. (SFE), и Монреальскую Биржу (Montreal Exchange). ТОПИКС (TOPIX), и фьючерсный контракт на Среднее Значение Акций из Никкэй (Nikkei Stock Average futures contract). Система Глобэкс (Globex system), первая международная электронная система торговли (electronic trading system). СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). и Комиссия по Операциям Биржи (Commission des Operation de Bourse) (Сэ.О.Бе. (СОВ)) Франции подписали 2 соглашения, которые обеспечили . Международной Организации Комиссий по Ценным Бумагам (International Organization of Securities Commissions) (Ай.Оу.Эс.Си.Оу. (IOSCO)). СИБАТ® (СВОТ®), . Си.Эм.И.® (СМЕ®). 1992-Октябрь-28 – 41-й Президент Дьжодьж Хобэтч Вокё Бош (George Herbert Walker Bush; 1924–2018) подписывает . Энсэни Кэтэлфо (Anthony Catalfo) и Дэрэл Зимэрмэн (Darrell Zimmerman), СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). Би.Ти. Сэкьюритиз (BT Securities), дочернее предприятие Бэнькёз Тчраст (Bankers Trust). Гибсэн Гритиньз (Gibson Greetings). 1995-Апрель-21 – 42-й Президент США Вилъйэм (Бил) Дьжефёсэн Клынтчэн (William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton; 1946–) подписывает бил, переуполномочивающий КТСФ (CFTC). Виндзорская Декларация (The Windsor Declaration). Дойчэ Тэминбуэрзэ (Deutsche Terminboerse) (Дэ.Тэ.Бе. (DTB)) Ойрэкс® (или Юрэкс® (Eurex®)). Фэнчоч Кэпитэл Мэнидьжмэнт Инк. (Fenchurch Capital Management Inc.) из Чикаго, . СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). 1997-Февраль-25 – в деле Дана (Dunn) против КТСФ (CFTC), . СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). На Хxxxx Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Transportation Average) и Хxxxx Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Utilities Average), Соглашение Щэда-Дьжансэна (Shad-Johnson Accord). СвопКлыэ (SwapClear), клиринговую организацию по свопам (a swaps clearing organization) Лондонский Клиринговый Дом Лимитид

(London Clearing House Limited). ЭнодьжиКлыэ Корпорэйшэн (EnergyClear Corporation). Ависта Энодьжи, Инк. (Avista Energy, Inc.) и брокер на полу (floor broker) в НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®) в здание НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Эн.У.Эсс. Клиринь А.Эсс.А. (NOS Clearing ASA), Норвежского клирингового дома (a Norwegian clearing house), . Эн.У.Эсс. Клиринь А.Эсс.А. (NOS Clearing ASA). 2002-Июль-09 – 43-й Президент США Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–) издаёт . на 2 новых биржах – ВонЩикаго (OneChicago) и Эн.Кью.Эл.Экс. (NQLX). 2002-Декабрь-19 – Дайнэджи Маркитинь энд Тчрэйд (Dynegy Marketing and Trade) и Вэст Коуст Павэ Эл.Эл.Си. (West Coast Power LLC). 2003-Март-12 – Энран Корпорэйшэн (Enron Corporation) и бывшего Вице Президента Энран (former Enron Vice President) в манипулировании ценами на рынке природного газа. Энран (Enron) также Энран Онлайн (Enron Online), её платформу для торговли в Интернет (Internet trading platform). Энран (Enron). Ю.Эс. Фьючез Эксчейндьж, Эл.Эл.Си. (US Futures Exchange, LLC), известная также как Ойрэкс® Ю.Эс. (или Юрэкс® Ю.Эс. (Eurex® US)), . 2004-Май-13 – Энран Корпорэйшэн (Enron Corporation). 2004-Июнь-30 – в деле КТСФ (CFTC) против Зэлинёра (Zelener), . Вэбсайт mymoney.gov и бесплатные звонки на номер +1-888-mymoney . 2005-Октябрь-18 – Рэфко, Инк. (Refco, Inc.), материнская компания Рэфко Эл.Эл.Си. (Refco LLC), Председатель Филып Ар. Бэнит (Chairman, Philip R. Bennett), . компании Мэн Файнэншэл (Man Financial). Рэфко Эл.Эл.Си. (Refco LLC). 2006-Январь-04 – КТСФ против Щел Тчрэйдинь Ю.Эс. Кампэни (Shell Trading US Company) (или СТАСКО (STUSCO)) и Щел Интёнэшэнэл Тчрэйдинь энд Щипинь Ко. (Shell International Trading and Shipping Co.) (или СТЭСКО (STASCO)), Ройэл Дач Щел (Royal Dutch Shell), и Найдьжел Кэтэрол (Nigel Catterall), СТАСКО (STUSCO), Нью Йоркская Меркантильная Биржа (New York Mercantile Exchange) (или НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®)). СТЭСКО (STASCO) и Кэтэрол (Catterall). против Би.Пи. Продактс Норс Амэрика, Инк. (BP Products North America, Inc.) (или Би.Пи. (BP)), дочернего предприятия Би.Пи. Пи.Эл.Си. (BP PLC) (бывшей Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum)), . 2006-Сентябрь-18 – крупный хэдьж фонд Амэрэнт Эдвайзоз, Эл.Эл.Си. (Amaranth Advisors, LLC). Амэрэнт (Amaranth) Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс Энд Ко. (JPMorgan Chase & Co.) и Ситэдэл Инвэстмэнт Груп Эл.Эл.Си. (Citadel Investment Group, LLC). Амэрэнт (Amaranth). Чикагская Меркантильная Биржа (Chicago Mercantile Exchange's North American Investment Grade High Volatility Credit Index). Клиринговая Корпорация по Опционам (Options Clearing Corporation) Ххххх (Chicago Board Options Exchange). 2007-Июль-12 – Чикагская Меркантильная Биржа (Chicago Mercantile Exchange) и Чикагская Палата Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade) Си.Эм.И. Груп (CME Group). 2007-Июль-25 – КТСФ Амэрэнт (Amaranth) и его бывшего главного торговца энергоносителями (head energy trader), Брайэн Хантё (Brian Hunter), . КТСФ Амэрэнт (Amaranth) Нью Йоркская Меркантильная Биржа (New York Mercantile Exchange). 2007-Июль-26 – КТСФ Энодьжи Тчрэнсфё Патнёз, Эл.Пи. (Energy Transfer Partners, LP) на Хьюстэн Щип Чэнэл (Houston Ship Channel) (или Эйч.Эс.Си. (HSC)) delivery hub) Платс (Platts) в его Отчёте по Рынку Газа Ххххх (Inside FERC's Gas Market Report (или Инсайд Эф.И.Ар.Си. (Inside FERC)) (FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission). КТСФ МежконтинентальнаяБиржа, Инк. (IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.) (или Ай.Си.И.® (ICE®)). 2007-Октябрь-25 – Би.Пи. Продактс Норс Амэрика, Инк. (BP Products North America, Inc. (или Би.Пи. (BP)). Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®). Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®) НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). 2008-Июль-24 – КТСФ Нидерландская компания Оптива Холдинь Бей.Вей. (Optiver Holding BV), Нью Йоркская Меркантильная Биржа (New York Mercantile Exchange) (или НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®)). 2008-Декабрь-23 – КТСФ (CFTC) Си.Эм.И. Груп (CME Group) Си.Эм.И.® (CME®). 2009-Июль-27 – контракт на фиксированную цену Хэнри Файнэншэл Эл.Ди.Уан (Henry Financial LD1 Fixed Price contract) – контракт на природный газ, торгуемый на МежконтинентальнаяБиржа, Инк. (IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.) (или Ай.Си.И.® (ICE®)), . Морэ Кэпитэл Мэнидьжмэнт, Эл.Пи. (Moore Capital Management, LP), Нью Йоркская Меркантильная Биржа (New York Mercantile Exchange). Мидиа Диривэтивз, Инк. (Media Derivatives, Inc.). Акт Дада-Фрэнька (Dodd-Frank Act). 2010-Июль-21 – 44-й Президент США Бэрак Хусэйн Обама (President Barack Hussein Obama; 1961–) подписывает Акт Дада-Фрэнька о Реформе Вол Стрит и Защите Потребителей (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) (или Акт Дада-Фрэнька 'Dodd-Frank Act'). Акт Дада-Фрэнька (Dodd-Frank Act). Акт Дада-Фрэнька (Dodd-Frank Act). 2010-Август-16 – КанЭгра Тчрэйд Груп, Инк. (ConAgra Trade Group, Inc.) (или Си.Ти.Дьжи. (CTG)) НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). 2008-Январь-02, Си.Ти.Дьжи. (CTG) НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Амэкс (Amex). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). сохранение (conservation). домогательство (abuse). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Комиссия по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (КТСФ) или Комиссия по Торговле Фьючерсами на Сырьё является независимым федеральным контролирующим агентством, учреждённым в 1974 Конгрессом США в соответствии с Актом о Комиссии по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами с целью надзора за торговлей фьючерсами и деятельностью организованных бирж фьючерсов в Соединённых Штатах Америки в соответствии с Актом о Сырьевой Бирже. КТСФ контролирует в Соединённых Штатах рынки фьючерсов и опционов на фьючерсы. Комиссия по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (КТСФ (CFTC)) была создана Конгрессом США в 1974 как независимое правительственное агентство с задачей регулирования рынков фьючерсов и опционов в Соединённых Штатах. С момента учреждения Комиссии, её устав неоднократно обновлялся и расширялся (самой недавней добавкой является Акт о Модернизации Сырьевых Фьючерсов от 2000 (CFMA)). КТСФ защищает экономическую целостность фьючерсных рынков США и усиливает их конкурентоспособность и эффективность, путём укрепления их деловой честности, защиты участников рынка от манипуляций, злоупотреблений и мошенничества, а также путём обеспечения должного выполнения процесса клиринга. Комиссия возглавляется пятью уполномоченными, назначенными Президентом Соединённых Штатов и утверждёнными Сенатом. Некоторые из Требований КТСФ:- (i) все фирмы и частные лица, занимающиеся бизнесом на любой фьючерсной бирже США, обязаны быть зарегистрированы в КТСФ. Регистрация проводится через Национальную Фьючерсную Ассоциацию (НФА (NFA)); (ii) только компании, являющиеся Фьючерсными Комиссионными Коммерсантами (ФКК (FCM)), имеют право заключать договор брокерского обслуживания с клиентами и аккумулировать их финансовые средства; ФКК должны гарантировать все сделки своих клиентов (в биржевой торговле контрагентом каждого покупателя или продавца фьючерсного контракта является клиринговая палата, состоящая из брокерских компаний, являющихся Фьючерсными Комиссионными Коммерсантами (ФКК). Как представитель клиринговой палаты в текущей торговле, ФКК оплачивает все сделки своих клиентов); (iii) финансовые средства клиентов должны быть размещены в сегрегированных счетах, отдельных и независимых от средств ФКК; (iv) компании ФКК обязаны иметь и поддерживать минимальный чистый капитал своих собственных средств в размере, равном 4% от всех клиентских счетов, размещённых на сегрегированных счетах. При расчёте этого капитала в активы не включается дебиторская задолженность, что существенно повышает ценность показателя чистого капитала. Если чистый капитал приближается к 6% сегрегированных средств, то ФКК становится предметом разбирательства и каждодневного надзора. (v) В согласии с клиринговыми требованиями, клиентские счета должны пересчитываться в конце каждого торгового дня для коррекции текущего баланса. Также существуют другие правила по ежедневной отчётности, предназначенные для нормального рыночного обращения и предупреждения манипуляций, злоупотребления и мошенничества. (vi) Инвесторы должны быть немедленно информированы, в письменной форме (электронной или обычной почтой), о любой новой активности на их счётах. Если никакой активности не происходит, клиенты должны получать отчёты ежемесячно (большинство Фьючерсных Комиссионных Коммерсантов (ФКК) предоставляют своим клиентам возможность доступа к их счетам онлайн, в любое время). (vii) Зарегистрированные лица обязаны оглашать существование рыночного риска и предоставлять перспективным клиентам необходимую информацию о результатах прошлой деятельности. (viii) Все

зарегистрированные лица должны проходить периодические лицензионные экзамены и обучение нормам этики. (ix) Все зарегистрированные компании должны применять этичные методы предложения услуг и осуществлять внутренний контроль над сотрудниками; и многие другие. Регистрация в КТСФ требует от компании подчинения правилам КТСФ в отношении размещения Ваших инвестиционных средств, ведения Вашего счёта, отчётности и так далее. Это исключит возможность злоупотребления Вашими средствами. Для того чтобы проверить регистрационный статус рассматриваемой Вами компании, воспользуйтесь системой BASIC (сокращение для Background Affiliation Status Information Center) на сайте НФА. Американские брокеры, зарегистрированные в КТСФ, обязаны следовать строгим правилам поведения при обслуживании клиентов и работе с потенциальными клиентами. Эти правила созданы с целью того, чтобы не позволить брокеру злоупотреблять отсутствием у Вас достаточной информации и Вашим доверием. Например, брокерам запрещено обещать клиентам какие-либо точные нормы прибыли или не ознакомлять клиентов с риском, заключающимся в торговле фьючерсами. Также запрещены определённые методы предложения услуг, при которых клиента заманивают открыть счёт, не взирая на отсутствие у клиента знания основных принципов фьючерсной торговли. Существует множество других правил, которые принуждают брокеров действовать согласно высоким этическим стандартам. С другой стороны, брокеры, не являющиеся резидентами США и предлагающие свои услуги лицам также не являющимся резидентами США, не обязаны регистрироваться в КТСФ и следовать этим правилам. Мы рекомендуем Вам связаться с брокером, предпочтительно являющимся резидентом США, зарегистрированным в КТСФ и обладающим опытом работы во фьючерсной индустрии. Как было упомянуто ранее, информация обо всех зарегистрированных брокерах доступна на вэбсайте НФА для того, чтобы Вы могли проверить регистрационный статус интересующего Вас брокера.

COMMODITY ITEM RATE = СТАВКА ПО КОНКРЕТНОМУ РОДУ СЫРЬЯ – Commodity Item Rate:- specific description number required in air transport to indicate that a specific freight rate applies.

COMMODITY–LINKED BOND = УВЯЗЫВАМАЯ К СЫРЬЮ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Commodity-Linked Bond is a bond whose redemption value is linked to the price of a commodity. Typically, issuers whose income stream is closely tied to commodity earnings issue these bonds. Commodity-Linked Bond is a bond in which payment to the investor is dependent to a certain extent on the price level of a commodity, such as crude oil, gold, or silver, at maturity.

COMMODITY OPTION = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ОПЦИОН – Commodity Option is an over-the-counter (OTC) option, provision to deliver or receive a specific commodity or commodity index at an agreed price at a set date in the future. An option on a commodity or a futures contract. Commodity Option:- a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified strike price. The option can be settled either by physically delivering the quantity of the commodity in exchange for the strike price or by cash settling the option, in which case the seller of the option would pay to the buyer the difference between the market price of that quantity of the commodity on the exercise date and the strike price.

COMMODITY–ORIENTED RESEARCH = ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ, ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЕ НА СЫРЬЁ – Commodity-Oriented Research is a research focused on a given agricultural product.

COMMODITY PEST LIST = СПИСОК ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ СЫРЬЯ – Commodity Pest List is a list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity.

COMMODITY POOL = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ПУЛ – Commodity Pool is a venture, usually a limited partnership, in which funds contributed by a number of investors are combined for the purpose of trading futures. Also known as Commodity Fund and Futures Fund. An investment trust, syndicate, or similar form of enterprise operated for the purpose of trading commodity futures or option contracts. Commodity Pool is an enterprise in which funds contributed by a number of persons are combined for the purpose of trading futures or options on futures for profit. The concept is similar to a mutual fund in the securities industry. Also referred to as a Pool. / Инициатива ряда лиц, объединивших определённые средства для торговли фьючерсами или опционами на фьючерсы с целью получения прибыли. Концепция, аналогичная взаимному фонду в индустрии ценных бумаг. Также используется в отношении Пула (Pool).

COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР СЫРЬЕВОГО ПУЛА – Commodity Pool Operator acts as a general partner of commodity pools. Commodity Pool Operators hire independent Commodity Trading Advisors to handle daily trading decisions. Responsible for the pool's administration, structure, and selecting and monitoring the traders who conduct transactions using the fund's money. A person or entity, required to be registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act, who operates or solicits funds, securities or property for a commodity pool. Commodity Pool Operators (CPOs):- invest 'pooled' funds of multiple participants in commodity futures or options. Investors in CPOs share in profits and losses on a pro-rata basis. The CPO either makes its own trading decisions on behalf of the pool or it engages a CTA to do so. CPOs are often CTAs offering their strategy in a pooled vehicle or invest in a separate managed futures program. Commodity Pool Operator is a person engaged in a business similar to an investment trust or a syndicate and who solicits or accepts funds, securities, or property for the purpose of trading commodity futures contracts or commodity options. The CPO either itself makes trading decisions on behalf of the pool or engages a Commodity Trading Advisor to do so. / Физическое лицо или фирма, которые должны быть зарегистрированы в Комиссии по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами в соответствии с Актом о Сырьевой Бирже, и которые действуют или обращаются средствами, ценными бумагами или собственностью для сырьевого пула.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СЫРЬЕВЫМ ЦЕНАМ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ НА СЫРЬЁ) – Commodity Price Index is an index or average, which may be weighted, of selected commodity prices, intended to be representative of the markets in general or a specific subset of commodities, e.g., grains or livestock. / , например, зерновых или живого скота.

COMMODITY RATE = СТАВКА ПО СЫРЬЮ – Commodity Rate is a rate applicable on a specific commodity between certain specified points. A rate published to apply to a specific article or articles. Specific Commodity Rate is a rate applied to a specific class of commodity or single commodity. An example is flowers. / Ставка, публикуемая для применения к специфическому изделию или изделиям.

COMMODITY RESEARCH BUREAU INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОГО БЮРО ПО СЫРЬЮ – Commodity Research Bureau (CRB) Index is an unweighted geometric average of some important commodities. It averages prices across 17 commodities and across time. The index tracks agriculturals, energy, grains, industrials, livestock, and precious metals. CRB (Commodity Research Bureau) is the world's oldest, leading commodities and futures research, data, and analysis firm. Commodity Research Bureau Index (CRB Index) is an index that measures the overall direction of commodity sectors. The CRB was designed to isolate and reveal the directional movement of prices in overall commodity trades. Generally commodity prices move opposite to bond prices. This is because inflation causes commodities to increase in price while devaluating the price of bonds. This is one of the reasons that the CRB is so closely watched by both bond and commodity traders. Bridge/CRB® is a service mark of Bridge Information Systems. / Индекс от Си.Ар.Би. (CRB Index). Брыдьж (Bridge).

COMMODITY SWAP = СВОП НА СЫРЬЁ (или СЫРЬЕВОЙ СВОП) – Commodity Swap is a swap in which one of the payment streams for a commodity is fixed and the other is floating. Usually only the payment streams, not the principal, are exchanged, although physical delivery is becoming increasingly common. Commodity swaps have been in existence since the mid-1980s and enable producers and consumers to hedge commodity prices. The consumer is usually a fixed payer and the producer a floating payer (receiving fixed), thereby hedging against falls in the price of the commodity. If the floating-rate price of the commodity is higher than the fixed price, the difference is paid by the floating payer, and vice versa. Swaps are done in oil, natural gas, metals and some agricultural products, although futures are more common in agricultural markets. Swaps allow users to hedge risks which cannot be offset by the use of futures contracts. This could be a geographical or quality basis risk, or it could arise from the maturity of a transaction. Liquidity in commodity swap markets varies greatly – from the very liquid, equivalent to an active futures market (e.g., European jet fuel) to the relatively illiquid, where the swaps provider is assuming an unusual or unique risk. Commodity Swap is a contract with one or both payments linked to the performance of a commodity price or a commodity index. It involves the exchange of the return on one commodity or commodity index for another, and the exchange of a commodity or commodity index for a floating or fixed interest rate. A transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a fixed price and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency based on the price of a commodity, such as gold or natural gas, or a futures contract on a commodity, e.g., WTI Oil on the New York Mercantile Exchange; all calculations are based on a notional quantity of the commodity. / , например, .

COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR = СОВЕТНИК ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ СЫРЬЁМ – Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) is a person who, for pay, regularly engages in the business of advising others as to the value of commodity futures or options or the advisability of trading in commodity futures or options, or issues analyses or reports concerning commodity futures or options. The CTA receives a flat management fee (1–2% per year) based on assets under management. In addition, the CTA can earn an incentive fee on a new high water mark (20–25% of profits). Commissions generally cover the fixed costs of trading and reward advisors and intermediaries, including introducing brokers (IBs), trading managers and investment consultants. Directs trading in the managed accounts of a commodity pool. Professional money managers who manage client assets on a discretionary basis, using global futures markets as an investment medium. Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) is a person or entity who, for pay, trades accounts for individual clients or for commodity pools and/or who provides analysis, reports or advice concerning futures and options trading. See also Managed Futures. A person or entity who, for compensation or profit, directly or indirectly advises others as to the advisability of buying or selling futures or commodity options. Providing advice includes exercising trading authority over a customer's account. Advising indirectly includes exercising trading authority over a customer's account as well as providing recommendations through written publications or other media. Being a Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) requires more than just a successful trading program. Too often, young CTAs fail by focusing entirely on trading returns while neglecting business and operational requirements that are necessary to become a viable, long-term enterprise. Others struggle because they have not adequately addressed issues that are of great importance to potential investors. Registration Requirements:- to avoid confusion, it is a good idea to visit the US National Futures Association (NFA) Web site at http://www.nfa.futures.org and carefully review the Registration section for guidelines on CTA and Commodity Pool Operator (CPO) registration prior to accepting client assets. You are not required to register as a CTA until you hold yourself out to the public as a CTA and/or have 15 or more clients. However, you may wish to do so before passing this threshold since it may be easier to raise assets as a registered entity. Should you wish to combine or 'pool' investor assets, you would be required to register immediately as a CPO. A number of exemptions are currently available to CTAs and CPOs from the NFA that offer relief from reporting requirements at varying levels based upon certain requirements being met. Chief among these requirements is the financial qualification of the clients. In some cases, CTAs and CPOs may decide to limit their clients to a certain type, such as Qualified Eligible Participant (QEP) to maximize relief and thereby lessen workload and administrative cost burden. To avoid potentially harmful errors or misunderstandings, seek guidance from the NFA, counsel or a compliance consultant to gain a complete understanding of the requirements for obtaining applicable exemptions, as well as the relief they afford. Disclosure Documents:- the Compliance section of the NFA Web site gives guidance on issues pertaining to CTAs and CPOs. Disclosure Documents:- A Guide for CPOs and CTAs is available for download and discusses the requirements CPOs and CTAs must meet, presents a break-even analysis and sample performance table and describes the review and approval process used by NFA's Disclosure Document Review Team. CTAs may not solicit without a disclosure document. Although you may draft your own disclosure document, it is better to enlist the help of counsel in order to ensure that all required disclosures are made. Remember that a well-written disclosure document not only informs clients and potential clients of material facts and risk factors, it may also limit CTA liability by virtue of having disclosed those factors. Performance Reporting:- performance records must be calculated in accordance with CFTC rules. For information on proper calculation methodology, download the Sample Performance Calculation from the Compliance section of the NFA Web site. You may also seek guidance from qualified accounting/audit firms or administrators. Remember that the CTA is always responsible for the accuracy of its performance record, even if it utilizes an outside party to do the calculations. A person who advises others as to the value of or advisability of buying or selling futures contracts or options or trades on the customer's behalf. A Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) trades other people's money. A CTA is generally required to be registered with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs) are responsible for the actual trading of managed futures programs. By and large, CTAs can be characterized by the school of price analysis they subscribe to:- Technical or fundamental analysis. CTAs that are mostly technical in nature rely on past market data such as price and volume in formulating their price forecasts and views on the markets. In contrast, there are CTAs that mainly rely on fundamental analysis. This involves evaluating the underlying factors that affect the supply and demand dynamics of futures markets. No one type of analysis is necessarily superior to the other, and there are many CTAs that combine the two. The largest group of CTAs fall into the systematic trend-following space. / Физическое или юридическое лицо, которые оплачивают счета, торгуют по поручению конкретных клиентов или товарных пулов и/или обеспечивают анализом, отчетами или советом в отношении торговли фьючерсами и опционами.

COMMON = ОБЫКНОВЕННАЯ (или ГРУБАЯ) – Common:- one of the US Grades of wool. It is next to the coarsest grade, and derives its name because it presumably comes from sheep of common ancestry. / :- один из сортов шерсти в США. Он является следующим сортом для .

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY = ОБЩАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА – The Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) is a set of regulations by which members states of the European Union seek to merge their individual agricultural programs into a unified effort to promote regional agricultural development, fair and rising standards of living for the farm population, stable agricultural markets, increased agricultural productivity and methods of dealing with food supply security. Two of the principal elements of the CAP are the variable levy (an import duty amounting to the difference between the European Union (EU) target farm prices and the lowest available market prices of imported agricultural commodities) and export restitutions, or subsidies, to promote exports of farm goods that cannot be sold within the EU at the target prices. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the EU's comprehensive system of production targets and marketing mechanisms designed to manage agricultural trade within the EU and with the rest of the world. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the system of support for agriculture in the European Union (EU). Proposed in 1960,

expenditure under CAP represents about 44% of the EU budget, however it is currently under major reform and is being replaced by single farm payments. CAP included import tariffs, minimum prices, and subsidies to farmers. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the European Union's agricultural policy, first defined in Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome signed in 1957. / Общая Сельскохозяйственная Политика (ОСП) – сельскохозяйственная политика Европейского Союза (ЕС), впервые определённая в Статье 39 Римского Трактата, подписанного в 1957.

COMMON CARRIER = ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Common Carrier is a carrier who offer their ships as general ships for the transit of goods of any shipper. Common Carrier holds himself out for hire to the general public. Must post rates and cannot discriminate against customers whose cargo he is equipped to carry. An individual partnership or corporation that transports persons or goods for compensation. Common Carrier is a transportation company which provides service to the general public at published rates. One who offers to transport merchandise for hire and must accept shipments from anyone who wishes to use his/her services. Common carriers must abide by different rules and laws than private or contract carriers who transport only the goods of those with whom they have made agreements. / по найму (for hire) .

COMMON COST = ОБЩАЯ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ – Common Costs are types of business expenses that have some impact on companies in general, without the ability to assign those expenses to a specific aspect of a company operation. Generally, a common cost will provide benefits that are related to a number of functions within the company setting, making it impossible to charge that expense to a specific department, project, or even product. Sometimes known as an Indirect Expense or a Joint Cost, a common cost is normally accounted for in the general operations of a business with the accounting process recognizing that the cost provides benefits for the overall business, not just one segment or aspect. One of the easiest ways to understand the underlying concept of the common cost is to consider the salary and benefits paid to the engineer of a train. Without the engineer, the train will not travel and as a result there will be no passengers to ride the train. In order to be able to make use of the train as a revenue-generating asset, the railway must employ the engineer, even if there are currently no passenger bookings for the route. In this scenario, the salary and benefits of the engineer are a common cost that ultimately benefits the ability of the railway to offer services and generate revenue, and has an effect on the overall function of the company as a result. While a common cost involves an expense that has some effect on the business operation as a whole, this does not mean companies will not take steps to control the amount of these types of expenses. Just like any other type of expense, a common cost maybe fixed, meaning that the amount does not change from one accounting period to the next. At other times, a common cost may be considered flexible or variable, and subject to review in terms of finding ways to eliminate waste and keep that cost within a certain range. Even with a fixed common cost, companies will often compare different options in terms of how to go about lowering that fixed cost in upcoming periods. Managing these costs can help improve the bottom line of a business and allow the company to be stronger financially and also compete more effectively in the marketplace. All types of business operations experience some form of common cost. The exact nature of these types of expenses will vary, depending on the particulars of the business model. Fortunately, generally accepted accounting principles allow for the identification of this type of expense and provide specific guidelines for posting the expenses within the accounting records maintained by a company, making the task of tracking the expenses much easier. Common Cost is a cost that a company cannot directly assign to particular segments of the business; a cost that the company incurs for the business as a whole. Common Cost is the Expense a firm incurs as a whole, and which cannot be assigned directly to any particular department, product, or segment of the business. Common Cost is the expense chargeable in accounting to the business as a whole : cost assigned to several departments or operation. Common Costs are the costs that must be allocated among two or more functional areas. / Под Себестоимостью Продукции понимается полная себестоимость, денежное выражение текущих затрат предприятия на производство и реализацию продукции. Фабрично-заводская себестоимость продукции слагается из цеховой себестоимости и общезаводских расходов. Себестоимость продукции – часть стоимости, включающая затраты на потреблённые средства производства и на оплату труда. Экономическая основа себестоимости продукции – издержки производства. Себестоимость продукции – один из важнейших качественных показателей эффективности производства, обеспечивающий контроль затрат живого и овеществлённого труда и ограждающий результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятия. Отношение чистого дохода (прибыли) к себестоимости продукции выражает рентабельность производства. В практике планирования исчисляется себестоимость всей продукции (по экономическим элементам затрат) и себестоимость единицы изделия (по статьям и калькуляции). Себестоимость продукции – основа ценообразования, определения уровня оптовых цен.

COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF = ОБЩИЙ ВНЕШНИЙ ТАРИФ (или ЕДИНЫЙ ВНЕШНИЙ ТАРИФ) – Common External Tariff is the uniform tariff adopted by a customs union to be assessed on imports entering the union territory from countries outside the union. Abbreviation:- CET or CXT. Import tariff charged by all members of a trading community, e.g., the European Union, on goods being imported from non-member countries. / Обозначение:- .

COMMON GAP = ОБЫЧНЫЙ ОТРЫВ (или ОБЫЧНОЕ РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ, или ОБЫЧНЫЙ РАЗРЫВ, или ОБЫЧНЫЙ ПРОМЕЖУТОК, или ОБЫЧНЫЙ ЗАЗОР) – Common Gap:- it is also known as Area Gap, Pattern Gap or Temporary Gap. They tend to occur when trading is bound between support and resistance level on a short span of time and market price is moving sideways. One can also see them in price congestion area. Usually, the price moves back or goes up in order to fill the gaps in the coming days. If the gap is filled, then they offer little in the way of forecasting significance. Common Gaps are the last type of gap we'll mention. These generally occur in illiquid trading instruments. They are just a gap that means nothing in a technical analysis sense. Common Gaps occur within a trading range or shortly after a sharp move as a reaction. These gaps do not signify the beginning or continuation of a move, but rather represent anomalies. For instance, if a security has declined 20% in a week and gaps up, it would be considered a common gap and not likely to signify a change in trend. Or, if a trading range develops between 20 an 30, and a gap forms in the middle, it is probably a common gap. See also Breakaway Gap, Continuation Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. / Обычный Разрыв происходит в пределах торгового диапазона и не особенно важен.

COMMON GROUP = ОБЩАЯ ГРУППА – Common Group:- in a SWIFT message, the category 'n', common to all categories. The group contains the following message types:- n90 Advice of Charges, Interest and Other Adjustments; n91 Request for Payment of Charges, Interest and Other Expenses; n92 Request for Cancellation; n93 Information Service Message; n95 Queries; n96 Answers; n98 Proprietary Message; n99 Free Format. The 'n' represents the category, which aids internal routing. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). и Прочих Расходов; категория 'n' является общей для всех категорий. Данная группа содержит следующие типы сообщений:- . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

COMMON INVENTOR = ОБЫЧНЫЙ (или ОБЩИЙ) ИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ – Common Inventor is an inventor whose name is listed on multiple patent applications or granted patents, making the inventions at least partially the work of the same person.

COMMON LAW = ОБЫЧНОЕ ПРАВО (или ОБЩЕЕ ПРАВО) – Common Law is ancient customs and precedents that have been recognized by the courts and given the force of law. It is in itself a complex system of both civil and criminal precedents, although it is greatly modified and extended by statute law and equity. It is unwritten and has come down over the centuries in the recorded judgments of courts. Law that derives its force and authority from precedent, custom and usage rather than from statutes, particularly with reference to the laws of England and the United States. Common Law is legally binding rules or principles of justice developed in the course of history from the gradual accumulation of rulings by judges in individual cases, as differentiated from the kind of statute law embodied in special legal codes or statutes enacted by legislative assemblies or imposed by executive decrees. The importance of the common law heritage is particularly great in the legal systems of Great Britain and of most former British colonies, including the United States. / В Великобритании под Общим Правом понимается сложившаяся в XIII–XIV веках на основе местных обычаев и обобщения практики Королевских судов система права, основанная на прецеденте. Она сохраняет своё значение и по сей день, несмотря на многочисленные реформы судебной системы и права. Под Прецедентом, от Латинского слова Praecedens от Praecedentis, означающее Предшествующий, понимается случай, имевший место ранее и служащий примером или оправданием для последующих случаев подобного рода. Под судебным прецедентом понимается решение, вынесенное судом по конкретному делу, обоснование которого считается правилом, обязательным для других судов при решении аналогичных дел. Он лежит в основе, так называемого прецедентного права – системы права в Великобритании, во многих штатах США и некоторых других странах.

COMMON LAW RIGHTS = ПРАВА ПО ОБЩЕМУ ПРАВУ – Common Law Rights are property or other legal rights that do not absolutely require formal registration in order to enforce them. Proving such rights for a trademark in court can be very difficult, requires meticulous documentation, and places a heavy burden on the individual. Active the US Federal registration of trademark can provide a higher degree of legal protection and readily-demonstrated evidence of ownership of a mark.

COMMON MARKET = ОБЩИЙ РЫНОК – A Common Market has a common external tariff and may allow for labor mobility and common economic policies among the participating nations. The European Community is the most notable example of a common market. The opposite of Free Trade Area. A Common Market (as opposed to a Free Trade Area) has a common external tariff and may allow for labor mobility and common economic policies among the participating nations. The European Union is the most notable example of a common market. See also European Economic Community. Common Market is a Group formed by countries within a geographical area to promote duty free trade and free movement of labor and capital among its members. European community (as a legal entity within the framework of European Union) is the best known example. Common markets impose common external tariff (CET) on imports from non-member countries. / Смотрите также Европейское Экономическое Сообщество (European Economic Community).

COMMON MARKET ORGANISATION FOR SUGAR = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЩЕГО РЫНКА ДЛЯ САХАРА – Common Market Organisation (CMO) For Sugar:- the common organisation of the sugar market (CMO) in the European Union was established in 1968 to ensure a fair income to community sugar producers and self-supply of the Community market. At present the CMO is governed by Council Regulation (EC) No. 318/2006 (the basic regulation) which establishes a restructuring fund financed by sugar producers to assist the restructuring process needed to render the industry more competitive.

COMMON MESSAGE SWITCH = УСТРОЙСТВО ОТКЛЮЧЕНИЯ ОБЩИХ СООБЩЕНИЙ – Common Message Switch handles virtually all orders, and reports between member firms and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) trading floors. Common Message Switch, designed and operated by Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC), simplifies firms' order-delivery report procedures, and eliminates equipment and communications line duplication. / и полами торговли Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)) и Американской Фондовой Биржи® (АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

COMMON MONETARY AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОБЩЕЙ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ЕДИНОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ) – Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland are members of the Common Monetary Agreement (CMA) under which they apply uniform exchange control regulations to ensure monetary order in the region. Funds are freely transferable among the three countries and Lesotho and Swaziland have free access to South African capital markets. Lesotho also uses the South African currency, the Rand. The CMA was formed in 1986 as a result of the renegotiation of the Rand Monetary Agreement (RMA) which was originally formed in 1974 by the same member countries.

COMMON NAME = ОБЩЕЕ НАЗВАНИЕ – (1) Common Name (chemical) is a generic name for a chemical compound.

(2) Common Name (plant) is a name that a weed is commonly know by. A weed may be known by several common names.

COMMON OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS = ОБЩИЕ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ – Common Operational Systems are the systems that have been established jointly by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) to make it easier to carry out decentralized operations. They encompass common information systems, applications and procedures and are organized according to a 'hub and spoke' approach, with the hub located at the ECB.

COMMON POINT = ОБЩИЙ ПУНКТ (или СОВМЕСТНЫЙ ПУНКТ) – Common Point is a point reached by two or more transportation lines. / Пункт, занимаемый двумя или более транспортными линиями.

COMMON SHAREHOLDERS = ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЕ АКЦИОНЕРЫ – Common Shareholders are residual claimants because they have the rights to the firm's assets after debtholders and preferred shareholders have been paid. This says that common stock is the riskiest of these securities since it is last in line in its claim on the firm's assets. As the riskiest asset, it also should have the highest return.

COMMON SHARES = ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Common Share is the standard for of ownership in an incorporated company. Common shares allow the holder to vote his/her shares. Each share gets one vote at a meeting of shareholders. Each share entitles the holder to participate, pro-rata, in profits of the company. Hence, Common shares are usually voting, participating shares. Common Shares is a class of shares that has no special features and possesses no greater rights than any other shares. Common Shares are the securities representing equity ownership in a corporation, providing voting rights, and entitling the holder to a share of the company's success throughdividends and/or capital appreciation. In the event of liquidation, common shareholders have rights to a company's assets only after bondholders, other debt holders, and preferred shareholders have been satisfied. Typically, common shareholders receive one vote per share to elect the company's board of directors (although the number of votes is not always directly proportional to the number of shares owned). The board of directors is the group of individuals that represents the owners of the corporation and oversees major decisions for the company. Common shareholders also receive voting rights regarding other company matters such as stock splits and company objectives. In addition to voting rights, common shareholders sometimes enjoy what are called 'Preemptive Rights'. Preemptive rights allow common shareholders to maintain their proportional ownership in the company in

the event that the company issues another offering of stock. This means that common shareholders with preemptive rights have the right but not the obligation to purchase as many new shares of the stock as it would take to maintain their proportional ownership in the company. Also called Junior Equity or Common Stock. / Обыкновенные Акции:- акции, которые позволяют получать дивиденды, определяемые по итогам хозяйственной деятельности года и дают право голоса на собрании акционеров.

COMMON STOCK = ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЙ УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – In the United States, Common Stock can be sold with and without a par value. Par value has little real economic significance. Most firms set a very low par value. Many states do not allow a firm to sell shares at a price below par value, so there is a strong incentive to set par value low, so it does not become a constraint on the company. See also Preferred Stock. Common Stock is a kind of ownership in a corporation that entitles the investor to share any profits remaining after all other obligations have been met. Securities that represent an ownership interest in a corporation. If the company has also issued preferred stock, both common and preferred have ownership rights. Common stockholders assume the greater risk, but generally exercise the greater control and may gain the greater award in the form of dividends and capital appreciation. The terms common stock and capital stock are often used interchangeably when the company has no preferred stock. American term for corporate shares which are not preferred over any other with regard to dividend payments; usually the only class of stock with voting rights. One of two types of stock an investor may purchase in a company. Most stock is common stock. Investors who purchase it have voting rights at the company's annual stockholders' meeting. Common Stockholders are not guaranteed dividends, buy they may receive higher dividends during the company's prosperous periods. If a company fails or liquidates, common stockholders are paid after bondholders and preferred stockholders. See also Preferred Stock. Also known as Ordinary Share in the United Kingdom. Common Stock is a security that represents ownership in a corporation. Holders of common stock exercise control by electing a board of directors and voting on corporate policy. Common stockholders are on the bottom of the priority ladder for ownership structure. In the event of liquidation, common shareholders have rights to a company's assets only after bondholders, preferred shareholders and other debtholders have been paid in full. In the United Kingdom, these are called Ordinary Shares. If the company goes bankrupt, the common stockholders will not receive their money until the creditors and preferred shareholders have received their respective share of the leftover assets. This makes common stock riskier than debt or preferred shares. The upside to common shares is that they usually outperform bonds and preferred shares in the long run. Common Stock is a capital stock having no preferences generally in terms of dividends, voting rights or distributions. See also Preferred Stock. Securities representing equity ownership in a corporation, usually providing voting rights, and entitling the holder to a share of the company's success through dividends and/or capital appreciation. In the event of liquidation, common stock holders have rights to a company's assets only after bond holders, other debt holders, and preferred stock holders have been satisfied. Security representing equity ownership in a corporation. Holders of common stock have the right to elect directors and collect dividends. Common stock claims are subordinate to the claims of bond holders, preferred stock holders and general creditors.

COMMON STOCK EQUITY = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА В ОБЫКНОВЕННОМ УСТАВНОМ КАПИТАЛЕ – Common Stock Equity:- amount of shareholder's equity attributable to common stock. This figure is taken from the annual or quarterly reports. Common stock equity generally consists of the following items:- common stock (all issues) at par value, capital surplus or additional paid-in capital, and retained earnings or earned surplus (net of foreign exchange gains/losses). / строка баланса (item).

COMMON STOCK ISSUED AND FULLY PAID = ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, ВЫПУЩЕННЫЙ И ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ОПЛАЧЕННЫЙ – In the United States, Issued Stock is the total number of a company's shares that have been sold and are held by shareholders. Issued stock can be held both by insiders and by the general public. Common Stock is a stock issued without special privileges or restrictions – general or ordinary stock – is embraced in the term common stock Unless special stock of some kind is issued by the company, all its stock is common stock. The owner of common stock has the right to attend and vote at all meetings of stockholders, to share in the profits of the business, and on the dissolution of the company, to have his due proportion of the final assets. Issued And Outstanding Stock, this is stock actually subscribed for and the subscriptions accepted by the company, and, usually, for which stock certificates have been duly made out and delivered to the subscribers. It is a liability of the company and the subscriptions or the cash and property received should be an equivalent asset. Fully paid stock is a stock which has been subscribed, issued, and fully paid is termed full paid stock, and the words 'Full-paid and Non-assessable' should always appear plainly printed upon the face of its certificates. Common Stock is the most frequently issued class of stock; usually it provides a voting right but is secondary to preferred stock in dividend and liquidation rights. Common Stock is securities that represent equity ownership in a company. Common shares let an investor vote on such matters as the election of directors. They also give the holder a share in a company's profits via dividend payments or the capital appreciation of the security. Units of ownership of a public corporation with junior status to the claims of secured/unsecured creditors, bondholders and preferred shareholders in the event of liquidation. Also known as Called Up Share Capital in the United Kingdom.

COMMON TARIFF = ОБЩИЙ ТАРИФ (или ОБЫЧНЫЙ ТАРИФ) – Common Tariff is a tariff published by or for the account of two or more transportation lines as issuing carriers.

COMMON USER TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ ОБЫКНОВЕННОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ (или ТЕРМИНАЛ ОБЩЕГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Common User Terminal is a shared wharf facility with no priority rights of use, i.e. operates on a first come, first served basis. / , то есть .

COMMONWEALTH = СОДРУЖЕСТВО – Commonwealth is a free association of nations including the United Kingdom and most of the sovereign independent states (that has no charter, treaty or constitution) belonging to the former British Empire and their territories. The Commonwealth is the successor to the British Empire, and includes countries on the seven continents. Its members enjoy special privileges granted by the former colonial power. The return to convertibility of the European currencies, the liberalization of international trade and the decline of Great Britain have weakened the monetary and commercial ties among the Commonwealth nations. The association promotes cooperation, consulting and mutual assistance among members. The British Commonwealth includes 48 members and 2 special members. / и большинство суверенных независимых государств () . Содружество (до 1947 – Британское Содружество), объединение в составе Великобритании и её бывших колоний, получивших независимость. Оформлено Вестминстерским Статутом 1931. В современном виде Содружество представляет собой объединение государств:- бывших доминионов, признающих главой государства Английского Короля, и ряда иных стран с разными формами правления, имеющих собственного главу государства, например, Гана, Кения, Шри Ланка. Содружество (ранее – Британское Содружество Наций), объединение в составе Великобритании и её бывших колоний, получивших независимость. В Содружество, которое было юридически оформлено Вестминстерским Статутом 1931, первоначально вошли Великобритания и её доминионы Канада, Австралийский Союз, Новая Зеландия, Южно-Африканский Союз, Ньюфаундленд и Ирландия, имевшие равный правовой статус и объединявшиеся 'общей верностью Британской короне'. Создание Содружество объяснялось желанием Английской буржуазии противопоставить эту 'свободную ассоциацию суверенных наций' Британской Империи, состоявшей из колоний, протекторатов и вассалитетов. В первоначальном виде Содружество представляло собой личную унию, так как

главою государства в каждом доминионе считался Английский Король, представляемый назначавшимся им Генерал-Губернатором. После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 Содружество претерпело существенные изменения, монархический характер его был утрачен в 1949, когда Индия, провозгласившая себя республикой, пожелала остаться в его составе. Затем некоторые страны вышли из Содружества. В современном виде Содружество – объединение государств бывших доминионов, признающих главой государства Английского Короля, и ряда иных стран с разными формами правления, имеющих собственную главу государства (например, Гана, Кения, Шри Ланка). Некоторая видимость общности интересов стран Содружества поддерживается с помощью проведения регулярных конференций Премьер-Министров стран Содружества, Министров Финансов, играющих чисто консультативную роль, и путём создания ряда постоянных комитетов. Государства, входящие в Содружество, поддерживают между собой обычные дипломатические отношения через Высоких Комиссаров, имеющих ранг Послов (назначаются правительствами соответствующих государств). Дипломатические отношения между странами Содружества и другими государствами осуществляются в обычном порядке. Содружество не выступает как таковое на международной арене. Связи, существующие между входящими в него странами, носят скорее символический характер. Каждая страна Содружества пользуется безоговорочным правом одностороннего выхода из Содружества (было осуществлено Бирмой в 1948, Ирландской Республикой в 1949 и ЮАР в 1961). Особое положение Великобритании в Содружестве определяется не юридическими нормами, а экономическими, финансовыми и политическими отношениями между Великобританией и соответствующими странами.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON CONTROL AREA = ОБЛАСТЬ КОНТРОЛЯ СООБЩЕСТВОМ ЭДЭСЭНА – In the United States, the Commonwealth Edison Control Area or the ComEd Control Area means the electric power system(s) consisting of all of Commonwealth Edison's transmission and generating facilities in which a common automatic generation scheme is applied in:- (i) matching the power output of the generators within the system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from outside entities; and (ii) maintaining scheduled interchange and frequency with other Control Areas while providing sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves. These facilities are owned, controlled, or operated by the transmissions provider and are used to provide service under the Commonwealth Edison Open Access Transmission Tariff. The ComEd Control Area is recognized by the North American Electricity Reliability Council (NERC). / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Зона Контроля Сообществом Эдэсэна или Зона, Контролируемая СоЭд означает энергетическую систему или системы, состоящие из всех передающих и генерирующих установок Сообщества Эдэсэна, в которых используется обычная автоматическая схема генерации, заключающаяся в следующем:- (i) соответствии выработки электроэнергии от генераторов внутри системы или систем, и мощности и энергии, приобретаемой у сторонних предприятий; и (ii) поддержании планируемого взаимообмена и частоты с другими Зонами Контроля, при обеспечении достаточной генерируемой мощности для поддержания эксплуатационных резервов. Эти установки принадлежат, контролируются и обслуживаются сетевой компанией и используются для обеспечения подачи по Тарифу Свободного Доступа к Передаче Сообщества Эдэсэна. Зона, Контролируемая СоЭд, признаётся Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ).

THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES = СОДРУЖЕСТВО НЕЗАВИСИМЫХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – On 1991-December-08 in Viskuli, the residence of the Belarusian Government in Belovezhskaya forest preserve, the leaders of the Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine have signed the Agreement on establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). On 1991-December-21 in Alma-Ata the heads of eleven sovereign states (except the Baltic states and Georgia) have signed the Protocol to the above Agreement, in which they stressed that the Azerbaijan Republic, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan and Ukraine on equality basis established the Commonwealth of Independent States. The participants of the meeting have unanimously adopted the Alma-Ata Declaration, which confirmed the devotion of the former union republics to cooperation in various fields of external and internal policies, and announced the guarantees for implementation of international commitments of the former Soviet Union. later, in December 1993 the Commonwealth was joined by Georgia. Thus, at present the CIS comprises 12 young sovereign states – former soviet republics. The CIS performs its activities on the basis of the Charter, adopted by the Council of Heads of States on 1993-January-22, which stipulates the goals and principles of the Commonwealth, rights and obligations of the countries, which established it voluntarily. In the document they stated, that the Commonwealth was formed on the basis of sovereign equality of all its members and that the member states were independent and equal subjects of the international law. The CIS, the Charter stated, serves further development and strengthening of relations of friendship, good neighborhood, inter-ethnic accord, trust and mutual understanding and cooperation between states. The Commonwealth is not a state, it does not have supranational powers. In September 1993 the heads of states signed the Treaty on establishment of the Economic Union, in which they developed the concept of transformation of economic interaction within the Commonwealth, taking into consideration the current realities. The Treaty was based on the necessity of formation of the common economic space on the principles of free movement of goods, services, workers, capitals; elaboration of concerted money and credit, tax, price, customs and foreign economic policies; rapprochement of the methods of management of economic activities, creation of favorable conditions for development of direct production links. Countries' interaction within the CIS is accomplished through its coordinating institutions: Council of Heads of State, Council of Heads of Government, Councils of Foreign Ministers, Defense Ministers, Border Troops Commanders, Interparliamentary assembly, Executive Committee, the latter being legal successor of the Executive Secretariat, and the Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union, etc. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was established on 1991-December-08 as an association of 11 republics of the former Soviet Union. The members include:- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus', Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Georgia is presently an observer. The Baltic states did not join. / 08 Декабря 1991 в Вискулях – резиденции Беларуского Правительства в Беловежской Пуще – руководители Республики Беларусь, Российской Федерации и Украины подписали Соглашение о создании Содружества Независимых Государств (СНГ). 21 Декабря 1991 в Алма-Ате главы одиннадцати суверенных государств (кроме Прибалтийских государств и Грузии) подписали Протокол к этому Соглашению, в котором подчеркнули, что Азербайджанская Республика, Республика Армения, Республика Беларусь, Республика Казахстан, Кыргызской Республика, Республика Молдова, Российская Федерация, Республика Таджикистан, Туркменистан, Республика Узбекистан и Украина на равноправных началах образуют Содружество Независимых Государств. Участники встречи единодушно приняли Алма-Атинскую Декларацию, подтвердившую приверженность бывших союзных республик к сотрудничеству в различных областях внешней и внутренней политики, провозгласившую гарантии выполнения международных обязательств бывшего Союза ССР. Позднее, в Декабре 1993, к Содружеству присоединилась Грузия. Содружество Независимых Государств действует на основании Устава, принятого Советом глав государств 22 Января 1993. Содружество основано на началах суверенного равенства всех его членов. Государства-члены Содружества являются самостоятельными и равноправными субъектами международного права. Содружество Независимых Государств служит дальнейшему развитию и укреплению отношений дружбы, добрососедства, межнационального согласия, доверия, взаимопонимания и взаимовыгодного сотрудничества между государствами. Содружество Независимых Государств не является государством и не обладает наднациональными полномочиями. В Сентябре 1993 главы государств Содружества

Независимых Государств подписали Договор о создании Экономического Союза, в котором заложена концепция трансформации хозяйственного взаимодействия в рамках Содружества Независимых Государств с учётом сложившихся в нём реалий. В основе Договора лежит понимание его участниками необходимости формирования общего экономического пространства, основанного на свободном перемещении товаров, услуг, рабочей силы, капиталов; выработки согласованной денежно-кредитной, налоговой, ценовой, таможенной, внешнеэкономической политики; сближения методов регулирования хозяйственной деятельности, создания благоприятных условий для развития прямых производственных связей. Взаимодействие стран в рамках Содружества Независимых Государств осуществляется через его координирующие институты:- Совет Глав Государств, Совет Глав Правительств, Межпарламентскую Ассамблею, Исполнительный Комитет, который является правопреемником Исполнительного Секретариата СНГ и Межгосударственного Экономического Комитета Экономического Союза, и другие. Изначально соглашение об образовании в качестве ассоциации Содружества Независимых Государств (СНГ) было подписано 08 Декабря 1991 тогдашним руководством 11 бывших республик Советского Союза, среди которых были Беларусь, Казахстан, Россия и Украина. Позже оно превратилось в ассоциацию, состоящую из Азербайджана, Армении, Беларуси, Казахстана, Кыргызстана, Молдовы, России, Таджикистана, Туркменистана, Узбекистана и Украины. Грузия состояла в статусе обозревателя, а бывшие Балтийские республики СССР вообще не примкнули к СНГ. Исполнительный Комитет СНГ расположен в Минске, Беларусь. Вступление в СНГ Грузии было оформлено решением глав государств от 03 Декабря 1993, принятым в связи с обращением главы грузинского государства Эдуарда Шеварднадзе от 08 Октября 1993. 12 Августа 2008 Михаил Саакашвили (Mikheil Saakashvili; 1967–), Президент Грузии заявил о выходе страны из СНГ. Парламент Грузии 14 Августа 2008 принял постановление о прекращении действия в отношении Грузии ‘Соглашения о Создании Содружества Независимых Государств’. МИД Грузии 18 Августа 2008 направил Исполнительному Комитету СНГ ноту, в которой сообщалось о решении Грузинского Парламента и о выходе Грузии из СНГ. Формальная процедура выхода Грузии из СНГ завершилась 18 Августа 2009. Тем не менее она оставалась участником 75 многосторонних соглашений со странами СНГ и выходить из них не собиралась. 22 Июня 2009 Парламенте Грузии заявил о выходе станы из Межпарламентской Ассамблеи (МПА) СНГ. В соответствии с механизмом выхода из МПА, членство в ассамблее прекращается через полгода после поступления такого заявления. С 22 Января 2010 Грузия перестала быть членом Межпарламентской Ассамблеи СНГ. Таким образом, Грузия окончательно разорвала все отношения с СНГ.

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES ÉTATS DE L’AFRIQUE CENTRALE = КОММЮНОТЭ ЭКОНОМИКЬ ДЭЗ ЭТА ДЁ Л’ЯФРИКЬ САНТРАЛЬ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО ГОСУДАРСТВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АФРИКИ) – La Communauté Économique des États de l’Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) is the French name of the Economic Community of Central African States. See also Economic Community of Central African States. / Экономическое Сообщество Государств Центральной Африки (ЭСГЦА) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Коммюнотэ Экономикь дэз Эта дё л’Яфрикь Сантраль (Сэ.Ё.Ё.А.Сэ; la Communauté Économique des États de l’Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)). Экономическое Сообщество Государств Центральной Африки (Economic Community of Central African States).

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS = КОММЮНОТЭ ЕЭКОНОМИКЬ ДЭ ПЭЙИ ДЭ ГРАН ЛЯК (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО БЕРЕГОВЫХ СТРАН ВЕЛИКИХ ОЗЁР – La Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL) is the French name of the Economic Community Of The Great Lakes Countries. See also Economic Community Of The Great Lakes Countries. / Экономическое Сообщество Береговых Стран Великих Озёр (ЭСБСВО) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту создания, Коммюнотэ Экономикь дэ Пэйи дэ Гран Ляк (Сэ.Ё.Пэ.Жэ.Эл.; La Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)). Смотрите также Экономическое Сообщество Береговых Стран Великих Озёр (Economic Community Of The Great Lakes Countries).

COMMUNISM = КОММУНИЗМ – (1) Communism is any ideology based on the communal ownership of all property and a classless social structure, with economic production and distribution to be directed and regulated by means of an authoritative economic plan that supposedly embodies the interests of the community as a whole. Karl Marx is today the most famous early theoretician of communism, but he did not invent the term or the basic social ideals, which he mostly borrowed and adapted from the less systematic theories of earlier French utopian socialists – grafting these onto a philosophical framework Marx derived from the German philosophers Hegel and Feuerbach, while adding in a number of economic theories derived from his reinterpretation of the writings of such early political economists such as Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo. In most versions of the communist utopia, everyone would be expected to co-operate enthusiastically in the process of production, but the individual citizen’s equal rights of access to consumer goods would be completely unaffected by his/her own individual contribution to production – hence Karl Marx’s famous slogan ‘From each according to his ability; to each according to his need’. The Marxian and other XIX century communist utopias also were expected to dispense with such ‘relics of the past’ as trading, money, prices, wages, profits, interest, land-rent, calculations of profit and loss, contracts, banking, insurance, lawsuits, etc. It was expected that such a radical reordering of the economic sphere of life would also more or less rapidly lead to the elimination of all other major social problems such as class conflict, political oppression, racial discrimination, the inequality of the sexes, religious bigotry, and cultural backwardness – as well as put an end to such more ‘psychological’ forms of suffering as alienation, anomie, and feelings of powerlessness. / Немецкие философы Геог Вильхэльм Фридрихь Хейгель (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; 1770–1831) и Людвихь Андреас фон Фойабах (Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach; 1804–1872). ранние политические экономисты, такие как Британцы Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith; 1723–1790), Томэс Робэт Малфэс (Thomas Robert Malthus; 1766–1834), и Дэйвид Рикадо (David Ricardo; 1772–1823). Под Коммунизмом, от Латинского слова Communis, означающее Общий, понимается:- (i) общественный идеал, впитавший в себя гуманистические начала человеческой цивилизации, извечные стремления людей к всеобщему благополучию, полному социальному равенству, свободному всестороннему развитию; или (ii) концепции, учения, политические движения, разделяющие и обосновывающие этот идеал, выступающие за реализацию его на практике; (iii) Общество, конкретный тип организации общественной жизни, отвечающий тому или иному пониманию коммунистического идеала; в социально-философской теории марксизма формация, следующая за капитализмом, вторая, высшая по сравнению с социализмом ступень этой формации, конечная цель коммунистического движения. Представления о коммунизме как обществе всеобщего благополучия и полного социального равенства и первые попытки их практической реализации прослеживаются с глубокой древности – коммунистические черты в идеальном государстве Платона; некоторые монашеские ордена и религиозные секты в средние века и эпоху Возрождения; различные концепции утопического (в том числе ‘распределительного’ и ‘казарменного’) коммунизма в XVII – первой половине XIX веков (Итальянский философ Томмазо Кампанелля (Tommaso Campanella; 1568–1639), Французский историк и политический мыслитель Габриэль Бону дё Мабли (Gabriel Bonnot de Mably; 1709–1785), Французский утопический социалист Этьен Кабэ (Étienne Cabet; 1788–1856), Английский социалист-утопист Робэтч Оэн (Robert Owen; 1771–1858), Французский утопический социалист Фросуа Мари Шарль Фурье (François Marie Charles Fourier; 1772–1837), Французский утопический социалист Клёд Ори дё Рувруа, граф из Са-Симу (Claude Henri de Rouvroy, comte de Saint-Simon; 1760–1825)) и попытки их реализации (‘трудовые коммуны’ Оэна, фаланстеры Фурье, крестьянские трудовые коммуны в России и другие). Наиболее последовательную и глубокую разработку коммунизм как общественный идеал и тип

социального устройства общества получил в трудах основателя научного коммунизма, диалектического и исторического материализма и научной политической экономии Немца Карла Хайнрихя Маркса (Karl Heinrich Marx; 1818–83), основоположника марксизма Немца Фридрихя Энгельса (Friedrich Engels; 1820–95), основатель коммунистической партии Советского Союза (КПСС) и Советского государства Россиянина Владимира Ильича Ленина (1870–1924), в созданной ими теории научного коммунизма. Опираясь на исследования объективной логики всемирной истории, они пришли к выводу, что в поступательном движении человечества в процессе смены общественно-экономических формаций за капитализмом с естественно-исторической необходмостью последует установление такого общественного строя, в котором всеобщее благополучие и равенство, свободное развитие личности будут достигнуты на основе высочайшего развития материального производства, преодоления частной и утверждения общественной собственности. Коммунизм позволит преодолеть отчуждение человека от созданных им материальных и духовных ценностей, существенные различия между классами и социальными группами, между городом и деревней, умственным и физическим трудом, добиться полного удовлетворения разумных потребностей людей. Переход к высшей фазе коммунизма в представлении Маркса, Энгельса, Ленина связан с коренным изменением характера труда, который станет непосредственно общественным и превратится в первую жизненную потребность, что откроет возможность целостного человеческого развития. Формой урегулирования общественных отношений при коммунизме будут общечеловеческие ценности, общепринятые нормы нравственности и справедливости, соблюдение которых станет привычкой. Организация общества будет строиться на началах общественного самоуправления. Развёрнутое определение сущности коммунизма сформулировано Марксом в ‘Критике Госткой Программы’:- ‘На высшей фазе коммунистического общества, после того как исчезнет порабощающее человека подчинение его разделению труда; когда исчезнет вместе с этим противоположность умственного и физического труда; когда труд перестанет быть только средством для жизни, а станет сам первой потребностью жизни; когда вместе с всесторонним развитием индивидов вырастут и производительные силы и все источники общественного богатства польются полным потоком, лишь тогда можно будет совершенно преодолеть узкий горизонт буржуазного права, и общество сможет написать на своём знамени:- Каждый по способностям, каждому по потребностям!’. Классики марксизма не претендовали на то, чтобы дать детальную картину коммунистического будущего. В их представлении коммунизм – открытая перспектива, естественноисторическая направленность развития цивилизации, а не завершённое идеальное состояние. Коммунизм – не только социально-политическая теория и определённый социальный проект устройства общества будущего, но и новая философия человеческого бытия. Поэтому необходимо чётко различать исторически преходящее экономическое и социально-политическое содержание, а тем более извращённые, псевдомарксистские трактовки коммунистического идеала от социальной, антропологической, экзистенциальной и культурной проблематики, составляющей подлинное ядро коммунистической идеологии:- понимание коммунизма как ‘завершённого гуманизма’ (Карл Маркс), как совокупности условий для всестороннего свободного и творческого развития личности. В настоящее время (1991) представления о будущем человеческого общества разрабатываются в многообразных концепциях посткапиталистического, постиндустриального общества (теория ‘информационного общества’ и другое), в различных альтернативных идеологиях, движениях и социальных проектах (альтернативное движение, экосоциализм, коммунитарное сообщество, некоторые самоуправляющиеся группы производителей и потребителей и так далее), ориентированных на то, чтобы жить и производить по-новому, на основе посткапиталистических общественных ценностей. Система этих ценностей предусматривает разрыв с логикой капиталистического типа развития, преодоление экономического фетишизма, превращение на деле человека в самоцель общественного развития. Основу этих концепций составляет формирующаяся система ценностей, имеющая множество точек соприкосновения с коммунистическим идеалом.

(2) The specifically Marxist-Leninist variant of socialism which emphasizes that a truly communist society can be achieved only through the violent overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a ‘dictatorship of the proletariat’ that is to prepare the way for the future idealized society of communism under the authoritarian guidance of a hierarchical and disciplined Communist Party.

(3) A world-wide revolutionary political movement inspired by the October Revolution (Red Oktober) in Russia in 1917 and advocating the establishment everywhere of political, economic, and social institutions and policies modeled on those of the Soviet Union (or, in some later versions, China or Albania) as a means for eventually attaining a communist society.

COMMUNITY = СООБЩЕСТВО – Community is the populations of species living in a common ecosystem.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT = АКТ О РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАНИИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ОБЩИН (или АКТ ОБ ОБЩИННОМ РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАНИИ) – In the United States, Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) enacted by the US Congress in 1977, the CRA encourages banks to help meet the credit needs of their communities for housing and other purposes, particularly in neighborhoods with low or moderate incomes, while maintaining safe and sound operations.

COMMUTATION = КОММУТАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ, или ЗАМЕНА ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ ЕДИНОВРЕМЕННОЙ ВЫПЛАТОЙ) – Commutation is a transaction in which policyholders or insurers surrender all rights and are relieved from all obligations under an insurance or reinsurance contract in exchange for a single current payment. Commutation is the termination of a reinsurance contract by agreement of the parties on the basis of one or more lump sum payments by the reinsurer which extinguish its liability under the contract. The payment made by the reinsurer commonly relates to incurred losses under the contract. / Под Коммутацией, от Латинского слова Commutatio, означающее Изменение или Перемена, понимается .

COMMUTATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КОММУТАЦИИ – In reinsurance, Commutation Clause is a clause in a reinsurance agreement, which provides for estimation, payment and complete discharge of all future obligations for reinsurance losses incurred regardless of the continuing nature of certain losses such as unlimited medical and lifetime benefits for Workers’ Compensation.

COMPACI = COMPETETIVE AFRICAN COTTON INITIATIVE

COMPACTA = КОМПАКТНОЕ (или СПЛОЧЁННОЕ, или УПЛОТНЁННОЕ, или СЖАТОЕ, или СПРЕСОВАННОЕ, или СПЛОШНОЕ) – Compacta:- compacted, compressed. / – компактное, сжатое. , от Латинского слова Compactus, означающее Коренастый или Плотный или Сжатый или Толстый, понимается .

COMPACT CORD = КОМПАКТНЫЙ КОРД – A Compact Cord is a cord comprising a number of filaments twisted in the same direction and with the same lay length with a minimum cross-sectional area.

COMPACT DISC = КОМПАКТНЫЙ ДИСК – A Compact Disc (CD) is the electronic data storage media.

COMPACTED SOIL = СЛИТАЯ ПОЧВА – Compacted Soil is a soil set hard and dry.

COMPACTED YARN = ПЛОТНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Compacted Yarns are the air-jet interlaced yarns. Since the entanglement serves only as a substitute for twist, the degree of interlace or tangle is not as great as in air-jet bulked yarns.

COMPACTION = УПЛОТНЕНИЕ (или УКАТЫВАНИЕ) – (1) Compaction is the increasing soil bulk density and decreasing porosity by application of mechanical forces to the soil. Damage to soils caused by trafficking when they are moist or wet. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Повреждение, вызванное движением транспорта по увлажнённой или мокрой почве.

(2) In textile, the Compaction process is a compressive treatment of knitted fabrics is a simple process whereby the lengthwise stitches of the fabric are mechanically compacted. In a typical setup, the untreated knitted fabric such as Jersey, pique, interlock and fleece, supported by the plasma coated main roll, is introduced into a converging passage, firmly gripped and conveyed into a treatment cavity, where the compaction takes place. Underneath the tungsten-carbide coated retarder are photo-etched micro-grooves which hold back the fabric and process it with hundreds of individual treatment zones. The force thus delivered provides high levels of compaction. The Walton curve with its springlike action combined with the individual treatment zones at the retarder assures a compacting effect, which is characteristic of the technology, resulting in uniform and even compaction. Special Features:- (i) residual shrinkages in fabrics can be reduced or eliminated as determined; (ii) low investment costs; (iii) high speed operation up to 45 m/min; (iv) easy control and reproducibility of results; (v) low maintenance costs; and (vi) fabric bulk and softness. The compactor is used as a compacting unit with:- (i) winder for intermittent or nonstop operation; (ii) fabric entry; (iii) a separate steamer; and (iv) if required, an inspection table. The compactor is used in combination with an equalizing frame with which, for instance, single Jersey can be finished as follows:- (i) steamed; (ii) glued; (iii) selvedge-dried; (iv) selvedge-cut; and (v) inspected and rolled up. The compactor is used 'online' after a stenter, which offers the following advantages:- (i) convenient size of compactor (length 1.5 m); and (ii) high production speed while compaction remains uniform. See also Intermingling. Compaction/Compacting is a technique utilized to control shrinkage in fabric. / Дьжози (Jersey), пикь (pique). кривая Волтчэн (Walton curve). жёлоб или паз (groove). уплотнитель или увязчик (compactor).

COMPACTOR = УПЛОТНИТЕЛЬ (или УВЯЗЧИК) – Compactor is a machine developed by Fabric Research Laboratories which is used to compact fabrics or to produce warp-stretch fabrics by means of forced crimp and/or shrinkage of the warp yarn.

COMPACTOR CREASES = ЗАЛОМЫ ОТ XX (или СКЛАДКИ ОТ XX, или МОРЩИНЫ ОТ XX, или НАЖИМ ВАЛЬЯНОМ, или ЗАСЕЧКИ ОТ XX, или ЗАВАЛЫ ОТ XX, или ДОЛЕВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ ОТ XX) – Defect Name:- Compactor Creases. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Compactor Creases:- These occurred during compacting, which is a mechanical process designed to reduce shrinkage and give stability to the fabric. This fabric is passed through the compactor in flat tube form, and wrinkles on the folded selvage were compressed into hard creases. Severity:- Major.

COMPACT SPINNING PROCESS = КОМПАКТНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС ПРЯДЕНИЯ – Compact Spinning Process is a term generally referring to a spinning process carried out using any one of the several small spinning machines of compact design offered by equipment vendors as 'packaged' units in which spinning and subsequent processing (drawing, crimping, cutting, etc) are linked.

COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT = АКТ О ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ КРЕДИТОРОВ КОМПАНИЙ – The Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (often referred to as the 'CCAA' or the 'CC, double A') is a Federal Act (Canadian) that allows financially troubled corporations the opportunity to restructure their affairs, e.g., through a formal Plan of Arrangement. The CCAA allows a company to avoid bankruptcy and allows the creditors to receive some form of payment for amounts owing to them. The CCAA is restricted to larger corporations with amounts owing to creditors in excess of CAD5 million. Corporations that do not reach this CAD5 million figure can utilize the Division I Proposal under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act. The CCAA also allows a company, if it so chooses, to address its shareholders in addition to its creditors. When the shareholders of a company are impacted by the Plan of Arrangement, they are often given the opportunity to vote on the Plan.

COMPANION CELL = КЛЕТКА КОМПАНЬОН (или КЛЕТКА СПУТНИК) – Companion Cell is the one of the elongated parenchyma cells lying next to and supposedly associated physiologically with the sieve tube in many seed plants, developing with the sieve tube in the same mother cell, sometimes extending the full length of the sieve tube, and readily identified by its small size and denser protoplasm. / Клетка Спутник ситовидных трубок.

COMPANION VIRUS = ВИРУС КОМПАНЬОН (или ВИРУС СПУТНИК) – Companion Viruses replicate by exploiting the precedence hierarchy according to which the operating system executes program files based on their filename extensions. For example, under MS-DOS files with the extension .BAT (batch files) are executed before those with the extension of .COM which, in turn, are executed before those of an extension of .EXE. Companion viruses can create standalone files containing their viral code, but have a higher-precedence file extension or rename the 'targeted' file with a lower-precedence filename extension so the file containing the viral code is executed before transferring control to the original program file (or activating its payload). Another example of a companion virus on today's Windows platforms is one that exploits the search order of DLL libraries. For example, if the malware copied itself as a DLL to an application's directory, it would take precedence over the DLL with the same name in the system directory, or in one of the directories specified by the PATH environment variable. Companion Virus is a computer virus in the DOS/Windows environment that takes advantage of the fact that .COM and .EXE are two valid executable extensions for program files, and .COM takes precedence. For example, if CHKDISK were typed in at the command line, a bogus CHKDISK.COM file would be executed before the legitimate CHKDISK.EXE. In many cases, the companion virus also runs the legitimate .EXE so that the system appears normal. See also Virus. The Dangers Of The Companion Virus:- it's amazing yet unsettling to know that a computer virus can infect the files on your system without altering a single byte. In fact, this is done quite frequently in a number of different ways. The most common method is employed by the companion virus, also known as the Spawning Virus or the Cluster Virus. Instead of modifying the existing files in your system like most viruses, it creates new ones and sends them off to spread the malicious code. The companion virus works by seeking all files with extensions ending in EXE. It then creates a matching file that ends in the COM. extension, which is specifically reserved for the malicious code. Though it is possible for EXE. and COM. files to have similar names, the instance is very rare. In most cases, this is merely an indication of this deceptive infection. When this does occur, the companion virus typically will not the modify the existing COM. file. How The Companion Virus Works:- here is an example of how this infection operates:- The companion virus is downloaded on your computer and unknowingly executed. When the time comes to spread the infection, it searches the system and finds a file labeled MGM.EXE. From there it creates a matching file that contains the virus and labels it MGM.EXE. This file is typically placed in a directory with the EXE. file though it can also be inserted into any directory along a number of different paths. When you access the MGM.EXE file, the operating system executes the MGM.COM file instead. The virus is then executed and proceeds to infect other files on the system. The companion virus is very sophisticated and may take several steps towards hiding it's presence. At times, the infection attempts to conceal the extra files by storing them in a different directory, applying hidden attributes that are invisible to normal commands. It can effectively conceal these files when active in system memory while distributing itself to other areas of the computer to spread the infection. Finding The Virus:- while the companion virus is somewhat of a nuisance, it's easily detected because of the presence of the additional COM. files. Your computer should have a map of the hard drive that enables you to ensure the integrity of these files. By analyzing it you will be able to determine what should actually be on the hard drive. From there you can locate the virus and safely remove it yourself. If analyzing the map of your hard drive sounds like too much trouble, you can elude the hassle by

installing a reliable anti-virus program on your computer. The scanner will thoroughly comb the files and directories of your system in search of companion viruses and many other security threats. Keep in mind that an integrity checking program that only seeks out modifications in existing files and will not be able to detect such a complex virus. Similar to most computer infections, the best defense against a companion virus is prevention. You can protect yourself by remaining cautious of the sites you visit on the internet and never downloading the attachment of an unsolicited email. A Companion Virus is a computer virus that stores itself in a file that is named similar to another program file that is commonly executed. When that file is executed, the virus will infect the computer or perform malicious steps such as deleting the files on your computer hard drive. The first known companion virus was the Globe Virus, which was first detected in 1992. / Например, под файлами Эм.Эс.-ДАС (MS-DOS) с расширением датБЭТ (.BAT) бэтч фаилз (batch files) датКАМ (.COM),расширения датИ.Экс.И. (.EXE). ДАС/Виндоуз (DOS/Windows). Вирусы-Компаньоны или Вирусы-Спутники – формально являются файловыми вирусами. Не внедряются в исполняемые программы. Такие вирусы используют особенность системы ДАС (DOS), позволяющую программному файлу с тем же названием, но другим расширением действовать с разными приоритетами. Под приоритетом понимают присваиваемый задаче, программе или операции признак, определяющий очередность их выполнения вычислительной системой. Большинство таких вирусов создают даткам (.com) файл который обладает более высоким приоритетом нежели дати.экс.и. (.exe) файлы с тем же самым названием. При запуске файла по имени (без указания расширения) будет запущен файл с расширением даткам (.com). Такие вирусы могут быть резидентными и маскировать файлы-двойники.

COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ (или АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО) – In the United Kingdom, Company is an enterprise that has been legally incorporated to produce certain goods or services, or to transact any other type of business. Also known as Corporation in the United States. General term for any business enterprise or firm. The most common forms of companies are the corporation, the partnership and the sole proprietorship. A Company is an association or collection of individuals people or 'warm-bodies' or else contrived 'legal persons' (or a mixture of both). Company members share a common purpose and unite in order to focus their various talents and organize their collectively available skills or resources to achieve specific, declared goals. Companies take various forms such as:- (i) voluntary associations which may be registered as a nonprofit organization; (ii) a group of soldiers; (iii) business entity with an aim of gaining a profit; and (iv) financial entities and banks. A company or association of persons can be created at law as legal person so that the company is itself can accept Limited liability for civil responsibility and taxation incurred as members perform (or fail) to discharge their duty within the publicly declared 'birth certificate' or published policy. Because companies are legal persons, they also may associate and register themselves as companies – often known as a Corporate Group. When the company closes it may need a 'death certificate' to avoid further legal obligations. Meaning and Definition:- a Company can be defined as an 'artificial person', invisible, intangible, created by or under Law, with a discrete legal entity, perpetual succession and a common seal. It is not affected by the death, insanity or insolvency of an individual member. Etymology:- the English word has its origins in the Old French military term compaignie (first recorded in 1150), meaning a 'body of soldiers', originally taken from the Late Latin word companio 'companion, one who eats bread with you', first attested in the Lex Salica as a calque of the Germanic expression gahlaibo (literally, 'with bread'), related to Old High German galeipo 'companion' and Gothic gahlaiba 'messmate'. By 1303, the word referred to trade guilds. Usage of company to mean 'business association' was first recorded in 1553 and the abbreviation 'co.' dates from 1769. (The equivalent French abbreviation is 'cie'.) United States of America:- in the US, a company may be a 'corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, fund, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and (in an official capacity) any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or similar official, or liquidating agent, for any of the foregoing'. In the US, a company is not necessarily a corporation. United Kingdom:- in English law and in the Commonwealth realms a company is a body corporate or corporation company registered under the Companies Acts or similar legislation. Common forms include:- (i) private companies limited by guarantee:- companies without share capital, often non-profit entities; (ii) private company limited by shares:- the commonest form of company; and (iii) public limited companies:- companies, usually large, which are permitted to (but do not have to) offer their shares to the public, for example on the stock exchange. In Britain a partnership is not legally a company, but may sometimes be referred to informally as a company. It may be referred to as a Firm. Types:- (1) a Company Limited by Guarantee:- commonly used where companies are formed for non-commercial purposes, such as clubs or charities. The members guarantee the payment of certain (usually nominal) amounts if the company goes into insolvent liquidation, but otherwise they have no economic rights in relation to the company. This type of company is common in England. A company limited by guarantee may be with or without having share capital. (2) A Company Limited by Shares:- the most common form of company used for business ventures. Specifically, a limited company is a 'company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount individually invested' with corporations being 'the most common example of a limited company'. This type of company is common in England and many English-speaking countries. A company limited by shares may be:- (i) a publicly traded company; or (ii) a privately held company. (3) A Company Limited by Guarantee With a Share Capital:- a hybrid entity, usually used where the company is formed for non-commercial purposes, but the activities of the company are partly funded by investors who expect a return. This type of company may no longer be formed in the UK, although provisions still exist in law for them to exist. (4) A Limited-Liability Company:- 'A company – statutorily authorized in certain states – that is characterized by limited liability, management by members or managers, and limitations on ownership transfer', i.e. L.L.C.. LLC structure has been called 'Hybrid' in that it 'combines the characteristics of a corporation and of a partnership or sole proprietorship'. Like a corporation it has limited liability for members of the company, and like a partnership it has 'flow-through taxation to the members' and must be 'dissolved upon the death or bankruptcy of a member'. (5) An Unlimited Company With or Without a Share Capital:- a hybrid entity, a company where the liability of members or shareholders for the debts (if any) of the company are not limited. In this case doctrine of veil of incorporation does not apply. Less common types of companies are:- (7) Companies Formed by Letters Patent:- most corporations by letters patent are corporations sole and not companies as the term is commonly understood today. (8) Charter Corporations:- before the passing of modern companies legislation, these were the only types of companies. Now they are relatively rare, except for very old companies that still survive (of which there are still many, particularly many British banks), or modern societies that fulfill a quasi regulatory function (for example, the Bank of England is a corporation formed by a modern charter). (9) Statutory Companies:- relatively rare today, certain companies have been formed by a private statute passed in the relevant jurisdiction. Note that 'Ltd after the company's name signifies limited company, and PLC (public limited company) indicates that its shares are widely held'. In legal parlance, the owners of a company are normally referred to as the 'Members'. In a company limited or unlimited by shares (formed or incorporated with a share capital), this will be the shareholders. In a company limited by guarantee, this will be the guarantors. Some offshore jurisdictions have created special forms of offshore company in a bid to attract business for their jurisdictions. Examples include 'segregated portfolio companies' and restricted purpose companies. There are however, many, many sub-categories of types of company that can be formed in various jurisdictions in the world. Companies are also sometimes distinguished for legal and regulatory purposes between public companies and private companies. Public companies are companies whose shares can be publicly traded, often (although not always) on a regulated stock exchange. Private companies do not have publicly traded shares, and often contain restrictions on transfers of shares. In some jurisdictions, private companies have maximum numbers of shareholders. / Общий термин для любого коммерческого предприятия или фирмы. Наиболее распространёнными формами компаний являются общество или корпорация, товарищество или партнёрство и индивидуальное

предпринимательство. Акционерное Общество (АО), форма централизации капитала и вместе с тем основная организационная форма капиталистического предприятия. Акционерные Общества возникли в период первоначального накопления капитала (Английская Ост-Индская Компания в 1600, Голландская Ост-Индская Компания в 1602), получили широкое распространение в эпоху домонополистического капитализма и стали господствующей формой капиталистических предприятий и главной формой капиталистических монополий при империализме. С развитием капиталистического способа производства возникает противоречие между тенденцией ко всё большему расширению предприятий и ограниченностью индивидуальных капиталов; организация новых предприятий требует громадных капиталовложений, значительно превышающих как собственный капитал отдельного капиталиста, так и те заёмные средства, которые он может привлечь. Это противоречие разрешается путём образования акционерных обществ, которые объединяют индивидуальные капиталы капиталистов-пайщиков (акционеров) в один ассоциированный капитал. Громадная централизация капитала в акционерном обществе позволяет организовать крупные предприятия, требующие капитальных вложений, которые не по силам отдельным капиталистам. Акционерное общество становится господствующей формой капиталистического предприятия сначала в области железнодорожного транспорта и кредита (акционерные банки), затем, по мере развития тяжёлой промышленности с высоким удельным весом основного капитала в совокупном капитале промышленных предприятий, по мере роста концентрации и монополизации промышленности акционерные общества становятся господствующей формой крупного предприятия во всех отраслях, кроме сельского хозяйства. Удельный вес акционерных обществ в общем числе промышленных предприятий Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) за период с 1904 по 1939 повысился с 23.6 до 51.7%, а в продукции промышленности – с 73.7 до 92.6%. На долю акционерных обществ в США приходилось 69% в 1947, а в 1962 – 78% совокупной выручки всех предприятий. На протяжении прошедших десятилетий XX века число акционерных обществ и их капиталы значительно увеличились. В США за время с 1909 по 1963 число действующих акционерных обществ возросло с 262 000 до 1 323 000, а их совокупные активы увеличились за 1926–63 с 262 миллиардов до 1 480 миллиардов Долларов. В Англии за 1884–1962 число акционерных обществ возросло с 9 000 до 428 000, а их капиталы – с 0.5 миллиарда до 9.2 миллиардов Фунтов Стерлингов. В Германии в 1938 на долю крупных акционерных обществ с капиталом свыше 100 миллионов Марок каждого приходилось 0.5% общего числа акционерных обществ и 26% общей суммы их капитала, а в ФРГ в 1962 удельный вес таких крупных акционерных обществ достиг 2.7% общего числа и 53% совокупного капитала акционерных обществ. В эпоху империализма акционерное общество становится важнейшим орудием господства монополий, широко используется в процессе сращивания промышленного и банковского капиталов и образования монополистических объединений, а также при внедрении вывозимого из развитых капиталистических стран капитала в хозяйство других стран. С развитием государственно-монополистического капитализма акционерные общества становятся формой государственных, а также смешанных государственно-частнокапиталистических предприятий. Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924) впервые раскрыл значение акционерных обществ в эпоху империализма, показав, что они служат важным орудием господства финансовой олигархии, которая посредством контроля над акционерными обществами распоряжается огромными чужими капиталами и средствами и присваивает подавляющую часть прибавочной стоимости. Вскрытое Лениным значение акционерных обществ полностью подтвердилось за последние полвека, но сам механизм господства финансовой олигархии чрезвычайно усложнился в главных империалистических странах, особенно после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45. Распыление акций среди большого числа акционеров позволяет узкому кругу заправил командовать в акционерных обществах. Представляемые на общее собрание акционерных обществ акции достигают 30–40% их общего количества. Для получения большинства голосов обычно требуется не свыше 15–20% акций. Привлечение в акционерное общество капиталов посредством облигационных займов позволяет ещё более снизить долю группы владельцев контрольного пакета акций в совокупном функционирующем капитале акционерного общества. В практике акционерных обществ, особенно в США и Англии, имеют место разного рода юридические махинации, посредством которых достигается снижение величины контрольного пакета. Большинство или значительная часть так называемых привилегированных акций наделяется некоторыми преимуществами (первоочерёдность получения дивиденда и его стабильность), но не даёт права голоса, которое присваивается только обыкновенным акциям:- в результате контрольный пакет, состоящий лишь из обыкновенных акций, уменьшается во много раз по сравнению со всей величиной акционерного капитала. В других капиталистических странах контрольный пакет нередко создаётся с помощью крупных банков, которые на общих собраниях акционеров предъявляют находящиеся у них в залоге или временно скупленные на бирже акции. В США группа Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (J.P. Morgan) длительное время полностью контролировала стальной трест Юнайтид Стэйтс Стил Корпорэйшэн (United States Steel Corporation) с акционерным капиталом, составлявшим 1.25 миллиарда Долларов, владея лишь 4% акций корпорации (1955). В гигантской монополии Амэрикэн Тэлэфон энд Тэлиграф Кампэни (American Telephone and Telegraph Company) с акционерным капиталом в 14 миллиардов Долларов её 48 миллионов акций распылены среди 1.4 миллиона держателей. Контроль осуществляется Моргэнами и Рокфеллерами (Rockefellers), которые вместе с другими финансовыми группами в 1950-х владели всего 2.5% всех акций. Решающее значение для усиления власти финансовой олигархии имеет Система Участия. Одно акционерное общество (патронирующее, или ‘общество-мать’) приобретает контрольные пакеты других акционерных обществ (дочерних обществ), эти, в свою очередь, – третьих обществ и так далее. В результате господствующая в акционерном обществе ‘матери’ группа с помощью одного контрольного пакета хозяйничает не только в патронирующем акционерном обществе, но во всей системе подчинённых ему акционерных обществ. Наряду со ступенчатой схемой система участия выражается в переплетении контрольных пакетов (взаимное владение пакетами двух и более акционерных обществ) и ещё больше усиливается с помощью Контрольных или Держательских Акционерных Общество (смотрите Холдиньг Компания), которые учреждаются специально для приобретения контрольных пакетов других акционерных обществ, причём банковские или промышленные монополии организуют нередко многоступенчатые пирамиды холдиньга. На основе системы участия широко распространяется Личная Уния заправил акционерных обществ. Многие из ведущих монополистов, а при государственно-монополистическом капитализме и их менеджеров (управляющих) совмещают десятки постов в правлениях разных корпораций и банков, сменяя их иногда на руководящие должности в правительстве и вновь возвращаясь в сферу частнокапиталистических монополий. Ведущие монополисты привлекают в число своих менеджеров крупных отставных чиновников, штатских и военных, бывших министров, генералов и адмиралов, которые обеспечивают им прямые связи с государственным аппаратом, в особенности – преимущественное получение военных заказов по сильно завышенным ценам. С развитием системы участия акционерное общество действует либо как юридически единое предприятие (трест – для промышленности, банк-гигант с сетью филиалов – для банковских монополий), либо как монополия, которая состоит из юридически самостоятельных акционерных обществ и основана на системе участия. Крупнейшие промышленные, транспортные, банковские и другие монополии имеют преимущественную форму Концернов, представляя собой в производственных, хозяйственных и финансовых отношениях единое целое. Концерн может, однако, являться и формой объединения разнородных промышленных и иных предприятий, которые контролируются одной группой магнатов для присвоения большей части доходов этих предприятий, без их производственного и хозяйственного объединения. Наконец, на основе системы участия образуются ‘сверхконцерны’ или финансово-монополистические группы. Они охватывают не

отдельные разнородные крупные предприятия или банки, а распространяют свой контроль на многие разноотраслевые промышленные, транспортные, банковские, страховые монополии. Система участия позволяет обходить законодательные ограничения вроде антитрестовского законодательства в США или запрещения банкам открывать свои филиалы в других штатах. Развитие акционерных обществ, способствуя гигантской концентрации производства, централизации капиталов и монополизации экономики капитализма, резко усиливает основное противоречие капитализма – между общественным характером производства и частнокапиталистической формой присвоения. В акционерных обществах происходит своеобразное '... упразднение капитала как частной собственности в рамках самого капиталистического способа производства', причём экспроприация распространяется '...с непосредственного производителя на самих мелких и средних капиталистов... Но эта экспроприация в пределах самой капиталистической системы выражается в антагонистической форме, в форме присвоения общественной собственности немногими' (Карл Маркс). С развитием акционерных обществ главная роль в организации и в руководстве производственно-хозяйственным процессом переходит от капиталиста-собственника к наёмным высшим служащим. Апологеты империализма извращённо изображают акционерное общество как орудие так называемой демократизации капитала, а владение акциями мелкой буржуазией, служащими и рабочими как путь приобщения их к благам капитализма. Тезис о 'демократизации капитала' через акционерное общество является одной из основ мифа о 'трансформации' капитализма в 'народный' капитализм. В действительности же, как писал Владимир Ильич Ленин, 'демократизация' владения акциями означает, что '... на деле растёт власть (и доход) тузов-миллионеров над капиталом 'мелкоты''. Ограбление рядовых акционеров заправилами акционерных обществ, главным образом магнатами финансового капитала, имеет в своей основе имманентные законы капиталистического хозяйства и усиливается финансовыми, юридическими и коммерческими махинациями действительных хозяев акционерных обществ. Этой основой являются разделение прибыли на предпринимательский доход и ссудный процент, тенденция снижения средней прибыли и средней нормы процента при росте монопольной прибыли и, наконец, оценка каждого регулярного нетрудового дохода величиной ссудного процента, то есть по цене Фиктивного Капитала. Его самым типичным и широко распространённым выражением являются Ценные Бумаги – Акции, Облигации, Закладные Листы. Они имеют номинальную (обозначенную на них) цену и рыночную, или курсовую (которая складывается на фондовой бирже). Так, если на акцию в 100 Долларов выплачен дивиденд в 7.26 Доллара, а ссудный процент держится на уровне 3%, то курс акций составит 242 Доллара (7.26 / 3 x 100). На практике дивиденд капитализируется из несколько большей величины, скажем 3.3% (иначе рантье предпочел бы купить 3%-ные облигации). Следовательно, курс практически окажется 220 Долларов (7.26 / 3.3 x 100). Если при организации нового акционерного общества вкладывается 10 миллионов Долларов при норме прибыли в 7.2% и указанной норме процента 3.3%, то его акции номинальной стоимостью в 10 миллионов Долларов будут реализованы по курсовой цене около 22 миллиона Долларов. Разница в 12 миллионов Долларов составляет Учредительскую Прибыль, которая присваивается учредителями акционерного общества, а также банками, выпускающими на рынок новые акции. В условиях монополий, при наличии монопольной прибыли в результате слияния ранее самостоятельных акционерных обществ учредительская прибыль резко повышается. Так, при монопольной прибыли в 14.52% курсовая цена акций достигнет 44 миллиона Долларов, а учредительская прибыль составит 34 миллиона Долларов. Присвоение её может происходить и иным способом – выпуском акций не на сумму действительно вложенного в акционерное общество капитала, а на сумму их курсовой 'стоимости'. В таком случае акционерный капитал устанавливается в 22 миллиона Долларов, акции будут продаваться по номиналу, из них акции на 12 миллионов Долларов (или выручка от них) достанутся учредителям. Такая форма присвоения учредительной прибыли именуется 'Разводнением Капитала', что фиктивно (не абсолютно, а лишь относительно) снижает величину прибыли и соответственно размеры подоходного налога. По этой и другим причинам 'разводнение' производится и действующими акционерными обществами. Таким же способом заправилы акционерных обществ могут обеспечить и присвоение будущей, ещё не существующей монопольной прибыли или её ожидаемого прироста. Для этого выпускаются привилегированные акции с первоочередной, но в то же время предельной выплатой дивиденда в 4–6% в предельной номинальной сумме, допускаемой сложившимся уровнем прибыли. Так, при вложенном в акционерное общество капитале 10 миллионов Долларов и прибыли в 726 000 Долларов выпускаются и реализуются привилегированные акции с предельным дивидендом в 6% на 12.1 миллионов Долларов, а сверх того выпускаются ещё обыкновенные акции, например, на 3 миллиона Долларов, которые остаются у учредителей. С ростом монопольной прибыли курсовая цена обыкновенных акций стремительно увеличивается, и весь прирост достаётся их владельцам. Так, на их долю из прибыли в 1 452 000 Долларов остаётся 726 000 Долларов или дивиденд в 24% и их курсовая цена достигнет 7-кратной величины номинала, а при 3 миллионах Долларов прибыли доля владельцев обыкновенных акций подскочит до 2 274 000, дивиденд превысит 70%, а курсовая цена достигнет 20-кратной величины. Хотя акционерные общества выплачивают в виде дивиденда не всю, а лишь часть балансовой прибыли, дивиденды составляют огромные суммы, а по отношению к номинальной сумме обыкновенных акций дивиденды в 60–100% и даже более стали характерны для тех крупнейших корпораций США, которые (например, Дьженерэл Мотоз Кампэни (General Motors Company), ДюПо дё Нэмур, Инк. (или ДюПант ди Нэмоаз, Инк. (DuPont de Nemours, Inc.)) или Элуминэм Кампэни оф Амэрика (Aluminum Company of America)) имеют особо выгодное для их хозяев соотношение привилегированных и обыкновенных акций. Соответственно курс последних достигает 30–40-кратной величины к номинальной цене, а в отдельных случаях даже 100-кратных размеров. Для маскировки этих гигантских доходов и курсовых цен обыкновенные акции в течение ряда лет многократно раздроблялись и мажорировались и были со 100 Долларового номинала доведены до 5 Долларов, до 1.67 и даже до 1 Доллара, а биржевые котировки 1.67 или 1-Долларовой акции достигли 50–100 Долларов и выше. Юридические махинации фактических хозяев акционерных обществ переплетаются и дополняются их бухгалтерскими манипуляциями. Хозяева акционерного общества в бухгалтерском отчёте и 'внутреннем' балансе выводят действительные прибыли (или убытки), но в публикуемом балансе показывают прибыль в нужных им размерах. Разница же между действительной и видимой в публикуемом балансе прибылью образует скрытые резервы (при убыточности – скрытые убытки). Буржуазная литература, признавая наличие скрытых резервов в акционерных обществах, превозносит 'предусмотрительность' их хозяев, противопоставляя последних массе акционеров, безразличных к судьбе акционерных обществ и 'готовых' лишь сорвать побольше дивидендов. Под этим углом зрения буржуазная 'наука о частном предприятии' разработала 'финансовую политику предприятия' (акционерного общества), его 'дивидендную политику', обобщая практику акционерных обществ и обучая ей будущих заправил и менеджеров. Как показал Владимир Ильич Ленин, в публикуемом балансе получает в конечном счёте отражение глубочайшее противоречие эпохи империализма – между магнатами финансового капитала и всё сильнее эксплуатируемыми массами трудящихся и непосредственное противоречие между фактическими хозяевами акционерных обществ и ограбляемыми рядовыми акционерами (смотрите также Коммерческая Тайна). Чем выше прибыль акционерного общества, тем большая её часть направляется в резервные капиталы ('явные резервы') и тем меньшая – на выдачу дивиденда. Резервные капиталы, которые обычно по уставам акционерного общества предназначаются на покрытие убытков и другие определённые цели; давно превзошли свои уставные пределы у ведущих монополий. Поэтому направление растущей части видимой прибыли на увеличение функционирующих капиталов акционерного общества производится под видом 'нераспределённой прибыли', которая достигла в балансах монополий США

2–4-кратных размеров акционерного капитала. К этому добавляется завышенная амортизация, представляющая собой форму скрытых резервов. Явные резервы и амортизация стали у ведущих монополий США главным источником увеличения функционирующих основных капиталов для расширенного воспроизводства. ‘Чистая’, за вычетом подоходного налога, видимая прибыль достигает по отношению к сумме акционерных и резервных капиталов 15–28%, амортизация же – 50–60% оценки основных функционирующих капиталов, и в результате подавляющая часть потребности в увеличении капитала удовлетворяется за счёт обоих внутренних источников, то есть по существу за счёт монопольной прибыли (смотрите Самофинансирование). Всё это даёт монополиям возможность, используя лишь 40–50% чистой видимой прибыли, выплачивать по обыкновенным акциям (при отсутствии привилегированных) огромные дивиденды. При наличии же привилегированных акций с предельным дивидендом в 4–6% хозяева монополий получают по обыкновенным акциям гигантские дивиденды в 60–100 и более процентов. ‘Дивидендная политика’ крупных акционерных обществ направлена на поддержание устойчивого биржевого курса акций, с некоторой тенденцией к его повышению. Наряду с крупными явными резервами устойчивость дивиденда укрепляет биржевой курс акций и повышает кредитоспособность акционерных обществ, что расширяет возможность кредитования и финансирования. В то же время всё это служит огромному личному обогащению хозяев акционерных обществ. Например, у трёх крупных акционерных обществ США Дьженерэл Мотоз Корпорэйшэн, ДюПо дё Нэмур и Элуминэм Кампэни оф Амэрика небольшие и даже ничтожные по номиналу контрольные пакеты обыкновенных акций, составлявшие в 1955 общую сумму в 216 миллионов Долларов, ‘стоили’ по биржевому курсу 8 миллиардов Долларов. Эти миллиардные фиктивные капиталы представляют для хозяев ‘финансовых империй’ реальное богатство и реальные доходы, так как выражают реальный контроль над миллиардными активами (свыше 10 миллиардов Долларов у тех же корпораций). По сравнению с этим Тантьемы в 2–3 миллиона Долларов в год потеряли значение для подлинных хозяев монополий и предоставляются ими своим высшим служащим – менеджерам, президентам и вице-президентам корпораций, то есть ‘низшему’ слою современной крупной буржуазии. Так разоблачается несостоятельность пресловутой теории ‘революции управляющих’ (смотрите Технократические Теории). Этот характерный для современного капитализма слой действительно руководит производственно-хозяйственным процессом гигантских монополистических объединений. Командные же позиции занимают по-прежнему, но теперь ‘незримо’ над ними стоящие действительные хозяева финансово-монополистических групп, которые распоряжаются колоссальными капиталами и присваивают львиную долю прибавочной стоимости всё более изощрёнными способами финансового контроля и тёмных махинаций. Хозяева монополий извлекают огромные доходы не только от владения контрольными пакетами, но и посредством биржевой спекуляции на движении курсов акций ‘своего’ предприятия. Размер фиктивного капитала, при ведущей тенденции к его возрастанию, подвержен резким колебаниям на различных фазах экономического цикла, раздуваясь при подъёмах, сжимаясь во время кризисов. Курс акций растёт при повышении или даже слухах о повышении дивиденда, колеблется под влиянием политических событий или сознательных биржевых манипуляций заправил банковских и промышленных монополий. Именно они во всех случаях присваивают огромные спекулятивные доходы за счёт капиталистов-рантье и ограбления мелких держателей акций (смотрите Биржа). Вся деятельность акционерных обществ, начиная с их учредительства, органически связана с безудержной спекуляцией и огромными паразитическими доходами. В капиталистическом хозяйстве нет чёткой грани между нормально действующими и ‘дутыми’ акционерными обществами, организуемыми лишь для того, чтобы сбыть побыстрее и подороже акции легковерной ‘публике’, пока ещё не выяснились мошеннические проделки учредителей. Так, в горнодобывающей промышленности при слабой разведанности месторождений быстрый рост курсов, учреждаемых акционерных обществ, может и обогатить и разорить первых покупателей акций. Например, известный политический деятель США Хёбёт Клак Хувё (или Герберт Гувер; Herbert Clark Hoover; 1874–1964) разбогател на многолетнем учредительстве горнодобывающих акционерных обществ, а их акционеры потеряли 322 миллиона Долларов. Крупным источником личного обогащения хозяев акционерных обществ являются разные коммерческие махинации, к числу которых относятся поставки хозяевами ‘своему’ акционерному обществу по завышенным ценам материалов, оборудования, продажа по раздутой ‘стоимости’ патентов или прав на разработку месторождений и тому подобного. Завышенные цены либо списываются на текущие расходы, то есть уменьшают текущую прибыль акционерного общества, либо ‘погашаются’ за счёт его скрытых резервов, то есть замаскированной прибыли предшествующих лет. Одним из способов обогащения монополистических магнатов, стоящих во главе акционерных обществ, являются финансовые реорганизации акционерных обществ. Новые заправилы проводят двоякую операцию:- увеличивают акционерный капитал путём выпуска новых акций и уменьшают прежний акционерный капитал, формально на сумму вызвавших банкротство убытков, фактически же в значительно больших размерах. Разница образует невидимые на балансе скрытые резервы, из чего новые хозяева акционерных обществ извлекают выгоды. Возможности финансовых и коммерческих махинаций подлинных хозяев сильно возрастают при системе участий. Патронирующее или Контрольное Акционерное Общество юридически, сверх номинальной цены своего контрольного пакета в дочернем акционерном обществе, не отвечает за его деятельность. Между ними заключаются любые сделки, продиктованные личными интересами подлинных хозяев. Таким путём, например, все прибыли могут быть искусственно сосредоточены в головном акционерном обществе, использованы хозяевами в своих интересах, а дочернее предприятие доведено до частичного или полного банкротства. Акционерные общества в России возникли ещё в дореформенное время. К 1861 было 120 акционерных обществ (без железнодорожных) с 100 миллионами Рублей капиталов (из них 35 миллионов Рублей в промышленности). К 1881 число акционерных обществ увеличилось до 635, их капиталы до 840 миллионов Рублей. Крупные акционерные капиталы и ещё большие облигационные займы железнодорожных акционерных обществ имели правительственную гарантию и относились в России к сфере производительного государственного кредита. Во время экономического подъёма 1890-х число акционерных обществ удвоилось, их капиталы достигли 2.4 миллиардов Рублей, в том числе капиталы промышленных акционерных обществ утроились до 1.5 миллиардов Рублей. К 1914 2 235 акционерных обществ имели капитал 4.7 миллиарда Рублей, из них 1 621 промышленные акционерные общества – 3.2 миллиарда Рублей. Акционерные общества занимали в дореволюционной России доминирующее положение в фабрично-заводской промышленности (60% её продукции) и были в среднем намного крупнее, чем в США и в Германии. Акционерные общества в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были образованы в 1920-х при переходе к новой экономической политике (НЭП) и представляли тогда одну из форм управления Советской промышленностью, торговлей и банками при совместном участии в управлении нескольких хозяйственных организаций. С 1929 30 эта форма стала заменяться формами государственных объединений, трестов и торгов. После 2-й Мировой Войны в некоторых странах народной демократии Советским Союзом и правительствами этих стран были совместно на паритетных началах организованы акционерные общества. Целью их являлось развитие важных промышленных отраслей при участии и помощи СССР. С достижением этой цели совместные акционерные общества были ликвидированы, а доля в них Советского Союза передана им на льготных условиях заинтересованным правительствам. Акционерное Общество в гражданском праве:- гражданское право буржуазных государств рассматривает акционерное общество как вид товарищества, отличительными особенностями которого являются:- признание его юридическим лицом; имущественная ответственность исключительно в пределах принадлежащего ему имущества; разделение капитала на части – Акции. Процесс учреждения и порядок деятельности акционерных обществ детально

регламентированы законодательством всех капиталистических стран (например, во Франции Закон О Торговых Товариществах 1966, в Федеративной Республике Гкрмания (ФРГ) Закон Об Акционерных Обществах 1967, в Англии Закон О Компаниях 1967). Образование акционерного общества начинается с выработки учредителями устава акционерного общества, который должен быть оформлен в виде удостоверенного судом или нотариусом акта, причём законодательство предусматривает не только форму устава, но и его содержание. В Английском праве вместо устава составляются два документа:- (i) Меморандум Компании (термин Акционерное Общество отсутствует в Английском праве) – регулирует внешние отношения компании; и (ii) Внутренний Регламент – взаимоотношения пайщиков и компании. Кроме выработки устава для возникновения акционерного общества в большинстве капиталистических стран необходимо размещение всего основного (акционерного) капитала, при этом определённая, указанная в законе, часть его должна быть оплачена. Размер основного капитала акционерного общества определяется его Уставом (поэтому он называется Уставным Капиталом). Так как одной из функций основного капитала является защита интересов кредиторов, закон запрещает выпуск акций по цене ниже номинала, предписывает обязательную оплату части установленной законом стоимости акций и так далее. Уменьшение размера основного капитала ниже предусмотренного законом уровня рассматривается как основание для ликвидации акционерного общества. Право большинства капиталистических государств (за исключением права Англии и США) устанавливает минимальный размер основного капитала. Увеличение его размера осуществляется выпуском новых акций или увеличением предусмотренного уставом размера каждой ранее выпущенной акции. Основной капитал может быть образован объявлением публичной подписки на акции или распределением акций между учредителями (последний метод становится всё более распространённым). В Англии, в зависимости от способа образования Паевого Капитала, различают два вида компаний – публичные и частные (число частных компаний значительно превышает число публичных). Членство в акционерном обществе связано с приобретением акционером личных и имущественных прав. К Личным Правам относится право на участие в общих собраниях, на членство в руководящих органах акционерного общества. К Имущественным Правам относятся право па получение годовой прибыли в форме дивиденда и право на получение части имущества акционерного общества в случае его ликвидации, если после удовлетворения требований кредиторов остаётся имущество для распределения между акционерами. Следующей стадией учреждения акционерного общества является проведение первого собрания будущих акционеров, на котором избираются органы общества. Акционерное общество считается возникшим с момента обязательной регистрации его в торговом реестре. В качестве органов акционерного общества право Англии и США предусматривает Общее Собрание и Правление (Совет Директоров), имеются также Ревизоры (Аудиторы). По праву ФРГ, акционерное общество должно иметь общее собрание, правление, наблюдательный совет и ревизоров. Во Франции акционерному обществу предоставляется право иметь либо общее собрание, правление (административный совет) и ревизоров (комиссаров), либо общее собрание, директорат, наблюдательный совет и комиссаров. Правление акционерного общества – орган, в компетенцию которого входит управление делами акционерного общества и представительство по его делам вовне. Обычно правление назначается общим собранием акционеров, в ФРГ – наблюдательным советом. Во Франции в акционерном обществе с наблюдательным советом, последний назначает директорат. Хотя законодательство всех капиталистических государств закрепляет функции управления и представительства акционерного общества за правлением, фактически эти функции правление передаёт одному или нескольким членам правления. Наблюдательный Совет как орган акционерного общества известен праву ФРГ, Франции, Японии; он не только контролирует деятельность правления, но и решает вопросы управления акционерным обществом. В ФРГ наблюдательному совету присвоены и некоторые функции представительства вовне. Общее собрание акционеров лишь формально является основным органом акционерного общества. Сужение компетенции общего собрания в законодательном порядке, возможность голосования по доверенности лишают рядового акционера возможности воздействовать на деятельность акционерного общества. Общие Собрания созываются правлением и, как правило, по его инициативе; однако они могут быть также созваны по требованию акционеров, представляющих установленную в законах долю основного капитала. Законодательство всех стран предусматривает избрание общим собранием акционеров ревизоров, в задачи которых входит проверка отчётов правления, книг акционерного общества, инвентаря, ценных бумаг и так далее. Деятельность акционерного общества прекращается:- по истечении срока, на который оно создано; по решению общего собрания акционеров, принятому квалифицированным большинством, установленным законодательством; в силу объявления общества несостоятельным; по постановлению соответствующих органов государственной власти. По законодательству множества капиталистических стран сосредоточение акций в руках одного акционера не является основанием для прекращения акционерного общества. Во Франции объединение всех акций в руках одного акционера также не влечёт за собой прекращения существования общества, но любое заинтересованное лицо может потребовать прекращения деятельности общества, если такое положение будет продолжаться более одного года.

COMPANY CLOSING ACCOUNT = ПОДВЕДЕНИЕ ИТОГОВ ПО СЧЕТАМ КОМПАНИИ (или ЗАКРЫВАЮЩИЙ СЧЁТ КОМПАНИИ) – Company Closing Account:- in accounting, this account is used to record the close of the prior fiscal year. After the prior year is closed, the balance remaining in the account should be zero (0).

COMPANY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ КОМПАНИИ (или КОМПАНЕЙСКАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Company Guarantee is a letter of guarantee from a company relieving the carrier of responsibility associated in the release of goods without an original Bill of Lading. This practise should be exercised with extreme caution, and cannot be recommended. Company Guarantee is a letter of guarantee from a company indemnifying the carrier of responsibility associated with the release of goods in lieu of a bill of lading. / Гарантия Компании – гарантийное письмо (или письмо о гарантии) от компании, .

COMPANY ISSUED OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ, ЭМИТИРОВАННЫЕ КОМПАНИЕЙ (или ОПЦИОНЫ, ВЫПУЩЕННЫЕ КОМПАНИЕЙ) – Company Issued Options are options issued by the company that give the holder the right to acquire a certain number of fully paid ordinary shares at a stipulated price at any time in the future up to the expiry date. While a company issued option can be listed on the exchange, it does differ slightly from other options you may see. If you exercise the company option, new shares are issued and the company collects the full agreed price of the share from the option holder.

COMPANY OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ КОМПАНИИ (или КОМПАНЕЙСКИЕ ОПЦИОНЫ) – Company Options:- a contract by which an entity is bound to issue new securities, usually at a set exercise price, if the option holder wishes to take the new shares. Differences Between Company Options and Exchange Traded Options:- Company Options are issued by companies for the purpose of raising funds. They give shareholders an opportunity to buy new shares at a fixed price on or before a predetermined date. This gives the company the ability to raise funds for future projects. The exercise of company issued options results in an increase in the company's capital. The terms and conditions are determined solely by the company. All company options are call options. Exchange traded options (ETOs) are traded over existing shares. Their exercise results in a transfer of ownership of the underlying shares, and not in an increase in the company's capital. The company is not a party to the contracts traded. An example of a company option is (AEEO) Aura Energy Limited, option expiring on 31-December-2008:- the company option is traded like shares. If you type in the code (AEEO) in the share price section of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) website's prices search page it will give you the current price (20

minute delayed feed). Please note that the company option will cease trading normally around five business days before the expiry date listed. Details of the company option can be obtained from the share registry, or the company itself. You can find the contact details on the by typing the stock code (AEE) on the ASX website's share prices search page. How to find a list of company options? You can find a list of company options on the Trading Room website. Click on the 'Quotes & Charts' tab at the top then click on the 'Code lookup' link. Under the drop down menu next to 'Security Group' you will see Company Option. Leave the other fields as is, and hit 'search'. This will give you a list of company options. Again it is important to be aware that the last traded date is different to the expiry date. It generally is about five days before this. / Под Опционами Компании понимается контракт, посредством которого данное юридическое лицо обязуется выпустить новые ценные бумаги, обычно по установленной цене исполнения, если владелец опциона пожелает взять эти новые акции.

COMPANY SECRETARY = СЕКРЕТАРЬ КОМПАНИИ (или КОМПАНЕЙСКИЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ) – Company Secretary is a person required to be appointed under the Corporations Law and usually having the responsibility for all the record-keeping within the company. Someone who is responsible for ensuring that his or her company complies with company law. / Секретарь Компании – лицо, в отношении которого существует требование о назначении в соответствии с Законом о Корпорациях, и, как правило, отвечающее за сохранность всех записей, связанных с данной компанией.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE = СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО (или ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО) – Comparative Advantage describes the ability of a person, company or country to produce a good or service at a lower cost relative to other goods and services. Even though a country may have an absolute advantage over another country, it still will be better off specializing in the good or service in which it has a comparative advantage and trading for goods and services it doesn't produce as efficiently. State of being more efficient in one activity than in another, relative to a different country, e.g., country is able to produce cars twice as efficiently as another, but produces aeroplanes ten times more efficiently. In a free market, this country would export aeroplanes and import cars and it is said that, in the production of aeropanes, it has a comparative advantage over the other. Comparative Advantage is the ability of one economic actor (an individual, a household, a firm, a country, etc) to produce some particular good or service at a lower opportunity cost than other economic actors can. That is, the economic actor with a comparative advantage can produce the particular good or service by giving up less value in other goods or services that he could otherwise produce with his labor and resources than the other economic actors would have to give up in producing that same good or service. This perhaps can be made clearer by a hypothetical example:- Suppose both individual A and individual B are able to produce two valuable goods called 'Widgets' and 'Whatsits'. For Mr. A, producing one widget requires ten hours of labor and producing one whatsit requires thirty hours of labor. For Mr. B, producing one widget requires five hours of labor and producing one whatsit requires ten hours of labor. (To keep the example simple, let us assume that both Mr. A and Mr. B each use up precisely the same amount of capital and materials when they are making the same product.) Since every hour of labor devoted to making widgets is an hour that cannot be used for making whatsits, and since there are only so many hours of working time available per month, both Mr. A and Mr. B face trade-offs in allocating their working time between the two possible activities:- making more widgets means making fewer whatsits and vice versa. But the precise numerical trade-offs the two face are different. For Mr. A, every additional whatsit he produces 'costs' him the three widgets he could otherwise have made in the necessary thirty hours. For Mr. B, every additional whatsit he produces 'costs' him the two widgets he could otherwise have made in the necessary ten hours of labor. Because Mr. B only has to give up two widgets per whatsit, while Mr. A has to give up three widgets per whatsit, Mr. B is said to have a 'comparative advantage' in whatsit making. (By the same token, Mr. A has a 'comparative advantage' in widget making, since he only gives up 1/3 of a whatsit for every widget he makes, whereas Mr. B gives up 1/2 of a whatsit for each widget.) Note that an economic actor can display a comparative advantage in the production of a particular good even when the other actor happens to have an absolute advantage in producing the same good. In our particular example, Mr. B is evidently much more efficient in making both products than Mr. A is. (In any given period of time, Mr. B can produce twice as many widgets or three times as many whatsits as Mr. A can.) Thus Mr. B has an absolute advantage in making both products, but Mr. A nevertheless still has a comparative advantage in widget making. This is because any actor's comparative advantage depends only upon the relationship between that single actor's own levels of productivity for two goods under consideration, while absolute advantage depends only upon the relationship between two actors' levels of productivity for the same single good under consideration. The distinction between comparative and absolute advantage is important because it is comparative advantage (and not absolute advantage) that determines the amount of the potential gains in output from specialization and trade between the two actors. And this leads us to the Principle of Specialization According to Comparative Advantage:- total production of goods will be increased if each economic actor devotes more of his scarce resources to producing the good(s) in which he has a comparative advantage and less of his scarce resources to producing the good(s) in which he has a comparative disadvantage. In our example, if Mr. A works 180 hours a month producing only widgets (the area of his comparative advantage), he can produce 18 widgets. If Mr. B works 180 hours a month producing only whatsits, he can produce 18 whatsits. If the two actors can agree to trade goods at any exchange ratio ('price') that is somewhere between the (different) opportunity cost ratios of the two actors (in our example, anything between two whatsits per widget and three whatsits per widget), then both actors will be able to have more of both goods ('be better off') with specialization than would be possible without specialization, even if one actor has an absolute advantage over the other in production of both goods. Mr. A will not voluntarily plan to trade away any of his widgets for less than 1/3 of a whatsit each because he can make the whatsits himself at that price, but he will come out ahead if Mr. B will give him more than 1/3 whatsit per widget. Mr. B will not voluntarily plan to trade away any of his whatsits at a price of more than 1/2 whatsit per widget because he can make widgets for himself at that price, but he will be ahead of the game if Mr. A will swap him at less than 1/2 whatsit per widget. Thus there is plenty of room for the two to bargain out a deal that is beneficial to both. (Through trade, each can have at least the same amount of widgets and whatsits that he would enjoy if each produced both products for his own consumption – plus the added benefit of the hours saved via specialization, that can be enjoyed either directly in the form of extra leisure time or indirectly by using the hours saved to produce still more of these or other goods.) However, if some kind of legal or illegal coercion (or perhaps extreme moral pressure from public opinion in a very traditional society) is exerted to fix an exchange ratio for the two goods that is not within the bargaining range between the opportunity cost ratios of the two actors, then either:- (i) trade will not take place at all between them (because one actor would be worse off than if he produced both goods for himself and hence will not voluntarily agree to specialize so as to trade on such terms); and (ii) an 'exploitive' division of labor (such as slavery, serfdom, corvee, etc) will somehow be imposed involuntarily so as to benefit one actor by assigning him all the gains from specialization and then some, at the expense of worsening the condition of the other 'involuntarily specialized' actor. A principle based on the assumption that an area will specialize in producing goods for which it has the greatest advantage or the least comparative disadvantage. / сравнительно неблагоприятные условия.

COMPATIBILITY = СОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ – Compatibility is the characteristic of a substance that allows it to be mixed in a formulation without undesirably altering the characteristics or effects of the individual components.

COMPATIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS = ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ СОВМЕСТИМОСТИ – Compatibility Characteristics:- interrelationships between the transport properties of products in relation to each other and in relation to the environment.

COMPATIBLE = СОВМЕСТИМОЕ (или СХОДНОЕ, или СООБРАЗНОЕ) – Compatible:- said of plants with morphologic and genetic traits enabling them to cross-pollinate, bud, or graft easily to produce progenies.

COMPATIBLE SHRINKAGE = СООБРАЗНАЯ (или СХОДНАЯ, или СОВМЕСТИМАЯ) УСАДКА – Compatible Shrinkage is a term used for bonded fabrics to indicate that the face fabric and lining have similar shrinkage. This is necessary to avoid puckering. / Puckering = Растяжение ткани с внешним видом посадки. Это необходимо для избежания сморщивания.

COMPENSATING PRODUCTS = КОМПЕНСИРУЮЩИЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Compensating Products are products resulting from processing under the inward or outward processing procedure. Main compensating products are those for the production of which the arrangements were authorised, whilst secondary compensating products are necessary by-products of the processing operation.

COMPENSATION = КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ – (1) Compensation includes all employee benefits. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration paid or payable by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered to the entity. It also includes such consideration paid on behalf of a parent of the entity in respect of the entity. Compensation includes:- (i) short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for current employees; (ii) post-employment benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care; (iii) other long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation; (iv) termination benefits; and (v) equity compensation benefits. / Под Компенсационными Выплатами понимаются любые возмещения работникам и служащим дополнительных расходов, связанных с выполнением их трудовых обязанностей. К таковым могут относиться, например, квартирные и суточные при командировках или единовременные и подъёмные пособия при переводе на работу в другую местность.

(2) Compensation:- usually a sum of money paid in lieu of something lost.

(3) Within GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), Compensation is the principle that any country that raises a tariff above its ‘bound rate’ or otherwise impairs a trade concession must lower other tariffs or make other trade concessions to compensate countries whose exports are affected. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

(4) Compensation:- The Cotton Plant’s response to fruit loss in terms of new growth, added development, or adjusted fruit retention. The nature of the compensatory response is related to the age and growth stage of the plant, and the actual mechanism is associated with carbon partitioning and the dynamics of resource allocation within the plant.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES = КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ РАБОТНИКАМ – Compensation Of Employees is made up of two components:- (i) wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind:- these include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc, payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid on behalf of the employee; and (ii) the value of social contributions payable by employers:- these may be the actual social contributions payable by employers to Social Security schemes or to private funded social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees; or imputed social contributions by employers providing social benefits through unfunded schemes. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). Compensation Of Employees:- total remuneration payable to employees in cash or in kind. Includes the value of social contributions payable by the employer. Compensation of employees reflects the total remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees and comprises wages and salaries and the value of social contributions paid by employers. They typically form the largest part of value added. Combined with estimates of labour input they provide the basis for a number of important statistics including unit labour costs and average earnings; which play an important role in many countries in monetary policy and cross country comparisons of labour costs. It’s important to note that compensation of emplo-yees does not represent the entire costs of labour within production. Mixed income, which reflects the income paid to the owner(s) or members of the same household who contribute unpaid labour inputs in unincorporated enterprises owned by households, also contains a labor component. Comparability:- all countries follow the 1993 SNA (short for the System of National Accounts) and so comparabi-lity is generally very good across all countries. Some care should be taken in interpreting labour costs by activity however, especially in a cross-country context. In some countries, and notably in some sectors, the shares of self-employed in the labour force may be significant and, so, differences in the shares of compensation of employees across countries may reflect institutional differences, for example tax incentives to be self-employed or otherwise. This can also have implications in a temporal context. For example systematic declines in the contribution of compensation of employees to value added may reflect a move by individuals to become self-employed rather than a decline in the share of labour overall; this can be both through push and pull mechanisms. For example squeezes on wages and salaries and social benefits (push) or tax incentives (pull).

COMPENSATORY INTEREST = КОМПЕНСАЦИОННЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Compensatory Interest is the interest charged when certain goods are diverted to free circulation. / Процент, выплачиваемый в тех случаях, когда определённые товары изымаются на время из свободного обращения.

COMPETITION = КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ (или СОРЕВНОВАНИЕ) – (1) Competition is one of the most important concepts in economics, yet when examined closely, it turns out to be one of the most elusive concepts to nail down in practice. A market in some particular good or service is said by economists to be ‘competitive’ if a substantial number of buyers and sellers trade in the good or service independently and thus no single buyer or seller is so ‘weighty’ in the marketplace as to significantly influence the going price of the good or service by his/her individual decisions about how many units he personally will buy or sell. The practical problems (and disagreements) in assessing whether a particular market is ‘competitive’ or not arise when you look at the real world and try to specify the geographic boundaries of the market and the breadth or narrowness of the definition of the good on which you are focussing. Billy-Bob Motors may have the only Ford dealership in town, giving him a ‘monopoly’ in some very narrow sense – but local car buyers will be quick to travel to other Ford dealerships in any of a number of other cities or towns if Billy-Bob tries to take advantage of his monopoly by jacking up the price and then word gets around (perhaps through advertising) that there are noticeable advantages in the deals offered on Fords elsewhere. The bigger the price differential and the lower the transportation costs between seemingly distinct market areas, the larger the effective market area really becomes. Similarly, dealerships in Chevrolets, Plymouths, Volkswagens, Toyotas, Nissans, Volvos, Fiats, Hyundais, and Hondas are not selling exactly the same products as Ford dealerships (even Fords come in various models), but they sell very close substitutes for Fords that many buyers will turn to if the price of a new Ford at Billy-Bob’s seems out of line. Used car dealers, estate sale auctions, bankruptcy liquidators and ordinary citizens selling their old cars through newspaper ads provide still other sources of supply for slightly less close substitutes for a brand new Ford. Even taxis, bus

systems, rent-a-car agencies, subway systems, railroads, tractors, motorcycles, motorscooters, mopeds, bicycles, roller skates, dog-sleds and 'shanks' mare' constitute partial substitutes for Ford ownership as a method of getting around from point A to point B and thus have a 'competitive' restraining effect on pricing in the local market for Fords (which may be seen as only a part of some much broader market in means of personal transportation). The bottom line – competitiveness in markets is a matter of degree, and the observer's assessment of the degree of competitiveness in concrete instances will be heavily influenced by the observer's initial assumptions about the geographic extent of the market area and the breadth or narrowness of his definition of the good or class of goods that constitute equivalent products. State of rivalry among buyers and sellers for the supply and demand of goods and services, for production resources and for capital. Perfect, or atomistic, competition in the Classical School of economic thought was a concept based on ideal supply and demand conditions and does not exist anywhere. Perfect competition is a theoretical concept that is mainly used to illustrate economic principles. Imperfect competition as we know it is replete with exceptions and aberrations, but it reflects economic reality. Over the years, economic theorists have gradually adopted a highly relative concept of competition based on the observation and evolution of economic reality. Competition can only be defined based on the characteristics and conditions applicable to a given economy; it therefore refers to the extent to which buyers and sellers can exert control over prices in a given situation or economy. Control reflects the natural rivalry among actors who seek to maximize profits, and who work within an institutional framework that ensures a minimum of fair play. Fair play can be assured only by adequate government restrictions on cartels and monopolies, unfair trading practices and the power of the private sector, and by the independence of government from the private sector. / Билы-Баб Мотоз (Billy-Bob Motors). Фоды (Fords). Аналогично этому дилерство по Щевролэйам (Chevrolets), Плымэсам (Plymouths), Фольксвагэнам (Volkswagens), Тойотам (Toyotas), Ниссанам (Nissans), Вольво (Volvos), Фиатам (Fiats), Хёндэям (Hyundais), и Хондам (Hondas). Под Несовершенной Конкуренцией, насколько мы знаем, понимается насыщенная с исключениями и аберрациями, но всё же отражающая экономическую реальность. С годами экономические теоретики xxxxx обсервация (наблюдение) и эволюция экономической реальности. Под Конкуренцией, от позднелатинского слова Concurrentia, понимается антагонистическая борьба между частными товаропроизводителями за более выгодные условия производства и сбыта товаров, за получение наивысшей прибыли. Она порождается частной собственностью на средства производства и выступает как механизм стихийного регулирования общественного производства. Для домонополистического капитализма характерна свободная конкуренция, главным образом путём сбивания цен; при империализме свободную конкуренцию сменяет монополия. Однако, господство монополий не устраняет, а обостряет конкурентную борьбу, которая ведётся между монополиями, внутри них, между ними и отдельными немонополизированными предприятиями, между империалистическими державами. В этой борьбе широко используются различные формы неценовой конкуренции, под которыми скрываются методы сбыта, техническое превосходство и другие.

(2) Competition is the active acquisition of limited resources by an organism which results in a reduced supply, and consequently reduced growth, of the organisms in a common environment. Competition is a rivalry between two or more organisms for a limiting factor in the environment.

COMPETITIVE ABILITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ КОНКУРИРОВАТЬ (или КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ) – Competitive Ability is the success of one species or a variety to produce a greater proportion of offspring in the next generation at the expense of another.

COMPETITIVE BIDDERS = КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНЫЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛИ (или КОНКУРИРУЮЩИЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛИ) – Competitive Bidders:- in the United States, one of two categories of bidders on Treasury securities:- competitive and noncompetitive. Competitive bidders are usually financial institutions.

COMPETITIVE IMPORTS = КОНКУРЕНТНЫЕ ПРИВОЗЫ – Competitive Imports are the imported products that are also produced domestically. See also Import Barriers; Import Quota; Imports; and Import Substitution.

COMPETITIVE TRADER = КОНКУРИРУЮЩИЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Competitive Trader is a member of the exchange who trades in stocks on the floor for an account in which the member firm has an interest. Also known as Registered Trader.

COMPETITOR = КОНКУРЕНТ (или СОПЕРНИК) – Competitor is an organism which competes with pests for essential elements (e.g., food, shelter) in the environment. / (например, пище, укрытию) в окружающей среде.

COMPILATION = КОМПИЛЯЦИЯ (или ПОДБОРКА) – Compilation is a presentation of financial statement data without the accountant's assurance as to conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). / Под Компиляцией, от Латинского слова Compilatio, означающее Ограбление или Похищение, понимается составление сочинений на основе чужих исследований или чужих произведений без самостоятельной обработки источников; работа составленная таким методом.

COMPLEMENT = ЛИЧНЫЙ СОСТАВ – Complement is the number of officers and crew employed upon a vessel for its safe navigation and operation.

COMPLEMENTARY DNA = КОМПЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ ДНК (или ВЗАИМОДОПОЛНЯЮЩАЯ ДНК) – Complementary DNA (cDNA) is DNA synthesized by reverse transcriptase from an mRNA template. / Комплементарная ДНК (кДНК) – ДНК, синтезированная информационная рибонуклеиновая кислота (иРНК; messenger Ribonucleic Acid (mRNA)).

COMPLEMENTARY GENES = КОМПЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЕ ГЕНЫ (или ВЗАИМОДОПОЛНЯЮЩИЕ ГЕНЫ) – Complementary Genes are two or more genes, neither of which when alone is capable of producing a phenotypic effect, but which 'complement' each other and work as a team to produce an effect.

COMPLEMENTARY RNA = КОМПЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ РНК (или ВЗАИМОДОПОЛНЯЮЩАЯ РНК) – Complementary RNA (cRNA) is a synthetic RNA produced by transcription from a specific DNA single-stranded template. / Комплементарная РНК (кРНК) – синтетическая РНК, .

COMPLEMENTS = ДОПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЦВЕТА) – Complements:- these are colors that are opposite one another on the hue circle. / Под Дополнительными Цветами понимаются цвета, которые при смешивании дают в глазу ощущение белого цвета, например, сине-зелёный и красный, оранжевый и синий, зелёно-жёлтый и фиолетовый.

COMPLETE = СОВЕРШЕННЫЙ (или ЗАКОНЧЕННЫЙ, или ПОЛНЫЙ, или АБСОЛЮТНЫЙ) – Complete – with all parts – of a flower with sepals, petals, stamens and pistils. / чашелистики (sepals), , тычинки (stamens) и .

COMPLETE FERTILIZER = ПОЛНОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ – (1) Complete Fertilizer:- used formerly to denote a fertilizer containing appreciable amounts of N, P, and K; it now includes secondary and micronutrients essential to plant growth. (2) Complete Fertilizers is a classification of fertilizer materials guaranteed to contain three of the major required elements, namely, N, P, and K.

COMPLETE HEADING = ПОЛНОЕ ВЫМЁТЫВАНИЕ (или ПОЛНОЕ ВЫБРАСЫВАНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ, или ПОЛНОЕ КОЛОШЕНИЕ, или ПОЛНОЕ ВЫКОЛАШИВАНИЕ) – Complete Heading:- when all panicles of a plant (or a plot of plants) have emerged.

COMPLETELY KNOCKED DOWN = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ РАЗОБРАННЫЕ – Completely Knocked Down:- parts and subassemblies being transported to an assembly plant.

COMPLETELY KNOCKED DOWN CARS = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ РАЗОБРАННЫЕ АВТОМОБИЛИ – Completely Knocked Down (CKD) Cars:- for the purposes of customs, cars are not transported fully assembled, or are partially dismantled after being assembled. Final assembly of the vehicles is subsequently carried out once they reach their destination. CKD transportation makes it possible to avoid high import duties (100% and more).

COMPLETELY RANDOMIZED DESIGN = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ РАНДОМИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ДИЗАЙН (или ПОЛНОСТЬЮ СЛУЧАЙНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН) – Completely Randomized Design (CRD) is an experimental design in which no blocking technique is employed and treatments could be randomly assigned to any experimental plot. It is appropriate only for cases with homogeneous experimental units.

COMPLETE TILLAGE = ПОЛНАЯ ВСПАШКА (или ПОЛНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) – Complete Tillage is a tillage sequence made up of one broadcast, primary tillage operation and one or more broadcast, secondary tillage operations, plus one or more cultivation, either broadcast or strip. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

COMPLETION CODE = КОД ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ (или КОД ПОЛНОТЫ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ) – Completion Code is a part of the response from any component on a given command. It indicates whether the command was successful or not. In the latter case the completion code indicates the reason why it was not successful.

COMPLEX GREASE = КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ПЛАСТИЧНАЯ СМАЗКА (или КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ КОНСИСТЕНТНАЯ СМАЗКА) – Complex Grease is a lubricating grease thickened by a complex soap consisting of a normal soap and a complexing agent. See also Grease. / комплексными мылами, состоящими из нормального мыла и комплексообразующего агента (или комплексообразователя).

COMPLEX WEAVE = СЛОЖНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Complex Weaves include multiple plane, pile, inlaid, Jacquard, dobby, and gauze (or leno) weaves. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

COMPLIANCE = ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ПРАВИЛ (или СОБЛЮДЕНИЕ ПРАВИЛ) – The purpose of 'Compliance' is to ensure that all banking activities accord with law, regulations, custom and practice and internal policies. Banks' compliance departments are also intended to avoid disadvantages to customers and conflicts of interest between transactions for customers, for the investment services firm or staff members and infringements of insider rules. Compliance is an important element of corporate governance. It refers to the company's behavior in accordance with laws, guidelines and voluntary codices.

COMPLIANCE = ПОДАТЛИВОСТЬ – Compliance is the ability of a fiber to yield under stress; the ratio of the change in strain to the change in stress that produces it; the reciprocal of the textile modulus.

COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT = ПРАВОВОЙ ОТДЕЛ (или ОТДЕЛ ПО СОБЛЮДЕНИЮ ПРАВИЛ) – A Compliance Department is a department which oversees activities and makes sure they comply with laws, statutes, regulations and directives.

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE = ПРОЦЕДУРА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАВИЛ (или СОБЛЮДЕНИЯ ПРАВИЛ) – Compliance Procedure (for a consignment) is the official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements.

COMPONENT = КОМПОНЕНТ – (1) Component is the uniquely identifiable product that is considered indivisible for a particular planning or control purpose, and/or which cannot be decomposed without destroying it. A component for one organization group may be the final assembly of another group, e.g., electric motor. / В единственном роде идентифицируемый продукт, который рассматривается неделимым в целях конкретного планирования или контроля, и/или не может быть расчленён без его разрушения. Компонент для одной организационной группы может быть конечно собранным продуктом для другой группы, например, электродвигатель. Под Компонентом, от Латинского слова Componens, означающее Составляющий, понимается составная часть, элемент чего-либо.

(2) Component:- the smallest element of a contract containing a specific identifiable and separable feature that contains all of the economic features of a stand-alone contract.

COMPONENT TECHNOLOGY = ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КОМПОНЕНТОВ (или КОМПОНЕНТНАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ) – Component Technology is the cultural techniques used in the management of a cropping pattern. These include choice of variety, time, and methods of tillage and crop establishment, fertilization, field-level water management, pest management, and harvesting.

COMPOSED OF = СОСТОЯЩЕЕ ИЗ (или СОСТАВЛЕННОЕ ИЗ) – Composed Of (used when defining the scope of a claim) is a transitional phrase that is interpreted in the same manner as either 'consisting of' or 'consisting essentially of', depending on the facts of the particular case (context).

COMPOSITE = СВОДНОЕ (или КОМПОЗИТ, или СОСТАВНОЕ) – (1) Composite:- in plant breeding, said of a population developed by putting together several individuals with distinct genotypes.

(2) Composite is a flower head composed of many small flowers, characteristic of Asteraceae. / цветочная головка или головка цветка (flower head) . Сводный, например, о цветке. , от Латинского слова Compositio, означающее Связывание или Составление, . Сложноцветные или Астровые растения.

(3) In textile, Composite is:- (1) an article or substance of two or more constituents, generally, with reinforcing elements dispersed in a matrix or continuous phase. (2) Hard or soft constructions in which the fibers themselves are consolidated to form structures rather than being formed into yarns. Rigidity of these constructions is controlled by the density, the modulus of the load-bearing fibers, and the fraction of fusible fibers. Strength is controlled by adhesion and shear-yield strength of the matrix unless fibers are bonded in a load-transferring matrix. (3) A structure made by laminating a nonwoven fabric with another nonwoven, with other materials, or by impregnating a nonwoven fabric with resins.

COMPOSITE DAX® = СВОДНЫЙ ДАКС® – Composite DAX® (CDAX®) comprises all domestic companies in the Prime and General Standard market segments. The index represents the performance of the German stock market in its entire breadth, i.e. all companies

listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. See also DAX®, and Deutscher Aktienindex. / Сводный ДАКС® (DAX®) (КДАКС® (CDAX®)). Дойча Акциэниндэкс (Deutscher Aktienindex).

COMPOSITE FABRIC = КОМПОЗИТНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Composite Fabric is an engineered fabric made from two or more components. One component is often a strong fiber such as fiberglass, Kevlar®, or carbon fiber that gives the material its tensile strength, while another component (often called a Matrix) is often a resin, such as polyester or epoxy that binds the fibers together. / Под Композитной Тканью понимается инженерная ткань, сделанная из двух или более компонентов. Один компонент часто является крепким волокном, таким как стекловолокно, Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®), или . Композитная Ткань представляет собой материал, состоящий из переплетённых волокон. В зависимости от типа переплетения варьируются свойства ткани. Используются в качестве армирующего наполнителя композитного материала.

COMPOSITE FIBERS = КОМПОЗИТНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Composite Fibers are the fibers composed of two or more polymer types in a sheath-core or side-by-side (bilateral) relation.

COMPOSITE SAMPLE = ОБЪЕДИНЁННАЯ ПРОБА – A Composite Sample is composed of a number of distinct portions, each obtained in a prescribed manner from consecutive samples. The portions are blended to make the composite. / В России, совокупность всех точечных проб, отобранных из партии зерна.

COMPOSITE VARIETY = СВОДНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или КОМПОЗИТНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – Composite Variety is a variety consisting of a number of components, such as inbred lines, all types of hybrids, populations, etc. A stage in the process of creating new varieties. To have common characters, such as similar growth period, degrees of resistance to lodging or to a pathogenic agent. The stability of the composite variety is limitless. The term is used whenever the plant involved is not to be extended. / свойства (characters) .

COMPOSITION ARRANGEMENT = ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ О КОМПОЗИЦИИ (или КОМПРОМИССНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – Composition Arrangement is an agreement under which a debtor who cannot pay all creditors in full pays each of them the same fixed percentage of the amount owed. The purpose of composition arrangements is to enable the business to liquidate its debts without compromising its chances for recovery and to avoid bankruptcy. While a bankruptcy judgment acknowledges the insolvency of a debtor (person or business) and seeks to arrive at a settlement among the creditors, a composition arrangement is reached between the debtor and its creditors and is usually the first procedure adopted. Also known as Composition With Creditors. See also Bankruptcy, Liquidation, and Reorganization. / Под Композицией, от Латинского слова Compositio, понимается возмещение вреда за причинённый ущерб. Улажение спора.

COMPOSITION OF COATING = СОСТАВ ПОКРЫТИЯ – Composition Of Coating is the quantity of each of the components expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the coating.

COMPOST = КОМПОСТ – Compost is the organic residues or a mixture of organic residues and soil that have been piled, moistened, and allowed to undergo biological decomposition. Compost is decomposed vegetation, used to improve the soil in gardens. / Под Компостами, от Немецкого слова Kompost, от Латинского слова Compositus, означающее Составной, понимаются органические удобрения, смесь навоза с торфом, землёй, фосфоритной мукой и тому подобным, разложившаяся под влиянием микроорганизмов. Применяют под различные сельскохозяйственные культуры. Содержат азот, калий, фосфор, микроэлементы. По эффективности равноценны навозу. Компостирование – способ обезвреживания нечистот, отбросов.

COMPOUND = СЛОЖНОЕ (или КОМПАУНД, или СОСТАВНОЕ, или СОЕДИНЁННОЕ) – (1) Compound:- with two or more like parts. Of leaves with several similar parts or lobes forming the whole. Of a flower head with outer ray florets forming ‘petals’ surrounding the inner disc flowers, as in Asteraceae. Compound:- composed of several similar parts. / цветочная головка или головка цветка (flower head) цветочки (florets). У сложных листьев, формирующихся из нескольких аналогичных частей или .

(2) Compound:- (1) chemically speaking, a distinct substance formed by the combination of two or more elements in definite proportions by weight and possessing physical and chemical properties different from those of the combining elements. (2) In petroleum processing, generally connotes fatty oils and similar materials foreign to petroleum added to lubricants to impart special properties. Compound:- composed of several similar parts. / Компаунды полимерные, литая изоляция, композиции на основе термореактивных олигомеров или мономеров; предназначены для пропитки (с целью изоляции) обмоток трансформаторов, дросселей электрических машин, изделий радиотехнической и электронной аппаратуры, а также для заполнения промежутков (заливки) между деталями радиотехнических и электронных устройств, в электрических машинах и аппаратах. Основное преимущество литой изоляции – возможность получения электротехнических изделий в виде малогабаритных блоков любой конфигурации, не требующих дополнительной обработки. К числу полимерных компаундов относят также имеющие ограниченное применение композиции на основе термопластических материалов (битумов, масел, канифоли, церезина и других); эти полимерные компаунды представляют собой твёрдые или воскообразные массы, которые перед употреблением переводят в жидкое состояние нагреванием. Для приготовления полимерных компаундов в качестве олигомеров чаще всего используют эпоксидные смолы, полиэфирные смолы, жидкие кремнийорганические каучуки, а в качестве мономеров – исходные продукты для синтеза полиакрилатов и полиуретанов. Наибольшее распространение получили эпоксидные полимерные компаунды. В состав полимерных компаундов, помимо мономеров и олигомеров, могут входить также пластификаторы, наполнители, ускорители отверждения или инициаторы полимеризации, пигменты. К неотверждённым полимерным компаундам предъявляются следующие требования:- отсутствие летучих компонентов; минимальная усадка при отверждении или полимеризации; низкая вязкость, обеспечивающая пропиточные и заливочные свойства; достаточно большая жизнеспособность. Отверждённые полимерные компаунды должны обладать высокими диэлектрическими () и прочностными показателями. Отверждение полимерных компаундов осуществляют при повышенных или обычных температурах.

COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE = СОВОКУПНАЯ ГОДОВАЯ СТАВКА РОСТА – Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR):- measured in percentage points, is the effective annual rate of increase (using compound interest calculations) of an investment over time. It is similar to the IRR – Internal Rate of Return of an investment. These are built in to many time-value-of-money programs, including the financial functions in popular spreadsheets such as 1-2-3 and Excel as well as many calculators and on-line web-based calculators.

COMPOUND DUTY = СЛОЖНАЯ ПОШЛИНА (или КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ПОШЛИНА, или МНОГОКОЛОННАЯ ПОШЛИНА) – Compound Duty is a tax imposed on imported merchandise based on a percentage of value and also on the net weigth or number of pieces, etc. / Налог, взимаемый по привозу (или при импорте) товарной продукции, и основанный на проценте к её стоимости, а также на нетто весе или количестве штук и прочем.

COMPOUNDED OIL = КОМПАУНДИРОВАННОЕ МАСЛО – Compounded Oil is a petroleum oil to which has been added other chemical substances.

COMPOUNDED OPTION = УСЛОЖНЁННЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Compounded Options are options on options. There are four main types of compounded options:- a call on a call, a put on a call, a put on a call and a put on a put. Compounded options have two strike prices and two exercise dates. These exotic options provide the opportunity to enter in a weather derivative contract on a specified date paying a small up-front fee and avoiding possible future risks. Compounded options are not so often dealed in the weather derivatives market but they represent an alternative approach to be hedge within certain characteristics. These are options on options. The underlying asset is an option rather than a tangible commodity or security. Compound Option is an option on an option, permitting the purchaser to buy (or sell) an option on an underlying at a fixed price over a predetermined period. Usually sold on interest rate instruments (e.g., captions or floortions), or currencies. They are also used as components of more complex trades. Compound options are often bought to protect against increases in standard option prices during periods of high volatility. The upfront premium for a compound option is less than for a normal European-style option but if the option is exercised, the overall cost will be greater. Due to their greater flexibility the cost, if both options are exercised, is greater than a conventional option. Compound options can also be constructed on options other than European style options (e.g., barrier options) or portfolios of options (e.g., compound on a cylinder). Indeed compound options on compound options, otherwise known as Installment Options are common (often as part of more complex structures). An installment option requires the holder to pay fixed amounts of premium (installment) at certain installment dates to benefit from the right of exercise of the underlying option. At any point that holder can elect to let the installment payments lapse and loses any right of exercise. / Усложнённый Опцион – опцион на опционы. Соответствующим активом в таком опционе является другой опцион, а не реальное сырьё или ценная бумага.

COMPOUNDING = КОМПАУНДИРОВАНИЕ (или СМЕШЕНИЕ) – Compounding:- the addition of fatty oils and similar materials to lubricants to impart special properties. Lubricating oils to which such materials have been added are known as Compounded Oils.

COMPOUND INTEREST = СЛОЖНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Compound Interest is the interest upon interest, where accrued interest is added to the principal sum, and the whole treated as new principal, for the calculation of the interest for the next period. Compound Interest is the interest on interest. For example, if a loan accumulates interest that is not paid, then interest is charged on the original principal plus accumulated interest. Compounding can result in a geometric growth in the value of a investment or loan. The future value of an investment is calculated by the formula FV = PV·(1 + i)**n which shows that growth is non-linear. Interest which is accrued on previous interest that has become due and been added to the principal amount. Compound Interest:- an interest that is calculated on the original principal plus all interest accrued to that point in time. Since interest is paid on interest as well as the amount borrowed, the effective interest rate is greater than the nominal interest rate. The compound interest rate method is often used by banks and savings institutions in determining interest they pay on savings deposits 'loaned' to the institutions by the depositors. / Сложные Проценты:- проценты, насчитываемые не только на первоначальную величину, но и на проценты, уже наращенные на неё за предыдущий срок.

COMPOUND INTEREST EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ СЛОЖНОГО ПРОЦЕНТА – Compound Interest Effect is the additional increase in the value of an investment due to the reinvestment of regular income ('interest on interest'). The positive effect becomes particularly pronounced over longer investment periods.

COMPOUND LEAVES = СЛОЖНЫЕ ЛИСТЬЯ – Compound Leaves have a fragmented blade, with divisions reaching the midrib. Sometimes each one of these fragments is similar to a single leaf. They are called Leaflets. Compound Leaves are leaves divided into two or more leaflets. / Сложные Листья – листья, разделённые на два или более листочков (leaflets). Сложный Лист, например лист Конского Каштана или большинства Бобовых, напротив, разделён на листочки, каждый из которых обычно снабжён собственным маленьким черешочком. Различают два основных типа сложных листьев – перистосложные и пальчатосложные. В перистосложных листьях листочки расположены по обе стороны главной оси, или рахиса, представляющего собой продолжение черешка. Все листочки пальчатосложного листа отходят от верхушки черешка, и рахис у них отсутствует. Листочки типичных сложных листьев снабжены сочленением. Сложные Листья имеют листовую пластинку из нескольких листочков, которые прикрепляются к черешку или главной жилке короткими черешками. Эти листочки, в отличие от простых листьев, при листопаде опадают по одному. Но разница между простыми и сложными листьями не всегда отчётливо выражена. Сложные листья по типу прикрепления листочков к черешку разделяются на:- (i) пальчатосложные – листовые пластинки прикрепляются к одному центру; и (ii) перистосложные – листовые пластинки прикрепляются по всей длине черешка. В перистых выделяют:- (a) парноперистосложные – у которых к основному черешку прикреплено парное число листочков; и (b) непарноперистосложные – заканчивающиеся непарным листочком на конце черешка.

COMPRADORE = КОМПРАДОР – Compradore is a local advisor or agent employed by a foreign party or company who acts as an intermediary in transactions with local inhabitants. / Под Компрадором, от Испанского слова Comprador, означающее Покупатель, понимается местный советник или агент, нанятый иностранной стороной или компанией, который действует как посредник в операциях с местными жителями.

COMPREHENSIVE = ВСЕСТОРОННЕЕ (или ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЮЩЕЕ, или ПОЛНОЕ) – Comprehensive is the traditional name for physical damage coverage for losses by fire, theft, vandalism, falling objects and various other perils. On Personal Auto Policies this is now called Other Than Collision coverage. On commercial forms, it continues to be called Comprehensive Coverage.

COMPREHENSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AGREEMENT FOR TRANS–PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP = ВСЕСТОРОННЕЕ И ПРОГРЕССИВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ТРАНС–ТИХООКЕАНСКОГО ПАРТНЁРСТВА – Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) is a trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Viet Nam. It was signed in March 2018 and came into force for the first six countries in December 2018.

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT = ВСЕСТОРОННЕЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ И ТОРГОВОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) is a trade agreement between the European Union and Canada. CETA was signed in October 2016 and is in provisional application as of April 2017. Full ratification and implementation is still pending.

COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL LIABILITY POLICY = ВСЕСТОРОННИЙ ПОЛИС ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ОБЩЕЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Comprehensive General Liability Policy is a policy covering a variety of general liability exposures, including Premises and Operations (OL&T or M&C), Completed Operations, Products Liability, and Owners and Contractors Protective. Contractual Liability and Broad Form coverages could be added. In most jurisdictions the Comprehensive General Liability Policy has been replaced by the newer Commercial General Liability (CGL) forms which include all the standard and optional coverages of the earlier forms.

COMPREHENSIVE PERSONAL LIABILITY POLICY = ВСЕСТОРОННИЙ ПОЛИС ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ЛИЧНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Comprehensive Personal Liability Policy is a personal liability contract. It provides personal liability coverage for the individual and family needs arising out of numerous personal activities and situations, such as the ownership of residential property, ownership of pets, sports activities, and many other everyday activities.

COMPRESS = КОМПРЕСС – Compress (in the United States) is a Cotton warehouse having high-powered presses (compresses) much like a gin press for compressing the ordinary gin bale, making it dense and more compact to save space in shipping.

COMPRESSA = КОМПРЕССИОННОЕ (или СЖАТОЕ, или СДАВЛЕННОЕ) – Compressa:- flattened or pressed together. / Под Компрессионным, от Французского слова Compresse, от Латинского Compressus, означающее Сжатый, понимается .

COMPRESSED = СЖАТОЕ (или СДАВЛЕННОЕ) – Compressed:- flattened laterally.

COMPRESSED AIR = СЖАТЫЙ ВОЗДУХ – Compressed Air is an air at any pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

COMPRESSED GAS = КОМПРИМИРОВАННЫЙ ГАЗ (или СЖАТЫЙ ГАЗ) – Compressed Gas is a gas at pressures required for transportation along trunk pipelines. / Компримированный Газ это газ, сжатый до давления, необходимого для его транспортировки по магистральным трубопроводам.

COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS = КОМПРИМИРОВАННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ (или СЖАТЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Compressed Natural Gas (CNG):- is an alternative fuel for cars, trucks and buses. Unlike LPG (liquefied petroleum gas), it is composed of methane and not of propane and butane. Thanks to a long-established and cutting edge technology, Italy is the first European market for natural gas for vehicles, with over 1 billion cubic meters consumed in 2016 and about 1 million vehicles currently in circulation. Using CNG as a fuel has many advantages over traditional fuels. From an environmental point of view CNG vehicles would reduce emissions of CO_2 by about 40%, nitrogen oxides by about 94%, and particulate matter by about 95% with respect to the vehicles replaced, thus significantly lowering emissions. Investing in natural gas as an automotive fuel would have major economic repercussions on a national level and let both families and business save money. Snam (Società Nazionale Metanodotti; Snam is Europe's leading gas utility) believes in CNG as an alternative fuel for road transport and promotes a series of initiatives to foster the use of CNG on an even larger scale. For this reason Snam will invest around 150 million Euros over the next 5 years to facilitate CNG-refueling-plant development. This will increase the number of existing methane gas stations, improve service quality, and ensure a more balanced distribution of stations througout the country. Among most relevant initiatives there are:- (i) letter of intent with api group for the development of methane service stations across Italy; (ii) memorandum of understanding with FCA and Iveco for the development of natural gas as an environmentally friendly vehicle fuel; and (iii) framework agreement with Eni for the development of methane gas stations in Italy. CNG' Economic Benefits:- A further development of methane for vehicle usage will produce a direct benefit of 1.5 billion Euro for Italian produced natural gas technology and more than 1 billion Euro in overall infrastructure investments for the development of methane filling stations, with significant benefits also to employment. Consumers will also enjoy overall savings estimated at up to 800 million Euro in five years' time. As of today, the natural gas road transport sector already has an annual turnover of 1.7 billion Euro and employs 20 000 people. In addition, the savings generated by the use of natural gas vehicles and the short lead times associated with the development of a proven, safe and reliable technology provide an opportunity for value creation for families, enterprises and public administration. Energy For The Future:- Providing Italy with natural gas infrastructure and technologies could engender further positive outcomes. For instance, it may foster biomethane, a fuel with a footprint similar to the electric. In detail, it may promote an increase in domestic production of gas with positive effects on the agro-food sector, as biomethane is obtained from the processing of agricultural and agro-industrial by-products. Xxxxx. Natural Gas Fuel Basics:- Natural gas is an odorless, gaseous mixture of hydrocarbons – predominantly made up of methane (CH_4). It accounts for about 30% of the energy used in the United States. About 40% goes to electric power production and the remaining is split between residential and commercial uses, such as heating and cooking, and industrial uses. Although natural gas is a proven, reliable alternative fuel that has long been used to power natural gas vehicles, only about two-tenths of 1% is used for transportation fuel. The vast majority of natural gas in the United States is considered a fossil fuel because it is made from sources formed over millions of years by the action of heat and pressure on organic materials. Alternatively, renewable natural gas (RNG), also known as Biomethane, is produced from organic materials – such as waste from landfills and livestock – through anaerobic digestion. RNG qualifies as an advanced biofuel under the Renewable Fuel Standard. Because RNG is chemically identical to fossil-derived conventional natural gas, it can use the existing natural gas distribution system and must be compressed or liquefied for use in vehicles. Like fossil-derived natural gas, renewable natural gas – which is produced from decaying organic materials – must be compressed or liquefied for use as a transportation fuel. CNG And LNG As Alternative Transportation Fuels:- Two forms of natural gas are currently used in vehicles: compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Both are domestically produced, relatively low priced, and commercially available. Considered alternative fuels under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, CNG and LNG are sold in units of gasoline or diesel gallon equivalents (GGEs or DGEs) based on the energy content of a gallon of gasoline or diesel fuel. Compressed Natural Gas:- CNG is produced by compressing natural gas to less than 1% of its volume at standard atmospheric pressure. To provide adequate driving range, CNG is stored onboard a vehicle in a compressed gaseous state at a pressure of up to 3 600 pounds per square inch (psi). CNG is used in light-, medium-, and heavy-duty applications. A CNG-powered vehicle gets about the same fuel economy as a conventional gasoline vehicle on a GGE basis. One GGE equals about 5.66 pounds of CNG. Liquefied Natural Gas:- LNG is natural gas in its liquid form. LNG is produced by purifying natural gas and super-cooling it to –260 °F to turn it into a liquid. During the process known as Liquefaction, natural gas is cooled below its boiling point, removing most of the extraneous compounds found in the fuel. The remaining natural gas is primarily methane with small amounts of other hydrocarbons. Because of LNG's relatively high production cost as well as the need to store it in expensive cryogenic tanks, the fuel's widespread use in commercial applications has been limited. LNG must be kept at cold temperatures and is stored in double-walled, vacuum-insulated pressure vessels. LNG is suitable for trucks that require longer ranges because liquid is denser than gas and, therefore, more energy can be stored by volume. LNG is typically used in medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. One GGE equals about 1.5 gallons of LNG. Natural Gas Production:- Between 80% and 90% of the natural gas used in the United States is domestically produced. Natural gas is primarily made up of methane, with low concentrations of other hydrocarbons, water, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen, and some sulfur compounds. Conventional Natural Gas Production:- Natural gas is primarily extracted from gas and oil wells. Gas trapped in subsurface porous rock reservoirs is extracted via drilling. Additionally, advances in hydraulic fracturing technologies have enabled access to large volumes of natural gas from shale formations. Renewable Natural Gas Production:- Chemically identical to conventional natural gas, renewable natural gas (RNG), also known as biomethane, is produced from decaying organic materials. Like conventional natural gas, RNG can be compressed (CNG) or liquefied (LNG) for use in vehicles. Learn more about CNG and LNG. Natural Gas Benefits and Considerations:- Whether produced via conventional or renewable methods, the advantages of natural gas as an alternative fuel include its domestic availability, established distribution network, relatively low cost, and emissions benefits. Renewable natural gas (RNG) and conventional natural gas, must be compressed (CNG) or liquefied (LNG) for use in vehicles. Like any alternative fuel, there are some considerations to take into account when contemplating

the use of natural gas. Energy Security:- In 2017, the United States (US) consumed approximately 19.8 million barrels of petroleum per day, about 19% of which was imported. Because transportation accounts for nearly three-fourths of total US petroleum consumption, using US transportation fuels like natural gas can have a direct impact. This not only supports the US economy but helps diversify the US transportation fleet and reduce the impact of international supply disruptions. All of this adds to our nation's energy security. Vehicle Performance:- Natural gas vehicles (NGVs) are similar to gasoline or diesel vehicles with regard to power, acceleration, and cruising speed. The driving range of NGVs is generally less than that of comparable gasoline and diesel vehicles because, with natural gas, less overall energy content can be stored in the same size tank. Extra natural gas storage tanks or the use of LNG can help increase range for larger vehicles. In heavy-duty vehicles, dual-fuel, compression-ignited engines are slightly more fuel-efficient than spark-ignited dedicated natural gas engines. However, a dual-fuel engine increases the complexity of the fuel-storage system by requiring storage of both types of fuel and the integration of diesel aftertreatment devices. Lower Emissions:- All new vehicles are equipped with effective emission control systems and must meet the same emissions standards, regardless of fuel type. Consequently, tailpipe emissions from natural gas vehicles are comparable to those of gasoline and diesel vehicles equipped with modern emissions controls. According to Argonne National Laboratory's Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation (GREET) model, light-duty vehicles running on conventional and shale natural gas can reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions by 15% (84% if running on RNG). In addition, because CNG fuel systems are completely sealed, the vehicles produce no evaporative emissions. Natural gas produced via renewable methods offers additional benefits. Renewable natural gas (RNG) is essentially biogas – the gaseous product of the decomposition of organic matter – that has been processed to purity standards. Capturing biogas from landfills and livestock operations reduces emissions by preventing methane release into the atmosphere. Methane is 25 times stronger than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas. Additionally, producing biogas through anaerobic digestion reduces odors and produces nutrient-rich liquid fertilizer. Infrastructure and Vehicle Availability:- A wide variety of new, heavy-duty natural gas vehicles are available from US original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). Although the number of available light-duty natural gas vehicles from OEMs is limited, there are several options to consider. For availability, see the Alternative Fuel and Advanced Vehicle Search. Fleets and consumers also have the option of reliably converting existing gasoline or diesel vehicles for natural gas operation using qualified system retrofitters. Qualified system retrofitters can also economically, safely, and reliably convert many vehicles for natural gas operation. It is critical that all vehicle and engine conversions meet the emissions and safety regulations and standards instituted by the US Environmental Protection Agency, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the National Fire Protection Agency's NFPA 52 Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code, and state agencies like the California Air Resources Board. Although the United States has an extensive natural gas distribution system in place, vehicle fueling infrastructure is limited. For this reason, many fleets choose to install their own natural gas fueling infrastructure, which can be costly, or partner with other fleets to establish shared infrastructure. Partnering on infrastructure this way has many benefits, such as reduced payback period and higher throughput, which often translates to lower fuel costs. Compressed Natural Gas Fueling Stations:- Unlike gasoline or diesel stations, compressed natural gas (CNG) stations are not 'one size fits all'. Building a CNG station for a retail application or a fleet requires calculating the right combination of pressure and storage needed for the types of vehicles being fueled. Making the right choices about the size of compressor and the amount of storage at the station will impact the cost of fuel and range for vehicles. Types Of Stations:- There are two types of CNG infrastructure:- time-fill and fast-fill. The main structural differences between the two systems are the amount of storage capacity available and the size of the compressor. These factors determine the amount of fuel dispensed and the time it takes for CNG to be delivered. Most CNG stations include one of these two system types, but 'combination fill' stations include both types. (i) Fast-Fill:- Generally, fast-fill stations are best suited for retail situations where vehicles arrive randomly and need to fill up quickly. For a station serving light-duty vehicles, the space needed to store the equipment measures about the size of a parking space. Fast-fill stations receive fuel from a local utility line at a low pressure and then use a compressor on site to compress the gas to a high pressure. Once compressed, the CNG moves to a series of storage vessels so the fuel is available for a quick fill-up. CNG can also be delivered via dispensers alongside gasoline or other fuel dispensers. Drivers fueling light-duty vehicles at a fast-fill station experience similar fill times to a conventional gasoline fueling station – less than 5 minutes for a 20 gallon equivalent tank. Large truck and bus stations will fill at twice that rate. CNG at fast-fill stations is often stored in the vessels at a high service pressure (4 300 psi) so the dispenser can deliver it to a vehicle quickly. The dispenser uses sensors to calculate pressure and measure the number of GGEs delivered to the tank, taking temperature into account. (ii) Time-Fill:- Time-fill stations are used primarily by fleets and work best for vehicles with large tanks that refuel at a central location every night. At a time-fill station, a fuel line from a utility delivers CNG at a low pressure to a compressor on site. Unlike fast-fill stations, vehicles at time-fill stations are generally filled directly from the compressor, not from fuel stored in high pressure vessels. The size of the compressor needed depends on the size of the fleet. Although there is a small buffer storage tank, its purpose is not to fill vehicles, but to keep the compressor from turning off and on unnecessarily – wasting electricity and causing undue wear and tear on the compressor. The storage tank is sometimes used to 'top off' vehicle tanks during the day. The time it takes to fuel a vehicle depends on the number of vehicles, compressor size, and the amount of buffer storage. Vehicles may take several minutes to many hours to fill. The advantage of using a time-fill station is that the heat of compression is less, and this results in a fuller fill than a fast-fill station can provide. Another advantage is that a fleet manager can control when the vehicles are filled, such as during off-peak hours (like at night) when electricity rates are lower. Time-fill stations are carefully architected based on the intended use. For example, a transit bus company may need a larger compressor that can deliver 8 to 9 gallons per minute, while a refuse truck company can make do filling trucks at 3 gallons per minute using a smaller compressor. A consumer application may require far less – such as less than half a gallon per hour. These differences account for the large variance in the cost of installation. (iii) Combination-Fill:- Combination-fill stations include both the fast-fill and time-fill components in one system. The vehicles connected to the time-fill posts are filled directly from the compressor, usually overnight. Vehicles at the fast-fill dispensers are filled from the storage vessels or from the compressor, depending upon need. This design gives a fleet flexibility. Combination-fill stations typically cost more to build than the previous two station types. A combination-fill station can also be a revenue source if the fast-fill dispensers are made available to the public. Natural Gas Vehicles:- Natural gas powers more than 160 000 vehicles in the United States and roughly 15.2 million vehicles worldwide. Natural gas vehicles (NGVs) are good choices for high-mileage, centrally fueled fleets. In many cases, CNG can provide adequate range for the required vehicle application. For vehicles that travel long distances, liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a good choice. The advantages of natural gas as a transportation fuel include its domestic availability, widespread distribution infrastructure, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions compared to conventional gasoline and diesel fuels. CNG and LNG are considered alternative fuels under the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The horsepower, acceleration, and cruise speed of NGVs are comparable with those of equivalent conventional vehicles. Also, compared with conventional diesel and gasoline vehicles, NGVs offer other air-quality benefits. There are light-, medium-, and heavy-duty NGVs available from original equipment manufacturers, as well as medium- and heavy-duty vehicle options available through qualified system retrofitters. Qualified system retrofitters can also economically, safely, and reliably convert many vehicles for natural gas operation with aftermarket conversion systems. Types of Natural Gas Vehicles:- There are three types of NGVs:- (i) Dedicated:- These vehicles are designed to run only on natural gas; (ii) Bi-Fuel:- These vehicles have two separate fueling systems that enable them to run on either natural gas or gasoline; and (iii) Dual-Fuel:- These vehicles have fuel systems that run on natural gas but use diesel fuel for ignition assistance. This configuration is traditionally limited to heavy-duty vehicles. Light-duty

vehicles are typically equipped with dedicated or bi-fuel systems, while heavy-duty vehicles use dedicated or dual-fuel systems. CNG vehicles store natural gas in tanks where it remains in the gaseous state. More fuel can be stored onboard a vehicle using LNG because the fuel is stored as a liquid, therefore making its energy density greater than that of CNG. This makes LNG well-suited for Class 7 and 8 trucks requiring a greater range. Often, the fuel choice is determined by factors such as vehicle application needs and the required driving range. The driving range of NGVs is generally less than that of comparable diesel or gasoline vehicles because of the lower energy density of natural gas. Extra storage tanks can increase range, but the additional weight may displace cargo capacity. Xxxxx. What Is The Difference Between Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) And Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)? Both compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) are ways of making natural gas available when it wouldn't otherwise be. CNG is used to power vehicles, mostly buses and trucks. To make it usable as a transportation fuel, the natural gas needs to be compressed to more than 3 000 pounds per square inch (psi), which shrinks its volume to 1 percent of what it would have been at normal atmospheric pressure. CNG has both pluses and minuses. One advantage is it is a lot cleaner than gasoline and diesel fuel. CNG-powered vehicles emit a lot less carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides – a primary component of smog – and particulates, which can trigger a range of health problems. But CNG has much lower energy density than liquid fuels. A gallon of CNG has only a quarter as much energy as a gallon of gasoline. The low energy density and the pressure of the highly compressed gas requires CNG vehicles to have big, bulky fuel tanks, which means that CNG is practical mainly for bus and truck fleets that refuel in central locations. And that, in turn, means that CNG use for transportation is still rare. In 2014, only 0.12 percent of the natural gas consumed in the United States was used to power vehicles, according to the Energy Information Administration. LNG is a way of transporting natural gas long distances when pipelines aren't an option – across oceans, for example. Producing LNG involves compressing and cooling natural gas to around minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit. That process converts the gas to a liquid and cuts its volume to 1/600th of the original, making it possible to ship the LNG in special tankers. Once it gets to its destination, the LNG can be unloaded at a receiving terminal and regasified – turned back into a gas. It can then be delivered through local pipelines to customers. The infrastructure for LNG – for cooling and compressing, shipping and regasifying – can be extensive and expensive. Producing and transporting LNG is also very energy intensive. These factors make it difficult for LNG to compete with US domestic natural gas supplies given the recent dramatic increase in shale gas production. US imports of LNG, which grew steadily in the late 1990s, peaked in 2007, and are now at their lowest level since 1987. They represent just 0.2 percent of US natural gas consumption. Still, LNG has continued to play an important role in providing gas in some regions in specific times of the year – in New England during the winter, for example. And, as a new paper from the Conservation Law Foundation shows, more strategic use of existing LNG infrastructure can help avoid the need for expensive new natural gas pipelines. More broadly, natural gas has played an important role in the electric utility sector by lowering electricity costs, reducing carbon pollution, and helping the country move to more renewable energy. Natural gas provided more than 27 percent of US electricity in 2014, up from 22 percent in 2007, while coal-fired generation fell from about half to 39 percent over that same period. For the transportation sector, natural gas can address needs more effectively – with lower carbon emissions – through electrification than through CNG. While a natural gas-powered Honda Civic emits about 15 percent less global warming pollution than a conventional Civic, for example, using natural gas to generate electricity for a plug-in vehicle can deliver carbon emissions savings of as much as 40 percent. But overly relying on natural gas in the electric sector – for electric vehicles or many other uses – could be a problem. A UCS (short for the Union of Concerned Scientist) analysis from earlier this year showed how dramatically expanding the use of natural gas for electricity generation would threaten the economy, public health and the climate. And our just-released analysis of state reliance on natural gas for power plants found that two-thirds of US states may be putting electric ratepayers at risk by failing to diversify their electricity mixes. Investing more in such clean energy resources as solar, wind and energy efficiency will be critical for managing overreliance on natural gas, even as utilities move away from coal. Many aspects of the Environmental Protection Agency's new Clean Power Plan will help make that happen, creating incentives for states to prioritize clean energy over natural gas as they look to clean up their fuel mixes. Natural gas – CNG, LNG, or natural gas in other applications – will continue to have a role to play in many facets of our economy. But we need to make sure that the role it plays moves the country toward a future where it's complementing clean energy resources, not competing with them. / Снам (Snam; сокращение от Сочета Национале Метанодотти (Società Nazionale Metanodotti)). Ивеко (Iveco) Эни (Eni). Хонда Сивикъ (Honda Civic). Сжатый Природный Газ (СПГ) или, как его называют в России, Компримированный Природный Газ (КПГ):- Природный газ сжимают, чтобы сократить его объём. Но КПГ как топливо ещё и гораздо экологичнее нефти. И в России постепенно он должен нефть заменять. 'Компримировать' – Сжимать:- Природный газ, как и любой другой, может быть сжат при помощи компрессора. При этом занимаемый им объём значительно уменьшается. Природный газ традиционно сжимается до давления 200–250 бар, что приводит к сокращению объёма в 200–250 раз. Газ компримируют (сжимают) для транспортировки по магистральным газопроводам, для поддержания правильного давления внутри пласта (пластового давления) во время закачки под землю, а ещё получение КПГ является промежуточной ступенью при производстве сжиженного природного газа (СПГ). Экология И Цена:- Кроме того, компримированный природный газ (КПГ) используется в качестве газомоторного топлива вместо нефтепродуктов, так как имеет ряд преимуществ, главные из которых – высокая экологичность и дешевизна. С тех пор как в 1860 был сконструирован первый двигатель внутреннего сгорания на светильном газе, мировой рынок транспорта, работающего на газомоторном топливе, постоянно развивается. Это обусловлено тем, что за счёт использования газа решаются проблемы экологии и дефицита обычного моторного топлива. Энергетической стратегией России предусмотрено, что к 2020 газовые виды топлива должны заменять до 10–12 миллионов тонн нефтепродуктов ежегодно. Будущее Автомобильного Топлива:- В настоящее время в России расширяется парк автомобилей, работающих на КПГ (на данный момент (2018) оценивается примерно в 90 000 единиц). Увеличивается и количество автомобильных газонаполнительных компрессорных станций (АГНКС), заправляющих транспорт компримированным природным газом:- в 58 регионах России действует 246 станций. Безусловным лидером национального газомоторного рынка является компания Газпром. В собственности Газпрома находится 210 АГНКС, более 10 лет Газпром занимается популяризацией в России газомоторного топлива. Компримированный Природный Газ (КПГ, или Сжатый Природный Газ, на Английском языке Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)) – сжатый природный газ, используемый в качестве моторного топлива вместо бензина, дизельного топлива и пропана. Он дешевле традиционного топлива, а вызываемый продуктами его сгорания парниковый эффект меньше по сравнению с обычными видами топлива, поэтому он безопаснее для окружающей среды. Компримированный природный газ производят путём сжатия (компримирования) природного газа в компрессорных установках. Хранение и транспортировка компримированного природного газа происходит в специальных накопителях газа под давлением 200–220 бар. Также используется добавление к компримированному природному газу биогаза, что позволяет снизить выбросы углерода в атмосферу. Сжатый природный газ как топливо имеет целый ряд преимуществ:- (i) Метан (основной компонент природного газа) легче воздуха и в случае аварийного разлива он быстро испаряется, в отличие от более тяжёлого пропана, накапливающегося в естественных и искусственных углублениях и создающего опасность взрыва; (ii) Не токсичен в малых концентрациях; (iii) Не вызывает коррозии металлов; (iv) Компримированный природный газ дешевле, чем любое нефтяное топливо, в том числе и дизельное, но по калорийности их превосходит; (v) Низкая температура кипения гарантирует полное испарение природного газа при самых низких температурах окружающего воздуха; (vi) Природный газ сгорает практически полностью и не оставляет копоти, ухудшающей экологию и

снижающей коэффициент полезного действия (КПД); (vii) Отводимые дымовые газы не имеют примесей серы и не разрушают металл дымовой трубы; (viii) Эксплуатационные затраты на обслуживание газовых котельных также ниже, чем традиционных. Ещё одной особенностью сжатого природного газа является то, что котлы, работающие на природном газе, имеют больший КПД – до 94%, не требуют расхода топлива на предварительный его подогрев зимой (как мазутные и пропан-бутановые).

COMPRESSIBILITY = СЖИМАЕМОСТЬ (или ОБЪЁМНАЯ УПРУГОСТЬ) – Compressibility:- a compound that enhances some property of, or imparts some new property to, the base fluid. In some hydraulic fluid formulations, the additive volume may constitute as much as 20 percent of the final composition. The more important types of additives include anti-oxidants, anti-wear additives, corrosion inhibitors, viscosity index improvers, and foam suppressants. A term Compressibility refers to the ease of reducing the bulk of fabric, carpet, batting, or other material. May be high or low, soft or hard. / , противоизносные присадки, . Под Сжимаемостью или Объёмной Упругостью понимается способность твёрдых, жидких и газообразных тел под действием всестороннего внешнего давления изменять свой объём обратимым образом, то есть так, чтобы после прекращения действия внешнего давления восстанавливался первоначальный объём тела. Характеристиками сжимаемости служат:- Модуль Объёмной Упругости K = V(dp/dV) и Коэффициент Сжимаемости k = –(1/V)(dV/dp) = 1/K, V – объём тела, p – внешнее давление. Сжимаемость, способность вещества изменять свой объём под действием всестороннего давления. Сжимаемостью обладают все вещества. Если вещество в процессе сжатия не испытывает химических, структурных и других изменений, то при возвращении внешнего давления к исходному значению начальный объём восстанавливается. У твёрдых тел, имеющих поры, трещины и другие неоднородности структуры, практически обратимая сжимаемость может наблюдаться только при достаточно высоком давлении (например, у горных пород при давлении большем 2–5 килобар (кбар); 1 кбар = 108 Ньютонов на квадратный метр (Н/м^2)). Обычно сжимаемостью (объёмной упругостью) называется обратимое изменение занимаемого веществом объёма V под равномерным гидростатическим давлением p. Величину сжимаемости характеризует коэффициент сжимаемости (ß, который выражает уменьшение единичного объёма тела при увеличении p на одну единицу:- ß = – (1 / V) (ΔV / Δp) = (1 / p) (Δp / Δp), где ΔV и Δp – изменения объёма V и плотности r при изменении p на величину Δp. K = 1/b называют Модулем Объёмной Упругости (Модулем Объёмного Сжатия, Объёмным Модулем), для твёрдых тел K = Eμ/ (3 (3μ – E)), где E – модуль нормальной упругости (Модуль Юнга), μ – модуль сдвига. Для идеальных газов K = p при любой температуре T. В общем случае сжимаемость вещества, а следовательно K и b, зависит от p и T. Как правило, b убывает при увеличении p и растёт с T. Часто сжимаемость характеризуют относительной плотностью d = r/r_0, где r_0 – плотность при 0 °C и p = 1 атм. Сжатие может происходить как при постоянной температуре (изотермически), так и с одновременным разогревом сжимаемого тела (например, в адиабатном процессе). В последнем случае значения K будут большими, чем при изотермическом сжатии (для большинства твёрдых тел при обычной температуре – на несколько %). Для оценки сжимаемости веществ в широком диапазоне давлений используют уравнения состояния, выражающие связь между p, V и T. Определяют сжимаемость непосредственно по изменению объёма тел под давлением (смотрите Пьезометр), из акустических измерений скорости распространения упругих волн в веществе, из экспериментов по ударному сжатию, дающих зависимость между r и p при максимальных полученных в эксперименте давлениях. Сжимаемость находят также из измерений параметров кристаллической решётки под давлением, производимых методом Рентгеновского структурного анализа. Сжимаемость можно определить с помощью измерения линейной деформации твёрдого тела под гидростатическим давлением (по так называемой Линейной Сжимаемости). Для изотропного тела коэффициент линейной сжимаемости (1 / L) (ΔL / Δp) ≈ (1/3) ß, где L – линейный размер тела. Сжимаемость газов, будучи очень большой при давлениях до 1 кбар, по мере приближения их плотности к плотности жидкостей становится близкой к сжимаемости жидкостей. Последняя с ростом p уменьшается сначала резко, а затем меняется весьма мало:- в интервале 6–12 кбар b уменьшается примерно так же, как в интервале от 1 атм (10^{-3} кбар) до 1 кбар (примерно в 2 раза), и при 10–12 кбар составляет 5–10% от начального значения. При 30–50 кбар модули K жидкостей по порядку величины близки к K твёрдых тел. Для твёрдых тел при 100 кбар Dr/r_0 >> 15–25%. Для отдельных веществ, например, щелочных металлов, Dr/r ~ 40%, для большинства других металлов ~ 6–15%. Линейная сжимаемость анизотропных веществ зависит от кристаллографических направлений (во всяком случае, до давлений в десятки кбар), причём вдоль направлений со слабым межатомным взаимодействием она может в 8–10 раз превосходить сжимаемость по направлениям, вдоль которых в кристаллической решётке имеет место более сильная связь; изменение параметра решётки в этих направлениях в определённом интервале p может быть даже положительным (теллур, селен). Сжимаемость – важнейшая характеристика вещества, которая позволяет судить о зависимости физических свойств от межатомных (межмолекулярных) расстояний. Знание сжимаемости газов (паров), жидкостей и твёрдых тел необходимо для расчёта работы тепловых машин, химико-технологических процессов, действия взрыва, аэро- и гидродинамических эффектов, наблюдающихся при движениях с большими скоростями, и так далее. Примеры сжимаемости различных веществ приведены в статье Высокое Давление.

COMPRESSION FABRIC = КОМПРЕССИОННАЯ (или СЖИМАЕМАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Compression Fabric is a high tenacity stretch fabric which, when in a close fitting garment, provides muscles with a firm compression fit that lessons vibrations, reduces fatigue, and keeps muscles energized. The fabric is usually made in a knit construction, using a series of gradient fibers with an open knit inner surface to create a moisture transfer environment.

COMPRESSION FAILURE = КОМПРЕССИОННОЕ НАРУШЕНИЕ (или ТРЕЩИНЫ ОТ ДЕФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ СЖАТИИ) – Compression Failure is a deformation of the wood fibers resulting from excessive compression along the grain either in direct end compression or in bending. In surfaced lumber, compression failures may appear as fine wrinkles across the face of the piece. / Под Компрессией, от Латинского слова Compressio, означающее Сжатие, понимается силовое воздействие на тело, приводящее к уменьшению занимаемого им объёма, а также к повышению давления и температуры.

COMPRESSION MOLDING = КОМПРЕССИОННОЕ ФОРМОВАНИЕ – Compression Molding:- a mold that is open when the material is introduced and that shapes the material by the pressure of closing by heat.

COMPRESSION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С КОМПРЕССИЕЙ (или СТЕПЕНЬ СЖАТИЯ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ УПЛОТНЕНИЯ) – Compression Ratio:- in an internal combustion engine, the ratio of the volume of combustion space at bottom dead center to that at top dead center. / Степень Сжатия в двигателе. Степень Сжатия, отношение объёма рабочего тела в начале сжатия к объёму его в конце сжатия в цилиндре двигателя внутреннего сгорания. С увеличением степени сжатия рабочее тело (горючая смесь в карбюраторных двигателях, воздух в дизелях) в конце хода сжатия занимает меньший объём, давление и температура его повышаются и процесс сгорания протекает быстрее и с меньшими потерями тепла. Повышение степени сжатия увеличивает мощность и улучшает топливную экономичность двигателя, однако оно ограничивается стойкостью топлива по отношению к детонации. Степень сжатия карбюраторных двигателей 6.5–9.5, дизелей 16–21.

COMPRESSION STRETCH = КОМПРЕССИОННАЯ РАСТЯЖИМОСТЬ – Compression Stretch is the name given to the expansive stretch that is created by the spandex fibers used in the development of a compression fabric.

COMPRESSOR = КОМПРЕССОР – Compressor is a device which converts mechanical force and motion into pneumatic fluid power. / Под Компрессором понимается машина для сжатия воздуха или газа до избыточного давления не ниже 0.015 Мпа. По устройству различают:- (i) Объёмные Компрессоры (поршневые и ротационные), в которых сжатие газа происходит при уменьшении замкнутого объёма; (ii) Лопаточные Компрессоры (центробежные и осевые), в которых силовое воздействие на газ осуществляется вращающимися лопатками; и (iii) Струйные Компрессоры, принцип действия которых подобен струйным насосам. Компрессоры также подразделяют по роду сжимаемого газа (воздушные, кислородные и другие), по создаваемому давлению (низкого давления – до 1 Мпа, среднего – до 10 Мпа, высокого – выше 10 МПа), по подаче и другим признакам. Мощность компрессора достигает десятков МВт (центробежные и осевые компрессоры), а подача 20 000 кубических метров в минуту ($м^3$/мин) (осевые компрессоры). Компрессор, устройство для сжатия и подачи воздуха или другого газа под давлением. Степень повышения давления в компрессоре более 3. Для подачи воздуха с повышением его давления менее чем в 2–3 раза применяют воздуходувки, а при напорах до 10 килоНьютонов на квадратный метр ($кН/м^2$) (1 000 миллиметров водяного столба (мм вод.ст.)) – вентиляторы. Компрессоры впервые стали применяться в середине XIX века, в России строятся с начала XX века. Основы теории центробежных машин были заложены математиком, механиком и физиком Швейцарского происхождения Лионхардом Ойля (или Эйлером; Leonhard Euler 1707–1783), теория осевых компрессоров и вентиляторов создавалась благодаря трудам Русского учёного в области механики, основоположника современной гидроаэродинамики Николая Егоровича Жуковского (1847–1921), Русского и Советского учёного в области теоретической механики и одного из основоположников современной гидроаэродинамики Сергей Алексеевича Чаплыгина (1869–1942) и других учёных. По принципу действия и основным конструктивным особенностям различают компрессоры поршневые, ротационные, центробежные, осевые и струйные. Компрессоры также подразделяют по роду сжимаемого газа (воздушные, кислородные и другие), по создаваемому давлению рн (низкого давления – от 0.3 до 1 $МН/м^2$, среднего – до 10 $МН/м^2$ и высокого – выше 10 $МН/м^2$), по производительности, то есть объёму всасываемого $V_{вс}$ (или сжатого) газа в единицу времени (обычно в кубических метрах в минуту ($м^3$/мин)) и другим признакам. Компрессоры также характеризуются частотой оборотов n и потребляемой мощностью N. Поршневой Компрессор в основном состоит из рабочего цилиндра и поршня; имеет всасывающий и нагнетательный клапаны, расположенные обычно в крышке цилиндра. Для сообщения поршню возвратно-поступательного движения в большинстве поршневых компрессоров имеется кривошипно-шатунный механизм с коленчатым валом. Поршневые компрессоры бывают одно- и многоцилиндровые, с вертикальным, горизонтальным, V- или W-образным и другим расположением цилиндров, одинарного и двойного действия (когда поршень работает обеими сторонами), а также одноступенчатого или многоступенчатого сжатия. Действие одноступенчатого воздушного поршневого компрессора заключается в следующем. При вращении коленчатого вала 1 соединённый с ним шатун 2 сообщает поршню 3 возвратные движения. При этом в рабочем цилиндре 4 из-за увеличения объёма, заключённого между днищем поршня и крышкой цилиндра 5, возникает разрежение и атмосферный воздух, преодолев своим давлением сопротивление пружины, удерживающей всасывающий клапан 9, открывает его и через воздухозаборник (с фильтром) 8 поступает в рабочий цилиндр. При обратном ходе поршня воздух будет сжиматься, а затем, когда его давление станет больше давления в нагнетательном патрубке на величину, способную преодолеть сопротивление пружины, прижимающей к седлу нагнетательный клапан 7, воздух открывает последний и поступает в трубопровод 6. При сжатии газа в компрессоре его температура значительно повышается. Для предотвращения самовозгорания смазки компрессоры оборудуются водяным (труба 10 для подвода воды) или воздушным охлаждением. При этом процесс сжатия воздуха будет приближаться к изотермическому (с постоянной температурой), который является теоретически наивыгоднейшим (смотрите Термодинамика). Одноступенчатый компрессор, исходя из условий безопасности и экономичности его работы, целесообразно применять со степенью повышения давления при сжатии до b = 7–8. При больших сжатиях применяются многоступенчатые компрессоры, в которых, чередуя сжатие с промежуточным охлаждением, можно получать газ очень высоких давлений – выше 10 $МН/м^2$. В поршневых компрессорах обычно предусматривается автоматическое регулирование производительности в зависимости от расхода сжатого газа для обеспечения постоянного давления в нагнетательном трубопроводе. Существует несколько способов регулирования. Простейший из них – регулирование изменением частоты вращения вала. Ротационные Компрессоры имеют один или несколько роторов, которые бывают различных конструкций. Значительное распространение получили ротационные пластинчатые компрессоры, имеющие ротор 2 с пазами, в которые свободно входят пластины 3. Ротор расположен в цилиндре корпуса 4 эксцентрично. При его вращении по часовой стрелке пространства, ограниченные пластинами, а также поверхностями ротора и цилиндра корпуса, в левой части компрессора будут возрастать, что обеспечит всасывание газа через отверстие 1. В правой части компрессора объёмы этих пространств уменьшаются, находящийся в них газ сжимается и затем подаётся из компрессора в холодильник 5 или непосредственно в нагнетательный трубопровод. Корпус ротационного компрессора охлаждается водой, для подвода и отвода которой предусмотрены трубы 6 и 7. Степень повышения давления в одной ступени пластинчатого ротационного компрессора обычно бывает от 3 до 6. Двухступенчатые пластинчатые ротационные компрессоры с промежуточным охлаждением газа обеспечивают давление до 1.5 $МН/м^2$. Принципы действия ротационного и поршневого компрессоров в основном аналогичны и отличаются лишь тем, что в поршневом все процессы происходят в одном и том же месте (рабочем цилиндре), но в разное время (из-за чего и потребовалось предусмотреть клапаны), а в ротационном компрессоре всасывание и нагнетание осуществляются одновременно, но в различных местах, разделённых пластинами ротора. Известны другие конструкции ротационного компрессора, в том числе винтовые, с двумя роторами в виде винтов. Для удаления воздуха с целью создания разрежения в каком-либо пространстве применяют роторные водокольцевые вакуум-насосы. Регулирование производительности ротационного компрессора осуществляется обычно изменением частоты вращения их ротора. Центробежный Компрессор в основном состоит из корпуса и ротора, имеющего вал 1 с симметрично расположенными рабочими колёсами. Центробежный 6-ступенчатый компрессор разделён на три секции и оборудован двумя промежуточными холодильниками, из которых газ поступает в каналы 12 и 13. Во время работы центробежного компрессора частицам газа, находящимся между лопатками рабочего колеса, сообщается вращательное движение, благодаря чему на них действуют центробежные силы. Под действием этих сил газ перемещается от оси компрессора к периферии рабочего колеса, претерпевает сжатие и приобретает скорость. Сжатие продолжается в кольцевом диффузоре из-за снижения скорости газа, то есть преобразования кинетической энергии в потенциальную. После этого газ по обратному направляющему каналу поступает в другую ступень компрессора и так далее. Получение больших степеней повышения давления газа в одной ступени (более 25–30, а у промышленных компрессоров – 8–12) ограничено главным образом пределом прочности рабочих колёс, допускающих окружные скорости до 280–500 метров в секунду (м/сек). Важной особенностью центробежных компрессоров (а также осевых) является зависимость давления сжатого газа, потребляемой мощности, а также коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) от его производительности. Характер этой зависимости для каждой марки компрессора отражается на графиках, называемых Рабочими Характеристиками. Регулирование работы центробежных компрессоров осуществляется различными способами, в том числе изменением частоты вращения ротора, дросселированием газа на стороне всасывания и другими. Осевой Компрессор имеет ротор 4, состоящий обычно из нескольких рядов рабочих лопаток 6. На внутренней стенке корпуса 2 располагаются ряды

направляющих лопаток 5. Всасывание газа происходит через канал 3, а нагнетание через канал 1. Одну ступень осевого компрессора составляет ряд рабочих и ряд направляющих лопаток. При работе осевого компрессора вращающиеся рабочие лопатки оказывают на находящиеся между ними частицы газа силовое воздействие, заставляя их сжиматься, а также перемещаться параллельно оси компрессора (откуда его название) и вращаться. Решётка из неподвижных направляющих лопаток обеспечивает главным образом изменение направления скорости частиц газа, необходимое для эффективного действия следующей ступени. В некоторых конструкциях осевых компрессоров между направляющими лопатками происходит и дополнительное повышение давления за счёт уменьшения скорости газа. Степень повышения давления для одной ступени осевого компрессора обычно равна 1.2–1.3, то есть значительно ниже, чем у центробежных компрессоров, но кпд у них достигнут самый высокий из всех разновидностей компрессоров. Зависимость давления, потребляемой мощности и кпд от производительности для нескольких постоянных частот вращения ротора при одинаковой температуре всасываемого газа представляют в виде рабочих характеристик. Регулирование осевых компрессоров осуществляется так же, как и центробежных. Осевые компрессоры применяют в составе газотурбинных установок (смотрите Газотурбинный Двигатель). Техническое совершенство осевых, а также ротационных, центробежных и поршневых компрессоров оценивают по их механическому кпд и некоторым относительным параметрам, показывающим, в какой мере действительный процесс сжатия газа приближается к теоретически наивыгоднейшему в данных условиях. Струйные компрессоры по устройству и принципу действия аналогичны струйным насосам. К ним относят струйные аппараты для отсасывания или нагнетания газа или парогазовой смеси. Струйные компрессоры обеспечивают более высокую степень сжатия, чем струйные насосы. В качестве рабочей среды часто используют водяной пар.

COMPRESSOR STATION = КОМПРЕССОРНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Gas loses pressure as it travels over long distances. A Compressor Station, usually a gas turbine engine, is an installation which recompresses the gas to the required pressure. / Под Компрессорной Станцией понимается комплекс агрегатов для получения сжатого воздуха или газа на промышленных предприятиях, магистральных трубопроводах и строительных объектах. Сжатый воздух и газ при этом используются как энергоноситель или как сырьё для получения различной продукции (например, кислорода из воздуха, аммиака из азотно-водородной смеси). По суммарной подаче установленных компрессоров компрессорные станции в странах бывшего СССР условно делят на малые (до 100 м^3/мин), средние (100–500 м^3/мин) и большие (свыше 500 м^3/мин).

COMPRISING = ВКЛЮЧАЮЩЕЕ (или СОСТОЯЩЕЕ) – Comprising (used when defining the scope of a claim) is a transitional phrase that is synonymous with (means the same thing as) ‘including’, ‘containing’ or ‘characterized by’; is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps. Comprising is a term of art used in claim language which means that the named elements are essential in describing the invention.

COMPROMISED TOTAL LOSSES = ПОЛНЫЕ УБЫТКИ ПО КОМПРОМИССУ (или ПОЛНАЯ ГИБЕЛЬ ПО КОМПРОМИССУ) – Compromised Total Losses:- this term is used where hull underwriters agree to a compromised settlement for total loss of ship, in circumstances where neither an actual loss, nor a constructive total loss may be claimed, but the value of the ship when repaired does not justify the cost of repairs. This type of settlement is not subject to any basic rules, but usually applies to policies where the insured value of the ship is higher than her market value.

COMPULSORY STOCKPILE BILL = ВЕКСЕЛЬ НА НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Compulsory Stockpile Bill:- promissory notes eligible for discounting by the Swiss National Bank and issued by companies which under Swiss federal law are required to maintain stocks of certain essential raw materials and foodstuffs.

COMPULSORY STOCKPILE CREDIT = КРЕДИТ НА НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Compulsory Stockpile Credit is a credit granted in Switzerland for the financing of the mandatory stockpiles of essential raw materials and foodstuffs maintained in accordance with the Federal Law on Economic Planning for War and Emergencies of 1955-September-30. In order to facilitate the financing of stocks and reduce the costs involved, the Swiss Federal Government is fully liable to the lending banks for the repayment of credit extended. See also Compulsory Stockpile Bill. / выплата (repayment) .

COMPUTER = КОМПЬЮТЕР – A Computer is a device capable of performing a series of arithmetic or logical operations. A computer is distinguished from a calculating machine, such as an electronic calculator, by being able to store a computer program (so that it can repeat its operations and make). / Компьютер – то же, что ЭВМ (электронная вычислительная машина); термин, получивший распространение в научно-популярной и научной литературе, является транскрипцией Английского слова Computer, что означает Вычислитель.

COMPUTER–AIDED–DESIGN = ДИЗАЙН С ПОМОЩЬЮ КОМПЬЮТЕРА (или КОНСТРУИРОВАНИЕ С ПОМОЩЬЮ КОМПЬЮТЕРА) – Computer-Aided-Design (CAD) software that allows the design of the ‘right’ pallet at the best value. See also Pallet Design System© (PDS©).

COMPUTER–ASSISTED OPERATIONS RESEARCH FACILITY = ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ УСТАНОВКА ПО ОПЕРАЦИЯМ, ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМЫМ КОМПЬЮТЕРОМ – Computer-Assisted Operations Research Facility (CAORF) is a MarAd R&D facility located at US Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York.

COMPUTER ASSISTED TRADING SYSTEM = ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМАЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРОМ СИСТЕМА ТОРГОВЛИ – Computer Assisted Trading System (CATS) is an automated exchange system developed for the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1977. CATS was one of the first technologies allowing for a full automation of the price-setting process in a stock exchange. This technology was implemented in several other stock exchanges in the 1980s. In some cases, it was used as an assistance to open-outcry, but in others it allowed for a full dismantlement of the open-outcry insititution. The Paris Bourse purchased this system in the early 1980s and implemented it as CAC (Cotation Assistée en Continu). CATS handled the process of order matching and price setting through a ‘double auction’ algorithm. It is credited for having been the first system to allow for a full automation of the price setting process in a centralized, order-driven stock market. / Парижская Биржа или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Пари Бурс (Paris Bourse) приобрела эту систему в начале 1980-х и обеспечивает её функционирование под обозначением ТПК (Текущее и Последующее Котирование) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Сэ.А.Сэ (Котасьён Ассистэ ан Континю; CAC (Cotation Assistée en Continu)).

COMPUTER–BASED TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ НА БАЗЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРА (или КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ) – Computer-Based Terminal is a network interface device, provided and operated by the user, consisting of both hardware and software.

COMPUTERIZED TRADING RECONSTRUCTION SYSTEM = КОМПЬЮТЕРИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ВОСПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – Computerized Trading Reconstruction System is a Chicago Board of Trade computerized surveillance program that pinpoints in any trade the traders, the contract, the quantity, the price, and time of execution to the nearest minute. / Компьютерная

программа надзора в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), отслеживающая по любой сделке торговцев, контракт, количество, цену и время исполнения сделки с точностью до минуты.

COMSAT = COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

CONAIR CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР КОНЭА – A Conair Container 40’ x 8’ x 8’6” is used to transport controlled-temperature cargoes to Europe. Temperature (with range of –21 °C – +15 °C) can be controlled to within 1/4 degree Celcius accuracy. Thermal container served by an external cooling system (e.g., a vessel’s cooling system or a Clip On Unit), which regulates the temperature of the cargo. Conair is a brand name often used for Insulated Container. Refrigerated containers without their own refrigeration unit. Conair refrigerated containers, also called Insulated Containers or Porthole Containers, do not have their own refrigeration unit. They are thus reliant on an external supply of cold air. This is achieved by refrigeration units of various types, permanently installed on the ship, permanently installed in the terminal or clip-on units for individual containers. Porthole containers are thermally insulated and have two sealable openings on the end walls (the portholes) through which cold air can be blown into the container and warm air can be extracted. The cold air is forced through the lower opening into the container, then distributed throughout the load via the T-bar floor, and subsequently flows through the load to the top of the container and is extracted through the upper opening. / Контейнер Конэа (Conair Container). , например, .

CONCEALED DAMAGE = СКРЫТОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Concealed Damage is a damage to the contents of a package bearing no indication of having been opened. Damage that is not evident from viewing the unopened package. Concealed Damage is a damage to product that is not obvious until the product is examined or the condition becomes apparent during storage or transfer. / Под Повреждением понимается одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

CONCEALED LOSS = СКРЫТЫЙ УБЫТОК – Concealed Loss is a loss from a package bearing no indication of having been opened.

CONCEALMENT = СОКРЫТИЕ (или УТАИВАНИЕ) – Concealment is deliberate suppression by a proposer for insurance of a material fact relating to the risk, usually making the contract null and void.

CONCENTRATE = КОНЦЕНТРАТ – In mining industry, Concentrate is the product of a physical concentration process, such as flotation or gravity concentration, which involves separating ore minerals from unwanted wasted rock. Concentrates require subsequent processing (such as smelting or leaching) to break down or dissolve the ore minerals and obtain the desired elements, usually metals. / Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). В горнодобывающей промышленности под Концентратом, от новолатинского слова Concentratus, означающее Концентрированный или Сосредоточенный, понимается продукт обогащения полезных ископаемых (рудный концентрат) или химической переработки сырья (химический концентрат), в котором содержание полезных компонентов выше, чем в исходном сырье. Концентраты, отвечающие определённым стандартным требованиям по содержанию полезных компонентов и примесей, а также влаги, крупности зёрен и так далее, называются кондиционными; они отправляются с обогатительной фабрики для непосредственного использования (например, графитовые, слюдяные, тальковые, угольные концентраты), последующей металлургической (концентраты металлов) или химической (концентраты минеральных удобрений) переработки. Промежуточные (черновые) концентраты подвергаются доводке, а содержащие несколько ценных компонентов (коллективные концентраты) подвергаются разделению.

CONCENTRATED LOAD = СОСРЕДОТОЧЕННАЯ НАГРУЗКА – (1) Concentrated Load:- loading centered on a certain point (such as from roof-mounted equipment) as opposed to being equally distributed along the length of a member. / В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям.

(2) Concentrated Load:- concentrated over an area of less than 50 % of the pallet top deck. / Сосредоточенная Нагрузка или Сосредоточенный Груз:- груз, размещённый на площади, составляющей менее 50% площади верхнего настила поддона.

CONCENTRATING = ОБОГАЩЕНИЕ (или КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ) – Concentrating is the process of separating milled ore into two streams; one greatly enriched in the valuable mineral (concentrate) and another of waste material (tailings). Concentration is a vital economic step in the production process because it reduces the volume of material which must be transported to and processed in a smelter and refinery. / Под Концентрацией, от новолатинского слова Concentratio, от Латинских слов Con (Cum), означающее С или Вместе, и Centrum, означающее Средоточие или Центр, понимается:- (1) сосредоточение, скапливание, собирание кого-либо, чего-либо в каком-либо месте или вокруг одного центра, например, концентрация войск, концентрация сил. (2) Относительное количество данного компонента в системе (смеси, растворе, сплаве). Массовая концентрация – размерная физическая величина, равная отношению массы компонента к объёму системы. Единица концентрации в СИ – кг/м^3. Под Обогащением полезных ископаемых понимается совокупность процессов первичной переработки минерального сырья (руд, угля и прочего) для получения технически ценных или пригодных для дальнейшей металлургической, химической и другой переработки продуктов путём удаления пустой породы и разделения минералов. Способы обогащения полезных ископаемых основаны на разделении минералов по их плотности (гравитационное обогащение), магнитной восприимчивости (магнитное обогащение), смачиваемости поверхностей (флотация) и так далее. В результате обогащения полезных ископаемых получаются концентраты, поступающие в дальнейшую переработку, и отходы обогащения (хвосты). Обогащение полезных ископаемых производится на обогатительных фабриках, включающих помимо обогатительных операций процессы рудоподготовки и обезвоживания.

CONCENTRATION = КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ – Concentration is the quantity of active ingredient expressed as mass per unit volume, or an amount of a substance based on its proportion to the whole or a specified amount and expressed as mass per unit volume of the

resulting solution or mixture, e.g., gram per liter (g/l), parts per million (ppm). / Под Концентрацией, от новолатинского слова Concentratio, означающее Скапливание или Сосредоточение, понимается:- (1) Собирание кого-либо, чего-либо в каком-либо месте, например, концентрация войск или сил. (2) В химии – количество вещества, содержащееся в единице массы (или объёма) раствора, смеси, сплава. Может быть выражена в процентах, числом частиц в единице объёма.

CONCEPT = КОНЦЕПТ (или ПОНЯТИЕ) – Concept is an idea or design. / Под Концептом, от Латинского слова Conceptus, означающее Понятие, понимается:- (1) формулировка, умственный образ, общая мысль, понятие. (2) В логической семантике – смысл имени.

CONCESSIONAL SALES = ХХ ПРОДАЖИ – Concessional Sales are the credit sales of a commodity in which the buyer is allowed more favorable payment terms than those in the open market.

CONCISE FINANCIAL REPORT = КРАТКИЙ ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Concise Financial Report:- in Australia, unless a shareholder has requested in writing that a Company send the full Annual Report, Section 314 of the Corporations Act 2001 allows a company to send a Concise Financial Report in substitution for its Annual Report. A concise report for a financial year consists of:- (a) a concise financial report for the year drawn up in accordance with Accounting Standards AASB 1039; (b) the directors' report for the year; (c) a statement by the auditor:- (i) that the financial report has been audited, and (ii) whether, in the auditor's opinion, the concise financial report complies with the accounting standards made for the purposes of paragraph (a); (d) a copy of any qualification in, and of any statements included in the emphasis of matter section of, the auditor's report on the financial report; (e) a statement that the report is a concise report and that the full financial report and auditor's report will be sent to the member free of charge if the member asks for them. Under AASB 1039 a concise financial report must include:- (a) a balance sheet as at the end of the financial year; and (b) include the following financial statements:- (i) profit and loss statement for the financial year, and (ii) a statement of cash flows for the financial year. Each financial statement must be presented as in the financial report, in accordance with other Accounting Standards, except for the omission of cross- references to notes to the financial statements in the full financial report. The financial statements must be accompanied by discussion and analysis to assist the understanding of members. / (a) бухгалтерский баланс на конец финансового года; и (b) :- (i) отчёт о прибылях и убытках за финансовый год, и (ii) отчёт о движении денежных средств за финансовый год.

CONCOLOROS = ОДНОЦВЕТНОЕ – Concoloros:- colored uniformly throughout, the same color on both sides. / Имеющий одинаковую окраску и узор на двух сторонах (о крыле бабочки).

CONCRETE BED = БЕТОННАЯ ГРЯДА (или БЕТОННАЯ ГРЯДКА) – Concrete Bed is a plant bed, usually in a screenhouse, which has concrete sides.

CONCURRENT INDICATORS = СОВПАДАЮЩИЕ ИНДИКАТОРЫ – Concurrent Indicator is an economic indicator that provides information on the current state of the economy. That is, a coincident indicator does not show which way the economy is heading, but where it is at present. For example, coincident indicators move up when GDP is growing and down when GDP is shrinking. A common example is personal income. It is also called a Concurrent Indicator. See also Lagging Indicators, and Leading Indicators. Concurrent Indicators are the market indicators showing the general direction of the economy and confirming or denying the trend implied by the leading indicators. / Смотрите также Запаздывающие Индикаторы (Lagging Indicators).

CONCURRENT USE = КОНКУРЕНТНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или ОДНОВРЕМЕННОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Concurrent Use is the simultaneous use of digital information by more than one user; often used as a measure of limitations on the use of a digital information. / Одновременное использование цифровой информации более, чем одним пользователем. Часто используется в качестве меры ограничений на использование цифровой информации.

CONDENSATES = КОНДЕНСАТЫ – Condensates:- very high API crude oil, which in its natural state is in gaseous form but which condenses to liquid upon production. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has for many years argued over the precise definition of condensates, since it does not include them in individual countries' crude production quotas. The heavier natural gas components, such as hexane, iceptane, pentane and so forth, which are liquid under atmospheric pressure. Also known as Naphtha, and Natural Gasoline. Liquid hydrocarbon mixtures recovered from non-associated gas reservoirs. They are composed of C_4 (butane, etc) and higher carbon number hydrocarbons. They normally have an API (short for the American Petroleum Institute) between 50° and 85°. Condensate:- Hydrocarbons that are in a gaseous state at reservoir conditions, but condense into liquid as they travel up the well bore and reach surface conditions. / Нефть с очень высоким показателем тяжести по АИН (API), которая в природных условиях находится в газообразном состоянии, однако конденсируется в жидкость в процессе добычи. ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении, много лет не могла согласовать точное определение конденсатов, поскольку не включала их в выделяемые отдельным странам квоты на добычу нефти. Жидкие углеводородные смеси, восстановленные из . Они состоят из C_4 (бутановых, etc) углеводородов и углеводородов с высоким числом углеродов. Под Конденсатом, от Латинского слова Condensatus, означающее Сгущённый или Уплотнённый, понимается:- (i) жидкость, образующаяся при конденсации газа или пара; или (ii) газовый конденсат, представляющий собой продукт, выделенный из природного газа, в виде смеси жидких углеводородов, содержащих более 4 атомов С в молекуле. (ii) в нефтяной геологии – жидкая в условиях земной поверхности часть газоконденсата, состоящая из легкокипящих (полностью выкипающих до 300 °С) углеводородов преимущественно метанового ряда; ценное моторное топливо.

CONDENSATION = КОНДЕНСАЦИЯ – Condensation is a process in which vapor molecules cohere to each other and change to liquid. / Под Конденсацией, от позднелатинского слова Condensatio, означающее Сгущение или Уплотнение, понимается переход вещества из газообразного состояния в жидкое или твёрдое. Конденсация возможна только при температурах ниже критической температуры. При постоянной заданной температуре конденсация идёт до тех пор, пока не установится равновесное давление (насыщение), зависящее только от температуры. Под Конденсацией водяного пара в атмосфере понимается переход водяного пара, содержащегося в атмосферном воздухе, в жидкое или твёрдое состояние с образованием капелек и кристаллов облаков и туманов, а также с выделением воды или льда на наземных предметах. Происходит на ядрах конденсации при охлаждении воздуха до точки росы, в результате его адиабатического подъёма или теплообмена с земной поверхностью.

CONDENSATION POLYMERIZATION = КОНДЕНСАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ (или ПОЛИКОНДЕНСАЦИЯ) – Condensation Polymerization is a polymerization process yielding a product in which the repeating unit has fewer atoms that the monomer or monomers. Generally, the separation of water or some other simple substance occurs as a result of the reaction, e.g., ethylene glycol in polyester production. / Конденсационная Полимеризация или Поликонденсация – процесс полимеризации, .

CONDENSER = КОНДЕНСОР – Condenser is a machine to collect ginned lint into a smooth, endless batt. In the cotton gin, a perforated or screened drum device designed to collect lint cotton from the conveying airstream, at times into a batt. / В первичной

обработке хлопка-сырца под Конденсором, от Латинского слова Condenso, означающее Сгущаю или Уплотняю, понимается машина для сбора джинированного волокна в .

CONDITION = КОНДИЦИЯ (или СОСТОЯНИЕ) – Condition:- in grease wool, the amount of yolk and foreign impurities it contains. A fleece having a 'heavy condition' would have a large amount of shrinkage.

CONDITIONALLY RENEWABLE = УСЛОВНО ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ – Conditionally Renewable:- a contract of health insurance that provides that the insured may renew the contract to a stated date or an advanced age, subject to the right of the insurance company to decline renewal only under conditions defined in the contract. / Контракт страхования жизни (договор страхования жизни), который предполагает, что застрахованное лицо может возобновить данный контракт (договор) к отмеченной дате или в наступаемом возрасте, но при этом страховая компания в праве отклонить возобновление только по тем условиям, которые определены в этом контракте (договоре).

CONDITIONAL RESPONSE = УСЛОВНАЯ ОТЗЫВЧИВОСТЬ – Conditional Response is a plant's response to quantitative or qualitative reactions.

CONDITIONAL SALES CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ – Conditional Sales Contract means a contract:- (i) for the sale of an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part, under which the buyer takes possession of the property but title to the property vests in the buyer at a later time on:- (a) paying any part of the purchase price; (b) performing another condition; or (c) the happening of a contingency; or (ii) to bail or lease an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part, under which the bailee or lessee:- (a) agrees to pay an amount substantially equal to the value of the property; and (b) is to become, or has the option of becoming, the owner of the property on complying with the contract.

CONDITIONED STATE = КОНДИЦИОННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ – Conditioned State:- a sample is in the 'conditioned state' or 'conditioned' for testing purposes when it has been kept in the atmosphere for testing until moisture equilibrium has been reached. Equilibrium shall be considered to have been attained when the mass of the well-opened sample shows no progressive change between successive hourly weighings. In the case of certain fibers, preconditioning is necessary to ensure that moisture equilibrium is reached by absorption.

CONDITIONED WEIGHT = КОНДИЦИОННЫЙ ВЕС – In the Cotton industry, Conditioned Weight is the over-dry weight from the conditioning oven of fiber, yarn, or fabric plus the standard commercial moisture regain added to the dry weight. / стандартная коммерческая влагопоглощательная способность, добавленная к сухому весу. В хлопковой отрасли, Кондиционный Вес приравнивается к нетто весу при влажности хлопкового волокна 8.5%. Иными словами, расчётная масса, приведённая к нормированной влажности.

CONDITIONING = КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или КЛИМАТИЗИРОВАТЬ, или УВЛАЖНЕНИЕ, или ПАСПОРТИЗАЦИЯ, или ЗАМАСЛОВКА) – (1) In textile industry, Conditioning is a process of allowing textile materials (staple, tow, yarns, and fabrics) to reach hygroscopic equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere. Materials may be conditioned in a standard atmosphere (65% RH, 70 °F) for testing purposes or in arbitrary conditions existing in manufacturing or processing areas. Conditioning is the process of bringing a textile material into moisture equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing. Conditioning is the process by which the moisture content of a textile material is brought to moisture equilibrium by exposure to specific atmospheric conditions of temperature and relative humidity. Conditioning is a finishing process of sizing a fabric after dyeing to give it a hand. / В текстильном производстве, Кондиционирование – доувлажнение пряжи после прядения до нормального процента влажности. Кроме того при испытаниях текстильной продукции под Кондиционированием понимается выдерживание образцов в стандартных условиях температуры и относительной влажности в течение минимального периода времени.

(2) Conditioning is the exposure of a wood to the influence of a prescribed atmosphere for a stipulated period of time, or until a stipulated relation is reached between material and atmosphere. / .

CONDITIONS = УСЛОВИЯ – (1) Conditions:- anything called for as requirements before the performance or completion of something else.

(2) Conditions are the contractual stipulations which are printed on a document or provided separately.

(3) Conditions:- for securities, these include certain characteristics of the instrument, such as interest rate, issue price, maturity and repayment.

(4) Conditions are stipulations written in a policy, with which a policyholder must comply. Failure to do so may result in insurers refusing to pay a claim.

CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE = УСЛОВИЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Conditions Of Carriage are the general terms and conditions established by a carrier in respect of the carriage (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, это относится к генеральным порядкам и условиям, устанавливаемым перевозчиком в отношении самой перевозки.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT = УСЛОВИЯ КОНТРАКТА – Conditions Of Contract are the terms and conditions shown on the Air Waybill (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, это относится к порядкам и условиям, отображённым в Авиа Накладной (Air Waybill).

CONDOMINIUM = КОНДОМИНИУМ – A Condominium is a multiple-unit dwelling in which there is separate and distinct ownership of individual units and joint ownership of common areas. For example, in an apartment house, the individual owners would each own their own apartments while all the owners of the separate apartments would together own the parts of the building common to all of them, such as the entrances, laundry rooms, elevators, and hallways. The building is managed by the condominium association, either directly or through a professional manager. The owners of the individual units are jointly responsible for the costs of maintaining the building and common areas, but they are individually responsible for the maintenance expenses of their particular units.

CONDOMINIUM OWNERSHIP = КОНДОМИНИУМНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Condominium Ownership:- an individual who purchases a unit in a condominium receives title to such unit in fee simple, owning it outright. The owner has all legal rights incident to ownership, including the right to sell, absent a Restrictive Covenant limiting its use. Title to a condominium also encompasses ownership of the land and common areas with the remaining unit owners. The individual owner has certain rights, such as use of the common areas, and certain obligations, such as paying his or her share of the expenses incurred for maintenance or improvements of the common areas, regardless of whether the individual owner approves of the upkeep or improvements. The size of the share of operating, maintaining, and improving costs of a building and common areas to be borne by an individual unit owner depends on the size of that owner's unit, usually measured by the number of rooms in the unit. The three basic instruments used in the purchase of a condominium are a deed to the unit; a declaration of condominium; and the bylaws of the condominium association, the membership of

which is comprised of the units' owners. An individual buying a condominium receives a deed, which must be duly recorded in the appropriate county office. Such deed ordinarily describes the individual unit, the building in which the unit is located, and the property upon which the building is constructed. Generally it will also embody all limitations or restrictions imposed on the use of the unit and any other details agreed upon by the purchaser and seller. The deed cannot contain any provision that is contrary to the rules of the condominium or declaration of condominium. The declaration of condominium is the official record of the owner's rights and duties pursuant to receiving title to the condominium. It also states precisely what portions the owner of a unit owns and must maintain. State statute prescribes what must be included in the declaration of condominium. These requirements vary from one state to another, but a declaration of condominium must ordinarily contain the following:- (a) a legal description of the land and buildings of the condominium, which is essentially the same information contained in the deed; (b) a description of each unit, including the address, size, number of rooms, and exact location within the building; (c) a description of the common areas and any restrictions upon the use thereof; (d) the pecuniary worth of each unit of the condominium and of the land under it, as well as the percentage of shares in the common areas assigned to each unit owner, usually based upon the number of rooms in his or her unit; (e) the number of votes assigned to each unit. The declaration of condominium must also state the procedure for making decisions concerning repairs, improvements, and similar costs, as well as provisions for amendment of the declaration or for ending the condominium arrangement. The number of votes assigned to each unit owner is in proportion to that owner's percentage share. A declaration must also provide the procedures for owners' payments of fees and other costs and sanctions imposed for failure to pay them. Condominium unit owners must adhere to the regulations set forth in the bylaws. The bylaws of a condominium – the rules and regulations by which the condominium association governs itself – are generally drafted by the developers of the condominium or the original purchasers of the individual units. The bylaws ordinarily establish procedures for electing the officers or board members of the condominium association, conducting meetings, and handling routine building maintenance and insurance for the common areas. They prescribe any restrictions that may be imposed on the sale of individual units and penalties for violation of the rules. A condominium unit may be purchased for cash; however, the more common procedure is for a mortgage to be obtained to help finance it. Since each unit is owned individually, if an owner defaults on mortgage payments or property taxes, no other unit owner is liable. Also known as Flat Property. / Кондоминиум – совладение.

CONDOR = КОНДОР – In option strategy, Condors, like Butterflies, require you to have an opinion on direction and a price target. Unlike butterflies, you can target a range in which you think the stock will be at expiration. Where a butterfly requires you to sell two options at a central strike price (which also is your price target), a condor could be profitable if the stock expires along a range of prices because it involves selling at two different strike prices. 'Butterflies are very pretty and symmetrical; (condors) can be big and gawky. They look like they have trouble even getting up in the air', says Marty Kearney, Senior Instructor at CBOE® Options Institute. The advantage of a condor compared to a butterfly is it allows you to take a directional play, but it gives you a larger range where you may do pretty well. Like a butterfly, a condor is composed of either all calls or all puts. Again, if we take our USD63 stock, but this time we think it will be somewhere between USD70 and USD75 at expiration, a condor can let us maximize profit while limiting risk. To do this, we can buy a 65–70 bull call spread by buying the 65 call and selling the 70 call, and then selling a 75–80 bear call spread by selling the 75 call and buying the 80 call. Profit is maximized if we expire between USD70–USD75 and our wings give us protection should we miss our mark. Again, our maximum loss is the cost of the condor, plus commissions. / СИБО® (CBOE®). продать два опциона по центральной сходной цене (которая также является Вашей ценовой целью), .

CONDUCTING TISSUE = ПРОВОДЯЩАЯ ТКАНЬ – Conducting Tissue:- xylem and phloem are called the Conducting Tissues. Xylem is meant to conduct water and mineral salts upward from root to the leaf and give mechanical strength to the plant body. Except wood parenchyma all other xylem elements are lignified thick walled and dead. Phloem as a whole is meant to conduct prepared food material from leaf to the storage organs and the growing regions. Conducting Tissue is another name for Vascular Tissue.

CONDUCTOR = ПРОВОДНИК – Conductor is usually a metallic substance capable of transmitting electricity with little resistance. The best conductor at normal temperature ranges is silver. The most common is copper. Some other recently discovered substances called super conductors actually have zero resistance at extremely low temperatures. / Под электрическими Проводниками понимаются тела (вещества), обладающие способностью хорошо проводить электрический ток. Проводники содержат большое число носителей тока. В проводниках 1-го рода (металлах и сплавах) носителями тока являются электроны, в проводниках 2-го рода (электролитах) – ионы. Проводники – вещества, хорошо проводящие электрический ток благодаря наличию в них большого количества подвижных заряженных частиц. Делятся на:- ионные (электролиты), электронные (металлы, полупроводники) и смешанные, где имеет место движение как электронов, так и ионов (например, плазма).

CONE = COST OF NEW ENTRY

CONE = КОНУС (или КОНУСНАЯ КАТУШКА) – Cone is a conical package of yarn, usually wound on a disposable paper core. In textile industry, cone is a bobbin upon which yarn is wound prior to weaving. / В текстильной отрасли под Конусом или Конусной Катушкой понимается разновидность бобин, на которую производится намотка пряжи, прежде чем она попадает в ткачество.

CONES = УПОРНЫЕ ГОЛОВКИ (или КОНУСЫ) – Cones are the devices for facilitating the loading, positioning and lashing of containers. Devices for facilitating the positioning of containers. The cones insert into the bottom corner castings of the container. / Устройства для обеспечения позиционирования контейнеров. Упорные головки входят в нижние угловые отливки контейнера.

CONEY WOOL = КРОЛИЧЬЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или XX) – Coney Wool (in the UK, 1840's), the fur of Rabbits. This article is extensively used in the hat manufacture; and besides the large supplies raised at home, a great deal is imported. The imports usually range from about 300 000 to about 500 000 skins a year.

CONF = КОНФ – Conf is an abbreviation used to denote Swiss government bonds (derived from the Latin name Confoederatio Helvetica that is the official name of Switzerland). / Под Конфом понимается обозначение, используемое для ссылки на Швейцарские правительственные облигации. Данное слово было образовано от Латинского словосочетания Конфэдерацио Эльвэтика (Confoederatio Helvetica) – официального названия Швейцарии.

CONFEDERATION = КОНФЕДЕРАЦИЯ – Confederation is a form of government in which the major geographical subdivisions of the country have their own governmental organizations that retain numerous independent rights of policy-making and decision that may not be overridden by the central government, and in which the central government's rights of policy-making and decision are severely restricted. The distinction between a federation and a confederation is not always easy to make, but generally speaking, confederations assign much more limited powers to the central government than do federations – typically only national defense and foreign relations, plus a few other minor functions. One practical criterion often used as the key to distinguishing federations from confederations is that in the latter the central government does not have direct taxing or enforcement authority over individual citizens but rather must depend upon the regional governments to provide its revenues and give effect to its laws governing individuals. / Под Конфедерацией, от позднелатинского слова Confoederatio, означающее Объединение или Союз, понимается:- (i) форма государственного

устройства, при которой государства, образующие конфедерацию, полностью сохраняют свою независимость, имеют собственные органы государственной власти и управления; они создают специальные объединённые органы для координации действий в определённых целях (военных, внешнеполитических и тому подобных). Исторически в форме конфедерации была создана Швейцария; или (ii) название каких-либо общественных или иных организаций, например, Всеобщая Конфедерация Труда во Франции.

CONFERENCE = КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ – (1) Conference:- defined in the 1984 Shipping Act as:- ... an association of ocean common carriers permitted, pursuant to an approved or effective agreement, to engage in concerted activity and to utilize a common tariff; but the term does not include a joint service, consortium, pooling, sailing or transshipment arrangement. It is basically a group of steamship companies offering equitable freight rates, standardised shipping practices and regularly scheduled services between designated ports. These arrangements are given anti-trust immunity as authorized by the 1984 Shipping Act. An association of ship owners operating in the same trade route who operate under collective conditions and agree on tariff rates. Conference is a group of steamship companies offering equal freight rates, standardised shipping practices and regularly scheduled service between designated ports. In the United States, these arrangements are given anti-trust immunity as authorised by the Shipping Act of 1984. Association of ship owners operating in specific areas and routes, who agree to operate under collective conditions of carriage and rates whereby a tariff is published governing same. Conference is an affiliation of shipowners operating over the same route(s) who agree to charge uniform rates and other terms of carriage. A conference is 'closed' if one can enter only by the consent of existing members of the conference. It is 'open' if anyone can enter by meeting certain technical and financial standards. Conference members are common carriers. / Под Конференцией, от позднелатинского слова Conferentia от Confero, означающее Собираю В Одно Место, понимается собрание, совещание представителей каких-либо организаций, групп, государств, а также отдельных лиц, учёных для обсуждения определённых (часто теоретических) вопросов.

(2) Group of Carriers allowed by the US Federal Maritime Commission to determine rate levels, service and rules of a given trade route bound together by a common tariff or certain geographical area.

CONFERENCE CARRIER = КОНФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ЧЛЕН КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ) – Carrier that belongs to the Conference. Conference Carrier is an ocean carrier who is a member of an association known as a Conference. The purpose of the conference is to standardize shipping practices, eliminate freight rate competition, and provide regularly scheduled service between specific ports.

CONFERENCE CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ УЧАСТНИКА КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ – Conference Certificate is a certificate declaring that the carrier is a member of the conference. / Сертификат, декларирующий о том, что данный перевозчик является членом данной конференции.

CONFIDENCE LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ДОВЕРИЯ – Confidence Level:- within the value-at-risk concept framework, the confidence level reflects the probability a potential loss will occur within a specified interval.

CONFIDENTIALITY = КОНФИДЕНЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ (или СЕКРЕТНОСТЬ) – Confidentiality is the property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities or processes. The characteristic of that data which are not to be disclosed to those not authorized to see them. The treating of information as private and not for distribution beyond specifically identified individuals or organizations, nor used other than for specifically identified purposes. Confidentiality is a holding information in strict confidence. Authorized Certification Officials are to hold in strict confidence the information in export certificates to protect buyers and exporters. / Под Конфиденциальным, от Латинского слова Confidentia, означающее Доверие, понимается доверительный, секретный.

CONFINED RELEASE = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Confined Release is a release of plants into the environment under specific terms and conditions intended to minimize establishment and spread into, and interaction with the environment of the plants and any progeny derived from them.

CONFIRMATION = КОНФИРМАЦИЯ (или УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ) – (1) Confirmation is an irrevocable undertaking of the confirming bank to honor or negotiate. / Под Конфирмацией, от Латинского слова Confirmatio, означающее Утверждение, или Миропомазанием понимается:- (1) христианское таинство (в католицизме и православии). Смотрите также в статье Таинства. (2) В протестантизме торжественный публичный акт (не рассматривающийся как таинство) приобщения юношей и девушек (14–16 лет) к церковной общине, сопровождается чтением 'Исповедания Веры' и особой молитвой.

(2) Confirmation is a subsequent signal that validates a position stance. Traders and investors sometimes look for more than one signal or require validation before acting. For example, confirmation of a trend change may entail an advance past the previous reaction high. For an indicator such as MACD, confirmation of a divergence may be a subsequent moving average crossover. A secondary signal from either a separate technical indicator or subsequent price movement that confirms a meaningful technical event has occurred. / МЭКДИ (MACD) .

(3) Confirmation is a memorandum to the other party describing all the relevant details of the transaction. / Меморандум для другой стороны, описывающий все относящиеся к данной сделке сведения.

(4) Confirmation:- the OTC (over-the-counter) market's master agreement establishes that the parties intend to be legally bound by the terms of each transaction from the moment they agree to those terms, including oral agreement. The parties are, however, obligated to enter into a confirmation as soon as practicably possible, in writing (including by facsimile transmission) or by an exchange of telexes or electronic messages.

CONFIRMATION NUMBER = НОМЕР КОНФИРМАЦИИ (или НОМЕР УТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ) – In the US patent law, a Confirmation Number is a four-digit number that is assigned to each newly filed patent application. The confirmation number, in combination with the application number, is used to verify the accuracy of the application number placed on correspondence filed with the Office of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to avoid misidentification of an application due to a transposition error (misplaced digits) in the application number. The Office recommends that applicants include the application's confirmation number (in addition to the application number) on all correspondence submitted to the Office concerning the application.

CONFIRMATION OF LETTER OF CREDIT = УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ АККРЕДИТИВА – Confirmation of Letter of Credit (L/C) is the first payment obligation undertaken independently by the bank for the beneficiary beyond the issuing bank. Functions:- undertaking the credit risks of the issuing bank for the exporter so as to help exporter receive payments in advance upon complying presentation; it can be divided into two forms:- open confirmation and silent confirmation. Features:- (i) Reduction of Risks and Acceleration of the Capital Turnover:- confirmation of L/C can help exporters prevent the risks from the issuing bank, the country risk of issuing bank and the foreign exchange control risks; (ii) Double Guarantee:- apart from the conditional payment undertaking made by the issuing bank, the

exporters can get additional conditional payment undertaking from the bank, placing the exporters under double payment guarantee; and (iii) Payment Collection Guarantee:- the exporters upon presentation that comply with the L/C's requirements and approval of the bank, can gain the non-recourse payments or payments promises. Charges (only to familiarize on a Chinese sample):- 2‰ of the confirmed amount, with minimum of RMB500, charged quarterly. The fee will rise subject to the degree of risks of the relevant countries or banks. Target Customers:- (i) exporters who wish to obtain payment confirmation from a bank other than the issuing bank; and (ii) exporters who wish to obtain non-recourse funds after presentation of documents even if the issuing bank has a good credit standing. Application Qualifications:- (1) Basic Requirements:- (i) legally approved and registered with annually checked business license and other documents effectively proving its legal status and business scope; (ii) having a loan card; (iii) having an account opening permit and having opened a settlement account at the bank; (iv) having the export and import operation qualifications; and (v) no blemished credit records in the bank and/or other financial institutions. (2) The issuing bank is a financial institution granted with credit and having a good credit standing. Process:- (i) the bank provides confirmation upon the request of the issuing bank or exporter (beneficiary) when advising the L/C; (ii) the exporter presents the complying documents to the bank and the bank makes non-recourse payments or irrevocable payments promises to the exporter after examination and approval; and (iii) the bank mails the documents to the foreign issuing bank to claim reimbursement and will confirm the payment after the foreign payment received.

CONFIRMATION PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС КОНФИРМАЦИИ (или ПРОЦЕСС УТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ) – Confirmation Process is the procedure for verifying trade details with a counterparty. This is generally done by exchanging via fax or mail a document (i.e. a confirmation) identifying the trade details and any governing legal documentation and verifying the accuracy of the information provided by the counterparty (i.e. matching).

CONFIRMATION STATEMENT = УТВЕРЖДАЮЩАЯ ВЫПИСКА – Confirmation Statement is a statement sent by a Futures Commodity Merchant to a customer when a futures or options position has been initiated. The statement shows the price and the number of contracts bought or sold. Sometimes combined with a Purchase and Sale Statement.

CONFIRMED LETTER OF CREDIT = ПОДТВЕРЖДЁННЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или УТВЕРЖДЁННЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – A Confirmed L/C is confirmed through a bank in the exporter's country, giving the exporter an additional guarantee of payment from a second bank (i.e. confirming bank) in addition to the guarantee of the buyer's foreign bank. An unconfirmed L/C, on the other hand, is not confirmed by a bank in the seller's country, resulting in less certainty and slower payment. First Letter of Credit- a letter of credit is commonly needed in business transactions requiring substantial payment for goods or services. Instead of requesting an advance payment, the seller may require that the buyer obtain a letter of credit for the balance of the payment to be owed at the time of full delivery. A buyer must work with a bank to obtain the first letter of credit. This requires a full credit application similar to the credit application for a loan. If the seller is approved for the letter of credit the bank documents that they are willing to pay the seller the stated amount if the buyer defaults at the time of payment. The terms of the letter of credit will typically structure the payment as a loan for the buyer. If the buyer is unable to make the payment to the seller at the time when the funds are due then the bank will issue the payment as a loan to the buyer. Upon receiving the letter of credit, the buyer also agrees to the bank's loan terms. Terms of the loan if required will included a stated interest rate and payment schedule as well as other disclosures regarding repayment. If the seller is satisfied with the first letter of credit they may accept it as an unconfirmed letter of credit. Unconfirmed letters of credit require the support of only one lending bank. Obtaining a Second Letter of Credit:- obtaining the second letter of credit confirms the first letter of credit and qualifies it as a confirmed letter of credit. The process for obtaining a second letter of credit is the same as the first letter of credit. The buyer will have to find a second bank to back their purchase in the case of defaulted payment. The buyer will need to go through the same letter of credit process again to be approved for a second letter of credit. The structuring of the funds for the second letter of credit will typically take into consideration the terms of the first letter of credit as well. In some cases, the seller may only require that the second letter of credit represent a percentage of the total due since it is in addition to the credit offered by the first bank. A Confirmed Letter of Credit is issued by a foreign bank with its validity confirmed by a domestic bank. An exporter with a confirmed letter of credit from the buyer is assured payment from the domestic bank in case the foreign buyer or the foreign bank defaults. A Confirmed L/C is confirmed through a bank in the exporter's country, giving the exporter an additional guarantee of payment from a second bank (i.e. confirming bank) in addition to the guarantee of the buyer's foreign bank. An Unconfirmed L/C, on the other hand, is not confirmed by a bank in the seller's country, resulting in less certainty and slower payment. Confirmed Letter of Credit:- when an LC is issued, the Issuing Bank may request the Advising Bank to add its confirmation on the LC. By agreeing to add the confirmation, the Advising Bank will become the Confirming Bank and undertakes to pay the beneficiary (seller) if all the terms and conditions of the LC are complied with. Confirmed Letter of Credit:- a confirmed letter of credit is a letter of credit with a second guarantee obtained by a borrower in addition to the first letter of credit. A confirmed letter of credit is typically used when the issuing bank of the first letter of credit may have questionable creditworthiness and the seller seeks to get a second guarantee to assure payment. If the first letter of credit is not backed by a second guarantee then it may be considered unconfirmed. A confirmed letter of credit requires the backing of more than one bank by a buyer of goods in a domestic or international transaction. A confirmed letter of credit may be required by a buyer in a transaction if the seller is not satisfied with the creditworthiness of the first letter of credit. A confirmed letter of credit adds to the credibility of the buyer and helps to decrease the risk of payment default for the seller. See also Unconfirmed Letter Of Credit.

CONFIRMED PAYMENT ORDER = ПОДТВЕРЖДЁННОЕ ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ (или УТВЕРЖДЁННОЕ ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – The Confirmed Payment Order according to Art. 468 of the Swiss Code of Obligations (better known as the Promise To Pay) is, like the guarantee, an irrevocable, not accessory obligation to pay. The following applies to the promise to pay:- (i) It may be subject to certain conditions (conditional confirmed payment order). The obligation to pay is limited by the fact that the conditions stipulated in the confirmed payment order must be fulfilled. (ii) The promise to pay without conditions (unconditional confirmed payment order) is a fixed obligation to pay irrevocably and unconditionally on a date specified in advance. In contrast to a surety or guarantee, a payment effected on the basis of an unconditional confirmed payment order does not represent a substitute for the non-performance of a third party, thus it does not have the character of a payment guarantee in case of non-payment.

CONFIRMING = ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ – Confirming is a financial service in which an independent company confirms an export order in the seller's country and makes payment for the goods in the currency of that country. Among the items eligible for confirmation are the goods; inland, air and ocean transportation costs; forwarding fees; custom brokerage fees; and duties. Confirming permits the entire export transaction from plant to end user to be fully coordinated and paid for over time. / Подтверждением является финансовая услуга, в соответствии с которой независимая компания подтверждает заказ для вывоза (или экспорта) в стране продавца и осуществляет оплату товаров в валюте данной страны. Среди всего прочего, подходящего для подтверждения, являются сами товары; расходы на наземную, воздушную и океанскую транспортировку; вознаграждения за экспедирование; вознаграждения за услуги таможенного оформления; и пошлины. Подтверждение позволяет всей вывозной (или экспортной) сделке быть полностью скоординированной и оплаченной от момента вывоза с завода и вплоть до доставки конечному потребителю.

CONFIRMING BANK = ПОДТВЕРЖДАЮЩИЙ БАНК – Confirming Bank is the bank that adds its confirmation to another bank's (the issuing bank's) letter of credit and promises to pay the beneficiary upon presentation of documents specified in the letter of credit. Confirming Bank is the bank that adds its confirmation to a credit upon the issuing bank's authorization or request. Confirming Bank:- the correspondent bank may confirm the letter of credit for the beneficiary. At the request of the issuing bank, the correspondent obligates itself to insure payment under the letter of credit. The confirming bank would not confirm the credit until it evaluated the country and bank where the letter of credit originates. The confirming bank is usually the advising bank. / Подтверждающий Банк – банк, добавляющий к аккредитиву своё подтверждение, то есть принимающий на себя обязательства по аккредитиву наряду с банком эмитентом.

CONFLICTING MARKS = КОНФЛИКТУЮЩИЕ ЗНАКИ (или КОНФЛИКТУЮЩИЕ МАРКИ) – Conflicting Marks:- a mark that is confusingly similar that it closely resembles a registered trademark is a conflicting mark. Such a mark is likely to confuse consumers about the source of the product or service. Pursuant to 15 USCS § 1052, registration of a trademark can be refused because it is likely to conflict with a mark or marks already registered or pending before the US Patent and Trademark Offices (USPTO). When a trademark application is filed, the assigned examining attorney will search the USPTO records to determine if such a conflict exists between the mark in the application and another mark that is registered or pending before the USPTO. The principal factors considered by the examining attorney in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion are:- (i) the similarity of the marks; and (ii) the commercial relationship between the goods or services listed in the application. Conflicting marks need not be identical, and the goods and/or services do not have to be the same. Even if the marks are similar and the goods and/or services related the mark can be considered as a conflicting mark. If a conflict exists between a mark in an application and a registered mark, the examining attorney will refuse registration on the ground of likelihood of confusion. If a conflict exists between a mark in an application and a mark in a pending application that was filed before, the examining attorney will notify the potential conflict and suspend action on the latter application. If the earlier-filed application is registered, the examining attorney can refuse registration of the mark on the ground of likelihood of confusion. See also Likelihood Of Confusion.

CONFLICT MINERALS = КОНФЛИКТНЫЕ МИНЕРАЛЫ – Conflict Minerals describe minerals listed in the US Conflict Minerals Trade Act. These include tantalite (coltan), cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite, gold, and their derivatives, by which conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo or neighboring states are financed.

CONFLUENT = СТОК – Confluent:- blending together or coalescing.

CONFU = CONFERENCE ON FAIR USE

CONGESTION = ПРЕСЫЩЕНИЕ (или ПЕРЕНАСЫЩЕНИЕ, или СКОПЛЕНИЕ, или ЗАТОР) – (1) Congestion is a market situation in which shorts attempting to cover their positions are unable to find an adequate supply of contracts provided by longs willing to liquidate or by new sellers willing to enter the market, except at sharply higher prices. See also Corner, and Squeeze.

(2) When prices trade at similar levels over a period of time, the chart becomes cluttered with business at these levels and is referred to as Congested. Congestion areas are often seen as providing support/resistance. They are the levels at which, rather than breaking into new ground, prices tend to bog down and become trapped. In technical analysis, a period of time characterized by repetitious and limited price fluctuations. Congestion or consolidation reflects a pattern without strong indication of a trend of commodity prices. During congestion aggressive buying and selling of commodity futures contracts occur within a limited range of price fluctuation. / ограниченными флуктуациями (колебаниями) цены. Если цены сделок остаются примерно на одном уровне в течение продолжительного времени, соответствующие графики загромождаются данными на таких уровнях, и их называют 'переполненными'. Области переполнения часто истолковывают как отражающие точки поддержки или сопротивления. Это уровни, на которых цены вместо того, чтобы перейти на качественно новый уровень, застревают и перестают реагировать на фактические колебания конъюнктуры.

(3) Port or Berth Delays. Accumulation of vessels at a port to the extent that vessels arriving to load or discharge are obliged to wait for a vacant berth. Accumulation of vessels at a port resulting in waiting time for arriving vessels to load or discharge for a vacant berth. / судно, пребывающее под погрузку или разгрузку .

CONGESTION SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА ПРОСТОЙ (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА ПРОСТОЙ) – Congestion Surcharge is an extra charge for waiting periods at the port. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. Port Congestion Surcharge applied by shipping lines to cover losses caused by congestion and idle time for vessels serving that port. Shipping lines therefore have the right to impose a surcharge on the freight to recover revenue lost. Another factor which influences port congestion surcharge would be labour disputes. Port congestion surcharges are calculated as a percentage of the freight rate. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

CONGLOMERATE = КОНГЛОМЕРАТ – (1) Conglomerate is a business concern with diversified activities, created through a series of mergers and acquisitions. This form of business integration exists in capitalist economies and differs from other combinations in that the business activities are sometimes completely unrelated. Conglomerates are formed chiefly for financial reasons, e.g., to improve combined return on investment by minimizing the effects of economic fluctuations on a given division, or to make profits on the sale of companies in the conglomerate. A Conglomerate is a combination of two or more corporations engaged in entirely different businesses that fall under one corporate group, usually involving a parent company and many subsidiaries. Often, a conglomerate is a multi-industry company. Conglomerates are often large and multinational. Modernization:- conglomerates were popular in the 1960s due to a combination of low interest rates and a repeating bear/bull market, which allowed the conglomerates to buy companies in leveraged buyouts, sometimes at temporarily deflated values. Famous examples from the 1960s include Ling-Temco-Vought, ITT Corporation, Litton Industries, Textron, Teledyne, Gulf+Western, AT&T, and Transamerica. As long as the target company had profits greater than the interest on the loans, the overall return on investment of the conglomerate appeared to grow. Also, the conglomerate had a better ability to borrow in the money market, or capital market, than the smaller firm at their community bank. For many years this was enough to make the company's stock price rise, as companies were often valued largely on their return on investment. The aggressive nature of the conglomerators themselves was enough to make many investors, who saw a 'powerful' and seemingly unstoppable force in business, buy their stock. High stock prices allowed them to raise more loans, based on the value of their stock, and thereby buy even more companies. This led to a chain reaction, which allowed them to grow very rapidly. However, all of this growth was somewhat illusory. When interest rates rose to offset inflation, the profits of the conglomerates fell. Investors noticed that the companies inside the conglomerate were growing no faster than before they were purchased, whereas the rationale for buying a company was that 'synergies' would provide efficiency. By the late 1960s they were shunned by the market, and a major sell-off of their shares ensued. To keep the companies going, many conglomerates were forced to shed the industries they had purchased recently, and by the mid-1970s most had been reduced to shells. The conglomerate fad was subsequently replaced by newer ideas like focusing on a company's core competency. In other cases, conglomerates are formed for genuine interests of diversification rather than manipulation

of paper return on investment. Companies with this orientation would only make acquisitions or start new branches in other sectors when they believe this will increase profitability or stability by sharing risks. Flush with cash during the 1980s, General Electric also moved into financing and financial services, which in 2005 accounted for about 45% of the company's net earnings. GE also owns a minority interest in NBC Universal, which owns the NBC television network and several other cable networks. In some ways GE is the opposite of the 'typical' 1960s conglomerate in that the company was not highly leveraged, and when interest rates went up they were able to turn this to their advantage, as it was often less expensive to lease from GE than buy new equipment using loans. United Technologies has also proven to be a successful conglomerate. With the spread of mutual funds (especially index funds since 1976), investors could more easily obtain diversification by owning a small slice of many companies in a fund rather than owning shares in a conglomerate. Another example of a successful conglomerate is Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway, a holding company which used surplus capital from its insurance subsidiaries to invest in a variety of manufacturing and service businesses. International:- the end of the First World War caused a brief economic crisis in Weimar Germany, permitting entrepreneurs to buy businesses at rock-bottom prices. The most successful, Hugo Stinnes, established the most powerful private economic conglomerate in 1920s Europe – Stinnes Enterprises – which embraced sectors as diverse as manufacturing, mining, shipbuilding, hotels, newspapers, and other enterprises. The best known British conglomerate was Hanson PLC. It followed a rather different timescale than the US examples mentioned above, as it was founded in 1964 and ceased to be a conglomerate when it split itself into four separate listed companies between 1995 and 1997. In Hong Kong, two most well-known conglomerates are the Swire Group and Jardine Matheson, both are British-owned companies that have a history of over 100 years and have business interests that span across four continents with a focus in Asia. Swire Group (or Swire Pacific) controls a wide range of businesses, including property (Swire Properties), aviation (i.e. Cathay Pacific and Dragonair), beverages (bottler of Coca Cola), shipping and trading. Jardine Matheson operates businesses in the fields of property, finance, trading, retail and hotel (i.e. Mandarin Oriental). In Japan, a different model of conglomerate, the keiretsu, evolved. Whereas the Western model of conglomerate consists of a single corporation with multiple subsidiaries controlled by that corporation, the companies in a keiretsu are linked by interlocking shareholdings and a central role of a bank. Mitsubishi is one of Japan's best known keiretsu, reaching from automobile manufacturing to the production of electronics such as televisions. In South Korea, the chaebol are a type of conglomerate owned and operated by a family. A chaebol is also inheritable, as most of current presidents of chaebols succeeded their fathers or grandfathers. Some of the largest and most well-known Korean chaebols are Samsung, LG, Hyundai Kia and SK. The era of Licence Raj (1947–90) in India created some of Asia's largest conglomerates, such as the Tata Group, Kirloskar Group, Larsen & Toubro, Mahindra Group, Sahara India, ITC Limited, Essar Group, Reliance ADA Group, Reliance Industries, Aditya Birla Group and the Bharti Enterprises. Advantages:- (i) diversification results in a reduction of investment risk. A downturn suffered by one subsidiary, for instance, can be counterbalanced by stability, or even expansion, in another division. For example, if Berkshire Hathaway's construction materials business has a bad year, the loss might be offset by a good year in its insurance business. This advantage is enhanced by the fact that the business cycle affects industries in different ways. Financial Conglomerates have very different compliance requirements from insurance or reinsurance solo entities or groups. There are very important opportunities that can be exploited, to increase shareholder value. (ii) A conglomerate creates an internal capital market if the external one is not developed enough. Through the internal market, different parts of conglomerate allocate capital more effectively. (iii) A conglomerate can show earnings growth, by acquiring companies whose shares are more discounted than its own. In fact, Teledyne, GE, and Berkshire Hathaway have delivered high earnings growth for a time. Disadvantages:- (i) the extra layers of management increase costs. (ii) Accounting disclosure is less useful information, many numbers are disclosed grouped, rather than separately for each business. The complexity of a conglomerate's accounts make them harder for managers, investors and regulators to analyze, and makes it easier for management to hide things. (iii) Conglomerates can trade at a discount to the overall individual value of their businesses because investors can achieve diversification on their own simply by purchasing multiple stocks. The whole is often worth less than the sum of its parts. (iv) Culture clashes can destroy value. (v) Inertia prevents development of innovation. (vi) Lack of focus, and inability to manage unrelated businesses equally well. Some cite the decreased cost of conglomerate stock (a phenomenon known as Conglomerate Discount) as evidential of these disadvantages, while other traders believe this tendency to be a market inefficiency, which undervalues the true strength of these stocks. A corporation that has diversified in operations usually by acquiring enterprises in widely varied industries. Conglomerate is a corporation that is made up of a number of different, seemingly unrelated businesses. In a conglomerate, one company owns a controlling stake in a number of smaller companies, which conduct business separately. Each of a conglomerate's subsidiary businesses runs independently of the other business divisions, but the subsidiaries' management reports to senior management at the parent company. The largest conglomerates diversify business risk by participating in a number of different markets, although some conglomerates elect to participate in a single industry – for example, mining. These are the two philosophies guiding many conglomerates:- (i) by participating in a number of unrelated businesses, the parent corporation is able to reduce costs by using fewer resources; and (ii) by diversifying business interests, the risks inherent in operating in a single market are mitigated. History has shown that conglomerates can become so diversified and complicated that they are too difficult to manage efficiently. Since the height of their popularity in the period between the 1960s and the 1980s, many conglomerates have reduced the number of businesses under their management to a few choice subsidiaries through divestiture and spinoffs. / Лынь-Тэмко-Ват (Ling-Temco-Vought), Ай.Ти.Ти. Корпорэйшэн (ITT Corporation), Лытэн Индэстриз (Litton Industries), Тэкстчран (Textron), Тчэлэдайн (Teledyne), Галф-Плас-Вэстчэн (Gulf+Western), Эй.Ти.ЭндТи. (AT&T), и Тчрэнсамэрика (Transamerica). Дьженерэл Илэктчрик (General Electric). Дьжи.И. (GE) Эн.Би.Си. Юнивёсэл (NBC Universal). Бёкщё Хэсэвэй (Berkshire Hathaway) Ворэна Эдвода Бафита (Warren Edward Buffett). Уго Штинэс (Hugo Stinnes) – Штинэс Энтэпрайзиз (Stinnes Enterprises) – . Хэнсэн Пи.Эл.Си. (Hanson PLC). В Гон Конге Свайэ Груп (Swire Group) Дьжадин Масэсэн (Jardine Matheson). Свайэ Груп (Swire Group) (или Свайэ Пэсифик (Swire Pacific)) Свайэ Пропэтиз (Swire Properties), (то есть Касэй Пэсифик (Cathay Pacific) и Джрагэнэа (Dragonair), напитки Кокэ Кола (Coca Cola). В Японии кейрецу (keiretsu). Мицубиси (Mitsubishi). В Южной Корее цяебо (chaebol) Самсон (Samsung), Эл.Дьжи. (LG), Хёндэ (Hyundai), Киа (Kia) и Эс.Кей. (SK). Эра Лайсэнс Радьж (Licence Raj) (1947–90) в Индии Тата Груп (Tata Group), Килёска Груп (Kirloskar Group), Ласэн Энд Тубро (Larsen & Toubro), Махиндра Груп (Mahindra Group), Сэхара Индиа (Sahara India), Ай.Ти.Си. Лимитид (ITC Limited), Эса Груп (Essar Group), Рилайэнц Эй.Ди.Эй. Груп (Reliance ADA Group), Рилайэнц Индэстриз (Reliance Industries), Адитэ Била Груп (Aditya Birla Group) и Барти Энтэпрайзиз (Bharti Enterprises). От Латинского. / флуктуации (колебания) экономики данного подразделения, или . , например, . Под Конгломератом, от Латинского слова Conglomeratus, означающее Скученный или Уплотнённый, понимается одна из современных форм монополистических объединений. Они стали возникать в 1960-е преимущественно в США. Образование конгломерата происходит путём функциональных слияний (объединение компаний, связанных в процессе производства) или путём инвестиционных слияний (объединение компаний без производственной общности). Конгломерат – корпорация, объединяющая компании, занимающиеся различными видами деятельности. Конгломераты были популярны в 1960-х, когда считалось, что они обеспечивают лучшее управление и предоставляют более надёжную финансовую поддержку и, следовательно, приносят большую прибыль, чем небольшие независимые компании. Некоторые конгломераты стали столь громоздкими, что ими было сложно управлять. В 1980- и 1990-х некоторые конгломераты продали свои подразделения и

сконцентрировались на нескольких основных областях деятельности. Большинство аналитиков считают, что акции конгломератов оценивать сложно, поскольку конгломераты заняты во многих не связанных друг с другом видах деятельности.

(2) A Conglomerate is a rock consisting of individual clasts within a finer-grained matrix that have become cemented together. Conglomerates are sedimentary rocks consisting of rounded fragments and are thus differentiated from breccias, which consist of angular clasts. Both conglomerates and breccias are characterized by clasts larger than sand (> 2 mm). Classification:- in addition to the factors described in this section, conglomerates are classified in terms of both their rounding and sorting. Texture:- paraconglomerates consist of a matrix-supported rock that contains at least 15% sand-sized or smaller grains (< 2 mm), the rest being larger grains of varying sizes. Orthoconglomerates consist of a clast-supported rock with less than 15% matrix of sand and finer particles. Metamorphic alteration transforms conglomerate into metaconglomerate. Clast Composition:- conglomerates are classified for the lithologies of the clasts:- (i) Monomict:- clasts with only a single lithology; (ii) Oligomict:- clasts of only a few different lithologies; (iii) Polymict:- clasts of many different lithologies; (iv) Intraformational:- clasts derived from the same formation in which they are found; and (v) Extraformational:- clasts derived from older rocks than the formation in which they are found. Clast Size:- conglomerates are also classified by the dominant clast size:- (i) Granule conglomerate 2–4 mm; (ii) Pebble conglomerate 4–64 mm; (iii) Cobble conglomerate 64–256 mm; and (iv) Boulder conglomerate > 256 mm. Sedimentary Environments:- conglomerates are deposited in a variety of sedimentary environments:- (i) Deepwater Marine:- in turbidites, the basal part of a bed is typically coarse-grained and sometimes conglomeratic. In this setting, conglomerates are normally very well sorted, well-rounded and often with a strong A-axis type imbrication of the clasts. (ii) Shallow Marine:- conglomerates are normally present at the base of sequences laid down during marine trangressions above an unconformity, and are known as Basal Conglomerates. They represent the position of the shoreline at a particular time and will be diachronous. (iii) Fluvial:- conglomerates deposited in fluvial environments are typically well-rounded and well-sorted. Clasts of this size are carried as bedload and only at times of high flow-rate. The maximum clast size decreases as the clasts are transported further due to attrition, so conglomerates are more characteristic of immature river systems. In the sediments deposited by mature rivers, conglomerates are generally confined to the basal part of a channel fill where they are known as Pebble Lags. Conglomerates deposited in a fluvial environment often have an AB-plane type imbrication. (iv) Alluvial:- alluvial deposits are formed in areas of high relief and are typically coarse-grained. At mountain fronts individual alluvial fans merge to form braidplains and these two environments are associated with the thickest deposits of conglomerates. The bulk of conglomerates deposited in this setting are clast-supported with a strong AB-plane imbrication. Some matrix-supported conglomerates are present, a result of debris-flow deposition on some alluvial fans. (v) Glacial:- glaciers carry a lot of coarse-grained material and many glacial deposits are conglomeratic. Tillites, the sediments deposited directly by a glacier, are typically poorly-sorted, matrix-supported conglomerates. The matrix is generally fine-grained, consisting of finely milled rock fragments. Waterlain deposits associated with glaciers are often conglomeratic, forming structures such as eskers. Examples:- a spectacular example of conglomerate can be seen at Montserrat, near Barcelona. Here erosion has created vertical channels giving the characteristic jagged shapes for which the mountain is named (Montserrat literally means ‘Jagged Mountain’). The rock is strong enough to be used as a building material – see Montserrat abbey front at full resolution for detail of the rock structure. Another spectacular example of conglomerate, the Crestone Conglomerate may be viewed in and near the town of Crestone, at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Range in Colorado’s San Luis Valley. The Crestone Conglomerate is a metamorphic rock stratum and consists of tiny to quite large rocks that appear to have been tumbled in an ancient river. Some of the rocks have hues of red and green. Impressive conglomerate cliffs are to be seen on the east coast of Scotland from Arbroath northwards along the coastlines of the former counties of Angus and Kincardineshire. Famously picturesque Dunottar Castle sits on a rugged promontory of conglomerate jutting into the North Sea just South of the town of Stonehaven. Conglomerate may also be seen in the domed hills of Kata Tjuta, in Australia’s Northern Territory. In the XIX century a thick layer of Pottsville conglomerate was recognized to underlie anthracite coal measures in Pennsylvania. Fanglomerate:- when a series of conglomerates accumulates into an alluvial fan, in rapidly eroding (e.g., desert) environments, the resulting rock unit is often called a Fanglomerate. These form the basis of a number of large oil fields, e.g., the Tiffany and Brae fields in the North Sea. These fanglomerates were actually deposited into a deep marine environment but against a rapidly moving fault line, which supplied an intermittent stream of debris into the conglomerate pile. The sediment fans are several kilometers deep at the fault line and the sedimentation moved focus repeatedly, as different sectors of the fault moved. / Седиментарные Среды или Осаждённые Среды или Среды Осаждения (Sedimentary Environments).

CONICAL = КОНИЧЕСКОЕ – Conical:- shaped like a cone. / Под Коническим .

CONICAL FOOT = КОНИЧЕСКАЯ ОПОРА (или XX) – Conical Foot is a foot which is designed to nest in another similar foot. See also Pallet. / Коническая Опора (Conical Foot):- опора, имеющая коническую форму, помещаемая в идентичные гнёзда другого поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CONICYT = COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTIFICA Y TECNOLÓGICA = NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

CONIDIA = КОНИДИЯ – Conidia:- asexual spores produced by Fungi. Conidia are often produced in large numbers and may be singlecelled or multi-celled. They are often short-lived and adapted for wind or splash dispersal. Also known as Conidium. / Под Конидией понимается бесполая спора, говоря об их множестве, бесполые споры, производимые Грибами и развивающиеся на особых выростах грибницы в органах спороношения базидиальных, несовершенных и некоторых низших Грибов. Конидии часто производятся в больших количествах и могут быть одноклеточными или многоклеточными. Часто они живут недолго и подвержены развеиванию ветром или разносу водой. В Англоязычном исполнении может встречаться также как Конидия (Conidium).

CONIDIOPHORE = КОНИДИОФОР (или КОНИДИЕНОСЕЦ) – Conidiophore is a specialized hypha on which one or more conidia are produced. / Конидиофор – гифа, на которой образуются конидии.

CONIDIUM = КОНИДИЯ – Conidium is a spore formed asexually, usually at the tip or side of a conidiophores. See also Conidia. / Под Конидией понимается бесполая спора, говоря об их множестве, бесполые споры, производимые Грибами и развивающиеся на особых выростах грибницы в органах спороношения базидиальных, несовершенных и некоторых низших Грибов. Конидии часто производятся в больших количествах и могут быть одноклеточными или многоклеточными. Часто они живут недолго и подвержены развеиванию ветром или разносу водой. В Англоязычном исполнении может встречаться также как Конидия (Conidia).

CONIFERS = ХВОЙНЫЕ – The name ‘Conifer’ comes from Latin and means ‘cone bearing’. All conifers bear their male and female reproductive organs in separate cones (strobili) rather than in flowers. Trees usually bear both male and female cones. Male cones produce pollen grains which are transported to the female cones by wind. The seeds subsequently develop within the female cones. In some genera, such as Juniperus and Podocarpus, these may be fleshy. The foliage of conifers is either needle-like (e.g., Pinus, Abies) or scalelike (e.g., Cupressus, Chamaecyparis), and most conifers, with the exception of four genera, are evergreen trees and shrubs.

The conifers belong to the group of seed plants known as the Gymnosperms. Gymnosperm literally means ‘naked seed’. This is the main characteristic which differentiates them from the more advanced flowering plants (angiosperms) which bear their seeds encased in an ovary that becomes the fruit. Other gymnosperms include ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) and cycads. Distribution of Conifers:- the Conifers, although a small group of Plants (630 Species) are distributed on all continents except Antarctica. In the Northern hemisphere there are very extensive forests of conifers, such as in Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia, but these have only a handful of Species. More diverse are mountains further South, such as the Rocky Mountains, the Caucasus and the Himalayas. Regions exceptionally rich in Species of conifers are California, Mexico and China. Most people would not imagine that there are also many conifers in the tropics, but they often do not ‘look like’ conifers (Podocarpus) and they also do not form forests in the same way as the pines and spruces of the North. Many of these Species are also growing in high mountains. The Southern hemisphere also is rich in species, but they tend to be concentrated on the tips of continents (South America, South Africa) and on islands (New Caledonia (43 species!), New Zealand and Tasmania). There are large areas in the Southern hemisphere without conifers, as in South America and Africa , and some of these gaps are difficult to explain. We know from the fossil record that these regions often had conifers as well. Uses of Conifers:- economically, conifers are very important as they are a major source of timber. The majority of the world’s sawn timbers come from conifers. Exploitation of this resource from wild growing forests is still going on in many parts of the world, but there is an obvious trend especially in the developed world to phase this out and use more sustainable planted or seeded resources. There are many species with highly different wood properties, some of these are extremely valuable and used for fine cabinet making or expensive applications in construction. Wood from conifers is also an important source of pulp for paper and cellulose fibres such as rayon. Conifers are also very important in horticulture, especially in regions with a temperate climate. Several species have yielded hundreds of different cultivars and new ones are constantly appearing on the market. In some countries conifers have a role to play in traditional medicine and in religious ceremonies and, of course, our Christmas trees can be seen as a form of this kind of use. A few conifers even have edible seeds; well known are those of certain pines. See also Softwoods. The Conifers are cone-bearing seed plants. Most are trees; some are shrubs. They are formally the Division Pinophyta or Coniferophyta. Conifers are Gymnosperms. They are cone-bearing seed plants with vascular tissue; all living conifers are woody plants, the great majority being trees. Living conifers are all in the order Pinales. Typical examples include:- Cedars, Cypresses, Firs, Junipers, Kauris, Larches, Pines, Redwoods, Spruces, and Yews. Species of Conifers can be found in almost all parts of the world, and are often the most common plants in their habitats, as in the taiga. Conifers are of great economic value, and their wood is mainly used for timber and paper making The wood of conifers is known as Softwood, though yew wood is actually quite hard. The division Coniferae contains about 700 living species. They were the dominant land plants of the Mesozoic era. They were overtaken by the flowering plants, which first appeared in the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Cainozoic era. Conifers were the main food of herbivorous dinosaurs, and their resins and poisons would have given protection against herbivores. / Под Хвойными понимается Подкласс (Порядок) Голосеменных Растений. Главным образом вечнозелёные деревья и кустарники, как правило, с игловидными (хвоя) или чешуйчатыми листьями и однополыми стробилами (шишками). Около 50 Родов, около 600 Видов. Многие Хвойные (Ель, Кедр, Лиственница, Сосна и другие) являются ценными лесообразующими породами. Смотрите также Древесина Мягких Пород (Softwoods). Хвойные, самый многочисленный и наиболее широко распространённый Подкласс (Coniferae, или Pinidae) Голосеменных Растений. Большей частью деревья и (реже) кустарники, нередко с конусовидной кроной, обычно вечнозелёные, но иногда (например, Лиственница) с опадающей на зиму листвой. Древесина Хвойных состоит из трахеид с окаймленными порами; древесинная паренхима неразвита или отсутствует. Годичные кольца прироста обычно хорошо выражены. В коре, а также в древесине Хвойных, как правило, имеются смоляные ходы. Первичный корень обычно сохраняется на всю жизнь, часто развиваясь в мощный стержневой корень; мелкие боковые корни большей частью содержат микоризу. Листья Хвойных обычно цельные, игловидные (хвоя), сидячие, иногда чешуевидные и пластинчатые (линейные, ланцетные и другие), с ксероморфным строением; у многих Хвойных листья в пучках на укороченных побегах. Стробилы Хвойных однополые:- мужские (микростробилы) состоят из оси, с расположенными на ней редуцированными микроспорофиллами с микроспорангиями, в которых образуются микроспоры (пыльца), у многих снабжённые воздушными мешками; женские – собраны в шишки, состоящие из оси, на которой сидят кроющие чешуи с видоизменёнными мегастробилами – так называемыми Семенными Чешуями; на верхней стороне чешуи расположены один-два или несколько семязачатков (мегаспорангиев), которые развиваются в женский гаметофит, несущий архегонии с яйцеклетками. Опыление происходит при помощи ветра. Хвойные большей частью Однодомные Растения. После оплодотворения развивается зародыш, окружённый эндоспермом и имеющий от 2 до 15 семядолей. Семена сильно варьируют по строению и форме. Вегетативное размножение у Хвойных развито очень слабо. Хвойные – древняя Группа Семенных Растений, впервые появившаяся в каменноугольном периоде; некоторые Семейства Хвойных (Лебахиевые, Вольтциевые и другие) известны только в ископаемом состоянии. Ныне живущие Хвойные относятся к 8 Семействам:- Араукариевые (Araucariaceae), Подокарповые, или Ногоплодниковые (Podocarpaceae), Головчато-Тиссовые (Cephalotaxaceae), Тиссовые (Taxaccae), Сосновые (Pinaceae), Сциадо-Питисовые (Sciadopityaceae), Таксодиевые (Taxodiaceae) и Кипарисовые (Cupressaceae). В этих Семействах около 55 Родов (600 Видов); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) свыше 50 Видов, не считая введённых в культуру. Среди Хвойных много очень крупных деревьев, достигающих высоты 50–60 и даже 100 метров (Секвойядендрон, Секвойя) и диаметра 6–9 метров; некоторые Хвойные способны жить несколько тысячелетий. Есть среди Хвойных и невысокие кустарники, и стланиковые формы; Новокаледонский Вид Хвойных (Podocarpus Ustus) паразитирует на корнях других Хвойных. Многие Хвойные играют первостепенную роль в растительном покрове Земли, образуя, особенно в Евразии и Северной Америке, обширные массивы. Водоохранное, ландшафтное и народно-хозяйственное значение Хвойных велико. Хвойные – важнейшие поставщики древесины и множества продуктов её переработки, в том числе целлюлозно-бумажной массы, канифоли, скипидара, дубильных веществ и других. Семена некоторых Хвойных (Кедровой Сосны, Пинии, Араукарий и других) употребляются в пищу; из них также добывают масло. Многие Хвойные – ценные декоративные растения. Хвойные Породы, древесные, реже кустарниковые, большей частью вечнозелёные Растения с игловидными, линейными или чешуйчатыми листьями (хвоей). Известно до 400 Видов, главным образом в Северном полушарии. Наиболее распространены Роды Хвойных пород:- Сосна, Ель, Пихта, Лиственница, реже – Можжевельник, Тисс, Туя, Кипарис и другие. Сосна Обыкновенная и Сибирская, Лиственница Сибирская и Даурская, Пихта Сибирская и Кавказская образуют в бывшем СССР обширные лесные массивы.

CONING = ПРИДАНИЕ КОНИЧЕСКОЙ ФОРМЫ (или ОБРАБОТКА НА КОНУС, или ПЕРЕМАТЫВАНИЕ НА КОНУСЫ, или МЕТОД КОЛЬЦА И КОНУСА) – Coning is the transfer of yarn from skeins or bobbins or other types of packages to cones.

CONJUGATE FIBER = КОНЬЮГИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Conjugate Fiber is a two-component fiber with specific ability to crimp on hot or hot/wet treatment because of differential shrinkage. See also Bilateral Fiber. The term Conjugate Fibers is often used, particularly in Asia, as synonymous with bicomponent fibers. A Conjugate Fiber is provided, in which a first component that contains at least 75% by weight of an ethylene-α-olef in copolymer having a melting point of 70 to 100 °C and a second component that contains a crystalline polypropylene forma side-by-side cross section, wherein, in a fiber cross section perpendicular to a fiber axis, the first component accounts for 55 to 90% of an outer periphery of the fiber, a borderline between the first component and the second

component forms a curve bulging toward the first component, and an area ratio between the first component and the second component (first component/second component) is in a range of 70/30 to 30/70. The conjugate fiber demonstrates low-temperature processability and excellent card passability when processed into a nonwoven fabric, and can produce a bulky nonwoven fabric having excellent uniformity. / В своём поперечном сечении такое волокно напоминает рисунок на коже зебры, когда полоса из одного компонента чередуется полосой из другого компонента.

CONJUGATE YARN = КОНЬЮГИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или СОПРЯЖЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Conjugate Yarn is the yarn made from conjugate filaments.

CONNATE = СОЕДИНЁННОЕ (или СРОСШЕЕСЯ) – Connate:- of similar parts growing from one base, joined or united to a single structure.

CONNECTING CARRIER = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ (или ПОДКЛЮЧАЮЩИЙСЯ) ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – An intermediary carrier utilised to connect cargo to/from mother vessel. Connecting Carrier is a carrier which has a direct physical connection with, or forms a link between two or more carriers. Also known as Feeder Service.

CONNECTION = ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЕ (или ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или ВКЛЮЧЕНИЕ) – Connection:- the physical connection (e.g., transmission lines, transformers, switch gear, etc) between two electric systems permitting the transfer of electric energy in one or both directions.

CONNECTION POINT = ТОЧКА ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЯ (или ТОЧКА ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЯ) – Connection Point is the point of connection of a user system or equipment to the grid. / Точка подключения системы или оборудования потребителей к энергосистеме.

CONNIVENT = БЛИЗКОРАСПОЛОЖЕННОЕ (или СБЛИЖЕННОЕ, или СХОДЯЩЕЕСЯ) – Connivent:- coming close together or touching without joining.

CONQ = COST OF NON–QUALITY

CONSECUTIVE SAMPLES = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЫ – Consecutive Samples are samples taken one after another in a prescribed manner from the same lot of grain. / Последовательными пробами называются пробы, взятые одна за другой одним и тем же образом из одной и той же партии зерна.

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS = ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЙ УБЫТОК – Consequential Loss is a market loss to goods brought about by fear that goods may have suffered from a known casualty whereas no such loss exists in fact. A loss arising indirectly from an insured peril. / Убыток, косвенно вызываемый застрахованной опасностью.

CONSERVATION = КОНСЕРВАЦИЯ (или СОХРАНЕНИЕ) – Conservation is the preservation of materials for future use that can be propagated. / Под Консервацией, от Латинского слова Conservatio, означающее Сохранение, понимается:- (1) технические меры защиты от коррозии, применяемые для предохранения двигателей, станков и другого во время бедствия, перед длительным хранением. (2) Обработка древесины антисептическими средствами, обугливание или окрашивание её для придания стойкости против гниения. (3) Совокупность мер, обеспечивающих длительное хранение архитектурных, исторически-культурных и археологических памятников, художественных произведений, книг, документов и прочего. (4) Временная приостановка хода, развития, деятельности чего-либо, например, консервация строительства.

CONSERVATION AND OTHER DSM = СОХРАНЕНИЕ И ИНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (СПРОСА) – Conservation and Other DSM:- this Demand-Side Management (DSM) category represents the amount of consumer peak load reduction at the time of system peak due to utility programs that reduce consumer load during many hours of the year. Examples include utility rebate and shared savings activities for the installation of energy efficient appliances, lighting and electrical machinery, and weatherization materials. In addition, this category includes all other Demand-Side Management activities, such as thermal storage, time-of-use rates, fuel substitutions, measurement and evaluation, and any other utility-administered Demand-Side Management activity designed to reduce demand and/or electricity use.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СОХРАННОСТИ РЕЗЕРВА – Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a major provision of the United States' Food Security Act of 1985 and extended under the Food and Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, the Food and Agriculture Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996, and the Farm Security and Rural Investment (FSRI) Act of 2002 is designed to reduce erosion on 40 to 45 million acres (16 to 18 million hectares) of farm land. Under the programme, producers who sign contracts agree to convert erodible crop land to approved conservation uses for ten years. Participating producers receive annual rental payments and cash or payment in kind to share up to 50% of the cost of establishing permanent vegetative cover. The CRP is part of the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program. The 1996 FAIR Act authorised a 36.4 million acre (14.7 million hectares) maximum under CRP, its 1995 level. The maximum area enrolled in the CRP was increased to 39.2 million acres in the 2002 FSRI Act.

CONSERVATISM = КОНСЕРВАТИЗМ – (1) Conservatism is a general preference for the existing order of society and an opposition to all efforts to bring about rapid or fundamental change in that order. Conservative ideologies characteristically strive to show that existing economic and political inequalities are well justified and that the existing order is about as close as is practically attainable to an ideal order. Conservative ideologies most often base their claims on the teachings of religion and traditional morality and tend to downplay the reliability of purely rational or deductive social theories propounded by secular philosophers, economists, and other social thinkers. The specific content of 'conservatism' is highly variable across societies and over time, since the arguments necessary to defend the status quo depend upon what the status quo is in any particular country. Because American political and economic institutions were very heavily influenced by XVIII and XIX century liberal thought and because America had essentially no experience of the kind of feudal and aristocratic institutions that persisted for so long in Europe, contemporary American conservatism's content includes a much stronger commitment to free markets, individual rights, and political democracy and much less attachment to hereditary aristocracy and state-support for a particular religion than is characteristic of contemporary European conservatism. Conservatism is an investment strategy aimed at long-term capital appreciation with low risk; moderate; cautious; opposite of aggressive behavior; show possible losses but wait for actual profits. Concept which directs the least favorable effect on net income. / Под Консерватизмом, от Французского слова Conservatisme от Латинского слова Conservo, означающее Охраняю или Сохраняю, понимается приверженность к старому, отжившему и вражда к новому, передовому.

(2) In Maddox and Lilie's classification of American political ideologies, a political point of view characterized by relatively high support for activist government intervention to enforce traditional morality or social values coupled with relatively high opposition to activist government when it comes to intervening in economic or business affairs. / В классификации Мэдэкса и Лылыйа (Maddox and Lilie classification).

CONSERVATIVE = КОНСЕРВАТИВНЫЙ – Conservative:- a modest style of investing by a fund manager that wishes to achieve stable returns over a short to medium horizon. Conservative Investing is an investing strategy that seeks to preserve an investment portfolio's value by investing in lower risk securities such as fixed-income and money market securities, and often blue-chip or large-cap equities. Conservative investors have risk tolerances ranging from low to moderate. Those who have low risk tolerance are often extremely uncomfortable with the stock market and wish to avoid it entirely. However, although this strategy may protect against inflation, it will not earn any value over time. Capital preservation and current income are popular conservative investing strategies. / Умеренный стиль инвестирования управляющим фонда, который желает добиться стабильных заработков в течение от кратко- до средне-отдалённого горизонта инвестирования.

CONSERVED STOCK = КОНСЕРВИРУЕМЫЙ ЗАПАС – Conserved Stock is an accession, cultivar, or a portion or subdivision of a strain or pure line selected for maintenance at a center.

CONSERVING USE = РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ, или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОХРАНЕНИЯ) – In the United States, Conserving Use is an approved agricultural practice or use of land authorized by the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service on cropland required to be diverted under production adjustment or conservation programs. / Служба Стабилизации и Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

CONSIGNED CAR = ОТГРУЖЕННЫЙ НА КОНСИГНАЦИЮ ВАГОН (или ОТПРАВЛЕННЫЙ НА КОНСИГНАЦИЮ ВАГОН) – A Consigned Car is a carlot of grain delivered on the basis of an arranged sales agreement between the owner of the grain and a marketing agency.

CONSIGNEE = КОНСИГНАТОР (или ГРУЗОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – In a contract of carriage, the Consignee is the person to whom the shipment is to be delivered to whether by land, sea or air. This is a difficult area of law in that it regulates the mass transportation industry which cannot always guarantee arrival on time or that goods will not be damaged in the course of transit. A further two problems are that unpaid consignors or freight carriers may wish to hold goods until payment is made, and fraudulent individuals may seek to take delivery in place of the legitimate consignees. The key to resolving such disputes lies in the documentation. The standard form of contract is a bill of lading which, in international shipping law, is simply a contract for the carriage of goods entered into between the shipper and the carrier that is not a charter party. It is always a term of that contract that the carrier must deliver the goods to a specific receiver. A straight bill of lading by land or sea, or air waybill are not documents of title to the goods they represent. They do no more than require delivery of the goods to the named consignee and (subject to the shipper's ability to redirect the goods) to no other. This differs from an 'order' or 'bearer' bill of lading which are possessory title documents and negotiable, i.e. they can be endorsed and so transfer the right to take delivery to the last endorsee. This aspect of shipping law is regulated by the Hague Rules, and the laws of individual countries, e.g., the UK Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992 and the US Pomerene Act 1916. There is some international dispute as to whether the consignee on a straight bill must produce the bill in order to take delivery. The US position is that the person taking delivery must prove his or her identity but, as in Hong Kong, there is no need to present the bill itself. In the UK there are conflicting obiter dicta in 'The Rafaela S' (2003) 2 Lloyd's Rep. 113 and 'The Happy Ranger' (2002) 2 AER (Comm) 23, so the matter must remain unclear even though there are serious problems, for example, arising from the everyday occurrence of cargo being discharged against letters of indemnity when original bills of lading are not yet available to be presented at the discharge port. The rights of the consignee under an air waybill are regulated by the Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air, 1929 and the Montreal Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air 1999 and the relevant state laws (which may be one law chosen as the proper law by the parties, or any combination of laws representing the seller, buyer, consignor, and carrier. this is very important as per export documents. If sender sends a widget to receiver via a delivery service, sender is the consignor and receiver is the consignee. Designated person to receive the cargo from the carrier according to the Bill of Lading contract. Consignee is a person to whom something is consigned or shipped and entitled to take delivery. A person or firm named in a freight contract to whom goods have been consigned or turned over. Consignee is the party shown on the bill of lading or air waybill to whom the shipment is consigned. Need not always be the buyer, and in some countries will be the buyer's bank. See also Bill Of Lading, Order Bill Of Lading, and Notify Party. The party listed in the Bill of Lading to whom the cargo or containers is destined. A 'Consignee' is the person named in a bill of lading as the person to whom the goods are to be delivered. 49 USC §80101(1) (2005; (49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49)). Consignee is the person to whom cargo is consigned as stated on the bills of lading. A Consignee is the person to whom goods are shipped. A consignee is the person who is assigned to accept or receive the goods. A consignee is also a person who is assigned to hold goods for delivery or sale by another agent or party. Individual or company to whom cargo is shipped or consigned. Consignee:- the client's customers are referred to as the Consignee. Just think of the consignee as the 'end user' or the company where Logistics Depot (company) ships the stock. A term Consignee means the person entitled to take delivery of the goods. / Американский Акт Памэрина от 1916 (US Pomerene Act 1916). 'Зэ Рэфэйля Эс.' (2003) 2 Лойдз ('The Rafaela S' (2003) 2 Lloyd's). Частное лицо или компания, в чей адрес был отгружен или отправлен товар. Под Грузополучателем понимается лицо, управомоченное на получение груза в месте назначения и несущее соответствующие обязанности, связанные с получением груза. Консигнатор – посредник, принимающий на себя обязательство исполнять поручения организации консигнационной торговли со складов, находящихся за рубежом, от своего имени, но за счёт консигнанта.

CONSIGNEE MARKS = ЗНАКИ КОНСИГНАТОРА (или ЗНАКИ ГРУЗОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ) – Consignee Marks:- a symbol placed on packages for export generally consisting of a square, triangle, diamond, circle, cross, etc with designated letters and/or numbers for the purpose of identification. A symbol placed on packages for export for identification purposes. Generally consisting of a circle, cross, diamond, square, triangle, etc with letters and/or numbers as well as port of discharge. / также как и порта разгрузки.

CONSIGNMENT = КОНСИГНАЦИЯ (или РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ) – (1) Consignment is a delivery of merchandise from an exporter (the consignor) to an agent (the consignee) under agreement that the agent sell the merchandise for the account of the exporter. The consignor retains title to the goods until sold. The consignee sells the goods for commission and remits the net proceeds to the consignor. A shipment of goods to a consignee. Also known as Shipment. Form of selling in which a supplier (consignor) turns over property to a customer (consignee) for sale, but retains ownership of the property until it is sold. The consignee is generally responsible for managing the inventory of goods placed on consignment with it, and pays the consignor when the property is sold. A volume of goods to be transported from a shipper to a consignee via one or several modes of transport and specified in one single transport document such as bill of lading (B/L). Consignment is a shipment made by a producer or dealer to an agent elsewhere with the understanding that the commodities in question will be cared for or sold at the highest obtainable price. Title to the merchandise shipped on consignment rests with the shipper until the goods are disposed of according to agreement. Consignment is a quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots). A wholesaler of goods may, at times,

wish to accomplish a conditional sale of its goods to a retailer. The retailer may wish to obtain certain levels of inventory that it could not otherwise finance, and the vendor may be able to obtain certain sales that it would not otherwise have by agreeing to take some level of the delay and risk associated with the resale of its goods. Sometimes, however, vendors can become confused or not even recognize the legal distinction between the two types of legal structures involved in a conditional sale:- the consignment or the 'sale or return'. Consignments:- perhaps the most familiar of these two legal forms is the transfer of goods by a vendor on 'consignment' or on 'memorandum'. A consignment is not a 'sale' in the true technical sense of the word since it does not consist of the 'passing of title from the seller to the buyer for a price' (UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) Section 2-106[1]). Rather than constituting an actual sale, in the consignment, the 'buyer' is actually an agent for the vendor with an option to take title to the goods in the event the goods are sold to a third party. Thus, technically, the goods remain the property of the vendor (consignor) until they are sold by the consignee to some third party. Until such a sale occurs, and in the absence of an agreement otherwise, the consignor has the right to terminate the consignment and retake its goods. In legal jargon, a true consignment is really an 'agency coupled with a bailment' and basically governed by the law of agency and service contracts. Sale or Return:- by comparison, a 'sale or return' is a much different legal animal. It is in fact a true sale, with the passage of title from a seller to a buyer for a price (UCC section 2-106[11]). The buyer in this type of transaction is therefore a true purchaser, unlike a mere consignee. However, the sales transaction differs from the traditional sale in that (1) it is made in contemplation of resale, and (2) it accords the buyer a right of return should the property fail to resell. For example, a book publisher might sell a number of best-sellers to a bookstore at a certain price for resale, with the bookstore free to return all unsold items for the same or a lower price at a subsequent date and time. In legal jargon, if the goods subject to the contract can be returned by the buyer, even though otherwise conforming to the contract, then the transaction is a sale or return if the goods are sold for resale (UCC Section 2326[1]). Buyer's Rights to Return Goods to Vendor:- a buyer retains the right to return the goods to the vendor under either a consignment or sale or return transaction. In a consignment, the buyer can return the goods at any time, unless the contract provides otherwise. A sale or return also provides for the buyer to be able to return the goods to the vendor. However, the buyer can only return goods that are substantially in their original condition and must return the goods 'seasonably'. Furthermore, the buyer can return either the whole or part of them in 'commercial units' of the goods (UCC Section 2-327[2][a]). Vendors' Limited Right to Return of Goods:- one key distinction between the consignment and the sale or return is in the vendor's lack of ability to cause the return of its goods in the sale or return. Unless the contract provides otherwise, the consignment 'vendor' retains title to the goods and has the legal right to have them returned at any time. By contrast, in the sale or return, the vendor has no right to the return of its goods prior to the buyer's tendering the goods back. Once again, this assumes that nothing in the agreement provides otherwise. Bankruptcy Issues Affecting Consignments and Sale or Return Transactions:- although the consignment vendor retains the right to its goods (because it has not transferred title), many a consignor has been discouraged to realize that the law requires that the consignor file a UCC-1 financing statement in order to protect those goods from the third party creditors of the consignee. In the absence of such a UCC filing, a consignor becomes a mere unsecured creditor with no rights in specific goods vis-a-vis the third party creditors or the bankruptcy estate of the buyer. Of course, in the sale or return transaction, the situation is no better for the vendor. In the sale or return, the vendor has actually transferred title to the buyer, and the buyer's right to return the goods does not mean that the vendor has the right to any particular goods in the buyers hands. Thus, in order to protect the vendor's interest in its goods, in both the consignment and the sale or return transactions from third party creditors, the vendor must obtain a security interest from the buyer, and obtain the recording of a UCCI financing statement. In order to grant such security interest priority over other creditors with a lien in the same type of goods, a vendor in either the consignment or sale or return transaction must file a UCC-1 financing statement, and give notice to such pre-existing lienholder(s)-prior to the vendor's delivery of goods to the buyer (UCC Section 9-114). Some vendors find it useful to have a security interest grant in the credit application signed by the buyer at the time of initially doing business. This way the vendor need only record a UCC-1 financing statement and give the required notices to obtain purchase money priority. If the vendor wants to be extra protective of its rights in a sale or return, it would not only provide for a grant of a security interest in the goods being sold, but would also provide specific instances of default whereby the vendor would have the right to force the buyer to return its goods in the event of default. Conclusion:- it is important for a vendor to understand the key distinctions between the consignment transaction and the sale or return. Recognizing the distinctions and drafting protective agreements around each type of transaction will provide the best foundation for a successful conditional sale transaction. A Consignment is when the goods are transported to another person while ownership remains with the sender until the goods are payed; and a shipment is everything in the hold of a transport vehicle. A shipment is how the commercial operators of a delivery see the goods. It is the seller/buyer's view of the event. A consignment is how the consignee/consignors and freight handlers see the event. (We have spent a long time defining these. Officialy UBL) uses the following definitions ...:- (i) A Shipment:- an identifiable collection of one or more goods items to be transported between the seller party and the buyer party. This information may be defined within a commercial contract. A shipment can be transported in different consignments (e.g., split for logistical purposes). (ii) A Consignment:- an identifiable collection of one or more goods items to be transported between the consignor and the consignee. This information may be defined within a transport contract. A consignment may comprise more than one shipment (e.g., when consolidated by a freight forwarder). A consignment may contain items that have different origins and therefore different certificates of origin. Consignment:- all the products of one defined type and quality, delivered to one customer against one dispatch note. A Consignment is a shipment of either one or many parcels travelling on one waybill document to a single address. A Parcel is a single item in the make up of a consignment, and while travelling on a consignment note number, may have its own unique parcel number. Consignment is a grain shipped to a third party for sale by the third party. See also On Consignment Grain. / Под Консигнацией, от Латинского слова Consignatio, означающее Документ или Письменное Подтверждение, понимается вид договора комиссии, по которому комиссионер по поручению владельца товара осуществляет его продажу со своего склада (так называемый Консигнационный Склад). Консигнация наиболее распространена во внешней торговле. Термин Консигнация заимствован в Немецком языке в начале XX века в значении особой формы продажи товаров. При этой форме владелец товаров отправляет их посреднику для продажи на определённых условиях со склада посредника. Современную консигнацию как особый коммерческий договор о продаже товаров определяют три характеристики:- (i) Первая касается условия продажи через склады посредников. Оно заключается в том, что посредник сбывает от имени продавца товар, проставленный на склад посредника продавцом. (ii) Вторая особенность – хранение товара на складе и его предпродажная подготовка осуществляются за счёт продавца. (iii) Третья особенность относится к виду продажи товаров. Это – комиссионная продажа – продажа по договору комиссии. И содержание, и особенности консигнации сопряжены в первичном значении слова. Его истоки – в Латинском слове Consignare – Ставить Печать или Регистрировать, от com- вместе + signare- подписывать, ставить знак, отмечать. Если суммировать – стороны вместе, то есть обоюдно, договорились об определённых условиях продажи. Производные понятия:- (1) Консигнант – владелец товара, дающий поручение на организацию консигнационной торговли со складов, находящихся за рубежом. (2) Консигнатор – посредник, принимающий на себя обязательство исполнять поручения организации консигнационной торговли со складов, находящихся за рубежом, от своего имени, но за счёт консигнанта. В современном определении консигнация – это договор, по которому консигнатор сбывает от своего имени товар, поставленный консигнантом на его склад. Оплата – по мере реализации в оговорённые в контракте сроки. Не проданный в эти сроки товар может быть возвращён консигнанту за его счёт. Под Консигнацией, от Латинского слова

Consignatio, означающее Подпись или Письменное Доказательство или Письменное Подтверждение, понимается разновидность договора комиссии. По договору консигнации продавец (консигнант) поставляет товар на склад торгового посредника (консигнатора), а последний обязан продать товар от своего имени и за счёт консигнанта к определённому сроку. Договор консигнации обычно используют для сбыта товаров массового спроса. На консигнацию распространяются требования Главы 51 ГК РФ о комиссии и Главы 42 ГК РФ о заёме и кредите, так как консигнация является по своей сути коммерческим кредитом с учётом следующих особенностей:- (а) нереализованный в срок товар возвращается консигнанту, если в договор консигнации не было включено условие о безвозвратности определённой части или всего товара. При условии частично возвратной консигнации по истечении установленного договором срока консигнатор обязан выкупить у консигнанта не менее установленного договором количества нереализованных товаров; (б) расчёты между сторонами осуществляются по мере реализации товаров. При просрочке платежа консигнант вправе изъять товар, а задолженность покрыть за счёт гарантий консигнатора; (в) если это установлено договором консигнации, консигнант имеет право влиять на уровень цен реализуемых товаров. но если он поднимет цену, то тем самым аннулируются условия и гарантии консигнатора по безвозвратности этого товара. Поставка (Consignment) – количество некоторой товарной продукции или услуг, представленное в одно время и сопровождаемое одним комплектом документов. Примечание:- поставка может состоять из нескольких контролируемых партий или их частей. Под Грузом (Consignment) понимается некоторое количество растений, растительных продуктов и/или другие изделия, перемещающихся из одной страны в другую и сопровождаемых (при необходимости) одним фитосанитарным сертификатом (груз может быть составлен из одного или более родов сырья или партий).

(2) Consignment is a stock of merchandise advanced to a dealer and located at his place of business, but with title remaining in the source of supply. / Запас товарной продукции, переданной дилеру без оплаты и размещённой в месте ведения им своего дела, но с правом владения этой товарной продукцией, остающимся у самого источника данной поставки.

CONSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS = ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО КОНСИГНАЦИИ – Consignment Instructions are the instructions from either the shipper or the consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or his agent, or other provider of a service, with respect to the cargo movement and associated activities. Consignment Instructions are the instructions from either the seller/consignor or the buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or his agent, or other provider of a service, enabling the movement of goods and associated activities. The following functions can be covered:- Movement and handling of goods (shipping, forwarding and stowage).

CONSIGNMENT IN TRANSIT = КОНСИГНАЦИЯ В ТРАНЗИТЕ – Consignment In Transit is a consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures. Consignment in Transit is a consignment that is not imported into a country but passes through it to another country, subject to official procedures which ensure that it remains enclosed, and is not split up, not combined with other consignments nor has its packaging changed.

CONSIGNMENT INVENTORY = КОНСИГНАЦИОННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или КОНСИГНАЦИОННЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – Consignment Inventory is the inventory that is in the possession of the customer, but is still owned by the supplier. Consignment inventory is used as a marketing tool to make it easier for a customer to stock a specific supplier's inventory. Read my article on Consignment Inventory.

CONSIGNMENT NOTE = КОНСИГНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или РЕАЛИЗАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ, или НОТА КОНСИГНАЦИИ, или ТОВАРНО–ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ) – Consignment Note is a document prepared by a consignor and countersigned by the carrier as a proof of receipt of consignment for delivery at the destination. Used as an alternative to bill of lading (specially in inland transport), it is generally neither a contract of carriage nor a negotiable instrument. Consignment Note is a document prepared by the shipper and comprising a transport contract. It contains details of the consignment to be carried to the port of loading and it is signed by the inland carrier as proof of receipt. A Consignment Note must be completed to accompany hazardous waste when moved from any premises, including premises exempt from registration and movements between premises belonging to the same company. Exceptions are explained in the consignment note guidance below. A hazardous waste consignment note is required even if the holder of the waste does not change when being moved, which differs from duty-of-care transfer note requirements. Guidance on completing consignment notes is in two separate documents:- (i) HWR03a – consignment notes – standard and multiple collections (June 2012). This document gives you step-by-step advice on completing the five parts of a consignment note for standard and multiple collections. This includes who is responsible for completing each part and the information you must legally include. (ii) HWR03b – consignment notes – rejected consignments and movements by pipelines, ships, cross-border movements and carrier schedules (June 2012). This document provides further advice if you are involved with moving hazardous waste by pipeline, across internal UK borders or from ships. It also explains what to do if you use more than one waste carrier to move a consignment or if the waste is rejected from the site that the waste is going. How to get consignment notes:- you can download the consignment notes here (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/32196.aspx), or you can use your own notes. Consignment notes:- (i) Consignment Note (three parts); and (ii) Continuation Sheet for Consignment (three parts). Schedule of carriers (see consignment note guide):- Schedule of Carriers Form (six parts). Consignment Note is a shipping agreement between the consignor of a shipment and the carrier of the shipment, which records the receipt of goods for shipment to a specified destination. The consignment note also specifies the consignee of the shipment and the fee for shipment, but unlike a bill of lading, is not a document of title. Also called a Waybill.

CONSIGNMENT SAMPLE = XX (или КОНСИГНАЦИОННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ) – Consignment Sample:- a selection of containers representative of the whole consignment.

CONSIGNMENT STOCKS = КОНСИГНАЦИОННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – (1) Consignment Stocks are the stock of goods with an external party (customer) which is still the property of the supplier. Payment for these goods is made to the supplier at the moment when they are sold (used) by this party.

(2) Consignment Stocks:- a bullion dealer may hold gold on consignment at a client's premises. It is the dealer's property until the client withdraws it and pays the prevailing price. Alternatively, it may be held by the dealer at local banks until the clients come forward to purchase and take delivery. These are gold or silver bars which are placed by an organization with a client against a guarantee of payment at the prevailing price as the metal is taken out of the stock.

CONSIGNOR = КОНСИГНАНТ (или ГРУЗООТПРАВИТЕЛЬ, или КОМИТЕНТ) – The Consignor, in a contract of carriage, is the person sending a shipment to be delivered whether by land, sea or air. Some carriers, such as national postal entities, use the term 'Sender' or 'Shipper' but in the event of a legal dispute the proper and technical term 'Consignor' will generally be used. If sender sends a widget to receiver via a delivery service, sender is the consignor and receiver is the consignee. See also Shipper. Consignor is a person who consigns something (as the goods of an individual shipment). A term Consignor means any person by whom or in whose name or on whose behalf a multimodal transport contract has been concluded with the multimodal transport operator, or any person by whom or in whose name or on whose behalfthe goods are actually delivered to the multimodal transport operator in relation to the multi modal transport contract. A person or company shown on the bill of lading as the shipper. A Consignor is the person named in a bill of

lading as the person from whom the goods have been received for shipment. 49 USC §80101(2) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). Consignor is the person named in the bill of lading as the one from whom the goods have been received for shipment. / Лицо или компания, указанные в коносаменте в качестве отправителя. Консигнант – владелец товара, дающий поручение на организацию консигнационной торговли со складов, находящихся за рубежом.

CONSISTENCY = КОНСИСТЕНЦИЯ (или КОНСИСТЕНТНОСТЬ) – (1) Consistency is the degree to which a semisolid material such as grease resists deformation. See also ASTM Designation D 217. Sometimes used qualitatively to denote viscosity of liquids. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Под Консистенцией, от позднелатинского слова Consistentia, означающее Состояние, понимается понятие, образующее подвижность (густоту) вязких жидкостей и 'полутвёрдых' тел (битумов, мазей, паст, теста и прочего). Под Консистенцией или Консистентностью, от позднелатинского слова Consistentia, означающее Состояние, понимается совокупность реологических свойств вязкой жидкости, вязкопластичного или вязкоэластичного тела. Понятие Консистенция, в отличие от других близких по значению реологических понятий (например, вязкость, текучесть, пластичность), не всегда имеет чёткий физический смысл. Как технологический термин 'Консистенция' обозначает подвижность (густоту) жидкообразных ('полужидких') и твёрдообразных ('полутвёрдых') продуктов и материалов. Обычно им пользуются при описании систем с переменными (в зависимости от приложенного напряжения) характеристиками течения (деформации). Иногда консистенцию оценивают качественно, сравнивая данную систему с общеизвестными продуктами:- 'консистенция мёда', 'консистенция сливочного масла' и так далее. Чаще применяют специальные приборы – Консистометры, выражая консистенцию в условных единицах или через показатели вязкости и прочности.

(2) Consistency is the uniform distribution of all the fiber characteristics within each lock and throughout the entire fleece.

CONSISTENCY = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ – Consistency is accounting postulate which stipulates that, except as otherwise noted in the financial statement, the same accounting policies and procedures have been followed from period to period by an organization in the preparation and presentation of its financial statements.

CONSISTENT USER EXPERIENCE = КОНСИСТЕНТНЫЙ (или ТВЁРДЫЙ, или ПЛАСТИЧНЫЙ) ОПЫТ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ – Consistent User Experience (CUE) is a similar user experience among phones of different make and type. For example, the user experience of Web shopping shall be largely similar among mobile electronic transactions (MeT) compliant phones. CUE also includes consistency of user experience when using the same core function in different usage scenarios (user authorisation, for example, shall generate the same user experience in the usage scenarios Web shopping and retail shopping.

CONSISTING ESSENTIALLY OF = СОСТОЯЩЕЕ ПО СУЩЕСТВУ ИЗ – In the US patent law, 'Consisting Essentially Of' is a transitional phrase that limits the scope of a claim to the specified materials or steps and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the claimed invention. For the purposes of searching for and applying prior art under 35 USC 102 and 103, absent (without) a clear indication in the specification or claims of what the basic and novel characteristics actually are, 'consisting essentially of' will be construed (understood) as equivalent to 'comprising'.

CONSISTING OF = СОСТОЯЩЕЕ ИЗ – In the US patent law, 'Consisting Of' is a transitional phrase that is closed (only includes exactly what is stated) and excludes any element, step, or ingredient not specified in the claim.

CONSOLIDATE = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАТЬ (или КОМПЛЕКТОВАТЬ) – Consolidate:- to combine two or more shipments going in the same direction or to the same destination on a single trailer. Consolidate:- to group and stuff several small shipments together in one container. / Сгруппировать и .

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ СЧЁТ – Consolidated Account is an account incorporating the activity of several related entities, in which transactions among those entities have been cancelled out. Consolidated financial statements bring together all assets, liabilities and operating accounts of a parent company and its subsidiaries, as if the group were a single company with one or more divisions. All intercompany transactions are eliminated from these accounts.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЕ И РАЗДЕЛЬНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОТЧЁТЫ – IAS 27 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 27) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – This Standard shall be applied in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements for a group of entities under the control of a parent. Consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of a group presented as those of a single economic entity. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. A group is a parent and all its subsidiaries. A parent is an entity that has one or more subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, that is controlled by another entity. A parent shall present consolidated financial statements in which it consolidates its investments in subsidiaries in accordance with this Standard. A parent need not present consolidated financial statements if and only if:- (a) the parent is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary, or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the parent not presenting consolidated financial statements; (b) the parent's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets); (c) the parent did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and (d) the ultimate or any intermediate parent of the parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Consolidated financial statements shall include all subsidiaries of the parent. Consolidation procedures:- Consolidated financial statements shall be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. In preparing consolidated financial statements, an entity combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. In order that the consolidated financial statements present financial information about the group as that of a single economic entity, the following steps are then taken:- (a) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary are eliminated (see IFRS® 3 (International Financial Reporting Standards 3), which describes the treatment of any resultant goodwill); (b) minority interests in the profit or loss of consolidated subsidiaries for the reporting period are identified; and (c) minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the parent shareholders' equity in them. Minority interests in the net assets consist of:- (i) the amount of those minority interests at the date of the original combination calculated in accordance with IFRS® 3; and (ii) the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses shall be eliminated in full. Minority interests shall be presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the parent shareholders' equity. Minority interests in the profit or loss of the group shall also be separately disclosed. Minority interest is that portion of the profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the parent. Accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in separate financial statements:- This Standard shall also be

applied in accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates when an entity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate financial statements. Separate financial statements are those presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. When separate financial statements are prepared, investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates that are not classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS® 5 shall be accounted for either:- (a) at cost, or (b) in accordance with IAS 39. The same accounting shall be applied for each category of investments. Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates that are classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS® 5 shall be accounted for in accordance with that IFRS®. Investments in jointly controlled entities and associates that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 in the consolidated financial statements shall be accounted for in the same way in the investor's separate financial statements. / МСБУ 27 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 27) – .

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ (или СВОДНЫЙ БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ) – Consolidated Balance Sheet is a balance sheet in which assets and liabilities of a parent company and its controlled subsidiaries are combined, thereby presenting balance sheet items for the parent and its subsidiaries as if they were a single firm. A group balance sheet. Consolidated Balance Sheet is a balance sheet showing the financial condition of a corporation and its subsidiaries. See also Balance Sheet. / Групповой балансовый отчёт. Балансовый отчёт, представляющий информацию о финансовом состоянии корпорации и её дочерних структур. Смотрите также Балансовый Отчёт (Balance Sheet).

CONSOLIDATED BILL OF LADING = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или СВОДНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Consolidated Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading (B/L) combined or consolidated from two or more B/L's. / Под Консолидированным или Сводным Коносаментом понимается коносамент, представляющий собой комбинацию или консолидацию двух или более коносаментов.

CONSOLIDATED CONTAINER = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или СКОМПЛЕКТОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Container stuffed with several shipments from different Shippers for delivery to one or more Consignees. Container carrying goods of more than one shipper or goods for one shipper from more than one origin.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОТЧЁТЫ (или СВОДНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОТЧЁТЫ) – In the United States, Consolidated Financial Statements are the statements issued by legally separate but related companies that show financial position and income as they would appear if the companies were one legal entity. Such statements reflect an economic rather than a legal entity. In Australia, for example, the Corporations Act 2001 requires a company with subsidiaries to present to its shareholders group accounts, normally in the form of consolidated financial statements, when its own balance sheet is presented. Compare associated company and parent company. Also known as Group Accounts in the United Kingdom. Consolidated Financial Statements are combined financial statements of a parent company and one or more of its subsidiaries as one economic unit.

CONSOLIDATED FUND = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ФОНД – In the United Kingdom, Consolidated Fund is an account of central government into which most government revenue (excluding borrowing and certain payments to government departments) is paid, and from which most government expenditure (excluding loans and National Insurance benefits) is paid.

CONSOLIDATED PACKAGES = СКОМПЛЕКТОВАННЫЕ ПАКЕТЫ (или КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЕ ПАКЕТЫ) – Consolidated Packages:- group of cargo items fastened together with straps or similar devices. / Скомплектованные Пакеты или Консолидированные Пакеты – группа грузовых изделий, скреплённых вместе поясами или аналогичными устройствами.

CONSOLIDATED QUOTATION SYSTEM = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА КОТИРОВАНИЯ – The Consolidated Quotation System (CQS) is the electronic service that provides quotation information for stock traded on the American Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, and other regional stock exchanges in the United States and also includes issues traded by FINRA (short for the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.) member firms in the third market. Nasdaq® processes this data and provides it to its subscribers as the Composite Quotation Service. The initials CQS may be used either for the exchange system or the Nasdaq® service. History:- in July 1978, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC declared the Consolidated Quotation Plan effective. In August 1978, the CQS commenced full operation with the Boston, Midwest, New York, Philadelphia and Pacific Stock Exchanges reporting quotations in NYSE®-listed securities. NASDAQ® joined the CQ Plan at the end of 1978 and began to disseminate quotations over CQS in early 1979. In November 1979, the Cincinnati Stock Exchange became a CQ Plan Participant and commenced disseminating quotations in mid-1980. The Consolidated Tape Association (CTA) is the operating authority for both the Consolidated Quotation System and the Consolidated Tape System (CTS). Consolidated Quotation System (CQS) collects and disseminates, electronically, current bid and asked quotations, with volume, from and to all market centers trading listed stocks. Consolidated Quotation System is an electronic service, regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), containing quotation information for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and other, regional exchanges, as well as member firms in the National Association of Securities Dealers. NASDAQ® also processes the data and provides it to subscribers under the name Composite Quotation Service. Consolidated Quotation System (CQS) is an electronic system for disseminating the bid, ask, and size for a security in each market in which the security is traded. CQS was developed in 1978 by the National Association of Securities Dealers and the organized exchanges. Consolidated Quotation System (CQS):- developed in 1978, the CQS is an electronic system that provides bid, ask and size quotes for securities that are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, regional stock exchanges, and the third market. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

CONSOLIDATED TAPE = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННАЯ ЛЕНТА – Consolidated Tape is the ticker tape reporting transactions in New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) listed securities that take place on the NYSE® or any of the participating regional stock exchanges and other markets. Similarly, transactions in American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) listed securities, and certain other securities listed on regional stock exchanges, are reported on a separate tape. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) .

CONSOLIDATED TAPE ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННОЙ ЛЕНТЫ – The Consolidated Tape Association (CTA) oversees the dissemination of real-time trade and quote information in New York Stock Exchange (Network A) and NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT and other regional exchange (Network B) listed securities. Since the late 1970s, all SEC-registered exchanges and market centers that trade Network A or Network B securities send their trades and quotes to a central consolidator where the Consolidated Tape System (CTS) and Consolidated Quote System (CQS) data streams are produced and distributed worldwide. The current (in 2013-May) Participants include the BATS Exchange, BATS-Y Exchange, NASDAQ OMX BX, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, EDGA Exchange, EDGX Exchange, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, International Securities Exchange, Nasdaq® Stock Market, National Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, NYSE MKT, NYSE Arca, and

Nasdaq OMX PHLX. The Plans govern the collection, processing and dissemination of trade and quote data. The New York Stock Exchange is the Administrator of Network A and NYSE MKT is the Administrator of Network B. The Plans were filed with and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with Section 11A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Consolidated Tape Association (CTA) overseas the operations of the consolidated tape, which it developed, under a formal 'CTA Plan' filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. CTA is an independent, industry-wide organization. The Consolidated Tape Association (CTA) oversees the dissemination of real-time trade and quote information (market data) in New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and American Stock Exchange (AMEX®) listed securities (stocks and bonds). It is currently chaired by Tom Knorring, the first non-NYSE® chairman elected to the position. CTA manages two Plans to govern the collection, processing and dissemination of trade and quote data:- the Consolidated Tape Plan, which governs trades, and the Consolidate Quotation Plan, which governs quotes. The Plans were filed with and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in accordance with Section 11A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Since the late 1970s, all SEC-registered exchanges and market centers that trade NYSE® or AMEX®-listed securities send their trades and quotes to a central consolidator where the Consolidated Tape System (CTS) and Consolidated Quotation System (CQS) data streams are produced and distributed worldwide. The CTA is the operating authority for CQS and CTS. / Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Ака (NYSE Arca), Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Эм.Кей.Ти. (NYSE MKT). Биржа Би.Эй.Ти.Эс. (BATS Exchange), Биржа Би.Эй.Ти.Эс.-Уай. (BATS-Y Exchange), НЭЗДЭК У.Эм.Экс. Бе.Экс. (NASDAQ OMX BX), Биржа И.Ди.Дьжи.Эй. (EDGA Exchange), Биржа И.Ди.Дьжи.Экс. (EDGX Exchange), . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

CONSOLIDATED TAPE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННОЙ ЛЕНТЫ – Consolidated Tape System is under the operational guidance of the Consolidated Tape Association (CTA). Also known as Consolidated Transaction Reporting System.

CONSOLIDATED TRANSACTION REPORTING SYSTEM = КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ОТЧЁТА ПО ТРАНЗАКЦИЯМ (или СВОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ОТЧЁТА ПО СДЕЛКАМ) – Consolidated Transaction Reporting System receives and disseminates, electronically, listed stock last-sale prices in all markets in which they trade. Also known as Consolidated Tape System.

CONSOLIDATION = КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ (или УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ, или ЗАТВЕРДЕВАНИЕ, или УПЛОТНЕНИЕ) – (1) Consolidation is a period where a stock's value declines. Consolidation is a choppy, counter-trend movement in prices for a small period of time following a trending move that serves the purpose of relieving the market of an overbought or oversold condition in the near term. A period of time in which an asset or market has no obvious trend. Basically a sideways range of prices after a rally or a decline. All this means is that prices are moving in a broadly sideways range after a sharp move in one direction. If the prices have risen sharply, the gains are 'consolidated', often for several days after the major move. Consolidation is a stabilization of prices on the stock exchange following a downturn or after a bull market. Consolidation in technical analysis refers to an asset oscillating between a well-defined pattern of trading levels. Consolidation is generally interpreted as market indecisiveness, which ends when the asset's price moves above or below the trading pattern. A consolidation pattern could be broken for several reasons, such as the release of materially important news or the triggering of a succession of limit orders. In financial accounting, consolidation is defined as a set of statements that presents a parent and subsidiary company as one company. Basics of Consolidation:- Periods of consolidation can be found in price charts for any time interval, and these periods can last for days, weeks or months. Technical traders look for support and resistance levels in price charts, and then use these levels to make buy and sell decisions. Key Takeaways:- (i) Consolidation is a technical analysis term used to describe a stock's price movement within a given support and resistance range for a period of time. It is generally caused due to trader indecisiveness. (ii) Consolidated financial statements are used by analysts to evaluate parent and subsidiary companies as a single company. The Differences Between Support and Resistance:- The lower and upper bounds of an asset's price create the support and resistance levels within a consolidation pattern. A resistance level is the top end of the price pattern, while the support level is the lower end. Once the price breaks through the identified areas of support or resistance, volatility quickly increases, and so does the opportunity for short-term traders to generate a profit. Technical traders believe a breakout above resistance means the price will climb further, so the trader buys. On the other hand, a breakout below the support level indicates the price is falling even lower, and the trader sells. How Consolidations Work in Accounting:- In financial accounting, consolidated financial statements are used to present a parent and subsidiary company as one combined company. A parent company may own a majority percentage of a subsidiary, with a non-controlling interest (NCI) owning the remainder. Or the parent may own the entire subsidiary, with no other firm holding ownership. To create consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are adjusted to fair market value, and those values are used in the combined financial statements. If the parent and NCI pay more than the fair market value of the net assets (assets less liabilities), the excess amount is posted to a goodwill asset account, and goodwill is moved into an expense account over time. A consolidation eliminates any transactions between the parent and subsidiary, or between the subsidiary and the NCI. The consolidated financials only includes transactions with third parties, and each of the companies continues to produce separate financial statements. Example of Consolidation in Accounting:- Assume XYZ Corporation buys 100% of the net assets of ABC Manufacturing for a price of USD1 million, and the fair market value of ABC's net assets is USD700 000. When an accounting firm puts together the consolidated financial statements, ABC's net assets are listed with a value of USD700 000, and the USD300 000 amount paid above the fair market value is posted to a goodwill asset account. See also Pullback, and Retracement. / Смотрите также Откат (Pullback), и Отскок (Retracement). Термин означает, что цены колеблются весьма незначительно в одном диапазоне после резкого скачка в том или ином направлении. Если скачок был совершен в направлении роста, то при консолидации размер прибыли не меняется – 'застывает' иногда в течение нескольких дней после резкого скачка. Под Консолидацией, от позднелатинского слова Consolidatio от Consolido, означающее Укрепляю или Уплотняю, понимается упрочение, укрепление чего-либо; объединение, сплочение отдельных лиц групп, организаций для усиления борьбы за общие цели.

(2) Consolidation is the statutory combination of two or more corporations to create a new corporation. Consolidation is a business combination of two or more entities that occurs when the entities transfer all of their net assets to a new entity created for that purpose. See also Merger.

(3) Conversion of outstanding, short-term debts, e.g., from a construction loan to a mortgage. / , например, .

(4) Consolidation is a process of achieving a stronger and more independent financial position for a person or an entity, by expanding its resources, reducing its debt burden, or postponing maturities that threaten its cash flow and its freedom of action.

(5) In accounting, Consolidation is a grouping the accounts of a group of companies and presenting them as a single entity. Consolidated financial statements present the earnings of a parent and subsidiary (or subsidiaries) after the date of acquisition, and reflect the results of combined activities and equity, while eliminating intercompany transactions. The companies that make up the consolidated group remain separate legal entities with their own financial statements. Combination of the separate balance sheets of a group of companies into a single group or consolidated balance sheet.

(6) Consolidation is the placing of LCL/LTL cargo from several sources into a container in order to fill the container and obtain a better per-unit cost for shipping. Consolidation is the combination of many small shipments into one container, often with more than one

destination/consignee. Effort extended to put same destination cargo together in same container for ease of delivery. Cargo containing shipments of two or more shippers or suppliers. Containerload shipments may be consolidated for one or more consignees.

(7) Consolidation is an application of heat and pressure to form composite structures.

CONSOLIDATION LOAN = КОНСОЛИДАЦИОННАЯ ССУДА (или КОНСОЛИДАЦИОННЫЙ ЗАЁМ) – Consolidation Loan:- if you owe money to several credit providers, you can combine your payments and balances into a single account with one credit provider. This can be done in several ways. For example, you can transfer several high interest credit card balances onto one card with a lower rate. Or, if you own a home, you can consolidate your debt into a low-interest home equity loan.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT = КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ДОЛГА – In government finance, Consolidation Of The Public Debt is a conversion of part of the national debt into another form of debt maturing at a later date, to alleviate the impact on the Treasury and on the money supply of major reimbursements made simultaneously.

CONSOLIDATION POINT = ПУНКТ КОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЯ (или ПУНКТ КОНСОЛИДАЦИИ, или ПУНКТ СБОРА ГРУЗА) – Consolidation Point is a location where the consolidation of consignments takes place. / Местонахождение, где имеет место консолидация отгруженных товаров.

CONSOLIDATION THE SHARES = КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ АКЦИЙ – Consolidation The Shares:- in the United Kingdom, a company can consolidate or subdivide its share capital if authorised to do so by the articles. A consolidation is when the shares are put together and then divided into shares of larger amounts, e.g., 200 shares of £1.00 are consolidated to create 100 shares of £2.00. To consolidate shares, a company must pass an ordinary resolution, then send the resolution and a completed form 122 to Companies House within a month of the change. The opposite of Subdivision The Shares. / В противовес Дроблению Акций (Subdivision The Shares).

CONSOLIDATOR = КОМПЛЕКТОВЩИК (или КОНСОЛИДАТОР) – Consolidator is a firm or a company which provides consolidation of cargo. A person or firm performing a consolidation service for others. The consolidator takes advantage of lower full carload (FCL) rates, and savings are passed on to shippers.

CONSOLIDATOR'S BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ КОМПЛЕКТОВЩИКА (или КОНОСАМЕНТ КОНСОЛИДАТОРА) – Consolidator's Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading issued by a consolidator as a receipt for merchandise that will be grouped with cargo obtained from other shippers. See also House Air Waybill.

CONSOLS = КОНСОЛИ – Consols (short for Consolidated Annuities). Issued most commonly in France and the United Kingdom, where such bonds are known as Perpetual Bonds. They were first issued in Britain in the XVIII century to consolidate the national debt. See also Perpetual Bonds. Bond issues without fixed maturities. / Выпуски облигаций без фиксированных сроков погашения.

CONSORTIUM = КОНСОРЦИУМ – (1) Group of carriers pooling resources in a trade lane to maximise their resources efficiently. Consortium is an association of independent companies formed to bid for and, if successful, to undertake a project requiring a pooling of skills and resources. A consortium is usually formed to undertake one project for common account. Also known as Banking Syndicate, or Syndicate. / Под Консорциумом, от Латинского слова Consortium, означающее Сообщество или Соучастие, понимается временное соглашение между несколькими банками или промышленными компаниями для совместного размещения займа или осуществления единого капиталоёмкого промышленного проекта. Наибольшее распространение консорциумы получили после Второй Мировой Войны.

(2) In insurance, Consortium is an agreement between a group of two or more insurers according to which each member of the group agrees to accept a proportion of all risks of a specified type that are underwritten by one or more designated members of the group which act as leading underwriters. Unlike a line slip there is usually no restriction on which Lloyd's brokers may place business with a consortium.

CONSPICUOUS ADMIXTURE = ЛЕГКО ОТДЕЛЯЕМЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ – In the Canola industry of the United States, Conspicuous Admixture is all matter other than Canola including, but not limited to, ergot, sclerotinia, and stones, which is conspicuous and readily distinguishable from Canola and which remains in the sample after the removal of machine separated dockage. Conspicuous admixture is added to machine separated dockage in the computation of total dockage. See also Inconspicuous Admixture.

CONSTANT ANNUAL PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENT = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ ЕЖЕГОДНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ ОСНОВНОЙ СУММЫ ДОЛГА И ПРОЦЕНТОВ (или ОПЛАТА ПОСТОЯННОЙ ЕЖЕГОДНОЙ ОСНОВНОЙ СУММЫ И ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Constant Annual Principal And Interest Payment is the annual payment made by a borrower consisting of an amortization of principal and an interest component. This payment remains unchanged throughout the entire repayment period. As the debt is worked down the interest payments are gradually reduced, while the principal repayment rate increases. / выплата (repayment) .

CONSTANT COSTS = ПОСТОЯННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ – Constant Costs:- this could have many meanings, but when stated as an assumption of an economic model, it means that cost of producing a good, per unit, is the same for all units. Also known as Fixed Costs.

CONSTANT ISSUER = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ ЭМИТЕНТ – Constant Issuer:- this term is used to describe issuers who issue securities on a regular basis owing to ongoing financing requirements, e.g., mortgage banks, central savings banks, public sector.

CONSTANT RATE OF EXTENSION DYNAMOMETER = ДИНАМОМЕТР С ПОСТОЯННОЙ СТАВКОЙ РАСШИРЕНИЯ (или ВЫТЯГИВАНИЯ) – Constant Rate Of Extension (CRE) Dynamometer is a tensile testing machine, where one clamp is stationery whilst the other is moving with a constant speed throughout the test, and where the entire testing system is virtually free from deflection.

CONSTITUENT = СУБЪЕКТ (или СОСТАВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ, или СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ) – Constituent is a person who is represented politically by a designated government official or officeholder, especially when the official is one that the person represented has the opportunity to participate in selecting through voting or perhaps through other methods of indicating political confidence and support. A Senator's constituency consists of the citizenry who reside within his or her state. The constituency of a Member of the House of Representatives consists of the people who live in his or her district. The constituency of a mayor is all the people residing in the city limits. Although the core meaning of the term has to do with the relationship between the voters and their elected representatives, the term is often expanded somewhat to include other individuals or groups whose interests any official in government (whether elected or not) feels morally obligated (or compelled by the political realities of the situation) to protect or further in the policy-making process. In this extended sense of the term, farmers constitute an important 'constituency' for the Secretary of Agriculture, labor unions are an important 'constituency' for the Secretary of Labor, small businessmen are an important 'constituency' for the head of the Small Business Administration, and veterans organizations are an important 'constituency' for the head of the Veteran's Administration. In the United States, Constituent is a party to a transaction; a corporation involved in a merger, consolidation or share exchange.

CONSTITUTION FOR EUROPE = КОНСТИТУЦИЯ ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ – Constitution For Europe:- On 13 June 2003 the European Convention on the future of Europe adopted a draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe that would supersede both the EU Treaty and the EC Treaty. The draft was submitted to the European Council meeting in Thessaloniki on 20 June 2003 and was under discussion in the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) from September 2003 to June 2004. It was adopted by the EU Member States in June 2004 and is scheduled to be ratified by November 2006.

CONSTRAINT = СКОВАННОСТЬ (или ПРИНУЖДЕНИЕ, или ДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Constraint is a factor or climatic condition that prevents the plant from reaching its full growth or yielding capacity.

CONSTRUCTED VALUE = ОЦЕНКА ПО СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИМ – Constructed Value:- a means of determining fair or foreign market value when sales of such or similar merchandise do not exist or, for various reasons, cannot be used for comparison purposes. The 'constructed value' consists of the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing employed in producing the merchandise, general expenses of not less than 10 percent of material and fabrication costs and profit of not less than 8 percent of the sum of the production costs and general expenses. To this amount is added the cost of packing for exportation to the United States. / вывоз (exportation).

CONSTRUCTION ADHESIVE = КОНСТРУКЦИОННОЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ (или МОНТАЖНОЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ) – Construction Adhesive is any adhesive used to assemble primary building materials such as floor sheathing into components during building construction. The term is most commonly applied to elastomer-based, mastic-type adhesives. / .

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS = КОНТРАКТЫ НА СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО – IAS 11 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 11) – Construction Contracts – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment of revenue and costs associated with construction contracts. Because of the nature of the activity undertaken in construction contracts, the date at which the contract activity is entered into and the date when the activity is completed usually fall into different accounting periods. Therefore, the primary issue in accounting for construction contracts is the allocation of contract revenue and contract costs to the accounting periods in which construction work is performed. This Standard shall be applied in accounting for construction contracts in the financial statements of contractors. A construction contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use. The requirements of this Standard are usually applied separately to each construction contract. However, in certain circumstances, it is necessary to apply the Standard to the separately identifiable components of a single contract or to a group of contracts together in order to reflect the substance of a contract or a group of contracts. Contract revenue shall comprise:- (a) the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and (b) variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments:- (i) to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue; and (ii) they are capable of being reliably measured. Contract revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Contract costs shall comprise:- (a) costs that relate directly to the specific contract; (b) costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract; and (c) such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract shall be recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably:- (a) revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable; and (b) contract costs shall be recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss shall be recognised as an expense immediately. / МСБУ 11 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 11) – .

CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННАЯ СУБСИДИЯ НА КОРАБЛЕСТРОЕНИЕ – Construction Differential Subsidy (CDS) is a direct subsidy paid to US shipyards building US-flag ships to offset high construction costs in American shipyards. An amount of subsidy (up to 50 percent) is determined by estimates of construction cost differentials between US and foreign yards. Program has not been funded since 1981. A program whereby the US government attempted to offset the higher shipbuilding cost in the United States by paying up to 50% of the difference between cost of US and non-US construction. The difference went to the US shipyard. It is unfunded since 1982.

CONSTRUCTION LOAN = ССУДА НА СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО – In Switzerland, Construction Loan is a current account-type loan granted specifically for financing the construction or renovation of a building. Funds are advanced at specific stages of construction in so-called Progress Payments. Accrued interest is factored into the loan. On completion of building work, a construction loan is usually converted into a mortgage. / или реновация здания. Ссуда На Строительство – краткосрочное финансирование строительства на период с начала строительства до его завершения, но до введения объекта в действие. Ссуда выдаётся частями по мере осуществления выплат подрядчику, а проценты выплачиваются лишь по использованным средствам. По завершении строительства эта ссуда обычно заменяется долгосрочным займом.

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS = НЕЗАВЕРШЁННЫЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ – Construction Work-In-Progress is a long-term asset account in which the costs of constructing long-term assets are recorded. The account Construction Work-in-Progress will have a debit balance and will be reported on the balance sheet as part of a company's Property, Plant and Equipment. The costs of a constructed asset are accumulated in the account Construction Work-in-Progress until the asset is placed into service. When the asset is completed and placed into service, the account Construction Work-in-Progress will be credited for the accumulated costs of the asset and will be debited to the appropriate Property, Plant and Equipment account. Depreciation begins after the asset has been placed into service. Construction Work In Progress (CWIP):- the balance shown on a utility's balance sheet for construction work not yet completed but in process. This balance line item may or may not be included in the rate base. Construction Work In Progress is a general ledger account, categorized as a fixed asset, in which you record the costs directly associated with constructing an asset. Once the asset is placed in service, all costs associated with it that are stored in the construction work in progress account are shifted into whichever fixed asset account is most appropriate for the asset. The most common fixed asset account to which these costs are shifted is Buildings, since most construction projects relate to that fixed asset. However, the account is also sometimes used for machinery, and as such would store the costs associated with buying, transporting, installing, and testing machinery. While costs are being accumulated in the construction work in progress account, you should not commence depreciating an asset, because it has not yet been placed in service. Once the asset is placed in service and shifted to its final fixed asset account, you should begin depreciation. Thus, the construction work in progress is one of only two fixed asset accounts that are not depreciated. The other account that is not depreciated is the land account. The construction work in progress account is a prime target of auditors, since costs may be stored here longer than they should be, thereby avoiding depreciation until a later period.

CONSTRUCTIVE OBLIGATION = КОНСТРУКТИВНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ПОДРАЗУМЕВАЕМОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – Constructive Obligation is an obligation that derives from an enterprise's actions where:- (i) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain

responsibilities; and (ii) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

CONSTRUCTIVE TOTAL LOSS = КОНСТРУКТИВНОЕ ПОЛНОЕ ИСТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или КОНСТРУКТИВНАЯ ПОЛНАЯ ГИБЕЛЬ) – Constructive Total Loss:- a right of marine assured to claim a total loss on the policy because (i) the property has been lost and recovery is unlikely; or (ii) an actual loss appears to be unavoidable; or (iii) to prevent an actual loss it would be necessary to incur an expenditure which would exceed the saved value of the property except, in the case of a hull policy, where the expenditure must exceed the 'insured' value expressed in the policy. To establish a claim for constructive total loss the assured must abandoned what remains of the property to underwriters and give notice of his intentions so to do. A partial loss of sufficient degree to make the cost of repairing as much or more than the property is worth or is insured for. Section 60 of the Marine Insurance Act 1906 states that, subject to any policy provision, a Constructive Total Loss arises where the subject matter of an insurance is reasonably abandoned to the insurer by the insured on account of its actual total loss appearing unavoidable or because it could not be preserved from actual total loss without an expenditure that would exceed its value. The term is sometimes used to refer to insured property, e.g., a car, which is damaged beyond economic repair. An instance in which the cost of recovering and/or repairing damaged goods would, when recovered or repaired, exceed the insured value. Subject to any express provision in the policy, there is a Constructive Total Loss where the subject-matter insured is reasonably abandoned on account of its actual total loss appearing to be unavoidable, or because it could not be preserved from actual total loss without an expenditure which would exceed its value when the expenditure had been incurred. In particular, there is a constructive total loss:- where the assured is deprived of the possession of his ship or goods by a peril insured against, and (a) it is unlikely that he can recover the ship or goods, as the case may be, or (b) the cost of recovering the ship or goods, as the case may be, would exceed their value when recovered; or in the case of damage to goods, where the cost of repairing the damage and forwarding the goods to their destination would exceed their value on arrival.

CONSUL = КОНСУЛ – Consul is a government official residing in a foreign country who represents the interests of her or his country and its nationals. / Государственный чиновник, находящийся в иностранном государстве, который представляет интересы его или её страны и граждан этой страны. Под Консулом, от Латинского слова Consul, понимается должностное лицо, назначенное в качестве постоянного представителя в каком-либо городе или районе другого государства для защиты юридических и экономических интересов своего государства и его граждан (защита прав и интересов граждан, выдача паспортов и виз, ведение актов гражданского состояния, осуществление нотариальных функций, легализация документов и тому подобное).

CONSULAR DECLARATION = КОНСУЛЬСКАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ – Consular Declaration is a formal statement describing goods to be shipped; filed with and approved by the consul of the country of destination prior to shipment.

CONSULAR DOCUMENTS = КОНСУЛЬСКИЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ – Consular Documents are the special forms signed by the Consul of a country to which cargo is destined. / Особые формы, подписанные Консулом страны, в которую поставляется груз.

CONSULAR INVOICE = КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – Consular Invoice is a document, certified by a consular official, is required by some countries to describe a shipment. Used by Customs of the foreign country, to verify the value, quantity and nature of the cargo. A document produced by the shipper/seller of goods an accurate description of the merchandise and the country of origin. All items are itemized and with actual price. Consular Invoice is a document, required by some foreign countries, describing a shipment of goods and showing exact information such as the consignor, consignee, value description and value of the shipment. Certified by a consular official of the foreign country, it is used by the country's customs officials to verify the value, quantity and nature of the shipments. See also Commercial Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. / Документ, требуемый некоторыми иностранными государствами, предусматривающий описание отгруженной партии товаров и представляющий информацию такую как:- грузоотправитель, грузополучатель и стоимость отгруженной продукции. Сертифицированный консульскими работниками данного иностранного государства, он используется сотрудниками таможни этого же государства для сверки стоимости, количества и рода грузов. Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice).

CONSULAR OFFICERS = СОТРУДНИКИ КОНСУЛЬСТВА (или КОНСУЛЬСКИЕ СЛУЖАЩИЕ) – Consular Officers:- these are embassy officials who extend to national citizens and their property abroad the protection of the national Government. They maintain lists of local attorneys, act as liaison with police and other officials and have the authority to notarize documents.

CONSULAR VISA = КОНСУЛЬСКАЯ ВИЗА – Consular Visa is an official signature or seal affixed to certain documents by the Consul of the country of destination. / Консульская Виза – официальная подпись или печать, проставленные Консулом страны назначения на определённых документах.

CONSULATE LEGALISATION = КОНСУЛЬСКАЯ ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Consulate Legalisation:- some shipping documents must be presented to the Consul for legalisation either prior to or just after sailing. A Legalisation is a governmental act by which a designated public official (e.g., consular officer at an Embassy or Consulate) certifies to the genuineness of the signature and/or seal and the position of the person/official who has executed, issued, or certified (a copy of) a document. Please note that authentication services are provided by Honorary Consulates too. Authentication is provided for:- (i) private signatures, e.g., agreements, power of attorney; and (ii) transcripts and copies (stating that original and copy are identical). Please note:- (i) The Embassy does not provide translation services. The accuracy of a translation is not the responsibility of the Embassy. (ii) The Embassy is not to be held liable/responsible for the content of a document. (iii) The person asking for authentication services must provide proper ID, e.g., valid passport. For further information (e.g., fees to be paid) please contact the corresponding Embassy/Consulates. The Hague Convention and Apostille:- the 1961 Hague Convention stipulates that signatory countries (including both Austria and the United Kingdom) agrees to mutually recognize each other's 'public documents'. In other words, such documents need no prior legalization by an Embassy or Consulate of the other country. Yet, all these public documents must be authenticated by an Apostille. An apostille is an internationally recognized form of notarization and ensures that public documents issued in one country will be recognized as valid in another country. The sole function of the apostille is to certify the authenticity of the signature on the document in question; the capacity in which the person signing the document acted; and the identity of any stamp or seal affixed to the document. The apostille either must be attached as an annex to the official document or placed on the document itself by means of a stamp. An apostille is solely issued upon request. Who issues an apostille? In Austria, for example, an apostille is issued by:- (i) the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs; (ii) the Presidents of any Civil Court of First Instances; and (iii) the Governors or Governments of the Federal Provinces. In the UK an apostille is issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. / Некоторые отгрузочные документы должны быть представлены Консулу для легализации либо до, либо сразу же после отправки.

CONSULTANT = КОНСУЛЬТАНТ – Consultant is an individual licensed by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, who is trained to interpret information and make recommendations. / Под Консультантом, от Латинского слова Consultatio, означающее Совещание, понимается специалист, дающий совет.

CONSUMER = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ (или ЗАКАЗЧИК) – The term Consumer means an individual who:- (i) with respect to a check handled for forward collection, draws the check on a consumer account; or (ii) with respect to a check handled for return, deposits the check into, or cashes the check against, a consumer account. People whose wants are satisfied by using goods and services. Consumer is one who consumes, i.e. one who uses a good or service to fulfill a need. In national accounting, economic unit that buys goods and services for personal use rather than for manufacturing, processing or resale. Although all economic agents are by definition consumers, in economics the term refers to individuals and households, who are the end users. / Тот, кто потребляет, то есть тот, кто использует товары или услуги для удовлетворения своих нужд. В национальном бюджетном процессе, хозяйствующий субъект, который покупает товары и услуги для личного потребления, нежели для изготовления, переработки или перепродажи.

CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЕЙ – In the United States, Consumer Advisory Council (CAC) is a statutory body established by Congress in 1976. The Council, with 30 members who represent a broad range of consumer and creditor interests, advises the Federal Reserve Board on the exercise of its responsibilities under the Consumer Credit Protection Act and on other matters on which the Board seeks its advice. Group, created under the Federal Reserve Act, composed of thirty members who represent the interests of a broad range of consumers and creditors. The council meets with the Board of Governors three times a year on matters concerning consumers and the consumer protection laws administered by the Board. Consumer Advisory Council (CAC) is a legislative body established by Congress in 1976. The Consumer Advisory Council consists of 30 members who advise the Federal Reserve Board on issues involving consumer financial services such as the availability of credit and other financial issues that affect consumers. Members of the council serve a three-year term that is spread out over time. The CAC's responsibility is to advise the board on issues relating to the Consumer Credit Protection Act. Council meetings are held three times a year in Washington, DC, and are open to the public. The Consumer Credit Protection Act was initiated in 1969 and includes the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Truth in Lending Act. The main goal of the Consumer Credit Protection Act is to protect consumers in various financial matters such as prohibiting discrimination in credit transactions, requiring credit card companies to promptly post payments and correct billing errors, and requiring lenders to inform borrowers of the terms and cost of credit in detail. In accordance with provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the CAC will continue to operate until July 21, 2011. On that date, the council will be dissolved and its responsibilities will be transferred to the newly founded Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

CONSUMER CREDIT = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИЙ КРЕДИТ – Consumer Credit is a loan extended to individuals. Consumer credit includes secured and unsecured installment and revolving credit. Form of credit extended to individuals, rather than businesses, to enable them to purchase personal or household items. Consumer credit includes all forms of installment credit and credit cards. / Форма кредита, выдаваемого скорее частным, нежели юридическим лицам, позволяющего им приобретать личные вещи и товары для дома. Потребительский кредит включает в себя все формы кредита в рассрочку и кредитные карты. Потребительский Кредит подразумевает под собой вид кредита, предоставляемого населению для оплаты потребительских товаров или услуг (в форме отсрочки платежа).

CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT = АКТ О ЗАЩИТЕ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИХ КРЕДИТОВ – In 1968 US Congress passed the first in a series of laws, under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, designed to shield consumers from unfair lending practices. Understanding these laws can help you avoid unnecessary worries and may even save you money. The Consumer Credit Protection Act, Pub.L. 90–321, 82 Stat. 146, enacted May 29, 1968, composed of several titles relating to consumer credit, mainly title I, the Truth in Lending Act, title II related to extortionate credit transactions, title III related to restrictions on wage garnishment, and title IV related to the National Commission on Consumer Finance. The restrictions on wage garnishment guard employees from discharge by their employers because their wages have been garnished for any one indebtedness. The Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor enforces the provisions. The informed use of credit is administered by the United States Congress and stabilizes economic acts to be enhanced with competition informed unto various financial institutions that are engaged in extension of consumer credit that would be strengthened otherwise by informed credit use.

CONSUMER LOAN = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ССУДА (или ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЗАЁМ) – Consumer Loan is a relatively small credit granted mostly to private individuals to acquire consumer durables or finance holidays. See also Personal Loan. / Относительно небольшой кредит, предоставляемый главным образом частным лицам, для приобретения потребительских товаров или финансирования отпуска.

CONSUMER NEWS AND BUSINESS CHANNEL = КАНАЛ НОВОСТЕЙ В СФЕРЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ И БИЗНЕСА – On 2005-December-31, the sale by Dow Jones of its interests in the international CNBC channels took effect. From 2006-January-01, the 'A Service of NBC Universal and Dow Jones' tagline was removed from the international CNBC channels, in line with this. CNBC.com is the companion website to the financial network. It was launched in 1996 with minimal content, other than show program grids, host biographies and basic network images. The site gradually progressed alongside internet technology, giving investors more useful information such as stock quotes, news bulletins, in-depth programming information and a whole host of other data. In August 2001, CNBC.com merged with MSN's Moneycentral.com, creating 'CNBC on MSN'. This new partnership allowed the two parties to meet two objectives:- (i) provide richer content to visitors, with expanded news offerings, a wider array of stock tools (including interactive charting, free online portfolio managers) plus more in-depth market coverage; and (ii) more effectively compete with other finance related websites, such as Marketwatch.com and Yahoo! Finance. CNBC.com was relaunched on 2006-December-04. The website provides new online tools for investors, better integration of the website with daytime programming. CNBC has operated international versions of its channel since 1995, when CNBC Asia originally launched. CNBC Europe followed in 1996. On 1997-December-09, Dow Jones & Company and NBC announced the merger of their international business news channels. This resulted in a merger of CNBC Europe with Dow Jones' European Business News, and likewise of CNBC Asia with Asia Business News. From then (until January 2006) the international CNBC services carried the tagline 'A Service of NBC (Universal) and Dow Jones' (or depending on other local partners, a variation of this tagline). Correspondents from Dow Jones Newswires contribute to the channels. CNBC Europe is headquartered in London, and CNBC Asia is headquartered in Singapore. Besides CNBC Europe and CNBC Asia, the network also operates a number of local business news channels in association with other companies. These channels include Class CNBC in Italy, CNBC-e in Turkey, CNBC Arabiya in the UAE, Nikkei CNBC in Japan, CNBC-TV18 and CNBC Awaaz in India, and CNBC Pakistan in Pakistan. In Australia, CNBC is called CNBC Australia and carried programs from both the Asian, European and American networks. CNBC is an abbreviation for the Consumer News and Business Channel, its official name until 1991. CNBC is a group of cable and satellite television Business news channels from the United States, owned and operated by NBC Universal. CNBC and its international

spinoffs cover business headlines and provide live coverage of financial markets. The original CNBC channel was launched in Fort Lee, New Jersey, on 1989-April-17. Soon after, it merged in 1991 with the Financial News Network (FNN), and the name 'Consumer News and Business Channel' was dropped. Sue Herera is an original anchor at CNBC, and remains on the air co-hosting Power Lunch. Scott Cohn is an original reporter at CNBC, and remains on the air as Senior Correspondent. Some reporters from FNN joined CNBC, like Ron Insana, Bill Griffeth and Joe Kernen. At first, the network's business programming was branded 'CNBC/FNN', but that was dropped before the mid-90's. CNBC began to grow during the 1990's, taking over London based EBN (European Business News) in 1998, while ratings grew on the US channel until the new millennium's dot-com bubble burst in 2000. The new millennium also brought new changes to the network, moving it's world headquarters from Fort Lee to Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey in 2003, which features completely digital video production. Today, CNBC provides business news programming from 04 am to 08 pm, Eastern Time, while broadcasting talk shows, investigative reports, documentaries, infomercials, and other programs during the evening and early morning. A rolling ticker provides real-time updates on share prices on the NYSE®, NASDAQ®, and AMEX®, as well as market indices, news summaries, and weather updates by NBC Weather Plus. A rotating, top band of the screen rotates provides real-time updates on index and commodity prices from world markets. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones) в международных каналах Си.Эн.Би.Си. (CNBC). 'Служба Эн.Би.Си Юнивёсэл и Дау Дьжонз' ('A Service of NBC Universal and Dow Jones'). Эм.Эс.Эн. (MSN). Яху! Файнэнс (Yahoo! Finance). Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни (Dow Jones & Company). Никкэй (Nikkei). Аваз (Awaaz). Сю Хэрэра (Sue Herera) Павэ Ланч (Power Lunch). Скат Кон (Scott Cohn). Ран Инсана (Ron Insana), Бил Грифис (Bill Griffeth) и Дьжоу Кёнэн (Joe Kernen). Дау Дьжонз Ньюзвайэз (Dow Jones Newswires). обозначение . пузырь дат-кам (dot-com bubble). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) .

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИМ ЦЕНАМ – In the United States, Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average price level of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by consumers as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly changes in the CPI represent the rate of inflation. Core CPI excludes volatile components, i.e. food and energy prices. Consumer Price Index (CPI):- compiled once a month using what is called a 'Shopping Basket'. For the Euro area, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is used, with a statistical methodology that has been harmonised across countries. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by city wage earner and clerical worker families. The CPI represents the total cost of a selected market basket of goods and services expressed as a percentage of the average cost of the same market basket in a selected period. A major inflation measure computed by the US Department of Commerce. It measures the average change in prices of a fixed market basket of some 385 goods and services in the previous month. In the United States, Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index designed to measure the change in price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. The market basket of goods and services is representative of the purchases of a typical urban consumer. The index is intended to measure pure price change only; attempts are made to remove changes in price resulting from changes in quality. Source:- US Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequency:- monthly. Availability:- generally available the second week of the month immediately following the month for which data is being released; always released after the Producer Price Index. Reason:- the rate of change of the CPI is one of the key measures of inflation for the US economy. Acceleration or deceleration of inflation may signal that a change in monetary policy may be appropriate. Also known as Retail Price Index in the United Kingdom. Monthly measure of the change in the prices of a defined basket of consumer goods including food, clothing, and transport. Countries vary in their approach to rents and mortgages. Rising CPI is normally associated with expectation of higher short term interest rates and may therefore be supportive for a currency in the short term. Nevertheless, a longer term inflation problem will eventually undermine confidence in the currency and weakness will follow. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an economic measure of the increase in the price of a basket of consumer goods. This is useful insofar as it tells consumers how much their purchasing power has declined. For example, it may cost CAD100 to buy a certain basket of consumer items. If the CPI index increases by 10%, then that same basket of goods would now cost CAD110. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time of goods and services purchased by households. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups:- (1) the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), which covers households of wage earners and clerical workers that comprise approximately 28 percent of the total population and (2) the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained CPI for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), which covers approximately 89 percent of the total population and includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical worker households, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the selfemployed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 87 urban areas across the country from about 4 000 housing units and approximately 26 000 retail establishments-department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 87 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visits or telephone calls of the Bureau's trained representatives. In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a US city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 27 local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U data are issued only at the national level. It is important to note that the CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to two annual revisions. The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For the CPI-U and the CPI-W the reference base is 1982–84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 16.5 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 116.500. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period market basket of goods and services in the CPI has risen from USD10 in 1982–84 to USD11.65. For further details visit the CPI home page on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/cpi/ or contact our CPI Information and Analysis Section on +1-202-6917000. Note on Sampling Error in the Consumer Price Index:- the CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-month, 2-month, 6-month and 12-month percent change standard errors annually, for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1 month percent change is 0.04 percent for the US All Items Consumer Price Index. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95% of these estimates would be within 0.08 percent of the 1 month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the All Items CPI for All Urban Consumers, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.12 and 0.28 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see 'Variance Estimates for Price Changes in the Consumer Price Index, January-December 2013'. These data are available on the CPI home page (http://www.bls.gov/cpi), or by using the following

link:- http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpivar2013.pdf. Calculating Index Changes:- movements of the indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period while percent changes are not. A Note on Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data:- because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted as well as unadjusted changes each month. For analyzing general price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred, since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year--such as price movements resulting from changing climatic conditions, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data also are used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors used in computing the seasonally adjusted indexes are derived by the X-13ARIMASEATS Seasonal Adjustment Method. Seasonally adjusted indexes and seasonal factors are computed annually. Each year, the last five years of seasonally adjusted data are revised. Data from January 2009 through December 2013 were replaced in January 2014. Exceptions to the usual revision schedule were:- the updated seasonal data at the end of 1977 replaced data from 1967 through 1977; and, in January 2002, dependently seasonally adjusted series were revised for January 1987-December 2001 as a result of a change in the aggregation weights for dependently adjusted series. For further information, please see 'Aggregation of Dependently Adjusted Seasonally Adjusted Series', in the October 2001 issue of the CPI Detailed Report. Effective with the publication of data from January 2006 through December 2010 in January 2011, the Video and audio series and the Information technology, hardware and services series were changed from independently adjusted to dependently adjusted. This resulted in an increase in the number of seasonal components used in deriving seasonal movement of the All items and 64 other lower level aggregations, from 73 for the publication of January 1998 through December 2005 data to 82 for the publication of seasonally adjusted data for January 2006 and later. Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. If any of the 82 components change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last five years, but the seasonally adjusted indexes before that period will not be changed. Note:- 35 of the 82 components are not seasonally adjusted for 2014. Seasonally adjusted data, including the all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to five years after their original release. For this reason, BLS advises against the use of these data in escalation agreements. Effective with the calculation of the seasonal factors for 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has used an enhanced seasonal adjustment procedure called Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment for some CPI series. Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment allows for better estimates of seasonally adjusted data. Extreme values and/or sharp movements which might distort the seasonal pattern are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. Beginning with the calculation of seasonal factors for 1996, X-12-ARIMA software was used for Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment. In 2014, for the 2009–13 revisions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began using X 13ARIMA-SEATS to perform the seasonal adjustment of CPI series, including Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment for certain series. For the seasonal factors introduced in January 2014, BLS adjusted 31 series using Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels, electricity and vehicles. For example, this procedure was used for the Motor fuel series to offset the effects of events such as the response in crude oil markets to the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. For a complete list of Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment series and explanations, please refer to the article 'Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment', located on our website at http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpisapage.htm. For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI, please write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Washington, DC 20212. If you have general questions about the CPI, please call our information staff at +1-202-6917000. / (Chris Graci). Индекс Потребительских Цен (ИПЦ) – основной индикатор инфляции. ИПЦ отражает изменение во времени общего уровня цен на товары и услуги, приобретаемые для непроизводственного потребления. Данный индекс рассчитывается как соотношение стоимости фиксированного набора товаров и услуг в текущий период к его стоимости в предыдущий период.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR FOOD = ИНДЕКС ПО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИМ ЦЕНАМ НА ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЕ – Consumer Price Index For Food (CPIF):- Food and Agriculture Organization's of the United Nations (FAO's) Global and Regional Food Consumer Price Indices (CPI) measure food inflation at sub-regional (e.g., South America), regional (e.g., Americas) and global (world, all countries). The Global Food CPI covers approximately 150 countries worldwide, representing more than 90% of the world population. The aggregation procedure is based on the use of population weights. Population weights may better reflect regional food inflation and its impacts on households, while using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or any other measure of national income may better reflect the impact on the economy as a whole. Using GDP would also mean giving a higher weight to countries less exposed to food insecurity, because households in countries with higher GDP tend to be richer, spend a lower proportion of their income on food and benefit from an economic environment characterised by lower and less volatile consumer price inflation.

CONSUMER SECTOR = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИЙ СЕКТОР – In national accounting, Consumer Sector is a category of economic agents which includes all individuals in the nation and its territories who buy goods for use by their household. Also known as Household Sector. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, Потребительский Сектор представляет собой категорию .

CONSUMER'S HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ (или ХЭДЬЖ ЗАКАЗЧИКА) – Consumer's Hedge is the purchase of futures or options on futures or both as protection against a rise in raw material prices.

CONSUMER TO CONSUMER = ОТ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЮ – Consumer-To-Consumer e-commerce or C2C is simply commerce between private individuals or consumers. This type of e-commerce is characterized by the growth of electronic marketplaces and online auctions, particularly in vertical industries where firms/businesses can bid for what they want from among multiple suppliers. It perhaps has the greatest potential for developing new markets. This type of e-commerce comes in at least three forms:- (i) auctions facilitated at a portal, such as eBay, which allows online real-time bidding on items being sold in the Web; (ii) peer-to-peer systems, such as the Napster model (a protocol for sharing files between users used by chat forums similar to IRC) and other file exchange and later money exchange models; and (iii) classified ads at portal sites such as Excite Classifieds and eWanted (an interactive, online marketplace where buyers and sellers can negotiate and which features 'Buyer Leads & Want Ads'). Consumer-to-business (C2B) transactions involve reverse auctions, which empower the consumer to drive transactions. A concrete example of this when competing airlines gives a traveler best travel and ticket offers in response to the traveler's post that she wants to fly from New York to San Francisco. There is little information on the relative size of global C2C e-commerce. However, C2C figures of popular C2C sites such as eBay and Napster indicate that this market is quite large. These sites produce millions of Dollars in sales every day. / иБэй (eBay) и Нэпстё (Napster). Эксайт Класыфайидз (Excite Classifieds) и иВонтид (eWanted).

CONSUMPTION = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – (1) Consumption is the use of a good or service to fulfill a need, and using up that the good or service in the process. In national accounting, final consumption is the quantity of goods or services used to fulfill the needs of domestic economic agents directly, which does not contribute to an increase in production. Intermediate consumption refers to goods or services used in the production process. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, . Потребление, использование

общественного продукта в процессе удовлетворения потребностей, заключительная фаза процесса воспроизводства. Потребление распадается на непроизводственное и производственное потребление. В зависимости от вида потребляемых благ различается потребление материальных благ, имеющих вещную форму, и потребление услуг. По способу удовлетворения потребностей потребление бывает индивидуальным и коллективным. Потребление органически связано с производством, распределением и обменом. Производство осуществляется для потребления и определяет его уровень и структуру. В свою очередь потребление активно воздействует на производство, стимулируя его развитие. При капитализме общественный продукт распределяется по капиталу, при социализме – по труду.

(2) Consumption (fuel) is the amount of fuel used for gross generation, providing standby service, start-up and/or flame stabilization.

(3) Consumption means the use of eligible cotton by a domestic user in the manufacture in the United States of cotton products.

CONSUMPTION ENTRY = ВВОЗ ДЛЯ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ – The process of declaring the importation of foreign-made goods for use in the United States. Consumption Entry is a form required by US Customs for entering goods into the United States. The form contains information as to the origin of the cargo, a description of the merchandise, and estimated duties applicable to the particular commodity. Estimated duties must be paid at the time the entry is filled. / привоз (importation).

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL = РАСХОДОВАНИЕ ОСНОВНОГО КАПИТАЛА (или ОСНОВНЫХ ФОНДОВ, или ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – In the United Kingdom, Consumption Of Fixed Capital is the amount of capital resources used up in the process of production in any period. It is not an identifiable set of transactions but an imputed transaction which can only be measured by a system of conventions.

CONSUMPTIVE USE = БЕЗВОЗВРАТНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – Consumptive Use is the water used per unit of time in plant growth by the combined processes of evaporation, transpiration, and retention in the plant.

CONTACT ADHESIVE = КОНТАКТНОЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ – Contact Adhesive is an adhesive which, while apparently dry to the touch, will adhere instantaneously to itself upon contact. The terms contact bond adhesive, or dry bond adhesive, are also used. / .

CONTACT ANGLE = КРАЕВОЙ УГОЛ (или УГОЛ КОНТАКТА, или УГОЛ СОПРИКОСНОВЕНИЯ) – Contact Angle is the angle between the surface of a liquid and the surface of a partially submerged object or the container at the line of contact. The smaller the contact angle, the greater the wettability of the solid. / Краевой Угол смачивания. Чем меньше угол контакта, тем больше смачиваемость твёрдого тела.

CONTACT DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ КОНТАКТА – Contact Damage is a damage to the ship caused by its striking nay object other than another ship or vessel (the latter being termed ‘collision’ damage). Damage to the ship caused by it being grounded or by striking rocks or submerged objects, other than in circumstances which constitute ‘stranding’. Damage to the ship’s cargo caused by any of the above circumstances or by physical touch with other cargoes or the ship’s hull etc. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

CONTACT HERBICIDE = КОНТАКТНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД (или ГЕРБИЦИД СПЛОШНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Contact Herbicide is a herbicide that kills only the plant tissue at and very close to the site of application. Contact Herbicide is a herbicide that causes injury to only the plant tissue to which it is applied, or a herbicide that is not appreciably translocated within plants. / Гербициды Контактного Действия поражают растение в местах контакта с ним. Контактные Гербициды, в том числе десиканты, воздействуют только на обработанную поверхность. Отличаются быстротой воздействия и хорошей дождеустойчивостью.

CONTACT INSECTICIDE = КОНТАКТНЫЙ ИНСЕКТИЦИД (или ИНСЕКТИЦИД КОНТАКТНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ, или ИНСЕКТИЦИД СПЛОШНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Contact Insecticide is an insecticide that penetrates the outer covering or cuticle of the insect and kills it. Contact Insecticide is a contact poison that kills pests on contact.

CONTACT PESTICIDE = КОНТАКТНЫЙ ПЕСТИЦИД (или ПЕСТИЦИД КОНТАКТНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Contact Pesticide is a chemical that injures or kills insects which come into contact with it and does not have to be ingested to be harmful. / .

CONTACT POISON = КОНТАКТНЫЙ ЯД (или ЯД КОНТАКТНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Contact Poison (contact insecticide) is a poison that kills pests on contact.

CONTACT PROTOCOL = ПРОТОКОЛ КОНТАКТА – Contact Protocol is the plan for personnel to follow regarding communicating questions, concerns, and unresolved issues about export certification.

CONTAINED COPPER = САМОРОДНАЯ МЕДЬ (или СОДЕРЖИМАЯ МЕДЬ, или ОСНОВНОСТЬ МЕДИ) – In mining industry, Contained Copper (grade) is the proportion of copper present in the ore, expressed as a percentage. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, сорт самородной или содержимой меди представляет собой пропорцию меди, содержащейся в руде, выраженную в процентах. Под Самородной Медью понимается минерал класса самородных элементов. Примеси Ag, Au, Fe. Медно-красные кристаллы, дендриты и другие выделения, сплошные массы. Твёрдость 2.5–3, плотность 8.4–8.9 г/см^3. Гидротермального и гипергенного происхождения. Входит в состав медных руд. В металлургии под Основностью понимается отношение в процентах по массе содержания основных и кислых окислов в железорудных материалах, а также в доменных, стале-плавильных и других шлаках.

CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР – A Container is a box that is used to transport product, and is widely used for international shipments. Marine containers or intermodal containers can travel on ocean liners, railroads, and on truck frames (chassis). A term Container includes any container, trailer, transportable tank, flat or pallet, or any similar article used to consolidate Goods and any connected or accessory equipment. In May 2001, Malcolm P. McLean, the ‘Father of Containerization’, died aged eighty-seven. He used to say that he had the idea of rationalizing goods transport by avoiding the constant loading and unloading from one means of transport to another way back at the end of the 1930s at the port of Hoboken, when still operating as a small-scale hauler. To start with, McLean would load complete trucks onto ships, in order to transport them as close as possible to their destination. The development of standardized containers and trailers, moved by tractors, made it possible to ship just the trailers with the containers, so saving on space and costs. Later, the trailers were also left behind and the ships transported just the containers. Shipowners were more than a little skeptical about McLean’s idea. This prompted him to become a shipowner himself and he appropriately named his company Sea-Land Inc.. At the end of the 1990s, McLean sold his company to the Maersk shipping company, but his company name lives on in the name Maersk Sea-Land. In the literature, the ‘Ideal X’ is mentioned as the first container freighter. This ship left Newark on 1956-April-26 carrying fifty-eight containers, which it transported to Houston. The first ship designed to carry only containers is the ‘Maxton’, a converted tanker, which could carry sixty containers as deck cargo. That was in 1956. Another decade passed before the first container ship moored in

Europe. The first container on German soil was set down by the ‘Fairland’ at Bremer Überseehafen on 1966-May-06. The first containers used by Sea-Land in Northern Europe were 35’ ASA containers (35’ American Standards Association containers), i.e. they were constructed to American standards. In other regions, 27’ ASA containers and other ASA dimensions were often used. Shipowners in Europe and Japan quickly recognized the advantages of the container and also invested in the new transport technology. Since American standards could only be applied with difficulty to conditions in Europe and other countries, an agreement was eventually reached with the Americans after painstaking negotiations. The resulting ISO standards provided for lengths of 10’, 20’, 30’ and 40’. The width was fixed at 8’ and the height at 8’ and 8’ 6”. For land transport within Europe, agreement was reached on a 2.50 m wide inland container, which is mainly used in combined road/rail transport operations. The majority of containers used worldwide today comply with the ISO standard, with 20’- and 40’-long containers predominating. For some years, the ISO standard has come repeatedly under pressure. As stowage factors increase for most goods, many forwarders want longer, wider and higher containers, preferably all at once. Some shipowners have given in to the pressure and containers of dimensions larger than provided for by the ISO standard are now encountered distinctly more frequently. ‘Jumbo’ containers of 45’ and 48’ in length, widths of 8’6” (2.60 m) and heights of 9’6” (2.90 m) have been in existence for some years. Efforts to build even larger containers, e.g., 24’ (7.43 m) and 49’ (14.40 m) boxes 2.60 m wide and 2.90 m high, are mostly confined to the USA. Even 53’ long containers have been approved for use for some time throughout the USA, while some states will even allow 57’. In Europe and on other continents, narrower roads are a limiting factor. Developing countries are understandably against changing the standards. Ocean going container in which articles are packed. Container is a van, flatrack, open top trailer or other similar trailer body on or into which cargo is loaded and transported without chassis aboard ocean vessels; a large rectangular or square container/box of a strong structure that can withstand continuous rough handling from ship to shore and back. It opens from one side to allow cargo to be stacked and stowed into it. Container is a weatherproof box designed for the shipment of freight, generally used for overseas shipments. The container is separable from the chassis when loaded onto vessels or rail cars. Container:- an item of equipment as defined by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) for transport purposes. An enclosed permanent, reusable, non-disposable, weather-tight shipping conveyance, usually fitted with hardwood floors. A rectangular unit used for shipment, generally made of steel or aluminium; standard lengths are 20’ and 40’, 8’ wide. An enclosed, permanent, reusable, non-disposable, weather-tight shipping conveyance. Fitted with at least one door, and capable of being handled and transported by existing carrier-owned equipment, both land and sea. Container is a truck trailer body that can be detached from the chassis for loading into a vessel, a rail car or stacked in a container depot. Containers may be ventilated, insulated, refrigerated, flat rack, vehicle rack, open top, bulk liquid or equipped with interior devices. A container may be 20 feet, 40 feet, 45 feet, 48 feet or 53 feet in length, 8’0” or 8’6” in width, and 8’6” or 9’6” in height. An item of equipment as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for transport purposes. It must be of:- (a) a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use; (b) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport without intermediate reloading; (c) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly from one mode of transport to another; (d) so designed as to be easy to fill and empty; and (e) having an internal volume of 1 m^3 or more. The term Container includes neither vehicles nor conventional packing. Standard-sized rectangular box used to transport freight by ship, rail and highway. International shipping containers are 20 or 40 feet long, conform to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and are designed to fit in ships’ holds. Containers are transported on public roads atop a container chassis towed by a tractor. Container is a metal box structure of standard design, used to carry cargo in units. Containers can be 20 or 40 foot in length. The standard measure of a container is a TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit), but can be a FEU (Forty-foot Equivalent Unit) as well. Container ships are specially designed to carry containers in slots (or cells). Containers are stacked and restrained (lashed) at all four corners by vertical posts. Some shipping lines now charter container slots on vessels operated by different companies. Also known as Freight Container. Container is the unit of packaging, e.g., carton, case, bag, bale, pallet, etc. Container is an article of transport equipment (lift-van, movable tank or other similar structure):- (i) fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment intended for containing goods, (ii) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use, (iii) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading, (iv) designed for ready handling, particularly when being transferred from one mode of transport to another, (v) designed to be easy to fill and to empty, and (vi) having an internal volume of one cubic meter or more. ‘Container’ shall include the accessories and equipment of the container, appropriate for the type concerned, provided that such accessories and equipment are carried with the container. The term ‘Container’ shall not include vehicles, accessories or spare parts of vehicles, or packaging or pallets. ‘Demountable Bodies’ shall be regarded as containers. Temporary admission facilities for containers are dealt with in the Istanbul Convention (Annex B.3.) and in the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. The latter Convention also stipulates the conditions for the acceptance of containers for international transport under Customs seal. The Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, 1975, also deals with the use of containers in international Customs transit. A uniform, sealed, reusable metal ‘box’ in which merchandise is shipped by vessel, truck, or rail. Standard lengths include 10, 20, 30 and 40 feet (40 foot lengths are generally able to hold about 40 000 pounds). Containers of 45 and 48 feet are also used, as well as containers for shipment by air. / идея Американского транспортного предпринимателя Мэлкэма Пёсэла МэкЛына (Malcolm Purcell McLean; 1913–2001). Си-Лэнд Инк. (Sea-Land Inc.). Мэрск (Maersk). Мэкстэн (‘Maxton’), переоборудованный танкер, который мог перевозить 58 35-футовых (11 метров) прицепных вэнов (trailer vans), позже названных контейнерами (containers), в качестве палубного груза (deck cargo). Фэалэнд (‘Fairland’) в Бремерском Океанском Порту (Bremer Überseehafen) 06 Мая 1966. Дьжамбо (Jumbo). , например, короб (carton), ящик (case), мешок (bag), кипа (bale), поддон (pallet), и тому подобное. Под Контейнером понимается стандартная ёмкость, служащая для бестарной перевозки грузов различными видами транспорта. Применение контейнеров облегчает механизацию перегрузочных работ, ускоряет оборот транспортных средств, улучшает сохранность грузов, уменьшает транспортные издержки. Под Контейнером, от Английского слова Container от Contain, означающее Вмещать, понимается съёмное приспособление в виде стандартной ёмкости, служащее для перевозки грузов различными видами транспорта без перегрузки находящихся в нём грузов до склада получателя. Контейнер приспособлен для механизированной погрузки, выгрузки и перегрузки из одного вида транспорта в другой. Применение контейнеров ускоряет оборот транспортных средств, улучшает сохранность грузов, уменьшает транспортные издержки. Размеры и вместимость контейнеров соответствуют грузоподъёмности и габаритам транспортных средств. По назначению контейнеры делятся на универсальные, специализированные и специальные. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускались контейнеры, рассчитанные на перевозку груза от 3 до 24 тонн. Контейнерные Перевозки, современный наиболее экономичный вид транспортировки грузов, используемый как во внутренних, так и в международных сообщениях. Контейнерные перевозки выполняются различными видами сухопутного, водного и воздушного транспорта при помощи съёмных транспортных приспособлений – Контейнеров. В контейнерах можно транспортировать любые грузы, допущенные соответствующими правилами к перевозке. Контейнерные перевозки позволяют значительно сокращать транспортные издержки. Впервые в мире контейнерные перевозки были применены в России в 1889, в начале 1930-х появились универсальные контейнеры для бестарной перевозки штучных грузов на железных дорогах. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была создана мощная контейнерная транспортная система. В начале 1970-х для перевозки грузов в контейнерах было приспособлено более 1 200 железнодорожных станций и подавляющее большинство

морских и речных портов. Для транспортировки контейнеров ежесуточно использовалось свыше 8 000 железнодорожных вагонов, более 10 000 автомобилей и сотни морских и речных судов. На перегрузке контейнеров занято более 3 000 подъёмно-транспортных машин. Значительная часть контейнерных перевозок в СССР выполнялась контейнерными поездами-экспрессами, среднесуточный пробег которых превышал 1 000 километров (км). Транзитная перевозка контейнеров из Японии через СССР в страны Западной Европы и обратно занимает не более 13 суток. Развитие контейнерных перевозок определяет уровень технического прогресса в организации транспортировки грузов. В СССР планировалось дальнейшее развитие и увеличение объёма перевозок грузов в среднетоннажных и особенно в крупнотоннажных контейнерах. Для управления контейнерными перевозками в составе Министерства Путей Сообщения СССР было создано (1972) Всесоюзное Объединение По Контейнерам И Пакетным Перевозкам (Союзтрансконтейнер) с широкой сетью периферийных предприятий.

CONTAINER BOLSTER = КОНТЕЙНЕР НА БАЗЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ – Container Bolster:- a container floor without sides or end walls which does not have the ISO corner fittings and is generally used for Ro/Ro operations. / без боковых и торцевых стенок, который .

CONTAINER BOOKING = БРОНИРОВАНИЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Booking:- arrangements with a steamship line to transport containerized cargo.

CONTAINER/BULK CARRIER = СУХОГРУЗНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ – Container/Bulk Carrier is often referred to as a Conbulker. These vessels are bulk carriers with hold/hatch dimensions arranged to permit stowage of containers in some holds. These may have portable cell guides. Hatch covers are strengthened to permit deck stowage of containers.

CONTAINER CELL = КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ ЯЧЕЙКА – Container Cell is the unit of a vessel hatch cell in which the container is loaded.

CONTAINER CHASSIS = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или СЕДЕЛЬНОЕ ШАССИ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ) – Container Chassis is a semitrailer chassis with tie-down corner fittings for receiving and securing a container of modular size. The 20’ chassis can be either a single or tandem axle, depending upon the load requirements. The 40’ chassis is a tandem axle unit and is usually equipped with sufficient tie down fittings to enable it to accommodate either two 20’ or one 40’ container. A vehicle specially built for the purpose of transporting containers so that the container and chassis serve as a road trailer when assembled. Container Chassis is a vehicle built for the purpose of transporting a container so that, when a container and chassis are assembled, the produced unit serves as a road trailer. / Автомобильный Контейнеровоз специализированный полуприцеп для перевозки грузов в контейнерах по автомобильным дорогам. Грузоподъёмность от 5 до 30 тонн. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) наибольшую распространённость имели контейнеровозы грузоподъёмностью 5 тонн. Их широко применяли при перевозках универсальных контейнеров брутто 2.5 и 5 тонн, а также автомобильных контейнеров брутто 0.625 и 1.25 тонн. В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Японии и других странах в это же самое время широко внедрялись контейнеровозы грузоподъёмностью 20 тонн для перевозок крупнотоннажных контейнеров брутто 20 тонн. Аналогичные контейнеровозы были созданы и в СССР. Они представляют собой полуприцеп в виде низко расположенной рамной конструкции без настила для обеспечения устойчивости при перевозке контейнеров, оборудованной двухосной тележкой, и оснащённый устройствами для крепления контейнеров. Такие контейнеровозы были приспособлены для буксировки автотягачами типа МАЗ-504И. Для перевозки крупнотоннажных контейнеров брутто 30 тонн контейнеровоз оснащается трёхосной тележкой, в которой две оси являются самоуправляемыми. Погрузка и выгрузка контейнеров осуществляются подъёмным краном или автопогрузчиком. Контейнеровозом называются также грузовой автомобиль, приспособленный для перевозки контейнеров, и контейнерное судно.

CONTAINER CHECK DIGIT = СВЕРОЧНАЯ ЦИФРА КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЧИСЛО МАРКИРОВОЧНОГО КОДА КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Check Digit is the 7th digit of the serial number of a container used to check whether prefix and serial number are correct. / 7-я цифра серийного номера контейнера, используемая для проверки того, точны ли приставка (префикс) и серийный номер или нет.

CONTAINER CRANE = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ КРАН – Container Crane is a large gantry crane specially designed to stow (load) and discharge (unload) containers from a ship. Also known as Portainer Crane in the United States. Container Crane:- surprising as it may seem, the method of handling ship cargo in the early nineteen-fifties was not so different from that used during the time of the Phoenicians. The time and labor required to load and unload ships increased substantially with the size of the ship causing them to spend more time in port than at sea. In 1959, a significant event occurred. A ship’s turnaround time (the time required to load and discharge cargo) was cut from as much as 3 weeks to as little as 18 hours. Admittedly, many factors contributed to this accomplishment. One element, however, stands out as a major contributor. The development of the PACECO Container Crane, the world’s first high-speed, dockside, container handling crane. This crane has aided in the improvement of the standard of living worldwide. It played a major roll in moving large quantities of products more efficiently and at lower costs due to less handling, less damage and less pilferage. PACECO Container Crane, Alameda, State of California (CA), the United States, 1959:- the world’s first high-speed dockside container handling crane, capable of reducing ship turnaround from three weeks to 18 hours. It became a model and set the standard for future designs worldwide. In service January 07, 1959. Designed and constructed by PACECO, Inc. (Pacific Coast Engineering Company) under the leadership of then-President Dean Ramsden, Chief Engineer, Chuck Zweifel, and Assistant Chief Engineer, Murray Montgomery. The idea of shipping goods in intermodal containers (truck vans that detach from their carriage or chassis for stacking on ships or rail cars) was first developed in 1956 by Sea-Land Services Inc. of New Jersey, then known as Pan-Atlantic Steamship Company, followed by Matson Navigation Company in 1958. The new containerization concept drastically reduced the labor costs as well as the time required to unload and reload the trucks at either end of the route; additionally, the number of ship-to-shore lifts for each truck load was reduced from as many as 20 small lifts to only two heavy lifts. Containerizing also reduced pilferage and cargo damage, resulting in the additional benefit of lower insurance rates. Containerization, as a cargo handling concept, would soon prove to be a giant leap forward for those who had vision. At the time, however, the concept was a long way from being perfected or being accepted by the shipping community. One of the major problems facing the containerization concept was that during the mid-fifties most ports were not equipped to handle the heavy containers except by mobile-type revolving cranes and even then many of the cranes did not have the capacity to lift the container. These cranes, at best, were extremely inefficient in that at least two to three minutes of loading cycle was lost to poor control at the points of pickup and discharge. Since the cycle would be repeated thousands of times each year; cutting the length of the cycle would have a direct and easily measured impact on productivity. For example, if the cycle could be accomplished in two minutes rather than five minutes, the productivity would more than double. The economic implications were astounding. Knowing the economic potential, both Matson and Sea-Land proceeded to develop ship-to-shore systems independently of each other and unique to their own needs. For Sea-Land, because its ships served many ports, shipboard cranes were more cost effective. On the other hand, Matson operated a number of ships serving only a few ports. Because one crane could serve many ships, dockside cranes were more cost effective for Matson’s operation. In July of 1957, Matson’s Engineering Staff, under the leadership of Mr. Les Harlander, commissioned a study of existing crane types, to determine the state of the art and identify the type which could best meet the following requirements:- in general:- load vans (containers) between ship and

shore as rapidly as possible, to keep the turnaround time of a containership to a minimum. Specifically:- (1) Handle 24-foot vans weighing a maximum of 25 short tons; (2) Load one van and unload one van in an average time cycle of five minutes or less; (3) Be able to service deck loads on existing ships, converted container-ships, and future containerships of special design; (4) Serve either truck and/or rail traffic on shore, and provide optimum conditions for coordination of freight movement on the dock; (5) Crane components to be designed for troublefree, continuous use; (6) Hoist and control equipment so designed as to minimize operator responsiblity and fatigue; and (7) Overall scheme of crane and related equipment (lifting beams, etc) to require a minimum of operating personnel. During the course of the study, which was conducted by Don Harlander and Murray Montgomery, then employed by Vietsch Engineering, the problem was discussed with engineering staffs of several leading crane manufacturers. Pacific Coast Engineering Company, Inc. (PACECO, Inc.), a previous employer of Don Harlander, Montgomery and Vietsch, was among those consulted. The study concluded that no crane then on the market satisfactorily filled all of Matson's requirements, and that an ore-unloading type crane with a horizontal boom and through-leg trolley came closest to meeting these requirements. Design and Construction:- early in 1958, performance specifications were finalized and put out for bid. PACECO, one of eleven bidders, was awarded the contract to do the detailed engineering and final design work. Following its philosophy that the best design has the fewest number of pieces, PACECO, under the leadership of then-President Dean Ramsden, Chief Engineer, Chuck Zweifel, and Assistant Chief Engineer, Murray Montgomery (now back with PACECO), began developing conceptual drawings paying particular attention to aesthetics. Trusses, which were used by most manufacturers at that time, were replaced with all-welded box girders wherever possible. This resulted in a unique and extremely clean-looking A-frame configuration, for which PACECO later became famous. Each function was carefully analyzed and simplified to promote ease of access, operation and maintenance. The operator's cab was mounted in full view of the operation with all controls at the operators' fingertips. Every consideration was given to enhanced operator control and safety. Limit switches were placed throughout the crane's power system to prevent overloading or unsafe operation. After months of intense work and countless conferences with Matson's Engineering Manager, the final configuration was agreed upon and the order to begin construction was issued. On August 31, 1958, Matson Navigation Company commenced its containership operations in the West Coast – Hawaii Trade. On January 07, 1959, the worlds first container crane was put into service at the Encinal Terminals in Alameda, California. Previously in Matson's operation, one longshore gang handled approximately nine tons of cargo per hour using ship's burtoning gear. In comparision, this new container crane operating on a three-minute cycle, with an average container weight of twenty tons, resulted in a productivity of 400 tons per hour. At this rate, the amount of time a ship spent in port could be cut from as much as three weeks to as little as eighteen hours. The crane performed well from the outset and as a result, Matson contracted for two more cranes. PACECO, because of its experience and competitive pricing, received the contract for both cranes which were installed in 1960 at Los Angeles and Honolulu. In 1961, the International Standards Organization (ISO) formed a container section to develop a family of uniform container sizes, dimensional tolerances, basic strength requirements and corner fittings. By 1964, shipping companies the world over had become aware of the many advantages of containerization. Investors and lending institutions were committing funds for the development of new ships and port facilities. By 1966, Pan-Atlantic, now Sea-Land Services Inc., had commissioned sixteen PACECO Container Cranes. The cranes were capable of transferring containers weighing 27.5 short tons (55 000 lbs) at the unheard of rate of one every minute and a half. What followed was a virtual containerization explosion. The original container crane which PACECO built for Matson at Encinal Terminals in 1959 not only became a model, but set the standards for container crane design for dozens of manufacturers around the world. Although there have been many significant improvements, all modern container cranes are direct descendants of this first crane, and the design of later cranes has remained relatively unchanged. The original crane, which is still in operation, was modified in 1963-64 and again in 1974–75. The extended outreach, height and width enabled it to serve new, larger container ships. The modifications and the upgrading of lifting capacity from 25 to 30 short tons were accomplished with a mimimum of re-engineering. The crane, now capable of handling 20 foot and 40 foot containers, is presently owned and operated by Encinal Terminals of Alameda, California. By the end of 1980, there were at least 737 ship-toshore container-handling cranes of the PACECO type operating in over 200 ports around the world. Of the 737 cranes listed, 283 (38%) were PACECO Portainer® cranes. The success of containerization and the PACECO Container Crane not only accelerated the shipment of goods but created a demand for a different breed of ship and container terminals. To keep pace with this demand Encinal Terminals, now owned by Chengben (Peter) Wang, embarked on an ambitious modernization program in 1977 that has drawn the attention of shipping companies throughout the world. It began with the installation of a new generation PACECO Portainer® Crane, the big brother of the original (see photo left). The plan calls for the step-bystep modular expansion to a high performance PACECO MACH Transtainer® yard system with the potential of becoming a fully automated container terminal in the future. Today, Encinal has a highly competitive operation providing a complete range of shipping services fully computerized for handling containers, general cargo, non-petroleum liquids with warehouse and distribution facilities. / Г-н Лэс Хорлэндё (Mr. Les Harlander). Дан Хорлэндё (Don Harlander) и Морэй Мантгамэри (Murray Montgomery), затем нанятые на работу компанией Виэч Эньдьжиниринь (Vietsch Engineering). Президент Дин Рэмздэн (Dean Ramsden), Главный Инженер (Chief Engineer), Чак Цвайфэль (Chuck Zweifel), и Помощник Главного Инженера (Assistant Chief Engineer), Морэй Мантгамэри (Murray Montgomery). Пэн-Этлэнтик Стимщип Кампэни (Pan-Atlantic Steamship Company), ныне Си-Лэнд Сёвисиз Инк. (Sea-Land Services Inc.), 16 Контейнерных Кранов компании Пэсифик Коуст Эньдьжиниринь Кампэни, Инк. (Pacific Coast Engineering Company, Inc.) (ПЭКЭКО, Инк. (PACECO, Inc.). для Мэтсэн Навигейшэн Кампэни (Matson Navigation Company) на Энсинальских Терминалах (Encinal Terminals) в 1959. Чэньбэн (Питё) Вэнь (Chengben (Peter) Wang). Крупный козловый кран в виде берегового консольного перегружателя, специально разработанный для укладки (погрузки) и разгрузки (выгрузки) контейнеров из судна. Известен также как Кран Портэйнёр™ (Portainer™ Crane) в Соединённых Штатах Америки.

CONTAINER DEPOT = КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ ДЕПО (или ПАРК, или ДВОР, или БАЗА) – Container Depot (CD) is a location, other than a container yard, maintained by or on behalf of an ocean carrier at which shippers or consignees may pick up or drop off empty equipment. No loaded containers may be received at CDs and such locations may not be owned or controlled by a shipper or his agent. Storage Yard for containers. Storage location for empty containers.

CONTAINER DRY = СУХОСТЬ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Dry is the water content of goods which would not negatively impact the quality of the goods being transported in the container. For any given load, this water content will be dependent on the duration of the journey and the route and may vary over different routes.

CONTAINER EQUIVALENTS = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ (или КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЕ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ) – Container Equivalents:- 20-foot (TEU) and 40-foot (FEU). Standard conversion recognized internationally, used to compare the number (not weight) of containers a lot can accommodate.

CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION = ГРУЗОВАЯ КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Container Freight Station (CFS) is a location designated by the ocean carrier for the receiving and delivering of a shipment, and for assembly and distribution of shipments into or out of steamship line containers. Most LCL cargos are either packed into or devanned at the CFS. The carrier may store empty containers at a CFS but not receive or deliver containers. Container Freight Station (CFS) means a location where the water carrier

and/or its agent is loading or unloading containers under their control. Container Freight Station (CFS) is a shipping dock where cargo is loaded (stuffed) into or unloaded (stripped) from containers. Generally, this involves less than containerload shipments, although small shipments destined to same consignee are often consolidated. Container reloading from/to rail or motor carrier equipment is a typical activity. A facility at which (export) small cargo lots are received from Shippers for loading (stuffing) into containers or at which small cargo lots (import) cargo are unloaded (stripped) from containers and delivered to Consignees.

CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION CARGO = ГРУЗ ДЛЯ ГРУЗОВОЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЙ СТАНЦИИ – Container Freight Station Cargo:- loose containerisable cargo handled in a container freight station (warehouse).

CONTAINER FREIGHT STATION CHARGE = СБОР ГРУЗОВОЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЙ СТАНЦИИ – The charge assessed for services performed at the loading or discharge location. Container Freight Station Charge is a charge assessed by carrier for the handling of cargo at the terminal. / месте погрузки или разгрузки.

CONTAINERIZABLE = КОНТЕЙНЕРИЗИРУЕМОЕ – Containerizable:- goods (and their packaging) must have the physical properties which ensure that they will survive transport in a container without damage as a result of climatic, mechanical and biotic conditions (depending on the route and duration of transport). These properties include the humidity, temperature and ventilation requirements of the load.

CONTAINERIZABLE CARGO = КОНТЕЙНЕРИЗИРУЕМЫЙ ГРУЗ – Containerizable Cargo is a cargo that will fit into a container and result in an economical shipment. Containerizable Cargo is a cargo that will fit into a container.

CONTAINERIZATION = КОНТЕЙНЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Containerization is a stowage of general or special cargoes in a container for transport in the various modes. Is the act of using containers for the transportation of general commodities. In a narrower sense, it is the placing of the commodities in the container in a secure manner, and the eventual removal of said commodities in an orderly manner at destination.

CONTAINERIZED = КОНТЕЙНЕРИЗИРОВАНЫ – Containerized:- an indication that goods are stowed in a container. / Отметка о том, что товары уложены в контейнере.

CONTAINER LEASE = НАЙМ КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или АРЕНДА КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Lease is the contract by which the owner of containers (lessor) gives the use of containers to a lessee for a specified period of time and for fixed payments. The contract by which the owner of containers (lessor) gives the use of containers to a lessee (carrier) for a specified period of time against fixed payments.

CONTAINER LOAD = КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ ПАРТИЯ) – Container Load is a load sufficient in size to fill a container either by cubic measurement or by weight. Sufficient merchandise to fill a container, whether by bulk or weight.

CONTAINER LOAD PLAN = ПЛАН ЗАГРУЗКИ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Load Plan is a list of cargo loaded in a specific container and possibly their sequence of loading. Container Loan Plan describes how the inside of container is stowed with cargo. Container Load Plan is a document prepared to show all details of cargo loaded in a container, e.g., weight (individual and total), measurement, markings, shipper, the origin of goods and destination, as well as location of the cargo within the container. / последовательность загрузки. , например, .

CONTAINER MANIFEST = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ МАНИФЕСТ – Container Manifest is a listing of containers with relevant information concerning the movement of those containers. Container Manifest is a document showing contents and loading sequence of a container. / последовательность загрузки контейнера.

CONTAINER MOVES = ПЕРЕНОС КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ – Container Moves:- the number of actions performed by one container crane during a certain period.

CONTAINER NUMBER = МАРКИРОВОЧНЫЙ КОД КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или НОМЕР КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Number is the identification number of a container consisting of prefix and serial number and check digit. Identification number assigned to each container (MAEU 1234567 or APMU 1234567).

CONTAINER ON FLAT CAR = КОНТЕЙНЕР НА ПЛАТФОРМЕ – Rail service whereby a container is loaded onto a flat car without chassis, bogies or wheels. Abbreviation for the Railway Service COFC (Container On Flat Car). Container On Flat Car (COFC) is the form of 'piggyback' where the container is first demounted from the chassis or bogie, prior to being loaded and secured directly onto a railroad flat car. It is a piggyback without wheels. / Обозначение .

CONTAINER PACKING CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О НАПОЛНЕНИИ КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О НАПОЛНЕНИИ КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Packing Certificate is a certificate indicating correct loading of a dangerous goods container and the observance of the regulations set out in the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code). The container packing certificate is issued by the person responsible for packing the container.

CONTAINER PLATFORM = КОНТЕЙНЕР ПЛАТФОРМА – Container Platform is a container floor without sides or end walls which can be loaded by spreader directly and is generally used for Lo-Lo operations.

CONTAINER POOL = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ПУЛ (или ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫЙ ПАРК КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ) – Container Pool:- a common supply of containers available to the shippers. Container Pool is an agreement between parties (transporters) that allows the efficient use and an available supply of containers. A common supply of containers available to the shipper as required. Where containers are stored usually inland for container availability to accounts. Carrier location holding empty containers, various points for Shipper's utilisation; an area designated for storage of empty container/equipment.

CONTAINER PREFIX = КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ ПРИСТАВКА (или БУКВЕННЫЙ КОД КОНТЕЙНЕРА, или ОПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЗНАКИ КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Prefix is a four letter code that forms the first part of a container identification number indicating the owner of a container (APMU…./MAEU….).

CONTAINER PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА КОНТЕЙНЕР – Container Premium is a supplementary fees for the booking and using container. 20" Container Premium in North PRC (Yantai, Lianyugang, Dalian, Qingdao and Tianjin/Xingang). / вознаграждения за бронирование и использование контейнера.

CONTAINER SAFETY CONVENTION = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ПО БЕЗОПАСНЫМ КОНТЕЙНЕРАМ – The International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC):- adoption:- 02 December 1972; entry into force:- 06 September 1977. In the 1960s, there was a rapid increase in the use of freight containers for the consignment of goods by sea and the development of specialized container ships. In 1967, International Maritime Organization (IMO) undertook to study the safety of containerization in marine transport. The container itself

emerged as the most important aspect to be considered. IMO, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe, developed a draft convention and in 1972 the finalized Convention was adopted at a conference jointly convened by the United Nations and IMO. The 1972 Convention for Safe Containers has two goals:- (i) one is to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the transport and handling of containers by providing generally acceptable test procedures and related strength requirements; and (ii) the other is to facilitate the international transport of containers by providing uniform international safety regulations, equally applicable to all modes of surface transport. In this way, proliferation of divergent national safety regulations can be avoided. The requirements of the Convention apply to the great majority of freight containers used internationally, except those designed specially for carriage by air. As it was not intended that all containers or reusable packing boxes should be affected, the scope of the Convention is limited to containers of a prescribed minimum size having corner fittings – devices which permit handling, securing or stacking. Technical Annexes:- the Convention includes two Annexes:- (i) Annex I includes Regulations for the testing, inspection, approval and maintenance of containers; and (ii) Annex II covers structural safety requirements and tests, including details of test procedures. Annex I sets out procedures whereby containers used in international transport must be safety-approved by an Administration of a Contracting State or by an organization acting on its behalf. The Administration or its authorized representative will authorize the manufacturer to affix to approved containers a safety approval plate containing the relevant technical data. The approval, evidenced by the safety approval plate granted by one Contracting State, should be recognized by other Contracting States. This principle of reciprocal acceptance of safety-approved containers is the cornerstone of the Convention; and once approved and plated it is expected that containers will move in international transport with the minimum of safety control formalities. The subsequent maintenance of a safety-approved container is the responsibility of the owner, who is required to have the container periodically examined. The Convention specifically requires that the container be subjected to various tests which represent a combination of safety requirements of both the inland and maritime modes of transport. Flexibility is incorporated in the Convention by the provision of a simplified amendment procedures (tacit amendment procedure) which makes it possible to speedily adapt the test procedures to the requirements of international container traffic. Important amendments include the 1983 amendments, which entered into force in 1984, which extended the interval between re-examination to 30 months and allowed for a choice of container re-examination procedures between the original periodic examination scheme or a new continuous examination programme. The 1991 amendments, which entered infto force in 1993 concerned Annexes I and II of the Convention. They included the addition of a new Chapter V to Annex I concerning regulations for the approval of modified containers. The 1993 amendments, adopted in 1993 (by the IMO Assembly) require ratification by two-thirds of Contracting Parties to enter into force. The amendments concern the information contained on the CSC Approval plate and also amend some of the test loads and testing procedures required by the Convention. Container Safety Convention (CSC) is an international convention for safe containers. In general, any container used for international transport must have a valid safety approval plate or 'CSC Plate'. 2012-March-30:- International Maritime Organization (IMO) has just published the International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 2012 Edition, which replaces the previous edition published in 1996. What's it for? The International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) was finalized in 1972 in response to the rapid increase in the use of freight containers and the development of specialized container ships. It took effect in 1977 and applies to containers of a prescribed minimum size having corner fittings (devices which permit handling, securing or stacking). The convention has two goals:- (i) to provide test procedures and strength requirements that ensure the safety of people transporting and handling containers; and (ii) to provide uniform international safety regulations that apply to transport by vessel, by road, and by rail, in order to harmonize requirements that individual nations impose. Containers which are manufactured to meet CSC requirements have a safety approval plate – often called a 'CSC Plate' – affixed, containing technical data as prescribed by CSC. This plate is recognized by all Contracting States to the CSC. It allows containers to move in international transport without undue delay by providing all the information needed for an inspector to ensure compliance quickly and completely. Amendments to the CSC in 1983 extended the interval between required re-examinations to 30 months (where it remains today) and allowed for a choice of container re-examination procedures between the original periodic examination scheme or a new 'Approved Continuous Examination Program' (ACEP). What has changed? The previous edition of the CSC was published in 1996, following amendments adopted in 1993. IMO resolution MSC.310(88) was adopted in December 2010, and took effect at the start of 2012. The major changes are:- (i) ACEP programs now must be reviewed once every 10 years to ensure they're still viable; (ii) requirements for ACEP programs have been expanded to more clearly describe the validity of, and elements to be included in such programs; (iii) specifications for Safety Approval Plates have been updated to require conspicuous marking for containers with limited stacking or racking capacities; this is to align with the ISO 6346 standard; (iv) a new test has been added for containers being approved for operation with one door removed; and (v) a new annex III is added on control and verification, providing authorized officers with measures to assess the integrity of structurally sensitive components of containers and to decide whether a container is safe to continue in transportation. When is it available? The English version of CSC 2012 is expected to be available in late March 2012, with French and Spanish translations to follow soon after. International Convention for Safe Containers is a convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 02 December 1972, which resulted in setting standard safety requirements for containers moving in international transport. These requirements were ratified by the United States on 03 January 1978. Also called CSC.

CONTAINER SECTION = КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ СЕКЦИЯ – Container Section is a packed section of a container.

CONTAINER SERIAL NUMBER = СЕРИЙНЫЙ НОМЕР КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Serial Number is a seven digit serial number (6 plus 1 Check Digit) which forms the second part of a container identification number. / Семизначный (из семи цифр) серийный номер (6 плюс 1 Контрольное Число), формирующий вторую часть маркировочного кода контейнера.

CONTAINER SERVICE CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Service Charge is the charge assessed by the terminal for the positioning of containers within the terminal/yard. Charges to be paid by cargo interests according to tariff. Container Service Charges (CSCs) are the charges at a destination to be paid by cargo interests as per tariff. Charge considered accessorial and added to base ocean rate. Often covers crane lift off vessel, drayage within terminal and gate fees of port.

CONTAINER SHIP = КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ СУДНО) – A Container Ship is one which is designed specifically for the carriage of standard freight containers. Various types may be identified including:- (i) cellular containership; (ii) container/bulk carrier; (iii) semi containership; and (iv) ro/ro ship. Standard containers are built to conform to certain international dimensions determined from time-to-time by TC 104 (Technical Committee 104) of the International Standards Organization. Container Ships are ocean vessels that carry goods in large containers, a technique called Containerisation. Container ships are primarily used for the transportation of non-bulk cargo, generally manufactured goods, in truck-size intermodal containers. They can be divided into several categories according to their cargo carrying capacity. Main categories of container ships include Feeder, Feedermax, Panamax, New Panamax, and Ultra Large. At present, approximately 90% of non-bulk cargo around the world is transported by container ships. The modern container ships (such as Maersk E Class) have been designed to have a cargo capacity of up to 15 000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU). They play a dominant role in international trade. Vessel built to accommodate ocean containers. Container Ship is a ship constructed in such a way that she can easily stack containers near and on top of each other as well as on deck. A vessel designed to carry standard intermodal containers enabling efficient loading, unloading, and transport to and from the vessel. Oceangoing merchant

ship designed to transport a unit load of standard-sized containers 8 feet square and 20 or 40 feet long. The hull is divided into cells that are easily accessible through large hatches, and more containers can be loaded on deck atop the closed hatches. Loading and unloading can proceed simultaneously using giant traveling cranes at special berths. Container ships usually carry in the range of 25 000 to 50 000 deadweight tons. Whereas a general-cargo ship may spend as much as 70 percent of its life in port loading and discharging cargo, a container ship can be turned around in 36 hours or less, spending as little as 20 percent of its time in port. This ship type is the result of American design innovation. Specialized types of container ships are the LASH and Sea-Bee which carry floating containers (or lighters), and RoRo ships, which may carry containers on truck trailers. Also known as Container Vessel. / Инновация. Контейнерное Судно или Контейнеровоз, судно для перевозки грузов в контейнерах. Грузовые помещения контейнерных судов приспособлены для размещения контейнеров и их быстрой погрузки и выгрузки через большие палубные люки или отверстия в бортах. Контейнерные суда оборудуются подъёмными кранами или обслуживаются береговыми кранами. Интенсивное строительство контейнеровозов началось после 1960 в связи с развитием контейнерных перевозок различными видами транспорта и международной стандартизацией размеров контейнеров. Применение контейнеров существенно сокращает транспортные расходы, время стоянки судов под грузовыми операциями, обеспечивает сохранность грузов и ускорение их доставки. Грузоподъёмность современных морских контейнерных судов 600–40 000 тонн (т), скорость хода 22–65 километров в час (км/ч) (или 12–35 узлов). Наиболее распространены контейнерные суда с вертикальным (через грузовые люки) способом погрузки. Контейнеры размещают как в трюмах, так и на верхней палубе (в 1–4 яруса). Контейнерные суда обычно работают на постоянных линиях и обслуживаются у специализированных контейнерных причалов береговыми подъёмными кранами.

CONTAINER SIZE CODE = КОД РАЗМЕРА КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Size Code is an indication of 2 digits of the nominal length and nominal height. See also Size/Type ISO6346.

CONTAINER SIZE/TYPE = ТИПОРАЗМЕР КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Size/Type:- description of the size and type of a freight container or similar unit load device as specified in ISO6346.

CONTAINER STACK = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ШТАБЕЛЬ – Container Stack:- two or more containers, one placed above the other forming a vertical column.

CONTAINER STUFFING LIST = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ НАПОЛНЕНИЯ КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или СПИСОК СОДЕРЖИМОГО КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Stuffing List (CSL) is a list showing how cargo is stowed in each container.

CONTAINER SWEAT = ИСПАРИНА КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или ВЫПОТЕВАНИЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРА, или ОТПОТЕВАНИЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРА) – Container Sweat is a condensation which forms on the surfaces of the container.

CONTAINER TEMPLATE = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ТЕМПЛЕТ (или КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ШАБЛОН) – Generally, Container Template is a moveable frame that maps the size and shape of the inside of a container. If the exact dimensions of a cargo or its packing are unknown, the template can be pushed over the load in order to make sure that the correct size of container has been selected. / темплет или шаблон (template).

CONTAINER TERMINAL = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ – A Container Terminal is a facility where cargo containers are transhipped between different transport vehicles, for onward transportation. The transhipment may be between ships and land vehicles, for example trains or trucks, in which case the terminal is described as a maritime container terminal. Alternatively the transhipment may be between land vehicles, typically between train and truck, in which case the terminal is described as an inland container terminal. Maritime container terminals tend to be part of a larger port, and the biggest maritime container terminals can be found situated around major harbours. Inland container terminals tend to located in or near major cities, with good rail connections to maritime container terminals. Both maritime and inland container terminals usually also provide storage facilities for both loaded and empty containers. Loaded containers are stored for relatively short periods, whilst waiting for onward transportation, whilst unloaded containers may be stored for longer periods awaiting their next use. Containers are normally stacked for storage, and the resulting stores are known as Container Stacks. Location where loaded and/or empty containers are loaded or discharged from a vessel or from a chassis/wagon. An area designated for the stowage of cargoes in container; usually accessible by truck, railroad and marine transportation. Here containers are picked up, dropped off, maintained and housed. Facility designed to handle containers, with special-purpose equipment such as container cranes, straddle carriers and container stacking areas. / Место, в котором гружёные и/или порожние контейнеры погружаются или выгружаются из судна или шасси/вагона.

CONTAINER TYPE CODE = КОД ТИПА КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Container Type Code is two digits, the first of which indicates the category and the second of which indicates certain physical characteristics or other attributes. / Две цифры, первая из которых указывает на категорию, а вторая – на определённые физические характеристики или иные атрибуты.

CONTAINER VESSEL = КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ СУДНО (или КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – A cargo ship designed to hold containerized cargoes. Container Vessel is an ocean going vessel designed specifically to handle the loading, carriage and removal of standard freight containers. Also known as Container Ship. / Контейнерное Судно или Контейнеровоз, судно для перевозки грузов в контейнерах. Интенсивное строительство контейнеровозов началось после 1960 в связи с развитием контейнерных перевозок различными видами транспорта и международной стандартизацией размеров контейнеров. Применение контейнеров существенно сокращает транспортные расходы, время стоянки судов под грузовыми операциями, обеспечивает сохранность грузов и ускорение их доставки. Грузоподъёмность современных морских контейнерных судов 600–40 000 тонн (т), скорость хода 22–65 километров в час (км/ч) (или 12–35 узлов). Наиболее распространены контейнерные суда с вертикальным (через грузовые люки) способом погрузки. Контейнеры размещают в трюмах и на верхней палубе (в 1–4 яруса). Контейнерные суда обычно работают на постоянных линиях и обслуживаются у специализированных контейнерных причалов береговыми подъёмными кранами.

CONTAINER YARD = КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ ДВОР (или КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ, или КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА) – CY (Container Yard) Container Terminal:- (1) Place of storage containers before / after their further shipment. (2) Conditions of carriage for departure/arrival time – the cost of transportation includes services for sending from/to CY (freight, loading/unloading from the vessel, placing on the CY, does not include underwriting services / shipments to/from CY). Area adjacent to the vessel berth where containers are delivered to and received from the vessel or inland carrier. Container Yard (CY) means a location where containers may be parked, picked-up or delivered full or empty. A container yard may further be a place of loading/stuffing by a shipper or unloading/de-vanning by a receiver of cargo, and/or where water carrier accepts custody and control of cargo at origin. A facility at which full and empty containers are received from or delivered to the shippers by or on behalf of the carrier. A materials-handling/storage facility used for completely unitized loads in containers and/or empty containers. Commonly referred to as CY.

CONTAINMENT = СДЕРЖИВАНИЕ – Containment is an application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest. / Сдерживание – применение фитосанитарных мер в и вокруг инфицированного ареала для предотвращение распространения вредителя.

CONTAINMENT FACILITY = МЕСТО СДЕРЖИВАНИЯ – Containment Facility is a laboratory, greenhouse or other type of facility designed to effectively prevent the dissemination of viable transgenic plant material into the environment. Regardless of final destination, imported material may be required to initially enter a contained facility. / , парник (greenhouse) или .

CONTAMINANT = ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЬ (или ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО, или ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ) – Contaminant is any foreign or unwanted substance that can have a negative effect on system operation, life or reliability.

CONTAMINANT CAPACITY = ГРЯЗЕЁМКОСТЬ (или ЁМКОСТЬ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ) – (1) Contaminant Capacity (Dirt, ACFTD):- the weight of a specified artificial contaminant that must be added to the influent to produce a given differential pressure across a filter at specified conditions. Used as an indication of relative service life.

(2) Contaminant Capacity:- the weight of a specified artificial contaminant which must be added to the influent to produce a given differential pressure across a filter at specified conditions. Used as an indication of relative service life.

CONTAMINANT FAILURE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИЗ-ЗА ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ (или ОТКАЗ ИЗ-ЗА ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ, или РАЗРУШЕНИЕ ИЗ-ЗА ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ) – Contaminant Failure (in oil analysis) is any loss of performance due to the presence of contamination. Two basic types of contamination failure are:- (i) Perceptible – gradual loss of efficiency or performance; and (ii) Catastrophic – dramatic, unexpected failure.

CONTAMINANT LOCK = ПРОБКА ИЗ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ (или ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОБКА) – Contaminant Lock:- a particle or fiber-induced jam caused by solid contaminants.

CONTAMINATED GRAIN = СОРНОЕ ЗЕРНО – A term Contaminated Grain means containing any substance in sufficient quantity that the grain is unfit for consumption by persons or animals.

CONTAMINATING PEST = ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩИЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ – Contaminating Pest is a pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those commodities.

CONTAMINATION = КОНТАМИНАЦИЯ (или ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ) – Contamination is a presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation. See also Infestation. Contamination is a damage to goods caused by dust, dirt or staining substances. / Под Контаминацией, от Латинского слова Contaminatio, означающее Загрязнение В Результате Соприкосновения или Смешение, понимается:- (i) взаимодействие близких по значению или по звучанию языковых единиц (чаще всего слов или словосочетаний), приводящее к возникновению, не всегда закономерному, новых единиц или к развитию у одной из исходных единиц нового значения; например, контаминация словосочетаний ‘играть роль’, ‘иметь значение’ > (неправильное) ‘играть значение’. (ii) Текстологический приём, соединение текстов разных редакций одного произведения, например, некоторых произведений древне-Русской литературы.

CONTAMINATION = КОНТАМИНАЦИЯ (или ЗАСОРЕНИЕ, или ЗАСОРЁННОСТЬ) – Contamination:- this is due to mixing of different shades of fibers, foreign materials etc. during spinning stage causes visual objection in fabric. The causes of Contamination depends on:- (i) overall cleanliness of department; (ii) cleaning of machine after every doff and lot change; (iii) suction of drafting zones of gill boxes and rovings; (iv) cleaning of scrapper and scrapper plate cleaning after every lot change of doff; (v) use of curtains for partition in Ring Frame and Two for One (TFO) to separate light and dark shade during running of m/cs; (vi) overhead cleaners of ply, winding, mach-coner and ring frame; (vii) not to run contrast shades side by side of M/c. of ring frame and TFO; (viii) material should be covered with polythene sheet to avoid fly and fluff accumulation; (ix) do not use compressed air for cleaning m/cs; (x) use only vacuum cleaner; and (xi) air conditioning should not be common for dyed spinning and white spinning sections because of common ducts for return and supply air. Spinning defect. Contamination:- colored fibers with the warp or weft fibers. / Порок или дефект прядения. Под Контаминацией, от Латинского слова Contaminatio, означающее Загрязнение В Результате Соприкосновения или Смешение, понимается:- . Под Засорённостью понимается распространённый порок в виде заработанных различных примесей, резко отличающихся от основной массы полотна. Примечание:- в зависимости от вида текстильных полотен различаются засорённость кострой, репьём и растительными примесями коробочек, мёртвыми или инородными волокнами.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ КОНТАМИНАЦИИ (или БОРЬБА С ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕМ) – Contamination Control:- a broad subject which applies to all types of material systems (including both biological and engineering). It is concerned with planning, organizing, managing, and implementing all activities required to determine, achieve and maintain a specified contamination level.

CONTAMINATION OF FLUFF = ЗАСОРЁННОСТЬ ОПУШЁНКИ – Contamination Of Fluff:- different fibers or foreign materials get mixed during spinning, winding or in weaving preparation stage, causing visual objection in fabric. The causes are improper cleanliness, not properly cleaning the machines after each doff and lot changes, improper suction of drafting zones of gill boxes and roving, improper cleaning of scrapper and scrapper plate after every lot change of doff, not using of curtains for partition of machines running on different colors, overhead cleaners of ply winding and ring frames blowing dust on running spindles or drums, material not covered to avoid fly and fluff accumulation, use of compressed air for cleaning machines while in working or while adjacent machine is working and use of common return air ducts and running different colored fibers in the shed.

CONTANGO = ВОЗРАСТАЮЩАЯ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или КОНТЭНГО) – (1) Contango is a futures market situation in which prices in the succeeding delivery months are progressively higher than in the nearest delivery month. Sometimes referred to as a Carrying Charge Market. Also known as Forwardation. The opposite of Backwardation. Contango is the market situation where the price for future (forward) delivery is greater than the spot price. Contango is a condition when the front month prices are lower than the back month prices. This is normal for most markets because back months include carrying costs (interest, storage, etc). Contango is a market situation when a nearby price is lower than a further forward price. Contango is a situation where the futures price of a commodity is above the expected future spot price. Contango refers to a situation where the future spot price is below the current price, and people are willing to pay more for a commodity at some point in the future than the actual expected price of the commodity. This may be due to people’s desire to pay a premium to have the commodity in the future rather than paying the costs of storage and carry costs of buying the commodity today. When a market is ‘in contango’ when the delivery price of a particular futures contract has to converge downward to meet the futures price. If prices did not converge, it would set up an opportunity for investors to profit from arbitrage. Contango situations can be costly to investors holding net long positions since futures prices are falling. For example, assume an investor goes long a futures contract today at USD100. The contract is due in one year. If the expected future spot price is USD70, the market is in contango, and the futures price will have to fall (unless the future spot price changes) to converge with the expected future spot price. The opposite of contango is known as normal Backwardation. A market is ‘in backwardation’ when the

futures price is below the expected future spot price for a particular commodity. This is favorable for investors who have long positions since they want the futures price to rise. Normal pricing situation in commodities trading where the spot price is lower than the forward price. Contango is a situation where the futures price (or forward price) of a commodity is higher than the expected spot, or current price. In a contango situation, hedgers (commodity producers and commodity users) or arbitrageurs/speculators (non-commercial investors) are willing to pay more now for a commodity at some point in the future than the actual expected price of the commodity at that time. This may be due to a willingness to pay a premium to ensure deliverability of the commodity in the future, rather than paying the costs of storage and carry costs of buying the commodity today. A market 'in contango' may be due to expected changes in future supply and demand. For example, the expectation that the United States will eventually export natural gas via LNG (liquefied natural gas) facilities has contributed to a contango forward curve for natural gas. The opposite market condition to contango is known as Backwardation. A market is 'in backwardation' when the futures price is below the expected future spot price for a particular commodity. This may occur during periods of extreme weather, when short-term prices can rise dramatically, and long-term prices are relatively unchanged. Why does this matter? The shape of the forward curve may impact a strategic decision to lock in prices for short-term versus long-term. / Возрастающая Последовательность или Контэнго – ситуация в которой цены в последующие месяцы поставки поступательно выше нежели в ближайший месяц поставки. Иногда рассматривается как Рынок Со Сбором За Перевалку И Хранение (Carrying Charge Market). Известен также как Прогрессивность (Forwardation). В противовес Убывающей Последовательности или Бэкводэйшэн (Backwardation).

(2) Contango, also referred as Normal Carry Charge Market, is the situation where the price of a commodity for future delivery is higher than the spot price, or a far future delivery price higher than a nearer future delivery price, due to the presence of costs to carry. This situation takes place in markets under normal conditions. The opposite market condition to contango is known as Backwardation. The market is said to be in contango when the price of near delivery months of futures or physicals contracts trades at a discount to more distant months.

CONTENT PROVIDER = ПОСТАВЩИК СОДЕРЖИМОГО – The Content Provider provides goods and services to the user by hosting a content server.

CONTIGUOUS = СМЕЖНОЕ (или СОПРИКАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ, или ПРИЛЕГАЮЩЕЕ, или СОСЕДНЕЕ) – Contiguous:- touching or near each other.

CONTIGUOUS DROUGHT = ХХ ЗАСУХА (или ХХ ЗАСУШЛИВОСТЬ) – Contiguous Drought is a drought resulting from irregular precipitation patterns which cause a moisture deficit during the rainy season. / Под Засухой понимается продолжительный и значительный недостаток осадков, чаще при повышенной температуре и пониженной влажности воздуха. Вызывает снижение запасов влаги в почве и, как следствие, ухудшение роста, а иногда и гибель растений. Меры борьбы:- агротехнические (специальная обработка почвы) и мелиоративные (орошение) мероприятия, полезащитное лесоразведение.

CONTINENTALS = SECURITIES OF THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN COMPANIES

CONTINGENCY = УСЛОВНЫЕ СОБЫТИЯ (или НЕПРЕДВИДЕННОЕ, или НЕПРЕДСКАЗУЕМОЕ) – Contingency is a condition or situation, which exists at balance date, the ultimate outcome of which, gain or loss, is uncertain and will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the control of the entity after the date of approval of the financial statements. A contingency may or may not give rise to an asset or a liability. The treatment of a contingent asset or liability will vary from inclusion as an item within the financial statements, if there is a high probability of subsequent events confirming the existence of the asset or liability, to inclusion by way of a note to the financial statements where the probability confirmation is remote. / Условие или обстоятельство, . строка баланса (item).

CONTINGENCY ORDER = УСЛОВНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА НЕПРЕДВИДЕННОЕ) – Contingency Order is an order which becomes effective only upon the fulfillment of some condition in the marketplace.

CONTINGENCY PLAN = ПЛАН НА СЛУЧАЙ ОБНАРУЖЕНИЯ – Contingency Plan is a program for control methods and strategies applied in the event that a target pest is detected.

CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES = ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ДЛЯ НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ (или НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ) – Contingency Procedures are the procedures to ensure that a minimum service is provided in the event of an operational failure, e.g., in the event of the failure of a secondary site. Contingency Procedure is an alternative to the normal procedure; triggered if an unusual but anticipated situation arises.

CONTINGENCY RESERVES = РЕЗЕРВЫ НА НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Contingency Reserves are funds that a company allocates to pay for possible undesired outcomes. Some companies simply allot a percentage of each project budget for contingency reserves. Others use the expected value method, which calculates the expected cost of a variety of contingencies. Rather than setting aside funds to pay for all of them in full, the company allocates reserves according to each one's probability of occurring. This method is similar to how insurance companies calculate premiums. Step 1:- list each contingency that could increase your expenses. For example, suppose that these contingencies include having to add extra personnel to the project, outsourcing to outside contractors, failing to meet your soft deadline and experiencing equipment malfunction. Step 2:- estimate each of these contingency's costs. For example, suppose that the four contingencies would cost you, respectively, USD32 000, USD48 000, USD20 000 and USD12 000. Step 3:- estimate the probabilities of each of the contingencies occurring. For example, suppose that the contingencies have, respectively, a 5 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent and 2 percent chance of occurring. Step 4:- multiply each contingency's cost by its probability. Continuing the example, 5 percent of USD32 000 is USD1 600, 5 percent of USD48 000 is USD2 400, 10 percent of USD20 000 is USD2 000 and 2 percent of USD12 000 is USD240. Step 5:- add these values together. The sum of the values in this example is USD6 240. You would need USD6 240 in contingency reserves. Tips & Warnings:- a comprehensive risk management plan must take many contingencies into account, yet you may exclude contingencies with very low probabilities to make your calculations more manageable. Contingency Reserves are the provisions for doubtful debts. / Средства, выделяемые под сомнительные долги.

CONTINGENT COMMISSIONS = УСЛОВНЫЕ КОМИССИИ – In reinsurance, Contingent Commissions (or Profit Commission) is an allowance payable to the ceding company in addition to the normal ceding commission allowance. It is a pre-determined percentage of the reinsurer's net profits after a charge for the reinsurer's overhead, derived from the subject treaty.

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE = УСЛОВНЫЙ СБОР ЗА ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ – Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) is a fee (sales charge or load) that mutual fund investors pay when selling Class-B fund shares within a specified number of years of the date on which they were originally purchased. Also known as a Back-End Load or Sales Charge. For mutual funds with share classes that determine when investors pay the fund's load or sales charge, Class-B shares carry a contingent deferred sales charge during a five- to 10-year holding period calculated from the time of the initial investment. The fee amounts to a percentage of the value of the shares being sold. It is highest in the first year of the specified period and decreases annually until the

period ends, at which time it drops to zero. As a mutual fund investor, if you were to buy and hold Class-B fund shares until the end of the specified period, you could avoid paying this type of fund's sales charge, thereby enhancing your investment return. Unfortunately, fund research indicates that mutual fund investors are holding their funds, on average, for less than five years, which often triggers the application of a back-end sales charge in a Class-B share fund investment. Contingent Deferred Sales Charge is a form of commission that is a back-end load on mutual funds that decline over time. For instance, if you sell mutual fund shares that have a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) after one year, you may owe a 4% charge, but if you hold for three years, the charge may decline to 2%.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY = УСЛОВНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или УСЛОВНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Contingent Liability is a potential obligation that may be incurred depending on the outcome of a future event. A contingent liability is one where the outcome of an existing situation is uncertain, and this uncertainty will be resolved by a future event. A contingent liability is recorded in the books of accounts only if the contingency is probable and the amount of the liability can be estimated. Outstanding lawsuits and product warranties are common examples of contingent liabilities. For example, a company may be facing a lawsuit from a rival firm for patent infringement. If the company's legal department thinks that the rival firm has a strong case, and the company estimates that the damages payable if the rival firm wins the case are USD2 million, it would book a contingent liability of this amount on its balance sheet. If, on the other hand, the company's legal department is of the opinion that the lawsuit is frivolous and very unlikely to be won by the rival company, no contingent liability would be necessary. A potential expense, one that may or may not eventuate, depending how events turn out, but which should be provided for in properly kept accounts or budgets, eg damages from a pending lawsuit. A Contingent Liability is a potential liability … it depends on a future event occurring or not occurring. For example, if a parent guarantees a daughter's first car loan, the parent has a contingent liability. If the daughter makes her car payments and pays off the loan, the parent will have no liability. If the daughter fails to make the payments, the parent will have a liability. If a company is sued by a former employee for USD500 000 for age discrimination, the company has a contingent liability. If the company is found guilty, it will have a liability. However, if the company is not found guilty, the company will not have an actual liability. In accounting, a contingent liability and the related contingent loss are recorded with a journal entry only if the contingency is both probable and the amount can be estimated. If a contingent liability is only possible (not probable), or if the amount cannot be estimated, a journal entry is not required. However, a disclosure is required. When a contingent liability is remote (such as a nuisance suit), then neither a journal nor a disclosure is required. A product warranty is often cited as a contingent liability that is both probable and can be estimated. Additional examples and a further explanation are presented in FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies. Contingent Liability is a liability which will come into definite existence only on the occurrence of a specific event, e.g., bank liability arising from acceptance, guarantees and letters of credit. Contingent liabilities are not included in the balance sheet of a bank but have to be reported under supplementary notes. / , например, .

CONTINGENT ORDER = УСЛОВНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Contingent Order is an expression used in securities trading to denote that the proceeds from the sale of certain securities must be used for the purchase of certain other securities. Price limits at which the exchange transaction must be carried out may be prescribed for the sale or purchase.

CONTINGENT PREMIUM OPTION = ОПЦИОН С УСЛОВНОЙ ПРЕМИЕЙ – Contingent Premium Option is an option for which the purchaser pays no premium unless the option is exercised. As a rule of thumb, the premium eventually paid is equal to the premium payable on a normal option divided by the option delta, hence the price increases dramatically for out-of-the-money options. Contingent options can usually be broken down into one or more binary options plus a conventional option. For example, a purchaser could synthesize a contingent call by buying a European-style call and selling enough European binary options with the same strike to pay for the premium on the call. If the options are not in-the-money at expiry, both the total premium paid and the total pay-out are zero. If they are in-the-money, the pay-out on the binary options is simply subtracted from the pay-out on the call. Further flexibility can be obtained by setting the strike for the digitals further out-of-the-money than the call. / Опцион С Условной Премией – опцион, за который его приобретатель не выплачивает премию, если только не исполняет этот приобретённый ранее опцион. .

CONTINUATION = ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ – In the US patent law, Continuation is a second application for the same invention claimed in a prior nonprovisional application and filed before the first application becomes abandoned or patented.

CONTINUATION CHARTS = НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ (или ГРАФИКИ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ) – A Continuation Chart is a chart with an artificial time series, built from the daily time series for active and expired contracts. A continuation chart takes portions of each contract going back in time, and displays those portions as one chart (one time series). It allows you to define what portions of the historical data will be used, and also allows parameters to be applied to the history. A continuation chart relies on both current and historical data (a history of expired contracts). Therefore, if a continuation chart is built for a symbol with no historical data, the chart will look exactly like the front month. A continuation chart is created by choosing the Futures Continuation tab in the Symbol Selection dialog box, choosing the symbol root, and then defining the parameters to apply to the data. With a continuation chart, you may:- (i) identify the number of contracts forward to track. If the front month of crude oil is April, using a '3' designation will track the June contract as the current contract instead. If the front month for US Treasury Bonds is September 2003, using a '3' designation will track the March 2004 contract as the current contract; (ii) explicitly use only a given month each year, e.g., a continuation chart based only on December contracts; (iii) define when the contract will roll (a number of days before the expiration date, or a number of days before the month of expiration); (iv) define whether holidays should be included in determining when the contract should roll; (v) back adjust data at roll, using the difference between the closing price on the current contract and the closing price on the next month out; and (vi) explicitly define the contract months to include in the historical data display (allows you to filter out months where trading activity is very low on certain contracts). Continuation Charts contain data for more than one contract. They follow the current lead contract through expiration, then follow the new lead contract. / Графики Продолжения содержат данные более, чем по одному контракту. Сначала они используют показатели для текущего контракта до прекращения его признания, а затем для последующего за ним нового действующего контракта.

CONTINUATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПРОДОЛЖЕНИИ – Continuation Clause is a clause providing for the continuation of a hull time policy beyond the natural expiry date. The clause can be used at the option of a hull assured, whose ship is on a voyage at the time the policy is due to expire, but who does not wish to renew the hull policy for a further period of time. The assured, by giving notice to the underwriters before the expiry date of the policy, can continue cover until the ship arrives at her planned destination port. An additional premium is payable on a pro rata monthly basis for the time the policy is continued.

CONTINUATION GAP = ОТРЫВ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ, или РАЗРЫВ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОК ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ, или ЗАЗОР ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ) – In visual analysis, a Continuation Gap forms in the middle of a move and in the same direction as the current move. These gaps signal a continuation of the preceding trend and can mark good entry points. After a short or intermediate advance, a continuation up gap is usually considered bullish and signals a renewal of the uptrend. After a short or intermediate decline, a continuation down gap is usually considered bearish and signals a renewal of the

downtrend. Also known as Measuring Gap, or Runaway Gap. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. Continuation Gaps occur during the ongoing trend, and signal a rush of buyers or sellers who share a common belief in the underlying stock's current direction. After identifying a continuation gap, traders should enter in the direction of the current trend or consider adding to existing positions. A stop loss should be placed at the low (in the case of a long trade) of the day of the gap. A trailing stop loss should be maintained as price moves in the trader's favor. There's a good example of the continuation gap in the SPDR Financial exchange-traded fund (XLF). As seen in 'Gap and Go' (right – a continuation gap re-confirmed this extended uptrend; this was a signal to either get onboard the move or add to an existing position), XLF began its uptrend move with a breakaway gap in January 2013. It then formed a continuation gap on March 05, when the fund opened at 17.90 vs. the previous trading day's close of 17.79. Because the gap occurred in the direction of the existing trend, it qualified as a continuation gap. As such, a trader should have gone long XLF with a stop loss at 17.90 and a profit target of 4–5%. In this case, tight risk control would be prudent because the signal comes in the wake of a significant move higher.

CONTINUATION–IN–PART = ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ В ЧАСТИ – In the US patent law, Continuation-In-Part (CIP) is an application filed during the lifetime of an earlier nonprovisional application, repeating some substantial portion or all of the earlier nonprovisional application and adding matter not disclosed in the earlier nonprovisional application.

CONTINUATION PATTERN = МОДЕЛЬ ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЯ – In visual analysis, Continuation Pattern is a type of chart pattern that occurs in the middle of an existing trend. The previous trend resumes when the pattern is complete. Examples include the Rectangle and Pennant continuation patterns. Continuation Pattern:- a consolidation in the market after a primary trend move. The expected market direction after a breakout of the pattern is back in the original trend direction. Sometimes called Drift Patterns. / Модель Продолжения:- в техническом анализе биржевых рынков, это различные типы фаз консолидации цен, которые происходят внутри продолжительных тенденций. Как вытекает из самого названия, предполагается, что модель продолжения завершится движением цен в том же направлении, которое предшествовало её формированию. Среди моделей продолжения различают Треугольники (Triangles), Вымпелы (Pennants) и Флаги (Flags).

CONTINUED PROSECUTION APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА НА СУДЕБНОЕ ПРЕСЛЕДОВАНИЕ (или ПРОДОЛЖАЕМОЕ ДЕЛОПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО ЗАЯВКЕ) – Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) is a continuation or divisional application filed in a design application under 37 CFR 1.53(d) (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations). Note:- CPAs may no longer be filed in utility and plant patent applications, effective 14 July 2003.

CONTINUING APPLICATION = ПРОДОЛЖАЮЩАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или ЗАЯВКА О ПРОДОЛЖЕНИИ, или ХОДАТАЙСТВО О ПРОДОЛЖЕНИИ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ) – Continuing Application is a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part patent application. / Продолжающая Заявка – вторая заявка на то же самое изобретение до отказа от первой заявки, поданная тем же заявителем без внесения новых признаков с новой формулой изобретения.

CONTINUOUS AND SEMI–CONTINUOUS DYEING = НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ И ПОЛУНЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Continuous and Semi-Continuous Dyeing:- in continuous and semi-continuous dyeing processes, the dye liquor is applied to the textile either by impregnation (by means of foulards) or by using other application systems. Most commonly, textiles are fed continuously in open width through a dip trough filled with dye liquor. The substrate absorbs an amount of dye solution before leaving the dip trough through rollers that control the pick-up of the dye. Surplus stripped dye flows back into the dye bath. In the carpet industry (and for open goods that must pick-up and retain large volumes of liquor), thickening agents are added to the pad liquor to prevent dye migration. Moreover, special application systems are also encountered, where the dyestuff is poured, jet-sprayed, injected or applied in the form of foamed liquor. Dye fixation is usually achieved in a subsequent stage using chemicals or heat (steam or dry heat). The final operation is washing, which is usually carried out in washing machinery at the end of the same line. The only difference between continuous and semi-continuous processes is the fact that in semi-continuous dyeing the application of the dye is performed continuously by padding, while fixation and washing are discontinuous. In general, dyes with low affinity are favoured in continuous dyeing to prevent tailing (attributable to undesirable exhaustion of the padding solution) and to make washing-off of the unfixed dye easier. In continuous and semi-continuous processes the liquor ratio is not of practical importance and it is not used as a parameter. In these processes the factor to be taken into account is the wet pick-up % (grams of liquor picked up by 100 grams of substrate) and the concentration of the dye. / Непрерывное Крашение (Continuous Dyeing) и Полунепрерывное Крашение (Semi-Continuous Dyeing). плюсовочный раствор (padding solution). Агрегатный способ крашения:- крашение, сушка и отделка.

CONTINUOUS CHAMFER = XX (или СПЛОШНОЙ СКОС) – Continuous Chamfer is a chamfer along the complete length of the board. See also Chamfer, and Pallet. / Сплошной Скос:- фаска по всей длине доски настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CONTINUOUS CHART = НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЙ ГРАФИК – Continuous Chart:- in visual analysis, a series of linked futures contract charts that have specifically adjusted out the roll-gap in order to create a long-term chart that is more representative of the actual price swings in the market that were tradable.

CONTINUOUS CURE = ПОТОЧНОЕ ВЫДЕРЖИВАНИЕ (или НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ОЧЕРЕДЬ, или НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ВЫДЕРЖКА) – Continuous Cure is a method of curing durable press garments which uses a moving conveyor system to carry garments into and out of the curing oven. Also known as Continuous Oven.

CONTINUOUS DATA = НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ – Continuous Data are observations made by measuring some attributes of subjects so that any value in a certain range is possible (c.f. discrete data).

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT = НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ НИТЬ – Continuous Filament is a long continuous, unbroken strand of fiber extruded from a spinneret in the form of a monofilament. Most manufactured fibers such as nylon, polyester, rayon, and acetate are made in continuous filament form. See also Filament. Filament is a fiber of an indefinite or extreme length such as found naturally in silk. Manufactured fibers are extruded into filaments that are converted into filament yarn, staple, or tow. / Найлан (Nylon). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament).

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARN = ПРЯЖА ИЗ НЕПРЕРЫВНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ – Continuous Filament Yarn is the yarn has slubs formed at randomly spaced intervals along the length of the yarn. Each filament of the yarn has a main body section extending along the length of the filament and at least one wing member extending from the main body section along the length of the filament. The wing member rises and falls in wave-like manner along the main body section only within the area of the aforementioned randomly spaced intervals. The length of the wave-like wing member within the area of the aforementioned randomly spaced interval varies from about 0.635 centimeter (0.25 inch) to about 15.2 centimeters (6 inches). The intervals between the slubs may vary in a random manner with the mean interval being about 30.5 centimeters (12 inches) to about 91.4 centimeters (36 inches). The standard deviation of the interval distance may vary from about 1/4 the mean interval distance to about 1-1/4 times the mean interval distance. See also Filament Yarn. Continuous Filament Yarn of textile utility has slubs formed at randomly spaced intervals along the length of

the yarn, with each filament having a main body section extending along the length of the filament and at least one wing member extending from the main body section along such length, the wing member of the filament rising and falling in wave-like manner along the main body section only within the area of the aforementioned randomly spaced intervals. Unlike staple fibers, (man-made) continuous filament yarn is produced by an entirely different production process in different plants and shows distinct performance characteristics; it is used for different applications. Although it is based in principle on the same cellulosic or synthetic raw material as man-made staple fibers, filament yarn is extruded in a single continuous filament and wound on a bobbin; it can be several kilometers long. Quality criteria for the raw material before extrusion are significantly higher (unevenness and impurities have to be excluded) and production quantities are significantly lower than in the staple fibers sector; filament yarn is therefore much more expensive than staple fibers. A major application of viscose filament yarn is for instance the reinforcement of car tyres, for which the strength of spun viscose staple fibers would be quite insufficient. Continuous Filament Yarn is a yarn composed of continuous filaments assembled with or without twist. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn) и примеси необходимо исключить) и .

CONTINUOUS FLOW DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ПОТОКА (или ПОСТОЯННОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПОТОКА) – Continuous Flow Distribution (CFD) is the streamlined distribution based on customer 'pull' (demand or requirements) instead of on sales 'push'. CFD is an integral component of lean production. Continuous Flow Distribution:- the streamline pull of products in response to customer requirements while minimizing the cost of distribution.

CONTINUOUS LOAD = ПОСТОЯННО ДЕЙСТВУЮЩАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или РАВНОМЕРНО РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Continuous Load is a sustained electrical load current for three hours or more.

CONTINUOUS LINKED SETTLEMENT = НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЙ УВЯЗАННЫЙ ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ (или НЕПРЕРЫВНЫЙ СВЯЗАННЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) is an industry initiative that facilitates the exchange of currency values among member institutions through simultaneous transactions, thereby eliminating settlement risk. An innovation by CLS Bank International, CLS has fast become the standard for managing settlement risk. Our knowledge of the inside workings of the CLS initiative can give your business a clear advantage. Our CLS service proposition, currently available to key relationship clients, is designed to help you enhance liquidity management so that you can raise operational efficiencies. As an active settlement member committed to CLS from its inception, and closely involved in its development, we can give you deeper insight into the initiative. As one of the three banks involved in beta testing the member application software, and the first corporate and central bank user to join the CLS project, we welcome the opportunity to share our specialist knowledge and discuss any aspect of CLS with you. For more information on CLS, CLS Bank International or its holding company, CLS Group, visit the official CLS Group website. Continuous Linked Settlement Benefits:- you no longer have to worry about settlement risk. The world's commercial banks, non-bank financial institutions and corporate clients are benefitting through CLS. Our proven experience and expertise give our CLS clients an added advantage in both developed and emerging markets. CLS helps increase your capacity to undertake more business, increase settlement finality, reconcile accounts faster, reduce back-office processing costs and Nostro activity, as well as better protect principal values and enhance liquidity management and cash management. Our CLS offering includes:- (i) multi-currency accounts; (ii) liquidity and credit lines; (iii) intraday information; (iv) timely and efficient disbursements; (v) standard settlement instructions; (vi) reconciliation services; and (vii) access to our range of advanced cash management techniques. We are one of the leading banks in providing liquidity for UK sterling and Hong Kong dollars. Liquidity is also the strongpoint of our CLS proposition. Continuous Linked Settlement Services For Corporate Entities:- reduce your risk profile through our CLS services. You may be a fund manager or a corporate treasurer; your institution may be a pensions fund, a major retail or manufacturing entity, or a major international company with its own treasury functions. With CLS, your business has the potential to develop without increasing risks. With CLS, your FX business can grow without being hindered by increasing risks. And just as important as reduced risk are the immediate benefits that arise from reduced risk and improved payments and cash management made possible by real-time information flows. Real-time information flows are an integral part of the CLS service. Settlement in CLS takes place across all currencies within a single day, as well as early on in the European operating day, giving you greater control on intraday and end-of-day cash positions. Online Continuous Linked Settlement:- adopting innovations need not always lead to expensive technology replacements. We can offer you a flexible solution with minimal changes to your back-office systems. With our CLS proposition, you don't have to upgrade your entire back-office system. We respect the value that has been placed on existing and proven market infrastructure. Our proposition is an alternative that saves you the time and money you would otherwise spend on a major overhaul. It allows you to fully adopt a vital industry standard, without compromises. We can provide you real-time, online access to your foreign exchange trade information, including the latest status of your trades within the CLS process, resulting net cash positions for funding purposes and risk management information. Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) is a cross-border settlement service in major global currencies provided by CLS Bank (CLSB). In the United Kingdom, the introduction of Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) in the foreign exchange market is likely to have a significant impact on both the CHAPS (short for The Clearing House Automated Payment System operated by the CHAPS Co. (headquartered in London)) clearings. The newly created CLS Bank commenced operations in September 2002, and the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS; headquartered in London) estimates that this could ultimately reduce volumes in CHAPS Sterling and CHAPS Euro by 10% and 50% respectively. See also CLS Bank. CLS™ (Continuous Linked Settlement) is a banking industry initiative to remove the settlement risk associated with FX (Foreign Exchange) transactions, as it is done for securities settlement today. The service was originally created for interbank use but is now also available for non-bank Financial Institutions and Corporates, which settle large FX deals. Benefits:- (i) reduced settlement risk on your FX trade flow; (ii) enables Straight Through Processing (STP) of your FX trades; (iii) matching of your CLS trades; (iv) real-time reporting via SWIFT; and (v) payment costs lowered due to netting of payments. CLS™ is a trademark of CLS Services. The UK Payments Administration Ltd (UKPA) (previously APACS, the Association for Payment Clearing Services) is a United Kingdom trade organization that brings together all payment systems organizations and gives banks, building societies and card issuers a forum where they can work together on non-competitive issues. It covers most forms of payments within the UK including cash, credit cards, debit cards, cheques, and automated payments such as direct debits, salary payments and online/phone transactions. It has been responsible for the creation of rules regarding customer liability in cases of card and cheque fraud and starting in 2004 oversaw and guided the transition of debit cards to Chip and personal identification number (PIN). UKPA was created on the July 06, 2009, as a direct successor of the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS) to act as a portal company for each of the respective sectors of UK payment services such as BACS (short for Bankers' Automated Clearing Services operated by the Bacs Payment Schemes Limited), CHAPS, the Cheque and Credit Clearing Company, and other businesses. / дебитовых карт к Чипу (Chip) и Персональному Идентификационному Номеру (ПИН (PIN)).

CONTINUOUS NET SETTLEMENT = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ РАСЧЁТ САЛЬДО – Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) refers to the NSCC's (short for the National Securities Clearing Corporation) automated book-entry accounting system, which centralizes the settlement of security transactions and maintains an orderly flow of security and money balances between participants. The CNS methodology serves to match transactions to securities available, resulting in one net receive or deliver position at the end of a given day. How it

Works:- on T+3 basis, all transactions for a given NSCC member are netted by issue to net long (buy) and net short (sell) positions, and then are further netted with positions that remained open after T+3 which includes positions due to settle that day as well as fail positions. If the net position is short (i.e. securities owed by the member to NSCC), the inventory in the member's DTC (short for The Depository Trust Company) account is check for availability and if shares are available they are transferred from the member's DTC account to cover the short CNS obligation. Net long positions (i.e. securities owed by NSCC to the member), are automatically credited to the member's DTC account. A daily money settlement is debited or credited to the member's account based upon the value of all settled trades plus or minus the mark-to-market figures on any open CNS positions. Clears securities transactions, with the total settlement payable and receivable for each security balanced daily. Excess payables and receivables are adjusted to the market value of the underlying security by charges or credits to firms with unsettled transactions. Continuous Net Settlement is a method of clearing and settling securities that matches transactions to available securities and results in net receive or net deliver positions (and funds) at the end of the day (or settlement period). This method requires the use of a clearing house (e.g., the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC)) and a depository (e.g., the Depository Trust Company (DTC)). Participants' positions are continuously updated as transactions settle. Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) is an automated book-entry accounting system. CNS centralizes the settlement of compared transactions and maintains an efficient flow of security and money balances. During the CNS process, there are reports that are generated which document the movements of money and securities. This system provides clearance for instruments like equities, corporate bonds, Unit Investment Trusts and municipal bonds. / , например, .

CONTINUOUS POLYMERIZATION = НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Continuous Polymerization:- in polymer manufacture, linkage of the various stages of polymerization so that materials flow without interruption from the addition of raw materials to delivery of the finished polymer from the system. Extrusion as film, chip or fiber may be linked to a continuous polymerization line. Because there is no break in the process while the transition from low molecular weight to high occurs, multiple stage reaction vessels may be required and accurate process control is critical. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

CONTINUOUS REPLENISHMENT = НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ ПОПОЛНЕНИЕ – Continuous Replenishment is a system used to reduce customer inventories and improve service usually to large customers.

CONTINUOUS REPLENISHMENT PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ПОПОЛНЕНИЯ – A system used to reduce customer inventories and improve service usually to large customers. Continuous Replenishment Program (CRP) is a program that triggers the manufacturing and movement of a product through the supply chain when the identical product is purchased by an end user.

CONTINUOUS SPINNING = НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Continuous Spinning is a system of spinning in which the fiber moves through the process without interruption, e.g., ring-spinning. / Система прядения, при которой волокно поступает в переработку непрерывно, например, кольцевое прядение.

CONTINUOUS SUBMERGENCE OR FLOOD IRRIGATION = НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ ИЛИ ПОЛИВ ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕМ – Continuous Submergence Or Flood Irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water in which the soil is submerged from transplanting up to about 2 weeks before harvest.

CONTINUOUS SYNOPSIS RECORD = НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ХРОНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ЗАПИСЬ (или НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ ПРОТОКОЛИРОВАНИЕ СИНОПСИСА) – Continuous Synopsis Record, an on-board record of the history of a ship. / Синопсис – Греческое слово, означающее Обозрение.

CONTINUOUS TRADING = НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Continuous Trading:- uninterrupted stock exchange trading throughout an entire trading session. On the Swiss Exchange, all incoming stock orders are entered into the order book and, where possible, matched with existing orders.

CONTINUOUS VARIATION = НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ (или НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ) – Continuous Variation is a variation of a quantitative measure observed in characters controlled by the polygenic system. / свойства (characters) .

CONTRA ACCOUNT = КОНТРСЧЁТ – (1) Contra Account:- in monetary policy, account recording the uses of funds corresponding to the resources included in the liabilities of the banking system, used to calculate the money supply. / , от Латинского слова Contra, означающее Против, понимается .

(2) Contra Account is an account considered to be an offset to another account. Generally established to reduce the other account to amounts that can be realized or collected. In accounting, reduction to the gross cost of an asset to arrive at its net cost. For example, accumulated depreciation is a contra account to the original cost of a fixed asset to arrive at book value. Also known as Valuation Allowance. Contra Account is an account which is treated the opposite of other accounts in the same category and used as an offset to another account. An example is Accumulated Depreciation which is the offset to depreciation expense. Accumulated depreciation is an asset but is credited, instead of debited like other assets, to increase the amount.

(3) Reduction of a liability to arrive at its book value, for example, a bond discount, which is a reduction in the bonds payable account.

CONTRABAND = КОНТРАБАНДА – Contraband is goods or merchandise whose importation, exportation, or possession is forbidden. Contraband:- cargo that is prohibited. The word Contraband, reported in English since 1529, from Medieval French Contrebande 'a smuggling', denotes any item which, relating to its nature, is illegal to be possessed or sold. Used for goods that by their nature, e.g., too dangerous or offensive in the eyes of the legislator (those are termed contraband in se) are forbidden, and for so-called Derivative Contrabande, i.e. goods that may normally be owned but are liable to be seized because they were used in committing an unlawful act and hence begot illegally, such as:- (i) smuggling goods; (ii) stolen goods – knowingly participating in their trade is an offense in itself, called Fencing; and (iii) the fruits of fraud, forgery etc. The word is also used as an adjective, again meaning 'distributed or sold illicitly'. Contraband is the illegal or prohibited traffic in goods. See also Smuggling. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Под Контрабандой, от Итальянского слова Contrabando, понимается незаконное перемещение через государственную границу товаров, валюты, ценностей и иных предметов, то есть перемещение их с нарушением требований таможенного законодательства. Ответственность за контрабанду установлена в большинстве стран мира. В Советском праве различали Контрабанду Административно Наказуемую и Контрабанду Уголовно Наказуемую. Административно Наказуемой Контрабандой, помимо незаконного перемещения товаров через государственную границу Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), считается также хранение, перемещение и покупка контрабандных товаров на территории СССР, незаконный вывоз, ввоз, пересылка и перевод за границу и из-за границы валюты и валютных ценностей и другого (Таможенный Кодекс СССР, Статья 100). В зависимости от обстоятельств дела такая контрабанда наказывается конфискацией предметов контрабанды, а также перевозочных и других средств, предназначенных для её совершения; взысканием приблизительной стоимости предметов контрабанды при невозможности их конфискации; штрафом. Уголовная ответственность за контрабанду предусмотрена Законом Об Уголовной Ответственности За Государственные Преступления

1958, Статья 15, а также Уголовными Кодексами (УК) Союзных республик (например, УК РСФСР (Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республики), Статья 78). Состав преступления контрабанды образует незаконное перемещение товаров или иных ценностей через государственную границу СССР, совершённое с сокрытием предметов контрабанды в специальных хранилищах, либо с обманным использованием таможенных и иных документов, либо в крупных размерах, либо группой лиц, организовавшихся для занятия контрабанды, либо должностным лицом с использованием служебного положения, а равно контрабанды взрывчатых, наркотических, сильнодействующих и ядовитых веществ, оружия и воинского снаряжения. Уголовное наказание за контрабанду установлено в виде лишения свободы на срок от 3 до 10 лет с конфискацией имущества и со ссылкой на срок от 2 до 5 лет или без ссылки.

CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ (или ДОГОВОР) – (1) Contract is a legally binding agreement between two or more competent parties fixing the precise terms and details for a voluntary exchange of goods or services over which the contracting parties possess property rights. An agreement is a legally enforceable contract if and only if:- (i) the agreement must be 'mutual' (all parties have the same understanding of the meaning of their agreement – there is a 'meeting of the minds'); (ii) the agreement must be 'voluntary' (none of the parties is agreeing under the influence of violent threats or fraudulent misrepresentation of the facts); (iii) there must be actual 'consideration' paid (that is, each party must be achieving a benefit by giving up something he controls to get something another party controls in exchange: a simple one-sided promise to give someone else a gratuitous benefit is not a contract); (iv) all parties to the agreement must be 'competent' (children and the severely mentally impaired or insane are assumed by the courts to be incapable of forming a coherent intent or determining their own best interests, so the courts will not enforce the agreements they make); and (v) the substance of the agreement must not be 'contrary to public policy' (for example, the US courts will not enforce a contract that requires one or more of the parties to commit a crime, nor will they enforce a contract by which even a legally competent adult voluntarily sells himself into life-long slavery in exchange for, say, a ten million Dollar payment to his children). A formal, legally binding agreement between two or more parties. Contract is an agreement between two or more parties that has clear economic consequences that the parties have little, if any, discretion to avoid, usually because the agreement is enforceable by law. Contracts may take a variety of forms and need not be in writing. This document is an agreement between two or more persons or organizations to do or perform or otherwise carry out certain terms, conditions and actions. It is generally a legally binding document. A legally binding agreement between two or more persons/organizations to carry out reciprocal obligations or value. An agreement enforceable by law between two or more parties stipulating their rights and obligations. Contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of a particular product. The contract specifications detail the amount and grade of the product and the date on which the contract will mature and become deliverable if it is not liquidated earlier. An agreement to buy or sell a specified commodity, detailing the amount and grade of the product and the date on which the contract will mature and become deliverable. Actual agreement between two or more parties to buy or sell commodity, security, currency or index. Contract is a binding agreement between Logistics Depot (company) and a client stating terms of the agreement, storage fees, transportation rates, and accessorial charges. / Фактическое соглашение между двумя или более сторонами о покупке или продаже товаров, ценных бумаг, валюты или индексов. Под Контрактом, от Латинского слова Contractus, понимается то же самое, что и Договор. Договор в гражданском праве, соглашение двух или более лиц (граждан или юридических лиц), направленное на установление, изменение или прекращение гражданских прав и обязанностей. Договором нередко именуют и само обязательственное правоотношение, возникшее из договора, и документ, в котором оно выражено. В зависимости от количества участников договоры делят на двусторонние или многосторонние. Если договор порождает для одной стороны только права, а для другой только обязанности, он является односторонним, если же в силу договора у каждой стороны появляются и права и обязанности, такой договор называется двусторонним. Примером одностороннего договора может служить договор займа; двусторонние договоры – это договоры купли-продажи, поставки, подряда, перевозки и другие. В Советском гражданском праве Договор – одно из важнейших оснований возникновения обязательственных правоотношений (смотрите Обязательство). Договор – средство установления и организации хозяйственных связей между социалистическими (государственными, кооперативными, включая колхозы, общественными) предприятиями и иными организациями, участниками Советского экономического оборота (смотрите Хозяйственный Договор). Договор является также основной правовой формой распоряжения личной собственностью граждан бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). В соответствии с принятым в Советском гражданском праве принципом реальности исполнения договор должен быть исполнен в натуре (продукция должна быть передана, работы выполнены и так далее). В договоре обычно включаются условия, побуждающие к реальному выполнению установленных договором обязанностей сторон:- меры имущественной ответственности (санкции) за неисполнение договора – возмещение убытков, уплата неустойки и так далее. Условия, установленные сторонами в договоре, именуются его содержанием. Существенными считаются те условия договора, которые признаны существенными по закону или необходимы для договора данного вида (например, предмет и цена в договоре купли-продажи), то есть такие условия, без которых невозможно заключение договора, а также все те условия, относительно которых по заявлению одной из сторон должно быть достигнуто соглашение (например, условие о поставке товара в определённой таре или упаковке). Договор считается заключённым, когда между сторонами в требуемой в надлежащих случаях форме достигнуто соглашение по всем существенным его пунктам. По форме заключения договоры делятся на простые и нотариально удостоверенные. Некоторые договоры подлежат регистрации в соответствующих государственных органах, например, договор купли-продажи жилого дома, если хотя бы одной из сторон договора является гражданин, должен быть нотариально удостоверен и зарегистрирован в Исполкоме местного Совета Депутатов Трудящихся. Согласие на заключение договора, выраженное стороной – инициатором его заключения, называется Предложением (Офертой), а стороной, отвечающей на предложение, – Акцептом. Если для возникновения договорного обязательства необходимо лишь достижение соглашения сторон по всем существенным его пунктам, договор именуется консенсуальным (от Латинского слова Consensuns, означающее Соглашение), например, договор купли-продажи. Если для возникновения договорного обязательства, кроме соглашения, необходима ещё реальная передача вещи, договор именуется реальным, например, договор перевозки считается заключённым, когда груз передан перевозчику. Специфическим видом договора является договор в пользу третьего лица. В силу этого договора право требовать исполнения приобретает либо и заключивший его, и третье лицо, в пользу которого заключён договор, либо только это третье лицо, само ни непосредственно, ни через представителя не участвующее в заключении договора. Например, в бывшем СССР по договору страхования жизни право требовать выплаты страховой суммы в случае наступления смерти застрахованного может только третье лицо, в пользу которого заключён договор. Вопрос о возможности изменения условий договора в пользу третьего лица без согласия этого лица решается по-разному в зависимости от вида договора. Например, при внесении вклада в сберегательную кассу на имя третьего лица это лицо рассматривается как вкладчик и внёсший вклад не имеет права ни на изменение условий договора, ни на получение вклада. При страховании жизни на случай смерти застрахованный имеет право в любое время заменить лицо, в пользу которого заключён договор. Если третье лицо отказалось от предоставленного ему по договору права, то заключивший договор может сам воспользоваться этим правом, если это не противоречит закону, смыслу договора или существу обязательства. В Советском гражданском праве порядок заключения договоров определялся Основами Гражданского Законодательства Союза ССР и Союзных Республик 1961 и Гражданскими Кодексами Союзных Республик (например, ГК

РСФСР, Статьи 160–165). Порядок заключения договора между социалистическими организациями регулируется также особыми правилами. Договор между этими организациями в установленных законом случаях может быть заключён путём принятия к исполнению заказа или наряда. Разногласия, возникающие при заключении договора, основанного на обязательном для обеих сторон плановом задании, между государственными, кооперативными (кроме колхозов) и общественными организациями, разрешаются арбитражем (третейским судом), если законом не установлено иное. В этом же порядке могут разрешаться и разногласия при заключении договора, не основанного на обязательном для обеих сторон плановом задании, если это специально предусмотрено законом или соглашением сторон (смотрите Преддоговорные Споры). Контрактация сельскохозяйственных продуктов в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), единая форма государственных закупок сельскохозяйственной продукции. Впервые введена в 1928–1929 и до 1933 была основной формой заготовок важнейших сельскохозяйственных продуктов. До 1958 в порядке контрактации у колхозов закупались в основном технические культуры (хлопок, волокно и семена льна, сахарная свёкла, табак, махорка, чайный лист и другие). В соответствии с решением Январского (1961) Пленума Центрального Комитета Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (ЦК КПСС) и Постановлением ЦК КПСС и Совета Министров СССР от 25 Февраля 1961 ‘О перестройке и улучшении организации государственных закупок сельскохозяйственных продуктов’ (СП СССР, 1961, № 4, Ст. 21) Контрактация – единая форма государственных закупок продукции у колхозов, а также совхозов и других государственных хозяйств. Контрактация осуществляется на основе договоров контрактации, заключаемых государственными заготовительными организациями с сельскохозяйственными предприятиями в соответствии с планами государственных закупок сельскохозяйственной продукции и с учётом необходимости проведения сверхплановых закупок этой продукции. В условиях развитого социалистического хозяйства метод контрактации – наилучшее средство расширения и укрепления связи между сельским хозяйством и промышленностью, перерабатывающей сельскохозяйственное сырьё. Посредством контрактации Советское государство сосредоточивало в своих руках основную массу товарной продукции сельского хозяйства, что позволяло обеспечить нормальное снабжение населения продуктами питания, а промышленности – сельскохозяйственным сырьём. Переход в соответствии с решениями Мартовского (1965) Пленума ЦК КПСС к твёрдым планам закупок сельскохозяйственных продуктов на ряд лет, повышение закупочных и сдаточных цен на основные продукты создали прочные экономические и правовые гарантии нормальной хозяйственной деятельности колхозов и совхозов, укрепили их хозяйскую самостоятельность, позволили лучше определить перспективы развития производства, смелее проводить его специализацию, эффективнее использовать капитальные вложения. 24-й Съезд КПСС (1971) указал на необходимость всемерно развивать и укреплять прямые связи предприятий промышленности и торговли с колхозами и совхозами, последовательно осуществлять переход на приёмку продукции непосредственно в хозяйствах. Договоры контрактации заключаются на основе утверждаемых Министерством Заготовок СССР по согласованию с Министерством Сельского Хозяйства СССР типовых договоров. Вопросы, не урегулированные типовыми договорами, разрешаются соглашением сторон. Однако при этом нельзя устанавливать условия, противоречащие типовому договору. Сверхплановая продажа государству излишков сельскохозяйственной продукции осуществляется хозяйствами на добровольных началах, без доведения до них каких-либо дополнительных заданий. Качество продукции должно соответствовать стандартам, техническим условиям или установленным кондициям. Заготовительная организация обязана принять в обусловленные договором сроки доставленную хозяйством на приёмный пункт продукцию, обеспечить правильное определение её количества и качества, оплатить ее стоимость, а также возместить расходы по доставке в установленном порядке. Колхозы, не перешедшие ещё на прямое банковское кредитование, получают от заготовительной организации авансы под законтрактованную продукцию, которые выдаются учреждениями Госбанка СССР. Постановление Совета Министров СССР от 23 Апреля 1970 ‘Об объединении решений Правительства СССР по вопросу организации государственных закупок сельскохозяйственной продукции’ (СП СССР, 1970 № 8, Ст. 163) обязало соответствующие организации при заключении договоров контрактации учитывать не только обеспечение выполнения установленных планов закупок сельскохозяйственной продукции, но и проведение сверхплановых закупок этой продукции в размерах, требуемых для удовлетворения потребностей народного хозяйства СССР. За невыполнение сторонами условий договора контрактации предусмотрена материальная ответственность:- выплата пени и неустойки за несдачу в срок продукции или несвоевременную её приёмку, а также возмещение расходов по доставке продукции и убытков, понесённых в результате её несвоевременной приёмки. Уплата пени, неустойки и штрафа не освобождает хозяйство и заготовительную организацию от выполнения обязательств по договору. В случае отказа от приёмки кондиционной скоропортящейся продукции, предусмотренной договором контрактации, заготовительная организация возмещает хозяйству, помимо неустойки, полную стоимость продукции и расходы по её доставке в оба конца. Государственный контроль за выполнением планов заготовок и договоров контрактации сельскохозяйственной продукции осуществляется Министерством Заготовок СССР.

(2) Contract is the unit of trading for a financial and commodity futures or option. Also, actual bilateral agreement between the parties (buyer and seller) of a futures or options on futures transaction as defined by an exchange. A unit of trading in futures, similar to Round Lot in securities markets. / Контракт – единица торговли для финансовых и сырьевых фьючерсов или опционов. Также фактическое двухстороннее соглашение между сторонами (покупатель и продавец) фьючерсов или опционов на сделку с фьючерсами, как это определено биржей. Единица торговли фьючерсами, аналогичен Круглому Лоту на рынках ценных бумаг.

CONTRACT CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ПО КОНТРАКТУ (или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ПО ДОГОВОРУ) – For-hire interstate operators which offer transportations services to certain shippers under contracts. Contract Carrier is any person not a common carrier who, under special and individual contracts or agreements, transports passengers or property for compensation. / по найму (for-hire).

CONTRACT CERTAINTY = ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОСТЬ КОНТРАКТА (или НЕСОМНЕННОСТЬ КОНТРАКТА, или НЕЗЫБЛЕМОСТЬ ДОГОВОРА) – A term Contract Certainty refers to the situation where the terms of an insurance or reinsurance contract are agreed before the inception date of the contract rather than being negotiated afterwards. / относится к ситуации, при которой порядки договора страхования или перестрахования согласованы до даты начала контракта, нежели бы обсуждены впоследствии.

CONTRACT CURRENCY = ВАЛЮТА КОНТРАКТА (или ВАЛЮТА ДОГОВОРА) – The Contract Currency is the currency in which account transactions are carried out. / Валютой Контракта служит валюта, в которой осуществляются все взаиморасчётные операции между сторонами данного контракта.

CONTRACT EXPIRATION DATE = ДАТА ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ ПРИЗНАНИЯ КОНТРАКТА (или ДАТА ЭКСПИРАЦИИ КОНТРАКТА) – Contract Expiration Date is the time and day in which a futures contract stops trading and the final settlement price is determined. For a market where a physical commodity must be exchanged, the exchange process will begin on the expiration date. / Дата Прекращения Признания Контракта или Дата Экспирации Контракта – время и день, в который фьючерсный контракт прекращает торговаться и определяется окончательная расчётная цена. Для рынка, на котором физическое сырьё долно быть обменено, процесс обмена начнётся в дату прекращения признания.

CONTRACT FOR CARRIAGE = КОНТРАКТ НА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ (или ДОГОВОР НА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ) – A term 'Contract For Carriage' means either a bill of lading or transportation provided under written agreement. 49 USC 13102(4) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49).

CONTRACT FOR DIFFERENCES = КОНТРАКТ НА РАЗНИЦУ – Contract For Differences (CFD) is an agreement between two parties to exchange, at the close of the contract, the difference between the opening price and the closing price of the contract, multiplied by the number of shares specified in the contract. Also known as Swap. Contracts for differences are the financial products that give the holder exposure to underlying cash markets. Like other derivatives, they are designed for those investors who want to benefit from movements in an underlying asset, i.e. shares, but do not need any rights of ownership. A Contract For Difference (CFD) is essentially a contract between an investor and an investment bank or a spread-betting firm. At the end of the contract, the parties exchange the difference between the opening and closing prices of a specified financial instrument, including shares or commodities. CFDs do not carry votes like ordinary stock but enable investors to gain economic exposure to a listed company for a fraction of the cost of buying shares. They also escape stamp duty and can be bought in size without triggering obligations to disclose the holding. A form of synthetic dividend is normally also payable. A CFD is simply an agreement between two parties – the investor and the CFD provider – to pay each other the change in the price of an underlying asset. Depending on which way the price moves, one party pays the other the difference from the time the contract was agreed to the point where it ends. So like spread bets, CFDs involve the investor taking an opposing view to the insurer, speculating that an asset price will rise, by buying ('long' position), or fall, by selling ('short' position). Also like spread bets, CFDs incur no stamp duty as they do not involve buying an asset, only agreeing to receive or pay the movement in its price. And because you only have to put down a small deposit on trades, called 'Margin', you can make large profits – or losses – on the money you commit, from small moves in the price. So CFDs give you the advantages of owning shares without many of the inconveniences. However, they differ from spread bets in their tax treatment. A Contract For Differences (CFD) is a financial transaction in which two parties trade a floating for a fixed price differential between a prompt and a forward price. CFDs provide an opportunity to hedge the basis risk. In finance, a Contract For Difference (or CFD) is a contract between two parties, typically described as 'buyer' and 'seller', stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value at contract time. (If the difference is negative, then the buyer pays instead to the seller.) In effect CFDs are financial derivatives that allow traders to take advantage of prices moving up (long positions) or prices moving down (short positions) on underlying financial instruments and are often used to speculate on those markets. For example, when applied to equities, such a contract is an equity derivative that allows traders to speculate on share price movements, without the need for ownership of the underlying shares. CFDs are currently available in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Singapore, South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Norway, France, Ireland, Japan and Spain. They are not permitted in the United States, due to restrictions by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on over-the-counter (OTC) financial instruments. CFDs were originally developed in the early 1990s in London as a type of equity swap that was traded on margin. The invention of the CFD is widely credited to Brian Keelan and Jon Wood, both of UBS Warburg, on their Trafalgar House deal in the early 90s. They were initially used by hedge funds and institutional traders to hedge cost-effectively their exposure to stocks on the London Stock Exchange – mainly because they required only a small margin and (because no physical shares changed hands) avoided UK tax. In the late 1990s CFDs were introduced to retail traders. They were popularised by a number of UK companies, characterised by innovative services that made it easy to see live prices and trade in real time. The first company to do this was GNI (originally known as Gerrard & National Intercommodities); GNI and its CFD trading service GNI touch was later acquired by MF Global. They were soon followed by IG Markets and CMC Markets who started to popularise the service in 2000. It was around 2000 that retail traders realised that the real benefit of trading CFDs was not the exemption from tax but the ability to leverage any underlying instrument. This was the start of the growth phase in the use of CFDs. The CFD providers quickly expanded their offering from London Stock Exchange (LSE) shares to include indices, many global stocks, commodities, bonds, and currencies. Trading index CFDs, such as the ones based on the major global indexes, e.g., Dow Jones, NASDAQ®, S&P 500, FTSE, DAX, and CAC, quickly became the most popular type of CFD that were traded. Around 2001 a number of the CFD providers realised that CFDs had the same economic effect as financial spread betting except that the tax regime was different, so that it was tax free. Most CFD providers launched financial spread betting operations in parallel to their CFD offering. In the UK the CFD market mirrors the financial spread betting market and the products are in many ways the same. However unlike CFDs which have been exported to a number of different countries, spread betting relying on a country specific tax advantage has remained primarily a UK and Irish phenomenon. The CFD providers started to expand to overseas markets with CFDs being first introduced to Australia in July 2002 by IG Markets and CMC Markets. CFDs have since been introduced into a number of other countries; see list above. Until 2007 CFDs had been traded exclusively over-the-counter (OTC); however, on 05 November 2007 the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed exchange-traded CFDs on the top 50 Australian stocks, 8 FX pairs, key global indices and some commodities. There were originally 12 brokers offering ASX CFDs, but as of 2009 there are only five. In June 2009, the UK regulator the Financial Services Authority (FSA) implemented a general disclosure regime for CFDs to avoid them being used in insider information cases. This was after a number of high profile cases where positions in CFDs were used instead of physical underlying stock to hide them from the normal disclosure rules related to insider information. Trading:- CFDs are traded between individual traders and CFD providers. There are no standard contract terms for CFDs, and each CFD provider can specify their own, but they tend to have a number of things in common. The CFD is started by making an opening trade on a particular instrument with the CFD provider. This creates a 'position' in that instrument. There is no expiry date so the position is closed when a second reverse trade is done. At that point the difference between the opening trade and the closing trade is paid as profit or loss. The CFD provider may make a number of charges as part of the trading or the open position. These may include, bid-offer spread, commission, overnight financing and account management fees. Even though the CFD does not expire, any positions that are left open overnight will be 'rolled over'. This typically means that any profit and loss is realised and credited or debited to the client account and any financing charges are calculated. The position then carries forward to the next day. The industry norm is that this process is done at 10 pm UK time. CFDs are traded on margin, and the trader must maintain the minimum margin level at all times. A typical feature of CFD trading is that profit and loss and margin requirement is calculated constantly in real time and shown to the trader on screen. If the amount of money deposited with CFD broker drops below minimum margin level, margin calls can be made. Traders may need to cover these margins quickly otherwise the CFD provider may liquidate their positions. To see how CFDs work in practice see the examples of typical CFD trades. The 'margin percentage', and 'charges' shown may vary from provider to provider, but are typical of CFD providers. Examples:- Example 1:- an Equity Based CFD Trade:- in this example we show an equity based CFD trade. The share price of Apple Inc is USD194.38. We believe that the share price will rise and so decide to take a long CFD position. Our CFD Provider is quoting a price of USD194.36 bid and USD194.42 offer. Step 1 – Opening A Position:- (i) Buy 100 Apple CFDs at offer price – 100 x USD194.42 = USD19 442.00. (ii) Margin requirement is open position x margin percentage. Typical margin for equities is 3%-15% depending on the liquidity of the underlying instrument. In our example Apple CFDs require margin of 5% – USD19 442.00 x 0.05 = USD972.10. (iii) You get charged commission of 0.1% on this transaction – USD19 442.00 x 0.001 = USD19.44. Step 2 – Overnight Financing:- to hold this position a financing charge is made each night. This is normally based on a benchmark rate per cent like LIBOR + broker margin per cent / 365. For simplicity we will assume the

price of Apple shares stayed the same until the market close and so no P&L was generated on this day – USD19 442.00 x (0.002 5 + 0.02) / 365 = USD1.20. Step 3 – Closing The Position:- (i) The next day Apple share price has risen by USD6.15. (ii) Our trade has moved in our favor and we decide to close the position and take profit. (iii) Our CFD provider is quoting USD200.50 bid and USD200.58 offer. (iv) Sell 100 Apple CFDs at bid price – 100 x USD200.50 = USD20 050.00. (v) The position is now closed and so margin requirement is now zero – USD0.00. (vi) You get charged commission of 0.1% on this transaction – USD20 050.00 x 0.001 = USD20.05. (vii) Gross profit is difference between opening position and closing the position – USD20 050.00 – USD19 442.00 = USD608. (viii) Net profit is gross profit less costs. The costs are commissions and overnight financing. In this example we have been charged commission twice, once to open the position and once to close it, and we have been charged one day overnight financing – USD19.44 + USD20.05 + USD1.20 = USD40.69. (ix) Profit & Loss (P&L) shows a profit after costs – USD608.00 – USD40.69 = USD567.31. In summary we have had to deposit USD972.10 to cover margin on this trade and made a profit of USD567.31. If the price of Apple shares had instead dropped by USD6.15, we would have sustained a loss of USD647.47 (USD608 plus commissions). Example 2:- an Index based CFD trade on the S&P 500 Index:- in this example we show an index based CFD. The S&P 500 Index is at 1 093.9. We believe that the Index will go down and so decide to take a 'short' position. Our CFD broker is quoting 1 093.7 bid and 1 094.1 offer. Step 1 – Opening A Position:- (i) Sell 10 S&P 500 CFDs at bid price – 10 x USD1 093.7 = USD10 937; (ii) Margin requirement is open position x margin percentage. Typical value for major indices is 0.5% – USD10 937 x 0.005 = USD54.68; (iii) Commission – typically no commission is charged on index CFDs. Step 2 – Overnight Financing:- to hold a position a financing charge is made, however as we are holding a short position we will instead receive the financing. The rate is normally based on a benchmark rate per cent like LIBOR, from this we subtract the broker margin and divide by 365 to get the daily financing. For simplicity lets assume the US interest rate is 4% and the broker margin is 2% – USD10 937 x (0.04 – 0.02) / 365 = +USD0.60. Step 3 – Closing The Position:- (i) The next day the S&P has dropped by 10 points to 1 083.7 bid and 1 084.1 offer. (ii) Our trade has moved in our favor and we decide to take profit and close the position. (iii) Buy back the position at the lower price – 10 x USD1 084.1 = USD10 841. (iv) The position is now closed and so margin requirement is now zero. (v) Gross profit is difference between opening position and closing the position – USD10 937 – USD10 841 = USD96.00. (vi) Net profit is gross profit less costs. In this example financing is actually positive and there are no other costs. So we get a credit of – USD0.60. (vii) Profit and Loss shows a Profit after costs – USD96.00 + USD0.60 = USD96.60. In summary we have had to deposit USD54.68 to cover margin on this trade and made a profit of USD96.60. If the S&P 500 Index had risen instead by 10 points we would have sustained a loss of USD95.40 (USD96.00 + Costs). Note that the amount of gain or loss was bigger than the margin requirement. In other words, you would have gained or lost more money than you deposited. Charges:- the contracts are subject to a daily financing charge, usually applied at a previously agreed rate linked to LIBOR or some other interest rate benchmark, e.g., Reserve Bank rate in Australia. The parties to a CFD pay to finance long positions and may receive funding on short positions in lieu of deferring sale proceeds. The contracts are settled for the cash differential between the price of the opening and closing trades. Traditionally, equity based CFDs are subject to a commission that is a percentage of the size of the position for each trade. Alternatively, a trader can opt to trade with a market maker, foregoing commissions at the expense of a larger bid/offer spread on the instrument. Margin:- traders in CFDs are required to maintain a certain amount of margin as defined by the brokerage or market maker (usually ranging from 0.5% to 30%). One advantage to traders of not having to put up as collateral the full notional value of the CFD is that a given quantity of capital can control a larger position, amplifying the potential for profit or loss. On the other hand, a leveraged position in a volatile CFD can expose the buyer to a margin call in a downturn, which often leads to losing a substantial part of the assets. CFDs allow a trader to go short or long on any position using margin. There are always two types of margin with a CFD trade:- (i) Initial Margin:- normally between 3% and 30% for shares/stocks and 0.5–1% for indices, foreign exchange and commodities; and (ii) Variation Margin:- which is then 'marked to market'. Initial margin is fixed at between 0.5% and 30% depending on the underlying product and overall perceived risk in the market at that time. For example, during and after 9/11 initial margins were massively hiked across the board to counter the explosion in volatility in the world's stock markets. Many refer to initial margin as a deposit. For example, for large and highly liquid stocks such as Vodafone the initial margin will be nearer 3%, and depending on the broker and the client's relationship with the firm the deposit maybe even lower. However, with a smaller capitalized and less liquid stock the margin is likely to be at least 10% if not a lot higher. Variation margin is applied to positions if they move against a client. For example, if a CFD trader were to buy 1 000 shares in ABC stock using CFDs at 100p and the price moved lower to 90p the broker would deduct £100 in variation margin (1 000 shares x 10p) from the client's account. Note, this is all done in real-time as the market moves lower, so called 'Marked To Market'. Conversely, if the share price moved higher by 10p the broker would credit the client's account with £100 in running profits. Variation margin can therefore have either a negative or positive effect on a CFD trader's cash balance. But initial margin will always be deducted from a customer's account and replaced once the trade is covered. Leverage:- one of the benefits (and risks) of trading CFDs is that they are traded on margin meaning that they provide the trader with leverage. Leverage involves taking a small deposit and using it as a lever to borrow and gain access to a larger equivalent quantity of assets. The margin requirements on CFDs are low meaning that only small amount of money is required to take large positions. CFD Providers:- CFDs are typically traded over-the-counter with a broker or market maker, known as a CFD Provider. The CFD provider will define the contract terms, the margin rates and what underlying instruments it is willing to trade. They trade under two different models, which can have an impact on the price of the instrument traded:- (i) Market Maker (MM):- this is the most common method, and is where the CFD provider makes the price for the CFD on underlying and takes all orders onto its own book. Most CFD providers will hedge these positions based on their own risk model, which may be as simple as buying or selling the underlying, but may also be via portfolio hedges or by consolidating client positions and offsetting one client long with another client short position. This does not affect the CFD trade as no matter what the CFD provider does with its own market risk, the contract is always between the trader and the CFD provider. The main impact is that price can be different to the underlying physical market as the CFD provider can for example take into account other client positions it is holding. This does allow the CFD provider to be very flexible in the products and trading times it offers as it allows them to easily create hybrids and hedge using alternative instruments for example to allow trading out of normal market hours. In practice, the market maker price usually matches the underlying instrument as the CFD provider would otherwise be exposed to arbitrageurs, but some CFD providers add an additional written guarantee in the contract that all CFD prices will match that of the underlying instrument. (ii) Direct Market Access (DMA) was created in response to concerns that the price in the market-maker model may not match that of the underlying instrument. A DMA CFD provider guarantees that it will do a physical trade on the underlying market to match each CFD trade on a one-for-one basis. The contract is still between the traders and the CFD provider but through this method it is guaranteed that the CFD price is the same as the underlying price and that they will not be re-quoted. They will also be able to see their order in the underlying physical market order book. DMA only works where the underlying instrument can be readily bought and sold in the quantities that match the CFD and is most commonly used for shares CFDs. DMA CFDs can be more expensive as the CFD provider needs to cover the exchange transaction fees and may not be able get economies of scale by netting client orders together. The DMA model is much more like a traditional broker model and is preferred by professional and institutional traders as it avoids conflicts of interest with the CFD provider. Corporate Actions On Equity Based CFDs:- corporate actions such as dividend payments can have an effect on the share price and hence the price of an equity based CFD. However, a person who holds a CFD position has no ownership of the underlying instrument and so would not receive the dividend payment from

the company that issued the shares. In this case the CFD provider would pay the equivalent of the dividend to anyone holding a long CFD position and deduct the equivalent from anyone holding a short position. This would be done on ex-div date as that is when the economic effect is felt on the underlying share price. The general rule is that any economic effect of a corporate action on the underlying must be reflected in the CFD. This includes dividends, stock splits, rights issues etc. However, a CFD holder will never have access to non economic corporate actions such as voting rights. Risks:- (i) Market Risk:- the main risk is market risk as the contract is designed to pay the difference between the opening price and the closing price of the underlying asset. CFDs are traded on margin, and the leveraging effect of this increases the risk significantly. Margin rates are typically small and therefore a small amount of money can be used to hold a large position. It is this very risk that drives the use of CFDs, either to speculate on movements in financial markets or to hedge existing positions elsewhere. One of the ways to mitigate this risk is the use of stop loss orders. Users typically deposit an amount of money with the CFD provider to cover the margin and can lose much more than this deposit if the market moves against them. (ii) Liquidation Risk:- if prices move against open CFD position additional variation margin is required to maintain the margin level. The CFD provider may call upon the party to deposit additional sums to cover this, and in fast moving markets this may be at short notice. If funds are not provided in time, the CFD provider may close/liquidate the positions at a loss for which the other party is liable. (iii) Counterparty Risk:- another dimension of CFD risk is counterparty risk, a factor in most over-the-counter (OTC) traded derivatives. Counterparty risk is associated with the financial stability or solvency of the counterparty to a contract. In the context of CFD contracts, if the counterparty to a contract fails to meet their financial obligations, the CFD may have little or no value regardless of the underlying instrument. This means that a CFD trader could potentially incur severe losses, even if the underlying instrument moves in the desired direction. OTC CFD providers are required to segregate client funds protecting client balances in event of company default, but cases such as that of MF Global remind us that guarantees can be broken. Exchange-traded contracts traded through a clearing house are generally believed to have less counterparty risk. Ultimately, the degree of counterparty risk is defined by the credit risk of the counterparty, including the clearing house if applicable. CFDs Compared To Other Products:- there are a number of different financial products that have been used in the past to speculate on financial markets. These range from trading in physical shares either direct or via margin lending, to using derivatives such as futures, options or covered warrants. A number of brokers have been actively promoting CFDs as alternatives to all of these products. Although no firm figures are available as trading is off-exchange, it is estimated that CFD related hedging accounts for somewhere between 20% and 40% the volume on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). A number of people in the industry back the view that a third of all LSE volume is CFD related. The LSE does not monitor the numbers but the original 25% estimate as quoted by many people, appears to have come from a LSE spokesperson. The CFD market most resembles the futures and options market, the major differences being:- (a) there is no expiry date, so no price decay; (b) trading is done off-exchange with CFD brokers or market makers; (c) CFD contract is normally one to one with the underlying instrument; (d) CFDs are not available to US residents; (e) Minimum contract sizes are small, so it's possible to buy one share CFD, low entry threshold; and (f) easy to create new instruments, not restricted to exchange definitions or jurisdictional boundaries, very wide selection of underlying instruments can be traded. (1) Futures:- futures are preferred by professionals for indices and interest rate trading over CFDs as they are a mature product and are exchange traded. The main advantages of CFDs, compared to futures, is that contract sizes are smaller making it more accessible for small trader and pricing is more transparent. Futures contracts tend to see price decay near to the expiry date compared to the price of the underlying instrument which does not occur on the CFD as it never expires and simply mirrors the underlying instrument. Futures are often used by the CFD providers to hedge their own positions and many CFDs are written over futures as futures prices are easily obtainable. CFDs don't have expiry dates so when a CFD is written over a futures contract the CFD contract has to deal with the futures contract expiry date. The industry practice is for the CFD provider to 'roll' the CFD position to the next future period when the liquidity starts to dry in the last few days before expiry, thus creating a rolling CFD contract. (2) Options:- options, like futures, are an established product, exchange traded and centrally cleared and used by professionals. Options, like futures, can be used to hedge risk or to take on risk to speculate. CFDs are only comparable in the latter case. The main advantage of CFDs over options is the price simplicity and range of underlying instruments. Compared to CFDs, option pricing is complex and has price decay when nearing expiry while CFDs prices simply mirror the underlying instrument. CFDs cannot be used to reduce risk in the way that options can. (3) Covered Warrants:- similar to options, covered warrants have become popular in recent years as a way of speculating cheaply on market movements. CFDs costs tend to be lower for short periods and have a much wider range of underlying products. In markets such as Singapore, some brokers have been heavily promoting CFDs as alternatives to covered warrants, and may have been partially responsible for the decline in volume of covered warrant there. (4) ETFs:- exchange-traded funds (ETFs) like CFDs can be used for short-term speculation, and are available over a wide variety of underlying products. In particular, indices, commodities and overseas markets, which have been seen as one of the strengths of CFDs. Also in the same way as CFDs, there are ETFs on customised groups of instruments such as sectors or baskets and an increasing number of ETFs are set up to use leverage. Compared to CFDs, ETFs are exchange-traded products and have been around longer and are a more mature product. Like other exchange-traded products, the costs are higher and access is via a traditional broker. (5) Physical Shares, Commodities and FX:- this is the traditional way to trade financial markets, this requires a relationship with a broker in each country, require paying broker fees and commissions and dealing with settlement process for that product. With the advent of discount brokers, this has become easier and cheaper, but can still be challenging for retail traders particularly if trading in overseas markets. Without leverage this is capital intensive as all positions have to be fully funded. CFDs make it much easier to access global markets for much lower costs and much easier to move in and out of a position quickly. All forms of margin trading involve financing costs, in effect the cost of borrowing the money for the whole position. This is charged daily for all open positions and makes CFDs convenient if used under around 10 weeks, an estimated point where CFD financing charge exceeds financing charge for stocks, but more expensive for long term positions. (6) Margin Lending:- margin lending also known as Margin Buying or Leveraged Equities have all the same attributes as physical shares discussed earlier, but with the addition of leverage, which means like CFDs, futures, and options much less capital is required, but risks are increased. Since the advent of CFDs, many traders have moved from margin lending to CFD trading. The main benefits of CFD versus margin lending are that there are more underlying products, the margin rates are lower, and it is easy to go short. It can be difficult and expensive to short sell using physical shares and may not be possible at all, however it is just as easy to go short as to go long with a CFD. Even with the recent bans on short selling, CFD providers who have been able to hedge their book in other ways have allowed clients to continue to short sell those stocks. Criticism:- some financial commentators and regulators have expressed concern about the way that CFDs are marketed at new and inexperienced traders by the CFD providers. In particular the way that the potential gains are advertised in a way that may not fully explain the risks involved. In anticipation and response to this concern most financial regulators that cover CFDs specify that risk warnings must be prominently displayed on all advertising, web sites and when new accounts are opened. For example the UK FSA rules for CFD providers include that they must assess the suitability of CFDs for each new client based on their experience and must provide a risk warning document to all new clients, based on a general template devised by the FSA. The Australian financial regulator ASIC on its trader information site suggests that trading CFDs is riskier than gambling on horses or going to a casino. It recommends that trading CFDs should be carried out by individuals who have extensive experience of trading, in particular during volatile markets and can afford losses that any trading system cannot avoid. There has also been concern that CFDs are little more than gambling implying that most traders lose money trading

CFDs. It is impossible to confirm what the average returns are from trading as no reliable statistics are available and CFD providers do not publish such information, however prices of CFDs are based on publicly available underlying instruments and odds are not stacked against traders as the CFD is simply the difference in underlying price. There has also been some concern that CFD trading lacks transparency as it happens primarily over-the-counter and that there is no standard contract. This has led some to suggest that CFD providers could exploit their clients. This topic appears regularly on trading forums, in particular when it comes to rules around executing stops, and liquidating positions in margin call. Although the incidence of these types of discussions may be due to traders' psychology where it is hard to internalise a losing trade and instead they try to find external source to blame. This is also something that the Australian Securities Exchange, promoting their Australian exchange traded CFD and some of the CFD providers, promoting direct market access products, have used to support their particular offering. They argue that their offering reduces this particular risk in some way. The counter argument is that there are many CFD providers and the industry is very competitive with over twenty CFD providers in the UK alone. If there were issues with one provider, clients could easily switch to another. Some of the criticism surrounding CFD trading is connected with the CFD brokers' unwillingness to inform their users about the psychology involved in this kind of high-risk trading. Factors such as the fear of losing that translates into neutral and even losing positions become a reality when the users change from a demonstration account to the real one. This fact is not documented by the majority of CFD brokers. Criticism has also been expressed about the way that some CFD providers hedge their own exposure and the conflict of interest that this could cause when they define the terms under which the CFD is traded. One article suggested that some CFD providers had been running positions against their clients based on client profiles, in the expectation that those clients would lose, and that this created a conflict of interest for the providers. Bucket Shops:- CFDs, when offered by providers under the market maker model, have been compared to the bets sold by bucket shops, which flourished in the United States at the turn of the XX century. These allowed speculators to place highly leveraged bets on stocks generally not backed or hedged by actual trades on an exchange, so the speculator was in effect betting against the house. Bucket shops, colorfully described in Jesse Livermore's semi-autobiographical 'Reminiscences of a Stock Operator', are illegal in the United States according to criminal as well as securities law. Contract For Differences (CFD) is an arrangement made in a futures contract whereby differences in settlement are made through cash payments, rather than the delivery of physical goods or securities. This is generally an easier method of settlement because losses and gains are paid in cash. CFDs provide investors with the all the benefits and risks of owning a security without actually owning it. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Брайэн Килэн (Brian Keelan) и Дьжан Вуд (Jon Wood), оба из Ю.Би.Эс. Варбок (UBS Warburg), по их сделке с Трафальгарским Домом (Trafalgar House deal) в начале 1990-х. Дьжи.Эн.Ай. (GNI) (первоначально известная как Дьжерад Энд Нэшинэл Интчэркэмодитиз (Gerrard & National Intercommodities)). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500), ФУТСИ (FTSE), ДАКС (DAX), и КЯК (CAC). Эм.Эф. Глобэл (MF Global). Водэфон (Vodafone). Дьжэс Лывэмо (Jesse Livermore). Своп на нефть, базирующийся на публикуемых котировках, который позволяет заменить колеблющийся кратковременный риск на фиксированный. , то есть .

CONTRACT GRADE = КОНТРАКТНЫЙ СОРТ (или ДОГОВОРНЫЙ СОРТ) – Contract Grade:- that grade of commodity that has been officially approved by an exchange as deliverable in settlement of a futures contract. See also Base Grade, Deliverable Grade and Par. Contract Grades is a quality definition established by the exchange to represent the standard type of grain acceptable for delivery against a futures contract. Included in the specification is the premium or discount for delivery of a nonstandard quality or type of grain. / Контрактный Сорт или Договорный Сорт:- тот сорт сырья, который официально утверждён биржей в качестве поставочного при взаиморасчёте по фьючерсному контракту. Смотрите также Базовый Сорт (Base Grade), Поставляемый Сорт (Deliverable Grade) и База (Par).

CONTRACTING PARTIES = ДОГОВАРИВАЮЩИЕСЯ СТОРОНЫ (или КОНТРАКТУЮЩИЕ СТОРОНЫ, или СТОРОНЫ ПО КОНТРАКТАЦИИ) – (1) Contracting Parties are the signatory countries to the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). These countries have accepted the specified obligations and privileges of the GATT agreement. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

(2) In the patent law, Contracting Party is a country or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Madrid Protocol.

CONTRACTING STATE = ДОГОВАРИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ ГОСУДАРСТВО – In the international patent law, Contracting State is a national office or an intergovernmental organization which is party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

CONTRACTION = КОНТРАКЦИЯ (или СЖАТИЕ, или СОКРАЩЕНИЕ, или СЖИМАНИЕ, или СТЯГИВАНИЕ) – Contraction (Latin:- Contrahere = Shrink) is a reduction in volume. / Под Контракцией, от Латинского слова Contractio, означающее Сжатие или Стягивание, понимается уменьшение в объёме.

CONTRACTION = УРАБОТКА (или СЖАТИЕ, или СУЖЕНИЕ, или СОКРАЩЕНИЕ, или УПЛОТНЕНИЕ, или УКРУТКА) – Contraction:- shrinkage is the contraction in the dimension of the fabric due to usage. Cotton fabric suffers from two main disadvantages of shrinking and creasing during subsequent washing. Creasing is overcome by the resin finishing whereas the shrinking is prevented by a special finishing known as Sanforising and the machine used for that purpose is known as Zero-Zero Preshrinking. See also Take-Up (Twist) or Take-Up (Yarn In Fabric). Twist Contraction and Retraction is very necessary to know for the best service on yarn spinning section. By contraction and retraction factor you will know when the textile yarn is followed a longer path for migration during twisting or how to maintain the draft setting properly. Twist Contraction or Textile Yarn:- normally before twisting, yarn contains textile fibre individually in extended state. By twisting yarn is contracted and mass per unit length increases because when yarns are twisted, the fibers in the yarn have to follow a longer path for migration. For staple fiber yarn, this phenomenon is called Contraction. For filament yarn this is called Retraction. Contraction Factor:- contraction factor indicates the factor by which the draft must be adjusted to prevent the twist contraction from decreasing the size or count of staple spun yarn. Contraction factor may be expressed as:- CY = Length of Zero Twist Yarn / Length of Twisted Yarn. The contraction factor, which ranges from 1 for no contraction to infinity for contraction to zero length. Retraction Factor of Yarn:- it represents the fractional decrease in length or increase in the linear density or twisting continuous filament yarns. Retraction factor is expressed as:- RY = Length of Zero Twisted Yarn Length/ Length of Zero Twist Yarn. / Под Сужением Полотна понимается порок в виде отклонения от заданной ширины полотна.

CONTRACT LOGISTICS = КОНТРАКТНАЯ ЛОГИСТИКА – Contract Logistics:- the contracting out of all the warehousing, transport and distribution activities or a part thereof by manufacturing companies. Contract Logistics:- the outsourcing of resource management tasks to a third-party company. Contract logistics companies handle activities such as designing and planning supply chains, designing facilities, warehousing, transporting and distributing goods, processing orders and collecting payments, managing inventory and even providing certain aspects of customer service. Examples of major contracts logistics companies include United Parcel Service, Kuehne + Nagel, Exel, Genco and DHL. Logistics management is an important component of many companies' profitability and overall success. While some companies manage their own logistics, others find it more efficient to hire specialized contract logistics companies to manage their logistics for them. Contract logistics companies often need to develop a deep understanding of how

different industries work in order to best manage the logistics of a variety of companies. / Объединённая Посылочная Служба (United Parcel Service), Кюнэ плюс Нагэль (Kuehne + Nagel), Эксэл (Exel), Дьженько (Genco) и Ди.Эйч.Эл. (DHL).

CONTRACT MARKET = РЫНОК КОНТРАКТОВ – (1) Contract Market:- a board of trade or exchange designated by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission to trade futures or options contracts under the Commodity Exchange Act. Commonly used to mean any exchange on which futures are traded. A contract market can allow both institutional and retail participants and can list for trading futures contracts on any commodity, provided that each contract is not readily susceptible to manipulation. Also known as Designated Contract Market. See also Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility. / Палата Торговли (Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) или биржа, .

(2) Contract Market:- sometimes the futures contract itself, e.g., Cotton is a contract market. / Рынок Контрактов:- иногда это может относиться к самому фьючерсному контракту, например, Хлопок является рынком контрактов.

CONTRACT MONTH = КОНТРАКТНЫЙ МЕСЯЦ – Contract Month:- typically identifies the month and year in which a futures contract expires. The month in which delivery is to be made in accordance with the terms of the futures contract. Also known as Delivery Month. Contract Month is the month in which futures contracts may be satisfied by making or accepting delivery. Also known as Delivery Month. / Месяц, в который фьючерсные контракты могут быть удовлетворена осуществлением или приёмом поставки. Также известен как Месяц Поставки (Delivery Month).

CONTRACT MULTIPLIER = КОНТРАКТНЫЙ МНОЖИТЕЛЬ – (1) Contract Multiplier is the number used to determine the Dollar value of an index futures or options contract. See also Contract Size.

(2) The Contract Multiplier (also called Contract Size) is different for most classes of options and is determined by each exchange. In the United States, the contract size for options on shares is 100. This means that every 1 option contract gives buyer the right to buy 100 shares from the option seller. So, if you buy 10 IBM option contracts, it means that you have the right to buy 1 000 IBM shares at expiration if the price is right (10 x 100). Note:- in other countries such as Australia, the contract multiplier for stock options is 1 000, which means the every option contract you buy entitles you to 1 000 underlying share contracts. So pay attention to the contract specs before you begin option trading. This also means that the price of the option is also multiplied by the contract multiplier. For example, say in the above you purchased 10 options contracts that were quoted in the marketplace for 15c, then you would actually pay the seller USD150. This is a crucial concept to understand. If you go out and buy 5 IBM share options for 15c that have a Strike Price of USD25, then you will; Pay the option seller USD75. If you decide to exercise your right and buy the shares, you will have to buy 500 (5 x 100) (100 being the contract size) shares at the exercise price of USD25, which will cost you USD12 500. In this case, your initial investment of USD75 has given you USD12 500 exposure in the underlying security. Option trading is very attractive for the small investor as it gives him/her the opportunity to trade a very large exposure whilst only outlaying a small amount of capital. Say you bought a USD25 call option for USD1 while the underlying shares were trading at USD26. If the market rallies to USD27 the option must at least be worth USD2 because you can exercise your right at USD25. So, even though the shares only went up 3.8% you doubled your money because you can now sell back the option for USD2. Penny stocks are also known to carry this type of risk/reward profile. Penny Stocks are companies that have very low share prices. You can buy some stocks for as little as 10c. It is much more common for a penny stock to trade from 10c to 20c than it is for Microsoft to trade from USD25 to USD50! For this reason penny stock trading is becoming very lucrative for online speculators. They can still trade the stocks outright as well as making massive returns if they are correct about their view on market direction. The only drawback with penny stocks is trying to pick which stocks to buy. I'm not that familiar with trading penny stocks, however, I know of a great site that provides stock picks for penny stocks every two weeks – 'penny stock affiliate link'. They have a free trial, so you can see for yourself whether penny stock trading is for you or not. Penny stocks can be risky though – there's a reason why they're so cheap, nobody wants them! So, be careful to act on the right information. / Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM). Число, используемое для определения долларовой стоимости фьючерса на индекс или опционного контракта на фьючерсный контракт на индекс.

CONTRACT NOTE = КОНТРАКТНАЯ НОТА (или КОНТРАКТНЫЙ БИЛЕТ) – Contract Note is a confirming note, containing details of a stock exchange deal, which is sent by a broker to a client. The contract note shows:- the date and time of deal, the title of the security, the number bought/sold, the price paid/received, the total value of the deal, the stamp duty (if a purchase of shares), and the amount of commission charged by the broker. Traditionally, contract notes were posted, but are now often emailed. Contract Note is a written document confirming a transaction between two dealers or a broker and a client which details the costs, type and quantity of shares traded. Contract Note is a confirmation of trades done on a particular day on behalf of the client by a trading member. It imposes a legally enforceable relationship between the client and the trading member with respect to purchase/sale and settlement of trades. It also helps to settle disputes/claims between the investor and the trading member. It is a prerequisite for filing a complaint or arbitration proceeding against the trading member in case of a dispute. A valid contract note should be in the prescribed form, contain the details of trades, stamped with requisite value and duly signed by the authorized signatory. Contract notes are kept in duplicate, the trading member and the client should keep one copy each. After verifying the details contained therein, the client keeps one copy and returns the second copy to the trading member duly acknowledged by him.

CONTRACT OF AFFREIGHTMENT = ДОГОВОР ФРАХТОВАНИЯ (или КОНТРАКТ ФРАХТОВАНИЯ) – Contract Of Affreightment (COA) is a service contract under which a ship owner agrees to transport a specified quantity of fuel products or specialty products, at a specified rate per ton, between designated loading and discharge ports. This type contract differs from a spot or consecutive voyage charter in that no particular vessel is specified. An agreement by a steamship line to provide cargo space on a vessel at a specified time and for a specified price to accommodate an exporter or importer. Contract of transporting certain amounts of cargo within a defined period. An agreement by an ocean carrier to provide cargo space on a vessel at a specified time and for a specified price to accommodate an exporter or importer. Contract Of Affreightment is an agreement whereby the shipowner agrees to carry goods by water, or supplies a vessel for the purpose of carrying goods by sea, in return for a sum of money called Freight. There are two forms:- (1) the charter party and (2) the contract contained in the Bill of Lading. / перевозить товары по воде, или . портами погрузки и разгрузки.

CONTRACT OF INDEMNITY = ДОГОВОР О ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ (или КОНТРАКТ О ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ) – Contract Of Indemnity:- the great principle of the law of insurance is that it is a contract for indemnity. The underwriter does not stipulate, under any circumstances, to become the purchaser of the subject-matter insured; it is not supposed to be in his contemplation:- he is to indemnify only. Ideally, the insured should be compensated only to the extent of his loss. In practice, however, this is not always easy to attain. Thus, a policy of insurance is not a perfect contract of indemnity.

CONTRACT OF MARINE INSURANCE = ДОГОВОР МОРСКОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ (или КОНТРАКТ МОРСКОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – A Contract Of Marine Insurance may cover mixed sea and land or sea and inland waters risks, e.g., the Transit Clause under the Institute Cargo Clauses:- 'warehouse to warehouse'. The Contract Of Marine Insurance is a special (insurance)

contract of indemnity which protects against physical and other losses to moveable property and associated interests, as well as against liabilities occurring or arising during the course of a sea voyage. A Contract Of Marine Insurance is a contract whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the assured, in manner and to the extent thereby agreed, against marine losses, that is to say, the losses incident to marine adventure.

CONTRACTOR = ПОДРЯДЧИК – The term Contractor means any person, small business firm, or nonprofit organization that is a party to a funding agreement. / Термин Подрядчик означает любое лицо, малую деловую фирму или безприбыльную организацию, которое является стороной соглашения о финансировании. Подряд, в гражданском праве договор, по которому одна сторона (Подрядчик) обязуется за свой риск выполнить определённую работу по заданию другой стороны (Заказчика) из её или своих материалов, а заказчик обязуется принять и оплатить выполненную работу. В бывшем Советском праве разновидностями договора подряда являлись договор на выполнение проектных, научно-исследовательских и конструкторских работ, договор по бытовому обслуживанию граждан и так далее. Отношения по договору подряда регламентировались Основами гражданского законодательства 1961, ГК Союзных республик, типовыми договорами, утверждёнными Советом Министров Союзных республик, и так далее. Выполнение работ по капитальному строительству регулируется особо. Подрядчиками выступают, как правило, социалистические организации, выполняющие работы как для других организаций и предприятий, так и для отдельных граждан в порядке бытового обслуживания (изготовление мебели, ремонт квартир и так далее). В некоторых случаях подрядчиками могут быть граждане (при условии выполнения ими работы своим трудом, а также при наличии удостоверений, выданных местными финансовыми органами на право занятия незапрещёнными промыслами). По договору подряда подрядчик обязан выполнить работу в точном соответствии с заданием заказчика, доброкачественно и в обусловленный срок. Если договор заключается во исполнение обязательного для сторон планового задания, то предусмотренный планом срок является обязательным для сторон. Подрядчик должен обеспечить сохранность вверенного ему заказчиком имущества, он отвечает за всякое упущение, повлекшее за собой утрату или повреждение этого имущества. Если такие последствия возникнут случайно, убытки и риск случайной гибели имущества несёт тот, кому принадлежало имущество. Стоимость выполненной работы определяется на основе утверждённых прейскурантов или сметы, если подрядчик – социалистическая организация, или по соглашению сторон, если подрядчиком является гражданин. При наличии в работе существенных отступлений от договора либо существенных недостатков заказчик вправе требовать расторжения договора и возмещения убытков. Об обнаруженных при приёмке явных недостатках заказчик должен заявить подрядчику немедленно, а если недостатки не были явными – немедленно по их обнаружении. При соблюдении этих требований он может предъявить к подрядчику иск по поводу явных недостатков в течение 6 месяцев, а по поводу других – в течение 1 года со дня принятия работы.

CONTRACTOR LOAN = ССУДА ПОДРЯДЧИКУ – Contractor Loan is a loan to a building contractor or craftsman for the financing of working capital (materials, salaries, etc). / Ссуда строительному подрядчику или ремонтникам для финансирования оборотного капитала (материалы, оклады и тому подобное).

CONTRACT PRICE = ДОГОВОРНАЯ ЦЕНА (или КОНТРАКТНАЯ ЦЕНА) – Contract Price, the bulk rate paid at a city loading terminal, on the basis of a long term supply contract. This is usually lower than the rack price, and will differ from one wholesale customer to another. See also Wholesale Price. Contract Price is a price of fuels marketed on a contract basis covering a period of 1 or more years. Contract prices reflect market conditions at the time the contract was negotiated and therefore remain constant throughout the life of the contract or are adjusted through escalation clauses. Generally, contract prices do not fluctuate widely.

CONTRACT RECEIPTS = ДОГОВОРНЫЕ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ (или КОНТРАКТНЫЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ) – Contract Receipts are the purchases based on a negotiated agreement that generally covers a period of 1 or more years. Contract Receipts are the Deliveries received under a contract and covering a period of one year or more.

CONTRACT REVENUE = ДОГОВОРНАЯ ВЫРУЧКА (или КОНТРАКТНАЯ ВЫРУЧКА) – In the balance sheet, Contract Revenue for research and development is recorded as earned based on the performance requirements of the contract. Non-refundable contract fees for which no further performance obligations exist and where company is not continuously involved, are recognized upon the fulfilment of the contractual performance requirements.

CONTRACT SIZE = РАЗМЕР КОНТРАКТА – (1) Contract Size in futures trading is the amount of underlying asset represented by each futures contract. Contract size, also known as Contract Multiplier, is one of the most important basic concepts to understand in futures trading. Contract size not only affects the actual amount of the underlying asset you are controlling, it also affects how volatile the price of your futures position is when taken into consideration with the minimum tick of the futures contract. In fact, not being sensitive to the contract size of the futures contracts you are trading can result in surprising and unexpected losses as well as margin calls. What is Contract Size in Futures Trading? Contract size tells you how much of the underlying asset is covered by each futures contract and is an extremely important piece of information in futures trading because you need it to work out the 'Total Contract Value' which is the first step to calculating the 'Initial Margin' requirement. Contract size is also extremely important for risk management and calculating your stop loss point and we will discuss that below. For instance, the contract size of Wheat futures is 5 000 bushels. This means that a single wheat futures contract covers the trading of 5 000 bushels of Wheat. This means that by trading a single Wheat futures contract, you are trading the price movement of 5 000 bushels of Wheat at once. By final settlement, 5 000 bushels of Wheat will exchange hands between the two parties involved in that 1 contract of Wheat futures. This is the same for Single Stock Futures where one futures contract typically covers the trading of 100 shares of the underlying stock. For Index Futures, contract size is simply the cash value per point of the index covered. For instance, the contract size for Nikkei 225 Futures traded on CME is 500 yen per point. This means that if the Nikkei 225 index is trading at 1 000 points, 1 contract of Nikkei 225 Futures will have a contract value of 500 x 1 000 = 500 000 Yen. Since there is no physical asset behind an index future, the term 'Contract Multiplier' is more commonly used than 'Contract Size'. You can get the contract size of the futures contract you wish to trade from the specifications released by the exchange or broker. How Does Contract Size Affect Your Futures Trading? Contract size affects two main areas in futures trading; Capital Outlay and Price Movement Per Tick. The bigger the contract size, the bigger the capital outlay per contract due to a bigger total contract value. A bigger contract size also results in a bigger price movement per tick, making a futures position more volatile. How Contract Size Affect Capital Outlay? Capital outlay in futures trading comes in the form of 'Initial Margin'. Initial margin is a fraction of the total contract value that is paid as goodwill deposit when entering into a futures transaction. As such, the bigger the total contract value, the more initial margin is payable for a futures position since contract value is directly affected by contract size. As such, the bigger the contract size, the higher the contract value will be and therefore, the higher the capital outlay per contract. Example of How Contract Size Affect Capital Outlay:- the S&P 500 index futures contracts traded at CME has a contract size of USD250 per point and S&P 500 E-mini index futures has a contract size of USD50 per point. Lets assume that SPAN (short for Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk) Margin requirement is 10.5% and the S&P 500 is currently at 1 000 points. (i) Capital outlay for 1 contract of S&P 500 Index Futures:- (USD250 x 1 000) x 10.5% = USD26 250. (ii) Capital outlay for 1 contract of S&P 500 E-mini Index Futrues:- (USD50 x 1 000)

x 10.5% = USD5 250. How Contract Size Affect Price Movement Per Tick? Futures prices move in what are known as 'Ticks'. You will always see a parameter known as 'Minimum Tick' in every futures specification. This specifies the amount of money moved in a single 'tick'. For instance, if a futures contract has a minimum tick of USD0.10, it's price will move by units of USD0.10. Contract size and minimum tick work together to tell us how much the price of a futures contract will move in actual Dollars per tick. Therefore, the higher the contract size, the higher the price movement per tick given the same minimum tick, resulting in higher price volatility. Example of How Contract Size Affect Price Movement:- the S&P 500 index futures contracts traded at CME has a contract size of USD250 per point and minimum tick of 0.10 index point; and S&P 500 E-mini index futures has a contract size of USD50 per point and minimum tick of 0.25 index point. (i) Price movement per tick for S&P 500 Index Futures:- USD0.10 x 250 = USD25; and (ii) Price movement per tick for S&P 500 E-mini Index Futures:- USD0.25 x 50 = USD12.5. As we can see from the example above, the price movement per tick for the S&P 500 index futures is higher than the E-mini even though its minimum tick is lower due to its much higher contract size. Even though the S&P 500 Index Futures has a higher price movement per tick, it is actually less volatile relative to its capital outlay than its E-mini contracts. In the commodity futures market, traders who wants a smaller contract size frequently trades in futures contracts of a related commodity with a smaller contract size rather than futures contracts of the actual commodity in mind. Total Contract Size and Total Contract Value:- for futures traders trading futures positions many contracts at a time, knowing the contract size is the first step to calculating the total contract size and total contract value of the futures position. This tells you your extent of exposure and is the first step to risk management in futures trading. Calculating Total Contract Size and Total Contract Value:- assuming a near term Wheat futures contract is trading at 729.2 cents per bushel with a contract size of 5 000 bushels. You decide to go long on 5 contracts. Total Contract Size = 5 000 x 5 = 25 000 Bushels; and Total Contract Value = 729.2 x 25 000 = 18 230 000 cents or USD1 823 000. By going long on 5 contracts of the above Wheat futures, you are exposed to the trading of 25 000 bushels of Wheat with a total value of USD1 823 000. Contract Size is the actual amount of a commodity represented in a contract. / Индекс по 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225). Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500). Фактическое количество сырья, предлагаемое по контракту.

(2) The Contract Size of an exchange-traded equity option is standardised at 1 000 underlying shares. To calculate the Dollar value of an index options or futures contract, a contract multiplier is applied.

(3) Contract Size:- number of options contained in a contract. Under contracts bought on SOFFEX one option hedges one share. / Количество опционов, приходящихся на один контракт. По контрактам, купленным на СОФЭКСе, один опцион хэдьжирует одну акцию.

CONTRACT SPECIFIC CHARTS = ГРАФИКИ ПО ВЫБРАННОМУ КОНТРАКТУ – Contract Specific Charts contain data for only one contract. They follow the specified contract through expiration. / Графики по Выбранному Контракту содержат данные только по одному контракту. По выбранному контракту эти данные используются вплоть до прекращения его признания.

CONTRACT TRADING VOLUME = ОБЪЁМ ТОРГОВЛИ ПО КОНТРАКТУ – Contract Trading Volume is a daily trading volume. / Объём Торговли По Контракту – объём торговли за день.

CONTRACTUAL CAPACITY = КОНТРАКТНОЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ – Contractual Capacity is an ability to conduct legal transactions on the basis of effective statements of volition. A distinction is made between full contractual capacity, limited contractual capacity (in which the declarations of intent are ineffective pending confirmation) and contractual incapacity (in which the statements of volition are null and void). As a rule, individuals obtain full contractual capacity on their 18th birthday.

CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY = КОНТРАКТНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ДОГОВОРНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ, или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ДОГОВОРУ) – Contractual Liability is a liability assumed under any contract or agreement. Coverage is generally limited in liability policies, but in most cases may be provided for an additional premium. See also Liability, and Obligation. / Обязательство, гражданское правоотношение, в силу которого одна сторона (должник) обязана совершить в пользу другой стороны (кредитора) определённое действие (передать имущество, выполнить работу, уплатить деньги) либо воздержаться от него. Кредитор, в свою очередь, имеет право требовать от должника исполнения его обязанности. По Советскому праву сторонами обязательства являются социалистические организации и граждане; возникают обязательства, как правило, из договора, актов планирования и иных административных актов, вследствие причинения имущественного вреда, подлежащего возмещению, неосновательного приобретения или сбережения имущества и так далее. В зависимости от содержания прав и обязанностей сторон различают обязательства, направленные на:- возмездное или безвозмездное отчуждение (приобретение) имущества в собственность или оперативное управление; возмездное или безвозмездное предоставление имущества в пользование; выполнение работ и оказание услуг; охрану социалистической и личной собственности, иных имущественных прав. При наличии в обязательстве нескольких кредиторов и нескольких должников порядок его исполнения участниками определяется в зависимости от предмета обязательства и условий соглашения сторон. Если каждый из участников обязательства обязан его исполнить в определённой (равной или неравной) доле, такое обязательство называется Долевым Обязательством. Если кредитор вправе требовать от любого из должников выполнения обязательства полностью (что означает освобождение от ответственности других участников обязательства), такое обязательство называется Солидарным Обязательством. Исполнение обязательства может обеспечиваться дополнительным обязательством (смотрите Обеспечение Исполнения Обязательств). Если обязательство не исполняется добровольно, к обязанному лицу могут быть применены меры государственного принуждения (путём обращения кредитора в суд или арбитраж). Обязательство прекращается после его исполнения путём зачёта встречных однородных требований; по соглашению сторон; в связи с невозможностью исполнения обязательства, за которую должник не отвечает; ликвидацией юридического лица (должника или кредитора), если исполнение обязательства в этом случае законодательство не возлагает на другое юридическое лицо, и другому.

CONTRACTUAL SETTLEMENT = КОНТРАКТНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или РАСЧЁТ ПО ДОГОВОРУ) – Contractual Settlement is an arrangement whereby the customer is credited with the sale proceeds on the contractual settlement date regardless of whether the proceeds have been received. In the case of purchases, the customer's account will be debited on the contractual settlement date regardless of whether the securities have been received. If the securities or proceeds have not been received by an agreedupon date, the transaction typically will be reversed. See also Actual Settlement.

CONTRACT UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА КОНТРАКТА – Contract Unit is the actual amount of a commodity represented in a contract. See also Contract Size. / Единица Контракта:- фактическое количество сырья, предлагаемое по контракту. Смотрите также Размер Контракта (Contract Size).

CONTRACT WAREHOUSE = КОНТРАКТНЫЙ СКЛАД (или ДОГОВОРНЫЙ СКЛАД) – Contract Warehouse is a warehouse operation managed by a third party logistics (3PL) provider for a specified period of time. The 3PL manages a client's inventory and order fulfillment processes. Pricing scenarios may vary, and storage, labor and equipment resources are typically dedicated to the client for the duration of the contract. The client may or may not share in the building and equipment expense.

CONTRAFACTION = КОНТРАФАКЦИЯ (или ПОДДЕЛКА) – Contrafaction is a counterfeiting, imitating. In the French law contrafaction (contrefacon) is the illegal reprinting of a took for which the author or his assignee has a copyright, to the prejudice of the latter. See also Falsification, and Forgery. / Под Контрафакцией, от позднеЛатинского слова Contrafactio, означающее Подделка, от Латинских слов Contra, означающее Против, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается использование отдельными фирмами на своих товарных знаках обозначений, помещаемых на популярных товарах других фирм, в целях недобросовестной конкуренции и введения в заблуждение покупателей.

CONTRARY OPINION = ПРОТИВОПОЛОЖНОЕ МНЕНИЕ – Contrary Opinion:- a trading philosophy that tries to position against the overwhelming belief of the market in the theory that the masses are normally wrong at market extremes.

CONTRAST = КОНТРАСТ – Contrast:- objective, the degree of dissimilarity of a measured quantity such as luminance of two areas, expressed as a number computed by a specified formula. / Под Контрастом, от Французского слова Contraste, понимается:- (1) резко выраженная противоположность; и (2) отношение разности яркостей объекта и фона к их сумме. Пороговый контраст – минимальный контраст, воспринимаемый глазом. Под Контрастом, от Французского слова Contraste, означающее Резко Выраженная Противоположность, в психологии понимается субъективное преувеличение различий воспринимаемых объектов или отдельных участков поля зрения при их пространственной (‘одновременный контраст’) или временной (‘последовательный контраст’) смежности в восприятии. Так, чёрный цвет рядом с белым выглядит ещё чернее. Контраст может проявляться также в изменении цвета:- серый квадрат на красном фоне кажется зелёно-голубым, на синем – оранжевым. Наиболее резко контрастный цвет выражен на границе двух областей (‘краевой контраст’). Противоположностью контраста выступает явление Ассимиляции. Явление контраста широко применяется в различных видах искусства и литературе. Контраст фотографический, характеристика чёрно-белого фотографического изображения по соотношению яркостных свойств его самого светлого и самого тёмного участков. Наиболее употребительны следующие два способа определения фотографического контраста:- (1) через коэффициенты пропускания τ (для изображений на фотоплёнках) или коэффициенты отражения ρ (для изображений на фотобумаге) – $(\tau_{max} - \tau_{min}) / (\tau_{max} + \tau_{min})$; или, соответственно, $(\rho_{max} - \rho_{min}) / (\rho_{max} + \rho_{min})$; (2) как разность оптических плотностей $D_{max} - D_{min}$ (так называемый интервал плотностей фотографического изображения). Фотографический контраст тем больше, чем контрастнее сам объект фотографирования и чем больше коэффициент контрастности фотографического материала (если условия фотографирования выбраны правильно). Контраст – градационная характеристика чёрно-белого или цветного изображения по различию в светлоте (насыщенности цвета) его наиболее ярких и наиболее тёмных участков. Количественно выражается отношением максимального и минимального коэффициентов пропускания (отражения) света. Как правило, количественно контраст определяют как разность максимальной и минимальной оптических плотностей (интервал оптических плотностей) изображения. Играет значительную роль при оценке оригиналов, масок, фотоформ и качества печати.

CONTRASTING CLASSES = КОНТРАСТИРУЮЩИЕ КЛАССЫ – In the United States, Contrasting Classes are:- (i) Durum Wheat, Soft White Wheat, and Unclassed Wheat in the classes Hard Red Spring Wheat and Hard Red Winter Wheat; (ii) Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Hard White Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Soft White Wheat, and Unclassed Wheat in the class Durum Wheat; (iii) Durum Wheat and Unclassed Wheat in the class Soft Red Winter Wheat; and (iv) Durum Wheat, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, and Unclassed Wheat, in the classes Hard White Wheat and Soft White Wheat.

CONTRAST RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ КОНТРАСТОВ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КОНТРАСТНОСТИ, или СООТНОШЕНИЕ КОНТРАСТА (или ЧЁТКОСТИ, или РЕЗКОСТИ)) – Contrast Ratio:- in color measurement, a sample is measured over a white background, then over a black background and the ratio expressed either as a percentage (where 100% = complete opacity) or as a ratio to 1. See also Contrast, and Opacity.

CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS = ВНЕСЁННЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК – Contributed Surplus:- that portion of shareholders’ equity which originates from sources other than earnings, such as the initial sale of stock above par value. Another source is due to the accounting for compensation expenses due to the granting of stock options.

CONTRIBUTING EXCESS = СОПУТСТВУЮЩИЙ ИЗЛИШЕК – In reinsurance, Contributing Excess:- where there is more than one reinsurer sharing a line of insurance on a risk in excess of a specified retention, each such reinsurer shall contribute towards any excess loss in proportion to his original participation in such risk. Example:- Retention USD100 000.00, Reinsurer A accepts one-half contributing share part of USD1 000 000.00 in excess of said USD100 000.00. Reinsurer B accepts remaining one-half contribution share part of USD1 000 000.00.

CONTRIBUTING SHARES = УЧАСТВУЮЩИЕ АКЦИИ – Contributing Shares are the shares that have been partly paid for. At a future date the shareholder will be required to pay the balance outstanding, unless the company is a no liability company in which case shares can be forfeited instead. Contributing Shares are also known as Partly Paid Shares. These shares are usually issued, such that part of the price that is payable immediately and a balance is then due by an instalment, or instaments payment at a future date. If the company is a no liability company the shares can be forfeited instead. Contributing shares can be bought and sold on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) like any other share, with the future amount owing being carried over to the new owner. Recently, a number of investors and traders were caught out when they bought shares in a company that had dramatically fallen in value to less than a cent, hoping to make a quick profit. Unfortunately the shares they bought had a AUD1 instalment due within a short time frame. A lot of people faced financial ruin because of the large numbers of shares they had bought. This clearly brings home the message that it is imperative that you know exactly what it is you are buying.

CONTRIBUTION = КОНТРИБУЦИЯ (или ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – (1) By Contributions is also meant forced levy of money or property by a belligerent in a hostile country which he occupies, by which means the country is made to contribute to the support of the army of occupation. These contributions are usually taken instead of pillage. / Смотрите также Контрибуция В Натуре (Contribution In Kind). Под Контрибуцией, от Латинского слова Contributio, понимаются:- (i) платежи, налагаемые на побеждённое государство в пользу победителя. В настоящее время такая контрибуция запрещена международным правом; или (ii) принудительный денежный сбор, взимаемый неприятелем с населения оккупированной местности. Под Контрибуцией понимается:- (1) суммы, которые побеждённое государство по условиям мирного договора уплачивает победителю. (2) Принудительные денежные сборы, взимаемые неприятельскими войсками с населения оккупированной местности. Исторически оба типа контрибуции возникли на основе военного грабежа, самой ранней формой которого было присвоение военной добычи, характерное для войн рабовладельческих и феодальных эпох. Распространённой формой военного грабежа была также Дань, с юридической точки зрения являвшаяся обязательством побеждённого государства уплачивать в знак подчинения государству-победителю в течение определённого времени деньги, поставлять товары и так далее. С конца XVIII века неизменным условием мирных договоров становится контрибуция как общее обязательство побеждённого уплатить победителю определённую сумму, кроме взысканий, произведённых с населения во время войны. Контрибуция рассматривалась как одно из безусловных ‘прав’,

вытекающих из факта победы. Для новейшей истории характерно было установление связи между контрибуцией и военными расходами победителя, в покрытие которых она и взималась. К военным расходам иногда относили также ущерб, понесённый гражданским населением от разрушений, военных реквизиций и так далее. Бывший СССР с первых дней своего существования выступило против контрибуции как формы грабежа побеждённых народов и предложило всем участникам Первой Мировой Войны 1914–18 заключить мир без аннексий и контрибуции. Это требование нашло закрепление в Декрете о Мире, который провозгласил новые принципы внешней политики социалистического государства. Под давлением общественного мнения и благодаря выступлениям Советской дипломатии с разоблачением грабительской сущности контрибуции державы Антанты при разработке условий Версальского Мирного Договора 1919 вынуждены были формально отказаться от контрибуции, заменив её Репарациями. Приложение к 4-й Гаагской Конвенции 1907 'О Законах и Обычаях Сухопутной Войны', провозгласив, что 'частная собственность не подлежит конфискации' (Статья 46) и что 'грабёж безусловно воспрещается' (Статья 47), вместе с тем допускает контрибуции, взыскиваемые в ходе войны в виде взимания установленных в пользу государства налогов, пошлин и денежных сборов и сборов, необходимых для нужд армии или управления занятой областью. После Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 благодаря твёрдой позиции бывшего СССР мирные договоры 1947 последовательно проводили принцип недопущения контрибуций. Выработанная с учётом опыта Второй Мировой Войны Женевская Конвенция 1949 о 'Защите Гражданского Населения Во Время Войны' запрещает взимание какой-либо контрибуции.

(2) In civil law, Contribution is a partition by which the creditors of an insolvent debtor divide, among themselves the proceeds of his property, proportionably to the amount of their respective credits.

(3) Contribution:- something given to create or increase business capital, in exchange for an ownership interest in the business or its profits. Contributions may be in the form of cash or assets, such as accounts receivable, buildings, land, machinery or securities of another corporation. See also Contribution In Kind. A business's after tax profit that contributes to unallocated central interest, overhead and goodwill.

(4) The principle whereby if two or more insurers indemnify the insured in respect of the same subject-matter against the same peril on behalf of the same interest, they share the loss or liability proportionately. Contribution:- when more than one policy covers the same risk, each insurer contributes by paying its rateable proportion of any loss. The term Contribution relates to circumstances where more than one party covers the risk. Each party is deemed to be liable for his proportion of the loss. If the assured recovers in full from one insurer, that insurer is entitled to recover from the other insurer for that part of the loss which should have been paid by the latter. The term is used in marine insurance, also, in relation to contributions paid by the assured in connection with salvage and/or general average.

(5) Contribution:- in contracts, when two or more persons jointly owe a debt, and one is compelled to pay the whole of it, the others are bound to indemnify him for the payment of their shares; this indemnity is called a Contribution. The subject will be considered by taking a view, (1) Of right of the creditors where there are several debtors. (2) Of the right of the debtor who pays the whole debt. (3) Of the liabilities of the debtors who are liable to contribution. (4) Of the liability of land owned by several owners, when it is subject to a charge. (5) Of the liability of owners of goods in a vessel, when part is thrown overboard to save the rest. (1) The creditor of several debtors, jointly bound to him, has a right to compel the payment by any he may choose; but he cannot sue them severally, unless they are severally bound. (2) When one of several debtors pays a debt, the creditor is bound in conscience, if not by contract, to give to the party paying the debt all his remedies against the other debtors. (3) A debtor liable to contribution is not responsible upon a contract, but is so in equity. But courts of common law, in modern times, have assumed a jurisdiction to compel contribution among sureties, in the absence of any positive contract, on the ground of an implied assumpsit, and each of the sureties may be sued for his respective quota or proportion. The remedy in equity is, however, much more effective. For example, a surety who pays an entire debt, can, in equity, compel the solvent sureties to contribute towards the payment of the entire debt. But at law he can recover no more than an aliquot part of the whole, regard being had to the number of co-sureties. (4) When land is charged with the payment of a legacy, or an estate with the portion of a posthumous child, every part is bound to make contribution. (5) Contribution takes place in another case; namely, when in order to save a ship or cargo, a part of the goods are cast overboard, the ship and cargo are liable to contribution in order to indemnify the owner of the goods lost, except his just proportion. No contribution can be claimed between joint wrong doers.

(6) Contributions:- in public law, taxes or money contributed to the support of the government.

(7) Contributions are of three kinds, namely:- first, those which arise from persons on account of their property, real or personal, or which are imposed upon their industry – those which are laid on and paid by real estate without regard to its owner; and – those to which personal property is subject, in its transmission from hand to hand, without regard to the owner.

(8) Contributions is a generic term which includes all kinds of impositions for the public benefit.

CONTRIBUTION IN KIND = КОНТРИБУЦИЯ В НАТУРЕ (или ВЗНОСЫ В ФОРМЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ) – Contribution In Kind:- property, usually shares of stock in another corporation, given in exchange for capital stock in a new or existing corporation, which becomes part of the paid-in capital.

CONTRIBUTION MARGIN = КОНТРИБУЦИОННАЯ МАРЖА – Contribution Margin is the remainder from sales after covering variable expenses and, therefore, the amount remaining to cover fixed expenses and generate profits. Used to calculate Break Even Sales and Net Profit Yield from sales above the break even point. Contribution towards fixed costs. Freight revenue minus variable costs. Contribution Margin is a cost accounting concept that allows a company to determine the profitability of individual products. It is calculated as follows:- Contribution Margin = (Product Revenue – Product Variable Costs) / Product Revenue. The phrase 'contribution margin' can also refer to a per unit measure of a product's gross operating margin, calculated simply as the product's price minus its total variable costs. Consider a situation in which a business manager determines that a particular product has a 35% contribution margin, which is below that of other products in the company's product line. This figure can then be used to determine whether variable costs for that product can be reduced, or if the price of the end product could be increased. If these options are unattractive, the manager may decide to drop the unprofitable product in order to produce an alternate product with a higher contribution margin.

CONTRIBUTORY VALUE = КОНТРИБУЦИОННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Contributory Value is the value of property saved by a general average or salvage act, on which the contribution by each interest to the loss is calculated. The value on which a contribution to a general average loss or salvage award is calculated. Contributory Value is the value of a ship, its cargo and freight, on which general average contributions are based.

CONTROL = БОРЬБА (или КОНТРОЛЬ) – Control (of a pest) is a suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population. Control is:- (1) (verb) to check, to have power and authority, to guide, to make available, to manage, to be reliant on another's action or

permission, to restrain, mechanism that regulates, to study the basis for comparing results, to reduce the incidence or severity of problems. (2) (noun) A check used to compare with different treatments in an experiment.

CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ – Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from activities. Control:- this generally refers to the 'voting control' which a shareholder can exert. If a shareholder owns more than 51% of the common shares of a company, he has unequivocal voting control, i.e. she cannot be out-voted by anyone. This is true for public and for private companies (except that, in public companies there may be certain matters which require a 'majority of the minority' vote to prevent control persons from taking undue advantage of minority shareholders). In the case of public companies, a person can obtain control by owning a relatively small percentage of shares, even 10% or less. For example, if a company is widely held (i.e. it has many shareholders) it is unlikely that many shareholders will vote and those that do, usually send in their proxies allowing management to vote their shares. Hence, if only 20% of a companies shareholders decide to vote, it is possible for one shareholder to control a majority of this 20% vote.

CONTROL AREA = ЗОНА КОНТРОЛЯ (или КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ ЗОНА) – Control Area:- an electric power system or combination of electric power systems to which a common automatic control scheme is applied in order to:- (i) match, at all times, the power output of the generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the load in the electric power system(s); (ii) maintain, within the limits of Good Utility Practice, scheduled interchange with other Control Areas; (iii) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and (iv) provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Control Area is a large geographic area within a utility (or group of utilities) regulates electric power generation in order to maintain scheduled interchanges of power with other control areas and to maintain the required system frequency. / Крупная географическая зона, в пределах которой электростанция (или группа электростанций) регулирует генерацию электроэнергии для поддержания планового энергообмена с другими зонами контроля и обеспечения необходимой частоты электротока в энергосистеме.

CONTROL AREA OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР ЗОНЫ КОНТРОЛЯ (или ОПЕРАТОР КОНТРОЛИРУЕМОЙ ЗОНЫ) – Control Area Operator is an electric entity that operates generating capacity to meet area demand, monitors actual interchange (electric energy flowing between control areas), and can dispatch generating resources to ensure that actual interchange equals scheduled interchange. / Электроэнергетическое предприятие, которое распределяет произведённую энергию для удовлетворения спроса данной зоны, и отслеживает фактический взаимообмен (потоками электроэнергии между зонами контроля), и может перенаправлять произведённые ресурсы таким образом, чтобы фактический энергообмен соответствовал запланированному.

CONTROL BLOCK = КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК (или УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БЛОК, или КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПАКЕТ) – Control Block occurs when a shareholder holds a significant (not necessarily a majority) of the shares in the company. It often refers to the largest shareholder(s) or shareholdings. It is called a Control Block because the holder of this block of stock can effectively control decision making within the company. Often, it is the founder or chief executive officer (CEO) of a company, e.g., Bill Gates obviously holds a control block in Microsoft. / Бил Гейтс (Bill Gates) в Майкрософт (Microsoft).

CONTROLLED ACCOUNT = КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Controlled Account is any account for which trading is directed by someone other than the owner. Also known as Discretionary Account, or Managed Account.

CONTROLLED AREA = КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫЙ АРЕАЛ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ АРЕАЛ) – Controlled Area is a regulated area which an National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area.

CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE = КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ АТМОСФЕРА – Controlled Atmosphere (CA):- Sophisticated, computer-controlled systems that manage the mixtures of gases within a container throughout an intermodal journey reducing decay. For example, an artificial reduction of the level of oxygen and increase in the level of carbon dioxide to extend the lifetime of goods. / снижающая загнивание или замедляющая гниение. Под Контролируемой Атмосферой понимается смесь газов (азот, водород, гелий, пары воды, фтористый водород и другие), которой заполняют рабочее пространство печей и установок для термической или химико-термической обработки металлических изделий выращивания кристаллов, варки стекла, нанесения покрытий и так далее. Различают нейтральную атмосферу (5% водорода, остальное азот), при которой исключается окисление изделий (светлая термическая обработка), и активную атмосферу (состав её зависит от технологии обработки), применяемую для обезуглероживания, науглероживания, восстановления оксидов и других видов воздействия на изделия, сопровождающихся изменением химического состава материала.

CONTROLLED TRAFFIC = КОНТРОЛИРУЕМОЕ ПЕРЕДВИЖЕНИЕ – Controlled Traffic is a tillage in which all operations are performed in fixed paths so that recompaction of soil by machinery does not occur outside the selected paths.

CONTROLLER = КОНТРОЛЁР – (1) In the United States, Controller is experienced accountant who directs internal accounting processes and procedures, including cost accounting.

(2) Controller is a person who, in the Australian Securities Exchange's (ASX's) opinion, has a substantial interest in the equity of the holder of, or a substantial economic interest in, restricted securities and each intermediate entity through which that interest occurs.

CONTROLLER OF CONTINUOUS FEEDER = КОНТРОЛЛЕР НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ПИТАТЕЛЯ – Controller Of Continuous Feeder:- in spinning process, with the Crosrol continuous feeding system, individual machine production rates are optimized to give continuous material flow between all blowroom machines and the cards thus ensuring maximum machine utilization and opening/cleaning efficiencies. / В прядильном производстве.

CONTROL LIMIT = КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ЛИМИТ – (1) In Cotton industry, 'Control Limit' means the variation in micronaire readings taken on different instruments, using the same Cotton. Extreme limit of variation allowed, in all experimental measures, between the indications reached by laboratory testing when a lot is made up, and those found when the lot is controlled. The variation in Micronaire readings which is generally regarded as normal as between instruments and which must therefore be accepted unless specifically excluded by the term of the contract. / Изменение показателей Майкронэйр, которое обычно рассматривается как нормальное для измерений соответствующими приборами, и которое должно быть принято сторонами, если только это не исключено условиями контракта.

(2) In Cotton industry, 'Control Limit' means the variation in strength readings that may be commonly expected from different instruments or from the same instrument at different times, using the same cotton.

CONTROLLING INTEREST = КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩИЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – (1) Controlling Interest:- sufficient holding of voting shares in a company (more than 50%) to give a single shareholder control of the company. Legally, a director has a controlling interest if he or she

owns more than 20% of the voting shares. Controlling Interest in a corporation means to have control of a large enough block of voting stock shares in a company such that no one stock holder or coalition of stock holders can successfully oppose a motion. In theory this could mean that controlling interest would be 33.4% or 50% of the voting shares plus one. In practice, though, controlling interest can be far less than that, as it is rare that 100% of company voting shareholders actively vote. While most small corporations do not have a 2/3 vote requirement, in the opposite, most large companies especially Delaware corporations, do have a 2/3 vote requirement. A company that requires a 2/3 super-majority of shares to vote in favor of a motion can grant, in effect, veto power to a minority shareholder or block of shareholders that own more than 1/3 of the shares. Thus in some cases a single entity can essentially maintain control with only 33.4% of the outstanding shares. Ford Motor Company's former 33.9% ownership of Mazda North American Operations is an example of a controlling interest with minority shareholding that was granted by Mazda. Ownership of more than 50% of a corporation's voting shares. See also Majority Interest. Controlling Interest:- when one shareholder or a group acting in kind holds a high enough percentage of ownership in a company to enact changes at the highest level. By definition, this figure is 50% of the outstanding shares or voting shares, plus one. However, controlling interest can be achieved with less than 50% ownership of the stock if that person/group owns a significant proportion of the voting shares, because in many cases, not every share carries a vote in shareholder meetings. For the majority of large public companies (such as those that belong to the S&P 500), a shareholder with much less than 50% of the outstanding shares can still cause a lot of shake-up at the company. Single shareholders with as little as 5–10% ownership can push for their own seats on the board, or enact changes at shareholder meetings by publicly lobbying for them.

(2) Controlling Interest:- ownership of a sufficient percentage of shares to control a corporation. Control may be achieved with less than 50% of the voting stock owned individually or by a group in combination if the other shares are widely dispersed and not actively voted. Also known as Blocking Minority in the United Kingdom.

CONTROL NO. = КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ № – In the US patent law, Control No. is an unique number assigned to a patent reexamination request when it is filed, having a 2-digit series code (90 for ex parte reexamination requests; 95 for inter partes reexamination requests), and a 6-digit control number.

CONTROL POINT = ТОЧКА КОНТРОЛЯ (или ПУНКТ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ РЕГУЛЯЦИИ) – Control Point is a step in a system where specific procedures can be applied to achieve a defined effect and can be measured, monitored, controlled and corrected.

CONTROL RISK = РИСК КОНТРОЛЯ – Control Risk is a measure of risk that errors exceeding a tolerable amount will not be prevented or detected by an entity's internal controls.

CONTROL STOCK = КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПАКЕТ АКЦИЙ – Control Stock is:- (1) equity shares owned by major shareholders of a publicly traded corporation. These shareholders have either a majority of the shares outstanding or a portion of the shares that is significant enough to allow them to exert a controlling influence on the firm's decisions. Shareholders who control a majority of a company's shares effectively have enough voting power to dictate the firm's decisions. As such, their shares can be referred to as Control Stock. (2) In situations where companies have more than one class of common shares, shares with superior voting power or vote weighting are considered to be control stocks, relative to the inferior class. Suppose XYZ Corp. had two classes of common stock, Class A and Class B, and both types of shares carry equal claim to the firm's assets. In other words, if the firm has 100 common shares in total, 50 are Class A shares and 50 are Class B shares. Let's assume that the B shares entitle the shareholder to one vote, but the A shares entitle the shareholder to 10 votes. If you owned one Class A share, you would own 1% of the company's assets, but wield 10 votes at company meetings. An investor who owned one Class B share would have the same 1% claim to the firm's assets, but wield only one vote at company meetings. Control Stock:- shareholding held by management or individual shareholders which represents less than a majority but is nevertheless sufficient to exert a decisive influence at shareholders' meetings. / Корп. (Corp.). Под Контрольным Пакетом акций понимается количество акций, обеспечивающее их владельцу фактическое господство в акционерном обществе. При широком распространении мелких акций достаточно владеть 20–30% (иногда меньше) общего количества акций, чтобы полностью контролировать деятельность акционерного общества.

CONTROL ZONE = ЗОНА КОНТРОЛЯ – Control Zone is an area within the PJM Control Area, as set forth in the PJM Open Access Tariff and the Reliability Assurance Agreement (RAA). Schedule 16 of the RAA defines the distinct zones that comprise the PJM Control Area. PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

CONVENTION = КОНВЕНЦИЯ – Convention is a written agreement, for example on the uniform handling of specific interest and commission rates or the calculation of bank fees and charges. / Под Конвенцией, от Латинского слова Conventio, означающее Договор или Соглашение, понимается один из видов соглашений, устанавливающих взаимные права и обязанности её участников, как правило, в какой-либо специальной области. Многосторонние конвенции содержат нормы общего характера. В большинстве случаев конвенции принимаются специализированными международными организациями.

CONVENTIONAL ALLOWANCE = КОНВЕНЦИОННОЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или ОБЫЧНАЯ УСТУПКА) – The Conventional Allowance is an agreed percentage to be added to the oven-dry mass of the material for the calculation of commercial mass and certain other properties. This allowance is normally fixed for each fiber type and includes the moisture regain which approximately corresponds with equilibrium under the standard atmosphere and for some fibers, an allowance for substances removable during normal processing, e.g., the finish normally applied to impart the required properties to the textile material. See also Mass. / влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

CONVENTIONAL CARGO = МАССОВЫЙ ГРУЗ – Conventional Cargo is a non-containerised cargo such as wood pulp, logs vehicles, scrap metal. General cargo conventionally stowed as opposed to unitized, containerized and Roll On/Roll Off cargo. Often refers to cargo that is loaded or unloaded using the ship's own equipment. Also known as Break Bulk Cargo.

CONVENTIONAL GAS = ОБЫЧНЫЙ ГАЗ – Conventional Gas is a natural gas that can be produced using recovery techniques normally employed by the oil and gas industry. The distinction between conventional and unconventional gas is becoming less clear. See also Unconventional Gas.

CONVENTIONAL GASOLINE = ОБЫЧНЫЙ БЕНЗИН – Conventional Gasoline is a finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. This category excludes Reformulated Gasoline blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock. / Конечный автомобильный бензин, не включённый в категории насыщенного кислородом или реформулированного бензина. Эта категория исключает как (Reformulated Gasoline blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB)) и другие смеси.

CONVENTIONAL OIL SUPPLIES = ПОСТАВКИ ОБЫЧНОЙ НЕФТИ – Conventional Oil Supplies exclude synthetic crude oil and other hydrocarbons. / Поставки обычной нефти не предусматривают поставки синтетической нефти и иных нетрадиционных углеводородов.

CONVENTIONAL SERVICES = ОБЫЧНЫЕ УСЛУГИ – Conventional Services are the general cargo services as distinct from liner container services.

CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE = ОБЫЧНАЯ ВСПАШКА (или ОБЫЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) – Conventional Tillage is the combined primary and secondary tillage operations normally performed in preparing a seedbed for a given crop grown in a given geographical area. Conventional Tillage in Ontario, Canada generally consists of fall mouldboard or chisel plowing followed in spring by secondary tillage, usually with a feld cultivator or tandem disc. Most plowing is targeted to an operating depth of 15 cm (6 in.), since plowing deeper often results in unwanted mixing of subsoil into the seedbed. The more uniform and level a field is left after fall plowing, the greater the opportunities to reduce secondary tillage costs and improve planter or drill performance. One disadvantage is that the lack of surface residue in conventional tillage exposes fields to greater erosion risks from water and wind. On complex slopes, tillage can be responsible for causing large quantities of topsoil to move to lower slope positions (tillage erosion). / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ПО ДОГОВОРАМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КУПЛИ–ПРОДАЖИ ТОВАРОВ – The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) is a multilateral treaty to which the United States and fifty-six other countries are parties (Contracting States). The CISG covers the formation of contracts for the international sale of goods and the rights and obligations of parties to these sales contracts. Its coverage is limited to only sales contracts. Therefore, it does not cover contracts ancillary to an international sales contract, such as service contracts, distribution agreements, contracts of carriage and insurance, letters of credit and dispute resolution clauses. Also expressly excluded from its coverage are issues such as validity of the contract, the property consequences of a sales contract and liability for death caused by a defect in the good sold. Promulgated in 1980, the CISG is a self-executing treaty with the preemptive force of federal law. Unless otherwise agreed, CISG applies to 'contracts for sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different states ... when the States are Contracting States'. adopted at Vienna, Austria, on 1980-April-10. The UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) became the law of the United States on 1988-January-01. CISG establishes uniform legal rules governing formation of international sales contracts and the rights and obligations of the buyer and seller. The CISG applies automatically to all contracts for the sale of goods between traders from two different countries that have both ratified the CISG, unless the parties to the contract expressly exclude all or part of the CISG or expressly stipulate a law other than the CISG. 1980 – United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG):- date of adoption:- 11 April 1980. Purpose:- the purpose of the CISG is to provide a modern, uniform and fair regime for contracts for the international sale of goods. Thus, the CISG contributes significantly to introducing certainty in commercial exchanges and decreasing transaction costs. Why is it relevant? The contract of sale is the backbone of international trade in all countries, irrespective of their legal tradition or level of economic development. The CISG is therefore considered one of the core international trade law conventions whose universal adoption is desirable. The CISG is the result of a legislative effort that started at the beginning of the XX century. The resulting text provides a careful balance between the interests of the buyer and of the seller. It has also inspired contract law reform at the national level. The adoption of the CISG provides modern, uniform legislation for the international sale of goods that would apply whenever contracts for the sale of goods are concluded between parties with a place of business in Contracting States. In these cases, the CISG would apply directly, avoiding recourse to rules of private international law to determine the law applicable to the contract, adding significantly to the certainty and predictability of international sales contracts. Moreover, the CISG may apply to a contract for international sale of goods when the rules of private international law point at the law of a Contracting State as the applicable one, or by virtue of the choice of the contractual parties, regardless of whether their places of business are located in a Contracting State. In this latter case, the CISG provides a neutral body of rules that can be easily accepted in light of its transnational nature and of the wide availability of interpretative materials. Finally, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as traders located in developing countries typically have reduced access to legal advice when negotiating a contract. Thus, they are more vulnerable to problems caused by inadequate treatment in the contract of issues relating to applicable law. The same enterprises and traders may also be the weaker contractual parties and could have difficulties in ensuring that the contractual balance is kept. Those merchants would therefore derive particular benefit from the default application of the fair and uniform regime of the CISG to contracts falling under its scope. Key Provisions:- the CISG governs contracts for the international sales of goods between private businesses, excluding sales to consumers and sales of services, as well as sales of certain specified types of goods. It applies to contracts for sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different Contracting States, or when the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a Contracting State. It may also apply by virtue of the parties' choice. Certain matters relating to the international sales of goods, for instance the validity of the contract and the effect of the contract on the property in the goods sold, fall outside the Convention's scope. The second part of the CISG deals with the formation of the contract, which is concluded by the exchange of offer and acceptance. The third part of the CISG deals with the obligations of the parties to the contract. Obligations of the sellers include delivering goods in conformity with the quantity and quality stipulated in the contract, as well as related documents, and transferring the property in the goods. Obligations of the buyer include payment of the price and taking delivery of the goods. In addition, this part provides common rules regarding remedies for breach of the contract. The aggrieved party may require performance, claim damages or avoid the contract in case of fundamental breach. Additional rules regulate passing of risk, anticipatory breach of contract, damages, and exemption from performance of the contract. Finally, while the CISG allows for freedom of form of the contract, States may lodge a declaration requiring the written form. Relation to Private International Law and Existing Domestic Law:- the CISG applies only to international transactions and avoids the recourse to rules of private international law for those contracts falling under its scope of application. International contracts falling outside the scope of application of the CISG, as well as contracts subject to a valid choice of other law, would not be affected by the CISG. Purely domestic sale contracts are not affected by the CISG and remain regulated by domestic law. Additional Information:- becoming a party to the CISG has no financial implications for Contracting States. Moreover, its administration at the domestic level does not require a dedicated body and does not involve any reporting obligations. The CISG is accompanied by an explanatory note. The CLOUT (Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts) system contains numerous cases relating to the application of the CISG. A Digest of those cases is also available. Related Instruments:- (i) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, 1974 (amended 1980); and (ii) United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, 2005. Also known as The Vienna Convention. / заявления и оговорки стран участниц. Известна также как Венская Конвенция (The Vienna Convention).

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ ВЫМИРАЕМЫМИ ВИДАМИ ДИКОЙ ФАУНЫ И ФЛОРЫ – The Convention on International

Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Widespread information nowadays about the endangered status of many prominent species, such as the tiger and elephants, might make the need for such a convention seem obvious. But at the time when the ideas for CITES were first formed, in the 1960s, international discussion of the regulation of wildlife trade for conservation purposes was something relatively new. With hindsight, the need for CITES is clear. Annually, international wildlife trade is estimated to be worth billions of dollars and to include hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them, including food products, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, timber, tourist curios and medicines. Levels of exploitation of some animal and plant species are high and the trade in them, together with other factors, such as habitat loss, is capable of heavily depleting their populations and even bringing some species close to extinction. Many wildlife species in trade are not endangered, but the existence of an agreement to ensure the sustainability of the trade is important in order to safeguard these resources for the future. Because the trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, the effort to regulate it requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30 000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs. CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union). The text of the Convention was finally agreed at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, DC, the United States of America, on 03 March 1973, and on 01 July 1975 CITES entered in force. The original of the Convention was deposited with the Depositary Government in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic. CITES is an international agreement to which States (countries) adhere voluntarily. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. For many years CITES has been among the conservation agreements with the largest membership, with now 178 Parties. The CITES Secretariat headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:- signed at Washington, DC, on 03 March 1973; and amended at Bonn, on 22 June 1979. The Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora (CITES) is a multinational treaty that regulates the export and re-export of listed species of wild fauna and flora. CITES provides three appendixes for listing plants. These appendixes, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:- (i) CITES Appendix I – any genus, species, subspecies, or variety, globally threatened with extinction through trade; (ii) CITES Appendix II – any taxon (the entire family – all genera and all species) that must be regulated in order to avoid the threat of extinction through trade; and (iii) CITES Appendix III – any species, subspecies, or variety listed by one country in order to enlist the cooperation of other countries to reinforce domestic conservation measures by regulating trade. / сохранение (conservation).

CONVERGENCE = КОНВЕРГЕНЦИЯ (или СХОЖДЕНИЕ, или СБЛИЖЕНИЕ) – Convergence is the process whereby the price of a derivative contract aligns with the price of the underlying financial instrument or commodity. This usually occurs at maturity. The tendency for prices of physicals and futures to approach one another, usually during the delivery month. Convergence is a term referring to cash and futures prices tending to come together (i.e. the basis approaches zero) as the futures contract nears expiration. Also known as Narrowing Of The Basis. The tendency for prices of physical commodities and futures to approach one another, usually during the delivery month. Convergence:- at expiration of a futures contract, cash prices and futures prices tend to converge (the basis approaches zero). / , то есть . Конвергенция или Схождение – тенденция к сближению цен одной к другой на физические рода сырья и фьючерсы, обычно в течение месяца поставки. В биржевом деле под Конвергенцией, от Латинского слова Convergo, означающее Приближаюсь или Схожусь, понимается тенденция к схождению наличных цен и цен фьючерсов при их прекращении признания (или экспирации); базис при этом достигает нуля.

CONVERGENCE CRITERIA = КРИТЕРИЙ КОНВЕРГЕНЦИИ (или КРИТЕРИЙ СБЛИЖЕНИЯ, или КРИТЕРИЙ ПОДХОДИМОСТИ) – Convergence Criteria:- the European countries wishing to adopt the Euro as their currency must achieve a high degree of 'sustainable convergence'. The degree of convergence is assessed on the basis of several criteria in the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty; signed on 1992-February-07), which require a country to have:- (i) a high degree of price stability; (ii) sound public finances; (iii) a stable exchange rate; and (iv) low and stable long-term interest rates. The criteria are designed to ensure that only countries with stability-oriented economic policies and a track record in price stability are admitted to Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The Treaty also requires the central bank of the respective country to be independent. In May 1998 an EU summit meeting in Brussels confirmed that 11 of the then 15 EU Member States – Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland – had met the criteria for the adoption of the single currency. On 1999-January-01 these countries adopted the Euro as their common currency. Greece joined this group of countries on 2001-January-01 after fulfilling the criteria. Other Member States have since complied with the convergence criteria and also joined the Euro area – Slovenia on 2007January-01, and Cyprus and Malta on 2008-January-01. One member state, Sweden, did not fulfil all the conditions. Moreover, Denmark and the United Kingdom are 'Member States with a special status'. In protocols annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the two countries were granted the right to choose whether or not to participate in Stage Three of EMU, i.e. to adopt the Euro. They both made use of this so-called 'Opt-Out Clause' by notifying the EU Council that they do not intend for the time being to move to Stage Three, i.e. they do not yet wish to become part of the Euro area. Sweden as well as nine of the 12 countries that have joined since 2004 count as members with a 'derogation' since they have not yet met all the requirements to adopt the Euro. Having a derogation means that a Member State is exempt from some, but not all, of the provisions which normally apply from the beginning of Stage Three of EMU. It includes all provisions which transfer responsibility for monetary policy to the Governing Council of the ECB. Like Sweden, the other Member States of the EU which have not yet adopted the Euro have no 'opt-out' clauses, such as those negotiated by the United Kingdom and Denmark. This implies that, by joining the EU, the new Member States commit themselves to ultimately adopting the Euro when they fulfil the convergence criteria. The ECB and the European Commission prepare reports every other year – or at the request of a Member State with a derogation – on progress made towards fulfilling the convergence criteria. These convergence reports also take account of other factors that might influence the integration of the country into the Euro area economy. The reports provide the basis for the EU Council's decision on whether to allow a new country to become part of the Euro area. Convergence Criteria:- four criteria must be met by each EU Member State before it can adopt the Euro:- a stable price level, sound public finances (a limited deficit against GDP and a limited level of debt against GDP), a stable exchange rate and low and stable long-term interest rates. Convergence Criteria is the criteria established in Article 121(1) of the EC Treaty (and developed further in Protocol No 21 annexed to the Treaty) as a basis for the assessment of whether a country may adopt the Euro. They relate to performance with regard to price stability, the government financial position, exchange rates and long-term interest rates. They also cover the compatibility of national legislation, including the statutes of NCBs, with both the Treaty and the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank.

CONVERGENT IMPROVEMENT = СХОДЯЩЕЕСЯ В ОДНОЙ ТОЧКЕ УЛУЧШЕНИЕ – Convergent Improvement:- (plant breeding) reciprocal addition to each of two inbred lines of the dominant favorable genes lacking in one line and present in the other.

CONVERSION = КОНВЕРСИЯ (или КОНВЕРТИРОВАНИЕ, или ОБРАТИМОСТЬ) – (1) Conversion:- a Delta-neutral arbitrage transaction involving a long futures contract, a long put option, and a short call option. The put and call options have the same strike price and same expiration date. Conversion is a transaction which is composed of three commodity contracts, including a long futures contract, a long put option and a short call option. The delivery month must be the same for all three commodity contracts and the strike price must be the same for the two option components. Conversion:- a position created by selling a call option, buying a put option, and buying the underlying instrument (for example, a futures contract), where the options have the same strike price and the same expiration. See also Reverse Conversion. / Под Конверсией, от Латинского слова Conversio, означающее Изменение или Превращение, понимается .

(2) FOREX, exchange of a credit balance or claim for one in a different currency. Conversion:- an exchange from one currency to another. / Под Конвертированием валюты понимается обмен валюты данной страны на иностранную валюту.

(3) Conversion:- exchange of an asset for another type of asset. / Конверсия - обмен актива одного типа на актив другого типа.

(4) Conversion:- when the conditions on the capital markets change, a bond may, under specific circumstances, be adjusted fully or partially, with regard to its individual conditions, to the changes in the capital markets. A conversion is possible in connection with the interest rate, maturity and/or repayment. Exchange of convertible bonds for shares. Exchange of one class of corporate security for another. For example, conversion of convertible bonds into stock.

(5) Conversion:- replacing an old, due or called bond issue by new bonds of the same company at different terms and conditions (debt restructuring or refinancing). / порядки и условия .

(6) Conversion:- renewal of a bank-issued medium-term loan.

(7) Conversion:- in oil industry, refinery processes whereby heavier petroleum fractions are subject to changes in size or structure of the hydrocarbon molecules, thus providing new compounds with different properties and higher average value (cracking, reforming). Also known as Upgrading.

(8) Conversion:- when trading options on futures contracts, a position created by selling a call option, buying a put option, and buying the underlying futures contract, where the options have the same strike price and the same expiration.

CONVERSION ARRANGEMENT = ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ КОНВЕРСИИ – Conversion Arrangement is a scheme sponsored by a members' agent which allows an individual member to switch from underwriting on an unlimited liability basis to underwriting on a limited liability basis.

CONVERSION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О КОНВЕРСИИ – Conversion Clause is a provision in some adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) that allows you to change the ARM to a fixed-rate loan at some point during the term. Conversion is usually allowed at the end of the first adjustment period. At the time of the conversion, the new fixed rate is generally set at one of the rates then prevailing for fixed-rate mortgages. The conversion feature may be available at extra cost. / Оговорка о конверсии служит положением, на основании которого в случае с некоторыми закладными с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) . для закладных с фиксированной ставкой (fixed-rate mortgages).

CONVERSION FACTOR = КОНВЕРСИОННЫЙ ФАКТОР – Numbers published by futures exchanges to determine invoice prices for debt instruments deliverable against bond or note futures contracts. A separate conversion factor is published for each deliverable instrument. Invoice Price = Contract Size x Futures Settlement Price x Conversion Factor + Accrued Interest. Conversion Factor is a factor used to equate the price of T-bond and T-note futures contracts with the various cash T-bonds and T-notes eligible for delivery. This factor is based on the relationship of the cash-instrument coupon to the required 8 percent deliverable grade of a futures contract as well as taking into account the cash instrument's maturity or call.

CONVERSION OFFER = КОНВЕРСИОННАЯ ОФЕРТА – Conversion Offer is an invitation to convert old securities into new ones or securities of another company. A company planning a takeover, for instance, offers a share conversion to the shareholders of the target company to avoid having to finance the (entire) purchase price. Share conversions can also take place in the context of mergers and, occasionally, company restructurings. 2009–10 Conversion Offer:- the Conversion Offer – the largest liability management exercise ever extended by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to its borrowing shareholders – provided the option to customize adjustable rate loans' characteristics to new market rate features. The conversion offer allowed to:- (i) convert disbursed and undisbursed loan balances with adjustable rate (ADJ) under the Single Currency Facility (SCF) and Currency Pooling System (CPS) products into USD LIBOR-based or fixed-rate or any combination thereof; and (ii) dollarize existing CPS loans. The Conversion Offer had two execution dates:- August 01, 2009 and August 01, 2010, with sign-up periods ending on June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, respectively. By the end of the second execution date, the Conversion Offer achieved a 92 percent participation rate for a total converted amount of USD32 billion of outstanding debt. 24 borrowing countries and 44 other entities with sovereign guarantee benefited from this offer. Similarly, 88 percent of outstanding loans under the CPS product were dollarized. This benchmark operation marks a new era in the IDB's dialogue with borrowing countries on debt management issues and options to tailor debt with the IDB to meet asset/liability management objectives. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

CONVERSION PARITY = КОНВЕРСИОННЫЙ ПАРИТЕТ – Conversion Parity:- the conversion value when a convertible bond is exchanged for a share of the same company. The value is dependent on the conditions of the bond issue and the market price of the convertible bonds.

CONVERSION PREMIUM = КОНВЕРСИОННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – Conversion Premium is the premium (agio) to be paid at conversion if the conversion price is higher than the share price. The conversion premium reflects by how many percentage points shares are more expensive if they are acquired through the purchase and subsequent conversion of convertible bonds.

CONVERSION PRICE = КОНВЕРСИОННАЯ ЦЕНА – Conversion Price is the price per share at which a convertible security, such as corporate bonds or preferred shares, can be converted into common stock. The conversion price is determined when the convertible security is issued and can be found in the bond indenture (in the case of convertible bonds) or in the security prospectus (in the case of convertible preferred shares). The conversion price is essential in determining the number of shares to be received, by computing the quotient of the principal value of the convertible security divided by the conversion price. Usually, the conversion price is set at a significant amount higher than the current price of the common stock, so as to make conversion desirable only if a company's common shares experience a significant increase in value. Conversion Price is a price specified upon issue of convertible bonds in order to calculate the conversion parity for the conversion of convertible bonds into shares or participation certificates.

CONVERSION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С КОНВЕРСИЕЙ – (1) Conversion Ratio is the number of common shares received at the time of conversion for each convertible security. It is calculated by using this formula:- Conversion Ratio = Par Value Of Convertible Bond / Conversion Price Of Equity. The higher the ratio, the higher the number of common shares exchanged per convertible security. The conversion ratio is determined at the time the convertible security is issued and will have an impact on the relative price of the security.

(2) The Conversion Ratio is the number of warrants that must be exercised to require the transfer of the underlying instrument.

CONVERSION RIGHT = КОНВЕРСИОННОЕ ПРАВО – Conversion Right is the right, inalienably attached to a convertible bond, to request that the bond be converted into shares or participation certificates.

CONVERT = КОНВЕРТИРОВАТЬ – Convert:- transform a debt instrument, for example, a public sector loan, into another instrument, mostly with a lower interest rate, after previous announcement.

CONVERTED FABRIC = ОТДЕЛАННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Converted Fabric is a finished fabric as distinguished from greige fabric.

CONVERTER = КОНВЕРТЕР (или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ) – (1) Converter is a furnace in which metal production or refining processes are typically carried out through oxidation. / Под Конвертером, от Латинского слова Converto, означающее Изменяю или Превращаю, понимается металлургический агрегат для получения стали путём продувки воздухом или кислородом расплавленного чугуна, для переработки медных, никелевых и медно-никелевых штейнов. Конвертер – сосуд грушевидной или цилиндрической формы. Способы продувки – донная, боковая и верхняя. Для производства стали применяются главным образом так называемые кислородные конвертеры; ранее для этой цели использовались бессемеровские и томасовские конвертеры. Заливка перерабатываемого продукта в кислородный конвертер производится через горловину конвертера, выпуск готовой стали – через лётку, устроенную в шлемной части. Конвертер может поворачиваться вокруг горизонтальной оси на 360° с помощью специального привода.

CONVERTER = ОТДЕЛОЧНИК (или КОНВЕРТЁР) – Converter is an individual or organization which buys greige fabrics and sells them as a finished product to cutters, wholesalers, retailers, and others. The converter arranges for the finishing of the fabric, namely bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, etc, to the buyers' specifications. Converter is a person or a company which buys grey goods and sells them as finished fabrics. A converter organizes and manages the process of finishing the fabric to a buyers' specifications, particularly the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc. Converter is an individual or concern engaged in the purchase of cotton or rayon gray goods for subsequent sale in the finished (dyed or printed) state. Converter (in the United States):- the term applied to a man or a firm which buys cotton, rayon, or silk goods and sells them in the finished state. / Под Конвертером, от Латинского слова Converto, означающее Изменяю или Превращаю, понимается .

CONVERTIBILITY = ОБРАТИМОСТЬ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМОСТЬ) – Convertibility is the conversion of one currency into another (formerly also into gold). In the case of full conversion, the currency can be exchanged for another currency virtually without restriction, whereas certain limitations apply to partial convertibility. Ability of a currency to be legally exchanged for gold or any other foreign currency. Currency is said to be convertible if it can be used in another country to pay a debt expressed in that currency. Currency Convertibility:- the ease with which a country's currency can be converted into gold or another currency. Convertibility is extremely important for international commerce. When a currency in inconvertible, it poses a risk and barrier to trade with foreigners who have no need for the domestic currency. Government restrictions can often result in a currency with a low convertibility. For example, a government with low reserves of hard foreign currency often restrict currency convertibility because the government would not be in a position to intervene in the foreign exchange market (i.e. revalue, devalue) to support their own currency if and when necessary. Convertibility is the possibility to exchange a country's currency for foreign currencies without restrictions. The opposite of convertibility is foreign exchange control. Currencies that can be converted freely everywhere, such as the Euro or US Dollar, are called 'Hard' Currencies. / Под Обратимостью валюты или её Конвертабельностью (или Конвертируемостью) понимается возможность обмена (конверсии) валюты данной страны на валюты других стран. До конца 1950-х начала 1960-х существовал также обмен валют капиталистических стран на золото по официальному паритету.

CONVERTIBLE = ОБРАТИМАЯ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНАЯ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ) – Convertible (CV):- a bond, debenture or preferred share that may be exchanged by its owner for shares of common or other stock or another security, usually of the same company, at a specific price and time in accordance with the terms of the issue.

CONVERTIBLE BOND = ОБРАТИМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Convertible Bond:- debt securities where the holder, in addition to the fixed interest rate, under certain circumstances has the right to convert the bond into shares of the respective company. The converted convertible bond becomes a share. Non-converted debt securuties are redeemed upon maturity. Bond that can be exchanged by its owner for shares of common or other stock of the same company at a specific price and time. Convertible Bond is a bond issued by a company that may be exchanged by the holder for a set number of that company's shares at a predetermined price. Because the bond embeds a call option on the company's equity, convertibles carry much lower rates of interest than traditional debt and are therefore a cheap way for companies to raise debt. The problem for existing shareholders is that conversion dilutes the company's outstanding shares. Typically, bonds are convertible into a company's own stock. There are however 'third party convertibles', which convert into shares of another company. Embody a money claim on the issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, convertible bonds can offer a higher return than other forms of fixedinterest investment. The conversion right offers the opportunity of participating directly in the success of the company. Convertible Bond is a bond that can be converted into a predetermined amount of the company's equity at certain times during its life, usually at the discretion of the bondholder. Convertibles are sometimes called 'CVs'. Issuing convertible bonds is one way for a company to minimize negative investor interpretation of its corporate actions. For example, if an already public company chooses to issue stock, the market usually interprets this as a sign that the company's share price is somewhat overvalued. To avoid this negative impression, the company may choose to issue convertible bonds, which bondholders will likely convert to equity anyway should the company continue to do well. From the investor's perspective, a convertible bond has a value-added component built into it; it is essentially a bond with a stock option hidden inside. Thus, it tends to offer a lower rate of return in exchange for the value of the option to trade the bond into stock.

CONVERTIBLE BOND ISSUE = ЭМИССИЯ ОБРАТИМОЙ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или ЭМИССИЯ КОНВЕРТИРУЕМОЙ ОБЛИГАЦИИ) – Convertible Bond Issue is an issue whose bonds can be converted into shares or participation certificates of the issuing company under certain conditions and at specified terms.

CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY = ОБРАТИМАЯ ВАЛЮТА (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНАЯ ВАЛЮТА, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Convertible Currency is a London market term for any currency other than Sterling, US Dollars or Canadian Dollars. A currency that can be freely exchanged for another or for gold without special authorization from the appropriate authority. Convertible

Currency is a currency that can be readily bought or sold without government restrictions, in order to purchase another currency. A convertible currency is a liquid instrument when compared to currencies tightly controlled by a central bank or other regulating authority. Developing countries or those with more authoritative governments are more likely to place restrictions on the exchange of currencies. Currencies from these countries are typically less stable, and may come from economies with high inflation rates, and are more illiquid. Convertible Currency is a currency that can be bought and sold for other currencies at will. / В начале 1980-х свободно обратимыми валютами являлись:- Доллары Канады и США, Крона Швеции, Марка Федеративной Республики Германии, Франк Франции, Фунт Стерлингов и другие.

CONVERTIBLE DEBT SECURITY = ОБРАТИМАЯ ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНАЯ ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – Convertible Debt Security is an unsecured note or debenture that is classified as an equity security because it is convertible into an equity security. Convertible Debt Securities are a type of hybrid investment instrument that can be exchanged for another type of security. This exchange can be executed by either the investor or the issuer of the convertible debt security. The convertible debt security typically has features of both debt and equity instruments. One of the most frequently used forms of convertible debt securities involves the issuance of bonds by a company that can be exchanged for shares of common stock. The terms of the conversion between bonds to equities are determined at the time of the bond issuance. Investors and issuers are aware of the agreed upon price at which the debt securities can be swapped for stock at the time the convertible debt securities are issued. Why invest in convertible debt securities? An investor in convertible debt securities has an unlimited upside potential if the stock of the company appreciates. The investor is able to convert their bonds to equities and participate in any upside of stock prices. The potential upside is a strong incentive to invest in convertible debt securities. Investors in convertible debt securities are able to collect interest payments, also called Coupon Payments, as long as the instrument is held in its bond form. These payments limit the downside risk of the investment by providing an investor with a flow of predetermined cash payments. Why issue convertible debt securities? Corporations that issue convertible debt securities are using a relatively low cost means to raise capital. The coupon payments for convertible debt securities are relatively low, which is an upside for the corporation. The downside is the potential dilution in stock shares that the corporation faces if the investors in their convertible debt securities elect to convert the shares of convertible debt bonds to shares of the corporation's equity. What is the typical structure of a convertible debt security? Similar to standard bonds, the convertible debt security will have a face value, issue size, date, maturity date, value, and interest rate. Unlike typical bonds the convertible debt security will have a predetermined conversion price. When the value of a company's stock hits the conversion or predetermined share price either the issuer or the investor has the option to exercise the conversion. When the conversion is exercised, the convertible debt security is exchanged for securities at the conversion price at the predetermined conversion ratio. The conversion ratio is another factor that is determined at the issuance of the convertible debt security. For example, suppose a company issues a convertible bond at a par value of USD10 000. According to the issuance documents, the investor in the convertible bond can convert it to common stock of the company at a price of USD25 per share, i.e. conversion price. By dividing the par value of the bond by the conversion price, it's possible to determine that if converted, the bond will result in 400 shares of the company, i.e. USD10 000 / USD25 = 400 shares.

CONVERTIBLE NOTE = ОБРАТИМЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНЫЙ БИЛЕТ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ НОТА) – Convertible Note is a loan made to a company at a fixed rate of interest with the right to be either redeemed (i.e. repaid by the company) for cash or converted into ordinary shares at a predetermined date or within a certain period. Convertible Note:- also Convertible Debt – this is a debt owing to a lender under which the lender has the right, under negotiated terms and conditions, to convert the debt into shares in the company at his call. / , то есть .

CONVERTIBLE PREFERREDS = ОБРАТИМЫЕ ПРЕФЫ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕФЫ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМЫЕ ПРЕФЫ) – Convertible Preferreds are the preferred shares which carry the right for the holder to convert the shares into regular common shares under pre-negotiated terms and conditions.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES = ОБРАТИМЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или КОНВЕРТАБЕЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, или КОНВЕРТИРУЕМЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – Convertible Securities are the securities which are convertible by the holder, or automatically by their terms of issue, into equity securities. Note:- convertible securities includes company options. Convertible Security is a security which may be converted into something else (usually into shares in the same company) on specified terms. Corporate bonds or preferred stock that the holder can exchange, at his or her option, for another type of security (typically common stock) at a set price. The conversion ratio determines how many shares of common stock will be received in exchange for the convertible security at the time of conversion. Convertible Security is a security which can be converted into something on specified terms (usually a fixed interest security that can be converted into a specified number of shares on specified dates). / Выделяются два типа привилегированных акций:- кумулятивные и конвертируемые. При выпуске конвертируемых привилегированных акций должны быть определены возможность и условия их конвертации в обыкновенные акции или привилегированные акции иных типов. При выпуске конвертируемых акций необходимо установить период, пропорциональность и курс обмена. Период обмена конвертируемых акций должен быть не менее трёх лет. Курс конвертации устанавливается в момент выпуска таких акций и он немного превышает текущий рыночный курс обыкновенных акций в тот период. Поэтому если в установленный период обмена текущий рыночный курс обыкновенных акций превысит курс конвертации, владелец конвертируемой привилегированной акции имеет возможность получить дополнительный доход, обменяв свою акцию по курсу конвертации и тут же продав её по более высокому курсу. Такая возможность позволяет эмитенту устанавливать по конвертируемым привилегированным акциям дивиденд ниже, чем по другим типам привилегированных акций. Если срок обмена закончен, а владелец конвертируемой привилегированной акции не обменял её ни на какую другую акцию, она признаётся прямой (простой) привилегированной акцией. Устав может наделить владельца конвертируемой привилегированной акции правом голоса на общем собрании акционеров, при этом количество голосов должно соответствовать тому количеству обыкновенных акций, на которые обменивается принадлежащая ему привилегированная акция.

CONVEXITY = ВЫПУКЛОСТЬ (или XX, или ВЫГНУТОСТЬ) – Convexity:- the convexity of a bond is defined as the Second Macaulay Duration of the bond; where P is the dirty price of the bond and i is the gross redemption yield on the bond. / Выпуклость облигации определяется как Вторая Продолжительность (или Дюрация) Облигации по Мэколэйу (в честь Канадского экономиста Школы Институционалистов (Institutionalist School) Фрэдэрика Рабётсэна Мэколэйа (Frederick Robertson Macaulay; 1882–1970), представившего эту концепцию), где P – 'грязная' цена (с учётом надбавки), и i – брутто доходность по облигации при погашении.

CONVEYANCE = ПЕРЕПРАВКА – Conveyance means an instrument, including a conditional sales contract, affecting title to, or an interest in, property. Conveyance is the application used to describe the function of a vehicle of transfer. / Формулировка, используемая для описания функции транспортного средства перевозки.

CONVOLUTION = ИЗВИТОСТЬ (или ЗАВИТОК, или ВИТОК, или ИЗВИЛИНА, или СВЁРНУТОСТЬ, или ОБОРОТ, или ИЗОГНУТОСТЬ, или СВЁРТКА) – Convolution is:- (1) an irregular spiral or twisted condition characteristic of mature cotton fiber. It is visible under a microscopic. The finer fibers are generally more twisted than the coarser fibers. (2) Coil and curl in certain types of textured yarns which provide bulkiness to the yarn. / (2) Виток и .

COO = CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

COOK AND BAKER (CHIEF COOK) = КОК И ПЕКАРЬ (СТАРШИЙ КОК) – Cook And Baker (Chief Cook) (steward department):- cooks and bakes. / варит и печёт.

COOKED BANANAS = СВАРЕННЫЕ БАНАНЫ (или СПЁКШИЕСЯ БАНАНЫ) – Cooked Bananas:- if upper temperature limits are exceeded, the Bananas can ripen so quickly that they burst. This is usually referred to as 'Cooked' Bananas.

COOKIE = КУКИ (или ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ ФАЙЛ, СОХРАНЯЕМЫЙ У КЛИЕНТА) – Cookies are little pieces of information that the Skype software, or your internet browser, may store on your computer's hard drive. Cookies enable Skype to:- (i) recognize you or your preferences; (ii) tailor Skype web content for individual users; (iii) gain information about how people use our websites; and (iv) help us to improve our products and websites. This information may be analyzed by third parties on our behalf. The Help option on the toolbar of most browsers will tell you how to prevent your browser from accepting new cookies, how to have the browser notify you when you receive a new cookie, and how to disable cookies altogether. Please bear in mind that if you choose to disable cookies, some personalized services may not be available. Cookie is a piece of data that a website – or a third party that was commissioned or approved by the website – saves on users' hard drives and retrieves when the users revisit that site. Some cookies may use a unique identifier that links to information such as login or registration data, online 'shopping cart' selections, user preferences, websites a user has visited, etc. See also Tracking Cookies. Cookie is a small file relating to a website. / Дословный перевод этого жаргонного компьютерного термина, связанного с Интернетом, означает 'Печенюшка' (маленькое печенье); хотя эти куки можно было бы образно сравнить со следами на песке, остающимися после того, как там ступал человек. Только вот компьютерные следы остаются в компьютере пользователя под воздействием программного обеспечения, работающего на Вэб-сайте, на который заходит пользователь через свой компьютер. Куки:- каждый сайт может 'пометить' броузер пользователя, то есть записать на жёсткий диск компьютера пользователя специальную текстовую строку. Она называется куки. Фактически, это небольшой текстовый файл, который используется при обращении браузера к серверу, чтобы распознать пользователей. Этот файл не является исполняемой программой, которые потенциально могут повредить файлы и компьютерную систему пользователя. К данным, сохраняемым интернет-программами на компьютере пользователя, могут относиться, например, индивидуальные настройки по работе с каким-то конкретным сайтом. Они применяются для сохранения данных, специфичных для данного клиента, например:- имя пользователя, количество посещений сервера, регион пользователя и тому подобное. Cookie является решением одной из наследственных проблем HTTP спецификации. Эта проблема заключается в непостоянстве соединения между клиентом и сервером, как при FTP или Telnet сессии, то есть для каждого документа (или файла) при передаче по HTTP протоколу посылается отдельный запрос. Включение cookie в HTTP протокол дало частичное решение этой проблемы. Cookie это небольшая порция информации, которую сервер передает клиенту. Клиент (броузер) будет хранить эту информацию и передавать её серверу с каждым запросом как часть HTTP заголовка. Некоторые cookie хранятся только в течение одной сессии, они удаляются после закрытия броузера. Другие, установленные на некоторый период времени, записываются в файл. Обычно этот файл называется 'cookie.txt'. Сами по себе cookies не могут делать ничего, это только лишь некоторая информация, а сервер может на содержащуюся в cookies информацию. Например, в случае авторизованного доступа к чему либо через WWW, в cookies сохраняется login и password в течение сессии, что позволяет не вводить их при запросе каждого запароленного доступа. Другой пример:- cookies могут использоваться для построения персонализированных страниц. Чаще всего встречается такое – на некотором сервере Вас просят ввести свое имя, и каждый раз, когда Вы заходите на первую страницу этого сервера, Вам пишут что-то типа 'Hello, your_name!'. На использовании cookies также часто строят функцию оформления заказа в онлайновых магазинах, в частности, в Амазоне, такая своеобразная виртуальная корзина покупателя, как в обычном реальном супермаркете. Как выставлять cookies клиенту зависит от того, как они будут использоваться в дальнейшем. Это можно делать как с помощью скриптов, так и с помощью META-тагов HTML. Можно манипулировать временем жизни выставленных cookies и устанавливать место, в котором установки действительны.

COOL = ХХ (или ПРОХЛАДНОЕ, или ХОЛОДНОЕ) – Cool:- of a hue in the range violet through blue to green. / в диапазоне от фиолетового до голубого и зелёного.

COOL AND SWEET = ПРОХЛАДНОЕ И НЕИСПОРЧЕННОЕ – Cool And Sweet are terms used to describe the condition of grain which is of a normal temperature and is free from any objectionable odor. / Прохладное и Неиспорченное – эти термины используются для описания состояния зерна, имеющего нормальную температуру и неимеющего каких-либо неприятных запахов.

COOLANT = ОХЛАДИТЕЛЬ (или ХЛАДАГЕНТ, или ХОЛОДИЛЬНЫЙ АГЕНТ) – Coolant is a fluid used to remove heat. See also Cutting Fluid. / Хладагент, то же, что Холодильный Агент. Холодильный Агент или Хладагент, рабочее вещество холодильной машины, которое при кипении или в процессе расширения отнимает теплоту от охлаждаемого объекта и затем после сжатия передаёт её охлаждающей среде (воде, воздуху и тому подобному). К холодильным агентам предъявляется ряд требований:- они должны иметь низкую температуру кипения при давлениях выше атмосферного (во избежание подсоса воздуха), умеренные давление и температуру конденсации, низкую температуру затвердевания и высокую критическую температуру, большую теплоту парообразования при малых удельных объёмах паров, малую теплоёмкость и высокую теплопроводность. Кроме того, желательно, чтобы холодильные агенты были взрывобезопасными, нетоксичными, негорючими, нейтральными к конструкционным материалам, инертными к смазке и так далее. В зависимости от температуры кипения при атмосферном давлении холодильные агенты подразделяют на 3 группы:- высокотемпературные (выше –10 °С), умеренные (ниже –10 °С) и низкотемпературные (ниже –50 °С). Основными холодильными агентами являются аммиак, фреоны (хладоны) и некоторые углеводороды. Аммиак относится к группе умеренных холодильных агентов. Достоинствами аммиака являются его низкая стоимость и высокие теплофизические показатели. К недостаткам относятся токсичность, взрывоопасность. Аммиак также разрушительно воздействует на медь и её сплавы. Фреоны в большинстве случаев безвредны и негорючи; насчитывается свыше 50 различных фреонов и их смесей, применяемых во всех температурных группах. Наиболее распространены фреон-12, фреон-22 (относятся к умеренным холодильным агентам) и фреон-13 (низкотемпературный холодильный агент). Углеводороды (этан, пропан, этилен) имеют низкую температуру замерзания, но взрывоопасны; применяются в крупных и средних холодильных установках в нефтехимической и газовой промышленности. В пароэжекторных и работающих на водном растворе бромистого лития (бромистолитиевых) абсорбционных холодильных машинах холодильным агентом служит вода. В холодильно-газовых машинах в качестве холодильного агента в основном используются такие газы, как гелий, водород, азот, воздух.

COOLIE HAT = ШЛЯПА КУЛЫ (или ШИРОКОПОЛАЯ КОНИЧЕСКАЯ ШЛЯПА) – Coolie Hat is a conical-shaped usually straw hat worn especially to protect the head from the heat of the sun.

COOLING DEGREE–DAYS = ГРАДУСО–ДНИ КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ (или ГРАДУСО–ДНИ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ) – Cooling Degree-Days:- a measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit (18.3 °C). The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use. In other words, cooling degree-days are the number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is above a given temperature. This temperature is the point above which the consumer is assumed to use energy for space cooling. During the space-cooling season, warmer-than-normal temperatures tend to lead to increased electricity use, with increased demand for electricity often met by incremental use of oil products. See also Degree Day, Degree-Days Normals, and Heating Degree-Days. Cooling Degree Days (CDD) is a measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use. / Градусо-Дни Кондиционирования (ГДК) или Градусо-Дни Охлаждения (ГДО):- в США мера того, насколько тепло в данном месте в течение определённого периода по отношению к базовому значению температуры, как правило, составляющему 65 градусов по Фаренгейту (18.3 °C). Значения вычисляются по каждому дню путём вычитания базовой температуры (65 градусов) из среднеарифметических значений макисмальной и минимальной суточной температуры, при этом отрицательные величины приравниваются к нулю. Ежедневные значения градусо-дней кондиционирования суммируются для определения значения градусо-дня кондиционирования для конретно выбранного периода. Градусо-дни кондиционирования используются в анализе ситуации в энергетике в качестве индикатора потребности или фактического потребления энергии, направленной на кондиционирование воздуха. Другими словами, градусо-днями кондиционирования называют количество градусов в сутки, на которое среднесуточная температура выше базовой. Эта температура служит значением, при превышении которого потребитель предположительно использует энергию для охлаждения помещения. В течение сезона кондиционирования температуры более высокие нежели базовая приводят к повышенному потреблению электричества. В свою очередь повышенный спрос на электроэнергию приводит к постепенному увеличению потребления нефтепродуктов. Смотрите также Градусо-День (Degree Day), Среднестатистические Градусо-Дни (Degree-Days Normals) и Градусо-Дни Отопления (Heating Degree-Days).

COOLING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ) – Cooling System:- Energy Efficiency program promotion aimed at improving the efficiency of the cooling delivery system, including replacement, in the residential, commercial, or industrial sectors.

COONSKIN = ИЗ ШКУРЫ ЕНОТА – Coonskin:- an article, as a cap or coat, made of coonskin.

COOPER = БОЧАР (или БОНДАРЬ) – Cooper is the warehouse worker assigned to reconstruct or repair cartons, crates, boxes, etc. / Бочар или Бондарь – складской работник, в обязанности которого входят переделка или ремонт коробов, клетей, ящиков, и тому подобного. Бондарные Изделия, сосуды (бочки, буты, чаны, кадки и другие), предназначенные для хранения и транспортирования жидких, полужидких и сыпучих продуктов.

COOPERATIVE = КООПЕРАТИВ (или ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ) – (1) Cooperative is an organization of persons who pool their resources to buy, sell or produce more efficiently than they could individually. A cooperative is owned and managed by its members. / Под Кооперативом, от Латинского слова Cooperatio, означающее Сотрудничество, понимается организация лиц, объединивших свои возможности для покупки, продажи или производства чего-либо с большей эффективностью, чем индивидуально.

(2) In reference to electricity, Cooperative is a group organized under law into a utility company that will generate, transmit, and/or distribute supplies of electric energy to a specified area not being serviced by another utility. Typically, a co-op is not for profit. / По отношению к электричеству, группа, на законных основаниях организованная в энергетическую компанию, которая будет генерировать, передавать и/или распределять поставку электроэнергии в определённую зону, не обслуживаемую иной энергетической компанией. Как правило, при кооперировании не предусматривается извлечения выгоды, то есть получения прибыли.

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC UTILITY = КООПЕРАТИВНОЕ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Cooperative Electric Utility is an electric utility legally established to be owned by and operated for the benefit of those using its service. The utility company will generate, transmit, and/or distribute supplies of electric energy to a specified area not being serviced by another utility. Such ventures are generally exempt from Federal income tax laws. Most electric cooperatives have been initially financed by the Rural Electrification Administration, US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION = КООПЕРАТИВНАЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – In the United States, a Cooperative Marketing Association (CMA) means a cooperative marketing association, approved as specified in part 1425 of this chapter, that has executed a Cotton Cooperative Loan Agreement. § 1425.6 Approved CMAs:- (a) The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the US Department of Agriculture may approve a CMA to participate in the marketing assistance loan (MAL) and loan deficiency payment (LDP) program as:- (1) Unconditionally approved; or (2) Conditionally approved. (b) If CCC determines a CMA is in substantial but not total compliance with the requirements of this part, CCC may make the approval conditional on the CMA achieving full compliance within a reasonable period of time, as specified in the notification of conditional approval. (c) A CMA is approved to participate in the MAL and LDP program until the CMA's approval is suspended or terminated by CCC.

COOPERATOR = КООПЕРАТОР – Cooperator is a person who works closely with another in research activities.

COOPERATOR = СООПЕРАТОР – Cooperator is a plant regulatory officials designated under the Federal-State Cooperative Program that their State has entered into with USDA-APHIS-PPQ (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine). Specific plant regulatory officials are authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify the phytosanitary conditions of commodities offered for export and to issue export certificates. Officials designated as cooperators must meet or exceed the basic requirements as detailed in Special Programs – Federal-State Cooperative Program.

COORDINATED TRANSPORT = СКООРДИНИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – Coordinated Transport:- two or more carriers of different modes transporting a shipment.

COORDINATED TRIAL = СКООРДИНИРОВАННОЕ ИСПЫТАНИЕ (или СКООРДИНИРОВАННЫЙ ОПЫТ) – Coordinated Trial:- trials conducted in many places made up of the same treatments organized by a research center or a group of members with regional and national focus.

COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ КООРДИНИРОВАННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (или ВСЕМИРНОЕ КООРДИНИРОВАННОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – Coordinated Universal Time (UTC is short for the Temps Universel Coordonné in French) is the time scale based on the second (SI), as defined and recommended by the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee), and maintained by Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM). For most practical purposes associated with the Radio Regulations, UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0° longitude), formerly expressed in GMT. Note 1:- the maintenance by BIPM includes coordinating inputs from time standards belonging to various national laboratories around the world, which inputs are averaged to create the international time standard (second). Note 2:- the full definition of UTC is contained in CCIR Recommendation 460-4. Note 3:- the second was formerly defined in terms of astronomical phenomena. When this practice was abandoned in order to take advantage of atomic resonance phenomena ('atomic time') to define the second more precisely, it became necessary to make occasional adjustments in the 'atomic' time scale to coordinate it with the workaday mean solar time scale, UT-1, which is based on the somewhat irregular rotation of the Earth. Rotational irregularities usually result in a net decrease in the Earth's average rotational velocity, and ensuing lags of UT-1 with respect to UTC. Note 4:- adjustments to the atomic, i.e. UTC, time scale consist of an occasional addition or deletion of one full second, which is called a Leap Second. Twice yearly, during the last minute of the day of June 30 and December 31, Universal Time, adjustments may be made to ensure that the accumulated difference between UTC and UT-1 will not exceed 0.9 s before the next scheduled adjustment. Historically, adjustments, when necessary, have usually consisted of adding an extra second to the UTC time scale in order to allow the rotation of the Earth to 'catch up'. Therefore, the last minute of the UTC time scale, on the day when an adjustment is made, will have 61 seconds. Also known as World Time, Z Time, and Zulu Time. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), maintained by the BIPM, is the time scale that forms the basis for the coordinated dissemination of standard frequencies and time signals. The UTC scale is adjusted by the insertion of leap seconds to ensure approximate agreement with the time derived from the rotation of the Earth. These leap seconds are inserted on the advice of the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS). A practical scale of time for world-wide use has two essential elements:- a realization of the unit of time and a continuous temporal reference. The reference used is TAI (from the French name Temps Atomique International (International Atomic Time)), a time scale calculated at the BIPM using data from some two hundred atomic clocks in over fifty national laboratories. The long-term stability of TAI is assured by a judicious way of weighting the participating clocks. The scale unit of TAI is kept as close as possible to the SI second by using data from those national laboratories which maintain the best primary caesium standards. TAI is a uniform and stable scale which does not, therefore, keep in step with the slightly irregular rotation of the Earth. For public and practical purposes it is necessary to have a scale that, in the long term, does. Such a scale is Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), which is identical with TAI except that from time to time a leap second is added to ensure that, when averaged over a year, the Sun crosses the Greenwich meridian at noon UTC to within 0.9 s. The dates of application of the leap second are decided by the International Earth Rotation Service (IERS). Occasionally, 1 s is added to the UTC time scale. This second is called a Leap Second. Its purpose is to keep the UTC time scale within ±0.9 s of the UT1 astronomical time scale, which changes slightly due to variations in the rotation of the Earth. The first leap second was inserted into the UTC time scale on 1972-June-30. Leap seconds are used to keep the difference between UT1 and UTC to within ±0.9 s. The table below lists all leap seconds that have already occurred, or are scheduled to occur. A leap second is a second added to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in order to keep it synchronized with astronomical time. UTC is an atomic time scale, based on the performance of atomic clocks that are more stable than the Earth's rotational rate. Astronomical time (UT1 (UT1 is the principal form of Universal Time)), or mean solar time, is based on the rotation of Earth, which is irregular. There are two main reasons that cause leap seconds to occur. The first reason is that the atomic second was originally defined by comparing atomic clocks to the Ephemeris second, which is slightly shorter than the mean solar second and which is no longer used. This made the atomic second slightly shorter than the mean solar second to begin with. The second reason is that the rotation of Earth varies and is gradually slowing down, so the mean solar second is gradually getting longer. All of these factors contribute to the difference between UTC and UT1. Leap seconds are added in order to keep the difference between UTC and astronomical time (UT1) to less than 0.9 seconds. The International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS), measures Earth's rotation and publishes the difference between UT1 and UTC. Usually leap seconds are added when UTC is ahead of UT1 by 0.4 seconds or more. At the time the corrections started in 1972, a necessary correction of ten seconds was made to UTC, and there have been leap seconds about every year and a half (on average). Leap seconds have always occurred at the end of December or the end of June, on the last second of the UTC day. The designation of the sequence of seconds is:- 23h 59m 59s; 23h 59m 60s; 00h 00m 00s. By keeping Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) within one second of astronomical time, scientists and astronomers observing celestial bodies can use UTC for most purposes. If there were no longer a correction to UTC for leap seconds, then adjustments would have to be made to time stamps and legacy equipment and software which synchronize to UTC for astronomical observations. However, adding a second to UTC can create problems for some systems, including data logging applications, telecommunication systems and time distribution services. Special attention must be given to these systems each time there is a leap second. Some proposals have been made to implement larger corrections like leap hours, which would occur much less often than leap seconds. Also, it has been suggested to stop corrections to UTC and publish the growing difference between UTC and UT1. The relatively small community that needs UT1 could then use the published values as a correction. Discussions of the future of leap seconds are ongoing at meetings of the Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-R). Leap seconds and leap years are both implemented to keep our time in accordance with the position of Earth. However, leap seconds are added when needed, based on measurements, and leap years are regularly occurring events based on set rules. During leap years, an extra day is added as February 29th to keep the calendar synchronized with the precession of the Earth around the Sun. Leap years are necessary because the actual length of the year is 365.242 2 days and not 365. The extra day is added every four years to compensate for most of the partial day. However, this is a slight over-compensation, so some century years are not leap years. Only every fourth century year (those equally divisible by 400) is a leap year. For instance, 2000 was a leap year, but 1900, 1800 and 1700 were not. Universal Time (UT or Z) is the correct name for the time system previously called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT):- the standard time at longitude 0°. Universal Time is five hours later than Eastern Standard Time (EST) in the United States. It is always stated on the 24-hour clock; thus an event occurring at 1:26:15 pm Eastern Standard Time occurs at 18:26:15 UT (five hours after 13:26:15). Technically, the time shown on clocks is figured from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), an international system of time measurement regulated by very precise atomic clocks. From time to time (either on June 30 or December 31), UTC is adjusted by the addition of a 'leap second'. This event, widely reported in the press but poorly understood by the public, keeps UTC within 0.9 seconds of mean solar time at longitude 0° as measured by the Earth's slightly uneven rotation. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Координированное Время представляет собой систему счёта времени, осуществляющую координацию атомного времени с всемирным временем, получаемым из астрономических наблюдений. Сигналы точного времени, передаваемые службами времени, соответствует шкале Всемирного Координированного Времени (ВКВ), расхождение которого с всемирным временем по международному соглашению не должно превышать 0.7 секунды.

Всемирное Время или Мировое Время представляет собой Среднее Солнечное Время начального меридиана. За начальный меридиан условно принимается меридиан обсерватории в Гринвиче, Соединённое Королевство. Среднее Солнечное Время представляет собой время, определяемое изменением часового угла среднего экватора Солнца – фиктивной точки, равномерно двигающейся по небесному экватору со средней скоростью движения истинного Солнца по эклиптике. Учёные Германии, Норвегии и Японии готовятся откорректировать Всемирное Время – среднее солнечное время на нулевом меридиане, от которого отсчитывается местное время во всех часовых поясах Земли. Работу координирует Институт Радиоастрономии имени Макса Планка (Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie (MPIfR), Бонн, ФРГ. Данные для корректировки дадут радиотелескопы, расположенные в Ветцеле (Wettzell, ФРГ), Ни-Алезунде (Ny Alesund, Норвегия) и Цукубе (Tsukuba, Япония). Для обработки результатов наблюдений будет использован самый мощный в Европе суперкомпьютер Общества Макса Планка. Что такое Универсальное Координированное Время (Coordinated Universal Time (UTC); иногда его называют Время Зулу (Zulu Time), где Zulu обозначает нуль в международном коде радиообмена) и почему его надо корректировать? Для того чтобы ответить на этот вопрос, необходим небольшой экскурс в астрономию, точнее – в астрометрию. Всем со школьной скамьи известно, что нулевой меридиан, от которого начинается отсчёт часовых поясов, проходит через Королевскую Гринвичскую Обсерваторию (Royal Greenwich Observatory) в Англии. Всемирное Время – это время на меридиане Гринвича (ранее оно так и называлось – Гринвичское Среднее Время (ГСВ)). Меридианы, как известно, проходят через точки географических полюсов Земли, через них же проходит и ось вращения нашей планеты. Но ось вращения Земли из-за явлений прецессии и нутации непрерывно перемещается в теле планеты, а вместе с ней ‘гуляют’ и точки полюсов, привязанные к положению земной оси. Следовательно, вместе с полюсами меняется и положение самих меридианов. Кроме того, приливы, движение воздушных масс, притяжение Солнца и Луны делают вращение Земли неравномерным:- она то ‘спешит’, то ‘притормаживает’, как стрелка в неисправных часах. Соответственно, неравномерно вращается и нулевой меридиан. Таким образом, продолжительность суток никогда не бывает одинаковой:- они то короче, то длиннее. Конечно, речь идёт о погрешностях порядка миллисекунд, но сегодня эти миллисекунды имеют колоссальное значение (об этом – ниже). Так называемое Солнечное Время определяется по результатам астрономических наблюдений, однако на их точность влияют вышеперечисленные факторы, носящие во многом случайный характер и статистической обработке не поддающиеся. С появлением молекулярных и атомных стандартов частоты возникла принципиально новая, не зависящая от вращения Земли и движения тел Солнечной системы, физическая шкала атомного времени. В 1967 Международный Комитет Мер и Весов постановил принять за единицу измерения времени в Международной Системе Единиц (СИ) атомную секунду. Атомные часы позволили создать очень стабильную и равномерную шкалу времени. Но продолжительность суток меняется, поэтому ход атомных часов не совпадает с ходом земных. Расхождение между атомной и всемирной шкалами времени составляет примерно секунду в год. Аналогичная проблема существует и в календарном счёте времени. Год не равен целому числу суток, но мы хотим, чтобы год ‘шёл в ногу’ с календарем. Прибавляя в високосном году один день к календарю, можно поддерживать соответствие между календарем и временами года. Для согласования физической шкалы атомного времени International Atomic Time (TAI; from the French name Temps Atomique International) вначале изменяли продолжительность секунды. Секунда была ‘резиновой’, но это оказалось неудобно, поэтому была введена шкала координированного времени UTC, включающая в себя понятие ‘дополнительной секунды’, или ‘високосной’ (leap second). Международное бюро времени объявляет о введении дополнительной секунды (положительной или отрицательной), и шкала UTC – ‘всемирные часы’ смещается точно на одну секунду. Обычно это происходит 31 Декабря или 30 Июня. При этом очень важно знать, когда именно, в какой момент в шкалу всемирного времени должна быть введена эта ‘високосная секунда’ – иначе в мире настанет полный хаос в определении точного времени. Собственно, исследования общества Планка и посвящены определению этого момента. Кроме того, поскольку атомная секунда отличается от секунды UTC на дробное количество секунд атомного времени, за годы применения практики ‘високосной секунды’ между обеими шкалами накопилось приличное расхождение, которое нуждается в коррекции. То есть к дополнительной секунде будет добавлено не целое количество секунд расхождения, с тем чтобы до следующей коррекции хода ‘всемирных часов’ снова просто добавлять одну секунду. Стоит ли огород городить ради микроскопической поправки порядка 0.000 1 секунды? Очень даже стоит! По шкале UTC работают абсолютно все системы спутниковой навигации:- от GPS до ГЛОНАСС. От точности определения времени в них зависит точность определения координат:- ошибка в определения времени в одну десятитысячную секунды даст ошибку определения координат в десятки (иногда даже сотни) метров. В этой шкале работают и международная спутниковая Система Предупреждения Судов об Опасности на море (COSPAS–SARSAT Ship Security Alerting System (SSAS)) Международной Морской Организации (ММО; International Maritime Organization’s (IMO)), радиостанции службы эталонных частот, имеющие огромное значение как для служебной радиосвязи, так и для телевизионного и радиовещания. Рассинхронизация сети передающих центров, покрывающих вещанием определённую территорию, может привести к прекращению вещания или сильным искажениям сигнала. То же самое относится к системам сотовой связи. Цена секунды в современном мире существенно выросла.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROLS = КООРДИНИРУЮЩИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО МНОГОСТОРОННЕМУ (или ВСЕСТОРОННЕМУ) ВЫВОЗНОМУ (или ЭКСПОРТНОМУ) КОНТРОЛЮ – At the beginning of the Cold War, the United States and its allies implemented a new system of unilateral and multilateral export controls designed chiefly to prevent communist acquisition of Western military goods and technology. At that time a primary strategic threat was clear, and economic concerns were secondary to the foreign policy goal of containing the spread of communism and totalitarian ideology. The Cold War export control mechanisms, primarily the Export Control Act and the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), remained in place for over forty years, surviving the end of the Cold War. The Cold War export controls survived despite a rapidly changing global environment which by 1991 had culminated in the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact. No longer did the United States have a perceived ‘Evil Empire’, or a single common enemy of immediate threat against which it could unite its allies. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) is a multilateral organization that cooperated in restricting strategic exports to controlled countries. COCOM was officially disbanded on March 31, 1994. COCOM members included:- Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. The Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) is an informal organization that cooperatively restricts strategic exports to controlled countries. CoCom controls three lists:- (i) the international industrial list (synonymous with the ‘dual use’ or ‘core’ list); (ii) the international munitions list; and (iii) the atomic energy list. The 17 CoCom members are:- Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. CoCom controls exports at three levels, depending on the item and the proposed destination. At the highest or ‘general exception’ level, unanimous approval by CoCom members is necessary. At the next level, ‘favorable consideration’, there is a presumption of approval; the export may be made if no CoCom members objects within 30 days of submission to CoCom. At the lowest level, ‘national discretion’ (also called ‘Administrative Exception’), a member nation may approve the export on its own, but CoCom must be notified after the fact. During the Cold War, the diffusion of technological capabilities in the global economy and frequent divergence of allied views on security and foreign policy made it difficult to manage the

coordination of multilateral export policies. By the 1980s, members of the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) also needed to induce more 'cooperating' countries, such as the European neutrals and several newly industrializing economies in East Asia, to adopt export control systems compatible with COCOM strictures to maintain the effectiveness of the system. These initiatives met with mixed success. The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) was created in 1949 for the purpose of preventing Western companies and countries from selling strategic goods and services to the Eastern bloc countries behind the 'iron curtain'. The founding members of COCOM were the United States, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom. Countries joining COCOM at later dates were Spain, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Japan, and Turkey. Following World War II it became apparent to the West that any strategic advantage it held over the Soviet bloc countries was greatly dependent upon its technological superiority. Headquartered in an annex to the American embassy in Paris, COCOM was a small and secretive organization. One veteran diplomatic correspondent went so far as to refer to it as a 'secret annex to the Marshall Plan'. Member states would meet to update three lists of controlled items:- the International Munitions list; the International Atomic Energy list; and the third and most controversial, the International (Industrial) list. It was felt that items appearing on these lists, if acquired by the Soviets and their allies, would greatly enhance the strategic military potential of the Warsaw Pact countries. The International (Industrial) list was controversial because it included what came to be known as 'Dual Use' Items. These are, according to Robert Rudney and T.J. Anthony, 'goods, services, and technologies that have a known commercial use, as well as a known military use or a known use in weapons of mass destruction'. The controversy of 'dual use' technology continued into the late 1990s, as evidenced by the imbroglio over US companies sending telecommunication satellites into space atop missiles launched by military agencies of the People's Republic of China. COCOM's lack of success was due largely to a small overworked staff (14 staff members in the early 1980s) and general negligence on the part of its member countries. Violations were frequent because of poor enforcement, lack of stiff penalties, and because of the high profits involved. The United States, however, always considered its export policies to be in compliance with COCOM regulations. Even though COCOM never officially published a list of its 'target countries' they were undoubtedly at one time or another Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. In the United States exports to other countries are regulated by the US Bureau of Export, which is part of the US Department of Commerce. Legislative authority controlling exports includes:- The Export Control Act of 1949, which was related to the establishment of COCOM; The Battle Act of 1951, which stopped countries exporting strategic goods to the Eastern bloc from receiving US foreign aid; and the Export Administration Act of 1969, which dealt with the export of 'dual use' goods. This act was amended in 1979, 1981, and 1985. On 1994-March-30, the United States announced it would greatly ease the restrictions it had placed on the sale of computer and telecommunications equipment to countries that had comprised the Eastern bloc. With the fall of communism in the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe, the military and political threat that had fueled the creation of COCOM had largely dissipated. Export controls on certain radio and encryption technologies, however, remained in effect. On 1994-March-31, COCOM was formally dissolved. / Робэт Рудни (Robert Rudney) и Ти.Дьжей. Энсэни (T.J. Anthony). КоКам (CoCom). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

THE COORDINATING EUROPEAN COUNCIL = КООРДИНИРУЮЩИЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ – The Coordinating European Council (CEC) for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubrications and Other Fluid is an organisation that represents the motor, oil, petroleum additive and allied industries in the development of test methods to evaluate the performance of transportation fuels, lubricants and other fluids. CEC test methods are used extensively in Europe and widely throughout the world. CEC was established over 30 years ago and now has more than 1 500 participants from over 300 companies. Representatives are able to contribute in CEC affairs at all levels. The essential objective of the CEC is to develop performance test methods on behalf of the industries it represents in a timely, quality focussed and cost effective manner and to ensure that such methods elate to market place demand. CEC also specifies reference fluids for use in engine tests and rig tests using CEC standard performance test procedures. The reference fluids data sheets are available to working group members and CEC test method holders in the form of Reference Fuels and Reference Oils Manuals. CEC is the European Fuels & Lubricants Performance Test Development Organisation. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

COORDINATION TRANSACTIONS = СКООРДИНИРОВАННЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или СКООРДИНИРОВАННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In reference to electricity, Coordination Transactions are the short-term transactions undertaken primarily to maintain in the integrity of an electricity distribution system. / По отношению к электричеству, краткосрочные действия, предпринимаемые, в первую очередь, для поддержания работоспособности системы распределения электричества.

CO–OWNER = СОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ – Co-Owners are two individuals designated in the alternative on the face of a bond with their names shown, for example, as 'John Smith or Jane Smith'. The form of registration 'John Smith and Jane Smith' is not authorized. Either co-owner may cash/redeem the bond without the consent of the other co-owner. / Дьжон Смис (John Smith) и Дьжейн Смис (Jane Smith).

CO–OWNERSHIP = СОВЛАДЕНИЕ – Co-Ownership is the joint ownership of a property by two or more persons under which each retains title to a distinct part. Each co-owner can sell or pledge his portion, whereas disposal over the entire property requires the consent of all co-owners.

COP = COLOMBIAN PESO

COP = CUSTOM OF PORT

COP = ПОЧАТОК (или ШПУЛЯ) – (1) A term Cop refers to the cone of fibers that builds up on a spindle. Thread or twine wound into the shape of a hollow cylinder. In textile industry, cop is a bobbin upon which yarn is wound prior to weaving. It is recommended the use of the bobbins with rings both at top and bottom. See also Pirn. Cop is a headless tube upon which yarn or thread is wound. / Под Початком понимается паковка с пряжей или кручёной нитью, намотанной на патрон или шпулю и имеющей форму цилиндра, верхние и нижние основания которого представляют усечённый конус, что позволяет производить сматывание нити с неподвижного початка вдоль его оси. В текстильной отрасли под Шпулей понимается разновидность бобин, на которую производится намотка пряжи, прежде чем она попадает в ткачество. Рекомендуется использование фланцев на верхнем и нижнем концах шпули.

(2) Cop is a paper tube upon which thread or yarn is wound. Cop:- thread or yarn wound into the shape of a hollow cylinder with tapered ends.

(3) Cop:- filling yarn wound upon a tapered tube (generally paper). Filling yarn wound upon a cone-shaped paper tube, carried through the warp shed by the shuttle. Cop is a conical shape into which cotton or worsted weft yarn is wound over a paper tube or a bare spindle, which is with drawn after the winding. The yarn is crossing itself at sharp angles. / уточная пряжа, намотанная на .

COPAL = КОПАЛ – Copal is a resinous substance exuded from some Species of Tropical Trees and hardening in air into a glassy solid ranging in color from red to yellow or brown. / из некоторых Видов (Species) Тропических Деревьев и упрочнение на воздухе с превращением в стеклянное или стекловидное или стеклообразное (glassy) . Под Копалом, от Испанского слова Copal, понимается смола, выделяемая преимущественно тропическими деревьями семейства бобовых. Получают подсочкой деревьев или добывают из их ископаемых остатков в земле (ископаемый копал). Окраска – от бесцветной до коричневой. Широко применялся для производства лаков.

COPE = КОП (или КОУП, или РИЗА, или МАНТИЯ) – Cope:- a long enveloping ecclesiastical vestment. / .

COPENHAGEN CRITERIA = КОПЕНГАГЕНСКИЙ КРИТЕРИЙ – Copenhagen Criteria (accession criteria):- countries wanting to join the European Union (EU) must fulfil several criteria:- political criteria (stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for minorities), economic criteria (a functioning market economy), and incorporation of the acquis communautaire (the EU's body of law). They were set by the Copenhagen European Council in June 1993 and confirmed by the Madrid European Council in December 1995.

COPIES = КОПИИ – Copies are the reproductions of all or a portion of digital information onto any one of a number of media, including computer diskette, hard-copy printout, or by exact quotation. / Под Копией, от Латинского слова Copia, означающее Множество, понимается точный список, точное воспроизведение или повторение чего-либо.

COPOLYMER = СОПОЛИМЕР – Copolymer is a polymer composed of a combination of more that one monomer (usually two). Copolymers are the basis of some manufactured fibers. Copolymer is a polymer composed of two or more different monomers.

COPPER = МЕДЬ – Copper is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Cu (in Latin, Cuprum) and atomic number 29. It is a ductile metal with excellent electrical conductivity, and finds extensive use as an electrical conductor, thermal conductor, as a building material, and as a component of various alloys. Copper has played a significant part in the history of mankind, which has used the easily accessible uncompounded metal for nearly 10 000 years. Civilizations in places like Iraq, China, Egypt, Greece and the Sumerian cities all have early evidence of using copper, and Britain and the United States also have extensive histories of copper use and mining. During the Roman Empire, copper was principally mined on Cyprus, hence the origin of the name of the metal as Cyprium, 'metal of Cyprus', later shortened to Cuprum. A number of countries, such as Chile and the United States, still have sizeable reserves of the metal which are extracted through large open mines. Nevertheless, the price of copper rose rapidly, quintupling from a 60-year low in 1999, largely due to increased demand. This metal has come in to limelight on account of high volatility in prices. Copper is a reddish-colored metal, with a high electrical and thermal conductivity (silver is the only pure metal to have a higher electrical conductivity at room temperature). In oxidation copper is mildly basic. Copper has its characteristic color because it reflects red and orange light and absorbs other frequencies in the visible spectrum, due to its band structure. Copper is malleable and ductile, a good conductor of heat and, when very pure, a good conductor of electricity. Copper has often been considered the best measure of economic health because it is used to build things – big things like houses and cars – but like so many markets in the commodities spaces, it is dependent on China. 'It is all about China', Mohr says (in April 2014). 'In 2009, because of China's infrastructure program even when the US was in recession, China rebounded very strongly because China's government put in place a massive infrastructure program, record credit expansion, and you found the volume of copper demand grew 25% in 2009 – and it has been growing quite well ever since', she says. Mohr notes that China's refined copper consumption continued to grow every year:- 11% in 2010, 8.5% in 2011, 5% in 2012 and just under 12% in 2013. However, with recent loan default problems with Chinese banks, China may pull back on some of the stimulus that has been driving construction. 'Copper is pretty fairly valued here. It is waiting for some signs (from) China', Platt says. They are trying to curb some of the rampant construction activity and rampant lending activity in the construction industry which is a big user of copper. If that happens you probably break the market further'. Streible agrees. 'I was pretty bullish until this Chinese loan default problem. They can come back to the USD3.25 range where they were stuck – it seems to be a good equilibrium level', he says (see 'Copper on hold', left). 'If copper prices start going up then the economy is really doing well because then we will be at the point where we are producing. If copper prices start going up dramatically that means somewhere they're utilizing it'. But China has been so dominant a factor that if it does rein in lending activity, copper could drop sharply. 'If we start to see China withdraw in terms of supporting further expansion of construction, then copper will get hit harder than some of the other markets', Platt says. 'I can see USD3.20 being hit on the upside and eventually seeing this market come down. If we can't get back through there it could potentially break down and see USD2.20 on the downside'. There are other factor holding down copper. 'The thing that lowered the price in the past 18 months is that we were going through a period where there is new mine supply being put in place around the world', Mohr says. 'We are not through that mine expansion. We won't get through that period of new supply until 2016, and then I would suspect a nice rally in copper prices'. Streible says, 'Copper is a good barometer, the best barometer of all your metals'. Others however, think it is now so dependent on the Chinese that it is no longer the metal with a Ph.D. This is too bad, as the stock market is no longer a measure of economic health due to the Fed's heavy hand. It would be nice to rely on one market indicator providing a clear picture. And of all the sectors out there, metals is probably the most honest – gold alone is a pretty good measure of fear and greed but the entire complex is telling a tale, which is mixed. We have come through an extraordinary period of recession and government and central bank intervention, and normal is still far off. The metals sector still may be the best gauge as to how the real economy is doing. Copper is a measure of growth and China has been providing that growth, driving copper to record highs in the midst of a global recession. Now (in May 2014) China may be pulling back, putting further pressure on copper. / Медь, на Латинском языке Купрум (Cuprum), символ Cu, химический элемент I группы периодической системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 29, атомная масса 63.546, плотность 8 920 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 084.5 °C. Металл красного (в изломе розового) цвета, ковкий и мягкий. Хороший проводник тепла и электричества (уступает только серебру). Медь химически малоактивна; в атмосфере, содержащей CO_2, пары H_2O и другое, покрывается патиной – зеленоватой плёнкой основного карбоната (ядовит). Из минералов важны борнит, ковеллин, малахит, халькозин, халькопирит; изредка встречается в природе в виде самородной меди и в виде соединений с серой (сульфидов) или кислородом. Получают медь главным образом из обогащённых сульфидных руд. Высокая электро- и теплопроводность меди, пластичность и коррозионная стойкость определяют области её применения. Главное применение (около 50% всей добываемой меди) – производство электрических проводов и труб. Медь используется для изготовления химической аппаратуры (вакуум-аппараты, детали плазмотронов, теплообменники, трубопроводы, холодильники и тому подобное). Более 30% меди идёт на сплавы.

COPPER CONCENTRATE = МЕДНЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ – Copper Concentrate is a product resulting from the processing (enriching) of copper ore.

COPPER STRIP CORROSION = КОРРОЗИЯ МЕДНОЙ ПОЛОСКИ (или КОРРОЗИЯ МЕДНОЙ ПЛАСТИНКИ) – Copper Strip Corrosion:- the gradual eating away of copper surfaces as the result of oxidation or other chemical action. It is caused by acids or other corrosive agents. / Сущность метода:- отшлифованную медную пластинку погружают в испытуемый образец, нагреваемый при температуре и в течение времени, установленных для данного класса материала. После нагревания медную пластинку

вынимают, промывают и определяют её цвет и степень тусклости сравнением с эталоном Американского Общества по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ (ASTM)) по определению коррозии медной полоски. Сырая нефть содержит сернистые соединения, большинство из которых должны быть удалены при очистке. Однако сернистые соединения остаются в нефтепродукте и некоторые из них могут вызывать коррозию различных металлов. Эта коррозионная способность может не зависеть от общего содержания серы. Коррозионность зависит от типов сернистых соединений. Испытание на медной пластинке предназначено для оценки относительной степени коррозионности нефтепродуктов. Характеристики медных пластинок:- используют пластинки шириной приблизительно 12.5 мм (1/2 дюйма), толщиной от 1.5 до 3.0 мм (от 1/16 до 1/8 дюйма) и длиной приблизительно 75 мм (3 дюйма), изготовленные из листа холоднотянутой меди максимальной твёрдости с гладкой поверхностью чистотой не менее 99.9% или прутка для электрической шины. Пластинки используют повторно; их меняют, если на поверхности появляются глубокие царапины или углубления, которые невозможно устранить специальной полировкой, или поверхность деформирована. Для защиты медной полоски от контакта с руками во время окончательного полирования используют беззольную фильтровальную бумагу или одноразовые перчатки. Эталоны АОИМ по определению коррозии медной пластинки представляют собой цветные копии типичных испытательных пластинок с увеличением степени потускнения и коррозии. Для защиты пластинки помещают в пластиковый футляр.

COPPER SULFATE = СУЛЬФАТ МЕДИ (или СЕРНОКИСЛАЯ МЕДЬ) – Copper Sulfate, $CuSO_4$, also called Copper (II) Sulfate (read copper two sulfate) or Cupric Sulfate; is a copper compound sometimes used as a mordant, especially with natural dyes. Certain direct dyes are made more lightfast by after-dyeing treatment with copper sulfate.

COPPERY = МЕДИСТОЕ (или МЕДНОВАТОЕ, или ЦВЕТА МЕДИ) – Coppery:- having the reddish to brownish orange color of copper.

COPR = CENTRE FOR OVERSEAS PEST RESEARCH

COPYRIGHT = АВТОРСКОЕ ПРАВО (или ПРАВО НА КОПИЮ) – All authors must show on their copyrighted works is their name, the symbol ‘C’ in a circle, and the date of the first publication. Copyright is a legal term describing rights given to creators for their literary and artistic works. What is covered by copyright? The kinds of works covered by copyright include:- literary works such as novels, poems, plays, reference works, newspapers and computer programs; databases; films, musical compositions, and choreography; artistic works such as paintings, drawings, photographs and sculpture; architecture; and advertisements, maps and technical drawings. What rights does copyright provide? The original creators of works protected by copyright, and their heirs, have certain basic rights. They hold the exclusive right to use or authorize others to use the work on agreed terms. The creator of a work can prohibit or authorize:- (i) its reproduction in various forms, such as printed publication or sound recording; (ii) its public performance, as in a play or musical work; (iii) recordings of it, for example, in the form of compact discs, cassettes or videotapes; (iv) its broadcasting, by radio, cable or satellite; and (v) its translation into other languages, or its adaptation, such as a novel into a screenplay. Many creative works protected by copyright require mass distribution, communication and financial investment for their dissemination (for example, publications, sound recordings and films); hence, creators often sell the rights to their works to individuals or companies best able to market the works in return for payment. These payments are often made dependent on the actual use of the work, and are then referred to as Royalties. These economic rights have a time limit, according to the relevant WIPO treaties, of 50 years after the creator’s death. National law may establish longer time-limits. This limit enables both creators and their heirs to benefit financially for a reasonable period of time. Copyright protection also includes moral rights, which involve the right to claim authorship of a work, and the right to oppose changes to it that could harm the creator’s reputation. The creator – or the owner of the copyright in a work – can enforce rights administratively and in the courts, by inspection of premises for evidence of production or possession of illegally made – ‘pirated’ – goods related to protected works. The owner may obtain court orders to stop such activities, as well as seek damages for loss of financial rewards and recognition. Are ideas, methods or concepts protected by copyright? Copyright protection extends only to expressions, and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such. This principle has been confirmed by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the WIPO Copyright Treaty. What are rights related to copyright? A field of rights related to copyright has rapidly developed over the last 50 years. These related rights grew up around copyrighted works, and provide similar, although often more limited and of shorter duration, rights to:- (i) performing artists (such as actors and musicians) in their performances; (ii) producers of sound recordings (for example, cassette recordings and compact discs) in their recordings; and (iii) broadcasting organizations in their radio and television programs. Why protect copyright? Copyright and its related rights are essential to human creativity, by giving creators incentives in the form of recognition and fair economic rewards. Under this system of rights, creators are assured that their works can be disseminated without fear of unauthorized copying or piracy. This in turn helps increase access to and enhances the enjoyment of culture, knowledge, and entertainment all over the world. Do you need to register to be protected? Copyright itself does not depend on official procedures. A created work is considered protected by copyright as soon as it exists. According to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, literary and artistic works are protected without any formalities in the countries party to that Convention. Thus, WIPO does not offer any kind of copyright registration system. However, many countries have a national copyright office and some national laws allow for registration of works for the purposes of, for example, identifying and distinguishing titles of works. In certain countries, registration can also serve as prima facie evidence in a court of law with reference to disputes relating to copyright. How are copyright and related rights protected on the Internet? Two treaties were concluded in 1996 at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva. One, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), deals with protection for authors of literary and artistic works, such as writings and computer programs; original databases; musical works; audiovisual works; works of fine art and photographs. The other, the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), protects certain ‘related rights’ (that is, rights related to copyright):- in the WPPT, these are rights of performers and producers of phonograms. The purpose of the two treaties is to update and supplement the major existing WIPO treaties on copyright and related rights, primarily in order to respond to developments in technology and in the marketplace. Since the Berne and Rome Conventions were adopted or lastly revised more than a quarter century ago, new types of works, new markets, and new methods of use and dissemination have evolved. Among other things, both the WCT and the WPPT address the challenges posed by today's digital technologies, in particular the dissemination of protected material over digital networks such as the Internet. For this reason, they have sometimes been referred to as the ‘Internet Treaties’. Both treaties require countries to provide a framework of basic rights, allowing creators to control and/or be compensated for the various ways in which their creations are used and enjoyed by others. Most importantly, the treaties ensure that the owners of those rights will continue to be adequately and effectively protected when their works are disseminated through new technologies and communications systems such as the Internet. The treaties thus clarify that existing rights continue to apply in the digital environment. They also create new online rights. To maintain a fair balance of interests between the owners of rights and the general public, the treaties further clarify that countries have reasonable flexibility in establishing exceptions or limitations to rights in the digital environment. Countries may, in appropriate circumstances, grant exceptions for uses deemed to be in the public interest, such as for non-profit educational and research purposes. The treaties also require countries to provide not only the rights themselves, but also

two types of technological adjuncts to the rights. These are intended to ensure that rightholders can effectively use technology to protect their rights and to license their works online. The first, known as the 'anti-circumvention' provision, tackles the problem of 'hacking':- it requires countries to provide adequate legal protection and effective remedies against the circumvention of technological measures (such as encryption) used by rightholders to protect their rights. The second type of technological adjuncts safeguards the reliability and integrity of the online marketplace by requiring countries to prohibit the deliberate alteration or deletion of electronic 'rights management information':- that is, information which accompanies any protected material, and which identifies the work, its creators, performer, or owner, and the terms and conditions for its use. The WCT entered into force on 2002-March-06. For the WPPT, the date of entry into force was 2002-May-20. A number of countries have implemented the provisions of the two treaties in their national legislation. The WIPO Lex database can be consulted to search copyright laws of a wide range of countries. Which countries are party to the Internet treaties (the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT))? The list of Contracting Parties to the treaties administered by WIPO are available at /treaties/en/. How do I get permission to use somebody else's work and other subject matters? You can contact the right owner. For certain types of works and other subject matter, you can get permission from a collective management organization. Collective management organizations license use of works and other subject matter that are protected by copyright and related rights whenever it is impractical for right owners to act individually. There are several international non-governmental organizations that link together national collective management organizations. How much of someone else's work can I use without getting permission? Under most national copyright laws, it is permissible to use limited portions of a work, including quotes, for purposes such as news reporting and private personal use. For further information see the national legislation available in WIPO Lex. Is computer software protected by copyright? In the 1970s and 1980s, there were extensive discussions on whether the patent system, the copyright system, or a sui generis system, should provide protection for computer software. These discussions resulted in the generally accepted principle that computer programs should be protected by copyright, whereas apparatus using computer software or software-related inventions should be protected by patent. Copyright law and patent law provide different types of protection. Copyright protection extends only to expressions, and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such, whereas a patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. Copyright protection is formality-free in countries party to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the Berne Convention), which means that protection does not depend on compliance with any formalities such as registration or deposit of copies. A patent is generally granted after completing an examination procedure by a government agency. Copyright protection of computer software is established in most countries and harmonized by international treaties to that effect. The law relating to the patentability of software is still not harmonized internationally, but some countries have embraced the patentability of computer software and others have adopted approaches that recognize inventions assisted by computer software. In view of the complexity of these matters, it is recommended that you contact a practicing lawyer who is specialized in intellectual property or the intellectual property offices of those countries in which you are interested to get protection. You can find a list of URLs and a directory of national and regional intellectual property offices on our Website. Is a television format protected by copyright? Broadcasting organizations are protected as holders of related rights under the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). Broadcast content as such, as opposed to broadcast signals, can also be protected by copyright and related rights, depending on the national legislation. Television formats, however, have not been discussed at WIPO as subject of a separate international protection. Is a character protected by copyright? A character could be protected under copyright if it is an original expression of an author. Merchandising items such as toys, interactive games, books and clothing including characters can also be protected by intellectual property rights in certain circumstances, mainly copyright and trademarks, along with other areas of law. See the WIPO Report on Character Merchandising. Is a name, title, slogan or logo protected by copyright? Copyright may or may not be available for titles, slogans, or logos, depending on whether they contain sufficient authorship. In most circumstances copyright does not protect names. What is the rule concerning copyright and related rights in my country? While in some countries treaties are 'self-executive', meaning that the provisions of treaties can be directly applied as law, in general copyright and related rights are provided in national legislation of individual countries. International treaties link various national laws by ensuring that at least a minimum level of rights will be granted to creators under each national law. The treaties do not themselves grant rights, but rather require the countries that join the treaties to grant certain rights specified on a nondiscriminatory basis. Copyright laws of a wide range of countries can be consulted from the WIPO Lex database. For further information, you can also contact national copyright administrations. I have a problem with my copyright. Can you give me a legal advice? WIPO is an intergovernmental organization, which administers a number of international treaties in the field of intellectual property, and may, at their request, advise governments. WIPO has, however, no mandate to give legal advice to private persons or non-governmental bodies or entities. For advice concerning specific matters, it is recommend that you consult a practicing lawyer who is specialized in intellectual property. Legally granted property rights in intellectual works embodied in a some physical means of expression, such as print, musical score or electronic image. A Copyright is an exclusive right to reproduce an original work of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression; to prepare derivative works based upon the original work; and to perform or display the work in the case of musical, dramatic, choreographic and sculptural works. Copyright protection does not extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained or embodied. Rather, copyright protection is limited only to an author's particular expression of the idea, process, concept, etc in a tangible medium. Copyright protection automatically subsists in all works of authorship from the moment of creation. The duration of copyright protection varies from country to country and can be dependent on such factors as the subject matter of the work, whether the work was made for hire, and whether the work is published. For instance, in the United States, the copyright for a work of an individual author lasts for his or her lifetime plus 50 years. However, if the work is made for hire, the copyright lasts for 100 years from the time of creation or 75 years from first publication. The exclusive rights granted to the copyright owner do not include the right to prevent others from making fair use of the owner's work. Such fair use may include use of the work for purposes of criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching or education, scholarship or research. The nature of the work, the extent of the work copied, and the impact of copying on the work's commercial value are all considered in determining whether an unauthorized use is a 'fair use'. To secure copyright protection, the work in question must be an 'original' work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression. Works of authorship that fall within this definition may include:- (i) literary works (including computer programs); (ii) musical works and accompanying lyrics; (iii) dramatic works and dialogue; (iv) pantomimes and choreographic works; (v) pictorial, graphic and sculptural works; (vi) motion pictures and other audiovisual works; and (vii) sound recordings. It is important to note that the laws of many countries do not limit the type or form of work because authors are continuing to invent new ways of expressing themselves. The test for the originality of a work is usually two-pronged. First, the work of authorship must originate from the author, in the sense that it must have actually been independently created by the author and not copied from other works. Secondly, the work must contain a sufficient amount of originality so as to be more than a trivial variation over preexisting works. To be copyrightable, a work must be 'fixed in a tangible medium of expression'. A work is 'fixed' when its embodiment in a tangible medium is sufficiently permanent or stable as to permit it to be perceived, reproduced or otherwise communicated for a period of time that is not transitory. The means, manner or medium of fixation is irrelevant. Copyright registration in most countries is relatively straightforward and

inexpensive. Although copyright protection subsists from the moment the work is fixed in a tangible expression, copyright registration confers additional important benefits in some countries. In those countries with a registration system, registration may be a prerequisite to initiating legal action to stop others from infringing a copyright, and/or for recouping the costs, including attorney's fees, of enforcing those rights. In addition, in some countries, a copyright registration constitutes prima facie evidence of the validity and ownership of the copyright. Protect works of authorship, such as writings, music, and works of art that have been tangibly expressed. The Library of the US Congress registers copyrights which last for the life of the author plus 70 years. Also known as Right Of Authorship. Copyright relates to artistic creations, such as poems, novels, music, paintings, and cinematographic works. In most European languages other than English, copyright is known as Author's Rights. The expression copyright refers to the main act which, in respect of literary and artistic creations, may be made only by the author or with his authorization. That act is the making of copies of the literary or artistic work, such as a book, a painting, a sculpture, a photograph, or a motion picture. The second expression, author's rights refers to the person who is the creator of the artistic work, its author, thus underlining the fact, recognized in most laws, that the author has certain specific rights in his creation, such as the right to prevent a distorted reproduction, which only he can exercise, whereas other rights, such as the right to make copies, can be exercised by other persons, for example, a publisher who has obtained a license to this effect from the author. In the United States, Copyrights:- protect works of authorship, such as writings, music, and works of art that have been tangibly expressed. The Library of Congress registers copyrights which last for the life of the author plus 70 years. As a work of the United States Government, this glossary falls under the provisions of 17 USC § 403, which requires that works including all or part of this material in a copyrighted work contain a statement in their copyright that clearly identifies what portions of the work consist of a work of the US Government. Failure to do so could result in loss of copyright protection for the entire work. / Правообладатель. сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie). чертёж (drawing). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Авторское Право предполагает эксклюзивное право репродукции оригинальной работы зафиксированного авторства в любом реальном способе выражения; а также используется для подготовки производных работ, основанных на оригинальной работе, и для выполнения или отражения работы в отношении литературных, музыкальных (включая стихов к ним), художественных, хореографических (включая диалоги, пантонимы) и скульптурных произведений и работ, компьютерных программ, видео и иных аудиовизуальных съёмок и работ, звукозаписи. Защита Авторского Права распространяется только на специфическое выражение авторской идеи, процесса, концепции, принципа или открытия в реальном способе их выражения. Авторское Право является разделом гражданского права, регулирующим отношения, связанные с созданием и использованием (издание, исполнение и так далее) произведений искусства, литературы и науки. Авторское право регулируется национальным правом и международными конвенциями по охране авторских прав. Авторское Право – это юридический термин, обозначающий права, предоставляемые авторам литературных и художественных произведений. Что может быть объектом авторского права? К числу произведений, охватываемых авторским правом, относятся:- такие литературные произведения, как романы, поэмы, пьесы, справочные издания, газеты и компьютерные программы; базы данных; фильмы, музыкальные и хореографические произведения; такие произведения изобразительного искусства, как картины, рисунки, фотографии и скульптуры; произведения архитектуры, а также рекламная живопись, географические карты и чертежи. Какие права предоставляет авторское право? Непосредственным авторам произведений, охраняемых авторским правом, а также их наследникам предоставляются определённые базовые права. Они являются владельцами исключительного права на использование произведения либо на предоставление права на использование произведения другим лицам на согласованных условиях. Автор произведения может разрешить или запретить:- (i) его воспроизведение в той или иной форме, например в виде печатного издания или звукозаписи; (ii) его публичное исполнение, например в театральной пьесе либо в музыкальном произведении; (iii) его запись, например на компакт-диск, кассеты или видеопленку; (iv) его воспроизведение средствами вещания – по радио, кабельной сети или через спутниковую связь; (v) его перевод на другие языки или адаптацию, например создание киносценария по мотивам романа. Многие произведения искусства и культуры, охраняемые авторским правом (например, печатные издания, звукозаписи, фильмы), необходимо довести до массового потребителя, в частности средствами связи, а для этого требуются денежные средства; поэтому часто авторы за соответствующее вознаграждение продают права на свои произведения отдельным лицам или компаниям, которые имеют все необходимое для сбыта и распространения художественной продукции. Размер такого вознаграждения зачастую зависит от объёма фактического использования произведения, а само вознаграждение в этом случае называется роялти. Срок охраны этих имущественных прав, по условиям соответствующих договоров ВОИС, ограничен сроком в 50 лет после смерти автора. Национальным законодательством могут быть предусмотрены более длительные сроки. Установленные таким образом сроки охраны предоставляют авторам и их наследникам возможность получать экономическую выгоду в течение разумного периода времени. В рамках авторского права также предусмотрена охрана личных неимущественных прав, в частности права требовать признания авторства, а также права не допускать внесения в произведение изменений, которые могут нанести ущерб репутации автора. Автор или обладатель авторского права на произведение может защищать свои права в административном или в судебном порядке путём осмотра помещений с целью обнаружения следов производства или хранения незаконно изготовленных или 'пиратских' копий с оригинала охраняемых произведений. Владелец может добиться судебного запрета на такую деятельность и требовать компенсации ущерба, понесённого в результате потери материальной выгоды, и признания авторства. Что такое смежные права? За последние 50 лет в области смежных прав произошло стремительное развитие. Эти смежные права сформировались вокруг охраняемых авторским правом произведений и предоставляют аналогичную, но зачастую более ограниченную по объёму и по срокам охрану:- (i) исполнителям (актёрам и музыкантам) на их исполнения; (ii) производителям звукозаписей (например, на кассетах и компакт-дисках) на их звукозаписи; и (iii) организациям эфирного вещания на их радио и телевизионные программы. Почему необходима охрана авторских прав? Авторское право и смежные права являются необходимыми условиями развития творчества, предоставляя авторам стимул в форме признания и справедливого материального вознаграждения. Эта система охраны прав обеспечивает авторам гарантию распространения их произведений без боязни несанкционированного изготовления копий или пиратства. а это, в свою очередь, обеспечивает более свободный доступ населения стран мира к культурным ценностям, к знаниям и развлечениям, а также гарантирует их более высокое качество. Как авторское право использует последние технические достижения? В последние десятилетия области авторского права и смежных прав очень расширились как следствие внедрения достижений науки и техники, которые, в частности, позволили разработать новые способы распространения произведений с помощью таких средств глобальной связи, как спутниковая связь и компакт-диски. Совсем недавно появилась возможность распространения произведений через Internet, что создало в области авторского права новые проблемы. ВОИС принимает самое активное участие в непрекращающейся международной дискуссии по вопросам разработки новых норм охраны авторского права в киберпространстве. Организация выполняет административные функции Договора ВОИС по авторскому праву и Договора ВОИС по исполнениям и фонограммам, (зачастую объединяемых под общим названием 'Договоры ВОИС по Internet'). В указанных договорах содержатся международные нормы, направленные на предотвращение несанкционированного доступа к творческой продукции в Internet и других цифровых сетях и её незаконного использования. Как регулируется авторское право? Охрана авторского права не

зависит от каких-либо формальностей. Считается, что охрана творческой продукции начинается с момента создания произведения. Однако, во многих странах имеются национальные ведомства по авторскому праву, а законодательство некоторых стран предусматривает возможность регистрации произведений с целью, например, идентификации их названий и установления различий между ними. У многих владельцев творческой продукции не имеется достаточных средств для защиты авторских прав в административном или судебном порядке, в особенности с учётом всё более широкого использования прав на литературные и музыкальные произведения, а также прав на исполнения. В результате, во многих странах появились и находят всё более широкое распространение организации или общества по коллективному управлению правами. Эти общества, опирающиеся на значительный опыт в административной и юридической деятельности, способны предоставлять своим членам услуги по сбору, управлению и распределению роялти, полученных за международное использование произведений кого-либо из авторов-членов общества. Автор, издательский договор, авторское свидетельство, Конвенция по Авторскому Праву. Копирайт представляет собой исключительное право воспроизводить оригинальные авторские работы, зафиксированные в любой осязаемой среде выражения, изготавливать производные работы, основанные на оригинальной работе, а также исполнять или выставлять работу в случае музыкальных, драматических, хореографических и скульптурных работ. Охрана по копирайту не распространяется на идеи, процедуры, процессы, системы, методы функционирования, концепции, принципы или открытия, независимо от формы, в которой они описаны, объяснены или воплощены. Вместо этого копирайтная охрана ограничивается конкретным авторским выражением идеи, процесса, концепции и тому подобного в осязаемой среде. Знак копирайта:- Автор или обладатель имущественных прав на произведение может поставить знак копирайта (Ст. 9 Закона РФ ‘Об Авторском Праве и Смежных Правах’). Рекомендуемое законом обозначение включает – знак © (или © Copyright), имя правообладателя (автора), год первого опубликования. Если произведения обновляются постоянно можно указать период времени через тире. После этого можно написать, что:- ‘Любое использование материалов, их подборки, дизайна и элементов дизайна может осуществляться лишь с разрешения автора (правообладателя) и только при наличии ссылки на ресурс’ или иной текст по Вашему усмотрению. Знак копирайта указывает на лицо, считающееся обладателем имущественных прав. Он ставится по желанию правообладателя. Но даже если в конце страницы не было знака и были нарушены права, можно обращаться в суд за их защитой. Охрана по копирайту:- Охрана по копирайту автоматически присутствует во всех авторских работах с момента их создания. Соглашение о Связанных с Торговлей Аспектах Прав Интеллектуальной Собственности (ТРИПС) устанавливает минимальный стандарт по сроку действия копирайтной охраны. В случае физического лица таким сроком является жизнь автора плюс 50 лет. В случае корпоративной структуры это 50 лет после окончания календарного года уполномоченной публикации или, при отсутствии публикации, после окончания календарного года создания работы. Срок действия охраны для записанных живых исполнений составляет 50 лет для исполнителя и продюсера и 20 лет для вещателя произведения. Недавно Соединённые Штаты обновили свою систему охраны копирайтных работ в рамках Акта об Электронном Копирайте в Новом Тысячелетии. К примеру, в Соединённых Штатах копирайт на работу индивидуального автора, созданную 01 Января 1978 или позднее этой даты, сохраняется в течение его (её) жизни плюс 70 лет после смерти автора. Однако если работа создана по найму, копирайт действует 120 лет с момента её создания или 95 лет с момента первой публикации, в зависимости от того, какой из этих сроков короче. Исключительные права, предоставляемые владельцу копирайта, не включают в себя право запрещать другим лицам добропорядочное использование работы владельца. К возможным видам добропорядочного использования относятся критика, комментарии, сообщение новостей, преподавание или образование и исследовательская деятельность. Сущность работы, скопированный объём и влияние копирования на коммерческую ценность работы – все эти факторы учитываются при определении того, является ли неуполномоченное использование ‘добропорядочным’. Гарантии охраны по копирайту:- Оригинальность авторского произведения является ключевым моментом копирайта. Для того чтобы гарантировать охрану по копирайту, рассматриваемое произведение должно быть оригинальной авторской работой, зафиксированной в осязаемой среде выражения. Авторские работы, подпадающие под это определение, могут включать в себя:- (i) литературные работы (в том числе компьютерные программы); (ii) музыкальные произведения и сопровождающие их тексты; (iii) драматические произведения и диалоги; (iv) пантомимные и хореографические работы; (v) изобразительные, графические и скульптурные работы; (vi) кинематографические и другие аудиовизуальные работы; и (vii) звукозаписи. Важно отметить, что законы многих стран не ограничивают тип или форму работы, поскольку авторы продолжают изобретать новые способы самовыражения. Проверка на оригинальность работы обычно состоит из двух элементов. Во-первых, авторская работа должна исходить от автора в том смысле, что должна быть действительно независимо созданной автором, а не скопированной с других работ. Во-вторых, работа должна содержать достаточный объём творчества для того, чтобы представлять собой нечто большее, чем тривиальность. Чтобы претендовать на охрану по копирайту, работа должна быть ‘зафиксирована в осязаемой среде выражения’. Работа является зафиксированной тогда, когда её воплощение в осязаемой среде достаточно постоянно или устойчиво для того, чтобы её можно было воспринимать, воспроизводить или иным образом сообщать в течение периода времени, не являющегося мимолетным. Средство, способ или среда фиксации не имеют значения. В большинстве стран регистрация копирайта относительно проста и недорога. В некоторых странах регистрация копирайта приносит важные дополнительные выгоды. Соглашение ТРИПС исключает использование таких формальностей, как регистрационная система, но некоторые члены ВТО, в том числе США, сохраняют систему регистрации работ, охраняемых копирайтом. Кроме того, в некоторых странах регистрация копирайта служит презумпцией доказательства действительности копирайта и владения им.

CORAL = КОРАЛЛОВОЕ – Coral:- a deep pink.

CORD = КОРД (или ШНУР, или КАНТ) – (1) Cord is the product formed by twisting together two or more plied yarns. See also Cabled Yarn, and Steel Cord. Cord is a heavy, round string consisting of several strands of thread or yarn twisted or braided together. See also Cording. Cord is a fabric made with ribs. A garment made of cord fabric, namely a fabric with ribs; trousers made of cord fabric. / Под Кордом, от Французского слова Corde, означающее Верёвка или Шнур, понимается кручёная нить большой прочности из химического (реже хлопкового) волокна. Используется при изготовлении авиационных, автомобильных и других покрышек, прорезиненных текстильных изделий. Под Кордом, от Французского слова Corde, означающее Верёвка или Шнур, понимается:- (1) кручёная нить большой прочности из хлопчатобумажного или химического волокна, используемая для изготовления автокорда, корд-шнура и некоторых других текстильных изделий, употребляемых в резиновой промышленности в качестве полуфабрикатов (или составных частей) резиновых изделий. (2) Шерстяная ткань особого переплетения, создающего на её лицевой поверхности продольные рубчики шириной около 3–8 мм. В зависимости от плотности и толщины корд употребляют для пошивки платьев, костюмов или пальто. Наиболее тяжёлыми и плотными кордами обивают сиденья легковых автомобилей.

(2) Cord is a rib on the surface of a fabric, e.g., corduroy and whipcord. / Корд – шерстяная ткань особого строения, создающего на её лицевой стороне поверхности продольные рубчики шириной около 3–8 миллиметров (мм). Употребляется для пошива одежды, обивки сидений легковых автомобилей.

CORDATE = СЕРДЦЕВИДНОЕ (или СЕРДЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ) – Cordate:- heart-shaped, with the point away from the stem. Cordate:- leaves of plants that are heart-shaped. / Сердцевидное – сердцеобразное, с .

CORDATE LEAF = СЕРДЦЕВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Cordate Leaf:- more or less rounded at both ends and broadest below the middle, egg-shaped, e.g., Cercis canadensis. Cordate Leaf:- heart-shaped; more extended at the base than the ovate type and with a notch.

CORDED FABRIC = КОРДНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или РУБЧАТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – The term Corded Fabric (often shortened to Cord) refers to fabrics with a lengthwise rib, often woven in stripes. Any fabric with a lengthwise rib. See also Fabric, and Technical Cloth. / Кордная Прорезиненная Ткань используется для каркасов покрышек шин. Основные нити изготавливают из вискозных, полиамидных и полиэфирных комплексных нитей двойной крутки, в качестве утка применяется хлопчатобумажная пряжа. Плотность нитей по основе значительно больше (до 94 нитей на 100 мм), чем по утку (до 30 на 100 мм). Разрывная нагрузка от 120 до 250 Н на 1 нить. Для защиты бортов покрышек от повреждения о закраины обода и для придания им жёсткости и прочности применяются ткани из хлопчатобумажной пряжи или мононитей.

CORDED SELVAGE = РУБЧАТАЯ (или ФАЙЕВАЯ, или ХХ) КРОМКА – Corded Selvage:- loops in the selvage are formed by insufficient tension in weft winding, by shuttle rebounding, and by strong picking. If loops are very bid, they are driven inside the shed in the next pick Corded Selvage. See also Loopy Selvage.

CORD GIMP = ШНУРНЫЙ ГИПЮР – Cord Gimp combines cord with gimp. See also Cording, and Gimp.

CORDING = ОКАНТОВКА – Cording is a round decorative edging. The term is also used to describe white cord covered with bias strips of fabric to form welting or piping. See also Piping, and Welting. / обтачка (или кант или окантовка или рулик (piping)). Смотрите также Обшивка или Бортовка или Кайма (Welting).

CORD NOT ATTACHED TO TAPE = КОРД (или КАНТ, или ШНУР), НЕ ПРИКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ К ТЕСЬМЕ (или ЛЕНТЕ) – Cord Not Attached To Tape:- due to skipped stitches during operation of sewing cord to tape. Not readily apparent but, under strain, cord and teeth will rip away from tape and render zipper and garment unusable. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / вследствие пропущенных стежков в течение операции . Порок или дефект застёжки.

CORD OF STEEL = КОРД ИЗ СТАЛИ – Cord Of Steel or Steel Cord is the fine steel wire strand or rope for special purposes, which are made of superior high-carbon steel and whose surface is plated with brass. It is mainly applied in car tyres, light truck tyres, cargo truck tyres, heavy equipment tyres and plane tyres and other rubber framework materials. The radial tyre that uses steel cords as the reinforcing material demonstrates the merits of long service life, fast driving speed, puncture-resistant, high flexibility, being safe and comfortable and fuel-saving, etc. Raw materials:- the high-quality wire rod for steel cords produced by Japan KOBE, NIPPON and Germany SAARSTAHL is chosen. See also Steel Cord. Steel Cord:- steel is superior to any other reinforcing material in terms of resistance, tensile strength, stability, durability and creep rate. In spite of its long tradition, steel is still under continuous development and breakthroughs are constantly made. What is steel cord? Steel cord is a construction of several thin wires reinforcing the casting and at the same time keeping the tire flexible enough to resist shocks and to improve comfort. The adhesion of steel cord to rubber is possible through the brass coating of the wire, coating that reacts chemically with the sulfur of the tire's rubber. Modern technology in tire manufacture involves the use of steel in the form of cords as reinforcement in the areas of extreme stress. Using particularly high quality steel can only ensure safety on the road and high stress in the tires. Our steel cord constructions allow for highest rubber penetration and adhesion, in addition to highest durability and resistance. These characteristics ensure a safe and smooth ride for the car driver. In steel cord production, WireSolutions (company) constantly meets the challenge of maintaining the highest qualities in:- (i) Mechanical Characteristics:- tensile strength, elongation, twists; (ii) Adhesion Steel To Rubber:- coating composition, thickness and shape; and (iii) Behavior:- flexibility, compression, fatigue. These requirements are adjusted to meet the tire manufacturers' specification, according to the specific rubber composition and tire design. / литьё или отливка (casting). Японскими компаниями КОБЭ (КОВЕ) и НИППО (NIPPON) и Немецкой компанией ЗАРШТАЛЬ (SAARSTAHL).

CORDOVAN = КОРДОВСКАЯ (или КОДЭВЭН) – Cordovan is a common name in leather for the hide of an animal with the fur removed. / Кордовская (из Кордовы).

CORD THICKNESS = ТОЛЩИНА КОРДА (или ТОЛЩИНА ШНУРА) – Cord Thickness is a conventional way of expressing an average cord diameter.

CORDUROY = РУБЧАТЫЙ БАРХАТ (или ВЕЛЬВЕТ) – Corduroy is a ribbed, high-luster, cut-pile fabric with extra filling threads that form lengthwise ribs or wales. The rib has been sheared or woven to produce a smooth, velvet-like nap. The thread count varies from 46 x 116 to 70 x 250. Traditionally made of cotton, corduroy can be made of many different fibers, such as rayon and polyester blends. It is used for dresses, coats, sports jackets, sports shirts, bathrobes, slacks, and draperies. Corduroy is a strong, durable fabric with cotton ground and vertical cut-pile stripes (wales) formed by an extra system of filling yarns. The foundation of the fabric can be either a plain or twill weave. Corduroy is a narrow, all cotton fabric, the distinguishing feature of which is the perfect half-round regular ribs running warp ways through the cloth. As a fabric, it belongs to the general class of filling pile fabrics and is made of one system of warp and two of filling. The warp must be of good cotton staple to make a fine strong end. The pile filling should be of firsit-class cotton, soft spun, to blend more readily when the ribs are rubbed after being out and brushed. The warp and ground filling is woven either 1/1 2/1 or 2/2 twill, the pile pick weaves with either one, two, or three warp end, and floats over from three to 12 warp ends. The length of the float of pile filling depends upon the width of rib or cord desire'd in the fabric. The important point about the pile weave is to cause the pile filling to weave with the same two or three warp threads. This gives us lines of binding and lines of filling floats running warp ways. The velvety ribs or cords, as noted upon the face of a corduroy are created by first cutting the lines of floats of the pile filling. This operation is performed by hand with a very sharp steel knife, after which the ends of the floats are carefully brushed, and then rubbed together to the proper degree of consistency desired in ribs. Corduroy is woven with from 160 to 500 picks of filling per inch; and is afterward dyed in dark blue, tan, buff, green and olive colors, to be used in making clothing for men. It is also used for upholstery purposes, either in plain solid colors or the plain color has an elaborate floral design printed upon it. These printed patterns are usually in bright colors, such as red, yellow, light green. In Printing, the design is first engraved upon a set of copper rollers. These are set into a regular machine, and as the cloth passes over them, the color being fed to the rollers automatlcally.the design is placed upon the face of the cloth. It Is woven so as to finish from 27 to 31% inches, the 27-inch for clothing and 31%-inch for upholstery. This fabric requires a loom to be in good condition, as the beating in of such high number of picks per inch of filling is hard on the loom, and also necessitates slow production. It is usually woven on dobby or witch loom, having single or double box. A Good Weight for the-lap would be about 38 pounds and the weight per yard 14 ounces. To get the grade of cotton used for this class of cloth clean, about 42 beats should be given to every inch of cotton fed at the back of the finisher picker. In other words, every inch of cotton should be struck 42 times before it is passed by the beater. With the above speed of the beater (1 450) this would be the number of blows that every inch of cotton received. Don't forget that it is very important to remove the fly from underneath the pickers at regular intervals during the day, because, if the fly is allowed to accumulate to any great extent, it might be drawn into the already cleaned cotton passing through the

machine, and it is sometimes done as all persons working around cards know, as they have seen at various times large patches of fly on the lap of cotton. This of course requires the card to do extra work and clean and take out this dirt. It very often results in bringing up the feed roll or the licker-in of the card, if not noticed in time to remove the fly. It will be seen that it is important to keep the picker room clean at all times. It is very important to keep foreign matter, such as nails or pieces of metal, out of the cotton in the picker room, because of the liability of fires in the pickers, these being started by the foreign substance coming in contact with the quick moving beater blades and a spark being struck which ignites the cotton. This is apt to cause a bad fire if not promptly attended to. Corduroy is a filling-pile fabric with ridges of pile (cords) running lengthwise parallel to the selvage. Corduroy is a textile composed of twisted fibers that, when woven, lie parallel (similar to twill) to one another to form the cloth's distinct pattern, a 'cord'. Modern corduroy is most commonly composed of tufted cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts. Corduroy is, in essence, a ridged form of velvet. The fabric looks as if it is made from multiple cords laid parallel to each other and then stitched together. The interpretation of the word as corde du roi (from French, the cord of the King) is a folk etymology. As a fabric, corduroy is considered a durable cloth. Corduroy is found in the construction of trousers, jackets and shirts. The width of the cord is commonly referred to as the size of the 'wale', i.e. the number of ridges per inch. The lower the 'wale' number, the thicker the width of the wale, e.g., 4-wale is much thicker than 11-wale. Corduroy's wale count per inch can vary from 1.5 to 21, although the traditional standard falls somewhere between 10 and 12. Wide wale is more commonly used in trousers and furniture upholstery (primarily couches); medium, narrow, and fine wale fabrics are usually found in garments worn above the waist. Corduroy is made by weaving extra sets of fiber into the base fabric to form vertical ridges called Wales. The wales are built so that clear lines can be seen when they are cut into pile. The primary types of corduroy are:- (i) Standard Wale:- 11 wales/inch, and available in many colors; (ii) Pincord/pinwale/needlecord:- pincord is the finest cord around with a count at the upper end of the spectrum (above 16); (iii) Pigment dyed/printed corduroy:- the process of coloring or printing corduroy with pigment dyes. The dye is applied to the surface of the fabric, then the garment is cut and sewn. When washed during the final phase of the manufacturing process, the pigment dye washes out in an irregular way, creating a vintage look. The color of each garment becomes softer with each washing, and there is a subtle color variation from one to the next. No two are alike. Other names are often used for corduroy. Alternative names include:- corded velveteen, elephant cord, pin cord, Manchester cloth and cords. In continental Europe, corduroy is commonly known simply as 'Manchester' or 'Cord'. Corduroy is a fabric, usually made of cotton, utilizing a cut-pile weave construction. Extra sets of filling yarns are woven into the fabric to form ridges of yarn on the surface. The ridges are built so that clear lines can be seen when the pile is cut. See also Velvet. Corduroy is a textile composed of twisted fibers that, when woven, lie parallel (similar to twill) to one another to form the cloth's distinct 'cord' pattern. Modern corduroy is most commonly composed of tufted cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts. Corduroy is, in essence, a ridged form of velvet. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% cotton, (1) middle wale corduroy, 21's, 200 threads per inch, 48"; and (2) feather wale corduroy, 40's, 265 threads per inch, 36". Corduroy:- cotton, rayon, and other textile fibers. Filling Pile with both plain and twill back. Made with an extra filling yarn. In the velvet family of fabrics. Has narrow medium and wide wales, also thick n'thin or checkerboard patterns. Wales have different widths and depths. Has to be cut all one way with pile running up. Most of it is ashable and wears very well. Has a soft lustre. Corduroy is a pile-filling fabric with ridges of pile running lengthwise, creating a ribbed surface. / уточные нити. В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Вельвет или Рубчатый Бархат. раскрой (cutting). Под Вельветом или Вельветином понимается плотная хлопчатобумажная или синтетическая ткань, имеющая на лицевой поверхности продольные рубчики из уточного ворса (вельвет-корд – широкие, вельвет-рубчик – узкие). Из вельвета шьют костюмы, куртки и тому подобное.

CORDUROYS = КОРДЮРУА (или КОДЮРОЙЗ, или ВЕЛЬВЕТОВЫЕ БРЮКИ) – Corduroys:- trousers of corduroy fabric, namely a durable usually cotton pile fabric with vertical ribs or wales. / от Французского словосочетания Corde Du Roi.

CORD YARN = КОРДНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Cord Yarn is a heavy ply yarn.

CORE = ОСТОВ (или КАРКАС, или СЕРДЕЧНИК, или ГИЛЬЗА, или ЖИЛА) – Core:- the internal duct and filter media support. / внутренний канал и носитель фильтровальной среды. Под Каркасом, от Французского слова Carcasse, от Итальянского слова Carcassa, в технике понимается остов (скелет) какого-либо изделия, конструктивного элемента, целого здания или сооружения, состоящий из отдельных скреплённых между собой стержней. Каркас выполняется из дерева, металла, железобетона и других материалов. Он определяет собой прочность, устойчивость, долговечность, форму изделия или сооружения. Прочность и устойчивость обеспечиваются жёстким скреплением стержней (смотрите Стержневая Система) в узлах сопряжения или шарнирного соединения и специальными элементами жёсткости, которые придают изделию или сооружению геометрически неизменяемую форму. Увеличение жёсткости каркаса нередко достигается включением в работу оболочки, обшивки или стенок изделия или сооружения. Каркас здания состоит в основном из колонн и опирающихся на них ригелей, прогонов, ферм, на которые укладываются элементы перекрытия и покрытия. Соответственно типам зданий, в которых они применяются, каркасы бывают одно- и многоярусные; одно-, двух- и многопролётные; с расположением в плане основных несущих конструкций в поперечном, продольном или в обоих направлениях. Различают каркасы зданий полные и неполные:- (i) полный каркас воспринимает все вертикальные нагрузки здания, при этом элементы каркаса расположены по всему плану здания; и (ii) неполный каркас размещается только внутри здания, где наружные стены являются несущими и участвуют совместно с каркасом в общей работе здания. По способу обеспечения общей жёсткости и устойчивости здания каркасы разделяются на Рамные Каркасы, в которых узлы сопряжений элементов колонн и ригелей конструируются жёсткими в виде рам, способных воспринимать изгибающие моменты и поперечные силы от ветровых нагрузок и собственные веса, и Связевые Каркасы – с шарнирными или частично защемлёнными узлами, где ветровые нагрузки воспринимаются жёсткими горизонтальными и вертикальными диафрагмами. Смотрите также Каркасно-Панельные Конструкции. Под Гильзой, от Немецкого слова Hülse, понимается .

CORE = СЕРДЕЧНИК – In steel tyre cord, a Core is a filament, filaments or strand that serves as an extended axis about which other elements can be wound.

CORE–BULKED YARN = ПРЯЖА С XX СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ – Core-Bulked Yarn is a bulky or textured yarn composed of two sets of filaments, one of which is straight to give dimensional stability and forms a core around and through which the other set is coiled or looped to give bulk. See also Textured Yarns.

CORE CAPITAL = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ КАПИТАЛ (или КОРЕННОЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Core Capital is defined as the sum of the stated value of outstanding common stock (common stock less treasury stock), the stated value of our outstanding non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, paid-in capital, and retained earnings, as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Core capital excludes accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Core Capital:- the minimum amount of capital that a thrift bank, such as a savings bank or savings and loan company, must have on hand in order to comply with Federal Home Loan Bank regulations. Core capital consists of equity capital and declared reserves. The minimum requirement was put in place to ensure that consumers are protected when creating financial accounts. Following the financial crisis of 2008, regulators began focusing heavily on

banks' Tier 1 capital, which consists of core capital, but can also include nonredeemable, noncumulative preferred equity. This is more stringent than normal capital ratios, which can also include Tier 2, and lesser-quality capital.

CORE COMPETENCY = КЛЮЧЕВАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ (или КОРЕННАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ) – Core Competency is a company's primary function considered essential to its success. / Под Ключевой Компетенцией предполагается первичная функция компании, рассматриваемая в качестве необходимой для её успеха.

CORE INFLATION = КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ИНФЛЯЦИЯ (или КОРЕННАЯ ИНФЛЯЦИЯ) – The core inflation rate is frequently quoted in the popular press and this gives the general public the impression that the 'government' doesn't care about (or track) the rise in the prices of food and energy. Actually this isn't true. The core inflation rate is simply a component of the overall inflation rate. It is used by economists because often seasonal factors will skew the inflation rate. For instance a drought might cause fruit crops to fail, causing fruit prices to rise. But this rise actually has nothing to do with inflation (i.e. price inflation caused by an increase in the money supply). It is simply a result of the forces of nature. Another example of forces of nature causing price increases is when a hurricane causes refineries or drilling rigs to shut down. This might cause a temporary decrease in oil supply and if supplies are tight it could result in a temporary increase in oil prices. Economists want to eliminate this volatility from their calculations and so they use the 'core' inflation rate to eliminate the two most volatile components from the calculation. And so for some reason when 'cub' reporters are assigned to report on inflation they choose the 'core' since it sounds cool or something and people get the idea that the government has stopped tracking the entire range of goods and is only tracking the 'core' inflation rate. But I can assure you that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is still tracking about 10 000 different items every month and it publishes this information as the CPI-U or Consumer Price Index for all Urban consumers. This is used in calculating what is commonly called the 'Inflation Rate'. This is the number that pertains more to the average consumer because it more closely resembles what you might actually spend. As you might guess since it includes 10 000 different items, some of them are food and some are energy. It also includes clothing, beverages, rent, recreation, medical care and even some strange things like bedroom furniture, college tuition, postage, telephone services, and computer software. Obviously, you aren't going to be buying bedroom furniture and computer software every month so your particular inflation rate will be somewhat different than the one calculated by the government but the numbers are weighted based upon how often the average consumer buys these items. So at least you can rest easy knowing that the two things that everyone needs (food and energy) has been included and is actually weighted much more heavily in the final calculation than bedroom furniture. This is all one big joke. Governments do this so they can keep interest rates low, so they don't have to pay a higher inflation wages to retirees, pensioners. They think the people are stupid there is no inflation it's called super hyper inflation that we have right now. Although the actual inflation rate that you see may be higher than what the government claims, it is far from hyper-inflation. During a hyperinflation you would see prices increasing at least 1% a month. Simply by looking at the price of gasoline we can see that prices are not increasing by 1% a month. According to AAA the average price of gasoline throughout the entire US in July 2015 was USD2.763. So if prices increased by even 10% since last year the price of a gallon of gas would be at least USD2.75 + USD0.27 or USD3.02 but instead gasoline was USD2.22 in July 2016. This is not a sign of hyperinflation. Core Inflation is calculated without food and energy for good reason but it isn't because it reflects real consumer's spending. Food and energy are volatile based on other factors other than FED money printing. The Core Inflation more accurately shows FED activity. If you are interested in what's actually happening to Consumers look at the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which DOES include Food and Energy. Or you can look at one of the other indices such as the CPI-W. There is no good reason to exclude Food and Energy. Doing this gives an improper view of the financial reality facing the majority of Americans. The majority of the populations income is spent on Rent, Food, Energy, and Transportation. If you remove even a portion of any of the necessities than you are misrepresenting the true cost of living. If inflation was not used to determine wages and cost of living than it would not matter but it is in many cases and therefore it is essentially immoral to do so. Actually there is a very good reason to exclude them if you are an economist. They are the two most volatile components and are often affected by temporary outside forces like weather and other government actions. If you are trying to measure the effect of monetary stimulus by the FED they can mask the effects. However, an ordinary person only concerned with the effects on your own pocket then yes that number doesn't apply to you. So don't worry no one uses this number to determine your Cost of Living. The government only Talks about CPI to the public. They use this index to incorrectly calculate the amount it will pay to Pensioners. Its intentionally done, otherwise they would use CPI-W. Empirically stating Food has increased around 30% in the last few years. It is among the largest cost for a family. Weather is always inconstant. But Taken on a world economic scale, food is produced all over the world so that bad weather in one place does not necessarily mean anymore that there will be large scale run ups and down in food cost. As for oil, At one point we all though that we were at point of PEAKED OIL. But someone discovered Fracking and we find oil prices settling around USD50 a barrel. It is now so abundant, that it will provide stable oil price for an extended period. The USA has alone, has enough energy to supply the rest of the world until Fusion will be in full production, in 10 to 15 years. Just as our next small ice age starts.. Its only the uneducated government who have no working knowledge about about how weather form. Its only the particulates that are a problem. In short I am saying that the points you say about stable core prices, is no longer factual as so many factors have changed to the point that they do not accurately reflect core cost. My premise is that 5 years ago you would be right, but now too things have changed significantly. I think that you should build a new model, feed in the current information variables, and then see if those values have changed. Our biggest economic problem is the government. Its their policy's that change all factors. Actually the government is experimenting with a Consumer Price Index for the elderly called the CPI-e unfortunately it is still in the experimental stages (and has been for a very long time). I mention it in our article on Cost of Living Adjustments COLAs. I agree that it would be great if they calculated Social Security (SS) increases based on that rather than the CPI-U, especially since the CPI-e is higher than the regular CPI-U in most years. The major factor is that Seniors tend to spend more on Healthcare and so the CPI-e weights Healthcare higher than the CPI-U does. But as I said in this article, contrary to common belief, the SS and COLAs calculations are based on the CPI-I which does include Gasoline, Food, Fast Food, housing and everything else it is just that the weighting is based on the average Urban Consumer. Not rural people, not Senior Citizens, not Military Personnel they will all have slightly different inflation rates based on their personal consumption habits.

CORE MARKET = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ РЫНОК (или КОРЕННОЙ РЫНОК) – Core Market:- in gas industry, generally that part of the gas market that does not possess fuel-switching capability in the near term; typically residential, commercial and small industrial users. / В газовой отрасли в общем плане та часть рынка газа, которая не поддерживает возможности перехода с одного топлива на другое в ближайшей перспективе; как правило, этот рынок формируется жителями, коммерческими предприятиями и малыми промышленными пользователями.

CORE PRINCIPLE = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ПРИНЦИП (или КОРЕННОЙ ПРИНЦИП) – Core Principle is a provision of the US Commodity Exchange Act with which a Contract Market, Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility, or Derivatives Clearing Organization must comply on an ongoing basis. There are 18 Core Principles for Contract Markets, 9 Core Principles for Derivatives Transaction Execution Facilities, and 14 Core Principles for Derivatives Clearing Organizations.

CORE SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ С СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ – Core Spinning is the spinning process of making a corespun yarn. It consists of feeding the core yarn (an elastomeric filament yarn, a regular filament yarn, a textured yarn, or a previously spun yarn) into

the front delivery roll of the spinning frame and of covering the core yarn with a sheath of fibers during the spinning operation. / Система Прядения Пряжи С Сердечником позволяет прясть очень тонкую пряжу из гребенной шерсти.

CORE–SPUN YARN = ПРЯЖА, СПРЯДЕННАЯ С СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ – Core-Spun Yarn consists of a filament base yarn, with an exterior wrapping of loose fiber which has not been twisted into a yarn. Polyester filament is often wrapped with a cotton outer layer in order to provide the strength and resiliency of polyester, along with the moisture-absorbent aesthetics and dye affinity of cotton. Sewing thread as well as household and apparel fabrics are made from these yarns. Core-Spun Yarn is the yarn with filament (elastane, other elastic or inelastic) core and relatively inelastic staple fibers from a sliver twisted around the core with continuous turns in one direction. Core-Spun Yarn is the yarn made by twisting fibers around a filament or a previously spun yarn, thus concealing the core. Core yarns are used in sewing thread, blankets, and socks and also to obtain novelty effects in fabrics. / Сродство (Affinity).

CORE–TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ПРОБ, ВЫСВЕРЛЕННЫХ ИЗ ТОЛЩИ КИП – Core-Testing is the coring of bales or bags of wool to determine the clean content (or 'condition') and yield.

CORE TEXTURED YARN = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА С СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ – Core-Textured Yarn is the yarn with filament (elastane, other elastic or inelastic) core covered by one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns continuously textured together with the core entwined by the filaments with false twist turns of randomly changing directions. Core Textured Yarn is the elastic yarn with bare elastane core covered by one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns continuously textured together with the core entwined by the filaments with false twist turns of randomly changing directions.

CORE–TWISTED YARN = ПРЯЖА С КРУЧЁНЫМ СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ – Core-Twisted Yarn is the yarn with filament (elastane, other elastic or inelastic) core and one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns twisted with continuous turns in one direction.

CORE YARN = ПРЯЖА С СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ (или КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ПРЯЖА, или СТЕРЖНЕВАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ГРУНТОВАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Core Yarn is a yarn made by winding one yarn around another to give the appearance of a yarn made solely of the outer yarn. Core Yarn is the yarn in which one type of fiber is twisted or wrapped around another fiber that serves as a core. Core yarns are often used to make stretch fabrics where the core is spandex or rubber, and the outer wrapped fiber is a textured manufactured fiber such as polyester or nylon. / Найлан (Nylon).

CORIACEOUS = КОЖИСТОЕ – Coriaceous:- having a leathery texture.

CORINO DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ XX – Corino Damage:- pin damage or fabric tear due to tension. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Corino – фамилия.

CORK = ПРОБКА (или ФЕЛЛЕМА, или ПРОБКОВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ЛУБ, или КОРКА) – Cork (periderm) is specifically the soft, low density bark of the cork oak tree, composed of cambium cells. Cork contains a natural wax, suberin, which protects the tree from water loss. The stems of many succulent plants harden and go brown with age and are often referred to as 'Corky'. / У древесных растений под Коркой понимается наружный защитный слой коры на старых стеблях и корнях, состоящий из прослоек перидермы и луба. Периодически слущивается или разрушается с поверхности.

CORK FENDER = ПРОБКОВЫЙ КРАНЕЦ – Cork Fender (maritime term):- a fender made of granulated cork and covered with woven tarred stuff.

CORK SCREW = СУКРУТИНА (или ШТОПОРНОСТЬ) – Cork Screw:- one yarn is straight and other one is twisted on it. Spinning defect. Cork Screw:- one yarn is straight and other one is twisted on it. It is caused due to deposition of fibers foreign particular etc, to yarn during spinning stage which causes objection in fabric. In-sufficient tension during TFO (short for the two-for-one twister), different tension levels at parallel winding m/c. yarn released during knotting at parallel winding causes screw of yarn over other yarn gives cork-screw effect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

CORKSCREW TWIST = ШТОПОРНАЯ КРУТКА – Corkscrew Twist:- uneven tension in twisting producing a 'workscrew' effect on surface of thread. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. Corkscrew Twist is a place in yarn or cord where uneven twist gives a corkscrew-like appearance. / Штопорная Крутка – порок кручёной пряжи. Порок или дефект прядения.

CORM = ПОБЕГ (или КЛУБНЕЛУКОВИЦА) – Corm is a flattened fleshy underground stem, often acting as a dormant resting stage, capable of producing stems from the base and top and leaves and flower stems from the top. Corm is the swollen part of the base of the stem that is capable of producing new shoots. / Клубнелуковица – сплющенный мясистый подземный стебель, часто действующий как из вершины. Клубнелуковица – увеличенный орган основания стебля, которая способна к производству новых побегов. Под Побегом (Cormus) понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. Побег – единый орган:- листья и стебли обладают единой проводящей системой и формируются из общего конуса нарастания. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон, у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, наземные побеги – в усики, колючки. Под Клубнелуковицей понимается подземный побег растений, похожий на луковицу, но по строению более близок к корню. Состоит из мясистой стеблевой части и плотно окутывающих её сухих листовых чешуй. Образуется у безвременника, гладиолуса, шафрана и других. Клубнелуковица:- вздутое основание стебля, обычно остающееся под землёй и хранящее питательные вещества во время периода покоя. В отличие от луковицы, на поперечном срезе отдельные листья не видны.

CORN = КУКУРУЗА – Corn is a shortened form of Indian Corn, i.e. the Indian Grain. The English word Corn originally referred to a granular particle, most commonly Cereal Grains. It is called Mielies or Mealies in Southern Africa. Hybrid Maize is preferred by farmers over conventional Varieties for its high grain yield, due to heterosis (hybrid vigor). Maize (Zea Mays L. Ssp. Mays) is a Cereal Grain that was domesticated in Mesoamerica and then spread throughout the American continents. It spread to the rest of the world after European contact with the Americas in the late XV century and early XVI century. The term Maíze derives from the Spanish form of the Arawak Native American term for the Plant. However, it is popularly called Corn in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. Maize is one of the first crops for which genetically modified Varieties make up a significant proportion of the total harvest. In the United States and Canada, the primary use for Maize is as a feed for livestock, forage, silage or grain. Silage is made by fermentation of chopped green cornstalks. The grain also has many industrial uses, including transformation into plastics and fabrics. Some is hydrolyzed and enzymatically treated to produce syrups, particularly high fructose corn syrup, a sweetener, and some is fermented and distilled to produce grain alcohol. Grain alcohol from Maize is traditionally the source of bourbon whiskey. Increasingly ethanol is being used at low concentrations (10% or less) as an additive in gasoline (gasohol) for motor fuels to increase the octane rating, lower pollutants, and reduce petroleum use. Human consumption of corn and cornmeal constitutes a staple food in many regions of the world. Also known as Maize. / к Злаковым Зерновым (Cereal Grains). Известна также как Маис (Maize). Под Кукурузой понимается Однолетнее Травянистое Растение Семейства Злаков. Насчитывается 9 ботанических Групп:- Восковидная (ограниченные площади), Зубовидная, Крахмалистая, Крахмалисто-Сахарная, Кремнистая, Лопающаяся,

Плёнчатая (не выращивается), Полузубовидная (широко возделываются) и Сахарная. Родиной Кукурузы является Центральная и Южная Америка. В XV веке она была завезена в Европу. Из зерна Кукурузы производят комбикорма, крахмал, крупу, муку и спирт. Из зародышей Кукурузы производят кукурузное масло. Зелёная масса, силос, сено идут на корма для скота. Из сухих стеблей и стержней початков Кукурузы производят бумагу, вискозу, линолеум и другие продукты. Под Кукурузой или Маисом (Zea Mays) понимается Вид Однолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Мятликовых, зерновая и кормовая культура. В зависимости от свойств зерна подразделяется на 7 Подвидов:- Кремнистая Кукуруза и Зубовидная Кукуруза (наиболее распространены), Лопающаяся Кукуруза, Сахарная Кукуруза, Крахмалистая Кукуруза, Восковидная Кукуруза (занимают небольшие площади), Плёнчатая Кукуруза (в производственных посевах не используется). Кукуруза – одно из древнейших культурных Растений Земли, не способное к самосеву и одичанию. Родина – Центральная и Южная Америка. Впервые введена в культуру на территории Мексики древними Майа и Ацтеками (около 5200 до Нашей Эры). Вероятным предком культурной Кукурузы считают распространённое в Мексике Сорное Растение Мексиканскую Теосинте (Euchlaena Mexicana), внешне похожую на Кукурузу. В Европу завезена в конце XV века, в России (Грузия) возделывается с XVII века. Ареал Кукурузы от 58° Северной широты до 40° Южной широты. Кукуруза – яровая теплолюбивая (семена прорастают при 10 °С, всходы переносят заморозки до 2–3 °С, осенью заморозки губительны для растения), светолюбивая и достаточно засухоустойчивая культура. Вегетационный период обычно 90–150 суток. Растение однодомное с раздельнополыми соцветиями (початком в пазухах листьев – женское соцветие и метёлкой на верхушке стебля – мужское). В початке образуются от 500 до 1 000 зёрен. При внесении органических и минеральных удобрений даёт высокую урожайность на чернозёмах, серых лесных, каштановых, дерново-подзолистых почвах. Кукуруза – растение разностороннего применения. Её используют в пищевой (мука, крупа, кукурузные хлопья и палочки, воздушная кукуруза, кукурузное масло, богатое витамином Е, и другое), крахмало-паточной, пивоваренной, спиртовой промышленности. Зерно – концентрированный корм и сырьё для комбикормовой помышленности, зелёная масса (в 1 кг её 13.6–14.6 г перевариваемого протеина и 0.183–0.393 кормовой единицы в зависимости от фазы спелости), кукурузный силос и измельчённые консервированные початки (вместе с зерном) в молочно-восковой спелости – ценные корма. Из кукурузных стеблей, стержней початков, их обёрток вырабатывают бумагу, линолеум, вискозу, изоляционные материалы, киноплёнку и другое. Рыльца пестиков применяют в медицине. Культуру широко возделывают в Бразилии, Мексике, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), а также в странах Южной и Юго-Восточной Европы, Юго-Восточной Азии, Южной и Восточной Африки. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) основные районы выращивания Кукурузы – Украина, Молдавия, Северный Кавказ, Поволжье, Центральночернозёмные районы, Урал, Сибирь, Казахстан. Урожайность зерна 20–30 ц/га, в передовых хозяйствах 50–60 ц/га, зелёной массы соответственно 170–180 ц/га и 300–600 ц/га. Сорта и гибриды:- Буковинский 3ТВ, ВИР 156ТВ, Краснодарский 360ТВ, Днепровский 247МВ, Краснодарская 1/49, Одесская 10, Казахстанская 3/67; новые перспективные сорта и гибриды:- Коллективный 270МВ, Краснодарский 613А, Юбилейный 60МВ, Днепровский 203МВ, Одесский Силосный 190МВ и другие. Кукурузу выращивают в полевых и кормовых севооборотах. Предшественники:- озимые, Зерновые, Зернобобовые, пропашные, яровая Пшеница. Удобрения:- навоз 10–15 т/га, минеральные удобрения (ц/га) – под основную вспашку по 30–60 N и P_2O_5, 30–45 K_2O, при посеве в рядки 7–10 N, 5–15 P_2O_5 и 7–10 K_2O. Посев квадратно-гнездовой или прямоугольно-гнездовой с междурядьями 60, 70, 90 и 140 см и расстоянием между гнёздами 70 см, на чистых от сорняков полях – пунктирным способом. На 1 га размещают 20 000–60 000 растений при выращивании на зерно и силос и 150 000–200 000 – на зелёный корм. Глубина посева 6–12 см. Убирают Кукурузу при полной спелости зерна, на силос – в фазу молочно-восковой спелости. Промышленность СССР выпускала комплекс машин для различных зон возделывания Кукурузы, применение которых позволяло выращивать эту культуру почти без затрат ручного труда. На основных площадях посева Кукурузы применяют интенсивные технологии выращивания, которые включают следующие элементы:- ранневесеннее выравнивание почвы, внесение гербицидов, посев, обработка почвы страховыми гербицидами, междурядные рыхления с одновременным уничтожением сорняков в рядах, уборка, послеуборочная обработка урожая и подготовка его к хранению. Ранневесеннее выравнивание почвы, которое проводят по достижении физической спелости, создаёт благоприятные условия для быстрого прогревания её весной, равномерного распределения гербицидов и появления дружных всходов. Гербициды вносят в защитные зоны будущих рядов (ленточное внесение) и тотчас же заделывают. Сеют Кукурузу, когда почва на глубине заделки семян прогреется до 10–12 °С. При посеве ряды размещают в середине обработанных гербицидами полос. При этом посевной агрегат (кукурузная сеялка) движется по следу, оставленному следоуказателем, или по направляющим бороздам окучников, которыми оборудуют культиватор, используемый для заделки гербицидов. Интенсивные технологии также включают повышенные нормы посева (70 000–90 000 растений на 1 га при выращивании на зерно). При возделывании Кукурузы на зерно с применением элементов Астраханской технологии основным звеном в системе агротехнических приёмов является нарезка щелей-направителей с одновременным внесением гербицидов в защитную зону ряда. Интенсивные технологии предусматривают строгое соблюдение технологической дисциплины (точные сроки проведения агротехнических приёмов, их высокое качество, оптимальные дозы пестицидов и удобрений и другое). Уборку Кукурузы проводят комплексные уборочные отряды, основу которых составляют комбайно-транспортные звенья. При этом поле убирают за 2–3 дня. Послеуборочную обработку початков, зерна и силосной массы (её силосование) проводят в едином процессе с уборкой, что сводит потери урожая к минимуму. По сравнению с обычными интенсивные технологии повышают урожайность зерна Кукурузы на 10–12 ц/га. Вредители Кукурузы – Проволочники и Ложнопроволочники, Подгрызающие Совки, Стеблевой Мотылёк и другие. Болезни Кукурузы – пузырчатая и пыльная головни, фузариоз, нигроспороз, бель початков и другие. Кукурузоуборочный Комбайн – сельскохозяйственная машина для уборки Кукурузы с отрывом початков от стеблей, очистки их от обёрток и измельчения листо-стеблевой массы. В бывшем СССР выпускались кукурузоуборочные комбайны производительностью 1.3–3 га/ч.

CORN CLASSES = КЛАССЫ КУКУРУЗЫ – Corn Classes:- there are three classes of Corn:- (i) Yellow Corn, (ii) White Corn, and (iii) Mixed Corn. / Классы Кукурузы:- существуют три класса Кукурузы:- (i) Жёлтая (или Жёлтозёрная) Кукуруза, (ii) Белая (или Белозёрная) Кукуруза, и (iii) Смешанная Кукуруза.

CORNER = КОРНЕР (или КОНЭ, или ЗАГОН В УГОЛ) – (1) On 1868-October-13 the CBOT adopts a rule banning ‘Corners’ (defined as ‘making contracts for the purchase of a commodity, and then taking measures to render it impossible for the seller to fill his contract, for the purpose of extorting money from him’). This is the first known regulatory attempt to deter manipulation. Corner:- achievement of control over a given commodity by one or more persons to restrict supply and create or exacerbate a shortage of that commodity for purposes of speculation. Cornering a market involves acquiring physical control over a commodity, preferably one which is essential to a large number of people. It is a means of restricting or even withholding supply while demand remains constant, resulting in higher prices for the commodity and profits for those who cornered the market, who then gradually release their inventories of the commodity, until prices fall to initial levels. Corners are rare in industrialized economies. They have been replaced by more subtle and complex forms of speculation, such as monopolies, collusion and cartels. Corner:- when one operator owns or controls an excessive amount of stocks enabling them to control the supply of material and in consequence to control the price. Corners constitute

a menace to speculative markets and do not serve any useful social function. ... They tend to disrupt the machinery of legitimate speculation and cause the greatest injustice to short sellers. Short selling is a vital necessity to any organized market, and the public derives many benefits therefrom. Deliberately to mulct the shorts is nefarious, and the sooner deliberate corners are treated as unsocial acts the better. Corners are prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act, but the Act does not define the term. It is clear, however, that the term Corner, as applied to a futures market, 'is simply an abbreviation of the more comprehensive expression of 'cornering the shorts''. The shorts have contracted to deliver the cash commodity during a specified month, and if the cornerer acquires such control over the shorts trading in the futures market that he is able to and does compel the shorts to settle their contracts with him at a manipulated price, a corner results. A relatively small corner is also sometimes referred to as a Squeeze. 'The methods of manipulators are legion but certain patterns frequently emerge'. The cornerer generally acquires a large long futures position thereby obligating the shorts to deliver a large quantity of the cash commodity during a certain month-usually a month in which the supplies of the cash commodity are at a low level. The cornerer then frequently acquires control over part of the cash commodity, either by purchases in the cash market or by receiving delivery on his long futures contracts, so that the shorts are unable to find sufficient quantities of the cash commodity to deliver and are compelled to liquidate their futures contracts either in offsetting transactions on the exchange with the cornerer or by purchasing the cash commodity from the cornerer for the purpose of making delivery. Irrespective, however, of the method employed by the cornerer, if a controlling position is obtained in the futures market so that the shorts are forced to settle their contracts with the cornerer at a manipulated price, a corner has been achieved. One of the difficulties conjoined with a cornering operation is the disposal of the cash commodity acquired as a result of the corner. The price of the cash commodity available for delivery on the futures contracts is raised concomitantly with the price of the futures contracts inasmuch as the cash commodity is 'temporarily in extraordinary demand for the sole and only purpose of using it to meet future contracts'. The price of the cash commodity generally falls precipitously as soon as the extraordinary demand is satisfied. Hence the cornerer is frequently faced with the prospect of having to suffer serious losses in the disposal of the cash commodity, i.e. in 'burying the corpse' of the corner. It is said that the late American meatpacking industrialist Philip Danforth Armour (1832–1901) was once told that there was a large speculative short interest in December pork and was asked why he did not 'corner' that delivery. He is said to have replied, 'To commit murder is very simple, the trouble is to bury the corpse'. The latter phrase is so appropriate to the difficulties of a commodity corner that it has been universally adopted and today you will hear it said that a cotton corner does not pay because it costs too much to 'bury the corpse'. Thus the problem of 'burying the corpse' may present a dilemma to the cornerer. He is frequently forced to acquire, either by purchase or by receiving delivery through the Clearing House of the exchange, a large part of the available cash supplies of the commodity involved in the corner. He would like to dispose of the cash commodity without suffering a serious loss on his cash transactions, but if the shorts are able to obtain sufficient supplies of the cash commodity for delivery on their contracts, they can, by delivering the cash commodity, escape from the corner. If the cornerer sells the cash commodity to the shorts, the shorts will redeliver the cash commodity to the cornerer, through the Clearing House of the exchange, and the shorts will be free from the corner, but the cornerer will still be faced with the problem of 'burying the corpse'. Hence the cornerer generally demands from the shorts about the same price for the cash commodity as the price at which he will liquidate his futures position on the exchange. In the case of a group cornering enterprise, an additional reason for not selling the cash commodity at a price below the agreed upon price for liquidating the futures positions is to prevent the agreed upon price from being jeopardized. The whole price structure of cash and futures is artificially high as a result of the corner, and if any of the manipulators permit the shorts to escape at less than the agreed upon price, each manipulator may be fearful that the manipulative scheme will fail, and each manipulator may then permit the shorts to escape – either by sales of cash supplies or by offsetting futures transactions – at successively lower prices in order to obtain the maximum liquidation of his own position at the highest possible price. Any 'price cutting' by any of the joint manipulators which permits the shorts to escape from the corner at less than the agreed upon price could, therefore, be ruinous to the venture. Corners or Squeezes:- ... are at least occasionally so handled that their financial success does not depend on effecting a price increase. Because the character of corners and squeezes is not generally well understood, such cases of abnormal market influence have sometimes, perhaps often, gone unrecognized or been regarded more lightly than they deserved by people not well versed in interpretation of the market. The indications are that successful corners or squeezes in wheat may sometimes have been 'hedged'. For example, purchases of May Wheat made as part of a plan for squeezing the market may be accompanied or shortly followed by sales of later deliveries, perhaps July. These sales of the later futures would not only provide an assured means of disposing of such deliveries on May contracts as may have to be accepted, but leave the 'squeezer' indifferent to the development of bearish price influences which may wholly offset the bullish effects of his operations in May Wheat. With a corner or squeeze thus hedged, he need be in nowise concerned with the actual changes in price of May Wheat, since his profits depend merely on his ability to force a widening of the spread between May and July Wheat of which he can take advantage. Indeed he may welcome a tendency toward general Wheat price decline as an aid in obscuring the effects of his operations. That type of a 'hedged' corner of the December 1947 egg futures market was involved in Great Western Food Distributors v. Brannan. Great Western Food Distributors, Inc., purchased large quantities of December egg futures contracts and sold large quantities of January egg futures contracts so that Great Western's profit was dependent upon widening the spread between the prices of the December and January egg futures contracts. The price of December egg futures contracts was falling during most of the period of Great Western's corner, but as a result of the cornering activities of Great Western, the decline in the December futures price was not as great as would have occurred in the absence of the corner. The January futures price, however, fell to its nonnal level, widening the spread between the December and January futures prices, thereby resulting in a substantial profit to Great Western. The question of manipulative intent is relevant in determining whether a corner has been consummated in violation of the Act inasmuch as in rare instances an unintentional corner develops when the longs actually want delivery of the cash commodity and there is not enough of the cash commodity available for delivery on the contracts. However, even if a large long position is originally established because the long interest wants to receive delivery of the cash commodity, the 'long interest, no matter how built up, that allows itself to be tempted into exploiting the situation in a way to involve acute disturbance of the market becomes a cornering interest'. Moreover, in any corner case, the requisite intent is merely a general intent, rather than a 'specific' intent, and the intent may be inferred from the actions of the cornerer. Persons 'will be presumed to have intended the natural consequences of their acts. ...'. The latter form of speculation is found everywhere and at all times, and is entirely independent of any organization or any rules of commercial custom. Since Thales cornered the olive-presses of Miletus (the ancient Greek philosopher Thales (was born in Miletus in Greek Ionia), being a man of moderate means, worked his corner by securing options on the use of the presses at the next harvest season), or Joseph, still earlier, cornered the grain of Egypt, such speculation has been universal. I distinctly remember being taught the Old Testament story of Joseph (a son of Jacob) wherein Joseph had been sold by his brothers into slavery to the Egyptians back about BC 1700; how Joseph correctly interpreted two of the Pharaoh's dreams to mean that there would be seven wonderful years of plenty, followed by seven terrible years of famine; how Pharaoh made Joseph his second-in-command; how Joseph built granaries during the seven good years to store enough surplus grain to feed the Egyptian people during the subsequent seven bad years of famine. I was taught how Joseph saved the Egyptian people; that he was a great man and an extraordinary blessing to the people of Egypt. Long before the Egyptians enslaved the Hebrews, Joseph, the first and foremost Hebrew to enter Egypt, enslaved the the Egyptians. So far as I know, Joseph was the world's first economist; our first 'John Maynard Keynes'. It's fascinating to note that Joseph enslaved the Egyptians long before

the Egyptians enslaved Joseph's relatives and descendants – the Hebrew people. It's not hard to imagine that the Egyptians enslaved the Hebrews as a form of retaliation for Joseph having first enslaved the Egyptians. If the so, the Hebrew's claim of being unjustifiably enslaved by the Egyptians may be compromised. As you'll read from text in the Bible, Joseph was no hero – quite the opposite. He was a villain who contrived to enslave an entire nation. More importantly, the story of Joseph shows that it was understood at least 3 700 years ago how to manipulate an economy so as to enslave an entire nation. Corner:- to secure control of a commodity so that its price can be manipulated. Corner In Oil:- Thales's reputation for wisdom is further enhanced in a story which was related by Aristotle. Somehow, through observation of the heavenly bodies, Thales concluded that there would be a bumper crop of olives. He raised the money to put a deposit on the olive presses of Miletus and Chios, so that when the harvest was ready, he was able to let them out at a rate which brought him considerable profit. In this way, Thales answered those who reproached him for his poverty. As Aristotle points out, the scheme has universal application, being nothing more than a monopoly. There need not have been a bumper harvest for the scheme to have been successful. It is quite likely that Thales was involved in commercial ventures, possibly the export of olive oil, and Plutarch reported that Thales was said to have engaged in trade. / Филып Дэнфос Амэ (Philip Danforth Armour (1832–1901)). Грит , Инк. (Great Western Food Distributors, Inc.) против Брэнэна (Brannan). Йосэф (Joseph) (сын Яакова (Jacob)). Дьжон Мэйнад Кейнз (John Maynard Keynes). Под Корнером понимается соглашение о скупке какого-либо товара с целью последующей спекулятивной перепродажи. Они создаются и на биржах для скупки, например, акций для последующей перепродажи или для приобретения контрольного пакета акций какой-либо компании.

(2) Corner:- securing such relative control of a commodity that its price can be manipulated, that is, can be controlled by the creator of the corner.

(3) Corner:- in the extreme situation, obtaining contracts requiring the delivery of more commodities than are available for delivery. See also Congestion and Squeeze.

CORNER BLOCK = УГЛОВАЯ ШАШКА – Corner Block is a block at the corner of the pallet. See also Pallet. / Угловая Шашка (Corner Block):- шашка, расположенная в угловой части поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CORNER CASTINGS = УГЛОВЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ (или УГЛОВЫЕ ОТЛИВКИ, или НИШИ В УГЛОВЫХ ФИТИНГАХ, или ГНЁЗДА В УГЛОВЫХ ФИТИНГАХ, или ПАЗЫ В УГЛОВЫХ ФИТИНГАХ) – Corner Castings:- reinforced locking device located at the top and bottom of the corner post which provides for the lifting and securing of containers. Corner fittings located at all eight corners of the container. They are used to handle the container. Lifting gear, such as container gantries and cranes, is attached to the corner castings of the containers in order to lift them. The corner castings are used in conjunction with twist locks to secure containers when traveling on road vehicles or stack and fasten them securely to the deck of ocean-going vessel. The twist locks are placed in the corner castings and engage with the corner castings (on the floor) of the next container. Also known as Corner Fittings.

CORNER CHAMFER = ХХ (или УГЛОВОЙ СКОС) – Corner Chamfer is a chamfer on the corners of a pallet. See also Chamfer, and Pallet. / на углах поддона. Смотрите также Скос (Chamfer), и Поддон (Pallet).

CORNER FITTINGS = УГЛОВЫЕ ФИТИНГИ – Fittings located at the corners of containers providing means of supporting, stacking, handling and securing the container. Corner Fittings are the fittings located at the eight corners of containers facilitating the support, stacking, handling and securing of containers. Also known as Corner Castings.

CORNERING = ЗАГОН В УГОЛ (или БЕЗЫСХОДНОСТЬ) – A term Cornering means the speculators some times create a scarcity of a particular scrip by purchasing a large amount of shares. They create an artificial demand for a scrip. The particular scrip circulation will be controlled by the speculators. If the velocity of the scrip is more, it will lead to high prices. It is an unhealthy practice of trading.

CORNER POST = УГЛОВАЯ СТОЙКА – Corner Post:- main support in construction container. Strong support for chocking and blocking inside. Corner Posts of a container. These connect the upper corner casting of a container to the lower one and form one of the most stable parts of the container. Vertical structural post at either side of an 'end frame' of a container joining a top and a bottom corner fitting. Vertical frame components fitted at the corners of the container, integral to the corner fittings and connecting the roof and floor structures. Containers are lifted and secured in a stack using the castings at the ends. / Неподвижное звено механизма называют Стойкой.

CORNER THE MARKET = ЗАГОНЯТЬ РЫНОК В УГОЛ (или ПОДЧИНИТЬ РЫНОК) – Corner The Market:- to build a virtual monopoly in particular goods or services, so that the monopolist is able to dictate price. Corner The Market:- to attempt to purchase all of the available supply of a commodity with the intention of controlling the market and advancing the price at will, obtaining a large profit by so doing. In the securities trade, it is an attempt to purchase a company's stock available on the market and so force buyers (especially speculators who have sold short and must make purchases to cover their sales) to pay a high price. See also Corner, and Cornering.

CORNFLOWER = ВАСИЛЬКОВОЕ (или ВАСИЛЁК) – Cornflower:- blue a moderate purplish blue.

CORN–HOG RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ КУКУРУЗА–БОРОВ – Corn/Hog Ratio is a feed ratio used to determine the profitability of raising livestock. The Corn/hog ratio is the price of one hundred pounds of hog (cwt) divided by the price of a bushel of Corn. The ratio is used to help farmers determine the value of a crop of Corn compared to the value of a hog that they would have to feed with the same crop of Corn. For example, if the price of a hog is USD50/cwt and the price of a bushel of Corn is USD4, the corn/hog ratio would be USD50/USD4, or 12.5. Corn is used in this feed ratio because it is a major feed type used in raising livestock. Many farmers who grow Corn could either sell the Corn itself as a commodity, or could feed it to their hogs and then sell the hogs. If Corn is more valuable than the hog then the farmer would sell the Corn and reduce the livestock inventory. If hogs are more valuable than the Corn, then the farmer would feed the Corn to the hog, thus selling less Corn on the market. See also Feed Ratio, Hog-Corn Ratio. / Смотрите также Соотношение С Кормом (Feed Ratio).

COROLLA = ВЕНЧИК – Corolla is the collective group of petals which may occur separately or fused into a cup, tube or other structure. Corolla is the ring of usually showy flower structures inside the calyx made up of separate or joined petals. The Corolla usually consists of five fused petals (4-merous corollas are rare, e.g., Ramonda Nathaliae, Bournea Sinensis, Championia Reticulata). The corolla exhibits a wide range of forms resulting from the different proportions and shapes of the tube and the limb. There is practically a continuum between flowers with a tube more than 10 cm long and those with almost none (sometimes even within a single genus or section). The tube may be narrow, gently or abruptly widening, pouched on the ventral or dorsal side, straight or curved. Some taxa have a sac or spur at the base, either dorsally (e.g., Gasteranthus, Sinningia, Nautilocalyx, Episcia, Achimenes Spp.) or ventrally (Stauranthera). The spur may hold nectar, but may also represent a structure giving strength and balance to a long-tubed flower. The limb is primarily bilabiate, with two upper and three lower lobes, but there are also cases in which four lobes form the upper lip and the fifth the lower lip (e.g., Columnea, Calcareoboea, Allocheilos). Resupinate flowers (with upside-down orientation) flowers occur in Senyumia, in Alloplectus (in the restricted sense of Clark 2005), and in many Species of Nematanthus. A regular (radially

symmetrical) limb can be sometimes found in tubular flowers (e.g., some Species of Cyrtandra, Kohleria and Sinningia), but more often in short-tubed, campanulate or flat-faced (‘rotate’) flowers. Actinomorphic corollas often have five stamens. The corolla lobes are usually rounded, less commonly pointed or fimbriate. Some Species of Columnea sect. Ortholoma bear conspicuous rod-like or filiform appendages at the sinuses (e.g., Crinum Moorei) or on the dorsal side of the corolla lobes. In Columnea Incredibilis the appendages are up to 38 mm long and completely replace the 3–4 mm long corolla lobes in function. Coloration of the corolla is extremely variable, with colors ranging from white through yellow, red, scarlet, crimson, violet, greenish, brownish to nearly black. Additional markings, stripes, dots etc, serving as nectar guides, are common. In many species of paleotropical Gesneriaceae two (often raised) yellow lines lead into the corolla mouth. Similar nectar guides are found in neotropical Gesneriaceae with whitish flowers, e.g., Drymonia, Codonanthe, Achimenes, Nautilocalyx. / Венчик – коллективная группа лепестков, которые могут возникать раздельно или слившись в чашечку (или плюску), трубочку или иную структуру. Под Венчиком понимается внутренняя часть двойного околоцветника, состоящая из отдельных или сросшихся лепестков. Часто ярко окрашенная. Защищает тычинки и пестики, иногда выделяет нектар, привлекает опылителей (Насекомых, Птиц). Важный морфологический признак в систематике Растений. Венчик:- лепестки цветка, свободные или сросшиеся в основании, или внутренний круг листочков околоцветника.

CORONA = КОРОНА (или ВЕНЕЦ) – Corona is:- (i) outgrowth of the perianth, e.g., trumpet of a daffodil; or (ii) a ring of raised fleshy tissue on the corolla around but not adnate to the base of the stamens. / мясистая (fleshy) ткань на венчике (corolla) вокруг, но не тычинок (stamens). Под Короной, от Латинского слова Corona, означающее Венец, понимается:- (1) драгоценный головной убор – знак монаршего достоинства; (2) в монархических государствах – обозначение государственной власти.

CORONAL = ВЕНОК (или ВЕНЕЦ, или ВЕНЧИК) – Coronal is a circlet for the head usually implying rank or dignity.

CORONET = ВЕНЕЦ (или ВЕНОК, или ДИАДЕМА, или КОРОНА, или ХХ) – Coronet is an ornamental wreath or band for the head usually for wear by women on formal occasions. / .

CORP. = CORPORATION

CORPORATE ACTION = КОРПОРАТИВНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ (или КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ АКЦИЯ) – A Corporate Action is an action taken by an entity for the purpose of giving an Entitlement to Holders of a class of the entity’s securities. Examples of Corporate Actions include rights issues, bonus issues, dividends or other payments, or offers under a buy- back scheme. Events typically related to capital reorganization or restructuring. Corporate actions frequently require notification of and response by the beneficial owner of the security. Corporate actions include:- Bond Calls, Bonus Share Plan, Capital Gains Distribution, Cash/Stock Option Dividend, Class Action, Convertible Securities, Dividend Option, Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP), Mergers/Takeovers, Mini-Tenders, Nominal Change, Optional Conversions, Options and Warrants, Placings, Proxies, Redemption, Rights Issue, Stock Bonus Issue, Stock Dividend, Stockholder Meeting Announcements, Stock Split/Par Value Change, Subdivision, Subscription, and Tender Offer. The different types of corporate actions, and the terminology used to describe them, may vary by country and market. This list identifies some common corporate actions. Some of the above actions are voluntary; such actions typically require a customer decision within a short time frame.

CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY = КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ УСРЕДНЁННАЯ ЭКОНОМИЯ ТОПЛИВА – Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE):- enacted by the US Congress in 1975, CAFE’s purpose is to reduce energy consumption by increasing the fuel economy of cars and light trucks. The US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has set standards to increase CAFE levels rapidly over the next several years, which will improve our nation’s energy security and save consumers money at the pump. This site contains an immense amount of information about the CAFE program including an overview, rulemaking actions, fleet characteristics data, compliance activities, summaries of manufacturers’ fuel economy performances since 1978, and related studies. December 21, 2016:- NHTSA Responds to Petitions on CAFE Civil Penalties and Harmonization. NHTSA issued two Federal Register Notices pertaining to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program. Both are in response to petitions from the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and the Association of Global Automakers. The first postpones the effective date of an increase in civil penalties for CAFE violations. The penalties, which were previously planned to be effective starting with model year 2015, will now be effective for model year 2019 and beyond. The second grants a petition for rulemaking regarding harmonization of the CAFE program and the EPA (short for the Environmental Protection Agency) light-duty vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions program. The Agency will address the issues raised by the petitioners in its rulemaking process. NHTSA Brings CAFE Reports To Its Public Information Center:- December 16, 2015:- NHTSA introduces a new, innovative CAFE Management Suite that represents a shift to an automated system, allowing for streamlined uploads of fuel economy data, standardized data management, and business intelligent report capabilities. The Public Information Center (PIC) will allow the general public (researchers, analysts, the press, etc) to easily access dynamic data about the CAFE program through the CAFE PIC self-service reporting portal. The interactive CAFE PIC will provide timely, reliable fuel economy data, which can be viewed in report and/or graph format. The data can be easily sorted and filtered based on specific areas of interest to produce custom reports, which can also be downloaded as excel or pdf files. Phase 2:- Final Rule for Phase 2 fuel efficiency and GHG (short for the greenhouse gas) emissions standards for medium and heavy-duty vehicles, MY2018–2027. NHTSA and EPA issued a Final Rule for ‘Phase 2’ for medium and heavy duty vehicles to improve fuel efficiency and cut carbon pollution. The agencies estimate that the standards will save up to 2 billion barrels of oil and reduce CO_2 emissions by up to 1.1 billion metric tons over the lifetimes of MYs 2018–2029 vehicles, providing up to USD230 billion in net social benefits. History of US Fuel Economy Standards:- the US Congress first established Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards in 1975, largely in response to the 1973 oil embargo. CAFE standards set the average new vehicle fuel economy, as weighted by sales, that a manufacturer’s fleet must achieve. Through the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, Congress established fuel economy standards for new passenger cars starting with model year (MY) 1978. These standards were intended to roughly double the average fuel economy of the new car fleet to 27.5 mpg by model year (MY) 1985. Additionally, the Department of Transportation set the first round of CAFE standards for light trucks (i.e. pickups, minivans, and SUVs) beginning with MY 1978. CAFE standards for light trucks were increased to 22.2 mpg for MY 2007 and scheduled to increase further. No similar increases were made for passenger cars until until 2007, when historic energy legislation was passed by Congress and signed by the President. This new energy legislation, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, raised the fuel economy standards of America’s cars, light trucks, and SUVs to a combined average of at least 35 miles per gallon by 2020 – a 10 mpg increase over 2007 levels – and required standards to be met at maximum feasible levels through 2030. Federal law directing increases in fuel economy became necessary because oil consumption had been steadily escalating, in large part due to the relative stagnation in CAFE standards, the doubling of annual vehicle miles traveled in the previous 25 years, and a sizable increase in the market share of less efficient SUVs and light trucks. In 2009, a historic agreement between the federal government, state regulators, and the auto industry established a National Program to implement these first meaningful fuel efficiency improvements in over 30 years and the first-ever global warming pollution standards for light-duty vehicles. The agreement grew out of the new fuel efficiency standards passed by Congress in 2007, the Supreme Court’s decision in Massachusetts v. EPA, which precipitated global warming pollution standards for vehicles under the Clean Air Act, and global warming pollution standards enacted in California and

subsequently adopted by 13 other states and the District of Columbia. The agreement provided a mechanism for automakers to build a single national fleet of new vehicles that are in compliance with federal and state requirements under both the Clean Air Act and the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program. While each regulatory agency with legal authority promulgates and finalizes separate standards, the National Program harmonizes the three requirements. This is achieved by coordinating the rulemaking process and promulgating final standards that ensure that compliance with one standard equates to compliance with all three standards. The National Program is comprised of three legal authorities:- (i) Department of Transportation (NHTSA):- the first CAFE standards were administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), a part of the US Department of Transportation. As a result of the 2007 energy legislation, NHTSA is required by statute to set fleetwide average fuel efficiency standards for each new model year at the maximum feasible level. (ii) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):- the EPA is required to set pollution standards for new light-duty vehicles under section 202 of the Clean Air Act. Specifically, EPA is required to set standards at a level that protects public health and welfare. EPA successfully implemented automobile pollution standards covering smog-forming, toxic, and other emissions for decades. Following the Supreme Court's decision in Massachusetts v. EPA that greenhouse gases are pollutants under the Clean Air Act and the subsequent finding that those gases endanger public health, the agency was required to set global warming pollution standards for vehicles under the Clean Air Act. (iii) California Air Resources Board (CARB):- when the Clean Air Act was originally enacted, Congress provided the State of California unique authority to set vehicle standard that are more stringent than the federal standards. California enacted legislation in 2002 directing CARB to develop global warming pollution standards for light-duty vehicles, which were finalized in 2004. Other states are able to adopt the California standards in lieu of the federal standards under section 177 of the Clean Air Act. Currently, 13 other states and the District of Columbia follow the state standards, representing nearly 40% of new vehicles sold in the United States. These states are required to adopt identical standards to those established by CARB, ensuring that there are just two alternatives – a baseline federal requirement and a stronger state requirement – instead of multiple standards. Phase I of the National Program:- Model Year 2012–2016:- the first phase of the National Program was finalized in April 2010 after a 12-month regulatory process. The 2012–2016 standards were supported by automakers, state regulators, the United Auto Workers (UAW), environmental organizations and other stakeholders. Overall, phase I of the National Program represents a 23 percent improvement in new vehicle pollution standards, an average annual improvement of nearly 5 percent. The EPA established global warming pollution standards of 250 grams per mile, on average, for model year (MY) 2016 vehicles. NHTSA set fuel efficiency standards which target a new vehicle average of 34.1 miles per gallon in MY2016. These two standards reflect a harmonized level of stringency. CARB agreed to accept compliance with the National Program as compliance with its standards even though the federal standards are weaker until 2016. Phase II of the National Program:- Model Year 2017–2025:- building on the success of the first phase of the National Program, the second phase of fuel economy and global warming pollution standards for light duty vehicles covers model years 2017–2025. These standards were finalized by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and US Department of Transportation in August 2012. These new standards will reduce average global warming emissions of new passenger cars and light trucks to 163 grams per mile (g/mi) in model year 2025. This is equivalent to 54.5 miles per gallon (mpg) if the standards were met exclusively with fuel efficiency improvements. The actual Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standard is expected to be about 49.6 mpg in 2025, with the remaining 5 miles per gallon equivalent reached through improvements to in-car air conditioners (better efficiency, reduced leaks, and use of refrigerants with a lower impact on the climate). Because CAFE compliance tests are out of date and overinflate fuel economy, the average on-road fuel economy of new cars and light trucks is expected to be 36–37 mpg by 2025. By comparison, the average of today's on-road fleet is 21 mpg. See the UCS fact sheet Translating New Auto Standards into On-Road Fuel Efficiency for more information. Benefits of Fuel Economy Standards:- these standards will reduce America's consumption of oil, save consumers money at the gas pump, and protect public health and the environment by curbing global warming pollution. They will also help spur investments in new automotive technology, creating jobs and helping sustain the recovery of the American auto industry. (1) Oil Consumption:- nearly doubling the average fuel efficiency of new cars and light trucks is the single biggest step our nation can take to reduce oil use. When taken together, the two phases of fuel economy standards will result in oil savings in 2030 of more than 3 million barrels per day. This is roughly equivalent to the US imports from both the Persian Gulf and Venezuela combined. (2) Jobs:- a June 2012 study by the Blue Green Alliance finds that the second round of standards alone will create an estimated 570 000 jobs (full-time equivalent) throughout the US economy by 2030, including 50 000 in light-duty vehicle manufacturing (parts and vehicle assembly). (3) Environment:- the two rounds of standards will reduce global warming pollution by as much as 570 million metric tons (MMT) in 2030. This is equivalent to shutting down 140 typical coal-fired power plants for an entire year. (4) Consumer Savings:- the standards will save consumers USD140 billion in 2030. When compared to a typical vehicle on the road today, a new car buyer will save more than USD8 000 over the lifetime of a new 2025 vehicle, even after paying for the more fuel-efficient technology.

CORPORATE BOND = КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Corporate Bonds are debt securities issued by companies to raise debt on capital markets. The bond terms and conditions, such as maturity, coupon and issue volume are detailed in the issue prospectus. The interest rate payable to investors by the company is determined above all by its credit rating: the weaker the issuer's credit standing, the higher the bond yield. The issuer's credit standing is indicated through the rating. A bond issued by a corporation. Corporate Bond is a debt security issued by a corporation and sold to investors. The backing for the bond is usually the payment ability of the company, which is typically money to be earned from future operations. In some cases, the company's physical assets may be used as collateral for bonds. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. As a result, interest rates are almost always higher, even for top-flight credit quality companies. Corporate bonds are issued in blocks of USD1 000 in par value, and almost all have a standard coupon payment structure. Corporate bonds may also have call provisions to allow for early prepayment if prevailing rates change. Corporate bonds, i.e. debt financing, are a major source of capital for many businesses along with equity and bank loans/lines of credit. Generally speaking, a company needs to have some consistent earnings potential to be able to offer debt securities to the public at a favorable coupon rate. The higher a company's perceived credit quality, the easier it becomes to issue debt at low rates and issue higher amounts of debt. Most corporate bonds are taxable with terms of more than one year. Corporate debt that matures in less than one year is typically called 'Commercial Paper'. Interest-bearing or discounted debt obligation issued by a private corporation. / Корпоративная Облигация – облигация, выпущенная корпорацией. Долговое обязательство, приносящее проценты или дисконтируемое, выпускаемое частной корпорацией.

CORPORATE FINANCE = КОРПОРАТИВНЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ – Corporate Finance is the area of finance dealing with monetary decisions that business enterprises make and the tools and analysis used to make these decisions. The primary goal of corporate finance is to maximize shareholder value. Although it is in principle different from managerial finance which studies the financial decisions of all firms, rather than corporations alone, the main concepts in the study of corporate finance are applicable to the financial problems of all kinds of firms. The discipline can be divided into long-term and short-term decisions and techniques. Capital investment decisions are long-term choices about which projects receive investment, whether to finance that investment with equity or debt, and when or whether to pay dividends to shareholders. On the other hand, short term decisions deal with the short-term balance of current assets and current liabilities; the focus here is on managing cash, inventories, and short-term borrowing and lending (such as the terms on credit extended to customers). The terms corporate finance and corporate financier are also associated with investment banking.

The typical role of an investment bank is to evaluate the company's financial needs and raise the appropriate type of capital that best fits those needs. Thus, the terms 'Corporate Finance' and 'Corporate Financier' may be associated with transactions in which capital is raised in order to create, develop, grow or acquire businesses. Corporate Finance:- procurement of the short- to long-term financial resources needed by the enterprise. Consulting and support given to companies in the field of corporate finance is an important area of banking, esp. for big banks. Corporate Finance is:- (1) the financial activities related to running a corporation. (2) A division or department that oversees the financial activities of a company. Corporate finance is primarily concerned with maximizing shareholder value through long-term and short-term financial planning and the implementation of various strategies. Everything from capital investment decisions to investment banking falls under the domain of corporate finance. Among the financial activities that a corporate finance department is involved with are capital investment decisions. Should a proposed investment be made? How should the company pay for it; with equity or with debt, or combination of both? Should shareholders be offered dividends on their investment in the company? These are just some of the questions a corporate financial officer attempts to answer on a consistent basis. Short-term issues include the management of current assets and current liabilities, inventory control, investments and other short-term financial issues. Long-term issues include new capital purchases and investments.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE = КОРПОРАТИВНОЕ РУКОВОДСТВО – Corporate Governance:- procedures and processes according to which organisations are directed and controlled. The corporate governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among the different participants in the organization – such as the board, managers, shareholders and other stakeholders – and lays down the rules and procedures for decision-making. In so doing, it also provides the structure within which the organisation's operational targets are set, and specifies the means of attaining those targets and of monitoring performance. Corporate Governance (CG) designates responsible company management and company control oriented to sustainable value creation. The topics covered under this heading range from the company's ownership and capital structures, the rights and obligations of shareholders, the personnel composition and effectiveness of management bodies, to the executive management and control of the company including questions of employee co-determination, reporting and transparency as well as change of control due to a takeover. Corporate Governance:- a company is governed by its Board of Directors. Governance refers to the discipline by which a company is supervised at the highest level with respect to its obligations to its various stakeholders – investors, customers, the public, and government (taxes, environment, etc). It is the job of a corporate Board to ensure that the enterprise is properly managed. Due to many corporate scandals and corporate malfeasance, governance has become a hot topic and many securities regulators have mandated new standards. For example, in the USA, the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) has enacted the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (approx 2002) that requires corporations to adopt certain accounting and reporting standards. These can be very onerous and compliance can be very costly. / Акт Сорбэйнза-Акслэйя (Sarbanes-Oxley Act).

CORPORATE GUARANTEE = КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ – Corporate Guarantee is a guaranty to a lender that a loan will be repaid, guaranteed by a company other than the one who took the loan. Typically, a larger company (often a parent company, or another related company) will make the guarantee on behalf of a smaller company who may not be well known or have developed a relationship with the lender. See also Company Guarantee. A Corporate Guarantee is a guarantee in which a corporation agrees to be held responsible for completing the duties and obligations of a debtor to a lender, in the event that the debtor fails to fulfill the terms of the corporate guarantee. It is also known as Debtor-Lender Contract. / Смотрите также Гарантия Компании (Company Guarantee).

CORPORATE INDICATOR = КОРПОРАТИВНЫЙ ПРИЗНАК – In the United States, Corporate Indicator is a word or an abbreviation of a word that must be included in a corporation's name to indicate that the named entity is a corporation. Valid corporate indicators include:- incorporated, corporation, limited, company, inc., corp., ltd. and co.. The list of acceptable corporate indicators will vary depending upon the jurisdiction in which the corporation is registered. / , Корп. (Corp.), .

CORPORATE KIT = КОРПОРАТИВНЫЙ НАБОР – In the United States, Corporate Kit is a binder usually containing essential items for the routine maintenance and administration of a corporation or limited liability company. Corporate kits provided by Active Filings, LLC. include, for instance, stock certificates, a corporate seal and stock ledger. / Корпорация С Ограниченной Ответственностью (КОО или Эл.Эл.Си.) (Limited Liability Corporation (LLC)).

CORPORATE OBLIGATIONS = КОРПОРАТИВНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – Corporate Obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations in order to finance longer term credit needs. / Под Корпоративными Обязательствами понимаются облигации и ноты, выпущенные корпорациями для финансирования долгосрочных нужд в кредитах.

CORPORATE PENSION FUND FOUNDATION = КОРПОРАТИВНЫЙ ФОНД ПЕНСИОННЫХ НАЧИСЛЕНИЙ (или СРЕДСТВ) – Corporate Pension Fund Foundation:- pension fund for the pooled investment of funds contributed exclusively by the employer. The invested capital can be used only for pension funds or staff welfare funds.

CORPORATE SEAL = КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ – In the United States, a Corporate Seal is a device made to either emboss or imprint certain company information onto documents. This information usually includes the company's name and date and state of formation. Corporate seals are often required when opening corporate or LLC bank accounts, distributing stock or membership certificates or conducting other corporate business. Active Filings, LLC includes custom-made corporate seals as part of its corporate Kit. / Корпорация С Ограниченной Ответственностью (КОО или Эл.Эл.Си.) (Limited Liability Corporation (LLC)).

CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ – Also referred to as Limited Liability Corporation. Corporation is a type of legal entity provided for in the laws of most modern economically developed countries that two or more investors may agree to create for the purpose of combining some of their resources and going into business together. Corporations have the status of 'artificial legal persons' and thus may own property, make contracts, be held responsible for committing crimes or torts, initiate court actions such as lawsuits, and so on. In the United States, businesses organized as limited liability corporations must indicate their status as such by including the word 'Incorporated' ('Inc.') in the name of the firm. In other countries, the same purpose is served by using the equivalent abbreviations 'Ltd.' (Limited) or 'SA' (Anonymous Society) at the end of the company's name. It is today by far the most widespread and successful form of ownership of business property in all advanced capitalist countries. The key feature of the modern business corporation that sets it apart from simple partnerships and sole proprietorships is that it provides the owners of the business with the important legal protection of 'limited liability', whereas these other forms of business organization generally do not. If a failing business enterprise that is owned as a sole proprietorship or partnership is unable to generate enough money to pay its bills, the personal liability of the owners is unlimited – that is, the unpaid creditors of the business can take legal action to seize not only any assets directly connected with the business itself but also the personal property of any individual owner as well, up to the full amount of the debt. But if a limited liability corporation goes belly up, the legal claims of the company's creditors normally can extend only to the assets actually owned by the corporation in its own name, and not to the individually-owned property of the company's shareholders. The individual owner's shares in the corporation might become worthless if the business fails, but he or she does not have to worry about the Sheriff showing up to seize the house or the car or the family bank accounts to pay off the rest of what the company's creditors are owed. Protection from personal liability makes it much safer and therefore more attractive for more individuals to use some of their savings to become part-

owners of very large business organizations. Without limited liability, even the tiniest investment would put a shareholder's entire remaining fortune at risk. During the Middle Ages and the early years of the Industrial Revolution, the corporate form of ownership for business organizations was generally available only as a very special privilege occasionally awarded by the government to a handfull of royal favorites. But changes in the legal codes of Great Britain, the United States, France and other economically progressive countries during the XIX century removed most of the practical barriers to widespread adoption of the corporate form of ownership. This made it much easier to raise capital for new business enterprises. By allowing for pooling the savings of hundreds, thousands, or even millions of individual investors at manageable levels of risk, the widespread adoption of the corporate form of business ownership made extremely large scale private investment projects practical for the first time in history, thereby contributing greatly to the modern era's historic surge in economic growth that continues up to the present day. In the United States, Corporation is an artificial entity created under and governed by the laws of the state of incorporation. In the United States, Corporation is a form of doing business pursuant to a charter granted by a state or federal government. Corporations typically are characterized by the issuance of freely transferable capital stock, perpetual life, centralized management, and limitation of owners' liability to the amount they invest in the business. Also known as Company in the United Kingdom. All bodies recognised as independent legal entities which are producers of market output and whose principal activity is the production of goods and services. A Corporation includes all bodies corporate and certain types of unincorporated bodies, but excludes certain corporate bodies. For legal purposes a corporation is treated as a separate legal person. Business organized as a separate legal entity with ownership evidenced by shares of stock. Advantages of a corporation are limited liability of owners and ability to obtain large amounts of capital through the issue of stock. Also known as Joint Stock Company, and Limited Liability Company in the United Kingdom. Corporation is a form of legal entity that makes it possible for investors to hold a stake in the capital of the company without being personally involved in company management. The investment is in the foreground, not one's own entrepreneurial activities. Another typical charactaristic is that the shareholders are only liable for the corporation's obligations up to the amount of their capital investment; they are not liable with their private wealth. In Germany, corporations include:- 'Aktiengesellschaft' (AG, Stock Corporation), 'Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien' (KGaA, Partnership Limited By Shares) and 'Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung' (GmbH, Limited Liability Company). In the United States, a Corporation is an organization composed of one or more persons, formed and authorized by law to act as a single 'person' in a legal sense, and legally endowed with various immunities, rights and duties. Abbreviation:- Corp. / Акциэнгээльшафт (А.Ге.) (Aktiengesellschaft (AG)), Командитгээльшафт ауф Акциэн (Ка.Ге.а.А.) (Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien (KGaA)), Гээльшафт мит бэшрэнькта Хафтун (Ге.эм.бе.Ха.) (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)). выработка (output). Обозначение:- Корп. (Corp.). Под Корпорацией, от позднелатинского слова Corporatio, означающее Объединение, понимается .

(2) One of the types of corporations in Switzerland, most businesses in Switzerland are organized as corporations ('Aktiengesellschaften' – 'AG' or 'SA'). The minimum share capital is CHF100 000.00. Prior to July 1992 it was CHF50 000.00, and companies incorporated before 1985 are permitted to maintain it at that level. In general, shareholders' obligations do not extend beyond the contribution of the shares issue price. The share capital may be increased by a majority vote of the shares represented in what is called an Ordinary Share Capital Increase, or, alternatively, Out Of Authorised or Conditional Capital. When creating authorized share capital, the shareholders authorize the board of directors to issue shares up to a pre-determined amount within a period of two years. Conditional share capital is used in connection with convertible bonds or option rights; it allows the holders of conversion or option rights to automatically increase the equity by exercising their rights. The shareholders' resolution necessary to create authorized or conditional capital requires a majority of two thirds of the votes represented at the meeting and the majority of the represented nominal value of the shares (unless provided otherwise in the articles of incorporation). Authorized and conditional share capital may not exceed 50 per cent of the ordinary capital (except in the context of mergers). Also known as Company Limited by Shares. See also Limited Liability Corporation, Limited Partnership, and Partnership. / Акциэнгээльшафтэн (Aktiengesellschaften) – А.Ге. (AG) или Эс.А. (SA).

CORPORATION LAW = ЗАКОН О КОРПОРАЦИЯХ (или ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО О КОРПОРАЦИЯХ) – In the United States, Corporation Law is the statutory provisions of a state relating to domestic and foreign corporations.

CORPORATION OF LLOYD'S = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЛОЙДЗ (или КОРПОРЭЙШЭН ОФ ЛОЙДЗ) – The Corporation of Lloyd's (the 'Corporation') oversees and provides services to support the market and promotes Lloyd's around the world. The senior executives of the Corporation exercise the day-to-day powers and functions of the Council and the Franchise Board. The Corporation (including its subsidiaries) had 798 employees worldwide, as at 2007-December-31. In addition to its objective to provide cost-effective services that are essential to the smooth running of the market, the Corporation strives to raise the standards and improve the performance of the market. The Corporation's work includes:- (i) determining the capital that Lloyd's members must provide to support their proposed underwriting; (ii) overseeing business activities of the market by operating a minimum standards framework and monitoring the performance of syndicates in areas such as exposure management, cycle management, claims management and operational risk management; (iii) working with the management of underperforming syndicates to improve performance and intervening directly if stronger action is required; (iv) managing financial and regulatory reporting for the Lloyd's market, including the production of Lloyd's market results and Lloyd's Financial Services Authority (FSA) return; and (v) managing and developing Lloyd's global network of licences and the Lloyd's brand. The executive of the Council of Lloyd's, Lloyd's Franchise Board and their respective committees. The Corporation does not underwrite insurance or reinsurance itself but provides the licences and other facilities that enable business to be underwritten on a worldwide basis by managing agents acting on behalf of members. See also Lloyd's. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's). Смотрите также Лойдз (Lloyd's).

CORPORATIONS LAW = ЗАКОН О КОРПОРАЦИЯХ – Corporations Law:- a national scheme of legislation dealing with the regulation of companies and the securities and futures industries. Corporations Law is a branch of commercial law that examines the nature, creation and operation of legally incorporated businesses.

CORPUS DELICTI = КОРПУС ДЭЛИКТИ – Corpus Delicti:- in Latin, The Body Of A Crime. The substance or fundamental facts of a crime. / Корпус Дэликти:- в переводе с Латинского языка 'Тело Преступления' или Состав Преступления; Предмет, Служащий Доказательством Совершения Преступления; Вещественные Доказательства; Улики.

CORRECT COVER = XX – Defect Name:- Correct Cover. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Correct Cover:- Proper settings allow the warp yarn to dominate and form smooth surface of accentuated twill lines. Severity:- .

CORRECTED BILL OF LADING = ОТКОРРЕКТИРОВАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОРРЕКТИРУЕМЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – A Corrected Bill Of Lading provides updates in regards to financial or money issues. It is not an amended bill of lading that only deals with corrections. B/L requiring any update which results in money- or other financially related changes.

CORRECTION = КОРРЕКЦИЯ – (1) Correction is the act of offering an improvement to replace a mistake; setting right. Correction is a quantity that is added or subtracted in order to increase the accuracy of a scientific measure. The act of correcting. A substitution for an

error or mistake. Punishment that is intended to rehabilitate an offender. An amount or quantity of something added or subtracted so as to correct. A decline in a stock market price after a large rise. / Под Коррекцией, от Латинского слова Correctio, означающее Исправление или Поправка, понимается исправление ошибок или недостатков машин и механизмов, результатов их работы, измерений, траекторий движения и так далее. Коррекцию механизмов проводят путём изменения их расчётных конструкций или при помощи особых устройств – корректоров.

(2) Correction:- secondary trends are short-term changes in price direction within a primary trend. The duration is a few weeks or a few months. One type of secondary market trend is called a Market Correction. A correction is a short term price decline of 5% to 20% or so. A correction is a downward movement that is not large enough to be a bear market (ex post). After an advance, a decline that does not penetrate the low from which the advance began is known as a Correction. A correction usually retraces 1/3 to 2/3 of the previous advance. Also known as Retracement. Counter-trend price movements that are largely the result of profit-taking. These are technical moves that must occur, and their correction distance can often be measured prior to occurrence by Fibonacci correction ratios. A temporary decline in prices during a bull market that partially reverses the previous rally. See also Bear Market Rally. Correction is a retracement of a previous move. It can be a decline after a series of gains in price or it can be a gain in prices after a series of declining prices. A counter-trend move up or down that is generally brought about by traders taking short-term profits due to thoughts that the market was either overbought or oversold. In technical analysis, a small reversal in the market prices following a significant trending period. See also Market Correction. / Коррекция:- вторичные тенденции носят краткосрочные изменения в направлении движения цены в пределах первичной тенденции. .

CORRECTION NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О КОРРЕКЦИИ (или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ИСПРАВЛЕНИИ, или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПОПРАВКЕ) – Correction Notice:- internal documents for correction to manifest which reflect a change in the details of a shipment.

CORRELATION = КОРРЕЛЯЦИЯ – Correlation is a statistical measure of the linear relationship between two series of figures, e.g., performance of a security and the overall market. A positive correlation means that as one variable increases, the other also increases. A negative variable means that as one variable increases, the other decreases. By definition, the scale of correlation ranges from +1 (perfectly positive) to –1 (perfectly negative). A correlation of 0 indicates that there is no relationship between the two variables. Correlation is a mutual relationship between two things such that an increase or decrease of one is generally associated with an increase or decrease of the other. Linear correlation is measured by the correlation coefficient (r), which may range from –1 to +1. Correlation is a measure of the degree to which changes in two variables are related. It is normally expressed as a coefficient between plus one, which means variables are perfectly correlated (in that they move in the same direction to the same degree) and minus one, which means they are perfectly negatively correlated (in that they move in opposite directions to the same degree). In financial markets correlation is important in three areas:- (1) the model used for global asset allocation decisions, Sharpe's capital asset pricing model (CAPM), has, as its linchpin, a covariance matrix that measures correlations between markets. (2) Correlation is also central to the pricing of some options, where two-factor or multi-factor models are used. For spread options, yield curve options and cross-currency caps, estimating the correlation between the underlying assets is of primary importance, the degree of correlation between them having a direct influence on the option price. For quantos such as guaranteed exchange rate options, or differential swaps, the correlation effect is the extent to which there is a relationship between movements in the underlying and movements in the ex-change rate, which has a secondary effect on the price of the option. (3) Correlation between markets is also used to offset an option position in one market against another with similar direction and volatility. Such a strategy might be used to reduce cost – to avoid hedging the positions separately, or because implied volatility in the second market is lower – or because hedging is difficult in the first market. Correlation can be estimated historically (like volatility) but tends to be unstable, and historic estimations may be poor predictors of future realized correlations. / , например, . Под Корреляцией, от позднелатинского слова Correlatio, означающее Соотношение, понимается взаимная связь, взаимозависимость, соотношение предметов или понятий. В математической статистике, под корреляцией предполагается вероятностная или статистическая зависимость. Под Корреляцией понимается вероятностная или статистическая зависимость. В отличие от функциональной зависимости корреляция возникает тогда, когда зависимость одного из признаков от другого осложняется наличием случайных факторов. Используется для установления статистических и вероятностных закономерностей в физике, химии, технике; применяется также в теории вероятностей, кибернетике и так далее.

CORRESPONDENCE CHECK = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ (или КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКИЙ) ЧЕК – Correspondence Check is a check provided with a separate tearsheet designed for writing messages to the recipient or beneficiary.

CORRESPONDENT = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТ – Correspondent is a securities firm, bank or other financial organization that regularly performs services for another in a place or market to which the other does not have direct access. Securities firms may have correspondents in foreign countries or on exchanges of which they are not members. Correspondents are frequently linked by private wires. Member organizations of the New York Stock Exchange with offices in New York City may also act as correspondents for out-of-town member organizations that do not maintain New York offices.

CORRESPONDENT BANK = БАНК КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТ – (1) Correspondent Bank is a bank that accepts deposits of, and performs services for, another bank (called a Respondent Bank); in most cases, the two banks are in different cities. In a SWIFT message, Receiver's Correspondent and Sender's Correspondent. The foreign banks representative who regularly performs services for a bank which has no branch in the relevant center, e.g., to facilitate the transfer of funds. In the United States, this often occurs domestically due to inter state banking restrictions. A bank that, in its own country, handles the business of a foreign bank. Correspondent Bank is a financial institution that provides services on behalf of another, equal or unequal, financial institution. A correspondent bank can conduct business transactions, accept deposits and gather documents on behalf of the other financial institution. Correspondent banks are more likely to be used to conduct business in foreign countries, and act as a domestic bank's agent abroad. Correspondent banks are used by domestic banks in order to service transactions originating in foreign countries, and act as a domestic bank's agent abroad. This is done because the domestic bank may have limited access to foreign financial markets, and cannot service its client accounts without opening up a branch in another country. Credit institution acting as agent for a bank in a banking center where the latter is not represented. / , например, . Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Банк Корреспондент – банк, с которым уполномоченным банком установлены корреспондентские отношения с открытием корреспондентского(их) счёта(ов) (корреспондент со счётом) или без открытия корреспондентских счетов (корреспондент без счёта).

(2) When a transaction is initiated at a foreign branch of a bank, the home branch to which the instructions are sent is known as the Correspondent Bank.

CORRESPONDENT BANKING = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Correspondent Banking:- in bilateral correspondent banking arrangements, two financial institutions handle the sorting and processing of payments themselves,

without involving an intermediary. The term ‘Correspondent Banking Arrangements’ typically refers to arrangements in which two financial institutions employ a third party – a separate financial institution known as a ‘Correspondent’ or ‘Service-Providing’ Bank. One or both institutions forward payment instructions to the service-providing bank to sort and process. The service-providing bank holds on its books an account for each bank for which it provides correspondent banking services. The serviceproviding bank regards this as a ‘vostro’ or ‘loro’ account, while the customer bank considers it a ‘nostro’ account. Banks generally provide services to a number of fi nancial institutions, and these relationships are governed by contracts negotiated bilaterally. Correspondent banking relationships are also a well-established means of making cross-border payments. The chart (below) shows the settlement of a payment from Bank A to Bank C via a correspondent bank. Since Banks A and C do not hold accounts with each other, they use a third party, Bank B (the service-providing bank), which holds accounts for both Bank A and Bank C. In principle, there could be further banks involved on the sending and receiving sides (as intermediaries in a correspondent banking chain). The rules governing Bank A’s account with Bank B are based on a bilateral agreement. Normally, Bank A will need to have funds available in its account with Bank B for the latter to execute payments for the former. In some cases, the service-providing bank may also extend intraday and/or longer-term credit to its customer bank – again subject to a bilateral agreement. As a rule, correspondent payments are handled on a gross basis. Historically, correspondent banking arrangements were the most common form of settlement for non-cash interbank payments, both at the national level and across borders. The importance of correspondent banking has diminished in certain areas following the establishment of payment systems for the settlement of domestic payments, the development of integrated Euro payment systems and, more recently, the setting-up of payment-versus-payment (PvP) systems for the simultaneous settlement of foreign exchange transactions. Nevertheless, correspondent banking remains a key way for institutions to access payment systems as indirect participants (i.e. with a direct participant – the service-providing bank – acting on their behalf) or to settle non-standardised transactions related to international trade financing (e.g., letters of credit) which cannot be handled within payment systems. Xxxxx. Correspondent Banking Arrangements are agreements or contractual relationships between banks to provide payment services for each other. Correspondent banking relationships play an important role in the processing of payment transactions in Euro. They ensure payments flow between credit institutions, as well as allowing indirect access to payment systems, thereby representing an important link in the payment chain. Box 1 recalls some key concepts in correspondent banking. The Eurosystem has conducted surveys on correspondent banking business since 1999 in order to monitor its importance, size and development. Previous surveys have confirmed that, in the Euro area, the payment transactions flowing through such arrangements are significant when compared with the value of payment transactions processed by large-value payment systems and retail payment systems. In 2010, for instance, the daily average turnover of correspondent banking transactions reported by the service-providing banks that took part in the 2010 survey amounted to €995 billion, while the average daily turnover of payments in large-value payment systems and retail payment systems was €3,275 billion and €73 billion respectively. Correspondent banking services have been within the scope of the Eurosystem’s oversight activity since the establishment of the European Central Bank (ECB), given their relevance for the smooth functioning of payment systems. While reports on previous surveys were only distributed to the banks participating, the Eurosystem decided to publish this report on the eighth survey, conducted in 2012, in order to increase transparency in its oversight activities with regard to correspondent banking and to share the results of the survey with other interested market participants, as well as other authorities and the general public. As agreed with the banks participating, the current report does not disclose any individual bank’s data, nor does it disclose any country-specific data, in order to ensure the anonymity of the banks reporting. Correspondent Banking:- an arrangement under which one bank provides payment and other services to another. Payments through correspondents are often executed through reciprocal accounts (nostro and loro accounts), to which standing credit lines may be attached. Correspondent banking services are primarily provided across international borders. Correspondent Banking Relationships play an important role in the processing of payment transactions in Euro. They ensure that payments flow between credit institutions, as well as allowing indirect access to payment systems, thereby representing an important link in the payment chain. Given their relevance for the smooth functioning of payment systems, correspondent banking services have been within the scope of the Eurosystem’s oversight activity since the establishment of the ECB. The Eurosystem has conducted surveys on correspondent banking business since 1999 in order to monitor its importance, size and development. Participation in the surveys has always been voluntary. In principle, those banks invited to take part have been the largest in terms of general business size (based, for example, on such indicators as the size of the balance sheet, staff numbers and the size of the branch network) and/or known to be very active in providing payment services. The most recent survey (the eighth) was conducted in March 2012 and only covered banks with a daily turnover on loro accounts of at least €1 billion (24 banks located in nine Euro area countries). Since correspondent banking business in Euro is highly concentrated among the largest banks in the Euro area, the surveys are likely to have covered a very high proportion of all correspondent banking business. However, it is acknowledged that nostro account turnover may have been underrepresented, as the largest banks mostly manage loro accounts in bilateral relationships. This report presents the outcome of the eighth survey and provides some risk and policy considerations involving the regulatory framework that applies to correspondent banking. While reports on previous surveys were only distributed to the banks taking part, the Eurosystem has decided to publish this report in order to increase transparency in its oversight activities with regard to correspondent banking and to share the results of the survey with other interested market participants, as well as other authorities and the general public. The results of the eighth correspondent banking survey confirmed that correspondent banking remains an important channel for effecting payments in Euro. As in previous surveys, both the number and value of payments processed by correspondent banks were very large. For instance, the total daily turnover of Euro transactions settled through correspondent banking arrangements averaged more than €1.1 trillion (the loro transactions of the banks surveyed). However, most payments originated through correspondent banking arrangements are settled through payment systems, while payments processed solely through correspondent banking arrangements represent almost 11% of the total value (and over 1% of the total volume) of payments processed by the banks surveyed. The growth in loro turnover in 2012 follows a sharp contraction in 2010 and was primarily a result of the wholesale correspondent banking segment increasing in size. In terms of value, the wholesale correspondent banking segment is much larger than the retail correspondent banking segment. Moreover, the decrease in the volume of loro transactions in 2012 confirms the trend already witnessed in previous surveys of an outward movement of retail payments towards payment systems. The survey has also confirmed the growing concentration in correspondent banking business. This warrants the attention of payment system overseers, as the default of one of the larger and most interconnected correspondent banks might quickly trigger a domino effect on their respective customer banks and/or service-providing banks, as well as the risk of spillover to interdependent payment systems. Besides operational risk, liquidity and credit risks also pose a significant threat in correspondent banking business, with intraday credit exposures normally being uncollateralised. Risks in correspondent banking are relevant for both the prudential supervision of banks and the oversight of payment systems. Although the perspective of payment system overseers is traditionally somewhat different from that of banking supervisors, their objectives are closely interrelated. The Eurosystem has not introduced specific oversight requirements for correspondent banks so as to avoid any double regulation of banks. It has instead relied on banking supervision, working together with supervisors at various levels (European, global and national). The Eurosystem considers this cooperation between Eurosystem central banks and euro area banking supervisors to be worthwhile and therefore expects it to continue, with the aim of ensuring that risks in correspondent banking are consistently and uniformly covered in the Euro area. The prospective transfer of

supervision of Euro area credit institutions to the ECB may further facilitate such close cooperation. / Корреспондентские отношения – это традиционная форма банковских связей, которая используется в основном при обслуживании внешней торговли и включает совокупность всех возможных форм сотрудничества между банками. Увеличение объёмов международных банковских операций, расширение их видов из-за одновременного увеличения рисков с подобными операциями вызвали изменение традиционных взглядов на корреспондентские отношения. Если прежде банки отводили корреспондентским отношениям второстепенную, сугубо техническую роль, то ныне они рассматриваются банками как один из инструментов снижения рисков и, что более важно, как источник получения дополнительной прибыли. Под корреспондентскими отношениями в их современном значении следует понимать отношения, которые опосредствуют проводки между банками взаимных операций, которые они осуществляют по доверенности своих клиентов и от собственного имени. Понятие 'корреспондентские отношения' включает формы, методы и условия осуществления операций и порядок их проводки. Итак, понятие 'корреспондентские отношения' сегодня вышло за традиционные рамки только договорённости между банками о порядке осуществления взаимных операций и распространилось практически на все сферы банковской деятельности, в том числе на широкий комплекс межбанковских взаимоотношений, работу по усовершенствованию практики международных расчётов, качество банковского обслуживания клиентуры, которые являются базой для трансферта средств (валютных переводов) для небольших банков и возможность получения операционных услуг на основных финансовых рынках и кредитные линии для поддержания своих документальных операций. Для больших банков корреспондентские отношения создают возможность доступа к ресурсам региональных денежных и финансовых рынков. Корреспондентская сеть является относительно менее дорогой для банков, чем организационно-институционная форма проникновения банков в форме заграничного филиала и дочернего банка за границей, хотя её поддержание тоже не является дешевым. Корреспондентские отношения можно рассматривать с двух сторон:- когда открывается ностро-счёт и когда открывается лоро-счёт. Ностро-счёт для одного банка, а действие другого банка, в котором открывается такой счёт, является лоро-счётом. Ностро, от Латинского слова, означающее Наш. Такой счёт может быть номинирован в трёх типах валют:- (i) в валюте иностранного государства, в котором открыт этот счёт; (ii) в валюте третьей страны; и (iii) в отечественной валюте банка, которому принадлежит этот счёт. Записи по ностро-счёту отображаются:- (i) когда фактически поступают валютные средства (сообщение о кредитовании своего счёта от иностранного банка-содержателя этого счёта); и (ii) когда он производит платёж в иностранной валюте по этому счёту (присылает соответствующее сообщение в банк-содержатель счёта с требованием дебетовать этот счёт в пользу третьего лица). Вместе с тем банк – владелец счёта будет рассчитывать в отечественной валюте эквивалент такой операции и будет делать соответствующие записи для своей официальной финансовой отчётности. В связи с этим ностро-счёт также имеет название двухвалютный счёт. Ностро-счета открываются:- (i) в странах, валюты которых необходимы для торговой деятельности инвалютных торговцев самого банка на ФОРЭКСном и денежных рынках; и (ii) в тех странах, в валютах которых клиенты банка должны выполнять платежи и получать поступления. Как правило, банки не имеют желания открывать лишние ностро-счета, по крайней мере более чем это необходимо ему для предоставления услуг. Содержание счёта лоро:- Лоро (от Латинского слова Loro, означающее Их) – это депозиты по требованию этого банка, а доходы от их использования (денежный ресурс в виде процентного спрэда плюс комиссионные за операции, которые проводятся с этими счетами), как правило, превышают расходы банка получателя операционных услуг, связанных с таким счётом. Депозитные счета 'по требованию' имеют разные названия и некоторые различия в наполнении толкования в разных странах:- 'due to' (США) депозиты по требованию, которые поддерживаются иностранным банком-корреспондентом в отечественном банке; 'vostro' (ваш) поддерживаются иностранным банком в банке-резиденте в местной валюте или в валюте третьей страны, или даже в национальной валюте иностранного банка. Например, долларовый счёт Лойдз Бэньк (Lloyds Bank), который поддерживает там какой-то Российский банк, счета в Долларах коммерческих банков России, которые поддерживаются в его книгах. Крупные банки поддерживают лоро-счета многих иностранных банков со всего мира. С открытием счетов лоро можно зафиксировать начало межбанковских корреспондентских отношений. Такие счета полезные не только для банков-владельцев, но и для коммерческих банков, которые их поддерживают. При этом, имея такой счёт, первые банки-корреспонденты могут осуществлять прямые платежи в пользу других стран, получать поступления в иностранной валюте, проводить расчёты с траттами в отношении открытых аккредитивов. Технически открыть такие счета в ведущих банках не тяжело. Лоро-счета чаще всего являются прибыльными для банка, где они открыты и где они поддерживаются, поскольку дают возможность привлекать налоговые ресурсы и получать доходы в виде комиссионных за осуществление расчётов. Кроме того, наличие большой сети лоро-счетов является не только прибыльным, но и полезным, учитывая использование при выборе маршрута прохождения платежа и его оптимизации. Например, когда установленные корреспондентские отношения с ведущими банками развитых стран, которые имеют разветвленную географическую структуру корреспондентской сети, число их корреспондентов по обыкновению измеряется тысячами. Корреспондентские отношения могут устанавливаться с открытием счёта и без его открытия. Когда, корреспондентские отношения устанавливаются без открытия соответствующих счетов, по договорённости между банками, расчётные операции отображаются на счетах, открытых в других банках-корреспондентах данного банка или в банка на имя других банков-корреспондентов. Это, как правило, связано с дополнительными сложностями:- требуются дополнительные гарантии, расчёты проводятся с использованием третьих банков, которые ведут к задержкам в осуществлении платежей и к увеличению комиссионных и почтово-телеграфных расходов. Установление корреспондентских отношений между двумя банками с открытием корреспондентского счёта предусматривает заключение корреспондентского соглашения (корреспондентский договор или договор об установлении корреспондентских отношений). Это, в свою очередь, означает, что банки, обменявшись контрольными документами (альбомами образцов подписей лиц, уполномоченных подписывать банковскую документацию, ключом для идентификации телеграфной переписки или SWIFT-ключами), выполняют разнообразные операции по доверенности друг друга в пределах установленных лимитов на проводку тех или иных операций. Корреспондентский договор – соглашение между двумя или несколькими кредитными учреждениями об осуществлении платежей и расчётов по доверенности и за счёт другого. Корреспондентским соглашением, которое предусматривает открытие банками счетов один в другом, определяются:- (i) вид и валюта, в которой приоткрывается счёт, порядок начисления процентов, возможность перевода средств со счетов в другие страны, право конверсии на счетах в другую валюту; перечень поступлений и платежей, которые могут осуществляться со счетами; возможность получения и предоставление кредита в форме овердрафта или в другой форме; лимит такого кредита и защитное предостережение относительно сальдо счетов и другое; (ii) перечень учреждений и филиалов банка, которым предоставляется право осуществлять операции со счетами с указанием их точного адреса, номеров телексов и других необходимых данных (в России, например, осуществления операций с дебетом счёта (списание средств) имеет право лишь главный офис, через который осуществляются операции клиентов всех филиалов, а при зачислении средств филиала самостоятельно определяют банк-корреспондент, на счёт в котором необходимо осуществить зачисление средств); (iii) формы и порядок расчётов (порядок открытия, авизует, подтверждение и выполнение аккредитивов, условия рамбурсирование, порядок осуществления инкассовых и других расчётных операций); (iv) порядок взыскания комиссионного вознаграждения и возмещение почтовых, телеграфных и других расходов; (v) каналы связи:- по обыкновению основным каналом обмена информации является SWIFT,

дополнительным – телекс, поскольку последний менее безопасный и быстрый, а потому служит альтернативным и используется в исключительных случаях; и другие вопросы, которые представляют общий интерес. В предусмотренные договором сроки банки-корреспонденты совместно проверяют записи на корреспондентских счетах. По необходимости для удобства расчётов банки-корреспонденты открывают друг другу корреспондентские счета в разнообразных валютах. Банкам, с которыми установленны корреспондентские отношения, предоставляется альбом образцов подписей сотрудников, уполномоченных подписывать документы и корреспонденцию от лица банка, другие необходимые контрольные документы, такие, например, как устав банка, лицензия на осуществление банковских операций, учредительный договор, свидетельство о регистрации, справка о регистрации как налогоплательщика. На каждый банк, с которым установленны корреспондентские отношения, ведётся досье, или, как официально называется, юридическое дело. В нём сохраняются подлинные (первые) экземпляры распоряжений о порядке расчётов с банком-корреспондентом, соглашения об установлении корреспондентских отношений, разнообразная финансовая отчётность, предоставленная корреспондентами один другому на взаимной основе, другие документы и письма, которые касаются отношений с данным банком.

CORRESPONDENT CENTRAL BANKING MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ – Correspondent Central Banking Model (CCBM) is a mechanism established by the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) to enable counterparties to obtain credit from the central bank of the country in which they are based using collateral held in another country. In the CCBM, an NCB acts as custodian for the other NCBs with regard to the securities held in its domestic securities settlement system (SSS).

CORROSION = КОРРОЗИЯ (или РАЗЪЕДАНИЕ) – (1) Corrosion:- in Latin, Corrodere. Destruction of materials. When applied to metals this is an electrochemical process that can, in particular, be promoted by a good electrolyte (sea water). / Под Коррозией, от Латинского слова Корродэрэ (Corrodere) и от позднелатинского слова Коррозио (Corrosio), означающее Разъедание, понимается самопроизвольное разрушение твёрдых тел, вызванное химическими и электро-химическими процессами, развивающимися на поверхности тела при его взаимодействии с внешней средой. Особенный ущерб предприятиям и экономике приносит коррозия металлов. Самым распространённым видом коррозии является ржавление железа, в результате которого ежегодно теряется приблизительно 10% общего количества выплавляемых чёрных металлов. Процесс коррозии можно замедлить или практически устранить за счёт нанесения защитных покрытий, например, лакокрасочных; введения в среду ингибиторов, например, арсенитов, нитритов или хроматитов; и применения коррозионностойких материалов. Коррозионному разрушению подвержены также бетон, дерево, некоторые пластмассы, строительный камень и другие материалы.

(2) Corrosion is the decay and loss of a metal due to a chemical reaction between the metal and its environment. It is a transformation process in which the metal passes from its elemental form to a combined (or compound) form. Corrosion is the atmospheric oxidation of metals. That means that oxygen combines with the metal and forms a new layer. This layer can be good or bad. By far the most important form of corrosion is the rusting of iron and steel. Rusting is a process of oxidation in which iron combines with water and oxygen to form rust, the reddish-brown crust that forms on the surface of the iron. Because iron is so widely used, e.g., in building construction and in tools, its protection against rusting is important. Rusting can be prevented by excluding air and water from the iron surface, e.g., by painting, oiling, or greasing, or by plating the iron with a protective coating of another metal. Many alloys of iron are resistant to corrosion. Stainless steels are alloys of iron with such metals as chromium and nickel; they do not corrode because the added metals help form a hard, adherent oxide coating that resists further attack. Although metals like aluminum, chromium, and zinc corrode more readily than iron, their oxides form a coating that protects the metal from further attack. Rust is brittle and flakes off the surface of the iron, continually exposing a fresh surface. Thus these metals might be a better selection choice for a product that will be exposed to rusting conditions, like water and air. / Под Коррозией (металлов), от позднелатинского слова Corrosio, означающее Разъедание, от Латинского слова Corrodo, означающее Грызу, понимается разрушение металлов вследствие химического или электрохимического взаимодействия их с внешней (коррозионной) средой. В результате коррозии ежегодно теряется от 1 до 1.5% всего металла, накопленного и эксплуатируемого человечеством. В денежном выражении прямые потери от коррозии (на воспроизводство и замену вышедшего из строя оборудования) составили, по примерной оценке, в США за 1955 около 5.5 миллиардов Долларов, во Франции за 1959 около 250 миллиардов Франков. В бывшем СССР в конце 1960-х они были не ниже 5–6 миллиардов Рублей в год. Трудно учесть более высокие косвенные потери от простоев и снижения производительности оборудования, подвергшегося коррозии, от нарушения нормального хода технологических процессов, от аварий, обусловленных снижением прочности металлических конструкций, и тому подобного. В народном хозяйстве всё шире применяются всевозможные средства и методы борьбы с коррозией (смотрите Антикоррозионная Защита). Причина Коррозии:- термодинамическая неустойчивость системы, состоящей из металла и компонентов окружающей (коррозионной) среды. Мерой термодинамической неустойчивости является свободная энергия, освобождаемая при взаимодействии металла с этими компонентами. Но свободная энергия сама по себе ещё не определяет скорость коррозионного процесса, то есть величину, наиболее важную для оценки коррозионной стойкости металла. В ряде случаев адсорбционные или фазовые слои (плёнки), возникающие на поверхности металла в результате начавшегося коррозионного процесса (смотрите Пассивирование Металлов), образуют настолько плотный и непроницаемый барьер, что коррозия прекращается или очень сильно тормозится. Поэтому в условиях эксплуатации металл, обладающий большим сродством к кислороду, может оказаться не менее, а более стойким (так, свободная энергия образования окисла у Cr или Al выше, чем у Fe, а по стойкости они часто превосходят Fe). Коррозионные процессы классифицируют:- (а) по виду (геометрическому характеру) коррозионных разрушений на поверхности или в объёме металла; (б) по механизму реакций взаимодействия металла со средой (химическая и электрохимическая коррозия); (в) по типу коррозионной среды; и (г) по характеру дополнительных воздействий, которым подвергается металл одновременно с действием коррозионной среды. Виды Коррозионных Разрушений:- коррозия, захватившая всю поверхность металла, называется Сплошной Коррозией. Её делят на Равномерную и Неравномерную в зависимости от того, одинакова ли глубина коррозионного разрушения на разных участках. При Местной Коррозии поражения локальны и оставляют практически незатронутой значительную (иногда подавляющую) часть поверхности. В зависимости от степени локализации различают коррозионные пятна, язвы и точки (питтинг). Точечные поражения могут дать начало Подповерхностной Коррозии. распространяющейся в стороны под очень тонким (например, наклёпанным) слоем металла, который затем вздувается пузырями или шелушится. Наиболее опасные виды местной коррозии – Межкристаллитная (Интеркристаллитная), которая, не разрушая зёрен металла, продвигается вглубь по их менее стойким границам, и Транскристаллитная, рассекающая металл трещиной прямо через зёрна. Почти не оставляя видимых следов на поверхности, эти поражения могут приводить к полной потере прочности и разрушению детали или конструкции. Близка к ним по характеру Ножевая Коррозия, словно ножом разрезающая металл вдоль сварного шва при эксплуатации некоторых сплавов в особо агрессивных растворах. Иногда специально выделяют Поверхностную Нитевидную Коррозию, развивающуюся, например, под неметаллическими покрытиями, и Послойную Коррозию, идущую преимущественно в направлении пластической деформации. Специфична Избирательная Коррозия, при которой в сплаве могут избирательно растворяться даже отдельные компоненты

твёрдых растворов (например, обесцинкование латуней). Химическая И Электрохимическая Коррозии:- коррозия является химической, если после разрыва металлической связи атомы металла непосредственно соединяются химической связью с теми атомами или группами атомов, которые входят в состав окислителей, отнимающих валентные электроны металла. Химическая коррозия возможна в любой коррозионной среде, однако чаще всего она наблюдается в тех случаях, когда коррозионная среда не является электролитом (газовая коррозия, коррозия в неэлектропроводных органических жидкостях). Скорость её чаще всего определяется диффузией частиц металла и окислителя через поверхностную плёнку продуктов коррозии (высокотемпературное окисление большинства металлов газами), иногда – растворением или испарением этой плёнки (высокотемпературное окисление W или Mo), её растрескиванием (окисление Nb при высоких температурах) и изредка – конвективной доставкой окислителя из внешней среды (при очень малых его концентрациях). Коррозия является электрохимической, если при выходе из металлической решётки образующийся катион вступает в связь не с окислителем, а с другими компонентами коррозионной среды; окислителю же передаются электроны, освобождающиеся при образовании катиона. Такой процесс возможен в тех случаях, когда в окружающей среде существуют два типа реагентов, из которых одни (сольватирующие или комплексообразующие) способны соединяться устойчивыми связями с катионом металла без участия его валентных электронов, а другие (окислители) могут присоединять валентные электроны металла, не удерживая около себя катионы. Подобными свойствами обладают растворы или расплавы электролитов, где сольватированные катионы сохраняют значительную подвижность. Таким образом, при электрохимической коррозии удаление атома из металлической решётки (что составляет суть любого коррозионного процесса) осуществляется в результате двух независимых, но сопряжённых, связанных между собой электрическим балансом, электрохимических процессов:- (i) анодного – переход сольватируемых катионов металла в раствор, и (ii) катодного – связывание окислителем освобождающихся электронов. Отсюда следует, что процесс электрохимической коррозии можно замедлить не только путём непосредственного торможения анодного процесса, но также воздействуя на скорость катодного. Наиболее распространены два катодных процесса:- (i) разряд водородных ионов ($2e + 2H^+ = H_2$) и (ii) восстановление растворённого кислорода ($4e + O_2 + 4H^+ = 2H_2O$ или $4e + O_2 + 2H_2O = 4OH^-$), которые часто называют соответственно Водородной и Кислородной Деполяризацией. Анодный и катодный процессы с той или иной вероятностью и в той или иной последовательности протекают в любых точках металлической поверхности, где катионы и электроны могут взаимодействовать с компонентами коррозионной среды. Если поверхность однородна, то катодные и анодные процессы равновероятны по всей её площади; в таком идеальном случае коррозию называют Гомогенно-Электрохимической Коррозией (отмечая таким образом отсутствие какой-либо неоднородности в распределении вероятности электрохимических процессов в любой точке поверхности, что, конечно, не исключает термодинамической гетерогенности взаимодействующих фаз). В действительности на металлических поверхностях существуют участки с различными условиями доставки реагирующих компонентов, с разным энергетическим состоянием атомов или с различными примесями. На таких участках возможно более энергичное протекание либо анодного, либо катодного процессов, и коррозия становится гетерогенно-электрохимической. Проводимость металла очень высока, и при возникновении избыточного заряда электроны практически мгновенно перераспределяются, так что плотность заряда и электрический потенциал металла меняются одновременно по всей его поверхности независимо от того, в каких её точках электроны освободились после ухода катионов, а в каких захватываются окислителем. В частности, это означает, что от мест, где преимущественно осуществляется анодная реакция, электроны перемещаются в металле к местам протекания катодной. Соответственно раствор вблизи анодных участков принимает избыточный положительный заряд растворившихся катионов, а вблизи катодных заряжается отрицательно в результате захвата электронов растворённым окислителем. В растворе эти заряды не перераспределяются так легко, как в металле. Поэтому с повышением скорости процесса потенциал раствора в непосредственной близости от анодных участков становится всё более положительным, что затрудняет дальнейший выход из металла положительно заряженных катионов, а вблизи катодных участков – более отрицательным, что затрудняет катодный процесс. Иначе это можно представить, как вызванное протеканием тока омическое падение напряжения между прианодным и прикатодным слоями раствора, с учётом которого потенциал металла по отношению к прианодному слою оказывается несколько более отрицательным, а по отношению к прикатодному – более положительным, чем по отношению к объёму раствора. В случаях, когда такое омическое падение напряжения велико (очень высокая плотность тока, низкая электрическая проводимость раствора, большое взаимное удаление катодных и анодных участков), коррозионную систему удобнее представить в виде системы короткозамкнутых микро- или макрогальванических элементов. В остальных случаях при определении средней по площади скорости растворения металла современная теория наряду с такой моделью позволяет также представлять электрохимически гетерогенную поверхность как квазигомогенную. Тогда ей приписывают удельные анодные и катодные характеристики, равные интегрально усреднённым по площади значениям одноимённых характеристик моделируемой гетерогенной поверхности, и графически изображают их на коррозионной диаграмме в виде анодных и катодных поляризационных кривых. Эти кривые показывают, как влияет электродный потенциал на усреднённые по площади и выраженные в единицах (или логарифмах) плотности тока скорости выхода катионов и электронов с данной поверхности в данный электролит. Диаграмма может быть очень сложной, так как в реальных системах на форму кривых могут влиять многие факторы, в том числе диффузия окислителя или переходящих в раствор катионов, пассивация металла и различные нарушения пассивного состояния (смотрите Пассивирование Металлов). Анодный и катодный процессы, как было отмечено выше, связаны электрическим балансом. Электроны, оставляемые уходящими катионами, сообщают металлу отрицательный заряд, который затрудняет выход катионов в раствор, но одновременно ускоряет катодный процесс. Последний, в свою очередь, способствуя уменьшению отрицательного заряда металла, самозатормаживается, но облегчает протекание анодной реакции. Таким образом, происходит саморегулирование заряда металлической поверхности, являющееся одним из важных элементов механизма установления стационарного потенциала коррозии ($j_{ст}$), при котором катодная (K) и анодная (A) поляризационные кривые пересекаются (точка S). Хотя скорость электрохимической коррозии и зависит от потенциала, однако связь эта далеко неоднозначна, что можно видеть на следующем примере. Если при неизменных анодных характеристиках (кривая A) на поверхности металла появляются дополнительные активные катоды, то вызванное ими облегчение катодного процесса (описываемого теперь кривой K″) может привести к ускорению растворения металла (до тех пор, пока не будет достигнута плотность тока $i^*_{ст}$) со сдвигом потенциала в положительном направлении (до $j^*_{ст}$). Наоборот, при неизменных катодных характеристиках (кривая K) и появлении дополнительных анодных участков (что соответствует протеканию процесса, описываемого кривой A″) коррозия ускоряется (до $i^{**}_{ст}$) со сдвигом потенциала в отрицательную сторону (до $j^{**}_{ст}$). Однако при пропорциональном облегчении обоих процессов (кривые A″ и K″) значительное ускорение коррозии (до $i^{***}_{ст}$) возможно без изменения потенциала. Более сложные случаи наблюдаются при пассивации, а также нарушениях пассивного состояния. Коррозия В Различных Средах; Влияние Дополнительных Факторов (Воздействий):- некоторые коррозионные среды и вызываемые ими разрушения столь характерны, что по названию этих сред классифицируются и протекающие в них коррозионные процессы. Так, выделяют Газовую Коррозию, то есть Химическую Коррозию под действием горячих газов (при температуре много выше точки росы). Характерны некоторые случаи Электрохимической Коррозии (преимущественно с катодным восстановлением кислорода) в природных средах:- Атмосферная Коррозия – в чистом или

загрязнённом воздухе при влажности, достаточной для образования на поверхности металла плёнки электролита (особенно в присутствии агрессивных газов, например, CO_2, Cl_2, или аэрозолей кислот, солей и тому подобного); Морская Коррозия – под действием морской воды и Подземная Коррозия – в грунтах и почвах. Коррозия под напряжением развивается в зоне действия растягивающих или изгибающих механических нагрузок, а также остаточных деформаций или термических напряжений и, как правило, ведёт к транскристаллитному коррозионному растрескиванию, которому подвержены, например, стальные тросы и пружины в атмосферных условиях, углеродистые и нержавеющие стали в паросиловых установках, высокопрочные титановые сплавы в морской воде и так далее. При знакопеременных нагрузках может проявляться Коррозионная Усталость, выражающаяся в более или менее резком понижении предела усталости металла в присутствии коррозионной среды. Коррозионная Эрозия (или Коррозия При Трении) представляет собой ускоренный износ металла при одновременном воздействии взаимно усиливающих друг друга коррозионных и абразивных факторов (трение скольжения, поток абразивных частиц и тому подобное). Родственная ей Кавитационная Коррозия возникает при кавитационных режимах обтекания металла агрессивной средой, когда непрерывное возникновение и ‘захлопывание’ мелких вакуумных пузырьков создаёт поток разрушающих микрогидравлических ударов, воздействующих на поверхность металла. Близкой разновидностью можно считать и Фреттинг-Коррозию, наблюдаемую в местах контакта плотно сжатых или катящихся одна по другой деталей, если в результате вибраций между их поверхностями возникают микроскопические Смещения Сдвига. Утечка электрического тока через границу металла с агрессивной средой вызывает в зависимости от характера и направления утечки дополнительные анодные и катодные реакции, могущие прямо или косвенно вести к ускоренному местному или общему разрушению металла (Коррозия Блуждающим Током). Сходные разрушения, локализуемые вблизи контакта, может вызвать соприкосновение в электролите двух разнородных металлов, образующих замкнутый гальванический элемент, – Контактная Коррозия. В узких зазорах между деталями, а также под отставшим покрытием или наростом, куда проникает электролит, но затруднён доступ кислорода, необходимого для пассивации металла, может развиваться Щелевая Коррозия, при которой растворение металла в основном происходит в щели, а катодные реакции частично или полностью протекают рядом с ней на открытой поверхности. Принято выделять также Биологическую Коррозию, идущую под влиянием продуктов жизнедеятельности Бактерий и других организмов, и Радиационную Коррозию – при воздействии радиоактивного излучения. Количественная Оценка Коррозии:- скорость общей коррозии оценивают по убыли металла с единицы площади (К), например, в граммах на квадратный метр-час (г/м^2·ч), или по скорости проникновения коррозии, то есть по одностороннему уменьшению толщины нетронутого металла (П), например, в миллиметрах в год (мм/год). При равномерной коррозии $П = 8.75К/r$, где r – плотность металла в граммах на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3). При неравномерной и местной коррозии оценивается максимальное проникновение. По ГОСТу 13819–68 установлена 10-балльная шкала общей коррозионной стойкости. В особых случаях коррозия может оцениваться и по другим показателям (потеря механической прочности и пластичности, рост электрического сопротивления, уменьшение отражательной способности и так далее), которые выбираются в соответствии с видом коррозии и назначением изделия или конструкции. При подборе материалов, стойких к воздействию различных агрессивных сред в тех или иных конкретных условиях, пользуются справочными таблицами коррозионной и химической стойкости материалов или проводят лабораторные и натурные (непосредственно на месте и в условиях будущего применения) коррозионные испытания образцов, а также целых полупромышленных узлов и аппаратов. Испытания в условиях, более жёстких, чем эксплуатационные, называют Ускоренными Испытаниями. Коррозия металлов – разрушение металлов вследствие химического или электрохимического взаимодействия их с внешней (коррозионной) средой. Коррозию металлов классифицируют:- (i) по геометрическому характеру коррозионных разрушений, например, избирательная, межкристаллитная, подповерхностная, сплошная; (ii) по характеру взаимодействия металла со средой – химическая, протекающая в средах, не проводящих электрический ток (газы, нефть и так далее), и электрохимическая – в водных растворах электролитов; (iii) по типу коррозионной среды (например, атмосферная, газовая); (iv) по характеру дополнительных воздействий, которым подвергается металл одновременно с действием коррозионной среды, например, контактная коррозия, коррозия под напряжением, коррозия при трении, фреттинг-коррозия. В результате коррозии изделия теряют свои свойства вплоть до полного разрушения материала. Для предотвращения коррозии в металлы вводят компоненты, устойчивые к коррозии (так получают, например, специальные стали – нержавеющие, коррозионностойкие), наносят на поверхность металла защитные покрытия на основе других металлов (никелирование, хромирование и тому подобное), применяют окраску изделий и так далее.

(3) The Corrosion of a reinforcement mainly depends on the geometrical (cover thickness) and physical (porosity) of the covering concrete. It also depends on the aggressiveness of its environment, particularly when those geometrical or physical properties do not meet the requirements. A reinforced concrete structures is designed and built for a given service life, which is defined by the designer and is controlled by the manufacturer. For this period of time, the structure should not be so deteriorated that it does not fulfill any more its functions. The deterioration of reinforced concrete is mainly due to reinforcement corrosion The mechanism of this deterioration is to be reminded. Reinforcements corrode when they are in contact with a high amount of aggressive agents. This is the reason why, the prevention of reinforcement corrosion, in structures to be built, is obtained mainly by controlling the thickness and the quality of the concrete cover. The most important parameters, which induce reinforcement corrosion, are the cover thickness and the quality of concrete, as well as the aggressiveness of the environment. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Коррозия бетона и железобетона – разрушение бетона и железобетона под действием агрессивной внешней среды главным образом в результате фильтрации воды и водных растворов через бетон и их взаимодействия с компонентами бетона и арматуры. Способы защиты:- выбор стойких материалов (цементов, заполнителей), применение бетонов повышенной плотности, увеличение водонепроницаемости и стойкости бетона в агрессивной среде введением воздухововлекающих и гидрофобно-пластифицирующих добавок, нанесением лакокрасочных покрытий, пропиткой полимерами, увеличением толщины защитного слоя у арматуры, обмазкой арматуры защитными составами.

CORROSION INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР КОРРОЗИИ (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ КОРРОЗИИ) – Corrosion Inhibitor is an additive for protecting lubricated metal surfaces against chemical attack by water or other contaminants. There are several types of corrosion inhibitors. Polar compounds wet the metal surface preferentially, protecting it with a film of oil. Other compounds may absorb water by incorporating it in a water-in-oil emulsion so that only the oil touches the metal surface. Another type of corrosion inhibitor combines chemically with the metal to present a non-reactive surface. See also Inhibitor. Corrosion Inhibitor is an additive that protects the lubricated metal parts from the chemical attacks caused by water or other contaminants. / Ингибиторы Коррозии, вещества, снижающие скорость коррозии; применяются для антикоррозионной защиты материалов, главным образом металлов. Подробнее смотрите Химические Ингибиторы.

CORRUGATED BOARD CARTON = КОРОБ ИЗ ГОФРИРОВАННОГО КАРТОНА – History Of The Corrugated Packaging:- for over a century has passed since the corrugated board into our lives and has become one of the most versatile packaging materials. His appearance was due primarily to the fact that the package was needed that would allow transporting fragile objects without risk of damage. In 1871, the American Albert L. Jones, presented in New York, US patent number 122 023, entitled ‘Enhanced paper for packaging plants’. It appeared corrugated cardboard, which proved to be a universal solution of the problem:- package out of it not only

protects fragile items from mechanical impact, but it was still light. To create the first machine to manufacture of corrugated packaging used two old cannon barrel, in effect machine drive manually. Cannon barrels were heated at first with a gas torch. Later, gas was replaced by steam heating. Barrel length of time determines the amount of corrugated packaging and corrugated boxes received as a result was small. The next steps in the history of corrugated cardboard has a patent number 154 498, registered in the United States, Oliver Long in 1874. He improved technology, Jones offered to glue corrugated paper with a smooth. So there was a two-ply corrugated board. It is primarily used for packing glass bottles. In 1883 appeared the first factory manufacture of corrugated packaging. It was opened by the company Thompson and Norris. And in 1886 the business has grown and appeared corrugated cardboard plant in the German town of Kirchberg, and in 1888 – in France. In 1895, established the first combined type machine for the production of corrugated packaging. With it carried all the processes from the unwinding roll of paper and to obtain a finished product in sheets and rolls. And few years later, in 1899, Specialist companies Thompson and Norris L. Duerden registered US patent number 620 750 and improved the manufacturing process. He suggested using a heating table, long the shipping tape and thickening under the the influence of heat the glue. Gradually increased the working speed of corrugation. If at first it was 3 meters per minute, then by 1910 it had risen to 10 meters per minute, and already in 1930 was 100 meters per minute. The speed of modern gofrirovalnyh devices up to 200 meters per minute. In Russia, corrugated board came only in the early XX century. But after the production of corrugated packaging in 1917 was discontinued. Former Soviet Union opened it for himself only in 1930. And in the mid-80s the Government adopted a decision on the full transition to corrugated packaging, which replaced the wooden boxes. Externally, after years of corrugated virtually unchanged, despite the fact that production technology greatly improved. Such packaging is still a simple and convenient solution for a wide range of products. Corrugated Board Carton is a carton made of corrugated board. Corrugated is made from papers made up from cellulose fibers, which are virgin or recycled. This makes corrugated a renewable natural resource. Corrugated board is made from a combination of two sheets of paper called Liners glued to a corrugated inner medium called Fluting. These three layers of paper are assembled in a way which gives the overall structure a better strength than that of each distinct layer. This ingenious construction forms a series of connected arches which are well known for their ability to support strong weights. This structure gives corrugated board considerable rigidity and resistance. The air circulating in the flutes also serves as an insulator which provides excellent protection against temperature variations. There are many types of corrugated, each with different flute sizes and profiles which offer many combinations designed to create packaging with different characteristics and performances. The Corrugated board is then cut and folded into an infinite variety of shape and sizes to become corrugated packaging. Corrugated is a high performance packaging material designed to pack, protect and promote products. The history of corrugated dates back to the XIX century. Corrugated was born from a new paper usage and from the increasing necessity to pack and protect goods. Thanks to its basic raw materials, and despite considerable changes, modern corrugated packaging is not so different than that of our great grandfathers. This ingenuous construction is and will remain profitable, modern, and innovative. Some important dates:- in 1856 two Englishmen, Healey and Allen obtained a patent for the first known use of corrugated. The paper was fed through a very simple hand machine made of 2 fluted rolls. The result was a nice fluted paper used as the lining in hats. 1871 – The first use of corrugated paper for packaging was by an American man, Albert L. Jones who obtained a patent for the use of corrugated paper for wrapping fragile items such as bottles. 1854 – Again in the United States, Olivier Long patented the concept of adding a liner to one side of the corrugated paper to strengthen it. 1881 – Some US manufacturers considered as the corrugated pioneers acquired the patents covering this new packaging concept. They concentrated their efforts on developing new machinery. The Thompson and Norris company created the first mechanically-driven single-facer (one liner) and introduced the first 3 European Corrugators in Europe (1883 – in London, UK; 1886 – in Kirchberg, Germany; and 1888 – in Exideuil-sur-Vienne, France). 1895 – Independant Equipment producers enter the corrugated business production. The first continuous corrugator was developed by Jefferson T. Ferres of the Sefton Manufacturing Co.. The first corrugating machines appeared at the start of the century, a century of continuous innovations and adaptation to the changing world The production of corrugated packaging showed rapid growth. It accompanied the industrial revolution and responded to the steady demand for more transport packaging. Corrugated production closely follows economic activity. Today it adapts to the constant evolution of the retail trade and its continually changing logistics requirements. Since the end of the XIX century, many changes have occurred and remarkable progress has been made in the improvement of raw materials, in the equipment, in the production processes and the printing techniques of corrugated packaging. Some examples are listed below:- (i) The number of paper grades used for the production of corrugated is continuously increasing. The choice and the quality in all different liners and fluting are improving constantly. (ii) Of course the production speed increased dramatically with the improvement of equipment. This is also true on the user side, thanks to high speed case erectors, fillers and closers. (iii) The use of computers has revolutionized the industry by permitting continuous runs and avoiding machine stops. Its impact was also considerable on packaging design and order processing. Progress of course is not over and Information Technology will drive it. (iv) In the last decade, new printing techniques brought the biggest changes. The changing role of packaging from logistics to marketing functions, the use of bar codes for product identification have both required an enhancement of the quality of graphics on corrugated packaging. Small flutes and high quality paper allow for a very high standard of graphics, which leads to new opportunities in end-use markets. (i) Single Faced Corrugated Board; (ii) Single Wall Corrugated Board (also known as Double Faced); (iii) Twin Wall Corrugated Board; and (iv) Triple Wall Corrugated Board. Corrugated packaging is a versatile, economic, light, robust, recycleable, practical and yet dynamic form of packaging. There is much more to corrugated than just a box. Daily it is providing global solutions and benefits for all sorts of applications in all spheres of daily life. Corrugated is a rigid shipping and packaging medium that can be cut and folded into an infinite variety of shapes and sizes, constructed to an almost scientific specification, even allowing direct print with high resolution graphics. This very effective form of transit packaging that provides protection, identification, economy and performance as it protects the product it packs accross the globe, is corrugated. Corrugated offers almost unlimited possible combinations of board types, flute sizes, paper weights, adhesive types, treatments and coatings. Corrugated is routinely; custom designed to meet specific customer requirements. Corrugated is a natural, environmentally friendly material with an unbeatable record for recycling and recovery. Corrugated is an extremely flexible medium that accomodates a wide range of printing options to fully support the end user requirements. Corrugated can be printed by Flexographic, litho and silk screen. This is why corrugated packaging is known as an effective sales and marketing medium – 'the silent salesman'. Corrugated Board is made from papers made up from cellulose fibers, which are virgin or recycled. This makes corrugated a renewable natural resource. Corrugated board is made from a combination of two sheets of paper called Liners glued to a corrugated inner medium called the Fluting. These three layers of paper are assembled in a way which gives the overall structure a better strength than that of each distinct layer. This construction forms a series of connected arches which are well known for their ability to support strong weights. This structure gives corrugated board considerable rigidity and resistance. The air circulating in the flutes also serves as an insulator which provides exellent protection against temperature variations. There are many types of corrugated, each with different flute sizes and profiles which offer many combinations designed to create packaging with different characteristics, strength and performances. The corrugated board is then cut and folded into an infinite variety of shape and sizes to become corrugated packaging. Corrugated Board is a high performance packaging material designed to pack, protect and promote products. Corrugated Board is engineered for stackability. It withstands top and side pressure, is crush-resistant and passes burst-strength tests. Corrugated Board offers tear, tensile and burst strength to withstand shipping pressures. Corrugated Board resists impact, drop and vibration

damage and offers uniform stacking and weight distribution. / Американец Албёт Эл. Дьжонз (Albert L. Jones), который получил патент на использование гофрированной бумаги для обёртывания хрупких изделий, таких как бутылки. 1854 – Снова в Соединённых Штатах, Олывье Лон (Olivier Long). Ти. (Jefferson T. Ferres) из Ко. (Sefton Manufacturing Co.). Бумага Обёрточная Е 8273-75 – один из самых распространённых видов упаковочных бумаг, и является самым простым и дешёвым способом упаковки. Обёрточная бумага марки Е предназначена для упаковки не пищевых продуктов, она не может использоваться как пищевая вследствие того, что сырьём для её изготовления служат бумажная макулатура, небелёная целлюлоза и волокнистые отходы целлюлозно-бумажного производства. Цена на обёрточную бумагу позволяет считать её одним из самых дешёвых упаковочных материалов, который используется в различных производственных отраслях. Помимо этого, данная продукция находит широкое применение в сфере услуг и торговле. Бумага обёрточная в рулонах используется для упаковки штучного товара разного объёма и имеет ширину от 840 до 1 260 мм. Листовая обёрточная бумага изготавливается под заказ в любом формате различными партиями. Следует учесть, что обёртка бывает различной плотности (от 40 до 120 г/м^2), что автоматически меняет не только качество, но и количество товара, который вы предполагаете купить (бумага обёрточная большей плотности (в рулоне) будет меньшей длины, чем меньшей плотности в рулоне той же массы). Бумага обёрточная в рулонах наматывается на бумажные гильзы, внутренний диаметр которых – 75 мм. Купить обёрточную бумагу в листах можно как на паллете, так и упакованную в пачки. Крафт Бумага или Мешочная Бумага (от Немецкого слова Kraft, означающее Сила) – сорт особо прочной обёрточной бумаги, применяемой для изготовления мешков и пакетов для сыпучих материалов. Самое основное свойство крафт-бумаги – высокая прочность к механическим повреждениям. Изготавливается крафт-бумага из белой целлюлозы. Являясь упаковочным материалом, крафт-бумага применяется для изготовления конвертов, мешков, пакетов и многого другого. В изделия из крафт-бумаги упаковывают продукты питания, промышленные изделия и тому подобное, она применяется везде, где нужно использовать бумагу повышенной прочности и пористости. Крафт-бумага (мешочная бумага) также характеризуется воздухопроницаемостью, преимущество перед синтетическими материалами заключается в том, что запакованная в него продукция имеет возможность дышать и потому лучше адаптируется к колебанию температуры и влажности. Крафт-бумага в рулонах также обладает способностью впитывать большое количество влаги и таким образом предохранять содержимое от отсыревания, и высокой стойкостью к раздиранию. Разные типы крафт-бумаги отличаются друг от друга не только по механическим свойствам, но и по цвету, фактуре поверхности, типу нанесенного покрытия. (i) с гофрой с одной строны; (ii) одностенный с гофрой внутри двух плоских слоёв бумаги (в России он называется трёхслойным гофрокартоном, включающим в себя два плоских слоя с использованием одного гофрированного); (iii) двухстенный картон с двумя гофрами внутри трёх плоских слоёв бумаги (в России он называется пятислойным гофрокартоном, который состоит уже из трёх плоских (а именно, двух слоёв, располагающихся снаружи и одного внутреннего) и двух гофро-слоёв); и (iv) трёхстенный картон с тремя гофрами внутри четырёх плоских слоёв бумаги. Плоский слой бумаги (liner) гофра (fluting). Определяющим признаком гофрокартона является наличие волнообразного слоя между плоскими слоями картона, склеенного силикатным клеем по линии контакта, охватывающую верхнюю и нижнюю поверхность волны гофры. Одними из главных показателей, которые характеризуют различные виды гофров можно назвать высоту гофра (h) – расстояние между его нижней и верхней точкой, и шаг гофра (t) – определяющее расстояние между двумя верхними точками, расположенными рядом. Именно сочетание этих показателей называется профиль. К назначению трёхслойного листового гофрокартона можно отнести изготовление тары и прочих упаковочных средств, которые предназначены для использования в упаковывания продукции, не воспринимающей различные статические нагрузки. Назначением пятислойного листового гофрокартона можно считать производство транспортной упаковки продукции, нуждающейся в особо повышенной защите от разных механических повреждений и различных ударов. Также картон этих марок применяется при производстве гофрированной тары больших размеров. К наиболее распространённым и удобным материалам для изготовления упаковки на сегодня относится гофрокартон – экологически чистый продукт, который обладает достаточной прочностью и низкой себестоимостью, а также легко подвергается вторичной обработке. При производстве гофрокартона для гофрирования применяется бумага с плотностью 100–140 г/кв.м, а для плоских слоёв – картон плотностью 150–230 г/кв.м, плюс клей (силикатный или крахмальный). Производство упаковки из гофрокартона подразумевает использование разных типов гофрокартона:- для ящиков берут трёх- или пятислойный гофрокартон, тонкий двухслойный идёт на вкладыши. Картонная упаковка такая прочная, что вполне сможет заменить тару из древесины для габаритных товаров, деталей, продукции в стеклянных бутылках, посуды, сувениров. Гофроупаковка широко используется при транспортировке и хранении на складах и в магазинах самых разнообразных товаров:- в неё пакуют автозапчасти и бытовую технику, продукты и напитки в стеклянных и пластмассовых емкостях и так далее. По назначению гофроупаковка делится на три категории:- транспортная, производственная и потребительская. Производство упаковки из гофрокартона для потребителей включает тару, в которой товары попадают непосредственно к покупателю, обычно это удобные в обращении коробки с названием компании-производителя, изображением и характеристиками продукции. Гофроупаковка производственного типа применяется для хранения индивидуально запакованного товара одного типа в том или ином количестве. И наконец, транспортная упаковка нужна для перевозки крупных и объёмных товаров, чаще всего она содержит дополнительные элементы:- вкладыши, амортизаторы, обечайки. На сегодняшний день гофротара является самым распространённым видом упаковки. Она находит своё применение практически во всех сферах производства. Секрет популярности такой упаковки из гофрокартона кроется, во-первых, в низкой стоимости, во-вторых, в многообразии форм и размеров и, наконец, в целом ряде преимуществ перед другими типами тары. В зависимости от того, для транспортировки и хранения какой продукции необходима гофроупаковка, используется либо трёхслойный листовой гофрокартон профилей В, С, либо пятислойный листовой гофрокартон профиля В/С. Возможность применения гофрокартона в качестве упаковки впервые была определена владельцем Американского патента по применению материала для упаковки стеклянных колб и бутылок Албётом Эл. Дьжонзом (Albert L. Jones) из Нью Йорка в 1871. Рекомендованный автором патента способ применения гофробумаги с изгибом поперёк незакреплённых гофров в дальнейшем потребовал усовершенствования. Патент США № 122 023 под названием ‘Усовершенствованная Бумага на Упаковочных Предприятиях’. 25 Августа 1874 был выдан патент № 154498 на двухслойный гофрокартон. Владелец патента Американец Оливё Лонг (Oliver Long) предлагал приклеивать к гофрированному картону плоский слой бумаги, располагая его на поверхности упаковываемого сосуда. Главным его предназначением тогда была упаковка стеклянных бутылей. В 1875 в Нью Йорке была образована компания Томпсэн Энд Норис Ко. (Thompson & Norris Co.), которая с 1882 производила двух- и трёхслойный гофрокартон. В 1882 в США была выпущена машина с механическим приводом для изготовления двухслойного гофокартона и сматывания его в рулон. 17 Января 1882 Американец Робёт Томпсэн получил патент на трёхслойный гофрокартон. Трёхслойный гофрированный картон первоначально изготовлялся путём приклеивания вручную плоского слоя в виде листов или формы заготовок. В 1883 фирма Томпсэн и Норис открыла первую в Европе фабрику по производству гофрокартона. В 1886 эта фирма построила завод по производству гофрокартона в Кирхберге, Германия, а в 1888 – во Франции. В 1895 Американец Сэфтэн (Sefton) создал первую комбинированную машину для производства гофрокартона (по патенту Томпсэна). Машины для производства гофрокартона поставлялись в Европу из Лондона. В 1899 служащий фирмы Томпсэн и Норис Л. Дуерден (Norris L. Duerden) зарегистрировал патент США № 620750 о производственном процессе. Он

использовал нагревательный стол, длинную транспортировочную ленту и ‘застуденевающий’ под воздействием жара ‘сильный’ клей. В конце XIX века Немецкие фирмы начали производить гофроагрегаты. Некие Густаф Лескэ (Gustav Leske) и Оскар Шпэалинг (Oscar Sperling) создают фирму Лейпцигский Машиностроительный Завод (Leipzig Maschinen) и Гофрокартонная Фабрика Шпэрлина (после 1910 эта фабрика обанкротилась). С начала XX столетия производство гофрированного картона охватило весь мир. С 1907 он стал известен в России (кстати, в Италии, Финляндии и Дании он появился на несколько лет позднее). Важным шагом в ходе дальнейшего совершенствования конструкции явилось внедрение в 1916 пятислойного (двухволнового) гофрированного картона, а в 1953 – семислойного (три гофрированных слоя и четыре плоских). Постепенно изменялись виды и размеры гофров. Первоначально они примерно соответствовали современному гофру A, в 1905–06 появился гофр B, в 1925 – гофр C, в 1951 – гофр E. После 1917 производство гофрокартона в России было полностью приостановлено. В середине 1980-х в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) решением Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС) и правительства было принято постановление о необходимости полного ‘перехода на гофрокартонную тару’ (в основном тогда в СССР использовалась деревянная). По мнению специалистов этот ‘переход’ завершился уже после распада СССР в середине 1990-х.

CORRUGATED FASTENER = XX (или РИФЛЁНАЯ ЗАСТЁЖКА) – Corrugated Fastener is a sheet-metal-type fastener with corruga-tions of approximately 5 mm pitch and one sharpened edge. See also Pallet. / Застёжка Рифлёная (Corrugated Fastener):- застёжка из листовой стали с рифлёными складками шириной приблизительно 5 миллиметров (мм) и обрезным краем. Примечание:- рифлёные застёжки применяют в основном для предотвращения трещин. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CORRUGATED PAPER = ГОФРИРОВАННАЯ БУМАГА (или РИФЛЁНАЯ БУМАГА) – Corrugated Paper is a thick, coarse paper with a ridged or furrowed surface, such as that used in cardboard box construction.

CORRUGATION = ГОФРИРОВАНИЕ (или РИФЛЕНИЕ, или XX) – Defect Name:- Corrugation. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Corrugation:- This defect is caused by the sanforizer blanket not properly controlling the compacting of the fabric during sanforization. Generally, it is caused by the blanket not being tight enough or a soft place in the blanket. When it is caused by a defective blanket, it will repeat at regular intervals. Severity:- Major.

CORRUGATION MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ГОФРИРОВАНИЯ (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ РИФЛЕНИЯ) – Corrugation Mark is a fabric defect consisting of a crimped, rippled, wavy, pebbled, or cockled area in the fabric spoiling the uniformity of the texture.

CORRUGATIONS = ГОФРИРОВАНИЯ (или РИФЛЕНИЯ) – Corrugations:- metal sheets are deliberately corrugated in order to increase their stability. Standard containers, insofar as they are made of steel sheet are usually manufactured using sheet sheets with trapezoidal corrugations. Corrugations can also be used when making steel drums, again for the purposes of stabilization. / Под Гофрированием, от Французского слова Gaufrer, означающее Оттискивать Узор или Прессовать Складки, понимается разновидность гибки с целью придания листам волнистость с целью повышения их поперечной жёсткости. Это осуществляется с помощью штамповки или путём прокатки в валках с волнообразной образующей.

CORSELET = КОРСЭЛЕ (или НАГРУДНЫЕ ЛАТЫ, или ЩИТОК, или ПРОНОТУМ) – Corselet is a piece of armor covering the trunk but usually not the arms or the legs; a combination girdle and brassiere. / .

CORSELETTE = XX (или ПОЯС С РЕЗИНКАМИ) – Corselette is an undergarment combining girdle and brassiere. / .

CORSET = КОРСЕТ – Corset is a usually close-fitting and often laced medieval jacket; a woman’s close-fitting boned supporting undergarment that is often hooked and laced and extends from the torso to below the hips and has garters attached.

CORTEX = КОРТЭКС (или КОРА) – Cortex is a soft layer of tissue between the woody vascular tissue and epidermis, or external layer such as bark. Hence:- Adj. Cortical. The outer tissues of the stem or root between the vascular bundles and the epidermis. Cortex:- cortical cells in the wool fiber consisting of bundles of fibrils. / Под Корой, от Латинского слова Cortex, означающее Кора, понимается . Кортикальный (Cortical) – корковый, относящийся к коре больших полушарий головного мозга, надпочечников. Под Корой растений понимается многослойная периферическая ткань стеблей и корней растений, состоящая в основном из паренхимных и механических тканей. Часто содержит дубящие, лекарственные и другие вещества. Корка у древесных растений представляет собой наружный защитный слой коры на старых стеблях и корнях, состоящий из прослоек перидермы и луба. Периодически слущивается или разрушается с поверхности.

CORTICAL CELLS = КОРКОВЫЕ КЛЕТКИ – Cortical Cells:- the spindle shaped cells forming the inside structure of a fiber.

CORYMB = КОРИМБ (или ЩИТОК) – Corymb (Latin Corymbus, Greek:- Kórumbos = Summit, Head, Top, Cluster) is a flat-topped or convex inflorescence with individual pedicels (flower stalks) branching from various points on the main stem. The outer or lower flowers open first, progressing from the margin inwards, and have the longest stalks so all flowers reach a similar height. Corymb is a form of inflorescence in which the flowers form a flat-topped or convex cluster, the outermost flowers being the first to open. Corymb is an inflorescence in the form of a flat-topped flower cluster with the oldest flowers at the periphery. This type of raceme occurs in the candytuft. Corymb is a flat-topped inflorescence with the lower branches longer than the upper so that all flowers are at the same level. Corymb is an indeterminate inflorescence whose outer flowers have longer stalks than the inner flowers, so that together they form a round cluster that is rather flat on top. The outer flowers open before the inner ones. Yarrow and the hawthorn have corymbs. / Щиток – тип соцветия. Под Коримбом, от позднелатинского слова Corymbus, от Греческого слова Kórumbos, понимается . Под Щитком понимается:- (1) тип соцветия, в котором нижние цветоножки (простой щиток) или ветви (сложный щиток) длиннее верхних, а цветки располагаются в одной плоскости, например, у Тысячелистника и других. (2) Первый (семядольный) лист зародыша злаков, прилегающий к эндосперму и использующий его питательные вещества.

COSA = COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

CO–SALE RIGHT = ПРАВО НА СОПРОДАЖУ – Co-Sale Right:- What are Co-Sale Rights? In order to prevent a situation where, following an investment, the founders jump ship and sell their shares to a third party investor, most venture financings will include a co-sale right. The co-sale right gives the investor the right to sell its shares on the same terms as the investors - usually on a pro-rata basis of its total ownership percentage in relation to the total sale. How do co-sale rights work? Co-sale rights, sometimes called Tag-Along Rights, are the right to participate in any pre-IPO (short for the Initial Public Offering) sale by the founders in proportion to the relative number of shares owned by the founders and the investors. In a company where a founder or founders controls a majority of the company, the investors will often request co-sale rights. As a practical matter, the co-sale right will limit the incentive and ability of the founders to dispose of a significant portion of their holdings in the company prior to the IPO. However, since the opportunities for separate liquidity for founders generally tend to be limited, co-sale rights are not generally viewed to be significantly disadvantageous to founders in most situations, and are less likely to be negotiated than other more meaningful terms, such as vesting on founders’ shares. When will investors use co-sale rights? Investors may wish to participate in any pre-IPO stock sale by the founders. Co-sale

rights, if exercised, will result in less money to you upon a private stock sale, and the notice and other requirements of a co-sale right may impede a sale. Nevertheless, because the investors want to use equity to direct the Company's management towards a long-term return rather than an early cash-out, they are likely to insist upon a co-sale right. How common are co-sale rights in a venture capital financing? Co-sale rights are common in venture investments and typically will offer exceptions for certain types of transfers, such as for small amounts of stock, sales or transfers to family members, or sales in the event of termination of employment or death of the founders. In addition, the co-sale rights will often be accompanied by a right of first refusal for the investors. With a right of first refusal, founders will be restricted from selling their shares to any third party without first offering the shares to the company and/or the investors. The shares will be offered on the same terms as given to the proposed third party purchaser. See also Tag Along Right.

COSIGNATURE = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО (или СОПОДПИСЬ) – Cosignature is the joint signature. Also known as Guarantee. / Известно также как Гарантия (Guarantee).

COSIGNER = СОПОДПИСАНТ (или ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬ) – Cosigner is a term referring to a person, other than the principal borrower, who signs for a loan. The cosigner(s) assumes equal liability for the loan. / Подписант – лицо, подписывающее или подписавшее какое-нибудь официальное обращение, открытое письмо и тому подобное.

COSMETIC DAMAGE = ПОВЕРХНОСТНОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Cosmetic Damage:- the exterior packing of your commodity is often the first image the consignee sees of your company. A package showing exterior damage, although perhaps only cosmetic in nature, can cause loss of market, poor shipper/consignee relationships and may even cause the goods to be rejected and/or not be paid for even though the contents may arrive without damage. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

COSMOPOLITAN = КОСМОПОЛИТНОЕ – Cosmopolitan:- distributed world-wide. / В биологии под Космополитами, от Греческого слова Kosmopolitēs, означающее Гражданин Мира или Космополит, понимаются Виды (Роды, Семейства и тому подобные) Растений и Животных, обитающие по всему (или почти по всему) земному шару. Космополитами являются, например, Злаки, Воробьиные Птицы. Космополиты противопоставляют Эндемикам. Космополитные Растения или повсюдные (убиквитарные) – широко распространённые, например, такие, обитание которых заключает 1/3 поверхности земного шара.

COST = ЗАТРАТА (или СТОИМОСТЬ, или РАСХОД) – In the widest sense, Cost is the measure of the value of what has to be given up in order to achieve a particular objective. In everyday language, people most often use the term rather like an accountant does, as synonymous with the total money outlays actually paid out to achieve the objective, but this is not precisely what economists mean by the term. Economists are concerned with rational decision-making, and the rational decision-maker needs to estimate in advance the full range of consequences of each of the various alternative uses of his time and resources open to him, not just the portion of the costs accounted for by money outlays. For the economist, the true cost of any decision is the value of the next best outcome (of all the other possible outcomes) that is given up because of that decision. Unless otherwise specified, when economists say 'cost', they mean opportunity cost – that is, the highest valued alternative that must be sacrificed to attain something or otherwise satisfy a want. For example, the opportunity cost of a spur-of-the-moment decision to go to the movies Tuesday afternoon instead of going in to work is not just the six Dollars for the ticket plus the gasoline and wear and tear on the car to get there. It also includes (at least) the four hours' wages not earned, diminished prospects for being promoted at work, and possibly such additional consequences as future hostility from co-workers who had to take up the slack, unpleasant feelings of guilt or shame, and so on. In a more extreme vein, the opportunity cost of committing suicide is not simply the money outlay for the necessary equipment, but rather the value of the total range of future satisfactions one might otherwise be able to achieve. Cost is the amount paid to acquire resources, such as plant and equipment, fuel, or labor services. The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognized in accordance with the specific requirements of other International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). / Сумма уплаченных денежных средств или их эквивалентов или справедливая стоимость чего-то иного, . Расходами признаётся уменьшение экономических выгод в течение отчётного периода, происходящее в форме оттока или истощения активов или увеличения обязательств, ведущих к уменьшению капитала, не связанных с его распределением между участниками акционерного капитала. Расходы включают убытки, а также расходы, возникающие в процессе обычной деятельности компании, такие, как себестоимость продаж, заработная плата и амортизация. Стоимость, овеществлённый в товаре общественный труд товаропроизводителей. Проявляется при обмене товаров как меновая стоимость. Величина стоимости отдельного товара (индивидуальная стоимость) определяется количеством труда, затраченног на его производство, и измеряется рабочим временем. Общественная стоимость товара опредедяется общественно необходимым рабочим временем. Стоимость лежит в основе цен товаров. В товарном хозяйстве, основанном на частной собственности, стоимость складывается стихийно в процессе конкурентной борьбы.

COST AND FREIGHT = СТОИМОСТЬ И ФРАХТ – Cost And Freight or CFR (insert named port of destination) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule is to be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. 'Cost and Freight' means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel. The seller must contract for any pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination. When CPT, CIP, CFR or CIF are used, the seller fulfils its obligation to deliver when it hands the goods over to the carrier in the manner specified in the chosen rule and not when the goods reach the place of destination. This rule has two critical points, because risk passes and costs are transferred at different places. While the contract will always specify a destination port, it might not specify the port of shipment, which is where risk passes to the buyer. If the shipment port is of particular interest to the buyer, the parties are well advised to identify it as precisely as possible in the contract. The parties are well advised to identify as precisely as possible the point at the agreed port of destination, as the costs to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the specified point at the port of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. The seller is required either to deliver the goods on board the vessel or to procure goods already so delivered for shipment to the destination. In addition, the seller is required either to make a contract of carriage or to procure such a contract. The reference to 'procure' here caters for multiple sales down a chain ('string sales'), particularly common in the commodity trades. CFR may not be appropriate where goods are handed over to the carrier before they are on board the vessel, for example goods in containers, which are typically delivered at a terminal. In such circumstances, the CPT rule should be used. CFR requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. Formerly was known as abbreviation CNF or C&F. Cost And Freight (CFR), whereby the quoted price for physical material includes all costs incurred in shipping the metal to the customer's location but not including insurance. 'Cost and Freight' (CFR), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller, term of INCOTERMS® 2000, delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail

in the port of shipment. The seller must pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination but the risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time of delivery, are transferred from the seller to the buyer. The CFR term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can be used only for sea and inland waterway transport. If the parties do not intend to deliver the goods across the ship's rail, the CPT term should be used. Cost and Freight (CFR):- the price generally includes the cost of transportation to the named point of debarkation. Insurance, however, is not included. Cost and Freight (C&F) is a term of sale. Seller quotes price including the cost of goods and all transportation charges to the named point of destination. / ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000. когда товары пересекли планширь фальшборта судна в указанном порту отгрузки. Под Фальшбортом, от Немецкого слова Falschbord, понимается лёгкий стальной пояс, выполненный как продолжение бортовой обшивки судна и расположенный выше верхней палубы. Фальшборт служит ограждением открытых частей палубы и уменьшает накат волн на неё. Стоимость И Фрахт (КАФ (CFR)).

COSTATE = РЕБРИСТОЕ (или ЖИЛКОВАТОЕ) – Costate:- ribbed; having one or more longitudinal ribs.

COST AVERAGE EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ УСРЕДНЕНИЯ ЗАТРАТ – Cost Average Effect:- with investment plans entailing regular fixed inpayments, the result for the investor is that more fund units are purchased when prices fall, and correspondingly fewer when prices rise. The regular investment of constant amounts over a longer period has the advantage for the investor that, taken in total, he buys the units, which have different issue prices, at a more favorable average price.

COST AVERAGING = УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТ (или УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ИЗДЕРЖЕК) – Cost Averaging:- the investment method in which a fixed sum is invested on a regular basis, irrespective of the market trends. Thus more shares (units) are bought when the market prices are low, and less when they are high. See also Averaging, and Dollar Cost Averaging.

COST–BENEFIT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТА–ВЫПЛАТА (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ИЗДЕРЖЕК И ВЫГОДЫ) – Cost-Benefit Ratio, also known as Benefit-Cost Ratio, is an analytical tool used in public planning; a ratio of total measurable benefits divided by the initial capital cost.

COST DRIVERS = ТОЛКАТЕЛИ СТОИМОСТИ (или ХХ) – Cost Drivers are the economic forces that cause costs to vary across different organizations.

COSTED = COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COST EFFECTIVE = ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ПО СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ – Cost Effective:- balancing the expenses, debt, with the sale, and having a profit margin.

COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT = СТОИМОСТЬ, СТРАХОВАНИЕ И ФРАХТ (или ЦЕНА, СТРАХОВАНИЕ И ФРАХТ) – Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF):- in the context of international goods trade, CIF is one way of splitting up the costs and risks between importer and exporter under the so-called 'Incoterms®'. With CIF, the exporter bears all freight and insurance costs incurred until the goods reach the port of destination. The importer bears all costs as from that point in time at which the goods cross the ship's rail when the ship has arrived in port. Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) is a term usually used in reference to ocean shipping which defines the seller's price to include the cost of goods, marine insurance, and transportation (freight) charges to the point of destination. 'Cost, Insurance and Freight' (CIF), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The seller must pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination but the risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time of delivery, are transferred from the seller to the buyer. However, in CIF the seller also has to procure marine insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. Consequently, the seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. The buyer should note that under the CIF term the seller is required to obtain insurance only on minimum cover. Should the buyer wish to have the protection of greater cover, he would either need to agree as much expressly with the seller or to make his own extra insurance arrangements. The CIF term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can be used only for sea and inland waterway transport. If the parties do not intend to deliver the goods across the ship's rail, the CIP term should be used. Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) is export term in which the price quoted by the exporter includes the costs of ocean transportation to the port of destination and insurance coverage. CIF (insert named port of destination) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule is to be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. 'Cost, Insurance and Freight' means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damange to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel. The seller must contract for and pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination. The seller also contracts for insurance cover against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. The buyer should note that under CIF the seller is required to obtain insurance only on minimum cover. Should the buyer wish to have more insurance protection, it will need either to agree as much expressly with the seller or to make its own extra insurance arrangements. When CPT, CIP, CFR, or CIF are used, the seller fulfils its obligation to deliver when it hands the goods over to the carrier in the manner specified in the chosen rule and not when the goods reach the place of destination. This rule has two critical points, because risk passes and costs are transferred at different places. While the contract will always specify a destination port, it might not specify the port of shipment, which is where risk passes to the buyer. If the shipment port is of particular interest to the buyer, the parties are well advised to identify it as precisely as possible in the contract. International Chamber of Commerce™:- The parties are well advised to identify as precisely as possible the point at the agreed port of destination, as the costs to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the specified point at the port of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. The seller is required either to deliver the goods on board the vessel or to procure goods already so delivered for shipment to the destination. In addition the seller is required either to make a contract of carriage or to procure such a contract. The reference to 'procure' here caters for multiple sales down a chain ('string sales'), particularly common in the commodity trades. CIF may not be appropriate where goods are handed over to the carrier before they are on board the vessel, for example goods in containers, which are typically delivered at a terminal. In such circumstances, the CIP rule should be used. CIF requires the seller to clear the goods for dxport, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF):- a transaction where the seller must pay the costs, freight and insurance to bring the goods to the port of destination. Maritime transport only. Risk is transferred to the buyer once the goods have crossed the ship's rail. Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF), whereby the quoted price for physical material includes all costs incurred in shipping the metal to the customer's location including insurance. Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF):- a CIF price includes the cost of material together with transport and insurance costs to the final specified destination. Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF):- the price includes the cost of goods, insurance, and all transportation charges to the point of destination. / Международная Торговая Палата™ (или Международная Палата Коммерции™ (International Chamber of Commerce™)). ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010. когда товары пересекли планширь фальшборта судна в указанном порту отгрузки. Под Фальшбортом, от Немецкого слова Falschbord, понимается лёгкий стальной пояс, выполненный как продолжение бортовой обшивки судна и расположенный выше верхней палубы.

Фальшборт служит ограждением открытых частей палубы и уменьшает накат волн на неё. Стоимость, Страхование И Фрахт (СИФ (CIF)). Во внешней торговле термин 'Цена, Страхование и Фрахт' (ЦСФ) или 'Cost, Insurance and Freight' (CIF) на Английском языке, вид договора купли-продажи или поставки, связанного с доставкой товара водным путём. Цена товара включает его стоимость, расходы по страхованию и перевозке от порта отправления до порта назначения.

COST OF CAPITAL = СТОИМОСТЬ КАПИТАЛА – Cost Of Capital is the rate of return needed to entice investors to provide financial capital to the business. See also Weighted Cost Of Capital.

COST OF CARRY = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ХРАНЕНИЮ И ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ (или ЦЕНА ХРАНЕНИЯ И ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ) – A cost that is factored into the pricing of derivatives instruments such as futures contracts. It reflects the cost of holding the underlying shares over the life of the futures contract, less the amount that the shareholder would receive in dividends on those shares during this time. Cost Of Carry is the cost of holding a physical commodity over a period of time. The main elements are funding costs, storage and insurance. See also Carrying Charge. Cost Of Carry:- the cost of financing an asset. If the cost is lower than the interest received, the asset has a positive cost of carry; if higher, the cost of carry is negative. The cost of carry is determined by the opportunities for lending the asset and the shape of the yield curve. So a bond, for example, would have a positive cost of carry if short-term rates (financing rates) were lower than the bond's yield or (and) if the cost could be mitigated by lending out the securities. / Смотрите также Накладные Расходы (Carrying Charge).

COST OF GOODS SOLD = СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ РЕАЛИЗОВАННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ (или СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ ПРОДАННЫХ ТОВАРОВ) – Cost Of Goods Sold is the amount of cost relieved from inventory to generate the Delivered Sales for a particular period. This includes inbound freight costs if these freight costs are also included in the inventory figure instead of being expensed. Cost of Goods Sold is the cost of the goods sold during the accounting period. It equals the cost of manufacturing (labor, materials and manufacturing overheads) adjusted for changes in the value of inventories. Cost of Goods Sold (CoGS):- these are the direct costs of producing the product which a company sells including such items as materials and labor that go directly into producing the shipped goods. These costs are usually shown directly under revenues on an income statement as the first costs associated with producing the revenues that are recorded.

COST OF GOODS SOLD/SALES (%) = СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ ПРОДАННЫХ ТОВАРОВ/ПРОДАЖ (%) – Cost of Goods Sold/Sales (%) is the Cost of Goods Sold expressed as a percentage of the value of sales.

COST OF LIVING = ПРОЖИТОЧНЫЙ МИНИМУМ – Cost Of Living:- in national terms, the amount of money an individual must spend in order to buy food and accommodation and to maintain a given standard of living. Cost Of Living is the cost of maintaining a certain standard of living. Changes in the cost of living over time are often operationalized in a cost of living index. Cost of living calculations are also used to compare the cost of maintaining a certain standard of living in different geographic areas. Differences in cost of living between locations can also be measured in terms of purchasing power parity rates. / Под Прожиточным Минимумом понимается минимум средств, необходимых для поддержания жизнедеятельности трудящегося и восстановления его рабочей силы.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА СУММЫ ПРОЖИТОЧНОГО МИНИМУМА – Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is an automatic adjustment of salaries to keep up with changes in the price level. Cost Of Living Adjustment (COLA) is an adjustment made to Social Security and supplemental security income in order to adjust benefits to counteract the effects of inflation. COLAs are generally equal to the percentage increase in the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W) for a specific period. For example, if Kevin received USD10 000 last year for Social Security benefits and COLAs for this year were 4.1%, then his benefits for this year would be USD10 410. During the 1970s, inflation was really high, and as a result compensation related contracts, real estate contracts and government benefits, led to the popularized usage of COLAs to protect against inflation. Also known as Sliding Wage Scale in the United Kingdom. Cost-Of-Living Adjustment (COLA):- employment contracts, pension benefits, and government entitlements (such as Social Security) can be tied to a cost-of-living index, typically to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). A Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) adjusts salaries based on changes in a cost-of-living index. Salaries are typically adjusted annually. They may also be tied to a cost-of-living index that varies by geographic location if the employee moves. In this later case, the expatriate employee will likely see only the discretionary income part of his salary indexed by a differential CPI between the new and old employment locations, leaving the non-discretionary part of the salary (e.g., mortage payments, insurance, car payments, ...) unmodified. Annual escalation clauses in employment contracts can specify retroactive or future percentage increases in worker pay which are not tied to any index. These negotiated increases in pay are colloquially referred to as cost-of-living adjustments or cost-of-living increases because of their similarity to increases tied to externally-determined indexes. Cost of living allowance is equal to the nominal interest minus the real interest rate. / Автоматическое регулирование заработной платы с целью соответствия изменению уровня цен.

COST OF LOST SALES = СТОИМОСТЬ ПРОДАЖ ЗАВАЛИ – Cost Of Lost Sales:- the forgone profit companies associate with a stockout. / Прибыль, которую компании ассоциируют с распродажей запасов завали, и которую они уже и не рассчитывали получить.

COST OF NEW ENTRY = СТОИМОСТЬ НОВОГО ВВОДА – Cost of New Entry (CONE):- in regard to the electric power grid, CONE is the cost to develop and bring into service any new piece of equipment. However, it is generally used in reference to building a new generating unit. This is critical for long-term ISO (independent system operator) planning to ensure reliable power supplies. It is also a factor in determining capacity prices in markets such as PJM (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland), NYISO (New York), and ISO-NE (New England). CONE is sometimes used as the price of capacity, in Dollars per kiloWatt-month that is needed to attract sufficient new capacity. Why does this matter? CONE is a driver of long-term energy prices, especially as the grid evolves with the building of new natural gas plants to replace retiring coal plants. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. (PJM).

COST OF PRODUCTION = СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ ПРОДУКЦИИ (или ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПРОИЗВОДСТВУ) – Cost Of Production is a term used to refer to the sum of the cost of materials, fabrication and/or other processing employed in producing the merchandise sold in a home market or to a third country together with appropriate allocations of general administrative and selling expenses. Cost of production (COP) is based on the producer's actual experience and does not include any mandatory minimum general expense or profit as in 'constructed value'. / Под Себестоимостью Продукции понимается полная себестоимость, денежное выражение текущих затрат предприятия на производство и реализацию продукции. Фабрично-заводская себестоимость продукции слагается из цеховой себестоимости и общезаводских расходов. Себестоимость продукции – часть стоимости, включающая затраты на потреблённые средства производства и на оплату труда. Экономическая основа себестоимости продукции – издержки производства. Себестоимость продукции – один из важнейших качественных показателей эффективности производства, обеспечивающий контроль затрат живого и овеществлённого труда и ограждающий результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятия. Отношение чистого дохода (прибыли) к себестоимости продукции выражает рентабельность

производства. В практике планирования исчисляется себестоимость всей продукции (по экономическим элементам затрат) и себестоимость единицы изделия (по статьям и калькуляции). Себестоимость продукции – основа ценообразования, определения уровня оптовых цен.

COST OF TENDER = ИЗДЕРЖКИ ПО КОНКУРСУ – Cost Of Tender:- the total of various charges incurred when a commodity is certified and delivered on a futures contract. / Сумма различных сборов на сертификацию и поставку сырья по фьючерсному контракту.

COST–PASS–THROUGH = ПЕРЕКЛАДЫВАНИЕ ЗАТРАТ – Cost-Pass-Through:- a cost-share system where the partial cost of a pallet is passed-through from the purchaser to the receiver of the pallet.

COST–PER–TRIP = ЗАТРАТА НА ПОЕЗДКУ – Cost-Per-Trip:- average cost of pallet use for a single one-way trip.

COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Costs:- amount, usually expressed in monetary terms, which must be spent to acquire or produce a good or service. The determination and analysis of costs is fundamental to the management of a business and the assessment of its competitiveness. / Сумма, отображаемая обычно в денежном выражении, которая должна быть потрачена для приобретения или производства товара или оказания услуги. Установление и анализ затрат является основой управления бизнесом и определения его конкурентоспособности.

COSTS OF MANUFACTURE = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЮ (или СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ) – Costs Of Manufacture:- in the context of dumping investigations, the costs of manufacture (COM) is equal to the sum of the materials, labor and both direct and indirect factory overhead expenses required to produce the merchandise under investigation.

COST TO CARRY = ЗАТРАТА К ПОСТАВКЕ – Cost To Carry:- costs associated with holding the physical commodity until the determined delivery date. These costs include storage and insurance of the commodity before it gets delivered. The price of a commodity in a cash market differs from the price of the same commodity in the futures market as a direct consequence of the difference in timing of its delivery. Therefore, under normal market conditions, the spot price would be lower than the futures price due to the cost to carry. In the same manner, the near-month futures price would be lower than the futures price of the distant expiring contract of the underlying commodity. This is referred as Normal Carry Charge Market or Contango. Under abnormal circumstances such as shortage of supply of a commodity in the short term, the contango can be reduced or even reversed. In this case the spot price can become higher than the futures price. This process is known as Backwardation. / затраты, ассоциируемые с удерживанием физического сырья до предопределённой даты поставки. Эти расходы включают хранение и страхование сырья до того момента, пока он не будет поставлен. Цена сырья на наличном рынке отличается от цены такого же сырья на рынке фьючерсов, поскольку .

COST TO INCOME RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТ С ДОХОДОМ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ РАСХОД ПРИХОД) – Cost To Income Ratio:- operating expenditure, excluding insurance risk related payments, and indirect taxes, divided by total income excluding unrealized gains and losses on the insurance investment portfolio. In %. The Cost-To-Income Ratio is a key financial measure, particularly important in valuing banks. It shows a company's costs in relation to its income. To get the ratio, divide the operating costs (administrative and fixed costs, such as salaries and property expenses, but not bad debts that have been written off) by operating income. The ratio gives investors a clear view of how efficiently the firm is being run – the lower it is, the more profitable the bank will be. Changes in the ratio can also highlight potential problems:- if the ratio rises from one period to the next, it means that costs are rising at a higher rate than income, which could suggest that the company has taken its eye off the ball in the drive to attract more business. Cost/Income Ratio measures the proportion of bank's income that is consumed by its operating costs. Cost/Income Ratio is the ratio between operating expenses and operating income. It is a measure of how costs are changing compared to income. It is one of the main key performance indicators of a bank's efficiency:- the lower the ratio the more efficient the bank.

COST TRADE–OFF = XX (или ЗАТРАТНЫЙ РАЗМЕН, или ОБМЕН ШИЛА НА МЫЛО) – Cost Trade-Off:- the interrelationship among system variables in which a change in one variable affects other variables' costs. A cost reduction in one variable may increase costs for other variables, and vice versa. Cost Tradeoff:- a situation where the relationship between costs causes other cost(s) to rise when one cost is lowered.

COSTUME = КОСТЮМ (или ПЛАТЬЕ, или ОДЕЖДА) – Costume is an outfit worn to create the appearance characteristic of a particular period, person, place, or thing; a person's ensemble of outer garments, especially a woman's ensemble of dress with coat or jacket.

COT = COMMITMENT OF TRADERS

COT = КАТ (или XX) – Cot is the covering material used on various fiber-processing rolls, especially drawing rolls. Leather, cork, rubber, and synthetic materials are frequently employed. / покрывающий материал, используемый .

COTA = COLLECTIF D'ÉCHANGES POUR LA TECHNOLOGIE APPROPRIÉE

COTATION ASSISTÉE EN CONTINU QUARANTE = КОТАСЬЁН АСИСТЭ АН КОНТИНЮ КАРАТ (или СОРОКОВКА ОТ ПОМОГАЮЩЕГО И НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО КОТИРОВАНИЯ) – CAC (Cotation Assistée en Continu) is an electronic trading system implemented at the Paris Bourse, the French stock exchange, in the late 1980s. It was introduced in 1986 for the handling of less liquid equities, and in 1989 it was operational for all listed stocks. The acronym is also used to refer to the CAC 40® which is a stock index provided by the Paris Bourse. Curiously, the acronym does also fit the name of the early Parisian Stockbrokers' Association, the 'Compagnie des Agents de Change'. The CAC system is in fact a version of an earlier system that was developed by the Toronto Stock Exchange in the mid-1970s:- CATS (Computer Assisted Trading System). In the early 1990s the Paris Bourse developed an upgraded technology known as NSC (Nouveau Système de Cotation), which served as a technological platform for the Euronext initiative. CAC, like CATS, was an order-driven market platform that handled the process of order matching and price setting through a double auction algorithm. It allowed for a full automation of quotation in a centralised, order-driven exchange (which eventually may translate into the disappearance of the open outcry). Cotation Assistée en Continu Quarante is the CAC 40®, the most widely-used indicator of the Paris market, reflects the performance of the 40 largest equities listed in France, measured by free-float market capitalisation and liquidity. Its movements are closely correlated with trends in the market as a whole. It serves as the underlying for futures and options traded on Liffe, NYSE Euronext's leading international derivatives business and it serves as an underlying for ETF's and structured products. The Cotation Assistée en Continu Quarante (CAC 40®) index is the main benchmark for Euronext Paris. Tracking a sample of Blue Chip stocks, its performance is closely correlated to that of the market as a whole. The index contains 40 stocks selected among the top 100 market capitalization and the most active stocks listed on Euronext Paris, and is the underlying asset for options and futures contracts. The base value is 1 000 at 1987-December-31. The Conseil Scientifique is the Supervisor and responsible for setting the rules and the periodical selection. The day-to-day management is carried out by Euronext Indices. The CAC 40® Index only includes shares issued

by companies deemed to be representative of the Euronext Paris equity market. The index consists of:- (i) companies with Euronext Paris as market of reference; and (ii) companies with a market of reference that is not Euronext Paris who qualify based on:- (a) the significant presence (relative to the size of the group) of business assets and/or head-office activities in France and/or employment of significant numbers of staff in France; or (b) significant trading volumes on related derivative products in Paris; or (c) history of inclusion in indices (including takeovers), in so far (a) and/or (b) are applicable for the candidate stock. From this eligible stocks universe, the 100 largest capitalizations are selected. 'Holding' companies are excluded. The list of candidate stocks is made up of the 40 most representative stocks in term of free float adjusted capitalization and turnover. Weighting:- based on free-float adjusted market capitalization. The free-float is rounded up to the next multiple of 5%. Capping:- yes (15%). Review of composition:- quarterly. Effective date of the review:- in principle, the effective date is fixed two weeks (minimum) after the Conseil Scientifique meeting. Review of free float:- annual review (excepted special cases) based on the available information at end August. The effective date is the 3rd Friday of September. Review of capping factor:- annual review (as of free float reviews) at the same effective date, barring exceptional circsonstances. Review of number of shares:- quarterly review (excepted special cases) at the 3rd Friday of March, June, September and December cycle. Calculation frequency:- continuously, every 15 seconds. Base level and base date:- 1 000.00 at 1987-December-31. Base value of capitalization:- 370 437 433 957.70 (the base capitalization of the index was expressed on FRF on 1987-December-31). Other linked products:- Futures (CAC 40®), Options (PXA), Warrants and Certificats. Other linked indices:- CAC 40 Net Total Return (PX1NR) and CAC 40 Gross Total Return (PX1GR), Volatility Index (VCAC), CAC High Dividend (CACHD), CAC 40 Leverage (CACLV), CAC 40 XBear (CACXB) and Short(CACSH), CAC 40 Covered Call (CACCC), CAC 40 Protective Put (CACPP). The CAC 40® (short for the Cotation Assistée en Continu Quarante in French) Index is a narrow-based, modified capitalization-weighted index of 40 companies listed on the Paris Bourse. The index was developed with a base level of 1 000.00 as of 1987-December-31. As of 2003-December-01 the index has become a free float weighted index. Cotation Assistée en Continu Quarante (CAC 40®) is a benchmark French stock market index. The index represents a capitalization-weighted measure of the 40 most significant values among the 100 highest market caps on the Paris Bourse (now Euronext Paris). It is one of the main national indices of the pan-European stock exchange group Euronext alongside Brussels' BEL20, Lisbon's PSI-20 and Amsterdam's AEX. The CAC 40® takes its name from the Paris Bourse's early automation system Cotation Assistée en Continu (Continuous Assisted Quotation). Its base value of 1 000.00 was set on 1987-December-31, equivalent to a market capitalization of 370 437 433 957.70 French Francs. In common with many major world stock markets, its all-time high to date (6 922.33 points) was reached at the peak of the dot-com bubble in September 2000. In 2003-December-01, the index's weighting system switched from being dependent on total market capitalization to free float market cap only, in line with other leading indices. The CAC 40® index composition is reviewed quarterly by an independent Index Steering Committee (in French:- Conseil Scientifique). If any changes are made, they are effected a minimum of two weeks after the review meeting. At each review date, the companies listed on Euronext Paris are ranked according to free float market capitalization and share turnover over the prior 12 months. From the top 100 companies in this ranking, forty are chosen to enter the CAC 40® such that it is 'a relevant benchmark for portfolio management' and 'a suitable underlying asset for derivatives products'. If a company has more than one class of shares traded on the exchange, only the most actively traded of these will be accepted into the index (generally this will be the ordinary share). The CAC 40® is a market value-weighted index. The number of issued shares (used to calculate the market cap and hence the index weight) of a company is reviewed quarterly, on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. Since December 2003, the index weightings of companies in the index have been capped at 15% at each quarterly index review, but these range freely with share price subsequently. A capping factor is used to limit the weights to 15% (if necessary), and is reviewed annually by the Index Steering Committee on the third Friday of September. The CAC 40® index is an index weighted by free-float market capitalization that measures the performance of 40 equities listed on Euronext's regulated markets in Paris. The CAC 40® index is designed to reflect the general trends in the trading of shares listed on Euronext Paris. It is made up of shares issued by 40 companies selected among the 100 largest and most traded stocks on Euronext in such a way that it is not only a suitable underlying asset for derivatives products, but also a relevant benchmark for portfolio management. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). пузырь (bubble). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Парижская Биржа (или Пари Бурс (Paris Bourse)) (ныне Оронэкст Пари (Euronext Paris)). Индекс по Сороковке от Помогающего и Непрерывного Котирования или, как это звучит на Французском языке, Котасьён Асистэ ан Континю Карат (Сэ.А.Сэ. 40® или КАК 40®; Cotation Assistée en Continu Quarante (CAC 40®)) является важнейшим фондовым индексом во Франции. Индекс вычисляется как среднеарифметическое, взвешенное по капитализации значение стоимости акций 40 крупнейших компаний, акции которых торгуются на бирже Euronext Paris. 31 Декабря 1987 было установлено первоначальное значение индекса, составившее 1 000.00 пунктов. Начиная с 01 Декабря 2003 при подсчёте капитализации учитываются лишь акции, находящиеся в свободном обращении (free float). Индекс вычисляется каждые 15 секунд в рабочие дни биржи с 09:00 до 17:30 по Центрально-Европейскому Времени (Central European Time (CET); UTC +1). Индекс Сэ.А.Сэ. 40® или КАК 40® (CAC 40®) – широкобазисный индекс обыкновенных акций на Парижской Бирже (Paris Bourse); базируется на ценах акций 40 из 100 крупнейших компаний, зарегистрированных в официальном перечне компаний на форвардном сегменте рынка; имеет базис 1 000.00. Подобен Промышленному Индексу от Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Industrial Average). Существуют также индекс фьючерсных и индекс опционных контрактов, основанные на базе индекса CAC 40®.

COTHURNUS = КОТУРН (или КОУТЁНЭС) – Cothurnus is a high thick-soled laced boot worn by actors in Greek and Roman tragic drama. Also called Cothurn. / обувь высокого покроя на толстой подошве и шнурках. Башмаки трагических (драматических) актёров.

COTIF = CONVENTION RELATIVE AUX TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX FERROVIAIRES

THE COTLOOK® A INDEX = ИНДЕКС А ОТ КОТЛУК® – The Cotlook® A Index is a proxy for the world price of cotton. It is an average of the cheapest five quotations from a selection of the principal Upland Cottons (currently 19) traded internationally. For a more detailed description visit the Cotlook, Ltd website (http://www.cotlook.com). Recently, the A Index has changed emphasis by representing offering prices based on CFR Far Eastern main ports terms. As of 2008-August-01, the 'A' Index quote reported in the above table will be based on CFR Far Eastern quotes. Quotes prior to 2008-August-01, were based on CIF North Europe values. The Cotlook® A Index is average of cheapest 5 quotations from a current selection of the 15 styles of principal Upland Cottons of Middling 1-3/32" quality traded internationally. Cash price for cotton from 15 different countries or areas are used to form this index. The Cotlook® A Index began life almost 50 years ago, representing the average level of offering prices for the most competitive and widely traded cotton. In its infancy the Index was a measurement of shippers' offers to mills of 1-1/16" lint, but this was changed at the beginning of the 1981/82 season to 1-3/32", to reflect the prevalence of that staple on the international cotton market (grade was also changed from SM to Middling, so as to capture the widest possible spectrum of growths in the Index calculation). More recently, given the further gain in the amount of 1-1/8" cotton traded in the international market, and the Index's purpose of being representative of the bulk of the cotton traded, it was announced that the staple length to be taken into consideration for the 2015/16 Index will be adjusted to 1-1/8". In contrast to some other fiber quality parameters, for which environment can be an important factor, staple length is determined primarily by genetics. The type of cottonseed planted, and inherent qualities therein, are crucial when attempting to produce a crop of longer staple lint. Thus, the primary method for improving staple length is varietal improvement in seed type. This can be achieved through

various methods, including selective breeding and improved seed technology. Several of the world's largest producers – including most of those whose cottons are taken into consideration in compiling the A Index – have increased their share of the 1-1/8" staple market in the past few decades. There are currently 19 origins from which cotton is eligible for the Index but a number of these are not exported in any volume at present. Those that are include US, Indian, Uzbek, Brazilian, West African and Greek. In the United States, the world's largest exporter of raw cotton, staple length has been increasing steadily for some time. In 2013/14, 63 percent of the crop was 36 staple or longer, and the average, beltwide staple length was 35.8. The US's reputation as a net exporter is supported by that origin's rigorous industry standards (for instance, low contamination and consistency when packing and transporting bales), which has stood it in good stead with spinners. However, a factor which cannot be overlooked today is the high frequency of 1-1/8" staple cotton in the US crop, which makes it especially desirable for spinners wanting cotton for the production of the medium and medium higher counts of cotton yarn. The accompanying chart demonstrates the consistent improvement in US staple length since the turn of the century. The crop in India has also improved in terms of staple length. The main drivers are cited by industry members as the introduction of new hybrid or genetically modified (GM) seeds and good farming practices (achieved mainly through investment and education in the sector). Type J-34, for example, which had been classified by the government as 24.5 to 25.5 mm staple length as recently as two seasons ago, was in 2014 classified as being between 27.5 and 32 mm. This type, as well as many others, has been boosted by the large-scale introduction of GM seeds, which now account for the vast majority of the Indian crop. The emphasis placed on 1-1/8" varieties in the Minimum Support Price levels for 2014/15 is indicative of the shift, and even electronic markets have reflected the prevalence of longer staple lint in the Indian marketplace, with the country's two major futures trading platforms, ACE and MCX, running contracts based on 28.5 and 29.0 mm, respectively. In 2013/14, over half of India's bumper crop was 1-1/8" cotton, and as the volume of India's production has increased, so has the output of 1-1/8" lint. As the world's second largest exporter, India does significantly influence the volume of 1-1/8" cotton available in the international marketplace. In Uzbekistan, the general volume of production has declined slightly, owing to the transfer of land less suited to cotton production to other agricultural products. At the same time, however, varietal improvements and investments in ginning have increased the proportion of the crop which is 1-1/8" staple. In 2006/07, Bukhara 8, a longer staple upland variety, was considered an 'experimental' seed type, and was planted on only around 50 000 hectares (ha). In 2013/14, the area planted to that variety had grown to almost 120 000 ha, and similar expansion is observed for several seed types now used as standard in the Uzbek crop. In 2013/14, the proportion of Uzbekistan's crop which was classed as 36 mm was 70 percent, compared with 63 percent in 2005/06. The pace of this improvement may not be as dramatic as in some other origins, but it still represents a steady transition which has seen the Uzbek crop come to be considered as a premium staple fiber on the international stage. Significantly, a new range of geneticallyengineered seed types that will offer even better technical parameters, including staple, is under development. Cotton seed varietal developments have brought about general improvement in fiber parameters in Brazil, including staple length. In 2008/09, almost 23 percent of the crop was 1-3/32", 31 percent was 1-1/8" and almost 40 percent was longer, according to HVI classing data. Two seasons later, the comparable percentages were 22.3 percent, 35.8 percent and 37 percent. Data for subsequent years show that cotton above 1-1/8" staple has increased from 73 percent in 2010/11 to over 94 percent in 2013/14 in Mato Grosso, from less than 48 to over 92 percent in Mato Grosso do Sul and from 68 to 80 percent in Bahia. In 2013/14, the proportion of 1-1/8" and longer fell sharply in Goiás, to less than 40 percent, with a corresponding rise in the 1-3/32" category; in the three previous years, the proportion of 1-1/8" in the state was above 70 percent. The African Franc Zone has long been a producer of 1-1/8" lint, and Chad and Cameroon in particular have increased the proportion of their output of 1-1/8" and 1-5/32" in recent years. The introduction of types such as Pleb and A51 has contributed to the general improvement of staple length, owing primarily to the genetic advantages of those seeds. In Greece, almost all of the cotton produced now is 1-1/8" staple, but this change has only been apparent in the past ten years or so. The adoption of new seed varieties, including genetically modified seeds which are resistant to pests and herbicides, has been the root of staple improvement. This has coincided with the decline of the domestic textiles sector, which has been winding down since the early 2000s. Consumption has fallen dramatically. In consequence, the importance of export markets has risen, and the cotton produced has therefore increasingly, been geared to meeting overseas markets quality requirements. Given the steady shift to 1-1/8" cotton in these and other growths which are eligible for the A Index, the timing seems right for a switch to be made to this parameter, so as to maintain the Index's position as a reliable barometer of world market values. The Cotlook® A Index is published daily by a private company Cotlook Ltd, Liverpool, The United Kingdom. This index is intended to represent the level of competitive offering prices for cotton delivered to the Far Eastern and North European ports on the international raw cotton market. This index was first introduced in 1966. The A Index has been published by the trade group Cotlook since the 1960s and is considered to be representative of a 'world cotton price'. This price index is based on daily surveys of cotton merchants and describes an average of export prices offered by international cotton merchants for shipment to spinning mills in the Far East, where the majority of the world's cotton is spun into yarn. Only 'medium grade' cotton fiber can be included in the average that is the A Index, and there are currently 16 different Cotton Varieties from around the world that are eligible. However, with certain restrictions, only the five least expensive eligible Varieties are used to derive the A Index. The rationale behind the use of the cheapest values in the average is that the cheaper options could be expected to be more heavily traded. Therefore, an average of the cheaper varieties prices could be more reflective of transactions in the global market. The A index tends to be higher than the New York Nearby for two reasons:- (1) the quality of the cotton represented by the A Index is slightly higher than the quality represented by New York futures; and (2) the A Index prices include shipments to the Far East. A Index is a proxy for the world price of cotton. It is an average of the cheapest five quotations from a selection of the principal Upland Cottons (currently 19) traded internationally. For a more detailed description visit the Cotlook Ltd. website. In August 2004, A Index changed emphasis by representing offering prices based on CFR Far Eastern main ports terms. / Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Ltd) (или Ливэпул Котчэн Совисиз, Эл.ти.ди. (Liverpool Cotton Services, Ltd)), Ливерпул, Соединённое Королевство, издателем Котчэн Аутлук (Cotton Outlook). Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Индекс А от Котлук® (зарегистрированный Ливерпулской компанией Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Limited)) является среднеарифметическим значением для 5 самых дешёвых из 15 предлагаемых разновидностей хлопкового волокна Среднего качества со штапельной длиной волокна 1-3/32 дюйма. При формировании этого индекса используются цены на наличный хлопок из 15 различных стран или регионов. Индекс А от Котлук® (The Cotlook® A Index) предназначен для хлопка, который классифицируется как Средний (Мидлинь) 1-3/32". Индекс высчитывается просто как среднее арифметическое пяти самых дешёвых котировок текущего дня из шестнадцати отобранных для Индекса сортов хлопка. Например, нижеперечисленные сорта были отобраны для 2001/02 Индекса А:- Мемфис Восточный, Калифорния/Аризона, Турецкий Измир/Анталия, Африканский 'Франк Зона', Индийский H-G/Mech-1, Бразильский, Китайский тип 329, Мексиканский, Пакистанский 1503, Сирийский, Танзанийский тип 2 RG, Греческий, Испанский, Австралийский, Узбекский, Парагвайский.

THE COTLOOK® B INDEX = ИНДЕКС Б ОТ КОТЛУК® – The Cotlook® B Index is published daily by a private company Cotlook Ltd, Liverpool, The United Kingdom. This index is intended to represent the level of competitive offering prices for cotton delivered to the Far Eastern and North European ports on the international raw cotton market. This index was first introduced in 1972. The Cotlook® B Index is average of cheapest 3 of 9 styles of Strict Low Middling 1-1/16" quality so marked, taking nearer shipment when two are quoted. Cash price for cotton from 9 different countries or areas are used to form this index. / Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Ltd) (или

Ливэпул Котчэн Совисиз, Эл.ти.ди. (Liverpool Cotton Services, Ltd)), Ливерпул, Соединённое Королевство, издателем Котчэн Аутлук (Cotton Outlook). Индекс Б от Котлук® (зарегистрированный Ливерпулской компанией Котлук Лимитид) был введён в обращение в 1972. Он является среднеарифметическим значением для 3 самых дешёвых из 9 предлагаемых разновидностей хлопкового волокна качества Строго Низкого Среднего со штапельной длиной волокна 1-1/16 дюйма. При формировании этого индекса используются цены на наличный хлопок из 9 различных стран или регионов. С 01 Августа 2008, то есть начиная с сезона 2008/09 Индекс Б был выведен из обращения. Индекс Б от Котлук® (The Cotlook® B Index) предназначен для хлопка, в основном применяемого в производстве низкономерной пряжи. Индекс представляет собой среднее арифметическое трёх самых дешёвых котировок текущего дня из восьми выборочных сортов:- Орлеан/Техас SLM 1-1/32", Аргентинский сорт С-1/2, Бразильский тип 5/6, 1-1/16", Турецкий Адана Станд. I RG, Узбекский SLM 1-1/16", Китайский тип 527, Пакистанский Афзал 1-1/32", Индийский J-34, 1-1/32". В связи с тем, что качество и наличие хлопка из разных стран меняется, изменения (дополнения или исключения) вносятся в перечень отобранных сортов. Однако, следует заметить, что такого рода изменения в перечень вносятся только после предварительного предупреждения.

COTLOOK LIMITED = КОТЛУК ЛИМИТИД – Cotton Outlook is published by Cotlook Limited, an independent Merseyside-based company that has been engaged in publishing cotton news for around 80 years. Cotton Outlook is run and staffed by people who have no trading interest in raw cotton, and has thus won a world-wide reputation for accuracy and impartiality. For over 25 years it has compiled and published the Cotlook A Index of raw cotton values. The A Index is widely regarded as the reliable barometer of world cotton values, and is referred to by the major international cotton organizations, such as the International Cotton Advisory Committee, and for many years has been used as a key price in US farm legislation. The Index is used in many different ways by various countries and trading organizations. At the moment Cotlook Limited is a subsidiary company of The Outlook Group Limited. Other members of the same group include Liverpool Cotton Services, which is a provider of cotton arbitration services. Cotlook Ltd (Cotton Outlook) can trace its origins back to 1923 (Reuters claim to have communications from our forerunner dated in the late XIX century but we cannot verify that), when Liverpool was one of the major international port for a range of commodities including cotton. Peak imports of over one million tons of cotton had been in the 1911/12 season. Local textile industry, benefiting from plentiful supply of raw materials was thriving. It all began with a production of regular news letter by a Liverpool cotton broker, Mr. Windle, for his clients. The original purpose was to assess factors influencing cotton coming into Liverpool, with Lancashire still a huge cotton consumer. Information was collated and published on crop sizes, shipments into Liverpool, Liverpool/Manchester cotton stocks and so on. In the post second world war years, with the decline of the Liverpool market, the publication broadened its coverage under the heading 'Cotton and General Economic Review'. In the 1960's, a telex-based daily information service was launched. As communications changed through the subsequent years, Cotlook services became available by different means, first by fax, then by email, and now via their website. The Cotlook® A Index was created in 1966. The initial published value was 31.05 cents per pound. It was initially a CIF Liverpool price but quickly changed to a CIF Northern Europe value. As from March, 2003, the substantive A Index has been quoted C/F main Asian ports. From 1988 onwards, a 'Dual Index System' has operated, in that two Indices are quoted from as early as practicable every spring, one showing nearby values, the other reflecting forward shipment prices, with the nearby Index withdrawn on July 31 each year. In the late 1970's, Cotlook Memphis was opened, to expand our coverage of the US market. In 2004, Cotlook invested in its Chinese joint venture, Beijing Cotton Outlook (in partnership with the China National Cotton Exchange and the China Cotton Association). Cotlook has direct employees in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, China and India and a worldwide network of correspondents and agents. Today, the Cotlook Indices are acknowledged by the trading fraternity, governments, and international organizations such as the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), as accurate measures of the fluctuation of international raw cotton values. Several producing countries incorporate the indices, or elements thereof, into national farm or marketing legislation. Cotlook Ltd is not engaged in cotton trading. Cotlook's role is to monitor and report the A Index impartially and accurately. The Cotlook® A Index is compiled solely by the staff of Cotlook, who are barred from engaging in any trading activity in cotton. Their integrity has been proven over the four decades in which the A Index has been compiled. Cotton Outlook is not linked with the International Cotton Association in any way, apart from some of its staff are members of the Association. Cotlook is short for Cotton Outlook, our traditional weekly news journal, which is circulated in over 100 countries. Cotlook is wholly owned by The Outlook Group Limited, PLC (was founded on 18 March 1957) which in turn is owned by its working directors. Cotlook's sister companies within the Group are engaged in arbitration and consultancy services. Cotlook Ltd is the leading commercial provider of international cotton market information and analysis and is the source of the Cotlook® A Index. The company's origins stretch back over eighty years and its staff have developed an unrivalled reputation for their expertise, impartiality and integrity. Cotlook Ltd offers services in English, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. Also, its services are available in Chinese via Beijing Cotton Outlook. Established in 2004, Beijing Cotton Outlook is a joint venture between the China Cotton Association, the umbrella organization of the China Cotton industry, the China National Cotton Exchange (CNCE), the body responsible for spot auctions of government reserves and e-trading for forward delivery, and Cotlook Limited. Beijing Cotton Outlook, with full access to Cotlook's resources, is a vehicle for providing unrivalled information in Chinese to China's domestic cotton and textile industries. Cotlook publishes Beijing Cotton Outlook's comprehensive information about developments in China in other languages. The A Index began as a CIF Liverpool value in the days when the UK still retained a sizeable spinning industry. It later became a CIF North Europe value, as the industry in the UK fell into decline. Most recently (with effect from 2004-August-01) the A Index has changed emphasis by representing offering prices based on C/F Far Eastern main ports terms. An Index based on C/F Far Eastern values has been compiled and published since March 2003 and has typically shown a small discount on the North European A, which is logical, given that, today, more cotton is being traded in Far Eastern markets. Today, the Cotlook A Index is compiled from the cheapest five offering prices to mills of a basket of growths (currently 19), on the assumption that these are likely to be the cottons most frequently traded on the day in question. The mechanism of averaging the cheapest quotations has been proved to be a reliable method of calculating the Index over its forty-year existence. The North European A Index value, and its companion B Index (for 'coarser count' cottons), now referred to as the A (NE) and the B (NE) will continue to be calculated until 2008-July-31. The Cotlook Indices are calculated from the prices at which cotton is offered to the final consumers, i.e. mills. Cotlook indicates a representative quotation for each component of each Index. If evidence of offers is slim, a component may be denoted as 'nominal' or withdrawn. Offering prices are monitored each UK business day and are published, together with the day's indices at about 02:30 pm (14:30) UK time. From January 19, 2015, the Cotlook® A Index will be published at 14:30 hours UK time as usual for subscribers. The Index will become publicly available 16 hours later. Since the quotations are intended to reflect the competitive level of offering prices, not the level at which business has been arranged, a mill buyer would normally expect to succeed with bids that were slightly lower. It is from these daily quotations that the Cotlook® A Index and the North European indices are calculated. Today, the Cotlook® Indices are acknowledged by the trading fraternity, governments, and international organizations such as UNCTAD and ICAC, as accurate measures of the fluctuation of international raw cotton values. Several producing countries incorporate the indices, or elements thereof, into national farm legislation. Cotlook Limited and its predecessors have been monitoring world cotton prices for some eighty years. In 1966, the Cotlook® A Index was introduced. It has gone through many changes over the years, to reflect changing patterns of trade and cotton qualities. It began as a SM 1-1/16" value but is today a Middling 1-3/32" price. The bulk of the world's major Cotton crops produce cotton that falls into this quality category and it

is therefore the most representative quality of the cottons traded internationally. Certain markets are admittedly dependent on higher quality description to meet their spinning requirements. These cottons include Australian, Californian, some Central Asian and some West African. But the price differentials between such cottons tend to be wide, since other factors come into play, such as even-running quality, nep content, strength and bale packaging, amongst many others. Californian Acala SJV and some Australian cottons command a significant premium over other competing origins. These premiums are typically well established and familiar to most buyers and sellers of cotton. They are fully reported by Cotlook in our Cottonquotes service. This service also reports prices for lower grade cottons, as well as extra-long staple cotton values. Use of a Middling quality gives the broadest possible scope to the growths eligible for the A Index and therefore assures its reliability as the prime indicator of world cotton prices. The international cotton market is dependent on the New York futures market, which is, without a doubt, the principal tool for hedging price risk and price discovery. However, only US cotton is tenderable against the New York contract and, at times, history has demonstrated that divergences can arise between New York, which is subject to speculative influences, and actual cotton values. This is where the Cotlook® A Index has played a vital role in portraying price trends over the years. The A Index and New York tend, over the long term, to move in a similar direction but there have been significant deviations, with New York sometimes trading above or below the Index. The Cotlook® A Index is a price barometer and is proved to have become a useful indicator of where values are on the day. For part of any year (starting in about March through to July 31), two values are produced, one to reflect nearby shipment offers, the other to indicate Northern Hemisphere new crop values. The Cotlook® A Index has long been regarded as the recognized barometer of world prices. It is used by the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a component of its agricultural price measure. It has been used since the nineteen seventies as the preferred price measure by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), the 'United Nations of cotton', as the device by which that body follows price developments. The ICAC has developed a price-forecasting model which attempts to predict the season's average level of the Cotlook® A Index as a guide to its member countries. Since 1985, the Cotlook® A Index has been the principal ingredient of the US Commodity Credit Corporation's Upland 'marketing loan' (whereby US farmers borrow money from the government with their cotton as collateral, and repay the loan at a lower rate, if a value based on the Cotlook® A Index is below the loan value). Since 1990, the US 'competitive adjustment procedures' have used the Cotlook® Indices in order to determine additional payments to US domestic mills and exporters. These values refer to North European prices, i.e. the A (NE) and B (NE) Indices. The second of these procedures, known as 'Step 2', will be withdrawn as from 2006-July-31. Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan's Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations and equivalent bodies in the other Central Asian republics have all determined their export selling prices by reference either to the Cotlook® A Index or an average of the A Index and its Uzbek component. The A Index has also been used to establish prices payable to farmers in some of those countries. The Cotlook® A Index is difficult to use as a hedging device but there are banks and other organizations that offer specialised trading products whereby the Cotlook® A Index can be used a hedge. The foregoing are a few examples of how the A Index is used. Reference to the A Index in establishing prices can be found in many other countries, stretching from Latin America to China. In China, several studies conducted by Beijing University on behalf of the government have employed the A Index in one way or another. Apart from weekly reports in our Cotton Outlook, some of which contain yarn price information, we also publish the Cotlook Yarn Index. The Index is designed to monitor movement in yarn prices and is derived by calculating an average from a set of FOB prices for ring spun carded 20's and 30's from six origins (weighted to reflect exports of all yarns from each individual country) and is expressed as a percentage of the comparable value for July 2000. / Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Ltd) (или Ливэпул Котчэн Совисиз, Эл.ти.ди. (Liverpool Cotton Services, Ltd)), Ливерпул, Соединённое Королевство, издателем Котчэн Аутлук (Cotton Outlook). Котлук (Cotlook) – сокращение от Котчэн Аутлук (Cotton Outlook), Аутлук Груп Лимитид, Пи.Эл.Си. (Outlook Group Limited, PLC). Виндл (Windle). Ройтас (Reuters). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо) . Индекс А от Котлук® (Cotlook® A Index). Название компании Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Limited) было взято как производное от двух слов Cotton Outlook с добавлением типичного окончания Limited для обозначения статуса компании с ограниченной ответственностью. Она была зарегистрирована в 1982. До того времени она действовала под названием Liverpool Cotton Services. флуктуация (колебание). Компания Котлук Лимитид продолжала и далее регулярно пересматривать базовую структуру Индекса А от Котлук® и его составных компонентов. В самом начале нового тысячелетия наблюдалась общая тенденция увеличения штапельной длины производимого хлопкового волокна и спрос на него на ключевых потребительских рынках мира. Преобладающие изменения коснулись тенденции увеличения штапельной длины в 1-3/32" до нормы в 1-1/8''. По этой причине компания Котлук Лимитид в Августе 2014 приняла решение внести изменения в параметры штапельной длины Индекса А с начала публикации этого индекса для сезона 2015/16. Таким образом, Индекс А от Котлук®, начиная с сезона 2015/16, будет отражать хлопок с общими качественными характеристиками такими же, как и сегодня, но со штапельной длиной 1-1/8''. О других изменениях в качественных параметрах Индекса А и его составных компонентах компания на тот момент не заявляла. Индексы от Котлук® – почти пятьдесят лет Котчэн Аутлук публикует котировки на условии СИФ (стоимость товара, страхование, фрахт) на сырьё из основных регионов происхождения. Индекс впервые был опубликован в 1966, а с 1973 его вычисление производится ежедневно. Географической базой наших котировок является СИФ Порт Северной Европы, а качественной основой Индекса А является Средний (Мидлинь) 1-3/32". Каждый рабочий день в Соединённом Королевстве Котчэн Аутлук публикует приблизительно в 14:30 по местному времени обширный перечень предлагаемых цен на основные выращиваемые сорта хлопка. Цены выводятся редакторской коллегией, члены которой не вовлечены ни в какие торговые операции. Цены выражены в центах США за 1 фунт веса СИФ платежа по документам по прибытию судна в Северо-Европейский порт, включая комиссионные агента. Поскольку котировки предназначены отражать конкурентный уровень предлагаемых цен, а не уровень на котором заключена сделка, потребитель обычно надеется заключить сделку по цене немного ниже котировки. На основе дневных котировок вычисляются Индексы А и Б. В настоящее время индексы признаны торговыми кругами, правительствами и международными организациями, такими как:- Конференция Организации Объединённых Наций по вопросам торговли и развития и Международный Совещательный Комитет по Хлопку. Некоторые страны включили Индексы или отдельные его компоненты в своё государственное фермерское законодательство. Двойная Система Индексов:- по двойной системе индексов два индекса (один представляет котировки на ближайшие отгрузки текущего сезона, а другой – форвардные котировки следующего сезона) публикуются параллельно с момента поступления форвардных цен до конца торгового сезона, который длится до 31 Июля. После этого, существующий Текущий Индекс исчезает, а Форвардный Индекс становится новым Текущим Индексом. С этого момента только новый текущий индекс публикуется до ранней весны следующего года, когда начинает поступать информация о новых форвардных котировках (на Октябрь/Ноябрь и более поздние поставки) будущего сезона. Вновь вводится новый Форвардный Индекс. Дата начала публикации нового Форвардного Индекса не указывается в связи с тем, что это зависит от условий рынка. Котировки на хлопок из Южного Полушария игнорируются в вычислениях Индекса, независимо от того указаны они в перечне цен или нет.

COTO = CASH OR TITLE OPTION

COTRANSFORMATION = КОТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ (или СОТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ) – Cotransformation is the simultaneous transformation of an organism with two or more genes, one or more of which is silent (non-selected) while at least one gene confers antibiotic resistance or another identifiable or selectable trait.

COT REPORT = COMMITMENTS OF TRADERS REPORT

COTS = COMMERCIAL OFF–THE–SHELF

COTTA = СТИХАРЬ (или ХХ) – Cotta:- a waist-length surplice.

COTTAGE STEAMER = КУСТАРНЫЙ ИСПАРИТЕЛЬ – Cottage Steamer is a chamber used for batch steaming of printed or dyed textiles. Cloth is looped on 'poles' on a special cart which fits into the steamer for processing.

COTTED = СПУТАННОЕ (или КРАЯ РУНА, ПРИОБРЕТШИЕ МАТОВОСТЬ) – Cotted:- a fleece that contains fibers that are matted (or felted) together.

COTTON = ХЛОПОК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – Cotton is a soft, staple fiber that grows in a form known as a boll around the seeds of the Cotton Plant. The fiber most often is spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile, which is the most widely used natural-fiber cloth in clothing today. It is of medium strength and dyes well. See also American-Egyptian Cotton, Cotton Plant, Egyptian Cotton, Peruvian Cotton, Pima Cotton, Sea Island Cotton, Supima®, Upland Cotton. Cotton is a natural, renewable and biodegradable resource; cotton is the largest natural fiber in the global fiber, textile and apparel economy, now representing roughly 80 percent of all natural fibers consumed. Cotton represents hundreds of billions of Dollars of economic activity and globally employs hundreds of millions of people from field to fabric. Cotton is a soft, white vegetable (cellulosic) fiber obtained from the seed pod of the Cotton Plant, a member of Mallow Family (Gossypium). Cotton is produced in about 75 countries. The two principal types of Cotton grown in the United States are Upland Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum) and American Pima Cotton (Gossypium Barbadense). Upland Cotton is grown throughout the Cotton Belt, accounting for about 99 percent of US Cotton production. The types of Cotton grown, or once grown, in the United States are as follows:- (i) Upland Cotton; and (ii) Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton:- (a) American Pima Cotton, and (b) Sea Island Cotton. Cotton is a general term used variously to refer to the Cotton Plant (Genus Gossypium); agricultural crop; harvest product; white fibers (lint) ginned (separated) from the seed; baled produce; and yarn or fabric products. Cotton is classified as upland or extra long staple depending on fiber length. Cotton is a food, feed, and fiber. A soft, white fibrous substance composed of eliptical cells surrounding the seeds of various freely branching tropical plants. Cultivated Cotton is a Perennial Shrub, Genus Gossypium. There are two major Species in current production:- (i) Gossypium Hirsutum, commonly known as Upland Cotton; and (ii) Gossypium Barbadense or Pima Cotton. Fiber yielded by the seed pod of the Gossypium shrub, grown in sub-tropical countries, showing about 130 different Varieties. The fiber is either white or yellowish, in many cases turning into reddish brown, the average length varying between 0.89 and 1.61 (2) inches. Under microscope the Cotton fiber is similar to a twisted ribbon and consists chiefly of cellulose. Cotton:- The Plant:- The Cotton fiber grows on the seed of a Variety of Plants of the Genus Gossypium. Of the four Cotton Species cultivated for fiber, the most important are Gossypium Hirsutum, which originated in Mexico and produces 90% of the world's Cotton, and Gossypium Barbadense, of Peruvian origin, which accounts for 5%. World average Cotton yields are around 800 kg per hectare. The Fiber:- Cotton is almost pure cellulose, with softness and breathability that have made it the world's most popular natural fiber. Fiber length varies from 10 to 65 mm, and diameter from 11 to 22 microns. It absorbs moisture readily, which makes Cotton clothes comfortable in hot weather, while high tensile strength in soap solutions means they are easy to wash. Almost pure cellulose, Cotton is the world's most widely used natural fiber and still the undisputed 'king' of the global textiles industry. Uses Of Cotton:- An estimated 60% of Cotton fiber is used as yarn and threads in a wide range of clothing, most notably in shirts, T-shirts and jeans, but also in coats, jackets, underwear and foundation garments. Cotton is also used to make home furnishings, such as draperies, bedspreads and window blinds, and is the most commonly used fibre in sheets, pillowcases, towels and washcloths. Its is made into specialty materials suitable for a great variety of applications:- fire-proof apparel, Cotton wool, compresses, gauze bandages, sanitary towels and Cotton swabs. Industrial products containing Cotton include bookbindings, industrial thread and tarpaulins. Producers:- Cultivated in around 80 countries, Cotton is one of the world's most widely produced crops and uses about 2.5% of the world's arable land area. Cotton is fundamental to the economies of many developing countries, particularly in West and Central Africa, where around 10 million small farmers depend on the sector for their income. Production And Trade:- The world produces around 25 million tons of Cotton every year. Six countries – China, Brazil, India, Pakistan, the USA and Uzbekistan – account for more than 80% of total production. From a net exporter, China has become a major purchaser of raw Cotton, with imports of 3.2 million tons in 2006, mainly from the world's leading Cotton exporter, the United States. Less Pesticide, More Income From Cotton:- With 'Cotton ecosystem analysis', Asian farmers learn to study pests close up in their fields and use insecticides only when necessary. Cotton is king in Asia. China, India and Pakistan alone account for almost 60% of the global Cotton harvest and more than 70% of the world's Cotton growers. Cotton in Asia is predominantly a crop of the poor, providing the main source of income of more than 100 million low-income, small scale farmers. Cotton processing provides jobs for millions of factory workers, many of them women. Little wonder, therefore, that Cotton production is an important part of rural development strategies in many Asian countries. But Cotton production often involves intensive use of pesticides, mainly insecticides, which can pose a serious hazard to the health of farmers and consumers, agro-biodiversity, drinking water and ecosystems. In Asia, the use of synthetic pesticides – many of them classed as 'highly hazardous' and banned in developed countries – increased exponentially with the introduction of improved Cotton varieties and hybrids, which are higher yielding but also more susceptible to pests than traditional cultivars. As pests developed resistance, pesticides become less effective and farmers began applying them with greater frequency, aggravating the economic, environmental and social costs. In the late 1990s, insecticides accounted in some Asian countries for an estimated 40% of the cost of Cotton production, which not only limited profitability but forced many farmers to take out ruinous, high-interest loans to pay for them. Alternative Strategies:- But there is also good news. Phytosanitary standards in international trade, growing consumer awareness, and concern over the degradation of natural resources have all prompted a growing number of Cotton producing countries in Asia to limit pesticide use and adopt alternative strategies for protecting those valuable cotton plants against pests. One successful approach is Integrated Pest Management (or IPM), a knowledge-based strategy that seeks to reduce the use of pesticides by preventing pests from becoming a threat. It trains farmers to monitor their field for potential outbreaks and use a combination of biological, cultural and – when necessary – chemical controls to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people and the environment. IPM proved itself during the 1980s, when Indonesia faced widespread pest outbreaks in its Rice fields, provoked by massive overuse of subsidized pesticides. While the government sharply reduced the distribution of the chemicals, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the creation nationwide of Farmers' Field Schools (FFS), where small groups of farmers joined participatory open-air training sessions to learn IPM techniques. The result was a general reduction in pesticide use, by as much as 50% in some areas. The approach was applied to Cotton in 1999, when FAO and the European Union launched a five-year regional programme covering Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam. The programme developed 'Cotton ecosystem analysis', in which participants meet once a week during the Cotton season and, in small groups, make detailed

observations of two study plots – an IPM plot and a ‘farmer practice’ plot. By comparing notes and drawings of what they observe, the farmers become better decision makers and field managers, discovering, for example, that not all pests and not all pest population levels require control at all. ABC Of IPM:- Integrated Pest Management uses a variety of practices to reduce the need for chemical pest control. They include:- (i) Cultural:- e.g., using pest-resistant local crop varieties, crop rotations and intercropping; (ii) Mechanical:- heat sterilizing soils, culling insect pests by hand or machine; (iii) Biological:- using natural products for pest control, enhancing pest predator populations; and (iv) Biotechnological:- using pheromones for a more targeted and effective pest control. Higher Yields, Profitability:- Strengthening farmers’ ecological knowledge and control over management of their fields has had important economic and social benefits. In India, farmers in one area reduced the seasonal application of active pesticide ingredients from more than 1000 ml to just 250 ml per hectare. Economic evaluation showed that the gross margin income of Cotton farmers practising IPM rose by as much as 23% thanks to higher yields and reduced spending on pesticides. In Pakistan, 12% of trained FFS farmers escaped from poverty thanks to higher crop profitability. At the same time, reducing farmers’ exposure to pesticides led to a 50% drop in cases of acute poisoning among field workers at some of the project sites. IPM may have a role even in fields sown with genetically modified BT Cotton, which contains a gene that produces the Bacillus Thuringiensis (BT) toxin fatal to some species of caterpillars. BT Cotton was introduced to reduce the need for chemical pest control, and it is generally accepted that it has contributed to a significant reduction in insecticide use. However, recent outbreaks of secondary pest infestations, such as mealy bugs in North India, have led to government calls for farmers to revert to pesticides. Furthermore, the effectiveness of BT Cotton depends on preventing development of resistance in Bollworm, the most serious Cotton pest – that is why it is mandatory, but practically impossible on small plots, for farmers growing BT Cotton to plant 20% of their land with the non-BT hybrid. By addressing the emergence of previously unproblematic insects, IPM management can add significant value and sustainability to the achievements of BT Cotton. Cultivated Cotton is a perennial shrub from the Genus Gossypium. There are two major Species in current production – predominantly Gossypium Hirsutum, commonly known as Upland Cotton, and some Gossypium Barbadense. See also Gossypium Barbadense, Gossypium Hirsutum, Pima Cotton and Upland Cotton. Cotton No. 2:- Cotton of US origin only, of certain minimum standards of basis grade and staple length (strict low middling staple length:- 1 2/32nd in) to be delivered at the following delivery points:- Galveston (TX), Houston (TX), New Orleans (LA), Memphis (TN), Greenville/Spartanburg (SC). Exchanges:- ICE Futures US® and NYMEX®. Cotton is a white or yellowish white vegetable fiber from a plant related to the hollyhock, and grown in the United States, Russia, China, India, and other countries. Cotton is the name of the fiber and also the fabric made from the fiber. Different types of Cotton plants produce Cotton of higher or lower quality, usually associated with staple length and fineness of the fiber. Certain names for these plants are occasionally seen in advertising – Sea Island, Egyptian, and Pima – to indicate quality of the fiber. Cotton is a plant of the Genus Gossypium, which yields fiber for the manufacture of durable and permanent fine papers and cellulose derivatives. The boll of the cotton plant is a capsule that bursts open when ripe, allowing the seed and attached lint (hairs) to be easily picked. The cotton fiber is removed from the seed by the ginning process. See also Cotton Linters. Fiber from the seed pod of the cotton plant, the use of cotton dates back more than 5 000 years. Quality depends on the length of the fiber, longer being better, and fiber lengths vary from less than one-half inch to more than two inches. A white, brownish-white, or bluish-white, soft, fibrous substance that surrounds the seeds of certain plants of the mallow family, called Gossypium. Cotton is the most important and versatile fiber known to man-kind. It is used in inner wear, outerwear, accessories, decorative materials in the home, and in industry. Cotton means upland Cotton and extra long staple Cotton meeting the definition in the definitions of Upland Cotton and Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton in this glossary, respectively, and excludes Cotton not meeting such definitions. / Хлопок – это продовольствие, пища и волокно. Супима® (Supima®). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Виды (Species). Культивируемый Хлопчатник является Многолетним Кустарниковым Растением Рода Госсипиум из Семейства Мальвовых (Просвирниковых) – Семейства Двудольных Растений. В текущем производстве находятся две Разновидности Хлопчатника – преобладающий Госсипиум Хирсутум, общеизвестный как средневолокнистый хлопок, и в меньшей мере – Госсипиум Барбадэнсэ. Смотрите также Госсипиум Барбадэнсэ (Gossypium Barbadense), Госсипиум Хирсутум (Gossypium Hirsutum), Хлопчатник Пима (Pima Cotton) и Нагорный Хлопчатник (Upland Cotton). Хлопчатник:- систематическое положение:- Семейство Malvaceae Juss., Род Gossypium L., Вид Gossypium Hirsutum L. (Хлопчатник Обыкновенный). Биология и морфология:- 2n=52. Многолетнее растение, используемое в однолетней культуре, высотой от 40–45 сантиметров до 1.5–2 метров. Форма куста раскидистая, компактная, пирамидальная, колончатая. Стебель мощный и тонкий, опушенный или неопушенный, зелёный или приобретающий антоциановую окраску к осени. Выделяют три основных типа ветвления стебля:- моноподиальный, симподиальный и нулевой. Моноподиальное ветвление характерно для диких и рудеральных форм Хлопчатника, произрастающих в тропиках в виде деревьев или низкорослых кустарников. Хлопчатник, выращиваемый в однолетней культуре, имеет симподиальное ветвление. Первая плодовая ветвь закладывается в пазухе 3–10-го листа по главному стеблю. Моноподии встречаются в количестве 2–3, но могут и отсутствовать. Растения с ветвлением нулевого типа представляют эволюционно самую молодую группу, возникшую в виде спонтанной мутации. Симподии у них не образуются, а все почки в пазухах листьев главного стебля развиваются по типу цветковых. Формы с нулевым типом ветвления относятся к интенсивному типу и отличаются высокой скороспелостью. Листья крупные, пальчато-лопастные, с прилистниками, очередные, черешковые. Окраска листовой пластинки светло-зелёная, тёмно-зелёная, с антоцианом или без него. Поверхность листовой пластинки гладкая или морщинистая, с опушением и без опушения. Цветок крупный, с двойным околоцветником. Чашечка сросшаяся, 5-зубчатая, с подчашием, которое состоит из трёх крупных, сильно рассечённых прицветников. Венчик из пяти раздельных лепестков, сросшихся только у основания. Цветёт цветок всего один день, окраска лепестков утром жёлтая (кремовая) с лиловыми пятнами у основания, вечером – красновато-фиолетовая. Тычинок много, расположены они в два круга, тычинки внутреннего круга срастаются в одну трубочку, которая окружает пестик, наружные тычинки редуцированы. Пестик крупный, рыльце находится над тычиночной колонкой. Пыльники светло-жёлтые или кремовые. Пыльца крупная, липкая, ветром не переносится. Плод – коробочка. Размеры варьируют от грецкого ореха до небольшого яблока. Форма округлая, овально-яйцевидная, продолговатая, с носиком и без носика, с 3–5 дольками, иногда 6–7 долек. В дольке 6–9 семян с опушением, с подпушком или без подпушка. Вес зрелого хлопка-сырца одной коробочки варьирует у разных сортов от 4 до 12 граммов. Число коробочек на одном растении может быть от 2–3 до 30–40. Семена покрыты короткими и длинными волоконцами, до 15 000 волоконец на одном семени. Дикорастущие формы Хлопчатника имеют волоски всего до 10 мм длины, у промышленных сортов – 29–38 мм, выход от веса хлопка-сырца – 32–37%. После снятия волокна зрелые семена без подпушка тёмно-коричневые, почти чёрные. Окраска подпушка – белая, серая, буроватая, зеленая, изумрудная. Масса 1 000 семян от 85 до 140 грамм, форма семян продолговатая, яйцевидная, округлая. Экология:- теплолюбивое растение. Оптимальная температура для роста и развития 25–30 °C. Если она ниже 25 °C, развитие начинает замедляться, а при температуре ниже 17 °C происходит угнетение растений. В то же время, некоторые дикие виды (Gossypium Sturtii) могут переносить кратковременные заморозки до 5–10 °C. При температуре выше 40 °C пыльца становится стерильной, много завязей на растениях не оплодотворяется и опадает. Хлопчатник – растение короткого дня. Селекционные сорта Хлопчатника, созданные в широтах, отдалённых от экватора, имеют слабую фотопериодическую реакцию. Период вегетации скороспелых сортов составляет 125–130 дней. Хлопчатник – сравнительно нетребовательная культура по отношению к питательным веществам и влаге, с поздневесенними сроками сева, поэтому его можно размещать после

большинства культур (озимые колосовые, многолетние травы, Кукуруза на силос и зерно, Подсолнечник, Сахарная Свёкла и другие), но лучшими являются Многолетние Травы (Люцерна) и озимая Пшеница. Новые Российские Сорта развивают небольшую вегетативную массу по сравнению со Средне-Азиатскими. В условиях юга России хлопчатник менее требователен к почвенному питанию. На формирование 100 кг урожая хлопка-сырца он потребляет:- 4.1 кг N, 1.6 кг – P_2O_5, 2.5 кг – K_2O. Таким образом, при средней урожайности 1.5–2.0 тонн с 1 гектара (га) хлопка-сырца, Хлопчатник выносит меньше питательных элементов, чем озимая Пшеница при её средней урожайности 3–4 т с 1 га. Избыток азота может вызывать ‘жирование’ растений (чрезмерное развитие вегетативной массы), что в свою очередь ведёт к затягиванию сроков вегетации и осложнению уборки. Очень важно сбалансировать азотное питание фосфорным на первых этапах развития растений, когда происходит переход от вегетативного роста к репродуктивному развитию. С увеличением фосфора возрастает число коробочек и уменьшается рост растений. Некоторый избыток фосфора способствует старению растения, в результате которого коробочки быстрее раскрываются. От применения калийных удобрений следует воздержаться лишь на солонцеватых почвах. Оптимальная pH = 6.0–7.3. В Краснодарском и Ставропольском краях Хлопчатник можно возделывать на богаре, без полива. В этом отношении он является экономически выгодной культурой, так как более эффективно, чем другие культуры, использует летние осадки в Июле и Августе. Практически 80% возможного для хлопководства массива земель на юге России может обходиться, при высокой агротехнике и соответствующих сортах, без затрат на ирригацию. Распространение:- род Gossypium смог приспособиться в течение миллионов лет эволюции к самым различным условиям обитания – от влажных тропиков в Центральной и Южной Америке, до крайне засушливых полупустынных и горных районов субтропиков. Основное количество диких видов сосредоточено в зоне субтропиков, но культивируется Хлопчатник во многих странах с умеренным климатом – в Южных районах Аргентины и Австралии, в Северной Корее, в Северо-Восточных и Северо-Западных районах Китая, на Северном Кавказе, в Болгарии и Румынии, в Италии и Испании. В настоящее время Хлопчатник вызревает на полях России и Украины, расположенных на 47° Северной широты. Прядение длинных волокон шерсти и льна намного древнее хлопкопрядения, которое вследствие небольшой длины волокон требовало более совершенной техники. В Шумере и древнем Египте хлопка не знали, ткани делали из льняного волокна. Во времена Геродота хлопок в Вавилоне не употреблялся; в долине Нила он стал известен лишь в 500 году до Нашей Эры. Наиболее древние (3000 лет до Нашей Эры) хлопчатобумажные ткани были обнаружены при раскопках в Катхияваре (Индия). В Китай культурный Хлопчатник попал из Индии ещё в древности, но не нашёл применения, потому что Китай всегда был страной шёлка. Хлопчатник сажали как декоративное растение. В конце первого тысячелетия нашей эры Хлопчатник был в изобилии ввезён в Китай, и в XI веке начал широко возделываться. В Египет в XVI веке хлопок ввозился с острова Кипр и из Сирии. Хлопкосеяние в дельте Нила было начато в конце XVIII века. В Америке Ацтеки производили хлопчатобумажные ткани и окрашивали их краской из кошенили. Хлопководство в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) ведёт свою историю со времени выведения ‘аплэндов’ (нагорного). Интенсивность выведения сортов для хлопкового пояса (Cotton Belt) была первоначально очень высокой. В 1906 насчитывались сотни сортов, но только 25 проявили устойчивость к Вертициллёзному Вилту (Verticillium Dahliae Kleb.) и Фузариозу (Fusarium Oxysporum ssp. Vasinfectum Atk.). Из всего огромного разнообразия (35 видов) Хлопчатника используется 5 видов. Хлопчатник Мексиканский (Gossypium Hirsutum) – Нагорный, или так называемый Аплэнд (Upland), занимает 90% мировых площадей. На втором месте тонковолокнистый Перуанский Хлопчатник – Gossypium Barbadense, он занимает около 8% хлопковых площадей. Возделывается в основном в Египте, Средней Азии, Судане, Индии, Бразилии и Перу. Даёт самое длинное, нежное и прочное волокно. Из него изготовляют особо ценные ткани – бархат, батист, парашютную ткань, авиационный корд, нитки и так далее. Gossypium Tricuspidatum (близкий к предыдущим) возделывается в небольшом количестве в странах Южной Америки. Эти три вида имеют 2n=52. В Африке и Азии с древнейших времён используются так называемые гузы (2n=26), дающие более короткое и грубое волокно по сравнению с Американскими Видами, но они хорошо приспособлены для выращивания в Индии, Судане, Китае, широко возделывались ранее в Средней Азии. Площади под ними составляют около 2%, в основном в Индии. На мировом рынке волокно гуз (Gossypium Herbaceum и Gossypium Arboreum) ценится за его ‘шерстистость’, упругость, прочность, гигроскопичность. Раны, обрабатываемые ватой из гуз, заживают быстрее. Эти виды обладают рядом очень ценных качеств – устойчивостью к болезням, засухе, сосущим вредителям, имеют слабо раскрывающуюся коробочку, повернутую вниз, (волокно не намокает во время осенних дождей). Хлопководство России было основано на гузах, а потом на так называемых заводских смесях. Культура Хлопчатника в Средней Азии существовала с VI века до Нашей Эры. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) коротковолокнистые сорта Азиатского Хлопчатника были заменены средневолокнистыми. В 2004 году районировано 12 сортов Хлопчатника:- АС 4, АС 5, АС 6, АС 7, Лиманский, Михайловский, Пионер, ПОСС 1, ПОСС 2 и другие. Селекционные учреждения:- Прикаспийский НИИ Аридного Земледелия, Прикумская Опытно-Селекционная Станция Ставропольского НИИСХ. Участвуют в селекционных программах ВНИИ Растениеводства имени Николая Ивановича Вавилова и компания Русский Хлопок, ООО. Хозяйственное Значение:- основное прядильное растение. Возделывается для получения волокна, из которого текстильная промышленность вырабатывает широкий ассортимент бытовых и технических тканей. Семена Хлопчатника, содержащие 20–28% масла, используются в маслобойной промышленности и служат источником ценного белка. Из отходов хлопкоочистительной и маслобойной промышленности производят глицерин, олифу, целлюлозу, линолеум и другие изделия. У культурных форм Хлопчатника волокно в основном белое, но некоторые сорта имеют цветное волокно, окраска которого может быть коричневой, зелёной, кремовой. Технологические свойства хлопкового волокна характеризуют следующие показатели:- длина, тонина, крепость, разрывная длина, эластичность, извитость, зрелость. Длина волокна изменяется от 20 до 60 мм. Тонина волокна косвенно характеризуется линейной плотностью (метрическим номером), то есть длиной волоконцев в 1 грамме волокна в метрах. Чем выше этот показатель, тем тоньше волокно. Важный показатель качества волокна – его крепость, или разрывная нагрузка. Она определяется усилием, которое нужно затратить, чтобы разорвать одно волоконце при его растягивании. Разрывная нагрузка колеблется у различных сортов и форм в пределах 4–7 грамм. Пониженную разрывную нагрузку имеет недозрелое волокно, особенно из коробочек, раскрывшихся после заморозка. Суммарно показатели технологических свойств волокна принято характеризовать его промышленным типом. Различают 7 промышленных типов волокна, каждый из которых имеет определённые нормативы длины, тонины и разрывной нагрузки волокна. Волокно 1–3 типов дают сорта тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника, волокно 4–7 типов – средневолокнистого. Наиболее ценные и прочные ткани изготовляют из волокна первых трёх типов, но потребность промышленности в нём невелика. Больше всего (около 70% общего количества) необходимо волокно 5-го типа. Это основной тип волокна, из него вырабатываются ткани массового потребления. При оценке различных сортов Хлопчатника важнейшим показателем служит выход волокна. Его определяют как отношение массы чистого волокна к массе хлопка-сырца, выраженное в процентах. Условно выход волокна подразделяется на низкий – ниже 30%, средний – от 30 до 35% и высокий – выше 35%. Выход волокна обуславливается массой 1 000 семян и индексом. Индекс волокна – масса волокна (в граммах) со 100 семян. При подготовке семян к посеву сначала отделяются длинные волокна на джинах (агрегаты для первичной переработки хлопка-сырца), затем проводится делинтирование – отделение коротких волокон (подпушка). Химическое делинтирование позволяет придать семенам необходимую сыпучесть и позволяет отказаться от протравливания. Посев узкорядный или широкорядный (ширина междурядий 60, 90, 105 см).

Общемировая тенденция заключается в увеличении густоты стояния растений на единицу площади по мере продвижения культуры на север. Глубина заделки семян составляет 4–6 см, предпочтительней – 4–5 см. Оптимальная густота стояния к уборке урожая для новых Российских сортов составляет (при междурядьях 60–70 см):- для более плодородных почв Краснодарского Края – 80 000–100 000 растений на 1 га, на более бедных почвах до 120 000 растений на 1 га. Норма семян составляет 12–14 кг на 1 га при использовании сеялок точного высева. Все посевы Хлопчатника 1990-х на юге России убирались вручную. При комбайновой уборке поле должно быть ровным, и у растений должны быть убраны листья. Для этого используется дефолиация. Обычно используется хлорат магния как дефолиант, и при увеличении дозировки – как десикант. Урожайность составляет 1.5–2.0 т с 1 га. Хлопок – растительное волокно, сырьё для изготовления пряжи для вязания и ткачества, известное в Индии с VII века до Нашей Эры. Через Арабский мир хлопок попал в Палестину, Египет, Андалусию, Сицилию. До конца VIII века в Европу ввозился только в виде готовых изделий. Впервые производство хлопчатобумажных тканей в Европе было открыто в 1772 в Англии.

COTTON–4 = ХЛОПКОВАЯ 4 (или ХЛОПКОВАЯ ЧЕТВЁРКА) – In the World Trade Organization (WTO), Cotton-4:- West African coalition seeking cuts in cotton subsidies and tariffs. WTO members (4):- Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, and Mali. / Хлопковая Четвёрка или Хлопковая 4 .

COTTON ANTHRACNOSE = АНТРАКНОЗ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Anthracnose is a serious disease caused by the Fungus Glomerella Gossypii which infest all the above-ground parts of the plant. It causes lesions and cankers on the leaves, stem, and bolls and is sometimes lethal. Also known as Boll Rot. / Антракноз Хлопчатника – серьёзная болезнь, вызываемая Грибом Гломэрэлла Госсипии (Glomerella Gossypii), который инфицирует все надземные части растения. Он вызывает поражения на листьях, стебле, коробочках, и в некоторых случаях вызывает летальный исход. Известна также как Коробочная Гниль (Boll Rot).

COTTON APHID = ХЛОПКОВАЯ ТЛЯ – Cotton Aphid (Aphis Gossypii), the Aphid Species most commonly associated with outbreaks on Cotton in the Southeast; has many generations per year and is often resistant to various classes of insecticides; typically subject to heavy mortality via predation and parasitism. Also known as Melon Aphid. Aphids are slow-moving, soft-bodied Insects. Adult Cotton Aphids are approximately 1/10 of an inch long and roughly pear shaped. They may possess wings or may be wingless. Cotton Aphids have two color phases:- yellowish or dark green. The Cotton Aphid has two projections which arise from the upper side of the abdomen. These small tubes are called Cornicles and are used to excrete defensive secretions. Both the adult and immature stages (called Nymphs) of the Cotton Aphid have stylet like mouthparts, which they use to suck juices from the host plant. Consequently, Cotton Aphids are sometimes referred to as Plant Lice. Aphis Gossypii, Family; an aphid that sucks the juice of cotton, cucurbis, okra, and citrus plants. The Cotton Aphid (Aphis Gossypii) excretes honeydew rich in melezitose (ca. 30–40%). Their droplets tend to be larger than those produced by Whiteflies. Whiteflies (Bemisia Spp.), also excrete honeydew, but as trehalulose-rich (ca. 40–50%) droplets. / Хлопковые Тли, Насекомые Семейства Настоящих Тлей Отряда Равнокрылых, повреждающие Хлопчатник. Наиболее вредоносна Бахчевая, или Хлопковая, Тля (Aphis Gossypii). Бескрылые самки (самцы отсутствуют) с яйцевидным телом, длиной 1.25 – 2.1 миллиметров (мм), жёлтой или зелёной окраски, соковые трубочки чёрные. После перезимовки питаются Сорняками. При температуре около 12 °C начинают размножаться, отрождая 20–60 личинок, которые через 10–15 суток (сут) превращаются во взрослых особей. В начале лета появляются крылатые самки, перелетающие на посевы Хлопчатника, Клещевины, Бахчевых и других сельскохозяйственных культур. Насекомые высасывают сок из листьев, которые скручиваются и засыхают; Растения замедляют рост и уменьшают плодообразование вследствие углеводного голодания. Осенью вредитель склеивает и загрязняет волокно, способствуя развитию на нём Сапрофитных Грибов. Хлопчатник повреждают также Люцерновая, или Акациевая, Тля (Aphis Laburni), Большая Хлопковая Тля (Acyrthosiphon Gossypii). Хлопковые Тли распространены в районах хлопководства; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в основном в Средней Азии и Казахстане. Меры борьбы:- уничтожение Сорняков, уборка растительных остатков, обработка Хлопчатника инсектицидами – сайфосом, карбофосом и другими. Дынная или Арбузная Тля (Melon Aphid). Виды (Species). мелицитоз . Белокрылки (Whiteflies (Bemisia Spp.)).

COTTON BOARD = СОВЕТ ПО ХЛОПКУ – Based in Memphis, Tennessee, the Cotton Board is the oversight and administrative arm of the Cotton Research & Promotion Program, representing US Upland Cotton. To fund the Program, the Cotton Board collects a per-bale assessment of all Upland Cotton harvested and ginned in the United States, as well as an importer assessment for all Upland Cotton products imported into the United States. To conduct the Program, the Cotton Board contracts with Cotton Incorporated to carryout the actual research and promotion activities for US producers and importers of cotton. While Cotton Incorporated is consumer and trade focused, it is a charged function of the Cotton Board's mission to keep US producers and importers of cotton informed on the innovative developments stemming from the Cotton Research & Promotion Program. By the mid-1960s, cotton had lost many of its traditional markets to the new 'easy-care' synthetic fibers. Realizing this, US Upland Cotton producers conceived a self-help research and promotion program. In a referendum, producers voted to set up a per-bale assessment system to fund the program, built in safeguards to protect their investments and, with the passage of the Cotton Research & Promotion Act of 1966, joined together to begin battling synthetic competitors and re-establishing markets for cotton. Today, due to the success of the Program, cotton is the best selling fiber in the United States and one of the best selling fibers in the world. Congressional passage of the Cotton Research & Promotion Act of 1966 established the Cotton Board to administer and oversee the Cotton Research & Promotion Program. The Act also directed the Cotton Board to contract with a separate organization to conduct the actual research and promotion activities. The original contracting organization was called the Cotton Producer's Institute. It had operated as a subsidiary of the National Cotton Council since 1961. However, in 1970, the Cotton Producer's Institute was separated from the Council and became and individual, non-profit entity renamed as Cotton Incorporated. Based in Memphis, Tennessee, the Cotton Board oversees the Cotton Research & Promotion Program. This includes setting broad policy for the Program, reviewing and approving Cotton Incorporated's annual plan and budget, collecting the per-bale assessment that funds the program, serving as industry liaison with USDA and informing producers and importers of Program activities. The Cotton Board has regional communication managers (RCMs) located strategically throughout the Cotton Belt and an importer representative in the New York area. In the United States, Cotton Board is a quasi-governmental organization whose members are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominees of cotton producer organizations. Established in 1967 by the Cotton Research and Promotion Act, the board receives and disburses grower assessments to finance the Cotton Incorporated program. Headquartered in Memphis, State of Tennessee (TN), the United States. / Катэн Инкорпорэйтид (Cotton Incorporated). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

COTTON BRIDGE = МАРШРУТ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ ХЛОПКА – Cotton Bridge is a term associated with rail movement of cotton from an inland point to rail ramp at load port. / Термин, связанный с железнодорожной перевозкой хлопка из какого-то наземного пункта до железнодорожной рампы в порту погрузки.

COTTON BURS = СТВОРКИ КОРОБОЧКИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Burs:- mature Cotton bolls remaining after the lint and seeds have been removed. See also Bur. / Створки Коробочки Хлопчатника – зрелые коробочки Хлопчатника, остающиеся после того, как волокно с семенами было снято с куста. Смотрите также Створка Коробочки (Bur).

COTTON CHOICES™ = ВЫБОРЫ (или ОТБОРЫ) ХЛОПЧАТНИКА[Т3] – Cotton Choices™ is the name of the program that offers growers different ways to pay for their Monsanto traits. Cotton Choices™ gives growers flexibility in managing cash flow and production risks. You can choose how and when you pay for your Bollgard 3/Roundup Ready Flex, Bollgard II/Roundup Ready Flex or Bollgard II technology. / Монсэнто (Monsanto). Болгар 3/Раундап Рэди Флэкс (Bollgard 3/Roundup Ready Flex).

COTTON CLASSING = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ХЛОПКА (или КЛАССИРОВКА ХЛОПКА) – Cotton Classing:- A High-Volume Instrument (HVI) measures fiber properties including fiber strength, length uniformity, micronaire, trash, and color. These values are attached to each bale, and fiber is priced and purchased based on these properties.

COTTON CLERK = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ КЛЕРК – Cotton Clerk means a person approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to assist producers in preparing loan and loan deficiency documents.

COTTON COMMERCIAL BANK = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ БАНК – Cotton Commercial Bank (in the United States) means the bank designated as the financial institution for a Cooperative Marketing Association (CMA) or loan servicing agent.

COTTON COMPRESS = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ПРЕСС – Cotton Compress is the equipment which forms the ginned raw cotton into a bale. The first compression, primarily to modified flat or universal bale dimensions, is perfomed at the gin. Further compression of flat or modified flat bales is performed at cotton warehouse locations. / Хлопковый Пресс – оборудование, которое формует джинированный хлопок-сырец, а точнее хлопковое волокно, хлопковый линт и хлопковый улюк в кипы. Первое прессование, главным образом для modified flat или универсальных размеров кипы, производится на хлопкоочистительном предприятии. Дальнейшее прессование flat или изменённых flat кип производится в местах размещения складов с хлопком.

COTTON COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ХЛОПКУ – The Cotton Council International (CCI) is the overseas operations service of the US National Cotton Council of America. Established in 1956, CCI's primary objective is to develop markets for US exports. CCI programs are operated in close cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and trade groups in the United States and abroad. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The Cotton Council International (CCI) is the overseas operations service of the NCC. CCI's primary objective is developing Foreign markets for US cotton. CCI operates or supervises country programs and conducts a number of special projects. The country programs emphasize cooperative advertising and sales promotion for products made with US cotton, market research, public relations, and fashion campaigns. Special projects include technical assistance in processing and finishing, foreign tours by the Maid of Cotton, study trips for foreign spinners to observe US cotton production and marketing, missions of US trade and Government officials to importing countries, advertising in international textile trade publications, and preparation and distribution of special materials, such as a US Cotton Handbook. Two centrally located regional offices enable CCI to service its market promotion activities more effectively abroad. CCI's European office is located in Brussels and its Asian/Far East office is located in Hong Kong. CCI programs are supported by the US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) as well as by the US Cotton industry and are operated in close cooperation with FAS and trade groups in the United States and abroad.

COTTON COUNT = ХЛОПКОВАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ (или НУМЕРАЦИЯ ХЛОПКА, или ХЛОПКОВОЕ ЧИСЛО, или ХЛОПКОВЫЙ НОМЕР) – (1) The Cotton Count (CC) expresses the number of hanks required to make a pound of yarn. A hank of cotton is equal to 840 yards. So 1 cc = 840 yards of cotton, the coarsest cotton yarn. A 3 cc yarn would then be one third as course and would be expressed as 3/1 cc show that it is a single strand. Likewise plies are designated by two numbers separated by a slash such as 4/2 cc. This equals 3 360 yards (4 x 840) of two-ply yarn. This yields 1 680 yards of yarn per pound (3 360/2). An 8/4 cc yarns would yield the same number of yards per pound, but would be a 4 plies of finer yarn. So a Number 8 four-ply yarn is the same diameter as a Number 4 two ply yarn. For yarn, a numbering system based on the number of 840-yard lengths in a pound. The higher the number the finer the yarn. A single strand of N10 yarn is expressed as 10s or 10/1 or 1-10. A 10s yarn has 8 400 yards to the pound; a pound of 20s yarn is 16 800 yards long. Cotton Count is the yarn numbering system based on length and weight originally used for cotton yarns and now employed for most staple yarns spun on the cotton, or short-staple, system. It is based on a unit length of 840 yards, and the count of the yarn is equal to the number of 840-yard skeins required to weigh 1 pound. Under this system, the higher the number, the finer the yarn. See also Yarn Number. For Yarn, Cotton Count is a numbering system based on the number of 840-yard lengths in a pound. The higher the number the finer the yarn. A single strand of #10 yarn is expressed as 10s or 10/1. A 10s yarn has 8 400 yards to the pound; a pound of 20s yarn is 16 900 yards long.

(2) For woven cloth (or fabric), Cotton Count is the number of warp ends and filling picks per inch. If a cloth (or fabric) is 68 x 72, there are 68 ends and 72 picks per inch in the fabric. An End is a warp yarn or thread that runs lengthwise or vertically in cloth (or fabric). The ends interlace at right angles with filling yarn (Picks) to make woven fabric. / Для тканого полотна (или ткани) Хлопковая Нумерация представляет собой число продольных нитей основы и уточных поперечных нитей на дюйм. Если полотно (или ткань) отмечена как 68 x 72, то она имеет 68 продольных нитей и 72 поперечные нити на дюйм ткани. Продольная нить – это пряжа или нить основы, которая .

(3) For knitted fabric, Cotton Count indicates the number of wales and courses per inch. A course is a crosswise row of loops or stitches, similar to the filling of woven fabric. A wale is a lengthwise series of loops in a knitted fabric. / Для трикотажных тканей Хлопковая Нумерация указывает число колонок (wales) или рядов (courses) петель на дюйм. или стежков, аналогичных . уточина тканой ткани.

COTTON DISEASES = БОЛЕЗНИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА) – Cotton Diseases:- both plant and boll are susceptive to disease. Plants are affected by Fungus, microscopic Worms, or improper nutriment-anthracnose, root rot, rust, wilt, and other troubles. The boll is affected by the Boll Weevil, Pink Bollworm, Leaf Worm, Cotton Fleahopper, Cotton Louse, and others. Havoc wrought by disease often runs into hundreds of thousands of Dollars. There are a range of diseases affecting Cotton in many countries, e.g., Alternaria, Bacterial Blight, Farm Hygiene, Fusarium Wilt, Premature Senescence, Seedling Diseases, Seed Treatments and Vericillium Wilt. / Болезни Хлопчатника:- как растение, так и коробочка чувствительны к болезням. На растения воздействуют Грибы (Fungus), микроскопические Черви (microscopic Worms), или ненадлежащая подкормка-антракноз (improper nutriment-anthracnose), корневая гниль (root rot), ржавчина (rust), вилт (wilt), и иные проблемы. На коробочку оказывают воздействие Коробочный Долгоносик (Boll Weevil), Розовый Коробочный Червь (Pink Bollworm), Листовой Червь (Leaf Worm), Хлопковая Блоха (Cotton Fleahopper), Хлопковая Вошь (Cotton Louse), и другие. Опустошение, наносимое болезнью часто оборачивается убытками в сотни тысяч Долларов. Во многих странах мира существует целый спектр болезней, воздействующих на Хлопчатник, например, Альтернариоз (Alternaria), Бактериоз (Bacterial Blight), Фермерская Гигиена (Farm Hygiene), Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt), Преждевременное Увядание (Premature Senescence), Болезни

Всходов (Seedling Diseases), Протравливание Семян (Seed Treatments), и Вертициллиозный Вилт (Vericillium Wilt). Нигроспороз – болезнь Хлопчатника, вызываемая паразитическими Грибами. Коробочки Хлопчатника полураскрыты, волокно не распушено, на них чёрные точки спороношения Гриба. Чёрная Шира .

COTTON DUST = ХЛОПКОВАЯ ПЫЛЬ – Cotton Dust is a dust generated into the atmosphere as a result of the processing of cotton fibers combined with any naturally occurring materials such as bracts, leaves, stems, and inorganic matter which may have accumulated on the cotton fibers during the growing or harvesting period. Any dust generated from the processing of cotton through the weaving of fabric in textile mills and dust generated in other operations or manufacturing processes using new or waste cotton fibers ot cotton fibers by-products from textile mills is also considered cotton dust. Cotton Dust means dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton, which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground up plant matter, fiber, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, non-cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods. Any dust present during the handling and processing of cotton through the weaving or knitting of fabrics, and dust present in other operations or manufacturing processes using raw or waste cotton fibers or cotton fiber byproducts from textile mills are considered cotton dust within this definition. Lubricating oil mist associated with weaving operations is not considered cotton dust. / такими как прицветнички или прилистники (bracts), листья (leaves), стебли (stems) .

COTTON EXCHANGE = БИРЖА ХЛОПКА – In the United States, Cotton Exchange is a membership organization which provides facilities where cotton futures contracts are bought and sold. As of 1986, there were two such exchanges:- (i) the New York Cotton Exchange, and (ii) the Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange. The basis grade for the New York contract is Strict Low Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton; the basis grade for the Chicago contract is Strict Low Middling Light Spotted 31/32-inch cotton, largely produced in Texas and Oklahoma.

COTTON FABRIC = ХЛОПКОВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ХЛОПЧАТОБУМАЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Cotton Fabric:- a woven fabric made of cotton yarns or yarns produced from a blend of cotton and chemical fibers or obtained by weaving cotton and chemical or mixed threads. The use of cotton fiber and the hand production of yarn and fabric from cotton was widespread in India and China many centuries before the BC. Cotton fabrics did not become known in Western Europe until the Crusades. Cottage production began in Europe in the XIV century, mostly for fabrics with a linen warp and cotton weft; cotton fabrics were frequently imported from the East Indies. In the 1770's, as a result of improvements in the spinning frame, machine production of cotton fabrics was initiated in Great Britain. However, the fabrics produced were fairly coarse and thick, and fine cottons continued to be imported. The first cotton textile plant was built in Manchester, Great Britain, in the late XVIII century. The production of cotton fabrics in Russia began later than other sectors of the textile industry, such as the weaving of linen and felted wool fabrics. Comparatively large cotton enterprises emerged in the second half of the XVIII century and early XIX century – first chintz printing plants, then weaving, and later spinning plants. The first chintz printing factory appeared in 1755 as a privileged, monopoly enterprise of English merchants. It used imported cotton fabrics and Russian linens manufactured in small shops and in the villages. After the reform of 1861 the small shops were turned into factories producing various types of cotton fabrics. The growth rate in the production of cotton fabrics was quite high. Nonetheless, in 1913, Russia had one of the lowest outputs of cotton fabrics among the developed countries. In the USSR the volume of cotton fabric production in 1975 was approximately 6.6 billion sq.m – about 75 percent of the total volume of fabrics produced. The range of available cotton fabrics includes approximately 2 500 types. Fabrics are distinguished by structure, appearance, and purpose. All the basic types of weave are used in the production of cotton fabrics. Gray, bleached, mercerized, single-color dyed, printed, color-woven, mélange, and raised fabrics are produced. Condensed yarn is used for napped fabrics, and fancy yarns with thickened sections and loops are used to produce various special effects. Cotton fabrics are hygienic, strong, and resistant to wear, washing, and the effect of light, but they do not have required elasticity, that is, they stretch and become very wrinkled. Cotton fabrics are classified as domestic or industrial, depending on their purpose. Domestic fabrics account for approximately 80 percent of all cotton fabrics, including apparel (for undergarments, shirts, dresses, and suits), moisture-absorbing, and decorative fabrics. Cotton fabrics for undergarments are produced primarily from carded and combed yarn, mostly with a plain weave. Heavy fabrics (100–165 g per sq.m), such as bleached coarse calicoes and linens, are used for men's underwear and sheets; lightweight fabrics (70–100 g per sq.m), such as madapollam and calico, are used for women's and children's undergarments. Napped fabrics, such as flannel, are also used for children's underwear. Shirt fabrics, such as poplin, piqué, and rep, are produced with basic and small-figured weaves using carded and combed cotton and cotton-viscose yarn (75 percent cotton and 25 percent viscose fiber), as well as viscose threads in the weft. Shirt fabrics weigh 100–250 g per sq.m. Cotton dress fabrics, such as chintz, satin, plaids, and cotton flannellette, are produced with all types of weaves. The yarns may be cotton or cotton-viscose, carded or combed; viscose and acetate threads are used as well. The weight may range from 60 to 270 g per sq.m, depending on the intended seasonal use. Cotton suit fabrics, such as knits, felted fabrics, and cotton diagonals, are made with plain, twill, and combination weaves from single and twist cotton and blended yarns containing up to 25 percent Kapron (polyamide) or Lavsan fibers. Their weight is 170–450 g per sq.m. Moisture-absorbing cotton fabrics are used for face and terry-cloth towels and for handkerchiefs. Towels are made from carded yarn and weigh 150–380 g per sq.m. They hold moisture well because of the high hygroscopicity of the yarn and because of the waffle or pile weave used. Handkerchiefs are made from combed yarn with a plain weave. Decorative fabrics (tapestry, napped, and other types) are used to upholster furniture and manufacture drapes. They are made from twist yarns using plain, small-figured, and large-figured weaves, sometimes in combination with viscose yarn. In addition to the cotton fabrics mentioned above, factories produce gauze, various types of industrial fabrics, packing and packaging fabrics, flannelette and summer blankets, bedspreads, and tablecloths. See also Fabric, and Textile Industry. / Хлопчатобумажная Ткань, текстильная ткань из хлопчатобумажной или смешанной (выработанной из смеси хлопка и химических волокон) пряжи, а также полученная переплетением хлопчатобумажных и химических (или смешанных) нитей. Использование Хлопчатника и ручное изготовление пряжи и ткани из хлопка были распространены в Индии и Китае за много столетий до Нашей Эры. В Западной Европе хлопчатобумажные ткани стали известны лишь во время крестовых походов. С XIV века в Европе изготовляли кустарным способом в основном полубумажные ткани (основа льняная, уток хлопчатобумажный); часто хлопчатобумажные ткани привозились из Ост-Индии. В 1770-х в Великобритании благодаря усовершенствованию прядильной машины было начато машинное производство хлопчатобумажных тканей. Но поскольку это были ещё довольно грубые, толстые ткани, продолжался ввоз тонких хлопчатобумажных тканей. Первая хлопчатобумажная фабрика была построена в конце XVIII века в Манчестере (Великобритания). В России производство хлопчатобумажных тканей возникло позже других отраслей текстильной промышленности (суконной, полотняной и другой). Сравнительно крупные хлопчатобумажные предприятия, сначала ситценабивные, затем ткацкие и позднее прядильные, возникли во 2-й половине XVIII и начале XIX веков. Первая ситценабивная фабрика появилась в 1755 как монопольное и привилегированное предприятие Английских купцов; она работала на привозных хлопчатобумажных тканях и на Русских полотнах, изготовлявшихся на мануфактурах и в деревнях. После реформы 1861 хлопчатобумажные мануфактуры стали превращаться в фабрики, выпускавшие различные хлопчатобумажные ткани. Темпы роста выпуска хлопчатобумажных тканей были довольно высокие. Тем не менее по объёму их производства Россия занимала (в 1913) одно из последних мест среди развитых стран. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) объём производства хлопчатобумажных тканей составлял (в 1975) ~ 6.6 миллиардов

квадратных метров ($м^2$) (около 75% от общего объёма выпуска тканей). Ассортимент хлопчатобумажных тканей насчитывает около 2 500 артикулов. Ткани различаются по структуре, внешнему оформлению и назначению. Для выработки хлопчатобумажных тканей применяются все основные виды ткацких переплетений (смотрите Переплетение Нитей). Выпускаются суровыми, отбелёнными, мерсеризованными (смотрите Мерсеризация), гладкокрашеными, набивными, пестротканые, меланжевыми, ворсованными. Для получения ворсованных тканей используют аппаратную пряжу, для получения внешних эффектов – фасонные нити (с утолщениями, петлями и тому подобным). Хлопчатобумажные ткани гигиеничны, имеют высокую прочность, стойкость к истиранию, стирке, воздействию света, но не обладают необходимой упругостью, то есть вытягиваются и сильно мнутся. По назначению хлопчатобумажные ткани разделяются на бытовые и технические (смотрите Ткань Техническая). Около 80% хлопчатобумажных тканей составляют бытовые ткани:- одёжные (бельевые, сорочечные, платьевые, костюмные и другие), влаговпитывающие и декоративные. Бельевые Хлопчатобумажные ткани вырабатываются в основном из кардной и гребенной пряжи, главным образом полотняным переплетением. Тяжёлые ткани (масса 1 $м^2$ 100–165 граммов (г)) – отбелённые бязи и полотна – используются для мужского и постельного белья, лёгкие ткани (масса 1 $м^2$ 70–100 г) – мадаполам, миткаль и другие – для женского и детского белья. Для детского белья выпускаются также ткани с начёсом – фланели и другие. Сорочечные Хлопчатобумажные Ткани (поплин, пике, репс и другие) вырабатываются главными и мелкоузорчатыми переплетениями из кардной и гребенной хлопчатобумажной и хлопко-вискозной пряжи (75% хлопка и 25% вискозного волокна), а также с использованием в утке вискозных нитей. Масса 1 $м^2$ 100–250 г. Платьевые Хлопчатобумажные Ткани (ситец, сатин, шотландка, байка и другие) вырабатываются всеми видами ткацких переплетений из хлопчатобумажной и хлопко-вискозной кардной и гребенной пряжи, а также с использованием вискозных и ацетатных нитей. В зависимости от сезонного назначения имеют массу 1 $м^2$ 60–270 г. Костюмные Хлопчатобумажные Ткань (трико, сукно, диагональ и другие) изготовляются полотняным, саржевым и комбинированными переплетениями из одиночной и кручёной хлопчатобумажной и смешанной пряжи, содержащей до 25% капронового или лавсанового волокна. Масса 1 $м^2$ 170–450 г. Влаговпитывающие Хлопчатобумажные Ткани применяют для полотенец (лицевых, махровых) и носовых платков. Полотенца вырабатывают из кардной пряжи. Масса 1 $м^2$ 150–380 г. Обладают хорошей влагоёмкостью благодаря высокой гигроскопичности пряжи и использованию вафельного или ворсового переплетения. Носовые платки изготовляют из гребенной пряжи полотняным переплетением. Декоративные Хлопчатобумажные Ткани (гобеленовые, ворсовые и другие) используются для обивки мебели и изготовления портьер. Вырабатываются из кручёных нитей полотняным, мелко- и крупноузорчатым переплетениями (иногда с использованием вискозной пряжи). Кроме перечисленных хлопчатобумажных тканей, вырабатываются также марля, технические ткани различного назначения, тарные и упаковочные ткани, а также байковые и летние одеяла, покрывала и скатерти. Смоттрите также Текстильная Промышленность, и Текстильная Ткань.

COTTON FIBER = ХЛОПКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ХЛОПОК–ВОЛОКНО, или ВОЛОКНО ХЛОПЧАТНИКА) – Cotton is a seed hair fiber of the Plant belonging to Gossypium, the botanical Genus of the Mallow Family. After flowering, an elongated capsule or boll is formed in which the cotton fibers grow. Once the fibers grow completely, the capsule bursts and fibers come out. A cotton capsule contains about 30 seeds and each seed hosts around 2 000 to 7 000 seed hairs (fibers). Depending on the cotton type and growing conditions, the color of the fiber is usually creamy white or yellowish. The average fiber length of different kinds of cotton varies from 22 to 50 mm, and its diameter, from 18 to 25 μm. The higher quality fibers are known as Long-Staple Fibers or Extra-Long Staple. The cotton fiber is structurally built up into concentric zones and a hollow central core known as the Lumen. The mature fiber essentially consists of (from outside to inside) – the cuticle, i.e. the outermost layer, the primary cell wall, the secondary wall and the lumen. Cotton contains nearly 90% of cellulose and around 10% of non-cellulosic substances, which are mainly located in the cuticle and primary wall of the fiber. Also known as Cotton Fiber, and Cotton Lint. Cotton Fiber is a unicellular, natural fiber composed of almost pure cellulose. As taken from plants, the fiber is found in lengths of 3/8 to 2 inches. For marketing, the fibers are graded and classed for length, strength, and color. Cotton is a cellulose fiber collected from the Perennial Shrub from the Genus Gossypium; predominantly Gossypium Hirsutum (Upland or Long-Staple Cotton), but also some Gossypium Barbadense (Pima or Extra-Long Staple Cotton). A vegetable fiber consisting of unicellular hairs attached to the seed of the Cotton Plant. Most Cotton is colored a light to dark cream, and its chemical composition is almost pure cellulose. Colored Cottons in shades of tan, greens, blue, and rust are also less commonly available. A distinct feature of the mature fiber is its spirality or twist. Cotton is a unicellular, natural fiber that grows in the seed pod of the Cotton Plant. Fibers are typically 1/2 inch to 2 inches long. The longest staple fibers, longer than 1 1/2 inch, including the Pima and Egyptian Varieties, produce the highest quality cotton fabrics. The botanical name of American Upland Cotton is Gossypium Hirsutum and has been developed from Cottons of Central America. Upland Varieties represent approximately 97% of US production. Each Cotton fiber is composed of concentric layers. The cuticle layer on the fiber itself is separable from the fiber and consists of wax and pectin materials. The primary wall, the most peripheral layer of the fiber, is composed of cellulosic crystalline fibrils. The secondary wall of the fiber consists of three distinct layers. All three layers of the secondary wall include closely packed parallel fibrils with spiral winding of 25–35° and represent the majority of cellulose within the fiber. The innermost part of Cotton fiber – the lumen – is composed of the remains of the cell contents. Before boll opening, the lumen is filled with liquid containing the cell nucleus and protoplasm. The twists and convolutions of the dried fiber are due to the removal of this liquid. The cross section of the fiber is bean-shaped, swelling almost round when moisture absorption takes place. / коробочка (capsule). , то есть . Волокно Коротковолокнистое, Длинноволокнистое и Экстра Длинноволокнистое – хлопковое волокно с коротким, длинным и экстра длинным штапельком. Из хлопкового волокна вырабатывают:- пряжу, кручёные нити, кручёные изделия, бельевые, костюмные, платьевые, рубашечные, технические ткани и ткани для обуви, а также швейные нитки, шнуры, трикотажные и другие изделия, нетканые материалы, вату и другое. Хлопок, волокна, покрывающие семена Хлопчатника. При его созревании плоды (коробочки) раскрываются и из них собирают так называемый хлопок-сырец (волокно с неотделёнными семенами). При переработке от семян отделяют хлопок-волокно (волокна длиной более 20 миллиметров), пух или линт (волокна длиной менее 20 миллиметров) и подпушек (волокна длиной менее 5 миллиметров). Из хлопка вырабатывают вату, нити, ткани, трикотаж и другое. Пух и подпушек хлопка применяют в химической промышленности как сырьё для изготовления искусственного волокна и нитей, лаков, плёнки и тому подобного. Элементарное зрелое хлопковое волокно представляет собой одну клетку – плоскую сужающуюся к концам ленту, закрученную по спирали. В поперечнике выделяются первичная, вторичная (80% от массы) стенки и внутренний канал. В первичной стенке фибриллы расположены более хаотично, чем во вторичной. Хлопковое волокно содержит до 96% целлюлозы. Под Хлопком понимаются волокна, покрывающие семена Хлопчатника. При созревании Хлопчатника собирают так называемый хлопок-сырец (волокно с неотделёнными семенами). В процессе первичной обработки на хлопкоочистительных заводах от семян последовательно отделяют хлопок-волокно, то есть волокна длиной в основном более 20 миллиметров (мм), пух (линт) – волокна длиной менее 20 мм, и подпушек (делинт) – короткий волокнистый покров длиной менее 5 мм. На долю хлопка-волокна приходится около 1/3 от общей массы хлопка-сырца. Хлопок – наиболее дешёвый и распространённый вид текстильных волокон; в мировом производстве последних он занимает около 50%. В Русской технической литературе до 2-й половины XIX века вместо слова Хлопок использовался термин Хлопчатая Бумага, сохранившийся до наших дней в слове Хлопчатобумажный (хлопчатобумажная промышленность, хлопчатобумажная ткань и другие). В современной технической литературе вместо слова Хлопок используют обычно термины Хлопок-Волокно и Хлопок-

Сырец. На прядильные фабрики хлопок поступает спрессованным в кипы призматической формы. В массе спрессованного хлопка, кроме волокон, пригодных для переработки, содержатся различные пороки хлопка и сорные примеси, наличие которых снижает качество хлопка, так как осложняет процесс прядения, уменьшает выход пряжи и ухудшает её внешний вид. Их количество в хлопковом волокне зависит главным образом от способа сбора хлопка-сырца, его первичной обработки, а также от Разновидности Хлопчатника и условий его произрастания. Пороки хлопка неодинаковы по степени вредности и могут быть разбиты на 3 группы:- (i) Волокнистые Пороки:- жгутики (уплотнённые и спутанные пучки волокон), а также сплющенные скопления незрелых волокон. Эти пороки разъединяются на волокна разрыхлительно-трёпальными и чёсальными машинами прядильного производства; в основном переходят в пряжу и лишь частично выпадают в угары (отходы). (ii) Балластные Пороки:- незрелые и раздавленные семена, сорные примеси (частицы листьев, коробочек, веток Хлопчатника и тому подобные). В процессе прядения происходит их выделение в угары, что снижает выход пряжи и удорожает её стоимость. (iii) Особо Вредные Пороки:- частицы кожицы семян с волокнами и пухом, а также узелки (очень мелкие скопления спутанных волокон). Они трудноотделимы от хлопка, а их наличие вызывает повышенную обрывность нитей на прядильных машинах и портит внешний вид вырабатываемых изделий. В зависимости от вида Хлопчатника, с которого получен хлопок, и по важнейшему качественному признаку – тонине (толщине волокна) хлопок подразделяют на два вида:- средневолокнистый и тонковолокнистый (имеет более длинное и тонкое волокно). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) доля тонковолокнистого хлопка в общем объёме производства составляла около 10% (в 1976). Для его получения использовали Советские Сорта тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника. Советский хлопок как средневолокнистый, так и тонковолокнистый в зависимости от величины разрывной нагрузки и степени зрелости делился на семь сортов:- отборный (0), 1-й, 2-й, 3-й, 4-й, 5-й и 6-й. В свою очередь хлопок 0–4-го сортов подразделялся на восемь типов в зависимости от его относительной разрывной нагрузки и штапельной длины. Хлопковое волокно 5-го и 6-го сортов на типы не подразделялось. Основную массу хлопка перерабатывают в пряжу и лишь небольшую часть хлопка и пуха используют для изготовления медицинской, одёжной и мебельной ваты, различных изделий – прокладок, фильтров и другого. Пух и подпушек хлопка применяют также в химической промышленности как сырьё, из которого вырабатывают искусственные волокна и нити, плёнки, лаки, пластмассы, взрывчатые вещества и так далее. Из хлопчатобумажной пряжи изготовляют разнообразные текстильные изделия:- ткани, трикотаж, нетканые материалы, швейные нитки, шнуры, канаты, сети и другие. Некоторые текстильные изделия вырабатывают также из смеси хлопка с химическими и натуральными волокнами. Хлопковое Волокно – натуральная тонкая, протяжённая, гибкая и прочная нить, развивающаяся на поверхности семян Хлопчатника, пригодная для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Относится к текстильным волокнам растительного происхождения и состоит в основном из хлопковой целлюлозы. Получают на хлопкоочистительных заводах при джинировании хлопка-сырца. Большая часть хлопкового волокна идёт для производства пряжи, из которой текстильная промышленность вырабатывает различные хлопчатобумажные ткани (сатин, батист, зефир, вуаль, поплин и так далее). Структура хлопкового волокна (по Клингу и Малю):- воскопектиновый слой; наружный слой первичной стенки; внутренний фибриллярный слой первичной стенки; рыхлые прослойки; фибриллярные пучки; отдельная фибрилла; пучок фибрилл вторичной стенки. Зрелое хлопковое волокно представляет собой сплюснутую трубочку длина 31–41 мм, диаметр 15–25 мк. Поперечный срез имеет форму сплющенную (у незрелого), бобовидную, эллипсовидную или почти круглую (у зрелого). Хлопковое волокно скручено вокруг продольной оси. Витки, неточно называемые извитками, идут попеременно в обоих направлениях. Диаметр неодинаков на протяжении всей длины; наибольший у основания. Хлопковое волокно содержит (в %):- целлюлозы 90.35–94.6; воды – 7; веществ, экстрагируемых водой – 0.5; инкрустирующих веществ – 0.75; жира и воска – 0.4; азотистых веществ – 0.5; золы – 0.12. Стенка волокна имеет слоистое строение. Несмотря на то, что волокно состоит в основном из прозрачных веществ (целлюлозы, жира, воска), оно непрозрачное, так как содержит различные мельчайшие включения. Волокно кажется белым из-за отражения света неровной поверхностью первичной стенки. Первые сорта хлопкового волокна белее, низкие сорта – темнее, с желтоватым или коричневатым оттенком. Хлопковое волокно имеет следующие физикомеханические и технологические свойства:- линейную плотность волокна, зрелость хлопкового волокна, разрывную нагрузку волокна и так далее Они зависят от количества и структуры целлюлозы. ГОСТом 3279-76 было установлено семь сортов хлопкового волокна в зависимости от степени зрелости и разрывной нагрузки. По показателям штапельной массодлины волокна, относительное разрывной нагрузки и линейной плотности хлопковое волокно подразделяли на восемь типов:- I–III тип имеют сорта тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника, а IV–VIII – средневолокнистого Хлопчатника. В процессе первичной обработки хлопка-сырца волокно может получить механические повреждения. Кроме того, существуют пороки волокна. Качество хлопкового волокна по влажности, содержанию пороков и сорных примесей должно отвечать установленным стандартам. На хлопкоочистительных заводах хлопкове волокно запрессовывают в кипы прямоугольной формы, которые перевозят автомобильным, железнодорожным и водным транспортом. В настоящее время Хлопковое Волокно является важнейшим, наиболее распространённым, сравнительно дешёвым текстильным волокном. Оно достаточно прочное, тонкое и гигроскопическое. Хлопковое волокно развивается на поверхности семян Хлопчатника. Из хлопчато-бумажной пряжи вырабатывают бытовые ткани для белья, одежды и другого, технические ткани, разнообразный трикотаж, швейные нитки, а из хлопка – вату, гигиенические изделия, нетканые полотна и другое. Хлопок-Волокно или Хлопковое Волокно получают из коробочек Хлопчатника. Качество зависит от длины волокна:- чем волокна длиннее, тем хлопок лучше и дороже. Известно много сортов хлопчатобумажных тканей:- Индийский гур, гаман, Французский бомбазин, дрогет, жаконет, тонкий Английский кембрик, наиболее распространены ситец, сатин, бязь, фланель и другие.

COTTON FLOWERING = ЦВЕТЕНИЕ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Flowering:- Cotton is a Perennial Shrub that produces flowers over an extended period of time while conditions are favorable. Moisture, temperature, Insect damage and boll load all affect the amount of flowering. The cotflower is a very transient stage in fruit development lasting only 2–3 days. See also Boll, and Square. / Хлопчатник – это Многолетнее Кустарниковое Растение, цветущее в течение длительного периода времени при наличии благоприятных условий. Влажность, температура, повреждения Насекомыми и избыток коробочек оказывают воздействие на количество соцветий. Цветение Хлопчатника является весьма кратковременной стадией развития самого плода этого растения, которая длится 2–3 дня. Смотрите также Коробочка (Boll) и Подцветник (Square).

COTTON FUTURES ACT = АКТ О ФЬЮЧЕРСАХ НА ХЛОПОК – 1914-August-18:- The Cotton Futures Act, which imposes a prohibitive tax on cotton futures contracts that do not meet certain regulatory requirements, is enacted. 1915-October-13 – The Supreme Court declares the Cotton Futures Act unconstitutional on the grounds that it was a revenue bill that originated in the Senate rather than the House of Representatives. 1916-August-11 – A new version of the Cotton Futures Act is enacted that addresses the constitutional concerns, but is otherwise similar to the 1914 act. First cotton futures were designated and effected (accordingly) at the following US commodity exchanges:- (i) Board of Trade of the City of Chicago – 1936-September-13 and 1936-September-14; (ii) New Orleans Cotton Exchange – 1936-September-08 and 1936-September-13; and (iii) New York Cotton Exchange – 1936-September-11 and 1936-September-13.

COTTON GIN = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ДЖИН) – Cotton Gin:- Gin is short for engine, all fiber from the field flows through the cotton gin. Today's modern cotton gins dry and clean the cotton – removing field trash and plant parts like sticks and stems – before performing the primary job of removing fiber from the seed. See also Gin.

COTTON GRADE = СОРТ ХЛОПКА – Cotton Grade is a measure of the color, foreign matter present, and the preparation of a given lot of raw cotton.

COTTON INCORPORATED = КАТЭН ИНКОРПОРЭЙТИД – Cotton Incorporated (CI) is a private corporation established in 1971 as the sales-oriented marketing and research organization representing US cotton growers. CI's objectives are to increase producer's profits and to expand the sale of products containing cotton. Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States.

COTTON INSECTS = НАСЕКОМЫЕ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Insects:- these Pests include among others the Boll Weevil, Pink Bollworm, Cotton Flea Hopper, Cotton Louse, and Leaf Worm. Also known as Cotton Pests. / Насекомые Хлопчатника:- эти вредители включают среди прочих .

COTTON KNITS = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ХЛОПЧАТОБУМАЖНЫЕ ТРИКОТАЖНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ) – Cotton Knits are made by the same methods as other knits, although they often are of finer gauge than wool and man-made fiber knits. They are the traditional underwear fabric, but recently have become popular for shirts, dresses, and sportswear. Many cotton knits today include some man-made fiber to reduce shrinkage and give the knit greater stability.

COTTON LINTERS = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ЛИНТ (или ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ПУХ) – Cotton Linters are fine, silky fibers which adhere to the seeds of the Cotton Plant after ginning. These curly fibers typically are less than 1/8 in (3 mm) long. The term also may apply to the longer textile fiber staple lint as well as the shorter fuzzy fibers from some Upland Species. Linters are traditionally used in the manufacture of paper and as a raw material in the manufacture of cellulose. In the UK, linters are referred to as 'Cotton Wool'. This can also be a refined product (absorbent cotton in US usage) which has medical, cosmetic and many other practical uses. The first medical use of cotton wool was by Dr. Joseph Sampson Gamgee at the Queen's Hospital (later the General Hospital) in Birmingham, England. See also Linters. Cotton Linters are the Cotton fibers that are too short for yarn or fabric manufacturing. Cotton Linters are the short fibers adhering to cotton seed after the operation of ginning (seed removal and cleaning). These fibers are cut from the seed in a series of passes through cutting blades, and are therefore referred to as, 'First-Cut Linters', 'Second-Cut Linters', 'Mill Run', etc. Linters are used in the manufacture of cotton fiber content paper and cellulose derivatives. / Доктор Дьжоузиф Сэмпсэн Гамдьжи (Dr. Joseph Sampson Gamgee). Код ТН ВЭД:- 1404 20 000 0. Под хлопковым Линтом или Пухом понимаются короткие и грубые волокна, снимаемые с семян Хлопчатника после отделения хлопка-волокна. Различают хлопковый пух 1-го и 2-го съёма (first-cut linters и second-cut linters, соответственно). Хлопковый линт или пух используют для изготовления ваты, прокладочных, изоляционных материалов, фильтров и других целей. Пух Хлопковый или Линт – короткие волокна, остающиеся на семенах Хлопчатника после отделения нормального волокна. Содержание пуха – 4–8% от массы семян. Снимается с семян после волокноотделения в 2–3 приёма (для увеличения съёма и разделения по качеству). Используется как сырьё для получения ваты, искусственного волокна, плёнок, лаков, взрывчатых веществ и так далее.

COTTON LOAN PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ ХЛОПКА – The Cotton Loan Program is technically part of the USDA's marketing assistance program authorized by current federal farm bill legislation. The loan program establishes a government floor or support price for cotton at the loan rate of 52 cents per pound. In previous decades, the CCC loan program operated by the USDA essentially buying up all cotton when prices were below the loan rate, effectively supporting grower prices at the loan rate. The 'Loan Rate' terminology exists because the program is designed as a financial operation:- growers receive a non-recourse 'Loan' from the USDA valued at the loan rate times their bales of cotton, with the latter as collateral. If post-harvest market prices exceed the loan rate, growers can redeem their cotton, pay off the CCC loan (plus storage) and sell it. If prices are below the loan rate, growers simply forfeit their cotton to the USDA and keep the loan. The implications of this were that the government would collect large quantities of cotton when prices were low, so beginning in the 1980s, additional provisions were added to move this cotton directly to the world market while still maintaining the price support system. What follows is a description of how the loan program currently operates. The linked USDA bulletin at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pas/publications/facts/nonrec03.pdf provides much more detail on how these programs work. Description:- The cotton loan expands the domestic price support system (described above) by taking account of world prices. A British company called Cotlook Ltd calculates and publishes an index of world cotton prices called the Cotlook® A Index (referred to by USDA as the Far East or FE price). The A Index is the average of the five lowest price quotes of the following world cotton descriptions (all middling, 1-3/32"):- Memphis Territory; California-Arizona; Mexico; Central America; Paraguayan; Turkish; Uzbekistan; Pakistani 1503; Indian H-4; Chinese Type 329; West African; Tanzanian; Greek; Syrian; and Australian. USDA takes the A Index and, on a weekly basis, calculates the official adjusted world price (AWP). The AWP adjusts the A Index for the average cost differences of transportation and handling from the United States to Asia, and the average quality differences for US base grade (strict low middling, 1-1/16") cotton. The current AWP calculation is shown below in Table.

Table. Adjusted World Price Determined by USDA, as of 2/11/2020	
A Index of World Prices (Far East price, cents per lb)	89.57
Adjustment to US location and grade (cents per lb)	–19.25
Adjusted World Price (AWP, cents per lb)	70.32
US Average Loan Rate (cents per lb)	52.00
Loan Deficiency Pmt. Rate (= max {Loan – AWP, 0}) (cents per lb)	0.00

The AWP then reflects the value of US cotton on the world market, i.e. roughly what an exporter or foreign buyer would bid for US cotton. It is also what it costs a merchant to redeem a grower's crop from the CCC loan. The loan deficiency payment (LDP) calculated above is roughly the difference between the USDA loan rate and what the grower would get by selling it on the world market. (Note:- The LDP is sometimes called a 'POP' payment by growers; 'POPing your cotton' means applying for an LDP.) The current cotton loan program is designed to keep the 52 cent support price effective, so when world prices are low, the program pays the LDP to sell their cotton on the world market in lieu of putting their cotton in the loan program. The LDP shrinks to zero in years when the A Index of world prices are high enough to result in an AWP in the mid-50s or higher, as shown in this graph. Conversely, the LDP increases as the AWP falls below 52 cents per pound, also shown graphically. Growers actually have several alternatives to receive payments in the situation of low world prices:- (1) forward contract prior to harvest, and apply to USDA for an LDP while still maintaining beneficial interest (Note:- A producer retains beneficial interest in a quantity of a commodity if he has:- control of the commodity, risk of loss; and title to the commodity. For loans, a producer must retain beneficial interest in the commodity from the time of harvest through the date the loan is redeemed or CCC takes title to the commodity. For LDP's, a producer must retain beneficial interest in the commodity from the time of harvest through the date the LDP is requested. Once beneficial interest in a commodity is lost, the commodity remains

ineligible for a loan or an LDP even if a producer regains control, risk of loss, and title.); (2) apply for an LDP (while still maintaining beneficial interest) during the harvest period then sell the cotton (Note:- New cotton producers should carefully note that cotton in the loan does not require payment of storage costs if market prices are below the loan rate. Free storage costs in those circumstances means that cotton in the loan will be more attractive to merchants. Therefore, when prices are below the loan rate, if you take the LDP and opt out of the loan before you've sold your cotton, you may get lower bids for your cotton than otherwise would have. Furthermore, you will have to pay storage.); or (3) forgo the LDP, store the cotton under the USDA loan program, and receive the loan rate (and the obligation to pay storage and accrued interest). Alternatives (1) and (2) both require monitoring of weekly LDP rates and diligence on the part of growers to make sure that their forward contracts or cash sales do not disqualify them from applying for the LDP. Under Alternative (3) there are three alternative choices for cotton that is in the loan:- (A) forfeiture to the USDA (in which case the grower keeps the loan value less any storage and accrued interest; (B) redemption, or taking the cotton back out of the loan, paying off the loan at the loan rate (plus accrued interest to that point) or the AWP, whichever is lower, and selling it on the world market; or (C) 'selling equities', i.e. making an equity sale to a merchant. (Note:- The term 'Equity Offer', also known as 'Selling Equities' should not be confused with so-called 'Equity Contracts'. Merchants use equity contracts to bid for cotton before it is put into the loan.) Choice (A) would generally only be made as a last resort. Choice (B) would generally be made if the AWP was less than the loan rate plus accrued interest costs. In that case, the grower would realize a net gain, which is called a marketing loan gain (MLG). The MLG incentive is exactly that of the LDP:- to move US cotton into the world market. Regarding Choice (C), equity bids from merchants to growers is a common practice, especially in West Texas. Equity offers are calculated by merchants based on the estimated MLG, trends in US and world prices, the time remaining until expected loan redemption by the merchant, the expected cost of carrying the cotton, and the level of the Step 2 payment. It is presently unknown as to the ultimate effect of Step 2 payment elimination, but it will probably result in a several cent reduction in the equity bids from merchants. Growers with cotton in the loan should evaluate any equity bids to their expected MLG under Choice B. Eligibility:- There are a number of eligibility requirements for marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments which are related to the producer, the commodity, or other commodity program provisions. One important concept already mentioned is beneficial interest. In addition to maintaining beneficial interest, the cotton pledged as collateral for a non-recourse loan must satisfy USDA's minimum grade and quality requirements. Lastly, the sum of marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments for all crops during a crop year is limited to USD75 000 per person. Your local USDA-FSA office has the final word on eligibility requirements.

COTTON LOBE = СЕМЯДОЛЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или СЕМЕНОДОЛЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА, или ВСХОДЫ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА, или ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОРОСТКИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА) – Cotton Lobe:- a rounded projection generally of a leaf, hence lobed. Also known as Cotyledon, Seed Leaf, and Seed Lobe. Partial rounded portion of a leaf or other organ, separated from the whole by a deep indentation that does not break the continuity of the structure. Any segment of an organ, especially if rounded. Any division of an organ not completely separated from the next. A part into which a leaf is divided. / Известна также как Семядоля (Cotyledon).

COTTON LOCK = ХЛОПКОВАЯ ДОЛЬКА (или ГНЕЗДО КОРОБОЧКИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА) – Cotton Lock:- examining the number of locks in bolls is another way to look into a crop's past. Although genetics influence the number of locks per boll, environment is also a factor. The fact that 3-, 4- and 5-lock bolls can be found on the same plant demonstrates lock number is not determined entirely by genetics. If a crop is stressed in June, the lock number is reduced to four per boll or even three. These locks are smaller and contain less seed and lint than those from five-lock bolls. Lock number is determined early in the growing season before pinhead, and mostly in June. Analyzing cotton stalk stubble and locks per boll can be helpful in managing your next crop. The major, individual, internal section of a Cotton boll in which seed and lint development take place; four or sometimes five locks per boll are typical. Seed cotton from a section of a Cotton boll. There may be three, four, or five locks in a Cotton boll. / Хлопок-сырец, содержащийся в каждой отдельной створке коробочки Хлопчатника. Смотрите также Семядоля Хлопчатника (Cotton Lobe).

COTTON MODULE BUILDER = ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ ХЛОПКОВОГО МОДУЛЯ (или ФОРМИРОВЩИК ХЛОПКОВОГО МОДУЛЯ) – For centuries cotton has been picked by hand. Hand picking is done in the less progressive cotton growing regions of the world. It is very inefficient and no longer practiced in modernized countries. Today's modern cotton harvesters can cover up to 6 to 8 rows at a time and can harvest more than 80 000 kilograms of seed cotton a day. These new cotton harvesters are a major improvement over the hand methods of the past. Prior to the development of the module builder, most cotton picked by machines was dumped into cotton trailers and hauled to a cotton gin (a place where seed and fiber are mechanically separated). This system became inefficient when the trailers were filled faster than the gin could process the cotton and the cotton pickers had to cease harvesting while waiting for trailers to empty. This challenge was met with the invention of the module builder in 1972. This implement allows cotton to be dumped from the picker onto the ground and be compressed hydraulically to form a module (tightly pressed stack) of cotton. Each module holds 12–14 bales. This module can be left in the field for storage and later be hauled directly to the gin or transported by a module mover to the gin's storage yard. The use of these builders allows the pickers to continue harvesting, unimpeded by ginning problems or delays. At the moment there are the following types of module builders:- (i) Electromechanical Module Builder and (ii) Hydraulic Module Builder. A machine that compacts seed cotton into modules in the field for storage prior to ginning. The Cotton Module Builder is a machine used in the harvest and processing of cotton. The module builder has helped to solve a logistical bottleneck by allowing cotton to be harvested quickly and compressed into large modules which are then tarped and temporarily stored at the edge of the field. The modules are later loaded onto trucks and transported to a cotton gin for processing.

COTTON OPENER = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ КИПОРАЗБОРЩИК – In the opener, the stock is taken care of by a series of cylinder-bar spur-teeth set in the rapidly revolving cylinder. The cotton is flung, by means of centrifugal force, against an iron grid many times. This loosens up the stock. There is a strong current of air blown through which aids in the opening of the cotton. Much foreign matter is removed in this treatment. The dirt is thrown out through grid spaces and is carried off. The lint gradually works its way along a channel and finally passes between two large rollers, which compress it into a sheet of cotton batting. This sheet or lap is rolled into a large roll about two feet in diameter and about 40 inches in width. When the cotton has arrived at the lap stage, it is ready for doubling and blending. Plants making the higher types and grades of yarn find it vitally important to have the strength and evenness accurate. To insure this in the finisher picker, four laps are fed into the machine, one on top the other, in layer form. Thus, the four laps come out of the picker as a well-blended whole, and the final lap is made up of the component fibers of the four laps that were fed in. This picker is also known as a Scutcher, and the treatment the stock receives in going through, in addition to the blending of the cotton, gets out additional particles of foreign matter. As evener laps result from this treatment, the cotton is more attractive, cleaner, and better to handle. The lap then is fed from the Opener Room into the Card Room by means of a mono-rail conveyer. The fibers, of course, are not parallel at all and are in the same condition as they came from the grids of the opener machine. See also Bale Opener.

COTTON PESTS = ВРЕДИТЕЛИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Pests:- these Pests consist of four Groups (Bollworms, Leafworms, Chewing Pests and Sucking Pests) and include among others the following:- (1) Bollworms:- false African and American Cotton Bollworm (Helicoverpa Armigera), Cotton Bollworm (Helicoverpa Zea), Pink Bollworm (Pectinophora Gossypiella), Spiny Bollworm (Earias Insulana and Earias Biplaga), Spotted Bollworm (Earias Vittella), Tobacco Bollworm (Heliothis Virescens), Tobacco Worm

(Heliothis Larva), Beet Armyworm (Spodoptera Exigua); (2) Leafworms:- Cotton Leafworm (Spodoptera Littoralis); (3) Chewing Pests:- Boll Weevil (Anthonomus Grandis), Spider Mite (Tetranychus Spp.), Jassid Nymph (Empoasca Spp.); (4) Sucking Pests:- Cotton Aphids (Aphis Gossypii), Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemisia Argentifolii), Tobacco Whitefly (Bemisia Tabaci), Lygus Bugs (Tarnished Plant Bug (Lygus Lincolaris), Pale Legume Bug (Lygus Elisus and Taylogus Vosseleri), Stink Bugs (Nezara Viridula and Chlorochroa Spp.), Cotton Stainers (Dysdercus Spp.); and also Cotton Fleahopper (Pseudatomoscelis Seriatus) and Cotton Louse. Also known as Cotton Insects. / Эти Вредители принадлежат к четырём Группам Насекомых (Коробочные Черви, Лиственные Черви, Грызущие Вредители и Сосущие Вредители) и включают среди прочих следующих Насекомых Вредителей (Insect Pests):- (1) Коробочные Черви:- Африканский и Американский Хлопковый Коробочный Червь (Helicoverpa Armigera), Хлопковый Коробочный Червь (Helicoverpa Zea), Розовый Коробочный Червь или Хлопковая Моль (Pectinophora Gossypiella), Шиповатый Коробочный Червь (Earias Insulana и Earias Biplaga), Пятнистый Коробочный Червь (Earias Vittella), Табачный Коробочный Червь (Heliothis Virescens), Гусеница Табачной Совки (Heliothis Larva), Гусеница Карадрины или Наземной Малой Совки (Spodoptera Exigua); (2) Листовые Черви:- Хлопковый Листовый Червь или Хлопковая Совка (Spodoptera Littoralis); (3) Жующие Вредители:- Коробочный Долгоносик или Хлопковый Долгоносик (Anthonomus Grandis), Паутинный Клещ (из Семейства Tetranychus), Jassid Nymph/Нимфы Яссид/Цикадки (из Семейства Empoasca); (4) Сосущие Вредители, питающиеся соком Растений:- Хлопковая Тля (Aphis Gossypii), Магнолиевая Белокрылка (Bemisia Argentifolii), Табачная Белокрылка (Bemisia Tabaci), Растительноядный Клоп-Слепняк (Tarnished Plant Bug; или Лигус Линеоларис (Lygus Lineolaris)), Бледный Бобовый/Клубеньковый Клоп (Pale Legume Bug; или Лигус Элисус (Lygus Elisus) и Тайлогус Воссэлэри (Taylogus Vosseleri)), Вонючие Клопы:- из Семейства Зелёных Овощных Клопов (Nezara Viridula) и Хвойных Щитников (Chlorochroa), Хлопковые Красноклопы (так называемые Клопы-Солдатики) (из Семейства Dysdercus); а также Сборщик Хлопковых Блох/Хлопковые Наездники (Pseudatomoscelis Seriatus) и Хлопковая Вошь. Известны также как Хлопковые Насекомые Вредители (Cotton Insects). Sp. – Specie – Вид. Spp. – Species (plural) – Виды.

COTTON PICKER = ХЛОПКОКОМБАЙН (или ХЛОПКОУБОРОЧНАЯ МАШИНА, или ХЛОПКОСОБИРАТЕЛЬ) – As the mechanical Cotton Picker moves through the field, the Cotton Plants are guided through the picker head (a unit that contains the picking components). The seed cotton, or locks, in the bur encounter revolving barbed spindles attached to a picking bar (a vertical bar that contains 18 to 20 spindles) attached to a rotating drum. The locks are grabbed by the barbed spindle and pulled from its bur. The rotating drum then moves the picking bar toward the doffer. A doffer is a series of curricular, rubber lined pads, stacked 18 to 20 high, that remove cotton from the spindle. The seed cotton and spindles pass through the doffer where the cotton is removed or doffed from the spindle to fall to the picker door (a side component of the picker with channeling to facilitate the movement of cotton). An air vacuum created by a fan then sucks the cotton away from the door and blows it into the basket. The spindle now continues on its rotation passing through the moistener pads (small finned pads stacked 18 to 20 high, which add water and/or moistening agent to the spindles) where they are lubricated to assist in cleaning them. This sequence repeats itself continually while the Cotton is being picked. Spindle type cotton pickers harvest most of the Cotton grown in the United States. In the United States, three mechanical systems are used to harvest cotton. Cotton picking machines use rotating spindles to pick (twist) the seed cotton from the burr. Doffers then remove the seed cotton from the spindles and drop the seed cotton into the conveying system. Cotton stripping machines use rollers equipped with bats and brushes to knock the open bolls from the plants into a conveyor. A third kind of harvester uses a broadcast attachment similar to a grain header on a combine. All harvesting systems uses air to elevate the seed cotton into a basket where it is stored until it can be dumped into a boll buggy, trailer or module builder. Cotton fields are harvested twice during the harvesting season. The first picking takes place when 70–80 per cent of bolls are open, while the second picking occurs when all bolls are open. Beside that seed cotton moisture content must be lower than 10% to prevent quality deterioration, if cotton is going to be stored for some days before ginning. Weather and soil conditions during the harvesting season play a very important roll. Precipitation occurrences and rainfall amounts prevent harvesting process for a time period depended upon the amount of rain, the type of soil, the temperature, the wind velocity etc. Thus, within the harvesting season the days suitable for harvesting are restricted more or less every year according to the rainfall occurrence affecting the machine capacity. Moreover, wet crop results very often in the clogging of the machine causing damages and delays in harvesting. Additionally, wet ground causes wheel slippage, destroying the synchronization between picking speed and machine velosity and this in turn leads to stripping of unopened bolls and to excessive damage of the Cotton Plants. / Комбайн для обдирки (stripping) или уборки (picking) хлопка. из створок коробочки (burr). Последовательность повторяется постоянно . Составные части хлопкоуборочного комбайна:- Кабина (Cab), Бункер (Basket), Вертикальные Шпиндели (Spindles), Шпиндельный Барабан Приёмной Камеры (Spindle Picker Bar Drum), Кустоподъёмник (Plant Lifter), Приёмная Камера (Picker Bar), Съёмники (Doffers), Зона Съёма Хлопка (Picking Zone), Рабочая Зона (), Всасывающий Воздуховод (Suction Duct), Вентилятор (Fan), Подушка Увлажнителя (Moistener Pad). Хлопкоуборочная машина собирает хлопок-сырец из раскрывшихся коробочек Хлопчатника. Имеются хлопкоуборочные машины механического, пневматического и комбинированного (пневмо-механического) действия. В хлопкопроизводящих республиках бывшего Советского Союза использовались 2- и 4-рядные навесные хлопкоуборочные машины комбинированного действия с вертикальными шпиндельными вращающимися барабанами для уборки Хлопчатника, посеянного с междурядьями 90 и 60 сантиметров. Шпиндели барабанов, вращаясь, наматывают на себя хлопок, который затем транспортируется в бункер. Рабочие органы хлопкоуборочной машины приводятся в действие от вала отбора мощности трактора. Ширина захвата хлопкоуборочной машины 1.2–3.6 метра. Производительность таких машин составляла до 2 гектаров в час (га/ч). Если Картофель, Лён, зерновые и большинство других возделываемых культур созревают на больших массивах практически одновременно, то Хлопок поспевает в течение всего сезона. Сначала раскрываются коробочки, растущие в нижней части куста, затем расположенные выше, и так ярус за ярусом. В зависимости от Сорта Хлопчатника, агротехники и погодных условий период его созревания растягивается на 60–80 дней. Осенью на кустах можно найти и спелый хлопок-сырец, и полураскрытые, и закрытые коробочки, и даже завязи и цветы. Текстильные свойства хлопка зависят от поры его созревания и сбора. Чтобы получить первосортное сырье, нужно вовремя убрать хлопок. Поэтому хлопкоуборочная машина в отличие от зернового комбайна, убирающего весь урожай подчистую, должна очень бережно обращаться с растениями, извлекать волокна только из раскрывшихся коробочек. Повреждение куста или неполный сбор оборачивается потерей части урожая. Вот почему перед конструкторами первых хлопкоуборочных машин стояла очень трудная задача – создать механизм, способный соперничать с человеческими пальцами. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистическх Республик (СССР) работы начались в 1929, когда известный авиаконструктор Александр Александрович Пороховщиков построил оригинальную аэродинамическую машину. Куст Хлопчатника проходил между нагнетательным и всасывающим соплами. Хлопок выдувался из раскрывшихся коробочек и всасывался в другое сопло, откуда транспортировался в приёмник. Хорошая по замыслу машина Пороховщикова на испытаниях оказалась малоэффективной:- она снимала лишь небольшую долю созревшего хлопка и много коробочек сбивала на землю. Несмотря на неудачу Пороховщикова, пневматические машины в начале 1930-х всё-таки получили распространение, правда, в ручном варианте. В 1931 из США было выписано 80 машин, сделанных на базе трактора Фармол (Farmol), которые действовали по принципу пылесоса. Так или иначе, а разработка и испытания новых образцов техники продолжались. В 1939 году решением Совнаркома в Ташкенте, Узбекистан был образован филиал ВИСХОМа, ставший основным конструкторским и

исследовательским центром. Исследования, испытания, разработка новых моделей развернулись ещё в больших масштабах. Новые образцы машин создавались даже в годы Великой Отечественной Войны. В 1946 филиал ВИСХОМа был реорганизован в Государственное Специальное Конструкторское Бюро (ГСКБ) по Хлопкоуборке. В 1948 коллектив ГСКБ под руководством Михаила Никитовича Маркова разработал вертикально-шпиндельную машину СХМ-48, которая как бы подвела итог двум десятилетиям поисков Советских конструкторов. На сравнительных испытаниях с другими машинами СХМ-48 показала более высокое качество работы и её приняли к серийному производству на Ташкентском заводе Ташсельмаш. В 1950 труд её создателей был отмечен Государственной Премией СССР. Хлопкоуборочная машина, машина для сбора хлопка-сырца из раскрывшихся коробочек Хлопчатника. В СССР серийное производство хлопкоуборочных машин начато в 1949. Сначала выпускались 1- и 2-рядные машины, а с 1968 – 4-рядные (4-row models). По конструкции рабочих органов различают пневматические, пневмомеханические и механические хлопкоуборочные машины. Пневматические хлопкоуборочные машины собирают хлопок всасывающей воздушной струёй, создаваемой нагнетателем. Пневмомеханические хлопкоуборочные машины действуют на кусты Хлопчатника воздушной струёй и механически шпинделями. Механические хлопкоуборочные машины имеют рабочие органы – цилиндрические и конические шпиндели или 4-гранные призматические зубчатые стержни. Во время работы механической хлопкоуборочной машины её горизонтальные шпиндели, вращаясь и перемещаясь в направлении своих осей, вводятся в кусты Хлопчатника между ветвями и наматывают на себя хлопок. Такие машины наиболее распространены в США. Вертикальные шпиндели хлопкоуборочной машины, вращаясь, при входе в зону обработки куста перемещаются перпендикулярно своим осям. Они не вводятся в кусты, а прижимаются к ним сбоку со стороны междурядий, в которых располагаются шпиндельные барабаны. Собранный шпинделями хлопок снимается с них щёточными съёмниками и по всасывающему и нагнетательному воздуховодам вентилятором подаётся в опрокидывающийся бункер, приспособленный для выгрузки хлопка в транспортные средства бестарной перевозки. Хлопкоуборочные машины собирают хлопок в 2 приёма:- в 1-й – при раскрытии на кустах 50–60% коробочек, во 2-й – при дополнительном раскрытии 20–30% коробочек. Выпускавшиеся в СССР 4-рядные вертикально-шпиндельные навесные машины ХН-3,6 (производительность на 1-м сборе – 1.42 га/ч, на 2-м сборе – 1.88 га/ч; ширина захвата 3.6 м; агрегатировалась с трактором МТЗ-50Х; обслуживавший персонал – механик-водитель) и 14ХВ-2,4А (производительность на 1-м сборе – 0.9 га/ч, на 2-м сборе – 1.2 га/ч; ширина захвата 2.4 м; агрегатировалась с трактором Т-28Х-4; обслуживавший персонал – механик-водитель) были рассчитаны для работы в междурядьях соответственно 90 и 60 см в районах орошаемого хлопководства. Конструкция и технологическая схема работы их аналогичны.

COTTON PLANT = РАСТЕНИЕ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Cotton Plant:- there are several Species of ‘wild Cotton’ (Cotton that grows uncultivated) in the world. They have been found in Australia, Africa, Arizona, Central America, Lower California, Brazil, Mexico and other tropical countries and islands. Because of problems related to their refinement, they are not economically feasible to use. Through genetic assistance and breeding, today’s Cottons have evolved from these ‘wild’ sources and are more processing friendly. Currently, there are five prominent types of Cotton being grown commercially around the world. They are Egyptian, Sea Island, American Pima, Asiatic and Upland. Because of their need for a long, sunny growing period with at least 160 frost free days they are grown between latitudes 45 degrees North and 30 degrees South. The major producing countries within this region are the United States, Peoples Republic of China, India, Pakistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, Brazil, Australia, Egypt, Argentina, Turkey, Greece, Syria and others produce significant, but lesser amount. In the United States there are fourteen major Cotton growing states that produce Upland Cotton. They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Some Cotton is also grown in Florida, Kansas and New Mexico. American Pima Cotton is grown in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. All of these states form a region in the United States known as the Cotton Belt and have three things in common, lots of sunshine, water and fertile soil, very important to growing a good Cotton crop. Cotton plants have a general time frame in which they grow and produce after planting (introducing the seed to moist soil). With ideal conditions, the planted cotton seed will germinate (to begin to grow) or sprout and emerge in about five to ten days. The first 2 leaves that are visible on the young Cotton plant are seedling leaves called Cotyledons (cot-a-lee-dons). They are useful for absorbing sunlight into the plant. The sunlight is then converted through a process known as Photosynthesis, into nourishing carbohydrates that will help the plant grow. In about two to four weeks they turn over the photosynthetic task to true leaves (leaves produced subsequent to the cotyledons) which continue the feeding process for the duration of the plants life. The plant continues to grow, adding leaves and height, and in approximately five to seven weeks, small flower buds called Squares (a small flower bud covered with fringed leaf-like parts called Bracts) will appear on the cotton plant. As this square develops, the bud swells and begins to push through the bracts until it opens into an attractive flower. Within three days, the flower will pollinate (the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same or another flower) itself, change from a creamy white or yellow color to a pinkish red, and then wither and fall, exposing a small, green, immature Cotton boll (a segmented pod containing 32 immature seeds from which the Cotton fibers will grow). This boll is considered a fruit because it contains seeds. As the fibers continue to grow and thicken within the segmented boll, it enlarges until it becomes approximately the size of a small fig. Now, the Cotton fibers have become mature and thickened with their primary growth substance, cellulose (a carbohydrate, the chief component of the cell wall in most plants). An average boll will contain nearly 500 000 fibers of cotton and each plant may bear up to 100 bolls. In about 140 days after planting or 45 days after bolls appear, the Cotton boll will begin to naturally split open along the bolls segments or carpels and dry out, exposing the underlying cotton segments called Locks. These dried carpels are known as the Bur, and it’s the bur that will hold the locks of Cotton in place when fully dried and fluffed, ready for picking. The growth cycle of the various Cotton Species vary in length, but the sequence of fruit production remain the same. Weather, insects and moisture can adversely affect optimum conditions for plant growth and it is the farmer’s responsibility to adjust to these conditions to optimize yield. See also Cotton. The tree like plant has a height of 12 to 18 feet, the fibers are greenish in cast and rather coarse, the flowers are purplish. The perrenial plants lasts from five to six years while staple is fine, silken and of good length; in fact, it is never used as a field crop. Its cultivation in India is likely more ancient than that of any other nation. / Виды (Species). (называемыми прицветничками (bracts)). именуемые семядолями (cotyledons). рыльце (stigma). , но последовательность плодоношения . Хлопчатник, Род Многолетних Трав и Кустарников Семейства Мальвовых. 35 Видов в Австралии, Азии, Америке и Африке. Одна из основных технических культур. Для получения волокна длиной до 43 миллиметров, покрывающего семена, выращивают в однолетней культуре Хлопчатник Мексиканский (свыше 70% мировой продукции хлопка-волокна), Хлопчатник Индокитайский, Хлопчатник Перуанский (к нему относятся сорта бывшего Советского тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника, Египетского и Из Морских Островов (или Си Айлэнд (Sea Island))) и другие. Из семян Хлопчатника получают хлопковое масло (22–29%). Родина хлопководства – Индия (с третьего тысячелетия до Нашей Эры). Многолетнее кустарниковое Растение Рода Госсипиум из Семейства Мальвовых – Семейства Двудольных Растений. Хлопчатник (1890–1907) принадлежит к Семейству Мальвовых (Malvaceae Family), к Роду Gossypium, который имеет чрезвычайно много Видов и Разновидностей древесных, кустарных и травянистых, многолетних, двухлетних и однолетних. Листья Хлопчатника переменные, с длинными черешками, чаще 3–5-лопастные, хотя нередко встречаются и цельнокрайные, и вообще, разнообразных форм и величин. Цветок его состоит из венчика, с 3–5 широкими и сросшимися лепестками, и пятизубчатой чашечки, окружённой трёхлопастной обёрткой, которая во много раз длиннее чашечки. (Смотрите Таблицу

Технические Растения (Фигура 2)). Плод Хлопчатника – коробочка, иногда более круглая, в других овальная, 3–5-раздельная, с семенами внутри неё, покрытыми на поверхности пушком – хлопком. Семя Хлопчатника, покрытое плотной кожурой, содержит в себе зародыш – состоящий из корешка и двух семенных долей. По причине громадного разнообразия Видов Хлопчатника и очень лёгкой изменчивости и перехода, как различных Видов, так и отдельных органов в другие, при изменении климата, почвы, культуры и так далее, как в естественных условиях, так и при культуре двух или нескольких Видов на близком расстоянии, – путём перекрёстного опыления получаются всё новые и новые Разновидности. Поэтому все попытки ботаников классифицировать и подразделить Род Gossypium по научным и строго определённым Видам вовсе не удаются. Линней считал всего от 3 до 6 Видов Хлопчатника, Парлаторе до 7, Декандоль до 13. Некоторые насчитывали уже до 42, 52 и даже до 88. Другие опять, как, например, М.Дж. Ватс, признают только два Вида:- Американский и Азиатский, которые физиологически смешаться вовсе не могут, следовательно, представляют два Вида резко обособленных. Ройль основных Видов признаёт четыре, и его классификация считается вполне удовлетворительной. Типичными представителями являются следующие Виды Хлопчатника:- (1) Gossypium Herbaceum – или Хлопчатник Травянистый, он же считается и Ост-Индским – Gossypium Indicum, или Азиатским. Этот Вид Хлопчатника очень распространён в Индии, Китае, Японии и у нас в Средне-Азиатских владениях – под именем Местного производится в Туркестане, почти исключительно в Бухаре, Хиве, и в Закавказье под именем Каракоза – чёрная коробочка – более всего культивируется в Эриванской Губернии. Это самый низкорослый, наиболее стойкий Вид – культивируется дальше всех на Севере, однолетний. Стебли его редко достигают в наших широтах до 2 аршин высоты, коробочки круглые и мелкие, цветок жёлтого цвета, с красным пятном внутри, семена мелкие, круглые и покрыты сверху коротким, серого цвета пушком. Волокно (хлопок) – белого цвета, самое короткое и грубое – шерстистое, как его называют. Длина волокна колеблется от 0.65 и до 1.10 дюйма. (2) Gossypium Arboreum – Древовидный, самый высокорослый, от 15 до 20 футов высоты, многолетний, с красными цветами, с чёрными голыми семенами и жёлтым волокном высокого качества – длиной от 1.40 до 1.50 дюйма. Сюда же, вероятно, относятся Бразильские и Перуанские Сорта; в последнем чёрные, голые семена, как бы сросшиеся вместе, образуют конусовидную массу. Цветы жёлтые. Встречаются только под тропиками. (3) Gossypium Barbadense, он же Gossypium Maritimum – Приморский, или Приморских Островов – или так называемый в Америке Sea Island (Си Айлэнд или Из Морских Островов). Многолетний с жёлтыми цветами, с чёрными голыми семенами и с длинным, самого высокого качества волокном, от 1.60 до 2.20 дюйма. Стебли достигают от 6 до 15 футов высоты. Только недавно, менее 100 лет тому назад, путём долгих усилий в Америке сделался однолетним. Культивируется в очень ограниченных размерах в Америке, именно почти исключительно только по берегам и островам Южной Каролины, Джорджии и Флориды. К нему же относится длинноволокнистый бурый Египетский хлопок, но длина волокна этого последнего короче, от 1.40 до 1.50 дюйма. (4) Gossypium Hirsutum – Косматый, или Волосистый, или, так называемый в Америке, Нагорный (Upland), можно назвать суходольным (в противоположность Приморскому Sea Island). Этот Вид, называемый нередко Зелёносемянным или Мексиканским Видом, достигает до 6–7 футов высоты – самый важный Вид и самый распространённый и в Северной Америке, и у нас в Средней Азии и в Закавказье. Однолетний с белыми цветами, которые на Солнце становятся розовыми, семена серые, если не зеленоваты, покрытые обильно пушком. Длина волокна в разных районах различная – колеблется от 0.95 до 1.40 (New Orleans) – самый длинный сорт. Вот главнейшие типичные и наиболее известные в торговле Виды хлопка. Сортов же хлопка насчитывается бесчисленное множество (смотрите ниже Хлопчатобумажное Производство). Родина Хлопчатника достоверно неизвестна, но она была где-нибудь под тропиками, где и теперь встречаются ещё некоторые представители этого Рода в диком состоянии, откуда уже путём культуры Хлопчатник распространён до 40 и более градусов по обе стороны экватора. Ранее всего Хлопчатник был известен в Индии, затем в Китае, Японии и Египте. В этих странах культура его считается уже известной, по крайней мере, до 4 тысяч лет. При открытии Америки, Хлопчатник был найден в Мексике, а по другим данным, и в других частях Америки. Но культура эта нигде не могла иметь большого значения до тех пор, пока не были найдены средства более лёгкого и дешёвого способа очистки хлопка от семян. На фигуре 1 показано первобытное орудие для очистки хлопка от семян в Индии, так называемая ‘Чурка’, состоящее из двух вальков, причём верхний неподвижный, а нижний вращающийся рукояткой. Хлопок с семенами подаётся между валиками, валик захватывает волокно и протаскивает его на другую сторону, а семена, не могущие пройти между валиками, отрываются и падают впереди. При этой операции два-три сменных рабочих могли очистить в день от 15 до 20 фунтов, не более, чистого хлопка. Поэтому и в Америке, хотя хлопководство было известно более 200 лет, но до 1793, именно до изобретения пильного коттон-джина – пильной машины – Илая Витни (Whitney), которая чрезвычайно ускорила и удешевила эту работу (при тех же 2 –3 рабочих, как и при ‘чурке’, стали получаться сначала десятки, а после 100 и более пудов в день при одной машине, смотря по числу пил, то есть по размерам машины и по двигателю, приводящему машину в работу, как, например, руки рабочих, сила животных, вода и так далее) – до этого момента о крупном и дешёвом производстве хлопка не могло быть и речи. С этого же времени хлопководство стало быстро и повсеместно развиваться, как никакая другая отрасль промышленности в мире. Площадь посевов Хлопчатника в Америке за последние годы приблизительно равна 10 миллионам десятин. Следовательно, средний урожай хлопка в Америке около 15 пудов с десятины. За последние 40–50 лет из семян Хлопчатника добывается масло, а остающийся после этого продукт, жмых, идёт на корм рогатому скоту, как молочному, так и мясному. Одна тонна этих семян даёт следующие продукты:- (i) короткого волокна – 70 фунтов; (ii) кожуры семян – 910 фунтов; (iii) масла (51 галлон) – 382 фунта; (iv) жмыхов – 600 фунтов; и (v) песка и прочих примесей – 38 фунтов; всего 2 000 фунтов. Раньше семена и жмыхи шли на удобрение полей, но в настоящее время это считается гораздо менее выгодным. Кожура (оболочка) семян также шла прежде на топливо, но теперь они являются суррогатом сена и вместе с жмыхами идут, главным образом, на корм скота. Это составляет ещё не менее 1/6 стоимости хлопка, то есть не менее 150 миллионов Российских Рублей, и в штатах хлопководства за последнее время сильно развивается скотоводство. Благодаря этим именно факторам, в связи с необыкновенным удешевлением производства хлопка путём машин, Американцы сумели расширять свои посевы хлопка даже и в 1895 и 1896, когда цены на хлопок падали даже ниже 4 Рублей за пуд (пд.) его в Америке. Из других стран хлопководство более широко развито в Ост-Индии, где хлопка получается ежегодно до 35 миллионов пд., в Китае – до 20 миллионов и в Египте – около 15 миллионов пд.. В первых двух странах дело поставлено плохо:- урожаи и по количеству получаются очень плохие, и по качеству. В Египте же, наоборот, всё дело находится в руках Англичан, и урожаи по количеству получаются самые высокие, до 30–34 пд., в среднем, на десятину и, следовательно, более чем вдвое выше против Америки, а хлопковое волокно превосходных качеств. Точно так же сравнительно очень большие успехи сделало хлопководство за последние 20 лет и в России, в Средней Азии и в Закавказье, именно с начала 1880-х, когда Тимофей Саввич Морозов (1823–1889) стал выписывать семена Хлопчатника из Америки и высылать их для опытных посевов в Туркестан и в Закавказье. Сначала дело шло неособенно удачно, так как выписывались, по незнанию, семена самые неподходящие. Так, например, для наших резко выраженных континентальных – знойных и сухих – районов, выписывались семена Sea Island – Gossypium Maritimum, то есть семена, исключительно пригодные для приморского климата, или семена New Orleans, то есть хотя из Вида Upland – вернее, Gossypium Hirsutum, но опять самые Южные и самые нежные и поздно созревающие. Но дело вскоре выяснилось и было налажено. Урожаи стали получаться удовлетворительные по количеству и небывалого прекрасного качества. Хлопок сразу обратил на себя внимание, и у нас в Туркестане и в Закавказье появились фирмы:- Ярославская Большая Мануфактура, Лев Герасимович Кноп (или

Йохан Людвиг Кноп (Johann Ludwig Knoop)), Акціонерное Общество Бумажныхъ Мануфактуръ Израэля Кальмановича Познанскаго Въ Лодзи, Товарищество Мануфактуръ Николая Николаевича Коншина Въ Серпухове, Торгово-Промышленное Товарищество ‘Владимир Алексеев’, Егор Филиппович Миндер и другие. В настоящее время один Туркестан даёт уже более 5 миллионов пд., Хива и Бухара около 1.5 миллиона пд. и Закаспийский Край – 300 тысяч пд.. Закавказье даёт ежегодно около 700 тысяч пд., именно Эриванская Губерния около 500 тысяч, и 200 тысяч, остальные губернии – Елисаветпольская, Бакинская, Кутаисская и Тифлисская. Средняя урожайность хлопка у нас в Туркестане и в Закавказье колеблется по годам от 15 до 20 пд. на десятину. (Но нужно при этом заметить, что сравнительно более высокие урожаи хлопка в России, а также и в Египте, получаются при искусственном орошении, тогда как в Америке без орошения, и притом дело ведётся чересчур экстенсивно.) Средние цены около 8 Российских Рублей. Следовательно, за весь наш хлопок около 7 миллионов пд. по 8 Рублей мы получаем до 56 миллионов Рублей. Однако, такие итоги получаются у нас только благодаря высокой покровительственной пошлине, наложенной на заграничный хлопок и достигающей в настоящее время 3 Рубля на пуд, а иначе наше не окрепшее ещё хлопководство было бы давно и окончательно задавлено Американским. Стоимость производства десятины хлопка в Туркестане и Закавказье определяется в среднем около 70 Рублей:- именно, в Туркестане от 40 до 80 Рублей, а в Закавказье от 60 до 100 Рублей. Но нельзя не сознаться, что наше хлопководство находится ещё, можно сказать, только в зародыше. Начать с того, что у нас и в Туркестане очень мало, а в Закавказье ещё почти вовсе нет рядовых посевов, следовательно почти нет конной обработки полей летом, всё делается руками, всё обходится очень дорого, и рабочих рук, в силу этого, не хватает, масса земель через это пустует, так как производство хлопка обходится очень дорого. Семена Хлопчатника, в особенности в Туркестане, всё ещё идут в большом количестве вместо дров на топливо, а в то же время слышатся жалобы на перепроизводство хлопка, на дороговизну хлебов, а в особенности кормов, и даже угрожают, что ‘вскоре скот кормить будет нечем’. Иногда, как мы видели в Америке, при правильной и экономной утилизации семян Хлопчатника – скотоводство в штатах хлопководства год от году развивается всё больше и больше, причём, по самому скромному расчёту, 400 тысяч голов крупного рогатого скота откармливаются ежегодно на маслобойных заводах исключительно семенами Хлопчатника, причём жмыхи даются, как интенсивный корм, а оболочки семян вместо сена, именно в количествах как 1 к 3 – 4 – 5 и 6 фунтов (фн.) Хлопчатника, для успешного его производства требует прежде всего тепла, и притом тепла интенсивного и продолжительного, не менее, как в течение 6, лучше 7 и 8 месяцев без морозного времени. Хлопчатник – ‘дитя Солнца’, говорят Американцы, так как он для своего созревания требует от 3 000–4 000° тепла, и притом ещё условие, чтобы в период его созревания не было частых и обильных дождей, иначе он и при этой сумме тепла может не вызреть. Поэтому, например, многие местности в Закавказье, даже самые тёплые, как, например, Батум, Сухум, Сочи или Ленкорань, по причине чрезмерного обилия дождей и, вообще, влаги в этих пунктах, в особенности осенью, в период созревания хлопка, являются совершенно непригодными для его культуры. В местностях же менее тёплых и с более коротким периодом безморозного времени в году, как, например, Тифлис, Дербент, Закаталы, Нуха и другие, избыток дождей и, вообще, избыток влаги осенью, когда желательна, если не особенно теплая, то, по крайней мере, наиболее сухая погода, может затормозить созревание хлопка, затянуть его до наступления осенних заморозков, причём урожай хлопка неизбежно сильно сократится по количеству, и может пострадать его качество, так как даже самые незначительные морозы в – 1.5 и – 2° уже убьют Хлопчатник и приостановят его дальнейшее развитие. То же самое нужно иметь в виду и в отношении выбора почв для Хлопчатника. При обилии тепла, как, например, у нас в Ферганской Области или в Закаспийском Крае, Хлопчатник можно возделывать с успехом почти на всяких почвах, хотя бы и очень плотных, так как и на них здесь Хлопчатник успеет дозреть и дать хороший урожай и, следовательно, дело будет обеспечено. И наоборот, при климатических условиях менее благоприятных, то есть где и теплоты меньше, и ветры бывают частые и сильные, и дожди выпадают неожиданно обильные и продолжительные – в таких случаях, если и можно заниматься успешно хлопководством, то не иначе, как только на почвах самых рыхлых и тёплых или с ясно выраженными уклонами, или, если хлопок орошается, то и при искусственно устроенном дренаже. Следовательно, вообще говоря, для Хлопчатника предпочтительны почвы рыхлые, тёплые, плодородные, чистые от Сорных Трав и защищённые от сильных и холодных ветров. Имея в виду такие требования Хлопчатника в отношении почв, обработку под посев его необходимо производить плугом и с осени, чтобы дать почве лучше разрыхлиться и чтобы лучше её очистить от сорных трав. Общее правило – что чем местность жарче, суше, и чем меньше опасности в отношении дождей осенью, тем глубина пахоты без всякого риска может и должна быть глубже, и наоборот, чем местность прохладнее, чем меньше шансов на полное вызревание Хлопчатника, чем вегетативный период короче и дожди осенью бывают вероятнее, тем пахота должна быть мельче. Точно так же должны быть приняты в соображение и тот или другой физический и химический составы почв, то есть почвы более плотные, а следовательно, богатые и более холодные, более глинистые и иловатые должны, при прочих равных условиях, пахаться мельче, и наоборот, почвы более рыхлые, тёплые, менее плодородные, с ясно выраженными уклонами, в особенности на Юг, смело можно и должно пахать глубже. За среднюю нормальную глубину пахоты в Закавказье и в Туркестане нужно принять 4 вершка (верш.), так как, при меньшей глубине пахоты главный стержневой корень Хлопчатника быстро доходит до плотного не паханного слоя и, не имея возможности при плотных почвах дальше развиваться вертикально, сейчас же искривляется под прямым углом и идёт уже в горизонтальном направлении. Это обстоятельство всегда более или менее неблагоприятно отражается на урожае, именно, прежде всего на выносливости такого экземпляра в отношении засухи, что отражается, в свою очередь, на плодоношении, а следовательно, и на сборе хлопка. Такие растения, обыкновенно, сильно вытягиваются вверх, дают сравнительно мало боковых ветвей, а на них, между тем, почти весь урожай. Но, с другой стороны, пахать и глубже 4 вершков также в большинстве случаев опасно, так как главный корень при этом проникнет глубоко в почву, и это даст возможность развиться и всему растению пышно и роскошно, то есть куст получится слишком высокий – до 5–6 футов (фт.), а это уже почти всегда не даёт Хлопчатнику вполне дозреть. Но так или иначе, а чем рыхлее будет разработана почва и чем она будет чище от Сорных Трав, тем во всяком случае лучше и тем шансов на успех будет больше. Посев Хлопчатника производится, обыкновенно, и в Америке, и в Средней Азии, и в Закавказье в Апреле:- в некоторых, наиболее тёплых местностях его начинают с конца Марта, а в Северных, более прохладных районах, продолжают до Мая, иногда даже в течение всего Мая, а в исключительных случаях и в Америке (например, по берегам Реки Миссисипи), и у нас в Закавказье, по Араксу, как, например, на Муганской степи, посевы приходится производить иногда после спада вод, после разлития рек и когда орошенные почвы успеют подсохнуть, даже и в Июне. Нечего и говорить, что такие исключения крайне нежелательны. Вообще говоря, к посеву приступают после последних весенних утренников, когда температура воздуха и почвы сделается выше, чтобы возможно было получить быстрые и дружные всходы, чтобы они не были заглушены ещё Сорными Травами. В Восточном Закавказье, например, это лучшее время для посева бывает, обыкновенно, между 10 и 20 Апреля. Сеять раньше - опасно, так как всходы могут быть захвачены последним утренником. Но и запоздать с посевом также весьма нежелательно, так как это поведёт к соответственному запозданию созревания и уборки хлопка, и следовательно, является новый риск от ранних осенних заморозков. Посев Хлопчатника должен быть рядовым для того, чтобы он был правильным и равномерным, в смысле пользования им равномерно и почвой, и светом, и всем пространством поля, что решительно не удаётся никогда при разбросном посеве. Кроме того, при рядовых посевах только и возможно применение обработки полей при помощи животных. В Америке, при

площади посевов, достигающей в настоящее время до 10 миллионов десятин, уже давно нет Хлопчатника, посеянного в разброс. У нас же, в Туркестане рядовых посевов ещё очень мало, а в Закавказье их почти вовсе нет, за исключением казённых опытных и показательных полей. Между тем как рядовые посевы и конная или быками произведённая обработка междурядий в течение лета дают возможность всё это сделать часто вдвое и втрое дешевле, своевременнее и лучше. При посевах же вразброс всё приходится работать руками и ручными орудиями – всё это обошлось бы чрезвычайно дорого. В то же время, частое поверхностное разрыхление почвы крайне необходимо, дабы уничтожать корки на поверхности почвы, уменьшать испарение влаги из почвы, предупреждать растрескивание почвы и поддерживать её, вообще, в рыхлом и деятельном состоянии, чтобы увеличить в неё доступ воздуха, света и тепла и тем способствовать скорейшему росту, более обильному плодоношению и раннему созреванию Хлопчатника. Словом, это необходимейшее условие успеха дела вообще, а при искусственном орошении производства Хлопчатника, как это практикуется у нас в Средней Азии и в большинстве случаев в Закавказье, это ещё более важно, как увидим далее, ряды Хлопчатника делаются, обыкновенно, не менее, как на 1, 1 1/4 и 1 1/2 аршина (арш.), смотря по почве, то есть по богатству её, по длине вегетационного периода и количеству тепла, на которое можно рассчитывать. Минимальные расстояния в 1 арш. делаются с таким расчётом, чтобы была возможность обрабатывать все эти посевы лошадью или быками, а 3/4 арш. бывает, обыкновенно, достаточно вполне и для хороших почв и хорошего Хлопчатника, могущего дать 25–30 пудов чистого хлопка на десятину. Делать ряды большие против указанных размеров вовсе не следует, так как в большинстве случаев, ряды эти, при не особенно буйном развитии Хлопчатника, могут не заполниться, и следовательно, получатся в итоге нежелательные пустоты. Самые большие расстояния и самые высокие гребни делаются в Америке для Хлопчатника Sea Island, требующего и больше пространства, и главное, больше тепла для созревания. Поэтому в рядах нужно оставлять куст от куста при окончательном прореживании всходов на 4–6 и не более 8 вершков расстояния. Для ускорения созревания, а следовательно, и для успеха дела, необходимо, скорее, расстояния между рядами делать больше, до 5/4 аршина, а в рядах растения оставлять ближе одно от другого, не более как на 4–6 вершков; тогда вся плантация будет лучше, равномернее освещаться Солнцем, будет лучше, обильнее плодоносить и скорее созревать. В сухом климате, как Туркестан, Закаспийский Край или в Закавказье – Эриванская, Бакинская и Елисаветпольская губернии, где вообще очень жарко и сухо, посев Хлопчатника делается по гладкому полю в лунки или борозды, дабы поле меньше подвергалось высыханию, а Хлопчатник – выгоранию. В Америке же, где в штатах хлопководства выпадает 40 и более дюймов дождей в год, все посевы Хлопчатника непременно делаются на гребнях более или менее высоких, чтобы предупредить подтопление и заболачивание растений. То же самое необходимо делать и у нас в Кутаисской Губернии, такой же обильной дождями. В Туркестане за последние годы входит в практику ещё иной способ посева, именно гнездовой, то есть посев в шахматном порядке, или в квадрат, и таким образом является возможность обработки поля конными орудиями вдоль и поперек, и, следовательно, ручную обработку довести до минимума. Способ этот в мало населённых районах имел бы громадное преимущество, где хлопководство тормозится именно недостатком рабочих рук. Но испытание этого способа посева Хлопчатника в Закавказье, на Опытном Поле в Караязе, показывает, что урожаи при этом против обыкновенных рядовых посевов получаются меньшие, именно, при гнездовом посеве оказывается очень трудно определить наивыгоднейшую густоту посева, или, что то же, расстояния рядов. На посев десятины Хлопчатника достаточно 2–3 пудов семян. Для рядовых посевов Хлопчатника и Кукурузы существуют однорядные и одноконные Американские сеялки (Фигура 2), которые открывают борозды, высевают семена и прикатывают их катком. Всё это делается одновременно и одним человеком с лошадью или мулом. В Тифлисе такие сеялки стоят 50 Российских Рублей. При посевах же Хлопчатника в разброс, как это делается в Закавказье, сеют нередко так же густо, как хлеба, высевая от 6 до 10 пудов на десятину, и результаты таких посевов получаются самые слабые. Удобрение Хлопчатника также является одним из важных факторов успеха хлопководства. Американцы благодаря удобрениям и тщательной отборке семян Хлопчатника на посев достигли того, что даже многолетние Виды Хлопчатника, как Gossypium Barbadense, или тот же знаменитый Sea Island – сделался уже однолетним и даёт очень хорошие урожаи и по количеству. Точно так же и относительно Вида Gossypium Hirsutum, или Американского Upland, если он и заходит так сравнительно далеко на Север, то опять благодаря, главным образом, удобрениям, которые вообще ускоряют рост и созревание, в особенности – фосфорно-кислые. Калийные же удобрения признаются в Америке специфическими предупредительными средствами против разных болезней Хлопчатника, но так как, обыкновенно, наилучшие результаты удобрения дают в смеси, то есть фосфорно-кислых с азотистыми и калийными, то и в этих случаях преимущество даётся опять фосфорно-кислым, соответственно количеству которых определяются количества и остальных. Важное значение придаётся также всем удобрениям органическими веществами, богатым гумусом, зелёным удобрениям, в особенности всякими Бобовыми Растениями, а также удобрению навозом, но последний для Хлопчатника должен быть старым и хорошо перепревшим, а иначе при этом удобрении созревание замедлится, в особенности, если применяется один навоз без фосфорно-кислых удобрений. Точно так же и в Египте признано, что лучшим предшествующим и самым распространённым растением Хлопчатника являются Бобовые Растения – Клевер, Люцерна. У нас же в Закавказье и в Средней Азии, если применяются удобрения под Хлопчатник, то только навоз, и обыкновенно с хорошим успехом. Минеральные же удобрения пока вовсе не применяются. Наиболее простым и удачным плодосменом – где он применяется, часто может быть следующий:- (1) Хлопчатник, (2) Кукуруза и (3) мелкие зерновые хлеба. В случаях применения навозного удобрения лучше Кукурузу поставить впереди, а Хлопчатник вторым. (4) Поле может быть занято каким-нибудь однолетним Бобовым или оставаться под паром. В искусственно орошаемых районах Хлопчатник, обыкновенно, орошается или сейчас же после посева, или перед самым посевом. В последнем случае, для скорости прорастания семян их нередко приходится сутки или двое предварительно мочить в воде. Первое правило искусственной поливки вообще, а Хлопчатника в особенности – поливать его как можно осторожнее и умереннее, так как всякая поливка прежде всего охлаждает и уплотняет почву, после чего, обыкновенно, на поверхности её, в особенности на Солнце, получается плотная корка, появляются трещины в почве, усиленно развиваются Сорные Травы, а всё это идёт в ущерб, как мы видели уже, развитию Хлопчатника. Поэтому после каждой поливки необходимо при первой же возможности, как только почва подсохнет достаточно, чтобы на ней возможно было работать – произвести сплошную конную обработку всего политого поля, чтобы разрыхлить почву и предупредить усиленное испарение влаги из неё, предупредить появление трещин, корки и Сорных Трав. Но с поливкой нужно быть осторожным, в особенности в конце лета и в начале осени, когда уже жары спадают, дни становятся всё короче, по ночам всё холоднее, а поздно политая плантация задерживает созревание Хлопчатника, коробочки его очень плохо раскрываются, а тут в Сентябре или Октябре уже можно опасаться заморозков; последняя поливка Хлопчатника должна быть окончена примерно месяца за два до первых морозов осенью. В общем, Хлопчатник в Закавказье и в Туркестане поливается всего от 2 до 4 раз, причём количество воды, потребной для этого, колеблется от 300 до 800 кубов на десятину. Но не меньше, чем с последней поливкой, необходима крайняя осторожность и с остальными поливками. Поэтому большим преимуществом в этом отношении пользуются те местности Закавказья, где благодаря обилию дождей весной в период посевов, именно в Апреле и Мае – удаётся посев Хлопчатника сделать вовсе без поливки. При этом почва остаётся более тёплой, рыхлой, менее засорённой. Посев Хлопчатника и поливка – две важнейшие и самые деликатные операции при культуре Хлопчатника. После появления всходов, приступают к прореживанию их руками, с тем, чтобы их оставить не больше того числа и при тех расстояниях, о

которых сказано выше. Весь дальнейший уход за Хлопчатником сводится к полотью Сорных Трав:- ручному – в рядах и конному – в междурядьях, к мотыжению всей почвы плантации и к поливке. Иногда делается ещё так называемая чеканка – срезывание или обламывание верхушек стеблей, а иногда и боковых ветвей Хлопчатника с целью усиления плодоношения и ускорения созревания. Операция очень дешёвая, и если сделана вовремя – не позднее появления первых цветов Хлопчатника, то даёт хорошие результаты. В течение лета, а в особенности, незадолго до начала созревания Хлопчатника обыкновенно появляются различные болезни. В болезнях этих различают, главным образом, две причины:- физиологические, происходящие от неправильного питания растений, или грибные болезни – от Грибков, причиняющих больший или меньший вред, а иногда и смерть. Из таких болезней наиболее важной и в Америке, и у нас в России, является ржавчина, или порча, как называют её в Америке – rust, или blight, которая выражается в красноте или побурении листьев, а затем в увядании их, а иногда и верхушек стеблей, и в опадении их. Раньше болезнь эта считалась также за грибную, но в настоящее время она объясняется физиологическими причинами и предупреждается в Америке удобрениями, в особенности калийными, и улучшенной обработкой почвы. Болезнь эта очень редко наблюдается на новых сильных и богатых почвах. Но аналогичное явление, именно краснота листьев Хлопчатника, наблюдается кое-где за последние годы и в Америке, и у нас в Эриванской Губернии при появлении на нижней стороне листьев паучков Tetranychus Telarius или близких им Видов, которые, высасывая сок листьев, также вызывают красноту или побурение их. Местами и по временам и эта причина также производит значительный вред Хлопчатнику. Другая болезнь, часто встречающаяся на Хлопчатнике – опадение плодов или цветочных завязей, чаще всего проявляется при всех резкостях температуры, как, например, при сильной и продолжительной засухе, или при чрезмерном обилии дождей, или ещё чаще при резких переходах из одной крайности в другую, или, например, при очень густых посевах, при чрезмерной поливке и так далее. Из грибных болезней на Хлопчатнике наиболее опасной является недавно появившаяся болезнь в Америке, так называемое, the wilt disease of Cotton – увядание Хлопчатника, которая пока ещё точно не определена, но Грибок этот признается очень близким к такому же Грибку – Neocosmosporavasinfecta Atk., встречающемуся в Америке на одном из Горошков, так называемом, Cowpea – Коровьем Горошке (Vigna Catjang). Грибок этот уже успел причинить громадные опустошения, в особенности на самом дорогом Хлопчатнике в Америке, на знаменитом Sea Island – в Южной Каролине, и даже заставил многих хозяев, самых выдающихся в этом деле – вовсе оставить эту культуру. Полагают, что споры этого Грибка находятся в почве, откуда они проникают через корень растения в стебель, распространяются по всему растению и убивают его. Лучшим средством против этой болезни считаются пока наиболее устойчивые сорта Хлопчатника, в особенности некоторые из Египетских, которые страдают от этой болезни очень мало. Из Червей на Хлопчатнике наиболее опасными являются так называемые:- (1) Плодовый Червь (Boll Worm) – Holiothis Armiger Hübn., который пробуравливает отверстия в плодах и выедает содержимое, и (2) Хлопковый Червь (the Cotton Worm) – Aletia Argillacea Hübn. Этот последний у нас в России пока вовсе не встречается, а первый по годам причиняет у нас довольно значительные опустошения. В Америке известно ещё много различных вредных Насекомых, причём некоторые из них причиняют громадные опустошения, как, например, the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil – Anthonomus Grandis Boh. Но для нас они пока практического интереса не представляют. Хлопчатник начинает созревать в Августе, а к уборке его приступают в Сентябре, именно когда зрелого хлопка наберётся больше. Уборка производится руками в два–три и более приёмов, начиная с нижней части куста, затем переходя к средней и верхушечной. Лучшая часть хлопка и семян получается с нижней, а в особенности средней части куста, где и коробочки получаются крупнее и лучше развиты, и семена лучше вызревшие, и волокно по качеству лучшее, то есть наиболее длинное, шелковистое и прочное. Эти же семена, как ранее созревающие, необходимо всегда отбирать на посев, как дающие лучшие урожаи по количеству и качеству продукта. Отбирают семена Хлопчатника на посев из лучшей части урожая плантации, лучшие экземпляры Хлопчатника, и с них уже – лучшие плоды и семена на посев. Это именно тот путь, которым достигнуты наилучшие во всех отношениях результаты по хлопководству в Америке. Уборка хлопка с поля – работа очень простая, но, в то же время, очень продолжительная и, в итоге, дорогая. Средняя стоимость уборки и у нас, и в Америке по 1 копейке с фунта хлопка с семенами. Работа эта легко производится женщинами и даже малолетними детьми. Смотря по количеству урожая хлопка, и при той или иной ловкости и усердии рабочих – в день собирают у нас 1–2–3, а в Америке иногда 6–7–8 и даже, говорят, иногда более пудов. Но при такой работе собирается масса всякого сора, коробочек, листьев и даже веток. При снятии хлопка-сырца необходимо следить за тем, чтобы он был сухим и всегда сортировался по уборкам и по качеству, иначе он много теряет в своей ценности, а сложенный сырым в большие кучи – в амбарах может даже иногда подвергнуться самовозгоранию. После окончания уборки, и когда хлопок высохнет – в конце осени или зимой, его пускают на машины, так называемые, катэн дьжины, для очистки хлопка от семян. Катэн дьжин, Фигура 3 (правая сторона), представляет собой деревянный ящик (лучше видно на Фигуре 4), в котором вращаются два цилиндрических вала, из которых на переднем насажены круглые пилы, а на заднем щётки. Над этими двумя валами находится ящик, дно которого состоит из колосниковой решётки, в отверстиях которой и вращаются пилы при работе джина. Работа состоит в том, что хлопок с семенами падает в ящик, пилы захватывают его снизу своими зубьями, проталкивают сквозь решётку и при вращении (в 300 оборотов в минуту) передают его сзади их находящимся щёткам, которые работают в 3–4 раза быстрее, то есть со скоростью 1 000–1 200 оборотов и более, и образуют такую сильную тягу, что волокна хлопка быстро отлетают от них и в открытом помещении разлетаются во все стороны. Но в настоящее время почти во всех джинах имеются особые приспособления, так называемые конденсеры, которые собирают все эти хлопья вместе и выпускают их в виде бесконечного полотна, как это видно на Фигуре 4. Семена же Хлопчатника, которые не могли пройти вместе с хлопком через отверстия решётки джина, отрываются от волокна и падают в передней части джина. Для облегчения подачи хлопка в ящик джина имеются ещё так называемые фидеры, или питатели, то есть приспособления, в которые сваливается хлопок, а оттуда он уже автоматически падает в ящик, то есть в камеру джина. Лучшие и самые большие джины, стоящие до 1 000 Рублей дают до 150 пудов чистого хлопка в сутки. Последние операции с хлопком – прессовка его, обшивка и увязка. Прессов для хлопка различных систем, как и джинов, самых разнообразных, множество, начиная от самых примитивных ящиков с винтом, изображённым на Фигуре 3 с левой стороны, – и кончая самыми усовершенствованными и новейшими с гидравлическими, керосиновыми и паровыми моторами. Последней новинкой в этом отношении в Америке являются прессы, дающие вместо обыкновенных тюков, прямоугольных, – свёртывающиеся и развёртывающиеся цилиндрические тюки (Фигура 5) с высокой прессовкой, доводящей до 40 фунтов веса кубического фута. Такие тюки являются как бы застрахованными от воды и огня, занимают меньше места и в вагонах, и на пароходах и так далее. Наконец, последнее слово техники и экономии в этом отношении представляют собой целая батарея джинов; на Фигуре 6 их изображено только 4, но бывает и до 15; при них пресс, хлопковый элеватор, очиститель и распределитель хлопка – и все это почти совершенно автоматически действующее. На рисунке Фигуры 6 видно, как с одной стороны хлопок с семенами возами подвозится к элеватору, а затем уже вскоре очищенный, спрессованный, увязанный взвешивается на весах и отвозится или в склады, или на пароход, или в вагоны железных дорог. Батарея эта при 15 джинах по 70 пил, каждый даёт в течение 12 часов работы до 75 000 фунтов, или около 150 тюков хлопка, или, следовательно более 2 000 пудов. Первым потребителем хлопка на мировом рынке является Англия, вторыми Соединённые Штаты. Но, принимая во внимание, какими гигантскими шагами развиваются хлопчатобумажные фабрики в Америке за последние годы, в особенности в Южных штатах – в штатах хлопководства, – не

подлежит никакому сомнению, что в самом близком будущем те же Соединённые Штаты, которые являются в настоящее время не только первыми, но и далеко опередившими все остальные страны, взятые вместе по производству хлопка-сырца, будут первыми же и по потреблению его, и к тому же, пользуясь очень дешёвым сырым материалом, производящимся бок о бок с фабриками, будут ещё более сильным конкурентом всему миру и в снабжении хлопковыми товарами. Хлопчатник (Gossypium), Род Многолетних Растений Семейства Мальвовых. Деревья, Кустарники, Травы. В роде 35 Видов, произрастающих в тропических и субтропических районах Азии, Америки, Африки, Австралии. Выращивают как прядильные растения культурные формы в основном 4 Видов:- (i) Хлопчатник Африкано-Азиатский, Травянистый, Гуза (Gossypium Herbaceuin) – в странах Азии, заменён или заменяется более ценными сортами других Видов; (ii) Хлопчатник Индо-Китайский, Древовидный (Gossypium Arboreum) – в Индии, Пакистане, Бангладеш, Бирме, Китае и других; (iii) Хлопчатник Мексиканский, Обыкновенный, так называемый Аплэнд (или Нагорный) (Gossypium Hirsutum) – в бывшем СССР, США, Бразилии, Мексике и других главных хлопкосеющих странах; (iv) Хлопчатник Перуанский (Gossypium Barbadense) – в АРЕ (сорта Египетского Хлопчатника), Судане, бывшем СССР (сорта Советского тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника), США (сорта типа Си Айлэнд) и других. Дикие Виды:- Gossypium Anomalum и Gossypium Capitis-Viridis произрастают в саваннах Африки, Gossypium Stocksii и Gossypium Areyasianum – в Аравии, Gossypium Davidsonii и Gossypium Trilobum – эндемики Северной Америки, Gossypium Sturtii и Gossypium Robinsonii – из Австралии, и другие. Ботаническое Описание:- корневая система культурных форм Хлопчатник – мощная, стержневая, проникает в почву до 2.4–2.6 метров (м), но основная масса активных корней расположена в слое 0–50 сантиметров (см). Стебель прямой, ветвящийся, высотой 70–200 см. Из пазух его нижних листьев развиваются прямые и удлинённые ростовые (моноподиальные) ветви, из пазух верхних листьев (обычно с 3–6-го узла) – коленчато-изогнутые плодовые (симподиальные) ветви с одним (предельный тип) или несколькими (непредельный тип) междоузлиями разной длины – укороченными, средними, длинными и очень длинными, из которых формируются 8–10 и более цветочных почек. На ростовых ветвях появляются плодовые ветви 2-го порядка. У некоторых сортов цветочные почки располагаются непосредственно на главном стебле. Листья очередные, тонкие или кожистые, преимущественно зелёные (могут быть жёлто-зелёные и красноватые), 3–7-лопастные, с прилистниками; нижние – овально-сердцевидные, без прилистников. Цветок обоеполый, крупный, с 5 кремовыми, жёлтыми или белыми (у некоторых видов с красным пятном) лепестками; окраска лепестков меняется при увядании, становясь оранжевой, красной, лиловой. Тычинки сросшиеся в колонку, пестик 3–5-лопастной, завязь 3–5-гнёздная. Плод – коробочка диаметром 1.5–4.5 см, с 25–35 семенами, раскрывается 3–5 створками. Семя яйцевидной или грушевидной формы, длина 0.6–1.5 см и диаметром в широкой части 0.5–0.8 см; покрыто длинными преимущественно белыми волосками, используемыми в качестве волокна (есть формы с цветным волокном – коричневым, зеленоватым и другим), и часто коротким подпушком, или линтом; 1 000 семян весит 80–160 граммов (г). Биологические Особенности:- вегетационный период Хлопчатника 110–145 суток. Всходы появляются на 7–10-е сутки после посева, первая плодовая ветвь – на 35–40-е сутки после всходов, ещё через 25–30 суток раскрывается первый цветок (цветёт один день) и через 50–60 суток – первая коробочка. Хлопчатник – теплолюбивое растение. За период вегетации для него нужна сумма среднесуточных температур 2 000–3 000 °C (градусов по Цельсию). Семена прорастают при температуре 14–16 °C, всходы погибают при 1–2 °C, оптимальная температура для роста и развития 25–30 °C. Снижение её до 17 °C и увеличение свыше 40 °C угнетает культуру (опадают бутоны, цветки и коробочки). Хлопчатник требователен к условиям увлажнения, питания и освещения. Транспирационный коэффициент его в условиях Средней Азии в среднем 600–800. За вегетационный период Хлопчатник потребляет 6 000–8 000 кубических метров на один гектар ($м^3$/га) воды. Среднесуточный расход воды хлопковым полем (в $м^3$/га); до цветения 32.5–62.5, в начале цветения 80, в период массового цветения и плодообразования 97.5–105, в начале созревания коробочек 47.5. Средний вынос питательных веществ на 1 тонну (т) хлопка-сырца (волокно, не очищенное от семян) около 45 килограммов (кг) N, 16 кг P_2O_5 и 48 кг K_2O. Наибольшее количество азота, фосфора и калия Хлопчатник потребляет в период бутонизация – плодообразование. Лучшие почвы – лёгкие суглинистые серозёмы. Засоленные почвы малопригодны для выращивания Хлопчатника, их предварительно мелиорируют. Дикие и полудикие формы культивируемых Видов – относительно засухоустойчивые кустарники или небольшие деревья (от 1 до 12 м), с тонкими плодовыми ветвями, мелкими листьями, цветками, коробочками и семенами; волокно редкое и короткое, почти всегда бурого или сероватого цвета. Хозяйственное Значение:- Хлопчатник – одна из основных технических культур. В мировом производстве текстильного волокна хлопок занимает более 50%. Хлопковое волокно (выход его из хлопка-сырца 25–40%) перерабатывают в пряжу, которую используют для изготовления различных тканей, в том числе технических, а также корда для автопокрышек, сетей и ремней, обмотки для проводов. Хлопковое масло (в семенах его 22–29%) употребляют в пищу, из него изготавливают маргарин, глицерин, мыло, стеарин, смазочные материалы. Отходы, получаемые при очистке семян и в маслобойной промышленности, применяют для производства целлюлозы, спирта, лаков, линолеума, киноплёнки, картона, изоляционных материалов. Жмых и шрот скармливают скоту, мука из них после удаления алкалоида госсипола (ядовит) может быть использована для извлечения пищевого белка. Из листьев Хлопчатника получают уксусную, яблочную, лимонную и другие органические кислоты, стебли пригодны для изготовления строительных теплоизоляционных плит. Хлопчатник – хороший медонос (медопродуктивность 1 га посева – до 300 кг мёда). История Культуры:- Хлопчатник – одно из древних прядильных растений. Родина хлопководства – Индия, где в долине Инда уже в период Хараппской Цивилизации (3-е тысячелетие до Нашей Эры) выращивали Хлопчатник и изготовляли пряжу из его волокна. Сведения о возделывании Хлопчатник в Египте относятся к I веку до Нашей Эры. Первые сообщения об использовании в Китае волокна дикорастущего Хлопчатника датируются II веком Нашей Эры, введение его в культуру – VII–IX века. В X веке Хлопчатник был завезён из Африки в Испанию, где вскоре в Барселоне возникло прядильное производство. На территории Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) колонисты стали сеять Хлопчатник с начала XVII века, хотя коренное население Америки выращивало эту культуру уже в 3–2-м тысячелетиях до Нашей Эры. В Средней Азии Хлопчатник возделывают с VI–V веков до Нашей Эры, в Закавказье с VII–IV веков до Нашей Эры. Районы выращивания Хлопчатника в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР):- Средняя Азия (наибольшие площади в Узбекистане), Азербайджан, южные районы Казахстана. Возделывают сорта Советского Хлопчатника – средневолокнистого (относятся к Хлопчатнику Мексиканскому) и тонковолокнистого (к Хлопчатнику Перуанскому). На 1975 районировано 22 сорта. Лучшие из них:- средневолокнистые – 108-Ф, Ташкент-1 (вилтоустойчивый), 149-Ф, 133 и другие, тонковолокнистые – 9647-И, 8763-И, С-6030, 5595-В. Основные направления селекции культуры:- создание сортов, устойчивых к вилту и особенно к комплексу других болезней и вредителей, не содержащих госсипола в семенах, с равномерно окрашенным чисто белым волокном, приспособленных к машинной уборке. Технология Выращивания:- Хлопчатник высевают в хлопково-люцерновых севооборотах, в которых 2–3 поля занимают Люцерной, 6–8 полей Хлопчатником, одно Кукурузой или Сорго с подсевом Сидератов – Клевера Персидского (Шабдара), Гороха и других. Подготовка почвы:- уборка стеблей (гуза-паи) Хлопчатника предыдущего посева, промывные и предпахотные поливы, вспашка зяби, предпосевная обработка (боронование, дискование, перепашка или культивация с боронованием, планировка поверхности). Под Хлопчатник вносят 200–250 кг/га N, 100–185 кг/га P_2O_5 и 200–250 кг/га K_2O, из них под зяблевую вспашку используют 25–30% азотных туков, 60–70% фосфорных и 50% калийных; остальные удобрения вносят перед севом, во время сева (припосевное удобрение) и в подкормку. Высевают Хлопчатник, когда почва прогреется до 14–16 °C. Способы сева:-

широкорядный (междурядья 60–90 см), квадратно-гнездовой (по схеме 60–60 см по 6–8 семян в гнездо), пунктирный и частогнездовой (междурядья 60–90 см, расстояния между семенами или гнёздами 15–30 см). Норма высева опушённых семян 80–120 кг/га, оголённых семян для пунктирного способа сева 20–30 кг/га; глубина заделки 4–5 см. Уход за посевами:- вегетационные поливы (2–11 поливов, оросительная норма от 2 000 до 9 000 $м^3$/га воды), прореживание (в гнёздах оставляют 2–3 растения, на 1 погонный метр рядка 3–6), рыхления междурядий, уничтожение сорняков (применяют гербициды), подкормки, чеканка, перед уборкой дефолиация. Убирают Хлопчатник хлопкоуборочными машинами и вручную при раскрытии коробочек; курак – куракоуборочными машинами, волокно из него выделяют хлопкоочистителями. Вредители Хлопчатника:- Озимая и Хлопковая Совки, Хлопковые Тли, Карадрина, Паутинный Клещ. Болезни:- вилт, корневая гниль, гоммоз.

COTTON PRODUCT = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – Cotton Product means any product containing cotton fibers that result from the use of a bale of cotton in manufacturing.

COTTON PURIFICATION = ОЧИСТКА ХЛОПКА (или ОЧИЩЕНИЕ ХЛОПКА) – Cotton Purification is a removal of oils, waxes, and color bodies from cotton fibers.

COTTON QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ХЛОПКА – Cotton Quality:- those characteristics of the cotton fiber that affect processing performance and/or the quality of the various end products. While there are numerous factors that affect quality, the seven most important are fiber length, length uniformity, strength, fineness, maturity, color, and trash content. Their relative importance depends upon the product that is to be made and the type of processing equipment that is to be used. The traditional classification system, which rlies primarily on human sight and touch, assesses each of these factors except length uniformity and strength. USDA's new, instrument based classification system, which has been gradually introduced over the past decade is scheduled to entirely replace the traditional classification system in 1991, assesses all seven factors. Cotton Quality:- three major components of cotton quality (grade, staple, and micronaire) are included in official USDA cotton quality classifications. Added fiber properties, including length uniformity and strength, are also recognized as important and are increasingly being measured by instrument testing. Instruments are gradually replacing sight and touch methods in measuring cotton quality. Grade depends on the color, trash content, and preparation (smoothness) of the cotton sample. There are 44 Upland Cotton grades and 10 grades of extra-long staple cotton. The Official Cotton Standards of the United States for American Upland Cotton, also called Universal Standards, are periodically renewed and approved by major foreign cotton-consuming countries. Thirty-one official standards exist for US Cotton staple, ranging from less than 13/16 inch to 1-3/4 inches. Micronaire is an airflow measurement that indicates fiber fineness and maturity.

COTTON RUST = РЖАВЧИНА ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Rust:- pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Puccinia Cacabata. Symptoms:- true rust on Cotton is quite distinct from the 'rust' caused by potash deficiency. Cotton rust first appears as small, yellowish spots or pustules on leaves, bracts, green bolls, and/or stems. These spots enlarge, developing orange to reddish centers. Later, large orange pustules appear on the lower leaf surface and discharge orange spores. Several lesions on a leaf may cause it to shed. Rust lesions will also weaken stalks, stems and petioles, causing breakage. Wild gramma grass is an alternate host for this fungus. A rainfall followed by 12–18 hours of high humidity is needed in June or early July for this disease to develop. Disease Cycle:- this is a fungus and spores are produce in pustules and spread primarily by wind. Cotton rust is not widespread across cotton growing areas; but in local areas, e.g., West Texas, it can be severe and reduce yields by as much as 50%. Control Measures:- the most effective control of rust on cotton has been to apply an appropriate fungicide before the cotton is infected, i.e. preventative. A potash defiincy in Cotton, which causes bronzing and marginal browning of the leaves. Later, the leaves becom reddish-brown and die; the bolls are dwarfed, do not open and contain inferior fiber. / болезнь Хлопчатника . ; коробочки карликовые; .

COTTONSEED = СЕМЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или ХЛОПКОВОЕ СЕМЯ) – Cottonseed:- the seed of the Cotton plant, separated from its fibers. The seeds constitute 40 percent to 55 percent of the seed Cotton (depending on the amount of trash) and are processed into oil meal, linters, and hulls, or are fed directly to cattle. The Cotton seeds removed during ginning are shipped to Cotton oil mills. The Cottonseed is continually conveyed away from the gin stand by screw type conveyors and removed from the gin building by pneumatic conveying systems. Once outside the gin building, the cottonseed either goes into an overhead storage unit equipped with hopper bottoms to facilitate the loading of trailers or large buildings called Seed Houses. The seed is sent by truck or rail either to be fed as whole seed to dairy cattle or to a cottonseed oil mill where it is processed to produce cottonseed oil (used for human consumption), cottonseed meal and hulls (used for animal feed), and linters (used for paper or as chemical cellulose raw material to produce other products). The seed of Cotton from which the lint has been removed. Cottonseed Oil is extracted from the seed through a crushing process. Cottonseed Meal and Cottonseed Hulls, coproducts from the seedcrushing operation, are used as livestock feed. The Cotton-seed consists of two parts:- (i) the hull, from which the staple cotton lint and linters arise, and (ii) the kernel, from which the oil and meal are obtained. The nutritive value of cottonseed products depends on proportions of husks and lint. The husk is sometimes separated from the kernel before crushing, but often the whole seed is extracted for oil. Undecorticated oilcake is much richer in fiber and lower in protein. The term 'Egyptian Cotton Cake' refers to the undecorticated cake of black seeds, and 'Bombay Cotton Cake' is the term used for the undecorticated cake of white seeds. The cotton fibers of white seeds cover the whole surface and are very difficult to remove; if the cottonseed cake is broken, the fibers can be seen. For every ton of lint in seed cotton there are approximately 1.7 tons of cottonseed. One ton of seed yields about 200 kg of oil, 500 kg of cottonseed meal and 300 kg of hulls. The residual oil in hydraulic-press cake is usually between 4% and 8%, in screw-press cake between 3% and 5%, and in solvent-extracted meal less than 3%. Seed removed from the cotton lint at the gin. The seed is crushed in order to extract the oil from the meal and hulls that are used separately and in combination as livestock, poultry, and fish feed and as a fertilizer. Also known as Cotton Seed. Cottonseed is a seed of the Cotton plant, constituting about two-thirds of the weight of unginned cotton, and separated from the lint during ginning. The seed of cotton after the lint has been removed. It is a source of cottonseed oil, the residue is used as a stock feed. / Хлопковые Семена . зерновка (ядро; kernel). Семя:- у культурного Хлопчатника семена крупные, яйцевидной или неправильно грушевидной формы, тёмно-коричневой окраски. Длина семени 12–14 миллиметров (мм), диаметр в широкой части – 6–8 мм. Вес 1 000 семян в среднем равен 90–110 граммов (г), но доходит и до 160 г. Дикие виды имеют значительно более мелкие семена.

COTTONSEED CAKE = ЖМЫХ ИЗ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cottonseed Cake:- the solid residue left after the extraction of oil from cotton seeds. It should contain more than 36% protein and is sold according to its nitrogen and protein content. / Жмых из Семян Хлопчатника или Жмых из Хлопковых Семян или Хлопковый Жмых – твёрдый остаток, образующийся после экстракции масла из семян Хлопчатника на маслобойных заводах. Как правило, он содержит более 36% протеина и продаётся благодаря наличию в нём азота и протеина (белка).

COTTONSEED FEED = КОРМ ИЗ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cottonseed Feed:- a stock and poultry feed consisting of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls. It is sold according to its protein content which is usually between 22 and 36%. / на маслобойных заводах. Корм из Семян Хлопчатника или Корм из Хлопковых Семян или Хлопковый Корм – .

COTTONSEED HULLS = ШЕЛУХА СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или КОЖУРА СЕМЯН ХОПЧАТНИКА) – Cottonseed Hulls are used mostly in the southern area of the United States. They are low in protein, calcium, phosphorus and energy and high in fiber.

Cottonseed hulls are palatable and are used as a roughage for cattle, especially in areas where good quality forages are scarce. They occasionally are included in grain mixes to increase the bulk density and crude fiber content. They can be helpful in supporting fat test in low fiber or low roughage rations. The outer covering of the cottonseed. It is part of the residue after the extraction of the oil and used extensively for a stock feed. Cottonseed hulls supply no digestible protein but contain 43.7% digestible nutrients; they are fed with protein rich feeds, often cottonseed meal. Cottonseed Hulls are the parts of the cottonseed head that is left after the cotton and meal have been extracted and are normally considered to be a very low quality feed for ruminants. The results of two recent trials have shown that they are capable of supporting moderate growth rates in sheep. When a small amount of by-pass protein was added to the diet of cottonseed hulls + urea + 50 g lucerne + vitamins/minerals, the growth rate of lambs exceeded 130 g/day (567) and wool growth was increased from 6 to 9 g/day. Cottonseed hulls have frequently been included in complete diets for young, growing and lactating cattle. They make up about half the weight of ginned seeds. This crushed outer covering of the seed is taken out at the oil mill. Used chiefly for cattle fodder, but also for cellulose. Cottonseed Hulls are used primarily as feed for livestock. Hulls differ from meal, however, in that they are a roughage rather than a protein supplement. In feeding value, hulls are comparable to good quality grass hay and can serve as a practical supplement to pastures. Hulls are easy to store and handle, require no grinding, and can be fed with less waste than hay. They are an excellent carrier for cottonseed meal and grain. In feedlots, especially when used with high-concentrate rations, they effectively prevent digestive disturbances. Some cottonseed processing mills market a mixture of meal and hulls as an excellent winter cattle feed supplement. It is usually referred to as 80:20 hull meal mix (80% hulls, 20% meal). Throughout the cotton producing area hulls are commonly more economical than alternative roughages. They are seldom shipped outside that area because their bulk, relative to value, makes long shipments too costly unless the hulls have been pelleted to increase the bulk density. Several industrial uses for cottonseed hulls have been developed. A plastic, containing hulls as a major ingredient, has been used in producing several small parts of textile machinery. Hulls are often incorporated in the mud used in drilling oil wells. They can also be used in the production of furfural, which is a selective solvent used in making synthetic rubber, in petroleum refining, and in the manufacture of certain types of plastics. Industrial use of raw materials such as hulls requires a reasonably stable supply at a relatively low cost. The supply of hulls has varied quite widely with changes in government programs controlling cotton acreage. Demand for hulls also varies considerably with changes in the availability of other roughage feeds, resulting in wide price variations. For this reason industrial use of hulls has not been as great as the potential indicated by their physical and chemical characteristics. Cottonseed Hulls:- the crushed outer covering of cottonseed removed at an oil mill. ... Used mainly for adding bulk to cattle rations. / на маслобойных заводах. Шелуха из Семян Хлопчатника или Хлопковая Шелуха составляет приблизительно половину веса семян, оставшихся после джинирования. Она выделяется в маслоэкстракционном производстве после обработки самих семян с целью получения масла. Используется, главным образом, на корм крупнорогатому скоту, а также в производстве целлюлозы.

COTTONSEED MEAL = ШРОТ ИЗ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ШРОТ) – Cottonseed Meal is the second most valuable product of cottonseed, usually accounting for over one-third of total product value. It may be sold in the form of meal, cake, flakes, or pellets. Cottonseed meal is used principally as feed for livestock and is usually sold at a 41% protein level. Its major value is as a protein concentrate. One of the essentials of a ration is good quality protein which is necessary to build muscles, nerves, blood, internal organs, hair, and skin. Meat, milk, and wool – the major products of the livestock industry – are all rich in protein. Most farm grains and roughages are deficient in the protein necessary for animal maintenance, growth and development. Cottonseed meal, a leading protein supplement, provides the protein necessary to overcome this deficiency and also conserves available supplies of grain and roughages. It furnishes three to six times the protein of most grains and 10 to 20 times that of the lower quality roughages. When used only in the amount necessary to balance a ration, one pound of meal will save two and a half to three pounds of grain. In addition to its high protein content and high energy value, cottonseed meal is higher in phosphorous than any of the other vegetable proteins. Cottonseed meal may be used to some extent in the rations of all classes of livestock. It is sufficient as a sole source of protein for mature ruminants such as beef cattle and sheep and can provide much of the protein for dairy cows. Since it is a natural protein source its nitrogen is effectively utilized and there is little danger of excess ammonia being produced in the rumen or stomach of these cud-chewing animals as sometimes occurs when feeding synthetic protein materials. High quality cottonseed meal, used correctly as an ingredient of properly formulated swine and poultry rations, improves economy and efficiency. Cottonseed meal usage depends on conditions under which livestock are being fed. On the farm and in the feedlot, meal may be mixed with grains, roughages, and other feed ingredients that are available. For cattle or sheep on the range or on pasture, meal is commonly fed in pelleted form as the only supplement to grass. Where forage is inadequate, a meal and roughage mixture is often fed as a supplement. Most swine and poultry rations used today are complete, manufactured feeds. Cottonseed meal is used by many feed manufacturers as one of the sources of protein in such feeds. The US National Cottonseed Products Association maintains an extensive file on current knowledge of feeding cottonseed meal to all classes of livestock. Research has been done to determine the potential for cottonseed protein in industrial markets where proteins are used in coatings, sizings, adhesives, emulsifiers, and water-based putties and paints. A limited quantity of cottonseed meal is used directly as fertilizer – either alone or in mixtures with other ingredients. Cottonseed meal is an excellent organic source of nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, and many minor plant food elements. Its nutrients are released slowly which prevents waste and ensures long-lasting growth and beauty. Its organic matter improves soil texture and reduces watering costs. It is safe to use in liberal amounts without danger of burning and improves soil acidity required by many plants. Cottonseed meal is especially favored for use on lawns, flower beds, and gardens. It is also used in the growth media recipes of many commercial mushroom producers. Cottonseed Meal is a byproduct of cotton manufacturing. As a fertilizer, it is somewhat acidic in reaction. Nutrient content varies slightly but generally contains 7 percent nitrogen, 3 percent phosphorus (P_2O_5), and 2 percent potash (K_2O). Nutrients from cottonseed meal is readily available to plants in warm soils, and it poses little danger of burning. For general garden use, apply 2 to 5 pounds per 1 000 square feet. The nitrogen is slowly made available and is not rapid enough for many vegetables without adding nitrogen from another source. Cottonseed meal is frequently used for fertilizing acid-loving plants such as Azaleas, Camellias, and Rhododendrons. Cottonseed Meal is an excellent protein supplement for cattle. The limitations on effective utilization of this product in rations for swine and poultry are of minor significance for ruminant animals. Cottonseed meal can be used safely and profitably in pig rations. Rations containing up to 0.01% free gossypol can be used without the addition of iron salts. On the basis of a typical analysis this means that the safe upper limit for a good screw-press or prepress solvent meal is about 20% and for direct solvent-extracted meal about 5%. Over these levels, iron must be added in a 1:1 weight ratio to free gossypol. Cottonseed meal can also be used in rations for growing chickens if the free gossypol does not exceed 0.03%. Below this level, iron (2:1 iron to free gossypol) will completely overcome the depressing effect. As cottonseed is low in lysine, it may be necessary to make up for this deficiency by adding lysine. Prepress solvent-extracted meal may be used in layer feed if the gossypol has been inactivated with iron (4:1 iron to free gossypol), if the free gossypol content is not above 0.4%. The residue of cottonseed kernels from which oil has been pressed. Usually containing the portions of the fiber, hull and oil left after processing the seed; used for stock feed and fertilizer. Cottonseed Meal is a high protein by-product from the extraction of oil from whole cottonseed. There are two different processing methods used to extract the oil from the cottonseed, and they differ in the amount of oil (fat) they leave in the meal. The amount of oil left in the meal affects its energy value. Cottonseed meal is palatable and commonly is used in cattle rations in the southern and western US Solvent extracted cottonseed meal is the more common of the two types. Cottonseed meal contains gossypol. Under typical conditions, though, even high-producing cows will not

consume enough cottonseed meal to suffer from gossypoltoxicity. Cottonseed meal is used as a protein supplement and can replace all of the soybean meal in the ration. Cotton Cake is ground after the oil has been taken from the seed. A greenish-yellow powder, rich in nitrogen, is obtained, which is used for fertilizer, cattle feed, and other purposes. Cottonseed Meal is a greenish-yellow powder obtained by grinding the cake after the oil has been expressed from cotton seed. It is rich in nitrogen and is used for feeding cattle, as a fertilizer, etc. / на маслобойных заводах. лизин (lysine). остатки ядер хлопкового семени (residue of cottonseed kernels). Шрот из Семян Хлопчатника или Шрот из Хлопковых Семян или Хлопковый Шрот получается по схеме форпрессование – экстракция из предварительно обработанных и обрушенных семян Хлопчатника. Хлопковый шрот является кормовым продуктом и используется для производства комбикормов и кормления сельскохозяйственных животных. В зависимости от способа обработки хлопковый шрот вырабатывается двух видов:- (1) Обыкновенный Хлопковый Шрот и (2) Тостированный Хлопковый Шрот; которые в свою очередь подразделяют на I Сорт и II Сорт. По органолептическим и физико-химическим показателям хлопковый шрот должен соответствовать следующим требованиям:- I Сорт:- по цвету – от жёлтого до коричневого, по запаху – свойственный хлопковому шроту без постороннего запаха (плесени, затхлости, бензина, горелости); II Сорт:- по цвету – от жёлтого до тёмно-коричневого, по запаху – свойственный хлопковому шроту без запаха бензина. Содержание нитритов и нитратов в хлопковом шроте не должно превышать норм, утверждённым Главным Ветеринарным Управлением Госагропрома СССР. Хлопковый шрот упаковывают в целые, чистые и сухие мешки или отпускают без тары (насыпью). Для предотвращения самовозгорания и порчи хлопковый шрот должен охлаждаться перед хранением или отгрузкой в зимние месяцы до температуры не выше 35 °C, а в летние месяцы его температура должна быть не более чем на 5 °C выше температуры окружающего воздуха. Хлопковый шрот хранят в помещениях, не зараженных вредителями хлебных запасов, хорошо проветриваемых, защищённых от воздействия прямого солнечного света и источников тепла. Температурами заложенного на хранение шрота необходимо проверять систематически дистанционными термометрами или термоштангами. При повышении температуры необходимо провести охлаждение шрота:- (а) перекачкой шрота с одного участка на другой, и (б) в сухую и холодную погоду открывать окна, двери и включать вентиляционные приспособления. Шрот является побочным продуктом маслоэкстракционного производства. После получения из семян масла остаются скорлупа и раздавленные зёрна. А шрот получается посредством дальнейшего измельчения оставшейся массы зёрен и представляет собой порошок зеленоватого цвета, богатый азотом и протеином, и используется в производстве удобрений, в качестве корма крупно-рогатого скота и для других целей. Шрот, измельчённые семена масличных растений после экстрагирования из них жира, побочный продукт маслоэкстракционного производства. Концентрированный корм для сельскохозяйственных животных, содержит большое количество протеина. Под Шротом, от Немецкого слова Schrot, означающее Мелкие Куски или Обрезки, понимаются отходы маслодельного производства, получаемые после экстракции жира из измельчённых масличных семян с помощью растворителей (бензин, дихлорэтан и другие). Шрот используется для кормления сельскохозяйственных животных.

COTTONSEED OIL = МАСЛО ИЗ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или ХЛОПКОВОЕ МАСЛО) – Cottonseed Oil has properties that make it a very desirable oil for development of trans-free products. Cottonseed oil contains sufficient saturated fatty acids (about 25–26%, consisting of:- palmitic ≈22%, stearic ≈3%, myristic ≈1%) to make it a relatively stable vegetable oil without partial hydrogenation as well as enough unsaturates (leic ≈22%, linoleic ≈52%, and linolenic usually <1%) to make it a heart healthy oil. Palmitic acid is usually associated with the beta-prime crystal form of cottonseed oil, which is desirable in most solid shortening products because it promoted a smooth workable consistency, usually referred to as Plasticity. Cottonseed oil is a good source of the essential fatty acid, linoleic, and like other vegetable oils it is essentially cholesterol-free. More importantly, cottonseed oil is currently available in sufficient quantities to satisfy commercial food processing needs in a variety of applications. Edible fats and oils usage can be separated into four product categories with very distinctive differences which provide optimum performance for specific food products:- liquid oils, shortenings, margarines, and specialty products. Cottonseed oil currently is used successfully in many applications, primarily as baking or frying fats or as salad or cooking oils, and has long been preferred by fried-snack makers. Cottonseed oil can continue to function as the preferred oil in all of the categories, as explained here. Oil used primarily for cooking oil, shortening, and salad dressing. It is also used extensively in producing snack foods such as crackers, cookies, and chips. While most Cottonseed Oil is used for food, limited quantities enter the production of inedible products. Usually, these consist of off-grade oil or of the soapstock that is a by-product of the refining process. Both crude oil and soapstock are used to produce fatty acids which in turn enter livestock feed and a wide range of industrial products such as soaps, emulsifiers, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides, cosmetics, rubber, plastics, and finishes for leather, paper, and textiles. With advances in science and technology, such uses may be expected to expand. The use of cottonseed oil for agricultural pesticide applications instead of water or petroleum based oils has created a modest new market for cottonseed oil. This has been partially the result of improvements in spray nozzle design. Low volume and ultra low volume spray technology involves the uniform application of only a few pints of pesticide over an entire acre of land. The oil helps the chemical adhere to the target. This allows for less total use of chemicals and thereby reduces environmental concerns regarding pesticide applications. Another use of the crude oil is as an insect attractant in specialty insect baits such as mole cricket bait. Since cottonseed oil is an edible product it is ideal for use in dust control applications in the food, feed and bedding industries. The oil extracted from cottonseed, graded and used for human and animal consumption. Within the grades of crude, prime and choice, there are, e.g., crude cottonseed oil, prime summer white cottonseed oil, and choice summer yellow cottonseed oil. Cottonseed Oil is the oil produced from cottonseed by one of three methods:- hydraulic press, screw press or solvent extraction (v. extraction), the latter being the leading process used. Crude cottonseed oil is obtained as a result of this extraction; its chief qualities and specifications are listed in Rules 144 through 152 of the National Cottonseed Products Association Trading Rules. This crude oil must be refined in order to be edible, a process involving warming the oil and adding sodium hydroxide. This chemical combines with a portion of the oil to form soap stock or foots which is separated from the oil by centrifugation. Refining removes the darker coloring material present, and leaves a clear yellow oil. To improve its color further, refined cottonseed oil is bleached by warming and the addition of a special bleaching clay which is separated from the oil after combining with coloring materials. Degree of bleaching depends on end-product desired. The oil may also be subjected to winterizing, to prevent its turning cloudy at 40–50 degrees F or solidifying at about 32 degrees F. In this process, the oil is subjected to cooling, solidifying the stearine which is separated from the liquid fraction by a filter press. The stearine is used in shortening and margarine; the liquid fraction is winter-yellow cottonseed oil, which is deodorized for use as salad or cooking oil or in mayonnaise and salad dressing. Oil used in shortening and margarine is also hydrogenated by the addition of pure hydrogen gas to the oil at high temperature in the presence of a. catalyst. Hydrogenation is controlled, to achieve desired melting point and consistency for either shortening or margarine. Refined cottonseed oil is classified by grades and specifications in the Trading Rules of National Cottonseed Products Association (Rules 155 through 165). One of the frequently exported grades of cottonseed oil is Prime Bleachable Summer Yellow (PBSY), which must produce, after bleaching, an oil of a light color (AOCS 2.5), and which has not yet been winterized. Non-winterized oil is indicated by the term winter in the grade, (e.g., Prime Winter Yellow Cottonseed Oil). Although most cottonseed oil is used for food, small quantities of offgrade oil or soapstock are used for the production of emulsifiers, pharmaceutical products, etc. The oil is shipped from the US, either in bulk (in tankers or in the tanks of dry cargo vessels), or in drums. It is included as one of the commodities eligible for GSM-4 and the CCC Barter Program. Cottonseed products and by-products other than oil:- the following are used in animal feed:- (1) cottonseed hulls, roughage product of cottonseed oil manufacture; (2) cottonseed

cake, the solid residue left after extraction of oil from cottonseed, and pressed into cakes; (3) cottonseed meal, ground cottonseed cake; (4) solvent extracted flakes, product obtained after solvent extraction; (5) cottonseed feed, cottonseed meal and hulls; (6) whole pressed cottonseed, the result of pressing the unhulled cottonseed in order to extract the oil; contains the entire cottonseed except for the oil; (7) ground whole pressed cottonseed, the product of grinding whole pressed cottonseed, A food product made from cottonseed is cottonseed flour, obtained by grinding cottonseed, which has been rolled and cooked and from which the oil has been expressed, v. extraction. Cottonseed Oil is a valuable fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the Cotton plant. It is a pale yellow, practically odorless and tasteless, oily liquid. Extensively used in the manufacture of margarine, hydrogenated fats, and cooking oil, etc. / , например, . Масло из Семян Хлопчатника или Масло из Хлопковых Семян или Хлопковое Масло – . Хлопковое растительное масло получают на маслобойных заводах двумя способами:- (i) прессовым способом или (ii) способом экстракции. Растительное или Жирное Растительное Масло относится к растительным жирам, поучаемым из семян или плодов растений отжимом или экстрагированием. Оно обладает плотностью 0.9–0.98 г/см^3, цвет от светло-жёлтого до тёмно-бурого. Бывают твёрдые, но чаще жидкие. Различают высыхающие растительные масла (конопляное, льняное), невысыхающие растительные масла (касторовое, кокосовое), и полувысыхающие (подсолнечное, хлопковое). Многие растительные масла являются важнейшими пищевыми продуктами. Основная питательная ценность растительных масел определяется высоким содержанием в них:- (i) стеринов (до 1 000 мг% в кукурузном, до 300 мг% в подсолнечном); (ii) токоферолов (100 мг% и более в соевом и кукурузном, до 60 мг% в подсолнечном); (iii) триглицеридов высших жирных кислот (до 80–90% в льняном, до 40–50% в подсолнечном); и (iv) фосфатидов (до 3 000 мг% в соевом, до 1 400 мг% в подсолнечном). В технике растительные масла используются для производства лаков, мыл, олифы, топлива и других материалов. Хлопковое Масло относится к растительному жирному маслу, получаемому из семян Хлопчатника (Gossypium) прессованием или экстракцией. Специфический компонент хлопкового масла – пигмент госсипол (ядовитое вещество), содержание которого определяет цвет и качество масла. Нерафинированное хлопковое масло – жидкость красно-бурого, иногда почти чёрного цвета со своеобразным запахом и горьким вкусом; рафинированное – соломенно-жёлтого цвета, применяется для производства олифы. Рафинированное хлопковое масло применяется в пищу, для производства консервов, маргарина, кулинарных жиров и другого. Химический состав и свойства хлопкового масла зависят от сорта Хлопчатника, а также от района и условий его возделывания. Содержание жирных кислот в хлопковом масле:- 40–48% линолевой, 30–35% олеиновой, 20–22% пальмитиновой, до 2% стеариновой, до 1.3% арахиновой, 0.3–0.4% миристиновой. Хлопковое масло имеет иодное число 100–116, кинематическую вязкость при 20 °С 66.6·10^{-6} м^2/сек. Хлопковое Масло получают из семян Хлопчатника прессовым и экстракционным способами. Выработка хлопкового масла составляет более 20% в общем объёме производства растительных масел в нашей стране. Особенностью хлопковых семян является содержание в них специфичного пигмента (госсипола), который придаёт маслу интенсивный коричневый и бурый цвет. Госсипол обладает ядовитыми свойствами, поэтому в пищу хлопковое масло используют только после рафинации. Рафинированное хлопковое масло подразделяют на рафинированное недезодорированное и рафинированное дезодорированное. Рафинированное дезодорированное хлопковое масло подразделяют на высший и первый сорта, а рафинированное недезодорированное – на высший, первый и второй. Для пищевых целей предназначается рафинированное масло высшего и первого сортов. Рафинированное хлопковое масло имеет светло-жёлтый цвет и не содержит отстоя, запаха и постороннего привкуса. В состав глицеридов хлопкового масла входит около 22% пальмитиновой кислоты, которая имеет высокую температуру плавления. При понижении температуры до 10–12 °С происходит расслоение масла на фракции с выделением твёрдых глицеридов. Отделяя жидкую фракцию путём фильтрации или отпрессования, получают так называемое Салатное Хлопковое Масло. Твёрдая фракция хлопкового масла используется при производстве маргарина, кулинарных и кондитерских жиров. Хлопковое Масло:- хлопок-сырец даёт на выходе 25–40% волокна, а остальная масса приходится на семена, которые большей частью служат для изготовления масла. Хлопковое масло в них составляет 22–29%. Этот продукт используется в химической и косметической промышленности, из него приготавливают твёрдые растительные жиры, маргарин, олифу, стеарин, глицерин, лаки, краски, туалетное и хозяйственное мыло, мыльные порошки и многие другие товары. Он также – источник высококачественного белка. У свежевыжатого масла – неприятные запах и вкус, но после обработки и рафинирования – становится светло-жёлтым продуктом с приятным вкусом. Его используют при заправке салатов со свежими, квашенными и маринованными овощами. Оно используется в винегретах,отдельных видах теста и существенно повышает вкусовые качества таких продуктов, как баклажанная икра и плов. Оно содержит чрезвычайно полезные для человека кислоты – линолевую, олеиновую, пальмитиновую, арахиновую, миристинвую и стеариновую. Кроме того, в хлопковом масле содержится вещество, которое способствует понижению артериального давления, укреплению кровеносных сосудов, регулированию деятельности нервной системы. Преимущественная особенность хлопкового масла – повышенный процент содержания витамина Е (токоферола), необходимого для нормального функционирования половых желез, и положительно влияющего на жировой обмен. Его рекомендуют принимать во время лечения атеросклероза. Применяемое в домашних косметических целях оно способно омолодить и укрепить кожу, особенно – на руках, а в неочищенном виде способствует заживлению ожогов.

COTTONSEED PIGMENT GLAND = ПИГМЕНТНАЯ ЖЕЛЕЗА СЕМЕНИ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – The Cottonseed Pigment Gland has been shown to possess a rigid, thick wall inclosing a gelatinous suspension of the gland pigments. The gland wall consists of five to eight irregularly shaped, curved plates,which appear to be composed of cellulose impregnated with pectin, hemicellulose, and other unidentified uronic acid derivatives. The glands are heavily incrusted with cutin. The pigment glands have been shown to be resistant to the action of most reagents except water and polar organic liquids of low molecular weight. Their reaction to water consists in the immediate rupture of the wall along one or more of the seams between the plates, followed by expulsion of the gland contents as finely divided suspended particles. Water-miscible, polar organic liquids of low molecular weight affect the glands very much more slowly than water; and the extremely slow action of other organic liquids has been shown to be attributable to their slight moisture content. The existence of a highly resistant pigment gland wall has been proposed to explain the anomaly of the relative stability of reactive polyphenolic pigments in cottonseed. The sensitivity of the glands to moisture has been proposed to explain various changes observed during maturation of cottonseed as well as changes which occur during the storage of moist cottonseed. See also Gland, Gossypol, and Kernel. Cottonseed Pigment Glands, produced from whole cottonseed meal and defatted cottonseed meal by the gland flotation process, have been investigated as a raw material for the production of gossypol. Methods based on the previously reported properties of gossypol and cottonseed pigment glands have been developed for the relatively rapid isolation of gossypol from pigment glands. Extraction of gossypol from pigment glands with acetone followed by precipitation of gossypol acetic acid from the extract was found to be the preferable method for obtaining pure gossypol in good yields. The precautions which must be applied in order to produce gossypol on a large scale by the acetone-acetic acid method are discussed together with methods for the purification and preservation of gossypol. 1950–51:- Cottonseed differs from other oilseeds in that it contains dark spots, which are scattered throughout the kernel. The spots are actually Pigment Glands. They contain nearly all the pigments of the seed and have been the cause of many troubles to millers who process cottonseed into oil and meal, the old standby products of the cottonseed industry. The amounts and kinds of pigments in the glands and the number of unbroken glands that remain in the meal after processing determine how highly colored the oil will be and how great the food value of the meal. The glands are the only parts of cottonseed that as yet have no commercial value.

Research on the nature and properties of the glands by Charlotte H. Boatner and others at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory led to the development of a novel method of processing cottonseed. The application of the process on a commercial scale will open the door to new products. The tiny pigment gland, no larger than a pinpoint, is not the insignificant nonentity its appearance would indicate. Seeds of every species of cotton contain pigment glands. The naked eye sees them merely as black spots. Under the microscope they appear brilliantly and variously colored, from yellow through orange and red to purple. Their size and shape are generally related to one another:- Small ones are 558 almost spherical; large ones are more elongated. They are so small that all the glands in a single seed make up only 1 to 3 percent of its total weight. Many years before the Southern Laboratory existed, two of the early investigators who examined cottonseed described some of the properties of the pigment glands. Heinrich von Bretfeld in 1887 and Thomas Franz Hanausek in 1903 described the presence in cottonseed of a water-sensitive membrane which surrounded a greenish-black opaque secretion. More than 40 years later, Dr. Boatner and her assistants found that the outer structure of the pigment gland is a more or less rigid wall, rather than a membrane. They also learned that the wall is exceedingly strong, so strong, in fact, that it was not broken when a cottonseed kernel was rolled out into a flake a few thousandths of an inch thick by applying thousands of pounds of pressure to the rolls. The wall, they discovered, actually is made up of 5 to 8 irregularly shaped and curved plates, fitted together to give the appearance of a baseball cover. The plates, held together by one of Nature's cements, formed the tiny gland which contained the cottonseed pigments. The walls will break the instant the glands are placed in water – a fascinating thing to watch under the microscope. The material inside a gland becomes cloudy the instant water comes in contact with it, indicating that the water has entered the gland and caused a precipitation of the water-insoluble pigments. Immediately thereafter, the contents of the gland are expelled through ruptures in the walls with a force that resembles jet propulsion. The jetlike streams are usually yellow, but occasionally they are red or purple. The streams consist of finely divided particles, which dance up and down and to and fro, exhibiting what botanists call the Brownian movement. Organic liquids, such as methanol (wood alcohol), ethanol (grain alcohol), isopropanol, acetone, and dioxane, also rupture the glands, but not in the spectacular manner of water. When water is added to the organic liquids, the speed of rupturing is increased in proportion to the amount added. The hydrocarbons, hke hexane (light gasoline) and certain chlorinated hydrocarbons, which will extract the oil from the seed tissue, do not affect the glands or their contents. Dr. Boatner's Group discovered that the walls of the glands are extremely resistant toward the action of certain solvents and also that they are lighter in weight than the rest of the seed. It occurred to one of her assistants that it should be possible to separate the tiny glands. To do so, they prepared what became known in their laboratory as the 'cottonseed cocktail'. Very thin cottonseed flakes and a mixture of solvents that would not cause breakage of the walls of the glands were violently agitated in a blender of the kind frequently used to mix fruit juices. The density of the solvent mixture was adjusted to a value between the density of the glands and that of the other seed tissue. When the mixture was allowed to settle in the mixer, the little black glands rose as if by magic to the top, and the yellow meal settled to the bottom. The oil of the seed was dissolved in the solvent. This method of separating the glands by causing them to float was called the gland-flotation process. The other products, meal and oil, which result from application of this method of processing are actually superior in many ways to those produced by older methods. The third product, the pigment glands, is entirely new. Prepilot-plant and a pilot-plant operation of this invention provided large enough quantities of separated glands and gland-free meal for studies of their chemical, physical, and physiological properties. Of the whole pigment gland, 40 to 50 percent by weight is wall, 35 to 50 percent is a yellow pigment called Gossypol, and 0.05 to 3 percent is a purple pigment called Gossypurpurin. The presence of the two pigments explains the colors, which are caused by variations in the relative amounts of each pigment inside the gland. Back in 1886, an English chemist named Longmore first isolated the yellow pigment gossypol from cottonseed. Obtaining even a very small quantity of gossypol from cottonseed has always been a time-consuming task. The development of the flotation process made it possible to get large quantities of pigment glands and, from them, equivalently large quantities of gossypol. Three chemists, Leah E. Castillon, Catherine M. Hall, and Dr. Boatner, devised the simple and relatively rapid method, now available to industry, that will separate pure gossypol from cottonseed pigment glands in yields as high as 60 to 70 percent of the total amount present. Although Cottonseed Meal has long been accepted as an excellent feed for cattle, it can be fed in only very limited quantities to other farm animals. For many years the reason for the differences in the amounts of the meal that could be fed animals was thought to be the presence of gossypol. After it was found that all the gossypol and the gossypurpurin of the seed are contained in the pigment glands, the glands were tested to determine their physiological activity in animals. The work was done through the cooperative efforts of scientists at the Southern Laboratory and nutrition experts in the laboratories of several commercial firms and universities. Dr. Edward Eagle of Swift & Co. added small amounts of pigment glands to diets of rats, mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits. The glands were deadly to all the test animals in relatively small doses, but when he fed gossypol to his experimental animals he found that much larger quantities fed over much longer periods were necessary to kill them. At the nutrition laboratories of the Ralston-Purina Company, separated pigment glands, added to the basal soybean diet of chickens, caused a definite slowing of growth. The same effect was noted upon feeding cottonseed that had been extracted by an organic solvent such as hexanc to remove the oil without materially affecting the glands or their contents. The pale yellow gland-free meal obtained by the flotation process produced excellent growth in chicks. The experiments make it apparent that the toxic components of raw cottonseed are confined to the pigment glands. Feeding laying hens cottonseed meal, processed by the older methods, in the past resulted in the development of objectionable color in eggs during cold storage. No discolored whites and very few dark-colored yolks were found in stored eggs laid by hens fed on the new type of cottonseed meal. The excellent feed value of the gland-free meal is not entirely the result of being essentially free of pigment glands, but also because it is not heated to high temperatures during processing. That fact has stimulated extensive research on the production of better meals. The present methods, screw pressing and hydraulic pressing, arc used in the investigations. The effect of changes in the processing conditions on the quality of meals is now being studied. Industrial cottonseed mills, as well as Government and university nutrition experts, are cooperating in the undertaking. The oil that is extracted from the seed by use of the gland-flotation process is very light in color and can be refined and bleached by the methods used for ordinary crude cottonseed oils. So far, we have been talking principally about only one of the pigments in cottonseed. Chemists at the Southern Laboratory found several others in the tiny pigment glands. One is gossypurpurin, the purple one which we have mentioned. Gossyfulvin, an orange pigment, and gossycaerulin, a blue pigiiient, were also discovered and named by the chemists. Indirect evidence points to the presence of 10 and possibly more pigments in oils and meals prepared by different methods. They have not yet been separated in pure form, and the quantities are so exceedingly small they may defy isolation for a long time. The Utilization of gland-free cottonseed flour in markets from which old-process meal has been excluded, mainly for feeding chicks and swine, and as a source of high-quality industrial protein, can result in a larger income for the cotton planter and processor. Separated pigment glands, an entirely new product, can be the source of further revenue. They represent a source of new raw materials, particularly gossypol, which offers many possibilities for further research. If practical uses can be found for the glands or the pigments, the gland-flotation process makes it possible to produce 90 000 to 100 000 tons of glands and 20 000 to 30 000 tons of gossypol annually from our cottonseed. Catherine Hall Pominski is a chemist in the oil and oilseed division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. Since 1944, she has been engaged in investigations of the physical, chemical, and physiological properties of the pigments of cottonseed. Leah E. Castillon is a graduate of Nevocomb College, Tulan e University, and a native of Louisiana. She has been engaged in research on the pigments of cottonseed since 1945, as a chemist in the protein and. carbohydrate division of the Southern Laboratory. Joseph M. Dechary is a native Louisianian and has been working on the nutritive value of

cottonseed meal since his employment as a chemist by the Southern Laboratory in 1948. All the gossypol and gossypurpurin of the cottonseed kernel are segregated in the Pigment Glands, and they constitute the only detectable pigments in the glands of four varieties of seed of Gossypium Hirsutum which were examined. The gossypol content of the glands is relatively constant, this pigment constituting up to approximately 50% of the weight of the glands, whereas the gossypurpurin content is relatively low and variable. On the basis of the direct correlation observed between the amounts of glands and of gossypol in the kernels, it is suggested that the gland content is the principal factor which determines the gossypol content of the cottonseed kernel. A yellow pigment has been detected in solution in the oil of the extraglandular tissue of the kernel. This pigment has been obtained free of gossypol, gossypurpurin, and the yellow decomposition product of gossypurpurin. Partial characterization of the extraglandular pigment has shown it to be relatively stable and to differ from every pigment previously detected in cottonseed. On the basis of the distribution and properties of the pigments of cottonseed, methods for their extraction and estimation have been developed. / Доктор Шарлэт Эйч. Ботнё (Dr Charlotte H. Boatner). Хайнрихь фон Брэтфэльд (Heinrich von Bretfeld) в 1887 и Доктор Томэс Франз Хэнозэк (Thomas Franz Hanausek) в 1903. в 1886, Английский химик по имени Лонмо (Longmore). Три химика – Лиа И. Кэстилон (Leah E. Castillon), Кэсрин Эм. Хол (Catherine M. Hall) и Доктор Ботнё. Доктор Эдвод Игл (Dr. Edward Eagle) из Свифт Энд Ко. (Swift & Co.). Ролстэн-Пьюрина Кампэни (Ralston-Purina Company). Кэсрин Хол Помински (Catherine Hall Pominski). Лиа И. Кэстилон (Leah E. Castillon). Дьжозэф Эм. Дэчари (Joseph M. Dechary).

COTTON SHRUB = КУСТ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Shrub:- the root is that organ of a plant body that typically lies below the surface of the soil (compare with stem). Root:- The usually underground portion of a plant that lacks buds, leaves, or nodes and serves as support, draws minerals and water from the surrounding soil, and sometimes stores food. Cotton Shrubs can grow up to 3 m (10 ft) high. The leaves are broad and lobed, with three to five (or rarely seven) lobes. The seeds are contained in a capsule called a Boll, each seed surrounded by downy fibers called Lint. Same as Cotton Plant. A woody plant of relatively low height, having several stems arising from the base and lacking a single trunk. Erect bushy mallow plant or small tree bearing bolls containing seeds with many long hairy fibers. A woody plant, typically with several main stems, that at maturity does not attain tree height (5 m). / коробочка (capsule). Каждый куст Хлопчатника имеет мощную стержневую корневую систему, проникающую в почву до 2.4–2.6 метров; стебель прямой, ветвящийся, высотой 70–200 сантиметров. На ветвях кустарника формируются 8–10 и более цветочных почек, перерастающие впоследствии в цветки и, так называемые коробочки. В коробочках формируются семена, покрытые преимущественно белыми волосками, используемыми в качестве волокна.

COTTON SPINNING MILLS WASTE = ХЛОПКОВЫЕ ОТХОДЫ ПРЯДИЛЬНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Cotton Spinning Mills Waste:- (i) Comber Noils; (ii) Pneumafils; (iii) Rovings; (iv) Carding Waste; (v) Flat Strip; and (vi) Droping. Some mills utilize waste cotton from other textile mills to manufacture yarn (ending in a spinning operation) that can be used to make the heads of mops. / В разряд хлопковых отходов прядильного производства входят:- (i) (Comber Noils); (ii) Пух с Фильтров или Пневмопух (Pneumafils); (iii) Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы (Rovings); (iv) Отходы Кардочесания (Carding Waste); (v) Шляпочный Очёс (Flat Strip); и (vi) Выпад (Droping). Лента(ы) (Sliver(s):- Кардная или Чёсальная Лента (Carded Sliver) и Гребенная Лента (Combed Sliver), Ровница (Roving) и Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы (Rovings), Пух с Фильтров или Пневмопух (Pneumafil), Отходы Нити (Thread Waste).

COTTON SPINNING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРЯДЕНИЯ ХЛОПКА (или СИСТЕМА ХЛОПКОПРЯДЕНИЯ) – Cotton Spinning System is the process originally developed for spinning cotton, applied now also to other staple fibers. Cotton Spinning is the production processes used to make yarn from cotton fibers. Synthetic fibers may also be processed by cotton spinning, both mixed with natural fibers and alone, which makes it possible to widen the assortment of cotton fabrics available and improve their appearance and quality. Three systems of spinning are used, depending on the requirements of the yarn and the length, weight-to-length ratio, and other properties of the cotton fiber:- card, card and comb, and condenser spinning. Card spinning is used to produce yarn of average weight-to-length ratio from medium-fine cotton fiber. The system uses only the carding process. The raw material is first fed to opening scotching units; from there the cotton in the form of a loosened mass, sometimes pressed into a lap, or roll, is delivered to a flat card. Here, the layer of fibers is formed into sliver, which is doubled and stretched on the two rollers of a drawing frame to achieve an even thickness and straighten out the fibers. The sliver is then fed to roving frames, where it is thinned by being drawn out, twisted, and, in the form of roving, wound onto bobbins, which are then passed to ring frames. When pneumatic spinning frames are used, the sliver is fed directly to the spinning frames from the drawing frames. Card and comb spinning is usually used to produce the finest yarn or yarn of average weight-to-length ratio but of higher quality from medium-fine and fine cotton fiber. The fibers are combed on a flat card and then on a combing machine, where adhering contaminants are removed and a significant number of short fibers are separated from the contaminants. The combing machines are usually fed laps produced by sliver lap machines. The need for additional transfers to prepare the sliver for combing makes card and comb spinning more expensive than card spinning. After carding, the combed sliver is made more uniform on several rollers of drawing frames and then processed into roving and yarn. Condenser spinning is used to produce thick yarn from low grades of cotton and from cotton waste. The yarn obtained is thicker, looser, fluffier, and less uniform than yarn produced by card spinning. The raw material is worked by beaters and openers, then blended and loosened some more on a picker. The picked material is fed to a carding machine, which usually includes two roller cards. The cotton is separated lengthwise into narrow slivers and rolled into roving on the roving carriage of the second card of the carding machine; the roving is then fed to the spinning frame. Promising lines of development in cotton spinning include the use of spindleless spinning frames, the combining of equipment into single units, and the construction of automatic production lines. See also Spinning. / Процесс первоначально разработанный для прядения хлопка, а сейчас применяемый и к другим штапельным волокнам. Хлопкопрядение, совокупность технологических процессов, используемых для переработки хлопковых волокон в пряжу. В хлопкопрядении используются также химические волокна (как в смеси с хлопковыми, так и в чистом виде), что позволяет расширить ассортимент хлопчатобумажных изделий, улучшить их внешний вид, повысить качество. В зависимости от требований, предъявляемых к пряже, а также длины, линейной плотности и других свойств хлопковых волокон в хлопкопрядении используют кардную, аппаратную или гребенную системы прядения (смотрите Прядильное Производство). Кардная Система Прядения применяется для выработки пряжи средней линейной плотности из средневолокнистого хлопкового волокна. В этой системе используется только кардное чесание волокнистых материалов. Сырьё поступает на разрыхлительно-трёпальные установки, с которых хлопок в виде разрыхлённой массы, иногда спрессованной в холст (рулон), поступает на шляпочную чёсальную машину. На этой машине из выходящего тонкого слоя волокон (называется Ватка-Прочёс) формируется лента, которая для выравнивания по толщине и лучшего распрямления волокон подвергается сложению и вытягиванию на двух переходах ленточных машин. Затем лента поступает на ровничные машины, где она утоняется вытягиванием, скручивается и в виде ровницы наматывается на катушки, подаваемые далее на кольцевые прядильные машины. При использовании пневмомеханических прядильных машин на них поступает лента непосредственно с ленточных машин. Гребенная Система Прядения обычно используется для выработки наиболее тонкой пряжи или пряжи средней линейной плотности, но повышенного качества, из средневолокнистого и тонковолокнистого хлопкового волокна. В этой системе прядения волокна прочёсываются на шляпочной чесальной машине, а затем на гребнечёсальной машине, где они очищаются от цепких сорных

примесей и пороков и из них удаляется значительное количество коротких волокон. Питание гребнечёсальных машин обычно осуществляется холстиками, которые получают на лентосоединительных или на лентохолстоформирующих машинах. Необходимость применения дополнительных переходов для подготовки лент к гребнечесанию удорожает переработку хлопка по гребенной системе прядения по сравнению с кардной. После чесания гребенная лента выравнивается на нескольких переходах ленточных машин, затем перерабатывается в ровницу и пряжу. Аппаратная Система Прядения применяется для выработки толстой пряжи из хлопка низких сортов и хлопчатобумажных угаров (отходов). Пряжа, полученная по этой системе, более толстая, рыхлая и пушистая, а также менее равномерная по сравнению с пряжей, полученной по кардной системе. Сырьё обрабатывают на трёпальных и разрыхлительных машинах, а затем смешивают и дополнительно разрыхляют на щипальной машине. Расщипанная смесь поступает на чёсальный аппарат, в состав которого обычно входят 2 валичные чёсальные машины. На ровничной каретке последней чёсальной машины аппарата осуществляется разделение ватки-прочёса в продольном направлении на узкие ленточки и скатывание (сучение) их в ровницу, которая затем поступает в прядильную машину. В хлопкопрядении перспективно использование безверетённых прядильных машин, агрегатирование оборудования и создание автоматических поточных линий. Смотрите также Прядение (Spinning). Получение Пряжи:- Технологическая Схема Прядения:- для получения пряжи из массы волокон хлопок должен пройти несколько операций обработки. На прядильные фабрики хлопок поступает в спрессованном виде. После предварительной обработки на заводах первичной обработки хлопок очищают от крупных сорных примесей и семян. Однако в нём содержится ещё большое количество мелких примесей, а также повреждённые (короткие) волокна. Отдельные волокна в этой массе хлопка перепутаны, сцеплены между собой в виде клочков или с сорными примесями. Поэтому в задачу всех операций хлопкопрядения входит последующая очистка, рыхление и смешивание волокон, а затем расчёсывание их с целью параллелизации, выравнивания и формирования постепенно утоняющего продукта (холста, ленты и ровницы), чтобы на заключительной стадии скрутить ленточку из параллельно расположенных волокон и получить пряжу заданных свойств. На первой стадии обработки происходит рыхление хлопка, смешивание и очистка. Для этого масса хлопка из кипы подаётся питающими решётками разрыхлительных агрегатов к рабочим органам. Здесь на хлопок воздействуют иглы или крупные, легко удаляемые примеси. Сорные примеси через колосниковые решётки попадают в угарные камеры, а разрыхленная масса хлопка пневматическими или механическими питателями попадает к следующим секциям разрыхлительно-трёпального агрегата. С разрыхлительно-трёпального агрегата хлопок выходит в виде холста – уплотнённого слоя хлопка в виде рулона. Холст должен иметь определённую толщину. Волокна хлопка в холсте находятся в хаотическом состоянии в виде клочков и, кроме того, в хлопке содержится ещё определённое количество мелких, трудноудалимых сорных примесей. Следующая операция, которая происходит на чёсальной машине, называется чесанием. На машину хлопок поступает в виде холста или разрыхлённой массы (бесхолстовое питание). На чёсальной машине масса волокна подвергается воздействию сначала зубьев пильчатой ленты и валиков, а затем тонких игл гарнитуры рабочих органов машины. В результате этого происходит расчёсывание клочков хлопка на отдельные волокна с одновременной очисткой от цепких примесей и коротких волокон. После чесания из частично параллелизованной тонкой ватки (прочёса) волокон формируется лента, представляющая собой длинный рыхлый круглый полуфабрикат диаметром 1–3 см. В ленте волокна расчёсаны, почти не связаны между собой, но не распрямлены и слабо ориентированы относительно оси ленты. Сама лента по толщине неравномерна. Для распрямления волокон и выравнивания ленты производят сложные нескольких лент, а затем утонение сложенного продукта до толщины первоначальных лент. В результате сложения происходит выравнивание лент, так как утолщённые участки складываются в утонёнными. При последующем утонении продукта происходит распрямление волокон и ориентация их относительно оси ленты. Утонение происходит за счёт вытягивания продукта, когда он проходит через пары прижатых друг к другу цилиндров (вытяжных пар) и скорость предыдущей пары меньше последующей. Задача следующего перехода – утонить нить до размеров, пригодных для выработки пряжи. Эту операцию осуществляют на ровничных машинах, где на вытяжном приборе происходит утонение продукта. Продукт ровничного перехода называется Ровницей. Это тонкая ленточка, которой для придания минимальной прочности даётся слабая подкрутка. Последняя заключительная операция изготовления пряжи происходит на прядильных машинах. Здесь продукт – ровница – вытягивается до толщины пряжи, скручивается, и получается тонкая и прочная пряжа. Процесс прядения осуществляется либо на кольцевых прядильных машинах с веретёнами и бегунками, либо на безверетённых пневмомеханических машинах. Описанная последовательность переработки хлопка в прядильном производстве называется кардной (обычной). По этой системе вырабатывается большая часть хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Существует ещё гребенная, аппаратная и меланжевая системы. Кардная и гребенная системы имеют по два способа прядения:- кольцевой и пневмомеханический. Аппаратную систему в настоящее время начинают заменять кардной, в которой используются роторные пневмомеханические или аэродинамические прядильные машины. Меланжевая система в принципе повторяет кардную, но имеет дополнительные переходы, связанные в крашением хлопка.

COTTON SQUARE = ПОДЦВЕТНИК ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – Cotton Square is the unopened Cotton flower bud with its surrounding bracts. / Подцветник Хлопчатника – нераскрывшийся бутон цветка Хлопчатника с его окружающими прицветничками (неправильно называемыми прицветниками).

COTTON STAPLE = ШТАПЕЛЁК ХЛОПКА (или ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЁК) – Cotton Staple:- the average length of fibers in a given Cotton. It is not a mathematical average but is the length of a selected portion of the fibers which, although containing fibers of various lengths, by custom is assigned to a sample or bale as a whole. The staple of different kinds of Cotton varies from less than one-half to more than two inches.

COTTON STORAGE DEFICIT AREA = АРЕАЛ ДЕФИЦИТА РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ХЛОПКА – Cotton Storage Deficit Area means a State, County, or group of contiguous counties within a State, where the production of Cotton for the area based on the most recent estimate from the USDA (short for the United States Department of Agriculture), National Agricultural Statistics Service exceeds the combined approved inside storage capacity less carry-in stocks, of warehouses that have entered into a Cotton Storage Agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the US Department of Agriculture.

COTTON SUITING = КОСТЮМНАЯ ТКАНЬ ИЗ ХЛОПКА – Cotton Suiting is a cotton fabric which has enough body to tailor well. Used for suits, slacks, and skirts. See also Suiting. / Используется для костюмов, широких брюк и юбок.

COTTON SYSTEM = ХЛОПКОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Cotton System is a process originally used to manufacture cotton fiber into yarn and now used extensively for producing spun yarns of manmade fibers, including blends. The major manufacturing steps in the cotton system include opening of the fiber bales, picking, carding, combing (for combed yarns), drawing, roving, and spinning. The combing step is included after carding when combing yarns are made. Cotton System is a process originally used for manufacturing cotton fiber into yarn, and now also used extensively for producing spun yarns of manufactured fibers, including blends. Processing on the cotton system includes the general operations of opening, picking, carding, drawing, roving, and ring or mule spinning in the production of carded yarns. For combed yarns, three steps, culminating in combing, are included after the carding operation. There have been many

modifications of this process, especially in recent years for the so-called 'Long Draft', or 'Casablancas', system. The cotton system is also proving to be the basis of many hybrid systems for handling wool yarns and for manufacturing other long-staple yarns.

COTTON THREAD = ХЛОПКОВАЯ НИТЬ – Cotton Thread:- formerly the most common thread, but difficult to find today. It is usually made in two types. A plain thread with a dull surface is called Basting Thread. Mercerized cotton thread has a shiny surface that enables it to slide smoothly through fabric and is suggested for general purpose sewing. Polyester thread has replaced cotton thread to a large extent. See also Mercerization. / Нить Для Смётывания (Basting Thread).

COTTON WASTE = ХЛОПКОВЫЕ ОТХОДЫ – Cotton Waste:- lint and other yarn refuse which accumulates during the manufacturing process. The softer parts are used for padding, and the harder, coarser pieces for paper manufacture. Waste from the carding machine is used by some mills. Varying percentages are mixed with regular cotton in making part-waste Osnaburg(s) (a coarse cotton cloth, often made with part waste (PW), of plain weave, medium to heavy in weight, and resembling crash. It is named for the city of Osnabrück, Germany) and other materials. Waste is divided into two main groups, spinnable and nonspinnable. The types not suitable for spinning include picker wastes, sweepings, and thread wastes. Spinnable cotton waste is often mixed with new fiber stock such as cotton, wool, and the various man-made fibers. / В разряд хлопковых отходов входят Очёс:- Гребенной Очёс, (Noil:- Comber Noil = Comber, (Recomber's Noil), (Stripping), Шляпочные Очёсы (Flat(s) = Flat Strips), Пух (Fly), Пух с Фильтров или Пневмопух (Pneumafil). (1) Отходы, выделившиеся в процессе переработки хлопка-сырца из технологических и транспортных машин, после соответствующей переработки пригодные для использования в качестве сырья в текстильной и лёгкой промышленности. Волокнистые отходы подразделяются на отходы улюкосодержащие (motes) и отходы пухосодержащие (fly). В Товарной Номенклатуре Внешнеэкономической Деятельности (ТН ВЭД) отходы хлопка выделяют в отдельную группу 5202, в которую входят:- гребенные угары (очёсы); очёски, снятые с цилиндров машин после чесания и гребнечесания; разорванные волокна, отделённые в процессе вытягивания; обрезки ленты или ровницы; пух с машины; спутанная пряжа и другие угары от пряжи; пряжа и волокна, полученные в результате расщипывания лоскута.

(2) Waste management is one of the biggest problems faced by the cotton ginning industry. Ginning one bale (227 kg) of spindle harvested seed cotton lint contributes between 37 and 147 kg of waste. The general makeup of cotton gin waste consists of sticks, leaves, burs, soil particles, other plant materials, mote and cotton lint. Slight differences in the proportions of the components are usually found between varying mechanical harvest methods. A portion of the fermentable sugars in cotton gin waste is in the stems. There is also cotton fibers (98.5% cellulose) in the waste matter that will contribute to the total amount of potential glucose. A survey of six cotton gin plants in Texas by Schacht and LePori (1978) found that cotton lint accounts for about 11.1% of cotton gin waste. The other components surveyed by the authors were 48.6% burs, 8.4% sticks, and 32.1% fine particles (defined as particles passing through a 20 cm by 20 cm sieve with 5 mm holes spaced 1.5 mm apart). As a whole, cotton gin waste should be considered a lignocellulosic substrate, i.e. a material primarily consisting of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin. In order to exploit cotton gin waste for its fermentable sugars, the chemistry must be understood. Several researches has explored other ways to utilize cotton gin by-products as livestock feed, gardening compost, and raw materials for building products. In spite of these efforts, most of the waste generated by the gins is discarded back onto the fields, at a cost to the gin, where it becomes a soil additive. The USDA developed a patented system known as the COBY (Cotton Byproducts) process. In the COBY process, byproducts from the ginning operation are treated with gelatinized starch and other additives, and then they are further processed with heat, pressure, grinding, and/or blending. Processing biomass waste streams into fuel pellets could provide a renewable source of energy that could potentially be a viable source of revenue for cotton gins and other industries producing vast amounts of waste biomass. / Шахт и ЛеПори (Schacht and LePori). Невозвратные производственные потери хлопковых материалов, образующиеся при переработке хлопка-сырца. состоят из черешков (sticks) листьев, самих листьев (leaves), створок коробочек (burs или burrs), частиц почвы (soil particles) и прочих . шлифование (grinding).

COTTON WASTES FROM TEXTILE MILLS = ХЛОПКОВЫЕ ОТХОДЫ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ – Cotton Wastes From Textile Mills:- upon arrival at the textile mill, the raw cotton lint contains dust and dirt; twigs and pieces of larvae; and seeds which the gin failed to remove. In the course of manufacture, raw cotton lint may be subjected to any number of cleaning processes. Some mills use several Pickers known by various trade names such as an Opener, a Breaker, and Intermediate, and a Finisher Picker. Others have a composite Picker combining the several cleaning operations. See also Card Waste, Comber Waste, Picker Waste, Reclaimed Wastes, Rovings, Slivers, Spinning Wastes, and Sweepings. / Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы (Rovings), Концы Ленты (Slivers).

COTTON WEAVING MILLS WASTE = ОТХОДЫ ХЛОПКОТКАЦКОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Cotton Weaving Mills Waste:- threads, cloth cut piece, rags, cuttings, loom ends, etc. Thrums are the waste yarns from weaving. / В разряд хлопковых отходов ткацкого производства попадают (Selvedge(s)/Selvage).

COTTON–WRAPPED POLYESTER (CORE) THREAD = НИТЬ С ПОЛИЭСТЕРНЫМ (СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ), ОБЁРНУТАЯ ХЛОПКОМ – Cotton-Wrapped Polyester (Core) Thread is a type of polyester thread made with a polyester core wrapped with cotton, theoretically giving the thread characteristics of both fibers.

COTTY WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ С БОЛЬНОЙ ОВЦЫ (или КУПАНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Cotty Wool is a wool that has matted or felted on the sheep's back. Caused by insufficient wool grease being produced by the sheep, usually due to breeding, injury, or sickness. This type of defective wool is more common in the medium to coarse wools. The fibers cannot be separated without excessive breakage in manufacturing.

COTYLEDON = СЕМЯДОЛЯ (или СЕМЕНОДОЛЯ, или КОТИЛЕДОН) – The Cotyledons serve a dual role in germination. Before they unfold, they supply stored food to the germinating seedling. After the cotyledons unfold, they produce chlorophyll, become green, and produce energy through photosynthesis. The apical meristem emerges at the base of the cotyledons, and all further vegetative and reproductive growth of the plant occurs through the meristems. A Cotyledon is the seed leaf, the primary leaf of the embryo and the first leaf observed above the soil surface. Cotyledon is the first (seed leaves) of the Cotton Plant. See also Seed Leaf. The Cotton seed emerges from the soil with two cotyledonary leaves, which have a seed coat to protect them as they traverse the 3–4 centimeter distance. The cotyledonary leaves may be located directly opposite to one another or parallel to each other. The cotyledonary leaves reach their maximum size soon after emerging from the soil. They cease to grow in size as the true leaves start to emerge. The cotyledonary leaves drop at about 40 days and within about 3–4 days of each other. Cotyledonary leaves and true leaves vary in shape and size. The true leaves are 5–6 pointed and palmatedly lobed, while the cotyledonary leaves have the same width from base to the end and round corners. The cotyledonary leaves, some times also called Seed Leaves or First Green Leaves, are always two in number and located either on opposite sides of the stem or parallel to each other. Cotyledonary leaves reach their maximum size in about 10 days. The cotyledonary leaves form the first node on the main stem of the plant, which is considered to be 'node zero'. Node numbers are counted above the cotyledonary node. True or normal leaves grow in a spiral arrangement around the stem. The number of true leaves corresponds to the number of branches (including empty nodes) plus fruiting points. The leaf axil on the plant gives rise

to a branch, a sub-branch or a fruiting form. Cotyledon is the first embryonic leaf or leaves in the seed. In some Plants the cotyledons remain underground in the seedcoat. Cotyledon:- in dicotyledonous Plant Species, the initial growth stage characterized by the presence of 'seed leaves'. These leaves were initially contained in the seed and provide food for seed germination. Cotyledon is a leaf of the embryo of a seed plant, which, upon germination, either remains in the seed or emerges, enlarges, and becomes green. The seed leaf of the embryo of a Plant. Cotyledon is a first leaf developed by the embryo in seed plant. In most dicotyledon seeds, they are thickened and are storage sites of reserve food for use by the germinating seedling. Also known as Seed Leaf. / Первые листочки Хлопчатника, развившиеся из зародыша. Смотрите также Семядоля или Лист Семени (Seed Leaf). Под Семядолями понимаются первые листья зародыша семенных растений. Нередко содержат запасные питательные вещества, например, у Бобовых, Тыквенных. У Голосеменных Растений от 2 до 15 семядолей, у Двудольных – 2, у большинства Однодольных – 1. Семядоли или Семенодоли или Котиледон (Cotyledones) – первые листья растений, формирующиеся в семени на ещё не дифференцированном теле развивающегося зародыша. Семядоли часто резко отличаются по форме, внутреннему строению и иногда по функции от последующих листьев, возникающих на конусе нарастания побега. У Голосеменных Растений от 15 до 2 семядоли, у Двудольных – 2, у большинства Однодольных – 1. При надземном прорастании семян Двудольных (например, Фасоль) семядоли выступают над почвой, зеленеют и некоторое время выполняют функции зелёных листьев. У Гороха, Дуба, Грецкого Ореха и других семядоли при прорастании остаются в семени и отмирают после израсходования запасов питательных веществ. При прорастании семян многих Однодольных Растений влагалищная часть семядоли выступает из семени, а её верхушка некоторое время остаётся в эндосперме, функционируя как орган всасывания. Эту же функцию выполняет и остающийся в семени злаков щиток, который многие ботаники считают семядолей.

COTYLEDONARY NODE = СЕМЯДОЛЬНЫЙ УЗЕЛ – Cotyledonary Node:- Opposite nodes at the base of the plant where cotyledons (seed leaves) attach to the plant. When counting first fruiting node, the cotyledonary node is counted as node zero.

COTYLEDONOSIS = ПУПОЛИСТНИК – Cotyledonosis:- poisoning of livestock in Southern Africa by Plants in the Genera Tylecodon and Cotyledon Spp. containing cumulative bufadienolidecardiac glycosides. Clinical signs include exercise intolerance, paresis, paralysis, torticollis, paralysis of the lower jaw and tongue, dysphagia, drooling of saliva, abdominal pain, convulsions and death within a few hours. No significant necropsy lesions. Secondary poisoning occurs in dogs and humans who eat meat from diseased animals. Also known as Krimpsiekte. See also Krimpsiekte. / Смотрите также Xxxxx (Krimpsiekte).

COUGR = CERTIFICATE OF GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

COULOMB = КУЛОН – Coulomb (C) is the SI unit of electric charge. One Coulomb is the amount of charge accumulated in one second by a current of one Ampere. Electricity is actually a flow of charged particles, such as electrons, protons, or ions. The charge on one of these particles is a whole-number multiple of the charge e on a single electron, and one Coulomb represents a charge of approximately $6.241\ 506 \cdot 10^{18}$ e. The Coulomb is named for a French physicist, Charles-Augustin de Coulomb (1736–1806), who was the first to measure accurately the forces exerted between electric charges. Coulomb is the practical unit of electric charge transmitted by a current of one Ampere for one second. It is the charge carried by 6.241 8 x 1 018 electrons. Named for the French physicist Charles-Augustin de Coulomb (1736–1806). / Под Кулоном понимается:- (1) единица количества электричества (электрического заряда) СИ. Кулон (Ампер-секунда) равен количеству электричества, проходящему через поперечное сечение проводника при токе силой 1 Ампер (А) за время 1 секунду (с). Названа в честь Французского инженера и физика Шарля-Огюстэна дё Кулёмба (1736–1806; Charles-Augustin de Coulomb). Обозначение:- Кл. 1 Кл ≈ $3 \cdot 10^9$ единиц СГСЭ = 0.1 единицы СГСМ. (2) Единица потока электрического смещения (потока электрической индукции) СИ сквозь замкнутую поверхность, образуемую содержащимися во внутреннем пространстве свободным зарядом 1 Кл. 1 Кл = $4\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^9$ единиц СГСЭ = 0.4π единицы СГСМ.

COUNCIL = СОВЕТ – Council is a body of people elected or appointed to serve in an administrative, legislative, or advisory capacity.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE = СОВЕТ ЕВРОПЫ – The Council Of Europe (COE) was established on 1949-May-05 to encourage unity and social and economic growth among members, which currently (1995) include:- Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The Council of Europe was founded on 1949-May-05 by the Treaty of London. The Treaty of London or the Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on that day by ten states:- Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Many states followed, especially after the democratic transitions in central and eastern Europe during the early 1990s, and the Council of Europe now includes all European states except Belarus, Kazakhstan, Vatican City and the states with limited recognition. The Council of Europe (French:- Conseil de l'Europe) is one of the oldest international organisations working towards European integration, having been founded in 1949. It has a particular emphasis on legal standards, human rights, democratic development, the rule of law and cultural co-operation. It has 47 member states with some 800 million citizens. It is distinct from the European Union (EU) which has common policies, binding laws and only twenty-seven members. The two do however share certain symbols such as their flag. Its statutory institutions are the Committee of Ministers comprising the foreign ministers of each member state, the Parliamentary Assembly composed of MPs from the Parliament of each member state, and the Secretary General heading the secretariat of the Council of Europe. The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent institution within the Council of Europe, mandated to promote the awareness of and respect for human rights in the member states. The best known bodies of the Council of Europe are:- (i) the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights, and (ii) the European Pharmacopoeia Commission, which sets the quality standards for pharmaceutical products in Europe. The Council of Europe's work has resulted in standards, charters and conventions to facilitate cooperation between European countries and further integration. The seat of the Council of Europe is in Strasbourg, France, with English and French as its two official languages. The Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress also use German, Italian, and Russian for some of their work. / Имеющий штаб-квартиру в Страсбурге, Франция, Совет Европы ныне (2011) насчитывает 47 стран-членов, охватывая практически всю территорию Европы. Созданный 05 Мая 1949 десятью странами (Бельгия, Дания, Ирландия, Италия, Люксембург, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Соединённое Королевство, Франция, и Швеция), он трудится над установлением на всём континенте единых демократических принципов, вытекающих из Европейской Конвенции о Правах Человека и иных документов в этой сфере. Парламентская Ассамблея (the Parliamentary Assembly) – совещательный орган Совета Европы, состоящий из 318 представителей (и такого же числа их заместителей), назначаемых национальными парламентами 47 стран-членов. Страны члены Совета Европы:- Австрия, Азербайджан, Албания, Андорра, Армения, Бельгия, Болгария, Босния и Герцеговина, Венгрия, Германия, Греция, Грузия, Дания, Ирландия, Исландия, Испания, Италия, Кипр, Латвия, Литва, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Македония (Бывшая Югославская Республика Македония), Мальта, Молдова, Монако, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Польша, Португалия, Россия, Румыния, Сан Марино, Сербия, Словакия, Словения, Соединённое Королевство, Турция, Украина, Финляндия, Франция, Хорватия, Черногория, Чешская Республика, Швейцария, Швеция, и Эстония. Основной целью, которую преследует Совет Европы, является превращение континента в единое демократическое и правовое пространство,

где уважаются фундаментальные ценности:- права человека, демократия и верховенство права. Среди других целей СЕ:- (i) защита прав человека, плюралистической демократии и верховенства права; (ii) пропаганда и развитие культурной самобытности и разнообразия Европы; (iii) поиск решений общих проблем, стоящих перед Европейскими странами; и (iv) укрепление демократической стабильности путем поддержки политических, законодательных и конституционных реформ.

COUNCIL OF LLOYD'S = СОВЕТ ЛОЙДЗ – The Council Of Lloyd's was constituted as the governing body of Lloyd's by Lloyd's Act 1982. It currently comprises 6 external members, 6 working members and 6 nominated members and is empowered to make byelaws governing the conduct of insurance business at Lloyd's. Since 2003 the Council has acted by Lloyd's Franchise Board as regards the development and direction of the implementation of the commercial policy of the Lloyd's franchise and the direction and regulation of the business of insurance of Lloyd's. / Совет Лойдз был .

COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE = СОВЕТ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ (или СОВЕТ АНТАНТЫ) – The Council Of The Entente was established on May 29, 1959, by the heads of state of Côte d'Ivoire, Upper Volta (present-day Burkina Faso), Dahomey (present-day Benin), and Niger. Togo became a member in 1966. Ostensibly, the Council of the Entente coordinated the regulations and statutes of member states governing finance, justice, labor, public service, health, and communications. The Council of the Entente also initiated steps toward forming a customs union, integrating development plans and creating a development fund, the Solidarity Fund (later known as the Loan Guaranty Fund). Each member state was to contribute 10 percent of government revenues to the fund. Côte d'Ivoire, the leader of the Council of the Entente and by far the wealthiest member state, was to receive only a small portion of the redistributed funds; other members were entitled to larger shares. In fact, by 1988 Côte d'Ivoire had never touched its share. The Council of the Entente helped Houphouët-Boigny achieve his long-term regional foreign policy objectives. First, by allying himself with three desperately poor countries that could be expected to maintain close ties with France for years to come, he built a broader base to counter Senegal's attempts to isolate Côte d'Ivoire and reestablish some sort of federation of West African francophone states that would presumably be centered at Dakar. The demise of the Mali Federation in 1960 appeared to vindicate Houphouët-Boigny's strategy. He subsequently enlisted the Council of the Entente states to isolate the government of Ghana, which had supported a massive antigovernment protest in the Sanwi area of Côte d'Ivoire and was linked to a plot to overthrow Niger's President Hamani Diori. After Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah was ousted in a 1966 coup, Houphouët-Boigny sought diplomatic support from the Council of the Entente states in his feud with President Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea. Sékou Touré routinely accused Houphouët-Boigny of harboring Guinean exiles; he also threatened to send troops across Côte d'Ivoire to Ghana to restore Nkrumah, by then a refugee in Guinea, to power. By the mid-1980s, populist and nationalist sentiments surging within the Council of the Entente member states threatened Côte d'Ivoire's staid leadership of the alliance. Togo, which was surrounded by radical states, remained a staunch ally; however, Burkina Faso and Benin increasingly criticized Houphouët-Boigny's conservativism and strengthened their ties with Libya and Ghana. As a result, the Council of the Entente's value as an instrument of Ivoirian foreign policy diminished. Five member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo) with the goal of promoting economic, social and political coordination. The Conseil de l'Entente (Council of Accord or Council of Understanding) is a West African regional co-operation forum established in May 1959 by Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and joined in 1966 by Togo. The body grew out of the short-lived Sahel-Benin Union, itself created by the four original Council members as a partial successor to the dissolved French regional colonial federation of French West Africa. Since 1966 the Council has possessed a permanent administrative Secretariat based in Abidjan, the largest city of Côte d'Ivoire. A Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund exists to assist poorer members from a common pool. / от Французского слова Отот (Entente), означающее Соглашение. Стратегия Уфот-Буаньи (Houphouët-Boigny). Президент Нигера Амани Дьори (Hamani Diori). После Президента Ганы Кваме Энкрума (Kwame Nkrumah). Президент Гвинеи Амэд Секу Туре (Ahmed Sékou Touré). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Пять государств участников (Бенин, Буркина Фасо, Кот д'Ивуар, Нигер, Того), объединившиеся с целью содействия экономической, социальной и политической координации.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION = СОВЕТ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА – The Council is the EU's main decision-making body. Like the European Parliament, the Council was set up by the founding treaties in the 1950s. It represents the member states, and its meetings are attended by one minister from each of the EU's national governments. Which ministers attend which meeting depends on what subjects are on the agenda. If, for example, the Council is to discuss environmental issues, the meeting will be attended by the Environment Minister from each EU country and it will be known as the 'Environment Council'. The EU's relations with the rest of the world are dealt with by the 'General Affairs and External Relations Council'. But this Council configuration also has wider responsibility for general policy issues, so its meetings are attended by whichever Minister or State Secretary each government chooses. Altogether there are nine different Council configurations:- (i) General Affairs and External Relations; (ii) Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN); (iii) Justice and Home Affairs (JHA); (iv) Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs; (v) Competitiveness; (vi) Transport, Telecommunications and Energy; (vii) Agriculture and Fisheries; (viii) Environment; and (ix) Education, Youth and Culture. Each minister in the Council is empowered to commit his or her government. In other words, the minister's signature is the signature of the whole government. Moreover, each minister in the Council is answerable to his or her national parliament and to the citizens that parliament represents. This ensures the democratic legitimacy of the Council's decisions. Up to four times a year the presidents and/or prime ministers of the member states, together with the President of the European Commission, meet as the 'European Council'. These 'summit' meetings set overall EU policy and resolve issues that could not be settled at a lower level (i.e. by the ministers at normal Council meetings). Given the importance of European Council discussions, they often continue late into the night and attract a lot of media attention. The Council has six key responsibilities:- (i) to pass European laws – jointly with the European Parliament in many policy areas; (ii) to co-ordinate the broad economic policies of the member states; (iii) to conclude international agreements between the EU and other countries or international organizations; (iv) to approve the EU's budget, jointly with the European Parliament; (v) to develop the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), based on guidelines set by the European Council; and (vi) to co-ordinate co-operation between the national courts and police forces in criminal matters. Most of these responsibilities relate to the 'Community' domain – i.e. areas of action where the member states have decided to pool their sovereignty and delegate decision-making powers to the EU institutions. This domain is the 'first pillar' of the European Union. However, the last two responsibilities relate largely to areas in which the member states have not delegated their powers but are simply working together. This is called 'Intergovernmental Co-operation' and it covers the second and third 'pillars' of the European Union. The Council of the European Union (EU) is the legislative body. The members of the Council are composed of the competent ministers of the EU participating countries. Council of the European Union (EU Council) is an institution of the European Community. It is made up of representatives of the governments of the Member States, normally the ministers responsible for the matters under consideration (therefore often referred to as the Council of Ministers). The EU Council meeting in the composition of the ministers of finance and economy is often referred to as the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council. In addition, the EU Council may meet in the composition of the Heads of State or Government for decisions specified in the Treaty. See also European Council. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Совет Европейского Союза (ЕС) является законодательным органом. Члены Совета формируются из компетентных министров участвующих в ЕС стран.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS = СОВЕТ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ОТНОШЕНИЯМ – Roots in the Council on Foreign Relations:- the origins of the Marshall Plan are in fact to be found in the 'War and Peace Study Groups' instituted by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in 1939. On 1939-December-06 the Rockefeller Foundation granted the Council nearly USD50 000 to finance the first year of the project. Well over 120 influential individuals (academics and business leaders), at least 5 cabinet levels departments and 12 separate government agencies, bureaux or offices were involved in this. There were altogether 362 meetings and no less than 682 separate documents produced. I find it frankly astonishing that virtually none of the British academic scholarship on this period even acknowledges the existence of the CFR, let alone the War and Peace Study Groups. Evidence is surely required to show that they had no influence, if that is what scholars believe. The plan which Marshall presented in his speech had already been outlined in the proposals of a CFR study group of 1946 headed by the lawyer Charles M. Spofford and David Rockefeller, entitled 'Reconstruction in Western Europe'; and the specific proposal for unifying the Western European coal and steel basin as a bulwark against the USSR was made by John Foster Dulles in January 1947. To trace the origin of the movement for European unification, however, requires that we go back to 1946-May-08 and an address given at Chatham House by a Pole named Joseph Retinger. In this talk he outlined a plan for a federal Europe in which the states would relinquish part of their sovereignty. At the time, Retinger was secretary general of the Independent League for European Co-operation (ILEC), run by the Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland. During the war Retinger worked closely with van Zeeland and other exile leaders who would become prominent in the Bilderberg network, (including Paul Rijkens, whom we will meet again shortly). (3) Out of these connections was born in 1942–43 the Benelux customs union, a kind of prototype of the Common Market. The ideas adumbrated by Retinger were not new: there is a whole history of such projects for European unification and for even larger global schemes. One might just note here the assumption of the need for a 'great power' status as well as the almost taken-for-granted racism which informed Retinger's thinking:- 'The end of the period during which the white man spread his activities over the whole globe saw the Continent itself undergoing a process of internal disruption ... there are no big powers left in continental Europe ... (whose) inhabitants after all, represent the most valuable human element in the world (Retinger 1946, p. 7)'. Shortly after this speech, Retinger was invited by the US Ambassador, Averell Harriman, to the USA to secure American support for ILEC. 'I found in America a unanimous approval for our ideas among financiers, businessmen and politicians. Mr Leffingwell, Senior Partner in JPMorgan's (bank), Nelson and David Rockefeller, Alfred Sloan (Chair of General Motors), Charles Hook, President of the American Rolling Mills Company, Sir William Wiseman, (British SIS and) Partner in Kuhn Loeb (New York investment bank), George Franklin and especially my old friend Adolf Berle Jr (CFR), were all in favor, and Berle agreed to lead the American section (of ILEC). John Foster Dulles also agreed to help (Pomian 1972, p. 212)'. Thus was formed the European Movement (whose first congress at the Hague in 1948 is – the origin of the Council of Europe), which received substantial contributions from US government secret funds as well as private sources via the American Committee for a United Europe (ACUE). The names mentioned above are significant in the present context:- Leffingwell preceded John McCloy and David Rockefeller as CFR chair, 1946–53, and had been a CFR director since 1927, while Franklin was executive director of the CFR 1953–57 and was later a Trilateral Commission Co-ordinator:- also, incidentally an in-law of the Rockefellers. US funding for the European Movement extended beyond 1952, most of it going to the European Youth Campaign, initiated by John McCloy, whose own career virtually personifies the Atlantic ruling class as a whole:- a corporate lawyer of relatively humble origins, he became, through his contacts at Harvard, assistant Secretary of War 1941–45 and first President of the World Bank (IBRD), which he revamped to suit the interests of Wall Street; and then US High Commissioner for Germany 1949–52 (where, among other things, he enabled Krupp to regain control of his steel companies, advising on the establishment of the Krupp-Stiftung, modelled on the Ford Foundation – he was connected to Adenauer through his German wife, whose sister married Lewis Douglas, JPMorgan financier and later US ambassador to Britain), after which he became a director of both the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Ford Foundation in 1953. He was also an active member of the Bilderberg Group, becoming chair of the Council on Foreign Relations itself. As for ACUE, its chair was William Donovan (who ran OSS – forerunner of the CIA during the war) and its vice-chair was Allen Dulles (who was a leading figure in the CFR War and Peace Study Group during the early part of the war, and later the director of the CIA); and it was run in Europe by another CIA executive, Thomas W. Braden. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR):- funded largely by the Rockefeller Foundation, the CFR is a major force in the USA behind economic globalisation that first became very active during the last war, issuing many confidential memoranda to the US government. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was closely associated with it – literally. When governor of New York state, he had a town house next door to its headquarters in New York City. At that time, it set out a vision of huge areas of the globe (a 'Grand Area') that it was perceived would be necessary to come under effective US economic and military control, in order to ensure materials for US industries, following the defeat of Germany and Japan. It called for centralised world wide financial institutions and was a major force that led to the Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire USA in 1944, which set up the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development now known as the World Bank. A CFR brainchild, the Marshall Plan helped Europe reconstruct after World War II, but it also ensured the Americanisation of Europe as European political and economic elites became wedded to their American counterparts with no significant economic or political development taking place without US approval. Today many meetings are forums where foreign diplomats can freely express their ideas to council members – '... Participants are assured that they may speak openly, as it is the tradition of the Council that others will not attribute or characterise their statements in public media or forums or knowingly transmit them to persons who will'. Familiar line? Even major summits of international importance are staged in secret such as the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit co-chaired by Bill Clinton (CFR member) and Boris Yeltsin in Casablanca in 1994 – no mainstream media reports on that. The council claims '... no affiliation with the US government ...' but it just so happens that Clinton and almost all his cabinet members were apparently listed as CFR members. Other members are David Rockefeller, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Vice President Dick Cheney, Jesse Jackson, Pat Buchanan, Katherine Graham (publisher of the Washington Post) and a number of other well known presenters and newspeople in ABC, CBS, and NBC (e.g., Dan Rather, Robert McNeil, Jim Lehrer, Tom Brokaw, and David Brinkley). There are many others including Alan Greenspan head of the Federal Reserve Bank, previous head Paul Volcker, plus the usual array of big corporate bosses from Chrysler, Coca Cola, General Motors, Ford, AT&T, American Express, Exxon, Shell, Mobil, etc. The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher dedicated to being a resource for its members, government officials, business executives, journalists, educators and students, civic and religious leaders, and other interested citizens in order to help them better understand the world and the foreign policy choices facing the United States and other countries. Founded in 1921, CFR carries out its mission by maintaining a diverse membership, with special programs to promote interest and develop expertise in the next generation of foreign policy leaders; convening meetings at its headquarters in New York and in Washington, DC, and other cities where senior government officials, members of Congress, global leaders, and prominent thinkers come together with CFR members to discuss and debate major international issues; supporting a Studies Program that fosters independent research, enabling CFR scholars to produce articles, reports, and books and hold roundtables that analyze foreign policy issues and make concrete policy recommendations; publishing Foreign Affairs, the preeminent journal on international affairs and US foreign policy; sponsoring Independent Task Forces that produce reports with both findings and policy prescriptions on the most important foreign policy topics; and providing up-to-date information and analysis about world events and American foreign policy on its website, http://www.cfr.org. The Council on Foreign Relations takes no institutional position on policy issues and has no affiliation with the US government. All statements of fact and

expressions of opinion contained in its publications are the sole responsibility of the author or authors. Headquartered in New York, NY, USA. / План Машэла (Marshall Plan). Фонд Рокэфэлё (Rockefeller Foundation). Чарлз Эм. Спафод (Charles M. Spofford) и Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller), Дьжан Фастё Далэс (John Foster Dulles) в Январе 1947. Чэтэм Хаус (Chatham House) by a Пол (Pole) named Йозэф Рэтингэр (Jóseph Retinger). Бельгийский Премьер Министр Паул ван Зилянд (Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland). Нидерландский деловой человек Пол Прайкэнс (Paul Rijkens). был приглашён Послом США Авэрэл Хэримэн (US Ambassador, Averell Harriman). Господин Лэфиньгвэл, Старший Партнёр в банке Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн (Mr Leffingwell, Senior Partner in JPMorgan's (bank)), Нэлсэн и Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (Nelson and David Rockefeller), Элфрид Слон (Alfred Sloan) Председатель Дьженерэл Мотоз (Chair of General Motors)), Чарлз Хок (Charles Hook), Президент Амэрикэн Ролынь Милз Кампэни (President of the American Rolling Mills Company), Сэр Вилъйэм Вайзмэн (Sir William Wiseman, (British SIS) и партнёр в Нью Йоркском инвестиционном банке Кун Лоб (Kuhn Loeb), Дьжодьж Фрэньклын (George Franklin) и особенно моим давним другом Эдолфом Бёрлом Младшим (Adolf Berle Jr (СИО)). Дьжан Фастё Далэс (John Foster Dulles). Лэфиньгвэл (Leffingwell) Дьжан МэКлой (John McCloy) и Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller) в качестве Председателя СИО (CFR Chair), Фрэньклын (Franklin) был Исполнительным Директором СИО 1953–57. Дьжон МэКлой (John McCloy). Круп (Krupp) Круп-Штифтунг (Krupp-Stiftung), Фонд Фода (Ford Foundation) – он был связан с Адэноа (Adenauer) через его Немецкую жену, сестра которой была замужем за Луис Даглэс (Lewis Douglas), финансиста Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн (JPMorgan financier) и позже Посла США в Британии, после чего стал Директором и Чэйс Мэньхэтэн Бэньк (Chase Manhattan Bank) и Фонда Фода (Ford Foundation) в 1953. Билдэрбэрьхская Группа (Bilderberg Group), Вилъйэм Данэвэн (William Donovan) Элэн Далэс (Allen Dulles) Томэс ДаблЮ. Брэйдэн (Thomas W. Braden). Фонд Рокэфэлё (Rockefeller Foundation). Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Брэтэн Водзская конференция (Bretton Woods conference). Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton) (член СИО) и Борис Ельцин (Boris Yeltsin). Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockefeller), Государственный Секретарь Колын Павэл (Secretary of State Colin Powell), Вице Президент Дик Чэйни (Vice President Dick Cheney), Дьжеси Дьжяксэн (Jesse Jackson), Пэт Бьюкэнэн (Pat Buchanan), Кэсрин Грээм (Katherine Graham (издатель Вошиньтэн Пост (publisher of the Washington Post)) и ряд других хорошо известных presenters и людей из новостей с каналов Эй.Би.Си. (ABC), Си.Би.Эс. (CBS), и Эн.Би.Си. (NBC) (например, Дэн Разо (Dan Rather), Робэт МэкНил (Robert McNeil), Дьжим Лэрэр (Jim Lehrer), Там Брока (Tom Brokaw), и Дэйвид Брынкли (David Brinkley)). Есть много других, включая таких как Алэн Гринспэн (Alan Greenspan), глава Федерального Резервного Банка (head of the Federal Reserve Bank), предшествовавший глава Пол Волкё (head Paul Volcker), плюс обычное множество боссов больших корпораций, таких как Крайсло (Chrysler), Кокэ Кола (Coca Cola), Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors), Фод (Ford), Эй.Ти.ЭндТи. (AT&T), Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)), Щел (Shell), Мобл (Mobil) и прочие. прокатка (rolling). Трилатеральный (Trilateral), от Латинского слова Trilaterus, означающее Трёхсторонний, от Tri, в сложных словах означающее Три, и Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. На протяжении 60 лет Совет по Иностранным Отношениям (СИО) (Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)) консультировал Государственный Департамент США. В каждом конфликте он определяет цели войны в интересах своих членов и вне всякого демократического контроля. Он также участвует в написании официального отчёта каждый раз, когда необходимо осудить ошибки прошлого и восстановить репутацию. Финансированием Совета занимается около 200 транснациональных компаний. В его состав входит 4 200 членов, в большинстве своём являющихся представителями правящей верхушки. Деловая элита за закрытыми дверями занимается разработкой внешнеполитической концепции Соединённых Штатов Америки. Во время Первой Мировой Войны (1914–1918) Президент Вудроу Вилсэн (Woodrow Wilson) назначает передового журналиста Волтэ Лыпмэна (Walter Lippmann) на пост Заместителя Министра Обороны. Ему поручают создание секретной группы из 125 лучших университетских преподавателей, названной 'Расследование', для изучения возможностей распространения в мире либерализма под прикрытием Первой Мировой Войны. Лыпмэн работает в тесном сотрудничестве со Специальным Советником Президента Полковником Эдводом Мэндэлом Хаусом (Edward Mandell House). Они подготавливают итоговый отчёт, названный 'Цели Войны и Её Предложения по Порядкам Мира' (The War Aims and Peace Terms its Suggests). Он послужит базой для знаменитых четырнадцати пунктов Вилсэна. Этот ход часто определяют как идеалистический (делать добро Человечеству без его ведома) в противовес реализму (защищать свои собственные интересы, не заботясь о главных принципах). По сути, Вилсэн занимается и тем и другим:- он намеревается расширять демократию, но оставляет за собой право завоевать Мексику или аннексировать Гаити. Сегодня неоконсерваторы призывают следовать этой традиции:- они желают демократизировать Ближний Восток, одновременно осуществляя бомбардировки Афганистана и Ирака. В конце Первой Мировой Войны Вилсэн направляется в Европу, чтобы лично участвовать в Мирной Конференции в Версале. Его сопровождают пять личных помощников, среди которых присутствует и Полковник Хаус, который берёт с собой 23 члена группы 'Расследование'. Американская делегация навязывает партнёрам свою методику работы:- они запрещают обсуждать мирные соглашения до тех пор, пока страны не определят, каким будет этот мир. Она также делится своими планами по созданию мира, открытого коммерции без таможенных ограничений и правил. По сути, эти планы отражают то, что впоследствии будет названо глобализацией. Она также выступает за создание Лиги Наций, целью которой было бы предотвращение войн. Этот проект был во многом исправлен Европейцами, и в, конечном итоге, отклонён Конгрессом США, который тем самым высказал свое неодобрение Вилсэну. Британская и Американская делегации решают создать за рамками Мирной Конференции Академию, которая объединила бы оба государства. Её цель заключалась бы в продолжении деятельности 'Расследования', что способствовало бы разработке совместной долгосрочной концепции в области внешней политики. В конечном итоге, этот Англо-Американский институт по иностранным отношениям разделился на два независимых отдела, один из которых расположился в Лондоне, другой – в Нью Йорке. Тем временем, Государственный Секретарь США Илайхью Рут (Elihu Root), организовавший вторжения в Кубу, Гондурас и Доминиканскую Республику и, несмотря на это, получивший Нобелевскую Премию Мира, со своей стороны организовал Совет по Иностранным Отношениям (СИО) (Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)). Организация не работала должным образом, несмотря на то, что в её состав входило около ста человек. 'Расследование' решило объединиться с СИО для создания Американской составляющей механизма. Между тем Англичане создали свой Королевский Институт по Международным Делам (КИМД) (Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA)) в Чэтэм Хаус (Chatham House). Правила функционирования СИО и Чэтэм Хаус такие же, как во всех исследовательских учреждениях:- участникам предлагается работать над заданными целями за пределами организации и под вымышленными именами. К тому же в то время в СИО и Чэтэм Хаус могли работать только мужчины, являющиеся гражданами США и Великобритании. Но характер этих двух организаций развивался в Великобритании, повернутой к своей Империи, и в Соединённых Штатах, склонных к изоляционизму, по-разному. Эти различия проявляются в заголовках выпускаемых ими журналов:- Иностранные Дела (Foreign Affairs) принадлежал СИО, а Международные Дела (International Affairs) – КИМД. За период, предшествовавший Второй Мировой Войне (1939–1945), количество сотрудников СИО в Нью Йорке увеличилось с 300 до 663 человек. Здесь были представители всех политических течений, разумеется, за исключением изоляционистов. СИО щедро финансируется частными жертвователями, в особенности Фондом Каниги За Международный Мир (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), а не федеральным правительством, консультантом которого он является. Филиалы СИО открываются ещё в 8 крупных Американских городах. К концу 1930-х Совет расходится во мнениях по поводу того, какую

позицию принять в отношении Японского милитаризма и Немецкого фашизма. В этих целях Директор СИО Хэмилтэн Эф. Армстрон (Hamilton F. Armstrong) и Секретарь Элэн Вэлш Далэс (Allen Welsh Dulles) публикуют небольшую, но звучную статью 'Можем ли мы сохранять нейтралитет?'. С момента вторжения в Польшу в 1939, то есть за два года до того, как Белый Дом принял решение о вхождении в войну, СИО начал изучать цели войны. Экспертные работы будут продолжаться до окончания военных действий. Сотни учёных составляют для Госдепартамента США сборник Исследования Войны и Мира (War and Peace Studies), состоящий из 682 докладов. Исследования финансируются Фондом Рокэфэлё (Rockefeller Foundation):- эти выплаты достигают суммы 350 000 Долларов США. Сборник послужит основанием для созыва Конференций в старинном особняке Дамбартэн Окс (Dumbarton Oaks) в пригороде Вашингтона и Сан Франциско (San Francisco) (создание Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН)). По окончании военных действий Элэн Вэлш Далэс, служивший во время войны в Управление Стратегических Служб (Office of Strategic Services (OSS)), назначен Президентом СИО. Первая инициатива Совета заключается в том, чтобы воспользоваться итогами войны в угоду администрации Президента США Хэри Эс. Тчрумэна (Harry S. Truman; с 1945 по 1953). На сей раз чаша терпения переполняется. Выдающиеся историки протестуют против монополизации исторических исследований клубом частных интересов, подвластным федеральному правительству США. СИО, по сути дела, является единственным учреждением, имеющим доступ к правительственным архивам и имеющим возможность писать официальную историю, не опасаясь опровержений. Количество сотрудников СИО продолжает расти и быстро достигает количества тысячи человек. Для того, чтобы включить в состав организации представителей всех ячеек общества, руководители СИО решают включить в него менее обеспеченных людей:- профсоюзных руководителей Американской Федерации Труда и Конгресса Промышленных Организаций (АФТ/КПО) (American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL/CIO)). В действительности статья была написана послом Дьжодьжем Эф. Кенэном (George F. Kennan) по его возвращении из Москвы. Он считает, что коммунизм преследует в своей политике экспансионистские цели, и уверяет, что он в скором времени будет представлять ещё большую угрозу, чем III Рейх. Что-то вроде паранойи овладевает Советом, многие сотрудники которого неверно толкуют статью как объявление о неизбежном военном нападении со стороны Советского Союза. Как бы то ни было, Хэри Эс. Тчрумэн (Harry S. Truman) поручает Кенэну разработку Акта о Национальной Безопасности (National Security Act), который основывает систему секретных служб государства (общевойсковой штаб, действующий на постоянной основе в мирное время, Центральное Разведывательное Управление (ЦРУ) и Совет Национальной Безопасности). Естественно, на руководящие должности этих секретных служб приходят люди из СИО, в частности, Дин Ачэсэн (Dean Acheson), Чарлз Болэн (Charles Bohlen), Эйвэрэл Хэримэн (Averell Harriman), Робэт Лавэт (Robert Lovett) и Дьжан МэКлой (John McCloy). Как следствие, эти учреждения используют СИО для того, чтобы предупредить возвращение политики изоляционизма и мобилизовать элиту общества на поддержку Плана Машэла. Тем временем, изменения, начатые администрацией Президента Тчрумэна, когда на место Кенэна пришел его Заместитель Пол Нитцэ (Paul Nitze) и когда холодная война переходит от простой политики сдерживания к непрямому противостоянию, являются реакцией на первое испытание Советским Союзом атомной бомбы. Эти изменения проводятся без участия СИО. В 1950-е Совет работает над ядерной доктриной. В этих целях в 1954 и 1955 создаются рабочие группы. Собрания этих групп проводятся под руководством молодого преподавателя, близкого к военно-промышленному комплексу, Хэнри Эй. Кисиньдьжё (Henry A. Kissinger). После испытания Китаем атомной бомбы в 1964 СИО начинает выступать за поддержание политики открытости с этой страной. Президент Ричод Никсэн (Richard Nixon; с 1969 по 1974) одобряет данную концепцию и сообщает об этом в журнале Иностранные Дела (Foreign Affairs). Впоследствии она будет внедряться Госсекретарем его администрации – Кисиньдьжё. Именно в это время Фонд Фода также становится спонсором СИО, который нанимает блестящих университетских преподавателей:- Збигнева Бжежиньски (Zbigniew Brzezinski) и Стэнлы Хафмэна (Stanley Hoffman). Как и в случае Второй Мировой Войны, по окончании войны во Вьетнаме СИО пишет её 'официальную' историю, под которой поставили подписи 22 очень влиятельные особы. Как и в 1945, Американская элита сама решает, какие преступления должны быть признаны и оправданы, а какие должны быть скрыты и забыты. Президента Никсэна отправляют в отставку, а все остальные прикидываются, что извлекли уроки из прошлого, дабы иметь возможность перевернуть страницу и ещё раз заявить о намерениях следовать доброй воле. Дэйвид Рокэфэлё (David Rockfeller) из Чэйс Мэньхэтэн Бэньк (Chase Manhattan Bank) (впоследствии ставший Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн Чэйс (JP Morgan Chase)) в 1970 становится Президентом СИО. Он робко открывает доступ в Совет женщинам и набирает молодые кадры. Он также создаёт пост Исполнительного Директора, который доверяет бывшему Госсекретарю при Президенте Дьжими Картё (Jimmy Carter; с 1977 по 1981) – Сайрасу Ар. Вэнцу (Cyrus R. Vance), а также Международный Консультативный Совет, в котором Франция представлена Мишэлем Рокяром (Michel Rocard), а Канада – Брайэном Малрони (Brian Mulroney). После распада Советского Союза СИО определяет новую политическую линию страны, публикуя в Иностранных Отношениях (Foreign Relations) статью Сэмьюэла Хантиньгтэна (Samuel Huntington) 'Война Цивилизаций' (La Guerre des Civilisations). В настоящее время Президентом Совета по Иностранным Отношениям является бывший дипломатический Советник Президента Дьжодьжа Боша Старшего Ричод Эн. Хас (Richard N. Haass), который при Боше Младшем стал Заместителем Государственного Секретаря Колына Эл. Павэла (Secretary of State Colin L. Powell). Его считают одним из наставников Кандэлызэ Райс (Condoleezza Rice). Председателем СИО является Питэ Дьжи. Питэсэн (Peter G. Peterson), банкир, близкий к семье Бошей. Ежегодное финансирование Совета, осуществляемое более 200 транснациональными компаниями, выливается в сумму более 7 миллионов Долларов США. В его состав входит 4 200 сотрудников и 50 исследователей. Журнал Иностранные Дела (Foreign Affairs) продаётся по всему миру и его тираж составляет 125 000 экземпляров. На протяжении последних 60-лет СИО разрабатывала долгосрочные стратегии Госдепартамента США, устанавливая согласие внутри Американской элиты (за исключением представителей изоляционистской концепции) вне всякого демократического контроля. В зависимости от конкретных интересов своих членов, Совет определял цели всех конфликтов, в которые вступали Соединённые Штаты Америки. В данной системе, война не вписывается в формулу 'продолжение политики иными средствами' Клёузэвица (Clausewitz), но является способом продвижения свободного рынка. Параллельно этому, определением стратегий войны занимается Рэнд Корпорэйшэн (Rand Corporation) в качестве Советника Департамента Обороны. СИО также составил согласованную национальную историю, которая распространяет миф о бескорыстности политики вмешательства и отвергает те страдания, которые принесли Соединённые Штаты Америки остальному миру. СИО, наконец, занимается распространением Американской политической модели путём привлечения в свои ряды руководителей других государств.

COUNT = НОМЕР (или ДЕЛЕНИЕ, или СЧЁТ, или ПОДСЧЁТ) – (1) Count is a system for measuring the fineness or thickness of yarn by spinners, weavers and knitters, count is essentially a numerical expression indicating the mass per unit length or length per unit mass of a yarn. In Scotland the term is known as Grist. In all other English speaking countries the term 'count' is used. Count is a numerical designation of yarn size indicating the relationship of length to weight. Also known as Count Of Yarn, Yarn Number, and Yarn Size. Count is the number given to a yarn of any material, usually indicating the number of hanks per pound of that yarn. May also refer to the fineness to which a fleece may be spun. There are at least three definitions. In raw wool, a number used to indicate fineness. In worsted yarn, the number of 560-yard skeins weighing one pound (Bradford method). In woolen yarn, the number of 256-yard skeins weighing one pound (Yorkshire method). Count is a numerical designation of yarn size indicating the relationship of length

to weight. See also Yarn Number. / Номер Пряжи. Единица линейной нумерации пряжи из гребенной шерсти:- номер один – № 1 или 560 ярдов в 1 фунте, номер десять – № 10 или 5 600 ярдов в 1 фунте и так далее.

(2) Count is the number of warp yarns (ends) and filling yarns (picks) per inch in a woven fabric, or the number of wales and courses per inch in a knit fabric. For example, a fabric count of 68 x 52 indicates 68 ends per inch in the warp and 52 picks per inch in the filling. Count:- in woven cloth, the number of ends and picks per inch, as, for example, '92 x 68', meaning 92 warp yarns per inch and 68 filling yarns per inch. In spun yarns, 'count' is used synonymously with the term 'size' and is based on the weight of the yarn for a specified length. Count:- the count of cloth – the number of ends and picks per inch in a woven fabric. If a cloth is 64 x 60, it means their are 64 ends and 60 picks per inch in the fabric. A cloth that has the same number of ends and picks per inch in woven goods is called a Square Cloth. For example, 80-square percale, has 80 ends and 80 picks per inch. Pick Count is the term that is synonymous with texture or number of filling picks per inch. / уточные пряжи (поперечные нити) на дюйм в тканой ткани. Например, перкаль 80 в квадрате (80-square percale) имеет 80 нитей по основе и 80 нитей по утку на один дюйм. Плотность Ткани – число нитей по основе и утку на дюйм (во всём мире, кроме бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – на 10 сантиметров). Плотность Ткани – свойство ткани, определяющее её прочность, внешний вид и другие качества, характеризуемое содержанием волокнистого материала в единице объёма. Плотность ткани выражается обычно числом нитей основы на единицу ширины и числом нитей утка на единицу длины – так называемая абсолютная плотность ткани по основе и утку. При различной линейной плотности (тонине) нитей пользуются относительной плотности ткани, которая выражается так называемым коэффициентом заполнения – линейным, поверхностным или объёмным, представляющими собой отношение линейных размеров, поверхности или объёма, занятых нитями, к общей ширине, длине, поверхности или объёму ткани. Относительная плотность ткани определяется в основном видом переплетения нитей в ткани. При нормальной плотности ткани около 40–50% её объёма занято нитями.

COUNTER CHECK = УЧЁТНЫЙ ЧЕК (или ПОДМЕННЫЙ ЧЕК) – Counter Checks, often called Starter Checks, are given to customers by bank tellers. They are primarily used when a person opens up a new checking account. A bank also gives counter checks to customers when they run out of regular checks. Counter checks have a high rate of fraud, and institutions should be careful when accepting them. Description:- a counter check is a blank check that does not contain a check number, a person's name or address. Many counter checks also do not have an account number pre-printed on them. Counter checks do have the bank's routing number on the bottom of the check. Uses:- if a customer runs out of checks and needs one immediately, the bank may provide the customer with a counter check. Sometimes the bank imprints the customer's account number on the bottom, other times the customer must write it in. When a person opens a new checking account, the bank generally gives the customer a small book of counter checks. It may contain approximately five to 10 counter checks and are often called Starter Checks. These checks do contain the customer's account number and the bank's routing number but the customer's name and address is not printed on them. Process:- when a customer uses a counter check, the customer must fill in his name and address. He can also fill in his phone number, driver's license number or Social Security number. The customer must also choose a check number for each check written, which is handwritten at the top of the check. As soon as a customer opens a checking account, the bank typically orders official checks for the customer. When these arrive, the customer should destroy any remaining counter checks and begin using the official checks. The official checks have the customer's name and address printed on them. They also have the bank's routing number, checking account number and are in sequential check number order. Problems:- many retail places will not accept counter checks because they are not official checks. Typically, counter checks are accepted for payments by utility companies and loan companies. Many recipients of counter checks feel that there is a higher risk involved when accepting these types of checks because the person does not have an established account yet. Some banking institutions, including Post Office Employees Federal Credit Union, are offering preprinted checks to avoid this problem. In the United States, a Counter Check is a bank check given to customers who have run out of checks or whose checks are not yet available. It is often left blank, and is used for purposes of withdrawal. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Учётным или Подменным Чеком понимается банковский чек, предоставленный заказчикам, у которых закончились чеки или чьи чеки пока ещё не готовы. Он часто предоставляется в виде незаполненного бланка и используется с целью снятия наличных со счёта.

COUNTERFOIL = КОРЕШОК – Counterfoil is a document kept as a record of a transaction, often attached to (and then detached from) a bond, certificate or check. The stub that remains behind after a check or receipt has been torn out of the book. Shows details of the check made out, e.g., number, date, amount, recipient, etc. Also known as Stub. / , например, .

COUNTER GUARANTEE = ВСТРЕЧНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ (или УЧЁТНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Counter Guarantee:- an undertaking given by a cargo assured to an underwriter agreeing to reimburse the underwriter in the event that the issue of the underwriter's guarantee to pay a general average contribution results in payment in excess of the amount properly due under the policy. Counter Guarantee is back-to-back guarantee given by an obligor to indemnify a surety in a three-party contract (such as a performance bond). A counter guarantee is cashed in the unexpected event the obligor fails in the performance of a contract and the obligee calls upon the surety to honor the bond (guaranteed by the surety on behalf of the obligor). Also called Counter Indemnity. Bank can issue the Bank Guarantees which you may need for your financial or commercial transactions. These guarantees are subject to counter-guarantees such as blocked account, pledge or other. In some cases counter guarantee is a pledge of a deposit, in bank's investment fund, equal to 1.5 times the amount of the guarantee. Most of leading banks has a guarantee fee not exceeding 1% p.a. on the amount of the guarantee. Counter Guarantee is a guarantee taken by the bank from the bank's customer which ensures that the bank's customer is liable for any expenses including costs of attorney, any interest on delayed payment, taxes and other levies in case of invocation of the bank guarantee. It is a sort of security for the bank. It is always a good practice for a bank to take counter guarantee from its customer. / Контр-Гарантия – обязательство банка контргаранта, выдаваемое банку гаранту, возместить ему любые суммы, выплаченные последним по гарантии в пользу бенефициара. Встречная Гарантия может предоставляться в качестве встречного обеспечения банку от имени экспортёра или же на случай необоснованного изъятия предоставленного им обеспечения или потери его вследствии политических перемен. Гарантия может использоваться также в обеспечение предоплаты и обязательств на время предложения, поставки и гарантийного периода. Годовой взнос составляет 1–3% от суммы гарантии. Помимо этого взимается сбор на обслуживание в размере 0.3–0.8%.

COUNTERMARK = КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ КЛЕЙМО (или УЧЁТНЫЙ ЗНАК) – Countermark is any sign or symbol, distinct from the mark, placed on a bale as identification. / Любой знак или символ, отличающийся от марки, размещенный на кипе для идентификации.

COUNTERPART = ВСТРЕЧНАЯ СТОРОНА – Counterpart:- in a double-entry system of accounting each transaction gives rise to two corresponding entries. These entries are the counterparts to each other. Thus the counterpart of a payment by one sector is the receipt by another.

COUNTERPART = ДВОЙНИК (или ПАРА, или ХХ) – Counterpart is a Plant Variety (or Varieties) that represents the closest appropriate genotype to the transgenic Plant in question and is a suitable control taking into account the breeding history of the

transgenic Plant. In some instances, it may be appropriate to use a transgenic progenitor Plant as a counterpart in addition to, or as a substitute for, a non-transgenic counterpart.

COUNTERPART = ВСТРЕЧНАЯ СТОРОНА (или ХХ) – In the US patent law, a Counterpart is an application filed in a foreign patent office that is substantially similar to (like) the patent application filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and is based upon some or all of the same invention. The two applications would generally have the same applicant.

COUNTERPARTY = КОНТРАГЕНТ (или ВСТРЕЧНАЯ СТОРОНА) – Counterparty is the opposite party in a bilateral agreement, contract, or transaction with whom a deal is made. In the retail foreign exchange (or Forex) context, the party to which a retail customer sends its funds; lawfully, the party must be one of those listed in Section 2(c)(2)(B)(ii)(I)-(VI) of the US Commodity Exchange Act. / Встречная Сторона в двухстороннем соглашении, контракте или сделке, с которой было принято взаимное решение о его исполнении. Под Контрагентом, от Латинского слова Contrahens, означающее Договаривающийся, понимается одна из сторон контракта (договора).

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT LIMITS = ЛИМИТЫ КРЕДИТОВ КОНТРАГЕНТАМ – Counterparty Credit Limits are the limits set by a trading party to restrict the amount of its credit exposure to different counterparties.

COUNTERPARTY RISK = РИСК (ВИНЫ) КОНТРАГЕНТА (или РИСК ВСТРЕЧНОЙ СТОРОНЫ) – Counterparty Risk is the risk to each party of a contract that the counterparty will not live up to its contractual obligations. Counterparty risk as a risk to both parties and should be considered when evaluating a contract. In most financial contracts, counterparty risk is also known as Default Risk. Because A is a counterparty to B and B is a counterparty to A both are exposed to this risk. For example if Joe agrees to lends funds to Mike up to a certain amount, there is an expectation that Joe will provide the cash, and Mike will pay those funds back. There is still the counterparty risk assumed by them both. Mike might default on the loan and not pay Joe back or Joe might stop providing the agreed upon funds. Counterparty Risk:- a loss that a bank would incur if a business partner were to become insolvent. A Counterparty Risk, also known as a Default Risk, is a risk that a counterparty will not pay what it is obligated to do on a bond, credit derivative, trade credit insurance or payment protection insurance contract, or other trade or transaction when it is supposed to. Financial institutions may hedge or take out credit insurance of some sort with a counterparty, which may find themselves unable to pay when required to do so, either due to temporary liquidity issues or longer term systemic reasons. Large insurers are counterparties to many transactions, and thus this is the kind of risk that prompts financial regulators to act, e.g., the bailout of the US insurer AIG. On the methodological side, counterparty risk can be affected by wrong way risk, namely the risk that different risk factors be correlated in the most harmful direction. Including correlation between the portfolio risk factors and the counterparty default into the methodology is not trivial, see for example Brigo and Pallavicini. Counterparty Risk is the risk that the other party to an agreement will default. In an options contract, the risk to the option buyer that the option writer will not buy or sell the underlying as agreed. Counterparty Risk:- (1) in options, the risk that the option holder will not exercise the option. This may be good if the price moves in the option writer's favor, but counterparty risk is small in that situation. (2) More generally, the risk that one party in a contract will default or otherwise not fulfill his/her obligations. Counterparty risk can be diminished when one party mandates a co-signer or highly-rated guarantor. Counterparty Risk is the risk that a party to a transaction will fail to fulfill its obligations. The term is often applied specifically to swap agreements in which no clearinghouse guarantees the performance of the contract. Counterparty Risk is the risk that the person or institution with whom you have entered a financial contract – who is a counterparty to the contract – will default on the obligation and fail to fulfill that side of the contractual agreement. In other words, counterparty risk is a type of credit risk. Counterparty risk is the greatest in contracts drawn up directly between two parties and least in contracts where an intermediary acts as counterparty. For example, in the listed derivatives market, the industry's or the exchange's clearinghouse is the counterparty to every purchase or sale of an options or futures contract. That eliminates the possibility that the buyer or seller won't make good on the transaction. The clearinghouse, in turn, protects itself from risk by requiring market participants to meet margin requirements. In contrast, there is no such protection in the unlisted derivatives market where forwards and swaps are arranged. Counterparty Risk is the risk that the other party in an agreement will default. In an option contract, the risk to the option buyer that the writer will not buy or sell the underlying as agreed. In general, counterparty risk can be reduced by having an organization with extremely good credit act as an intermediary between the two parties. / Майк (Mike). Дьжоу (Joe). Эй.Ай.Дьжи. (AIG). Убыток, который может понести банк в случае если его деловой партнёр станет неплатёжеспособным. Риск Контрагента является разновидностью кредитного риска, который касается ситуаций текущих финансовых взаимоотношений с партнёром. Например, он может возникать при расчётах с ценными бумагами как риск расчётов – достоверности того, что другие участники рынка не смогут осуществить расчёт по соглашению, или риск того, что клиринговая палата не сможет выполнить гарантий по расчётам за соглашениями в связи с невыполнением своих обязательств отдельными участниками. Международный банк должен давать полноценную оценку кредитного риска контрагентов перед заключением с ними соглашений, которые могут быть связаны с важной экспозицией потерь. С этой целью он должен получить от контрагентов и оценить следующие виды информации:- (i) при начальной кредитной оценке:- (a) данные о материально значащих финансовых и партнёрских отношениях контрагента с другими сторонами; (b) конкретные торговые и инвестиционные стратегии и распределение активов; (c) описание операционного процесса, в том числе процедуры оценки, обработки и урегулирование соглашений; (d) информацию о стратегиях управления рисками, процедуры управления рисками, методы измерения риска; и (ii) на постоянной основе:- (a) состояние счёта капиталов; (b) финансовое состояние; (c) склонность к рыночному риску; (d) оценки риска ликвидности активов и риска привлечения средств для поддержания ликвидности; и (e) материально значащие события. Объём, качество и своевременность предоставленной информации должны быть постоянно действующими факторами, которые учитываются при определении объёмов и условий долговых обязательств.

COUNTERTRADE = ВСТРЕЧНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Countertrade is an umbrella term for several sorts of trade in which the seller is required to accept goods or other instruments of trade or trade, in partial or whole payment for its products. This type of trade fulfills financial, marketing, or public policy objectives of the trading parties. For example, a company might trade by bartering because it or its trading partner lacks foreign exchange. Forms include:- barter, buy-back or compensation, counterpurchase, offset requirements, swap, switch or triangular trade, evidence or clearing accounts. In counterpurchase, one of the most common forms of countertrade, exporter agrees to purchase a quantity of goods from a country in exchange for that country's purchase of the exporter's product. The goods being sold by each party are typically unrelated but are equivalent in value. Another form of this practice is contractually linked, parallel trade transactions that each involve a separate financial settlement. For example, a countertrade contract may provide that the exporter will be paid in a convertible currency as long as the exporter or another entity designated by the exporter agrees to purchase a related quantity of goods from the importing country. In offset, the exporter agrees to use goods and services from the buyer's country in the product being sold. Offsets may be direct or indirect, depending on whether the goods and services are integral parts of the product. In a direct offset, a manufacturer selling a product uses a component that is made in the purchasing country. In an indirect offset, the exporter would buy products that are peripheral to the manufacture of its product. In a compensation or buy-back deal, exporter of heavy equipment, technology, or even entire facilities agrees to purchase a certain percentage of the output of the facility.

Barter arrangements in international commerce are not as common, because the parties' needs for the goods of the other seldom coincide and because valuation of the goods may be problematic. This type of countertrade occurs without money exchanging hands as merchandise is traded directly for other merchandise or services. Barter might occur by swapping or by switching. Swapping is a simple swap of one good for another. Switch trading is a complicated form of barter, involving a chain of buyers and sellers in different markets to barter. Xxxxx. Explain these terms of Countertrade:- barter, counterpurchase, buyback, offsets, clearing agreement, and switch trading. (1) Barter is a one-time direct and simultaneous exchange of products of equal value (i.e. one product for another). (2) Counterpurchase occurs when there are two contracts or a set of parallel cash sales agreements, each paid in cash. Unlike barter, a counterpurchase involves two separate transactions – each with its own cash value. (3) A Buyback requires a company to provide machinery, factories, or technology and to buy products made from this machinery over an agreed-on period. (4) In an Offset, a foreign supplier is required to manufacture/assemble the product locally and/or purchase local components as an exchange or the right to sell its products locally. (5) A Clearing Agreement is a clearing account barter with no currency transaction required. With a line of credit being established in the central banks of the two countries, the trade in this case is continuous, and the exchange of products between two governments is designed to achieve an agreed-on value or volume of trade tabulated or calculated in nonconvertible 'clearing account units'. (6) Switch trading involves a triangular rather than bilateral trade agreement. A third party is necessary to dispose of the merchandise, and this party pays hard currency for the unwanted merchandise at a considerable discount. Given that countertrade is a fact of life which is not going to go away, is there any valid argument from a theoretical standpoint for this method of doing business? From a theoretical standpoint, there is probably no valid argument for countertrade. This method is cumbersome and costly, making additional and unnecessary costs inevitable. As explained by Bruce Fitzgerald ('Countertrade Reconsidered', Finance & Development (June 1987): 46-49), 'countertrade requirements, like any trade restrictions, increase the cost of doing business. These costs cannot be passed into the international market but must be borne within the country imposing the requirements'. Xxxxx. The term Counter-Trade covers a multitude of different trade relations. These range from straight barter – say, oil for machinery – to complex industrial co-operation agreements between Western companies and Eastern European state agencies and of late, for transacting trade deals between developing countries intending to save the outflow of foreign exchange. Different Types of Counter-Trade:- (1) Barter:- goods and/or services are exchanged against other goods and/or services of equivalent value, and no money changes hands between the buyer and seller. In the simplest case, the goods being offered in payment are delivered to the exporter, and he tries to sell them. Often a third party – typically a specialist in this type of operation – agrees to take the goods and pay their value, less a discount, to the exporter. In a barter trade deal, the goods may come direct from the importer or from an exporting company in his country with which he has an arrangement. Barter is generally described as being the earliest form of trade in history. Before money was invented, people traded by swapping goods. This simple idea lies at the base of many modern counter-trade techniques, although the detailed procedures adopted are more sophisticated, and typically involve actual or notional transfers of money as well as exchanges of goods and services. Government-to-government clearing account arrangements often closely resemble barter deals in their practical operation and effects, but governments prefer to use other terms to describe them such a bilateral agreements and clearing accounts. Nowadays, pure barter arrangements are relatively rare, although when concluded, they can cover transactions of considerable worth. Often such agreements are concluded on a government-to-government basis, and the motives for entering into them may be more political than economic or commercial. Barter deals struck for commercial reasons include those in which commodity traders swap deliveries of equivalent products for delivery to their respective customers in different locations around the world, hence achieving savings on transportation costs. (2) Counter-Purchase:- the seller undertakes to buy goods from the importer or from a company nominated by the importer, or agrees to arrange for their purchase by a third party. The value of the counter-purchased goods is an agreed percentage of the price of the goods originally exported. This type of agreement is the most widely used of all the counter-trade techniques. It is found particularly in the key industrial sectors – machine tools, transport supplies, and chemical and metallurgical products, for instance. Separate contracts are concluded for the original export sale and for the counter-purchase. The second agreement sets out the general agreements to buy and the time period for performance. Usually, it does not specify the goods to be bought. Its entry into force should be linked with performance of the initial contract. Failure of the exporter to carry out his counter-purchase obligations is sanctioned by a penalty clause. (3) Buy-Back:- under such a scheme, an exporter of equipment agrees to buy the products produced by that equipment. This type of arrangement has developed rapidly since the late 1960s, mainly in long and mediumterm projects, such as the supply of turnkey factories and mining materials. Buy-backs are often known in the US as direct compensation agreements. It is essential that the buy-back agreement should contain precise particulars of the products to be bought – amount, type and delivery periods, for instance. A particular problem for the exporter is that he cannot control the production and quality of the products that he is obliged to buy. (4) Offset:- the popularity of offset, a trading technique practiced by governments, has been increasing in recent years. Offset agreements usually cover government acquisitions concerning military and major civil procurements. In the civil sector, commercial aircraft and telecommunications deals frequently involve offset trading. Typically, offset agreements are demanded in cases where countries are seeking to squeeze the maximum benefit from their investment in high-value areas. Purchases frequently are tied to requirements by the importing country for domestic content. Such demand may cover co-production arrangements involving transfers of advanced skills and technology, and include investment in manufacturing plant and undertakings to train and employ local technicians and other personnel. Offset arrangements may be divided into two sub-categoriesdirect offset and indirect offset. Direct offset involves co-production arrangements based on transfers of production technology to the importing country. Such deals are used by the importing state as a tool for industrial development, domestic employment generation and as a means to finance payment balances. Indirect offset occurs when the selling country agrees to purchase unrelated products from the country of the purchasing government. Such arrangements help the buying country – typically a Third World state – to claw back some of the cost of the imports. Direct offsets are most often extracted by the governments of industrialized countries and Third World states at a relatively advanced stage of development. The technique is popular and frequently used by the governments of Australia and New Zealand. Implications of Counter-Trade:- counter-trade is one of the trading tools which not only alleviates the problem of foreign exchange shortages faced by developing countries, but which also helps to increase bilateral trade, especially amongst these countries. But most important of all, by linking exports to imports, governments can select the volume and nature of imports entering their countries. This serves the purpose of obtaining only those imports considered desirable to the development strategy of the nations. In the case of the Malaysian palm oil sector in particular, the adoption of a counter-trade arrangements is not only targeted at locking-in specific markets (namely India and the US) for a fixed amount of Malaysian palm oil intake, but also to generate additional export revenue for the palm oil industry through the development of new users coupled with new applications/uses for palm oil. Conclusion:- in the era of increasing globalization and trade liberalization, new and innovative methods for doing businesses must be adopted to stay ahead of the competition. To merely depend on the conventional mode of doing business will not be adequate to expand the export market for palm oil products as Malaysia is poised to see increased production of palm oil in the coming years. Counter-trade, therefore, is one good example of innovative methods of trading, especially when dealing with or influenced by countries facing foreign exchange (forex) difficulties or are influenced by the policies of government, which restrict the outflow of muchneeded hard currency. In fact, involvement in countertrade is a form of smart partnership that mutually benefits not only Malaysia,but also the counterpart countries as in the case of China, PR and India. Whilst Malaysia was able to export a fixed quantum

of palm oil to these markets, these countries in return successfully managed to sell their goods and services, which otherwise would not have easily made their way into Malaysia arising from the competitive nature of these products/services. Xxxxx. Countertrading refers to a category of international trade in which an exporter agrees to accept payment in the form of goods or services. There are many forms of countertrading, ranging from simple barter agreements to complex offset deals that involve the exporter agreeing to compensatory practices with respect to the buyer. Countertrading commonly takes place between private companies in developed nations and the governments of developing countries, although countertrading also occurs between developed nations. It has become popular as a means of financing international trade to reduce risks or overcome problems associated with various national currencies. Types of Countertrade Transactions:- Barter involves the exchange of goods or services of equal value without the use of currency. If the exchange does not take place simultaneously, then some financing is usually involved. Although bartering is the oldest and simplest form of countertrading, it is not often used in modem corporate countertrading. It is difficult to structure and inefficient, because it requires matching needs between buyers and sellers. In some cases a barter may be accepted by an exporter as substitute payment when financing arrangements fall through. The exporter may use the services of a trading company to find a market for the bartered goods if it has no need for them. Variations on the simple barter include the closed-end barter, which involves finding a third party who will purchase the goods as part of the agreement. In a deferred barter, there is a delay between the two shipments of goods or performances of services. When barters do occur, they are usually for one-time, spot transactions and are covered under one contract. They typically include some form of financing to cover delays in shipments and differences in the value of the goods or services being exchanged. Countries that are attempting to increase their hard currency earnings may impose restrictions, such as higher export tariffs, designed to reduce barters and other countertrading in marketable commodities. Buybacks are a more complicated form of countertrading that involve two separate contracts. Buybacks typically take place between a private corporation from a developed country and the government (or government agency) of a developing nation. Under the first contract of a buyback arrangement, the exporting private corporation agrees to provide a production facility or other type of capital goods to the developing nation. Then, under the second contract, the developing nation repays the exporting private corporation with output produced at the facility or derived from the originally exported capital goods. The exporter, in effect, buys back the output of the facility it has constructed. Buybacks are used to finance direct investment in developing countries. They are popular because they meet the needs and objectives of both parties. From the developing country's viewpoint, buybacks expand the country's export base, provide employment, and help it meet its goals for industrialization and development. From the point of view of a private corporation, the buyback may help it gain a market presence in the country and provide it with a source of products it can use or sell. If the particular output of the facility is not needed by the corporation, it can involve a third party to help it meet its countertrade obligations. Buyback Agreements often extend beyond the simple exchange of capital goods or production facilities and their related output. In order to win the contract for a specific facility, the private corporation may agree to provide the developing nation with a variety of other types of assistance, including loans, technology transfer, personnel training, plant operation, and joint ventures. Such arrangements can be attractive to corporations for a variety of strategic and marketing reasons. A Compensation Trade is one in which an exporter and importer agree to make reciprocal purchases of specific goods. The exchange is covered under a single contract. It may or may not take place simultaneously. Each delivery is invoiced in an agreed currency, with payments going either to the supplier or to a clearing account. A third party may be involved to fulfill the purchase commitment of one of the parties. Two countries that enter into cooperation contract agree to continuous purchases of goods and services from each other. The master agreement may include a series of buyback subcontracts, under which the exporter is paid with products derived from the original export. Another variation of a cooperation contract involves the sale of technical expertise to a joint venture by the exporter, who is then repaid by sales from the joint venture. A Counterpurchase involves two linked transactions that are covered by two separate contracts. Under one of the contracts, the sale of goods between an exporter and importer is negotiated and paid for in a specified currency. The second contract obligates the exporter to purchase goods from the importer at a specified value over a period of time. Unlike buybacks, counterpurchases involve hard currency. The primary contract usually takes the form of a standard export contract without making reference to any counterpurchase obligations. The secondary contract then binds the exporter to counterpurchase goods from the importer and usually contains provisions designed to protect the exporter. These provisions may allow the exporter to transfer its counterpurchase obligations to a third party. The secondary contract also would typically contain a clause that specifies if the primary sale is canceled, then the exporter is freed from any counterpurchase obligations. A side agreement called a Protocol typically links the two contracts. Offsets originally referred to compensatory transactions involving military equipment and aircraft. Offsets may also involve large civilian transactions. They are a common form of countertrade between two industrialized nations. Offsets may involve a range of compensatory practices that the exporter of military equipment must perform in order to realize the sale of the goods involved. There are two types of Offset Deals, direct and indirect. Under a direct offset, the exporter agrees to perform compensatory practices directly related to the product being exported. These practices may include the coproduction or subcontracting of all or part of the goods in the buyer's country. Licensed production is another compensatory practice that involves the overseas production of goods based on the transfer of technical information under arrangements made between a US manufacturer and a foreign government or producer. Technology transfer may also be a part of the offset agreement, taking a variety of forms ranging from research and development conducted abroad to technical assistance provided to a subsidiary or joint venture in the buyer country. With an indirect offset agreement, the compensatory practices required of the exporter are not related to the goods originally sold abroad. Indirect offsets may involve counterpurchases or buybacks involving unrelated products. They may require the exporter to use or promote the buyer country's services in other areas, such as tourism and travel. Offset Agreements are used by buyer nations to increase employment. Such arrangements also help them achieve their goals in the areas of industrial and export development. Offset trade typically occurs between two governments or between a private corporation and a government. A Switch Trade (also known as a Switch Deal) involves a third party to a countertrade agreement who agrees to assume the countertrade obligations of one of the parties. For example, an exporter may have agreed to counterpurchase goods for which it has no use, simply for the sake of completing the original sale. The exporter may switch its obligation to pay the importer to a third party, who is known as a switch trader, who then acquires the goods from the importer at a discount. The switch trader then sells the goods for hard currency, which is used to meet the exporter's payment obligation to the original importer. Under such agreements the size of the switch trader's discount depends on the importer's need for hard currency. History of Modern Countertrading:- throughout history countertrading and barter occurred whenever there was a shortage of money, or before money even existed. In modern times, countertrading arose as a means of conducting international trade when money was scarce, currencies couldn't be converted, or they were subject to inflationary and deflationary swings in value. In Germany between the two World Wars and after World War II, money was scarce and countertrading and barter became a way of conducting international trade. Eastern European countries followed Germany's lead and employed countertrading to overcome the problems of their own nonconvertible currencies. It was a practice that was favored by the centrally planned Eastern European economies. In the 1990s Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union began countertrading with Western nations to overcome difficulties associated with their currencies. Countertrading became more important in international trade in the 1970s as a result of the oil price increases. It expanded greatly in the 1980s and by the middle of the decade had spread to nearly every country of the world. In the United States military offsets were the most common form of countertrading, accounting for an estimated 80 percent of all US countertrade in 1984. It is

difficult to estimate how much international trade is accounted for by countertrading because many deals are made confidentially or in secret. In 1985 it may have accounted for 10 percent of all international trade. During the second half of that decade, interest in countertrading softened as oil prices fell and the international business climate improved. At that time oil was the most countertraded of all the commodities. Countertrading in the 1990s:- countertrading is firmly established as a method of financing international trade. For developing countries that have hard currency shortages or whose national currencies are not readily convertible to other types of foreign exchange, countertrading offers a means of financing imports. By marketing their import potential to companies in developed nations, developing countries also benefit by finding new export markets. Suppliers in developed countries who are willing to countertrade have found that it provides them with a competitive edge. By being flexible in the type of payment they are willing to receive, companies that are willing and able to countertrade have a stronger position in competitive bidding for projects involving emerging markets in developing countries. Many such companies are eager to find outlets for their products in emerging markets such as China and Mexico. Emerging markets in developing countries typically experience swings in the values of their currencies, and they often have strict currency and import controls. Such countries often have to allocate their foreign exchange resources according to a prioritized list of projects and products they wish to import. Countertrading provides a way around such controls. In the case of low-priority imports, suppliers are more likely to win a contract if they are willing to accept some form of countertrade instead of hard currency. Countertrading can also protect supplier corporations from swings in currency values. In the case of Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union, countertrading has played an important role in their international trade in the 1990s. Many of these countries have inconvertible currencies, making it difficult to conduct international trade without some form of countertrading. In Russia, for example, the country's banking system has been unable to provide traditional export financing. The most popular form of countertrade with Russia has been buybacks, in which exporters have accepted payment in the form of products derived from the original export. One of the most publicized countertrades involved Pepsico and the Soviet Union. In exchange for bottles of Pepsi, the company received profits in Stolichnaya vodka and oceangoing freighters and tankers. As part of the deal Pepsico provided the necessary technology as well as new labels and packaging. While the US government does not officially promote countertrading, official interest in countertrading grew in the 1990s. The Financial Services and Countertrade Division at the US Department of Commerce provides advice to business firms interested in countertrading. The Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States at the US Department of Commerce is a source of information on countertrading with the countries of the former Soviet Union. Historically, countertrading has expanded when international economies have been sluggish. A global scarcity of hard currency contributed to the growth of countertrading in the 1990s. One expert estimated that countertrading accounted for 40 percent of the world economy in the mid 1990s. / Брус Фицджеролд (Bruce Fitzgerald). ПэпсиКо (PepsiCo). выработка (output). Встречная Торговля – это своего рода зонтичный термин для обозначения нескольких видов торговли, в которой продавцу требуется акцептовать товары или иные инструменты торговли или заключать дополнительно новую сделку в обмен на часть или весь платёж за свою продукцию. Этот тип торговли преследует цели финансовой, маркетинговой или общественной политики торгующих сторон. Например, компания может прибегнуть к бартеру за неимением у неё или у её торгового партнёра иностранной валюты. К числу встречной торговли относятся:- бартер, выкуп или обратный выкуп, или компенсация, встречная покупка, зачёт требований, мена или своп, переуступка или трёхсторонняя торговля, свидетельские или клиринговые счёта. При встречной покупке, одной из наиболее простых форм встречной торговли, экспортёр соглашается приобрести определённое количество товаров из страны в обмен на приобретение этой страной продукции экспортёра. Эти проданные друг другу товары, как правило, ничем не связаны между собой, за исключением одного – их стоимость равна одна другой. Несколько иной формой этой практики являются связанные контрактом параллельные торговые сделки, каждая из которых предусматривает отдельный финансовый взаиморасчёт. Например, контракт при встречной торговле может предусматривать то, что экспортёру будут производиться выплаты в конвертируемой валюте до тех пор, пока этот экспортёр или иное лицо, обозначенное этим экспортёром, соглашается приобретать соответствующее количество товаров из привозящей (или импортирующей) страны. При зачёте, экспортёр соглашается воспользоваться товарами и услугами из страны покупателя, в которую экспортёр продал свою продукцию. Зачёты могут быть прямыми или непосредственными и косвенными в зависимости от того, являются ли эти товары и услуги неотъемлемой частью этой продукции. При прямом или непосредственном зачёте, производитель, продающий свою продукцию, использует компонент или составную часть, которая будет производиться в покупающей стране. При косвенном зачёте, экспортёр купил бы побочные продукты, полученные или произведённые в покупающей стране с помощью его поставленной продукции. При сделках с компенсацией или выкупом, экспортёр тяжёлого машиностроения, технологии или даже целой производственной линии соглашается приобретать определённый процент продукции, получаемой с помощью его оборудования. Бартерные соглашения в международной торговле не такие уж и простые, поскольку интерес одной из сторон к товарной продукции другой стороны проявляется очень редко, и, к тому же, оценка стоимости этой продукции может вызвать некоторые затруднения. Этот вид встречной торговли осуществляется без денежных взаиморасчётов, а точнее, без встречных оплат, поскольку за поставленные товары или оказанные услуги предоставляется встречная продукция. Бартер может проявляться в форме мены или своппинга и переуступки. Мена или Своп или своппинг является простым обменом одного товара на другой. Сделка с переуступкой – это более сложная форма бартера, включающая в себя цепочку покупателей и продавцов из различных рынков продукции.

COUNTER TRANSACTION = ВСТРЕЧНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ВСТРЕЧНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Counter Transaction:- securities transactions conducted at the bank counter where physical securities are handed to the customer against immediate payment in cash. In this case the investor himself is responsible for the safekeeping and administration of the securities and for redeeming attached interest and dividend coupons. Upon presentation of the interest or dividend coupons, the amount is paid out to the investor in cash. / физические ценные бумаги .

COUNTER–TREND TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ В ПРОТИВОВЕС ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – In technical analysis, Counter-Trend Trading is the method by which a trader takes a position contrary to the current market direction in anticipation of a change in that direction. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков метод, с помощью которого торговец занимает позицию, противоположную текущему на данном рынке направлению движения цен в ожидании изменения в выбираемом только им направлении.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY = КОМПЕНСАЦИОННАЯ ПОШЛИНА – Countervailing Duty:- in the European Union, Customs duties imposed on imports from specific countries in addition to the normal or preferential duty; such duties can be introduced where a subsidy is granted by the export country, provided such imports cause or threaten to cause material injury to Community producers of like products. An extra duty imposed on an imported product by an importing country (or group of countries, as in the case of the EU) to compensate for subsidies deemed to be illegal which are given to the manufacturer of the product in the exporting country. Countervailing Duty is an extra charge that a country places on imported goods to counter the subsidies or bounties granted to the exporters of the goods by their home governments. The duty is allowed by the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties negotiated at the Tokyo Round, if the importing country can prove that the subsidy would cause injury to domestic industry. US countervailing duties can only be imposed after the International Trade Commission has determined that the imports are causing or threatening to cause material injury to a US industry. Countervailing Suty is an additional levy imposed on imported goods to offset export subsidies

provided by the exporting country. An additional duty imposed to offset export grants, bounties or subsidies paid to foreign suppliers in certain countries by the government of that country for the purpose of promoting export. The duty is allowed by the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties negotiated at the Tokyo Round, if the importing country can prove that the subsidy would cause injury to domestic industry.

COUNTER–VALUE PAYMENT = КОМПЕНСАЦИОННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ОПЛАТА УЧЁТНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ) – Counter-Value Payment is a transaction denominated in one currency and the instruction that the equivalent amount in another currency is to be paid to the beneficiary.

COUNT OF CLOTH = ЧИСЛО ПОЛОТНА (или НОМЕР ТКАНИ, или КОЛИЧЕСТВО НИТЕЙ ПО ОСНОВЕ И УТКУ) – Count Of Cloth is the number of warp ends and picks per inch in a woven fabric. If a cloth is 68 x 72, it means there are 68 ends and 72 picks per inch in a woven fabric. A cloth that has the same number of ends and picks per inch in woven goods is called a Square Cloth. 80-square percale, for example, has 80 warp ends and 80 picks per inch. See aso Average Count Of Cloth. Count Of Cloth is the sley and pick of a cloth. If a cloth is said to count 80 X 100 it means 80 sley and 100 pick. The first number given always indicates the sley and the second number the pick. A cloth is said to be square when the sley and pick are equal.

COUNT OF YARN = ЧИСЛО ПРЯЖИ (или НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ) – Count Of Yarn is a standard measure of the fineness of yarn, either calculated by number of specified lengths per specified weight, as for cotton, linen or wool (thus, the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn); or calculated by number of specified weights per specified length, as nylon, rayon or silk (thus, the higher the number the thicker the yarn). A number indicating the size or fineness of a yarn. Count Of Yarn is a size of yarn as distinguished by its weight and fineness. This term is applied to cotton, wool, and spun yarns. A number indicating the mass per unit length or the length per unit mass of yarn. Counts of Yarn or Numbers of Yarn:- ehe relationship of length to weight in determining the size of yarn. Although the term 'Numbers' is used quite extensively the more universal term 'Counts' will be given preference in this book. Counts Of Twisted Or Ply And Cable Yarns:- When single yarns are twisted together to form a ply yarn the result is a heavier yarn than the counts divided by the number of ends twisted together, owing to the contraction in twisting. This can be proved by twisting 2 yarns together to a certain length, weighing them, and comparing the weight with the weight of single yarns of similar length of the original counts. For calculation purposes, however, a cotton ply yarn composed of 2 or more yarns of equal counts is regarded as being the size of the single yarns divided by the number of strands ; thus a yarn composed of two strands of 60's twisted together is considered equal to one of 30's single; a yarn composed of three strands of 60's is considered equal to one of 20's single, but the more twist there is put into a yarn the more it will contract in length and the coarser will be the actual counts. Ply yarns which are composed of single strands of equal size of yarn are indicated by the number of strands which are twisted together and the counts of the single yarns written afterwards; thus 2/40's means 2 yarns of 40's twisted together, 3/100's means 3 yarns of 100's twisted together. These yarns would be equal to single yarns composed of 20's and 33.33's respectively. Cable yarns are composed of 2 or more ply yarns twisted together to form a fancy yarn. A 4/2/50's cable yarn would be composed of 4 ends of 2/50's twisted together, making in all 8 ends of 50's yarn, and would be equal to a single yarn of 6-1/4 counts. Unless used for fancy yarns for special purposes 2 single yarns of unequal counts are seldom or never used, as equal single yarns combined make the best ply yarns. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Номер Пряжи – стандартная мера тонины пряжи, рассчитывается либо (i) посредством числа спецификационных длин на спецификационный вес как, например, в случае с хлопком, льном или шерстью (таким образом, чем выше номер пряжи, тем она тоньше); либо (ii) числом спецификационных весов на спецификационную длину как, например, в случае с Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}), . Номер, указывающий вес для определённой длины или длину для определённого веса пряжи.

COUNTRY–CODE NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ИМЁН ПО КОДУ СТРАНЫ – The Country-Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) is in the process of being established, with the ccNSO Assistance Group preparing the recommendations that are currently under discussion. Upon completion, the purpose of the ccNSO is to engage and provide leadership in activities relevant to country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs). This is achieved by (1) Developing policy recommendations to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board, (2) Nurturing consensus across the ccNSO's community, including the name-related activities of ccTLDs; and (3) Coordinating with other ICANN SO's, Committees, or constituencies under ICANN. The ccNSOselects one person to serve on the board. ccTLD – Country Code Top Level Domain. Two letter domains, such as .uk (United Kingdom), .de (Germany) and .jp (Japan) (for example), are called Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs) and correspond to a country, territory, or other geographic location. The rules and policies for registering domain names in the ccTLDs vary significantly and ccTLD registries limit use of the ccTLD to citizens of the corresponding country. Some ICANN-accredited registrars provide registration services in the ccTLDs in addition to registering names in .biz, .com, .info, .name, .net and .org, however, ICANN does not specifically accredit registrars to provide ccTLD registration services. For more information regarding registering names in ccTLDs, including a complete database of designated ccTLDs and managers, please refer to http://www.iana.org/cctld/cctld.htm. / Организация по Поддержке Имён по Коду Страны (ОПИкс ()) находится в процессе формирования; группа содействия ОПИкс подготавливает рекомендации, которые обсуждаются в настоящее время. По завершении этого процесса основной целью ОПИкс станет участие и руководящая роль в деятельности, связанной с национальными доменами верхнего уровня (ccTLD, нДВУ). Это будет осуществляться следующими способами:- (1) разработка рекомендаций по политике для Правления Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН); (2) формирование общего мнения в сообществе ОПИкс, включая деятельность, связанную с нДВУ; (3) согласование действий с другими организациями поддержки, комитетами или группами КИРИН. ОПИкс выбирает одного директора в состав Правления. ccTLD, нДВУ – Национальный домен верхнего уровня. Домены, состоящие из двух букв, например .uk (Соединённое Королевство), .de (Германия) и .jp (Япония), называются национальными доменами верхнего уровня (ccTLD, нДВУ) и соответствуют стране, территории или другому географическому положению. Правила и политики регистрации доменных имен в нДВУ значительно разнятся, и реестры нДВУ ограничивают использование нДВУ только жителями соответствующей страны. Некоторые аккредитованные КИРИН регистраторы предоставляют услуги регистрации в нДВУ помимо регистрации имен в доменах .biz, .com, .info, .name, .net и .org. Однако КИРИН не осуществляет аккредитацию регистраторов специально для предоставления услуг регистрации в нДВУ. Дополнительную информацию о регистрации имён в нДВУ, включая полную базу данных назначенных имён и управляющих нДВУ, смотрите на странице http://www.iana.org/cctld/cctld.htm.

COUNTRY DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВНУТРИ СТРАНЫ – In Cotton industry, Country Damage is the damage or deterioration of the fiber caused by the absorption of excessive moisture, dust or sand from the exterior because it has been:- (i) exposed to the weather; or (ii) stored on wet or contaminated surfaces, prior to loading to containers or the vessel. Country damage does not include:- (i) any internal damage; or (ii) any other contamination; or (iii) any damage which takes place after loading to containers or vessel. Marine term referring to damage to baled or bagged goods, e.g., cotton caused by excessive moisture from damp ground or exposure to weather, or by grit, dust or sand forced into the insured property by windstorm or inclement weather. Country Damage is a damage to cotton caused by moisture, dust or sand affecting bales that have either been exposed to the weather or stored on wet or contaminated ground. Damage to cotton in bales caused by poor methods of bailing, discoloration, etc. This term is used in Marine

Cargo insurance of cotton. Damage to cotton caused by moisture, dust or sand affecting bales that have either been exposed to the weather or stored on wet or contaminated ground. Damage to baled or bagged goods prior to loading on a vessel, caused by the absorption of excessive moisture or deterioration from grit, dust or sand due to inclement weather. / Повреждение хлопка в кипах происходит в результате ненадлежащих методов ответственного хранения, изменения цвета и тому подобного. Этот термин используется в отношении хлопка при Морском Страховании Груза. Повреждения, вызванные увлажнением, запылением или воздействием песка на кипы, которые были либо незащищены от воздействия погодных условий, либо размещены на мокрой или загрязненной поверхности. Повреждения, возникшие в процессе транспортировки хлопка и вызванные, в основном, чрезмерным увлажнением, намоканием или загрязнением хлопка. . , например, . Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

COUNTRY OF EXPORT DESTINATION = СТРАНА КОНЕЧНОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ВЫВОЗА (или СТРАНА КОНЕЧНОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ЭКСПОРТА) – Country Of Export Destination is the country of destination for exports is the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as when exported. / вывоз (exportation).

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN = СТРАНА ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ – (1) Country Of Origin is the country in which the goods have been produced or manufactured, according to certain Customs criteria. Country Of Origin is the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured, in accordance with national Customs Regulations. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, transactions are credited to the country of shipment. Certain foreign trade reports show country subcodes to indicate special tariff treatment afforded some imported articles. / особый режим тарифов.

(2) Country Of Origin (of a consignment of plants) is a country where the plants were grown.

(3) Country Of Origin (of a consignment of plant products) is a country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown.

(4) Country of Origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products) is a country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests.

COUNTRY OF PROVENANCE = СТРАНА ОТПРАВКИ – Country Of Provenance is the country from which goods or cargo are sent to the importing country. The country from which cargo is shipped to the importing country.

COUNTRY RISK = СТРАНОВОЙ РИСК – Country Risk is a collection of risks associated with investing in a foreign country. These risks include political risk, exchange rate risk, economic risk, sovereign risk and transfer risk, which is the risk of capital being locked up or frozen by government action. Country risk varies from one country to the next. Some countries have high enough risk to discourage much foreign investment. Country risk can reduce the expected return on an investment and must be taken into consideration whenever investing abroad. Some country risk does not have an effective hedge. Other risk, such as exchange rate risk, can be protected against with a marginal loss of profit potential. The United States (US) is generally considered the benchmark for low country risk and most nations can have their risk measured as compared to the US. Country risk is higher with longer term investments and direct investments, which are investments not made through a regulated market or exchange. Country Risk is the risk attached to a borrower by virtue of its location in a particular country. This involves examination of economic, political and geographical factors. Various organizations generate country risk tables. See also Transfer Risk. Investments in countries where political conditions are unstable are exposed to special risks. These can very quickly result in wide price fluctuations. Those risks include, for example, foreign exchange restrictions, transfer risks or standstill agreements. / в широкой флуктуации (колебании) цены. При кредитовании иностранных контрагентов у кредитной организации могут возникать страновой риск и риск неперевода средств. Страновой риск (включая риск неперевода средств) – риск возникновения у кредитной организации убытков в результате неисполнения иностранными контрагентами (юридическими, физическими лицами) обязательств из-за экономических, политических, социальных изменений, а также вследствие того, что валюта денежного обязательства может быть недоступна контрагенту из-за особенностей национального законодательства (независимо от финансового положения самого контрагента).

COUNTRY–SPECIFIC FUND = ФОНД ПО ВЫБРАННОЙ СТРАНЕ – Country-Specific Fund is an investment fund which invests primarily in a specific country. Country-Specific International Stock Mutual Funds are the least geographically diverse of all, as they invest solely in the companies of a single country. As you would expect, these are the most volatile of the international mutual funds. As with the regional funds, these funds tend to be well-diversified across industries. The country-specific funds should be used judiciously to over-wieght certain countries or as a speculative investment with your 'mad money' outside your regular investing portfolio. / Инвестиционный фонд, вкладывающий свои средства главным образом в какую-то конкретную страну.

COUNT STRENGTH PRODUCT = ПРОДУКТ КРЕПОСТИ ПО НОМЕРУ – Count Strength Product (CSP) is an old Strength value, which is not used in several countries anymore. It is a number which is derived by multiplication of count and lea strength (in lbs). Note:- the higher the value the better the yarn. Lea:- in one lea 120 yards length of yarn is wound by 80 wraps. Each wrap has a length (circumference) of 1.5 yards. Lea Strength:- this is breaking load required to rupture one lea. It is generally expressed in pound. Note:- the higher the value the better the yarn.

COUNT VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ПО НОМЕРУ – Count Variation:- there is difference in count compared to required count. Spinning defect. Count Variation:- difference in count compared to require count. Fabric gives bad appearance and characterized by variation in density. The variations of lower and higher side for long and medium type. Probable reasons for this are:- (i) regular check on wrapping from gill box to ring frames; (ii) correct piecening of silver or that portion should be removed from the delivered sliver; (iii) during run out of material extra care is required to take; (iv) auto-leveller setting is to be checked for fault and material of below Std. Uster value to be taken back for processing; (v) top cots rollers condition at gill boxes, rovings and ring frame; (vi) tension at roving and ring frames vary. Barrels at roving should move freely; and (vii) top arm pressure, spacer, condenser and drafting zone condition of spinning frame. / Порок или дефект прядения. Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария.

COUPLING = СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНАЯ МУФТА – Coupling:- a straight connector for fluid lines. Coupling is a device used to connect the ends of two adjacent objects, as in pipes or tubes. / Под Муфтой, от Немецкого слова Muffe, от Голландского слова Mouwtje, понимается устройство для соединения валов, тяг, труб, канатов, кабелей и тому подобного. Различают:- (i) Соединительные Муфты, которые в зависимости от выполняемых функций обеспечивают прочность соединения, герметичность, защищают от коррозии и так далее, например, кабельные муфты, некоторые фитинги; и (ii) Муфты Приводов машин и механизмов,

передающие вращательное движение и вращающий момент с одного вала на другой или с вала на свободно сидящую на нём деталь, например, шкив, зубчатое колесо. Муфты приводов выполняют и другие функции:- компенсируют монтажные отклонения, разъединяют валы, предохраняют машины от поломок в аварийных режимах и так далее. Передача момента в муфте может осуществляться с механической связью между деталями (например, глухие, зубчатые, втулочно-пальцевые, кулачковые, шарнирные муфты), за счёт сил трения или магнитного притяжения (например, фрикционные и электроиндукционные синхронные муфты), сил инерции или индукционным взаимодействием электромагнитных полей (например, гидромуфты и электроиндукционные асинхронные муфты). По характеру работы различают:- Управляемые Муфты; Самоуправляемые Муфты, или Автоматические Муфты (включаемые и выключаемые в зависимости от режима работы); муфты Скольжения (например, гидромуфты).

COUPON = КУПОН (или ОТРЕЗНОЙ ТАЛОН) – (1) Coupon is the interest rate stated on a bond when it's issued. The coupon is typically paid semiannually. This is also referred to as the 'Coupon Rate' or 'Coupon Percent Rate'. For example, a USD1 000 bond with a coupon of 7% will pay USD70 a year. It is called a 'Coupon' because some bonds literally have coupons attached to them. Holders receive interest by stripping off the coupons and redeeming them. This is less common today as more records are kept electronically. Interest voucher usually attached to bonds and exchangeable for cash on its due date (half yearly or yearly). Coupon is a certificate attached to a security, which can be detached and exchanged by its owner for an interest payment or dividend relating to the security. Coupons on bearer bonds are negotiable instruments, which are sent to the bond issuer or bank in exchange for a fixed payment to the holder. A fixed Dollar amount of interest payable per annum, stated as a percentage of principal value, usually payable in semiannual installments. Coupon is a certificate attached to a bond or share which, when detached and presented to the issuer of the security, entitles the bond or shareholder to receive the interest payment or dividend or to exercise rights. Coupon:- interest payments on a fixed-interest security (bond). A term Coupon refers to the interest paid on a bond's face value regardless of the current trading price of a stock, e.g., if the coupon is 10% and the bond's face value is CAD100, the annual interest (paid on the coupon) is CAD10. / в свою надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату. Под Купоном, от Французского слова Coupon, означающее Отрезной Талон, понимается часть ценой бумаги (акции или облигации), которая предъявляется для получения процента или дивиденда. Платёж по купонам производится эмитентом, начиная с 01 Марта 1899, за каждое полугодие по 2 Рубля 25 копеек. стрижка купонов. Купон:- процентная ставка (определённый процент от нарицательной стоимости) по долговым ценным бумагам, которую эмитент обязуется платить владельцу до наступления срока погашения ценной бумаги. Например, по облигациям с 10%-ным купоном ежегодно будет выплачиваться 10 Долларов на каждые 100 Долларов нарицательной стоимости, обычно в виде периодических (каждые шесть месяцев) выплат. Этот термин происходит от названия отрывной части сертификата на облигацию, которая даёт право владельцу сертификата на получение процентов. По мере распространения зарегистрированных облигаций (registered bonds) купоны постепенно перестают использовать.

(2) In marketing, a Coupon is a ticket or document that can be exchanged for a financial discount or rebate when purchasing a product. Customarily, coupons are issued by manufacturers of consumer packaged goods or by retailers, to be used in retail stores as a part of sales promotions. They are often widely distributed through mail, coupon envelopes, magazines, newspapers, the Internet, directly from the retailer, and mobile devices such as cell phones. Since only price conscious consumers are likely to spend the time to claim the savings, coupons function as a form of price discrimination, enabling retailers to offer a lower price only to those consumers who would otherwise go elsewhere. In addition, coupons can also be targeted selectively to regional markets in which price competition is great.

(3) In government, a Coupon is a paper certificate used to administer a benefit or permission.

COUPON BOND = КУПОННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Coupon Bond is a debt obligation with coupons attached that represent semiannual interest payments. Also known as a Bearer Bond. No record of the purchaser is kept by the issuer, and the purchaser's name is not printed on the certificate. Coupon Bond is a bond with interest coupons attached. The coupons are clipped as they come due and presented by the holder for payment of interest. See also Bearer Bond and Registered Bond. / Купонная Облигация:- облигации на предъявителя, выпускаемые с отрывными купонами, которые должны предъявляться эмитенту или его агенту для получения дивидендов за полгода. В настоящее время купонные облигации постепенно уступают место зарегистрированным облигациям (registered bonds), выплата дивидендов по некоторым из которых осуществляется с помощью электронного трансферта.

COUPON RATE = СТАВКА КУПОНА (или КУПОННАЯ СТАВКА) – Coupon Rate is the interest rate on a debt instrument expressed in terms of a percent on an annualized basis that the issuer guarantees to pay the holder until maturity. Coupon Rate (D):- the amount per unit nominal which when multiplied by the nominal amount of stock/security gives the interest/coupon payments per annum and it will specify how often the amount is paid, e.g., if the nominal amount of stock/security is £100 and the coupon rate is 6% (D = .06) payable half-yearly, then the fixed interest payments are £3 every 6 months (coupons). The coupon dates are the dates on the year when the interest/coupons are paid, e.g., if the coupon dates were 01 January and 01 July then £3 would be paid on each of these dates. / Процентная ставка по долговому инструменту, выраженная в качестве годового процента, который эмитент гарантирует выплатить владельцу до погашения.

COUPON SHEET = КУПОННЫЙ ЛИСТОК (или ЛИСТОК С КУПОНАМИ) – Coupon Sheet is a set of coupons normally attached to a bond or share certificate. The individual coupons are detached from the sheet at the respective due dates and entitle the owner to receive the interest or dividend upon presentation. The last of the coupons to be detached is called a Talon and qualifies the holder to obtain a new sheet of coupons. US shares are frequently issued without coupon sheets. The payment of the dividend is then mailed directly to the shareholder entered in the corporation's share register or to his bank. / в соответствующие надлежащие (причитающиеся) даты и . стрижка купонов. Тчалэн (или Талё (Talon)).

COURSE = ПЕТЕЛЬНЫЙ РЯД (или РЯД ПЕТЕЛЬ) – Course:- the rows of loops or stitches running across a knitted fabric. Corresponds to the weft or filling in woven goods. Course is the row of loops or stitches running across a knit fabric, corresponding to the filling in woven fabrics. Course:- the row of loops or stitches running across the width of a fabric corresponding to filling of a woven fabric. Course is the horizontal row of loops in knit fabric. / уточина в тканых тканях. Петельный Ряд – совокупность следующих друг за другом петель в направлении ширины полотна. Ряд Петель – петли, идущие в вязаном изделии друг за другом по горизонтали.

COURSE COUNT = ЧИСЛО ПЕТЕЛЬНЫХ РЯДОВ – Course Count:- the number of courses in a knit fabric per unit length measure. For example:- courses per inch.

COURSE LENGTH = ДЛИНА ПЕТЕЛЬНОГО РЯДА – Course Length is the amount of yarn used in forming all the knit-loops in one course of a knitted fabric. Also called Run-In.

COURSEPACKS = КУРСОВЫЕ ПОСОБИЯ (или МЕТОДИЧКИ) – Coursepacks are the copies of materials assembled by instructors to be used by students in a class, usually in lieu of or in addition to a text book. / Копии материалов, подобранных инструкторами, которые должны использоваться студентами в аудиториях, обычно вместо или в дополнение к тексту книги.

COURT DRESS = СУДЕБНОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ – Court Dress comprises the style of clothes prescribed for courts of law, and formerly for royal courts. Court dress is worn at hearings in open court in all Senior Courts of England and Wales and in county courts. However, court dress may be dispensed with at the option of the judge, e.g., in very hot weather, and invariably where it may intimidate children, e.g., in the Family Division and at the trials of minors. In the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council counsel need not wear court dress if all advocates in a case agree on this. The judges dress in conventional business attire. Court dress is not worn at hearings in chambers and in the magistrates' courts.

COURT GUARANTEE = СУДЕБНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ (или ГАРАНТИЯ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ СУДЕБНЫХ ИЗДЕРЖЕК) – Court Guarantee given to a party involved in legal proceedings, to secure the payment of costs should these be awarded against the applicant as part of the judgement. Normally valid until a final judgement has been made and will not quote a specific expiry date. Court Guarantee:- this insurance covers the settlement of final rulings in lawsuits against Compagas. It has the same standing as a judicial bond, replacing judicial deposits in cash, attachment of assets, and bank guarantees. This performance bond is aimed at companies which, being under contract, are bound to guarantee to its customers that such contracts, as far as pricing, deadlines and other specifications, will be performed in full. Public agencies within the direct or indirect public administration may also, pursuant to Law no. 8,666/93 and to Law no. 8,883/94, receive insurance policies as guarantee from its suppliers of goods and services, contractors, and public tender participants. This type of insurance is designed to guarantee full performance of a contract. It does not cover damages but rather liabilities for breach of contract, and it is a form of contractual guarantee provided for by Brazilian law, which may replace bank guarantees, cash bonds, or government bonds. / Судебная Гарантия обеспечивает издержки процесса и сторон в ходе судебных производств, будь то в пользу судебных инстанций или сторон. Судебная Гарантия используется в качестве одной из мер по обеспечению иска в судопроизводстве. Если по требованию истца в качестве меры по обеспечению иска применён арест имущества или денежных средств ответчика, последний вправе предложить судебную гарантию как основание для отмены ареста. Судебная гарантия подлежит оплате по представлении решения суда или мирового соглашения, подтверждающего право истца на получение определённых денежных сумм с ответчика в удовлетворение своих исковых требований. Сумма гарантии, как правило, соответствует сумме иска или стоимости арестованного имущества. Вместе с тем, судебная гарантия предоставляет ответчику возможность вести обычную хозяйственную деятельность во время рассмотрения иска в суде, которое может охватывать довольно длительный период.

COURT OF AUDITORS = СУД АУДИТОРОВ – Court Of Auditors is an institution of the European Community which carries out the audit in the European Community. One of its duties is to examine the operational efficiency of the management of the European Central Bank (ECB).

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES = СУД СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ СООБЩЕСТВ – The Court of Justice of the European Communities (often referred to simply as 'the Court') was set up under the ECSC Treaty in 1952. It is based in Luxembourg. Its job is to make sure that EU legislation is interpreted and applied in the same way in all EU countries, so that the law is equal for everyone. It ensures, for example, that national courts do not give different rulings on the same issue. The Court also makes sure that EU member states and institutions do what the law requires. The Court has the power to settle legal disputes between EU member states, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. The Court is composed of one judge per member state, so that all 27 of the EU's national legal systems are represented. For the sake of efficiency, however, the Court rarely sits as the full court. It usually sits as a 'Grand Chamber' of just 13 judges or in chambers of five or three judges. The Court is assisted by eight 'advocates-general'. Their role is to present reasoned opinions on the cases brought before the Court. They must do so publicly and impartially. The judges and advocates-general are people whose impartiality is beyond doubt. They have the qualifications or competence needed for appointment to the highest judicial positions in their home countries. They are appointed to the Court of Justice by joint agreement between the governments of the EU member states. Each is appointed for a term of six years, which may be renewed. To help the Court of Justice cope with the large number of cases brought before it, and to offer citizens better legal protection, a 'Court of First Instance' was created in 1988. This Court (which is attached to the Court of Justice) is responsible for giving rulings on certain kinds of case, particularly actions brought by private individuals, companies and some organisations, and cases relating to competition law. This court also has one judge from each EU country. The European Union Civil Service Tribunal adjudicates in disputes between the European Union and its civil service. This tribunal is composed of seven judges and is attached to the Court of First Instance. The Court of Justice, the Court of First Instance and the Civil Service Tribunal each have a president chosen by their fellow judges to serve for a renewable term of three years. Vassilios Skouris was elected President of the Court of Justice in 2003. Marc Jaeger is the current President of the Court of First Instance. Paul J. Mahoney has been President of the Civil Service Tribunal since 2005. The Court gives rulings on cases brought before it. The five most common types of case are:- (i) references for a preliminary ruling; (ii) actions for failure to fulfil an obligation; (iii) actions for annulment; (iv) actions for failure to act; and (v) actions for damages. Court of Justice of the European Communities (CJEC), the institution ensures that the law is observed in the interpretation and application of the Treaties and of the legal acts laid down by the European institutions. / Василиос Скурис (Vassilios Skouris). Марк Йега (или Марк Жэгер (Marc Jaeger). Пол Дьжей. Махони (Paul J. Mahoney).

COUTURE HOUSE = ДОМ КУТЧИР (или ДОМ МОДЫ) – Couture House is the fashion designer house.

COVALENT BOND = КОВАЛЕНТНАЯ СВЯЗЬ – Covalent Bond is a chemical bond where a pair of electrons is are shared relatively equally between two atoms in the compound. Covalent bonds are formed between the fibers and reactive dyes. These are the strongest type of chemical bond, and are responsible for the excellent washfastness of reactive dyes.

COVARIANCE = КОВАРИАНСА (или КОВАРИАЦИЯ, или СОПРЯЖЁННОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ) – Covariance is a statistical measure used in computing the correlation coefficient between two variables; the covariance is the sum of (x-X)(y-Y) over all pairs of values for the variables x and y, where X is the mean of x values, and Y is the mean of the y values.

COVENANT = ДОГОВОР (или ХХ) – Covenant is basically a written contract in which one party promises to perform specified acts in exchange for specified performance by the other party. The seller in a warranty deed, for example, covenants five things sought by the buyer. See also Warranty Deed. Covenant is an agreement with a legal binding on the parties involved. The expression is often used in association with corporate debt, because the borrower is bound to the terms of the agreement. The expression is also used in property investment because the tenant or lessee is bound to the terms of the lease agreement. In fact the meaning of covenant has been extended in the context of property investment so that it usually refers to the quality of the tenant, e.g., a tenant with a good covenant is a good quality tenant who is unlikely to break the terms of the agreement.

COVER = ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ (или ЗАСТИЛИСТОСТЬ (ТКАНИ), или ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ, или XX) – Cover is:- (1) the degree of evenness of thread spacing. (2) The degree to which underlying structure is concealed by the surface material, as in carpets, the degree to which pile covers backing. (3) The ability of a dye to conceal defects in fabric. Cover is the 'full' even appearance of woven goods when the warp and filling yarns are uniformly well distributed. / основные и уточные пряжи .

(TO) COVER = ПОКРЫВАТЬ – (1) To Cover:- the purchase or sale of futures to offset a previously established position in the market. Purchasing futures to offset a short position. Also known as Short Covering. See also Liquidation and Offset. To Cover:- to sell a long position, or buy back a short position.

(2) To Cover:- to have in hand the physical commodity or other asset underlying a futures contract when a short futures position is taken. To have in hand the physical commodity when a short futures sale is made, or to acquire the commodity that might be deliverable on a short sale.

(3) To Cover:- to acquire the commodity to be delivered on a short futures position.

(4) To Cover:- to furnish security (collateral) for an unsecured debt.

(5) To Cover:- to effect insurance.

(6) To Cover:- to include within the coverage of a contract of insurance.

COVER = ПОКРЫТИЕ (или СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЕ) – Cover:- insurance or reinsurance as it applies to one or more specific risk exposures. A contract of insurance. Insurance and reinsurance protection based on a contractual agreement.

COVERAGE = (СТРАХОВОЕ) ПОКРЫТИЕ – Coverage:- the scope of protection provided under the contract of insurance. / Предел защиты, обеспечиваемой по договору или контракту страхования.

COVERAGE CAPITAL = КАПИТАЛ НА (СТРАХОВОЕ) ПОКРЫТИЕ – Coverage Capital:- the mathematically computed capital required by an insurer or pension fund to meet its future commitments.

COVERAGE PART = СТОРОНА (СТРАХОВОГО) ПОКРЫТИЯ – Coverage Part:- any one of the individual commercial coverage parts that may be attached to a commercial policy.

COVERAGE TRIGGER = ТРИГГЕР (СТРАХОВОГО) ПОКРЫТИЯ (или ТРИГГЕР СТРАХОВОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ) – Coverage Trigger is a mechanism that determines whether a policy covers a particular claim for loss. For example, the difference between the coverage triggers of liability 'occurrence' forms and 'claims made' forms is that the loss must occur during the policy period in the first case and the claim must be made during the policy period in the second case.

COVERALL = СПЕЦОВКА (или СПЕЦОДЕЖДА) – Coverall is a one-piece outer garment worn to protect other garments. Usually used in plural.

COVER BILL = КОНОСАМЕНТ ПОКРЫТИЯ – Cover Bill is a bill of lading issued by one carrier to another carrier that has arranged for cargo shut out from its own vessel to be shipped on the issuing carrier's vessel.

COVER CROP = ПОКРОВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Cover Crop is a crop planted to prevent soil erosion and to provide humus.

COVERED CALL = ПОКРЫТЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ) – Covered Call is an options strategy whereby an investor holds a long position in an asset and writes (sells) call options on that same asset in an attempt to generate increased income from the asset. This is often employed when an investor has a short-term neutral view on the asset and for this reason hold the asset long and simultaneously have a short position via the option to generate income from the option premium. This is also known as a Buy-Write. For example, let's say that you own shares of the TSJ Sports Conglomerate and like its long-term prospects as well as its share price but feel in the shorter term the stock will likely trade relatively flat, perhaps within a few dollars of its current price of, say, USD25. If you sell a call option on TSJ for USD26, you earn the premium from the option sale but cap your upside. One of three scenarios is going to play out:- (a) TSJ shares trade flat (below the USD26 strike price) – the option will expire worthless and you keep the premium from the option. In this case, by using the buy-write strategy you have successfully outperformed the stock. (b) TSJ shares fall – the option expires worthless, you keep the premium, and again you outperform the stock. (c) TSJ shares rise above USD26 – the option is exercised, and your upside is capped at USD26, plus the option premium. In this case, if the stock price goes higher than USD26, plus the premium, your buy-write strategy has underperformed the TSJ shares. Covered Call is a call contract an investor sells that is supported by shares that investor owns. For example, if you own 500 shares of Apple and sell 5 call contracts against your stock, you are giving another investor the right to buy your shares at a certain price by a certain date. Question:- How do you mitigate the risk of a large decline in the underlying stock in a Covered Call position? Answer:- The hit-and-run covered call. Covered calls or buy writes are a good way to reduce volatility in equity positions, but a big decline in the underlying stock still will scuttle a covered call position and lead to significant losses. Your loss is mitigated by the short call position, which will create gains as the option price follows the stock downward; but with a delta around .50, you still will take a hit. So, what can you do about it? For one, you can shorten the time exposure. You can sell an option that has only a few days to live. In other words, you can hit-and-run. To do that, you have to make the right choice of underlying stock and option. Stock selection:- select a stock that is at or near the bottom of its recent range. All else being equal, it will have a smaller probability of decline than a stock at or near its recent peak. Look for a stock that is sitting at or near recent lows or highs or at the edge of a price gap, as prices tend to find support at these levels. Favor lower priced stocks. Options on lower priced stocks tend to be cheaper and trade more actively, reducing the spread between the bid and ask prices. Stay away from thinly traded stocks for the same reason. Apply whatever other technical criteria you favor: Moving averages, price momentum or trend analysis. Avoid stocks that will announce earnings between now and option expiration. Betting on earnings surprises is another game. Option selection:- look for an option with a premium of USD1.50 or more. If you're going to take the risk, you might as well be paid well for it. Stay away from options with light trading volume. The spread between bid and ask prices on thinly traded options can be as much as 100% and too large to overcome. Sell the nearest expiration. The longer an option has to live, the more time the underlying stock has to tank. You want an option that is on its death bed:- 10 days to expiration is good, three days is better. Sell the strike that is at or just out-of-the-money. You're not going for a small chance at a big kill; you're after the premium. That sounds like a tall order as most out-of-the-money option prices drop to a few pennies during their last week of life. But with research you can find candidates for this trade. The first item you need is a list of 25 or so stock/call-option combinations with the highest potential returns. Many brokerage firms and options houses provide this information to their clients. A good list will show you the stock, several available option expiration months, the strikes for each month, the covered call's potential percent return and various Greek values. From these, you cull the stock/option combination that meets your criteria. It is possible to find very-short-term options with relatively low risk and good payouts to execute a hit-and-run covered call. You just have to get your hands on a compendium of high-potential stock/option combinations and do your homework. Calls are sold on the underlying currency with strikes which are higher

than the market price. The strike price limits the profit that can be realized from the position. Over the past year, the S&P 500 Index has continued its steady uptrend, reaching new all-time highs by the beginning of March. While this may be a good thing for the average investor, it has put some covered call traders in an uncomfortable position. A covered call is a market strategy that combines your stock position with a short call option position to generate additional income via the collection of the option premium. The success of covered call systems is well documented. In fact, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) now publishes a covered call benchmark called the Buy-Write Index (BXM), which shows that a covered call portfolio can not only outperform a standard portfolio of S&P 500 stocks, but can do so while decreasing overall market volatility. However, in markets that rise relatively quickly, the benefits of collecting the option premium may be overshadowed by the performance limits placed on your position by the short option. In quickly rising markets, a stock may run straight through your option strike, leading you to not only miss out on a potential stock move, but putting you in a position where you'll have your stock taken away, and potentially enduring some unintended tax consequences. What is a covered call? A covered call is a stock and option position constructed in the following manner:- (i) Step 1:- buy 100 shares of a stock; (ii) Step 2:- sell 1 call option with a strike price that is either equal to (at-the-money) or higher than (out-of-the-money) the current stock price. The idea is to use the premium collected from the sale of the option to enhance the market returns generated by just the stock. To illustrate, consider the following example where you buy 100 shares of XYZ stock for USD98 per share and you sell the 100-strike call at a price of USD3.50. Then, the graph of your P&L would look much like the image below:- XXXX. The red line shows your long stock position, while the blue line shows the combined stock and option position. The breakeven level on a covered call position is defined as the strike price plus the option premium, meaning that until the stock reaches a value of USD103.50, the covered call outperforms simple long stock. The problem arises when the stock rises above USD103.50 per share. Now, the sale of the call merely limits the performance of your portfolio. Furthermore, if the stock remains above USD100 on the expiration date of your option, you will be forced to sell off your stock at the stock price at the strike price. One way to avoid this consequence is to move the call so that it's no longer in the money. The process is referred to as 'Rolling' The Call. In essence, what you do is you buy back your short call option and sell a new call with a strike price that is higher than where the stock is trading. Suppose that when you initially bought Goldman Sachs (GS) stock, the stock was trading at USD145 per share. At the time, selling the 150-strike calls to obtain some extra premium seemed like a good idea. However, now, with the stock at USD153, your 150-strike calls are in-the-money. If the stock remains there until expiration, or if it drifts higher, you run the risk of having your stock called away. To obtain some peace of mind, you decide to roll your calls from the 150 strike, which is now in-the-money, to the 155 strike, which is out-of-the-money. To execute the roll, you would:- (i) Step 1:- buy back the March 150-strike calls for USD3.80 to close; and (ii) Step 2:- sell the March 155-strike calls at USD0.99 to open. The result is you would still have a covered call position, but would have accomplished two things in the roll process. First, you would have moved your short call position enough so that your call strike is now out-of-the-money, thereby minimizing the risk of having your stock called away. Second, you would have increased your breakeven level from 153.80 to 155.99. The downside to this process is that to achieve these benefits, you would have paid out a debit of USD2.81, or USD281 per contract, to roll your position. This decision could come back to haunt you if the stock then decides to move lower, possibly below USD150 per share. Solution:- roll the call up and out. Rolling your covered call up in strikes and out in time accomplishes the same thing as the previous technique, except that you get more time in the covered call position and it opens the possibility to roll the calls for a credit rather than a debit. Using this option chain, you can perform the same rolling technique as before, except that in addition to moving up in strikes, you also move out in time. The advantage is that you may no longer have to roll your short call for a debit. For example, if you wanted to roll form the 150-strike call in March to the 155-strike call in April, you would:- (i) Step 1:- buy back the March 150-strike calls for USD3.80 to close; and (ii) Step 2:- sell the April 155-strike calls at USD3.80 to open. By following the aforementioned steps, you not only would have successfully rolled your position from an in-the-money strike to an out-of-the-money one, but you also would have increased your breakeven level from USD153.80 to USD158.80, and for no additional cost. Now what if you thought GS was poised to move even higher? You could roll your covered call position even further out in time. For example, if you wanted to roll from the 150-strike call in March to the 160-strike call in July, you would:- (i) Step 1:- buy back the March 150-strike calls for USD3.80 to close; and (ii) Step 2:- sell the July 160-strike calls at USD5.15 to open. With this roll, you would have moved your short call position even further out-of-the-money, you would have increased your breakeven level from USD153.80 to USD165.15 and you would have collected a credit of USD1.35, or USD135 per contract. The covered call is a very popular strategy among money managers, and for good reason:- It has been shown not only to be able to enhance standard market returns, but to do so potentially with less portfolio variance. In strong markets, as your stocks continue to outperform the limits set by your covered calls, you may just want to allow the stock to run uncovered. Of course, if you decide to keep the covered call position, then knowing how to roll your calls can give your portfolio some much-needed breathing room. Furthermore, rolling up and out can give you breathing room without having to shell out extra money. Covered Call:- selling a call option while holding an equivalent in the underlying tradable. / СИБО® (CBOE®). Индекс от Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500 Index). Ти.Эс.Джей. Спотс Кэнгламирэт (TSJ Sports Conglomerate). Бай-Райт Индэкс (Би.Экс.Эм.) (Buy-Write Index (BXM)). Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). Опционы на покупку соответствующей валюты продаются по сходным ценам, которые превышают рыночную цену. Сходная цена ограничивает уровень прибыли, которая могла бы быть получена в случае реализации данной позиции.

COVERED CALL WRITING = ВЫПИСКА ПОКРЫТОГО ОПЦИОНА НА ПОКУПКУ (или ВЫПИСКА ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОГО ОПЦИОНА НА ПОКУПКУ) – Covered Call Writing is a strategy of writing call options against a long position in the underlying asset. A covered put write being based on a short position in the asset. Covered Call Writing can provide steady returns and, more importantly, define your risk and reward, allowing you to maintain opportunity. For many, even experienced traders, the markets can be a source of great uncertainty and anxiety. Day to day, markets offer a wide variety of unknowns, from how long a trade will take, to its potential risk and reward. Not knowing can be tortuous mentally for traders, and this only is made worse in times of high volatility. While accepting that uncertainty and risk are part of the game, this doesn't provide much comfort, exacerbating the challenge of trading itself. This can lead to further mistakes in judgment and poor decision-making. Taking losses in stride soon goes out the window. Losing trades begin to snowball as you try to win back what you lost. For beginning traders with limited experience and low capital, this can be an even more frustrating and defeating experience. Beginners bravely attempt to succeed but lack planning on how to deal with not knowing where profits are being generated. This is made worse if traders are not capitalized well enough to sustain themselves through the learning curve. However, if you could know in advance how much money you were going to make and how long the trade was going to take, then you could eliminate the two biggest causes of anxiety and failure for a trader. A Winning Model:- writing covered calls has grown in popularity in recent years because of its potential to provide safe and steady returns, but many traders have an incomplete understanding of how to apply this approach in real-time. Covered call writing is simple. A call option gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to purchase the underlying stock at a specified price (the strike price). The seller, on the other hand, is obligated to sell the underlying stock at the strike price. Some call writers sell (or write) calls against stocks that they don't own. Covered call writers write calls against stocks that they have in their portfolios, or add to their portfolios concurrent to the writing of the option. One of the biggest benefits of covered call writing is that there is limited risk because the collected premium lowers the seller's overall cost per share. The technique also allows the sellers to calculate the profit potential in advance, as well as how long the trade is going to last before they can bank any profits. If used correctly, covered call writing can give you a steady, consistent revenue stream to enhance

your equity trading profits as well as provide a steady income. There are two challenges to proper covered call writing:- Appropriate stock selection and strategy approach. If you buy a stock that is on the decline, you're now in the awkward position of holding something that is losing value. Also, you have to find a stock whose options chain offers a high enough premium to be worth your risk, and then you must decide which option to sell and when to initiate that phase of the strategy. Complicating matters, what do you do if your position is called away? Do you repurchase the stock again? Or, if you're not called away, what do you do when the short option expires? These are questions that you need to have answered before you embark on this, or any, strategy. First, you need to have or plan to purchase 500 to 1 000 shares of an underlying stock. Generally, because of commissions, it won't be worth your while to attempt this strategy with smaller holdings, although technically it would be possible. Whatever your holdings, you will need 100 shares for each option you wish to write. You also will need a strategy to select stocks that have good price movement, to determine where to take a position in that stock's trend, to estimate where to sell the call option within the trend and to decide which call option to sell. If you have these factors in place, then the following benefits can emerge:- (i) solid investment vehicle for medium to long-term portfolios; (ii) potential returns of 5–20% every month; (iii) less risk than trading outrights; (iv) ability to lock in gains at the beginning; (v) knowing how much you potentially can make in advance; and (vi) knowing how much time the trade is going to take. The Method:- Selling In An Uptrend:- for example, EJ (E-House China Holdings Limited ADR) offered a low-risk pullback entry at around USD10.50 near the end of November 2013. As price moved up, the Williams %R indicator showed divergence, an oversold condition. The December 14 calls were priced around USD50, which would yield a 4.80% return through expiration on December 20. If the stock is called, then the yield could be as high as 33.33% (USD50 in premium collected + USD350 in capital gain / USD1 050 in stock = 33.33%). As mentioned, successful covered call writing is dependent on good stock selection and strategy approach. The method described here bridges this gap:- (i) stocks must be USD20 or less and have higher-than-average call option premiums; (ii) sell slightly out-of-the-money (OTM) call options with less than 30 days until expiration; (iii) the 50-day simple moving average (SMA) must be pointing upward or traveling in an upward trend; (iv) the 20-day SMA must be trading above the 50-day SMA; (v) price action must be trading above the 50-day SMA; (vi) the oscillator indicator Williams %R (14) must dip below the –80 mark to set up a possible signal; (vii) entry is triggered when Williams %R (14) rises up through the –80 level; (viii) set your stop under the price bar immediately preceding the entry bar at the lowest intraday pivot low; and (ix) entry confirmation is signaled when the fast EMA crosses the slow EMA (9), as indicated by moving average convergence-divergence (MACD (12, 26)). The 20- and 50-day SMA are used as a filter to identify periods that are ripe for long positions. This is why, for a bullish setup, price must be trading above the 50-day SMA. The Williams %R is a leading indicator that is used to signal a long entry into the trend when price pulls back, resulting in the indicator dipping under the –80 level.Entry is made on short-term strength. You enter on the close of the price bar after the Williams %R signals momentum has resumed into the dominant trend. Then, we confirm the entry by the MACD. The MACD is a lagging indicator. The MACD confirmation is not essential, but acts as a secondary signal to confirm the trade. Sell the OTM call option with less than three weeks until expiration when either the Williams %R or MACD begins to diverge or decline. This accomplishes two things. One, it shows that a top is occurring and allows you to sell the option as high as possible. Two, selling an OTM call option with less than three weeks left until expiry puts time decay on your side and quickly devalues the call option you sold, shortening your hold time on the covered call position until you can bank profits. For this particular approach to covered call writing, you want to avoid paying additional brokerage fees that would come from having to sell your position if the option went in-the-money and your stocks were called away. Insurance:- longevity as a trader is synonymous with controlling risk. Your ability to play defense and protect yourself from taking any loss while protecting gains is going to serve as the cornerstone to your success. For the risk-conscious who are worried about the stock tanking or a Black Swan event, you can protect yourself by buying a put option for insurance. Once you sell the call option, you can use part of the premium you collected to buy a put option with a strike price near your initial entry. If the unexpected happens, and the stock falls apart, the put will protect you from a severe loss. As with any strategy the goal is to be mindful of the downside. In trading, there always will be unknowns to deal with and the anxieties that come with them, but covered call writing lets you transfer some of that risk onto someone else. As with any strategy, the goal is to be mindful of the downside. With practice, it will help you achieve predictable profitability while minimizing risk of loss. To grant, or write, a call option while holding or having a long position in the underlying security, commodity, currency, index or futures contract. Covered Call Writing is considered to be a very conservative investment strategy. You buy stock and sell someone the right to buy it from you some days in the future (at expiration day). Let's look at an example with the stock of XYZ:- XYZ is trading at USD17. You sell someone the right to purchase your XYZ stock for USD17.50 for the next few days (until expiration day) for a premium of USD2. Technically this means, that you're selling a call (a purchase option for usually 100 shares) with a strike of 17.50 and a premium of USD2. Let's do the math:- Open Position (Order – Cashflow):- (i) Buy 500 shares of XYZ for USD17 – –USD8 500; and (ii) Sell 5 call contracts (each for 100 shares) of XYZ at USD17.50 for USD2 – +USD1 000. So your initial investment is USD7 500 (USD8 500 – USD1 000). Now let's look what happens at expiration day:- (1) Scenario A (Stock Unchanged):- the stock remains unchanged at USD17. The calls you sold expire worthless, because why should somebody buy the for USD17.50 from you when he can buy at the market for just USD17? Position (Order – Cashflow):- (i) You bought the 500 shares of XYZ for USD17 – –USD8 500; (ii) You keep the premium of 500 * USD2 – +USD1 000; and (iii) You sell 500 shares of XYZ for USD17 – +USD8 500. You have made a return of USD1 000 withouth the stock moving a single tick! That's a return of 13.3% for just some days holding stock of XYZ. But things get even better when we look at Scenario B... (2) Scenario B (Stock Up):- the stock of XYZ has moved to USD18 at expiration day. You're being 'called' from the owner of the options you sold:- you have to sell your XYZ stock to him for USD17.50 (the strike of the option you sold). Again, let's look at the return:- Position (Order – Cashflow):- (i) You bought the 500 shares of XYZ for USD17 – –USD8 500; (ii) You keep the premium of 500 * USD2 – +USD1 000; and (iii) You sell 500 shares of XYZ for USD17.50 – +USD8 750. This results in a profit of USD1 250 or 16.7%. But what if the stock price drops? (3) Scenario C (Stock Down):- the shares of XYZ are dropping to USD16. What's your result at expiration? Position (Order – Cashflow):- (i) You bought the 500 shares of XYZ for USD17 – –USD8 500; (ii) You keep the premium of 500 * USD2 – +USD1 000; and (iii) You sell 500 shares of XYZ for USD16 (the option expires worthless) – +USD8 000. Adding up these figures we see a profit of USD500, although the stock price dropped! Actually, we're making profit as long as the stock remains above USD15! / И-Хаус Чайна Холдиньгз Лимитид (E-House China Holdings Limited). %C Вилъйэмза (Williams %R). Предоставление или выписывание опциона на покупку с одновременным удержанием или наличием позиции на покупку соответствующей ценной бумаги, сырья, валюты, индекса или фьючерсного контракта. Выписка Покрытого Опциона На Покупку – опционная стратегия, которая заключается в открытии длинной позиции в базисных активах в сочетании с продажей опциона на покупку против этой позиции. Обеспечивает защиту от падения стоимости активов в пределах уровня безубыточности, который рассчитывается путём вычитания премии за опцион из цены актива в основе опциона на момент сделки. Максимальная прибыль реализуется, когда цена актива в основе опциона поднимается выше сходной цены; складывается из опционной премии и прибыли, получаемой за счёт длинной позиции в базисных активах. Стратегия эффективна на растущем или нейтральном рынке. Смотрите также Выписывание Непокрытого Опциона На Покупку (Uncovered Call Writing).

COVERED OPTION = ПОКРЫТЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН) – Covered Option is a short call or put option position that is covered by the sale or purchase of the underlying futures contract or other underlying instrument. For example, in the case of options on futures contracts, a covered call is a short call position combined with a long futures position. A covered put is a

short put position combined with a short futures position. An option position that is offset by an equal and opposite position in the underlying asset. Covered Option is a covered call option is one where the writer owns the underlying asset on which the option is written. A covered put option is one where the writer sells the option while holding cash. Covered Option is an option contract backed by the shares underlying the option. The two types are covered call and covered put. Covered Option:- when you sell call options on stock that you own, they are covered options. That means if the option holder exercises the option, you can deliver your stock to meet your obligation if you are assigned to complete the transaction. Similarly, if you sell put options on stock and have enough cash on hand make the required purchase if the option holder exercises, the options are covered. Covered puts are also known as Cash-Secured Puts. One appeal of selling a covered call is that you collect the premium but don't risk potentially large losses. Otherwise, you may have to buy the stock at a higher market price in order to meet your obligation to deliver stock at the strike price if the option is exercised. The downside is that if your stock is called away from you, you'll no longer be in a position to profit from any potential dividends or increases in price. Covered Option is an option position that is offset by an equal and opposite position in the underlying security. Antithesis of naked option. Covered Option is a situation in which an investor writes an option while holding an equal and opposite position on the underlying asset. A covered call option occurs when the investor owns the underlying asset and writes a call so that the underlying is on hand to sell to the option holder if the option is exercised. A covered put option occurs when the investor writes a put and has enough cash to cover the strike if the put is exercised. It is thought that utilizing covered options is a beneficial tactic, as the investor may profit from the option premium. / Покрытый Опцион или Обеспеченный Опцион – опционный контракт, обеспеченный акциями, на которые заключён опцион. Например, если некто, имеющий 300 акций XYZ, продаёт три опциона на покупку акций XYZ, его позиция называется обеспеченным опционом. Если цена на акции XYZ растёт и опцион реализуется, то это означает, что инвестор владеет акциями, которые он должен доставить покупателю. Продажа опционов на покупку приносит премию, которую платит покупатель. Смотрите также Naked Option.

COVERED SMUT = ПОКРЫТАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ (или ПОКРЫВАЮЩАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ) – Covered Smut is a disease affecting cereal grain crops. / Покрывающая Головня (Closed Smut) – возбудитель Гриб Ustilago Kolleri. Твёрдая Головня (Covered Smut) – возбудители Грибы Ustilago Hordei и Ustilago Levis. Под Головнёй понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

COVERED WARRANT = ПОКРЫТЫЙ ВАРРАНТ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ВАРРАНТ) – The meaning of the term Covered Warrant has changed over the years. When the warrants market came into being, and this is still the case today, covered warrants were equities warrants embodying the right to the physical purchase of shares which, during the lifetime of the warrant, were held in a separate cover stock by the warrants issuer, who was not at the same time the issuer of the underlying shares. In more recent times, the cover stock as an instrument has been dispensed with to an increasing extent. Instead, issuers ensure with the help of other financial transactions that warrant holders' delivery rights are fulfilled when the option right is exercised. Over and above that, the term covered warrants also includes warrants for which cash settlement is possible instead of physical delivery. A warrant is said to be covered if the warrant issuer places the underlying securities of a warrant in a trust or other custodial arrangement. See also Fully Covered Warrant. Covered Warrant is a type of warrant that allows the holder to buy or sell a specific amount of equities, currency or other financial instruments from the issuer, usually a bank or a similar financial institution, at a specific price and time. The main differences between normal warrants and covered warrants are:- (i) Covered Warrants can have a wide variety of underlying financial products. Normal warrants only have a company's stock as their underlying financial product. (ii) Covered Warrants are only issued by financial institutions. Normal warrants are only issued by the company that issued the underlying equity. (iii) Covered Warrants can have a variety of exercise prices depending on the conditions set forth by each issue. Normal warrants generally have only one exercise price. (iv) Covered Warrants allow the warrant holder to buy or sell the underlying asset. Normal warrants allow the warrant holder only to buy the underlying equity.

COVERED WRITING = ПОКРЫТАЯ ВЫПИСКА (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ВЫПИСКА) – Covered Writing, also known as a Buy Write, is often touted as a safe way to generate extra income from a stock portfolio, and the Short Covered Call is often an investor's first introduction to trading options. It follows naturally from the simple purchase of stock. It is relatively easy to explain and results in immediate income. And finally, it seems to be just as safe as simply investing in stock. While speculative call buyers usually hold their position for only a short time, the covered call writer often expects to hold his position to expiration. If the option is out-of-the-money at that time, it expires worthless. If the option is in-the-money at expiration, the investor may decide to buy the option back to close the position and keep his stock, or he can do nothing and see his stock 'Called Away'. Some investors keep their stock and sell covered calls repeatedly after each expiration, thus continually adding to their income. A real plus is that covered writers make money during periods when their stock holdings go nowhere. And the income that can be generated can be impressive. Upwards of 20% annual returns are possible. But that kind of return is possible only if the stock goes up or remains at around the same price. When someone says they don't trade options because they're too risky, the covered call is usually cited as an example of using options to reduce risk. And it's true. The sale of call options against existing stock holdings does reduce the overall variance of returns, thus reducing risk in the traditional sense. However, if you take the time to study this strategy and its risk curve, it can in fact be a risky way to invest. The risk curve for this trade looks like, and in fact is exactly the same shape, as the risk curve that results from simply selling a naked put. While covered writing is attractive because of the extra income it generates, it also has a major shortcoming. The covered writer has the same downside risk as he did when he just owned the stock. At the same time, his upside potential is now limited. The basic strategy is that a trader sells (shorts) a near-term at-the-money (ATM) or slightly out-of-the-money (OTM) call, and then 'covers' the short position by going long (purchasing or already owning) 100 shares of the stock for each call sold. In other words, for every 100 shares of stock you own, you can sell one call against it. Option sellers are said to be 'writing' options, because they originate the contract (although nobody ever sees actual paper contracts). When you write a call, the credit received for the option you have sold goes immediately into your trading account. The hope is that the stock will move in a sideways or slightly downward pattern during the life of the option, and the call will eventually expire worthless. When this happens, you still have the stock (which otherwise would have made little profit during this time) and you keep the premium for the call sold. You can then sell another call in the next expiration month and collect even more premium. The key thing to remember is that when you sell calls against your stock holdings, you are giving someone the option to buy your stock from you any time during the life of the option for a stated price – the strike price – of the option. In return for giving up gains above the strike price, you receive cash for the options sold. So what happens if the stock does goes up? In that case, the short call will be exercised by the owner and your broker will 'assign' your stock (sell it to the holder of the option) for the strike price of the call you sold. This is not necessarily a bad thing, since it means that you sell the stock for a little bit more than you paid for it, plus you get to keep the premium from the option you sold. So what could possibly go wrong? Well, what we haven't looked at is what happens if the stock goes up or down a lot in a short time. If the stock price quickly increases, even doubles in price, your profit is limited (to the strike price of the option you sold, minus what you paid for the stock, plus the premium received for the short call). The main reason to buy a stock is that you expect it to increase in value. But with the covered call, your gains are limited by the option you have sold. In this case your decision to buy the stock was correct, yet you will profit very little from it. And what if the

stock price falls dramatically? Your calls really do nothing to protect you against losses as the market falls. Sure, you get to keep the premium from selling the call (when it expires worthless), but you still own the stock, which is now worth considerably less than what you paid for it. The problem then becomes that you will not be able to sell another call at the original strike price. Instead, the next time you will have to sell the call at a lower strike price. If the stock then moves back to its original price, you will be assigned on the short call at the lower strike, locking in a significant loss. If the stock continues to drop, you will end up worse than if you simply accepted your loss after the first month and moved on. This is the main 'knock' on covered writing – that it takes away your upside profit potential but leaves you with the same downside risk as a regular stockholder. While that's true in theory, experienced traders will keep some of their upside potential through careful position management. How? By rolling. After a stock moves up, they re-purchase the short calls (at a loss) and sell new calls at a higher strike. This strategy allows you to stay in an up-trending stock. Note that this also means that capital gains (from sale of the stock) are deferred, while the loss from the short calls can be claimed immediately. An upside down version of covered writing is the Short Covered Put. This strategy is so seldom used or discussed that the term 'covered write' is universally understood to mean buying stock and selling calls. But shorting the stock and selling put(s) is technically also a covered write. The covered put writer gives up control over his short stock position for a limited time in return for income from the sale of the put. One important thing that experienced option traders do when writing covered options is to sell only when options are expensive (as measured by their implied volatility). Option prices fluctuate between periods when they are cheap or expensive. If you focus on selling when options are expensive, it makes a big difference! You can use historical volatility charts, available in all the best options trading software, to help you know when a stock's options are cheap or dear on a historical basis. Covered Writing is the sale of an option against an existing position in the underlying futures contract. For example, short call and long futures. / Продажа опциона в противовес существующей позиции по соответствующему фьючерсному контракту. Например, продажа опциона на покупку при купленном фьючерсе.

COVERED YARN = ПОКРЫТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Covered Yarn (single or double) is the yarn with filament (elastane, other elastic or inelastic) core covered by one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns continuously wrapped around the core in one or opposite directions.

COVER FACTOR = ФАКТОР ПОКРЫТИЯ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗАПОЛНЕНИЯ (ТКАНИ)) – Cover Factor:- the fraction of the surface area that is covered by yarns assuming round yarn shape. An areal ratio of projected fabric surface area to nominal surface area.

COVERHOLDER = ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ КОВЁРА (или ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ КОВЁРА) – Coverholder is a company or partnership authorized by a managing agent to enter into a contract or contracts of insurance to be underwritten by the members of a syndicate managed by it, in accordance with the terms of a binding authority. Coverholder is a firm either in the United Kingdom or overseas that is authorised by a managing agent under the terms of a binding authority to enter into contracts of insurance to be underwritten by members of a syndicate managed by the managing agent. A Lloyd's broker may act as a coverholder. / брокер у Лойда (Lloyd's broker).

COVERING = ПРИКРЫТИЕ – Covering:- purchase of an opposite futures or paper contract to offset a previously established sale (short position) or purchase (long position).

COVERING LOAN = ПОКРЫВАЮЩИЙ ЗАЁМ (или ПОКРЫВАЮЩАЯ ССУДА) – In Germany, Covering Loan:- collateral backing is required by law for certain types of covered bonds (Pfandbriefe). Mortgage loans, known as Covering Loans, typically serve as collateral. It is mandatory that the total amount of the covering loan at all times be at least as high, and yield the same interest income, as the total amount of the issued Pfandbriefe (principle of equilibrium). Local authority bonds are covered by local authority loans, i.e. bank claims on public-law entities and corporations. / Фандбрифэ (Pfandbriefe).

COVERING PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ (или ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ) – Covering Purchase is a purchase of securities in order to be able to deliver stocks sold short, i.e. close the position. / , то есть .

COVERING TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ПОКРЫТИЮ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ПРИКРЫТИЮ) – (1) Covering Transaction is a purchase or sale of an opposite futures or paper contract to offset a previously established sale (short position) or purchase (long position) accordingly. Transaction to cover stock market obligations incurred.

(2) Covering Transaction:- forcible settlement of a stock market transaction if the other party fails to meet its obligations.

COVER NOTE = КОВЁР НОУТ (или ВРЕМЕННОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СТРАХОВАНИИ, или СТРАХОВОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ, или СПРАВКА О ПОКРЫТИИ) – Cover Note is a document issued by the insurer or agent confirming details of the insurance cover placed. In motor insurance, a cover note acts as a temporary certificate of insurance and policy. See also Certificate Of Motor Insurance. Insurance document evidencing that insurance cover for a consignment has been taken out, but not giving full details. Cover Note is a document issued by a broker pending the issue of a policy which confirms the arrangement of cover for the named insured/reassured. Motor insurance cover notes that are issued in the United Kingdom (which incorporate a certificate of insurance) are usually of short duration. An interim document evidencing the grant of insurance cover. See also Binder. Cover Note is a temporary certificate confirming that an insurance policy is in force. Used in motor insurance for taxation/registration purposes and in some other contexts such as life assurance to confirm that cover is effective on a temporary basis while further information is being gathered. A document issued by an insurance company giving temporary insurance until a formal policy is issued. Cover Note is a document confirming that recently-purchased insurance is in force. Used if a claim should be necessary before the full contract arrives. / Ковернот – документ, выдаваемый брокером страхователю в подтверждение того, что договор страхования по его поручению заключён.

COVER RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОКРЫТИЕМ – Coverage Ratio is a measure of a company's ability to meet its financial obligations. In broad terms, the higher the coverage ratio, the better the ability of the enterprise to fulfill its obligations to its lenders. The trend of coverage ratios over time is also studied by analysts and investors to ascertain the change in a company's financial position. Common coverage ratios include the interest coverage ratio, debt service coverage ratio and the asset coverage ratio. While comparison of coverage ratios of companies in the same industry or sector will provide valuable insights into their relative financial positions, comparing ratios across companies in different sectors will not prove as useful, since it may be tantamount to comparing apples and oranges. For example, the interest coverage ratio measures the ability of a company to pay the interest expense on its debt. An energy producer may have an interest coverage ratio of 5, while a utility may have a coverage ratio of 4. This does not automatically imply that the energy producer is more solvent than the utility, since the energy producer may have greater volatility in its earnings and cash flows than the utility, due to fluctuations in oil and gas prices. As well, if the energy company's peers have an average interest coverage ratio of 7, while the utility's peers have an average coverage ratio of 3, the utility may actually be in better shape than the energy producer, especially in relation to their respective peers. Cover Ratio:- in Switzerland, this expression refers to the relation of capital funds to total liabilities as stipulated by the banking law.

COVERSTOCK = XX – Coverstock is a lightweight nonwoven material used to contain and conceal an underlying core material. Examples are the facing materials that cover the absorbent cores of diapers, sanitary napkins, and adult incontinence products. / легковесный нетканый материал, используемый для .

COVERT = КОВЭР (или КАВЁТ, или ПАЛЬТОВАЯ (ТКАНЬ)) – Covert is a mediumweight to heavyweight wool or wool blend cloth woven with a steep twill from two or more shades of yarn-dyed fibers to produce a mottled or melange effect. Covert is a firm durable twilled sometimes waterproofed cloth usually of mixed-color yarns. Woolen or worsted, also cotton and spun rayon. Twill weave. Made with two shades of color, e.g., medium and light brown. The warp is 2 ply (1 light; 1 dark) and filling 1 ply (dark or same as warp). Very rugged and closely woven. Has a mottled or speckled effect. First used as a hunting fabric. Has a clear finish and hard texture. Wears exceptionally well and has a smart appearance. Light in weight. / Под Ковэром, от Французского слова Covert, . уточина.

COVER–UP = XX (или ПОКРЫВАЛО, или НАКИДКА) – Cover-Up is a loose outer garment.

COVID–19 = КОВИБ–19 (или КОВИД–19) – COVID-19 (short for the Coronavirus Disease – 2019) is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered Coronavirus. This new Virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak officially began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally. / Коронавирусная Болезнь – 2019.

COWBOY BOOT = КОВВОЙСКИЙ БОТИНОК – Cowboy Boot is a boot made with a high arch, a high Cuban heel, and usually fancy stitching. / heel = каблук или пятка.

COWBOY HAT = КОВВОЙСКАЯ ШЛЯПА – Cowboy Hat is a wide-brimmed hat with a large soft crown. Also called Ten-Gallon Hat.

COWL = РЯСА (или СУТАНА С КАПЮШОНОМ, или XX) – Cowl:- a hood or long hooded cloak especially of a monk.

COWOVEN FABRIC = СОВМЕСТНО ТКАНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Cowoven Fabric:- in aerospace textiles, a fabric in which a reinforcing fiber and a matrix fiber are adjacent to each other as one end in the warp and/or filling direction. / и/или в направлении уточины.

COXCOMB = КАКСКОУМ (или ФАНФАРОН, или ФАТ, или ХЛЫЩ) – Coxcomb:- (obsolete) a jester's cap adorned with a strip of red.

COX FUNNEL = ВОРОНКА КОКСА – A Cox Funnel is used in determining test weight in conjunction with the 0.5-liter measure to control the flow of grain into the measure. Cox Funnel is a funnel with a 3.81 cm opening and a drop of 4.41 cm, from the opening in the funnel to the top of the measure used to uniformly direct the flow of grain into the 0.5 liter cup.

COX–ROSS–RUBINSTEIN OPTION PRICING MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ ОПЦИОНА ПО МЕТОДУ КОКСА–РОССА–РУБИНШТАЙНА – Cox, Ross, & Rubinstein Option-Pricing Model is a mathematical formula for estimating the value of an American option (exercisable at any time up to the expiration date). Used in determining if the early exercise of the option is advisable, it (unlike the Black-Scholes option pricing model) assumes that the price of the underlying asset follows binomial distribution. It divides the time to expiration into a certain number of intervals over which the price of the underlying contract is allowed to move up or down according to a specified probability. Invented in 1979 by the US mathematicians John Cox, Stephen Ross, and Mark Rubinstein. Cox-Ross-Rubinstein Option Pricing Model is an option pricing model developed by John Cox, Stephen Ross, and Mark Rubinstein that can be adopted to include effects not included in the Black-Scholes Model, e.g., early exercise and price supports. / Дьжон Кокс (John Cox), Стивин Росс (Stephen Ross), и Марк Рубинштайн (Mark Rubinstein). Модель Блэка-Сколза (Black-Scholes Model), например, .

CP = CAPACITY PLANNING

CP = CENTRAL PROCUREMENT

CP = CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

CP = CHANGE OF PLAN

CP = CHANGE PROPOSAL

C/P = CHARTER PARTY

CP = CLAIMS PROCEDURE

CP = COMMERCIAL PAPER

CP = COMMUNITY PROPERTY

CP = CONSUMER PRODUCTS

CP = CONTINGENCY PLAN

CP = CONTRACT PRICE

CP = CRUDE PROTEIN

CP2 = WATT–MISER ELECTRIC PUMP

CP3 = WATT–MISER CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

CPA = CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

CPA = CONTINUED PROSECUTION APPLICATION

CPA = COST PER ACTION

CPA = CRITICAL PATH ANALYSIS

CPD = CHARTERERS PAY DUES

CPD = COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC DEBT

CPD CARNET = СЭ.ПЭ.ДЭ. КАРНЭ (или КНИЖКА ДТ) – CPD Carnet (short for the French term Carnet de Passages en Douane):- an international Customs document which incorporates an internationally valid guarantee and may be used, in lieu of national Customs documents and as security for import duties and taxes, to cover the temporary admission of means of transport. It may be accepted for controlling the temporary exportation and reimportation of means of transport but, in this case, the international guarantee does not

apply. The CPD carnet is issued under the terms of the Istanbul Convention, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of commercial road vehicles and the Customs Convention on the temporary importation for private use of aircraft and pleasure boats. This term is also used when referring to any pat of the Customs Service or its main or subsidiary offices. This term is also used adjectivally in connection with officials of the Customs, import or export duties or controls on goods, or any other matter within the purview of the Customs (Customs officer, Customs duties, Customs office, Customs declaration). CPD Carnet is a document facilitating transit and temporary importation of means of transport by serving both as a customs declaration and authorisation as well as guarantee in countries that are a contracting party to the Istanbul Convention. See also Carnet De Passages En Douane. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Смотрите также Карнэ Дё Пассаж Ан Дуан или Книжка Допусков В Таможне (Carnet de Passages en Douane).

CPFF = COST PLUS FIXED FEE

CPI = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CPIC = CAPITAL PLANNING AND INVESTMENT CONTROL

CPIF = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR FOOD

CPLTD = CURRENT PORTION OF LONG–TERM DEBT

CPM = COST PER THOUSAND

CPO = COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR

CPPC = COST PLUS A PERCENTAGE OF COST

CPRIME = CONSULTATIVE PROGRAM ON RICE MECHANIZATION

CPS = CERTIFICATION PRACTICE STATEMENT

CPS = CONTROL PERFORMANCE STANDARD

CPT = CARRIAGE PAID TO

CPT = COST PER THOUSAND

CPTPP = COMPREHENSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AGREEMENT FOR TRANS–PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

CPU = CUSTOMER PICK–UP

CQD = CUSTOMARY QUICK DISPATCH

CQS = CONSOLIDATED QUOTATION SYSTEM

CR = CARRIER'S RISK

CR = CLASS RATE

CR = COMPANY'S RISK

CR = COSTA RICA

CR = CREDIT RECORD

CR = CURRENT RATE

CRA = COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

CRAB = XX (или КОЗЛЫ) – Crab is a hand device used to stretch carpets in a small area. / ручное устройство, используемое для .

CRABBING = ЗАВАРКА (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ЗАВАРКИ ТКАНЕЙ ИЗ ГРЕБЕННОЙ ШЕРСТИ) – Crabbing is a term used in the textile industry. Crabbing sets the cloth and yarn twist by rotating the fabric over cylinders through a hot-water bath, or through a series of progressively hotter baths, followed by a cold-water bath. Crabbing is done to stabilize the fabric before dyeing and finishing and is necessary only for worsted fabrics. Crabbing is a treatment used to set the cloth and yarn twists permanently in woolens and worsted goods. Crabbing is the process of heating wool or hair fabrics, under tension, in a hot or boiling liquid, then cooling under tension, to provide the fabric with dimensional stability for further wet processing.

CRACK = КРЕКИРОВАНИЕ – Crack:- in energy futures, the simultaneous purchase of crude oil futures and the sale of petroleum product futures to establish a refining margin. Any of a number of differentials which indicate relative refining profitability. The Heat Crack is the difference between the value of heating oil and the price of crude, and the Gas Crack is the difference between gasoline value and crude price. / для установления допуска на перегонку (очистку). печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) .

CRACK = ТРЕЩИНА (или НЕДОСЕКА, или НЕРОВНЫЙ БОЙ, или РАССЕЧКА) – Crack:- a narrow streak running parallel to the warp threads, characterized by the existence of a marked space between two adjacent threads. This defect is often caused by an imperfect reed, or a worn or maladjusted temple. / Под Рассечкой понимается распространённый порок в виде раздвинутых нитей основы из-за нарушения плотности зубьев бёрда. Рассечка (Crack):- порок основы в виде полосы во всю длину ткани из-за пониженной её плотности по основе. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается несовершенным бёрдом или не отрегулированной шпаруткой. Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 сантиметре (см). Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дециметр (дм) ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

CRACKED BOLL = ТРЕСНУВШАЯ КОРОБОЧКА – Cracked Boll:- First visual sign of boll opening, when the carpel walls separate along sutures.

CRACKED RESIDUE = ГУДРОН (или КРЕКИРОВАННЫЙ (НЕФТЯНОЙ) ОСТАТОК) – Cracked Residue is the residue of fuel resulting from decomposition of hydrocarbons during thermal or catalytic cracking. See also Residue. Steam-Cracked Light Residue is a complex residuum from the distillation of the products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C7 and boiling in the range of approximately 101 °C to 555 °C (214 °F to 1 030 °F). The heavy residual liquid from cracking operations is called Cracked Residue. Cracked Residues are the residues of

streams derived from cracking processes. Also known as Carbon Black Oil. / Под Гудроном, от Французского слова Goudron, понимается чёрная смолистая масса, получающаяся после отгона из нефти топливных и масляных фракций. Выход гудрона из различных нефтей 15–30% (считая на нефть). Главные составные части гудрона:- (i) масла, не отогнавшиеся при перегонке нефти; (ii) нефтяные смолы; (iii) твёрдые асфальтообразные вещества (асфальтены, карбены, карбоиды); и (iv) смолистые вещества кислотного характера (асфальтогеновые кислоты и их ангидриды). Плотность гудрона 0.95–1.0 г /см^3, вязкость при 100 °C 18–45 градусов ВУ (градусов условной вязкости или Градусов Энглера). Гудрон, в котором сохранилась значительная доля масляных фракций, называется Полугудроном; его вязкость 18–25° ВУ, температура вспышки 140 °C. Гудронами называются также концентрированные остатки масляных нефтей (масляные гудроны), подвергаемые многостадийной очистке для получения высококачественных моторных масел. Смолистые остатки после сернокислотной очистки нефтепродуктов называются Кислым Гудроном. Гудрон используется для получения нефтяных битумов, как дорожно-строительный материал; полугудрон применяют для смазывания грубых механизмов; масляные гудроны – как мягчители в резиновой промышленности и в строительстве. Высокосмолистые гудроны крекингом, деструктивной гидрогенизацией могут быть переработаны в бензин, дизельное топливо и другое. Гудрон = Tar.

CRACKED SELVEDGE = РАССЕЧЁННАЯ КРОМКА (или НАДОРВАННАЯ КРОМКА) – Cracked Selvedge is a selvedge in which two or more adjacent warp yarns, not including the catch thread, are ruptured. This defect is often caused by mechanical damage or unbalanced warp tensions. / Повреждённая Кромка (cracked selvedge):- порок кромки ткани в виде оборванной, деформированной или другим способом нарушенной кромки. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается механическим повреждением или несбалансированным натяжением основы.

CRACKING = КРЕКИНГ (или КРЭКИНЬ, или РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Cracking:- refinery processes whereby large, heavy, complex hydrocarbon molecules are broken down into simpler and lighter molecules in order to derive a variety of lighter, higher valued products. When this process is brought about applying heat only, the process is referred to as thermal cracking. If a catalyst is also used, the process is known as Catalytic Cracking, or Hydrocracking if the process is conducted over special catalysts in a hydrogen atmosphere. Cracking is the process whereby large molecules are broken down by the application of heat and pressure to form smaller molecules. Refining process to break large molecules into smaller ones. Principal cracking techniques are:- catalytic cracking, co-cracking, delayed coking, hydrocracking, steam cracking, and thermal cracking. / Процесс нефтепереработки, при которой крупные молекулы разбиваются на более мелкие. Основными разновидностями крекинга являются:- гидрокрекинг, замедленное коксование, каталитический крекинг, паровой крекинг, совмещённый крекинг, и термический крекинг. Под Крекингом, от Английского слова Cracking, означающее Раскалывание или Расщепление, понимается переработка нефти или её фракций для получения главным образом моторных топлив, а также сырья для химической промышленности. В процессе крекинга происходит распад тяжёлых молекул. В силу того, что данное слово было заимствовано из Английского языка, было бы правильнее писать и произносить его как Крэкин, однако в нефтегазовой отрасли почему-то этот термин прижился как слово Крекинг. Различают два основных вида крекинга:- (i) Каталитический Крекинг, происходящий при одновременном воздействии высокой температуры, давления и катализаторов, например, алюмосиликатных; и (ii) Термический Крекинг, осуществляемый только под воздействием высокой температуры и давления. Каталитический крекинг осуществляют, например, при температуре 450–530 °C, давлении до 0.37 МПа, в присутствии катализаторов – алюмосиликатов. Основное назначение каталитического крекинга – производство компонента высокооктанового автомобильного бензина (октановое число до 85). Для переработки нефти с высоким содержанием сернистых и смолистых веществ применяют каталитический крекинг при температуре 350–450 °C в присутствии водорода под давлением 5–30 МПа, так называемый Гидрокрекинг. Гидрокрекинг используют для получения авиационного керосина, дизельного топлива и других нефтепродуктов. Термический крекинг низкосортных видов тяжёлого остаточного нефтяного сырья осуществляется при температуре 470–540 °C и давлении 4–6 МПа с последующим риформингом. Термический крекинг, осуществляемый при температуре 500–600 °C и давлении, равном нескольким десятым МПа (коксование), применяют для превращения гудронов и других тяжёлых продуктов в широкую фракцию, используемую для переработки в моторные топлива. Высокотемпературный (650–750 °C) крекинг низкого давления (около 0.1 МПа), или пиролиз, применяют для превращения тяжёлого сырья в газы (пропилен, этилен и другие) и ароматические углеводороды, используемые как химическое сырьё. Под Крекингом понимается переработка нефти и её фракций для получения главным образом моторных топлив, а также химического сырья, протекающая с распадом тяжёлых углеводородов. Наряду с распадом при крекинге, происходят изомеризация и синтез новых молекул, например, в результате циклизации, полимеризации и конденсации. Крекинг является одним из основных методов получения моторных топлив (в частности, бензинов) и может осуществляться как чисто термический процесс – Термический Крекинг, так и в присутствии катализаторов – Каталитический Крекинг. Реакции распада при термическом крекинге обычно рассматриваются как цепные, протекающие по свободнорадикальному механизму. Продукты термического крекинга, осуществляемого обычно при 470–540 °C и давлении 4–6 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (40–60 ат), содержат много непредельных углеводородов, нестабильны при хранении, бензины из этих продуктов мало восприимчивы к тетраэтил-свинцу и требуют дальнейшей переработки путём Риформинга. Термическому крекингу подвергают низкосортные виды тяжёлого остаточного нефтяного сырья. Термический крекинг низкого давления, проводимый при 500–600 °C и под давлением несколько десятых долей МН/м^2 (несколько ат), называется также Коксованием и применяется для превращения тяжёлых продуктов, например, гудронов, в более лёгкие (выход 60–70%), используемые для дальнейшей переработки в моторные топлива. Наряду с этим получают до 20% кокса, применяемого в различных целях, например, при изготовлении электродов (для дуговых печей, гальванических элементов). Высокотемпературный (650–750 °C) Крекинг Низкого Давления, называемый также Пиролизом, проводят под давлением, близким к атмосферному; этим способом перерабатывают тяжёлое остаточное нефтяное сырьё в газ, содержащий до 50% непредельных углеводородов (этилен, пропилен и другие), и ароматические соединения; полученные продукты служат главным образом химическим сырьём. Термические крекинги обычно осуществляют в трубчатых печах или в реакторах с твёрдым циркулирующим теплоносителем, в качестве которого может быть использован образующийся кокс. Каталитический Крекинг, проводимый в присутствии катализаторов – синтетических или природных алюмосиликатов (активированные глины, например, монтмориллонит), служит для получения основного компонента высококачественного моторного бензина с октановым числом до 85, используемого в автотранспорте и авиации. При этом получают также керосино-газойлевые фракции, пригодные в качестве дизельного или реактивного топлива. Процесс осуществляют при 450–520 °C, под давлением 0.2–0.3 МН/м^2 (2–3 ат) в реакционных колоннах с неподвижным или непрерывно циркулирующим катализатором. И в том и в другом случае катализатор нуждается в регенерации, так как при крекинге на нём накапливаются углеродистые отложения (кокс), дезактивирующие катализатор. Кокс удаляют выжиганием. При каталитическом крекинге распад гораздо быстрее, чем при термическом. Кроме того, в этом случае происходит изомеризация с образованием насыщенных углеводородов. В результате выход лёгких продуктов больше, чем при термическом крекинге, а получаемый бензин содержит много изопарафинов и мало непредельных углеводородов, что обусловливает его высокое качество. Сырьём для каталитического крекинга служит обычно газойль, из которого получают 30–40% бензина (с содержанием

изопарафинов до 50%), 45–55% каталитического газойля, 10–20% газа (в том числе 6–9% бутан-бутиленовой фракции, являющейся химическим сырьём) и 3–6% кокса. Для переработки средних и тяжёлых нефтяных дистиллятов с большим содержанием сернистых и смолистых соединений, непригодных поэтому для переработки чисто каталитическим способом, большое распространение получил каталитический крекинг в присутствии водорода, так называемый Гидрокрекинг. Он осуществляется при температурах 350–450 °С, давлении водорода 3–14 МН/м^2 (30–140 ат) и расходе водорода 170–350 кубических метров (м^3) на 1 м^3 сырья. Катализаторами служат окислы или сульфиды молибдена и никеля, молибдат кобальта и другие на крекирующих носителях, например, на алюмосиликатах. Применение водорода обеспечивает эффективное гидрирование на катализаторе высокомолекулярных и сернистых соединений с их последующим распадом на крекирующем компоненте. Благодаря этому выход светлых продуктов повышается до 70% (в пересчёте на нефть) и сильно снижается содержание в продуктах серы и непредельных углеводородов. Получаемые моторные топлива (бензин, реактивное и дизельное топлива) отличаются высоким качеством. Значительное применение для получения непредельных углеводородов, используемых как химическое сырьё, находит крекинг с водяным паром. Исходными продуктами служат различные виды нефтяного сырья – от газов нефтепереработки до остатков после перегонки нефтепродуктов. Крекинг проводят при 650–800 °С в присутствии катализаторов, например, окиси никеля, на огнеупоре. Преимущество метода – низкое коксообразование и большой выход олефинов. Помимо указанных, существуют и частично используются на практике другие виды крекинга, например, Крекинг В Присутствии Кислорода (Окислительный Крекинг), Электрокрекинг при получении ацетилена (метан пропускают через электрическую дугу).

CRACKING PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЯ – Cracking Pressure is the pressure at which a pressure operated valve begins to pass fluid. / клапан начинает пропускать жидкость.

CRACK MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ТРЕЩИНЫ – Crack Mark is an open place causing a streak of variable length approximately parallel to the length or width. Synonym:- Open Place, and Thin Spot. Crack Mark is a sharp break or crease in the surface of a coated or laminated fabric. Crack Marks:- in a fabric, permanent or lines which run in various directions. Note:- this defect is caused by irregular creasing during wet finishing. / Пятно.

CRACKS = ЩЕЛИ (или ТРЕЩИНЫ, или НЕДОСЕКИ, или НЕРОВНЫЕ БОИ) – Cracks:- (i) loose beat up and work out bearing or cam action; (ii) faulty left off start-ups; (iii) any non-adjustment of feel of cloth gives crack; (iv) after maintenance if not adjustment of feel of cloth; (v) negligence of worker during weft threading; and (vi) clutch engagement of let off generates cracks across width of fabric. Minor Defect Classification:- 1–2 Picks. Major Defect Classification:- >= 2 Picks missing for > 0.5 cm. Weaving defect. Crackes:- a narrow streak running parallel to the weft due to pronounced opening between to adjacent yarns caused due to the erratic operation of the sley. Crack is a defect in a woven fabric consisting of an open fillingwise streak extending partly or entirely across the fabric. / 1–2 поперечных нитей. Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 сантиметре (см). Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дециметр (дм) ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Неровный Бой – порок ткани. Полосатость По Утку. Порок или дефект ткачества.

CRACK SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО КРЕКИРОВАНИЮ (или СПРЭД НА КРЕКИРОВАНИЕ) – A Crack Spread is a processing spread trade where crude oil futures are bought (long) and gasoline and heating oil futures are sold (short) simultaneously. Oil refineries use this hedging strategy to hedge the later purchase price of crude oil and the later sale price of gasoline and heating oil (both crude oil distillates). The term Crack refers to the process of refining crude oil into distillates like gasoline, heating oil, gasoil and diesel. The crack measures refining profit from processing crude oil. The simultaneous purchase or sale of crude oil against the sale or purchase of refined petroleum products. These spread differentials which represent refining margins are normally quoted in Dollars per barrel by converting the product prices into Dollars per barrel (multiply the cents-per-gallon price by 42) and subtracting the crude oil price. In energy futures, the simultaneous purchase of crude oil futures and the sale of petroleum product futures to establish a refining margin. See also Gross Processing Margin. Crack Spread is the spread created in commodity markets by purchasing oil futures and offsetting the position by selling gasoline and heating oil futures. This investment alignment allows the investor to hedge against risk due to the offsetting nature of the securities. The name of this strategy is derived from the fact that ‘cracking’ oil produces gasoline and heating oil. Therefore, oil refiners are able to generate residual income by entering into these transactions. During the summer of 2005, the effects of hurricanes in the Southeastern United States created large volatility in the crack spread. The difference between a product price (or an average basket of products) and a crude price in a given physical (or futures) market. Crack Spread is a term used in the oil industry and futures trading for the differential between the price of crude oil and petroleum products extracted from it – that is, the profit margin that an oil refinery can expect to make by ‘cracking’ crude oil (breaking its long-chain hydrocarbons into useful shorter-chain petroleum products). In the futures markets, the ‘crack spread’ is a specific spread trade involving simultaneously buying and selling contracts in crude oil and one or more derivative products, typically gasoline and heating oil. Oil refineries may trade a crack spread to hedge the price risk of their operations, while speculators attempt to profit from a change in the oil/gasoline price differential. Factors Affecting The Crack Spread:- one of the most important factors affecting the crack spread is the relative proportion of various petroleum products produced by a refinery. Refineries produce many products from crude oil, including gasoline, kerosene, diesel, heating oil, aviation fuel, asphalt and others. To some degree, the proportion of each product produced can be varied in order to suit the demands of the local market. Regional differences in the demand for each refined product depend upon the relative demand for fuel for heating, cooking or transportation purposes. Within a region, there can also be seasonal differences in demand for heating fuel versus transportation fuel. The mix of refined products is also affected by the particular blend of crude oil feedstock processed by a refinery, and by the capabilities of the refinery. Heavier crude oils contain a higher proportion of heavy hydrocarbons composed of longer carbon chains. As a result, heavy crude oil is more difficult to refine into lighter products such as gasoline. A refinery using less sophisticated processes will be constrained in its ability to optimize its mix of refined products when processing heavy oil. Futures Trading:- for integrated oil companies that control their entire supply chain from oil production to retail distribution of refined products, there is a natural economic hedge against adverse price movements. For independent oil refiners which purchase crude oil and sell refined products in the wholesale market, adverse price movements can present a significant economic risk. Given a target optimal product mix, an independent oil refiner can attempt to hedge itself against adverse price movements by buying oil futures and selling futures for its primary refined products according to the proportions of its optimal mix. For simplicity, most refiners wishing to hedge their price exposures have used a crack ratio usually expressed as X:Y:Z where X represents a number of barrels of crude oil, Y represents a number of barrels of gasoline and Z represents a number of barrels of distillate fuel oil, subject to the constraint that X = Y + Z. This crack ratio is used for hedging purposes by buying X barrels of crude oil and selling Y barrels of gasoline and Z barrels of distillate in the futures market. The crack spread X:Y:Z reflects the spread obtained by trading oil, gasoline and distillate according to this ratio. Widely used crack spreads have included 3:2:1, 5:3:2 and 2:1:1. As the 3:2:1 crack spread is the most popular of these, widely quoted crack spread benchmarks are the ‘Gulf Coast 3:2:1’ and the ‘Chicago 3:2:1’. Various financial intermediaries in the

commodity markets have tailored their products to facilitate trading crack spreads. For example, NYMEX® offers virtual crack spread futures contracts by treating a basket of underlying NYMEX® futures contracts corresponding to a crack spread as a single transaction. Treating crack spread futures baskets as a single transaction has the advantage of reducing the margin requirements for a crack spread futures position. Other market participants dealing over the counter provide even more customized products. The following discussion of crack spread contracts comes from the Energy Information Administration publication Derivatives and Risk Management in the Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Electricity Industries:- 'Refiners' profits are tied directly to the spread, or difference, between the price of crude oil and the prices of refined products. Because refiners can reliably predict their costs other than crude oil, the spread is their major uncertainty. One way in which a refiner could ensure a given spread would be to buy crude oil futures and sell product futures. Another would be to buy crude oil call options and sell product put options. Both of those strategies are complex, however, and they require the hedger to tie up funds in margin accounts. To ease this burden, NYMEX® in 1994 launched the crack spread contract. NYMEX® treats crack spread purchases or sales of multiple futures as a single trade for the purposes of establishing margin requirements. The crack spread contract helps refiners to lock-in a crude oil price and heating oil and unleaded gasoline prices simultaneously in order to establish a fixed refining margin. One type of crack spread contract bundles the purchase of three crude oil futures (30 000 barrels) with the sale a month later of two unleaded gasoline futures (20 000 barrels) and one heating oil future (10 000 barrels). The 3-2-1 ratio approximates the real-world ratio of refinery output – 2 barrels of unleaded gasoline and 1 barrel of heating oil from 3 barrels of crude oil. Buyers and sellers concern themselves only with the margin requirements for the crack spread contract. They do not deal with individual margins for the underlying trades. An average 3-2-1 ratio based on sweet crude is not appropriate for all refiners, however, and the OTC market provides contracts that better reflect the situation of individual refineries. Some refineries specialize in heavy crude oils, while others specialize in gasoline. One thing OTC traders can attempt is to aggregate individual refineries so that the trader's portfolio is close to the exchange ratios. Traders can also devise swaps that are based on the differences between their clients' situations and the exchange standards'. The simultaneous purchase or sale of crude against the sale or purchase of refined petroleum products. These spread differentials which represent refining margins are normally quoted in Dollars per barrel by converting the product prices into Dollars per barrel and subtracting the crude price. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Покупка или продажа сырой нефти с одновременной продажей или покупкой нефтепродуктов. Эти дифференциалы курсовой разницы, отражающие маржу НПЗ, как правило, рассчитываются в Долларах США за баррель посредством пересчёта цен на нефтепродукты в Доллары за баррель и вычитания цены нефти.

CRACKY WARP = РАССЕЧЁННАЯ ОСНОВА – Cracky Warp:- Fabric:- dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 108 x 40; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 10/1 50% 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 50% 1%-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- cracky appearance in warp. Analysis:- examination showed the sample submitted to have short warpwise cracks or open spaces across the full width of the piece. Determination of pick count disclosed the fact that the finisher had given only 2% warp shrinkage to the piece in question. Reference cuttings of the same style had a normal finishing shrinkage of about 8%. The defective piece was also finished about 1 inch wider than was recommended for this construction. It was therefore concluded that this defect was due to inadequate warp shrinkage and excessive width in finishing. Although the gray mill has no control over the converter or finisher and cannot dictate how goods are to be processed, the converter is usually guided by the appearance of one or more finished sample pieces. If he chooses to process the gray goods in an unorthodox manner, he must, of course, assume all responsibility for any abnormal finished appearance. / Уточина:- .

CRADLE = КИЛЬБЛОК – Cradle is a stowage rest for a ship's boat. Ship Cradle, supports a ship that is dry docked. / Кильблок или так называемый шлюпочный кильблок – .

CRADLE = ТЕЛЕЖКА (или РАМА, или ПОДСТАВКА, или ЛЮЛЬКА) – A Cradle is a frame that is used to secure loads with a tendency to roll, such as boats or cylindrical goods, e.g., boilers, large-diameter pipes, etc. The upper side of the cradle is shaped to fit the product it is designed to carry. / это рама, которая используется, например, .

CRAMDOWN = ПОНУЖДЕНИЕ (или ПРОТАЛКИВАНИЕ) – Cramdown:- when investors get heavily diluted by a subsequent round of investment especially when the investment is a down round. Also known as a Washout.

CRAMMED PICK = ПЕРЕПОЛНЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Crammed Pick is a strip in the fabric where the pick density is more than normal is called a Patti. The defect is caused by improper setting of the anti crack motion. Crammed:- certain parts of fabric are said to be crammed when they contain more thread per unit space than in another part of the cloth; usually made with several warps through one dent. Crammed stripes are purposely set in some fabrics for effect, as in shirtings, and handkerchief borders. It is done by cramming more than the usual number of ends in the particular reed splits which will guide the yarn into the material. If a filling-crammed motif is desired, an arrangement can be made to have the take-up motion stop on certain picks to give the effect. Crammed:- cloth with lines in the warp direction caused by faulty reeding which may have come from swollen dents in the reed. Crammed:- another name for Cockled Fabric. Crammed:- cloth with a higher warp or filling texture that it is supposed to have. Crammed Picks:- a strip in the fabric where the pick density is more than the normal is called Crammed Picks. The defect is caused by the improper setting of the anti-crack motion and the release finger or because of releasing of excessive cloth at the time of restarting the loom. / уточина. Порок или дефект ткачества.

CRAMOISIE = КРЭМОЙСИ (или КРЭМЭЗИ, или МАЛИНОВОЕ, или ТЁМНО–КРАСНОЕ) – Cramoisie:- crimson cloth. / полотно.

CRANE = КРАН – A Crane is a lifting machine, generally equipped with a winder (also called a Wire Rope Drum), wire ropes or chains and sheaves, that can be used both to lift and lower materials and to move them horizontally. It uses one or more simple machines to create mechanical advantage and thus move loads beyond the normal capability of a human. Cranes are commonly employed in the transport industry for the loading and unloading of freight, in the construction industry for the movement of materials and in the manufacturing industry for the assembling of heavy equipment. There are two major considerations in the design of cranes. The first is that the crane must be able to lift a load of a specified weight and the second is that the crane must remain stable and not topple over when the load is lifted and moved to another location. A machine designed for moving and lifting weight by means of a projecting arm or a horizontal beam. A materials handling device that lifts heavy items. There are two types:- bridge and stacker. See also Bridge Crane, Floating Crane, and Gantry Crane. / Устройство для переработки материалов, которое поднимает тяжёлые изделия или предметы. Существуют два типа:- мостовой кран и кран-штабелёр. Под Грузоподъёмным Краном понимается грузоподъёмная машина, работающая кратковременными повторяющимися циклами. Применяются в цехах промышленных предприятий, в строительстве, на транспорте и в других областях хозяйства. Состоит из несущих конструкций (башня, мачта, мост, стрела, ферма), главного подъёмного механизма (лебёдка, таль), направляющих и поддерживающих элементов (канаты, тросы, цепи), силовой установки, электрооборудования, грузозахватных приспособлений. По конструктивным признакам различают автомобильные краны, башенные краны, велосипедные краны, железнодорожные краны, кабельные краны, козловые краны, консольные краны, мачтовые краны, мостовые краны, мостовые перегружатели, плавучие краны, портальные краны, стреловые самоходные краны и другие. Грузоподъёмные краны бывают стационарные и передвижные. Кран, в данном случае

Подъёмный Кран, грузоподъёмная машина циклического действия для подъёма и горизонтального перемещения подвешенных грузов на небольшие расстояния. Различают подъёмные краны башенные, велосипедные, козловые, консольные, мостовые, портальные и другие. Автомобильный Кран или Автокран – самоходная погрузочно-разгрузочная машина, смонтированная на автомобильном шасси, с поворотной консольной стрелой. Привод кранового оборудования – электрический, гидравлический или механический с отбором мощности от двигателя автомобиля. В бывшем СССР выпускали автомобильные краны грузоподъёмностью до 16 тонн. Вылет стрелы 1.2–10 метров, а при наличии специальных вставок у автомобильного крана большой грузоподъёмности – до 22 тонн. Высота подъёма крюка 7–18.5 метров. Для повышения устойчивости во время подъёма груза автомобильные краны используют дополнительные внешние опоры (аутригеры). Башенный Кран (Tower Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран, применяемый главным образом в строительстве и имеющий высокую башню, поворотную стрелу и подъёмную лебёдку. Бывают передвижными и стационарными. Башня передвижного крана опирается на ходовые колёсные или гусеничные тележки, которые перемещаются по рельсовому пути или по земле. Грузоподъёмность передвижных башенных кранов достигает 100 тонн, стационарных – 400 тонн, высота подъёма до 150 метров, вылет стрелы до 50 метров. Велосипедный Кран, стреловой поворотный грузоподъёмный кран на колонне, которая установлена на 2–4 колёсной тележке, передвигающейся по одному рельсу. Верхняя часть колонны удерживается роликами в двух балках. Грузоподъёмность до 10 тонн, вылет стрелы 3–7 метров. Железнодорожный Кран – стреловой полноповоротный грузоподъёмный кран на платформе с железнодорожными ходовыми тележками нормальной колеи. Рабочее оборудование железнодорожного крана – нормальные и удлинённые стрелы с гуськами, а также грузозахватные устройства в виде грейферов, электромагнитов и крюковых подвесок. Привод механизмов от паровой машины, дизеля или дизель-электрический. Железнодорожные краны могут транспортироваться без разборки собственным ходом или в составе поезда. В бывшем СССР грузоподъёмность железнодорожных кранов для погрузочно-разгрузочных работ 6.3–125 тонн, высота подъёма 5–25 метров, вылет 4–26 метров, скорость передвижения собственным ходом 4–13 км/ч. грузоподъёмность железнодорожного крана для монтажных работ до 160 тонн. Кабельный Кран или Кабель-Кран – сооружение, предназначенное для подъёма (спуска) груза на высоту 50 метров и более и перемещения его на расстояние до 1 500 метров. Кабельный кран представляет собой однопролётную подвесную дорогу (канатную) и используется на открытых горных разработках для транспортирования вскрышных пород, руды, штучного камня и другого, в строительстве для перемещения больших объёмов земли, бетона и других материалов, на лесоскладах и так далее. Кабельный кран состоит из опор, несущего каната, тягового каната, подъёмного каната и тележки. Грузоподъёмность кабельных кранов от 1 до 150 тонн. Козловый Кран (Gantry Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран в виде моста на жёстких опорах (козлах), передвигающийся по наземному рельсовому пути или бетонному основанию. Пролётное строение (мост) козлового крана перекрывает при движении прямоугольную пощадь, на которой производят погрузочно-разгрузочные работы (на открытых складских и монтажных площадках, а также на заводских территориях). На мосту устанавливается и передвигается грузовая тележка или таль с грузозахватным приспособлением. Применяют для обслуживания открытых складов и в строительстве. Грузоподъёмность 3–50 тонн, иногда до 800 тонн, пролёты кранов общего назначения 4–40 метров, иногда до 170 метров. Под Консольным Краном (Cantilever Crane) понимается передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неподвижной консолью, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один за другим. Консольный Кран (Cantilever Crane) – передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неповоротной консольной фермой, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль, перемещая грузы в вертикальном и горизонтальном направлениях. У консольных кранов с неповоротной фермой грузовая тележка передвигается по консоли, подкрановый путь не занимает площади больше цеха, поэтому такие краны нашли применение на различных промышленных предприятиях. Консольные краны с поворотной фермой имеют много конструктивных вариантов. К ним относятся велосипедный кран, кран на колонне, кран-укосина, мачтовый кран и другие. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один под другим. Консольные краны широко используются на машиностроительных заводах, стройках и в портах. Грузоподъёмность консольного крана 4–10 тонн. Мачтовый Кран – стреловой стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с независимым расположением металлоконструкции и механизмов. Металлоконструкция мачтового крана представляет собой комбинацию мачты и соединённой с ней шарнирно стрелы. В качестве подъёмных и поворотных механизмов мачтового крана используются лебёдки. Мачтовые краны делятся на жёстконогие и вантовые. Мачта жёстконогого крана неподвижна (прикреплена к стене сооружения или нижний конец укреплён в грунте, а верхний при необходимости расчален вантами), шарнир стрелы выполнен так, что она поворачивается в вертикальной плоскости и вокруг вертикальной оси. Мачта вантового крана снабжается шарнирными опорами:- нижней шаровой и верхней цилиндрической в виде ‘паука’, удерживаемого вантами. В кранах для грузов до 5 тонн стрела крепится вверху мачты, а в кранах для грузов до 40 тонн – внизу мачты. Мачтовые краны используют в основном при монтажных работах. Мостовой Кран (Overhead Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран, предназначенный для подъёма, опускания и горизонтального перемещения различных грузов. Он состоит из мостового пролётного строения или балки, снабжённых концевыми балками с ходовыми тележками, передвигающимися по рельсам, уложенным на подкрановые балки, и грузовой тележки (тали), перемещающейся вдоль пролётного строения. Мост перемещается по подкрановым рельсам, например, вдоль пролёта цеха, а грузовая тележка (таль) – по мосту поперёк пролёта. Мостовые краны широко используют как основное подъёмно-транспортное средство в литейных, механических, сборочных и других цехах крупных промышленных предприятий. Грузоподъёмность мостового крана 5–600 тонн. Мостовой Перегружатель – грузоподъёмный кран, предназначенный для выполнения погрузочно-разгрузочных работ на складах массовых грузов. Одно- или двухконсольное мостовое пролётное строение мостового перегружателя, опирающееся на 2 высокие ноги с ходовыми тележками, перекрывает всё площадь склада и передвигается вдоль фронта погрузочно-разгрузочных работ. По пролётногму строению перемещается грузовая тележка или консольный поворотный кран с грузозахватным приспособлением. Плавучий Кран (Floating Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран, установленный на самоходном или буксируемом понтоне. По конструкции верхние строения плавучего крана подразделяются на неповоротные (мачтовые, козловые и краны с качающимися стрелами), полноповоротные, или универсальные, у которых стрела может поворачиваться в вертикальной плоскости и вращаться вокруг вертикальной оси, и комбинированные с двухъярусным верхним строением (на нижней основной ферме установлен поворотный или передвижной кран). Плавучие краны для тяжеловесных грузов изготовляются с качающейся стрелой. Краны имеют чаще всего дизель-электрический, реже дизельный или паровой привод. Плавучие краны грузоподъёмностью до 25 тонн используют для массовых погрузочно-разгрузочных работ, а краны грузоподъёмностью до 1 600 тонн – для строительных (в том числе судостроительных), монтажных и аварийно-спасательных работ. Портальный Кран – грузоподъёмный кран, предназначенный для погрузочно-разгрузочных работ на больших открытых площадках. На П-образном портале портального крана размещается поворотная крановая часть – платформа, механизмы, стрела, связанная с порталом опорно-поворотным устройством. Портал крана опирается на 4 ноги с ходовыми тележками, передвигающимися по подкрановому пути. Портальные краны используют в морских и речных портах, на судостроительных заводах, в гидротехническом строительстве, на строительных площадках, промышленных предприятиях и так далее. Грузоподъёмность портальных кранов до 300 тонн, высота подъёма до 45 метров, наибольший вылет стрелы до 35 метров, у

судостроительных портальных кранов до 100 метров. Стреловой Самоходный Кран – грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной консольной стрелой, установленной на полноповоротной раме. В зависимости от ходового устройства различают автомобильные, гусеничные, пневмоколёсные краны и краны на специальном шасси. Для увеличения подстрелового пространства на стреле устанавливают жёсткий или управляемый (поворотный) гусёк (известный также как Клюв или Хобот, и являющийся частью шарнирно-сочленённой стрелы грузоподъёмного крана, увеличивающей радиус действия крана и позволяющей перемещать груз по горизонтали при изменении вылета стрелы), а также используют башенно-стреловую модификацию самоходного крана (стрела крепится к верхней части башни). Повышение устойчивости обеспечивается дополнительными выносными опорами (аутригерами), противовесами и другими специальными способами. Стреловые самоходные краны универсальны, мобильны, манёвренны. Применяются на монтажных и погрузочно-разгрузочных работах. Под Талью, от Голландского слова Talie, понимается компактная подвесная подвижная или неподвижная грузоподъёмная лебёдка. Привод тали может быть ручным, пневматическим или электрическим. Ручные тали грузоподъёмностью 0.1–10 тонн бывают стационарные или передвижные. Электрические тали обычно имеют грузоподъёмность 0.25–10 тонн, высоту подъёма груза 4–30 метров, скорость подъёма 8–20 м/мин и скорость передвижения 20–30 м/мин. Подвесные пути для передвижения электроталей могут иметь один или два рельса, стрелки, закругления и небольшие уклоны. Пневматические тали грузоподъёмностью до 0.1 тонны применяют в тех случаях, когда наличие электрического тока недопустимо по условиям производства. Длина путей передвижения пневматических талей ограничивается возможностями подачи сжатого воздуха. Тельфер (telpher), нерекомендуемое название подвижной электротали. Под Грузозахватным Приспособлением понимается устройство или механизм грузоподъёмной машины для захвата, перемещения и разгрузки различных грузов. Грузозахватные приспособления навешиваются на рабочий орган грузоподъёмной машины. Различают грузозахватные приспособления для штучных грузов – чалочные стропы, скобы, траверсы, клещи; для насыпных – грейферы, ковши, кюбели; для наливных – бадьи, специальные ёмкости. Разновидность грузозахватных приспособлений – подъёмные электромагниты, вакуумные грузозахваты и тому подобные. К грузозахватным приспособлениям относят также автостропы, обеспечивающие захват и освобождение штучных грузов при погрузочно-разгрузочных, строительных и монтажных работах без участия стропальщика. Операции строповки и отстроповки могут выполняться, например, с помощью электромагнита, установленного на автостропе и управляемого из кабины крановщиком. Грузозахватные Приспособления, вспомогательные устройства грузоподъёмных машин, с помощью которых захватывают груз, удерживают его при различных перемещениях и осуществляют разгрузку. Для непосредственого захвата груза используют крюки, которые при необходимости дополняются другими приспособлениями. Грузозахватные приспособления должны быть удобными и безопасными в работе, обеспечивать сохранность груза, иметь минимальную собственную массу, быстро захватывать и освобождать груз. Выбор грузозахватного приспособления определяется свойствами, размерами, формой и массой перемещаемых грузов, а также характером производственного процесса. По виду перемещаемых грузов различают грузозахватные приспособления для штучных грузов, для сыпучих и для жидких, а по роду привода в действие – ручные и автоматические, так называемые Автостропы. Наиболее просты по устройству так называемые Чалочные Грузозахватные Приспособления, или Стропы, для штучных грузов, представляющие собой отрезки канатов или сварных цепей, концы которых сращивают или снабжают коушами (специальное металлическое кольцо), крючьями или скобами. Получили распространение быстродействующие клещевые и эксцентриковые захваты для ящиков, бочек, мешков, листового проката и прочего. Захват и перемещение сыпучих грузов производят бадьями, кюбелями, грейферами, а жидких – при помощи бадей, ковшей и других ёмкостей. Автостропы позволяют освободить большое число рабочих-стропальщиков, обеспечивают более высокую степень безопасности работ и снижают их трудоёмкость. Нашли применение автостропы для железобетонных конструкций, контейнеров, грузов, сформированных в пакеты (смотрите Пакетоформирующая Машина) и другого. Для автоматического захвата изделий из чёрных металлов широко используют грузовые электромагниты. Длиномерные грузы поднимают несколькими электромагнитами, подвешенными к общей траверсе. Для подъёма грузов с ровными плоскими поверхностями (листы, строительные блоки, коробки) используют вакуумные грузозахватные приспособления, снабжённые захватами, головками или гибкими присосками. Принцип действия таких грузозахватных приспособлений основан на использовании разности атмосферных и внутренних давлений. Совершенствование современных грузозахватных приспособлений идёт как по линии разработки новых конструкций автоматических захватов, так и по линии создания специализированных захватов для определённых грузов, например, для рулонов листовой стали, пакетов листового материала, контейнеров, брёвен и тому подобного. Под Краном-Укосиной понимается простейший грузоподъёмный кран, у которого треугольный кронштейн-укосина с блоками закрепляется на колонне, стене и тому подобном. Через блоки пропускается канат подъёмной лебёдки. Грузоподъёмность крана-укосины до 5 тонн. Подкрановый Путь – два параллельных рельса, служащих направляющими для передвижных грузоподъёмных кранов. Рельсы подкранового пути могут быть расположены в одной горизонтальной плоскости (например, для мостового крана или крана-балки), в одной вертикальной плоскости (например, для велосипедного крана) или в разных уровнях (например, для полупортального или полукозлового крана). Подкрановая Балка – металлическая или железобетонная балка, опирающаяся на колонны, с укреплённым на ней рельсом для грузоподъёмного крана.

CRANE RATE = ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ КРАНА – Crane Rate is a measure of productivity based on the number of containers moved. Usually expressed as number of TEUs (short for Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) per gross hour per crane. / Мера производительности, основанная на количестве перемещённых контейнеров. Обычно выражается как количество ЭДКТС (сокращённо для Эквивалентных Двадцатифутовому Контейнеру Транспортных Средств) за валовый час по данному крану. Под Производительностью Оборудования понимается объём продукции (работы), производимой в единицу времени данным оборудованием в соответствии с его конструктивными особенностями, технической характеристикой и определёнными организационно-производственными условиями. Производительность оборудования измеряется в тоннах, штуках, метрах и так далее в единицу времени.

CRANK = КОЛЕНО (или КРИВОШИП, или ГОЛОВКА (ШАТУНА)) – A Crank is an arm attached at a right angle to a rotating shaft by which reciprocating motion is imparted to or received from the shaft. It is used to convert circular motion into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. The arm may be a bent portion of the shaft, or a separate arm or disk attached to it. Attached to the end of the crank by a pivot is a rod, usually called a Connecting Rod (Conrod). The end of the rod attached to the crank moves in a circular motion, while the other end is usually constrained to move in a linear sliding motion. The term often refers to a human-powered crank which is used to manually turn an axle, as in a bicycle crankset or a brace and bit drill. In this case a person's arm or leg serves as the connecting rod, applying reciprocating force to the crank. There is usually a bar perpendicular to the other end of the arm, often with a freely rotatable handle or pedal attached. In engines:- Almost all reciprocating engines use cranks (with connecting rods) to transform the back-and-forth motion of the pistons into rotary motion. The cranks are incorporated into a crankshaft. Crank is the extension of the axle to the footman. Crank (mechanism), in mechanical engineering, a bent portion of an axle or shaft, or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it. / Шатун состоит из стержня и верхней и нижней головок шатуна. соединительный стержень Connecting Rod.

CRANKCASE OIL = КАРТЕРНОЕ МАСЛО – Crankcase Oil is a lubricant used in the crankcase of the internal combustion engine. / Картерное Масло – смазка (или смазочный материал) используемый в картере двигателя внутреннего сгорания.

CRAPE = КРЭП (или ТРАУРНАЯ ВУАЛЬ, или ФЛЕР) – Crape or Crêpe is a soft thin light fabric with crinkled texture surface. Also, non relevant to fashion a crêpe is a French Pancake. / крэп (crêpe) является Французским Панкекь (или Пэнкейк (Pancake)).

CRAR = CAPITAL TO RISK ASSET RATIO

CRASH = КРАХ (или КРУШЕНИЕ) – Stock market crash. Sudden, sharp drop in stock market prices. By extension, financial collapse or disaster. Crash is an informal term for a very severe drop in prices on securities, financial and commodities markets. The most famous was the Wall Street Crash of 1929, which led to the 1930s depression. The largest in recent years was the worldwide drop in shares prices on 1987-October-15. / Крах фондового рынка. Внезапное, резкое падение цен на фондовом рынке. В более широком смысле слова, финансовый коллапс или бедствие. Это неформальный термин для обозначения серьёзного падения цен на рынке ценных бумаг, финансовом рынке и рынке сырья. Самым известным крахом стал Крах Вол Стрит (Wall Street Crash) в 1929, который привёл к депрессии 1930-х. Крупнейшим крахом последних лет стало всемирное падение цен на акции 15 Октября 1987.

CRASH = ХОЛСТ (или СУРОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Crash is a cloth made from cotton or linen, or from combinations of these fibers. The material is rugged, substantial in feel, comes in white or natural shades. It may be made with stripe effects as in toweling, suitings, doilies, decorative cloths. Other uses of crash include dresses, cap cloth, summer coatings. The yarn is strong, irregular, and smooth. The fabric is of fairly good texture. Fiber content must be declared. Crash is a course fabric with a rough, irregular surface made from thick, uneven yarns. Crash is a coarse fabric used for draperies, toweling, and clothing and for strengthening joints of cased-in books. Plain weave. Generally linen. / Холст:- (1) узкая (40–60 сантиметров (см)) сравнительно грубая домотканая ткань, вырабатываемая полотняным переплетением нитей из льняной пряжи. Холстом называются также узкие (45–50 см) льняные и полульняные полотенечные ткани полотняного и мелкоузорчатого переплетения, изготовляемые промышленностью. (2) Полуфабрикат в прядильном производстве, а также при изготовлении нетканых и валяльно-войлочных изделий.

CRASH HELMET = ПРЕДОХРАНИТЕЛЬНАЯ КАСКА (или ПРЕДОХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШЛЕМ) – Crash Helmet is a helmet that is worn, as by motorcyclists, as protection for the head in the event of an accident.

CRAT = CHARITABLE REMAINDER ANNUITY TRUST

CRATE = КЛЕТЬ (или РЕШЕТЧАТЫЙ ЯЩИК) – A Crate is a large shipping container, often made of wood, typically used to transport large, heavy or awkward items. Steel and aluminium crates are also used. Smaller plastic crates are used for delivery of bottles and other fragile items. A wooden crate has a self-supporting structure, with or without sheathing. For a wooden container to be a crate, all six of its sides must be put in place to result in the rated strength of the container. Crates are distinct from wooden boxes. The strength of a wooden box is rated based on the weight it can carry before the top (top, ends, and sides) is installed, whereas the strength of a crate is rated with the top in place. In general conversation, the term crate is sometimes used to denote a wooden box. Plastic crates are often used for shipment of bottles of water, beer, milk, etc. Many are designed to stack securely and to be returned for reuse. The term Crate is originally from Latin, where it was a generic term for baskets, and wickerwork baskets in particular. Crate is a wooden receptacle formed like a case or box, with the difference that the external walls and the lid are not fully closed. / Деревянное ложе, выполненное в форме ящика или коробки, с той лишь разницей, что внешние стенки и крышка не являются глухими (полностью закрытыми).

CRATE RESTRAINT SHOE = УДЕРЖИВАЮЩИЙ КЛЕТЬ БАШМАК – Crate Restraint Shoe is a steel bracket specially made to suit a specific crate, where the upper side of the shoe takes the crate and the underside of the shoe is designed to fit tightly to the transport medium or container. / стальной кронштейн (бракет) , верхняя сторона башмака .

CRAVAT = КРАВАТ (или ШЕЙНЫЙ ПЛАТОК, или ШИРОКИЙ ГАЛСТУК) – Cravat is a band or scarf worn around the neck; necktie. / шейная орденская лента.

CRAZING = ВОЛОСНЫЕ ТРЕЩИНЫ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВОЛОСНЫХ ТРЕЩИН, или РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕ) – Crazing:- a network of apparent fine cracks on or beneath the surface of materials, such as in transparent plastics, glazed ceramics, glass, or clear coatings. / Волосные Трещины – дефект покровного слоя бумаги.

CRB = COME RIGHT BACK

CRB℠ = COMMODITY RESEARCH BUREAU

CRB℠ INDEX = COMMODITY RESEARCH BUREAU INDEX

CRBT = CRYING REAL BIG TEARS

CRC = CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

CRC = COSTA RICAN COLON

CRD = CENTRAL REGISTRATION DEPOSITORY

CRDC = COTTON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CRE = CONSTANT RATE OF EXTENSION

CREAM = КРЕМОВЫЙ – Cream:- a pale yellow.

CREAM OF TARTAR = КРЕМ ТАРТАР (или ВИННЫЙ КАМЕНЬ, или КИСЛЫЙ ВИННОКИСЛЫЙ КАЛИЙ) – Cream Of Tartar, $KHC_4H_4O_6$, more technically known as Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate, is a fine white powder with many culinary applications. It is a byproduct of the winemaking process as the powder forms inside wine barrels during fermentation. It comes from tartaric acid, a naturally occurring substance in grapes and some other tart fruits that in the principle acid in winemaking. It helps to help control the pH of fermenting grape juice (wine) and that also acts as a preservative for the wine. Tartaric acid has been used in winemaking for centuries (when separated from grapes and purified, it is a white powder that is similar to cream of tartar) and cream of tartar has been around just as long, put to use by creative cooks in a variety of culinary applications. It is an acid and it is often used as a major component in baking powder, combined with baking soda to react when the mixture is moistened to ensure that baked goods will rise well. Although it is an acid, the cream of tartar and the baking soda will not react when dry, so the entire reaction is saved for the mixing bowl and the oven. More visibly, since most of us do not mix our own baking powder, cream of tartar is used as a stabilizing agent and is added to beaten egg whites to increase their stability and volume. It is also sometimes added to candies or frostings to give them a

creamier texture because it can help to prevent the crystallization of cooked sugar. In some situations, vinegar can be substituted for cream of tartar, although there is no exact substitute for the powder. This can be done when beating egg whites or making meringue, and it can also be done in a baking recipe that calls for separate measures of cream of tartar and baking soda. For candy making, it is best to refer to the recipe and see if substitutions will work because the recipes are often very sensitive to substitutions. See also Potassium Bitartrate. / из винной кислоты (tartaric acid, $HOOC(CHOH)_2COOH$). Смотрите также Кислый Виннокислый Калий (Potassium Bitartrate).

CREASE = ЗАЛОМ (или СКЛАДКА, или МОРЩИНА, или НАЖИМ ВАЛЬЯНОМ, или ЗАСЕЧКА, или ЗАВАЛ, или ДОЛЕВАЯ ПОЛОСА) – Creases:- a hard fold in a fabric, i.e. one that cannot be readily removed by those means normally available to a garment maker, e.g., by steam pressing. Note:- this defect is most often caused by distortion of the yarns during wet processing. Crease:- a fabric defect across the fabric width usually caused by a sharp fold. Creases:- Fabric:- satin automobile slip-cover fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 240 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 210/34 bright nylon; Finish:- cross-dyed navy (viscose) and white (nylon). Defect:- short warpwise creases. Analysis:- examination showed that the short creases started at filling changes, where the yarn seemed to have contracted more than normally for a few inches, giving a stretched- or tight-yarn appearance. Physical tests on the yarn from the 'tight' and normal areas confirmed the fact that the nylon varied in its stress-strain characteristics. This defect was attributed to the presence of some yarn which had not been so completely shrunk, or 'relaxed', as that in other sections. At the time these goods were woven, it was difficult for the yarn manufacturer to produce all nylon which was completely and uniformly relaxed, and the strained-yarn appearance was frequently encountered in both warp and filling of woven fabrics. Crease is a fabric defect evidenced by a break, line, or mark generally caused by a sharp fold. Synonym:- Mill Wrinkle. Creases:- caused by uneven tension and tautness on the cloth as it goes through the wet and dry finishing departments of the mill. They have to be combated in the finishing of cloth in order to make the material appealing to the eye. Washer wrinkles are most difficult to remove. Creases:- any fold. Finishing defect. Creases:- Garment:- woman's suit jacket; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 74; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 25% 1'-in. L^-den. bright viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 25% 58's wool cut 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- 22/1, same blend as warp. Complaint:- irregular creases in several places, which the garment manufacturer claimed could not be removed in pressing. Analysis:- it was impossible to take out the creases by any known pressing methods, wet, dry, or with a steam iron. Records indicated that the fabric in this garment had been given a resin crease-resistant finish. On removal of the urea formaldehyde resin from a cutting in the laboratory, it was found that the creases could be eliminated by ordinary hand ironing. It appeared that this defect was due to the introduction of creases in the goods just prior to the application of the resin and curing. As a result, they were permanently set or cured into the fabric as long as the resin was present. Crease is a break or line in a fabric generally caused by a sharp fold. Creases may be either desirable or undesirable, depending upon the situation. A crease may be intentionally pressed into a fabric by application of pressure and heat and sometimes moisture. / Найлан (Nylon). Уточина:- . Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску. Под Складкой понимается порок в виде сгиба полотна. Нажим Вальяном – порок ткани. Размер порока – по всему куску. Долевая Полоса – порок валки тканей. Морщины – результат неодинаковой усадки ткани по ширине в процессе валки суконной ткани. Засечки:- представляют собой полосы, окрашенные менее интенсивно, чем вся ткань, образуются при крашении в расправленном состоянии вследствие образования складок, часто из-за плохого оформления шва между кусками. Торец (crease):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде сгиба полотна. Примечание:- этот порок чаще всего вызван неправильной намоткой ткани в рулон во время влажной обработки.

CREASE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ НАЖИМА ВАЛЬЯНОМ (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЗАЛОМА) – Crease Mark is a visible deformation left in a fabric after a crease has been incompletely removed during fabric processing. Fabrics defect. Crease Mark is a mark left in a fabric after a crease has been removed during fabric processing. Note:- this defect is the result of a permanent distortion of the yarns or damage to the fibers during creasing. Crease Mark differs from crease streak in that streak will probably appear for an entire roll. Crease mark appears where creases are caused by fabric folds in the finishing process. On napped fabric, final pressing may not be able to restore fabric or original condition. Often discoloration is a problem. / Фиксация Залома (crease mark):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде неустранимых складок. Примечание:- этот порок – результат постоянного смятия ткани или повреждения волокон во время сдваивания полотна.

CREASE RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СМИНАЕМОСТИ (или ИСЧЕЗНОВЕНИЕ СМИНАЕМОСТИ, или РАСПРАВЛЕНИЕ СКЛАДОК (после смятия)) – Crease Recovery:- crease is a fold in fabric introduced unintentionally at some stages of processing. Crease or crushing of textile material is a complex effect involving tensile, compressive, flexing and torsional stresses. Crease Recovery is a fabric property which indicates the ability of fabric to go back to its original position after creasing. Crease recovery is a measure of creases resistance, specified quantitatively in terms of crease recovery angle. To measure this, the popular instrument is Shirley crease recovery tester. The instrument consists of a circular dial which carries the clamp for holding the specimen. Directly under the centre of the dial there is a knife edge and an index line for measuring the recovery angle. Crease recovery is determined depending upon this recovery angle. If the angle is 0° then recovery is zero and if the angle is 180° then recovery is full. Crease recovery depends on the construction, twist of yarn, pressure, time etc. Usually crease recovery is more in warp way than in weft way. This is because warp yarns are well in quality, strength, treated with sizing, kept in more tension during weaving etc. See also Wrinkle Recovery. / Щёли (Shirley).

CREASE–RESISTANT = СТОЙКОЕ К ЗАЛОМАМ (или СТОЙКОЕ К СМИНАНИЮ, или НЕСМИНАЕМОЕ) – Crease-Resistant:- this refers to the ability of a fabric to resist and recover from creasing during use. Wool is considered to be very crease resistant, while cotton is not. And don't even get me started on linen! Crease-Resistant is a term used to describe a fabric treated chemically to improve its resistance to and recovery from wrinkling.

CREASE RESISTANT FINISH = ПРОТИВОСМИНАЕМАЯ ОТДЕЛКА (или НЕСМИНАЕМАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Crease Resistant Finish, also referred to as CRF. Finishes used on fabrics that make them resistant to wrinkling and creasing, such as synthetic resin type finishes like durable press. Today some fabrics are made highly resistant to wrinkling through fiber blending and construction.

CREASE RETENTION = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ СМИНАЕМОСТИ (или СОХРАНЕНИЕ СМИНАЕМОСТИ) – Crease Retention is the ability of a cloth to hold or pleat or a crease, which has been intentionally created, through the use of a heat treatment. Heat setting of thermoplastic fibers causes creases to be permanently set. Crease Retention is the ability of a fabric to maintain an inserted crease. Crease retention can be measured subjectively or by the relation of a crease in a subsequent state to the crease in the initial state. Crease retention may be strongly dependent on the conditions of use, e.g., normal wear, washing or tumble-drying.

CREASE STREAK = ЗАТАСК ОТ ЗАЛОМА (или ПОЛОСКА ОТ СКЛАДКИ, или ЧЕРТА ОТ МОРЩИН или НАЖИМА ВАЛЬЯНОМ или ЗАСЕЧКИ или ЗАВАЛА или ДОЛЕВОЙ ПОЛОСЫ) – Crease Streak:- a dyed-in mark of a crease, usually along the length direction, of a lighter color within the crease area and often with edges darker than the adjacent normal fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by the fabric being paddyed whilst creased. Crease Streak occurs in tubular knits. Results from creased fabric

passing through squeeze rollers in the dyeing process. Defect Name:- Crease Streak. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Crease Streak:- This is the result of creased fabric passing through squeeze rolls in the dyeing operation and the crease then being removed in a subsequent process. Severity:- Major. / Затаск от печати, не более 2 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Засечки:- представляют собой полосы, окрашенные менее интенсивно, чем вся ткань, образуются при крашении в расправленном состоянии вследствие образования складок, часто из-за плохого оформления шва между кусками. Полосатость Складки (crease streak):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде затекания краски в складки обычно вдоль направления основы, более светлой в пределах участка складки и часто с краями, более тёмными, чем смежная обычная ткань. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается красильным раствором во время сминания.

CREASE SUEDED = XX – Defect Name:- Crease Sueded. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Crease Sueded:- This is the result of a creased fabric passing through the sueder. The precision set sueder roll cuts deeper into the creased areas due to the extra thickness. Severity:- Major.

CREATION = СОТВОРЕНИЕ (или СОЗДАНИЕ) – Creation:- most cultures subscribe to a legend that the earth or universe was created in a relatively short period of time by a supernatural power, together with all existing Species (presumably including the Cactaceae and all other succulent plants.) Compare with Evolution. / Виды (Species).

CREDIT = КРЕДИТ – (1) Credit:- entails the borrowing of a specific sum of money subject to certain conditions relating, in particular, to the interest rate, repayment and, possibly, pieces of collateral. Generally speaking, the word loan is used for long-term borrowing, whereas the term credit refers to the short, medium and long-term lending of money and capital. Examples of the various forms of credit are current account overdrafts, which are payable daily, bills of exchange and mortgages. Temporary granting of money by a lender (e.g., a bank) to a borrower (natural or legal entity) upon the promise of repayment at a later date, usually with interest. There are many different types of loans, such as consumer loans, lombard loans, mortgage loans, secured or unsecured credit, etc. Ability to obtain goods, services or money in exchange for a promise of future payment. Economic units do not always have the capital or resources required to pay for their business, investment or consumption needs at a given time. Credit is a primary means of bringing resources in line with needs, expectations or decisions. The word Credit is also used to denote the amount of credit that is potentially available to an individual, government, business or other public or private entity. In this sense, credit measures the possibility of securing loans or payment terms, and reflects a creditor's confidence in a borrower, based on the borrower's income and assets, whether personal or professional, including the borrower's character and good name. Also known as Loan. Credit is an amount of money that a lender provides to you. For credit cards and lines of credit, you can charge/spend any amount from your credit limit to make purchases or take cash advances. As long as you pay the minimum amount due each month by the due date, you can continue to use your remaining available credit. For fixed loans, the credit is the amount lent upon opening of the account. / (например,) . Хозяйствующие субъекты . выплата (repayment) . Под Кредитом, от Латинского слова Creditum, означающее Ссуда, понимается предоставление денег или товаров в долг (пользование на срок на условиях возвратности) и, как правило, с уплатой процента. Для докапиталистических формаций был характерен ростовщический кредит. При капитализме кредит превратился в форму движения ссудного капитала. При империализме кредит монополизируется. Кредит выступает как банковский и коммерческий. Кредит выдаётся на заранее обусловленную сумму, на фиксированный срок и возвращается (погашается) банку заёмщиком в заранее обусловленный день. Кредит выплачивается в обусловленный кредитным договором день. Кредит предусматривает, как правило, переход заёмщика на расчётно-кассовое обслуживание в банк кредитор. Кредит, как правило, выдаётся под залог и предусматривает обороты по расчётному счёту, адекватные сумме займа.

(2) In double-entry accounting, entry made on the right (or liabilities) side of an account to indicate the reduction or elimination of an asset or expense, or the creation of or addition to a liability or item of net worth or revenue. Counterpart of a Debit. Credit is a 'payment' entry into an account, or the right-side column of entries into the account. Credit is an accounting entry which results in either an decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities or net worth. The opposite of Debit. See also Debit. / строка баланса (item). В бухгалтерии под Кредитом, от Латинского слова Credit, означающее Он Верит, понимается правая сторона бухгалтерских счетов. В активных счетах запись в кредит показывает уменьшение, а в пассивных – увеличение средств.

(3) Credit is the promise to pay in the future in order to buy or borrow in the present. The right to defer payment of debt.

CREDIT AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О КРЕДИТЕ (или КРЕДИТНЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – (1) Credit Agreement is an arrangement in which one party borrows or takes possession in the present by promising to pay in the future. Contract by which a bank grants a customer either a loan or a credit line. / Соглашение о Кредите (или Кредитный Договор) представляет собой договорённость, по которой одна сторона заимствует или принимает во владение в настоящее время, обещая оплатить это в будущем. Контракт, по которому банк предоставляет клиенту либо ссуду, либо кредитную линию.

(2) Credit Agreement is an agreement between carrier and shipper for release of cargo with promise to pay ocean freight within a specified timeframe. Document signed by the shipper which binds shipper to credit terms of the conference or agreement body.

CREDIT BALANCE = КРЕДИТОВОЕ САЛЬДО – (1) Credit Balance is a balance remaining after one of a series of bookkeeping entries. This amount represents a liability or income to the entity. See also Balance, and Debit Balance. Credit Balance is the amount of money that somebody owes on a credit account. Credit Balance is Account Receivable term indicated money owed to the customer from a deposit on an undelivered sale, a cancelled sale or a returned item. Total of Credit Balances are reflected in the Liability account Customer Deposits. Balance remaining after one of a series of bookkeeping entries. This amount represents a liability or income to the entity. A balance that represents a liability or income to the company. In accounts payable general ledger account, a credit balance represents money owed to the company's vendors. / В бухгалтерском учёте под Кредитовым Сальдо понимается финансовое положение лица, при котором кредит больше дебета. Оно отражает состояние источников хозяйственных средств на определённую дату и показывается в пассиве баланса.

(2) In a client's cash account at a brokerage firm, the amount that the firm owes to the client. This equals money deposited and remaining after any purchases are paid, plus uninvested proceeds from securities sold and not sent to the client. Cash and the market value of securities held in a brokerage account. Compare Debit Balance. In a client's margin account at a brokerage firm a credit balance may mean either:- Proceeds from short sales that are held in escrow for the securities borrowed for these sales, plus the required margin for the trade. Proceeds:- Any free credit balances, or net balances, which can be withdrawn at any time. A free credit balance occurs when all previously margined securities have been paid for in full. Special miscellaneous account (SMA) balances are not free credit balances. If money is withdrawn, a new or increased debit balance will be incurred. SMA is generated from the borrowing power of margin securities within the client's account. In a cash account, the Credit Balance is the amount of money in a customer's account after all debts have been paid and all proceeds from sales received. In a margin account, a credit balance would

include the proceeds held from a short sale which would be held in escrow for the borrowed securities for these sales. In a client's cash account at a brokerage firm, the amount that the firm owes to the client. This equals money deposited and remaining after any purchases are paid, plus uninvested proceeds from securities sold and not sent to the client. The amount remaining in a cash account or margin account after all securities have been paid for. Credit Balance is the surplus in a cash account with a broker after purchases have been paid for, plus the extra cash from the sale of securities. / строка баланса (item).

CREDIT BUREAU = КРЕДИТНОЕ БЮРО – A Credit Bureau is a company that maintains credit files. Potential creditors generally check your credit bureau file when you apply for a loan, credit card or even to get the phone connected. The credit bureau also records cases of default in your obligations to lenders or credit providers. If you are denied credit, the creditor must tell you where they got the credit information. Credit Bureau is a business organization that puts together information for your credit file, keeps it up to date, and makes it available for a fee to lenders, insurance companies, and potential employers. Credit Bureau is an agency that researches and collects individual credit information and sells it for a fee to creditors so they can make a decision on granting loans. Typical clients include banks, mortgage lenders, credit card companies and other financing companies. Also commonly referred to as Consumer Reporting Agency or Credit Reporting Agency. A credit bureau doesn't decide whether an individual qualifies for credit or not. It only collects information that it considers relevant to a person's credit history and habits. The three main credit bureaus in the United States are Equifax Inc. (headquartered in Atlanta, State of Georgia), Experian PLC (headquartered in Dublin, Ireland) and TransUnion (headquartered in Chicago, State of Illinois). / Кредитное Бюро – деловая организация, которая собирает по частям и соединяет в одно целое информацию по Вашей папке по кредитам (кредитному файлу), хранит и своевременно пополняет её и делает её доступной за вознаграждение для ссудодателей (или займодавцев), страховых компаний и потенциальных работодателей. Кредитное Бюро – агентство, которое собирает информацию о кредитной истории клиентов и их кредитоспособности и предоставляет её учреждениям-кредиторам за комиссию. Бюро ведёт досье на миллионы клиентов, в которых подробно описывается, какие кредиты они получали, на какие подали заявки, как они обслуживали свои кредиты и вовремя ли оплачивали свои счета. Бюро получает эту информацию от организаций-кредиторов, таких, как компании кредитных карт, торговые фирмы, компании бензозаправочных станций и прочие. Потенциальные кредиторы изучают информацию бюро, которая постоянно обновляется, и на её основе принимают решение – предоставлять или нет кредит конкретному клиенту, а если да, то сколько средств ему можно выделить. Согласно федеральному Акту о Точной Отчётности по Кредитам (Fair Credit Reporting Act) клиент имеет право получить копию своего кредитного досье и оспорить любой его пункт, который он считает неправильным. В США существует 500 кредитных бюро, которые работают через три автоматизированные системы:- Эквифэкс Инк. (Equifax Inc.; со штабквартирой в Атланте, Штат Джорджия), Экспириэн Пи.Эл.Си. (Experian PLC; со штабквартирой в Дублине, Ирландия), ТчрэнсЮниэн (TransUnion; со штабквартирой в Чикаго, Штат Иллинойс) и Ти.Ар.ДаблЮ. Инк. (TRW Inc.; Штат Калифорния).

CREDIT CARD = КРЕДИТНАЯ КАРТА – Credit Card is a card indicating that the holder has been granted a line of credit. Credit Card is a bank payment card that enables the cardholder make cashless payments around the world, in the respective national currencies, by signing payment vouchers in establishments associated as merchant partners of the card company or the card system. The transactions are collected and invoiced to the cardholder once a month. The cardholder receives a clear statement of the transactions. The merchant companies (businesses, hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, filling stations, etc) are each identified as such by the respective credit card symbol. Furthermore, a credit card together with a PIN can also be used to obtain cash from ATMs at participating banks around the world. The most well known credit card organizations are MasterCard (Eurocard), Visa, Diners Club and American Express. Credit Card is any card, plate or coupon book that may be used repeatedly to borrow money or buy goods and services on credit. Card issued by credit card organizations (American Express, Cirrus, Diners Club International, Eurocard/MasterCard International Inc, VISA International Service Association) or department stores, etc, showing the member's name, signature and number, permitting the cashless purchase of goods and services at firms or enterprises associated with the credit card organization, such as hotels, retailers, restaurants, transport companies, etc. Payments are made monthly. Credit cards issued with Personal Identification Number (PIN) codes may also be used to withdraw cash from bancomats. / (Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), Сирэс (Cirrus), Дайнёз Клаб Интёнэшэнэл (Diners Club International), Юэкард/МэстчёКард Интёнэшэнэл Инк. (Eurocard/MasterCard International Inc.), ВИЗА Интёнэшэнэл Сёвис Эсосиэйшэн (VISA International Service Association)). Кредитная Карта – пластиковая карточка, которая выпускается банком, ссудосберегательной компанией, крупным универмагом, нефтяной компанией или другой организацией, предоставляющей кредиты или продающей в кредит товары и услуги. Она даёт владельцу право совершать покупки с отсрочкой платежа примерно на 25 дней, в течение которых проценты на остаток долга не начисляются. После этого на невыплаченный остаток задолженности владельцу карточки начинает начисляться не вычитаемый из его базы налогообложения потребительский процент (consumer interest). По некоторым кредитным карточкам по остатку задолженности проценты начинают взиматься с того дня, как была зарегистрирована оплата покупки по карточке. Большинство кредитных карточек также позволяет своим владельцам получать наличные деньги в форме налично-денежных кредитов (cash advance).

CREDIT CHECKING = ПРОВЕРКА КРЕДИТОСПОСОБНОСТИ – Credit Checking is a check performed on the financial backing of the counterparties in a forex transaction. This credit check ensures that both parties have the means necessary to cover their leveraged positions in the trade and is done before the transaction takes place. Without the process of credit checking, one party in a forex transaction would have no assurances as to the creditworthiness of the other party involved. By engaging in credit checking before transactions take place, confidence is maintained that each party has enough credit to carry out and honor the transaction. Credit Checking:- credit is an important consideration when making trades. As large sums of money change hands it is important to check that the counter-party is capable of making the trade. Once the price has been agreed then the credit is checked. If the credit is not good then no trade takes place.

CREDIT COMMISSION = (ЕДИНОРАЗОВАЯ) КОМИССИЯ ЗА ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ КРЕДИТА – Credit Commission is a special bank charge levied on a loan in addition to the interest. May also serve as a risk premium. / Особый банковский сбор, взимаемый за предоставление ссуды в добавок к проценту по этой ссуде. Может также расцениваться как премия за риск.

CREDIT COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ КРЕДИТОВ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ ПО КРЕДИТУ) – Credit Costs are all of the costs and expenses incurred by the borrower in utilizing a credit. In the case of personal loans, the additional instalment (hire purchase) charge must be paid on top of interest charges. In the case of construction loans, a credit commission is payable.

CREDIT DEFAULT OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕПОГАШЕНИЯ КРЕДИТА (или ОПЦИОН НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ ПО КРЕДИТУ) – Credit Default Option is an option that has a payoff linked to the credit worthiness or payment performance of the underlying. The option protects the holder against a default over a specified time period, the payout being conditional on some event of default or non-payment by the credit. Such options are used in international trade as a means of insuring the credit risk. Credit Default Option:- a put option that makes a payoff in the event the issuer of a specified

reference asset defaults. Also known as Default Option. In finance, a Default Option, Credit Default Swaption or Credit Default Option is an option to buy protection (payer option) or sell protection (receiver option) as a credit default swap on a specific reference credit with a specific maturity. The option is usually European, exercisable only at one date in the future at a specific strike price defined as a coupon on the credit default swap. Credit default options on single credits are extinguished upon default without any cashflows, other than the upfront premium paid by the buyer of the option, of course. Therefore buying a payer option is not a good protection against an actual default, only against a rise in the credit spread. This may explain why such options are very illiquid. They may also feature quite high implied volatilities, as shown by Damiano Brigo (2005). However options on credit indices such as iTraxx and CDX include any defaulted entities in the intrinsic value of the option when exercised. This is expressed at times by stating that the options offer 'front-end protection'. / Дамиано Бриго (Damiano Brigo). иТчрэкс (iTraxx) и Си.Ди.Экс. (CDX). Опцион на продажу, который окупается в случае неспособности продавца опциона выполнить обязательства по соответствующему активу. Известен также как Дифолтный Опцион (Default Option).

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP = СВОП НА НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПО КРЕДИТУ (или СВОП НА ДИФОЛТ ПО КРЕДИТУ, или СВОП НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕПОГАШЕНИЯ КРЕДИТА, или СВОП НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ ПО КРЕДИТУ) – Credit Default Swaps (CDSs) are bilateral contracts between a credit protection seller (seller) and a credit protection buyer (buyer). Under a credit default swap contract the seller agrees to pay out sums by reference to a single or group of reference entities, which may be corporates or sovereigns. Parmalat, Enron, Worldcom and Railtrack were all popular reference entities in the credit default swap market before their respective collapses. The reference entity is not a party to the transaction and is probably unaware of its existence. The buyer buys a pre-agreed amount of credit protection on a reference entity's obligations. These are decided at the outset; for example, a specific security such as a €200 million floating rate bond issue, or a wide-ranging class of obligations such as bonds or loans above a certain threshold. The seller sells credit protection against the loss in value of the reference entity's obligations if certain events occur (that is, credit events). The parties choose which credit events are applicable to the reference entity from a list of definitions set out in the 2003 ISDA® Credit Derivatives Definitions:- namely, bankruptcy, failure to pay, restructuring, repudiation/moratorium, obligation acceleration and obligation default. The choice of credit events will also depend on the jurisdiction of incorporation and business type of the reference entity. For example, parties to a market standard credit default swap relating to Ford, a North American investment grade corporate as a reference entity, would select different applicable credit events to one with British Airways, a European investment grade corporate. If a defined credit event occurs, the seller (and also usually the buyer) has the right, but not the obligation, to declare a credit event. This is done by delivering a credit event notice to the other party and also usually attaching two sources of public information, such as news reports, to back up the claim. The transaction will then be settled either by the seller paying a cash amount to the buyer designed to mirror the losses made on the reference entity's securities or, alternatively, by physical settlement. In physically settled transactions, the seller accepts delivery of obligations of the reference entity with a face value equal to the transaction's notional amount. Although following the credit event they are worth far less than their face value, the seller pays the full face amount of the securities to the buyer. Contract, which commits two counterparties to exchange a periodic fee in exchange for a payment contingent on a default event or any other, agreed change in the credit quality of a reference asset for an agreed period of time. A Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a credit derivative contract in which one party (protection buyer) pays an periodic fee to another party (protection seller) in return for compensation for default (or similar credit event) by a reference entity. The reference entity is not a party to the credit default swap. It is not necessary for the protection buyer to suffer an actual loss to be eligible for compensation if a credit event occurs. The protection buyer gives up the risk of default by the reference entity, and takes on the risk of simultaneous default by both the protection seller and the reference credit. The protection seller takes on the default risk of the reference entity, similar to the risk of a direct loan to the reference entity. A bilateral over-the-counter contract in which the seller agrees to make a payment to the buyer in the event of a specified credit event in exchange for a fixed payment or series of fixed payments; the most common type of credit derivative. Also known as Credit Swap; similar to Credit Default Option. Credit-Default Swap is a credit default swap is a credit derivative contract between two counterparties. The buyer makes periodic payments to the seller, and in return receives a payoff if an underlying financial instrument defaults, typically a bond or loan. Single-name CDS is a credit derivative where the reference entity is a single name. Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a swap designed to transfer the credit exposure of fixed income products between parties. A credit default swap is also referred to as a Credit Derivative Contract, where the purchaser of the swap makes payments up until the maturity date of a contract. Payments are made to the seller of the swap. In return, the seller agrees to pay off a third party debt if this party defaults on the loan. A CDS is considered insurance against non-payment. A buyer of a CDS might be speculating on the possibility that the third party will indeed default. The buyer of a credit default swap receives credit protection, whereas the seller of the swap guarantees the credit worthiness of the debt security. In doing so, the risk of default is transferred from the holder of the fixed income security to the seller of the swap. For example, the buyer of a credit default swap will be entitled to the par value of the contract by the seller of the swap, should the third party default on payments. By purchasing a swap, the buyer is transferring the risk that a debt security will default. Multi-name CDS is a contract where the reference entity is more than one name, as in portfolio or basket CDS or CDS indices. A basket CDS is a CDS where the credit event is the default of some combination of the credits in a specified basket of credits. A Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a financial swap agreement that the seller of the CDS will compensate the buyer in the event of a loan default or other credit event. The buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments (the CDS 'fee' or 'spread') to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if the loan defaults. It was invented by Blythe Masters (Blythe Sally Jess Masters (born:- 22 March 1969) is an economist and current head of Global Commodities at JPMorgan Chase & Co.) from JP Morgan in 1994. In the event of default the buyer of the CDS receives compensation (usually the face value of the loan), and the seller of the CDS takes possession of the defaulted loan. However, anyone can purchase a CDS, even buyers who do not hold the loan instrument and who have no direct insurable interest in the loan (these are called 'Naked' CDSs). If there are more CDS contracts outstanding than bonds in existence, a protocol exists to hold a credit event auction; the payment received is usually substantially less than the face value of the loan. Credit default swaps have existed since the early 1990s, and increased in use after 2003. By the end of 2007, the outstanding CDS amount was USD62.2 trillion, falling to USD26.3 trillion by mid-year 2010 but reportedly USD25.5 trillion in early 2012. CDSs are not traded on an exchange and there is no required reporting of transactions to a government agency. During the 2007–10 financial crisis the lack of transparency in this large market became a concern to regulators as it could pose a systemic risk. In March 2010, the (DTCC) Trade Information Warehouse announced it would give regulators greater access to its credit default swaps database. CDS data can be used by financial professionals, regulators, and the media to monitor how the market views credit risk of any entity on which a CDS is available, which can be compared to that provided by the Credit Rating Agencies. US Courts may soon be following suit. Most CDSs are documented using standard forms drafted by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), although there are many variants. In addition to the basic, single-name swaps, there are basket default swaps (BDSs), index CDSs, funded CDSs (also called Credit-Linked Notes), as well as Loan-Only Credit Default Swaps (LCDS). In addition to corporations and governments, the reference entity can include a special purpose vehicle issuing asset-backed securities. Some claim that derivatives such as CDS are potentially dangerous in that they combine priority in bankruptcy with a lack of transparency. A CDS can be unsecured (without collateral) and be at higher risk for a default. Description:- a CDS is linked to a 'reference entity' or 'reference obligor', usually a corporation or government. The reference entity is not a party to the contract. The buyer makes regular premium

payments to the seller, the premium amounts constituting the 'spread' charged by the seller to insure against a credit event. If the reference entity defaults, the protection seller pays the buyer the par value of the bond in exchange for physical delivery of the bond, although settlement may also be by cash or auction. A default is often referred to as a 'Credit Event' and includes such events as failure to pay, restructuring and bankruptcy, or even a drop in the borrower's credit rating. CDS contracts on sovereign obligations also usually include as credit events repudiation, moratorium and acceleration. Most CDSs are in the USD10–20 million range with maturities between one and 10 years. Five years is the most typical maturity. An investor or speculator may 'buy protection' to hedge the risk of default on a bond or other debt instrument, regardless of whether such investor or speculator holds an interest in or bears any risk of loss relating to such bond or debt instrument. In this way, a CDS is similar to credit insurance, although CDS are not subject to regulations governing traditional insurance. Also, investors can buy and sell protection without owning debt of the reference entity. These 'naked credit default swaps' allow traders to speculate on the creditworthiness of reference entities. CDSs can be used to create synthetic long and short positions in the reference entity. Naked CDS constitute most of the market in CDS. In addition, CDSs can also be used in capital structure arbitrage. A 'credit default swap' (CDS) is a credit derivative contract between two counterparties. The buyer makes periodic payments to the seller, and in return receives a payoff if an underlying financial instrument defaults or experiences a similar credit event. The CDS may refer to a specified loan or bond obligation of a 'reference entity', usually a corporation or government. As an example, imagine that an investor buys a CDS from AAA-Bank, where the reference entity is Risky Corp. The investor – the buyer of protection – will make regular payments to AAA-Bank – the seller of protection. If Risky Corp. defaults on its debt, the investor receives a one-time payment from AAA-Bank, and the CDS contract is terminated. If the investor actually owns Risky Corp's debt (i.e. is owed money by Risky Corp.), a CDS can act as a hedge. But investors can also buy CDS contracts referencing Risky Corp. debt without actually owning any Risky Corp. debt. This may be done for speculative purposes, to bet against the solvency of Risky Corp. in a gamble to make money, or to hedge investments in other companies whose fortunes are expected to be similar to those of Risky Corp.. If the reference entity (i.e. Risky Corp.) defaults, one of two kinds of settlement can occur:- (i) the investor delivers a defaulted asset to Bank for payment of the par value, which is known as Physical Settlement; and (ii) AAA-Bank pays the investor the difference between the par value and the market price of a specified debt obligation (even if Risky Corp. defaults there is usually some recovery, i.e. not all the investor's money is lost), which is known as Cash Settlement. The 'spread' of a CDS is the annual amount the protection buyer must pay the protection seller over the length of the contract, expressed as a percentage of the notional amount. For example, if the CDS spread of Risky Corp. is 50 basis points, or 0.5% (1 basis point = 0.01%), then an investor buying USD10 million worth of protection from AAA-Bank must pay the bank USD50 000. Payments are usually made on a quarterly basis, in arrears. These payments continue until either the CDS contract expires or Risky Corp. defaults. All things being equal, at any given time, if the maturity of two credit default swaps is the same, then the CDS associated with a company with a higher CDS spread is considered more likely to default by the market, since a higher fee is being charged to protect against this happening. However, factors such as liquidity and estimated loss given default can affect the comparison. Credit spread rates and credit ratings of the underlying or reference obligations are considered among money managers to be the best indicators of the likelihood of sellers of CDSs having to perform under these contracts. Differences From Insurance:- CDS contracts have obvious similarities with insurance, because the buyer pays a premium and, in return, receives a sum of money if an adverse event occurs. However there are also many differences, the most important being that an insurance contract provides an indemnity against the losses actually suffered by the policy holder on an asset in which it holds an insurable interest. By contrast a CDS provides an equal payout to all holders, calculated using an agreed, market-wide method. The holder does not need to own the underlying security and does not even have to suffer a loss from the default event. The CDS can therefore be used to speculate on debt objects. The other differences include:- (i) the seller might in principle not be a regulated entity (though in practice most are banks); (ii) the seller is not required to maintain reserves to cover the protection sold (this was a principal cause of AIG's financial distress in 2008; it had insufficient reserves to meet the 'run' of expected payouts caused by the collapse of the housing bubble); (iii) insurance requires the buyer to disclose all known risks, while CDSs do not (the CDS seller can in many cases still determine potential risk, as the debt instrument being 'insured' is a market commodity available for inspection, but in the case of certain instruments like CDOs made up of 'slices' of debt packages, it can be difficult to tell exactly what is being insured); (iv) insurers manage risk primarily by setting loss reserves based on the Law of large numbers and actuarial analysis. Dealers in CDSs manage risk primarily by means of hedging with other CDS deals and in the underlying bond markets; (v) CDS contracts are generally subject to mark-to-market accounting, introducing income statement and balance sheet volatility while insurance contracts are not; (vi) hedge accounting may not be available under US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) unless the requirements of FAS 133 are met. In practice this rarely happens; and (vii) to cancel the insurance contract the buyer can typically stop paying premiums, while for CDS the contract needs to be unwound. Risk:- when entering into a CDS, both the buyer and seller of credit protection take on counterparty risk:- (i) the buyer takes the risk that the seller may default. If AAA-Bank and Risky Corp. default simultaneously ('double default'), the buyer loses its protection against default by the reference entity. If AAA-Bank defaults but Risky Corp. does not, the buyer might need to replace the defaulted CDS at a higher cost. (ii) The seller takes the risk that the buyer may default on the contract, depriving the seller of the expected revenue stream. More important, a seller normally limits its risk by buying offsetting protection from another party – that is, it hedges its exposure. If the original buyer drops out, the seller squares its position by either unwinding the hedge transaction or by selling a new CDS to a third party. Depending on market conditions, that may be at a lower price than the original CDS and may therefore involve a loss to the seller. In the future, in the event that regulatory reforms require that CDS be traded and settled via a central exchange/clearing house, such as ICE TCC, there will no longer be 'counterparty risk', as the risk of the counterparty will be held with the central exchange/clearing house. As is true with other forms of over-the-counter derivative, CDS might involve liquidity risk. If one or both parties to a CDS contract must post collateral (which is common), there can be margin calls requiring the posting of additional collateral. The required collateral is agreed on by the parties when the CDS is first issued. This margin amount may vary over the life of the CDS contract, if the market price of the CDS contract changes, or the credit rating of one of the parties changes. Many CDS contracts even require to pay an upfront fee at the beginning (also referred to as 'Initial Margin'). Another kind of risk for the seller of credit default swaps is jump risk or jump-to-default risk. A seller of a CDS could be collecting monthly premiums with little expectation that the reference entity may default. A default creates a sudden obligation on the protection sellers to pay millions, if not billions, of dollars to protection buyers. This risk is not present in other over-the-counter derivatives. Sources of Market Data:- data about the credit default swaps market is available from three main sources. Data on an annual and semiannual basis is available from the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) since 2001 and from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) since 2004. The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC), through its global repository Trade Information Warehouse (TIW), provides weekly data but publicly available information goes back only one year. The numbers provided by each source do not always match because each provider uses different sampling methods. According to DTCC, the Trade Information Warehouse maintains the only 'global electronic database for virtually all CDS contracts outstanding in the marketplace'. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency publishes quarterly credit derivative data about insured US commercial banks and trust companies. Uses:- credit default swaps can be used by investors for speculation, hedging and arbitrage. Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a contract whereby the seller commits to repay an obligation (e.g., bond) underlying the contract at par in the event of a default. To produce this guarantee, a regular premium is paid

by the buyer during a specified period. / Пармалат (Parmalat), Энрон (Enron), Волдкам (Worldcom) и Рэйлтчрэк (Railtrack). Фод (Ford), Бритиш Эавэйз (British Airways). Блайс Мастёз (Blythe Masters) (Блайс Сали Дьжес Мастёз (Blythe Sally Jess Masters; родился:- 22 Марта 1969)) – тогдашний экономист и глава по Глобальным Родам Сырья (head of Global Commodities) в Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс Энд Ко. (JPMorgan Chase & Co.). Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . или суверенные (самостоятельные). окупаемость (payoff). пузырь (bubble). Корп. (Corp.). Рыски Корп. (Risky Corp.). Эй.Ай.Дьжи. (AIG). Дипазитчори Тчраст Энд Клыринь Корпорэйшэн (Ди.Ти.Си.Си.) (Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC)), Тчрэйд Инфомэйшэн Вэахаус (Ти.Ай.ДаблЮ.) (Trade Information Warehouse (TIW)). Своп на Несостоятельность по Кредиту, или Своп на Дифолт по Кредиту, или Своп на Случай Непогашения Кредита, или Своп на Случай Неисполнения Обязательств по Кредиту – контракт, по которому продавец обязуется оплатить обязательство (например, облигацию), лежащее в основе контракта по номинальной стоимости в случае несостоятельности (или дифолта). Для предоставления этой гарантии покупатель в течение определённого периода платит регулярную премию.

CREDIT DERIVATIVE = ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ НА КРЕДИТЫ (или КРЕДИТНЫЙ ДЕРИВАТИВ) – Credit Derivatives are financial instruments that make it possible to value and separately trade the credit risks (risks of default) associated with loans, bonds and other credit instruments without having to liquidate the original products. As a result, certain credit risks in a portfolio can be reduced, diversified or spread according to requirements. The buyer of the credit derivative acquires the right to receive a specific payment from the seller upon the occurrence of a specified default event, e.g., impairment of a loan. This assumption of risk customarily takes place versus payment of premiums. Credit derivatives are mostly traded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. The most well known credit derivate products are credit default swaps, total return swaps and credit linked notes. A Credit Derivative is a privately negotiated agreement that explicitly shifts credit risk from one party to the other. An over-the-counter derivative designed to assume or shift credit risk, that is, the risk of a credit event such as a default or bankruptcy of a borrower. For example, a lender might use a credit derivative to hedge the risk that a borrower might default or have its credit rating downgraded. Common credit derivatives include Credit Default Options, Credit Default Swaps, Credit Spread Options, Downgrade Options, and Total Return Swaps. Credit Derivative:- privately held negotiable bilateral contracts that allow users to manage their exposure to credit risk. Credit derivatives are financial assets like forward contracts, swaps, and options for which the price is driven by the credit risk of economic agents (private investors or governments). For example, a bank concerned that one of its customers may not be able to repay a loan can protect itself against loss by transferring the credit risk to another party while keeping the loan on its books.

CREDIT ELIGIBILITY = КРЕДИТНОЕ ПРАВОМОЧИЕ – Credit Eligibility is a capacity to conclude legally-binding loan agreements. Natural persons of full legal capacity, legal entities pursuant to civil and public law and commercial partnerships are all eligible for credit. The term Credit Eligibility is often confused with Creditworthiness.

CREDIT EVENT = КРЕДИТНОЕ СОБЫТИЕ – Credit Event:- any sudden and tangible (negative) change in a borrower's credit standing or decline in credit rating. A credit event brings into question the borrower's ability to repay its debt. It is the defining trigger in a credit derivative contract, or credit default swap. If the borrower experiences a credit event, then the buyer of the contract must pay the seller an agreed-upon sum to cover the loss. Credit events include bankruptcies or violating a bond indenture or other loan agreement. Any decline in the borrower's credit rating can trigger the swap. Credit events always refer to the condition of the borrower pertaining to the underlying asset and not to either the lender or the purchaser of the swap. Credit Event is the event such as a debt default or bankruptcy that will affect the payoff on a credit derivative. The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc (ISDA®) has published a definition of a credit event. A Credit Event occurs when a person or organization defaults on a significant transaction. Because the marketplace recognizes such events as related to one's credit worthiness, credit events can trigger specific protections provided by credit derivatives, e.g., credit default swap, credit default swap index, credit default swap index tranche. The events triggering a credit derivative are defined in a bilateral swap confirmation which is a transactional document that typically refers to an ISDA master agreement previously executed between the two swap counterparties. There are several standard credit events which are typically referred to in credit derivative transactions:- (i) Bankruptcy; (ii) Failure to Pay; (iii) Restructuring; (iv) Repudiation; (v) Moratorium; (vi) Obligation Acceleration; and (vii) Obligation Default. / Событие, такое как несостоятельность (дифолт) по долгу или банкротство, которое будет воздействовать на окупаемость (payoff) по производному инструменту на кредиты. Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) публиковало определение кредитного события.

CREDIT FACILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ КРЕДИТА – Credit Facility is a type of loan made in a business or corporate finance context. Specific types of credit facilities are: revolving credit, term loans, committed facilities, letters of credit and most retail credit accounts. Companies frequently implement a credit facility in conjunction with closing a round of equity financing (raising money by selling shares of its stock). A key consideration for any company is how it will incorporate debt in its capital structure, at the same time it must consider the parameters of its equity financing. The company must look at its capital structure as a whole, determining how much capital it needs immediately and over time, and the combination of equity and debt that it will use to fulfill those requirements. Credit Facility is a flexible and simple form of borrowing, enabling customers to overdraw their current account up to an agreed limit (credit line). Debit interest is charged for days on which customers have overdrawn their account. Additional interest is charged for exceeding the agreed overdraft limit. The interest amounts are generally debited to current account on a quarterly basis. Overdraft interest rates vary according to current market conditions. Also referred to as Overdraft Facility.

CREDIT FOR AN UNLIMITED PERIOD = КРЕДИТ НА НЕОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД – Credit For An Unlimited Period:- a loan granted for an unlimited period. May be revoked or cancelled at any time by either of the parties involved, e.g., current account credit. / Займ, предоставленный на неограниченный период. Может быть отозван или отменён в любое время любой из вовлечённых в него сторон, например, кредит текущего счёта.

CREDIT HISTORY = КРЕДИТНАЯ ИСТОРИЯ – Your Credit History is a record of the way you manage your debt. It is kept by credit bureaus in the form of a credit bureau file. Banks and credit card issuers tell the credit bureau details of all applications for credit and if you have defaulted on any obligations. When you apply for new credit or a loan, the credit provider will check your credit history before granting any credit. Information such as missed or late payments will be on your credit report for up to five years and bankruptcy filings can remain there for as long as seven years. Credit History is a record of how a person has borrowed and repaid debt. / Кредитная история это запись о том, как лицо занимало и рассчитывалось по своим долговым обязательствам.

CREDIT INSTITUTION = КРЕДИТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или КРЕДИТНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – Credit Institution:- the German Banking Act (KWG) defines credit institutions as enterprises that conduct banking business commercially or on a scale that requires commercially organized business operations. Accordingly, at least one of the banking businesses listed in § 1 of the German Banking Act (KWG) must be carried out, for example, the deposit, lending, investment or payments (giro) businesses. An undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credit for its own account. Credit Institution:- banks and savings banks are the commonest types of credit institutions. According to Article 1(1) of Directive 2000/12/EC, a credit institution

is (i) an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credit for its own account; or (ii) an undertaking or any other legal person, other than those under (i), which issues means of payment in the form of electronic money. 'Electronic money' shall mean monetary value, as represented by a claim on the issuer, which is:- (a) stored on an electronic device; (b) issued on receipt of funds of an amount not lower in value than the monetary value issued; and (c) accepted as a means of payment by undertakings other than the issuer. / (Ка.Ве.Ге. (KWG)).

CREDIT INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КРЕДИТОВ – Credit Insurance is a type of life insurance policy purchased by a borrower that pays off one or more existing debts in the event of a death, disability, or in rare cases, unemployment. Credit insurance is marketed most often as a credit card feature, with the monthly cost charging a low percentage of the card's unpaid balance. Credit insurance can be a financial lifesaver in the event of certain catastrophes. However, many credit insurance policies are overpriced relative to their benefits, as well as loaded with fine print that can make it hard to collect on. If you feel that credit insurance would bring you peace of mind, be sure to read the fine print as well as compare your quote against a standard term life insurance policy. Insurance against financial losses sustained through the failure, for commercial reasons, of policyholders' clients to pay for goods or services supplied to them. Credit Insurance is an insurance against losses due to inability or failure of the insured's customers to pay for goods sold by the insured. The insurance normally covers a specified percentage of each loss beyond a deductible indicated in the policy. Insurance is available covering a variety of risks, e.g., political and transfer risks (country risks) and financial risks (called Commercial Risks). Even comprehensive insurance, however, will not cover non-payment for contract disputes. / , например, .

CREDIT INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТЫ К УПЛАТЕ (или УПЛАЧЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ) – Credit Interest:- interest payable. Term used in double-entry bookkeeping:- the bank enters customers' deposits on the assets side of its balance sheet. The opposite of Interest Earned, and Interest Received.

CREDIT LIMIT = КРЕДИТНЫЙ ЛИМИТ (или ЛИМИТ ПО КРЕДИТУ) – A Credit Limit is the maximum amount of credit that a financial institution or other lender will extend to a debtor for a particular line of credit (sometimes called a Credit Line, Line Of Credit, or a Tradeline). For example, it is the most that a credit card company will allow a card holder to take out at once on a card. This limit is based on a variety of factors ranging from an individual's ability to make interest payments, an organization's cashflow and/or ability to repay the credit card debt and is an obligation of the consumer to pay just like all other parts of the balance. Credit Limit is the maximum amount that may be borrowed on a credit card or under a home equity line of credit plan. Credit Limit is the amount of credit that a financial institution extends to a client. Credit limit also refers to the maximum amount a credit card company will allow someone to borrow on a single card. Credit limits are usually determined based on information contained in the application of the person seeking credit, or that person's credit rating. A borrower's credit limit may be raised after he or she exhibits timely and full repayments. However, having a high credit limit and multiple lines of credit may hurt a person's overall credit rating. In these cases, new potential lenders can see that the applicant has access to a large amount of debt, which may lower the chances that this person will be able to repay his or her debts in the future. As a result, new potential lenders might be less likely to offer an additional source of debt. Credit Limit is the maximum balance you can carry on your credit card or line of credit account. / Максимальная сумма, которая может быть заимствована по кредитной карте или .

CREDIT LINE = КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – A Credit Line is an available amount of money that you can borrow. What is a credit line used for? Just about anything. You can get a credit line for personal or business spending. Find out what a credit line is and how they're used. What is a Credit Line? A credit line is money available for you to borrow. Instead of borrowing a specific amount of money and paying it back over time, the bank allows you to borrow any amount you need (up to your credit limit), whenever you need it. Contrast the credit line to a loan, where you borrow a fixed amount of money and start paying back the loan (or 'amortizing') with each payment. How Amortization Works:- What is a Credit Line Good For? Credit lines are nice because they're flexible. You don't have to apply for a new loan every time you need money. Instead, you get a credit line that allows you to borrow money as needed. If you need USD1 000 for a repair and you have a credit line, you can just write a check against the credit line. If you never need any money, you avoid taking out a loan and paying interest on money that you didn't need to borrow. Credit Line:- maximum amount of credit granted by the bank to individual borrowers. If the customer does not draw the entire credit line at once, he can dispose over the remaining amount at any time within the agreed term of the loan without filing a new credit application. Also known as Credit Limit. Line Of Credit (LOC) is an arrangement between a financial institution, usually a bank, and a customer that establishes a maximum loan balance that the bank will permit the borrower to maintain. The borrower can draw down on the line of credit at any time, as long as he or she does not exceed the maximum set in the agreement. The advantage of a line of credit over a regular loan is that interest is not usually charged on the part of the line of credit that is unused, and the borrower can draw on the line of credit at any time that he or she needs to. Depending on the agreement with the financial institution, the line of credit may be classified as a demand loan, which means that any outstanding balance will have to be paid immediately at the financial institution's request.

CREDIT MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРЕДИТОМ – Credit Management is a function performed within a company to improve and control credit policies that will lead to increased revenues and lower risk including increasing collections, reducing credit costs, extending more credit to creditworthy customers, and developing competitive credit terms. Also called Credit Control. Credit Management is a planning, implementing and monitoring the credit operations of a company. Credit Management is the process for controlling and collecting payments from your customers. A good credit management system will help you reduce the amount of capital tied up with debtors (people who owe you money) and minimise your exposure to bad debts. Good credit management is vital to your cash flow. It is possible to be profitable on paper and but lack the cash to continue operating your business. Credit management tips:- it is best to minimise the likelihood of bad debts through good credit management practices. Prepare your own policies and procedures for credit management eg. terms and conditions, invoicing promptly and monitoring your debts. Terms and Conditions:- (i) clearly state in writing your terms and conditions of trade and your credit policy in writing; (ii) draft terms and conditions that suit your business; (iii) it is advised you seek legal advice before finalising the document to ensure it has internal consistency and covers all the key issues; (iv) ensure the document does not contain any illegal terms and can be relied on in the event that court action is necessary to recover a debt; (v) include your terms on all quotes, estimates, contracts, agreements, purchase orders, and related documentation; (vi) clearly specify what will be supplied, when the work will be done, and when and how payment is to be made; and (vii) obtain a written acceptance of the agreement along with written approval of any variations to the original agreement. Some terms and conditions to consider include, but are not limited to:- (i) penalties for late payment:- you must specify the exact fees and rate of interest; (ii) your policy on returns and refunds (this must comply with the Australian Consumer Law); (iii) incentives for early payment; and (iv) whether a fee is charged for payment by credit card. The amount in Dollars or the percentage to be charged must be disclosed. 'Retention of title' clauses were sometimes included in terms and conditions but now you register your security interest in goods you supply or lease on the national Personal Property Securities (PPS) Register. The PPS Register replaces various commonwealth, state and territory registers with a single online service that covers security interests in assets including stock, vehicles, machinery, office equipment, crops and livestock – almost anything except real estate. Invoice Promptly:- include accurate details on your invoice for the goods or services supplied, the amount due along with the date and preferred payment method. Always try to resolve invoice queries or disputes

quickly. Monitor Your Debtors:- maintain your debtors' records to identify any due or overdue debts. Develop a good records management system and keep records up to date so you can quickly identify who owes you money and how much is owed. Take a proactive approach to credit management by contacting clients a few days before the due date to remind them a payment is due and ask if they foresee any problems with meeting their payment. Implement your debt collection practices the minute a debt becomes overdue and ensure clients do not exceed their credit limits. Credit Management:- the way you handle the money you borrow from banks or credit providers. For example, you should try to pay more than the minimum due each month and make sure payments are received by the due date. There is no clear definition of what Credit Management is. It is usually regarded as assuring that buyers pay on time, credit costs are kept low, and poor debts are managed in such a manner that payment is received without damaging the relationship with that buyer. A trade credit insurance company does all that. Either directly or in conjunction with a company's credit department. An approved credit management policy can offer assurances to a financing bank, which may facilitate financing. / Планирование, использование и наблюдение за операциями по кредиту компании.

CREDIT MEMORANDUM = КРЕДИТНЫЙ МЕМОРАНДУМ – Credit Memorandum is:- (1) a form or document used by a seller to notify the buyer of merchandise that the buyer's accounts payable is being credited (decreased) due to errors or other factors requiring adjustments. (2) A form given by a bank to a depositor to indicate that the depositor's balance is being increased due to some event other than a deposit, such as the collection by the bank of the depositor's note receivable. Credit Memorandum is a written agreement under which the bank grants the customer (borrower) a credit or a credit line. Credit Memorandum:- a Credit Memo is a contraction of the term 'Credit Memorandum', which is a document issued by the seller of goods or services to the buyer, reducing the amount that the buyer owes to the seller under the terms of an earlier invoice. The credit memo usually includes details of exactly why the amount stated on the memo has been issued, which can be used later to aggregate information about credit memos to determine why the company is issuing them. A credit memo may be issued because the buyer returned goods to the seller, or there is a pricing dispute, or a marketing allowance, or other reasons under which the buyer will not pay the seller the full amount of the invoice. The seller records the credit memo as a reduction of its accounts receivable balance, while the buyer records it as a reduction in its accounts payable balance. If the buyer has not yet paid the seller, the buyer can use the credit memo as a partial offset to its invoice-based payment to the seller. If the buyer has already paid the full amount of the invoice, the buyer has the option of either using the credit memo to offset a future payment to the seller, or as the basis for demanding a cash payment in exchange for the credit memo. A credit memo may be considered an internal credit memo, in which case no copy is sent to the customer. This approach is typically used when the company is writing off an outstanding receivable balance. A credit memo is also known as a Credit Memorandum or a Credit Note. / Письменное соглашение, по которому банк предоставляет клиенту (заёмщику) кредит или кредитную линию.

CREDIT NOTE = КРЕДИТНЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или КРЕДИТ НОТА) – A Credit Note is a monetary instrument issued by a seller that allows a buyer to purchase any item or service from that seller on a future date. Credit notes may be issued by a seller as a goodwill gesture to a buyer who wishes to return previously purchased merchandize (instead of cash repayment) in circumstances where the original sales agreement did not include an explicit refund policy for returned items. In such circumstances, a credit note of value equal to the price of the returned item is usually issued allowing the buyer to exchange his purchase for other items available with the seller. Issued by a seller to a purchaser to record the reduction of a bill because of an allowance, return or cancellation. The opposite of an Invoice. Credit Note is a form or letter sent by a seller to a buyer, stating that a certain amount has been credited to the buyer's account. A credit note is issued in various situations to correct a mistake, such as when (i) an invoice amount is overstated, (ii) correct discount rate is not applied, (iii) goods spoil within guaranty period, or (iv) they do not meet the buyer's specifications and are returned. Also called Credit Memo. See also Debit Note. / выплата (repayment) . Под Кредитным Билетом понимается знак стоимости, выпускаемый эмиссионными банками и играющий роль кредитных денег. Понятие кредитный билет тождественно банковскому билету.

CREDITOR = КРЕДИТОР – Under the law of obligations a Creditor is a party who has a claim on another party, the debtor. The statutory relationship between creditor and debtor is known as a Debt Relationship. The party, which is owed funds by the debtor. Creditor is an entity (person or institution) that extends credit by giving another entity permission to borrow money if it is paid back at a later date. Creditors can be classified as either 'personal' or 'real'. Those people who loan money to friends or family are personal creditors. Real creditors (i.e. a bank or finance company) have legal contracts with the borrower granting the lender the right to claim any of the debtor's real assets (e.g., real estate or car) if he or she fails to pay back the loan. When creditors are notified of bankruptcy proceedings, they have a couple of options with respect to their claim against the debtor:- (i) They can share in any distribution from the bankruptcy estate according to the priority of their claim. Most unsecured, non-wage claims come low on the priority list. (ii) They can take the debtor to court and challenge a debtor's discharge (the right not to pay back) due to bankruptcy protection. Creditor is a party that loans money or other assets to another party. Creditor is a person or institution to whom any person, company or other legal entity owes money or property, i.e. any person who has an enforceable right to demand and recover a sum of money from another. If sets have to be realized, the proceeds are distributed in order of priority of the individual creditor classes. The opposite of Borrower, and Debtor. Creditor is a person, financial institutions or other business that lends money. / , то есть . Под Кредитором, от Латинского слова Creditor, означающего Веритель или Займодавец, понимаются:- (i) сторона в обязательстве, имеющая право требовать от другой стороны (дебитора, должника) исполнения обязанности совершить определённое действие либо воздержаться от определённых действий; или (ii) в бухгалтерском учёте под этим термином понимается физическое или юридическое лицо, перед которым данная компания или организация имеет задолженность, отражённую в её балансе.

CREDITORS = КРЕДИТОРЫ – Creditors:- ones to whom a debts are owed. Do not confuse with Debtor. See also Accounts Payable. / Смотрите также Кредиторская Задолженность (Accounts Payable).

CREDITOR'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ КРЕДИТОРА – Creditor's Financial Institution is the financial institution with whom the creditor maintains holds an account on which he receives the funds are credited. It may also be the financial institution, which is responsible for supporting the creditor's application to join a direct debiting scheme (sponsoring financial institution).

CREDITOR'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР КРЕДИТОРА – Creditor's Identification Number is a number identifying the creditor within a National Direct Debit Scheme. It may be:- (i) the bank account number; (ii) a unique number for each creditor given by a national organization; and (iii) any other type of identifier.

CREDITOR'S TRANSACTION REFERENCE = КРЕДИТОРСКАЯ ССЫЛКА НА ТРАНЗАКЦИЮ (или ССЫЛКА КРЕДИТОРА НА ОПЕРАЦИЮ) – Creditor's Transaction Reference is the transaction identification initiated by creditor, and can be part of creditor's own accounting/invoicing system.

CREDIT OVERDRAFT = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ КРЕДИТА (или ОВЕРДРАФТ ПО КРЕДИТУ) – Credit Overdraft:- drawing under a credit beyond the stipulated limit or credit line (overdraft). When this occurs, a higher rate of interest is charged.

CREDIT PROTECTION TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ КРЕДИТА (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ КРЕДИТА) – Credit Protection Transaction is a transaction in which one party pays either a single fixed amount or periodic fixed amounts or floating amounts determined by reference to a specified notional amount, and the other party (the credit protection seller) pays either a fixed amount or an amount determined by reference to the value of one or more loans, debt securities or other financial instruments (each a 'Reference Obligation') issued, guaranteed or otherwise entered into by a third party (the 'Reference Entity') upon the occurrence of one or more specified credit events with respect to the Reference Entity, e.g., bankruptcy or payment default. The amount payable by the credit protection seller is typically determined based upon the market value of one or more debt securities or other debt instruments issued, guaranteed or otherwise entered into by the Reference Entity. Credit protection transactions may also be physically settled by payment of a specified fixed amount by one party against delivery of specified Reference Obligations by the other party. A credit protection transaction may also refer to a 'Basket' of two or more Reference Entities. Some market participants may refer to Credit Protection Transactions as Credit Default Options, Credit Default Swaps, or Credit Swaps. / , например, .

CREDIT RATING = КРЕДИТНЫЙ РЭЙТИНЬГ – Credit Rating is a rating given to a company's debt by a credit-rating company as an indication of the likelihood of default. Top rating is usually AAA. Credit ratings are much used, and are generally highly reliable. Credit Rating is an estimate of the amount of credit that can be extended to an individual or business without undue risk. See also Credit Scoring System. Credit Rating is a rating determined by a rating agency that indicates the agency's opinion of the likelihood that a borrower such as a corporation or sovereign nation will be able to repay its debt. The rating agencies include Fitch Ratings Ltd, Moody's Investors Service Ltd and Standard & Poor's. / Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd) и Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). / или суверенная (самостоятельная) нация . Кредитный Рэйтиньг – оценка рэйтиньговым агентством способности и готовности эмитента своевременно и в полном объёме выполнять свои финансовые обязательства.

CREDIT REPORT = КРЕДИТНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Credit Report is a loan and bill payment history, kept by a credit bureau and used by financial institutions and other potential creditors to determine the likelihood that a future debt will be repaid.

CREDIT RISK = КРЕДИТНЫЙ РИСК – Credit Risk refers to the risk that a borrower will default on any type of debt by failing to make payments which it is obligated to do. Though this risk is not in itself directly related to rising rates, the change in the rate environment does have its effects. Along with a rising rate environment, comes the higher cost of financing for businesses that require an injection of fund capital on a regular basis. The yield spread or the amount of yield received over and above a risk free government bond generally contract in an improving economic environment. The contraction of spread, to a degree, can offset the rise in yield as interest rates increase. Spread changes due to ratings changes or business specific conditions within select ratings or industry segments can provide opportunistic valuations within investment grade and high yield corporate bonds during rising rates. Credit Risk is a risk that a borrower will not be able to fulfil his obligations to the lender. Also known as Default Risk. Credit Risk refers to the risk that a borrower will default on any type of debt by failing to make payments which it is obligated to do. The risk is primarily that of the lender and include lost principal and interest, disruption to cash flows, and increased collection costs. The loss may be complete or partial and can arise in a number of circumstances. For example:- (i) a consumer may fail to make a payment due on a mortgage loan, credit card, line of credit, or other loan; (ii) a company is unable to repay amounts secured by a fixed or floating charge over the assets of the company; (iii) a business or consumer does not pay a trade invoice when due; (iv) a business does not pay an employee's earned wages when due; (v) a business or government bond issuer does not make a payment on a coupon or principal payment when due; (vi) an insolvent insurance company does not pay a policy obligation; (vii) an insolvent bank won't return funds to a depositor; and (viii) a government grants bankruptcy protection to an insolvent consumer or business. To reduce the lender's credit risk, the lender may perform a credit check on the prospective borrower, may require the borrower to take out appropriate insurance, such as mortgage insurance or seek security or guarantees of third parties, besides other possible strategies. In general, the higher the risk, the higher will be the interest rate that the debtor will be asked to pay on the debt. Types of Credit Risk:- credit risk can be classified in the following way:- (i) Credit Default Risk:- the risk of loss arising from a debtor being unlikely to pay its loan obligations in full or the debtor is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation; default risk may impact all credit-sensitive transactions, including loans, securities and derivatives. (ii) Concentration Risk:- the risk associated with any single exposure or group of exposures with the potential to produce large enough losses to threaten a bank's core operations. It may arise in the form of single name concentration or industry concentration. (iii) Country Risk:- the risk of loss arising from a sovereign state freezing foreign currency payments (transfer/conversion risk) or when it defaults on its obligations (sovereign risk).. The risk that economic loss will result from the failure of an obligor to repay financial institutions according to the terms and conditions of a contract or agreement. Credit Risk is the risk that a counterparty will not settle an obligation for full value, either when due or at any time thereafter. Credit risk includes pre-settlement risk (replacement cost risk) and settlement risk (principal risk). A deterioration in the solvency, or, even worse, the bankruptcy of a borrower means at least a partial loss of the capital invested. The risk that one contracting party (borrower) will not satisfy his obligations and so inflict financial damage on the other party (lender). Risk incurred by a seller of goods that the buyer cannot or will not pay for them. Credit Risk is the risk of a financial loss arising from a counterparty's failure to service its debt in a timely manner. This is the largest risk that the bank faces. Credit risk includes:- (i) default risk; (ii) settlement risk; and (iii) transfer risk. The bank manages its exposure to credit risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or a group of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and are subject to at least an annual review and will be adjusted as deemed appropriate. The main criterion for these reviews is the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Limits on the level of credit risk are approved by the bank's management within a framework set by the Board of Directors. Actual exposures are monitored daily against limits. The bank also obtains collateral, in addition to reverse repurchase agreements, to mitigate credit risk on derivative financial instruments, and has established bilateral setoff agreements with certain of its counterparties. Credit Risk is the risk that the counter-party to an agreement will be unable or unwilling to make the payments required under the agreement. / порядки и условия . в дополнение к обратным соглашениям об откупе, . выплата (repayment). Кредитный Риск – риск возникновения у кредитной организации убытков вследствие неисполнения, несвоевременного либо неполного исполнения должником финансовых обязательств перед кредитной организацией в соответствии с условиями договора. К указанным финансовым обязательствам могут относиться обязательства должника по:- (i) полученным кредитам, в том числе межбанковским кредитам (депозитам, займам), прочим размещённым средствам, включая требования на получение (возврат) долговых ценных бумаг, акций и векселей, предоставленных по договору займа; (ii) учтённым кредитной организацией векселям; (iii) банковским гарантиям, по которым уплаченные кредитной организацией денежные средства не возмещены принципалом; (iv) сделкам финансирования под уступку денежного требования (факторинг); (v) приобретённым кредитной организацией по сделке (уступка требования) правам (требованиям); (vi) приобретённым кредитной организацией на вторичном рынке закладным; (vii) сделкам продажи (покупки) финансовых активов с отсрочкой платежа (поставки финансовых активов); (viii) оплаченным кредитной организацией аккредитивам (в том числе непокрытым аккредитивам); (ix) возврату денежных средств (активов) по сделке по приобретению финансовых активов с обязательством их обратного отчуждения; и (x) требованиям кредитной организации (лизингодателя) по операциям финансовой аренды (лизинга). Концентрация кредитного риска проявляется в предоставлении крупных

кредитов отдельному заёмщику или группе связанных заёмщиков, а также в результате принадлежности должников кредитной организации либо к отдельным отраслям экономики, либо к географическим регионам или при наличии ряда иных обязательств, которые делают их уязвимыми к одним и тем же экономическим факторам. Кредитный риск возрастает при кредитовании связанных с кредитной организацией лиц (связанном кредитовании), то есть предоставлении кредитов отдельным физическим или юридическим лицам, обладающим реальными возможностями воздействовать на характер принимаемых кредитной организацией решений о выдаче кредитов и об условиях кредитования, а также лицам, на принятие решения которыми может оказывать влияние кредитная организация. При кредитовании связанных лиц кредитный риск может возрастать вследствие несоблюдения или недостаточного соблюдения установленных кредитной организацией правил, порядков и процедур рассмотрения обращений на получение кредитов, определения кредитоспособности заёмщика(ов) и принятия решений о предоставлении кредитов.

CREDIT RISK EQUIVALENT = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ КРЕДИТНОГО РИСКА – Credit Risk Equivalent:- reference figure on the credit risk (risk-weighted assets) for regulatory purposes that must be backed by capital, namely equal to the amount derived by multiplying the risk-weighted assets by a credit conversion factor for these assets. Credit Risk Equivalent is a potential risk arising from off balance sheet financial instruments, computed as the current exposure (determined as the positive fair market value of the instruments or portfolio) weighted according to the counterpartys' creditworthiness.

CREDIT RISK INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КРЕДИТНОГО РИСКА – Credit Risk Insurance is a type of insurance policy that covers the risk of non-payment by debtors up to a specified amount. Credit Risk Insurance is a form of insurance which protects the seller against loss due to default on the part of the buyer. While I have rarely heard it called Credit Risk Insurance, that is an accurate descriptive name for what is normally called Business Credit Insurance or just credit insurance. The term Business Credit Insurance differentiates it from consumer credit insurance (credit life, credit health, etc). So, what is it? Business credit insurance is a type of property and casualty insurance that is purchased by businesses that sell to other businesses on open credit terms. The insurance protects the business's accounts receivable (often the business's largest and most vulnerable asset). The insurance guarantees against excessive bad debt losses. Businesses purchase business credit insurance for many reasons. The most obvious reason is to protect that large, vulnerable business asset. You insured every step of the cycle to get to the point where your finished product has been delivered to someone else (out of your control). All of the work you have done:- from finding the prospect, selling the product, making the product, storing the product, to shipping the product has been invested and you want to assure that you get paid for it all. There are several other reasons businesses purchase business credit insurance, e.g., they are able to safely increase their sales; they sometimes use the insurance in combination with accounts receivable financing to protect and improve their cash flow; they use the insurance company as a third party credit clearing house (guaranteed), and probably other reasons. / Форма страхования, которая защищает продавца от убытков, которые могут возникнуть вследствие дифолта со стороны покупателя.

CREDIT SCORING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УЧЁТА КРЕДИТОВ – Credit Scoring System is a statistical system used to determine whether to grant credit by assigning numerical scores to various characteristics related to creditworthiness. Credit Score is a statistically derived numeric expression of a person's creditworthiness that is used by lenders to access the likelihood that a person will repay his or her debts. A credit score is based on, among other things, a person's past credit history. It is a number between 300 and 850 – the higher the number, the more creditworthy the person is deemed to be. A FICO® score is the most widely used credit scoring system. FICO® is an acronym for Fair Isaac Corporation (the leading provider of analytics and decision management technology; headquartered in San Jose, State of California (CA), the United States), the company that provides the credit score model to financial institutions. There are other providers of credit scoring systems as well. Consumers can typically keep their credit scores high by maintaining a long history of always paying their bills on time and not having too much debt. A credit score plays a large role in a lender's decision to extend credit and under what terms. For example, borrowers with a credit score that is under 600 will be unable to receive a prime mortgage and will typically need to go to a subprime lender for a subprime mortgage, which will typically have a higher interest rate. / ФАЙКО® (FICO®) – сложносокращённое слово для Фэа Айзэк Корпорэйшэн (Fair Isaac Corporation).

CREDIT SECURED BY COLLATERAL = КРЕДИТ ПОД ЗАЛОГ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ – Credit Secured By Collateral may consist of movables (e.g., merchandise or securities) or immovables (e.g., real estate). / Может состоять из движимого имущества (например, товарная продукция, или ценные бумаги) или недвижимого имущества (например, недвижимость).

CREDIT SOLVENCY = КРЕДИТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Credit Solvency:- solvency is an indicator for evaluating the ability of someone to repay a loan. Each bank has its own way to evaluate the creditworthiness of its customers. However, we will explain here the basis to calculate your credit solvency. What is the criteria of credit solvency? The credit solvency of a person depends of course on its financial position, but not only. In fact, credit solvency depends on:- (i) Income:- indeed, the higher the monthly income of an individual is, the higher its rating will be considered 'good'. (ii) Expenses:- having high income is not sufficient to be considered 'creditworthy'. It should also not have to much spending, relative to your income. (iii) Job Stability:- generally, an employee who has worked in the same company for many yers has more chances to get a credit than someone who changed all the time. (iv) Family Situation:- this factor, little known a priori, is yet so real. A family man, married with children, will often be better considered by banks (in the case of a credit application), than a single mother for example. For that reason, credit agencies need to know your marital status. (v) The Antecedents:- a person who already has a credit history (without any problem) will be considered better than someone whose loan is the first one. How will my credit solvency affect my application? More you will be considered a solvent person, most likely you are to see your loan application accepted. Furthermore, in case of acceptance, you will be able to get better conditions. Also known as Creditworthiness. / Известна также как Кредитоспособность (Creditworthiness). независимый от опыта (a priori).

CREDIT SPREAD = КРЕДИТНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или КРЕДИТНЫЙ СПРЭД) – A Credit Spread is the difference in yield between two debt issues of similar maturity and duration. The credit spread is often quoted as a spread to a benchmark floating-rate index such as Libor, or alternatively as a spread to a highly rated reference security such as a government security. The credit spread is often used as a measure of relative creditworthiness, with reduction in the credit spread reflecting an improvement in the borrower's perceived creditworthiness. The difference between the yield on the debt securities of a particular corporate or sovereign borrower (or a class of borrowers with a specified credit rating) and the yield of similar maturity Treasury debt securities. Credit Spread is:- (1) the spread between Treasury securities and non-Treasury securities that are identical in all respects except for quality rating. For instance, the difference between yields on treasuries and those on single A-rated industrial bonds. A company must offer a higher return on their bonds because their credit is worse than the government's. (2) An options strategy where a high premium option is sold and a low premium option is bought on the same underlying security. An example would be buying a Jan 50 call on ABC for USD2, and writing a Jan 45 call on ABC for USD5. The net amount received (credit) is USD3. The investor will profit if the spread narrows. Can also be called Credit Spread Option or Credit Risk Option. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Разница между доходностью по долговым ценным бумагам конкретной корпорации или суверенного (самостоятельного)

заёмщика (или класса заёмщиков со спецификационным кредитным рэйтиньгом) и доходностью долговых ценных бумаг Казначейств, имеющих аналогичные сроки погашения.

CREDIT SPREAD FORWARD = ФОРВАРД НА КРЕДИТНУЮ КУРСОВУЮ РАЗНИЦУ (или ФОРВАРД НА КРЕДИТНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Credit Spread Forward is a credit spread derivative whose payoff is based on changes in the perceived credit quality of a reference credit as reflected in the credit spreads. More specifically, a credit spread forward is a cash-settled forward contract in which settlement amounts are based on the credit spread between two prespecified debt issues on the maturity date. In other words, the underlying asset in this forward contract is a credit spread. The payoff of a credit spread forward can be calculated using the following formula:- Duration x N x (K – $S(t_1)$). where N is the notional amount, K is the credit spread today, $S(t_1)$ is the actual spread at time (t_1). Both credit spreads are expressed as percentages. Purchasing a credit spread forward means entering into a long position in the underlying bond (the buyer expects the risky bond price will increase relative to the risk-free bond. If that turns out to be true, the buyer receives the payoff from the seller. Credit Spread Forward is an agreement to pay or receive at some time in the future a cash payment that depends on the difference between a spread (i.e. the difference in yields between two financial assets) agreed at contract initiation and that prevailing at settlement. / , то есть .

CREDIT SPREAD OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА КРЕДИТНУЮ КУРСОВУЮ РАЗНИЦУ (или ОПЦИОН НА КРЕДИТНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Credit Spread Option is an option contract that gives the right to receive a cash payment if a spread, i.e. the difference in yields between two financial assets, widens beyond an agreed strike level during a specific period. An option whose payoff is based on the credit spread between the debt of a particular borrower and similar maturity Treasury debt. Credit Spread Option is a financial derivative contract that transfers credit risk from one party to another. An initial premium is paid by the buyer in exchange for potential cash flows if a given credit spread changes from its current level. The buyer of a credit spread option will receive cash flows if the credit spread between two specific benchmarks widens or narrows. Credit spread options come in the form of both calls and puts, allowing both long and short credit positions. Credit spread options can be issued by holders of a specific company's debt to hedge against the risk of a negative credit event. The buyer of the credit spread option (call) assumes all or a portion of the risk of default, and will pay the option seller if the spread between the company's debt and a benchmark level (such as LIBOR) grows. Options and other derivatives based on credit spreads are vital tools for managing the risks associated with lower-rated bonds and debt. Credit Spread Option is an option on the credit spread between two debt issues. The option will pay out the difference between the credit spread at maturity and a strike spread determined at the outset. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). , то есть . Опцион, окупаемость которого основывается на .

CREDIT SPREAD TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО КРЕДИТНОЙ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЕ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО КРЕДИТНОМУ СПРЭДУ) – Credit Spread Transaction is a transaction involving either a forward or an option where the value of the transaction is calculated based on the credit spread implicit in the price of the underlying instrument.

CREDIT STANDING = КРЕДИТНАЯ ИСТОРИЯ (или КРЕДИТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ) – Credit Standing means creditworthiness. A person's or a company's creditworthiness is determined by the lender (e.g., based on so-called 'Credit Scoring Models') or by a third party (e.g., a rating agency) acting on behalf of the lender. In securities business, credit standing designates the issuer's ability to perform debt service on an issue and to repay it. Credit Standing is the reputation for discharging financial obligations. The characteristics which, in the eyes of the potential lender, make an individual or a corporate entity trustworthy enough to receive a loan. Credit standing is reflected in the rating granted by companies such as Moody's Investors Service Ltd or Standard & Poor's. Also known as Credit Rating, and Credit Quality. / Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd) или Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

CREDIT SWAP = СВОП НА КРЕДИТ (или КРЕДИТНЫЙ СВОП) – Credit Swap is a swap whose value depends on the quality of the underlying credit. See also Credit Default Swap. / Смотрите также Своп На Случай Непогашения Кредита или Своп На Случай Неисполнения Обязательств По Кредиту (Credit Default Swap).

CREDIT TERMS = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ О ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИИ КРЕДИТА (или КРЕДИТОВЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ, или ПОРЯДКИ КРЕДИТА) – Credit Terms:- the agreement between two or more enterprises concerning the amount and timing of payment for goods or services. / Соглашение между двумя или более предприятиями, касающееся суммы и распределения времени оплаты за товары или услуги.

CREDIT TRANSFER = КРЕДИТОВЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД – Credit Transfer is a direct payment from one bank account to another initiated by the payer. / Прямой платёж с одного банковского счёта на другой, инициированный плательщиком.

CREDIT UNION = КРЕДИТНЫЙ СОЮЗ – Credit Union is a financial cooperative organization of individuals who have a common bond, such as place of employment or residence or membership in a labor union. Credit unions accept deposits from members, pay interest (in the form of dividends) on the deposits out of earnings and use their funds to provide consumer installment loans to members.

CREDITWORTHINESS = КРЕДИТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Creditworthiness:- solvency, ability to repay advances and debts, and other positive characteristics which determine the rating of a bank customer or company placing a bond issue. Ability of an individual or entity to pay its debts as they come due, without liquidating any fixed assets. Creditworthiness is a criterion for granting credit. A borrower is creditworthy if he can be expected to fulfill the obligations of his loan agreement. There are two types of creditworthiness:- personal and material. While for personal creditworthiness the borrower's personal reliability, as well as vocational and entrepreneurial qualifications are examined, for material creditworthiness financial aspects are considered, such as the borrower's financial situation, income, etc. Creditworthiness is frequently confused with credit eligibility. Creditworthiness is a creditor's measure of a consumer's past and future ability and willingness to repay debts. / Кредитоспособность – критерий для предоставления кредита. Заёмщик признаётся кредитоспособным, если может быть предположение, что он выполнит свои обязательства по соглашению о займе. Существуют два типа кредитоспособности:- персональная и материальная кредитоспособности. Под персональной кредитоспобностью понимается персональная ответственность заёмщика, а также .

CREEK = РУЧЕЙ – Creek is a small stream channel usually in tidal areas in a coastal marsh, or between the mud banks of an estuary.

CREEL = ШПУЛЯРНИК (или СТОЙКА, или РАМКА) – Creel is:- (1) a framework arranged to hold slivers, rovings, or yarns so that many ends can be withdrawn smoothly and evenly without tangling. (2) A similar device used to aggregate sub-tows to tows in manufactured staple processing, especially polyester. / Стойки для сновальных валиков на шлихтовальной машине. Рамка, куда ставятся катушки с ровницей

CREELING = НАДЕВАНИЕ (или ЗАПРАВКА, или СТАВКА) – Creeling is the mounting of supply packages in a creel to feed fiber to a process, i.e. beaming or warping. / Надевание или Ставка початков. Операция по замене на рамках машин порожних катушек полными катушками, заправка катушек на рамки, заправка на стойки, рамку и так далее.

CREEP = КРИП (или ПОЛЗУЧЕСТЬ) – In materials science, Creep is the tendency of a solid material to move slowly or deform permanently under the influence of stresses. It occurs as a result of long-term exposure to high levels of stress that are below the yield strength of the material. Creep is more severe in materials that are subjected to heat for long periods, and near their melting point. Creep always increases with temperature. The rate of this deformation is a function of the material properties, exposure time, exposure temperature and the applied structural load. Depending on the magnitude of the applied stress and its duration, the deformation may become so large that a component can no longer perform its function, for example, creep of a turbine blade will cause the blade to contact the casing, resulting in the failure of the blade. Creep is usually of concern to engineers and metallurgists when evaluating components that operate under high stresses or high temperatures. Creep is a deformation mechanism that may or may not constitute a failure mode. Moderate creep in concrete is sometimes welcomed because it relieves tensile stresses that might otherwise lead to cracking. Unlike brittle fracture, creep deformation does not occur suddenly upon the application of stress. Instead, strain accumulates as a result of long-term stress. Creep is a 'time-dependent' deformation. The temperature range in which creep deformation may occur differs in various materials. For example, tungsten requires a temperature in the thousands of degrees before creep deformation can occur while ice will creep near 0 °C (32 °F). As a rule of thumb, the effects of creep deformation generally become noticeable at approximately 30% of the melting point (as measured on a thermodynamic temperature scale such as kelvin or rankine) for metals and 40–50% of melting point for ceramics. Virtually any material will creep upon approaching its melting temperature. Since the minimum temperature is relative to melting point, creep can be seen at relatively low temperatures for some materials. Plastics and low-melting-temperature metals, including many solders, creep at room temperature as can be seen markedly in old lead hot-water pipes. Glacier flow is an example of creep processes in ice. Stages of Creep:- in the initial stage, or primary creep, the strain rate is relatively high, but slows with increasing time. This is due to work hardening. The strain rate eventually reaches a minimum and becomes near constant. This is due to the balance between work hardening and annealing (thermal softening). This stage is known as Secondary or Steady-State Creep. This stage is the most understood. The characterized 'creep strain rate' typically refers to the rate in this secondary stage. Stress dependence of this rate depends on the creep mechanism. In tertiary creep, the strain rate exponentially increases with stress because of necking phenomena. See also Delayed Deformation. / Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening).

CREEPERE = XX (или ПОДХАЛИМ) – Creepere is a usually one-piece garment for a child at the crawling age.

CREMNET = CROP RESOURCES MANAGEMENT NETWORK

CRENATE = ГОРОДЧАТОЕ (или ОКРУГЛОЗУБЧАТОЕ) – Crenate:- with rounded teeth or notched edges.

CRENULAR CROSS SECTION = МЕЛКОЗУБЧАТОЕ ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ СЕЧЕНИЕ – Crenular Cross Section:- xxxxx. See also Cross Section.

CRENULATE = МЕЛКОЗУБЧАТОЕ (или МЕЛКОЗАЗУБРЕННОЕ, или МЕЛКОГОРОДЧАТОЕ) – Crenulate:- with shallow-toothed edges.

CRÊPE = КРЭП – Crêpe is a silk fabric of a gauzy texture, having a peculiar crisp or crimpy appearance. It is woven of hard-spun silk yarn in the gum or natural condition. There are two distinct varieties of the textile:- soft, Canton or Oriental crape, and hard or crisped crêpe. It can be used to create clothing such as blouses, suits and dresses. Polyester crêpe is machine-washable, while rayon and silk crêpes need to be dry-cleaned. Crêpe is a general classification of fabric characterized by a broad range of crinkled or gained surface effects. Methods of making crêpe include the use of hard twisted yarns, special chemical treatment, special weaves and embossing. Crêpe Fabric is a fabric characterized by a crinkled, puckered or pebbly surface with highly twisted yarns in the weft and sometimes in the warp or both. Crêpe is usually made with a plain weave. The crinkly texture of this soft and pliable fabric can be smooth or quite rough. The fabric is woven from all of the major fibers, natural or man-made. Surface textures range from fine, flat crêpes to pebbled and mossy effects; some surfaces resemble tree bark. Crêpe is a lightweight fabric characterized by a crinkling surface obtained by the use of:- (i) hard-twist filling yarns, (ii) chemical treatment, (iii) crêpe weaves, and (iv) embossing. Crêpe is a lightweight fabric of silk, rayon, cotton, wool, man-made, or blended fibers, and characterized by a crinkled surface. This surface is obtained through the use of crêpe yarns (yarns that have such a high twist that the yarn kinks), and by chemical treatment with caustic soda, embossing, or weaving (usually with thicker warp yarns and thinner filling yarns). Although crêpe is traditionally woven, crêpe yarns are now used to produce knit crêpes. Crêpe:- worsted cotton, wool, silk, man-made synthetics. Mostly plain, but various weaves. Has a crinkled, puckered surface or soft mossy finish. Comes in different weights and degrees of sheerness. Dull with a harch dry feel. Woolen crêpes are softer than worsted. If it is fine, it drapes well. Has very good wearing qualities. Has a very slimming effect. Depending on weight, it is used for dresses of all types, including long dinner dresses, suits, and coats. / высокая крутка . уточные пряжи . Под Крэпом, от Французского слова Crêpe, от Латинского слова Crispus, означающее Волнистый или Шероховатый, понимаются ткани (главным образом шёлковые), имеющие на поверхности мелкую шероховатость; обычно вырабатываются из нитей с очень большой (крэповой) круткой. Из крэпа шьют женское платье. Крэп – группа тканей, главным образом шёлковых, вырабатываемых из нитей с очень большой (крэповой) круткой, а также в некоторых случаях специальным (крэповыми) переплетениями. Наиболее распространены:- крэпдёшин, крэп-шифон, крэп-жоржет, крэп-сатин. При выработке крэпа обычно применяют одновременно нити, скрученные направо и налево, в определённом чередовании. Такая крутка нитей, придающая им повышенную упругость, вызывает большую усадку ткани, что в сочетании с различным направлением крутки создаёт на ткани мелкошероховатый, теневой эффект. Кроме шёлковых, вырабатываются полушёлковые крэпы, хлопчатобумажные, шерстяные и полушерстяные, а также из искусственных и синтетических нитей. В этих тканях крэповый эффект достигается главным образом за счёт применения крэповых и других мелкоузорчатых переплетений, иногда без крэповой крутки. Достоинства крэпа – хорошая драпируемость и малая сминаемость. Крэп применяется для шитья женских платьев и костюмов.

CRÊPE–BACKED SATIN = КРЭП–XX АТЛАС – Crêpe-Backed Satin is a two-faced fabric that can be used on either side. One is satin whereas the reverse, made of twisted yarns, is crêpe. Crêpe-Backed Satin can be used on either side. While the surface is satin, the back is crêpe. It is mainly used for the production of clothing. Connected to:- crêpe and satin crêpe.

CRÊPE–BACK SATIN = КРЭП–XX АТЛАС – Crêpe-Back Satin is a satin fabric in which highly twisted yarns are used in the filling direction. The floating yarns are made with low twist and may be of either high or low luster. If the crêpe effect is the right side of the fabric, the fabric is called Satin-Back Crêpe. Crêpe-Back Satin or Satin-Back Crêpe or Crêpe-Satin or Satin-Crêpe is a satin weave on the face and a crêpe effect on the back obtained with twisted crêpe yarns in the filling – 2 or 3 times as many ends as picks per inch. It is a soft fabric which is reversible. It is usually piece dyed. Very interesting effects can be obtained in a garment by using both sides, in different parts, e.g., the crêpe side for the body and trim or binding with the satin part up. / , от Французского слова Crêpe, означающее Крэп или Лента или Траурная Повязка, понимается . с низкой круткой и могут быть либо . уточина. Как продольных, так и поперечных нитей на дюйм.

CRÊPE DE CHINE = КРЭП ДЁ ШИН – Crêpe de Chine ('krape dee sheen'), French for 'Crêpe from China', is similar to Silk Crêpe, but lighter weight and less textured fabric made with S and Z highly twisted filament yarns alternating in the weft and with a normally twisted filament warp. The matte surface and pebbled texture of this graceful fabric reflect individual pinpoints of light, giving it wonderful chromatic depth and striking eye-appeal. This luxurious silk has the additional virtues of great durability and excellent wrinkle resistance. Lightweight with a pleasing drape, designers choose it among silk fabrics for elegant slacks, skirts, dresses, suits, and eveningwear. Crêpe de Chine is thinner and comes in three different weights:- two-ply, used for lingerie and blouses; three-ply, used for dresses, fuller pants and dresses; and four-ply, the nicest of the three, used for coats and trousers. Crêpe De Chine:- silk warp and crêpe twist silk filling 25 x 22. More ends than picks per inch. Has a soft hand and considerable lustre. Made of raw silk or rayon. It is easy to manipulate and handle. It is fairly sheer. Could be piece dyed or printed. Has a slight rippled texture. Heavy crepe de chine is called 'Canton Crêpe' which is slightly ribbed and now mostly made in rayon. Crêpe De Chine:- traditionally, a very sheer, pebbly, washable silk with the fabric degummed to produce crinkle. Today, it is a sheer, flat crêpe in silk or man-made fibers. It is used for lingerie, dresses, and blouses. / уточина. филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

CRÊPE GEORGETTE = КРЭП ЖОРЖЭТ – Crêpe Georgette is a sheer fabric, similar to chiffon, made with a crêpe yarn that gives the fabric a crêpe appearance. See also Chiffon and Crêpe.

CREPON = КРЭПОН (или КРЕПО) – Crepon:- crêpe effect appears in direction of the warp and achieved by alternate S and Z, or slack, tension, or different degrees of twist. Originally a wool crêpe but now made of silk and rayon. It is much stouter and more rugged than the average crêpe. Has a wavy texture with the 'waves' or 'crinkles' running in a lengthwise direction. Mostly used for prints.

CREST = КРЭСТ – CREST is the United Kingdom's principal settlement system, and currently settles transactions in UK and Irish equities, government bonds and corporate fixed interest stocks held in dematerialised form. The system is operated by CRESTCo Ltd, a private sector company owned by a wide range of financial institutions operating in the securities markets. In 1999, control of the Bank of England's settlement systems Central Gilts Office (CGO) (for gilts and non-British government Sterling debt) and Central Moneymarkets Office (CMO) (for money market instruments) was transferred to CRESTCo, although the Bank of England continues to provide depository services for CMO instruments. Settlement of gilts and non-British government sterling debt was successfully absorbed into an enhanced CREST system in July 2000 and the CGO was closed; work is under way to integrate CMO instruments into CREST, thereby creating a single unified UK securities settlement system (SSS). CREST has also established links to other settlement systems in Europe and North America to enable transactions in foreign securities to be settled in CREST. In September 2002, a merger between CRESTCo and Euroclear was completed. The aim is to have a new settlement platform in place by 2005, although CREST members will for the time being access this platform using the system functionality currently available to them in CREST. The paperless share settlement system through which trades executed on markets can be settled. CREST is operated by CRESTCo Ltd and was introduced in 1996. CREST is the electronic real-time gross settlement system for United Kingdom government bonds (Gilts), collective instruments (unit investment trusts, open-ended investment companies), and money market instruments, and also for United Kingdom and Irish corporate securities. Participants hold securities in uncertificated form (see dematerialization), and transfers are made DVP (at the same time payment is made) electronically. It was introduced in 1997 by the Bank of England and replaced a former system TALISMAN (short for Transfer Accounting, Lodgement for Investors, Stock Management for Jobbers). See also Delivery Versus Payment. Irish equity trades are settled in CREST, the system which settles transactions in UK and Irish equities and UK Government and corporate debt. Transactions in Irish government bonds are settled in Euroclear, while trades in Irish equities are settled in CREST. CREST was inaugurated on 1996-July-15, and was originally owned and operated by a private sector company, CRESTCo Ltd, which itself was owned by a range of CREST users. Following completion of the merger with Euroclear in September 2002, CRESTCo Ltd became a wholly owned subsidiary of Euroclear Bank. In CREST terminology, there is a distinction between 'participants' and 'users'. Participants are those who hold securities in CREST ('members') or who provide payment services ('settlement banks') or registration services ('registrars'). Users are those who communicate with CRESTCo Ltd on behalf of participants. CRESTCo Ltd requires users to locate their gateway computers (the secure equipment used for sending/receiving electronic messages to/from CREST) in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Isle of Man or, with the prior consent of CRESTCo Ltd, another EU member state. Most corporate members maintain and operate their own securities accounts in CREST ('direct members'). 'Personal members' (mainly individuals) maintain accounts in their own name, but use the facilities of a user (a 'sponsor') to communicate with CREST. Sponsors are required to be authorized under the the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA 2000). Non-members of CREST which are active participants in the equity or gilt markets typically hold their accounts with custodians or brokers who are direct members of the system, although individuals may choose to hold their securities outside the system altogether, in paper form. Applicants must enter a contractual agreement with CREST and arrange a daylight credit limit for payments settlement with an approved settlement bank. CRESTCo Ltd may require participants and users incorporated or resident outside the United Kingdom to provide a legal opinion confirming the participant's or user's ability to be bound by the terms of the agreement executed by CRESTCo Ltd and the participant or user. CREST settles the purchase, sale, loan and repo of UK and Irish equities and UK government and corporate debt. Moreover, through its links to other settlement systems in Europe and the United States, members are able to hold foreign securities. But the regulations governing CREST (i.e. the Uncertificated Securities Regulations (USRs) 1995) permit only the holding of securities governed by English, Scottish and Northern Irish laws (under a multi-jurisdictional approach, securities governed by Irish, Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man laws are held pursuant to the laws of those jurisdictions). CRESTCo Ltd owns and operates the United Kingdom's two settlement systems, CREST and the CMO. Opened in 1996, CREST initially settled UK and Irish equities and corporate bonds. In July 2000, UK government debt was integrated into the system and the CGO was closed. Money market instruments continue to settle in the CMO, but work is under way to integrate them into CREST (by end-2003). CRESTCo Ltd has, in addition, established direct links to CSDs in Switzerland (SIS SegaInterSettle) and the United States (DTCC) and to Euroclear, enabling CREST members to hold securities which settle in those systems. CSDs from the following countries have also established links to CREST:- Sweden (VPC); the Netherlands (Necigef); and Australia (CHESS). Most recently (September 2002), the merger between CRESTCo Ltd and Euroclear has taken place. CRESTCo Ltd has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Euroclear Bank, but will continue to operate as CRESTCo Ltd at least until the launch of the new group's 'single settlement engine', planned for 2005. / ТЭЛИЗМЭН (TALISMAN). КРЭСТКо Эл.ти.ди. (CRESTCo Ltd). Эс.И.Эс. (СигаИнтаСэтэл) (SIS (SegaInterSettle)). Юроклыэ (Euroclear). Вэ.Пэ.Сэ. (VPC). Нэйсихэф (Necigef). ЧЭС (CHESS). КРЭСТ является электронной системой валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени для правительственных облигаций Соединённого Королевства (Гилтс (Gilts)), коллективных инструментов ().

CRETONNE = КРЭТОН – Cretonne is a light-weight single cloth, all cotton fabric, weighing from 2 to 5 ounces per yard, and composed of yarns ranging from 1/40's to 1/20's in the warp and 1/20's to 1/7's in the filling. It is usually woven with either the plain weave 1/1, 2/2, twill 45 degree, or a fancy effect resembling a granite weave, such as is used as a foundation weave in dress goods. The fabric is woven with either an all bleached or gray cotton warp and filling, the patterns being fancy stripes and all over floral effects

printed in bright colors upon one side of the goods. This gives the printed or face side of the fabric somewhat of the appearance of an elaborately figured Jacquard design. Those colors found most effective for this purpose are bright and medium shades of red, blue, green, yellow, etc, and a good jet black. Used for draperies and upholstery. The various grades are used for couch covers, draperies, lambrequins, and confortables or bed quilts. History:- in 1640, a weaver of Vimoutiers, a smalltown in French Normandy, Paul Creton invents a new fabric made of hemp and flax:- the 'Cretonne'. See also Chintz. Cretonne is a plain-weave, carded cotton fabric, usually printed with large designs. Cretonne is unglazed, and is used for draperies, slipcovers, and other home furnishings. Cretonne:- cotton, linen, rayon. Plain or twill weave. Characteristics:- finished in widths from 30 to 50 inches. The warp counts are finer than the filling counts which are spun rather loose. Strong substantial and gives good wear. Printed cretonne often has very bright colors and patterns. The fabric has no lustre (when glazed, it is called Chintz). Some are warp printed and if they are, they are usually completely reversible. Designs run from the conservative to very wild and often completely cover the surface. Used bedspreads, chairs, draperies, pillows, slipcovers, coverings of all kinds, beach wear, sportswear. / уточина. Жакяр (Jacquard). в 1640 ткач из Вимутье (Vimoutiers), , Поль Крэтон (Paul Creton) изобрёл новую ткань, выработанную из . , лямбрёкэны или ламбрекены (lambrequins). Чинтц (Chintz). Под Крэтоном, от Французского слова Cretonne, понимается ткань полотняного или сатинового переплетения с крупным ярким набивным рисунком. Крэтон – хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения из предварительно окрашенной пряжи, что позволяло получать цветные геометрические орнаменты в виде полос и клеток. Иногда такой рисунок дополнялся орнаментом в технике набойки. Название ткани 'крэтон' – производное от названия первоначального центра производства – Creton в Нормандии (Франция). Так как крэтон был довольно плотным, его охотно использовали для обивки мебели, занавесок, тентов и различных драпировок.

CREW = ЭКИПАЖ (или КОМАНДА, или РАСЧЁТ, или ВАХТА) – A Crew is the personnel engaged on board ship, excluding the master and officers and the passengers on passenger ships. Crew, in relation to a vessel, means the persons (including the master of the vessel) whose duty it is to navigate or work the vessel or to carry out any other operations on the vessel. The group of people who work or operate a ship, aeroplane, bus, etc. The word Crew, in law, is ordinarily used as equivalent to ship's company, including master and other officers. When the master and other officers are excluded, the context always shows it. Synonyms:- Gang, and Work Party. In an extended sense, any small body of men associated for a purpose; a gang; as (Naut.), the carpenter's crew; the boatswain's crew. / хозяина (или капитана) и . Под Экипажем, от Французского слова Équipage, понимается личный состав судна, корабля, космического корабля, самолёта, или танка.

CREWEL = ВЫШИВКА – Crewel is a decorative form of surface embroidery using wool and a variety of different embroidery stitches to follow a design outline applied to the fabric. Usually it involves hand embroidery in which fine yarn is stitched on cotton cloth. Imperfections are prevalent in this technique and are characteristic of genuine crewel.

CREWEL = ВЫШИВАЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА ИЗ КРОССБРЕДНОЙ ШЕРСТИ (или КРУОЛ) – Crewel is a fine, loosely-twisted, two-ply worsted yarn. Common applications are embroidery (typically worsted wool on a plain weave fabric) and crewel lace (narrow edging).

CREWELSLACKLY = XX – Crewelslackly:- twisted worsted yarn used for embroidery.

CREW LIST = СУДОВАЯ РОЛЬ (или СПИСОК ЭКИПАЖА) – Crew List is a list prepared by the master of a ship showing the full names, nationality, passport or discharge book number, rank and age of every officer and crew member engaged on board that ship. This serves as one of the essential ship's documents which is always requested to be presented and handed over to the customs and immigration authorities when they board the vessel on arrival. / хозяином (или капитаном) судна, . Судовая Роль – список лиц судового экипажа. Судовая Роль, в торговом мореплавании основной судовой документ, содержащий сведения о количестве и составе экипажа при приходе и отходе судна. Судовая роль содержит сведения:- о судне (название и национальная принадлежность судна, порт прибытия (убытия), дата прибытия (убытия), из какого порта прибыло), о членах экипажа (фамилия, имя и отчество, дата и место рождения, гражданство, должность на судне, серия и номер паспорта моряка или иного документа, удостоверяющего личность моряка). Ведение судовой роли, то есть заполнение, подпись и удостоверение подлинности (заверение) осуществляется в соответствии с Правилами ведения судовой роли, утверждённой Приказом Минтранса РФ № 28 от 2000-Апреля-03, которые учитывают положения Конвенции по Облегчению Международного Морского Судоходства от 1965. Правила устанавливают единый порядок ведения судовой роли и являются обязательными для работников Службы Морского Флота и Службы Речного Флота Минтранса РФ, морских администраций портов, государственных бассейновых управлений водных путей и судоходства, капитанов морских торговых портов, судовладельцев, капитанов морских судов и судов смешанного (река – море) плавания, плавающих под Государственным Флагом РФ.

CREW MEMBER = ЧЛЕН ЭКИПАЖА (или УЧАСТНИК КОМАНДЫ) – Crew Member is any person actually employed for duties on board during a voyage in the working or service of a ship and included in the crew list.

CREW NECK = ВОРОНЁНАЯ ШЕЯ (или КРУГЛЫЙ ВЫРЕЗ, или ВЫРЕЗ ЛОДОЧКОЙ, или МАТРОССКИЙ ВОРОТНИК) – Crew Neck is a sweater with a crew neck, namely a round collarless neckline.

CREW'S EFFECTS = ПОЖИТКИ ЭКИПАЖА (или СРЕДСТВА КОМАНДЫ, или ИМУЩЕСТВА РАСЧЁТА, или СРЕДСТВА ВАХТЫ) – Crew's Effects:- clothing, items in everyday use and other articles, which may include currency, belonging to the crew and carried on the ship.

CREW SOCK = ВОРОНЁНЫЙ НОСОК (или МАТРОССКИЙ НОСОК, или ТОЛСТЫЙ НОСОК ПО КОЛЕНО) – Crew Sock:- a short bulky usually ribbed sock.

CRF = COMPUTER READABLE FORMAT

CRIFC = CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

CRIG = COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF GHANA

CRIMP = ИЗВИТОК (или ЗАВИВАТЬ, или ГОФРИРОВАТЬ, или ИЗВИТОСТЬ, или ЗАВИТОСТЬ, или ГОФРЕННОСТЬ, или ГОФР, или БУРТИК, или БОРТ) – Crimp is:- (1) the waviness of a fiber expressed as crimps per unit length. (2) The difference in distance between two points on an unstretched fiber and the same two points when the fiber is straightened under specified tension. Crimp is expressed as a percentage of the unstretched length. (3) The difference in distance between two points on a yarn as it lies in a fabric and the same two points when the yarn has been removed from the fabric and straightened under specified tension, expressed as a percentage of the distance between the two points as the yarn lies in the fabric. Crimp is the waviness of a fiber, yarn or tow. Note:- this characteristic may be expressed numerically by the combination of the crimp frequency either with the crimp contraction or – in the case of textured yarns – with the crimp elongation. Crimp:- the wave effect in the wool fiber. Usually the finer wools show the most crimp. Uniformity of desired crimp generally indicates superior wool. (i) Distinct:- refers to crimps that are sharp and clear – fine wools have more crimps per inch. (ii) Bold:- larger crimp refers to spaces widely apart – coarser wools have fewer crimps per inch. In

yarns, crimp relates to the distortion of a yarn due to its interlacing in a fabric. Crimp:- natural waviness of wool fibers. The term Crimp has become a very familiar term to Alpaca breeders. Crimp is defined as the natural wave formation of the fiber, expressed as waves or crimps per unit of length. Visually, crimp is most notable in the well organized staples found in the fleece. Crimp also occurs along the shaft of a single fiber. This has been defined by Cameron Holt, of the Melbourne College of Textiles, as Crinkle. In the wool trade, breeders, graders, classers, and manufacturers have traditionally held the view that more crimp meant finer fiber. This misperception has been codified into the various count systems used to classify the fineness of sheep's wool. Crimp:- in fibers, the natural or artincally introduced waviness. In yarns, the difference in the length of yarn as it lies in the fabric and its length when it is straightened out but not stretched, usually expressed as a percentage of the length in the fabric.

CRIMP AMPLITUDE = АМПЛИТУДА ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Amplitude is the height of displacement of the fiber from its uncrimped condition.

CRIMP CONTRACTION = УРАБОТКА (или СОКРАЩЕНИЕ, или СТЯГИВАНИЕ, или УКОРОЧЕНИЕ, или СУЖЕНИЕ) ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Contraction (also known as Percentage Crimp) is the contraction of a crimped fiber or a textured yarn owing to the development of crimp, expressed as a percentage of its straightened length. / Под Сужением Полотна понимается порок в виде отклонения от заданной ширины полотна.

CRIMP DEREGISTERING = XX ИЗВИТКА – Crimp Deregistering is the process of opening a tow band by causing the peaks and valleys of the crimp to lay randomly rather that uniformly.

CRIMPED YARN = ИЗВИТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Crimped Yarn:- (bulked yarns) achieved with mechanical treatment and heat, crimped yarns made of synthetic filaments. See also Textured Yarns. Crimped Yarns are usually obtained by goffering from synthetic yarns that are tightly packed into a special chamber and subjected to heat treatment. The term gofron is used in the USSR for such yarns; it corresponds to the trade names 'Ban-Lon' and 'Textralized' used abroad. Crimped yarns are marked by a zigzag crimp, softness, high bulk, and comparatively low stretchability. In a second method, a synthetic yarn is drawn across the sharp edge of a steel plate. The yarn undergoes complex deformation, and the individual fibers acquire a spiral shape. In the USSR such yarn is known as Rilon; the trade name 'Agilon' is used abroad. Crimped yarns are also produced by the knitting method. Ordinary thermoplastic compound yarns are used on high-speed knitting machines to produce a fabric that is subsequently subjected to heat treatment, as a result of which the yarns acquire a permanent twist after the cloth is removed.

CRIMP ELONGATION = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Elongation is the lengthening of a crimped fiber or of a textured yarn after development of crimp when it is straightened under specified tension expressed as a percentage of its initial length.

CRIMP ENERGY = ЭНЕРГИЯ ИЗВИТКА – Crimp Energy is the amount of work required to uncrimp a fiber.

CRIMP FREQUENCY = ЧАСТОТА ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Frequency is the number of crimps per unit of length of filament yarn, staple fiber or tow. Note:- different methods are in common use for expressing crimp frequency, based on half or whole waves and on straightened or unstraightened length. These bases must therefore be specified in any quantification. Crimp Frequency is the crimp level, or number of crimps per inch in yarn or tow. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

CRIMPING = ИЗВИТОСТЬ (или ГОФРИРОВАНИЕ, или ГОФРИРОВКА) – Crimping is the process of imparting crimp to tow or filament yarn.

CRIMP LIVELINESS = ЖИВУЧЕСТЬ ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Liveliness is the tendency for a textured yarn to develop its crimp immediately after the reduction of an applied tension.

CRIMP RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ИЗВИТКОВ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗАВИВКИ, или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ГОФРИРОВАНИЯ) – Crimp Recovery is the ability of a yarn or fiber to return to its original crimped state after being released from a tensile force.

CRIMP SETTING = ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ (или ФИКСАЦИЯ) ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Setting is an aftertreatment to set the crimp in yarn or fiber. Usually heat and steam are used, although the treatment may be chemical in nature.

CRIMP STABILITY = СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПОСТОЯНСТВО, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) ИЗВИТКОВ – Crimp Stability is the ratio of the crimp of a fiber or textured yarn after a specified treatment to the crimp prior to treatment, expressed as a percentage. Note:- the method for determination of crimp and the treatment must be reported.

CRIMSON = КРИМЗЭН (или МАЛИНОВЫЙ, или ПУРПУРНОКРАСНЫЙ, или ТЁМНО–КРАСНЫЙ, или РУМЯНЦЕВОЕ) – Crimson:- any of several deep purplish reds. / любой из нескольких глубоких пурпурных красных цветов.

CRIN = CARIBBEAN RICE IMPROVEMENT NETWORK

CRINKLE = МОРЩИНИСТОСТЬ – Crinkle is a disease whose causal agent is yet unknown. / Морщинистость (возбудитель – вирус).

CRINKLE = СМИНАНИЕ (или ИЗГИБ, или ИЗВИЛИНА, или МОРЩИНА, или СКЛАДКА) – Crinkle is:- (1) a wrinkled or puckered effect in fabric. It may be obtained either in the construction or in the finishing of the fabric. (2) The term is sometimes incorrectly used to describe the crimp of staple fiber. Crinkle: the waviness of each individual fiber when separated from a lock. It is responsible for elasticity and is usually irregular. / Морщины – результат неодинаковой усадки ткани по ширине в процессе валки суконной ткани. Под Складкой понимается порок в виде сгиба полотна.

CRINKLE CRÊPE = СКЛАДЧАТЫЙ КРЭП – Crinkle Crêpe is a fabric with an taneven surface, created by use of caustic soda that causes it to shrink unevenly. Plissé is an example of a crinkle crêpe fabric. Crinkle crêpe and plisse usually have a larger pattern to surface irregularities than crêpe. / плиссе или складчатое (plissé) .

CRINKLE YARN = СКЛАДЧАТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Crinkle Yarn is a torque-free textured yarn that is characterized by periodic wave configurations. Crinkle yarns can be formed by the stuffer box, gear crimping, or knit-de-knit methods. See also Textured Yarns.

CRINOLINE = КРИНОЛИН (или БОРТОВКА, или БОРТОВЫЙ ВОЛОС) – A Crinoline is a type of women's undergarment, originally made from a material of the same name. Crinoline was a mixture of linen and horsehair marketed for its strength and stiffness. As the material began to be used exclusively in the creation of stiff petticoats, the petticoats themselves came to be known as Crinolines, to distinguish them from softer silk and taffeta petticoats. The crinoline reached its height as a fashion item in the early 1800s, and had almost disappeared entirely by the late 1800s. The name 'Crinoline' was a portmanteau developed by an inventor of the fabric. It combines crin, a French word for hair, with lin, the French for flax. Other etymologists believe that the word is derived from the Latin words for these objects, crinis and linum respectively. The fabric was stiff enough to support the full skirts in fashion in the

1800s, and was undoubtedly scratchy and uncomfortable as well. Full skirts became popular in the early 1800s, when women of all classes wore multiple petticoats and a crinoline to inflate their skirts. The bulky petticoats would have made women very hot, and also subjected them to the potential of becoming tangled in their skirts. The development of the crinoline helped to reduce the number of necessary petticoats, and the cage crinoline, introduced in the 1850s, further reduced the number of skirts which needed to be worn. The cage crinoline is very similar to a hoop skirt. It uses bands of stiff material in graduating sizes to create a bell shaped support for a dress or skirt. However, the crinoline was worn by women of all social classes, rather than just upper class women, as was the case with the hoop skirt. Cage crinolines were just as dangerous as hoop skirts, unfortunately. The lightweight flammable materials used to make them were a serious fire risk, and women could also unwittingly knock things over, especially in larger skirts. The crinoline could also catch in moving machinery, posing a serious risk to the wearer. As women's fashions changed, the crinoline evolved into the crinolette, which put the bulk of the material towards the back of the body, creating a wedge shape. The crinolette in turn gave way to the bustle, which ultimately evolved into a wad of stiff material which caused the back of a dress to flounce out. A slip would have been worn under a crinoline to prevent scratching and for modesty. When big skirts came back into fashion in the 1950s and 1960s, so did the crinoline, to help support them. Crinolines are still used in some types of formal wear, and by historical reenactors who want their skirts to be full, flowing, and even. Modern crinolines are much smaller than the formidable hoop skirts of the 1800s, and are somewhat easier to wear, because they are made with lightweight plastics and elastic attaching systems. Crinoline is a lightweight, plain weave, stiffened fabric with a low yarn count (few yarns to the inch in each direction). Crinoline is a fabric composed of cotton warp, horsehair filling or all cotton yarns. It is sold in varying widths, and is used by tailors and dressmakers in stiffening clothing. It first appeared in 1830. The name Crinoline comes the combination of two Latin words:- Crinis (Hair) and Linum (Flax). Crinoline fashion was invented in France in 1830 and crinoline craze spread throughout the world. It is a cheap cloth of low texture and simple construction. The distinguishing feature:- being the stiff finish with either a dull or highly glazed face on the cloth. Crinoline, having a horsehair filling, requires a loom of special construction to handle the hair, as it is hung in a neat bundle on the end of the loom, the hair being of a uniform length and color, generally black; the mechanism on the loom drawing a strand of hair from the bunch and placing it in the shed formed by the harness. A herring-bone twill weave is used in this grade of the cloth. Practically the same effect can be produced by using a glazed warp thread and a cotton filling. The glazing process is to take the cotton warp thread, and after charging heavily with a solution of sizing, the yarns are run through super-heated cylinders and rollers, the effect being a highly polished surface to the yarn. Crinoline composed of regular cotton yarns is stiffened by weighting the fabric with sizing; the weight of the size, in some cases, equals 20 per cent of that of the yarns used in construction. Crinoline is made generally on the-roller or cam loom of 1/20's to 1/26's cotton warp and filling yarn, using 25 to 40 ends and picks per inch, the cloth losing about 10 per cent of its width from loom to finished width. The warps are sized 6 to 10 per cent and the woven cloth made to absorb 15 to 20 per cent of its weight, during sizing operation. To finish crinoline means to stiffen it. Crinoline is a stiff, heavily sized fabric used as an interlining or to support areas such as the edge of a hem. Crinoline is an open-weave fabric or horsehair or cotton that is usually stiffened and used especially for interlinings and millinery. A full stiff skirt or underskirt made of crinoline fabric, namely stiffened open-weave horsehair or cotton. / уточина. Бортовка, плотная полульняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, употребляется при шитье верхней одежды в качестве прокладки, придающей устойчивость её формам (борта, грудь, плечи и так далее). Бортовка при отделке пропитывается аппретом с целью повышения упругости при изгибе (жёсткости) и уменьшения растяжимости.

CRIOLLO COCOA BEAN = БОБ КАКАО КРИОЙО (или БОБ КАКАО КРИОЛЛО) – The Criollo Cocoa Bean is native to Central America. The word Criollo is derived from Creole, meaning native, authentic and indigenous. The Spanish called Cocoa Trees planted in Venezuela Criollo; but they actually came from neighboring Mexico and Guatemala. Criollo grows in very small numbers in Mexico, Nicaragua and Guatemala, as it did 3000 years ago, accounting for five to eight percent of Cocoa grown. Criollo can also be found, but in rather purer and more restricted form in Venezuela, Colombia and some Caribbean islands, including Trinidad, Jamaica and Grenada. Criollo also grows on the islands of the Indian Ocean, such as Java, Madagascar and the Comoros. It constitutes only about 1–5% of the total Cocoa world production. It is considered the finest and most expensive variety in the market. Its characteristics include:- (i) slightly bitter but not unpleasantly so; (ii) offers aromatic power combining strength and delicacy after processing; (iii) only mildly astringent and low in tannin; (iv) pale in color giving chocolate a reddish tinge; and (v) offers flavor finesse that can be compared to that of Arabica Coffee.

CRISPED = КУРЧАВОЕ (или КУДРЕВАТОЕ) – Crisped:- with wavy, curled or crumpled margins. / , завитое или .

CRISPNESS = КУРЧАВОСТЬ (или ЗАКРУЧЕННОСТЬ) – Crispness is a property of a product, e.g., bakery products.

CRISPUS = КРИСПУС (или КУРЧАВОЕ, или КУДРЯВОЕ, или ЗАВИТОЕ) – Crispus (-um):- with wavy, curled or crinkled or crumpled margins. / с волнистыми, извилистыми .

CRISTATE = ГРЕБЕШКОВОЕ (или ГРЕБЕНЧАТОЕ) – Cristate:- crest-shaped or crested. An abnormal form of growth resulting from lateral distortion of the growing point. / с гребешком.

CRITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES = КРИТИЧЕСКИЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА – Critical Circumstances:- a determination made by the Assistant Secretary for the US Import Administration as to whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that there is a history of dumping in the United States or elsewhere of the merchandise under consideration, or that the importer knew or should have known that the exporter was selling this merchandise at less than fair value, and there have been massive imports of this merchandise over a relatively short period. This determination is made if an allegation of critical circumstances is received from the petitioner.

CRITICAL LENGTH = КРИТИЧЕСКАЯ ДЛИНА – Critical Length:- normally the matrix has a much lower modulus than the fiber so it strains more. This occurs at a distance from the fiber. Right next to the fiber, the strain is limited by the fiber. Thus, for a composite under tension, a shear stress appears in the matrix that pulls from the fiber. The pull is uniform over the area of the fiber. This makes the force on the fiber be minimum at the ends and maximum in the middle, like in the tug-of-war game. To achieve effective strengthening and stiffening, the fibers must be larger than a critical length l_c, defined as the minimum length at which the center of the fiber reaches the ultimate (tensile) strength s_f, when the matrix achieves the maximum shear strength t_m:- $l_c = s_f\ d\ /2\ t_m$. Since it is proportional to the diameter of the fiber d, a more unified condition for effective strengthening is that the aspect ratio of the fiber is $l/d > s_f\ /2\ t_m$. See also Breaking Length.

CRITICAL MASS = КРИТИЧЕСКАЯ МАССА – (1) Critical Mass:- operating expenditure as a percentage of total assets.

(2) When enough buyers and sellers participate in a Net market so goods or services change hands efficiently. Also, the time when a market gains momentum, achieves liquidity, and becomes a more efficient way to buy or sell than the traditional physical market or channel.

CRITICAL NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION = КРИТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ ПИТАТЕЛЬНОГО ВЕЩЕСТВА (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМАЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ ПИТАТЕЛЬНОГО ВЕЩЕСТВА) – Critical Nutrient Concentration is the nutrient concentration in the plant or its organs at the time the nutrient becomes deficient for growth.

CRITICAL PHOTOPERIOD = КРИТИЧЕСКИЙ ФОТОПЕРИОД (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЙ ФОТОПЕРИОД) – Critical Photoperiod is the longest photoperiod at which the plant will flower, or beyond which the plant will not flower.

CRITICAL REACTION = КРИТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ) – Critical Reaction:- in biology, that pH at which a biological process becomes too slow to be measured or at which organisms die.

CRITICAL VALUE ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ КРИТИЧЕСКОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – Critical Value Analysis is a modified ABC analysis in which a company assigns a subjective critical value to each item in an inventory. / строка баланса (item) в статье баланса 'материально-производственные запасы' (inventory).

CRITICAL WATER CONTENT = КРИТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЛАГОСОДЕРЖАНИЕ (или КРИТИЧЕСКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВОДЫ) – Critical Water Content is a water content of cargo at which a change in quality is expected.

CRL = CERTIFICATE REVOCATION LIST

CROCHET = КРОШЕ (или ВЯЗАНИЕ РУЧНЫМ КРЮЧКОМ, или ТАМБУРНЫЙ КРУЧОК) – Crochet is a method of making fabric in which one yarn and one needle are used to form loops into which other loops are inserted. True crochet is a handcraft. Machine-made crochets are usually knitted on Raschel machines. / Под Кроше, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крюк или Крючок, понимается .

CROCHETED LACE = КРУЖЕВО КРОШЕ – Crocheted Lace is a lace made with a single yarn. A crochet hook is used to form loops joined to other loops to form the design. / Крючок для вязания (или тамбурный кручок) используется для формирования петель, .

CROCHETING = ПЕРЕВИВКА (или ВЫШИВАНИЕ ТАМБУРОМ) – Crocheting is the interlocking of loops from a single thread with a hooked needle. Crocheting can be done either by hand or by machine. / взаимное связывание петель из одиночной нити с крюкообразной иглой. Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крюк или Крючок, .

CROCI = CASH RETURN ON CAPITAL INVESTED

CROCKING = ИСТИРАНИЕ (или ПОТЁРТОСТЬ, или ОКРАШИВАЕМОСТЬ) – (1) Crocking is the transfer of color from a dyed or a printed piece of goods to another piece of fabric when it is rubbed against it. Crocking is the name given to when excess dye rubs off from fibers. Crocking is the rubbing-off of dye from a fabric. Crocking can be the result of lack of penetration of the dyeing agent, the use of incorrect dyes or dyeing procedures, or the lack of proper washing procedures and finishing treatments after the dyeing process. / Истирание – стирание красителя с ткани. В России быстроту истирания краски на тканях определяют с помощью взятия пробы на сухое и влажное трение. Под Кроки, от Французского слова Croquis, означающее Набросок или Чертёж, понимается:- (1) набросок, быстро сделанный рисунок (беглая зарисовка с натуры, эскиз композиции); (2) чертёж машины или детали, выполненный с натуры карандашом, как правило, от руки, обычно на клетчатой бумаге; или (3) чертёж участка местности, отображающий её важнейшие элементы, выполненный при глазомерной съёмке.

(2) Crocking is the tendency of excess dyes to rub off. Napped and pile fabrics in deep colors are most likely to crock. Industry has set standards and tests to measure and prevent crocking. Crocking is the rubbing-off of dye from a fabric as a result of insufficient dye penetration or fixation, the use of improper dyes or dyeing methods, or insufficient washing and treatment after the dyeing operation. Crocking can occur under dry or wet conditions.

(3) Crocking:- excess of dye on thread that rubs off. Thread defects, and namely – Dyeing. / Порок или дефект ниток, а именно – дефект крашения.

(4) Crocking is a transfer of color from dyed or pigmented fabric by rubbing. Wet crocking refers to transfer of color from a piece of dyed fabric to another piece of fabric, or to an undyed area of the same fabric, while the fabric is wet. Dry crocking means the same, except that the fabric is dry. Crocking is the transfer of dye stuff from one fabric to another item by friction. This usually happens when a fabric or yarn has been overdyed. Crocking is the rubbing on of color from the fabric surface. It may occur from wear alone, along the edges of hems and creases. It can also occur in washing or dry-cleaning. Crocking is expected in some garments, such as denims, but the technology exists to produce deep colors that do not streak or fade. Crocking is a transfer of color from the surface of a colored fabric to an adjacent area of the same fabric or to another surface principally by rubbing action. Compare Color Staining. / протирание или притирка (rubbing).

(5) Crocking is the tendency of color to transfer from the leather onto other surfaces when rubbed under dry or damp conditions. The color may comprise finish pigments, leather dyes, fatliquors (lubricating oils) or leather fibers.

CROOKED CLOTH = ИЗВИЛИСТОЕ (или ИСКРИВЛЁННОЕ) ПОЛОТНО – Crooked Cloth:- How can you determine if a fabric is crooked? (1) Make a straight cut from selvage to selvage of the fabric as it comes off the roll. (2) Advance the cloth about 1/2 yard. (3) Make a small cut on one selvage and tear the swatch across the width. (4) Fold the swatch in half. The difference between the lengths of the selvage is the bias of the cloth. As a general rule, the tolerance for the bias is determined by the width of the fabric. For example, the acceptable bias for 72 inch wide fabric is 2-1/2 inches industry wide. Our tolerance level is 1-1/2 inches. See also Baggy Cloth. / Смотрите также Мешковатое Полотно (Baggy Cloth).

CROOP = КРУП – Croop:- a silk, especially after immersion in a weak acid, when compressed and rubbed, gives out a peculiar rustling sound, which is known as 'Croop'.

CROP = УРОЖАЙ (или (СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ) КУЛЬТУРА, или СБОР) – Crop is the plants on a farm that are managed for economic purposes, producing a physical product for farm use or sale. / Под Урожаем понимается валовой сбор продукции сельскохозяйственной культуры. Под Сельскохозяйственной Культурой, от Латинского слова Cultura, означающее Возделывание или Воспитание или Образование или Развитие или Почитание, понимается .

CROP DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ УРОЖАЯ – Crop Damage is a measurable reduction in quality and/or quantity of crop produce caused by injury due to pests and/or abiotic factors. Any reduction in quantity or quality of yield that results from injury caused by environmental factors, chemicals, or pests. / абиотические факторы.

CROP DEVELOPMENT = РАЗВИТИЕ УРОЖАЯ – Crop Development is the sequence of processes and events involved in producing new tissues and organs throughout the crop cycle. Change in growth stage (phenology) and morphogenesis (new organs).

CROP GROWTH RATE = ТЕМП РОСТА УРОЖАЯ – Crop Growth Rate is the crop's rate of dry matter accumulation.

CROP INJURY = ВРЕД УРОЖАЮ (или УЩЕРБ УРОЖАЮ) – Crop Injury is visible and measurable symptoms and/or signs caused by physical or biological pathogens, Insects, Weeds, and other factors.

CROP LESS = ПОТЕРЯ УРОЖАЯ – Crop Loss is a reduction in value and/or financial return due to damage; often measured as the difference between actual yield and attainable yield due to the effects of one or more pathogens or pests.

CROPPING = СТРИЖКА (или УБОРКА) – Cropping is the process of cutting the pile on a fabric to uniform height or cutting loose fibers from the surface of a cloth after weaving.

CROPPING INTENSIVITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ИНТЕНСИВНОСТИ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ – Cropping Intensity Index (CII) is a time-weighted land-use index that evaluates the fraction of the total hectare-months available to the farmer that are used for crop production.

CROPPING PATTERN = МОДЕЛЬ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ – Cropping Pattern is the spatial and temporal combination of crops on a plot and the management used to produce them.

CROPPING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ – (1) Cropping System (farming) is the crop production activity of a farm. It comprises all components required for the production of a set of crops in a farm and the relationship between the crops and the environment. These components include all necessary physical and biological factors as well as technology, labor, and management. (2) Cropping System (research) is the set of techniques performed on plots which are handled in an identical way. Each cropping system is defined by the kind of crops and their succession order and the itineraries of techniques applied to these several crops, including the choice of varieties for selected crops. / Под Системой Земледелия понимается комплекс взаимосвязанных агротехнических, мелиоративных и организационных мероприятий для восстановления и повышения плодородия почвы. Отражает различные фазы интенсификации земледелия. Примитивные системы земледелия (подсечно-огневая и лесопольная, переложная и залежная) применялись в дофеодальный период. При феодализме из заменили экстенсивные системы; восстановление плодородия почвы стало направляться человеком (введение пара и другое). При переходных системах земледелия, например, травопольной, воздействие человека на почвенное плодородие возросло (посевы трав, улучшенная обработка и тому подобное). Для современных интенсивных систем земледелия (плодосменная, пропашная, вольная и другие) характерно повышение плодородия почвы путём использования удобрений, чередования сельскохозяйственных культур и другого.

CROP REMOVAL = ВЫНОС УРОЖАЕМ (или ВЫНОС (СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ) КУЛЬТУРОЙ) – Crop Removal is an absorption of soil nutrients by crops.

CROP REPORTS = ОТЧЁТЫ ОБ УРОЖАЕ – Crop Reports are the reports compiled by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) on various agriculture commodities that are released throughout the year. Information in the reports includes estimates on planted acreage, yield, and expected production, as well as comparison of production from previous years.

CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОЖНИВНЫМИ ОСТАТКАМИ (или УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЖНИВЬЁМ, или УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СТЕРНЕЙ) – Crop Residue Management is the operation and management of crop land to remove stubble, stalks, and other crop residue or maintain them on the surface to prevent wind and water erosion, to conserve water, and to decrease evaporation. / Пожнивные Остатки; Жнивьё; Стерня.

CROP ROTATION = РОТАЦИЯ КУЛЬТУР (или ЧЕРЕДОВАНИЕ КУЛЬТУР, или СЕВООБОРОТ, или КУЛЬТУРООБОРОТ) – Crop Rotation is an integral part of the crop production system. A well-planned crop rotation will:- (i) increase yields; (ii) aid in maintaining or improving soil structure and organic matter levels; (iii) protect against soil erosion; (iv) improve soil resilience against weather extremes; (v) provide residual nitrogen from legumes in the rotation; (vi) help to disrupt insect and disease cycles; (vii) reduce weed pressure; and (viii) spread out workload. The basic rule of crop rotation is that a crop should never follow itself. Continuous cropping of any crop will increase the buildup of diseases and insects specifc to that crop and will potentially result in heavier infestations and reduced yields. The more often the same crop type has been grown in the same field, the greater the potential risk. The greatest beneft from crop rotation comes when crops, including cover crops, grown in sequence are from diferent families; monocots (grasses) and dicots (broadleaves). The fibrous root systems of cereal and forage crops (including red clover) are excellent for building soil structure. The advantage of including Wheat in the rotation often goes beyond the Wheat year. Crop Rotation is a planned sequence of growing crops in a regularly recurring succession on the same area of land, as contrasted to continuous culture of one crop or growing different crops in a haphazard order. See also Rotation. Crop Rotation is an integral part of the crop production system. The greatest benefit to a good crop rotation is increased yields. A well-planned crop rotation will:- (i) aid in maintaining or improving soil structure and organic matter levels; (ii) protect against soil erosion; (iii) improve soil resilience against weather extremes; (iv) provide residual nitrogen from legumes in the rotation; (v) help to control insect and disease cycles; (vi) reduce weed pressure; and (vii) spread workload. The basic rule of crop rotation is that a crop should never follow itself. Continuous cropping of any crop will result in the build-up of diseases and insects specific to that crop, and cause a reduction in crop yields. The more often the same crop has been grown in the same field, the greater this impact will be. For example, the practice of growing two or more years of Soybeans is becoming increasingly common. Perhaps the greatest impact of back-to-back years of Soybeans has been the accelerated spread of Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN). The increased years of Soybeans in the rotation is also increasing the susceptibility of Ontario's soils to erosion. Soil structure in Corn-Soybean rotations can actually be poorer than the structure of soils in continuous Corn production. For example, the soil erosion that follows an intense June rainstorm in first-year Corn following 2 years of Soybeans is often twice as high as that following Corn, or Wheat underseeded with red clover or alfalfa. Relatively poor soil structure after 2 years of Soybeans not only increases erosion susceptibility, but also reduces soil porosity (the ability for the rainwater to infiltrate the soil). Reduced rainwater infiltration increases the likelihood of erosion, water ponding and/or soil moisture deficits; all of these efects can reduce crop productivity, particularly in years with weather-related stress. The greatest benefit from crop rotation comes when crops grown in sequence are in totally different families. The two families are grasses (monocots) and broad-leaves (dicots). The grasses include forages grasses, cereals and Corn. Soybeans, white beans, Alfalfa and Canola are examples of broadleaf crops. / Смотрите также Ротация или Чередование (Rotation). Под Культурооборотом понимается чередование овощных, декоративных и других культур в теплицах, парниках (называется также Рамооборот), оранжереях, утеплённом грунте в течение года. Под Ротацией Севооборота, от Латинского слова Rotatio, означающее Круговращение, понимается период (обычно 4–10 лет), в течение которого все сельскохозяйственные культуры и пар занимают последовательно (согласно схеме их чередования) каждое поле севооборота. Под Севооборотом понимается научно обоснованное чередование сельскохозяйственных культур (и пара) по полям и во времени; основная часть системы земледелия. При введении севооборота его земельную площадь разбивают на приблизительно равные участки, обычно 4–10. Каждая культура в определённой последовательности (согласно схеме севооборота) высевается на каждом из них, проходя за время чередования (ротация) через все поля. По сравнению с монокультурой севооборот обеспечивает восстановление и повышение плодородия почвы, рациональное использование земли. Севообороты подразделяют на полевые (возделывание зерновых, Картофеля и технических культур); кормовые (трав, Кукурузы и других); специальные (овощей, Риса, Табака и других). Севооборот – научно обоснованное чередование сельскохозяйственных культур на полях и во времени, способствующее восстановлению и повышению плодородия

почвы; важнейшая часть системы земледелия. В севообороте соблюдаются агротехнические мероприятия – обработка почвы, применение удобрений, химических средств защиты растений от сорняков, болезней и вредителей; мелиоративные мероприятия – орошение, осушение, химическая мелиорация. Период, в течение которого культуры и пар в установленной последовательности проходят через каждое поле севооборот, называется Ротацией; перечень групп сельскохозяйственных культур и паров в порядке их чередования – Схемой Севооборота. Рациональное сочетание в хозяйстве нескольких севооборотов составляет Систему Севооборота. Научные Основы Севооборота:- задолго до научного обоснования севооборота практика земледелия показала, что при бессменном возделывании культурных растений на одном и том же участке, особенно без внесения удобрений, их урожаи снижаются. Изучение биологических особенностей растений и их влияния на свойства почвы позволило дать научное объяснение этому явлению и доказать необходимость чередования сельскохозяйственных культур. Развитию учения о севообороте способствовали исследования Немецких учёных Альбрэштя Даниэля Та (Albrecht Daniel Thaer; 1752–1828), Юстуса Фрайхэ фон Либихя (Justus Freiherr von Liebig), Хэрмана Хэльригэля (Hermann Hellriegel; 1831–1895), Французского агрохимика Жо Батистэ Жозэфа Дьёдонэ Бусанго (Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné Boussingault; 1802–1887), Российских учёных Василия Васильевича Докучаева (1846–1903), Павла Андреевича Костычева (1845–1895), Климента Аркадьевича Тимирязева (1843–1920), Дмитрия Николаевича Прянишникова (1865–1948), Василия Робертовича Вильямса (1863–1939), Николая Максимовича Тулайкова (1875–1938) и других. Мировую известность получили работы старейших научно-исследовательских учреждений Западной Европы и США:- Ротемстедской Опытной Станции (Великобритания), Института Земледелия и Растениеводства в Галльском Университете (Германская Демократическая Республика (ГДР)), опытных станций в Аскове (Дания), Штатах Монтана, Миннесота, Иллинойс, Айова, Огайо (Соединённые Штаты Америки (США)) и других; научно-исследовательских учреждений бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). Обобщение фактов, накопленных мировой наукой, позволило создать современную теорию чередования культур. Химические основы севооборота связаны с особенностями питания растений (неодинаковая потребность в питательных веществах, различная способность корневых систем извлекать их из глубоких слоёв почвы и труднодоступных соединений, способность Бобовых культур фиксировать атмосферный азот и обогащать им почву и тому подобные). Внесением удобрений можно регулировать соотношение питательных веществ в почве в соответствии с требованиями возделываемой культуры. Однако удобрения более эффективны в севообороте, поскольку чередование растений обеспечивает наиболее полное их использование. Введение в севооборот Бобовых культур значительно сокращает расход удобрений. После уборки сельскохозяйственных культур разных видов в почве остаётся неодинаковое количество растительных остатков. Этим и объясняется различное действие растений на физические свойства почвы, в том числе её структуру, и на устойчивость к водной и ветровой эрозии. Правильным подбором и чередованием культур в сочетании с внесением органических и минеральных удобрений можно регулировать процессы создания и разложения органического вещества в почве, добиваться его бездефицитного баланса. Размещение чередующимися полосами посевов многолетних трав или зерновых культур с пропашными уменьшает опасность возникновения эрозии почвы. Биологические факторы раньше других оказывают отрицательное действие при вторичных посевах ряда культур. Оно проявляется в увеличении засорённости посевов, распространении возбудителей болезней и вредителей, что в комплексе с химическими и физическими факторами вызывает Почвоутомление. Соблюдением севооборота предотвращают это явление (в севооборот не допускают вторичных посевов ряда культур, например, Льна по Льну, не размещают растения, страдающие одинаковыми болезнями, и так далее). Экономическая целесообразность севооборота заключается в рациональном использовании земли, обеспечении высоких и устойчивых урожаев, расширении ассортимента производимой продукции, уменьшении сезонности производства в связи с различными сроками сева, обработки и уборки чередующихся культур. Культуры В Севообороте:- сельскохозяйственные культуры и чистый пар, занимавшие поле в предыдущем году, называются Предшественниками. По степени влияния на свойства почвы и урожаи основных культур они объединяются в несколько групп. (i) Многолетние Бобовые Травы (Клевер, Люцерна, Эспарцет и другие) и их смеси со Злаковыми травами, обладающие способностью повышать почвенное плодородие, при хорошем развитии (в районах достаточного увлажнения и при орошении) служат отличным предшественником для всех сельскохозяйственных культур (кроме Бобовых); используются в первую очередь под наиболее ценные и продуктивные культуры – Пшеницу, Хлопчатник, Лён, Просо, Кукурузу, Картофель и другие. Положительное последействие 3–5 лет; при слабом развитии ценность их как предшественника снижается. (ii) Зернобобовые Культуры (Люпин, Вика, Горох, Нут, Чина и другие) при хорошем развитии затеняют почву, улучшают её структуру и заглушают сорняки; хороший предшественник для всех Яровых и Озимых культур (кроме растений семейства Бобовых). Положительное последействие не менее 2 лет. (iii) Пропашные Культуры (Картофель, Свёкла, Кукуруза, Подсолнечник, Хлопчатник и другие) разнообразны по биологическим особенностям. Специфика их возделывания (многократные междурядные обработки, очищающие почву от сорняков и способствующие сохранению почвенной влаги) обусловливает повышение жизнедеятельности полезной микрофлоры в почве, улучшение питания растений. Возможны вторичные посевы некоторых Пропашных культур (Кукурузы, Хлопчатника, Сахарной Свёклы – особенно при орошении и отсутствии заболеваний; Картофеля – в специальных овоще-картофельных севооборотах, не более 2 лет подряд). Пропашные – хороший предшественник для всех Яровых Зерновых культур, Льна и Конопли. Кукуруза и кормовые Бобы на силос, ранние сорта Картофеля – неплохие предшественники для Озимых культур. Положительное последействие 2 года. (iv) Озимые Зерновые Культуры (Рожь, Пшеница, Ячмень) хорошо кустятся, затеняют почву и угнетают многие сорные растения. Убираются раньше других культур, что создаёт благоприятные условия для накопления осадков в послеуборочный период. Удобренные озимые – хороший предшественник для Пропашных культур, многолетних трав, Яровых Зерновых, Зернобобовых, Льна и так далее. Так, на Кубани, Украине и в ряде районов чернозёмной полосы бывшего СССР, где нет опасности поражения корневыми гнилями, возможны посевы Озимых по Озимым. (v) Технические Прядильные Культуры сплошного сева (Лён, Конопля и другие) требовательны к плодородию почвы, так как используют влагу и элементы питания из самого верхнего её слоя; Конопля хорошо усваивает труднорастворимые соединения фосфора; при оптимальной технологии возделывания удовлетворительные предшественники для Колосовых и Пропашных культур. (vi) Яровые Колосовые и Крупяные Культуры сплошного сева (Пшеница, Ячмень, Овёс, Просо, Гречиха) примерно в одинаковой степени выносят из почвы элементы питания, слабо её затеняют и нередко бывают сильно засорены. Удовлетворительные предшественники для других растений той же группы, а также для Пропашных культур. Например, в условиях Сибири и Казахстана хороший предшественник – Яровая Пшеница, посеянная по пласту или кулисному пару; в Европейской части бывшего СССР – Яровая Пшеница после многолетних Бобовых или Бобовых и Злаковых трав. (vii) Чистые (чёрные и ранние) и Кулисные Пары хорошо сохраняют весенние и летние атмосферные осадки, обеспечивают успешную борьбу с сорняками, усиливают полезную микробиологическую деятельность почвы, увеличивают запас в ней питательных веществ; отличные предшественники во всех зонах бывшего СССР (особенно в засушливых и полузасушливых) для Озимых культур; в условиях Сибири и Казахстана – для Яровой Пшеницы. Положительное последействие не менее 2–3 лет. В районах с достаточным количеством осадков на чистых от сорняков почвах в качестве предшественников Озимых и Яровых Зерновых культур часто применяют занятые пары. Классификация Севооборотов:- в соответствии с классификацией севооборота, действовавшей в бывшем СССР с 1968,

выделяли 3 типа севооборота:- (i) полевые, (ii) кормовые и (iii) специальные. В Полевых Севооборотах большую часть площади занимают Зерновые, Картофель и Технические культуры; в Кормовых Севооборотах – более половины площади отводится под Кормовые культуры; в Специальных Севооборотах выращивают культуры, требующие определённых условий и технологии выращивания (овощи, Табак, Конопля, Хлопчатник, Рис и другие). По соотношению сельскохозяйственных культур и паров типы севооборота подразделяют на виды:- (i) зерно-паровые, (ii) зерно-паропропашные, (iii) зерно-травяные, (iv) зерно-пропашные, (v) травопольные, (vi) травяно-пропашные, (vii) сидеральные, (viii) зерно-травянопропашные (плодосеменные), и (ix) пропашные. В Зерно-Паровых Севооборотах посевы Зерновых культур прерываются чистым паром; Зерновые занимают 50–70% севооборотной площади. Эти севообороты вводили в хозяйствах засушливых районов Северного Казахстана и степной части Сибири. В Зерно-Паропропашных Севооборотах посевы Зерновых прерываются чистым паром и Пропашными культурами; Зерновые занимают половину и более площади севооборота. Распространены в хозяйствах степных и лесостепных районов Юга и Юга-Востока бывшего СССР. В Зерно-Травяных Севооборотах большая часть площади отводилась под Зерновые, меньшая – под Однолетние и Многолетние травы. Применялись в хозяйствах нечернозёмной зоны бывшей РСФСР. В льноводческих районах в зерно-травяные севообороты включали одно поле льна (Зерно-Льняно-Травяные Севообороты). В Зерно-Пропашных Севооборотах половина и более площади отводилась под Зерновые, которые чередовались с Пропашными. Характерны для увлажнённых районов (Северный Кавказ, центральночернозёмная зона, лесостепь бывшей УССР). В Травопольных Севооборотах более половины площади занимали Многолетние травы; на остальной части пашни высевали Однолетние полевые культуры (Зерновые, Лён, Однолетние травы и так далее). Применялись главным образом в хозяйствах нечернозёмной зоны и в других районах (при орошении). В Травяно-Пропашных Севооборотах возделывание пропашных культур прерывалось Многолетними травами, занимавшими два поля и более. Эти севообороты вводили на пойменных и осушенных землях. К ним относились Люцерно-Хлопковые Севообороты в хлопкосеющих республиках. В Сидеральных Севооборотах выращивали культуры, возделываемые на зелёное удобрение (например, Люпин) в занятых (сидеральных) парах. Вводятся на суглинистых, супесчаных и песчаных почвах. В Зерно-Травяно-Пропашных, или Плодосеменных, Севооборотах возделывались Зерновые, Пропашные и Бобовые культуры, причём Зерновые занимали не более половины всей площади, что давало возможность осуществлять Плодосмен, то есть ежегодно менять растения разных групп на каждом поле. Эти севообороты были распространены в нечернозёмной зоне бывшей РСФСР, в лесостепных районах Европейской части бывшего СССР, на орошаемых землях засушливых районов. Пропашные Севообороты, в которых половина или более площади занималась Пропашными культурами широкорядного, квадратного и квадратно-гнездового посева, вводились в увлажнённых районах Северного Кавказа и бывшей УССР. Введение И Освоение Севооборотов В Бывшем СССР:- в хозяйствах севооборот обычно проектируют одновременно с составлением организационно-хозяйственного плана. Эта работа проводилась республиканскими проектными землеустроительными институтами с участием специалистов колхозов и совхозов. Подготовка к разработке проекта севооборота заключалась в изучении климатических и почвенно-гидрологических условий хозяйства. Пользуясь почвенными картами и агрохимическими картограммами, все пахотные земли делили на несколько производственных категорий. Одновременно обследовали и оценивали другие сельскохозяйственные угодья. На основании материалов обследования составляли план внутри хозяйственного землеустройства и план трансформации земельных угодий (перевод менее ценных в более продуктивные). Затем в соответствии с главными показателями развития хозяйства и государственным планом продажи сельскохозяйственной продукции разрабатывали структуру посевных площадей. Для решения вопроса о системе севооборота сопоставляли их различные варианты с оценкой:- по объёму производства продукции растениеводства на 1 га пашни, производству кормов в целом, каждому их виду и по выходу протеина, степени использования тракторов и сельскохозяйственных машин, объёму внутрихозяйственных перевозок. В соответствии с оптимальным для хозяйства вариантом устанавливали число и площадь севооборотов, количество полей и чередование культур в севообороте, размещение севооборота на территории хозяйства. В каждом севообороте создавали наилучшие условия для ведущей культуры. Проект системы севооборота обсуждали на совещании специалистов проектной организации и хозяйства, производственном совещании совхоза или собрании уполномоченных колхоза и после внесения поправок представляли для утверждения в вышестоящие сельскохозяйственные органы. Утверждённый проект переносили на территорию (проводили внутрихозяйственное землеустройство), устанавливали границы каждого севооборота и поля. После землеустройства и оформления всей документации севооборот считали введённым. Севообороты осваивали обычно в течение 2–3 лет. Освоенным считали такой севооборот, в котором каждая культура занимала установленное проектом число полей с соблюдением их границ. В бывшем СССР на 01 Ноября 1974 севообороты были введены на 196.2 миллионах га пашни (93% её общей площади) и освоены на 157.4 миллионах га (75% пашни). Севообороты За Рубежом:- Плодосменные Севообороты, господствующие повсеместно в странах Западной Европы, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) и Канаде с XVIII до середины XX веков, уступили место в зерновых районах Зерновым Севооборотам без пара (кроме пшеничных зон США и Канады, где применяют Двух и Трёхпольные Паро-Зерновые С.); в районах интенсивного животноводства – Кормовым Севооборотом, в пригородных овощеводческих хозяйствах – Специализированным Севооборотом. В связи с усиленной интенсификацией земледелия наблюдается общая тенденция к углублению специализации и сокращению ротации севооборотов. В Восточных районах Великобритании, где более 100 лет применялся Норфолкский Севооборот, с конца 1960-х 27% хозяйств занимали Зерновыми культурами более 70% пашни. Практикуется применение Севооборотов С Промежуточными Культурами – Подсевными, Пожнивными и Озимыми (в Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР), Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) и ряде других стран Западной Европы), которые дают возможность расширить посевы (до 30%) на той же площади и сохранить почву от разрушения в районах обильно выпадающих осадков. Для борьбы с почвенной эрозией вводят Почвозащитные Севообороты (в США, Канаде и ряде Европейских стран). В индивидуальных фермерских хозяйствах с небольшой площадью пахотных земель ограничиваются одним севооборотом с минимальным количеством культур. В странах Азии и Африки практикуют чередование культур в течение одного года. В зависимости от степени увлажнения почвы в определённый период подбираются культуры с различными требованиями к влаге. Например, в Бурунди распространено следующее чередование:- Ноябрь–Май – Рис; Июль–Сентябрь – Арахис; Ноябрь–Май следующего года – Рис; Май–Ноябрь – пар. В других рисосеющих странах используют сочетание Риса с различными Бобовыми культурами, например, Рис – Сладкий Клевер или Рис – Вика (Малагасийская Республика). При возделывании Арахиса применяют короткие севообороты:- Арахис – Просо, Арахис – Сорго, пар – Арахис – Сорго и другие. В тропических районах землю используют 2–3 года под Полевые культуры и 4–5 лет под залежь.

CROP TERMINATION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ (или ХХ) – Crop Termination:- The induction of ‘cutout’ or the termination of vegetative and reproductive growth, usually achieved with the use of plant growth regulators.

CROP TOP = КОРОТКИЙ ТОП (или ТОПИК, или ХХ) – Crop Top is a very short women’s top ending just below the breasts; a tank-style brassiere cropped to midriff length.

CROP YEAR = ГОД УРОЖАЯ (или СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ГОД, или СЕЗОН) – The Crop Year is from August 01 to July 31 of the following year, as defined in the Canada Grain Act. The Governor in Council may, by order, vary the period of a crop year to another period of not less than three hundred and sixty-five days. Also known as Marketing Year. See also Marketing Year. Crop Year is the year in which a crop is planted. Also called the Cotton Marketing Year, which is the year beginning August 01 and ending July 31. Crop Year is the time span from one harvest to the next harvest for agricultural commodities. The crop marketing year varies slightly with each ag commodity, but it tends to begin at harvest and end before the next year's harvest, e.g., the marketing year for Cotton begins August 01 and ends July 31, for Soybeans begins September 01 and ends August 31, for Wheat begins June 01 and ends May 31, etc. The futures contract month of November represents the first major new-crop marketing month, and the contract month of July represents the last major old-crop marketing month for soybeans. The new marketing year for soybean cake and meal, soybean oil, sunflowerseed oil, cottonseed cake and meal, and cottonseed oil begins October 01 and ends September 30. The period of time from one harvest or storage cycle to the next; varies with each commodity. Crop Year for Coarse Grains:- refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 April for Japan, 01 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 01 August for Canada and 01 October for Australia. The US crop year begins 01 June for Barley and Oats and 01 September for Maize and Sorghum. Crop Year for Cotton:- refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 August for all countries. Crop Year for Oilseeds:- refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 April for Japan, 01 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 01 August for Canada and 01 October for Australia. The US crop year begins 01 June for Rapeseed, 01 September for Soyabeans and for Sunflower seed. Crop Year for Rice:- refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 April for Japan, Australia, 01 August for the United States, 01 September for the European Union, 01 November for Korea and 01 January for other countries. Crop Year for Sugar:- a common crop marketing year beginning 01 October and extending to 31 September, used by ISO (short for the International Sugar Organization). Crop Year for Wheat:- refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 April for Japan, 01 June for the United States, 01 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 01 August for Canada and 01 October for Australia. Crop Year represents the 12-month period between the beginning of harvest one year and the beginning of harvest the following year. / Период времени от одного до следующего урожая или цикла хранения; различается для каждого конкретного сырья. , например, . В бывшем СССР Хозяйственный Год совпадал с календарным годом и начинался с 01 Января, а заканчивался 31 Декабря. Однако в период с 1921 по 1930 он исчислялся с 01 Октября текущего года и заканчивался 30 Сентября последующего года. Во многих странах мира хозяйственный год в промышленности совпадает с календарным годом, а в сельском хозяйстве определяется периодом сельскохозяйственного года. Под Сезоном, от Французского слова Сэзо (Saison), от Латинского слова Сатио (Satio), означающее Время Сева или Сеяние, понимается:- (1) время года (весна, лето, осень, зима). (2) Часть года, характеризующаяся какими-либо явлениями природы (например, сезон дождей) или постоянно используемая для определённых работ (например, сезон уборки урожая), занятий или отдыха (например, сезон охоты, лечебный сезон и прочие). (3) Театральный, музыкальный сезоны – период, в течение которого регулярно работают театры, концертные залы и тому подобное.

CRORE = КРОР – Crore is a traditional unit of quantity in India, equal to 10^7 or 10 million. Large numbers are usually described in India using the crore and the lakh (10^5). For example, the number 31 200 000 is called 3 crore 12 lakh and written 3,12,00,000. See also Lakh. / Крор – традиционная мера количества в Индии, равная 10^7 или 10 миллионам. В Индии большие цифровые значения обычно указываются с применением кроров и лаков (10^5). Например, число 31 200 000 (тридцать один миллион двести тысяч) будет указываться как 3 крора 12 лаков, а записываться как 3,12,00,000. Смотрите также Лак (Lakh).

CROSS = ПОМЕСЬ (или КРОСС) – Cross is a hybrid between two genetically dissimilar parents. / Под Помесью или Метисом понимается животное, полученное от скрещивания особей разных пород. Благодаря неоднородной генетической структуре наследственности обычно отличается повышенной продуктивностью, жизнеспособностью. Служит хорошим материалом для отбора при выведении новых пород.

CROSS–BORDER PAYMENT = ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – Cross-Border Payments means:- (i) 'cross-border credit transfers' being transactions carried out on the initiative of an originator via an institution or its branch in one Member State (in the European Union), with a view to making an amount of money available to a beneficiary at an institution or its branch in another Member State; the originator and the beneficiary may be one and the same person; (ii) 'cross-border electronic payment transactions' being:- (a) the cross-border transfers of funds effected by means of an electronic payment instrument, other than those ordered and executed by institutions; (b) cross-border cash withdrawals by means of an electronic payment instrument and the loading (and unloading) of an electronic money instrument at cash dispensing machines and automated teller machines at the premises of the issuer or an institution under contract to accept the payment instrument; and (iii) 'cross-border cheques' being those paper cheques defined in the Geneva Convention providing uniform laws for cheques of 1931-March-19 drawn on an institution located within the Community and used for cross-border transactions within the Community. A payment by an originator whose account from which payment is to be made, is held by an institution or its branch in one country, to be made available to a beneficiary at an institution or its branch in another country. Payments involving at least one party which is non-resident.

CROSS–BORDER SETTLEMENT = ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ – Cross-Border Settlement is a settlement that takes place in a country other than the country in which one or both of the trade counterparties are located. / Расчёт, который имеет место в стране иной, нежели той, в которой расположена одна или оба участника сделки.

CROSS–BORDER TRANSACTION = ТРАНСГРАНИЧНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ТРАНСГРАНИЧНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Cross-Border Transaction is a transaction in a foreign security, or a transaction in a domestic security, when at least one trade counterparty is located outside the domestic market. / Операция (или сделка) с иностранной ценной бумагой, или операция (или сделка) с национальной ценной бумагой, в которой по крайней мере одна из сторон сделки расположена за пределами национального рынка.

CROSSBRED = КРОССБРЕД (или ГИБРИДНОЕ, или СКРЕЩЁННОЕ, или СМЕШАННОЕ, или ПОМЕСНОЕ) – Crossbred or Cross Bred:- a wool produced by crossing different breeds of sheep.

CROSSBRED WOOL = КРОССБРЕДНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ПОМЕСНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Crossbred Wool:- a sheep bred from two distinct breeds; also a classification for wool of medium fineness. In the United States, wool obtained from sheep of long-wool x fine-wool breeding. Usually this wool grades at 3/8 or 1/2 blood. See also Wool Grades.

CROSS–CERTIFICATION = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ – In banking, Cross-Certification is a process by which two Certification Authorities mutually certify each other's public keys. / В банковском обслуживании процесс, посредством которого два Органа по Сертификации (Certification Authorities) взаимно сертифицируют публичные ключи друг друга.

CROSS COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЙ УСТУПЧИВОСТИ (или ПРОГРАММЫ ВСТРЕЧНОЙ УСТУПЧИВОСТИ) – In the United States, when a full Cross-Compliance Program is in effect, a producer participating in one commodity program (Cotton, feed grains, Rice, or Wheat) on a farm must also participate on that farm in any of the other commodity

programs. When a limited cross-compliance program is in effect, a producer participating in one commodity program must not plant in excess of the crop acreage base on that farm for any of the other program commodities for which an acreage reduction program is in effect.

CROSS CONTAMINATION = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ КОНТАМИНАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ) – Cross Contamination:- in insect rearing, a situation where a culture of one insect species is infested with insects of another species.

CROSS CULTIVATION (CROSS PLOWING) = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ (ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ ПАХОТА) – Cross Cultivation (Cross Plowing) is the tillage of a field, orchard, etc, in which the field is cultivated in one direction followed by cultivation at right angles to the first.

CROSS CURRENCY DEALING = ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ СДЕЛОК С ПЕРЕКРЁСТНЫМИ ВАЛЮТАМИ – Cross Currency Dealing is currency transaction carried out in a currency other than local currency, for example purchase of USD for Yen in London by a Swiss bank.

CROSS–CURRENCY RATE SWAP = СВОП НА ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КРОСС КУРС – A Cross-Currency Rate Swap is essentially an interest rate swap in which each side is denominated in a different currency. Upon initiation of a cross-currency swap, the counterparties make an initial exchange of notional principals in the two currencies. During the life of the swap, each party pays interest (in the currency of the principal received) to the other. And at the maturity of the swap, the parties make a final exchange of the initial principal amounts, reversing the initial exchange at the same spot rate. A cross-currency rate swap is sometimes confused with a traditional FX Swap, which is simply a spot currency transaction that will be reversed at a predetermined date with an offsetting forward transaction; the two are arranged as a single transaction. A transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts in one currency based on a specified fixed rate (or a floating rate that is reset periodically) and the other party pays periodic amounts in another currency based on a floating rate that is reset periodically. All calculations are determined on predetermined notional amounts of the two currencies; often such swaps will involve initial and/or final exchanges of amounts corresponding to the notional amounts.

CROSS–DESIGNATIONS = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНЫЕ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Cross-Designations are codes or numbers assigned to crosses made in a breeding program as a means to identify the crosses, usually with a letter prefix to identify the research institute followed by a number.

CROSS DIRECTION = ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Cross Direction:- the width dimension, within the plane of the fabric, that is perpendicular to the direction in which the fabric is being produced by the machine.

CROSS–DOCK = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА (или ПЕРЕВАЛКА) – Cross-Dock:- product or orders that are brought into the warehouse but not put-away. Instead of the stock arriving and being placed into storage, the stock is temporarily stored at the dock to be delivered or goes out immediately on another vehicle to be shipped. This stock is usually shipped immediately or within a day and does not go into storage.

CROSS–DOCK = СТЫКОВОЧНЫЙ ДОК – Cross-Dock is an enterprise that provides services to transfer goods from one piece of transportation equipment to another.

CROSS–DOCKING = СОСТЫКОВКА В ДОКЕ – Cross-Docking is an operations efficiency routine whereby newly received products are moved directly from the receiving area to the delivery staging area, eliminating the process of putting away and picking. The movement of goods directly from receiving dock to shipping dock to eliminate storage expense. The process of moving merchandise directly from the receiving dock to the shipping dock, eliminating the need to place the merchandise in storage. / для избежания расходов по хранению.

CROSS DOCKING AND TRANS–LOADING WAREHOUSES = СТЫКОВОЧНЫЕ СКЛАДЫ В ДОКЕ И ПЕРЕГРУЗОЧНЫЕ СКЛАДЫ – Cross Docking and Trans-Loading Warehouses are the warehouses that provide cross dock and trans-loading services. Container or railcar tracking is generally important. These services often require temporary storage with charges adjusted for free days or a grace period.

CROSS–DYED = ОДНОВАННОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Cross-Dyed:- the dyeing of two or more dissimilar fibers with different dyestuff affinity to different shades in the same piece of fabric.

CROSS–DYED EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ОДНОВАННОГО КРАШЕНИЯ – Cross-Dyed Effect:- Fabric:- all-rayon lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gray. Defect:- slight cross-dyed effect, accentuating tendency to warp streaky appearance. Analysis:- rayon yarn identification, confirmed by the weaving mill's records, showed that two different makes of viscose rayon had been used in this fabric, the warp yarn having a higher dye index than the filling yarn. When the use of two different makes of yarn is unavoidable, experienced weavers are generally cautious in selecting yarns with approximately the same dye index. Such information either is obtainable from the yarn manufacturers or may be determined by laboratory dyeing tests. A similar condition will result when cotton and viscose rayon are used in the same fabric. Because the cot ion absorbs the dyestuff much more slowly, it will normally dye lighter than almost any of the viscose process rayons. This variation can be minimized by the use of special technique on the part of the dyer to slow down the pickup of color by the rayon until the cotton has had a chance to come up to shade. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

CROSS DYEING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ (или ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ) КРАШЕНИЕ (или ОДНОВАННЫЙ СПОСОБ КРАШЕНИЯ) – Cross Dyeing is a method of dyeing blend or combination fabrics to two or more shades by the use of dyes with different affinities for the different fibers. See also Dyeing. Cross-Dyeing is a method of coloring fabrics made from more than one kind of fiber, for example, a wool and cotton blend. Each fiber in a fabric designed for cross-dyeing takes a specific dye in a different color or in variations of a color. A fabric that is crossdyed is more than one color. Cross-dyeing is often used to create heather effects (soft, misty colorings), but strongly patterned fabrics can also be achieved, depending on the fibers used in the fabric.

CROSSED CHECK = ПЕРЕЧЁРКНУТЫЙ ЧЕК (или КРОССИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЕК) – Crossed Check is a check restricted in use by means of special endorsements. A general crossed check has two parallel lines across the face and may also be endorsed '& Co.' for instance. The bank on which a crossed check is drawn may only pay it to one of its customers or to a bank. A special crossed check bears the name of a bank between the parallel lines, denoting that it may only be paid to the designated bank. If the bank on which the check is drawn is itself the designated bank, then the check may be paid to one of its customers. A general crossed check may be converted into a special crossed check, but not vice versa. Check with two lines drawn diagonally across its face, indicating that it must be presented to a bank for payment and cannot be endorsed to a third party. Used primarily in Europe. Crossed Cheque is a cheque marked 'A/c payee only' on the front which, in contrast to cash cheques, may not be redeemed in cash by the drawee bank specified on the cheque but can only be credited to the bearer's account. / Во внешней торговле чек с двумя линиями, проведёнными по

диагонали на его лицевой стороне и свидетельствующими, что чек должен быть представлен в банк для оплаты, и что он не может быть передан третьему лицу. Термин используется, главным образом, в Европе.

CROSS–FERTILIZATION = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ОПЛОДОТВОРЕНИЕ – Cross-Fertilization is the fertilization of egg nuclei (ovules) of one plant by the pollen from another plant.

CROSS–FLOW QUENCH = ЗАКАЛИВАНИЕ ПОПЕРЕЧНЫМ ПОТОКОМ – Cross-Flow Quench:- in cooling extruded polymer filaments, refers to cooling air directed from one side cross the path of the filaments. There may be some type of suction on the opposite side to remove the heated air.

CROSS–HEDGE = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНЫЙ ХЭДЬЖ – Cross-Hedge is a hedging a cash market position in a futures or option contract for a different but price-related commodity. Hedging a cash market risk in a futures or options contract for a different but price-related commodity, security, currency or index.

CROSS–HEDGING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ – Cross-Hedging is a hedging a cash commodity using a different but related futures contract when there is no futures contract for the cash commodity being hedged and the cash and futures market follow similar price trends, e.g., using soybean meal futures to hedge fish meal. / , например, .

CROSSING OVER = ПЕРЕКРЁСТ (или КРОСИН ОУВО, или КРОССИНГ ОВЕР) – Crossing Over (X-Over) is a genetic recombination during meiosis resulting in the exchange of (usually) equivalent segments between homologous chromosomes. / В генетике под Перекрёстом или так называемыемым Кросиноуво или Кроссинговером понимается взаимный обмен участками гомологичных (парных) хромосом, приводящий к перераспределению (рекомбинации) локализованных в них генов. Происходит в процессе деления клеток; один из механизмов наследственной изменчивости. В экспериментальной генетике используется для построения генетических карт хромосом.

CROSSING THE LINE = ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЕ ЛИНИИ – Crossing The Line (maritime term):- crossing the Equator.

CROSS–LINKING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ – Cross-Linking is the stabilization of cellulosic or manufactured fibers through chemical reaction with certain compounds in such a way that the cellulose or manufactured polymer chains are bridged across or ‘crosslinked’. Cross-linking improves such mechanical factors as wrinkle resistance. Random cross-linking in manufactured polymers is undesirable and leads to brittleness and loss of tensile strength.

CROSS–MARGINING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ МАРЖИНАЛЬНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ – Cross-Margining is a procedure for margining related assets jointly when different clearing organizations clear each side of the position. / Процедура совместных расчётов маржи по взаимосвязанным активам, когда различные клиринговые палаты производят расчёт по каждой стороне определённой позиции.

CROSS MEMBER = ТРАВЕРСА (или ПОПЕРЕЧИНА) – Cross Member is the main support of container floor. Transverse members fitted to the bottom side rails of a container, which support the floor. / Под Траверсой понимается горизонтальная балка, являющаяся частью различных конструкций и машин (главным образом станин). Подвижные траверсы станков называются поперечинами, например в гидравлическом прессе, продольно-строгальном станке.

CROSS–NUMBERING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ИСЧИСЛЕНИЕ – Cross-Numbering is an identification and numbering system used to name and number the different crosses produced by researchers everywhere.

CROSSOVER = ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЕ – Crossover is a point on a graph where two lines intersect. Depending on which lines they are, a crossover may indicate a buy or sell signal. For example, the price line crossing above a moving average line may generate a buy signal. Oscillators such as MACD and Chaikin Money Flow experience centerline crossovers. When a primary indicator line moves above or below a secondary indicator line. Normally considered to be an important technical consideration in providing an initial trading signal, or used as a confirming indicator. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, когда линия главенствующего индикатора пересекает вверх или вниз линию вторичного индикатора. Обычно, рассматривается в качестве важного технического фактора в обеспечении сигнала начала торговли, или используется в качестве подтверждающего индикатора. МЭКДИ (MACD) и Денежный Поток Чэйкина (Chaikin Money Flow).

CROSS–POLINATION = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ – Cross-Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the flowers (florets) of one plant to the stigma of another plant. It may or may not lead to fertilization. / Под Перекрёстным Опылением понимается перенос пыльцы из пыльника одного цветка на рыльце пестика другого. Совершается у многих растений с помощью ветра (анемофилия), воды (гидрофилия) и животных (зоофилия). Типы перекрёстного опыления – гейтоногамия и ксеногамия.

CROSS–PROTECTION = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ ЗАЩИТА – Cross-Protection is the phenomenon in which a plant tissue infected with one strain of a virus is protected from infection by other strains of the same virus.

CROSS RATE = КРОСС КУРС – Cross Rate: is the currency exchange rate between two currencies, both of which are not the official currencies of the country in which the exchange rate quote is given in. This phrase is also sometimes used to refer to currency quotes which do not involve the US Dollar, regardless of which country the quote is provided in. For example, if an exchange rate between the British Pound (also known as Cable or Sterling) and the Japanese Yen was quoted in an American newspaper, this would be considered a cross rate in this context, because neither the Pound or the Yen is the standard currency of the United States. However, if the exchange rate between the Pound and the US Dollar were quoted in that same newspaper, it would not be considered a cross rate because the quote involves the US official currency. Cross Rate is an exchange rate between two currencies. It is usually made up from the individual exchange rates of the two currencies, measured against the US Dollar. In foreign exchange, the price of one currency in terms of another currency in the market of a third country. For example, the exchange rate between Japanese Yen and Euros would be considered a cross rate in the US market. CHF – Swiss Franc (or Swissy). CAD – Canadian Dollar (or Loonie). Exchange rate computed by pricing two currencies against a third. For example, USD1.0000 = CHF1.3138 and USD1.0000 = EUR0.8432 equals EUR1.0000 = CHF1.5581. / Обменный курс двух валют, установленный через курс каждой из них по отношению к третьей валюте. Например, .

CROSS REFERENCE = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ ССЫЛКА – Cross Reference:- document that indicates Bill of Lading and corresponding container(s) or vice-versa. / Документ, который указывает на Коносамент и соответствующий контейнер(ы) или наоборот.

CROSS–SECTION = (ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ) СЕЧЕНИЕ – Cross-Section is the shape of an individual filament when cut at right angles to its axis. Normal shapes for manufactured fibers vary, e.g., round (Nylon, polyester, polypropylene, and some acrylics), serrated or crenular (viscose rayon, acetate, and triacetate), bean-shaped (some acrylics and modacrylics). The shaped of manufactured fibers can be modified by changing the shape of the holes in the spinneret. Cross-sectional variants are produced intentionally in wide variety of shapes for different physical effects such as change in luster or hand, improved resistance to soiling, etc. Examples are Trilobal® (T

and Y) and other multilobal shapes (cruciform, K, X, pentalobal, star, etc), I-beam, ribbon, square, triangular, elliptical, hollow, and many others. Cross Section is the shape of a fiber when viewed perpendicular to its axis. Note:- the shape of man-made fibers can be influenced by the spinning process and subsequent processing and treatments, such as texturizing. / Найлан (Nylon). Тчрайлобэл® (Trilobal®).

CROSS SELLING = КРОССИРОВАННАЯ (или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ) ПРОДАЖА – Cross-Selling is the action or practice of selling among or between clients, markets, traders, etc or the action or practice of selling an additional product or service to an existing customer. This article deals exclusively with the latter meaning. In practice, businesses define cross-selling in many different ways. Elements that might influence the definition might include the size of the business, the industry sector it operates within and the financial motivations of those required to define the term. The objectives of cross-selling can be either to increase the income derived from the client or clients or to protect the relationship with the client or clients. The approach to the process of cross-selling can be varied. Unlike the acquiring of new business, cross-selling involves an element of risk that existing relationships with the client could be disrupted. For that reason, it is important to ensure that the additional product or service being sold to the client or clients enhances the value the client or clients get from the organization. In practice, large businesses usually combine cross-selling and up-selling techniques to enhance the value that the client or clients gets from the organization (and vice versa). Cross-Selling of Professional Services:- benefits that can accrue to the customer include the efficiency and leverage that result from using a single supplier for multiple products. When buying complex professional services, like consulting needed to make and integrate an acquisition, the use of one firm reduces the fingerpointing that is common when a problem occurs in an area that straddles two or more services; if only one firm is responsible, fingerpointing is eliminated. For the vendor, the benefits are also substantial. The most obvious example is an increase in revenue. There are also efficiency benefits in servicing one account rather than several. Most importantly, vendors that sell more services to a client are less likely to be displaced by a competitor. The more a client buys from a vendor, the higher the switching cost. Though there are some ethical issues with most cross-selling, in some cases they can be huge. Arthur Andersen's dealings with Enron provide a highly visible example. It is commonly felt that the firm's objectivity, being an auditor, was compromised by selling internal audit services and massive amounts of consulting work to the account. Though most companies want more cross-selling, there can be substantial barriers:- (i) a customer policy requiring the use of multiple vendors; (ii) different purchasing points within an account, which reduce the ability to treat the customer like a single account; and (iii) the fear of the incumbent business unit that its colleagues would botch their work at the client, resulting with the loss of the account for all units of the firm. Broadly speaking, cross-selling takes three forms. First, while servicing an account, the product or service provider may hear of an additional need, unrelated to the first, that the client has and offer to meet it. Thus, for example, in conducting an audit, an accountant is likely to learn about a range of needs for tax services, for valuation services and others. To the degree that regulations allow, the accounts may be able to sell services that meet these needs. This kind of cross-selling helped major accounting firms to expand their businesses considerably. Because of the potential for abuse, this kind of selling by auditors has been greatly curtailed under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Selling add-on services is another form of cross-selling. That happens when a supplier shows a customer that it can enhance the value of its service by buying another from a different part of the supplier's company. When one buys an appliance, the salesperson will offer to sell insurance beyond the terms of the warranty. Though common, that kind of cross-selling can leave a customer feeling poorly used. The customer might ask the appliance salesperson why he needs insurance on a brand new refrigerator, 'Is it really likely to break in just nine months'? The third kind of cross-selling can be called selling a solution. In this case, the customer buying air conditioners is sold a package of both the air conditioners and installation services. The customer can be considered buying relief from the heat, unlike just air conditioners. Examples:- (i) a Life Insurance company suggesting its customer sign up for car or health insurance; (ii) a wholesale mobile retailer suggesting a customer choose a network or carrier after one purchases a mobile; (iii) a television brand suggesting its customers go for a home theater of its or another's brand; and (iv) a laptop seller offering a customer a mouse, pen-drive, and or accessories. Cross Selling is the sale of different categories of product/service via common channels. Particularly common at full-service banks. Cross Selling or Cross-Sell is the practice of selling or suggesting related or complimentary products to a prospect or customer. Cross selling is one of the easiest and most effective methods of marketing. In the financial services arena, cross selling can mean selling different types of investments to investors, or even insurance to investors, or tax preparation to retirement planning clients. If done effectively, cross selling can mean significant profits for stockbrokers, insurance agents and financial planners. Income tax preparers who are licensed can offer insurance and investment products to their tax clients, and this is among the easiest of all sales to make. Effective cross selling is not only a good business practice, but is effective financial planning as well.

CROSS–STITCH = ВЫШИВКА КРЕСТОМ (или КРЕСТОВОЙ СТЕЖОК) – Cross-Stitch is a popular form of counted-thread embroidery in which X-shaped stitches in a tiled, raster-like pattern are used to form a picture. Cross-stitch is often executed on easily countable evenweave fabric called Aida Cloth. The stitcher counts the threads in each direction so that the stitches are of uniform size and appearance. This form of cross-stitch is also called Counted Cross-Stitch in order to distinguish it from other forms of cross-stitch. Sometimes cross-stitch is done on designs printed on the fabric (stamped cross-stitch); the stitcher simply stitches over the printed pattern. Fabrics used in cross-stitch include aida, linen, and mixed-content fabrics called 'Evenweave'. All cross stitch fabrics are technically 'evenweave', it refers to the fact that the fabric is woven to make sure that there are the same number of threads in an inch both left to right and top to bottom (vertically and horizontally). Fabrics are categorized by threads per inch (referred to as 'Count'), which can range from 11 to 40 count. Aida fabric has a lower count because it is made with two threads grouped together for ease of stitching. Cross stitch projects are worked from a gridded pattern and can be used on any count fabric, the count of the fabric determines the size of the finished stitching. History:- cross-stitch is one of the oldest forms of embroidery and can be found all over the world. Many folk museums show examples of clothing decorated with cross-stitch, especially from continental Europe and Asia. Two-dimensional (unshaded) cross-stitch in floral and geometric patterns, usually worked in black and red cotton floss on linen, is characteristic of folk embroidery in Eastern and Central Europe. The cross stitch sampler is called that because it was generally stitched by a young girl to learn how to stitch and to record alphabet and other patterns to be used in her household sewing. These samples of her stitching could be referred back to over the years. Often, motifs and initials were stitched on household items to identify their owner, or simply to decorate the otherwise-plain cloth. In the United States, the earliest known cross-stitch sampler is currently housed at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The sampler was created by Loara Standish, daughter of Captain Myles Standish and pioneer of the Leviathan stitch, circa 1653. Traditionally, cross-stitch was used to embellish items like household linens, tablecloths, dishcloths, and doilies (only a small portion of which would actually be embroidered, such as a border). Although there are many cross-stitchers who still employ it in this fashion, it is now increasingly popular to work the pattern on pieces of fabric and hang them on the wall for decoration. Cross stitch is also often used to make greeting cards, pillowtops, or as inserts for box tops, coasters and trivets. Multicolored, shaded, painting-like patterns as we know them today are a fairly modern development, deriving from similar shaded patterns of Berlin wool work of the mid-XIX century. Besides designs created expressly for cross stitch, there are software programs that convert a photograph or a fine art image into a chart suitable for stitching. One stunning example of this is in the cross stitched reproduction of the Sistine Chapel charted and stitched by Joanna Lopianowski-Roberts. There are many cross-stitching

'guilds' and groups across the United States and Europe which offer classes, collaborate on large projects, stitch for charity, and provide other ways for local cross-stitchers to get to know one another. Individually owned local needlework shops (LNS) often have stitching nights at their shops, or host weekend stitching retreats. Today cotton floss is the most common embroidery thread. It is a thread made of mercerized cotton, composed of six strands that are only loosely twisted together and easily separable. While there are other manufacturers, the two most-commonly used (and oldest) brands are DMC® and Anchor, both of which have been manufacturing embroidery floss since the 1800s. Other materials used are pearl (or perle) cotton, Danish flower thread, silk and Rayon. Different wool threads, metallic threads or other novelty threads are also used, sometimes for the whole work, but often for accents and embellishments. Hand-dyed cross stitch floss is created just as the name implies – it is dyed by hand. Because of this, there are variations in the amount of color throughout the thread. Some variations can be subtle, while some can be a huge contrast. Some also have more than one color per thread, which in the right project, creates amazing results. Cross stitch is widely used in traditional Palestinian dressmaking. See also Pinhole. / Лора Стэндиш (Loara Standish; 1627–1655), дочерью Английского офицера Капитана Майлса Стэндиша (Captain Myles Standish; 1584–1656) и пионера . Полотно Аидо (Aida Cloth). Систинэ Капэль (Sistine Chapel) Канадка, живущая в Соединённых Штатах Америки, Дьжоэна Лопиановски-Рабэтс (Joanna Lopianowski-Roberts).

CROSS TRADE = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – (1) Cross Trade is a foreign-to-foreign trade carried by ships from a nation other than the two trading nations. Shipping services provided by a Carrier between countries other than that in which the vessel(s) is/are registered (UNCTAD).

(2) Cross Trade is a trade between a broker and its customer, which is not revealed to the rest of the market but for registration purposes it is entered in the matching process by the clearing member as a buy and sell contract to and from itself.

CROSS TRADING = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Cross Trading:- offsetting match by a broker of the buy order of one customer against the sell order of another, or a match of a trade made by a broker with his customer, a practice that is permissible only when executed in accordance with the US Commodity Exchange Act, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations, and rules of the contract market. Neither NYMEX® Division nor COMEX® Division members are permitted to take the opposite side of a customer's order, except, under certain circumstances, for trades involving long-dated (nine months or more forward) COMEX® Division copper futures. Offsetting or noncompetitive match of the buy order of one customer against the sell order of another, a practice that is permissible only when executed in accordance with the US Commodity Exchange Act, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) regulations, and rules of the exchange. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®).

CROSS–TRAINING = ОБУЧЕНИЕ СМЕЖНЫМ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЯМ – Cross-Training:- allowing employees to have experience in multiple tasks, job functions, or across multiple accounts in order to increase productivity and provide backup.

CROSSWISE = ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ (или ИЗ СТОРОНЫ В СТОРОНУ) – Crosswise:- across, from side to side, when plowing in a field.

CROTCH SEAM = ШОВ В ПРОМЕЖНОСТИ – Crotch Seam is the short seam from the back of the pants fly to the inseam. / до внутреннего шва (inseam).

CROWDFUNDING = ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЕ ФОНДИРОВАНИЕ – Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising many small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the Internet. Crowdfunding is a form of crowdsourcing and of alternative finance. In 2015, it was estimated that worldwide over USD34 billion was raised this way. Although similar concepts can also be executed through mail-order subscriptions, benefit events, and other methods, the term crowdfunding refers to Internet-mediated registries. This modern crowdfunding model is generally based on three types of actors:- the project initiator who proposes the idea and/or project to be funded, individuals or groups who support the idea, and a moderating organization (the 'platform') that brings the parties together to launch the idea. Crowdfunding has been used to fund a wide range for-profit entrepreneurial ventures such as artistic and creative projects, medical expenses, travel, or community-oriented social entrepreneurship projects. History:- crowdfunding has a long history with several roots. Books have been crowdfunded for centuries:- authors and publishers would advertise book projects in praenumeration or subscription schemes. The book would be written and published if enough subscribers signaled their readiness to buy the book once it was out. The subscription business model is not exactly crowdfunding, since the actual flow of money only begins with the arrival of the product. The list of subscribers has, though, the power to create the necessary confidence among investors that is needed to risk the publication. War bonds are theoretically a form of crowdfunding military conflicts. London's mercantile community saved the Bank of England in the 1730s when customers demanded their pounds to be converted into gold – they supported the currency until confidence in the pound was restored, thus crowdfunded their own money. A clearer case of modern crowdfunding is Auguste Comte's scheme to issue notes for the public support of his further work as a philosopher. The 'Premiere Circulaire Annuelle adressée par l'auteur du Systeme de Philosophie Positive' was published on 14 March 1850, and several of these notes, blank and with sums have survived. The cooperative movement of the XIX and XX centuries is a broader precursor. It generated collective groups, such as community or interest-based groups, pooling subscribed funds to develop new concepts, products, and means of distribution and production, particularly in rural areas of Western Europe and North America. In 1885, when government sources failed to provide funding to build a monumental base for the Statue of Liberty, a newspaper-led campaign attracted small donations from 160 000 donors. Crowdfunding on the Internet first gained popular and mainstream use in the arts and music communities. The first noteworthy instance of online crowdfunding in the music industry was in 1997, when fans underwrote an entire US tour for the British rock band Marillion, raising USD60 000 in donations by means of a fan-based Internet campaign. They subsequently used this method to fund their studio albums. In the film industry, independent writer/director Mark Tapio Kines designed a website in 1997 for his then-unfinished first feature film Foreign Correspondents. By early 1999, he had raised more than USD125 000 on the Internet from at least 25 fans, providing him with the funds to complete his film. In 2002, the 'Free Blender' campaign was an early software crowdfunding precursor. The campaign aimed for open-sourcing the Blender 3D computer graphics software by collecting USD100 000 from the community while offering additional benefits for donating members. Crowdfunding started to gain mainstream traction with the launch of ArtistShare (2003). As the model matured, more crowdfunding sites started to appear on the web such as Kiva (2005), IndieGoGo (2008), Kickstarter (2009), GoFundMe (2010) and Microventures (2010). The phenomenon of crowdfunding is older than the term 'Crowdfunding'. According to wordspy.com, the earliest recorded use of the word was in August 2006. Types:- the Crowdfunding Centre's May 2014 report identified two primary types of crowdfunding:- (i) rewards crowdfunding:- entrepreneurs presell a product or service to launch a business concept without incurring debt or sacrificing equity/shares; and (ii) equity crowdfunding:- the backer receives shares of a company, usually in its early stages, in exchange for the money pledged. / схема Огюста Комта (Auguste Comte's scheme) (в честь Французского философа и писателя Изидора Мари Огюст Фросуа Гзавье Комта (Isidore Marie Auguste François Xavier Comte; 1798–1857), сформулировавшего доктрину позитивизма). Британская рок группа Морилиэн (Marillion). Независимый писатель/директор Марк Тапио Кайнз (Mark Tapio Kines; 1970–). Блэндё СриДи. (Blender 3D computer graphics software). АтистЩеа (ArtistShare) (в 2003). Кивэ (Kiva) (в 2005), ИндиГоуГоу (IndieGoGo) (в 2008), Кикстотё (Kickstarter) (в 2009), ГоуФандМи (GoFundMe) (в 2010) и Майкровэнтчуз (Microventures) (в 2010). водспайДатКам (wordspy.com).

CROWN = ГОЛОВКА (или ДНИЩЕ, или НАИВЫСШАЯ ТОЧКА) – Crown is the top of the piston in an internal combustion engine above the fire ring, exposed to direct flame impingement. / Головка или Днище поршня – вершина поршня в двигателе внутреннего сгорания .

CROWN = КОРОНА (или ВЕНЕЦ) – Crown is a royal or imperial headdress of cap of sovereignty, diadem.

CROWN = КРОНА – Crown is the part of a tree above the first branching. The area from which new shoots arise or the point at which the roots meet the stem. / Под Кроной, от Немецкого слова Krone, от Латинского слова Corona, означающее Венец, понимается надземная разветвлённая часть дерева. Крону плодовых и декоративных деревьев формируют обрезкой, обычно с учётом их природных особенностей.

CROWSFEET = ГУСИНЫЕ ЛАПКИ (или ВОРОНЬИ ЛАПКИ, или МОРЩИНКИ В УГОЛКАХ ГЛАЗ) – Crowsfeet is a fabric defect consisting of breaks or wrinkles of varying degrees of intensity and size, resembling bird's footprints in shape, and occurring during wet processing of fabrics. Crowsfeet:- in fabrics, fine wrinkles of varying degrees of intensity, size, and shape. Discussion:- crowsfeet may occur during wet processing and on finished goods after folding. Crows' Feet:- wrinkles of varying degrees of intensity and size that give the overall effect of birds' footprints. Note:- this defect maybe caused during wet processing or by careless folding of finished goods. Note:- this defect is caused by excessive dyestuff present during dyeing, or by precipitation of the dyestuff. / Ёлка, Гусиные Лапки (crows' feet):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; морщины различной степени интенсивности и размера, представляющие эффект следов птиц. Примечание:- этот порок возникает во время крашения и отжима или при небрежном складывании полотна.

CROW'S NEST = ВОРОНЬЕ ГНЕЗДО (или МАРСОВАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА) – Crow's Nest (maritime term):- the platform or tub on the mast for the look-out. / Воронье Гнездо или Марсовая Площадка – наблюдательный пункт на стеньге.

CRP = CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

CRP = CONTINUOUS REPLENISHMENT PROGRAM

CRR = CASH RESERVE RATIO

CRR/HHT = CARD READER REPLACEMENT/HAND HELD TERMINAL

CRRI = CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CRRN = CARIBBEAN RICE RESEARCH NETWORK

CRSP = COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM

CRU = CENTRAL REEXAMINATION UNIT

CRUCIFORM = КРЕСТОВИДНОЕ (или КРЕСТООБРАЗНОЕ) – Cruciform:- shaped like a cross.

CRUCIFORM PERIMETER–BASE PALLET = ПОДДОН С НИЖНИМ НАСТИЛОМ ПО ПЕРИМЕТРУ С КРЕСТООБРАЗНО РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫМИ ДОСКАМИ (или ПОДДОН С КРЕСТООБРАЗНЫМ И ПО ПЕРИМЕТРУ ОСНОВАНИЕМ) – Cruciform Perimeter-Base Pallet with two centre bottom deck components at right angles to each other. Note:- all bottom components are in the same plane. / Поддон С Нижним Настилом По Периметру С Крестообразно Расположенными Досками:- плоский поддон с нижним настилом по периметру, с двумя центральными досками, расположенными взаимноперпендикулярно. Примечание:- детали нижнего настила поддона находятся в одной плоскости.

CRUDE OIL = НЕФТЬ – Crude Oil is a naturally occurring liquid composed mostly of hydrogen and carbon. It is usually found underground but can also be found above ground in oil seeps or tar pits. It is used to produce fuel for cars, trucks, airplanes, boats and trains, asphalt for roads, lubricants, plastics for toys, bottles, food wrap and computers. Barrels from an area in which the crude oil's molecular characteristics have been determined and the oil has been classified are used as pricing references throughout the world. Some of the common reference crude oils are:- (i) West Texas Intermediate (WTI), a very high-quality, sweet, light oil delivered at Cushing, Oklahoma for North American oil; (ii) Brent Blend, comprising 15 oils from fields in the Brent and Ninian systems in the East Shetland Basin of the North Sea; and (iii) Dubai-Oman, used as benchmark for Middle East sour crude oil flowing to the Asia-Pacific region. Different types of crude oil futures are traded at the NYMEX® (New York, NY, USA), ICE Futures Europe® (London, UK) and TOCOM (Tokyo, Japan). Crude Oil is technically defined as a mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude Oil, also called Petroleum, is a complex mixture of carbon and hydrogen (hydrocarbons), which exist as a liquid in the earth's crust. Crude oil has many compositions, some is black, thick and tar like, while other crude oils are lighter in color and thinner. The carbon and hydrogen in crude oil are thought to have originated from the remains of microscopic marine organisms that were deposited at the bottom of seas and oceans and was transformed at high temperature and pressure into crude oil and natural gas. This oil and gas migrates upward through the porous rock, as it is less dense than the water which fills the pores. The oil and gas is trapped by a layer of impermeable rock through which they can't flow. Several different types of oil and gas 'traps' exist; a common dome formed by folded sedimentary rocks. Crude oil is obtained by drilling a hole into the reservoir rock (sandstone, limestone etc) and pumping it out. Crude Oil is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons of different molecular weights, in which there is a generally small fraction of compounds containing sulfur and nitrogen. The composition of the oil is variable and can be divided into three classes, according to the distillation residues, as paraffins, asphalts or a combination of both. Oil is used as a raw material in refineries for processing and obtaining its derivatives. In specific cases, it is also used for final consumption in given industrial activities. Crude Oil is mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is co-mingled with the commercial crude oil stream. See also Petroleum. Crude Oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is co-mingled with the commercial crude oil stream. Crude is normally refined prior to use but it is sometimes burned directly in the power generation sector. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:- (i) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; (ii) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons

produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and (iii) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plant are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including:- asphalt; diesel, gasoline and jet fuels; butane, ethane, and propane; heating oils; lubricants; and many other petrochemical and other products used for their energy or chemical content. Crude Oil includes condensate and natural gas liquids. Also known as Oil. Crude Oil is the term for 'unprocessed' oil, the stuff that comes out of the ground. It is also known as Petroleum. Crude oil is a fossil fuel, meaning that it was made naturally from decaying plants and animals living in ancient seas millions of years ago – most places you can find crude oil were once sea beds. Crude oils vary in color, from clear to tar-black, and in viscosity, from water to almost solid. Crude oils are such a useful starting point for so many different substances because they contain hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are molecules that contain hydrogen and carbon and come in various lengths and structures, from straight chains to branching chains to rings. There are two things that make hydrocarbons exciting to chemists:- (i) Hydrocarbons contain a lot of energy. Many of the things derived from crude oil like gasoline, diesel fuel, paraffin wax and so on take advantage of this energy. (ii) Hydrocarbons can take on many different forms. The smallest hydrocarbon is methane (CH_4), which is a gas that is a lighter than air. Longer chains with 5 or more carbons are liquids. Very long chains are solids like wax or tar. By chemically cross-linking hydrocarbon chains you can get everything from synthetic rubber to nylon to the plastic in tupperware. Hydrocarbon chains are very versatile! The major classes of hydrocarbons in crude oils include:- (i) Alkenes:- general formula:- C_nH_{2n} (n is a whole number, usually from 1 to 20), linear or branched chain molecules containing one carbon-carbon double-bond, can be liquid or gas, examples:- ethylene, butene, isobutene; (ii) Aromatics:- general formula:- C_6H_5–Y (Y is a longer, straight molecule that connects to the benzene ring), ringed structures with one or more rings, rings contain six carbon atoms, with alternating double and single bonds between the carbons, typically liquids, examples:- benzene, napthalene; (iii) Dienes and Alkynes:- general formula:- C_nH_{2n-2} (n is a whole number, usually from 1 to 20), linear or branched chain molecules containing two carbon-carbon double-bonds, can be liquid or gas, examples:- acetylene, butadienes; (iv) Napthenes or Cycloalkanes:- general formula:- C_nH_{2n} (n is a whole number usually from 1 to 20), ringed structures with one or more rings, rings contain only single bonds between the carbon atoms, typically liquids at room temperature, examples:- cyclohexane, methyl cyclopentane; and (v) Paraffins:- general formula:- C_nH_{2n+2} (n is a whole number, usually from 1 to 20), straight- or branched-chain molecules, can be gasses or liquids at room temperature depending upon the molecule, examples:- methane, ethane, propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, hexane. On average, crude oils are made of the following elements or compounds:- carbon – 84%, hydrogen – 14%, sulfur – 1 to 3% (hydrogen sulfide, sulfides, disulfides, elemental sulfur), nitrogen – less than 1% (basic compounds with amine groups), oxygen – less than 1% (found in organic compounds such as carbon dioxide, phenols, ketones, carboxylic acids), metals – less than 1% (nickel, iron, vanadium, copper, arsenic), and salts – less than 1% (sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride). Crude Oil or Petroleum:- mineral oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural origin, yellow to black in color, of variable density and viscosity. Data in this category also includes crude mineral oils extracted from bituminous minerals (shale, bituminous sand, etc). Data also includes lease (field) condensate which is recovered from gaseous hydrocarbons in lease separation facilities. Crude Oil is an organic liquid substance often found below the Earth's surface. It is made up of thousands of molecules composed of different hydrogen and carbon atoms. Such compounds are called Hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons also contain different proportions of impurities like oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen and heavy metal atoms. Crude oil is highly flammable and is an excellent source of energy. Its 'sister' hydrocarbon, natural gas, is another source of energy. Oil is called a non-renewable energy source because it cannot be replenished. Oil is formed from the accumulation of hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons accumulate naturally, thousands of feet below the surface of the Earth, from the decomposition of organic materials like plants and marine animals which died during the Palaeozoic Era (between 245 and 544 million years ago). Trapped beneath the ground under enormous pressure and high temperatures, these hydrocarbons were compressed and eventually transformed into crude oil after millions of years. Underground oil accumulations are formed when three conditions are met. First, there must be a 'source' rock rich in hydrocarbons and buried deep enough so that the heat from the Earth's core can 'cook' them into oil. Second, there should be a porous rock nearby in which oil can accumulate (it is often sandstone). If the holes in the rock are interconnected, then oil can flow easily out of the rock. This condition is called Permeability. The porous rock must have good permeability, which is why studying the structure of rocks is an important step to finding oil. Third, there is usually a 'cap rock' or seal to trap the oil in the underground reservoirs and prevent it from seeping to the surface. Within these reservoirs, hydrocarbons are typically organized like a three-layer cake – with a layer of water below the oil and a layer of gas above it. Much of the oil that escapes to the surface often evaporates into the air. But it can leave behind deposits of residual hydrocarbons called Bitumen. Oil Properties:- Crude oil properties can vary widely depending on where the oil is found and under what conditions it was formed. Its different physical properties are used to design the right kind of refineries, classify the oil (for example, West Texas Intermediate or Oman) and determine an appropriate price for it. The properties of oil include its density, called the API Gravity (named after the American Petroleum Institute), sulphur content, nitrogen content, carbon residue and distillation range. Each of these properties is important for different reasons. For example, the sulphur content of crude oil is important because it determines the kind of treatment that it will require at a refinery. The higher the sulphur level, the bigger the effect it will have on the environment – and the more corrosive effect it will have on equipment. API gravity is also important. It is essentially a measure of density. It determines whether a specific type of crude oil has a higher or lower boiling range (or distillate yields), which is important for separating and extracting different parts (or fractions). Different oil-producing areas produce different kinds of crude oil. And depending on its mixture of hydrocarbons, crude oil can vary in colour, composition and consistency. It is quite common to classify crude oil into different types or grades. The following classifications are most common. Light/Heavy:- crude oil can be classified as either light or heavy depending on its API gravity (or density). Generally, the higher its API gravity, the lower its density. Oil that is lighter in color, has a thin consistency and flows easily usually contains less metals and sulphur compounds. It is known as Light Oil. Oil that is high in metal and sulphur content is considered low-grade oil. It generally has too much carbon, not enough hydrogen and is more timeconsuming to produce and hard to refine. It is known as Heavy Oil. Sour/Sweet:- crude oil can also be classified as either sour or sweet, depending on the amount of sulphur it contains. Oil with a high sulphur content (0.5% and above, by weight) is considered sour. Sweet crude oil, on the other hand, has low amounts of these sulphur compounds. Reference Crude Oil:- some common crude oil types are used as a reference or benchmark to determine the value of other crude oils. Some of these reference crude oils are:- Brent Blend; Dubai-Oman; Tapis Crude; West Texas Intermediate (WTI). Brent Blend:- A blend of several crude oils from fields in the North Sea region, located above Germany and the United Kingdom. The price of oil produced in Africa, Europe and the Middle East tends to be based on this oil. Dubai-Oman:- used as a benchmark for Middle East sour crude oil flowing to the Asia-Pacific region. Tapis Crude:- oil produced in Malaysia that is used as a reference for light oil from East Asia. West Texas Intermediate (WTI):- a very high-quality, sweet, light oil produced in North America. A brief history of the industry:- Tthe world's first oil wells were drilled in China around the IV century AD. The Chinese used simple bamboo poles to drill these wells. The dark, sticky material they extracted was then used primarily as a source of fuel. In later centuries, oil was found across Asia and Europe. Sometimes it accumulates in natural pools above the ground. Travellers and settlers used the mysterious black liquid for fuel, as well as for medical treatment. The modern oil industry began in the mid-XIX century. On August 27, 1859, Colonel Edwin L. Drake discovered the first underground oil reservoir near Titusville, Pennsylvania (USA), after drilling a well only 21 meters (69 feet) deep. The oil flowed easily. It was also easy to work with and distil. This oil was known as a Paraffin Type Of Oil. Drake worked for the

Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company which wanted to use the oil to light street lamps. Drake's well initially produced 30 barrels of oil per day (b/d). (One barrel is equal to 159 liters or 42 US gallons). Its success marked the beginning of the modern oil industry. Oil soon began to receive more attention from the scientific community. After some research, a variety of products were eventually developed from crude oil. For example, kerosene for heating was one of the first products. Soon other products (like gasoline and diesel to run engines) were also on the market. In 1890, the mass production of automobiles began creating a huge demand for gasoline and pushing companies to find more oil fields. Why is oil important? Crude oil is a central part of modern life and the world's most important energy resource. We rely on it in many ways for the food we eat, the clothes we wear and the electronics we use at home and in the workplace. Without oil, we would not be able to continue to enjoy the same standard of living. The way people live, work and travel all depend on oil. Oil is, in fact, the world's most important transportation fuel. About 90% of all transportation fuels come from crude oil. It is also the raw material from which other important products are made, which have improved the quality of our lives over the past century and a half. It has been used to keep people's houses warm during the winter for centuries. But oil is also used to make medicines, plastics and cleaning products. In fact, modern life as we know it today would be impossible without oil and its products. Many of the everyday items people use are either made from oil or are dependent on oil for their production. Some of these products include heating oil, jet fuel, kerosene, dentures, diapers, fertilizers, lipstick, shampoo, deodorant, shaving cream, crayons, musical devices, cameras, computers, glue, contact lenses, toothpaste, synthetic fibers, tires, artificial hearts and even aspirin. So now you have an idea of how important oil is in our daily life! How much Oil does the world need? The world needs more energy as its population grows and as countries become more economically prosperous. The United States has the world's largest demand for oil. Although it has only about 5% of total world population, it uses nearly 25% of the world's total oil production and 45% of the world's total gasoline production. And as the economies of countries like Brazil Russia, India and China become richer, and their economies expand, their need for more oil will grow. To meet all this demand for oil without provoking market imbalances, the right supply levels are needed. Measuring this is always a challenge for the experts who work in the oil industry. Finding oil and getting it out of the ground is a challenging and exciting activity. It requires great effort and travel to distant lands – and the results can often be surprising. So how do we find oil? It starts with the simple decision to explore for oil based on preliminary survey data. Once oil is discovered, the initial results are tested. If the results are good, then the development of a production well begins. Because of the importance of oil in our lives, it is necessary to understand how the industry as a whole works in both its upstream and downstream sectors. For this, it is helpful to look at the oil industry by first considering what is called the Upstream Sector. The upstream sector is the part of the oil industry involved with finding oil fields and bringing oil up from the ground. Upstream activities include exploratory work, such as the search for underground (or underwater) oil and gas reservoirs, and the initial drilling, followed by the production phase, which is the actual extraction of oil from the ground. Exploration is almost like detective work. It requires looking for clues, careful observation of ground conditions, taking notes of different information and the evaluation of survey data. This is the job of petroleum geoscientists, who are experts on rocks. Petroleum geoscientists working at oil companies begin looking for places where there might be oil. They look for signs that may indicate the presence of hydrocarbons underground and are responsible for determining the best places to drill. They start by examining the shapes of different underground layers of rock. They have to use special tools in order to 'see' the rocks underground. Thus, using advanced technology – and special tools like aerial photography, satellite pictures and specialized machines that measure variations in the Earth's gravity and magnetic fields – geoscientists try to identify likely crude oil fields. Oil can also be found underground at the bottom of the sea. In this case, special ships are used to look for these underwater oil fields. Geoscientists use several special technical tools – such as sound waves used in seismic technology – to form a clear picture of underwater rock layers. But the only way to be absolutely sure that there is oil in the ground is simply to drill a well. This is a big gamble because not all wells result in the discovery of oil. It may take the drilling of many different wells until a new oil field is found. This costs a large amount of money because sophisticated equipment is needed and many people need to be hired. That is why the geoscientists then supply all their survey data to the economists and financial planners at the oil companies, who help make the decision whether or not to drill exploratory wells. Surveyors record the seismic waves that are produced by an explosion or sound generator. Since different rock types reflect sound waves differently, the surveyor can create a picture of the subterranean rocks. Production:- once oil is found after the preliminary exploration phase and the drilling of exploratory wells, the production phase can begin. There are two forms of drilling:- onshore and offshore. Crude oil found underground is usually mixed with water, sand, salt and natural gas. As it is extracted, the pressure of these different substances must be kept at just the right levels. This is done by turning valves on and off at the surface level. Because these valves are often green in color and the small dials are red, much like the pine trees decorated at Christmas time, this assembly is often referred to as a Christmas Tree. Onshore Drilling is used for underground oil reservoirs anywhere on dry land. Drilling on land generally requires relatively low investments and entails fewer risks. Once the crude oil is extracted from the ground, it is taken to gathering centers where the water, sand and salt are removed. While there, natural gas is also separated from the crude oil and then sent to a booster station. The oil is then pumped to storage tanks before being sent to either a refinery for proper processing or to oil tankers for shipment elsewhere. Offshore drilling is used to extract oil deposits buried under the ocean floor. Offshore Drilling rigs are installed, operated and serviced on large platforms built out in the ocean. These platforms can either float or sit on tall 'legs' that touch the seabed. In this way, the offshore rig is able to remain stable and resist waves, wind and, in colder regions, floating chunks of ice. Because of its difficulty, offshore drilling consumes more than 65% of planned investments even before oil is extracted, increasing the risk of financial losses, especially if wells come up dry! Huge investments are required. Finding underground oil reservoirs and drilling wells are risky, complicated and expensive activities. The cost of drilling an exploratory oil well can be anything from USD1 million to USD35 million. Building and developing a well depends on many factors:- the location of the potential oil field (if it is on land or under water), the size of the oil field, the amount of information that is already available and the type of rocks found underground. That is why an important first step before drilling a well is to obtain information about what is going on thousands of meters below the surface of the Earth. This requires careful exploration and mapping of the 'sub-surfaces' in order to locate the exact type of rocks that tend to have oil deposits. All this requires investments in the latest geographic and seismic technology. Many oil fields are found in hard-to-reach areas on land or below deep ocean water. New technology is helping oil companies reach these oil fields and increase the amount of oil extracted from the ground. But in order to pay for new technology, hundreds of millions of Dollars in investments are needed. The average amount of time needed to discover, extract and market oil is between 3 to 10 years. But oil explorers also need time to raise the necessary money in order to deal with all the technical challenges. Much of the time needed depends on the location of the oil field. An offshore oil field in deep water can take much longer to discover and test, especially when the sea bottom is thousands of meters below the surface. The story doesn't end once crude oil is found and produced from a well. More hard work is needed in order to get the crude oil to the marketplace and to turn it into products that can be used easily by consumers. So What Happens After We Find Oil? Once oil starts flowing, it needs to be extracted in large volumes and then taken to special sites where it is treated carefully before being transported internationally. Downstream:- the downstream sector is the part of the oil industry involved with purifying crude oil and refining it into different products. It also involves the transportation and marketing of crude oil and its products. The process through which crude oil is purified and treated to remove unusable substances is called Refining. This process is also used to separate oil into different usable petroleum products. All this takes place in an oil refinery. All refineries perform three basic functions:- (i) Separation; (ii) Conversion; and (iii) Treatment. Refineries are highly automated and

technologically advanced. That is why a typical refinery costs billions of Dollars to build. It also costs millions to operate, employing hundreds of people and running every day of the year. Separation:- In this phase, a refinery heats crude oil to different temperature levels. Different parts of crude oil have different boiling points. As the temperature rises, these different parts or fractions are separated. This is done inside distillation towers. The lightest fractions, which include gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), vaporize quickly and rise to the top of the distillation towers. There they condense back into liquids. The medium-weight fractions, which include kerosene and diesel oil distillates condense in the middle of the distillation tower. The heaviest liquids (called Residual Oils) have the highest boiling points and leave through the bottom of the distillation tower. Refineries also use chemical agents called Catalysts. These help refine oil further by either removing carbon or adding hydrogen. Refining methods are constantly being improved. A variety of complex operations are now used which have improved their output. Refineries today turn more than half of every barrel of crude oil into gasoline. One barrel is equal to 159 liters (42 US gallons). This is a big advance from only 70 years ago when only 41 liters (11 gallons) of gasoline were produced from each barrel of crude. Conversion:- In this phase, high temperatures and pressure, as well as chemical catalysts, are used to 'crack' or split heavy hydrocarbon molecules into smaller, more desirable ones. This is the most widely used conversion method and it is called Cracking. This is carried out in a cracking unit which consists of a reactor with a thick wall, and a network of large furnaces, dividers and compartments. Other refining processes can rearrange hydrocarbon molecules rather than simply splitting them, while other processes clean them of impurities like sulphur (a process called Desulphurization) which are harmful to the environment. Refineries also treat the wastes produced by the refining process. This helps to minimize air and water pollution. Modern refineries are equipped with advanced pollution control systems. They purify waste water, remove chemicals and capture the emissions of gases and toxic materials. An oil refinery is a network of interconnected buildings and plants where oil is pre-treated and divided into different parts or fractions. These fractions are then converted, treated further and blended to produce specific oil products according to pre-set specifications. Treatment:- the final phase is treatment. In this step, the fractions produced during separation are treated to improve their quality. They are then blended with other elements to produce the final products. A variety of products can be made from crude oil, including gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, diesel and petroleum Coke. The different products are later placed in large storage tanks until they can be delivered to places such as gas stations, airports and chemical plants. In addition to fuel oils, refineries can produce other oil-based products like asphalt, cleaning products, paints – and even some of the components used to make chewing gum and diapers! Transportation:- the transportation and delivery of crude oil is a big global business and an important part of the downstream sector. It includes the transfer of crude oil to the consuming countries and the distribution and sale of the products made from crude oil. Getting oil from a well to a refinery, and getting the products to service stations, requires a complex system of transportation and storage. In fact, millions of barrels of oil are transported around the world every day through these pipeline networks, on fleets of tankers and on thousands of railway tanks and trucks. Pipelines:- oil pipelines are made from steel. They usually have an inner diameter of about 10 to 120 cm (about 4 to 48 inches) and can run for hundreds or thousands of kilometers. Advances in technology are constantly improving the size and strength of these pipelines. Although pipelines are less flexible than other forms of transportation, they are the safest, most efficient and most economical way to move oil. All large modern oil fields have direct connections to major pipelines. Without these pipelines, it would be impossible for oil and oil products to reach consumers. Roads And Railway:- oil products are also transported from storage centers to distribution areas on specialized railway tankers and trucks. These are large, long and have special storage units to protect against accidents. Since oil and oil products like gasoline are highly flammable, they need to be transported carefully. If not, they can easily start fires or large explosions. Ocean Tankers:- oil tankers are large, specialized oceangoing ships specifically built to carry unrefined crude oil from one part of the world to another. They usually carry oil from where it is produced to where it is refined and consumed. Oil tankers are classified by their size, which can range from small coastal tankers to ultralarge crude carriers (ULCC). The largest tankers often travel from the Gulf region and West Africa to Japan and other Asian countries. Other tankers travel to the northeastern United States and to countries across the Mediterranean region. / Найлан (Nylon). и ассоциированные примеси, . и (iii) газоконденсаты . печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) . НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®; Нью Йорк, НЙ, США), Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®; Лондон, СК) и ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM; Токио, Япония). 27 Августа 1859, Полковник Эдвин Эл. Дрэйк (Colonel Edwin L. Drake) открыл первый подземный нефтяной резервуар близ (Titusville, Pennsylvania (USA)) после бурения скважины всего лишь на глубины в 21 метр (69 футов). Пэнсэлвэйниэ Рак Оил Кампэни (Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company). Под Нефтяными Маслами (Минеральными Маслами) понимаются жидкие сложные смеси высококипящих углеводородов ($t_{кип}$ 300–600 °C) парафинового, нафтенового и ароматического рядов, а также их гетеропроизводных; молекулярной массой 250–1 000 и более, кинематической вязкостью от $(2–3)\cdot10^{-6}$ м^2/с до $(600–1\ 100)\cdot10^{-6}$ м^2/с при 100 °C. Общее число различных углеводородов в нефтяных маслах составляет от 2 000–3 000 до 50 000–70 000. Нефтяные масла получают дистилляцией нефти или удалением нежелательных компонентов из гудронов. Нефтяные масла используют также для получения гидравлических и смазочно-охлаждающих жидкостей, пластичных и технологических смазок, как смазочные масла и теплоносители. По областям применения нефтяные масла подразделяют на изоляционные, консервационные, смазочные, технологические, электроизоляционные и белые масла. Как правило, нефтяные масла содержат присадки, улучшающие их эксплуатационные свойства. Под Нефтью, через Тюркское слово Neft, от Персидского слова Нефт; восходит к Аккадскому слову Напатум, означающее Воспламенять или Вспыхивать, понимается жидкое горючее ископаемое, маслянистая жидкость от чёрного до бурого цвета, иногда с красноватым, зеленоватым, оранжевым оттенком; обычно тёмно-бурая. Плотность 750–970 (обычно 800–900) килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3); различают лёгкие (плотностью менее 850), средние (850–900) и тяжёлые (более 900) нефти. Теплота сгорания 43.7–46.2 МегаДжоулей на килограмм (МДж/кг). По составу нефть – сложная смесь парафиновых (метановых), нафтеновых и реже ароматических углеводородов; содержание углерода около 82–87%, водорода – 11.5–14.5%. В качестве примесей (4–5%) в нефти находятся соединения, содержащие кислород (главным образом нафтеновые кислоты), серу и азот, смолистые и асфальтовые вещества. Компонентный состав (%):- масел 65–100, смол 0–30, асфальтенов 0–5. Парафиновые нефти содержат 62% и более твёрдых углеводородов. Нефти делятся на малосернистые (серы до 0.5%) и сернистые (свыше 0.5%), по смолистости – на малосмолистые (до 18%), смолистые (18–35%) и высокосмолистые (свыше 35%). Спутниками нефти часто являются нефтяной газ и вода. Нефть залегает обычно в пористых или трещиноватых горных породах (песках, песчаниках, известняках) и часто тяготеет к куполам. Добывают нефть скважинным, редко шахтным способами. Нефть – важнейшее энергетическое топливо современной промышленности. Перегонкой из нефти получают бензин, керосин, лигроин, масла, парафин и другое. Характерны тенденция к наиболее полной утилизации нефти с максимальным получением светлых продуктов, а также использование её как химического сырья для производства синтетических материалов. Мировая добыча нефти в 1986 превысила 2.827 миллиарда тонн (в том числе в Северной Америке около 600 миллионов тонн, на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке 624, в Латинской Америке около 330.4 миллионов тонн). Всего с начала промышленной добычи нефти (с конца 1850-х) до конца 1986 в мире было извлечено из недр около 70 миллиардов тонн. Из некоторых тяжёлых нефтей извлекают ванадий. Под Нефтью, от Турецкого слова Neft, от Персидского слова Нефт, понимается горючая маслянистая жидкость, распространённая в осадочной оболочке Земли. Нефть является важнейшим полезным ископаемым. Она представляет собой сложную смесь алканов, некоторых цикланов и аренов, а также кислородных, сернистых и азотистых соединений. Различают лёгкую нефть (0.65–0.87 г/см^3), среднюю нефть (0.871–0.91 г/см^3) и тяжёлую нефть (0.91–1.05 г/см^3).

Теплота сгорания 43.7–46.2 МДж/кг (10 400–11 000 ккал/кг). В бывшем СССР нефть классифицировали по содержанию серы (S) на малосернистые (до 0.5% S), сернистые (0.5 – 2% S) и высокосернистые (свыше 2% S). Нефть используют с 6-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры. Путём перегонки из нефти получают бензин, реактивное топливо, осветительный керосин, дизельное топливо, мазут. Нефть является жидким ископаемым сырьём, используемым для производства горюче-смазочных материалов и другой нефтехимической продукции. Обычно это маслянистая жидкость, имеющая цвет от янтарного до тёмно-зелёного или почти чёрного. Это углеводородное сырьё, образующееся из мёртвой органической материи в результате сложных биохимических, химических и геологических реакций. Накопление в осадочных породах органической материи происходило преимущественно на шельфах, в лагунных бассейнах и морских заливах в геологические периоды, характеризующиеся бурным развитием биологической жизни. Около 15% запасов нефти датируются Палеозойской Эрой (600–220 миллионов лет назад), однако почти половина запасов геологически значительно моложе, так как образовалась в период от 180 до 1 миллион лет назад. В зависимости от вида нефти в её состав входят соединения, состоящие из пяти основных элементов (содержащихся, в зависимости от месторождения, в различных количествах):- углерода (80–88%), водорода (10–14%), серы (0.01–7.4%), азота (0.02–1.1%) и кислорода (0.04–1.8%). В состав нефти могут входить также другие элементы, однако их количество не превышает в общей сложности 0.01–0.3%. Перечисленные элементы входят в состав химических соединений, которые можно отнести к следующим группам:- углеводороды, органические соединения, содержащие иные, чем углерод и водород, элементы инеорганические соединения. Основную группу составляют углеводороды (соединения, состоящие исключительно из атомов углерода и водорода), которые, в свою очередь, можно поделить на алифатические (так называемые парафиновые углеводороды), с линейными и разветвлёнными цепями, углеводороды нафтенового ряда (содержащие циклические структуры – замкнутые углеводородные цепи) и ароматические углеводороды (содержащие замкнутые цепи, в которых атомы углерода образуют делокализованные связи, не встречающиеся у нафтеновых углеводородов). Чтобы определить содержание отдельных групп соединений, необходим точный химический анализ. Единственной предпосылкой, позволяющей ориентировочно определить углеводородный состав нефти, является её возраст:- нефть более молодого геологического возраста (расположенная в верхних пластах месторождения) характеризуется большим содержанием аренов, в то время как нефть более старого возраста содержит больше насыщенных углеводородов (имеет более парафиновый характер). Нефть, добываемая из разных месторождений, отличается по своему составу и физико-химическим свойствам, различен также состав нефти из разных пластов одного месторождения. Ввиду некоторых различий в технологических схемах нефтеперерабатывающих заводов, обусловленных видом и количеством конечной продукции (топливо, различные масляные основы, другая нефтяная и нефтехимическая продукция), не каждая нефть одинаково подходит для конкретных целей. Таким образом, попытка классификации нефти вызвана желанием ориентировочно показать возможности её замены либо сочетания с другими сортами нефти, а в более широкой перспективе – определить экономическую пригодность для применения на конкретном нефтеперерабатывающем заводе. Для полного и тщательного сравнения нефти из разных месторождений необходимо определить следующие физико-химические параметры:- плотность, содержание серы, содержание хлоридов, содержание воды и твёрдых загрязнений, содержание микроэлементов, вязкость, температура текучести, давление паров, кислотное число, остаток после коксования, содержание асфальтенов, содержание парафина, содержание азота и фракционный состав. Исторические классификации нефти учитывали только некоторые факторы из приведённого списка физико-химических параметров, химический состав либо пригодность для определённых целей. По плотности (обозначаемой буквой d) нефть разделяли на три класса:- (i) Лёгкую Нефть ($d < 0.878$ г/см^3); (ii) Среднюю Нефть ($0.884 > d > 0.878$ г/см^3); и (iii) Тяжёлую Нефть ($d > 0.884$ г/см^3). Согласно химической классификации нефти, выделяют:- (i) парафиновые, (ii) парафино-нафтеновые, (iii) парафино-нафтено-ароматические, и (iv) нафтено-ароматические. Геологическая классификация делила нефть согласно индекса зрелости, определяемого по содержанию линейных углеводородов определённой структуры. Наконец, технологическая классификация делила нефти на три класса в зависимости от содержания серы:- (i) Малосернистые – менее 0.5% S, (ii) Сернистые – от 2.0 до 0.5% S, и (iii) Высокосернистые – более 2% S. Приведённые сведения в общих чертах демонстрируют разнородность систем классификации, которые сегодня представляют уже только исторический интерес, но, тем не менее, часто появляются в текстах популярного характера (например, в ежедневной прессе) на темы, связанные с нефтью. Благодаря развитию гидропроцессов в технологии деструктивной переработки нефти сегодня практически из любого сорта нефти можно получить один и тот же тип продуктов одинакового качества. На протяжении последних лет основным типом нефти, перерабатываемой в Польше, является Уральская нефть среднего качества (смесь нескольких сортов, добываемых на разных нефтяных полях России), асфальтового типа, характеризующаяся содержанием серы порядка 1.5% м/м, высокой плотностью и большим содержанием металлов и азота. В этой нефти содержание топливных фракций составляет около 50% м/м. Похожими на Уральскую нефть характеристиками обладает также лёгкая Иранская нефть. Третьим главным типом нефти, перерабатываемым в Польше, является нефть, привозимая (или импортируемая) с Северного Моря, с содержанием серы около 0.09–0.3%, выходом топливных фракций порядка 60–70% и низким содержанием тяжёлых металлов. Альтернативой для инфраструктуры трубопроводов является ‘Нафтопорт’, позволяющий доставлять нефть из любой точки мира. Переработка Нефти:- сырая нефть не находит сегодня практического применения. Для получения готовых товарных продуктов с соблюдением необходимых количественных пропорций сырая нефть должна быть подвергнута ряду физических процессов, а зачастую также химическим превращениям. Подготовка нефти к собственно переработке заключается в удалении из неё воды (до содержания 0.1–0.3%) вместе с растворёнными в ней солями (в основном NaCl, KCl, $MgCl_2$). Этот процесс осуществляется на одной установке, предназначенной и для обессоливания, и для обезвоживания. Суть процесса заключается в том, что предварительно подогретая и смешанная с деэмульгатором нефть подвергается действию высокого напряжения в электродегидраторе. Основным процессом нефтепереработки является фракционная дистилляция (перегонка), в результате которой получают фракции – группы углеводородных соединений с похожей температурой кипения. Температура разложения содержащихся в нефти химических соединений составляет примерно 420 °C, поэтому чтобы отделить соединения, закипающие при более высоких температурах, необходимо проводить дистилляцию в два этапа. Первый этап – это дистилляция при атмосферном давлении (около 760 миллиметров ртутного столба), а второй – это дистилляция при пониженном давлении (около 60–70 миллиметров ртутного столба). Основными аппаратами, применяемыми для дистилляции, являются трубчатые печи и ректификационные колонны. Нефть, очищенная от воды и минеральных солей, поступает в теплообменник, в котором нагревается до температуры 200 °C, а затем подаётся в стабилизационную колонну. Здесь происходит так называемая Стабилизация Нефти, заключающаяся в отделении газов и выпаривании наиболее тяжёлой части бензина. В этой же колонне отделяется большая часть корродирующих компонентов (таких как H_2S и HCl). Таким образом, суть работы колонны стабилизации – уменьшение нагрузки на главную дистилляционную колонну и предохранение её от коррозии. Остаток колонны стабилизации нагревается в трубчатой печи, под давлением 2 МПа, до температуры около 350 °C, и через редукционный клапан подаётся в атмосферную колонну, где в результате однократного испарения происходит разделение на паровую фазу, ректификация которой протекает в верхней части колонны, и жидкую фазу, из которой в нижней части колонны с помощью водяного пара отгоняются более лёгкие компоненты. Остаток атмосферной колонны (мазут)

нагревается в трубчатой печи примерно до 420 °C и подаётся в вакуумную колонну, в которой перегоняется на масляные фракции (лёгкую, среднюю, тяжёлую) и остаток, называемый Гудроном. В результате такой перегонки в атмосферной колонне получают газы (от метана до бутана), бензиновую фракцию (с диапазоном температур кипения 40–200 °C), керосин (200–250 °C) и газойль (250–350 °C). В вакуумной же колонне получают масляные дистилляты:- лёгкий (220–250 °C), средний (250–300 °C) и тяжёлый (300–380 °C), а также остаток в виде гудрона. Гудрон, в свою очередь, является сырьём, из которого, путём деасфальтизации жидким пропаном, получают деасфальтизат – фракцию основного масла высокой вязкости (около 30 сСт при 100 °C, в то время как максимальная вязкость масляных дистиллятов составляет 13 сСт), служащую для получения так называемого Брайтстока (bright stock) и нефтяного битума. По необходимости схема может быть расширена за счёт добавления дополнительных элементов, например, дополнительной вакуумной колонны, чтобы улучшить разделение масляных фракций. В результате перегонки нефти можно получить до 15% бензинов, до 20% керосина, до 20% газойля и до 50% мазута. Из мазута можно получить приблизительно от 50 до 65% масляных фракций, а из оставшегося гудрона – до 30% деасфальтизата. Пример среднего процентного выхода отдельных фракций, полученного в 2006 на перегонной установке Гданьского Нефтеперерабатывающего Завода (Польша), представлен в приводимой таблице. Таблица (Выход нефтепродуктов (м/м) Vacuum residue:- сухие газы – 0.32%; сжиженные газы – 1.48%; лёгкий бензин – 5.15%; тяжёлый бензин – 11.99%; керосин – 7.85%; лёгкий газойль (ЛГ) – 4.86%; средний газойль (СГ) – 13.73%; тяжёлый газойль (ТГ) – 6.05%; вакуумный газойль (ВГ) – 8.05%; масляная фракция A – 1.33%; масляная фракция B – 5.36%; масляная фракция C – 9.72%; масляная фракция D – 2.47%; некондиционная фракция – 1.94%; вакуумный остаток – 19.54%. Получаемые таким образом фракции не являются готовыми товарными продуктами и требуют облагораживания, то есть улучшения определённых свойств, что достигается на дальнейших этапах процесса переработки. Для удовлетворения существующего спроса на нефтепродукты необходимо увеличивать выход из нефти топлив и сырья для химической промышленности (этилена, пропилена, толуола, ксилолов и другого). Для этого можно подвергать полученные путём перегонки продукты так называемым деструктивным процессам для получения большего количества некоторых продуктов (фракций) или углеводородов, не содержащихся в сырой нефти, на которые в настоящий момент на рынке существует наибольший спрос. Процессы деструктивной переработки нефти можно поделить на термические (термический крекинг, висбрекинг, коксование, пиролиз) и каталитические (каталитический крекинг, гидрокрекинг, риформинг, гидродеалкилирование, изомеризация, полимеризация и алкилирование). Чтобы из масляных фракций, получаемых путём вакуумной дистилляции, получить готовые масляные основы, их подвергают процессам рафинирования. Масляные фракции могут также служить сырьём для получения топлив – в этом случае их подвергают каталитическому крекингу или гидрокрекингу. Каталитический Крекинг (от Английского слова To Crack – Расщеплять) основан на реакции разложения фракций тяжёлого газойля, смешанных с вакуумными масляными дистиллятами, при температуре в диапазоне 440–480 °C и под давлением 0.2–0.5 МПа в присутствии катализатора. Во время каталитического крекинга проходят, в основном, реакции расщепления связей между атомами углерода, ведущие к образованию парафинов с меньшей молекулярной массой и (в меньших количествах) ненасыщенных углеводородов. Путём каталитического крекинга получают продукты, которые легче сырья, и остаток с температурным диапазоном кипения сырья. В отличие от термического крекинга, в этом случае нельзя получить тяжёлые фракции, поскольку продукт вторичных реакций – кокс – осаждается на катализаторе. Основным продуктом каталитического крекинга является бензин с высоким октановым числом, получаемым за счёт большого количества ненасыщенных, ароматических соединений и разветвленных углеводородов. Процесс гидрокрекинга принципиально отличается от процесса каталитического крекинга наличием дополнительной функции, а именно гидрирования полученных в ходе крекинга продуктов, что связано с характером катализатора. В связи с этим в ходе гидрокрекинга не образуется кокс, а все продукты имеют меньшую молекулярную массу, чем сырьё. Главным преимуществом этого процесса является возможность переработки любого сырья на более лёгкие продукты (с меньшей молекулярной массой и более низкой температурой кипения), не содержащие ненасыщенных углеводородов, с низким содержанием серы и азота. Благодаря этому они могут использоваться в качестве готового топлива. Например, на Гданьском Нефте-Перегонном Заводе (Польша) гидрокрекингу подвергают материал, содержащий некоторое количество тяжёлого и вакуумного газойля, масляных фракций и продуктов других процессов нефтепереработки, а в качестве готового продукта получают, в частности, около 20% бензиновой фракции. Нефть – горючая маслянистая жидкость со специфическим запахом, распространённая в осадочной оболочке Земли, являющаяся важнейшим полезным ископаемым. Образуется вместе с газообразными углеводородами (смотрите Природные Горючие Газы) обычно на глубинах более 1.2–2 километров (км). Вблизи земной поверхности нефть преобразуется в густую мальту, полутвёрдый асфальт и другое. (I) Общие Сведения:- нефть состоит из различных углеводородов (алканов, циклоалканов, аренов – ароматических углеводородов – и их гибридов) и соединений, содержащих, помимо углерода и водорода, гетероатомы – кислород, серу и азот. Нефть сильно варьирует по цвету (от светло-коричневой, почти бесцветной, до тёмно-бурой, почти чёрной) и по плотности – от весьма лёгкой (0.65–0.70 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3)) до весьма тяжёлой (0.98–1.05 г/см^3). Пластовая нефть, находящаяся в залежах на значительной глубине, в различной степени насыщена газообразными углеводородами. По химическому составу нефти также разнообразны. Поэтому говорить о среднем составе нефти или ‘Средней’ Нефти можно только условно. Менее всего колеблется элементный состав:- 82.5–87% C; 11.5–14.5% H; 0.05–0.35, редко до 0.7% O; 0.001–5.3% S; 0.001–1.8% N. Преобладают малосернистые нефти (менее 0.5% S), но около 1/3 всей добываемой в мире нефти содержит свыше 1% S. Мировые (без социалистических стран) разведанные запасы нефти оценивались к началу 1973 в 71.2 миллиард тонн (т) (данные по запасам нефти, публикуемые за рубежом, возможно занижены). Запасы нефти в недрах по странам и регионам распределяются крайне неравномерно. Мировая добыча нефти удваивается примерно каждое десятилетие. В 1938 она составляла около 280 миллионов т, в 1950 около 550 миллионов т, в 1960 свыше 1 миллиарда т, а в 1970 свыше 2 миллиардов т. В 1973 мировая добыча нефти превысила 2.8 миллиарда т. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1940 было добыто 31.1 миллион т, в 1973 – 429 миллионов т. Всего с начала промышленной добычи (с конца 1850-х) до конца 1973 в мире было извлечено из недр 41 миллиард т, из которых половина приходится на 1965–73. Нефть занимает ведущее место в мировом топливно-энергетическом хозяйстве. Её доля в общем потреблении энергоресурсов непрерывно растет:- 3% в 1900, 5% перед Первой Мировой Войной 1914–18, 17.5% накануне Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45, 24% в 1950 и 41.5% в 1972. Нефть составляет основу топливно-энергетических балансов всех экономически развитых стран. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) на её долю (включая газовый конденсат) приходится 46% общего потребления энергии (1972), в странах Европейского Экономического Сообщества (ЕЭС) – свыше 60% (1972), в Японии – 70% (1972). В бывшем СССР доля нефти в суммарной добыче топлива (в пересчёте на условное топливо) составляла 42.3% в 1972. Опережающий рост потребления жидкого топлива в развитых капиталистических странах (США, страны Западной Европы, Япония, Канада, Австралийский Союз), на долю которых приходилось свыше 4/5 потребления нефтепродуктов в мире (без социалистических стран), но около 10% разведанных запасов и около 30% её добычи, привёл к углублению географического разрыва между районами добычи и потребления нефти. Быстрый рост добычи нефти в развивающихся странах (особенно на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке), за счёт которых покрываются растущие промышленные и военно-стратегические потребности развитых капиталистических стран, оказывает решающее воздействие

на нефтяное хозяйство капиталистического мира. Смотрите Нефтяные Монополии. (II) Происхождение И Условия Залегания:- в познании генетической природы нефти и условий её образования можно выделить несколько периодов. Первый из них (донаучный) продолжался до средних веков. Так, в 1546 Немецкий учёный Георгиус Агрикола (Georgius Agricola (на Латинском); настоящее имя Георг Бауа (Georg Bauer); 1494–1555) писал, что нефть и каменные угли имеют неорганическое происхождение; последние образуются путём сгущения и затвердевания нефти. Второй период – научных догадок – связывается с датой опубликования труда Русского учёного – Михаила Васильевича Ломоносова (1711–1765) 'О Слоях Земных' (1763), где была высказана идея о дистилляционном происхождении нефти из того же органического вещества, которое даёт начало каменным углям. Третий период в эволюции знаний о происхождении нефти связан с возникновением и развитием нефтяной промышленности. В этот период были предложены разнообразные гипотезы неорганического (минерального) и органического происхождения нефти. В 1866 Французский химик Пьер Ужен Марсэля Бертэлё (Pierre Eugène Marcellin Berthelot; 1827–1907) высказал предположение, что нефть образуется в недрах Земли при воздействии углекислоты на щелочные металлы. В 1871 Французский химик Г. Биассон (Н. или А. Biasson) выступил с идеей о происхождении нефти путём взаимодействия воды, CO_2, H_2S с раскалённым железом. В 1877 Русский химик и изобретатель Дмитрий Иванович Менделеев (1834–1907) предложил минеральную (карбидную) гипотезу, согласно которой возникновение нефти связано с проникновением воды в глубь Земли по разломам, где под воздействием её на 'углеродистые металлы' – карбиды – образуются углеводороды и окись железа. В 1889 Русский геолог Владимир Дмитриевич Соколов (1855–1917) изложил гипотезу космического происхождения нефти. По этой гипотезе исходным материалом для возникновения нефти служили углеводороды, содержавшиеся в газовой оболочке Земли ещё во время её звёздного состояния. По мере остывания Земли углеводороды поглотились расплавленной магмой. Затем, с формированием земной коры, углеводороды проникли в осадочные породы в газообразном состоянии, конденсировались и образовали нефть. В 1950–60-е в бывшем СССР (Николай Александрович Кудрявцев (1893–1971), Владимир Борисович Порфирьев (1899–1982), Григорий Назарович Доленко (1917–1990) и другие) и за рубежом (Английский учёный Сэр Фрэд Хойл (Sir Fred Hoyle; 1915–2001) и другие) возрождаются различные гипотезы неорганического (космического, вулканического, магматогенного) происхождения нефти. Однако на 6-м (1963), 7-м (1967) и 8-м (1971) Международных Нефтяных Конгрессах неорганические гипотезы не получили поддержки. Важным для познания генезиса нефти являлось установление в конце XIX–начале XX веков оптической активности нефти, а также тесной связи нефти с сапропелевым органическим веществом в осадочных породах. Сапропелевую гипотезу, высказанную впервые Немецким ботаником Хэнри Потони (Henry Potonié; 1857–1913) в 1904–05, в дальнейшем развивали Русские и Советские учёные – Николай Иванович Андрусов (1861–1924), Владимир Иванович Вернадский (1863–1945), Иван Михайлович Губкин (1871–1939), Николай Дмитриевич Зелинский (1861–1953) и другие. Сапропелевая гипотеза ассимилирована современной теорией осадочно-миграционного происхождения нефти. Развитию представлений о природе нефти и условиях формирования её залежей способствовали также труды Немецкого учёного Карля Освальда Викто Энгля (Carl Oswald Viktor Engler; 1842–1925), Американских геологов Дьжона Строна Ньюбёри (John Strong Newberry; 1822–1892), Эдвода Отчэна (Edward Orton; 1829–1899), Чарлза Дэйвида Вайта (Charles David White; 1862–1935), Русских и Советских учёных – Георгия Павловича Михайловского (1870–1912), Дмитрия Васильевича Голубятникова (1866–1933), Михаила Владимировича Абрамовича (1884–1965), Карла Ивановича Богдановича (1864–1947) и других. Четвёртый период характеризуется организацией широких геолого-геохимических исследований, направленных на решение проблемы нефтеобразования и органически связанной с ней проблемы нефтематеринских отложений. В бывшем СССР такие работы осуществлены Андреем Дмитриевичем Архангельским (1879–1940) в 1925–26. В США аналогичные исследования были начаты в 1926 Паркёром Дэйвизом Тчраском (Parker Davies Trask; 1899–1961). В 1932 была опубликована классическая работа Ивана Михайловича Губкина 'Учение О Нефти', сыгравшая огромную роль в развитии представлений о генезисе нефти и формировании её залежей. В 1934 в нефтях, асфальтах и ископаемых углях были найдены порфирины, входящие в молекулу хлорофилла и других природных пигментов. Начало пятого периода связано с открытием в 1950-е (в СССР – А.И. Горской, в США – Ф. Смисом (F. Smith)) нефтяных углеводородов в осадках водоёмов различного типа (в озёрах, заливах, морях, океанах). Дальнейшему прогрессу в этой области способствовали работы многих учёных и коллективов исследователей в разных странах:- в СССР (Андрей Дмитриевич Архангельский, Владимир Иванович Вернадский, Александр Павлович Виноградов (1895–1975), Иван Михайлович Губкин, Николай Михайлович Страхов (1900–1978), Андрей Алексеевич Трофимук (1911–1999), Абид Муратович Акрамходжаев (1920–1996), Игнатий Осипович Брод (1902–1962), Николай Брониславович Вассоевич (1902–1981), Василий Валерианович Вебер (1900–1987), Александр Флавианович Добрянский (1889–1965), Николай Андреевич Ерёменко (1918–2000), Алексей Эмильевич Конторович (1934–), Михаил Фёдорович Мирчинк (1901–1976), Сергей Германович Неручев (1927–2012), Ксения Филипповна Родионова (1920–), Борис Александрович Соколов (1930–2004), Владимир Алексеевич Успенский (1906–1981) и другие), в США (Фрэнсис Эм. Вэн Та (Francis M. Van Tuyl; 1887–1975), Клод Ифрайм ЗоБел (Claude Ephraim ZoBell; 1904–1989), Ворэн Дьжи. Майншайн (Warren G. Meinschein; 1920–1997), Арвил Орвин Лэворсэн (Arville Irving Levorsen; 1894–1965), Дьжей.И. Смис (J.E. Smith), Ф. Смис (F. Smith), Дьжон Эм. Хант (John M. Hunt; 1918–2005), Халыс Дау Хэдбёрг (Hollis Dow Hedberg; 1903–1988), Э. Эвэнз (E. Evans), Филып Хоге Эйбэлсэн (Philip Hauge Abelson; 1913–2004), Дьжей. Годэн Ордмэн (J. Gordon Erdman) и другие), во Франции (Бернар Пе. Тиссо (Bernard P. Tissot) и другие), в ГДР (Эр. Майнхольд (R. Meinhold), Пе. Мюлля (P. Mueller) и другие), в ФРГ (Марлис Тайхмюлля (Marlies Teichmüller; 1914–2000), Дитрихь Уго Вельтэ (Dietrich Hugo Welte; 1935–) и другие), а также в Японии, Великобритании и других. Убедительные доказательства биогенной природы нефте-материнского вещества были получены в результате детального изучения эволюции молекулярного состава углеводородов и их биохимических предшественников (прогениторов) в исходных организмах, в органическом веществе осадков и пород и в различных нефтях из залежей. Важным явилось обнаружение в составе нефти хемофоссилий – весьма своеобразных, часто сложно построенных молекулярных структур явно биогенной природы, то есть унаследованных (целиком или в виде фрагментов) от органического вещества. Изучение распределения стабильных изотопов углерода (C^{12}, C^{13}) в нефти, органическом веществе пород и в организмах (Александр Павлович Виноградов, Эрик Михайлович Галимов (1936–)) также подтвердило неправомочность неорганических гипотез. Было установлено, что нефть – результат литогенеза. Она представляет собой жидкую (в своей основе) гидрофобную фазу продуктов фоссилизации (захоронения) органического вещества (керогена) в водно-осадочных отложениях. Нефтеобразование – стадийный, весьма длительный (обычно много миллионов лет) процесс, начинающийся ещё в живом веществе. Выделяется ряд стадий:- (i) подготовительная, во время которой под влиянием биохимических и биокаталитических факторов образуется диффузно рассеянная в материнской породе нефть (Микронефть); (ii) главная, когда в результате битуминизации генерируется основная масса микронефти, происходит её 'созревание', сближение по составу с собственно нефтью и миграция в коллекторы, а по ним в ловушки; (iii) постумная, когда усиливается накопление низкомолекулярных углеводородов, обусловливающее образование обычно лёгкой газорастворённой нефти – газоконденсата; (iv) постепенно газы становятся всё более 'сухими' (то есть богатыми CH_4). Иван Михайлович Губкин выделял также стадию разрушения нефтяных месторождений. Считается, что основным исходным веществом нефти обычно является планктон, обеспечивающий наибольшую биопродукцию в водоёмах и накопление в осадках органического вещества сапропелевого

типа, характеризующегося высоким содержанием водорода (благодаря наличию в керогене алифатических и алициклических молекулярных структур). Породы, образовавшиеся из осадков, содержащих такого типа органическое вещество, потенциально нефтематеринские. Чаще всего это глины, реже – карбонатные и песчано-алевритовые породы, которые в процессе погружения достигают верхней половины зоны мезокатагенеза (смотрите Катагенез), где вступает в силу главный фактор нефтеобразования – длительный прогрев органического вещества при температуре от 50 °С и выше. Верхняя граница этой главной зоны нефтеобразования располагается на глубине от 1.3 – 1.7 километр (км) (при среднем геотермическом градиенте 4 °С/100 м) до 2.7–3 км (при градиенте 2 °С/100 м) и фиксируется сменой буроугольной степени углефикации органического вещества каменноугольной. Главная фаза нефтеобразования приурочена к зоне, где углефикация органического вещества достигает степени, отвечающей углям марки Г (смотрите Каменный Уголь). Эта фаза характеризуется значительным усилением термического и (или) термокаталитического распада полимерлипоидных и других компонентов керогена. Образуются в большом количестве нефтяные углеводороды, в том числе низкомолекулярные (C_5–C_{15}), почти отсутствовавшие на более ранних этапах превращения органического вещества. Эти углеводороды, дающие начало бензиновой и керосиновой фракциям нефти, значительно увеличивают подвижность микронефти. Одновременно, вследствие снижения сорбционной ёмкости материнских пород, увеличения внутреннего давления в них и выделения воды в результате дегидратации глин, усиливается перемещение микронефти в ближайшие коллекторы. При миграции по коллекторам в ловушки нефть всегда поднимается, поэтому её максимальные запасы располагаются на несколько меньших глубинах, чем зона проявления главной фазы нефтеобразования, нижняя граница которой обычно соответствует зоне, где органическое вещество пород достигает степени углефикации, свойственной коксовым углям (К). В зависимости от интенсивности и длительности прогрева эта граница проходит на глубинах (имеются в виду максимальной глубины погружения за всю геологическую историю данной серии осадочных отложений) от 3–3.5 до 5–6 км. Нефть находится в недрах в виде скоплений различного объёма от нескольких кубических миллиметров ($мм^3$) до нескольких десятков миллиардов кубических метров ($м^3$). Практический интерес имеют залежи нефти, представляющие её скопления с массой от нескольких тысяч тонн (т) и больше, находящиеся в пористых и проницаемых породах-коллекторах. Различают 3 основных типа коллекторов:- межгранулярные (главным образом песчаные и алевритовые породы), кавернозные (например, карстово-кавернозные, рифогенные и другие известняки) и трещинные (карбонатные, кремнистые и другие трещиноватые породы). Залежь обычно располагается под слабопроницаемыми породами, слагающими Покрышку. Каждая залежь нефти находится в ловушке, задержавшей мигрировавшие нефть и газ и сохранявшей их в течение длительного времени. Можно выделить 3 основных типа ловушек:- замкнутые, полузамкнутые и незамкнутые. Первые 2 типа связаны с первичным выклиниванием (стратиграфическое несогласие, тектоническое экранирование) коллекторов и поэтому именуются Ловушками Выклинивания. Незамкнутые ловушки являются гидравлическими – в них газ и нефть удерживаются в сводовой части антиклинального перегиба слоёв (весьма распространённый тип залежей нефти) или выступа подземного рельефа (например, захороненного рифа). Наиболее приподнятую часть ловушки иногда занимает газ (‘Газовая Шапка’); в этом случае залежь называется Газонефтяной Залежью; под нефтью располагается вода. Нефть залегает на разных глубинах, вплоть до 6–7 км, однако на глубине 4.5–5 км нефтяные залежи всё чаще сменяются газовыми и газоконденсатными. Максимальное число залежей нефти располагается в интервале 0.5–3 км, а наибольшие запасы сосредоточены в пределах 0.8–2.4 км. (III) Нефтегазоносные Бассейны, Области, Районы, Месторождения:- обязательным условием нефтеобразования является существование крупных осадочных бассейнов, в процессе развития которых осадки (породы), содержащие углеродистое органическое вещество, могли при опускании достичь зоны, где осуществляется главная фаза нефтеобразования. Выделение осадочных бассейнов, являющихся родиной нефти, имеет большое значение при нефтегазогеологическом районировании территорий и акваторий. Такие бассейны сильно варьируют по размерам – от нескольких тысяч до нескольких миллионов квадратных километров ($км^2$), однако около 80% их имеют площадь от 10 000 до 500 000 квадратных километров ($км^2$). Всего в современном структурном плане Земли насчитывается (если исключить небольшие, преимущественно межгорные) около 350 таких бассейнов. Промышленная нефтегазоносность установлена в 140 бассейнах; остальные являются перспективными. По тектоническому строению среди осадочных бассейнов различают внутриплатформенные (около 30%), внутрискладчатые (около 35%), складчато-платформенные, или краевых прогибов (около 15%), периокеанические платформенные (около 15%) и другие. К кайнозойским отложениям приурочено около 25% всех известных запасов нефти, к мезозойским – 55%, к палеозойским – 20%. В пределах нефтегазоносных бассейнов выделяют нефтегазоносные области, районы и (или) зоны, характеризующиеся общностью строения и автономией. Месторождения нефти являются основной низшей единицей районирования. Это участки земной коры площадью в десятки – сотни, редко тысячи $км^2$, имеющие одну или несколько залежей нефти в ловушках. Большей частью это участки, где нефть собирается путём боковой или реже вертикальной миграции из зон нефтеобразования. В мире известно (1973) около 28 000 месторождений нефти; из них 15–20% газонефтяные. Распределение месторождений по запасам подчинено закону, близкому к логнормальному. На долю месторождений с общими геологическими запасами каждого свыше 3 миллионов тонн (т) (извлекаемые запасы нефти обычно составляют около 1/4–1/2 геологических) приходится лишь 1/6 всех месторождений; из них более 400 находится в прибрежных зонах моря. Около 85% мировой добычи нефти дают 5% разрабатываемых месторождений; среди них в 1972 насчитывалось 27 гигантов с начальными извлекаемыми запасами каждого, превышающими 0.5 миллиардов т. Больше всего таких месторождений на Ближнем Востоке. Только в двух из них – Гавар (Саудовская Аравия) и Бурган (Кувейт) – сосредоточено более 20% всех разведанных запасов нефти мира (без социалистических стран). Месторождения нефти выявлены на всех континентах (кроме Антарктиды) и на значительной площади прилегающих акваторий. На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) месторождения нефти были открыты в XIX веке на Апшеронском Полуострове (смотрите Бакинский Нефтегазоносный Район), в районе Грозного, Краснодарском Крае, на Полуострове Челекен, в Тимано-Печорской области и на Острове Сахалин. Накануне и после Великой Отечественной войны 1941–45 открыты и введены в разработку месторождения в Волго-Уральской Нефтегазоносной Области, позже выявлены месторождения в Западной Туркмении, в Казахстане (смотрите Мангышлакский Нефтегазоносный Район), в Ставропольском Крае, на Украине и в Белоруссии. В 1950–60-х был открыт один из крупнейших в мире Западно-Сибирский Нефтегазоносный Бассейн, в пределах которого обнаружены значительные месторождения нефти. Среди других социалистических стран ряд месторождений имелся в Румынии и Китае, а также на территории Югославии, Польши, Венгрии. Единичные мелкие месторождения открыты в Болгарии, Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР) и Монголии. Среди развитых капиталистических и развивающихся стран наиболее крупные месторождения нефти (oil fields) открыты в странах Ближнего и Среднего Востока. Крупные месторождения нефти открыты в 1950–60-х также в странах Северной и Западной Африки (Ливия, Алжир, Нигерия и Ангола), в Австралии и Юго-Востоке Азии (Индонезия, Бруней), несколько меньшие по запасам – в Индии, Бирме, Малайзии и совсем мелкие – в Японии. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) известно свыше 13 000 (в основном мелких) месторождений нефти; наиболее крупное открыто на Аляске (Прадо Бэй (Prudhoe Bay)), второе по величине – в Техасе (Ист Тэксэс (East Texas)), несколько меньшие (по запасам) месторождения известны в Калифорнии (смотрите Калифорнийская Нефтеносная Область), Оклахоме и других штатах (смотрите Нефтегазоносный Бассейн Мексиканского Залива). Крупные месторождения нефти выявлены в Канаде и Мексике. В Южной

Америке месторождения с большими запасами открыты в Венесуэле, где расположено одно из крупнейших месторождений-гигантов Боливар (Bolivar), объединяющее группу месторождений (например, Лягунийас (Lagunillas), Бачакеро (Bachaquero), Тыа Хуана (Tia Juana)) на Северо-Восточном побережье Озера Маракайбо (смотрите Маракайбский Нефтегазоносный Бассейн); единичные крупные месторождения имеются в Аргентине, Колумбии, Бразилии, на острове Тринидад и в смежных с ним акваториях. В Западной Европе крупные месторождения открыты лишь в акватории Северного Моря (на шельфах Великобритании, Норвегии и Дании). Месторождения нефти открыты во многих акваториях:- Каспийского, Чёрного, Северного, Средиземного, Яванского, Южно-Китайского, Японского и Охотского морей, Персидского, Суэцкого, Гвинейского, Мексиканского, Кука и Пария заливов, Пролива Басса, прибрежных частей Атлантического (вблизи Анголы, Конго, Бразилии, Аргентины, Канады), Тихого (вблизи Калифорнии, Перу и Экуадора) и Индийского (вблизи Северо-Западной Австралии) океанов. О размерах добычи по странам смотрите Нефтяная Промышленность.

CRUDE OIL WASHING = ПРОМЫВКА ОТ НЕФТИ – Crude Oil Washing is a technique of cleaning tanks in oil tankers.

CRUDE OIL WELL = НЕФТЯНАЯ СКВАЖИНА – Crude Oil Well is a well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells. / Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

CRUISE SHIP = КРУИЗНОЕ СУДНО – Cruise Ship is a ship on an international voyage carrying passengers participating in a group programme and accommodated aboard, for the purpose of making scheduled temporary tourist visits at one or more different ports, and which during the voyage does not normally:- (i) embark or disembark any other passengers; and (ii) load or discharge any cargo.

CRURRS = CENTRAL RAINFED UPLAND RICE RESEARCH STATION

CRUSHED SLIDER = РАЗДАВЛЕННЫЙ БЕГУНОК (или ХХ) – (1) Crushed Slider:- may be due to improper garment pressing or to padding or compensating springs in the presses not being in best condition. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

(2) Crushed Slider:- same as for metal zippers. May be due to improper garment pressing or to padding or compensating springs in the presses not being in best condition. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан (Nylon).

CRUSH SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ ОТЖИМА (или СПРЭД НА ОТЖИМ) – A Crush Spread is a processing spread trade where Soybean futures are bought (long) and Soybean oil and Soybean meal futures are sold (short) simultaneously. Processors use this hedging strategy to hedge the later purchase price of soybeans and the later sale price of Soybean oil and Soybean meal (both Soybean byproducts). The term Crush refers to the process of crushing the Soybeans in vats to produce oil and meal. In the Soybean futures market, the purchase of Soybean futures and the simultaneous sale of Soybean oil and meal futures to establish a processing margin. See also Gross Processing Margin and Reverse Crush Spread. Crush Spread is a trading strategy used in the Soybean futures market. A Soybean crush spread is often used by traders to manage risk by combining Soybean, Soybean oil and Soybean meal futures positions, into a single position. The spread position is used to hedge the margin between Soybean futures, and Soybean oil and meal futures. By simultaneously purchasing Soybean futures and selling Soybean meal futures, a trader is attempting to establish an artificial position in the processing of Soybeans, created through the spread. Since the spread relationship between the futures will vary over time, traders can gain directional exposure to the movements.

CRUT = CHARITABLE REMAINDER UNITRUST

CRUTCHED WOOL = ОБНОЖКА – Crutched Wool is a wool that has been clipped from rear end and udder area of ewes in the early spring to prevent collection of manure and fly strike. / овечек или ярочек (ewes).

CRY1AC = КРАЙ.УАН.ЭЙ.СИ. – Cry1Ac protoxin is a crystal protein produced by the Bacterium Bacillus Thuringiensis (Bt) during sporulation. Cry1Ac is one of the delta endotoxins produced by this Bacterium which act as insecticides. Because of this, the genes for these have been introduced into commercially important crops by genetic engineering (e.g., Cotton and Corn) in order to confer pest resistance on those plants. Transgenic Bt Cotton initially expressed a single Bt gene, which codes for Cry1Ac. Subsequently, Bt Cotton has added other delta endotoxins. Products such as Bt Cotton, Bt brinjal and genetically modified Maize have received attention due to a number of issues, including genetically modified food controversies, and the Séralini affair. Cry1Ac is a mucosal adjuvant (an immune-response enhancer). It has been used in research to develop a vaccine against the Amoeba Naegleria Fowleri. This Amoeba can invade and attack the human nervous system and brain, causing primary amoebic meningoencephalitis, which is nearly always fatal. See also Cry2Ab. Cry1Ac:- one of three proteins produced in Bollgard 3 Cotton plants that is derived from a common soil Bacterium and that is toxic to specific insects. Protein name:- pesticidal crystal protein Cry1Ac; Alternative names:- 133kDa crystal protein; Crystaline entomocial protoxin; and Insecticidal delta-endotoxin CryIA(c). Gene name:- Cry1Ac; Synonyms:- Cry1A(c); Cry218; and CryIA(c). Organism:- Bacillus Thuringiensis. Biotechnological Use:- introduced by genetic manipulation and expressed in insect-resistant Cotton and Tomato by Calgene (Monsanto) and in Maize by Dekalb Genetics. Developmental Stage:- the crystal protein is produced during sporulation and is accumulated both as an inclusion and as part of the spore coat. / Бактерия Палочка Турингийская (ПТ) или . Хлопчатнике и Томате (или Помидоре) Американской компанией Кялдьжин Инк. (CalgeneInc.) (Мансэнто Кампэни (Monsanto Company)) и в Кукурузе Американской компанией ДиКэб Дьжинэтикс Корпорэйшэн (DeKalb Genetics Corporation).

CRY2AB = КРАЙ.ТЧУ.ЭЙ.БИ. – Cry2Ab:- one of three proteins produced in Bollgard 3 Cotton plants that is derived from a common soil Bacterium and that is toxic to specific insects. See also Cry1Ac. / Болгад 3 (Bollgard 3).

CRYOGENICS = КРИОГЕНИКА (или ФИЗИКА НИЗКИХ ТЕМПЕРАТУР) – Cryogenics is the branch of physics relating to the production and effects of very low temperatures. / Под Крио…, от Греческого слова Krýos, означающее Лёд или Мороз или Холод, понимается часть сложных слов, означающая связь со льдом, низкими температурами (например, криогенез, криоскопия, криосфера).

CRYPTOCLIMATE = КРИПТОКЛИМАТ – Cryptoclimate:- (Greek:- Kryptós – concealed, hidden) Microclimate in a closed space such as a container. / Под Криптоклиматом, от Греческих слов Kryptós, означающее Скрытый или Тайный, и Klima, означающее Наклон (земной поверхности к солнечным лучам), понимается .

CRYPTOGAM = КРИПТОГАМНОЕ – Cryptogam:- lower plants reproducing by spores rather than seeds, e.g., Ferns, Mosses, Fungi etc. / Криптогамное (споровое) растение, низшее растение, размножающееся посредством спор, а не семян, например, Папоротники, Мхи, Грибы и тому подобные. Под Криптогамным, от Греческого слова Kryptós, означающее Скрытый или Тайный, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимается .

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE = КРИПТОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ МОДУЛЬ – Cryptographic Module is a set of hardware, software, firmware, or some combination thereof that implements cryptographic logic or processes, and is contained within the cryptographic boundary of the module.

CRYPTOGRAPHY = КРИПТОГРАФИЯ – Cryptography is the discipline, which embodies principles, means, and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification and/or prevent its unauthorised use. / Под Криптографией, от Греческих слов Kryptós, означающее Скрытый или Тайный, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается:- (i) тайнопись, система изменения письма с целью сделать текст непонятным для непосвящённых лиц; или (ii) отрасль палеографии, изучающая графику систем тайнописи.

CRYPTOPERIOD = КРИПТОПЕРИОД – Cryptoperiod, sometimes called a Key Lifetime or a Validity Period, is a specific time span during which a cryptographic key setting remains in effect. A key uses an algorithm to create ciphertext from plaintext (ordinary unencrypted text) and, for the receiver of the encrypted text, to decipher it. Once the crptoperiod ends, the key is no longer available for either encryption or decryption. The cryptoperiod is decided by weighing factors such as the sensitivity of the encrypted data, the risk of key compromise, and the cost of rekeying (encrypting the same material with a new key). Throughout the cryptoperiod, a key can be used to verify or decrypt data. The effective use of cryptoperiods is an important part of key management. A cryptoperiod is usually expressed as a span of calendar or clock time, but may also be expressed as a maximum volume of data to be encrypted by an algorithm for a particular key. The span of a cryptoperiod can be a number of decades where keys are needed for encrypted text that is archived. See also Key Cryptoperiod. A Cryptoperiod is the time span during which a specific cryptographic key is authorized for use. Common government guidelines range from 1 to 3 years for asymmetric cryptography, and 1 day to 7 days for symmetric cipher traffic keys. Factors to consider include the strength of the underlying encryption algorithm, key length, the likelihood of compromise through a security breach and the availability of mechanims of revoking keys. In traditional cryptographic practice, keys were changed at regular intervals, typically at the same time each day. The code word for a key change, in The National Security Agency (NSA) parlance, is HJ or Hotel Juliet; or A = Alpha, B = Bravo, C = Charlee, etc in the NATO phonetic alphabet (more accurately known as the International Radiotelephony Spelling Alphabet and also called the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) phonetic or ICAO spelling alphabet, as well as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) phonetic alphabet, is the most widely used spelling alphabet). / Под Криптопериодом, от Греческих слов Kryptós, означающее Скрытый или Тайный, и Periodos, означающее Круговращение или Обход или Определённый Круг Времени, понимается временной интервал, в течение которого допускается использование определённого ключа, либо в течение которого могут действовать ключи для компьютерной системы. Смотрите также Криптопериод Ключа (Key Cryptoperiod).

CRYSTALINA PLASTISOL = КРИСТАЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАСТИЗОЛ – Crystalina Plastisol:- printing process where specialty inks are used to give prints a multi-color pearlescent appearance when printed directly on light colored garments or over a flashed color. Crystalina can also be used for producing cold peel transfers.

CRYSTALLINE = КРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЕ (или КРИСТАЛЬНОЕ) – Crystalline:- made up of crystals. The term Crystalline applies to sections of all chemical fibers, which consists of alternate crystalline and amorphous (noncrystalline) regions. These regions are influenced by manufacturing conditions and to some extent can be controlled. The degree of crystallinity influences the physical properties of fibers.

CRYSTALLINE GROWTH = КРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ (или КРИСТАЛЬНЫЙ РОСТ) – Crystalline Growth is:- (1) the expansion and development of a crystal. The process involves diffusion of the crystallizing material to special sites on the surface of the crystal, incorporation of the molecules into the surface at these sites, and diffusion of heat away from the surface of the crystal. (2) The transformation of disoriented molecules, usually of the same substance, to a higher state of order. This process generally occurs rapidly for small molecules; however, the process is slow for polymer molecules and is arrested at temperatures below the glass transition temperature.

CRYSTALLINITY = КРИСТАЛЛИЧНОСТЬ (или КРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ) – Crystallinity is:- (1) the state of quality of being crystalline. (2) The extent to which a polymer exists in a lattice structure.

CRYSTALLIZATION = КРИСТАЛЛИЗАЦИЯ – Crystallization is the formation of highly-ordered substances (crystals) from solutions or melts. In polymers, crystalline areas are interspersed with amorphous areas in a lattice-like network. See also Macrolattice.

CS = COMPLETELY STERILE

CS = COMPUTER SERVICES

CS = CROPPING SYSTEM

C/S = CUSTOMER SERVICE

CSC = CONTAINER SAFETY CONVENTION

CSCE = COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA EXCHANGE, INC

CSD = CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY

CSE = CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE

CSEAS = CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

CSF = CONTAINER SECURITY FEE

CSIR = COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

CSIRO = COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

CSL = CONTAINER STUFFING LIST

CSN = CROPPING SYSTEMS NETWORK

CSP = CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

CSP = CONTAINER SERVICE PORT

CSP = COUNT STRENGTH PRODUCT

CSR = CONTINUOUS SYNOPSIS RECORD

CSR = CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

C/S RATIO = CONTRIBUTION/SALES RATIO

CSRRI = CENTRAL SOIL SALINITY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CSS = CASCADING STYLE SHEET

CST = CENTISTOKE

CST = CONTAINER SERVICE TARIFF

CSTD = CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (OF THE UNITED NATIONS)

CSVLI = CASH SURRENDER VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

CSX COAL = УГОЛЬ ОТ СИ.ЭС.ЭКС. – CSX Coal is coal transported by the CSX Corporation the largest coal transporter East of the Mississippi River, serving more than 130 load-outs in 9 states. CSX provides service from the largest number of active coal origination points:- Alabama, Beem, Belington, Cumberland-Piedmont East, Fairmont, Gauley North, Grafton, MGA, Mountain, Big Sandy, Clinchfield, Southwest Virginia, Illinois/Indiana, Western Kentucky, among others. Service interchanges with Western railroads and short lines, and provides access to multiple Eastern seaports. CSX coal futures are traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol UCX. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars per ton. / Си.Эс.Экс. Корпорэйшэн (CSX Corporation). Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®).

CT = COLD TOLERANCE

CT = COMBUSTION TURBINE

CT = COTTON

CT = СИ.ТИ. – CT is the ticker symbol – code abbreviation of Cotton for identification purposes. / Си.Ти. (CT) – это тикерный символ для фьючерсного контракта на Хлопок № 2^{3O}; иными словами, кодовое обозначение, используемое в целях идентификации Хлопка среди других фьючерсных контрактов на сырьё.

CTA = COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR

CTA = CONSOLIDATED TAPE ASSOCIATION

CTA = CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT

CTAB = CETYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE

CTAC = CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CT B/L = COMBINED TRANSPORT BILL OF LADING

CTD = COMBINED TRANSPORT DOCUMENT

CTI = CUSTOMER TYPE INDICATOR

CTI1 = СИ.ТИ.АЙ.1 – CTI1:- trading for the person who holds trading privileges for the person's own account or an account for which the person has discretion. Trade is a floor broker trading for his personal account. / Сделка, в которой брокер на полу торгует за свой собственный счёт.

CTI2 = СИ.ТИ.АЙ.2 – CTI2:- trading for a proprietary account of the clearing member's firm. Trade is a broker trading for a clearing member's proprietary account. / Сделка, в которой брокер торгует за собственный счёт клирингового члена.

CTI3 = СИ.ТИ.АЙ.3 – CTI3:- trading for another person who holds trading privileges who is currently present on the trading floor or for an account controlled by such other person. Trade is a broker trading for another broker who is present of the floor. / Сделка, в которой брокер торгует для другого брокера, работающего на полу.

CTI4 = СИ.ТИ.АЙ.4 – CTI4:- trading for any other type of customer. Trade is a broker trading for a customer's account. / Сделка, в которой брокер торгует за счёт клиента.

CTI5 = СИ.ТИ.АЙ.5 – CTI5:- trade is a broker fills an order for a member that isn't on the trading floor. / Сделка, в которой брокер исполняет распоряжение для участника, не торгующего самостоятельно на торговом полу биржи.

CTL = CONSTRUCTIVE TOTAL LOSS

CTO = COMBINED TRANSPORT OPERATOR

CtoC = CUSTOMER TO CUSTOMER

CTP = CERTIFIED TREASURY PROFESSIONAL

C–TPAT = CUSTOMS TRADE PARTNERSHIP AGAINST TERRORISM

CTR = CONTAINER

CTRS = CONSOLIDATED TRANSACTION REPORTING SYSTEM

CTR SYSTEM = COMPUTERIZED TRADING RECONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

CTS = CONSOLIDATED TAPE SYSTEM

CTS/LB = CENTS PER POUND

CTU = CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT

CTU GUIDELINES = CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT GUIDELINES

CU = CUBA

CU = CUBIC

CUBE = КУБ (или БРИКЕТ) – Cube:- xxxxx. See also Pellets. / Под Кубом, от Латинского слова Cubus, от Греческого слова Kýbos, понимается . Синоним – Брикет. Под Брикетом, от Французского слова Briquette, понимаются спресованные в виде кирпича плитки и тому подобный уголь, руда, опилки или другой мелкий материал с целью уменьшения потерь при дальнейшем его использовании. Для упрочения брикетов используют следующие добавки (битум, пек, жидкое стекло, цемент и другие). Предложено в России изобретателем Андреем Петровичем Вешняковым в 1830-е в качестве метода получения прочных брикетов из древесного и каменного угля, названных им Карболеином. Его метод давал возможность получать карболеин с разной теплотворной способностью, скоростью сгорания и плотностью.

CUBE OUT = КУБАТУРА ИСЧЕРПАНА (или ОБЪЁМ ИСЧЕРПАН, или ЗАПОЛНЕН) – Cube Out occurs when a container or vessel has reached its volumetric capacity before its permitted weight limit. / В грузоперевозках под Кубатурой понимается число кубических единиц в объёме данного транспортного средства или помещения.

CUBE UTILIZATION = ЗАГРУЖЕННОСТЬ В КУБАХ – Cube Utilization:- space utilized versus space available.

CUBIC = КУБИЧЕСКОЕ – Cu is an abbreviation for 'Cubic', as in cubic feet or cubic meters. This symbol is forbidden by the SI, but it remains in common use in ordinary English text. The proper symbol for cubic feet is ft^3, not cu. ft.

CUBIC CAPACITY = КУБАТУРА (или КУБИЧЕСКАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – Cubic Capacity is the carrying capacity of a piece of equipment according to measurement in cubic feet. / Полезный объём единицы оборудования в соответствии с его параметрами в кубических футах. В грузоперевозках под Кубатурой понимается число кубических единиц в объёме данного транспортного средства или помещения.

CUBIC FEET PER DAY = КУБИЧЕСКИХ ФУТОВ В СУТКИ – Cubic Feet Per Day usually used to quantify the rate of flow of a gas well or pipeline. / Обычно используется для определения уровня прокачки на газовой скважине или газовом трубопроводе.

CUBIC FOOT = КУБИЧЕСКИЙ ФУТ – Cubic Foot is the most common measure of gas volume, referring to the amount of gas needed to fill a volume of one cubic foot at 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute pressure and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. One cubic foot of natural gas contains, on average, 1 027 Btus. 1 728 cubic inches. A volume contained in a space measuring one foot high, one foot wide and one foot long. Cubic Foot is the unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. 1 standard cubic foot equals 0.028 3 standard cubic meters. 1 standard cubic foot equals 1 000 British thermal units (Btus). Cubic Foot (ft^3, cu ft, or cf) is a traditional unit of volume in English speaking countries. One cubic foot equals 1 728 in^3, 1/27 yd^3, 0.028 316 85 m^3, or 28.316 85 liters. The cubic foot also holds about 7.480 5 US liquid gallons or about 6.228 8 British Imperial gallons.

CUBIC METER = КУБИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТР – Cubic Meter (CBM or cbm or m^3) is the Système International (SI) unit of volume, equal to 10^6 or 1 000 000 cubic centimeters (cm^3), 1 000 liters, 35.314 7 cubic feet (ft^3), or 1.307 95 cubic yards (yd^3). A cubic meter holds about 264.17 US liquid gallons or 219.99 British Imperial gallons. A Cubic Meter (m^3) is the International System of Units (SI) derived unit of volume. It is defined as the volume of a cube with edges one meter in length. 1 cubic meter = 35.314 666 7 cubic feet. One Cubic Meter equals 35.314 7 cubic feet. 1 cubic meter of natural gas equals 1 standard cubic meter of natural gas. 1 000 standard cubic meters of natural gas equals 6.29 barrels of oil equivalent (boe). 1 billion standard cubic meters of natural gas equals 1 million standard cubic meters of oil equivalent. / Единица объёма в Международной Системе Единиц (СИ), равная 10^6 или 1 000 000 кубическим сантиметрам ($см^3$), 1 000 литрам, 35.314 7 кубическим футам (ft^3), или 1.307 95 кубическим ярдам (yd^3). Кубический метр содержит приблизительно 264.17 Американских жидкостных галлонов или 219.99 Британских Имперальных галлонов.

CUBS = CALLS UNDERWRITTEN BY SWANBROOK

CUCURBITACIN = КУКУРБИТАЦИН – Cucurbitacin is a toxic steroid developed by some Plants, especially in the Family Cucurbitaceae as a defence against herbivores. Cucurbitacin is one of the most bitter tasting substances known. Some analogues have been shown to be toxic to cancer cells. / в Семействе Тыквенных (Family Cucurbitaceae). Противогельминтный эффект семян Тыквы так же обуславливается содержащимися в ней гликозидами, в основном кукурбитацин, который стимулирует выделение пищеварительных ферментов и подвергает тем самым глистов перевариванию (его, кстати, много содержится в горьких огурцах), маслами (которые вызывают послабляющий эффект), и наличием кукурбитина (который оказывает парализующее действие на гельминтов). Как и любое другое народное средство, семена тыквы мало эффективны, хотя и не такие токсичные, отхождения паразитов без головок можно ожидать лишь до 30% случаев, а с головками и того меньше – 10–15%. В то же самое время, современные препараты показывают эффективность более, чем 90%.

CUE = CONSISTENT USER EXPERIENCE

CUFF = МАНЖЕТА (или ОБШЛАГ, или ОТВОРОТ НА БРЮКАХ) – (1) Cuff (Lined) is a cuff with interlining placed between the two pieces of body fabric.

(2) Cuff (One-Piece):- a two-ply cuff formed by folding over a single piece of fabric, usually with a lining in between.

(3) Cuff (Topstitched):- a cuff with an added row of stitching along the folded edges. / втачивание (stitching).

(4) Cuff (Two-Piece):- a cuff in which two identical pieces of fabric, usually with a lining in between, are joined by a seam along the edge, then turned and sometimes topstitched near the folded edges.

(5) Cuff:- hem of shirt sleeve.

CUIRASS = КИРАСА – Cuirass is a piece of armor covering the body from neck to waist; also, the breastplate of such a piece.

CUISSE = КВИСС (или НАБЕДРЕННИК) – Cuisse is a piece of plate armor for the front of the thigh. / .

CULET = КУЛЭТ – Culet:- plate armor covering the buttocks. / .

CULOTTE = КЮЛЁТ (или ЮБКА–БРЮКИ, или РЕЙТУЗЫ, или КУЛАТС) – Culotte is a divided skirt; also, a garment having a divided skirt. Often used in plural. / короткие мужские штаны до колен.

CULM = СОЛОМИНА – Culm is the stem of a grass or sedge. The round smooth-surfaced, ascending axis of the shoot, consisting of hollow internodes joined by solid nodes. Culm (syn. Stem, and Haulm) is the round, smooth-surfaced ascending axis of the shoot, consisting of hollow internodes jointed by solid nodes. It bears the leaves, panicle, adventitious roots and axillary buds, it may be primary, secondary, or tertiary, depending on tillering order. / Под Соломиной понимается цилиндрический, обычно полый в

междоузлиях стебель злаков; у современных сортов Овса, Пшеницы, Ржи и других сельскохозяйственных культур; устойчив к полеганию.

CULM LENGTH = ДЛИНА СОЛОМИНЫ – Culm Length is a length of the Rice stem from the base of the plant to the base of the panicle or neck node.

CULTIGEN = КУЛЬТИГЕН – Cultigen is a plant species known only in cultivation with its origin from domestication; for example, Oryza Sativa and Oryza Glaberrima. / Культиген – вид, существующий только в культуре. Под Культигеном, от Латинского слова Cultura, означающее Возделывание, и ..., означающее Ген, понимается вид, существующий только в культурном состоянии и созданный человеком, например, собака домашняя.

CULTIPACK = КУЛЬТИУПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Cultipack is a soil crushing and firming operation utilizing wide rollers having corrugated or jagged working surfaces. / широкие катки, имеющие рабочие поверхности.

CULTIVAR = КУЛЬТИВАР (или ГРУППА, или РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ, или СОРТ (РАСТЕНИЙ)) – Cultivar is a plant originated or selected artificially. Names of Cultivars may be appended after the Species name, (e.g., Lithops Bromfieldii 'Sulphurea') sometimes following the letters 'CV'. A Cultivar (Cultivarietas in Latin) is not the same thing as a hybrid. See also Variety. Cultivar is:- (1) a variety; or/and (2) a cultivated Variety; the international term for Variety. Cultivar:- synonymous with Variety; the international equivalent of Variety. / , от позднелатинского слова Cultivo, означающее Возделываю или Обрабатываю, . Под Культиваром или Сортом Растений понимается совокупность растений, созданная в результате селекции и обладающая определёнными, передающимися по наследству морфологическими, физиологическими, хозяйственными признаками и свойствами; низшая классификационная единица для культурных растений. Различают местные и селекционные сорта растений. (i) Местные Сорта Растений создаются в результате длительного действия естественных и простейших приёмов искусственного отбора при возделывании той или иной культуры в определённой местности; часто служат исходным материалом в селекции. (ii) Селекционные Сорта Растений создаются в научно-исследовательских учреждениях на основе научных методов селекции. Различают:- (a) Линейные Сорта Растений – генетически однородное потомство одного самоопыляющегося растения, полученное методом индивидуального отбора; (b) Сорта-Популяции – генетически неоднородная совокупность перекрёстно- или самоопыляющихся растений, полученная путём массового отбора (все местные сорта перекрёстно- или самоопыляющихся культур – сорта-популяции); (c) Сорта-Клоны – отобранное потомство одного вегетативно размножаемого растения (отличается высокой степенью выравненности, нарушающейся только под влиянием естественного мутагенеза); (d) особое положение занимают Гибриды, отличающиеся повышенной урожайностью (явление гетерозиса) в 1-м поколении. Родственные сорта растений, имеющие сходные хозяйственные и биологические признаки, для удобства изучения и инвентаризации объединяют в группы – Сортотипы. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) все сорта растений проходили государственное Сортоиспытание в целях отбора лучших для внедрения в производство. Размножением их занимается Семеноводство. Определение подлинности сорта растений осуществляет Сортовой Контроль.

CULTIVATE = ОКУЛЬТУРИВАТЬ (или КУЛЬТИВИРОВАТЬ) – Cultivate:- (1) preparing the land for planting or sowing seed. (2) To grow crops or plants. / Под Окультуриванием Почвы понимается повышение плодородия почвы путём почвоуглубления, систематической обработки, удобрения, известкования или гипсования, орошения, осушения и тому подобного. Под Культивированием, от позднелатинского слова Cultivo, означающее Возделываю или Обрабатываю, понимается рыхление культиваторами поверхностного слоя обработанной почвы без оборачивания. Уничтожает сорняки, предохраняет почву от высыхания.

CULTIVATED SILK = ОКУЛЬТУРЕННЫЙ ШЁЛК (или КУЛЬТИВИРУЕМЫЙ ШЁЛК, или ШЁЛК КУЛЬТУРНОГО ШЁЛКОПРЯДА) – Cultivated Silk:- fibers from a silkworm that have had scientific care.

CULTIVATED VARIETY = ОКУЛЬТУРЕННАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или КУЛЬТИВИРУЕМАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – Cultivated Variety is a named group of plants within a cultivated species that is distinguishable by a character or group of characters and that maintains its identity when propagated either asexually or sexually. / свойство (character) .

CULTIVATION = КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ – Cultivation is:- (1) a tillage operation used in preparing land for seeding or transplanting or later for weed control and for loosening the soil; (2) the processes used in growing field crops, vegetables, plants, fruits, trees, flowers, and fish. / Под Культивацией, от позднелатинского слова Cultivo, означающее Возделываю или Обрабатываю, понимается рыхление культиваторами (cultivators) поверхностного слоя обработанной почвы без оборачивания. Уничтожает сорняки, предохраняет почву от высыхания.

CULTIVATION DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРИ КУЛЬТИВАЦИИ – Cultivation Damage may occur along narrow guess rows during cultivation, when cultivator 'knives' are set too close to the row or when the concentration of a tractor driver wanders temporarily! Cultivation damage may be exacerbated when hills/beds are very dry and blocky. / Культиваторы – сельскохозяйственные орудия для рыхления почвы, уничтожения сорняков в междурядьях, подкормки растений, прореживания всходов.

CULTURAL CONTROL = КУЛЬТУРАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ (или КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Cultural Control is the use of agronomic practices such as soil tillage, varying planting time, fertility level, sanitation, water management, crop diversification, crop rotation, and short-duration cultivars to reduce pest populations or stresses.

CULTURAL PRACTICES = КУЛЬТУРАЛЬНЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ (или КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ, или ПРАКТИКИ КУЛЬТИВИРОВАНИЯ) – Cultural Practices are activities or operations that are usually carried out in raising field crops, e.g., land preparation, seed selection, crop establishment, fertilization, etc.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS = КУЛЬТУРАЛЬНЫЕ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ – Cultural Requirements are the conditions which provide optimal growth of a plant in cultivation. / Под Культуральными Потребностями понимаются условия, которые обеспечивают оптимальный рост растения при культивировании.

CULTURE = КУЛЬТУРА (или КУЛЬТИВИРОВАТЬ) – Culture:- (n) The rearing of organisms such as insect to serve as a source of varietal resistance studies. (v) To artificially grow microorganisms or plant tissue on a prepared food material; a colony of microorganisms or plant cells artificially maintained on such food material. / Под Культурой, от Латинского слова Cultura, означающее Возделывание или Воспитание или Обрабатывание или Образование или Развитие или Почитание, понимается .

CULTURE MEDIUM = КУЛЬТУРНАЯ СРЕДА – Culture Medium:- in insect rearing, a food source for the insect.

CUM = С (или ПРИ, или ЗАОДНО, или ВМЕСТЕ, или НАРЯДУ, или В СОПРОВОЖДЕНИИ, или С ПОМОЩЬЮ, или С ПРИЛОЖЕННЫМ) – Meaning 'With'. For example, Cum Dividend means that shares are being traded with the current dividend attached and thus the buyer rather than the seller receives the dividend declared. Cum-Dividend Shares quoted Cum-Dividend entitle

the buyer to the dividend then current. Cum-Rights Shares quoted Cum-Rights entitle the buyer to participate in a New Issue of shares then current. / в переводе с Латинского языка, .

CUM DIVIDEND = С ДИВИДЕНДОМ (или С ПРИЛОЖЕННЫМ ДИВИДЕНДОМ) – Shares that are sold with the right of the new holder to claim the next dividend payment. Cum means 'With'. Shares quoted cum dividend entitle the buyer to the current dividend. The price of the shares will usually reflect the amount of the dividend. Similarly, shares 'cum rights' entitle the buyer to participate in the new issue of shares. See also Ex-Dividend, and xd. / С Дивидендами (на Латинском Cum Dividend). Так говорят об акциях, покупатель которых имеет право на получение декларируемых дивидендов. Акции обычно продаются 'с дивидендами' в сделках, совершаемых за 5 дней или более до наступления даты регистрации (record date), когда окончательно утверждается список зарегистрированных владельцев на данный период получения дивидендов. Торговые сделки менее чем за 5 дней до этой даты совершаются Без Дивидендов (Ex-Dividend).

CUMMERBUND = КАМЕРБАНД (или КУШАК, или ШИРОКИЙ ПОЯС) – Cummerbund is a broad waistband usually worn in place of a vest with men's dress clothes and adapted in various styles of women's clothes.

CUMMING = XX – Cumming:- stripes of dark and light green combined with red and blue stripes to form the plaid. In faded or antique colors, ttris tartan is especially attractive.

CUM PREF = CUMULATIVE PREFERRED SHARE

CUMULATIVE = КУМУЛЯТИВНОЕ (или НАКОПИТЕЛЬНОЕ) – In sharemarket, a term Cumulative refers to the right of some preference shares to receive a dividend for each financial period even though no dividend has been declared. When such a dividend has been omitted it becomes an arrear.

CUMULATIVE DEGREE DAY SUM = КУМУЛЯТИВНАЯ СУММА ГРАДУСО–ДНЕЙ – Cumulative Degree Day Sum is a physiological unit of time calculated as the number of degrees above a threshold temperature x the number of days accumulated. Similar to day degree or degree day.

CUMULATIVE INFILTRATION = КУМУЛЯТИВНАЯ ИНФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ – Cumulative Infiltration is a total volume of water infiltrated per unit area during a specified time period. / Под Инфильтрацией, от Латинского слова In, означающее В, и позднелатинского слова Filtratio, означающее Процеживание, в геологии понимается проникновение атмосферных и поверхностных вод в почву, горную породу по капиллярным и субкапиллярным порам и другим пустотам.

CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE DIVIDEND = ДИВИДЕНД ПО КУМУЛЯТИВНОЙ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННОЙ АКЦИИ – Cumulative Preference Dividend:- dividends on preference shares that accrue as a commitment of the company if they are not paid in any year. Arrears of cumulative preference dividends must be paid before any dividends are paid to ordinary shareholders. Unless specifically stated to be non-cumulative, dividends on all preference shares are deemed to be cumulative.

CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARE = КУМУЛЯТИВНАЯ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ (или НАКОПИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – In the United Kingdom, Cumulative Preference Shares give holders the right that, if a dividend cannot be paid one year, it will be carried forward to successive years. Dividends on cumulative preference shares must be paid, despite the earning levels of the business. See also Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, Redeemable Shares, and Shares. / Под Привилегированной Акцией понимается акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый, фиксированный доход, независимо от величины прибыли акционерного общества. Иногда привилегированными акциями называют акции, дающие несколько голосов на собрании акционеров. Выделяются два типа привилегированных акций:- кумулятивные и конвертируемые. Кумулятивными считаются такие акции, по которым невыплаченный или не полностью выплаченный дивиденд, размер которого определён в уставе, накапливается и выплачивается впоследствии. Выпуск таких акций может привлечь инвесторов возможностью увеличения своих доходов. Если владелец привилегированной акции такого типа решит продать её при невыплате дивидендов, то он будет вынужден продавать её по низкой курсовой стоимости. Купивший же такую акцию имеет возможность получить дивиденды за весь период, в течение которого они не выплачивались. Владелец кумулятивной привилегированной акции получает право голоса на тот период, в течение которого он не получает дивиденд, и теряет это право с момента выплаты всех накопленных по указанной акции дивидендов в полном размере.

CUMULATIVE PREFERRED SHARE = КУМУЛЯТИВНАЯ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ – Cumulative Preferred Share is a form of preferred shares on which unpaid dividends accumulate until they can be paid. When profits are insufficient to meet the full dividend on such shares, any unpaid dividend accumulates until enough profit cover is earned (and meanwhile no dividend may be paid on other types of stock). In the case of limited cumulative preferred shares, the number of years in which dividends may accrue is limited. Also known as Cumulative Preference Share in the United Kingdom. A stock having a position that if one or more dividends are omitted, the omitted dividends must be paid before dividends may be paid on the company's common stock. / Под Привилегированной Акцией понимается акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый, фиксированный доход, независимо от величины прибыли акционерного общества. Иногда привилегированными акциями называют акции, дающие несколько голосов на собрании акционеров.

CUMULATIVE REVOLVING LETTER OF CREDIT = КУМУЛЯТИВНЫЙ ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или НАКОПИТЕЛЬНЫЙ РЕВОЛЬВЕРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – Cumulative Revolving Letter Of Credit is a revolving letter of credit that permits the seller to carry over any amounts not drawn into successive periods. / Аккредитив может быть револьверным. По такому аккредитиву по мере его использования (выплат) сумма аккредитива (квота) автоматически восстанавливается без внесения изменений в его условия, о чём делается специальная оговорка. Квота может восстанавливаться сразу после каждой выплаты по аккредитиву либо с определённой периодичностью в пределах установленной общей суммы лимита и срока для представления документов по аккредитиву. Револьверный аккредитив с указанной периодичностью использования квоты (платёж раз в месяц, раз в квартал и другой) может быть кумулятивным или некумулятивным. Если аккредитив обозначен как 'кумулятивный', то квота, не использованная в течение какого-либо периода, переносится на следующий период и может быть использована дополнительно к квоте следующего периода. Квота, не использованная в течение указанного в некумулятивном аккредитиве периода, на следующий период не переносится. Аккредитив, разрешающий частичные отгрузки, но не содержащий специальную оговорку о возобновлении его суммы, не является револьверным.

CUMULATIVE THRESHOLD = КУМУЛЯТИВНЫЙ ПОРОГ – Cumulative Threshold is the point at which consecutive scouting assessments of subthreshold levels of the same species justify treatment.

CUMULATIVE VOTING = КУМУЛЯТИВНОЕ ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ – Cumulative Voting is a method of voting for corporate directors that enables the shareholders to multiply the number of their shares by the number of directorships being voted on and to cast the total for one director or a selected group of directors. A 10-shareholder normally casts 10 votes for each of, say, 12 nominees to the board of

directors. One thus has 120 votes. Under the cumulative voting principle, one may do that or may cast 120 (10 x 12) votes for only one nominee, 60 for two, 40 for three, or any other distribution one chooses. Cumulative voting is required under the corporate laws of some states and is permitted in most others.

CUMULIC = НАМЫТОЕ – Cumulic:- derived from accumulation. Descriptive of a wetland type where 100 mm of accumulated water will stay for more than 7 days when the soil has been puddled, even without rain or irrigation.

CUNA = CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

CUNEATE = КЛИНОВИДНОЕ (или КЛИНООБРАЗНОЕ) – Cuneate:- wedge-shaped with straight sides converging at the base. Cuneate:- wedge-shaped, tapering toward point of attachment.

CUP = CUBAN PESO

CUP = ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ КОРОБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ ПОКОРОБЛЕННОСТЬ) – Cup is a distortion of a board in which there is a deviation from a straight line across the width of the board. / Искривление доски, у которой имеется девиация (величина отклонения) в отношении прямой линии поперёк ширины доски. Под Короблением Древесины понимается изменение формы пиломатериалов, заготовок и деталей при их высыхании (разбухании). Различают:- винтовое коробление, поперечное коробление и продольное коробление. Винтовое коробление древесины образуется при наличии тангенциального наклона волокон. Основная причина поперечного коробления древесины – различие в усушке (разбухании) в радиальном и тангенциальном направлениях. Продольное коробление древесины вызывается разницей усушки вдоль волокон отдельных зон доски, например, при наличии такого порока древесины, как крень. Временное коробление древесины может наблюдаться при неравномерных увлажнении или сушке пиломатериалов. Коробление древесины происходит также при механической обработке пиломатериалов или заготовок, имеющих значительные остаточные напряжения, сохранившиеся после камерной сушки. Крень – порок древесины хвойных пород, который образуется в сжатой зоне изогнутых стволов, когда годичные слои уширяются за счёт развития реактивной древесины, тёмным цветом напоминающий позднюю древесину. Различают сплошную и местную крень. Порок увеличивает усушку древесины вдоль волокон, способствует короблению, ухудшает и ряд других её свойств.

CUP = ЧАШЕЧКА – Cup is an athletic supporter reinforced usually with plastic to provide added protection for the wearer.

CUPELLATION = КУПЕЛЯЦИЯ (или КУПЕЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Cupellation:- in this method the impure metal is heated in a blast of air when impurities are oxidised and blown away. For example, when impure silver is heated in air, lead present in it is oxidised to litharge (PbO) and blown away leaving a shining of silver. / Купелирование – окисление расплавленного свинца, содержащего золото и серебро. Купеляция или Купелирование (от Французского слова Coupelle, означающее Разделительная Печь или буквально Чашечка), окислительное плавление сплава свинца с благородными металлами (золотом, серебром) с целью выделения их в чистом виде. Купеляция основана на том, что свинец и другие неблагородные металлы при высокой температуре легко окисляются кислородом воздуха, тогда как благородные металлы не изменяются. В пробирном анализе купеляция служит для установления пробы, то есть количественного содержания благородных металлов в их сплавах. Купеляция производится в капелях – чашечках из пористого огнеупорного материала (костяной золы, магнезита и других) при температуре 850–900 °С. При купеляции свинец и другие неблагородные металлы превращаются в расплавленные окислы, которые поглощаются капелью, тогда как благородные металлы остаются на её поверхности в виде так называемого Королька. В металлургии купеляция – операция выделения благородных металлов из серебристого свинца – осуществляется в пламенных печах при температуре около 1 000 °С. Под действием кислорода дутья свинец и неблагородные металлы окисляются. Смесь окислов, в которой преобладает свинцовый глёт PbO, в жидком виде непрерывно стекает с поверхности расплава в приёмный сосуд. На поду печи получают золото-серебряный сплав, содержащий иногда платиновые металлы. Купеляция или Купелирование – процесс окислительного плавления сплава благородных металлов со свинцом в целях выделения благородных металлов. Осуществляется в капелях (купелях) или тиглях из пористого огнеупорного материала (из магнезита, цемента, костяной золы и другого). Купеляция применяется в цветной металлургии для переработки продуктов, содержащих свинец и благородные металлы; является одним из методов пробирного анализа. Купеляция основывается на том, что Pb и другие неблагородные металлы окисляются кислородом воздуха при температуре около 1 000 °С; при этих условиях благородные металлы не окисляются. В так называемых купеляционных печах (подовые печи периодического действия) расплав благородных металлов стекает из ванны-купели по сливному каналу (расположенному в её передней части) в чугунные изложницы. Купеляцию проводят также в печах с выдвижным подом и принудительной подачей воздуха. Смесь оксидов неблагородных металлов непрерывно стекает с поверхности расплава в приёмный сосуд, сплав благородных металлов (так называемый Королёк) образуется на поду печи. Купеляция применялась ещё в Древнем Египте, Вавилонии, Древней Греции для получения благородных металлов; в России, как метод пробирного анализа, развивалась со времён Петра I (1672–1725).

CUP FOOT = ЧАШЕЧНАЯ ОПОРА (или ЧАШЕЧНАЯ XX) – Cup Foot is a type of foot used on post pallets or cage pallet. Note:- a cup foot can be round and resemble an inverted cup or square. See also Pallet. / Чашечная Опора (Cup Foot):- опора, применяемая в стоечных или сетчатых поддонах. Примечание:- чашечная опора может быть круглой, квадратной или в виде перевёрнутой чашки. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

CUPIONI = XX – Cupioni is a type of specialty or novelty yarn having slubs or enlarged sections of varying length.

CUPRAMMONIUM = МЕДНОАММИАЧНОЕ – Cuprammonium is a process of producing a type of regenerated rayon fiber. In this process, the wood pulp or cotton liners are dissolved in an ammoniac copper oxide solution. Bemberg rayon is a type of Cuprammonium rayon. / Под Медноаммиачным Волокном понимается искусственное волокно, формуемое из прядильного раствора, который получают действием на целлюлозу водного раствора соединения формулы $(Cu(NH_3)_n)(OH)_2$. Мягкое, эластичное, малопрочное, сравнительно дорогое. Применяется, например, в производстве ковров, трикотажных изделий. Медноаммианое Волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна и текстильной нити. Медноаммиачное Волокно получают из хлопкового пуха и облагороженной древесной целлюлозы. Целлюлозу растворяют в медноаммиачном растворе и продавливают через фильеры. Формуют волокно мокрым способом, в растворах. По физико-механическим свойствам медноаммиачные волокна превосходят вискозу. Волокно ровное, гладкое, с мягким приятным блеском, хорошо окрашивается, в сухом состоянии прочнее вискозного, более упруго и эластично. Применяется медноаммиачное волокно в производстве трикотажа, а в смеси с шерстью – для изготовления тканей и ковров. Производится это волокно в небольших количествах, так как его производство значительно дороже, чем производство других искусственных волокон. Медноаммиачное Волокно – один из видов искусственных целлюлозных волокон, формуют их по ‘мокрому’ методу в воду или раствор щёлочи. Прядильный раствор готовят действием на целлюлозу водного раствора куприаммингидрата $(Cu(NH_3)_n)(OH)_2$. Штапельные медноаммиачные волокна применяют в основном для производства ковров и сукна, тонкие текстильные нити (толщина 5–10

текс) – для выработки трикотажных изделий, лёгких тканей. Для технических целей медноаммиачные волокна не используют из-за низкой прочности. Стоимость медноаммиачных волокон выше, чем у их конкурентов – вискозных волокон.

CUPRAMMONIUM RAYON = МЕДНОАММИАЧНЫЙ РЭЙОН (или МЕДНОАММИАЧНЫЙ ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ШЁЛК) – Cuprammonium Rayon is a rayon made from cellulose dissolved in cuprammonium solution. Cuprammonium Rayon:- filaments produced by precipitating cellulose dissolved in a solution of copper oxide in ammonia. See also Rayon Fiber. Cuprammonium Rayon Fibers are the rayon fibers and polynosic fibers, the same group as cuprammonium rayon fiber, are made from pulp as raw material. By contrast, the cuprammonium rayon fibers are made from cotton linters as main raw material. The cuprammonium rayon fibers are manufactured in fine yarn and used, in large quantities, for tricot fabrics and thin fabrics, because they are flexible and in good tactile feeling to the human skin. The cuprammonium rayon fiber are manufactured mainly in filament yarn but are also manufactured, in a little quantity, in staple fibers. End-Uses (in Japan):- (i) For Clothing:- a variety of fabrics for women's wear, blouses, underwear, Japanese dresses, linings, Hakkake, accessories for Japanese dresses, scarves, etc; (ii) For Home Furnishings And Bedding:- curtain, bedclothes, cover cloth for Zabuton mats, etc; and (iii) For Other Uses:- Furoshiki (square cloth for wrapping things), umbrellas, etc. Features:- (i) extremely fine yarns are available; (ii) soft feeling, fabric hand as that of silk fibers, delicate and elegant luster are most suitable for thin fabrics of high-quality; and (iii) fibers superior in dyeability and difficult to fade due to launderings and sun light. Care Instructions:- avoid hard washing and hard squeezing, because most fabrics are thin. See also Linters. Cuprammonium Rayon is a rayon made by a process that allows very fine filament fibers to be formed. The fineness of its filaments is its best known characteristic. Cuprammonium Rayon Fibers:- the rayon fibers and polynosic fibers, the same group as cuprammonium rayon fiber, are made from pulp as raw material. By contrast, the cuprammonium rayon fibers are made from cotton linters as main raw material. The cuprammonium rayon fibers are manufactured in fine yarn and used, in large quantities, for tricot fabrics and thin fabrics, because they are flexible and in good tactile feeling to the human skin. The cuprammonium rayon fiber are manufactured mainly in filament yarn but are also manufactured, in a little quantity, in staple fibers. End-Uses:- (i) for clothing:- A Variety of Fabrics for Women's Wear, Blouses, Underwear, Japanese Dresses, Linings, Hakkake, Accessories for Japanese Dresses, Scarves, etc. (ii) for home furnishings and bedding:- Curtain, Bedclothes, Cover Cloth for Zabuton mats, etc. (iii) for other uses:- Furoshiki (square cloth for wrapping things), Umbrellas, etc. Features:- (i) extremely fine yarns are available; (ii) soft feeling, fabric hand as that of silk fibers, delicate and elegant luster are most suitable for thin fabrics of high-quality; and (iii) fibers superior in dyeability and difficult to fade due to launderings and sun light. Care Instructions:- avoid hard washing and hard squeezing, because most fabrics are thin. Definition of Technical Terms:- Cotton Linters are the remaining short fibers after removing cotton lint from cotton seeds. / непрерывные элементарные нити, произведённые . Забутон (Zabuton).

CUPRO = МЕДНОАММИАЧНОЕ (ВОЛОКНО) (или КЬЮПРО, или КУПРО) – Cupro is a cellulose fiber obtained by the cuprammonium process. Alphabetic code – CUP; and relevant commercial allowance – 13.00. Cupro is the European cousin of Tencel. Cupro is also somewhat similar to rayon in that it is reprocessed cellulose. Like tencel and rayon, the base material for cupro is a regenerated cellulose fiber. Cupro gets its name from cuprammonium, the process that is used to process the wood pulp or cotton linters that are its base material. In this process, the wood pulp or cotton liners are dissolved in an ammoniac copper oxide solution. Cupro fabric breathes like cotton, drapes beautifully, and feels like silk on your skin. Its slinky, curve-hugging drape makes it great for elegant dresses and blouses. Cupro is a cellulose fiber made from recovered cotton waste. Cupro is:- (i) a regenerated cellulose fiber derived from cotton linter (the ultrafine, silky fibers that stick to the seeds of the cotton plant after it's been ginned) that has been dissolved in a solution of ammonia and copper oxide. (ii) It is similar to rayon, but breathes and regulates body temperature like cotton. (iii) Often used as a silk substitute, cupro is noted for its ability to create beautifully draped clothing, except it can be machine-washed and -dried. (iv) A European relative of Tencel, cupro is a hypoallergenic, antistatic fabric that is resistant to stretching out of shape at higher temperatures. / Медноаммиачное Волокно – волокно из целлюлозы, полученное медноаммиачным способом.

CUP SIZE = РАЗМЕР ЧАШЕЧКИ – The bra size is determined by the underbust girth and bust girth and the Cup Size is determined by the difference between the bust girth and the underbust girth. The Cup Sizes:- (i) AA – 10–12 cm; (ii) A – 12–14 cm; (iii) B – 14–16 cm; (iv) C – 16–18 cm; (v) D – 18–20 cm; (vi) E – 20–22 cm; (vii) F – 22–24 cm; (viii) G – 24–26 cm; and (ix) H – 26–28 cm.

CUP WITH HANDLE = ЧАША С РУЧКОЙ – In technical analysis, Cup With Handle is a bullish chart pattern that marks a consolidation period followed by a breakout. The Cup part of the pattern resembles a rounding bottom, and is followed by a Handle that acts as a final consolidation before a breakout. A Cup And Handle chart is a bullish continuation pattern in which the upward trend has paused but will continue in an upward direction once the pattern is confirmed. As you can see in Figure 2, this price pattern forms what looks like a cup, which is preceded by an upward trend. The handle follows the cup formation and is formed by a generally downward/sideways movement in the security's price. Once the price movement pushes above the resistance lines formed in the handle, the upward trend can continue. There is a wide ranging time frame for this type of pattern, with the span ranging from several months to more than a year.

CURB TRADING = СДЕЛКИ НА СТОРОНЕ – Curb Trading is a trading by telephone or by other means that takes place after the official market has closed and that originally took place in the street on the curb outside the market. Under the US Commodity Exchange Act and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) rules, curb trading is illegal. Also known as Kerb Trading. / Известны также как Торговля На Стороне (Kerb Trading).

CURCH = КЁЧ (или ГОЛОВНОЙ ПЛАТОК) – Curch:- (Scottish) kerchief.

CURCUMIN = КУРКУМИН – Curcumin is a brightly-colored yellow polyphenol pigment prepared from the root of turmeric (lili haldi), a member of the Zingiberaceae (Ginger Family). Several related compounds are present in turmeric at lower concentrations. Turmeric is widely used as a food coloring (E100) and is an important constituent of Indian food to which it imparts both flavor and color. Curcumin is used in Indian Ayurvedic medicine and is said to have some activity against a wide range of medical conditions including arthritis, although little is absorbed from food. Curcumin has anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties probably from inhibition of cyclooxygenases. In the presence of boric acid, Curcumin forms a red pigment (rosocyanine). This color change is sufficiently sensitive and specific that it has been used as an analytical test for boron ions. / из корня . Натуральный краситель Куркумин (Турмерик) (E100) позволяет окрашивать пищевые продукты в жёлтый цвет. Куркумин жирорастворим по своей природе и диспергируется в воде при добавлении эмульгаторов. Он также применяется для коррекции оттенка(ов) смесей специй, приправ, для имитации желтизны куриного жира. Куркумин является сильным антиоксидантом, улучшает пищеварение, способствует нормализации кишечной микрофлоры, связывает свободные радикалы, помогает в борьбе с возрастными болезнями, предотвращает рак, является антибактериальным агентом, способствует детоксикации печени, предотвращает формирование катаракты и формирование желчных камней, стимулирует работу желчного пузыря.

CURE = ЗАТВЕРДЕНИЕ (или ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЯ) – Cure is the setting of an adhesive by chemical reaction, usually accomplished by the action of heat or a catalyst with or without pressure. / Под Вулканизацией понимается превращение каучука в резину, осуществляемое с участием так называемых вулканизирующих агентов (например, серы, органических пероксидов, некоторых

синтетических смол) или под действием ионизирующей радиации. В результате вулканизации повышаются прочность, твёрдость, эластичность, тепло- и морозостойкость каучука, снижается его растворимость в органических растворителях.

CURING = ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЯ (или ПРОГРЕВ, или ТЕРМООБРАБОТКА, или ВЫДЕРЖИВАНИЕ, или ОТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ, или СУШКА, или ВЯЛЕНИЕ, или КОПЧЕНИЕ) – (1) In finishing fabrics, Curing is the process by which resins or plastics are set in or on textile materials, usually by heating.

(2) Curing is a baking process with the use of resin finishes, applying heat under carefully controlled conditions to a fabric or the garment, which cause a reaction in the finishing agents and make them work. Crease-retention, water repellency, wrinkle resistance, and durable press are examples of finishes that are cured. In rubber processing, a vulcanization. It is accomplished either by heat treatment or by treatment in cold sulfuryl chloride solution. / Под Вулканизацией понимается превращение каучука в резину, осуществляемое с участием так называемых вулканизирующих агентов (например, серы, органических пероксидов, некоторых синтетических смол) или под действием ионизирующей радиации. В результате вулканизации повышаются прочность, твёрдость, эластичность, тепло- и морозостойкость каучука, снижается его растворимость в органических растворителях.

CURLED AND FOLDED SELVEDGES = ЗАГНУТЫЕ И СЛОЖЕННЫЕ КРОМКИ (или ЗАВЁРНУТЫЕ или ИЗВИТЫЕ или СЛОЖЕННЫЕ КРОМКИ, или ЗАГНУТЫЕ И СЛОЖЕННЫЕ КАЙМОЙ КРОМКИ) – Curled and Folded Selvedges:- this defect is characterized by the appearance of curls and folds in the fabric selvedges. The following points merit attention:- (i) Denting Order – the number of ends per reed dent in the selvedge should be 50 to 100% more than that in the body; (ii) Warp Tension – an increase in warp tension results in a tighter selvedge; (iii) Selvedge Construction – the selvedge yarns should be preferably two ply and should be drawn one end per heald eye. / Порок или дефект. Нарушение Кромки – оборванная или деформированная кромка (стянутая, загнутая, гофрированная). Нарушение Кромки:- (1) Оторванная Кромка; размер порока свыше 0.5 до 5 метра (м). (2) Стянутая Кромка:- (a) размер порока более 1 до 2.5 сантиметров (см); и (b) более 2.5 до 4 см. Порок Стянутая Кромка определяют как разность между длиной по фону (на расстоянии 5 см от кромки) и по кромке на трёхметровой длине ткани. Оценка порока относится ко всему куску. Нарушение кромки оценивается для тканей, поставляемых швейным предприятиям, для розничной торговли – не допускается. Для бархата, предназначенного для промышленной переработки, порок не учитывается.

CURLED SELVAGE = ЗАГНУТАЯ КРОМКА (или ЗАВЁРНУТАЯ КРОМКА, или ИЗВИТАЯ КРОМКА) – Curled Selvage:- self-descriptive. Synonym:- Rolled Selvage, and Turned-Over Edge. Fabrics defect.

CURLED YARN = ЗАВИТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ГОФРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или КУДРЯВАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Curled Yarn is a textured yarn made by a heated blade that curls the filaments.

CURLS = ИЗВИТКИ (или ЗАВИТКИ) – Fiber Curl is the inherent curvature along a specific length of any fiber that is exhibited to some degree by all fibers. See also Kink. / Извиток волокна является свойственной извитостью со специфической длиной у любого волокна, которое представлено в некоторой степени всеми волокнами. Слегка скрученные волокна, легко растаскиваемые руками. Смотрите также Сукрутина (Kink).

CURL YARN = ПРЯЖА ФАСОННОЙ КРУТКИ С ПЕТЕЛЬКАМИ (или ПРЯЖА С СУКРУТИНАМИ, или ЗАВИТАЯ ПРЯЖА, или КУДРЯВАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Curl Yarn is a type of yarn which presents curls or loops of various sizes all along its surface. It is usually produced as follows:- Two threads, a thick and a thin are twisted together, the thin being held tightly and the thick thread slackly twisted around it. This two-fold yarn is then twisted in the reverse direction with another thin thread, this untwisting throwing up the thick thread as a loop, the two fine threads holding the loops firmly. / (2) Пряжа с Сукрутинами – порок пряжи. Петли и сукрутины – образуются при намотке пряжи вследствие очень большой крутки или слабого натяжения.

CURRENCY = ВАЛЮТА – In the United States, a Currency is the paper money that consists mainly of Federal Reserve notes. Other types of currency that were once issued by the United States include silver certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes. The medium of exchange of value defined by reference to the geographical location of the authorities responsible for it. Currency is any form of money in actual use as a medium of exchange. In general, the monetary unit, involved in a transaction and represented by a name or a symbol. Circulating money accepted as a medium of exchange in the payment of debts. The term ordinarily applies only to paper money, not coins. Any form of money issued by a government or central bank and used as legal tender as a basis for trade. Circulating money in a particular country or group of countries accepted as a medium of exchange for the payment of debts. Depending on the confidence a currency enjoys internationally, it is termed hard, strong or stable on the one hand or weak or soft on the other. Currency is a country's valid legal tender. Currency is also a description of a country's monetary structure which is formulated by legislators in its monetary policy. Currency (Cash in hand):- notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and accepted as legal tender in an economy that are issued by the central bank and/or government. This category should also include currency that is no longer legal tender, but that can be exchanged immediately for current legal tender. Non-financial corporations do not have any liability in the shape of currency because those are not issuing authorities. / Валюта это денежная единица страны и её тип (бумажная, золотая или серебряная). Под валютой могут пониматься также бумажные деньги, векселя, монеты, чеки, используемые в международных расчётах. Под Валютой, от Итальянского слова Valuta, от Латинского слова Valeo, означающее Стою, понимается:- (1) денежная единица страны и её тип (золотая, серебряная, бумажная); (2) денежные знаки иностранных государств, а также кредитные и платёжные документы, выраженные в иностранных денежных единицах (векселя, чеки и так далее) и используемые в международных расчётах (иностранная валюта). До XIX века всеобщее распространение имела либо серебряная валюта, либо Биметаллизм, при котором роль денежного металла одновременно выполняли и серебро и золото. В начале XIX века в Англии (а со 2-й половины XIX века и в других капиталистических странах) получает распространение золотая валюта. Для периода общего кризиса капитализма характерна бумажная валюта, то есть неразменные на золото или серебро банкноты и бумажные деньги. Неразменные банкноты и бумажные деньги подвержены инфляции, они обесцениваются, изменяется количество золота, реально представляемого бумажноденежной единицей, что ведёт также к понижению курса валюты страны (смотрите Валютный Курс) в отношении иностранных валют. Для современного капитализма характерны неустойчивые, падающие валюты. Обесценение валют влечёт за собой снижение их золотого содержания. В течение всего послевоенного периода имеют место хронические инфляции и систематические девальвации валют, в том числе массовые девальвации валют в 1949 и 1967. В этих условиях некоторые капиталистические страны стараются искусственно поддержать номинальное золотое содержание своих валют. Например, в США, где уровень цен на товары, даже по официальным данным, в 1969 превышал довоенный более чем в 2.5 раза, золотое содержание Доллара, установленное 31 Января 1934 и равное 0.888 671 грамма (г) чистого золота, сохраняется. Во многих странах курс валют поддерживается с помощью валютных ограничений (из 115 стран, входивших в Международный Валютный Фонд в конце 1969, только около одной трети не применяли валютных ограничений). Валюты капиталистических стран подразделяются на Обратимые (Конвертируемые), Частично Обратимые и Необратимые (Замкнутые). Валюты стран, полностью отменивших валютные ограничения как для нерезидентов (иностранных физических и юридических лиц), так и для резидентов (физических и юридических лиц данной страны), являются Обратимыми Валютами и могут обмениваться на

любую иностранную валюту (Американский Доллар, Канадский Доллар, Швейцарский Франк, Марка ФРГ и другие). Валюты стран, отменивших валютные ограничения не по всем валютным операциям или только для нерезидентов, называются Частично Обратимыми Валютами. К Частично Обратимым Валютам относятся валюты большинства Западно-Европейских стран (Великобритании, Франции, Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов, Швеции, Дании, Норвегии, Финляндии и Австрии), которые в Декабре 1958 отменили валютные ограничения для нерезидентов, что дало последним возможность свободно переводить вывозную (или экспортную) выручку и принадлежащие им суммы на банковских счетах в Американские Доллары и другие полностью или частично конвертируемые валюты. К Необратимым (Замкнутым) Валютам относятся валюты стран, сохраняющих валютные ограничения по всем валютным операциям и для резидентов и нерезидентов. К ним относятся, в частности, валюты зависимых и развивающихся стран, которые в большинстве своём прикреплены к валютам метрополий (или бывших метрополий) и курсы которых устанавливаются на уровне, выгодном для иностранных монополий. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и других социалистических странах устойчивость валюты обеспечивалась в основном товарной массой, поступающей в обращение через государственную и кооперативную торговлю по плановым ценам. В основе укрепления валют социалистических стран лежали плановое, бескризисное и поступательное развитие социалистической экономики, планирование денежного обращения и товарооборота. Устойчивость валют социалистических стран опиралась также на государственный золотой запас в качестве одного из обеспечений валюты, на планирование внешнеэкономических связей, в том числе поступлений и платежей в валюте и на государственную валютную монополию.

CURRENCY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR = ФАКТОР ПЕРЕОЦЕНКИ ВАЛЮТ (или ФАКТОР ВЛИЯНИЯ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ВАЛЮТНЫХ КУРСОВ) – Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF) is an adjustment to shipping companies' freight rates to take into account the effect over time of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF) is a fee applied to the shipping costs to compensate for exchange rate fluctuations. Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF) is a type of charge applied on top of freight costs by carriers servicing trade between the United States and Pacific Rim countries. The charge was developed due to costs that carriers incur from constantly changing exchange rates between the US Dollar and other foreign currencies. The currency adjustment factor rises as the value of the US Dollar falls. It is applied as a percentage on top of the base exchange rate, which is calculated as the average exchange rate for the previous three months. Due to this added charge, shippers are now looking to enter into 'all inclusive' contracts at one price, that accounts for all applicable charges, to limit the effect of the CAF. CAF calculation example:- (i) BAS (Basis Ocean freight) = USD2 500.00; (ii) BAF (Bunker Adjustment Factor) = USD359.00; (iii) CAF = %12 = (USD2 500.00 x %12) / 100 = USD300.00; (iv) Total ocean freight = USD2 500.00 + USD359.00 + USD300.00 = USD3 159.00. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF) is used to adjust ocean freight due to currency fluctuations. Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF) is a charge, expressed as a percentage of a base rate, that is applied to compensate ocean carriers of currency fluctuations. A surcharge imposed by a carrier on ocean freight charges to offset foreign currency fluctuations. Adjustment made by shipping lines or liner conferences on freight rates to offset losses or gains for carriers as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates of tariff currencies. / судоходными линиями или линейными конференциями . вследствие колебаний стоимости той или иной валюты. фрахтовые надбавки или доплаты (freight surcharge) .

CURRENCY APPRECIATION = УДОРОЖАНИЕ ВАЛЮТЫ – Currency Appreciation is an increase in the value of one currency relative to another currency. Appreciation occurs when, because of a change in exchange rates, a unit of one currency buys more units of another currency.

CURRENCY BASKET = ВАЛЮТНАЯ КОРЗИНА – Currency Basket:- artificial currency unit consisting of specific amounts of currencies from several nations for use as a reference for international monetary transactions, and which cannot be privately owned. An example is the European Currency Unit. / Искусственная валютная единица, состоящая из определённой суммы валют нескольких стран для использования в качестве ссылки для международных монетарных операций, и которая не может быть частным владением. Примером служит Европейская Единица Валюты (European Currency Unit).

CURRENCY BOARD SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВАЛЮТНОГО ПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Currency Board System:- when it instals a currency board, a country pegs its currency's exchange rate to an anchor currency. The entire domestic money supply must be covered by the foreign currency. Monetary policy independence is forfeited because the disposable money supply can only increase to the extent that reserves are available in the anchor currency.

CURRENCY BONDS = ВАЛЮТНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Currency Bonds are bonds issued domestically in foreign currency, i.e. not in domestic currency. Accordingly, interest and redemption payments are made in foreign currency.

CURRENCY DEPRECIATION = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ ВАЛЮТЫ – Currency Depreciation is a decline in the value of one currency relative to another currency. Depreciation occurs when, because of a change in exchange rates, a unit of one currency buys fewer units of another currency.

CURRENCY DERIVATIVE = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ (или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ДЕРИВАТИВ) – There are three types of Currency Derivatives:- Cross-Currency Rate Swap, Currency Forward, and Currency Option. / Существуют три типа валютных производых (валютных деривативов):- Своп На Валютный Кросс Курс (Cross-Currency Rate Swap), Валютный Форвард (Currency Forward) и Валютный Опцион (Currency Option).

CURRENCY DEVALUATION = ДЕВАЛЬВАЦИЯ ВАЛЮТЫ (или ОБЕСЦЕНИВАНИЕ ВАЛЮТЫ) – Currency Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment in the official exchange rate established, or pegged, by a government against a specified standard, such as another currency or gold.

CURRENCY FORWARD CONTRACT = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или ФОРВАРДНЫЙ ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ, или ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ НА ВАЛЮТУ) – Currency Forward Contract is a contract in which the parties agree to exchange cash flows in two different currencies at an agreed upon date in the future. Currency Forward is an agreement to exchange a specified amount of one currency for another at a future date at a certain rate. The exchange of currencies is priced so as to allow no risk-free arbitrage. In other words, pricing is not a market estimate of the spot rate at that date, but is made according to the two currencies' respective interest rates. For example, assuming that Eurosterling interest rates are 10% and Eurodollar 5%, and the US Dollar/Sterling spot rate is 1.75, the forward rate should reflect the 5% interest rate advantage of depositing money in sterling. Thus the 12-month forward rate should be 1.6695. Forwards are more appropriate than options if a company has a strong directional view of expected movements in exchange rates. But certainty is rare and hedging entirely with forwards may leave a company locked into unfavorable exchange rates. Unlike options, forwards do not enable companies to take advantage of favorable currency movements. The purchaser of a forward, unlike the purchaser of a future, carries the credit risk of the firm from which it makes the purchase. Since the contracts are not easily reassignable, it is difficult to reduce this risk.

CURRENCY OPTION = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или ОПЦИОН НА ВАЛЮТУ) – Currency Option:- product description:- a transaction featuring an option to buy or sell a foreign currency – depending on your cash flow, 4 alternatives of FX options may be used:- (i) you can buy an option to sell a foreign currency at a future date using an agreed exchange rate and you pay a premium for the execution of the deal (depending on the current situation you can either use the option or sell your funds at more favorable market conditions); (ii) you can buy an option to buy a foreign currency at a future date using an agreed exchange rate and you pay a premium for the execution of the deal (depending on the current situation you can either use the option or purchase the required volume of the foreign currency at more favorable market conditions); (iii) you sell the option => you are obliged to sell the foreign currency for the agreed exchange rate at a future date and you collect a premium for the execution of the deal (the Bank may or may not use its option right depending on the current situation, you keep the premium for the execution of the deal); and (iv) you sell the option => you are obliged to buy the foreign currency for the agreed exchange rate at a future date and you collect a premium for the execution of the deal (the Bank may or may not use its option right depending on the current situation, you keep the premium for the execution of the deal). Each of the options may take two forms – the so-called European or American Option:- (i) an European option may only be exercised on the agreed expiration date; and (ii) an American option may be exercised at any time prior to and including its expiration date. Terms of Service:- (i) accounts in the relevant currencies; (ii) minimum notional amount per expiration is, e.g., CZK1 000 000 or an equivalent in EUR, USD, GBP, CHF and PLN, for other currencies have been the minimum volume certify; (iii) maturity – up to 1 year; (iv) traded currencies are limited by the scope of the foreign exchange list of the investing bank; (iv) Master Agreement on treasury Trades; and (v) Agreement on Financial Collateral Account. Currency Option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to exchange one currency for another at a predetermined exchange rate on or until the maturity date. Currency Option is an option contract that gives the right to buy or sell a currency with another currency at a specified exchange rate during a specified period. This category also includes exotic foreign exchange options such as average rate options and barrier options. These instruments are included in the over-the-counter (OTC) options section. Option contract:- the right to buy or sell a specific amount of a particular currency at a pre-agreed price. Currency Option:- a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) a specified amount of a given currency at a specified strike price. / (iv) Головное Соглашение по .

CURRENCY REFORM = ВАЛЮТНАЯ РЕФОРМА – Currency Reform is the reorganization of a country's monetary system. This happens whenever the currency of an economy ceases to function as a unit of account, means of payment or store of value. Currency reforms are often preceded by inflation and excessive national debt. Currency reforms generally lead to a strong depreciation of existing assets. On 1948-June-20, for example, a currency reform was implemented in Germany in which the D-Mark replaced the Reichsmark. It is important to distinguish between currency reform and monetary union. Whilst currency reforms involve the replacement of one currency by another currency – usually involving major depreciation – a monetary union (e.g., European Monetary Union) is a situation where several currencies are merged, with no loss of value, into a new, common currency.

CURRENCY REVALUATION = РЕВАЛЬВАЦИЯ ВАЛЮТЫ (или УДОРОЖАНИЕ ВАЛЮТЫ) – Currency Revaluation is a deliberate upward adjustment in the official exchange rate established, or pegged, by a government against a specified standard, such as another currency or gold.

CURRENCY RISK = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ РИСК – Declining exchange rates reduce the value of investments in foreign currencies.However, the foreign exchange market also offers opportunities for profits.The currency risk can be eliminated by investing only in the client's domestic currency.However, companies operating on an international scale are exposed to exchange-rate trends to some degree. Such trends can therefore also exercise an indirect influence on the price movements of securities. Currency Risk is the potential impact on the fair value of assets and liabilities from changes in exchange rates. The bank is exposed to currency risk principally through the assets relating to the management of its equity. The bank is also exposed to currency risk through managing its customer deposits and through acting as an intermediary in foreign exchange transactions between central and commercial banks. The bank reduces its currency exposures by matching the assets relating to the management of its equity to the constituent currencies of the SDR on a regular basis, and by allowing only small currency exposures relating to customer deposits and foreign exchange transaction intermediation. / Валютный Риск – риск убытков вследствие неблагоприятного изменения курсов иностранных валют и (или) драгоценных (благородных) металлов по открытым кредитной организацией позициям в иностранных валютах и (или) драгоценных металлах.

CURRENCY SPECULATION = ВАЛЮТНАЯ СПЕКУЛЯЦИЯ (или СПЕКУЛЯЦИЯ ВАЛЮТОЙ) – Currency Speculation:- buying or selling of foreign currencies on the spot or forward market in the hopes of making profits from fluctuations in the exchange rate. See also Agiotage, and Speculation. / от флуктуаций (колебаний) обменного курса.

CURRENCY SWAP = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ СВОП (или СВОП НА ВАЛЮТУ) – A Currency Swap is a contract which commits two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments in different currencies for an agreed period of time and to exchange principal amounts in different currencies at a pre-agreed exchange rate at maturity. Contract which commits two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments in different currencies for an agreed period of time and to exchange principal amounts in different currencies at a pre-agreed exchange rate at maturity. A swap that involves the exchange of one currency (e.g., US Dollars) for another (e.g., Japanese Yen) on a specified schedule. Also known as Bank Swap. Currency Swap is a transaction in which one party pays fixed periodic amounts of one currency and the other party pays fixed periodic amounts of another currency. Payments are calculated on a notional amount. Such swaps may involve initial and/or final payments that correspond to the notional amount. / , например, . / Позволяет привлечь рубли под залог валюты.

CURRENCY SWAPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ВАЛЮТНЫЙ СВОП – Currency Swaption is an OTC (over-the-counter) option to enter into a currency swap contract. These products are included in the over-the-counter (OTC) options section.

CURRENCY WARRANT = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ВАРРАНТ (или ВАРРАНТ НА ВАЛЮТУ) – Currency Warrant is an OTC (over-the-counter) option; long-dated (over one year) currency option. These products are included in the OTC options section. In Australia, Currency Warrants give holders exposure to movements in the exchange rate between two different currencies. Holders of currency warrants may exchange an amount of foreign currency for Australian Dollars on or before the expiry date.

CURRENT = ТОК – Current (electric) is a flow of electrons in an electrical conductor. The strength or rate of movement of the electricity is measured in Amperes. See also Electric Current. Current is the flow of electricity commonly measured in Amperes. / Под Электрическим Током понимается всякое упорядоченное движение электрических зарядов (заряженных частиц и тел). По физической природе различают:- (i) конвекционный электрический ток – движение заряженных частиц и тел в вакууме или в среде, не обладающей электрической проводимостью; (ii) электрический ток поляризации – движение связанных заряженных частиц в диэлектрике при изменении поляризации диэлектрика; и (iii) электрический ток проводимости – упорядоченное движение носителей тока, возникающее в проводнике или полупроводнике под действием электрического поля. Мерой электрического тока служит сила тока и плотность тока.

CURRENT ACCOUNT = ТЕКУЩИЙ СЧЁТ – Current Account is an account where the debits and credits resulting from the business relations between the bank and current account customer are effected on an ongoing basis, with a running balance being kept. May also be maintained as a debit or credit account. Statements are furnished quarterly or semi-annually. Current accounts offer little or no interest return but unlimited withdrawal privileges and many other services, such as automated cash withdrawal, checkbooks, payment transfers, etc. Also known as Balance Of Payments. In balance of payments accounting, Current Account is an account recording exports and imports of merchandise (visible items of trade) and services, profits earned abroad, and interest (invisible items of trade). The current account balance is equal to the balance of goods and services, plus unilateral foreign transfers from the public or private sector, such as aid to developing countries. It is the difference between total exports and imports of goods and services, while the balance of trade is the difference between total exports and imports of goods (visible items only). See also Checking Account. Current Account is an account (also referred to as a Giro Account or Personal Account) maintained with a bank that can be used, in principle, at any time for deposits, withdrawals, transfers or cheques and that serves as the primary means of payments. In many cases, it is possible to arrange an overdraft facility for the current account. The account holder usually receives a bank customer card enabling him to make use of self-service facilities, such as ATMs and bank statement printers. / Под Текущим Счётом понимается счёт лица в банке. Владелец текущего счёта может вносить (депонировать) и изымать имеющиеся на нём средства согласно условиям текущего счёта.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ БАЛАНС (или САЛЬДО ТЕКУЩЕГО СЧЁТА, или САЛЬДО СЧЁТА ТЕКУЩИХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ) – Current Account Balance:- the sum of payments from a country's cross-border deliveries of goods (trade balance), services (invisible balance), income and unilateral transfers. Component of balance of payments. Current Account Balance is the difference between the nation's total exports of goods, services and transfers and its total imports of them. Current account balance calculations exclude transactions in financial assets and liabilities. The Current Account Balance is the difference between credits (exports and income receipts) and debits (imports and income payments) in the current account. The balance is a net measure of current account transactions between the United States and the rest of the world. A positive balance indicates a current account Surplus. A negative balance indicates a current account Deficit. / Компонент платёжного баланса (balance of payment). Под Расчётным Балансом понимается соотношение между денежными требованиями и денежными обязательствами страны, возникшими в результате её торговых и иных (кроме кредитных) отношений с другими странами за определённый период или на определённую дату. Расчётный баланс включает в себя торговый баланс, вывоз и ввоз золота, баланс услуг, расходы туристов и доходы от иностранного туризма, доходы от заграничных инвестиций и связанные с ними расходы и другое.

CURRENT ACCOUNT CREDIT = КРЕДИТ ТЕКУЩЕГО СЧЁТА (или КОНТОКОРРЕНТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Current Account Credit:- used in particular to cover changing credit needs of corporate clients. If a client draws out more money than is in his account, the account becomes overdrawn. An overdraft may be converted into a current account credit offering the possibility to draw a desired amount at any time up to a specified limit within the agreed period. May take the form of a secured or unsecured loan. Also known as Overdraft.

CURRENT ACCOUNT FACILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ПО ТЕКУЩЕМУ СЧЁТУ – Current Account Facility is a bank loan the borrower can draw upon within a precisely defined credit line. The customer can make withdrawals against this credit line either fully or partially at any time without any further arrangements or agreements with the bank. Advances on current account are often granted in the form of an overdraft facility to private clients.

CURRENT ASSETS = ТЕКУЩИЕ АКТИВЫ (или КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ, или ОБОРОТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА) – Current Asset is an asset that one can reasonably expect to convert into cash, sell, or consume in operations within a single operating cycle, or within a year if more than one cycle is completed each year. Current Assets are assets which can be turned into cash within one year. Cash or other assets of the entity that would in the ordinary course of operations of the entity be consumed or converted into cash within twelve months after the end of the last financial year of the entity. Assets that are readily convertible into cash, usually maturing in less than one year, such as cash on hand, inventories, marketable securities, and notes and accounts receivable. The opposite of Fixed Assets, and Non-Current Assets. Those assets of a company that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash, or sold, or consumed during one year. These include cash and equivalents, bonds, receivables and money due usually within one year, and inventories. A total current assets is the total amount of assets considered to be readily convertible into cash within short period of time, usually a year, such as cash on hand, notes and accounts receivable, inventories, and marketable securities. Contrast with Fixed Assets, Non-Current Assets. Current Assets are those assets that are normally converted into cash within 1 year or, in some cases, within the normal operating cycle of the business. For example, since large aircraft take longer than 1 year to manufacture, the inventory of an aircraft manufacturer represents the materials that would be converted to cash under their normal production and sales cycle, rather than over 1 year. Assets are listed in a specific order, with those most easily converted into cash (referred to as More 'Liquid' Assets) listed first followed by less liquid assets. Thus, current assets are listed before noncurrent assets, and cash is the first item listed. Current Assets is the sum of account receivables, inventories, cash and deposits. It represents assets that should be turned into cash in the near future. / строка баланса (item). Оборотные Средства – это средства, используемые предприятием для осуществления своей постоянной деятельности, оборотные средства включают в себя производственные запасы предприятия (основные и вспомогательные материалы, топливо), полуфабрикаты, незавершённое производство, запасы готовой и отгруженной продукции, дебиторскую задолженности, а также наличные деньги в кассе и денежные средства на счетах предприятия. Оборотные средства являются непременным условием для осуществления предприятием хозяйственной деятельности. По сути, оборотные средства – это денежные средства, авансированные в оборотные производственные фонды и фонды обращения, не стоит путать их с денежными средствами, вложенными в основные фонды. Сущность оборотных средств определяется их экономической ролью, необходимостью обеспечения воспроизводственного процесса, включающего как процесс производства, так и процесс обращения. В отличие от основных фондов, неоднократно участвующих в процессе производства, оборотные средства функционируют только в одном производственном цикле и независимо от способа производственного потребления полностью переносят свою стоимость на готовый продукт. Основные средства бывают собственными и заёмными.

CURRENT CREDIT EXPOSURE AND LIABILITIES = ТЕКУЩИЕ ОБЪЁМЫ ЗАЯВЛЕННЫХ КРЕДИТОВ И ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ – Current Credit Exposure And Liabilities:- in BIS (short for the Bank for International Setlements) reports:- current credit exposure represents the gross value of contracts that have a positive market value after taking account of legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements. Liabilities arising from OTC derivatives contracts represent the gross value of contracts that have a negative market value taking account of legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements. / соглашения о двустороннем взаиморасчёте или сведении.

CURRENT DELIVERY = ТЕКУЩАЯ ПОСТАВКА – Current Delivery:- deliveries being made during a present month. Sometimes current delivery is used as a synonym for Nearby Delivery. / Поставки, осуществлённые в течение настоящего месяца. Иногда текущая поставка используется в качестве синонима для Ближайшей Поставки (Nearby Delivery).

CURRENT DELIVERY MONTH = ТЕКУЩИЙ МЕСЯЦ ПОСТАВКИ – Current Delivery Month:- the futures contract which matures and becomes deliverable during the present month or the month closest to delivery. Also known as Spot Month. / Фьючерсный контракт, срок действия которого истекает и который становится поставочным в течение настоящего месяца или ближайшего к поставке месяца. Известен также как Месяц Безотлагательной Поставки (Spot Month).

CURRENT ESTIMATE = ТЕКУЩАЯ ОЦЕНКА – Current Estimate is the expected value based on current knowledge. / Предполагаемая стоимость, основанная на текущих сведениях.

CURRENT EXPOSURE = ТЕКУЩАЯ ПОДВЕРЖЕННОСТЬ – Current Exposure is the loss that would be incurred today on a contract or set of contracts if a counterparty failed to perform on its obligations. Also known as Replacement Cost, current exposure is what it would cost to replace a given contract if the counterparty defaulted now. See also Potential Future Exposure. / Смотрите также Потенциальная Подверженность В Будущем (Potential Future Exposure).

CURRENT FAR EAST SHIPMENT PRICE = XX – Current Far East Shipment Price means, during the period in which two daily price quotations are available for the growth quoted for Middling (M) 1-3/32 inch cotton, CFR (cost and freight) Far East, the price quotation for cotton for shipment no later than August/September of the current calendar year.

CURRENT FILING BASIS = ОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ ПОДАЧИ (или ТЕКУЩИЙ БАЗИС ПОДАЧИ) – Current Filing Basis:- in applications under §§ 1 and 44 of the Trademark Act, the applicant may claim more than one basis, and may add or substitute a basis after filing the application. The 'Current Filing Basis' means the basis, as amended (changed after the initial or original filing). If the basis has not been amended, the current filing basis is the same as the original filing basis.

CURRENT INCOME SAVINGS BOND = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО ДОХОДА – In the United States, Current Income Savings Bond is a savings bond, typically Series H or HH, on which interest is paid every six months, usually via Direct Deposit, to the owner or co-owners. The purchase or issue price of a current income savings bond (the principal) is its face (or par) value and remains constant. Series G and Series K bonds, both now matured, were also current income savings bonds.

CURRENT LIABILITIES = ТЕКУЩИЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА (или КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – Current Liability is an obligation whose liquidation is expected to require the use of existing resources classified as current assets, or the creation of other current liabilities. Current Liabilities are liabilities which must be satisfied within one year. Current Liabilities is the sum of overdrafts, short-term loans, unpaid tax, unpaid dividends, trade creditors and other short-term liabilities. It represents the liabilities that must be paid during the next year. Liabilities due within one year, such as salaries, accounts payable and short-term notes. Obligations that are expected or could be required to be discharged on demand or within twelve months. In a company's annual report, this figure shows the amount of debt due to be repaid within twelve months. Money owed and payable by a company, usually within one year. / Текущие Обязательства или Краткосрочные Обязательства – задолженности или иные обязательства, подлежащие оплате в течение года, например, овердрафт и другие.

CURRENT MARKET VALUE = ТЕКУЩАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Current Market Value (CMV):- the resale valuation attached to a security held long in an investor's margin account. The current market value is usually taken as the closing price for listed securities or the bid price offered for over-the-counter (OTC) securities. In a margin account, an investor essentially engages in owning securities purchased for a total price greater than the amount of cash he/she has in his/her account; the investor borrows the excess cash needed from his/her brokerage to fund the remainder of the purchase. Due to this leveraged purchase situation, the brokerage account values the investor's assets periodically, and if the total account value falls below the required margin amount, the brokerage will require the investor to top up the account with cash or to liquidate some or all of his or her securities into cash. The current market value (CMV) is the standardized price that is taken periodically to track the change in value of the investor's assets. Current Market Value:- realizable proceeds from the sale of a property, such as a house, under normal circumstances. In addition to the property yield, it is an important indicator used for financing, assessing and determining the mortage value of construction properties. / Текущая Рыночная Стоимость – стоимость ценных бумаг, составляющих портфель вложений клиента на настоящий момент времени в текущих рыночных ценах, указанных в ежемесячном брокерском отчёте или чаще, если акции покупаются под залог или продаются со ставкой на понижение. Для котирующихся на бирже акций и облигаций текущая рыночная стоимость определяется согласно ценам закрытия биржи на предшествующий рабочий день. Для ценных бумаг внебиржевого рынка используется цена предложения.

CURRENT PORTION OF LONG–TERM DEBT = ТЕКУЩАЯ ПОРЦИЯ ДОЛГОСРОЧНОГО ДОЛГА (или ТЕКУЩАЯ ПОРЦИЯ ДОЛГОСРОЧНОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Current Portion Of Long-Term Debt, the last current liability listed on company's balance sheet, is the portion of company's total outstanding debt that must be repaid over the next year. As with deferred income, the balance sheet divides debt liabilities into two portions:- (i) the amount payable over the next year and (ii) the amount payable beyond 1 year. Only the principal component of debt is listed on the balance sheet. Interest payments are an expense included on the income statement. To calculate company's total debt service for a given year from its financial statements, one needs to sum the interest expense from the income statement for that year (interest payments) and the current portion of long-term debt from the balance sheet for the end of the prior year (principal payments).

CURRENT RATIO = ТЕКУЩЕЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ТЕКУЩЕЙ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ПОКРЫТИЯ) – Current Ratio is the current assets divided by the current liabilities. It is a key measure of liquidity as it measures the company's short-term ability to pay its bills. It is generally accepted that (for a manufacturing company) the current ratio should be approximately 1.5. If it is substantially below this figure then suppliers and bankers will be concerned about the company's ability to pay its bills. If it is substantially above this figure, the company is probably making inefficient use of its current assets (and therefore reducing the potential level of profitability). The current ratio is also called the Working Capital Ratio or the Liquidity Ratio. Current Ratio is a measurement of a business's liquidity based on the ability to generate cash and pay short-term debts. Current Ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations. The Current Ratio formula is:- Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities. Also known as Liquidity Ratio, Cash Asset Ratio and Cash Ratio. The ratio is mainly used to give an idea of the company's ability to pay back its short-term liabilities (debt and payables) with its short-term assets (cash, inventory, receivables). The higher the current ratio, the more capable the company is of paying its obligations. A ratio under 1 suggests that the company would be unable to pay off its obligations if they came due at that point. While this shows the company is not in good financial health, it does not necessarily mean that it will go bankrupt – as there are many ways to access financing – but it is definitely not a good sign. The current ratio can give a sense of the efficiency of a company's operating cycle or its ability to turn its product into cash. Companies that have trouble getting paid on their receivables or have long inventory turnover can run into liquidity problems because they are unable to alleviate their obligations. Because business operations differ in each industry, it is always more useful to compare companies within the same industry. This ratio is similar to the acid-test ratio except that the acid-test ratio does not include inventory and prepaids as assets that can be liquidated. The components of current ratio (current assets and current liabilities) can be used to derive working

capital (difference between current assets and current liabilities). Working capital is frequently used to derive the working capital ratio, which is working capital as a ratio of sales. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities. The main liquidity ratio used to determine a business entity's ability to pay its bills. Also known as Working Capital Ratio. Current Ratio is a measure of liquidity that shows a company's ability to pay its short-term debts. Current Ratio = (Current Assets / Current Liabilities) = Number Of Times Covered. Current Ratio:- current assets divided by current liabilities. / Текущее Соотношение – отношение текущих активов к текущим пассивам. Данное отношение отражает способность компании оплатить текущие обязательства из текущих активов. По большей части, компании, имеющие небольшой товарный запас и высоколиквидные счета к получению, могут безопасно действовать при низком текущем соотношении активов к пассивам, чем компании, поток наличных средств (cash flow) в которых является менее надёжным. Смотрите также Quick Ratio.

CURRENT REDEMPTION VALUE = ТЕКУЩАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ ПОГАШЕНИЯ – In the United States, Current Redemption Value (CRV):- what a bond is worth. To find out how much money you can get for your bond right now, you need to check the current redemption value. The current redemption value of any savings bond can be determined using the savings bond calculator on the Treasury Direct website. The calculator requires the serial number of the bond, the issue date and the face amount. The Treasury Direct website also provides downloadable software that can store your savings bond information and regularly update the values. The software is called the Savings Bond Wizard. If you do not have the specific bond details but would like to know what previously issued bonds would be currently worth, the website also has redemption tables. The tables show the current value of a bond based on the face amount and issue date.

CURRENT RETURN = ТЕКУЩАЯ ОТДАЧА (или ТЕКУЩЕЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ) – Current Return, also called Current Yield, is the amount of interest you earn on a bond in any given year, expressed as a percent of the current market price. The current return will, in most cases, not be the same as the coupon rate, or the interest rate the bond pays calculated as a percentage of its par value. For example, if the par, or face value, of a bond is USD1 000 and the coupon rate is 5%, then the interest payments, or annual income, from the bond is USD50 per year. If, however, the bond is trading at USD900, then that USD50 annual income is actually a current return of 5.6%. The current return does not take capital gains or losses into account, so it is not a reflection of the total return on your bond investment. It is the present earnings from any investment. Present annual rate of return of income from any investment. See also Yield. Current Return's formula:- Nominal Interest Rate x 100 / Purchase Price. / Смотрите также Доходность (Yield).

CURRENT VALUE = ТЕКУЩАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – (1) Current Value is a value of an asset at the present time as compared with the asset's historical cost.

(2) In finance, Current Value is the amount determined by discounting the future revenue stream of an asset using compound interest principles.

CURRENT YIELD = ТЕКУЩАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Current Yield is the annual income (interest or dividends) divided by the current price of the security. This measure looks at the current price of a bond instead of its face value and represents the return an investor would expect if he or she purchased the bond and held it for a year. This measure is not an accurate reflection of the actual return that an investor will receive in all cases because bond and stock prices are constantly changing due to market factors. Formula:- Current Yield = Annual Cash Inflows / Market Price. Also referred to as Bond Yield, or Dividend Yield for stocks. For example, if a bond is priced at USD95.75 and has an annual coupon of USD5.10, the current yield of the bond is 5.33%. If the bond is a 10-year bond with nine years remaining and you were only planning to hold it for one year, you would receive the USD5.10, but your actual return would depend on the bond's price when you sold it. If, during this period, interest rates rose and the price of your bond fell to USD87.34, your actual return for the period would be –3.5% (–USD3.31 / USD95.75) because although you gained USD5.10 in dividends, your capital loss was USD8.41. Current Yield is the ratio of the coupon to the current market price of the debt instruments. Formula:- Current Yield = Annual Coupons / Current Bond Price. Current Yield is a bond's annual return based on its annual coupon payments and current price (as opposed to its original price or face). The formula for current yield is a bond's annual coupons divided by its current price. Use of the Current Yield Formula:- the current yield formula is used to determine the yield on a bond based on its current price. The current yield formula can be used along with the bond yield formula, yield to maturity, yield to call, and other bond yield formulas to compare the returns of various bonds. The current yield formula may also be used with risk ratings and calculations to compare various bonds. As a general rule in financial theory, one would expect a higher premium, or return, for a riskier investment. If two bonds are held constant in respect to their risk, a higher return would be preferable. Current Yield vs. Other Bond Formulas:- there are various formulas that are used to compare the yields on bonds. Current yield, as its name implies, is the current or 'here and now' annual yield based solely on coupons. This is the difference between the bond yield and current yield. The bond yield looks at the original price of the bond or face value. The current yield differs from the yield to maturity in that the yield to maturity looks at all future inflows, including a higher or lower face value than its current price, to determine the yield based on a present value equal to the current price of the bond. The formula for current yield only looks at the current price and one year coupons. Example of the Current Yield Formula:- an example of the current yield formula would be a bond that was issued at USD1 000 that has an aggregate annual coupon of USD100. The bond yield on this particular bond would be 10%. Suppose that the same bond is currently selling for USD900 based on today's market rates. Recall that if the price of a bond goes down, the market rates or bond rate has gone up. For this example, the current yield formula would be shown as:- USD100 / USD900, which would return a current yield of 11.11%. / Соотношение купона с текущей рыночной ценой долговых инструментов. Текущая Доходность – ежегодная ставка процента по облигации, разделённая на рыночную цену (обязательства). Это реальная ставка доходности в противоположность купонной ставке доходности (обе они были бы равны, если бы облигации покупались по номиналу) или доходу до наступления срока погашения. Например, облигация со ставкой доходности 10% (купонная ставка) с нарицательной стоимостью 1 000 Долларов США приобретена по рыночной цене в 800 Долларов, ежегодная доходность по этой облигации составляет 100 Долларов. Но поскольку за облигацию было уплачено только 800 Долларов, текущая доходность равна 100 Долларам, разделённым на 800 Долларов, то есть 12.5%.

CURTAIN SIDER = СО ШТОРАМИ ПО БОКАМ – Curtain Sider:- train carriage with soft sides. / На жаргоне грузоперевозчиков прицеп со шторами по бокам. В случае если цельный тент покрывает и крышу прицепа, дальнобойщики используют жаргонный термин Мешок.

CURVED OR CROOKED CHAIN = XX – Curved Or Crooked Chain:- readily noticeable by its waviness. Causes difficulty at sewing operation and distorts finished garment's appearance. See also Humpy Chain. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

CURVOSPINA = КУРВОСПИНА (или КРИВОШИП, или КРИВО КОЛЮЧЕЕ) – Curvospina:- with curved spines.

CUSHION–BACK CARPET = КОВЁР С АМОРТИЗИРУЮЩЕЙ ИЗНАНКОЙ (или КОВЁР С ПОДКЛАДКОЙ НА ИЗНАНКЕ) – Cushion-Back Carpet is a carpet with padding made as an integral part of the backing.

CUSHION GAS = БУФЕРНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ГАЗ) – Cushion Gas:- the amount of gas required in a storage pool to maintain sufficient pressure to keep the working gas recoverable. Also known as Base Gas. / Количество газа в хранилище, требуемого для поддержания достаточного давления с тем, чтобы активный газ непрерывно возмещался. Известен также как Буферный Газ или Технологический Газ (Base Gas).

CUSIP® = COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM SECURITY IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

CUSIP® INTERNATIONAL NUMBERING SYSTEM = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА НУМЕРАЦИИ КЕПИЦБ® – CGS CINS (short for the CUSIP® Global Services CUSIP® International Numbering System) is a 9-character alphanumeric identifier that employs the same 9 characters as CUSIP®, but also contains a letter of the alphabet in the first position signifying the issuer's country or geographic region. CGS CINS was developed in 1989 as an extension to CUSIP® in response to US demand for global coverage, and is the local identifier of more than 30 non-North American markets. The Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures' (CUSIP®) International Numbering System (CINS) uses the CUSIP® numbering format to identify international securities. he first six characters are known as the Base (or CUSIP-6), and uniquely identify the issuer. Issuer codes are assigned alphabetically from a series that includes deliberate built-in 'gaps' for future expansion. The 7th and 8th digit identify the exact issue. The 9th digit is an automatically generated checksum (some clearing bodies ignore or truncate the last digit). The last three characters of the issuer code can be letters, in order to provide more room for expansion. CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by Standard & Poor's. / Си.Ю.Эс.Ай.Пи.® (CUSIP®). Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

CUSTODIAN = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (или РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ) – Custodian is an organisation which undertakes the role of holding and accounting for assets in a portfolio on behalf of an investment manager or trustees. Custodian is a bank or other financial institution that provides safekeeping services and administers securities for its customers. Custodian means the person (other than a client) who holds assets to which the nominee and custody service (NCS) relates. / Доверительный Управляющий или Распорядитель – банк или иная финансовая организация, осуществляющая опеку над сертификатами на акции и иными активами взаимного фонда, частного лица или клиентов-корпораций. Кастодиан – банк или другая организация, принимающая на хранение финансовые активы или другие ценности; может выполнять функции агента по кредитованию.

CUSTODIAN (BANK) = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (БАНК) (или (БАНК) РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ) – Custodian (Bank) is a bank which holds the assets of an investment fund, acts as an agent for the issue and redemption of units and handles the fund's payment transactions. The custodian also ensures that the fund adheres to the provisions of the Investment Fund Act and the investment regulations.

CUSTODIAN SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЯЮЩЕГО – Custodian Services:- this is a service whereby a person or entity agrees to hold and manage assets on behalf of another person or entity.

CUSTODY = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ) – Custody is the safekeeping, settlement, and servicing of securities for customers. / Ответственное хранение, расчёт и обслуживание ценных бумаг для заказчиков.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ДЕПО (или СЧЁТ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ) – Custody Account:- custody account-keeping consists in recording financial instruments in account(s) kept in the name of their owner, i.e. giving recognition to the rights of the holder in respect of said financial instruments, and safeguarding the corresponding assets under the terms and conditions applicable to each financial instrument. Custodians hold a range of assets on behalf of their customers. These include equities, government bonds, corporate bonds, other debt instruments, mutual fund investments, warrants and derivatives. Also known as Safekeeping Account. between the custody account-keeper and the account holder. The custody account-keeper may appoint another custody account-keeper as its agent for performing all or part of the tasks related to its custodial activity. / , то есть . порядки и условия. Известен также как Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account).

CUSTODY RISK = РИСК ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Custody Risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of the custodian or of a sub-custodian.

CUSTODY SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Custody Services are the services provided by a bank custodian are typically the settlement, safekeeping, and reporting of customers' marketable securities and cash. A custody relationship is contractual, and services performed for a customer may vary. Banks provide custody services to a variety of customers, including mutual funds and investment managers, retirement plans, bank fiduciary and agency accounts, bank marketable securities accounts, insurance companies, corporations, endowments and foundations, and private banking clients. Banks that are not major custodians may provide custody services for their customers through an arrangement with a large custodian bank. Processing cross-border securities trades, keeping financial assets safe and servicing the associated portfolios. Custodians hold a range of assets on behalf of their customers. These include equities, government bonds, corporate bonds, other debt instruments, mutual fund investments, warrants and derivatives. Custodians effect settlement of trades (that is, completion of a transaction, wherein the seller transfers securities or financial instruments to the buyer and the buyer transfers money to the seller) and provide safekeeping of the assets on behalf of clients. The services also include:- (i) collection of income arising from the portfolios (dividends and interest payable); (ii) application of entitlements to reduced rates of withholding tax at source and reclaiming withheld taxes after-the-fact; and (iii) notification and dealing with corporate actions (such as bonus issues, rights issues and takeovers). Also known as Securities Administration. A custodian providing core domestic custody services typically settles trades, invests cash balances as directed, collects income, processes corporate actions, prices securities positions, and provides recordkeeping and reporting services.

CUSTOMARY DEDUCTIONS = ОБЫЧНЫЕ ВЫЧЕТЫ – Customary Deductions:- new for old deductions made by an average adjuster from the cost of repairs for general average damage to a ship over 15 years old. Hull underwriters do not make new for old deductions from claims for repairing damage to the ship, whether they be for general average (GA) sacrifice or particular average.

CUSTOMER = ЗАКАЗЧИК – Customer:- in exchange deals, this term means a person, including another clearing member, for whom a clearing member carries an account. / В биржевых операциях, этот термин обозначает лицо, в том числе и другого клирингового члена, для которого данный клиринговый член осуществляет операции по его счёту.

CUSTOMER = КЛИЕНТ – Customer is a private person or an institution, on whose behalf (ordering customer) or in whose favor (beneficiary customer), a payment is effected. The term 'Customer' means a person having an account with a bank. Person having subscribed to a domestic or international payment scheme of an issuing bank or institution.

CUSTOMER = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ – In reference to electricity, Customer is a person whose user system or equipment is directly connected to the grid and who purchases or receives, or who is seeking to purchase or receive, regulated transmission services. This

may include a person who operates a generation facility, a distribution utility or an end-user subject to the commission's decisions. In addition, a customer includes an embedded generator purchases or receives, or is seeking to purchase or receive, the regulated transmission services referred to in paragraphs (e) or (g) of the definition of Regulated Transmission Services. See also Equipment, and Regulated Transmission Services. / По отношению к электричеству, лицо, потребляющая система или оборудование которого, напраямую подключены к энергосистеме, и которое покупает и получает или стремится покупать или получать услуги подачи электроэнергии на договорных условиях. К нему могут быть причислены и лица, обслуживающие генерирующую установку, сбытовые энергетические компании или конечный потребитель, на которого распространяется решение комиссии. Кроме того, потребителем считается лицо, покупающее или получающее, или стремящееся покупать или получать услуги подачи электроэнергии на договорных условиях от стационарного генератора согласно пунктам (e) и (g) в определении термина Услуги Подачи Электроэнергии на Договорных Условиях или Подконтрольная Подача Электроэнергии (Regulated Transmission Services). Смотрите также Оборудование (Equipment) и Услуги Подачи Электроэнергии на Договорных Условиях или Подконтрольная Подача Электроэнергии (Regulated Transmission Services).

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Account:- this term means an account carried for a customer, including an Omnibus Account.

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS = ВКЛАДЫ КЛИЕНТОВ (или ДЕПОЗИТЫ ЗАКАЗЧИКОВ) – Customer Deposits is the amount of funds held as a deposit from written sales, treated as a liability due to the fact that these funds are to be returned to the customer if the sale is not fulfilled. The borrowings (liabilities) accepted by a bank from the general public (non-banks), excluding acceptances and promissory notes. Customer Deposits is the amount of funds held as a deposit from written sales, treated as a Liability due to the fact that these funds are to be returned to the customer if the sale is not fulfilled.

CUSTOMER MARGIN = МАРЖА ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Margin:- within the futures industry, financial guarantees required of both buyers and sellers of futures contracts and sellers of options contracts to ensure fulfillment of contract obligations. FCMs are responsible for overseeing customer margin account. Margins are determined on the basis of market risk and contract value. Also referred to as Performance-Bond Margin. See also Clearing Margin.

CUSTOMER NUMBER = НОМЕР ЗАКАЗЧИКА – In the US patent law, Customer Number (previously referred to as 'Payor Number') is a number assigned by the Office of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that is used to simplify the submission of an address change, to appoint a practitioner, or to designate the fee address for a patent. Customer numbers are primarily used by attorneys and law firms, and must be requested using the 'Request for Customer Number' form (PTO/SB/125).

CUSTOMER ORDER = ЗАКАЗ ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Order is the seller's internal translation of their buyer's Purchase Order. The document contains much of the same information as the purchase order but may use different Product IDs for some or all of the line items. It will also determine inventory availability.

CUSTOMER OWN TRANSPORT = СОБСТВЕННЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТ ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Own Transport:- the customer arranges his own transport of the container to and from the terminal or depot but agrees to restitute the container back to the terminal or depot. / терминал или депо или парк.

CUSTOMER PAYMENTS = ПЛАТЕЖИ ЗАКАЗЧИКОВ (или КЛИЕНТСКИЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ) – Customer Payments:- movement of funds between accounts of both corporate and personal customers for a wide range of transactions arising from electronic links (generally used by larger corporates), Internet banking, telephone banking and other over-the-counter services.

CUSTOMER PICK–UP = ВЫБОР ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Pick-Up:- cargo picked up by a customer at a warehouse. Customer Pick-Up:- a load that is picked up at the warehouse by the customer (usually within the same day the order is placed).

CUSTOMER RETURN = ВОЗВРАТ ЗАКАЗЧИКОМ (или XX) – Customer Return:- merchandise that has been purchased at a retail level and then returned to the original store for various reasons. Some returns are defective, broken or simply returned for no apparent reason at all. A consumer might return merchandise because it was bought in haste or by impulse. In this scenario if the original packaging is not intact or missing a component the retailer will deem it salvaged. Defective or broken merchandise is a tricky area, often products can be repaired if you have the skill required.

CUSTOMER SEGREGATED FUNDS = СРЕДСТВА ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАКАЗЧИКОВ – Customer Segregated Funds:- When you open an account to trade commodity futures, you will write a check or wire funds to a registered Futures Commission Merchant (FCM). An FCM is a broker or clearing firm in the industry that is regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The funds will be deposited in a Customer Segregated Account at a major bank. Many FCMs use Harris Bank of Chicago to hold the funds. The idea of customer segregated funds is to keep investor money out of the hands of the brokerage firms. If the brokerage firms were to run into financial troubles, it should have zero impact on the customers accounts. By law, the brokers cannot mix their business accounts with customer accounts. This means they should have absolutely no access to your funds other than deposit or send you funds. In extreme cases, they can take money out of your account to cover your own liabilities that accrued on your behalf. FCMs are often ranked by the amount of their customer segregated funds. This is the total amount of funds in the accounts of all the customers who trade with the broker. The CFTC publishes a monthly report on the financial data of FCMs at FCM Reports. The customer segregated funds is a security feature that protects investor funds. The CFTC is expected to monitor FCMs to ensure the funds are not being commingled. It is a rare event that funds are commingled, but we have seen an event where it has happened. MF Global was a major player in the futures industry and one of the largest clearing firms. Their CEO Jon Corzine was a former executive at Goldman Sachs. You would think this firm would be fairly solid and maybe one of the best to trade with – right? In October 2011 we found out that Corzine wasn't the financial whiz that everyone thought he was. He basically took higher risk investments in European Sovereign debt that blew up in his face. His USD6.1 billion bet rightfully worried credit agencies, investors and trading partners. This accelerated a liquidity shortfall and MF Global quickly fell into bankruptcy. After the dust settled, it was revealed that MF Global commingled customer segregated funds with their own investments. This was not a good thing. Customers who traded with MF Global had their accounts frozen and trustees are still sorting out the mess more than a month later and all the funds have not been accounted for. This was an extreme example that rarely happens, but it did happen on a very large scale. All the customer funds have not been replaced yet, but I am sure they will be. The CME Group is playing a big part in sorting the mess and they might even have to kick in some money. It is certainly bad for business if investors lose confidence in the security of their funds and they aren't made whole. Someone will have to step up to the table and make sure faith is restored in the futures markets. You might be asking where the regulators were in this whole mess. That is a good question and one the CFTC will have to answer. The CFTC and NFA are expected to perform regular audits and make sure all members comply with the rules and regulations. The exchanges are also expected to enforce regulations within their exchanges. Somebody was asleep at the switch in this instance. It is funny how the SEC and CFTC are never held accountable for any of their negligence. For the most part customer segregated funds work well to protect investors. This one story made huge headlines, but people have been trading on the exchanges for decades where their accounts have been safe under this protection. You should

consider that your money is safe in your account, now whether it is safe from your trading is another question. See also Segregated Account. Xxxxx. Until the autumn of 2011, more specifically the collapse of MF Global (headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States), few outside of the futures industry were aware of the term 'Customer-Segregated Funds'. The failure of Principal Financial Group Inc. (PFG; headquartered in Des Moines, State of Iowa (IA), the United States) to uphold the sanctity of customer-segregated funds in the summer of 2012 catapulted the phrase into daily usage in national media outlets, and maybe even the homes of many Americans. Customer-segregated funds are exactly what the name implies; they are monetary deposits made by clients that are segregated from the assets of the brokerage firm. When a client opens a trading account with a futures commission merchant (FCM), which is a term for a brokerage firm registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), he is writing a check payable to the FCM for deposit in a bank account that holds client funds but not the brokerage firm's funds. Or if funding by wire, funds are sent directly into an account under the name of the FCM titled 'customer-segregated account'. The CFTC requires brokerage firms (FCMs) to hold customer margin deposits in segregated accounts as a safeguard against a brokerage firm bankruptcy. In theory, if the FCM suffers financial trouble and files for bankruptcy, any client funds on deposit will be unaffected. In fact, in such a case it is common practice for the funds and open positions to simply be transferred to an alternative FCM, leaving the insolvent FCM to deal with its issues. The CFTC requires that FCMs report the status of their customer-segregated funds on a monthly basis. With the data collected, they publish a monthly report on the financial data of each FCM. Events leading up to, and subsequent to, the PFG debacle was a painful reminder that data portrayed on the report might not always be verified. As you may be aware, the top executive at PFG was reporting false customer-segregated funds figures to the CFTC and using falsified bank statements to fool regulators into assuming the reported data was accurate. Within the report, clients, employees, and brokers can find information such as the total value of customer-segregated deposits, the amount the brokerage firm must have in the customer-segregated funds account to be compliant, and any excess or deficiency in the account. You might be wondering why an FCM would have more in their customer-segregated funds account than their customers have on deposit, but the truth is cash inflows and outflows are constantly taking place as clients deposit and withdraw funds, buy and sell options and futures contracts, and pay brokerage fees. Simply put, the math isn't quite as easy as we might think – so instead of there being a black and white figure, there is quite a bit of gray. Nonetheless, the regulations in place that require brokerage firms to segregate customer funds from their own worked flawlessly to protect client funds for decades before MF Global and PFG pilfered customer-segregated funds accounts. The failure of MF Global and PFG to avoid the comingling of firm and client money reminded us that rules are only as good as their followers – and enforcers. Both FCMs displayed a disregard to compliance stipulations intended to protect the customers who enabled their longstanding success as brokerage firms. Regrettably, industry regulators weren't able to detect the violations until after it was too late. As painful as back-to-back system failures were for clients, employees, and brokers of both MF Global and PFG, there might be some long-term good that comes of it. For instance, in the aftermath of these events, the NFA has been provided electronic access to the bank accounts of FCMs enabling verification of customer-segregated funds balances in real time and on a frequent basis. There has also been a proposed insurance fund discussed within the CFTC that would provide deposit insurance to commodity traders up to USD250 000. This insurance fund would be similar to the banking system's FDIC deposit insurance and eliminates the risk of unforeseen events such as a bank insolvency or a brokerage failure to comply with segregation rules. The violation of customer-segregated funds regulations is rare, despite the recent hiccup in its track record. Even without new safety nets in place to avoid another calamity of this sort, it would likely not happen again anytime soon. Nevertheless, for those of us whose livelihood depends on a properly functioning marketplace in which we can be confident, positive changes in oversight are welcomed with open arms! / Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). Дьжан Козайн (Jon Corzine). Эм.Эф. Глобэл (MF Global). Принсипэл Файнэншэл Груп Инк. (Principal Financial Group Inc.; Пи.Эф.Дьжи. (PFG)).

CUSTOMER SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Customer Service is a department designed to meet customer requirements. / Департамент, образованный для удовлетворения потребностей заказчиков.

CUSTOMER TO CUSTOMER = ОТ ЗАКАЗЧИКА ЗАКАЗЧИКУ

CUSTOMER TRANSFER = ПЕРЕВОД ЗАКАЗЧИКА (или ПЕРЕВОД КЛИЕНТА) – Customer Transfer is a payment where either the ordering customer, the final beneficiary customer or both are non-financial institutions.

CUSTOMER TYPE INDICATOR = ИНДИКАТОР ТИПА ЗАКАЗЧИКА – These consist of five identifiers that describe transactions by the type of customer for which a trade is effected. The five codes are:- CTI1, CTI2, CTI3, CTI4, and CTI5. Transaction data classified by the above codes are included in the trade register report produced by a clearing organization. A Customer Type Indicator (CTI) is a number given to distinguish the type of customer involved in the trade. / Индикатор Типа Заказчика – это предоставленный номер, соответствующий типу заказчика, вовлечённого в торговлю.

CUSTOMHOUSE = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ПОСТ – Customhouse is a government office where duties are paid, import documents filed, etc, on foreign shipments. / Правительственное управление, где производится оплата пошлин, заполняются документы на ввоз и прочие действия, связанные с ввозом иностранных товаров.

CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER = БРОКЕР ТАМОЖЕННОГО ПОСТА – Customhouse Broker is a person or firm, licensed by the treasury department of their country when required, engaged in entering and clearing goods through Customs for a client (importer).

CUSTOM–HOUSE BROKERS = БРОКЕРЫ ТАМОЖЕННОГО ПОСТА – Custom-House Brokers (in 1844):- it is enacted by the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 52., that no person shall be authorised to act as an agent for transacting business at the Custom-house in the port of London, relative to the entrance or clearance of any ship, &c., unless authorised by licence of the commissioners of customs, who are to require bond with one surety for 1 000l., for the faithful conduct of such person and his clerks. This regulation does not, however, apply to the clerk or servant of any person or persons transacting business at the Custom-house on his or their account. The commissioners may extend this regulation to other ports.

CUSTOMS = ТАМОЖНЯ – Customs is the Government Service which is responsible for the administration of Customs law and the collection of import and export duties and taxes and which also has responsibility for the application of other laws and regulations relating, inter alia, to the importation, transit and exportation of goods. This term is also used when referring to any part of the Customs Service or its main or subsidiary offices. This term is also used adjectivally in connection with officials of the Customs, import or export duties or control on goods, or any other matter within the purview of the Customs (Customs officer, Customs duties, Customs office, Customs declaration). The regulatory body of most governments which inspects and certifies that the cargo is described. Administrates governmental regulations pertaining to foreign commerce. The authorities designated to collect duties levied by a country on imports and exports. The term also applies to the procedures involved in such collection. Government agency charged with enforcing the rules passed to protect the country's import and export revenues. Customs has a major role to play in the administration of trade. This includes the collection of Customs duties and taxes, the preparation of foreign trade statistics, trade compliance, supply chain security and facilitation, and the protection of society, the environment and cultural heritage. As international trade has developed within the global economy, out-of-date, incompatible, and inefficient customs procedures have been recognized as a costly constraint. Customs

modernisation and harmonisation therefore represent a key objective to facilitate international trade. Customs must also continue to maintain effective controls to combat cross-border crime, which has grown and become sophisticated as a result of the new possibilities offered by world markets. A Government body that deals with the levy of duties and taxes on imported goods from foreign countries and the control over the export and import of goods, for instance, quotas, prohibited goods. Customs tasks:- Customs is a modern service provider for the economy. Its goals and its range of tasks today extend far beyond border-related activities:- (i) though the efficient collection of duties, Customs ensures the state's ability to provide public services; (ii) Customs uses modern practices and methods to promote trade and the economy and thus Europe as a location for business and investment; (iii) Customs protects citizens, the economy and the environment; (iv) Customs combats undeclared work and unlawful employment to stabilise the social systems and labor market; and (v) Customs fights international organised crime – from the drug trade, to product piracy and smuggling all the way to money laundering. The range of activities extends from the straightforward provision of services to exercising sovereign jurisdiction. Customs has to satisfy a twofold demand in the process. On the one hand, Customs is a service provider to private persons and businesses. On the other hand, Customs also executes public powers for the protection of the state, its citizens, the economy and the environment. In order to makes this dual role more transparent and understandable, Customs actively engages its partners in a dialogue as well as providing them with information and advice. Customs is a country's governmental agency authorized to collect tariffs on imported and exported goods. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Таможня – государственное учреждение (государственный орган, государственная служба, таможенный орган), обеспечивающее порядок перемещения через таможенную границу товаров и транспортных средств, вещей и иных предметов, применение таможенных режимов, взимание таможенных платежей, производящее таможенный контроль и таможенное оформление, сбор и обработку сведений о перемещаемых товарах и транспортных средствах, возбуждающее уголовные дела по фактам совершения таможенных преступлений, производящее дознание и осуществляющее оперативно-розыскную деятельность, использующее метод контролируемой поставки, контролирующее выполнение санитарных и карантинных правил и тому подобное; обычно располагается в морских портах, аэропортах и на сухопутной границе в местах пересечения её водными, железнодорожными и автомобильными путями. В Российской Федерации (РФ) Таможня является правоохранительным органом, входит в единую систему таможенных органов РФ и, действуя на основании положений, утверждаемых Федеральной Таможенной Службой РФ (ФТС России), непосредственно осуществляет таможенное дело. Под Таможней, от слова Тамга, понимается государственное учреждение, контролирующее провоз грузов, в том числе багажа и почтовых отправлений, через государственную границу. Таможня взимает пошлины и другие сборы с провозимых грузов. Обычно таможни располагаются в морских, речных портах и международных аэропортах, на пограничных пунктах и железнодорожных станциях, в крупных центрах страны.

CUSTOMS BONDED WAREHOUSE = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СКЛАД, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СКЛАД, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ГАРАНТИЕЙ) – Customs Bonded Warehouse is the warehouse where imported merchandise may be stored temporarily without payment of customs duties or taxes. In the United States, the temporary storage period cannot exceed three years. Also known as Bonded Warehouse. A Customs Bonded Warehouse is a building or other secured area in which imported dutiable merchandise may be stored, manipulated, or undergo manufacturing operations without payment of duty for up to 5 years from the date of importation. Authority for establishing bonded warehouses is set forth in Title 19, United States Code (USC), Section 1555. The regulations covered the operation of bonded warehouses is found at 19 CFR 19. Upon entry of goods into the warehouse, the warehouse proprietor incurs a liability for the merchandise under a warehouse bond. This liability is generally cancelled when the merchandise is:- (i) Exported; (ii) Withdrawn for supplies to a vessel or aircraft; (iii) Destroyed under the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) supervisions; or (iv) Withdrawn for consumption within the United States after payment of duty. Classes of bonded warehouses There are eleven different classes of bonded warehouses authorized under 19 CFR 19.1:- (1) Premises that may be owned or leased by the Government, when the exigencies of the service as determined by the port director so require, and used for the storage of merchandise undergoing examination by CBP, under seizure, or pending final release from CBP custody. Merchandise will be stored in such premises only at CBP direction and will be held under 'General Order' (GO). (2) Importers private warehouse used exclusively for the storage of merchandise belong to or consigned to the proprietor. A class 4 or 5 warehouse may be bonded exclusively for the storage of goods imported by the proprietor, in which case it shall be known as a Private Bonded Warehouse. (3) Public bonded warehouse used exclusively for the storage of imported merchandise. (4) Bonded yards or sheds for the storage of heavy and bulky imported merchandise; stables, feeding pens, corrals, other similar buildings or limited enclosures for the storage of imported animals; and tanks for storage of imported liquid merchandise in bulk. (5) Bonded bins or parts of buildings or elevators to be used for the storage of grain. (6) Bonded warehouses established for the manufacture in bond, solely for exportation, of articles made in whole or in part of imported materials or of materials subject to internal revenue tax; and for the manufacture for domestic consumption or exportation of cigars made in whole of tobacco imported from one country. (7) Bonded warehouses established for smelting and refining imported metal-bearing materials for exportation or domestic consumption. (8) Bonded warehouses established for the cleaning, sorting, repacking, or otherwise changing the condition of, but not the manufacturing of, imported merchandise, under CBP supervision, and at the expense of the proprietor. (9) Bonded warehouses, known as Duty-Free Stores, used for selling conditionally duty-free merchandise for use outside the Customs territory. Merchandise in this class must be owned or sold by the proprietor and delivered from the warehouse to an airport or other exit point for exportation by, or on behalf of, individuals departing from the Customs territory or foreign destinations. These stores may also sell other than duty-free merchandise. (10) Bonded warehouses for international travel merchandise, goods sold conditionally duty-free aboard aircraft and not at a duty-free store. This is based on amendments to 19 USC, Section 1555(c), approved 11/00. Regulations governing this type of warehouse are being written. (11) Bonded warehouses established for the storage of General Order (GO) merchandise. GO is any merchandise not claimed or entered for 15 days after arrival in the United States (or final US destination for in-bond shipments). Advantages of Using a Bonded Warehouse:- Duty is not collected until the merchandise is withdrawn for consumption. An importer, therefore, has control over use of his money until the duty is paid upon withdrawal of the merchandise. If no domestic buyer is found for the imported articles, the importer can sell merchandise for exportation, thereby eliminating his obligation to pay duty. Many items subject to restrictions may or may be stored in a bonded warehouse. Check with the nearest CBP office before assuming that such merchandise may be placed in a bonded warehouse. Duties owed on articles that have been manipulated are determined at the time of withdrawal from the bonded warehouse. How to Establish a Bonded Warehouse:- Application:- An applicant seeking to establish a bonded warehouse must make written application to the local CBP port director describing the premises, giving the location, and stating the class of warehouse to be established. Except in the case of a Class 2 or Class 7 warehouse, the application must state whether the warehouse is to be operated only for the storage or treatment of merchandise belonging to the applicant, or whether it is to be operated as a public bonded warehouse. If the warehouse is to be operated as a private bonded warehouse, the application must also state the general character of the merchandise to be stored therein, with an estimate of the maximum duties and taxes that will be due on the merchandise at any one time. Other Requirements:- The application must be accompanied by the following:- (i) A certificate signed by the president or a secretary of a board of fire underwriters that the building is a suitable warehouse and acceptable for fireinsurance purposes. At ports where there is no board of fire underwriters, certificates should be obtained and signed by officers of agents of two or more insurance companies. (ii) A blueprint showing measurements of the building or space to be bonded. If the warehouse to be bonded is a tank, the

blueprint should identify all outlets, inlets, and pipelines and be certified as correct by the proprietor of the tank. A gauge table showing the capacity of the tank in US gallons per inch or fraction of an inch of height, should be included and certified by the proprietor as correct. When a part or parts of the building are to be used as a warehouse, a detailed description of the materials and construction of all partitions shall be included. The port director may ask for a list of names and addresses and a set of fingerprints for all company officers, principals, and those individuals with access to the recordkeeping information. Class 9 warehouses have specific requirements governing their establishment. These requirements include location, exit points, record-keeping systems, and the approval of local governments. Bonds Required:- Bonds for each class of warehouse are executed on a CBP Form 301. Where are CBP offices located? CBP has more than 300 ports of entry in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Please consult your local telephone directory under Federal government listings, Department of Homeland Security, US Customs and Border Protection. The material contained in this section is for information purposes only. The warehouse proprietor and/or importer must comply with all the legal and technical requirements set forth in the law and in the regulations. CBP is unable to recommend existing bonded warehouses for the use of individual importers. Any additional questions regarding bonded warehouses operations should be directed to the local CBP office nearest you. / Склад, в котором привозимая (или импортируемая) продукция может быть временно размещена для хранения без оплаты пошлин или налогов. В Соединённых Штатах Америки период временного хранения не может превышать трёх лет. В Российской Федерации такой тип складов относится просто к Таможенному Складу, организуемому и обслуживаемому независимой от таможни компанией или организацией. Известен также как Склад, Обеспеченный Гарантией (Bonded Warehouse). Под Таможенным Складом, Обеспеченным Обязательством (Customs Bonded Warehouse), понимается федеральный склад Американской таможни, где товар содержится до уплаты импортёром пошлины. Здесь же хранятся товары, находящиеся в залоге у таможни.

CUSTOMS BROKER = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ БРОКЕР – Customs Broker is an agent representative licensed by FMC who negotiates customs clearance for import cargo on behalf of the Consignee through US Customs. A person or firm, licensed by the treasury department of their country when required, engaged in entering and clearing goods through Customs for a client (importer). Customs Brokers are private individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations licensed, regulated and empowered by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assist importers and exporters in meeting Federal requirements governing imports and exports. Brokers submit necessary information and appropriate payments to CBP on behalf of their clients and charge them a fee for this service. An authorised agent specialised in customs clearance procedures on behalf of importers/exporters. Also known as Customhouse Broker, or Customs House Broker.

CUSTOMS CLEARANCE = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ОЧИСТКА – The accomplishment of the Customs formalities necessary to allow goods to be exported, to enter home use or to be replaced under another Customs procedure. Customs Clearance:- the procedures involved in getting cargo released by Customs through designated formalities such as presenting import license/permit, payment of import duties and other required documentations by the nature of the cargo such as FCC or FDA approval. Shipment cleared by Customs for movement. Customs Clearance is the process of declaring and clearing cargoes through Customs. / Процесс декларирования и очистки грузов на таможне. Таможенная Очистка заключается в:- (i) процедуре выполнения комплекса формальностей, предусмотренных таможенными правилами страны, при ввозе (вывозе) товаров и транспортных средств. Таможенная очистка грузов включает в себя таможенное оформление, уплату таможенных платежей, всевозможные административные действия, связанные с легализацией груза, необходимых для ввоза (вывоза) товаров; и (ii) в разрешении таможни на ввоз (вывоз) товара. В понятийном аппарате Таможенного Кодекса Российской Федерации термин Таможенная Очистка отсутствует. На обывательском уровне используются термины Затаможка и Растаможка, означающие таможенное оформление, то есть процедуру помещения товаров под определённый таможенный режим и завершения действия этого режима в соответствии с законом.

CUSTOMS CO–OPERATION COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ПО ТАМОЖЕННОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ – The Convention establishing the Council means the Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 1950-December-15. Established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (Conseil de Coopération Douanière), the WCO is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. With 169 Member Governments, it is the only intergovernmental worldwide organization competent in Customs matters. In order to fulfil this mission, the World Customs Organization:- (i) establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the movement of commodities, people and conveyances across Customs frontiers; (ii) reinforces Members' efforts to secure compliance with their legislation, by endeavouring to maximize the level of effectiveness of Members' co-operation with each other and with international organizations in order to combat Customs and other transnational offences; and (iii) assists Members in their efforts to meet the challenges of the modern business environment and adapt to changing circumstances, by promoting communication and co-operation among Members and with other international organizations, and by fostering integrity, human resource development, transparency, improvements in the management and working methods of Customs administrations and the sharing of best practices. The history of the WCO began in 1947 when the thirteen European Governments represented in the Committee for European Economic Co-operation agreed to set up a Study Group. This Group examined the possibility of establishing one or more inter-European Customs Unions based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In 1948, the Study Group set up two committees – an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee. The Economic Committee was the predecessor of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Customs Committee became the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). In 1952, the Convention formally establishing the CCC came into force. The Council is the governing body of the CCC and the inaugural Session of the Council was held in Brussels on 1953-January-26. Representatives of seventeen European countries attended the first Council Session of the CCC. After years of membership growth, in 1994 the Council adopted the working name World Customs Organization, to more clearly reflect its transition to a truly global intergovernmental institution. It is now the voice of 169 Customs administrations which operate on all continents and represent all stages of economic development. Today, WCO Members are responsible for processing more than 98% of all international trade. The CCC is an international organization consisting of representatives of about 150 countries. The Council serve as a technical body which studies and seeks to resolve the various countries' customs problems in an attempt to harmonize customs operations and promote trade. The Council was established in 1952; headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium. World Customs Organization (WCO) is an intergovernmental organization that helps member states communicate and cooperate on customs issues. It was established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council; it adopted its current name in 1994. One hundred sixty nine member states (2007), including Canada, Mexico and the US, with the goal of promoting international cooperation in customs matter. See also World Customs Organization. / Совет по Таможенному Сотрудничеству или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Консэй дё Кооперасьён Дуаньер (Conseil de Coopération Douanière). Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

CUSTOMS CO–OPERATION COUNCIL NOMENCLATURE = НОМЕНКЛАТУРА СОВЕТА ПО ТАМОЖЕННОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ – It should be noted that in all the Member States of the EC – and in many other countries too – statistics on external trade are produced in close collaboration between the customs services and statistical offices. All the Member States of the Communities are also members of the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and are obliged to incorporate the conventions of that intergovernmental organization in their own customs legislation and practice, including the CCC's nomenclature. The latter is commonly referred to as the 'Brussels Nomenclature' but its official name is now, since 1976, the 'Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature' (CCCN). As a result, Community legislation on customs matters is constructed within the CCC system, and the 'Nomenclature of the Common External Tariff of the European Communities' (CCT) is embodied in the CCCN, and is in fact a subdivision of it. Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) is a customs tariff nomenclature formerly used by many countries, including most European nations but not the United States (US). It has been superseded by the Harmonized System Nomenclature to which most major trading nations, including the US, adhere. Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) is a customs tariff nomenclature formerly used by many countries, including most European nations but not the United States. It has been superseded by the Harmonized System Nomenclature to which most major trading nations, including the United States, adhere. / Номенклатура – классифицированный перечень.

CUSTOMS DUTY = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПОШЛИНА – Customs Duty is a duty laid down in the Customs tariff, to which goods are liable on entering or leaving the Customs territory. Customs Duty is an indirect tax that provides protection for national industry, charged on imported goods. For example, in the countries of the European Union, this includes ad valorem duty, agricultural charges and other import charges provided for under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It does not include excise duty and Value Added Tax (VAT). / Косвенный налог, призванный обеспечить защиту национальной промышленности, взимаемый при ввозе товаров на территорию данной страны. В странах Европейского Союза, например, она включает в себя пошлину по стоимости (адвалорную пошлину), сельскохозяйственные и иные сборы, взимаемые в соответствии с Общей Сельскохозяйственной Политикой (ОСП). Она не включает в себя акцизную пошлину или акциз и Налог на Добавленную Стоимость (НДС). Под Таможенной Пошлиной понимается денежный сбор с товаров, имущества, ценностей, пропускаемых через границу под контролем таможни; вид косвенного налога. Таможенные пошлины делятся на ввозные, вывозные и транзитные. Взимаются по ставкам, установленным таможенным тарифом на единицу товара или цену.

CUSTOMS ENTRIES = ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ РЕЖИМЫ ВВОЗА – Customs Entries:- all countries require that the importer make a declaration on incoming foreign goods. The importer then normally pays a duty on the imported merchandise. The importer's statement is compared against the carrier's vessel manifest to ensure that all foreign goods are properly declared. There are five type of customs entries:- (1) Consumption Entry; (2) Immediate Delivery Entry (ID Entry); (3) Immediate Transportation Entry (IT Entry); (4) Transportation and Exportation Entry (T&E Entry); and (5) Vessel Repair Entry. In the United States, Customs Entries:- Consumption Entry Form required by US Customs for importing goods into the United States. The form contains information as to the origin of the cargo, a description of the merchandise and estimated duties applicable to the particular commodity. Estimated duties must be paid at the time the entry is filled. (i) Immediate Delivery Entry is used to expedite clearance of cargo. It allows up to ten days for the payment of estimated duty and processing of the consumption entry. In addition, it permits the delivery of the cargo prior to payment of the estimated duty and then allows for the subsequent filing of the consumption entry and duty. Also known as an ID Entry. (ii) Immediate Transportation Entry allows the cargo to be moved from the pier to an inland destination via a bonded carrier without the payment of duties or finalization of the entry at the port of arrival. Known as an IT Entry. (iii) Transportation and Exportation Entry allows goods coming from or going to a third country, such as Canada or Mexico, to enter the United States for the purpose of transshipment. Known as a T&E Entry. (iv) Vessel Repair Entry is the law known as the 'Foreign Vessel Repair Statute'. It provides that when any repairs in a foreign country are made on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States, an ad valorem duty of 50% is imposed on the cost of repair, including labor and labor costs, when the vessel arrives in the United States. All equipment, parts or materials purchased, and repairs made outside the United States must be declared on Customs Form 226 (CF-226) and filed at the port of first arrival within 5 working days. / вывоз (exportation).

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES = ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ФОРМАЛЬНОСТИ – Customs Formalities:- all the operations which must be carried out by the person concerned and by the Customs in order to comply with the statutory or regulatory provisions which the Customs are responsible for enforcing in connection with the control of persons at the Customs frontier and the clearance of baggage, goods and means of transport at importation, exportation and in transit. These formalities may include those relating to phytosanitary, veterinary, immigration, currency and licensing regulations. The Customs formalities in connection with various Customs procedures are dealt with in the Annexes to the Kyoto Convention. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation).

CUSTOMS HOUSE BROKER = БРОКЕР ТАМОЖЕННОГО ПОСТА – Customs House Broker is an independent broker certified by the US Bureau of Customs to act for importers and businessmen in the handling of customs formalities and other details of importing and exporting goods. Also known as Customs Broker, or Customhouse Broker. / Известен также как Таможенный Брокер (Customs Broker) или Брокер Таможенного Поста (Customhouse Broker).

CUSTOMS IMPORT VALUE = ВВОЗНАЯ ТАМОЖЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Customs Import Value:- this is the US Customs Service appraisal value of merchandise. Methodologically, the Customs value is similar to FAS (Free Alongside Ship) value since it is based on the value of the product in the foreign country of origin, and excludes charges incurred in bringing the merchandise to the United States (import duties, ocean freight, insurance, and so forth); but it differs in that the US Customs Service, not the importer or exporter, has the final authority to determine the value of the good.

CUSTOMS INVOICE = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – Customs Invoice is a form requiring all data in a commercial invoice along with a certificate of value and/or a certificate of origin. Required in a few countries (usually former British territories) and usually serves as a seller's commercial invoice. Document required by the customs in an importing country in which an exporter states the invoice or other price, and specifies costs for freight, insurance and packing etc, terms of delivery and payment, for the purpose of determining the customs value and assessment of duties in the importing country. A few countries require the use of a special invoice form called a Customs Invoice (this is usually in place of a seller's commercial invoice). This form, besides requiring all of the usual data required in a commercial invoice, will have (in many cases) a certificate of value and/or a certificate of origin. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. / Некоторые страны требуют использовать специальную форму счёта-фактуры, называемую Таможенным Счётом-Фактурой (обычно взамен коммерческого счёта-фактуры продавца). Эта форма, кроме всех обычных данных, требуемых для коммерческих счётов-фактур, будет дополнена (в большинстве случаев) оценочным сертификатом и/или сертификатом происхождения. Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Заключительный или Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice).

CUSTOMS OF THE PORT = ПОРТОВЫЕ ОБЫЧАИ (или ОБЫЧАИ ПОРТА) – Customs Of The Port:- a phrase often included in charter parties and freight contracts referring to local rules and practices which may impact upon the costs borne by the various parties.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURE = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА (или ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ РЕЖИМ) – Customs Procedure:- a treatment applied by the Customs to goods which are subject to Customs control. The reference to 'goods' includes means of transport. There are various Customs procedures which are dealt with in the Annexes to the Kyoto Convention:- clearance for home use, Customs warehousing, temporary admission for inward processing or temporary admission subject to re-exportation in the same State, Customs transit, etc. In the European Union, the Community Customs Code provides for 8 customs procedures:- release for free circulation, transit, customs warehousing, inward processing, processing under customs control, temporary importation, outward processing, and exportation. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Под Таможенным Режимом понимается установленная в зависимости от характера и цели перемещения товара через границу государства совокупность таможенных процедур, подлежащих применению к данному товару. В России классификатором таможенных режимов предусматривались следующие основные таможенные режимы:- (i) Вывоз Товаров Для Свободного Обращения За Границей (код 10); (ii) Временный Вывоз За Границу (код 20), в том числе:- Временный Вывоз За Границу Для Переработки (код 21), и Временный Вывоз За Границу С Обратным Ввозом В Неизменном Состоянии (код 23); (iii) Обратный Вывоз За Границу (код 30), в том числе:- Вывоз Ранее Временно Ввезённых Товаров В Неизменном Состоянии (код 31), и Вывоз За Границу Компенсационных Товаров (код 32); (iv) Ввоз Товаров Для Свободного Обращения В Российской Федерации (код 40); (v) Временный Ввоз В Российскую Федерации (код 50), в том числе:- Временный Ввоз Для Переработки (код 51), и Временный Ввоз С Обратным Вывозом За Границу В Неизменном Состоянии (код 53); (vi) Обратный Ввоз В Российскую Федерацию (код 60), в том числе:- Ввоз Ранее Временно Вывезенных Товаров В Неизменном Состоянии (код 61), и Ввоз Компенсационных Товаров (код 62); (vii) Ввоз В Российскую Федерацию Для Использования Под Таможенным Контролем (код 70), в том числе:- Ввоз Товаров В Свободные Экономические Зоны (код 71), и Ввоз Товаров В Магазины Беспошлинной Торговли (код 72); (viii) Транзит (код 80); (ix) Иной Ввоз В Российскую Федерацию (код 90). Таможеное оформление завершается после проверки всех сведений и документов, представленных для контроля, и, в случае необходимости, проведения досмотра заявленных товаров. Завершение таможенного оформления товаров, ввозимых в Россию и вывозимых из России для свободного обращения, подтверждается штампом 'Выпуск Разрешён'.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES WITH ECONOMIC IMPACT = ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ С ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИМ ВЛИЯНИЕМ – Customs Procedures With Economic Impact:- the following customs procedures require an authorisation and in some situations an evaluation of their economic impact:- customs warehousing, inward processing, processing under customs control, temporary importation, and outward processing. / привоз (importation).

CUSTOMS SEAL = ПЕЧАТЬ ТАМОЖНИ – Customs Seal is a seal applied by a customs agent which places the cargo in bond and cannot be opened without customs authority. An assembly consisting of a seal and a fastening which are joined together in a secure manner. Customs seals are affixed in connection with certain Customs procedures (Customs transit, in particular) generally to prevent or to draw attention to any unauthorized interference with the sealed items. Customs seals are generally affixed to packages, containers, load compartments of means of transport, etc. They may also be used as means of identification of the goods themselves.

CUSTOMS STATION = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Customs Station is an area where containers are brought for Customs inspection. / Зона, в которую доставляются контейнеры для таможенного досмотра.

CUSTOMS TERRITORY = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ТЕРРИТОРИЯ – Customs Territory is the territory in which the Customs law of a State applies in full. As a rule, the Customs territory of a State corresponds to its national territory including land, sea and air space. However, certain portions of the national territory may be excluded, e.g., free zones or the waters between the coastline and the State's territorial boundary at sea. The excluded portions of the national territory are called 'Customs Exclaves'. By international agreement the Customs territory of a State may include a Customs exclave of another State. The area so included is called a 'Customs Enclave'. / Таможенная Территория:- сухопутная территория государства, территориальные и внутренние воды и воздушное пространство над ними.

CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE COMMUNITY = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ТЕРРИТОРИЯ СООБЩЕСТВА – The Customs Territory of the Community comprises of the territory of:- Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus (pending a settlement to the Cyprus problem, the application of the Community 'acquis' is suspended in those areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control), the Czech Republic, Denmark (except the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, Finland, France, (except New Caledonia, Mayotte, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands, French Polynesia and French Southern and Antarctic Terrirories), Germany (except the Island of Heligoland and the territory of Büsingen), Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (except the municipalities of Livigno and Campione d'Italia and the national waters of Lake Lugano which are between the bank and the political frontier of the area between Ponte Tresa and Porto Ceresio), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands in Europe, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (except Ceuta and Melilla), Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The customs territory of the Community includes the territorial waters, the inland maritime waters and the airspace of the Member States, except for the territorial waters, the inland maritime waters and the airspace of those territories which are not part of the customs territory of the Community as listed above. The following territories, including their territorial waters, inland maritime waters and airspace, situated outside the territory of the Member States, shall also be considered to be part of the customs territory of the Community:- the territory of the principality of Monaco; the territory of the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, in Cyprus. / территория Акротири (Akrotiri) и Дэкелья (Dhekelia), Суверенных Базовых Ареалов Соединённого Королевства на Кипре.

CUSTOMS TRANSIT = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ТРАНЗИТ – Customs Transit:- Customs procedures under which goods are transported under Customs control from one Customs office to another. The Customs authorities normally allow goods to be transported under Customs transit in their territory:- (a) from an office of entry to an office of exit (through transit); (b) from an office of entry to an inland Customs office (inward transit); (c) from an inland Customs office to an office of exit (outward transit); (d) from one inland Customs office to another inland Customs office (interior transit). Customs transit movements as described in (a) – (c) above are termed 'international Customs transit' when they take place as part of a single Customs transit operation during which one or more frontiers are crossed in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral agreement. Customs transit is dealt with in Annex E.1. to the Kyoto Convention.

CUSTOMS UNION = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СОЮЗ – Customs Union is an entity formed by a Customs territory replacing two or more territories and having in its ultimate state the following characteristics:- (i) a common Customs tariff and a common or harmonized Customs legislation for the application of that tariff; (ii) the absence of any Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect in trade between the countries forming the Customs Union in products originating entirely in those countries or in products other countries in respect of which import formalities have been complied with and Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect have been levied or guaranteed and if they have not benefited from a total or partial drawback of such duties and charges; and (iii) the elimination

of restrictive regulations of commerce within the Customs Union. The merger of two or more customs territories with the effect that customs duties and non-tariff barriers are eliminated between the members of the union for substantially all trade, and a common customs tariff and common rules for non-tariff barriers are introduced for substantially all trade with non-member countries. When the European Communities were founded in 1958, one of the main goals was to create a common customs union. Just 10 years later, on 01 July 1968, the Member States made this idea a reality. They founded the customs union, with a common customs tariff on goods imported from third countries, and ceased collecting customs duties at intra-Community borders from that point on. This was an important milestone along the path to the European Union as we know it today. Customs controls at internal borders were abolished with the introduction of the single market on 01 January 1993 and the enlarge ments that took place in 2004 and 2007. The EU's customs administrations today receive around 175 million customs declarations each year, which means they clear more than 22 percent of the world's trade volume. The customs officials do an impressive job in the process. They receive almost six customs declarations every second, every day, collecting an annual total of more than EUR17 billion for the EU budget (in 2007). An agreement between two or more countries to remove trade barriers with each other and to establish common tariff and nontariff policies with respect to imports from countries outside of the agreement. The European Community (1995) is the most well-known example. / порядка 175 миллионов таможенных деклараций каждый год, . Соглашение между двумя или более государствами о снятии торговых барьеров по отношению друг к другу и установлению общей тарифной и нетарифной политики в отношении привоза (или импорта) из стран, не входящих в это соглашение. Наиболее известным примером служит Европейское Сообщество. Под Таможенным Союзом понимается соглашение двух или нескольких государств об упразднении таможенных границ между ними и образовании территории с единым таможенным тарифом. Товары каждого государства, входящего в таможенный союз, ввозятся на территорию других членов таможенного союза беспошлинно.

CUSTOMS VALUATION = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ОЦЕНКА – Customs Valuation:- the determination of the value of imported goods for the purpose of collecting ad valorem duties. This valuation is made by Customs officials, based on the declared value of the goods.

CUSTOMS VALUE = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Customs Value is the value of goods established according to the customs rules for the levying of ad-valorem duties. Customs Value is the value of the imported goods on which duties will be assessed. The cargo value expressed in a monetary amount, for a shipment declared to Customs for duty and statistical reasons. / Таможенная Стоимость – стоимость товара (товаров и транспортных средств), определяемая в соответствии с законом Российской Федерации (РФ) 'О Таможенном Тарифе' и используемая при обложении товара пошлиной, ведении таможенной статистики внешней торговли и специальной таможенной статистики, а также применении иных мер государственного регулирования торгово-экономических отношений, связанных со стоимостью товара, включая осуществление валютного контроля внешнеторговых сделок и расчетов банков по ним в соответствии с законодательными актами государства; является основой для исчисления таможенной пошлины, акцизов, таможенных сборов и налога на добавленную стоимость. Система определения таможенной стоимости таможней (таможенной оценки товаров) основывается на общих принципах такой оценки, принятых в международной практике, и распространяется на товары, ввозимые на таможенную территорию РФ. Порядок её применения устанавливается Правительством РФ на основании положений закона РФ 'О Таможенном Тарифе'. Порядок определения таможенной стоимости таможней, вывозимых с таможенной территории РФ, также устанавливается Правительством РФ. Таможенная стоимость таможни заявляется декларантом таможенному органу РФ при перемещении через таможенную границу РФ. Её определение декларантом производится согласно методам определения таможенной стоимости таможней, установленным законом РФ 'О Таможенном Тарифе'. Порядок и условия заявления таможенной стоимости ввозимых товаров, а также форма таможенной декларации устанавливается Федеральной Таможенной Службой России в соответствии с законодательством РФ. Контроль за правильностью определения таможенной стоимости таможней осуществляется таможенным органом РФ, производящим таможенное оформление товара. Информация, представляемая декларантом при заявлении таможенной стоимости таможней, определённая в качестве составляющей коммерческую тайну или являющаяся конфиденциальной, может использоваться таможенным органом РФ исключительно в таможенных целях и не может передаваться третьим лицам, включая иные государственные органы, без специального разрешения декларанта, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных законодательством РФ. Таможенная Стоимость:- стоимость товара, определяемая в соответствии с таможенным законодательством страны, используемая при обложении товара пошлиной, ведении таможенной статистики внешней торговли и специальной таможенной статистики, а также применении иных мер государственного регулирования торгово-экономических отношений, связанных со стоимостью товара, включая осуществление валютного контроля внешнеторговых сделок и расчётов банков по ним в соответствии с законодательными актами государства. Является основой для исчисления таможенной пошлины, акцизов, таможенных сборов и налога на добавленную стоимость.

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СКЛАД (или СКЛАД ВРЕМЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ) – Customs Warehouse:- where cargo is temporarily stored awaiting inspection or where cargo is stored when seized by customs for lack of permit/entry. See also Bonded Warehouse. / Склад, в котором груз временно хранится в ожидании инспекции или в связи с наложением ареста таможней вследствие отсутствия разрешения/ввозных документов. За рубежом такой тип складов организуется и обслуживается при таможне самой таможней. В Российской Федерации такой тип складов известен как Склад Временного Хранения (СВХ), организуемый независимой от таможни компанией или организацией. Смотрите также Склад, Обеспеченный Обязательством или Склад, Обеспеченный Гарантией (Bonded Warehouse). Таможенный Склад:- (1) таможенный режим, при котором ввезённые товары хранятся под таможенным контролем без взимания таможенных пошлин, налогов и без применения к ним мер экономической политики в период хранения, а вывозимые товары, хранятся под таможенным контролем с предоставлением установленных льгот. Под режим таможенный склад могут помещаться любые товары, за исключением запрещённых к ввозу и вывозу на территорию данной страны. (2) Специально выделенное и обустроенное помещение или иное место, где действует таможенный режим таможенный склад. Могут быть открытого типа (доступными для использования любыми лицами) и закрытого типа (для хранения товаров определённых лиц). Ответственность за уплату таможенных пошлин, налогов и внесение иных таможенных платежей несёт владелец таможенного склада, за исключением случая когда склад принадлежит таможенным органам (ответственность несёт лицо, поместившее товары на хранение).

CUT = ОТРЕЗ – Cut is a bolt or length of fabric as it comes from the loom or in the finished state; most woolen and worsted cut lengths run from 60 to 70 yards. Cut is a length of woven cloth. / Отрез это кусок или длина ткани .

CUT = ПАСМА (или ПАСЬМА) – (1) Cut:- the standard of 300 yards to one pound of the number 1 cut wool yarn; also known as Philadelphia Cut System in the United States. The run system has 1 600 yards in one pound of the Number 1 yarn and is also known as the Boston System for wool yarn counts or sizes. Cut wool – standard of 300 yards to one pound of the #1s yarn. Run wool – the number of 1 600 yards hanks of yarn in one pound; the number is known as the Count Of The Yarn. 300 yards length of single woolen yarn. Cut is a unit of yarn number. The number of 100-yard lengths per pound avoirdupois of asbestos yarn or glass yarn, or the number of 300-yards lengths per pound avoirdupois of woolen yarn. Cut is a unit of yarn number. The number of 100-yard lengths per pound avoirdupois of asbestos yarn or glass yarn, or the number of 300-yards lengths per pound avoirdupois of woolen yarn. Cut is a

traditional unit of length for yarn in Scotland and northern England. One cut equals 1/12 hank, a unit varying with the material. A cut of cotton yarn is 70 yards; a cut of wool is 46 2/3 yards. / Пасьма:- мера длины льняной пряжи, равная 300 ярдам или 274.3 метрам. Номер:- (i) номер шерстяной аппаратной пряжи – число раз по 300 ярдов на 1 фунт веса; или (ii) номер асбестовой нити – число раз по 100 ярдов нити на 1 фунт веса. Пасма – мера длины пряжи, составляющая часть мотка или тальки. При различных системах нумерации и для различных материалов имеет разную величину, как, например:- (1) по Метрической системе Пасма содержит 100 метров (м) и равна 1/10 части мотка; (2) по Английской системе для хлопка Пасма содержит 120 ярдов (109.7 м) и равна 1/7 части мотка (куфты), для шерсти пасма = 80 ярдам (73.1 м) = 1/7 части мотка, для льна пасма = 300 ярдам (274.25 м) = 1/10 части мотка; (3) по Саксонской системе для шерсти пасма содержит 90.4 м и равна 1/5 мотка или 113 м и равна 1/4 мотка; (4) по Французской системе для шерсти (Седан) пасма содержит 67.9 м и составляет 1/22 мотка; (5) по Ирландской системе, для льна пасма содержит 300 ярдов и составляет 1/12 мотка; (6) для хлопчатого шёлка (бур-де-суа, Chappe) пасма = 100 м = 1/3 мотка.

(2) Standard length of the warp for worsteds is 70 yards.

(3) Cut is the same as Lea – measure for wet spun linen yarn. It means the number of 300 yard cuts that weight one pound. Twelve leas make a hank, 200 leas or 16½ hanks make a bundle.

(4) Jute yarn measure equal to 300 yards.

CUT = XX (или ЧИСЛО ИГЛ) – Cut is the number of needles per inch on a circular-knitting machine. A machine with 34 needles per inch is a 34-cut machine, and a fabric produced thereon is called a 34-Cut Fabric. / Число Игол на один дюйм (2.54 сантиметра) на кругловязальной машине в вязальном производстве.

CUTAWAY = XX (или С РАЗРЕЗОМ) – Cutaway is a coat with skirts tapering from the front waistline to form tails at the back.

CUT FILLING = ОБРЕЗАННАЯ УТОЧИНА (или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ УТОЧИНА, или ОБОРВАННАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Cut Filling:- Fabric:- Alpaca-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 60/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed pink. Defect:- small holes throughout piece. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that the holes were due to cut filling yarns. In some instances the same yarn was severed in two consecutive places across the filling. Obviously, the yarn could not have been cut in this peculiar manner at the time of weaving. This defect was traced to a condition known as 'Sand-Roll Cuts', fairly common in the early days of rayon weaving when take-up rolls covered with perforated tin, sand-paper, or card clothing were used on looms, the sharp edges cutting the delicate rayon filaments readily during weaving. In modern rayon-weaving looms, the take-up rolls are of large diameter, to minimize slippage of the cloth by providing greater surface of contact; and they are covered with crepe rubber or composition material, which grips the fabrics with no danger of cutting.

CUT FLOWERS AND BRANCHES = ЦВЕТКИ И ВЕТВИ НА СРЕЗКУ – Cut Flowers And Branches is a commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting.

CUTICLE = КУТИКУЛА – Cuticle is a thin wax-like waterproof layer, composed of cutin, covering the epidermis. The outer coat of the seed. Cuticle is the outer layer of cells of a fiber which are hard, flattened and do not fit together evenly and whose tips point away from the fiber shaft forming serrated edges. These serrated edges cause the fibers to grip together during processing and manufacturing. The cuticle is the outer waxy layer which contains pectins and proteinaceous materials. It serves as a smooth, water resistant coating which protects the rest of the fiber. This layer is removed from the fiber by scouring. Cuticle:- in plants, it is a thin layer over the aerial parts (particularly leaves) It functions to protect the plant from injury and to prevent excessive water loss. / Кутикула это наружный водянистый слой или прослойка, содержащая пектины и протеиновые вещества. Она выполняет функцию . Под Кутикулой, от Латинского слова Cuticula, означающее Кожица, понимается:- (i) у животных – плотное образование на поверхности клеток эпителиальной ткани; и (ii) у растений – тонкая плёнка, пропитанная кутином и покрывающая эпидермис листьев и стеблей. Кутикула выполняет защитную и опорную функции. Стенка хлопкового волокна имеет слоистое строение. Наружный слой, толщиной менее 1 мк, называется первичной стенкой, или кутикулой. По химическому составу и структуре она существенно отличается от основной целлюлозной стенки; в ней содержится (в %):- целлюлозы – 54, протеина – 14, пектиновых веществ – 9, воска – 8, золы – 3, кутина – 4. Химический состав различен в разных проммышленных сортах. Наличие воска, имеющего гидрофобные свойства, приводит к тому, что волокно плохо смачивается водой. Первичная стенка состоит из фибрилл – тончайших нитей толщиной 100–200 А. Они образуют две сетчатые системы, покрывающие основной целлюлозную стенку с внешней стороны.

CUTIN = КУТИН – Cutin is a waxy, water-impermeable complex fatty substance impregnating the cell walls and as a separate layer, the cuticle, on the outer surface of the epidermis. / Под Кутином понимается воскоподобное вещество, выделяемое эпидермисом листьев растений. Препятствует потере воды поверхностью листа. По химической природе – смесь высших жирных кислот и их эфиров.

CUT MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТРЕЗА (или ОТМЕТИНА ДЛЯ КРОЯ) – Cut Mark is a mark stamped near the selvage of a warp during slashing to indicate a definite length or to separate one piece or 'cut' of cloth from the next.

CUTOFF = ОБРЕЗКИ (или XX) – Cutoff:- (plural) shorts originally made from jeans with the legs cut off at the knees or higher.

CUT–OFF GRADE = КРАЙНИЙ (ДОПУСТИМЫЙ) СОРТ (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЙ СОРТ, или ПОРОГОВЫЙ СОРТ, или СОРТ ОТСЕЧКИ) – In mining industry, Cut-Off Grade is the lowest grade of mineralized material considered economic to process. Used in the calculation of ore reserves and resources. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, .

CUT–OFF TIME = ВРЕМЯ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ ОПЕРАЦИЙ ТОГО ЖЕ ДНЯ – Cut-Off Time is a time of day specified by the receiver before which a batch must be received for processing to commence on that day. The deadline for performing a given action on a given day, e.g., for accepting payment messages from Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) participants. / от участников Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ).

CUT–OFF TIME = КРАЙНИЙ СРОК (или ОТВЕДЁННОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – Cut-Off Time is a last possible time when containers/cargoes may be delivered to a ship or designated point. The latest time cargo may be delivered to a terminal for loading to a scheduled train or ship. Last possible date cargoes may be delivered to a ship or a designated point.

CUT–ON–CROSS = РАЗРЕЗ ПОПЕРЁК – Cut-On-Cross:- a fabric that is cut so that the warp runs horizontally across the garment piece.

CUT–ON–FOLD = РАЗРЕЗ ВСКЛАДКУ – Cut-On-Fold:- a fabric that is doubled, then cut.

CUT OR GAUGE = ПОРЕЗ ИЛИ ШАГ – Cut or Gauge is the number of needles per inch in the circumference of the cylinder or dial of a knitting machine. / число игл на дюйм в окружности цилиндра или игольного диска (циферблата) трикотажной машины.

CUTOUT = ПРОРЕЖИВАНИЕ (или ЧЕКАНКА, или ПЕРИОД ПОКОЯ, или ЗАМЕДЛЕНИЕ РОСТА, или ОСТАНОВКА РОСТА) – Cutout is a final stage of Cotton Plant growth before boll opening; characterized by the predominance of more mature fruit, general absence of squares and blooms, and cessation of new terminal growth. According to more recent terminology, Cotton is approaching cutout at five nodes above white bloom and is generally considered to be cutout at three nodes above white bloom. Cotton blooming out the top is considered cutout. Cutout is a period of reduced growth and square production following a fruiting cycle. Usually deemed to start when nodes appear above flower. Cutout is a general empirical term used to signify the cessation or extended lapse in terminal growth due to the development of the boll load sink and the resulting demand for available nutrient and photosynthate resources. Cutout designates the end of the effective fruiting period, which may be related to the physiology of the plant (referred to as Physiological Cutout) or to the end-of-season growing conditions (referred to as Seasonal Cutout). (1) Physiological Cutout:- Crop development stage characterized by an nodes above white flower (NAWF) = 5. Without end-of-season restraints, physiological cutout signals the flowering date of the last effective boll population, i.e. NAWF=5 occurs before the last possible cutout date. (2) Premature Cutout:- Early cutout associated with excessive stress, e.g., drought or nitrogen deficiency. (3) Seasonal Cutout:- When the flowering date of the last effective flower date is determined by end-of-season weather restraints rather than crop maturity. Also referred to as the Last Possible Cutout Date. / Прореживание ветвей в кроне. , общего отсутствия подцветников и цветков, и . Период задержки роста и образования подцветника, следующий за циклом плодоношения. Считается, что обычно он начинается в момент образования узлов из цветков. Период Покоя:- период, во время которого рост замедляется и растению требуется меньше тепла и воды. Одни растения не имеют явного периода покоя, но у других, таких, как Цикламен, он выражен.

CUT PICK = ОБОРВАННАЯ (или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ, или ПОДРЕЗАННАЯ, или ОТОРВАННАЯ, или НАДОРВАННАЯ, или РАЗРЕЗАННАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Cut Pick:- xxxxx. See also Broken Pick. Fabrics defect. Broken Picks:- if a weft yarn is absent in the fabric for a very short or long width, and then this fabric defect is called Broken Picks.

CUT PILE = РАЗРЕЗНОЙ ВОРС – Cut Pile is a carpet fabric. In this type of weave the face of the carpet is composed of cut ends of pile yarn. The tops of the loops are cut in an uniform length. It is one of the most popular constructions for carpets. It is durable but the durability depends upon the type of fiber, density of the tufts and the amount of twist in the yarn. The cut pile is always twisted so that the shape is maintained uniformly. The tighter the twist is, the less bulky is the carpet, which does not show the footprints. Looser twisting creates a luxurious look and feel but it does not hold its shape well. See also Uncut Pile, and Weave. Cut Pile is a pile surface obtained by cutting the loops of yarn in a tufted or woven carpet. / Ткань с разрезным ворсом.

CUTS OR HOLES = ПОРЕЗЫ (или РАССЕЧКИ, или ПОДРЕЗЫ, или ОБРЫВЫ) ИЛИ ОТВЕРСТИЯ (или ДЫРЫ, или ПРОБОИНЫ) – Cuts Or Holes:- Fabric:- crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 viscose-rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- plain dyed rose. Defect:- small cuts throughout. Analysis:- examination revealed very small cuts and holes in various portions of the full piece, with no particular pattern or repeat. Since it was known that this fabric was woven on looms which were equipped with rubber-covered take-up rolls, it was considered unlikely that the damage could have occurred during weaving. It was learned from the dyer that, in keeping with the normal manner of processing this construction, the goods had been embossed prior to boil-off. The embossing acts to control irregular creping by guiding the pattern formation when the yarns contract during boil-off. In this case, it appeared that, through faulty operation of the embossing roll, or because of some defect in the engraving itself, the delicate rayon yarns had been slightly cut. In the following wet operations, the damaged and weakened yarns disintegrated, and this resulted in the appearance of numerous holes. / крэп (crêpe). Уточина:- .

CUTS or NICKS = ПОРЕЗЫ (или РАССЕЧКИ, или ПОДРЕЗЫ, или ОБРЫВЫ) или ЗАРУБКИ – Cuts or Nicks:- caused by indifferent handling of scissors, snips or mechanical trimmers. Finishing department defects, and namely – Trimming Defects. / Порок или дефект .

CUT SELVAGE = РВАНАЯ КРОМКА (или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ КРОМКА, или РАЗРЕЗАННАЯ КРОМКА, или НАДОРВАННАЯ КРОМКА) – Cut Selvage:- a cut or break occurring only in the selvage. A cut selvage is caused by incorrect loom adjustment during weaving or improper edge construction. The term also refers to loose edges cut during shearing of the fabric. Cut Selvage:- cuts or breaks that occur in the selvage only. Synonym:- Broken Selvage, and Damaged Selvage.

CUT STAPLE = РЕЗАНЫЙ СТАПЕЛЬ (или РАССЕЧЁННЫЙ СТАПЕЛЬ, или РВАНЫЙ СТАПЕЛЬ) – Cut Staple is:- (1) an inferior cotton fiber that was accidentally cut because it was too damp during ginning. (2) A term sometimes used to denote staple of manufactured fibers.

CUT TAPE = РАЗРЕЗАННАЯ ЛЕНТА (или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ ЛЕНТА, или НАДОРВАННАЯ ЛЕНТА) – (1) Cut Tape:- xxxxx. See also Slit Tape.

(2) A Cut Tape has the last major division at the head subdivided into finer graduations, usually in tenths of a foot (or meter), sometimes in hundredths. The use of this tape requires that the minor reading be subtracted from the major division reading. Some tapes have minor divisions at both the head and tail.

CUTTER = ЗАКРОЙЩИК – Cutter is:- (1) a firm engaged in making up garments from finished fabrics. (2) A person employed in the wholesale garment industry whose specific work is to cut layers of fabric to be formed into garments.

CUTTER = РЕЗАК (или РЕЗЕЦ) – Cutter is a mechanical device used to cut tow into staple.

CUTTING = ЧЕРЕНОК (или ОТВОДОК) – Cutting is a section of a plant capable of developing into a new plant. / Под Черенком понимается отрезок зелёного или одревеснevшего побега с почками, используемый для вегетативного размножения растений – укоренения, прививок. Черенки заготавливают с высококачественных растений, называемых Маточными. Полученные черенки сохраняют их свойства и признаки. Различают черенки стеблевые, листовые и корневые. Стеблевые черенки, взятые после опадения листьев, называются Зимними, а облиственные черенки – Летними или Зелёными. Зимние черенки (длиной 20–30 см) обычно заготавливают Осенью, чаще от однолетних приростов, высаживают Осенью или хранят прикопанными в подвале или в снегу и высаживают в грунт ранней Весной. Для летних черенков используют облиственные побеги, разрезая их на части длиной 5–10 см; иногда срезают часть коры с древесиной и одной почкой. Корневые черенки обычно заготавливают Осенью, разрезают на части длиной 10–15 см и хранят прикопанными в песке или торфе; высаживают Весной. В стеблевых и корневых черенках различают морфологически нижний, или базальный, конец, образующий корни, и верний, или апикальный, образующий побеги. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, отделённая от материнского растения и посаженная самостоятельно путём засыпания землёю для получения нового растения. Один из простых и старейших способов вегетативного размножения. Размножение отводками применяется при разведении Земляники, Крыжовника, Фикуса и других растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, не отделяемая от материнского растения на

период укоренения. Стебель с почками пригибают к земле и присыпают почвой. После его укоренения получают корнеспособные растения, которые сохраняют все биологические признаки материнской особи. Их отрезают и пересаживают на постоянное место. Используют в садоводстве, в том числе декоративном, лесоводстве.

CUTTING FLUID = ЖИДКОСТЬ ДЛЯ ФРЕЗЕРОВАНИЯ (или СМАЗОЧНО–ОХЛАЖДАЮЩАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ, или ЭМУЛЬСОЛ) – Cutting Fluid is any fluid applied to a cutting tool to assist in the cutting operation by cooling, lubricating or other means. / Смазочно-Охлаждающие Жидкости (СОЖ), обычно сложные многокомпонентные системы, предназначенные в основном для смазки и охлаждения металлообрабатывающих инструментов и деталей, что способствует снижению износа инструментов и повышению точности обработанных деталей (в процессе обработки материалов СОЖ выполняют, кроме того, ряд других функций:- вымывают абразивную пыль и стружку, защищают обработанные детали, инструмент и оборудование от коррозии, улучшают санитарно-гигиенические условия работы). В зависимости от состава различают три группы СОЖ:- (1) Чистые минеральные масла или масла с противоизносными и противозадирными присадками жиров, органических соединений серы, хлора, фосфора; часто к ним добавляют также антикоррозионные, антиокислительные и антипенные присадки в количестве 5–50%. (2) Водные эмульсии минеральных масел, которые получают на месте потребления разбавлением водой эмульсолов, состоящих из 40–80% минерального масла и 20–60% эмульгаторов, связующих веществ, ингибиторов коррозии, антивспенивателей, бактерицидов. (3) Водные растворы поверхностно-активных веществ и низкомолекулярных полимеров, которые, аналогично эмульсолам, получают из концентратов, содержащих 40–60% поверхностно-активных веществ, полимеров, ингибиторов коррозии, антивспенивателей, бактерицидов и 40–60% воды. Концентрация рабочих эмульсий и растворов зависит от условий применения и обычно составляет 2–10%. СОЖ получают компаундированием (смешением) базовой основы с присадками. Применяются СОЖ главным образом при обработке металлов резанием, обработке металлов давлением, при обработке пластмассы и металлокерамики. В каждом отдельном случае выбор СОЖ определяется видом и режимом обработки, составом и свойствами инструментального и обрабатываемого материалов, требованиями к качеству обработанной поверхности, способом подачи жидкости и другим. Масляные СОЖ, благодаря их высоким смазочным свойствам, широко применяют при тяжёлых режимах обработки (низкие скорости, большие глубины резания); водные СОЖ с учётом их охлаждающих свойств используют главным образом для высокоскоростной обработки. Эмульсол – эмульсия для смазывания и охлаждения режущих инструментов. Эмульсолы, многокомпонентные составы на основе минеральных масел и поверхностно-активных веществ. При смешении с водой эмульсолы образуют устойчивые коллоидно-дисперсные системы типа лиофильных эмульсий или мицеллярных растворов, содержащих водонерастворимые компоненты в солюбилизованном состоянии (смотрите Солюбилизация). На 40–80% эмульсолы чаще всего состоят из масел нефтяных, на 10–30% – из мыл или мылоподобных поверхностно-активных веществ (сульфонатов, оксиэтилированных алкилфенолов, алифатических кислот и других), играющих роль эмульгаторов и солюбилизаторов. Кроме того, эмульсолы могут содержать спирты и полиэтиленгликоли, различного рода присадки, бактерициды, воду, иногда высокодисперсные твёрдые тела. Эмульсолы разных марок выпускаются промышленностью в виде концентратов, разбавлением которых водой получают смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости.

CUTTING OIL = МАСЛО ДЛЯ ФРЕЗЕРОВАНИЯ (или СМАЗОЧНО–ОХЛАЖДАЮЩЕЕ МАСЛО) – Cutting Oil is a lubricant used in machining operations for lubricating the tool in contact with the workpiece, and to remove heat. The fluid can be petroleum based, water based, or an emulsion of the two. The term Emulsifiable Cutting Oil normally indicates a petroleum-based concentrate to which water is added to form an emulsion which is the actual cutting fluid.

CUTTY SARK = КАТИ САК (или ОБРЕЗАННАЯ РУБАШКА) – Cutty Sark:- (chiefly Scottish) a short garment, especially a woman's short undergarment.

CUT VELVET = РАЗРЕЗНОЙ БАРХАТ – Cut Velvet has a pattern of velvet on a bare ground. Cut Velvet is a brocaded fabric with a background of chiffon or voile and a pattern of velvet. See also Beaded Velvet. Cut Velvet is:- (1) a fabric in which the looped pile has been cut; compare Velvet; and (2) a fabric having a pattern of figured velvet with a backing of chiffon or voile.

CUT–WATER = ВОДОРЕЗ (или ФАЛЬСТЕМ) – Cut-Water (maritime term):- the foremost part of the stem, cutting the water as the vessel forges ahead.

CUT WEFT = ПОДРЕЗАННЫЙ (или РАССЕЧЁННЫЙ, или НАДОРВАННЫЙ) УТОК – Cut Weft:- a pinhole in the finished fabric caused by the use of weak weft with a strong warp. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

CUTWORM = ПОДГРЫЗАЮЩИЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или СОВКА) – Cutworm is a scientific name:- Spodoptera litura. A pest primarily of upland rice. Lowland rice suffers only from cutworm larvae migrating from adjacent grassy areas. Seedlings may be cut at ground level; the larvae defoliate older plants.

CUT YARN = РАЗРЕЗАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПЕРЕСЛЕЖИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПРЯЖА С НАСЕЧКАМИ, или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Cut Yarn is a defective yarn, i.e. cut partially or completely through, resulting from malprocessing. / Пряжа С Насечками – с толстыми и тонкими местами.

CV = CAPE VERDE

CV = CHEVAUX VAPEUR

CV = COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

CV = CONSTRUCTED VALUE

CV = CONVERTIBLE (SECURITY)

CV = CULTIVAR

CV = CURRICULUM VITAE

CVD = COUNTERVAILING DUTY

CVE = CAPE VERDEAN ESCUDO

CVPA = COST–VOLUME–PROFIT ANALYSIS

CVP ANALYSIS = COST–VOLUME–PROFIT ANALYSIS

CW = CASEWORM

CWD = COURSEWARE DEVELOPMENT

CWE = CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

CWE = CLEARED WITHOUT EXAMINATION

CWO = CASH WITH ORDER

CX = CANTOR EXCHANGE™

CX = CHRISTMAS ISLAND

CY = CONTAINER YARD

CY = CROP YEAR

CY = CYPRUS

CYAN = ЦИАНОВОЕ (или СИНЕ–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ, или ГОЛУБОЕ, или ЦИАН) – Cyan is a greenish blue color. Cyan is 'officially' the subtractive primary. It is the bluish color that is used in most printing processes, such as computer inkjet printing. The blue color that appears in those little colored squares that are sometimes found near the fold on advertising flyers, or on the bottom or flap of printed packages is cyan, or at least, cyan as approximated by the printing ink used. In the popular MX reactive dye family, Turquoise MX-G is a very good cyan. Cyan:- greenish blue. One of the four primary colors. / Краситель, применяемый при печати по субтрактивному трёхцветному методу. Туркуаз (в переводе с Французского языка – Бирюза или Бирюзовое) Эм.Экс.-Дьжи. (Turquoise MX-G).

CYAN, MAGENTA, YELLOW, BLACK = ЦИАНОВЫЙ, ФУКСИН (или КРАСНОВАТО–ЛИЛОВОЕ), ЖЁЛТОЕ, ЧЁРНОЕ – Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black (CMYK):- the colors used when printing process color (often referred to as 4-Color Process). These are special pigment colors of ink that are very transparent. CMYK is used where a photo realistic look and many colors are required. The blending of these 4 primary colors can generate the effect of several other colors.

CYATHIUM = ЦИАТИЙ (или БОКАЛЬЧИК, или БУКЕТИК, или КОРЗИНКА) – The name Cyathium is from the Latin Kuathion, diminutive of Kuathos, meaning Ladle. Cyathium is the cup-shaped inflorescence of a Euphorbia consisting of a cup-like involucre containing a single pistil (female flower) surrounded by male flowers, each contributing a single stamen. Variations on this occur with all-male or all-female flowers. The cyathium may be surounded by brightly colored bracts that give the appearance of a large flower. Cyathium is an inflorescence consisting of a cuplike cluster of modified leaves enclosing unisexual flowers or a female flower and several male flowers. Ciathya are the typical inflorescence of the Euphorbia. A Cyathium is the very special pseudanthia (false flower) in the Genus Euphorbia (Euphorbiaceae). It is an inflorescence with unisexual flowers (or a female flower and several male flowers) surrounded by a cup-like cluster of involucral bracts. This bracts or bracteoles are usually five (or four). The cyathium comprises also 1 to 10 nectar glands. The true female flower consists of an ovary on a short stem with pistil, it is extremely reduced and stands in the center. The 5 (-4) male flowers at the base of each bracteole are extremely reduced too, each consist of a single anther on a stem. The flower-like appearance of the cyathia are often emphasized by brightly colored nectar glands and by petal-like appendages to the nectar glands, or brightly colored, petal-like bracts positioned under the cyathia, e.g., the poinsettia. The cyathia are rarely solitary, but mostly in terminal or axillary cymes or clusters. Male cymes 1–10-flowered. / , означающее Ковш. единственную тычинку (stamen). Букетик – тип соцветия. Циатий – маленькое чашеобразное соцветие. Под Корзинкой понимается тип соцветия, в котором цветки сидят на расширенной оси в виде блюдцевидной или шаровидной площадки (у Подсолнечника, Ромашки и других Сложноцветных). Циатий или Бокальчик или Букетик (Cyathium), тип соцветия у Растений Семейства Молочайных. Состоит из конечного голого пестичного цветка и пяти групп сложных монохазиев тычиночных цветков, каждый из одной тычинки с сочленением между тычиночной нитью и цветоножкой. Циатий окружён пятью бокалообразно сросшимися кроющими листьями, несущими нектарные желёзки, и внешне напоминает один цветок (антодий).

CYC = CONTAINER YARD CHARGES

CY/CFS = КД/ГКС – CY/CFS:- cargo loaded in a full container by a shipper at origin, delivered to pier facility at destination, and then devanned by carrier for loose pick up. Full container, stuffed by a shipper at origin and delivered to a pier facility at destination where it is devanned by the carrier for subsequent delivery.

CYCLE = ЦИКЛ – Cycles:- variation where a point of observation returns to its origin. Certain price movement patterns are believed and observed to have recurrence according to Fibonacci sequential numbers, and thus can be predicted accordingly. It is most often used to provide an estimate of timing of a suspected turn of market movements, or a trend reversal. Cycle is a single complete operation consisting of progressive phases starting and ending at the neutral position. Repetitive or rhythmic price events over a long period of time that unfold in waves of higher and lower trends that have some predictive value. / Под Циклом, от Греческого слова Kýklos, означающее Круг, понимается совокупность явлений, процессов, составляющая кругооборот в течение известного промежутка времени, например, годовой цикл. В технике под Циклом понимается совокупность процессов в системе периодически повторяющихся явлений, при которых объект, подвергающийся изменению в определённой последовательности, вновь приходит в исходное состояние. В термодинамике Цикл – то же самое, что и круговой процесс. Цикл, совокупность взаимосвязанных процессов, работ, явлений, образующих законченный круг развития чего-либо, стройную систему (например, цикл лекций). Смотрите также Цикл Двигателя, Производственный Цикл. Цикл двигателя, совокупность последовательных процессов, периодически происходящих в двигателе внутреннего или внешнего сгорания и обусловливающих его работу. Различают термодинамический и действительный циклы. В отличие от термодинамического цикла в действительном цикле учитываются потери (тепловые, гидродинамические и другие). Цикл двигателя может быть изображён графически в координатах объём–давление (V, p) или энтропия–температура (S, T) рабочего тела в виде замкнутого контура; площадь, ограниченная этим контуром, пропорциональна совершаемой работе. В качестве примера на рисунке показаны термодинамические циклы, являющиеся прототипами действительных циклов карбюраторного двигателя и дизеля. Цикл карбюраторного двигателя состоит из сжатия рабочего тела (адиабата ac), подвода тепла Q_1 (изохора cz), неполного расширения (адиабата zb) и отвода тепла Q_2 (изохора ba). Цикл дизеля состоит из сжатия рабочего тела (адиабата ac), подвода тепла Q_1 (изобара cz), неполного расширения рабочего тела (адиабата zb) и отвода тепла Q_2 (изохора ba) или из сжатия рабочего тела (изотерма ac), подвода тепла Q'_1 (изохора cz") и $Q"_1$ (изобара zz"), неполного расширения рабочего тела (адиабата zb) и отвода тепла Q_2 (изохора ba). Газотурбинные установки работают по циклу с подводом тепла при постоянном давлении и полным расширением. Он состоит из сжатия рабочего тела (адиабата ac), подвода тепла Q_1 (изобара cz), расширения рабочего тела (адиабата zb) и отдачи тепла Q_2 (изобара ba). Возможна работа газотурбинных двигателей по циклу с подводом тепла Q_1 при постоянном объёме. Паровые машины и турбины работают по Циклу Ранкина. Смотрите также Цикл Карно, Круговой Процесс. Цикл – совокупность процессов, работ, операций, образующих в совокупности законченную круговую последовательность. Например, жизненный цикл, производственный цикл, воспроизводственный цикл.

CYCLE COUNT = ЦИКЛИЧНЫЙ (или ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИЙ) ПОДСЧЁТ – Cycle Count is a counting inventory by checking a particular location or set of locations and comparing the physical counts with the system-maintained inventory levels.

CYCLE COUNTING = ЦИКЛИЧНЫЙ (или ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИЙ) ПОДСЧЁТ – Cycle Counting is the physical counting of portions of inventory on an on-going basis. After a period of time all products have been counted. A cycle is then defined as the time it takes to count all inventory once.

CYCLES PER SECOND = ЦИКЛОВ В СЕКУНДУ – Cycles-Per-Second is a measure of the frequency in an ac electric system. Abbreviated cps or cycles. Now replaced with the unit Hertz. Also known as Frequency. / Циклов в Секунду – единица измерения частоты в электрической системе переменного тока. Обозначение:- цвс (cps) или циклы (cycles). В настоящее время заменено единицей измерения Герц. Известны также как Частота (Frequency).

CYCLE TIME = ВРЕМЯ ЦИКЛА (или СРОК ОБРАЩЕНИЯ) – Cycle Time is the elapsed time between commencement and completion of a process. Cycle Time is the amount of time it takes to complete a business process. For example, the amount of time from when a service is ordered until it is received by the customer.

CYCLE TIME REDUCTION = СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕНИ ЦИКЛА – Cycle Time Reduction is the process of reducing cycle time, cutting costs and improveing customer service.

CYCLICALS = CYCLICAL SECURITIES

CYCLICALS = CYCLICAL STOCKS

CYCLICAL STOCKS = ЦИКЛИЧНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Cyclical Stocks are the shares of companies that are highly sensitive to economic performance, such as provision of raw materials, metals, etc. Cyclical stocks tend to perform well when the economy is growing and suffer when the economy contracts with the business cycle. For example, auto (General Motors), chemical (DuPont), paper (International Paper), steel (Nucor), and transportation (FDX Corp.) represent a few cyclical industries. / Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors), ДюПо (DuPont), Интёнэшэнэл Пэйпё (International Paper), Нюкор (Nucor), и Эф.Ди.Экс. Корп. (FDX Corp.).

CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT = ЦИКЛИЧНАЯ БЕЗРАБОТИЦА – Cyclical Unemployment is unemployment caused by a low level of aggregate demand associated with recession in the business cycle.

CYCLIC STRESS–STRAIN = ЦИКЛИЧЕСКОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ–ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ – Cyclic Stress-Strain:- repeated loading of a yarn on a tensile testing machine and the determination of the physical properties of the yarn during these cycles.

CYCLIC TRIMER = ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИЙ ТРИМЕР – Cyclic Trimer:- strictly, a polymer, in cyclic form, that contains three repeating groups. Cyclic trimer is a by-product found in all commercial polyester and results in deposit buildup in package-dyeing equipment.

CYCLODEXTRIN = ЦИКЛОДЭКСТРИН (или ЦИКЛОДЕКСТРИН) – Cyclodextrin:- the enzymatic degradation of starch by cyclodextrin-glycosyltransferase (CGT) produces cyclic oligomers:- Cyclodextrins non-reducing, crystalline, water soluble, cyclic, oligosaccharides. Cyclodextrins consist of glucose monomers arranged in a donut shape ring. Three naturally occurring CDs are alpha Cyclodextrin, beta Cyclodextrin, and gamma Cyclodextrin. All the hydroxyl groups in Cyclodextrins are oriented to the outside of the ring while the glucosidic oxygen and two rings of the non-exchangeable hydrogen atoms are directed towards the interior of the cavity. This combination gives Cyclodextrins a hydrophobic inner cavity and a hydrophilic exterior. The hydrophobic internal cavity provides the capability to form inclusion complexes with a variety of 'guest' hydrophobic molecules (e.g., aromatics, alcohols, halides, fatty acids, esters, etc). How does Cyclodextrin look like? Cyclodextrins have a specific toroidal shape:- a tight conical cylinder with a hydrophilic exterior (due to the presence of hydroxyl radicals) and a hydrophobic cavity of a specific size. Generally 6–8 sugar units. What are the types of Cyclodextrin? The most common cyclodextrins are alpha, beta, and gamma cyclodextrins having six (α), seven (β), or eight (γ) anhydroglucose units in the ring structure. Among them, beta Cyclodextrin is mostly common used. Different sizes lead to different physicochemical characteristics for the respective molecules:- (i) characteristics – α, number of glucose units – 6, molecular weight – 972, cavity diameter (nm) – 0.57, height of torus (nm) – 0.78, and solubility in water (g/100ml) at 25 °C – 14.5; (ii) characteristics – β, number of glucose units – 7, molecular weight – 1 135, cavity diameter (nm) – 0.78, height of torus (nm) – 0.78, and solubility in water (g/100ml) at 25 °C – 1.85; and (iii) characteristics – γ, number of glucose units – 8, molecular weight – 1 297, cavity diameter (nm) – 0.95, height of torus (nm) – 0.78, and solubility in water (g/100ml) at 25 °C – 23.2. Chemically modified Cyclodextrins:- cyclodextrins can be modified by various procedures such as:- (i) substituting one or more hydrogen atoms in the primary and/or secondary hydroxyl groups (esters, ethers, glycosylcyclodextrin); and (ii) substituting one or more primary and/or secondary hydroxyl groups. Chemically modified Cyclodextrins (CDM's) exhibit substantially increased aqueous solubility with concomitant retention of the inclusion complexing properties of the starting Cyclodextrin. They therefore appear to offer specific applications within various industries, such as foods, pharmaceuticals, personal care/cosmetics, diagnostics, etc. Hydroxyalkyl b Cyclodextrins such as Hydroxypropyl b Cyclodextrin (the Febreze active) are examples of those chemically modified. How does Cyclodextrin work? Cyclodextrin inclusion is a molecular phenomenon in which usually only one guest molecule interacts with the cavity of a Cyclodextrin molecule to become entrapped and form a stable association. Molecules or functional groups of molecules those are less hydrophilic than water, can be included in the Cyclodextrin cavity in the presence of water. In order to become complex, the 'guest molecules' should fit, at least partly, into the Cyclodextrin cavity. The cavity sizes as well as possible chemical modifications determine the affinity of Cyclodextrins to the various molecules. In the case of some low molecular weight molecules, more than one guest molecule may fit into the cavity. On the opposite, some high molecular weight molecules may bind more than one Cyclodextrin molecule. Therefore a 1 to1 molar ratio is not always achieved, which broadens the range of applications. Cyclodextrins are able to form inclusion complexes with broad range hydrophobic molecules as poorly soluble drugs, rapidly deteriorating flavours, volatile fragrances, toxic pesticides or dangerous explosives, even gases; entrapping these substances in their inner cavities. For example, a-Cyclodextrin forms inclusion complexes with both aliphatic hydrocarbons and gases, such as carbon dioxide. B-Cyclodextrin typically forms complexes with small aromatic molecules. G-Cyclodextrin can accept more bulky compounds, including vitamin D2 or organic macro cycles. This results in the physical and chemical characteristics of the guest molecules:- (i) In the solid state:- (a) the guest molecule is molecularly dispersed in the CD matrix, even with gaseous guest molecules; (b) the guest molecule is effectively protected against any type of reaction, except with CD's hydroxyls; and (c) sublimation and volatility are reduced to a very low level. (ii) In aqueous solution:- (a) concentration of the poorly soluble guest molecule in the dissolved phase increases significantly; (b) reactivity of the guest molecule decreases in most cases; and (c) the diffusion and volatility of the included guest decrease significantly. How does Cyclodextrin Work for Febreze? Febreze is an odor-eliminating product with modified β Cyclodextrin as one of its main ingredients. When Febreze is sprayed onto fabrics, the some-what soluble malodour molecules are dissolved in water. This is an essential part of the deodorization process. As a second step, when the solution dries, more and more malodour molecules complex with Cyclodextrin and are effectively retained to keep their concentration in the air low. This total process (water dissolution + complexation) decreases the volatility of the malodour molecules and causes odor elimination. The chemical equilibria involved in the deodorization process are as follows:- (i) solubilization of the

volatile compound (G); (ii) complexation with the Cyclodextrin (C) molecule; and (iii) precipitation of the complex as item dries. What does Cyclodextrin do? (i) Solubilization:- (a) enhancement of water solubility of lipophilics; and (b) change of rheological Properties Increase of bioavailability. (ii) Stabilization:- (a) of an active ingredient; (b) of an emulsion; (c) of a volatile compound; (d) against UV light; (e) against temperature; (f) against Oxidation; and (g) against hydrolysis. (iii) Reduction of:- (a) bad taste; (b) unpleasant odor; (c) skin irritation; and (d) hygroscopicity. (iv) Controlled release of actives. (v) Selective extraction. Where is Cyclodextrin used? (1) Ink Industry:- (i) water soluble dyes in water based systems for ink jet printers; (ii) water resistance – fixing characteristics in ink jet printers; (iii) water resistance in thermal ink jet printing; (iv) aqueous composition/wettability in writing ustencils; and (v) greater florescent yield in highlighter pen. (2) Fragrance/Flavour:- (i) controlled release (ex:- chewing-gum flavor); and (ii) complexation of perfumes/oils. (3) Food:- (i) selective extraction of Naringen & limonen from citrus juice; (ii) selective extraction of caffeine from tea/coffee; (iii) selective extraction of pigments which are precursors of enzymic browning of fruit juices; (iv) complexation of triglycerides in vegetable oils with a high content of polyunsaturated fatty acids to improve stability. (4) Cosmetics:- (i) reduced irritancy of fragrances in shampoos; (ii) controlled release of actives (ex: fragrance in body lotion); (iii) protection of actives against oxidization; (iv) skin treatment of acne, through complexation of sebum; (v) foot deodorants; (vi) increased stability of antiplaque toothpaste; (vii) higher concentration of lipophilic substances in aqueous emulsions (ex: face lotions); and (viii) masking unpleasant odor of a volatile compound (ex: mercaptan in permanent wave product / self tanning products). / Сродство (Affinity). /смачиваемость (wettability). Под Циклодекстринами, от Греческого слова Kýklos, означающее Круг, и Латинского слова Dexter, означающее Правый, понимаются . Под Декстринами понимаются продукты частичного расщепления полисахаридов. Декстрины из крахмала применяют в качестве клеящих веществ в текстильной, полиграфической и обувной промышленности.

CYCLONE = ЦИКЛОН – In the cotton gin, Cyclone is a centrifugal air pollution control device for separating solid particles from an airstream. / В хлопковом волокноотделителе (или джине) под Циклоном, от Греческого слова Kyklōn, означающее Вращающийся или Кружащийся, понимается центрифужное устройство контроля загрязнения воздуха для отделения твёрдых частий из воздушного потока.

CYCLONE ROBBER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЦИКЛОНОВ ДЛЯ ОЧЁСЫВАНИЯ – In the cotton gin, Cyclone Robber System a secondary cyclone trash handling system. These systems are not used at most cotton gins.

CY/CY = КД/КД – CY/CY:- cargo loaded by shipper in a full container at origin and delivered to carrier's terminal at destination for pick up intact by consignee. Full container, stuffed by shipper at origin and delivered to carrier's terminal for vessel loading and discharged at destination terminal for pick up and unstuffing by consignee. / Полный контейнер, забитый грузоотправителем на месте происхождения и поставленный на терминал перевозчика для погрузки на судно и выгруженный на терминал пункта назначения для доставки и разбивки консигнатором.

CYLINDER = БАРАБАН (или ЦИЛИНДР, или ГРУЗОВИК) – Cylinder is:- (1) in carding, a large cast iron shell, with an outer diameter of 40 to 45 inches, completely covered with card clothing on the surface. The shell is mounted rigidly on a shaft which projects at each end to rest in bearings. The cylinder must be accurately balanced since it rotates at speeds of 160 revolutions per minute and higher. (2) The main roll, or pressure bowl, on roller printing machines. The engraved rolls that apply color are arranged around the cylinder. See also Printing, and Roller Printing. (3) A slotted cylindrical housing for the needles in a circular-knitting machine. The number of slots per inch in the cylinder determines the cut of the machine. (4) See also Drying Cylinders. / Призма Жаккардовой машины. (1) барабан чёсальной машины. (2) Грузовик или Пресс вальцовой печатной машины. (4) Смотрите также Сушильные Барабаны (Drying Cylinders).

CYLINDER = ЦИЛИНДР – Cylinder is a device which converts fluid power into linear mechanical force and motion. It usually consists of a moveable element such as a piston and piston rod, plunger rod, plunger or ram, operating with in a cylindrical bore. / Под Цилиндром понимается одна из основных деталей машин и механизмов, например, двигателя внутреннего сгорания, паровой машины, гидравлических или пневматических систем, – полая деталь с цилиндрической внутренней поверхностью. В цилиндре совершает возвратно-поступательное или вращательное и поступательное движение поршень, который взаимодействует с рабочим телом, в результате чего осуществляется рабочий процесс. Под Цилиндром, от Греческого слова Kýlindros, означающее Валик или Каток, понимается деталь машины, имеющая внутреннюю цилиндрическую полость, в которой может перемещаться поршень или плунжер, изменяя объём полостей по одну и другую сторону поршня. В цилиндре преобразуется энергия подаваемого в него рабочего тела (пара, горючей смеси), оказывающего давление на поршень, в энергию движения поршня (в тепловых двигателях) или энергия движения поршня – в энергию жидкости или газа (в насосах или компрессорах). Если используется полость с одной стороны поршня, то цилиндр закрывают крышкой с одного конца, если же используют обе полости, то предусматривают две крышки и шток, связывающий поршень с ползуном. В гидравлическом и пневматическом приводах поступательные движения (в металлорежущих станках, прессах, подъёмниках), а также в некоторых поршневых машинах цилиндры выполняют в виде обособленной детали. В многоцилиндровых поршневых машинах (в двигателях внутреннего сгорания и других) цилиндры часто объединяют в общий блок, располагая их в ряд (рядный двигатель), под углом (V–образный двигатель) или друг против друга (оппозитный двигатель), – так называемый Блок Цилиндров. В насосах и гидромоторах бесступенчатых приводов вращательного движения цилиндры часто размещают в роторе радиально или параллельно оси ротора.

CYLINDER CLEANER = ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИЙ (или ЦИЛИНДРОВЫЙ, или БАРАБАННЫЙ) ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ – In the cotton gin, Cylinder Cleaner is a machine with rotating spiked drums that open the locks and clean the cotton by removing dirt and small trash.

CYLINDER OIL = ЦИЛИНДРОВОЕ МАСЛО – Cylinder Oil is a lubricant for independently lubricated cylinders, such as those of steam engines and air compressors; also for lubrication of valves and other elements in the cylinder area. Steam cylinder oils are available in a range of grades with high viscosities to compensate for the thinning effect of high temperatures; of these, the heavier grades are formulated for super-heated and high-pressure steam, and the less heavy grades for wet, saturated, or low-pressure steam. Some grades are compounded for service in excessive moisture. See also Compounded Oil. Cylinder oils lubricate on a once-through basis. / ; также для смазывания клапанов и других элементов в . Под Цилиндровыми Маслами понимаются дистиллятные и остаточные нефтяные смазочные масла, предназначенные главным образом для горячих частей паровых машин. Бывают двух типов:- для машин, работающих на насыщенном паре, и для машин, работающих на перегретом паре. В последнем случае цилиндровые масла должны отличаться более высокими вязкостью и температурой вспышки. Основные свойства цилиндровых масел – хорошее распыливание, стойкость против смывания и окисления (нагарообразования). Кинематическая вязкость цилиндровых масел $(9–70)\cdot10^{-6}$ $м^2/с$ (при 100 °C). Цилиндровые Масла, малоочищенные нефтяные масла, используемые для смазывания цилиндров, золотников, штоков и клапанов паровых машин. Некоторые цилиндровые масла применяют в судовых крейцкопфных дизелях. Цилиндровые масла обладают хорошей смазывающей способностью, не склонны к нагарообразованию, предотвращают коррозию металлических поверхностей. Различают цилиндровые масла для машин, работающих с насыщенным и с перегретым паром. Цилиндровые масла имеют сравнительно высокую вязкость (до

$70 \cdot 10^{-6}$ квадратных метров в секунду ($м^2$/сек) при 100 °C), обусловливающую их герметизирующую способность и стойкость к смыванию конденсатом или влажным паром.

CYLINDRIC = ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИЙ – Cylindric:- with a cylindrical shape.

CYLINDER LOADING = ЗАБИВКА БАРАБАНА (или ЗАГРУЗКА ЦИЛИНДРА) – Cylinder Loading:- fibers imbedded so deeply in the wire clothing on a card cylinder that they resist transfer to the doffer cylinder according to the normal fiber path through the card. Causes include improper finish, excess moisture, or static on the fiber. The fiber builds up to such an extent that the carding operation is adversely affected. In extreme cases, the card will be slowed or stopped.

CYMATIC PRINTING = СИМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Cymatic Printing:- this proprietary process owned by KBC is a method in which the oscillations of a musical chord are 'caught' on a quartz plate and the vibration patterns photographed. The patterns thus obtained are used in making unique print fabrics of unusual variety and originality.

CYME = ПОЛУЗОНТИК (или ЛОЖНЫЙ ЗОНТИК, или ЩИТОК) – From Latin Cyma, meaning 'the young sprount of a cabbage', from Greek Kuma = Anything Swollen. Cyme is a flat-topped or domed inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower in the cluster opens first. Cyme is an inflorescence in which the first flower is the terminal bud of the main stem and subsequent flowers develop as terminal buds of lateral stems. Cyme is a usually flat-topped or convex determinate inflorescence in which the central main stem and each side branch end in a flower. The flowers in the cluster begin blooming from the flower on the main stem downwards or outwards. Baby's breath, dogwood, and the tomato have cymes. / в котором центральный или верхушечный цветок в грозди (cluster) открывается первым. Под Зонтиком понимается тип соцветия с укороченной главной осью и цветками, располагающимися на удлинённых цветоножках почти в одной плоскости. Простой зонтик у Вишни, Примулы, сложный – у многих Растений Семейства Зонтичных, например, Анис, Вех, Кориандр, Петрушка, Тмин, Укроп. Под Щитком понимается:- (1) тип соцветия, в котором нижние цветоножки (простой щиток) или ветви (сложный щиток) длиннее верхних, а цветки располагаются в одной плоскости, например, у Тысячелистника и других. (2) Первый (семядольный) лист зародыша злаков, прилегающий к эндосперму и использующий его питательные вещества.

CYNARRHODIUM = СИНАРРОДИУМ (или ЦИНАРРОДИЙ) – Cynarrhodium is a fleshy, hollow fruit enclosing achenes, typical of Roses. / мясистый (fleshy) , содержащий семянки, .

CYP = CYPRUS POUND

CYTOGENETICS = ЦИТОГЕНЕТИКА – Cytogenetics is a branch of biology that deals with the correlated study of genetics and cytology. / Под Цитогенетикой, от Греческих слов Кýtos, означающее Вместилище или Клетка (в данном случае), и Génesis, означающее Происхождение, понимается отрасль генетики, изучающая закономерности наследственности и изменчивости на уровне клетки и субклеточных структур (главным образом хромосом).

CYTOKINESIS = ЦИТОКИНЕЗ (или ЦИТОТОМИЯ) – Cytokinesis is the process of division of a whole cell, distinct from karyokinesis division of the cell nucleus. / Под Цитокинезом или Цитотомией, от Греческих слов Кýtos, означающее Вместилище или Клетка, и Tomē, означающее Рассечение, понимается деление тела клетки в заключительной стадии – телофазе; в растительной клетке образуется клеточная перегородка, в животной – перетяжка, или борозда деления.

CYTOKININS = ЦИТОКИНИНЫ – Cytokinins are a group of plant growth-regulating substances and hormones (natural or synthetic) that regulate cell division and shoot formation. / Под Цитокининами или Кининами понимается группа гормонов растений, производные азотистого основания пурина. Повышают скорость деления клеток; способствуют дифференцировке растительных клеток, выращиваемых в культуре. Основной представитель – кинетин.

CYTOLOGY = ЦИТОЛОГИЯ – Cytology is a branch of biology that deals with the study of structure, function, development, reproduction, and life history of cells. / Под Цитологией, от Греческих слов Кýtos, означающее Вместилище или Клетка (в данном случае), и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о клетке. Изучает строение и функции клеток, их связи и отношения в органах и тканях у многоклеточных организмов, а также одноклеточные организмы. Исследуя клетку как важнейшую структурную единицу живого, цитология занимает центральное положение в ряду биологических дисциплин; она тесно связана с гистологией, анатомией растений, физиологией, генетикой, биохимией, микробиологией и другим. Изучение клеточного строения организмов было начато микроскопистами XVII века (Английский естествоиспытатель, разносторонний учёный и экспериментатор Робэт Хук (или Гук (Robert Hooke); 1635–1703), Итальянский биолог и врач Марчэллё Мальпиги (Marcello Malpighi; 1628–94), Нидерландский натуралист Антони фан Лэйвэнюк (Antonie van Leeuwenhoek; 1632–1723)); в XIX веке была создана единая для всего органического мира клеточная теория (Немецкий физиолог Тиодор Шванн (Theodor Schwann; родился 07 Декабря 1810 – умер 11 Января 1882) в 1839). В XX веке быстрому прогрессу цитологии способствовали новые методы (электронная микроскопия, изотопные индикаторы, культивирование клеток и другое).

CYTOPLASM = ЦИТОПЛАЗМА – Cytoplasm is the contents of the cell excluding the cell nucleus. Cytoplasm is all the protoplasm of a cell except the nucleus. / Под Цитоплазмой, от Греческих слов Цито (Кýtos), означающее Вместилище или Клетка, и Плазма (Plásma), означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, понимается внеядерная часть протоплазмы животных и растительных клеток. Состоит из гиалоплазмы, в которой содержатся органоиды и другие включения.

CYTOPLASMIC HEREDITY/INHERITANCE = ЦИТОПЛАЗМАТИЧЕСКАЯ НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТЬ/НАСЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Cytoplasmic Heredity/Inheritance is the transmission of characters from parent to offspring through the cytoplasm of the germ cell. / свойства (characters) .

CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILE LINE = СТЕРИЛЬНАЯ МУЖСКАЯ ЦИТОПЛАЗМЕННАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Cytoplasmic Male Sterile (CMS) Line is a line whose anthers produce no pollen or only abortive pollens. A genetic factor which induces sterility is present in its cytoplasm. No seed is set on this line by selfing. But its pistil is normal and can produce seeds when pollinated by a restorer or maintainer line. / Линия, пыльники которой . В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

CZ = CZECH REPUBLIC

CZK = CZECH KORUNA

- D -

d = DAY

d = DECI = 10^{-2}

D = DELTA

D = DENIER

D = DURATION OF TREATMENT

D = ДИ. – (1) D is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that it is a new issue, such as the result of a reverse split. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

(2) The letter 'D' some times stands for Denier.

D&A = DRY AND ABANDONED

D&B = DUN AND BRADSTREET

D&H = DANGEROUS AND HAZARDOUS

da = DEKA = 10

DA = DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

DA = DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT

D/A = DOCUMENTS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE

DAA = DAYS AFTER ANTHESIS

DAC = DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

DAC = DELIVERY AGAINST COST

DAC = DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

DACRON® = ДЭКРОН® (или ДАКРОН®) – Dacron® is a trademark for a polyester fiber. Dacron® is a condensation polymer obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid. Its properties include high tensile strength, high resistance to stretching, both wet and dry, and good resistance to degradation by chemical bleaches and to abrasion. The continuous filament yarn is used in curtains, dress fabrics, high-pressure fire hoses, men's shirts, and thread. The staple fiber is ideal for mixing with wool in men's and women's suits, as well as in dress fabrics, knitted wear, and washable woven sportswear. Dacron® is a trademark used for a synthetic polyester textile fiber. Polyester is today's 'classic' sailcloth fiber. It is often called by the Dupont trade name Dacron® although there are other suppliers of polyester yarn used in sailcloth. Polyester is widely used for its combination of reasonably low stretch, good strength, low cost and durability. Because it can be heated and shrunk during weaving to form a tight, stable woven cloth, polyester woven sailcloth remains a good choice for cruising sails and certain racing sails. Polyester is available in many types. DuPont's Type 52 fiber was the standard yarn type found in 'Dacron®' sailcloth for many years as it offered a good balance of strength, reasonably low stretch and maximum shrinkage during heat setting (which 'temperature tightens' the weave during manufacturing). Type 52 yarn was discontinued several years ago by the manufacturer, but other premium polyesters with comparably excellent properties at more attractive prices, are now available from Asian and European suppliers. Their use in sailcloth has increased over the last few years at the expense of Dacron®. / ДюПо (DuPont) торговое название Дэкрон® (или Дакрон®; Dacron®).

DAD = DAYS AFTER DRAINING

DAE = DAYS AFTER EMERGENCE

DAF = DAYS AFTER FLOWERING

DAF = DELIVERED AT FRONTIER

DAF = DNA AMPLIFICATION FINGERPRINTING

DAH = DAYS AFTER HARVEST

DAI = DAYS AFTER INOCULATION

DAILY BALANCE INTEREST CALCULATION = КАЛЬКУЛЯЦИЯ ПОСУТОЧНОЙ СТАВКИ ПРОЦЕНТА НА ОСНОВЕ БАЛАНСА (или КАЛЬКУЛЯЦИЯ ПРОЦЕНТА НА ОСНОВЕ УЧЁТА ЕЖЕДНЕВНОГО (или ПОСУТОЧНОГО) БАЛАНСА (или САЛЬДО)) – Daily Balance Interest Calculation is a method customarily used for calculating interest on current accounts, with interest based on the daily balance. Interest is paid on the existing balance until it changes.

DAILY CHART = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ГРАФИК – In technical analysis, Daily Chart is a graphical representation of price where the time interval is one day for each bar. The term Daily is used to describe those charts that are constructed of daily bars. Each daily bar contains the open, high, low and close that occurred during each trading day. / Термин Посуточный используется для описания графиков, строящихся на суточных штрихах. Каждый суточный штрих содержит цены открытия, максимальную, минимальную и закрытия, которые были в течение каждого торгового дня.

DAILY CLOSE = ПОСУТОЧНОЕ ЗАКРЫТИЕ – The Daily Close is the last price received at the end of the last trading session of the trading day. / Посуточное Закрытие это последняя цена в конце последней торговой сессии данного торгового дня.

DAILY OFFICIAL LIST = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК – In the United Kingdom, the Daily Official List (DOL) is a daily record setting out the prices of all trades in securities conducted on the exchange. / В Соединённом Королевстве, Посуточный Официальный Список (ПОС) является ежедневным бюллетенем, излагающим цены всех сделок с ценными бумагами, выставленными на бирже.

DAILY PRICE LIMIT = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ЛИМИТ ЦЕНЫ – Daily Price Limit is the maximum price advance or decline from the previous day's settlement price permitted during one trading session, as fixed by the rules of an exchange. Daily Price Limit is the maximum price, increase/decrease, permitted from the previous day's settlement price. / Посуточный Лимит Цены – максимальное повышение или понижение от установленной цены предыдущего дня, разрешённое в течение одной торговой сессии, как определено регламентом биржи.

DAILY REVERSAL = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ РАЗВОРОТ – Daily Reversal is a specific pattern of one day in duration that is expected to lead to a change in direction for the market. / Посуточный Разворот – специфическая модель продолжительностью в одни сутки, которая предположительно приведёт к изменению направления движения рынка.

DAILY SHIPMENT COUNT = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ПОДСЧЁТ ОТГРУЗОК – Daily Shipment Count:- an alternative method of recording revenue cargo traffic volume in addition to more conventional measures such as weight (e.g., tonnes and tons) and combining weight with distance (e.g., revenue tonne-kilometers and revenue tonne-miles). Most often used by integrated (express) carriers because their business is composed largely of smaller parcels.

DAILY TRADING LIMIT = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ЛИМИТ ТОРГОВЛИ – Daily Trading Limit is the maximum amount of gain or loss that can occur on a particular security or, more commonly, derivative on a trading day. Derivatives, currencies, and commodities can be extremely volatile investments. In order to prevent this volatility from spiraling out of control, options and futures exchanges enact daily trading limits stating that a security cannot rise or fall more than a certain percent in a given trading day. If a security reaches the daily trading limit, trading on that security is suspended for the remainder of the day. This is called a Locked Market. See also Limit Down, and Limit Up. Daily Trading Limit is the maximum price range set by the exchange each day for a contract. Daily Trading Limit is the maximum gain or loss on a derivative contract, such as options and futures contracts, that is allowed in any one trading session. The limits are imposed by the exchanges in order to protect against extreme volatility or manipulation within the markets. When daily trading limits have been reached, it is said to be a 'locked market', and trading will halt for any trades that break the threshold or trading will close for that particular security. Daily trading limits can also be in place for currency trading, such as China's daily trading limit of 0.5% for the Chinese renminbi against the US Dollar. When a particular commodity or contract has reached the daily trading limit, it may be considered 'limit up' or 'limit down', depending on the direction of the day's move. Trading limits are much more important for derivatives than for stocks or bonds, for example, because so many investors use massive amounts of leverage to trade commodities, currencies and futures contracts. In commodities, Daily Trading Limit is the range of prices within which trades may take place during a day. The limit is usually determined on the basis of the previous day's settlement price. / Максимальный ценовой диапазон для любого контракта, установленный биржей на каждые сутки. Посуточный Лимит Торговли – максимально допустимый подъём или спад цен по многим видам ценных бумаг и товарно-сырьевой продукции в течение одного дня. Когда рынок в начале дня достигает разрешённого предела и остаётся на этом уровне в течение всего дня, такой день называется днём верхнего или нижнего предела. Биржи обычно устанавливают посуточный лимит по каждому контракту. Например, Чикагская Товарная Биржа ограничивает колебания цен двумя пунктами (2 000 Долларов по каждому контракту) вверх или вниз на свои фьючерсные опционные контракты на казначейские облигации.

DAIRY BULLS = БЫКИ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или МОЛОЧНЫЕ БЫКИ) – Dairy Bulls:- intact male dairy breed Cattle intended for reproductive purposes.

DAIRY CALVES = ТЕЛЯТА МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или МОЛОЧНЫЕ ТЕЛЯТА) – Dairy Calves:- female or male dairy cattle fed a ration that includes milk or liquid milk replacer and not intended for veal production.

DAIRY CATTLE = КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ, или МОЛОЧНЫЙ СКОТ) – Dairy Cattle:- the Cattle that are intended for or related to the production of milk for human consumption and/or offspring that will produce milk or meat for human food (including veal calves).

DAISY DUKES = ДЭЙЗИ ДЮКС – Daisy Dukes:- brief, tight-fitting denim shorts for women, typically made from a pair of cut-off jeans. Origin (1990s):- from Daisy Mae Duke, the name of a character in the 1970s US television series The Dukes of Hazzard, who often wore shorts of this type. (She appeared numerous times wearing tight and short denim shorts, which later became colloquially known as 'Daisy Dukes'.) Daisy Mae Duke is a fictional character, played by Catherine Bach, from the American television series The Dukes of Hazzard. She was the cousin of Bo and Luke, the main protagonists of the show, who were also cousins, and the three lived on a farm on the outskirts of Hazzard County with their Uncle Jesse. Although never mentioned in the series itself, some press material for the show suggests that Daisy's parents, along with Bo and Luke's, were killed in a car accident. However, in the 1997 reunion movie, Daisy says her mother died when she was born. Daisy would frequently become involved in the Dukes' car chases, originally her Plymouth Road Runner or, from the mid-second season onwards and more famously, her Jeep. Daisy also worked as a waitress at the Boar's Nest, the local bar owned by Boss Hogg that was the main meeting place in Hazzard. She also aspired to be both a songwriter/singer, and a journalist, at various times. / Короткие, облегающие женские шорты. Дэйзи Мэй Дюк (Daisy Mae Duke) Кэсэрин Бак (Catherine Bach), телевизионном сериале Зи Дюкс оф Хазод (The Dukes of Hazzard). Бо (Bo) и Лук (Luke), Дядя Дьжэси (Uncle Jesse). Плымэс Роуд Ранё (Plymouth Road Runner) Дьжип (Jeep). Борз Нэст (Boar's Nest), местный бар, принадлежащий Босу Хогу (Boss Hogg).

THE DALIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE = ДАЛЯНЬСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА – Established on 1993-February-28, the Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE) is the largest agricultural futures market in China as one of the four futures exchanges approved by the State Council. It was set up as a non-profit, self-regulating legal entity. The first standardized contracts traded at the exchange on 1993-November-18; the contracts were for Soybeans, Corn, Soybean meal, green beans, red beans and Rice. DCE currently trades Corn, Soybeans, Soybean meal and Soybean oil futures contracts. Headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China. The Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE), founded on 1993-February-28, is one of the four futures exchanges in China and the only futures exchange in Northeast China. Approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), DCE offers a wide range of futures products including Corn, No. 1 Soybeans (non-gmo), No. 2 Soybeans (gmo), Soybean meal, Soybean oil, RBD palm olein, linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Over the past 17 years, with its sound operation and quick growth, DCE has become an important futures exchange in China. In 2006, DCE entered a period of rapid development as volumes sky-rocketed. Trading volumes in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 371 million contracts, 638 million contracts and 834 million contracts respectively, while the turnover was 11.92 trillion RMB, 27.49 trillion RMB and 37.64 trillion RMB respectively. In 2008, DCE ranked 10th among 54 exchanges worldwide in terms of trading volume making DCE the largest agricultural commodity exchange in Asia and the second largest globally. Trading volume remained steady in 2010 with over 806 million contracts traded valued at 41.70 trillion RMB. As 2010 drew to a close, DCE's member companies reached 188, its designated delivery storage facilities amounted to 83 and it attracted 1 200 000 investors from 28 provinces. DCE has been playing an important role in commodity price discovery, protecting the interests of farmers by offering risk management tools and providing guidance for agricultural production and distribution. DCE is also contributing to the construction of Dalian into a regional financial center and an important international shipping hub in Northeast Asia. In August 2007, the State Council approved the 'Plan to Revitalize Northeast China', in which the development of the futures markets is a fundamental building block. DCE has an important role to play in the construction of a vibrant futures industry in China and a prosperous Northeast China. DCE is taking great efforts to realize its goals and become a leading futures exchange in Asia. Early in 1990s, there were almost 50 futures exchanges in China. In October 1994, the State Council of People's Republic of China regulated and merged these exchanges into 15. The DCE was kept and its trading volume ranked No. 9 in China in 1994.The 15 futures

exchanges were regulated again and restructured into three by the State Council in 1998. The DCE is one of the three exchanges kept. Corn, Soybeans, soy meal and soy oil futures were formally approved to be traded at the DCE. On 2000-July-17, the DCE started trading soy meal, which was the first contract listed after the restructuring of China's futures exchanges in 1998. On 2002-March-15, DCE started trading No. 1 Soybeans futures, which means that only Non-GMO Soybeans are allowed to be delivered. Half year later, this contract became the largest agricultural futures contract in China and the largest Non-GMO Soybeans futures contract in the world. According to Futures Industry Association (FIA) statistics, No. 1 Soybeans futures is the only commodity futures contract in top 20 futures contracts in the world in 2003; its annual volume ranks No. 18. On 2004-September-22, the DCE started trading Corn futures. On 2004-December-22, the DCE started trading No. 2 soybeans futures, which including all imported soybeans and China's homegrown Soybeans. On 2006-January-09, the DCE started trading Soybean oil futures. Since the establishment, DCE has exerted the market functionality of price discovery and hedge and been a necessary part in the fields of Soybeans production and circulating. The domestic demand for grain in China has been increased largely for years; however, China's production capaility was unable to be improved in time. Therefore, China made a large number of grain purchase at international markets. Along with the rapid increase of domestic demand, more and more soybeans were imported, which makes China's domestic soybeans price integrated into the global market gradually. Therefore, China's enterprises of proceeding soybeans are facing more risk of price fluctuation. The soybeans futures market plays an important role to protect China's Soybeans production, to reduce Soybeans risk of price fluctuation, and to promote soybeans marketization of circulation. Currently, many oil crushing plants and feeds firms have been members of DCE and utilize futures market to reduce operating expense and to improve capital efficiency. Further, many grain import and export firms also attend hedge trading, which not only avoids price risk but improves the capability to survive and develop. China's central and local governments have been supporting the DCE since its establishment and affirm the DCE's market functionality for promoting domestic marketization of economy. The Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE) is a nonprofit, self-regulating and membership legal entity and was established on 1993-February-28. Through the 5th generation electronic trading system, 197 member firms with more than 110 000 clients trade Soybeans, soy meal and corn futures at the DCE. In October 1994, China's State Council consolidated nearly 50 local futures exchanges to create 15 larger regional exchanges. The DCE was included in those 15 exchanges. At the same time, dry kelp was added as a pilot product. By the end of 1994, the DCE was ranked No. 9 in China by market share. In October 1995, the first long-distance trading system was established in multiple cities throughout China. On 1996-July-15, trading margins became managed in stages, according to the expiration date of contracts; margins were increased step-by-step starting in the month prior to the delivery month. In September 1996, trading margins became managed by classification and, according to the change of one-side open interest, increased step-by-step. On 1997-December-12, cumulative annual turnover at the DCE exceeded RMB 1 trillion for the first time. On 1998-July-23, the DCE's website (http://www.dce.com.cn) was formally launched. On 1998-August-01, the State Council further consolidated the 15 regional exchanges down to three major national exchanges. The DCE and ZCE (Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange) were maintained, while the Shanghai Metal Exchange, Shanghai Commodity Exchange and Shanghai Grain and Oil Exchange were merged to create the Shanghai Futures Exchange. Soybeans, soybean meal and beer barley were formally approved for trading at the DCE. On 1998-December-07, new trading software was released, which adopted Market Price Orders, Stop Orders, Multi-matching Principal sand Centralized Pricing Systems. On 2000-May-08, margins became collected by a percentage; delivery and storage fees were charged by the exchange; and T+0 settlements were applied. On 2000-July-17, the DCE started formally trading soybean meal, the first new product listed after the final merger of China's futures exchanges. For the next four years, soybean meal futures were one of the most rapidly developing futures contracts in China's futures market. On 2000-August-04, daily turnover exceeded RMB 10 billion for the first time. In 2000, the DCE became the No. 1 futures exchange in China by trading volume. On 2001-January-01, electronic financing was applied and electronic receipts were issued to members for the first time. On 2001-June-11, daily soybean futures trading volume exceeded 1 million contracts for the first time; total daily turnover also exceeded RMB 20 billion for the first time. On 2001-July-05, the first delivery warehouses outside Dalian were approved; seven warehouses outside Dalian were approved as DCE Soybean meal delivery warehouses. On 2002-March-15, the DCE started trading No. 1 Soybeans futures (non-genetically-modified Soybeans). It quickly became the largest agricultural futures contract in China and the largest Non-GMO Soybeans futures contract in the world half a year later. Starting on 2003-April-16, electronic transfers for margins were allowed. On 2003-August-01, the payment method for delivery funds was adjusted; members were allowed to use settlement guarantee funds to pay delivery funds for the first time. No. 1 Soybeans ranked 18th among all futures contracts in the world in 2003. No. 1 Soybeans futures were the only commodity futures contract among the top 20 futures contracts in 2003. In 2003, the DCE's total trading volume reached more than 149 million contracts, accounting for 53% of China's total futures market. The DCE joined the Futures Industry Association (FIA) in 2003, ranking in the top ten among all international exchange members. On 2004-September-22, the DCE started trading corn futures again for the second time. On 2004-December-22, the DCE started trading No. 2 (genetically-modified) Soybean futures. According to FIA statistics regarding trading volume in 2004, the DCE ranked No. 8 among international futures exchanges. On 2006-January-09, the DCE started trading Soybean oil futures. On 2006-October-20, the DCE, together with Bursa Malaysia, held the first International Oils and Oilseeds Conference in Beijing. The conference was a great success and has been held in each subsequent year in Guangzhou. On 2007-June-18, the DCE allowed trading in arbitrage orders for the first time. Over 30 000 arbitrage orders were placed on the first day of trading. On 2007-July-31, the DCE started trading LLDPE futures, the first non-agricultural commodity traded at the exchange. On 2007-September-11, the DCE held the first International Corn Conference in Dalian. The conference was co-sponsored by the Dalian Municipal Government and the State Grain Administration. Since its inception, the annual conference has attracted top international talent to come to Dalian to speak and offer insights into the industry. On 2007-October-29, the DCE started trading RBD Palm Olein futures. On 2008-October-20, the DCE and the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association held the first International Synthetics Resin Conference in Hangzhou. The conference was highly successful and was expanded in 2009 to include the entire plastics industry. On 2009-May-25, the DCE started trading PVC futures, the second plastics futures product at the exchange. On 2009-December-07, daily trading volume at the DCE surpassed 7 million contracts for the first time. On 2010-November-05, DCE and Bursa Malaysia signed an agreement to continue jointly hosting the annual China International Oils and Oilseeds Conference for a further three years. Over 800 people participated in the 5th Conference, a new record. On 2010-November-15, daily trading volume at the DCE surpassed 10 million contracts for the first time. This was the first time any Chinese futures exchange had over 10 million contracts traded in a single day. On 2010-November-29, the DCE launched its new international English language website. The websites features a completely redesigned look from its Chinese language counterpart and was designed to be a window into China's futures market for DCE's overseas friends and partners. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . риск колебания цены. Штабквартира расположена в городе Далянь (Дальний), Провинция Ляонин, Китай.

DALMATIC = ДЭЛМЭТИК (или САККОС) – Dalmatic:- a wide-sleeved overgarment with slit sides.

DAM = ДАМБА (или ПЛОТИНА) – Dam (pitting, basin listing):- (1) forming pits, small basins, or water-holding cavities at intervals with appropriate equipment, for irrigating fields. (2) A structure for impounding and storing available water as a reservoir for further use. / Под Дамбой, от Нидерландского слова Dam, понимается гидротехническое сооружение, аналогичное по устройству земляной плотине. Различают дамбы:- (i) напорные оградительные, предназначенные для защиты низменностей в долинах крупных рек

и морских побережий от затопления; (ii) сопрягающие – для соединения сооружений гидроузла с берегами; и (iii) безнапорные – для регулирования русел рек. Под Плотиной понимается гидротехническое сооружение, перегораживающее реку (или другой водоток) для подъёма уровня воды в ней, сосредоточения напора в месте расположения сооружения или создания водохранилища. Плотина может быть:- (i) глухой, лишь преграждающей течение воды; и (ii) водосбросной, предназначенной для сброса избыточной воды. По основному материалу различают:- бетонные, деревянные, железобетонные, земляные, каменные и другие плотины.

DAMAGED (ABORTED) TERMINALS = ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ (АБОРТИРОВАННЫЕ) ВЕРХУШКИ – Damaged (Aborted) Terminals:- Damaged main-stem tissue in the plant apex causes a loss of apical dominance. Nodes above white flower (NAWF) counts preferably should not be taken on a plant having an aborted terminal above the uppermost white flower.

DAMAGED CARGO REPORT = РАПОРТ О ПОВРЕЖДЁННОМ ГРУЗЕ (или АКТ О ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ ГРУЗА, или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ О ПОВРЕЖДЁННОМ ГРУЗЕ) – Damaged Cargo Report is a statement used for insurance claims that describes the extent and value of damages to cargo and/or equipment incurred during shipment. Damaged Cargo Report is a written statement concerning established damages to cargo and/or equipment.

DAMAGED GRAINS = ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ ЗЁРНА (или ИСПОРЧЕННЫЕ ЗЁРНА) – Damaged Grains are those distinctly discolored or damaged by water, insects, heat, or any other means (includes yellow grains).

DAMAGED KERNELS = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ ЯДРА) – (1) Damaged Kernels mean kernels that are obviously damaged as can be seen by the naked eyes due to moisture, heat, fungi, insects or other. Whole or broken kernels of Rice which are distinctly discolored or damaged by water, insects, heat, or any other means, and whole or large broken kernels of parboiled Rice in non-parboiled Rice. Heat-damaged kernels shall not function as damaged kernels.

(2) In the Wheat industry, kernels, pieces of Wheat kernels, and other grains that are badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, diseased, frost-damaged, germ-damaged, heat-damaged, insect-bored, mold-damaged, sprout-damaged, or otherwise materially damaged. / зародыш (germ).

(4) In the Canola industry, Canola and pieces of Canola that are heat-damaged, sproutdamaged, mold-damaged, distinctly green damaged, frost damaged, rimed damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

DAMAGED OR CRUSHED = ПОВРЕЖДЁННОЕ ИЛИ РАЗДАВЛЕННОЕ (или РАЗДРОБЛЕННОЕ) – Damaged Or Crushed:- may be due to lack of padding or compensating springs in presses. Springs and padding should be checked frequently to make sure that they are in proper condition. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Buttons, Snap Fasteners, Rivets and Burrs. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

DAMAGED SELVAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ КРОМКА – Damaged Selvage:- a cut or break occurring only in the selvage. A cut selvage is caused by incorrect loom adjustment during weaving or improper edge construction. The term refers also to loose edges cut during shearing of the fabric. See also Cut Selvage. / Под Нарушением Кромки понимается местный порок в виде оборванной, деформированной или другим способом нарушенной кромки.

DAMAGE–FREE CAR = НЕПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЙ (или БЕЗОПАСНЫЙ) ВАГОН – Damage-Free Car is the boxcar equipped with special bracing material.

DAMAGE IN THE COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ – Damage In The Course Of Transportation:- this designates the damage (sea damage or other) which took place in the course of transportation whether by sea or by land. / Этот термин подразумевает повреждение (морское повреждение или иное), которое имело место в процессе транспортировки либо по морю, либо по земле. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

DAMAGE PRIOR TO FORWARDING = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ДО ЭКСПЕДИРОВАНИЯ – Damage Prior To Forwarding:- this designates the damage (country damage or other) which took place before the bales concerned are at buyer's risk as defined by INCOTERMS®. / Обозначает повреждение (внутри страны происхождения товара или иное), которое имело место пока соответствующие кипы, не перешли в соответствии с условиями ИНКОТЁРМЗ® под риск покупателя. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

DAMAGE REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ (или АКТ О ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ, или РАПОРТ ОБ УЩЕРБЕ) – Damage Report is a form on which physical damage is recorded, e.g., containers. Damage Report is a form on which physical damage to containers is recorded. / , например, . Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

DAMAGES = НЕУСТОЙКА (или УЩЕРБ) – In law, Damages are an award, typically of money, to be paid to a person as compensation for loss or injury. The rules for damages can and frequently do vary based on the type of claim which is presented (e.g., breach of contract versus a tort claim) and the jurisdiction. At common law, damages are categorized into compensatory damages and punitive damages. Compensatory damages are further categorized into special damages, which are economic losses such as loss of earnings, property damage and medical expenses, and general damages, which are noneconomic damages such as pain and suffering and emotional distress. Damages means the financial compensation payable to the claimant. 'Damages' is the legal word for compensation or indemnity for loss suffered for a breach of contract. (It is also payable for breach of 'tort', another branch of law, but this does not concern us here.) The amount of damages is, generally, the amount of loss actually suffered by one party by the failure of the other party to perform the contract. / Неустойка означает финансовую компенсацию, оплачиваемую взыскателю (или претендателю, или заявителю претензии). Под Неустойкой в Гражданском Кодексе России понимается денежная сумма, определённая законом или договором, которую должник обязан уплатить кредитору в случае неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения обязательства, в частности в случае просрочки исполнения.

DAMAGE SELVEDGE = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ КРОМКА – Damage Selvedge:- xxxxx. / Кромка – край. Нарушение Кромки – оборванная или деформированная кромка (стянутая, загнутая, гофрированная). Нарушение Кромки:- (1) Оторванная Кромка; размер порока свыше 0.5 до 5 м. (2) Стянутая Кромка:- (a) размер порока более 1 до 2.5 см; и (b) более 2.5 до 4 см. Порок Стянутая Кромка определяют как разность между длиной по фону (на расстоянии 5 см от кромки) и по кромке на трёхметровой длине ткани. Оценка порока относится ко всему куску. Нарушение кромки оценивается для тканей, поставляемых швейным

предприятиям, для розничной торговли – не допускается. Для бархата, предназначенного для промышленной переработки, порок не учитывается.

DAMAGES FOR DETENTION = НЕУСТОЙКА ЗА ВЫНУЖДЕННУЮ ЗАДЕРЖКУ – Damages For Detention:- 'Damages' is the legal word for compensation or indemnity for loss suffered for a breach of contract. (It is also payable for breach of 'tort', another branch of law, but this does not concern us here.) The amount of damages is, generally, the amount of loss actually suffered by one party by the failure of the other party to perform the contract. The contract is the charter. Damages can be 'liquidated', that is, agreed by the parties as compensation. The obvious sample of liquidated damages for delay is 'demurrage'. 'Unliquidated Damages' is the amount that has not been ascertained in advance or agreed in the contract. It is left to an arbitrator or judge to decide the amount based on the actual loss suffered by the shipowner, for example, the ship's running expenses plus any Loss caused by the time lost. 'Damages for Detention' is an example of unliquidated damages. If the charterer delays (or 'detains') the ship by loading or discharging in a longer time than agreed or for any other reason, he has breached the contract and must compensate the shipowner. Normally, if the Charterer exceeds the laytime allowed in the charter, he pays compensation at an agreed rate of demurrage. However, if demurrage is not agreed at the time of entering into the contract, or if the agreed excess time more than the agreed laytime is exceeded, damages for detention is the name given to the compensation. For example, if the Charterer agrees that laytime is x days, and agrees to pay a fixed sum of $A per day for y days maximum time on demurrage, and the actual cargo handling time is x + y + z days, the Charterer will have to pay demurrage for y days at the agreed rate and damages for detention for z days at a rate that is reached by negotiation, settlement or imposed by an arbitrator or by a judge if a dispute arises and has to be decided. Usually, a judge decides damages for detention at the same rate as the agreed rate of demurrage. Suppose a ship has already spent some reasonable time on demurrage, 'reasonable' being a difficult word to define, the shipowner may wish to claim a higher rate of damages for detention. However, if the charterparty does not specify a fixed demurrage period, the shipowner can only claim demurrage at the agreed rate for the time lost. If the Charterer delay the ship before laytime begins, for example, because of failure to nominate a loading/discharging port, damages for detention becomes payable, perhaps at the demurrage rate. Another example of a shipowner's claim for damages for detention may be where a ship is chartered to discharge (or load) at berths which are 'always accessible' and the charterparty contains a clause allowing the Notice of Readiness to be given and laytime to commence whether in berth or not (WIBON)-but the ship cannot proceed to the berth for example, because of fog and the consequent closure of the port. The shipowner may not be able to claim for demurrage for any reason but may claim for damages for detention on the ground that in breach of the charter the berth nominated by the Charterer was not 'always accessible'. (This was one claim on appeal by the shipowner in a case reported in 1989 concerning the ship Kyzikos.) It is submitted that the shipowner would fail in this situation because the accessibility ('approachability') of the berth was not obstructed. The fog conditions would be outside the charterer's control. In the Kyzikos case the shipowner did fail in his claim because they could not show the judge that the Charterer failed to nominate a berth that was 'always accessible'. Yet another example where an Owner can claim for damages for detention, perhaps at the rate of demurrage, would occur if the ship arrived at the discharge port and the receivers or charterers wanted the cargo discharged without their presenting original bills of lading. Normally, the master of the ship can refuse to discharge cargo unless the original bills of lading for the cargo are presented. In modern practice, if the bills have not arrived before the ship's arrival, the receivers or consignees sometimes offer the master or ship's agent a 'letter of indemnity' or 'letter of guarantee' usually with a (bank) guarantee. However, the master still remains free to insist on the presentation of the original bills of lading in case the guarantee is unacceptable for any reason. If the charterers refuse to discuss the issue of a bank guarantee, the delay because of non-presentation of the original bills of lading would have to be compensated by payment of damages for detention. Damages for detention. This expression is used to refer to the compensation payable by a Charterer if a vessel is delayed without agreement. This type of 'delay' can be known as 'Wrongful Detention' and can occur, for example, if the agreed laytime expires and no rate of demurrage (or 'liquidated damages') has been agreed. It can also arise if laytime expires and any agreed, fixed demurrage period also expires. In modern chartering, fixed demurrage periods would be unusual, demurrage being payable for all time lost at the agreed rate. One use of damages for detention may be where the vessel is delayed because the Charterer fails to nominate a berth, which is reachable on the vessel's arrival; end the vessel arrives and has to wait. However, if the charterparty contains a clause dealing with 'time lost waiting for berth' being counted as laytime, then demurrage would be more applicable than damages for detention. Damages For Detention (DAMFORDET):- penalty if cargo is not ready when ship arrives for working (1st day of Laycan). This is not detention which is charged for ships time on delay. If the cargo is ready there is no DAMFORDET. / судно Кизикос (Kyzikos). хозяин (или капитан) судна. Штраф, предусмотренный в тех случаях, когда груз не готов к моменту прихода судна под погрузку (1-й день срока сталии либо аннулирования). Она не является вынужденной задержкой, которая оплачивается в случае задержки самого судна. В случае, когда груз находится в готовности к погрузке на судно, то неустойка за вынужденную задержку не взимается.

DAMASK = ДАМАССКАЯ (или ДАМАСКА) – Damask, a white fabric with a woven, textured pattern. Damask belongs to the group embracing brocades, brocatelles, and Jacquards. The cloth is made from cotton, linen, wool, worsted, silk, rayon, and other fibers. Used for tablecloths, napkins, towels, doilies, runners, interior decoration, wall coverings, furniture covering. Elaborate designs are possible and Damask is made on the intricate Jacquard looms where it is possible to give vent to the whims of the designer of these cloths. Linen or cotton Damask is made on a five-shaft satin weave; double Damask is made on an eight-end satin weave. The cloth is beetled, calendered, and is usually grass-bleached. Very durable, reversible fabric; sheds dirt; the firmer the texture the better in the quality. Launders well and holds high luster, particularly in the linen goods. Smaller designs give a stronger cloth than designs that have long floats in the weave formation. Linen Damsk, 'The Cloth of Kings', is widely imitated and cheapened. The price range of Damask is very great, inexpensive to costly fabrics. Damask is a firm, glossy, Jacquard-patterned fabric that may be made from linen, cotton, rayon, silk, or a combination of these with various manufactured fibers. Similar to brocade, but flatter and reversible, damask is used for napkins, tablecloths, draperies, and upholstery. The name Damask is technically applied to certain classes of fabrics, richly decorated with figures of foliage, fruits, scrolls and other ornamental patterns, usually of a large and elaborate character. The weaves usually employed are twills (mostly satin) and the figures In the fabric are made by alternately exchanging warp for weft surface or vice versa. The materials employed vary according to the purpose to which the fabrics are to be applied. In the manufacture of upholstery cloth for hangings and furniture covering, silk or worsted is used, while for tablecovers, towels, napkins, etc, linen is generally employed, except in the cheapest grades, when cotton is the material used. The name was derived from the city of Damascus, when that city was a center for the production of textile fabrics, and originally was applied only to silken fabrics, whose designs were very elaborately woven in colors and often with gold thread. About the XII century the above-mentioned city, even then long celebrated for the production of its looms, so far outstripped all other places for beauty of design, that her silken textiles were in demand everywhere, and thus, as often happens, traders fastened the name of Damascen or Damask upon every silken fabric richly wrought and curiously designed, no matter whether it came or not from Damascus. In order to explain the modus operandi for the production of Damask in this country, suppose we place ourselves in the position of a public designer, whose specialty is the designing of patterns for such fabrics. The Sketch:- the first step in the operation is to prepare a dozen or more sketches, which are to be shown to manufacturers to take their choice. A specimen of such is illustrated at Fig. 1 (reduced), the original of which is drawn on ordinary tracing paper, the

exact size, as It will appear in the cloth. This design or sketch is to be made into a Damask tablecover, having 50 threads warp and 44 picks weft per inch, the figure of which is to be a 5-leaf 4–1 satin twill (warp face) and the ground a 5-leaf 1–4 satin twill (weft face). Proper Design Paper:- the next step to be taken Is to select the proper designing paper. The size of which that is the number of rectangles, warp and weft.in each large square, must be in the exact proportion to the number of threads (warp) and picks (weft) in one inch of the finished cloth. The mode of figuring is after the following manner:- (i) Paper for warp ruled eight rectangles per large square; paper for weft ruled in the same ratio to eight as 44 is to 50. (ii) Operation:- x : 8 : : 44 : 50; therefore 44 x 8 equals 352 divided by 50 equals 7.04, answer. 7.04 is near enough to call it 7; therefore, 8 x 7 is the proper size of design paper required. Tie-Up. (iii) Then the tie-up must be considered, which in the present instance will be a 600-hook, with the tie-up as illustrated at Fig. 2 French system – point for border, and straight through for body, in six divisions. (iv) The next process is to enlarge the design as it appears in the sketch, so that one repeat will exactly fit on 600 rectangles (warp) of the designing paper selected. That portion of the border shown at A, in conformity with the tie-up should occupy the first 15 squares or 120 rectangles; that shown at B the next 15 squares or 120 rectangles; that partion shown at C is not required on the design paper, because it is a repetition of that part shown at A, but simply reversed. For the body of the design shown at D, 45 squares or 360 rectangles will be required, which will complete the 600 hooks of the machine. In order to ascertain how many squares or rectangles the design will occupy weft-wise the sketch must be measured, which in this case happens to be seven inches. Therefore 44 picks per inch times 7 inches equals 308 rectangles; but as 5, the number of threads in one repeat of weave (satin), will not divide into 308 evenly, 310 must be taken (310 divided by 5 equals 62). Therefore the design will occupy 600 rectangles (warp) times 310 rectangles (weft). Painting In The Design:- after the design is transferred to the design paper, the next process is to paint in the weave, in the following manner, or as shown by a portion odt the design, taken from sketch at E, and illustrated by Fig. 3. (i) Paint in the figure in solid red (vermillion or scarlet lake), keeping well within the lines. (ii) Paint in the 1–4 satin twill in the ground, running the twill toward the right. (iii) Paint in the 4–1 saitin twill in tine figure by using black paint over tlhe red. Twill to the left. In joining the ground and figure twills great care must be exercised so as to effect a clear outline between figure and ground, which is done by the following method:- where it is possible to bring a riser (black) of the ground beside a sinker (white) in the figure weave or vice versa, it must be done and an some cases, where the risers and sinkers will not join, it is well to alter the weaves slightly so as to effect it; and where it is impossible to do this, then tlhe weaves of each must not be extended so as to actually join, but a certain length of weft in the ground must join a certain length of warp in the figure. When painting in the satin twill of the ground in the border of the design it is necessary that the twill should extend to the right for one-half the ‘distance and to the left for the remainder, therefore, as this breaking of the twill line causes a slight imperfection, which Is unavoidable, care must be used so as to make the break in such portion of the border as will render it unnoticeable. Again it is necessary also to be careful so as to make the weave of the so as to actually join, but a certain length of weft in the ground must join a certain length of warp in the figure. When painting in the satin twill of the ground in the border of the design it is necessary that the twill should extend to the right for one-half the distance and to the left for the remainder, therefore, as this breaking of the twill line causes a slight imperfection, which Is unavoidable, care must be used so as to make the break in such portion of the border as will render it unnoticeable. Again it is necessary also to be careful so as to make the weave of the border join perfectly with that of the body; and this is done by carefully examining the tie-up so as to ascertain which warp threads will join each other in the cloth and take steps to make a perfect juncture. In this particular instance, warp thread No. 1, which is the first of the border, is in juxtaposition with warp thread No. 241, which is tlhe first of the body. Therefore the satin twill of the body, commencing with ‘warp thread No. 241, should continue, without a break, the satin twill of the border finished at warp thread No. 1. Weaves To Use:- although in the majority of damask faibrics nothing but satin twill weaves are employed (principally 5 and 8 harness), very good effects are sometimes obtained by combining other weaves with the satin twills. For instance, one side of a leaf may be painted In with a satin twill weave, and the other side may be a straight twill, thus giving the leaf a shaded effect, which may be very pleasing. Another method of shading and the one generally employed is to gradually change from warp-up to weft-up or vice versa. Two Methods Of Making Damask:- in Damask there is probably a greater field for the production of large figures than in amy other class of weaving. There are two methods of weaving Damask. First, by the use of the ordinary Jacquard, which is discussed in the present article, and second, by the use of what is called the Compound Pressure Harness. By the first method, although very elaborate figures can be woven and a fine cloth produced, yet by the second method a command isobtained over four or five times as many warp threads as by the first, thus allowingthe production of a fabric of much finer texture and even more elaborate ornamentation. A description of Damask weaving by the use of the compound pressure harness will be given later. Where Damasks are made all of one color, which is generally the case, as In white linen tablecovers, the effect is given by the threads lying at right angles to each other, and the light falling upon them brings the pattern in bold relief and makes it easily visible. Finishing Of Cloth:- as it is impossible in the scope at the present article Co describe the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of all the various Damask fabrics, we can at least say this – that in the case of the linen tablecovers, towels, etc, all the finishing required is bleaching, starching and pressing. But as the beauty of the fabric largely depends upon its whiteness, it is essential that the bleaching of the cloth must be very carefully done. It is on ace’ Urit of the excellence of her bleacheries that Ireland has been able to make Irish linen famous the world over. Carding and Spinning Particulars:- cotton Damask is made in several grades and should be considered as being made in mills equipped with machinery for making medium and high-class goods. The grades of cotton used for this class of cloth are middling to good middling, the staple varying from I1/! to 1% inches strong, according to the grade of Damask to be made. The mixing should be as large as possible and, if good waste is used, i.e. sliver waste-from ttie front of the cards, and drawings, also sliver waste from sliver lap machines and combers, and cut roving waste from the slubber and fly frames, it should not be used in larger proportions than 1 to 3. In up-to-date mills and in fact most mills nowadays it is the general custom to have a waste machine into which the cut waste from the slubber and fly frames is picked. This is called a Waste Machine. This oiaclidne is constructed so as to take out all the twist in the roving and generally has for this purpose two or three porcupine beaters, and the cut roving waste is delivered in a fluffjr sheet, from which all the twist has been taken. The good sliver waste from the machines above mentioned Is mixed with the raw stock, while the cut roving waste, after being run through the waste machine, is fed to a picker and made into a lap of the same weight as the laip being used at the finisher picker, for this class of goods, and then. The Waste Lap is run through with the raw stock lap at the finisher picker in tihe proportion of three laps of raw stock to one of cut-waste, the cut waste being generally put so that it will come in the centre of the delivered lap. The cotton, after being mixed, is put througb a hopper opener and either two or three processes of pickers, two processes being best, the speed of beater being 1 050 revolutions per minute for openers, 1 500 for breakers and 1 450 for finishers, also 1 450 revolution per minute for intermediate pickers, When used. This gives about 42 beat per inch at the finisher. The weight of laps should be 40 pounds at breaker, 37 pounds at intermediate and 36 pound at finisher. Damask is a glossy Jacquard fabric, usually made from linen, cotton, rayon, silk, or blends. The patterns are flat and reversible. The fabric is often used in napkins, tablecloths, draperies, and upholstery. Damask is a type of textile closely associated with drapes, tablecloths, cloth wallpapering, and upholstery. It has also historically been used to make jackets and other heavy outer garments. Classical Damask is made from silk, although the term is now widely used to refer to the style of weaving, regardless as to the material used. Damask is characterized by a background of lustrous fabric against which raised designs appear. Many pieces of antique upholstered furniture are covered in Damask fabric, which is how many consumers become acquainted with this fabric. Many fabric stores sell Damask in several patterns and colors. It tends to be expensive, because the dense weave requires a great deal of thread. Silk Damask will command a high price, because of

the costliness of silk as a raw material. Manufacturing companies also sell Damask in bulk by the bolt, which is advised if a large project is being undertaken. Purchasing a single bolt of Damask ensures uniform weave and color. The patterns used in damask are often geometric or botanical in theme, although the pattern may also integrate animals or simple scenes. The weaving style originated in Asia, spread across the Middle East, and reached into Europe thanks to the efforts of traders like Marco Polo. By the XII century, the fabric had been named after Damascus, which was quickly rising to fame as a center of textile production. The ornate fabrics exported from Damascus were well known, leading many people to associate the fabric with the city. Italy also housed numerous well known manufacturers of Damask. For many consumers, Damask is closely associated with luxury. The weave of damask is very dense, resulting in a substantial cloth. The designs are often multicolored, causing them to stand out clearly against the satin background of the fabric. Damask continues to be made from silk, although materials like cotton, linen, wool, and synthetic fibers are also used in the manufacturing of damask. Synthetic damask tends to be much more durable than Damask made from organic materials, although it does not have the same feel. In the 1900s, the invention of the Jacquard loom made Damask much easier to create. Jacquard fabric was woven with the direction of a series of punch cards which could be used to alter the position of the warp threads in the fabric. These punch cards automated the weaving process, allowing manufacturers to mass produce Damask patterns and making the resulting fabric much less expensive than it once had been. Modern Jacquard weaving is accomplished with computer controls. Damask is a heavy Jacquard fabric woven in silk, linen, cotton, worsted wool and man-made fibers. Traditionally woven with an 8 and 8 satin weave. The reversible pattern is distinguished from the background by contrasting luster. The word derives from a rich silk fabric introduced into Europe through Damascus. Damask is a figured fabric of silk, wool, linen, cotton or synthetic fibers, with a pattern formed by weaving. Made with one warp and one weft in which, generally, warp satin and weft sateen weaves interchange. Twill or other binding weaves are sometimes integrated. Damask weaves in linen, cotton, synthetic or blended fibers are currently most commonly found in table linens. The highlights in these cloths are obtained by long floats of warp and weft, and as these are set at right angles, they reflect the light differently according to the angle of the rays of light; the effect changes also with the position of the observer. Subdued effects are produced by shorter floats of yarn and sometimes by special weaves. Damask is a glossy, heavy, firm-textured Jacquard weave fabric, similar to brocade, but lighter, with flat and reversible patterns. It is made of silk, linen, cotton, rayon or a combination of fibers in double or single Damask. It is used for tablecloths, napkins, home furnishings, draperies and upholsteries, and occasionally clothing, such as afternoon and evening dresses. Damask:- (1) a grayish red. (2) Linen, silk, rayon, cotton, synthetics, wool, worsteds. Figured on Jacquard loom. Originally made of silk, that came to us from China via Damascus. In the XIII Century, Marco Polo gave an interesting tale about it. It is one of the oldest and most popular cloths to be found today. Very elaborate designs are possible. Cloth is beetled, calendared and the better qualities are gross-bleached. Very durable. Reversible fabric. Sheds dirt. The firmer the texture, the better the quality. Launders well and holds a high lustre – particularly in linen. There are two types of damask table cloths:- (1) single Damask table cloths:- construction:- thread count is usually around 200. (2) Double Damask has an 8 shaft satin construction with usually twice as many filling yarns as warp yarns. This gives a much greater distinctness to the pattern. Thread count ranges from 165 to 400. The quality of both depends on the yarn used and the thread count. If the same quality and thread count are used, single is better than double because the shorter floats are more serviceable and the yarns hold more firmly. Double Damask with less than 180 thread count is no good for home use. / Жакяр (Jacquard). луговое беление (grass bleaching). брокатель (brocatelle). Уточные пряжи. Дамасская – шёлковая, шерстяная или хлопчатобумажная ткань, тканная полотняным или копровым переплетением, иногда в комбинации с атласным. Шёлковая Дамасская ткань имеет Восточное происхождение. Эта тяжёлая густотканая материя предназначалась прежде всего для церковного облачения и для обивки мебели, и лишь некоторые более лёгкие её виды – для одежды. Хлопчатобумажная и льняная Дамасская ткань в новое время используется для белья, занавесок и обивочной ткани. В XVIII веке Дамасская ткань часто имитировала кружево путём создания белого тонкого рисунка на тёмном фоне.

DAMFORDET = DAMAGES FOR DETENTION

DAMP = ВЛАЖНАЯ (или ВЯЗКАЯ) – A sample of grain is identified as Damp if the moisture content exceeds the tough range defined for that class of grain. With increasing moisture content, grain is graded straight, tough, damp, moist, and wet. / Проба зерна идентифицируется как Влажная (или Вязкая), если содержание влаги в нём превосходит уровень влаги для зерна средней сухости, установленный для такого класса зерна. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

DAMPENING = ЗАТУХАНИЕ – Dampening (in tire cord) is the relative ability to absorb energy and deaden oscillation after excitation. / после возбуждения (excitation).

DAMP FINISH = ВЛАЖНАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Damp Finish:- vacuum system in need of draining, steam too moist. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

DAMPING OFF = ВЫПРЕВАНИЕ (или УВЯДАНИЕ, или ПОЛЕГАНИЕ, или ЧЁРНАЯ НОЖКА) – Damping Off is a potentially fatal fungal disease, usually of seedlings or cuttings. / грибная болезнь, как правило, . Чёрная Ножка (возбудители – Грибы Pithium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium и Бактерии типа Bacterium Phytophthorum).

DAMPING–OFF DISEASE = БОЛЕЗНЬ ВЫПРЕВАНИЯ (или БОЛЕЗНЬ ЧЁРНАЯ НОЖКА) – Damping-Off Disease is a disease caused by one or a combination of two or more species of water molds. Evidence of damping-off disease is seen as cottony growths; the hyphae of the parasitic fungi are seen on the seed surface. The hyphae usually grow from a slit in the seedcoat that has been opened or broken during germination or threshing. / Под Чёрной Ножкой понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая паразитическими почвенными грибами (Pithium, Rhizoctonia, и Fusarium), реже бактериями (типа Bacterium Phytophthorum). Поражает Картофель, Морковь и другие.

DAMPNESS = СЫРОСТЬ (или ПОДМОЧЕННОСТЬ) – Dampness is the excessive humidity on the outside or in the interior of the bale detected by eye or by hand. / Чрезмерная влажность снаружи или внутри кипы, определяемая на глаз или рукой.

DAMP WOOL = ВЛАЖНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Damp Wool is a wool that has become damp or wet before or after bagging and may mildew. This weakens the fibers and seriously affects the spinning properties.

daN = DECA NEWTON

DANGEROUS CARGO = ОПАСНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Dangerous Cargo:- transportations of cargo ADR are carried out according to the European agreement on the international road transportation of dangerous cargoes, operating since 2001-July-01. Dangerous Cargoes – substances, materials and the products possessing properties, manifestation of which can serve as a cause of the explosion and (or) a fire to lead to death, to disease, to a poisoning, an irradiation or burns of people and (or) animals and also to cause damage of constructions, vehicles, other objects of transportation and (or) to harm the environment. Transportation of dangerous cargoes – a set of organizational and technological operations for moving dangerous cargoes by rail, road, water, air and other transport modes or

combination of such modes to be performed on a contractual basis and other legal grounds. Road rolling stock, engaged for the carriage of dangerous cargoes, has all necessary licenses and approvals, equipped with appropriate equipment and the additional protection, and the drivers received special training in accordance with the requirements of international transport of dangerous cargoes (ADR). Dangerous cargoes are divided into classes. This classification is based on the Model Rules and Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Cargoes by the United Nations (UN), as well as in accordance with the hazardous properties of cargoes. Classification of dangerous cargoes:- Class 1 – explosive materials (EM); Class 2 – gases compressed, liquefied and dissolved under pressure; Class 3 – flammable liquids (FL); Class 4 – flammable solids (FS), spontaneously igniting substance (SIS), substances that emit flammable gases in contact with water; Class 5 – oxidizing substances (OS) and organic peroxides (OPs); Class 6 – toxic substances (TS) and infectious substances (IS); Class 7 – radioactive materials (RM); Class 8 – caustic and corrosive substances (CCS); Class 9 – miscellaneous dangerous substances; – explosive materials (EM); - gases compressed, liquefied and dissolved under pressure – flammable liquids (FL); – flammable solids (FS), spontaneously igniting substance (SIS), substances that emit flammable gases in contact with water – Oxidizing substances (OS) and organic peroxides (OPs) – Toxic substances (TS) and infectious substances (IS) – Radioactive material (RM) – caustic and (or) corrosive substances (CCS) – other hazardous substances. The following features of the transport of dangerous cargoes:- (i) vehicle for the carriage of dangerous cargoes must be ordered in advance (usually within 2–3 working days from the expected date of shipping); (ii) for the transport of dangerous goods to prepare emergency cards, which are prepared on the basis of the passport matter, as well as route sheets, which indicate the route of dangerous cargoes. The driver must strictly adhere to the routes specified in the itinerary; (iii) it is necessary to prepare supporting documents for dangerous cargoes:- certificates, passports substance TTH, invoices. Typically, the registration and coordination of the route of dangerous cargoes must be in 3–5 days; (iv) transportation of dangerous cargoes must comply with high-speed mode, so the high-speed transport ADR cargo is not permitted; (v) some groups of dangerous cargoes are allowed to co-transport; and (vi) during loading, unloading and transport of dangerous cargoes, the driver is a responsible person, in connection with which he has the right not to accept the cargo for carriage in the ADR, if incorrectly or correctly framed the accompanying documentation are not complied with regulations for the transport of dangerous cargoes, damaged or deformed packaging. Dangerous Cargo is all substances of an inflammable nature which are liable to spontaneous combustion either in themselves or when stowed adjacent to other substances and, when mixed with air, are liable to generate explosive gases or produce suffocation or poisoning or tainting of foodstuffs. ADR (formally, the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)) is a 1957 United Nations treaty that governs transnational transport of hazardous materials. 'ADR' is derived from the French name for the treaty:- **A**ccord Européen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises **D**angereuses par **R**oute).

DANGEROUS GOODS = ОПАСНЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – Dangerous Goods are solids, liquids, or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. They are often subject to chemical regulations. In the United States and sometimes in Canada dangerous goods are more commonly known as Hazardous Materials, (abbreviated as HAZMAT or HazMat). 'HazMat teams' are personnel specially trained to handle dangerous goods. Dangerous goods include materials that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, biohazardous, toxic, pathogenic, or allergenic. Also included are physical conditions such as compressed gases and liquids or hot materials, including all goods containing such materials or chemicals, or may have other characteristics that render them hazardous in specific circumstances. In the United States, dangerous goods are often indicated by diamond-shaped signage on the item, its container, and/or the building where it is stored. The colors of each diamond in a way has reference to its hazard, i.e.:- (i) Flammable = red because fire and heat are generally of red color; (ii) Explosive = orange, because mixing red (flammable) with yellow (oxidising agent) creates orange; (iii) Non-flammable Non-toxic Gas = green, due to all compressed air vessels being this color in France after World War II. France is where the diamond system of HazMat identification originated. Cargo of a hazardous nature as classified under International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulations. Dangerous Goods are the goods to be considered dangerous if transport of such might cause harm, risk, peril or other evil to people, environment, equipment or property. Transport of dangerous goods (TDG) needs to be regulated in order to prevent, as far as possible, accidents to persons or property and damage to the environment, the means of transport employed or to other goods. However, with different regulations in every country and for different modes of transport, international trade in chemicals and dangerous products would be seriously impeded, if not made impossible and unsafe. Moreover, dangerous goods are also subject to other kinds of regulations, e.g., work safety regulations, consumer protection regulations, storage regulations, environment protection regulations. In order to ensure consistency between all these regulatory systems, the United Nations has developed mechanisms for the harmonization of hazard classification criteria and hazard communication tools (GHS (is short for the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals)) as well as for transport conditions for all modes for transport (TDG). In addition, the UNECE (short for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) administers regional agreements that ensure the effective implementation of these mechanisms as far as transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterways is concerned. Dangerous Goods is the International Maritime Consultative Organization term for hazardous materials. Dangerous Goods are materials or items with hazardous properties which, if not properly controlled, present a potential hazard to human health and safety, infrastructure and/ or their means of transport. The transportation of dangerous goods is controlled and governed by a variety of different regulatory regimes, operating at both the national and international levels. Prominent regulatory frameworks for the transportation of dangerous goods include the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, ICAO's Technical Instructions (ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization), IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA = International Air Transport Association) and the IMO's International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMO = International Maritime Organization). Collectively, these regulatory regimes mandate the means by which dangerous goods are to be handled, packaged, labelled and transported. Regulatory frameworks incorporate comprehensive classification systems of hazards to provide a taxonomy of dangerous goods. Classification of dangerous goods is broken down into nine classes according to the type of danger materials or items present:- Class 1 – Explosives; Class 2 – Gases; Class 3 – Flammable Liquids; Class 4 – Flammable Solids; Class 5 – Oxidizing Substances; Class 6 – Toxic & Infectious Substances; Class 7 – Radioactive Material; Class 8 – Corrosives; and Class 9 – Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods. The multitude of dangerous goods regimes across the world and the complexity of dangerous goods classifications and regulations render compliance a particularly difficult task. However some companies, as a logistics company specialising in dangerous goods, is well placed to deliver tailored solutions to all customer's dangerous goods needs. Such company is proficient in all nine classes of dangerous goods and provides a range of services including packaging, packing, labelling, freight forwarding and training. The classification Dangerous Goods applies to all goods and substances that may pose a danger to a person's health or safety, property or the environment. The air transport of dangerous goods is strictly regulated worldwide and dangerous goods regulations apply on all Finnair flights. / ХэзМэт (HazMat).

DANGEROUS GOODS DECLARATION = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ОБ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРАХ – Dangerous Goods Declaration is a document issued by a shipper in accordance with applicable conventions or regulations, describing hazardous goods or materials for transport purposes, and certifying that the latter have been packed and labelled in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing conventions or regulations.

DANGEROUS GOODS PACKING CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО) ОБ УПАКОВКЕ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ – Dangerous Goods Packing Certificate is a document as part of the dangerous goods declaration in which the responsible party declares that the cargo has been stowed in accordance with the rules in a clean container according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) code regulations and properly secured.

DANGEROUS GOODS SAFETY ADVISOR = СОВЕТНИК ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ (или ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ ПО ТЕХНИКЕ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ) – Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser (DGSA):- dangerous goods with a calculated value of 1660 (a figure of 1000 is specified for the purposes of ADR 1.1.3.6.4) would be considered a 'significant risk', therefore shipments of this nature would require the operator to have a DGSA formally appointed in writing. Notwithstanding the assessment criteria outlined above, it remains the duty of an undertaking to appoint a safety adviser if it's own risk assessment leads to the belief of the existence of a significant risk. It is important to remember that even if you do not need to formally appoint a dangerous goods safety adviser, specific requirements under the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations still apply, e.g., correct packaging, labelling, documentation etc and therefore you are likely to need support and guidance in this area to ensure safety and compliance with the regulations. This level of support is best provided by a DGSA or a health and safety professional with competence in this area. Who can I appoint as a Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser? You may appoint an existing employee, yourself, or a consultant – provided they hold a current vocational training certificate (VTC) obtained by passing the approved examinations valid both for the mode of transport, i.e. 'road' and for the Class, i.e. the type of dangerous goods being transported. The examination regime is administered in Ireland by the Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport. Advisers will need to pass an examination every five years in order to remain qualified. What do Dangerous Goods Safety Advisers need to do? Your DGSA will need to:- (i) provide you with advice on all aspects of the transport of dangerous goods related to the relevant activities of the undertaking; (ii) monitor compliance, by all appropriate means and by all appropriate action, with the legal requirements on the safe transport of dangerous goods and related health and safety practices and procedures (including the preparation of accident reports) in line with functions listed in Appendix 1; and (iii) ensure the preparation of an annual report, not later than 3 months after the end of each calendar year, on your activities concerning the transport of dangerous goods. Such reports are primarily internal documents and so the format and content can vary from undertaking to undertaking. However a template is provided in Appendix 2 for guidance. As a minimum the contents should summarise the results/conclusions of the safety advisers' monitoring activities (including accidents), with a view to assisting compliance with the transport of dangerous goods legal requirements. You will need to keep any such reports for five years, and make them available to enforcement agencies, such as the Health and Safety Authority, on request. It is important when appointing or assigning a Safety Adviser that you ensure that the adviser is clear about his or her responsibilities and is satisfied in terms of:- (a) what is expected to be done, i.e. range of functions; (b) how it is to be done, e.g., directly or by delegation; (c) where it is to be done, e.g., multiple sites; and (d) the resources available being adequate. This should entail, as appropriate, a preliminary evaluation by the Safety Adviser(s) of the activities of the undertaking involving the loading, transport and unloading of dangerous goods. This evaluation should cover the state of compliance with the relevant legislation and outline what may be necessary in terms of:- (a) advising the undertaking on the transport of dangerous goods; (b) ensuring a system is in place for monitoring compliance with the rules governing the transport of dangerous goods; (c) ensuring a system is in place to monitor the practices and procedures of the undertaking relating to those activities; and (d) ensuring an annual report to the undertaking is prepared on those activities of the undertaking. A Safety Adviser may be satisfied following the evaluation that there are already certain suitable monitoring systems in place, albeit the Adviser is not directly involved. The Adviser's involvement could then, in respect of those systems, be one of auditing the systems at frequencies dictated by the result of the initial evaluation. Any persons involved in activities related to the safe transport of dangerous goods, in support or otherwise of an Adviser, must be adequately trained. The preparation of the Annual Report may also in certain situations reflect substantive preparation by the undertaking but always with final clearance and submission to the undertaking by the Safety Adviser(s). It is important that a Safety Adviser keeps you informed, preferably in writing, of any issues arising as a consequence of the carrying out of his or her functions which necessitate appropriate action being taken by you to address the issues, and where necessary, to rectify any problems. Ongoing unresolved problems should be highlighted in the Annual Report while at the same time recognising the potential, where significant concern arises, of either party approaching the Health and Safety Authority directly. How many Safety Advisers do I need? The regulations leave it open to you to decide how many safety advisers you need to appoint. In deciding the appropriate number you will need to consider and make provision for issues such as:- (i) the time, information and facilities the safety adviser(s) will need to fulfil their functions and duties; (ii) how many operating sites they will need to cover; and (iii) whether they will prepare reports and carry out monitoring themselves or simply ensure others do these things. It is also left open to you to co-operate with other undertakings in appointing the same safety adviser(s) – this may be particularly useful on sites where more than one undertaking is involved in the transport, loading or unloading of dangerous goods, such as at ports and airports. However if you appoint more than one adviser you will have to, (i) as with the appointment of just one adviser, ensure that the time available for any safety adviser and the means at his or her disposal to fulfil his or her functions are adequate having regard to those functions; (ii) make arrangements for ensuring adequate co-operation between the advisers (e.g., who will be responsible for writing the annual report, investigating accidents, carrying out audits etc); and (iii) ensure that the number of individuals appointed by you is sufficient to ensure that their functions can be carried out effectively. Whether you appoint one or more Advisers it must be recognised, in the context of a Safety Adviser maintaining competency in respect of fulfilling his or her functions, that ongoing relevant training will be necessary in such areas as legislation, the ADR, multi-modal transport, accident investigation techniques, monitoring techniques etc. Accident Reports:- your dangerous goods safety adviser or advisers are required to prepare and give you a report on each accident which affects the health and safety of any person, or causes damage to the environment or property, and which occurs during the transport of dangerous goods by the undertaking that has appointed him/her. This can be deemed to exclude accidents which have no implications for the dangerous goods being carried, such as a driver spraining an ankle while getting out of the cab or minor road traffic accidents. Such reports are primarily internal documents, and without prejudice to any other reporting legal requirement (e.g., Part X of the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 1993), do not have to be sent to the Health and Safety Authority, but need to be kept by you for five years. The report format and content can therefore vary from undertaking to undertaking. For minor incidents your existing incident recording arrangements may be sufficient but will need the safety adviser's overview and will need to reflect remedial action both recommended and taken. However, more serious incidents will warrant a fuller report giving, as a minimum, details and causes of the incident, any legal implications, and the actions needed to prevent a recurrence. This implies that safety advisers must be made aware by you of all relevant accidents if they are to fulfil their legal duties. For reporting concerning serious accidents or incidents (see ADR 1.8.5.3), a report must be prepared in the form prescribed in ADR 1.8.5.4 and submitted to the competent authority. The functions of a safety adviser include in particular the following:- (a) monitoring compliance with the rules governing the transport of dangerous goods; (b) advising the undertaking on the transport of dangerous goods; (c) ensuring that an annual report to the undertaking is prepared on the activities of the undertaking concerning the transport of dangerous goods; (d) monitoring the following practices and procedures relating to the activities of the undertaking which concern the transport of dangerous goods; (e) the procedures for compliance with the rules governing the identification of dangerous goods being transported; (f) the practice of the undertaking in taking into account, when purchasing means

of transport, any special requirements in connection with the dangerous goods to be transported; (g) the procedures for checking the equipment used in connection with the transport of dangerous goods; (h) the proper training of the undertaking's employees and the maintenance of records of such training; (i) the implementation of proper emergency procedures in the event of any accident or incident that may affect safety during the transport of dangerous goods; (j) the investigation of and, where appropriate, preparation of reports on serious accidents, incidents or serious infringements recorded during the transport of dangerous goods; (k) the implementation of appropriate measures to avoid the recurrence of accidents, incidents or serious infringements; (l) the account taken of the legal prescriptions and special requirements associated with the transport of dangerous goods in the choice and use of subcontractors or third parties; (m) verification that employees involved in the transport of dangerous goods have detailed operational procedures and instructions; (n) the introduction of measures to increase awareness of the risks inherent in the transport of dangerous goods; (o) the implementation of verification procedures to ensure the presence, on board the means of transport, of the documents and safety equipment which must accompany transport and the compliance of such documents and equipment with health and safety regulations; (p) the implementation of verification procedures to ensure compliance with legislation governing loading and unloading of dangerous goods; and (q) the existence of the security plan indicated in ADR 1.10.3.2. Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA):- in compliance with the regulations concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road, the entrepreneur and other entity performing the carriage of dangerous goods or loading and unloading connected with such carriage, is obliged to conduct the internal supervision over these actions and appoint, at his own expenses, a certified dangerous goods safety advisor (ADR Advisor). A Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA) is a person appointed to provide advice, monitor compliance with legal requirements and ensure the preparation of an annual report. The role of a DGSA for carriage by road is specified in ADR 1.8.3. Who needs to appoint a DGSA? As an undertaking involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road, whose activities include the carriage, or the related packing, loading, filling or unloading, of dangerous goods by road, subject to some limited exemptions, must appoint a vocationally qualified safety adviser or advisers. Their function is to advise you on health, safety and environmental matters in connection with the carriage of dangerous goods. The undertakings affected are those:- (i) who consign dangerous goods for carriage and who are involved in loading the means of transport; (ii) who are operators of road vehicles; and (iii) who load or unload dangerous goods while they are in transit to their final destination, such as freight forwarders or warehouses. This category also covers undertakings at ports and airports that load/unload dangerous goods onto/off road vehicles, but does not include consignees who only unload at the final destination, e.g., petrol station operators or supermarkets. Who is classified as the Consignor? Regulation 2(9) of S.I. No.349 of 2011, defines 'Consignor' as the person who consigns dangerous goods either on its own behalf or for a third party and shall be construed as:- (i) any person who having a place of business in the State supplies, whether as a principal or agent for another, dangerous goods for carriage by road; or (ii) if no person satisfies the requirements of clause (i), the consignee of those goods in so far as that person has control over the carriage of those dangerous goods in the State. Also Regulation 2(9) states if the transport operation is carried out under a contract for carriage, 'Consignor' means the consignor according to the contract for carriage.

DANGEROUS LIQUIDS = ОПАСНЫЕ ЖИДКОСТИ – Dangerous Liquids (DL) are liquids giving off inflammable vapors. The samples are:- benzin, chlorpyrifos 500, pure alcohol 96°, sulfuric acid, etc.

DANIDA = DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DAP = DAYS AFTER PLANTING

DAP = DELIVERED AT PLACE

DAPE = DAYS AFTER PANICLE EMERGENCE

DAPI = DAYS AFTER PANICLE INITIATION

DAPOG = ДАПОГ (или ЛОТОК) – Dapog Method is preferable in areas where water management is excellent. The dapog seedbed should be watered with a sprinkler or wet stick broom so that the seeds will not be displaced. It can be made on various surfaces. A concrete floor, a raft made of banana stalks with soil on top, or an elevated platform can be used as the seedbed. Characteristics of Dapog Seedlings:- good dapog seedlings are uniform in size; free from diseases, pests and mechanical injury; and hardly, with short but erect leaves and vigorous roots. Advantages of Dapog Method:- (i) time in the seedbed is greatly reduced; (ii) area required for the seedbed is reduced; (iii) there are more choices for seedbed location; (iv) seedlings do not suffer from root or stem injury; and (v) labor cost for pulling seedlings is eliminated. Disadvantages:- (i) larger quantity of seeds is required; (ii) seedlings are short; and (iii) number of seedlings per hill cannot be controlled easily. 'Dapog' is a method of raising Rice seedlings on banana leaves, polythene, or a cement slab. Seedlings are raised in the same way as in the wetbed method. Because the seeds are sown thickly (3 kg seeds per square meter), seedlings look like a mat or carpet and can be rolled for transplanting when they are 10–14 days old. / В Юго-Восточной Азии методом Дапог .

DAPS = DAYS ALL PURPOSES

DARE = DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

DARK CLOUD COVER = ЗАВЕСА ТЁМНЫМ ОБЛАКОМ – In technical analysis, Dark Cloud Cover is a bearish reversal pattern that continues the uptrend with a long white body. The next day opens at a new high then closes below the midpoint of the body of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Завесой Тёмным Облаком понимается медвежья модель разворота, встречающаяся при восходящей тенденции вслед за длинным прозрачным телом. Следующий день открывается с нового максимума, а затем происходит снижение цены до среднего уровня изменения цены в предыдущий день.

DARKENED KERNELS (AMBER DURUM) = ПОТЕМНЕВШАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (ЯНТАРНОЙ ДУРУМ) – Darkened Kernels (Amber Durum) are similar in appearance to penetrated smudge with the exception that discoloration is gray to charcoal in color rather than red to dark brown. For grading purposes, darkened kernels should be considered as, and in conjunction with severe midge damage. / изменение цвета .

DARK POOL = ТЁМНЫЙ ПУЛ – Dark Pools are an ominous-sounding term for private exchanges or forums for trading securities; unlike stock exchanges, dark pools are not accessible by the investing public. Also known as 'Dark Pools Of Liquidity', they are so named for their complete lack of transparency. Dark pools came about primarily to facilitate block trading by institutional investors, who did not wish to impact the markets with their large orders and consequently obtain adverse prices for their trades. While dark pools have been cast in a very unfavorable light in Michael Lewis' bestseller 'Flash Boys:- A Wall Street Revolt', the reality is that they do serve a purpose. However, their lack of transparency makes them vulnerable to potential conflicts of interest by their owners and predatory trading practices by some high-frequency traders. The current controversy surrounding dark pools may lead one to think that they are a recent innovation, but they have actually been around since the late 1980s. Non-exchange trading in the United States has surged in recent years, accounting for about 40% of all US stock trades in 2014 compared with 16% six years ago. Dark pools have been at the forefront of this trend towards off-exchange trading, accounting for 15% of US volume as of 2014, according to figures

given by industry insiders. Why did dark pools come into existence? Consider the options available to a large institutional investor who wanted to sell 1 million shares of XYZ stock prior to the advent of non-exchange trading. This investor could either (a) work the order through a floor trader over the course of a day or two and hope for a decent VWAP (volume weighted average price); (b) split the order up into say five pieces and sell 200 000 shares per day, or (c) sell small amounts until a large buyer could be found who was willing to take up the full amount of the remaining shares. The market impact of a 1-million sale of XYZ shares could still be sizeable, regardless of whether the investor chose (a), (b), or (c), since it was not possible to keep the identity or intention of the investor secret in a stock exchange transaction. With options (b) and (c), the risk of a decline in the period while the investor was waiting to sell the remaining shares was also significant. Dark pools were one solution to these issues. Why Use a Dark Pool? Contrast this with the present-day situation, in which an institutional investor uses a dark pool to sell a 1 million share block. The lack of transparency actually works in the institutional investor's favor, since it may result in a better realized price than if the sale was executed on an exchange. Note that as dark pool participants do not disclose their trading intention to the exchange prior to execution, there is no order book visible to the public. Trade execution details are only released to the consolidated tape after a delay. The institutional seller has a better chance of getting a buyer for the full share block in a dark pool, since it is a forum dedicated to large investors. The possibility of price improvement also exists if the mid-point of the quoted bid and ask price is used for the transaction. Of course, this assumes that there is no information leakage of the investor's proposed sale, and that the dark pool is not vulnerable to high-frequency trading (HFT) predators who could engage in front-running once they get a whiff of the investor's trading intentions. Types of dark pools:- as of April 2014, there were 45 dark pools in the US, consisting of the following three types:- (i) Broker-Dealer Owned:- these dark pools are set up by large broker-dealers for their clients, and may also include their own proprietary traders. These dark pools derive their own prices from order flow, so there is an element of price discovery. Examples of such dark pools, of which there were 19 as of April 2014, include Credit Suisse's CrossFinder, Goldman Sachs' Sigma X, Citi's Citi Match and Citi Cross, and Morgan Stanley's MS Pool. (ii) Agency Broker or Exchange-Owned:- these are dark pools that act as agents, not as principals. As prices are derived from exchanges – such as the midpoint of the National Best Bid and Offer (NBBO), there is no price discovery. Examples of agency broker dark pools include Instinet, Liquidnet, and ITG Posit, while exchange-owned dark pools include those offered by BATS Trading and NYSE Euronext. (iii) Electronic Market Makers:- these are dark pools offered by independent operators like Getco and Knight, who operate as principals for their own account. Like the broker-dealer owned dark pools, their transaction prices are not calculated from the NBBO, so there is price discovery. Pros and Cons:- the advantages of dark pools are as follows:- (i) Reduced Market Impact:- as noted earlier, the biggest advantage of dark pools is that market impact is significantly reduced for large orders. (ii) Lower Transaction Costs:- transaction costs may be lower, since dark pool trades do not have to pay exchange fees, while transactions based on the bid-ask mid-point do not incur the full spread. Dark pools have the following drawbacks:- (i) Exchange Prices May Not Reflect The Real Market:- if the amount of trading in dark pools owned by broker-dealers and electronic market makers continues to grow, stock prices on exchanges may not reflect the actual market. For example, if a well-regarded mutual fund owns 20% of company RST's stock and sells it off in a dark pool, the sale of the stake may fetch the fund a good price, but unwary investors who have just bought RST shares will have paid too much for it, since the stock could well collapse once the fund's sale becomes public knowledge. (ii) Pool Participants May Not Get The Best Price:- the lack of transparency in dark pools can also work again a pool participant, since there is no guarantee that the institution's trade was executed at the best price. Lewis points out in 'Flash Boys' that a surprisingly large proportion of broker-dealer's dark pool trades get executed within the pools – a process known as internalization – even in cases where the broker-dealer has a small share of the US market. As Lewis notes, the dark pool's opaqueness can also give rise to conflicts of interest if a broker-dealer's proprietary traders trade against pool clients, or if the broker-dealer sells special access to the dark pool to HFT firms. (iii) Vulnerability To Predatory Trading By HFTs:- the recent controversy over dark pools has been spurred by Lewis' claims that dark pool client orders are ideal fodder for predatory trading practices by some HFT firms, which employ tactics such as 'pinging' dark pools to unearth large hidden orders, and then engage in front running or latency arbitrage. (iv) Small Average Trade Size Reduces Need For Dark Pools:- somewhat surprisingly, the average trade size in dark pools has declined to only about 200 shares, Exchanges like the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), who are seeking to stem their loss of trading market-share to dark pools and alternative trading systems, claim that this small trade size makes the case for dark pools less than compelling. Curb Appeal:- the recent HFT controversy has drawn significant regulatory attention to dark pools. Regulators have generally viewed dark pools with suspicion because of their lack of transparency, and the controversy may lead to renewed efforts to curb their appeal. One measure which may help exchanges reclaim market share from dark pools and other off-exchange venues could be a pilot proposal from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to introduce a 'trade-at' rule. The rule would require brokerages to send client trades to exchanges rather than dark pools, unless they can execute the trades at a meaningfully better price than that available in the public market. If implemented, this rule could present a serious challenge to the long-term viability of dark pools. Bottom Line:- dark pools provide pricing and cost advantages to buy-side institutions such as mutual funds and pension funds, and these benefits ultimately accrue to the retail investors who own these funds. However, dark pools' lack of transparency makes them susceptible to conflicts of interest by their owners and predatory trading practices by HFT firms. The recent HFT controversy has drawn increasing regulatory attention to dark pools, and implementation of the proposed 'trade-at' rule could pose a threat to their long-term viability. Dark Pools are networks – usually private exchanges or forums – that allow institutional investors to buy or sell large amounts of stock without the details of the trade being released to the wider market. Dark pools can also be referred to as Dark Pool Liquidity, or Dark Liquidity. They came about as a way for large-scale investors to make deals with each other that would not result in an adverse price move against them. If an investor wants to sell a major portion of a company's stock on a public exchange they must declare their intention, and run the risk that the value of the stock will drop thanks to the swell in supply. Dark pools remove this risk by announcing deals only after they have taken place, and restricting access to deals. 2012-October-17:- Dark Pools started in the 1980s when some institutional investors got together to trade in a place where they could avoid the prying eyes of public exchanges or brokers. They wanted to be able to buy or sell large quantities of stocks without affecting the market and thus get better execution prices. Around 2005 these dark pools only made up 3–5% of market activity. Then things started changing in 2007, when the SEC passed new regulations known as Reg NMS (Regulation National Market System). In Reg NMS were provisions that seriously upped competition for the exchanges. For one, it got rid of rules that protected manual quotations by exchanges. All of the sudden investors had the option of skipping exchanges if they could find a better price more quickly elsewhere. Broker-dealers saw an opportunity in this (and in the rise of automated trading), and they started setting up their own dark pools. Institutional investors and bulge bracket banks started heading over to them to save on trading costs. Today trading in dark pools accounts for about 12% of volume in the US. Ultimately, the key benefit of trading in the dark pool is 'price improvement'. Say the bid for a stock on an exchange is USD10.00, and the first asking price is USD10.10. A typical dark pool will set the price at USD10.05, the midpoint between the bid and the ask. And traders like that. No, they love that. Trading In The Dark:- the thing is, though, you don't know who else is in the dark pool with you and you don't know if anyone wants what you're selling at all. So how do brokers decide to send an order into a dark pool if they don't know what's inside? Some brokers cut 'payment for order flow' deals where they agree to send orders to a certain dark pool. Another, more controversial way they do this is by getting 'indications of interest' (IOI) from dark pools. The IOIs can contain any of the following pieces of information – the ticker of stock, the buy/sell interest, the price, or how much is up for grabs. Sounds like a price quote right? Nope. This IOI is not a hard and fast quote

and is not made public across the market. The SEC has proposed making them quotes, but it hasn't happened. Another downside to the dark pool, which comes from not knowing whether or not what you need (a buyer or seller) is even in there, is the fact that you may not be able to get your order filled as quickly as on the open exchange. That's where Professor Zhu's latest research comes in. His paper is called 'Do Dark Pools Harm Price Discovery'. According to Zhu, even though you can get a good price in a dark pool, investors lose when they can't get their order filled ASAP. In the end, he says, it all has to do with risk and volatility. For example:- 'You really want to sell this stock because it's costly to hold it on your balance sheet', Zhu explained. 'The more you delay the more the stock price could move, which is volatility. The higher the volatility the more costly it is to hold the position'. And waiting is especially bad if you're trading on information – academics call these traders 'informed traders'. Ultimately, a wait time could mean the difference between an informed trader making their trade before anyone knows what they know, and getting caught in the herd. 'Information can become stale, that's an informed traders' delay cost', said Professor Zhu. How Dark Pools Widen Spreads On Open Exchanges:- to ensure that someone, like a market maker, is on the other side of their trade when they need them, Professor Zhu has found that informed traders are heading back to the exchanges. They're self-selecting. That means two things. Market makers at the exchanges learn more precise information about a stock from informed traders trying to make the best trade. When market makers see more informed traders coming, they widen the spread between the bid and ask so they don't lose too much. In short:- the prices on the open exchanges become more precise, according to Professor Zhu, but market makers are widening spreads to protect themselves from the onslaught informed traders. Meanwhile uninformed traders – investors who are trading to hedge, for example – can stay in the dark pool where they're nice and anonymous. That means they're not on the open exchanges to help market makers by adding liquidity, and thus narrowing spreads. What Does This Mean For You? On the upside, it means investors handling your retirement account etc could be getting better deals on stocks in a dark pool. On the downside, if what Professor Zhu's thesis is correct, dark pools are widening spreads on open exchanges, which no one likes because it makes a stock more expensive. That aside though, the biggest hazard in dark pools is that we don't know how they operate or who's operating inside them. Earlier this month the SEC charged one dark pool operator, eBX LLC, with sharing their clients' confidential trading information with an outside company. That includes information about their clients' unexecuted orders. From the SEC:- 'Dark pools are dark for a reason:- buyers and sellers expect confidentiality of their trading information', said Robert Khuzami, Director of the SEC's Division of Enforcement. 'Many eBX subscribers didn't get the benefit of that bargain – they were unaware that another order routing system was given exclusive access to trading information that it used for its own benefit'. eBX paid an USD800 000 fee to settle the charges, but who knows how much they gained by sharing the information. Xxxxx. A Dark Pool is the romantic – or sinister, depending on your viewpoint – name given to a network that allows traders to buy or sell large orders without running the risk that other traders will work out what is going on and put the price up, or down, to take advantage of the order. They have been criticised for their lack of transparency and because the inevitable fragmentation of trading could lead to less efficient pricing in traditional open stock exchanges. In dark pools, pre-trade prices – the price at which shares are offered for sale – are not visible to anyone, even the participants in them, and the price at which shares change hands is only revealed after the trade is done. The Purpose Of Dark Pools:- the primary purpose of dark pools is to minimise market impact. By restricting access to undesired market participants (such as high frequency trading firms), and by not revealing quotes, dark pools enable institutional investors to minimise their information leakage and realise more efficient executions. More specifically, dark trading facilities provide the possibility of price improvement and reduced transaction costs by crossing orders at the midpoint of the quoted best bid and offer prices, thereby saving on both the bid-offer spread and on exchange fees. For these reasons, dark pools have been popular for the execution of large block orders. The Prevalence Of Dark Pools:- at the beginning of 2013 it was estimated that non-displayed trading accounted for a third of total volume in the US and dark pools about 13 per cent of total volume. A similar volume was said to be taking place in Europe. Rapid growth had been noted of about 50 per cent over the preceding three years in the US, while in Europe, trading in dark pools relative to order-book activity had more than doubled over the preceding two years. Why Trading In Dark Pools Has Been Growing:- dark pools have become prevalent due to technological developments that have lowered costs allowing broker/dealers to route more of the order flow they handle to their own private pools first before sending unwanted orders to the public markets. Dark Pools In The News:- in the US in April 2013, chief executives of NYSE Euronext, Nasdaq OMX and BATS Global Markets argued for regulators to introduce rules permitting transactions to only take place away from a public exchange if a customer is getting a much-improved price. They pointed to similar steps taken by Canadian and Australian regulators to combat the rise of off exchange trading, otherwise known as Dark Pools. In June 2014, New York's top securities regulator sued Barclays for allegedly favouring high speed traders in its 'dark pool'. The complaint was set to increase the pressure on other dark pool operators such as those run by Credit Suisse, Bank of America, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley to provide investors with more information about how they operate. In recent months, some dark pools had begun voluntarily publishing more information on how they work. / КросФайндё от Крэди Свисс (Credit Suisse's CrossFinder), Сигма Экс. от Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs' Sigma X), Сыти Мэтч и Сыти Крос от Сыти (Citi's Citi Match and Citi Cross), и Эм.Эс. Пул от Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley's MS Pool). Директор Робэт Кузами (Robert Khuzami). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Юроунэкст (NYSE Euronext). Баклиз (Barclays). Крэди Свисс (Credit Suisse), Банк Америки (Bank of America), Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs) и Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

DARK SLUBS = ТЁМНЫЕ ТОЛСТЫЕ ПРИСУЧКИ (или ТЁМНЫЕ XX) – Dark Slubs:- Fabric:- spun-rayon-blend flannel dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 58 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 15/1 50% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon, 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- cross-dyed dark green (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:- long dark slubs throughout warp and filling. Analysis:- microscopic analysis showed the dark slubs to be composed almost entirely of the viscose rayon (dyed green). This defect was apparently caused by faulty blending and drawing. If these goods had been dyed in solid shades and a good color match obtained between the viscose and acetate, this particular defect would have been much less noticeable. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

DARK SPECKS = ТЁМНЫЕ КРАПИНКИ (или ТЁМНЫЕ МУШКИ) – Dark Specks:- Fabric:- combination-yarn crêpe; Construction:- (i) Count:- 52 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 viscose-rayon crêpe ply-twisted with 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- dark specks. Analysis:- microscopic analysis showed that the dark-dyed specks were actually comparatively coarse single filaments protruding from, but still making up pan of the continuous-filament viscose-crêpe yarns. Only the extreme free ends of these filaments were coarse and dark, the remainder tapering off to normal size and shade. This defect, which would not be noticeable in white or dark-dyed goods, was attributed to faulty rayon manufacture. om a clogged hole in a spinnerette suddenly clearing or 'uncorking' with a coarse gob of forming on the tip end. The clogging of rayon spinnerettes is a serious problem to the yarn manufacturer. Poorly filtered via >lution may be one source of clogging; but the chemical composition of the spinning bath may also be a critical factor. Numerous patents have been issued on techniques and formulas to prevent holes from filling up and producing asively fine filaments or subnormal filament counts. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

DARK SPOT = ТЁМНОЕ ПЯТНО – Dark Spot:- Fabric:- twill dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed pink. Defect:- dark spot. Analysis:- the so-called 'Dark Spot' was found to be a dirty warp knot which resisted cleaning during normal wet processing of the fabric. Chemical tests revealed the presence of traces

of iron, as well as unremoved soil. Laboratory scouring tests indicated that the finisher was not at fault in claiming inability to eliminate the dirty knots. The iron was apparently coming from small amounts of rust, which were picked up along with the unremovable dirt while the warp was passing through the reed or the heddles. In certain cases in which the classification of such goods as suitable for white and light shades may command a premium price, it is sometimes possible for the finisher to use special scouring procedures which will result in removal of most of the soil in such dirty knots, but this special handling is necessarily more costly and necessitates extra charge by the finisher. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

DARK STREAKS NEAR SELVAGE = ТЁМНЫЕ ЗАТАСКИ ВБЛИЗИ КРОМКИ (или ТЁМНЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ ВБЛИЗИ КРОМКИ, или ТЁМНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ ВБЛИЗИ КРОМКИ) – Dark Streaks Near Selvage:- Fabric:- iridescent-type cotton-and-nylon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 86; (ii) Warp:- 70/34 semidull nylon; (iii) Filling:- 60/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed helio. Defect:- dark-appearing sections running warpwise about 4 inches in width adjacent to each selvage. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed no evidence of any mechanical damage to either the warp or the filling yarns in the dark-appearing sections. Laboratory stripping and redyeing resulted in considerable improvement, but not in complete removal of the dark sections. This defect was at first attributed to a slight distortion or imperceptible damage by the temple rolls. However, it was later learned that the weaving mill had used small pads saturated with a sulphonated oil and placed in contact with the warp yarns on the loom on either side, adjacent to the selvages, to provide for better weaving. With this information as a guide, chemical extraction of the warp yarns in the finished goods showed small amounts of unremoved oil in the dark areas. It appeared that normal scouring operations by the dyer did not completely remove this oil. which had been assumed to be readily emulsifiable, but which probably was too much absorbed by the nylon or affected by aging when the gray goods were not processed immediately. Dark Streaks:- Fabric:- rayon-and-wool dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 84 x 46; (ii) Warp:- 24/2 60% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon, 40% 64's wool cut 2 in.; (ii) Filling:- 12/1 same blend as warp; Finish:- plain dyed white. Defect:- short dark streaks in warp and filling. Analysis:- analysis showed that the short dark streaks were due to the presence of numerous dark-brown and black wool hairs spun in with the regular yarns. When wool is used for blends to be finished in white or light shades, it must be especially selected for freedom from black hairs, since there is no means of removing or bleaching them in finishing. / Уточина:- . Найлан (Nylon). Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

DART = ВЫТАЧКА (или СМЁТКА, или ШОВ, или РЫВОК) – (1) Dart (cut-in) is an open dart cut in approximately 12" under the armhole.

(2) Dart (front or double):- an additional closed dart located toward the front edge of the garment, used to get maximum waist suppression.

(3) Dart (panel):- a panel sewn full length to the front that is used for waist suppression.

DAS = DAYS AFTER SEEDING/SOWING

DASA = DAYS AFTER STRAW APPLICATION

DAS–ELISA = DOUBLE ANTIBODY SANDWICH ENZYME–LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY

DASHIKI = ДОЩИКИ – Dashiki:- a usually brightly colored loose-fitting pullover garment. The word Dashiki comes from the Yoruba word Danshiki, used to refer to the loose-fitting pullover which originated in West Africa as a functional work tunic for men, comfortable enough to wear in the heat. The Yoruba loaned the word Danshiki from the Hausa term Dan Ciki, which means 'Underneath'. The Dan Chiki garment was commonly worn by males under large robes. Similar garments were found in sacred Dogon burial caves in Southern Mali, which date back to the XII and XIII centuries. / (Danshiki). (Dan Ciki).

DASYACANTHUS = ДАСЯКАНТУС – Dasyacanthus:- with dense spination.

DAT = DAYS AFTER TREATMENT

DAT = DAYS AFTER TRANSPLANTING

DAT = DELIVERED AT TERMINAL

DATA = ДАННЫЕ – Data is the collection of facts of experiments, instruments, and surveys and treatments that are calculated statistically to give measured statistical results.

DATABASE = БАЗА ДАННЫХ – Database (DB) is facts or information and figures stored for future use. / Под Базой Данных понимается организованная совокупность данных, предназначенная для их хранения, накопления, обработки с помощью электронной вычислительной машины (ЭВМ). Для создания и ведения баз данных (обновления, обеспечения доступа к ним по запросам и выдачи их пользователю) используется совокупность языковых и программных средств, называемая Системой Управления Базой Данных (СУБД).

DATABASE CITATIONS = ЦИТАЦИИ БАЗ ДАННЫХ – Database Citations is a publicly accessible sources of nucleotide or protein sequence information.

DATA CARRIER EXCHANGE = ОБМЕН ДАННЫМИ НА ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ НОСИТЕЛЯХ – Data Carrier Exchange:- payment settlement service for bills and salaries using storage media (e.g., diskettes, magnetic disks) or file transfer. / Услуга по осуществлению платежей по векселям и зарплатам с использованием магнитных носителей (например, дискеты, магнитные диски) или передачи файлов.

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTIONS = ОПИСАНИЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ ДАННЫХ (или СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ ЭЛЕМЕНТАХ ДАННЫХ) – Data Element Descriptions:- the text that describes each data element on the International Payment Instruction (IPI) form.

DATA ELEMENTS = ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ДАННЫХ – Data Elements are the items of variable information printed by the beneficiary or supplied by the ordering customer.

DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ШИФРОВКИ ДАННЫХ – Data Encryption Standard (DES):- symmetric block cipher encryption algorithm defined in the American standard FIPS 46-2 (1977; FIPS – Federal Information Processing Standards). DES is used either as 'single DES' with a 56 bit key, or as 'triple DES' with 112 bits or 168 bits keys. Also known as Data Encryption Algorithm (DEA).

DATA INTEGRITY = ЦЕЛОСТНОСТЬ ДАННЫХ – Data Integrity is the property that data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorised manner.

DATA KEY = КЛЮЧ К ДАННЫМ – Data Key is a cryptographic key used for the encipherment, decipherment, verification or authentication of data.

DATA LOGGER = САМОПИСЕЦ ДАННЫХ – Data Logger is a device used for automatic (and continuous) recording of data. The data can then be read out at a later time, for instance, using a laptop. Data Logger is an electronic device for storing and accumulating data. Data can either be automatically entered into the datalogger via a cable from a sensing unit (e.g., temperature probe) or entered by hand (e.g., into a Psion or Polycorder trade names). / Сайон (Psion) или Поликодё (Polycorder).

DATA ORIGIN AUTHENTICATION = ИЗНАЧАЛЬНАЯ АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ДАННЫХ (или ИЗНАЧАЛЬНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ПОДЛИННОСТИ ДАННЫХ) – Data Origin Authentication is the corroboration that the source of data received is as claimed.

DATA PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ДАННЫХ – The purpose of Data Protection, as defined by Germany's Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG), is to counteract any unwanted or harmful effects on natural living persons resulting from electronic data processing (protection of personal rights). The object of data protection is to safeguard the privacy rights of individuals and provide for the use of data in a responsible way. This applies not only to the data saving, modification, transmission, blocking and deletion phases that fall under the term 'Processing', but also to the collection, application and use of such data. This act does not apply to data relating to legal entities.

DATA REFERENCE MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ СПРАВКИ ПО ДАННЫМ – Data Reference Model (DRM), also known as a Data and Information Reference Model, describes the data and information that support program and line operations. Helps describe the types of interactions that occur between the Federal Government and others. Purpose of a DRM is to establish a commonly understood classification for Federal data that will lead to the identification of duplicative data resources.

DATE CODE = КОД ДАТЫ – Date Code is a label that shows when a product was manufactured.

DATE DRAFT = ТРАТТА НА ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ ДЕНЬ – Date Draft is a bill of exchange that becomes payable (matures) on a fixed date, irrespective of the date it was accepted by the payer. Date Draft is a draft that matures on a fixed date, regardless of the time of acceptance. Date Draft is a draft which matures a specified number of days after the date it is issued, without regard to the date of acceptance.

DAVIS INOCULATOR = ИНОКУЛЯТОР ДЭЙВЭСА – Davis Inoculator is a mechanical device developed by Frank Davis, Mississippi State University, USA, used to dispense insect larvae in artificial in oculation of plants. / Фрэньк Дэйвэс (Frank Davis), Университет Штата Миссисипи (Mississippi State University), Соединённые Штаты Америки.

DAVITS = ШЛЮПБАЛКИ – Davits are two radial cranes on a ship which hold the lifeboats. They are constructed in such a way as to lower and lift the lifeboats the easiest way possible and are also unobstructed in case of an emergency. Davit is a curved metal spar for handling a boat or other heavy objects. / спасательные шлюпки.

DAX® = DEUTSCHER AKTIENINDEX

DAY AHEAD = ДНЁМ ВПЕРЁД – Day Ahead is the calendar day immediately preceding an operating day. See also Next Day. / Смотрите также Следующим Днём (Next Day).

DAY–AND–NIGHT MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ДЕНЬ–И–НОЧЬ – Day-And-Night Mark is a mark stamped on gray goods during weaving to show cha of weaver from one shift to the next – sometimes referred to as a 'Shift Mark' and often takim:- the form of a Bymbo] Blich as D X.

DAY DEGREES = СУТОЧНЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН ТЕМПЕРАТУР (или СРЕДНЕСУТОЧНАЯ ТЕМПЕРАТУРА, или СУММА АКТИВНЫХ ТЕМПЕРАТУР (ЗА ВЕГЕТАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРИОД)) – The Day Degree Report:- the Day Degree calculation used by the Australian Cotton industry is based on daily maximum and minimum temperatures, and can indicate the amount of crop development expected on a given day. Summing these values can identify the degree of progress towards a development stage, e.g., first square. Report Options:- (i) Cold Shock Option:- the day degree calculation can be modified to minus 5.2 degrees from the accumulation each time a cold day (Min <= 11 °C) occurs. This option is based on results from research into the cold tolerance of cotton. (ii) Advanced Options:- dates predicted in the targets report can be modified by changing the number of accumulated day degrees for each cotton growth target. The detailed report presents the accumulated day degrees for each day within the specified date range for the last 5 years. The report (starting) years advanced option can be used to modify this default. Day Degree Reports:- (i) Summary Report:- this is a summary for the specified date range, showing the average number of Day Degrees, the average number of cold days and the average number of hot days. (ii) Detailed Report:- this report presents the accumulated day degrees for each day within the specified date range, as well as each day within the specified date range for the last 5 years unless specified otherwise through the advanced options. The report also presents accumulated day degrees for each day within the specified date range for the years were the maximum and minimum number of accumulated day degrees occurred. In addition to this, the report contains a column showing the average accumulated day degrees for the specified date range. (iii) Targets Report:- this report presents target dates for cotton growth for your location. This report is based on cotton growth target dates (e.g., when 1st Flower occured) predicted using a default or a user defined number of accumulated day degrees (e.g., 1st flower occurs at 777 day degrees). The report shows the actual, minimum, maximum, average and mean dates. Day Degrees:- the unit combining temperature and time, useful for monitoring and comparing crop growth when temperatures fluctuate. The day degree calculator equations used in cotton are as follows:- (i) if Min Temp > 12, DD = ((Max – 12) + (Min – 12)) / 2; (ii) if Min Temp ≤ 12, DD = (Max – 12) / 2. / Единица, комбинирующая температуру и время, используемая при мониторинге и сравнении роста сельскохозяйственной культуры при меняющихся температурах. Среднесуточная Температура или Суточный Диапазон Температур для Хлопчатника вычисляется с помощью следующих уравнений:- (i) если минимальная температура более 12, то DD = ((Max – 12) + (Min – 12)) / 2; (ii) если минимальная температура менее или равна 12, то DD = (Max – 12) / 2.

DAYLENGTH = ДОЛГОТА ДНЯ (или ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ДНЯ) – Daylength (photoperiod) is a duration of the daylight period including twilight during a given day; the number of hours between sunrise and sunset. / Под Днём понимается светлая часть суток между восходом и заходом верхнего края Солнца. Продолжительность (долгота) дня зависит от географической широты места и меняется с изменением склонения Солнца. За полярными кругами долгота дня может превышать 24 часа (полярный день). Часто днём называют сутки.

DAYLIGHT = ДНЕВНОЙ СВЕТ – Daylight is a type of light used in a commercial light box to simulate natural daylight. The correct technical definition is as follows:- Daylight is a light source providing a color temperature of 6 500 ±200 K at an illumination of 90 to 120 ft/candles. This source is typically provided by four filtered 750 W Tungsten Halogen lamps. The daylight filters must be certified by the manufacturer to ensure consistency of the transmitted color temperature between each filter/location. The resulting spectral power distribution of the transmitted light must be maintained to confirm to that of the filter manufacturer's standard. (K = Kelvin).

DAYLIGHT ILLUMINANTS = ИСТОЧНИКИ (или ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА, или ИЛЛЮМИНАНТЫ) ДНЕВНОГО СВЕТА – Daylight Illuminants (according to CIE (short for the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination)):- series of illuminant spectral power distribution curves based on measurements of natural daylight and recommended by the CIE in 1965. Values are defined for the wavelength region 300 to 830 nm. They are described in terms of the correlated color temperature. The most important is D6500 (often referred to as Average Daylight) because of the closeness of its correlated color temperature to that of Illuminant C = 6 774 K. D7500, bluer than D6500 and D5000, yellower than D6500, are also used. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

DAYLIGHT OVERDRAFT = ДНЕВНОЙ ОВЕРДРАФТ (или ОДНОДНЕВНЫЙ ОВЕРДРАФТ) – Daylight Overdraft:- a negative balance in an institution's Federal Reserve Bank account at any time during the operating hours of the Fedwire Funds Service. A Daylight Overdraft occurs at any point in the business day when the balance in an institution's account becomes negative. To monitor an institution's overdraft activity and its compliance with the Payment System Risk (PSR) policy and to calculate daylight overdraft charges, the Federal Reserve has developed Account Balance Services (ABS) Ex-Post Services. Daylight Credit Usage Reports:- the Reserve Banks use ABS to generate various reports at the end of each day and at the end of each two-week reserve maintenance period. Daily reports are used by Reserve Bank PSR monitoring staff and institutions. The two-week reserve maintenance period reports capture information, such as peak daily overdrafts for the period, overdrafts in excess of net debit cap, book-entry overdrafts, non-Fedwire account activity, end-of-minute account balances for a particular day, and related ratios, such as the peak daily overdraft relative to net debit cap. Account Balance Services (ABS) is a centralized application that monitors ex-post depository institutions' compliance with the Board of Governors' Payment System Risk (PSR) policy. The Board's PSR policy is intended to control the use of intraday credit, which is extended to account holders that incur negative balances in their Federal Reserve accounts. Throughout the business day, numerous transactions are posted to an institutions' account in real-time, some with associated predetermined posting times, depending on the type of transaction. Once the transaction information is consolidated into end-of-minute balances, ABS determines daylight credit usage and calculates a daily charge, if applicable, based on each depository institution's average overdraft for a given day. Situation that occurs when a bank allows a customer's account to go into the red, on the understanding that the debt will be repaid by the end of the day. Daylight Overdraft occurs when a clearinghouse bank issues a payment during the day that is in excess of the originator's reserve account balance. Daylight overdrafts must be covered by the end of the business day. In order to encourage banks to manage and reduce potential default risks, the Federal Reserve Board assesses a charge for daylight overdrafts. Credit extended for less than one business day. For example, in a clearing system with end-of-day final settlement, intra-day credit is extended by a participant that accepts and acts on a payment order, even though that participant will not receive final funds until the end of the business day. Daylight Overdraft (called also Intraday Overdraft) refers to a scenario in which a debit balance occurs in a customer's account in the course of the banking day and is expected to be repaid by a credit to the account prior to the end of the banking day. Under most circumstances a daylight overdraft incurred by a customer of bank for an account will not face overdraft fees if the balance is brought positive by the next business day. An example of a daylight overdraft is making a USD100 deposit at an Automated teller machine which allows for instant withdrawal of the first USD100 deposited. This atm transaction will post the next day however if you were to transfer the funds from this account to another account using other means (internet, telephone) the funds would be withdrawn that day and will post your account negative the next day. Another example is the Federal Reserve policy of daylight overdraft when a fee is not imposed on collateralized daylight overdrafts, but a 50 basis points fee is taken on uncollateralized ones.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME = ВРЕМЯ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯ ДНЕВНОГО СВЕТА (или ЛЕТНЕЕ ВРЕМЯ) – The main purpose of Daylight Saving Time (called 'Summer Time' in many places in the world) is to make better use of daylight. We change our clocks during the summer months to move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening. Countries have different change dates. If you live near the equator, day and night are nearly the same length (12 hours). But elsewhere on Earth, there is much more daylight in the summer than in the winter. The closer you live to the North or South Pole, the longer the period of daylight in the summer. Thus, Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time) is usually not helpful in the tropics, and countries near the equator generally do not change their clocks. According to some sources, DST saves energy. Studies done by the US Department of Transportation in 1975 showed that Daylight Saving Time trims the entire country's electricity usage by a small but significant amount, about one percent each day, because less electricity is used for lighting and appliances. Similarly, in New Zealand, power companies have found that power usage decreases 3.5 percent when daylight saving starts. In the first week, peak evening consumption commonly drops around five percent. The rationale behind the 1975 study of DST-related energy savings was that energy use and the demand for electricity for lighting homes is directly related to the times when people go to bed at night and rise in the morning. In the average home, 25 percent of electricity was used for lighting and small appliances, such as TVs and stereos. A good percentage of energy consumed by lighting and appliances occurred in the evening when families were home. By moving the clock ahead one hour, the amount of electricity consumed each day decreased. In the summer, people who rose before the sun rises used more energy in the morning than if DST were not in effect. However, although 70 percent of Americans rose before 7:00 am, this waste of energy from having less sunlight in the morning was more than offset by the savings of energy that results from more sunlight in the evening. In the winter, the afternoon Daylight Saving Time advantage is offset for many people and businesses by the morning's need for more lighting. In spring and fall, the advantage is generally less than one hour. So, the rationale was that Daylight Saving Time saves energy for lighting in all seasons of the year, but it saves least during the four darkest months of winter (November, December, January, and February), when the afternoon advantage is offset by the need for lighting because of late sunrise. In addition, less electricity was thought to be used because people are home fewer hours during the 'longer' days of spring and summer. Most people plan outdoor activities in the extra daylight hours. When people are not at home, they don't turn on the appliances and lights. In addition, some argue that there is a public health benefit to Daylight Saving Time, as it decreases traffic accidents. Several studies in the United States and Great Britain have found that the DST daylight shift reduces net traffic accidents and fatalities by close to one percent. An increase in accidents in the dark mornings is more than offset by the evening decrease in accidents. However, recent research indicates that pedestrian fatalities from cars soar at 6:00 pm during the weeks after clocks are set back in the fall. Walkers are three times as likely to be hit and killed by cars right after the switch than in the month before DST ends. Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University, who found a 186 percent jump in the risk of being killed by a car for every mile walked, speculate that drivers go through an adjustment period when dusk arrives earlier. Although the risk drops in the morning, because there are fewer pedestrians at 06:00 am, the lives saved in the morning don't offset those lost in the evening. The idea of daylight saving was first conceived by Benjamin Franklin during his sojourn as an American delegate in Paris in 1784, in an essay, 'An Economical Project'. Some of Franklin's friends, inventors of a new kind of oil lamp, were so taken by the scheme that they continued corresponding with Franklin even after he returned to America. The idea was first advocated seriously by London builder William Willett (1857–1915) in the pamphlet, 'Waste of Daylight' (1907), that proposed advancing clocks 20 minutes on each of four Sundays in April, and retarding them by the same amount on four Sundays in September. As he was taking an early morning a ride through Petts Wood, near Croydon, Willett was struck by the fact that the blinds of nearby houses were closed, even though the sun was fully risen. When questioned as to why he didn't simply get up an hour earlier, Willett replied with typical British humor, 'What?' In his pamphlet 'The Waste of Daylight' he wrote:- 'Everyone appreciates the long, light evenings. Everyone laments

their shortage as Autumn approaches; and everyone has given utterance to regret that the clear, bright light of an early morning during Spring and Summer months is so seldom seen or used'. About one year after Willett began to advocate daylight saving (he spent a fortune lobbying), he attracted the attention of the authorities. Robert Pearce – later Sir Robert Pearce – introduced a bill in the House of Commons to make it compulsory to adjust the clocks. The bill was drafted in 1909 and introduced in Parliament several times, but it met with ridicule and opposition, especially from farming interests. Generally lampooned at the time, Willett died on 1915-March-04. Following Germany's lead, Britain passed an act on 1916-May-17, and Willett's scheme of adding 80 minutes, in four separate movements was put in operation on the following Sunday, 1916-May-21. There was a storm of opposition, confusion, and prejudice. The Royal Meteorological Society insisted that Greenwich time would still be used to measure tides. The parks belonging to the Office of Works and the London County Council decided to close at dusk, which meant that they would be open an extra hour in the evening. Kew Gardens, on the other hand, ignored the daylight saving scheme and decided to close by the clock. In Edinburgh, the confusion was even more marked, for the gun at the Castle was fired at 01:00 pm. Summer Time, while the ball on the top of the Nelson monument on Calton Hill fell at 01:00 Greenwich Time. That arrangement was carried on for the benefit of seamen who could see it from the Firth of Forth. The time fixed for changing clocks was 02:00 am on a Sunday. There was a fair bit of opposition from the general public and from agricultural interests who wanted daylight in the morning, but Lord Balfour came forward with a unique concern:- 'Supposing some unfortunate lady was confined with twins and one child was born 10 minutes before 1 o'clock. ... the time of birth of the two children would be reversed. ... Such an alteration might conceivably affect the property and titles in that House'. After World War I, Parliament passed several acts relating to Summer Time. In 1925, a law was enacted that Summer Time should begin on the day following the third Saturday in April (or one week earlier if that day was Easter Day). The date for closing of Summer Time was fixed for the day after the first Saturday in October. The energy saving benefits of Summer Time were recognized during World War II, when clocks in Britain were put two hours ahead of GMT during the summer. This became known as Double Summer Time. During the war, clocks remained one hour ahead of GMT throughout the winter. Today, approximately 70 countries utilize Daylight Saving Time in at least a portion of the country. Japan, India, and China are the only major industrialized countries that do not observe some form of daylight saving. Equatorial and tropical countries (lower latitudes) generally do not observe Daylight Saving Time. Since the daylight hours are similar during every season, there is no advantage to moving clocks forward during the summer. China has had a single time zone since 1980-May-01, observing summer Daylight Saving Time from 1986 through 1991; they do not observe DST now. There are many oddities. For example, some parts of the United States and Canada do not observe Daylight Saving Time, such as the state of Arizona (US) and the province Saskatchewan (Canada). Some countries adopt Daylight Saving Time (DST) for part of the year. During Daylight Saving Time, clocks are turned forward an hour, effectively moving an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening. The official spelling is Daylight Saving Time, not Daylight Savings Time. Saving is used here as a verbal adjective (a participle). It modifies time and tells us more about it nature; namely, that it is characterized by the activity of saving daylight. It is a saving daylight kind of time. Because of this, it would be more accurate to refer to DST as daylight-saving time. Similar examples would be a mind-expanding book or a man-eating tiger. Saving is used in the same way as saving a ball game, rather than as a savings account. Nevertheless, many people feel the word savings (with an 's') flows more mellifluously off the tongue. Daylight Savings Time is also in common usage, and can be found in dictionaries. Adding to the confusion is that the phrase Daylight Saving Time is inaccurate, since no daylight is actually saved. Daylight Shifting Time would be better, and Daylight Time Shifting more accurate, but neither is politically desirable. Many countries add one hour to standard time during all or several months of the year (usually April through October in the Northern Hemisphere; November through March in the Southern Hemisphere), thereby utilizing more daylight hours each day. Exact dates vary from country to country. Each year, at 01:00 or 02:00 am on the last Sunday in March, Daylight Savings Time (DST) comes into effect in some countries and all clocks are advanced by one hour. At 01:00 or 02:00 am on the last Sunday in October, these countries revert to Standard Time. In some countries (e.g., the United States) in the Northern Hemisphere DST comes into effect at 02:00 am on the second Sunday in March, and these countries revert to Standard (winter) Time at 02:00 am on the first Sunday in November. 02:00 am was originally chosen as the changeover time because it was practical and minimized disruption. Most people were at home and this was the time when the fewest trains were running. It is late enough to minimally affect bars and restaurants, and it prevents the day from switching to yesterday, which would be confusing. It is early enough that the country switches by daybreak, and the changeover occurs before most early shift workers and early churchgoers are affected. In the United States, each time zone switches at a different time. More over, for the US and its territories, DST is not observed in American Samoa, Arizona, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Navajo Nation participates in the Daylight Saving Time policy, even in Arizona, due to its large size and location in three states. The main purpose of Daylight Saving Time (DST; called 'Summer Time' in many places in the world) is to make better use of daylight. We change our clocks during the summer months to move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening. Countries have different change dates. Glide your cursor over the map to see how changing the clocks affects different latitudes. If you live near the equator, day and night are nearly the same length (12 hours). But elsewhere on Earth, there is much more daylight in the summer than in the winter. The closer you live to the North or South Pole, the longer the period of daylight in the summer. Thus, Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time) is usually not helpful in the tropics, and countries near the equator generally do not change their clocks. A poll conducted by the US Department of Transportation indicated that Americans liked Daylight Saving Time because 'there is more light in the evenings / can do more in the evenings'. A 1976 survey of 2.7 million citizens in New South Wales, Australia, found 68% liked daylight saving. Indeed, some say that the primary reason that Daylight Saving Time is a part of many societies is simply because people like to enjoy long summer evenings, and that reasons such as energy conservation are merely rationalizations. According to some sources, DST saves energy. Studies done by the US Department of Transportation in 1975 showed that Daylight Saving Time trims the entire country's electricity usage by a small but significant amount, about one percent each day, because less electricity is used for lighting and appliances. Similarly, in New Zealand, power companies have found that power usage decreases 3.5 percent when daylight saving starts. In the first week, peak evening consumption commonly drops around five percent. The rationale behind the 1975 study of DST-related energy savings was that energy use and the demand for electricity for lighting homes is directly related to the times when people go to bed at night and rise in the morning. In the average home, 25 percent of electricity was used for lighting and small appliances, such as TVs and stereos. A good percentage of energy consumed by lighting and appliances occurred in the evening when families were home. By moving the clock ahead one hour, the amount of electricity consumed each day decreased. In the summer, people who rose before the sun rises used more energy in the morning than if DST were not in effect. However, although 70 percent of Americans rose before 07:00 am, this waste of energy from having less sunlight in the morning was more than offset by the savings of energy that results from more sunlight in the evening. In the winter, the afternoon Daylight Saving Time advantage is offset for many people and businesses by the morning's need for more lighting. In spring and fall, the advantage is generally less than one hour. So, the rationale was that Daylight Saving Time saves energy for lighting in all seasons of the year, but it saves least during the four darkest months of winter (November, December, January, and February), when the afternoon advantage is offset by the need for lighting because of late sunrise. In addition, less electricity was thought to be used because people are home fewer hours during the 'longer' days of spring and summer. Most people plan outdoor activities in the extra daylight hours. When people are not at home, they don't turn on the appliances and lights. Although a 1976 report by the National Bureau of Standards disputed the 1975 US Department of Transportation (DOT) study, and

found that DST-related energy savings were insignificant, the DOT study continued to influence decisions about Daylight Saving Time. The argument in favor of saving energy swayed Indiana, where until 2005, only about 16 percent of counties observed Daylight Saving Time. Based on the DOT study, advocates of Indiana DST estimated that the state's residents would save over USD7 million in electricity costs each year. Now that Indiana has made the switch, however, researchers have found the opposite to be the case. Scientists from the University of California, Santa Barbara, compared energy usage over the course of three years in Indiana counties that switched from year-round Standard Time to DST. They found that Indianans actually spent USD8.6 million more each year because of Daylight Saving Time, and increased emissions came with a social cost of between USD1.6 million and USD5.3 million per year. Commentators have theorized that the energy jump is due to the increased prevalence of home air conditioning over the past 40 years, in that more daylight toward the end of a summer's day means that people are more likely to use their air conditioners when they come home from work. However, the Indiana research findings don't necessarily apply elsewhere. In cooler climates, for example, energy savings may well occur. In addition, some argue that there is a public health benefit to Daylight Saving Time, as it decreases traffic accidents. Several studies in the United States and Great Britain have found that the DST daylight shift reduces net traffic accidents and fatalities by close to one percent. An increase in accidents in the dark mornings is more than offset by the evening decrease in accidents. However, recent research indicates that pedestrian fatalities from cars soar at 06:00 pm during the weeks after clocks are set back in the fall. Walkers are three times as likely to be hit and killed by cars right after the switch than in the month before DST ends. Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University, who found a 186 percent jump in the risk of being killed by a car for every mile walked, speculate that drivers go through an adjustment period when dusk arrives earlier. Although the risk drops in the morning, because there are fewer pedestrians at 06:00 am, the lives saved in the morning don't offset those lost in the evening. This research corroborates a 2001 study by researchers at the University of Michigan, which found that 65 pedestrians were killed by car crashes in the week before DST ended, and 227 pedestrians were killed in the week following the end of DST. There may also be an economic benefit to DST, as daylight evening hours encourage people to go out and shop, potentially spurring economic growth. The idea of daylight saving was first conceived by Benjamin Franklin during his sojourn as an American delegate in Paris in 1784, in an essay, 'An Economical Project'. Some of Franklin's friends, inventors of a new kind of oil lamp, were so taken by the scheme that they continued corresponding with Franklin even after he returned to America. The idea was first advocated seriously by London builder William Willett (1857–1915) in the pamphlet, 'Waste of Daylight' (1907), that proposed advancing clocks 20 minutes on each of four Sundays in April, and retarding them by the same amount on four Sundays in September. As he was taking an early morning a ride through Petts Wood, near Croydon, Willett was struck by the fact that the blinds of nearby houses were closed, even though the sun was fully risen. When questioned as to why he didn't simply get up an hour earlier, Willett replied with typical British humor, 'What?' 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There was a storm of opposition, confusion, and prejudice. The Royal Meteorological Society insisted that Greenwich time would still be used to measure tides. The parks belonging to the Office of Works and the London County Council decided to close at dusk, which meant that they would be open an extra hour in the evening. 'Kew Gardens', on the other hand, ignored the daylight saving scheme and decided to close by the clock. In Edinburgh, the confusion was even more marked, for the gun at the Castle was fired at 01:00 pm Summer Time, while the ball on the top of the Nelson monument on Calton Hill fell at 01:00 Greenwich Time. That arrangement was carried on for the benefit of seamen who could see it from the Firth of Forth. The time fixed for changing clocks was 02:00 am on a Sunday. 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For example, some parts of the United States and Canada do not observe Daylight Saving Time, such as the state of Arizona (US) and the province Saskatchewan (Canada). / сохранение (conservation). Бэндьжэмин Фрэньклын (Benjamin Franklin; 1706–1790; один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки) . Лондонский строитель Вильэм Вилет (William Willett; 1857–1915)). Британский политик Сэр Робэт Пирс (Sir Robert Pearce; 1840–1922). Нэлсэна (Nelson monument) на Калтчэн Хил (Calton Hill). Бэндьжэмин Фрэньклын (Benjamin Franklin). Вильэм Вилет (William Willett; 1857–1915). Сэр Робэт Пирс (Sir Robert Pearce).

DAY ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ДЕНЬ (или СУТОЧНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Day Order is an order that if not executed expires automatically at the end of the trading session on the day it was entered. Day Order is an order that expires automatically at the end of each day's trading session. There may be a day order with time contingency. For example, an 'off at a specific time' order is an order that remains in force until the specified time during the session is reached. At such time, the order is automatically canceled. Orders that are placed for execution, if possible, during only one trading session. If the order cannot be executed that day, it is automatically canceled. Day Order is an order to buy or sell at a certain price on a certain day of trading. Orders are generally considered day orders unless specified as Open Orders. Day Order is an order to buy or sell at a particular price level which is only valid for one business day. / Распоряжения, поступившие для исполнения, и которые должны быть, если это будет возможно, исполнены в течение только лишь одной торговой сессии. Если это распоряжение не будет исполнено в эти сутки, то оно автоматически аннулируется.

DAYS ALL PURPOSES = СУТОК НА 'ВСЁ ПРО ВСЁ' – A term Days All Purposes (DAPS) means total days for loading and unloading cargo.

DAYS OF FORWARD DEMAND = СУТОК ПРЕДСТОЯЩЕГО СПРОСА (или СУТОК БУДУЩЕГО СПРОСА) – Days Of Forward Demand are calculated on the basis of the average daily demand for the next three months. Stock comparisons with previous years are

made in volume terms and days of forward demand. Comparisons in absolute terms effectively understate the differences since they ignore any growth in demand which increases operating minima while comparisons in days of forward demand tend to overstate differences since operating minima increase by less in percentage terms than the growth in demand. They also depend on the accuracy of the demand forecast.

DAYS OF FORWARD REFINERY THROUGHPUTS = СУТОК ПРЕДСТОЯЩЕЙ ЗАГРУЗКИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ (или БУДУЩАЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТЬ ЗАПАСАМИ В СУТКАХ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ) – Days Of Forward Refinery Throughputs:- days of forward coverage are calculated on the basis of the average refinery throughput of crude oil for the next month.

DAYS OF GRACE = ЛЬГОТНЫЙ СРОК (или ЛЬГОТНЫЕ СУТКИ, или СУТОК ОТСРОЧКИ) – Days Of Grace is the number of days the acceptor of a draft may go past due before being judged in default and triggering any guarantor to pay on the acceptor's behalf. When an avalized draft is sold to a forfaiter, the forfaiter will impute the days of grace into the financing period. In the United Kingdom, period of three days still permitted for the payment of any bill of exchange except bills of sight. Days of grace have been abolished in most other countries. Days Of Grace is number of days for which insurance cover continues beyond the actual expiry date of a renewable policy. If the renewal premium is not paid within this period, the policy lapses.

DAYS OF IEA NET IMPORTS = СУТОК ЧИСТЫХ ПРИВОЗОВ ПО МАЭ (или ОБЪЁМ ЗАПАСОВ ЧИСТОГО ИМПОРТА В СУТОЧНОМ ИСЧИСЛЕНИИ ПО МАЭ) – Days Of IEA Net Imports:- stocks are calculated according to International Energy Agency (IEA) methodology in terms of net imports of crude oil and products of the previous year.

DAYS OF SUPPLY = СУТОК ЗАГРУЗКИ – Days Of Supply:- the number of days that inventories would satisfy demand. The Energy Information Administration calculates the days of supply by dividing the total inventory of a product by the latest four-week average of product supplied. In the United States (US) oil industry, Days Of Supply calculated as:- US Crude Oil Stocks / Four-Week Average US Crude Oil Refinery Inputs.

DAYS TO COVER = СУТОК ДЛЯ ПОКРЫТИЯ – Days To Cover:- this is an important technical measure when looking at a short position. 'Days To Cover' is defined as the number of shares sold short divided by the average daily trading volume. So, if a company has 1 million shares sold short and trades 200 000 shares a day, it is five days to cover. The lower the number, the better, because this typically correlates with the overall short position in the stock. The larger the number of days to cover, the more likely an investor will get caught in a short-squeeze.

DAYS TO HEADING = ДНЕЙ ДО ВЫМЁТЫВАНИЯ – Days to Heading:- number of days from seeding to heading.

DAY–TO–DAY MONEY = ОДНОДНЕВНЫЕ РАСЧЁТНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или ДЕНЬГИ ДЕНЬ КО ДНЮ) – Day-To-Day Money borrowed particularly by a financial institution which is temporarily illiquid. The money is lent to companies wishing to be paid interest on money earned in the previous day's trading. Interest rates on day-to-day money are high and variable. Also known as Call Money, Day-To-Day Loan, and Overnight Loan. / Известны также как Однодневный Расчётный Займ или Займ Овернайт (Overnight Loan).

DAY TRADE = СУТОЧНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ОДНОДНЕВНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – A term Day Trade refers to opening and closing the same position or positions within one day's trading. The purchase and sale of a futures or an options contract in the same day, thus ending the day with no established position in the market or being flat. Day Trade is the purchase and sale or the short sale and cover of the same security in a margin account on the same day. Also known as Daylight Trade.

DAY TRADERS = СУТОЧНЫЕ ТОРГОВЦЫ (или ОДНОДНЕВНЫЕ ТОРГОВЦЫ) – Day Traders are the commodity traders, generally members of the exchange on the trading floor, who take positions in commodities and then offset them prior to the close of trading on the same trading day. Day Trader is a trader, often a person with exchange trading privileges, who takes positions and then offsets them during the same trading session prior to the close of trading. Day Traders are the speculators who will normally initiate and offset a position within a single trading session. Usually requires the use of intra-day data and intra-day trading. Most day traders want to be out of any positions before the close of the markets. Day Trader is an investor who attempts to profit by making rapid trades intraday. A day trader often closes out all trades before the market close and does not hold any open positions overnight. Some day traders use leverage to magnify the returns generated from small stock price movements. Day trading is often glamorized as an easy path to riches. However, this is rarely the case. The SEC (short for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission) warns, 'Day traders typically suffer severe financial losses in their first months of trading, and many never graduate to profit-making status'. Day traders are handicapped by the bid-ask spread, trading commissions and expenses for real-time news feeds and financial analysis packages. These costs require day traders to earn significant trading profits just to break even. Speculators who take positions in futures or options contracts and liquidate them prior to the close of the same trading day. Day Trader:- a trader who is content to take profits on fractional gains and usually prefers to be out of the market at the end of the day.

DAY TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ОДНИМ ДНЁМ (или СУТОЧНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ, или ОДНОДНЕВНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Day Trading is a style of trading where all positions are cleared before the end of the trading day. Contrast this position trading, where stocks or securities may be held for longer periods. Day Trading:- day traders rapidly buy and sell stocks throughout the day in the hope that their stocks will continue climbing or falling in value for the seconds to minutes they own the stock, allowing them to lock in quick profits. Day trading is extremely risky and can result in substantial financial losses in a very short period of time. If you are a day trader, or are thinking about day trading, read our publication, Day Trading:- Your Dollars at Risk. We also have warnings and tips about online trading and day trading. For more information on day trading and the related FINRA® (short for the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Washington, DC, the United States) margin rules, please read the SEC (short for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission) staff's investor bulletin 'Margin Rules for Day Trading'. Refers to establishing and liquidating the same position or positions within the same trading session. Day Trading refers to the practice of speculation in securities, specifically buying and selling financial instruments within the same trading day, such that all positions are usually closed before the market close for the trading day. Traders who participate in day trading are called Active Traders or Day Traders. Traders who trade in this capacity with the motive of profit, assume the capital markets role of speculator. Not widely known, the correct definition of an 'intra-day' means the move as measured from the previous close and not just relative to another price traded on the same day. Some of the more commonly day-traded financial instruments are stocks, stock options, currencies, and a host of futures contracts such as equity index futures, interest rate futures, and commodity futures. Day trading used to be an activity that was exclusive to financial firms and professional speculators. Many day traders are bank or investment firm employees working as specialists in equity investment and fund management. However, with the advent of electronic trading and margin trading, day trading has become increasingly popular among at-home traders. Although collectively called Day Trading, the practice contains many styles with specific qualities and risks. Scalping is an intra-day speculation technique that usually has the trader holding a position for a few minutes or even seconds. Shaving is a method which allows the scalping speculator to jump inside the bid or the ask by a small amount, and a full round trip (a buy and a sell execution) is often completed in under one second. Suppose the bid is USD102.00 and the ask is USD102.03. The scalper will place

an order inside the bid at USD102.01, thus becoming the best bid and therefore the first in line to be able to purchase the stock. And since the best offer is USD102.03, the shaver will again place an order inside the current market to be first in line and sell one cent cheaper at USD102.02. Completing a buy and a sell at these prices make for a profit of USD0.01 per share traded. Since the profit per share in a shaving strategy is typically very small, traders are required to execute many shares in this fashion in order to make a reasonable profit. It is possible to make a little more on the trade by getting rebates for providing liquidity. Another strategy a day trader might use is to actively search for potential trading setups. When a day trader thinks prices are ready to accelerate in either direction, the stock is said to be in a 'tension state'. By correctly identifying the direction of the price movement, there is a potential for substantial profit. The number of trades one can make per day is almost unlimited, as are the profits and losses. Some day traders focus on very short-term trading within the trading day, in which a trade may last just a few minutes. Day traders may buy and sell many times in a trading day and may receive trading fee discounts from their broker for this trading volume. Some day traders focus only on price momentum, others on technical patterns. Some traders choose to focus on an unlimited number of strategies they feel can be profitable. Most day traders exit positions before the market closes to avoid unmanageable risks – negative price gaps (differences between the previous day's close and the next day's open bull price) at the open – overnight price movements against the position held. Other traders believe they should let the profits run, so it is acceptable to stay with a position after the market closes. Day traders sometimes borrow money to trade. This is called Margin Trading. Since margin interests are typically only charged on overnight balances, the trader pays no fees for the margin benefit, though still running the risk of a Margin call. The margin interest rate is usually based on the Broker's call. Profit and Risks:- because of the nature of financial leverage and the rapid returns that are possible, day trading can be either extremely profitable or extremely unprofitable, and high-risk profile traders can generate either huge percentage returns or huge percentage losses. Because of the high profits (and losses) that day trading makes possible, these traders are sometimes portrayed as 'bandits' or 'gamblers' by other investors. Some individuals, however, make a consistent living from day trading. Nevertheless day trading can be risky, especially if any of the following is present while trading:- (i) trading a loser's game/system rather than a game that's at least winnable; (ii) trading with poor discipline (ignoring your own day trading strategy, tactics, rules); (iii) inadequate risk capital with the accompanying excess stress of having to 'survive'; and (iv) incompetent money management, i.e. executing trades poorly. The common use of buying on margin (using borrowed funds) amplifies gains and losses, such that substantial losses or gains can occur in a very short period of time. In addition, brokers usually allow bigger margins for day traders. Where overnight margins required to hold a stock position are normally 50% of the stock's value, many brokers allow pattern day trader accounts to use levels as low as 25% for intraday purchases. This means a day trader with the legal minimum USD25 000 in his or her account can buy USD100 000 (4x leverage) worth of stock during the day, as long as half of those positions are exited before the market close. Because of the high risk of margin use, and of other day trading practices, a day trader will often have to exit a losing position very quickly, in order to prevent a greater, unacceptable loss, or even a disastrous loss, much larger than his or her original investment, or even larger than his or her total assets. History:- originally, the most important US stocks were traded on the New York Stock Exchange. A trader would contact a stockbroker, who would relay the order to a specialist on the floor of the NYSE®. These specialists would each make markets in only a handful of stocks. The specialist would match the purchaser with another broker's seller; write up physical tickets that, once processed, would effectively transfer the stock; and relay the information back to both brokers. Brokerage commissions were fixed at 1% of the amount of the trade, i.e. to purchase USD10 000 worth of stock cost the buyer USD100 in commissions. (Meaning that to profit trades had to make over 1.010 101...% to make any real gain.) One of the first steps to make day trading of shares potentially profitable was the change in the commission scheme. In 1975, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) made fixed commission rates illegal, giving rise to discount brokers offering much reduced commission rates. Financial Settlement:- financial settlement periods used to be much longer:- Before the early 1990s at the London Stock Exchange, for example, stock could be paid for up to 10 working days after it was bought, allowing traders to buy (or sell) shares at the beginning of a settlement period only to sell (or buy) them before the end of the period hoping for a rise in price. This activity was identical to modern day trading, but for the longer duration of the settlement period. But today, to reduce market risk, the settlement period is typically three working days. Reducing the settlement period reduces the likelihood of default, but was impossible before the advent of electronic ownership transfer. Techniques:- the following are several basic strategies by which day traders attempt to make profits. Besides these, some day traders also use contrarian (reverse) strategies (more commonly seen in algorithmic trading) to trade specifically against irrational behavior from day traders using these approaches. Some of these approaches require shorting stocks instead of buying them:- the trader borrows stock from his broker and sells the borrowed stock, hoping that the price will fall and he will be able to purchase the shares at a lower price. There are several technical problems with short sales – the broker may not have shares to lend in a specific issue, some short sales can only be made if the stock price or bid has just risen (known as an 'Uptick'), and the broker can call for the return of its shares at any time. Some of these restrictions (in particular the uptick rule) don't apply to trades of stocks that are actually shares of an exchange-traded fund (ETF). The Securities and Exchange Commission removed the uptick requirement for short sales on July 06, 2007. (i) Trend Following:- trend following, a strategy used in all trading time-frames, assumes that financial instruments which have been rising steadily will continue to rise, and vice versa with falling. The trend follower buys an instrument which has been rising, or short sells a falling one, in the expectation that the trend will continue. (ii) Contrarian Investing:- contrarian investing is a market timing strategy used in all trading time-frames. It assumes that financial instruments which have been rising steadily will reverse and start to fall, and vice versa with falling. The contrarian trader buys an instrument which has been falling, or short-sells a rising one, in the expectation that the trend will change. (iii) Range Trading:- range trading, or range-bound trading, is a trading style in which stocks are watched that have either been rising off a support price or falling off a resistance price. That is, every time the stock hits a high, it falls back to the low, and vice versa. Such a stock is said to be 'trading in a range', which is the opposite of trending. The range trader therefore buys the stock at or near the low price, and sells (and possibly short sells) at the high. A related approach to range trading is looking for moves outside of an established range, called a Breakout (price moves up) or a Breakdown (price moves down), and assume that once the range has been broken prices will continue in that direction for some time. (iv) Scalping:- scalping was originally referred to as Spread Trading. Scalping is a trading style where small price gaps created by the bid-ask spread are exploited by the speculator. It normally involves establishing and liquidating a position quickly, usually within minutes or even seconds. Scalping highly liquid instruments for off-the-floor day traders involves taking quick profits while minimizing risk (loss exposure). It applies technical analysis concepts such as over/under-bought, support and resistance zones as well as trendline, trading channel to enter the market at key points and take quick profits from small moves. The basic idea of scalping is to exploit the inefficiency of the market when volatility increases and the trading range expands. (v) Rebate Trading:- rebate trading is an equity trading style that uses the Electronic Communications Network (ECN) rebates as a primary source of profit and revenue. Most ECNs charge commissions to customers who want to have their orders filled immediately at the best prices available, but the ECNs pay commissions to buyers or sellers who 'add liquidity' by placing limit orders that create 'market-making' in a security. Rebate traders seek to make money from these rebates and will usually maximize their returns by trading low priced, high volume stocks. This enables them to trade more shares and contribute more liquidity with a set amount of capital, while limiting the risk that they will not be able to exit a position in the stock. Rebate trading was pioneered at Datek Online and Domestic Securities. Omar Amanat founded Tradescape and the rebate trading group at Tradescape helped to contribute to a USD280 million buyout from online trading giant E-Trade

Financial Corporation (often styled E*Trade). (vi) News Playing:- news playing is primarily the realm of the day trader. The basic strategy is to buy a stock which has just announced good news, or short sell on bad news. Such events provide enormous volatility in a stock and therefore the greatest chance for quick profits (or losses). Determining whether news is 'good' or 'bad' must be determined by the price action of the stock, because the market reaction may not match the tone of the news itself. The most common cause for this is when rumors or estimates of the event (like those issued by market and industry analysts) were already circulated before the official release, and prices have already moved in anticipation – the news is already priced in the stock. (vii) Price Action:- keeping things simple can also be an effective methodology when it comes to trading. There are groups of traders known as Price Action Traders who are a form of technical traders that rely on technical analysis but do not rely on conventional indicators to point them in the direction of a trade or not. These traders rely on a combination of price movement, chart patterns, volume, and other raw market data to gauge whether or not they should take a trade. This is seen as a 'simplistic' and 'minimalist' approach to trading but is not by any means easier than any other trading methodology. It requires a sound background in understanding how markets work and the core principles within a market, but the good thing about this type of methodology is it will work in virtually any market that exists (stocks, foreign exchange, futures, gold, oil, etc). (viii) Artificial Intelligence:- an estimated one third of stock trades in 2005 in United States were generated by automatic algorithms, or high-frequency trading. The increased use of algorithms and quantitative techniques have led to more competition and smaller profits. Cost:- (i) Trading Equipment:- some day trading strategies (including scalping and arbitrage) require relatively sophisticated trading systems and software. This software can cost USD45 000 or more. Since the masses have now entered the day trading space, strategies can now be found for as little as USD5 000. Many day traders use multiple monitors or even multiple computers to execute their orders. Some use real time filtering software which is programmed to send stock symbols to a screen which meet specific criteria during the day, such as displaying stocks that are turning from positive to negative. Some traders use community based tools including forums and chat rooms. (ii) Brokerage:- day traders do not use discount brokers because they are slower to execute trades, trade against order flow, and charge higher commissions than direct-access brokers, who allow the trader to send their orders directly to the ECNs. Direct access trading offers substantial improvements in transaction speed and will usually result in better trade execution prices (reducing the costs of trading). Outside the US, day traders will often use CFD or financial spread betting brokers for the same reasons. (iii) Commission:- commissions for direct-access brokers are calculated based on volume. The more shares traded, the cheaper the commission. The average commission per trade is roughly USD5 per round trip (getting in and out of a position). While a retail broker might charge USD7 or more per trade regardless of the trade size, a typical direct-access broker may charge anywhere from USD0.01 to USD0.000 2 per share traded (from USD10 down to USD.20 per 1 000 shares), or USD0.25 per futures contract. A scalper can cover such costs with even a minimal gain. As for the calculation method, some use pro-rata to calculate commissions and charges, where each tier of volumes charges different commissions. Other brokers use a flat rate, where all commissions and charges are based on which volume threshold one reaches. (iv) Spread:- the numerical difference between the bid and ask prices is referred to as the Bid-Ask Spread. Most worldwide markets operate on a bid-ask-based system. The ask prices are immediate execution (market) prices for quick buyers (ask takers) while bid prices are for quick sellers (bid takers). If a trade is executed at quoted prices, closing the trade immediately without queuing would always cause a loss because the bid price is always less than the ask price at any point in time. The bid-ask spread is two sides of the same coin. The spread can be viewed as trading bonuses or costs according to different parties and different strategies. On one hand, traders who do not wish to queue their order, instead paying the market price, pay the spreads (costs). On the other hand, traders who wish to queue and wait for execution receive the spreads (bonuses). Some day trading strategies attempt to capture the spread as additional, or even the only, profits for successful trades. (v) Market Data:- market data is necessary for day traders, rather than using the delayed (by anything from 10 to 60 minutes, per exchange rules) market data that is available for free. A real-time data feed requires paying fees to the respective stock exchanges, usually combined with the broker's charges; these fees are usually very low compared to the other costs of trading. The fees may be waived for promotional purposes or for customers meeting a minimum monthly volume of trades. Even a moderately active day trader can expect to meet these requirements, making the basic data feed essentially 'free'. In addition to the raw market data, some traders purchase more advanced data feeds that include historical data and features such as scanning large numbers of stocks in the live market for unusual activity. Complicated analysis and charting software are other popular additions. These types of systems can cost from tens to hundreds of Dollars per month to access. (vi) Candlestick Charts:- candlestick charts are used by traders using technical analysis to determine chart patterns. Once a pattern is recognized in the chart, traders use the information to take a position. Some traders consider this method to be a part of price action trading. (vii) Regulations and Restrictions:- day trading is considered a risky trading style, and regulations require brokerage firms to ask whether the clients understand the risks of day trading and whether they have prior trading experience before entering the market. (viii) Pattern Day Trader:- in addition, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and SEC further restrict the entry by means of 'pattern day trader' amendments. Pattern day trader is a term defined by the SEC to describe any trader who buys and sells a particular security in the same trading day (day trades), and does this four or more times in any five consecutive business day period. A pattern day trader is subject to special rules, the main rule being that in order to engage in pattern day trading the trader must maintain an equity balance of at least USD25 000 in a margin account. It is important to note that this requirement is only for day traders using a margin account. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Относится к открытию и ликвидации одной и той же позиции или позиций в рамках одной торговой сессии. в Дэтэк Онлайн (Datek Online) и Домэстик Сыкьюритиз (Domestic Securities). Омар Эмэнэт (Omar Amanat) основал Тчрэйдскэйп (Tradescape) и Тчрэйдскэйп (Tradescape) И-Тчрэйд Файнэншэл Корпорэйшэн (E-Trade Financial Corporation) (часто называемую И*Тчрэйд (E*Trade)).

DB = DATA BASE

DBA = DOING BUSINESS AS

DBH = DAYS BEFORE HARVEST/HEADING

DBI = DAYS BEFORE INOCULATION

DBLCI = DEUTSCHE BANK LIQUID COMMODITIES INDEX

DBMS = DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

DBPE = DAYS BEFORE PANICLE EMERGENCE

DBPI = DAYS BEFORE PANICLE INITIATION

DBS = DAYS BEFORE SEEDING

DBT = DAYS BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

DC = DANGEROUS CARGO

DC = DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

DC = DIRECT CURRENT

DC = DISTRIBUTION CENTER

DCA = DREDGING CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

DCAA = DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

DCF = DISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

DCFM = DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW METHOD

DCQ = DAILY CONTRACT QUANTITY

DCR = DEBT COVERAGE RATIO

DCS = DISTURBANCE CONTROL STANDARD

D/D = DOOR/DOOR

DD60'S = ГД60–Х – DD60's:- Heat Units also known as Growing Degree-Days or DD60's (for a threshold temperature of 60 °F or 15.5 °C). See also Heat Units.

DDA = DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

DDA = DEPOSIT DEMAND ACCOUNT

DDA = DESIGN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

DDA = DIRECT DEPOSIT ADVANCE

DDA = DIRECT DEPOSIT ADVICE

DDA = DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT (OF 1995)

DDA = DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT

DDA = DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

DDM DEPRECIATION METHOD = DOUBLE–DECLINING–BALANCE DEPRECIATION METHOD

DDC = DESTINATION DELIVERY CHARGE

DDG = DRIED DISTILLER'S GRAINS

DDGS = DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES

DDM = DISCOUNTED DIVIDEND MODEL

DDM = EAST GERMANY OSTMARK

DDoS = DISTRIBUTED DENIAL OF SERVICE

DDP = DELIVERED DUTY PAID

DDU = DELIVERED DUTY UNPAID

DE = DAYS AFTER EMERGENCE

DE = GERMANY

DEA = DATA ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM

DEAD = УТРАТА СИЛЫ – In the US trademark law, a Dead or Abandoned Status for a trademark application means that specific application is no longer under prosecution within the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and would not be used as a bar against your filing. It does not necessarily mean that there are not other marks that the trademark examining attorney would cite. It is also possible to revive an abandoned application (for example, if the USPTO declared the application abandoned for failure of the applicant to respond to an Office action, but the applicant later proved that a response was sent and the USPTO simply failed to match it with the file in a timely manner, then the case could be revived). Also, regardless of the status of an application within the USPTO, the owner may still claim common law rights, i.e. the mark may still be in use in commerce. / В законодательстве США по товарным знакам, утрата силы или статус отказа применительно к заявке на товарный знак означает, что процесс обработки данной заявки прекращён Управлением Соединённых Штатов Америки по Патентам и Товарным Знакам (УСШПТЗ), и она не может служить препятствием Вашей заявке. Это вовсе не означает, что не может быть других знаков, на которые сошлётся проверяющий поверенный по товарным знакам. Кроме того, можно восстановить заявку, от которой отказались (например, если УСШПТЗ объявило заявку отказной из-за неспособности заявителя ответить на действия Управления, однако в последствии заявитель доказал, что ответ был таки направлен, а УСШПТЗ просто не смогло вовремя связать его с самой заявкой; в таком случае дело может быть возобновлено). Также, независимо от статуса заявки в УСШПТЗ, владелец может воспользоваться своими правами в рамках общего права.

DEAD AHEAD = НАМЕРТВО ВПЕРЁД (или ПРЯМО ПО КУРСУ, или ПРЯМО ПО НОСУ) – Dead Ahead (maritime term):- directly ahead on the extension of the ship's fore and aft line.

DEAD AIR ZONE = ВОЗДУШНАЯ МЁРТВАЯ ЗОНА – Dead Air Zone is an area in a cargo stack with insufficient ventilation.

DEAD COTTON = МЁРТВЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Dead Cotton:- a small nep of cotton fibers which is gathered on the surface of the fabric and which is different in color from the surrounding fabric. Undeveloped or unripe Cotton fiber. It is difficult to spin or dye. Dead Cotton is an extreme form of immature and undeveloped Cotton, having a thin fiber wall. Can result from disease, pest attack or a foreshortened ripening period. Immature, undeveloped, or unripe Cotton. / Незрелый, недоразвитый или неразвившийся хлопок. Совершенно незрелое волокно, представляющее собой тонкостенную трубочку. Оно непрочно, непригодно к прядению и плохо окрашивается красителями, обычно применяемыми для крашения хлопка. Это объясняется тем, что стенка такого волокна состоит почти из одного тонкого защитного слоя – кутикулы, в котором много жиро-восковых веществ, но мало целлюлозы (клетчатки). Под микроскопом мертвые волокна имеют вид неправильно смятых ленточек без заметных стенок, а в кипах при визуальном осмотре – блестящих пластиков.

DEAD FIBERS = МЁРТВЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Dead Fibers are the fibers which, after swelling, have a wall thickness of one-fifth or less of the maximum fiber width. Dead fibers are present in various forms, from flat ribbons with no convolutions and little or no fiber wall, to highly convoluted forms with somewhat greater development. See also Dead Cotton.

DEAD FREIGHT = МЁРТВЫЙ ФРАХТ (или БЕЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЙ ФРАХТ) – Dead Freight:- freight rate which is paid on empty space in a vessel when the charterer is responsible for the freight rate of a full cargo. It should be paid before sailing. / Ставка фрахта, уплатой которой было оплачено и пустое пространство на судне. Такое встречается в тех случаях, когда фрахтователь отвечает за ставку фрахта для всего груза вцелом. Мёртвый фрахт должен быть оплачен до выхода судна в плавание.

DEADFREIGHT FACTOR = ФАКТОР МЁРТВОГО ФРАХТА (или ФАКТОР БЕЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕГО ФРАХТА) – Deadfreight Factor is a percentage of a ship's carrying capacity that is not utilized.

DEAD FURROW = ТУПАЯ БОРОЗДА (или ЗАКРЫТАЯ БОРОЗДА, или ГЛУХАЯ БОРОЗДА) – Dead Furrow is a furrow left in the field that is slightly wider than twice the width of a plow bottom, usually occurring at the completion of a field. / Под Бороздой понимается канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием, для отвода воды с полей при избыточном увлажнении, поливе в орошаемом земледелии и для посева сельскохозяйственных культур. Борозда, канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием. В зонах избыточного увлажнения служит для отвода воды с полей, в орошаемом земледелии – для полива. Бороздной посев защищает семена и всходы от выдувания.

DEAD–HEAD = ПОРОЖНИЙ (или ПОРОЖНЯКОМ) – Dead-Head:- a one-way move/round-trip movement with one leg as either a bobtail or pulling an empty container. One leg of a move without a paying cargo load. Usually refers to repositioning an empty piece of equipment. Dead Head is movement of freight without charges or else movement of empty trailers.

DEADHEART = МЁРТВАЯ СЕРДЦЕВИНА (или МЁРТВОЕ СЕРДЕЧКО, или МЁРТВАЯ ВЕРХУШЕЧНАЯ ПОЧКА) – Deadheart:- dead rice tiller caused by the attack and gridling of the tiller's base by stem borers.

DEAD LIGHT = ГЛУХАРЬ (или ГЛУХОЙ СВЕТОВОЙ ЛЮК, или МЁРТВЫЙ СВЕТ) – Dead Light (maritime term):- steel disc, that is dogged down over a porthole to secure against breakage of the glass and to prevent light from showing through. / Штормовая или затемнительная крышка иллюминатора.

DEAD–LINE = ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ СРОК – Dead-Line:- a container determined to be incapable of use for loading freight or any other vehicle that is taken out of service, repair and/or maintenance.

DEADLOAD = МЁРТВЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или ЧИСТАЯ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТЬ, или СОБСТВЕННЫЙ ВЕС) – Deadload is the difference between the actual and calculated ship's draft. / Разница между фактической и расчётной осадкой судна.

DEAD LOAD = ПОСТОЯННАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или СТАТИЧЕСКАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Dead Load is any permanent load resulting from the weight of building materials or installed equipment. / В строительной механике под Постоянной Нагрузкой понимается нагрузка, которая при расчёте сооружения принимается неизменной по значению, направлению действия и месту приложения, например, вес сооружения, давление грунта и другая. В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям. Статическая Нагрузка – нагрузка, значение, направление и место приложения которой изменяются столь незначительно, что при расчёте сооружения их не принимают не зависящими от времени и поэтому пренебрегают влиянием сил инерции, обусловленных такой нагрузкой. Примеры статической нагрузки – собственный вес сооружения, снеговая нагрузка. Равномерно-Распределённая Нагрузка – сплошная нагрузка постоянной интенсивности. В строительной механике Сплошная Нагрузка – нагрузка, распределённая непрерывно по данной площади или по данной линии. Сплошная нагрузка может быть равномерно распределённой (постоянной интенсивности) или изменяться по другому закону, например, линейному, квадратичному.

DEAD STOCK = МЁРТВЫЙ ЗАПАС (или ЗАТОВАРИВАНИЕ, или НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННЫЙ ЗАПАС, или ЗАПАС БЕССРОЧНОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ) – Dead Stock:- product that has been in inventory for an extended period of time without being moved or ordered.

DEADWEIGHT = ДЭДВЭЙТ (или ДЕДВЕЙТ, или ПОЛНАЯ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТЬ) – Deadweight is a common measure of ship carrying capacity. The number of tons (2 240 lbs) of cargo, stores and bunkers that a vessel can transport. It is the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces 'light' and the number of tons it displaces 'when submerged to the 'deep load line''. A vessel's cargo capacity is less than its total deadweight tonnage. The difference in weight between a vessel when it is fully loaded and when it is empty (in general transportation terms, the net) measured by the water it displaces. This is the most common, and useful, measurement for shipping as it measures cargo capacity. The total weight of cargo, cargo equipment, bunkers, provisions, water, stores and spare parts which a vessel is designed to carry. The Deadweight is expressed in tons. Deadweight is defined as weight of cargo plus fuel and consumable stores, and lightweight as the weight of the hull, including machinery and equipment. The designer must choose dimensions such that the displacement of the vessel is equal to the sum of the deadweight and the lightweight tonnages. The fineness of the hull must be appropriate to the speed. Deadweight is the number of tons of 2 240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores and bunker fuel. It is the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces 'light' and the number of tons it displaces when submerged to the 'load line'. Abbreviation:- dwt. / Под Дэдвэйтом или Дедвейтом или Полной Грузоподъёмностью судна понимается максимальный вес груза (полезный груз, судовые запасы, экипаж), который оно способно принять на борт. Дедвейт при осадке по грузовую марку в морской воде является показателем размеров грузового судна и его основной эксплуатационной характеристикой. Дедвейт равен разности между водоизмещением и собственной

массой судна с готовыми к действию механизмами (заполненными топливными трубопроводами, водой в котлах и теплообменниках и другим). Обозначение:- грп.

DEADWEIGHT CARGO = ТЯЖЕЛОВЕСНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Deadweight Cargo:- heavy goods such as coal and stone. The cost of carrying deadweight cargo is calculated according to its weight, not according to the amount of space it fills. Deadweight Cargo is a long ton of cargo that can be stowed in less than 40 cubic feet. Deadweight Cargo:- in ocean transportation, any cargo with a stowage factor of 40 or less; that is, which measures less than 40 cubic feet to the ton. A vessel's maximum carrying capacity is the available space (cubic) for light cargo, i.e. cargo with low specific weight, and the ability to carry tonnage or weight (deadweight capacity) for heavy cargo, i.e. cargo with high specific weight. Deadweight Cargo:- dense cargo, a long ton (2 240 pounds) of which occupies 70 cubic feet (19.6 cubic meters) or less.

DEADWEIGHT TON = ТОННА ДЕДВЕЙТ (или ТОННА ПОЛНОЙ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТИ) – Deadweight Tons are the measure, in long tons (1 016 kg), of a tanker's total capacity to carry bunkers, cargo, people, stores, and water. A tanker's capacity to carry crude or product cargo, in metric tons (1 000 kg), is slightly less. Deadweight Ton is a measurement of a ship's tonnage indicating the actual carrying capacity of the ship, usually in tones. Also refers to the actual weight of cargo aboard at any point of time. / полная грузоподъёмность судна, обычно в тоннах. Обозначение:- т грп.

DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE = ТОННАЖ ДЕДВЕЙТОМ (или ТОННАЖ ПОЛНОЙ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТИ) – Deadweight Tonnage is a measurement of total contents of a ship including cargo, fuel, crew, passengers, food, and water aside from boiler water. It is expressed in long tons of 2 240 pounds (1 016 kilograms). What is the difference between dead weight tonnage and gross tonnage? Deadweight (DWT) and displacement are expressions of physical weight; and the gross register tonnage (GRT) was a calculation of the number of 100 cubic foot 'boxes' a ship could accommodate in its enclosed space. Net register tonnage (NRT) reflected the same figure, but just for the money earning spaces. Now the figure is based around cubic meters and is adjusted with a sliding figure to bring it more into line with the tonnages it was replacing. Deadweight is how much the ship can carry, while displacement is how much water the ship has to move out of the way. Tankers and bulk carriers will, more or less, have DWTs roughly two-thirds to double the gross tonnage (GT). A container ship will have a DWT in close proximity to its GT, while passenger ships, gas carriers, and car carriers will have quite small DWTs compared to their GT. To understand this a bit better, a cruise ship has lots of enclosed space. But the weight of the people it carries – even if they've overdone it on the buffet each day – isn't great. A tanker of equivalent GT on the other hand, is full of oil and this weights a lot more. Technically, the term Deadweight Tonnage refers to the actual weight of cargo, fuel and stores required to bring the ship down to her loadline marks. In marine insurance practice the term refers to the dimension of a ship used for the purpose of calculating the premium for a hull & machinery policy on full conditions. Deadweight Tonnage (also known as Deadweight abbreviated to DWT, D.W.T., d.w.t., or dwt) is a measure of how much weight a ship is carrying or can safely carry. It is the sum of the weights of cargo, fuel, fresh water, ballast water, provisions, passengers, and crew. The term is often used to specify a ship's maximum permissible deadweight, the DWT when the ship is fully loaded so that its Plimsoll line is at the point of submersion, although it may also denote the actual DWT of a ship not loaded to capacity. Deadweight tonnage was historically expressed in long tons but is now usually given internationally in tonnes. Deadweight tonnage is not a measure of the ship's displacement and should not be confused with gross tonnage or net tonnage (or their more archaic forms gross register tonnage or net register tonnage).

DEAD WOOL = МЁРТВАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Dead Wool is a wool taken from the sheep that have died on the range or have been killed. Wool recovered from sheep that have been dead for some time is occasionally referred to as 'Merrin'. Wool taken from sheep that have died on the range or have been killed. Dead wool fiber is decidedly inferior in grade and is used in low-quality cloth.

DEAERATOR = ДЕАЭРАТОР – Deaerator is a separator that removes air from the system fluid through the application of bubble dynamics. / Под Деаэратором, от Латинского слова – приставки De, означающее Отделение или Отмену или Удаление или Уничтожение, и Греческого слова Aēr, означающее Воздух, понимается аппарат для удаления из воды растворённых кислорода и диоксида углерода, вызывающих коррозию оборудования. Деаэратор устанавливают на теплоэлектростанциях (ТЭС) и атомных электростанциях (АЭС) для деаэрации питательной воды, подаваемой в парогенераторы, и подпиточной воды, подаваемой в тепловую сеть. По принципу действия различают Сталестружечные Деаэраторы; Термические Деаэраторы (газы удаляются при подогреве воды); Химические Деаэраторы и другие. Сталестружечные деаэраторы, в которых металл, окисляясь, поглощает кислород, применяют в небольших котельных с паропроизводительностью менее 2 тонн в час (т/ч). Дорогие химические деаэраторы с сульфитом натрия используют лишь как коррекционные в энергетических установках. Деаэратор, устройство для деаэрации воды, то есть удаления из неё растворённых газов. Деаэратор устанавливают на тепловых электростанциях для деаэрации питательной воды, подаваемой в парогенераторы, и подпиточной воды, подаваемой в тепловую сеть. При отсутствии деаэрации растворённые в воде коррозионно-активные газы (кислород и свободная двуокись углерода), выделяясь в парогенераторе или тепловой сети, вызывают коррозию металла. По принципу действия различают деаэраторы термические (нашли наибольшее распространение), десорбционные, химические и другие.

DEAL = СДЕЛКА – A Deal is the reflection of the fact of a trade operation execution based on an order that contains a trade request. Each trade is described by properties that allow to obtain information about it. Deal is an agreement or transaction; in particular, any bargain made on a market. / Соглашение или операция, в частности, любая сделка, совершённая на рынке. Под Сделкой понимается действие, направленное на установление, изменение или прекращение гражданских прав и обязанностей. Наиболее распространённый вид сделки – контракт (договор), то есть двусторонняя или многосторонняя сделка. Возможны односторонние сделки, выражающие волю одного лица, например, завещание.

DEALER = ДЕЛЕЦ (или ДИЛЕР) – Dealer is a firm that enters into transactions as a counterparty on both sides of the market in one or more products. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives dealers are primarily large international financial institutions – mostly commercial banks but also some securities firms and insurance companies – as well as a few affiliates of what are primarily non-financial firms. See also End-user. In the securities trade in the United States, one who buys and sells for his own account, as distinguished from a broker who acts as buying and selling agent for others. The two functions now frequently overlap. Dealer is an individual or firm in the securities business who buys and sells stocks and bonds as a principal rather than an agent. The dealer's profit or loss is the difference between the price paid and the price received for the same security. The dealer's confirmation must disclose to the customer that the principal has been acted upon. The same individual or firm may function, at different times, either as broker or dealer. See also Broker, NASD, and Specialist. Dealer is an individual or firm that acts as a market maker in an instrument such as a security or foreign currency. Dealer is an individual who acts as a principal or counterpart to a transaction. Principals take one side of a position, hoping to earn a spread (profit) by closing out the position in a subsequent trade with another party. In contrast, a broker is an individual or firm that acts as an intermediary, putting together buyers and sellers for a fee or commission. / Делец – человек, который успешно (иногда не стесняясь в средствах) ведёт дела, например, биржевой делец или тёмный делец. Дилер или Делец – это:- (1) частное лицо или компания, действующая в качестве принципала (principal) по сделкам с ценными бумагами. Принципалы ведут торговые операции по своим собственным счетам и на свой риск. При покупке ценных бумаг у брокера, действующего в

качестве дилера, клиент получает ценные бумаги из имеющихся в запасе фирмы; этот факт должен указываться в конфирмационном заявлении. Когда биржевые брокеры (специалисты) ведут торговые операции на своих счетах, что входит в их обязанности по поддержанию упорядоченного рынка, они действуют в качестве дилеров. Поскольку большинство брокерских фирм действует в качестве как брокеров, так и принципалов, часто используется термин Брокер-Дилер (Broker-Dealer). (2) Лицо, занимающееся приобретением товаров или услуг для перепродажи их потребителям. Элемент риска, связанного с владением товаром, отличает дилера от агента или торгового представителя. Дилер – агент, предоставляющий котировки и исполняющий инструкции инвесторов относительно решений, связанных с покупкой или продажей валют.

DEALER OPTION = ДЕЛЕЦКИЙ ОПЦИОН (или ДИЛЕРСКИЙ ОПЦИОН) – Dealer Option is an option issued on the physical inventory of a commodity. A dealer option is typically issued by companies that buy, sell or otherwise use a commodity in conducting business. This type of option is not traded on an exchange, meaning that it is traded as an over-the-counter security, and thus are less subject to scrutiny and regulation. These options are typically written by firms such as clearing houses, which hold the physical commodities and offer them to the public on the over-the-counter market. While dealer options exist outside of traditional trading markets, their sale is still heavily scrutinized because they represent a contract between parties. Dealer Option is a put or call on a physical commodity, not originating on or subject to the rules of an exchange, in which the obligation for performance rests with the writer of the option. Dealer options are normally written by firms handling the underlying commodity and offered to public customers, although the reverse may also be true. A Dealer Option is a contract issued on the physical inventory of a commodity. A dealer option is typically issued by companies that buy, sell, or otherwise use a commodity in conducting business. This type of option is not traded on an exchange. Rather, it is traded as an over-the-counter (OTC) security, and is thus less subject to scrutiny and regulation. Dealer options are typically written by firms, such as clearing houses, that hold the physical commodities and then offer them to the public on the OTC market. While dealer options exist outside of traditional trading markets, their sale is still heavily scrutinized because they represent a contract between parties. The firms that deal in these types of contracts typically hold sufficient quantities of the physical commodity or cash to satisfy either a call or put contract, whichever they opt to enter. How Dealer Options Work:- Since dealer options are traded over the counter, typically by people involved with the physical commodity, the options can be used to take physical possession of a commodity, or transfer that commodity to another party via the contract. Since the contracts are traded OTC, the parties can agree on personalized terms. Unlike an exchange-traded futures contract which involves a specific amount of a certain grade of the commodity, the dealer option could be for any amount or grade the two parties agree to. A dealer may have 150 ounces of gold to sell. Another party is interested in buying 150 ounces of gold, in the future, if gold prices continue to rise. Exchange-traded futures and options are standardized to 100 ounces, leaving both the seller and buyer with 50 ounces to get rid of/acquire. A dealer option solves this problem. The price of gold is USD1 500. The two parties agree that the buyer will buy at a call option with a strike price of USD1 550. The call option will expire in three months. In exchange for the right to buy the gold at USD1 550 per ounce, even if it goes much higher in the next three months, the option buyer agrees to pay the option seller a premium. If the price doesn't rise above USD1 550, then there is no need for the option buyer to exercise the contract and buy the gold at USD1 550, since it is cheaper to buy the gold on the open market where it is trading below USD1 550. In this scenario, the option seller gets to keep the premium as well as their gold. If the price of gold moves above USD1 550, the option buyer will exercise their option. It is worthwhile to do so since the price of gold is now above USD1 550 an ounce. The seller will provide the 150 ounces of gold, potentially via a vault receipt, and the option buyer will pay the option seller USD1 550 x 150 ounces. Dealer options are traded OTC, and require that the other party be able to hold up their end of the deal. Therefore, these types of agreements are made between firms or individuals that know each or have financially verified each other.

DEALER TANK WAGON PRICE = ДИЛЕРСКАЯ ЦЕНА ПРИ ПОСТАВКЕ В ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОЙ ЦИСТЕРНЕ (НА УСЛОВИЯХ СИФ) – Dealer Tank Wagon Price is the price, usually of gasoline, offered by the majors which is branded and delivered to the service station on a cost, insurance, and freight basis.

DEALS = СЛЕГИ (или ЛАГИ, или ДИЛЬСЫ, или ДИЛЗ) – Lengths of timber between 3 feet and 5 feet (91.44 centimeters and 152.40 centimeters) in length, and between 2 inches and 9 inches (50.8 millimeters and 228.6 millimeters) thick. Deals are parallel-sided pieces of timber from 2 to 4 inches (from 50.8 to 101.6 millimeters) thick, 9 inches (228.6 millimeters) wide, and from 8 to 21 feet (from 243.84 to 640.08 centimeters) long. / Отрезы из строительного пиломатериала длиной в пределах от 91.44 сантиметров до 152.40 сантиметров (от 3 футов до 5 футов) и толщиной в пределах от 50.8 миллиметров до 228.6 миллиметров (от 2 дюймов до 9 дюймов). Под Слегами/Лагами/Дильсами понимаются изделия из строительного пиломатериала с параллельными пластями толщиной в пределах от 50.8 до 101.6 миллиметров (от 2 до 4 дюймов), шириной 228.6 миллиметров (9 дюймов), и длиной в пределах от 243.84 до 640.08 сантиметров (от 8 до 21 фута). Слега – толстая жердь, брус. Лаги – брёвна, брусья или металлические балки, расположенные горизонтально и являющиеся опорой для полов здания или помостов. Под Диленами (Дилены) или Эндсами (Эндсы), от Английских слов Deal-Ends, понимаются короткие доски, так называемые Концы, длиной меньше 2.7 метра (м), предназначенные на вывоз (или экспорт). Деловые Концы.

DEBARKING = ОКОРКА – Debarking is a removal of bark from round wood. Debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free. / Удаление коры с кругляка. Вовсе не обязательно, что в процессе окорки удаляется вся кора с обрабатываемой древесины. Под Окоркой понимается удаление коры с хлыстов и сортиментов. Осуществляется окорочными станками и инструментами. Необходима для последующей химической и механической переработки древесины. Окорка – удаление коры с круглой древесины (окорка не обязательно означает, что древесина становится свободной от коры).

DEBASEMENT = УДЕШЕВЛЕНИЕ – Debasement is a decrease in the intrinsic value of a currency; especially, reduction in weight, purity or both of the precious metal content of a monetary unit.

DEBENTURE = ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – A Debenture is a document that either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and it is a debt without collateral. In corporate finance, the term is used for a medium- to long-term debt instrument used by large companies to borrow money. In some countries the term is used interchangeably with bond, loan stock or note. A debenture is thus like a certificate of loan or a loan bond evidencing the fact that the company is liable to pay a specified amount with interest and although the money raised by the debentures becomes a part of the company's capital structure, it does not become share capital. Senior debentures get paid before subordinate debentures, and there are varying rates of risk and payoff for these categories. Debentures are generally freely transferable by the debenture holder. Debenture holders have no rights to vote in the company's general meetings of shareholders, but they may have separate meetings or votes, e.g., on changes to the rights attached to the debentures. The interest paid to them is a charge against profit in the company's financial statements. Attributes:- (i) a movable property; (ii) issued by the company in the form of a certificate of indebtedness; (iii) it generally specifies the date of redemption, repayment of principal and interest on specified dates; (iv) may or may not create a charge on the assets of the company; and (v) corporations often issue bonds of around USD1 000, while government bonds are more likely to be USD5 000. Debentures gave rise to the idea of the rich 'clipping their coupons', which means that a bondholder will present their 'coupon' to the bank and receive a payment each quarter (or in whatever period is specified in the

agreement). There are also other features that minimize risk, such as a 'sinking fund', which means that the debtor must pay some of the value of the bond after a specified period of time. This decreases risk for the creditors, as a hedge against inflation, bankruptcy, or other risk factors. A sinking fund makes the bond less risky, and therefore gives it a smaller 'coupon' (or interest payment). There are also options for 'convertibility', which means a creditor may turn their bonds into equity in the company if it does well. Companies also reserve the right to call their bonds, which mean they can call it sooner than the maturity date. Often there is a clause in the contract that allows this; for example, if a bond issuer wishes to rebuy a 30 year bond at the 25th year, they must pay a premium. If a bond is called, it means that less interest is paid out. Failure to pay a bond effectively means bankruptcy. Bondholders who have not received their interest can throw an offending company into bankruptcy, or seize its assets if that is stipulated in the contract. Security in Different Jurisdictions:- in the United States, debenture refers specifically to an unsecured corporate bond, i.e. a bond that does not have a certain line of income or piece of property or equipment to guarantee repayment of principal upon the bond's maturity. Where security is provided for loan stocks or bonds in the US, they are termed 'mortgage bonds'. However, in the United Kingdom a debenture is usually secured. In Canada, a debenture refers to a secured loan instrument where security is generally over the debtor's credit, but security is not pledged to specific assets. Like other secured debts, the debenture gives the debtor priority status over unsecured creditors in a bankruptcy; however debt instruments where security is pledged to specific assets (such as a bond) receive a higher priority status in a bankruptcy than do debentures. In Asia, if repayment is secured by a charge over land, the loan document is called a Mortgage; where repayment is secured by a charge against other assets of the company, the document is called a Debenture; and where no security is involved, the document is called a Note or 'Unsecured Deposit Note'. Convertibility:- there are two types of debentures:- (i) Convertible Debentures, which are convertible bonds or bonds that can be converted into equity shares of the issuing company after a predetermined period of time. 'Convertibility' is a feature that corporations may add to the bonds they issue to make them more attractive to buyers. In other words, it is a special feature that a corporate bond may carry. As a result of the advantage a buyer gets from the ability to convert, convertible bonds typically have lower interest rates than non-convertible corporate bonds. (ii) Non-Convertible Debentures, which are simply regular debentures, cannot be converted into equity shares of the liable company. They are debentures without the convertibility feature attached to them. As a result, they usually carry higher interest rates than their convertible counterparts. In the United Kingdom (UK), a long-term bond issued by a UK or foreign company and secured on fixed assets. A debenture entitles the holder to a fixed interest payment or a series of such payments. In the United Kingdom, a long-term loan to a company made at a fixed rate of interest and usually with a specified maturity date, generally between 10 and 40 years. Debenture holders are numbered with the company's creditors, and in the event of liquidation have preferential claims on the firm. Debentures may be treated as tradeable securities. A loan to a company at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed term, usually one to five years. The debenture is secured by a trust deed over an asset, or assets, of a company. Unsecured general debt obligation in the form of a security usually with a fixed interest rate or no interest (zero coupon bond). With few exceptions (such as perpetual bonds or uncallable annuities), these instruments have a fixed maturity, e.g., bond issues, medium-term notes. General expression for different types of bonds. A promissory note or bond backed only by the general credit of the issuer and usually not secured by any specific collateral, such as a mortgage or property. Most corporate bonds are debentures. Debentures are fixed-income securites (bonds, promissory notes, debt instruments). They certify the right to the repayment of the nominal value plus interest. By issuing debentures, the issuer procures long-term debt capital. Issuers on the capital markets are the public sector, banks and industrial companies. Correspondingly, these instruments are called Public Sector, Bank And Industrial Bonds (Debentures). Debentures:- long-term securities that give the holders the unconditional right to one or both of:- (a) a fixed or contractually determined variable money income in the form of coupon payments, i.e. payment of interest is not dependent on earnings of the debtors; and (b) a stated fixed sum as a repayment of principal on a specified date or dates when the security is redeemed. Debenture is a debt security, issued by a government or large company, that is not secured by an asset or lien, but rather by the all issuer's assets not otherwise secured. That is, a debenture carries no collateral and is considered unsecured; in case of bankruptcy, the debenture holder is considered a general creditor. A debenture can be traded, and the term is often interchangeable with a bond. Debentures issued by governments are considered risk-free. See also Treasury Security. In the United States (US), a Debenture is a long-term debt issued mainly to evidence an unsecured corporate debt. Debenture is a type of debt instrument that is not secured by physical assets or collateral. Debentures are backed only by the general creditworthiness and reputation of the issuer. Both corporations and governments frequently issue this type of bond in order to secure capital. Like other types of bonds, debentures are documented in an indenture. Debentures have no collateral. Bond buyers generally purchase debentures based on the belief that the bond issuer is unlikely to default on the repayment. An example of a government debenture would be any government-issued Treasury bond (T-bond) or Treasury bill (T-bill). T-bonds and T-bills are generally considered risk free because governments, at worst, can print off more money or raise taxes to pay these type of debts. Debenture is a loan made to a company which is secured against the assets of the company. Debentures usually have a floating charge over the assets of the company so that debenture holders rank above other creditors should the company be wound up. Debentures with fixed charges are called Mortgage Debentures. Debenture is a fixed interest stock/security issued by a commercial organisation normally on a secured basis which means that when it comes to the redemption date and suppose that the commercial company has not got enough money to repay the stock then the debenture holders will have the legal right to sell certain pre-specified assets of the company (e.g., a building) in order to get enough money to repay the stock. These assets are described as the assets over which the debenture is secured. / , например, . Долговое Обязательство – обязательство общего характера, обеспеченное лишь доверием к должнику и документируемое соглашением, называемым контрактом о предоставлении займа (indenture). Необеспеченные облигации (unsecured bonds) являются долговыми обязательствами без особого обеспечения.

DEBENTURE BOND = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Debenture Bond is an unsecured bond whose holder has the claim of a general creditor on all assets of the issuer not pledged specifically to secure other debt. Compare subordinated debenture bond and collateral trust bonds. In the United States, Debenture Bond is the unsecured fixed-rate bond. Frequently sold at a discount since interest and redemption are less certain than in the case of ordinary bonds. Embody a money claim on the issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, debenture bonds offer a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment.

DEBENTURE STOCKS = АКЦИИ С ДОЛГОВЫМИ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВАМИ (или ДОЛГОВЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Debenture Stock is a stock entitling the bearer to a certain fixed dividend at set periods of time. Like debenture debt, debenture stock offers fixed payments with no collateral beyond the company's performance. Unlike debenture debt, however, debenture stock is a form of equity, which puts it in a position behind all debts in the event of liquidation. Debenture stock operates almost identically to preferred stock. Debenture Stock is a type of stock that makes fixed payments at scheduled intervals of time. Debenture stock differs from a debenture in that it has the status of equity, not debt, in liquidation. Debenture Stock is a form of investment that is somewhat like preferred stock. With a debenture stock offering, the terms and conditions that govern the stock issue include a schedule for making payments to the investor at regular intervals. From this perspective, debenture stock functions more like any type of debenture rather than like other forms of stock. One of the keys to understanding how debenture stock functions is to realize that the stock offering is treated as equity rather than debt. This is the factor that tends to make the stock more like other forms of stock and less like a debenture. The classification of debenture stock also establishes a degree of protection for investors in the event the company shuts down and the assets of the

corporation go through a liquidation process. With debenture stock, investors receive payments that are issued on a specific schedule. The schedule remains in effect for as long as the investor holds on to shares of the stock. Depending on the exact terms of the purchase agreement, an investor may receive one last scheduled payment after selling the shares. However, this is not true in most cases. Normally, the next scheduled payment is issued to the new owner of the stocks. Debenture stock carries a degree of risk, just like any type of stock issue. The advantages of the stock are the fixed payments that take place at regular intervals. This helps to ensure that the investor can anticipate a steady return on the investment at specific times throughout the calendar year. In addition, the terms that govern the return are usually liberal enough to make the stock offering to investors who wish to maintain a high degree of organization with their stocks while minimizing the opportunities for the unexpected to occur. Debenture stock does provide protection for the investor in the event that the company fails. However, it is important to note that holding the stock does not entitle the investor to receive compensation while the corporation goes through the liquidation process. In most localities, investors have to wait for Accounts Payable items to be settled before receiving any compensation for the shares in their possession. This applies to debenture stock in a manner similar to many other forms of stock. All outstanding debts are settled before payments on the debenture stock are issued to any of the investors. In the United States, Debenture Stocks is the infrequently used name for Preferred Stock. In the United Kingdom, an obligation or debt due from a company and secured by a trust deed, usually with real estate property as collateral.

DEBIT = ДЕБЕТ (или ДЭБЭТ) – Debit is an entry on the left side of a double-entry bookkeeping system that represents the addition of an asset or expense or the reduction to a liability or revenue. See also Credit. Charges to an account. Debit is an accounting entry which results in either an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities or net worth. The opposite of Credit. Debit is a 'debt' entry into an account, or the left-side column of entries into the account. From Latin, Debet. In accounting, entry on the left or asset side of an account, indicating the creation or addition to an asset or expense, or the reduction or elimination of a liability. A debit is the counterpart of credit on the liabilities side of an account. / В бухгалтерском учёте под Дебетом понимается проводка по счёту на левой стороне или стороне активов, указывающая на создание или прирост активов или расходов, или уменьшение или ликвидацию пассивов (обязательств). Дебет составляет пару с кредитом в отношении пассивов (обязательств) по счёту. Расходы по счёту. Под Дебетом, от Латинского слова Дэбэт (Debet), означающее Он Должен, понимается название левой стороны бухгалтерских счётов. Все хозяйственные операции записываются в дебете одного и кредите другого счёта. В активных счетах дебет означает увеличение учитываемых сумм, а в пассивных счетах – уменьшение. Так, в Активных Имущественных Счетах, служащих для учёта движения товарно-материальных ценностей, дебет показывает наличие этих ценностей на начало года и поступление их в отчётном году. В Активных Расчётных Счетах – задолженность дебиторов на начало года и её последующее увеличение, в Пассивных Расчётных Счетах – погашение задолженности кредиторов.

DEBIT ADVANCE ADVICE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ О ДЕБЕТОВАНИИ – Debit Advance Advice is an advice sent by or on behalf of the debtor's financial institution to the debtor to inform him that a debit is to be made.

DEBIT ADVICE = ДЕБЕТОВОЕ АВИЗО – Debit Advice is an advice sent by the debtor's financial institution to the debtor to inform him that a direct debit is to be or has been made. What Is Debit Advice and Credit Advice? The next time you receive a statement from your bank, check additions and deductions made on the statement. The bank usually puts in the 'plus category' items that increase your account balance and in the 'minus category' elements that reduce funds in the account. Understanding the banking concepts of 'Debit Advice' and 'Credit Advice' can help you track your spending. A Debit Advice is also called a Debit Memorandum, Debit Note or Debit. A banker sends a debit note to customers to inform them of deductions from their accounts. In other words, a debit refers to a decrease in a deposit account balance, such as a check posted to the account. These days, the advent of the Internet has made debit advices quicker. Consequently, deductions resulting from debit advices occur in real time. For example, you can advise your bank to pay a monthly utility bill automatically, and the corresponding debit advice happens in real time. Credit Advice:- unlike a debit advice, a credit note is a transaction that increases a customer's funds. Stated differently, a credit memorandum refers to an increase in a deposit account balance, such as a deposit made to the account. For example, you file your annual tax return and advise the Internal Revenue Service to send your refund electronically. Once the IRS approves the refund amount, it sends the funds to your bank, which in turn credits your account. Significance:- the concepts of debit and credit are at the heart of modern-day banking. These terms help bankers run their businesses efficiently, ensuring that customer accounts reflect accurate balances. Account accuracy helps financial institutions retain customers and improve their reputation in the marketplace. There is correlation between 'Debit Advice' and 'Credit Advice' because a debit memorandum in one customer's account represents a credit note in another client's account. Tools:- banks rely on specific tools and state-of-the-art technology to make sure employees record accurate debits and credits. These tools include customer relationship management, database management system programs and operating system applications. Other resources include mainframe computers, banking administration software, financial analysis software, and credit adjudication and lending management system software, or CALMS. Accounting and Reporting:- the accounting terms of 'credit' and 'debit' are distinct from banking concepts. Accountants follow a different set of rules when recording transactions in financial accounts. These include assets, liabilities, equity items, revenues and expenses. An accountant debits an asset or expense account to increase its amount and credits the account to reduce its balance. The opposite is true for a revenue, liability or equity account. For example, a debit note to the cash account means a reduction of corporate funds because cash is an asset account. / Авизо, отправленное финансовым учреждением должника самому должнику с целью информирования его о том, что должно быть произведено или уже произведено прямое дебетование. Авизо – извещение, направляемое банком его клиенту или банку корреспонденту; Кредитовое Авизо – сообщение о зачислении средств на счёт (кредитовании), Дебетовое Авизо – сообщение о списании средств со счёта (дебетовании). Дебетовое Авизо, дебет-нота – извещение, посылаемое одной из находящихся в расчётных отношениях сторон другой стороне о записи в дебет счёта последней определённой суммы ввиду наступления какого-либо обстоятельства, создающего право требования этой суммы, например, извещение банком клиента о дебетовой записи по его счёту.

DEBIT BALANCE = ДЕБЕТОВОЕ САЛЬДО (или ДЕБЕТОВЫЙ ОСТАТОК) – (1) Debit Balance is a balance remaining after one or a series of bookkeeping entries. This amount represents an asset or an expense of the entity. See also Balance, and Credit Balance. Balance remaining after one or a series of bookkeeping entries. This amount represents an asset or an expense of the entity. Money owed by the customer from a completed sale. Total of Debit Balances are reflected in the Asset account Accounts Receivable. See also Balance, and Credit Balance. Debit Balance is the difference between debits and credits in an account where the value of debits is greater. / В бухгалтерском учёте под Дебетовым Сальдо понимается финансовое положение лица, при котором дебет больше кредита. Оно отражает состояние данного вида хозяйственных средств на определённую дату и показывается в активе баланса.

(2) In a margin account it is money owed by the client to the broker. Debit Balance is the amount owed in a brokerage margin account. A Debit Balance occurs when an investor purchases securities on margin or borrows money from the account by using securities as collateral. Brokerage firms typically charge an interest rate on the borrowed funds that varies with the size of the debit balance. Compare Credit Balance. Money owed to a broker from the purchase of stock or bonds in a customer's margin account. This money is

a loan extended by the broker to the margin customer and the customer pays interest on the debit balance in the account. In a customer's margin account, that portion of the purchase price of asset that is covered by credit extended by the broker to the margin customer. See also Margin. / .

DEBIT CARD = ДЕБЕТОВАЯ КАРТА (или РАСЧЁТНАЯ КАРТА) – Debit Card is a card enabling the cardholder to have his purchases directly charged to funds on his account at a financial institution. Plastic card issued by a bank to its customers which may be used in place of a check book. By accessing the bank's electronic records, the debit card makes direct debit of an account possible. Debit Card is an electronic card issued by a bank which allows bank clients access to their account to withdraw cash or pay for goods and services. This removes the need for bank clients to go to the bank to remove cash from their account as they can now just go to an ATM or pay electronically at merchant locations. This type of card, as a form of payment, also removes the need for checks as the debit card immediately transfers money from the client's account to the business account. The major benefits to this type of card are convenience and security. Along with the convenience of accessing account funds at anytime it also removes the hassles associated with having to write checks as payment like showing ID and associated fees. Debit cards are also considered to be a safer form of payment as a code is required to access the account funds, while checks can be easily stolen. Debit Card is a card that resembles a credit card but which debits a transaction account (checking account) with the transfers occurring contemporaneously with the customer's purchases. A debit card may be machine readable, allowing for the activation of an automated teller machine or other automated payments equipment. A Debit Card (also known as a Bank Card or Check Card) is a plastic payment card that provides the cardholder electronic access to his or her bank account(s) at a financial institution. Some cards have a stored value with which a payment is made, while most relay a message to the cardholder's bank to withdraw funds from a payee's designated bank account. The card, where accepted, can be used instead of cash when making purchases. In some cases, the primary account number is assigned exclusively for use on the Internet and there is no physical card. In many countries, the use of debit cards has become so widespread that their volume has overtaken or entirely replaced cheques and, in some instances, cash transactions. The development of debit cards, unlike credit cards and charge cards, has generally been country specific resulting in a number of different systems around the world, which were often incompatible. Since the mid-2000s, a number of initiatives have allowed debit cards issued in one country to be used in other countries and allowed their use for internet and phone purchases. Unlike credit and charge cards, payments using a debit card are immediately transferred from the cardholder's designated bank account, instead of them paying the money back at a later date. Debit cards usually also allow for instant withdrawal of cash, acting as the ATM card for withdrawing cash. Merchants may also offer cashback facilities to customers, where a customer can withdraw cash along with their purchase. / Дебетовая Карта – пластиковая карточка, выпущенная банком, с помощью которой клиенты получают доступ к своим средствам через электронный платёжный терминал. Дебетовые карты могут заменить чеки (в качестве средства оплаты товаров и услуг) и более удобны, чем чеки. Дебетовые карты также могут использоваться для снятия наличных денег со счёта с помощью автоматических кассовых машин. Однако, в отличие от обладателей кредитных карт, клиенты дебетовых карт не имеют преимуществ от 'флоута' (float), поскольку средства списываются со счёта немедленно.

DEBIT INTEREST = ПОЛУЧЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ (или ПРОЦЕНТЫ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ) – Debit Interest is an interest received or interest earned. In double-entry bookkeeping, banks enter interest due from customers on the debit side of the balance sheet. The opposite of Interest Payable.

DEBIT NOTE = ДЕБЕТ НОТА (или ДЕБЕТОВЫЙ БИЛЕТ) – In accounting, Debit Note is a notification sent to a customer that the supplier is about to debit the client's account with a certain sum. Debit notes are normally issued in unusual situations, e.g., when a client has been charged too little for goods received. A note indicating an amount owed by a person or company. Serves the same function as an invoice. Debit Note is anote to a person or a company signifying an amount owed. Although it is very similar to an invoice, the invoice always represents sales, whereas a debit note is used for deducting money without a sale being made. A Debit Note is a bill issued by one party calling for payment by some other party whilst credit note is like a notice advising some other party that some amount has been paid to their account for them to check in due course. See also Credit Note.

DEBIT NOTICE = ДЕБЕТОВОЕ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ – Debit Notice is a written confirmation indicating that an amount has been charged to an account, usually a bank account. / Письменное подтверждение, указывающее на то, что сумма была списана со счёта, обычно с банковского счёта.

DEBIT ORDER MANDAT = МАНДАТ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ – Debit Order Mandate is a debtor's mandate, done in writing and revocable at any time, to his bank authorising it to pay all future debit transfers to a specific payee (creditor) if sufficient funds are provided; besides the direct debit mandate, the debit order mandate is the less customary variant of the debit transfer system. It is used principally for payees who, over a long period, are owed different amounts of money, payable at irregular intervals, by certain customers.

DEBIT PROCESS = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬЮ (или СПИСАНИЕ СО СЧЁТА, или ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ) – Debit Process:- with the agreement of its customers (debit authorization) companies inform the banks on behalf of a large number of customers (insurances, electricity utilities) of the amounts to be debited directly to the accounts of the creditors. The transmission of the data is carried out electronically.

DEBRIS = ОСТАТКИ – Debris:- rubbish, vegetable matter, dry weeds, etc.

DEBT = ДОЛГ (или ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) – In the United States, a Debt is an obligation owed by one party (the debtor) to a second party, the creditor; usually this refers to assets granted by the creditor to the debtor, but the term can also be used metaphorically to cover moral obligations and other interactions not based on economic value. A debt is created when a creditor agrees to lend a sum of assets to a debtor. Debt is usually granted with expected repayment; in modern society, in most cases, this includes repayment of the original sum, plus interest. In finance, debt is a means of using anticipated future purchasing power in the present before it has actually been earned. Some companies and corporations use debt as a part of their overall corporate finance strategy. Before a debt can be made, both the debtor and the creditor must agree on the manner in which the debt will be repaid, known as the Standard Of Deferred Payment. This payment is usually denominated as a sum of money in units of currency, but can sometimes be denominated in terms of goods or services. Payment can be made in increments over a period of time, or all at once at the end of the loan agreement. Types of Debt:- a company uses various kinds of debt to finance its operations. The various types of debt can generally be categorized into:- (i) secured and unsecured debt; (ii) private and public debt; (iii) syndicated and bilateral debt; and (iv) other types of debt that display one or more of the characteristics noted above. A debt obligation is considered secured, if creditors have recourse to the assets of the company on a proprietary basis or otherwise ahead of general claims against the company. Unsecured debt comprises financial obligations, where creditors do not have recourse to the assets of the borrower to satisfy their claims. Private debt comprises bank-loan type obligations, whether senior or mezzanine. Public debt is a general definition covering all financial instruments that are freely tradeable on a public exchange or over the counter, with few if any restrictions. A basic loan or 'Term Loan' is the simplest form of debt. It consists of an agreement to lend a fixed amount of money, called the Principal Sum or Principal, for a fixed period of time, with this

amount to be repaid by a certain date. In commercial loans interest, calculated as a percentage of the principal sum per year, will also have to be paid by that date, or may be paid periodically in the interval, such as annually or monthly. Such loans are also colloquially called Bullet Loans, particularly if there is only a single payment at the end – the 'bullet' – without a 'stream' of interest payments during the life of the loan. There are many conventions on how interest is calculated – see day count convention for some – while a standard convention is the annual percentage rate (APR), widely used and required by regulation in the United States and United Kingdom, though there are different forms of APR. In some loans, the amount actually loaned to the debtor is less than the principal sum to be repaid; the additional principal has the same economic effect as a higher interest rate (see point), and is sometimes referred to as a Banker's Dozen, a play on 'banker's dozen' – owe twelve (a dozen), receive a loan of eleven (a banker's dozen). Note that the effective interest rate is not equal to the discount: if one borrows USD10 and must repay USD11, then this is (USD11 – USD10) / USD10 = 10% interest; however, if one borrows USD9 and must repay USD10, then this is (USD10 – USD9) / USD9 = 11 1/9% interest. Rather than the entire principal amount of the loan being due at the end of the loan, the principal may be slowly repaid or 'amortized' over the course of the loan – see Amortizing Loan. This is particularly common in mortgages and in the minimum payment on credit cards. A syndicated loan is a loan that is granted to companies that wish to borrow more money than any single lender is prepared to risk in a single loan, usually many millions of Dollars. In such a case, a syndicate of banks can each agree to put forward a portion of the principal sum. Loan syndication is a risk management tool that allows the lead banks underwriting the debt to reduce their risk and free up lending capacity. A bond is a debt security issued by certain institutions such as companies and governments. A bond entitles the holder to repayment of the principal sum, plus interest. Bonds are issued to investors in a marketplace when an institution wishes to borrow money. Bonds have a fixed lifetime, usually a number of years; with long-term bonds, lasting over 30 years, being less common. At the end of the bond's life the money should be repaid in full. Interest may be added to the end payment, or can be paid in regular installments (known as Coupons) during the life of the bond. Bonds may be traded in the bond markets, and are widely used as relatively safe investments in comparison to equity. Debt Syndication:- a syndicated loan is one that is provided by a group of lenders and is structured, arranged, and administered by one or several commercial banks or investment banks known as Arrangers. In national accounting, debts are added according to those who are indebted. Household debt is the debt held by households. 'National' or Public debt is the debt held by the various governmental institutions (federal government, states, cities ...). Business debt is the debt held by businesses. Financial debt is the debt held by the financial sector (from one financial institution to another). Total debt is the sum of all those debts, excluding financial debt to prevent double accounting. These various types of debt can be computed in debt/GDP ratios. Those ratios help to assess the speed of variations in the indebtedness and the size of the debt due. For example, the USA has a high consumer debt and a low public debt, while in eastern European countries the opposite tends to be true. There are differences in the accounting of debt for private and public agents. If a private agent promises to pay something later, it has a debt, and this debt is enforceable by public agents. If a public body passes a law stating that it'll pay something later (a kind of promise), it keeps the right to change the law later (and not to pay). This is why, for instance, the money governments promised to pay for retirements does not show up in the public debt assessment, whereas the money private companies promised to pay for retirements does. Money owed. Also known as Liability. Debt is an amount of money borrowed by one party from another. Many corporations/individuals use debt as a method for making large purchases that they could not afford under normal circumstances. A debt arrangement gives the borrowing party permission to borrow money under the condition that it is to be paid back at a later date, usually with interest. Bonds, loans and commercial paper are all examples of debt. For example, a company may look to borrow USD1 million so they can buy a certain piece of equipment. In this case, the debt of USD1 million will need to be paid back (with interest owing) to the creditor at a later date. Debt is an amount owed by one party to another and offset by a credit, an account receivable or a note receivable in the lender's books. In accounting, debt is recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, and is classified on the basis of duration, type of debt, or type of creditor. Also known as Borrowings in the United Kingdom. Debt is an amount that must be repaid is generally referred to as a Debt. There are many types of debt – secured (e.g., collateralized by a lien on certain assets) versus unsecured (creditor is at full risk), convertible notes, short term vs long-term, etc. It is a balance sheet item reported under liabilities. For example:- Federal Debt – this refers to the total debt that is being carried (i.e. financed) on a government's balance sheet. / Долг или Задолженность:- (1) Деньги, товары или услуги, которые одна сторона должна другой стороне в соответствии с явным или подразумеваемым соглашением. (2) Общее название для облигаций, векселей, ипотечных займов и иных видов ценных бумаг, служащих подтверждением сумм задолженностей и подлежащих оплате на указанную дату или по требованию.

DEBT CAPITAL = ДОЛГОВОЙ КАПИТАЛ – Debt Capital is the capital that a business raises by taking out a loan. It is a loan made to a company that is normally repaid at some future date. Debt capital differs from equity or share capital because subscribers to debt capital do not become part owners of the business, but are merely creditors, and the suppliers of debt capital usually receive a contractually fixed annual percentage return on their loan, and this is known as the Coupon Rate. Debt capital ranks higher than equity capital for the repayment of annual returns. This means that legally, the interest on debt capital must be repaid in full before any dividends are paid to any suppliers of equity. A company that is highly geared has a high debt-to-equity capital ratio. Debt Capital:- capital funds raised by a company through issuing debentures or increasing other liabilities to finance its operations. For example, a company may increase its debt capital by negotiating a long-term loan facility with a bank. An alternative to equity capital. See also Equity Capital, and Equity Funding. Debt Capital is the capital, usually money, raised through issuing bonds. Although most of the time the capital raised is money, it could be other goods of value as well. The capital raised must be paid back to those who finance the debt. Both private companies and governments can raise debt capital this way. To raise capital, companies have a number of different options. Of course, the purpose of most companies is to sell a product or service for a profit. However, some may need or wish to raise money faster than the normal course of buying and selling will provide. To do that, they may consider debt capital. In some ways, debt capital may be more attractive to a company than another form of raising money, such as an additional stock issue. Companies may not want to issue more stock because that would dilute the ownership of the existing stock. Issuing more stock runs the risk of lowering the stock price as well, depending on how much is issued. Investors may also find that supplying debt capital through buying bonds is an attractive option. While the option provides no ownership stake in the company, it does offer a bit more security than stocks. Bond payments take priority over dividend payments, which stockholders receive. If the company makes only enough money to cover its debt capital obligations, it is the stockholders who do not receive any payments. As with most other forms of debt, bonds are repaid with interest. Debt capital is normally raised through a bond issuance, though other options also exist. Companies may also borrow from banks, which is a popular option for many small businesses. However, most larger companies see bonds as a more popular option for a variety of reasons. In some cases, debt capital may be used to pay debt capital that is already outstanding by issuing more bonds to payoff the first set of bonds. This is called 'Calling The Bonds'. Usually, this means the original bonds issued are being paid off before the end of the term. Companies, or governments, may choose to do this because the interest rates are more advantageous at some other point in the life of the bonds. Debt capital is usually issued after a consultation with a bond attorney, who determines a number of different factors, including how best to sell the bonds. The bonds may be sold through negotiation with one underwriter or through a bidding process. In some cases, especially for governments, bonds may only be allowed to be issued for certain projects. Bond attorneys will inform government administrators on all legal issues. Debt Capital is funds supplied by lenders that is part of a firm's capital structure. Debt capital usually refers to long-term capital, specifically bonds, rather than short-term loans to be paid off within

one year. If the short-term debt is continually rolled over, however, it can be considered relatively permanent and thus debt capital. Debt capital has advantages and disadvantages over equity, the other component of a company's capital structure. The regular interest payments for debt capital represent a cost of doing business and, unlike dividends, are tax deductible. Debt capital also enables the firm to expand its profits indefinitely, provided it can make a greater return on the debt capital than the costs of servicing it. However, unlike dividends, interest payments to bondholders must be met on time and in full. Furthermore, as debt becomes a greater part of the firm's capital structure, a downturn in business threatens the company's survival, as the costs of servicing debt capital mount. Financial analysts thus spend much effort trying to determine the best proportion of debt capital in a company's capital structure.

DEBT COLLECTION = ВЗЫСКАНИЕ ДОЛГА – Debt Collection is a legal action to enforce payment in cash or the provision of cash coverage by a debtor who fails to meet his or her payment obligations. The proceedings are instigated after the creditor in question submits the appropriate application. The debt collection industry has grown into a multi-billion Dollar business, and in order to stay competitive and profitable, collection companies are buying collection account portfolios from almost any company that's willing to sell them or commission them to collect on their behalf. This includes credit card issuers, auto and mortgage lenders, cell phone companies, utility companies (cable, Internet, water, etc), public libraries, gyms – and even video stores, as evidenced in your case. A few years ago, these types of low dollar collections made headlines when a number of people began receiving collections for old, unpaid library fines that had been turned over to collections and reported in their credit reports. Yes, even minor past-due debts can turn into collections, regardless of how minor the amount. It's something we should all be aware of. If you find that you owe a small debt that seems trivial or insignificant and you're on the fence about paying, it's better to pay it than risk the chance of it turning into a collection and potentially hurting your credit down the road. No one wants to deal with the hassle of a collection, and it's important to remember that a forgotten movie rental can happen to any of us. How to respond to a collection letter? If you receive a collection letter in the mail, it's important that you address the collection as quickly as possible. If you think the debt might not be yours or you don't agree that you owe the debt, you only have 30 days to dispute the collection and request that the debt be validated. If the collector is unable to validate the debt by providing written proof that the debt belongs to you and that you do in fact owe it, they have no grounds for pursuing the collection and must stop all further collection attempts. If they don't, they will be in direct violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. If the debt is valid and you owe it, it's best to pay it. For higher dollar collections, we'd normally suggest negotiating a settlement over paying the full amount, but there's not much room for negotiation with an USD8 debt. It would be worth contacting the collection company directly to find out if they plan to report the collection. Order copies of your credit reports from AnnualCreditReport.com to confirm whether or not the collection has been reported yet. You can also monitor your credit score every month to ensure it isn't reported using the free Credit Report Card. If the collection agency has not yet reported the collection, it may be in your best interest to go ahead and pay the USD8 rather than going through the hassle of disputing or validating the debt. Debt Collection:- Are your invoices paid on time? Forget those justifiable fears about how to collect late payment from customers without damaging the relationship. Our wide experience in handling defaulting customers sensitively usually results in a positive return within weeks with no damage to your customer relationship. No matter how large or small the invoice default, you will find our credit management professionals have the required deep understanding of the complexity and importance of correctly tracking and managing the payment processes of each of your individual customers. Calls from debt collectors can be very annoying, to say the least. For some, the calls are so bothersome that phone numbers have to be changed or disconnected to stop debt collection calls. When Can Debt Collectors Call? The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) is the Federal law that says what debt collectors can and can't do. For starters, they aren't to call you about a debt that you don't owe. When a debt collector first contacts you about a debt, you have the right to request them to verify the debt is yours. If the debt collector can't come back with proof that you owe the debt, they're not allowed to contact you anymore. Make Debt Collectors Prove You Owe? Even without sending a validation request, debt collectors have certain rules they must follow when it comes to contacting you over the phone. For example, they can't call you before 08 am or after 09 pm your local time. They can't call you repeatedly, and they can't call you at anytime you've previously stated is inconvenient. For specific situations timing of debt collector calls check out When Can Debt Collectors Call. Stop Debt Collection Calls:- there's no law that says you have to communicate with a debt collector by phone. If you hang up on a debt collector there is nothing they can do about it. But, if the collector continues to call you repeatedly even after you have hung up on them, they are in violation of the FDCPA. All you have to do to stop debt collectors from calling you is tell them that you prefer to communicate with them in writing. Written communication works in your favor because it gives you a record of everything that is said. If the debt collector violate the FDCPA, you have hard evidence that could lead to a lawsuit in your favor. Keep in mind that, by law, the debt collector does not have to honor this request. The surest way to stop debt collectors from calling you is by sending what is known as a Cease and Desist Letter. In the letter, state that the collector should cease and desist further communication with you. Note that the cease and desist letter only applies to debt collectors, not the original creditor. Debt Collectors Contacting You About Someone Else's Debt:- people who've recently changed their phone numbers are often plagued with calls from collectors trying to reach that number's previous owner. You might have this problem even if you've had the same number for years. Unfortunately, telling the debt collector that they have the wrong number may not be enough to stop the calls for good. Instead, you should send a cease and desist letter as if the debt were yours. Of course, you shouldn't admit to the debt, especially since you're not the debtor. If calls persist after the cease and desist letter, report the collector to your state Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission. Debt collectors might also contact you trying to locate another person, like a friend or relative. Somehow in their background check, your contact information has been liked to the debtor. The law does allow debt collectors to contact a third-party to get a phone number, address, and employment information, but the collector can only contact a specific third-party once and they can't reveal any information about the debt. A debt collector is violating the law if they continue to contact you for contact information even after you've told them what you know. If you're attorney for, spouse of, or parent or guardian of a minor who owes a debt collection, the collectors are allowed to contact you. A cease and deist letter can stop collection calls in these cases, too. What Happens After the Cease and Desist? Once the collection agency receives your cease and desist letter they can communicate with you once more, via mail, letting you know one of three things:- that further efforts to collect the debt are terminated, that certain actions may be taken by the debt collector, or that the debt collector is definitely going to take certain actions. When you send the cease and desist letter to the debt collector, send it via certified mail with return receipt requested. This will provide proof that the letter was sent and received. If the debt collector communicates with you beyond the single instance allowed by law, this evidence will allow you to seek punitive action against the debt collector.

DEBT CONSOLIDATION = КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ ДОЛГА – Debt Consolidation is the act of combining several loans or liabilities into one loan. Debt consolidation involves taking out a new loan to pay off a number of other debts. Most people who consolidate their debt usually do it to attain a lower interest rate, or the simplicity of a single loan. Also known as a Consolidation Loan. This is common among companies or people with credit problems (maxed-out credit cards, car loans, student loans, etc), who combine all of their debts into one loan to create greater ease in repayment. In the case of credit card debt, this can often be advantageous because credit cards generally carry a high interest rate. Debt Consolidation:- conversion of short-term credit into more stable financing, for a long-term loan, or the exchange of an advance or outstanding debt for equity. See also Consolidation.

DEBT COVERAGE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ДОЛГ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ДОЛГА) – The formula for Debt Coverage Ratio is Net Operating Income divided by Debt Service. The debt coverage ratio is used in banking to determine a companies ability to generate enough income in its operations to cover the expense of a debt. On a broader level, it may also be used internally by a company for the same reason. A company's net operating income is its revenues minus its operating expenses. For comparison, a company's net income considers interest expenses on debt, taxes, and income not earned in its natural operations. A company's net operating income can be found on its income statement. Example of Debt Coverage Ratio Formula:- an example of the debt coverage ratio would be a company that shows on its income statement an operating income of USD200 000. The debt payments for the same period is USD35 000. By dividing the USD200 000 by USD35 000, the company would show a debt coverage ratio of 5.71. Use of the Debt Coverage Ratio Formula:- as stated in a prior section, the debt coverage ratio may be used internally by a company to determine its ability to cover payments on its debt. The debt coverage ratio may also be used in lending by financial institutions for the same reason. In lending, a financial institution will generally have various metrics to determine a borrower's ability to meet the debt. This applies to business and consumer loans. The debt coverage ratio could be considered, in a very broad sense, to be an inverse of the debt to income ratio used in consumer loans as it is income divided by debt payments. This is not to be taken literally as there are differences. In finance, Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR) is a ratio measuring a business entity's ability to meet its loan payments as they come due. Used to assess a business entity's borrowing capacity. The ratio is expressed as the cash flow dividend by total long-term debt, i.e. debt maturing in more than one year. Also known as Debt Carrying Capacity, and Debt Service Ratio. / , то есть .

DEBT/EQUITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗАЁМНЫХ СРЕДСТВ С СОБСТВЕННЫМИ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Debt/Equity Ratio is a measure of a company's financial leverage calculated by dividing its total liabilities by stockholders' equity. It indicates what proportion of equity and debt the company is using to finance its assets. Formula:- Debt/Equity Ratio = Total Liabilities / Shareholders Equity. Note:- sometimes only interest-bearing, long-term debt is used instead of total liabilities in the calculation. Also known as the Personal Debt/Equity Ratio, this ratio can be applied to personal financial statements as well as corporate ones. A high debt/equity ratio generally means that a company has been aggressive in financing its growth with debt. This can result in volatile earnings as a result of the additional interest expense. If a lot of debt is used to finance increased operations (high debt to equity), the company could potentially generate more earnings than it would have without this outside financing. If this were to increase earnings by a greater amount than the debt cost (interest), then the shareholders benefit as more earnings are being spread among the same amount of shareholders. However, the cost of this debt financing may outweigh the return that the company generates on the debt through investment and business activities and become too much for the company to handle. This can lead to bankruptcy, which would leave shareholders with nothing. The debt/equity ratio also depends on the industry in which the company operates. For example, capital-intensive industries such as auto manufacturing tend to have a debt/equity ratio above 2, while personal computer companies have a debt/equity of under 0.5. Most recent quarter long-term debt divided by the most recent quarter common stock equity. Indicates financial leverage. The lower the ratio, the more the leverage. Debt/Equity Ratio shows the relationship between funds provided by borrowing and funds provided by shareholders. The debt/equity ratio shows to what extent a company is financed by debt. Debt/Equity Ratio = (Total Debt / Shareholder Equity) x 100. Also known as Gearing, or Leverage Ratio.

DEBT FINANCE = ДОЛГОВЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ – Debt Finance:- sources of funds other than equity finance. There are a number of types of Debt Finance which may be best for your situation. In fact sometimes when you pitch for Angel Funding an Angel will offer you a mixture of equity and debt funding, often as a convertible loan. The disadvantages of debt funding are that, unlike equity funding, it shows as a debt that must be repaid on the balance sheet (affecting the value of the business) and you must keep up repayments or the lender could call in the loan and force you to fold the company. The advantage is that there is no need to value the company at an early stage or part with a share of the company.

DEBT FUNDING = ДОЛГОВОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Debt Funding is a basic loan/credit debt, which requires a regular payment schedule of interest and principle. The basic forms of debt funding are:- (i) Bank Loans; (ii) Credit Cards; (iii) Lines of Credit; (iv) Bonds; and (v) IOU's. This type of funding is usually what is used by most smaller businesses as it does not relinquish any control over the company and is generally easy to acquire. The raising of debt capital (borrowing) is less complicated than raising equity capital by selling shares of stock. However, lenders to new businesses require very detailed information in addition to a business plan. Basic information required in all complete loan packages:- (i) current financial statement; (ii) profit and loss statements for three years; (iii) list of collateral offered as security; (iv) amount of loan being requested and purpose of use; (v) pro forma (income and expense for first year of operation); and (vi) further information may be required. Debt Funding is the process of debt financing through issuing debentures or bonds; or increasing other liabilities to finance operations. Alternative to Equity Funding. There are two main categories that you need to know about when it comes to business funding:- (i) Debt Funding and (ii) Equity Funding. Both of these finance options have their advantages and disadvantages; making it easier to fund the one that fits your business in the best ways. The term Debt Funding refers to money that it borrowed and has to be repaid over a period of time, this is normally re-paid with interest. This debt funding can either be short term or long term. In a short term sense the full amount to be repaid is done so within a year. In a long term sense the repayments will go on for over a year. With debt funding your only obligation to your lender is to pay back your loan. However in the case of smaller businesses guarantees will probably be needed; making commercial debt funding almost the same as personal debt funding. Debt funding comes from resources such as banks and traditional lenders. With debt funding you will have to make re-payments monthly, which will include interest. The advantages of Debt Funding are:- (i) don't have to give up ownership/future profits of your business; your lender has no control of the running of your business; (ii) using borrowed money to get your business assets will allow you to make your business profit in the company meaning you can use this profit to pay a return to owners of the company; and (iii) interest is tax deductible. Disadvantages of Debt Funding are:- (i) too much debt may impair your credit rating; (ii) use profit to pay back debt means if you have a lot of debt all your profit will be used to repay it, leaving nothing to show for your hard work; (iii) must have sufficient cash flow in your business in order to repay loans; (iv) the riskier the loan the higher the interest rate; and (v) debt funding can require collateral to secure your loan, which will be seized if you can't repay your debt. The term Equity Funding is the exchange of money for a share of business. This allow you to obtain funds for your business without incurring any debt. Selling equity means taking on investors. Many small businesses raise equity by bringing in investors to make their business succees and get a return on investment. The two main types of equity funding are business angels and venture capitalists. The advantages of Equity Funding are:- (i) you do not have to pay your investors even if your company goes bankrupt; (ii) business assets do not have to be pledged as collateral to obtain equity; (iii) business with sufficient equity will look better to lenders, investors, etc; and (iv) your business will have more cash available because it will not have to make debt payments. Disadvantages of Equity Funding are:- (i) you will have to relinquish ownership and a share of your business profit to other investors; (ii) other owners may have different ideas than yours on how businesses should be run; (iii) payments to investors in C-corporations are not tax deductible.

DEBTOR = ДЕБИТОР (или ДОЛЖНИК) – Debtor:- from Latin, Debitor. Person or company that owes money, goods or services to another (Creditor). Debtor is a company or individual who owes money. If the debt is in the form of a loan from a financial institution,

the debtor is referred to as a Borrower. If the debt is in the form of securities, such as bonds, the debtor is referred to as an Issuer. It is not a crime to fail to pay a debt. Except in certain bankruptcy situations, debtors can choose to pay debts in any priority they choose. But if you've failed to pay a debt, you have broken a contract or agreement between you and a creditor. Generally, most oral and written agreements for the repayment of consumer debt – debts for personal, family or household purposes secured primarily by a person's residence – are enforceable. However, most debts for business or commercial purposes must be in writing to be enforceable. If the agreement requires the debtor to pay a certain amount of money, then the creditor does not have to accept a lesser amount. Also, if there was no actual agreement but the creditor has loaned money, performed services or provided the debtor with a product, that debtor must pay the creditor. / Под Дебитором, от Латинского слова Дэбитор (Debitor), означающее Должник или Обязанный, в Гражданском Праве понимается сторона в обязательстве, обязанная совершить определённое действие или воздержаться от совершения действия. В качестве дебитора могут выступать лишь лица, способные быть носителями гражданских прав и обязанностей, то есть граждане и юридические лица. В двусторонних договорных обязательствах одно и то же лицо выступает и в качестве Дебитора и в качестве Кредитора, например, по договору поставки, поставщик является дебитором в обязательстве передать товар и кредитором в обязательстве уплаты денег. В обязательствах на стороне дебитора могут выступать несколько лиц (так называемая Множественность Дебиторов). В этом случае обязательство исполняется каждым дебитором в своей доле, а при солидарной ответственности каждый из дебиторов должен исполнить обязательство в полном объёме, например, при неделимости предмета обязательства, при совместной выдаче поручительства. Дебитор, выполнивший обязательство в целом, имеет Право Обратного (Регрессного) требования к остальным дебиторам. В гражданском праве Дебитором является физическое или юридическое лицо, которое должно деньги, товары или услуги другому физическому или юридическому лицу (Кредитору). Этот термин используется также в хозяйственной и бухгалтерской практике. Дебитор или Должник – лицо или предприятие, имеющее денежную задолженность. Если эта задолженность принимает форму ссуды у финансового института, то такой должник называется Заёмщиком (Borrower). Когда обязательства имеют форму ценных бумаг, например облигаций, то должника по таким обязательствам называют Эмитентом (Issuer).

DEBTORS = ДЕБИТОРЫ (или ДОЛЖНИКИ) – Debtors:- amounts due from customers for goods or services already provided. Also known as Receivables. See also Accounts Receivable. Debtors are people who have taken your stuff but have not paid for it yet. Debtors are people who 'owe' you. So debtors are assets. When somebody buys something from you on credit they become your Debtor. / Смотрите также Дебиторская Задолженность или Счета К Получению (Accounts Receivable).

DEBTOR'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ДОЛЖНИКА – Debtor's Financial Institution is the financial institution with whom the debtor holds an account on which the funds are debited.

DEBTORS REPAYMENT PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ВЫПЛАТЫ ДЕБИТОРАМИ (или ПЕРИОД ВЫПЛАТЫ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – In analysing shares as investments, the Debtors Repayment Period (also known as Debtor Days) is calculated to show the length of time the company's debtors take to pay their accounts. Debtors repayment period = (Trade debtors / Sales revenue) x 365 days = # of days. / выплата (repayment) .

DEBTOR WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ ДЕБИТОРА (или ГАРАНТИЯ ДЕБИТОРА) – Debtor Warrant is a written promise from a debtor to make periodic payments to a creditor (payments being contingent on the profits generated by the debtor's company) thus compensating the creditor for not enforcing his right to have a restructuring program imposed on the debtor.

DEBT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬЮ – Debt Ratio:- the subject of one of the fiscal criteria used to define the existence of an excessive deficit, as laid down in Article 104(2) of the EC Treaty. It is defined as the ratio of government debt to gross domestic product at current market prices, while government debt is defined in Protocol No 20 (on the excessive deficit procedure) as the total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the sectors of general government. Debt Ratios are the ratios that measure a business entity's use of debt financing or financial leverage. The two most commonly used ratios are debt-equity (or debt-net worth) and debt-total assets (or debt ratio). The liabilities side of a balance sheet shows all shareholders' equity and debt. The shareholders' equity plus long-term debt represent a business entity's stable sources of funds, or long-term capital. Leverage ratios are used to determine how much of a business entity's equity is subordinated to debt, that is, the extent of its financial autonomy. Debt Ratio measures the percent of total funds provided by creditors. Debt includes both current liabilities and long-term debt. Creditors prefer low debt ratios because the lower the ratio, the greater the cushion against creditor's losses in liquidation. Owners may seek high debt ratios, either to magnify earnings or because selling new stock would mean giving up control. Owners want control while 'using someone else's money'. Debt Ratio is best compared to industry data to determine if a company is possibly over or under leveraged. The right level of debt for a business depends on many factors. Some advantages of higher debt levels are:- (i) the deductibility of interest from business expenses can provide tax advantages; (ii) returns on equity can be higher; (iii) debt can provide a suitable source of capital to start or expand a business. Some disadvantages can be:- (i) Sufficient cash flow is required to service a higher debt load. The need for this cash flow can place pressure on a business if income streams are erratic. (ii) Susceptibility to interest rate increases. (iii) Directing cash flow to service debt may starve expenditure in other areas such as development which can be detrimental to overall survival of the business. Formula:- Total Liabilities / (Total Liabilities + Stockholders Equity). Debt Ratio:- total debt, including capital lease obligations, divided by total debt plus Chevron Corporation stockholders' equity. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation). Удельный Вес Заёмного Капитала (Debt Ratio).

DEBT RECOVERY ACTION FOR REALIZATION OF PLEDGED PROPERTY = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ДОЛГА (или УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) ПОСРЕДСТВОМ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЗАЛОЖЕННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА – Debt Recovery Action For Realization Of Pledged Property:- legal action to enforce debt recovery under claims secured by pledged collaterals or mortgages and necessitating the sale of the property concerned.

DEBT RECOVERY ACTION VIA BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ДОЛГА (или УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИНИЦИАЦИИ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ БАНКРОТСТВА – In Australia, Bankruptcy is the Debt Recovery Action that is taken against a person. If successful, it will result in the debtor handing over nearly all of their goods and assets to a 3rd party called a Trustee, to manage and to pay all of the debtor's debts. The debt must be over AUD2 000.00, to take action to bankrupt a debtor. Keep in mind though, that a debt may start out at less than this amount, but it can increase to above AUD2 000.00, if you take other legal debt recovery actions to recover the money through the Courts. This is because the Court fees and prescribed legal costs in debt recovery collection can be added to the debt. You have 6 years from the date of the court judgement debt to make a debtor bankrupt. After that time, you have another 6 years to take other debt recovery action through the Courts to collect the debt, provided the debtor has not gone bankrupt in the meantime. If you really want to bankrupt the Debtor, you should have a Solicitor or Lawyer do it for you. Debt Recovery Action Via Bankruptcy Proceedings:- legal action to enforce the sale of all assets of a debtor who fails to meet his payment obligations.

DEBT REGISTER CLAIM = ИСК ДОЛГОВОГО РЕЕСТРА – Debt Register Claims are assets not evidenced by a stock certificate. In Germany, examples are Federal bonds and five-year Federal bonds which are entered in the Federal Debt Register. This means that

there are no physical securities certificates. Investors can choose between a securities account credit note (collective share) and individual Debt Register claim:- with an individual debt register claim, his share is entered separately in the Debt Register and managed directly by the Federal Debt Administration. A claim on the state arising from a loan or credit entered in an official register of debt (in Switzerland, Federal Debt Register). No securities are issued for such claims; they are recorded solely in the Register.

DEBT RESCHEDULING = РЕСТРУКТУРИЗАЦИЯ ДОЛГА – Debt Rescheduling:- when a debtor has difficulties making repayments, a method by which the lender defers interest or repayments, extends the loan period, or agrees to a completely new loan. Adjustment of the terms applying to the existing liabilities of an overindebted company or country; for example, a reduction of interest rates and an extension of the time required for payment. See also Moratorium. / выплата (repayment) .

DEBT SECURITY = ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – (1) Debt Security is any debt instrument that can be bought or sold between two parties and has basic terms defined, such as notional amount (amount borrowed), interest rate and maturity/renewal date. Debt securities include government bonds, corporate bonds, CDs, municipal bonds, preferred stock, collateralized securities (such as CDOs, CMOs, GNMAs) and zero-coupon securities. The interest rate on a debt security is largely determined by the perceived repayment ability of the borrower; higher risks of payment default almost always lead to higher interest rates to borrow capital. Also known as Fixed-Income Securities. Most debt securities are traded over-the-counter, with much of the trading now conducted electronically. The total dollar value of trades conducted daily in the debt markets is much larger than that of stocks, as debt securities are held by many large institutional investors as well as governments and non-profit organizations. Debt securities on the whole are safer investments than equity securities, but riskier than cash. Debt securities get their measure of safety by having a principal amount that is returned to the lender at the maturity date or upon the sale of the security. They are typically classified and grouped by their level of default risk, the type of issuer and income payment cycles. Debt Security:- an unsecured note, except one convertible to a share or unit. / Долговая Ценная Бумага – ценные бумаги, представляющие заимствованные средства, по которым выплачивается фиксированная сумма. Они имеют конкретный срок погашения и конкретную процентную ставку или скидку при первоначальной покупке. Например, простой вексель (bill), облигация (bond), коммерческие ценные бумаги (commercial paper) или переводный вексель (note).

(2) Debt Security is a debenture, except one convertible to a share or unit.

(3) Any security that the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) decides to classify as a Debt Security. / Любая ценная бумага, которую Австралийская Биржа Ценных Бумаг решает классифицировать в качестве долговой ценной бумаги.

(4) But not a security the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) decides to classify as an Equity Security.

DEBT SERVICE = ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ДОЛГА – Debt Service:- the cash that is required for a particular time period to cover the repayment of interest and principal on a debt. Debt service is often calculated on a yearly basis. Debt service for an individual often includes such financial obligations as a mortgage and student loans. Companies may have outstanding loans or outstanding interest on bonds or the principal of maturing bonds that count towards the company's debt service. An individual or company that is not able to make payments to service the debt can be said to be 'unable to service (his/her/its) debt'. For example, a property developer is said to be 'servicing a lot of debt' when he or she has made a large investment in a property and has not yet sold many of the subdivided lots or individual units. The debt service is simply how much money is owed on a loan, including both the interest and the principal amounts. Individuals seeking loans from banks and other lenders are often required to list their entire debt service (the amount of all outstanding loans and financial obligations) on an income statement (a profit and loss statement). Debt Service is a periodic payment of the principal and interest on a loan. Debt Service is the amount you pay on a loan in principal and interest, over a period of time. Usually debt service is calculated for a year. Banks and other lenders prefer that you list debt service separately on your Income Statement (P&L (short for the Profit And Loss Statement)). For income tax purposes, the interest on the loan is considered a deductible business expense, while the principal is not. Also known as Loan Payment Amount. Examples:- if your business borrows USD100 000 at 9 percent interest, for 10 years, the first year principal and interest is USD6 333.79. This amount is your 'debt service' for the first year. / К Обслуживанию Долга относится осуществление периодических платежей для погашения основной суммы и процентов по займу. Обслуживание Долга – уплата доли долга и процентов по кредиту. Наличные средства, необходимые в данное время, обычно в течение одного года, для выплаты процентов и текущего погашения основной суммы долга. Для корпорационных облигаций обслуживание долга означает ежегодные выплаты процента плюс платежи в резервный фонд; для государственных облигаций это ежегодные выплаты в фонд обслуживания долга.

DECATING = ДЕКАТИРОВКА – Decating is a process applied to woollens and worsteds, man-made and blended fiber fabrics, and various types of knits. It involves the application of heat and pressure to set or develop lustre and softer hand and to even the set and grain of certain fabrics. When applied to double knits it imparts crisp hand and reduces shrinkage. In wet decating, which gives a subtle lustre, or bloom, fabric under tension is steamed by passing it over perforated cylinders. See also Decatizing. Decating is a process for setting the luster on wool, silk, spun silk, and rayons. / Декатировка, от Французского слова Decatir, означающее (основное значение) Уничтожать Блеск, обработка шерстяных тканей паром или горячей водой для предотвращения усадки при последующей обработке и носке и улучшения внешнего вида. Декатировка производится на специальных аппаратах – декатирах. Различают декатиры для сухой и мокрой декатировки. Декатир для сухой декатировки представляет собой герметически закрывающийся цилиндрический котёл, внутри которого находится вращающийся полый цилиндр с перфорированной поверхностью, приспособленный для наматывания ткани. Подаваемый в котёл пар проходит через слои ткани, намотанной с минимальным натяжением, внутрь цилиндра и отсасывается через его открытый конец. В декатире для мокрой декатировки цилиндр с намотанной на нём тканью вращается в корыте с горячей (50–60 °C) водой. Декатир соединён не только с паропроводом, но и с водопроводом.

DECATING MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ДЕКАТИРОВКИ – Decating Mark is a crease mark or impression extending across the cloth near the beginning or end of a piece due to the thickness of the fabric leader seam. Synonym:- Apron Mark, and Leader Mark. Decating Mark is a crease mark or impression extending fillingwise across the fabric near the beginning or end of the piece. / по утку (fillingwise).

DECATIZING = ДЕКАТИРОВКА – Decatizing is a finishing process in which fabric, wound tightly on a perforated roller, either has hot water circulated through it (wet decatizing), or has steam blown through it (dry decatizing). The process is aimed chiefly at improving the hand and removing wrinkles. / мокрая декатировка (wet decatizing) горячей водой; сухая декатировка (dry decatizing). Декатировка, от Французского слова Decatir, означающее (основное значение) Уничтожать Блеск, обработка шерстяных тканей паром или горячей водой для предотвращения усадки при последующей обработке и носке и улучшения внешнего вида. Декатировка производится на специальных аппаратах – декатирах. Различают декатиры для сухой и мокрой декатировки. Декатир для сухой декатировки представляет собой герметически закрывающийся цилиндрический котёл, внутри которого находится вращающийся полый цилиндр с перфорированной поверхностью, приспособленный для наматывания

ткани. Подаваемый в котёл пар проходит через слои ткани, намотанной с минимальным натяжением, внутрь цилиндра и отсасывается через его открытый конец. В декатире для мокрой декатировки цилиндр с намотанной на нём тканью вращается в корыте с горячей (50–60 °C) водой. Декатир соединён не только с паропроводом, но и с водопроводом.

DECAY = ГНИЕНИЕ (или ЗАГНИВАНИЕ, или РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Decay is the decomposition of wood substance caused by the action of wood- destroying fungi, resulting in softening, loss of strength, weight, and often in change of texture and color. / Под Гниением понимается процесс расщепления сложных азотсодержащих органических соединений (преимущественно белков) под действием гнилостных микроорганизмов. Гниение играет важную роль в круговороте веществ в природе. Для предохранения пищевых продуктов от процессов гниения используют стерилизацию, засолку, копчение и другое.

DECEASED INVENTOR = СКОНЧАВШИЙСЯ ИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ – In the US patent law, Deceased Inventor is a named inventor who has died prior to the filing of a patent application or during the prosecution of a patent application. / В патентном праве США, изобретатель, скончавшийся до подачи заявки на патент или в течение процедуры обработки заявки на патент.

DECEDENT = СКОНЧАВШИЙСЯ (или УМЕРШИЙ) – Decedent is a person who is no longer living. Just as a taxpayer's possessions become his or her estate upon death, so does the person become a Decedent upon death. Decedents still have the power to effect financial transactions and so forth through proper estate planning. This term is used chiefly in the tax, estate planning and law arenas. Attorneys carry out the wishes of Decedents after their death with the proper execution of their wills and other estate planning documents. A final tax return must also be filed for Decendents in the year of their death. Decedent is a deceased person. Decedent is the person who has died, sometimes referred to as the 'Deceased'. In the acts of descent and distribution in Pennsylvania, this word is frequently used for a deceased person, testate or intestate.

DECIBEL = ДЕЦИБЕЛ – DeciBel is a logarithmic measure of the ratio of two quantities. Abbreviated dB. For electrical power, 1 dB = $10 \cdot \log_{10} P_1/P_2$. For electric Voltage or current, 1 dB = $20 \cdot \log_{10} E_1/E_2$. / Под ДециБелом, от Латинского слова Decem, означающее Десять, и фамилии родившегося в Шотландии Американского изобретателя телефона Алыгзэндёра Грээма Бэла (Alexander Graham Bell; родился 03 Марта 1847 в Эдинбурге (Edinburgh) – умер 02 Августа 1922 в Beinn Bhreagh, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada), понимается допускаемая к применению внесистемная дольная единица логарифмической величины (уровня звукового давления, усиления, ослабления и тому подобного). Обозначение:- дБ (dB). ДециБел – десятая часть Бела. 1 дБ = 0.1 Б. Под Белом понимается единица логарифмической величины, представляющей собой логарифм безразмерного отношения физической величины к одноимённой физической величине, принимаемой за исходную:- уровень звукового давления, усиление, ослабление и так далее. Обозначение:- Б (B). 1 Б = lg (P_2/P_1) при $P_2 = 10P_1$; 1 Б = 2lg (F_2/F_1) при $F_2 = \sqrt{(10 \cdot F)}$, где P_1, P_2 – одноимённые энергетические величины (мощности, энергии, плотности энергии и тому подобные), F_1, F_2 – одноимённые силовые величины (напряжения, силы тока, давления, напряжённости поля и тому подобные). Чаще применяется дольная единица Бел – дециБел (дБ); 1 дБ = 0.1 Б. При необходимости указать исходную величину её значение помещают в скобках после обозначения логарифмической величины. Например, для уровня звукового давления при краткой форме записи:- 20 дБ (re 20 мкПа), где re – начальные буквы Английского слова Reference, означающее Базисный или Исходный.

DECIDUOUS = ОПАДАЮЩЕЕ (или ОСЫПАЮЩЕЕСЯ, или ЛИСТВЕННОЕ, или ЛИСТОПАДНОЕ) – Deciduous:- shed periodically or annually or at maturity. Often applied to the seasonal shedding of leaves.

DECITEX = ДЕЦИТЕКС – Decitex is the count grading for filament and spinning yarns recognized by all international bodies in the manmade fibers industry. 1 g / 10 000 m = 1 / 10 tex. See also Tex. Decitex is one tenth of a tex. Decitex is a unit of weight indicating the fineness of yarns and equal to a yarn weighting one gram per each 10 000 meters. The abbreviation for this is 'd'tex'. / Под Децитексом, от от Латинских слов Decem, означающее Десять, и Texo, означающее Сплетаю или Тку, понимается десятая часть внесистемной единицы линейной плотности волокон или нитей, равная отношению их массы к длине. 1 текс = 1 г/км = 1 мг/м. Величина текс характеризует толщину однородных материалов. Текс заменил титр, в котором за единицу массы принимали денье (0.05 грамма (г)), за единицу длины – 450 метров (м).

DECK = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ НА ОЧЕРЕДИ – Deck:- the orders for purchase or sale of futures and option contracts held by a Floor Broker. / Распоряжения на покупку или продажу фьючерсных и опционных контрактов, удерживаемые Брокером На Полу для их исполнения.

DECK = НАСТИЛ – Deck is one or more boards or panels comprising the top or bottom surface of the pallet. See also Pallet. Deck is a top or bottom surface of a pallet. / Одна или более досок или панелей, составляющих верхнюю или нижнюю поверхность поддона. Настил Поддона:- верхняя или нижняя поверхности поддона.

DECK = ПАЛУБА – Deck is a permanent covering over a compartment or hull. More broadly:- any extended horizontal structure in a vessel or an aircraft, serving as a floor and structural support, covering, partially or fully, a portion of the vessel or aircraft. / Постоянное или верхнее перекрытие отсека или корпуса. В более широком смысле, любая простирающаяся горизонтальная структура на морском или воздушном судне, служащая в качестве пола и структурной опоры, перекрытия, и являющаяся частично или полностью частью морского или воздушного судна. Под Палубой понимается горизонтальное перекрытие в корпусе судна, состоящее из настила и набора (бимсов, карлингсов и другого). Верхняя непрерывная палуба является основной продольной связью корпуса, обеспечивающей его общую прочность и поперечную жёсткость. Нижние палубы служат для разделения грузовых помещений по высоте (грузовые суда), размещения пассажиров (пассажирские суда), технологического оборудования (например, рыбообрабатывающие) и прочего. Палубы, ограничивающие сверху надстройки, называются палубами надстроек. Вышележащие палубы имеют названия по их назначению, например, прогулочная палуба, шлюпочная палуба и так далее. Палуба, горизонтальное перекрытие в составе корпуса судна, расположенное по всей его длине. В отличие от палубы, перекрытие, расположенное на части длины или ширины судна, называется Платформой. В корпусе судна может быть одна или несколько палуб и платформ. Палуба состоит из настила (собственно палубного настила и палубного стрингера по линии примыкания палубы, к борту) и набора (бимсов, карлингсов и других). Так называемая Верхняя (Непрерывная) Палуба служит основной продольной связью корпуса судна, обеспечивающей его общую прочность и поперечную жёсткость. Палуба, до которой доводят водонепроницаемые переборки и измеряют надводный борт, называется Главной Палубой; ею может служить верхняя или вторая сверху палуба (на шельтердечных судах и судах со сплошной судовой надстройкой). На верхней палубе грузовых судов размещают грузовые устройства, на пассажирских судах – каюты, на военных кораблях – вооружение и другое. Нижние палубы служат для разделения грузовых помещений по высоте и укладки грузов (грузовые суда), размещения кают, общественных и вспомогательных помещений (пассажирские суда), технологического оборудования (рыбообрабатывающие суда) и прочего. Межпалубное пространство называется Твиндеком, а помещение под самой нижней палубой – Трюмом. Отверстия в верхней палубе (Люки) обрамляют комингсами и снабжают непроницаемыми закрытиями. Палубы, ограничивающие сверху надстройки, называют Палубой Надстроек; вышележащие

палубы различают по их назначению (шлюпочная, прогулочная и другие). Толщину палубы и размеры палубного набора гражданских судов регламентируют правила классификационных обществ.

DECKBOARD = ДОСКА НАСТИЛА – Deckboard is an element or component of a pallet deck, oriented perpendicular to the stringer or stringerboard. See also Pallet. Deckboard is an individual component of a top deck or bottom deck. / Элемент или компонент настила поддона, ориентированный перпендикулярно продольным или поперечным доскам. Доска Настила:- деталь верхнего или нижнего настилов.

DECKBOARD SPACING = ПРОСТРАНСТВО МЕЖДУ ДОСКАМИ НАСТИЛА – In pallets, Deckboard Spacing is a distance between adjacent deckboards. See also Pallet.

DECKBOARD SPAN = ЗАЗОР МЕЖДУ ДОСКАМИ НАСТИЛА – In pallets, Deckboard Span is a distance between deckboard supports (stringers, stringerboards or blocks). See also Pallet.

DECK CARGO = ПАЛУБНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Deck Cargo is a cargo carried outside rather than within the enclosed cargo spaces of a vessel. Deck Cargo is a cargo carried on deck rather than stowed under deck. On-deck carriage is required for certain commodities, such as explosives.

DECK GANG = ПАЛУБНАЯ ШАЙКА (или РОГАЧИ) – Deck Gang:- the officers and seamen comprising the deck department aboard ship. Also known as Deck, Deck Crew, or Deck Department. / Жаргонный термин для матросов Палубной Команды, в Русскоязычном жаргоне для их обозначения используется термин Рогачи. Известна также как Палуба (Deck), Палубный Отсек (Deck Department), или Палубный Расчёт (Deck Crew).

DECKHAND = ПАЛУБНЫЙ МАТРОС – Deckhand:- seaman who works on the deck of a ship and remains in the wheelhouse attending to the orders of the duty officers during navigation and maneuvering. He also comes under the direct orders of the bosun.

DECK HOUSE = ПАЛУБНАЯ РУБКА – Deck House is a small superstructure on the top deck of a vessel that contains the helm and other navigational instruments. / Небольшая надстройка на палубе судна, в которой находятся руль и другие навигационные приборы. Под Рубкой, от Голландского слова Roef, означающее Каюта, понимается закрытое сооружение (жилое, служебное, хозяйственное) на главной палубе или надстройке судна, не доходящее до бортов. В рубках, часто располагаемых в несколько ярусов, размещают жилые и служебные помещения. Различают боевую, рулевую, штурманскую и другие рубки.

DECKING = НАСТИЛ (или ХХ) – Plank Decking is tongue and groove lumber at least 38 mm (1-1/2”) thick, with the flat face laid over supports such as beams or purlins to provide a structural deck for for floors and roofs. It is used where the appearance of the decking is desired as an architectural feature, or where the mass of decking is required to add to the fire safety of Heavy Timber construction. Individual planks can span simply between supports, but are generally random lengths spanning several supports for economy, and to take advantage of increased stiffness. Wood species commonly used for plank decking include western red cedar, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and various species of the Spruce-Pine-Fir group. Cedar is often selected for exposed applications where its natural durability is an added advantage to its attractiveness. The general term Decking is used to describe both tongue and groove lumber laid flat (plank decking), and lumber laid on edge (laminated decking). Laminated Decking is dimension lumber placed on edge so that each member acts like a joist, and adjoining pieces are usually nailed to each other to create a nail-laminated load sharing unit. Laminated decking was once a popular method of building construction where a heavy floor was required and may in fact have some building applications where an industrial type floor is required. Sizes and Shapes:- plank decking is produced in three thicknesses; 38 mm (1-1/2”), 64 mm (2-1/2”), and 89 mm (3-1/2”). The 38 mm (1-1/2”) decking has a single tongue and groove and is available in 127 mm (5”) or 178 mm (7”) widths. The two thicker sizes are double tongue and groove and usually available only in 133 mm (5-1/4”) face width. These sizes may be ordered with pre-drilled 6 mm (1/4”) holes at 760 mm (30” 0 spacings so that each piece may be nailed to the adjacent piece with 200 mm (8”) No.3 gauge decking spikes. All decking is V-grooved on the face which is the best in appearance. Grades:- plank decking is available in two grades, Select and Commercial, based on the appearance of the best face as shown in Table 1 below. Select Grade is used for high quality construction where high strength and fine appearance for exposed locations are desired. Commercial Grade contains more growth characteristics and more manufacturing defects than Select grade. Commercial grade is chosen when appearance and strength are less critical such as in industrial buildings. Moisture Content:- plank decking is generally specified, dressed, and supplied S-Dry (moisture content 19 percent or less at time of surfacing). It is generally kiln dried to an average moisture content of 15 percent to minimize on site shrinkage or warping. Ordering:- plank decking is usually purchased in random lengths ranging from 1.83 m (7’) to 6.10 m (20’). Longer lengths may be specifically ordered. While decking may be ordered in specific lengths, designers should expect limited availability and extra costs. A typical specification for random lengths is as follows:- (i) 90% of planks 3.0 m (10’) and longer; and (ii) 40 percent to 50 percent of planks 4.9 m (16’) and longer. For both 64 and 89 mm (2-1/2” and 3-1/2”) decking, designers should check that the decking lengths are adequate for spans. A rule of thumb is that spans should not be more than about 600 mm (2’) longer than the length which 40 percent of the decking shipment exceeds. Long lengths may only be available in certain species such as Douglas fir and western red cedar. For simple-span or two-span continuous decking, uniform lengths should be specified even though unit material costs will be higher. Installation:- there are three methods of installing plank decking. The first method, called Controlled Random, is the most economical because random length material is used. The controlled random pattern is shown in the figure below and consists of the following:- (i) Each deck must consist of at least 3 spans; (ii) End joints are not permitted in the outer half of end spans; (iii) End joints in adjacent courses must be staggered at least 600 mm (2’); (iv) Where end joints occur in the same general line, they must be separated by at least two intervening courses; and (v) In floors and roofs, planks which do not span more than one support must be flanked by courses resting on both supports of that span. They must be separated from the next unsupported plank by at least six courses extending over at least one support (this is only permitted for double tongue and groove planks at least 64 mm (2-1/2”) thick). The second method is called Simple Span. All pieces rest on two supports and are the same length. The third method is Two Span Continuous. All pieces rest on three supports and are the same length. Both the latter methods require planks of predetermined length and a consequent cost premium. Fire Safety:- the thickness of plank decking makes it a more fire-resistant material compared to panel and board sheathing. For this reason it is often used in large commercial buildings where fire performance must meet Heavy Timber construction requirements for fire safety and where the superior appearance characteristics of this material are desired.

DECK LOG = ВАХТЕННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ – Ship’s log recording general details concerning the running of the ship, including accidents concerned with ship or cargo. Also known as Captain’s Log. Deck Log is a full nautical record of a ship’s voyage, written up at the end of each watch by the deck officer on watch. The principal entries are:- courses steered; distance run; compass variations, sea and weather conditions; ship’s position, principal headlands passed; names of lookouts, and any unusual position, principal headlands passed; names of lookouts, and any unusual happenings such as fire, collision, and the like. / Известен также как Капитанский Журнал (Captain’s Log).

DECK MAT = ПОКРЫТИЕ НАСТИЛА – Deck Mat:- assembly of deckboards and stringerboards, forming the deck of a block pallet.

DECK OFFICER = ВАХТЕННЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК – Deck Officer:- as distinguished from engineer officer, refers to all officers who assist the master in navigating the vessel when at sea, and supervise the handling of cargo when in port. / хозяину (или капитану) в навигации судна по морю, и .

DECLARATION = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ – (1) Declaration is a signed statement by the insured, usually at the foot of a proposal or claim form, certifying that the information given is accurate. In insurance, a form filled out by assured and sent to the insurance company when reporting individual shipments coming within the terms of an Open Policy. / В страховании, форма, заполняемая страхователем и направляемая в страховую компанию, каждый раз при осуществлении конкретной отгрузки на условиях Открытого Полиса.

(2) In the US patent law, a Declaration is a document in which an applicant for patent declares, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both (18 USC 1001), that (1) he or she is the original or sole inventor, (2) shall state of what country he or she is a citizen, (3) that he or she has reviewed and understands the contents of the specification and claims which the declaration refers to, and (4) acknowledges the duty to disclose information that is material to patentability as defined by 37 CFR § 1.56. An oath or declaration must be filed in each nonprovisional patent application.

DECLARATION ADJUSTMENT = ДЕКЛАРАТИВНАЯ ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА (или ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА ПО ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ) – Declaration Adjustment:- sometimes the premium is calculated based on estimates of wageroll or turnover provided by the insured. In this case, the insured is required to maintain records to enable a declaration of actual wageroll or turnover to be made. The insurer may then adjust the premium for that period by making an additional or return premium.

DECLARATION BY FOREIGN SHIPPER = ДЕКЛАРИРОВАНИЕ (или ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ) ИНОСТРАННЫМ ГРУЗООТПРАВИТЕЛЕМ – Declaration By Foreign Shipper:- the US Customs Service defines this term as a statement by the shipper in the foreign country attesting to certain facts. For example, articles shipped from the United States to an insular possession and then returned must be accompanied by a declaration by the shipper in the insular possession, indicating that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the articles were exported directly from the United States to the insular possession and remained there until the moment of their return to the United States.

DECLARATION DATE = ДАТА ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ (или ДАТА ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ) – Declaration Date is the date on which the Board of Directors declares an annual meeting record and meeting date, or a dividend record and payable date. Also known as Expiration Date. Declaration Date is the last date on which the holder of an option may advise the grantor of his intention to exercise the option. / Известна также как Дата Прекращения Признания (Expiration Date).

DECLARATION OF INDEMNITY = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИИ) – Declaration Of Indemnity is a declaration whereby a person who has received substitute instruments upon the loss of securities, coupons or savings books stipulates that he will indemnify the bank or company concerned for any improper use of the lost documents.

DECLARATION (OF OPTIONS) = ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИЕ (или ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ, или ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ) (ОПЦИОНОВ) – Declaration (Of Options):- xxxxx. Also known as Exercise. Declaration Date is the last day on which the holder of an option must indicate whether he or she will exercise the option. Also known as Expiration Date. The declaration date of all listed stock options in the United States is on the third Friday of the listed month. If there is a holiday on the Friday, the declaration date falls on the third Thursday. For options, the Declaration Date is the last date the holder of an option can indicate whether they will exercise their option. Declaration Dates are also associated with stock options as it is the last date an option holder may exercise their stock options. A stock option contract between two consenting parties generally consists of 100 shares of an underlying stock. Put and call options are the two major types of options. In a call, a buyer enters into a contract to purchase a stock at a specific price by a specific date. In a put, the option buyer takes out a contract to sell a stock at an agreed-on price on or before a specific date. / Известно также как Исполнение (Exercise).

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ – Declaration Of Origin:- appropriate statement as to the origin of the goods, made in connection with their exportation by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person on the commercial invoice or any document relating to goods. / вывоз (exportation).

DECLARATION OF VALUE = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ПРИЗНАНИИ (или ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ЗНАЧИМОСТИ) – The Declaration Of Value is a an information document describing the qualification awarded to a given person by an institution belonging to an education system other than the Italian system. It is used by the competent University offices to assess the qualification for the purposes of admission to a degree programme or for the recognition of the foreign qualification. It generally contains the following information:- (i) legal status and nature of the issuing institution; (ii) access requirements for the programme leading to the qualification; (iii) legal duration of the study programme and/or overall commitment required of the student in terms of credits or hours; and (iv) value of the qualification in the system/country it was issued by, for academic and/or professional purposes. The declaration of value is an official document issued by the Italian Embassy in the country in which the qualification was issued. If the qualification was issued in a country in which the legislation provides for legalization, the Italian Embassy issues the declaration of value only after the qualification has been legalized by the competent authorities in that country. Important:- if the qualification is issued by a school with a system that differs from that in force in the place of residence (for example, Swiss student studying in a school under the British system in Switzerland) or place of study of the candidate (e.g., Swiss student studying in Kenya in a school under the British system) the declaration of value and legalization must be requested from the Italian Embassy in the country of the system to which the school issuing the qualification refers (in both of the above cases:- the Italian General Consulate in London). Cases when a declaration of value is not required:- a declaration of value is not required for International Baccalaureate (IB) Diplomas and for Advanced Placements (APs). The declaration of value can be substituted by a Diploma Supplement, based on the European Commission form, for academic qualifications awarded by institutions in countries in the European Higher Education Area (Bologna Process). The declaration of value can also be substituted by attestations issued by ENIC-NARIC centres that contain all the information given in the Declaration of Value, which are necessary for the evaluation of the degree. Important:- if you submit a Diploma Supplement for admission to a second cycle degree, you are not required to submit the certificate listing the exams or the syllabus.

DECLARATION PAGE = ДЕКЛАРАТИВНАЯ СТРАНИЦА – Declaration Page:- that page of the insurance policy which lists the insurance company, its address, name of the policyholder, starting and ending dates of coverage, and the actual coverages given in the contract, including the locations and amounts.

DECLARED INCOME = ДЕКЛАРИРУЕМЫЙ ДОХОД – Declared Income is the amount of income reported to the tax authorities by an individual or business entity. / Размер дохода, заявляемый физическим или юридическим лицом налоговым органам.

DECLARED VALUE FOR CARRIAGE = ОБЪЯВЛЕННАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Declared Value For Carriage is the value of the goods, declared by the shipper on a bill of lading, for the purpose of determining a freight rate or the limit of the carrier's liability.

DECLINATURE = УКЛОНЕНИЕ (или ОТКАЗ, или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ, или ОТВОД) – Declinature is the refusal of an insurer or reinsurer to offer terms of cover.

DECLINING = СНИЖЕНИЕ (или ПАДЕНИЕ) – Declining is a market stage of a stock that is characterized by a downtrend with subsequently lower highs and lower lows.

DECLIVITY = НАКЛОН (или ПОКАТОСТЬ, или УКЛОН, или СКЛОН, или ОТКОС, или СПУСК) – Declivity is the angle of the launching ways at a shipyard.

DÉCOLLETAGE = ДЕКОЛЬТАЖ (или ДЕКОЛЬТЕ) – Décolletage or Décolleté is a dress, namely a strapless dress or one with a plunging neckline. / Декольтаж (Décolletage) или Декольте (Décolleté) , Обнажение Плеч.

DECOLORIZED PATCH ON FABRIC = ОБЕСЦВЕЧЕННЫЙ ЛЯПОК (или ПЯТНО, или УЧАСТОК) НА ТКАНИ – Decolorized Patch On Fabric along with breakage of yarn. Possible Cause:- chemical spillage of fabric could have cause de-coloration and weakening of the fabric. Major defect unless it is located at a place from where it can be easily cut out. Dyeing/Finishing defect.

DECOMPOSER = РЕДУЦЕНТ (или ДЕСТРУКТОР, или БИОРЕДУКТОР, или РАЗЛАГАТЕЛЬ, или РАЗЛАГАЮЩЕЕ) – Decomposer is an organism (fungus, bacterium, etc) that breaks down and digests the remains of other organisms. / Организм, разлагающий органические вещества.

DECOMPOSITION = РАСПАД (или РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ, или РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Decomposition is the process of resolving into constituent parts.

DECOMPOUNDED = МНОГОРАЗДЕЛЬНОЕ (или МНОГОСЛОЖНОЕ) – Decompounded:- divided several times.

DECONSOLIDATION = РАСКОМПЛЕКТАЦИЯ (или ДЕКОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ) – Deconsolidation is a separating cargoes (that have been transported together) for shipment. / Разделение грузов, которые транспортировались вместе, для их дальнейшей транспортировки в отдельности.

DECONSOLIDATION POINT = ПУНКТ РАСКОМПЛЕКТАЦИИ (или ПУНКТ ДЕКОНСОЛИДАЦИИ) – Deconsolidation Point is a place where loose or other non-containerized cargo is ungrouped for delivery.

DECONSOLIDATOR = РАСКОМПЛЕКТОВЩИК (или ДЕКОНСОЛИДАТОР) – Deconsolidator is an enterprise that provides services to un-group shipments, orders, goods, etc, to facilitate distribution.

DECORATIVE FABRICS = ДЕКОРАТИВНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Decorative Fabrics is a term used to describe fabrics for upholstery, slipcovers, curtains, and draperies. These fabrics are usually of heavier weights than the fashion fabrics used in clothing. Also called Decorator Fabrics and Home Furnishing Fabrics.

DECORTICATING = ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ЛУБА – Decorticating is a mechanical process for separating the woody matter from the bast fiber of such plants as Ramie and Hemp. / извлечение луба из сухих стеблей.

DECOUPLED PAYMENTS = РАЗДЕЛЬНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ – Decoupled Payments are the budgetary payments paid to eligible recipients who are not linked to current production of specific commodities or livestock numbers or the use of specific factors of production. Decoupled Payments are the direct payments which are not linked to current production of specific commodities or livestock numbers or the use of specific factors of production. See also Direct Payments.

DECOUPLING INVENTORY = РЕЗЕРВНЫЕ ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ ИНВЕНТАРЬ) – Decoupling Inventory is a stock retained to make the independent control of two successive operations possible. A Decoupled Inventory consists of inventory stock set aside in the event of a slowdown or stoppage in production. Decoupling inventory cushions the company's inventory against potential issues in the production line. These issues can occur when one part of the production line works at a different speed than another. When this happens, the production line stalls, and products remain unfinished, which reduces the renewal rate of inventory stocks. Examples of Decoupling Inventory:- the manufacturing of video game consoles requires the assembly of several sensitive parts, such as the central processing units, internal hard drives, motherboards and video connection ports. When the processes involved in building the microchips required to power the central processing units slows down, the entire production line grinds to a halt. A decoupled inventory allows the manufacturer to ship its consoles on time while it resolves the issues with the microchips.

DECOUPLING POINT = ТОЧКА РАЗВЯЗКИ – Decoupling Point is the point in the supply chain which provides a buffer between differing input and output rates. / выработка (output).

DECREMENT BIDS = ДЕКРЕМЕНТНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НА ПОКУПКУ – Decrement Bids are the financial offers to purchase specified amounts of MW (MegaWatt) in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at, or above, a given price. / финансовые оферты на приобретение указанных сумм МВт (МегаВатт) на Рынке Энергии Предстоящего Дня по или выше данной цены.

DECRYPTION = ДЕШИФРОВКА (или РАСШИФРОВКА) – Decryption is the reversal of a corresponding reversible encipherment. Also known as Decipherment. / Под Дешифровкой, от Французского слова Déchiffrer, означающее Разбирать или Расшифровывать, понимается чтение и восстановление понимания текста, написанного шифром, тайнописью или древней системой письменности, ранее недоступной для прочтения.

DECUMBENS = СТЕЛЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ПОЛЗУЧЕЕ, или ПРИГНУТОЕ К ЗЕМЛЕ, или ЛЕЖАЩЕЕ, или ВОЗЛЕЖАЩЕЕ) – Decumbens:- lying on the substrate with an ascending apex.

DECUMBENT = СТЕЛЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ПОЛЗУЧЕЕ) – Decumbent:- (1) The stem lying on the ground and tending to rise at the end. (2) Lying flat with the apex ascending.

DECURRENT = СБЕГАЮЩЕЕ (или НИСХОДЯЩЕЕ) – Decurrent:- of a terminal spine extended down the leaf margin.

DECUSSATE = ПЕРЕКРЁСТНО–ПАРНОЕ (или ПЕРЕКРЕЩИВАТЬСЯ, или ПЕРЕСЕКАТЬСЯ) – Decussate:- of leaves arranged on a stem in opposite pairs at right angles to adjacent pairs of leaves above and below to form four vertical rows of leaves. Crossed or intersected in the form of an X. / о листьях, расположенных на стебле супротивными парами под прямыми углами к .

DEDICATED SERVICE = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Dedicated Service is a service specially designed for the use by one or more particular customers.

DEDICATED TRAIN = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ПОЕЗД (или СОСТАВ) – Dedicated Train:- one that exclusively carries intermodal equipment (containers and trailers).

DEDICATED TRUCK = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ГРУЗОВИК – Dedicated Truck is a truck assigned exclusively to one shipment for security or other reasons.

DEDICATED VEHICLE = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Dedicated Vehicle is a corporate member that only participates on one or more syndicates that are managed by the same managing agent or group of managing agents. The term is often used interchangeably with the expression aligned member. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

DEDUCTIBLE = ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ ВЫЧЕТУ (или ФРАНШИЗА) – Deductible:- an amount or percentage, expressed in a policy, that is deducted from partial loss claims. Most commonly seen in policies covering hull and machinery, where the policy deductible is applied to all claims arising out of any accident or series of accidents comprising one occurrence, other than a total loss claim or sue and labor charges relating to a total loss. The cost of sighting the bottom for stranding damage is exempt from the deductible in the Institute hull clauses. The amount of loss paid by the policyholder before the insurance policy benefits become payable. Also known as Excess, or Franchise. Deductible:- the amount that is deducted from some or all claims arising under an insurance or reinsurance contract. The practical effect is the same as an excess:- the insured or reassured must bear a proportion of the relevant loss. If that loss is less than the amount of deductible/excess then the insured or reassured must bear all of the loss (unless there is other insurance in place to cover the deductible). An increase in deductible should result in a reduction in premium. Deductible is the specified amount which the insured will contribute to any claim, also called Excess or Insured's Contribution. As the insurer is dealing with the claim on the insured's behalf, they may require payment of the deductible prior to settlement with the claimant.

DEDUCTIBLE TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES = ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ВЫЧЕТУ ВРЕМЕННЫЕ РАЗНИЦЫ – Deductible Temporary Differences are the temporary differences that result in deductible amounts in future years when the related asset or liability is recovered or settled, respectively. Also refer to Temporary Difference.

DEDUCTIBLE VALUE ADDED TAX = ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЙ ВЫЧЕТУ НАЛОГ НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ – Deductible Value Added Tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on purchases of goods or services intended for intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation or for resale which a producer is permitted to deduct from his own VAT liability to the government in respect of VAT invoiced to his customers. See also Non-Deductible Value Added Tax.

DEDUCTION = ВЫЧЕТ (или ДЕДУКЦИЯ) – Deduction is the act of deducting; subtraction. It is an amount that is or may be deducted, e.g., tax deductions. In the United Kingdom, a Deduction is the something which reduces the amount of your taxable income or your chargeable gains. A business expense, such as the purchase of stationery supplies, is a deduction that can be used to reduce the amount of your taxable business profits. Indexation allowance (to April 1998) is a deduction that can be made in the calculation of your chargeable gain on the disposal of an asset. / Под Дедукцией, от Латинского слова Deductio, означающее Выведение, понимается . Вычет:- (1) Суммы, которые Служба Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service (IRS)) позволяет вычитать из скорректированного совокупного дохода при подсчёте облагаемого налогом дохода данного лица. Подобные скидки предоставляются по некоторым видам выплаченных дивидендов, государственным штатовским налогам, а также по взносам на благотворительность. (2) Корректировка суммы счёта, допускаемая продавцом в случае ошибки, недостачи и тому подобного.

DEED = АКТ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРАВЕ, или ДОКУМЕНТ О ПРАВЕ НА ЧТО–ЛИБО, или ПРАВОВОЙ ДОКУМЕНТ, или ПИСЬМЕННОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – For example, Assignment Deed. Deed (or Conveyance) is a written instrument signed (by the seller), sealed, and delivered (to the buyer), used to transfer (convey) the title to real property from the seller to the buyer. The deed is recorded in the office of the duly constituted recording official (for the jurisdiction in which the property involved is situated) to give public notice of the transfer. Document that records a transaction and may bear the seals of the parties concerned to testify to its validity. Deed is a written instrument conveying the right to ownership. There are myriad forms of ownership rights:- rights to tangible assets (buildings, goods, land, objects); rights to capital, intangible assets or securities (equity in a company, in plant or equipment); credit owed by an individual or legal entity, i.e. the right to receive a good or service which has been paid for in advance (right to delivery of a good, to enter into possession of property, to receive dividends or interest, etc). Ownership of these rights is evidenced by documents or deeds which identify the holder of the deed, or grantee, who can demand that the right be fulfilled (debt repaid, property delivered) or, in some cases, can transfer or sell that right to a third party. / Например, Передаточный Акт или Акт Уступки (Assignment Deed). , то есть право на получение товаров или услуг, которые были оплачены предварительно ().

DEED OF TRUST = АКТ О ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ (или ХХ) – Deed Of Trust is a written instrument through which the legal title to realty is transferred to a trustee, who holds same as security for payment of a debt. The trustee is someone other than the creditor. The deed of trust is similar to a Mortgage.

DE–EMPTION = УПРЕЖДАЮЩЕЕ СНИЖЕНИЕ – De-Emption:- the reverse of a pre-emption is a de-emption, where the managing agent decides (or is required by Lloyd's) to decrease the overall capacity of the syndicate. The member has no alternative but to accept such a decision and the nominal capacity is therefore reduced, even though their percentage share of the syndicate will, all other things being equal, remain unchanged. The member would not be compensated for this reduction in nominal capacity, but it may separately lead to the release by Lloyd's of some of the Name's Funds at Lloyd's (LLM1200). A de-emption does not necessarily mean that the market value of the syndicate capacity has decreased. In fact, a de-emption may indicate that the syndicate is writing keener, more profitable, business thereby increasing the value of a share in its capacity. Pre-emption or de-emption is not unusual, and Names may frequently adjust their portfolio of syndicate capacity from time to time too. Where a managing agent reduces the underwriting capacity of a syndicate, for example when it expects to write less business in future. The participations of the members of the syndicate are reduced proportionately. The opposite of Pre-Emption. / В страховом деле в том случае, когда управляющий агент уменьшает потенциал расписывания (ёмкость расписывания) синдиката Лойдз (Лойдз), например, когда он предполагает сокращение бизнеса в будущем. Участия членов синдиката уменьшаются пропорционально.

DEEP CRACK = ГЛУБОКАЯ НЕДОСЕКА (или ГЛУБОКАЯ УТОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСКА, или ГЛУБОКАЯ ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО УТКУ, или ГЛУБОКИЙ НЕРОВНЫЙ БОЙ, или ГЛУБОКАЯ ТРЕЩИНА, или ГЛУБОКИЙ РАССЛОЙ, или ГЛУБОКАЯ ЩЕЛЬ) – Deep Crack:- a crack is a blemish in cloth caused by a mispick; runs in filling direction. / в направлении уточины. Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

DEEP–DYEING VARIANTS = ВАРИАНТЫ ГЛУБОКОГО КРАШЕНИЯ – Deep-Dyeing Variants:- polymers that have been chemically modified to increase their dyeability. Fibers and fabrics made therefrom can be dyed to very heavy depth.

DEEP–LANE STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ В ГЛУБОКОМ ПРОХОДЕ – Deep-Lane Storage:- product is stored more than one unit deep in an aisle.

DEEP PINNING = ГЛУБОКИЙ ПРОКОЛ – Deep Pinning:- conspicuous pin stenter marks appearing in the body of the fabric and so reducing the usable width of the fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by incorrect feed on to a pin stenter. / Глубокий Пиннинг (deep pinning):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; заметные отметки от сушильно-ширильной машины с игольчатыми клуппами, появляющиеся в полотне и уменьшающие его полезную ширину ткани. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате неправильной подачи материала на сушильно-ширильную машину с игольчатыми клуппами.

DEEP PLACEMENT = ГЛУБОКОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ – Deep Placement is a method of applying fertilizers in which the fertilizers are placed directly in the reduced zone of the paddy soil.

DEEP SEA TRADES = РЕЙСЫ ПО ГЛУБОКИМ МОРЯМ – Deep Sea Trades are the traffic routes of both cargo and passenger vessels which are regularly engaged on the high seas or on long voyages.

DEEP STOWAGE = ВМЕСТИТЕЛЬНАЯ ШТИВКА – Deep Stowage:- any bulk, bagged or other type of cargo stowed in single hold ships. / Любой навалочный, в мешках или иной тип груза, размещённый в однотрюмовых судах.

DEEP TANK = ДИПТАНК (или ВМЕСТИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЦИСТЕРНА) – Deep Tank is a tank fitted and equipped for the carriage of liquids in bulk. Deep Tank is a tank fitted and equipped for the carriage of vegetable oil (e.g., palm oil and coconut oil) and other liquids in bulk. By means of oil-tight bulkheads and/or decks it is possible to carry different kinds of liquid in adjacent tanks. Deep tanks may be equipped with heating facilities in order to carry and discharge oil at the required temperature (shipping). / , например, . перевозить и разгружать нефть при требуемой температуре (судоходство). Под Диптанком или Глубокой Цистерной понимается судовая цистерна, возвышающаяся над вторым дном. В диптанках содержат водяной балласт, хранят жидкое топливо или перевозят жидкий груз.

DEEP TILLAGE = ГЛУБОКАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ (или ГЛУБОКАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Deep Tillage:- Increasing axle loads of farm machinery, and the general concern that soils have become more compacted, have increased the use of deep tillage systems. The main reason offered for deep tillage is that elimination of compacted sub-soil layers and/or tillage pans will promote rapid and deep root growth and improve drainage. However, in Ontario, Canada, subsoils loosened using deep tillage are often easily re-compacted by wheel traffic. Moreover, it is possible that deep-tilled soils receiving wheel traffic end up with poorer drainage because deep tillage destroyed the natural pores created by worms or previous crop roots. Deep tillage into dry soils combined with deep rooted crops (alfalfa, sweet clover) offer the best opportunity for repairing compacted soils.

DEEPWATER RICE = ГЛУБОКОВОДНЫЙ РИС – Deepwater Rice is a long-duration Rice that grows under rainfed, nonflooded conditions for 1–3 months, then is subject to flooding with water depths more than 50 cm for a month or longer. Plants elongate as the flood rises, above the water, in normal flood conditions, but may be submerged in deep flash floods. Maximum water depth varies greatly.

DEEPWATER RICE AREAS = АРЕАЛЫ ГЛУБОКОВОДНОГО РИСА – Deepwater Rice Areas are low-lying lands on the river deltas of South and Southeast Asia where water accumulates during the rainy season in depths varying from 50 cm to more than 3 meters.

DEERSKIN = ЛОСИНА (или ОЛЕНЬЯ КОЖА, или ОЛЕНЬЯ ШКУРА, или ЗАМША) – Deerskin is a garment of deerskin, namely leather made from the skin of a Deer. / Оленья перчаточная кожа с сохранённым лицевым слоем.

DEERSTALKER = ОХОТНИЧИЙ ШЛЕМ (или ВОЙЛОЧНАЯ ШЛЯПА) – Deerstalker is a close-fitting hat with a visor at the front and at the back and with earflaps that may be worn up or down. Deerstalker is a type of hat that is typically worn in rural areas, often for hunting, especially deer stalking. Because of the hat's popular association with Sherlock Holmes, it is also a stereotypical hat of a detective. / Щэлок Холмз (Sherlock Holmes).

DE FACTO = ДЭ ФАКТО (или НА ДЕЛЕ, или ФАКТИЧЕСКИ) – De Facto:- in Latin, something that is automatically accepted. By virtue of existence, rather than any legal right, e.g., the de facto owner of a property may be the person in occupation, whether or not he or she has legal title to the land. Latin for Actually, or In Fact, or As A Matter Of Fact. It is commonly used as opposed to De Jure (meaning By Law) when referring to matters of law or governance or technique (such as standards), that are found in the common experience as created or developed without or against a regulation. / Выражение Дэ Факто, от Латинского De Facto, означающее На Деле, в современном плане означает Фактически. В международном праве это выражение может быть использовано в качестве одной из форм признания государства или правительства, означающей официальное, но неполное признание.

DEFAULT = НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ДИФОЛТ) – (1) Default, generally, failure to satisfy an obligation when due, or the occurrence of one of the defined events of default agreed by the parties under a contract. Failure to fulfill a contractual obligation, such as repayment of a loan. Default gives the note holder the right to foreclose on the collateral. In finance, Default is what occurs when a party is unwilling or unable to pay their debt obligations. This can occur with all debt obligations including bonds, debentures, mortgages, loans, and notes. Default can also occur with sovereign bonds, that is, governments can default on their payments to creditors. In corporate finance, a default is typically a prelude to bankruptcy. With most mortgages and loans the total amount owing becomes immediately payable on the first instance of a default of payment. Default is a failure to comply with the terms set out in a contract. Legal proceedings generally follow if the matter cannot be settled amicably. / Неспособность исполнения контрактных обязательств, таких как выплата ссуды. Под Несостоятельностью понимается неспособность должника к полной оплате денежных требований кредиторов. Несостоятельность или Дифолт – невнесение должником своевременных платежей по процентам или основной сумме займа по мере наступления сроков или неисполнение иных положений контракта на выпуск облигаций. В случае невыполнения обязательств владельцы облигаций могут предъявлять требования на получение активов компании эмитента с целью возмещения основной суммы займа.

(2) Default is a failure to complete a funds or securities transfer according to its contractual terms for reasons that are not technical or temporary in nature. The reason is often a counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. Default is usually distinguished from a failed transaction.

(3) In futures trading, the failure to perform on a futures contract as required by exchange rules, such as a failure to meet a margin call or to make or take delivery.

(4) Default is a failure to meet the terms of a credit agreement. Default is a failure to meet any financial obligation. Default triggers a creditor's rights and remedies identified in the agreement and under the law.

DEFAULT CHARGE = СБОР ЗА НЕИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА (или СБОР ЗА ДИФОЛТ) – (1) Default Charge is a fee or combination of charges that are assessed on a lessee in the event the lessee misses a stated number of payments during a lease

period. The charges can include remaining payments, repossession costs and collection costs. Default Charge is a (standard) charge applicable for a trade, stretch or location. A Default Charge is a type of fee or charge that is added to a customer account when the client has failed to comply with the terms and conditions governing a legal agreement with another party. Typically, this type of charge is not applied until certain events found in the contract have come to pass and the client is considered to be in default of those provisions. While this type of charge may be found in a number of different types of contracts, the default charge is most commonly applied to specific situations that arise with a lease on a piece of real estate. It is important to note that a default charge may actually represent several different fees and charges that are applied to a customer account after that client is declared to be in default on some type of legally binding agreement. Typically, this collection of charges will include fees related to the attempts of the provider to aid the client in getting back on track with missed payments or other factors that have led to the breach of contract situation. The default charge does not replace any other types of punitive charges and fees that are outside the scope of the charge itself, but are assessed in addition to those other stand-alone fees. One of the more common examples of how a default charge functions is to consider a situation if a tenant begins to miss payments on a lease involving an apartment or rental home. Typically, the landlord will make reasonable efforts to work with the tenant to incrementally catch up on the back payments, possibly exercising the right to apply some sort of interest and penalties to the balance owed in arrears on the tenant's account. The scope of those efforts will be governed by the contents of the lease agreement and any local laws that may have to do with the rental of property and the processes necessary for eviction. If all reasonable efforts are made and the tenant still fails to pay the amount in arrears, the landlord may declare the tenant to be in default and assess a default charge on any amount due up to the date of the declaration. The actual amount of a default charge will vary, depending on local laws and the provisions found within the lease agreement. In some jurisdictions, the requirement is that the charge must be stated in terms of a flat or fixed rate. At other times, the default charge may be a percentage of the amount of the arrears, but not be allowed to exceed a certain amount. Depending on the circumstances that determine the amount of the default charge, this additional assessment may be enough to offset at least some of the costs landlords incur when having a client legally evicted, or provide no more than a token amount that may or may not eventually be collected through a court system.

(2) Default Charge:- in the absence of specifics (not otherwise specified/enumerated) a general amount has been set.

DEFAULT INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ В СЛУЧАЕ НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ПРОЦЕНТ НА ДИФОЛТ) – Default Interest is the interest that a borrower would pay if the borrower will not fulfill the loan covenants. The default interest is usually much higher than the original interest since it is reflecting the aggravation in the financial risk of the borrower. The default interest compensates the lender for the added risk. Banks tend to add default interest to the loan agreements in order to separate between different scenarios. Default Interest is the rate of interest charged on an overdue debt, from the date of default to the date of eventual settlement.

DEFAULT OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ОПЦИОН НА ДИФОЛТ) – In finance, a Default Option, Credit Default Swaption or Credit Default Option is an option to buy protection (payer option) or sell protection (receiver option) as a credit default swap on a specific reference credit with a specific maturity. The option is usually European, exercisable only at one date in the future at a specific strike price defined as a coupon on the credit default swap. Credit default options on single credits are extinguished upon default without any cashflows, other than the upfront premium paid by the buyer of the option, of course. Therefore buying a payer option is not a good protection against an actual default, only against a rise in the credit spread. This may explain why such options are very illiquid. They may also feature quite high implied volatilities, as shown by Damiano Brigo (2005). However options on credit indices such as iTraxx and CDX include any defaulted entities in the intrinsic value of the option when exercised. This is expressed at times by stating that the options offer 'front-end protection'. Proper inclusion of front end protection complicates index options valuation, see for example Claus M. Pedersen (2003), or Damiano Brigo and Massimo Morini (2008). Default Option is an option that is selected automatically unless an alternative is specified. See also Credit Default Option. / Профессор математики из Имперальный Колледж Лондона (Imperial College London) Дамиано Бриго (Damiano Brigo; 1966–) (в 2005). Однако опционы на кредитные индексы (credit indices) такие как эТракс (iTraxx) и Си.Ди.Экс. (CDX). Сотрудник Лимэн Бразёз Инк. (Lehman Brothers Inc.) Кляус Эм. Пидасэн (Claus M. Pedersen) (2003), или Дамиано Бриго (Damiano Brigo) и Итальянский учёный финансист из Миланского Коммерческого Университета (Università Commerciale Люидьжи Боккони Luigi Bocconi) Массимо Морини (Massimo Morini) (2008)). Смотрите также Опцион На Случай Некредитоспособности (Credit Default Option).

DEFAULT RISK = РИСК НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или РИСК ДИФОЛТА) – Default Risk is the risk that a counterparty will not fulfil its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms of a transaction. Default risk arises on financial assets and derivatives, as well as committed facilities that the bank provides for central banks and international organizations. The Bank controls its default risk on both a counterparty and a portfolio level. Credit exposures are restricted using a series of credit limits covering individual counterparties and countries of risk. The bank conducts its own detailed independent credit analysis resulting in the assignment of internal credit grades. Based on this analysis the bank sets its credit limits. Default risk on the bank's holdings of securities is reduced by the highly liquid nature of most of the assets. Securities are sold when the bank's management considers that a counterparty has an unacceptable risk of default. Default risk on over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives is mitigated using collateral management agreements. Xxxxx. Default Risk and Bond Pricing:- bonds normally promise a fixed flow of income but this does not mean that they are riskless Investments. Although US government bonds are treated as risk-free, this is not the case for corporate bonds. If a company goes bankrupt then the bondholders will not receive the payments that they have been promised and therefore there is some uncertainty surrounding future bond payments. This uncertainty is called Default Risk. The default risk is measured by Moody's Investors Services Ltd, Standard & Poor's Corporation, and Fitch Investors Service. All three of these entities provide financial information on firms as well as well as ratings on corporate and municipal bonds. Investment Grade Bonds Bonds that are rated BBB or above by Standard & Poor's, or Baa or above by Moody's are called Investment Grade Bonds. Speculative Grade or Junk Bonds Bonds that are rated BB or lower by Standard and Poor's, Ba or lower by Moody's, or bonds that are unrated are considered junk bonds or speculative grade bonds. Bond rating agencies use financial ratios to grade bonds. The key ratios used are show below as follows:- (i) Coverage ratios; (ii) Leverage ratio; (iii) Liquidity ratios; (iv) Profitability ratios; and (v) Cash Flow -to-debt ratio. / Риск Несостоятельности – риск того, что должник прекратит выплату процентов или не вернёт основную сумму долга в установленный срок. Одним из методов учёта кредитного риска является анализ рэйтиньгов (raiting), публикуемых рэйтиньговыми агентствами, такими, как Фитч Инвэстоз Сёвис (Fitch Investors Service), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd) и Стэндод энд Поз Корпорэйшэн (Standard & Poor's Corporation). Наивысший рэйтиньг (AAA или Aaa) означает наименьший риск несостоятельности заёмщика. Некоторые ценные бумаги, такие, как Американские Казначейские Облигации, которые обеспечены всем достоянием и кредитом правительства США, считаются свободными от риска невыполнения государством обязательств по ним. В отличие от них 'бросовые' облигации (junk bonds) являются высокорисковыми. Одним из способов защиты инвесторов от несостоятельности эмитента муниципальных облигаций является страхование муниципальных облигаций (municipal bond insurance).

DEFAULT SWAP = СВОП НА НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или СВОП НА ДИФОЛТ) – Default Swap is a contract, typically written using standardized documentation from ISDA®, wherein one party, the protection purchaser, makes periodic payments (based on a notional principal amount) in exchange for a payment from the other party, the protection seller, solely upon the occurrence of a credit

event (a default on a reference debt obligation or an insolvency event with respect to a reference obligor). Default swaps are typically settled either:- (i) in cash, with a payment equal to the difference between the principal amount of the reference obligation and its post-credit event fair market value (or, in some cases, with a payment of a predetermined fixed amount); or (ii) physically, by the delivery of deliverable obligations (either the reference obligation or other obligations of the reference obligor that are expected to approximate the postdefault value of the reference obligations) in exchange for the principal amount of the reference obligation. / Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . Дифолтный Своп – финансовый контракт, по которому одна сторона осуществляет фиксированный платёж, а другая сторона осуществляет платёж в случае, если с базовым активом происходит какое-либо событие, снижающее его кредитное качество (например, снижение рэйтиньга эмитента). Размер платежа определяется исходя из изменения стоимости базового актива в результате события.

DEFEASIBLE INTEREST = НЕВОСПОЛНИМЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Defeasible Interest is a cargo insurable interest that ceases during the transit of goods.

DEFECT = ДЕФЕКТ (или ПОРОК) – (1) Defect is:- (i) an imperfection that impairs worth or utility; (ii) want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; and (iii) a fault that spoils the material. / Под Дефектом, от Латинского слова Defectus, понимается изъян, недостаток, недочёт.

(2) Fabric Defects:- an alternate way of classifying the defects in the textile materials is to base identification and analysis of a defect upon its visual characteristics. Also, there are other requirements of such a classification scheme:- it should be hierarchically arranged to minimize the search process, and should be general enough to accommodate new defect descriptions added at a later date. A description of a necessary and sufficient set of these visual attributes of defects is introduced in the next chapter as a conceptual basis for representing the classification of fabric defects. The same defect can occur in several ways on the fabric, owing to technological reasons. For example, a single bobbin of coarse yarn will result in a thin, single warp-wise streak running along the length of the fabric. If that bobbin is in the filling, the coarse yam will manifest itself as a rectangular bar across the fabric. Because of this possibility of multiple modes of occurrence, a thorough technological analysis has been carried out for each of the 85 fabric defects, with a goal of achieving a complete map of every conceivable manifestation. In the same vein, there may be more than one technological reason for a defect to occur in a certain manner. Depending on the mode of occurrence, every defect was fully investigated as to the possible human/machine/process/random causes which could contribute to its incidence. In every case where a defect has multiple causes, all of the possible causes are listed in the diagnosis file pertaining to that fabric defect. Each defect has its own diagnosis file, comprising a set of probable causes, and a listing of suggested remedies. List of Fabric Defects in the Fabric Defects Analysis System (FDAS):- (i) Point Defects:- (1) burnt hole; (2) cockled yarn; (3) finger mark; (4) fuzz balls; (5) gout; (6) harness skip; (7) holes – damaged rolls; (8) Holes – singeing; (9) knots in selvage; (10) large knots; (11) long knot tails; (12) mending hole; (13) neps; and (14) tear drop. (ii) Line Defects:- (1) abrasion; (2) broken end; (3) broken pick; (4) coarse yarn; (5) corded selvage; (6) crackers; (7) crease mark; (8) double end; (9) double pick; (10) end out; (11) float; (12) hanging thread; (13) harness skip; (14) jerk-in; (15) kinky yarn; (16) looping pick; (17) misdraw; (18) missing pick; (19) mixed yarn – blend; (20) mixed yarn – twist; (21) oily/dirty yarn; (22) reed mark; (23) rotary yarn piecing; (24) rotary yarn slubs; (25) seam mark; (26) shade variation – yarn; (27) slack end; (28) slack pick; (29) thin yarn; (30) tight end; (31) tight pick; (32) uneven yarn; (33) warp burl; (34) warp streak; (35) yarn shade variation; (36) yarn slubs; and (37) waste in filling (on loom). (iii) Area Defects:- (1) abrasion; (2) apron mark; (3) beam/fabric contamination; (4) bowed filling; (5) break out; (6) burnt holes; (7) coarse yarn; (8) color bleeding; (9) crease mark; (10) filling bar; (11) finishing bar; (12) hairiness; (13) hard size; (14) holes; (15) mat-up; (16) oil stain; (17) puckered fabric; (18) reediness; (19) rolled selvage; (20) rust stain; (21) selvage tails; (22) shade variation – fabric; (23) shade variation – yarn; (24) shrink mark; (25) shuttle smash; (26) soiled fabric; (27) specky dyeing; (28) temple mark; (29) tender spot; (30) thick place; (31) thin place; (32) torn cloth; (33) uneven fabric width; (34) uneven finish; (35) uneven yarn; (36) variable selvage dyeing; (37) wavy fabric; (38) wavy selvage; and (39) wrong pattern. A woven fabric is a planar assembly with a finite width and a nominally infinite length. In case of the fabric having some flaw or imperfection, it (the defect) is likely to have a certain orientation and extent. Fabric defects can be classified on the basis of the following attributes:- (i) type of defect; (ii) direction and extent of defect (with respect to the fabric); (iii) repeating pattern of the defect along the two principal fabric directions (length & width); (iv) appearance of defect; (v) size of detect; and (vi) location of defect. The descriptors used to characterize each of the defects according to these characteristics were listed. Some defect characteristics, such as Type, Direction, and Pattern had only a limited number of possible descriptors. Appearance had almost as many descriptors as the number of defects. These three were the primary attributes forming the current defect classification and identification scheme. The Location of the defect was found to be useful only for separating selvage defects from the rest of the defects. The Size of the defect was used only in some instances to characterize the defects. Therefore, these characteristics were not included in the list of key characteristics finally adopted for the system; on occasion, their descriptors were incorporated into the accepted visual attributes given above. The defect characteristics with limited number of possible descriptors, i.e. Type, Direction, Lengthwise and Widthwise patterns, were used to classify the defects into broad categories. For example, the Type defect characteristic has three descriptors:- Point, Line and Area. Similarly, the Direction characteristic has five descriptors:- Continuously Along the Length, Partially Along the Length, Continuously Across the Width, Partially Across the Width, and No Preferred Orientation. The intersection sets of all these categories divide the whole set of fabric defects into smaller subsets. Figure 5.2 shows the classification of area defects using the additional visual characteristics Direction, and Length and Widthwise Patterns. The other two subclasses based on Type, i.e. Line and Area defects are also broken down in a similar hierarchical fashion. The nomenclature of the defect subclasses that is being used is shown in the box at the top of Figure 5.2, which is a pictorial representation of all the intersection sets of the classification categories. The acronyms used and their expansions are shown to the left of the figure. The general format of the subclass names is ZZ[Z]-WX[X]FY[Y]. ZZ[Z] represents the direction of defect with a two or three lettered acronym. The second part of the name, i.e. WX[X]FY[Y], represents the lengthwise and widthwise patterns of the defect, respectively. W (for warp) and F (for filling) indicate lengthwise and widthwise pattern of the defect, respectively. X[X] and Y[Y] represent the widthwise and lengthwise patterns with one or two lettered acronyms. For example, the class name NPO_WIFR, stands for defects with No Preferred Orientation (ZZ[Z]), whose lengthwise pattern is Isolated (WX[X]), and widthwise pattern is Random (FY[Y]). For illustration purposes, the classes corresponding to defects with no preferred orientation (NPO) are ‘sliced off’ from the other classes in Figure 5.2. Figure 5.3 takes this slice and expands to show more detail; all the NPO classes and the individual defects in two classes viz., NPOWIFR and NPO_WReFI, are shown. Whenever the number of defects contained in a subset was more than eight, as in NPO_WIFR, it was further divided using additional discriminating criteria such as the Size of the defect or other appropriate characteristics. Ultimately, the Appearance of the defect, which is unique to each element in a subset, was used to identify the defect uniquely. The proposed scheme marks a departure from the traditional methods of classifying fabric defects as warp and filling defects or as spinning and weaving defects. The traditional methods presuppose knowledge of the exact identity of the defect and its origin, whereas this is precisely the information sought by a user from a defects analysis system. The scheme of classification in FDAS depends only on the visual attributes of fabric defects, which would be input by the user. The identity of the defect, its probable causes and remedies will be in the output of the system (FDAS). Defect:- a fault that would reduce the expected performance of the fabric or, if

it appeared in a prominent position in an article made from the fabric, would readily be seen and rejected by a prospective purchaser. Fabric Grading Systems:- the two fabric grading systems currently being used by the United States textile industry are the 10-point system and the 4-point system. Both systems identify defects, and assign a demerit point value for each defect, based on the seriousness of the defect. The 10-point grading system assigns points for warp-way faults based on four standard imperfection sizes as follows:- (i) up to 1" – 1 point; (ii) 1–5" – 2 point; (iii) 5–10" – 5 points; and (iv) 10–36" – 10 points. Filling-way defects ranging from 5" to half the width of the fabric are assigned 5 points. Defects exceeding half the fabric width are assigned 10 points. No yard of fabric is assigned more than 10 demerit points no matter how bad or how frequent the defects are. The total number of defect points recorded is compared against the number of yards in the inspected piece. If the number of penalty points does not exceed the number of linear yards, the fabric is considered a First Quality Fabric. If the fabric width is greater than 50", up to 10% more penalty points are allowed for a first quality classification. Also, greige fabrics that are to be subsequently printed are allowed 50% more penalty points. The 4-point grading system also assigns demerit points to individual defects, but the basis for point assignment is different from that of the 10-point system. The standard point assignments for different defect extents are as follows:- (i) 3" or less – 1 point; (ii) more 3" but less 6" – 2 points; (iii) more 6" but less 9" – 3 points; and (iv) more 9" – 4 points. Not more than 4 demerit points are assignable to a single yard of fabric; the total number of points are normally figured on the basis of 100 square yards. The acceptable level of quality can vary between buyers and sellers. Generally, not more than 40 penalty points are acceptable in 100 square yards of a first-quality fabric. The 4-point system has the broadest base of support. In addition the American Society for Quality Control (ASQC) and the National Association of Sportswear Manufacturers, the Federal Government and the American Apparel Manufacturers Association (AAMA) have endorsed the 4-point system. Most Defects in cloth occur while it is woven on the loom. Some of these fabric defects are visible, while others are not. Again some fabric defects may be rectified during weaving and after weaving while others are not. The quality of a final garment depends on the quality of its fabric when it is received as a roll. Even the most outstanding manufacturing methods cannot compensate for defective materials. Amount To Select:- inspect at least 10% of the total rolls of the shipment. Selection Of Rolls:- select at least one roll of each color. If more than one role must be selected, then choose the additional roles in proportion to the total number of roles per color received. Defect Classification (Four-Point System; Size Defect – Penalty):- (i) 3 inches or less – 1 Point; (ii) over 3 inches, but less than 6 – 2 Points; (iii) over 6 inches, but less than 9 – 3 Points; and (iv) over 9 inches – 4 Points. The length of the defect is used to determine the number of penalty points assigned to a defect. Only major defects are considered. No penalty points are assigned to minor defects. (A major defect is any defect that would cause a final garment to be considered a second.) Major Defects:- (i) major woven fabric defects include but are not limited to slubs, holes, missing yarns, yarn variation, end out, soiled yarns, and wrong yarn; and (ii) major dye or printing defects are out of register, dye spots, machine stop, color out, color smear, or shading. Acceptance Criteria and Calculation:- (i) 40 points per 100 yards is the acceptable defect rate; and (ii) # of Points per 100 yds = (# of penalty points / Yds inspected) x 100. Inspection Procedure:- (i) determine the amount to inspect (10% of rolls); (ii) select the rolls to inspect; (iii) put the rolls on the inspection machine; (iv) cut off a 6 inch piece across the width off the end of the roll. Mark the right and left side of the strip. Stop the inspection process every 50 yards and use the strip to check for any shading problems. Be sure to check the end of the role as well. (v) Inspect for visual defects with the light on at a speed slow enough to locate any defects. (The fabric must be checked at a slow rate in order to effectively find flaws). Sometimes you may have to turn the light off to see how a flaw will affect the appearance of a finished garment. (vi) Check that the roll contains the correct yardage as stated by the piece goods source. (vii) Check for skewed, biased, and bowed fabric. (viii) Mark any defects to the side with colored tape so that they can be easily found and noted. (ix) Record any defects. Xxxxx. (i) Bow & Skew:- no roll shall be accepted as first quality that exhibit bow or skew more than the guidelines established between Factory and Mill, as it will adversely affect the final product appearance. Tolerance for bowed condition not affecting the full width will be fractionalized part of the maximums as stated above according to the area affected by the bow. Penalty points will not be assigned for fabrics found to have conditions of bowing in excess of the above stated tolerances but shall be noted in the inspection report. And if any fabric exhibits bow or skew where its end becomes doubtful, then that fabric will be rejected. (ii) Fabric Odors:- no roll shall be accepted that exhibits objectionable odors. (iii) Fabric Width:- fabric width will be checked minimum of three times during the inspection of a roll (beginning, middle and end of the roll). Rolls having width less than the specified are potential problems. In such cases width deviation of more than that agreed upon in the Fabric Specification, width tolerance would constitute a major fault. Factory and Mill will discuss how to handle rejected fabric. Overall, fabric width is measured from out side of the selvage to the outside of the opposite selvage. (iv) Full Width Defects:- a full width major fabrics defect would cause that meter of fabric to be assigned four penalty points. (v) Holes:- all defects that break the fabric, regardless of size, shall be penalized a maximum of four points. A hole consists of two or more broken yarns. (vi) Roll Length:- rolls having meters less than that stated on the packing are a problem. Any roll having less fabric than the ticketed amount is rejected. Note:- factory and mill will agree on how deficits are managed. The entire shipment shall be rejected if the total measured meters in the sample audit are less than agreed amount between factory & mill. (vii) Running Defects:- any major fabrics defect found to repeat and/or run in a continuous manner will constitute a running defect. All major running defects must be assigned four penalty points to every meter in the roll where it occurs. (viii) Splices:- rolls can be composed of several spliced parts. Rolls shall be accepted that contains splices less than that agreed between mill and factory. In case of piece goods, the fabric length and the number of splices / roll are strictly followed as per the requirement between mill and factory. Xxxxx. Gray Fabric Inspection is the process of identifying weaving faults in the fabric just after the gray fabric production in the loom. Equipment:- (1) inspection table; and (2) fabric inspection machine. Key Accessories:- Nipper, Pointer, Cutter, Comb etc. Safety Measures:- (1) smoking inside the inspection area is strictly prohibited; (2) fire extinguishers are placed in the inspection area and all are trained to use it; and (3) no fabric stack is placed in front of electric panels. Inspection Procedure:- Operation Staff:- cloth doffer, cloth mender, and inspector. Checks List Before Inspection:- (1) machine parameters are set; (2) man power is made available; (3) all the tools/accessories are made available; and (4) fabric is made ready for inspection. Method:- (1) as the fabric reaches its 'set cut length' in the loom the cloth is cut and the cloth roll is doffed off from the loom; (2) the cloth roll might also be cut and doffed off before the preset length as and when it is needed; (3) according to set rule the 'cloth doffer' cuts and doffs off cloth roll and record the doff length in the loom quality/doffing card and also sticks a doffing stickers over the cloth roll for identification; (4) the roll is then unrolled over the inspection table where it is visually checked yard to yard (100%) against light and repaired or mended for any smaller extent of faults like protruding or projecting yarn, yarn naps, slubs, crack, floats, oil stains which can't be repaired, the fault area is identified by putting yarn tails or laces in the selvedge area; and (5) the mended fabric is then inspected over the grey fabric inspection machine visually against light in a pre-set speed (m/min). Investigation:- in the inspection table the operator finds out faults in the fabric and analyses their intensity by visual inspection. Some of the common weaving faults are:- (1) stop mark; (2) pick faults, e.g., miss pick and double pick; (3) wrong density/drawing; (4) pattern or design break; (5) selvedge faults, e.g., lashing in, cut selvedge; (6) oil stain; (7) crack and hole; (8) missing ends; (9) slubs; etc. As per standard, designed and set by Quality Control (QC) Department of textile mill, the intensity of some of the major and common weaving faults are marked with points (Numerical value) ranging 1 to 6, 6 being the highest point for every faults. The defects found and the points given against them are recorded in the gray fabric inspection sheet in the case of solid dyed fabric and in yarn dyed fabric inspection sheet for yarn dyed fabric. The measured length, fabric sort, yarn lot, machine number etc are also written down at the tail end of each fabric piece. Apart from these two forms another from called gray fabric inspection daily production sheet is filled to keep the record of total inspected gray fabric in the shifts in a day. At the bottom of

this sheet total amount of rejection is also shown. All the data entered in this form are done according to various sort, construction and quality. Acceptance Of Fabric:- (i) any piece of fabric with the rating of total 36 points faults per 100 linear meter is allowed to pass as ‘A’ grade fabric; and 36–50 is the point range for ‘B’ grade fabric; (ii) any piece having more than 50 points is graded as ‘C’ which is rejected (iii) a minimum of 20 meter ‘A’ grade fabric is allowed to pass with other long pieces; pieces less than 20 meter is recorded as cut pieces. Rejection Of Fabric:- any area of the fabric that contains:- (1) objectionable (too frequent) presence of weaving faults like stop/starting mark and pick faults; (2) oil or grease spot; (3) crack/holes, floats and warp end miss etc are cut to a separate pieces and recorded as rejected. Any fabric having points more than 50 is graded as ‘C’ and also rejected. Response To Weaving Faults:- as a response to any weaving faults and rejection, cloth inspector directly contacts with the head or in charge of the weaving department along with his report for immediate remedial measures. Machine Area Cleaning:- inspection area is cleaned twice a day by the helpers. Storage:- the gray fabrics thus inspected are piled separately according to lot and sort/quality or construction and to store; store upon receiving the production sheet physically checks and receives the fabric. A fabric Defect is any abnormality in the fabric that hinders its acceptability by the consumer. Importance of fabric defect:- (i) due to the increasing demand for quality fabrics, high quality requirements are today greater since customer has become more aware of poor quality problems; (ii) to avoid rejection of fabric, it is necessary to avoid defects; (iii) price of fabric is reduced by 45–65% due to the presence of defects; and (iv) company image will go down. A list of fabrics defects in woven fabrics:- broken ends woven in a bunch; broken pattern; colored flecks; double end; float; gout; hole, cut or tear; knots; lashing-in; local distortion; missing ends; missing picks; oil and other stain; oily ends; oily picks; reed mark; shuttle smash; slough off; slub; snarls; stitches; untrimmed loose threads; and weft bar. / масляный развод (или потёк). уточина. (i) Перекос и Кривизна (Bow & Skew). (ii) Запахи У Ткани (Fabric Odors). (iii) Ширина Ткани (Fabric Width). (iv) Пороки Полной Ширины (Full Width Defects). (v) Дыры или Отверстия или Пробоины (Holes). (vi) Длина Рулона (Roll Length). (vii) Набегающие Пороки (Running Defects). (viii) Сплётки или Стростки или Сращивания (Splices). В соответствии с действовавшими в России стандартами Пороки текстильных полотен подразделялись на:- (i) Местные Пороки:- пороки, расположенные на ограниченном участке текстильного полотна; (ii) Общие Пороки:- пороки, имеющие одинаковый внешний вид независимо от вида текстильного полотна; (iii) Пороки Внешнего Вида:- видимое нежелательное изменение внешнего вида текстильного полотна; (iv) Распространённые Пороки:- пороки, расположенные на всей длине куска текстильного полотна или на его значительной части; и (v) Специфические Пороки:- пороки, типичные для одного вида текстильного полотна в зависимости от технологии производства. Пороки ткани довольно разнообразны и обусловлены пороками пряжи, но в большинстве случаев возникают в процессе ткачества, отбелки, крашения, печатания и окончательной отделки ткани. (1) На тканях могут быть следующие пороки, связанные с неровнотой и другими пороками пряжи:- (i) Мушковатость является результатом применения сорной пряжи и портит внешний вид ткани, на поверхности которой находятся небольшие кусочки коробочек и листьев хлопка. (ii) Петли-Сукрутины образуются вследствие применения сильно перекрученной уточной нити. (iii) Шишковатость – неровная, рябая поверхность ткани, обусловленная различными местными утолщениями (краксами, шишками, толстыми пропусками) и утонениями (переслежистостью, тонкими пропусками) пряжи. (2) К основным порокам ткачества относятся следующие:- (i) Близна представляет собой местное отсутствие по основе одной или двух соседних нитей, оборванных при ткачестве; этот порок проявляется на ткани в виде продольной полосы с рушенным переплетением. (ii) Ворсовальные Плешины представляют собой участки ткани, на которых отсутствует начёс. (iii) Дыры, или Пробоины, – местные сквозные повреждения ткани. (iv) Забоина – порок, противоположный недосекам (переуплотнение нитей утка по всей ширине ткани); в ткани выявляется в виде светлых поперечных полос, портящих её внешний вид. (v) Морщины – присборенные поперечные полосы, образованные в результате неравномерной усадки утка. (vi) Недосека – наличие разреженных полос по утку из-за отсутствия на отдельных участках ткани уточных нитей в результате неправильной работы станка. (vii) Неподработка Нитей образуется, когда нити основы на некотором протяжении не переплетаются с утком по принятому рисунку, а выступают на поверхности ткани. Смотрите также Поднырки. (viii) Неровный Бой, или Полосатость, выражается в чередовании уплотнённых и разреженных участков по утку. Разный уток, то есть выработанный из пряжи разных номеров, в ткани проявляется в виде заметного изменения нормального рисунка (широкие поперечные полосы, которые особенно выделяются после крашения). (ix) Парочки – белая продольная полоса, состоящая из двух нитей основы, участвующих в переплетении за одну. (x) Поднырки – тот же порок, образуемый уточными нитями; то есть образуется когда нити утка на некотором протяжении не переплетаются с основой по принятому рисунку, а выступают на поверхности ткани. Смотрите также Неподработка Нитей. (xi) Подплетина – нарушение рисунка ткани на отдельных участках в результате одновременного обрыва нескольких основных нитей, заплетённых с утком. (xii) Промётки, или Пролёты, образуются вследствие обрыва уточной нити и внешне напоминают близну, но располагаются поперёк ткани. (xiii) Пятна или Загрязнённые Нити – загрязнения ткани или пряжи машинным маслом, ржавчиной, краской и тому подобным. (xiv) Слёт, или Спуск, Утка, – утолщения уточной нити, сходящей со шпули целым пакетиком, состоящим из нескольких нитей и заработанным в ткань. (3.1.) К порокам отбелки относятся:- (i) Местное Ослабление Ткани в результате плохого размешивания белящего раствора или местного высыхания при белении. Ослабление всей ткани от применения слишком крепкого белящего раствора. (ii) Непробелка – неполная отбелка (желтизна) вследствие недостаточного воздействия на ткань белящих растворов. (iii) Следы Хлора из-за недостаточно тщательной промывки, что ведёт к разрушению ткани. (3.2.) В результате крашения могут появиться следующие пороки:- (i) Засечки – слабо окрашенные полосы, которые получаются в результате образования складок на ткани, проходящей через машину; при печатании в местах складок получаются полосы, лишённые печатного рисунка. (ii) Маркость проявляется в способности ткани пачкать при трении, что объясняется недостаточной тщательностью промывки окрашенной ткани. (iii) Належки – белые или цветные пятна, образующиеся, когда слои недостаточно просушенной ткани лежат один на другом. (iv) Непрокрас – неравномерная окраска по толщине, придающая ткани белесоватость. (v) Неравномерность Окраски – тёмные и светлые полосы или пятна, а также постепенное изменение тона окраски (разнооттеночность) по ширине или по длине куска. (vi) Разнокромочная Ткань образуется в результате неодинакового отжима при крашении ткани по концам вала. (vii) Слабая или Полная Середина – неодинаковая окраска краёв и середины от неравномерного срабатывания отжимных валов. Пороки делятся на два вида:- местные и распространённые. Местные пороки – небольшие по размерам, расположенные на небольшом участке ткани (пятна, близны, слёты, подплетины). Пороки внешнего вида, расположенные на значительной части куска или по всему куску, называются распространёнными (засорённость, разнооттеночность, полосатость, растраф). Как местные, так и распространённые пороки ткани могут возникнуть на разных этапах производства:- как при прядении, вследствие низкого качества сырья или нарушения технологических режимов, так и при ткачестве и отделке. В процессе ткачества могут возникнуть различные Пороки (или Дефекты), понижающие качество тканей. Ниже приведены описания главнейших видов дефектов и их влияние на качество тканей и швейных изделий. (i) Близна – отсутствие одной или нескольких основных нитей на большем или меньшем протяжении. Дефект проявляется вследствие обрыва нитей основы в процессе ткачества при неисправности ламельного устройства или при недосмотре ткача, несвоевременно остановившего станок, если отсутствуют ламели. Наиболее рельефно выделяются близны на тканях полотняного переплетения. Близны в две нити длиной более 10 см в хлопчатобумажных и шёлковых тканях и более 20 см в шерстяных швейных изделиях I сорта не допускаются. На закрытых частях изделия близны не учитываются. (ii) Дыры, Пробоины, Просечки – отверстия разных

размеров, возникающие от неправильной работы станка. В изделиях этот дефект не допускается. (iii) Забоина – наличие по утку уплотнённых полос вследствие увеличения плотности нитей. Образуется при неправильной работе ткацкого станка. Дефект портит внешний вид ткани и в изделиях I и II сортов не допускается, в изделиях III сорта допускается в двух местах. (iv) Загрязнения и Масляные Пятна образуются от обильной смазки станка, от использования грязного утка и другого. Дефект в изделиях I сорта на видимых частях не допускается, на закрытых частях не учитывается. (v) Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосека – наличие по утку разреженных полос вследствие уменьшения плотности нитей. Образуется при неправильной работе ткацкого станка. Недосеки ухудшают внешний вид ткани и снижают её прочность. Дефект в 3–5 нитей на деталях изделий I и II сортов не допускается, в изделиях III сорта допускается в одном месте. (vi) Неподработка Нитей – нити основы в отдельных местах не переплетаются с нитями утка и выступают на поверхность ткани. Этот дефект возникает вследствие обрыва или ослабления отдельных галев. На качество изделия влияет так же, как и подплетина. (vii) Подныpки – нити утка на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек сверху или снизу ткани. Дефект образуется вследствие провисания нескольких нитей основы в зеве. На качество изделия влияет так же, как и подплетина. (viii) Подплетина – одновременный обрыв нескольких основных нитей и заработка их концов в структуру ткани, вследствие чего в этом месте получается неправильное строение ткани. Подплетина очень заметна в ткани и в изделиях I и II сортов не допускается. В изделиях III сорта подплетина допускается в одном месте. (ix) Промётки или Пролёты – отсутствие уточной нити по всей ширине ткани или только по отдельной её части. Дефект возникает вследствие разрегулировки станка после обрыва утка, а иногда в результате обрыва уточины, конец которой захватывается краем зева и зарабатывается в ткань. Промётки допускаются в изделиях I сорта в одном месте, II сорта – в трёх местах, III сорта – в пяти местах. На закрытых частях изделия промётки не учитываются. (x) Слёт Утка – затканные пучки утка, полученные в результате слета с початка уточной нити в виде петель. Дефект образуется вследствие повышенной крутки утка, недостаточной его влажности и недостаточного торможения уточины при выходе из челнока. Слёты по 5 нитей в изделиях I сорта из хлопчатобумажных и шерстяных тканей допускаются в одном месте, в изделиях II сорта – в двух местах, в изделиях III сорта – в четырёх местах. (xi) Уточные Петли (Сукрутины) – петельки, образующиеся из сильно скрученного утка; они могут быть заработаны внутрь полотна, напоминая слеты утка, или же выступать на поверхности. При отделке петли часто удаляют с поверхности ткани, что приводит к уменьшению прочности ткани. (xii) Кроме того, могут возникнуть такие дефекты, как парочки, сбой ткацкого рисунка, неровный бой, рассечка бёрдом и другие. Некоторые дефекты ткани в процессе её отделки устраняются. Местные дефекты снижают сортность ткани, но могут быть обойдены при раскрое её, что позволит выпустить изделие высшим сортом. В текстильной продукции под Пороком или Дефектом понимается порок, который снижает ожидаемое качество ткани, если он расположен на видном месте готового изделия, изготовленного из ткани, которое может отбраковываться покупателем. Дефекты Пряжи и Нитей:- В пряже и нитях встречаются дефекты, ухудшающие их внешний вид и снижающие механическую прочность. Причинами дефектов являются плохая подготовка и очистка волокон, нарушения технологии прядения или кручения. К наиболее распространённым дефектам относятся следующие:- (i) Ворсистость Поверхности Нити:- появляется вследствие обрыва филаментных волокон на небольших участках. (ii) Грязная или Масляная Пряжа или Нити:- дефекты, вызывающие загрязнение тканей и неровноту их крашения. (iii) Меньшая Толщина Нитей:- результат отсутствия одного или нескольких волокон. (iv) Непропрядки и Перекрутины:- наличие толстых рыхлых недокрученных мест (непропрядки) и тонких перекрученных (перекрутины). Так же как и переслежины и пересечки, они резко ухудшают внешний вид и свойства ткани. (v) Неравномерная Окрашиваемость получается в неравномерных по различным показателям нитях (особенное влияние оказывает неравномерность натяжений). (vi) Переслежины и Пересечки:- чередующиеся тонкие и толстые места в пряже. Этот дефект резко ухудшает внешний вид ткани и её механические свойства. (vii) Сорная Пряжа:- результат плохой очистки волокна, в котором остались колючки (остатки Хлопчатника, репей – в шерстяной пряже, костра – в льняной). (viii) Узелки:- образуются спутанными на поверхности пряжи группами волокон; этот дефект сильно ухудшает внешний вид ткани. (ix) Шишковатая Пряжа:- резкие утолщения вследствие заработки приставшего к пряже пуха. (x) Штопорность:- является дефектом кручёной пряжи или нитей. Вследствие большого натяжения одна из составляющих оказывается более прямолинейной, а другая обвивает её по спирали. Ткацкие Дефекты:- в процессе ткачества могут возникнуть ткацкие дефекты вследствие разладки работы механизмов ткацкого станка или вследствие применения пряжи (нитей) с различными дефектами. Все ткацкие дефекты можно разделить на три группы:- дефекты по основе, дефекты по утку, общие дефекты. Дефекты по основе связаны главным образом с её обрывом или неправильной проборкой. По Основе могут возникать следующие дефекты:- (i) Близна:- отсутствие одной-двух нитей основы вследствие их обрыва; дефект хорошо виден на просвет, особенно в тканях полотняного переплетения. Близна ухудшает внешний вид тканей и уменьшает срок их службы. (ii) Неподработка Нитей Основы:- дефект, состоящий в том, что некоторые нити основы не переплетаются с уточными. Образуется этот дефект вследствие ослабления натяжения части основных нитей, их провисания, в результате чего не образуется ‘чистого’ зева и нити основы не зарабатываются в ткань. Неподработка основы – грубый дефект, резко ухудшающий внешний вид и свойства тканей. (iii) Отрывы:- обрыв большого количества нитей основы с последующей неудовлетворительной их приработкой. На ткани видна поперечная полоса по месту отрыва и приработки. Обрывы основы могут возникать при зажиме челнока в зеве. (iv) Парочка:— две нити основы переплетаются за одну. Причиной дефекта является неправильная проборка в галево ремизок. Дефект ухудшает внешний вид ткани, имеет вид продольной утолщённой или тёмной (на просвет) полосы. (v) Подплетина:- представляет собой обрыв группы нитей основы с их последующим перепутыванием с нитями утка и общим нарушением переплетения. Подплетина является очень грубым, недопустимым дефектом, ухудшающим внешний вид и свойства ткани. К Общим Дефектам тканей относятся следующие:- (i) Дыры:- образуются при механическом повреждении ткани. (ii) Залипы:- дефекты шёлковых тканей; образуются в результате налипания шлихты, вследствие чего нарушается процесс зевообразования и возникает искажение переплетения на небольшом участке. (iii) Плохие Кромки:- возникают при слабом натяжении кромочных нитей основы, излишнем натяжении утка, неправильной заводке кромочных нитей в галево ремизок. (iv) Проколы:- нарушения целостности ткани иглами шпарутки, главным образом у кромок. (v) Прощипы (Прощипки):- дефекты шёлковых и шерстяных тканей; образуются при удалении с поверхности заработанного пуха и нитей. (vi) Пятна:- возникают вследствие загрязнения ткани машинным маслом. Ткань с этим дефектом не прокрашивается или приобретает другой оттенок. (vii) Рассечка Бёрдом:- разреженные полосы, идущие вдоль ткани; они возникают вследствие сдвига основных нитей, например при погнутости зубьев бёрда. (viii) Редочь:- недостаточная плотность ткани по основе или утку. По основе этот дефект возникает при её проборке в бёрдо, не соответствующей установленной плотности; по утку при установке сменных шестерней, вызывающих слишком быструю подачу ткани на товарный валик. (ix) Сбитый Рисунок:- изменение переплетения вследствие нарушений в работе кареточного механизма, цепляния ремизок одна за другую и других неполадок в зевообразовании. (x) Узкая Ткань:- уменьшение ширины ткани; может иметь место вследствие увеличения натяжения нитей основы или утка, плохого удерживания ткани шпарутками

при неправильной заводке кромочных нитей в галево ремизок. Дефекты, Возникающие При Подготовке Ткани К Крашению:- дефекты отделки могут образоваться при проведении любой отделочной операции при применении недоброкачественных отделочных препаратов или нарушении технологических процессов. Все дефекты можно подразделить в зависимости от этапа отделки на группы:- дефекты, возникающие при подготовке к крашению, дефекты гладкого крашения, дефекты узорчатой расцветки, дефекты заключительной и специальной отделки. Дефекты, возникающие при подготовке к крашению:- (i) Витамины:- заломы получаются вследствие пластической деформации некоторых тканей при обработке их в жгуте. (ii) Известковые Пятна:- получаются вследствие отложения на ткани содержащихся в воде солей кальция и магния, являются в дальнейшем причиной появления пятен при крашении, печатании. (iii) Малая Белизна ткани:- возникает вследствие небольшой концентрации, малой длительности действия и температуры белящего раствора. (iv) Недоворсовка:- недостаточная густота и высота ворса. (v) Недостаточный Блеск:- получается при низкой концентрации щёлочи или слабом натяжении ткани при мерсеризации. (vi) Непроварка:- результат того, что спутники целлюлозы при отварке оказались неудалёнными; непроверенная ткань остаётся жёстковатой, имеет малую капиллярность, что затрудняет крашение и печатание. Причины непроварки:- недостаточная концентрация и циркуляция варочной жидкости (едкого натра и другого). (vii) Непропалка:- дефект ткани, когда на поверхности остались неудалённые торчащие волокна. Они образовались вследствие большой скорости движения ткани над горелкой и недостаточно высокой температуры опаливания. (viii) Неравномерное Опаливание:- результат неравномерного распределения пламени горелки по ширине ткани, разной интенсивности нагрева, образования складок на ткани при опаливании. (ix) Неровный Ворс:- ворс, неравномерный по высоте и густоте. (x) Ослабление Ткани:- возникает при попадании в котлы кислорода воздуха. Это неисправимый и недопустимый дефект. Ослабление ткани появляется при повышенной концентрации и температуре белящих растворов, слишком длительной лежке или плохой промывке. (xi) Пережог (общий, местный):- имеет вид жёлто-коричневых пятен. Дефект неисправим и недопустим. Он образуется при малой скорости движения ткани над горелкой, слишком высокой температуре и отсутствии воды в искрогасильной ванне. (xii) Разрыв Кромки ткани:- происходит при сильном её натяжении на ширильной машине. (xiii) Ржавая Кромка:- дефект, появляющийся при плохом состоянии клупп, служащих для удерживания краёв ткани. (xiv) Ржавые Пятна:- имеют тёмно-коричневый цвет, образуются при отложении на ткани гидроокиси железа, вызывают появление дефектов при крашении и печатании. Дефекты Узорчатой Расцветки (Печатания):- (i) Забитая Фигура:- образуется при попадании пуха в гравюру печатного вала, вследствие чего на ткани остаются непропечатанные места. (ii) Засечки:- при печати имеют вид продольных непропечатанных полос, возникающих вследствие наличия складок на ткани при её прохождении через печатную машину. (iii) Затаск:- имеет вид сильно вытянутого пятна краской со светлой полосой посередине. Причина образования затаска такая же, как и щелчка:- под раклю попадает пух и он дольше задерживается под раклей. (iv) Зашиб Вала:- возникает при повреждении печатного вала в одном месте, при этом на ткани отпечатывается периодически повторяющееся пятно от краски. (v) Належки:- отпечатки рисунка, образующиеся при соприкосновении светлых мест с окрашенными в плохо высушенной ткани. (vi) Однобокая Печать (Разнокромочность):- имеет неодинаковую интенсивность в оттенках по ширине ткани; причиной этого дефекта является неравномерное давление печатного вала или неправильное поступление свежей краски (с одной стороны ящика). (vii) Печатный Останов:- поперечная непропечатанная полоса, образующаяся при останове машины вследствие высыхания краски в гравюре печатного вала на участке между раклей и тканью. (viii) Подмочки:- растекшиеся пята с ореолом, возникающие при сушке вследствие попадания капель сконденсировавшейся влаги. (ix) Растраф Рисунка:- представляет собой смещение частей многовального рисунка. (x) Штриф:- представляет собой продольную тонкую (иногда двойную) полосу, проведённую на ткани краской. Она появляется при повреждении ракли или поверхности печатного вала по всей окружности песчинкой, кусочком металла. При повреждении ракли последняя не счищает краску с печатного валика и образует на ткани извилистую полосу (ракля имеет поперечное относительно ткани движение). При повреждении печатного вала полоса получается прямой. (xi) Щелчок:- имеет вид пятна краской со светлой полосой посередине, образуется при попадании под раклю на короткое время твердого комочка. Комочек приподнимает в этом месте раклю, и она не счищает краску с печатного валика.

DEFECTIVE GOODS INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ ДЕФЕКТНЫХ (или БРАКОВАННЫХ) ТОВАРОВ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ С ДЕФЕКТОМ) – Defective Goods Inventory (DGI):- those items that have been returned, have been delivered damaged and have a freight claim outstanding, or have been damaged in some way during warehouse handling. Defective Goods Inventory (DGI):- this part of inventory consits in goods delivered damaged and that are under an outstanding freight claim.

DEFECTIVE PLATING = ДЕФЕКТИВНОЕ (или НЕТОЧНОЕ, или РАЗЛАЖЕННОЕ) ПЛАТИРОВАНИЕ – Defective Plating:- the appearance on the face side of a fabric of the wrong one of two yarns knitted simultaneously at a feeder. Note:- this defect is caused by poorly differentiated feed heights or tension during plating. / Платирование – операция введения подкладочных нитей, которые соединяются с товаром платиновыми петлями в местах, где изгибы ложатся на иглы.

DEFECTIVE SELVEDGE = ДЕФЕКТНАЯ КРОМКА (или ДЕФЕКТИВНАЯ КРОМКА) – Defective Selvedge:- at the start of beam gaiting, the Jaquard Monogram and selvedge ends are properly checked for any abnormalities in selvedge. Improper Selvedge Tuck - in or loops at the edge of selvedge, Tails out or Weavy selvedge to be looked in to so that fabric woven is perfect as selvedge is the decoration of the fabric. Weaving defect. Defective Selvedge:- tails out, warp selvedge, loops, uneven, under tuck in, over tuck in, defect in monogram, curly selvedge are classified as defective selvedge. See also Faulty Selvedge. Defective Selvedge:- (i) Curled Selvedge:- caused due to incorrect balance of cloth structure between body and selvedge; (ii) Cut, Torn or Burst Selvage:- caused due to selvedge sticking to emery roller or damages caused by temple roller; (iii) Loppy Selvedge:- caused when the selvedge or cut the race board felt at the reed and the weft is caught on this groove when the sley beats up; (iv) Pulled In Selvedge:- caused due to isolated tight picks; (v) Rugged or Ragged Selvedge:- caused due to the variations in tension of the selvedge ends; (vi) Slacked Selvedge:- caused due the incorrect balance of cloth structure between the body and the selvedge; (vii) Tight Selvedge:- caused due to incorrect balance of structure between body and selvedge,selvedge yarns woven at high tension; and (viii) Uneven Selvedge:- caused by the variation in weft tension, lack of control on number of selvedge ends. / Порок или дефект ткачества. жёлоб или паз (groove).

DEFECTIVE WOOL = ДЕФЕКТНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ДЕФЕКТИВНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или БРАКОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Defective Wool is a wool that contains excessive vegetable matter, such as burs, seeds, and straw, or which is kempy, cotty, tender, or otherwise faulty.

DEFECTS = ПОРОКИ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ) – (1) In textile industry, Defects is a general term that refers to some flaw in a textile product that detracts from either performance or appearance properties. / Дефект – невыполнение предполагаемого потребительского требования. Примечания:- (i) Термин Дефект применим, когда признак качества продукции, процесса или услуги оценивают с точки зрения использования в отличие от соответствия техническим условиям. (ii) Поскольку термин Дефект имеет определённое значение в законодательстве, им нельзя пользоваться как общим термином.

(2) In the grain industry, damaged kernels, foreign material, and shrunken and broken kernels. The sum of these three factors may not exceed the limit for the factor defects for each numerical grade. / В зерновой индустрии, повреждённая зерновка (повреждённые ядра), инородные примеси, и щуплая и битая зерновка. Сумма этих трёх показателей не может превышать лимита установленных цифровых показателей дефектов для каждого сорта.

(3) Metal Defects are the imperfections in the structure of metals and alloys. Metal defects impair the physicomechanical properties of such materials (for example, electrical conductivity, magnetic permeability, strength, density, and plasticity). A distinction is made between metal defects of the fine structure (on an atomic scale) and coarser defects – submicroscopic cracks that form along the boundaries of the blocks of a crystal and on its surface. Still coarser metal defects are the microscopic and macroscopic defects that are disturbances of continuity or homogeneity and that form in a metal as a result of the imperfection of processes or the poor technological nature of multicomponent alloys, which require particularly precise observance of conditions at each stage of their manufacture and processing. The defects found in metal products and intermediate products are distinguished on the basis of size and location, as well as nature and origin. They may form during smelting of the metal and production of castings (nonmetallic and slag inclusions, contraction cavities, pores, gas porosity, and blisters); during pressure treatment (ply separation, forging defects, laps, fine cracks, blisters, and flakes); as a result of thermal, chemicothermal, electrochemical, and mechanical treatment (cracks, burns, and decarburization); and in the process of joining metals – during welding, soldering, riveting, and so on (poor penetration, poor soldering, cracks, and corrosion). In addition, defects in intermediate and finished products may occur during storage, shipment, and operation (corrosion damage). Metal defects may be local (various faults of continuity, such as pores, cavities, cracks, ply separations, flakes, forging defects, and laps), distributed in limited zones (liquation conglomerations, incomplete hardening zones, zones of corrosive damage, and local cold hardening), or distributed throughout the entire volume or surface of a product (nonconformity of chemical composition, structure, or quality of machine processing). Local defects, which are confined to a limited volume, may be point, line, plane, or three-dimensional. Depending on their location they are divided into external (surface and subsurface) and internal (deep-seated). In an applied, technical sense, deviations from the normal quality that impair the operating characteristics of a metal or product and lead to a reduction in grade or to rejection of products should be considered defects. However, not every metal defect is a defect in the product; deviations from the normal quality of the metal that are not essential to the functioning of a particular product should not be considered defects for that product. Deviations from normal quality that are defects for products that operate under some conditions (such as fatigue loading) may be of no consequence under other conditions (such as static loading). The quality of a metal and of a product efficiently manufactured from it can be improved with complete elimination of the most dangerous defects (such as cracks, contraction cavities, ply separations, and flakes) and with a reduction to a certain minimum of the other defects that represent a lesser danger under the specific operating conditions of the particular product. High quality of the metal and of the products manufactured from it can be ensured by improving the production technology in order to preclude the possibility of the appearance of defects and by improving the methods of monitoring the quality of the metal in order to detect flaws and reject defective stock and intermediate and finished products. The quality of the metal is monitored by methods of chemical, spectral, X-ray structural, and metallographic analysis, which make it possible to detect deviations from the desired composition and structure. These methods generally require the taking of special samples of the metal and lead to damage to or destruction of the monitored products; therefore, they are used only for selective quality control. More reliable, thorough monitoring of metal defects that are disruptions of continuity or homogeneity is accomplished through the physical methods of nondestructive testing (flaw detection), which are based on the study of changes in the physical characteristics of the metal. For a final resolution of the question of whether the quality of the stock or product conforms to the standard, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the number, size, location, and character of the detected flaws but also the specific conditions of loading of the product and of its individual zones in use. / Ликвация (Liquation). Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). литьё или отливка (casting). пористость или рыхлость (porosity). ковка или штамповка (forging). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). В металлах под Дефектами понимаются отклонения от предусмотренного техническими условиями качества металла по химическому составу, структуре, сплошности, состоянию поверхности, механическим и другим свойствам.

DEFENSE IN DEPTH = ЭШЕЛОНИРОВАННАЯ ЗАЩИТА – Defense In Depth (DiD):- multiple layers of security to provide added protection to IT resources.

DEFENSE MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING = МЕМОРАНДУМ О ВЗАИМОПОНИМАНИИ В ВОПРОСАХ ОБОРОНЫ – Defense Memoranda Of Understandings (MOUs) are defense cooperation agreements. The MOUs are signed by the United States Department of Defense (US DOD) with allied nations and are related to research, development or production of defense equipment, or reciprocal procurement of defense items.

DEFENSIVE STOCKS = БЕЗОПАСНЫЕ АКЦИИ – Defensive Stock is a stock that provides a constant dividend and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market. This is not to be confused with a 'Defense Stock', which refers to stock in companies which manufacture things like weapons, ammunition and fighter jets. Defensive stocks remain stable during the various phases of the business cycle. During recessions they tend to perform better than the market; however, during an expansion phase it performs below the market. Betas of defensive stocks are less than one. To illustrate this phenomenon, consider a stock with a beta of 0.5. If the market is expected to drop 15%, and the existing risk-free rate is 3%, a defensive stock will only drop 9% (0.5*(–15%–3%)). On the other hand, if the market is expected to increase 15%, with a risk-free rate of 3%, a defensive stock will only increase 6% (0.5*(15%–3%)). The utility industry is an example of defensive stocks because during all phases of the business cycle, people need gas and electricity. Many active investors will invest in defensive stocks if a market downturn is expected. However, if the market is expected to prosper, active investors will often choose stocks with higher betas in an attempt to maximize return. Also known as a Non-Cyclical Stock because it is not highly correlated with the business cycle. Shares which offer a good return but have only limited potential for an appreciation in price. Exposure to price declines is also only marginal. Defensive Stocks are the shares of companies that are not affected by economic cycles, because they produce necessities, e.g., food.

DEFERRED ACCOUNT = РАСЧЁТ В РАССРОЧКУ – The Deferred Account facility offers bullion clients both gearing and flexibility. As an alternative to an outright forward transaction with a set timescale and quantity, a deferred account offers the facility to trade in bullion as a spot deal but to run the position through time without settling transactions. It can be considered an open-ended, rolling forward. The underlying premise of the facility is that settlement and delivery of transactions are deferred on a day-by-day basis – the buyer does not pay Dollars and the seller does not deliver bullion. While bullion against purchases or sales is credited or debited to a client's unallocated account in gold or silver, and the cash countervalue of the transaction is debited or credited to his currency account, actual settlement and delivery are not effected. The client is then charged interest on day-to-day balances for the account that is in debit – either metal or cash – and paid for the account that is in credit, based on an agreed formula set by the dealer. Interest is applied to the accounts at specified intervals. Deferred Account is a system allowing the shipowner to pay his annual premium by installments. Deferred Account is an account that postpones tax liabilities until a future date. A deferred account refers to one where there is a deferral of tax, usually in accounts specifically designed for retirement, such as an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) in the

United States. Deferred accounts have proved to be enormously popular since their introduction, especially as fewer companies offer pensions and the burden of saving for retirement has shifted to individuals. The rationale behind deferred accounts is that they facilitate saving for retirement by enabling investments to grow tax-free until withdrawal. This tax-free compounding effect may generally enable investments in deferred accounts to grow faster than in taxable accounts. Another benefit of deferred accounts is that investments are only taxed upon withdrawal, which is usually assumed to be at retirement, when the contributor is presumably in a lower tax bracket. / Система, позволяющая владельцу судна оплачивать причитающуюся ежегодную премию частями.

DEFERRED ASSET = ОТЛОЖЕННОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ (или ОТЛОЖЕННЫЙ АКТИВ) – The term Deferred Asset refers to a deferred charge or a deferred debit. A deferred charge is reported on the balance sheet in the long-term asset section other assets. An example of a deferred charge is bond issue costs. These costs include all of the fees that a corporation incurs in order to register and issue bonds. The fees are paid near the time that the bonds are issued but they will not be expensed at that time. Rather, the bond issue costs are initially deferred to the long-term asset section of the balance sheet. Then in each year of the life of the bonds, a portion of the bond issue costs will be systematically moved from the balance sheet and will appear as an expense on the income statement. The process of systematically reducing this deferred charge is known as amortizing the bond issue costs. Deferred Asset:- expense incurred that does not match the income it will provide in the same accounting period. Also known as Deferred Debit. See also Deferred Charge. Deferred Asset:- prepaid recurring expense (such as insurance, interest, or rent) carried forward as an asset, until the associated service or benefit is received. Also called Deferred Debit.

DEFERRED CHARGE = РАСХОДЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ (или ОТЛОЖЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ, или ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Deferred Charge:- a prepaid expense that is treated as an asset on a balance sheet and is carried forward until it is actually used. Deferred charges often stem from a business making a payment for a good or service that it has not yet received, such as the prepaying of insurance premiums or rent. A company may pay for a year of rent in advance, for example, to receive more favorable terms; this advanced payment is recorded as a deferred charge on the balance sheet. Each month, the company can then use a portion of the funds in its deferred charges account and recognize this amount as an expense on any financial statements. Also called Prepaid Expense. Recording deferred charges ensures that a company's accounting practices are operating within the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) by matching revenues with expenses each month. A company may capitalize the underwriting fees on a corporate bond issue as a deferred charge, subsequently amortizing over the life of the bond issue. Deferred charges refer to payments that the company has made prior to receiving the corresponding goods and/or services. Deferred revenue, on the other hand, refers to money that the company has received as payments before a product has been delivered. A prime example of a deferred charge is rent. Consider the case where a company pays a lump sum to its landlord to cover rent for six months. As each month approaches, the company will use a portion of the funds from its deferred charges account and recognize this portion as an expense on its financial statements. This process ensures that revenues for the month are matched with the expenses incurred for that month. Cost already incurred that is deferred to the future. Deferred charges are classified as non-current assets because their life extends beyond one year. Deferred Charge:- expenditure not recognised as an expense of the period when occurred but carried forward to a future period for the purpose of matching against subsequent revenues. Also known as Deferred Asset, Deferred Cost, and Deferred Expenditure.

DEFERRED CREDIT = КРЕДИТ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ (или ОТЛОЖЕННЫЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ) – Deferred Credit:- income that is received by a business but not immediately reported as income. Typically, this is done on income that is not fully earned and, consequently, has yet to be matched with a related expense. Such items include consulting fees, subscription fees and any other revenue stream that is intricately tied to future promises. For example, a book club might defer income from a two-year membership plan until all the costs of procurement and shipping are assessed. Also known as Deferred Income or Deferred Revenue. Deferred credit is used largely for bookkeeping purposes and as a means to even out, or 'smooth' financial records and give a more accurate picture of business activities. Using the previous example of a book club, if all membership or subscriptions fees just happened to come in during the first quarter and all products were shipped out in the second, the quarter-to-quarter income statement would obviously be skewed. Deferred Credit:- income received by a business entity that has not yet been earned. For example, prepaid rent is a deferred credit for a landlord who receives rent in advance. Also known as Deferred Income, Deferred Liability, Deferred Revenue, and Unearned Income. A Deferred Credit could mean money received in advance of it being earned, such as deferred revenue, unearned revenue, or customer advances. A deferred credit could also result from complicated transactions where a credit amount arises, but the amount is not revenue. A deferred credit is reported as a liability on the balance sheet. Depending on the specifics, the deferred credit might be a current liability or a noncurrent liability. In the past, it was common to see a noncurrent liability section with the heading Deferred Credits.

DEFERRED DELIVERY = ОТЛОЖЕННАЯ ПОСТАВКА (или ОТСРОЧЕННАЯ ПОСТАВКА) – Deferred Delivery:- shares quoted 'dd' are the result of a reconstruction of the company's share capital where shareholders have surrendered old scrip to the company but the company has yet to issue new scrip. Shareholders who wish to sell must do so on a 'dd' basis so buyers know that they cannot yet expect delivery of scrip.

DEFERRED (DELIVERY) MONTH = ОТДАЛЁННЫЙ МЕСЯЦ (ПОСТАВКИ) – Deferred (Delivery) Month:- the more distant months in which futures trading is taking place, as distinguished from the nearby (futures delivery) month. See also Back Month.

DEFERRED EXPENDITURE = РАСХОДЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ – Deferred Expenditure:- also known as Deferred Expenses or Deferred Revenue Expenditures, Deferred Expenditures are any type of business expenses that are paid for in one accounting period but are carried over into subsequent periods due to the benefit of those purchases providing benefits later on. Many companies account for these types of expenditures by tracking them in a special deferred expenditure account that is associated with other non-current expenses carried by the company. Once the benefits from the purchase are realized, the amount can be transferred to the profit and loss statement as a normal or current expenditure. One of the easiest ways to determine if a particular expense should be classed as a deferred expenditure is to consider when benefits from the purchase will be realized. If the benefits are incurred immediately, then the expenditure should be classed as current. Should the benefits be realized incrementally over the course of several periods, then it is proper to account for the transaction in a deferred expenditure account. It is not unusual for a business to make sure that specific guidelines are in place for classifying various purchases, often as a means of keeping the process uniform and also making it easier to reconcile the accounting records for audits and for the preparation of reports used in preparing tax returns. A common example of a deferred expenditure is the cost of advertising. When a company launches a new advertising campaign, the chances of achieving immediate benefit in terms of revenue may or may not be present. Typically, the returns that are generated directly as a result of the advertising expenses incurred during one accounting period will be spread over several periods. In the interim, the cost is accounted for as non-current in the accounting records, and can be transferred once it is determined that the benefits associated with those particular expenditures have been fully realized. Many companies also class several other types of expenses in this manner. Any type of prepaid insurance premiums may be classed as deferred expenses. In like manner, office supplies purchased in one period for use

in a subsequent period qualify as a deferred expenditure. Just about any type of good or service that is purchased and paid for with plans to use it in a future accounting period will fit into this category. As long as the full benefit is not derived until a later point in time, there is a good chance that it can rightly be identified as a Deferred Expenditure. Deferred Expenditure is an expenditure for which payment has been made or a liability incurred but which is carried forward on the presumption that it will be of benefit over a subsequent period or periods. This is also referred to as Deferred Revenue Expenditure. See also Deferred Charge. Deferred Expenditure is a cost to the company that has invariably been paid but doesn't impact on the company's profit/loss accounts in the month it was paid but further into the financial year or possibly the next depending on when it will be utilized. Small companies may not reflect deferred expenditure in their accounts but larger corporate entities will have company accounting policies to deal with deferred expenditure or prepayments as by the very nature of the business and the size may have a big impact in the financial records of the company. An example would be if your company were to purchase £4 000 of packing materials but only used £1 000 in the month they were purchased, by charging the full amount of £4 000 to your Profit/loss account in one month you would be distorting your figures so better to place the remaining amount on the balance sheet as deferred expenditure and charge an appropriate amount the following month.

DEFERRED FUTURES = ОТДАЛЁННЫЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ (или ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ) – Deferred Futures are the futures delivery months, of those currently trading, that expire farthest in the future. Also known as Back Months, or Forward Months. The opposite of Nearby. / Отдалённые Фьючерсы или Отсроченные Фьючерсы:- те месяцы поставки фьючерсов, торгуемых в данное время, по которым срок действия истекает в будущем в дальнейшем. Известны также как Отдалённые Месяцы (Back Months), или Форвардные Месяцы (Forward Months). В противоположность Ближайший (Nearby).

DEFERRED INCOME = ДОХОДЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ – Deferred Income refers to an obligation to provide goods or service for which company received advance payment. For example, company may have entered into research and development contracts and received up front payment for some of these activities. If company needs to acquire facilities and equipment and hire scientists before it can begin the research, it might be paid for some costs in advance. Although company has received cash, it cannot recognize this payment as revenue, since under the realization concept it has not provided these services yet. Thus the advance payment is offset by a deferred income liability for the same amount. The deferred income liability will be reduced as the company completes the research and development services and recognizes the revenue for these activities. Company may have a second deferred income liability that is not listed under current liabilities. This means that company received advance payment for obligations that extend beyond 1 year. The portion of the advance payment for research activities over the next year is listed under current liabilities while the balance is listed as a noncurrent liability. See also Deferred Credit. Deferred Income is income received but not earned until all events have occurred. Deferred income is reflected as a liability.

DEFERRED LIABILITY = ОТЛОЖЕННОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ОТСРОЧЕННОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО, или ДОЛГОСРОЧНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – Deferred Liability refers to a debt which is incurred and due which a person or entity does not resolve with a payment. The payment will be due at some point in the future and thus the liability is said to be 'deferred'. A number of types of liabilities can be deferred, ranging from payments on loans to income taxes which must be paid. Deferred liabilities are accounted for in the accounting books to provide a more complete financial picture. Deferred tax liability is a very common form of deferred liability. In this case, it is recognized in the books that extra tax liability is being incurred, but it is not paid at the time. There are lots of reasons why people might incur liability which remains unpaid, such as changes in accounting practices and tax rates, acceptance of credits which are not yet applied, and so forth. By recording the deferred liability in the books, an accountant can make sure that it is recorded so that it will not be a surprise when it comes due. Debts in general, also known as Liabilities because they represent a liability in someone's books, can be deferred for a number of reasons. Deferred payment may be structured into a debt, as for example when someone buys a new car and makes no payments for the first year, and changing circumstances may require renegotiation of the debt, including deferment of payments. As long as a debt is owed and not paid, it is considered a deferred liability. Financing is one of the cornerstones of operations for businesses large and small as well as individuals. Incurring debt allows people to make investments which would otherwise not be accessible so that their companies and financial positions can grow. Without the ability to access credit, people would be limited to their cash on hand when it comes to making investments and this can be limiting. The ability to defer debt and stagger payments is also important as it allows people to repay debt at a rate which is sustainable. Care must be taken to record deferred liabilities so that accounts are accurate, as failure to record a debt can make the books appear better than they are. With debts also come related expenses such as service charges, interest, and so forth. A deferred liability represents a business or personal liability which will be payable in the future. Deferred Liability is a liability that does not fall due until after a period of a year. Deferred Liability is a liability of indeterminate term introduced into the accounting records in order to match revenues and expenses of the current period, e.g., a deferred income tax liability relates to the proportion of income tax expense arising from timing differences in a period. / , например, .

DEFERRED PAYMENT = ОТЛОЖЕННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ПЛАТЁЖ С ОТСРОЧКОЙ) – Deferred Payment is delayed payment on the sale of a commodity, at a preestablished price. Expression used for a letter of credit with a deferred payment date, e.g., 90, 120, 180 days after the date of the bill of lading. No draft is required. Deferred Payment:- payment a set period of time after shipment or presentation of shipping documents, as opposed to immediately or at sight. A distinction is drawn between a letter of credit that is available for deferred payment and one that is available for acceptance of time drafts in that no drafts are involved under a deferred payment L/C. Without accepted drafts, the beneficiary's ability to sell, or discount, his right to payment to a lender or investor is restricted. / , например, . Отсроченный Платёж (как способ исполнения аккредитива):- платёж по аккредитиву, осуществляемый через определённое количество дней или в течение определённого времени после предоставления документов бенефициаром в банк, либо после даты выписки транспортного документа, либо другой даты.

DEFERRED PAYMENT CREDIT = АККРЕДИТИВ С ОТСРОЧКОЙ ПЛАТЕЖА (или АККРЕДИТИВ С ОТЛОЖЕННЫМ ПЛАТЕЖОМ) – Deferred Payment Credit is a type of Letter of Credit. Provides for payment some time after presentation of shipping documents by exporter. Under a Deferred Payment Credit, the issuing bank and any confirming bank undertake to effect payment at a specified later date (for instance, 90 days after the date of shipment) subject to the presentation of the stipulated documents within the expiry date of the documentary credit. As such, the maturity date must be ascertainable in accordance with the tenor stated in the credit. The exporter thus grants the importer time to pay. Features:- the credit is available by deferred payment:- (i) in the case of unconfirmed credits, only the issuing bank is liable to the exporter for payment on the due date. Consequently, there is a long period during which the credit and country risk are not covered. (ii) In the case of confirmed credits, the exporter receives such a payment undertaking from both the issuing and the confirming bank. Advantages:- the advantages of unconfirmed deferred payment credits:- (i) the importer is not required to effect payment until the due date. If necessary, the goods can be re-sold during the payment period and the proceeds of the sale used to settle the documentary credit. (ii) More cost-effective than a confirmed credit. The additional advantages of confirmed deferred payment credits:- (i) the additional advantages of confirmed deferred payment credits: this form of credit offers the exporter extensive security as the credit risk is extremely limited – bank UBS AG, for instance, is liable to the exporter

– and the country risk is eliminated altogether. (ii) The credit is available with the confirming bank, which means that the exporter receives the payment undertaking from the confirming bank (UBS) as soon as the stipulated documents have been presented if they constitute a complying presentation. (iii) The risks associated with postage – late delivery or loss – for the exporter are largely eliminated as the credit is deemed to have been utilized once the complying documents have been presented to the confirming bank. (iv) Under certain circumstances, the exporter can benefit from the prepayment of the credit subject to an interest charge once the complying documents have been presented. Disadvantages:- the disadvantages of unconfirmed deferred payment credits:- (i) under certain circumstances, there is a risk that the exporter will not be paid in the event of problems in the country in which the issuing bank is based or credit-related difficulties on the part of the issuing bank. (ii) The exporter must bear the financing costs during the payment period. (iii) Compared with payment against open account or documentary collection, the administrative costs are higher. The disadvantage of confirmed deferred payment credits:- this is a more expensive option than an unconfirmed credit because the confirming bank effectively guarantees the payment and thus charges a commitment fee for the risk it assumes. Special Features:- in contrast to acceptance credits, in this instance there is no liability on a bill. Furthermore, as a general rule no time draft should be necessary for the purposes of the credit. Should the terms of the credit nevertheless require one, drawn on the buyer, this is treated as an additional document. Even if a documentary credit does not include a confirmation instruction, the nominated bank can in certain cases enter into a special agreement with the exporter in the form of a so-called Silent Confirmation. Such an agreement will set out the risks covered by the nominated bank. Recommendations:- unconfirmed deferred payment credits are only appropriate if the exporter is able to accurately assess and accept the country risk and the credit risk on the part of the issuing bank. Furthermore, he should be in a position to await payment until the due date and not require pre-financing of the payment period. Should the exporter require greater security and/or financing of the payment period, however, he should request a confirmed acceptance or negotiation credit. We recommend that the exporter contact us before entering into any major deals in order to establish whether or not UBS would be willing to issue such a confirmation. We recommend that the exporter incorporate the following payment clause in the basic agreement. Payment Clause:- (i) Unconfirmed Credits:- '… against documentary credit, to be advised through UBS AG, Trade Finance, PO Box, CH-8098 Zurich (SWIFT UBSWCHZH80A), in our favor, available until (= date) with the advising bank, by deferred payment at ... days after the date of shipment, against presentation of the stipulated documents'. The exporter awaits payment until the due date. (ii) Confirmed Credits:- '… against documentary credit to be issued by a prime bank and confirmed by UBS AG, Trade Finance, PO Box, CH-8098 Zurich (SWIFT:- UBSWCHZH80A), in our favor, available until (= date) with the confirming bank, by deferred payment at ... days after the date of shipment against presentation of the stipulated documents'. In certain cases the exporter can arrange for a prepayment on the payment subject to deduction of an interest charge. Deferred Payment Credit is a type of a letter of credit where payment is made at a specified interval after collection papers are submitted. Deferred Payment Credit:- when getting a business loan of any kind, it's always a good idea to look into some deferred payment credit options. Deferred credit means that the borrower can repay the loan on various terms that are more suitable and flexible. Some examples of a deferred payment credit include import loans, which only require repayment on the loan when proof of delivery of goods is shown. Some loans will also let the business owner begin repaying only when they can show .... / Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG) .

DEFERRED PREMIUM = ОТЛОЖЕННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или ОТСРОЧЕННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ) – In reference to insurance, a Deferred Premium is the part of a premium which, following agreement with the insurer, is payable by monthly, quarterly or half-yearly instalments.

DEFERRED PRICE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С ОТЛОЖЕННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ (или ДОГОВОР С ОТСРОЧЕННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ) – Deferred Price Contract is a contract that transfers title of the commodity from the producer to the buyer, with the price to be determined at a future date.

DEFERRED PRINTING OF SECURITIES = ОТЛОЖЕННАЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ О ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГАХ (или ОТСРОЧЕННАЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ О ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГАХ) – Deferred Printing Of Securities:- system of holding securities in safekeeping in non-certificate form, i.e. purchases and sales are merely recorded in customers' accounts. Security certificates are only printed at the express wish of the customer, e.g., for over-the-counter delivery. / , то есть . , например, .

DEFERRED REBATE = ОТЛОЖЕННЫЙ ВОЗВРАТ (ЧАСТИ ПЛАТЕЖА) (или ОТСРОЧЕННЫЙ ВОЗВРАТ (ЧАСТИ ПЛАТЕЖА)) – Deferred Rebate:- the return of a portion of the freight charges by a carrier or a conference shipper in exchange for the shipper giving all or most of his shipments to the carrier or conference over a specified period of time (usually six months). Payment of the rate is deferred for a further similar period, during which the shipper must continue to give all or most of his shipments to the rebating carrier or conference. The shipper thus earns a further rebate that will not, however, be paid without an additional period of exclusive or almost exclusive patronage with the carrier of conference. In this way, the shipper becomes tied to the rebating carrier or conference. Although the deferred rebate system is illegal in the US foreign commerce, it generally is accepted in the ocean trade between other countries. Deferred Rebate:- when a carrier refunds a percent of charges to shippers who commit cargo for a period of time to the carrier. It is paid at the end of the period. Deferred Rebate:- arrangement under which a carrier offers to refund a percentage of the total freight charges to shippers who commit their cargo for a certain period (usually six months) to the carrier. This refund is paid out at the end of the period.

DEFERRED REIMBURSEMENT = ОТЛОЖЕННАЯ ОПЛАТА (или ОПЛАТА С ОТСРОЧКОЙ) – Deferred Reimbursement:- arrangement under a letter of credit (L/C) where the issuing bank agrees up front with its customer, the applicant, to pay the beneficiary upon presentation of the documents required in the L/C but to defer charging the applicant until a later date, thereby financing the purchase of goods under the L/C, usually for the expected amount of time the applicant needs in order to re-sell the goods.

DEFERRED SETTLEMENT = ОТЛОЖЕННЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или ОТСРОЧЕННЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Deferred Settlement is an arrangement whereby settlement of both sides of a bullion deal, metal and money, are deferred on a day-to-day basis. Deferred Settlement is a situation in which the settlement of a bullion market contract is deferred by mutual agreement on a daily basis. A settlement in which the obligation to settle on a trade date plus three (3) business days (T+3) basis is deferred until the time following the dispatch date that the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) fixes. A situation in which the settlement of a bullion market contract is deferred daily.

DEFERRED STOCKS = ОТЛОЖЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Shares which are not entitled to a dividend until the other share categories have had a dividend paid on them or which remain without dividend for a stipulated number of years and are then automatically converted into ordinary shares. Also known as Deferred Shares, Dividend Deferred Shares; or Subordinated Issues in Switzerland.

DEFERRED TAX ASSET = АКТИВ С ОТЛОЖЕННЫМ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕМ – Deferred Tax Asset is an asset on a company's balance sheet that may be used to reduce any subsequent period's income tax expense. Deferred tax assets can arise due to net loss carryovers, which are only recorded as assets if it is deemed more likely than not that the asset will be used in future fiscal periods. It must be determined that there is more than a 50% probability that the company will have positive accounting income in the next fiscal period before the deferred tax asset can be applied. If, for example, a company has a deferred tax asset of USD25 000 on its balance

sheet, and then the company earns USD75 000 in before-tax accounting income, accounting tax expense will be applied to USD50 000 (USD75 000 – USD25 000), instead of USD75 000. Deferred Tax Asset:- the deferred tax consequences attributable to deductible temporary differences and carryforwards. A deferred tax asset is measured using the applicable enacted tax rate and provisions of the enacted tax law. A deferred tax asset is reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

DEFERRED TAX CONSEQUENCES = ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ОТЛОЖЕННОГО НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ – Deferred Tax Consequences:- the future effects on income taxes as measured by the applicable enacted tax rate and provisions of the enacted tax law resulting from temporary differences and carryforwards at the end of the current year.

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY = ПАССИВ С ОТЛОЖЕННЫМ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕМ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО С ОТЛОЖЕННЫМ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕМ) – Deferred Tax Liabilities arise from timing difference between recognized tax liabilities in an organization's account and tax liabilities reported to the tax authorities; the tax amount due in one period but deferred for payment in another period. The deferred tax consequences attributable to taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax liability is measured using the applicable enacted tax rate and provisions of the enacted tax law. Deferred Tax Liability is an account on a company's balance sheet that is a result of temporary differences between the company's accounting and tax carrying values, the anticipated and enacted income tax rate, and estimated taxes payable for the current year. This liability may or may not be realized during any given year, which makes the deferred status appropriate. Because there are differences between what a company can deduct for tax and accounting purposes, there will be a difference between a company's taxable income and income before tax. A deferred tax liability records the fact that the company will, in the future, pay more income tax because of a transaction that took place during the current period, such as an installment sale receivable.

DEFIBRILLATION = ДЕФИБРИЛЛЯЦИЯ – Defibrillation is a removal of fibrils from the surface of a fabric. Individual fibers can become partially separated from the yarns that make up a fabric, poking up and degrading the appearance of the fabric. Fibrillation can result from long wet processing, especially if agitation is vigorous. With cellulose fibers, cellulase enzymes are now commonly used to remove fibrils from dyed garments.

DEFICIENCY = НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ – Deficiency is any inadequacy or shortage of substances essential to growth and development of plants. Lacking in some quality, faculty, or characteristic necessary for completeness.

DEFICIENCY PAYMENT = ПЛАТЁЖ НЕДОСТАЮЩЕЙ СУММЫ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – In the United States, Deficiency Payment is a direct Government payment to participating producers if farm average prices fall below specified target price levels during the calendar year. Payment rates cannot exceed the difference between target prices and price support loan rate.

DEFICIT = ДЕФИЦИТ – Deficit is an amount by which expenditures exceed revenues, or uses of funds exceed sources of funds, for a given period. In public accounting, a deficit is a debit balance in the retained earnings account, presented on the balance sheet as a contra account to shareholders' equity. It can also mean negative net income for an accounting period. In governmental accounting, a budget deficit is the excess of spending over receipts, and is financed by increasing the public debt. In balance of payments accounting, a balance of trade or balance of payments deficit is the excess of a nation's imports over its exports. The opposite of Surplus. Deficit is the amount each year by which government spending is greater than government income. Deficit:- as in Federal Deficit – this refers to a fiscal year shortfall in annual federal revenues over federal expenditures, somewhat akin to the loss as reported on a profit and loss statement. Deficit is a financial shortage that occurs when liabilities exceed assets. / Под Дефицитом, от Латинского слова Deficit, означающее Недостаёт, понимается недостаток, нехватка чего-либо, а также товар, которого нет в достаточном количестве. Дефицит:- ситуация, при которой совокупность издержек или потерь на счёте клиента превышает доход или прибыль.

DEFICIT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ДЕФИЦИТОМ – Deficit Ratio:- the subject of one of the fiscal criteria used to define the existence of an excessive deficit, as laid down in Article 104(2) of the EC Treaty. It is defined as the ratio of the planned or actual government deficit to gross domestic product at current market prices. The government deficit is defined in Protocol No. 20 (on the excessive deficit procedure) as net borrowing of the general government.

DEFICIT WEIGHT = НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЙ ВЕС) – Deficit Weight is the weight by which a shipment is less than the minimum weight.

DEFINED BENEFIT = УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ВЫПЛАТА – Defined Benefit is a compensation scheme used by pension funds. Here participants are promised a specific monthly benefit – or single lump-sum payment – at retirement. Opposite:- Defined Contribution.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN = ПЛАН УСТАНОВЛЕННЫХ ВЫПЛАТ – Defined Benefit Plan is a company retirement plan in which a retired employee receives a specific amount based on salary history and years of service and in which the employer bears the investment risk.

DEFINED BENEFIT SUPERANNUATION PLAN = ПЛАН УСТАНОВЛЕННЫХ ВЫПЛАТ ПОСЛЕ ВЫХОДА НА ПЕНСИЮ – Defined Benefit Superannuation Plan:- a superannuation fund where the benefits are defined, as opposed to being the sum of the contributions and interest, less any management expenses.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION = УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ КОНТРИБУЦИЯ – Defined Contribution is a commitment on the part of an employer to make contributions towards an employee's retirement pension. Under a defined contribution plan, no specific amount of benefits is promised. Opposite:- Defined Benefit.

DEFINITIVE SECURITIES = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЕ, или РЕШИТЕЛЬНЫЕ) ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Definitive Securities are the securities that are issued in the form of a paper certificate as opposed to book-entry securities which are electronic entries into a computer. Examples of definitive securities include bearer and registered bonds. Con artists use scams offering the opportunity to 'rent' or 'lease' Treasury securities. These assets typically exist in book entry form and allow the scam to appear legitimate while providing the con artist with ample excuses when asked to present proof of ownership. In the United States, Definitive Securities are the securities that are recorded on engraved paper certificates and payable to the bearers or to specific, registered owners. Definitive Securities are the securities issued in certificate form, as distinguished from book-entry security where ownership is indicated by entries in a computer. Most Treasury securities are in book-entry form. Also, a permanent bond issued by a corporation, replacing a temporary bond. See also Bearer Bond, and Registered Bond.

DEFLATION = ДЕФЛЯЦИЯ (или РАЗВЕВАНИЕ) – Deflation is a persistent and widespread decline in price levels for goods and services in an economy. Opposite:- Inflation. Deflation may be caused by economic (decline in demand) or monetary factors (restrictive monetary policy). Deflationary policies aim to combat inflationary pressure by restricting the money supply or pursuing an anti-inflationary course which keeps state spending low to counteract the widespread rise in demand. Deflation is a process in which the

general price level falls continuously over a sustained period of time. The opposite of Inflation – that is, a sustained fall over time in the general level of prices, normally measured by the annual percentage increases or decreases of a weighted index of prices of some large and representative sample of goods and services (both consumers' goods and producers' goods) regularly traded in the particular economy under consideration. Just as very large scale inflations are normally the result of large percentage increases in the money stock, large-scale deflations are normally the consequence of substantial reductions in the available money stock. Persistent decrease in prices, generally caused by a fall in the level of economic activity within a country. What is the difference between Disinflation and Deflation? Are they the same? These terms are often confused with each other. Deflation refers to a sustained fall in price levels. This is a phenomenon when the periodic change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is negative. Disinflation, on the other hand, is a decline in the rate of increase in price levels. Confusing? Here's an example. Canada underwent deflation in the 1930s when their CPI dropped more than 20% over a four-year period. For disinflation, let's look at a hypothetical example... In 1990, a nation's CPI increased by 5% from a year earlier. In 1991, the CPI rose by 4%. The following year CPI climbed by 3% and the year after it rose by 2%. And finally in 1994, CPI increased by 1%. From 1990 to 1994, the nation underwent a period of disinflation because the increase in CPI was declining (5%, 4%, and so on until 1%). This is very different from deflation because the price level change was positive. Disinflation is a decrease in the rate of inflation (i.e. from 2.0@ to 1.8%) while deflation is the decrease in the deflation is a decrease in the general price of a set of goods and services (from 0.0% to –0.5%). They are not the same. Disinflation refers to the decrease of inflation rate; while deflation happens when prices goes down. Most people think that disinflation is good and deflation bad. However, with deflation, consumers have more purchasing power but less access to money. Those who have debts will suffer because of dropped income but payments are constant. Deflation is the decrease in the general price level. It can also be referred to as Negative Inflation. Disinflation is a fall in the rate of inflation, i.e. from 4% to 2%. Deflation is a sharp decline in prices or an increase in the purchasing power of money, brought about by a decrease in the amount of money in circulation relative to the amount of goods and services available. Accompanied as a rule by a contraction in capital spending activity. Deflation is a sustained decline in the general price level, e.g., in the consumer price index, over an extended period. In common usage Deflation is generally considered to be 'falling prices'. But there is much more to it than that. Often people confuse deflation with disinflation or with Depression (as in 'the Great Depression'). These three terms are related but not synonymous. According to Investorwords.com the definition of Deflation is 'a decline in general price levels, often caused by a reduction in the supply of money or credit. Deflation can also be brought about by direct contractions in spending, either in the form of a reduction in government spending, personal spending or investment spending. Deflation has often had the side effect of increasing unemployment in an economy, since the process often leads to a lower level of demand in the economy. The opposite of Inflation.' Deflation Cause and Effects:- Although the above definition is basically true it confuses cause and effect. In that the cause of price deflation (falling prices) can be monetary deflation (a decrease in the money supply) but there can be other causes as well. And the effects are different depending on the cause. Deflation doesn't always have the side effect of unemployment or even making the masses poorer. It all depends on the cause of the deflation. Deflation has 4 major causes, one of which is actually an improvement in the technology of production, i.e. increased productivity. A good example of this was during the industrial revolution and again with the development of the personal computer (technological revolution) both times prices fell and employment rose. People could afford marvelous machines like cars and computers that increased productivity and made the general populace richer as a result. What Causes Deflation? For a true understanding of both Inflation and Deflation we need to understand Supply and Demand. Just like every other commodity there is a supply of and a demand for 'Money'. In this article I am not going to address the issues of what true money is, for the sake of this article we will assume money is simply something other people are willing to accept in exchange for goods or services. Price levels are the direct result of the relationship between the supply and the demand for any given item. But the value of the money used to pay for those items is also subject to the same relationship. For the sake of simplicity let's assume that we are on an island and there are ten equally desirable goods in our universe and ten USD1.00 bills available to purchase them with. We can safely assume that each item will end up costing USD1.00 each. If the quantity of money increases to USD20 (without increasing the quantity of goods) the price of the goods will increase to USD2.00 – that is inflation. If, however, the quantity of money decreases to USD5.00 the price will fall to 50¢ (deflation). This is what the first part of the above definition is referring to. The money supply can also be reduced if someone on our island hoards half of it and refuses to spend it on anything no matter what. This is the second part of the definition (reduction in spending). So far we have only looked at part of the equation, the supply of money. But what happens if the quantity of goods available increases? What if instead of having ten items we build ten more? We now have twenty items and only USD10.00 so once again each item is worth 50¢. This form of deflation is the good type. Everyone assumes that deflation is bad because the last major deflation that we had was during the 'Great Depression' so deflation and Depression are synonymous in many peoples minds. In actuality, if prices go down because the goods can be manufactured more cheaply this ends up increasing everyone's wealth. This is exactly what happened in the late 1990s, with cheap productivity available from former Communist countries the quantity of goods is increased while the money supply increased at a slower rate. How Does Demand Affect Deflation? What about the demand for goods? If everyone on our island already has one of the items available and no one needs any more, naturally the price will also fall as sellers try to find someone to take them off their hands. So far we have dealt with the supply of money, the supply of goods and the demand for goods, but what about the demand for money? Is it possible that the demand for money could increase or decrease? Generally, the demand for money is measured by how much people are willing to pay to borrow it (i.e. interest rates). If inflation is high, interest rates will have to be higher to compensate for the loss of purchasing power. But also if the demand for money rises banks can charge more to loan it. Conversely, if the demand for money falls interest rates will also fall. So there are four causes for Deflation:- (i) Deflation from Decreasing Money Supply; (ii) Deflation from Increasing Supply of Goods; (iii) Deflation from Decreasing Demand for Goods; and (iv) Deflation from Increasing Demand for Money. Note:- Increasing demand or decreasing supply of money have the same result, i.e. 'tight money' either way people want more money than is available. Both could also result in (or cause) higher interest rates. But the higher interest rates should also tend to balance (or decrease the demand for money because it is now more expensive). In other words as interest rates rise at some point the demand drops off because people don't want it bad enough to pay such high rates. Is Deflation Good or Bad? Actually, deflation itself is neither good nor bad. It depends on the cause of the deflation whether people will suffer or rejoice. As I said, if the cause is increasing supply of goods that would be good. Another example of this is in the late 1800's as the industrial revolution dramatically increased productivity. However, if deflation is caused by a decreasing supply of money as in the great depression (or the crash of 2008), that would be bad. The stock market crash sucked all the liquidity out of the market place, the economy contracted, people lost their jobs and then banks stopped loaning money because people were defaulting. The problem compounded as more people lost their jobs and money supply fell further causing more people to lose their jobs, etc. Note:- During the Depression demand for money was high (but no one could afford it) because supply was low. During the liquidity crisis of 2008 the same thing happened as all forms of derivatives deleveraged and massive amounts of liquidity were destroyed. This time the FED stepped in and assumed massive amounts of debt in an effort to stop the deflation and consequently transferred all that debt from private hand to the public. So what could have been remedied through bankruptcy and liquidation is now a trillion Dollar burden on future generations. So deflation can be caused by several different things and can be good or bad depending on the cause. / В экономике под Дефляцией, от позднелатинского слова Deflatio, означающее Выдувание или Сдувание, понимается уменьшение денежной массы в обращении путём изъятия части избыточных, по сравнению с

потребностями денежного обращения, бумажых денег. Она производится государствами в целях борьбы с инфляцией путём повышения налогов, учётной ставки центрального банка, сокращения бюджетных расходов, стимулирования сокращения кредитов, роста сбережений и так далее. Дефляция – процесс, обратный инфляции, – падение уровня цен. Дефляция, уменьшение денежной массы путём изъятия из обращения излишних бумажных денег. Дефляция часто предшествует денежным реформам. После 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45) дефляция чаще всего принимает вид так называемой дефляционной политики капиталистических государств, цель которой приостановить или уменьшить темпы роста денежной массы и цен на товары. Осуществляется путём кредитной рестрикции (повышение процентных ставок, лимитирование кредитов), увеличения налогов, сокращения социально-культурных расходов, 'замораживания' заработной платы и других мероприятий, проводимых капиталистическими государствами, что приводит к снижению темпов экономического развития, ухудшению положения трудящихся, обострению классовой борьбы. Дефляция – снижение уровня цен на товары и услуги. Дефляция противоположна инфляции (inflation); её не следует путать с дизинфляцией (disinflation), которая представляет собой снижение скорости роста цен. Как правило, экономические последствия дефляции противоположны последствиям инфляции с двумя значительными исключениями:- (i) цены, которые росли в ходе инфляции, не обязательно снижаются в период дефляции, например ставки заработной платы; (ii) в то время как инфляция может стимулировать или не стимулировать производство и занятость, очевидная дефляция всегда негативно влияет на них.

DEFLECTION = ПОГИБЬ (или ПРОГИБ) – In engineering, Deflection is the degree to which a structural element is displaced under a load. It may refer to an angle or a distance. The deflection distance of a member under a load is directly related to the slope of the deflected shape of the member under that load and can be calculated by integrating the function that mathematically describes the slope of the member under that load. Deflection can be calculated by standard formula (will only give the deflection of common beam configurations and load cases at discrete locations), or by methods such as virtual work, direct integration, Castigliano's method, Macaulay's method or the direct stiffness method, amongst others. The deflection of beam elements is usually calculated on the basis of the Euler-Bernoulli beam equation while that of a plate or shell element is calculated using plate or shell theory. An example of the use of deflection in this context is in building construction. Architects and engineers select materials for various applications. The beams used for frame work are selected on the basis of deflection, amongst other factors. Building codes determine the maximum deflection, usually as a fraction of the span, e.g., 1/400 or 1/600. Either the strength limit state (allowable stress) or the serviceability limit state (deflection considerations amongst others) may govern the minimum dimensions of the member required. The deflection must be considered for the purpose of the structure. When designing a steel frame to hold a glazed panel, one allows only minimal deflection to prevent fracture of the glass. The deflective shape of a beam can be represented by the moment diagram, integrated. Deflection:- displacement of a member usually due to dead and live loads. Deflection is the amount of deformation or bending in a pallet or pallet component under load. / метод (Castigliano), метод (Macaulay) или. обычно рассчитывается на основе (Euler-Bernoulli). В строительной механике под Прогибом понимается вертикальное перемещение точек оси элемента (балки, рамы, пояса фермы и тому подобное) под действием нагрузки, изменений температуры и другого. Максимальная величина прогиба в конструкциях обычно нормируется. Прогиб – вертикальное перемещение точки, лежащей на оси балки (арки, рамы и тому подобного) под действием силовых, температурных и других факторов. Максимальный прогиб обычно нормируется. Для определения прогиба используются специальные приборы - прогибомеры.

DEFLEXED = ПОВЁРНУТОЕ РЕЗКО ВНИЗ (или ЗАГНУТОЕ ВНИЗ, или ОТОГНУТОЕ) – Deflexed:- curved or bent back down on itself or towards the plant surface.

DEFOLIANT = ДЕФОЛИАНТ – A Defoliant is a chemical that causes the leaves to abscise from a plant. Defoliant is a chemical dust or spray applied to plants to cause their leaves to drop off prematurely. Defoliants sometimes are applied to crop plants such as cotton in order to facilitate harvesting. They are also used in warfare to eliminate enemy food crops and potential areas of concealment by enemy forces. Defoliants were employed for these purposes by South Vietnamese and US forces in the Vietnam War; among the more controversial of these substances was the chemical compound known as Agent Orange. Sprayed on plants to make the leaves fall off prior to picking. This makes it easier for mechanical picking and diminishes boll staining. Defoliants, or harvest aids, are used to defoliate Cotton, enhance boll opening, and control regrowth prior to harvest. Defoliants effectively terminate the Cotton crop and prepare it for machine harvest at the end of the growing season. These chemicals also give the producer some control over harvest timing and increase harvest efficiency. Defoliant performance is affected by temperature, plant condition, spray coverage and product rate. Temperature is the primary force in determining harvest-aid rate. Under optimal conditions, a Cotton crop might be harvestable in as little as 7 days after defoliation, but cool temperatures will prolong the defoliation process. See also Defoliation. Defoliant is a harvest-aid material applied to the Cotton Plant to accelerate leaf drop in preparation for harvest. See also Defoliation. Defoliant is any of a variety of chemicals that induce leaf abscission when sprayed on the Cotton Plant. Defoliants are frequently used to facilitate spindle-picking of Cotton. / Под Дефолиантами, от приставки Де и Латинского слова Folium, означающее Лист, понимаются химические препараты из группы пестицидов, вызывающие старение листьев у Растений и опадение листвы (искусственный листопад), что ускоряет созревание и облегчает машинную уборку урожая сельскохозяйственных культур. В качестве дефолиантов используют, например, тиоцианат натрия, фосфорорганические соединения, хлорат магния, цианамид кальция и некоторые производные мочевины. Применяют для предуборочного опадения листьев – дефолиации, в основном у Хлопчатника. Под Дефолиантами, от Латинских слов De (Де) – приставка, означающая:- (1) отделение, удаление, уничтожение, отмену (например, демобилизация); или (2) движение вниз, понижение (например, деградация, деморализация), и Folium, означающее Лист, понимаются химические препараты для удаления листьев с Растений (смотрите Дефолиация). Одним из дефолиантов является этилен, который, по данным ряда исследователей, образуется в Растениях и вызывает естественный листопад. Дефолианты, широко применяемые в сельском хозяйстве, и нормы их расхода (килограммов на один гектар (кг/га) в пересчёте на 100%-ный продукт) приведены ниже:- (i) Хлорат магния 6–10 <; (ii) Хлорат-пентаборат натрия – 8–15; (iii) Хлорат-хлорид кальция – 6–10; (iv) Бутифос (S, S, S^- трибутил-тритиофосфат) – 0.7–2; (v) Мерфос (S, S, S^- трибутил-тритиофосфат) – 0.7–1.5; (vi) Цианамид кальция – 40–45; (vii) Бутиндиол-1,4 – 3–5; (viii) Мышьяковая кислота – 1–3; и (ix) Цис-b-хлоракрилат натрия – 2–10. Наилучшие результаты даёт применение бутифоса и мерфоса. Однако их недостатками являются неприятный запах и сравнительно высокая токсичность для позвоночных. Эффективны как дефолианты также хлораты, но действие их более медленно. В несколько меньших масштабах применяют соли эндоксогексагидрофталевой кислоты (эндотал) и бутиндиол. Обычно при применении дефолиантов опадает 70–95% листьев, а остальные засыхают. Дефолианты широко используются для предуборочного удаления листьев с Хлопчатника. Дефолианты применялись армией Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) для массового уничтожения растительности при проведении агрессивных военных действий в 1960-х во Вьетнаме.

DEFOLIATION = ДЕФОЛИАЦИЯ (или ОБЕЗЛИСТВЛЕНИЕ) – Defoliation:- when enough bolls have opened naturally, harvest aids are applied to the plant to help speed up the maturation process. This, also, is done either by ground or air application. Defoliation helps the leaves to dry and fall off and to help any of the remaining unopened Cotton bolls to open. This practice enables the grower to

hasten the opening of the Cotton bolls which can then be gathered quickly, in a short period of time. It is essential that the crop is harvested before weather and rain can damage or ruin its quality and reduce yield. Frost also causes the plant to shed its leaves naturally and assists in splitting bolls, but may occur too late in the season to benefit harvest. Now the Cotton crop is ready to be harvested. See also Defoliant. Hot temperatures are best for more effective defoliation results. Before mechanical Cotton pickers were invented, the requirement for hand harvesting was only the opening of bolls. This allowed the greatest preservation of natural Cotton fiber properties and yield. On Australian Cotton fields where mechanical harvesters gather up the seed cotton, the leaves must be removed from the plant to prevent contaminating the lint. This preparation is known as Defoliation. Conditioning (or defoliation) usually should occur when the top harvestable boll is mature. The two common methods used to determine boll maturity include first examining seed maturity inside the developing boll, and, second, the nodes above cracked boll (NACB) method. In some years with ideal growing conditions, some degree of vegetative growth control may be necessary mid-season to ensure the plant remains manageable for later pesticide and defoliant applications, and picking. The use of a growth regulator, applied once or as a lower rate split application, may be warranted under these conditions. Conditioning and/or defoliation (by artificial means) describes a management practice which aids the formation of abscission layers in the leaf petioles and results in the desiccation or shedding of foliage earlier than would have occurred naturally. It artificially prepares a crop for harvest. Chemicals used to condition and defoliate include dimethipin (Harvade®), and thidiazuron + Diuron (Dropp Ultra®) for cool conditions, thidiazuron (Dropp WP®) for hot conditions, ethephon (Prep®), ethephon and AMADS (CottonQuick®) and ethephon + Cyclanilide (Finish®). Desiccation or the rapid drying and death of foliage is often used to describe conditioning and defoliation. Desiccants include Diquat (Reglone®) and Paraquat plus diquat (Sprayseed®), and sodium chlorate (Atlacide®, Leafex®). Plant growth regulators are compounds applied directly to a target plant to alter its phenology or its structure to improve quality, reduce disease risk, increase yield or facilitate harvesting. Mequat chloride (PIX®) and ethephon (Prep 720®) are the only growth regulants used in cotton. A synergist is a chemical which increases the action of another, e.g., Endothal (Accelerate®). A wetting agent is a substance that by reducing the surface tension of a liquid allows it to spread on the leaf surface or penetrate the leaf cuticle, e.g., D-C-TRON. Cotton growers in the various growing areas, covering both short and long season districts, begin the defoliation process to:- (i) remove the leaf canopy or foliage to allow more efficient operation of mechanical pickers; (ii) promote earlier picking; (iii) eliminate material that could stain Cotton fibers; and (iv) reduce the trash content of seed cotton. The aim in timing a defoliant application is to apply the material when the crop is physiologically mature. Physiological maturity is defined as that time when the crop has put all available nutrients into its reproductive tissues and has started to slow its transpiration rate prior to natural senescence. Physiological maturity is determined by several well accepted methods. The first is by examining seed maturity inside the developing Cotton boll. Bolls that are difficult to cut using a sharp knife and show no 'jelly' within the developing seed will be harvestable after a defoliant is applied. The seed coat (on a cross section) should be turning brown (seen as a distinct brown ring within the immature seed coat). The second well accepted method is the 'nodes above cracked boll' method. This method shows that the last harvestable bolls occurs 4 nodes above the most recently cracked (opening) boll. Defoliating when the crop is physiologically mature is a more reliable method than the previous reliance on a percent open boll threshold. The relevance of this method is greatly influenced by the length of the fruiting period. A crop set over a six week period might incur a yield penalty if defoliated at 65% open, while one set in three weeks might be safely defoliated at 40 to 50% open because all bolls are maturing at approximately the same time. Percent open bolls may be used as a guide but should not be used as the sole criteria in determining when to commence defoliation. When determining crop and plant maturity, all of the above methods should be used in conjunction with each other to select the correct time for defoliant application. Ideally defoliation should commence when the last desired harvestable boll is physiologically mature. Modern Cotton production has worked towards a single picking. The economics of second picking Cotton have to be carefully assessed. Boll openers like Ethephon (Prep720®) and defoliation enhancement products like CottonQuick® and Finish®, help speed up the time required for all the bolls to open. These products will open immature bolls as well so they should not be applied too early. Many factors control the success of a defoliation application. They involve plant growth, weather, spray coverage, chemical degradation, chemical absorption and translocation which contain both controllable and uncontrollable inputs for the grower. There is a need to produce manageable crops where nitrogen runout can be controlled. This task becomes easier after several seasons of cropping. Finally, when the Cotton producer confronts the crop at defoliation time, an assessment of the objectives, the grower's needs and the tools and techniques available has to be made to successfully pick Australia's high quality Cotton crop. Defoliation:- removal of the leaves of a plant or entire crop by chemically induced abscission or by mechanical means. Verticillium wilt and possibly other diseases can also cause defoliation. See also Abscission, and Boll Shedding. Defoliation is the loss of leaves from the Cotton Plant; may be damaging and happen prematurely (i.e. Soybean Loopers consuming Cotton Plant leaves before cutout or leaf loss caused by a potassium deficiency) or naturally (the predictable loss of leaves of all deciduous plants). / Потеря листьев ; . Хавэйд® или Харвадэ® (Harvade®), + Дайрэн или Дайурон (Diuron) Дроп Олтчра® (Dropp Ultra®) Дроп ДаблЮ.Пи.® (Dropp WP®) Прэп® (Prep®), ЭМЭДЗ (AMADS) КатэнКвик® (CottonQuick®) + Сайклэнилайд (Cyclanilide) Финиш® (Finish®). Дайкват (Diquat) Рэглоун® (Reglone®) и Пэрэкват Плас Дайкват (Paraquat Plus Diquat) Спрэйсид® (Sprayseed®), и Атласайд® (Atlacide®), Лифэкс® (Leafex®). Мэкват хлорид (Mequat chloride) ПИКС® или Пи.Ай.Экс.® (PIX®) и Эсэфэн (Ethephon) Прэп 720® (Prep 720®) . , Эндосал (Endothal) Эксэлэрэйтч® (Accelerate®). Ди.-Си.-ТЧРОН (D-C-TRON). Эсэфэн (Ethephon) Прэп 720® (Prep 720®) и КатэнКвик® (CottonQuick®) и Финиш® (Finish®). Дефолиация или Обезлиствление, предуборочное удаление листьев с Растений для облегчения механизированной уборки урожая. Дефолиацию проводят химическими веществами – дефолиантами, которые вызывают в Растениях процессы, аналогичные происходящим при естественном старении листьев. Опрыскивая Хлопчатник дефолиантами во время раскрытия на нём 1–3 коробочек, стимулируют опадение листьев и ускоряют созревание нераскрытых коробочек. Хорошие результаты даёт также дефолиация декоративных и плодовых культур, Эвкоммии и так далее.

DEFOLIATOR = ДЕФОЛИАТОР – Defoliator is any Chewing Insect that feeds on the leaves of plant, or chemical that removes foliage. / Под Дефолиатором, от Латинских слов De, означающее:- (i) Отмена или Отсутствие или Устранение Чего-Либо (например, дегазация, дезориентация, демобилизация); и (ii) Движение Вниз или Понижение (например, девальвация), и Folium, означающее Лист, понимается .

DEFORMATION = ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ – Deformation is a change in the shape of a specimen, e.g., an increase in length produced as the result of the application of a tensile load or force. Deformation may be immediate or delayed, and the latter may be recoverable or nonrecoverable. / Под Деформацией, от Латинского слова Deformatio, означающее Искажение, понимается изменение относительного положения частиц тела, связанное с их перемещением. Деформация представляет собой результат изменения междуатомных расстояний и перегруппировки блоков атомов. Обычно деформация сопровождается изменением величин междуатомных сил, мерой которого является упругое напряжение. Наиболее простые виды деформации тела в целом:- растяжение – сжатие, сдвиг, изгиб, кручение. В большинстве случаев наблюдаемая деформация представляет собой несколько деформаций одновременно. В конечном счёте, однако, любую деформацию можно свести к 2 наиболее простым:- растяжению (или сжатию) и сдвигу. Деформация тела вполне определяется, если известен вектор перемещения каждой его точки. Деформация твёрдых тел в связи со структурными особенностями последних изучается физикой твёрдого тела, а

движения и напряжения в деформируемых твёрдых телах – теорией упругости и пластичности. У жидкостей и газов, частицы которых легкоподвижны, исследование деформации заменяется изучением мгновенного распределения скоростей. Деформация твёрдого тела может явиться следствием фазовых превращений, связанных с изменением объёма, теплового расширения, намагничивания (магнитострикционный эффект), появления электрического заряда (пьезоэлектрический эффект) или же результатом действия внешних сил. Деформация называется упругой, если она исчезает после удаления вызвавшей её нагрузки, и пластической, если после снятия нагрузки она не исчезает (во всяком случае полностью). Все реальные твёрдые тела при деформации в большей или меньшей мере обладают пластическими свойствами. При некоторых условиях пластическими свойствами тел можно пренебречь, как это и делается в теории упругости. Твёрдое тело с достаточной точностью можно считать упругим, то есть не обнаруживающим заметных пластических деформаций, пока нагрузка не превысит некоторого предела. Природа пластической деформации может быть различной в зависимости от температуры, продолжительности действия нагрузки или скорости деформации. При неизменной приложенной к телу нагрузке деформация изменяется со временем; это явление называется Ползучестью (смотрите Ползучесть Материалов). С возрастанием температуры скорость ползучести увеличивается. Частными случаями ползучести являются релаксация и последействие упругое. Релаксация – процесс самопроизвольного уменьшения внутреннего напряжения с течением времени при неизменной деформации. Процесс самопроизвольного роста деформации с течением времени при постоянном напряжении называется Последействием. Одной из теорий, объясняющих механизм пластической деформации, является теория дислокаций в кристаллах. В теории упругости и пластичности тела рассматриваются как ‘сплошные’. Сплошность, то есть способность заполнять весь объём, занимаемый материалом тела без всяких пустот является одним из основных свойств, приписываемых реальным телам. Понятие Сплошности относится также к элементарным объёмам, на которые можно мысленно разбить тело. Изменение расстояния между центрами каждых двух смежных бесконечно малых объёмов у тела, не испытывающего разрывов, должно быть малым по сравнению с исходной величиной этого расстояния. Простейшей элементарной деформацией является относительное удлинение некоторого элемента:- $e = (l_1 - l) / l$, где l_1 – длина элемента после деформации, l – первоначальная длина этого элемента. На практике чаще встречаются малые деформации, так что $e << 1$. Измерение деформации производится либо в процессе испытания материалов с целью определения их механических свойств, либо при исследовании сооружения в натуре или на моделях для суждения о величинах напряжений. Упругие деформации весьма малы, и измерение их требует высокой точности. Наиболее распространённый метод исследования деформации – с помощью тензометров. Кроме того, широко применяются тензодатчики сопротивления, поляризационно-оптический метод исследования напряжения, Рентгеновский структурный анализ. Для суждения о местных пластических деформациях применяют накатку на поверхности изделия сетки, покрытие поверхности легко растрескивающимся лаком и так далее.

DEGAS = ДЕГАЗАЦИЯ – (1) Degas:- removing air from a liquid, usually by ultrasonic and/or vacuum methods. / Под Дегазацией, от Латинского слова – приставки De, означающее Отделение или Отмену или Удаление или Уничтожение, и Французского слова Gaz, означающее Газ, понимается:- (1) разложение отравляющего вещества (ОВ) до нетоксичных продуктов и удаление их с поверхности объектов и местности с целью снижения заражённости до допускаемых норм. Производится дегазирующими веществами с помощью специальных технических средств – приборов, комплектов, дегазационных машин. (2) Дегазация воды – то же, что деаэрация воды. Смотрите также Деаэратор (Deaerator). (3) Дегазация стали – удаление из жидкой стали растворённых в ней газов, ухудшающих качество стали. Дегазация происходит при кипении металла, перемешивании, раскислении металла и охлаждении его в процессе разливки. Особо эффективным способом дегазации стали перед её разливкой является Вакуумирование – кратковременная обработка под вакуумом стали, выплавленной в каком-либо сталеплавильном агрегате обычным (открытым) способом. Для этой цели используются вакууматоры различных конструкций. (4) Дегазация шахт – отсос, сбор и вывод из подземных горных выработок на поверхность рудничного газа или газовоздушной смеси. Дегазация осуществляется бурением скважин в разрабатываемый массив горных пород или проведением горных выработок, а также отсосом газа с высоким содержанием метана из выработанных пространств.

(2) Degas:- xxxxx. / Дегазация стали, удаление газов из жидкой стали. Газы оказывают вредное влияние на физико-механические свойства стали (смотрите Газы В Металлах). Решить задачу получения стали с минимальным содержанием газов удалось только в начале 1950-х благодаря созданию способа внепечной вакуумной обработки жидкой стали в ковше перед разливкой, предложенного Советскими учёными Александром Михайловичем Самариным (1902–1970) и Львом Моисеевичем Новиком в 1940. Промышленное опробование этого способа было впервые в мировой практике осуществлено в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1952 на Енакиевском Металлургическом Заводе; позднее – в 1954 в Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) на заводе Бохума Фаайн (Bochumer Verein) был опробован способ дегазации металла в струе. Промышленное внедрение ковшового способа вакуумирования впервые осуществлено в СССР в 1955. Этими работами было положено начало новому направлению – внепечной вакуумной металлургии. В конце 1950-х разработаны другие разновидности процессов внепечного вакуумирования жидкой стали:- порционное, циркуляционное и другие, которые, как и ковшовый способ, получили широкое промышленное применение во многих странах мира. Теоретической основой внепечных вакуумных процессов является повышение раскислительной способности углерода и понижение растворимости водорода и азота при снижении парциального давления CO, H_2 и N_2. Важным направлением в развитии внепечных вакуумных процессов в конце 1960-х явилась вакуумная обработка рядовой кипящей стали, позволившая решить сложную задачу получения низкоуглеродистой стали. При внепечной вакуумной обработке нераскисленной стали раскислительная способность углерода увеличивается в 10–20 раз. В этих условиях становится возможным получение низкоуглеродистой стали с весьма низким содержанием кислорода. Металл с таким низким содержанием углерода и кислорода обладает весьма высокими пластическими свойствами, а слитки и слябы, отлитые на установках непрерывной разливки стали, имеют плотное и однородное строение. Внепечные вакуумные процессы при небольших затратах на сооружение и эксплуатацию вакуумных установок значительно повышают технико-экономические показатели металлургического производства за счёт сокращения на 10–20% продолжительности плавки, уменьшения до 30% расхода раскислителей и легирующих добавок, увеличения выхода годной стали и повышения её качества. Кроме того, срок службы изделий, изготовленных из вакуумированной стали, повышается. В мире в 1970 насчитывалось около 400 работающих установок по внепечному вакуумированию стали.

(3) Degas:- xxxxx. / Дегазация шахт, мероприятия по отсосу, сбору и выводу из подземных горных выработок на поверхность рудничного газа или газо-воздушной смеси. Вывод газа из шахты производится по проложенным в горных выработках трубопроводам или по буровым скважинам, соединяющим выработки с поверхностью. Дегазация шахт применяется для уменьшения поступлений метана из угольных пластов и пород в горные выработки и облегчает проветривание шахты, полностью прекращает или значительно снижает простои выемочных (добычных) участков из-за загазирования выработок; позволяет применять в газовых шахтах электроэнергию вместо менее эффективной пневматической энергии; повышает производительность труда рабочих и безопасность ведения горных работ в газовых шахтах и при определённых условиях

предотвращает полностью или частично (снижает интенсивность) необычные газопроявления – суфляры, внезапные выбросы угля и газа и тому подобное. Дегазационные системы состоят из дегазационных горных выработок или буровых скважин, шахтных газопроводов с защитными устройствами, дегазационных установок, регулирующей, регистрирующей и защитной аппаратур и устройств, а в случаях утилизации каптируемого газа – также и газопровода к потребителю (оборудуются на поверхности шахт и состоят из вакуумнасосов или ротационных воздуходувок с неискрящими лопатками, обеспечивающих движение газа в дегазационной системе, приводов к ним и аппаратуры, регулирующей и контролирующей работу машин и приводов). Применение дегазации шахт привело к созданию новой технологии разработки газоносных угольных пластов, которые в ряде наиболее газоносных месторождений разрабатываются комплексно с учётом попутной добычи метана. Известны три основных способа дегазации шахт:- предварительная дегазация разрабатываемых угольных пластов, дегазация смежных угольных пластов и отсос концентрированных метано-воздушных смесей из выработанных пространств. Предварительная дегазация шахт проводится до начала разработки угольного пласта и заключается в бурении параллельных скважин глубиной по 100–250 метров (м) и диаметром 80–120 миллиметров (мм) через 10–25 м. Каждая дегазационная скважина через водоотделитель подсоединяется к шахтной сети газопроводов. Отсос газа из угольного пласта производится под разрежением до 13.5–27 килоНьютонов на квадратный метр (кН/м^2) (100–200 миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.)) в течение длительного периода времени (свыше 100–150 суток). При дегазации смежных угольных пластов используется эффект частичной их разгрузки от горного давления, способствующий переходу сорбированного этими пластами метана в свободное состояние. При этом способе дегазации скважины бурят из горных выработок до смежных пластов, залегающих выше и ниже разрабатываемого пласта на различных расстояниях, не превышающих радиус эффективной дегазации шахт. Скважины подсоединяются к газопроводной системе. При отсосе газа из выработанных пространств они тщательно изолируются перемычками и воздухонепроницаемыми (например, из породы с различными уплотнителями) полосами от действующих горных выработок и при помощи шахтных газопроводов производится отвод газа с высоким содержанием метана, скопившегося в пустотах, образованных между обрушившимися кусками пород. Впервые промышленная дегазация шахты была применена в 1943 в Руре (Германия), а в бывшем Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в 1952 в Донбассе. В 1970 дегазация шахт применялась в 518 шахтах 15 стран с суммарным количеством каптированного метана около 3 миллиардов кубических метров (м^3) в год, в том числе на 156 шахтах СССР (свыше 750 миллионов м^3).

(4) Degas:- xxxxx. / Дегазация, удаление (разрушение, нейтрализация) отравляющих веществ (ОВ) с заражённого вооружения, боевой техники, местности, одежды, продовольствия; одно из мероприятий по ликвидации последствий химического нападения противника (смотрите Защита От Оружия Массового Поражения). Дегазация заражённого вооружения, боевой и другой техники осуществляется различными механическими способами с использованием дегазирующих растворов и растворителей или испарением ОВ потоком горячих газов; местности – с помощью дегазационных машин (поливкой местности дегазирующими растворами, рассыпанием сыпучих дегазирующих веществ), а в некоторых случаях удалением срезанного верхнего слоя почвы (снега) с помощью дорожных машин, изоляцией заражённой поверхности местности путём засыпки её незаражённым грунтом (снегом) или устройства деревянных и других настилов. С твёрдых покрытий (асфальт, бетон) ОВ удаляются струёй воды из поливочных и пожарных машин. Дегазация верхней одежды, белья достигается кипячением в воде и водных растворах соды; обработкой дегазирующими растворами и другим. Заражённую воду дегазируют хлорированием, фильтрованием через специальные вещества и кипячением. Сильно заражённые (залитые) ОВ продовольствие и фураж уничтожаются. Продукты в герметической металлической или стеклянной таре дегазируются кипячением в содовом растворе, протиранием дегазирующими растворами или растворителями; в деревянной таре – проветриванием. Годность продуктов к употреблению определяется после химического анализа. Дегазация помещений от паров и газов ОВ достигается вентиляцией (сквозняками).

DEGERMED KERNELS = ДЕГЕРМИНИРОВАННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ДЕГЕРМИНИРОВАННЫЕ ЯДРА) – Degermed Kernels have had their germ removed. If the sample contains sprouted kernels, degermed kernels that are clearly not mechanically damaged are classed as sprouted. Degermed kernels are a grading factor for Wheat, Rye and Triticale. / зародыш (germ). и Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью).

DEGRADATION = ДЕГРАДАЦИЯ – (1) Degradation is the progressive failure of a machine or lubricant. / Под Деградацией понимается постепенное ухудшение свойств; снижение или утрата положительных качеств.

(2) Soil Degradation is the decline in soil condition caused by its improper use or poor management, usually for agricultural, industrial or urban purposes. It is a serious environmental problem. Soils are a fundamental natural resource, and are the basis for all terrestrial life. Avoiding soil degradation is crucial to our well-being. Examples Of Soil Degradation:- Soil degradation is the physical, chemical and biological decline in soil quality. It can be the loss of organic matter, decline in soil fertility, and structural condition, erosion, adverse changes in salinity, acidity or alkalinity, and the effects of toxic chemicals, pollutants or excessive flooding. Soil degradation can involve:- (i) water erosion (includes sheet, rill and gully erosion); (ii) wind erosion; (iii) salinity (includes dryland, irrigation and urban salinity); (iv) loss of organic matter; (v) fertility decline; (vi) soil acidity or alkalinity; (vii) structure decline (includes soil compaction and surface sealing); (viii) mass movement; and (ix) soil contamination (including effects of toxic chemicals and pollutants). / Деградация почвы, процесс, приводящий к частичной потере почвой накопленных ранее органических веществ, обменных щелочноземельных катионов и илистой фракции. Под этим термином ранее понимали оподзоливание чернозёмов под влиянием произраставшего на них леса. Соответственно в классификации почв вместо прежних деградированных чернозёмов теперь выделяют чернозёмы оподзоленные (смотрите Чернозёмы). Деградация почвы в начальной её стадии обнаруживается в нижней части гумусового горизонта и в иллювиальном карбонатном горизонте почвы (под гумусовым горизонтом). При деградации в нижней, а иногда и в средней части гумусового горизонта появляются так называемая Кремнезёмистая Присыпка, состоящая из зёрен кварца и полевых шпатов, слабая ненасыщенность основаниями, некоторое накопление кремнезёма и уменьшение содержания полуторных окислов (по сравнению с материнской породой) и другие признаки слабого оподзоливания. Однако это не приводит к сколько-нибудь значительному снижению плодородия почвы. Деградированные, то есть оподзоленные, чернозёмы относятся к почвам, не уступающим по своему плодородию типичным чернозёмам.

(3) Degradation:- xxxxx. / Деградация в биологии, упрощение строения и функции животных или растений под влиянием изменившихся условий существования. Различают онтогенетическую деградацию – упрощение организма на конечных стадиях развития по сравнению с начальными стадиями, и филогенетическую деградацию – упрощение строения потомков по сравнению с организацией их предков. Смотрите также Дегенерация.

(4) Degradation is the loss of desirable physical properties by a textile material as a result of some process or physical/chemical phenomenon.

DEGREASING = ОБЕЗЖИРИВАНИЕ (или УДАЛЕНИЕ ЖИРОПОТА ИЗ ШЕРСТИ, или УДАЛЕНИЕ ЖИРА) – Degreasing is any method that removes yolk, suint, and dirt from wool.

DEGREE DAY = ГРАДУСО–ДЕНЬ – (1) Degree Day is the unit used in meteorology and engineering to measure the demand for heating or cooling. In the United States, it's agreed that 65 °F (18.3 °C) is the critical outside temperature; below this tempeature heating is needed and above it cooling is needed. The number of degree days recorded on a given date is equal to the difference between 65 and the mean temperature for that date (figured as the average of the highest and lowest temperatures). If the mean temperature is above 65, cooling degree days (CDD) are recorded; if it is below 65, heating degree days (HDD) are recorded. The total number of heating or cooling degree days recorded in any period of time measures rather accurately the demand during that time for fuel used in heating and cooling buildings. See also Cooling Degree-Days, Degree-Days Normals, Heating Degree-Days, and Heat Units. Degree Day is a unit, based upon temperature difference and time, used in estimating fuel consumption and specifying nominal annual heating and cooling loads of a building. When the mean temperature is less than 65 degrees Fahrenheit, the heating degree days are equal to the total number of hours that temperature is less than 65 degrees Fahrenheit for an entire year. / Градусо-День – единица измерения, используемая в метеорологии и промышленности для определения спроса на отопление или охлаждение (кондиционирование). В Соединённых Штатах Америки принято считать 65 градусов Фаренгейта (18.3 градусов Цельсия) в качестве критической наружной температуры воздуха; если температура ниже, то требуется отопление, а если выше – то необходимо охлаждение или кондиционирование. Количество градусо-дней на определённую дату равно разнице между 65 и среднесуточной температурой этого дня (вычисляемой как среднеарифметический показатель макисмального и минимального значений температуры). Если среднесуточная температура выше 65, то такие дни учитываются как градусо-дни кондиционирования (ГДК); а если ниже 65, то такие дни учитываются как градусо-дни отопления. Общее количество градусо-дней отопления или кондиционирования, учтённых для любого периода времени, достаточно точно измеряет спрос на топливо, используемое для отопления или кондиционирования зданий в этот период. Смотрите также Градусо-Дни Кондиционирования (Cooling Degree-Days), Среднестатистические Градусо-Дни (Degree-Days Normals), и Градусо-Дни Отопления (Heating Degree-Days).

(2) Degree Day is the unit combining temperature and time used in monitoring growth and development of organisms. / Единица измерения, объединяющая температуру и время при наблюдении за ростом и развитием организмов.

DEGREE–DAYS NORMALS = СРЕДНЕСТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ГРАДУСО–ДНИ – Degree-Days Normals:- simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals. See also Cooling Degree-Days, Degree Day, and Heating Degree-Days. Degree Day Normals:- the simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree days over a baseline comparison period. International agreement set the baseline comparison period as the mean of a 30–year period, which will be updated at the end of each decade. The 'official' period is 1971–2000. / Простые среднеарифметические значения градусо-дней за месяц или за год, учитываемые на протяжении длительного периода времени (обычно 30 лет). Эти среднеарифметические показатели могут быть простыми среднестатистическими градусо-днями или среднестатистическими градусо-днями из расчёта на душу населения. Смотрите также Градусо-Дни Кондиционирования (Cooling Degree-Days), Градусо-День (Degree-Day), и Градусо-Дни Отопления (Heating Degree-Days).

DEGREE OF ESTERIFICATION = СТЕПЕНЬ ЭСТЕРИФИКАЦИИ (или СТЕПЕНЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СЛОЖНОГО ЭФИРА) – Degree Of Esterification:- the extent to which the acid groups of terephthalic and/or other acids have reacted with diols to form ester groups in polyester polymer production.

DEGREE OF FIBER WALL THICKENING = СТЕПЕНЬ ТОЛЩИНЫ СТЕНОК ВОЛОКНА – Degree Of Fiber Wall Thickening is the ratio of actual cross-sectional area of the wall to the area of the circle with the same perimeter. / Соотношение фактической площади поперечного сечения стенки волокна с площадью круга с тем же периметром.

DEGREE OF MILLING = СТЕПЕНЬ РУШЕНИЯ – The Degree Of Milling is a measure of the percent bran removed from the brown Rice kernel. Milling degree affects milling recovery and influences consumer acceptance. Apart from the amount of white Rice recovered, milling degree influences the color and also the cooking behavior of Rice. Unmilled brown Rice absorbs water poorly and does not cook as quickly as milled Rice. The water absorption rate improves progressively up to about 25% milling degree after which, there is very little effect. Degree Of Milling is a percent efficiency of bran removal from brown Rice during milling; done visually with well-milled Rice as 100% milled (Indonesia, Bangladesh). Thailand classifies milled Rice into ordinary, reasonably well-, well-, and extra well milled. Milling Degree Designations of Rice:- Milling Degree is usually defined as the extent to which the bran layers of rice have been removed during milling. Milling removes the germ and the bran layers which include the outer pericarp of the Rice kernel, the aleurone layer, and some of the starchy endosperm. How measured:- (i) Visually-See Federal Grain Inspection Services (FGIS) designations below; (ii) Color – typically, the higher the milling degree, the whiter the kernel. There are several different commercial ways of measuring the whiteness-Satake milling meter, Kett whiteness meter, and commercial color meters (Hunter, Minolta, etc); and (iii) Surface Lipid content-most of the lipid in the kernel is in the germ and bran. As milling degree increases, the surface lipid content is reduced. Surface lipids are extracted and quantitatively measured. Significance:- milling degree affects processing properties of Rice:- (i) Undermilled Rice still has bran attached to the kernel. This can reduce water absorption, adds fiber, protein, and lipids (thus reducing % starch). This would affect applications such as cooking time, kernel to kernel interactions (stickiness versus separateness), color of the Rice and interactions with other ingredients. (ii) Higher lipid content would affect how a rice kernel would pick up spices or seasoning coating. (iii) Highly milled Rice will have a higher starch content and lower lipids and protein than a Rice milled to a lower milling degree. This affects starch pasting properties and the effect can be seen in a higher curve run on an RVA (Rapid Visco Analyser). Industry specifications for Milling Degree:- at the current time, there is no one way to specify milling degree. Different suppliers use different methods as described above. An experienced supplier can help one select the correct Rice for an application. Federal Grain Inspection Services (FGIS) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Milling Degree Designations:- Interpretive Line Samples:- showing the official scoring line for factors that are determined by visual observation shall be maintained by the Federal Grain Inspection Service, US Department of Agriculture, and shall be available for reference in all inspection offices that inspect and grade Rice. Milling Requirements:- the degree of milling for milled Rice; i.e. 'hard milled', 'well-milled', and 'reasonably well-milled', shall be equal to, or better than, that of the interpretive line samples for such Rice. Most US Rice falls into the category of well-milled which means that all of the bran and germ have been removed during milling. Only a minimal amount of the endosperm (starchy area) has been removed. Hard-milled means Rice has been milled longer and removed more of the bran and outer endosperm layer. It will typically be stickier than well-milled Rice. Its protein level may be lower also. Reasonably well-milled Rice will have the germ and most of the bran removed, but may still have bran streaks (patches of bran that have not been removed) on the kernels.

DEGREE OF POLYMERIZATION = СТЕПЕНЬ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИИ – A term Degree Of Polymerization refers to the number of monomer units in an average polymer. It can be controlled during processing and affects the properties of the end product. Degree of

Polymerization (DP) determines chain length. The degree of polymerization is the number of monomeric units in a macromolecule or polymer or oligomer molecule.

DEGREE OF RUSTING = СТЕПЕНЬ РЖАВЛЕНИЯ – Degree Of Rusting:- assessment of the visible amount of rusting, i.e. the degree of damage to iron and steel cargoes as a result of corrosion. The American Rust Standard is frequently used in international trade to describe the degree of rusting.

DEGREES OF FREEDOM = СТЕПЕНИ СВОБОДЫ – Degrees Of Freedom:- (i) the number of independent comparisons that can be made in a set of data; and (ii) the maximum number of quantities whose values are free to vary before the remainder of the quantities are determined.

DEGROUPAGE = ДЕГРУППИРОВАНИЕ (или РАЗБИВКА) – Degroupage is the splitting up shipments into small consignments.

DEGUMMING = ОБЕСКЛЕИВАНИЕ (или ВЫВАРИВАНИЕ КЛЕЯ ИЗ ШЁЛКОВЫХ ОТХОДОВ) – Degumming is the boiling-off of silk in silk and hot water, in order to dissolve and wash away the natural gum (seracin) which surrounds the fiber. Degumming is the process of removing natural gum or sericin from silk yarn or fabric by boiling in a soap solution. Degumming is the removal of gum from silk by boiling in a mildly alkaline solution. Usually accomplished on the knit or woven fabric. Degumming is a process for removing natural gum from silk by boiling it in a soap solution.

DEHISCENT = РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕ (или ОТКРЫВАЮЩЕЕСЯ РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕМ) – Dehiscent:- splitting or bursting open along defined lines, e.g., of a fruit. Dehiscent is a splitting spontaneously when ripe.

DEHORNING = ОБЕЗРОЖИВАНИЕ (или УДАЛЕНИЕ РОГОВ, или ОПИЛИВАНИЕ РОГОВ) – Dehorning:- may be practiced if the breed of cattle typically grow horns, e.g., Herefords.

DEHULL = ШЕЛУШИТЬ (или ВЫЛУЩИВАТЬ, или ЛУЩИТЬ) – Dehull or Dehusk:- to remove the hulls or husk from a grain.

DE–HULLED = ШЕЛУШЁНОЕ (или ЛУЩЁНОЕ) – De-Hulled:- having removed the outer covering from seeds.

DEHUMIDIFY = ОСУШАТЬ (или ВЫСУШИВАТЬ, или ПРОСУШИВАТЬ, или ОБЕЗВОЖИВАТЬ) – Dehumidify:- the removal of moisture from the air.

DEHYDRATE = ДЕГИДРАТИРОВАТЬ (или ОБЕЗВОЖИВАТЬ) – Dehydrate:- to lose a high proportion of water content.

DEHYDRATOR = ДЕГИДРАТОР (или ВОДООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ, или ОБЕЗВОЖИВАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО, или СУШИЛКА, или ОБЕЗВОЖИВАТЕЛЬ) – Dehydrator is a separator that removes water from the system fluid.

DE JURE = ДЭ ЮРЭ (или ДЭ ЙУРЭ, или ПО ПРАВУ, или ЮРИДИЧЕСКИ) – De Jure:- in Latin, By Law; According To Law; From The Law. Rightful, By Right. Latin for as A Matter Of Law, and By Law or By Right. Something that is rightful, legitimate or just according to law or equity. The term describes a state of affairs or a condition that exists based on a right under the law, rather than a de facto condition in which something exists in fact regardless of its right to exist. / В международном праве под Латинским словосочетанием Дэ Юрэ (De Jure), означающее По Праву, понимается полное официальное признание государства или правительства.

DEKATHERM = ДЕКАТЕРМИЯ – Dekatherm:- ten Therms, 1 million British thermal units. / Десять Термий, 1 миллион Британских единиц теплоты.

DELAINE WOOL = ГРЕБЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ СУКОННОГО ТИПА – Delaine Wool is a fine, strictly combing wool, usually from Ohio and Pennsylvania. Delaine wool does not necessarily have to come from the Delaine-Merino; however, that breed is noted for this class of wool.

DELAMINATION = ДЕЛАМИНАЦИЯ (или РАССЛОЕНИЕ, или ОТСЛАИВАНИЕ, или РАССЛАИВАНИЕ, или РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Delamination is the separation of layers in laminated wood or plywood because of failure of the adhesive, either within the adhesive itself or at the interface between the adhesive and the wood. / Под Деламинацией, от позднелатинского слова Delamino, означающее Разделяю На Слои, или Латинского слова Delaminatio, от приставки De, означающей Отмену или Отсутствие или Понижение или Устранение, и Lamina, означающее Пластинка или Слой, понимается один из способов гаструляции, при котором клетки зародыша делятся параллельно его поверхности.

DELAMINATION WEAR = РАССЛАИВАНИЕ ИЗНОС – Delamination Wear:- a complex wear process where a machine surface is peeled away or otherwise removed by forces of another surface acting on it in a sliding motion. See also Wear.

DELAY = ЗАДЕРЖКА (или ЗАПАЗДЫВАНИЕ, или ОТСТАВАНИЕ, или ПРОМЕДЛЕНИЕ) – Delay:- even under All Risk coverage, damage due to delay is not recoverable. Most underwriters have inserted a Delay Cause in the Open Cargo Policy, which states specifically that damage caused by delay is not recoverable even if the delay was due to a peril insured against. / Под Запаздыванием понимается отставание от графика.

DELAYED CERTIFICATION = ЗАПАЗДЫВАЕМАЯ СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ – Under Delayed Certification samples of the Cotton must be delivered to the USDA in readiness for classification not later than eight o'clock pm on the second business day proceeding the last delivery day. The USDA classing office must be contacted and told that the cotton will be arriving before 08:00 pm. / При запаздываемой сертификации крайним сроком доставки образцов хлопка в классификационный офис ДСХ США (USDA) для последующей сертификации служат 8 часов вечера во второй рабочий день, предшествующий последнему дню поставки. Классификационный офис ДСХ США должен быть извещён о том, что хлопок будет доставлен до 20:00 часов.

DELAYED COKING = ЗАМЕДЛЕННОЕ КОКСОВАНИЕ – Delayed Coking:- thermal cracking of atmospheric/vacuum residues to make electrode grade coke. / Термический крекинг остатков атмосферной и вакуумной перегонки нефти для получения электродного кокса.

DELAYED DEFORMATION = ЗАМЕДЛЕННАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ – Delayed Deformation is a deformation that is time-dependent and is exhibited by material subjected to a continuing load; creep. Delayed deformation may be recoverable following removal of the applied load.

DELAYED OPENING = ЗАПАЗДЫВАЕМОЕ ОТКРЫТИЕ – Delayed Opening:- the postponement of trading of an issue on a stock exchange beyond the normal opening of a day's trading because of market conditions that have been judged by exchange officials to warrant such a delay. Reasons for the delay may be an influx of either buy or sell orders, an imbalance of buyers and sellers, or pending corporate news that requires time for dissemination.

DELAYED PAYMENT CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С ОТСРОЧЕННЫМ ПЛАТЕЖОМ – Delayed Payment Contract is an agreement in which the price is established and the grain is delivered but payment is postponed until later. It is used to shift taxable income into the following year. See also Basis Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

DELAY IN STARTUP INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ЗАДЕРЖКИ НА НАЧАЛЬНОМ ЭТАПЕ – Delay In Startup Insurance is a policy to protect the seller of a construction project from penalties if the project is not completed on time. See also Liquidated Damages.

DEL CREDERE = ДЭЛЬ КРЭДЭРЭ – Del Credere:- in Italian, Of Belief or Trust. In mercantile law, an agreement by which an agent or factor, in consideration of an additional premium or commission (called a Del Credere Commission), engages, when he sells goods on credit, to insure, warrant, or guarantee to his principal the solvency of the purchaser, the engagement of the factor being to pay the debt himself if it is not punctually discharged by the buyer when it becomes due. / Дэль Крэдэрэ:- ручательство комиссионера перед комитентом за исполнение договора, заключённого комиссионером с третьим лицом. За такой договор комиссионер получает особое вознаграждение.

DEL CREDERE AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО ДЭЛЬ КРЭДЭРЭ – Del Credere Agent is a person who accepts goods on consignment from exporters, agreeing (in return for an additional commission) to pay for them in the event that the original purchaser defaults. Agent who assures remittance. / Агент, который обеспечивает перечисление денежных средств.

DELIBERATE CUT PLACED IN FABRIC = УМЫШЛЕННЫЙ (или ПРЕДНАМЕРЕННЫЙ) НАДРЕЗ (или ПОДРЕЗ), ПРОИЗВЕДЁННЫЙ В ТКАНИ – Deliberate Cut Placed In Fabric:- Possible Cause:- a rib defect occurred during knitting which was detected by quality control (QC) who placed a cut on the defect to ensure that the garment does not go through further stages. This is a prime example of how the classification of defects can vary in different situations. The Rib defect may not have been visible with ease and slipped through making it a minor defect. However, for the QC department it was a major defect. Knitting defect.

DELIMITING SURVEY = ДЕЛИМИТИРУЮЩЕЕ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ (или ДЕЛИМИТИРУЮЩЕЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ) – Delimiting Survey is a survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.

DELINQUENCY = НАРУШЕНИЕ СРОКОВ (или ПРОСРОЧКА) – Delinquency is the failure to make timely payments under a loan or other credit agreement. / Делинквент, от Латинского слова Delinquens, означающее Совершающий Поступок, подразумевает лицо с социально-отклоняющимся поведением, например, нарушителя, преступника и им подобного.

DELINQUENT LIST = СПИСОК ДОЛЖНИКОВ (или СПИСОК НЕПЛАТЕЛЬЩИКОВ) – Delinquent List:- accounts owing money past due; issued by carrier if monies are outstanding past credit agreement terms. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) official Delinquent List is published/effective at 12:01 am on the 1st and 16th of each month. All payments must have been received by wholesaler prior to 12:01 am on the 1st and/or 16th as applicable to avoid regulatory action. Any orders received for delivery, will call, salesperson pick-up or hot shot prior to the publication date may be delivered by the Wholesaler and/or Local Distributor on the day of the publication. Such orders must be invoiced and billed prior to the publication time of 12:01 am and must be delivered by 01:00 pm on the publication date. If the publication date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state or federal holiday, the publication date shall be the next regular business day.

DELINTING (OF SEEDS) = ЛИНТЕРОВАНИЕ (СЕМЯН) (или ОГОЛЕНИЕ (СЕМЯН)) – Delinting is the process of separating the very short fibers (linters) remaining on the seed after the longer fiber has been removed in the ginning process. Delinting is another name for second-time ginning of cotton. It is done in the large cities of the South of the United States, and not on the plantation or community gin where first-time ginning occurs. Delinted fibers are very short, brown in color, and when refined serve as a raw material in the manufacture of acetate and rayon. An improved process for the purification of raw cotton linters includes the cutting of a first, second, third or mill run cut raw cotton linters to a particle size that passes through a 2 500 micrometer screen and then mechanically separating the linters into clean and unclean fractions. The clean fraction contains purified cut raw cotton linters and the unclean fraction contains the impurities. Short fibers (known as Linters) that were not removed by ginning remain on these cotton seeds. At the oil mill the linters are removed from the seeds by delinting machines, employing the same principles as saw gins. The seeds can be run through a delinting machine once, in which case the linters produced are known as Mill Run Linters. Most mills run the seed through twice and produce first-cut and second-cut linters. First-cuts consist of longer, more resilient fibers and are used in a number of nonwoven products. Second-cuts are made up of short fibers and are used to produce high grade bond paper and as a source of cellulose in the chemical industry. After removal of the linters, the remainder of the cotton seed is converted into food for people, feed for livestock, fertilizer and mulch for plants. The linters of the highest grade, referred to as First-Cut Linters (longer more resilient fibers) are used in manufacturing non-chemical products, such as medical supplies, twine, and candle wicks. The second-cut linters (short fibers or fuzz), removed in further delinting steps, are incorporated in chemical products, found in various foods, toiletries, film, and paper. / примеси. Линтерованные семена. Снятие (или Съём) с поверхности семян Хлопчатника коротких волокон, оставшихся после линтерования, для придания им свойства сыпучести. Технологическая операция отделения линта от семян Хлопчатника после джинирования.

DELIQUESCENT = МНОГОСТВОЛЬНОЕ (или РАСПАДАЮЩЕЕСЯ, или РАЗЛАГАЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Deliquescent is a tendency to absorb moisture and become liquid.

DELISTED = НЕКОТИРУЕМЫЕ (или ИСКЛЮЧЁННЫЕ ИЗ КОТИРОВАЛЬНОГО СПИСКА) – Delisted:- removed shares or securities that were once quoted on a stock exchange.

DELIVERABILITY = ПРОПУСКНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – (1) Deliverability:- the volume that a particular well, storage field, pipeline or distribution system can supply during a 24-hour period. / Объем, который определённая скважина, хранилище, трубопровод или система распределения может выдать в течение суток.

(2) In gas industry, Deliverability (from storage) is the rate at which gas can be supplied from a storage in a given period. In a salt cavity storage facility for example, the rate would depend on a number of factors including reservoir pressure, reservoir rock characteristics and withdrawal facilities such as pipeline capacity. The term is also used for the volume of gas which a field, pipeline, well, storage or distribution system can supply in a single 24-hour period.

DELIVERABLE GRADES = ПОСТАВЛЯЕМЫЕ СОРТА – The standard grades of commodities or instruments listed in the rules of the exchanges that must be met when delivering cash commodities against futures contracts. Grades are often accompanied by a schedule of discounts and premiums allowable for delivery of commodities of lesser or greater quality than the standard called for by the exchange. Also known as Contract Grades. Deliverable Grades are the commodity grades that can be delivered to satisfy a futures contract.

DELIVERABLES = DELIVERABLE OPTIONS

DELIVERABLE STOCKS = ПОСТАВЛЯЕМЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Deliverable Stocks are the stocks of commodities located in exchange-approved storage, for which receipts may be used in making delivery on futures contracts. In the cotton trade, the term refers to cotton certified for delivery. See also Certificated Stocks and Certified Stocks.

DELIVERABLE SUPPLY = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПОСТАВКУ – Deliverable Supply:- the total supply of a commodity that meets the delivery specifications of a futures contract. See also Economically Deliverable Supply.

DELIVERABLE WARRANT = ПОСТАВОЧНЫЙ ВАРРАНТ – Deliverable Warrant:- upon exercise of the warrant and making the relevant payments, deliverable warrants are settled by a transfer of the underlying asset, e.g., Equity Warrants. Deliverable Warrant:- settlement of a warrant by transfer of the underlying asset rather than by payment of cash. / , например, .

DELIVERABLE WEIGHT = ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЙ ПОСТАВКЕ ВЕС (или ПОСТАВЛЯЕМЫЙ ВЕС) – In the cotton futures trading, Deliverable Weight is the official net weight of a bale of cotton as indicated in the Electronic Warehouse Receipt (EWR) by the warehouse. The net weight shall be gross weight (scale weight) of the bale less the actual tare weight. Bales weighing less than 400 pounds net or more than 650 pounds net, shall not be delivered on any contract for future delivery. Also known as Tenderable Weight.

DELIVERED = ПОСТАВЛЕНО – Delivered:- often regarded as synonymous with cost, insurance, and freight in the international cargo trade, its terms differ from the latter in a number of ways. Generally, the seller's risks are greater in a delivered transaction because the buyer pays on the basis of landed quality/quantity. Risk and title are borne by the seller until such time as the commodity, such as oil, passes from shipboard into the connecting flange of the buyer's shore installation. The seller is responsible for clearance through customs and payment of all duties. Any in-transit contamination or loss of cargo is the seller's liability. In delivered transactions, the buyer pays only for the quantity of oil actually received in storage. / контаминация .

DELIVERED AT FRONTIER = ПОСТАВЛЕНО НА ГРАНИЦУ (или ПОСТАВКА НА ГРАНИЦЕ, или ФРАНКО ГРАНИЦА) – 'Delivered At Frontier' (DAF), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport not unloaded, cleared for export, but not cleared for import at the named point and place at the frontier, but before the customs border of the adjoining country. The term Frontier may be used for any frontier including that of the country of export. Therefore, it is of vital importance that the frontier in question be defined precisely by always naming the point and place in the term. However, if the parties wish the seller to be responsible for the unloading of the goods from the arriving means of transport and to bear the risks and costs of unloading, this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport when goods are to be delivered at a land frontier. When delivery is to take place in the port of destination, on board a vessel or on the quay (wharf), the DES or DEQ term should be used. / ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000. Франко Граница (ФРГ (DAF)).

DELIVERED AT PLACE = ПОСТАВЛЕНО НА МЕСТО (или ПОСТАВКА НА МЕСТО) – Delivered At Place (DAP) (named destination place), Incoterms® 2010:- this term means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. This is exactly what the old Incoterm® DDU stipulated. Delivered At Place (DAP), applies to any mode of transport. The seller delivers at the agreed place of destination. The seller takes all risks till destination and takes care of the export Custom Clearance. The buyer is responsible for the discharging of the goods and for the import Custom clearance. Delivered At Place (DAP):- the seller's obligation ends when he has delivered the goods to the disposal of the buyer at the named destination place, cleared for export, but not cleared for import. The seller and buyer should agree which party will be responsible for unloading. The buyer is responsible for the import clearance of the goods. Under the new rules, delivery under DAP, delivery is when the seller puts the goods at the disposal of the buyer at a named place, on a vehicle ready for unloading (that is, not unloaded). DAP can be used regardless of the mode of transport; it is not just limited to maritime transport. The changes should make it more useful for container traffic. For container traffic, where goods are sold on a 'delivered' basis, the normal options will be:- DAP (buyer's premises) where delivery is at the buyer's premises but not cleared for import. DAP specifically does not refer to 'duty' in its title to encourage its use in domestic and free trade (as well as in international trade). DAP (insert named place of destination) Incoterms® 2010. This rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. 'Delivered at Place' means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to the named place. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the agreed place of destination, as the risks to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the place of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. DAP requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. If the parties wish the seller to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty and carry out any import customs formalities, the DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) term should be used. / Инкотёрмз® 2010.

DELIVERED AT PLACE UNLOADED = ПОСТАВЛЕНО НА МЕСТО ВЫГРУЖЕНО (или ПОСТАВКА НА МЕСТО ВЫГРУЖЕНО) – Delivered At Place Unloaded (DPU) (insert named destination place), Incoterms® 2020:- Delivery And Risk:- Delivered at Place Unloaded means that the seller delivers the goods – and transfers risk – to the buyer:- when the goods, once unloaded from the arriving means of transport, are placed at the disposal of the buyer at a named place of destination or at the agreed point within that place, if any such point is agreed. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to and unloading them at the named place of destination. In this Incoterms® rule, therefore, the delivery and arrival at destination are the same. DPU is the only Incoterms® rule that requires the seller to unload goods at destination. The seller should therefore ensure that it is in a position to organise unloading at the named place. Should the parties intend the seller not to bear the risk and cost of unloading, the DPU rule should be avoided and DAP (Delivered At Place) should be used instead. Mode Of Transport:- This rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. Identifying The Place Or Point Of Delivery/Destination Precisely:- The parties are well advised to specify the destination place or point as clearly as possible and this for several reasons. First, risk of loss of or damage to the goods transfers to the buyer at that point of delivery/destination – and it is best for the seller and the buyer to be clear about the point at which that critical transfer happens. Secondly, the costs before that place or point of delivery/destination are for the account of the seller and the costs after that place or point are for the account of the buyer. Thirdly, the seller must contract or arrange for the carriage of the goods to the agreed place or point of delivery/destination. If it fails to do so, the seller is in breach of its obligations under this rule and will be liable to the buyer for any ensuing loss. The seller would, for example, be responsible for any additional costs levied by the carrier to the buyer for any additional oncarriage. 'Or Procuring The Goods So Delivered' – The reference to 'procure' here caters for multiple sales down a chain (string sales), particularly common in the commodity trades. Export/Import Clearance:- DPU requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import or for post-delivery transit through third countries, to pay any import duty or to carry out any import customs formalities. As a result, if the buyer fails to organise import clearance, the goods will be held up at a port or inland

terminal in the destination country. Who bears the risk of any loss that might occur while the goods are thus held up at the port of entry in the destination country? The answer is the buyer:- delivery will not have occurred yet, B3(a) ensuring that the risk of loss of or damage to the goods is with the buyer until transit to a named inland point can be resumed. If, in order to avoid this scenario, the parties intend the seller to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or tax and carry out any import customs formalities, the parties might consider using DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) rule. / Инкотёрмз® 2020.

DELIVERED AT TERMINAL = ПОСТАВЛЕНО НА ТЕРМИНАЛ (или ПОСТАВКА НА ТЕРМИНАЛ) – Delivered At Terminal (DAT), Incoterms® 2010:- applies for any mode of transport. The vendor delivers in the agreed terminal in said port or place of destination. The seller takes all risks till delivery into the terminal en is responsilble for unloading the goods and export Custom Clearance. The consignee is responsible for Custom Clearance at imports. Terminal:- every place such as the wharf, warehouse, container- , road-, rail- or air terminal. Delivered At Terminal (DAT):- the seller's obligation ends when he has delivered the goods to the disposal of the buyer, unloaded from the arriving carrier at the named destination terminal, cleared for export, but not cleared for import. The buyer is responsible for the import clearance of the goods. If the seller is also to be responsible for delivering the goods past the terminal to another place, then DAP (Delivered At Place) or DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) terms should be used. DAT (insert named terminal at port or place of destination), Incoterms® 2010. This rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. 'Delivered at Terminal' means that the seller delivers when the goods, once unloaded from the arriving means of transport, are placed at the disposal of the buyer at a named terminal at the named port or place of destination. 'Terminal' includes any place, whether covered or not, such as a quay, warehouse, container yard or road, rail or air cargo terminal. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to and unloading them at the terminal at the named port or place of destination. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the terminal and, if possible, a specific point within the terminal at the agreed port or place of destination, as the risks to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure a contract of carriage that matches this choice precisely. Moreover, if the parties intend the seller to bear the risks and costs involved in transporting and handling the goods from the terminal to another place, then the DAP (Delivered At Place) or DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) rules should be used. DAT requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. Under the new rules, delivery under DAT takes place when the seller puts the goods at the disposal of the buyer unloaded at the named terminal. DAT can be used regardless of the mode of transport; it is not just limited to maritime transport. The changes should make it more useful for container traffic. For container traffic, where goods are sold on a 'delivered' basis, the normal options will be:- DAT (named terminal) where delivery is at the container port/terminal. / Инкотёрмз® 2010.

DELIVERED DUTY PAID = ПОСТАВЛЕНО С ОПЛАТОЙ ПОШЛИН (или ПОСТАВЛЕНО ПОШЛИНА ОПЛАЧЕНА, или ПОСТАВКА С ОПЛАТОЙ ПОШЛИН, или ФРАНКО (МЕСТО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ) СБОРЫ ОПЛАЧЕНЫ) – Delivered Duty Paid (DDP), a term of Incoterms® 2000, means that the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, cleared for import, and not unloaded from any arriving means of transport at the named place of destination. The seller has to bear all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods thereto including, where applicable, and Duty (which term includes the responsibility for and the risk of the carrying out of customs formalities and the payment of formalities, customs duties, taxes and other charges) for import in the country of destination. Whilst the EXW term represents the minimum obligation for the seller, DDP represents the maximum obligation. This term should not be used if the seller is unable directly or indirectly to obtain the import licence. However, if the parties wish to exclude from the seller's obligations some of the costs payable upon import of the goods (such as value-added tax (VAT)), this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. If the parties wish the buyer to bear all risks and costs of the import, the DDU (Delivered Duty Unpaid) term should be used. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport but when delivery is to take place in the port of destination on board the vessel or on the quay (wharf), the DES (Delivered Ex Ship) or DEQ (Delivered Ex Quay) terms should be used. Delivered Duty Paid (DDP) is used when the seller undertakes the delivery of goods to the place named in the country of import, most likely the buyer's warehouse, with all costs and duties paid. DDP (insert named place of destination) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. 'Delivered Duty Paid' means that the seller delivers the goods when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer, cleared for import on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods not only for export but also for import, to pay any duty for both export and import and to carry out all customs formalities. DDP represents the maximum obligation for the seller. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the agreed place of destination, as the costs and risks to that point are for the account of the seller. The seller is advised to procure contracts of carriage that match this choice precisely. If the seller incurs costs under its contract of carriage related to unloading at the place of destination, the seller is not entitled to recover such costs from the buyer unless otherwise agreed between the parties. The parties are well advised not to use DDP if the seller is unable directly or indirectly to obtain import clearance. If the parties wish the buyer to bear all risks and costs of import clearance, the DAP rule should be used. Any VAT or other taxes payable upon import are for the seller's account unless expressly agreed otherwise in the sale contract. / Инкотёрмз® 2000. Франко (место назначения) Сборы Оплачены (ФОП (DDP)).

DELIVERED DUTY UNPAID = ПОСТАВЛЕНО БЕЗ ОПЛАТЫ ПОШЛИН (или ПОСТАВЛЕНО ПОШЛИНА НА ОПЛАЧЕНА, или ПОСТАВКА БЕЗ ОПЛАТЫ ПОШЛИН, или ФРАНКО (МЕСТО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ) СБОРЫ НЕ ОПЛАЧЕНЫ) – Delivered Duty Unpaid (DDU), a term of Incoterms® 2000, means that the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, not cleared for import, and not unloaded from any arriving means of transport at the named place of destination. The seller has to bear the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods thereto, other than, where applicable, any Duty (which term includes the responsibility for and the risks of the carrying out of customs formalities, and the payment of formalities, customs duties, taxes and other charges) for import in the country of destination. Such duty has to be borne by the buyer as well as any costs and risks caused by his failure to clear the goods for import in time. However, if the parties wish the seller to carry out customs formalities and bear the costs and risks resulting therefrom as well as some of the costs payable upon import of the goods, this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport but when delivery is to take place in the port of destination on board the vessel or on the quay (wharf), the DES (Delivered Ex Ship) or DEQ (Delivered Ex Quay) terms should be used. / Инкотёрмз® 2000. Франко (место назначения) Сборы Не Оплачены (ФНО (DDU)).

DELIVERED EX SHIP = ПОСТАВЛЕНО ФРАНКО СУДНО (или ПОСТАВЛЕНО С СУДНА, или ПОСТАВКА С СУДНА) – Delivered Ex Ship (DES), a term of Incoterms® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on board the ship not cleared for import at the named port of destination. The seller has to bear all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the named port of destination before discharging. If the parties wish the seller to bear the costs and risks of discharging the goods, then the DEQ (Delivered Ex Quay) term should be used. This term can be used only when the goods are to be delivered by sea or inland waterway or multimodal transport on a vessel in the port of destination. / Инкотёрмз® 2000. Поставлено С Судна (ПСС (DES)).

DELIVERED EX QUAY = ПОСТАВЛЕНО ФРАНКО ПРИЧАЛ (или ПОСТАВЛЕНО С ПРИЧАЛА, или ПОСТАВКА С ПРИЧАЛА) – Delivered Ex Quay (DEQ), a term of Incoterms® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer not cleared for import on the quay (wharf) at the named port of destination. The seller has to bear costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the named port of destination and discharging the goods on the quay (wharf). The DEQ term requires the buyer to clear the goods for import and to pay for all duties, formalities, taxes and other charges upon import. This is a reversal from previous Incoterms® versions which required the seller to arrange for import clearance. If the parties wish to include in the seller's obligations all or part of the costs payable upon import of the goods, this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. This term can be used only when the goods are to be delivered by sea or inland waterway or multimodal transport on discharging from a vessel onto the quay (wharf) in the port of destination. However, if the parties wish to include in the seller's obligations the risks and costs of the handling of the goods from the quay to another place (terminal, transport station, warehouse, etc) in or outside the port, the DDU (Delivered Duty Unpaid) or DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) terms should be used. / Инкотёрмз® 2000. Поставлено С Причала (ПСП (DEQ)).

DELIVERER = ПОСТАВЩИК – In the US Cotton futures trading, a Deliverer is the clearing member that issued the notice and has the responsibility of effecting the delivery.

DELIVERIES = ПОСТАВКИ – In some oil reviews, Deliveries refer to the supply of oil products from primary stocks to wholesalers and retailers or direct to end-users.

DELIVERING CARRIER = ПОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Delivering Carrier is the carrier who delivers the consignment to the consignee or his agent (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

DELIVERING PARTY = ПОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ СТОРОНА – Delivering Party is the entity supplying the capacity and/or energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt.

DELIVERY = ПОСТАВКА – (1) Delivery is the act of transfering possession, as the transfert of property from consignor to carrier, one carrier to another, or carrier to consignee. The physical and legal transfer of a shipment from consignor to carrier and from carrier/ transport agent to consignee. The process of delivering the shipment to the Consignee at the agreed place. Delivery is the term has distinct meaning when used in connection with futures contracts. Delivery generally refers to the changing of ownership or control of a commodity under specific terms and procedures established by the exchange upon which the contract is traded. Typically, except for energy, the commodity must be placed in an approved warehouse, precious metals depository, or other storage facility, and be inspected by approved personnel, after which the facility issues a warehouse receipt, shipping certificate, demand certificate, or due bill, which becomes a transferable delivery instrument. Delivery of the instrument usually is preceded by a Notice Of Intention To Deliver. After receipt of the delivery instrument, the new owner typically can take possession of the physical commodity, can deliver the delivery instrument into the futures market in satisfaction of a short position, or can sell the delivery instrument to another market participant who can use it for delivery into the futures market in satisfaction of his short position or for cash, or can take delivery of the physical himself. The procedure differs for energy contracts. Bona fide buyers or sellers of the underlying energy commodity can stand for delivery. If a buyer or seller stands for delivery, the contract is held through the termination of trading. The buyer and seller each file a Notice Of Intent To Make or Take Delivery with their respective clearing members who file them with the exchange. Buyers and sellers are randomly matched by the exchange. The delivery payment is based on the contract's final settlement price. The tender and receipt of the actual commodity, the cash value of the commodity, or of a delivery instrument covering the commodity (e.g., warehouse receipts or shipping certificates), used to settle a futures contract. See also Delivery Notice and Notice Of Delivery. The transfer of the cash commodity from the seller of a futures contract to the buyer of a futures contract. Each futures exchange has specific procedures for delivery of a cash commodity. Some futures contracts, such as stock index contracts, are cash settled. The tender and receipt of an actual commodity, warehouse receipt or other negotiable instrument covering such commodity in settlement of a futures contract. Delivery is the actual transfer of the ownership of precious metal. It may not involve physical movement of metal and is usually made by a simple paper transfer in the clearing system. Final transfer of a security or financial instrument. Delivery is the settlement of a futures contract by receipt of the actual physical commodity or by the tender of a warehouse receipt covering a contract unit of the commodity. Delivery is the transfer of the physical commodity in satisfaction of a futures contract. / Тендер и получение фактического сырья, складская расписка или иной оборотный инструмент на такое сырьё для расчёта по фьючерсному контракту. заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). , например, .

(2) Delivery is the act of putting property into the legal possession of another, whether involving the actual transfer of the physical control of the object from one to the other or being constructively effected in various other ways.

DELIVERY APPOINTMENT = СРОК ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Appointment:- the time agreed upon between two enterprises for goods or transportation equipment to arrive at a selected location.

DELIVERY DATE = ДАТА ПОСТАВКИ – The Delivery Date is the date when the actual commodity must be delivered after the futures contract has expired. Commodities futures contracts have typically two or more delivery dates per year. Delivery dates are different for each commodity. The date on which the commodity or instrument of delivery must be delivered to fulfill the terms of a contract. Delivery Date is the specified day on which precious metal must be delivered to fulfil a contract.

DELIVERY DAY = ДЕНЬ ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Day:- the third day in the delivery process at the Chicago Board of Trade, when the buyer's clearing firm presents the delivery notice with a certified check for the amount due at the office of the seller's clearing firm. / в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными).

DELIVERY INSTRUCTION = ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ПОСТАВКЕ – Delivery Instructions are the directions to an inland carrier by a shipper about the delivery of a shipment to a particular carrier or pier for export. Not to be confused with delivery order document which pertains to the release of a shipment to a specified party. Order to pick up goods at a named place and deliver them to a pier. Usually issued by exporter to trucker but may apply to a railroad, which completes delivery by land. Use is limited to a few major US ports. Also known as Shipping Delivery Order. Delivery Instruction provides specific information to the inland carrier concerning the arrangement made by the forwarder to deliver the merchandise to the particular pier or steamship line. Not to be confused with Delivery Order, which is used for import cargo. / Инструкция По Поставке:- указания наземному перевозчику от грузоотправителя о поставке .

DELIVERY INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Instrument is a document used to effect delivery on a futures contract, such as a warehouse receipt or shipping certificate.

DELIVERY MONTH = МЕСЯЦ ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Month is the month in which a futures contract matures and delivery may be made or contract settlement made. Delivery Month is the month specified in a given physicals or futures contract for delivery of the actual physical commodity or cash. The specified month within which a futures contract matures and can be settled by delivery or the specified month in which the delivery period begins under the terms of the futures contract. Also known as Contract Month. Delivery

Month is the specified month in which delivery is made under the terms of the futures contract. Delivery Month is a key characteristic of a futures contract that designates when the contract expires and when the underlying asset must be delivered. The exchange on the futures contract is traded will also establish a delivery location and a date within the delivery month when the delivery can take place. Not all futures contracts require physical delivery of a commodity, and many are settled in cash. Also referred to as Contract Month. On the ticker, delivery month is indicated by a letter:- January:- F; February:- G; March:- H; April:- J; May:- K; June:- M; July:- N; August:- Q; September:- U; October:- V; November:- X; and December:- Z. Some commodities can be delivered in any month. Others are only delivered in certain months. For example, Cocoa can only have a delivery month of March, May, July, September or December, while copper can be delivered year round. The complete ticker symbol for a futures contract will describe the commodity, the delivery month and the year. 'CCZ20', for instance, indicates a Cocoa futures contract for delivery in December 2020. / Указанный месяц, в рамках которого истекает срок действия фьючерсного контракта и может быть согласована процедура фактической поставки или в который начинается период поставки в соответствии с условиями фьючерсного контракта. Известен также как Контрактный Месяц (Contract Month).

DELIVERY NOTE = НОТА ПОСТАВКИ (или ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ, или ПОСТАВОЧНЫЙ БИЛЕТ) – (1) Delivery Note is a document accompanying a shipment of goods that lists the description, and quantity of the goods delivered. A copy of the delivery note, signed by the buyer or consignee, is returned to the seller or consignor as a proof of delivery. Broadly, a note advising a recipient of the intended delivery of goods. Delivery Note is a document recording the delivery of products to a consignee (customer). A document evidencing the delivery of a shipment to a Consignee. A Delivery Note is a type of document used in business; it often comes with shipments of goods, and details what is included in the shipment. The delivery note may also include information about what is not included in the shipment, if items were ordered together, yet some have not arrived. This document is often used as proof for both the client accepting the delivery, as well as the business providing the goods; it documents that that the goods were delivered, and also that the client accepted them. It is important for businesses to keep good records of these types of documents in case there are any discrepancies. Though the specific template for each delivery note may be different, most businesses include similar information on each. This includes the name and address of the company delivering the goods, as well as the name and address of the company accepting them. It may also include line item descriptions for each item included in the shipment, the quantity of the items, and occasionally price information. The date of order as well as the date of delivery is typically included as well. The person receiving the shipment may then have the opportunity to inspect the shipment and check the delivery note to make sure they match, then sign the document; each person will then get a copy for his or her records. In these cases, a delivery note helps to protect both parties involved in the transaction. If the note is signed, no one can come back and say they didn't receive the delivery, or that the shipment didn't match. This is important in business, and is an easy way to prevent disputes which could otherwise become quite costly. If certain products were ordered, but were not included in the shipment, this is typically mentioned on the delivery note as well, possibly with an expected future date of delivery. For some businesses, a delivery note is synonymous with an invoice, and the customer receiving this document will be expected to pay. Some will require immediate payment, while others will allow future payment and billing. This is less common, however, and most companies will send invoices or bills separately for goods and services. For businesses looking to create their own delivery notes to send with shipments, there are numerous templates available for free online that can be customized in many different computer programs, and then simply printed and copied for ongoing use. Type of waybill accompanying merchandise shipments.

(2) In the securities market, a Delivery Note requests the delivery of a security.

DELIVERY NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПОСТАВКЕ – Delivery Notice is a notice presented through an exchange's clearing house by a clearing member announcing the intention to deliver the actual commodity in satisfaction of a contract obligation. Delivery Notice is a notice of the intent to deliver or a request to receive delivery of a commodity under the terms of a futures contract. The written notice given by the seller of his intention to make delivery against an open short futures position on a particular date. This notice, delivered through the clearing organization, is separate and distinct from the warehouse receipt or other instrument that will be used to transfer title. Also known as Notice Of Delivery or Notice Of Intent To Deliver. / Уведомление продавца, выполненное в письменной форме, о его намерении осуществить поставку по открытой короткой позиции по фьючерсному контракту в определённую дату. Известно также как Уведомление О Поставке (Notice Of Delivery) или Уведомление О Намерении Поставить (Notice Of Intent To Deliver).

DELIVERY OPTION = ОПЦИОН ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Option is a provision of a futures contract that provides the short with flexibility in regard to timing, location, quantity, or quality in the delivery process.

DELIVERY ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО ПОСТАВКЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ ПО ПОСТАВКЕ, или ДЕЛИВЕРИ ОРДЕР) – Delivery Order is an order from the consignee, shipper or owner of freight to a terminal operator, carrier or warehouse to deliver freight to another party. On imports, it may also be known as a Pier Release. A document which is neither a bill of lading or a waybill but contains an undertaking which:- (i) is given under or for the purposes of a contract for the carriage by sea of goods to which the document relates, or of goods which include those goods; and (ii) is an undertaking by the carrier to a person identified in the document to deliver those goods to that person which the document relates. Delivery orders are capable of transferring contractual rights by way of endorsements, but they are not necessarily documents of title in the sense of being able to pass constructive possession. The UK's Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992 creates a further class of document known as a Ship's Delivery Order which contains an undertaking to carry goods by sea but is neither a bill nor a waybill. Delivery Order is:- (1) in freight-prepaid shipments, written directions from a consignor (or shipper) of a shipment to a carrier or freight forwarder to release the shipment to the named delivery party. (2) In freight-collect (free on board) shipments, order by a carrier to the port authorities to release a shipment to the named delivery party on payment of the specified freight charges. Not to be confused with delivery instructions document which pertains to inland transportation. A document issued by or on behalf of the Carrier authorising the release of import cargo to Consignee. A Delivery Order (abbreviated D/O) is a document from a consignor, a shipper, or an owner of freight which orders the release of the transportation of cargo to another party. Usually the written order permits the direct delivery of goods to a warehouseman, carrier or other person who in the course of their ordinary business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading. According to the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) a delivery order refers to an 'order given by an owner of goods to a person in possession of them (the carrier or warehouseman) directing that person to deliver the goods to a person named in the order'. A Delivery Order which is used for the import of cargo should not to be confused with delivery instructions. Delivery Instructions provides 'specific information to the inland carrier concerning the arrangement made by the forwarder to deliver the merchandise to the particular pier or steamship line'. 'A delivery order was not regarded as a document of title at common law with the result that the transfer of the delivery order did not effect transfer of constructive possession of the goods. Attornment on the part of the bailee was required, i.e. an acknowledgement that the bailee held the goods on behalf of the transferee. The Uniform Documents of Title Act permits the use of negotiable delivery orders (if the order directs delivery to a named person or order). However, it is still necessary to single out delivery orders for special treatment. Until the delivery order is accepted by the bailee, there is no basis for imposing obligations on the bailee. See discussion under

sections 18 and 19. See also the definition of 'Issuer''. Issued by the consignee or his customs broker to the ocean carrier as authority to release the cargo to the inland carrier. Includes all data necessary for the pier delivery clerk to determine that the cargo can be released to the domestic carrier. A Delivery Order is a legal document that instructs the recipient, the bailee, to release supplies or goods to the designated individual or organization named in the order. It's defined by the Uniform Commercial Code, and it's also described in each region's contract law. The industry term for a delivery order is D/O, and it's commonly used in international trade, authorizing the release of imported cargo. Businesses often use standard delivery order forms that can be printed from the Internet or legal software programs. The person who completes a delivery order is often called the Consignor. A simple form consisting of one page is often used by the owner of the goods to complete the delivery order, and it's similar to a packing slip. The main difference between a packing slip and the delivery order is the additional requirement of the bailee to ship the goods. The information on the order includes the container that's to be delivered or the product and quantity. It also includes the name and address of the person who will receive the shipment and the name of the representative who will make the payment if it's to be collected upon delivery. The delivery date is included so that the carrier knows when to ship the goods and to ensure that the designated party receives the goods on time. The bill of lading is not to be confused with a delivery order. It's the document that the carrier sends to the consignor to confirm that the goods were delivered to the person specified and at a specific address. Some delivery orders include a delivery confirmation, which is a line or space for the carrier to sign in order to confirm that the goods were delivered pursuant to the delivery instructions. The receiver also signs the confirmation so that the carrier has proof that the goods were delivered and received. A consignor may accept a copy of the delivery confirmation in addition to or in lieu of the bill of lading. Some exporters use delivery orders as a release form to import goods. The bailee has to release the goods to the designated party, such as a customs broker or other individual. The exporter is referred to as The Owner Of The Freight, and she often uses the delivery order to instruct the bailee to release the freight to an individual or business. Another form, called Delivery Instructions, is used for the delivery of goods to inland carriers.

DELIVERY PARTY = СТОРОНА ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Party is the party to which the shipment is to be delivered.

DELIVERY POINTS = ПУНКТЫ ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Points:- those locations designated by commodity exchanges where stocks of a commodity represented by a futures contract may be delivered in fulfillment of the contract. A location designated by the futures exchange where a physical commodity covered by a futures contract may be delivered in fulfillment of contract terms. Delivery Points:- the locations and facilities designated by a commodity exchange where stocks of a commodity represented by a futures contract may be delivered in fulfillment of the contract, under procedures established by the exchange. Also known as Location. Those points designated by futures exchanges where the physical commodity covered by a futures contract may be delivered in fulfillment of such contract. Delivery Points are those locations (cities and/or elevators) designated by the exchange as authorized for placement of the physical commodity in fulfillment of an expiring futures contract. Delivery Points are the locations at which commodities may be delivered to satisfy a futures contract. / Те выбранные фьючерсной биржей пункты, в которые фактический товар по фьючерсному контракту может быть поставлен для исполнения такого контракта.

DELIVERY PRICE = ЦЕНА ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Price is the price fixed by the clearing house at which deliveries on futures contracts are invoiced – generally the price at which the futures contract is settled when deliveries are made. Also known as Invoice Price. See also Settlement Price. Delivery Price is the settlement price designated by the Clearing House as the final price received or paid in fulfillment of a commodity futures contract. / Цена Поставки – цена, зафиксированная клиринговой палатой, для выставления счетов-фактур в отношении поставок по фьючерсным контрактам, ну а в общем, это цена для расчёта по фьючерсному контракту, по которому произведены поставки.

DELIVERY RELIABILITY = НАДЁЖНОСТЬ ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Reliability:- the proportion of total delivery occasions in which the time, place, quality and quantity of products delivered accords with the order.

DELIVERY SCHEDULE = ГРАФИК ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Schedule is the required and/or agreed time of delivery of goods or services, purchased for a future period.

DELIVERY TIME = СРОК ПОСТАВКИ – Delivery Time is the time between order and delivery. / Период времени между датами размещения заказа и осуществления поставки.

DELIVERY VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ПОСТАВКИ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВЕРИФИКАЦИИ ПОСТАВКИ) – The US Customs Service defines a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) as a form used to track imported merchandise from the custody of the importer to the custody of a manufacturer and is used to substantiate a manufacturing drawback claim. The DVC is also known as a Certificate of Delivery.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT = ПОСТАВКА ПРОТИВ ОПЛАТЫ – Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) is a securities industry settlement procedure in which the buyer's payment for securities is due at the time of delivery. Delivery versus payment (DVP) is a settlement system that stipulates that cash payment must be made prior to or simultaneously with the delivery of the security. Delivery versus payment is from the buyer's perspective; from the seller's perspective, this system is called Receive Versus Payment (RVP). DVP/RVP requirements arose as a result of institutions being prohibited from paying money for securities before the securities were held in negotiable form. Also known as Delivery Against Payment (DAP), Delivery Against Cash (DAC), and Cash On Delivery. A DVP settlement system ensures that delivery will occur only if a payment occurs. The system acts as a link between a funds transfer system and a securities transfer system. A significant source of credit risk in securities settlement is the principal risk associated with the settlement date. The idea behind the RVP/DVP system is that part of that risk can be removed if the settlement procedure ensures that delivery occurs only if payment occurs (in other words, that securities are not delivered prior to the exchange of payment for the securities). The system helps ensure that payments accompany deliveries, thereby reducing principal risk, reducing the chance that deliveries or payments would be withheld during periods of stress in the financial markets and reducing liquidity risk. By law, institutions are required to demand assets of equal value in exchange for the delivery of securities. The delivery of the securities is typically made to the bank of the buying customer, while the payment is made simultaneously by bank wire transfer, check or direct credit to an account. Following the October 1987 worldwide drop in equity prices, the central banks in the Group of Ten worked to strengthen settlement procedures and eliminate the risk that a security delivery could be made without payment, or that a payment could be made without delivery (known as Principal Risk). The DVP procedure reduces or eliminates the counterparties' exposure to this principal risk. Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) is a link between a securities transfer system and a funds transfer system that ensures that delivery occurs if, and only if, payment occurs. The International Securities Services Association defines Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) as simultaneous, final, irrevocable, and immediately available exchange of securities and cash on a continuous basis throughout the day. The Bank for International Settlement defines DVP as a link between a securities transfer system and a funds transfer system that ensures that delivery occurs if, and only if, payment occurs. / Поставка Против Оплаты – это система, по которой расчёты в ценных бумагах и деньгах осуществляется одновременно. Это система, по которой в биржевой системе должны использовать расчёты так, чтобы расчёты деньги-ценные бумаги произошли одновременно и не было ситуации, когда кто-то не получит

своих активов. Поставка Против Оплаты более чётко учитывает возможности расчётов за ценные бумаги и выполнения долгов.

DELORS COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ДЭЛЁРА – In June 1988 the European Council confirmed the objective of the progressive realization of economic union and mandated a Committee chaired by Jacques Delors, the then President of the European Commission, to study and propose concrete stages leading to this union. The Committee was composed of the governors of the EC national central banks; Alexandre Lamfalussy, the then General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements; Niels Thygesen, Professor of Economics, Copenhagen; and Miguel Boyer, the then President of the Banco Exterior de España. The resulting 'Delors Report' proposed that economic and monetary union should be achieved in three discrete but evolutionary steps. In May 1989, the 'Delors Report' was submitted to the European Council; and in June 1989, the European Council agrees on the realization of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in three stages. In July 1990, Stage One of EMU begins. In January 1994, Stage Two of EMU begins and the European Monetary Institute (EMI) is established. In January 1999, Stage Three of EMU begins; the Euro becomes the single currency of the Euro area; conversion rates are fixed irrevocably for the former national currencies of the participating Member States; a single monetary policy is conducted for the Euro area. (1) Stage One of EMU:- On the basis of the Delors Report, the European Council decided in June 1989 that the first stage of the realisation of economic and monetary union should begin on 1990-July-01 – the date on which, in principle, all restrictions on the movement of capital between Member States were abolished. At this time, the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community, which had played an increasingly important role in monetary cooperation since its creation in May 1964, was given additional responsibilities. These were laid down in a Council Decision dated 1990-March-12 and included holding consultations on, and promoting the coordination of, the monetary policies of the Member States, with the aim of achieving price stability. In view of the relatively short time available and the complexity of the tasks involved, the preparatory work for Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was also initiated by the Committee of Governors. The first step was to identify all the issues which should be examined at an early stage, to establish a work programme by the end of 1993 and to define accordingly the mandates of the existing sub-committees and working groups established for that purpose. For the realisation of Stages Two and Three, it was necessary to revise the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (the 'Treaty of Rome') in order to establish the required institutional structure. To this end, an Intergovernmental Conference on EMU was convened, which was held in 1991 in parallel with the Intergovernmental Conference on political union. The negotiations resulted in the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) which was agreed in December 1991 and signed in Maastricht on 1992-February-07. However, owing to delays in the ratification process, the Treaty (which amended the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community – changing its name to the Treaty establishing the European Community – and introduced, inter alia, the Protocol on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank and the Protocol on the Statute of the European Monetary Institute) did not come into force until 1993-November-01. (2) Stage Two of EMU, establishment of the EMI and the ECB:- The establishment of the European Monetary Institute (EMI) on 1994-January-01 marked the start of the second stage of EMU and with this the Committee of Governors ceased to exist. The EMI's transitory existence also mirrored the state of monetary integration within the Community. The EMI had no responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy in the European Union – this remained the preserve of the national authorities – nor had it any competence for carrying out foreign exchange intervention. The two main tasks of the EMI were:- (i) to strengthen central bank cooperation and monetary policy coordination; and (ii) to make the preparations required for the establishment of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), for the conduct of the single monetary policy and for the creation of a single currency in the third stage. To this end, the EMI provided a forum for consultation and for the exchange of views and information on policy issues and it specified the regulatory, organizational and logistical framework necessary for the ESCB to perform its tasks in Stage Three. In December 1995 the European Council agreed to name the European currency unit to be introduced at the start of Stage Three, the 'Euro', and confirmed that Stage Three of EMU would start on 1999-January-01. A chronological sequence of events was pre-announced for the changeover to the euro. This scenario was mainly based on detailed proposals elaborated by the EMI. At the same time, the EMI was given the task of carrying out preparatory work on the future monetary and exchange rate relationships between the euro area and other EU countries. In December 1996 the EMI presented its report to the European Council, which formed the basis of a Resolution of the European Council on the principles and fundamental elements of the new exchange rate mechanism (ERM II), which was adopted in June 1997. In December 1996 the EMI also presented to the European Council, and subsequently to the public, the selected design series for the euro banknotes to be put into circulation on 2002-January-01. In order to complement and to specify the Treaty provisions on EMU, the European Council adopted the Stability and Growth Pact in June 1997 – two Regulations form part of the Stability and Growth Pact, which aims to ensure budgetary discipline in respect of EMU. The Pact was supplemented and the respective commitments enhanced by a Declaration of the Council in May 1998. On 1998-May-02 the Council of the European Union – in the composition of Heads of State or Government – unanimously decided that 11 Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) had fulfilled the conditions necessary for the adoption of the single currency on 1999-January-01. These countries were therefore to participate in the third stage of EMU. The Heads of State or Government also reached a political understanding on the persons to be recommended for appointment as members of the Executive Board of the ECB. At the same time, the ministers of finance of the Member States adopting the single currency agreed together with the governors of the national central banks of these Member States, the European Commission and the EMI that the current ERM bilateral central rates of the currencies of the participating Member States would be used in determining the irrevocable conversion rates for the euro. On 1998-May-25 the governments of the 11 participating Member States appointed the President, the Vice-President and the four other members of the Executive Board of the ECB. Their appointment took effect from 1998-June-01 and marked the establishment of the ECB. The ECB and the national central banks of the participating Member States constitute the Eurosystem, which formulates and defines the single monetary policy in Stage Three of EMU. With the establishment of the ECB on 1998-June-01, the EMI had completed its tasks. In accordance with Article 123 (ex Article 109l) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, the EMI went into liquidation on the establishment of the ECB. All the preparatory work entrusted to the EMI was concluded in good time and the rest of 1998 was devoted by the ECB to the final testing of systems and procedures. (3) Stage Three of EMU, irrevocable fixing of exchange rates:- On 1999-January-01 the third and final stage of EMU commenced with the irrevocable fixing of the exchange rates of the currencies of the 11 Member States initially participating in Monetary Union and with the conduct of a single monetary policy under the responsibility of the ECB. The number of participating Member States increased to 12 on 2001-January-01, when Greece entered the third stage of EMU. Since that day the Bank of Greece has been part of the Eurosystem. Greece's participation followed a decision taken on 2000-June-19 by the EU Council – meeting in the composition of the Heads of State or Government – that Greece fulfilled the convergence criteria. In June 1988 the European Council mandated a committee chaired by Jacques Delors, the then President of the European Commission, to study and propose concrete stages leading to economic and monetary union. The committee was composed of the governors of the then European Community (EC) national central banks; Alexandre Lamfalussy, the then General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS); Niels Thygesen, professor of economics, Denmark; and Miguel Boyer, the then President of the Banco Exterior de España. The resulting Delors Report proposed that economic and monetary union should be achieved in three stages. / В Июне 1988 Европейский Совет уполномочил комитет под председательством Жакя Дэлёра (Jacques Delors),

тогдашнего Президента Европейской Комиссии, изучить и предложить конкретные шаги, ведущие к созданию экономического и монетарного союза. Данный комитет был сформирован из членов правления национальных центральных банков тогдашнего же Европейского Сообщества (ЕС). Кроме того, в его состав вошли Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy), тогдашний Генеральный Управляющий Банка Международных Расчётов (БМР; the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)); Нильс Чиюсэн (Niels Thygesen), профессор экономики, Дания; и Мигэль Бойэр (Miguel Boyer), тогдашний Президент Банко Экстэриор дэ Эспанья (Banco Exterior de España). Последовавший Отчёт Дэлёра (Delors Report) предложил, чтобы формирование экономического и монетарного союза прошло в три этапа.

DELPHACIDAE = ДЭЛЬФАСИДЭ – Delphacidae are a Family of Plant-Sucking Insects characterized by the presence of a large movable spur at the apex of the hind tibia. They are usually slow moving and move sideward or backward. They stay at the basal parts of the Rice Plant. Examples are Planthoppers.

DELTA = ДЭЛТА (или ДЭЛЬТА, или ДЕЛЬТА) – (1) Delta is a fan-shaped alluvial deposit at a river mouth formed by the deposition of successive layers of sediment from upstream areas. Delta:- (1) the comparatively narrow strip of land in Western Mississippi between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers. It is a very rich region, famous for the production of high quality Cotton. (2) The triangular tract of land at the mouth of the Nile River roughly bounded by Alexandria, Cairo, and Port Said. It is the most important Cotton growing region in Egypt. / Под Дельтой понимается низменность в низовьях крупных рек, впадающих в мелководные участки моря или озера, образованная речными отложениями. Прорезана сетью рукавов и протоков. Название Дельта происходит от заглавной буквы Греческого алфавита Δ (Дельта), по сходству с которой оно было дано в древности треугольной дельте реки Нил в Африке.

(2) Delta measures the degree to which an option is exposed to shifts in the price of the underlying asset. Delta is a measure of the change in an options price resulting from a change in the underlying commodity. The value of Delta should range from –100.00 to 0 for puts and 0 to 100.00 for calls. Delta is a measure indicating the sensitivity of an option's or warrant's price to price movement in the underlying asset. A measure of the rate of change in an option or warrant's theoretical value for a one-unit change in the price of the underlying asset. See also Gamma. Statistical measure of the change in the price of an option when the underlying moves one unit in price. The sensitivity of an option's value to a change in the price of the underlying futures contract, also referred to as an Option's Futures-Equivalent Position. Deltas are positive for calls, and negative for puts. Deltas of deep in-the-money options are approximately equal to one; Deltas of at-the-money options are 0.5; and Deltas of deep out-of-the-money options approach zero. The expected change in an option's price given a one-unit change in the price of the underlying futures contract or physical commodity. For example, an option with a Delta of 0.5 would change USD0.50 when the underlying commodity moves USD1.00. A measure of how much an option premium changes, given a unit change in the underlying futures price. Delta often is interpreted as the probability that the option will be in-the-money by expiration. The amount of change of an option's price or theoretical value for a unit change in the price of the underlying security, commodity, currency, index or futures contract. Delta is the option risk parameter that measures the sensitivity of an option price to changes in the price of its underlying instrument. Delta is the rate of change to the premium of an option as the underlying price changes. The Delta of an option describes its premium's sensitivity to changes in the price of the underlying. In other words, an option's Delta will be the amount of the underlying necessary to hedge changes in the option price for small movements in the underlying. The Delta of an option changes with changes in the price of the underlying. An at-the-money option will have a Delta of close to 50%. It falls for out-of-the-money options and increases for in-the-money options, but the change is non-linear: it changes much faster when the option is close-to-the-money. The rate of change of Delta is an option's Gamma. / Разница в изменении цены опциона или теоретический объём для единицы изменения в цене соответствующих ценных бумаг, сырья, валюты, индексов или фьючерсных контрактов. В анализе ситуации в биржевой торговле опционами название буквы Дэльта (прописная – Δ, строчная – δ) Греческого алфавита было использовано для обозначения . Под Дэльтой понимается:- (i) мера соотношений между ценой опциона и соответствующего фьючерсного контракта или ценой акций. В случае опциона на покупку Дэльта в 0.50 означает повышение на полпункта премии на каждый Доллар, на который поднимается цена акции. В случае опционных контрактов на продажу премия растёт по мере падение цен на акции. По мере приближения срока прекращения признания (экспирации) опциона у прибыльных опционных контрактов (in-the-money) Дэльта приближается к значению, равному 1. (ii) На Лондонской Фондовой Бирже Дэльта Акции (delta stocks) являются видом наименьших платёжных (бонусных) средств и не указываются в электронных дилерских системах. Дэльта – показатель (процентная доля) изменения цены опциона в зависимости от изменения цены активов, лежащих в его основе. Например, Дэльта в 50% означает, что цена опциона будет увеличиваться (или уменьшаться) на половину процентного пункта при каждом повышении (или понижении) цены акций в основе опциона на один процентный пункт. Опционы на покупку имеют позитивную Дэльту, а опционы на продажу – негативную. Дэльта повышается с ростом цены базисных активов и сокращается при их снижении. Этот показатель часто используется для установления приблизительной вероятности того, что опцион к моменту прекращения признания окажется прибыльным.

DELTA = ДЭЛТА (или ДЭЛЬТА) – Delta (pronunciation:- DELL-tah) or D is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I am maneuvering with difficulty; keep clear. Meaning:- keep clear of me, I am maneuvering with difficulty. Meaning:- I am having difficulty maneuvering; keep clear. With 2, 4, or 6 numerals, the date.

DELTA–BASED MARGINING = БАЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА ДЭЛЬТЕ ДОХОД – Delta-Based Margining is the same as Delta Margining.

DELTA D = ДЭЛТА ДИ. (или ДЭЛЬТА ДИ.) – Delta D:- indicates deviation or difference.

DELTA E = ДЭЛЬТА И. (или ДЭЛЬТА И.) – Delta E or Delta e or D E or D e:- the total color difference computed with a color difference equation. It is generally calculated as the square root of the sum of the squares of the chromaticity difference, D a + D b, and the lightness difference, D L; in CMC identified as the 'commercial factor' (CF).

DELTA FACTOR = ФАКТОР ДЭЛЬТА – Delta Factor:- a ratio of the change in the option premium due to a one unit change in futures price. For example, a Delta of 0.5 means that the premium will change by one-half cent for every one cent change in futures price. See also Delta.

DELTA HEDGING = ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ ПО ДЭЛЬТЕ (или ДЭЛЬТА ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ) – Delta Hedging is the process whereby the grantor of an option decides to buy or sell more or less of an underlying futures contract in order to protect against being declared upon by the options holder. If Delta hedging, the grantor of a call option will buy more of the futures contract if it rises in value towards the strike price (as the probability of being declared upon rises towards 100%). The grantor of a put option will typically sell more of the underlying futures contract if it slides in value (as the probability of being declared upon rises towards 100%). Metal bought (sold) by the grantor of a call (put) in order to cover his potential risk. The more the price of the underlying asset moves in favor of the option purchaser, the higher the risk to the grantor that the option will be exercised against him; he will need to be covered against that risk. Delta Hedging:- an option is said to be Delta-hedged if a position has been taken in the underlying in proportion to its Delta. For

example, if one is short a call option on an underlying with a face value of USD1 million and a Delta of 25%, a long position of USD250 000 in the underlying will leave one Delta-neutral with no exposure to small changes in the price of the underlying. Such a hedge is only effective instantaneously, however. Since the Delta of an option is itself altered by changes in the price of the underlying, interest rates, the option's volatility and its time to expiry, changes in any of these factors will shift the net position away from Delta-neutrality. In practice, therefore, a Delta-hedge must be rebalanced continuously if it is to be effective. Delta Hedging is a strategy undertaken by granters of options to protect their exposure. A Delta hedge calculation takes into account changes in the spot price, the time to expiry and the difference between the strike and spot prices. / Операция, в рамках которой предоставивший опцион покупает или продаёт большее или меньшее количество базовых фьючерсных контрактов, чтобы обеспечить себе защиту на случай, если держатель опциона предъявит его к исполнению. В рамках хэдьжирования по дэльте предоставивший опцион на покупку приобретёт большее количество фьючерсных контрактов, если они поднимаются в цене, приближаясь к сходной цене (а вероятность предъявления опциона к исполнению приближается к 100%). Предоставивший опцион на продажу, как правило, продаст большее количество базовых фьючерсных контрактов, если они падают в цене (а вероятность предъявления опциона к исполнению приближается к 100%). Дэльта Хэдьжирование – метод хэдьжирования, используемый в торговле опционами и основанный на изменении премии (цены опциона) вследствие изменения цены инструмента, лежащего в основе опциона. Изменение премии вследствие изменения цены финансового инструмента на 1 пункт называется Дэльтой (Delta), а взаимосвязь между движением двух цен – Соотношением С Хэдьжем (Hedge Ratio). Например, если опцион на покупку имеет соотношение с хэдьжем 40, то опцион на покупку должен вырасти на 40% от изменения цены лежащих в его основе ценных бумаг, если их цена снизится. Дэльта опциона на продажу, наоборот, величина отрицательная. Значение Дэльты обычно помогает нивелировать небольшое изменение цен на лежащие в основе опциона ценные бумаги за короткое время. Когда опцион имеет высокое соотношение с хэдьжем, то, как правило, прибыльнее купить этот опцион, чем выступать в роли его продавца (writer), поскольку большее процентное изменение премии по сравнению с изменением цен лежащих в его основе ценных бумаг и относительно меньшее время 'разъедания' стоимости позволяет покупателю создать большой финансовый Рычаг или Плечо (Leverage). Для опционов с низким соотношением с хэдьжем, соответственно наоборот. Смотрите также Соотношение С Хэдьжем (Hedge Ratio).

DELTA MARGINING = ДОХОД ПО ДЭЛЬТЕ – Delta Margining or Delta-Based Margining:- an option margining system used by some exchanges that equates the changes in option premiums with the changes in the price of the underlying futures contract to determine risk factors upon which to base the margin requirements. Also known as Delta-Based Margining.

DELTA NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ДЭЛТЫ (или НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ ПО ДЭЛЬТЕ) – Delta Neutral:- a portfolio consisting of positions with offsetting positive and negative Deltas so that the position of delta is zero. A Delta neutral portfolio balances out the response to market movements for a certain range to bring the net change of the position to zero. Delta measures how much an option's price changes when the underlying security's price changes. As the value of the underlying assets changes, the position of the Greeks will shift between being positive, negative and neutral. Investors who want to maintain Delta neutrality must adjust his or her holdings accordingly. Puts always have a negative Delta (ranging from –100 to zero), while long calls always have a positive Delta (ranging from zero to 100), so the two can be used together to create a Delta neutral position. Options traders can use a neutral position Delta strategy to make money when implied volatility declines. Refers to a position involving options that is designed to have an overall Delta of zero. To understand the Delta Neutral Strategy we need to clearly define Delta. Delta is nothing but a ratio comparing the change in the price of the underlying asset (e.g., cash market price of RIL (symbol for Reliance Industries Ltd) share) to the corresponding change in the price of a derivative (e.g., F&O (short for the Futures and Options) price of RIL). So in the case of Call Options a delta of 0.8 means that for every Rs.1.00 the underlying stock increases, the call option will increase by Rs.0.80. In the case of Put Options the Delta will be reversed (negative) because as the underlying security increases, the value of the option will decrease. So a put option with a delta of –0.8 will decrease by Rs.0.80 for every Rs.1.00 increase in the underlying price. An in-the-money call option nears expiration, it will approach a delta of 1.00, and as an in-the-money put option nears expiration, it will approach a delta of –1.00. So what is Delta Neutral Options Trading Strategy? The term 'Delta Neutral' refers to any strategy where the sum of your deltas is equal to zero. So, for instance, if you buy 10 call options, each having a delta of 0.60 and you also buy 20 put options, each having a delta of –0.30 you have the following:- (10 x 0.60) + (20 x (–0.30)) = 6.00 + (–6.00) = 0. Your position delta (total delta) is zero, which means you are delta neutral. A state where the grantor of an option has balanced the probability of being declared upon through buying/selling the underlying futures contract. The Delta Neutral usually describes a spread strategy involving a long and a short position – when the combined values of each are at or near zero. The term can involve a number of different strategies, but the concept of Delta neutrality is always the central theme. Other than spreads, a delta neutral can also consist of an option position and 100 shares of the underlying stock. This creates an 'equivalent stock position' or a synthetic (an options-based of stock-and-options position that changes value just like 100 shares of stock). In theory, the Delta neutral position eliminates risk on both the long and short side. Realistically, this changes as soon as values begin to move or when implied volatility changes. A mistake for options traders who do not want exercise is to open Delta neutral spreads with two short options, a call and a put. The 'neutrality' of offsetting exercise risk does not eliminate exercise exposure, it only ensures that one side or the other will be in the money before expiration. This may be true even when different strikes are used. For example, when stock is at 43, a trader sells a 45 call and a 40 put. Both options are out of the money, and the exposure is moved above 45 or below 40 by the value of the sold options. This is a fine theory, but what happens when the stock price moves quickly and substantially? One side of the Delta neutral position ends up in the money and has to be closed at a loss, rolled forward, or allowed to exercise. Many of the elegant theories of risk-less option positions end up losing a lot of money because conditions change. This risk is made even worse with a short straddle. Because both call and put have the same strike, one or the other is always going to be in the money. Unless the exposed side is closed or rolled before exercise occurs, it will be very difficult to make a short straddle profitable. The position is delta neutral if the stock price is near the common strike at expiration. But the Delta neutral status only works out well if the stock's price moves exactly to the strike and never evolves above or below. That does not happen in the expensive, real world. Delta neutral trading makes more sense when synthetic long or short stock is used. You can eliminate risk even for synthetic short stock (a long put and a short call at the same strike). By owning 100 shares of the underlying, the call becomes a covered call and the synthetic position is made safer. This is an example of a highly conservative Delta neutral position. Because the cost of the long put is offset by the premium from the short call, the option cost is close to zero (it may even by a small credit). The market risk in the short call is eliminated through ownership of 100 shares. The call can be closed at a profit as long as stock remains at or below strike. The long put can be closed to offset point-for-point declines in the stock, or exercised to sell stock at the strike. Because the net option cost is virtually zero, there is no need to worry about time decay in the put. / символ для компании Рилайэнц Индэстриз Эл.ти.ди. (Reliance Industries Ltd). Состояние, при котором предоставивший опцион уравновесил вероятность предъявления опциона к исполнению посредством покупки/продажи соответствующего фьючерсного контракта.

DELTA NEUTRAL SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ ПО ДЭЛЬТЕ (или СПРЭД НЕЙТРАЛЬНЫЙ ПО ДЭЛЬТЕ) – Delta Neutral Spread is a spread where the total Delta position on the long side and on the short side add up to approximately zero, thereby making the commodity risk neutral. Sometimes, a rise or fall in prices is attributed to traders attempting to

get a Delta neutral spread. Delta Neutral Spread is a spread where the total Delta position on the long side and the total Delta on the short side add up to approximately zero.

DELTA VALUE = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ДЭЛЬТЫ – In exchange trading, Delta Value is the expected change in an option's price given a one-unit change in the price of the underlying futures contract or physical commodity.

DELTOID = ДЕЛЬТОИД – Deltoid:- triangular.

DELUGIC = ЗАТОПЛЯЕМОЕ (или ЗАЛИВНОЕ) – Delugic:- derived from deluge. Descriptive of a land type where the water levels stay for more than 2 weeks at a depth greater than 30 cm, which is above the normal height of bunds or dikes, during high-rainfall months.

DELUSTERING = МАТИРОВАНИЕ – Delustering is a subduing or dulling the natural luster of a textile material by chemical or physical means. The term often refers to the use of titanium dioxide or other white pigments as delustrants in textile materials. / Матирование это подавление (subduing) или притупление (dulling) естественного глянца текстильного материала химическими или физическими средствами. Данный термин часто относится к использованию . Матирование искусственного волокна.

DELUSTRANT = МАТИРУЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Delustrant is a substance that can be used to dull the luster of a manufactured fiber. Often a pigment such as titanium dioxide. Delustrant is a chemical substance added to the polymer in order to reduce the lustre or transparency of a fiber. / Матирующий материал – вещество, сообщающее матовый вид.

DELY = DELIVERY

DEM = DEMMURAGE

DEM = DEUTSCHE MARK

DEMAND = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОТРЕБЛЯЕМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или СПРОС) – (1) In reference to electricity, Demand is the rate at which electricity is delivered to or by a system at a given instant or averaged over a designated period, usually expressed in kiloWatts or MegaWatts. Demand is the rate at which energy is delivered to loads and scheduling points by generation, transmission or distribution facilities. The level at which electricity or natural gas is delivered to users at a given point in time. Electric demand is expressed in kiloWatts. Demand (electric) is the rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system, part of a system or piece of equipment, at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time. / По отношению к электричеству, объёмы поставок электроэнергии в какую-либо систему или какой-либо системой в определённый момент времени или в среднем за определённый период; выражается, как правило, в килоВаттах или МегаВаттах.

(2) In oil industry, Demand is total inland deliveries plus refinery fuels and bunkers minus backflows from the petrochemicals sector. It is thus equivalent to oil consumption plus any secondary and tertiary stock increases. In oil industry, the rate of consumption of refined products, normally measured in millions of barrels per day, or in million tones per year. / В нефтяной отрасли, уровень потребления нефтепродуктов; выражается, как правило, в миллионах баррелей в сутки или в миллионах тонн в год.

DEMAND = СПРОС – Demand is the amount of a commodity that people are ready and able to buy at a given time for a given price. Demand:- the willingness and ability of the people within a market area to purchase particular amounts of a good or service at a variety of alternative prices during a specified time period. The quantity of goods required by the market to be delivered in a particular period or at a specific date. Demand is an amount of a good that buyers are ready to purchase for a given price, in a particular market, over a certain period of time. Demand is a fundamental aspect of any market economy. It is the willingness of buyers to offer money in exchange for goods or services. In macroeconomics, demand plays a fundamental role in analyzing economic mechanisms at the national (rather than individual, or microeconomic) level, in forecasting, and in the development of economic policy and planning.

DEMAND = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ – Demand:- Form PCT/IPEA/401, filed with an International Preliminary Examining Authority, demanding that an international application shall be the subject of an international preliminary examination. / Требование проведения международной предварительной экспертизы.

DEMAND CHAIN = ЦЕПОЧКА СПРОСА – A term Demand Chain is another name for the Supply Chain, with emphasis on the customer or party controlling demand.

DEMAND DEPOSIT = ДЕПОЗИТ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ВКЛАД ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ, или ОТЗЫВНЫЙ ВКЛАД) – Demand Deposit:- funds held in an account from which deposited funds can be withdrawn at any time without any advance notice to the depository institution. Demand deposits can be 'demanded' by an account holder at any time. Many checking and savings accounts today are demand deposits and are accessible by the account holder through a variety of banking options, including teller, ATM and online banking. In contrast, a term deposit is a type of account which cannot be accessed for a predetermined period (typically the loan's term). M1 is a category of the money supply that includes demand deposits as well as physical money, such as coins and currency, and Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) accounts. According to the Federal Reserve's Consumer Compliance Handbook, demand deposit accounts have these characteristics:- no maturity period (or an original maturity of fewer than seven days), payable on demand, may be interest bearing, no limit on the number of withdrawals or transfers an account holder may make, and no eligibility requirements. Demand Deposit is a deposit that may be withdrawn at any time without prior written notice to the depository institution. A checking account is the most common form of demand deposit. Demand Deposit is a deposit that the depositor has a right to withdraw at any time without prior notice to the depository institution. By law, no interest can be paid on such deposits. Demand deposits are commonly offered in the form of checking accounts. Bank balances which are withdrawable at any time, i.e. without any previous notification. Also known as Sight Deposit. Demand Deposits, Bank Money or Scriptural Money are funds held in demand deposit accounts in commercial banks. These account balances are usually considered money and form the greater part of the narrowly defined money supply of a country. In the United States (US), demand deposits arose following the 1865 tax of 10% on the issuance of state bank notes. In the United States, demand deposits only refer to funds held in checking accounts (or cheque offering accounts) other than NOW accounts; however, in a 1970s and 1980s response to the 1933 promulgation of Regulation Q in the US, demand deposits in some cases came to allow easier access to funds from other types of accounts, e.g., savings accounts and money market accounts. For the historical basis of the distinction between demand deposits and NOW accounts in the US (see NOW Account). Demand deposits are usually considered part of the narrowly defined money supply, as they can be used, via checks and drafts, as a means of payment for goods and services and to settle debts. The money supply of a country is usually held to consist of currency plus demand deposits. In most countries, demand deposits account for a majority of the money supply. During times of financial crisis, bank customers will withdraw their funds in cash, leading to a drop in demand deposits and a shrinking of the money supply. Economists have speculated that this effect contributed to the severity of the Great Depression. This did not happen, however, in the financial crisis that began in 2008. In fact, demand deposits in the US increased dramatically, from around USD310bn in August

2008 to a peak of around USD460bn in December 2008. Deposit of a sum of money with a bank, building society or other financial institution that may be withdrawn at a moment's notice. / , то есть .

DEMAND GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ТРЕБОВАНИЮ (или ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ПЕРВОМУ ТРЕБОВАНИЮ) – Demand Guarantee is a type of protection that one party in a transaction can impose on another party in the event that the second party does not perform according to predefined specifications. In the event that the second party does not perform as promised, the first party will receive a predefined amount of compensation by the guarantor, which the second party will be required to repay. For example, an importer of cars in the United States can ask a Japanese exporter for a demand guarantee. The exporter goes to a bank to purchase a guarantee and sends its to the American importer. If, for example, the exporter does not fulfill its end of the agreement, the importer can go to the bank and present the demand guarantee. The bank will then give the importer the predefined amount of money specified, which the exporter will be required to repay to the bank. A demand guarantee is very similar to a letter of credit except that the demand guarantee provides much more protection. For instance, the letter of credit only provides protection against non-payment, whereas a demand guarantee can provide protection against non-performance, late performance and even defective performance. See also Bank Guarantee. Demand Guarantee is a type of guarantee that is payable immediately upon presentation of documents specified, without inquiry as to the validity of the documents or into compliance with the underlying contract, as opposed to an Ancillary Guarantee. Also known as Independent Guarantee. Although there are separate rules of practice for demand guarantees and letters of credit, they are both considered letters of credit under the US law. Demand Guarantee is a performance bond or other type of guarantee payable to the obligee on demand, often without the presentation of other documents and without the need to show the demand is in compliance with the terms of the underlying contract. In effect, it is a substitute for a cash deposit. Under UK law, a demand guarantee is independent of the underlying contract and is separate from the counter-guarantee (if any) given by the obligee's bank to the obligor's bank. Under US law also a demand guarantee enjoys similar protection and is called a Standby Letter Of Credit. Also called Independent Guarantee. / Безусловная Гарантия – форма банковской гарантии, при которой банк гарант выдаёт обязательство бенефициару произвести платёж в его пользу в размере определённой суммы при наступлении гарантийного случая против простого требования бенефициара об оплате ему этой суммы.

DEMAND LETTER = ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ЗАПРОС – Demand Letter:- the stopper of a notice of delivery of the underlying commodity must make a written demand on the issuer for delivery of the underlying commodity. Demand Letter must include the date of delivery, the warehouse and the point of delivery, the contract number, the quantity of the underlying commodity, an information as to whom the documents are to be delivered. The Demand Letters are not transferable. The Demand Letter, must be delivered by hand delivery or facsimile or email to the issuer by four o'clock on the notice day. Also known as Stopping Notice. / Останавливающий уведомление о поставке.

DEMAND NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННОСТИ (или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ЗАПРОС) – In the cotton futures trading, Demand Notice is a written notice of the holding of a notice given by the Receiver of such notice to the Issuer. The Demand Notice (document letter) will include the notice price and the location to deliver documents. A sample instruction letter must be sent to the Owner of samples listed on the Delivery Notice.

DEMAND PULL = УСИЛЕНИЕ (или ГРУППА) СПРОСА – Demand Pull occurs when imports are required to balance shortfalls in local supply, the cost of those imports at the margin sets local prices. That is, price rise enough to balance supply with local demand, pulling supply.

DEMAND RESPONSE (EMERGENCY DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM/DAY–AHEAD DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM) = XX – Demand Response (Emergency Demand Response Program/Day-Ahead Demand Response Program) DR (EDRP/DADRP):- DR (also known as Load Response) is the action taken by end-use customers in reducing their electricity consumption in response to power grid needs, economic signals from a competitive wholesale market, or special retail rates. A customer enrolled in a DR program receives incentive payments to lower their electric use at times of high wholesale market prices or when system reliability is jeopardized. Demand response can involve actually curtailing power being used, or by starting on-site generation, which displaces some or all of the electricity being supplied by an energy provider. Under conditions of tight electricity supply, DR can significantly decrease the peak price and, in general, electricity price volatility. DR programs are designed to be, both, fiscally and environmentally responsible ways to respond to occasional and temporary peak demand periods. The programs offer incentives to businesses that volunteer and participate by temporarily reducing their electricity use when demand could outpace supply. Why does this matter? Price-based DR gives customers time-varying rates that reflect the cost of electricity in different time periods. Armed with this information, customers tend to use less electricity at times when electricity prices are high. Incentive-based DR programs pay participating customers to reduce their loads at times requested by the program sponsor, triggered by either a grid reliability problem or high electric prices. Both types of DR provide a customer with a method to reduce their energy costs.

DEMAND–SIDE MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или СПРОСА) (или УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕМ) – Demand-Side Management:- the planning, implementation, and monitoring of utility activities designed to encourage consumers to modify patterns of electricity usage, including the timing and level of electricity demand. It refers only to energy and load-shape modifying activities that are undertaken in response to utility-administered programs. It does not refer to energy and load-shape changes arising from the normal operation of the marketplace or from government-mandated energy efficiency standards. Demand-Side Management (DSM) covers the complete range of load-shape objectives, including strategic conservation and load management, as well as strategic load growth. All activities or programs undertaken by an electricity system or consumers to influence the amount and timing of electricity use. / сохранение (conservation). Любые действия или программы, реализуемые энергетической системой или потребителями в целях воздействия на объемы и сроки потребления электроэнергии.

DEMAND–SIDE MANAGEMENT COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ) НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или СПРОСА) (или ЗАТРАТЫ НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕМ) – Demand-Side Management Costs are the costs incurred by the utility to achieve the capacity and energy savings from the Demand-Side Management Program. Costs (expenditures) incurred by consumers or third parties are to be excluded. The costs are to be reported in nominal dollars in the year in which they are incurred, regardless of when the savings occur. Program costs include expensed items incurred to implement the program, incentive payments provided to consumers to install Demand-Side Management measures, and annual operation and maintenance expenses incurred during the year. Utility costs that are general, administrative, or not specific to a particular Demand-Side Management category are to be included in 'other' costs.

DEMATERIALIZATION = ДЕМАТЕРИАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Dematerialization (DEMAT) is the move from physical certificates to electronic book keeping. Actual stock certificates are slowly being removed and retired from circulation in exchange for electronic recording. With the age of computers and the Depository Trust Company, securities no longer need to be in certificate form. They can be registered and transferred electronically. Dematerialization:- the elimination of physical certificates or documents representing ownership of securities so that the securities exist only as accounting records. See also Book-Entry Securities, and Immobilization.

DEMDES = DEMMURAGE/DESPATCH

DEMI–LUSTRE WOOL = ПОЛУЛЮСТРОВАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ПОЛУБЛЕСТЯЩАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Demi-Lustre Wool is a wool that has some luster but not enough to be classed as luster wool. Wool of this type is produced by the Romney and similar breeds.

DEMISE CHARTER = ФРАХТОВАНИЕ СУДНА С ПРАВОМ ВЫБОРА ЭКИПАЖА (или ДИМАЙЗ ЧАРТЕР) – (1) Demise Charter is an agreement whereby the charterer takes over control costs and responsabilities of the vessel for an agreed period. Also known as Demise Charterparty. A contract whereby the ship owner leases his vessel to the charterer for a period of time during which the whole use and management of the vessel passes to the charterer, which involves that the charterer is to pay all expenses for the operation and maintenance of the vessel. Officers and crew will become servants of the charterer. Demise Charter is a contract whereby the shipowner leases his vessel to the Charterer for a period of time during which the use and management of the vessel passes to the Charterer, who pays all expenses for the manning, operation and maintenance of the vessel. / Димайз Чартер (Demise Charter):- договор найма судна, при котором судовладелец на оговорённый срок передаёт судно фрахтователю в полное владение. Фрахтователь принимает на себя все расходы по эксплуатации судна, зарплату экипажа, страхование, оплату необходимого ремонта. Действия или бездействие экипажа, причинившие вред, рассматриваются как вина фрахтователя.

(2) A Demise Charter whereby the charterer has the right to place his own master and crew on board of the vessel is also called Bareboat Charter. See also Bareboat Charter, Charter, Time Charter. / право разместить своего собственного хозяина (или мастера) и экипаж (или команду) на борту судна . Смотрите также Фрахтование Судна Без Экипажа или Бербоут Чартер (Bareboat Charter), Фрахтование Судна На Время или Тайм Чартер (Time Charter), и Фрахтование Судна или Чартер (Charter).

DEMOCRACY = ДЕМОКРАТИЯ – Democracy is a universally recognized ideal and is one of the core values of the United Nations (UN). Democracy provides an environment for the protection and effective realization of human rights. These values are embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and further developed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which enshrines a host of political rights and civil liberties underpinning meaningful democracies. United Nations activities in support of democracy and governance are carried out through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), among others. Such activities are inseparable from the UN's work in promoting human rights, development, and peace and security, and include:- (i) assisting parliaments to enhance the checks and balances that allow democracy to thrive; (ii) helping to strengthen the impartiality and effectiveness of national human rights machinery and judicial systems; (iii) helping to develop legislation and media capacities to ensure freedom of expression and access to information; (iv) providing electoral assistance and long-term support for electoral management bodies; and (v) promoting women's participation in political and public life. Over the past 20 years (2013) the United Nations has provided various forms of electoral assistance to more than 100 countries – including advisory services, logistics, training, civic education, computer applications and short-term observation. Democracy has emerged as a cross-cutting issue in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits since the 1990s and in the internationally agreed development goals they produced, including the Millennium Development Goals. World leaders pledged in the Millennium Declaration to spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The UN General Assembly has reaffirmed that 'democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives', as previously stated in the outcome document of the World Summit in September 2005. At that summit governments renewed their commitment to support democracy and welcomed the establishment of a Democracy Fund at the United Nations. The large majority of UNDEF funds go to local civil society organizations for projects that strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. The UN supports women's political participation, including efforts to increase the share of women elected into office and to build women's capacity as effective legislators once elected. In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In doing so, UN Member States took an historic step in accelerating the Organization's goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The International Day of Democracy:- on 08 November 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed 15 September as the International Day of Democracy, inviting Member States, the United Nations system and other regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to commemorate the Day. The International Day of Democracy provides an opportunity to review the state of democracy in the world. Democracy is as much a process as a goal, and only with the full participation of and support by the international community, national governing bodies, civil society and individuals, can the ideal of democracy be made into a reality to be enjoyed by everyone, everywhere. Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Democracy allows eligible citizens to participate equally – either directly or through elected representatives – in the proposal, development, and creation of laws. It encompasses social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. The term originates from the Greek Dēmokratía = Rule Of The People, which was coined from Dêmos = People and Kratos = Power or Rule in the V century BCE (Before the Common Era) to denote the political systems then existing in Greek city-states, notably Athens; the term is an antonym to ἀριστοκρατία (aristocratie) 'rule of an elite'. While theoretically these definitions are in opposition, in practice the distinction has been blurred historically. The political system of Classical Athens, for example, granted democratic citizenship to an elite class of free men and excluded slaves and women from political participation. In virtually all democratic governments throughout ancient and modern history, democratic citizenship consisted of an elite class until full enfranchisement was won for all adult citizens in most modern democracies through the suffrage movements of the XIX and XX centuries. The English word dates to the XVI century, from the older Middle French and Middle Latin equivalents. A democratic government contrasts to forms of government where power is either held by one, as in a monarchy, or where power is held by a small number of individuals, as in an oligarchy. Nevertheless, these oppositions, inherited from Greek philosophy, are now ambiguous because contemporary governments have mixed democratic, oligarchic, and monarchic elements. Karl Popper defined democracy in contrast to dictatorship or tyranny, thus focusing on opportunities for the people to control their leaders and to oust them without the need for a revolution. Several variants of democracy exist, but there are two basic forms, both of which concern how the whole body of all eligible citizens executes its will. One form of democracy is direct democracy, in which all eligible citizens have direct and active participation in the decision making of the government. In most modern democracies, the whole body of all eligible citizens remain the sovereign power but political power is exercised indirectly through elected representatives; this is called Representative Democracy. The concept of representative democracy arose largely from ideas and institutions that developed during the European Middle Ages, the Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment, and the American and French Revolutions. Characteristics:- while no consensus exists on how to define democracy, equality and freedom have both been identified as important characteristics of democracy since ancient times. These principles are reflected in all eligible citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to legislative processes. For example, in a representative democracy, every vote has equal weight, no unreasonable restrictions can apply to anyone seeking to become a representative, and the freedom of its eligible citizens is secured by legitimized rights and liberties which are generally protected by a

constitution. One theory holds that democracy requires three fundamental principles:- (i) upward control, i.e. sovereignty residing at the lowest levels of authority; (ii) political equality; and (iii) social norms by which individuals and institutions only consider acceptable acts that reflect the first two principles of upward control and political equality. The term Democracy is sometimes used as shorthand for liberal democracy, which is a variant of representative democracy that may include elements such as political pluralism; equality before the law; the right to petition elected officials for redress of grievances; due process; civil liberties; human rights; and elements of civil society outside the government. In the United States, separation of powers is often cited as a central attribute, but in other countries, such as the United Kingdom, the dominant principle is that of parliamentary sovereignty (while maintaining judicial independence). In other cases, 'democracy' is used to mean direct democracy. Though the term 'democracy' is typically used in the context of a political state, the principles also are applicable to private organizations. Majority rule is often listed as a characteristic of democracy. Hence, democracy allows for political minorities to be oppressed by the 'tyranny of the majority' in the absence of legal protections of individual or group rights. An essential part of an 'ideal' representative democracy is competitive elections that are fair both substantively and procedurally. Furthermore, freedom of political expression, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are considered to be essential rights that allow eligible citizens to be adequately informed and able to vote according to their own interests. It has also been suggested that a basic feature of democracy is the capacity of all voters to participate freely and fully in the life of their society. With its emphasis on notions of social contract and the collective will of the all voters, democracy can also be characterized as a form of political collectivism because it is defined as a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. While democracy is often equated with the republican form of government, the term 'republic' classically has encompassed both democracies and aristocracies. Some democracies are constitutional monarchies, such as the United Kingdom and Japan. Xxxxx. Democracy, literally, rule by the people. The term is derived from the Greek Dēmokratiā, which was coined from Dēmos ('People') and Kratos ('Rule') in the middle of the V century BC to denote the political systems then existing in some Greek city-states, notably Athens. Fundamental Questions:- the etymological origins of the term democracy hint at a number of urgent problems that go far beyond semantic issues. If a government of or by the people – a 'popular' government – is to be established, at least five fundamental questions must be confronted at the outset, and two more are almost certain to be posed if the democracy continues to exist for long. (1) What is the appropriate unit or association within which a democratic government should be established? A town or city? A country? A business corporation? A university? An international organization? All of these? (2) Given an appropriate association – a city, for example – who among its members should enjoy full citizenship? Which persons, in other words, should constitute the dēmos? Is every member of the association entitled to participate in governing it? Assuming that children should not be allowed to participate (as most adults would agree), should the dēmos include all adults? If it includes only a subset of the adult population, how small can the subset be before the association ceases to be a democracy and becomes something else, such as an aristocracy (government by the best, aristos) or an oligarchy (government by the few, oligos)? (3) Assuming a proper association and a proper dēmos, how are citizens to govern? What political organizations or institutions will they need? Will these institutions differ between different kinds of associations, for example, a small town and a large country? (4) When citizens are divided on an issue, as they often will be, whose views should prevail, and in what circumstances? Should a majority always prevail, or should minorities sometimes be empowered to block or overcome majority rule? (5) If a majority is ordinarily to prevail, what is to constitute a proper majority? A majority of all citizens? A majority of voters? Should a proper majority comprise not individual citizens but certain groups or associations of citizens, such as hereditary groups or territorial associations? (6) The preceding questions presuppose an adequate answer to a sixth and even more important question:- Why should 'the people' rule? Is democracy really better than aristocracy or monarchy? Perhaps, as Plato argues in the Republic, the best government would be led by a minority of the most highly qualified persons – an aristocracy of 'philosopher-kings'. What reasons could be given to show that Plato's view is wrong? (7) No association could maintain a democratic government for very long if a majority of the dēmos – or a majority of the government – believed that some other form of government were better. Thus, a minimum condition for the continued existence of a democracy is that a substantial proportion of both the dēmos and the leadership believes that popular government is better than any feasible alternative. What conditions, in addition to this one, favour the continued existence of democracy? What conditions are harmful to it? Why have some democracies managed to endure, even through periods of severe crisis, while so many others have collapsed? Democratic Institutions:- since the time of the ancient Greeks, both the theory and the practice of democracy have undergone profound changes, many of which have concerned the prevailing answers to questions (1) through (3) above. Thus, for thousands of years the kind of association in which democracy was practiced, the tribe or the city-state, was small enough to be suitable for some form of democracy by assembly, or 'direct democracy'. Much later, beginning in the XVIII century, as the typical association became the nation-state or country, direct democracy gave way to representative democracy – a transformation so sweeping that, from the perspective of a citizen of ancient Athens, the governments of gigantic associations such as France or the United States might not have appeared democratic at all. This change in turn entailed a new answer to question (3):- Representative democracy would require a set of political institutions radically different from those of all earlier democracies. Another important change has concerned the prevailing answers to question (2). Until fairly recently, most democratic associations limited the right to participate in government to a minority of the adult population – indeed, sometimes to a very small minority. Beginning in the XX century, this right was extended to nearly all adults. Accordingly, a contemporary democrat could reasonably argue that Athens, because it excluded so many adults from the dēmos, was not really a democracy – even though the term democracy was invented and first applied in Athens. Despite these and other important changes, it is possible to identify a considerable number of early political systems that involved some form of 'rule by the people', even if they were not fully democratic by contemporary standards. Prehistoric Forms of Democracy:- although it is tempting to assume that democracy was created in one particular place and time – most often identified as Greece about the year 500 BC – evidence suggests that democratic government, in a broad sense, existed in several areas of the world well before the turn of the V century. It is plausible to assume that democracy in one form or another arises naturally in any well-bounded group, such as a tribe, if the group is sufficiently independent of control by outsiders to permit members to run their own affairs and if a substantial number of members, such as tribal elders, consider themselves about equally qualified to participate in decisions about matters of concern to the group as a whole. This assumption has been supported by studies of nonliterate tribal societies, which suggest that democratic government existed among many tribal groups during the thousands of years when human beings survived by hunting and gathering. To these early humans, democracy, such as it was practiced, might well have seemed the most 'natural' political system. When the lengthy period of hunting and gathering came to an end and humans began to settle in fixed communities, primarily for agriculture and trade, the conditions that favour popular participation in government seem to have become rare. Greater inequalities in wealth and military power between communities, together with a marked increase in the typical community's size and scale, encouraged the spread of hierarchical and authoritarian forms of social organization. As a result, popular governments among settled peoples vanished, to be replaced for thousands of years by governments based on monarchy, despotism, aristocracy, or oligarchy, each of which came to be seen – at least among the dominant members of these societies – as the most natural form of government. Then, about 500 BC, conditions favourable to democracy reappeared in several places, and a few small groups began to create popular governments. Primitive democracy, one might say, was reinvented in more advanced forms. The most crucial developments occurred in two areas of the Mediterranean, Greece and Rome. Classical Greece:- during the Classical period (corresponding roughly to the V and IV centuries BC), Greece was of

course not a country in the modern sense but a collection of several hundred independent city-states, each with its surrounding countryside. In 507 BC, under the leadership of Cleisthenes, the citizens of Athens began to develop a system of popular rule that would last nearly two centuries. To question (1), then, the Greeks responded clearly: The political association most appropriate to democratic government is the polis, or city-state. Athenian democracy foreshadowed some later democratic practices, even among peoples who knew little or nothing of the Athenian system. Thus the Athenian answer to question (2) – Who should constitute the dēmos? – was similar to the answer developed in many newly democratic countries in the XIX and XX centuries. Although citizenship in Athens was hereditary, extending to anyone who was born to parents who were themselves Athenian citizens, membership in the dēmos was limited to male citizens 18 years of age or older (until 403, when the minimum age was raised to 20). Because data is scanty, estimates of the size of the Athenian dēmos must be treated with caution. One scholar has suggested that in the mid-IV century there may have been about 100 000 citizens, 10 000 resident foreigners, or metics, and as many as 150 000 slaves. Among citizens, about 30 000 were males over 18. If these numbers are roughly correct, then the dēmos comprised 10 to 15 percent of the total population. Regarding question (3) – What political institutions are necessary for governing? – the Athenians adopted an answer that would appear independently elsewhere. The heart and centre of their government was the Assembly (Ecclesia), which met almost weekly – 40 times a year – on the Pnyx, a hill west of the Acropolis. Decisions were taken by vote, and, as in many later assemblies, voting was by a show of hands. As would also be true in many later democratic systems, the votes of a majority of those present and voting prevailed. Although we have no way of knowing how closely the majority in the Assembly represented the much larger number of eligible citizens who did not attend, given the frequency of meetings and the accessibility of the meeting place, it is unlikely that the Assembly could have long persisted in making markedly unpopular decisions. The powers of the Assembly were broad, but they were by no means unlimited. The agenda of the Assembly was set by the Council of Five Hundred, which, unlike the Assembly, was composed of representatives chosen by lot from each of 139 small territorial entities, known as Demes, created by Cleisthenes in 507. The number of representatives from each deme was roughly proportional to its population. The Council's use of representatives (though chosen by lot rather than by election) foreshadowed the election of representatives in later democratic systems. Another important political institution in Athens was the popular courts (dikasteria; see Dicastery), described by one scholar as 'the most important organ of state, alongside the Assembly', with 'unlimited power to control the Assembly, the Council, the magistrates, and political leaders'. The popular courts were composed of jurors chosen by lot from a pool of citizens over 30 years of age; the pool itself was chosen annually and also by lot. The institution is a further illustration of the extent to which the ordinary citizens of Athens were expected to participate in the political life of the city. In 411 BC, exploiting the unrest created by Athens's disastrous and seemingly endless war with Sparta, a group known as the Four Hundred seized control of Athens and established an oligarchy. Less than a year later, the Four Hundred were overthrown and democracy was fully restored. Nine decades later, in 321, Athens was subjugated by its more powerful neighbour to the north, Macedonia, which introduced property qualifications that effectively excluded many ordinary Athenians from the dēmos. In 146 BC what remained of Athenian democracy was extinguished by the conquering Romans. The Roman Republic:- at about the same time that popular government was introduced in Greece, it also appeared on the Italian Peninsula in the city of Rome. The Romans called their system a Rēspūblica, or republic, from the Latin rēs, meaning thing or affair, and pūblicus or pūblica, meaning public – thus, a republic was the thing that belonged to the Roman people, the populus romanus. Like Athens, Rome was originally a city-state. Although it expanded rapidly by conquest and annexation far beyond its original borders to encompass all the Mediterranean world and much of western Europe, its government remained, in its basic features, that of a moderately large city-state. Indeed, throughout the republican era (until roughly the end of the I century BC), Roman assemblies were held in the very small Forum at the center of the city. Who constituted the Roman dēmos? Although Roman citizenship was conferred by birth, it was also granted by naturalization and by manumission of slaves. As the Roman Republic expanded, it conferred citizenship in varying degrees to many of those within its enlarged boundaries. Because Roman assemblies continued to meet in the Forum, however, most citizens who did not live in or near the city itself were unable to participate and were thus effectively excluded from the dēmos. Despite their reputation for practicality and creativity, and notwithstanding many changes in the structure of Roman government over the course of centuries, the Romans never solved this problem. Two millennia later, the solution – electing representatives to a Roman legislature – would seem obvious. As they adapted to the special features of their society, including its rapidly increasing size, the Romans created a political structure so complex and idiosyncratic that later democratic leaders chose not to emulate it. The Romans used not only an extremely powerful Senate but also four assemblies, each called Comitia ('Assembly') or Concilium ('Council'). The Comitia Curiata was composed of 30 curiae, or local groups, drawn from three ancient tribus, or tribes; the Comitia Centuriata consisted of 193 centuries, or military units; the Concilium Plebis was drawn from the ranks of the plebes, or plebeians (common people); and the Comitia Tributa, like the Athenian Assembly, was open to all citizens. In all the assemblies, votes were counted by units (centuries or tribes) rather than by individuals; thus, insofar as a majority prevailed in voting, it would have been a majority of units, not of citizens. Although they collectively represented all Roman citizens, the assemblies were not sovereign. Throughout the entire period of the republic, the Senate – an institution inherited from the earlier era of the Roman monarchy – continued to exercise great power. Senators were chosen indirectly by the Comitia Centuriata; during the monarchy, they were drawn exclusively from the privileged patrician class, though later, during the republic, members of certain plebeian families were also admitted. The Italian Republics From the XII century to the Renaissance:- 'Constitutional Oligarchies':- after the Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476, the Italian Peninsula broke up into a congeries of smaller political entities. About six centuries later, in northern Italy, some of these entities developed into more or less independent city-states and inaugurated systems of government based on wider – though not fully popular – participation and on the election of leaders for limited periods of time. In this respect, their governments may be viewed as small-scale precursors of later representative systems. Such governments flourished for two centuries or more in a number of cities, including Venice, Florence, Siena, and Pisa. Drawing on Latin rather than Greek, the Italians called their city-states republics, not democracies. Although membership in the dēmos was at first restricted mainly to the nobility and large landowners, in some republics in the first half of the XIII century groups from lower social and economic classes – such as the newly rich, small merchants and bankers, skilled craftsmen organized in guilds, and foot soldiers commanded by knights – began to demand the right to participate in government at some level. Because they were more numerous than the upper classes and because they threatened (and sometimes carried out) violent uprisings, some of these groups were successful. Even with these additions, however, the dēmos in the republics remained only a tiny fraction of the total population, ranging from 12 percent in XIV-century Bologna to 2 percent or less in XV- and XVI-century Venice, where admission to the ruling nobility had been permanently closed during the XIV century. Thus, whether judged by the standards of Classical Greece or those of Europe and the United States in the XVIII century and later, the Italian republics were not democracies. A more accurate characterization, proposed by the historian Lauro Martines, is 'constitutional oligarchies'. After about the mid-XIV century, the conditions that had favoured the existence of independent city-states and wider participation in government – particularly their economic growth and the civic loyalty of their populations – gradually disappeared. Economic decline, corruption, factional disputes, civil wars, and wars with other states led to the weakening of some republican governments and their eventual replacement by authoritarian rulers, whether monarchs, princes, or soldiers. A Democratic Dilemma:- the Greeks, the Romans, and the leaders of the Italian republics were pioneers in creating popular governments, and their philosophers and commentators exercised enormous influence on later political thought. Yet their political institutions were not

emulated by the later founders of democratic governments in the nation-states of northern Europe and North America. As the expansion of Rome had already demonstrated, these institutions were simply not suited to political associations significantly larger than the city-state. The enormous difference in size between a city-state and a nation-state points to a fundamental dilemma. By limiting the size of a city-state, citizens can in principle, if not always in practice, directly influence the conduct of their government, e.g., by participating in an assembly. But limiting size comes at a cost:- important problems – notably defense against larger and more powerful states and the regulation of trade and finance – will remain beyond the capacity of the government to deal with effectively. Alternatively, by increasing the size of the city-state, i.e. by enlarging its geographic area and population – citizens can increase the capacity of the government to deal with important problems, but only at the cost of reducing their opportunities to influence the government directly through assemblies or other means. Many city-states responded to this dilemma by forming alliances or confederations with other city-states and with larger political associations. But the problem would not finally be solved until the development of representative government, which first appeared in northern Europe in the XVIII century. Toward Representative Democracy:- Europe and North America to the XIX Century:- until the XVII century, democratic theorists and political leaders largely ignored the possibility that a legislature might consist neither of the entire body of citizens, as in Greece and Rome, nor of representatives chosen by and from a tiny oligarchy or hereditary aristocracy, as in the Italian republics. An important break in the prevailing orthodoxy occurred during and after the English Civil Wars (1642–51), when the Levelers and other radical followers of Puritanism demanded broader representation in Parliament, expanded powers for Parliament's lower house, the House of Commons, and universal manhood suffrage. As with many political innovations, representative government resulted less from philosophical speculation than from a search for practical solutions to a fairly self-evident problem. Nevertheless, the complete assimilation of representation into the theory and practice of democracy was still more than a century away. Regional Developments:- Continental Europe:- about AD 800, freemen and nobles in various parts of northern Continental Europe began to participate directly in local assemblies, to which were later added regional and national assemblies consisting of representatives, some or all of whom came to be elected. In the mountain valleys of the Alps, such assemblies developed into self-governing cantons, leading eventually to the founding of the Swiss Confederation in the XIII century. By 900, local assemblies of Vikings were meeting in many areas of Scandinavia. Eventually the Vikings realized that to deal with certain larger problems they needed more-inclusive associations, and in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark regional assemblies developed. In 930 Viking descendants in Iceland created the first example of what today would be called a national assembly, legislature, or parliament – the Althing. In later centuries, representative institutions also were established in the emerging nation-states of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and The Netherlands. England:- among the assemblies created in Europe during the Middle Ages, the one that most profoundly influenced the development of representative government was the English Parliament. Less a product of design than an unintended consequence of opportunistic innovations, Parliament grew out of councils that were called by kings for the purpose of redressing grievances and for exercising judicial functions. In time, Parliament began to deal with important matters of state, notably the raising of revenues needed to support the policies and decisions of the monarch. As its judicial functions were increasingly delegated to courts, it gradually evolved into a legislative body. By the end of the XV century, the English system displayed some of the basic features of modern parliamentary government: for example, the enactment of laws now required the passage of bills by both houses of Parliament and the formal approval of the monarch. Other important features had yet to be established, however. England's political life was dominated by the monarchy for centuries after the Middle Ages. During the English Civil Wars, led on one side by radical Puritans, the monarchy was abolished and a republic – the Commonwealth – was established (1649), though the monarchy was restored in 1660. By about 1800, significant powers, notably including powers related to the appointment and tenure of the prime minister, had shifted to Parliament. This development was strongly influenced by the emergence of political factions in Parliament during the early years of the XVIII century. These factions, known as Whigs and Tories, later became full-fledged parties. To king and Parliament alike it became increasingly apparent that laws could not be passed nor taxes raised without the support of a Whig or Tory leader who could muster a majority of votes in the House of Commons. To gain that support, the monarch was forced to select as prime minister the leader of the majority party in the Commons and to accept the leader's suggestions for the composition of the cabinet. That the monarch should have to yield to Parliament in this area became manifest during a constitutional crisis in 1782, when King George III (reigned 1760–1820) was compelled, much against his will, to accept a Whig prime minister and cabinet – a situation he regarded, according to one scholar, as 'a violation of the Constitution, a defeat for his policy, and a personal humiliation'. By 1830 the constitutional principle that the choice of prime minister, and thus the cabinet, reposed with the House of Commons had become firmly entrenched in the (unwritten) British Constitution. Parliamentary government in Britain was not yet a democratic system, however. Mainly because of property requirements, the franchise was held by only about 5 percent of the British population over 20 years of age. The Reform Act of 1832, which is generally viewed as a historic threshold in the development of parliamentary democracy in Britain, extended the suffrage to about 7 percent of the adult population. It would require further acts of Parliament in 1867, 1884, and 1918 to achieve universal male suffrage and one more law, enacted in 1928, to secure the right to vote for all adult women. The United States:- whereas the feasibility of representative government was demonstrated by the development of Parliament, the possibility of joining representation with democracy first became fully evident in the governments of the British colonies of North America and later in the founding of the United States of America. Conditions in colonial America favored the limited development of a system of representation more broadly based than the one in use in Great Britain. These conditions included the vast distance from London, which forced the British government to grant significant autonomy to the colonies; the existence of colonial legislatures in which representatives in at least one house were elected by voters; the expansion of the suffrage, which in some colonies came to include most adult white males; the spread of property ownership, particularly in land; and the strengthening of beliefs in fundamental rights and popular sovereignty, including the belief that the colonists, as British citizens, should not have to pay taxes to a government in which they were not represented ('no taxation without representation'). Until about 1760, most colonists were loyal to the mother country and did not think of themselves as constituting a separate nation of 'Americans'. After Britain imposed direct taxation on the colonies through the Stamp Act (1765), however, there were public (and sometimes violent) displays of opposition to the new law. In colonial newspapers there was also a sharp increase in the use of the term Americans to refer to the colonial population. Other factors that helped to create a distinct American identity were the outbreak of war with Britain in 1775 and the shared hardships and suffering of the people during many years of fighting, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the flight of many loyalists to Canada and England, and the rapid increase in travel and communication between the newly independent states. The colonists' sense of themselves as a single people, fragile as it may have been, made possible the creation of a loose confederacy of states under the Articles of Confederation in 1781–89 and an even more unified federal government under the Constitution in 1789. Because of the new country's large population and enormous size, it was obvious to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention (1787) that 'the People of the United States', as the opening words of the Constitution referred to them, could govern themselves at the federal level only by electing representatives – a practice with which the delegates were already familiar, given their experience of state government and, more remotely, their dealings with the government in Britain. The new representative government was barely in place, however, when it became evident that the task of organizing members of Congress and the electorate required the existence of political parties, even though such parties had been regarded as pernicious and destructive – 'the bane of republics' – by political thinkers and by many delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Eventually, political parties in the United States would provide nominees for local, state,

and national offices and compete openly and vigorously in elections. It was also obvious that a country as large as the United States would require representative government at lower levels, e.g., territories, states, and municipalities – with correspondingly limited powers. Although the governments of territories and states were necessarily representative, in smaller associations a direct assembly of citizens was both feasible and desirable. In many New England towns, for example, citizens assembled in meetings, Athenian style, to discuss and vote on local matters. Thus, the citizens of the United States helped to provide new answers to question (1) – What is the appropriate unit or association within which a democratic government should be established? – and question (3) – How are citizens to govern? Yet, the American answer to question (2) – Who should constitute the dēmos? – though radical in its time, was by later standards highly unsatisfactory. Even as the suffrage was broadly extended among adult white males, it continued to exclude large segments of the adult population, such as women, slaves, many freed blacks, and Native Americans. In time, these exclusions, like those of earlier democracies and republics, would be widely regarded as undemocratic. Democracy or Republic? Is democracy the most appropriate name for a large-scale representative system such as that of the early United States? At the end of the XVIII century, the history of the terms whose literal meaning is 'rule by the people' – democracy and republic – left the answer unclear. Both terms had been applied to the assembly-based systems of Greece and Rome, though neither system assigned legislative powers to representatives elected by members of the dēmos. As noted above, even after Roman citizenship was expanded beyond the city itself and increasing numbers of citizens were prevented from participating in government by the time, expense, and hardship of travel to the city, the complex Roman system of assemblies was never replaced by a government of representatives – a parliament – elected by all Roman citizens. Venetians also called the government of their famous city a republic, though it was certainly not democratic. When the members of the United States Constitutional Convention met in 1787, terminology was still unsettled. Not only were democracy and republic used more or less interchangeably in the colonies, but no established term existed for a representative government 'by the people'. At the same time, the British system was moving swiftly toward full-fledged parliamentary government. Had the framers of the United States Constitution met two generations later, when their understanding of the constitution of Britain would have been radically different, they might have concluded that the British system required only an expansion of the electorate to realize its full democratic potential. Thus, they might well have adopted a parliamentary form of government. Embarked as they were on a wholly unprecedented effort to construct a constitutional government for an already large and continuously expanding country, the framers could have had no clear idea of how their experiment would work in practice. Fearful of the destructive power of 'factions', for example, they did not foresee that in a country where laws are enacted by representatives chosen by the people in regular and competitive elections, political parties inevitably become fundamentally important institutions. Given the existing confusion over terminology, it is not surprising that the framers employed various terms to describe the novel government they proposed. A few months after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, James Madison, the future fourth president of the United States, proposed a usage that would have lasting influence within the country though little elsewhere. In Federalist 10, one of 85 essays by Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay known collectively as the Federalist papers, Madison defined a 'pure democracy' as 'a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person', and a republic as 'a government in which the scheme of representation takes place'. According to Madison, 'The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic, are:- first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater the number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended'. In short, for Madison, democracy meant direct democracy, and republic meant representative government. Even among his contemporaries, Madison's refusal to apply the term democracy to representative governments, even those based on broad electorates, was aberrant. In November 1787, only two months after the convention had adjourned, James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, proposed a new classification. 'The three species of governments', he wrote, 'are the monarchical, aristocratical and democratical. In a monarchy, the supreme power is vested in a single person:- in an aristocracy … by a body not formed upon the principle of representation, but enjoying their station by descent, or election among themselves, or in right of some personal or territorial qualifications; and lastly, in a democracy, it is inherent in a people, and is exercised by themselves or their representatives'. Applying this understanding of democracy to the newly adopted constitution, Wilson asserted that 'in its principles, … it is purely democratical:- varying indeed in its form in order to admit all the advantages, and to exclude all the disadvantages which are incidental to the known and established constitutions of government. But when we take an extensive and accurate view of the streams of power that appear through this great and comprehensive plan … we shall be able to trace them to one great and noble source, THE PEOPLE'. At the Virginia ratifying convention some months later, John Marshall, the future chief justice of the Supreme Court, declared that the 'Constitution provided for 'a well regulated democracy' where no king, or president, could undermine representative government'. The political party that he helped to organize and lead in cooperation with Thomas Jefferson, the future third president of the United States, was named the Democratic-Republican Party; the party adopted its present name, the Democratic Party, in 1844. Following his visit to the United States in 1831–32, the French political scientist Alexis de Tocqueville asserted in no uncertain terms that the country he had observed was a democracy – indeed, the world's first representative democracy, where the fundamental principle of government was 'the sovereignty of the people'. Tocqueville's estimation of the American system of government reached a wide audience in Europe and beyond through his monumental four-volume study Democracy in America (1835–40). Solving the Dilemma:- thus, by the end of the XVIII century both the idea and the practice of democracy had been profoundly transformed. Political theorists and statesmen now recognized what the Levelers had seen earlier, that the nondemocratic practice of representation could be used to make democracy practicable in the large nation-states of the modern era. Representation, in other words, was the solution to the ancient dilemma between enhancing the ability of political associations to deal with large-scale problems and preserving the opportunity of citizens to participate in government. To some of those steeped in the older tradition, the union of representation and democracy seemed a marvelous and epochal invention. In the early XIX century the French author Destutt de Tracy, the inventor of the term Idéologie ('Ideology'), insisted that representation had rendered obsolete the doctrines of both Montesquieu and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, both of whom had denied that representative governments could be genuinely democratic. 'Representation, or representative government', he wrote, 'may be considered as a new invention, unknown in Montesquieu's time …. Representative democracy … is democracy rendered practicable for a long time and over a great extent of territory'. In 1820 the English philosopher James Mill proclaimed 'the system of representation' to be 'the grand discovery of modern times' in which 'the solution of all the difficulties, both speculative and practical, will perhaps be found'. One generation later Mill's son, the philosopher John Stuart Mill, concluded in his Considerations on Representative Government (1861) that 'the ideal type of a perfect government' would be both democratic and representative. Foreshadowing developments that would take place in the XX century, the dēmos of Mill's representative democracy included women. New Answers to Old Questions:- Suffrage:- representation was not the only radical innovation in democratic ideas and institutions. Equally revolutionary were the new answers being offered, in the XIX and XX centuries, to some of the fundamental questions mentioned earlier. One important development concerned question (2) – Who should constitute the dēmos? In the XIX century property requirements for voting were reduced and finally removed. The exclusion of women from the dēmos was increasingly challenged – not least by women themselves. Beginning with New Zealand in 1893, more and more countries granted women the suffrage and other political rights, and by the mid-XX century women were full and equal members of the dēmos in almost all countries that considered themselves democratic – though Switzerland, a pioneer in establishing universal male suffrage in 1848, did not grant women the right to vote in national elections until 1971. Although the United

States granted women the right to vote in 1920, another important exclusion continued for almost half a century:- African Americans were prevented, by both legal and illegal means, from voting and other forms of political activity, primarily in the South but also in other areas of the country. Not until after the passage and vigorous enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were they at last effectively admitted into the American dēmos. Thus, in the XIX and XX centuries the dēmos was gradually expanded to include all adult citizens. Although important issues remained unsettled – for example, should permanent legal foreign residents of a country be entitled to vote? – such an expanded dēmos became a new condition of democracy itself. By the mid-XX century, no system whose dēmos did not include all adult citizens could properly be called 'democratic'. Factions and Parties:- in many of the city-state democracies and republics, part of the answer to question (3) – What political institutions are necessary for governing? – consisted of 'factions', including both informal groups and organized political parties. Much later, representative democracies in several countries developed political parties for selecting candidates for election to parliament and for organizing parliamentary support for (or opposition to) the prime minister and his cabinet. Nevertheless, at the end of the XVIII century leading political theorists such as Montesquieu continued to regard factions as a profound danger to democracies and republics. This view was also common at the United States Constitutional Convention, where many delegates argued that the new government would inevitably be controlled and abused by factions unless there existed a strong system of constitutional checks and balances. Factions are dangerous, it was argued, for at least two reasons. First, a faction is by definition a group whose interests are in conflict with the general good. As Madison put it in Federalist 10:- 'By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community'. Second, historical experience shows that, prior to the XVIII century, the existence of factions in a democracy or republic tended to undermine the stability of its government. The 'instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils' by factionalism, Madison wrote, have been 'the mortal diseases under which popular governments have everywhere perished'. Interestingly, Madison used the presumed danger of factions as an argument in favour of adopting the new constitution. Because the United States, in comparison with previous republics, would have many more citizens and vastly more territory, the diversity of interests among its population would be much greater, making the formation of large or powerful factions less likely. Similarly, the exercise of government power by representatives rather than directly by the people would 'refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country'. As to political parties, Madison soon realized – despite his belief in the essential perniciousness of factions – that in a representative democracy political parties are not only legally possible, necessary, and inevitable, they are also desirable. They were legally possible because of the rights and liberties provided for in the constitution. They were necessary in order to defeat the Federalists, whose centralizing policies Madison, Jefferson, and many others strongly opposed. Because parties were both possible and necessary, they would inevitably be created. Finally, parties were also desirable, because by helping to mobilize voters throughout the country and in the legislative body, they enabled the majority to prevail over the opposition of a minority. This view came to be shared by political thinkers in other countries in which democratic forms of government were developing. By the end of the XIX century, it was nearly universally accepted that the existence of independent and competitive political parties is an elementary standard that every democracy must meet. Majority Rule, Minority Rights, Majority Tyranny:- the fear of 'majority tyranny' was a common theme in the XVII century and later, even among those who were sympathetic to democracy. Given the opportunity, it was argued, a majority would surely trample on the fundamental rights of minorities. Property rights were perceived as particularly vulnerable, since presumably any majority of citizens with little or no property would be tempted to infringe the rights of the propertied minority. Such concerns were shared by Madison and other delegates at the Convention and strongly influenced the document they created. Here too, however, Madison's views changed after reflection on and observation of the emerging American democracy. In a letter of 1833, he wrote, 'Every friend to Republican government ought to raise his voice against the sweeping denunciation of majority governments as the most tyrannical and intolerable of all governments .... No government of human device and human administration can be perfect; … the abuses of all other governments have led to the preference of republican government as the best of all governments, because the least imperfect; and the vital principle of republican governments is the lex majoris partis, the will of the majority'. The fear of factions was eased and finally abandoned after leaders in various democratic countries realized that they could create numerous barriers to unrestrained majority rule, none of which would be clearly inconsistent with basic democratic principles. Thus, they could incorporate a bill of rights into the constitution; require a supermajority of votes – such as two-thirds or three-fourths – for constitutional amendments and other important kinds of legislation; divide the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of government into separate branches; give an independent judiciary the power to declare laws or policies unconstitutional and hence without force of law; adopt constitutional guarantees of significant autonomy for states, provinces, or regions; provide by statute for the decentralization of government to territorial groups such as towns, counties, and cities; or adopt a system of proportional representation, under which the proportion of legislative seats awarded to a party is roughly the same as the proportion of votes cast for the party or its candidates. In such a multiparty system, cabinets are composed of representatives drawn from two or more parties, thus ensuring that minority interests retain a significant voice in government. Although political theorists continue to disagree about the best means to effect majority rule in democratic systems, it seems evident that majorities cannot legitimately abridge the fundamental rights of citizens. Nor should minorities ever be entitled to prevent the enforcement of laws and policies designed to protect these fundamental rights. In short, because democracy is not only a political system of 'rule by the people' but necessarily also a system of rights, a government that infringes these rights is to that extent undemocratic. The Spread of Democracy in The XX Century:- during the XX century, the number of countries possessing the basic political institutions of representative democracy increased significantly. At the beginning of the XXI century, independent observers agreed that more than one-third of the world's nominally independent countries possessed democratic institutions comparable to those of the English-speaking countries and the older democracies of Continental Europe. In an additional one-sixth of the world's countries, these institutions, though somewhat defective, nevertheless provided historically high levels of democratic government. Altogether, these democratic and near-democratic countries contained nearly half the world's population. What accounted for this rapid expansion of democratic institutions? Failures of Nondemocratic Systems:- a significant part of the explanation is that all the main alternatives to democracy – whether of ancient or of modern origins – suffered political, economic, diplomatic, and military failures that greatly lessened their appeal. With the victory of the Allies in World War I, the ancient systems of monarchy, aristocracy, and oligarchy ceased to be legitimate. Following the military defeat of Italy and Germany in World War II, the newer alternative of fascism was likewise discredited, as was Soviet-style communism after the economic and political collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990–91. Similar failures contributed to the gradual disappearance of military dictatorships in Latin America in the 1980s and '90s. Market Economies:- accompanying these ideological and institutional changes were changes in economic institutions. Highly centralized economies under state control had enabled political leaders to use their ready access to economic resources to reward their allies and punish their critics. As these systems were displaced by more decentralized market economies, the power and influence of top government officials declined. In addition, some of the conditions that were essential to the successful functioning of market economies also contributed to the development of democracy:- ready access to reliable information, relatively high levels of education, ease of personal movement, and the rule of law. As market economies expanded and as middle classes grew larger and more influential, popular support for such conditions increased, often accompanied by demands for further democratization. Economic Well-

Being:- the development of market economies contributed to the spread of democracy in other ways as well. As the economic well-being of large segments of the world's population gradually improved, so too did the likelihood that newly established democratic institutions would survive and flourish. In general, citizens in democratic countries with persistent poverty are more susceptible to the appeals of antidemocratic demagogues who promise simple and immediate solutions to their country's economic problems. Accordingly, widespread economic prosperity in a country greatly increases the chances that democratic government will succeed, whereas widespread poverty greatly increases the chances that it will fail. Political Culture:- during the XX century, democracy continued to exist in some countries despite periods of acute diplomatic, military, economic, or political crisis, such as occurred during the early years of the Great Depression. The survival of democratic institutions in these countries is attributable in part to the existence in their societies of a culture of widely shared democratic beliefs and values. Such attitudes are acquired early in life from older generations, thus becoming embedded in people's views of themselves, their country, and the world. In countries where democratic culture is weak or absent, as was the case in the Weimar Republic of Germany in the years following World War I, democracy is much more vulnerable, and periods of crisis are more likely to lead to a reversion to a nondemocratic regime. Contemporary Democratic Systems:- differences among democratic countries in historical experience, size, ethnic and religious composition, and other factors have resulted in significant differences in their political institutions. Some of the features with respect to which these institutions have differed are the following. Presidential and Parliamentary Systems:- whereas versions of the American presidential system were frequently adopted in Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere in the developing world (where the military sometimes converted the office into a dictatorship through a coup d'état), as European countries democratized they adopted versions of the English parliamentary system, which made use of both a prime minister responsible to parliament and a ceremonial head of state (who might be either a hereditary monarch, as in the Scandinavian countries, The Netherlands, and Spain, or a president chosen by parliament or by another body convoked specially for the purpose). A notable exception is France, which in its fifth constitution, adopted in 1958, combined its parliamentary system with a presidential one. Unitary and Federal Systems:- in most older European and English-speaking democracies, political authority inheres in the central government, which is constitutionally authorized to determine the limited powers, as well as the geographic boundaries, of subnational associations such as states and regions. Such unitary systems contrast markedly with federal systems, in which authority is constitutionally divided between the central government and the governments of relatively autonomous subnational entities. Democratic countries that have adopted federal systems include – in addition to the United States – Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Canada, and Australia. The world's most populous democratic country, India, also has a federal system. Proportional and Winner-Take-All Systems:- electoral arrangements vary enormously. Some democratic countries divide their territories into electoral districts, each of which is entitled to a single seat in the legislature, the seat being won by the candidate who gains the most votes – hence the terms first past the post in Britain and winner take all in the United States. As critics of this system point out, in districts contested by more than two candidates, it is possible to gain the seat with less than a strict majority of votes (50 percent plus one). As a result, a party that receives only a minority of votes in the entire country could win a majority of seats in the legislature. Systems of proportional representation are designed to ensure a closer correspondence between the proportion of votes cast for a party and the proportion of seats it receives. With few exceptions, Continental European countries have adopted some form of proportional representation, as have Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Korea. Winner-take-all systems remain in the United States, Canada, and, for parliamentary elections, in Britain. Two-Party and Multiparty Systems:- because proportional representation does not favour large parties over smaller ones, as does the winner-take-all system, in countries with proportional representation there are almost always three or more parties represented in the legislature, and a coalition government consisting of two or more parties is ordinarily necessary to win legislative support for the government's policies. Thus the prevalence of proportional representation effectively ensures that coalition governments are the rule in democratic countries; governments consisting of only two parties, such as that of the United States, are extremely rare. Majoritarian and Consensual Systems:- because of differences in electoral systems and other factors, democratic countries differ with respect to whether laws and policies can be enacted by a single, relatively cohesive party with a legislative majority, as is ordinarily the case in Britain and Japan, or instead require consensus among several parties with diverse views, as in Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, and elsewhere. Political scientists and others disagree about which of the two types of system, majoritarian or consensual, is more desirable. Critics of consensual systems argue that they allow a minority of citizens to veto policies they dislike and that they make the tasks of forming governments and passing legislation excessively difficult. Supporters contend that consensual arrangements produce comparatively wider public support for government policies and even help to increase the legitimacy and perceived value of democracy itself. Here again, it appears that a country's basic political institutions need to be tailored to its particular conditions and historical experience. The strongly majoritarian system of Britain would probably be inappropriate in Switzerland, whereas the consensual arrangements of Switzerland or The Netherlands might be less satisfactory in Britain. The Theory of Democracy:- Democratic Ideas from Pericles to Rawls:- Pericles:- in a funeral oration in 430 BC for those who had fallen in the Peloponnesian War, the Athenian leader Pericles described democratic Athens as 'the school of Hellas'. Among the city's many exemplary qualities, he declared, was its constitution, which 'favors the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy'. Pericles continued:- 'If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way; if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life'. Aristotle:- a century later, Aristotle discussed democracy in terms that would become highly influential in comparative studies of political systems. At the heart of his approach is the notion of a 'constitution', which he defines as 'an organization of offices, which all the citizens distribute among themselves, according to the power which different classes possess'. He concludes that 'there must therefore be as many forms of government as there are modes of arranging the offices, according to the superiorities and the differences of the parts of the state'. Ever the realist, however, he remarks that 'the best government is often unattainable, and therefore the true legislator and statesman ought to be acquainted, not only with (1) that which is best in the abstract, but also with (2) that which is best relatively to circumstances'. Aristotle identifies three kinds of ideal constitution – each of which describes a situation in which those who rule pursue the common good – and three corresponding kinds of perverted constitution – each of which describes a situation in which those who rule pursue narrow and selfish goals. The three kinds of constitution, both ideal and perverted, are differentiated by the number of persons they allow to rule. Thus 'rule by one' is monarchy in its ideal form and tyranny in its perverted form; 'rule by the few' is aristocracy in its ideal form and oligarchy in its perverted form; and 'rule by the many' is 'polity' in its ideal form and democracy in its perverted form. Aristotle's general scheme prevailed for more than two millennia, though his unsympathetic and puzzling definition of democracy – which probably did not reflect the views of most Greeks in his time – did not. Aristotle himself took a more favorable view of democracy in his studies of the variety, stability, and composition of actual democratic governments. In his observation that 'the basis of a democratic state is liberty', Aristotle proposed a connection between the ideas of democracy and liberty that would be strongly emphasized by all later advocates of democracy. Locke:- nearly 20 centuries after Aristotle, the English philosopher John Locke adopted the essential elements of the Aristotelian classification of constitutions in his Second Treatise of Civil Government (1690). Unlike Aristotle, however, Locke was an unequivocal supporter of political equality, individual , democracy, and majority rule. Although his work was naturally rather abstract and not particularly programmatic, it provided a powerful philosophical foundation for

much later democratic theorizing and political programs. The Legitimacy of Government:- according to Locke, in the hypothetical 'state of nature' that precedes the creation of human societies, men live 'equal one amongst another without subordination or subjection', and they are perfectly free to act and to dispose of their possessions as they see fit, within the bounds of natural law. From these and other premises Locke draws the conclusion that political society, i.e. government – insofar as it is legitimate, represents a social contract among those who have 'consented to make one Community or Government … wherein the Majority have a right to act and conclude the rest'. These two ideas – the consent of the governed and majority rule – became central to all subsequent theories of democracy. For Locke they are inextricably connected:- 'For if the consent of the majority shall not in reason, be received, as the act of the whole, and conclude every individual; nothing but the consent of every individual can make anything be the act of the whole:- But such a consent is next to impossible ever to be had'. Thus no government is legitimate unless it enjoys the consent of the governed, and that consent cannot be rendered except through majority rule. Given these conclusions, it is somewhat surprising that Locke's description of the different forms of government (he calls them 'commonwealths') does not explicitly prescribe democracy as the only legitimate system. Writing in England in the 1680s, a generation after the Commonwealth ended with the restoration of the monarchy (1660), Locke was more circumspect than this. Nevertheless, a careful reading of the relevant passages of the Second Treatise shows that Locke remains true to his fundamental principle, that the only legitimate form of government is that based on the consent of the governed. Locke differentiates the various forms of government on the basis of where the people choose to place the power to make laws. His categories are the traditional ones:- If the people retain the legislative power for themselves, together with the power to appoint those who execute the laws, then 'the Form of the Government is a perfect Democracy'. If they put the power 'into the hands of a few select Men, and their Heirs or Successors, … then it is an Oligarchy:- Or else into the hands of one Man, and then it is a Monarchy'. Nevertheless, his analysis is far more subversive of nondemocratic forms of government than it appears to be. For whatever the form of government, the ultimate source of sovereign power is the people, and all legitimate government must rest on their consent. Therefore, if a government abuses its trust and violates the people's fundamental rights – particularly the right to property – the people are entitled to rebel and replace that government with another to whose laws they can willingly give their consent. And who is to judge whether the government has abused its trust? Again, Locke is unequivocal:- the people themselves are to make that judgment. Although he does not use the term, Locke thus unambiguously affirms the right of revolution against a despotic government. Less than a century later, Locke's views were echoed in the famous words of the United States Declaration of Independence:- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Answers to Fundamental Questions:- although Locke's ideas were radical – even quietly revolutionary – in his time, his answers to questions (1) through (3) would need further elaboration, and even some alteration, as the theory and practice of democracy continued to develop. Regarding question (1) – What is the appropriate association within which a democratic government should be established? – despite the generality of his conclusions, Locke clearly intended them to apply to England as a whole, and presumably also to other nation-states. Departing from views that still prevailed among political philosophers of his time, Locke held – as the Levelers did – that democracy did not require a small political unit, such as a city-state, in which all members of the dēmos could participate in government directly. Here again, Locke was at the forefront of the development of democratic ideas. Regarding question (2) – Who should constitute the dēmos? – Locke believed, along with almost everyone else who had expressed an opinion on the issue, that children should not enjoy the full rights of citizenship, though he maintained that parents are morally obliged to respect their children's rights as human beings. With almost no substantive argument, Locke adopted the traditional view that women should be excluded from the dēmos, though he insisted that they retain all other fundamental rights. More than a century would pass before 'the consent of the people' was generally understood to include the consent of women. Unlike the men of Athens or the small male aristocracy of Venice, obviously the men of England could not govern directly in an assembly. In this case, then, the answer to question (3) – What political institutions are necessary for governing? – would have to include the use of representatives chosen by the people. Yet, though it seems clear that Locke's government by consent requires representation, he provided little guidance as to the form it might take. This is perhaps because he, like his contemporary readers, assumed that democracy and majority rule would be best implemented in England through parliamentary elections based on an adult-male franchise. Montesquieu:- the French political theorist Montesquieu, through his masterpiece The Spirit of the Laws (1748), strongly influenced his younger contemporary Rousseau and many of the American Founding Fathers, including John Adams, Jefferson, and Madison. Rejecting Aristotle's classification, Montesquieu distinguishes three ideal types of government:- monarchy, 'in which a single person governs by fixed and established laws'; despotism, 'in which a single person directs everything by his own will and caprice'; and republican (or popular) government, which may be of two types, depending on whether 'the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power', the former being a democracy, the latter an aristocracy. According to Montesquieu, a necessary condition for the existence of a republican government, whether democratic or aristocratic, is that the people in whom supreme power is lodged possess the quality of 'public virtue', meaning that they are motivated by a desire to achieve the public good. Although public virtue may not be necessary in a monarchy and is certainly absent in despotic regimes, it must be present to some degree in aristocratic republics and to a large degree in democratic republics. Sounding a theme that would be loudly echoed in Madison's Federalist 10, Montesquieu asserts that without strong public virtue, a democratic republic is likely to be destroyed by conflict between various 'factions', each pursuing its own narrow interests at the expense of the broader public good. Hume:- the destructive power of factions was also strongly emphasized by the Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume, whose influence on Madison was perhaps even greater than Montesquieu's. For it was from Hume that Madison seems to have acquired a view about factions that turned the issue of the desirability of larger political associations – i.e. those larger than the city-state – on its head. For the purpose of diminishing the destructive potential of factionalism, so Hume and Madison argued, bigger is in fact better, because in bigger associations each representative must look after a greater diversity of interests. It is also likely that Madison was influenced by Hume when in Federalist 10 he rejected the term democracy for the type of government based on representation, preferring instead to call it a republic. Rousseau:- when compared with Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau sometimes seems the more radical democrat, though a close reading of his work shows that, in important respects, Rousseau's conception of democracy is narrower than Locke's. Indeed, in his most influential work of political philosophy, The Social Contract (1762), Rousseau asserts that democracy is incompatible with representative institutions, a position that renders it all but irrelevant to nation-states. The sovereignty of the people, he argues, can be neither alienated nor represented. 'The idea of representatives is modern', he wrote. 'In the ancient republics … the people never had representatives …. The moment a people allows itself to be represented, it is no longer free:- it no longer exists'. But if representation is incompatible with democracy, and if direct democracy is the only legitimate form of government, then no nation-state of Rousseau's time or any other can have a legitimate government. Furthermore, according to Rousseau, if a political association that is small enough to practice direct democracy, such as a city-state, were to come into existence, it would inevitably be subjugated by larger nation-states and thereby cease to be democratic. For these and other reasons, Rousseau was pessimistic about the prospects of democracy. 'It is against the natural order for the many to govern and the few to be governed',

he wrote. ‘It is unimaginable that the people should remain continually assembled to devote their time to public affairs’. Adopting a view common among critics of democracy in his time, Rousseau also held that ‘there is no government so subject to civil wars and intestine agitations as democratic or popular government’. In a much-cited passage, he declares that, ‘were there a people of gods, their government would be democratic. So perfect a government is not for men’. Despite these negative conclusions, Rousseau hints, in a brief footnote (Book III, Chapter 15), that democratic governments may be viable if joined together in confederations. Some years later, in a discussion of how the people of Poland might govern themselves, he allowed that there is simply no alternative to government by representation. However, he left the problem of the proper size or scale of democratic political associations largely unsolved. Mill:- in his work On Liberty (1859) John Stuart Mill argued on utilitarian grounds that individual liberty cannot be legitimately infringed – whether by government, society, or individuals – except in cases where the individual’s action would cause harm to others. In a celebrated formulation of this principle, Mill wrote that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number, is self-protection …. The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant. Mill’s principle provided a philosophical foundation for some of the basic freedoms essential to a functioning democracy, such as freedom of association, and undermined the legitimacy of paternalistic laws, such as those requiring temperance, which in Mill’s view treated adult citizens like children. In the area of what he called the liberty of thought and discussion, another freedom crucial to democracy, Mill argued, also on utilitarian grounds, that legal restrictions on the expression of opinion are never justified. The ‘collision of adverse opinions’, he contended, is a necessary part of any society’s search for the truth. In another work, Considerations on Representative Government (1861), Mill set forth in a lucid and penetrating manner many of the essential features of the new type of government, which had not yet emerged in Continental Europe and was still incomplete in important respects in the United States. In this work he also advanced a powerful argument on behalf of woman suffrage – a position that virtually all previous political philosophers (all of them male, of course) had ignored or rejected. Dewey:- according to the American philosopher John Dewey, democracy is the most desirable form of government because it alone provides the kinds of freedom necessary for individual self-development and growth – including the freedom to exchange ideas and opinions with others, the freedom to form associations with others to pursue common goals, and the freedom to determine and pursue one’s own conception of the good life. Democracy is more than merely a form of government, however; as Dewey remarks in Democracy and Education (1916), it is also a ‘mode of associated life’ in which citizens cooperate with each other to solve their common problems through rational means (i.e. through critical inquiry and experiment) in a spirit of mutual respect and good will. Moreover, the political institutions of any democracy, according to Dewey, should not be viewed as the perfect and unchangeable creations of visionary statesmen of the past; rather, they should be constantly subject to criticism and improvement as historical circumstances and the public interest change. Participation in a democracy as Dewey conceived it requires critical and inquisitive habits of mind, an inclination toward cooperation with others, and a feeling of public spiritedness and a desire to achieve the common good. Because these habits and inclinations must be inculcated from a young age, Dewey placed great emphasis on education; indeed, he called public schools ‘the church of democracy’. His contributions to both the theory and practice of education were enormously influential in the United States in the XX century. Dewey offered little in the way of concrete proposals regarding the form that democratic institutions should take. Nevertheless, in The Public and Its Problems (1927) and other works, he contended that individuals cannot develop to their fullest potential except in a social democracy, or a democratic welfare-state. Accordingly, he held that democracies should possess strong regulatory powers. He also insisted that among the most important features of a social democracy should be the right of workers to participate directly in the control of the firms in which they are employed. Given Dewey’s interest in education, it is not surprising that he was greatly concerned with the question of how citizens might better understand public affairs. Although he was a proponent of the application of the social sciences to the development of public policy, he sharply criticized intellectuals, academics, and political leaders who viewed the general public as incompetent and who often argued for some form of democratic elitism. Only the public, he maintained, can decide what the public interest is. In order for citizens to be able to make informed and responsible decisions about their common problems, he thought, it is important for them to engage in dialogue with each other in their local communities. Dewey’s emphasis on dialogue as a critical practice in a democracy inspired later political theorists to explore the vital role of deliberation in democratic systems. Habermas:- in a series of works published after 1970, the German philosopher and social theorist Jürgen Habermas, employing concepts borrowed from Anglo-American philosophy of language, argued that the idea of achieving a ‘rational consensus’ within a group on questions of either fact or value presupposes the existence of what he called an ‘ideal speech situation’. In such a situation, participants would be able to evaluate each other’s assertions solely on the basis of reason and evidence in an atmosphere completely free of any nonrational ‘coercive’ influences, including both physical and psychological coercion. Furthermore, all participants would be motivated solely by the desire to obtain a rational consensus, and no time limits on the discussion would be imposed. Although difficult if not impossible to realize in practice, the ideal speech situation can be used as a model of free and open public discussion and a standard against which to evaluate the practices and institutions through which large political questions and issues of public policy are decided in actual democracies. Rawls:- from the time of Mill until about the mid-XX century, most philosophers who defended democratic principles did so largely on the basis of utilitarian considerations, i.e. they argued that systems of government that are democratic in character are more likely than other systems to produce a greater amount of happiness (or well-being) for a greater number of people. Such justifications, however, were traditionally vulnerable to the objection that they could be used to support intuitively less-desirable forms of government in which the greater happiness of the majority is achieved by unfairly neglecting the rights and interests of a minority. In A Theory of Justice (1971), the American philosopher John Rawls attempted to develop a nonutilitarian justification of a democratic political order characterized by fairness, equality, and individual rights. Reviving the notion of a social contract, which had been dormant since the XVIII century, he imagined a hypothetical situation in which a group of rational individuals are rendered ignorant of all social and economic facts about themselves – including facts about their race, sex, religion, education, intelligence, talents or skills, and even their conception of the ‘good life’ – and then asked to decide what general principles should govern the political institutions under which they live. From behind this ‘veil of ignorance’, Rawls argues, such a group would unanimously reject utilitarian principles – such as ‘political institutions should aim to maximize the happiness of the greatest number’ – because no member of the group could know whether he belonged to a minority whose rights and interests might be neglected under institutions justified on utilitarian grounds. Instead, reason and self-interest would lead the group to adopt principles such as the following:- (1) everyone should have a maximum and equal degree of liberty, including all the liberties traditionally associated with democracy; (2) everyone should have an equal opportunity to seek offices and positions that offer greater rewards of wealth, power, status, or other social goods; and (3) the distribution of wealth in society should be such that those who are least well-off are better off than they would be under any other distribution, whether equal or unequal. (Rawls holds that, given certain assumptions about human motivation, some inequality in the distribution of wealth may be necessary to achieve higher levels of productivity. It is therefore possible to imagine unequal distributions of wealth in which those who are least well-off are better off than they would be under an equal distribution.) These principles amount to an egalitarian form of democratic liberalism. Rawls is accordingly regarded as the leading philosophical defender of the modern democratic capitalist welfare state. ‘Ideal Democracy’:- as noted above, Aristotle found it useful to classify actually existing governments in terms of three ‘ideal constitutions’. For essentially the same reasons, the notion of an ‘ideal

democracy' also can be useful for identifying and understanding the democratic characteristics of actually existing governments, be they of city-states, nation-states, or larger associations. It is important to note that the term ideal is ambiguous. In one sense, a system is ideal if it is considered apart from, or in the absence of, certain empirical conditions, which in actuality are always present to some degree. Ideal systems in this sense are used to identify what features of an actual system are essential to it, or what underlying laws are responsible, in combination with empirical factors, for a system's behaviour in actual circumstances. In another sense, a system is ideal if it is 'best' from a moral point of view. An ideal system in this sense is a goal toward which a person or society ought to strive (even if it is not perfectly attainable in practice) and a standard against which the moral worth of what has been achieved, or of what exists, can be measured. These two senses are often confused. Systems that are ideal in the first sense may, but need not, be ideal in the second sense. Accordingly, a description of an ideal democracy, such as the one below, need not be intended to prescribe a particular political system. Indeed, influential conceptions of ideal democracy have been offered by democracy's enemies as well as by its friends. Features of Ideal Democracy:- at a minimum, an ideal democracy would have the following features:- (i) Effective Participation:- before a policy is adopted or rejected, members of the dēmos have the opportunity to make their views about the policy known to other members. (ii) Equality In Voting:- members of the dēmos have the opportunity to vote for or against the policy, and all votes are counted as equal. Informed electorate. Members of the dēmos have the opportunity, within a reasonable amount of time, to learn about the policy and about possible alternative policies and their likely consequences. (iii) Citizen Control of The Agenda:- the dēmos, and only the dēmos, decides what matters are placed on the decision-making agenda and how they are placed there. Thus, the democratic process is 'open' in the sense that the dēmos can change the policies of the association at any time. (iv) Inclusion:- each and every member of the dēmos is entitled to participate in the association in the ways just described. (v) Fundamental Rights:- each of the necessary features of ideal democracy prescribes a right that is itself a necessary feature of ideal democracy: thus every member of the dēmos has a right to communicate with others, a right to have his voted counted equally with the votes of others, a right to gather information, a right to participate on an equal footing with other members, and a right, with other members, to exercise control of the agenda. Democracy, therefore, consists of more than just political processes; it is also necessarily a system of fundamental rights. Ideal and Representative Democracy:- in modern representative democracies, the features of ideal democracy, to the extent that they exist, are realized through a variety of political institutions. These institutions, which are broadly similar in different countries despite significant differences in constitutional structure, were entirely new in human history at the time of their first appearance in Europe and the United States in the XVIII century. Among the most important of them is naturally the institution of representation itself, through which all major government decisions and policies are made by popularly elected officials, who are accountable to the electorate for their actions. Other important institutions include:- (i) Free, Fair, and Frequent Elections:- citizens may participate in such elections both as voters and as candidates (though age and residence restrictions may be imposed). (ii) Freedom of Expression:- citizens may express themselves publicly on a broad range of politically relevant subjects without fear of punishment. (iii) Independent Sources of Information:- there exist sources of political information that are not under the control of the government or any single group and whose right to publish or otherwise disseminate information is protected by law; moreover, all citizens are entitled to seek out and use such sources of information. (iv) Freedom of Association:- citizens have the right to form and to participate in independent political organizations, including parties and interest groups. Institutions like these developed in Europe and the United States in various political and historical circumstances, and the impulses that fostered them were not always themselves democratic. Yet, as they developed, it became increasingly apparent that they were necessary for achieving a satisfactory level of democracy in any political association as large as a nation-state. The relation between these institutions and the features of ideal democracy that are realized through them can be summarized as follows. In an association as large as a nation-state, representation is necessary for effective participation and for citizen control of the agenda; free, fair, and frequent elections are necessary for effective participation and for equality in voting; and freedom of expression, independent sources of information, and freedom of association are each necessary for effective participation, an informed electorate, and citizen control of the agenda. Actual Democracies:- since Aristotle's time, political philosophers generally have insisted that no actual political system is likely to attain, to the fullest extent possible, all the features of its corresponding ideal. Thus, whereas the institutions of many actual systems are sufficient to attain a relatively high level of democracy, they are almost certainly not sufficient to achieve anything like perfect or ideal democracy. Nevertheless, such institutions may produce a satisfactory approximation of the ideal – as presumably they did in Athens in the V century BC, when the term democracy was coined, and in the United States in the early XIX century, when Tocqueville, like most others in America and elsewhere, unhesitatingly called the country a democracy. For associations that are small in population and area, the political institutions of direct democracy seem best to approximate the ideal of 'government by the people'. In such a democracy all matters of importance to the association as a whole can be decided on by the citizens. Citizens have the opportunity to discuss the policies that come before them and to gather information directly from those they consider well-informed, as well as from other sources. They can meet at a convenient place – the Pnyx in Athens, the Forum in Rome, the Palazzo Ducale in Venice, or the town hall in a New England village – to discuss the policy further and to offer amendments or revisions. Finally, their decision is rendered in a vote, all votes being counted equal, with the votes of a majority prevailing. It is thus easy to see why direct democracies are sometimes thought to approach ideal democracy much more closely than representative systems ever could, and why the most ardent advocates of direct democracy have sometimes insisted, as Rousseau did in The Social Contract, that the term representative democracy is self-contradictory. Yet, views like these have failed to win many converts. The Value of Democracy:- Why should 'the people' rule? Is democracy really superior to any other form of government? Although a full exploration of this issue is beyond the scope of this article, history – particularly XX-century history – demonstrates that democracy uniquely possesses a number of features that most people, whatever their basic political beliefs, would consider desirable:- (1) democracy helps to prevent rule by cruel and vicious autocrats; (2) modern representative democracies do not fight wars with one another; (3) countries with democratic governments tend to be more prosperous than countries with nondemocratic governments; and (4) democracy tends to foster human development – as measured by health, education, personal income, and other indicators – more fully than other forms of government do. Other features of democracy also would be considered desirable by most people, though some would regard them as less important than (1) through (4) above; (5) democracy helps people to protect their fundamental interests; (6) democracy guarantees its citizens fundamental rights that nondemocratic systems do not, and cannot, grant; (7) democracy ensures its citizens a broader range of personal freedoms than other forms of government do. Finally, there are some features of democracy that some people – the critics of democracy – would not consider desirable at all, though most people, upon reflection, would regard them as at least worthwhile; (8) only democracy provides people with a maximum opportunity to live under laws of their own choosing; (9) only democracy provides people with a maximum opportunity to take moral responsibility for their choices and decisions about government policies; and (10) only in a democracy can there be a relatively high level of political equality. These advantages notwithstanding, there have been critics of democracy since ancient times. Perhaps the most enduring of their charges is that most people are incapable of participating in government in a meaningful or competent way because they lack the necessary knowledge, intelligence, wisdom, experience, or character. According to Plato, for example, the best government would be an aristocracy of 'philosopher-kings' whose rigorous intellectual and moral training would make them uniquely qualified to rule. The view that the people as a whole are incapable of governing themselves has been espoused not only by kings and aristocratic rulers but also by political theorists (Plato foremost among them), religious leaders, and other authorities. The view was prevalent in one form or

another throughout the world during most of recorded history until the early XX century, and since then it has been most often invoked by opponents of democracy in Europe and elsewhere to justify various forms of dictatorship and one-party rule. No doubt there will be critics of democracy for as long as democratic governments exist. The extent of their success in winning adherents and promoting the creation of nondemocratic regimes will depend on how well democratic governments meet the new challenges and crises that are all but certain to occur. Problems and Challenges:- at the beginning of the XXI century, democracy faced a number of challenges, some of which had been problems of long standing, others of which were of more recent origin. Inequality of Resources:- although decentralized market economies encouraged the spread of democracy, in countries where they were not sufficiently regulated such economies eventually produced large inequalities in economic and social resources, from wealth and income to education and social status. Because those with greater resources naturally tended to use them to influence the political system to their advantage, the existence of such inequalities constituted a persistent obstacle to the achievement of a satisfactory level of political equality. This challenge was magnified during regularly occurring economic downturns, when poverty and unemployment tended to increase. Immigration:- after World War II, immigration to the countries of Western Europe, Australia, and the United States, both legal and illegal, increased dramatically. Seeking to escape poverty or oppression in their homelands and usually lacking education, immigrants primarily from the developing world typically took menial jobs in service industries or agriculture. Differences in language, culture, and appearance between immigrant groups and the citizens of the host country, as well as the usually widespread perception that immigrants take jobs away from citizens and use expensive social services, made immigration a hotly debated issue in many countries. In some instances, anti-immigrant sentiment contributed to the rise of radical political parties and movements, such as the National Front in France, The Republicans in Germany, the militia movement in the United States, and the skinhead movement in the United States and Britain. Some of these groups promoted racist or neofascist doctrines that were hostile not only to immigrants but also to fundamental political and human rights and even to democracy itself. Terrorism:- acts of terrorism committed within democratic countries or against their interests in other parts of the world occurred with increasing frequency beginning in the 1970s. In the United States remarkably few terrorist attacks had taken place before the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City. The deadliest single act of terrorism anywhere, the September 11 attacks of 2001, destroyed the World Trade Center and killed some 3 000 people, mainly in New York City and Washington, DC. In response to such events, and especially in the wake of the September 11 attacks, democratic governments adopted various measures designed to enhance the ability of police and other law-enforcement agencies to protect their countries against terrorism. Some of these initiatives entailed new restrictions on citizens' civil and political liberties and were accordingly criticized as unconstitutional or otherwise inconsistent with democratic principles. In the early XXI century it remained to be seen whether democratic governments could strike a satisfactory balance between the sometimes conflicting imperatives of ensuring security and preserving democracy. International Systems:- at the end of the XVIII century, in response to the dilemma of size described earlier, the focus of both the theory and the practice of democracy shifted from the small association of the city-state to the far larger nation-state. Although their increased size enabled democracies to solve more of the problems they confronted, there remained some problems that not even the largest democracy could solve by itself. To address these problems several international organizations were established after World War II, most notably the United Nations (1945), and their numbers and responsibilities grew rapidly through the rest of the XX century. These organizations posed two related challenges to democracy. First, by shifting ultimate control of a country's policies in a certain area to the international level, they reduced to a corresponding extent the influence that citizens could exert on such policies through democratic means. Second, all international organizations, even those that were formally accountable to national governments, lacked the political institutions of representative democracy. How could these institutions be made democratic – or at least more democratic? In their struggle to forge a constitution for the new European Union at the beginning of the XXI century, European leaders faced both of these challenges, as well as most of the fundamental questions posed at the beginning of this article. What kind of association is appropriate to a democratic government of Europe? What persons or entities should constitute the European dēmos? What political organizations or institutions are needed? Should decisions be made by majority? If so, by what kind of majority – a majority of persons, of countries, of both countries and persons, or of something else? Do all the conditions necessary for satisfactory democratic government exist in this huge and diverse association? If not, would a less-democratic system be more desirable? Transition, Consolidation, Breakdown:- for many of the countries that made a transition to democracy in the late XX and early XXI centuries, the problems and challenges facing democracy were particularly acute. Obstacles in the path of a successful consolidation of democratic institutions included economic problems such as widespread poverty, unemployment, massive inequalities in income and wealth, rapid inflation, and low or negative rates of economic growth. Countries at low levels of economic development also usually lacked a large middle class and a well-educated population. In many of these countries, the division of the population into antagonistic ethnic, racial, religious, or linguistic groups made it difficult to manage political differences peacefully. In others, extensive government intervention in the economy, along with other factors, resulted in the widespread corruption of government officials. Many countries also lacked an effective legal system, making civil rights highly insecure and allowing for abuse by political elites and criminal elements. In these countries the idea of the rule of law was not well established in the prevailing political culture, in some cases because of constant warfare or long years of authoritarian rule. In other respects the political culture of these countries did not inculcate in citizens the kinds of beliefs and values that could support democratic institutions and practices during crises or even during the ordinary conflicts of political life. In light of these circumstances, it is quite possible that the extraordinary pace of democratization begun in the XX century will not continue long into the XXI century. In some countries, authoritarian systems probably will remain in place. In some countries that have made the transition to democracy, new democratic institutions probably will remain weak and fragile. Other countries might lose their democratic governments and revert to some form of authoritarian rule. Yet, despite these adversities, the odds are great that in the foreseeable future a very large share of the world's population, in a very large share of the world's countries, will live under democratic forms of government that continue to evolve in order to meet challenges both old and new. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Австрийско-Британский философ Сэр Каль Раймунд Попа (Sir Karl Raimund Popper; 1902–1994). Британский Король Дьжодьж III (King George III (1738–1820); властвовавший в 1760–1820). Дьжеймз Мэдисэн Младший (James Madison Jr (1751–1836); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки), . , Алэксэндё Хэмилтчэн (Alexander Hamilton (1755–1804); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки), и Дьжон Дьжэй (John Jay (1745–1829); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки) , Мэдисэн. Мэдисэн, . Дьжеймз Вилсэн (James Wilson (1742–1798); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки), . , Американский политик Дьжон Дьжеймз Маршэл (John James Marshall; 1755–1835), . Томэс Дьжефёсэн (Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки), . Французский дипломат, политический учёный и историк Алекси Шарль Ори Клерэль, Вискунт дё Токвиль (Alexis Charles Henri Clérel, Viscount de Tocqueville; 1805–1859). Французский аристократ и философ Отуан Люи Клёд Дэстют, Кот дё Траси (Antoine Louis Claude Destutt, Comte de Tracy; 1754–1836). Французский политический теоретик Мотэскью (полное имя Шарль-Люи дё Сэкуда, Бару дё Ля Брэд э дё Мотэскью (Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu); 1689–1755), включая Дьжона Эдэмза (John Adams (1735–1826); один из основателей Соединённых Штатов Америки), Томэса Дьжефёсэна, и Мэдисэн. Аристотельская классификация (Aristotle's classification), Мотэскью. Мотэскью, . в Мэдисэнском Federalist 10, Мотэскью. Хюм (Hume):- Шотландский экономист, философ и историк Дэйвид Хюм (David Hume; 1711–1776), Мэдисэн Мотэскью. Хюм Мэдисэн. Хюм Мэдисэн. Мэдисэн Хюм. Русу:-

Английский философ и врач Дьжон Лок (John Locke; 1632–1704), Швейцарско-Французский философ Жо-Жакь Русу (Jean-Jacques Rousseau; 1712–1778). Русу, . , Русу. , Русу. , Русу. Мил (Mill):- в своей работе (On Liberty) (в 1859) Британский философ и политический экономист Дьжон Стюэт Мил (John Stuart Mill; 1806–1873). Американский философ Дьжон Дюи (John Dewey; 1859–1952). Немецкий философ и социальный теоретик Юргэн Хабамас (Jürgen Habermas; 1929–), . . Американский философ Дьжон Бодли Ролз (John Bordley Rawls; 1921–2002). Палацо Дукале (Palazzo Ducale). Под Демократией, от Греческих слов Demos, означающее Народ, и Kratos, означающее Власть, понимается:- (1) форма государственно-политического устройства, которой присущи следующие признаки:- признание воли большинства в качестве источника власти, установление и соблюдение прав и свобод граждан, их равноправия, возможности управлять процессами общественной жизни, выборность основных органов власти, верховенство закона. Возникает в период разложения первобытнообщинного строя вместе с появлением государства. Её конкретно-исторические формы генетически обусловлены способом производства и спецификой социально-политической жизни общества; она ‘служит, в конечном счёте, производству и определяется, в конечном счёте, производственными отношениями данного общества’ (Владимир Ильич Ленин, Том 42, страница 276). Каждая последующая ступень развития общества предоставляет большие возможности для реализации демократических прав и свобод и вместе с тем создаёт известные ограничения для полного воплощения принципов демократии. Существуя в условиях разделения общества на классы, демократия неизбежно носит классовый характер и служит реализации господства того класса, в руках которого находятся средства производства и политическая власть. Демократия зачастую становилась формой диктатуры господствующего класса. (2) В широком смысле слова Демократия – форма организации и функционирования самоуправляющегося общественного организма (понимаемого как отдельный социальный институт, и как определённая сфера общественной жизни), основанная на принципах равного права всех членов общества (организации, коллектива) принимать участие в управлении им, выборности руководящих органов, их подотчётности выборщикам. В этом смысле демократия существует не только в политической сфере, но и в других сферах общественной жизни – в экономике (производственная демократия), в деятельности общественных организаций, не входящих в политическую систему общества. Различают Непосредственную и Представительную Демократии. При первой основные решения принимаются самими избирателями (на народных собраниях, путём референдумов), при второй – выборными учреждениями, например, парламентами. В условиях перестройки на основе восстановления и развития Ленинской концепции взаимосвязи демократии и социализма должно произойти коренное изменение всей системы общественных отношений, преодолено отчуждение трудящихся от собственности, от самого процесса труда, управления и духовных ценностей. Этому призвана служить политическая реформа, основная цель которой – радикальная демократизация всей политической системы, утверждение социалистического самоуправления народа, то есть власти трудящихся, действующей в их интересах и осуществляемой ими же самими. Обновление социализма требует нового видения демократии и серьёзных усилий по реализации её потенциала не только в политической, но и в других областях общественной жизни. В центре этих усилий – повышение роли личности в обществе, превращение каждого труженика в реального собственника средств производства, жизненно заинтересованного в эффективной и качественной работе, в выработке и выполнении управленческих решений, в контроле за деятельностью руководителей. Этим же целям соответствуют и новая концепция централизма, и курс на повышение роли Советов, трудовых коллективов и общественных организаций, чёткое разграничение прав и функций государственных органов разного уровня, укрепление правопорядка, формирование социалистического правового государства. На подъём творческой активности масс и перестройку общественного сознания направлено развитие гласности, критики и самокритики, требование безусловного учёта общественного мнения при выработке решений и других форм демократизации духовной жизни.

DEMONSTRATION PLOT = ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ УЧАСТОК – Demonstration Plot is a plot that shows the characteristics or evidence for the local people to observe; planted specifically as a demonstration at a research station. / Под Демонстрационным Участком, от Латинского слова Demonstratio, означающее Показывание, понимается .

DEMOUNTABLE BOX PALLET = РАЗБОРНЫЙ ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН (или ДЕМОНТИРУЕМЫЙ ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Demountable Box Pallet is a box pallet with removable sides. / Разборный Ящичный Поддон:- ящичный поддон со съёмными стенками.

DEMOUNTABLE CAGE PALLET = ДЕМОНТИРУЕМЫЙ КЛЕТЬЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или ДЕМОНТИРУЕМЫЙ СЕТЧАТЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Demountable Cage Pallet is a cage pallet with removable sides.

DEMOUNTABLE POST PALLET = ДЕМОНТИРУЕМЫЙ СТОЕЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН (или РАЗБОРНЫЙ СТОЕЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН, или ПОДДОН С ДЕМОНТИРУЕМЫМИ СТОЙКАМИ) – Demountable Post Pallet is a post pallet with removable posts. / Поддон С Демонтируемыми Стойками или Разборный Стоечный Поддон – стоечный поддон со съёмными стойками.

DEMULSIBILITY = ДЕЭМУЛЬГИРУЕМОСТЬ – Demulsibility is the ability of a fluid that is insoluble in water to separate from water with which it may be mixed in the form of an emulsion. / Деэмульгируемость – степень неустойчивости эмульсий; способность нефти или масла выделяться из эмульсии или отделяться от воды. Деэмульгирование, процесс, обратный эмульгированию, разрушение эмульсий, то есть дисперсных систем, состоящих из двух несмешивающихся жидкостей, одна из которых в виде мелких капель равномерно распределена в объёме другой. Капли эмульсии при деэмульгировании укрупняются вследствие коалесценции (слияния) в процессе Броуновского движения, седиментации (оседания) или перемешивания. Деэмульгирование приводит к полному или частичному расслоению образующих эмульсию жидкостей. Деэмульгирование происходит, когда действие стабилизаторов эмульсий (эмульгаторов) перестаёт быть эффективным, то есть образуемые ими на поверхности капель защитные оболочки разрушаются или теряют способность предотвращать коалесценцию. В промышленности и в лабораториях деэмульгирование осуществляют механическими методами (центрифугированием, фильтрацией через пористые материалы, перемешиванием), нагреванием или вымораживанием, воздействием электрического поля, высаливанием (введением электролитов), а также введением специальных реагентов – деэмульгаторов, которые нейтрализуют действие эмульгаторов, реагируя с ними химически, или вытесняют их с поверхности капель эмульсии. Деэмульгаторами обычно служат поверхностно-активные вещества, обладающие более высокой, чем эмульгаторы данной эмульсии, поверхностной активностью, но меньшей стабилизующей способностью. Деэмульгирование широко используют при обезвоживании и обессоливании сырой нефти, во многих процессах химической технологии, при получении сливочного масла и так далее.

DEMULSIFIER = ДЕЭМУЛЬГАТОР – Demulsifier is an additive that promotes oil-water separation in lubricants that are exposed to water or steam. / Деэмульгаторы в нефтедобыче, вещества, способствующие разрушению эмульсий, образовавшихся из нефти и воды. При введении в эмульсию деэмульгаторы адсорбируются на поверхностном слое частиц дисперсной фазы (так называемых Глобул), образуя вокруг глобул новый слой, насыщенный деэмульгатором, который обладает меньшей механической прочностью. Благодаря этому при столкновении глобул облегчается их слияние и разрушение эмульсии. Теория разрушения эмульсий разрабатывалась в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) школой академика

Пётра Александровича Ребиндера (1898–1972), в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) Орвином Лангмиром (Irving Langmuir; 1881–1957). Главные потребители деэмульгаторов (десятки тысяч тонн (т) в год) – нефтяные промыслы и нефтеперерабатывающие заводы, где деэмульгаторы применяются для обезвоживания и обессоливания нефти. Расход деэмульгаторов при разрушении эмульсии типа 'вода в нефти' колеблется от нескольких десятков до нескольких сотен граммов (г) на 1 т эмульсии. Деэмульгаторы для разрушения эмульсии типа 'вода в нефти' обычно представляют собой неионогенные поверхностно-активные вещества, синтезированные на основе окиси этилена и окиси пропилена.

DEMURRAGE = ДЕМЕРЕДЖ (или КОНТРСТАЛИЙНЫЕ, или СБОР ЗА ЗАДЕРЖКУ СВЕРХ СРОКА СТАЛИИ) – Demurrage:- the sum agreed by charter to be paid as damages for delay beyond the stipulated time for loading or discharging. It should be collected daily by the master or agent. The term is sometimes used in hull insurance practice to refer to loss of hire money. A charge assessed for detaining a container, freight car, truck or other vehicle beyond the freetime stipulated for loading or unloading. Demurrage is a compensation (as liquidated damages) for delay in removing cargo from terminal facilities. Excess time taken for loading or unloading a vessel. Demurrage refers only to situations in which the charter or shipper, rather than the vessel's operator, is a fault. Demurrage is a fee levied by the shipping company upon the port or supplier for not loading or unloading the vessel by a specified date agreed upon by contract. Usually, assessed upon a daily basis after the deadline. Additional charge imposed for exceeding the free time included in the freight rate for the use of equipment. Demurrage is a penalty charge against shippers or consignees for delaying the carrier's equipment beyond the allowed free time. The free time and demurrage charges are set forth in the charter party or freight tariff. See also Despatch, Detention, Dispatch, and Per Diem. Money paid to shipper for occupying port space beyond a specified free time. The detention or delay of a vessel in loading or unloading beyond the time agreed upon. Demurrage charges are usually incurred for any delay. / хозяином (или капитаном) или агентом. Срок обождания (простой) или задержка судна при погрузке или разгрузке сверх оговорённого времени. Сборы демередж или контрсталийные обычно взимаются в отношении любой задержки. Под Демереджем или Контрсталийными понимается денежная сумма, уплачиваемая перевозчику за простой судна под погрузкой/выгрузкой сверх установленных сроков погрузки/выгрузки по вине фрахтователя/грузополучателя.

DEMURRAGE/DESPATCH MONEY = ДЕНЬГИ В СЧЁТ ДЕМЕРЕДЖА/ДИСПАЧА – Demurrage/Despatch (DEMDES) Money:- under vessel chartering terms, the amount to be paid if the ship is loading/discharging slower/faster than foreseen. Demurrage/Despatch Money:- owed when chartered vessel unloads cargo faster/slower than forseen. Demurrage and Despatch:- 'Other days are sometimes given also favour of the charterer, which are called Demurrage Days. Those are days beyond the lay day but during which the amount that he has to pay for the use of the ship is a fixed sum, necessarily what it costs the owner to keep his ship, but a fixed sum, which is usually about what it is supposed it costs the owner to keep the ship. This stipulation also is in favour of the charterer, because instead of being involved in a dispute as to what he would have to pay for days during which the ship is kept idle, a sum is fixed, and he knows what he has to pay if he keeps the ship beyond the lay days. Those are the 'demurrage days'. If he keeps the ship beyond the lay days, when he pays nothing, and only the number of demurrage days, he pays a fixed sum for demurrage. If he keeps the ship after that, it is a question of damages, and he does not know what he has to pay until the question is settled by tribunal or by agreement. (Per Lord Esher in Nielsen v Wait (1885) 16 QBD 67 at pp.70-71)'. When a laytime (certain amount of time agreed between the owner and the charterer for loading and discharging operations during which the charterer does not pay for the use of the ship) is exceeded the charterers are in breach of the charterparty contract. As a result of this breach the charterer becomes liable in liquidated damages, as contractually agreed, by way of demurrage. A marine adventure by its nature has always been exposed to the risk of being prevented, impeded or delayed by a variety of causes beyond the control of either party, therefore often:- 'It may be … that the breach arises without what one might call fault on their part but the ultimate question is what does this charter-party provide are the respective liabilities of owners and charterers .... (By Roskill J in The President Brand (1967) 2 Lloyd's Rep 338)'. Thus, from a commercial point of view it is not so important to know that the risk should be borne by one party rather than by the other, what really matter is that it should be accurately defined, at the time the charterparty is made, by which of them it will be borne. Stipulation as to demurrage is introduced into a charterparty for the benefit of both the charterer and the owner, i.e. the owner receives an additional payment (based on the current freight rate) for the delay beyond the laydays and cannot withdraw the ship from the service, so the charterer is entitled to keep the vessel for agreed period or, if not agreed, as long as it will not commercially frustrate the adventure, as Scrutton LJ said in Inverkip Steamship Company, Limited v Bunge & Co. (1917) 2 K.B. 193 at p.201:- 'To enable the ship to abandon the charter without the consent of the charterer I think the shipowner must show either such a failure to load as amounts to a repudiation of or final refusal to perform the charter, which the shipowner may accept as a final breach and depart claiming damages – Mersey Steel and Iron Co. v. Naylor, Benzon & Co. (1884) 9 App. Cas. 434, 439 – or such a commercial frustration of the adventure by delay under the doctrine of Jackson v Union Marine Insurance Co. (1874) LR 10 CP 125 as puts an end to the contract'. When instead of number of laydays permitted for loading and discharging the contract requires to load and discharge with customary despatch, demurrage will not accrue unless the charterer fails to do all they reasonably could to discharge the vessel. Demurrage rate varies with the rate for the freight, therefore if freight rates are high then demurrage rates are also high. Prolonged delays can bring this sum to some significant amount; hereof provisions for laytime and demurrage are of utmost importance to both parties. Therefore most of voyage charter forms, when dealing with demurrage, do not limit the demurrage period. One of the few which did limit was the Gencon 76. Clause 7 (Demurrage) provided that 'Ten running days on demurrage at the rate stated … per day or pro rata for any part of a day, payable day by day, to be allowed merchants altogether at ports of loading and discharging'. In the latest revision of this form the Gencon 94 these references have been deleted.When the charterer complete loading or discharging before the laytime has expired so that the vessel is available to the owner earlier than if the charterer's full laytime entitlement had been used, the owner may to be liable to pay dispatch money to the charterers if, but only when there is a special clause in the charterparty to this effect. Such clauses in more or less similar wording (see below) are often found in dry cargo voyage charters. Norgrain 89 (Code Name for the North American Grain Charterparty 1973):- Demurrage/Despatch Money 20:- 'Demurrage at loading and/or discharging ports is to be paid at the rate of … per day or pro rata for part of a day and shall be paid by Charterers in respect of loading port(s) and by Charterers/Receivers in respect of discharging port(s). Despatch money to be paid by Owners at half the demurrage rate for all laytime saved at loading and/or discharging ports'. Commercial background of monetary value of despatch payment as a half of the demurrage rate has been explained by Donaldson J. in Navico A.G. v Vrontados Nafiki Etairia P.E. (1968) 1 Lloyd's Rep. 379 at p. 383:- 'Since the shipowners may have difficulty in obtaining another engagement at short notice or in advancing the date of the ship's next voyage, he stands to gain less by unexpected expedition in loading and discharging than he stands to lose by delay. Accordingly dispatch is usually payable at half the demurrage rate'. / По Лорду Эшё (Per Lord Esher) в деле Нилсэна против Вэйта (Nielsen v Wait) (1885) 16 QBD 67 at pp.70-71)'. Роскилом Дьжей. (Roskill J) в Зи Прэзидэнт Брэнд (The President Brand) (1967) 2 Lloyd's Rep 338)'. Скратэн Эл.Дьжей. (Scrutton LJ) говорил в деле Инвёкип Стимшип Кампэни, Лимитид против Бандьж Энд Ко. (Inverkip Steamship Company, Limited v Bunge & Co.) (1917) 2 K.B. 193 at p.201:- Мёзи Стил энд Айэн Ко. против Нэйло, Бэнзэн Энд Ко. (Mersey Steel and Iron Co. v. Naylor, Benzon & Co.) (1884) 9 App. Cas. 434, 439 – или в деле Дьжяксэна против Юниэн Морин Иншурэнс Ко. (Jackson v Union Marine Insurance Co. (1874) LR 10 CP 125). Ногрэйн 89 (Norgrain 89). Донэлдсэн Дьжей.

(Donaldson J.) в Навико А.Ге. (Navico A.G.) против Вронтадос Нафики Этайриа Пэ.Э. (Vrontados Nafiki Etairia P.E.) (1968) 1 Лойдз (Lloyd's).

DEMUTUALISING = АКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или ПОТЕРЯ ВЗАИМНОГО СТАТУСА) – In the United Kingdom, Demutualising is a process by which a mutual society is converted into a public limited company. Originally building societies and insurance companies were mutual organizations. In a mutual, savers and policyholders are the equivalent of shareholders:- they are the members of the organization, and any profits belong to them. In practice mutuals did not make great efforts to distribute profits to its members – a useful definition of a mutual is an organization run for the benefit of management. Demutualising means listing the company on the stock market. The most common reason given for demutualising is that the company will obtain access to capital, allowing it to grow and compete, and thus provide its members with better value. But you can be justifiably cynical here and point out that the division of profits between shareholders and savers/policyholders has to mean that you will get less. In order to prevent such awkward questions, demutualising companies pay bribes, known as Bonuses, to their members. These are of course only a share of the society's profit, so they already belong to you. But the money is locked up in the society, and it usually takes a demutualisation to release it. Although some committed mutuals are now passing profits to savers and borrowers in the form of better rates, most people prefer bonuses in the hand to benefits in the bush. / преобразование общества взаимного страхования в акционерное страховое общество.

DENATURED FUEL ETHANOL = ДЕНАТУРИРОВАННЫЙ ТОПЛИВНЫЙ ЭТАНОЛ (или ДЕНАТУРИРОВАННЫЙ ТОПЛИВНЫЙ ЭТИЛОВЫЙ СПИРТ) – Denatured Fuel Ethanol is ethanol intended for blending with unleaded or leaded gasoline for use as a spark-ignition automotive engine fuel. Denaturants used for blending with fuel ethanol include natural gasoline, gasoline components, or unleaded gasoline at the minimum concentration prescribed. Must conform to standard specification ASTM D4806 plus California Standards. Denatured Ethanol Fuel futures are traded from 2005-April-08 at the CBOT® under ticker symbol EH. Contract size is 29 000 gallons (approximately one railcar) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon, to be delivered all calendar months. Settlement is done by physical delivery. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Денатураты используются для смеси с топливным этанолом . СИБАТ® (CBOT®). Денатурат или Денатурированный Этиловый Спирт – этиловый спирт-сырец, содержащий добавки красителя, окрашивающего спирт в сине-фиолетовый цвет, и специальных веществ, придающих ему неприятные запах и вкус. Растворитель лаков и политур. Ядовит.

DENATURED PROTEIN = ДЕНАТУРИРОВАННЫЙ БЕЛОК – Denatured Protein is a protein whose properties have been altered by treatment with physical or chemical agents. / , от Латинских слов De, означающее:- (i) Отмена или Отсутствие или Устранение Чего-Либо (например, дегазация, дезориентация, демобилизация); и (ii) Движение Вниз или Понижение (например, девальвация), и Natura, означающее Природные Свойства, понимается .

DENATURING GRADIENT GEL ELECTROPHORESIS = ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ В ДЕНАТУРИРУЮЩЕМ ГРАДИЕНТНОМ ГЕЛЕ – Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis (DGGE) is a method to separate DNA or proteins by altering the pH inside a gel. As the molecules migrate in the electric field, they encounter denaturing conditions, which slow down their mobility. Different molecules respond differently to the denaturation condition and therefore respond at a different severity of denaturant (resulting in a loss of mobility at a different point in the gel).

DENIER = ДЕНЬЕ (или ДОНЬЕ) – (1) Denier is a system of measuring the weight of a continuous filament fiber. In the United States, this measurement is used to number all manufactured fibers (both filament and staple), and silk, but excluding glass fiber. The lower the number, the finer the fiber; the higher the number, the heavier the fiber. Numerically, a denier is the equivalent to the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of continuous filament fiber. Denier is a metric system method of measuring fibers. It is the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of the fiber. The Denier system is a direct-management type, employed internationally to measure the size of silk and man-made filaments and yarns, and derived from an earlier system for measuring silk filaments (based on the weight in drams of 1 000 yards). Denier number indicates the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of filament or filament yarn. For example, if 9 000 meters of a yarn weigh 15 grams, it is a 15-denier yarn; if 9 000 meters of a yarn weigh 100 grams, it is a 100-denier yarn, and much coarser than the 15-denier yarn. Thus a smaller number indicates a finer yarn. This system is not convenient for measurement of staple yarns because their greater weight would require the use of very large numbers. Three methods are used to find denier yarn sizes and the yards per pound of yarn for silk and man-made filaments with relation between a given length and given weight. These follow:- (i) Standard Yardage Method, (ii) Thousand Meters-Units Per Kilogram Method, and (iii) Gram Method. Denier is a unit of weight indicating the fineness of fiber filaments and yarns, both silk and synthetic, and equal to a yarn weighting one gram per each 9 000 meters; used especially in indicating the fineness of women's hosiery. The abbreviation for this is 'd' or 'D'. A traditional unit of yarn density. One denier is the density of a thread having a mass of 1 gram per 9 000 meters of length (Gram Method). The metric unit of yarn density is the tex; 1 denier equals 1/9 tex or 10/9 decitex. Denier is a weight-per-unit-length measure of any linear material. Officially, it is the number of unit weights of 0.05 grams per 450-meter length. This is numerically equal to the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of the material. Denier is a direct numbering system in which the lower numbers represent the finer sizes and the higher numbers the coarser sizes. In the United States (US), the denier system is used for numbering filament yarns (except glass), manufactured fiber staple (but not spun yarns), and tow. In most countries outside the US, the denier system has been replaced by the tex system. The following denier terms are in use:- (i) Denier Per Filament (dpf), (ii) Total Denier, and (iii) Yard Denier. Weight of a man-made fiber or yarn, expressed as the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of the thread. The lower the number, the finer the thread. Denier is a unit of measure by which silk yarn is weighed and its fineness calculated. This unit expresses the linear mass density of silk filaments (or manmade fibers and yarns) given by weight / mass in grams per 9 000 meters of material. In the International System of Units, the Tex is used instead of denier. Unit of measurement of the fineness of silk yarn; the denier is the weight of a certain length of yarn, varying from 450 to 500 meters in different localities. Denier is a technical term referring to a unit of yarn number equal to the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of the yarn. It is used for silk and man-made yarns in hosiery as a description of sheerness.The lower the denier number, the more sheer the stocking, panty hose, or garment. For instance, 40 denier hose are much finer and more sheer than 60 denier hose. Denier:- in yarns, the measure of the yarn count as applied to continuous-filament rayon or silk, the numerical value being the weight in grams of 9 000 meters. This term is also used as a measure of the size of the individual filaments in continuous filament yarns or in rayon staple. Denier:- the weight, in grams, of 9 000 meters of yarn. The lower the denier number the finer the size of yarn, and the higher the number the larger the size of yarn. In countries other than the USA, Denier is replaced by the Tex system. Yarn Denier is the denier of filament yarn. It is the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the yarn. Total Denier:- the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the tow. Denier is the unit of fineness for rayon, nylon, and silk, based on a standard mass per length of 1 gram per 9 000 meters of yarn. / Найлан (Nylon). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). при указании тонины женских чулочных изделий. Официально, это число единиц веса в 0.05 грамма на 450 метров длины. Вес искусственного волокна или пряжи, выраженный как вес в граммах 9 000 метров нити. Более низкий номер соответствует более тонкой нити. Под Денье понимается единица измерения линейной плотности нити (волокна); равна массе 9 000 метров (м) нити в граммах (г). Денье – весовой номер волокна, титр волокна.

(2) Denier is a traditional French weight unit, comparable to the English pennyweight. Like the pennyweight, the denier is equal to 24 grains (1.275 grams). This unit was also called the Scrupule. / Денье, эта единица известна также как Скрупул (Scrupule), от Латинского слова Scrupulum, от Scrupulus, означающее Маленький Острый Камешек, единица вышедшего из употребления аптекарского веса. В Британской Империальной Системе 1 Скрупул = 1/3 Драхмы = 20 гранам = 1.295 98 грамма. Русский аптекарский скрупул равнялся 1.244 грамма и использовался в качестве единицы массы до введения Метрической Системы Мер.

DENIER PER FILAMENT = ДЕНЬЕ НА ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНУЮ НИТЬ – Denier Per Filament (DPF) is the size of an individual filament, or an individual staple fiber if it were continuous. The dpf is determined by dividing the yarn denier per filament by the number of filaments in the yarn. Denier Per Filament (dpf):- the denier of an individual continuous filament or an individual staple fiber if it were continuous. In filament yarns, it is the yarn denier divided by the number of filaments.

DENIER VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ПО ДЕНЬЕ (или ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ ПО ДЕНЬЕ) – Denier Variation:- usually variation in diameter, or other cross-sectional dimension, along the length of a filament or bundle of filaments. It is caused by malfunction or lack of process control in fiber manufacturing and degrades resulting fabric appearance or performance.

DENIM = ДЁНИМ (или ДЖИНСА, или ДЖИНСОВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ДЖИНСОВКА) – Denim:- this staple cotton cloth is rugged and serviceable, and is, recognized by a left-hand twill on the face. Coarse, single yarns are used most, but some of the cloth used for dress goods may be of better quality stock. A 2-up and 1-down (2/1) or a 3-up and 1-down (3/1) twill may be used in the weave formation. Standard denim is made with indigo-dyed warp yarn and a gray or mottled white filling. It is the most important fabric in the work-clothes group and it is used for overalls, coats, jumpers, caps. Denim is also popular in dress goods in the women's wear field and has even been used as evening wear. Popular also in the upholstery and furniture trades. Sample:- 3/1 Twill, 7's x 6's, 64.1 x 41T. Denim is a firm 2 x 1 or 3 x 1 twill-weave fabric, often having a whitish tinge, obtained by using white filling yarns with colored warp yarns. Heavier weight denims, usually blue or brown, are used for dungarees, work clothes, and men's and women's sportswear. Lighter weight denims with softer finish are made in a variety of colors and patterns and are used for sportswear and draperies. Denim is a type of cotton textile, known for its use in blue jeans and other clothing. Denim uses a sturdy twill weave with a characteristic diagonal ribbing. Originally used for workmen's clothes, denim is now ubiquitous and has even entered the world of high fashion. Nearly everyone has at least one denim garment in the closet these days. Levi Strauss is credited with making the first blue jeans out of denim in the 1850s, for gold miners in California. In the 1930s and 1940s, commercially sold denim workwear became very popular, with new companies such as Dickies and Wrangler joining the trend. Comfortable, durable, and associated with blue collar culture, denim soon became fashionable among the working class youth throughout the United States. Denim jackets became a fashion statement in the 1950s along with jeans. Throughout the decades, denim continued to gain a wider market. By the 1970s, women were wearing denim as often as men, and denim skirts and dresses could be found in numerous styles. In the 1980s, designer jeans were the rage, and a style once associated with the working class was updated for affluent yuppies. Though denim is still considered a casual material, it is not usually worn for more formal occasions, it is not unusual to see people sporting jeans at high end night clubs, and many designer denim garments cost in the hundreds of US Dollars (USD). Denim was originally dyed blue with indigo hence the characteristic color of 'blue jeans'. While blue remains a popular color for denim, the fabric can be found today in nearly any color imaginable. Denim is also available in cotton blends, though it is traditionally 100% cotton. Some denim blends add a bit of Lycra or spandex to create stretch denim. The earliest denim manufacturers, including Levi and Dickies, still dominate the market, though haute couture designers like Calvin Klein are also well-known for their denim garments. True Denim is a twill weave cotton-like fabric made with different colored yarns in the warp and the weft. Due to the twill construction, one color predominates on the fabric surface. Denim is a strong, medium-weight, single-cloth fabric, weighing from 4% to 5 ounces per yard and composed of single cotton yarn in warp and filling. It is usually made with a small, uneven-sided twill weave, such as I–45° twill, and in solid color warp effects, generally indigo blue or dart brown, and white filling. White selvedge is used in all grades. A grade known as Covert Cloth is made of twist yarn in the warp, and dark colored, single filling. The twist yarns are usuallly blue and white and the cloth of a similar texture to that of the regular denim. In effect denim is a stout, twilled fabric, having excellent wearing qualities, and is made to sell at 10c. to 15c. per yard, retail. It is used principally in the manufacture of overalls, to be worn by workmen who operate machinery, or by those who perform hard, rough labor of any description. Denim can be woven in any singie box Toller loom, such as Mason, Lowell, Lewiston, Colvin, etc, the warp being prepared on the slasher, in the same manner as a sheeting warp. It is cnen drawn in on the harness or hoddles, in accordance with weave desired. The finish of this fabric is a rather heavy sizing, after which the goods are dried and pressed. Denim is sometimes dyed in the piece, in light shades of tan, blue, etc, and the goods made up into summer outing skirts for ladies' wear. 'Sergedenim' and 'Searge Denim' were advertised in Boston and Harford newspaper in the 1770's. Production Techniques in 1910:- Carding and Spinning Particulars:- denim is constructed of yarns that are made in either the first or second divisions of mills as given in a previous lesson. In the second divison of mills the raw stock would be run through a bale breaker, as this class of mills would undoubtedly contain this machine in their equipment. In the first division of mills the mixing would be done by hand. When bale breakers are used, it is of great advantage to have a blower in connection with them. This Mower is generally placed at the delivery end of the machine and blows the cotton, after it has passed through the bale breaker, through trunking onto an endless lattice which deposits it in the mixing bins. A blower is of advantage because it opens the cotton and the current of air helps to dye it and the cotton does not have to dry out in the mixing bins as is the case when a blower is not used. Mixing is a very important part of the card room and too little attention is generally given to it. It will be understood that if the cotton is not properly mixed, this defect cannot be remedied at any subsequent machine. Denim is a well-known basic cotton or blended fabric in a right- or left-hand woven twill. Generally, the warp is dyed blue with a weft. Denim is a cotton twill weave fabric made of single hard-twisted yarns. The staple type has colored warp and white or undyed filling thread. When the fabric (and the look) became popular, the name denim was given to many other types of fabric, including cross-dyed fabrics and brushed fabrics, both knit and woven, that resemble true denim. Most jeans are made of denim and the most popular and traditional denim color is blue. Sports denim is softer and lighter in weight. It is now available in many colors, and in plaids and stripes. Woven-in stripes and plaids are popular for draperies, upholstery, and bedspreads. Denim is a rugged, cotton twill textile, in which the weft passes under two or more warp fibers. This produces the familiar diagonal ribbing identifiable on the reverse of the fabric. It is typically used for jeans and jackets, but can be combined with Lycra to add stretch. Manufacturing Process of Denim:- the term 'Denim' has originated from the city of Nimes in France where 'serge de Nimes' was manufactured. Denim is made from a vat dye, the Indigo dye, which is applied to cotton fabric in loosely held form in layers. As far as manufacturing process of denim is concerned, it is similar to that of gray fabric up to the process of weaving with the only difference that in case of Denim Fabric, it is dyed at the stage of sizing where as in case of Gray Fabric, the decision regarding dyeing stage depends upon the finished product. Spinning:- the initial processes of denim manufacturing consist of the regular activities of opening and blending of cotton fibers. Carding is done to remove any foreign matter and the short fibers so that cotton takes the form of a web which is then converted into a rope-like form, the sliver. Then drawing process produces a single, uniform sliver from a number of carded slivers. Yarn is then spun through Open-End Spinning or Ring Spinning. Roving is also carried on, if the spinning has to be done through Ring Spinning. Generally, denim fabric are 3/1 warp-faced twill fabric made from a yarn dyed warp and an undyed weft yarn. Normally dyed and Grey ring or open- end

yarns are used in warp and weft respectively. Traditionally speaking, the warp yarn is indigo dyed. Warp Preparation – Dyeing and Sizing Processes:- warp yarns are indigo dyed and sized with the help of two methods:- (i) threads from several back beams are combined to form a warp sheet and dyed and sized on the same machine; and (ii) threads, about 350–400 in number are formed into ropes. 12–14 ropes run adjacent to each other through the continuous dyeing unit. After dyeing, the ropes are dried on drying cylinders and then collected in a can. After that, a worker's beam is prepared. Sizing is then done in the conventional manner. There are various dyeing and sizing processes, which can be classified into four categories:- (i) Continuous Indigo-Rope dyeing and sizing; (ii) Continuous Indigo dyeing and sizing; (iii) Indigo-back beam dyeing and sizing; and (iv) Continuous dyeing and sizing. Continuous Indigo-Rope dyeing and sizing:- the yarn coming out from the ring frames is wound into cheeses or cones and then placed on the ball warper on which 350–400 threads are formed into a rope and are cross wound to a ball in accordance with the length of warp beam. During this process, lease bands are inserted at particular intervals as they are required for further processing on Long Chain Beamer. Based on the size of the rope dyeing plant, 12–24 ropes, at a time, are dyed, oxidized, dried and placed in large containers. These ropes are then opened on the Long Chain Beamer through tension roll and expansion comb and wound on to a back beam. Back beams are then sized and the sized warp is then woven. This system is commonly used in the United States. Continuous Indigo dyeing and sizing:- in this process, back beams are processed on the dyeing/sizing machine instead of ropes. The warp is dyed, oxidized, dried and sized at a one go. Although this process is less cumbersome, the risk of individual thread breakage is greater than dyeing in rope form. This method is commonly used in the European countries. Indigo-back beam dyeing and sizing:- dyeing and sizing is done in two stages in this method. In the first stage, back beams are dyed, oxidized, dried and wound on a batch roll. The batch roll is then sized, dried and wound on a weaver's beam. Continuous dyeing and sizing:- although glass is hard and rigid yet it can be transformed into fine, translucent and flexible Glass Fiber, commonly known as Fiberglass. It is very glossy in appearance and feels like silk. There are two methods for glass fiber manufacturing, Continuous Filament Process and Staple Fiber Process. Apart from being glossy and flexible, glass fiber is also heat resistant. Due to its many qualities, this fiber is widely used for home furnishings, apparels and many other industrial purposes. It's really very interesting to know about the whole process of Glass Fiber Manufacturing. Weaving:- the weaving process interlaces the warp, which are the length-wise indigo dyed yarn and the filling, which are the natural-colored cross-wise yarn. The warp thread is in the form of sheet. The weft thread is inserted between two layers of warp sheets by means of a suitable carrier, such as Shuttle, Projectile, Rapier, Air current, Water current, etc. The selection of carrier depends upon the type of weaving machinery used. The two different technologies available for weaving machines are – Conventional Shuttle Weaving System which is done by Ordinary Looms or Automatic Looms; and the Shuttle less Weaving System which is done by Airjet, Waterjet, Rapier, or a Projectile weaving machine. The Conventional Shuttle loom results in lesser production due to slow speed and excessive wear and tear of machinery. As such, now denim is generally woven through Shuttle less Weaving System namely, airjet looms, rapier looms or projectile looms. Finishing:- the final woven fabric, wound on a cloth roll, is taken out from weaving machines at particular intervals and checked on inspection machines so that any possible weaving fault can be detected. In this quality control exercise, wherever any fault is seen, corrective measures are taken then and there only. The woven Denim Fabrics then goes through various finishing processes, such as brushing, singeing, washing, impregnation for dressing and drying. Brushing and singeing eliminate impurities and help to even the surface of denim fabric. Dressing regulates the hand and rigidity of the fabric while compressive shrinking manages its dimensional stability. The standard width denim fabrics is then sent for making up. In this process, the fabric is cut into the desired width according to the size required. The made-up denim fabric is then thoroughly checked for defects such as weaving defects, uneven dyeing, bleaching and dyeing defects, oil stains, or patches. After inspection, the final product is categorized quality-wise. The fault less fabrics are sent to the packaging department while the defective ones are sent for further corrections. Denim is a relatively heavy, yarn-dyed twill fabric traditionally made of cotton with color warp yarns and undyed fill yarns. Most denim fabric is used to make trousers. Denim is a name derived from French 'Serge de Nimes'. Originally had dark blue, brown or dark grey warp with a white or gray filling giving a mottled look and used only for work clothes. A firm durable twilled usually cotton fabric. (Plural) overalls or trousers usually of blue denim, namely a firm durable twilled usually cotton fabric woven with colored warp and white filling threads. Twill – right hand – may be L2/1 or L3/1. / масляный развод (или потёк). уточные пряжи. Леви Штраус (Levi Strauss). , с новыми компаниями такими как Дикиш (Dickies) и Рэнглё (Wrangler). Леви (Levi) и Дикиш (Dickies), Кэлвин Клайн (Calvin Klein). ткацкий станок Толя (Toller loom), такой как Мэйсэн (Mason), Лоэл (Lowell), Люистэн (Lewiston), Колвин (Colvin), . В самом начале 1500-х на Юге Франции в городе Ним (Nîmes) освоили и впервые стали изготавливать ткань саржу (по-Французски – Сэрж (Serge)). Дешёвый голубой (blue) краситель из Индии – Индиго (Indigo) доставлялся в Ним в основном из Итальянского порта Генуя (по-Французски – Жени (Gênes)), и именовался во Франции Блю дё Жени (Bleu de Gênes). Из готовой голубой ткани очень скоро стали шить для Генуэзских моряков штаны, а о поставляемой ткани говорили как о Сарже из Нима (по-Французски – Сэрж дё Ним (Serge de Nîmes)). От сюда со временем и пошли сокращённые термины Дёним или Дэним (Denim) и Голубая Дьжин или Джинса (Blue Jean). Смотрите также Дьжин или Джинса или Джинсовка или Джинсовая Ткань (Jean). Хлопчатобумажная ткань с трёхнитным основонастилочным саржевым переплетением. От Кутюр, от Французского Haute Couture, означающее буквально Высокая Мода, . Дёним – первоначальное название хлопчатобумажной джинсовой ткани, плотной и прочной. Её производство было начато в конце XIX века во Франции. У дёнима окрашена только нить основы, а уточная нить – белая. Благодаря такому переплетению лицевая сторона чаще всего синяя или чёрная, а изнаночная – белая. Дёним, от Французских слов Serge de Nimes, означающие Саржа Из Нима, – это грубая, плотная ткань саржевого переплетения. Из дёнима были сшиты первые классические джинсы. История:- многие историки сходятся во мнении, что слово Дёним берёт своё происхождение от Французского города Ним, который славился своими прочными тканями. Около 300 года Нашей Эры во Французском городе Ним изготовляли ткань, которая называлась Serge de Nimes – Саржа из Нима. Саржа, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, – это хлопчатобумажная, шёлковая или искусственная ткань с диагональным переплетением нитей. В экспедиции Христофора Колумба паруса на кораблях были пошиты из ткани Serge de Nimes. Ещё в XVI веке в Европе была известна хлопчатобумажная саржа диагонального переплетения под названием Дьжин (Jean). Эту ткань вырабатывали во Франции, в городе Ним (de Nimes), а город Генуя поставлял краситель индиго. Через много столетий из этой ткани стали шить джинсы (изначально спецодежду для ковбоев и золотоискателей). К середине XX века из дёнима уже шили любую одежду и аксессуары (куртки, жакеты, платья, сарафаны, юбки, сумки, береты и так далее). Если раньше одежда из денима считалась прерогативой бедняков, то сегодня из этой ткани шьют даже вечерние платья! Одежда из дёнима в наши дни уместна как на пикнике, так и вечеринке. Исключением станет, пожалуй, лишь офис или предприятие (во многих компаниях одежда из дёнима запрещена правилами дресс-кода). Одежда, аксессуары и даже обувь – из дёнима сегодня изготавливают всё, что угодно. Дёним можно также встретить и в дизайне интерьера. Шанэль (Chanel), Дисэль (Diesel), Стэла МэКатни (Stella McCartney), Кавалли (Cavalli), Эрве Лежи (Hervé Léger) – эти модные дома практически всегда имеют в своих коллекциях одежду и аксессуары из дёнима.

DENITRIFICATION = ДЕНИТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Denitrification is the biochemical reduction and loss of nitrate or nitrite to gaseous nitrogen, either as N_2 or oxides of nitrogen (N_2O, NO, NO_2). / Под Денитрификацией, от Латинского слова De, означающее:- (i) Отмена или Отсутствие или Устранение Чего-Либо (например, дегазация, дезориентация, демобилизация); и (ii) Движение Вниз или Понижение (например, девальвация), Греческого слова Nitron, означающее первоначально – Природная Сода, затем

– Селитра, и Латинского слова Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается восстановление так называемыми денитрифицирующими Бактериями почвы и водоёмов нитратов и нитритов до молекулярного азота или закиси азота. Протекая в условиях высокой влажности и плохой аэрации в почве, денитрификация снижает содержание азота в ней. Обработка почвы, улучшающая её аэрацию угнетает денитрификацию.

DENKS = DUAL EMPLOYED, NO KIDS

DENOMINATION = ДЕНОМИНАЦИЯ – (1) Denomination is a class of units having specified values, such as a system of currency. / Под Деноминацией понимается изменение нарицательной стоимости денежных знаков с целью стабилизации валюты и упрощения расчётов. При проведении деноминации денежные знаки прежних выпусков обмениваются на новые, более крупные денежные единицы. При этом, соответственно, пересчитываются цены, тарифы и заработные платы.

(2) Denomination is the Dollar amount shown on the face of the security. Also known as Face Amount or Face Value. In the case of securities, classification of the security in accordance with the amount of the par value. / В случае с ценными бумагами, классификация ценной бумаги в соответствии с суммой её номинальной стоимости.

DENOMINATION UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ДЕНОМИНАЦИИ (или НОМИНАЛ, или НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Denomination Unit:- the face value or principal amount for which a bond is made out.

DENSE PANICLE = ПЛОТНАЯ МЕТЁЛКА – Dense Panicle (Dn) is a very crowded arrangement of spikelets on the panicle branches, resulting in a large number of spikelets per unit length of panicle. A panicle that contains many grains close together (a high number of grains per unit area). / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

DENSITOMETER = ДЕНСИТОМЕТР – Densitometer is an instrument designed for measuring optical density of a photographic negative or positive or a printed image; not suitable for colorimetry. / Под Денситометром, от Латинского слова Densitas, означающее Плотность, и Греческого слова Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается прибор для измерения оптической плотности (оптической передачи или отражения) таких материалов, как фотоплёнка или фотопластинки. Его применяют в спектроскопии для определения позиции спектральных линий и полос, а также для замера их относительной плотности, а значит и интенсивности. Денситометр – инструмент для измерения оптической плотности печати (денситометры отражённого излучения) и оптической плотности негативов (денситометры пропущенного излучения).

DENSITOMETRY = ДЕНСИТОМЕТРИЯ – Densitometry is a technique for measurement of optical density by use of a densitometer. / Под Денситометрией, от Латинского слова Densitas, означающее Плотность, и Греческого слова Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается раздел фотографической сенситометрии, в котором изучаются и разрабатываются способы измерения оптической плотности фотографических слоёв. Приборы, используемые для измерения оптической плотности, называются Денситометрами.

DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ВЕС, или АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ) – (1) Density:- as a measure of physical properties of a substance, the ratio of the mass (weight) of the substance to its volume. Knowing the density of something makes it possible to reasonably approximate a required weight of the substance by measuring volume, which is often more convenient. For example, fine granulated salt may have a density of about 1.25 grams per cubic centimeter. Density is the mass per unit volume (usually expressed as grams per cubic centimeter (g/cc)). See also Specific Gravity. / Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды. Плотность – одна из основных физических характеристик вещества или тела, равная отношению массы dm малого элемента вещества или тела объёмом dV к этому объёму:- $\rho = dm / dV$. Единица плотности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – кг/м^3.

(2) The mass of wood substance enclosed within the boundary surfaces of a wood-plus-voids complex having unit volume. It is variously expressed as pounds per cubic foot, kilograms per cubic meter, or grams per cubic centimeter, at a specified moisture content.

DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ (или ГУСТОТА, или КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ) – (1) Density:- the mass of a unit volume of a substance. Its numerical value varies with the units used. Density is the mass per unit volume (usually expressed as grams per cubic centimeter (g/cc)). See also Specific Gravity. Density:- as a measure of physical properties of a substance, the ratio of the mass (weight) of the substance to its volume. Knowing the density of something makes it possible to reasonably approximate a required weight of the substance by measuring volume, which is often more convenient. For example, fine granulated salt may have a density of about 1.25 grams per cubic centimeter. / Смотрите также Удельный Вес (Specific Gravity). Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды. Плотность тела или вещества – одна из основных физических характеристик тела или вещества, равная отношению массы dm малого элемента тела или вещества объёмом dV к этому объёму:- $\rho = dm/dV$. Плотность однородного тела или вещества одинакова во всех его точках и равна:- $\rho = m/V$. Плотность неоднородного тела или вещества неодинакова в разных его точках. Средняя плотность тела или вещества равна:- $\rho_{ср} = m/V$. Плотность тела или вещества растёт с увеличением давления и, как правило, убывает с ростом температуры. При переходе вещества из жидкого состояния в газообразное и из твёрдого в жидкое плотность скачкообразно уменьшается (исключение представляют вода и чугун, плотность которых при плавлении увеличивается). Единица измерения плотности в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) – килограмм на кубический метр (кг/м^3). В отношении смазочных масел под плотностью понимается объёмная масса вещества, показатели которой обычно приводятся в кг/м^3 при температуре +15 °C или +20 °C. Плотность смазочных масел находится в диапазоне 700–950 кг/м^3 в зависимости от качества базового масла, густоты и присадок. Под Плотностью Тела понимается одна из основных физических характеристик тела (вещества), равная отношению массы dm малого элемента вещества объёмом dV к этому объёму:- $\rho = dm / dV$. Плотность однородного тела одинакова во всех его точках и равна:- $\rho = m / V$. Плотность неоднородного тела неодинакова в разных его точках; средняя плотность тела $\rho_{СР} = m / V$. Плотность вещества растёт с увеличением давления и, как правило, убывает с ростом температуры. При переходе вещества из жидкого состояния в газообразное и из твёрдого в жидкое. Плотность скачкообразно уменьшается (исключение представляют вода и чугун, плотность которых при плавлении увеличивается). Единица плотности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – килограмм на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды. Плотность (ρ), физическая величина, определяемая для однородного вещества его массой в единице объёма.

Плотность неоднородного вещества – предел отношения массы к объёму, когда объём стягивается к точке, в которой определяется плотность. Отношение плотностей двух веществ при определённых стандартных физических условиях называется Относительной Плотностью:- для жидких и твёрдых веществ она обычно определяется по отношению к плотности дистиллированной воды при 4 °C, для газов – по отношению к плотности сухого воздуха или водорода при нормальных условиях. Средняя Плотность Тела определяется отношением массы тела m к его объёму V, то есть ρ = m/V. Единицей плотности в СИ является килограмм на кубический метр (кг/м^3), в СГС Системе Единиц грамм на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3). На практике пользуются также внесистемными единицами плотности:- грамм на литр (г/л), тонна на кубический метр (т/м^3) и другие. Для измерения плотности веществ применяют плотномеры, пикнометры, ареометры, гидростатическое взвешивание (смотрите Весы Мора). Другие методы определения плотности основаны на связи плотности с параметрами состояния вещества или с зависимостью протекающих в веществе процессов от его плотности. Так, плотность идеального газа может быть вычислена по уравнению состояния ρ = Pm/RT, где P – давление газа, m – его молекулярная масса (мольная масса), R – газовая постоянная, T – абсолютная температура, или определена, например, по скорости распространения ультразвука c = 1 / √βρ (здесь β – адиабатическая сжимаемость газа). Диапазон значений плотности природных тел и сред исключительно широк. Так, плотность межзвёздной среды не превышает 10^{-21} кг/м^3, средняя плотность Солнца составляет 1 410 кг/м^3, Земли – 5 520 кг/м^3, наибольшая плотность металлов – 22 500 кг/м^3 (осмий), плотность вещества атомных ядер – 10^{17} кг/м^3, наконец, плотность нейтронных звёзд может, по-видимому, достигать 10^{20} кг/м^3. Значения плотности некоторых широко используемых веществ и материалов приведены в таблице. Смотрите также Газы, и Металлы. Для пористых и сыпучих тел различают Истинную Плотность (её определяют без учёта имеющихся в теле пустот) и Кажущуюся Плотность (отношение массы тела ко всему занимаемому им объёму). Плотность, как правило, уменьшается с ростом температуры (вследствие теплового расширения тел) и увеличивается с повышением давления. Аномально ведут себя, например, вода, чугун, аморфный кварц. Так, у воды плотность имеет максимальное значение при 4 °C и уменьшается как с повышением, так и с понижением температуры. При агрегатных превращениях вещества плотность изменяется скачком (смотрите Агрегатные Состояния), причём при переходе из жидкого состояния в твёрдое плотность обычно растёт, однако у воды, например, она при затвердевании уменьшается. Под Концентрацией, от новолатинского слова Concentratio, от латинских слов Con (Cum), означающее Вместе или С, и Centrum, означающее Средоточие или Центр, понимается сосредоточение, скопление, насыщенность, объединение. Смотрите Концентрация В Химии, Концентрация Производства. Концентрация в химии, величина, выражающая относительное количество данного компонента (независимой составной части) в физико-химической системе (смеси, растворе, сплаве). Чаще всего применяют следующие способы выражения концентрации:- (i) Долевая Концентрация По Массе (Весовая Долевая Концентрация) – отношение массы данного компонента к массе всей системы; это отношение, умноженное на 100, даёт процентную концентрацию по массе (весовые проценты). (ii) Атомная (Мольная) Долевая Концентрация – отношение числа грамм-атомов (молей) данного компонента к общему числу грамм-атомов (молей) системы; это отношение, умноженное на 100, даёт концентрацию в атомных (мольных) процентах. (iii) Объёмная Долевая Концентрация – отношение объёма данного компонента к общему объёму системы; умноженная на 100, она даёт концентрацию в объёмных процентах. Концентрацию жидких систем часто выражают массой вещества, растворённого в 100 граммах (г) (иногда в 1 литре (л)) растворителя, или же числом молей вещества в 1 000 молей растворителя. В учении о растворах постоянно пользуются понятиями Молярность (число молей растворённого вещества, содержащееся в 1 л раствора) и Молярность (число молей вещества, растворённого в 1 000 г растворителя). В объёмном анализе концентрацию выражают Нормальностью (числом грамм-эквивалентов действующей составной части в 1 л раствора) и титром (числом граммов действующего или определяемого вещества, отвечающим 1 миллилитру (мл) раствора). На практике для определения концентрации служат как обычные приёмы количественного анализа, так и некоторые инструментальные методы, позволяющие быстро и достаточно точно установить содержание главной составной части (например, определение концентрации водных растворов кислот, щёлочей, солей, этилового спирта по измерению плотности ареометром).

(2) Density:- the weight of cargo per cubic foot or other unit. A physical characteristic measuring a commodity's mass per unit volume or pounds per cubic foot; an important factor in ratemaking, since density affects the utilization of a carrier's vehicle. Density is a quantity or number per unit volume or area. The weight of an article or container per cubic foot or cubic meter. The ratio or mass to bulk or volume. The number tons carried over a line (or section of a line) in a unit of time.

(3) Density is an index of the number of wool fibers per unit of a sheep's body. Fine-wool breeds show greater fleece density than the coarser wool breeds.

DENSITY RATE = СТАВКА ЗА КОМПАКТНОСТЬ – Density Rate is a rate based upon the density and shipment weight.

DENT = ЗУБ (или ЗУБЕЦ) – Dent:- on a loom, the space between the wires of a reed. / Зуб бёрда.

DENTATE = ЗУБЧАТОЕ (или ЗУБОВИДНОЕ) – Dentate:- toothed, usually with the sharp teeth pointed outward. Dentate:- with sharp teeth perpendicular to the margin.

DENTATE LEAF = ЗУБЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Dentate Leaf has little teeth at the margin. / Простые не расчленённые листья разделяются по краю листовой пластинки на зубчатые – острые зубцы с равными сторонами.

DEODORIZATION = ДЕЗОДОРАЦИЯ (или ОТБИВАНИЕ НЕПРИЯТНОГО ЗАПАХА) – Deodorization:- (Latin:- odor – odor; de – negation = to render odorless) elimination of odors. / Устранение запахов. Под Дезодорацией, от Французской приставки Des или Dés, означающее Отрицание или Отсутствие Чего-либо или Удаление или Уничтожение, и Латинского слова Odoratio, означающее Запах, понимается устранение или ослабление или маскировка неприятных запахов, например, от гниения отбросов, при очистке воздуха, воды. Неприятный запах обусловлен присутствием в воздухе аммиака, сероводорода, скатола, индола, летучих жирных кислот и других веществ, образующихся в результате гнилостного разложения органических субстратов. Дезодорация достигается вентиляцией, применением специальных веществ, поглощающих газы (древесный уголь, торф и тому подобное) или изменяющих их состав (хлористый цинк, формалин, хлорная известь и другие). Дезодорация воздуха осуществляется пропусканием его через поглотители (например, активированный уголь), озонированием, распылением дезодоранта; дезодорация воды – аэрацией воды, введением аммиака и тому подобного. Наличие неприятного запаха в животноводческом помещении – показатель нарушения ветеринарно-санитарных правил эксплуатации объектов, недостаточной их вентиляции. Дезодорация в животноводческих помещениях достигается в процессе своевременной уборки навоза, нормальной работы жижестоков, вентиляции, применения глубокой подстилки. Для дезодорации на мясокомбинатах и холодильниках внутренние поверхности помещений обрабатывают 1%-ным раствором марганцовокислого калия, горячим 1%-ным раствором едкой щёлочи или раствором хлорной извести, содержащим 2% активного хлора. Для окисления летучих жирных кислот в помещения через вентиляционные устройства вводят озон, концентрация которого не должна превышать 0.05–0.1 м^2 на 1 м^3 воздуха.

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID = ДЕЗОКСИРИБОНУКЛЕИНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА – The genetic make-up of all organisms consists of Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA), a very long double-strand molecule consisting of a repetition of just four basic nucleotide building blocks – adenine, cytosine, guanine and thymine. The precise sequence of these building blocks differs from organism to organism. The more remote the relationship between organisms, the greater the difference in their DNA sequence. These differences represent the basis for identifying different species. Independently of the nature of the sample to be analyzed, the examination generally comprises three steps. A crucial factor influencing the success of any analytical examination of the DNA is the availability of sufficient quantities of DNA in the purest possible form. The quality and quantity of the DNA isolated from a parent material depends directly on the degree to which it is processed. The more strongly a material is processed, the shorter the average fragment length of the originally very long DNA. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA):- the molecule that is the repository of genetic information in all cellular organisms and many viruses. The information coded in DNA determines the structure and function of the organism. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) is the genetic material, contained in the chromosomes of all cellular organisms and some viruses, e.g., potato spindle tuber virus. An extremely long double-helical linear polymer in which the gene sequences are encoded as the order in which four types of nucleotide bases occur, each paired with a complementary base. Groups of three base pairs in a structural gene specify the code for the 20 types of amino acids (and one or two rare ones such as selenocysteine) that make proteins. Other sequences encode control functions such as start or stop (transcribing a sequence) signals. Much of the DNA in many organisms consists of apparently non-coding or repetitive sequences of unknown function. / виды (species). Генетическое строение всех организмов состоит из Дезоксирибонуклейновой кислоты (ДНК), очень длинной двунитевой (двухцепочечной) молекулы, состоящей из повторения всего навсего четырёх базовых нуклеотидных гнездящихся блоков (мономеров) – аденина (adenine), гуанина (guanine), тимина (thymine) и цитозина (cytosine). Чем больше отдалённость во взаимосвязи между организмами, тем значительнее разница в последовательности их ДНК. Качество и количество выделенной из материнского материала ДНК напрямую зависит от степени . Дезоксирибонуклеиновая кислота (ДНК) это высокополимерное природное соединение, содержащееся в ядрах клеток живых организмов. Вместе с белками гистонами ДНК образует вещество хромосом. ДНК является носителем генетической информации, а её отдельные участки соответствуют определённым генам. Молекула ДНК состоит из двух полинуклеотидных цепей, закрученных одна вокруг другой в спираль. Цепи построены из большого числа мономеров четырёх типов – нуклеотидов, специфичность которых определяется одним из четырёх азотистых оснований:- (i) аденин, (ii) гуанин, (iii) тимин и (iv) цитозин. Сочетания трёх рядом стоящих нуклеотидов в цепи ДНК (триплеты или кодоны) составляют генетический код. Нарушения последовательности нуклеотидов в цепи ДНК приводят к наследственным изменениям в организме – мутациям. ДНК точно воспроизводятся при делении клеток, что обеспечивает в ряду поколений клеток и организмов передачу наследственных признаков и специфических форм обмена веществ.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY = ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ (или МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ) – On 1977-October-01, the Department of Energy (DOE) became the twelfth cabinet-level department in the US Federal Government. The Department of Energy's (DOE's) overarching mission is to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the United States; to promote scientific and technological innovation in support of that mission; and to ensure the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex. The Department's strategic goals to achieve the mission are designed to deliver results along five strategic themes:- (i) Energy Security:- Promoting America's energy security through reliable, clean, and affordable energy; (ii) Nuclear Security:- Ensuring America's nuclear security; (iii) Scientific Discovery and Innovation:- Strengthening US scientific discovery, economic competitiveness, and improving quality of life through innovations in science and technology; (iv) Environmental Responsibility:- Protecting the environment by providing a responsible resolution to the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons production; and (v) Management Excellence:- Enabling the mission through sound management. The Department of Energy (DOE) has one of the richest and most diverse histories in the Federal Government. Although only in existence for a quarter century, the Department traces its lineage to the Manhattan Project and beyond. Researchers interested in documenting DOE history are welcome to browse DOE records, including declassified materials on the nuclear weapons program. DOE supports museums and historic facilities across the country dedicated to displaying and interpreting the history of the Department and its scientific and technological missions. Public tours are also available at some of the Department's sites. Owning some of the XX century's most historically significant physical properties, the Department oversees a vigorous historic preservation program dedicated to preserving and interpreting its heritage. The origins of the Department of Energy can be traced to the Manhattan Project and the race to develop the atomic bomb during World War II. In 1942, the US Army Corps of Engineers established the Manhattan Engineer District to manage the project. Following the war, Congress engaged in a vigorous and contentious debate over civilian versus military control of the atom. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 settled the debate by creating the Atomic Energy Commission, which took over the Manhattan Engineer District's sprawling scientific and industrial complex. The Atomic Energy Commission was specifically established to maintain civilian government control over the field of atomic research and development. During the early Cold War Years, the Commission focused on designing and producing nuclear weapons and developing nuclear reactors for naval propulsion. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ended exclusive government use of the atom and began the growth of the commercial nuclear power industry, giving the Atomic Energy Commission authority to regulate the new industry. In response to changing needs in the mid 1970's, the Atomic Energy Commission was abolished and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 created two new agencies: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate the nuclear power industry and the Energy Research and Development Administration to manage the nuclear weapon, naval reactor, and energy development programs. However, the extended energy crisis of the 1970's soon demonstrated the need for unified energy organization and planning. The Department of Energy Organization Act brought the federal government's agencies and programs into a single agency. The Department of Energy, activated on 1977-October-01, assumed the responsibilities of the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission, and parts and programs of several other agencies. The Department provided the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan by coordinating and administering the energy functions of the federal government. The Department undertook responsibility for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology, federal power marketing, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, energy regulatory programs, and a central energy data collection and analysis program. Over its two decade history, the Department has shifted its emphasis and focus as the needs of the nation have changed. During the late 1970's, the Department emphasized energy development and regulation. In the 1980's, nuclear weapons research, development, and production took a priority. Since the end of the Cold War, the Department has focused on environmental clean up of the nuclear weapons complex, nonproliferation and stewardship of the nuclear stockpile, energy efficiency and conservation, and technology transfer and industrial competitiveness. Today, the Department of Energy contributes to the future of the nation by ensuring our energy security, maintaining the safety and reliability of our nuclear stockpile, cleaning up the environment from the legacy of the Cold War, and developing innovations in science and technology. US Department of Energy (US DOE) is the federal department established by the Department of Energy Organization Act to consolidate the major federal energy functions into one cabinet-level department that would formulate a comprehensive, balanced national energy policy. The agency is headquartered in Washington, DC. / инновация . сохранение (conservation).

DEPENDANT DEMAND = ЗАВИСИМЫЙ СПРОС – Dependant Demand is a demand directly related to or derived from the demand for other items or end products. Dependent demands are therefore calculated, and need not and should not be forecast.

DEPENDENT CLAIM = ЗАВИСИМАЯ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ (или ЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПУНКТ МНОГОЗВЕННОЙ ФОРМУЛЫ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ) – Dependent Claim is a claim that refers back to (depends on) and further limits a preceding dependent or independent claim. A dependent claim shall include every limitation of the claim from which it depends.

DEPLETE = ИСТОЩАТЬ (или ОБЕДНЯТЬ) – Deplete:- the depletion of additives expressed as an approximate percentage. / истощение присадок, выраженное как .

DEPLETION = ИСТОЩЕНИЕ (или РАЗУБОЖИВАНИЕ, или ИСЧЕРПЫВАНИЕ, или ИСЧЕРПАНИЕ) – Depletion is a method of computing a deduction to account for a reduction in value of extractable natural resources. Exhaustion or amortization of a natural resource, such as a mineral deposit or oil well. / Истощение или амортизация природных ресурсов, таких как минеральные ископаемые или нефть. Под Разубоживанием понимается снижение содержания полезного компонента или полезной составляющей в добытом полезном ископаемом по сравнению с содержанием их в массиве (балансовых запасах). Разубоживание характеризуется коэффициентом разубоживания – отношением разности содержания полезного компонента в погашенных балансовых запасах и в добытом полезном ископаемом к содержанию в погашенных балансовых запасах. Разубоживание вызывается перемещением вмещающих пород с полезными ископаемыми при их добыче и ведёт к увеличению затрат на обогащение полезных ископаемых. Истощение или Разубоживание:- практика бухгалтерского учёта, которой могут пользоваться компании, занимающиеся добычей нефти, газа, угля и иных полезных ископаемых. Обычно истощение или разубоживание рассматривается в качестве формы кредита, который сокращает облагаемый налогами доход. Товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью по добыче нефти и газа передают этот кредит своим партнёрам с ограниченной ответственностью, которые могут использовать его для сокращения своего подоходного налога.

DEPLETION ACCOUNTING = УЧЁТ ИСТОЩЕНИЯ (или УЧЁТ РАЗУБОЖИВАНИЯ) – Depletion Accounting:- natural resources, such as metals, oil, gas and timber, which conceivably can be reduced to zero over the years, present a special problem in capital management. Depletion is an accounting practice consisting of charges against earnings based upon the amount of the asset taken out of the total reserves in the period for which accounting is made. A bookkeeping entry, it does not represent any cash outlay nor are funds earmarked for that purpose.

DEPOSIT = ДЕПОЗИТ (или ВКЛАД) – (1) Deposit:- goods or money placed with a bank or other financial institution, or an initial payment made on an item to reserve it, or an initial payment for something being bought on hire purchase or by means of a credit sale agreement. Deposit is any money in a savings or a checking account or in a certificate of deposit (CD). The entrust securities or other valuables to a bank or other institution for safekeeping. The initial outlay required by a broker of a client to open a futures position, returnable upon liquidation of that position. Deposit is:- (1) a transaction involving a transfer of funds to another party for safekeeping. This type of deposit is identical to the money an investor transfers into a bank's savings or checking accounts. (2) A portion of funds that is used as security or collateral for the delivery of a good. Some contracts require a percentage of funds to be transferred before delivery as an act of good faith. An example is the initial margin deposit required for entering into a new futures contract. Amounts deposited with banks by customer (term used in particular in connection with demand and time deposits). / Депозит это взнос денежных средств или ценных бумаг на хранение в специализированном учреждении. и вкладные операции. К Вкладам или Депозитам относятся денежные средства, хранящиеся в банках или иных финансовых учреждениях. Вклады подразделяются на:- бессрочные вклады, вклады до востребования, выигрышные вклады, срочные вклады и условные вклады. Вкладчик или Депонент, от Латинского слова Дэпоно (Depono), означающее Кладу, понимаеся физическое или юридическое лиц, внёсшее ценности в депозит. Под Депозитом, от Латинского слова Дэпозитум (Depositum), означающее Вещь, Отданная На Хранение, понимаются:- (i) вклады в банках и иных финансовых учреждениях; или (ii) материальные ценности, такие как деньги или ценные бумаги, поступающие в специализированные финансовые учреждения и подлежащие возврату внёсшему их лицу (вкладчику или депоненту) или какому-либо другому лицу по его указанию по наступлении определённых условий. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) операции по депозитам осуществлялись судебными, нотариальными, таможенными, лечебными и некоторыми другими учреждениями, для чего учреждения Госбанка СССР открывали им специальные счета по депозитным суммам. На депозитные счета судов денежные суммы вносили во исполнение судебных решений для передачи взыскателям. В депозиты нотариальной конторы деньги или ценные бумаги вносились при невозможности вручить их самому кредитору (нотариальная контора принимала их в депозит, не проверяя основания взноса). Сданные в депозит денежные суммы хранились в течение сроков исковой давности (если они были сданы бюджетным учреждением – то до конца данного календарного года), а затем перечислялись в доход государственного бюджета.

(2) In Customs, Deposit is a sum of money provisionally paid (French:- 'Consignation'), or title deeds, bearer bonds, etc, lodged as security for the payment of such duties, taxes or other sums as may become chargeable.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT = ДЕПОЗИТНЫЙ СЧЁТ – (1) Deposit Account is the bank account that pays interest, but sometimes notice has to be given before funds may be withdrawn.

(2) In the US trademark law, Deposit Account is an account that is established in the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), upon payment of a fee for establishing such an account, for the convenience in paying any fees due, in ordering services offered by the USPTO, copies of records, etc.

DEPOSITARY = ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ – Depositary is a corporate agency established to safekeep customer securities in its nominee name. Depositaries simplify securities trading by immobilizing the securities and by offering book entry settlement between participants. Banks or brokers where the valuables contained in a safekeeping account are stored for safe custody. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account). Депозитарий:- в международном праве, государство или международная организация, взявшие на себя обязательство хранить текст конкретного международного договора, документы о его ратификации и так далее. Как правило, депозитарий обозначается в самом договоре.

DEPOSITARY BANK = БАНК ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ – The term Depositary Bank means:- (i) the first bank to which a check is transferred, even if such bank is also the paying bank or the payee; or (ii) a bank to which a check is transferred for deposit in an account at such bank, even if the check is physically received and indorsed first by another bank. In the United States, Depositary Bank (receiving depository institution in the Expedited Funds Availability Act (EFAA)) means the first bank to which a check is transferred, even if it is also the paying bank or the payee. When a check is deposited in an account, the bank that holds the account is deemed to have received the first transfer of the check, and thus is the depositary bank, even if the check is physically received and indorsed first by another bank.

DEPOSIT BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ВКЛАДОВ (или БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ДЕПОЗИТОВ) – Deposit Banking:- bank transactions that serve in the procurement of cash capital, thus representing liabilities for the bank. Deposit banking comprises the acceptance of deposits and the issue of the bank's own promissory notes (debentures). Opposite:- Lending Business.

DEPOSIT BASE = ДЕПОЗИТНАЯ БАЗА – Deposit Base:- average volume of customer deposits available to the bank for investment at any given time regardless of withdrawal options available to customers.

DEPOSIT BUSINESS = ДЕПОЗИТНЫЙ БИЗНЕС (или ВКЛАДНЫЙ БИЗНЕС) – Deposit Business:- transactions under which the bank accepts borrowed funds and thereby assumes liabilities in respect of customers in the form of savings or investments. Also includes the issue of medium-term notes and own offerings. The opposite of Lending Business. / Вкладные операции.

DEPOSIT FACILITY = ДЕПОЗИТНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ВКЛАДОВ, или ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ВКЛАДОВ) – Deposit Facility:- facility is an internationally widely used term for a credit line or borrowing framework. Deposit facility refers to a standing facility of the European Central Bank (ECB) which eligible counterparties (banks) may use to make overnight deposits with the Eurosystem at a previously established interest rate. Generally speaking, this interest rate is the lower limit of the overnight rate. Deposit Facility is a standing facility of the Eurosystem which counterparties may use to make overnight deposits, remunerated at a pre-specified interest rate, at an national central bank. Deposit Facility is a standing facility of the Eurosystem which counterparties may use to make overnight deposits, which are remunerated at a pre-specified interest rate, at an national central bank (NCB). See also Key ECB Interest Rates. / однодневных расчётных депозитов, .

DEPOSIT OF ESTIMATED DUTIES = ДЕПОЗИТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ПОШЛИН – Deposit Of Estimated Duties:- this refers to antidumping duties which must be deposited upon entry of merchandise which is the subject of an antidumping duty order for each manufacturer, producer or exporter equal to the amount by which the foreign market value exceeds the United States price of the merchandise.

DEPOSITOR PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ВКЛАДЧИКА (или ЗАЩИТА ДЕПОНЕНТА) – Depositor Protection is a safeguard for customer claims in the event of a bank filing for bankruptcy. Under a private law agreement reached among the banks, the latter would advance privileged claims under bankruptcy.

DEPOSITORY ELIGIBLE TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ, ПРОВОДИМАЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ, ПРОВОДИМАЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ) – Depository Eligible Transaction means transactions in those securities for which confirmation, affirmation, and book entry settlement can be performed through the facilities of a Clearing Agency. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION = ДЕПОЗИТАРНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Depository Institution is a financial institution that obtains its funds mainly through deposits from the public. This includes commercial banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks and credit unions. Although historically they have specialized in certain types of credit, nonbank depository institutions have broadened their powers in recent years. For example, Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) accounts, credit union share drafts and other services similar to checking accounts may be offered by thrift institutions. Financial institution that makes loans and obtains its funds mainly through accepting deposits from the public; includes commercial banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions. Depository Institutions are the banks and thrifts that are licensed to accept deposits from customers. Virtually all US depository institutions are insured by the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FDIC).

DEPOSITORY RECEIPT = ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ РАСПИСКА – Depository Receipt or Depositary Receipt is a negotiable financial instrument issued by a bank to represent a foreign company's publicly traded securities. The depositary receipt trades on a local stock exchange. Depositary receipts make it easier to buy shares in foreign companies because the shares of the company don't have to leave the home state. When the depositary bank is in the United States, the instruments are known as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). European banks issue European depositary receipts, and other banks issue global depositary receipts (GDRs). Depository Receipt is a document issued by a bank indicating ownership of an asset stored in a bank depository. In the case of many assets deliverable against futures contracts, transfer of ownership of an appropriate depository receipt may effect contract delivery. See also Vault Receipt and Warehouse Receipt. There are five types of Depository Receipt facilities:- (1) Unsponsored Depositary Receipts are issued by one or more depositaries in response to market demand, but without a formal agreement with the company. Today, unsponsored Depository Receipts are considered obsolete and, under most circumstances, are no longer established due to the lack of control of the facility and their hidden costs. (2) Sponsored Depository Receipts are issued by one depositary appointed by the company under what is known as a Deposit Agreement or service contract. Sponsored Depository Receipts give control of the facility to the company, and provide the flexibility to list on a national exchange in the US and the ability to raise capital. (3) A Sponsored Level-I Depository Receipt program is the simplest method for companies to access the US and non-US capital markets. Level-I Depositary Receipts are traded in the US over-the-counter (OTC) market and on some exchanges outside the United States. The company does not have to comply with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) or full Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure. A Sponsored Level-I Depository Receipt program allows a company to create a program to facilitate investment without changing its current reporting process. The Sponsored Level-I Depositary Receipt market is the fastest growing segment of the Depository Receipt market. Of the more than 1 800 Depositary Receipt programs currently trading, the vast majority of the sponsored programs are Level-I facilities. In addition, because of the benefits investors receive by investing in Depository Receipts, it is not unusual for a company with a Level-I program to obtain 5 percent to 15 percent of its shareholder base in Depository Receipt form. (4) A Sponsored Level-II And Level-III Depository Receipts, companies that wish to list their Depository Receipts on a stock exchange (NASDAQ®, American or New York) in the US, raise capital or make an acquisition using shares, use sponsored Level-II or III Depository Receipts. Level-II and III Depository Receipt programs require SEC registration and adherence to US GAAP. These types of Depository Receipts can also be listed on some exchanges outside the United States. Level-II Depository Receipts are exchange-listed securities but do not involve raising of new capital. Level-III programs typically generate the most US investor interest because capital is being raised. Generally, companies that choose either a Level-II or Level-III program will attract a significant number of US investors. (5) Private Placement (144A) Depositary Receipts, in addition to the three levels of sponsored Depository Receipt programs that trade publicly, a company can also access the US and other markets outside the US through a private placement of sponsored Depository Receipts. Rule 144A Depository Receipts are capital-raising issues in which securities are privately placed to qualified institutional buyers (QIBs). As a result, these Depository Receipt programs do not require compliance with US GAAP or SEC registration. A company can also offer a Depository Receipt program to non-US investors using the Regulation S structured facility. Depending on the circumstances, a Level-I Depository Receipt program may be established alongside a 144A program. An instrument issued in one country that establishes an entitlement to a security held in custody in another country. For example, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), which are receipts for shares of foreign-based corporations, are traded on US exchanges; however, the underlying foreign shares are held in custody outside the United States. In the United Kingdom, Depositary Receipt is a negotiable certificate which gives evidence of the ownership of a company's shares. Often used as a medium by international investors,

particularly for investments in emerging markets, as they may be more marketable than the shares they represent. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

THE DEPOSITORY TRUST AND CLEARING CORPORATION = ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ ТРАСТОВАЯ И КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – A holding company established in September 1999 to oversee two principal subsidiaries: the Depository Trust Company and the National Securities Clearing Corporation. The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) was established in 1999 as a holding company for a group of operating companies providing securities clearance, settlement, custody and information services. Several of our companies have been serving the financial services industry for over three decades. Others were set up more recently to serve new customer groups or meet the changing needs of capital markets throughout the world. DTCC has operating facilities in multiple locations in the United States and overseas. DTCC through its subsidiaries, provides clearance, settlement and information services for equities, corporate and municipal bonds, government and mortgage-backed securities, money market instruments and over-the-counter derivatives transactions. DTCC provides custody and asset servicing for more than two million securities issues from the United States and 100 other countries and territories. In addition, DTCC is a leading processor of mutual funds and insurance transactions, linking funds and carriers with their distribution networks. For more than 35 years, DTCC's family of companies has helped automate, centralize, standardize and streamline processes that are critical to the safety and soundness of the capital markets. DTCC, through its subsidiaries, provides clearing, settlement and information services for equities, corporate and municipal bonds, government and mortgage-backed securities, money market instruments and over-the-counter derivatives. In addition, DTCC is a leading processor of mutual funds and insurance transactions, linking funds and carriers with their distribution networks. DTCC's depository provides custody and asset servicing for 3.6 million securities issues from the United States and 121 other countries and territories, valued at almost USD34 trillion. In 2009, DTCC settled more than USD1.48 quadrillion in securities transactions. DTCC operates through 10 subsidiaries – each of which serves a specific segment and risk profile within the securities industry:- (i) Avox Ltd; (ii) The Depository Trust Company (DTC); (iii) DTCC Derivatives Repository Ltd; (iv) DTCC Deriv/SERV LLC; (v) DTCC Loan/SERV LLC; (vi) DTCC Solutions LLC; (vii) EuroCCP Ltd; (viii) Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC); (ix) National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), and (x) The Warehouse Trust Company LLC. DTCC's joint venture company with Thomson Reuters, Omgeo, has over 6 000 customers in 45 countries and plays a critical role in institutional post-trade processing, acting as a central information management and processing hub for brokers, investment managers and custodian banks. DTCC's joint company with Markit, MarkitSERV, combines the DTCC Deriv/SERV and Markit Wire trade confirmation platforms to cover all major asset classes including credit, interest rate, equity and commodity derivatives. Pending regulatory approval, DTCC's joint venture company with NYSE Euronext, NYPC, will combine the industry-leading capabilities of NYSE Euronext's US futures exchange (NYSE Liffe US) and DTCC's Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC) to offer innovative risk management, clearing and settlement efficiencies for US fixed income securities and derivatives. Our Mission, Vision and Values:- (i) Mission:- we protect our clients and financial markets and systems as a whole. We leverage our scale and expertise to perfect a more robust, unified infrastructure and promote solutions that systematically reduce risks, amplify operating efficiency and minimize cost. (ii) Vision:- we are unwavering in our commitment to drive out risks and costs. To achieve this, we partner with clients to bring stability to the global financial markets and create efficiencies for an ever-expanding industry. (iii) Values:- DTCC's core values are the foundation upon which our mission and purpose are built. These values are:- (a) Integrity and Trust; (b) Quality and Excellence; (c) Customer Focus; (d) Employee Focus and Respect; (e) Innovation; and (f) Teamwork. DTCC is a holding company established in 1999 to combine The Depository Trust Company (DTC) and National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC). The depository, DTC, and the oldest of our clearing subsidiaries, NSCC, were both created in response to the paperwork crisis that developed in the securities industry in the late 1960s and early 1970s. At that time, brokers still exchanged paper certificates and checks for each trade, sending hundreds of messengers scurrying throughout Wall Street clutching bags of checks and securities. Wall Street's 'Paperwork Crisis':- With the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) handling 10 to 12 million shares daily, brokers were literally buried in paperwork, and concern about risk was growing in Congress, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and elsewhere. The crisis became so severe that, in order to help reduce the backlog, the exchanges closed every Wednesday, shortened trading hours on the other days, and extended settlement to T+5 from T+4. Eventually the industry developed two separate and distinct approaches to solve the paperwork problem. One Solution:- Immobilization:- The first solution was to immobilize physical stock certificates by maintaining them in a central location or depository, and to record changes of ownership using 'book-entry' accounting methods where no certificates actually change hands. Initially, this was done by the NYSE® and its Central Certificate Service. That led to the creation of DTCC's depository subsidiary in 1973. Another Solution:- Netting:- The second approach to solving the paperwork crisis involved a concept called Multilateral Netting. If one broker does 100 trades in IBM, both buying and selling at different prices with a variety of different brokers, there are few opportunities for netting. By interposing a central organization as the counterparty to all trades, all that broker's trades in IBM can settle to one net position, and all money for trades in all securities can settle to a single Dollar figure owed to or from the central counterparty. Today, with net money settlement, only a single money transfer is required, reducing the Dollar amount of financial obligations by as much as 98%. Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). (:- (i) Эвокс Эл.ти.ди. (Avox Ltd); (ii) Зи Депазытори Тчраст Кампэни (The Depository Trust Company; Ди.Ти.Си. (DTC)); (iii) Ди.Ти.Си.Си. Диривэтивз Рипазытори Эл.ти.ди. (DTCC Derivatives Repository Ltd); (iv) Ди.Ти.Си.Си Дирив/СЁВ Эл.Эл.Си. (DTCC Deriv/SERV LLC); (v) Ди.Ти.Си.Си. Лоун/СЁВ Эл.Эл.Си. (DTCC Loan/SERV LLC); (vi) Ди.Ти.Си.Си Солушинз Эл.Эл.Си. (DTCC Solutions LLC); (vii) ЮроуСи.Си.Пи. Эл.ти.ди. (EuroCCP Ltd); (viii) Фикст Инкам Клыринь Корпорэйшэн (Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Эф.Ай.Си.Си. (FICC)); (ix) Нэшинэл Сикьоритиз Клыринь Корпорэйшэн (National Securities Clearing Corporation; Эн.Эс.Си.Си. (NSCC)), и (x) Зи Вэрэхаус Тчраст Кампэни Эл.Эл.Си. (The Warehouse Trust Company LLC). совместное предприятие компании Ди.Ти.Си.Си. (DTCC) с Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters), Омдьжио (Omgeo), . взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM).

THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY = ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ ТРАСТОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – The Depository Trust Company (DTC) established in 1973, was created to reduce costs and provide clearing and settlement efficiencies by immobilizing securities and making 'book-entry' changes to ownership of the securities. It provides settlement services for all National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) trades and for institutional trades, which typically involve money and securities transfers between custodian banks and broker/dealers. A participant-owned central securities depository in the United States and a subsidiary of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC). DTC is a national clearinghouse for the settlement of trades in corporate and municipal securities. It performs custody services for its bank and broker/dealer customers. DTC products and services include:- (i) DTC Hub:- DTC's centralized communications system that consolidates messages between institutional investors and bank custodians; (ii) Institutional Delivery (ID) System:- DTC's confirmation/affirmation service; and (iii) Standing Instruction Database (SID):- A database which provides the participants' account and settlement instructions for all security types, settlement locations, and currencies. The NYSE® established the Central Certificate Service (CCS) on a limited basis in 1968 to keep track of the total number of shares held and transferred by broker-dealers who were NYSE® members. CCS would not have been successful, however, unless banks participated.

That spurred the formation of the Banking and Securities Industry Committee (BASIC) to investigate this and other issues and to recommend solutions. BASIC's work led to the creation of The Depository Trust Company (DTC), a limited-purpose trust company that would immobilize securities for broker-dealers and banks, complete the book-entry delivery of those securities, and handle the myriad operational tasks required to provide centralized, automated processing. In 1973 DTC assumed the operations of CCS and focused on custodial services for banks, brokers and other institutions. DTC also began providing centralized post-trade processing of institutional trades to further streamline this activity. The Depository Trust Company (DTC) is the world's largest securities depository, holding nearly USD20 trillion in assets for its Participants and their customers. DTC is a national clearinghouse for the settlement of trades in corporate and municipal securities and performs asset services for its participating banks and broker/dealers. DTC's network links more than 11 000 broker/dealers, custodian banks, and institutional investors, as well as transfer agents, paying agents, and exchange and redemption agents for securities issuers. DTC is owned by members of the financial industry. DTCC's subsidiary, The Depository Trust Company (DTC), established in 1973, was created to reduce costs and provide clearing and settlement efficiencies by immobilizing securities and making 'book-entry' changes to ownership of the securities. DTC provides securities movements for NSCC's net settlements, and settlement for institutional trades (which typically involve money and securities transfers between custodian banks and broker/dealers), as well as money market instruments. In 2009, DTC settled transactions worth more than USD299 trillion, and processed 299.5 million book-entry deliveries. In addition to settlement services, DTC brings efficiency to the securities industry by retaining custody of more than 3.5 million securities issues worth almost USD34 trillion, including securities issued in the US and more than 120 foreign countries and territories. Services of The Depository Trust Company (DTC) include:- (i) Custody and Safekeeping Services; (ii) Deposit and Withdrawal Services; (iii) Direct Registration Service; (iv) Dividend, Reorganization and Proxy Services; (v) Restricted Securities Family of Services; and (vi) Underwriting Services. DTC is a member of the US Federal Reserve System, a limited-purpose trust company under New York State banking law and a registered clearing agency with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The New York Stock Exchange affiliated organization Depository Trust Company (DTC) provides a central securities certificate depository through which brokers deliver securities by computerized bookkeeping entries, vastly reducing physical transfer of stock certificates. DTC is operated by a separate management and has an independent board of directors. Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. The Depository Trust Company (DTC) is a systemically important system for custodial and settlement services. Therefore, DTC has assessed itself against the Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems (SSS Recommendations). Sixteen of the nineteen SSS Recommendations are applicable to DTC. DTC observes each of the applicable sixteen SSS Recommendations as more fully described herein. The United States Congress requires clearing agencies, such as DTC, to be registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and subject to the SEC's comprehensive oversight. The clearing agency standards that DTC is required to adhere to as a clearing agency mirror some of the SSS Recommendations. DTC has wellfounded and transparent legal framework that is based upon the laws and regulations governing the settlement of securities transactions and the conduct of securities clearing agencies in the United States. DTC's corporate governance structure is designed to fulfill the public interest requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (Exchange Act) and provides for fair representation of users. DTC's rules are clear and enable its Participants to understand the financial risks associated with participation in DTC. DTC provides DTC Participants with safe and secure operations while maintaining cost-effectiveness. Background:- DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, a clearing organization as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA), a clearing corporation as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. DTC is subject to supervision or regulation by the SEC, the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Established in 1973, DTC was created to reduce costs and provide clearing and settlement efficiencies by immobilizing securities and making 'book-entry' changes to ownership of the securities. DTC is the world's largest securities depository and a clearing house for the settlement of securities trading activity. DTC is engaged in the business of effecting the transfer and pledge by computerized book-entry of securities deposited with it by its Participants. In order to facilitate subsequent transfers, all securities deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of its partnership nominee, Cede & Co. When the certificates are registered in the name of Cede & Co., they become fungible. Participants do not have an interest in any particular certificate; they have a proportionate interest in the total inventory of certificates of an issue. The deposit of securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC provides DTC Participants with a variety of Settlement Services to facilitate the end-of-day net settlement of obligations resulting from their trading activity in multiple markets. As described more fully below, DTC processes the movement of securities for trades that are cleared and settled in the Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) system operated by National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), processes transactions settled in Canadian Dollars through its interface with CDS Clearing and Depository Services, Inc., provides settlement services for institutional trades (which typically involve money and securities transfers between custodian banks and broker/dealers) that are affirmed/matched by Omgeo, and provides for the settlement of issuances and maturities of money market instruments. DTC Interface with NSCC:- NSCC is a systemically important system for clearing and settling virtually all broker-tobroker equity and corporate and municipal debt securities transactions in the United States. On an average trading day, NSCC clears over 40 million securities transactions (based upon 2008 transaction data). NSCC was established in 1976 as a New York business corporation. Since 1999, it has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. NSCC is registered with the SEC as a clearing agency. NSCC's core services are trade capture, and clearance and settlement through its CNS system. Trade capture, the first step in the clearance and settlement process, involves the daily receipt of trade data from over 50 trading venues, including national and regional securities exchanges, automated trading facilities and electronic communication networks and from NSCC Members submitting transaction data directly. That data is then compared or recorded. Trade comparison consists of validating and matching the buy and sell sides of a securities transaction, and results in a compared trade that is reported to its Members. As straight through processing measures have been adopted by the marketplaces, today over 99% of trade data is submitted to NSCC on a 'locked-in' basis, meaning that it is already compared by the marketplace of execution, and when submitted it is validated, recorded and reported to NSCC Members. The only trade comparison currently being done by NSCC is for some over-the-counter equity product and fixed income (corporate and municipal) securities processing. Under the CNS system, all compared and recorded transactions are netted by issue into one net long (buy) or net short (sell) position. As a continuous net system, those positions are further netted with positions of the same issue that remain open after their originally scheduled settlement date (usually T+3), so that trades scheduled to settle on any day are netted with fail positions to result in a single deliver or receive obligation for each Member for each issue in which it has activity. NSCC becomes the contra-party for settlement purposes, assuming the obligation of its Members that are receiving securities to receive and pay for those securities, and the obligation of Members that are delivering securities to make the delivery. CNS netting thus reduces the costs associated with securities transfers by reducing the number of securities movements required to settle transactions. In 2008, NSCC reduced the total value of obligations requiring financial settlement by 99% – from USD315.1 trillion to USD2.89 trillion. CNS relies on an interface with DTC for the book-entry movement of securities to settle obligations. CNS short positions (i.e. obligations to deliver) are compared against Members' DTC accounts to determine issue availability. If securities are available, they are transferred from the NSCC Member's account at DTC to NSCC's

account at DTC to cover the NSCC Member's short obligations to CNS. To control the automatic delivery of securities from their DTC accounts, NSCC Members can use CNS exemption procedures (partial settlements are permissible). The allocation of CNS long positions (i.e. obligations to receive) to receiving NSCC Members is processed in an order determined by an algorithm built into the system. Securities are automatically allocated to NSCC Members' long positions as the securities are received by NSCC. NSCC Members can request that they receive priority for some or all issues on a standing or override basis. Submission of buy-in notices and other specified activity will also affect the priority of a NSCC Member's long position. NSCC Daily money settlement for CNS activity is based on the value of all settled positions plus or minus mark-to-the-market amounts for all open CNS positions, and occurs through NSCC. The CNS deliveries made through DTC are made free of payment. NSCC's self-assessment of compliance with the CPSS-IOSCO Recommendations for Central Counterparties can be found at http://www.dtcc.com/legal/compliance. DTC Interface with CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.:- in 2006, DTC established with CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. (CDS) a 'northbound' Canadian-Link Service that supports valued transactions settled in Canadian Dollars. This Canadian-Link Service enables DTC Participants to clear and settle two categories of securities transactions – cross-border Canadian dollar securities transactions with participants of CDS (CDS Participants) and intra-DTC Canadian Dollar securities transactions with other DTC Participants. The Canadian-Link Service also enables DTC Participants to transfer Canadian Dollar funds to CDS Participants (through the facilities of CDS) and to other DTC Participants (through Canadian settlement banks acting for DTC and such DTC Participants). As with US Dollar transactions, Participants' security positions received versus Canadian Dollars are immediately available for redelivery in DTC as long as sufficient collateral and debit cap controls exist. The Canadian-Link provides Participants with a single depository interface for US and Canadian Dollar transactions and reduces cross-border processing costs and inefficiencies. The link also eliminates the problems associated with maintaining split inventories by permitting Participants to concentrate all US and Canadian security positions in their DTC accounts. This eliminates the need for Participants to maintain some portion of a position in a dually-listed issue in CDS for Canadian dollar settlements and the remainder in DTC for US Dollar settlements. It also eliminates the need for Participants to reposition inventory in preparation for corporate action events and or transaction processing. DTC Interface with Omgeo:- for institutional trades, DTC accepts electronic transmission of affirmed/matched trades from any service provider that has SEC approval to provide such services in the US market. Currently, Omgeo, a joint venture between DTCC and Thomson Reuters, is the only such approved provider. Omgeo provides global trade confirmation and trade matching systems. Institutional investors' trades affirmed in Omgeo's trade confirmation and trade matching systems are passed to DTC's settlement system electronically for automated settlement on a trade-fortrade basis. As a result of this automated process, the DTC Participants who settle such trades are not required to affirm/match the trade a second time. Rather, DTC Participants that are to deliver traded securities give electronic authorization to DTC to attempt the deliveries on their behalf and if they have a sufficient quantity of such securities in their accounts, the deliveries are completed. Issuances and Maturities of Money Markets Instruments (MMIs):- prior to 1990, most US money market instruments were issued and traded in physical form. This started to change in 1987 when DTC expanded its services to include a mechanism for the settlement of transactions against same-day funds in certain types of securities which customarily settle on that basis. Initially, the service was made available for municipal notes with a maturity of one year or less; municipal bonds issued with demand options; zero coupon bonds backed by US Government securities; collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset-backed securities; auction-rate and tender-rate preferred stocks and notes; and medium term notes. Beginning in 1990, commercial paper, as well as money-market certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances were made eligible for DTC services. Today, approximately 99% of all US commercial paper is distributed and settled through DTC. MMIs represent approximately 42% of DTC's total settlement value and 3% of the total number of transactions processed. DTC also offers full asset services for the various eligible types of MMI. The operating procedures followed by Participants for MMI's are the same as for other DTC eligible securities with the exception of the processing of maturity presentments (MPs). As part of the MMI program, DTC provides Participants and Issuing/Paying Agents (IPAs) with an automated book-entry system for settling issuances and maturity presentments of money market instruments. The IPA must be a DTC bank Participant with a Participant account established for its issuing agent or paying agent activity. The MMI issuer's Issuing Agent sends issuance instructions to DTC electronically, identifying the MMI issue(s) by CUSIP number. The MMI securities are credited to the account of the receiver designated by the MMI Issuing Agent and, simultaneously, a memo entry is made to the Issuing Agent Account reflecting that the MMI securities have been delivered as instructed. The instruction of an MMI Issuing Agent to DTC to deliver MMI securities in connection with their issuance constitutes a representation that such MMI securities are issued in accordance with applicable law. MMI securities may be subject of a free delivery or a delivery versus payment. If, in connection with their issuance, MMI securities are subject of a delivery versus payment, such delivery is subject to DTC's risk management controls applicable to money settlement described more fully below. Under DTC's procedures for the processing of MPs, early on the maturity date (generally around 02:00 am) DTC initiates deliveries of the maturing paper from the accounts of Participants having position in the maturing paper to the MMI Participant account of the IPA. These MPs are processed as the equivalent of book-entry deliveries versus payment. (Similar procedures are used to process other payments, such as periodic interest payments, periodic principal and interest payments, or reorganization payments.) As such, MPs may 'pend' just as any delivery would if the net debit cap or collateralization controls applicable to the IPA's account prevent the delivery from updating. Pending MPs would update once additional funds (e.g., from intra-day Settlement Progress Payments ('SPPs') or new issuances) are credited to the IPA's account. The processing system seeks to 'align' settlement credits from an issuer's new issuances to settlement debits from that issuer's MPs (although, if no such MPs are pending, the netting process may cause these credits to offset the processing of other MPs). Further, IPAs can target settlement credits from an SPP to a specific issuer's maturity presentments. IPAs also have the option to prioritize the order and manner in which MPs are processed, and to take other steps to control their risk in connection with this process. (For example, IPAs also have the option to designate issuer processing priority, meaning that a selected issuer's MPs are last in the priority queue to have access to the IPA's net debit cap or settlement credits.) Money Settlement At DTC:- in addition to a securities account at DTC, each Participant has a settlement account. During the day, debits and credits are entered into the Participant's settlement account. The debits and credits arise from securities transfers against payment made and received by the Participant and from other transactions such as principal and income payments received in respect of securities credited to the Participant's securities account. At the end of each day, the debits and credits in the Participant's settlement account are netted. Then, DTC and NSCC net the settlement balances of each DTC Participant that is also a member of NSCC. After netting with NSCC, DTC pays any net credit balance in the account to the Participant, and the Participant pays any net debit balance to DTC. Payments are made to and from DTC's account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York through the Federal Reserve NSS System. Each Participant must choose a bank that is a DTC Participant bank with access to the Fedwire system and NSS, to act on the Participant's behalf in settling with DTC ('Settling Bank'). A Participant which qualifies as a Settling Bank may act as its own Settling Bank. A Settling Bank is not required to pay DTC a debit balance on behalf of a Participant and is not required to advance funds to a Participant. Settling Banks, however, are required to both acknowledge their balance with DTC and to fund their master account at the Federal Reserve on a daily basis. Failure to do either by the time specified in DTC's Failure to Settle Procedures, may result in a fine. A Settling Bank may refuse to settle for one or more of the Participants it represents. If a Participant's Settling Bank refuses to settle for it, then that Participant has until 10:00 am the next business day to settle its obligation with DTC. Risk Management Controls Applicable to Money Settlement:- Risk management controls play a major role in the

design of DTC's settlement system. Intended to protect DTC Participants against the inability of one or more Participants to pay for their settlement obligations, DTC's risk management controls are based on guidelines established by the Federal Reserve for book-entry securities systems that settle over Fedwire. DTC currently employs three primary risk management controls for securities processing, i.e. collateralization, net debit caps, and for money market instruments exclusively, the Largest Provisional Net Credit (LPNC) control. Collateralization is meant to assure that a Participant that fails to pay for its settlement obligation will have collateral in its account sufficient to cover that obligation and available to be liquidated in the event it were insolvent. DTC's collateralization monitoring procedures prevent the completion of transactions that would cause a Participant's net debit to exceed the total available collateral in its account. Similarly, the application of net debit cap controls helps assure that DTC will have sufficient liquidity to cover the failure of any single Participant, or of a financial family of affiliated DTC Participants (Affiliated Family). (Affiliated Family means each Participant that controls or is controlled by another Participant and each Participant that is under the common control of any Person. For purposes of this definition, 'Control' means the direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the voting securities or other voting interests of any Person.) DTC's system prevents the completion of transactions that would cause a Participant's net debit to rise above a specific amount – its net debit cap. Participants' net debit caps are limited by DTC's established maximum net debit cap, the value of which is always set lower than DTC's total available liquidity. Although the vast majority of transactions will be subject to DTC's risk management controls, there are certain types of activity that will be allowed to override collateralization and net debit cap controls. They are: validated reclaims with a settlement value less than USD15 million, payment orders valued less than USD1 million and DTC-generated activity (e.g., monthly billing charges). A validated reclaim is the return of delivery of the same securities (and, if against payment, against the same payment) or a payment order initiated by the original receiver to the original deliverer on the same day that the original delivery is received. A payment order is a method for settling amounts of money related to securities transactions that are effected separately through DTC earlier on the same day. Payment orders can be used to collect premiums and marks-tomarket on open contracts such as stock loans. In addition to requiring Participants to have sufficient collateral to support their net debits and ensuring that their net debits do not exceed their net debit caps, an additional procedure – LPNC, has been established to ensure that the occurrence of a combined Money Market Instrument (MMI) issuer's default and a Participant's failure to settle does not expose DTC to loss and liquidity risks. If by 03:00 pm (ET), DTC is informed by an MMI Paying Agent of its refusal to pay for the maturity presentments of an MMI issuer, or if DTC learns of the insolvency of an MMI issuer, DTC would invoke Issuer Failure procedures. These procedures entail the unwinding (reversal) of that issuer's maturity presentments, valued issuances, and valued deliveries and pledges originating from new issuances of the failed issuer. LPNC procedures help ensure that unwinding transactions in any failed MMI issue does not cause any Participant's net debit to become under-collateralized or exceed its net debit cap. LPNC procedures provisionally 'withhold' from Participants the benefit of the largest net settlement credit they would have received in any MMI program during most of the processing day. To support this process, DTC's system tracks all of a Participant's MMI activity and continuously monitors the MMI program in which the Participant has the largest net credit. This net credit is the Participant's LPNC, or largest provisional net credit (referred to as 'provisional' because of its reversible nature). It is the largest net credit that is 'withheld' to assure protection regardless of which MMI issuer fails. The provisional net credit is not made available to the Participant as collateral to support its net debit, nor is it deemed a credit in the calculation of the Participants' net debit. Because transactions in a failing MMI issue would be reversed only if DTC is informed of the default by 03:00 pm (ET), LPNC procedures remain in effect only until approximately 03:05 pm (ET) at which time, assuming no issuer default, the credit becomes final (i.e. it is no longer 'withheld') and is applied to calculate the Participant's collateral and net debit. DTC maintains a Participants Fund. While the minimum deposit is USD10 000, each Participant is required to make a deposit to the Participants Fund based upon a sixty business-day rolling average of the Participant's intra-day net debit peaks. In the event that DTC becomes concerned with a Participant's operational or financial soundness, DTC may require an additional deposit to the Participants Fund. A Participant may make a voluntary deposit to the Participants Fund in excess of the amount required. In addition to being a liquidity resource, the Participants Fund is available to satisfy any uninsured loss incurred by DTC, including a loss resulting from a Participant's failure to settle. In the event of such loss, DTC would first charge the loss to that Participant's deposit to the Participants Fund (including its voluntary deposit, if any). If the loss exceeded the failing Participant's deposit DTC could charge the excess to its retained earnings or pro rata to the required Participants Fund deposits of all other Participants. Should DTC make a charge against a Participant's required deposit to the Participants Fund (pro rata or otherwise), the Participant must make an additional deposit to the Participants Fund in an amount equal to the charge. To date, DTC has never had to use the Participants Fund (other than a failing Participant's own deposit) to satisfy a loss. Other Services:- DTC also provides a wide range of settlement, custody and related tax services for its member banks, broker-dealers and clearing agencies. Its network links broker-dealers, custodian banks and institutional investors, as well as transfer, paying, exchange and redemption agents for securities issuers. Its relationships with other clearing agencies and its strategic partnerships with industry service providers contribute to efficient global trading and settlement. The principal Settlement Services also include:- (i) Underwriting Service:- in general, DTC-eligible securities are securities that are registered with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), or are exempt from such registration under an exemption that does not involve transfer restrictions or are eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the Securities Act or Regulation S (Regulation S) of the Securities Act. Securities eligible for all DTC services include corporate equities and bonds, municipal bonds, money market instruments, mortgage bonds and Treasury and Agency securities and others. DTC provides services for most asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, Rule 144A securities exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 pursuant to section 3(c)(7) and Regulation S securities, as well as American depository receipts and global issues. (ii) Prospectus Repository System:- an electronic repository for prospectuses and offering memoranda for issues that are DTC-eligible. DTC provides DTC Participants with a variety of Asset Services to facilitate efficient and effective centralization, simplification and automation in the handing of physical securities and the processing of principal and income payments and corporate actions for securities that are DTC-eligible. The principal Asset Services that DTC provides include:- (i) Deposit Service:- allows DTC Participants to deposit DTC-eligible securities for a full range of safekeeping and book-entry processing services; (ii) Custody Service:- allows DTC Participants to deposit for custody-only securities that are not eligible for book-entry processing, such as customer-registered securities, restricted securities, certificated money market instruments, private placements and limited partnerships; (iii) Direct Registration System (DRS):- provides for the electronic direct registration of securities in the names of investors on the books of securities issuers or their transfer agents, and allows such securities to be transferred electronically between transfer agents and broker-dealers by DTC book-entry delivery to facilitate purchases and sales; (iv) Dividends Service:- facilitates the announcement, collection, allocation and reporting of dividend, interest and certain principal payments for securities held in custody by DTC; (v) Reorganization Service:- provides DTC Participants with information about various issuer reorganization activities (e.g., mergers, stock dividends, redemptions), and processes such actions on behalf of Participants having those issuers' securities credited to their DTC accounts; and (vi) Restricted Deposit Service:- allows DTC Participants to use DTC to intermediate in the removal of transfer restrictions on securities, including negotiability and documentation reviews and the registration of transfer of securities into unrestricted form. DTC provides DTC Participants with a variety of Global Tax Services to facilitate compliance with their tax obligations, including international tax regulations, tax treaty provisions and withholding tax reporting requirements. The principal Global Tax Services that DTC provides include:- (i) Domestic Tax Reporting Service:- accumulates year-

end tax reporting information on various types of US securities to permit timely and accurate reporting; (ii) US Tax Withholding Service:- an automated service that enables non-US financial institutions holding US securities at DTC to comply with US nonresident alien withholding tax rules; (iii) DTC Tax Relief:- a technology-based communications facility that enables DTC Participants to withhold international tax for themselves or their customers at the time a non-US dividend payment is made or, subsequently, through an accelerated refund; and (iv) DTC Tax Info:- a tax information database on withholding rates and tax relief opportunities related to international securities held at DTC. 'G'. / Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters). репозиция (или вправление; reposition). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Зи Депазытори Тчраст Энд Клыринь Корпорэйшэн (The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation). Сид Энд Ко. (Cede & Co.). Си.Ди.Эс. Клыринь энд Депазытори Сёвисиз, Инк. (CDS Clearing and Depository Services, Inc.).

DEPOSIT PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ В ЗАДАТОК (или ПРЕМИЯ ЗАДАТКОМ) – In reinsurance, Deposit Premium:- when the terms of a policy provide that the final earned premium be determined at some time after the policy itself has been written, companies may require tentative or 'deposit' premiums at the beginning which are readjusted when the actual earned charge has been later determined. A premium that is payable at the inception (start) of an insurance or reinsurance contract and in respect of which an adjustment premium (usually an additional premium) is due depending on the performance of the contract including, possibly, the amount of the business that is ceded thereunder.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION FUND = ФОНД ЗАЩИТЫ ВКЛАДОВ – Deposit Protection Fund serves to protect customers' deposits with banks. The member banks participate in the Deposit Protection Fund by means of contributions. The purpose of the fund is to give assistance, in the interest of depositors, in the event of imminent financial difficulties and prevent the impairment of public confidence in private banks. The protection ceiling for the non-bank depositors is 30% of the liable capital of the bank in question.

DEPOSITS = ДЕПОЗИТЫ (или ВКЛАДЫ) – Deposits are credit balances held by customers with banks. They are formed by means of cash payments or amounts credited to the customer's account by bank transfer or presentation of a cheque. These deposits constitute an obligation on the part of the bank to its creditors. In company balance sheets, funds accepted from customers or banks are generally described as deposits. In bank balance sheets, this term has been replaced by liabilities. The opposite of Advances, Loans, or Receivables. Also known as Creditors, and Payables. / Под Депозитом, от Латинского слова Дэпозитум (Depositum), означающее Вещь, Отданная На Хранение, понимаются:- (i) вклады в банках и иных финансовых учреждениях; или (ii) материальные ценности, такие как деньги или ценные бумаги, поступающие в специализированные финансовые учреждения и подлежащие возврату внёсшему их лицу (вкладчику или депоненту) или какому-либо другому лицу по его указанию по наступлении определённых условий.

DEPOSITS = ОТЛОЖЕНИЕ – Deposits are the oil-insoluble materials that result from oxidation and decomposition of lube oil and contamination from external sources and engine blow-by. These can settle out on machine or engine parts. Examples are sludge, varnish, lacquer and carbon.

DEPOSITS AND BORROWED FUNDS = ДЕПОЗИТЫ И ЗАЁМНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА – Deposits And Borrowed Funds are the funds (shown in the balance sheet) which a bank or other company borrows or accepts from third parties, e.g., bondholders, depositors, shareholders, etc. Together with the retained earnings and surplus carried forward, they make up the liabilities. / , например, .

DÉPÔT = ДЕПО (или ПАРК, или БАЗА, или ДВОР, или СТАНЦИЯ, или ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ) – In French, Dépôt is a container freight station or a designated area where empty containers can be picked up or dropped off. The place designated by the carrier where empty containers are kept in stock and received from or delivered to the container operators or merchants. Dépôt is a location designated by the carrier where empty containers are kept in stock and received from or delivered to the container operators or shippers/consignees. / Под Депо, от Французского слова Dépôt, означающее буквально Склад или Хранилище, понимается предприятие, обеспечивающее стоянку, эксплуатацию и ремонт подвижного состава:- вагонов, локомотивов, подъёмных кранов на железнодорожном ходу, мотор-вагонных секций железных дорог и метрополитена, трамваев, троллейбусов, а также пожарных машин. Применительно к подвижному составу городского транспорта употребляют также термин Парк, например, автобусный, трамвайный, троллейбусный парки. Различают депо:- специализированные по виду и типу подвижного состава (локомотивные, вагонные, моторвагонные и тому подобные) и смешанного типа, предназначенные для эксплуатации различных видов подвижного состава одновременно, например электровозов, тепловозов, моторвагонных поездов и кранов на железнодорожном ходу. Основные задачи и виды работ, осуществляемых в депо, – эксплуатация подвижного состава в соответствии с графиком движения и выполнение его ремонта для обеспечения безопасности движения. На территории депо находятся производственные здания с технологическим (станки, приспособления, инструменты), энергетическим оборудованием и подъёмно-транспортными средствами, склады для запасных частей и материалов, сооружения для очистки и обмывки подвижного состава, а также деповские (тракционные) пути, устройства для поворота подвижного состава и снабжения его топливом, песком, водой и другими материалами. Наиболее крупные предприятия, обслуживающие подвижной состав, – локомотивные и вагонные депо. Локомотивные Депо различают:- (i) основные и (ii) оборотные, или пункты оборота. Основные депо имеют приписной парк подвижного состава, в плановом порядке контролируют его состояние и выполняют различные виды ремонта. При длине участков обращения до 1 000–2 000 километров (км) локомотивы обслуживаются сменными бригадами разных депо. Производственная деятельность депо характеризуется численностью подвижного состава, общим годовым пробегом и количеством периодических ремонтов. Важными показателями эксплуатационной работы депо являются объём перевозок и их себестоимость. На железнодорожном транспорте принята система планово-предупредительного ремонта. Проверка состояния и различные виды ремонта подвижного состава осуществляются в зависимости от пробега или через определённые промежутки времени. Основным методом ремонта является агрегатно-узловой метод, основанный на применении взаимозаменяемых узлов и деталей. Для этого в депо имеются так называемые оборотные фонды, состоящие из заранее отремонтированных или новых узлов и деталей. Строят локомотивные депо с прямоугольным, ступенчатым и веерным расположением зданий. Наиболее перспективны депо ступенчатого типа. По сравнению с прямоугольными они имеют меньшую ширину, но большее количество путей, два и более стойл на одном пути, мастерские, расположенные ближе к местам ремонта, лучшее естественное освещение всех помещений. Расширение депо ступенчатого типа легко осуществляется пристройкой новых секций. Депо веерного типа строились для паровозов, требованиям содержания современного подвижного состава они не отвечают. Оборотные депо предназначены для экипировки локомотивов, их осмотра и устранения обнаруженных неисправностей. В пунктах оборота имеются комнаты отдыха локомотивных бригад между поездками. Для осмотра и выполнения ремонта подвижного состава посменно дежурят квалифицированные работники, есть необходимые инструменты, запасные части и материалы. Депо Метрополитена имеют большое число путей для отстоя подвижного состава, выполнения всех видов ремонта (основные депо), для осмотров и других операций, кроме крупных плановых ремонтов (отстойные депо). На каждой линии метрополитена строят, как правило,

своё депо. Трамвайные Депо и Троллейбусные Депо также имеют большие парки отстоя и выполняют ремонт трамвайных вагонов и троллейбусов. Депо строятся по типовым проектам.

DEPRECIABLE AMOUNT = СУММА ИЗНОСА (или ОБЕСЦЕНИВАЕМАЯ СУММА) – Depreciable Amount is that part of the acquisition cost or revalued amount of an asset, acquisition less salvage value, that is to be written off as an expense over the economic life of the asset as depreciation. Also known as Depreciable Cost.

DEPRECIATION = (ФИЗИЧЕСКИЙ) ИЗНОС (или ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ) – In accounting, Depreciation is a noncash expense that accounts for the diminution in an asset's value over time. Depreciation is deducted as an expense to represent this economic cost to a business, but it has no impact on company's cash flow. Company never writes a check or makes a payment for its depreciation expense. Depreciation is the amount of expense charged against earnings by a company to write off the cost of a plant or machine over its useful live, giving consideration to wear and tear, obsolescence, and salvage value. If the expense is assumed to be incurred in equal amounts in each business period over the life of the asset, the depreciation method used is straight line (SL). If the expense is assumed to be incurred in decreasing amounts in each business period over the life of the asset, the method used is said to be accelerated. Two commonly used variations of the accelerated method of depreciating an asset are the sum-of-years digits (SYD) and the double-declining balance (DDB) methods. Frequently, accelerated depreciation is chosen for a business' tax expense but straight line is chosen for its financial reporting purposes. Depreciation is the book cost of using fixed assets charged in the period. It provides a way of charging for capital assets that have a life longer than the trading period. The fixed assets on the Balance Sheet are reduced each period by the amount of depreciation, and this depreciation is charged to the Profit & Loss account. Depreciation:- assets lose their value over time. The amount of value reduction in a particular period of time is referred to as Depreciation. For example, cars depreciate in value as they age and get used. Most assets are depreciated by given percentages during an accounting period. Companies can set their own depreciation rates but for tax purposes, governments prescribe allowable rates for various asset classes. This prevents companies from depreciating assets too rapidly in order to avoid taxes. Normally, charges against earnings to write off the cost, less salvage value, of an asset over its estimated useful life. It is a bookkeeping entry and does not represent any cash outlay nor are funds earmarked for the purpose. The difference between the cost (or value) of an asset and its residual value allocated over the series of accounting periods in the asset's useful life. The depreciation expense for a period is usually based on:- (i) the likely useful economic life of the asset; (ii) the pattern of reduction in services during life; and (iii) its likely residual (or salvage) value on disposal at the end of its life. Compare Amortisation. See also Accumulated Depreciation. / Износ или Обесценение:- (1) Экономика:- потребление капитала в процессе производства – износ зданий и средств производства (механизмов и оборудования). (2) Финансы:- снижение стоимости основных средств производства, таких, как здания и оборудование, учитываемое для того, чтобы распределить расходы в течение срока их полезной службы. Износ или Обесценение сокращает подлежащий налогообложению доход, но не сокращает наличных средств. Среди наиболее известных методов учёта износа или обесценения – обычный износ или обесценение (straight-line depreciation), ускоренный износ или обесценение (accelerated depreciation), а также ускоренная система восстановления расходов (accelerated cost recovery system). Остальные методы включают ежегодные выплаты, переоценку, подсчёт сложного процента, производственный износ, оценку на основе стоимости замены, учёт устаревания, а также метод фонда погашения (sinking fund method). (3) Иностранная валюта:- падение стоимости одной валюты относительно другой валюты.

(1) Amortization of fixed assets, such as plant and equipment, to allocate their cost to their period of use, or depreciable life. Depreciation reduces taxable income, but not cash. Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

(2) Depreciation:- the decrease in value of an asset through wear and tear or other factors limiting its usefulness. Fixed assets are depreciated in accounts by regularly reducing their book value in the balance sheet. Decrease in the value of any type of tangible property over a period of time resulting from use, wear, tear, deterioration, and obsolescence. Decline in value. In accounting, decline in the market value of assets with a limited life, caused by wear and tear, deterioration by the elements and technical obsolescence. In foreign exchange, fall in the price of a currency on the foreign exchange market (the reverse of exchange appreciation). Currency depreciation differs from devaluation, which results from a decision by the issuing government and produces a new official exchange rate. The opposite of Appreciation. See also Amortization, and Write-Off. / Под Физическим Износом понимается снашивание, постепенная утрата потребительской стоимости средств труда в процессе производства. Интенсивность физического износа зависит от производственной нагрузки и условий содержания средств труда, от воздействия на них сил природы (влажность и так далее).

(3) Depreciation:- the decrease in the value of an item due to age, use or wear and tear. Such devaluation is not covered under a contract of indemnity. However an insurer may agree to provide cover on 'a new for old' basis which represents a modification of the principle of indemnity and avoids the need to determine rates and amounts of deprecation when settling claims. Depreciation is expense allowance made for wear and tear on an asset over its estimated useful life. See also Accelerated Depreciation.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION = ИЗНОС И АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ (или ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ И АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ) – Depreciation And Amortization:- there are two different kinds of depreciation an investor must grapple with when analyzing financial statements. They are accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense. Each is unique, though new investors often confused them. In order to understand why they are important and how they work, we must discuss the terms individually. Depreciation Expense:- according to a major brokerage firm, 'Depreciation is the process by which a company gradually records the loss in value of a fixed asset. The purpose of recording depreciation as an expense over a period is to spread the initial purchase price of the fixed asset over its useful life. Each time a company prepares its financial statements, it records a depreciation expense to allocate the loss in value of the machines, equipment or cars it has purchased. However, unlike other expenses, depreciation expense is a 'non-cash' charge. This simply means that no money is actually paid at the time in which the expense is incurred'. An Example of Depreciation Expense:- to help you understand the concept, let's look at an example of depreciation expense:- Sherry's Cotton Candy Company earns USD10 000 profit a year. In the middle of 2002, the business purchased a USD7 500 cotton candy machine that it expected to last for five years. If an investor examined the financial statements, they might be discouraged to see that the business only made USD2 500 at the end of 2002 (USD10k profit – USD7.5k expense for purchasing the new machinery). The investor would wonder why the profits had fallen so much during the year. Fortunately, Sherry's accountants come to her rescue and tell her that the USD7 500 must be allocated over the entire period it will benefit the company. Since the cotton candy machine is expected to last five years, Sherry can take the cost of the cotton candy machine and divide it by five (USD7 500 / 5 years = USD1 500 per year). Instead of realizing a one-time

expense, the company can subtract USD1 500 each year for the next five years, reporting earnings of USD8 500. This allows investors to get a more accurate picture of how the company's earning power. The practice of spreading-out the cost of the asset over its useful life is depreciation expense. When you see a line for depreciation expense on an income statement, this is what it references. This presents an interesting dilemma. Although the company reported earnings of USD8 500 in the first year, it was still forced to write a USD7 500 check, effectively leaving it with USD2 500 in the bank at the end of the year (USD10 000 profit – USD7 500 cost of machine = USD2 500 remaining). The result is that the cash flow of the company is different from what it is reporting in earnings. The cash flow is very important to investors because they need to be ensured that the business can pay its bills on time. The first year, Sherry's would report earnings of USD8 500 but only have USD2 500 in the bank. Each subsequent year, it would still report earnings of USD8 500, but have USD10 000 in the bank because, in reality, the business paid for the machinery up-front in a lump-sum. This is vital because if an investor knew that Sherry had a USD3 000 loan payment due to the bank in the first year, he may incorrectly assume that the company would be able to cover it since it reported earnings of USD8 500. In reality, the business would be USD500 short. There have been cases of companies going bankrupt even though they were reporting substantial profits. This is where the third major financial report, the cash flow statement, comes into an investor's analysis. The cash flow statement is like a company's checking account. It shows how much cash was spent and generated, at what time, and from which source. That way, an investor could look at the income statement of Sherry's Cotton Candy Company and see a profit of USD8 500 each year, then turn around and look at the cash flow statement and see that the company really spent USD7 500 on a machine this year, leaving it only USD2 500 in the bank. The cash flow statement is the focus of Investing Lesson 5. Accounting for Depreciation Expense in Your Income Statement Analysis:- some investors and analysts incorrectly maintain that depreciation expense should be added back into a company's profits because it requires no immediate cash outlay. In other words, Sherry wasn't really paying USD1 500 a year, so the company should have added those back in to the USD8 500 in reported earnings and valued the company based on a USD10 000 profit, not the USD8 500 figure. This is incorrect (honestly, I'm being polite – it's idiotic). Depreciation is a very real expense. Depreciation attempts to match up profit with the expense it took to generate that profit. This provides the most accurate picture of a company's earning power. An investor who ignores the economic reality of depreciation expense will be apt to overvalue a business and find his or her returns lacking. As one famous investor quipped, the tooth fairy doesn't pay for a company's capital expenditure needs. Whether you own a motorcycle shop or a construction business, you have to pay for your machines and tools. To pretend like you don't is delusional. *Depreciation expenses are deductible but the tax laws are complex. In many cases, a company will depreciate their assets to the IRS far faster than they do on their income statement, resulting in a timing difference. In other words, a machine may be worth USD50 000 on the GAAP financial statements and USD10 000 on the IRS tax statements. To adjust for this, accounting rules setup a special USD40 000 'deferred tax asset' account on the balance sheet that will naturally work itself out by the time the asset has been fully depreciated down to scrap value. You don't really need to know that for now, but for those of you who get really excited about this sort of thing, I thought I'd throw it in there. Depreciation And Amortization:- non-cash charge that represents a reduction in the value of fixed assets due to wear, age or obsolescence. This figure also includes amortization of leased property, intangibles and goodwill, and depletion. What is the difference between depreciation and amortization? Because very few assets last forever, one of the main principles of accrual accounting requires that an asset's cost be proportionally expensed based on the time period over which the asset was used. Both depreciation and amortization (as well as depletion) are methods that are used to prorate the cost of a specific type of asset to the asset's life. It is important to mention that these methods are calculated by subtracting the asset's salvage value from its original cost. Amortization usually refers to spreading an intangible asset's cost over that asset's useful life. For example, a patent on a piece of medical equipment usually has a life of 17 years. The cost involved with creating the medical equipment is spread out over the life of the patent, with each portion being recorded as an expense on the company's income statement. Depreciation, on the other hand, refers to prorating a tangible asset's cost over that asset's life. For example, an office building can be used for a number of years before it becomes run down and is sold. The cost of the building is spread out over the predicted life of the building, with a portion of the cost being expensed each accounting year. Depletion refers to the allocation of the cost of natural resources over time. For example, an oil well has a finite life before all of the oil is pumped out. Therefore, the oil well's setup costs are spread out over the predicted life of the oil well. It is important to note that in some places, such as Canada, the terms amortization and depreciation are often to used interchangeably to refer to both tangible and intangible assets. / вследствие снашивания, возраста или . Щэриз Катчэн Кэнди Кампэни (Sherry's Cotton Candy Company).

DEPRECIATION/STAFF COSTS (%) = ИЗНОС И АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ/ЗАТРАТЫ НА ШТАТНЫХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ (%) (или ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ И АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ/ЗАТРАТЫ НА ШТАТНЫХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ (%)) – Depreciation/Staff Costs (%) is the depreciation expressed as a percentage of staff costs. Therefore it is a measure of the relationship between capital equipment and staff (capital intensity). Highly automated businesses will have a high depreciation/staff costs percentage. Labor-intensive businesses will have a low percentage.

DEPRESSED = СПЛЮЩЕННОЕ (или ДЕПРЕССИВНОЕ, или ПОДАВЛЕННОЕ, или УГНЕТЁННОЕ, или СДАВЛЕННОЕ, или ВДАВЛЕННОЕ, или ВОГНУТОЕ) – Depressed:- flattened from above. / Под Депрессивным, от Латинского слова Depressio, означающее Подавление, понимается .

DEPRESSED PALEA = ВДАВЛЕННАЯ (ЦВЕТКОВАЯ) ЧЕШУЯ (или СПЛЮЩЕННАЯ (ЦВЕТКОВАЯ) ЧЕШУЯ) – Depressed Palea (DP) is the palea is underdeveloped and shows a depressed appearance. / Под Чешуйками понимаются:- (1) мелкие хитиновые пластинки на теле членистоногих, главным образом насекомых. Часто окрашены, например, у чешуекрылых, комаров, некоторых перепончатокрылых. (2) Выросты кожицы (эпидермиса) у растений, например, на листьях Облепихи, или видоизменённые листья, например, чешуйки в цветках. Выполняют защитную функцию.

DEPRESSION = ДЕПРЕССИЯ – Depression is a cyclical period of serious decline in the national economy, characterized by temporarily decreased levels of business activity across most economic sectors, and consequently by decline in Gross Domestic Product, relatively higher levels of unemployment, rising numbers of business bankruptcies and (at least in the most severe instances) a falling general price level (deflation). A general business slump of somewhat less severity and shorter duration is typically referred to as a Recession. There is no precise dividing line that is generally recognized by economists to distinguish a recession from a depression, and incumbent policy-makers since World War II have almost always resisted describing their contemporaneous economic situation as a depression, preferring the milder sounding term 'Recession'. The term 'recession' has largely replaced the older and more emotion-laden term 'Depression' in most economic literature as well, except in referring to such catastrophic slumps of the past as 'The Great Depression' of the 1930s. In the United States, there is a highly respected private academic research foundation called the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) that is the uncontested leader in the collection and analysis of extremely detailed data measuring multitudinous aspects of business activity. The NBER, after exhaustive research, periodically decrees the definitive dating of the latest periods of decline and recovery in the business cycle – but unfortunately NBER's procedures are so elaborate and so painstaking that recessions are nearly always clearly over by the time that NBER officially verifies that they have begun. Consequently, the NBER declarations are very useful for historians and economic theory-builders but definitely not for time-pressured

policy- makers and journalists. While everyone is waiting for a definitive ruling by the NBER, there is a quick-and-dirty rule of thumb for identifying the onset of recessions that is almost universally employed by professional economists as a first approximation for policy purposes:- if inflation-adjusted Gross Domestic Product (or, alternatively, the closely related measure called Gross National Product) declines for two successive quarters (i.e. six months in a row), a recession has begun, and when inflation-adjusted GDP subsequently rises for two consecutive quarters, the recession has ended and recovery is under way. Depression is a period marked by slackening activity or outright failure of businesses or banks, widespread unemployment, falling prices and wages, and general economic collapse. Prolonged phase in the business cycle of capitalist economies, marked by a decline in proportion and prices and an increase in unemployment. A depression occurs in times of economic crisis and is triggered by a series of factors:- a sharp decline in demand (consumption, investment) causes a decrease in production, followed by unemployment, business failures and lower income, which keeps production down. See also Business Cycle, and Recession. In macroeconomic term a Depression means a slump in economic activity (recession), expressed in particular by a significant reduction in the economy's aggregate output (social product), deflation and high unemployment. The last great depression to hit the world economy took place in the early 1930s. / Под Депрессией, от Латинского слова Depressio, означающее Подавление или Угнетение, понимается застой, понижение, упадок. В экономике депрессия – фаза цикла, наступающая после кризиса перепроизводства. Характеризуется прекращением упадка производства, постепенным рассасыванием 'излишка' товарных масс, вялой хозяйственной конъюнктурой, большой безработицей. Синонимами Депрессии являются Застой и Стагнация. Депрессия – экономическая ситуация, характеризующаяся падением цен, снижением покупательной способности и превышением предложения над спросом, ростом безработицы, накоплением товарных запасов, дефляцией, сокращением производства, паническим общественным настроением, а также общим спадом деловой активности в течение продолжительного времени. Великая депрессия 1930-х в США и странах Европы вызвала отголоски во всем мире.

DEPTH = ГЛУБИНА – Depth is a measurement from the top to the bottom, e.g., from the surface of the water to the ground or to the bottom of a container.

DEPTH FILTER = ГЛУБОКИЙ ФИЛЬТР – Depth Filter is a filter medium that retains contaminants primarily within tortuous passages. See also Filter. Depth Filters rely on a torturous path to capture particles within the matrix or depth of the filter. Simply put, particles are caught within the depth of the filter as they come in contact with obstructions. There is rarely a uniform, defined pore structure in a depth filter and in many configurations such as fibrous filters there are no pores at all. Even though there may not be defined pores, depth filters can be performance rated based on challenge testing. In these tests, the filter is challenged with pre-set quantity of defined size particles or organisms. This type of testing renders the filter unusable and is referred to as Destructive Testing. Manufacturers will perform these tests on a representative sample of each filter batch. Since every filter cannot be tested and verified individually, a 'nominal' rating is associated with depth filters. Depth filters can be produced using several methods. The most common types are fiber filters and sintered filters. Fiber filters are either spun or woven into a cloth or felt. Sintered filters such as ceramic, metal or porous plastic filters are formed by fusing particles together under heat and pressure. The spaces between the particles form the flow path or pores of the filter. Filter aids, such as activated charcoal, may be added to improve the filtration capability of the filter. Many filter aids use attractive forces such as chemical or electro-differential (Zeta) to pull particles out of the water stream and hold them to the surface of the filter aid. This process is called adsorption.

DEPTH FILTER MEDIA = ГЛУБОКАЯ ФИЛЬТРУЮЩАЯ СРЕДА – Depth Filter Media:- porous materials which primarily retain contaminants within a tortuous path, performing the actual process of filtration.

DEPTH OF DISCHARGE = ГЛУБИНА РАЗРЯДА – Depth Of Discharge is the percent of rated capacity of a battery that has been discharged from the battery.

DEPTH OF REFINING = ГЛУБИНА ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Depth Of Refining is a ratio of crude oil volumes processed at primary refining facilities, excluding saleable heating oil, liquid fuel used in production, and losses in drying and desalination, to total crude oil volumes processed at primary refining facilities. / Под Глубиной Переработки нефти понимается отношение фактических объёмов нефти, переработанных на установках первичной переработки, за вычетом продаваемого (товарного) печного бытового топлива, жидкого топлива, используемого в производстве на технологические нужды, и потерь на обезвоживание и обессоливание, ко всем объёмам нефти, переработанной на установках первичной переработки.

DEPTH OF SHADE = ГЛУБИНА ОТТЕНКА – Depth Of Shade (DOS) is a ratio of weight of dye to weight of goods dyed, usually expressed as percentage; amount of dye owg. Depth of shade, in these terms, is not really a very good way of comparing the darkness or intensity of color of finished fabrics, due to inherent differences in the hues of different dyes within a family, differences between dye families, and differences due to the nature of the fabric. Dye manufacturers' shade cards are typically show one or two depths of shade for a particular dye, often between 1% and 4%, except for black, which is typically 3% to 6%.

DEQ = DELIVERED EX QUAY

DE–RAMP = СГРУЖАТЬ (или ВЫГРУЖАТЬ) – De-Ramp:- to unload from a flat car.

DERANGEMENT = НЕИСПРАВНОСТЬ (или НЕИСПРАВНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ) – Mechanical and/or Electrical Derangement is an insurance industry term to describe malfunction, or non-function, of an appliance for reasons other than obvious external damage. From time to time, an electronic or mechanically operated item will prove to be inoperable upon arriving at its destination. See also Mechanical Derangement. / Под Неисправностью или Неисправным Состоянием понимается состояние изделия (устройства), при котором оно не соответствует одному или нескольким требованиям, предъявляемым как в отношении основных параметров, характеризующих его способность выполнять заданные функции, так и в отношении удобств эксплуатации, внешнего вида, комплектности и тому подобного. Неисправность – более общее понятие, чем неработоспособность (неработоспособное состояние). Неисправность возникает вследствие повреждения. Под Отказом понимается одно из основных понятий надёжности. Событие, заключающееся в нарушении работоспособности изделия (один или несколько рабочих параметров изделия выходят за допустимые пределы). Отказ изделия возникает вследствие отказов его компонентов, расстройки, разрегулирования, разрушения конструкции или изменения структуры изделия, помех и другого. Различают отказы внезапные и постепенные, полные и частичные, зависимые и независимые.

DERBY = ДАБИ (или ДЁБИ, или ДЕРБИ, или КОТЕЛОК) – Derby is a man's stiff felt hat with dome-shaped crown and narrow brim. History of Bowler Hat:- the first bowler hat was originaly created for Edward Coke, the younger brother of the 2nd Earl of Leicester in 1849. It was designed by London hatmakers Thomas and William Bowlers for hatters Lock & Co of St James's. The brief was to create a piece of headgear that could be worn by gamekeeps when they were out riding to protect their heads from low-hanging branches. It is thought that before accepting the hat Coke arrived at the shop in London and stamped on the crown twice to check its robustness. He paid 12 shillings for it. The Bowler went on to be associated with businessmen in the City of London. During the 1950s and 60s men wore the Bowler as part of the City uniform but the practice died out during the seventies. Perhaps one of the most

famous icons of the XXI century to wear a bowler hat was Sir Winston Churchill. Cavalry officers still traditional wear Bowler hats and suits for their annual parade and both Princes William and Harry have worn them for official duties. The tradition for officers to wear bowler hats for their annual parade dates back to the first such event 82 years ago, when the outfit was considered correct dress for walking out. Officers are still expected to wear their City gent attire whenever they are in London on duty. The Bowler rather than a cowboy hat or a Stetson was also the most popular hat worn by men in America in the XIX century – such Billy the Kid and Butch Cassidy. Lock & Co. still sells around 4 000 to 5 000 Bowlers each year 'mostly to City workers, ex-miolitary gentlemen and young Americans'. Famous Bowler hat icons:- a bowler hat is the logo of British bank Bradford & Bingley. In the James Bond film Goldfinger, the evil henchman Oddjob threw an iconic, razor-edged bowler as a weapon. Thomson and Thompson, identical twin detectives from Hergé's The Adventures of Tintin, are recognisable for their bowler hats and walking sticks. The villains in the steampunk anime Steamboy wear bowler hats; as well as one of Batman's best known villains, The Riddler. In Stanley Kubrick's film A Clockwork Orange the lead character Alex DeLarge wears a bowler hat. Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy were well-known for their bowler hats, as was Lou Costello. During the Silent Film Era, Charlie Chaplin's character 'The Tramp' almost always wore a bowler. / Даби (в Соединённом Королевстве) или Дёби (в Соединённых Штатах Америки). Эдвод Коук (Edward Coke). Сэр Винстэн Чочил (Sir Winston Churchill). Принцы Вильэм (Princes William) и Хари (Harry). Стэтсэн (Stetson). Билы зи Кид (Billy the Kid) и Буч Кэсыди (Butch Cassidy). Лок Энд Ко. (Lock & Co.). Британский банк Брэдфэд Энд Биньли (Bradford & Bingley). В фильме Золотой Палец (или Голдфингё; Goldfinger) о Дьжеймзе Бонде (James Bond) Оддьжоб (Oddjob). Томсэн энд Томпсэн (Thomson and Thompson). Эрже (Hergé) Приключения Тата (The Adventures of Tintin). Стимбой (Steamboy); Бэтмэн (Batman). Зи Ридлё (The Riddler). В фильме Стэнли Кюбрика (Stanley Kubrick) фильм Заводной Апельсин (A Clockwork Orange) Элекс ДэЛадьж (Alex DeLarge) носит . Стан Лорэл (Stan Laurel) и Алывё Харди (Oliver Hardy), Лу Кастэло (Lou Costello). В течение всей Эры Немого Кино (the Silent Film Era), Чарли Чаплын (Charlie Chaplin) 'Зи Тчрэмп' ('The Tramp'). Шляпа с узкими ровными полями и жёсткой куполообразной тульёй. Котелок (от Английского словосочетания Bowler Hat) – это Европейская шляпа полусферической формы из твёрдого войлока. История:- первый котелок был изготовлен в 1849 Лондонской фирмой Томэса и Вильэма Боулёров (Thomas and William Bowler), отсюда и пошло название шляпы – Боулё Хэт (Bowler Hat). Шляпники Боулёры выполняли заказ для фирмы Дьжеймза и Дьжодьжа Локов – Лок Энд Ко. (Lock & Co.), которые в свою очередь выполняли заказ для некоего Вильэма Коука (William Coke). Пожелания Коука были простыми:- требовалась плотно прилегающая к голове шляпа низкой посадки для егерей, чтобы за неё не цеплялись ветки деревьев при обходе лесных угодий. Первое время шляпу называли Коук по имени землевладельца, заказавшего её своим егерям. Своё нынешнее название Котелок (Bowler) эта шляпа получила лишь около 1859, когда её массовым изготовлением занялась фирма Боулё Энд Сан (Bowler & Son). К концу XIX века котелки стали очень популярными, все сильнее вытесняя дорогостоящие и более громоздкие цилиндры. Тем не менее, в начале XX века котелки стали вытеснять канотье и федоры. Нельзя сказать, что котелок – это исключительно мужская шляпа. Его также носили и женщины. Сначала дамы надевали котелки на верховую езду (причем именно незамужние девушки), а позже котелок пришёлся по вкусу и суфражисткам. В Великобритании котелки продолжали оставаться частью повседневного туалета вплоть до 1960-х (преимущественно среди мелкой буржуазии, юристов).

DEREGISTERING (CRIMP) = XX – Deregistering (Crimp) is a process of disordering or disaligning the crimp in a tow band to produce bulk. See also Threaded-Roll Process. / Crimp = Завивать или Гофрировать или Уработка. процесс разупорядочения или смещения (или сдвига, или перемещения) .

DEREGULATION = ДЕРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ (или ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ, или СНЯТИЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЙ) – Deregulation is the act or process of removing restrictions and regulations including government regulation of tariffs, market entry and exit and/or facilities in public services. Dismantling of anti-competitive legislation, particularly on the financial markets (liberalization). Generally speaking this refers to a controlled reduction of government intervention in economic processes. Removal of controls and abandonments of state supervision of private enterprise. Deregulation is the reduction or elimination of government power in a particular industry, usually enacted to create more competition within the industry. Traditional areas that have been deregulated are the telephone and airline industries. In the late 1990s and early 2000s the utility industry (power companies) in North America started to deregulate. / Дерегулирование или Снятие Ограничений – значительное сокращение государственного регулирования для предоставления большей свободы действию рыночных сил. После снятия ограничений на брокерские операции с акциями в середине 1970-х комиссионные перестали быть фиксированными. После снятия ограничений на банковскую деятельность в начале 1980-х банки получили большую свободу в установлении процентных ставок по вкладам и займам. В таких областях, как транспорт и связь, также были сняты определённые ограничения, что оживило конкуренцию, способствовало росту инноваций, а также объединению более слабых производителей. Однако определённая степень государственного контроля обычно сохраняется.

DERELICT = БОМЖ (или ЛИЦО БЕЗ ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОГО МЕСТА ЖИТЕЛЬСТВА) – Derelict is a person without a home, job, or property.

DERELICT = БРОШЕННОЕ (или ПОКИНУТОЕ КОМАНДОЙ СУДНО, или ОСТАВЛЕННОЕ ЭКИПАЖЕМ СУДНО, или НИЧЕЙНОЕ) – Derelict is a vessel that has been abandoned by the crew but has not sunk. Abandoned and derelict vessels (ADVs) threaten our oceans, coasts, and waterways by obstructing navigational channels, causing harm to the environment, and diminishing commercial and recreational activities. Assessing, removing, and disposing of these vessels requires significant financial and technical resources, which many states and territories lack. In addition, a number of federal agencies have different mandates and authorities to respond to abandoned and derelict vessels. Derelict (maritime term):- an abandoned vessel at sea (a danger to navigation). / Покинутое Командой Судно, но находящееся на плаву. Судно, которое было покинуто экипажем, но не затонуло.

DERIVATIVE = ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ (или ДЕРИВАТИВ) – Derivatives are financial instruments whose value varies with the value of an underlying asset (such as a stock, bond, commodity or currency) or index such as interest rates. Financial instruments whose characteristics and value depend on the characterization of an underlying instrument or asset. Derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends on the value of one or more underlying reference assets, rates or indices. For analytical purposes, all derivatives contracts can be divided into basic building-blocks of forward contracts, options or combinations thereof. A financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:- (i) its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the Underlying); (ii) it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and (iii) it is settled at a future date. Financial instruments whose value is linked to changes in the value of another financial instrument, an indicator or a commodity. In contrast to the holder of a primary financial instrument (e.g., a government bond or a bank deposit), who has an unqualified right to receive cash (or some other economic benefit) in the future, the holder of a derivative has only a qualified right to receive such a benefit. Examples of derivatives are options and swaps. Derivatives, or Secondary Instruments, are those contracts that are based on

other products, either financial or real, or prices associated with financial products. Derivative contracts involve:- (i) future delivery, receipt or exchange of financial items such as cash or another derivative instrument; or (ii) future exchange of real assets for financial items where the contract may be tradeable and has a market value. The contracts can either be binding on both parties (as with a currency swap) or subject to the exercise by one party of a right contained in the contract (as with options). The counterparty in a derivative contract is the party assuming the credit risk. For exchange-traded contracts this is the exchange, for over-the-counter (OTC) contracts through a bank, the bank is the counterparty. A Derivative is an financial instrument that derives its value from that of an underlying instrument (such as shares, share price indices, fixed interest securities, commodities, currencies etc). Warrants Futures and, exchange-traded options and some warrants are types of derivatives. A Derivative is a risk-shifting agreement, the value of which is derived from the value of an underlying asset. The underlying asset could be a company's stock, a currency, an interest rate, a physical commodity, a stock index, or virtually any other tradable instrument upon which two parties can agree. Derivatives fall into two categories. One consists of customized, privately negotiated derivatives, which are known generically as Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivatives or, even more generically, as Swaps. The other category consists of standardized, exchange-traded derivatives, known generically as Futures. In addition, there are various types of product within each of the two categories as described below. Privately negotiated (OTC) derivatives differ from futures. First, the terms of a futures contract, including delivery places and dates, volume, technical specifications, and trading and credit procedures, are standardized for each type of contract. For swaps, the same characteristics are subject to negotiation by the parties to the contracts. Second, futures contracts are always traded on an exchange, while swaps are traded on a bilateral basis. Third, those who engage in futures transactions assume exposure to default by the exchange's clearinghouse; for OTC derivatives, the exposure is to default by the counterparty. Fourth, credit risk mitigation measures, such as regular mark-to-market and margining, are automatically required for futures but optional for swaps. Finally, futures are generally subject to a single regulatory regime in one jurisdiction, while swaps, although usually transacted by regulated firms, are transacted across jurisdictional boundaries and are primarily governed by the contractual relations between the parties. Various products, including futures contracts and exchange-traded options, fall within the generic category of futures, but all have the common characteristics described above. The definitions that follow refer exclusively to Privately Negotiated (over-the-counter (OTC)) derivatives. Financial instrument derived from a cash market commodity, futures contract, or other financial instrument. Derivatives can be traded on regulated exchange markets or over-the-counter. For example, futures contracts are derivatives of physical commodities, options on futures are derivatives of futures contracts. Derivative is a financial instrument, traded on or off an exchange, the price of which is directly dependent upon (i.e. 'derived from') the value of one or more underlying securities, equity indices, debt instruments, commodities, other derivative instruments, or any agreed upon pricing index or arrangement, e.g., the movement over time of the Consumer Price Index or freight rates. Derivatives involve the trading of rights or obligations based on the underlying product, but do not directly transfer property. They are used to hedge risk or to exchange a floating rate of return for a fixed rate of return. Derivatives include futures, options, and swaps. For example, futures contracts are derivatives of the physical contract and options on futures are derivatives of futures contracts. A type of investment whose value depends on the value of their investments, indices or assets. Futures contracts and stock options are common types of derivatives. Derivatives are trades that are derived from some other existing products, such as shares, bonds, currencies and commodities. Derivatives can be traded through an exchange or out of exchange (over the counter). Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives carry more credit risk as they are traded direct with the counter-party rather than through an exchange. Examples of derivative instruments include caps, floors, interest rate swaps, and options. Derivative is the collective term for a future or call or a put option the price of which is derived form the value of the underlying metal. Derivative is a security whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets. The derivative itself is merely a contract between two or more parties. Its value is determined by fluctuations in the underlying asset. The most common underlying assets include stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indexes. Most derivatives are characterized by high leverage. Futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps are the most common types of derivatives. Derivatives are contracts and can be used as an underlying asset. There are even derivatives based on weather data, such as the amount of rain or the number of sunny days in a particular region. Derivatives are generally used as an instrument to hedge risk, but can also be used for speculative purposes. For example, a European investor purchasing shares of an American company off of an American exchange (using US Dollars to do so) would be exposed to exchange-rate risk while holding that stock. To hedge this risk, the investor could purchase currency futures to lock in a specified exchange rate for the future stock sale and currency conversion back into Euros. Derivatives are products whose value is primarily derived from the price, price fluctuations and price expectations of an underlying asset (such as stocks, bonds, currencies or indices). Owing to the way they are constructed, derivatives fluctuations are more pronounced than those of the underlying asset. For this reason they can be used both as a hedge against future losses and to speculate on price gains. Options, futures and swaps are among the most common types of derivatives. Derivatives are financial instruments which can be traded (e.g., options, warrants, rights, futures contracts, options on futures, etc) on various markets. They are called Derivatives because they are 'derived' from some real, underlying item of value (such as a company share or other real, tangible commodity). A derivative is a tradable 'contract', created by exchanges and dealers. A warrant or option is the simplest form of derivative. The most common usage relates to the trading of commodity futures and options on futures – where pre-defined contracts relating to a right to buy or sell and underlying commodity or security are traded as opposed to the actual commodity or security itself. They are risky because they are time-fused and can expire worthless. Yet, the rewards are enormous and they are used primarily as Hedging instruments. / , то есть . , например, . , от Латинского слова Derivatio, означающее Отведение, .

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS = ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ (или ДЕРИВАТИВНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ) – A Derivative Instrument or product is one whose value changes with changes in one or more underlying market variables, such as equity or commodity prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates. Basic derivatives include, forwards, futures, swaps, options, warrants and convertible bonds. In mathematical models of financial markets, derivatives are known as Contingent Claims. Derivative Instrument is a financial instrument with a value dependent on the value of some other, underlying asset. Derivative Instruments is a collective term for synthetic financial market products based on other instruments (underlyings) such as bonds, commodities, indices, shares, etc. / Обобщённый термин для синтетических продуктов финансового рынка, основанных на других (соответствующих) инструментах, таких как облигации, сырьё, индексы, акции и тому подобное.

DERIVATIVES CLEARING ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО РАСЧЁТУ ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО КЛИРИНГУ ДЕРИВАТИВОВ) – In the United States, a Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO) is a clearinghouse, clearing association, clearing corporation, or similar entity that enables each party to an agreement, contract, or transaction to substitute, through novation or otherwise, the credit of the DCO for the credit of the parties; arranges or provides, on a multilateral basis, for the settlement or netting of obligations; or otherwise provides clearing services or arrangements that mutualize or transfer credit risk among participants. Any clearinghouse that seeks to provide clearing services with respect to futures contracts and options on such futures contracts traded on a designated contract market (DCM) must register with the CFTC as a DCO before it can begin providing such services. To obtain and maintain registration, a DCO must comply with the DCO core principles established in Section 5b, 7 USC § 7a-1 (7 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 7), of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA):- (i) adequate financial, operational,

and managerial resources; (ii) appropriate standards for participant and product eligibility; (iii) adequate and appropriate risk management capabilities; (iv) ability to complete settlements on a timely basis under varying circumstances; (v) standards and procedures to protect member and participant funds; (vi) efficient and fair default rules and procedures; (vii) adequate rule enforcement and dispute resolution procedures; (viii) adequate and appropriate systems safeguards, emergency procedures, and plan for disaster recovery; (ix) obligation to provide necessary reports to allow the CFTC to oversee clearinghouse activities; (x) maintenance of all business records for five years in a form acceptable to the CFTC; (xi) publication of clearinghouse rules and operating procedures; (xii) participation in appropriate domestic and international information-sharing agreements; and (xiii) avoidance of actions that are unreasonable restraints of trade or that impose anti-competitive burdens on trading. A clearing organization or similar entity that, in respect to a contract (i) enables each party to the contract to substitute, through novation or otherwise, the credit of the derivatives clearing organization for the credit of the parties; (ii) arranges or provides, on a multilateral basis, for the settlement or netting of obligations resulting from such contracts; or (iii) otherwise provides clearing services or arrangements that mutualize or transfer among participants in the derivatives clearing organization the credit risk arising from such contracts. / новация (заключение нового обязательства взамен ранее существовавшего). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) .

DERIVATIVES MARKET = РЫНОК ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ (или РЫНОК ДЕРИВАТИВОВ) – Derivatives Market is a market for options and futures. In contrast to trading in shares and bonds, transactions in derivatives trading – such as delivery, acceptance and payment – are not completed until an agreed point in the future has been reached. The Derivatives Market is the financial market for derivatives, financial instruments like futures contracts or options, which are derived from other forms of assets. The market can be divided into two, that for exchange-traded derivatives and that for over-the-counter derivatives. The legal nature of these products is very different as well as the way they are traded, though many market participants are active in both. (i) Futures exchanges, such as Euronext LIFFE and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, trade in standardized derivative contracts. These are options contracts and futures contracts on a whole range of underlying products. The members of the exchange hold positions in these contracts with the exchange, who acts as central counterparty. When one party goes long (buys a futures contract), another goes short (sells). When a new contract is introduced, the total position in the contract is zero. Therefore, the sum of all the long positions must be equal to the sum of all the short positions. In other words, risk is transferred from one party to another. The total notional amount of all the outstanding positions at the end of June 2004 stood at USD53 trillion. That figure grew to USD81 trillion by the end of March 2008. (ii) Tailor-made derivatives, not traded on a futures exchange are traded on over-the-counter markets, also known as the OTC Market. These consist of investment banks who have traders who make markets in these derivatives, and clients such as hedge funds, commercial banks, government sponsored enterprises, etc. Products that are always traded over-the-counter are swaps, forward rate agreements, forward contracts, credit derivatives, accumulators etc. The total notional amount of all the outstanding positions at the end of June 2004 stood at USD220 trillion. By the end of 2007 this figure had risen to USD596 trillion and in 2009 it stood at USD615 trillion. The derivative markets have been accused lately for their alleged role in the financial crisis of 2007–10. The leveraged operations are said to have generated an 'irrational appeal' for risk taking, and the lack of clearing obligations also appeared as very damaging for the balance of the market. The G-20's proposals for financial markets reform all stress these points, and suggest:- (i) higher capital standards; (ii) stronger risk management; (iii) international surveillance of financial firms' operations; and (iv) dynamic capital rules. / Юроунэкст ЛАЙФ (Euronext LIFFE).

DERIVATIVES TRADING PLATFORM = ПЛАТФОРМА ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ ПРОИЗВОДНЫМИ (или ПЛАТФОРМА ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ ДЕРИВАТИВАМИ) – The Derivatives Trading Platform (DTP) is the computer system and associated network operated by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in conducting the market for futures and exchange traded options.

DERIVATIVES TRANSACTION EXECUTION FACILITY = СИСТЕМА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЙ С ПРОИЗВОДНЫМИ (или СИСТЕМА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ОПЕРАЦИЙ С ДЕРИВАТИВАМИ) – A board of trade that is registered with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility (DTEF). A DTEF is subject to fewer regulatory requirements than a Contract Market. To qualify as a DTEF, an exchange can only trade certain commodities (including excluded commodities and other commodities with very high levels of deliverable supply) and generally must exclude retail participants (retail participants may trade on DTEFs through Futures Commission Merchants with adjusted net capital of at least USD20 million or registered Commodity Trading Advisors that direct trading for accounts containing total assets of at least USD25 million). / Палата Торговли (Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) .

DERIVATIVE SUIT = ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ДЕЛО – In the United States, a Derivative Suit is a lawsuit brought by a shareholder on behalf of a corporation to protect the corporation from wrongs committed against it. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Производным Делом понимается судебное дело (lawsuit), возбуждённое акционером от имени корпорации с целью защиты корпорации от правонарушений, допущенных в её адрес.

DERIVED DEMAND = ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ СПРОС – Derived Demand is the demand for each of the factors of production is often referred to as a 'derived' demand to emphasize the fact that the relationship between the factor's price and the quantity of the factor demanded by firms employing it in production is directly dependent on consumer demand for the final product(s) the factor is used to produce. If for some reason (say, for example, a spontaneous shift in consumer tastes) the demand for men's hats increases (shifts to the right) so that more hats than before can be sold at any given price, then the 'derived' demand for felt used in making hats will also increase (shift to the right) so that felt-makers will be able to sell more felt at any given price. (We would also expect the hat-makers' demand for the labor of hatters and for specialized hat-making machinery to shift to the right in a similar fashion in response to the public's greater demand for hats.) What is the mechanism by which a shift in demand for the final product is translated into a shift in demand for the factors of production used in its manufacture? The key is the change in the price of the final product brought about by the shift in demand for it. If the demand curve for hats shifts to the right and the (upwardly sloping) supply curve remains unchanged, then the equilibrium price and quantity in the hat market will now involve both a somewhat higher price for hats and a somewhat larger quantity of hats being produced and sold to the public. (Because of the price rise, the marginal revenues earned by the manufacturers per additional hat sold will be higher, so consequently their desire to maximize profits will lead them to produce additional hats until the marginal cost for the last hat rises to equal the new higher price.) But producing more hats than before will require more of the relevant factors of production than before, which they will want to purchase from their suppliers, shifting the demand curves for each of the factors to the right. This increase in demand for the factors in turn will tend to raise the factor prices somewhat and to increase the quantity of them sold, which then affects the factor producers' demand for their own necessary inputs and brings about further price-and-quantity adjustments throughout the economy in an ever-widening ripple effect. The demand for a product's transportation is derived from the product's demand at some location. / Спрос на услуги транспортировки товаров, возникающий исходя из спроса на эти товары в каком-то месте.

DERMATITIS = ДЕРМАТИТ – Dermatitis is the inflammation of the skin. Repeated contact with petroleum products can be a cause. Dermatitis:- (Latin:- Derma = Skin; -itis = suffix denoting 'Inflammation') inflammation of the skin. / Воспаление кожи. Под

Дерматитом, от Греческого слова Dérma, родительный падеж Dérmatos, означающее Кожа, понимается воспалительные заболевания кожи, развивающиеся при воздействиях на неё внешних (биологических, физических, химических) раздражителей. Дерматит, воспаление кожи, возникающее под влиянием непосредственного воздействия на неё различных агентов внешней среды – механических, физических или химических. Среди раздражителей, вызывающих дерматит, одни являются безусловными, способными вызвать дерматит у каждого человека (например, крепкие кислоты, щёлочи, высокие и низкие температуры), другие лишь условными, вызывающими дерматит только у лиц с повышенной чувствительностью (смотрите Аллергия) к ним (так называемые Аллергические Дерматиты). По течению различают острые и хронические формы дерматита. В зависимости от свойств, силы и длительности действия раздражителя, острые дерматиты характеризуются или только покраснением и отёчностью кожи, или появлением на покрасневшей коже пузырей, вскрывающихся с образованием ссадин, реже – омертвением кожи с образованием язв. Сопровождаются чувством жжения, жара, покалывания, иногда боли, реже зуда. Хронические дерматиты, возникающие под влиянием длительного воздействия относительно слабых раздражителей, характеризуются застойно-синюшной окраской, усилением кожного рисунка и более или менее выраженным утолщением её рогового слоя. Дерматиты появляются преимущественно на месте приложения раздражителя, вызвавшего дерматит; по прекращении его действия дерматиты сравнительно быстро исчезают. Дерматиты чаще возникают в производственных условиях (профессиональные дерматиты), иногда как следствие терапевтических воздействий (например, мазевые дерматиты, лучевые ожоги и тому подобное). Из механических факторов, вызывающих дерматит, наибольшее практическое значение имеют длительное давление и трение (образование потёртостей, чаще на стопах из-за ношения плохо пригнанной обуви; на коже ладоней, например, от трения вёсел, непривычного давления инструментов и тому подобного); из физических – воздействие высоких и низких температур (ожоги, отморожения), а также лучевые воздействия (Солнечные лучи, Рентгеновское и радиоактивное излучения). Чаще всего встречаются дерматиты от действия химических факторов. Число неорганических и органических химических веществ, вызывающих дерматит, значительно и с развитием промышленности увеличивается. Наиболее часто возникают дерматиты от скипидара, солей никеля, соединений хрома, различных красок, в частности урсола, применяемого для окраски меха (иногда волос). Условными раздражителями могут служить и некоторые фармакологические средства, вызывающие дерматит у лиц медицинского персонала и больных (новокаин, соединения ртути, некоторые антибиотики и другие). Дерматиты могут возникать от соприкосновения с некоторыми растениями. Насчитывается более 100 растений, одни из которых являются безусловными раздражителями (Лютик, Молочай, Ясинец Кавказский и другие), другие (Примула и другие) – условными. Лечение:- наружное применение различных противовоспалительных средств в форме примочек, мазей, паст. Профилактика:- на производстве – мероприятия, устраняющие контакт рабочих с химическими веществами, снабжение рабочих специальной защитной одеждой и индивидуальными защитными приспособлениями (щитки, маски, фартуки, перчатки и тому подобное).

DEROGATION = ДЕРОГАЦИЯ (или ПРЕНЕБРЕЖЕНИЕ, или УМАЛЕНИЕ) – Derogation is the partial revocation of a law, as opposed to abrogation or the total abolition of a law. The term is used in both civil law and common law. It is sometimes used, loosely, to mean abrogation, as in the legal maxim:- Lex posterior derogat priori, i.e. a subsequent law imparts the abolition of a previous one. Derogation differs from dispensation in that it applies to the law, where dispensations applies to specific people affected by the law. In terms of European Union legislation, a derogation can also imply that a member state delays the implementation of an element of an EU Regulation (etc) into their legal system over a given timescale, such as five years; or that a member state has opted not to enforce a specific provision in a treaty due to internal circumstances (typically a state of emergency). Derogation:- according to Article 122 of the EC Treaty, Member States with a derogation are the ones which are preparing to adopt, but have not yet adopted, the Euro. This status refers to 10 Member States (Sweden and nine of the new Member States):- rights and obligations relating to the introduction of the Euro as a single currency are not applicable to them. The case of Denmark and the United Kingdom is different:- they have an exemption from participating in the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union. A Derogation is a provision in an EU legislative measure which allows for all or part of the legal measure to be applied differently, or not at all, to individuals, groups or organisations. The option to derogate is often granted to Member States and also to the social partners. In this context, derogation is not a provision excluding application of the legal measure:- it is a choice given to allow for greater flexibility in the application of the law, enabling Member States or social partners to take into account special circumstances. An example is Article 17 (entitled 'Derogations') of Council Directive 93/104/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time (as amended by Directive 2000/34 of 22 June 2000). Article 17(1) provides for derogation 'when, on account of the specific characteristics of the activity concerned, the duration of the working time is not measured and/or predetermined or can be determined by the workers themselves …'. Article 17(2) provides for derogations regarding 'specified activities'. Many EU directives on employment and industrial relations allow for derogations from their provisions by collective agreement. An example is in Article 17(3) of Council Directive 93/104/EC:- 'Derogations may be made from Articles 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16 by means of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at national or regional level or, in conformity with the rules laid down by them, by means of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at a lower level'. Another example is Article 5 of Council Directive 2002/14 establishing a framework for informing and consulting employees in the European Community:- 'Member States may entrust management and labour at the appropriate level, including at undertaking or establishment level, with defining freely, and at any time through negotiated agreement, the practical arrangements for informing employees and consulting with them'. This follows a common practice in Member States allowing for such derogations provided the result is more favourable for the workers concerned. An example of this principle is found in Article 15 of the Working Time Directive:- 'This Directive shall not affect Member States' right … to facilitate or permit the application of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry, which are more favourable to the protection of the safety and health of workers'. / Под Дерогацией, от Латинского слова Derogatio, понимается частичная отмена устаревшего закона, решения, постановления, договора, соглашения. Под Аброгацией, от Латинского слова Abrogatio, понимается отмена устаревшего закона либо в силу его бесполезности, либо если он противоречит духу и нравам времени. Аброгация объявляется новым законом. Термин Аброгация заимствован из Римского права. Различают:- собственно аброгацию – полную отмену старого закона новым, дерогацию – частичную отмену старого закона, оброгацию – внесение необходимых изменений в старый закон и суброгацию – дополнение старого закона.

DERRICK = ГРУЗОВАЯ СТРЕЛА (или ДЕРРИК) – (1) Derrick is the lifting equipment on a conventional vessel for loading and discharging cargo, consisting of a vertical post attached to the deck and an inclined boom. Lifting equipment on board a conventional vessel for loading and discharging cargo, consisting of a post attached to the deck and an inclined spar. / состоящее из вертикальной мачты или колонны, прикреплённой к палубе и балки-укосины (наклонённой стрелы). Под Грузовой Стрелой понимается судовое грузоподъёмное средство, представляющее собой балку-укосину, шарнирно закреплённую нижним концом на мачте или колонне, а верхним – подвешенную на тросе так, что она может поворачиваться вокруг вертикальной оси и изменять наклон. Груз поднимают и опускают с помощью лебёдки. Грузоподъёмность грузовой стрелы обычно не превышает 10 тонн, в особых случаях – до 300 тонн (тяжеловесные стрелы). Грузовая Стрела, судовое грузоподъёмное средство. Представляет собой балку-укосину, шарнирно закреплённую нижним концом на мачте или колонне, а верхним концом подвешенную на тросе

так, что она может поворачиваться вокруг вертикальной оси и изменять наклон к горизонту. Груз поднимают и опускают лебёдкой. Грузоподъёмность грузовой стрелы обычно не превышает 10 тонн (т), тяжеловесных – до 300 т. Грузовая стрела обычно состоит из стрелы, топенанта, мачты, грузового блока, грузового шкентеля, гака, оттяжек и грузовой лебёдки. Смотрите также Такелаж.

(2) Derrick is a load-bearing tower-like structure over a natural gas or crude oil well that holds the hoisting and lowering equipment for drilling, testing and reworking wells.

DES = DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD

DES = DELIVERED EX SHIP

DESCENDING TRIANGLE = НИСХОДЯЩИЙ ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК – Descending Triangle:- in visual analysis, a sideways price pattern between two converging trendlines in which the upper trendline is descending while the lower line is flat. This is generally a bearish pattern. A formation on a bar or candle chart that is similar to a right triangle, but where the hypotenuse points in the direction of the prevailing trend, lower in this case. The breakout is expected to be in the direction of the trend (lower) which would be through the flat side of the triangle.

DESCENDING WEDGE = НИСХОДЯЩИЙ КЛИН – Descending Wedge:- in visual analysis, a narrowing of price movement within a trend lower that resembles a triangle, except both trendlines that form the boundary of the formation are pointing lower. This is considered a reversal pattern when prices break above the upper boundary line.

DESCRIPTIVE MARK = ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗНАК (или ЗНАК ОПИСАТЕЛЬНОГО ХАРАКТЕРА) – Descriptive Mark:- in the US trademark law, a mark is considered merely descriptive if it describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of the specified goods or services. If a mark is merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of the goods or services to which it relates, the mark will be refused registration on the Principal Register under §2(e)(1) of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §1052(e)(1); 15 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 15. Examples of descriptive marks include:- Medical Guide for website services featuring medical guides, Denim for jeans, and Spicy Sauce for salsa.

DESCRIPTORS = ДЕСКРИПТОРЫ (или ОПИСАТЕЛИ) – Descriptors:- terms used to describe or characterize cultivars or to distinguish plants or seeds collected in germplasm programs. / Под Дескрипцией, от Латинского слова Descriptio, означающее Описание, понимается .

DESERT = ПУСТЫНЯ – Desert is a very dry area that receives less than 10 inches (25 cm) of precipitation each year. / выпадающих каждый год осадков. Под Пустыней понимается тип биома в областях с постоянно сухим и жарким климатом, препятствующим развитию растительности, которая не образует в пустыне сомкнутого покрова. Пустыни покрывают около 20% поверхности суши Земли и занимают обширные пространства в Северной и Юго-Западной Африке, Средней и Юго-Западной Азии, Австралии, на западном побережье Южной Америки. В зависимости от подстилающих пород различают глинистые, каменистые, песчаные, солончаковые и другие типы пустынь. Типичные растения – кактусы, кендырь, саксаул, солянка, эфедра; много эфемеров и эфемероидов. Животный мир:- антилопы, куланы, песчанки, суслики, тушканчики, ящерицы и многочисленные насекомые.

DESICCANT = ДЕСИКАНТ (или ОСУШИТЕЛЬ, или ВЫСУШИВАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Desiccant is a substance for absorbing moisture. / Под Десикантами, от Латинских слов Desicco, означающее Высушиваю, или Desiccans (Desiccantis), означающее Высушивающий, понимаются химические препараты из группы пестицидов, вызывающие обезвоживание тканей растений. В качестве десикантов применяют, например, пентахлорфенол, тиоцианат натрия, хлорат магния, цианамид кальция. Применение десикантов способствует ускорению созревания сельскохозяйственных культур и облегчению механизации их уборки. Десиканты используются для подсушивания – десикации Картофеля, Клещевины, Риса, Хлопчатника и других.

DESICCATORS = ДЕСИКАТОР – Desiccator is a glass jar, fitted with an airtight cover, containing some desiccating (drying) agent such as calcium chloride at the bottom.

DESIGNATED AGENT = НАЗНАЧЕННЫЙ АГЕНТ – Designated Agent is any entity that performs actions or functions on behalf of the Transmission Provider, an eligible Customer or the Transmission Customer required under the Tariff.

DESIGNATED CONTRACT MARKET = ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ (или ПРЕДСТАВЛЕННЫЙ, или ЦЕЛЕВОЙ) РЫНОК КОНТРАКТОВ – Designated Contract Markets (DCMs) are boards of trade (or exchanges) that operate under the regulatory oversight of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), pursuant to Section 5 of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), 7 USC 7. DCMs are most like traditional futures exchanges, which may allow access to their facilities by all types of traders, including retail customers. DCMs may list for trading futures or option contracts based on any underlying commodity, index or instrument. Part 38 of the CFTC's regulations, 17 CFR Part 38, details the procedures and requirements for operating as a board of trade (or exchange). How to Become a Designated Contract Market? Any market that seeks to provide a trading facility for non-eligible contract participants to trade futures, options on futures or options on commodities must apply to the Commission to be designated as a contract market (DCM), unless some exemption or exclusion would apply to the facility. Criteria, procedures and requirements for designation as a DCM are set forth in Section 5 of the CEA, 7 USC 7, and Part 38 of the CFTC's regulations. Appendix A and B provide specific information on these requirements and guidance to applicants seeking to become designated as DCMs. Security futures products are subject to special requirements such as joint CFTC and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) oversight, and can be offered only by markets that are either regulated by the CFTC and notice-registered with the SEC or regulated by the SEC and notice-registered with the CFTC. Options on securities and securities indexes can only be traded on a securities exchange under the jurisdiction of the SEC. To obtain and maintain its designation, a DCM must also comply, on an initial and ongoing basis, with the following twenty-three Core Principles established in Section 5(d) of the CEA, 7 USC 7(d) and Part 38 of the CFTC's regulations and with the implementing regulations under Part 38 of the CFTC's regulations:- Designation as Contract Market; Compliance with Rules; Contracts Not Readily Subject to Manipulation; Prevention of Market Disruption; Position Limitations or Accountability; Emergency Authority; Availability of General Information; Daily Publication of Trading Information; Execution of Transactions; Trade Information; Financial Integrity of Transactions; Protection of Markets and Market Participants; Disciplinary Procedures; Dispute Resolution; Governance Fitness Standards; Conflicts of Interest; Composition of Governing Boards of Contract Markets; Recordkeeping; Antitrust Considerations; System Safeguards; Financial Resources; Diversity of Boards of Directors; and Securities and Exchange Commission. Appendix A to Part 38 of the CFTC's regulations includes Form DCM, which contains instructions and a list of necessary information and documentation required to initiate the designation process. Appendix B to Part 38 provides guidance on complying with certain core principles. For certain core principles, Appendix B also provides acceptable practices for meeting selected requirements. The Division of Market Oversight's Examinations Branch conducts regular reviews of each DCM's ongoing compliance with core principles and the implementing regulations under Part 38, examining the self-regulatory programs operated by the exchange in order to enforce its rules, prevent market manipulation and

customer and market abuses, and ensure the recording and safe storage of trade information, among other requirements. These reviews are known as Rule Enforcement Reviews (RERs). DCMs may implement new rules or rule amendments by filing with the CFTC a certification that the rule or rule amendment complies with the CEA and CFTC regulations and policies and/or by requesting approval from the CFTC, pursuant to the requirements under Part 40 of the CFTC's regulations. DCMs, like other entities, may submit requests that the CFTC take action on a number of other issues, including requesting no-action relief, interpretations, or guidance on particular issues. DCMs also may list new products by filing with the CFTC, among other things, a certification that the product complies with the CEA and CFTC regulations and policies and/or by requesting approval from the CFTC. A dormant contract market defined in CFTC Regulation 40.1, is any DCM on which no trading has occurred during a period of twelve consecutive calendar months, preceding the first day of the most recent calendar month. Prior to listing or re-listing products for trading (including listing new contract months in existing products), a dormant DCM must reinstate its designation. To be reinstated, a dormant contract market submits an application for reinstatement under the procedures found in CFTC Regulation 38.3(a)(1) and (2), although the application might rely on previously submitted materials that still pertain to, and accurately describe, the contract market conditions. Newly designated contract markets, however, are not considered to be dormant until the end of a grace period of 36 consecutive calendar months following the day that the order of designation is issued. Exchanges previously designated by the CFTC or by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to 1975 as contract markets under the CEA and subsequently vacated at the request of the exchange or whose designation was otherwise revoked must reapply to the CFTC for contract market designation prior to listing contracts for trading. See also Contract Market.

DESIGNATED FACILITY = НАЗНАЧЕННОЕ МЕСТО – Designated Facility, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program (the Program), a designated facility is a nursery establishment that has signed a compliance agreement and is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Program. Plants shipped by a designated facility may be produced at their own facility or may be produced at another facility approved in the Program. / Парник (Greenhouse).

DESIGNATED OFFICE = УКАЗАННОЕ ВЕДОМСТВО (или УКАЗАННАЯ КОНТОРА) – Designated Office (DO) is the national office or intergovernmental organization of or acting for the Contracting State designated by the applicant under Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. / Указанное Ведомство, в котором предполагается получить правовую охрану на основе международной заявки.

DESIGNATED SELF–REGULATORY ORGANIZATION = НАЗНАЧЕННАЯ САМОРЕГУЛИРУЕМАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – Designated Self-Regulatory Organization:- Self-Regulatory Organizations (SRO, i.e. the commodity exchanges and registered futures associations) must enforce minimum financial and reporting requirements for their members, among other responsibilities outlined in the US CFTC's (short for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission) regulations. When a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) is a member of more than one Self-Regulatory Organization, the SROs may decide among themselves which of them will be primarily responsible for enforcing minimum financial and sales practice requirements and, upon approval of the plan by the Commission, be appointed the 'designated self-regulatory organization' for that particular FCM. The US National Futures Association is the Designated Self-Regulatory Organization (DSRO) for all non-exchange member FCMs. See also Self-Regulatory Organization. Designated Self Regulatory Organization (DSRO):- when a futures commission merchant (FCM) is a member of more than one Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO), the SROs may decide among themselves which of them will be primarily responsible for enforcing minimum financial and sales practice requirements. With approval, the SRO will be appointed DSRO for the particular FCM. / , то есть .

DESIGNATED SPONSOR = НАЗНАЧЕННЫЙ СПОНСОР – Designated Sponsor is a banks or specialized traders who bridge temporary imbalances between supply and demand in Xetra® electronic stock trading, thereby improving a stock's liquidity. They do so by quoting bid and ask limits (market making), either on their own initiative, on request of a market participant (quote reuest) or in auctions. The fact that these quotes are shown in the order books gives investors greater security for limiting their orders. Depending on the market segment involved, a stock may have one or more designated sponsors, or none at all. On arrangement with issuers, designated sponsors with the necessary capabilities may also provide research or investor relations services. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®).

DESIGNATION = ЗВАНИЕ (или ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ, или ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ, или ПРЕДНАЗНАЧЕНИЕ, или ЧИН) – Designation, in relation to a member of the crew of a vessel, includes:- (i) the position held by that member of the crew; (ii) a description of the duties of that member of the crew; and (iii) the class of certificate of competency held by that member of the crew. / Звание, в отношении члена экипажа судна, заключается в:- (i) должности, удерживаемой данным членом экипажа; (ii) описании обязанностей данного члена экипажа; и (iii) классе свидетельства о компетентности, удерживаемого данным членом экипажа. Чин, служебный разряд служащих, с которым связаны определённые права и обязанности.

DESIGNATION = УКАЗАНИЕ – In the US patent law, Designation is an indication made by applicant, in the request for an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, as to the Contracting States in which protection for an invention is desired.

DESIGNATION DATE = ДАТА ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ (или ДАТА НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ, или ДАТА УТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ) – The Designation Date is the date on which the exchange was authorized to trade the contract, i.e. the exchange was 'designated' as a 'contract market' in that particular commodity by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) or its predecessor agency. If an exchange was previously designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a contract market in a commodity, and that designation was in effect on July 18, 1975, the Commission did not specifically designate them as such on July 18, 1975. Those designations continued in force and effect by virtue of section 411 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974. Prior to July 18, 1975, the commodities for which designation was granted by the Secretary of Agriculture were among the list of agricultural and animal product commodities explicitly set forth in section 2(a)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act. On July 18, 1975, the Commission gave contract market designation to many of the exchanges which traded in previously unregulated commodities, having given provisional contract market designations on April 18, 1975, and having extended such designations on May 05. The effect of the July 18, 1975, designations was to bring under federal regulation all commodities for which a futures contract was actively traded. Previously unregulated commodities, such as COMEX's mercury and rubber contracts, for which no contract market designations were granted on that date, were not permitted to continue trading after July 18, 1975.

DESIGN DAY = ПЛАНОВЫЕ СУТКИ (или УСЛОВНЫЕ СУТКИ) – Design Day:- a 24-hour period of demand used as a basis for planning gas capacity requirements. / Период спроса продолжительностью 24 часа, используемый в качестве основы для планирования потребностей в газовых мощностях.

DESIGNERS = ДИЗАЙНЕРЫ (или МОДЕЛЬЕРЫ) – Designers are people with a desire to create. They combine practical knowledge with artistic ability to turn abstract ideas into formal designs for the clothes that we wear, the living and office space that we inhabit, and the merchandise that we buy. Designers usually specialize in a particular area of design, such as automobiles, clothing,

furniture, home appliances, industrial equipment, interiors of homes or office buildings, movie and theater sets, packaging, or floral arrangements.

DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT = ДИЗАЙН ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТА – Design Of Experiment:- the complete sequence of steps taken ahead of time to ensure that the appropriate data will be obtained, which will permit an objective analysis and will lead to valid inferences regarding the stated problem.

DESIGN PATENT = ПАТЕНТ НА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ (или ПАТЕНТ НА ДИЗАЙН, или ПАТЕНТ НА ПРОЕКТ) – Design Patent may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture. See also Patent. / Может быть предоставлен тому, кто изобретает новый, оригинальный и орнаментальный дизайн для изделия изготовления. Промышленный Образец, новое художественно-конструкторское решение изделия, определяющее его внешний вид, соответствующее требованиям технической эстетики, пригодное к осуществлению промышленным способом и дающее положительный эффект. Объект промышленной собственности. Под Дизайном, от Английского слова Design, означающее Задумать или Проектировать или Чертить, а также План или Проект или Рисунок, понимается термин, обозначающий новый вид деятельности по проектированию предметного мира. Дизайн возник в начале XX века как реакция на стихийное формирование визуальных и функциональных свойств предметной среды. Дизайн разрабатывает образцы её рационального построения, соответствующие сложному функционированию современного общества. Иногда под дизайном понимают лишь одну из его областей – проектирование эстетических свойств промышленных изделий. Дизайн, однако, решает более широкие социально-технические проблемы – функционирования производства, потребления, существования людей в предметной среде. Дизайн находится в особом отношении ко всем традиционным видам проектирования, разрешая затруднения, которые связаны с внедрением в жизнь конкретных людей и общества в целом новых предметных организаций, создающих неравновесную ситуацию в предметном мире. Слово ‘Дизайн’ применяется также для обозначения результата проектной деятельности (например, в таких словосочетаниях, как Дизайн Вещи, Дизайн Автомобиля), причём в данном употреблении оно не всегда связывается с современной практикой и порой означает морфологию предметного мира, создаваемого человеком на разных стадиях развития общества. В этом смысле говорят о первобытном дизайне, о дизайне XVIII века и тому подобном. Для обозначения дизайнерской деятельности в разных её аспектах и проявлениях в различных языках, наряду с термином Дизайн, существуют и другие:- ‘Художественное Конструирование’ (в Русском), Formgebung и Formgestaltung (в Немецком), Wzornictwo Przemysłowe (в Польском) и так далее. Но в 1959 на первой генеральной ассамблее МСОИД (ICSID (International Council of Societies of Industrial Design); Международный Совет Организаций Индустриального Дизайна), членом которого являлся и бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), в качестве основного международного термина был всё же принят термин Industrial Design (в профессиональном сокращении – Design), как наиболее ёмкий по своей смысловой структуре. В бывшем СССР дизайнерская деятельность осуществляется в системе организаций, состоящей из специальных художественно-конструкторских бюро. Научно-исследовательскими и опытно-конструкторскими центрами являлись Всесоюзный НИИ Технической Эстетики и его филиалы, а также Экспериментальная Студия при Союзе Художников СССР. Они осуществляли методическое руководство, разрабатывали перспективные модели, методы прогнозирования, устанавливали критерии качества промышленных изделий, изучали теорию и историю дизайна. Вопросы дизайна систематически освещались в журнале Декоративное Искусство СССР и бюллетене Техническая Эстетика.

DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА НА ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ПАТЕНТА НА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ (или ЗАЯВКА НА ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ПАТЕНТА НА ДИЗАЙН, или ЗАЯВКА НА ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ПАТЕНТА НА ПРОЕКТ) – Design Patent Application is an application for a patent to protect against the unauthorized use of new, original, and ornamental designs for articles of manufacture. See also Application, and Patent.

DESIGN SEARCH CODE MANUAL = РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ВЫБОРУ КОДОВ ДИЗАЙНА – Design Search Code Manual lists the numerical codes for searching designs in the USPTO’s (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) trademark database (the US Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)).

DESIZING = РАСШЛИХТОВКА – Desizing is a removal of size from fabric. Desizing is an important step prior to dyeing fabric, since size can interfere with dye uptake. Some size materials wash out easily. Starch is commonly used for size, and can be quite difficult to remove. Amylase enzymes are often used industrially for starch removal. Some sizes can be readily removed by hot water washing. Desizing is a removal of warp sizing from gray goods in the finishing plant; enzymes are often used for the purpose. Desizing is the process whereby the warp sizing of gray goods is removed, usually by use of an enzyme. / Расшлихтовка:- основной задачей расшлихтовки является удаление из ткани шлихты, нанесённой с целью упрочить нити основы перед ткачеством. Выбор рациональных способов расшлихтовки определяется составом шлихты и характером волокнистого материала. В настоящее время значительная часть основ в хлопчатобумажном производстве шлихтуется производными крахмала, характеризующимися интенсивной адгезией к поверхности волокон и сходством их химического строения с целлюлозой. Поэтому под расшлихтовкой ткани понимают такую её обработку, которая обеспечивает перевод крахмала шлихты из нерастворимых в растворимые в воде продукты с последующим их удалением промывкой. В последние два десятилетия постепенная замена крахмала водорастворимыми материалами стала возможной благодаря применению для шлихтования новых искусственных и синтетических шлихтующих материалов. Крахмальные препараты частично заменяются водорастворимыми полимерами и оглнгомерами. Однако, чтобы понять сущность процессов расшлихтовки, надо знать свойства крахмала и других шлихтующих материалов. Крахмал – основной резервный углевод растений – представляет собой смесь двух полисахаридов:- линейного – амилозы (10–30%) и разветвлённого – амилопектина (70–90%). Полисахариды крахмала относятся к высокомолекулярным, высокополимерным соединениями и построены из остатков глюкозы, соединённых между собой 1,4-а-глкжозидными связями, неустойчивыми к действию гидролизующих агентов, к которым относятся минеральные кислоты, ферменты а- и р-амилазы, глюкоамилаза, способные гидролизовать крахмал полностью, вплоть до глюкозы. Продукты гидролиза крахмала не только хорошо набухают в воде, как и сам крахмал, но способны, хотя и в различной степени, растворяться в воде. А это главное условие для удаления шлихты с ткани промывкой её водой. Предварительно на крахмал шлихты необходимо подействовать сильно диссонирующей кислотой, в результате чего происходит постепенное превращение крахмала в растворимые в воде продукты гидролиза по схеме крахмал → растворимый крахмал → декстрин → амило-декстрин → эритродекстрин → ахродекстрин → мальтодекстрин → мальтоза → глюкоза. Следовательно, под влиянием кислот или ферментов происходит гидролитический распад амилозы и амилопектина крахмала с образованием простых соединений, которые отличаются большой растворимостью в воде и высокой восстановительной способностью. При действии на крахмал щёлочей образуются растворимые в воде соединения типа алкоголятов; при действии окислителей крахмал и крахмалопродукты окисляются с образованием низкомолекулярных производных, растворимых в воде. При действии энзимов и ферментов крахмал подвергается гидролизу и брожению, то есть распаду с образованием простых соединений, отличающихся растворимостью в воде и восстановительной способностью. Пользуясь указанными выше реагентами в соответствующих технологических условиях, крахмал можно перевести в соединения, более

растворимые в воде, и удалить с волокна. В процессах расшлихтовки крахмал переводится лишь в растворимую форму, так как в последующих стадиях гидролиза здесь нет необходимости. Основная масса шлихты удаляется с ткани при расшлихтовке, оставшаяся на волокне незначительная часть крахмала окончательно снимается в процессах отварки ткани. До настоящего времени потребность текстильной промышленности в материалах, заменяющих пищевые крахмалопродукты, ещё далеко не удовлетворяется химической промышленностью. Новые искусственные и синтетические шлихтующие материалы для хлопчатобумажных основ применяются ещё довольно мало. Среди них представляют интерес поливиниловый спирт (ПВС), простые эфиры целлюлозы в виде карбоксиметилцеллюлозы (КМЦ) и оксиэтилцеллюлозы, сульфонаты целлюлозы, а также 8%-ный полиакриламид (ПАА).

THE DESK = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – In the United States, The Desk is the trading desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York through which open market purchases and sales of government and federal agency securities are made. The desk maintains direct telephone communication with major government securities dealers. A 'foreign desk' at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York conducts transactions in the foreign exchange market. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

DESORPTION = ДЕСОРБЦИЯ – Desorption:- opposite of absorption or adsorption. In filtration, it relates to the downstream release of particles previously retained by the filter. Desorption is a release of the water vapor from a substance. / Под Десорбцией, от Латинской приставки De, означающей Отделение или Отмену или Удаление или Уничтожение, и Латинского слова Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается удаление поглощённого вещества с поверхности адсорбента, ионита или из объёма абсорбента. Проводится при повышении температуры (например, термодесорбция) или промывкой ионита каким-либо раствором. Десорбция – удаление из жидкостей или твёрдых тел веществ, поглощённых при адсорбции или абсорбции. Применяется при регенерации адсорбентов и абсорбентов путём нагревания, понижения давления, продувки несорбируемыми газами или парами, обработки растворителями. Десорбция, удаление адсорбированного вещества с поверхности адсорбента. Десорбция обратна адсорбции и происходит при уменьшении концентрации адсорбируемого вещества в среде, окружающей адсорбент, а также при повышении температуры. Десорбцию применяют для извлечения из адсорбентов поглощённых ими газов, паров или растворённых веществ, а также для регенерации адсорбента. Практически при десорбции через слой адсорбента продувают горячий водяной пар, воздух или инертные газы, увлекающие ранее поглощённое вещество, или промывают слой адсорбента различными реагентами, которые растворяют адсорбированное вещество. Адсорбент после десорбции обычно сушат и охлаждают. Скорость десорбции зависит от температуры, природы и скорости потока десорбирующего газа или растворителя, а также от особенностей структуры адсорбента. Десорбция – один из обязательных циклов при адсорбции в аппаратах периодического действия. Десорбция в адсорберах с подвижным адсорбционным слоем протекает непрерывно.

DESORPTION ISOTHERM = ИЗОТЕРМА ДЕСОРБЦИИ – Desorption Isotherm is a graphical representation of the release of water vapor from a substance in relation to its water content at a specified temperature. For product information purposes, the isotherms are usually taken for a temperature of 20 °C. / Под Изотермами, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Thérmē, означающее Тепло, понимаются:- (1) в физике:- линии на диаграммах состояния, изображающие равновесный изотермический процесс; или (2) в географии:- изолинии температур на картах, гидрологических разрезах и так далее, соединяющие точки с одинаковой температурой воды, воздуха или почвы в определённый период времени. Под Десорбцией, от Латинских слов De, означающее Отмена или Отсутствие или Устранение чего-либо, или Движение Вниз или Понижение, и Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается удаление из жидкостей или твёрдых тел веществ, поглощённых при абсорбции или адсорбции. Применяется при регенерции абсорбентов и адсорбентов путём нагревания, понижения давления, продувки несорбируемыми газами или парами, обработки растворителями.

DESPATCH = ДИСПАЧ (или ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ДОСРОЧНОЕ ОКОНЧАНИЕ СТАЛИИ) – Despatch:- an incentive payment paid to a carrier to loading and unloading the cargo faster than agreed. Usually negotiated only in charter parties. Also known as Dispatch. See also Demurrage, and Dispatch. / Диспач это денежная сумма, уплачиваемая перевозчиком грузоотправителю или грузополучателю в качестве премии за освобождение судна из-под погрузки/выгрузки до истечения установленных сроков погрузки/выгрузки.

DESPATCH ADVICE = ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ ОБ ОТПРАВКЕ – Despatch Advice:- information send by shippers to the recipient of goods informing that specified goods are sent or ready to be sent advising the detailed contents of the consignment.

DESPATCH DAYS = СУТКИ ДИСПАЧА (или СУТКИ ДОСРОЧНОГО ОКОНЧАНИЯ ПОГРУЗКИ ГРУЗА) – Despatch Days are the days gained if the free time included in the rate and allowed for the use of certain equipment is not fully used.

DESPATCH DATE = ДАТА ВЫПИСКИ – In sharemarket, Despatch Date is the date by which an issuer must have dispatched certificates (or in the case of rights, entitlement and acceptance forms) or entered Financial Products into holders' uncertificated holdings.

DESSICATED = ВЫСУШЕННОЕ (или СУШЁНОЕ) – Dessicated:- dried, wrinkled. / , от Латинского слова Desicco, означающее Высушиваю, понимается .

DESTINATION = ПУНКТ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – (1) Destination is the place to which a shipment is consigned. / Место, в которое произведена отгрузка.

(2) Destination is the place where carrier actually turns over cargo to consignee or his agent. / Место, в котором грузоперевозчик сдаёт груз грузополучателю или его агенту.

DESTINATION CONTROL STATEMENT = КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ПУНКТА НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Destination Control Statement:- any of various statements which the US Government requires to be displayed on export shipments and which specify the destinations for which export of the shipment has been authorized.

DESTINATION DELIVERY CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПОСТАВКУ К МЕСТУ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – A charge assessed by the carrier for handling positioning of a full container within the container yard. Destination Delivery Charge (DDC) is a charge, based on container size, that is applied in many tariffs to cargo. This charge is considered accessorial and is added to the base ocean freight. This charge covers crane lifts off the vessel, drayage of the container within the terminal and gate fees at the terminal operation.

DESTINATION INTERCHANGE TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ ВЗАИМООБМЕНА ПЕРЕД ПУНКТОМ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Destination Interchange Terminal (DIT) is a facility operated by the ocean carrier or his agent at which containers are interchanged with the delivering motor carrier.

DESTINATION MOTOR TERMINAL = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ ПО МЕСТУ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Destination Motor Terminal is a location designated by a motor carrier at destination points where, the motor carrier or his authorized agent assembles, holds or stores an ocean carrier's containers and chassis; where loaded containers are received from shippers or their agents; where empty containers are delivered to shippers or their agents. See also Origin Motor Terminal and Origin Rail Terminal.

DESTINATION RAIL FREIGHT STATION = ГРУЗОВАЯ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Destination Rail Freight Station is the same as container freight station (CFS) at destination, except a destination rail freight station (DRFS) is operated by the rail carrier participating in the shipment.

DESTUFF = ОПОРОЖНЯТЬ – Destuff:- to empty a container. / Опоражнивать контейнер.

DETECTION = ВЫЯВЛЕНИЕ (или ОБНАРУЖЕНИЕ) – Detection is the discovery of a specimen of the target pest. / Под Выявлением понимается обнаружение вредителя в ходе досмотра или анализа привозимого (или импортируемого) груза.

DETECTION SURVEY = ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ НА ВЫЯВЛЕНИЕ (или ИЗЫСКАНИЕ НА ВЫЯВЛЕНИЕ) – Detection Survey is a survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.

DETECTOR = ДЕТЕКТОР – Detector is a device to convert radiant energy (light) into a neural signal (such as the eye) or an electrical signal (such as a phototube, photomultiplier tube, photocell, photodiode, or the like).

DETENTION = ЗАДЕРЖАНИЕ – (1) Detention is a keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement, as a phytosanitary measure. See also Quarantine.

(2) According to the Lisbon Rules, Detention means the period of time during which the claimant is deprived of the use of the vessel. / Согласно Лиссабонским Правилам, под Задержанием понимается период времени, в течение которого претендатель (заявитель претензии) лишён возможности использования судна по назначению.

DETENTION = СРОК ОБОЖДАНИЯ (или ПРОСТОЙ, или КОНТРСТАЛИЯ) – Detention:- keeping equipment beyond the free time allowed. See also Demurrage, and Per Diem. Compensation payable to the ocean carrier/container owner for the detention of his equipment beyond the allowable free time. Detention:- costs incurred when a shipper/consignee or his/her agent removes a container from the carrier's origin/destination container yard (CY) to the shipper/consignee's place of business, and does not return the loaded/empty container to the CY or to another location designated by the carrier within the permitted freetime as stipulated in the applicable tariff. A penalty charge against shippers or consignees for delaying carrier's equipment beyond allowed time. Demurrage applies to cargo; detention applies to equipment.

DETENTION CHARGE = СБОР ПО СРОКУ ОБОЖДАНИЯ (или СБОР ЗА ПРОСТОЙ, или КОНТРСТАЛИЙНЫЕ) – Charges levied on usage of equipment exceeding free time period. Detention Charges are the charges levied on usage of equipment exceeding free time period as stipulated in the pertinent inland rules and conditions.

DETERGENT = ДЕТЕРГЕНТ (или МОЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Detergent:- in lubrication, either an additive or a compounded lubricant having the property of keeping insoluble matter in suspension thus preventing its deposition where it would be harmful. A detergent may also redisperse deposits already formed. Detergent is a synthetic cleaning agent containing surfactants that do not precipitate in hard water and have the ability to emulsify oil and suspend dirt. Detergent is a synthetic cleansing agent resembling soap in its ability to emulsify oil and remove hard dirt, and contains surfactants that do not precipitate in hard water. / осадок (precipitate). Под Детергентами за рубежом понимаются синтетические моющие средства – многокомпонентные смеси веществ, водяные растворы которых применяют для очистки поверхности различных тел от загрязнений. В состав большинства моющих средств, помимо моющих веществ, входят соли неорганических кислот (карбонаты, фосфаты), усиливающие моющее действие, а также отбеливающие и дезинфицирующие вещества, пенообразователи или пеногасители, ароматизирующие вещества, красители и другие. Моющие Средства, вещества или смеси веществ, применяемые в водных растворах для очистки (отмывки) поверхности твёрдых тел от загрязнений. К моющим средствам относятся многокомпонентные смеси синтетических моющих (мылоподобных) веществ и различных вспомогательных составляющих (минеральных солей, органических добавок и других) – так называемых Синтетических Моющих Средств, все виды товарного жирового мыла, ряд продуктов природного происхождения (например, сапонины, жёлчь). С древнейших времён как моющие средства употреблялись щелочные соли (поташ из растительной золы, природная сода), гидрофильные глины (например, бентонитовые), сок или водная вытяжка из некоторых растений. Все эти природные моющие средства быстро утратили своё хозяйственное значение с возникновением в XIX веке мыловаренной промышленности. Промышленный выпуск синтетических моющих средств впервые осуществлён в Германии ещё в 1930-х; с 1950-х их производство резко возросло во всех промышленно развитых странах, причём доля жирового мыла в общем выпуске моющих средств значительно снизилась. К 1965 уже 50–90% общего объёма производства моющих средств в основных капиталистических странах составляли синтетические моющие средства. Снижение выработки жирового мыла идёт за счёт сокращения производства хозяйственного мыла. Производство же туалетного мыла во всех странах из года в год возрастает. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выработка туалетного мыла в 1970 увеличилась в 1.4 раза по сравнению с 1965. Суммарный выпуск синтетических моющих средств и мыла (в пересчёте на 40%-ное содержание жирных кислот) в бывшем СССР в 1965 и 1972 составил соответственно (в тысяч тонн (т)):- 1 926 (в том числе синтетических моющих средств 144) и 1 757 (534). Моющие Вещества (МВ) составляют основу всех моющих средств и определяют их свойства; это мицеллообразующие поверхностно-активные вещества, благодаря которым растворы (правильнее – полуколлоидные системы) обладают моющей способностью (смотрите Моющее Действие). МВ делятся на два класса:- (i) ионогенные вещества, диссоциирующие в воде на ионы, и (ii) неионогенные – не подверженные электролитической диссоциации. Ионогенные МВ называются Анионактивными, если поверхностно-активные ионы несут отрицательный заряд, Катионактивными, если поверхностно-активны положительно заряженные ионы, и Амфотерными, или Амфолитными, если поверхностно-активные ионы имеют отрицательный заряд в щелочной среде и положительный – в кислой. Анионактивные МВ получили наиболее широкое распространение. На их основе получают все жировые мыла и большинство синтетических моющих средств. Для производства товарных жировых мыл служат главным образом натриевые или калиевые соли высших жирных кислот, изготавливаемые из масел растительных и жиров животных. Важнейшие представители синтетических анионактивных МВ – соли сульфокислот и кислых сульфоэфиров (алкилсульфонаты, алкиларилсульфонаты, алкилсульфаты) и сульфированные жиры, масла и жирные кислоты. Другие анионактивные МВ выпускаются в относительно малых количествах. Неионогенные МВ, входящие в состав некоторых моющих средств, занимают 2-е место после анионактивных по объёму промышленного производства. Большинство неионогенных веществ – полиоксиэтиленовые (полигликолевые) эфиры различных органических кислот, спиртов, алкилфенолов и алкилнафтолов, полиоксиэтиленовые производные алифатических аминов и амидов, меркаптанов и так далее. Катионактивные и амфотерные вещества составляют лишь несколько % в общем объёме производства МВ и имеют ограниченное хозяйственное значение. Из катионактивных веществ наиболее важны соли

четвертичных аммониевых и пиридиниевых оснований, обладающие бактерицидным действием. В молекулах амфотерных веществ находятся как основные (обычно аминогруппы), так и кислотные (карбоксильные, сульфоновые или сульфоэфирные) группы. Синтетические моющие средства обязательно содержат ряд вспомогательных веществ, улучшающих их моющую способность. В состав моющих композиций для стирки включают щелочные соли слабых неорганических кислот (карбонат и бикарбонат натрия, силикаты натрия, фосфаты различного состава), нейтральные соли (сульфат, хлорид натрия), соли перекисных кислот, обладающие отбеливающими и дезинфицирующими свойствами (перборат и перкарбонаты натрия). Важную роль играют органические компоненты моющих средств:- карбоксиметилцеллюлоза, предотвращающая ресорбцию – повторное отложение загрязнений из моющего раствора на отмытую поверхность; оптические отбеливатели (красители), применяемые для устранения жёлтого оттенка неокрашенных тканей; так называемые Гидротропы, увеличивающие растворимость и ускоряющие растворение МВ в воде (смотрите Гидротропия). Некоторые моющие средства содержат ферменты, обеспечивающие удаление нерастворимых белковых загрязнений, органические бактерициды (гексахлорофен, трихлоркарбанилид и другие), стабилизаторы пены (например, алкилоламиды) или пеногасители; во многие моющие средства добавляют душистые вещества (отдушки). Рецептурный состав моющих средств определяется их назначением, экономическими и санитарно-гигиеническими требованиями. Большая часть (80–90%) поступающих в продажу синтетических моющих средств – порошки; выпускаются также таблетки, ‘вермишель’, чешуйки, хлопья, пасты и жидкости. Различают синтетические моющие средства для стирки, мытья посуды и домашней утвари, туалетные, промышленного назначения и другие. Моющие средства для стирки можно разделить на группы:- средства для шерстяных и шёлковых тканей, хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей, универсальные средства для тканей разных типов, в том числе из химических волокон, для стирки сильно загрязнённых изделий из грубых тканей. Современные синтетические моющие средства для стирки не уступают по качеству лучшим сортам жирового мыла, причём их моющая способность, в отличие от мыла, не снижается при отмывке кислых загрязнений и пользовании жёсткой водой. В бывшем СССР выпускались порошки для стирки хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей (‘Эра’), шёлковых, шерстяных тканей и тканей из искусственных и синтетических волокон (‘Новость’) и универсального порошка для любых тканей (‘Лотос’). В связи с прогрессирующим загрязнением окружающей среды промышленными и бытовыми отходами особое внимание при разработке новых рецептур синтетических моющих средств уделяют подбору веществ биологически ‘мягких’, то есть легко разлагаемых Бактериями в природных условиях. Препараты на основе таких веществ (например, производных алифатических кислот и спиртов линейного строения) постепенно вытесняют из употребления моющие средства, содержащие биологически ‘жёсткие’ – неразлагаемые – компоненты (например, производные алкилароматических соединений разветвлённого строения). Синтетические моющие средства в виде порошка чаще всего получают высушиванием жидкой композиции при распылении. Композиция обычно представляет собой высокодисперсную суспензию, содержащую 55–65% твёрдых веществ. В случаях, когда метод распыления применять нельзя, порошки готовят методом смешения компонентов. Этим путём получают также жидкие и пастообразные моющие средства. В производстве моющих средств широко применяются непрерывно действующие автоматизированные технологические линии.

DETERGENT ADDITIVE = ДЕТЕРГЕНТНАЯ ПРИСАДКА (или МОЮЩАЯ ПРИСАДКА) – Detergent Additive is an additive mixed to fuel and lubricants in order to keep the engine clean. The most used detergent additives in motor oils are metallic soaps that have enough base reserves to neutralize the acids formed during engine operation. See also Additive.

DETERGENT OIL = ДЕТЕРГЕНТНОЕ МАСЛО (или МОЮЩЕЕ МАСЛО, или ПРОМЫВОЧНОЕ МАСЛО) – Detergent Oil is a lubricating oil possessing special sludge-dispersing properties usually conferred on the oil by the incorporation of special additives. Detergent oils hold formed sludge particles in suspension and thus promote cleanliness especially in internal-combustion engines. However detergent oils do not contain ‘detergents’ such as those used for cleaning of laundry or dishes. Also detergent oils do not clean already ‘dirty’ engines, but rather keep in suspension the sludge that petroleum oil forms so that the engine remains cleaner for longer period. The formed sludge particles are either filtered out by Oil Filters or drained out when oil is changed.

DETERIORATION = ПОРЧА – Deterioration is the downgrading of a product due to prolonged storage, damage to packing or other external influences. / Понижение в качестве продукта вследствие затянувшегося хранения, повреждения при упаковывании или иных факторов внешнего воздействия.

DETERIORATION IN RESERVES = ИЗНОС (или УБЫЛЬ) РЕЗЕРВОВ – Deterioration In Reserves:- where the reserves of an insurer or reinsurer for prior years are insufficient to meet the estimated liabilities of one or more loss exposures and therefore require to be increased.

DETERIORATION OF NYLON HOSIERY = ПОРЧА (или УХУДШЕНИЕ, или ИЗНАШИВАНИЕ) НАЙЛАНОВЫХ ЧУЛОК И КОЛГОТОК – Deterioration Of Nylon Hosiery:- Complaint:- during at least two periods in the last few years there were reported, in widely separated localities, instances of mysterious deterioration of women’s nylon hosiery while it was being worn. According to the reports, holes and runs were developed in the stockings of scores of wearers when there was apparently no direct contact with any possible source of damage. Analysis:- investigation disclosed the fact that there were tiny particles of soot in the damaged hose and, in many cases, traces of sulphuric acid were detected around the holes. In the particular localities where the mysterious destruction took place, it appeared that there was an abnormally high concentration of sulphur present in the atmosphere, probably from fuel-coinbustion products. The deposits of the soot- and sulphur-bearing materials and the subsequent formation of small amounts of sulphuric acid were considered the cause of the deterioration of the fine nylon filaments. / Найлан (Nylon).

DETERMINATE = ДЕТЕРМИНАНТНЫЙ – Determinate:- said of a condition when the terminal bud ceases to grow, preventing elongation of the main axis and promoting auxiliary growth. Term applied to cotton varieties which display a complete interruption of growth following a fruiting cycle. See also Indeterminate Growth. Having stems and branches that stop growing at a certain point, usually after producing flowers. In cotton, this term is applied to varieties with a distinct interruption in growth following fruit set.

DETERMINATE = ДЕТЕРМИНАНТНОЕ (или ПОЛУЗОНТИЧНОЕ) – Determinate – (i) of a growing tip terminated by a bud or flower which may stop or limit growth; and (ii) of sequential flowering from a central or apical bud to lateral or basal buds. See also Indeterminate. / Полузонтичное (о соцветии).

DETERMINATION LETTER = ПИСЬМО О РЕШЕНИИ – In the United States, Determination Letter:- after reviewing the Application for Recognition of Exemption, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will do one of three things. The IRS may issue a determination letter recognizing an organization’s exempt status. Alternatively, the IRS may request additional information in order to establish whether an organization meets the requirements for exemption. Finally, the Determination Letter may deny the application outright and give the applicant time to appeal the denial decision. The Determination Letter is an important document that the non-profit should keep in its office.

DETERMINISTIC = ДЕТЕРМИНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ – Deterministic:- a system in which no randomness is involved in the development of future states of the system. / Детерминистическая, от Латинского слова Determino, означающее Определяю, .

DET NORSKE VERITAS = ДЭ НОШКЕ ВЭРИТАС – Det Norske Veritas (DNV) is a global provider of services in areas such as enterprise risk management, safety, health and the environment, technology verification and clean energy technology. Their stated purpose is to safeguard life, property and the environment. Det Norske Veritas is the Norwegian classification society. DNV GL is a global quality assurance and risk management company. Driven by our purpose of safeguarding life, property and the environment, we enable our customers to advance the safety and sustainability of their business. We provide classification, technical assurance, software and independent expert advisory services to the maritime, oil and gas, power and renewables industries. We also provide certification, supply chain and data management services to customers across a wide range of industries. Combining technical, digital and operational expertise, risk methodology and in-depth industry knowledge, we empower our customers' decisions and actions with trust and confidence. We continuously invest in research and collaborative innovation to provide customers and society with operational and technological foresight. With origins stretching back to 1864 and operations in more than 100 countries, our experts are dedicated to helping customers make the world safer, smarter and greener. Driven by our purpose of safeguarding life, property and the environment, we enable organisations to advance the safety and sustainability of their business. Our Purpose:- to safeguard life, property and the environment. Our Vision:- Global impact for a safe and sustainable future. Our Values:- (i) We build trust and confidence; (ii) We never compromise on quality or integrity; (iii) We are committed to teamwork and innovation; (iv) We care for our customers and each other; and (v) We embrace change and deliver results. Our History:- the common history of DNV GL goes back to 1864. DNV GL's shared roots stretch back to 1864, when Det Norske Veritas (DNV) was founded as a membership organisation in Oslo. Norway's mutual marine insurance clubs banded together to establish a uniform set of rules and procedures, used in assessing the risk of underwriting individual vessels. The group aimed to provide 'reliable and uniform classification and taxation of Norwegian ships'. At the time, the Norwegian shipping industry was experiencing rapid growth and breaking out of its traditional local boundaries. An emerging, nationwide market for marine insurance was needed. Three years later in Germany, a group of 600 ship owners, shipbuilders and insurers gathered in the great hall of the Hamburg Stock Exchange. It was the founding convention of Germanischer Lloyd (GL), a new non-profit association based in Hamburg. GL was formed out of a desire to achieve transparency. Merchants, ship owners and insurers often received little information about the state of a ship. As an independent classification society, GL was created to evaluate the quality of ships and deliver the results to stakeholders. GL's first international ship classification register from 1868 reports 273 classed ships. By 1877, the number had grown tenfold. The surveyor network extended rapidly as a result. The DNV fleet also grew rapidly. First agents, then permanent surveyors were appointed in a number of countries to serve Norwegian vessels abroad. Steamships were introduced in the 1870s, dramatically changing the classification business and the work and competence required of surveyors. GL and DNV began collaborating from the very beginning. DNV Council records from September 1868 list plans to create a common class register for the two organisations. These discussions were ultimately unsuccessful, as were similar talks in 1891 over the mutual recognition of certificates and a common ship register. Social Drivers:- society became an increasingly demanding stakeholder in the predominantly private, liberal industry. Load lines developed by Samuel Plimsoll became compulsory on every British ship from 1891, saving the lives of seamen along the British coasts. Load lines became mandatory in Norway in 1907. The Titanic disaster in 1912 brought safety at sea to the forefront of public concern. International classification societies played an important part in discussions on ship safety. Nevertheless, GL's managing director Carl Pagel and Johannes Bruun from DNV were the only official classification industry delegates at the adoption of the first International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). The Cost Of War:- for GL, the First World War was a severe setback. International relationships were severed and foreign-flagged ships changed class. The inter-war period represented improvement and new growth until the Second World War took its toll. Germany's economic recovery following WWII led to rapid improvement and growth for GL. After WWI, the transition from sailing ships to steamers brought a fundamental change in technology and skills needed for the classification industry. The outdated rules were no longer in harmony with the shipbuilding methods of the time. Between 1920 and 1940 DNV was technically independent, and established a new culture prioritizing engineering, construction and design. Then came the hardships of WWII, and DNV was almost split as an organization. New Vision:- When Georg Vedeler was appointed DNV's managing director in 1951, he introduced a more scientific approach to ship construction. His vision was to build safer ships in a more efficient way, using scientific competencies and skills. New rules based on an analytical and theoretical scientific approach were introduced, and a significant step was taken towards establishing a dedicated research department. This provided opportunities for DNV in the more demanding segments of shipbuilding, which initially involved the new super tankers and later extended to gas and chemical tankers. The fleet was still predominantly Norwegian, but internationalization was taking off. GL also took a scientific approach in developing the organization after WWII. This led to the introduction of high-powered computer analysis, enabling the design and construction of larger and more modern ships. GL's research investments resulted in new construction rules for container ships, and the company soon dominated this segment within international shipping. North Sea Oil Boom:- DNV was well prepared in terms of competence and impact when commercial oil was discovered in the North Sea. The firm came to play an important role in this new industry within Norway as an advisor for both authorities and oil companies. DNV used its experience and technological competence within the maritime industry to develop and introduce oil and gas verification, inspection and risk management services. The world's first pipeline rules were published by DNV in 1976, setting a global standard. From the early 1970's, DNV was offered most of the building supervision and inspection assignments on the Norwegian continental shelf. Offshore floating rigs and supply vessels also became a strong new segment for DNV in traditional ship classification. Offshore technology also became an important field of activity for GL at the start of the 1970s, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Research and Technology. Many other offshore technology projects followed, but unlike DNV, GL lacked the support of a strong home market in this segment. Emerging Industries:- in 1977, wind energy was introduced as a new business segment. For both GL and DNV, this and other climate-friendly service areas represented new opportunities for organizational growth from a strong, research-driven technology base. New rules were developed, and certification of land-based and offshore windmills became an important growth area for DNV. Despite periods of setbacks and declines in shipping and oil, both DNV and GL were able to focus on growth and internationalization as the twentieth century came to a close. In the late 1980s and early 1990s the new industry of management system certification based on ISO-standards emerged, and both DNV and GL took global positions in the expanding TIC industry. Age of alliances:- alliances, mergers, and acquisitions became a strong strategic driver for both GL and DNV. The acquisitions of Advantica (UK) in 2008 and Trident (Malaysia) in 2009 broadened GL's service scope to consultancy services in the oil and gas sectors. The merger with Noble Denton in 2009 further expanded its activities in offshore technical services. This was supported by the acquisitions of PVI (Canada) in 2007, MCS (US) in 2008 and IRS (Singapore) in 2009, which advanced the inspection business. In 2009, GL acquired the world's largest wind energy consultancy, UK based Garrad Hassan. GL had already acquired the Canadian wind energy consulting and engineering company Hélimax and the German company WINDTEST, which are experts on measurements for wind turbines and wind farms. This, coupled with the offshore wind expertise of Noble Denton, meant that GL was able to deliver a full service approach with a comprehensive service portfolio towards the wind energy sector. In 2005, DNV acquired CCT (US), a specialist in corrosion control and pipeline and plant integrity analysis. It followed up with the acquisitions of Global Energy Concepts (US) in 2008 and US-based Behnke, Erdman and Whitaker (BEW) in 2010. To support prevailing strategies within the new

climate-friendly service fields, DNV established its Sustainability Centre in Beijing in 2009 and a Clean Technology Centre in Singapore in 2010. Safer, Smarter, Greener:- strategically adapting to the challenges of climate change, and following the development of the Kyoto Protocol agreement, DNV was accredited by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change for its clean development mechanism (CDM) in 2005. By 2006, DNV had approximately 50 per cent of the global market for emission reductions verification. In 2012, DNV and KEMA joined forces to create a world-leading consulting, testing and certification company for the global energy sector. KEMA was established by the Dutch electrical power industry in 1927, and had subsequently developed into a high profile international brand that provided services to the global energy sector. These included renewable energy, carbon reduction and energy efficiency, power generation, transmission and distribution. The newly formed DNV GL Group became operational on September 12, 2013. It followed a long courtship which included numerous relationship-building advances and discussions about co-operation and mergers in 1986, 2000 and again in 2006. Changes in ownership and strategic alignment between the two companies and their leadership provided new opportunities, and the merger was finally successful. The DNV GL Group today operates in over 100 countries. Today DNV GL is well positioned as a global player within the maritime, oil and gas, and energy industries as well as food and health care to meet new challenges, while balancing the needs of business and society. / Самюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll). Управляющий Директор Каль Погэль (Carl Pagel) и Йоханнэс Брун (Johannes Bruun). Георь Федэлер (Georg Vedeler). находящаяся в Соединённом Королевстве Гарад Хасан (Garrad Hassan). Эдвэнтика (Advantica; Соединённое Королевство) в 2008 и Тчрайдэнт (Trident). Нобл Дэнтэн (Noble Denton). Канадская компания Элимакс (Hélimax) и Немецкая компания Виндтэст (WINDTEST). Бэньк, Одмэн энд Витэкё (Behnke, Erdman and Whitaker; Би.И.ДаблЮ. (BEW)). КЕМА (KEMA). Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. (DNV GL) является международным сертификационным и классификационным обществом, ключевой компетентностью которого является оценка, консалтинг и менеджмент риска. Создано в 2013 в результате слияния двух организаций:- Дэ Ношке Вэритас (Det Norske Veritas) и Германиша Лойд (Germanischer Lloyd). Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. является крупнейшим классификационным обществом, в регистре которого находится 13 175 судов и мобильных офшорных установок суммарным водоизмещением 265.4 миллионов тонн, что представлет собой 21% мирового рынка. Компания является центром компетентности в следующих областях:- возобновляемые, альтернативные и традиционные источники энергии, офшорные и оншорные ветровые, волновые и солнечные электростанции, нефть и газ. 65% всех подводных трубопроводов спроектированы и построены по техническим стандартам Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. (DNV GL). Организация является одним из крупнейших сертификационных обществ. Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. Груп (DNV GL Group) имеет штат более 16 тысяч работников, представительства и дочерние компании в более чем 100 странах (около 400 офисов). Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. ведёт свою историю с 1864 года, когда в Норверии было создано Дэ Ношке Вэритас (Det Norske Veritas) для инспекции и надзора за Норвежским коммерческим флотом. С другой стороны в Гамбурге в 1867 году более 600 судовладельцев, верфей и страховых компаний образовали Германиша Лойд (Germanischer Lloyd). Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. отпраздновало свое 150-летие в 2014. 20 Декабря 2012 подписано соглашение об объединении Дэ Ношке Вэритас с Немецким классификационным обществом Германиша Лойд Эс.Э. (Germanischer Lloyd SE) в единую группу компаний Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. Груп (DNV GL Group) (в форме закрытого акционерного общества, по-Норвежски – Aksjeselskap (AS)). По соглашению 63.5% акций объединённой компании принадлежит фонду DNV Foundation, а 36.5% акций – Немецкой компании Майфайа Фамёгенсфавальтун Эс.Э. (Mayfair Vermögensverwaltungs SE), владельцу Германиша Лойд Эс.Э. (Germanischer Lloyd SE). После одобрения сделки антимонопольными ведомствами Норвегии, ЕС, США, Южной Кореи и КНР объединённая компания – Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. Груп А.Эс. (DNV GL Group AS) – была зарегистрирована 12 Сентября 2013. Страна регистрации объединённой компании – Норвегия, штаб-квартира Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. Груп (DNV GL Group) расположена в Хёвик – пригороде Осло. Материнской компанией этой группы является Дэ.Эн.Вэ. Гэ.Эль. А.Эс. (DNV GL AS), также зарегистрированная в Норвегии (ранее называлась Дэ Ношке Вэритас А.Эс. (Det Norske Veritas AS)).

DETRITUS = ДЕТРИТ – Detritus is the dead organic matter, mostly from plants and usually in particulate form, including dissolved organic matter, but not inorganic matter and various organisms often associated with it. / Под Детритом, от Латинского слова Detritus, означающее Истёртый, понимается скопление растительных или животных остатков; скопление обломков породы. Под Детритом понимается:- (1) мелкие частицы органического или частично минерализованного вещества, взвешенные в толще воды или осевшие на дно водоёма. Образуется из отмерших растений и животных и их выделений; в нём живут микроорганизмы. Детрит служит пищей животным детритофагам. (2) В медицине – продукт распада тканей. Детрит оспенный – соскоб оспенных пузырьков с кожи искусственно заражённого животного для приготовления оспенной вакцины.

DEUTSCHE BANK LIQUID COMMODITIES INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ ДОЙЧЭ БАНКА (или ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ НЕМЕЦКОГО БАНКА) – Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodities Index (DBLCI) is an index aims to represent the performance of the commodity market, it invests in six commodities; Sweet Light Crude Oil (WTI), Heating Oil, Aluminium, Gold, Wheat and Corn. The weights are fixed and have been designed to be broadly representative of the commodity markets. Historical Inception Date:- 1988-December-01. Index Live Date:- 2003-February-28. The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index (DBLCI) was launched in February 2003. It tracks the performance of six commodities in the energy, precious metals, industrial metals and grain sectors. The DBLCI has constant weightings for each of the six commodities and the index is rebalanced annually in the first week of November. Consequently, the weights fluctuate during the year according to the price movement of the underlying commodity futures. Rolling Methodology:- energy contracts are rolled monthly, all other commodity futures contracts are rolled annually. This rolling procedure was adopted given the historical tendency for energy curves to be in backwardation and metal and agricultural forward curves to be in contango. Futures contracts rolling takes place between the second and sixth business day of the month. The DBLCI is quoted in both total returns and excess returns terms in US Dollars as well as a variety of major currencies. Characteristics of the DBLCI:- (i) six commodities:- WTI crude oil, heating oil, aluminium (industrial metal), gold (precious metal), Corn and Wheat; (ii) constant weighting which reflect world production and inventory, providing a diverse and balanced commodity exposure; (iii) a rule-based and transparent calculation methodology; energy contracts are rolled monthly, metal and grain contracts annually; and (iv) total and excess returns data are available from December 01, 1988. Salient Features of the DBLCI:- two of the main distinguishing features between the DBLCI and other commodity indices relate to the number of components and the overall allocation to the energy complex. While the number of commodities in the S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, Dow Jones-AIG and the Reuters-Jeffries/CRB index are broadly similar ranging from 19 to 24 commodities, the DBLCI has just six commodities. The allocation to energy also differs substantially ranging from 70% in the S&P GSCI, 55% in the DBLCI, 39% in the RJ/CRB and 33% in the Dow Jones-AIG. A lower number of commodities in an index can offer certain advantages. For example, it involves an investor in only the most liquid commodity contracts in their respective sectors. Last year, aluminium accounted for 46% of combined turnover on the LME. Consequently, a commodity index which has part of its basket in lead or nickel would entail greater liquidity risk since these two metals constitute only 11% of total turnover on the LME. Energy markets exhibit a similar degree of market concentration with the benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil contract representing 37% of total energy futures turnover on NYMEX® in 2006. Components and Base Weights:- (i) WTI Crude Oil – Index Weight:- 35.00% and Exchange:- NYMEX®; (ii) Heating Oil – Index Weight:- 20.00% and Exchange:- NYMEX®; (iii) Gold – Index Weight:- 10.00% and Exchange:- COMEX®; (iv) Aluminium – Index Weight:- 12.50% and Exchange:- LME; (v) Corn – Index Weight:- 11.25% and Exchange:- CBOT®; and (vi) Wheat – Index Weight:- 11.25% and Exchange:-

СВОТ®. / Индекс по Сырью от Эс.ЭндПи. Голдмэн Сэкс (S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index), Дау Дьжонз-Эй.Ай.Дьжи. (Dow Jones-AIG) и индекс от Ройтас-Дьжефёриз/Си.Ар.Би. (Reuters-Jeffries/CRB index). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®); СИБАТ® (СВОТ®).

DEUTSCHE BANK LIQUID COMMODITIES INDEX MEAN REVERSION = ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ К СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЕ ИНДЕКСА ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ ДОЙЧЭ БАНКА (или ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ К СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЕ ИНДЕКСА ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ НЕМЕЦКОГО БАНКА) – Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodities Index Mean Reversion (DBLCI MR) is an index invests in six commodities; Sweet Light Crude Oil (WTI), Heating Oil, Aluminium, Gold, Wheat and Corn. The weights of the commodities in the DBLCI MR index are systematically adjusted depending on the relative richness or cheapness of the commodity. The commodity weight is linked to the ratio between a one-year and five-year moving average price. Relatively expensive commodities have lower weights; conversely, relatively cheap commodities have higher weights. Historical Inception Date:- 1988-December-01. Index Live Date:- 2003-February-14. The DBLCI Mean Reversion Index is a commodity index published by the Deutsche Bank. Launched at the same time as the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index (DBLCI) in February 2003, the DBLCI-Mean Reversion has the same underlying assets. The listed instruments are also rolled using the same mechanism as the DBLCI, namely energy contracts are rolled monthly and the metal and grain contracts are rolled annually. This occurs between the second and sixth business day of the month. The DBLCI-MR is also quoted in both total returns and excess returns terms in US Dollars as well as EUR, JPY and GBP. Rolling Methodology:- in contrast to the DBLCI, the DBLCI-MR undertakes no annual re-balancing. Instead, the individual commodity weights are reset every time any one of the commodities undergoes a 'trigger event'. This happens when the one-year moving average of the commodity price is a whole multiple of 5% away from the five-year moving average. When this happens, the weights of all the commodities are re-balanced such that 'expensive' commodities have their weights reduced while 'cheap' commodities have their weights increased according to a simple, pre-defined formula. The entire process is rule-based and mandatory. The fact that there exist clear pre-set 'hurdle rates' to trigger a re-weighting, minimises the number of re-weightings and thus reduces the transactions costs for replication. Characteristics of the DBLCI-Mean Reversion:- (i) six commodities:- WTI crude oil, heating oil, aluminium, gold, Corn and Wheat; the same rolling schedule as the DBLCI; (ii) no annual rebalancing; instead commodity weights are adjusted according to a pre-defined formula; (iii) it is the only commodity index in the marketplace which possesses a dynamic rule-based asset allocation mechanism which attempts to underweight 'expensive' commodities and overweight 'cheap' commodities; and (iv) total and excess returns data are available from December 01, 1988. Rationale and Index Mechanism:- the DBLCI-Mean Reversion is the only index which dynamically changes its weights according to whether a commodity is considered cheap or expensive. When all the commodities are within 5% of their five-year averages, the weights will automatically revert to the weights of the base index, the DBLCI. The rationale behind the construction of the DBCLI-MR is to exploit the tendency of commodity prices to trade within wide, but, defined ranges because:- (i) as prices of commodities rise, new production capacity is brought on line to benefit from higher prices; (ii) more supply becomes available from alternative sources previously considered uneconomic; (iii) in oil markets, quota systems that attempt to control supply come under strain as the rewards for cheating rise; and (iv) as prices rise, the demand for the commodity will begin to fall as it faces competition from cheaper sources. The net effect is to keep commodity prices bound around their long run average price. In essence the DBLCI-MR is a strategy to buy low and sell high. It therefore tends to take profits gradually in a bull run and re-invest those proceeds into cheaper commodities. One benefit of this approach is that the DBLCI-MR tends to extract volatility from the index since as commodity prices rally so to does volatility. Evidence suggests that portfolios comprising past losers tend to outperform past winners and vice versa over time. In fact this has been a recurring theme of commodity markets over the past few years. We find that it has been common for a commodity to be at the bottom of the league table in terms of total returns in one year, to be close to the top in the following year only to reverse these gains in the next 12 month period.

DEUTSCHE BANK LIQUID COMMODITIES INDICES OPTIMUM YIELD = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ИНДЕКСАМ ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ ДОЙЧЭ БАНКА (или ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ИНДЕКСАМ ПО ЛИКВИДНЫМ РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ ОТ НЕМЕЦКОГО БАНКА) – The Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodities Indices Optimum Yield (DBLCI-OY) employs a rulebased approach when it rolls from one futures contract to another for each commodity in the index. Rather than select the new future based on a predefined schedule (e.g. monthly) the index rolls to that future (from the list of tradable futures which expire in the next thirteen months) which generates the maximum implied roll yield. The index aims to maximize the potential roll benefits in backwardated markets and minimize the loss from rolling down the curve in contango markets. The selected DBLCI-OY index future contract is rolled to a new contract, when the existing contract is close to expiry. DBLCI-OY is based on six commodity futures; Sweet Light Crude Oil (WTI), Heating Oil, Aluminium, Gold, Wheat and Corn. The weights are fixed and have been designed to be broadly representative of the commodity markets. Historical Inception Date:- 1988-December-02. Index Live Date:- 2006-May-31. See also Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodities Index.

DEUTSCHE BÖRSE AG = ДОЙЧЭ БЁРЗЭ А.ГЕ. (или НЕМЕЦКАЯ БИРЖА АО) – Deutsche Börse AG:- As one of the world's leading exchange organisations Deutsche Börse Group provides investors, financial institutions and companies access to global capital markets. Our business covers the entire process chain from securities and derivatives trading, clearing, settlement and custody, through to market data and the development and operation of electronic trading systems. Our reliable systems and our integrity as a neutral provider form the basis of our business philosophy. We operate to the most exacting standards to create products and services to meet the needs of international financial markets. As a listed company we work to create value for our customers and our shareholders. The main business areas of Deutsche Börse Group:- (i) with the Xetra® trading platform and Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (FWB®, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange), Deutsche Börse operates one of the largest fully electronic cash markets in the world; (ii) Eurex® is a global market leader in trading futures and options contracts. As Europe's largest central counterparty, Eurex Clearing offers services for derivatives and cash market products traded on-exchange and over the counter; (iii) Clearstream, a subsidiary of Deutsche Börse, provides integrated banking, custody und settlement services for the trading of fixed-interest securities and shares; (iv) Deutsche Börse channels the information flows of its markets through Market Data & Analytics. Clients receive products such as prices, indices and company-related data that are tailored to their individual needs. And (v) new technologies play a central role at Deutsche Börse Group. In its own data centre it operates 20 trading platforms around the world and supplies the technology for international service providers. Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Deutsche Börse Group is far more than a mere marketplace organiser for the trading in shares and other securities. It is one of the largest exchange organisations worldwide. With advanced technology it affords companies and investors access to the world's capital markets. Deutsche Börse has a broader basis than any of its competitors. Its product and service portfolio covers the entire process chain:- including securities and derivatives trading and clearing, netting and transaction settlement, custody, the provision of market information, as well as the development and operation of electronic trading systems. With its process-oriented business model, Deutsche Börse increases the efficiency of capital markets:- issuers benefit from low capital costs; investors enjoy the advantages of high liquidity and low transaction costs. About 3 300 employees service customers in Europe, America and Asia. Deutsche Börse has locations in Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain, the Czech Republic and the US, as well as representative offices in Beijing, Berlin, Chicago, Dubai, Hong Kong, London, Moscow, New York, Paris, Shanghai, Singapore, Tokyo and Washington, DC. The German term Börse (and French bourse) comes

from the XV century, from the Belgian city of Bruges. The word described a periodic meeting of rich Italian traders at ter buerse plaza – a market place that was named after the patrician family Van der Beurse, who had lived there (Latin Bursa = Bag or Change Purse). 1150:- The Frankfurt autumn fair is mentioned in writing for the first time, the direct precursor of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Merchant traders from all over flocked to Frankfurt when the first harvest fairs were held. They were the reason why the city developed into a center for commercial and monetary transactions over the course of the centuries. Already in the XVI century, the city's prosperity was not lost on prominent temporary observer Martin Luther, who called Frankfurt a 'silver and gold hole'. 1240:- a privilege from Emperor Frederick II renews the imperial escort to the Frankfurt fair, which was first provided to its visitors in 1227. 1330:- Emperor Louis IV ('the Bavarian') permits the holding of a second fair in Frankfurt, the spring fair. Following the decline of the Champagne fairs in France, Frankfurt takes over their role. 1396:- for the first time, documents record money-changing transactions in connection with the Frankfurt fairs. 1402:- Frankfurt establishes its first exchange bank. 1478:- the first book dealers visit the Frankfurt fair, where the most valuable goods of the late Middle Ages are traded: books, weapons, spices and cloth. Financial transactions also take place. 1585-September-09:- in an assembly Frankfurt's merchants established uniform exchange rates for the first time, marking the birth of the Frankfurt exchange. Their motivation was the same as today:- to create transparency. An unmanageable variety of different coins combined with non-uniform exchange rates threatened to paralyze the financial system, fostering large-scale fraud and usury. 1605:- a new name for the merchants' assembly appears for the first time in the records:- 'Burs', meaning 'Exchange'. 1625-April-11:- Pursuant to a Council edict, moneychangers and the most prominent merchants were required to establish an average rate for the payment week following the fair. The first quotations sheet lists twelve currencies and interest rates for deposit. 1639:- money changing at official rates during the year outside of the fair dates is introduced, as specifically outlined in an edict issued by the City Council. 1642-September-21:- the first printed quotations sheet for currency exchange rates is published. 1643:- for the first time at the Frankfurt fairs, outstanding debts are recognized for offsetting against cash amounts due. In the payment week, debts are offset and remaining differences paid in coin or by promissory note. 1666-June-18:- The City Council issues a regulation for bill and merchant business introducing a register of companies and authorized representatives. The document illustrates how international the fair has become, being printed and published in German, Dutch, French, Italian and Spanish. 1675 Following urges of Frankfurt merchants, the obligation to pay in taler (Talerzwang) is introduced. 1694:- the practice of holding open-air meetings on the Frankfurt town hall square (Römerberg) ends and the assembly of exchange members moves inside, into the 'Großer Braunfels' building at Liebfrauenberg. As the city's most spacious and prestigious building, this new location reflects the commercial significance of the assembly. 1707:- the exchange presidents are recognized as the merchants' official representatives, whose association was a precursor to the chamber of commerce. 1721:- the oldest surviving Frankfurt quotations sheet dates from this year, listing exchange rates for 16 coinage types. 1739:- exclusion and distinction:- foreign traders' permits are revoked by an act of law, in which distinction is also made for the first time between money and goods traders. 1754:- The Frankfurt bank owned by the Bethmann brothers issues governmental, regional and municipal bonds for the first time. 1778:- the era of government loans begins:- Bethmann Bank floats the first bond offering valued in the millions, for the Emperor in Vienna. To be able to place such a sum, the bank first issued fractional bonds of 1 000 guilders of the twenty-guilder standard for eight years at 4.5 percent. Anyone with sufficient funds could buy these securities, thereby being entitled to regular interest payments. This deal was a watershed moment for the Frankfurt exchange, which by 1850 had become the number one location for safe government bonds and funds, creating a reputation of solidity for the city:- it becomes a 'gateway for capital exports'. 1797-July-03:- the earliest surviving printed exchange list for government bonds contains 26 bonds, 14 of which are imperial, three Prussian and three Palatinate. 1799-November-26:- separate exchange regulations are enacted for currency and goods traders respectively. 1808-May-07:- The Frankfurt chamber of commerce is founded. The directors of the exchange are assigned to a newly-formed committee within the Chamber. From now on, the Chamber of Commerce is the body responsible for the Frankfurt stock exchange. 1813:- Jewish businessmen are no longer excluded, receiving official permission to enter the exchange. 1816:- regular securities trading begins and the exchange experiences its first boom, which continues until 1826. 1820:- participating certificates of the Austrian National Bank constitute the first common shares that are listed and traded in Frankfurt. However, the innovation fails to catch on:- Frankfurt's traders are for a long time skeptical about equities, a financing instrument enjoying increasing popularity elsewhere. Bonds remain the focus of trading. 1836:- Frankfurt's most prestigious banking houses establish the private club Stocks Society (Effekten-Societät). Members are allowed to trade outside the official exchange to continue trading especially in the evening. These extremely speculative evening transactions occasionally exceeded the turnover on the official exchange. 1843-December-11:- Frankfurt evolves into an international capital market and exchange alongside London and Paris. The 'Großer Braunfels' building is bursting at the seams. On 11 December, the exchange moves into its own dedicated premises in the immediate vicinity of the Paulskirche church. 1851-January-02:- The Frankfurt Brokers' Syndicate releases its first quotations sheet. 1853-March-01:- The Frankfurt securities depository (Frankfurter Vereins-Kasse) is founded in Frankfurt. It is involved in the settlement of securities transactions. Until then, securities sales had been effected in cash, but transporting barrels and sacks filled with silver coins to and from the trading center presented a high risk. 1854:- the trading floor as we know it today is introduced, an enclosed area in the exchange hall accessible only to officially approved traders, based on the model of the Paris exchange. 1878:- The Stocks Society running after-hours trading (Abendbörse) is given rights to cooperate with the official exchange run by the chamber of commerce. 1879:- the next relocation is to the new exchange building at Rahmhof, today's Börsenplatz. The architects of this newly constructed building very effectively united functionality and prestige in a magnificent structure. Along with the main railway station and the old opera house, it is still one of the most important Frankfurt buildings dating from the Wilhelmian era. 1881:- The German Empire implements a stamp tax (Stempelabgabe) on both the issue and the trading of securities on exchanges. In 1894 and 1900 the tax level is considerably raised, thus contributing to the acceleration of concentration in the banking sector. 1896:- After-hours trading on the Frankfurt Abendbörse is integrated into the official exchange organization. 1914:- The First World War and its consequences impact the internationally oriented Frankfurt securities exchange. By the end of the war, all foreign securities have disappeared from German quotation sheets, depriving Frankfurt of its status as an international securities exchange. After the war, the exchange suffers from the destruction of its foreign relationships. 1923:- the inflation after the war reaches its first peak. The stock exchange sees unprecedented losses in securities of monetary value. By contrast, demand for equities as speculation objects sharply increases – until stock exchange prices fall dramatically due to the breakout of the Great Depression in October 1929. 1933:- The National Socialist party assumes power, interfering heavily in the business and financial sectors. The imperial government usurps authority to regulate exchanges from the states, and the number of securities exchanges is reduced from 21 to 9. The Frankfurt stock exchange takes over the Mannheim stock exchange in 1935 and is renamed the Rhine-Main Stock Exchange (Rhein-Mainische Börse), though as a so-called Homeland Exchange (Heimatbörse) it no longer has a significant function, as any investment capital is diverted into the wartime economy. 1944:- In the course of an allied bomb attack, the Frankfurt stock exchange building is severely damaged. The exchange continues to operate in the cellars. 1945-September-14:- The Frankfurt stock exchange resumes unofficial trading. Official trading only starts up again following the currency reform of 1948. 1949-July-12:- The Frankfurt central securities depository (Frankfurter Kassenverein) is founded as a stock corporation. One of its first and most significant tasks is the necessary settlement and clearance of securities after the war. 1953-May-04:- Four currency exchanges are opened, for the US Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Swiss Franc and currencies of the European Payments Union. 1956-May:- Currency traders are allowed to buy foreign securities – giving the Frankfurt

market a significant boost in activity. 1957-February-09:- The Main Trading Hall of the exchange building is reopened in renovated form. 1958-May-22:- Foreign shares are listed on the Frankfurt stock exchange for the first time since the war. US industrial shares had been traded on the unofficial market (Freiverkehr), however, since late September 1956. 1968:- The price of gold is allowed to float. Trading in gold resumes in Frankfurt and on other exchanges. 1969-February-01:- The digital age arrives – at the Frankfurt stock exchange earlier than at its competitors. Traders can now process securities transactions electronically. 1970:- Börsen-Daten-Zentrale GmbH (BDZ) is founded. As the data center of the Frankfurt stock exchange, BDZ is one of the precursors of Deutsche Börse Systems AG. September:- Exchange member firms are now able to interact with the exchange computer via telex. 1983:- Options on equities, reapproved by law in the Federal Republic of Germany since the middle of the year 1970, are now standardized and modernized enough to allow secondary market trading – which is concentrated in Frankfurt. 1987-September-16:- The computer-based KISS price information system replaces the display boards on the trading floor used since 1964. 1988-July-01:- Germany's leading index is born – the DAX® index is calculated and published for the first time. The index reaches an all-time high on 2007-July-13 at 8 151.57. It immediately became established as the uncontested, internationally recognized German blue-chip index, whose predecessors were quickly forgotten. 1990-January-26:- Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB®) starts trading. For the first time, futures contracts are traded in Germany – and the process to become one of the leading derivatives exchanges worldwide begins. August-01:- Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse AG (FWB®, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange), which has been set up by banks and exchange brokers, is entered into the commercial register. The stock exchange management transfers the overall charge of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, as an institution under public law, from the Chamber of Industry and Commerce to the FWB®. 1991-April-05:- The Frankfurt Stock Exchange rolls out IBIS, an integrated exchange trading and information system for the cash market. IBIS is a simple supply and demand system that does not perform automated matching. 1992-December-11:- Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse AG is renamed Deutsche Börse AG. This new company holds all shares of both the DTB® derivatives exchange and the German central securities depository (Deutscher Kassenverein). 1997-March:- Opening of Neuer Markt ('new market'). This market segment, which exists until March 2003, gives innovative start-up companies the opportunity to raise equity via the stock exchange. 1997-April:- Deutscher Kassenverein is reorganized as Deutsche Börse Clearing AG, a predecessor of today's Clearstream International SA. June:- Deutsche Wertpapierdaten-Zentrale GmbH (DWZ) is merged into Deutsche Börse Systems AG, founded in late 1996 as the IT house of Deutsche Börse Group. 1997-November-28:- A new era of exchange trading begins:- Xetra®, the fully electronic trading system for the cash market, replaces the former IBIS system. From that date on, the exchange is now wherever there are screens. 1998:- In concert with the Swiss Stock Exchange, Deutsche Börse merges the Soffex and DTB® futures markets to form Eurex®:- the world's first cross-border derivatives exchange. 2000-January-01:- Deutsche Börse Clearing AG merges with Cedel International SA at the start of the year to form Clearstream International SA, a new provider of settlement services for national and international securities transactions and the custody of securities. Deutsche Börse AG holds an initial 50 percent stake in the joint venture. August:- Spot trading in electricity begins at European Energy Exchange AG (EEX). Indices based on EEX electricity prices are calculated starting in December. Derivatives trading begins in March 2001:- futures are listed on base and peak loads. 2001-February-05:- Deutsche Börse AG goes public. 2002-July:- Following its capital increase in June, Deutsche Börse AG acquires all shares of Clearstream International SA, which is integrated into Deutsche Börse Group. 2003-January-01:- The new segmentation of the stock market comes into force at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange at the beginning of the year. At its heart are two new market segments, Prime Standard and General Standard. Prime Standard places high transparency requirements on issuers. In General Standard, the legal requirements continue to apply. March:- Deutsche Börse introduces the central counterparty in Xetra® and floor trading at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. 2005-October:- The Entry Standard is established for small and mediumsized companies. This new segment of the Open Market is open to companies that want their shares to be included in exchange trading while meeting less stringent formal requirements. 2007-February:- After almost five months of renovation work, trading resumes on the modernized Main Trading Hall of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. 2010-September:- 425 years after its foundation, Deutsche Börse begins the relocation to its future Group headquarters. The construction of a new building in Eschborn underpins the Group's commitment to the Rhine-Main region. The building, which is around 90 meters tall and accommodates over 2 000 workers, is designed to meet strictest ecological standards. Employees will have relocated to the new headquarters by the end of 2010. / Мартин Люта (Martin Luther), который называл Франкфурт (Frankfurt) 'дырой для серебра и золота' ('silver and gold hole'). 1240:- Император Фрэдэрик II (Emperor Frederick II). 1330:- Император Люис IV (Emperor Louis IV) (Баварский ('the Bavarian')). Шопаньэнских ярмарок (Champagne fairs) во Франции. :- Буас ('Burs'), означающее 'Биржа' ('Exchange'). Таляцван (Talerzwang). Рёмабэрг (Römerberg) 'Гроса Бронфэльс' ('Großer Braunfels') здание в Либфрауэнбэрг (Liebfrauenberg). Битман Банк (Bethmann Bank). Иффэктэн-Сосиэтэт (Effekten-Societät). 'Гроса Бронфэльс' ('Großer Braunfels'). Франкфота Фаайн-Кассэ (Frankfurter Vereins-Kasse). Абэндбёрзэ (Abendbörse) Рамхоф (Rahmhof), Бёрзэнплятц (Börsenplatz). Штэмпэльабгабэ (Stempelabgabe). Райн-Майнишэ Бёрзэ (Rhein-Mainische Börse), Хайматбёрзэ (Heimatbörse). Франкфота Кассэнфэайн (Frankfurter Kassenverein). Фрайфэкер (Freiverkehr). 1970:- Бёзэн-Датэн-Цэнтрале Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Börsen-Daten-Zentrale GmbH; Бе.Дэ.Цэт. (BDZ)). Немецкая Срочная Биржа или Дойчэ Тэрминбёрзэ (Deutsche Terminbörse (Дэ.Тэ.Бе.® (DTB®)) начала торговлю. Август-01:- Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа или Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ А.Ге. (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse AG (Эф.Ви.Бе. (FWB®), the Frankfurt Stock Exchange). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. (Eurex Clearing AG). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Юрэкс Клыэрынь А.Ге.. взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . 09 Сентября 1585 торговцы и коммерсанты подписали протокол собрания учредителей о создании Франкфуртской биржи Эф.Ве.Бе.® (FWB®; Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) или Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа (Frankfurt Stock Exchange)). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Клиастрим Интэнациональ Эс.А. (Clearstream International SA). 2015-Март-09:- Суд Евросоюза подтвердил запрет Еврокомиссии на слияние Немецкой Биржи АО (или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG)) и Нью Йоркской НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) с целью создания крупнейшей в мире фондовой биржи. Решение Еврокомиссии было обоснованным, органы по надзору за конкуренцией не совершили никаких юридических ошибок при анализе запланированного слияния, объявил суд в Люксембурге в Понедельник, 09 Марта. Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. сообщила, что принимает к сведению решение суда, однако рассмотрит возможность подачи апелляции в Европейский суд как высшую инстанцию. 'Предприятие по-прежнему считает, что Еврокомиссия применила слишком узкое токование понятия 'рынок', – пояснили в Дойчэ Бёрзэ. Слияние Дойчэ Бёрзэ и НЙФБ® было заблокировано Еврокомиссией в 2012. Ранее провалом окончились планы объединения Немецкой фондовой биржи с Европейской Euronext и Лондонской LSE. Между тем НЙФБ® уже поглощена Американской биржей Ай.Си.И. (ICE). В результате консолидация биржевой отрасли происходит без участия Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. – компания, действующая на рынках наличных и производных финансовых инструментов в Германии, на Немецкой Срочной Бирже или Дойчэ Тэрминбёрзэ (НСБ или Дэ.Тэ.Бе.® (DTB®); Deutsche Terminbörse), биржах финансовых фьючерсов и Франкфуртской Фондовой Бирже (Frankfurt Stock Exchange). Для этих бирж Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. оказывает услуги по подбору сотрудников, приобретению оборудования и недвижимости, помогает привлекать финансовые ресурсы. Отдельные подразделения компании также выполняют функции клиринговой палаты для НСБ.

DEUTSCHER AKTIENINDEX = ДОЙЧА АКЦИЭНИНДЭКС (или ИНДЕКС ПО НЕМЕЦКИМ АКЦИЯМ) – The Deutscher Aktienindex, known as DAX® Index, is made up of 30 major German stocks (blue chips). It represents roughly 75 percent of the combined share capital of domestic joint-stock corporations listed in Germany and accounts for some 85 percent of overall trading in German equities. DAX® stock are admitted to trading on the Official Markt and Regulated Market and are quoted in the Prime Standard segment. The criteria for stock weighting in the DAX® Index are exchange turnover and market capitalization on the basis of free float share capital and sectoral representativeness. Changes to the DAX® are resolved by the Executive Board of Deutsche Börse AG on the basis of proposal made by the Working Committee for Equity Indices. Stock index, which measures the performance of the 30 largest German companies in terms of order book turnover and market capitalization. Abbreviation:- DAX®. The German share index tracks the movement in value of the 30 most important German shares. As well as the list prices, the index also shows the dividend payments. The DAX® began at the end of 1987 with a value of 1 000. Deutscher Aktienindex is an arithmetic index of the share price of 30 blue chip German companies weighted by capitalization. The DAX® is based on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and is calculated every 60 seconds during trading hours. 1988-July-01:- Germany's leading index is born – the DAX® index is calculated and published for the first time. The index reaches an all-time high on 2007-July-13 at 8 151.57. It immediately became established as the uncontested, internationally recognized German blue-chip index, whose predecessors were quickly forgotten. Index of 30 major German stocks. Also known as DAX®. DAX® is the benchmark for the German stock market and an important sentiment barometer for the German economy as a whole. The 30 standard shares which make up this blue-chip index constitute 74 percent of the turnover on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and around 80 percent of the market capitalization on the German equity market as a whole. The German Stock Index. The indices DAX®, DivDAX®, MDAX®, TecDAX® and SDAX® are among Deutsche Börse's most important sources of market information. Deutsche Börse is also involved in the development of STOXX® indices, which are among the leading European equity indices. In total, Deutsche Börse calculates and distributes around 2 500 indices, the majority of which are not for equities, however, but for German and other European government bonds. DAX®:- blue-chip index; comprises the 30 largest and most liquid equities in the Prime Standard segment and has been the most trusted underlying instrument for certificates and warrants in Germany for years. DivDAX®:- strategy index; comprises the 15 DAX® companies with the highest dividend yield. MDAX®:- mid-cap index; comprises the 50 largest equities from classic sectors of the Prime Standard segment of the stock exchange, ranking directly below DAX®. TecDAX®:- technology index; comprises the 30 largest equities from technology sectors of the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, ranking directly below DAX®. SDAX®:- small-cap index; comprises the 50 largest equities from classic sectors of the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, ranking directly below MDAX®. EURO STOXX 50®:- European blue-chip equity index; comprises the 50 largest equities with the highest turnover in the countries participating in the European Monetary Union. Admission to an index:- market capitalization of the free float (the share of freely tradable stocks) and order book turnover are the decisive criteria for evaluating a company regarding its admission to an index or when the composition of an index is reviewed. The decision is taken by the Working Committee for Equity Indices, an independent panel comprising representatives of key market participants and Deutsche Börse. / Дойча Акциэниндэкс или Индекс По Немецким Акциям (Deutscher Aktienindex). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Обозначение:- . ДифДАКС® (DivDAX®). ДАКС® (DAX®). ТэкДАКС® (TecDAX®). СДАКС® (SDAX®). ЭМДАКС® (MDAX®). ЮРОУ СТАКС 50® (EURO STOXX 50®).

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR NORMUNG EV = НЕМЕЦКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ (или ДОЙЧЭС ИНСТИТУТ ФЮР НОРМУН Э.ФАУ.) – Deutsches Institut für Normung EV (DIN) or German Institute for Standardization is one of the world's leaders in standardization. More than 30 000 experts from industry, research, consumer protection and the public sector work together at DIN to develop market-oriented standards and specifications that promote global trade and innovations, assure efficiency and quality, and help protect the environment and society as a whole. DIN deals with subjects ranging from A as in Acoustics to Z as in Zinc. A focus is also placed on trending topics such as Industry 4.0 and smart cities. External specialists use their expertise to develop the content of standards, while DIN's project managers make sure the entire process runs smoothly. DIN staff members coordinate national, European and international projects, and ensure all internal rules of procedure are followed. This increases the global acceptance of DIN Standards. DIN is a private organization that is registered as a non-profit association. Its members include businesses, associations, government bodies, and other institutions from industry, commerce, trade and science. DIN is based in Berlin, Germany. A public-private partnership:- in 1975 DIN entered a public-private partnership with the German Federal Republic by signing the Standards Agreement in which DIN is acknowledged as the sole national standards body in Germany. According to this Agreement, DIN is obliged to:- (i) consider the public interest in the preparation of standards; (ii) ensure that its standards can be referenced as documents which describe technical requirements, in legislation, in matters affecting public administration, and in legal relations; and (iii) contribute to international understanding in the field of standardization. The German Federal Government undertakes to:- (i) recognize DIN as the competent standards organization for Germany and as the national standards body representing Germany in non-governmental international standards organizations; and (ii) apply DIN standards in its administrative departments, when issuing invitations to tender or placing orders, and to use its influence to ensure that other public authorities placing contracts do the same. / Немецкий Институт по Стандартизации или, как это звучит на Немецком, Дойчэс Институт фюр Нормун Э.Фау. (Дэ.И.Эн.; Deutsches Institut für Normung EV (DIN)).

DEUTSCHE TERMINBÖRSE = ДОЙЧЭ ТЭРМИНБЁРЗЭ (или НЕМЕЦКАЯ СРОЧНАЯ БИРЖА) – Die Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB®) GmbH:- formerly the German financial futures and options market. Merged with the Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange (SOFFEX) in September 1998 to form EUREX®, the European derivatives exchange. Deutsche Terminbörse GmbH (DTB®) is Frankfurt am Main-based electronic options and financial futures exchange. Eurex® is the fully electronic exchange has more than 400 participants in about 20 countries, creating decentralized and standardized access to its markets. Members are linked to the Eurex® system through a dedicated wide-area communications network (WAN). Access points have been installed in Amsterdam, Chicago, New York, Helsinki, London, Madrid, Paris, Hong Kong and Tokyo, and Sydney. Eurex® is the successor to Deutsche Termin Borse, Germany's first fully computerized exchange and the first German exchange for trading financial futures. DTB® merged with Deutsche Börse AG and in September 1998 merged with the Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange (SOFFEX) to form Eurex®. The exchange lists some 20 product groups, including Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Swiss, and US equity products; Finnish, German, and Swiss index products; and Finnish, German, and Swiss fixed-income products. In the derivatives markets, Eurex® lists futures and options on the Euro-schatz, Euro-bobl and Euro-bund, Euro-buxl and conf futures; futures and options on the three-month Euribor and futures on the one-month Euribor; futures and options on the DAX®, NEMAX 50, SMI and HEX 25 indices; Dow Jones Global Titans 50 Index futures and options; and futures and options on a family of Dow Jones STOXX products. Eurex® operates in three trading phases:- pretrading, from 07:30 am to 09 am; trading, 09 am to 08 pm; and post-trading, 08 am to 08:30 pm. Extension of trading hours is planned in phases. 1990-January-26:- Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB) starts trading. For the first time, futures contracts are traded in Germany – and the process to become one of the leading derivatives exchanges worldwide begins. / Дойчэ Тэрминбёрзэ Ге.эм.бе.Ха.(Deutsche Terminbörse GmbH) (Дэ.Тэ.Бе.® (DTB®)). ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс® (Eurex®). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). СОФЭКС (SOFFEX). Электронная

биржа опционов и финансовых фьючерсов, расположенная во Франкфурте. Была создана 26 Июля 1988. (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . фьючерсы и опциона на Ойро-шатц (Euro-schatz), Ойро-бобэль (Euro-bobl) и Ойро-бунд (Euro-bund), Ойро-буксэль (Euro-buxl). Индексы ДАКС® (DAX®), НЭМАКС® 50 (NEMAX® 50), Эс.Эм.Ай. (SMI) и ХЭКС 25 (HEX 25); Дау Дьжонз СТАКС (Dow Jones STOXX). Немецкая Срочная Биржа (НСБ® или Дэ.Тэ.Бе.® (DTB®); Deutsche Terminbörse) это первая в Германии полностью компьютеризованная биржа и первая в Германии биржа для торговли финансовыми фьючерсами, открытая в Январе 1990. В Январе 1994 НСБ слилась с Немецкой Биржей АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). На ней не применяется система торгов путём прямых контактов между продавцом и покупателем. Для обеспечения электронной связи с Французской Фьючерсной Биржей в Париже (МАТИФ (MATIF)) и с Французской Биржей Производных Инструментов (French Derivatives Exchange) было подписано соглашение о совместной деятельности. Члены МАТИФ начали торговлю контрактами НСБ во Франции с Сентября 1994, они также могут продавать и покупать контракты на МАТИФ через терминалы в Германии. Биржа торгует опционами на основе 16 Немецких голубых фишек (blue chip) и тремя инструментами на основе Немецкого Фондового Индекса (Индекса ДАКС (DAX) – German Stock Index) опционами ДАКС, фьючерсами на ДАКС к опционами на основе фьючерсов на ДАКС. На НСБ также продаются четыре вида процентных фьючерсных контрактов любой принятой срочности:- фьючерсы на основе ставки предложения на Межбанковском депозитном рынке Франкфурта-на-Майне – ФИБО (FIBOR) (3-месячные), на основе БОБЭЛЬ (BOBL) (от 3.3 до 5 лет), на основе БУНД (BUND) (от 8.5 до 10 лет) и БУКСЭЛЬ (BUXL) (от 15 до 30 лет). Продаются опционы на основе фьючерсов на БОБЭЛЬ и БУНД.

DEVALUATION = ДЕВАЛЬВАЦИЯ – Devaluation is a reduction of the external value of a currency. In a system of fixed exchange rates or bloc currencies, devaluation is effected by the legal or official lowering of the exchange rate (or parity) of a currency in terms of the other currencies (formerly against gold). In the case of flexible or floating exchange rates, depreciation is the result of a decline in the exchange rate on the currency market in synch with supply and demand. The opposite of Revaluation. Devaluation is the official lowering of the value of one country's currency in terms of one or more foreign currencies. Thus, if the US Dollar is devalued in relation to Euro, one Dollar will 'buy' fewer Euros than before the devaluation. Voluntary decrease in the value of a nation's currency relative to gold and/or other currencies. Devaluation differs from exchange depreciation in that it is a deliberate act undertaken by a government to reduce the value of its currency. Devaluations first occurred in France in 1926 and in Great Britain in 1931. Devaluations are ordinarily used to correct a chronic balance of payments deficit, by lowering the price of exports in terms of foreign currencies and raising the price of imports domestically. A formal official decrease in the value of a country's currency, typically by that country. Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment to a country's official exchange rate relative to other currencies. In a fixed exchange rate regime, only a decision by a country's government (i.e. central bank) can alter the official value of the currency. Contrast to 'Revaluation'. There are two implications for a currency devaluation. First, devaluation makes a country's exports relatively less expensive for foreigners and second, it makes foreign products relatively more expensive for domestic consumers, discouraging imports. As a result, this may help to reduce a country's trade deficit. Devaluation is an official reduction of the exchange rate of a nation's currency. / Формальное снижение официального курса национальной валюты в отношении к признанной в мире валюте другой страны. Не так давно под Девальвацией понималось официальное уменьшение золотого содержания денежной единицы или понижение курса национальной валюты по отношению к золоту, серебру, какой-либо иностранной валюте. Девальвация – снижение органами власти курса валюты страны по отношению к золоту или валютам иных стран. Девальвация может также быть результатом роста курса других валют, соотносящихся с валютой данной страны.

DEVANNING = ВЫГРУЗКА (или ОПОРОЖНЕНИЕ) – The removal of freight. Devanning is the unloading of a container or cargo van. Also known as Stripping, and Unstuffing. Unpacking a container. / Выгрузка грузов из контейнера или грузового фургона. Известна так же как Разборка (Stripping) и Разгрузка (Unstuffing).

DEVELOPED DYES = ПРОЯВЛЕННЫЕ (или ПРОЯВЛЯЮЩИЕСЯ) КРАСИТЕЛИ – Developed Dyes:- any of a group of direct azo dyes that after application to the fiber can be further diazotized and coupled on the fiber to form shades faster to washing. Called also Diazo Dye. See also Dyes.

DEVELOPED RESERVES = ДОБЫТЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Developed Reserves are expected to be recovered from existing wells including reserves behind pipe. Improved recovery reserves are considered developed only after the necessary equipment has been installed, or when the costs to do so are relatively minor. Developed reserves may be subcategorized as producing or non-producing. See also Reserves.

DEVELOPING = ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗВИТИЕ) – Developing is a stage in dyeing or printing in which leuco compounds, dyes, or dye intermediates are converted to the final, stable state or shade. / Проявляющийся краситель.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY = РАЗВИВАЮЩАЯСЯ СТРАНА – Developing Country is a nation with a standard of living and level of production that is rising but still below the attainable potential, and that has not yet reached the takeoff stage of economic development. Also known as Less-Developed Country, and Third World Country. / Нация со стандартом жизни и уровнем производства, которые, несмотря на свой рост, продолжают оставаться ниже достигаемого потенциала, и которые пока что не достигли стадии завершения экономического развития. Известна также как Слаборазвитая Страна (Less-Developed Country), и Страна Третьего Мира (Third World Country). Развивающиеся Страны, термин для обозначения группы независимых, в том числе бывших колоний и полуколоний (освободившихся), стран, отставших от развитых стран по уровню социальноэкономического развития вследствие продолжительной эксплуатации их со стороны империалистических государств, сохранения докапиталистических производственных отношений и другого. Развивающиеся страны ведут борьбу за установление равноправных международных экономических отношений, включая валютные, кредитные, торговые и другие. Большинство развивающихся стран придерживается политики неприсоединения и позитивного нейтралитета.

DEVELOPMENT = РАЗВИТИЕ – Development:- Drilling, construction and related activities following discovery that are necessary to begin production and transportation of crude oil and/or natural gas.

DEVELOPMENTAL THRESHOLD = ПОРОГ РАЗВИТИЯ – Developmental Threshold is the lowest temperature at which growth occurs in a given species. Developmental thresholds are different for all insect species. For Cotton = 11 °C, for Helicoverpa = 12 °C. / Самая низкая температура, при которой происходит рост данных видов. Для Хлопчатника = 11 °C, для Хлопкового Коробочного Червя (Хэликовэрпа) = 12 °C.

DEVELOPMENT WELL = НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНАЯ СКВАЖИНА (или ОЦЕНОЧНАЯ СКВАЖИНА, или ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ СКВАЖИНА) – Development Well is a well drilled in a proven producing area for the production of oil or gas. A development well is drilled to a depth that is likely to be productive, so as to maximize the chances of success. A development well stands in contrast to an

exploratory well, which is one that is drilled to find oil or gas in an unproved area. As a result, dry or unsuccessful development wells are rarer than dry exploratory wells. It is also known as an Exploitation Well. Energy companies expend significant resources in pinpointing the best locations for drilling wells, since a dry or unproductive well can be a substantial expense. The accounting treatment for development wells differs from exploratory wells. The costs of dry development wells are usually capitalized, whereas the costs associated with dry exploratory wells are expensed. Development Well is a well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive. / Скважина, пробуренная в пределах обоснованной или доказанной территории нефтяного или газового месторождения до глубины стратиграфического горизонта или отложения одного возраста, по которому имеется предположение что оно продуктивно. Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

DEVIATION = ДЕВИАЦИЯ (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ) – (1) In statistics, Deviation is a difference between values in a set and a fixed value, usually the mean of the set. The most frequently used indicator of deviation is variance, which is the square of the standard deviation. Deviation is a departure of an observation from its expected value. / Под Девиацией, от позднелатинского слова Deviatio от Латинского слова Devio, означающее Уклоняюсь С Дороги, понимается отклонение.

(2) A vessel's going to some other point or taking some course other than that described in the Bill of Lading. A Deviation occurs when a ship is on a voyage and departs from the customary or designated route with the intention of returning to that route to complete the voyage. A hull time policy is not affected by deviation, nor is a cargo policy that is subject to the Institute Cargo Clauses. In the case of a hull voyage policy deviation discharges the underwriter from all liability as from the time the vessel leaves the stated or customary course, except where the deviation is excused by s.49 of the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906, or the assured gives the underwriter immediate notice of the deviation upon receipt of advices, agrees to any amended terms of cover required and pays an additional premium, if required. / Под Девиацией понимается отклонение движущегося корабля от заданного направления движения (расчётной траектории, заданного курса) под влиянием каких-либо случайных внешних причин.

DEVITALIZATION = ЛИШЕНИЕ ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОСТИ – Devitalization is a procedure rendering commodities incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction.

DEVORÉ = ДЭВОРЕ (или ПОЖИРАТЬ, или СЪЕДАТЬ) – Devoré is a a technique for 'sculpting' fabric using etchants or burn-out paste. / Devoré:- (1) Дэворе; (2) Пожирать; (3) Съедать. используя травители или .

DEWAXING = ДЕПАРАФИНИЗАЦИЯ (или ОБЕСПАРАФИНИВАНИЕ) – Dewaxing is a removal of wax from a base oil in order to reduce the pour point. / Депарафинизация или обеспарафинивание масел. Депарафинизация нефтепродуктов, извлечение из нефтяных продуктов (дизельных топлив, масел) парафина и церезина, в результате чего улучшается их качество, в частности снижается температура застывания. Депарафинизацию нефтепродуктов проводят следующими методами:- кристаллизацией указанных компонентов из раствора нефтепродукта, например, масла в лигроине, при охлаждении; избирательным растворением нефтепродукта в растворителе, не растворяющем парафин и церезин; используют также способность парафинов образовывать комплексы с мочевиной (карбамидная депарафинизация) и микробиологический метод. Получаемые при этом парафин и церезин служат ценным сырьём для различных отраслей промышленности.

DEWKS = DUAL EMPLOYED, WITH KIDS

DEW PERIOD = ПЕРИОД РОСЫ (или РОСНЫЙ ПЕРИОД, или РОСЯНОЙ ПЕРИОД) – Dew Period is the time period or number of consecutive hours, during which there is free water (dew) on the leaf surface. / Период времени или количество последовательных часов, в течение которых присутствует свободная вода (роса) на поверхности листьев. Под Росой понимаются капли воды, образующиеся при конденсации водяного пара на наземных предметах, почве и траве при охлаждении их вследствие излучения. Возникает в ясные и тихие ночи, когда велико земное излучение.

DEWPOINT = ТОЧКА РОСЫ – Dewpoint is the temperature at which a gas begins to condense as a liquid at a given pressure. Thus in air, it is the temperature at which the air becomes saturated when cooled with no further addition of moisture or change in pressure.

DEW POINT TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ТОЧКИ РОСЫ – The Dewpoint Temperature is the temperature, at which the liquid and gaseous phases of the water in the atmosphere are in equilibrium (at a given gas pressure), that means, liquid water evaporates at the same rate, at which vapour condenses. Dew Point Temperature is the temperature at which water vapor in the air reaches saturation point and condenses ('dew' appears). / Под Точкой Росы понимается температура, до которой нужно охладить воздух или другой газ, чтобы содержащийся в нём водяной пар достиг состояния насыщения. При этой температуре в воздухе и на соприкасающихся с ним предметах наблюдается конденсация водяных паров (выпадает роса). Точка Росы – одна из основных характеристик влажности воздуха. Росы точку можно измерить конденсационным гигрометром.

DEXTRIN = ДЭКСТРИН (или ДЕКСТРИН) – Dextrin is a modified starch. Dextrin is used as a thickener for some textile printing processes, and as a resist for some direct application dyeing techniques (it generally isn't usable for immersion dyeing because it washes off too easily). It is made by partially breaking down starch to smaller molecules using acids and/or heat. There are several different dextrins with different properties. Dextrin may also called British Gum, but some workers regard them as distinct. / Дэкстрин (Dextrin).

DF = DAMAGE FREE

DF CAR = DAMAGE–FREE CAR

DFZ = DUTY–FREE ZONE

DG = DIRECTOR GENERAL

DGGE = DENATURING GRADIENT GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

DGI = DEFECTIVE GOODS INVENTORY

DGISP = DANISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF SEED PATHOLOGY

DG MARKT = INTERNAL MARKET AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE GENERAL

DGSA = DANGEROUS GOODS SAFETY ADVISER

DGSX = DUBAI GOLD AND COMMODITIES EXCHANGE

DH = DEADHEART

DH = DOUBLE HAPLOID

DHCP = DYNAMIC HOST CONFIGURATION PROTOCOL

DHL = DOUBLED HAPLOID LINES

DHOTI = ДОТИ – Dhoti is a draped garment for the lower trunk and legs, common throughout India, mostly for men. Wrapped around the waist, tucked or knotted like a sarong (or bath towel) save that the remaining fabric, often half or more of the total, is then pleated and wrapped around the legs, then tucked in. Drapes vary by region and caste, from basically skirt-like to tidy trouser-like arrangements. Traditional dhoti drapes and sari drapes blend into one another; many saris draped without a petticoat start with a dhoti drape, but use a longer cloth and drape the upper body with part of it.

DHURRIE = ДУРИ – Dhurrie is a thick flat-woven cotton cloth made in India.

DIA = DIAPHORASE

DIADEM = ДИАДЕМА (или ВЕНЕЦ) – Diadem:- crown; specifically, a royal headband.

DIAGONAL (45°) FLAME TEST = ТЕСТ НА ДИАГОНАЛЬНОЕ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЕ ПОД УГЛОМ В 45° (или ТЕСТ ПО ДИАГОНАЛЬНОМУ (45°) ОКРАШИВАНИЮ ПЛАМЕНИ) – Diagonal (45°) Flame Test:- in this test for flame resistance, a specimen is mounted at a 45° angle and exposed to an open flame for a specific time. This test measures the ease of ignition and rate of burning of the samples. See also Flammability Test. / образец, подвешенный под углом 45° и .

DIAGONAL SPREAD = ДИАГОНАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ДИАГОНАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Diagonal Spread is an options strategy established by simultaneously entering into a long and short position in two options of the same type (two call options or two put options) but with different strike prices and expiration dates. This strategy is called a Diagonal Spread because it combines a horizontal spread, which represents the difference in expiration dates, with a vertical spread, which represents the difference in strike prices. An example of a diagonal spread is the purchase of a December USD20 call option and the sale of an April USD25 call. Diagonal Spread is a spread between two call options or two put options with different strike prices and different expiration dates. See also Horizontal Spread and Vertical Spread. The Diagonal Spread is an option spread strategy that involves the simultaneous purchase and sale of equal number of options of the same class, same underlying security with different strike prices and different expiration months. The diagonal spread is very much like the calendar spread, where near term options are sold while long term options are bought to take advantage of the rapid time decay in options that are soon to expire. The main difference between the calendar spread and the diagonal spread lies in the near term outlook. The employer of the diagonal spread has a near term outlook that is slightly more bullish or bearish. Diagonal Call Spread:- if the option trader's near term outlook is mildly bullish, he can implement a diagonal bull spread by writing higher strike near-month calls against lower strike far-month calls. Diagonal Put Spread:- if the option trader's near term outlook is mildly bearish, he can employ a diagonal bear spread by writing lower strike near-month puts against higher strike far-month puts. Diagonal Spread involves buying on option and selling another (both calls or both puts) where both the maturity and the exercise prices are different. / Разница между двумя опционами на покупку или двумя опционами на продажу с различными сходными ценами и различными датами прекращения признания. Смотрите также Вертикальная Курсовая Разница или Вертикальный Спрэд (Vertical Spread), и Горизонтальная Курсовая Разница или Горизонтальный Спрэд (Horizontal Spread).

DIAL = ИГОЛЬНЫЙ ДИСК (или ЦИФЕРБЛАТ, или КРУЖОК С ДЕЛЕНИЯМИ, или ЛИМБ, или КРУГОВАЯ ШКАЛА, или ЦИФЕРБЛАТ) – In a circular-knitting machine, Dial is a circular steel plate with radially arranged slots for needles. A knitting machine equipped with both a dial and a cylinder can produce double-knit fabrics.

DIALER = НАБОРЩИК – A Dialer is a program designed to redirect the user's telephone connection (dial-up) to the Internet to use a premium rate number. These programs can be used legally when paying for Internet services, but fraudulent dialers can be used for redirecting a connection to a more expensive number without the computer user's knowledge. This type of threat has become rare in areas where broadband is available.

DIAL HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА ИГОЛЬНОГО ДИСКА – Dial Height the distance between the bottom edge of the dial section on a knitting machine at its perimeter from the corresponding upper edge of the cylinder at its perimeter.

DIALLEL = ДИАЛЛЕЛЬНОЕ (или ПАРНОЕ) – Diallel:- intercrossing among a group of parents in all combinations.

DIAL–UP ACCESS = ДОСТУП ЧЕРЕЗ НАБОР – Dial-Up Access is an access to digital materials through connection with a remote server through a modem or other remote access device.

DIAMINE = ДИАМИН (или ДИАМИНОВОЕ) – Diamine is a compound with two amino groups. Hexamethylenediamine, one of the intermediates in the manufacture of nylon 66 salt, is an example of this chemical type. / торговое название группы субстантивных красителей. Найлан (Nylon).

DIAPAUSE = ДИАПАУЗА – Diapause is a period of physiologically controlled dormancy in insects. Diapause is a period during which growth or development is suspended. / Период физиологически контролируемого покоя или отсутствия роста у насекомых.

DIAPER = ПОДГУЗНИК (или ПАМПЕРС, или САЛФЕТОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ПЕЛЁНКА, или УЗОРЧАТОЕ (ПОЛОТНО), или КАМЧАТОЕ (ПОЛОТНО)) – Diaper is a fabric with a distinctive pattern; a rich silk fabric; a soft usually white linen or cotton fabric used for tablecloths or towels. A basic garment for infants consisting of a folder cloth or other absorbent material drawn up between the legs and fastened about the waist. / Скатертные Полотна с квадратными и ромбовидными узорами.

DIAPHRAGM = ДИАФРАГМА (или ПЕРЕГОРОДКА) – Diaphragm is a horizontal or nearly horizontal roof or floor structural element designed to resist lateral loads (wind and earthquake loads) and transmit these loads to the vertical resisting elements (shearwalls). / для придания жёсткости . Под Диафрагмой, от Греческого слова Diáphragma, означающее Перегородка, понимается сплошной или решётчатый элемент пространственной конструкции, способствующий увеличению её жёсткости. Применяется в тонкостенных конструкциях, каркасно- и крупнопанельных зданиях и так далее.

DIBBLE = САДИЛЬНИК (или САДИЛКА, или САЖАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛ) – Dibble:- (1) a small hand implement used to make holes in the soil. (2) To make holes with a long dibble stick.

DIBBLING = ПОСАДКА ПОД КОЛ (или ГНЕЗДОВОЙ ПОСЕВ) – Dibbling:- planting seeds in holes made by a pointed implement such as bamboo or wooden stick. It is usually practiced along sloping or hilly areas.

DICHASIUM = ДИХАЗИЙ – A Dichasium is one unit of a cyme and is characterized by a stunted central flower and two lateral flowers on elongated pedicels, as in the wood stichwort (Species Stellaria Nemorum). / (виды Стеллярии Нэморум (Stellaria Nemorum)). Под Дихазием, от Греческого слова Dicházō, означающее Делю Надвое, понимается соцветие, в котором под верхушечным цветком главной оси развиваются 2 побега с верхушечными цветками. Простой дихазий – у Земляники, некоторых Лютиков, сложный – у Звездчатки (или Стеллярии).

DICHOTOMOUS = ДИХОТОМИЧЕСКОЕ (или ВИЛООБРАЗНО–РАЗДВОЕННОЕ) – Dichotomous:- forking equally, divided into two parts, e.g., double-headed plants. Dichotomous:- forking regularly into two. / , от Греческого слова Dichotomia, означающее Разделение Надвое, . Вилообразно-раздвоенное.

DICHOTOMOUS KEY = ДИХОТОМИЧЕСКИЙ КЛЮЧ – Dichotomous Key is a systematic procedure for determining the identity of an organism (or other object) by making a series of binary choices, according to the characteristics of the object, each of which leads to other choices or to the correct name. / Дихотомический Ключ – таблица для определения растений, состоящая из ступеней, в которых противопоставлены определённые признаки.

DICKEY = МАНИШКА (или ФАРТУК, или ХХ) – Dickey is an article of clothing worn to fill in the neckline, as a man's separate or detachable shirtfront.

DICOT = ДИКОТ – Dicot is abbreviated term for dicotyledon; preferred in scientific literature over broadleaf to describe plants.

DICOTYLEDON = ДВУДОЛЬНОЕ (или ДИКОТИЛЕДОН) – Dicotyledon is a large group of flowering plants with two cotyledons that initially emerge from the seed. The Cactaceae are dicotyledons. John Ray (1627–1705) is an emminent English naturalist who worked on classification of organisms and was the first to divide flowering plants into monocotyledons and dicotyledons. He also recognized fossils as the remains of once living organisms. Dicotyledon is a member of the Dicotyledonae; one of two classes of angiosperms usually characterized by the following:- two seed leaves (cotyledons), leaves with net venation, and root systems with tap roots. Dicotyledon is a plant with two cotyledons or seed leaves, netted leaf venation, and branched tap roots. Floral parts occur in groups of 4 or 5. / главных или стержневых корней. Двудольные большая группа цветущих или цветковых растений с двумя котиледонами (семядолями), которые первоначально возникают из семени. Кактусовые (Cactaceae) растения являются двудольными. цветущие или цветковые растения на однодольные и двудольные. Представление о двудольных растениях было введено Английским биологом Дьжоном Рэем (John Ray). Под Двудольными Растениями (Dicotyledones, или Magnoliopsida) понимается Класс Покрытосеменных (Цветковых) Растений, характеризующийся зародышем с двумя семядолями (отсюда название). В отличие от однодольных имеют, как правило, листья с сетчатым, перистым или пальчатым жилкованием, проводящие пучки располагаются кольцеобразно в 1 или 2 круга, а между древесиной (ксилемой) и лубом (флоэмой) находится образовательная ткань (камбий), обеспечивающая вторичное утолщение; число частей цветка (плодолистиков, тычинок и чашелистиков) обычно кратно 4 или 5. Травы, кустарники, деревья. Составляют около 75% всех Цветковых Растений, включая свыше 175 000 Видов (350–360 Семейств); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) свыше 15 000 Видов. Распространены по всему земному шару. Среди Двудольных Растений много пищевых и кормовых (в том числе Зернобобовых, Масличных; Бахчевые, Горох, Гречиха, Картофель, Свёкла), а также Плодовых и Ягодных (Виноград, Слива, Смородина, Яблоня), технических (Арахис, Подсолнечник, Хлопчатник) культур, много лекарственных, декоративных и других хозяйственно важных растений.

DID = DEFENSE IN DEPTH

DIDC = DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS DEREGULATORY COMMITTEE

DIELECTRIC BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE = ПРОБИВНОЕ ДИЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ – Dielectric Breakdown Voltage:- in an electrical insulating material, the voltage at which electrical breakdown occurs, i.e. the voltage at which current will flow and/or the material melts.

DIELECTRIC CONSTANT = ДИЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ПОСТОЯННАЯ – Dielectric Constant is a measure of the ability of a dielectric material to store electrical potential energy under the influence of an electric field, measured by the ratio of the capacitance of a condenser with the material as the dielectric to its capacitance with a vacuum as the dielectric.

DIELECTRIC STRENGTH = ДИЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ – Dielectric Strength is a measure of the ability of an insulating material to withstand electric stress (voltage) without failure. Fluids with high dielectric strength (usually expressed in Volts or kiloVolts) are good electrical insulators. (ASTM Designation D 877). Dielectric Strength is the average voltage gradient at which electrical failure or breakdown occurs. Expressed in Volts per mil. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Диэлектрическая Прочность – пробивное напряжение диэлектрика.

DIESEL FUEL = ДИЗЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Diesel Fuel is a crude-oil distillate fuel oil used in compression-ignition engines. Alternative types of diesel can also be obtained from alternatives sources that are not derived from petroleum, such as biodiesel, biomass to liquid (BTL) or gas to liquid (GTL) diesel which are increasingly being developed and adopted. To avoid confusion, petroleum-derived diesel is also called Petrodiesel. Diesel fuel is similar to home heating oil, but must meet a cetane number specification of 40 or more. In the US the new standard for highway diesel fuel, as of December 2010, is the Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD), a cleaner-burning diesel fuel that contains 97% less sulfur than Low-Sulfur Diesel (LSD). Distillate Fuel oil used in compression-ignition engines. It is similar to home heating oil, but must meet a cetane number specification of 40 or more. / Дистиллятные маловязкие фракции топлива, используемые в двигателях внутреннего сгорания. Сопоставимо с печным бытовым топливом для отопления домов, но цетановое число которого по спецификации должно быть от 40 и выше. Под Дизельным Топливом понимается жидкое нефтяное топливо:- газойлевые, керосиновые и соляровые фракции прямой перегонки нефти (для быстроходных дизелей) и более тяжёлые фракции или остаточные нефтепродукты (для тихоходных дизелей). Важнейшей характеристикой дизельного топлива является цетановое число. Под Дизельным Топливом понимается нефтяное топливо, применяемое в двигателях внутреннего сгорания с воспламенением от сжатия (в дизелях). Различают две группы дизельного топлива:- (i) вязкие остаточные (моторные) для среднеоборотных (1 000–500 оборотов в минуту (об/мин)) и малооборотных (ниже 500 об/мин) дизелей; и (ii) дистиллятные маловязкие (газойлевые и керосиновые фракции прямой перегонки нефти) для быстроходных двигателей с частотой вращения 1 000 об/мин и более. Для разных климатических зон и условий работы дистиллятные топлива выпускают трёх видов:- арктическое, зимнее и летнее, различающееся температурой застывания, фракционным составом и другими показателями. Моторное топливо выпускают двух сортов:- для дизелей, оборудованных системой подготовки топлива (подогрев, отстой, сепарация), и для дизелей, не оборудованных такой системой. Дизельное Топливо – жидкое нефтяное топливо, применяемое в дизелях. Выпускаются две группы дизельного

топлива:- (1) Дистиллятные Топлива или Дистиллятные Маловязкие Топлива, применяемые в быстроходных форсированных двигателях; и (2) Остаточные Топлива или Высоковязкие Остаточные Топлива, используемые в тихоходных дизелях. Для производства дистиллятных дизельных топлив используют керосино-газойлевые фракции прямой перегонки нефти и частично (до 20%) газойли каталитического крекинга. Топлива для тихоходных дизелей вырабатывают из смеси мазутов с керосино-газойлевыми фракциями нефти. Дистиллятные Топлива в свою очередь подразделяются на две погруппы:- (1.1) Для Автотракторных Двигателей и (1.2) Для Тепловозных и Судовых Двигателей. Автотракторные Дистиллятные Топлива состоят из двух подгрупп:- (1.1.1) Малосернистое; и (1.1.2) Сернистое. Малосернистые Дистиллятные Топлива Для Автотракторных Двигателей подразделяются на:- (i) малосернистое арктическое ДА (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 2.5–4.0; цетановое число – 40; содержание серы – 0.2; $t_{заст}$, °C – –60; $t_{всп}$, °C – 35); (ii) малосернистое зимнее ДЗ (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 3.5–6.0; цетановое число – 40; содержание серы – 0.2; $t_{заст}$, °C – –45; $t_{всп}$, °C – 50); (iii) малосернистое летнее ДЛ (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 3.5–8.0; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 0.2; $t_{заст}$, °C – –10; $t_{всп}$, °C – 60); и (iv) малосернистое специальное ДС (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 2.5–4.0 (4.0 при 50 °C); цетановое число – 50; содержание серы – 0.2; $t_{заст}$, °C – –15; $t_{всп}$, °C – 90). Сернистые Дистиллятные Топлива Для Автотракторных Двигателей подразделяются на:- (i) сернистое арктическое А (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 1.5–2.5; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 0.4; $t_{заст}$, °C – –55; $t_{всп}$, °C – 30); (ii) сернистое зимнее З (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 2.2–3.2; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 0.6; $t_{заст}$, °C – –35; $t_{всп}$, °C – 35); (iii) сернистое летнее Л (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 3.0–6.0; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 1.0; $t_{заст}$, °C – –10; $t_{всп}$, °C – 40); и (iv) сернистое специальное С (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 4.5–8.0; цетановое число – 50; содержание серы – 1.0; $t_{заст}$, °C – –15; $t_{всп}$, °C – 90). Дистиллятные Топлива Для Тепловозных и Судовых Двигателей подразделяются на:- (i) зимнее ТЗ (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 2.2–5.0; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 0.5; $t_{заст}$, °C – –35; $t_{всп}$, °C – 40); и (ii) летнее ТЛ (вязкость при 20 °C, сст – 3.5–6.5; цетановое число – 45; содержание серы – 0.5; $t_{заст}$, °C – –10; $t_{всп}$, °C – 65). 1 ст = 10^{-4} $м^2$/сек. Остаточные Топлива подразделяются на:- (i) топливо ДТ (вязкость при 50 °C, сст – 36; коксуемость, % – 3.0; содержание серы – 0.5–1.5; $t_{заст}$, °C – –5; $t_{всп}$, °C – 65); и (ii) топливо ДМ (вязкость при 50 °C, сст – 150; коксуемость, % – 10.0; содержание серы – 3.0; $t_{заст}$, °C – 10; $t_{всп}$, °C – 85).

DIESELISATION = ДИЗЕЛИЗАЦИЯ – Dieselisation is an increase in the proportion of diesel-fuelled cars to gasoline-fuelled cars. As diesel-fuelled cars are generally more energy efficient than those fuelled by gasoline, this change in the car population contributes to lower transport fuel demand (in volume terms) than would otherwise occur.

DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER = ДИЗЕЛЬНЫЙ МАКРОЧАСТИЧНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) is a physical filter that reduces the solid particle content of the exhaust gases. See also Filter.

DIFFERENCE IN APPEARANCE = ОТЛИЧИЕ ПО ВНЕШНЕМУ ВИДУ (или РАЗЛИЧИЕ ВО ВНЕШНЕМ ВИДЕ) – Difference In Appearance:- Fabric:- novelty combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 56 x 52; (ii) Warp:- one end of 100/60/50 S bright viscose rayon, ply-twisted S with one end of 150/40/3 S dull acetate rayon, alternating with one end of the same combination but all Z twist. Arranged Z, S, Z in one dent; (iii) Filling:- 150/40/20 S dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- fabric delivered to customer differed in appearance from the original sample approval pieces since it showed none of the desired pronounced stripe or ‘rib’ effect in the warp. Analysis:- analysis disclosed that the fabric constructions were identical except for the twist direction of the filling yarn and the warp arrangement of S, Z, S combination in one dent, instead of Z, S, Z, as in the original. This difference in twist arrangement and reeding resulted in a less pronounced rib effect, which no finishing operation could correct. / Уточина:- .

DIFFERENCE IN FINISH = РАЗЛИЧИЕ В ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТДЕЛКЕ – Difference In Finish:- Fabric:- spun-rayon-and-wool flannel sportswear; Construction:- (i) Count:- 72 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 24/1 30% 1%-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 30% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 40% 64’s wool cut 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed brown. Defect:- several pieces in the same dye lot had appreciably different hand, as well as a slightly different shade, from the major portion of the goods. Analysis:- analysis of the samples of each shade and finish showed yarn count, size, twist, and composition to be identical. On the stripping of a swatch of each and the redyeing of only the rayon, the wool being left white, the same difference in shade was observed. It was noticed, however, that in the darker dyeing swatch the wool appeared much more compact and felted. Investigation of the dyeing procedure disclosed that this construction normally received a fulling or milling treatment, in processing prior to dyeing. Apparently some pieces had received more of this treatment than others, and it was concluded that the difference in the dyeing of the rayon, as well as the variation in hand, was due to this difference in the fulling of the pieces before dyeing. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

DIFFERENCE IN LUSTER = РАЗЛИЧИЕ В БЛЕСКЕ – Difference In Luster:- Fabric:- cotton-and-rayon dobby broadcloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 100 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton with stripes of 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain white. Defect:- the goods delivered to customer appeared to be duller than the original sample submitted. Analysis:- although from preliminary examination it seemed that a dull or semidull rayon had been used in the warp, instead of a bright-luster rayon, analysis showed the construction to be identical with that of the original sample. Further examination, however, revealed the presence of a starch finish on the goods which had been rejected by the customer. Laboratory scouring and removal of this finish restored the bright, lustrous appearance which was desired. The starch finish, which had apparently coated the bright rayon sufficiently to make it dull, was readily removed from the entire lot in a refinishing operation. / Уточина:- .

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE INDICATOR = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПЕРЕПАДА ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ИНДИКАТОР ПЕРЕПАДА ДАВЛЕНИЯ) – Differential Pressure Indicator is an indicator which signals the difference in pressure between two points, typically between the upstream and downstream sides of a filter element. / Индикатор Давления, прибор для измерения и регистрации изменений давления в устройствах пневмоавтоматики, цилиндрах поршневых машин и так далее. Индикатор давления обычно имеет воспринимающую часть (датчик), передающее и регистрирующее устройства. В пневматическом индикаторе давления давление на поршень или мембрану (воспринимающая часть) через шток передаётся на рычаг самописца, фиксирующего изменения положения поршня (мембраны), то есть изменения давления. В электрическом индикаторе давления колебания давления преобразуются датчиком в электрические сигналы, которые регистрируются с помощью осциллографа, электрических измерительных приборов и другого. Смотрите также Датчик Давления.

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE VALVE = КЛАПАН ПЕРЕПАДА ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ НАГНЕТАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КЛАПАН) – Differential Pressure Valve is a valve whose primary function is to limit differential pressure. See also Valve.

DIFFERENTIALS = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЫ – Differentials:- the discount (premium) allowed for grades or locations of a commodity lower (higher) than the par of basis grade or location specified in the futures contract. See also Allowance. Price differences between classes, grades, and delivery locations of various stocks of the same commodity. Differential is an amount added or deducted from base rate to make a rate to or from some other point or via another route. Differentials:- the difference between two prices. A large and increasing percentage of all oil transactions are effected on the basis of differentials, also known as Spreads, rather than outright flat prices. / Разница между двумя ценами. Большой и все увеличивающийся процент всех нефтяных сделок заключается на

основе дифференциалов, также известных как спрэды, а не твердой абсолютной цены. Смотрите также Отчисление (Allowance). Под Дифференциалом, от Латинского слова Differentia, означающее Различие или Разность, понимается .

DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕРМАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Differential Thermal Ananlysis is a method of determining the temperature at which thermal events occur in a material undergoing continuous heating.

DIFFERENTIATE = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАТЬ – Differentiate:- to recognize the differences between different plant types or different characters in different varieties of the same species. / , от Латинского слова Differentia, означающее Различие или Разность, . свойства (characters) .

DIFFERENTIATION = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИЯ – Differentiation is the progressive physiological and morphological changes in cells, tissues, organs or the whole plant during development from meristem tissue to a mature or adult form. Differentiated tissues are usually more functionally specialized than undifferentiated ones. Differentiation is:- (1) process of cell and tissue specialization involving differential gene expression. (2) Sum of the processes where unorganized cells attain an organized form and function. / В биологии под Дифференциацией, от Французского слова Différentiation, от Латинского слова Differentia, означающее Различие или Разность, понимается:- (i) в филогенезе – расчленение группы организмов на две или несколько в процессе эволюции; наиболее важная филогенетическая дифференциация – видообразование; (ii) в онтогенезе – то же, что дифференцировка – превращение в процессе индивидуального развития организма (онтогенеза) первоначальных одинаковых, неспециализированных клеток зародыша в специализированные клетки тканей и органов.

DIFFUSE = ДИФФУЗНОЕ – Diffuse:- widely spread. / , от Латинского слова Diffusio, означающее Распространение или Рассеивание или Растекание, . Широко распространённое.

DIFFUSE REFLECTION = РАССЕЯННОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ (или РАССЕЯННАЯ РЕФЛЕКСИЯ, или РАССЕЯННОЕ ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ) – Diffuse Reflection is the reflection in which flux is scattered in many directions by diffusion at or below the surface.

DIFFUSION = ДИФФУЗИЯ – Diffusion is:- (1) a more or less gradual movement of molecules or ions through a solution or fiber as a result of the existence of a concentration gradient or repulsive or attractive forces. (2) The random movement of gas molecules. / Под Диффузией, от Латинского слова Diffusio, означающее Распространение или Рассеивание или Растекание, понимается движение частиц среды, приводящее к переносу вещества и выравниванию концентраций или к установлению равновесного распределения концентрации частиц данного сорта в среде. В отсутствие макроскопического движения среды (например, конвекции) диффузия молекул (атомов) определяется их тепловым движением (так называемая молекулярная диффузия). В однородной системе (газ, жидкость) при молекулярной диффузии в отсутствие внешних воздействий диффузионный поток (поток массы) пропорционален градиенту его концентрации. Коэффициент пропорциональности называется коэффициентом диффузии. В физике, кроме диффузии молекул (атомов), рассматривают диффузию электронов проводимости, дырок, нейтронов и других частиц. Диффузия – распространение вещества в какой-либо среде в направлении убывания его концентрации, обусловленное тепловым движением атомов, ионов, молекул, а также более крупных частиц. Диффундировать могут как растворённые в веществе посторонние частицы, так и частицы самого вещества (самодиффузия). Если в системе поддерживается неравномерное распределение температуры или на систему действуют внешние силы, например, электричество, то происходит соответственно термодиффузия, электродиффузия, в результате которых устанавливается неравномерное распределение концентрации. Для одномерной диффузии в идеальных растворах при отсутствии внешних сил справедлив первый закон Фика, согласно которому вектор плотности потока частиц при диффузии пропорционален и противоположен по направлению градиенту их концентрации. Коэффициент пропорциональности в этом законе называют коэффициентом диффузии (обозначается D и выражается (в СИ) в $м^2/с$). Диффузия имеет большое практическое значение, так как ею в значительной степени определяется скорость многих физико-химических процессов (адсорбции, десорбции, кристаллизации, растворения и так далее), а также производственных процессов, например, дубление кож, крашение тканей.

DIFFUSION LAW = ЗАКОН ДИФФУЗИИ – Diffusion Law:- (Latin:- diffundere – to pour out, spread) water vapor always flows from the higher to the lower partial pressure. / .

DIGESTIBILITY = ПЕРЕВАРИВАЕМОСТЬ (или УСВОЯЕМОСТЬ) – Digestibility (as applied to organic wastes) is the potential degree to which organic matter in waste water or sewage can be broken down into simpler and/or more biologically stable products. / Под Усвояемостью понимается степень использования организмом пищевых веществ для восполнения его энергетических затрат и затрат на биосинтез различных соединений. Определяется разностью между количеством поступивших в организм белков, жиров, углеводов и количеством их, выведенным из организма. Усвояемость животных белков 92–96%, растительных – 46–70%, жиров – 95%, углеводов – 98%.

DIGITAL CIRCUIT = ЦИФРОВАЯ ЦЕПЬ (или ЦИФРОВАЯ СХЕМА) – Digital Circuit is an electronic circuit that can take on only a finite number of states. That is contrasted with analog circuits, whose voltages or other quantities vary in a continuous manner. Binary (two-state) digital circuits are the most common.

DIGITAL CURRENCY = ЦИФРОВАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Digital Currency is a form of currency that is available only in digital or electronic form, and not in physical form. It is also called Digital Money, Electronic Money, Electronic Currency, or Cyber Cash. Key Takeaways:- (i) Digital currencies are currencies that are only accessible with computers or mobile phones, as they only exist in electronic form; (ii) Since digital currencies require no intermediary, they are often the cheapest method to trade currencies; (iii) All cryptocurrencies are digital currencies, but not all digital currencies are crypto; and (iv) Digital currencies are stable and are traded with the markets, whereas cryptocurrencies are traded via consumer sentiment and psychological triggers in price movement. Understanding Digital Currency:- Digital currencies are intangible and can only be owned and transacted in by using computers or electronic wallets connected to the Internet or the designated networks. In contrast, physical currencies, like banknotes and minted coins, are tangible and transactions are possible only by their holders who have their physical ownership. Like any standard fiat currency, digital currencies can be used to purchase goods as well as to pay for services, though they can also find restricted use among certain online communities, like gaming sites, gambling portals, or social networks. Digital currencies have all intrinsic properties like physical currency, and they allow for instantaneous transactions that can be seamlessly executed for making payments across borders when connected to supported devices and networks. For instance, it is possible for an American to make payments in digital currency to a distant counterparty residing in Singapore, provided that they both are connected to the same network required for transacting in the digital currency. Digital currencies offer numerous advantages. As payments in digital currencies are made directly between the transacting parties without the need of any intermediaries, the transactions are usually instantaneous and low-cost. This fares better compared to traditional payment methods that involve banks or clearing houses. Digital currency-based electronic transactions also bring in the necessary record keeping and transparency in dealings. Difference Between Digital, Virtual, and Crypto Currencies:- Since they exist in a lot of variants, digital currencies can be considered a superset of virtual currencies and crypto currencies. If issued by a central bank of a country in a regulated form, it is called the ‘Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)’. While the CBDC only exists in

conceptual form, England, Sweden, and Uruguay are a few of the nations that have considered plans to launch a digital version of their native fiat currencies. Along with the regulated CBDC, a digital currency can also exist in an unregulated form. In the latter case, it qualifies for being called a virtual currency and may be under the control of the currency developer(s), the founding organization, or the defined network protocol, instead of being controlled by a centralized regulator. Examples of such virtual currencies include cryptocurrencies, and coupon- or rewards-linked monetary systems. (Note:- Since cryptocurrencies are unregulated, they are also considered to be virtual currencies.) A cryptocurrency is another form of digital currency which uses cryptography to secure and verify transactions and to manage and control the creation of new currency units. Bitcoin and ethereum are the most popular cryptocurrencies. Essentially, both virtual currencies and cryptocurrencies are considered forms of digital currencies. Digital Currencies:- Regulated or unregulated currency that is available only in a digital or electronic form. Virtual Currencies:- An unregulated digital currency that is controlled by its developer(s), the founding organization, or the defined network protocol. Cryptocurrencies:- A virtual currency that uses cryptography to secure and verify transactions as well as to manage and control the creation of new currency units. Xxxxx. Digital Currency is a payment method which exists only in electronic form and is not tangible. Digital currency can be transferred between entities or users with the help of technology like computers, smartphones and the internet. Although it is similar to physical currencies, digital money allows borderless transfer of ownership as well as instantaneous transactions. Digital currencies can be used to purchase goods and services but can also be restricted to certain online communities such as a gaming or social networks. Digital currency is also known as digital money and cybercash. Digital currency currently has only a limited user base and the regulatory framework as well as tax treatments of digital currencies is still evolving. The infrastructure needed to support digital currency is still being determined and developed. Cryptocurrencies and virtual currencies are categories of digital currencies. As payments are made directly between payors and payees, digital currencies can eliminate intermediaries, process steps and costs related to infrastructure unlike traditional payment methods which cannot bypass banks or clearing houses. It can also help in making the funds flow more simply and transparently. There are many benefits associated with digital currencies, such as the ability to easily make payments on time and lower transaction costs. Another manner in which digital currencies can help organization is by eliminating/reducing the exposure risks by using them as a transport currency. At present, digital currencies are not accepted by banks, and as a result, interest cannot be earned on them by individuals or organizations. There are also risks associated with digital currencies such as security, currency volatility and payment beneficiary identification. Some areas of uncertainty like compliance with regulations and customer identification along with risk, limit the acceptance of digital currencies in the payment industry. / Цифровой Валютой признаётся совокупность электронных данных (цифрового кода или обозначения), содержащихся в информационной системе, которые предлагаются и (или) могут быть приняты в качестве средства платежа, не являющегося денежной единицей Российской Федерации, денежной единицей иностранного государства и (или) международной денежной или расчётной единицей, и (или) в качестве инвестиций и в отношении которых отсутствует лицо, обязанное перед каждым обладателем таких электронных данных, за исключением оператора и (или) узлов информационной системы, обязанных только обеспечивать соответствие порядка выпуска этих электронных данных и осуществления в их отношении действий по внесению (изменению) записей в такую информационную систему её правилам. Цифровыми Финансовыми Активами признаются цифровые права, включающие денежные требования, возможность осуществления прав по эмиссионным ценным бумагам, права участия в капитале непубличного акционерного общества, право требовать передачи эмиссионных ценных бумаг, которые предусмотрены решением о выпуске цифровых финансовых активов в порядке, установленном настоящим Федеральным Законом Российской Федерации (№ 259-ФЗ от 31 Июля 2020), выпуск, учёт и обращение которых возможны только путём внесения (изменения) записей в информационную систему на основе распределённого реестра, а также в иные информационные системы. (Примечания:- (i) под Распределённым Реестром понимается совокупность баз данных, тождественность содержащейся информации в которых обеспечивается на основе установленных алгоритмов (алгоритма); и (ii) под Узлами Информационной Системы понимаются пользователи информационной системы на основе распределённого реестра, обеспечивающие тождественность информации, содержащейся в указанной информационной системе, с использованием процедур подтверждения действительности вносимых в неё (изменяемых в ней) записей).

DIGITAL DOLLARS = ЦИФРОВЫЕ ДОЛЛАРЫ – The term Digital Dollars' means US Dollar balances consisting of digital ledger entries recorded as liabilities in the accounts of any Federal Reserve bank.

DIGITAL DOLLAR WALLETS = БУМАЖНИКИ ПОД ЦИФРОВЫЕ ДОЛЛАРЫ – The term Digital Dollar Wallet means a digital wallet or account, maintained by a Federal Reserve bank on behalf of any person, for the purpose of holding digital US Dollar balances.

DIGITAL OPTIONS = ЦИФРОВЫЕ ОПЦИОНЫ – Digital Options:- for over-the-counter markets of weather derivatives, binary options are also known as Binary Options. / Цифровые Опционы:- на внеучётном рынке погодных деривативов цифровые опционы известны также как Бинарные Опционы (Binary Options).

DIGITAL SIGNATURE = ЦИФРОВАЯ ПОДПИСЬ – Digital Signature:- data appended to, or a cryptographic transformation of a data unit that allows a recipient of the data unit to prove the source and integrity of the data unit and protect against forgery, e.g., by the recipient. See also Electronic Signature. / Смотрите также Электронная Подпись (Electronic Signature). (Электронная) Цифровая Подпись (ЭЦП):- строка бит, полученная в результате процесса формирования подписи. Данная строка имеет внутреннюю структуру, зависящую от конкретного механизма формирования подписи. Примечание:- в целях сохранения терминологической преемственности с действующими в России нормативными документами и опубликованными научно-техническими изданиями установлено, что термины 'Цифровая Подпись' и 'Электронная Цифровая Подпись (ЭЦП)' являются синонимами. Электронная Цифровая Подпись:- используемый при передаче финансовых документов в компьютерной системе 'клиент-банк' зашифрованный идентификатор лица, передающего информацию. Информация принимается к исполнению при совпадении идентификатора с образцом, эталоном, у принимающей стороны.

DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE = ЦИФРОВАЯ ЛИНИЯ ПОДПИСЧИКА – Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is one of a range of technologies which allows high bandwidth services to be carried over a traditional copper twisted pair. The bandwidth achievable usually depends on the length of the copper pair. The most common form is ADSL or 'Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line' under which the bandwidth available in each direction is different. These technologies are collectively known as xDSL.

DIGITATE = ПАЛЬЧАТОЕ – Digitate:- a compound structure whose members arise and diverge from the same point, like the fingers of the hand.

DIGITIZING = ОЦИФРОВКА (или ОЦИФРОВЫВАНИЕ) – Digitizing:- embroidery digitizing is the process of converting artwork to stitches.

DIHYBRID = ДИГИБРИД – Dihybrid is a hybrid for two different genes. Heterozygous for two pairs of alleles.

DILUENT = РАЗБАВИТЕЛЬ (или РАЗЖИЖИТЕЛЬ) – Diluent is a solid or liquid chemical used to dilute another. Sodium sulfate is a common diluent for dry dyes. Since the manufacturing of dyes does not always result in exactly the same strength of dye from batch to

batch, manufactures routinely add a diluent to adjust the batch to a standardized strength. Diluents may make up a large portion of dyes designed to yield pale shades. For example, a dye that yields dark red at 2% o.w.g. (on weight of garment) may be diluted to yield a pale pink using 2% o.w.g. of the diluted dye. Diluting dry dyes in the way is done primarily as a convenience to the dyer. Diluent is any gas, liquid, or solid material used to reduce the concentration of an active ingredient in a formulation.

DILUTION = РАЗВОДНЕНИЕ (или РАЗБАВЛЕНИЕ, или РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ, или РАЗЖИЖЕНИЕ, или РАСТВОРЕНИЕ, или ОБЕДНЕНИЕ (СМЕСИ)) – (1) Dilution is a watering down effect.

(2) Dilution is the reduction in the skill of a workforce overall, as comparatively unskilled workers are recruited in response to a rise in demand.

(3) Dilution is a deliberate increase in the number of shares on the market that has the effect of reducing the price of each individual share. A term Dilution refers to the issuance of more shares from a company's treasury – thereby diluting other shareholders. Hence, companies sometimes report 'fully diluted earnings', i.e. the earnings per share AS IF all shares under option had been exercised. This can be very significant. It is also used in the context of a cash-per-share dilution for new investors. For example, when new capital is invested in a company, those investors immediately dilute the cash value of their investment since it is pooled with previous investors. A dilutive acquisition is one that reduces earnings per share. / Разводнение Капитала.

DILUTION OF OWNERSHIP = РАЗВОДНЕНИЕ ВЛАДЕНИЯ – Dilution Of Ownership is a decrease in the value of a share resulting from capital increases through the issue of additional shares or from retained earnings, or similar measures. A Dilution Of Ownership is a process that involves the decrease of the fractional ownership that is enjoyed by shareholders of a given company. This reduction in the value of each individual share takes place when the company chooses to issue additional shares for purchase. A dilution of ownership can also take place due to the conversion of one security into another form, such as the conversion of preferred stock to common stock. The decision to initiate a dilution of ownership is not something that a company does without careful consideration. Usually, the investigation into the possibility of issuing additional shares begins well before any action is taken. If the idea is determined to be in the best interests of the future operations of the company, an escalation process is normally implemented. The structure of the implementation must be in compliance with the bylaws and other founding documents of the company. This means that if any amendments must be made to those documents, they must be approved and registered before the dilution of ownership and the accompanying issuance of additional shares of stock takes place. While this dilution of ownership may appear to be of more benefit to the company than to the individual shareholder, this is not necessarily the case. The offering of additional shares may in fact be a sign that the company is preparing to experience a period of rapid growth. When this is the case, the market price for each unit of stock has an excellent chance of increasing significantly. As a result, the shareholders have the chance to acquire additional shares and may soon see the overall worth of their investment in the company increase substantially. The benefits of a dilution of ownership to a company are more readily apparent. By issuing additional shares of stock, the company is able to derive the most benefit from the capital increase that probably generated interest in the dilution process. In the short term, it may mean that the company can make better use of retained earnings. Over the long term, a dilution of ownership may position the company for expansion opportunities that would not have been possible otherwise. / Разводнение Капитала.

DILUTION PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ОТ РАЗВОДНЕНИЯ – Dilution Protection guartantees initial shareholders that, in the event of a capital increase, the proportion of their share in the company will remain unchanged. They are granted the right to subscribe to new shares in the event of a capital increase. The option terms also contain protective clauses that protect the holder of equity warrants against dilution of their option right through any capital measures taken by the stock company. / Разводнение Капитала.

DIM = DIVIDEND AND INTEREST MATRIX

DIMENSIONAL RESTORABILITY = РАЗМЕРНАЯ ВОССТАНАВЛИВАЕМОСТЬ (или ВОССТАНАВЛИВАЕМОСТЬ РАЗМЕРОВ) – Dimensional Restorability is the ability of a fabric to be returned to its original dimensions after laundering or dry cleaning, expressed in percent. For example, 2% dimensional restorability means that although a fabric may shrink more than this in washing, it can be restored to within 2% of its original dimensions by ordinary home pressing methods. / Способность ткани восстанавливать после стирки и утюжки размеры без отклонения от объявленного допуска на усадку.

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY = РАЗМЕРНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ РАЗМЕРОВ) – Dimensional Stability is the ability of textile material to maintain or return to its original geometric configuration. / Размерная Стабильность:- существует несколько типов размерной стабильности, о которых следует знать, прежде чем шить одежду из той или иной ткани. (1) Релаксационная Усадка:- возникает при намокании одежды во время её ручной или машинной стирки. Такая усадка обычно невелика и происходит только один раз. (2) Усадка При Сухой Чистке:- возникает во время сухой чистки одежды и бывает очень небольшой. (3) Свойлачивающая Усадка:- возникает, когда стирка одежды в машине или сушка в барабане происходит слишком интенсивно, что ведёт к её необратимой усадке по причине спутывания волокон между собой. (4) Влажное Расширение:- возникает, когда шерстяное волокно впитывает в себя водяной пар, что ведёт к росту диаметра волокон и увеличению размеров ткани. Это явление характерно для тканей, крашеных в полотне. (5) Паровая Усадка:- возникает в результате паровой обработки ткани при швейном процессе; аналогична релаксационной усадке. (6) Усадка Под Паровым Прессом:- возникает по ходу проклейки тканей клеевыми материалами; может привести к появлению морщин на ткани, если данная ткань несовместима с клеевой прокладкой.

DIMENSION LUMBER = МЕРНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ УСТАНОВЛЕННОГО РАЗМЕРА, или СОРТОВОЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ, или КАЛИБРОВАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Dimension Lumber:- joists, planks, rafters and other standard commodity lumber that usually range in width from 1 to 2 inches, in thickness from 2 to less than 5 inches, and in length from 3 to 12 feet. Dimension Lumber is a lumber 38 to 102 millimeters (2" to 4" nominal) in smaller dimension. See also Lumber, and Timber. Dimensional Lumber is a term used for lumber that is finished/planed and cut to standardized width and depth specified in inches. Examples of common sizes are 2 x 4 (pictured) (also two-by-four and other variants, such as four-by-two in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand), 2 x 6, and 4 x 4. The length of a board is usually specified separately from the width and depth. It is thus possible to find 2 x 4s that are four, eight, or twelve feet in length. In the United States and Canada the standard lengths of lumber are 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 feet. For wall framing, 'stud', or 'precut' sizes are available, and commonly used. For an eight, nine, or ten foot ceiling height, studs are available in 92 5/8 inches, 104 5/8 inches, and 116 5/8 inches. Because the term 'stud' is used inconsistently when referring to length, care should be taken to always specify the exact, actual length required. Solid dimensional lumber typically is only available up to lengths of 24 ft. Engineered wood products, manufactured by binding the strands, particles, fibers, or veneers of wood, together with adhesives, to form composite materials, offer more flexibility and greater structural strength than typical wood building materials. Pre-cut studs save a framer a lot of time as they are pre-cut by the manufacturer to be used in 8 ft, 9 ft & 10 ft ceiling applications, which means they have removed a few inches of the piece to allow for the sill plate and the double top plate with no additional sizing necessary. In the Americas, two-bys (2 x 4s, 2 x 6s, 2 x 8s, 2 x 10s, and 2 x 12s), along with

the 4 x 4, are common lumber sizes used in modern construction. They are the basic building block for such common structures as balloon-frame or platform-frame housing. Dimensional lumber made from softwood is typically used for construction, while hardwood boards are more commonly used for making cabinets or furniture. Lumber's nominal dimensions are given in terms of green (not dried), rough (unfinished) dimensions. The finished size is smaller, as a result of drying (which shrinks the wood), and planing to smooth the wood. However, the difference between 'nominal' and 'finished' lumber size can vary. So various standards have specified the difference between nominal size, and finished size, of lumber. Early standards called for green rough lumber to be of full nominal dimension when dry. However, the dimensions have diminished over time. In 1910, a typical finished 1-inch- (25 mm) board was 13/16 in (21 mm). In 1928, that was reduced by 4%, and yet again by 4% in 1956. In 1961, at a meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona, the Committee on Grade Simplification and Standardization agreed to what is now the current US standard:- in part, the dressed size of a 1 inch (nominal) board was fixed at 3/4 inch; while the dressed size of 2 inch (nominal) lumber was reduced from 1-5/8 inch to the current 1-1/2 inch. / Пиломатериал размерами от 38 до 102 миллиметров (от 2 до 4 дюймов по номиналу) в наименьшем измерении. Смотрите также Пиломатериал (Lumber), и Лесоматериал (Timber). строганый размер (dressed size). Калиброванный Пиломатериал это пиломатериал (заготовка), высушенный и обработанный до заданного размера. Калиброванный Пиломатериал – это:- (i) пиломатериал одинаковых размеров в одной партии; (ii) пиломатериал, подлежащий или не подлежащий дальнейшей обработке в сыром состоянии, у которого допускаемые отклонения по толщине и/или по ширине меньше, чем у чернового пиломатериала; и (iii) пиломатериал, высушенный или обработанный до заданного размера. Калиброванные пиломатериалы (калиброванная доска, брус) активно применяется в строительстве и мебельном производстве.

DIMENSIONS = РАЗМЕРЫ (или ГАБАРИТЫ) – Dimensions:- measurements in length, width and height, regarding cargo. See also Pallet Dimensions. / Размеры (или Габариты) – измерения по длине, ширине и высоте соответствующего груза. Смотрите также Габариты Поддона или Размеры Поддона (Pallet Dimensions). Под Габаритами, от Французского слова Gabarit, понимаются предельные внешние очертания предметов, сооружений и устройств. Габарит определяет возможность безопасного перемещения или правильного расположения какого-либо предмета среди других.

DIMENSIONS OUT OF TOLERANCE = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ДОПУСКА В РАЗМЕРАХ – Dimensions Out Of Tolerance:- could be caused by faulty pattern, cutting, previous operations in stitching or by indifferent operator attention to the specified tolerance. Sewing Room Defects. / при втачивании (stitching). раскрой (cutting). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

DIMETHYL TEREPHTHALATE = ДИМЕТИЛ ТЕРЕФТАЛАТ – Dimethyl Terephthalate, (p-$C_6H_4(COOCH_3)_2$) is an intermediate used in the production of polyethylene terephthalate, the polymer from which polyester fibers and resins are made. / Диметил Терефталат – химическая формула:- $C_6H_4(COOCH_3)_2/C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Молекулярная масса:- 194.2. Физические свойства:- температура кипения:- 288 °C; температура плавления:- 140 °C; относительная плотность (вода = 1):- 1.2; растворимость в воде:- нерастворимо; давление паров, кПа при 150 °C:- 1.7; относительная плотность пара (воздух = 1):- 5.5; температура вспышки:- 153 °C (OC); и температура самовоспламенения:- 518 °C.

DIMITY = ДВУНИТКА (или ДИМИТИ, или КАНИФАС) – Dimity is a light-weight cotton wash fabric, the distinguishing feature of which is the cords or ribs running warpwise through the cloth, and produced by doubling the warp threads in either heddle or reed in sufficient quantity to form the rib desired. Dimity is a ladies' summer dress fabric and is made of regular cotton yarn, from 1/60's to the very finest counts in both warp and filling, and is made in white and colors, solid white being used in the more expensiva grades (warp and filling). Dimity is made in ribbed stripe effects, and in such colors as ecru, pearl, light blue and blue. These colors are sometimes printed upon the face of the fabric, after it has been woven in the white. Jacquard scroll and other figures are printed upon the white dimity to create elaborate patterns. Dimity is always woven with a plain weave 2-j, and by printing fancy floral designs upon the white surface of the cloth, that compactness of texture Is retained which the plain weave alone can give. If, for instance, the floral effect were woven into the cloth, ends and picks remaining the same as for the plain weave, there would be created loose places warpwise of the cloth, due to the warp floats in forming figures. Dimity, being a light-weight fabric composed of very fine yarns, is therefore best adapted to the lightest running looms. A plain or dobby loom would be the most suitable for this fabric; one capable of weaving from two beams, as these are usually woven. Dimity is made in grades having from 64 ends and picks per inch to 100 and more ends and picks per inch, the count of the yarn varying in accordance with the degree of texture desired. Dimity as a dress fabric has a rather soft feel, and so receives but very slight amount of starch in finishing, which process includes washing, drying and calendering the goods, which are afterward rolled or lapped into bolts, 'each cut or piece constituting a bolt'. Each bolt or piece is then folded, the paper bands put on, and the goods are ready to pack and ship. Dimity is a sheer, thin, spun cloth that sometimes has cords or stripes woven in. It is used for aprons, pinafores, and many types of dress goods. Dimity:- plain weave with a crosswise or lenghtwise spaced rib or crossbar effect; made of cotton. A thin sheer with corded spaced stripes that could be single, double or triple grouping. Made of combed yarn and is 36" wide. Has a crisp texture which remains fairly well after washing. Resembles lawn in the white state. It is easy to sew and to manipulate and launders well. Creases unless crease-resistant. May be bleached, dyed, or printed and often printed with a small rose-bud design. It is mercerized and has a soft lustre. Used for children's dresses, women's dresses, and blouses, infant's wear, collar and cuff sets, basinettes, bedspreads, curtains, underwear. Has a very young look. Dimity:- literally, double thread. / уточина. Жакяр (Jacquard). (1) Хлопчатобумажная ткань типа камчатой. Применяется на столовое бельё. (2) Лёгкая хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения в рубчик. Димити – хлопчатобумажная ткань для покрывал, штор и тому подобного. Под Канифасом понимается лёгкая плотная хлопчатобумажная ткань с рельефным тканым рисунком, в старину – полосатая. Под Английским словом Dimity, от Греческого слова Dimitos, означающее Двунитный, понимается Английская киперная хлопчатобумажная ткань. Канифас – плотная хлопчатобумажная ткань, чаще однотонная, реже набивная или с текстильным орнаментом в виде полос. Известна в России с Петровского времени. Сортов канифаса очень много. Некоторые из них использовались как ткань для парусов. Разновидностями канифаса были базин, базин-рояль и другие. Благодаря своей прочности, канифас был излюбленной тканью бедноты в больших городах. Изделия из канифаса назывались то канифасными, то канифасовыми.

DIMORPHIC = ДИМОРФНОЕ – Dimorphic:- having two forms. / Под Диморфным, от Греческих слов Di, означающее Дважды или Двойной, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается существующее в двух совершенно разных формах.

DIN = DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR NORMUND EV

DINERS (CLUB) CARD = КАРТА ДАЙНЁЗ (КЛАБ) – Diners (Club) Card is a credit card entitling members to charge to their account goods or services provided by airlines, restaurants, shops, etc throughout the world that are under contract to Diners Club. Diners Club International (a subsidiary of Discover Financial), founded as Diners Club, is a charge card company formed in 1950 by Frank X. McNamara, Ralph Schneider and Matty Simmons. When it first emerged, it became the first independent credit card company in the world that established an idea of self-sufficient company producing credit cards for travel and entertainment. Headquartered in Riverwoods, State of Illinois, the United States. The first credit card charge was made on February 08, 1950, by Frank McNamara,

Ralph Schneider and Matty Simmons at Major's Cabin Grill, a restaurant adjacent to their offices in the Empire State Building. McNamara was bought out two years later by department store heir Alfred Bloomingdale, who resigned several years later. Schneider died in the early 1960s. Simmons resigned in 1967 to form the publishing company that became National Lampoon. During that approximately 20-year period, these four men were the only major participants in the Diners Club operation. Diners Club created what would later be dubbed the 'travel and entertainment' (T&E) card market, which focused on frequent travelers with a substantial income to pay for other high-value charges. As these customers had no need to pay for purchases over time, these cards required that the entire balance of the bill be paid upon receipt. This type of account is known today as a charge card. Diners Club's monopoly was short-lived, as American Express and Carte Blanche (which later partnered with Diners Club) began to compete with Diners Club in the T&E card market. American Express now dominates the 'member card' arena, providing thousands of customers with cards that require the monthly balance to be paid in full. Towards the end of the 1960s Diners Club also faced competition from banks that issued revolving credit cards through BankAmericard (later renamed Visa), and Interbank MasterCharge (later renamed MasterCard). Diners Club began early on to allow franchises of the Diners Club name, at first in Europe and later throughout the world, for many years eclipsing the BankAmericard or Interbank MasterCharge networks abroad. Amoco also issued for a time its own co-branded Diners Club cards called American Torch Club, and Sun Oil Company issued its version called Sun Diner Club Card. In 1981, Citibank, a unit of Citigroup Inc., acquired Diners Club International, the franchisor that holds rights to the Diners Club trademark, and many of the largest franchises worldwide. A majority of the abroad franchises remain independently owned. In a transaction completed July 01, 2008, Discover Financial Services purchased Diners Club International from Citi for USD165 million. The deal was announced in April 2008 and approved by the US government in May 2008. By merging the North American Discover Network with the international Diners Club Network, Discover created a global payment processing system. Discover Bank has no plans to issue Diners Club-branded cards, which continue to be issued by Diners Club International licensees. In 2011, Discover began putting its logo on Diners Club cards. Some payment processors, like PayPal, can only process new Diners Club cards with the Discover logo on them. MasterCard alliance:- in 2004, Diners Club announced an agreement with MasterCard. Diners Club cards issued in the United States and Canada now feature a MasterCard logo and 16-digit account number on the front, and can be used wherever MasterCard is accepted. Cards from other countries continued to bear a 14-digit account number on the front, with the MasterCard logo on the back. However, since the takeover of Diners Club International by Discover Financial Services, these cards have had the Discover logo on the back. Carte Blanche:- Carte Blanche originated as a travel and entertainment card owned by Hilton Hotels, and competed with American Express and Diners Club. Hilton sold the company to Citibank for a brief period during the 1960s, and repurchased it in 1979. The card was phased out of service in the late 1980s. Throughout most of the 1960s and 1970s, the Carte Blanche card was considered to be a more prestigious worldwide travel and entertainment card than American Express or Diners Club, though its small cardmember base hindered its success. Carte Blanche also was the first to implement a 'Gold Card' program, but initially only as a means to recognize cardholders who were frequent users and paid their bills on time. In 2000, the Carte Blanche name was revived in the United States when Diners Club, which was also acquired by Citibank in 1981, introduced an upscale version of its card: the Diners Club Carte Blanche Card. It is an upper-level charge card on par with the American Express Platinum card. The card carries a USD300 annual fee and offers an extensive menu of perks geared toward spendthrift travelers. It is accepted wherever regular Diners Club cards are accepted. Although Diners Club requires payment in full within 30 days, corporate accounts can pay within 60 days without penalty. enRoute:- Diners Club expanded its customer base in Canada by acquiring the enRoute card from Air Canada in 1992, and marketed the card under the combined name for a period of time as the 'Diners Club/en route Card'. The enRoute business was valued at over USD300 million. Diners Club remains a minor player in Canada. Acquisition by BMO:- in November 2009, Citibank announced that Diners Club International's North American franchise has been sold to Bank of Montreal (BMO). The deal gives BMO exclusive rights to issue Diners cards in the United States and Canada. At the time, BMO said the Diners Club fits well with its existing commercial card business, adding that commercial cards are one of the fastest growing segments in the credit card business. Switzerland and Germany franchise:- in a transaction that closed on August 06, 2010, Citibank sold the Switzerland and Germany franchises to a private investment group headed by Anthony J. Helbling. United Kingdom and Ireland franchise:- on August 07, 2012, Citigroup Inc. announced the sale of its Diners Club franchise in the United Kingdom and Ireland to Affiniture Cards Ltd., a private investor group. / Дайнёз Клаб Интёнэшэнэл (Diners Club International). Фрэньк МэкНэмэра (Frank McNamara), Ральф Шнайда (Ralph Schneider) и Мати Симэнз (Matty Simmons) из Мэйдьжоз Кэбин Грил (Major's Cabin Grill), в Здании Эмпайэ Стэйт (Empire State Building). БэнькАмэрикад (BankAmericard) или Интёбэньк МэстчёЧадьж (Interbank MasterCharge). Амэрикэн Точ Клаб (American Torch Club), и Сан Оил Кампэни (Sun Oil Company) Сан Дайнёз Клаб Кад (Sun Diner Club Card). В 1981, Сытибэньк (Citibank). Дискавё Файнэншэл Сёвисиз (Discover Financial Services). Кяртэ Блёш (Carte Blanche). Хилтэн Хотэлз (Hilton Hotels). Энсэни Дьжей. Хэлблинь (Anthony J. Helbling). Сытигруп Инк. (Citigroup Inc.). Виза (Visa). МэстчёКард (MasterCard). Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express). Аффинитчо Кадз Эл.ти.ди. (Affiniture Cards Ltd.).

DINGY = ТУСКЛАЯ (или ВЫЦВЕТШАЯ, или ПРОПЫЛЁННАЯ, или ТЁМНАЯ) – Dingy:- wool that is dark or grayish in color and generally heavy in shrinkage. May be caused by excessive yolk, poor farming conditions, or parasites.

DINKS = DUAL INCOME, NO KIDS

DINNER JACKET = ОБЕДЕННЫЙ ЖАКЕТ (или СМОКИНГ) – Dinner Jacket is a jacket for formal evening wear.

DIODE = ДИОД – Diode is an electronic semiconductor device that predominantly allows current to flow in only one direction. / Под Диодом, от Греческого слова Di, означающее Дважды или Двойной, и (Электро)од, понимается двухэлектродный электровакуумный, полупроводниковый или газоразрядный прибор с односторонней электрической проводимостью. Основные разновидности диодов:- газотрон; кенотрон – электровакуумный диод; и полупроводниковый диод. Применяется в электро- и радиоаппаратуре главным образом для выпрямления переменного тока, детектирования, преобразования частоты, переключения электрических цепей.

DIOECIOUS = ДВУДОМНОЕ – Dioecious:- having male and female flowers on separate plants of the same species. Dioecious:- with male and female flowers on separate plants. / В зоологии – раздельнополое; в ботанике – двудомное. Под Двудомными растениями понимается группа растений, у которых мужские (тычиночные) и женские (пестичные) цветки или мужские и женские органы полового размножения (у нецветковых растений) находятся на разных особях. К двудомным растениям относятся Инжир, Конопля, Облепиха, Тополь, Фисташка, многие овощные растения и другие. Сравните с Многодомными Растениями и Однодомными Растениями (Monoecious).

DIOPSIS FLY = МУХА ДИОПСИС (или СТЕБЕЛЬЧАТОГЛАЗАЯ МУХА) – The Stalk-Eyed Fly or Diopsid, Diopsis Sp. (Diptera, Diopsidae) is key pests for Rice crop in Tropical Africa. Its larva or asticot is very harmful to Rice plants. The two main species commonly found in Benin are Diopsis thoracica Westwood and Diopsis apicalis Westwood. Diopsid can be found in all Rice ecological zones of Tropical Africa but preferentially in humid and shady lowland and also in irrigated Rice fields. Damage from Diopsid larvae is similar to the primary damage made by Lepidopteran larvae. The central meristem of the plant is bored, resulting in the deadheart. One

larva can destroy between 3 to 10 Rice stems. In cases of high infestation, larvae can attack Rice panicles. Diopsis sp. are present on Rice throughout the growing period but they are more abundant in the field at pre-tillering and tillering stages. Feeding by the larvae significantly decreases tiller density, effective panicles, grain weight and the total yield and increases the number of immature panicles. In endemic areas, 66% of the tillers and 100% of the hills can be infested. Varieties with improved resistance appear to be a sustainable and effective option for controlling this pest. However, Rice varieties with high levels of resistance to Diopsis sp. are not yet available. In addition, screening for resistance to Diopsis sp. has been very difficult to be achieved until now. Diopsis Fly is an insect producing larva which causes deadheart in young Rice tillers. The Stalk-Eyed Fly or Diopsid, Diopsis Sp. (Diptera, Diopsidae) is an economically significant insect pest of Rice in Tropical Africa. The objective of this study is to develop a fast screening method of Rice varieties for resistance to Diopsis Sp. in a view to advice breeders on resistance sources and to guide producers in the use of resistant varieties to reduce or avoid insecticidal treatments of the fields. The study was conducted in 2008 at the Africa Rica Center (Africa Rice; IITA Station), Cotonou where, 18 upland NERICA (New Rice for Africa) varieties and their parents (Oryza Glaberrima and Oryza Sativa) were twice screened under artificial infestation of Diopsid's eggs and adults. The screening method was based on Brown Plant Hopper screening techniques using small cages. As results, only Nerica 16 and Nerica 18 showed good resistance to Diopsid attack at 20 days after infestation (DAI) under egg infestation. The remaining 18 entries were more or less susceptible. Under adult infestation, 16 Nerica varieties showed very good resistance to the stalk-eyed fly attack at 20 DAI. Of these, Nerica 6, Nerica 11, Nerica 15 and Nerica 18 were highly resistant (% deadhearts <7%). Only Nerica 9 and Nerica 17 were moderately susceptible. The African Oryza glaberrima parent CG14 was the most resistant entry. The Asian parent line WAB56-104 also suffered less damage from Diopsis Sp. than most of the Nericas. In this experiment, the adult infestation appeared to be more realistic than infestation with eggs because it is a free choice method in which pest pressure is weak and where varieties can demonstrate their real behaviour.

DIOSGENIN = ДИОСГЕНИН – Diosgenin is a steroid sapogenin extracted from the tubers of Dioscorea (wild Yam) Species, especially Dioscorea Mexicana and Dioscorea Villosa. Diosgenin is used for the commercial synthesis of cortisone, pregnenolone, progesterone, and other steroid pharmaceuticals. Diosgenin also occurs in Fenugreek. / Диосгенин – стероидный сапогенин, экстрагируемый из клубней (tubers) Видов Диоскорея (дикий Ямс; Dioscorea (wild yam)), особенно Диоскорея Мексиканского и Диоскорея Волосистого (или Ворсинчатого). Диосгенин используется в коммерческом синтезе кортизона, прегненолона, прогестерона и другой стероидной фармацевтики. Диосгенин также образуется в Греческом Пажитнике (Fenugreek).

DIP = ОКУНАНИЕ (или ПОГРУЖЕНИЕ, или ПОГРУЖАТЬ, или ОКУНАТЬ, или ПРОПИТКА, или ПРОПИТОЧНЫЙ СОСТАВ, или ТРАВИЛЬНЫЙ РАСТВОР) – Dip is a chemical composition applied to a cord or fabric to improve its adhesion to rubber or elastomers. Direction of lay. See also Twist. Dip is:- (1) an immersion of a textile material in some processing liquid. The term is usually used in connection with a padding or slashing process. (2) The rubber compound with which tire cords and other in-rubber textiles are treated to give improved adhesion to rubber. / (2) резиновая смесь.

DIP = ОПУСКАНИЕ (или ПРИСПУСКАНИЕ, или САЛЮТ) – Dip (maritime term):- a position of a flag when lowered part way in salute (method of salute between vessels, like planes dipping wings). / Салют флагом.

DIP COATING = НАНЕСЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ ОКУНАНИЕМ – Dip Coating is the process of passing a fabric through a solution of resin or elastomer, then through squeeze rolls to remove excess and leave a thin surface layer on the base fabric. In this process, both sides can be coated in one pass. See also Dip Treating.

DIP DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ОКУНАНИЕМ (или КРАШЕНИЕ ПРОПИТКОЙ) – Dip Dyeing:- also known as Color Bleeding, Gradated Dyeing and Ombré, is an effect usually achieved by hand dipping fabric in dye so that it gradually goes from light to dark, or sometimes from one color to another. See also Dyeing. / Омбре (Ombré) – с переходом тонов.

DIPLOID = ДИПЛОИД (или ДИПЛОИДНЫЙ) – Diploid (2n) is an organism having two chromosomes of each kind. Diploid:- having the basic two sets of chromosomes. / Организм с двойным числом хромосом. Под Диплоидом, от Греческих слов Diplóos, означающее Двойной, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается клетка или особь с двумя гомологичными наборами хромосом. Диплоидны все зиготы и, как правило, клетки тела (кроме половых) большинства видов растений и животных. Сравните с Гаплоидом – клеткой или особью с одинарным (гаплоидным) набором непарных хромосом. Под Диплоидом понимается организм с двумя гомологичными (парными) наборами хромосом в соматических клетках (2n). У большинства сельскохозяйственных животных и растений диплоиды представляют основную фазу жизненного цикла (диплофаза, спорофит). Переход от диплоидного состояния (диплофазы) к гаплоидному (гаплофаза) осуществляется при первом мейотическом делении, обеспечивающем образование половых клеток – гамет. При слиянии гамет (образование зиготы) восстанавливается диплоидное число хромосом. Если вследствие аномалий мейоза не происходит редукция числа хромосом, образуется диплоидная (нередуцированная) гамета.

DIPLOSPORY = ДИПЛОСПОРНОЕ – Diplospory:- a form of apomixis in which the embryo develops from unreduced egg cell. / Под Диплоспорным, от Греческих слов Diplóos, означающее Двойной, и Sporá, означающее Посев или Семя, понимается .

DIP PENETRATION = ПОГЛОЩАЕМОСТЬ ПОГРУЖЕНИЯ (или ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ ПРИ ОКУНАНИИ, или ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ ПРИ ОКУНАНИИ, или ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ ПРИ ОКУНАНИИ) – Dip Penetration is the degree of saturation through a tire cord after impregnation with an adhesive.

DIP PICKUP = УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ ПРОПИТКИ ПОГРУЖЕНИЕМ (или НАЛИПАНИЕ ОКУНАНИЕМ, или ДАТЧИК ОКУНАНИЯ) – Dip Pickup is the amount of adhesive applied to a tire cord by dipping, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the cord before dipping.

DIP TREATING = ОБРАБОТКА ОКУНАНИЕМ (или ПРОПИТКА ПОГРУЖЕНИЕМ) – Dip Treating is the process of passing fiber, cord, or fabric through an adhesive bath, followed by drying and heat-treating of the adhesive-coated fiber to obtain better adhesion.

DIRECT APPLICATION = ПРЯМОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ – Direct Application usually used to mean a method where a dye solution is locally applied to areas of fabric, such as by painting, squirting, spraying, stamping, etc.

DIRECT BANKING = ПРЯМОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или ПОСТОЯННОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Direct Banking is the round the clock banking made possible with state-of-the art information technology, e.g., Internet Banking, Telebanking, and Telephone Banking. / Круглосуточное банковское обслуживание, которое стало возможным благодаря доведённой до совершенства информационной технологии, например, Банковское Обслуживание с Использованием Интернета (Internet Banking), Дистанционное Банковское Обслуживание или Банковское Обслуживание На Отдалении (Telebanking), и Банковское Обслуживание По Телефону (Telephone Banking).

DIRECT BANKS = ПРЯМЫЕ БАНКИ (или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЕ) БАНКИ) – Direct Banks are branchless banks which conduct business solely by telephone, telefax or Internet. They offer round-the-clock execution of money and securities transactions at favorable conditions, but usually without advisory services. Payment business is conducted via cash dispensers and other banks'

branch networks. Since they employ the latest communication technology, direct banks are not bound to any specific location. They are often domiciled in economically weak regions which have low labor costs and a favorable tax environment. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

DIRECT BROKERAGE = ПРЯМОЕ БРОКЕРСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Direct Brokerage securities service operated by a direct bank or discount broker without customized investment advice. This is a low-cost alternative suited primarily for experienced investors.

DIRECT CLEARING MEMBER = ПРЯМОЙ КЛИРИНГОВЫЙ ЧЛЕН – Direct Clearing Member is a clearing member of an exchange entitled to clear its own transactions, those of affiliated companies without a clearing license, as well as those of its clients.

DIRECT COATING = ПРЯМОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ – Direct Coating is the simplest method of coating, this procedure involves spreading the coating with a knife. The moving fabric substrate is usually supported by a roller or a sleeve. The gap between the knife and the fabric determines coating thickness.

DIRECT COLLECTION = ПРЯМОЕ ИНКАССО – Direct Collection is a documentary collection in which documents are sent directly to the importer's bank by the exporter. The documents are accompanied by a form with collecting instructions provided by Citibank® (cover letter). A copy of the form is sent to Citibank® for tracking and collections processes the same as in traditional collections. Advantages:- (i) time is saved since documents do not have to be sent to one bank which in turn sends it to the importer's bank; (ii) collections possess the same power as if they had been remitted directly by Citibank® since the cover letter appears to have been sent by Citibank® with its own reference number; and (iii) the tracking and collection are exactly that of traditional collections. Please note that:- the exporter assumes responsibility for the use of Citibank®'s numbered forms, since these will be received by the banks as coming directly from Citibank®. Costs:- (i) usually a percentage on the total amount of the collection with a minimum expressed in USD; and (ii) Others Costs:- protest, special handling of unpaid transactions, etc. Direct Collection:- service for handling export draft collections in which the exporter's bank provides him with forms that bear the bank's own letterhead for mailing documents to the buyer's bank for collection. To the buyer's bank, it will appear that the documents were sent from the exporter's bank, but time and expense are saved by bypassing unnecessary processing at the exporter's bank. / Сытибэньк® (Citibank®).

DIRECT CONSIGNMENT = ПРЯМАЯ КОНСИГНАЦИЯ – Direct Consignment (in GATT):- most origin rules require the direct consignment of goods, meaning that for a product to be eligible for origin treatment its transport must be effected directly from the place of production to its preferential destination. The purpose of such a rule is primarily to ensure that the imported goods, in particular bulk cargo etc, whose identity is difficult to establish, are identical with the goods that left the exporting country. Provision is, however, made in most origin rules that goods may be transported through territory other than that of their origin or final destination, cr that of an area country in case of preferential arrangements, if this is justified, e.g., for geographical reasons and if the goods in question have remained under customs surveillance and have not entered into the commerce of the transit country. Direct Consignment:- one company shipping directly to another without third party involvement. / ГЯТ или Дьжи.Эй.Ти.Ти. (GATT). Под Прямой Консигнацией понимается отгрузка товаров одной компанией другой без вовлечения третьих лиц.

DIRECT COST = ПРЯМАЯ ЗАТРАТА – Direct Cost is a cost of producing the product which a company sells. It would include such items as materials and labor that go directly into producing the shipped item. Another term for this is variable cost. These costs are usually shown directly under revenues on an income statement as the first costs associated with producing the revenues that are recorded. Direct Costs are the costs that are traceable to the production of a specific product or enterprise. See also Direct Labor Costs, and Direct Materials Costs.

DIRECT COTTON DYES = ПРЯМЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ ДЛЯ ХЛОПКА – Direct Cotton Dyes are dyes which contain an acidic group and which also have a direct affinity for cellulosic fibers. They do not require the use of a mordant. Their introduction in 1884 was thus of considerable importance. The first member of the group, Congo red, is a diazo-dye derived from benzidine, and the majority of direct dyes follow this pattern. In application, the addition of a simple salt (sodium chloride or sulphate) is needed to promote affinity and the dyes may be subdivided according to the proportion of salt required. The affinity is also affected by the temperature of the dye-bath and this property is also used to regulate the course of dyeing. Fastness, particularly to washing, is not good, but with some dyes, such as Griesheim red, it may be improved by suitable after-treatments, e.g., with copper or chromium salts, diazotisation, and coupling. See also Direct Dyes, and Dyes.

DIRECT COUNTS = ПРЯМЫЕ ПОДСЧЁТЫ – Direct Counts:- in soil microbiology, any one of several methods of estimating the total number of microorganisms in a given mass of soil by direct microscopic examination.

DIRECT CREDIT = ПРЯМОЙ КРЕДИТ – Direct Credit is an electronic credit to a customer's account initiated directly by the payer. Direct credits consist primarily of business-to-individual payments for wages, salaries, pensions, state benefits and tax credits, payments initiated by businesses to pay their trading partners and by individuals to pay bills. / Под Прямым Банковским Кредитованием пониается непосредственное кредитование банками предприятий и организаций. В социалистических странах прямое банковское кредитование – преимущественный вид организации кредитных отношений (смотрите Банковский Кредит, и Кредит). В бывшем СССР прямое банковское кредитование пришло на смену Коммерческому Кредиту (1930). Использовалось в качестве экономического инструмента планомерного управления производством. Осуществлялось Госбанком СССР и Стройбанком СССР. Через систему прямого банковского кредитования формировалось около половины оборотных средств предприятий и организаций, планомерно осуществлялась мобилизация денежных накоплений и производительное их использование, возвратное перераспределение денежных средств, общегосударственный учёт производства и распределения общественного продукта, создание кредитных средств обращения и регулирование денежного обращения страны. В условиях экономической реформы происходил процесс совершенствования прямого банковского кредитования – расширение границ и укрупнение объектов банковского кредитования, развитие кредитов под затраты в основные фонды, связанные с интенсификацией производства, техническим прогрессом, улучшением качественных характеристик производимой продукции и её обновлением. Совершенствовались методы кредитования – по обороту и под остатки производственных запасов и затрат, дифференциация режимов кредитования предприятий, предусматривавшая введение кредитных санкций и льгот в зависимости от соблюдения ими основ хозрасчёта, договорной дисциплины и выполнения государственных планов. Развитие прямого банковского кредитования базировалось на дальнейшем укреплении и использовании принципов кредитования социалистического хозяйства. В других социалистических странах прямое банковское кредитование также являлось основой организации кредитного дела. Происходило сосредоточение кредитной деятельности в едином банке или в двух-трёх (кроме Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР)). Улучшалась система планомерного использования кредита в сфере плановой организации оборотных средств всех отраслей хозяйства и формирования различных элементов кругооборота средств. Наряду с прямым банковским кредитованием в отдельных социалистических странах имели место элементы коммерческого кредитования (например, в Венгерской Народной Республике (ВНР)). В капиталистических странах банковский кредит в значительной мере базируется на коммерческой

вексельном кредите, то есть носит косвенный характер. Рост прямого банковского кредитования отражал процесс сращивания банковского капитала с промышленным.

DIRECT CURRENT = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ ТОК – Direct Current is the electrical current that normally flows in one direction only. Abbreviated DC or dc. See also Alternating Current. Direct Current (DC) is the unidirectional flow of electric charge. Direct current is produced by sources such as batteries, thermocouples, solar cells, and commutator-type electric machines of the dynamo type. Direct current may flow in a conductor such as a wire, but can also flow through semiconductors, insulators, or even through a vacuum as in electron or ion beams. The electric current flows in a constant direction, distinguishing it from alternating current (AC). A term formerly used for direct current was galvanic current. The abbreviations AC and DC are often used to mean simply alternating and direct, as when they modify current or Voltage. Direct current may be obtained from an alternating current supply by use of a current-switching arrangement called a Rectifier, which contains electronic elements (usually) or electromechanical elements (historically) that allow current to flow only in one direction. Direct current may be made into alternating current with an inverter or a motor-generator set. The first commercial electric power transmission (developed by Thomas Edison in the late XIX century) used direct current. Because of the significant advantages of alternating current over direct current in transforming and transmission, electric power distribution is nearly all alternating current today. In the mid-1950s, HVDC transmission was developed, and is now an option instead of long-distance high voltage alternating current systems. For applications requiring direct current, such as third rail power systems, alternating current is distributed to a substation, which utilizes a rectifier to convert the power to direct current. Direct current is used to charge batteries, and in nearly all electronic systems, as the power supply. Very large quantities of direct-current power are used in production of aluminum and other electrochemical processes. Direct current is used for some railway propulsion, especially in urban areas. High-Voltage direct current is used to transmit large amounts of power from remote generation sites or to interconnect alternating current power grids. Within electrical engineering, the term DC is used to refer to power systems that use only one polarity of voltage or current, and to refer to the constant, zero-frequency, or slowly varying local mean value of a voltage or current. For example, the voltage across a DC voltage source is constant as is the current through a DC current source. The DC solution of an electric circuit is the solution where all voltages and currents are constant. It can be shown that any stationary voltage or current waveform can be decomposed into a sum of a DC component and a zero-mean time-varying component; the DC component is defined to be the expected value, or the average value of the voltage or current over all time. Although DC stands for ‘direct current’, DC often refers to ‘constant polarity’. Under this definition, DC voltages can vary in time, as seen in the raw output of a rectifier or the fluctuating voice signal on a telephone line. Some forms of DC (such as that produced by a voltage regulator) have almost no variations in voltage, but may still have variations in output power and current. A direct current circuit is an electrical circuit that consists of any combination of constant Voltage sources, constant current sources, and resistors. In this case, the circuit Voltages and currents are independent of time. A particular circuit Voltage or current does not depend on the past value of any circuit Voltage or current. This implies that the system of equations that represent a DC circuit do not involve integrals or derivatives with respect to time. If a capacitor or inductor is added to a DC circuit, the resulting circuit is not, strictly speaking, a DC circuit. However, most such circuits have a DC solution. This solution gives the circuit voltages and currents when the circuit is in DC steady state. Such a circuit is represented by a system of differential equations. The solution to these equations usually contain a time varying or transient part as well as constant or steady state part. It is this steady state part that is the DC solution. There are some circuits that do not have a DC solution. Two simple examples are a constant current source connected to a capacitor and a constant voltage source connected to an inductor. In electronics, it is common to refer to a circuit that is powered by a DC Voltage source such as a battery or the output of a DC power supply as a DC circuit even though what is meant is that the circuit is DC powered. Direct-current installations usually have different types of sockets, switches, and fixtures, mostly due to the low voltages used, from those suitable for alternating current. It is usually important with a direct-current appliance not to reverse polarity unless the device has a diode bridge to correct for this (most battery-powered devices do not). The Unicode symbol for direct current is U+2393. DC is commonly found in many low-Voltage applications, especially where these are powered by batteries, which can produce only DC, or solar power systems, since solar cells can produce only DC. Most automotive applications use DC, although the alternator is an AC device which uses a rectifier to produce DC. Most electronic circuits require a DC power supply. Applications using fuel cells (mixing hydrogen and oxygen together with a catalyst to produce electricity and water as byproducts) also produce only DC. Through the use of a DC-DC converter, high DC Voltages such as 48V to 72V DC can be stepped down to 36V, 24V, 18V, 12V or 5V to supply different loads. In a telecommunications system operating at 48V DC, it is generally more efficient to step Voltage down to 12V to 24VDC with a DC-DC converter and power equipment loads directly at their native DC input Voltages versus operating a 48VDC to 120VAC inverter to provide power to equipment. Many telephones connect to a twisted pair of wires, and internally separate the AC component of the voltage between the two wires (the audio signal) from the DC component of the voltage between the two wires (used to power the phone). Telephone exchange communication equipment, such as DSLAM, uses standard – 48V DC power supply. The negative polarity is achieved by grounding the positive terminal of power supply system and the battery bank. This is done to prevent electrolysis depositions. / Томэс Эдэсэн (Thomas Edison). Постоянный Ток (DC или direct current), электрический ток, не изменяющийся во времени ни по силе, ни по направлению. Постоянный ток используется в различных отраслях промышленности, например, в электрометаллургии, на транспорте (тяговые электродвигатели), для питания устройств связи, автоматики и телемеханики, сигнализации и так далее.

DIRECT DAMAGE = ПРЯМОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Direct Damage (entomology) is a plant damage caused by the feeding of an insect through the removal of plant sap or plant parts (compare with indirect damage caused by a disease transmitted by an insect which causes delayed symptoms).

DIRECT DEBIT = ПРЯМОЙ ДЕБЕТ (или ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ, или ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ, или БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОЕ СПИСАНИЕ, или СПИСАНИЕ В БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – Direct Debit:- collection document that a payee can use to have an amount debited from a debtor’s account through the services of a bank. Unlike a standing order, the payment is not initiated by the debtor but by the payee who submits the direct debt to his bank (first collecting agent), which then credits the direct debit amount to the account and charges it to the debtor’s bank (paying agent). Direct debits are based either on a direct debit order or a pre-authorized payment mandate. Pre-authorized payment systems are particularlly suitable for periodically recurring payments of different amounts. The automated transfer of funds from a debtor’s account to a creditor’s account at the initiative of the creditor and based on the debtor’s authorisation. Each billing period the billing organization will issue a bill to you in the normal way. The bill will state the date in which it will be settled, and the last date on which you may query the bill before it will be settled. If you have a query you must contact the billing organization at your earliest opportunity. If the query results in a change to your bill the billing organization will advise you how to proceed. If you have no queries, or no changes result from your queries, the bill will be settled automatically from your nominated account on the specified date. Please make sure the account will have sufficient funds to settle the bill on the specified date. If it does not, the bill will not be settled and the billing organization will contact you to demand payment by another means. Where an organization receives fixed amounts from its customers or others the Standing Orders facility is probably better suited to its needs. Direct Debit is a way of paying bills automatically. It differs from a Standing Order in that the amount is variable, according to the size of the bill, and in that the debit action is initiated by the Billing Organization. Banks worldwide offer Direct Debit to their customers. To you,

the customer, the major advantage offered by Direct Debit is that your participating bills are settled automatically, without effort, though with protections to ensure that debits are properly conducted. This means no more special trips to the bank to make a bill payment; no more accidental missed payments; and no need to worry if you are overseas when your bill becomes due. Direct Debit enables a beneficiary (that is, a direct debit originator) to request payment from the payer's bank account by automated means. The payer gives prior authority for his/her account to be debited by completing a Direct Debit Instruction (DDI). The 'direct debit guarantee' provides comprehensive consumer safeguards. If you wish to stop paying an organization by Direct Debit you must cancel the Mandate. You do this by writing to the bank, identifying the billing Mandate you wish to cancel. From the date the bank processes the cancellation no further debits will be taken in respect of this billing organization, even if the billing organization requests them. Specifically, the bank undertakes that no debits will be taken commencing the working day after receipt of the cancellation, and will – on a best endeavours basis – attempt to prevent any debits being taken on the day the cancellation is received. However, if the Mandate withdrawal reaches the bank after a debit has already been processed the debit will not be reversed. Note that if you cancel the Mandate before an outstanding bill is settled you will need to pay that bill (as all future bills) by another means. Direct Debit shall mean a payment service for debiting a payer's payment account, where a payment transaction is initiated by the payee on the basis of the payer's consent given to the payee, to the payee's payment service provider or to the payer's own payment service provider. Direct Debit, also referred to as Direct Withdrawal, Electronic Checks, and Direct Payments is a type of payment system that allows businesses to debit funds directly from customers' bank accounts. The debits are made utilizing an electronic funds transfer method. Direct debit is widely used by organizations worldwide and is recognized as one of the most efficient methods for collecting payments. All types of organizations can utilize direct debits and today, many insurance companies, utility companies, banks, local authorities, telecommunication suppliers, and charities utilize direct debiting. Direct debt processing is much the same as credit card processing. Authorization and bank information is typically required, received by fax, phone or internet, and then submitted to the bank or payment processor where the payments are to be processed. Direct debits are generally set up in one of two ways. The first method requires the consumer to provide an authorization to one's bank allowing the debit note to be withdrawn from one's bank account. The second method requires the consumer to provide authorization to the organization that is to make the debit from one's bank account. The types of methods used by organizations vary worldwide and the rules that govern direct debit do vary from country to country. Depending on the country the consumer lives in and the form of authorization provided, direct debit can be utilized to arrange for recurring payments, to prepay orders, or to pay a particular invoiced amount. Benefits of Direct Debit:- (i) ensures timely payment(s); (ii) eliminates need for checks; (iii) reduces administrative costs; (iv) enables auto-recurring billing; (v) reduces customer attrition and increases renewals; and (vi) allows for payment to be received by phone or online. The Process:- if using a direct debit provider, an agreement is made between both organizations. Bank account information is then collected from customers by fax, mail, telephone, or Internet, and then submitted for proper authorization and processing. Once the processing is complete with proper authorization, then the bank is allowed to debit consumers' accounts accordingly. In most countries, it is necessary to include a direct debit permission (authorization) or mandate. United States:- in the United States, typically an Automated Clearing House (ACH) will be utilized to transfer monies from a consumer's bank account to a collector (billing) organization. The ACH is an electronic network that processes large volumes of both debit and credit transactions. The ACH network is governed by the Federal Reserve and the NACH-The Electronic Payments Association, which formerly was known as the National Automated Clearing House Association. United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland:- the United Kingdom caters to almost 40 million direct debit users; however, it has a much more rigorous set of requirements compared to other countries for merchants seeking to process direct debits. Organizations seeking to utilize direct debits in order to collect payments from consumers must have an Originators Identification Number (OIN). If an organization wishes to utilize direct debiting online, the United Kingdom mandates the utilization of a CyberSource processor. Furthermore, before direct debits can be set up, the consumer must complete a Direct Debit Instruction to his or her bank, which then must be properly vetted by the bank. This is required in order to avoid the defrauding of consumers and to ensure that proper protocols are in place that follow governing regulations. Germany:- in Germany, direct debiting (Lastschrift, Bankeinzug) is provided by banks after a direct debit authorization is obtained. In Germany, two methods are used for direct debits. The most common method is known as 'Einzugsermächtigung'. It authorizes the organization to debit the consumer's account either for a fixed amount, for a future invoice, or for recurring payments. Authorization is obtained from the consumer who then sends it to the organization that is collecting the payment. Before authorization is given, the organization must sign an agreement that it will only process direct debits where it has obtained the appropriate authorization. The second method, 'Abbuchungsauftrag', is rarely utilized by private consumers, but on occasion is used between businesses. The difference with this method is that the payer provides authorization to his or her bank to honor direct debit requests from a particular organization. The bank then checks for incoming direct debits that are flagged as 'Abbuchungsauftrag' and verifies that there is a matching authorization held on file. If such an authorization is not on file, then the direct debit is returned. Australia:- in Australia, direct debits can be authorized when the consumer provides such an authorization to the organization that is seeking to collect payment(s). Notification to the consumer's bank is not required. The Netherlands:- as with Germany and Australia, in the Netherlands consumers do not need to notify their banks, but simply provide authorization of the direct debit to the payee. Authorization may be for a one-time charge or a recurring charge. Japan:- in Japan, direct debit services are offered on the basis of a tri-party agreement and authorization between the consumer, the payee, and the consumer's bank. The payee sends the authorization obtained, along with instructions to the bank on a paper basis, on magnetic tape, or through online transmission. / Лястшрифт (Lastschrift), Банкайнцуг (Bankeinzug). Айнцугсамяхтигон (Einzugsermächtigung).

DIRECT DEBIT CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ (или ДОГОВОР НА ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ, или КОНТРАКТ НА БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОЕ СПИСАНИЕ, или КОНТРАКТ НА СПИСАНИЕ В БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – Direct Debit Contract is an agreement between the creditor and the creditor's financial institution and possibly a third party, which allows the creditor to originate direct debits.

DIRECT DEBITING = ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ (или ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ, или БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОЕ СПИСАНИЕ, или СПИСАНИЕ В БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – A Direct Debit is an instruction from a customer to the bank authorizing specific organizations to collect varying amounts from the customer's account in settlement of outstanding bills for goods or services provided. Direct Debiting is a practice of debiting a bank account with the sum owed on the authorization of the account holder, but without his or her direct involvement, e.g., in issuing a check or making a cash transfer, at the time. The essence is that it is a claim made by a creditor as opposed to a payment made by a debtor. It is a type of banker's order, although the amount to be debited is not specified. Also known as Direct Debit, and Direct Debit System.

DIRECT DEBIT MANDATE = МАНДАТ НА ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ (или МАНДАТ НА ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ) – Direct Debit Mandate:- alongside debit advice mandates ('Abbuchungsauftrag'), direct debit mandates ('Einzugsermächtigung') are the more common form of direct debit transaction. Direct debit mandates are used primarily to settle the payment of typical bulk transactions based on standardised, long-term contractual relationships. Under this procedure, the debtor authorizes the payee in writing to charge payments as they fall due by means of direct debit to the debtor's account. This mandate may be revoked at any time. Direct Debit Mandate is an agreement authorised by the debtor allowing the creditor to originate direct debits for debiting the debtor's account.

DIRECT DEBIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ (или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ) – No need to remember the payment dates. By using a Direct Debit Order, the bank will execute transfers for the payment of bills on your behalf. A direct debit order is the most convenient way to pay regular bills. The bank will make the payment from your account at the previously agreed time. The amount of payment may be different each time; the bank will get this information from the beneficiary. You can use the direct debit order for the payment of, e.g., electricity, phone, Internet, insurance and kindergarten services:- (i) the bills are always paid on time; (ii) you do not have to spend time on making the payments; and (iii) with direct debit order service, you will save money, since it is always free for you. You can use a direct debit order for the payment of bills, if the beneficiary has an agreement concluded with the bank. Make sure that there are sufficient funds in your account on the agreed payment date. If the necessary sum is not received in the account within three days or if the amount of bill exceeds the permitted limit, we shall not effect the payment or shall transfer the amount, available in the account. We advise you to subscribe to an SMS or e-mail notification in case the funds in your account are insufficient on the payment date or the amount of bill exceeds the permitted limit. Direct Debit Order is a written order of a person obliged to pay to his bank with instructions to accept all debits from a specific creditor. This type of order is above all interesting for regular payments with fluctuating amounts.

DIRECT DEBIT PROCESS = ПРЯМОЕ СПИСАНИЕ (или ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ, или БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОЕ СПИСАНИЕ, или СПИСАНИЕ В БЕЗАКЦЕПТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – Direct Debit Process is a direct debit transfer or debit transfer:- authorization and direct debit process. With the agreement on the debit transfers it is possible to retrieve receivables through the banking system.

DIRECT DEBIT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРЯМОГО СПИСАНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ПРЯМОГО ДЕБЕТОВАНИЯ) – Direct Debit System is a collection system which enables banks to debit clients' account directly. HSBC Direct Debiting System (DDS) is a collection system for the Main Company and a payment system for the buyer (vendor, branch, distributor or customer), which enables buyers to make payments to the main company through their accounts at HSBC within the limits of their DDS loan limits and conditions set by the Bank. Within this system, payments of the buyers are automatically collected by the Bank on their due dates on behalf of the Main Company and transferred to the Main Company accounts. Features and Advantages:- (i) transactions are carried out on the basis of the invoice terms agreed upon by the vendor and the Main Company; (ii) within Direct Debit System (with or without a credit line), the Main Company collects receivables from the vendors and/or customers on the basis of the invoice information; (iii) collection risk of the Main Company is minimized by the utilization of DDS limit to the vendors; and (iv) the systematic management of collection flow ensures convenience both for the vendor and the Main Company. Advantages for the Main Company:- (i) operational workload, and consequent waste of time and operational costs decrease; (ii) guarantee monitoring costs decrease; (iii) collection risk is minimized with the DDS limit assigned to the vendors; (iv) financing cost of vendors decrease; (v) with the letter of guarantee, collection costs decrease; (vi) effective cash flow plans can be made; (vii) automatic account recording decreases operational workload; and (viii) collection, Limit/Risk reports eases monitoring the risk of vendors. Advantages for the Vendor/Client:- (i) DDS credit limit facilitates easy payment; (ii) Letter of Guarantee, cheques/notes follow-up costs are reduced; and (iii) the transportation risk, cost and consequent waste of time decreases parallel to the decrease in the usage of cheques and notes. / Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. (HSBC).

DIRECT DELIVERY = ПРЯМАЯ ПОСТАВКА – Direct discharge from vessel onto railroad car, road vehicle or barge. Direct Delivery is the conveyance of goods directly from the vendor to the buyer. Frequently used if a third party acts as intermediary agent between vendor and buyer. / Прямая (непосредственная) разгрузка из судна в железнодорожный вагон, автодорожное транспортное средство или баржу.

DIRECT DEPOSIT = ПРЯМОЕ ДЕПОНИРОВАНИЕ – In the United States, Direct Deposit is the automatic deposit of payments to a checking or savings account at a financial institution. Direct deposit of interest payments on Series HH/H bonds is required on all bonds purchased October 1989 and later. HH/H bonds with issue dates prior to that date may be directly deposited. Direct Deposit is a method of payment which electronically credits your checking or savings account.

DIRECT DNA UPTAKE = ПРЯМОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ ДНК – Direct DNA Uptake (direct gene transfer) is a transformation procedure in which naked DNA is added to a suspension of protoplasts. The protoplasts are then rendered naked by disrupting the cell membrane through chemical treatment (i.e. PEG) or through electroporation allowing DNA to pass into the cell. / Прямое Поглощение ДНК (прямой перенос генов) процедура преобразования, в которой депротеинизированная ДНК .

DIRECT DYES = ПРЯМЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Direct Dyes are also quite important in cellulose fibers dyeing:- 75 % of the total consumption of these colorants is used, in fact, to dye cotton or viscose substrates. Direct dyes are applied directly from the dye bath together with salt (sodium chloride or sodium sulphate) and auxiliary agents, which ensure a thorough wetting and dispersing effect. Mixtures of non-ionic and anionic surfactants are used for this purpose. In the batch process the dye is made into paste, then dissolved in hot water and added to the dye bath. The electrolyte is then added to the dye bath. After the dye bath has been drained, the fabric is washed with cold water and generally subjected to after-treatment. Pad processes encompass the following techniques:- (i) pad-steam; (ii) pad-roll; (iii) cold pad-batch; and (iv) pad-jig process (the material is padded with the dye and then passed through a salt liquor in a jigger). In all processes the material is rinsed at the end with cold water. With increasing depth of color the wet fastness can decrease to such an extent that after-treatment must generally be carried out. Two methods exist:- (i) removing the unfixed dye by washing with complexing agents or surfactants with a dispersing effect; and (ii) reducing the solubility of the dye by blocking the hydrophilic groups ('enlargement of the molecule'). Various techniques can be applied to achieve this enlargement of the molecule. Namely, the dyed textile can be treated with:- (i) fixative cationic agents:- these are complex substances that form with the anionic dye a salt-like compound less soluble than the original dye. Quaternary ammonium compounds with long hydrocarbon chains, polyamines and polyethyleneimine derivatives can be used for this purpose; (ii) metal salts:- copper sulphate and potassium dichromate can form with certain azo dyes metal-complex with higher light fastness; (iii) agents based on formaldehyde condensation products with amines, polynuclear aromatic phenols, cyanamide or dicyandiamide (the use of these condensation products leads to the formation of sparingly soluble adducts with the dye molecules); and (iv) diazotised bases:- after dyeing, the material is submitted to diazotisation and is then coupled with aromatic amines or phenols that must not contain hydrosolubilising groups. Environmental concerns arise when after-treating with formaldehyde condensation products or metal salts. The method using fixative cationic agents is, therefore, the most frequently applied. However, quaternary ammonium compounds are often non-biodegradable, fish-toxic and contain nitrogen. See also Dyes. Direct Dyes is a class of aniline dyes, so called because they have such great affinity for cellulose fibers, i.e. cotton and linen. While both these and acid dyes are sodium salts of dye acids, direct dyes do not require the use of a mordant. Their shades are duller than those of either acid or basic dyes and they tend to have less tinctorial value than the basic dyes; however, they have the very important advantages of being much more lightfast than the basic dyes and possibly more so than acid dyes. Direct Dye is a dye class based on application method, which is essentially by immersion of the fiber in a solution of dye without the need for other chemicals to bond the dye to the fiber (though other chemicals may aid exhaustion). Direct dyes have high substantivity, but bond weakly to fibers, and therefore usually have poor washfastness. Lightfastness varies from poor to very good. A post-dyeing fixative is often used to improve washfastness. Brightness can be limited in direct dyes, because brightness often is associated with small molecules and small

molecules tend to make poor direct dyes. 'Household' dyes, of the sort that are sold in grocery stores, typically are union dyes which contain a direct dye and an acid dye. Direct Dyes is a class of dyestuffs that are applied directly to the substrate in a neutral or alkaline bath. They produce full shades on cotton and linen without mordanting and can also be applied to rayon, silk, and wool. Direct dyes give bright shades but exhibit poor washfastness. Various aftertreatments are used to improve the washfastness of direct dyes, and such dyes are referred to as 'Aftertreated Direct Colors'. Direct Dyes:- color cellulose fibers directly without the use of mordants. They are used for dyeing wool, silk, nylon, cotton, rayon etc. These dyes are not very bright and have poor fastness to washing although they are fairly fast to light. / Найлан (Nylon). щелочное (alkaline). сродство (affinity). субстантивность (substantivity). стойкость (fastness). бихромат калия или двухромокислый калий (potassium dichromate). Прямые Красители или Субстантивные Красители – органические красители (по химической классификации – главным образом дис- и полиазокрасители, в том числе металлсодержащие, а также фталоцианиновые, антрахиноновые и другие), окрашивающие волокно непосредственно ('прямо'), то есть без применения протрав. Дёшевы, просты в применении, образуют окраски всех цветов. Используются преимущественно для крашения целлюлозных текстильных материалов, реже – натурального шёлка и полиамидных волокон, а также шерстяных волокон. С помощью прямых красителей окрашивают также кожу и шубную овчину. Прямые Красители или Субстантивные Красители, синтетические красители, обладающие способностью при крашении непосредственно без протрав (отсюда название 'Прямые') достаточно прочно адсорбироваться целлюлозными волокнами. Предполагается, что прямые красители удерживаются на волокне за счёт водородных связей и дисперсионных сил Ван-дер-Ваальса. Водородные связи могут образовывать гидроксильные группы целлюлозы и группы –OH, $–NH_2$, –CONH– красителей. По химическому строению большая часть прямых красителей относится к группе азокрасителей, а отдельные представители к диоксазиновым и фталоцианиновым красителям; они обычно содержат сульфогруппы и хорошо растворимы в воде. Типичный представитель прямых красителей – прямой чисто-голубой. Существуют прямые красители всех цветов; по яркости они уступают реактивным красителям. Светоустойчивость многих прямых красителей низкая. Для повышения устойчивости окрасок к воде, поту, механическим воздействиям при стирке и другому прямые красители обрабатывают на материале закрепителями – специальными веществами, образующими на волокне высокомолекулярные защитные плёнки или дающие с красителем нерастворимые в воде соли, которые прочно удерживаются в порах волокна. Прямые красители применяются для крашения хлопка, вискозы, а также кожи, бумаги, в меньшей степени – натурального шёлка, шерсти и полиамидных волокон. Широкому применению прямых красителей способствуют их невысокая стоимость и простые методы крашения.

DIRECTED APPLICATION = НАПРАВЛЕННОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ – Directed Application is a precise application to a specific area or plant organ, such as, to a row or bed, or to the leaves or stems of plants.

DIRECTED SPRAYS = НАПРАВЛЕННЫЕ ОПРЫСКИВАНИЯ – Directed Sprays:- e.g., Directed Foliar Sprays are herbicide-water sprays aimed at target plant foliage to cover all leaves to the point of runoff, applied with various low and high volume spray equipment. Herbicide application by directed foliar spray is a cost effective method for treating many types of invasive plant Species. With this method, herbicides are thoroughly mixed in water, often with a non-ionic surfactant, and applied to the foliage and growing tips of woody plants or to completely cover herbaceous plants. Foliar sprays are usually most effective when applied from midsummer to late fall, although spring and winter applications have use on specific plants and situations. Selective treatment is possible because the applicator directs the spray towards target plants and away from desirable plants. Another safeguard is to only use foliar active herbicides, because directed sprays of soil-active herbicides can damage or kill surrounding plants when their roots are within the treatment zone. Never use herbicides with soil activity to treat invasive plants under desirable trees or shrubs. See also Directed Application.

DIRECT ESTERIFICATION = ПРЯМАЯ ЭСТЕРИФИКАЦИЯ (или ПРЯМОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СЛОЖНОГО ЭФИРА) – Direct Esterification:- in the production of polyethylene terephthalate, the process in which ethylene glycol is reacted with terephthalic acid to form bis-β-hydroxyethyl terephthalate monomer with the generation of water as a by-product.

DIRECT EXPENSES = ПРЯМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – In accounting, Direct Expenses are the part of expenses classification. In expenses classification, we can divide total expenses into direct and indirect. Direct expenses are relating to production and purchasing of goods. All expenses which are incurred for production or purchasing are called Direct Expenses. It is the part of prime cost or cost of goods sold of company's product. It shows the debit side of trading account. Following are its main example:- (i) Freight; (ii) Carriage Inward; (iii) Wages; (iv) Factory Expenses; (v) Oil and Fuel; (vi) Factory Fixed Assets' Depreciation; (vii) Royalty on Production; (viii) Import Duty; (ix) Excise Duty; and (x) Clearing and Port Charges. Direct Expenses are the costs directly related to one of the operating cost categories of a business entity and allocable thereto. / Затраты, напрямую связанные с одной из категорий операционных расходов хозяйствующего субъекта и присуждаемые к ним.

DIRECT HIT SHIPMENTS = ОТГРУЗКИ ПРЯМОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Direct Hit Shipments:- the operator of a licensed terminal elevator or licensed transfer elevator may receive grain without causing it to be officially inspected and officially weighed and without issuing an elevator receipt for it if:- (a) the grain is transferred directly from a railway car or other conveyance to a ship and is officially inspected and weighed on transfer to the ship; and (b) the operator provides the Canadian Grain Commission with advance notice of the shipment. Direct Hit Shipments are those shipments where Canadian grains, oilseeds and/or pulses are transferred from trucks and/or railcars directly to a vessel without added processing.

DIRECT IDENTIFICATION DRAWBACK = ВОЗВРАТ ПО ЯВНОЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ – Direct Identification Drawback which provides a refund of duties paid on imported merchandise that is partially or totally used in the manufacture of an exported article. Identification of the imported merchandise from import to export is required by proper recordkeeping procedures. The imported merchandise must be used in the manufacturing process and exported within 5 years from the date of importation of merchandise. See also Drawback, Same Condition Drawback, and Substitution Drawback. / привоз (importation).

DIRECT INTERCHANGE = ПРЯМОЙ ВЗАИМООБМЕН – Direct Interchange is a transfer of leased equipment from one lessee to another (container). Transfer of leased containers from one lessee to another.

DIRECT INVESTMENT = ПРЯМОЕ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ – In the United Kingdom, Direct Investment is the net investment by UK/overseas companies in their overseas/UK branches, subsidiaries or associated companies. A direct investment in a company means that the investor has a significant influence on the operations of the company. Investment includes not only acquisition of fixed assets, stock building and stock appreciation but also all other financial transactions such as additions to, or payments of, working capital, other loans and trade credit and acquisitions of securities. Estimates of investment exclude depreciation. Capital export, i.e. by acquiring, establishing or making a strategic investment in companies abroad. Direct Ivestment is defined in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual as 'investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise'. In the United States, direct investment is defined for statistical purposes as the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 percent of more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business

enterprise. Direct investment transactions are not limited to transactions in voting securities. The percentage ownership of voting securities is used to determine if direct investment exists, but once it is determined that it does, all parent-affiliate transactions, including those not involving voting securities, are recorded under direct investment. See also Capital Export, and Portfolio Investment. Direct Investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence over the management of an enterprise resident in another economy. Ownership or control of 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an entity is the threshold for separating direct investment from other types of investment. Direct investment transactions include transactions in equity (including reinvestment of earnings) and debt instruments. / , то есть . Руководство (Manual). Смотрите также Вывоз Капитала. Вывоз Капитала выступает в двух формах:- как (i) Вывоз Предпринимательского Капитала и как (ii) Вывоз Ссудного Капитала. Вывоз капитала в форме предпринимательского (или функционирующего) означает вложение капитала в промышленные, сельскохозяйственные, транспортные, торговые и другие предприятия (прямые и портфельные инвестиции). Прямые Инвестиции – вложения главным образом в акции промышленных, торговых, банковских предприятий, плантации и тому подобное, обеспечивающие полное владение или дающие возможность полного контроля над их деятельностью. Значительная часть (по США около 40%) всех прямых инвестиций осуществляется за счёт реинвестиций. Портфельные Инвестиции представляют собой вложения капиталов в заграничные ценные бумаги, формально не дающие их владельцам права на полное владение или полный контроль над иностранными предприятиями. Часто портфельные инвестиции маскируют вывоз капитала национальной вывеской из опасений возможной национализации, выступают как форма ‘сотрудничества’ иностранных и национальных компаний и так далее. За 1958–67 при росте прямых инвестиций США в Латинской Америке на 32% портфельные инвестиции выросли в 2.8 раза. Прямые инвестиции остаются главной формой вывоза капитала. Прибыль от прямых инвестиций в 1968 составляла 72% прибыли, получаемой США от вывоза капитала, и 84% всей прибыли от вывоза капитала Великобритании. Вывоз ссудного капитала происходит в виде краткосрочных – до 1 года (вклады в иностранные банки) и долгосрочных (внешние займы) кредитов. Главную роль играют межправительственные займы – форма вывоза капитала, возникшая в годы Первой Мировой Войны 1914–18 под названием ‘Межсоюзнических Долгов’. Удельный вес их в общей массе заграничных инвестиций в форме ссудного капитала составил 85% в конце 1947, 59% в конце 1968.

DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISE = ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ С ПРЯМЫМИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМИ – Direct Investment Enterprise is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which a foreign investor owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power of an incorporated enterprise or the equivalent of an unincorporated enterprise. The numerical guideline of ownership of 10 per cent of ordinary shares or voting stock determines the existence of a direct investment relationship. An effective voice in the management, as evidenced by an ownership of at least 10 per cent, implies that the direct investor is able to influence or participate in the management of an enterprise; it does not require absolute control by the foreign investor. Some countries may still feel it necessary to treat the 10 per cent cut-off point in a flexible manner to fit the circumstances. In some cases, the ownership of 10 per cent of the ordinary shares or voting power may not lead to the exercise of any significant influence while, on the other hand, a direct investor may own less than 10 per cent but have an effective voice in the management. Some countries may consider that the existence of elements of a direct investment relationship may be indicated by a combination of factors such as:- (i) representation on the board of directors; (ii) participation in policy-making processes; (iii) material inter-company transactions; (iv) interchange of managerial personnel; (v) provision of technical information; and (vi) provision of long-term loans at lower than existing market rates.

DIRECTIONAL CONTROL SERVO VALVE = СЕРВО КЛАПАН КОНТРОЛЯ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или СЕРВО КЛАПАН РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ) – Directional Control Servo Valve is a directional control valve which modulates flow or pressure as a function of its input signal. See also Valve. / Смотрите также Клапан (Valve).

DIRECTIONAL CONTROL VALVE = КЛАПАН КОНТРОЛЯ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или КЛАПАН РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ) – Directional Control Valve is a valve whose primary function is to direct or prevent flow through selected passages. See also Valve. / Смотрите также Клапан (Valve).

DIRECTIONALITY = НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ – Directionality:- (1) perceived, the degree to which the appearance of a surface changes as the surface is rotated in its own plane, under fixed conditions of illumination and viewing. In color the addition of metal flake and or pearlescent pigments will greatly increase the visual color effects. Surface striation and texture may also greatly change color appearance. (2) Measured – (scattering indicatrix, azimuthally nonisotropic) – difference in pattern of near-specular and semidiffusely scattered light, dependent upon the azimuthal angles of the incident and viewing beams.

DIRECTIONALLY ORIENTED FABRICS = НАПРАВЛЕННО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ (или ПО НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ) ТКАНИ – Directionally Oriented Fabrics:- rigid fabric constructions containing inlaid warp or fill yarns held in place by a warp-knit structure. Used in geotextiles, coated fabrics, composites, etc.

DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT INDICATOR = ИНДИКАТОР НАПРАВЛЕННОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ – In technical analysis, Directional Movement Indicator is an indicator that plots a Positive Directional Indicator (+DI) line measuring buying pressure or the force of the up moves, and a Negative Directional Indicator (–DI) line measuring selling pressure or the force of the down moves over a set period. The Directional Movement Indicator (DMI) pattern is bullish as long as the +DI line is above the –DI line. The Average Directional Index line is derived from this system and is based on the spread between the +DI and –DI lines. Directional Movement is a sophisticated indicator by Welles Wilder. Directional Movement is one of few indicators that signals whether a trend is suitable to trade. Welles Wilder is a developer of the RSI indicator and the Directional Movement Indicator (DMI) system. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

DIRECTIONAL TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ СООТВЕТСТВЕННО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ – Directional Trading:- trading strategies designed to speculate on the direction of the underlying market, especially in contrast to volatility trading.

DIRECTION OF LAY = НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ СВИВКИ – Direction Of Lay:- the helical disposition of the component, of a filament, strand or cord. Direction of lay is in the ‘S’ or left hand lay (‘Z’ or right hand lay) when the components of a filament, strand or cord held vertically slope in the same direction as the middle part of the letter S (or Z). See also Lay, and Twist.

DIRECTION OF TWIST = НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРУТКИ – The Direction Of Twist in yarns and other textile strands is indicated by the capital letters S and Z. Yarn has S-twist if when it is held vertically, the spirals around its central axis slope in the same direction as the middle portion of the letter S, i.e. to the right; and Z-twist if they slope in the same direction as the middle portion of the letter Z, i.e. to the left. When two or more yarns, either single or plied, are twisted together, the letters S and Z are used in a similar manner to indicate the direction of the last twist inserted. See also Twist. Direction Of Twist:- (S twist or Z twist). To determine twist, hold yarn in a vertical position and examine the angle of the spiral. The angle of the S twist will correspond to the center portion of the S. The angle of the Z twist will correspond to the center portion of the Z. When spinning, the wheel should rotate counter clockwise for an S twist and rotate clockwise for a Z twist.

DIRECT LABOR COSTS = ПРЯМЫЕ ТРУДОВЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или ПРЯМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА ТРУД) – Direct Labor Costs are the costs of labor that are physically traceable to a specific product or enterprise.

DIRECT LISTING = ПРЯМОЙ ЛИСТИНГ (или ПРЯМОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ В СПИСОК) – Direct Listing:- one unit or one hundred units of a foreign currency expressed in units of the local currency. See also Indirect Quotation.

DIRECT LOAD CONTROL = ПРЯМОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ НАГРУЗКИ – Term 'Direct Load Control' refers to program activities that can interrupt consumer load at the time of annual peak load by direct control of the utility system operator by interrupting power supply to individual appliances or equipment on consumer premises. This type of control usually involves residential consumers. Direct Load Control excludes Interruptible Load and Other Load Management effects. (Direct Load Control, as defined here, is synonymous with Direct Load Control Management reported to the North American Electric Reliability Council on the voluntary Office of Energy Emergency Operations Form OE-411, 'Coordinated Regional Bulk Power Supply Program Report', with the exception that annual peak load effects are reported here and seasonal (i.e. summer and winter) peak load effects are reported on the OE-411).

DIRECT LOADING = ПРЯМАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА – Direct Loading is a loading of freight in a container directly at a shipper's rate.

DIRECT MAIL = ПРЯМАЯ ПОЧТА – Direct Mail is a form of advertising and selling. Individual potential customers receive promotional material and information through the post, and order goods that are delivered by post or courier.

DIRECT MATERIALS COSTS = ПРЯМЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или ПРЯМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА МАТЕРИАЛЫ) – Direct Materials Costs are the costs of all materials and components that can be physically traced to a specific product or enterprise.

DIRECT MERCHANT = ПРЯМОЙ (или ПОСТОЯННЫЙ) КОММЕРСАНТ – Direct Merchant works directly with fabric mills and clothing manufacturers, eliminating the markups of middlemen. They typically pass the savings on to their customers, who shop directly with them.

DIRECT MORTGAGE LOAN = ПРЯМАЯ ССУДА ПОД ЗАКЛАДНУЮ (или ПРЯМАЯ ИПОТЕЧНАЯ ССУДА) – Under a Direct Mortgage Loan, the bank receives the lien to the property as security for its loan exposure. Where cover is provided by a mortgage note, this becomes the property of the bank. If the bank's claims are not met when due, it can take legal action to enforce the sale of the underlying property and use the proceeds to settle the outstanding debt directly.

DIRECTOR = ДИРЕКТОР – In the United States, Director is a member of a board of person who control or govern the affairs of an institution or corporation. Member of the board of directors of a corporation. A corporation's initial directors are either named in the by-laws or appointed by the shareholders at the organization meeting. They are subsequently elected at the annual shareholders' meeting. Person elected by shareholders, usually during an annual meeting, to serve on the board of directors of a corporation. The directors appoint the president, vice president and all other operating officers. Directors decide, among other matters, if and when dividends shall be paid. In the United Kingdom, Director is one of the principals of a company, in a public limited company (PLC) appointed by its shareholders. Most companies have a group of directors (the board of directors) who act collectively as the senior management of the company, being responsible to the shareholders for its efficient running and future development. The duties and legal responsibilities of a director are defined in the UK Companies Act of 1985. They include the compilation of an annual report and the recommendation of an annual dividend on shares. / Под Директором, от Латинского слова Director, означающее Направляющий, понимается .

DIRECT OR HELD COVERED = ПРЯМОЙ ИЛИ УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ ПОКРЫТЫМ – Direct Or Held Covered:- a condition requiring that the insured voyage be direct from one place to another. If the voyage is delayed en route or there is a deviation from the direct route the insurance cover continues subject to payment of an additional premium, but only if the assured gives prompt notice of such delay or deviation immediately on receipt of advices, unless the policy provides otherwise.

DIRECTORS = ДИРЕКТОРА – In the United States, Directors are the individuals who, acting as a group known as the Board Of Directors, manage the business and affairs of a corporation. Persons elected by shareholders who are responsible for the implementation of corporate objectives. Can include Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Managing Director, Joint Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. Directors are people with overall responsibility for a business, who act in accordance with the best interests of the corporation and its shareholders. The Directors elect the Officers (for example, President, Vice President, Secretary, Chief Financial Officer) to handle the corporation's day-to-day affairs. / Лица, избранные акционерами, которые несут ответственность за осуществление целей корпорации. Могут включать в себя Председателя, Заместителя Председателя, Управляющего Директора, Общего Управляющего Директора и Главного Исполнительного Руководителя.

DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ДИРЕКТОРОВ И РУКОВОДЯЩЕГО СОСТАВА – Directors' And Officers' Liability Insurance is an insurance that indemnifies against any claims for compensation and legal fees for any actions on the part of the company directors or officers which is outside of their duties, responsibilities or powers. Liability insurance for directors and officers of an entity, providing cover for their personal legal liability towards shareholders, creditors, employees and others arising from wrongful acts such as errors and omissions. Directors And Officers Liability Insurance (often called D&O) is liability insurance payable to the directors and officers of a company, or to the organization(s) itself, as indemnification (reimbursement) for losses or advancement of defense costs in the event an insured suffers such a loss as a result of a legal action brought for alleged wrongful acts in their capacity as directors and officers. Such coverage can extend to defense costs arising out of criminal and regulatory investigations/trials as well; in fact, often civil and criminal actions are brought against directors/officers simultaneously. It has become closely associated with broader management liability insurance, which covers liabilities of the corporation itself as well as the personal liabilities for the directors and officers of the corporation. / таких как ошибки и упущения.

DIRECTOR'S BONUS = ДИРЕКТОРСКИЙ БОНУС – Director's Bonus:- share of a corporation's profits, after dividends and profit sharing, allocated to the members of its board of directors in addition to their normal compensation.

DIRECT PAYMENTS = ПРЯМЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ – Direct Payments are the payments made directly by governments to producers. / Прямые Платежи – платежи, произведённые напрямую правительствами производителям.

DIRECT PLACEMENT = ПРЯМОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – Direct Placement is a selling of shares directly to the public without using an underwriter. Direct Placement is a direct sale of securities to one or more professional investors. Such securities may or may not be registered with the securities and exchange commission. They may be bonds, private issues of stock, limited partnership interests, mortgage-backed securities, venture capital investments, or other sophisticated instruments. These investments typically require large minimum purchases, often in the millions of Dollars. Direct placements offer higher potential returns than many publicly offered securities, but also present more risk. Buyers of direct placements are large, sophisticated financial institutions including insurance companies, banks, mutual funds, foundations, and pension funds that are able to evaluate such offerings. Also called Private Placement.

DIRECT PRINTING = ГЛАДКАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ (или ПРЯМОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ, или ПРЯМАЯ НАБИВКА, или ПЕЧАТАНИЕ СУБСТАНТИВНЫМИ КРАСИТЕЛЯМИ) – Direct Printing is a process wherein the colors for the desired designs are applied directly to the white or dyed cloth, as distinguished from discharge printing and resist printing. See also Printing. Direct Printing is the most common approach to apply a color pattern onto a fabric. If done on colored fabric, it is known as Overprinting. The desired pattern is produced by pressing dye on the fabric in a paste form. To prepare the print paste, a thickening agent is added to a limited amount of water and dye is dissolved in it. Earlier starch was preferred as a thickening agent for printing. Nowadays gums or alginates derived from seaweed are preferred as they allow better penetration of color and are easier to wash out. Most pigment printing is done without thickeners because the mixing up of resins, solvents and water produces thickening anyway. / Гладкая Печать – печатание узоров по белым или окрашенным тканям.

DIRECT PRODUCT PROFITABILITY = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОДУКТА – Direct Product Profitability (DDP) is defined as a way of measuring a product's handling costs from the time it reaches the warehouse until a customer buys it in the retail store. According to the American Marketing Association (retailing definition) DDP is the profit on sale of a product after deducting the cost of the goods and only the expenses directly related to that particular product or product line. Direct Product Profitability:- calculation of the net profit contribution attributable to a specific product or product line. Direct Product Profit (DPP) is a measure of profitability commonly used by the retailers, and it was first used in the retail food industry. Direct product profit (DPP) equals an item's gross margin rupees, plus discounts and allowances earned, less direct handling, selling, and inventory holding costs. DPP focuses on the contribution profit of individual retail items in individual stores. It enables the retailer to develop results for brands, categories, departments, stores etc, thus forming the basis for merchandising decisions.

DIRECT ROUTE = ПРЯМОЙ МАРШРУТ – Direct Route is the shortest operated route between two points. / Самый короткий действующий маршрут между двумя пунктами.

DIRECT SEEDING = ПРЯМОЙ ПОСЕВ – Direct Seeding is a system of planting rice in which seeds, either pregerminated or dry, are broadcast or sown directly in the field, with either dryland or wetland preparation; no transplanting process is involved. / Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

DIRECT STORE DELIVERY = ПРЯМАЯ ПОСТАВКА В УНИВЕРМАГ – Direct Store Delivery is a logistics strategy to improve services and lower warehouse inventories. Direct Store Delivery (DSD) is a key method of selling and distributing products for a large variety of industries, like food, beverage, home personal care products, and like wholesale and distribution, oil and gas, service industries to name industries beyond consumer products. DSD is a business process that manufacturers use to both sell and distribute goods directly to point of sales (PoS) or point of consumption (PoC) including additional product and market related services such as merchandising, information gathering, or equipment service and bypassing any retailer or wholesaler logistics. A company that performs DSD does not send goods to any locations using any independent third party actor – neither an independent wholesaler, nor the retailer's own warehouses. DSD is an alternative distribution model to centralized distribution and tends to be used extensively in the food industry for fresh products such as milk and bread where minimizing the number of days in the supply chain is a key concern. Similarly, DSD is used effectively for full truckload orders where bypassing distribution centers makes economic sense. DSD is also a favored approach when there is a strong requirement for supplier knowledge or service such as is the case with greeting cards for example. Having said this, there is pressure building up in the food supply chain to reduce the retailer's reliance on DSD and push more volume through centralized distribution channels. The Standard Interchange Language (SIL) acts as an interface standard for transferring data between proprietary store systems like DSD and PoS.

DIRECT UNDERWRITING = ПРЯМАЯ ПОДПИСКА (или ПРЯМОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ, или ПРЯМОЕ РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ) – Direct Underwriting:- firm underwriting is a commitment by the bank to buy the securities if the offering fails to attract sufficient investor interest. Firm Commitment Underwriting is an underwriting in which an investment banking firm commits to buy and sell an entire issue of stock and assumes all financial responsibility for any unsold shares. Firm underwriting is a commitment by the bank to buy the securities if the offering fails to attract sufficient investor interest. See also Underwriting. Underwriting is the procedure by which an underwriter brings a new security issue to the investing public in an offering. In such a case, the underwriter will guarantee a certain price for a certain number of securities to the party that is issuing the security (in exchange for a fee). Thus, the issuer is secure that they will raise a certain minimum from the issue, while the underwriter bears the risk of the issue. Also known as Firm Underwriting.

DIRECT UTILITY COST = ПРЯМАЯ ЗАТРАТА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Direct Utility Cost is the utility cost that is identified with one of the Demand-Side Management (DSM) program categories, i.e. Energy Efficiency, Direct Load Control, Interruptible Load, Other Load Management, Other DSM Programs, Load Building.

DIRNDL = ДИРНДЛЬ – Dirndl is a dress with tight bodice, short sleeves, low neck, and gathered skirt; a full skirt with a tight waistband. / В Германии, Дирндль – платье с обтягивающим лифом, короткими рукавами, низкой шеей и собранной юбкой; пышная юбка с узким поясом.

DIRT = COP – Dirt is the foreign substance or matter of any type in the cotton lint. See also Neps, and Shives.

DIRT CAPACITY = ГРЯЗЕЁМКОСТЬ – Dirt Capacity is the weight of a specified artificial contaminant which must be added to the influent to produce a given differential pressure across a filter at specified conditions. Used as an indication of relative service life.

DIRTY–APPEARING NUBS = ЗАГРЯЗНЁННЫЕ (или СОРНЫЕ) ПОЯВЛЯЮЩИЕСЯ ШИШЕЧКИ – Dirty-Appearing Nubs:- Fabric:- spun-rayon linen-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 48 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 30, 1 80$ 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 20% viscose rayon cut to make flake yarn, plied with 14/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gold. Defect:- nubs which appeared to be dirty or darker than the fabric itself. Analysis:- examination showed that the nubs had a greenish cast, giving the appearance of being dirty in contrast with the gold back-ground. Microscopic analysis of these nubs showed that they were

no different in composition from the remainder of the rayon staple in the spun yarn. It was observed that the bobbin tails or hang threads at the selvage had a similar greenish color. This defect was attributed to the dyer's use of a combination of dyestuffs which did not exhaust at the same rate. Apparently one of the components was a green or blue dyestuff which exhausted from the dye bath and went on to the fiber more rapidly than the yellow. Since the nubs, or open fiber tufts, are comparatively loose and absorb the color more rapidly than does the remainder of the hard-spun yarns, they took on the dirty greenish appearance which produced this detect. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

DIRTY CARGO = ТЁМНЫЕ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТЫ – Dirty Cargo:- those petroleum products which leave significant amounts of residue in tanks. Generally applies to crude oil and residual fuel oil. / Те нефтепродукты, которые оставляют значительное содержание остатков в цистернах. В основном относится в сырой нефти и остаточным мазутовым фракциям.

DIRTY FLOAT = НАВЯЗЫВАЕМОЕ УРАВНОВЕШИВАНИЕ – Dirty Float is a type of floating exchange rate that is not completely freely floating because central banks intervene from time to time to alter the rate from its free-market level. It is still a floating rate because it has not been pegged at a predetermined par value.

DIRTY PANICLE = ГРЯЗНАЯ МЕТЁЛКА – Dirty Panicle is a term commonly used in relation to the disease syndrome of grain discoloration of Rice. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

DIRTY PRICE = ГРЯЗНАЯ ЦЕНА – Dirty Price:- a price that has to be paid to buy a bond is known as the Dirty Price. It is made up of the bond's clean price including accrued interest. See also Clean Price. Dirty Price is the price derived from an actuarial present value of future payments. The dirty price is discontinuous across xd dates. You pay the dirty price when you buy the stock.

DIRTY TANKER = ТАНКЕР ДЛЯ ТЁМНЫХ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТОВ – Dirty Tankers carry loads of crude oil and residual fuels, while clean tankers carry lighter products such as diesel, gasoline, No. 2 heating oil, and jet fuel. Light products cannot be carried in dirty tankers because they will become contaminated and no longer meet product specifications. Generally, smaller tankers carry clean cargoes of refined products, while the larger tankers carry crude oil and other dirty products. Prior to the tightening of pollution controls concerning the dumping of bilge water used in cleaning, it was easier for tankers to switch from dirty to clean fixtures. The original oil tankers used high pressure jets of hot sea water to clean oil residue from the storage tanks, which was then dumped into the sea. Over time, environmental regulations were slowly tightened, and now tankers are not permitted to discharge any oil-contaminated water into the ocean. Now, cleaning a dirty tanker for clean cargoes takes about two weeks, using streams of crude oil to remove the sludge and residue in the storage tanks, which then must be piped out. Increased demand coupled with decreased flexibility in the fleet have led to very tight capacity in both clean and dirty tankers, with the effect being felt most keenly in clean tankers. See also Clean Tanker. / печное бытовое топливо № 2 (No. 2 heating oil) . разгрузить загрязнённую воду с любым содержанием нефти в океан. Смотрите также Танкер Для Светлых Нефтепродуктов (Clean Tanker).

DIRTY THREAD = ГРЯЗНАЯ НИТЬ – Dirty Thread:- grease or dirt in thread processing machinery. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

DIRTY TIPS = ГРЯЗНЫЕ МЫСКИ (или КОНЧИКИ, или КРАЯ) – Dirty Tips:- the weathering that occurs on the ends of some locks. These may not completely wash out or evenly dye.

DIS = DATA AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕТРУДОСПОСОБНОСТИ – Insurance against the incapacity to exercise a profession as a result of sickness or other infirmity. / Нетрудоспособность – неспособность к труду в связи с состоянием здоровья, возрастом и в других предусмотренных законом случаях. Нетрудоспособность различают:- (i) по её степени – полная, частичная; (ii) в зависимости от перспектив восстановления трудовой функции – временная, постоянная (стойкая); (iii) по видам трудовой деятельности – общая, профессиональная. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) нетрудоспособность определялась на основе медицинской проверки индивидуальной потери трудоспособности врачебно-консультационной комиссией или врачебно-трудовой экспертной комиссией. При стойком нарушении трудоспособности, которое приводит больного к необходимости прекращения профессионального труда на длительный срок или требует значительных изменений условий труда, устанавливается Инвалидность. Нетрудоспособность – основное условие для назначения пенсии, пособия, предоставления различных льгот в области условий труда, налогов, обеспечения жильём, бытового, медицинского обслуживания и другого.

DISABLED SHIP = АВАРИЙНОЕ СУДНО (или ВЫВЕДЕННОЕ ИЗ СТРОЯ СУДНО) – Disabled Ship:- when a ship is unable to sail efficiently or in a seaworthy state as a result of engine trouble, lack of officers or crew, damage to the hull or ship's gear.

DISAGIO = ДИЗАЖИО (или СКИДКА) – (1) Disagio is the difference between the nominal or par value and the underlying market value, e.g., if the issue or market price expressed in percent of the nominal value drops below par, i.e. below 100. The opposite of Agio. / Дизажио – разница между номиналом или лицевой стоимостью и соответствующей рыночной стоимостью, например, если выпуск или рыночная цена, выраженная в процентах от номинальной стоимости, падает ниже номинала, то есть ниже 100. В противоположность Ажио (Agio). Дизажио – отклонение биржевого (рыночного) курса ценных бумаг, фондовых ценностей или денежных знаков в сторону понижения по сравнению с их номинальной стоимостью. Дизажио обычно выражается в процентном отношении к номиналу. Дизажио, от Латинского слова Disagio, – величина скидки, с которой продаётся товар, от его номинальной стоимости (номинала). Обычно дизажио выражается в процентах от номинала. Противоположностью дизажио является Ажио. Дизажио, от Итальянского слова Disaggio, означающее Затруднение:- (1) разница, выраженная в процентах, между номиналом ценной бумага и её упавшим рыночным курсом; (2) понижение биржевого курса ценных бумаг в сравнении с их номиналом; (3) отрицательная разница между ценой товара, находящегося в наличии, и ценой по срочной сделке; (4) понижение курса ценных бумаг на иностранных фондовых биржах в сравнении с курсом на национальных биржах.

(2) In foreign exchange operations, Disagio is the discount charged for exchanging a depreciated foreign currency and the charge or discount deducted for exchanging abraded or worn coins. Also known as Discount.

DISAPPEARANCE = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или РАСХОД) – Disappearance:- in the United States, textile mill raw fiber consumption plus raw fiber exports.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PATTERN = ИСЧЕЗНОВЕНИЕ УЗОРА – Disappearance Of Pattern:- Garment:- woman's white waffle-pique dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 84 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 36/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 cotton. Complaint:- waffle pattern disappeared after laundering. Analysis:- examination of the dress fabric and chemical tests showed that the pique pattern was not woven but was produced by the application of a resin finish followed by the embossing of the pattern in the finishing plant. This type of finish, while it is not considered permanent, is reasonably durable to dry cleaning and washing, provided that the fabric is not ironed with too much

pressure on the right side while wet. The flattening out of the fabric and disappearance of the waffle pattern in the garment returned was apparently due to lack of caution in pressing the damp fabric on the right (pattern) side. Laboratory tests made on similar fabrics at a later date indicated that the technique of applying finishes of this type had improved greatly, making them much more durable in repeated laundering and ironing. / Уточина:- .

DISAPPEARING STITCHES IN STRETCH DENIM = ПРОПАДАЮЩИЕ СТЕЖКИ В РАСТЯГИВАЮЩЕМСЯ ДЁНИМЕ – Disappearing Stitches In Stretch Denim is where the thread looks much smaller on seams sewn in the warp direction than in the weft direction of the fabric. Notice that the thread looks much smaller on the seat seam as compared to the Yoke seam. Recommended Solutions to minimizing disappearing stitches on stretch denim:- (1) use a heavier thread size (T-120, T-135, T-150) on topstitching; (2) go to a longer stitch length (from 8 to 6 spi); (3) make sure the thread tensions are as loose as possible so the thread sits on top of the fabric rather than burying in the fabric on seams sewn in the warp. Fabrics defect.

DISASTER PAYMENTS = ПЛАТЕЖИ ЗА ПРИРОДНЫЕ БЕДСТВИЯ – Disaster Payments:- in the United States, Government payments to participating producers who are prevented from planting any portion of their permitted acreage under a program, or who suffer low yields, due to weather and related conditions. Starting in 1982, disaster payments, as a rule, were available only to those producers who had no access to Federal crop insurance.

DISBURSEMENT = ДИСБУРСМЕНТ (или ВЫПЛАТА, или РАСЧЁТ) – (1) Disbursement is a payment by cash or check. / :- оплата наличными или чеком.

(2) Disbursement is a payment made on behalf of a client by a banker, solicitor, or other professional person. It is ultimately charged to the client's account. / :- оплата, произведённая банкиром, солиситором (в Великобритании адвокат) или иным профессиональным лицом от имени клиента. В конечном итоге сумма взыскивается со счёта клиента.

(3) Expenses incurred by the shipowner in connection with running a ship. Sums paid out by a ship's agent at a port and recovered from the carrier. Disbursement:- sums paid on behalf of a carrier by a ship's agent at a port and subsequently recovered from the carrier. / Расходы, понесённые владельцем судна в .

DISBURSEMENTS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВЫПЛАТАХ – Disbursements Clause is a clause in a policy covering hull and machinery of a ship, which incorporates a warranty prohibiting the assured from effecting additional insurances to include total loss of the ship, other than those listed in the clause. Breach of this warranty is not held covered, and discharges the underwriter from all liability under the hull and machinery policy as from the date of breach of warranty. The clause permits a maximum amount that may be insured in respect of 'disbursements', 'increased value', 'anticipated freight', etc without breach of warranty taking place. / ручательство (warranty).

DISC = DISCOUNT

DISC = DOMESTIC INTERNATIONAL SALES CORPORATION

DISC FLORET = ТРУБЧАТЫЙ ЦВЕТОЧЕК – Disc Floret is one of the central tubular flowers of a composite flower head. / Трубчатый Цветочек в центральной части соцветия у сложноцветных.

DISC FLOWER = ТРУБЧАТЫЙ ЦВЕТОК – Disc Flower is one of the multiple inner tubular florets on flower heads of Compositae (Sunflower family). / У сложноцветных. цветочки (florets) на цветочных головках или головках цветка (flower heads) Сложноцветных (семейства Подсолнечников).

DISCHARGE = ВЫТРАВЛИВАНИЕ (или ВЫТРАВКА) – Discharge is a localized removal of dye from fabric. Discharge is used to remove dye from fabric in printing and similar processes. Often another illuminating dye is applied to the area that is discharged. Sometimes the new color is included in the discharge paste. Some dyes are quite easy to discharge, others are very difficult to discharge. This can be the case even within a single dye family. Commercially dyed black fabric is notorious for producing unpredictable results in discharge. This is because most black dyes are mixtures of several colors. Industrial discharge processes use reducing agents such as thiourea dioxide, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate or tin chloride. Art dyers will often use household chlorine bleach for discharge techniques (this author knows of no commercial use of chlorine bleach for discharge). Some discharge techniques decolorize the dye but leave remnants fixed to the fiber, while others break the bond between the dye and the fiber. / хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). диоксид тиомочевины (thiourea dioxide), формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate), формальдегид сульфоксилат цинка (zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

DISCHARGE = ВЫСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ (или РАЗГРУЗКА) – (1) Discharge is the unloading of a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft. / Разгрузка судна, транспортного средства или самолёта.

(2) Discharge is the landing of cargo. / Выгрузка груза на землю.

DISCHARGE PORT = ПОРТ ВЫСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ (или ПОРТ РАЗГРУЗКИ) – Discharge Port is a port where cargo is unloaded from vessel. The name of the port where the cargo is unloaded from the export vessel. This is the port reported to the US Census on the Shipper's Export Declaration, Schedule K, which is used by US companies when exporting. This can also be considered the first discharge port. / Порт, в котором груз выгружается из судна.

DISCHARGE PRINTING = ВЫТРАВНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Discharge Printing:- in 'white' discharge printing, the fabric is piece dyed, then printed with a paste containing a chemical that reduces the dye and hence removes the color where the white designs are desired. In 'colored' discharge printing, a color is added to the discharge paste in order to replace the discharged color with another shade. See also Printing. Discharge Printing is a method of obtaining light designs on a very dark ground. The fabric is piece dyed first, then the color is discharged or bleached in spots, leaving white designs in a pattern. An additional step is often the roller printing of these design areas with patterns and colors. See also Dyeing. Discharge Printing is a type of printing in which the fabric is first dyed and is then printed with a paste which contains material to destroy or 'discharge' the original dyed color. When the discharged area is to be replaced with another color, instead of being left white, the paste also contains the new color, which is unaffected by the discharge agent and which is applied at the same time. / вытравное печатание белого грунтового рисунка ('white' discharge printing). вытравное печатание цветного грунтового рисунка ('colored' discharge printing) . Вытравная Печать – один из распространённых способов получения рисунка на ткани. При вытравной печати на поверхность предварительно окрашенной ткани наносятся в определённых местах печатные составы, которые разрушают окраску, благодаря чему на ткани появляется рисунок. Различают белую и цветную вытравную печать. В первом случае в печатный состав краситель не вводится и после окончания процесса получается белый рисунок на окрашенном фоне, во втором – в состав печатной краски добавляется краситель, устойчивый к действию вещества, разрушающего окраску фона, и получается цветной рисунок на окрашенной ткани. Обычно для цветной вытравной печати применяют кубовые красители.

DISCHARGES = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРИГОДНОСТИ – Discharges is an essential document for officers and seamen as it serves an official certificate confirming sea experience in the employment for which he was engaged.

DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH = ДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Disciplinary Research is a research conducted by specialists of a particular discipline.

DISCLAIMER = ОТКАЗ ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ (или ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ, или БЕЗПРЕТЕНЗИОННОСТЬ, или НЕПРЕТЕНЗИОННОСТЬ, или НЕПРИЕМЛЕМОСТЬ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ) – (1) A Disclaimer is a legal statement which generally states that the person/group authoring the disclaimer is not responsible for any mishap in the event of using whatever object or information the disclaimer is attached to. This is generally done as a measure of legal protection; if someone hurts himself misusing something with such a disclaimer, he could not (legally) claim in a court of law that he was unaware of the potential safety risks. A statement made to free oneself from responsibility. Also known as Hedge Clause. Disclaimer is a statement denying responsibility for a particular action.

(2) In the US patent law, a Disclaimer:- a patentee, whether of the whole or any sectional interest therein, may, on payment of the fee required by law, make disclaimer (give up all or part of the owner's rights to enforce claims) of any complete claim, stating therein the extent of their interest in such patent. Such disclaimers are required to be in writing and recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and are considered as part of the original patent to the extent of the interest actually possessed by the disclaimant and by those claiming under him. Any patentee or applicant may disclaim or dedicate to the public the entire term, or any terminal part of the term (from a certain point in time throught the projected end of the entire term), of the patent granted or to be granted. There are two types of disclaimers:- a statutory disclaimer and a terminal disclaimer.

(3) In the US trademark law, a Disclaimer is a statement that the applicant or registrant does not claim the exclusive right to use a specified element or elements of the mark. The purpose of a disclaimer is to permit the registration of a mark that is registrable as a whole but contains matter that would not be registrable standing alone, without creating a false impression of the extent of the registrant's right with respect to certain elements in the mark.

DISCLOSED RESERVES = РАСКРЫТЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Disclosed Reserves are reserves about which a company gives details and information. An example of a disclosed reserve would be the share premium reserve which appears on balance sheets. Disclosed reserves are included as part of Tier 1 capital under the Basle Capital Accord. Disclosed Reserves are reserves openly reported in a company's balance sheet. The opposite of Undisclosed Reserves. Also known as Declared Reserves, and Published Reserves.

DISCLOSURE = РАСКРЫТИЕ СУЩНОСТИ (или РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЕ, или ДИСКЛОУЗ, или ОТКРЫТОСТЬ) – (1) Disclosure is the duty of the assured and his broker to tell the underwriter every material circumstance before acceptance of the risk.

(2) Disclosure:- in the US patent law, in return for a patent, the inventor gives as consideration a complete revelation or disclosure of the invention which protection is sought.

(3) Disclosure:- all commercial enterprises in Germany are subject to rules on financial disclosures. Depending on the company's legal structure and size, these are either closely or broadly defined. Stock corporations must report the most extensively on the development and results of their business operations. This usually takes place through the publication of annual financial statements and the annual report, comprising the balance sheet and income statement. Disclosure is a process of divulging accounting information so that the content of financial statements is understood. / Требования к раскрытию информации, устанавливающие объём информации, который должен быть раскрыт непосредственно в финансовой отчётности и в примечаниях к ней.

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT = ДОКУМЕНТ, РАСКРЫВАЮЩИЙ СУЩНОСТЬ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ – In the US patent law, Disclosure Document is a paper disclosing an invention (called a Disclosure Document) and signed by the inventor or inventors that has been forwarded to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) by the inventor (or by any one of the inventors when there are joint inventors), by the owner of the invention, or by the attorney or agent of the inventor(s) or owner. The Disclosure Document will be retained for two years, and then be destroyed unless it is referred to in a separate letter in a related patent application filed within. Disclosure Document:- the USPTO eliminated its Disclosure Document Program on 2007-February-01. For more information, see the Federal Register notice at the following address:- http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/notices/71fr64636.pdf. A document disclosing an invention, and signed by the inventor or inventors, that is forwarded to the USPTO only as evidence of the date of conception of the invention. The Disclosure Document may be forwarded to the USPTO by the inventor (or by any one of the inventors when there are joint inventors), by the owner of the invention, or by the attorney or agent of the inventor(s) or owner. A disclosure document is not the only type (and not necessarily the best type) of evidence of the date of conception of an invention. Notarized records or a conventional, witnessed, permanently bound, and page-numbered laboratory notebook may also serve as evidence of the date of conception of an invention. A Disclosure Document will be retained for two years, and then be destroyed unless it is referred to in a separate letter in a related patent application filed within those two years. A Disclosure Document is not a patent application, and the date of its receipt in the USPTO will not become the effective filing date of any patent application subsequently filed.

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS = ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (или РАСКРЫТЫЕ, или РАЗЪЯСНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ) ДОКУМЕНТЫ – Disclosure Documents:- a document or prospectus that outlines the details of a new issue of securities to ensure that investors are fully informed. The statement that must be provided to prospective customers that describes trading strategy, fees, performance, etc.

DISCLOSURE DUTY = ОБЯЗАННОСТЬ РАСКРЫТИЯ СУЩНОСТИ (или ОБЯЗАННОСТЬ РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЯ, или ОБЯЗАННОСТЬ ОТКРЫТОСТИ) – Disclosure Duty:- companies are required by law to inform the public of their financial situations and of any change they may undergo. In this context, listed companies are subject to special obligations to regularly publish information on the development of their business and must also report on facts with a price-relevancy immediately (ad hoc disclosure rules). Deutsche Börse places additional requirements on companies listed in the prime standard segment (Frankfurt Stock Exchange):- these companies must regularly publish quarterly reports in addition to their annual reports, hold at least one analysts' conference a year and issue ad hoc disclosures in English, too. The bodies of Deutsche Börse monitor compliance with the disclosure duty. The purpose of these rules is to guarantee a minimum amount of information for a company's stakeholders and shareholders. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). для данного случая (ad hoc).

DISCLOSURE MEETING = ОТКРЫТОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ – Disclosure Meeting is an informal meeting at which the US International Trade Administration discloses to parties to the proceeding the methodology used in determining the results of an antidumping investigation or administrative review.

DISCLOSURE OF HOLDINGS = ОТКРЫТОСТЬ ВЛАДЕНИЙ – Disclosure Of Holdings:- in Switzerland, provision contained in Stock Exchange Act stipulating that the shareholders of listed companies must disclose share purchases or sales that result in their exceeding or falling below a threshold of 5, 10, 20, 33-1/3, 50 or 66-2/3% of that company's voting rights. A listed company may write a clause into its articles of association either dispensing with the disclosure requirement or setting different limits.

DISCOLORATION = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА (или ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ) – (1) Discoloration is the changing of color of grains, leaves, or stems due to disease, weather, water stress, insect damage, or lack of nutrients.

(2) Discoloration:- varies in degree and quite noticeable in extreme condition. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

DISCOLORATION IN COLLARS = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА (или ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ) ВОРОТНИЧКОВ – Discoloration In Collars:- Garments:- men's gray broadcloth shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 136 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 80/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton. Complaint:- a shirt manufacturer advised that fused collars turned reddish after the garments were delivered to the customers. Analysis:- laboratory tests confirmed the fact that the fabric in the shirts was dyed with standard vat colors. On separation of the plies of the fused collar on one of the new shirts, which was returned, it was observed that the collar lining was slightly reddish in color. Laboratory spot tests made with acetone (one of the compounds generally used in the wet-fusing operation) showed a bleeding of the red component in the dyed broadcloth. Although the particular collar lining used in these shirts was of the thermoplastic-coated type, which permitted dry fusing without the use of any solvents, it appeared that one of the compounds in the coating had a solvent effect on the red dyestuff component. As it was understood that this particular shirt manufacturer had intended to use the dyed broadcloth for the fused-collar type of shirts, the dyer was considered responsible for not having selected a combination of dyestuffs which would not be affected by the chemicals generally used in this kind of collar lining, regardless of whether it was of the dry- or the wet-fusing process type. / Уточина:- 40/1 .

DISCOLORED FILLING = УТОЧИНА ИЗМЕНЁННОГО ЦВЕТА (или ВЫЦВЕТШАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Discolored Filling:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 200 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 120/40 bright acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- irregular dark bands varying in width up to 3 inches across the fabric. Analysis:- examination showed a peculiar pattern effect starting at the shuttle changes. Laboratory stripping and redyeing resulted in only partial elimination of the bands. Microscopic analysis I, j" disclosed no solid deposit of any kind on the yarns in the discolored sections. After checking further with the mill, it was determined that this condition was caused by the transfer of some undried fresh varnish on the wooden filling bobbins to the yarn in question, which was lying next to the wood. This is the type of defect which would be practically impossible to trace without the cooperation of the mill. Chemical analysis of the yarn would be extremely difficult, since the contaminating varnish would be, by the time of analyzing, completely oxidized and hardened and the quantities necessary to produce the staining effect were very small. / Уточина:- 120/40 .

DISCOLORED PICK = ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ ИЗМЕНЁННОГО ЦВЕТА (или ВЫЦВЕТШАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ, ОБЕСЦВЕЧЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Discolored Pick:- xxxxx. See also Filling, and Mixed End.

DISCOUNT = СКИДКА (или ДИСКОНТ) – (1) Discount:- price differences between futures of different delivery months, as in the phrase 'July is trading at a discount to May', indicating that the price of the July future is lower than that of May. / Разница в ценах на фьючерсные контракты с разными месяцами поставки, как во фразе 'Июльский торгуется со скидкой по отношению к Майскому', означающей, что цена Июльского фьючерса ниже цены Майского. Под Дисконтом может пониматься:- (i) процент, взимаемый банками при учёте векселей (учётный процент), или (ii) сам учёт векселей.

(2) Discount:- cash commodity prices below the futures price. / Цены на наличный товар ниже цен фьючерсов.

(3) Discount:- the amount by which a preferred stock or bond may sell below its par value. Also used as a verb to mean 'takes into account' as the price of the stock has discounted the expected dividend cut. Less than Par. If a future delivery is selling at a discount to the spot delivery, then it's selling for a lower price than the spot price. A discount refers to the difference between the face value of a security (or loan) and its lower market price (or loan amount actually disbursed). A discount is usually expressed as a percentage of the security's nominal (par) value. Opposite:- Premium. Discount is a reduction from the full amount of a price or debt.

(4) Discount:- situation in which currency can be bought more cheaply for delivery at a future date than for immediate delivery. Also known as Markdown. See also Premium.

(5) Discount:- price reduction expressed in percent which may be deducted from the invoice amount if payment is made within a specified period.

(6) Discount:- interest deducted in advance if claims falling due later, esp. bills and drafts, are purchased. The net amount of the claim after deduction of the discount is immediately credited to the beneficiary upon presentation. Discounting is usually effected by a bank. / Под Учётом Векселя понимается покупка банком векселя до наступления срока платежа по нему. При учёте векселя банк авансирует клиенту деньги, взимая за это учётный процент. Под Учётным Процентом понимается плата, взимаемая банками при учёте векселей (центральными эмиссионными банками – официальный учётный процент). Величина учётного процента определяется средним уровнем ссудного процента, сроком и обеспеченностью учитываемого векселя.

(7) Discount:- when an option is trading for less than its intrinsic value. / Ситуация на рынке, когда опцион торгуется по цене ниже его внутренней ценности.

(8) Discount:- an amount agreed between buyer and seller to be subtracted from an existing benchmark. / Сумма, согласованная между продавцом и покупателем, для вычитания из существующей эталонной цены.

DISCOUNT = СКИДКА (или РЕФАКЦИЯ) – Discount:- a downward adjustment in price allowed for delivery of stocks of a commodity of lesser than contract grade against a futures contract. Reduction in price from the base rate in order to purchase a commodity of lesser grade. / Уменьшение в цене базовой ставки при приобретении товара более низкого сорта. Скидки к оптовым ценам за качество, отклонение фактической цены от прейскурантной в силу изменения потребительских свойств изделия. Наряду с надбавками, скидки стимулируют предприятия к обновлению продукции, повышению её качества.

DISCOUNT BASIS = ДИСКОНТНЫЙ БАЗИС (или БАЗИС ДИСКОНТА) – When a security is issued on a Discount Basis, the buyer pays less than face value now, for an instrument which will be worth its face value at a future date. The return to the investor is the difference between the discounted purchase price and the par or face value received at maturity. Thus, the instrument is traded on a discount basis, without any interest or coupon payments. Some securities may give their return through a combination of a discount and interest payments. Discount Basis is a method of quoting securities where the price is expressed as a annualized discount from maturity value.

DISCOUNT BOND = ДИСКОНТНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ДИСКОНТОМ) – Discount Bond is a bond that is issued for less than its par (or face) value, or a bond currently trading for less than its par value in the secondary market. The 'discount' in a discount bond doesn't necessarily mean that investors get a better yield than the market is offering, just a price below par. Depending on the length of time until maturity, zero-coupon bonds can be issued at very large discounts to par, sometimes 50% or more. Because

a bond will always pay its full face value at maturity (assuming no credit events occur), discount bonds issued below par – such as zero-coupon bonds – will steadily rise in price as the maturity date approaches. These bonds will only make one payment to the holder (par value at maturity) as opposed to periodic interest payments. A distressed bond (one that has a high likelihood of default) can also trade for huge discounts to par, effectively raising its yield to very attractive levels. The consensus, however, is that these bonds will not receive full or timely interest payments at all; because of this, investors who buy into these issues become very speculative, possibly even making a play for the company's assets or equity. Discount Bond is a bond selling below par. Discount Bond is a bond or other debt instrument that is issued at a price below its face value. For example, a bond with par of USD10 000 might be issued to an investor for USD7 000. All zero-coupon bonds are discount bonds. Discount Bond is a debt sold for less than its principal value. If a discount bond pays no coupon, it is called a Zero Coupon Bond. Discount Bond is a bond selling at a price that is less than its par value. In addition to semiannual interest payments, a discount bond offers investors additional appreciation if the security is held until maturity. / Облигация проданная по цене ниже номинальной.

DISCOUNT BROKER = ДИСКОНТНЫЙ БРОКЕР – Discount Broker:- limited service stockbrokers who execute buy or sell orders on securities for their customers for reduced fees and commissions. Discount Broker is a stockbroker who carries out buy and sell orders at a reduced commission compared to a full-service broker, but provides no investment advice. It used to be that only the wealthy could afford a broker and access to the stock market. The internet has brought an explosion of discount brokers which let you trade at a smaller fee. However, it is important to remember that discount brokers don't provide personalized advice. Because of discount brokers, nearly anybody can afford to invest in the market. For those who wish to do their own research or don't want to invest a lot of money, a discount broker is an excellent way to invest. Broker who charges a lower fee for settling exchange trades but does not provide advisory services. A Discount Brokerage is a business that charges clients significantly lower fees than traditional brokerage firm, typically offering comparatively fewer services and/or support. In the securities industry, a discount brokerage helps clients buy and sell securities on a stock exchange. Discount brokerages usually allow their clients to trade for their own account with little or no action with a live broker. Some brokers, like Bank of America, have now offered no-commission trades to their clients that have a specific amount of money with them. Discount brokers, like Lightspeed Financial, TD Ameritrade, Zerodha, PTI Securities & Futures and E-Trade, also provide advanced trading systems, which is why they appeal most to frequent and active traders. Beginner investors may turn away from discounted brokers because of the advanced systems and terms, and instead go to traditional brokers. Whether you deal with a discount brokerage, a full-service discount brokerage, or a traditional brokerage, most brokers are regulated and licensed by a local authority. In the United States, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) oversees brokerages, and consumers can do an online search to check the broker's standing at. In the United Kingdom, the Financial Services Authority, handles regulation of brokerage firms. / Некоторые брокеры, типа Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of America), стали предлагать своим клиентам . Лайтспид Файнэншэл (Lightspeed Financial), Ти.Ди. Амэритчрэйд (TD Ameritrade), Зирода (Zerodha), Пи.Ти.Ай. Сыкьоритиз Энд Фьючез (PTI Securities & Futures) и И-Тчрэйд (E-Trade).

DISCOUNT CREDIT = ДИСКОНТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Discount Credit is a credit or discount line granted to a customer by a bank for the procurement of liquid funds on presentation of bills of exchange or similar commercial paper. On the strength of the discount approval, the customer can have bills discounted up to a stipulated total amount, but, due to his endorsement of the bill, remains liable along with the other endorsers as joint debtor until the bill is paid on maturity. / Дисконтный Кредит имеет место тогда, когда банку с вычетом процента продаётся ещё не просроченная дебиторская задолженность (по осуществленным поставкам товаров и услуг), оформленная в виде простых векселей. Его значимость возрастает, если поставщики предоставляют (или вынуждены предоставлять) своим клиентам товарный кредит с оплатой товара либо услуг с оплатой векселем, а сами не в состоянии или не готовы ждать погашения векселя со стороны дебитора. Досрочная продажа таких векселей оборачивается тогда для них возможностью обменять с соответствующим дисконтом (скидкой) свои требования (дебиторскую задолженность) на 'живые деньги'. Особенностью дисконтного кредита является то, что обычно этот кредит возвращается не получателем, а должником по векселю (тем, кто его выписывал, или тем, на кого он обращён), от которого по истечении срока векселя банк истребует задолженность. С точки зрения обеспечения хозяйственного процесса на предприятии здесь речь идёт, таким образом, не столько о взятии кредита, сколько о продаже дебиторской задолженности со скидкой. Продавец векселя по отношению к купившему вексель банку остаётся тем не менее лицом, на которое банк как на потенциального дебитора может перенести ответственность за неуплату задолженности должником по векселю при неуплате последним своего долга. Стоимость дисконтного кредита определяется рыночной кредитной ставкой, налогом на операции с векселями (в Германии они с 1992 отменены) и текущими дополнительными транзакционными издержками. Рыночная кредитная ставка, по которой сумма векселя дисконтируется для получения её текущей стоимости, в Европе при этом привязывается к определяющей ставку дисконтирования так называемой базисной ставке процента (на которую, в частности, в Германии должен ориентироваться Бундесбанк после перехода с 01 Января 1999 к новой системе денежных отношений между центральными банками Европейского Союза). К ней коммерческими банками добавляется также надбавка, зависящая от их оценки кредитоспособности и репутации заёмщика. Свойственная рассматриваемым операциям рыночная кредитная ставка, однако, обычно ниже чистой процентной ставки по контокоррентному кредиту. Следует учитывать также, что номинальные процентные ставки по дисконтному кредиту приводятся по отношению не к сумме кредита, а к общей сумме его погашения и процентного платежа. Чтобы рассчитать эффективную ставку процента по этому кредиту, необходимо пересчитать отношение процентного платежа непосредственно к сумме выручки от продажи дебиторской задолженности. Налог по операциям с векселями был отменен в Германии с 1992. До этого момента предполагалось, что независимо от срока до погашения векселя налог при любой операции с векселем должен был составлять 0.15 Евро с каждых 100 Евро номинальной суммы векселя.

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW = ДИСКОНТИРОВАННОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ДИСКОНТИРОВАННЫЙ ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ПОТОК) – Discounted Cash Flow:- if a series of cash flows is discounted to a present value, based on a certain interest rate, the total present value of that series is referred to as the Discounted Cash Flow.

DISCOUNTED DRAFT = ДИСКОНТИРОВАННАЯ ТРАТТА (или УЧТЁННАЯ ТРАТТА) – Discounted Draft is a time draft under a letter of credit that has been accepted and purchased by a bank at a discount. / Срочная тратта по аккредитиву, которая была акцептована или приобретена банком при дисконтировании.

DISCOUNTED INITIAL RATE = ДИСКОНТИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА – In the United States, in an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) with a Discounted Initial Rate, the lender offers you a lower rate and lower payments for part of the mortgage term (usually for 1, 3, or 5 years). After the discount period, the ARM rate will probably go up depending on the index rate. Discounts can occur in all types of mortgages, not just ARMs. Also known as Start Rate, and Teaser Rate. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки в случае с закладной с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) .

DISCOUNT IN ADVANCE = ПРЕДВОРЯЕМЫЙ ДИСКОНТ (или ДИСКОНТ В ПРЕДВЕРИИ) – Discount In Advance:- to anticipate the future trend and performance of investments by placing a higher or lower value on them. For example, the announcement of a dividend increase is discounted by an increase in the market price of the related share.

DISCOUNTING = ДИСКОНТИРОВАНИЕ – Discounting is a practice of extending credit in which the borrower endorses a negotiable instrument or other commercial paper in the borrower's portfolio over to the lender in exchange for funds from the lender in the amount of the instrument's face value less the interest due over the term of the loan, that is, the 'discounted' value. / Под Учётом Векселя понимается покупка банком векселя до наступления срока платежа по нему. При учёте векселя банк авансирует клиенту деньги, взимая за это учётный процент.

DISCOUNT MARKET = УЧЁТНЫЙ РЫНОК (или ДИСКОНТНЫЙ РЫНОК) – In the United Kingdom, Discount Market is that part of the market dealing with short-term borrowing. It is called the Discount Market because the interest on loans is expressed as a percentage reduction (discount) on the amount paid to the borrower. For example, for a loan of £100 face value when the discount rate is 5% the borrower will receive £95.00 but will repay £100.00 at the end of the term.

DISCOUNT METHOD = МЕТОД УЧЁТА (или МЕТОД ДИСКОНТА) – Discount Method is a method of paying interest by issuing a security at less than par and repaying par value at maturity. The difference between the higher par value and the lower purchase price is the interest.

DISCOUNT PAYMENT = ОПЛАТА ДИСКОНТА – Discount Payment is the difference between the face value and the price paid for a security. / разница между лицевой стоимостью ценной бумаги и ценой, выплаченной за неё.

DISCOUNT RATE = УЧЁТНАЯ СТАВКА (или ДИСКОНТНАЯ СТАВКА, или СТАВКА ДИСКОНТА) – (1) In the United States, the Discount Rate is the interest rate charged to commercial banks and other depository institutions on loans they receive from their regional Federal Reserve Bank's lending facility – the discount window. The Federal Reserve Banks offer three discount window programs to depository institutions:- primary credit, secondary credit, and seasonal credit, each with its own interest rate. All discount window loans are fully secured. Under the primary credit program, loans are extended for a very short term (usually overnight) to depository institutions in generally sound financial condition. Depository institutions that are not eligible for primary credit may apply for secondary credit to meet short-term liquidity needs or to resolve severe financial difficulties. Seasonal credit is extended to relatively small depository institutions that have recurring intra-year fluctuations in funding needs, such as banks in agricultural or seasonal resort communities. The discount rate charged for primary credit (the primary credit rate) is set above the usual level of short-term market interest rates. Because primary credit is the Federal Reserve's main discount window program, the Federal Reserve at times uses the term 'Discount Rate' to mean the primary credit rate. The discount rate on secondary credit is above the rate on primary credit. The discount rate for seasonal credit is an average of selected market rates. Discount rates are established by each Reserve Bank's board of directors, subject to the review and determination of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The discount rates for the three lending programs are the same across all Reserve Banks except on days around a change in the rate. In the United States, Discount Rate is the interest rate at which eligible depository institutions may borrow funds, usually for short periods, directly from a Federal Reserve Bank. The law requires the board of directors of each Reserve Bank to establish the discount rate every 14 days subject to review and determination by the Board of Governors. A term Discount Rate refers to the interest rate used when calculating the present value of a cash flow, i.e. you are 'discounting a cash flow' to its present value. Spreadsheet programs such as 1-2-3 or Microsoft's Excel have very useful built-in functions for the purpose. The challenge is to figure out what value for 'i' to use. Interest rates on investments are based on risk. So, when discounting a cash flow use an appropriate rate. For example, if you are discounting interest payments that you receive from a reliable and predictable source, you would use a bank rate of interest. If you are discounting profit cash flows from a business, you would use a rate typical for that business (e.g., real estate income is less risky than a high tech business so you might use 5% for bank income, 10% for real estate or 30% for a high tech concern). You should probably use two or three rates in order to give you a range of values. Interest rate charged by a central bank on loans to domestic financial institutions. In the United States, interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve System to Federal Reserve member banks. Discount Rate is the interest rate that banks pay on loans made to them from the Federal Reserve. Banks whose reserves dip below the reserve requirement set by the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors must take immediate action to make good their shortfall. The Federal Reserve is normally willing to make a short-term loan of reserves to a bank in this situation to give the bank a brief period of time to make adjustments in its loan and investment portfolio that will permit it to raise its reserves or lower its loans outstanding. (The bank might stop making new loans for a few days while the normal repayment flow on old loans proceeds to top up their cash position. If the situation is truly critical, the bank might even begin calling in some of its loans that it would normally have been willing to renew.) Bankers normally do not like to borrow money from the Fed in this manner, partly because the interest they must pay to the Fed for such a loan (the discount rate) is normally higher than other short-term borrowing rates, but mostly because this may trigger closer regulatory scrutiny by the Fed. If possible, they prefer to borrow reserves from other banks that have excess reserves at the Fed. The Fed uses changes in the discount rate as another tool of monetary policy. Raising the discount rate makes it more expensive to borrow from the Fed, and bankers tend to build up their reserve position further above the minimum percentage legally required, just to be extra sure they will not be put to this unnecessary trouble in case their projection of the flow of loan repayments by their customers turns out to be a little on the high side. The more conservative reserve position diminishes the volume of the loans they would otherwise be making, and so an increase in the discount rate tends to cause a decrease in the money stock and thus higher short-term interest rates. In contrast, lowering the discount rate is expansionary. As the cost of borrowing from the Fed to meet a temporary emergency falls, bankers tend to reduce their excess reserves to a minimum, extending more loans and thus increasing the money stock and tending to lower interest rates in the short term. The interest rate charged on loans by the US Federal Reserve or by a central bank to member banks or to domestic financial institutions accordingly. Discount Rate is an interest rate at which a central bank purchases bills of exchange conforming to certain requirements. Adjustments to the discount rate and the rediscount quota (restrictions on volume) are traditional monetary policy instruments used by central banks. Since banks turn to the central bank to cover their funding needs to varying degrees, an increase or reduction in the discount rate may have an effect on the terms and conditions banks pass on to their customers. Now that the European Central Bank (ECB) has assumed responsibility for monetary policy, discount business has been discontinued within the Euro area. Discount Rate is the percentage rate of interest which a bank or other lender deducts in advance from loans made, or from the face value of bills of exchange or commercial paper bought. It is calculated for the period from presentation to maturity of the instrument. The amount of the discount rate depends on the liquidity of the financial markets and the party liable under the bill. For example, Swiss commercial banks apply the private discount rate in their discounting operations; as a rule, this is higher than the official discount rate of the Swiss National Bank. / По Дисконтной Ставке Кредитования получают займы депозитарные институты США. Эта ставка учитывается банками Федерального Резерва США.

(2) Discount Rate is a rate at which a bill of exchange is discounted.

THE DISCOUNT WINDOW = УЧЁТНОЕ ОКНО (или ДИСКОНТНОЕ ОКНО) – The Federal Reserve's lending at The Discount Window serves two primary functions. It complements open market operations in achieving the target federal funds rate by making Federal Reserve balances available to depository institutions when the supply of balances falls short of demand. It also serves as a backup source of liquidity for individual depository institutions. Although the volume of discount window borrowing is relatively small, it plays an important role in containing upward pressures on the federal funds rate. If a depository institution faces an unexpectedly low balance in its account at the Federal Reserve, either because the total supply of balances has fallen short of demand or because it failed to receive an expected transfer of funds from a counterparty, it can borrow at the discount window. This extension of credit increases the supply of Federal Reserve balances and helps to limit any upward pressure on the federal funds rate. At times when the normal functioning of financial markets is disrupted – for example after operational problems, a natural disaster, or a terrorist attack – the discount window can become the principal channel for supplying balances to depository institutions. The discount window can also, at times, serve as a useful tool for promoting financial stability by providing temporary funding to depository institutions that are having significant financial difficulties. If the institution's sudden collapse were likely to have severe adverse effects on the financial system, an extension of central bank credit could be desirable because it would address the liquidity strains and permit the institution to make a transition to sounder footing. Discount window credit can also be used to facilitate an orderly resolution of a failing institution. An institution obtaining credit in either situation must be monitored appropriately to ensure that it does not take excessive risks in an attempt to return to profitability and that the use of central bank credit would not increase costs to the deposit insurance fund and ultimately the taxpayer. In ordinary circumstances, the Federal Reserve extends discount window credit to depository institutions under the primary, secondary, and seasonal credit programs. The rates charged on loans under each of these programs are established by each Reserve Bank's board of directors every two weeks, subject to review and determination by the Board of Governors. The rates for each of the three lending programs are the same at all Reserve Banks, except occasionally for very brief periods following the Board's action to adopt a requested rate change. The Federal Reserve also has the authority under the Federal Reserve Act to extend credit to entities that are not depository institutions in 'unusual and exigent circumstances'; however, such lending has not occurred since the 1930s. On 2003-January-09, the Federal Reserve significantly revised its discount window lending programs, replacing the previous adjustment and extended credit programs with primary and secondary credit facilities. Adjustment credit had been made available to help depository institutions make short-term balance-sheet adjustments and to provide an alternate source of funds in the event of a shortfall in the supply of Federal Reserve balances. Extended credit, which was intended to accommodate depository institutions' somewhat longer-term liquidity needs resulting from exceptional circumstances, had not been used since 1995. Adjustment credit was extended at the basic discount rate, which over the previous decade had been 25 to 50 basis points below the usual level of overnight market interest rates. The below-market interest rate on adjustment credit had caused several significant problems. The incentive for depository institutions to exploit the below-market rate meant that borrowing requests necessarily were subject to considerable administration by Reserve Banks. In particular, borrowers were required to seek funds elsewhere before coming to the window. Partly as a result of those requirements, many depository institutions were reluctant to borrow from the discount window, reducing the effectiveness of the discount window in buffering shocks to the money market. Under the revised lending programs, the above-market rate and the fact that primary credit is restricted to financially sound institutions mean that primary credit can be extended largely without administration, making depository institutions more willing to borrow and so making the discount window a more effective monetary policy tool. The central banks of nearly all industrialized countries have similar lending facilities that extend collateralized credit at an above-market rate with little or no administration. By law, all discount window loans must be secured by collateral to the satisfaction of the lending Reserve Bank. Most loans that are not past due and most investment-grade securities held by depository institutions are acceptable as collateral. Reserve Banks must be able to establish a legal right in the event of default to be first in line to take possession of and, if necessary, sell all collateral that secures discount window loans. Reserve Banks assign a lendable value to assets accepted as collateral. The lendable value is the maximum loan amount that can be backed by that asset. It is based on market values, if available, or par values – in both cases reduced by a margin. The margin depends on how accurately the asset can be valued, how much its value tends to vary over time, the liquidity of the asset, and the financial condition of the pledging institution. Discount Window is a figurative expression for the US Federal Reserve facility for extending credit directly to eligible depository institutions (those with transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits). At times when the normal functioning of financial markets is disrupted, the discount window can become the principal channel for supplying balances to depository institutions. Figurative expression for the Federal Reserve facility that extends credit directly to eligible depository institutions (those subject to reserve requirements); so named because, in the early days of the Federal Reserve System, bankers would come to a Reserve Bank teller window to obtain credit. Also known as The Window. Discount Window:- credit facilities in which financial institutions go to borrow funds from the Federal Reserve. These loans, which are priced at the discount rate, are often structured as secured loans to alleviate pressure in reserve markets. It helps to reduce liquidity problems for banks and assists in assuring the basic stability of financial markets. The Federal Reserve has 3 rates that it charges financial institutions for using the discount window. The primary credit rate is a short-term rate charged for the most financially secure financial institutions. The secondary credit rate is a short rate that is charged for financial institutions that do not qualify for the primary rate. The seasonal credit rate is charged for debt obligations that last up to 9 months. The Federal Reserve may lower the discount rate and/or make temporary changes to the terms of the loans in order to make the discount window a more attractive source for financial institutions to borrow from in times of financial distress.

DISCOUNT WINDOW CREDIT = КРЕДИТ УЧЁТНОГО ОКНА – In the United States, Discount Window Credit is a credit extended by a Federal Reserve Bank to an eligible depository institution. All discount window borrowing must be secured by collateral. Three types of discount window credit are available to eligible depository institutions:- (i) primary credit; (ii) seasonal credit; and (iii) secondary credit. See also Primary Credit, Seasonal Credit, and Secondary Credit.

DISCOUNT WITHOUT RECOURSE = БЕЗОБОРОТНЫЙ УЧЁТ (или ДИСКОНТ БЕЗ РЕГРЕССА) – Discount Without Recourse:- purchase of negotiable instruments where the buyer waives the right of recourse in respect of the seller of the instrument, although the buyer would be entitled to such a right under the legislation governing bills of exchange. Mainly used in connection with exports to developing nations. See also Non-Recourse Financing.

DISCOVERY PERIOD = ПЕРИОД РАЗБИРАТЕЛЬСТВА (или ПЕРИОД ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ) – Discovery Period is the time allowed the insured after termination of certain bond and policy provisions to discover that he has sustained a loss which occurred during the period covered by the contract.

DISCREPANCIES = РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ (или НЕСООТВЕТСТВИЯ) – Discrepancies:- in the context of letters of credit, term used to describe deviations between documents presented and requirements set in the letter of credit or inconsistencies among the documents themselves. / Расхождения или Несоответствия:- в контексте с аккредитивами, этот термин используется для описания отклонений между представленными документами и требуемым по аккредитиву комплектом, или противоречия среди самих документов.

DISCREPANCY = РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ (или НЕСООТВЕТСТВИЕ, или РАЗЛИЧИЕ) – Discrepancy is a disagreement or inconsistency as in data of an experiment.

DISCREPANCY LETTER OF CREDIT = АККРЕДИТИВ С РАСХОЖДЕНИЯМИ (или АККРЕДИТИВ С НЕСООТВЕТСТВИЯМИ) – Discrepancy Letter Of Credit:- when documents presented do not conform to the requirements of the letter of credit (L/C), it is referred to as a Discrepancy. Banks will not process L/C's which have discrepancies. They will refer the situation back to the buyer and/or seller and await further instructions.

DISCRETE DATA = РАЗДЕЛЬНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ (или РАЗОБЩЁННЫЕ ДАННЫЕ) – Discrete Data are observations made by categorizing subjects so that there is a distinct interval between any two possible values (c.f. continuous data).

DISCRETE RANDOM VARIABLE = РАЗДЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОИЗВОЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ – Discrete Random Variable is a random variable with a finite set of possible values.

DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNT = ДИСКРЕЦИОННЫЙ СЧЁТ (или СВОБОДНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Discretionary Account is an account into which discretionary funds are placed. Discretionary fund is a sum of money left with a broker, to be invested at his or her discretion. Discretionary Account is an account where a broker does not need the owner's consent to place individual buy and sell orders. Discretionary Account is an account that allows a broker to buy and sell securities without the client's consent. The client must sign a discretionary disclosure with the broker as documentation of the clients consent. This is sometimes referred to as a Managed Account. Sometimes broad guidelines are set by the client regarding trading in the account. For example, a client might only permit investments in blue chip stocks. An account in which the customer gives the broker or someone else discretion to buy and sell securities, commodities including selection, timing, amount, and price to be paid or received. An arrangement by which the holder of the account gives written power of attorney to someone else, often a broker or Commodity Trading Advisor, to buy and sell assets without the account holder's prior approval. Also known as Controlled Account or Managed Account. / Соглашение, по которому владелец счёта представляет доверенность в письменной форме кому-либо, чаще брокеру, на право покупать и продавать активы без предварительного одобрения владельцем счёта. Известен также как Контролируемый Счёт (Controlled Account) или Управляемый Счёт (Managed Account).

DISCRETIONARY INCOME = ДИСКРЕЦИОННЫЙ ДОХОД – Discretionary Income is disposable income (after-tax income), minus all payments that are necessary to meet current bills. It is total personal income after subtracting taxes and typical expenses (such as rent or mortgage, utilities, insurance, medical, transportation, property maintenance, child support, food and sundries, etc) to maintain a certain standard of living. It is the amount of an individual's income available for spending after the essentials (such as food, clothing, and shelter) have been taken care of:- Discretionary Income = Gross Income – Taxes – All Compelled Payments (bills). Despite the definitions above, disposable income is often incorrectly used to denote discretionary income. The meaning should therefore be interpreted from context. Commonly, disposable income is the amount of 'play money' left to spend or save. The Consumer Leverage Ratio is the expression of the ratio of Total Household Debt to Disposable Income.

DISCRETIONARY ORDER = ДИСКРЕЦИОННОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Discretionary Order:- this procedure, designed to safeguard the best interests of the customer, is applied to unlimited or limited buy or sell orders which could possibly have a considerable impact on the price of a security. Brokers spread order execution over the day in several stages and file a report on the same day with the market surveillance office. Applied above all to large orders or securities with a narrow market.

DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATION FEATURE = ОСОБЕННОСТЬ ДИСКРЕЦИОННОГО УЧАСТИЯ (или ОСОБЕННОСТЬ УЧАСТИЯ ПО УСМОТРЕНИЮ) – Discretionary Participation Feature is a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits:- (i) that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits; (ii) whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer; and (iii) that are contractually based on:- (a) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract; (b) realized and/or unrealized investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or (c) the profit or loss of the company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

DISC TEST = ТЕСТ НА XX – Disc Test is an in-rubber test used to predict the fatigue resistance of tire cords and other industrial yarns.

DISEASE = БОЛЕЗНЬ (или ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕ) – Disease is a set of symptoms incited by a biological agent (a pathogen). Symptoms of a disease may include death, destruction or discoloration of host tissue or abnormal growth or differentiation. Disease is a harmful deviation from the normal functioning of physiological and biochemical processes caused by plant pathogens (fungi, viruses, bacteria, parasites). / или изменение цвета. Под Болезнью понимается нарушение нормальной жизнедеятельности организма, обусловленное функциональными и/или морфологическими изменениями. Возникновение болезни связано с воздействием на организм вредных факторов внешней среды (биологических, социальных, физических и химических), с его генетическими дефектами и так далее. У растений наряду с инфекционными (бактериальными, вирусными, грибными и другими) болезнями наблюдаются патологические процессы, обусловленные неблагоприятными абиотичными факторами среды. Болезни растений наносят ущерб сельскому и лесному хозяйству. Болезнь, процесс, возникающий в результате воздействия на организм вредоносного (чрезвычайного) раздражителя внешней или внутренней среды, характеризующийся понижением приспособляемости живого организма к внешней среде при одновременной мобилизации его защитных сил. Болезнь проявляется нарушением равновесия организма с окружающей средой, выражающимся в возникновении побочных (неадекватных) реакций, а у человека – снижением на время болезни его трудоспособности.

DISEASE CONTROL = БОРЬБА С БОЛЕЗНЯМИ – Disease Control is the use of chemicals or resistant varieties to control or eradicate the disease present.

DISEASE CYCLE = ЦИКЛ БОЛЕЗНИ – Disease Cycle is the sequence of events that occurs between the time of infection and the final expression of the disease.

DISEASE INCIDENCE = ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТЬ – Disease Incidence:- (1) the frequency of occurrence of a disease; commonly, the proportion of plants affected in a given population. (2) The number of plant units infected expressed as % of the total number of plant units assessed. / Под Заболеваемостью понимается распространённость болезней среди населения или отдельных его групп; статистический показатель; характеризует состояние здоровья населения; количество зарегистрированных заболеваний на 100, 1 000 или 10 000 населения определённой территории за один год. В медицинских учреждениях бывшего СССР учитывались общая заболеваемость, заболеваемость с временной утратой трудоспособности, заболеваемость инфекционными, профессиональными и другими болезнями.

DISEASE RESISTANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К БОЛЕЗНЯМ – Disease Resistance is an ability of the plant to survive and grow without symptoms of the disease that has infected it.

DISEASE SEVERITY = ТЯЖЕСТЬ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ (или НАПРЯЖЁННОСТЬ БОЛЕЗНИ) – Disease Severity is the degree of infection of disease in an individual plant; refers to the area of plant tissue affected by the disease expressed as % of the total area assessed.

DISEASE TESTED = ПРОТЕСТИРОВАНО НА ПРЕДМЕТ БОЛЕЗНИ – Disease Tested, as relates to Potatoes, a process using approved methods where each explant has been tested for and found free from Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV), Potato virus A (PVA), Potato virus M (PVM), Potato virus S (PVS), Potato virus X (PVX), Potato virus Y (PVY), leafroll (PLRV), bacterial ring rot (BRR), and bacterial soft rot/blackleg (Erwinia Spp.).

DISGUISE = ПЕРЕОДЕВАНИЕ (или МАСКИРОВКА) – Disguise is an apparel assumed to conceal one's identity or counterfeit another's. / Переодевание или Маскировка:- одежда, предназначенная для того, чтобы скрыть свою личность или подделать чужую.

DISHABILLE = ДИСАБИЛ (или ДЕЗАБИЛЬЕ, или ДОМАШНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ) – Dishabille:- (archaic) negligee.

DISHCLOTH = ПОСУДНОЕ ПОЛОТЕНЦЕ (или ПОЛОТНО ДЛЯ ТАРЕЛОК) – Dishcloth is a cloth for washing dishes.

DISHONOR = ОТКАЗ – Dishonor:- checks are sometimes dishonored (bounced) by a bank if there are insufficient funds in the drawer's account to make the payment. Failure or refusal by the drawee to accept a draft presented for acceptance or to pay a draft presented for payment. / Несостоятельность или отказ плательщика акцептовать представленную для акцепта тратту или оплатить представленную для платежа тратту.

DISHONORED CHECK = ЧЕК, НЕ ПРИНЯТЫЙ К ОПЛАТЕ (или ОПРОТЕСТОВАННЫЙ ЧЕК, или ОТКАЗНОЙ ЧЕК) – A Dishonored Check or Dishonoured Cheque cannot be redeemed for its value and is worthless; they are also known as an RDI (Returned Deposit Item), or NSF (Non-Sufficient Funds) Check. Checks are usually dishonored because the drawer's account has been frozen or limited, or because there are insufficient funds in the drawer's account when the check was redeemed. A check drawn on an account with insufficient funds is said to have bounced and may be called a Rubber Check. Banks will typically charge customers for issuing a dishonored check, and in some jurisdictions such an act is a criminal action. A drawer may also issue a stop on a check, instructing the financial institution not to honor a particular check. In the United Kingdom they are typically returned marked 'Refer to Drawer' – an instruction to contact the person issuing the check for an explanation as to why the check was not honored. This wording was brought in after a bank was successfully sued for libel after returning a check with the words 'Insufficient Funds' after making an error – the court ruled that as there were sufficient funds the statement was demonstrably false and damaging to the reputation of the person issuing the check. A check may also be dishonored because it is stale or not cashed within a 'void after date'. Many checks have an explicit notice printed on the check that it is void after some period of days. In the United States, banks are not required by the Uniform Commercial Code to honor a stale dated-checks, which are checks presented six months after they are made.

DISH TOWEL = СТОЛОВОЕ ПОЛОТЕНЦЕ – Dish Towel is one of the few textile products which is still made of linen (occasionally they are made of cotton or even paper). Dish towels are used for hand-drying dishes after washing. Many linen dish towels are made in Ireland and printed with colorful pictures. Ilish towels can also be made of terry cloth and huck toweling. See also Huck, and Terry Cloth.

DISINFLATION = ДЕЗИНФЛЯЦИЯ – To fully understand Disinflation we need to first understand inflation. The reasons this is trickier than it first appears is because the word Inflation is actually used in two different contexts. The most common usage of the word Inflation means rising prices. Commonly 'consumer prices' so when you go to the gas station or the grocery store and the things you buy cost more than last month (or when it is really bad even more than last week) this is more precisely defined as 'Price Inflation'. The second meaning of the word Inflation is actually the original meaning. And that is an increase in the money supply that causes 'Price Inflation' and this is called 'Monetary Inflation'. Inflation is measured by an index called the 'Consumer Price Index' and the percentage change in this index from one year to the next is commonly called the inflation rate. This is a measure of price inflation. So now the question is which 'inflation' are we 'dis'-ing. Once again in common usage 'Disinflation' means that prices are not rising as fast as they once were. So if the inflation rate is 5% one month (for the previous 12 months) and the following month it drops to 4% (for the previous 12 months) we have experienced 1% disinflation. Note that 11 of the monthly periods in this example overlap so the major difference occurred between the first month of the first period and the last month of the second period. Often people confuse disinflation with deflation. Perhaps because they think disinflation is the opposite of inflation. This however is not the case, in some ways disinflation is kind of like baby inflation. In disinflation, prices have not yer fallen which would be the opposite of rising prices they have simply stopped rising as fast as they once were. Deflation on the other hand is where prices have stopped rising altogether and are actually falling. So in our previous example we had an inflation rate of 5% when the rate dropped to 4% we had disinflation and if it dropped all the way to a negative 1% (–1%) we would then have deflation (falling prices). Recently we have experienced deflation in the price of gasoline as it went from over USD4.00/gal down to USD2.00/gal. we have had 50% deflation in the price of gasoline. Spotting disinflation in the real world is much more difficult. If the price of gasoline was USD4.00 one month and USD4.40 the following month we could recognize a monthly inflation rate of 10%. If the following month the price was USD4.62 we would say prices inflated by 5% this month because they were up 5%. We wouldn't say that they disinflated by 5% because they rose 5% less than the month before.

DISINTERMEDIATION = ДЕЗИНТЕРМЕДИАЦИЯ (или ИЗЪЯТИЕ ИЗ ОДНОГО И ВЛОЖЕНИЕ В ДРУГОЕ, или УСТРАНЕНИЕ ПОСРЕДНИКА, или ОТКАЗ ОТ (УСЛУГ ФИНАНСОВЫХ) ПОСРЕДНИКОВ) – (1) Disintermediation:- withdrawal of a financial intermediary from a negotiation.

(2) The flow of funds from lenders to borrowers 'off the balance sheet' without the intervention of an intermediary, e.g., a mortgage broker. Disintermediation:- trend away from bank to market financing or – seen in the bank's perspective – away from balance-sheet to off-balance-sheet operations. Banks are acting less as independent borrowers and lenders (transformation function) and more as brokers between investors and debtors. See also Securitization.

DISMISSAL OF PETITION = ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ПЕТИЦИИ (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ПРОШЕНИЯ, или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ХОДАТАЙСТВА) – Dismissal Of Petition:- a determination made by the US International Trade Administration that the petition does not properly allege the basis on which antidumping duties may be imposed, does not contain information deemed reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegations, or is not filed by an appropriate interested party.

DISOMIC = ДИСОМИК (или ДИСОМНОЕ) – Disomic:- having one or more chromosomes duplicated but not an entire genome duplicated. An organism with euploid chromosome complement. / Дисомик – диплоидный организм, имеющий по две гомологичные хромосомы каждой пары.

DISPATCH = ДИСПАЧ (или ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ДОСРОЧНОЕ ОКОНЧАНИЕ СТАЛИИ) – Dispatch is an amount paid by a vessel's operator to a charter if loading or unloading is completed in less time than stipulated in the charter agreement. Also known as

Despatch. See also Demurrage, and Despatch. / Премия за погрузку/выгрузку до истечения срока сталии (сталийного времени). Диспач это денежная сумма, уплачиваемая перевозчиком грузоотправителю или грузополучателю в качестве премии за освобождение судна из-под погрузки/выгрузки до истечения установленных сроков погрузки/выгрузки.

DISPATCH = ОТПРАВКА – Dispatch is the act of sending off something. / Действие по отправке чего-либо.

DISPATCH MONEY = ДЕНЬГИ В СЧЁТ ДИСПАЧА (или ДЕНЬГИ ЗА ДОСРОЧНОЕ ОКОНЧАНИЕ СТАЛИИ) – Dispatch Money:- when so agreed in the charter-party, this is paid by the shipowner to the charterer as a result of the vessel completing loading or discharging before the stipulated time.

DISPATCH RATE = СТАВКА ОТПРАВКИ – Dispatch Rate:- control signal, expressed in Dollars per MWh (MegaWatt-hour), calculated by PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)) and transmitted continuously and dynamically to generating units to direct the output level of all generation resources dispatched by the PJM Office of the Interconnection. / :- контрольный сигнал, выраженный в Долларах за МВтч (МегаВатт-час), расчитываемый Пи.Дьжей.Эм. (Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC; или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)) и непрерывно и динамически передаваемый генерирующим единицам для направления исходящего уровня всех ресурсов генерации, отправляемой Конторой Взаимосвязи Пи.Дьжей.Эм..

DISPENSING = ДОЗИРОВАНИЕ (или РАЗДАЧА, или РАЗБРОС) – Dispensing:- giving out or distributing through a container in convenient units.

DISPERSAL = ДИСПЕРСНОЕ (или ДИСПЕРСИОННОЕ, или РАССЕЯННОЕ, или РАССРЕДОТОЧЕННОЕ) – Dispersal:- distribution, usually of seed. / , от Латинского слова Dispersio, означающее Рассеяние, .

DISPERSAL = РАСПРОСТРАНЯТЬ (или ПЕРЕДАВАТЬ, или РАЗНОСИТЬ) – Dispersal:- the means of spread or transfer of the cause of a disease (the inoculum of the pathogen) from one area to another or from one host plant to another host plant. / Это значит распространение или передачу причины болезни или инфекции (инокулята патогена (болезнетворного организма)) из одной зоны в другую или от одного растения-хозяина (растения переносчика) другому растению-хозяину. (инфекция передаётся, болезнь распространяется).

DISPERSANT = ДИСПЕРСАНТ (или ДИСПЕРГАТОР, или ДИСПЕРГИРУЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ) – Dispersant:- in lubrication, a term usually used interchangeably with detergent. An additive, usually nonmetallic ('ashless'), which keeps fine particles of insoluble materials in a homogeneous solution. Hence, particles are not permitted to settle out and accumulate. Dispersant is a dispersing agent, often of a surface active chemical, that promotes formation of a dispersion or maintains a state of dispersion by preventing settling or aggregation. / Под Дисперсантом, от от Латинского слова Dispersus, означающее Рассеянный или Рассыпанный, понимается вещество, используемое для очистки водоёмов от нефтяного загрязнения. Дисперсанты (в виде суспензии или эмульсии) раздробляют нефтяную плёнку или комки нефти на мелкие частицы. Дисперсантом называют и нефть в стадии эмульсии, суспензии (дисперсии).

DISPERSANT ADDITIVE = ДИСПЕРГИРУЮЩАЯ ПРИСАДКА – Dispersant Additive is an additive, which keeps the solid contaminants in colloid suspension, thus prevents the oil sludge and varnish buildup on the engine parts. This additive is usually non metallic (ashless) and it's used together with detergent additives. See also Additive. / Диспергирующая Присадка – присадка, препятствующая, ограничивающая, или задерживающая время образования ржавчины на поверхностях деталей и сплавов на основе железа.

DISPERSE DYES = ДИСПЕРСНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Disperse Dye is a dye that is almost totally insoluble in water. Disperse dyes exist in the dye bath as a suspension or dispersion of microscopic particles, with only a tiny amount in true solution at any time. They are the only dyes that are effective for 'normal' polyester. Some types are used for nylon and acetate. Polyester is dyed with disperse dyes by boiling with carrier chemicals, or by heating the liquor to about 130 °C, which requires elevated pressure (like a pressure cooker). Thermosol dyeing, where the fabric is padded with dye liquor then dried and heated to about 200 °C for about 90 seconds, is also used for polyester and for coloring the polyester component of poly-cotton blends. Disperse dyes on polyester are generally very washfast and resistant to bleaching. Nylon can be dyed at or below 100 °C without the use of a carrier, but washfastness is only moderate. Disperse dyes are also used for sublimation printing of synthetic fibers, and are the colorant used in crayons and inks sold for making 'iron-on' transfers. See also Dyes. Disperse Dyes is a class of slightly water-soluble dyes originally introduced for dyeing acetate and usually applied from fine aqueous suspensions. Disperse dyes are widely used for dyeing most of the manufactured fibers. Disperse Dyes:- in this class the dyes are also insoluble. Instead of being chemically converted into a water- soluble derivative, the dyes are very finely ground and used in an aqueous dispersion with the assistance of a dispersing agent. They were originally introduced for application to cellulose acetate, which cannot be dyed with the normal water-soluble dyes. More recently they have acquired further importance in dyeing the newer synthetic fibers such as Nylon, Terylene, and Orion. Disperse Dyes are water insoluble. These dyes are finely ground and are available as a paste or a powder that gets dispersed in water. These particles dissolve in the fibers and impart color to them. These dyes were originally developed for the dyeing of cellulose acetate but now they are used to dye nylon, cellulose triacetate, and acrylic fibers too. / Найлан (Nylon). ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Дисперсные Красители – органические красители (главным образом моноазокрасители и антрахиноновые) с высокой степенью дисперсности частиц (до 0.2–2 микрометров (мкм)). Нерастворимы в воде. Применяются в виде водных суспензий для крашения химических волокон, преимущественно полиэфирных, полиамидных, ацетатных. Дисперсные Красители, группа плохо растворимых в воде красителей, применяемых для окрашивания полиамидных, полиэфирных, полиакрилонитрильных и ацетатных волокон. Дисперсные красители характеризуются отсутствием кислотных групп SO3H и COOH, молярной массой не более 350; в процессе производства диспергируются до размеров 0.2–2 микрометров (мкм). Смотрите также Крашение.

DISPERSIBLE GRANULE = ДИСПЕРГИРУЕМАЯ ГРАНУЛА – Dispersible Granule is a dry granular formulation that will separate or disperse to form a suspension when added to water.

DISPERSION = ДИСПЕРСИЯ (или РАССЕИВАНИЕ) – Dispersion is:- (1) a system consisting of finely divided particles and the medium in which they are distributed. (2) Separation of light into colors by diffraction or refraction. (3) A qualitative estimation of the separation and uniform distribution of fibers in the liquid during the production of a wet-formed nonwoven fabric. / Под Дисперсией, от Латинского слова Dispersio, означающее Рассеяние, понимается:- в математической статистике и теории вероятностей, наиболее употребительная мера рассеивания, то есть отклонения от среднего. В статистическом понимании дисперсия есть среднее арифметическое из квадратов отклонений величин (xi) от их среднего арифметического. В теории вероятностей дисперсией случайной величины X называется математическое ожидание $E\ (X - m_x)^2$ квадрата отклонения X от её математического ожидания $m_x = E\ (X)$. Дисперсия случайной величины X обозначается через D (X) или через s^2X. Квадратный корень из дисперсии (то есть s, если дисперсия есть s^2) называется Средним Квадратичным Отклонением (смотрите

Квадратичное Отклонение). В теории вероятностей большое значение имеет теорема:- Дисперсия суммы независимых слагаемых равна сумме их дисперсий. Не менее существенно Неравенство Чебышева, позволяющее оценивать вероятность больших отклонений случайной величины X от её математического ожидания. Дисперсия Света, зависимость показателя преломления n вещества от частоты n (длины волны l) света или зависимость фазовой скорости световых волн от частоты. Следствие дисперсии света – разложение в спектр пучка белого света при прохождении сквозь призму (смотрите Оптические Спектры). Изучение этого спектра привело Айзэка (или Исаака) Ньютона (в 1672) к открытию дисперсии света. Для веществ, прозрачных в данной области спектра, n увеличивается с увеличением n (уменьшением l), чему и соответствует распределение цветов в спектре; такая зависимость n от l называется Нормальной Дисперсией Света. Вблизи полос поглощения вещества ход изменения n с длиной волны значительно сложнее. Так, для тонкой призмы из красителя цианина в области поглощения красные лучи преломляются сильнее фиолетовых, а наименее преломляемым будет зелёный, затем синий (так называемая Аномальная Дисперсия Света). У всякого вещества имеются свои полосы поглощения, и общий ход показателя преломления обусловлен распределением этих полос по спектру. Преломление света в веществе возникает вследствие изменения фазовой скорости света; показатель преломления $n = c_0/c$, где c_0 – скорость света в вакууме, c – фазовая скорость его в данной среде.

DISPLACED INLAY YARN = ПРЯЖА КАК СМЕЩЁННАЯ (или СДВИНУТАЯ) МОЗАИКА – Displaced Inlay Yarn:- a break in the intended pattern of an inlay pile fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a disruption in the synchronization of the knitting elements that control the position of a fleecy yarn in a laid-in fabric.

DISPLACEMENT = ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – Displacement is the weight of the vessel and all weights on board. The units most commonly used are metric tons. The concept that weight and displacement of a floating vessel are equal is called Archimedes Principle. Displacement = Weight of the Vessel + All the Stuff on the Vessel. Lightweight Displacement = Weight of the Vesse. Deadweight = All the Stuff on the Vessel. Deadweight, abbreviated dwt is the carrying capacity of individual ships and is used to compare ships as well as a nations entire merchant marine and loses at war. Deadweight includes cargo, fuel, water, lube oil, stores, the crew. It might seem odd to refer to paying cargo as dead weight but the term deadweight implies that the ship itself is alive. A sailing ship in danger might jettison deadweight, paying or not – the origin of the concept of general average. Displacement is measured in two ways:- (i) by summing up all weights on board and adding them to the lightship weight. This is done by a program, basically a spreadsheet. The lightship weight is supplied by the builder. The chief engineer supplies the fuel, lube oil. The chief mate manages the ballast. The program computes drafts, in meters, displacement in metric tons and GM (abbreviation for the metacentric height; a measurement of the initial static stability of a floating body; where:- G – gravity, and M – metacentre) in meters. (ii) The vessel's drafts:- the two factors that determine draft are displacement and the density of the water. Drafts can be converted to displacement using a table provided by the builder. Using some real numbers the PCTC pictured above:- Lightship weight is 16 108 mt. Here are some typical weights that comprise deadweights:- Cargo:- 8 520 mt – 5 500 standard cars at 1.5 mt each; Fuel:- 2 000 mt (max 3 095); Ballast:- 4 000 mt (max 9 523 mt); Fresh Water:- 400 mt (max 420 mt); Diesel Oil:- 100 mt (max 190 mt); Crew and Associated Gear and Equipment is 135 mt. Total Deadweight is this case is 15 155 mt. Lightship Weight + Deadweight = Displacement. Displacement = 16 108 mt + 15 155 mt = 31 263 mt. A Pure-Car-Truck-Carrier (PCTC) is at one end of the deadweight/lightweight ratio spectrum. At the other end are large tankers. For example from this site:- a Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) is a is a ship with a deadweight of from 200 000 to 315 000 tons. The standard VLCC is about 300 000 tons which will allow is to carry about 2 million barrels of oil. The lightweight of such a ship will be around 42 000 tons. The weight of the quantity of water displaced by the vessel. Displacement is the weight, in tons of 2 240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Calculated by dividing the volume of water displaced in cubic feet by 35, the average density of sea water. Displacement (maritime term):- the weight of the water displaced by a vessel. / Под Водоизмещением понимается характеристика размеров судна, отражающая количество воды, вытесненной плавающим судном. Различают:- (i) массовое водоизмещение, равное массе всего судна и находящихся на нём грузов, включая судовые запасы, твёрдый и жидкий балласт, иными словами равное массе воды, помещающейся в объёме подводной части судна; и (ii) объёмное водоизмещение, под которым понимается объём подводной части судна в $м^3$ ниже ватерлинии. При постоянном массовом водоизмещении объёмное водоизмещение меняется в зависимости от плотности воды. Изменение массового водоизмещения происходит вследствие, например, расходования топлива, приёма и снятия грузов, расходования боеприпасов (на военных кораблях).

DISPLACEMENT TONNAGE = ТОННАЖ ПО ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЮ (или ВЕСОВОЕ ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – A Displacement Tonnage or Ship's Displacement is the weight of the water that a ship displaces when it is floating; the term is defined ordinarily such that the ship's fuel tanks are full and all stores are aboard. The term is applied usually to naval vessels. Displacement is the actual weight of the ship, since a floating body displaces its own weight in water (Archimedes' principle). Another way of thinking about displacement is the weight of the water that would spill out of a completely filled container were the ship placed into it. A number of synonymous terms exist for this maximum weight, such as loaded displacement, full load displacement and designated displacement. As a measurement of weight, displacement should not be confused with similarly named measurements of volume or capacity such as net tonnage, gross tonnage, or deadweight tonnage. The density (weight per unit of volume) of water can vary. For example, the average density of seawater at the surface of the ocean is 1 025 kg/m^3 (10.25 lb/ga, 8.55 lb/US gallon); fresh water on the other hand has a density of about 1 000 kg/m^3 (10.00 lb/ga, 8.35 lb/US gallon). Consider a 100-ton ship passing from a saltwater sea into a freshwater river. It always displaces exactly 100 tons of water, but it has to displace a greater volume of fresh water to amount to 100 tons. Therefore it would sit slightly lower in the water in the freshwater river than it would in the saltwater sea. It can be useful to know a ship's displacement when it is unloaded or loaded partially. Terms for these measurements include light displacement, standard displacement, and normal displacement. These terms are defined below. Displacement Tonnage:- this term is chiefly used when referring to warships and other non-cargo carrying vessels. It is the actual weight of water displaced by the vessel when floating at her loaded draught. The Displacement, essentially the weight, of a ship is traditionally expressed in long tons. To simplify measurement it is determined by measuring the volume, rather than weight, of water displaced, and calculating the weight from the volume and density. For practical purposes the displacement ton (DT) is a unit of volume, 35 cubic feet (0.991 1 m^3), the approximate volume occupied by one ton of seawater (the actual volume varies with salinity and temperature). It is slightly less than the 224 imperial gallons (1.018 m^3) of the water ton (based on distilled water).

DISPLAY = ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ (или ПОКАЗ) – Display:- information that appears on the screen of a computer terminal.

DISPLAY PACKAGING = ПРОСМАТРИВАЕМАЯ УПАКОВКА – Display Packaging is a packaging designed for a specific product (e.g., pears) which are also suitable for presentation at the point of sale.

DISPO = ДИСПО – Dispo:- disposition log of all containers on any particular ship. Used in booking to match off with final booking printout to verify destination ports.

DISPOSABLE = РАСПОЛАГАЕМОЕ (или РАЗМЕЩАЕМОЕ, или УДАЛЯЕМОЕ) – Disposable:- a filter element intended to be discarded and replaced after one service cycle.

DISPOSABLE INCOME = РАСПОЛАГАЕМЫЙ ДОХОД (или ЧИСТЫЙ ДОХОД) – (1) Disposable Income is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for. Disposable personal income is often monitored as one of the many key economic indicators used to gauge the overall state of the economy. Calculated as:- DPI = Personal Income – Personal Income Taxes Payments. Also known as Disposable Personal Income (DPI). For example, let's assume your household personal income includes USD100 000 from salaries and you are paying at the 35% tax rate. Your household's disposable income would then be USD65 000 (USD100 000 – USD35 000). Economists use DPI to gauge households' rate of savings and spending. In 2005, the average disposable personal income dipped into negative territory for the first time since 1933. This means that in 2005, Americans were spending their entire DPI and then tapping into debt for further spending. Disposable Income:- in national accounting, total household income minus taxes and savings. Disposable Income is total personal income minus personal current taxes. In national accounts definitions, personal income, minus personal current taxes equals disposable personal income. Subtracting personal outlays (which includes the major category of personal (or, private) consumption expenditure) yields personal (or, private) savings. Restated, consumption expenditure plus savings equals disposable income after accounting for transfers such as payments to children in school or elderly parents' living arrangements. The marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is the fraction of a change in disposable income that is consumed. For example, if disposable income rises by USD100, and USD65 of that USD100 is consumed, the MPC is 65%. Restated, the marginal propensity to save is 35%. For the purposes of calculating the amount of income subject to garnishments, United States' federal law defines disposable income as an individual's compensation (including salary, overtime, bonuses, commission, and paid leave) after the deduction of health insurance premiums and any amounts required to be deducted by law. Amounts required to be deducted by law include federal, state, and local taxes, state unemployment and disability taxes, social security taxes, and other garnishments or levies, but does not include such deductions as voluntary retirement contributions and transportation deductions. Those deductions would be made only after calculating the amount of the garnishment or levy. The definition of disposable income varies for the purpose of state and local garnishments and levies. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

(2) Disposable Income:- that part of a person's income that he or she may dispose of in any way, i.e. what is left after such necessities as accommodation and food have been paid for.

DISPOSABLE PALLET = ОДНОРАЗОВЫЙ ПОДДОН – Disposable Pallet is a pallet intended to be discarded after a single cycle of use. Also known as Expendable Pallet, and One-Way Pallet. See also Pallet. Disposable Pallet or Expendable Pallet or One-Trip Pallet is a pallet intended to be discarded after a single loaded cycle of use. / Одноразовый Поддон (One-Trip Pallet):- поддон, предназначенный для одноразового применения. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

DISSAVING = ПРОЕДАНИЕ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЙ (или ПЕРЕРАСХОД) – Dissaving:- excess of consumption over income, resulting in a decrease in total saving. Consumers can spend more than they earn by using past savings or credit. Total dissaving is subtracted from gross saving to calculate net saving, which is used in national accounting. / используется в национальном бюджетном процессе.

DISSECT = РАССЕКАТЬ (или ПРЕПАРИРОВАТЬ, или ВСКРЫВАТЬ) – Dissect:- to separate and expose the parts of an organism for examination.

DISSECTED = РАССЕЧЁННОЕ (или РАЗРЕЗАННОЕ, или ПРЕПАРИРОВАННОЕ) – Dissected:- deeply divided or cut into parts. / , от Латинского слова Disseco, означающее Рассекаю, понимается .

DISSEMINATED = РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННОЕ (или ВКЛЮЧЁННОЕ, или ВКРАПЛЁННОЕ) – Disseminated is a term applied to ore deposits consisting of fine grains of ore mineral dispersed through the host rock.

DISSEMINATION = ДИССЕМИНАЦИЯ (или РАССЕИВАНИЕ) – Dissemination is the distribution of germplasm, information, etc. / Под Диссеминацией, от Латинского слова Disseminatio, означающее Распространение или Сеяние, понимается распространение возбудителя болезни из первичного очага болезни по кровеносным или лимфатическим путям, серозным оболочкам (при сепсисе, туберкулёзе и так далее).

DISSENTERS RIGHT = ПРАВО НЕСОГЛАСНЫХ – In the United States, a Dissenters Right is a right granted to shareholders that entitles them to have their shares appraised and purchased by the corporation if the corporation enters into certain transactions that the shareholders do not approve of.

DISSIMILATION = ДИССИМИЛЯЦИЯ (или РАСПАД) – Dissimilation is the decomposition or transformation of an organic substrate to yield energy for use by the organism or organisms. / Под Диссимиляцией, от Латинского слова Dissimilis, означающее Несходный, понимается:- (1) в биологии – то же, что Катаболизм (от Греческого слова Katabolē, означающее Разрушение или Сбрасывание) – совокупность протекающих в живом организме ферментативных реакций расщепления сложных органических веществ (в том числе пищевых). В процессе катаболизма происходит освобождение энергии, заключённой в химических связях крупных органических молекул, и запасание её в форме богатых энергией фосфатных связей АТФ. Катаболические процессы – дыхание, гликолиз, брожение. Основные конечные продукты катаболизма – вода, CO_2 и NH_3, мочевина, молочная кислота. (2) В лингвистике – замена одного из двух одинаковых или сходных звуков в слове (смежных и несмежных) другим звуком, отличным или менее сходным с ним, например, Латинское слово Februarius – Русское слово Февраль.

DISSIPATION = ДИССИПАЦИЯ (или РАССЕЯНИЕ, или ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ПОТЕРИ) – In reference to electricity, Dissipation is the loss of MegaWatts due to the movement of power across the system. / По отношению к электричеству, потеря МегаВатт, связанная с передачей электроэнергии внутри системы. Под Диссипацией, от Латинского слова Dissipatio, означающее Рассеяние, в зависимости от контекста понимается:- (i) диссипация энергии – в физике переход части энергии упорядоченных процессов (кинетической энергии движущегося тела, энергии электрического тока и так далее) в энергию неупорядоченных процессов, в конечном итоге – в теплоту; или (ii) диссипация газов земной атмосферы в межпланетное пространство.

DISSOLUTION = ДИССОЛЮЦИЯ (или ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, или РОСПУСК) – In the United States, a Dissolution is the statutory procedure that terminates the existence of a domestic corporation. See also Administrative Dissolution, Involuntary Dissolution, Judicial Dissolution, and Voluntary Dissolution. Dissolution, in law, means to end a legal entity or agreement such as a marriage, adoption, or corporation, or unions. In law, Dissolution has multiple meanings. Dissolution is the last stage of liquidation, the process by which a company (or part of a company) is brought to an end, and the assets and property of the company redistributed. Dissolution may also refer to the termination of a contract or other legal relationship; for example, the dissolution of a marriage, or divorce. Dissolution is also the term for the legal process by which an adoption is reversed. While this applies to the vast majority of adoptions which are terminated, they are more commonly referred to as Disruptions, even though that term technically applies only to those that are not legally complete at the time of termination. In international law, dissolution is when a state has broken up into several entities, and no longer has power over those entities, as it used to have previously. An example of this is the case of the former USSR

dissolving into different republics. / Смотрите также Прекращение Деятельности В Административном Порядке (Administrative Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Добровольном Порядке (Voluntary Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Принудительном Порядке (Involuntary Dissolution), и Прекращение Деятельности В Судебном Порядке (Judicial Dissolution). Под Диссолюцией, от Латинских слов, частицы Dis, и Solvere, означающее Распускать, понимается .

DISSOLVE = РАСТВОРЯТЬ – Dissolve:- to cause to pass into solution, such as to dissolve sugar in water.

DISSOLVED AIR = РАСТВОРЁННЫЙ ВОЗДУХ – Dissolved Air is an air which is dispersed in a fluid to form a mixture.

DISSOLVED GASES = РАСТВОРЁННЫЕ ГАЗЫ – Dissolved Gases are those gases that enter into solution with a fluid and are neither free nor entrained gases.

DISSOLVED WATER = РАСТВОРЁННАЯ ВОДА – Dissolved Water is aater which is dispersed in the fluid to form a mixture.

DISTAFF = ПРЯЛКА – Distaff is a staff with a cleft or formed-end for holding flax from which the fiber is drawn in spinning. May be attached to a spinning wheel. The Monastic Heritage Museum shows a wheel-mounted distaff on a wheel from the 1800's. Distaff is a device used to hold fibers while spinning. Distaves can take many forms from a 'Y' shaped twig, to a bracelet, to a paddle shape, etc.

DISTAL = ДИСТАЛЬНОЕ – Distal:- towards the unattached or developing end of an organ. See also Proximal. / В анатомии под Дистальным, от Латинского слова Disto, означающее Отстою, понимается расположенный дальше от срединной плоскости тела (в руке кисть – дистальный отдел) или от основного органа соответствующей системы (дистальные сосуды находятся дальше от сердца). Смотрите также Проксимальное (Proximal).

DISTANT MONTHS = ОТДАЛЁННЫЕ МЕСЯЦЫ – Distant Months:- the month of an option contract or futures contract which has the latest delivery date. Also known as Far Months, or Furthest Months. See also Back Month. / Отдалённые Месяцы – месяцы поставки по фьючерсному или опционному контракту, имеющие самые отдалённые даты поставок.

DISTICHOUS = ДВУХРЯДНОЕ (или ДВУХСТОРОННЕЕ) – Distichous:- of opposite leaf pairs aranged along the stem in two ranks or planes, so each pair is parallel to those above and below. The result is a plant with a flat appearance. / о супротивных парах листьев, расположенных вдоль стебля в двух .

DISTILLATE FUEL OIL = ДИСТИЛЛЯТНЫЕ МАЛОВЯЗКИЕ ФРАКЦИИ ТОПЛИВА (или ДИСТИЛЛЯТНОЕ ДИЗЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Distillate Fuel Oil is a general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation. Products of refinery distillation sometimes referred to as Middle Distillates, such as diesel fuel, home heating oil, and kerosene. Distillate Fuel Oil is a general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agriculture machinery), and electric power generation. Included are Fuel Oils No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4; and Diesel Fuels No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4. / Продукты дистилляции при перегонке, относимые иногда к средним дистиллятам (погонам), таким как дизельное топливо, керосин и печное бытовое топливо для отопления домов.

DISTILLATION = ДИСТИЛЛЯЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕГОНКА) – (1) Distillation is the first stage in the refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating, and condensing, of the fractions (unfinished petroleum products) by cooling. Also known as Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. / Под Дистилляцией или Перегонкой, от Латинского слова Distillatio, означающее Стекание Каплями, понимается разделение многокомпонентных жидких смесей на отличающиеся по составу фракции путём частичного испарения смеси и конденсации образующихся паров. Полученный конденсат обогащён низкокипящими компонентами, остаток жидкой смеси – высококипящими. Дистилляция применяется в нефтеперерабатывающей, фармацевтической и химической промышленности, а также в лабораторной практике.

(2) Distillation:- some metals have very low melting point and soon vaporize on behind heating, while the associated impurities remains in the solid state. Zinc, mercury and arsenic are purified by this method. Vacum distillation gives very pure product and is used in the refining of the metals of IA and IIA Groups. / В металлургии под Дистиляцией понимается метод получения цветных металлов (магния, ртути, цинка и других) из руд или рудных концентратов путём их перевода в парообразное состояние с последующей конденсацией, а также химически чистых веществ, например тетрахлоридов (в хлоридной технологии получения металлов – титана и других).

DISTILLATION METHOD (ASTM D–95) = МЕТОД ДИСТИЛЛЯЦИИ (АОИМ ДИ.–95) – Distillation Method (ASTM D-95) is a method involving distilling the fluid sample in the presence of a solvent that is miscible in the sample but immiscible in water. The water distilled from the fluid is condensed and segregated in a specially-designed receiving tube or tray graduated to directly indicate the volume of water distilled. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

DISTILLER'S DRIED GRAIN = СУШЁНОЕ ОТРАБОТАННОЕ ВИНОКУРАМИ ЗЕРНО (или СУХАЯ ПОСЛЕСПИРТОВАЯ БАРДА) – Distillers' Dried Grain is a commodity obtained after the removal of ethyl alcohol by distillation from the yeast fermentation of a grain or grain mixture by separating the resultant coarse grain fraction of the whole stillage and drying it by methods employed in the grain distilling industry. The predominating grain shall be declared as the first word in the name.

DISTINCTLY GREEN KERNELS = ЧЁТКО ВЫРАЖЕННАЯ ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЧЁТКО ВЫРАЖЕННЫЕ ЗЕЛЁНЫЕ ЯДРА) – In Canola industry of the United States, Distinctly Green Kernels are the Canola and pieces of Canola which, after being crushed, exhibit a distinctly green color.

DISTORTED GRADING = ИСКАЖЁННАЯ СОРТИРОВКА – Distorted Grading:- unbalanced patterns which would cause twisted seams, puckering, pleating and a general uneconomical yardage waste. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Pattern Grading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

DISTORTION = ИСКАЖЕНИЕ – In economics, Distortion is an imbalance in relationships among economic factors, producing disequilibrium. In statistics, factor affecting the validity of statistical results. / В экономике разбалансировка среди экономических факторов, приводящая к неустойчивости. В статистике, фактор, воздействующий на действительность статистических результатов.

DISTORTION = СКРУЧИВАНИЕ (или ИСКРИВЛЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕКАШИВАНИЕ, или ИСКАЖЕНИЕ, или ДИСТОРСИЯ (растра), или ПЕРЕДЁРГИВАНИЕ) – Distortion:- in a fabric, the displacement of fill fiber from the 90 angle (right angle) relative to

the warp fiber. In a laminate, the displacement of the fibers (especially at radii), relative to their idealized location, due to motion during lay-up and cure.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES = УЦЕНЁННЫЕ (или ИСТОЩЁННЫЕ) ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Distressed Security is a security of a firm that has declared or is about to declare bankruptcy. In the context of hedge funds, a style of management that focuses on securities of companies that have declared bankruptcy and may be undergoing reorganization. Investment holdings can include bonds as well as stock in these firms.

DISTRESS SIGNAL = СИГНАЛ БЕДСТВИЯ – Distress Signal (maritime term):- a flag display or a sound, light, or radio signal calling for assistance.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES = РАСПРЕДЕЛЯЕМЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – In the United Kingdom accounting, a term 'Negative Distributable Reserves' means:- Distributable Reserves = Accumulated Undistributed Realised Profits – Accumulated Realized Losses Not Previously Written Off. Making a distribution when you have calculated that, if the FRS17 (short for the Financial Reporting Standard No. 17) deficit were included now, the employer would have negative distributable reserves may not (yet) be a breach of company law but might be considered risky. Negative distributable reserves therefore occur if accumulated undistributed realised profits are less than accumulated realised losses not previously written off.

DISTRIBUTED DENIAL OF SERVICE = РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ ОТКАЗ В ОБСЛУЖИВАНИИ – A Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack is when multiple computers make repeated requests for data to one computer or device, overwhelming its ability to process those requests efficiently, causing it to slow down or even crash in some cases. DDoS attacks are often performed against web sites by bots acting on instructions from a Command and Control server by criminal gangs seeking to either extort money or as a form of retaliation.

DISTRIBUTION = ДИСТРИБУЦИЯ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ, или СБЫТ) – In business, Distribution is a process of conveying goods and services to market. In 1949, the Interbational Chamber of Commerce (Paris, France) gave this definition:- distribution is the stage following the production stage of goods, from the time the goods are brought to market until they are delivered to the ultimate consumer. Distribution includes various activities and procedures to make goods and services available to buyers, including intermediate and end users, by helping them select, purchase and use the goods and services. / В бизнесе под Дистрибуцией, от Латинского слова Distributio, понимается процесс продвижения товаров и услуг на рынок. В 1949 Международная Торговая Палата (Париж, Франция) предложила такое определение:- дистрибуция или сбыт – это стадия, следующая за производством товара, с момента поступления товара на рынок до момента его доставки конечному потребителю. Сбыт включает различные виды деятельности и процедуры, делающие товары и услуги доступными покупателям, включая посредников и конечных потребителей, помогая им выбрать, приобрести и использовать эти товары и услуги.

DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ – (1) In United Kingdom accounting, a Distribution is defined as every description of distribution of a company's assets to members of the company, whether in cash or otherwise, except distributions made by way of:- (i) an issue of shares as fully or partly paid bonus shares; (ii) redemption or purchase of any of the company's own shares out of capital (including a new issue of shares) or out of unrealized profits; (iii) reduction of share capital; and (iv) a distribution of assets to members of the company on its winding-up. Distributions is a payment by a business entity to its owners of items such as cash assets, stocks, or earnings. A Distribution means any distribution of a company's assets to its members, the exception only being for purposes laid down in the UK Companies Act (of 1985) itself, e.g., an issue of bonus shares. Thus, if the directors were to sell the company's stock to themselves at less than normal retail price, the distribution would consist of the difference between the actual selling price and the normal retail selling price. Distribution is a transfer of money or other property made by a corporation to a shareholder in respect of the corporation's shares. / строка баланса (item).

(2) Distribution is a collective term for the payment of dividends and the issuance of bonus or scrip shares etc to shareholders of an enterprise. In the broader sense, distribution may also cover interest paid. Payment of a dividend on shares or participation certificates or of the annual income on the units of investment funds. / Оплата дивидендов по акциям или сертификатам долевого участия или годового дохода по паям инвестиционных фондов.

(3) Distribution:- the full range of activities and planning required to move a product from the production line to the end-user.

(4) In national accounting, Distribution is a division of a nation's aggregate income among its members or among factors of production. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, распределение совокупного дохода нации между её составляющими или отраслями производства. В экономике под Распределением понимается фаза общественного воспроизводства, связующее звено между производством и потреблением. В процессе распределения средства производства и трудовые ресурсы направляются по отраслям экономики, предприятиям, районам страны, а определённая доля национального дохода распределяется между классами, социальными группами и отдельными членами общества. Характер и формы распределения определяются способом производства. В свою очередь, распределение активно воздействует на производство, ускоряя или замедляя его развитие.

(5) In statistics a Distribution is the set of possible values for a random variable together with a probability measure defining the likelihood of those values.

DISTRIBUTION = СБРОС – Distribution:- the systematic selling of a security without significantly affecting the price. After an advance, a stock may start forming a top and trade sideways for an extended period. While this top forms, a security's shares may experience distribution as well-informed traders or investors seek to unload positions. A quiet distribution period is usually subtle and not enough to put downward pressure on the price. More aggressive distribution will likely put downward pressure on prices. / Систематическая продажа пакета ценных бумаг без оказания значительного воздействия на её цену. Вслед за повышением цена акции может сформировать некий верхний предел цены, и далее рынок может идти вбок в течение длительного периода. Пока формируется верхний предел акции этого пакета могут подвергаться сбросу, когда хорошо информированные торговцы или инвесторы стремятся разгрузить свои позиции. Период незаметного сброса обычно не долог и его недостаточно для продавливания цены вниз. Более агрессивный сброс скорее всего приведёт к продавливанию цены вниз.

DISTRIBUTION = СБЫТ (или РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Distribution:- in reference to electricity, the portion of the transmission and facilities of an electric system off the bulk power system that is dedicated to delivering electric service to the end-user sector. / По отношению к электричеству, часть подаваемой электроэнергии и электроустановок, выделенных из общей энергосистемы для поставок электричества сектору конечного потребления.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER = ЦЕНТР РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ (или ЦЕНТР ПО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЮ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР) – Distribution Center (DC) is a warehouse that manages and distributes inventory per the direction of corporate systems and customer demand. Logistics Depot Distribution Centers are warehouse facilities that store, manage, and ship inventory on behalf of its clients. Inbound carriers bring product into the Distribution Center. Product can be immediately allocated to existing orders, or it can be placed into storage for the purpose of filling future orders. Outbound carriers transport stock from the Distribution Center to the end user. Logistics Depot Distribution Centers are strategically placed close to major transportation lanes, i.e. highways, railroads. Logistics Depot relies on outside carriers as well its own fleet of trucks to transport product. A warehouse for the receipt, the storage and the dispersal of goods among customers. Distribution Center (DC) is a massive warehouse facility (e.g., some as large as 2 million square feet and as small as 10 000 square, feet) in which cargo is received and consolidated for distribution to other facilities or retail locations. / , например, .

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL = КАНАЛ СБЫТА (или КАНАЛ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ, или КАНАЛ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Distribution Channel is the route by which a company distributes goods. / Маршрут, по которому компания распределяет товары.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАНАЛОМ СБЫТА (или УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАНАЛОМ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Distribution Channel Management is the organizational and pipeline strategy for getting products to customers. Direct channels involve company sales forces, facilities, and/or direct shipments to customers; indirect channels involve the use of wholesalers, distributors, and/or other parties to supply the products to customers. Many companies use both strategies, depending on markets and effectiveness.

DISTRIBUTION COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ) НА ДИСТРИБУЦИЮ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ, или СБЫТ) – Distribution Costs these are the total costs of packing and distributing the product to the customer during the period.

DISTRIBUTION COSTS/SALES = ЗАТРАТЫ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ) НА ДИСТРИБУЦИЮ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ, или СБЫТ)/ПРОДАЖИ – Distribution Costs/Sales is the distribution costs expressed as a percentage of the value of sales.

DISTRIBUTION FUND = РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД – Distribution Fund is an investment fund which distributes the bulk of its earnings to unitholders. The opposite of Capital Appreciation Fund.

DISTRIBUTION LENGTH = ДЛИНА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Distribution Length:- in fibers, a graphic or tabular presentation of the proportion or percentage (by number or by weight) of fibers having different lengths.

DISTRIBUTION LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ДИСТРИБУЦИЮ (или ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ) – The Disribution License (DL) is a special license that allows the holder to make multiple exports of authorized commodities to foreign consignees who are approved in advance by the US Bureau of Export Administration. The procedure also authorizes approved foreign consignees to reexport among themselves and to other approved countries. Applicants and consignees must establish Internal Control Programs to ensure the proper distribution of items under the DL. Each program must include comprehensive procedures for ensuring that the items exported will be used only for legitimate end-uses. The Distribution License is a bulk license that allows the holder to make multiple exports of authorized commodities to foreign consignees who are approved in advance by the US Bureau of Export Administration. The procedure also authorizes approved foreign consignees to reexport among themselves and to certain approved countries. / Обратный Вывоз или Реэкспорт (Reexport).

DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS PLANNING = ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПО ЗАПРОСАМ – Distribution Requirements Planning is a system of determining demand for inventory at distribution centers, consolidating the demand information backwards, and acting as input to the production and material system.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM = РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ДИСТРИБУЦИИ, или СИСТЕМА СБЫТА) – Distribution System is the portion of an electric system that is dedicated to delivering electric energy to an end user.

DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE = РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СКЛАД (или СКЛАД ПО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЮ) – Distribution Warehouses are the warehouses performing distribution services on behalf of their customers. This generally requires that products be received and tracked by lot or sub-lot, with or without tracking numbers, such as pallet tags or serial numbers. Shipping is usually by the pallet or bulk unit. Handling and storage charges generally relate to the item with accessorial charges being billed by the transaction. On-going storage charges are generally billed ahead on the first of each month. Distribution Warehouse is a finished goods warehouse from which a company assembles customer orders. / Склад готовой продукции, из которого компания собирает заказы потребителей.

DISTRIBUTOR = ДИСТРИБУТОР (или РАСПРОСТРАНИТЕЛЬ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬ, или СБЫТОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – (1) Distributor is a company that specializes in distributing other companies' products, i.e. has contractual relationships with one or more vendors (producers of the original products) under which the distributor has certain rights, responsibilities and restrictions related to marketing and selling the vendors' products to the ultimate end-users. For example, when American producers of software decide to market their products internationally, they need to choose, for each foreign country they choose to enter, whether to set up company offices ('go direct') or, alternatively, to sign up a distributor to represent their products in that country. Going direct has the advantage of enabling the vendor to retain all enduser revenue (no need to pay distributor commissions). On the other hand, going through a distributor in a foreign country may offer the benefit of faster time-to-market, established customer relationships, and working with a partner familiar with local language and business customs. (2) In some industries that have multi-tier distribution systems – e.g., the steel industry, as well as many retail sectors – the term Distributor is alternatively used to describe a company that serves an intermediary role between a products' original producers and the companies that actually sell to end-users; these intermediaries typically purchase products from multiple vendors, provide warehousing and transport to the retailers. For example, book publishers typically do not sell their products directly to bookstores; rather, they sell to distributors whose intermediary role is to purchase, warehouse and ship multiple publishers' titles to independent retailers and chain bookstores. An agent or business that buys books from a publisher to resell, at a higher cost, to wholesalers, retailers, or individuals. Distribution houses are often excellent marketing enterprises, with their own roster of sales representatives, publicity and promotion personnel, and house catalogs. Skillful use of distribution networks can give a small publisher considerable national visibility. Distributor is an individual or organization that re-sells, sublicenses or otherwise makes digital information available from the owner to end-users. A foreign agent who sells directly for a supplier and maintains an inventory of the supplier's products. / , то есть . , например, . Дистрибутор, как правило, выполняет обязательства по продаже на местном рынке крупных партий товара и часто получает эксклюзивные права на продажу этих товаров. От Агента его отличают следующие факторы:- (i) дистрибутор принимает право владения товарами и поэтому принимает на себя риск за убытки и получает доходы за счёт перепродажи товаров; (ii) дистрибуторы не могут обязывать

контрактом компанию, производящую данные товары; (iii) дистрибуторы сами устанавливают цены и условия продажи данных товаров; (iv) дистрибуторы не имеют условий по трудоустройству в отношении к местным законам по труду, однако они могут быть защищены другими законами и поэтому, должны включать в дистрибуторское соглашение положение – 'без отношений трудоустройства по найму'.

DISTRICT CHECK = РАЙОННАЯ КЛЕТКА – District Check is the name given to several quite different woven check patterns that originated in Scotland. The term applies to designs ranging from glen checks to shepherd checks.

DISTURBANCE CONTROL STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ХХ – Disturbance Control Standard:- a NERC-defined metric measuring the ability of a control area to return area control error (ACE) either to zero or to its predisturbance level after a disturbance such as a generator or transmission loss. North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC).

DISTURBED PLACE = НАРУШЕННОЕ (или РАСТРОЕННОЕ, или БЕСПОРЯДОЧНОЕ) МЕСТО – Disturbed Place:- an area where the knit structure has been disarranged, but where the yarns are undamaged. / Нарушенный Участок (Disturbed Place):- порок ткани; участок, на котором нарушено ткацкое переплетение, но пряжа не повреждена.

DIT = DEPRECIATION, INTEREST AND TAXES

DIT = DESTINATION INTERCHANGE TERMINAL

DITM = DEEP IN THE MONEY

DITTY–BAG = МЕШОК ДЛЯ ПРИНАДЛЕЖНОСТЕЙ (или КИСА, или МАТРОССКИЙ ЧЕМОДАН) – Ditty-Bag (maritime term):- a small bag used by seamen for stowing small articles.

DIVERGENCE = ДИВЕРГЕНЦИЯ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ) – A Divergence occurs when a momentum indicator or other instrument fails to confirm a move in the price action of the market under observation. For instance, if the SP futures makes a new low in price, but the 3/10 oscillator fails to make a new momentum low, then the SP is said to be diverging from the oscillator. Likewise, if the SP futures make a new low that is not confirmed by new lows in a related market or index (for example the SP versus the Dow Industrials, or the SP versus the TICK), this is also considered a form of divergence. Divergences are useful in that they warn of a loss of momentum and often precede a reversal in price. Divergence is a term which describes the non conformity of two or more indicators or when an asset price does not agree with the trend of an indicator. The indicator(s) or price and indicator are diverging from each other. A situation that occurs when two lines on a chart move in opposite directions vertically. People often look for divergences by comparing a stock's direction to the direction of its MACD, its RSI or its Stochastic Oscillator. There are two kinds of divergences:- (i) positive, and (ii) negative. A positive divergence occurs when the indicator moves higher while the stock is declining. A negative divergence occurs when the indicator moves lower while the stock is rising. A visual comparison between a technical indicator that measures momentum (an oscillator) and the underlying price itself. Divergence occurs when new price highs/lows are not confirmed by new momentum highs/lows. This is thought to be a warning sign of a change in trend. When two or more indicators fail to pattern after price trends, they are often observed to be an omen of major market corrections or trend reversals. It shows up nearly without a fail on all formations of double-tops/bottoms, much more so in case of triple-tops/bottoms. / В биржевом деле под Дивергенцией, от средневекового Латинского слова Divergo, означающее Отклоняюсь или Отхожу, понимается ситуация, которая возникает на графиках, когда две линии двигаются в противоположных направлениях вертикально. Биржевые дельцы часто смотрят на дивергенции, сравнивая направление изменения цены биржевого актива или инструмента с направлением движения технических индикаторов по нему, таких как МЭКДИ (MACD), Ар.Эс.Ай. (RSI) или Стохастический Осциллятор (Stochastic Oscillator). Существуют два вида дивергенции:- (i) положительная и (i) отрицательная. Положительная дивергенция возникает в том случае, когда линия индикатора движется всё выше и выше в то время, как цена актива или инструмента снижается. А отрицательная дивергенция возникает в том случае, когда линия индикатора движется всё ниже и ниже в то время, как цена актива или инструмента повышается. Визуальное сравнение между направлениями линии технического индикатора, который измеряет момент (осциллятор), и линией движения самой цены соответствующего биржевого актива или инструмента. Дивергенция возникает, когда новые максимумы/минимумы цены не подтверждаются новыми максимумами/минимумами момента. Это должно послужить предупреждающим знаком о смене направления существующей на рынке тенденции движения цены.

DIVERSE = РАЗНООБРАЗНОЕ (или ДИВЕРСИФИЦИРОВАТЬ) – Diverse:- having various forms or qualities.

DIVERSIFICATION = ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Diversification is an extension of the range of goods or services offered into new areas, either material or geographical. / Под Диверсификацией, от позднелатинского слова Diversificatio, означающее Изменение или Разнообразие, понимается расширение сфер деятельности, номенклатуры продукции, производимой монополистическими объединениями.

(2) Attempts by local authorities or central government to attract a variety of industries to an area heavily dependent upon a single industry, particularly one in decline. / С середины 1950-х Диверсификация как явление получила развитие в экономике развитых стран. Она связана с процессом концентрации на межотраслевом уровне и усилением внутренней неустойчивости хозяйства. В результате диверсификации монополистические объединения превращаются в многоотраслевые комплексы, подразделения которых подчас не связаны между собой технологически.

(3) Diversification is the distribution of investments among several companies to lessen the risk of loss. Spreading investments over a variety of investment categories in order to reduce risk. You may also invest in different countries to spread your risk. Spreading investments among different types of securities and various companies in different fields. Investing in numerous markets or stocks or investments vehicles to reduce the overall risk to a portfolio. A strategy of spreading an investment over different assets in order to reduce the risk of earnings fluctuations. / риск флуктуации (колебания) заработков. Диверсификация, от Латинских слов Diversus, означающее Разный, и Facere, означающее Делать, – в широком смысле – стратегическая ориентация на создание многопрофильного производства или портфеля ценных бумаг. Диверсификация – распределение инвестиционного фонда между ценными бумагами с различными рисками, доходностями и корреляциями, с целью минимизации несистематического риска. Диверсификация портфеля ценных бумаг – образование инвестиционного портфеля из широкого круга ценных бумаг с целью избежания серьёзных потерь, в случае падения цен одной или нескольких ценных бумаг.

DIVERSIFIED PORTFOLIO = ДИВЕРСИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ – Diversified Portfolio is a portfolio that holds a variety of assets over more than one asset class or one market. This may include shares, property, or fixed interest. A diversified portfolio will protect you in a tough market. 5 Tips For Diversifying Your Portfolio:- for establishing a strategy that tempers potential losses in a bear market, the investment community preaches the same thing that the real estate market preaches for buying a house:- 'location, location, location'. Diversification is a battle cry for many financial planners, fund managers, and individual investors alike. When the

market is booming, it seems almost impossible to sell a stock for any less than the price at which you bought it. When the indexes are on their way up, it may seem foolish to be in anything but equities. But because we can never be sure of what the market will do at any moment, we cannot forget the importance of a well-diversified portfolio (in any market condition). Looking Back:- a Lesson in the Importance of Diversification:- with the luxury of hindsight, we can sit back and critique the gyrations and reactions of the markets as they began to stumble after the '90s, and again in 2007. Diversification is not a new concept. We should remember that investing is an art form, not a knee-jerk reaction, so the time to practice disciplined investing with a diversified portfolio is before diversification becomes a necessity. By the time an average investor 'reacts' to the market, 80% of the damage is done. Here, more than most places, a good offense is your best defense and in general, a well-diversified portfolio combined with an investment horizon of three to five years can weather most storms. Here are some diversification tips:- (1) Spread the Wealth:- equities are wonderful, but don't put all of your investment in one stock or one sector. Create your own virtual mutual fund by investing in a handful of companies you know, trust, and perhaps even use in your day-to-day life. People will argue that investing in what you know will leave the average investor too heavily retail-oriented, but knowing a company or using its goods and services can be a healthy and wholesome approach to this sector. (2) Consider Index or Bond Funds:- consider adding index funds or fixed-income funds to the mix. Investing in securities that track various indexes make a wonderful long-term diversification investment for your portfolio. By adding some fixed-income solutions, you are further hedging your portfolio against market volatility and uncertainty. (3) Keep Building:- add to your investments on a regular basis. Lump-sum investing may be a sucker's bet. If you have USD10 000 to invest, use dollar-cost averaging. This approach is used to smooth out the peaks and valleys created by market volatility:- you invest money on a regular basis into a specified portfolio of stocks or funds. (4) Know When to Get Out:- buying and holding and Dollar-cost averaging are sound strategies, but just because you have your investments on autopilot does not mean you should ignore the forces at work. Stay current with your investment and remain in tune with overall market conditions. Know what is happening to the companies you invest in. (5) Keep a Watchful Eye on Commissions:- if you are not the trading type, understand what you are getting for the fees you are paying. Some firms charge a monthly fee, while others charge transactional fees. Be cognizant of what you are paying and what you are getting for it. Remember, the cheapest choice is not always the best. The Bottom Line:- investing can (and should) be fun. It can be educational, informative and rewarding. By taking a disciplined approach and using diversification, buy-and-hold and dollar-cost-averaging strategies, you may find investing rewarding – even in the worst of times.

DIVERSION = ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ – Diversion is a change in the billing after the shipment has been received by the carrier at the point of origin and prior to delivery at destination. A change made either in the route of a shipment in transit or of the entire ship. See also Reconsignment. / Смотрите также Переадресация (Reconsignment).

DIVERSIONARY DUMPING = ДИВЕРСИОННЫЙ ДЕМПИНГ (или ДЕМПИНГ С ОТВЛЕЧЕНИЕМ ВНИМАНИЯ, или ОТВЛЕКАЮЩИЙ ДЕМПИНГ) – Diversionary Dumping occurs when foreign producers sell to a third country market at less than fair value and the product is then further processed and shipped to another country. Diversionary Dumping:- a Situation or scheme under which almost-finished goods are imported into a country, where they are minimally processed into the finished form for export to a third country. Also called Downstream Dumping. Diversionary Dumping is the sale of foreign products to a third country at less than fair value where the product is further processed and shipped to another country.

DIVERSION CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ – Diversion Charge is a fee for diverting cargo from original intended destination port to a new location. Fee for diverting cargo from one discharge port to another. / из одного порта разгрузки в другой.

DIVERSION PAYMENTS = ПЛАТЕЖИ ЗА ОТВОД ЗЕМЛИ (или ПЛАТЕЖИ ЗА СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ПОСЕВНЫХ ПЛОЩАДЕЙ) – (1) In the United States, Diversion Payments are the Government payments made to farmers in some years for not planting a specified portion of crop-acreage base or permitted acreage. A specified acreage is usually diverted to soil-conserving uses. / изъятие .

(2) In the United States, Diversion covers a short-term financial gap when a family's earned income temporarily stops or reduces. The intention of Diversion is to 'divert' the family from the immediate crisis and the need for ongoing TANF (short for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) benefits. A Diversion payment is a lump sum of either one, two, or three months of the Family size Allowance (FSA), depending on the time span of the need. A Diversion period extends from the first day of the month that the County Assistance Office (CAO) authorizes Diversion until the last day of the final month of Diversion eligibility. Recipient families only can receive Diversion once in 12 months. Note:- diversion is not an annual entitlement to cover expected, ongoing needs. The intent of Diversion is to fill a short-term, non-recurring financial gap until a family's income resumes. The CAO must base Diversion eligibility on this intent. Because Diversion is a cost-saving initiative, the CAO should evaluate each situation independently. Diversion Payments:- if you have a job or a source of income that will start within the next few weeks, you may be able to receive a diversion payment instead of going on monthly cash help. You must be eligible for the Family Employment Program before this payment can be offered. The Diversion payment is an emergency payment you can use for your basic needs until the job begins or the source of income is received. Diversion shall equal 3 months of the Family Employment Program (FEP) assistance.

DIVERSITY = РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ – Diversity is the condition of being different or having differences.

DIVERSITY EXCHANGE = СТАНЦИЯ (или КОММУТАТОР) РАЗНОВРЕМЕННОСТИ – Diversity Exchange is an exchange of capacity or energy, or both, between systems whose peak loads occur at different times.

DIVIDED THREADLINE EXTRUSION = ЭКСТРУЗИЯ (или ВЫДАВЛИВАНИЕ) РАЗДЕЛЁННЫХ (или РАЗВЕТВЛЁННЫХ) НИТЕЙ – Divided Threadline Extrusion is a spinning of two separate threadlines from one spinneret. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

DIVIDEND = ДИВИДЕНД – In the United Kingdom, at the end of a calendar year, a company's board decides whether the business has done well enough to pay shareholders a Dividend. A dividend is a part of the company's profits that is given to shareholders. In larger companies, it is common for an interim dividend to be paid at the half-year point. The dividend is calculated per share, so the more shares you own, the more money you get. Dividends attract income tax, but not National Insurance. Many company share schemes allow employee shareholders to reinvest dividends in further shares called Dividend Shares. A maximum of £1 500.00 in dividends can be reinvested in this way each year. If an employee holds these shares for three years, they pay no income tax on them. If not, the dividend used to pay for the shares becomes taxable. When paying dividends, the company must send a dividend voucher to the shareholder by post. This shows the amount of the dividend and the amount of tax credit. The tax credit shows the amount of tax paid by the company on the shareholder's behalf. Dividends are paid after tax has been deducted at the basic rate. If you pay a higher rate of tax, you may be liable to pay additional tax on your dividend. Companies can pay dividends electronically if a shareholder agrees to it. Companies no longer need to send a dividend voucher in such cases. Dividend is a share of profits paid to a stockholder. Dividend is an arbitrary payment that companies make to their shareholders based on the Company's after-tax earnings. Companies, such as tech companies, often pay no dividends because they re-invest their profits back into the company to fuel further growth. Generally only profitable and cash-rich companies pay dividends. Dividend payouts are approved by a company's Board of Directors

and are declared on a per-share basis (e.g., Company X has declared a dividend of CAD0.08 per share). In some countries (e.g., Canada), dividends may be taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income. Distribution of part of a company's net profit to shareholders. Usually expressed as a number of cents per share. Portion of a corporation's net earnings that is distributed to shareholders, in proportion to the number of shares owned, as their share of profits. Dividends are payable only when declared by the board of directors, and are usually distributed at regular intervals, whether quarterly, semiannually or annually. A payment made to company shareholders from current or previously retained profits. See also Dividend And Interest Matrix. A share in the profits of a corporation or limited company or cooperative. The rate of dividend is determined at the General Meeting upon the proposal of the Board of Directors. Distributions to the owners of participation certificates and dividend-right certificates are also called Dividends. Dividends can take the form of a Cash Dividends (payment in cash), Stock Dividends (allocation of new shares of the corporation) and Dividends In Kind (distribution of tangible assets). That part of a company's profits after tax which is distributed to shareholders, usually expressed in pence per share. Dividend is the payment designated by the board of directors to be distributed pro rata among the shares outstanding. For preferred shares, the dividend is usually a fixed amount. For common shares, the dividend varies with the fortunes of the company and the amount of cash on hand, and may be omitted if business is poor or if the directors determine to withhold earnings to invest in plants and equipment. Sometimes a company will pay a dividend out of past earnings even if it is not currently operating at a profit. The return of shares held in a company. In the case of preference shares it is a fixed rate shown in the title of the shares, e.g., 8% preference shares. Usually calculated on paid up value of a share. Dividends are distributions of earnings to owners. For a dividend to be declared, the board of directors must take formal action to designate the medium of payment, the dividend rate, the shareholder record date and date of payment. Although dividends are usually declared and paid in either cash or stock, occasionally they are used to distribute real or personal property. This latter transaction is a 'dividend-in-kind'. A Dividend is a distribution by a corporation to its stockholders on a pro rata basis. A Dividend is a portion of a corporation's after-tax earnings that are distributed to its shareholders. typically on a quarterly basis. Dividends are often paid in cash, but they can also be paid in other ways, such as in the form of company stock. While dividends put money in the pockets of a company's shareholders, they are not without their disadvantages. Dividend is a distribution of a corporation's earnings to its shareholders. Dividend is a portion of a a joint-stock company's distributable profit paid out to shareholders on to each share. Dividends are expressed either as a percentage of the share's par value or in currency units per share. Dividend distribution is resolved by the general (shareholders') meeting. In Germany, dividends are paid annually, while in the USA and other countries it is common for quarterly dividend payouts to be made (quarterly dividend). Dividend is a cash bonus or other distribution made by a company to its shareholders and applicable to every share that they hold in relation to that company. Spread bets in relation to individual equities do not qualify for dividends. Dividend is:- (1) a distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors, to a class of its shareholders. The dividend is most often quoted in terms of the dollar amount each share receives (dividends per share). It can also be quoted in terms of a percent of the current market price, referred to as Dividend Yield. Also referred to as Dividend Per Share (DPS). Dividends may be in the form of cash, stock or property. Most secure and stable companies offer dividends to their stockholders. Their share prices might not move much, but the dividend attempts to make up for this. High-growth companies rarely offer dividends because all of their profits are reinvested to help sustain higher-than-average growth. (2) Mandatory distributions of income and realized capital gains made to mutual fund investors. Mutual funds pay out interest and dividend income received from their portfolio holdings as dividends to fund shareholders. In addition, realized capital gains from the portfolio's trading activities are generally paid out (capital gains distribution) as a year-end dividend. Dividend this Profit and Loss account entry is the total dividend paid or to be paid for the period. Profit distributed to the share holders for their investment in the company is called Dividend. Dividend is approved by the share holders in the annual general meeting at the recommendation of the directors. Dividend is paid out of profits. If, in any year, company could not make any profit. No dividend will be paid to share holders. Dividend is paid to registered share holders of the company. Registered share holders are those members of the company, who are enlisted in the register of share holders of the company. Dividend is a cash payment the company is expected to make to stockholders in the next 12 months. Dividend:- the payments made (normally once or twice a year) to shareholders of variable interest securities (e.g., ordinary shares) when the company concerned distributes some of its profits to shareholders. / и Дивиденды В Натуре (Dividends In Kind). Под Дивидендом, от Латинского слова Dividendum, означающее То, Что Надлежит Разделить, понимается доход, периодически (обычно ежегодно) выплачиваемый акционерами на каждую акцию из прибыли акционерного общества. В соответствии с Пунктом 1 Статьи 43 НК РФ Дивидендом признаётся любой доход, полученный акционером (участником) от организации при распределении прибыли, остающейся после налогообложения (в том числе в виде процентов по привилегированным акциям), по принадлежащим акционеру (участнику) акциям (долям) пропорционально долям акционеров (участников) в уставном (складочном) капитале этой организации. К дивидендам также относятся любые доходы, получаемые из источников за пределами Российской Федерации, относящиеся к дивидендам в соответствии с законодательством иностранных государств. Дивиденд, от Латинского слова Dividendus, означающее Подлежащий Разделу, – часть прибыли акционерного общества, ежегодно распределяемая между акционерами в соответствии с количеством (суммой) и видом акций, находящихся в их владении. Обычно дивиденд выражается в денежной сумме на акцию. Общая сумма чистой прибыли, подлежащая выплате в качестве дивиденда, устанавливается после уплаты налогов, отчислений в фонды расширения и модернизации производства, пополнения страховых и других резервов, выплаты процентов по облигациям и дополнительных вознаграждений директорам акционерного общества.

DIVIDEND AMOUNT = СУММА ДИВИДЕНДА (или ДИВИДЕНДНАЯ СУММА) – Dividend Amount:- the dividend shown as cents per share. For example, a figure of 19 represents AUD0.19 and a figure of 7.5 represents AUD0.075. Where the company is a foreign company that has announced its dividend in a foreign currency, the amount in this field is in Australian Dollar (AUD), converted as at the ex dividend date. Therefore actual amounts received may vary from this figure based on exchange rate movements. Sometimes the dividend amount is referred to as dividend rate in company announcements. Dividend Amount is the cash adjustment factor in a holding period return time period used to calculate returns. It is an adjusted summation of all distribution cash amounts available in the distribution history with Ex-distribution dates after the previous period and up to and including the current period, adjusted to the basis at the end of the previous period. Dividend Amount can be divided into nonordinary and ordinary types. Nonordinary dividends include return of capital distributions. Ordinary dividends are excluded from capital appreciation returns calculations. To calculate an adjusted Dividend Amount in Period to its basis at the end of a date range, the following formula may be used with data items extracted through ts print:- Divamt in period adjusted to end of range = divamt / cumfacpr / facpr; where:- divamt – Dividend Amount in Period; cumfacpr – Cumulative Factor to Adjust Prices over a Date Range; and facpr – Factor to Adjust Price in Period. Thus, to calculate a total return using adjusted prices and dividends:- Total Return = (adjprc + (divamt / cumfacpr / facpr)) / prev adjprc – 1; where:- adjprc – Price Adjusted, End of Period; prev adjprc – Price Adjusted, End of Previous Period.

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST MATRIX = ДИВИДЕНДНАЯ И ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ МАТРИЦА (или МАТРИЦА ДИВИДЕНДОВ И ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – The Dividend and Interest Matrix (DIM) represents property income flows related to holdings of financial transactions.

DIVIDEND CERTIFICATE = ДИВИДЕНДНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ДИВИДЕНД, или ДИВИДЕНДНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ, или СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ДИВИДЕНД) – Dividend Certificate:- also known as Dividend Coupon, it

entitles the holder to payment of the annual dividend. A coupon sheet containing 10 to 20 coupons is attached to the physical share certificate. A coupon is detached from the sheet on the due date and redeemed as a dividend. / в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату и .

DIVIDEND COUPON = ДИВИДЕНДНЫЙ КУПОН (или КУПОН НА ДИВИДЕНД) – Dividend Coupon:- securitized claim to a share in the profit or dividend. Dividends coupons may be attached to regular shares, dividend-right certificates or participation certificates. Not customary in the United States. The opposite of Fixed-Interest Securities. / Дивидендный Купон – купон (отрезной талон) ценной бумаги, при предъявлении которого выплачиваются дивиденды по итогам года, указанного на купоне.

DIVIDEND COVER = ДИВИДЕНДНОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ПОКРЫТИЕ ДИВИДЕНДА) – Dividend Cover:- the number of times that the dividend payments are covered by earnings for the relevant period. Defined as the earnings per share divided by the dividend per share. It is the inverse of the payout ratio. Care needs to be taken that the tax treatment of the earnings and dividend figures are consistent.

DIVIDEND COVER RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ДИВИДЕНДНОГО ПОКРЫТИЯ – Dividend Coverage Ratio essentially calculates the capacity of the firm to pay dividend. Generally, this ratio is calculated specifically for preference equity shareholders. Preference shareholders have right to receive dividends. The dividends of preference shares may be postponed but payment is compulsory and therefore they are considered as a fixed liability. Dividend coverage ratio is a ratio between earnings and dividend where earnings being the numerator and dividend amount is the denominator. The ratio is relevant for capital providers but especially important for preference shareholders. These shareholders have a preferred right to receive dividends over normal equity shareholders. The dividend payout to equity shareholders is at the discretion of the management but in case of preference shareholders, the dividend payout is a compulsory. The payout of dividend can be postponed but cannot be avoided. How to calculate Dividend Coverage Ratio (DCR)? The computation of DCR is very simple. We just need two elements to compute the ratio viz. net earnings and dividends. The formula used to calculate the DCR is as follows:- Dividend Coverage Ratio (DCR) = Net Earnings / Dividend. Net Earnings:- net earnings means the earnings left after all the expenses including the taxes. Why net earnings are used in the calculation of dividend coverage ratio? It is because the dividend is paid out of profits left out to the shareholders. Though preference dividend is a fixed liability but it is not charged to profits of the firm and considered as appropriation of profits. To add to it, there is no point taking profit before taxes because there is no tax shield available for this fixed liability. Out of the different types of shareholders, the preference shareholders get the preference over others and therefore get paid before any other equity holder receives dividend. Dividend:- the dividend here is the amount of dividend entitled to be received by preference shareholders. Difference between Dividend Coverage Ratio and Dividend Payout Ratio (DCR vs. DPR):- let us not confuse between the dividend payout ratio and dividend coverage ratio. The dividend payout ratio is the ratio of earnings which is distributed to equity shareholders. It is simply a ratio between total dividends declared by management divided by total available earnings for the equity shareholders. Interpretation of Dividend Coverage Ratio:- The formula of DCR provides an absolute value rather than a percentage. Ideally, if the ratio comes out to be greater than 1, it means that the earnings are sufficient enough to serve preference shareholders with their dividend. To evaluate the business or firm's ability to serve, the ratio should be as higher as possible. Keeping a cushion for uncertainties, the ratio above 2 can be considered good. From the view point of preference shareholders, on the lower side, the ratio of 1 may be sufficient but with a ratio of just 1, equity shareholders have no change to receive any dividend. So for equity shareholders to expect dividend, the ratio has to be much higher than 1. Dividend Cover Ratio is a ratio showing the number of times a company's dividend is covered by its net profit. Dividend Cover Ratio = Net Profit / Dividend Paid. A low dividend cover points to a company paying out most of their net profit, while a high cover suggests much of the profit is being retained.

DIVIDEND DATE = ДАТА ДИВИДЕНДА – Dividend Date is the date from which the right to dividends on a new issue of stock is computed. By extension, the dividend-right date is the date on which this right can be exercised. See also Interest Accrual Date.

DIVIDEND DISCOUNT MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ДИСКОНТИРОВАНИЯ ДИВИДЕНДОВ – Dividend Discount Model (DDM) is a procedure for valuing the price of a stock by using predicted dividends and discounting them back to present value. The idea is that if the value obtained from the DDM is higher than what the shares are currently trading at, then the stock is undervalued. Value Of Stock = Dividend Per Share / (Discount Rate – Dividend Growth Rate). This procedure has many variations, and it doesn't work for companies that don't pay out dividends. For example one variation is the supernormal dividend growth model which takes into account a period of high growth followed by a lower, constant growth period. The principal behind the model is the net present value of the cash flows. To get a growth number, one option is to take the return on equity (ROE) and multiply it by the retention ratio (which is 1-the payout ratio). Dividend Discount Model is a model for calculating the current value of a share which consists in discounting future dividends anticipated. The Dividend Discount Model (DDM) is a method of valuing a company based on the theory that a stock is worth the discounted sum of all of its future dividend payments. In other words, it is used to value stocks based on the net present value of the future dividends. The equation most widely used is called the Gordon Growth Model. It is named after Myron J. Gordon of the University of Toronto, who originally published it along with Eli Shapiro in 1956 and made reference to it in 1959; although the theoretical underpin was provided by John Burr Williams in his 1938 text 'The Theory of Investment Value'. The variables are:- P is the current stock price; g is the constant growth rate in perpetuity expected for the dividends; r is the constant cost of equity for that company; D_1 is the value of the next year's dividends. There is no reason to use a calculation of next year's dividend using the current dividend and the growth rate, when management commonly disclose the future year's dividend and websites post it. $P = D_1 / (r – g)$. The equation can also be understood to generate the value of a stock such that the sum of its dividend yield (income) plus its growth (capital gains) equals the investor's required total return. Consider the dividend growth rate as a proxy for the growth of earnings and by extension the stock price and capital gains. Consider the company's cost of equity capital as a proxy for the investor's required total return. Income + Capital Gain = Total Return; Dividend Yield + Growth = Cost Of Equity. Problems with the model:- (a) the presumption of a steady and perpetual growth rate less than the cost of capital may not be reasonable; (b) if the stock does not currently pay a dividend, like many growth stocks, more general versions of the discounted dividend model must be used to value the stock. One common technique is to assume that the Miller-Modigliani hypothesis of dividend irrelevance is true, and therefore replace the stocks's dividend D with E earnings per share. However, this requires the use of earnings growth rather than dividend growth, which might be different. (c) The stock price resulting from the Gordon model is hyper-sensitive to the growth rate g chosen. / Майрон Дьжей. Годэн (Myron J. Gordon). Дьжон Бё Вилъйэмз (John Burr Williams).

DIVIDEND/EARNINGS (%) = ДИВИДЕНД/ЗАРАБОТКИ (%) – Dividend/Earnings (%) is the dividend expressed as a percentage of earnings. Thus it measures the balance between the immediate rewards for stockholders and reinvestment for the future. Also known as Dividend Payout Ratio.

DIVIDEND IMPUTATION = НАЛОГОВЫЙ ВЫЧЕТ ДИВИДЕНДОВ – Dividend Imputation:- in Australia, the tax credits passed on to a shareholder who receives a franked dividend. Under provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act, imputation credits entitle investors to a rebate for tax already paid by an Australian company.

DIVIDEND INCOME = ДИВИДЕНДНЫЙ ДОХОД (или ДОХОД ПО ДИВИДЕНДАМ) – The main source of income from share investments is Dividend Income. This is a cash payment made to shareholders from a company's profits. Many Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed companies pay dividends twice each year, usually as a smaller 'interim' dividend and a larger 'final' dividend. Franked dividends can be a very tax-effective form of investment income. Dividend Income:- distribution of earnings to shareholders that may be in the form of cash, stock, or property. Mutual fund dividends are paid out of income, usually on a quarterly basis, from interest generated by a fund's investments. Also known as a Dividend Distribution. Dividend Income:- dividends paid to shareholders in a publicly-traded company or mutual fund. Various factors, notably how long one has held the shares and whether one reinvests the dividend, determine whether dividend income is taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, or not taxed until one sells the shares. Dividend income is also called Dividend Distribution. See also Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Dividend Income from investments in common or preferred stock is normally recognized as of the date of record (the date at which official ownership of shares is determined for the purpose of paying the dividend). Dividend income cannot be accrued in the absence of a dividend declaration by the small business's board of directors. This treatment applies to all dividends, including dividends on redeemable preferred stock or similar securities with some debt-like characteristics. / Дивидендный Доход обычно вычисляется путём деления дивидендов, приходящихся на одну акцию, на текущую цену акций, то есть согласно формуле:- Дивидендный Доход – Годичный Дивиденд На Акцию / Текущая Цена Акции. Тем не менее существуют расхождения относительно того, как вычисляются годичные дивиденды на акцию, что ведёт к разным оценкам дивидендного дохода для одних и тех же акций. Одни используют дивиденды, выплаченные за последний финансовый год, другие – дивиденды, выплаченные за последние четыре квартала, а некоторые используют ожидаемые дивиденды на акцию за следующий финансовый год. Если более высокие дивиденды делают акции более привлекательными вложениями, акции с более высоким дивидендным доходом должны создавать более высокую прибыль, чем акции с более низким дивидендным доходом. Дивидендный Доход – суммма годового дивиденда в процентном выражении от текущей цены акций.

DIVIDEND OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ДИВИДЕНД (или ДИВИДЕНДНЫЙ ОПЦИОН) – Dividend Option:- a dividend payment that carries an option to accept stock in place of cash.

DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ДИВИДЕНД ВЫПЛАТА – Dividend Payout Ratio:- latest fiscal year payout per share divided by the fiscal earnings per share, expressed as a percentage. The percentage indicates the percent of earnings per share paid out as a dividend. See also Dividend/Earnings (%).

DIVIDEND PER SHARE = ДИВИДЕНД НА АКЦИЮ – Dividend Per Share (DPS) is the sum of declared dividends for every ordinary share issued. Dividend per share (DPS) is the total dividends paid out over an entire year (including interim dividends but not including special dividends) divided by the number of outstanding ordinary shares issued. DPS can be calculated by using the following formula:- DPS = (D – SD) / S; where:- D – sum of dividends over a period (usually 1 year); SD – special, one time dividends; and S – shares outstanding for the period. Dividends per share are usually easily found on quote pages as the dividend paid in the most recent quarter which is then used to calculate the dividend yield. Dividends over the entire year (not including any special dividends) must be added together for a proper calculation of DPS, including interim dividends. Special dividends are dividends which are only expected to be issued once so are not included. The total number of ordinary shares outstanding is sometimes calculated using the weighted average over the reporting period. For example:- ABC company paid a total of USD237 000 in dividends over the last year of which there was a special one time dividend totalling USD59 250. ABC has 2 million shares outstanding so its DPS would be (USD237 000 – USD59 250) / 2 000 000 = USD0.088 9 per share. Dividends are a form of profit distribution to the shareholder. Having a growing dividend per share can be a sign that the company's management believes that the growth can be sustained. / Дивиденды На Акцию – отношение суммы дивидендов, выплаченных за последние 12 месяцев, к (средневзвешенному) количеству обыкновенных акций, находившихся в обращении в этот период.

DIVIDEND PER SHARE ADJUSTED = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД НА АКЦИЮ – Dividend Per Share Adjusted:- total dividend, in cents per share (DPS), for the year, adjusted by a dilution factor to take account of issues and reconstructions.

DIVIDEND PLAN = ДИВИДЕНДНЫЙ ПЛАН (или ПЛАН НА ДИВИДЕНДЫ) – Dividend Plan is any plan which gives holders of securities the opportunity to accept securities in place of dividend, distribution or interest payments (either partly or wholly). Also known as Distribution Plan, and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN = ПЛАН РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ДИВИДЕНДОВ – Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP):- an alternative to cash dividends, allowing shareholders to receive new shares instead of cash. These shares are often issued at a discount and no brokerage or stamp duty is paid. Dividend Reinvestment Plan is usually a plan whereby shareholders may elect to receive all or a portion of the dividend in shares instead of cash. You should refer to announcements by the company or contact the company to obtain further information regarding the rules and operation of the plan. Dividend Reinvestment Plan is a plan sponsored by an issuer that allows shareholders to buy the company's stock with their cash dividends. Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) is a plan offered by a corporation that allows investors to reinvest their cash dividends by purchasing additional shares or fractional shares on the dividend payment date. A DRIP is an excellent way to increase the value of your investment. Most DRIPs allow you to buy shares commission free and at a significant discount to the current share price. Most DRIPS don't allow reinvestments much lower than USD10. This term is sometimes abbreviated as DRP. A program offered by companies that allow investors to buy their stock directly from the company, without using a brokerage firm. Dividend Reinvestment Plan allows investors to use their dividends to purchase additional shares of stock in the company. Dividend Reinvestment Plan is a plan set up by corporations that allows their shareholders to automatically use their dividends to purchase additional shares of the company's stock or depositary receipts representing shares of the company's stock. Dividend Reinvestment plans vary from company to company, and may include such features as Optional Cash Payment (sending additional funds to purchase shares), partial investment (reinvesting a portion of the dividend and receiving cash for the balance) and safekeeping (depositing certificate shares with the agent). Many dividend reinvestment plans charge nominal fees for the purchase or sale of shares.

DIVIDEND–RIGHT CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРАВЕ НА ДИВИДЕНД (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПРАВЕ НА ДИВИДЕНД) – Dividend-Right Certificate:- equity paper which does not confer any ownership rights (no voting rights, for example) but grants the holder the right to participate in the profit and the liquidation proceeds, as well as the right to subscribe to new shares (in the case of a rights issue).

DIVIDEND ROLLOVER PLAN = ПЛАН ПЕРЕНОСА ДИВИДЕНДОВ – Dividend Rollover Plans are processes that involve the buying and selling securities that are shortly going to pay a dividend. When timed correctly, the dividend rollover plan can allow the investor to qualify for receiving a dividend from the investment, even though the stock has not been held for a long period. In order to make use of this type of plan, investors must pay close attention to the scheduling of both the record date and the ex-dividend date associated with the stock. When companies are preparing to issue dividends to investors, they establish what is known as a Record Date. This is simply the date set aside for calculating and issuing the dividends to qualified investors. As part of the preparation for this process, the

corporation advises NASDAQ® of the record date through what is known as a Dividend Notification. The market in turn uses information about record dates to schedule ex-dividend dates. The scheduling of the ex-dividend date is very important to investors who are currently engaged in transactions related to the stock offering. In order to qualify for participation in the issuance of dividends, the investor must own the stock before the arrival of the ex-dividend date. As added incentive, any pending transactions not completed before the arrival of the ex-dividend date are subject to a reduction in the value of the shares. In order to maximize the return on stock issues that will shortly issue dividends, the investor wants to be sure to complete the purchase of the related shares before the ex-dividend date arrives. Ownership of the shares as of the ex-dividend date qualifies the investor for the dividend payments that will begin issuing on the record date. However, the dividend rollover plan requires one more step to be complete. When the ex-dividend date arrives, the investor will sell the shares at some point during that trading day. That effectively allows the investor to avoid incurring a great deal of reduction in the value of the stocks involved. By timing this combination of a buy and a sale just right, the investor can make a significant return without incurring much in the way of a loss, resulting in a net profit from the use of the dividend rollover plan. Sometimes referred to as a Dividend Capture Strategy, the dividend rollover plan has the advantage of providing excellent potential for making money while carrying a relatively low degree of risk. However, market analysts that do not consider a dividend rollover plan sometimes note that the actual return may not be as significant as envisioned, since the market is likely to anticipate the reduction in value that comes along with any dividend pay out. Dividend Rollover Plan is a method of buying and selling stocks around their ex-dividend date so as to collect the dividend and-hopefully-make a small profit on the trade. Dividend Rollover Plan is an investment strategy in which a dividend-paying stock is purchased right before the ex-dividend date, which gives the purchaser the right to the divided, with the position being sold off shortly after the ex-dividend date. The sole intention of this practice is to reap the value of the dividends while breaking even on the shares. Ideally, this strategy is designed to maximize short-term return on shares while minimizing risk. Also known as Dividend Capture Strategy. For example, suppose that XYZ Corp. announces that it will distribute a dividend of USD2.00/share and that the ex-dividend date will be on March 16. Joe can attempt a dividend rollover plan by buying the XYZ Corp. stock on March 15 (or any other day before the March 16) and then selling the shares on March 16 to regain most of the purchase value of the shares. Ideally Joe should profit by USD2.00/share (the dividend's value). Proponents of dividend rollover planning argue that immediate returns on investments are made while reducing risk. However, opponents of the strategy believe that the expected dividend value is already incorporated into the stock before the ex-dividend date because the market anticipates the dividend payout. Dividend Rollover Plan is a method of buying and selling stocks around their ex-dividend dates so as to collect the dividend and make a small profit on the trade. This entails buying shares about two weeks before a stock goes ex-dividend. After the ex-dividend date the price will drop by the amount of the dividend, then work its way back up to the earlier price. By selling slightly above the purchase price, the investor can cover brokerage costs, collect the dividend, and realize a small capital gain in three or four weeks. Also known as Dividend Capture. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Экс.Уай.Зэд. Корп. (XYZ Corp.).

DIVIDENDS IN ARREARS = ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ (или ДЕПОНИРОВАННЫЕ) ДИВИДЕНДЫ (или ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ ПО ДИВИДЕНДАМ) – Dividends In Arrears are the dividends on cumulative preference shares that have not been declared each period in accordance with the terms of their issue. See also Cumulative Preference Dividends.

DIVIDENDS RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE = ДИВИДЕНДЫ ПОЛУЧАЕМЫЕ/ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЕ – Dividends Receivable/Payable:- Dividends Receivable on corporate shares arise from the recording of dividends when the dividends are declared, rather than when the dividends are paid. Dividends Payable are distribution of earnings to shareholders prorated by the class of security and paid in the shape of money, stock, scrip, or, rarely, company products or property. The amount is decided by the Board of Directors and is usually paid quarterly. Mutual fund dividends are paid out of income, usually on a quarterly basis from the fund's investments.

DIVIDEND TYPE = ТИП ДИВИДЕНДА – Dividend Type:- all dividends are classified by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) as either interim or final. The last dividend in the company's financial year is classified as final and all others are classified as interim. Some dividends may also be classified as 'Special' in accordance with the advice given by the company about the dividend. Ordinarily the term 'Special' is used to indicate that the dividend is not one that is paid regularly each year but the term may be used differently by different companies. Each company may have its own policies on classifying dividend type and it is emphasised that ASX's classification is an independent one carried out for the purposes of allowing its systems to correctly calculate certain ratios. You should refer to announcements by the company or contact the company for more information on dividend type.

DIVIDEND YIELD = ДИВИДЕНДНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ДИВИДЕНДАМ) – Dividend Yield:- the annual dividend shown as a percentage of the last sale price for the shares. A simplified rate of return on an investment. An indication of the income generated by a share of stock. Dividend Yield is calculated as:- Annualized Dividends Per Share/Price Per Share. Dividend Yield is a return on an investment in shares, expressed as a percentage of the share price. Dividend yield is an important indicator for measuring the profitability of an equity investment. Dividend Yield is the Dividend expressed as a percentage of Market Capitalization. Also called Yield. A term Dividend Yield normally refers to ordinary shares/equities and is the level of dividend currently paid per share in a year divided by the price of one share. If the company currently pays 6p in dividend (for each share) and the price of one share is 100p then the dividend yield is 6% pa. Dividend Yield is the running yield (dividend divided by share price) on an equity. / Дивидендная Доходность или Доходность По Дивидендам – ежегодный дивиденд, указанный в форме процента цены последней продажи данных акций. Упрощённая ставка отдачи на вложения (или инвестиции).

DIVIDER = ДЕЛИТЕЛЬ – Divider is a vertically mounted partition in a compartment on board. / Вертикально установленная переборка в отсеке на палубе.

DIVING SUIT = ВОДОЛАЗНЫЙ КОСТЮМ (или КОСТЮМ ДЛЯ ПОДВОДНОГО ПЛАВАНИЯ, или ГИДРОКОСТЮМ) – Diving Suit is a waterproof suit with a removable helmet worn by a diver who is supplied with air pumped through a tube.

DIVISION = ОТДЕЛ – Division or Divisio is a major taxonomic grouping and primary division of a Kingdom, as in Kingdom Plantae, ranking above Class in size. See also Class, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). В ботанике под Отделом (Division или Divisio) понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике Растений. В Отдел (иногда сначала в Подотдел) объединяют:- близкие по происхождению Классы. Например, Классы Двудольных и Однодольных образуют Отдел Цветковых. Всего в систематике Растений выделяют от 14 до 20 Отделов. В систематике Животных Отделу соответствует Отряд (Тип). Отдел (Divisio), (1) в систематике Растений – высшая по рангу таксономическая категория из принятых для Царства Растений; (2) в систематике Животных – таксономическая категория, иногда применяемая при построении системы высших таксонов – Типов; в число таксонов, принятых Международным Кодексом Зоологической Номенклатуры, не входит; (3) в зоогеографии термином Отдел обозначают неарктическую (Новый Свет – Неарктический Отдел) и палеарктическую (Старый Свет – Палеарктический Отдел) части Голарктической зоогеографической области; (4) в анатомии и морфологии термин Отдел применяется для обозначения участков тела или его частей (передний, или краниальный, задний, или каудальный, туловищный, шейный и тому подобный

Отдел). В биологии под Отрядом (Phylum) понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике Животных. В Отряд (иногда сначала в Подотряд) объединяют родственные Семейства. Например, Семейства Енотовые, Кошачьи, Куньи, Псовые и другие образуют Отряд Хищных. Близкие Отряды составляют Класс, иногда сначала Надотряд. В систематике Растений Отряду соответствует Порядок (Order).

DIVISION = ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Division:- carriers' practice of dividing revenue received from through rates where joint hauls are involved. This is usually according to agreed formulae. / , от Французского слова Division, означающее Разделение, понимается .

DIVISIONAL APPLICATION = ВЫДЕЛЕННАЯ ЗАЯВКА – Divisional Application is a later application for an independent or distinct invention disclosing and claiming (only a portion of and) only subject matter disclosed in the earlier or parent application. / Выделенная Заявка:- из другой заявки, содержавшей два или более предмета изобретения.

DIVISION OF LABOR = РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ТРУДА – Division Of Labor is the division of a complex production process into a number of simpler tasks, each one of which is undertaken by a different individual who typically (but not necessarily) specializes in one task (or a very few tasks) on a more or less permanent basis. The advantages of division of labor for enhancing human productivity were first extensively analyzed by Adam Smith in his 1776 classic The Wealth of Nations, where he coined the phrase. Whereas Smith's famous analysis of the pin factory emphasized improvements in technical efficiency (the time and physical movement saved by workers no longer having to switch from one operation and set of tools to another), it also took note of the improvements in allocational efficiency made possible by developing and then taking advantage of workers' differing skills and talents according to the (at that time not yet named) principle of comparative advantage. In the broadest sense, the extension of the division of labor is the fundamental feature of a modern or developed economy, in which gigantic increases in the volume and variety of production have been attained – but at the cost of massively increasing economic interdependence within larger and larger populations spread over larger and larger geographical areas. In such a complex society, instead of each individual or family attempting to produce all or most of what it consumes, the individual specializes in producing only a few kinds of good or service (or perhaps only small components of a single good or service) and then acquires all other desired goods or services from the production of other specialists by means of mutual exchange (or, in non-market economies, perhaps through coercive or customary transfer). It is worth noting that, while economists tend to emphasize the immense production- and efficiency-enhancing effects of a complex, geographically extensive, and highly specialized division of labor and the markedly higher average standard of living it makes possible, anthropologists, sociologists, and social-psychologists (as well as many philosophers, artists and social theorists) tend to focus more on other presumed non-economic side-effects of greater social differentiation that they typically view in a much more negative light – such as the development of a diminished sense of wholeness or personal authorship that may result in lessened emotional satisfaction from one's work; greater difficulties in generating agreement on moral principles and a sense of social solidarity or 'belongingness' when the far-flung members of society live their lives in such varied ways and develop such diverse interests; the insecurity of the individual's social status when people are no longer assigned their place in society but must continually compete with others to retain or improve their own social positions; the loss of the sense of community mastery over one's fate that comes with dependence upon distant and unknown people for the provision of most of one's vital necessities, and so on. Analyzing and critiquing the many consequences of an advanced and highly specialized division of labor is among the central themes in the works of such pioneer modern social theorists as Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Toennies, Henry Maine, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim, to mention only a few, and these same topics still remain central to much of contemporary social thought. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith). Жо-Жакь Русу (Jean-Jacques Rousseau), Кал Макс (Karl Marx), Фэрдинанд Тёнис (Ferdinand Tönnies), Хэнри Мэйн (Henry Maine), Макс Веба (Max Weber), и Эмиль Дюркэм (Émile Durkheim).

DIZ = XX – Diz:- the small tool that is used to help form and even top in wool combing. Traditionally a diz was made out of carved horn. You can also make (or buy) very nice ones out of wood. A cheap, none-classy alternative is to trim a piece of plastic and punch or drill a hole in the middle of it. I've seen this done with the bottom corners of a plastic milk jug or a crescent cut from a section of PVC pipe. As always, if it involves worsted spinning, please see 'Hand Woolcombing and Spinning' by Peter Teal. Diz is generally a concave device with a small hole in it used while preparing fibers. It can be used as part of the combing or carding process. It is a pre-drafting aide. The end product is generally considered to be a sliver. / Питё Тил (Peter Teal).

DJ = DJIBOUTI

DJELLABA = ДЖЕЛЛАБА – Djellaba is a long loose garment with full sleeves and a hood.

DJF = DJIBOUTIAN FRANC

DJIA INDEX = THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE INDEX

DJTA INDEX = THE DOW JONES TRANSPORTATION AVERAGE INDEX

DJUA INDEX = THE DOW JONES UTILITY AVERAGE INDEX

DJ–UBSCI = THE DOW JONES–UBS COMMODITY INDEX^{SM}

DK = DENMARK

DK = DON'T KNOWN

DKK = DANISH KRONE

DL = DISTRIBUTION LICENSE

DLA = DISEASED LEAF AREA

DM = DOMINICA

DM = DRY MATTER

DMI = DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT INDICATOR

DMI = DRY MATTER INTAKE

DMM = DIVISIONAL MERCHANDISING MANAGER

DMP = DATA MANAGEMET PLAN

DMP = DEBT MANAGEMENT PLAN

DMP = DEBT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

DMP = DIRECT MATERIAL PRODUCTIVITY

DMP = DRY MATTER PRODUCTION

DMRT = DUNCAN'S MULTIPLE RANGE TEST

DMS = DRY MATTER SOLUBLES

DMT = DESTINATION MOTOR TERMINAL

DMT = DIMETHYL TEREPHTHALATE

DN = DEBIT NOTE

DNA = DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

DNA AMPLIFICATION FINGERPRINTING = ФИНГЕРПРИНТИНГ АМПЛИФИКАЦИИ ДНК – DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF) is a method of general DNA amplification (cf., Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)) using a single primer of between 5 and 20 nucleotides in length (8-mers are optimal). / Фингерпринтинг – метод отпечатков пальцев.

DNA CLONING = КЛОНИРОВАНИЕ ДНК – DNA Cloning is an amplification of specific sequences of DNA utilizing biological vectors. / Клонирование ДНК – амплификация .

DNA POLYMERASE = ПОЛИМЕРАЗА ДНК (ДНК–ПОЛИМЕРАЗА) – DNA Polymerase is an enzyme that catalyzes the polymerization of successive nucleotides during replication of DNA.

DNA POLYMORPHISM = ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ ДНК – DNA Polymorphism is a difference in DNA sequence among individuals or lines that permits genetic linkage analysis or DNA marker-aided selection. / Под Полиморфизмом, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается:- (1) в биологии наличие в пределах одного вида резко различающихся по облику особей (например, у пчёл – матка, трутни, рабочие пчёлы). Частный случай полиморфизма – половой диморфизм. (2) Свойство некоторых веществ существовать в нескольких кристаллических состояниях (модификациях) с разной структурой. Пример полиморфизма – алмаз и графит.

DNR ORDER = DO NOT REDUCE ORDER

DNS = DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM

DNS = DOMAIN NAMING SERVICE

D/O = DELIVERY ORDER

DO = DESIGNATED OFFICE

DO = DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOA = DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DOA&E = DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION

DOASL = DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SRI LANKA

DOBBY = КАРЕТКА – Dobby is a mechanical attachment on a loom. A dobby controls the harnesses to permit the weaving of geometric figures.

DOBBY = КАРЕТОЧНОЕ – (1) Dobby is a general term for a fabric woven on a special dobby loom, which allows the weaving of small, geometric figures. A dobby weave can often be distinguished from a plain weave by the patterns are beyond the range of simple looms. Dobby is a fabric woven on a dobby loom. A Dobby fabric is one with small geometric figures incorporated into the weave, and is made with a dobby attachment on the loom. Less elaborate than a Jacquard attachment, which also produces geometric designs, the dobby is used to produce geometric designs such as those found in pique fabrics. (2) A loom equipped with a dobby. Dobby is a fabric made with a dobby, namely a loom with an attachment for weaving small figures. / Жакяр (Jacquard). ткацкий станок с кареткой или кареточный ткацкий станок (dobby loom). Кареточная Ткань – ткань, выработанная с помощью каретки, с ткацким рисунком, выполняемым только на каретке. Под Кареткой, от Итальянского слова Carretta, означающее Тележка, понимается узел машины или механизма, передвигающийся по направляющим или (и) вращающийся в подшипниках. Каретки имеются в металлорежущих станках (опорная часть суппорта), ткацких станках (часть зевообразовательного механизма), пишущих машинах.

DOBBY MISTAKE = ОШИБКА КАРЕТКИ – Dobby Mistake:- defects like shaft hold, design cut, wrong color selection that is related to dobby, called Dobby Mistake. Weaving defect. Dobby Mistake:- improper punch card, faulty jack and needle broken harness or faulty lifting of ends:- (i) working of heald shafts; (ii) condition of dobby card according to weft pattern provided to piece ticket (total information, i.e. details of the yarn, weave and specification etc); (iii) condition of dobby traction elements; (iv) pattern in dobby card according to weft pattern provided in piece ticket; and (v) dobby card cylinder setting. / Порок или дефект.

DOBBY WEAVE = КАРЕТОЧНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Dobby Weave is a patterned fabric like Jacquard weave but the patterns are smaller. It produces an allover figured fabrics. The figures are bird's eye, small diamonds with a dot at the center, or smaller geometric patterns. The construction of the weave is very complex and the design is repeated frequently. Dobby weave is created on dobby machines. The machine selectively raises some warp threads and selectively depresses others with the help of a dobby card. Dobbies vary in weight or compactness. It ranges from very fine to coarse and fluffy yarns. The standard dobbies are generally flat and relatively fine or sheer. Uses of Dobby Weave:- (i) a good example of dobby weave is stripes or waffle cloth but the designs need to be straight vertically or horizontally; and (ii) heavyweight dobby fabrics are used as home furnishings and for heavy apparel. Dobby Weave is a decorative weave, characterized by small figures, usually geometric, that are woven into the fabric structure. Dobbies may be of any weight or compactness, with yarns ranging from very fine to coarse and fluffy. Standard dobby fabrics are usually flat and relatively fine or sheer. However, some heavyweight dobby fabrics are available for home furnishings and for heavy apparel. See also Weave. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Мелкоузорчатое переплетение.

DOC = DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DOCK = ДОК – (1) Dock is:- (1) the area of water between two piers or alongside a pier that receives a ship for loading, unloading, or repairs; (2) a pier; a wharf; (3) a group of piers on a commercial waterfront that serve as a general landing area for ships or boats. Often used in the plural. (4) A platform at which trucks or trains load or unload cargo. Dock:- where vessel positions itself to

load/unload. Dock is an artificially enclosed basin into which vessels are brought for inspection and repair. Originally, docks were used for many purposes:- as dry basins, isolated from the water by dikes or other means, they served as a place for building and repairing ships (dry docks); as wet basins, open to the water, they provided berthing space for ships in the normal course of traffic and cargo transfer. The latter function was later rendered by another group of structures especially designed for that purpose and given different designations such as quay wall, pier, and wharf. The term Dock is still often used in a generic sense to indicate all waterfront docking facilities, either dry basin or berthing structures. Docks used as berthing structures include quay walls, wharves, piers, and floating pontoon docks. Perhaps the oldest and most common waterfront facility for vessels, the quay wall is simply a retaining wall along the shore topped with a deck or platform, serving both as a barrier to protect the shore and as a staging area for cargo and passengers. Usually earth is placed behind the wall in order to build up the deck to the needed height above the prevailing high water level. In addition, it may be necessary to do some dredging in front of the wall to obtain the required water depth. Portland cement, either poured in place or used as precast blocks, has supplanted stone as the leading quay-wall material. The entire system also may be built of timber or of concrete framing, with concrete or sheet steel piling used as retaining walls. At locations where the conformation of the shore and depth of water do not favour economical construction of a quay wall, a wharf, consisting of a trestle-mounted rectangular platform running parallel to the shoreline, and with a connecting passageway to the shore, may be constructed. Normally only the front or seaward side of a wharf is used for berthing, because the water depth and accessibility on the other three sides may not be suitable for many vessels. Because quay walls occupy valuable waterfront space, docking cost at a quay wall is high. A more economical expedient is the pier, which in its simplest form is merely a platform extending over the water, usually at right angles to the shoreline. Vessels can be moored to the pier, which serves as a transfer platform for cargo and passengers. A pier is composed of two main parts:- the deck and its supporting system. The deck is usually built of reinforced concrete, though timber may be used. The supporting system is an assembly of beams, girders, and bearing piles, framed together to form a series of bents or trestles. The framing material may be wood, concrete, steel, or a combination of these. In some piers with concrete framing, the deck and walls are cast together to form an enclosed cellular structure. The buoyancy of such a structure greatly reduces the load on the foundations, and the interior space can be utilized for storage. Floating pontoon docks, of which few have been built, rise and fall with the water level. One such dock floats up or down guided by walls of sheet-steel piling driven to bedrock, which serves to anchor or moor the whole assemblage. Access to shore is provided by a trestle hinged at the shore end and resting freely on the pontoon at the other end. For ships, a cargo handling area parallel to the shoreline where a vessel normally ties up. The term Dock has a number of meanings. It is an artificially enclosed basin into which vessels are brought for inspection and repair. A dock is a place, usually man-made area of enclosed water, where ships are loaded, unloaded or repaired. Originally, it denotes an area of water that can accommodate a ship and can be closed off by locks to allow regulation of the water level. It also means a space between two wharves or piers for the mooring of ships, i.e. a Dock Basin. Often it can be interchanged with the terms wharf or pier. In US it often indicates a small landing pier for accommodating boats in a river or lake creek. / Под Доком, от Голландского слова Dok, понимается сооружение (камера) для извлечения судов из воды, осмотра и ремонта их подводной части (докование) либо для постройки судов. Различают наливные, плавучие и сухие доки. Камера наливного дока имеет канал для ввода судов и площадки с опорами для их установки, расположенные выше обычного уровня воды. В наливном доке судно садится на опоры при откачке из дока воды. Плавучий док состоит из плоского прямоугольного понтона, на палубе которого размещены опоры для судов, и одной-двух продольных башен. Плавучий док при установке судна притопляется. Сухой док представляет собой водонепроницаемую камеру, закрываемую в головной части (со стороны акватории) шлюзом с затвором. При постановке в сухой док судно вводят в камеру, закрывают затвор, осушают камеру, и судно садится на опоры. Все доки оборудуют механизмами и устройствами для ввода и установки судов на опоры, насосами для перекачки воды, передвижными кранами, устройствами для подачи электрической энергии, пара, воды, сжатого воздуха и тому подобным при ремонтных или строительных работах. (2) Под доком понимается искусственный портовый бассейн с затвором для стоянки судов под погрузкой-разгрузкой в местах больших приливно-отливных колебаний уровня моря. (3) Комплекс сооружений (платформы, стеллажи, стремянки и другие) для технического обслуживания и ремонта летательных аппаратов. Различают стационарные доки, размещаемые в ангарах, и подвижные доки, используемые на открытых стоянках летательных аппаратов.

(2) Dock is a warehouse door with an extending platform where trailers are loaded and unloaded. For land transportation, Dock is a loading or unloading platform at an industrial location or carrier terminal. / Для наземной транспортировки, погрузочная или разгрузочная платформа на промышленном объекте или терминале перевозчика.

DOCKAGE = ДОКЕДЖ (или ЛЕГКО ОТДЕЛЯЕМЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ) – (1) Dockage is material that must be removed from grain by the use of approved cleaning equipment so that the grain can be assigned a grade. Once it has been removed from the grain, dockage is called Screenings. / Высевки (Screenings).

(2) Dockage is defined under the Canada Grain Act as 'any material intermixed with a parcel of grain, other than kernels of grain of a standard of quality fixed by or under this Act for a grade of that grain, that must and can be separated from the parcel of grain before that grade can be assigned to the grain'. In the United States, Dockage is all matter other than Wheat that can be removed from the original sample by use of an approved device according to procedures prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. Also, underdeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of Wheat kernels removed in properly separating the material other than Wheat and that cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. / иной, нежели ядра зерна по стандарту качества . тщательным перепросевом или повторной очисткой.

(3) In Canola industry of the United States, Dockage is all matter other than Canola that can be removed from the original sample by use of an approved device according to procedures prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. Also, underdeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of Canola kernels that cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. Machine separated dockage is added to conspicuous admixture in the computation of total dockage. / и малые элементы зерновки кэнолы . тщательным перепросевом или повторной очисткой.

DOCK BUMPERS = ДОКОВЫЙ КРАНЕЦ (или ДОКОВЫЕ БАМПЕРЫ) – Dock Bumpers are the cushioning devices (rubber, plastic, wood, etc) mounted at the extreme rear of a chassis or trailer to take the impact when it backs into a loading dock or platform (road cargo). / Под Кранцем, от Голландского слова Krans, понимается приспособление для смягчения ударов судна о причал или борт другого судна. Судовые кранцы вывешивают за борт перед швартовкой или закрепляют на борту в местах, наиболее подверженных ударам. Причалы часто оборудуются постоянными кранцами. Изготавливают кранец из податливых материалов (дерева, резины), плетёными из растительных тросов или надувными (пневматическими). Для швартовки судов в открытом море наиболее удобны резинотканевые пневматические кранцы. На речных судах в слаборазвитых странах можно встретить кранец в виде деревянного бруса, старой автомобильной покрышки и прочего. Под Кранцем, от Голландского слова Krans, понимается приспособление для смягчения ударов бортов судна о причал или о другое судно. Кранцы вывешиваются за борт перед подачей швартовов. Изготовляют кранец из дерева, резины, плетёными из растительных тросов или надувными.

DOCKET = ВНОСИТЬ В РЕГЛАМЕНТ – Docket:- present a rate proposal to a conference meeting for adoption as a conference group rate. / Вносить предложение о ставке на встрече конференции для адаптации в качестве конференционной групповой ставки.

DOCKET = ДОСЬЕ (или КРАТКОЕ ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТА) – Docket is a list of cases (applications) awaiting office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) actions.

DOCK FACE = ЛИЦО ДОКА – Dock Face:- outer wall of dock door.

DOCK LEVELER = УРАВНИТЕЛЬ ДОКА (или ДОКОВЫЙ УРАВНИТЕЛЬ) – Dock Leveler:- a plate at the dock door entrance that raised and lowered either manually or hydraulically to accommodate trailer floor heights. / табличка на . Уравнитель Дока – приспособление для дифферентовки плавучего дока. Доклевелер, или Уравнительная Платформа, представляет собой связующее звено между платформой грузовика и складом для проезда погрузчика внутрь грузовика. Главным назначением доклевелера является преодоление разницы высот между грузовиком и погрузочной платформой.

DOCK LIGHT = ДОКОВЫЙ СВЕТ – Dock Light is a light used to illuminate the inside of a trailer in order to aid in the loading and unloading processes.

DOCK PLATE = ДОКОВАЯ ТАБЛИЧКА – Dock Plate is a moveable metal plate that is placed between the warehouse dock door and a trailer or railcar and makes it easier/smoother to access a trailer or railcar with a forklift or similar equipment. / табличка.

DOCK RECEIPT = ДОКОВАЯ РАСПИСКА – Dock Receipt is a receipt given for a shipment received or delivered at a pier or dock. When delivery of a foreign shipment is completed, the dock receipt is exchanged for a bill of lading with the transportation line. A dock receipt is used to transfer accountability when the export item is moved by the domestic carrier to the port of embarkation and left with the international carrier for export. Document issued by a shipping line acknowledging receipt of goods for shipment. Dock Receipt is a form used to acknowledge receipt of cargo and often serves as basis for preparation of the ocean bill of lading. When delivery of a foreign shipment is completed, the dock receipt is surrendered to the transportation line and a bill of lading is issued.

DOCTOR BLADE = ЛЕЗВИЕ РАКЛИ (или ЛЕЗВИЕ СКРЕБЛА) – Doctor Blade is a metal knife that cleans or scrapes the excess dye from engraved printing rollers, leaving dye paste only in the valleys of engraved areas. Also used to describe other blades that are used to apply materials evenly to rollers or fabrics. / Doctor = Ракля на печатной машине или Ракля клеепромазочной машины; Скребло – чистильный нож.

DOCTOR BLADE STREAK = ЗАТАСК ОТ ЛЕЗВИЯ РАКЛИ (или ПОЛОСКА ОТ ЛЕЗВИЯ РАКЛИ, или ЧЕРТА ОТ ЛЕЗВИЯ СКРЕБЛА) – Defect Name:- Doctor Blade Streak. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Doctor Blade Streak:- This is the result of a bent or damaged doctor blade not cleaning properly, allowing color to escape. Severity:- Major. Doctor Blade Streak; doctor streak:- on a fabric, a length ways streak of excess color or excess coating. Note:- this defect is caused by a damaged or incorrectly set doctor. / Затаск от печати, не более 2 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Полоса, Образованная Зазубриной Текстильного Ножа; Полоса, Образованная Текстильным Ножом (doctor blade streak; doctor streak):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; разноотеночные полосы по длине и ширине полотна, отличающиеся линейной плотностью нитей, натяжением. Примечание:- этот порок вызван повреждённым или неправильным текстильным ножом.

DOCTOR STREAK = ПОЛОСА ОТ РАКЛИ (или ЗАТАСК ОТ СКРЕБЛА) – Doctor Streak is a defect in printed fabrics consisting of a wavy white or colored streak in the warp direction. It is caused by a damaged or improperly set doctor blade on the printing machine. Doctor Streak:- in printed cloth, a wavy white or colored streak in the warp direction of printed cloth caused by a defective doctor blade. Doctor Streaks are the streaks on printed cloth caused by some damage or deficient operation of the doctor blade, which is a metal scraper on a print machine supposed to remove excess color from the engraved print roll before it contacts the cloth. / Streak = Затаск – порок печатного товара в виде параллельных цветных полос.

DOCTOR TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА СЕРНИСТОСТЬ (или ТЕСТ НА СЕРНОСТЬ) – Doctor Test is a qualitative method of detecting undesirable sulfur compounds in petroleum distillates; that is, determining whether an oil is sour or sweet. / качественный метод определения нежелательных .

DOCTRINE OF EQUIVALENTS = ДОКТРИНА ЭКВИВАЛЕНТОВ – In the US patent law, a Doctrine Of Equivalents is a judicially created theory for finding patent infringement when the accused process or product falls outside the literal scope of the patent claims. The essential objective inquiry is:- 'Does the accused product or process contain elements identical or equivalent to each claimed element of the patented invention'?.

DOCUMENTARY ACCEPTANCE CREDIT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ АКЦЕПТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ АКЦЕПТНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – Documentary Acceptance Credit is a credit used in foreign trade finance and granted primarly on the basis of a documentary credit. The importer's bank assumes liability for the acceptance and payment of the draft drawn by the exporter on his bank provided that all the conditions specified in the letter of credit are met. Acceptance credit used for import or export financing. Usually secured by an irrevocable documentary credit issued by the buyer's bank. See also Documentary Credit. / Акцептный кредит, используемый при финансировании привоза (или импорта) и вывоза (или экспорта). Обычно обеспечивается безотзывным документарным аккредитивом (кредитом), выставляемым банком покупателя. Смотрите также Документарный Аккредитив (Documentary Credit).

DOCUMENTARY COLLECTION = ДОКУМЕНТАРНОЕ ИНКАССО – As an exporter, Documentary Collection offers you far greater security than selling on open account, but not as much as a documentary credit. Credit, political and transfer risks, for instance, are not covered. You should therefore check before starting sales negotiations whether documentary collection is the right method of payment for you as an exporter. Having said that, documentary collection costs less and involves less time and effort for settlement. The advantages:- (i) straightforward, less expensive settlement process; (ii) payment is usually quicker than with open account; (iii) the documents and thus the goods can be released to the importer simultaneously on payment of the amount owed or acceptance of a draft; this applies where the goods are not addressed directly to the importer in the shipping document or the latter cannot redeem them without the shipping documents; and (iv) clear internationally recognized guidelines in the Uniform Rules for Collections (URC), ICC Publication no. 522. The disadvantages:- (i) payment is not guaranteed as credit, political and transfer risks are not covered; (ii) the payment date is unsure; and (iii) if the importer refuses to accept the documents or the draft on the due date, losses can be incurred. It may prove extremely costly or even impossible to find an alternative buyer or have the goods shipped back. As the exporter exposes himself to a certain risk by producing/shipping the goods or providing another service before receiving payment, we would only recommend documentary collections under following circumstances:- (i) there needs to be a relationship of trust between the exporter and the importer; (ii) there must be no doubt as to the importer's willingness and ability to pay; (iii) the importing country must

be politically, economically and legally stable; and (iv) international payment transactions with the importing country must not be hampered or threatened by currency controls or any other such restrictions. Please note:- the Bank's liability is limited to the forwarding and release of documents against payment, acceptance or promise of payment (letter of undertaking) by the importer. The Uniform Rules for Collections (URC) form the basis for the processing of documentary collections. They govern the essential rights and obligations of the parties to the agreement. The current URC 522 guidelines, published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris, France, have been in force since 1996-January-01 and are extremely well established internationally. Alongside the URC 522, local legislation governing documentary collections also remain important. Types of documentary collections:- (i) collection with acceptance:- release of documents only against payment; (ii) documents against acceptance; (iii) documents against a letter of undertaking; and (iv) documents against payment. The collection of a sum due from a buyer by a bank against delivery of certain documents. The basis for the execution of documentary collections is provided by the Uniform Rules For Collections (URC) drafted by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France. Documents Against Payment stipulate that the exporter ships goods to the importer without a letter of credit or another form of guaranteed payment. The importer must sign a sight draft before receiving the necessary documents to pick up the goods. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) are instructions given by a shipper to a bank stating that the documents transferring title to goods should be delivered to the buyer only upon the signing of a time draft. In this manner an exporter extends credit to the importer and agrees to accept payment at a readily determined future date. Documentary Collection means collection of:- (i) financial documents accompanied by commercial documents; and (ii) commercial documents not accompanied by financial documents. See also Clean Collection. Documentary Collection:- the bank, as entrusted by an exporter, collects payments from an importer through a foreign collecting bank upon presentation of the exporter's commercial and financial documents. Functions:- the product satisfies the needs of international trade settlement. Compared with remittance, the product provides more certainty of payment in two forms, i.e. documents against payment (D/P) and documents against acceptance (D/A). Features:- (i) Low Cost:- low banking fees, help reduce financial expenses and control the costs; (ii) Easy To Use:- simple procedures, easy to use as compared with L/Cs; and (iii) Lower Risk:- the importer can only take delivery of the goods after acceptance or payment, which helps reduce the risks for the exporter as compared with open account sales. Target Customers:- (i) exporters know the credit status of the importers and have sufficient funds for preparation and delivery of goods; and (ii) in the sellers' market, the exporters are advised to choose D/P and in the buyers' market where the importers are asking for financial facility, the exporters may choose D/A. Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; and (ii) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade. Required Documents:- (i) the following documents are required when applying for export collection:- the power of attorney for collection and the complete set of documents for documentary collection; and (ii) the following documents are required for first-time applications:- business license (original and duplicate copies), permit for operating import and export trade, authorization letter of legal representative. Process:- (i) the exporter submits relevant documents to the bank for collection after preparation and delivery of goods; (ii) the bank mails the documents for collection to the foreign collecting bank; (iii) the foreign collecting bank presents the received documents to the importer; and (iv) the importer makes the due payment to the bank of exporter via the collecting bank and the bank of exporter pays it to the exporter. Kind Reminder:- (i) in case that the importer refuses to make payment or acceptance, it would be better if you timely authorize the collecting bank to help you make arrangements for your goods; and (ii) exporter have actually extended the payment time of the importer under D/A, so exporter is advised to consider interest-related costs when determining price. Documentary Collection is a service provided by banks to sellers as a secure way of settling payments. The buyer is presented with commercial documents in exchange for payment of the countervalue ('cash against documents') or for signing a bill of exchange ('documents against acceptance'). Documentary collection ensures that goods are paid on delivery. / или тратты в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату, . Документарное Инкассо означает инкассо:- (i) финансовых документов, сопровождаемых коммерческими документами; и (ii) коммерческих документов, не сопровождаемых финансовыми документами. Смотрите также Чистое Инкассо (Clean Collection). В международной торговле Документарное Инкассо применяется в двух разновидностях:- (i) документы против платежа; и/или (ii) документы против акцепта. Техника расчётов для данных разновидностей во многом схожа. Расчёты начинаются в банке продавца. В первом случае продавец сдаёт своему банку вместе с товарными документами инкассовое поручение, которое банком продавца пересылается через банк покупателя самому покупателю, который выписывает на этом основании платёжное поручение и через свой банк производит оплату. В другом случае продавец вместе с товарными документами сдаёт своему банку переводный вексель (тратту). Эти документы, как правило, курьерской почтой пересылаются в банк покупателя. Покупатель акцептует этот переводный вексель и через свой банк возвращает банку продавца. Тот учитывает переводный вексель и представляет своему клиенту (продавцу) учётный кредит, до наступления даты погашения векселя. С наступлением срока погашения векселя покупатель осуществляет оплату через свой банк банку продавца. Поскольку переводный вексель предусматривает риск неуплаты с наступлением срока погашения, банк покупателя может применить метод защиты своих интересов. Это делается так:- товары, предусмотренные для получения покупателем, задерживаются на месте отгрузки до наступления срока погашения векселя. После оплаты векселя банк покупателя отдаёт своему клиенту документы, необходимые для получения товара.

DOCUMENTARY CREDIT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – Documentary Credit:- method of payment for a business transaction whereby a banker acts as the importer's agent, and the exporter provides documents showing proof of ownership, giving both parties a measure of security. The documentary credit was devised by bankers to provide confidence in the transaction of business between two parties who do not know each other well because they are separated by great distances. The seller will not release merchandise without guarantee that payment will be received at the time of shipment. The buyer will not pay for the merchandise until it has ascertained that it conforms to its order. Also known as Commercial Letter Of Credit. The basis of international trade by means of which payment is made against surrender of the original transport documents (B/L). Documentary Credit is the most common form of the commercial letter of credit, the documentary credit is an arrangement for the safe negotiation of a payment and credit transaction, esp. in connection with international deliveries of merchandise. The documentary credit covering merchandise consists of a written undertaking on the part of a bank to pay, on instructions from the buyer (the applicant), a certain amount to the seller (beneficiary) within a prescribed period and against surrender of stipulated documents covering the shipment of goods contracted for between seller and buyer, to accept said payment or to negotiate it, or to authorize another bank to make such payments or draft negotiations if the conditions are met. All instructions to open, confirm or advise of a documentary credit must list precisely the documents to be presented. These include:- (i) shipping documents, on board bills of lading; (ii) insurance documents; (iii) commercial, consular or other invoices; (iv) certifications of origin; (v) weight or quality certificates. A documentary credit may be Revocable or Irrevocable. Unless clearly marked as revocable, it is assumed to be irrevocable. Irrevocable credits are normally used in international trade as they guarantee the seller that the opening bank will make payment if the documents stipulated under the documentary credit terms are presented as agreed. If payment is effected via a correspondent bank, the opening bank can request the correspondent bank at the demand of the principal not only to advise of the irrevocable documentary credit but also to confirm it. This obligates the correspondent bank at the domicile of the beneficiary to make the payment upon the due presentation of the documents. The rules and

regulations governing documentary credit transactions were summarized by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France in the Uniform Customs And Practice For Documentary Credits (UCP). The new regulations (UCP 500) drafted in 1993 have been in force since 1994-January-01. Documentary Credit is the officially correct term for Letter of Credit. The UCP500 only mentions 'Documentary Credit' not 'Letter of Credit'.

DOCUMENTARY DRAFT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ ТРАТТА – Documentary Draft is a draft drawn by the seller on the buyer and accepted by the latter in connection with a documentary transaction (documentary collection). If the draft contains the notation Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) the documents are handed over upon acceptance of the draft. If it is marked Documents Against Payment (D/P), they are handed over only after the acceptance has been paid. Draft accompanied by documents having commercial value. Disposition instructions typically accompany the draft.

DOCUMENTARY DRAFT COLLECTION = ИНКАССО ДОКУМЕНТАРНОЙ ТРАТТЫ – Documentary Draft Collection is a process for collecting payment in a sale of goods wherein a legal demand for payment from the buyer is made by a bank acting as collecting agent for the seller. Demand is made by presenting a draft. The collecting bank is also entrusted with documents to deliver in accordance with accompanying instructions, usually once the draft is either paid or accepted. These documents are generally needed by the buyer to show title to the goods and/or to clear customs. / представлением тратты.

DOCUMENTARY LETTER OF CREDIT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – A Documentary Letter Of Credit (LC) is a written undertaking given by a bank on behalf of an Importer to pay the Exporter a given sum of money within a specified time, providing that the Exporter presents documents which comply with the terms laid down in the Letter of Credit. Letters of Credit can be for any amount, in any freely traded currency, and, subject to the presentation of compliant documents, may be payable:- at sight, which means as soon as a compliant set of documents are presented to the paying bank; or, after a specified term, e.g., at 30, 60, 90 or 180 days of sight or Bill of Lading date. If the documents are not presented exactly as specified in the Letter of Credit, payment will not be made unless the Importer gives their authority to waive or amend the specified condition. A fundamental principle of Letters of Credit is that banks deal with documents and not with the goods to which the documents refer. For example, if the Importer is not happy with the quality of the goods but the documents comply with the terms and conditions of the Letter of Credit, the Importer's bank is obliged to pay the Exporter. Parties involved in a Letter of Credit transaction:- in the process of a Letter of Credit transaction, there are essentially four parties involved. These parties can be referred to by a number of terms, outlined below:- Buyer meaning Importer, Applicant, Accountee or Accreditor. In this guide we use the term Importer. Seller meaning Exporter or Beneficiary; here we use the term Exporter. The Issuing or Opening Bank (Importers Bank). The Advising/Confirming Bank – usually a bank in the Exporters country which may or may not be the Exporters Bank. A Documentary Letter of Credit is one for which the issuing bank stipulates that certain documents must accompany a draft. The documents assure the applicant (importer) that the merchandise has been shipped and that title to the goods has been transferred to the importer. Term sometimes used (incorrectly) to refer to commercial letters of credit – the term is redundant in that all letters of credit are documentary. See also Letter Of Credit. / Документарный Аккредитив – аккредитив, используемый при расчётах по внешнеторговым сделкам, независимо от того, как он назван и обозначен (документарный аккредитив, аккредитив, аккредитивное письмо и тому подобное), представляющий собой одностороннее, условное денежное обязательство банка, выдаваемое им по поручению клиента приказодателя аккредитива (импортёра) в пользу его контрагента по контракту – бенефициара (экспортёра), по которому банк, открывший аккредитив (банк эмитент), должен произвести бенефициару платёж (немедленно или с отсрочкой) или акцептовать тратты бенефициара при условии предоставления бенефициаром документов, предусмотренных в аккредитиве, и при выполнении других условий аккредитива. По форме аккредитивы делятся на безотзывные и отзывные. По способу исполнения:- исполняемые путём платежа по предъявлению, путём отсроченного платежа, путём акцепта, путём негоциации. В международной практике встречаются специальные аккредитивы:- трансферабельные, резервные, компенсационные, револьверные.

DOCUMENTARY SIGHT DRAFT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ ТРАТТА ПО ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИИ – Documentary Sight Draft is a sight draft accompanied by documents. / Тратта по предъявлении, сопровождаемая документами.

DOCUMENTARY TIME DRAFT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ СРОЧНАЯ ТРАТТА – Documentary Time Draft is a time draft accompanied by documents. / Срочная тратта, сопровождаемая документами.

DOCUMENT OF TITLE = ТОВАРОРАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ – Document Of Title is a term to mean that possession of the specified document entitles the holder to control of the goods listed in that document.

DOCUMENTS = ДОКУМЕНТЫ – Documents are the financial documents and/or commercial documents. / Обычно под документами понимаются финансовые и/или коммерческие документы.

DOCUMENTS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE = ДОКУМЕНТЫ ПРОТИВ АКЦЕПТА – Documents Against Acceptance or D/A. The presenting bank may only release the documents against acceptance of a draft by the importer, e.g., on a date 180 days after the goods were dispatched. The importer takes possession of the merchandise before payment is made. The advantage of this is that he can re-sell the goods immediately, thereby raising the necessary funds to pay the draft on the due date. The exporter thus grants the importer a period of credit and in return receives a draft accepted by the drawee. As this is all he can rely on until the draft matures, the principal bears the risk of non-payment. If the exporter requires greater security, he can request a guarantee or surety from a prime bank. However, he must ensure that this is contractually covered and request advance confirmation from the guarantor bank. Instructions given by a shipper to a bank indicating that documents transferring title to goods should be delivered to the buyer (or drawee) only upon the buyer's payment of the attached draft. Way of paying for exported goods in which the exporter sends a bill of exchange with the shipping documents which is held, on arrival, by an agent or bank which releases the goods when the bill has been accepted. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) is notation used in export business signifying that documents may be surrendered to the drawee only against acceptance of the accompanying bill. / Представляющий банк . оплатить тратту в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату.

DOCUMENTS AGAINST A LETTER OF UNDERTAKING = ДОКУМЕНТЫ ПРОТИВ ПИСЬМА О ПРИНЯТОМ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВЕ – Documents Against A Letter Of Undertaking:- the presenting bank releases the documents to the importer against a letter of undertaking, the wording of which is determined by the remitting bank or the importer. By signing the letter of undertaking, the importer undertakes to pay the collection amount on a specific date. For the legal enforcement of such a letter of undertaking, it is imperative that it is clearly and unambiguously formulated. As with documentary collection against acceptance, the exporter grants the importer a period of credit. The letter of undertaking is not covered by legislation governing drafts. / Представляющий банк .

DOCUMENTS AGAINST PAYMENT = ДОКУМЕНТЫ ПРОТИВ ПЛАТЕЖА – Documents Against Payment or D/P or Cash Against Documents or C.a.D.. The presenting bank may only release the documents simultaneously against immediate payment. In practice, buyers will often delay payment and thus acceptance of the documents until the goods arrive. In order to avoid such delays, the collection instruction should state the exact period of time within which any action is to be taken by the drawee (The Uniform Rules for

Collections (URC) Art. 5b). However, local or national legislation may prescribe that – contrary to Art. 18 of the URC – collection documents may be released against payment in the national currency (foreign exchange authorization procedure in countries with exchange controls). Notation used in export transactions indicating that documents may be handed over to the buyer only against payment. Stipulate that the exporter ships goods to the importer without a letter of credit or another form of guaranteed payment. The importer must sign a sight draft before receiving the necessary documents to pick up the goods. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) are instructions given by a shipper to a bank stating that the documents transferring title to goods should be delivered to the buyer only upon the signing of a time draft. In this manner an exporter extends credit to the importer and agrees to accept payment at a readily determined future date. Instructions given by an exporter stating that documents attached to a draft are deliverable to the importer only upon payment of the draft. / Представляющий банк .

DOCUMENT TYPE DIFINITION = ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ТИПА ДОКУМЕНТА – Document Type Definition (DTD) is a format specification file that accompanies documents prepared according to SGML (standard generalized markup language), including XML (extensible markup language). It lists the tags or structural labelling for each distinctive section of text, images, or other embedded file object (examples:- title, author, etc) so that the document can be easily shared and worked with in different operating environments.

DOD = DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

DOE = DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DOESKIN = ЗИМНИЙ ДРАП (или ЗАМША, или ОЛЕНЬЯ КОЖА) – A term Doeskin is generally used to describe a type of fabric finish in which a low nap is brushed in one direction to create a soft suede-like feel on the fabric surface. End-uses include billiard table surfaces and mens' sportswear. Doeskin is a firm, woolen cloth with a smooth, velvety surface often used for menswear; also, a densely napped finish for particular wool fabrics, such as flannel. Doeskin:- wool and also rayon. Very smooth, lustrous surface made with a slight short nap very close and compact weave to look like fine leather. Weave not visible because of napping. Very high quality wool used. Needs care in handling. Medium weight. Women's suits and coats, and also in a lighter weight for dresses. Sportswear and riding habits for both men and women. Trousers and waistcoats for men. / (1) Тяжёлая хлопчатобумажная ткань саржевого переплетения с односторонним начёсом (идёт на изготовление искусственной кожи или заменителя кожи и на пошив спортивных костюмов). (2) Драп шерстяной с коротко подстриженным ворсом на лицевой стороне, имитирующий замшу. Драп, от Французского слова Drap, означающее Сукно, тяжёлая, плотная шерстяная ткань сложного переплетения из пряжи аппаратного (суконного) прядения. Драп состоит обычно из 2 слоёв, благодаря чему обладает высокими теплоизолирующими свойствами. Лицевая сторона ткани часто вырабатывается из более высококачественной шерсти, чем изнанка. В зависимости от структуры и рисунка переплетения драп может быть ворсованным и неворсованным, одно- и многоцветным, с гладким лицом и рисунчатой подкладкой. Из драпа шьют зимние и демисезонные пальто. В Русском языке название 'драп' относится только к двойным сукнам, а более легкие ткани называются сукнами. Замша Тканая – ткань, вырабатываемая атласным переплетением с плотным уточным застилом на лицевой поверхности и подвергаемая в отделке ворсованию и аппретированию, благодаря чему по внешнему виду и на ощупь она напоминает натуральную замшу. Замша тканая употребляется для изготовления спортивных костюмов, курток и тому подобного.

DOESKIN FINISH = ОТДЕЛКА ПОД ОЛЕНЬЮ КОЖУ – Doeskin Finish is a soft low nap that is brushed in one direction. Cloth with this type of finish is used on billiard tables and in men's wear.

DOFF = СЪЁМ (или СНЯТИЕ СЪЁМА) – (1) Doff:- to remove, as in doffing a drum carder. Doff:- to replace empty bobbins with a set of full bobbins.

(2) Doff:- a set of full bobbins produced by one machine (a roving frame, a spinning frame, or a manufactured filament-yarn extrusion machine). / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

DOFFER = СЪЁМЩИК (или СЪЁМНЫЙ БАРАБАН, или СОБИРАТЕЛЬ ОЧЁСА) – Doffer is:- (1) the last or delivery cylinder of the card from which the sheet of fibers is removed by the doffer comb. (2) An operator who removes full bobbins, spools, containers, or other packages from a machine and replaces them with empty ones. / (1) Собиратель Очёса на гребнечёсальной машине. (2) Съёмный Барабан чёсальной машины.

DOFFER COMB = СЪЁМНАЯ ГРЕБЁНКА – Doffer Comb:- a reciprocating comb, the teeth of which oscillate close to the card clothing of the doffer to strip the web of fibers from the card. / Съёмная Гребёнка – счёсывающий гребень, совершающий колебательные движения и сбивающий прочёсанный слой волокна – прочёс или ватку – со съёмного барабана чёсальной машины.

DOFFER LOADING = ЗАГРУЗКА СЪЁМЩИКА – Doffer Loading:- fibers imbedded so deeply into the doffer wire clothing that the doffer comb cannot dislodge them to form a traveling web.

DOFFING = СЪЁМ – Doffing is the operation of removing full packages, bobbins, spools, roving cans, caps, etc, from a machine and replacing them with empty ones.

DOG COLLAR = СОБАЧИЙ ОШЕЙНИК – Dog Collar:- (slang) clerical collar; a wide flexible snug-fitting necklace. / высокий жёсткий воротник.

DOGGY = СОБАЧЬЯ – Doggy:- wools that have no character and show the results of lack of breeding. These wools are usually short, coarse, and lacking in feel.

DOH = DAYS ON HAND

DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA = ДОХАВСКАЯ ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ – Doha Development Agenda is the current round of multilateral trade negotiations in theWorld Trade Organisation that were initiated in November 2001, in Doha, Qatar.

THE DOHA ROUND = ДОХАВСКИЙ РАУНД – 2001 November:- WTO members meeting in Doha, Qatar, agree on the Doha Development Agenda, the nineth trade round which is intended to open negotiations on opening markets to agricultural, manufactured goods, and services. 2001 December:- China formally joins the WTO. Taiwan is admitted weeks later. 2002 August:- WTO rules in favor of the European Union (EU) in its row with Washington over tax breaks for US exporters. The EU gets the go-ahead to impose USD4bn in sanctions against the United States (US), the highest damages ever awarded by the WTO. 2002 September:- former Thai deputy prime minister Supachai Panitchpakdi begins a three-year term as director-general. He is the first WTO head to come from a developing nation. 2003 September:- WTO announces deal aimed at giving developing countries access to cheap medicines, hailing it as historic. Aid agencies express disappointment at the deal. 2003 September:- world trade talks in Cancun, Mexico collapse after four days of wrangling over farm subsidies, access to markets. Rich countries abandon plans to include so-called Singapore Issues of investment, competition policy and public procurement in trade talks. 2003 December:- WTO rules that duties imposed by the US on

imported steel are illegal. US President George Walker Bush repeals the tariffs to avoid a trade war with the EU. 2004 April:- WTO rules that US subsidies to its cotton farmers are unfair. 2004 August:- Geneva talks achieve framework agreement on opening up global trade. US and EU will reduce agricultural subsidies, while developing nations will cut tariffs on manufactured goods. 2005 March:- upholding a complaint from Brazil, WTO rules that US subsidies to its cotton farmers are illegal. 2005 May:- WTO agrees to start membership talks with Iran. 2005 September:- Frenchman Pascal Lamy takes over as WTO director-general. He was formerly the EU's trade commissioner. 2005 October:- US offers to make big cuts in agricultural subsidies if other countries, notably EU do the same. EU responds, but France opposes more concessions. 2005 November:- WTO approves membership for Saudi Arabia. 2005 December:- world trade talks in Hong Kong begin amid widespread belief that they will not succeed in making a breakthrough. 2007 January:- Vietnam becomes the 150th WTO member state. The Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization negotiations aims to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. As of 2006, talks have stalled over a divide between the developed nations led by the European Union, the United States and Japan and the major developing countries (represented by the G20 developing nations), led and represented mainly, however, by India, Brazil, China and South Africa. The Doha round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in 2001, with subsequent ministerials in Cancún, Mexico (2003), and Hong Kong, China (2005). Related negotiations have taken place in:- Geneva, Switzerland; Paris, France; and again Geneva. The Doha round of WTO negotiations began in November 2001. This round was to have begun at the 3rd ministerial conference in Seattle in 1999, and was to have been called The Seattle Round but severe demonstrations disrupted those meetings, and this round's beginning was put off until the meetings at the more secure and controllable Doha, Qatar. The purpose was to agree on the Doha Development Agenda, and from there negotiate opening agricultural and manufacturing markets. The intent of the round, according to its proponents, was to make trade rules fairer for developing countries. Opponents charged that the round would expand a system of trade rules that were bad for development and interfered excessively with countries' domestic 'policy space'. The 2003 Cancún talks, intended to forge concrete agreement on the Doha round objectives, collapsed after four days during which the members could not agree on farm subsidies and access to markets. Negotiations focused upon four key areas:- agriculture, industrial goods, trade in services, and updated customs codes. The North-South divide was most prominent on issues of agriculture. Rich countries' farm subsidies (both the EU's Common Agricultural Policy and the US Government agro-subsidies) became a major sticking point. The developing countries were seen as finally having the confidence to reject a deal that they viewed as unfavorable. This is reflected by the new trade bloc of developing and industrialized nations: the G20. Since its creation, the G20 has had fluctuating membership, but is spearheaded by the G4 (People's Republic of China, India, Brazil and South Africa), and overall accounts for approximately 65% of the world population, 72% of its farmers and at least 2/3 of its agricultural output. The August 2004 Geneva talks achieved a framework agreement on opening global trade. The United States, the European Union, Japan and Brazil agreed to end export subsidies, reduce agricultural subsidies and lower tariff barriers. Developing nations agreed to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods, but gain the right to specially protect key industries. The agreement also provides for simplified customs, and stricter rules for rural development aid. Trade negotiators wanted to make tangible progress before the December 2005 WTO meeting in Hong Kong, and hoped to agree to the deal before 2007 when US fast-track legislation expires. Without fast-track, it will be much harder to get a ratification from the US Senate. Paris talks were hanging over a few issues:- France protested moves to cut subsidies to farmers, while the United States, Australia, the European Union, Brazil and India failed to agree on issues relating to chicken, beef and rice. Most of the sticking points were small technical issues, making trade negotiators fear that agreement on large politically risky issues will be substantially harder. By July-August an agreement was needed in order to finalize negotiations for agreement in Hong Kong. Oxfam charged the EU with 'delaying tactics' which have threatened to spoil the round. The Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference took place in Hong Kong, December 13 to 18, 2005. Trade ministers representing most of the world's governments reached a deal that sets a deadline for eliminating subsidies of agricultural exports by 2013. The final declaration from the talks, which resolved several issues that have stood in the way of a global trade agreement, also requires industrialized countries to open their markets to goods from the world's poorest nations, a goal of the United Nations for many years. The declaration gives fresh impetus for negotiators to try to finish a comprehensive set of global free trade rules by the end of 2006. Pascal Lamy, Director General of the WTO, said, 'I now believe it is possible, which I did not a month ago'. As many as 2 000 protestors demonstrated outside the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, the location of the talks. Clashes with the police left at least 116 people injured, including 56 officers, although there were no critical injuries according to the authorities. The July 2006 talks in Geneva failed to reach an agreement about reducing farming subsidies and lowering import taxes, and continuation of the negotiations will take months to resume. A successful outcome of the Doha round has become increasingly unlikely, because the broad trade authority granted under the Trade Act of 2002 to US President George W. Bush expires in 2007. Any trade pact will then have to be approved by the US Congress with the possibility of amendments, which creates an additional burden on the US negotiators and decreases the willingness of other countries to participate. Hong Kong offered to mediate the collapsed trade liberalisation talks. Director-General of Trade and Industry, Raymond Young, says the territory, which hosted the last round of Doha negotiations, has a 'moral high-ground' on free trade that allows it to play the role of 'honest broker'. The Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization negotiations aims to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. As of 2006, talks have stalled over a divide between the developed nations led by the European Union, the United States and Japan and the major developing countries (represented by the G20 developing nations), led and represented mainly, however, by India, Brazil, China and South Africa. The Doha round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in November 2001, with subsequent ministerials in Cancún, Mexico (2003), and Hong Kong, China (December 2005). Related negotiations have taken place in:- Geneva, Switzerland (August 2004); Paris, France (December 2005); and again Geneva (July 2006). / выработка (output). Паскаль Лями (Pascal Lamy). Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–).

DOING BUSINESS AS = ВЕДЕНИЕ БИЗНЕСА ПОД ИМЕНЕМ – 'Doing Business As' is a legal term for conducting business under a registered name.

DOJI = ДОДЗИ – In visual analysis, Doji is a candlestick with a body so small that the Open and Close prices are equal. A Doji occurs when the Open and Close for that day are the same, or very close to being the same. The Doji is one of the most important candlestick patterns. A doji formation is a single-candle pattern. It occurs when prices opened and closed at the same level. A doji represents equilibrium between supply and demand, a tug of war that neither the bulls nor bears are winning. Traders should not take action on the doji alone. Always wait for the next candlestick to make an appropriate trade. After a long uptrend, the appearance of a doji can be an ominous warning sign that the trend has peaked or is close to peaking. The converse holds true for a downtrend. When assessing a doji, always take careful notice of where the doji occurs. If the security you're examining is still in the early stages of an uptrend or downtrend, then it is unlikely that the doji will mark a top, but it could precede a pause in the current trend move. It can be viewed as a pivot. 'Top Marker' (right) includes an example of a successful doji pattern. As shown in the daily chart, the S&P 500 started its rally from June 25, 2013, reached a high of 1709 on August 02, and then on August 05, the index opened at 1708 and closed at 1 707.41. The open and the high were almost the same, which are the qualifications for the doji candlestick pattern. Confirmation of a new downtrend came on August 06 when the S&P 500 broke the August 05 low of 1 703 and closed at 1 697.3. A reasonable stop loss could have been placed at the August 05 high of 1 709. / Под Додзи (Doji) в техническом анализе биржевых рынков или

визуальном анализе свечных графиков изменения цены биржевого актива или инструмента понимается свеча с невероятно малым телом, которое мало настолько, что цены Открытия (Open) и Закрытия (Close) временного интервала, соответствующего данной свече, совпадают. Таким образом, Додзи появляются на графиках тогда, когда цены открытия или закрытия совпадают или отличаются друг от друга на столь малое значение, что фактически приравниваются друг к другу. При произношении Японского слова Додзи необходимо учитывать то, что буква И произносится как И, а не как Ы (как это обычно произносится большинством людей в России); а Ж звучит очень мягко. Некоторые для произношения этого слова могут применять слово Додзи, хотя и то и другое произношение будет лишь близко напоминать реальное произношение этого слова на Японском языке, поскольку в Русском языке нет букв, чтобы выразить его реальное произношение.

DOL = DAILY OFFICIAL LIST

DOLDRUMS = ШТИЛЕВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ – Doldrums (maritime term):- the belt on each side of the Equator in which little or no wind ordinarily blows.

DOLE = DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

DOLLAR COST AVERAGING = УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ДОЛЛАРОВОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Dollar Cost Averaging is a system of buying securities at regular intervals with a fixed Dollar amount. Under this system investors buy by the Dollar's worth rather than by the number of shares. If each investment is of the same number of Dollars, payments buy more shares when the price is low and fewer when it rises. Thus temporary downswings in price benefit investors if they continue periodic purchases in both good times and bad and the price at which the shares are sold is more than their average cost. See also Formula Investing.

DOLLY = ТЕЛЕЖКА – Dolly is a set of wheels that support the front of a container; used when the automotive unit is disconnected. A detachable front axle for semi-trailer. See also Semi-Trailer.

DOLMAN SLEEVE = РУКАВ ДОЛМАНА (или ДЛИННЫЙ И ШИРОКИЙ РУКАВ) – Dolman Sleeve is a full sleeve that is very wide at the armhole and narrow at the wrist. This type of sleeve tends to draw attention to the shoulder and arm.

DOLPHIN = ПРИЧАЛЬНАЯ ТУМБА (или ШВАРТОВЫЙ ПАЛ) – Dolphin (maritime term):- a cluster of piles for mooring.

DOMAIN = ДОМЕН – Domain:- a group of computers linked to the Internet whose host names share a common suffix, such as '.com' (commercial), '.edu' (educational), or '.net' (communications network). / Под Доменом, от Французского слова Domaine, означающее Владение или Область или Сфера, понимается группа компьютеров, подключённых к Интернету, чьи названия хозяев распределены под общим суффиксом, таким как '.com' (от слова commercial – коммерческий), '.edu' (от слова образовательный – educational), или '.net' (от словосочетания сеть связи – communications network). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

DOMAIN NAME RESOLVERS = ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛИ ИМЁН ДОМЕНОВ – Domain Name Resolvers:- scattered across the Internet are thousands of computers – called 'Domain Name Resolvers' or just plain 'resolvers' – that routinely cache the information they receive from queries to the root servers. These resolvers are located strategically with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) or institutional networks. They are used to respond to a user's request to resolve a domain name – that is, to find the corresponding IP address. / Определители Имён Доменов – это разбросанные по всему Интернету тысячи компьютеров, называемые 'определители имён доменов' или просто 'определители', которые постоянно кэшируют данные запросов к корневым серверам. Поставщики Услуг Интернета (ПУИ) или обслуживающие сеть организации размещают эти определители в стратегически важных узлах сети Интернет. Определители используются при ответе на запросы пользователя для разрешения доменного имени, то есть для поиска соответствующего ИП-адреса.

DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ДОМЕННЫХ ИМЁН – Domain Name System (DNS) helps users to find their way around the Internet. Every computer on the Internet has a unique address – just like a telephone number – which is a rather complicated string of numbers. It is called its 'IP address' (IP stands for 'Internet Protocol'). IP Addresses are hard to remember. The DNS makes using the Internet easier by allowing a familiar string of letters (the 'domain name') to be used instead of the arcane IP address. So instead of typing 207.151.159.3, you can type www.internic.net. It is a 'mnemonic' device that makes addresses easier to remember. / Система Доменных Имён (СДИ) упрощает работу пользователей в Интернете. Каждому компьютеру, подключённому к Интернету, назначен уникальный адрес, точно так же, как каждому телефону назначается уникальный телефонный номер, состоящий из довольно сложной последовательности цифр. Этот адрес называется IP-адресом (сокращение IP означает 'Интернет-Протокол'). IP-адреса трудны для запоминания. Система DNS упрощает использование Интернета, позволяя вводить строку из букв (доменное имя) вместо непонятного IP-адреса. Поэтому вместо последовательности 207.151.159.3 можно ввести www.internic.net. Это 'мнемонический' способ, который позволяет легче запоминать адреса.

DOMESTIC = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ (или ОТЧЕСТВЕННОЕ, или ДОМАШНЕЕ, или ДОМЭСТИК) – In national accounting, term 'Domestic' refers to transactions which take place within a nation's borders or territories. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, Под Домэстиком. от Латинского слова Domesticus, означающее Домашний, понимается.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ И КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ СТОЧНАЯ ВОДА (или ВНУТРЕННИЙ И КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ СТОК) – Domestic And Commercial Wastewater is a wastewater (sewage) produced by domestic and commercial establishments.

DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING = ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Domestic Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading is a document or receipt issued by a carrier when it receives goods for shipment. Usually, the receipt indicates (i) the particular vessel on which the goods have been placed; (ii) destination; (iii) cargo weight; and (iv) terms of transportation. Some sales transactions involve sales and transportation contracts; therefore, a seller not only sells goods, but also arranges the transportation of the goods to the purchaser. Under such circumstances, a bill of lading serves as a link between the sales part of the transaction and the transportation portion of it. Typically, contracts governing carriage of goods by water are evidenced by charter parties or bills of lading. The term charter party is employed to describe three widely differing types of contracts relating to the use of vessels owned or controlled by others. Bills of lading, by contrast, usually fall into one of four categories inland, ocean, through, and air waybill and are independent of the vessel used. Domestic bill of lading covers domestic transportation of merchandise; further, it provides the details agreed upon for transportation. The Domestic Bill of Lading is a non-negotiable bill of lading primarily containing routing details; usually used by truckers and freight forwarders.

DOMESTIC BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ЗАЙМА – Domestic Bond:- bond issue placed for public subscription by a borrower who is domiciled in the country where the issue is floated. The opposite Foreign Bond.

DOMESTIC CARRIAGE = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – Domestic Carriage is a carriage whereby the place of departure and the place of destination are situated within one country (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, перевозка, при которой место отправления и место назначения расположены в пределах одной страны.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – In the Cotton industry of the United States, Domestic Consumption is a mill raw fiber consumption plus raw fiber equivalent of imported textiles, less raw fiber equivalent of exported textiles.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS = ЭКСПОРТ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ (или ВЫВОЗЫ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ) – Domestic Exports are the exports of domestic merchandise include commodities which are grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States, and commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in the United States, including US Foreign Trade Zones, from the form in which they were imported, or which have been enhanced in value by further manufacture in the United States.

DOMESTIC OFFSHORE TRADES = РЕЙСЫ ПО ВНУТРЕННИМ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫМ ВОДАМ – Domestic Offshore Trades are domestic shipping routes serving Alaska and non-continental US States and territories.

DOMESTIC PAYMENTS = ВНУТРЕННИЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ (или АВТОНОМНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ, или МЕСТНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ) – Domestic Payments are the payments where only resident parties are involved.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ (или ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ, или МЕСТНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ) – Domestic Production:- sum total of goods and services produced by a domestic economy, regardless of the producers' nationality.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ (или ВНУТРЕННИЕ ПРОДУКТЫ, или МЕСТНЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ) – Domestic Products are those plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured commodities grown or produced in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC RATE = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ СТАВКА – Domestic Rate is a rate applicable within a country, and in most cases subject to special conditions other than those of IATA (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов под Внутренней Ставкой понимается ставка, применяемая внутри страны, и в большинстве случаев она является предметом специальных условий, нежели тех, которые учитываются Международной Ассоциацией Воздушного Транспорта (МАВТ; The International Air Transport Association (IATA)).

DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ (или ВНУТРЕННИЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ, или МЕСТНЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ) – Domestic Representative is a person residing within the United States who is appointed by a patentee or assignee of a trademark application or registration that does not reside in or is not domiciled within the United States. A domestic representative may be served process or notice of proceedings affecting the application, patent or trademark registration, or related rights.

DOMESTICS = ДОМАШНИЙ ТЕКСТИЛЬ – Domestics:- a term used to refer to bedding (sheets, comforters, etc), towels, linens and other 'soft goods'. Term might have a different meaning company to company so always inquire definition before purchasing.

DOMESTIC SETTLEMENT = ВНУТРЕННИЙ РАСЧЁТ – Domestic Settlement is a settlement that takes place in the country where both counterparties to the trade are located. / Под Внутренним Расчётом понимается расчёт, который имеет место в стране, в которой расположены обе стороны купли-продажи.

DOMESTIC SPENDING = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЕ РАСХОДОВАНИЕ (или ВНУТРЕННЕЕ РАСХОДОВАНИЕ) – In national accounting, Domestic Spending is a standard aggregate measure used in international economics representing final uses of goods and services by a country's residents. Domestic spending includes private consumption, government consumption and gross capital investment. Net domestic spending is gross domestic spending less depreciation. Gross national product is computed by adding exports of goods and services plus factor income from the rest of the world to domestic spending, after deducting imports of goods and services and factor income paid to the rest of the world. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

DOMESTIC SUPPORT = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА (или ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА, или МЕСТНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА) – A term Domestic Support refers to the annual level of support, expressed in monetary terms, provided to agricultural production. It is one of the three pillars of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture targeted for reduction.

DOMESTIC TRADE = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ, или МЕСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – A term Domestic Trade refers to the exchange of goods or services within an individual country or territory. In this type of trade scenario, the market is constrained by the borders of that country, so that all products must be bought and sold by people living within the domestic market. Domestic Trade is the opposite of International Trade, where goods are sold freely between different countries. Both domestic and international trade play an important role in the modern economy, both at the local and global levels. Throughout early history, people were limited to domestic trade due to a lack of access to international markets. As transportation improved, many countries turned from a purely domestic market to an international one, which introduced new products into the region. Examples of this include the Silk Road, as well as early voyages to seek out spices, salt and gold. Today, a simple domestic market is likely to be found only in small villages or underdeveloped nations. Most larger countries rely on a mix of domestic and international trade to grow the economy and maximize product selection. For businesses, domestic trade offers a number of advantages over international trade. Transaction costs associated with making sales tend to be much lower for domestic markets due to a lack of tariffs and customs duties. Transportation costs are also much lower, and goods can be put on the market more quickly because they have a shorter distance to travel. Domestic trade also provides benefits to society as a whole. Buying local goods helps to keep money within a country, where it contributes to long- and short-term growth. It also encourages investment and development within the country, and eliminates the country's dependence on foreign lands. This means that political issues or wars will have less of an effect on the economy than they otherwise would. For example, countries with few manufacturing plants are likely to struggle during wartime, as they will have difficulty obtaining equipment and weapons from a country they may be feuding with. The biggest drawback associated with domestic trade is a limit to the selection of products available for sale. In a pure domestic trade market, countries that do not have supplies of certain resources will not be able to enjoy those resources. For example, people in northern nations like Canada would be unable to enjoy food grown in tropical regions without the presence of international trade markets. The same is true for countries that may lack the equipment or technical know-how required to make specific products. A lack of international trade also results in a limited market size for businesses. Once a company has saturated the domestic market for a product, they may have no way to increase sales in the future if international trade is prohibited. A policy allowing only domestic trade also leads to a lack of globalization, which results in limited knowledge about other people and cultures. Domestic Trade is a trade between counterparties located in the same country. Domestic Trade, also known as Internal Trade or Home Trade, is the exchange of domestic goods within the boundaries of a country. This may be sub-divided into two categories, wholesale and retail. Wholesale trade is concerned with buying goods from manufacturers or dealers in large quantities and selling them in smaller quantities to others who may retailers or even consumers. Wholesale trade is

undertaken by wholesale merchants or wholesale commission agents. Retail trade is concerned with the sale of goods in small quantities to consumers. This type of trade is taken care of by retailers. In actual practice, however, manufacturers and wholesalers may also undertake retail distribution of goods to bypass the intermediary retailer, by which they earn higher profits. The importance of domestic trade in a country is that it facilitates exchange of goods within the country. By doing this it also makes sure that factors of production reach to the right places so that the economy of the country can grow. By allowing all different types of goods and services to reach to all parts of the country it improves the standard of living of the residents of the country as well as the employment rate of the country. And it helps the growth of an industry by ensuring the availability of raw materials. It even facilitates foreign trade. Traders from outside the country will have to come in contact with internal traders, because its not easy to come directly into another country and get the required products. Wholesalers play a major role in working of domestic trade. One could even say that its the backbone of the domestic market. A wholesaler is one is directly in contact with the manufacturers but in indirect contact with the consumers. A wholesaler generally deals with one type of industry, e.g., machinery, textile, stationery. A wholesaler is not only into selling of products as its also involved in packaging, advertising, grading, and market research. They have their own go downs which saves the manufacturers from bothering about storage. They normally make cash payments from retailers and sometimes consumers themselves and give advance payments which benefits the manufacturers. They sell in smaller quantities to retailers, which refrains the retailers from requiring storage space. They do allow credit facilities to retailers at times. A retailer is normally the final seller of a product. It makes its purchases made from Wholesalers and sales are made to the customers directly. Retailers do not have particularly have to be from one industry, i.e. the can trade in a variety of products at the same time. It generally has purchases made by credit and sales made in cash. Sales as compared to wholesalers are made in small quantities. / Торговля между встречными сторонами, расположенными в одной и той же стране. Под Внутренней Торговлей понимается хозяйственная отрасль, реализующая товарную продукцию на внутреннем рынке страны.

DOMESTIC WOOL = ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или МЕСТНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Domestic Wools:- all wools grown in your own country as opposed to those imported.

DOMETT FLANNEL = ФЛАНЕЛЬ ДОМЭТ – Domett Flannel:- also spelled Domet. Plain or twill weave; cotton. Generally made in white. Has a longer nap than on flannelette. Soft filling yarns of medium or light weight are used to obtain the nap. The term domett is interchangeable with ‘outing flannel’ but it is only made in a plain weave. Both are soft and fleecy and won’t irritate the skin. Any sizing or starching must be removed before using. Outing flannel is also piece-dyed and some printed and produced in a spun rayon also. Mostly used for infants wear, interlinings, polished cloths. / уточные пряжи .

DOMICILE = ДОМИЦИЛЬ – (1) Legal home or residence. Domicile is a person’s place of residence for legal and tax purposes. / Законный дом или резиденция.

(2) Domicile is the place where a draft or acceptance is made payable. / Под Домицилем, от Латинского слова Domicilium, означающее Местожительство, понимается место платежа по векселю. Место, в котором тратта или акцепт будет оплачен.

DOMICILED BILL = ДОМИЦИЛИРОВАННЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Domestic Bill is a bill containing a domicile clause which shows where the bill is payable. In actual practice, bills are usually domiciled at the bank of the acceptor. / Домицилированный Вексель – вексель, содержащий проставляемую векселедателем оговорку, о том, что он подлежит оплате третьим лицом (домицилиатом) в месте жительства плательщика или в другом месте. Такая оговорка проставляется на векселе векселедателем. Если домицилиат в ней не указан, он может быть назван плательщиком при акцепте. Домицилированный вексель предъявляется к оплате домицилиату, который не является ответственным по векселю лицом, а лишь своевременно оплачивает вексель за счёт плательщика, предоставившего в его распоряжение необходимые средства. Обычно в качестве домицилиата указывается банк, у которого необходимо предварительно получить согласие.

DOMINANCE = ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ (или ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ, или ПРЕОБЛАДАНИЕ) – Dominance is an inter-allelic/intragenic interaction with complete suppression of one allele by another. / Под Доминантностью или Доминированием понимается форма взаимоотношений парных (аллельных) генов, при которой один из них – доминантный – оказывает более сильное влияние на соответствующий признак особи, чем другой – рецессивный.

DOMINANT = ДОМИНАНТ (или ДОМИНАНТА, или ДОМИНАНТНОЕ, или ПРЕОБЛАДАЮЩЕЕ) – Dominant:- form of expression of a gene, in which the phenotype of the dominant form is expressed over the recessive form. / Под Доминантом, от Латинского слова Dominans, родительный падеж Dominantis, означающее Господствующий, понимается вид растений, господствующий в определённом растительном сообществе. Под Доминантой, от Латинского слова Dominans, родительный падеж Dominantis, означающее Господствующий, понимается:- (1) главенствующая идея, основной признак или важнейшая составная часть чего-нибудь. (2) В физиологии – временно господствующий очаг возбуждения в центральной нервной системе; создаёт скрытую готовность организма к определённой деятельности при одновременном торможении других рефлекторных актов. Принцип доминанты сформулировал в 1911–23 Российский физиолог Алексей Алексеевич Ухтомский (13 (25) Июня 1875 – 31 Августа 1942). (3) Одна из гармонических функций в мажоре и миноре, обладающая интенсивным тяготением к тонике. Основа аккордов доминанты – V ступень лада, которая сама называется доминантой. Функцию доминанты выполняют и аккорды, строящиеся на VII и III ступенях.

DOMINANT ALLELE = ДОМИНАНТНЫЙ АЛЛЕЛЬ – Dominant Allele is one of a pair of alleles that is expressed and that suppresses the expression of the other member of the pair when both are present.

DOMINANT FUTURES = ДОМИНАНТНЫЙ ФЬЮЧЕРС (или ФЬЮЧЕРС ДОМИНАНТ) – Dominant Futures:- that futures having the largest amount of open interest. / Такой фьючерс, который имеет наибольшее значение по открытому интересу. Под Доминантом, от Латинского слова Dominans, родительный падеж Dominantis, означающее Господствующий, понимается .

DOMINANT GENE = ДОМИНАНТНЫЙ ГЕН – Dominant Gene is a gene that is fully expressed in a heterozygote. A dominant gene may partially or entirely suppress the expression of another allelic gene (recessive gene). / Под Доминантностью или Доминированием понимается форма взаимоотношений парных (аллельных) генов, при которой один из них – доминантный – оказывает более сильное влияние на соответствующий признак особи, чем другой – рецессивный.

DOMINANT WAVELENGTH = ДОМИНАНТНАЯ ДЛИНА ВОЛНЫ (или ДОМИНИРУЮЩАЯ ДЛИНА ВОЛНЫ, или ПРЕОБЛАДАЮЩАЯ ДЛИНА ВОЛНЫ) – Dominant Wavelength is the wavelength of a spectrally pure light that, when added to a reference achromatic (white) light, will produce a combination that matches the color of a specimen light.

DOMINATION = ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ (или ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ, или ПРЕОБЛАДАНИЕ, или ГОСПОДСТВО) – Domination is the unilateral and irreversible control by one economic entity over another. Domination exists at all levels of economic activity, from control over an individual or business, to control over complex entities, including conglomerates, industries, nations and regions.

DOMINO = XX (или ДОМИНО) – Domino:- a long loose hooded cloak usually worn with a half mask as a masquerade costume; a half mask worn over the eyes with a masquerade costume.

DONEGAL = ДОНИГАЛ (или ДОНИГАЛСКОЕ) – Donegal:- wool – also in rayons and cottons. Mostly plain weave but some in twill. Originally a homespun woven by the peasants in Donegal, Ireland. A rough and ready fabric that stands much hard wear. Yarns are coarse with thick slubs and colored nubs. Now made in other places as well – particularly England.

DONEGAL TWEED = ДОНИГАЛСКИЙ ТВИД – Donegal Tweed is a medium to heavy, plain or twill weave fabric in which colorful yarn slubs are woven into the fabric. The name originally applied to a hand-woven woolen tweed fabric made in Donegal, Ireland. End-uses include winter coats and suits. Donegal:- a tweed fabric with colorful slubs woven in, donegal is used for suits and coats. Donegal Tweed:- originally a thick woolen homespun fabric woven by hand by Irish peasants in County Donegal, Ireland. Today, the term is used to refer to any tweed in plain weave characterized by thick, colorful slubs woven into the fabric. See also Tweed. Donegal Tweed:- originally, a fabric woven by hand in County Donegal, Ireland. Today, the word is used to refer to any tweed with thick, usually colored slubs as part of the fabric. / Твид – пёстротканая шерстяная ткань саржевого переплетения. Твид – по названию Шотландской реки.

DONKEY JACKET = ОСЛИНЫЙ ЖАКЕТ (или ДОНКА) – Donkey Jacket:- (British) a jacket of heavy material worn especially by laborers.

DONOR = ДОНОР – Donor:- in plant breeding, a variety that serves as a source of characteristic such as insect resistance. / Под Донором, от Латинского слова Dono, означающее Дарю, понимается:- (1) человек, добровольно сдающий кровь (для использования её в лечебных целях) или ткань, орган (например, почку) для пересадки. (2) Дефект кристаллической решётки полупроводника (обычно примесный атом), способный ‘отдавать’ электроны в зону проводимости (пример донора – примесный атом Сурьмы (Sb) в кристалле Германия (Ge)).

DONOR PARENT = РОДИТЕЛЬ ДОНОР – Donor Parent is a target parent in the crossing program expected to contribute the desired characteristics, e.g., donor for resistance, quality, etc.

DON’T KNOWN = НЕ ЗНАЕТ – Don’t Known (DK) is an explanation, in industry shorthand, of a custodian’s refusal to accept a security delivery. DK means that the custodian does not know about the security and is not expecting it. Disagreement between parties on sale price, quantity, and other factors can also lead to a DK.

DOOR–TO–DOOR = ОТ ДВЕРИ ДО ДВЕРИ – Door-To-Door:- through transport of container and its lading from shipper to consignee. Through delivery of cargo from shipper to receiver. Door To Door:- said of a service or freight rate provided by a container shipping line whereby goods are loaded into a container at the shipper’s premises and not unloaded until they arrive at the consignee’s premises. Free Carrier (FCA) – New combined transport incoterms replacing FOB where CT is involved but applicable to all mode of transport. Through transportation of a container and its contents from consignor to consignee. Also known as House to House. Not necessarily a through rate.

DOOR–TO–PORT = ОТ ДВЕРИ ДО ПОРТА – Door-To-Port:- the through transport service from consignor to port of importation. / привоз (importation).

DOP = DOMINICAN PESO

DOPE = ЗАПАРКА (или ЛАК, или ПАСТА, или ПРЯДИЛЬНЫЙ РАСТВОР, или УПЛОТНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАМАЗКА) – Dope is a spinning solution of fiber-forming polymer as primed for extrusion through a spinneret. A spinning solution is often referred to as Dope, a term historically associated with cellulose ethenoate (cellulose acetate) solutions as varnishes. See also Spinning Solution. Nitrate Dope is applied as the first coat on all polyester fabric. Even though nitrate dope is very flammable, it must be used initially. Butyrate dope simply will not adhere to polyester fabric. Otherwise it would be used as the first coat. So, apply nitrate dope first and then all remaining coats will be butyrate to reduce the flammability issue. The first coat of nitrate dope must bond to the fabric or all layers are in jeopardy of peeling. I am sure many of you have witnessed first hand the peeling off of fabric coatings. This is a common problem area and comprises one major reason that aircraft must be prematurely recovered. If the first coat does not bond to the fabric you can literally peel it off along with all subsequent coats. I have seen aircraft that you could take an air gun and blow the coatings off of the fabric in sheets. The problem is usually caused by one of three things:- (1) the fabric was contaminated with dirt or oil, (2) the chemical was not applied properly, or (3) the chemical was applied in temperatures that were too cold. The trick is to totally encapsulate the fabric without flooding it. Applying too much dope will cause runs to occur on the inside of the fabric that will probably show through the final coats. Years ago when Grade A Cotton fabric was used, it would actually absorb the dope. This is not true for polyester fabric. As an example, if you wipe up water using a cotton cloth you will see that it immediately absorbs the water. Try to wipe up water using polyester fabric – no absorption at all. That means you must penetrate through to the underneath side of the fabric with the dope without putting it on so heavy that it runs underneath. Only non-tautening nitrate dope should be used on your airplane. As the dopes shrink they tighten the fabric they have encapsulated. Non-tautening dopes will shrink as they age but to a lesser degree than regular dopes. When using this process you will not shrink the fabric to its maximum prior to applying the dopes. You must allow for the resulting shrinkage caused by the dopes themselves. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

DOPE–DYED = КРАШЕННОЕ В МАССЕ (или КРАШЕНОЕ ЗАПАРКОЙ, или ЛАКОКРАШЕНОЕ) – Dope-Dyed:- contrived fibers, which are colored by dyeing the polymer solution before it is protruded and spun into yarn. See also Dyeing, Mass-Colored. Dope Dyed Yarn is a synthetic yarn where the polymer, before the extrusion process, is mixed with dye and and extruded fibers are then colored. This gives a yarn with excellant color fastness and light fastness characteristics. Dope-Dyed fibers have been produced starting from PET bottle wastes. Dope dyeing has been carried out both by the incorporation of pigments during drying before melt extrusion and by masterbatch addition. Fibers produced using different pigments and at different add-ons have been evaluated for color fastness properties and loss of mechanical properties due to dope addition. It has been shown that fibers having excellent fastness properties with little loss in mechanical properties could be obtained by either of these techniques. Fibers produced by recycling PET bottle wastes have been compared with those obtained by recycling polyester fiber wastes and virgin fiber grade polyesters melt spun under identical conditions. It has been demonstrated that bottle wastes yield fibers having properties equivalent to those of virgin polyester but probably cost similar as fiber wastes. Molded automotive carpets developed from recycled fibers from PET bottle wastes have shown excellent mechanical and fastness properties. It is inferred that using dope-dyed fibers based on PET bottle wastes in automotive applications may ensure a high benefit to cost ratio. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

DOPE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В МАССЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ ЗАПАРКОЙ) – Dope Dyeing is a coloration of the polymer prior to manufacture of the fiber. This is really a misnomer, since the colorants are almost always pigments:- ‘mass pigmentation’ is a more accurate term. Some synthetic polymers such as polypropylene cannot be dyed after being made into fibers, and coloration by adding

pigments to the melted material is the only method available. Pigmenting prior to making fibers can also produce washfastness and lightfastness that is higher than can be obtained with any dyeing process.

DORÉ = ПОЗОЛОТА (или ДОРЕ) – Doré is an unrefined alloy of gold with variable quantities of silver and smaller quantities of base metals, which is produced at a mine before passing on to a refinery for upgrading to London Good Delivery standard. Doré is a gold-silver alloy, an intermediate product from certain gold mines. / Под Позолотой или Доре, от Французского слова Doré, означающее Золочёное или Позолоченное, понимается .

DORLASTAN® = ДОЛЭСТЭН® (или ДОРЛАСТАН®) – Dorlastan® is the embodiment of textile elasticity. It is a filament yarn which consists of segmented polyester- or polyether/polyurethane. Dorlastan® was launched on the market in 1964.The brand stands out for its exceptional stretchability, elastic recovery and wearing comfort topped by an extreme power of resistance and great durability. This combination of striking product qualities makes this elastane filament yarn an ideal component of modern yarn, fabric, and even apparel. Dorlastan® is commonly used in corsetry, waistbands, socks, medical stockings, tights, swimwear and even sportswear. Dorlastan®:- Stretching the Limits:- Dorlastan® is the embodiment of textile elasticity. Since it has been established and assumed a leading position in the world market in 1964, the brand stands out for its exceptional stretchability, elastic recovery and wear comfort topped by an extreme power of resistance and great durability. This combination of striking product qualities makes elastan filament yarns an ideal component of modern yarns, fabrics, and apparels. Bare or covered, Dorlastan® is processed in nearly all fields of textile production, together with synthetic fibers like polyamide and polyester, as well as with all natural fibers. Due to the large range of titers and its optimal economic and ecological processing properties Dorlastan® can be integrated in any production method. Product Safety:- Dorlastan® fulfils the safety requirements of Oeko-Tex standard 100 up to class 1 (products for babies). The quality and environmental management system of Asahi Kasei Spandex Europe GmbH are certified to the international ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 standards. The binding standards are constantly enhanced and optimized. The Fibers Group of Bayer Polymers LLC has become a separate legal entity, changing its name to Dorlastan Fibers LLC. Dorlastan® Fibers will still be linked to its parent company, Bayer Polymers LLC. The new name embraces both the Dorlastan plants in Goose Creek, SC (Bushy Park), and Dormagen, Germany. During the past year, the Fibers Group introduced a new hosiery waistband technology that made it possible to run Dorlastan directly from the spinning supply package, virtually eliminating the rewinding process. In 1995, Bayer Corporation took the North American spandex market by storm with the opening of its first US-based spandex fiber manufacturing facility in Bushy Park. While Bayer had been producing its Dorlastan® spandex in Germany since 1964, the company identified a strong demand for an alternate spandex supplier in the United States. Bayer made an initial USD160 million investment to develop its technologically advanced facility with a 3 600-ton capacity. Two years later, Bayer Corporation is firmly established as one of the top spandex suppliers around the world and the 'smarter spandex' choice of some of the finest mills and retailers in the United States. (source:- Bayer Corporation; 1997-August-28). / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Долэстэн® (Dorlastan®). Асахи Касэй Спандэкс Юроп Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Asahi Kasei Spandex Europe GmbH). Байа Полымёз Эл.Эл.Си. (Bayer Polymers LLC) Долэстэн Файбёз Эл.Эл.Си. (Dorlastan Fibers LLC). Байа Корпорэйшэн (Bayer Corporation).

DORMANCY = ПОКОЙ – Dormancy is a physical or physiological condition of a viable seed that suspends or prevents germination even in the presence of otherwise favorable germination conditions. Dormancy is temporary suppression of growth which may be of advantage in surviving ultimately unfavorable conditions. / У растений под Покоем понимается состояние растений, при котором снижается интенсивность жизнедеятельности (дыхание, фотосинтез и прочее). В состоянии покоя могут находиться семена, почки, клубни, споры и другие органы, а также деревья зимой после листопада. Покой у растений возник в процессе эволюции как приспособление для переживания неблагоприятных условий.

DORMANCY TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПОКОЯ – Dormancy Temperature:- the temperatures of cargo of vegetable origin are regulated in order to prevent loss of quality.

DORMANT = ПОКОЯЩЕЕСЯ (или НАХОДЯЩЕЕСЯ В СОСТОЯНИИ ПОКОЯ или СПЯЧКИ) – Dormant:- in a temporary state of suspended activity. Not in active growth, but protected (e.g., bud scales) from environmental stresses. / (например, почечные чешуйки) от .

DORSAL = ДОРСАЛЬНОЕ (или ДОРЗАЛЬНОЕ, или СПИННОЕ) – Dorsal:- on or relating to the back or outer surface of an organ. See also Ventral. Dorsal:- on or attached to the back of an organ. / Смотрите также Вентральное (или Брюшное (Ventral)). Под Дорсальным или Дорзальным, от позднелатинского слова Dorsalis от Латинского слова Dorsum, означающее Спина, понимается:- (i) в анатомии – спинной, расположенный на спинной стороне тела, обращённый к ней, например, дорсальный плавник; сравните с Вентральным; или (ii) у растений – дорсальной или наружной стороной листа называют сторону листа, обращённую к стеблю. Под Дорсальным или Дорзальным или Спинным, в анатомии животных и человека понимается часть тела, его поверхность, орган, расположенные на спине (дорзальный плавник Рыб), обращённые в сторону спины (дорзальный край, дорзальная поверхность, дорзальная половина органа) и так далее. Сравните Брюшное или Вентральное.

D'ORSAY = Д'ОРСЭ – D'Orsay is a type of shoe. A XIX century Frenchman created this style with a cutaway in-step that reveals the arch of the foot. / Д'Орсэ тип туфли. Женская туфля с отрезной союзкой и суженной геленочной частью подошвы.

DOS = DATE OF SEEDING

DOS = DEPTH OF SHADE

DOS = DISK OPERATING SYSTEM

DOSAGE EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ДОЗИРОВКИ – Dosage Effect is the effect of quantitative differential frequencies of alleles (or genes) on the phenotypic expression of the trait.

DOSE = ДОЗА – Dose:- (French:- dose – appropriate measure) quantity of a toxic substance in the body. / Под Дозой, от Греческого слова Dósis, означающее Порция или Приём, понимается точно отмеренное количество чего-либо (какого-нибудь вещества, лекарства).

DOSE MAPPING = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ ДОЗЫ – Dose Mapping is a measurement of the absorbed dose distribution within a process load through the use of dosimeters placed at specific locations within the process load.

DOSIMETER = ДОЗИМЕТР – Dosimeter is a device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device which can be related to absorbed dose in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques. / Под Дозиметрами понимаются детекторы ядерных излучений, предназначенные для измерения дозы излучения или величин, связанных с ней.

DOSIMETRY = ДОЗИМЕТРИЯ – Dosimetry is a system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of dosimeters, measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use. / Под Дозиметрией, от Греческих слов Dósis, означающее Порция или Приём, и Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается область прикладной ядерной физики, в которой изучают физические величины, характеризующие действие ионизирующих излучений на различные объекты.

DOST = DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DOT = DATE OF TRANSPLANTING

DOT = DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DOT = DESIGNATED ORDER TURNAROUND SYSTEM

DOTM = DEEP OUT OF THE MONEY

DOT(S) = DESIGNATED ORDER TURNAROUND (SYSTEMS)

DOTTED SWISS = ШВЕЙЦАРСКАЯ С ТОЧКАМИ (или ПУНКТИРНАЯ ШВЕЙЦАРСКАЯ) – Dotted Swiss is a lightweight, sheer cotton or cotton blend fabric with a small dot flock-like pattern either printed on the surface of the fabric, or woven into the fabric. End-uses for this fabric include blouses, dresses, baby clothes, and curtains. Dotted Swiss:- plain weave cotton for ground with a swivel, lappet or flocked dot. A sheer light muslin ornamented with evenly spaced raised dots. Placed regularly or irregularly on a semi-sheer usually crisp fabric which may or may not be permanent. First made on hand looms in Switzerland. It is made generally in 32" widths. The lappet is the most permanent. When hand woven with a swivel attachment the dots are tied in by hand on the back of the cloth. The ground fabric is usually a voil or a lawn. Dots could be a single color or multicolored. Dot is a design subjugated by circular spots of any size, printed or woven into the fabric. In it small dots are often called Pin Dots, whereas medium to large dots may be referred to as Aspirin Dots, Coin Dots or Polka Dots. Dotted Swiss is a sheer cotton or cotton blend fabric embellished with small dot motif. The dots may vary in color and can be applied to the goods by swirel weaving, clip spotting, flock-dotting, lappet weaving, etc. Originated in Saint Gallen, Switzerland in about 1750. Dotted swiss is used for dress goods, curtains, eveningwear, wedding apparel, baby clothes, etc.

DOUBLE AUCTION = ДВУСТОРОННИЙ АУКЦИОН – Double Auction is a type of auction in which both sellers and buyers submit bids which are then ranked highest to lowest to generate demand and supply profiles. From the profiles, the maximum quantity exchanged can be determined by matching selling offers (starting with lowest price and moving up) with demand bids (starting with highest price and moving down). This format allows buyers to make offers and sellers to accept those offers at any particular moment. Examples are the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®). / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) и АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

DOUBLE AWN = ДВОЙНАЯ ОСТЬ – Double Awn (DA):- spikelets have awns developing on both lemma and palea. The awns may have unequal length. / Под Остью понимается:- (i) у растений (многих злаков):- тонкий, заострённый иногда колючий или перистый отросток на цветковой или (реже) колосковой чешуе. (ii) длинные и прямые волосы, тонкие у основания и утолщённые у вершины; верхний ярус волосяного покрова (шерсти) у млекопитающих животных. На уровне нижней половины ости находится подшёрсток.

DOUBLE BACK = ДВОЙНАЯ ИЗНАНКА (или ДВОЙНАЯ ОБОРОТНАЯ СТОРОНА) – Double Back:- a secondary backing glued to the back of carpet, usually to increase dimensional stability.

DOUBLE BANKING = ДВОЙНОЙ КОРПУС – Double Banking:- two vessels moored alongside each other on a certain berth. / Два судна на каком-то причале, пришвартованные друг к другу бок боком.

DOUBLE BOTTOM = ДВОЙНАЯ ВПАДИНА (или ДВОЙНОЕ ДНО) – Double Bottom:- in the analysis of market trends, a chart pattern of the price movement of a commodity that shows resistance to a falling market; the inverse of double tops. The price patterns are used by technical analysts to recognize a reversal of a price trend. It is when prices make a low and then rally, fall back to the original low price area before rallying again. Double Bottom is a reversal pattern where two prices spikes of similar magnitude are turned back lower/higher. Sometimes referred to as an W Formation. A bullish reversal pattern characterized by two lows at roughly equal value. In technical analysis, a Double Bottom occurs when the price falls to the same level twice and fails to penetrate. This signals good support. / Бычья модель разворота, характеризуемая двумя примерно одинаковыми минимальными значениями цены.

DOUBLE BOTTOM = МЕЖДУДОННОЕ (или ДВУДОННОЕ) – Double Botton is a general term for all watertight spaces contained between the outside bottom plating, the tank top and the margin plate. The double bottoms are sub-divided into a number of separate tanks, which may contain boiler feed water, drinking water, fuel oil, ballast, etc.

DOUBLE BOW = ДВОЙНОЙ ПЕРЕКОС – (1) Double Bow:- two fabric bows, arcing in the same direction, as in a flattened M or W depending on the viewing angle. See also Bow. Compare Double Reverse Bow. Fabrics defect. / Двойной Перекос рисунка и полотна – порок готовой ткани.

(2) Warp Double Bow:- warp yarns in a fabric which exhibit an approximately sinusoidal waveform for more than three-quarters of the wavelength. This defect is often caused by lack of control during warping. / Двойной Перекос Основы (double bow, warp):- порок основы; состояние текстильного полотна, в котором нити основы находятся не под прямым углом к нитям утка. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается отсутствием контроля во время снования.

(2) Weft Double Bow:- weft yarns in a fabric which exhibit an approximately sinusoidal waveform for more than three-quarters of the wavelength. This defect is caused by a lack of control in fabric manufacture or processing. / Перекос Утка (double bow):- порок утка; состояние текстильного полотна, в котором нити утка находятся не под прямым углом к нитям основы. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неодинаковым натяжением ткани вдоль основы при изготовлении её на ткацком станке или при отделке.

DOUBLE CLOTH = ДВОЙНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ДВОЙНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Double Cloth is a fabric construction, in which two fabrics are woven on the loom at the same time, one on top of the other. In the weaving process, the two layers of woven fabric are held together using binder threads. The woven patterns in each layer of fabric can be similar or completely different.

DOUBLE–CLOTH CONSTRUCTION = КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ДВОЙНОГО ПОЛОТНА (или СТРОЕНИЕ ДВОЙНОЙ ТКАНИ) – Double-Cloth Construction:- two fabrics are woven in the loom at the same time, one fabric on top of the other, with binder threads holding the two fabrics together. The weave on the two fabrics can be different.

DOUBLE COATED = С ДВОЙНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ – Double Coated:- some breeds of sheep (and other fleece-bearing animals) have two coats. Sometimes the double-coating refers to different colors; perhaps a dark outer/longer coat. Sometimes this refers to the length. Also referred to as Primitive.

DOUBLE COCOON = ДВОЙНОЙ КОКОН – Double Cocoon is a cocoon jointly built by two silkworms; it serves as protective shell for both the worms during their pupal stage of existence. Such cocoons are readily distinguished by their size and toughness.

DOUBLE CROPPING = ДВОЙНОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ (или ДВОЙНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ) – Double Cropping:- two crops grown in sequence on the same land in a production cycle.

DOUBLE CROSS = ДВОЙНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ – Double Cross is a cross between first generation hybrids of four separate inbred lines. / Под Скрещиванием животных понимается метод разведения в животноводстве, при котором спаривают животных разных пород. Применяют для улучшения существующих и создания новых пород.

DOUBLE DAMASK = ДВОЙНАЯ ДАМАССКАЯ (или ДВОЙНОЕ КАМЧАТОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Double Damask is a rich traditional tablecloth, made in a heavier weight than ordinary damask.

DOUBLE DECK LOAD = ДВУХЯРУСНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Double Deck Load is a second tier of cargo on top of the first one.

DOUBLE–DECK PALLET = ДВУХНАСТИЛЬНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Double-Deck Pallet is a flat pallet with a top deck and a bottom deck. See also Flat Pallet, and Pallet. / Двухнастильный Поддон:- плоский поддон с верхним и нижним настилами. Смотрите также Плоский Поддон (Flat Pallet), и Поддон (Pallet).

DOUBLE–DEEP STORAGE LANE = ДВОЙНОЙ ГЛУБИНЫ ПРОХОД ДЛЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ – Double-Deep Storage Lane:- a method of storing product two loads deep in an aisle.

DOUBLE DEFLATION = ДВОЙНАЯ ДЕФЛЯЦИЯ – Double Deflation is the technique used to estimate real value added of an industry. In the double deflation method, real value added is measured as the difference between real gross output and real intermediate inputs. Double deflation is the conceptually preferred method of computing real value added because it requires fewer assumptions about the relationships among gross output and intermediate inputs. Double Deflation is a method for calculating value added by industry chained volume measures which takes separate account of the differing price and volume movements of input and outputs in an industry's production process. Double Deflation is a method whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices; this method is feasible only for constant price estimates which are additive, such as those calculated using a Laspeyres' formula (either fixed-base or for estimates expressed in the previous year's prices). / выработка (output).

DOUBLED HAPLOID PLANTS = СДВОЕННЫЕ ГАПЛОИДНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Doubled Haploid Plants are homozygous diploid plants produced from anther or microspore culture. / из пыльника или микроспоры . Под Гаплоидами, от Греческих слов Haplóos, означающее Одиночный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается клетка или особь с одинарным (гаплоидным) набором непарных хромосом. Гаплоидны половые клетки, некоторые грибы, водоросли.

DOUBLE DRIVE = ДВОЙНОЙ ПРИВОД – Double Drive:- both the flyer and bobbin are driven by belts from the drive wheel. The bobbin pulley (or whorl) is smaller, which determines the spinning ratio. Some double drive wheels can be converted to run with Scotch Tension. Double Drive Wheels:- this type of wheel has the flyer whorl and bobbin next to one another on the same side of the spindle. The drive band is doubled and forms a figure eight that loops onto both the bobbin and the flyer whorl. The spinner decides where the drive band is placed on the whorl depending upon the type of yarn to be spun. When spinning, both the flyer and the bobbin are rotated by the drive band. The bobbin whorl is smaller in diameter than the flyer whorl, therefore, it will spin faster than the flyer if there is no brake being used. Because of the high degree of twisting efficiency, beginners who have a problem with overtwisting the yarn, will find the double drive wheel difficult to use at first.

DOUBLE EAGLE = ДВОЙНОЙ ОРЁЛ – Double Eagle is a gold coin with a face value of USD20 issued as legal tender in the United States during the period 1850–1932. It is 900 fine with a fine gold content of 0.967 5 Troy ounces. The 1933 Gold Double Eagle was Never Officially Issued:- the US Gold Double Eagle, Saint-Gaudens type, had been issued from 1907 until 1932. Although 445 500 Double Eagles had been minted with the 1933 date, none were released into circulation because of changes made to currency laws during the Great Depression. In an effort to end the run on the banks and stabilize the economy, President Franklin Roosevelt took America off the gold standard. Not only were no more gold coins to be issued for circulation, people had to turn in the ones they had. The 1933 Double Eagles are Ordered to be Destroyed:- it became illegal for private citizens to own gold coins, unless they clearly had a collectible value. This law was enacted during desperate times to prevent the hoarding of gold currency. Since there would be no more gold currency issued in the United States, the Mint had melted down the 1933 run of Gold Double Eagles and converted them to gold bullion bars by 1937. Some of the Double Eagles Escaped the Melt Down:- two of the 1933 specimens were given by the Mint to the US National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institute. These were the only two legal specimens to ever become part of a coin collection; however, by 1952, the Secret Service had confiscated 8 more 1933 Double Eagles! How did they leave the Mint? Why weren't they melted down? Was the 1933 Double Eagle Switched for Another Coin? We may never know for certain how these coins left the Mint, but there is a general consensus among scholars that a Mint cashier by the name of George McCann exchanged about 20 1933's doomed for destruction and replaced them with earlier dated Double Eagles. This way, the accounting books would balance and nobody would realize that anything was amiss. What we do know for sure is that a Philadelphia area jeweler by the name of Israel Switt came into possession of at least 19 of the coins. The Coin of a King:- Israel Switt sold at least 9 of the 1933 Double Eagles privately to collectors, one of which found its way into the collection of King Farouk of Egypt. When the Secret Service discovered that these coins had surfaced, they confiscated them all because they were considered to be stolen property of the US Mint. However, King Farouk had legally exported his coin before the theft was discovered, and the Secret Service was unable to recover his specimen through diplomatic channels. The King's Specimen is Recovered in a Sting Operation:- After King Farouk was deposed in 1952, his 1933 Double Eagle briefly appeared on the market, but when it became clear that US authorities still wanted to confiscate it, it vanished again! More than 40 years later, British coin dealer Stephen Fenton showed up with it in New York, and the Secret Service finally seized it during a sting operation during which they purportedly negotiated to purchase the coin. The 1933 Double Eagle is Nearly Destroyed by Terrorists:- Fenton fought a several year-long legal battle in the US courts over ownership of the coin, during time which it was stored in the Treasury Vaults at the World Trade Center. A mere 2 months before the terrorist attacks of 2001-September-11, the lawsuit was settled and the Double Eagle was moved to Fort Knox. Fenton and the US Mint had come to a compromise:- the coin would be sold at auction, with the proceeds split between the Fenton and the Mint. Legal Tender at Last – and the Most Valuable Coin in the World:- The 1933 Double Eagle sold at auction on 2002-July-30, for USD6.6 million, plus the 15% buyer's fee, which brought the total cost to the buyer to USD7 590 000, plus USD20 to monetize the coin and compensate the Mint for the USD20 it believes it lost when the coin was thought to have been stolen. The buyer chose to remain anonymous, so once again we don't know where the

Farouk specimen is, or when it might suddenly show up again. One thing is for sure: the Secret Service can't confiscate it any more! Ten More Specimens Hang in Limbo:- in September of 2004, Joan Langbord, one of Israel Switt's heirs, discovered ten more specimens of the 1933 Double Eagle amongst his effects. Apparently unaware of the legal status of these coins (or perhaps just a bit too trusting of the government) she sent all ten specimens to the US Mint to have them authenticated. The Secret Service declared the coins to be seized, and now Langbord is fighting the government over ownership while the specimens languish at Fort Knox. Is the 1933 Double Eagle Still the World's Most Valuable Coin?:- It will be interesting to see, should the 10 Langbord coins ever come to market, if the 1933 Double Eagle will retain its place as the world's highest priced coin when the number of available specimens increases ten-fold. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Своё название монета получила не вследствие изображения двух орлов или двуглавых орлов. На самом деле на ней изображён один орёл. Просто дело в том, что до выпуска данной монеты в США чеканились золотые монеты Орёл, имевшие лицевую стоимость в 10 Долларов, а эта монета была отчеканена с лицевой стоимостью в 20 Долларов, отсюда и название – Двойной Орёл.

DOUBLE END = ДВОЙНИК (или ДВОЙНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, или ПАРОЧКА, или ПОМЕХА) – Double Ends are:- (1) two warp ends drawn through the same heddle eye and reed dent or split thereby causing the ends to weave as a single end; rather common in weaving matting fabrics. (2) A defect caused by faulty drawing-in or reeding, thereby making a blemish in the cloth known as Taped Ends or Flat. (1) Double Ends:- extra ends taken on looms, at warping if extra length of end is there generates double end, wrong drawing in, wrong denting, work practices should be improved. Weaving defect. (2) Double End:- during mending repair if one extra end is not removed. Mending defect. Double End:- when two or more ends gets woven as one. This defect is characterized by a thick bar running parallel to the warp. Causes:- wrong drawing, taking more ends in heald eye. Mending:- this fault can be corrected by pulling out the extra end with help of needle. A bare patch is formed and can be filled by combing in both directions with the help of metallic comb. Double End:- two ends woven as one in a fabric. A double end may be intentional for fabric styling, or accidental, in which case a fabric defect results. Double End:- when two or more fiber ends unintentionally get woven as one, a double end type of defect is formed. This defect is characterized by the thick bar running parallel to the warp. Double end in the fabric are mostly caused due to sticky ends coming from sizing or miss drawing of ends. This can be reduced by training the weaver to correctly draw the ends. Double End:- when two or more ends unintentionally get woven as one. This defect is characterized by a thick bar running parallel to the warp. Weaving Defect. (1) Defect Name:- Double End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Double End (face):- This defect is the result of an extra end being woven into the fabric. The extra end creates small flat distortions in the twill line. Description:- Double End (back):- This defect is the result of an extra end being woven into the fabric. The extra end creates small flat distortions in the twill line. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Double End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Double End:- This defect is the result of an extra end being woven double with a regular end of the fabric. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Double End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- Double End:- While this appears as a dark end, it actually is caused by two ends of a finer denier being knit together as one. Severity:- Major. Double End:- two ends that weave as one. This happens because of migration of a broken end to the adjacent reed space along with the neighbouring end. / Порок или дефект ткачества. две нити за одно целое в галево ремизки, две нитки за одну по основе. Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect). Парочка – две нити основы переплетаются за одну. Причиной дефекта является неправильная проборка в галево ремизок. Дефект ухудшает внешний вид ткани, имеет вид продольной утолщённой или тёмной (на просвет) полосы. Под Двойником понимается местный порок в виде двух или нескольких нитей, заработанных вместо одной.

DOUBLE FACE = ДВУХЛИЦЕВАЯ (или С ДВОЙНЫМ ЛИЦОМ) – Double Face:- a double cloth which can be used on either side. Also used to describe any fabric with two right sides.

DOUBLE–FACE PALLET = ДВУХЛИЦЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или ДВУХСТОРОННИЙ ПОДДОН) – Double-Face Pallet is a pallet with top and bottom decks.

DOUBLE–FACED PALLET = ДВУХЛИЦЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или ДВУХСТОРОННИЙ ПОДДОН) – (1) Double-Faced Pallet is a full deck on both sides; reversible:- very strong, good for all forms of handling and shipping.

(2) Double-Faced Pallet:- full deck on one side; non-reversible:- most rugged and durable – basic pallet for pallet exchange programs.

DOUBLE–FACED SATIN = ДВУХЛИЦЕВОЙ АТЛАС – Double-Faced Satin is a satin fabric with a satin appearance on both sides unlike ordinary satin, which has a definite right and wrong side. Double-Face Satin:- yarn woven with two warps and one filling, to simulate a double satin construction. Has satin on both sides. Cotton filling is often used in cheaper qualities. / уточина.

DOUBLE FLEECE = ДВОЙНОЕ РУНО – Double Fleece is a fleece consisting of two year's growth.

DOUBLE HEDGING = ДВОЙНОЕ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ – Double Hedging is a hedging a position by using futures and options, thereby doubling the size of the hedge. The US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) considers double hedging to be a situation where a trader holds a long futures position in a commodity in excess of the speculative position limit to offset a fixed price sale, even though the trader has ample supplies of the commodity to honor all sales commitments. Increasing the size of a hedge to a level that is greater than the exposure faced by a firm or individual may take it into the realm of speculation. For example, an investor with a stock portfolio of USD1 million who wishes to hedge downside risk in the broad market can do so by buying put options of a similar amount on the S&P 500. Double hedging would occur if the investor also initiates an additional short position in the S&P 500 using index futures contracts. Double Hedging is a hedging strategy that uses both a futures contract and an options contract to protect against losses caused by changes in the cash prices of the underlying instrument. See also Hedge. Double Hedging:- as used by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), it implies a situation where a trader holds a long position in the futures market in excess of the speculative position limit as an offset to a fixed price sale, even though the trader has an ample supply of the commodity on hand to fill all sales commitments.

DOUBLE HOOKED BOW = ДВОЙНОЙ КРЮЧКОВАТЫЙ ПЕРЕКОС – Double Hooked Bow:- one hooked bow at each side of the fabric that arc in opposite directions. See also Hooked Bow. Fabrics defect.

DOUBLE KNIT = ФАНГОВЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ДВОЙНОЙ ТРИКОТАЖ, или ДВУСТОРОННИЙ ТРИКОТАЖ, или ДВОЙНОЕ ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Double Knit is a fabric knitted on a circular knitting machine using interlocking loops and a double stitch on a double needle frame to form a fabric with double thickness. It is the same on both sides. Today, most double knits are made of 150 denier polyester, although many lightweight versions are now being made using finer denier yarns and blends of filament and spun yarns. Double Knit is a weft knit fabric in which two layers of loops are formed that cannot be separated. A double knit machine, which has two complete sets of needles, is required for this construction. Double Knit is a circular knit fabric, which has loops on both sides, front as well as back. It is made with a double set of needles to create a double thickness of fabric. Each thickness of the fabric is joined by interlocking stitches. An article of double knit is a two faced clothe. Either side can be utilized as the right side. This type of fabric originated in Milan and Florence. It is constructed on multi-feed circular knitting machines. The two layers of loops

formed is not possible to separate. The fabric is very sturdily constructed and is heavier in weight. Double knit fabric controls the shrinkage and dry-cleans well. See also Weave. Double Knit is a weft knit fabric produced in two layers which cannot be separated. Its appearance is the same on either side with a characteristic fine vertical wale. Double Knits are made from the interlock stitch and variations of that stitch. The process involves the use of two pairs of needles set at an angle to each other. A variety of attachments can be added to the knitting machine to create beautiful patterns. The development of highly sophisticated electronic controls and the use of computers in design make it possible to reproduce intricate art work or other detailed designs in minutes. The front and back surfaces of the double knits have a rib-like appearance. These fabrics are generally firm, less apt to stretch, more resilient, and heavier than single knits. They are also run resistant and do not ravel. Two fibers that are often used to make double knits are polyester and wool. / ткань, связанная на кругловязальной машине, . и двойной стежок. вертикальной бороздке (или колонке петель).

DOUBLE–KNIT FABRIC = ДВУХСТОРОННЯЯ ОСНОВОВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Double-Knit Fabric is a fabric produced on a circular-knitting machine equipped with two sets of latch needles situated at right angles to each other (dial and cylinder). Double Knit is a knitted fabric (cotton, wool, worsted, silk, rayon, and synthetics) made with a double set of needles to produce a double thickness of fabric with each thickness joined by interlocking stitches. An article of clothing made of double knit fabric, namely a fabric knitted to produce a double thickness. A two faced cloth, either face may be utilized as the rigth side. The fabric originated in Milan and Florence. Can be stabilized for shrinkage control and dry cleans satisfactorily.

DOUBLE PALLET JACK = ЗАЖИМ ДЛЯ ДВУХ ПОДДОНОВ – Double Pallet Jack is a mechanized device for transporting two standard pallets simultaneously. / Механизированное средство для транспортировки двух стандартных поддонов одновременно.

DOUBLE PICK = ДВОЙНАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПРОЛЁТЫ, или ПРОМЁТКИ, или ДВОЙНИК) – Double Picks:- defect caused by two picks having worked into the same warp shed in the weaving of the cloth, thus making a sort of rib-effect in the filling direction. The defect is quickly seen when the goods are perched or examined. Double picks occur often when the weaver begins to weave on the loom after fixing some flaw or blemish, or changing shuttles. Carelessness on the part of the weaver causes most of the double picks found in woven goods. See also Mispick. Double Pick:- two picks of filling shot into the same shed; used in cross ribbed fabrics and heavy goods. (1) Double Picks:- faulty pick finding, improper staggering of heald shafts, play in heald shaft connections etc. Weaving defect. (2) Double Pick:- during mending repair if one extra pick is not removed. Mending defect. Double Pick:- in woven fabrics, two picks wrongly placed in the same shed. See also Mispick. Compare Jerk-In. Double Pick:- two yarns running simultaneously, mostly in the weft. Double Pick:- when two picks are mistakenly inserted instead of one. Characteristic feature of certain rapier looms. The yarn is not transferred to the receiving rapier leading to a double pick in half the width of the fabric and no pick in the remaining half. This is a major defect as it appears throughout the width of the fabric. Minor Defect Classification:- Occurring less frequently. Major Defect Classification:- Occurring more frequently. Weaving defect. / в направлении уточины. Порок или дефект ткачества. Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect). Пролёты в одну уточную прокидку. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Двойником понимается местный порок в виде двух или нескольких нитей, заработанных вместо одной. Двойная Поперечная Нить (double pick):- порок утка в виде двух или нескольких уточных нитей, заработанных в полотно вместо одной. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается при прокладке двух текстильных нитей в один зев вместо одной.

DOUBLE PICK = ДВОЙНЫЕ ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЕ НИТИ (или ПРОЛЁТЫ, или ПРОМЁТКИ, или ДВОЙНИКИ) – Defect Name:- Double Picks. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Double Picks:- This is the result of one filling feed on a four-feed Sulzer weaving machine picking up the end from the reserve supply package and pulling in a double filling on every fourth pick. This will continue to run until noticed by the operator. Severity:- Major.

DOUBLE RECEIPT = ДВОЙНОЕ ЗАЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или ДВОЙНОЕ ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ) – Double Receipt is a receipt which serves as confirmation of a transaction in two places. Both receipts specify that a double receipt has been issued.

DOUBLE REVERSE BOW = ДВОЙНОЙ ОБРАТНЫЙ (или ПРОТИВОПОЛОЖНЫЙ) ПЕРЕКОС – Double Reverse Bow:- two fabric bows arcing in opposite directions. See also Bow. Compare Double Bow. Fabrics defect.

DOUBLE SEAL = ДВОЙНОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Double Seal:- two mechanical seals designed to permit a liquid or gas barrier fluid between the seals mounted back-to-back or face-to-face. See also Seal.

DOUBLE SELVAGE = ДВОЙНАЯ КРОМКА – Double Selvage:- xxxxx. See also Rolled Selvage. A Double Selvage means that the cast net has double the netting material at this particular location for maximum strength.

DOUBLE STACK CAR = ДВУХЪЯРУСНЫЙ ВАГОН – Double Stack Car is a rail car capable of carrying two containers stacked on top of each other. Double Stack Car is a rail car capable of carrying two forty-foot equivalent units (FEUs), one on top of each other. / Железнодорожный вагон, приспособленный к перевозке двух транспортных средств, эквивалентных сорока-футовому контейнеру, размещаемых друг на друге.

DOUBLE STACK TRAIN = СОСТАВ ИЗ ДВУХЪЯРУСНЫХ ВАГОНОВ – Double Stack Train:- the transport by rail between two points of a trainload of containers with two containers per chassis, one on top of the other. A number of railway wagons, usually a block train, on which containers can be stacked two-high. Double Stack Train is a train using specialized railcars that enable marine cargo containers to be stacked one atop another (2-high). There are no height restrictions for destinations served by double-stack service via the Port of Savannah. Norfolk Southern Railroad and CSX Transportation provide double-stack service via the Port of Savannah.

DOUBLET = ДУБЛЕ (или ДАБЛЭТЧ, или ЖИЛЕТ, или ДВУБОРТНЫЙ ПИДЖАК) – Doublet is a man's close-fitting jacket worn in Europe especially during the Renaissance. / Под Жилетом, от Французского слова Gilet, понимается мужская или женская верхняя одежда без рукавов. В классическом варианте надевают под пиджак. Составная часть классического костюма – 'тройки'. При комбинировании разных слоёв одежды не обойтись без жилета. Как, впрочем, и в любом другом случае – на деловой презентации, на лекции в университете, на пикнике за городом, на вечеринке в дискотеке, и даже в театре. Жилет хорош сегодня везде за счёт своей универсальности. Сохранившийся во многих коллекциях классический жилет, ведущий свою историю от мужского костюма-тройки, по-прежнему особенно хорош в деловой одежде. Сегодняшнее стремление в офисной одежде к мужскому стилю (не к унисексу, а именно к весьма женственному варианту типично мужских костюмов в стиле ИСЛ (YSL)) с увлечением блузами рубашечного стиля и мужскими галстуками естественным образом воскресило и жилетки. Жилет-Корсаж (так называемый Мида 'Mieder' (по-Немецки)) не стыдно надеть даже на светский приём в сочетании с бриллиантами и прочими друзьями девушек. Обычно такой жилет шьют из чёрного атласа или бархата, надевают поверх лёгкой широкой блузы, а спереди украшают 5–6 парами металлических крючков, которые сочетаются ещё и с металлическими цепочками в качестве декоративных застёжек. Актуальная тенденция Осенних и Весенних безрукавок – так называемые 'Рабочие Жилеты'. В модных безрукавках без труда можно увидеть отголоски рабочей формы Американских лесорубов или военной формы. Это очень функциональные жилеты в стиле 'сафари' или 'милитари', которые, конечно, вряд ли подойдут для гламурной вечеринки, однако прекрасно впишутся в любые другие обстоятельства – от загородного отдыха до работы в

офисе. Жилеты из меха (с меховой опушкой, меховой подкладкой или просто мехом наружу) сильно напоминают некогда популярные в нашей стране тёплые практичные безрукавки, которыми с десяток лет назад была завешаны все стелажи даже в захудалых сельмагах. Сегодня жилеты из меха особенно популярны. Наверняка у каждой знаменитости найдётся в шкафу пара-тройка жилетов разных стилей. В повседневной жизни дивы большого экрана предпочитают носить классические жилеты, сочетая их с различными вещами, чаще всего не классическими. Также среди звезд очень популярны дутые жилетки, которые они одевают, когда катаются на лыжах и коньках, на прогулку при холодной погоде. Выбирая себе актуальный жилет, надо помнить несколько простых правил. Во-первых, сегодня жилеты используются совершенно в разных вариантах – и как составная часть классического костюма, и как утеплённый вариант верхней одежды, и как альтернатива свитеру. Во-вторых, они могут быть в любом стиле – от гламурного до 'милитари'. В-третьих, они могут быть из любого материала, который хорошо держит форму. А всё остальное зависит только от вашей собственной фантазии.

DOUBLE TAXATION = ДВОЙНОЕ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ – Double Taxation is the practice of taxation the same wealth, income or property twice with different taxes or by the tax authorities of two different countries.

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ДВОЙНОМ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИИ – Double Taxation (DT) Agreement:- international treaties, generally concluded between two or more countries to prevent or reduce double taxation in cross-border capital transactions. By clearly allocating specific types of income to each country involved, DT agreements are designed to avoid the risk of a simultaneous tax liability in both, the country of residence and the source country in which income was generated. Double Taxation Agreement is an agreement or treaty signed between different nations for the purpose of eradicating or alleviating the effects of double taxation. In the United Kingdom, Double Taxation Agreement:- different countries have their own tax rules and laws. When you have income and capital gains from one country and are resident in another, you may have to pay tax in both countries under their different tax laws. To help avoid being taxed twice – 'double taxation', the UK has negotiated double taxation agreements with many countries. When you might be affected by double taxation:- (1) If you are resident in the UK and have income or gains in another country:- if you are resident in the UK and have income or capital gains in another country you usually have to pay UK tax on them. But you may also have to pay foreign tax on the same income and gains in the other country. Double taxation agreements aim to ensure that you pay tax on your income and gains once only. (2) If you are not resident in the UK and have income or gains in the UK:- if you are not resident in the UK you may have to pay UK tax on any income or capital gains you have in the UK. But you may also be charged tax on your worldwide income or gains, which will include the UK, in the country in which you are resident. Double taxation agreements aim to ensure that you pay tax on your income and gains once only. How double taxation agreements work? Double taxation agreements usually operate in one of three ways:- (i) you pay tax in your country of residence and get an exemption or relief from tax in the country where you have made your income or gain; (ii) you pay tax in the country where you have made your income or gain and get an exemption or relief from tax in the country where you are resident; and (iii) tax is deducted in the country where you make your income or gain and you declare this tax as already paid on your tax return for the country where you are resident – the tax already paid is known as 'Withholding Tax'. The agreements work in the same way for residents of both countries involved, but which system is in place depends on the individual agreement between those two countries (and can depend on the type of income involved). For example, where the relevant agreement allows UK residents to claim exemption or relief from Income Tax in Spain, Spanish residents can claim the same for their income in the UK. Income Tax and double taxation relief:- double taxation agreements normally allow some tax relief on the following kinds of income:- (i) pensions and some annuities – but not UK Government pensions; (ii) earnings from employment or professional services – but not if you're an entertainer or sportsperson; (iii) royalties; (iv) interest; (v) income distributed by real estate investment trusts (UK-REITs) and property authorised investment funds (PAIFs); and (vi) dividends. The rules for tax relief on dividend income are complicated. Section 9.1.9 of booklet HMRC6 'Residence, Domicile and the Remittance Basis' covers double taxation and dividends in more detail. Income Tax and double taxation relief – exceptions:- (1) If you receive a UK Government pension:- if you receive a pension paid by the UK for service to the UK Government or a local authority in the UK, it will usually be taxed only in the UK – but there are some exceptions to this general rule. For details of how your pension will be taxed under the double taxation agreement between the UK and the country in which you are resident, see HM Revenue & Custom's (HMRC) 'Digest of double taxation treaties'. (2) If you're an entertainer or sportsperson:- if you're not resident in the UK and you're an entertainer, sportsman or sportswoman, you won't be able to claim relief from UK tax on income you receive connected to a performance in the UK. Capital Gains Tax and double taxation relief:- under many agreements, you will pay Capital Gains Tax in the country where you are resident and you will be exempt from Capital Gains Tax in the country where the gain is made. Capital Gains Tax and double taxation relief – exceptions:- the exceptions are where either:- (i) the gain comes from an asset that cannot be taken out of the country, for example land or a house; and (ii) the gains come from assets connected with a business or trade you are running through a permanent establishment in that country. In these circumstances you will pay tax in both countries, but the country in which you are resident will give you relief for the tax paid on the gain in the other country. You should check the relevant double taxation agreement to see how your gains will be treated. Double Taxation relief if you're a student or apprentice:- under most double taxation agreements, if you are an overseas student or apprentice visiting the UK solely for full-time education or training, you will not pay tax on income payments from sources outside the UK for your maintenance, education or training. Some double taxation agreements also provide that students or apprentices coming to this country for limited periods will be exempt from UK tax on certain earnings from employment here. You'll need to check the individual agreement for details. Countries that have a double taxation agreement with the UK:- you can find a full list of the UK's double taxation agreements in HMRC publication Double Taxation Digest. If there is no double taxation agreement:- if there is no double taxation agreement between the country where you are resident and the country where you have income or capital gains, then your income or capital gains may be taxed fully in both countries. (1) If you're resident in the UK:- if you are resident in the UK then you can sometimes get credit for the tax you have paid in the other country (for instance where there is no agreement and the foreign tax is equivalent to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax). This is called 'Unilateral Relief'. You can get more information on unilateral relief by following the link below. (2) If you're not resident in the UK:- if you're not resident in the UK and you have taxable UK income you may be eligible to receive the first part of this income (known as the 'Personal Allowance') free of tax. You can claim this tax back on form R43 Claim to personal allowances and tax repayment by an individual not resident in the UK. Dual Residence:- if you are resident in two countries in the same tax year then, if there is a double taxation agreement in place, the agreement will tell you how each country should tax any incomes or gains you may have. This will depend on the exact agreement involved and the nature of your residence in each country. It is a complicated area therefore HMRC recommends that you read the relevant section of the treaty and consider seeking professional tax advice. / Соглашение или трактат, подписанный между различными странами с целью искоренения или облегчения эффектов двойного налогообложения.

DOUBLE TOP = ДВОЙНАЯ ВЕРШИНА – In the analysis of market trends, Double Top is a chart pattern of price movements that depict a rising market which hits resistance at a certain level, retreats, rises again, but still cannot breach the previous resistance point, and falls back again. The price patterns are used by technical analysts to recognize a reversal of a price trend. It is when prices make a high and then decline or consolidate, rise back to the original high price area before declining again. Double Top is a reversal pattern where two prices spikes of similar magnitude are turned back lower/higher. Sometimes referred to as an M Formation. A reversal chart

pattern displaying two prominent peaks. The reversal is complete when the support trough is broken. The opposite of Double Bottom. In technical analysis, a Double Top occurs when a price rises to the same level twice and fails to break above it, and therefore produces a level of good resistance. A bearish reversal pattern characterized by two highs at roughly equal value. Double Tops and Bottoms:- this chart pattern is another well-known pattern that signals a trend reversal – it is considered to be one of the most reliable and is commonly used. These patterns are formed after a sustained trend and signal to chartists that the trend is about to reverse. The pattern is created when a price movement tests support or resistance levels twice and is unable to break through. This pattern is often used to signal intermediate and long-term trend reversals. Figure 3:- a double top pattern is shown on the left, while a double bottom pattern is shown on the right. In the case of the double top pattern in Figure 3, the price movement has twice tried to move above a certain price level. After two unsuccessful attempts at pushing the price higher, the trend reverses and the price heads lower. In the case of a double bottom (shown on the right), the price movement has tried to go lower twice, but has found support each time. After the second bounce off of the support, the security enters a new trend and heads upward. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Двойная Вершина является разворотной фигурой тенденции на понижение, характеризующаяся двумя примерно одинаковыми максимальными значениями цены.

DOUBLE TRANSPLANTING = ДВОЙНАЯ ПЕРЕСАДКА (или ДВОЙНАЯ ВЫСАДКА (РАССАДЫ), или ДВОЙНАЯ ПИКИРОВКА) – Double Transplanting is used when seedlings once transplanted are uprooted again some 2–4 weeks after the first transplanting and planted in the final field. / Под Пикировкой, от Французского слова Piquet, означающее Колышек, понимается пересадка овощных, плодовых, декоративных и некоторых технических культур в молодом возрасте. После пикировки растения получают большую площадь питания.

DOUBLE UP = СДВАИВАТЬ – Double Up (maritime term):- to double a vessel's mooring lines.

DOUBLE WEAVE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ ДВОЙНОЙ ТКАНИ (или ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ ДВУХПОЛОТНЫХ ТКАНЕЙ) – Double Weave:- a fabric woven with two systems of warp or filling threads so combined that only one is visible on either side. Cutting the yarns that hold the two cloths together yields two separate cutpile fabrics. Double Weave:- a woven fabric construction made by interlacing two or more sets of warp yarns with two or more sets of filling yarns. The most common double weave fabrics are made using a total of either four or five sets of yarns. / переплетение. Уточные пряжи.

DOUBLE–WING PALLET = ДВУХНАСТИЛЬНЫЙ ПОДДОН С ВЫСТУПАМИ (или ПОДДОН С ВЫСТУПАМИ НА ВЕРХНЕМ И НИЖНЕМ НАСТИЛАХ) – Double-Wing Pallet is a pallet with top and bottom deckboards extending beyond the edges of the stringers or stringerboards. Double-Wing Pallet is a pallet with both top deck and bottom deck extending beyond stringers, blocks, posts or stringerboards. / Поддон С Выступами На Верхнем И Нижнем Настилах:- плоский поддон, имеющий выступы на верхнем и нижнем настилах, расположенные за продольными брусьями, шашками или продольными досками.

DOUBLE YARN AND TWIST YARN = ДВОЙНАЯ ПРЯЖА И КРУЧЁНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Double Yarn and Twist Yarn:- a two-ply yarn made from single yarns of different colors. A mottled effect is produced.

DOUBLING = ТРОЩЕНИЕ (или СУЧЕНИЕ, или СДВАИВАНИЕ) – Doubling is the process of combing by twisting together two single yarns to form a double yarn. Doubling is:- (1) a process for combining several strands of sliver, roving, or yarn in yarn manufacturing. (2) The process of twisting together two or more singles or plied yarns, i.e. plying. (3) A British term for twisting. (4) The term doubling is sometimes used in a sense opposite to singling. This is unintentional plying. (5) A yarn, considerably heavier that normal, produced by a broken end becoming attached to and twisting into another end.

DOUBLY MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ XX – Doubly Marks:- any fold creates doubly mark on machine. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

DOUBTFUL = СОМНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ – Doubtful:- a loan that has all the weaknesses of a substandard loan plus it is difficult to collect in full. / Сомнительный:- займ, которому присущи все изъяны низкокачественного займа, в дополнение к этому, взыскание всей суммы по нему сопряжено с трудностями.

DOUBTFUL DEBTS = СОМНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ДОЛГИ – Doubtful Debts are the debts on which it is considered that it is likely that a loss will be incurred through payment not being received or not received in full. The expected loss might relate to a specific debt but usually will be a proportion of total debts outstanding which from experience it is known will not be collected. Doubtful debts are incorporated into the accounting system by means of a provision as a period-end adjustment. Contrast Bad Debts. Doubtful Debt is a debt where circumstances have rendered its ultimate recovery uncertain. Conservatism requires that doubtful debts should be treated in the same way as bad debts. They should thus be recorded as an expense in the profit and loss account and to be credited to a provision to set off against ultimate default if it occurs. Doubtful Debts:- history has shown that a certain percentage of debtors will not pay. To accurately reflect the amount owed an allowance for doubtful debts is created and recorded on the balance sheet. This reduces the debtors balance, and is an estimate of the current debtors who are likely to become uncollectible in the future. If there is already an account for doubtful debts, this account would be adjusted at each balance day. The following entry shows the creation of an allowance for doubtful debts. We debit an expense account called Doubtful debts and credit a current asset account called Allowance for doubtful debts. (i) Increasing Doubtful Debts:- if the debtors balance at the end of the last financial year is lower than the current Debtors balance, doubtful debts will be increased. Example:- doubtful debts will be debited and the allowance for doubtful debts will be credited. (ii) Decreasing Doubtful Debts:- if Debtors balance at the end of the last financial year is higher than the current Debtors balance, Doubtful Debts will be decreased. Example:- doubtful debts will be credited and the allowance for doubtful debts will be debited. (iii) Writing Off Doubtful Debts:- when you receive confirmation that doubtful debts are not going to be paid, you will debit allowance for doubtful debts and goods and services tax (GST) collected and credit debtors control and the debtors individual card. Example:- below is a sample general journal entry. Note:- this relates to sales made within a previous accounting period. / В контрасте с Безнадёжными Долгами (Bad Debts).

DOUGH STAGE = СТАДИЯ ВОСКОВОЙ СПЕЛОСТИ (или СТАДИЯ ТЕСТООБРАЗНОЙ СПЕЛОСТИ, или СТАДИЯ ТЕСТООБРАЗНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ (ЗЕРНА)) – Dough Stage is the stage in rice development which occurs during the ripening phase when the milky caryopsis inside the developing grain turns into soft dough and later into hard dough.

DOUPION = ДВОЙНИК – Doupion:- silk that comes from the fiber formed by two silk worms who spun their cocoons together in an interlocking manner. The yarn is uneven, irregular, and larger than regular filaments. It is used to make shantung and doupioni. Also called Douppioni, Dupion, and Dupioni. Doupion is a silk-breeding term used for double cocoons. It is also used to refer to the rougher quality of silk. Doupion or Douppioni:- silk yarns made from the cocoon of two silk worms that have nested toghether. In spinning, the double strand is not separated so the yarn is uneven and irregular with a large diameter in places. Fabric is of silk made in a plain weave. The fabric is very irregular and shows many slubs; seems to be made in a hit and miss manner. It is imitated in rayon and some synthetics, and one such fabric is called 'Cupioni'. Dupion yarns also used in shantung, pongee. Tailors very well.

DOUPIONI = ДУПИОНИ (или ДВОЙНИК) – Sometimes known as Dupion or Douppioni, silk dupioni is created with the threads from two different silk worms. When two worms spin their cocoons close together, the fibers get tangled up; these naturally tangled fibers are then used together to make the silk thread. The thread is rougher than regular silk, and contains bumps and irregularities where the fibers from the two cocoons are combined. Silk dupioni takes dye well and is usually easy to sew. Silk dupioni has an advantage over some other types of silks, in that it tends to resist wrinkles, which helps to enhance the usability of the finished fabric. In addition, silk dupioni also has a tendency to take creases very well, which can give the final product a crisp and formal appearance. As an added bonus, the fabric is totally reversible, so it is perfectly acceptable for both sides of the material to be visible. At the same time, silk dupioni does have a couple of drawbacks. The material has almost no stretching ability, which means that using this fabric requires the need to be very exact in the measurements before cutting out any pattern. It is also naturally irregular in texture, and the edges may unravel. Silk dupioni can be used in a number of different fabric creations. In the way of clothing, this fabric works well for flowing jackets, blouses, skirts, dresses, and bridal gowns. For home decorating, silk dupioni can be utilized as drapery panels or other types of window treatments, table runners and cloths, and doilies for accent on tables and sofa backs and arms. While dry-cleaning is generally recommended for silk dupioni, it is possible to hand wash sections of fabric before the material is cut and used in a pattern. When washed by hand, there is the chance of some shrinkage, and the fabric will most likely lose some of the crisp texture and a portion of the shimmering effect. For finished products constructed with silk dupioni, dry cleaning is definitely the best means of freshening the material. Doupioni is a silk yarn reeled from two or more entangled cocoons and producing a coarse yarn Generally used in fabrics such as shantung or pongee. See also Reeled Silk. Douppioni (also called Doupioni, Dupion, Dupioni):- Douppioni Silk is a lustrous silk often woven from two different colors of threads, so that it shimmers or changes color in the light. Douppioni is made from an irregular, rough silk reeled from double cocoons or cocoons nested together, making it necessary to reel them together. Doupioni is also seen in man-made fibers such as polyester or acetate, and is referred to as Doupionini. An elegant woven fabric made with a tight plain weave, fine warp yarns, filling yarns that form prominent, irregular crosswise ribs. Usually brightly colored, it has a moderately crisp drape, fairly reflective luster, and a nubby texture. It is crisp to the touch; it doesn't wrinkle badly; nor does it hold a crease well. Douppioni is sturdy and substantial, but not durable. It is reversible, not particularly stretchy, and relatively easy to sew. It is commonly used to make blouses, dresses, skirts, and fine lightweight suits. Douppion Yarn:- a silk formed by two worms united to spin a single cocoon which is therefore composed of two filaments. Reeled into a coarse slubby yarn which is used in the manufacture of douppioni, pongee, shantung, and other textured silks. Douppioni is a rough or irregular yarn made of silk reeled from double or triple cocoons. Fabrics of douppioni have an irregular appearance with long, thin slubs. Douppioni-like yarns are now being spun from polyester and/or rayon staple. / уточные пряжи. Смотрите также Размотанный Шёлк (Reeled Silk). раскрой (cutting); нарезка ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) .

DOW = ДАУ – Dow or the Dow (of the Dow Jones) Industrial Index is a stock index named after its founders. It is the 'price' of a collection of 30 blue chip industrials on the New York Stock Exchange calculated throughout the trading day. It provides a measure of how the 'blue chip' stock market is performing. See also Index. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

THE DOW JONES–AIG COMMODITY INDEXES^{SM} = СЫРЬЕВЫЕ ИНДЕКСЫ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ–ЭЙ.АЙ.ДЬЖИ.^{ЗО} – The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index^{SM} (DJ-AIGCI^{SM}) is a broadly diversified index that allows investors to track commodity futures through a single, simple measure. The index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. As the index has grown in popularity since its introduction on 1998-July-14, additional versions and a full complement of sub-indexes have been introduced. Together, the family offers investors a comprehensive set of tools for measuring the commodity markets. The DJ-AIGCI^{SM} family includes both the DJ-AIGCI^{SM}, which is calculated on an excess return basis, and the DJ-AIGCITR^{SM}, a total return index based on the DJ-AIGCI^{SM}. The former reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only, while the latter reflects the return on fully collateralized positions in the underlying commodity futures. The DJ-AIGCI^{SM} family includes eight sector sub-indexes that group the commodities by type, e.g., the DJ-AIG Grains Sub-Index^{SM} includes Corn, Soybeans and Wheat. The DJ-AIG Ex Energy Sub-Index^{SM} allows investors to track a diversified basket of commodity futures with-out exposure to energy futures prices. Also available are individual commodity sub-indexes on the 19 components currently included in the DJ-AIGCI^{SM}, plus cocoa, lead, platinum and tin. All DJ-AIGCI Sub-Indexes are available in excess and total return versions. The DJ-AIGCI^{SM} family includes 1-, 2-, and 3-Month Forward versions of the DJ-AIGCI^{SM} and select sub-indexes (DJ-AIGCI Forward Indexes^{SM}). Composed of longer-dated commodity futures contracts, the forward versions allow investors to measure exposure to different parts of the commodity futures curves. The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Spot Indexes^{SM} measure price movements of the commodities included in the DJ-AIGCI^{SM} and select sub-indexes. The DJ-AIG Commodity Spot Indexes provide a general estimate of trends in commodity prices. They do not account for the effects of rolling futures contracts or the costs associated with actually holding physical commodities, and therefore are not replicable with positions in the underlying commodity futures contracts. The DJ-AIGCI^{SM} and the DJ-AIGCITR^{SM} are also available denominated in Yen, Euro, Swiss Francs and Pounds Sterling (DJ-AIGCI^{SM} Foreign Currency Versions). The Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Currency Hedged Indexes^{SM} measure the performance of commodities futures contracts that trade in a specific currency that is hedged against the US Dollar. Currently available calculated in excess return and total return are:- Australian Dollar, Euro, Pound Sterling, Yen and Swiss Franc. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Indexes^{SM} (DJ-AIGCI^{SM}) is a liquid and diversified benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities. The DJ-AIGCI^{SM} family includes nine subindexes that group commodities based on type, plus single commodity indexes based on the 19 individual commodities in the DJ-AIGCI^{SM}, plus Cocoa, Lead, Platinum and Tin. 'AIG' is a registered trademark of American International Group, Inc. 'Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index' and 'DJ-AIGCI' are service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc and American International Group, Inc. On 2009-January-19, UBS Investment Bank has entered into an agreement to purchase the commodity index business of AIG Financial Products Corp, including AIG-FP's rights to the DJ-AIG Commodity Index^{SM}. Should the transaction close as expected by May 2009, the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Indexes are expected to be renamed the 'Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Indexes'. Aside from the name change, all other aspects of the indexes are expected to remain the same. / Амэрикэн (American). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES AVERAGES^{SM} = УСРЕДНЕНИЯ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗА^{ЗО} – Created more than 100 years ago, the Dow Jones Averages^{SM} were the world's first market indicators. Included in the series are the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Dow Jones Utility Average, Dow Jones Transportation Average and Dow Jones Composite Average. Stocks for these blue-chip indexes are selected by editors of The Wall Street Journal. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Смотрите также Индексы От Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES CBOT® TREASURY INDEX^{SM} = ИНДЕКС ПО КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВУ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И СИБАТ®^{ЗО} – The Dow Jones CBOT® Treasury Index^{SM} is a real-time measure of the US Treasury bond market. It is designed to measure the performance of longer maturities in the fixed-income markets using weighted combinations of CBOT® Treasury futures as proxies for the market. CBOT® 5-year, 10-year and bond futures contracts serve as the underlying index components. 'Dow Jones CBOT® Treasury Index' is a service mark of Dow Jones and The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc (CBOT®). The Dow Jones CBOT® Treasury Index is

owned by the CBOT® and calculated and distributed by Dow Jones Indexes. CBOE® and Chicago Board Options Exchange® are registered trademarks of Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (CBOE®). The methodology of the CBOE® DJIA Volatility Index is owned by CBOE® and published pursuant to an agreement with Dow Jones. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes). Палата Торговли Города Чикаго, Инк. (Табло Торговли Города Чикаго, Инк., если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)). СИБО® (CBOE®).

THE DOW JONES CORPORATE BOND INDEX℠ = ИНДЕКС ПО КОРПОРАТИВНЫМ ОБЛИГАЦИЯМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[ЗО] – The Dow Jones Corporate Bond Index℠ measures the return of readily tradable, high-grade US corporate bonds. The index is an equally weighted basket of 96 recently issued investment-grade corporate bonds with laddered maturities. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES DHARMA INDEXES℠ = ИНДЕКСЫ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И ДХАРМА[ЗО] – The Dow Jones Dharma Indexes℠ are a family of faith-based equity market indexes that screen companies for compliance with Dharmic religious traditions. To be included in the indexes, companies must pass a set of industry, environmental, corporate governance and qualitative screen. The family currently includes a global flagship index, plus indexes for India, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Дхарма. Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES HEDGE FUND STRATEGY BENCHMARKS = ОРИЕНТИРЫ ПО СТРАТЕГИЯМ ХЭДЬЖ ФОНДОВ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ – Dow Jones Hedge Fund Strategy Benchmarks are intended to be style-pure hedge fund strategy indexes based on the performance of a managed account platform structured to meet the needs of institutional investors. The benchmarks currently cover the following style classifications:- convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, event driven, equity long/short, equity market neutral and merger arbitrage. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES INDEXES = ИНДЕКСЫ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ – Dow Jones Indices:- at the end of the XIX century, publishers Dow, Jones & Company started producing indices for the New York Stock Exchange quoting the shares of 30 industrial, 20 railway and 15 power companies, respectively, as well as an overall index of all 65 stocks. The industrial index, in particular, quickly gained worldwide recognition and has become known as the Dow Jones Index. The indices issued by Standard & Poor's (500 stocks) and the New York Stock Exchange are more extensive. The Tokyo Stock Exchange publishes an index consisting of 225 Japanese company shares. The Dow Jones℠ Index is a share index showing movements on the New York Stock Exchange. Calculated regularly since 1897. Also known as The Dow Jones Averages. See also The Dow Jones Industrial Average℠ Index, The Dow Jones℠ Transportation Average Index, and The Dow Jones℠ Utilities Average Index. The Dow Jones Indexes is the name behind 'The Dow', the most quoted and recognized index in the world. Beyond this legendary measure, Dow Jones Indexes calculates a family of more than 130 000 market indicators. Among them are the Dow Jones Wilshire Global Indexes – maintained jointly by Dow Jones Indexes and Wilshire Associates – which provide the most comprehensive coverage of the world's markets. Other widely adopted index series include the Dow Jones Titans family of blue-chip indexes, the Dow Jones Islamic Market Indexes and the Dow Jones Select Dividend Indexes. Together with Deutsche Boerse AG and SWX Group, Dow Jones is co-owner of STOXX Limited, which calculates the world's leading pan-European indexes. Current Benchmark Indexes are as follows:- (i) Dow Jones Averages℠; (ii) Dow Jones STOXX® Blue-Chip Indexes; (iii) Dow Jones STOXX® Global 1800 Indexes; (iv) Dow Jones Titans Indexes℠; (v) Dow Jones STOXX® TMI Indexes; (vi) Dow Jones US Indexes℠; and (vii) Dow Jones Wilshire Global Indexes℠. Current Specialty Indexes are as follows:- (i) Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Indexes℠; (ii) Dow Jones CBOT® Treasury Index℠; (iii) Dow Jones Corporate Bond Index℠; (iv) Dow Jones Dharma Indexes℠; (v) Dow Jones Hedge Fund Strategy Benchmarks; (vi) Dow Jones Islamic Market Indexes℠; (vii) Dow Jones RBP Indexes℠; (viii) Dow Jones Relative Risk Indexes℠; (ix) Dow Jones Select Dividend Indexes℠; (x) Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes℠; (xi) Dow Jones Target Date Indexes℠; (xii) Dow Jones Transaction-Based Indexes℠; and (xiii) Dow Jones Volatility Indexes℠. Dow Jones indexes are created according to clear, unbiased and systematic methodologies that are fully integrated within index families. Rigorous procedures are employed to promote data accuracy, timeliness and consistency. Daily values of Dow Jones indexes are available through major real-time and end-of-day market-data vendors, are published worldwide in financial publications and on financial Web sites, and can be downloaded from the Dow Jones Indexes web site. Dow Jones Indexes is a unit of Dow Jones & Company, a subsidiary of News Corporation. Dow Jones is a leading provider of global business news and information services. Its Consumer Media Group publishes The Wall Street Journal, Barron's, MarketWatch and the Far Eastern Economic Review. Its Enterprise Media Group includes Dow Jones Newswires, Factiva, Dow Jones Client Solutions, Dow Jones Indexes and Dow Jones Financial Information Services. Its Local Media Group operates community-based information franchises. Dow Jones owns 50% of SmartMoney and 33% of Stoxx Ltd and provides news content to radio stations in the United States. 'Dow Jones', 'Dow Jones Indexes' and all other index names are service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc.. Inclusion of a company, bond or futures contract as a component in a Dow Jones Index does not in any way reflect an opinion of Dow Jones, its partner firms or their respective affiliates with respect to the investment merits of such index component. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Дау Дьжонз Ньюзвайэз (Dow Jones Newswires). Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.), Бэронз (Barron's). СИБАТ® (CBOT®). Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.). СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited).

THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE℠ INDEX = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[ЗО] – Created in May 1896 by Charles Dow, one of the founders of The Wall Street Journal, the industrial average was not the first market index. That distinction belongs to an 1884 predecessor of what is today known as the Dow Jones Transportation Average, also the creation of Mr Dow. The Transportation Average originally was named the Dow Jones Railroad Average; in the late XIX century railroading was the most important industry in the United States. By 1896, industrial stocks comprised a small but growing part of the market, and Mr Dow felt compelled to create an index for this segment as well. He used the two indexes to confirm broad market trends, reasoning that because industrial companies produced goods and the railroads delivered them, a bull market was sustainable only if both sectors were participating. The new Dow Jones Industrial Average originally had 12 stocks (American Cotton Oil; American Sugar; American Tobacco; Chicago Gas; Distilling & Cattle Feeding; General Electric; Laclede Gas; National Lead; North American Utility; Tennessee Coal & Iron; US Leather (preferred); and US Rubber), including a leather maker, a steel provider and a sugar producer. First published 1896-May-26, and regularly featured in the Journal as of October of that year, The Dow waited more than 25 years to achieve prominence outside the narrow canyon of Wall Street. In 1896, investing in the stock market was considered a highly speculative activity, particularly with regards to industrial stocks. Railroad stocks were tolerable as they were the 'blue-chips' of their day, but bonds were the truly prudent investment. For more than four months in the second half of 1914, The Dow was not published. The New York Stock Exchange was closed because of World War I. It was feared that the instability caused by the war would cause the market to plummet. By the 1920s, popular attitudes had changed. Average citizens began investing in stocks, driving the industrial average from the 100 range in 1924 up to nearly 400 before the 1929 crash. It was the crash that brought The Dow's reputation to the attention of Main Street USA as it lost nearly 30% of its value over the course of two days. Before that, investors had been more focused on their individual stocks, but after the crash there was greater interest in general market conditions. Though it had come close in 1929, The Dow did not actually rise above 400 points until the end of 1954. The economic upheaval of the 1930s and the

international disruption of World War II kept it fluctuating below that mark for 25 years. No component changes were made to the Dow Jones Industrial Average during the 1940s and the 1960s. The 1950s were one of The Dow's best decades in history, climbing almost 240% to close 1959 at 679.36. However, not until the 1980s and 1990s would there again be such substantial gains in the stock market. Those two decades represent an era of unparalleled prosperity, despite the crash in 1987 and a brief bear market kicked off by the Gulf War. The Dow rose 228.25% during the 1980s to close at 2 753.20 at the end of 1989 and 317.59% during the 1990s, ending 1999 and the century at 11 497.12. In the last 10 years of the XX century, the Dow Jones Industrial Average burst through several 1 000-point milestones, crossing the 10 000 barrier for the first time on 1999-March-29. The excitement generated by this event was felt around the world. Though the number itself had no special significance, it served to highlight the spectacular performance of the index and – by extension – the US economy. Throughout most of its history, the industrial average's components have been chosen from among the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, though there was never any rule in the index's methodology that said an NYSE® listing was a requirement for eligibility. It was not until 1999-November-01, that stocks from the NASDAQ® Stock Market (Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp.) were added to The Dow. The Dow peaked at 11 722.98 on 2000-January-14, before sliding into a bear market. After weathering the 2001-September-11, terrorist attacks and hitting bottom in October 2002, the industrial average once again crossed 10 000 in December 2003. As always, in times of market turmoil – whether bull rallies or bear declines – the industrial average claims the headlines and is the language of investors as they ask, 'How did the market do?' The Dow Jones Industrial Average proved its resilience by making a comeback amid the Iraq War and a volatile energy market. In the final stretch of 2006, the Dow Jones Industrial Average gained momentum and repeatedly pummeled record after record. The succession of events began 2006-October-19 when The Dow closed at 12 011.73, simultaneously reaching a new unprecedented high and breaking the 12 000 mark on the 19th anniversary of 'Black Monday'. On November 17, the industrial average soared to 12 342.56 and continued its upward trend surpassing the 12 500 level 2006-December-27. The Dow is not called 'the Market's Measure' for nothing. Just as equity markets worldwide climbed and peaked in 2007, so did The Dow. Despite occasional small dips, it continued in an upward trajectory for most of the year, hitting highs along the way. The Dow hit its peak on 2007-October-09, when it closed at 14 164.53. That marked the end of the current (and longest ever) US bull market. With news of a rapid and harrowing meltdown of the credit markets, the DJIA started to fall throughout the rest of 2007. As the loss of faith in bond markets spread to equities – and then to Wall Street institutions themselves – the markets continued to tumble, and The Dow spiraled downward – to 11 893.69 on March 7. There was a rally in the spring that saw The Dow break 13 000 in May, but that was a brief respite. By August 01, it was back down to 11 326.32. Bank and investment company failures around the country spread to other sectors and capital started to dry up. On 2008-September-15, the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 504.48 to 10 917.51 on news that Lehman Brothers had failed and that Merrill Lynch would be purchased (at a discount) by Bank of America. September 29 marks the largest drop in the DJIA's history:- 777.68, closing at 10 365.45. The index would have several three-digit falls in October, including a 733.08 drop (the second largest in history) on the 15th to close at 8 577.91. The Dow rallied several times in the ending months of 2008. Its second largest gain ever was on October 28, up 889.35, to close at 9 069.12. However, bear sessions after Election Day brought it below 9 000 in November for the first time since 2003-June-03; and then below 8 000 (on 2008-November-19) for the first time since 2002-October-14. The first few weeks of December 2008 had The Dow rise on news of a massive government infrastructure program in the US proposed by the incoming Obama administration, the shake-out of the markets and economy, and the idea that the bear market might have reached a bottom. It rose from 8 419.09 on December 02 to 8 934.18 on December 08, as wary investors sought stability and a few brave souls went bargain-hunting. The Dow's greatest one-day percentage gain took place 1933-March-15, well into the Depression. The index rose 15.34%, or 8.26 points, on that day. Its greatest percentage loss was on 1987-October-19 – otherwise known as 'Black Monday' – when the industrial average fell 22.61%, or 508.00 points. The Dow is calculated using very nearly the same formula now as at its inception:- Simply add the prices of the component stocks on their primary exchanges and divide this sum by the current divisor. The divisor, however, is not the number of stocks, as it originally was. In 1916, the editors of The Wall Street Journal raised the number of components in The Dow from 12 to 20. Then, in 1928, they increased the number of components again – this time to 30 – and also introduced the adjusted divisor. The adjusted divisor is designed to keep the index consistent through events such as component changes, stock splits, large dividend distributions, mergers and acquisitions and spin-offs. It ensures that the index remains at the same level immediately after one of these events as it was before. For example, in a 2-for-1 stock split the number of existing shares is doubled and the price is halved. Since the index calculation is based on price, not adjusting the divisor would cause The Dow to plunge in value as one of its components' stock prices fell by 50%, even though there was no change in the value of an investor's holding in the stock. Instead of one share worth USD10.00, for example, an investor would have two worth USD5 apiece. Over the years, there have been so many changes to the divisor, most of them downward adjustments, that it is now a fraction. The formula for calculating a divisor change is as follows:- $D_{t+1} = D_t \cdot \Sigma C^a_t / \Sigma C_t$. Where:- D_{t+1} – divisor to be effective on trading session t+1; D_t – divisor on trading session t; C^a_t – components' adjusted closing prices for stock dividends, splits, spin-offs and other applicable corporate actions on trading session t; and C_t – components' closing prices on trading session t. At any given time, The Dow's 30 components usually account for 25% to 30% of the total market value of all US stocks. The Dow doesn't literally 'represent' the entire US market. Rather, it is a blue-chip index representing the leading companies in the industries driving the US stock market. As a result, its performance is highly correlated with that of indexes containing hundreds or thousands of stocks. Component changes are rare and usually occur only when an existing company is going through a major change, such as a shift in its main line of business, acquisition by another company, or bankruptcy. There is no review schedule. Changes are made as needed at the discretion of the managing editor of The Wall Street Journal. While the responsibility rests with this individual, other senior editors may be consulted. Selected components are always US companies, are leaders in their industries, are widely held by investors, and have long records of sustained growth. The Dow is an example of the elegance of simplicity. It tracks closely with other major market indexes with more complex methodologies and yet easily can be calculated with paper and pencil. Moreover, it is the only major market index with more than 100 years of history. Today The Dow is quoted worldwide on a daily basis in news broadcasts, on Web sites, in newspapers and journals and in conversation. It also has been licensed to financial institutions around the world as the basis of investment products. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, also referred to as The Dow or the industrial average, is one of the best-known icons of American culture and among stockmarket observers around the world. It is as much a staple of news reports as traffic and weather, and its actions are reported whenever a major world event occurs. Whether The Dow rises or falls, the eyes of the world are always upon it. A price-weighted average of 30 blue chip stocks published by Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Because it is price-weighted, stocks with the highest prices will have the most influence and those with the lowest, the least influence. The Dow Jones Industrial Average℠ (DJIA℠) index is calculated by adding the closing prices of the stocks, and then dividing by a number that takes into account splits, large dividends, substitutions and mergers. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Чарлз Дау (Charles Dow). Амэрикэн Катэн Оил (American Cotton Oil); Амэрикэн Шуго (American Sugar); Амэрикэн Тчобэко (American Tobacco); Шикаго Гэс (Chicago Gas); Дистилинь Энд Кэтл Фидинь (Distilling & Cattle Feeding); Дьжэнерэл Илэктрик (General Electric); Лаклыд Гэс (Laclede Gas); Нэшэнэл Лид (National Lead); Норс Амэрикэн Ютилыти (North American Utility); Тэнэси Кол Энд Айэн (Tennessee Coal & Iron); Ю.Эс. Лэзё (US Leather (preferred)); и Ю.Эс. Рабэ (US Rubber). Корп. (Corp.). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) Интчэл Корп. (Intel Corp.) и Майкрософт Корп. (Microsoft Corp.). Лимэн Бразёз (Lehman Brothers). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of

America). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes). Индекс рассчитывается компанией Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.) посредством среднеарифметической стоимости акций 30 наиболее известных промышленных компаний, торгуемых на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже. Впервые индекс был рассчитан в 1884 и базировался на стоимости акций 11 компаний, главным образом железнодорожных. С 26 Мая 1896 индекс стал рассчитываться по стоимости акций уже 20 компаний. Это простой, но скорее устаревший индекс, поскольку в нём доминируют устоявшиеся, старые компании, которые растут медленнее, чем более продвинутые современные корпорации. Этим индексом легче манипулировать в течение коротких периодов времени.

THE DOW JONES ISLAMIC MARKET INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ИСЛАМСКИМ РЫНКАМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones Islamic Market Indexes measure companies that have been screened for compliance with Islamic principles based on financial ratios and industry. The global family of more than 60 measures includes indexes for countries, regions, sectors and market cap ranges. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES RBP INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО АР.БИ.ПИ. ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – The Dow Jones RBP Indexes[SM] are quantitative strategy indexes that incorporate rules-based published analytics supplied by Transparent Value, LLC. Components are selected based on the likelihood they can deliver their Required Business Performance® (RBP®). The first indexes in the series are the Dow Jones RBP Large-Cap 130/30 Indexes. 'Transparent Value', 'Required Business Performance' and 'RBP' are service marks of Transparent Value, LLC. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Трэнспэрэнт Валъю, Эл.Эл.Си. (Transparent Value, LLC). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES RELATIVE RISK INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ, КАСАЮЩИЕСЯ РИСКОВ, ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones Relative Risk Indexes[SM] benchmark portfolios representing five levels of investor risk tolerance:- conservative, moderately conservative, moderate, moderately aggressive and aggressive. The indexes are composites of other indexes that represent stocks, bonds and cash. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES SELECT DIVIDEND INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ВЫБРАННЫМ ДИВИДЕНДАМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones and Dow Jones STOXX[SM] Select Dividend Indexes track the top dividend-paying companies in a county or region. Each index contains between 15 and 100 stocks, selected based on rankings by dividend yield. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.) и/или СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES STOXX® BLUE–CHIP INDEXES = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ГОЛУБЫМ ФИШКАМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И СТАКС® – Dow Jones STOXX® Indexes are the intellectual property (including registered trademark) of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and/or STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones STOXX® Blue-Chip Indexes include the Dow Jones STOXX® 50, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® 50, the Dow Jones STOXX® Nordic 30 and the Dow Jones STOXX® EU Enlarged 15 Indexes. These indexes provide blue-chip representation of supersector leaders in Europe, the Eurozone, the Nordic Region and the leaders of the 10 new European Union countries which joined the European Union on 2004-May-01. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. Dow Jones STOXX®:- a strategic alliance between Deutsche Börse, Dow Jones and SWX Group to establish Dow Jones STOXX® indices, an equity index family with regional and global reference. DJ STOXX® 50 and DJ EURO STOXX® 50 are the most well-known European blue chip indices. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.) и/или СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

THE DOW JONES STOXX® GLOBAL 1800 INDEXES = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО 1800 ГЛОБАЛЬНЫМ АКЦИЯМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И СТАКС® – Dow Jones STOXX® Indexes are the intellectual property (including registered trademark) of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and/or STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones STOXX® Global 1800 Index provides a broad yet investable representation of the world's developed markets. The global index comprises three 600-stock regional indexes covering Europe, the Americas and the Asia/Pacific region. The family also includes sector indexes. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.) и/или СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES STOXX® TMI INDEXES = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ТИ.ЭМ.АЙ. ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И СТАКС® – Dow Jones STOXX® Indexes are the intellectual property (including registered trademark) of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and/or STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones STOXX® TMI Index consistently covers approximately 95% of the market capitalization of the represented countries, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The family includes region, sector, style and cap-range indexes. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.) и/или СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES SUSTAINABILITY INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО СНАБЖАЕМОСТИ (или ПОДДЕРЖКЕ) ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Based on the cooperation of Dow Jones Indexes and Zurich-based SAM, Dow Jones and Dow Jones STOXX Sustainability Indexes track the performance of the leading sustainability-driven companies. The family includes global and regional indexes, and subindexes excluding alcohol, gambling, tobacco and/or armaments and firearms. For example, the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (DJSI World) is a worldwide sustainability index which lists the top 10% of the 2 500 largest companies that appear in the Dow Jones Global Index in terms of economic, ecological and social criteria. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES TARGET DATE INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ЗАПЛАНИРОВАННЫМ ДАТАМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones Target Date Indexes[SM] measure portfolios that reduce potential risk over time as investors' retirement or other 'target' dates approach. The indexes represent target dates at five-year increments through 2045. Each index is a composite of subindexes that represent stocks, bonds and cash. Indexes in the Dow Jones Real Return Target Date series are made up of subindexes for stocks, bonds, real estate, TIPS and commodities. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES TITANS INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ТИТАНАМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones Titans Indexes[SM] measure the performance of the largest stocks in a country, sector or region. Each index contains between 10 and 100 stocks, selected based on size, sales/revenue, net income and/or liquidity. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES TRANSACTION–BASED INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ, ОСНОВАННЫЕ НА ТРАНЗАКЦИЯХ, ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[3O] – Dow Jones Transaction-Based Indexes[SM] are based on actual transactions in the power, steel and recovered papers industries. The family includes the US Daily Electricity Price, US Hourly Electricity Price, European Power, European Gas, Recovered Papers ad Steel

Indexes. The indexes offer industry-wide benchmarks to help participants gauge price risks. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES TRANSPORTATION AVERAGE INDEX = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ТРАНСПОРТИРОВОЧНОМУ СЕКТОРУ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ – The Dow Jones Transportation Average Index is an index consisting of 20 stocks in the transportation business. Originally the index only included railroads; now airlines and trucking companies are included. According to the Dow Theory, a new major high in the Dow Jones Industrial Average[SM] Index should be confirmed by a new major high in this index before it is considered a reliable signal. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES–UBS COMMODITY INDEX[SM] = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ–Ю.БИ.ЭС.[ЗО] – The Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index[SM] (DJ-UBSCI) is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for the delivery of the underlying physical commodity. In order to avoid the delivery process and maintain a long futures position, nearby contracts must be sold and contracts that have not yet reached the delivery period must be purchased. This process is known as 'Rolling' a futures position. The DJ-UBSCI is composed of commodities traded on US exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange (LME). Trading hours for the US commodity exchanges are between 08:00 am and 03:00 pm ET. A daily settlement price for the index is published at approximately 05:00 pm ET. Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index[SM] and Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return[SM]:- the DJ-UBSCI[SM] family includes both the DJ-UBSCI[SM], which is calculated on an excess return basis, and the DJ-UBSCITR[SM], a total return index based on the DJ-UBSCI[SM]. The former reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only, while the latter reflects the return on fully collateralized positions in the underlying commodity futures. The information contained herein (including historical prices or values) has been obtained from sources that UBS Securities, LLC ('UBS') and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. ('Dow Jones') consider to be reliable; however, neither UBS nor Dow Jones makes any representation as to, or accepts any responsibility or liability for, the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index was launched on 1998-July-14, and its subindexes, forward indexes and related indexes may have been launched at later dates. All data for any index prior to its launch date is an historical estimation using available data. Historical results should not and cannot be viewed as an indicator of future results. For a more complete description of the DJ-UBSCI, reference is made to the DJ-UBSCI Handbook. 'Dow Jones®', 'UBS®', 'Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index', 'Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return' and 'DJ-UBSCI' are service marks or trademarks of Dow Jones and UBS AG, as the case may be. Dow Jones does not sponsor, promote, or sell any product based on the DJ-UBSCI, and neither Dow Jones, nor any of its affiliates, makes any representation herein regarding the advisability of investing in any product based on the DJ-UBSCI. Dow Jones is not an advisor as to legal, taxation, accounting, regulatory or financial matters in any jurisdiction, and is not providing any investment or other advice as to any such matter. / Ю.Би.Эс. Сэкьюритиз, Эл.Эл.Си. (UBS Securities, LLC) и Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.). Дау Дьжонз® (Dow Jones®) и Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG) .

THE DOW JONES US INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО США ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[ЗО] – The Dow Jones US Indexes[SM] are broad-based indexes that target 95% market coverage. The family includes a full complement of sector, cap-range and style indexes. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES UTILITIES AVERAGE INDEX = УСРЕДНЁННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО СТАНЦИЯМ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ – The Dow Jones Utilities Average Index is an index used as a surrogate for bond prices. The Dow Jones Utilities Average (DJUA) is often a leading indicator of broad market trends since these stocks are interest-rate sensitive. Utility companies typically have large amounts of debt on which they pay interest and hold cash for capital improvements, so they are affected by interest rate changes sooner than other industries. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES VOLATILITY INDEXES[SM] = ИНДЕКСЫ ПО ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ[ЗО] – Dow Jones and Dow Jones STOXX[SM] Volatility indexes are based on real-time prices of options on the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50. These indexes are designed to reflect investors' consensus view of the future (30-day) expected stock market volatility. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / ЮРОУ СТАКС 50 (EURO STOXX 50). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

THE DOW JONES WILSHIRE GLOBAL INDEXES[SM] = ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ИНДЕКСЫ ОТ ДАУ ДЬЖОНЗ И ВИЛШИР[ЗО] – The Dow Jones Wilshire Indexes[SM] are calculated and distributed by Dow Jones Indexes pursuant to an agreement between Dow Jones & Company, Inc., and Wilshire Associates Incorporated. Wilshire is a service mark of Wilshire Associates Incorporated. The Dow Jones Wilshire Indexes are the broadest measures of the world's equity markets. The family is anchored by the Dow Jones Wilshire 5000, which includes all US equity securities with readily available prices. The global index represents approximately 98% of the market value of countries considered open to foreign investment (currently (in 2008) 58). The family includes country, region, sector and cap-range indexes, as well as style indexes for the United States. See also The Dow Jones Indexes. / Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Dow Jones & Company, Inc.). Вилшир Эсошиэтс Инкорпорэйтид (Wilshire Associates Incorporated). Смотрите также Индексы от Дау Дьжонз (The Dow Jones Indexes).

DOWN = ПУШОК (или ПУХ) – Down is the soft, fluffy fiber or underfeathers of ducks, geese, or other water fowl. Used primarily for insulation in outerwear garments.

DOWNDRAFT METIER = ХХ СТАНОК – Downdraft Metier is a dry-spinning machine in which the airflow within the drying cabinet is in the same direction as the yarn path (downward).

DOWN GAP = С ОТРЫВОМ ВНИЗ – In visual analysis, a Down Gap forms when a security opens below the previous period's Low, remains below the previous Low for the entire period and closes below it. Down gaps can form on daily, weekly or monthly charts and are generally considered bearish. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Continuation Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, графическая модель С Отрывом Вниз формируется в тех случаях, когда цена на биржевой инструмент, например, ценную бумагу или какое-то сырьё, открывается в текущем временном интервале ниже Минимума предыдущего временного интервала, продолжает находиться ниже данного предыдущего Минимума весь текущий временной интервал, и закрывается ниже его. Графические модели с отрывом вниз могут формироваться как на посуточных, так и понедельных и помесячных графиках движения цены. Такие модели рассматриваются в качестве медвежьих. Смотрите также Отрыв Прорыва (Breakaway Gap), Обыкновенный Отрыв (Common Gap), Отрыв Продолжения (Continuation Gap), Отрыв Истощения (Exhaustion Gap), Отрыв (Gap), Хxxxx (Runaway Gap), и С Отрывом Вверх (Up Gap).

DOWNGRADE = ПОНИЖЕНИЕ СОРТНОСТИ (или УСОРТИЦА) – Downgrade:- in quality control, the lowering of the grade and/or value of a product due to the presence of defects.

DOWN–LIKE FIBER = ВОЛОКНО НА ПОДОБИЕ ПУХА – Down-Like Fiber:- specialties:- (i) fine soft touch like duck down; (ii) light and preservation of warmness; (iii) excellent rising effect; (iv) easiness of surficial processing; and (v) excellent slick touch. Developed through direct spinning technology, Micro denier polyester staple fiber has a fantastic soft touch that can be applied to deluxe fabrics or stuffs as a substitute for duck down feather. Applications:- (i) interlining materials for garment; (ii) deluxe padding, non-woven; (iii) pillow (duck down – like effect); and (iv) deluxe coats, jackets, Y-shirts.

DOWNLOAD = ЗАГРУЖАТЬ – Download:- to copy digital information onto a hard drive, diskette or other electronic storage media. / Копировать цифровую информацию на жёсткий диск, дискету или иное электронное средство хранения информации.

DOWNLOADER = ЗАГРУЗЧИК – Downloader or Trojan-Downloader:- these terms usually signify malicious programs, components or functionality whose (usually sole) purpose is to download additional (usually malicious) software onto an infected system and execute it. See also Dropper.

DOWN PAYMENT = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ ПРЕДОПЛАТА (или ВЗНОС В СЧЁТ ПРЕДСТОЯЩИХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ, или ПЕРВЫЙ ВЗНОС ПРИ ОПЛАТЕ В РАССРОЧКУ, или АВАНС) – Down Payment is a type of payment made in cash during the onset of the purchase of an expensive good/service. The payment typically represents only a percentage of the full purchase price; in some cases it is not refundable if the deal falls through. Financing arrangements are made by the purchaser to cover the remaining amount owed to the seller. Making a down payment and then paying the rest of the price through installments is a method that makes expensive assets more affordable for the typical person. For example, because houses are extremely expensive assets, home buyers typically pay down payments that equal 5–25% of the total value of a home. The remaining 75–95% of the price will be covered by a bank or other financial institutions through a mortgage loan. Down Payment is a partial advance payment on a debt. In a commercial sale, a down payment is partial payment of total purchase price made by the buyer to the seller. A down payment differs from earnest money in that giving up the down payment does not release the purchaser from other obligations. See also Earnest Money. Down Payment (or Downpayment) is a payment used in the context of the purchase of expensive items such as a car and a house, whereby the payment is the initial upfront portion of the total amount due and it is usually given in cash at the time of finalizing the transaction. A loan or the amount in cash is then required to make the full payment. The main purposes of a down payment are to ensure that the lending institution has enough capital to create money for a loan in fractional reserve banking systems and to recover some of the balance due on the loan in the event that the borrower defaults. In real estate, the asset is used as collateral in order to secure the loan against default. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender is legally entitled to sell the asset and retain a portion of the proceeds sufficient to cover the remaining balance on the loan, including fees and interest added. A down payment in this case reduces the lender's risk to less than the value of the collateral, making it more likely that the lender will recover the full amount in the event of default. The size of the down payment thus determines the extent to which the lender is protected against the various factors that might reduce the value of the collateral, as well as lost profits between the time of the last payment and the eventual sale of the collateral. Furthermore, making a down payment demonstrates that the borrower is able to raise a certain amount of money for long-term investment, which the lender may desire as evidence that the borrower's finances are sound, and that the borrower is not borrowing beyond his or her means. If the borrower is unable to pay off the loan in its entirety, he/she forfeits the down payment amount. In the United States, down payments for home purchases typically vary between 3.5% and 20% of the purchase price. The Federal Housing Administration, or FHA has advocated lower down payments since its inception in 1934, and currently, borrowers that qualify for an FHA loan pay only 3.5% for a down payment. With rising home prices in the years from 2000 to 2007, lenders were willing to accept smaller or no down payment, (either through 100% Financing, seller-assisted down payment assistance, government down payment providers, or by providing a combination of an 80% 1st and 20% second mortgages), so that more individuals could purchase homes as their primary residences. This trend has been largely reversed since that time. However, in the United States, the VA or Department of Veteran's Affairs, offers 100% financing for qualifying veterans. There are also numerous state and local municipality programs that vary in down payment amounts from zero to USD1 000 down. For car purchases the down payment could be anywhere between 3% and 13%. There is more risk for lenders when individuals purchase a home as an investment property. Therefore the lender may charge a higher interest rate and expect a higher down payment. / Частичный авансовый платёж по задолженности. В коммерческой продаже частичная предоплата служит частичной оплатой всей цены приобретения, осуществляемой покупателем продавцу. Частичная предоплата отличается от задатка (earnest money) тем, что внесение частичной предоплаты на освобождает покупающего от других обязательств. Смотрите также Задаток (Earnest Money).

DOWN ROUND = РАУНД ПРИ ЗАНИЖЕНИИ – Down Round is an investment round that is done at a valuation substantially below previous ones, often excessively diluting earlier investors.

DOWNSIDE = НИСХОДЯЩЕЕ – Downside:- pertaining to lower price potential.

DOWNSIDE TASUKI GAP = ТАСУКИ ПРИ ОТРЫВЕ ВНИЗ – Downside Tasuki Gap:- in technical analysis, a continuation pattern with a long black body followed by another black body that has gapped below the first one. The third day is white and opens within the body of the second day, then closes in the gap between the first two days, but does not close the gap. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Тасуки При Отрыве Вниз является моделью продолжения, при которой вслед за длинным тёмным телом с отрывом вниз следует ещё одно тёмное тело. Третий же день характеризуется светлым телом с ценой открытия в пределах предыдущего дня и ценой закрытия в пределах произошедшего ранее разрыва, но при этом цена закрытия не покрывает этот разрыв целиком.

DOWNSTREAM = КОНЕЧНОЕ ЗВЕНО – In the United States, the Downstream Segment (Refining and Marketing) includes the nation's 141 refineries, which process more than 15 million barrels of crude oil every day. This segment also includes transporting petroleum products by tanker trucks from thousands of local terminals to the approximately 161 770 service stations across the United States, and the ownership and operation of those retail outlets. General term for that part of the industry which refines crude oil into petroleum products and markets, distributes, and retails it to customers. The refining and marketing sector of the petroleum industry. An industry term referring to commercial oil and gas operations beyond the production phase; oil refining and marketing, and natural gas transmission and distribution. Downstream is the oil industry term used to refer to all petroleum activities from the process of refining crude oil into petroleum products to the distribution, marketing, and shipping of the products. See also Midstream, and Upstream Oil And Gas Industry. / Конечные звенья нефтехозяйства, связанные с переработкой, хранением, сбытом и транспортировкой нефти и нефтепродуктов.

DOWNSTREAM DUMPING = ПОТОЧНЫЙ ДЕМПИНГ – Downstream Dumping, also known as Input Dumping, is the practice of exporting an end-product containing an input that has been purchased at less than normal value. US anti-dumping law contains provisions for monitoring downstream dumping where the input is already the subject of an anti-dumping duty order. If monitoring reveals that imports of the end-product increase as a result of the diversion of the input product into the end-product, an anti-dumping investigation of the end-product may be initiated. See also Dumping. Downstream Dumping occurs when foreign producers sell at below cost to a producer in its domestic market and the product is then further processed and shipped to another country. Downstream

Dumping is the sale of products below cost or below fair value by a producer to a another producer in its own domestic market by whom the product is then further processed and exported to another country at a price lower than would otherwise be charged and thus causing injury in that country. / Эта ситуация возникает тогда, когда зарубежные производители продают свою продукцию по ценам ниже их себестоимости на своём внутреннем рынке, и когда данная продукция обрабатывается далее и отгружается в другую страну.

DOWN TICK = СНИЖЕНИЕ НА ШАГ (или ШАГ ВНИЗ) – Down Tick is a term used to designate last transaction made at a price lower than the preceding trade. Also known as Minus Tick.

DOWN TIME = ВРЕМЯ ПРОСТОЯ (или ДЛИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОСТОЯ, или СРОК ПРОСТОЯ) – The period of time when a machine is not available for production due to a functional failure or maintenance. Down Time is the period of time during which a machine is not available due operational failure or lack of maintenance.

DOWN TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ НА ПОНИЖЕНИЕ – Down Trade is a trade taken in anticipation of a falling market, to 'go short'. See also Sell.

DOWN TRENDLINE = ЛИНИЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ НА ПОНИЖЕНИЕ – Down Trendline is a straight line drawn down and to the right above successive rally peaks. The longer the down trendline has been in effect and the more times it has been tested, the more significant it becomes. A violation of the down trendline usually signals a reversal of the downtrend.

DOWN TWIST = КРУТКА ВНИЗ – Down Twist is one of the two terms that Alden Amos uses when discussing plying. This refers to an S-Twist. Alden maintains that people get so hung up trying to remember whether an S-Twist is spun clockwise, that they lose track of process. It really doesn't matter whether your singles are spun S or Z, you just need to ply them in the opposite direction.

DOWNTWISTER = ХХ КРУТИЛЬЩИК (или ХХ КРУТИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Downtwister is a cap, ring, or flyer twisting frame.

DOWNTWISTING = КРУТКА ВНИЗ – Downtwisting is a process for inserting twist into yarn in which the yarn passes downward from the supply package (a bobbin, cheese, or cone) to the revolving spindle. The package or packages of yarn to be twisted are positioned on the creel, and the ends of yarn are led downward through individual guides and stop motions to the positively driven feed roll and from there to the revolving take-up package or bobbin, which inserts twist.

DOWN WOOL = ХХ ШЕРСТЬ – Down Wool:- also known as Hill Wool, a wool of medium fineness produced by such breeds as the Southdown and the Shropshire. These sheep are distinguished by their fine and curly wool of short staple, which is especially adapted for making loose, rough, moss-like, felted, carded yarns for the production of clothing. These wools are lofty and well suited for woolen. Much of the down wool runs 1/4 to 3/8 blood in quality. This can be a great wool for felting.

DOWSE = ОКУНУТЬ (или НАМОЧИТЬ) – Dowse (maritime term):- to take in, or lower a sail. To put out a light. To cover with water.

DOW THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ ДАУ – Dow Theory:- developed by Charles Dow and referred to as the Six Tenets of Dow Theory, it addresses market psychology, price action and marks the foundations of technical analysis. The six tenets are:- (i) the averages discount everything; (ii) there are three trends; (iii) major trends have three phases; (iv) the averages must confirm each other; (v) volume must confirm the trend; and (vi) a trend is assumed to be in effect until it gives definitive signals that it has reversed. Dow Theory is one of the oldest and most highly regarded technical theories. A Dow Theory buy signal is given when the Dow Industrial and Dow Transportation averages close above a prior rally peak. A sell signal is given when both averages close below a prior reaction low. Dow Theory is a theory of market analysis based upon the performance of the Dow Jones industrial and transportation stock price averages. The theory says that the market is in a basis upward trend if one of these averages advances above a previous important high, accompanied or followed by a similar advance in the other. When the averages both dip below previous important lows, this is regarded as confirmation of a downward trend. The Dow Jones is one type of market index. See also New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) Composite Index. Theory of market movement developed by Charles Dow that prices move in defined trends of successive higher peaks and higher troughs in an uptrend, and lower peaks and lower troughs in a downtrend. Dow divides trends into primary, secondary and minor. Volume patterns are associated with specific points in a trend. Dow theory is the foundation of most modern technical theory. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Сводный Индекс от Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). Теория развития рынка, разработанная Чарлзом Дау:- динамика цен в периоды подъёма характеризуется последовательным повышением наивысших и наинизших значений, а динамика цен в периоды спада – последовательным понижением таких значений. Дау разделяет тенденции на первичные, вторичные и несущественные. Динамика объёмов связана с отдельными точками тенденции. Теория Дау легла в основу самой современной технической теории. Теория Дау – теория анализа рынка, согласно которой крупная тенденция на фондовом рынке должна быть подтверждена аналогичным изменением Усреднением Промышленного и Усреднением Транспортного Индексов от Дау Дьжонз. Согласно теории Дау, наличие крупной тенденции не подтверждается, пока оба индекса от Дау Дьжонз не достигнут новых высоких или низких значений; если этого не происходит, рынок возвращается к своему прежнему спектру торговых котировок. Между сторонниками теории Дау часто возникают разногласия по вопросу о том, когда произошёл реальный сдвиг, и, в любом случае, они упускают значительную часть сдвига вверх или вниз, ожидая необходимых сигналов.

DOWTHERM™ = ДАУСЁМ™ – Dowtherm™ is a heat transfer fluid is a eutectic mixture of two very stable compounds, biphenyl ($C_{12}H_{10}$) and diphenyl oxide ($C_{12}H_{10}O$). The fluid is dyed clear to light yellow to aid in leak detection. Dowtherm™ is a trademark of Dow Chemical Company for a series of heat transfer media. Dowtherm jackets are used around molten polymer processing lines. / Даусём™ (Dowtherm™) Дау Кэмикэл Кампэни (Dow Chemical Company).

DP = DEEP–PLACED

DP = DEGREE OF POLYMERIZATION

D/P = DOCUMENTS AGAINST PAYMENT

DPDP = DAIRY PRODUCT DONATION PROGRAM

DPF = DENIER PER FILAMENT

DPF = DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER

DPI = DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

DPO = DAYS PAYABLES OUTSTANDING

DPP = DIRECT PRODUCT PROFITABILITY

DPR = DISPOSAL RETURN FORM

DPS = DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

DPU = DELIVERED AT PLACE UNLOADED

DR = DEBARE

DR = DEBIT RECORD

DR = DEPOSITARY RECEIPT

DR = DOCK RECEIPT

DR = DRYER

DRAAE = DÉPARTEMENT DE RECHERCHES AGRONOMIQUE ET AGROECONOMIQUE = DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMIC RESEARCH AND AGROECONOMY

DRAB = XX (или ТУСКЛО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или ЖЕЛТОВАТО–СЕРОЕ, или ТУСКЛОЕ) – Drab:- a light olive brown. Any of various cloths of a dull brown or gray color.

DRAFT = ВЫТЯЖКА (или ЧЕРТЁЖ, или ПРОБОР, или ПРОЕКТ, или ПЕРЕХОД) – Draft:- in weaving, a pattern or plan for drawing-in. / план для проборки основных нитей в ремиз или бёрдо.

DRAFT = ОСАДКА (или УГЛУБЛЕНИЕ) – Draft is the depth of a ship in the water. The vertical distance between the waterline and the keel, in the United States expressed in feet, elsewhere in meters. The number of feet that the hull of a ship is beneath the surface of the water. The Draft of a vessel is the vertical distance between the waterline and the bottom of the keel of the vessel. Also known as Draught. Draft is the depth to which a vessel's deepest point is under water. Draft (maritime term):- the distance from the surface of the water to the ship's keel (how deep the ship is into the water). Draft (in rail) is a cut of coupled cars. / Осадка или Углубление – глубина судна в воде. Вертикальная дистанция между ватерлинией и килем, выражаемая в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) в футах, а в других местах – в метрах. Под Осадкой судна понимается расстояние по вертикали от грузовой ватерлинии до самой нижней точки корпуса судна в средней его части. Линейная величина, характеризующая погружение судна ниже уровня воды. Значения осадок носом и кормой определяют посадку судна:- на 'ровный киль', с дифферентом (наклоном судна в продольной плоскости) на нос или на корму.

DRAFT = ТРАТТА (или ПЕРЕВОДНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ) – Draft is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person (the drawer) to another (the drawee), requiring the drawee to pay at a fixed or determinable future date a specified sum in lawful currency to the order of a specified person. A written order for a certain sum of money to be transferred on a certain date. Draft:- payment order in writing that directs the drawee to pay a specified sum to the payee. A draft is actually a bill of exchange drawn on a bank. A check is a bank draft, or sight draft, payable upon presentation. Drafts payable at a future date are called Time Drafts. Draft is a drawn bill that has not yet been accepted. Also known as Bill Of Exchange. Draft is a written, unconditional order for payment from one person (the drawer) to another (the drawee). It directs the drawee to pay a specified sum of money, in a given currency, at a specific date to the drawer. A Sight Draft calls for immediate payment (on sight) while a Time Draft calls for payments at a readily determined future date. See also Bill Of Exchange, and Promissory Note. Draft is a bill of exchange that has been drawn but not yet accepted by the drawee. Accordingly, it is a payment instruction containing all statutory elements of a bill of exchange. Draft is a signed, written order by one party that instructs another party to pay a third party a specific amount. It can also be called a Bill Of Exchange. / Смотрите также Переводный Вексель (Bill Of Exchange), и Простой Вексель (Promissory Note). Под Траттой, от Итальянского слова Tratta, понимается письменный приказ кредитора заёмщику (или обычно банку) об уплате последним определённой денежной суммы третьему лицу (ремитенту) или предъявителю тратты. Тратты используются главным образом в расчётах по внешней торговле. Известна также как Переводный Вексель (Bill Of Exchange). Тратта или Переводный Вексель – письменный приказ, согласно которому одна сторона – трассант (drawer) даёт указание другой стороне – трассату (drawee) выплатить указанную сумму третьей стороне – получателю (payee). Получатель и трассант, как правило, – одно и то же лицо. В зарубежных сделках переводный вексель часто носит название bill of exchange. В том случае, если переводный вексель подготавливается без сопровождающих документов, он называется чистой траттой (clear draft). Если же вексель сопровождается документами, он называется документированной траттой (documentary draft). Тратта до востребования (sight draft) подлежит оплате по предъявлении. Срочная тратта (вексель с фиксированной датой – time draft) подлежит оплате либо по наступлении определённой даты, либо по истечении фиксированного промежутка времени после предъявления или востребования.

DRAFT COLLECTION = ИНКАССО ТРАТТЫ – Draft Collection is a process for collecting payment in a sale of goods wherein a legal demand for payment from the buyer is made by a bank acting as collecting agent for the seller. Demand is made by presenting a draft. / представлением тратты.

DRAFTING = ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ (или ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ В РЕМИЗ И БЁРДО) – Drafting is the process of drawing out the fibers so that twist can enter the fiber. See also Drawing, 1. / протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing).

DRAFTING (or DRAWING) = ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ (или ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ) – Drafting (or Drawing) is the process of blending, levelling, and drawing out the fibers from your drafting hand (usually your left) to your spinning hand (usually your right) to produce a fine sliver. / волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing).

DRAFTING TRIANGLE = XX ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК – Drafting Triangle is the small triangle of fibers that are formed between your drafting hand and your fiber hand. This should never be longer than the fiber length.

DRAFT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ВЫТЯЖКОЙ – Draft Ratio is the ratio between the weight or length of fiber fed into various machines and that delivered from the machines in spun yarn manufacture. It represents the reduction in bulk and weight of stock, one of the most important principles in the production of yarn from staple fibers.

DRAG = ДРАГА (или ПЛАВУЧИЙ ЯКОРЬ, или ТРАЛ) – Drag (maritime term):- a sea anchor contrived to keep a vessel's head to the wind and sea.

DRAG = ЗАДЕРЖКА (или ЗАХВАТЫВАНИЕ, или ТОРМОЖЕНИЕ, или ПРИХВАТЫВАНИЕ, или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ) – Drag is the resistance to movement caused by oil viscosity.

DRAG ALONG RIGHT = ПРАВО ПРИНУЖДЕНИЯ К ПРОДАЖЕ (или XX) – Drag Along Right is the right that enables a majority shareholder to force a minority shareholder to join in the sale of majority equity position. This is often required if a purchaser wants to by 100% of a company. There may be numerous small shareholders who decide not to sell, either because they are greedy or

obstreperous, and such a right allows larger shareholders to effect a sale. In some cases, for example public corporations, if more than 90% of a company's shares are being tendered (offered) to a buyer, then the other 10% get dragged along as well under the same terms (e.g., price) and conditions.

DRAGGED–IN FILLING = ЗАТЯНУТАЯ УТОЧИНА (или ЗАТАСК УТОЧИНЫ, или ПРОДЁРНУТАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Dragged-In Filling or Dragged-In Weft or Jerked-In Weft or Lashed-In Weft or Pulled-In Weft:- an extra length of weft yarn that has been inserted for a part of the fabric width, usually starting from the selvedge. This defect is often caused after a pirn (quill) change due to a loose tail being woven in with a subsequent pick because cutters or suction devices were inactive. See also Pulled-In Filling. / Drag-Ins = Затаски Уточины по кромке – пороки ткани; Уточные Петли. Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

DRAGGED–IN WEFT = ЗАТЯНУТЫЙ УТОК (или ЗАТАСК УТКА, или ПРОДЁРНУТЫЙ УТОК) – Dragged-In Weft:- an extra length of weft yarn that has been inserted for a part of the fabric width, usually starting from the selvedge. This defect is often caused after a pirn (quill) change due to a loose tail being woven in with a subsequent pick because cutters or suction devices were inactive. / Затянутая Уточная Нить; Затаск Утка (dragged-in weft; jerked-in weft; lashed-in weft; pulled-in filling):- порок утка; дополнительная уточная нить, затянувшаяся в ткань во время прокладки утка со стороны кромки ткани. Примечание:- данный порок возникает в момент замены уточной паковки, имеющей свободно свисающий конец пряжи, который подхватывается предыдущим утком и затягивается в зев, а так же при условии не работающих кромочных ножниц и устройств отсоса утка.

DRAGGING END = ВОЛОЧАЩАЯСЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Dragging End:- one or several wales in a warp-knitted fabric in which the laps appear shorter than those in the adjacent normal wales. Note:- this defect is caused by excessive tension in one or more warp yarns. Configuration from the adjacent normal wales. Note:- this defect is caused by a misaligned or broken needle which forms distorted stitches. Defect Name:- Dragging End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- Dragging End:- This is the result of an end being knit under erratic and excessive tension. This quite often is caused by ends being entangled and/or trapped on the warp beam. Severity:- Major.

DRAGONFLY DOJI = ДОДЗИ СТРЕКОЗА – In technical analysis, a Doji line where the open and close price are at the high of the day. Like other Doji days, this one normally appears at market turning points. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, линия Додзи (Doji) проходит там, где цены открытия и закрытия находятся на максимуме дня. Как и другие Додзи дни, он обычно возникает на рынке в моменты нерешительности дальнейшего движения вверх, то есть на точках разворота рынка.

DRAINAGE FABRICS = ДРЕНАЖНЫЕ ТКАНИ (или ТКАНИ ДЛЯ ДРЕНАЖА, или ТКАНИ ДЛЯ ОСУШЕНИЯ) – Drainage Fabrics are the fabrics used as filter media or separators in subsurface drainage systems. The fabric is installed around the drainage pipe, or coarse stone in the drain; it allows water to pass freely from the soil to the drain, but prevents soil particles from migrating into the drain system. These fabrics are also used as outer coverings in prefabricated drainage composites and serve the same function as a filtering medium. See also Geotextiles.

DRAIN MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ СПУСКА (или ВОДООТВОДА, или ВОДОСТОКА) – (1) Drain Marks:- change in shade (looks yellowed or brown or lighter) on the fold of the Fabric. Dyeing defect. (2) Drain Marks:- color migration. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения и заключительной отделки.

DRAM = DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

DRAPE = ДРАП (или ДРАПИРОВАТЬ, или ДРАПИРУЕМОСТЬ) – Drape is a term to describe the way a fabric falls while it hangs; the suppleness and ability of a fabric to form graceful configurations. Drape:- the way a fabric hangs. Drape is affected by yarns, weave structure, and finish. / Драп, от Французского слова Drap, означающее Сукно, тяжёлая, плотная шерстяная ткань сложного переплетения из пряжи аппаратного (суконного) прядения. Драп состоит обычно из 2 слоёв, благодаря чему обладает высокими теплоизолирующими свойствами. Лицевая сторона ткани часто вырабатывается из более высококачественной шерсти, чем изнанка. В зависимости от структуры и рисунка переплетения драп может быть ворсованным и неворсованным, одно- и многоцветным, с гладким лицом и рисунчатой подкладкой. Из драпа шьют зимние и демисезонные пальто. В Русском языке название 'Драп' относится только к двойным сукнам, а более легкие ткани называются сукнами.

DRAUGHT = ОСАДКА – Draught is the depth of a vessel in the water. This will vary according to the weight of cargo on board. / Под Осадкой судна понимается расстояние по вертикали от грузовой ватерлинии до самой нижней точки корпуса судна в средней его части. Линейная величина, характеризующая погружение судна ниже уровня воды. Она изменяется в зависимости от веса груза на борту. Значения осадок носом и кормой определяют посадку судна:- на 'ровный киль', с дифферентом на нос или на корму.

DRAWBACK = ВОЗВРАТ – Drawback is a repayment by a government, in whole or in part, of customs duties assessed on imported merchandise that is subsequently manufactured into a different article or reexported in the same service, or the refund, upon the exportation of an article, or a domestic tax to which it has been subjected. A partial refund of an import fee. Refund usually results because goods are re-exported from the country that collected the fee. One of the two variants of the inward processing procedure under which the import duties are paid at release for free circulation and refunded when the processed products or the goods in the unaltered state are re-exported. Many free-trade agreements don't allow drawback if a preferential proof of origin is issued. Refund of import duties paid by an exporter who has imported goods for export. The drawback is used to encourage exports, and sometimes applies to imported raw materials that are incorporated into a finished product, then exported. Drawback is refund of 99% of all ordinary customs duties and internal revenue taxes. Drawback was initially authorized by the first tariff act of the United States in 1789. Since then it has been a part of the law, although from time to time the conditions under which it is payable have changed. For example, as a result of the Omnibus Trade And Competitiveness Act of 1988, antidumping and countervailing duties are not refundable on a drawback claim. The rationale for drawback has always been to encourage American commerce or manufacturing, or both. It permits the American manufacturer to compete in non-US markets without the handicap of including in his costs, and consequently in his sales price, the duty paid on imported merchandise. There are two types of manufacturing drawback:- (i) Direct Identification Drawback, and (ii) Substitution Drawback. See also Direct Identification Drawback, Same Condition Drawback, and Substitution Drawback. In the United States, a refund of duty and taxes which may be obtained upon the exportation or destruction of certain articles under certain conditions. Rebate of taxes or duties paid on imported goods that have been reexported. It is in effect a government subsidy designed to encourage domestic manufacturers to compete overseas. A refund or remittance, such as a discount on duties or taxes for goods destined for reexport. In law in commerce, Drawback is a paying back a duty previously paid on exporting excisable articles or on re-exporting foreign goods. The object of a drawback is to let commodities which are subject to taxation be exported and sold in a foreign country on the same terms as goods from countries where they are untaxed. It differs from a bounty in that a bounty lets commodities be sold abroad at less than their cost price; it may occur, however, under certain conditions that giving a drawback has an effect equivalent to that of a bounty, as in the case of the so-called Sugar Bounties in Germany. The earlier tariffs contained elaborate tables

of the drawbacks allowed on exporting or re-exporting commodities, but so far as the United Kingdom is concerned (as of 1911) the system of bonded warehouses practically abolished drawbacks, as commodities can be warehoused (placed in bond) until needed for exportation. 99% refund of imported, duty paid materials, which are to be exported. / обратно вывезены (или реэкспортированы; reexported) выплата (repayment) . или перечисление (remittance). вывоз (exportation). Омнибус (Omnibus).

DRAWBACK = ВОЗВРАТ (или ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ, или НЕДОСТАТОК) – Drawbacks:- caused by excessive loom tension gradually applied by some abnormal restriction. When the restriction is removed, the excess slack is woven into the fabric. Ends are usually broken. Woven fabric defect. Draw-Back is a crossed end; an end broken during warping that when repaired was not free or was tied in with an adjacent end or ends overlapping the broken end. The end draws or pulls back when unwound on the slasher. See also Sticker, 1. Draw-Back is a weave distortion characterized by tight and slack places in the same warp yarn. Synonym:- Hitch-Back. Defect Name:- Drawbacks. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- (i) Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray, and Plain Weave; and (ii) Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Drawbacks:- These are defects caused by excessive tension gradually applied by some abnormal restriction. When the restriction is removed, the excess slack is woven gradually into the fabric. Drawbacks may vary in length from inches to yards and often result in ruptured ends. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

DRAW BACK = ОТДЁРНУТОЕ (или ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ) – Draw Back or Tie Back or Warp Holding Place:- a warp-faced area of a fabric where the weft yarns are predominant. This defect is caused by entanglement behind the shafts or harness, putting tension on several adjacent warp threads. / Затяжка; Заклей Основы (draw back; tie back; warp holding place):- порок основы в виде стянутых нитей основы. Примечание:- этот порок вызван захлёстыванием основы ремизами, образуя натяжение на нескольких смежных нитях основы.

DRAWBACK SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВОЗВРАТА (или ВОЗВРАТНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Drawback System is a customs system paying rebates of taxes, tariffs, or duties originally imposed on goods imported into a country and then later exported. The goods exported may be the original imported goods or goods manufactured from the imported goods. The 'Drawback' System covers goods in free circulation, with a reimbursement of, or rebate on, import duties payable on the goods if they are exported outside the Community's customs territory as compensating products. Drawback System is a system that provides reimbursement of customs fees to an importer, if the goods are then exported to another country for sale, or used to produce goods that will be exported. Drawback systems enable a nation to avoid penalizing importers who do not intend to compete with local markets. Drawback System is a part of US Customs' Automated Commercial System, provides the means for processing and tracking of drawback claims. / Часть Автоматизированной Коммерческой Системы Таможни США, которая обеспечивает средствами для обработки и отслеживания требований по возвратам.

DRAW BY LOT = ВЫПИСЫВАТЬ ПО ЛОТАМ (или ВЫБОРКА ПО ЛОТАМ, или РАСПИСЫВАТЬ ПО ЛОТАМ) – Draw By Lot:- lots are drawn to determine which amortization bonds are to be repaid. Lots are also drawn in stock exchange trading when demand is not covered by supply.

DRAW–CRIMPING = ВЫТЯЖНАЯ ИЗВИТОСТЬ (или ВЫТЯЖНОЕ СМЯТИЕ, или ВЫТЯЖНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СКЛАДОК) – Draw-Crimping of a textile strand, comprising drawing a textile strand to increased length, then directing fluid thereonto and thereby forwardly the drawn strand into the entrance of a laterally confining region having an exit for the strand therefrom and accumulating the strand in the region temporarily, the entering strand being forwarded into sufficiently forcible impact against strand already accumulated therein to buckle into crimped configuration, and diffusing the forwarding fluid laterally from the region. See also Draw-Texturing. Draw-Crimping Apparatus is provided for drawing textile strands to increased length and simultaneously imparting thereto a generally helical crimp or bulky configuration when under relatively low tension. Also so provided is apparatus for uniform heating pretreatment or aftertreatment or both.

DRAW DOWN = СПУСК (или ВЫПУСК, или ОПУСКАТЬ, или СПУСКАТЬ) – Draw Down is the amount by which manufactured filaments are stretched following extrusion. See also Drawing, 2. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

DRAWEE = ТРАССАТ (или ПЛАТЕЛЬЩИК) – (1) Drawee is the person or entity in whose name a bill of exchange has been made out (persons ordered to pay under the bill). Party expected to pay a check or draft (e.g., the bank where the drawer maintains the account) when the instrument is presented for payment. Drawee means the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn but who has not accepted it. / , например, .

(2) Drawee is the bank on which a check was drawn and which cashes the check to the debit of the drawer if the necessary cover is available.

(3) Drawee is the individual or firm on whom a draft is drawn and who owes the indicated amount. Drawee is the individual or firm that issues a draft and thus stands to receive payment. Party to whom a draft is addressed and from whom payment is demanded, or, in a documentary collection with no draft, party from whom payment is requested in exchange for delivery of documents. The drawee is the one to whom presentation is to be made in accordance with the collection instruction. / Плательщик (трассат) – это лицо, которому должно быть сделано представление в соответствии с инкассовым поручением.

DRAWER = ТРАССАНТ (или ВЕКСЕЛЕДАТЕЛЬ) – (1) Drawer is the individual or firm that issues or signs a draft and thus stands to receive payment of the indicated amount from the drawee. Drawer is the person or entity who signs a bill of exchange and orders the drawee to pay the amount. Party instructing the drawee to pay someone else by writing, or drawing, a check or draft. Also known as Maker or Writer. / трассирование (drawing).

(2) Drawer is the person who writes out the cheque, with the intention of making payment to the acceptor.

DRAWER = XX (или КАЛЬСОНЫ) – Drawer:- (plural) an article of clothing, as underwear, for the lower body. / Drawers = Кальсоны.

DRAWFRAME = ЛЕНТОЧНАЯ МАШИНА – Drawframe:- its purpose is to make the fibers uniform and parallel. There are usually four lines of drawing rollers which operate at an over-all draft of about six. There are six card slivers fed to each delivery, so that, generally speaking, the drawn sliver is about the same diameter as a single sliver fed into the frame. Thus, for example, a four-time drawing would show 6x6x6x6 for a total of 1 296 doublings. Cotton – depending on the stock used and the purpose for which it is being spun – may be run from two to six times through the same comber to increase the number of doubling and improve the ultimate product. Also known as Drawing Frame. / В прядильном производстве под Ленточной Машиной понимается машина для распрямления и параллелизации волокон в ленте, выравнивания её по линейной плотности путём сложения нескольких лент и их вытягивания. Основной рабочий орган ленточной машины – вытяжной прибор. Цилиндры и нажимные валики; втягивающие и выпускные валики; поступающие в вытяжной прибор ленты располагаются рядом друг с другом без накладок и вытягивается каждая лента самостоятельно. Из вытяжного прибора выходит мычка – тонкий слой волокон, имеющий чётко выраженную ручьистую структуру по ширине. Мычка проходит по сужающемуся лотку, где и происходит сложение вытянутых ленточек и

превращение их в ленту. Лента, сформированная из мычки и уплотнённая валиками, по каналу поступает в лентоукладчик, где происходит дополнительное уплотнение ленты воронкой и укладка её в таз. На ленточной машине после одновременного вытягивания нескольких лент осуществляется их сложение – соединение этих лент, с целью выравнивания продукта по толщине, составу и структуре. Ленточные Машины предназначены для утонения продукта в вытяжном приборе, сложения нескольких лент с целью выравнивания продукта по линейной плотности и составу, а также для формирования паковки – таза с лентой. На ленточной машине производится заключительная подготовка волокон к прядению, состоящая из двух переходов, в процессе которых осуществляется вытягивание или вытяжка (drawing) и сложение. На ленточных машинах почти полностью устраняются два недостатка чёсальной ленты:- большая неравномерность ленты и малая распрямлённость волокон. Для уменьшения неравномерности ленты по линейной плотности, то есть выравнивания продукта по толщине, составу и структуре, применяют сложение нескольких лент и автоматическое регулирование вытяжки. В процессе сложения происходит смешивание волокон. При сложении лент на ленточных машинах происходит дополнительное смешивание волокон. Для распрямления волокон и их ориентации вдоль продукта производят вытягивание лент в вытяжном приборе ленточной машины. Сущность вытягивания заключается в относительном смещении волокон вытягиваемого продукта и в распределении их на большей длине. Цель вытягивания – утонение продукта, распрямление и ориентация волокон в поступающей на машину ленте. На ленточных машинах применяется механический способ вытягивания в вытяжном приборе. Известны также пневматический и пневмомеханический способы вытягивания. Вытяжной прибор состоит из вытяжных пар. Со стороны входа продукта расположена питающая пара, на выходе – вытягивающая пара. Каждая пара представляет собой цилиндр и нажимной валик. Расстояние между питающей парой и вытягивающей называют разводкой. Это расстояние в основном определяется модальной длиной волокон. Для упрощения анализа вытягивания все волокна, поступающие в вытяжной прибор, можно условно разделить на две группы:- (i) контролируемые волокна, протяжённость которых больше или равна разводке; и (ii) неконтролируемые, протяжённость которых меньше разводки. Поступающие в вытяжной прибор ленты располагаются рядом друг с другом без накладок и вытягивается каждая лента самостоятельно. Из вытяжного прибора выходит тонкий слой волокон, имеющий чётко выраженную ручьистую структуру по ширине. Его часто называют мычкой. Из вытягивающих пар мычка подаётся в сужающий лоток, в котором происходит сложение вытянутых ленточек и превращение их в ленту. Сложение на ленточных машинах осуществляется после вытягивания лент в вытяжном приборе. Лента, сформированная из мычки и уплотнённая валиками, установленными после сужающего лотка, по каналу поступает в лентоукладчик. В лентоукладчике происходит дополнительное уплотнение ленты воронкой, после чего она подаётся на выпускные валики лентоукладчика, и затем производится её укладка в таз. Перед гребнечесанием ленты с кардочёсальных машин проходят дополнительную обработку. На этом этапе происходит предварительное распрямление волокон и их ориентация вдоль оси продукта, выравнивание продукта по линейной плотности и составу. Предварительное вытягивание обеспечивает распрямление волокон – коэффициент распрямлённости волокон повышается до 0.75, в чёсальной ленте он равен 0.5–0.6. предварительное распрямление волокон перед гребнечесанием обеспечивает меньший разрыв волокон в процессе гребнечесания. Дальнейший этап подготовки продукта к гребнечесанию состоит в формировании холстика. Холстик формируется на лентосоединительной машине из 16–24 лент. Параллельно расположенные ленты наматываются на одну катушку, образуя холстик. Линейная плотность холстиков 40–80 текс, скорость скатывания 60–100 м/мин, ширина холстика 265 мм, диаметр – 580 мм. На всех холстиках длина продукта одинакова. Автосъёмщик лентосоединительной машины автоматически укладывает по 4 холстика на тележку. На тележке холстики транспортируют к гребнечёсальной машине. Насчитывается шесть кардных или чёсальных лент. Гребенная Лента состоит из хорошо распрямлённых и разъединённых волокон, но она неравномерна по линейной плотности. Поэтому дальнейшая обработка ленты на ленточных машинах производится с целью выравнивания ленты по линейной плотности путём сложения с последующим вытягиванием (два перехода ленточных машин). Обычно число сложений 6 и вытяжка на ленточной машине 6. Пропустив ленту через две ленточные машины, имеют общее число сложений 36, что и обеспечивает хорошее выравнивание.

DRAW–FRAME BLENDS = СМЕСКИ С ЛЕНТОЧНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Draw-Frame Blends are the blends of fibers made at the draw frame by feeding in ends of appropriate card sliver. This method is used when blend uniformity is not a critical factor.

DRAWING = ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ (или ВЫТЯЖКА) – (1) In textile industry, Drawing is the process of attenuating or increasing the length per unit weight of laps, slivers, slubbings, or rovings.

(2) Drawing is the hot or cold stretching of continuous filament yarn or tow to align and arrange the crystalline structure of the molecules to achieve improved tensile properties. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

DRAWING = ЧЕРТЁЖ (или ОПИСАНИЕ, или ГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ, или РИСУНОК) – (1) In the US patent law, patent Drawings must show every feature of the invention as specified in the claims. Omission of drawings may cause an application to be considered incomplete but are only required if drawings are necessary for the understanding of the subject matter sought to be patented.

(2) In the US trademark law, a clear depiction of the mark an applicant seeks to register. Every application must include a drawing of the mark. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) uses drawings to file marks in the USPTO search records and to print marks in the Official Gazette and on registration certificates. For TEAS (short for the Trademark Electronic Application System) applications, if the mark is in standard character form, a separate drawing page is not required. If the mark is special form, (i.e. includes a design or stylized lettering), the applicant must attach a digitized image of the mark in jpg format to the electronic submission. / , то есть .

DRAWING–IN = ПРОБОРКА – Drawing-In:- in weaving, the process of threading warp ends through the eyes of the heddles and the dents of the reed. / Проборка основных нитей в ремиз и бёрдо (reed).

DRAWN TOW = ВЫТЯЖНОЙ (или ИЗЪЯТЫЙ) ЖГУТ – Drawn Tow:- a zero-twist bundle of continuous filaments that has been stretched to achieve molecular orientation. Tows for staple and spun yarn application are usually crimped.

DRAWN TEXTURED YARN = ТЯНУТАЯ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Drawn Textured (or Texturised) Yarn (DTY) is manufactured by texturising partially oriented yarn using texturising machines. Polyester DTY yarn is a continuous filament yarn that has been processed to introduce durable crimps twists, interlaces, loops or other fine distortions along the lengths of the filament. Yarns made from thermoplastic materials can be textured by heat setting in a twisted condition, which results in polyester DTY yarn of greater bulk, higher stretch, and more pleasing aesthetics. Polyester DTY yarn can also be obtained in various colors by the dope dyed technology or by conventional dyeing. Dope dyed DTY is usually packed on paper bobbins whereas Raw White DTY which is used for dyeing is loosely packed on perforated plastic tube so that all the yarn can be easily dyed when the bobbin is dipped in color. DTY yarn can be in Semi Dull or Bright or Triloble Bright depening upon the type of sections of filaments. DTY is suitable for fabric end uses like outer/inner garments, skin-clinging garments, furnishings, upholstery, etc. This is a replacement of cotton and cotton blend yarns with very low moisture content. Luster:- (i) Semi Dull (SD); (ii) Dope Dyed Colored (DD); (iii) Bright (BR or BRT); and (iv) Melange. Quality:-

(i) Non Intermingled (NIM); (ii) Slight Intermingled (SIM); (iii) Low Intermingled (LIM); and (iv) High Intermingled (HIM). For example:- 75D (Denier) 36F (No. of Filament) SD NIM or 450D 144F SD HIM. Xxxxx. Drawn Textured Yarn (DTY) yarn is obtained when Polyester POY is simultaneously twisted and drawn. DTY yarn is mainly used in weaving and knitting of fabrics for making clothes, home furnishings, seat covers, bags and many other uses. DTY yarn can be in Semi Dull (SD) or Bright (BR) or Bright Trilobal (BR-TL) depanding upon the type of sections of filaments. Technical Properties of DTY yarn can be moulded in several ways to make the yarn suitable for its vast uses. Different heating techniques can be used to make the yarn set for specific use – 1 Heater DTY is normally woolly and more stretchable as compared to DTY with 2 Heater. Also the DTY yarn can be made with several combinations of Intermingle points – it can be Non-Intermingle (NIM) having 0–10 knots/meter or Semi-Intermingle (SIM) having 40–50 knots/meter or High-Intermingle (HIM) having 100–120 knots/meter. These knots are not actually the knots tied when two threads are broken but they are the tangle knots created by heating pressure. These intermingle yarns, also known as Interlaced Yarns, are the replacement for lightly twisted yarns. Polyester DTY yarn can also be twisted to high twists like 1 500 TPM or 4 000 TPM (twist per meter). Such twisted yarn can also be heat-set to make the yarn permanently thermo-set the twist. Catonic DTY is another variant of Polyester DTY that is mainly used in blankets. Catonic DTY is made from Catonic PET Chips. Polyester DTY yarn can also be obtained in various colors by the dope dyed technology or by conventional dyeing. Dope dyed DTY is usually packed on paper bobbins whereas Raw White DTY that will be used for dyeing is loosely packed on perforated plastic tube so that all the yarn can be easily dyed when the bobbin is dipped in color. DTY is mainly produced in large quantity in China, India, Taiwan, Indonesia and Malaysia and is exported world-wide. / высокие крутки .

DRAW RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ВЫТЯЖКОЙ – Draw Ratio is the ratio of final to original length per unit weight of yarn, laps, slivers, slubbings, rovings, etc, resulting from drawing. See also Draw Down, and Draft Ratio.

DRAW–SIZING = ВЫТЯЖНОЕ ШЛИХТОВАНИЕ – Draw-Sizing is a system linking drawwarping and sizing in a continuous process. A typical system includes the following elements:- (1) creel, (2) eyelet board, (3) warp-draw machine, (4) intermingler, (5) tension compensator and break monitor, (6) sizing bath, (7) dryers, (8) waxing and winding units.

DRAW–TEXTURING = ВЫТЯЖНОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ – Draw-Texturing:- in the manufacture of thermoplastic fibers, the simultaneous process of drawing to increase molecular orientation and imparting crimp to increase bulk.

DRAW–TWISTING = ВЫТЯЖНОЕ КРУЧЕНИЕ (или ВЫТЯЖНОЕ ПРИСУЧИВАНИЕ) – Draw-Twisting is the operation of stretching continuous filament yarn to align and order the molecular and crystalline structure in which the yarn is taken up by means of a ring-and-traveler device that inserts a small amount of twist (usually 1/4 to 1/2 turn per inch) into the drawn yarn.

DRAW–WARPING = ВЫТЯЖНАЯ СНОВКА – Draw-Warping is a process in which a number of threadlines, usually 800 to 2 000 ends of POY (short for the partially oriented yarn) feedstock, are oriented under essentially equal mechanical and thermal conditions by a stretching stage using variable speed rolls, then directly wound onto the beam. This process gives uniform end-to-end properties.

DRAW–WINDING = ВЫТЯЖНАЯ НАМОТКА (или НАМОТКА ЛЕНТЫ) – Draw-Winding is the operation of stretching continuous filament yarn to align or order molecular and crystalline structure. The drawn yarn is taken up on a parallel tub or cheese, resulting in a zero-twist yarn.

DRAY = ПОДВОЗ (или ПОДАЧА, или ДОСТАВКА) – Dray:- the movement of trailers or containers in or out of a marshalling yard, to or from a local shipper, consignee or another carrier. / Перемещение прицепов или контейнеров в или из сборного двора, к или от местного грузоотправителя, консигнатора (получателя) или иного перевозчика.

DRAYAGE = ПОДВОЗ (или ПОДАЧА, или ДОСТАВКА) – (1) Drayage is the inland transportation from vendors to the port of shipment, and from discharge port to the point of stripping the ocean container. Drayage is hence undertaken for container yard (CY) and container freight station (CFS) cargo. Drayage:- a container or piggyback is moved from a rail yard to another location (which is most likely a Logistics Depot Distribution Center) and then returning that piggyback/container back to the initial pick-up point, is known as a Dray. It is important that these containers get unloaded quickly and returned back to the original point so not to incur detention charges. / и из порта выгрузки в пункт .

(2) Drayage is a charge made for local hauling by dray or truck. See also Drayage Charge.

DRAYAGE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПОДВОЗ (или ПОДАЧУ, или ДОСТАВКУ) – The charge made for hauling freight, carts, drays, or trucks. Drayage Charge is the charge of pick up and delivery by the trucker. Haulage of containers over the road via truck. Charge made for local hauling by dray or truck. Also known as Cartage. / Подвоз контейнеров.

DRD = DÉPARTEMENT DE RECHERCHE–DÉVELOPPEMENT = DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

DREADNOUGHT = ДРЭДНОТ (или ТОЛСТОЕ СУКНО) – Dreadnought is the cloth used for a dreadnought garment, namely a warm garment of thick cloth. A warm garment of thick cloth.

DR (EDRP/DADRP) = DEMAND RESPONSE (EMERGENCY DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM/DAY–AHEAD DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM)

DRENCH = ПРОПИТЫВАНИЕ (или ПОЛИВ) – Drench:- to wet thoroughly by covering with water or another liquid. / Под Поливом понимается искусственное увлажнение корнеобитаемого слоя почвы для улучшения её водного и теплового режимов. Виды полива:- вегетационный, влагозарядковый, освежительный. Способы полива:- напуск по бороздам и полосам, дождевание, подпочвенное и капельное орошение, затопление.

DRENCHING = ПРОМАЧИВАНИЕ (или ВЛИВАНИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВА В РОТОВУЮ ПОЛОСТЬ ЖИВОТНОГО) – Drenching is an administering an oral medication to kill internal parasites. External parasite control may be achieved by spraying or using pour-on or backline treatments. The use of these depends on the climate, season and type of enterprise. External parasites that affect cattle include flies, lice and ticks.

DRESS = ПЛАТЬЕ – Dress is an outer garment, as for a woman or girl, usually consisting of a one-piece bodice and skirt.

DRESS = ПРОТРАВЛИВАТЬ – Dress:- to apply a chemical such as an insecticide or fungicide to seeds before planting or storage.

DRESSED LUMBER = СТРОГАНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ – Dressed Lumber is a wood from which the sapwood has been removed.

DRESSED SIZE = СТРОГАНЫЙ РАЗМЕР (или РАЗМЕР ПОСЛЕ СТРОГАНИЯ) – Dressed Size:- the dimensions of lumber after being surfaced with a planing machine. The dressed size is usually 1/2 to 3/4 inch less than the nominal or rough size. A 2x4-inch stud, for example, actually measures about 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. You can infer from this glossary listing that while people buy ‘dressed’ wood (i.e. wood that has been planed down), the measurement of the wood is still given in terms of its ‘rough’ size. A good start, but we

hoped to find something that actually said this (or, at least, said something close). The cross-sectional dimensions of lumber after planing. / после строгания.

DRESSED SIZED LUMBER = СТРОГАНЫЙ МЕРНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ СТРОГАНОГО РАЗМЕРА) – Dressed Sized Lumber:- the dimensions of lumber after being surfaced with a planing machine. / Размеры пиломатериала, после того, как его поверхность подверглась обработке резанием с помощью строгального станка.

DRESSING GOWN = ДОМАШНИЙ ХАЛАТ (или ХАЛАТ, или КАПОТ) – Dressing Gown is a robe worn especially while dressing or resting.

DRESSING SHIP = РАСЦВЕЧЕННОЕ СУДНО (или УКРАШЕННОЕ СУДНО) – Dressing Ship (maritime term):- a display of national colors at all mastheads and the array of signal flags from bow to stern over the masthead (for special occasions and holidays).

DRESS SHIRT = ПАРАДНАЯ СОРОЧКА (или ПАРАДНО–ВЫХОДНАЯ РУБАШКА) – Dress Shirt is a man's shirt especially for wear with evening dress; broadly, a shirt suitable for wear with a necktie.

DRESS UNIFORM = ПАРАДНАЯ ФОРМА (или ПАРАДНО–ВЫХОДНАЯ ФОРМА, или ХХ) – Dress Uniform is the uniform for formal wear.

DREX = ДРЭКС (или ДИРЭКС, или ДЕЦИРЕКС) – Drex is a unit traditionally used in the textile industry to measure the density of a single fiber of yarn. One drex equals a density of one gram per 10 kilometers (km) of length, or 1 microgram per centimeter (µg/cm). Since 1 drex equals 0.1 tex, the unit is now called the Decitex (dtex).

DRFS = DESTINATION RAIL FREIGHT STATION

DRIED = СУШЁНОЕ (или ВЫСУШЕННОЕ) – Dried:- materials from which water or other liquid has been removed.

DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES = СУШЁНОЕ ОТРАБОТАННОЕ ВИНОКУРАМИ ЗЕРНО В РАСТВОРИМЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВАХ (или СУХАЯ ПОСЛЕСПИРТОВАЯ БАРДА, или ГРАНУЛИРОВАННАЯ СУХАЯ БАРДА) – DDGS (Dried Distillers Grains With Solubles), a coproduct of the ethanol production process, is a high nutrient feed valued by the livestock industry. When ethanol plants make ethanol, they use only starch from corn and grain sorghum. The remaining nutrients – protein, fiber and oil – are the by-products used to create livestock feed called Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles. A third of the grain that goes into ethanol production comes out as DDGS. Each bushel of grain used in the ethanol-making process produces 2.7 gallons of anhydrous ethanol; 18 pounds of DDGS and 18 pounds of carbon dioxide. DDGS Qualities:- (i) rich in cereal and residual yeast proteins, energy, minerals and vitamins; (ii) is an excellent digestible protein and energy source for beef cattle; (iii) can comprise 20–30% of the ration DM (dry matter); (iv) can also be used in turkey and swine applications; and (v) is a valuable feed for both feedlot and dairy cattle. In North America, over 80% of DDGS is used in ruminant diets. DDGS also is fed to poultry. Recent studies show excellent nutritional value of DDGS in swine diets, and its use is increasing in the pork industry. The production of Dried Distillers' Grains with Solubles (DDGS) has increased dramatically in the US recently (February 2009) because of the focus of the country on the production of ethanol from corn. The rise in the cost of corn for feed, which is being pushed up by the biofuels industry and its desire for more and more corn for ethanol, means that the by-product from the ethanol industry, DDGS, is becoming more readily available to integrators. Distillers Grains are a byproduct of whiskey and fuel ethanol production. They have a very long history of being fed to livestock; the first study in the United States about feeding distillers grains to cattle was published in 1907. The tremendous growth in fuel ethanol production has greatly increased the supply of distillers grains, resulting in increased interest in feeding them. Annual production of distillers grains (on a dry basis) was about 1 million tons in 1998, about 10 million tons in 2006, and is estimated to reach 16 million tons by 2010. In the United States most of the ethanol produced currently is made from corn but other grains can be used. The corn is processed and mixed with yeast that converts the starch into ethanol and carbon dioxide. The ethanol is distilled off and the remaining liquid is centrifuged to remove some water. This residue is called wet distillers grains and usually has 30 to 35% dry matter (DM) and contains most of the fiber, fat, protein, and minerals found in the original grain used to make the ethanol. The liquid removed by centrifuging is usually partially dried and becomes condensed distillers solubles. Condensed solubles are a good source of protein, energy, and vitamins but have the consistency of molasses, making feeding difficult. Most distilleries add the condensed solubles back to the wet distillers grains making wet distillers grains with solubles (WDGS). The wet products are either fed as-is or are heat-dried producing dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS). The nutrient value of the products with and without solubles differs slightly, but only WDGS and DDGS will be discussed further. The nutrient composition of distillers grains is a function of the starting grain and the specific methods used to make the ethanol and distillers grains. Distillers grains have very low concentrations of starch because most of the starch in the starting grains was converted to ethanol. Concentrations of protein, fiber, fat, and minerals are increased depending on the concentration of starch in the grain. Corn grain is about two-thirds starch and when most of the starch is removed, concentrations of the other nutrients are increased about three-fold. With a few exceptions composition of WDGS and DDGS on a DM basis is similar. Dry distillers grains are available throughout the country but because WDGS is 65% water, transportation costs limit their availability to livestock facilities that are in close proximity to the distillery (probably less than 100 miles). A simple method to determine the breakeven price for DDGS that appears reasonably accurate is based on the price of ground corn grain and soybean meal (SBM). Breakeven price of DDGS (USD/ton) = (Corn (USD/bu) x 17.85) + (SBM (USD/ton) x 0.5). / безводное (anhydrous). Послеспиртовая Барда кукурузная Сухая (стандарт DDGS). Протеин – 26–34%, влажность – 12%, богатый аминокислотный состав. Уменьшает себестоимость кормов. Используется как белковый компонент, входящий в корм для свиней, коров, птицы и рыбы.

DRIFT = СНОС (или ДРЕЙФ) – Drift is the movement of airborne spray or dust particles outside the intended contact area. / Под Дрейфом, от Нидерландского слова Drijven, означающее Гнать или Плавать, понимается смещение .

DRIFT PATTERN = МОДЕЛЬ САМОТЁКА – Drift Pattern:- in visual analysis, a consolidation in the market after a primary trend move. The expected market direction after a breakout of the pattern is back in the original trend direction. Sometimes called a Continuation Pattern.

DRILL = ДРИЛ (или ДРЕЛЬ) – Cotton Drill is a medium weight, single cloth, weighing from 4 to 6 ounces and composed of coarse all-cotton yarns, warp and filling. It Is always made with a small uneven sided twill weave, generally (warp effect) twill weave. Drill is sometimes made from yarns in the gray and afterwards dyed in the piece, or in solid warp color effects, such as indigo blue and dark brown, white filling being used in each instance. It can be woven in any single box roller loom, and is usually drawn in and woven on cotton harness, as these are light in weight and wear better than wire heddles for this style of cotton goods. The lighter weights were used for Shirts, Safari jackets, martial art wear, cook's uniform. The warp is beamed on the slasher, the warp proper being divided into a certain number of sections, in accordance with the number of ends to 'be used in the drill warp. These sections are beamed on the warp mill, the yarn being run on to the beam from the spools in the creel rack. The several section beams, when completed in the warp mill, are assembled in the beam rack at the end of the slasher and the yarn from each beam is run through the size tub and over the drying cylinder of the slasher at the same time, on to the slasher beam, thus making a complete warp, the sizing and beaming being

done at one operation. Slasher warps do not have a lease in them, the yarn being kept nearly straight in place by the use of a slasher comb, which is, in fact, a shallow reed having one open side. The comb is pressed through the threads, while they are spread taut in the slaslher frame and a wooden cap is then fastened upon the open side of the slasher comb, thereby holding the yarn in place for the operation of drawing in. The drawing in is performed by girls, without the aid of a hander in, as is the case when pattern warps are drawn in from a lease. The drawer in for drill, uses a three-bladed hook (a blade for each harness) and the harnesses or heddles are hung upon a rack immediately in front of the beamed wary. The drawer in, if experienced, will pick out three heddles and three ends at one time, and continue to do so until the total warp ends are threaded through the harnesses or heddles. To finish colored drill, the goods are taken from the loom and run through the brusher, to remove all lint and waste threads, after which they are put through the size tubs and then dry pressed. Drill is a strong denim-like material with a diagonal 2 x 1 weave running toward the left selvage. Drill is often called Khaki when it is dyed that color. Drill is a durable cotton fabric of relatively low count, coarse yarn, and medium weight. Most of the drill made today uses a 3-harness, warp-face, left-hand twill weave; other comparable constructions, however are used. Carded cotton sheeting yarn is used and textures and weights vary considerably, depending upon the terminal use of the material. When dyed, drill may be known as Khaki, Herringbone, Silesia, Ticking, or by other names. Since the term Drill denotes the purpose for which the cloth is to be used, and not the weave, as might be supposed, some fabrics of this name are made with a small satin weave. Wide industrial drill is made on a three-leaf twill, left-hand, and in warp-effect. Finished at about 59 inches, the texture is 68 x 40, and there are about two yards to the pound. 14's warp and 20's filling are used in the fabric which serves as a basis for coated textiles. Cotton Drill Cloth is a sturdy cotton fabric known for its stength and durability. Makes great bag linings, wall coverings, banners, slipcovers, and can be used for upholstery decking. Sold by the yard. Weight:- 7 ounces (oz) per square yard. Drill is a heavy, strong, durable twilled fabric of cotton or man-made fibers, similar to denim, that has a diagonal 2 x 1 weave running up to the left selvage. When strength of fabric is essential, drill is suitable for slacks, uniforms, overalls, and work shirts. See also Twill. Drill:- a strong cotton material similar to denim which has a diagonal 2 x 1 weave running upward to the left selvage. Called Khaki when dyed that color. Used for uniforms, shirts, work clothes, ticking. Drill is a durable cotton twilled fabric. Twill. Left-hand twill. From top left to lower right. L2/1 or L3/1. Closer, flatter wales that gabardine. Medium weight and course yarns are used. Also made in some other weights. Some left in the grey but can be bleached or dyed. When dyed a khaki color it is known by that name. / основа и уточина. Каки (Khaki), Хэриньбон (Herringbone), Сайлыжа (Silesia), Тикинь (Ticking). (1) Разные сорта хлопчатобумажной саржи, выпускаемой как простынное полотно или одёжная ткань. (2) Хлопчатобумажная или льняная ткань с переплетением – трёхнитная основная саржа. Применяется на костюмы в тропических странах.

DRILLING = ВЫСЕВ – Drilling is a sowing seeds in furrows or holes by hand or machine.

DRILL MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ XX – Drill Marks misplaced, not perpendicular, omitted or wrong side drill used. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

DRILLSHIP = БУРОВОЕ СУДНО – A Drillship is a maritime vessel that has been fitted with drilling apparatus. It is most often used for exploratory offshore drilling of new oil or gas wells in deep water or for scientific drilling. The drillship can also be used as a platform to carry out well maintenance or completion work such as casing and tubing installation or subsea tree installations. It is often built to the design specification of the oil production company and/or investors, but can also be a modified tanker hull outfitted with a dynamic positioning system to maintain its position over the well. The greatest advantages these modern drillships have is their ability to drill in water depths of more than 2 500 m and the time saved sailing between oilfields worldwide. Drillships are completely independent, in contrast to semi-submersibles and jackup barges. In order to drill, a marine riser is lowered from the drillship to the seabed with a blowout preventer (BOP) at the bottom that connects to the wellhead. Drillships are just one way to perform exploratory drilling. This function can also be performed by semi-submersibles, jackup barges, barges, or platform rigs. The first drillship was the Cuss 1, and the fleet size has been growing ever since. By 2013 the worldwide fleet of drillships is expected to top 80 ships, more than double its size in 2009. Drillships are not only growing in size but also in capability with new technology assisting operations from academic research to ice drilling. US President Barack Obama's decision in late March 2010 to expand US domestic exploratory drilling seems likely to increase further developments of drillship technology. Stena drillings 'DrillMAX ICE' being constructed by Samsung Heavy Industries in South Korea is to be the most expensive drillship built to date and is to complete exploration in Arctic regions when completed in 2012. Transocean, Pride International, Seadrill, Noble Corporation and Atwood Oceanics are a few of the companies that own and operate drillships globally. Drillship is a type of drilling rig used in oil exploration at sea. In oil industry, a seadrill rig system that can extract oil at different water depths. Drillship is more mobile than a rig, which is essentially a platform. This ship can move on its own and can drill deeper than anything else in seadrill fleet. Water depth up to 2 500 meters. See also Jack-Up Rig, Semisubmersible Rig, Semitender Rig, and Tender Rig. / Президент США Борак Обама (Barack Obama). Сэмсон Хэви Индэстриз (Samsung Heavy Industries). Тчрэнсоушэн (Transocean), Прайд Интёнэшэнэл (Pride International), Сидрил (Seadrill), Нёбэл Корпорэйшэн (Noble Corporation) и Этвуд Оушиэникс (Atwood Oceanics). Смотрите также Самоподъёмная Буровая Установка или Буровая Установка На Выдвижных Сваях (Jack-Up Rig), Полупогружная Буровая Установка (Semisubmersible Rig), Полупогружная Платформа С Буровой Установкой На Сваях (Semitender Rig или Tender Rig). Буровое Судно это плавучее сооружение для морского бурения скважин. Оно оборудуется прорезью в центре корпуса, над которой устанавливается буровая вышка, и специальной системой для удержания судна над устьем скважины. Под Буровым Судном понимается плавучее средство, оборудованное буровой установкой и предназначенное для бурения на морском дне в шельфовой зоне. Оснащено системой динамической стабилизации, обеспечивающей удержание бурового судна над скважиной.

DRIP = DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

DRIP–DRY = БЫСТРОСОХНУЩЕЕ (или НЕ ПРОПУСКАЮЩЕЕ ВОДУ) – Drip-Dry is a drip-dry garment.

DRIP LOSS = ПОТЕРЯ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ СТЕКАНИЯ КАПЕЛЬ (или ПОТЕРЯ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ КАПАНЬЯ) – Drip Loss is a loss of juice as the result of recrystallization of frozen meat. If the meat is frozen rapidly at low temperatures (e.g., –27 °C), small ice crystals are produced. If the meat rises to a higher temperature (e.g., –10 °C), the ice crystals grow larger, i.e. they recrystallize. As of a certain size, they can rupture the cell walls of the meat. These 'perforated' cell walls lose substantially more cell juices than cell walls which are not damaged. The result is a loss of juice, also known as 'Drip Loss'.

DRIP TIP = КАПЕЛЬНОЕ ОСТРИЁ (ЛИСТА) – Drip Tip is a sharp elongated point on which atmospheric water accumulates from dews, mists and rain until the water drop is large enough to fall off the tip, to the ground around the roots of the plant. Drip tips are common on the leaves of tropical trees in areas of high rainfall and the spines of some Cactaceae also function in this way to scavenge moisture. / корней растения. некоторых Кактусовых (Cactaceae) .

DRIVE BAND = ВЕДОМЫЙ XX (или ПРИВОДНОЙ ШНУР) – Drive Band is the cord that runs between the wheel and the flyer. A single-drive band is a circle and is used with the Scotch Tension wheels. A double-drive band is a figure-8 folded back on itself and loops over the flyer unit and the speed whorl.

DRIVE–IN BANK = АВТОБАНК (или БАНК НА КОЛЁСАХ) – Drive-In Bank is a bank that can be used without getting out of one's car. / Банк, который может быть использован, не покидая автомобиля банка.

DRIVE–IN RACK = ПРОХОДНОЙ СТЕЛЛАЖ – Drive-In Rack:- a storage racking equipment that has side rails to enable warehouse operators to stack product high in deep rows. It provides access only from aisles.

DRIVE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПЕРЕДАЧЕЙ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПРИВОДОМ) – Drive Ratio is a ratio of wheel diameter to flyer whorl diameter (or bobbin whorl on a bobbin lead wheel). Governs how much twist you get in the yarn for each treadle. To measure your wheel ratios, set up your wheel, tie a bright-colored piece of yarn to your flyer arm, and adjust the treadle until it is at the bottom of its movement. Slowly rotate the wheel, while counting the flyer revolutions until the treadle returns to it's original point. The bright yarn tied to the flyer arm just makes it easier to count.

DRIVE SCREW NAIL = САМОНАРЕЗАЮЩИЙ ВИНТОВОЙ ГВОЗДЬ – Drive Screw Nail is a helically (continuous spiral) threaded pallet nail.

DRIVE–THROUGH RACK = СКВОЗНОЙ СТЕЛЛАЖ – Drive-Through Rack:- a storage racking equipment with side rails to enable warehouse operators toe stack product high in deep rows. Unlike Drive-In Rack, Drive-Through Rack allows access from either end of the row, as opposed to only being accessible from the aisle.

DRIVING WEDGES = ВЫБИВАЮЩИЕ КЛИНЬЯ – Driving Wedges:- xxxxx. See also Pallet, and Tapered Blocks.

DRK = DERRICK

DRM = DATA REFERENCE MODEL

DROOPY LEAVES = ОПУСТИВШИЕСЯ ЛИСТЬЯ (или ПОНИКШИЕ ЛИСТЬЯ) – Droopy Leaves are leaves that hang down and are not erect.

DROP = ПОДАЧА – Drop is a situation in which an equipment operator deposits a trailer or boxcar at a facility at which it is to be loaded or unloaded. / Ситуация, когда оператор оборудования размещает прицеп или фургон на площадке, на которой он должен быть загружен или выгружен.

DROP–BOTTOM BOX PALLET = ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН С ОТКИДНОЙ КРЫШКОЙ – Drop-Bottom Box Pallet is a box pallet with hinged deck to provide discharge of contents. / Ящичный Поддон С Откидной Крышкой – ящичный поддон с откидной шарнирной крышкой для обеспечения удобства выгрузки содержимого.

DROP NEEDLE = ОТКИДНАЯ ИГЛА (или ОТСЕЧНАЯ ИГЛА, или ПАДАЮЩАЯ ИГЛА, или ОПУСКНАЯ ИГЛА, или ПОДЪЁМНАЯ ИГЛА) – Drop Needle is a knit fabric characterized by a vertical lines within the cloth. This knit is manufactured by 'dropping' a needle from the knitting cylinder.

DROP OFF CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПОДАЧУ – Drop Off Charge is a charge made by container owner and/or terminal operators for delivery of a leased, or pool container into depot stock. The drop off charge may be a combination of actual handling and storage charges with surcharges. / и сборы за хранение с надбавками или доплатами (surcharge).

DROPPED PICK = РАСПУЩЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Dropped Pick:- caused by the filling insertion mechanism on a shuttleless loom not holding the filling yarn, causing the filling to be woven without tension. Woven fabric defect. Defect Name:- Dropped Picks. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Dropped Pick:- This is the result of the filling insertion mechanism on a shuttleless loom not holding, thus releasing the filling yarn too soon. This allows the yarn to snap into the body, leaving a missing pick part way across the width of the fabric. The released yarn then weaves into the fabric in a tangled mass and appears as a kinked or wild yarn. Severity:- Major. / уточную пряжу, . Порок или дефект ткачества.

DROPPED PLY = XX – Dropped Ply:- one of the plies breaks in manufacturing, producing a section of thread with one less ply than specified. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

DROPPED STITCHES = СПУЩЕННЫЕ ПЕТЛИ (или ЗАПАВШИЕ ПЕТЛИ) – Dropped Stitches:- a defect in knit cloth characterized by recurrent cuts in one or more wales of a length of cloth. Defect Name:- Dropped Stitches. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Dropped Stitches:- This is the result of stitches failing to form due to a malfunctioning needle or jack. Severity:- Major. Dropped Stitch:- in knitted fabrics, an unknitted stitch. Dropped Stitch is an unknitted stitch caused either by the yarn carrier not having been set properly or the stitch having been knitted too loosely. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. Dropped Stitch:- a wale, within one course, in which the yarn has not been formed into a stitch. Note:- this defect is caused by a needle failing to take the yarn, or by the yarn casting off from the knitting elements prematurely.

DROPPER = ДРОПЭ (или СБРАСЫВАТЕЛЬ) – Dropper or Trojan Dropper is a type of malware that acts as a carrier, containing within itself another malicious executable. When launched, it 'drops' or installs the contained file and executes it. Historically-speaking, the term 'Dropper' was used to describe a file whose sole purpose was to introduce a computer virus into the wild and these were sometimes called 'Zero Generation' viruses by antivirus researchers, in much the same way that 'patient zero' was used by doctors and epidemiologists when discussing infectious diseases. In the case of a polymorphic computer virus, its dropper might not be encrypted but could consist solely of the decrypted computer virus code. See also Downloader, and Packer. / Троян Сбрасыватель.

DROPPING = ОТСЕВ (или ОТБРОС, или ПОДМЕТЬ, или XX) – Dropping is a category of cotton waste (lower carding waste) that has high trash content. This is obtained during manufacturing of yarn in the cotton mills. It is very much suitable and ideal for spinning yarns that has a low content. It is best suited for the same as it is low in cost and presence of less fiber content. Dropping has its another name as lower carding waste with its specification below:- length – 15–16 mm, trash – 25%, micronaire – 3.0–3.5.

DROPPING POINT = ТОЧКА КАПЛЕПАДЕНИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА КАПЛЕПАДЕНИЯ) – Dropping Point:- in general, the dropping point is the temperature at which the grease passes from a semisolid to a liquid state. This change in state is typical of greases containing conventional soap thickeners. Greases containing thickeners other than conventional soaps may, without change in state, separate oil. / Точка Каплепадения или Температура Каплепадения.

DROP SHIPMENT = ТОЧЕЧНАЯ ОТГРУЗКА – Drop Shipment:- a request for the goods to go to the retailer directly from the manufacturer when the invoice comes from another party in the transaction, typically the distributor from whom the retailer would normally receive the goods.

DROP SPINDLE = ПОДЪЁМНОЕ ВЕРЕТЕНО (или ЗАПАДАЮЩЕЕ ВЕРЕТЕНО) – Drop Spindle is a spindle that hangs freely from the fiber source (as opposed to a Supported Spindle). Probably so named by people who haven't added enough twist. Drop Spindle is a spindle that is suspended freely from the forming yarn.

DROP STITCH = СПУСКАНИЕ ПЕТЛИ (или СПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – (1) Drop Stitch:- local column of dropped stitches. Causes:- (i) yarn guide not set properly, i.e. yarn is not fed properly during loop formation; (ii) defective latch needle; (iii) yarn tension is not sufficient; (iv) take-down is too high; and (v) wrong yarn threading. Mending:- this fault can be corrected by stitches reforming using a simple needle. Can be avoided by:- (i) precise yarn-guide setting; (ii) needle change; (iii) dial position readjustment; and (iv) use of fabric fault detector. Knitted fabric defect.

(2) Drop Stitch is a construction is generally used on Jersey and rib fabrics for either fabric design or for the separation of rib fabric pieces. Used in knit shirts and dress fabrics.

DROP STITCHES = СПУЩЕННЫЕ ПЕТЛИ (или ЗАПАВШИЕ ПЕТЛИ) – Drop Stitches:- results from malfunctioning needle or jack. Will appear as holes, or missing stitches. Knitted fabric defect. Drop Stitch is:- (1) an open design made in knitting by removing some of the needles at set intervals. (2) A defect in knit fabric. / Спускание Петли в вязаном изделии. Порок или дефект трикотажных (вязаных) тканей.

DROP WIRES = ЛАМЕЛИ (или ОСТАНОВОЧНЫЕ ИГЛЫ, или ПАДАЮЩИЕ ШПИЛЬКИ САМООСТАНОВА СНОВАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ) – Drop Wires is a stop-motion device utilizing metal wires suspended from warp or creeled yarns. When a yarn breaks, the wire drops, activation the switch that stops the machine.

DROUGHT = ЗАСУХА (или ЗАСУШЛИВОСТЬ) – Drought is an insufficient supply of moisture from precipitation or soil for optimum plant growth. / Под Засухой понимается продолжительный и значительный недостаток осадков, чаще при повышенной температуре и пониженной влажности воздуха. Вызывает снижение запасов влаги в почве и, как следствие, ухудшение роста, а иногда и гибель растений. Меры борьбы:- агротехнические (специальная обработка почвы) и мелиоративные (орошение) мероприятия, полезащитное лесоразведение.

DROUGHT ESCAPE = УХОД ОТ ЗАСУХИ – Drought Escape:- that which enables the plant to complete its life cycle before serious moisture stress can cause damage to crop growth and yield.

DROUGHT RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ОТ/ПОСЛЕ ЗАСУХИ – Drought Recovery is the ability of plant to resume normal growth upon alleviation of drought.

DROUGHT STRESS = СТРЕСС ОТ ЗАСУХИ – Drought Stress is a limitation on maximal plant performance imposed by water limitation.

DROUGHT TOLERANCE = ЗАСУХОУСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ (или ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ К ЗАСУХЕ) – Drought Tolerance is a total expression of the plant's ability to stay alive, grow, and ultimately produce grain, with part of its life cycle under water stress.

DRP = DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

DRR = DÉPARTEMENT DE RECHERCHES RIZICOLES = DEPARTMENT OF RICE RESEARCH

DRR = DIRECTORATE OF RICE RESEARCH

DRT = DROUGHT

DRUGGET = ДРАГИТ (или ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ДОРОЖЕК, или ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ПОЛОВИКОВ) – Drugget is a coarse, felted floor covering made from mixtures of such fibers as cotton, jute, and wool. Drugget is usually napped on one side and is a traditionally inexpensive floor covering used by institutions. Drugget is a wool or partly wool fabric formerly used for clothing.

DRUM = БОЧКА (или БАРАБАН) – Drum is a container with a capacity of 55 US gallons. Drum is a unit of volume sometimes used in the oil trade. The traditional standard drum of oil contains 55 US gallons or about 208.198 liters. One 55-gallon drum equals 1.309 5 barrels. In the metric world, drums of 200 liters, 205 liters, and 208 liters are in use as substitutes for the traditional size. / Бочка, старая Русская мера жидкостей, употреблявшаяся до введения метрической системы мер, равная 40 ведрам (или 491.96 литрам (л)). Бочка – транспортная тара с корпусом цилиндрической или параболической формы с обручами или зигзагами катания, с донъями. Барабан – транспортная тара с гладким или гофрированным корпусом цилиндрической формы, без обручей или зигзагов катания, с плоским дном.

DRUM CARDER = ЧЁСАЛЬНЫЙ БАРАБАН (или БАРАБАННАЯ КАРДА) – Drum Carder is a rotating drum, covered with carding cloth, used to card fibers.

DRUPE = КОСТЯНКА – Drupe is a fleshy or pulpy indehiscent fruit with a thin outer skin, containing a single central hardened stone or pit containing a seed, e.g., Almond, Cashew, Cherry, Date, Elderberry, Mango, Olive, Peach, Plum. The hard, lignified stone originates as the ovary wall of the flower. / Костянка – тип плода. мясистый (fleshy). невскрывающийся плод с . Под Костянкой понимается плод растений с твёрдой деревянистой косточкой и мясистым или кожистым наружным слоем. Однокостянка – у Вишни, Миндаля, Сливы и других, многокостянка – у Малины и других. В быту некоторые мелкие костянки неправильно называются Ягодами.

DRUSE = ДРУЗА – Druse is roughly spheroidal crystalline (e.g., calcium oxalate) or colloidal inclusions within tissues. / (например, оксалат кальция или щавелевокислый кальций) или . Под Друзой, от Немецкого слова Druse, понимается цитоплазматическое включение из сросшихся кристаллов оксалата кальция в клетках многих растений, например, в стеблях липы, листьях щавеля.

DRY = СОХНУТЬ – Dry:- to reduce or remove the moisture content.

DRYBED METHOD = МЕТОД СУХОГО ЛОЖА – Drybed Method:- raising seedlings on a dry seedbed. It is usually practiced in rainfed areas or where irrigation water is not adequate. / семенное ложе (seedbed).

DRY BOX = СУХОЙ СУНДУК – Dry Box containers are not designed to keep cargo at a certain temperature. Under certain conditions, the temperature in containers can become pretty high and cause damage to the cargo in it. A classical example of that is cocoabutter. Such circumstances can be exposured to sunlight, stowage close to fuel storage tanks on board or, to the contrary, exposure to arctic temperatures. Also known as Dry Freight Container. Dry Box Inc. is a licensed and bonded freight shipping and trucking company running freight hauling business. Dry Box sells new and used shipping containers. Dry Box offers container modifications of all types from basic modification to engineered specialty modifications. Dry Box Inc. headquartered in Chehalis, State of Washington (WA), the United States. / Известен также как Сухой Грузовой Контейнер (Dry Freight Container). Драй Бокс Инк. (Dry Box Inc.).

DRY BULK = НАСЫПЬЮ – Dry Bulk:- minerals or grains stored in loose piles moving without mark or count. Examples are potash, salts, sugar, and aggregate. / Способ перевозки сухих сыпучих грузов. Смотрите также Навалом (Bulk). Под Кюбелем, от Немецкого слова , означающее Бадья или Чан или Черпак, понимается грузозахватное устройство для перемещения сыпучих грузов. Кюбель – сосуд с механизированной выгрузкой, происходящей при его автоматическом опрокидывании либо раскрытии стенок или днища.

DRY BULK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ ТВЁРДЫХ СЫПУЧИХ ГРУЗОВ – Dry Bulk Container is a container constructed to carry grain, powder and other free-flowing solids in bulk. Used in conjunction with a tilt chassis or platform. Container consisting of a cargo-carrying structure, firmly secured within a framework, for the carriage of dry solids in bulk without packaging. Containers of this type have type codes 80 and 81. / Контейнеры этого типа имеют Типовые Коды 80 и 81.

DRY CARGO = СУХОЙ ГРУЗ – Merchandise other than liquid carried in bulk. Dry Cargo:- that is not liquid and normally does not require temperature control.

DRY CARGO SHIP = СУХОГРУЗНОЕ СУДНО – Dry Cargo Ships are used to carry solid dry goods that have a higher tolerance to heat and cold, such as metal ores, coal, steel products, forest products, and grains. These vessels are equipped with on-deck cranes and other mechanism for loading and unloading of goods. As dry cargo shipment doesn't require special types of precautions (as required for carrying liquid and gases), bulk carriers and container ships don't have onboard temperature control equipment. Today, bulk of international trade is carried out by thousands of dry cargo carriers transporting goods to ports across the world. Dry cargo vessel category mainly includes bulk carriers and container ships. Bulk carriers are used for transportation of unpackaged bulk cargo, such as metal ores, coal, cement, tin, steel, and grains in its cargo holds. Container ships are primarily used for the transportation of non-bulk cargo, generally manufactured goods, in truck-size intermodal containers. Dry Cargo Ship is a vessel which carriers all merchandise, excluding liquid in bulk. / Судно, которое перевозит все виды товарной продукции, за исключением наливной. Сухогрузное Судно – грузовое судно для перевозки сухих грузов и жидких грузов в таре. Сухогрузные суда приспосабливают для перевозки грузов (и их перегрузки) в отдельных единицах – бочках, кипах, пачках, тюках, ящиках (суда для штучных грузов), навалом или насыпью (навалочники). Сухогрузные суда для штучных грузов бывают общего назначения и специализированные по виду перевозимого груза (например, лесовозы, рефрижераторы) и по виду грузовых мест (грузовые паромы, контейнерные суда, лихтеровозы, пакетовозы, трейлерные суда). Сухогрузные суда могут быть самоходными и несамоходными.

DRY CLEANING = СУХАЯ ЧИСТКА – Dry Cleaning is a removing dirt and stains from fabrics or garments by processing in organic solvents (chlorinated hydrocarbons or mineral spirits). Dry Cleaning is a method of removing soil from certain fabrics done with organic solvents instead of water. / грязи и разводы (или потёки) с ткани или .

DRY COMBING = СУХОЕ ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЕ (или ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЕ В НЕЗАМАСЛОВАННОМ ВИДЕ) – Dry Combing is the preparing and combing of wool to which no oil has been added. Dry Combing is a preparing wool for worsted spinning without any oil. Also known as French Combing.

DRY DAIRY COWS = СУХИЕ КОРОВЫ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или ХХ КОРОВЫ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Dry Dairy Cows:- female dairy breed Cattle that lactated previously, but are not currently producing milk for human food, i.e. dairy cows between lactations.

DRY DECATING = СУХАЯ ДЕКАТИРОВКА – Dry Decating is a process of setting the luster of a wool fabric.

DRY DOCK = СУХОЙ ДОК – A Dry Dock is a type of dock consisting of a rectangular basin dug into the shore of a body of water and provided with a removable enclosure wall or gate on the side toward the water, used for major repairs and overhaul of vessels. When a ship is to be docked, the dry dock is flooded, and the gate removed. Facility used to lay up vessels for maintenance and/or repair. Dry Dock is an enclosed basin into which a ship is taken for underwater cleaning and repairing. It is fitted with water tight entrance gates which when closed permit the dock to be pumped dry. Dry Dock (maritime term):- a basin for receiving a vessel for repairs, capable of being pumped dry (to repair vessel and scrape marine growth from bottom).

DRY FILLING = СУХОЕ НАПОЛНЕНИЕ (или СУХАЯ ЗАЛИВКА, или СУХОЕ ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ, или СУХАЯ НАБИВКА) – Dry Filling is the application of finishing chemicals to dry fabric, usually by padding.

DRY FORMING = СУХОЕ ФОРМОВАНИЕ – Dry Forming is the production of fiber webs by methods that do not use water or other liquids, i.e. air-laying or carding.

DRY FREIGHT CONTAINER = СУХОЙ ГРУЗОВОЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Dry Freight Container:- manufactured from either Aluminium or steel, they are suitable for most types of cargo / general cargo. Aluminium containers have a slightly larger payload than steel, and steel containers have a slightly larger internal cube. Also known as Dry Cargo Container. Container used to carry dry cargo not requiring temperature control. / Контейнер, используемый для перевозки сухих грузов, не требующих режима температурного контроля.

DRY GAS = СУХОЙ ГАЗ (или СУХОЙ ОТБЕНЗИНЕННЫЙ ГАЗ, или СУХОЙ (БЕЗВОДНЫЙ) ГАЗ, или ОСУШЕННЫЙ ГАЗ) – Dry Gas is a natural gas from the well that is free of liquid hydrocarbons, or gas that has been treated to remove all liquids; pipeline gas. Gas that does not contain liquid hydrocarbons. / Газ, который не содержит жидких углеводородов.

DRY HOLE = СУХАЯ СКВАЖИНА (или БЕЗРЕЗУЛЬТАТНАЯ СКВАЖИНА) – Dry Hole is an exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well. / Разведочно-эксплуатационная или эксплуатационная (оценочная) скважина. Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

DRYING CYLINDERS = СУШИЛЬНЫЕ БАРАБАНЫ (или ВЫСУШИВАЮЩИЕ ЦИЛИНДРЫ, или СУШИЛЬНЫЕ ЦИЛИНДРЫ) – Drying Cylinders are any of a number of heated revolving cylinders for drying fabric or yarn. They are arranged either vertically or horizontally in sets, with the number varying according to the material to be dried. They are often internally heated with steam and Tefloncoated to prevent sticking. / Тчэфлон (Teflon).

DRYING RICE = СУШКА РИСА – Drying Rice:- to remove or reduce the moisture content of Rice to a safe level (below 14%) for storage, by placing the Rice in the sun or using hot air machines.

DRY–LAID NONWOVENS = УЛОЖЕННЫЕ ПОСУХУ НЕТКАНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ – Dry-Laid Nonwovens are the nonwoven web made from dry fiber. Usually refers to fabrics from carded webs versus air-laid nonwovens which are formed from random webs.

DRYLAND = БОГАРА (или ЗАСУШЛИВАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ) – Drylands are characterized by a scarcity of water, which affects both natural and managed ecosystems and constrains the production of livestock as well as crops, wood, forage and other plants and affects the delivery of environmental services. For millennia, drylands have been shaped by a combination of low precipitation, droughts and heat waves, as well as human activities such as fire use, livestock grazing, the collection of wood and non-wood forest products (NWFPs), and soil cultivation. Dryland soils tend to be vulnerable to wind and water erosion, subject to intensive mineral weathering, and of low fertility (due to the low content of organic matter in the topsoil). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines drylands according to an aridity index (AI), which is the ratio between average annual precipitation and potential evapotranspiration; drylands are lands with an AI of less than 0.65. Drylands are further divided, on the basis of AI, into hyper-arid lands, arid lands, semi-arid lands and dry sub-humid lands. Drylands are found in most of the world's biomes and climatic zones and constitute 41 percent of the global land area. Dryland is:- (1) pertaining to soils rarely or never flooded, or to crops grown in such soils. (2) Land that, except for limited periods, does not hold moisture in the rooting zone in excess of that held at field capacity. Drylands cover more than 40% of the Earth's total land surface and are home to more than 2 billion people. Their biodiversity plays an important role in the global fight against climate change, poverty and desertification. According to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), drylands are defined as:- 'areas where the potential amount of water that is transferred from the land to the atmosphere is at least 1.5 times greater than the mean precipitation:- a calculation known as the Aridity Index. They are defined by water scarcity and characterized by seasonal climatic extremes and unpredictable rainfall patterns'. Despite what many think, drylands contain a great variety of biodiversity. Many species and habitats found in drylands are not present in more humid ecosystems. Their biodiversity is also central to sustainable development and to the livelihoods of their inhabitants, many of whom are poor. For this reason the importance of biodiversity to poverty reduction and economic development may be greater in drylands than in many other ecosystems. Drylands also contribute a number of high-value products of global economic importance, at least 30% of the world's cultivated plants and many livestock breeds originate in drylands. They, therefore constitute an important genetic reservoir that is becoming increasingly valuable for climate change adaptation. In 1994, the UNCCD was created to combat further desertification of land areas, and to protect the environment and develop sustainable land management in drylands. This Convention is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. As of today, 61 biosphere reserves (or 9% of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)) include dryland ecosystems. Xxxxx. Drylands are defined by a scarcity of water. Drylands are zones where precipitation is balanced by evaporation from surfaces and transpiration by plants (evapotranspiration). The United Nations Environment Program defines Drylands as tropical and temperate areas with an aridity index of less than 0.65. The drylands can be classified into four sub-types:- dry sub-humid lands, semi-arid lands, arid lands, and hyper-arid lands. Some authorities consider Hyper-arid lands as deserts (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)) although a number of the world's deserts include both hyper arid and arid climate zones. The UNCCD excludes hyper-arid zones from its definition of drylands. Drylands cover 41.3% of the earth's land surface, including 15% of Latin America, 66% of Africa, 40% of Asia and 24% of Europe. There is a significantly greater proportion of drylands in developing countries (72%), and the proportion increases with aridity:- almost 100% of all Hyper Arid lands are in the developing world. Nevertheless, the United States, Australia and several countries in Southern Europe also contain significant dryland areas. Drylands are complex, evolving structures whose characteristics and dynamic properties depend on many interrelated links between climate, soil, and vegetation. Biodiversity:- The livelihoods of millions of people in developing countries depend highly on dryland biodiversity to ensure their food security and their well-being. Drylands, unlike more humid biomes, rely mostly on above ground water runoff for redistribution of water, and almost all their water redistribution occurs on the surface. Dryland inhabitants' lifestyle provides global environmental benefits which contribute to halt climate change, such as carbon sequestration and species conservation. Dryland biodiversity is equally of central importance as to ensuring sustainable development, along with providing significant global economic values through the provision of ecosystem services and biodiversity products. The UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20, held in Brazil in June 2012, stressed the intrinsic value of biological diversity and recognized the severity of global biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems. / в зоне укоренения в . Под Богарой, от Персидского слова Бехар, означающее Весна, понимаются земли в зоне орошаемого земледелия, на которых сельскохозяйственные культуры возделывают без полива. Урожайность их зависит главным образом от количества и времени выпадения осадков, температуры воздуха и других условий; поэтому на богаре выращивают засухоустойчивые зерновые, кормовые и бахчевые растения. Богарное земледелие имеет большое экономическое значение, так как позволяет использовать неудобные для орошения участки. Распространено главным образом в предгорьях и на окраинах оазисов Афганистана, Ирана, Китая, Индии, Пакистана, Судана, Турции других стран:- на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в республиках Средней Азии, на Юге Казахстана, и в Закавказье.

DRYLAND COTTON = БОГАРНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С НЕОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – The planting date for Dryland Cotton is determined by the availability of soil moisture as this ensures good germination and seedling development. In the case of late rains where planting is delayed, and the crop is only planted after the optimum planting time, a considerable reduction in yield can be expected. Obviously the main consideration for dryland production and a source of variability across regions is rainfall. Regions differ greatly in the average total amount of rainfall as well as the variability between and within seasons. Dryland Cotton is produced with minimal inputs to partially offset the physical risks and production uncertainties. Dryland Cotton yields are often limited by a lack of water. Water can be supplied from rainfall during crop growth or rainfall stored during the fallow. Dryland Cotton production is an expanding industry in Northern New South Wales and Southern Queensland, Australia. Production is expanding from areas where Cotton is high yielding and reliable to marginal areas where yields are low and variable. Dryland Cotton, or Cotton farmed on non-irrigated land. Skip row crops – a common strategy in Dryland Cotton is to miss planting every x number of rows to enable soil water to last longer. Cotton grown using mainly water provided by the natural cycle of rainfall rather than artificial irrigation. In Australia, the soil types used for Dryland Cotton have a high water holding capacity, but rainfall can be unreliable. Thus, a dryland Cotton cultivar needs to withstand extended periods of water stress and then be able to utilize rain when it occurs. See also Raingrown Cotton. / Смотрите также Хлопчатник, Выращенный За Счёт Дождевых Осадков (Raingrown Cotton).

DRYLAND CROP = БОГАРНАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Dryland Crop is a crop grown where there is free water drainage of the soil and the crop depends mainly on the rains.

DRYLAND FARMING = БОГАРНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ (или БОГАРНОЕ ФЕРМЕРСТВО) – Dryland Farming is the practice of crop production in low-rainfall areas without irrigation.

DRYLAND PREPARATION = ПОДГОТОВКА БОГАРЫ – Dryland Preparation is a plowing and harrowing the field when the soil is dry or not saturated with water. / Подготовка Богары – вспашка и боронение поля в момент когда почва сухая или не насыщена водой.

DRYLAND RICE = БОГАРНЫЙ РИС – Dryland Rice is a direct-sown Rice grown in a manner similar to Wheat, and which depends on rainfall for moisture.

DRY LUBRICATION = СУХОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Dry Lubrication is the situation when moving surfaces have no liquid lubricant between them. See also Lubrication.

DRY MATTER PARTITIONING = ФРАКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ, или РАСЧЛЕНЕНИЕ) СУХОГО ВЕЩЕСТВА – Dry Matter Partitioning is the distribution of dry matter to various plant organs.

DRY METRIC TONNE UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА СУХОЙ МЕТРИЧЕСКОЙ ТОННЫ – A Dry Metric Tonne (Ton) Unit (dmtu) is the internationally agreed-upon unit of measure for iron ore pricing. It has the same mass value as a metric tonne, but the material has been dried to decrease the moisture level. A dry metric ton unit consists of 1% of iron (Fe) contained in a tonne of ore, excluding moisture. The price per tonne of a certain quantity of iron ore is calculated by multiplying the cents/dmtu price by the percentage of iron content. Iron ore contracts are quoted in US Cents.

DRY NATURAL GAS = СУХОЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ОСУШЕННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Dry Natural Gas is a natural gas which remains after:- (i) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream, i.e. gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation; and (ii) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. In the United States, the parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute. Also known as Consumer-Grade Natural Gas in the United States. / , то есть .

DRY NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО СУХОГО ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА (или ВЫРАБОТКА СУХОГО ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА) – Dry Natural Gas Production is the process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include (i) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and (ii) gas vented and flared. Processing losses include (i) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and (ii) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss. / сохранение (conservation). (i) неуглеводородные газы (например, водяной пар, диоксид углерода, гелий, сульфид водорода, и азот).

DRY REEFER = СУХОЙ ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ – Dry Reefer is a reefer container used to carry dry cargo not requiring temperature control. See also Reefer. / Изотермический контейнер, используемый для перевозки сухих грузов, не требующих режима температурного контроля.

DRY SEASON = СУХОЙ СЕЗОН (или ЗАСУХА) – Dry Season is the season when no rain is expected.

DRY SEEDING or DRY = СУХОЙ ВЫСЕВ или ВСУХУЮ – Dry Seeding or Dry (DSR) is a method of rice establishment where rice seeds are broadcast on dry soil (unpuddled). The technique is more popular in upland unbunded areas, where the soils are light-textured and easily drained. It can also be practiced in wetland areas, when the field is prepared at the time of early germinating rain. / Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

DRY SERVICE CONDITION = СУХОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ПРИГОДНОСТИ – Dry Service Condition is a service condition in which the average equilibrium moisture content over a year is 15 percent or less and does not exceed 19 percent. / Состояние пригодности, при котором усреднённое значение устойчивого содержания влаги в течение всего года составляет 15 процентов и менее и не превышает 19 процентов.

DRY SPINNING = СУХОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – There are four types of spinning for polymers- wet spinning, dry spinning, melt spinning, and gel spinning. Dry Spinning:- it is also used for polymers that have to bedissolved in a solvent. However, solidification results from evaporation of the solvent. After dissolving the polymer in a volatile solvent, the solution is pumped through a spinneret. As the fibers emerge from the spinneret, air or inert gas is used to evaporate the solvent which results in solidification of the fibers that can be collected on a take-up wheel. The fibers are stretched which provides for orientation of the polymer chains along the fiber axis. This technique is used only for polymers which cannot be melt spun because of the safety and environmental concerns concerned with solvent handling. Dry spinning may be used for manufacturing acetate fiber, triacetate fiber, acrylic fiber, modacrylic fiber, PBI, spandex fiber, and vinyon. See also Spinning. Dry Spinning is the process in which a solution of the fiber-forming substance is extruded in a continuous stream into a heated chamber to remove the solvent, leaving the solid filament, as in the manufacture of acetate. Dry Spinning:- a derivative to be spun is dissolved in a solvent that can be evaporated, leaving the desired filament to be hardened by drying in warm air.

DRY–SPUN FLAX = СУХО ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ ЛЁН – Dry-Spun Flax:- this is a term for spinning flax and mainly is a way of differentiating it from ‘wet-spun flax’. In dry-spun flax, additional water is not added to the surface in spinning. It produces a hairier, less-attractive yarn. / При выработке пряжи из чёсаного льна применяют два способа прядения:- мокрое и сухое. Способ прядения определяет характер вытягивания в вытяжных приборах прядильных машин и их конструкцию. При мокром способе прядения пряжа формируется из элементарных волокон или из небольших их комплексов, а при сухом – из технических волокон. При мокром способе прядения ровница проходит через корыто с горячей водой (45–75 °С), установленное перед вытяжным прибором. Горячая вода способствует размягчению клеящих пектиновых веществ, которыми склеены элементарные волокна льна, и обеспечивает сдвиг элементарных волокон друг относительно друга в вытяжном приборе. Мокрый способ прядения позволяет получать более тонкую, ровную, гладкую пряжу. Сухое прядение применяют для выработки пряжи большой и средней линейной плотности.

DRY SUIT = СУХОЙ КОСТЮМ – Dry Suit is a close-fitting air-insulated waterproof suit for divers.

DRY SUMP = СУХОЙ ПОДДОН (или СУХОЙ ОТСТОЙНИК) – Dry Sump is an engine design in which oil is not retained in a pan beneath the crankshaft thus permitting splash lubrication. There may be a remote sump from which oil is recirculated, or there may be a total loss system.

DRY WEIGHT = СУХОЙ ВЕС – Dry Weight is the weight of any plant part after its water content has been removed by drying.

DS = DAYS AFTER SIGHT

D/S = DOUBLE STACK

DS = DRY SEASON

DSA = DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

DSA = DEVELOPMENT SERVICE OF AMERICA

DSC = DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CENTER

DSI = DISEASE SEVERITY INDEX

DSO = DAYS SALES OUTSTANDING

DSR = DEMAND–SIDE RESPONSE

DSR = DIRECT SEEDED RICE

DSRO = DESIGNATED SELF–REGULATORY ORGANIZATION

DSS = DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

DSSAT = DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR AGROTECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

DST = DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

DST = DOUBLE STACK TRAIN

DST = DRILL STEM TEST

DSU = DRILLING SPACING UNIT

DSU INSURANCE = DELAY IN STARTUP INSURANCE

DTB = DEUTSCHE TERMINBÖRSE

DTC = DEPOSITORY TRANSFER CHECK

DTC = THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY

DTCC = THE DEPOSITORY TRUST AND CLEARING CORPORATION

DTD = DATED

DTD = DAY–TO–DAY

DTD = DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

DTD = DOCUMENT TYPE DESCRIPTION

DTEF = DERIVATIVES TRANSACTION EXECUTION FACILITY

DTHC = DESTINATION TERMINAL HANDLING CHARGE

DTM = DYED TO MATCH

DTP = DERIVATIVES TRADING PLATFORM

DTRI = DAIRY TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

DTW PRICE = DEALER TANK WAGON PRICE

DTY = DRAWN TEXTURED YARN

DUAL BANKING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ДВОЙСТВЕННОГО БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ (или ДВОЙСТВЕННАЯ БАНКОВСКАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Dual Banking System is the system of banking that exists in the United States in which state banks and national banks are chartered and supervised at different levels. Under the dual banking system, national banks are chartered and regulated under federal law and standards, and supervised by a federal agency. State banks are chartered and regulated under state laws and standards, which includes supervision by a state supervisor. The dual banking system allows for the co-existance of two different regulatory structures for state and national banks. This translates into differences in how credit is regulated, the legal lending limits and variations of regulations from state to state. Dual Banking System is the banking system under which lending and securities operations must be law be managed by companies legally independent of one another. Common in English-speaking countries (USA:- Glass Steagall Act) and Japan, although legislation is becoming more relaxed. Full-Service Bank.

DUAL CHIP = ДВОЙСТВЕННЫЙ МИКРОПРОЦЕССОР – Dual Chip:- a payment solution in which the banking data (especially authentication credentials) and sometimes also the payment application is located on a bank-issued second chip, independent of the Subscriber Identification Module (SIM). The second chip is semi-permanently installed in the mobile device by the end-user or a service provider.

DUAL CURRENCY BOND = ДВУХВАЛЮТНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ В ДВУХ ВАЛЮТАХ) – Dual-Currency Bond is a special type of bond issue where coupon payments are made in one currency, but the principal is redeemed at maturity in another currency. In some cases, issuers or investors can choose whether or not to take advantage of the dual currency option. Dual Currency Bond is a debt instrument in which the coupon and principal payments are made in two different currencies. The currency in which the bond is issued, which is called the Base Currency, will be the currency in which interest payments are made. The principal currency and amount are fixed when the bond is issued. Dual currency bonds are subject to exchange rate risk. If the currency in which the principal will be repaid appreciates, the bondholder will make money; if it depreciates, he or she will lose money. Investors can use dual currency swaps, which have a fixed exchange rate at issuance, to offset the exchange risk of dual currency bonds. Dual-Currency Bond is a bond issue where interest payments are not made in the same currency as the payments of the principal. In Switzerland, this type of issue is limited to foreign bonds. Today issue and interest payments are generally made in CHF (ISO code for Swiss Franc), while payments of principal are made in USD (ISO code for US Dollar). Dual-Currency Bond is a bond that pays a coupon in one currency but is redeemed for a fixed sum in another, often the Dollar. Investors usually get an above-market coupon, but run the risk

that, in this example, the Dollar could fall below the exchange rate used when the amount was fixed. Such bonds are attractive to borrowers who operate in the redemption currency because they have no long-term exchange rate risk.

DUAL CURRENCY DEPOSITS = ДВУХВАЛЮТНЫЕ ДЕПОЗИТЫ (или ДВУХВАЛЮТНЫЕ ВКЛАДЫ) – In banks' accounting, Dual Currency Deposits (DCDs) are fixed-term deposits that are repayable on the maturity date either in the original currency or at a fixed amount in a different currency at the option of the bank. Are Dual Currency Deposits Really Worth It? A chance to earn significantly higher interest rates on your deposits with the only downside being that you might be converted to a currency you could probably use anyway is pretty appealing, particularly given the paltry yields offered on cash these days. That's what dual currency deposits promise. The typical pitch for one of these products emphasizes the chance of earning higher interest rates on low-yielding deposits. Meanwhile, the potential risks (costs) of a possible currency conversion are glossed over with all the ways you could use the converted currency, such as for travel, business or education expenses. As touted on one major bank's website, with dual currency deposits you get:- (i) a higher guaranteed interest rate compared to regular deposits; (ii) a chance to diversify your currency holdings; (iii) a hedge against foreign exchange fluctuations; and (iv) an enhanced rate of return with short-term tenors of typically 3–6 months. It sounds pretty good – you get higher interest rates and there's no real downside. At least that's the marketing pitch. But is it really that simple? What Are Dual Currency Deposits? Dual currency deposits (DCDs) are foreign-currency-linked deposits that allow you to potentially earn more interest than normal-time deposits. In return for the higher interest, you give the bank the right to repay your deposit in either the base (initial) currency or the linked (new) currency at maturity depending on the foreign exchange movements between the currency pair during the deposit holding period. Conversions to the new currency by the bank are done at a predetermined FX rate, not the actual FX rate (spot rate) at the end of the holding period. What you've done in effect is 'sell' a put option to the bank for the additional interest rate (premium) you receive on the DCD compared to what you would receive on a standard-time deposit. This put gives the bank the right to convert you to the new currency at a predetermined FX rate depending on where the exchange rate between the relevant currency pair ends up at the deposit maturity. What most people don't realize is that they swapped the safety of their 'plain vanilla' deposit for the risk of a foreign-exchanged linked derivative product. The payoff they receive depends on whether the exchange rate at the beginning of the deposit finishes above or below the conversion (strike) rate specified in the contract. In effect, they've become short-term currency speculators. Why Would the Bank Want to Do This? Basically, a bank offers dual currency deposits in order to make a profit (as well as for internal hedging purposes). The bank pays you a premium (the increased interest rate) for the put (the right to convert the currency) you sold them. You could have also sold this put in the secondary options market and gotten a higher premium. The bank effectively takes the put option you've sold them and sells it on at a higher price in the secondary options market. The difference is the bank's profit. If used for internal hedging purposes, the DCD is cheaper for the bank than purchasing the put in the secondary options market. The bank's profit could be upwards of 10% of your initial deposit. For those inspired to do it yourself, the trade could easily be replicated at lower cost with a margin FX account with one of the online Forex Trading Platforms. Here's an Example from a Leading Bank's Website:- the bank is offering a 3-month AUD/USD dual currency deposit product. The base (initial) currency is the USD and the linked currency is the AUD. The interest rate (based on the USD amount) is 7% accrued daily based on a 360-day year. The conversion rate (the predetermined FX rate to exchange to the linked currency) is 0.96 (1.00 AUD = 0.96 USD). A 3-month USD time deposit at the same bank is yielding roughly 0.5% annualized. Assume you put USD50 000 on deposit. 7% looks pretty good. That's a 6.5% increase over what you could earn on the 3-month USD time deposit with the same bank. Let's look at the potential scenarios. Scenario 1:- the AUD/USD exchange rate finishes at 0.973 4 above the conversion rate of 0.96. In this case, since the AUD strengthened against the USD relative to the conversion rate, your principal and interest will be repaid in USD. The interest rate calculation would be:- USD50 000 * 7.00% * 90 / 360) = USD 875. It doesn't matter how high the AUD/USD finishes, you only ever receive USD875, which is USD813 over what you would have earned on the standard USD time deposit. Your total proceeds after 3 months are USD50 875. Scenario 2:- in this case, assume the AUD/USD exchange rate finishes at .935 0. The AUD has weakened against the USD and since the ending FX rate is less than the conversion rate of 0.96 agreed to in the contract, you will be converted to the weaker currency, which is the AUD. You still receive the interest rate payment of USD875, but your principal has been converted and returned to you in AUD at the conversion rate of 0.96. The amount you receive is USD50 000 / 0.96 = AUD52 083.33. At current exchange rates (now .935 0), your AUD52 083.33 is worth only USD48 697 (AUD52 083.33 * 0.935 0 = USD48 697.91). Adding back the USD875 in interest received, your net loss is USD428. This doesn't seem so bad, but the bank chose this relatively benign scenario for a reason. In this case, the AUD only weakened by 2.60% relative to the conversion rate, but worse outcomes occur more often than most people realize. Short-term currency movements are extremely volatile and impossible to predict. The daily volatility of the AUD/USD currency pair over the past 3 months has averaged 1.22%. This converts to a volatility of 9.68% over 3 months. What this means roughly is that two-thirds of the time the currency will end up in a range +/– 10% from the starting FX rate over the 3-month deposit period. The other one-third of the time the range will be even wider. Remember the exchange rate only has to weaken by 1.63% relative to the conversion rate (0.96) to wipe out your increased interest earnings. Based on the statistics above, it's clear there is a large chance of experiencing a significant loss. The reason DCDs can be a losing proposition is that even assuming that half the time the rate finishes above the conversion rate and half the time below, you only ever receive USD875, no matter how high the rate goes. Meanwhile, there is no limit to the loss you can bear. It's this asymmetric payoff that makes DCDs a losing bet over the long run. You can 'win' several rounds of deposits, and then have all your gains and more wiped out in just one poor round. Kind of like gambling. Here's What Many People Fail to Understand:- (i) despite retaining the word 'deposit' in the product, you have traded the safety of a deposit for the risk of a derivative product and have effectively become a short-term currency speculator. (ii) The depositor always receives the weaker currency. If your initial currency weakens beyond the pre-determined exchange rate during the deposit period, you won't get converted. If the linked currency weakens, you will be converted to the linked currency. (iii) The exchange rate used to convert the base (initial) currency to the linked (new) currency is not the spot (current) FX rate. The rate used is set in the DCD contract and will always be less than the spot rate. (iv) The depositor takes on asymmetric risk. The upside is limited to the additional interest rate received, while the downside is theoretically unlimited. During the financial crisis, currencies such as the AUD fell as much as 30% against the SGD, leaving AUD/SGD dual currency depositors with substantial losses. (v) Currencies are extremely volatile and impossible to predict, particularly in the short-run, even by Forex professionals. You may 'win' several rounds of deposits, but the asymmetric nature of the bet means that losing even one round can wipe out all previous gains leaving you with a net loss. (vi) Assuming there is no real loss on a conversion to the linked currency since you 'needed the currency anyway' makes no more sense than saying there is no loss when you travel to foreign country and get ripped off at the airport exchanging money. The next time someone offers you a dual currency deposit product, you may want to think twice.

DUAL–FIRING = ДВОЙСТВЕННОГО СЖИГАНИЯ (или СДВОЕННОГО СЖИГАНИЯ или ГОРЕНИЯ) – Dual-Firing:- where two different fuels, e.g., gas and oil, can be used to generate energy in one piece of equipment. / Когда речь идёт о двух различных видах топлива, например, газ и нефть, которые могут быть использованы для генерации энергии в одном блоке оборудования.

DUAL–LINE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ДВОЙСТВЕННОЙ ЛИНИИ (или ДВУХЛИНЕЙНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Dual-Line System:- a positive displacement terminating (oil, or grease) lubrication system that employs two main lines supplied from a pump connected to a 4-way (reverser) valve. Pressure in one main line (while the other is open to tank) causes the measuring piston(s) in the dual-line valve(s) to

stroke in one direction dispensing lubricant to one group of lube points. Switching the 4-way (reverser) valve directs pump flow to the second main line and opens the first main line to tank. This allows pressure to build in the second main line causing the dual-line valve(s) measuring piston(s) to stroke back to their original position dispensing lubricant to a second group of lube points. The system is a parallel type and each dual-line valves operates independently of any other in the system.

DUAL PRICING = ДВОЙСТВЕННОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Dual Pricing is the selling of identical products in different markets for different prices. This often reflects dumping practices. / Двойственное Ценообразование:- продажа аналогичных продуктов на разных рынках по разной цене. Это часто отражает демпинговую практику.

DUAL PURPOSE SHIP = СУДНО ДВОЙНОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ (или СУДНО ДЛЯ ДВОЙСТВЕННЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ) – Dual Purpose Ship is a specially constructed ship able to carry different types of cargoes such as ore and/or oil.

DUAL–RATE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ДВОЙСТВЕННЫХ СТАВОК – Dual-Rate System is an international water carrier pricing system in which a shipper signing an exclusive use agreement with the conference pays a rate 10 to 15 percent lower than nonsigning shippers do for an identical shipment.

DUAL SLOT PAYMENT SOLUTION = ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ПЛАТЕЖА ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ДВОЙСТВЕННОГО АВТОМАТА – Dual Slot Payment Solution is a payment solution in which the device is equipped with a card reader in which the customer inserts his/her payment card when paying. In this model, part of the banking application resides in the Subscriber Identification Module (SIM). In the future, the second reader may sometimes be dissociated from the mobile device, and dialogue with it using a wireless protocol, e.g., Bluetooth. / Блутюс (Bluetooth).

DUAL TRADER = ДВОЙСТВЕННЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Dual Trader is an exchange member who trades for his or her own account as well as executes customer orders. / Член биржи, торгующий как за свой собственный счёт, так и исполняя приказы клиентов.

DUAL TRADING = ДВОЙСТВЕННАЯ (или ДВУХУРОВНЕВАЯ) ТОРГОВЛЯ – Dual Trading occurs when a broker simultaneously executes customer orders and places trades in his or her own account, or one in which he or she has a beneficial interest, on the same trading day. This is also known as acting as both an agent and a dealer at the same time. Dual trading is prevalent in the futures market. Dual trading is a very controversial issue. Proponents say that when brokers are able to trade in their own accounts as well as those of their customers, they contribute to market performance and liquidity because personal broker trades make up a large portion of trading volume. On the other hand, opponents say that banning dual trading would not affect market liquidity, and would eliminate unlawful trading by removing any conflicts of interest. Dual Trading occurs when (i) a floor broker executes customer orders and, on the same day, trades for his own account or an account in which he has an interest; (ii) a Futures Commission Merchant carries customer accounts and also trades, or permits its employees to trade, in accounts in which it has a proprietary interest, also on the same trading day.

DUBAI CRUDE OIL = ДУБАЙСКАЯ НЕФТЬ – Dubai Crude Oil, also known as Fateh, is a light sour crude oil extracted from Dubai. Dubai Crude is used as a benchmark for pricing exports of Persian Gulf sour crude oil to Asia. The other two main global oil price benchmarks are the Brent Crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI). Middle East crude oil (the average value of Dubai and Oman which acts as the benchmark price of Middle East crude oil) is traded at the Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM) under ticker symbol 33. Contract size is 50 kl (approximately 314.5 barrels). Price Increment:- JPY 10 per 1 kiloliter (kl). Settlement of contract consists of cash-settled futures transaction. Dubai Crude is a light sour crude oil extracted from Dubai. Dubai Crude is used as a price benchmark or oil marker because it is one of only a few Persian Gulf crude oils available immediately. The other two main oil markers are Brent Crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI). Dubai Crude is generally used for pricing Persian Gulf crude oil exports to Asia. The Dubai benchmark is also known as Fateh is used in the United Arab Emirates. Forward trade of Dubai Crude is limited to one or two months. Dubai Crude is a light oil. It has a gravity of 31° API (specific gravity of 0.871) and a sulfur content of 2%/weight. / Фатэ (Fateh). ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM).

DUBAI GOLD AND COMMODITIES EXCHANGE = ДУБАЙСКАЯ БИРЖА ЗОЛОТА И СЫРЬЯ – Dubai has historically been an international hub for the physical trade of not only gold, but also many other commodities and so the establishment of the Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange (DGCX) was the next logical step for the region and the local economy. DGCX commenced trading in November 2005 as the regions first commodity derivatives exchange and has become today, the leading derivatives exchange in the Middle East. DGCX is an initiative of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre (DMCC), Financial Technologies (India) Limited and the Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX). The Management team of DGCX comprises senior personnel from the commodities, securities and financial services industries bringing a wealth of experience and expertise to ensure the success of DGCX. Our range of futures contracts offers participants of the physical commodities markets, such as producers, manufacturers and end users, with a sophisticated means of hedging their price risk exposure. Such price risk management has previously been unavailable to producers in the Middle East. In addition, DGCX offers trading opportunities to financial communities and investment houses in both the Middle East and around the globe who wish to access the growing asset class of commodity and currency derivatives. Benefits of Trading on DGCX:- (i) guaranteed settlement and reduced counterparty risk provided by Dubai Commodities Clearing Corporation (DCCC), a subsidiary 100% owned by DGCX; (ii) the advantage of transacting and clearing business within the UAE and thus the local taxation and regulatory regimes; (iii) a simple fee structure - one fee for all participants. All participants also pay the same margin, whether commercial or non-commercial entities; (iv) an opening to both regional and international liquidity pools; (v) robust risk management and surveillance systems; (vi) uninterrupted trading hours from 07:00 am – 11:30 pm (GMT +4); and (vii) regulated by the Securities & Commodities Authority (SCA). The Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange (DGCX) commenced trading in 2005. Headquartered in Dubai, UAE. Website:- http://www.dgcx.ae.

DUBAI MERCANTILE EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = ДУБАЙСКАЯ ТОВАРНАЯ БИРЖА (ЛИМИТИД) – The Dubai Mercantile Exchange Ltd (DME), scheduled to open this year (2006), is a dynamic new venture, the first energy futures exchange in the Middle East. The DME is uniquely positioned to provide price transparency and market liquidity for crude oil from the world's foremost oil producing and exporting region. The establishment of a freely traded oil futures market in Dubai will bridge the gap between business hours in the oil trading centers of London and the Far East. The establishment of the DME is also intended to strengthen Dubai's ties with the international finance and commodities trading communities. The DME is a 50/50 joint venture between the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (NYMEX®) and a subsidiary of Dubai Holding is Tatweer Dubai Limited. Dubai Holding is a Dubai-based organization that manages major economic development projects. Their goal is to make Dubai the unsurpassed center of finance, trade, tourism and industry in the region. Dubai Holding currently manages USD20 billion worth of local and international investments across the real estate, media, healthcare and financial sectors. The DME will be located within the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC), a financial free zone designed to promote financial services within the UAE. It will be regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority, a regulatory body established within the DIFC and modelled after the Financial Services Authority of the United Kingdom. DME cleared by NYMEX®. 2006-April-18:- Dubai Mercantile Exchange Ltd., a venture between the Dubai government and the New York Mercantile

Exchange, Inc. (NYMEX®), said it will offer a Middle East sour crude oil futures contract in the fourth quarter to meet Asian demand. The deliverable contract will be backed by Oman's oil and gas ministry and will build on Dubai and Oman's traditional role providing benchmark pricing for Middle East crude oil, Dubai Mercantile said in a statement e-mailed today. The Financial Times (FT) reports that Oman has agreed to supply crude oil to back the planned launch of the Middle East's first oil futures exchange named the Dubai Mercantile Exchange Ltd. The decision is a significant step forward for the Dubai Mercantile Exchange Ltd. According to the FT, this new exchange gives potential users of its crude contract the option to take physical delivery or settle financially. The new electronic exchange will provide the means to manage price and credit risk in a transparent and open marketplace. The NYMEX®, the world's largest energy market, announced the formation of the Dubai Mercantile Exchange Limited in June and will provide it with clearing and settlement services. It aims to provide Asian sour crude to consumers, such as refiners and airlines, with an alternative to benchmark prices for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and Brent crude, both of which are sweet crude oils. Headquartered in Dubai, UAE. 2006-May-24:- The Dubai Mercantile Exchange Limited (DME), a joint venture between the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (NYMEX®) and Tatweer, aims to become the premier commodity and energy futures exchange in the Middle East, providing a financially secure, well-regulated and transparent trading environment. Expected to launch in the fourth quarter of 2006, the Exchange will initially develop and trade a Middle East Sour Crude Oil Futures Contract. This will address a growing market need for price discovery of Middle East Sour Crude Oil while simultaneously bridging the time zone gap between Europe and Asia by providing for the trading of energy futures, options and other products. The DME will be a fully electronic exchange. However, in a unique concept, it will also bring together a community of traders that will operate from trading hubs and individual trading stations on the Exchange's floor, which will be located within the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC), the region's leading financial services center. The DME will be regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA), a world class, independent regulator and all trades executed on the Exchange will be cleared through, and guaranteed by, NYMEX's AA+ rated clearinghouse. On 2007-February-20 The Dubai Mercantile Exchange Limited (DME), a joint venture between Tatweer, a member of Dubai Holding, and the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (NYMEX®), announced today that the Middle East's first energy futures exchange will launch officially on 2007-May-01. The Initial three contracts to be traded on the DME will be the physically delivered Oman Crude Oil Futures Contract, and two financially settled contracts, a Brent-Oman spread contract and a WTI-Oman spread contract. Trading of the contracts on DME Direct™ is expected to begin simultaneously across key energy trading centers at the following local times on May 01:- 06:00 Singapore, 02:00 Dubai, 23:00 London time (previous day), and (18:00 New York time previous day). / ДТБ в единственном роде позиционирована для . НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

DUCHESSE SATIN = ГЕРЦОГИНСКИЙ АТЛАС (или ДЮШЭС САТА) – Duchesse Satin is one of the heaviest and richest looking satins. It is important for such formal clothing as wedding gowns. Duchesse Satin is an 8–12 shaft satin. It is a dress fabric. Very fine yarns are used, particularly in the warp with more ends/inch than picks. The material is string, has a high luster, and texture, and it is firm. Usually 36" wide. Characterized by grainy twill on back. / Под Дюшэс Сата, от Французского словосочетания Duchesse Satin, означающее Атлас Герцогини, понимается . Дюшэс – очень блестящий высококачественный сатин из шёлковых или химических волокон.

DUCK = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ПАРУСИНА, или ГРУБОЕ ПОЛОТНО, или БРЕЗЕНТ) – Cotton Duck is a type of textile. It is used in a wide range of industries, and can be used in the manufacture of shoes, slipcovers for furniture, work clothes, sails, bags, and a variety of other things. As a general rule, the fabric is plain but very strong. The classic color is unbleached white, but many manufacturers also dye their duck to meet consumer demand for other colors. It is available by the yard (or meter) at many fabric stores. For those readers visualizing waterfowl made from textiles, the origins of the term are unfortunately more mundane. It comes from a Dutch word, Doek, which means 'Linen Canvas'. The 'Cotton' is added to distinguish it from traditional duck. Cotton duck is, however, involved with the history of duct tape, sometimes called Duck Tape. The original duct tape was in fact made from this fabric, treated with a special adhesive. There are 10 grades of cotton duck, from one, the most heavy, to ten, the most lightweight. The grades refer to the weight and thickness of the material, and are standardized across most of the textile industry. Grades are assigned on the basis of how much a piece of fabric of a specific size weighs. Individual traditional names for each grade are still used by some people, but they do not have specific grades attached. The durability of cotton duck makes it a great choice for situations in which a strong, hardy fabric is needed. Many hard laborers, for example, swear by the quality of garments made with this material, which protect them from the perils of the workplace. Popular brands of shoes are made with it, which also appears on director's chairs, tents, and pillowcases for outdoor furniture. White duck can be bleached if it is soiled, making it an excellent choice for hard wearing environments. Like other textiles made from cotton, duck is relatively easy to care for. In most cases, it can be washed and dried at any temperature. It will become more soft and flexible with time, ultimately breaking down at areas of high stress. Cotton duck also takes dye readily. When used as a garment, the fabric can be stiff and unwieldy at first, but it will settle within a few washings and wearings, and it should start to feel like a second skin. Duck is a tightly woven, heavy, plain-weave, bottom-weight fabric with a hard, durable finish. The fabric is usually made of cotton, and is widely used in men's and women's slacks, and children's play clothes. Duck is a compact, firm, heavy, plain weave fabric with a weigh of 6 to 50 ounces per square yard. Plied yarn duck has plied yarn in both warp and filling. Flat duck has a warp of two single yarns woven as one and a filling of either single or plied yarn. Duck Cloth is a heavy, plain-woven cotton fabric. It is used in a wide range of applications, from sneakers and over tents, to sandbags. There is also linen duck, which is less frequently used. The name Duck covers a wide range of fabrics. It is the most durable fabric made. A closely woven, heavy material, the most important fabrics in this group are known as Army Duck, Flat or Ounce Duck, and Number Duck. Army and number ducks are always of plain weave with medium or heavy ply yarns; army ducks are lighter. Ounce Ducks always have single warp yarns woven in pairs and single or ply filling yarns. See also Army Duck, Canvas, and Number Duck. Duck:- originally, a fabric lighter in weight than canvas. Today, the terms are synonymous. A durable plain-weave, closely woven cotton, generally made of ply yarns, in a variety of weights and thread counts. It is used for uniforms, belts, awnings, tents, and sails. See also Canvas. Duck:- generally made of Cotton; originally made in linen. Also called Canvas. Name originated in XVIII century when canvas sails from Britain bare the trademark symbol – a duck. Very closely woven and heavy, it is the most durable fabric made. There are many kinds of duck but the heavier weighs are called Canvas. It may be unbleached, white, dyed, printed or painted. Washable, many are water-proof and wind proof. Made in various weights. / уточина. Техническая ткань для спецодежды, тентов. Брезент – грубая, плотная, непромокаемая ткань, пропитанная особым составом, применяется при изготовлении непромокаемой одежды.

DUCK EYE = УТИНЫЙ ГЛАЗОК – Duck Eye:- xxxxx. See also Spinning.

DUE DATE = НАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ДАТА (или ПРИЧИТАЮЩАЯСЯ ДАТА) – (1) Due Date is the date – agreed date between creditor and debtor – on which the beneficiary is credited (credit transfers) or when the debtor is debited (direct debits). An agreed payment date between creditor and debtor. It is also known as Date of Maturity. Some domestic banking payment standards support due date.

(2) Due Date is the date on which a debt (such as a bill of exchange or a bond) becomes payable or when an option expires. Usually, instruments not payable on demand, on sight, or on presentation are allowed three days of grace. If the debtor fails to perform payment by that date, he is said to be in default. Also known as Expiration Date, and Maturity Date.

DUE DILIGENCE = НАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ОСМОТРИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПРИЧИТАЮЩАЯСЯ ОСМОТРИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – (1) Due Diligence:- this is the process of checking out a company for purposes of making an investment. It involves a thorough check on the people, the technology, the market, and the business opportunity. Think if it like doing some homework and investigating before jumping in. It is a verification and audit type of process. It can be very intense or very superficial, depending on the person interested in making the investment. Some people are content to go on 'gut feeling' whereas others may need to be totally convinced by other parties that a deal is worth investing in. Sometimes this is referred to as 'DueDili'. Detailed analysis, usually conducted by a fiduciary company, of potential takeover candidates as a basis for a purchase decision. Due Diligence:- the process whereby the directors and advisers of a company satisfy themselves that a transaction has been entered into after due and careful enquiry and that all legal and regulatory requirements have been complied with.

(2) Due Diligence refers to a thorough and objective investigation perfomed in the pre-acquisition phase prior to a company acquisition or real estate purchase. Due diligence testing includes a systematic analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the potential investment, an analysis of risks associated with the purchase, and an in-depth valuation. Due diligence is procedures performed by underwriters in connection with the issuance of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registration statement. These procedures involve questions concerning the company and its business, products, competitive position, recent financial and other developments, and prospects. Also performed by others in connection with acquisitions and other transactions.

(3) Due Diligence is requirement found in ethical codes that the person governed by the ethical rules exercise professional care in conducting his or her activities.

DUE FROM ACCOUNT = ПРИЧИТАЮЩЕЕСЯ СО СЧЁТА – Due From Account:- general ledger asset account representing funds on deposit at another bank. In international banking, the term Nostro (Due From in Latin) is often used. See also Nostro Account.

DUE TO ACCOUNT = ПРИЧИТАЮЩЕЕСЯ НА СЧЁТ – Due To Account:- general ledger liability account representing funds payable to other banks. In international banking, the term Vostro (Due To in Latin) is often used. See also Vostro Account.

DÜFFEL CLOTH = БАЙКОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ПОЛОТНО ДЮФЭЛЬ) – Düffel Cloth is a thick, heavy, napped coating fabric, usually used for düffel coats, hooded coats with wooden buttons that fasten through rope or leather thongs. Düffel cloth is traditionally tan or green, but can be any color. Düffel is a coarse heavy woolen material with a thick nap. / Немецкое слово Дюфэль (Düffel), означающее Байка.

DÜFFEL COAT = БАЙКОВОЕ ПАЛЬТО (или ПАЛЬТО, или ПИДЖАК, или КИТЕЛЬ) – Düffel Coat is a heavy usually woolen medium-length coat with toggle fasteners and a hood. / .

DULL = ТУСКЛОЕ (или МАТИРОВАННОЕ) – Dull is a term applied to manufactured fibers that have been chemically or physically modified to reduce their normal luster. Matte; opposite of Bright; low in luster. Dull:- a yarn or fiber surface lacking in lustre. / Matte = Мат (Французское слово) или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

DUMB BARGE = НЕСАМОХОДНАЯ (или ТИХОХОДНАЯ) БАРЖА – Dumb Barge is a long, large, usually flatbottom vessel used for the transport of freight such as coal, finished steel, iron ore, grain, gravel, etc. It is generally designed with absence of its own means of mechanical propulsion and to be towed or pushed by other craft such as Tug Boat. Dumb Barge is a barge that has no means of propulsion.

DUMBELLS = ГАНТЕЛИ (или НЕМЫЕ КОЛОКОЛА, или ДЮМБЭЛЬ) – Dumbells or Dumb-bells:- a defect frequently seen in wet-formed nonwoven fabrics; an unusually long fiber will become entangled with groups of regular-length fibers at each end, thus producing a dumbbell-shaped clump.

DUMP = СБРАСЫВАТЬ – Dump:- to aggressively sell the market and expect lower prices. Many times the reference is to existing longs that are covering losing or unwanted positions.

DUMPING = ДЕМПИНГ (или БРОСОВЫЙ ЭКСПОРТ) – Dumping is the offer for sale of large quantities of goods in a foreign market at low prices, usually in order to gain market share, while maintaining higher prices in the home market. Dumping may be deemed to have taken place when a product is sold in a foreign market at a price which is less than the cost of production plus a normal profit margin. Dumping occurs when goods are exported at a price less than their normal value, generally meaning they are exported for less than they are sold in the domestic market or third-country markets, or at less than production cost. The sale of a commodity in a foreign market at less than fair value. Dumping is generally recognized as an unfair because the practice can disrupt markets and injure producers of competitive products in an importing country. Article VI of the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) permits (1995) imposition imposition of antidumping duties equal to the difference between the price sought in the importing country and the normal value of the product in the exporting country. With price-price dumping, the foreign producer can use its sales in the high-priced market (usually the home market) to subsidize its sales in the low-priced export market. The price difference is often due to protection in the high-priced market. Price-cost dumping indicates that the foreign supplier has a special advantage. Sustained sales below cost are normally possible only if the sales are somehow subsidized. Attempting to import merchandise into a country at a price less than the fair market value, usually through subsidy by exporting country. Practice of selling products in a foreign market at prices which are lower than those offered domestically to gain a competitive advantage over other foreign suppliers. Dumping is a deliberate act to reduce prices of exports, and is usually practiced by a government, or with its support or encouragement. Goods may also be dumped by a cartel or group of companies, which may take advantage their monopoly position to offset losses on exports by charging higher prices at home. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). Демпинг или или Бросовый Вывоз или Бросовый Экспорт относится к продаже товаров на внешних рынках по ценам более низким, чем на внутреннем рынке, как правило, ниже издержек производства. Демпинг является одним из средств конкурентной борьбы за внешний рынок. Разновидностью демпинга является валютный демпинг, представляющий собой вывоз (или экспорт) товаров по пониженным ценам из стран с обесцененной валютой в страны с более стабильной валютой.

DUMPING MARGIN = ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТЬ ДЕМПИНГА – Dumping Margin:- the amount by which the imported merchandise is sold in the United States below the home market or third country price or the constructed value (that is, at less than its 'fair value'). For example, if the US 'purchase price' is USD200.00 and the fair value is USD220.00, the dumping margin is USD20.00. This margin is expressed as a percentage of the United States price. In this example, the margin is 10 percent.

DUN = КОРИЧНЕВАТО–СЕРОЕ (или СЕРОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или БУЛАНОЕ) – Dun:- a variable color averaging a nearly neutral slightly brownish dark gray.

DUNCE CAP = ШЛЯПКА ТУПИЦЫ – Dunce Cap is a conical cap formerly used as a punishment for slow learners at school. Also called Dunce's Cap.

DUNGAREE = ДАНГОРИ – Dungaree:- a heavy coarse durable cotton twill woven from colored yarns, specif. blue denim. Dungaree is a term describing a coarse denim-type fabric, usually dyed blue, that is used for work overalls. Dungaree fabric (used in English since 1605–15, from the Hindi Dungrī) a kind of coarse thick 2/2 twill-weave cotton cloth, often colored blue. The word is possibly derived from Dongri, a dockside village near Mumbai. In British English the term is used for all work clothes made from such fabric, and in American English for durable workmans' trousers, typically bib overalls or as part of the work uniform of soldiers. By 1891 Kipling was using the word to refer to a kind of garment (in the plural) as well as a fabric. As a fabric, it is used largely the same way as jeans cloth, to make sturdy trousers. In many non-Anglophone countries, the two words are interchangeable (British vs. American English). Dungaree is often compared to denim, but the two fabrics are colored in different ways, dungaree traditionally being woven from pre-colored yarn, while denim was made from uncolored yarn and only colored after weaving. Typically only the warp threads are pre-dyed with the traditional coloring agent indigo, the weft threads are left uncolored (white), resulting in the typical medium blue color of the fabric. Otherwise the two fabrics are identical, and dungaree is sometimes termed 'blue denim'. In America, the mill at Shady Lea, North Kingstown, Rhode Island was built in the late 1820s by Esbon Sanford to manufacture a cotton-wool blend twill fabric that visually resembles a cross between burlap and the dungaree fabric of today, called Kentucky Jean. Dungaree:- clothes made usually of blue denim. / Хинди Дангри (Hindi Dungrī). Киплинь (Kipling). Эзбэн Сэнфод (Esbon Sanford). Дангори – термин, описывающий грубую ткань типа дэним, обычно окрашенную в синий цвет, и которая используется для рабочей спецодежды. Пряжей крашеная хлопчатобумажная ткань трёхнитного основонастилочного саржевого переплетения или сатинового основонастилочного переплетения. Используется при пошиве комбинезонов.

DUNGAREES = РОБЫ – Dungarees (maritime term):- blue working overalls. / Синии рабочие одежды.

DUNNAGE = ДЕННАЖ (или ПРОКЛАДОЧНЫЙ И ПОДСТИЛОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Dunnage is the material used to protect or support freight in or on cars and vessels, e.g., bracings, false floors, meat racks, sawdust, etc. Material used around cargo to prevent breakage or shifting, normally provided by shipper. Its weight is included in the rating. The main use of Dunnage is to prevent or limit damage to cargo by breakage, chaffing, crushing, as well as to reduce damage from sweat and moisture. The use of sufficient dunnage is one of the principal precautions against damage to cargo. Wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which does not remain associated with the commodity. Dunnage is used to protect the contents of the container, for instance against sweat. A distinction is drawn between top dunnage, side dunnage and floor dunnage. Paper (see paper dunnage), wood, plastic or many other materials can be used as dunnage. A term applied to loose wood or other material used in a ship's hold for the protection of cargo. The material used to protect or support freight in or on railcars or trailers. Stowage material, mainly timber or board, used to prevent damage to cargo during carriage. Materials of various types, often timber or matting, placed among the cargo for separation, and hence protection from damage, for ventilation and, in the case of certain cargoes, to provide space in which the tines of a fork lift truck may be inserted. Dunnage is the material used to protect or support freight in or on trucks. A term Dunnage refers to packing materials such as cardboard, empty pallets, air bags, air pillows, packing peanuts, or other materials utilized to protect freight. / Крепёжная Древесина – древесина, предназначенная для предохранения или крепежа товара, но не остаётся связанной с самим товаром.

DUNNAGE BAG = ДЕННАЖНЫЙ МЕШОК – Dunnage Bags are the flexible air bags constructed of various plies of kraft paper in various sizes. Also made of rubber of various sizes used for in-house movements. Inflated so that movement of cargo is restricted.

DUNNAGE MATERIAL = ДЕННАЖНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Dunnage Materials are the materials which are not fastened firmly to the means of transport or transport container and are used to protect the goods from sweat, dirt or mechanical stress, for instance, or as an aid in stowage (interlayer dunnage). Depending on its application, it is referred to as Floor Dunnage, Interlayer Dunnage, Lateral Dunnage or Top Dunnage.

DUNS = DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM

DUOPOLY = ДУОПОЛИЯ – Duopoly is a situation in which two companies own all or nearly all of the market for a given product or service. A duopoly is the most basic form of oligopoly, a market dominated by a small number of companies. A duopoly can have the same impact on the market as a monopoly if the two players collude on prices or output. Collusion results in consumers paying higher prices than they would in a truly competitive market and is illegal under US antitrust law. Boeing and Airbus have been called a Duopoly for their command of the large passenger airplane market. Similarly, Amazon and Apple have been called a Duopoly for their dominance in the e-book marketplace. A closely related concept is a monopoly, a situation in which a single company dominates the market. The United States Postal Service, which is by law the sole provider of first-class mail services, is an example of a monopoly. Market in which there are only two competing companies. Because competition between duopolists is particularly fierce and destructive, there tends to be some form of implicit or explicit agreement to share the market, e.g., on a regional basis. Duopoly is the market structure in which there are only two sellers of a good. In a duopoly, each producer's strategy must consider the other producer's reaction to changes in price or output. Duopolies are rare in practice, and are used in economic theory to study the behavior of business entities operating in imperfect competition. See also Monopoly, and Oligopoly. / выработка (output). Под Дуополией, от Латинского слова Duo, означающее Два, и Греческого слова Pōléō, означающее Продаю, или Pōlēs, означающее Продавец, понимается рыночная структура отрасли хозяйства в развитых странах, при которой существуют только два поставщика определённого товара и между ними нет монополистических соглашений о ценах, рынках сбыта, квотах производства и так далее. Понятие Дуополия отражает различные формы рыночной организации. Первая форма – рынок, где господствуют две крупные торгово-промышленные компании, между которыми имеется секретное соглашение, обеспечивающее получение максимальной прибыли посредством неэквивалентного обмена. Такое положение типично для начала XX века. Вторая форма – рынок современных отраслей массового производства, на котором также господствуют две компании. Между ними обычно существует молчаливое соглашение о монопольных ценах и ведётся неценовая конкуренция. Третья форма – рынок, на котором имеются два поставщика, но между ними полностью отсутствуют монополистические соглашения. Это возможно в двух ситуациях:- либо как временное состояние рынка в начальный период производства нового товара и 'пробы сил' двух поставщиков, либо как состояние ожесточённой конкуренции при переходе от более простых к более развитым формам монополии. Эта форма используется некоторыми экономистами в апологетических целях для доказательства возможности постоянного отсутствия монополии в условиях высококонцентрированного производства. Большинство же современных экономистов считает дуополию разновидностью монополии (что соответствует действительности). Экономико-математическое исследование дуополии было начато ещё в XIX веке Отуэн Огюста Курно (Antoine Augustin Cournot; 1801–1877), Жозэф Люи Фросуа Бертро (Joseph Louis François Bertrand; 1822–1900) (Франция) и Фрэнсис Исидро Эдьжвос (Francis Ysidro Edgeworth; 1845–1926) (Великобритания). В 1930-х Хайнрихь фон Штакэльбэрг (Heinrich von Stackelberg; 1905–1946) (Германия) дал характеристику определённых видов дуополии, зависящих от поведения дуополистов. Современная теория дуополии сложилась под влиянием теорий монополистической конкуренции Эдвода Хэйстиньза Чэймбэлина (Edward Hastings Chamberlin; 1899–1967) (США), несовершенной конкуренции Дьжоуны Вайэлэтч Робинсэн (Joan Violet Robinson; 1903–1983)

(Великобритания), работ Робэта Тчрифина (Robert Triffin; 1911–1993) (США) и стала учитывать более сложный характер реальных рыночных условий (взаимозависимость между отраслями, сдвиги в предложении и в активах, различия видов дуополии и рыночных институтов, уровень информации о рынке и других).

DUOPSONY = ДУОПСОНИЯ – Duopsony is an economic condition, similar to a duopoly, in which there are only two large buyers for a specific product or service. Members of a duopsony have great influence over sellers and can effectively lower market prices for their supplies. Also known as Buyer's Duopoly. For example, a town only has two operating restaurants. As a result there are only two employment options for waiters and chefs. The restaurant can offer lower wages because the restaurants have less competition for finding employees. The chefs and waiters have no choice but to accept the low pay, unless they choose not to work. This shows that firms that are part of a duopsony have the power not only to lower the cost of supplies, but also to lower the price of labor. Market in which there are only two purchasers of a type of goods or services, but a number of competing suppliers. Market structure characterized by imperfect competition, in which two buyers have exclusive control over demand for a particular product or service.

DUPION = ДЮПЬЁН (или ДВОЙНИК, или ДВОЙНИКОВЫЙ КОКОН) – Dupion (type of silk) has a moderately crisp drape and falls into wide cones. Decorators and designers love its quiet luster, lofty fullness and elegant feel. The Indian Dupion has a particularly luminous quality and a great deal of body. Dupioni is a type of silk fabric. It is similar to shantung, but thicker and more irregular. / от Французского слова Dupion, означающее Кокон Двойник, . Двойниковый Кокон – кокон, завитый двумя или большим числом гусениц.

DUPIONI SILK = ШЁЛК ДЮПЬЁНИ (или ДВОЙНОЙ ШЁЛК, или СДВОЕННЫЙ ШЁЛК, или ШЁЛК ШАНТУНГ) – Sometimes known as Dupion or Douppioni, Silk Dupioni is created with the threads from two different silk worms. When two worms spin their cocoons close together, the fibers get tangled up; these naturally tangled fibers are then used together to make the silk thread. The thread is rougher than regular silk, and contains bumps and irregularities where the fibers from the two cocoons are combined. Silk dupioni takes dye well and is usually easy to sew. Silk dupioni has an advantage over some other types of silks, in that it tends to resist wrinkles, which helps to enhance the usability of the finished fabric. In addition, silk dupioni also has a tendency to take creases very well, which can give the final product a crisp and formal appearance. As an added bonus, the fabric is totally reversible, so it is perfectly acceptable for both sides of the material to be visible. At the same time, silk dupioni does have a couple of drawbacks. The material has almost no stretching ability, which means that using this fabric requires the need to be very exact in the measurements before cutting out any pattern. It is also naturally irregular in texture, and the edges may unravel. Silk dupioni can be used in a number of different fabric creations. In the way of clothing, this fabric works well for flowing jackets, blouses, skirts, dresses, and bridal gowns. For home decorating, silk dupioni can be utilized as drapery panels or other types of window treatments, table runners and cloths, and doilies for accent on tables and sofa backs and arms. While dry-cleaning is generally recommended for silk dupioni, it is possible to hand wash sections of fabric before the material is cut and used in a pattern. When washed by hand, there is the chance of some shrinkage, and the fabric will most likely lose some of the crisp texture and a portion of the shimmering effect. For finished products constructed with silk dupioni, dry cleaning is definitely the best means of freshening the material. Dupioni is a type of silk fabric. It is similar to shantung, but thicker and more irregular. Dupioni Silk is a silk produced from two silkworms that spin a cocoon together, thus making a strong double-thread silk. It has an advantage over some other types of silks because it usually resists wrinkles, which assists in the usability of the finished fabric. It works well for flowing jackets, blouses, skirts, dresses and bridal gowns. For home decorating, it can be used as drapery panels or other types of window treatments, table runners and cloths, doilies for accent on tables and sofa backs and arms. Dupion (from French Doupion, from Italian Doppione = Double) is a cocoon formed jointly by two silkworms. Silk Dupion is the most widely known silk and is made in India. It is a medium weight silk. It has a slub that gives it a textured effect. The degree of texture does vary from color to color. The slubs in Silk Dupion occur when two silk worms spin cocoons close together. There are two types of Silk Dupion, handwoven Silk Dupion, which is more textured, and powerwoven Silk Dupion, which is smoother, although it still has some slub. Many of the colored Dupions are shot – making them ideal for a wide range of uses from brides' and bridesmaids' dresses, ball gowns and other formal wear. Silk Dupion is also ideal for embroidery, patchwork, quilting, mounting lace, gold work, etc. Silk Dupion, the most popular silk in the world. This beautifully textured silk is available in over 300 colors. James Hare's silk dupion is produced in India, renowned for its silk yarn production. / Дюпьён (Dupion) или Допиони (Douppioni), Дюпьёни (Dupioni). раскрой (cutting). Дьжеймз Хэа (James Hare).

DUPLEX FILTER = ДУПЛЕКСНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ДВУХСТОРОННИЙ ФИЛЬТР) – Duplex Filter is an assembly of two filters with valving for selection of either or both filters. See also Filter. / Под Дуплексным, от Латинского слова Duplex, означающее Двойной.

DUPLEX PRINTING = ДУПЛЕКСНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ (или ДВУХСТОРОННЕЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ, или ДВУХСТОРОННЯЯ НАБИВКА) – Duplex Printing is a method of printing a pattern on the face and the back of a fabric with equal clarity. See also Printing. Duplex Printing is a method of printing the same design on both sides of the fabric to give the design additional definition and clarity of color. Also called Register Printing. / Под Дуплексным Печатанием, от Латинского слова Duplex, означающее Двойной, .

DUPLICATE BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ ДУБЛИКАТ (или ДУБЛИКАТНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ, или ДУБЛИКАТ КОНОСАМЕНТА) – Duplicate Bill Of Lading is a second set of original B/L documents issued to replace lost or damaged original set. 'Original', 'Duplicate', 'Triplicate', etc, or similar expressions are all originals. Bills of lading need not be marked 'original' to be acceptable as an original bill of lading. Duplicate Bill Of Lading is another original Bill of Lading set if first set is lost. Also known as Reissued Bill of Lading. / Под Дубликатом, от Латинского слова Duplicatus, означающее Удвоенный, понимается второй экземпляр какого-либо документа, полностью соответствующий (идентичный) подлиннику.

DUPLICATE GENES = ДУБЛИКАТНЫЕ ГЕНЫ (или ГЕНЫ ДУБЛИКАТЫ) – Duplicate Genes are two independent genes that produce the same phenotypic effect when present individually or when present together. / , от Латинского слова Duplicatus, означающее Удвоенный, .

DUPLICATE SAMPLES = ДУБЛИКАТНЫЕ ОБРАЗЦЫ (или ОБРАЗЦЫ ДУБЛИКАТЫ) – Duplicate Samples are collected samples from different sources which belong to the same variety as indicated by name, site of collection or origin, and morpho-agronomic characters. / свойства (characters) .

DUPLICATION = ДУПЛИКАЦИЯ (или УДВОЕНИЕ) – Duplication is occurrence of a segment of a chromosome twice in the haploid set. / Под Дупликацией, от Латинского слова Duplicatio, означающее Удвоение, понимается тип хромосомной перестройки (мутации), заключающейся в удвоении какого-либо участка хромосомы. Под Дупликацией понимается изменение хромосомы, при котором один из её участков линейно представлен два и более раз. Дупликация возникает при разрыве и обмене участками хромосом и при неравном кроссинговере. Дупликации играют большую роль в возникновении новых генов.

DURABILITY = ДОЛГОВЕЧНОСТЬ (или ДОБРОТНОСТЬ) – Durability (Stability) is the ability of a material to retain its physical or chemical properties after exposure for a specified time under defined conditions such as heat, chemical agents, light or other environmental processes. Durability is the ability of a fabric to resist wear through continual use. Durability is a relative term for the

resistance of a material to loss of physical properties or appearance as a result of wear or dynamic operation. / Долговечность материала; прочность в носке; продолжительность срока службы; прочность во времени.

DURABLE FINISH = НЕСМЫВАЕМЫЙ АППРЕТ (или ДОЛГОВЕЧНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Durable Finish is a rather loose term for a finish added to fabric as one of the final steps to improve the 'wearability' of the fabric.

DURABLE GOODS ORDERS = ЗАКАЗЫ НА ТОВАРЫ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – Durable Goods Orders is an economic indicator released monthly by the Bureau of Census that reflects new orders placed with domestic manufacturers for delivery of factory hard goods (durable goods) in the near term or future. Durable goods orders come in two releases per month:- the advance report on durable goods and the manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders. Because investment prices react to economic growth, it is important for investors to be able to recognize trends in the growth of the economy. Orders for factory hard goods can provide information on how busy factories may be in the future. Orders placed in current months may provide work in factories for many months to come as they work to fill the orders. In the United States, Durable Goods Orders reflect the new orders placed with domestic manufacturers for immediate and future delivery of factory hard goods. Background:- the Advance Report on Durable Goods Manufacturer's Shipments, Inventories and Orders, or the Durable Goods Report, provides data on new orders received from more than 4 000 manufacturers of durable goods, which are generally defined as higher-priced capital goods orders with a useful life of three years or more, such as cars, semiconductor equipment and turbines. More than 85 industries are represented in the sample, which covers the entire United States. Figures are provided in current Dollars along with percentage change from prior month and prior year for new orders, total shipments, total unfilled orders (orders that have been booked but not filled as of month-end) and inventories. Revisions are also included for the prior three months if they materially affect prior-released results. The data compiled for consumer durable goods is one of the 10 components of the Conference Board's US Leading Index, as growth at this level has typically occurred in advance of general economic expansion. What it Means for Investors:- the headline figure will often leave out transportation and defense orders, as they can show higher volatility than the rest of the areas. In these industries, the ticket prices are sufficiently high that the sample error alone could swing the presented figure significantly. It is useful for investors not only in the nominal terms of order levels, but as a sign of business demand as a whole. Capital goods represent the higher-cost capital upgrades a company can make, and signals confidence in business conditions, which could lead to increased sales further up the supply chain and gains in hours worked and non-farm payrolls. Investors can play with the numbers here and look at things such as the rates of growth of inventories versus shipments; changes in the inventory/shipments ratio over time can point to either demand (falling ratio) or supply (rising ratio) imbalances in the economy. Because capital goods take longer on average to manufacture than cyclical goods, new orders are often used by investors to gauge the likelihood of sales and earnings increases by the companies who make them. For instance, a company like Boeing could make revenue adjustments on the upside based on strong new order growth, signs of which could be gleaned from the Durable Goods Report. In addition, when production and capacity at US manufacturers is rising, it helps to combat inflationary pressure, as more goods will be produced for consumer purchase. Investors should be cautious to see through the high levels of volatility found in areas of the Durable Goods Report. Month-to-month changes should be compared with year-over-year figures and year-to-date estimates, looking for the overall trends that tend to define the business cycle. Strengths:- (i) good industry breakdowns; (ii) data provided raw and with seasonal adjustments; and (iii) provides forward-looking data such as inventory levels and new business, which count toward future earnings. Weaknesses:- (i) the survey sample does not carry a statistical standard deviation to measure error; and (ii) highly volatile; moving averages should be used to identify long-term trends. The Closing Line:- the Durable Goods Report gives more insight into the supply chain than most indicators, and can be especially useful in helping investors get a feel for earnings potential in the most represented industries:- machinery, technology manufacturing and transportation. Release Date:- on or around the 20th of the month (advance release; revised release about six weeks after period end with Factory Orders). Release Time:- 08:30 am Eastern Standard Time. Coverage:- previous month. Released By US Census Bureau. Latest Release:- http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/adv/. Durable Goods Orders are a measure of the new orders placed with domestic manufacturers for immediate and future delivery of factory hardgoods. Durable Goods Orders are a major indicator of manufacturing sector trends because most industrial production is done to order. / Боин (Boeing).

DURABLE MERCHANDISE = ТОВАРЫ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – Durable Merchandise:- goods that have a relatively lengthy life (television sets, radios, etc).

DURABLE PRESS = ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ (или ПРОЧНОЕ, или ВЫНОСЛИВОЕ) ПРЕССОВАНИЕ – Durable Press:- performance characteristics of treated textile products, mostly apparel. These features generally involve easy care:- shape retention, machine washability, tumble-dry, little or no ironing, and the like. Often referred to as Permanent Press, or Wash And Wear. Durable Press is a treatment applied to the fabric in the finishing process in which it maintains a smooth attractive appearance, resists wrinkling, and retains creases or pleats during laundering. Durable Press is a term describing a garment that has been treated so that it retains its smooth appearance, shape, and creases or pleats in laundering. In such garments no ironing is required, particularly if the garment is tumble-dried. Durable press finishing is accomplished by several methods; two of the most common are the following:- (1) a fabric that contains a thermoplastic fiber and cotton or rayon may be treated with a special resin that, when cured, imparts the permanent shape to the cotton or rayon component of the fabric. The resin-treated fabric may be precured (cured in finishing and subsequently pressed in garment form at a higher temperature to achieve the permanent shape) or postcured (not cured until the finished garment has been sewn and pressed into shape). In both cases, the thermoplastic fiber in the garment is set in the final heat treatment. This fiber, when heat-set, also contributes to the permanence of the garment shape, but the thermoplastic component of the blend is needed for strength since the cotton or rayon component is somewhat degraded by the durable-press treatment. (2) Garments of a fabric containing a sufficient amount of a thermoplastic fiber, such as polyester, nylon, or acrylic, may be pressed with sufficient pressure and time to achieve a permanent garment shape. See also Ease-Of-Care, Permanent Finish, and Wash-And-Wear. / Найлан (Nylon).

DURABLE RESISTANCE = ДЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ (или ВЫНОСЛИВАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Durable Resistance is any resistance which remains effective in a cultivar that is widely grown for a long period of time in an environment favorable to disease or insect pests. This definition emphasizes the need to observe what happens to crops when they are widely grown over a period of crop seasons.

DURABLES = DURABLE GOODS

DURABLES = ТОВАРЫ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – Durables is a category of consumer goods, durables are products that do not have to be purchased frequently. Some examples of durables are appliances, home and office furnishings, lawn and garden equipment, consumer electronics, toy makers, small tool manufacturers, sporting goods, photographic equipment, and jewelry. Also known as Durable Goods. Consumer goods are often classified as durables or non-durables. Durables are the stuff you buy to last, like a TV or a freezer. / , газонное и садовое оборудование, .

DURABLE WATER REPELLENT = ДОЛГОВЕЧНЫЙ ВОДНЫЙ РЕПЕЛЛЕНТ – Durable Water Repellent (DWR):- fabrics that retain their durability and their ability to repel water after wearing, washing, and cleaning. Typically involves a fabric with a coating.

DURATION = ДЛИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ, или ДЮРАЦИЯ) – (1) Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices. The duration number is a complicated calculation involving present value, yield, coupon, final maturity and call features. Fortunately for investors, this indicator is a standard data point provided in the presentation of comprehensive bond and bond mutual fund information. The bigger the duration number, the greater the interest-rate risk or reward for bond prices. It is a common misconception among non-professional investors that bonds and bond funds are risk free. They are not. Investors need to be aware of two main risks that can affect a bond's investment value:- credit risk (default) and interest rate risk (rate fluctuations). The duration indicator addresses the latter issue. Duration is the time that elapses from the date a debenture is issued until it is repaid. Duration is the average life of the present values of all future cashflows from a bond. For a given maturity, the higher the coupon, the more it (rather than the redemption payment) contributes to yield. So the higher the coupon, the shorter the duration. Although the duration of a bond increases monotonically as the maturity increases, it is non-linear (except for zero-coupon bonds), because the coupon payments are increasingly important to the yield. Duration usually refers to what technically should be described as modified duration. This measures the effect on a bond's price of a unit change in yield. So if a bond has a duration of two, a yield change of 1% will produce a price change of 2% in the other direction. The higher the modified duration, the more sensitive the bond is to interest rate changes. A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Also known as Life, Maturity, and Term. For bonds or fixed-income assets, Duration means the average capital lockup. Duration is shorter than the residual life owing to the interest payments made on the invested capital. Only in case of zero bonds is duration equal to the residual life. It also serves as a measure for the sensitivity of the bond price to changes in market interest rates. Generally speaking, it can be said that the higher the duration, the higher the bond's interest sensitivity. Duration:- late XIV century, from Old French Duration, from Medieval Latin Durationem (nominative duratio), noun of action from past participle stem of Latin Durare 'Harden'. Old legalese phrase for the duration popularized 1916 in reference to British enlistments in World War I. / Длительность – мера чувствительности цены (стоимости принципала) вложения с фиксированным доходом от изменения процентных ставок. Длительность выражается в числе лет. Растущие процентные ставки означают падающие цены на облигации, в то время как снижающиеся процентные ставки означают растущие цены на облигации. Число длительности представляет собой сложный расчёт, включающий текущую стоимость, доходность, купон, окончательное погашение и особенности покупки. К счастью для вкладчиков, этот индикатор является стандартной точкой данных, обеспеченной при представлении исчерпывающей информации по облигациям и взаимным фондам облигаций. Чем больше число длительности, тем выше риск от процентной ставки или награда за цены облигаций. Среди непрофессиональных вкладчиков распространено заблуждение, что облигации и фонды облигаций свободны от рисков. Они в этом не правы. Вкладчикам нужно знать о двух основных рисках, которые могут воздействовать на стоимость вложений в облигации:- кредитный риск (дифолт) и риск в отношении процентных ставок (колебаний ставок). Индикатор длительность нацелен на последнюю проблему. Длительность – это время, которое проходит от даты выпуска долгового обязательства до его уплаты. Длительность – средняя жизнь настоящих стоимостей всех будущих денежных потоков по облигации. Для данного погашения (или зрелости), чем выше купон, тем больше он (а не оплата выкупа) способствует доходности. Таким образом, чем выше купон, тем короче длительность. Хотя длительность облигации монотонно увеличивается с увеличением погашения (или зрелости), она является нелинейной (за исключением бескупонных облигаций), поскольку выплаты по купонам становятся важными во всё возрастающем объёме для самой доходности. Длительность обычно относится к тому, что с технической точки зрения должно быть описано как изменённая длительность. Это измеряет влияние на цену облигации изменение единицы доходности. Так, если облигация имеет длительность два, изменение доходности в 1% приведёт к изменению цены на 2% в другом направлении. Чем выше модифицированная длительность, тем облигация более чувствительна к изменениям процентной ставки. Длительность – мера чувствительности цены облигации к изменениям процентных ставок. Известна также как Жизнь (Life), Погашение или Зрелость (Maturity), и Срок (Term). Для облигаций или активов с фиксированным доходом, Длительность означает среднее ограничение на капитал. Длительность короче, нежели остаточная жизнь, причитающаяся платежам процентов, произведённых на вложенный капитал. Только в случае с облигациями зеро длительность равняется остаточной жизни. Она также служит мерой чувствительности цены облигации к изменениям рыночных процентных ставок. В целом можно сказать, что чем выше длительность, тем выше чувствительность процентов облигации. Происхождение слова Дюрация в Английском языка:- в конце XIV века от староФранцузского слова Duration, от средневекового Латинского слова Durationem (именительный падеж Duratio), означающее Продолжительность, существительное о действии от основы – причастия прошедшего времени – Латинского слова Durare, Длиться (Harden). Старая юридическая фраза для длительности, популяризованной в 1916 в отношении Британской вербовки новобранцев на Первую Мировую Войну. Длительность:- продолжительность, протяжённость во времени, например, длительность рабочего дня. Дюрация – средневзвешенный срок до погашения актива (портфеля активов). Рассчитывается как взвешенная сумма сроков до будущих выплат по активу (портфелю активов), где в качестве весов используются доли приведённой к текущему моменту времени стоимости соответствующих выплат к общей приведённой стоимости актива (портфеля активов). Дюрация – средневзвешенная продолжительность платежей (денежных потоков по облигации), где в качестве весов выступают текущие стоимости этих денежных потоков. Дюрация служит для измерения процентного риска по облигации (чувствительности стоимости облигации к изменению процентных ставок).

(2) Duration is the time for which a loan or credit is granted. / Длительность – срок, на который был предоставлен займ или кредит.

DURUM WHEAT = ПШЕНИЦА ДУРУМ – In the United States, Durum Wheat is all Varieties of white (amber) Durum Wheat. This class is divided into the following three subclasses:- (i) Hard Amber Durum Wheat is Durum Wheat with 75 percent or more of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color; (ii) Amber Durum Wheat is Durum Wheat with 60 percent or more but less than 75 percent of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color; and (iii) Durum Wheat is Durum Wheat with less than 60 percent of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color. Durum Wheat, the hardest of all US Wheats, is seeded in the spring and contains a high amount of protein (1 216%), which is good for pasta products macaroni, spaghetti, and other noodles. Durum Wheat is grown mainly in North Dakota and has subclasses such as Hard Amber Durum, Amber Durum, and Durum Wheats. Total acreage is about 3.2 million acres. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Пшеница Дурум подразумевает все Разновидности белой () . твёрдой и стекловидной зерновки .

DUST = ДУСТ – Dust is a powderlike formulation which may consist of (i) only toxic agents, such as sulfur, (ii) toxic agents plus an active diluent which serves as a carrier, or (iii) toxic agent plus an inert diluent which may be in the form of talc or clay.

DUST = ПЫЛЬ – (1) Dust or Fiber Dust:- non-specific terms. Can cover many types of fibrous and non fibrous species, including contaminants, usually present as mixtures of particulate matter. Recommended specific terms for airborne fibrous material are fiber fly, particulates from fibers, respirable fiber-shaped particulates (RFP). / Пыль, аэрозоль с твёрдыми частицами дисперсной фазы размером преимущественно 10^{-4}–10^{-1} миллиметров. Пыли бывают различного происхождения:- биологическая, вулканическая, космическая, производственная и другие. Некоторые виды производственной пыли взрыво- и пожароопасны,

загрязняют окружающую среду, вызывают профессиональные заболевания. Борьба с образованием пылей и их улавливание – важная техническая и санитарногигиеническая проблема.

(2) In tea industry, Dust is a fine powder, much finer than fannings, made of tea particles left over from producing higher grades of tea. Tea made by pulverizing larger pieces of leaf or the tea plant, such as Matcha, is not classified as dust. See also Fannings. / Смотрите также Высевки (Fannings).

DUST CAPACITY = ПЫЛЕЁМКОСТЬ – Dust Capacity:- the weight of a specified artificial contaminant which must be added to the influent to produce a given differential pressure across a filter at specified conditions. Used as an indication of relative service life.

DUST CLEANER = ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ–ОБЕСПЫЛЕВАТЕЛЬ – Dust Cleaner or dust remover is a purposely-designed unit for the removal of line and micro dust found in cotton material, the unique design of new modern dust removers ensures unsurpassed cleaning efficiencies are achieved. Effective de-dusting of the material is paramount to running efficiencies in down stream machines (chute feed lines) specifically in rotor spinning applications. A good de-dusting also leads to considerably higher efficiencies (fewer yarn breaks) in the winding room, knitting and weaving mills. The Crosrol Rotary Dust Remover (CDR) is a purposely-designed unit for the removal of fine and micro dust found in cotton material, the unique design of the Crosrol rotary dust remover ensures unsurpassed cleaning efficiencies are achieved. Effective de-dusting of the material is paramount to running efficiencies in down stream machines specifically in rotor spinning applications. A good de-dusting also leads to considerably higher efficiencies (fewer yarn breaks) in the winding room, knitting and weaving mills. With the unique design of the Crosrol rotary dust remover, not only are positive pressures used to de-dust the material but also significantly high negative pressures are applied so as to obtain the ultimate in de-dusting. At the heart of the Crosrol dust removal unit is the rotating perforated disc. The tufts of fiber are blown on to the upper sector of the rotating disc's surface under positive pressure. To the rear of the disc a negative pressure is applied which holds the material on to the disc assisting in the removal of the fine dust particles. Apart from opening cleaning of rawmaterial, dedusting is the very important process in blowroom process. Normally dedusting starts with precleaning. Dedusting keeps the atmospheric air clean. Stationary dedusting condensers can be used for this purpose. It is always better to feed the material through condenser for a feeding machine of cards. Because condenser continuously removes the dust from a small quantity of fibers and the material fed to the feeding machine is opened to some extent. Cleaning system for removing dust from textile machine. Cotton dust is defined as dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton, which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground up plant matter, fiber, Bacteria, Fungi, soil, pesticides, non cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods. Any dust present during the handling and processing of cotton through the weaving or knitting of fabrics, and dust present in other operations or manufacturing processes using raw or waste cotton fibers and cotton fiber byproducts from textile mills are considered cotton dust within this definition. In spinning process. Apart from opening cleaning of rawmaterial, dedusting is the very important process in blowroom process. Normally dedusting starts with precleaning. It is always better to have a separate machine like DUSTEX of Trutzschler for effecive dedusting. Dedusting keeps the atmospheric air clean. Dedusting in machines like Unimix, ERM of Rieter is good. Stationary dedusting condensers can be used for this purpose. In exhausts of unimix, condensers, ERM etc, positive pressure of 100 Pascal should be maintained. Exhaust fan speed and volume should be accordingly selected. DUSTEX should be installed before feeding to the cards, because better the fiber opening better the dedusting. Fine openers like ERM, CVT cleaners also help in dedusting. It is always better to feed the material through condenser for a feeding machine of cards. Because condenser continuously removes the dust from a small quantity of fibers and the material fed to the feeding machine is opened to some extent. Since material is not opened well in Unimix, the dedusting may not be very effective, eventhough dedusting concept in Unimix is very good. For rotor spinning dedusting is very important. It is better to use a machine like DUSTEX after the fine opener. / В прядильном производстве. Кросрол (Crosrol). Дастэкс (или Дустэкс (DUSTEX)) от Трутцшля (Trützschler). Анимикс (или Унимикс (Unimix)), Э.Эр.Эм. (ERM) от Рита (Rieter). Очиститель предназначен для разрыхления и очистки хлопковых волокон в свободном состоянии. В зависимости от степени интенсивности этот агрегат может начать вредное воздействие на материал. При взаимодействии рабочих органов и клочка волокна могут разрываться, могут образовываться жгутики и завитки волокон, размельчаться примеси, невыделенные из волокна. Конденсер. Пылеуловитель или Пылеотделитель, устройство для удаления (отделения) пыли и других механических примесей из воздушных и газовых потоков. Применяется в системах вытяжной вентиляции и в промышленных установках для очистки газов. Основные виды:- акустические, гравитационные, диффузионно-конденсационные, инерционные, электрические пылеуловители, пылеуловители-промыватели и другие.

DUSTER = ПЫЛЬНИК (или ТРЯПКА, или ЩЁТКА) – Duster is a lightweight overgarment to protect clothing from dust; a dress-length housecoat.

DUSTING = ОБЕСПЫЛИВАНИЕ (или ПЫЛЕВЫКОЛАЧИВАНИЕ) – Dusting is the second step in commercial wool processing (after sorting). The purpose is to remove as much dirt and sand as is possible before scouring.

DUSTING = ОПЫЛИВАНИЕ (или ОПУДРИВАНИЕ) – Dusting is the process of applying insecticide or pesticide in dust formulation. / Под Опыливанием понимается нанесение порошкообразных ядохимикатов (пестицидов) на растения или почву с помощью опыливателей (специальных машин); один из способов химической обработки для борьбы с вредителями, болезнями и сорняками сельскохозяйственных и древесно-кустарниковых растений.

DUSTING OF FINISHED GOODS = ЗАПЫЛЕНИЕ ГОТОВЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ – Dusting Of Finished Goods:- Fabric:- cotton-and-rayon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 60 x 56; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 24/1 70^ I 1 i-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 30% IV-in. 60's Aralac; Finish:- light-blue-ground print. Defect:- converter claimed that the fabric 'dusted' excessively when the goods were being inspected on the examining machine, or even when they were shaken. Analysis:- chemical and microscopical analysis of the 'dust' accumulated from the spreader bars of the examining machine showed it to be composed chiefly of small bits of Aralac fiber. In processing fabrics containing Aralac (a casein-base fiber, production of which has been discontinued), it is essential that precautions be taken to avoid strongly alkaline solutions and to finish the goods on the slightly acid side. In this particular case, the dyer was inexperienced in handling fabrics containing such fiber and apparently subjected the goods to strong alkaline treatment, particularly because of the cotton warp, with the result that the Aralac fiber was left in an extremely brittle state. Any rough handling or rubbing of the fabric broke off small particles of the brittle fiber, causing the 'dusting'. When Aralac was eventually put into greater use and dyeing and finishing techniques were improved, this defect was overcome almost entirely. / Уточина:- 24/1 . Аралак (Aralac) – торговое название казеинового волокна.

DUST MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПЫЛИ – Dust Marks:- any type of fiber deposit on fabric. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

DUST–RESISTANT = ПЫЛЕНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ (или ПЫЛЕСТОЙКОЕ, или ПЫЛЕПРОЧНОЕ, или ПЫЛЕСОПРОТИВЛЯЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Dust-Resistant is a term applied to a fabric that has been tightly woven so that it resists dust penetration.

DUTCH AUCTION = ГОЛЛАНДСКИЙ АУКЦИОН – A Dutch Auction is a type of auction where the auctioneer begins with a high asking price which is lowered until some participant is willing to accept the auctioneer's price, or a predetermined reserve price (the seller's minimum acceptable price) is reached. The winning participant pays the last announced price. This is also known as a Clock Auction or an open-outcry descending-price auction. This type of auction is convenient when it is important to auction goods quickly, since a sale never requires more than one bid. Theoretically, the bidding strategy and results of this auction are equivalent to those in a sealed first-price auction. The Dutch auction is named for its use in the Dutch Tulip Craze. In a Dutch auction, a seller offers up an item for bid at a very high price. The initial price is much higher than the item's value usually and no seller expects to get that price for the item. Because bidders must know the amount of the bids, bids are not sealed as they are in some types of auctions. The price is lowered in increments until a bidder chooses to accept the current price. He pays that price for the item as the winner. For example, if a business is auctioning off a used company car, the bidding may start at USD15 000. The bidders will wait as the price is lowered to USD14 000 to USD13 000 to USD12 000 to USD11 000 and to USD10 000. When the bidding reaches USD10 000, Bidder A decides to accept that price and, because he is the first bidder to do so, is considered the winner and has to pay USD10 000 for the automobile. One of the only problems with Dutch auctions has nothing to do with the auction logic itself but with a common area of confusion. The financial world and some third-party auction sites use the term 'Dutch Auction' when they refer to second price auctions. In truth, there is a huge difference between the two types of auctions. Second-price auctions are auctions in which the winners pays either the price of the lowest winning bidder or the price of the highest losing bidder. The confusion in the terms can be problematic for individuals interested in getting involved in either type of auction, so it is important to clarify which type of logic will be used before participating. Depending on what individuals have to sell and how much money they hope to earn as a result of a successful auction, Dutch auctions can be an ideal alternative to more traditionally used approaches. The descending-price structure of these auctions increases competition among bidders and makes acting fast a necessity. A second item auction can be confused with a Dutch auction or a second price auction, especially in finance. In a second item auction the seller offers two or more of an identical item for auction, so that there may be more than one winning bidder. Each bidder can bid on all of the items or only a fraction of them, and publicly indicates the price that he/she is willing to pay for each item. However, all winning bidders need to pay only the lowest qualifying (successful) bid. If there are more successful bids than items available, priority goes to the bidders who submitted their bids first. In order to beat another bidder, a bid must simply have a higher total bid price per item than the other bids, regardless on the number of items that are being bid on. Here is an example of how this might work:- (i) The seller lists a second price auction with 5 identical items:- (a) Bidder 'A' placed a bid for 2 items at USD20 each; and (b) Bidder 'B' placed a bid for 4 items at USD21 each. (ii) The outcome of this auction would be:- (a) Bidder 'B' wins 4 items at USD20 each; and (b) Bidder 'A' wins 1 item at USD20 each. The USD20 price is because the lowest successful bid was USD20 (hence the 'second price'). The total items were awarded based upon Bidder B's willingness to bid a higher Dollar amount than Bidder A. Since Bidder 'A' was only awarded '1' item, and his original bid was for '2' items, he has the right to refuse the purchase of that partial order. So, as a winning bidder, you have the right to refuse paying if you are only awarded a partial number of the items you were bidding on. The United States Department of the Treasury, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), raises funds for the US Government using a Dutch auction. The FRBNY interacts with primary dealers, including large banks and broker-dealers who submit bids on behalf of themselves and their clients using the Trading Room Automated Processing System ('TRAPS'), and are generally told of winning bids within fifteen minutes. For example, suppose the sponsor of the issuance is seeking to raise USD10 billion in ten-year notes with a 5.125% coupon and in aggregate the bids are as follows:- (i) USD1.00 billion at 5.115%; (ii) USD2.50 billion at 5.120%; (iii) USD3.50 billion at 5.125%; (iv) USD4.50 billion at 5.130%; (v) USD3.75 billion at 5.135%; (vi) USD2.75 billion at 5.140%; and (vii) USD1.50 billion at 5.145%. In this example the % at high is 66.66%, meaning only USD3 billion of the USD4.5 billion at 5.130% will get bonds. Bids will be filled from the lowest yield (highest price) until the entire USD10 billion has been raised. This auction will clear at a yield of 5.130%, and all bidders will pay the same amount. In theory, this feature of the Dutch auction format leads to more aggressive bidding as those who in this case bid 5.115% will receive the bonds at the higher yield (lower price) of 5.130%. A variation on the Dutch auction, OpenIPO, was used on the IPO for Google stock. SRECTrade.com uses a two-sided Dutch auction to trade Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs). The introduction of the Dutch auction share repurchase in 1981 allows firms an alternative to the fixed price tender offer when executing a tender offer share repurchase. The first firm to utilize the Dutch auction was Todd Shipyards. A Dutch auction offer specifies a price range within which the shares will ultimately be purchased. Shareholders are invited to tender their stock, if they desire, at any price within the stated range. The firm then compiles these responses, creating a supply curve for the stock. The purchase price is the lowest price that allows the firm to buy the number of shares sought in the offer, and the firm pays that price to all investors who tendered at or below that price. If the number of shares tendered exceeds the number sought, then the company purchases less than all shares tendered at or below the purchase price on a pro rata basis to all who tendered at or below the purchase price. If too few shares are tendered, then the firm either cancels the offer (provided it had been made conditional on a minimum acceptance), or it buys back all tendered shares at the maximum price. Dutch Auction is an auction of a debt instrument (such as a Treasury Note) in which all successful bidders receive the same yield (the lowest yield that results in the sale of the entire amount to be issued). Dutch Auction is:- (1) a public offering auction structure in which the price of the offering is set after taking in all bids and determining the highest price at which the total offering can be sold. In this type of auction, investors place a bid for the amount they are willing to buy in terms of quantity and price. If a company is using a Dutch auction IPO (short for an initial public offering), potential investors enter their bids for the number of shares they want to purchase as well as the price they are willing to pay. For example, an investor may place a bid for 100 shares at USD100 while another investor offers USD95 for 500 shares. Once all the bids are submitted, the allotted placement is assigned to the bidders from the highest bids down, until all of the allotted shares are assigned. However, the price that each bidder pays is based on the lowest price of all the allotted bidders, or essentially the last successful bid. Therefore, even if you bid USD100 for your 1 000 shares, if the last successful bid is USD80, you will only have to pay USD80 for your 1 000 shares. The US Treasury (and other countries) uses a Dutch auction to sell securities. The Dutch auction also provides an alternative bidding process to IPO pricing. When Google launched its public offering, it relied on a Dutch auction to earn a fair price. (2) A type of auction in which the price on an item is lowered until it gets a bid. The first bid made is the winning bid and results in a sale, assuming that the price is above the reserve price. This is in contrast to typical options, where the price rises as bidders compete. For example, the auctioneer starts at USD2 000 for an object. If there are no bidders, the price is lowered by USD100. The object will be sold once a bidder accepts the last price announced by the auctioneer, say USD1 500. Type of auction in which the seller begins by proposing a high price and gradually begins to lower it until someone agrees to buy. A Dutch Auction is an auction where the bidders all end up paying the same price. In the context of an initial public offering (IPO), investors place orders for the number of shares they want, and at what price. The final price is the one at which there are enough investors willing to buy all the shares in the offering. Investors who bid at or above the 'clearing price' receive shares at that price, even if they'd bid higher; lower bids go unfilled. By contrast, traditional IPOs rely on an underwriter to buy the shares from the firm and allocate them to investors at the underwriter's discretion. Typically, this first round of investors tends to be hedge funds,

institutions and customers of affiliated brokerages. Why is it 'Dutch'? It isn't, actually. Academics call it a 'uniform price auction', which is about as sexy as a 'uniform price date'. The name refers to how flower auctions were run in the Netherlands. Is a Dutch auction really better than the traditional way? Some people think so. Fans of auctions say they are more democratic, because price is the only thing that determines who gets shares. A bid by Fidelity for 1 million shares would go unfilled if it fell below the clearing price; a retired teacher's bid for 100 shares would be accepted if it was above that price. Auctions are also seen as serving issuers' interests, because they award the shares to the highest bidders. Some venture capitalists and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) have complained that the first-day jump in price for a typical IPO, the 'pop', is a sign that the company could have gotten more for its shares. Then why don't people do them more often? Defenders of the traditional process say the underwriter provides a valuable service – namely, soliciting investors for the IPO. Most IPOs are for small companies that few people have heard of; Facebook Inc.'s offering is the exception, rather than the rule. The price pop, and the traditional allocation process, can encourage investors and underwriters. / Гугэл (Google). Тод Щипъядз (Todd Shipyards). Аукцион, от Латинского слова Auctio, означающее Продажа С Публичного Торга, способ продажи некоторых товаров, например, пушнины, при котором товар (или образцы его) предварительно выставляют для осмотра. Наиболее распространён во внешней торговле. В форме аукциона производится принудительная продажа имущества неплатёжеспособных должников.

DUTY = ПОШЛИНА – Duty is a tax imposed on imports, exports and manufactured goods by a public or a customs authority of a country. Duties are generally based on the value of the goods (ad valorem duties), some other factors such as weight or quantity (specific duties), or a combination of value and other factors (compound duties). Ad Valorem Duty means an assessed amount at a certain percentage rate on the monetary value of an import. Duty Drawback means a recovery in whole or in part of duty paid on imported merchandise at the time of exportation, in the same or different form. Specific Duty means an assessment on the weight or quantity of an article without preference to its monetary value or market price. Also known as Tariff. Duties can be expressed in different ways. An Ad Valorem Tariff is a duty paid as a percentage of the import price when the good crosses the border. So, if a certain type of cheese had in the European Union (EU) an ad valorem tariff of 10%, and buyer imported EUR100.00 worth, he would have to pay a EUR10.00 import tax on it. Specific duties on the other hand are a fixed amount paid per physical unit, i.e. kilos, liters, % of alcohol content, etc. For certain types of cheese imported by the EU for processing for example, the specific tariff that has to be paid is EUR10.00 per 100 kg. Specific tariffs, together with those where specific and ad valorem duties are mixed are widely used, mainly by developed countries, but they cannot be directly compared, or summed up, or averaged as is the case for ad valorem tariffs. / , то есть . вывоз (exportation). Пошлина, денежный сбор, взимаемый государственными органами с физических и юридических лиц, за определённые виды услуг. Наиболее распространены гербовая, наследственная, почтовая, регистрационная и судебная пошлины. С провозимых через государственную границу товаров взыскиваются таможенные пошлины, позразделяемые на ввозные (или привозные или импортные), вывозные (или экспортные) и транзитные.

DUTY DRAWBACK = ВОЗВРАТ ПОШЛИНЫ – Duty Drawback is a payment returned for cargoes re-exported or trade show material returned. A Customs refund on re-exported cargo. Duty Drawback is a refund of duty paid on imported merchandise when it is exported later, whether in the same or a different form.

DUTY–FREE ZONE = БЕСПОШЛИННАЯ ЗОНА – Duty-Free Zone is an area where goods or cargo can be stored without paying import customs duties while awaiting manufacturing or future transport. / Зона, где товары или груз могут быть размещены без оплаты ввозных (или импортных) пошлин в ожидании переработки или последующего транспорта.

DUTY OF ASSURED CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБЯЗАННОСТЯХ СТРАХОВАТЕЛЯ – (1) Duty Of Assured Clause:- this appears in the Institute Cargo Clauses published for use with the MAR form of policy. It directs the attention of the Assured, his agents, etc to the duty (as required by the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906) to take reasonable measures to avert or minimize any loss which is recoverable under the policy; also to ensure that all rights against carriers and others are properly preserved and exercised. Underwriters agree to reimburse the Assured for any reasonable expenditure incurred by his compliance with the clause; in practice, these expenses are termed 'sue and labor' charges. See also Sue And Labor Clause.

(2) Duty Of Assured Clause:- this appears in the Institute hull clauses published for use with the MAR form of policy. It directs the attention of the assured, etc to the duty (required by the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906) to avert or minimize any loss which is recoverable under the policy and provides that underwriters will pay sue and labor charges incurred in compliance with the clause. The clause incorporates a 'waiver clause' and provisions regarding the application of underinsurance to sue & labor claims.

DUTY OF DISCLOSURE = ОБЯЗАННОСТЬ РАСКРЫТИЯ СУЩНОСТИ – Duty Of Disclosure is the duty of every person seeking insurance or reinsurance to inform the insurer/reinsurer from whom a quotation for insurance/reinsurance is sought of every material fact. The duty arises when seeking new insurance/reinsurance, when seeking a variation of cover (but only as regards a change in risk where the carrier is the same as before) and at renewal (but only as regards a change in risk where the carrier is the same as before). The scope of the duty may be modified by the terms of a proposal form. Should a person seeking insurance/reinsurance fail to disclose a material fact then this may lead to the avoidance of the relevant insurance or reinsurance by the underwriter. The consequences of non-disclosure may be modified by the terms of the relevant insurance/reinsurance. Duty Of Disclosure is an obligation placed on someone taking out insurance, to inform insurers of anything that could influence either their judgment on whether the risk is acceptable, or the terms to be offered. A common law duty on the part of a proposer for insurance to disclose to the insurer all material facts, viz., all facts that would influence a prudent insurer in deciding whether to grant the insurance and, if so, on what terms.

DUTY RATE = СТАВКА ПОШЛИНЫ – Duty Rate:- tax imposed by the US Customs on imported merchandise. There are three basic types:- (i) ad valorem – based on the entered value; (ii) specific – an amount per unit of quantity; and (iii) compound – combination of ad valorem and specific rates.

DUVETYN(E) = ДЮВЕАЙН (или ДЮВЭЙН, или ДЮВЭН, или БАРХАТООБРАЗНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Duvetyn(e):- good quality wool. If made in cotton, is usually called Suede Cloth. Close weave, brushed, singed, and sheared to conceal the weave. Has a smooth plush appearance resembleing a compact velvet. Similar to wool broadcloth but heavier and thicker. Has a good draping quality, soft and wears well if looked after. Spots easily and care must be taken when handling it. Back is often slightly napped also. Name derived from the French word 'Duvet' meaning 'Down'. Used a great deal in the millinery trade. Duvetyn is a smooth lustrous velvety fabric. Duvetyne (also known as Molton and Rokel) is a twill fabric with a velvet-like nap on one side. It may be woven from cotton, wool, or – in rare cases, mainly in the early XX century – silk. Duvetyne has a matte finish and its high opacity makes it ideal for blocking light. Although it is most commonly used in the motion picture industry, early sources list duvetyne as a common fabric for dresses, suits, and coats. By the 1930s, however, it was widely noted for its use in constructing theatrical cycloramas and theater curtains. In modern times, fire-retardant black duvetyne is commonly used for curtains, for scenery, and to control light spill. Many commercial lighting flags are made from duvetyne. When used in film applications, especially in the eastern United States, duvetyne is also known as 'Commando Cloth'. In the first season of the original Star Trek television series, the exterior shots of 'space' were created by

gluing glitter onto black duvetyne. / Пятна . Дювэйн (в СК) или Дювэн (в США) (Duvetyn) Дювеайн (Duvetyne). Дюве (Duvet). Молтчэн (Molton) и Рокэл (Rokel). Комэндоу (Commando). Стар Трэк (Star Trek).

DV METHOD = DIMINISHING VALUE METHOD

DVC = DELIVERY VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

DVP = DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT

DW = DRESSED WEIGHT

DW = DRY WEIGHT

DWARF DISEASE = КАРЛИКОВОСТЬ (или КАРЛИКОВАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ, или БОЛЕЗНЬ КАРЛИКОВОСТИ, или БОЛЕЗНЬ НИЗКОРОСЛОСТИ) – Dwarf Disease is a disease caused by Rice dwarf virus (RDV). The disease is transmitted by leafhoppers and is characterized by pronounced stunting, reduced tillering, and irregular chlorotic specks on leaves and leaf sheaths. These specks may fuse to form broken streaks that run parallel to leaf veins. Rice dwarf disease occurs in Japan, China, Nepal, and Korea. / жилкам листьев. / Под Карликовостью понимается то же, что и Нанизм (от Греческого слова Nános, означающее Карлик) – ненормально низкий рост человека (для мужчин ниже 130 сантиметров, для женщин ниже 120 сантиметров), обусловленный обычно поражением желёз внутренней секреции.

DWARFING GENES = ГЕНЫ КАРЛИКОВОСТИ (или ГЕНЫ НИЗКОРОСЛОСТИ) – Dwarfing Genes are genes that make plants short in stature. The genes controlling the dwarf height in a plant variety.

DWARF VARIETY = КАРЛИКОВАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или КОРОТКОСТЕБЕЛЬНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – Dwarf Variety is a Rice variety that is short in stature (with a plant height of 85 ± 5 cm).

DWAT = DEADWEIGHT

DWELL TIME = ВРЕМЯ ВЫДЕРЖКИ (или ВРЕМЯ ПРЕБЫВАНИЯ) – Dwell Time is the time during a process in which a particular substance remains in one location, e.g., the time during which molten polymer remains in a spinning pack.

DWELL TIME = СРОК НАХОЖДЕНИЯ (или ВРЕМЯ ПРЕБЫВАНИЯ) – Dwell Time is the length of time cargo remains in port before being loaded onto a ship or collected for domestic distribution.

DWP = DISSOLVING WOOD PULP

DWR = DEEPWATER RICE

DWS = DIRECT WET SEEDBED

DWSR = DIRECT WET SEEDED RICE

DWT = DEADWEIGHT

DYE = КРАСИТЕЛЬ – In textile terms, Dye is a soluble colorant that attaches in molecular form to the fibers, as opposed to a pigment, which exists as much large particles that are attached to the fiber with a binder. Dyes get classified by the application technique used, and by their chemical structure. A class of dye based on chemical structure may have members in several different application classes. See also Acid Dye, Azoic Dye, Basic Dye, Direct Dye, Disperse Dye, Dyes, Reactive Dye, Sulfur Dye, and Vat Dye. All commercial dyes are organic chemicals. Dyes are used for coloring the fabrics. Dyes are molecules which absorb and reflect light at specific wavelengths to give human eyes the sense of color. There are two major types of dyes – natural and synthetic dyes. The natural dyes are extracted from natural substances such as plants, animals, or minerals. Synthetic dyes are made in a laboratory. Chemicals are synthesized for making synthetic dyes. Some of the synthetic dyes contain metals too.

DYEABILITY = ОКРАШИВАЕМОСТЬ (или ПРИГОДНОСТЬ К КРАШЕНИЮ) – Dyeability is the capacity of fibers to accept dyes.

DYE ACTIVATOR = АКТИВАТОР КРАСИТЕЛЯ – Dye Activator is one dye seller's name for an alkali intended for use with reactive dyes; believed to be pure soda ash. This term is somewhat misleading:- in the case of most reactive dyes on cellulosic fibers, it is the fiber, not the dye, that is 'activated' (an exception to this is vinyl sulfone dyes). Dye Activator is the recommended pure alkali powder for use with all reactive dyes on cotton and cellulose fibers. Also used to scour fabric along with Synthrapol. / Щёлочь (Alkali). винилсульфоновый краситель (vinyl sulfone dye).

DYE BATH = КРАСИЛЬНАЯ БАНЯ (или КРАСИЛЬНАЯ ВАННА) – Dye Bath:- the solution (usually water) containing the dyes, dyeing assistants and any other ingredients necessary for dyeing.

DYE BOX or BECK (WINCH) = КРАСИЛЬНЫЙ ЯЩИК или ЧАН (БАРКА) – Dye Box or Beck (Winch) is a dyeing machine in which fabric is processed in strand or 'rope' form and which consists essentially of a large, open vat through which the cloth passes repeatedly while traveling over a large reel mounted above the vat. Dye boxes may also be of the totally enclosed type.

DYED IN THE WOOL = ШЕРСТЬЮ КРАШЕНЫЙ (ТОВАР) – Dyed In The Wool:- fabrics or yarns where the fibers were dyed prior to processing.

DYED TO MATCH = ОКРАШЕННОЕ ДЛЯ ПОДБОРА – Dyed To Match (DTM):- for example, on a spec sheet it may indicate that the buttons are DTM buttons. This means the buttons are to be dyed to match the ground color of the garment (or dyed to match another color of the garment as specified).

DYE FLECK = КРАСИЛЬНАЯ КРАПИНКА – Dye Fleck is:- (1) an imperfection in fabric caused by residual undissolved dye. (2) A defect caused by small sections of undrawn thermoplastic yarn that dye deeper that the drawn yarn.

DYE INDEX = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО КРАСИТЕЛЯМ – Dye Index is an expression commonly used in the rayon industry to rate relative dyestuff absorption or dyeing rate of rayon yarns. For example, a fiber or yarn which dyes more rapidly or absorbs more dyestuff than another yarn in the same dye bath is said to have a higher 'dye index'.

DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ – Dyeing is a method for coloring a textile material in which a dye is applied to the substrate in a uniform manner to obtain an even shade with a performance and fastness appropriate to its final use. A dyestuff is a molecule which contains a chromophoric group (conjugated system) capable of interacting with light, thus giving the impression of color. Textile dyeing involves the use of a number of different chemicals and auxiliaries to assist the dyeing process. Some of them are process-specific, while others are also used in other operations. Some auxiliaries (e.g., dispersing agents) are already contained in the dyestuff formulation, but more commonly auxiliary agents are added at a later stage to the dye liquor. Since auxiliaries in general do not remain on the substrate after

dyeing, they are ultimately found in the emissions. Various dyeing techniques exist:- (i) mass dyeing/gel dyeing, in which a dye is incorporated in the synthetic fiber during its production (this technique is the most commonly applied process for PP fibers and is of interest also for PAC, but will not be described in this document); (ii) pigment dyeing, in which an insoluble pigment, without affinity for the fiber, is deposited onto the textile substrate and then fixed with a binder; and (iii) dyeing processes which involve the diffusion of a dissolved or at least partially dissolved dye into the fiber. This last group of processes is the one that will be discussed in more detail in the following sections. From a molecular point of view, four different steps are involved:- (1) first, the dye, previously dissolved or dispersed in the dye liquor, diffuses from the liquor to the substrate; (2) the second step consists in the accumulation of the dye on the surface of the textile material. This process is controlled by the affinity (substantivity) of the colorant for the fiber; (3) the dye diffuses/migrates into the interior of the fiber until this is uniformly dyed. This step is much slower than the transport of the dissolved dye within the dye bath. The penetration of the dye into the fiber requires that the fiber itself is accessible. In the case of hydrophilic fibers the dye penetrates through the available micro-pores, while in hydrophobic fibers, whose molecular structure does not allow a continuous water phase, cavities need to be developed in order to make the penetration of the dye possible. In general, access to the fiber is enhanced by temperature. Hydrophobic fibers can only be penetrated by the dye above the glass transition temperature, which sometimes lies above 100 °C. During the diffusion into the micro-pores an electrostatic barrier, which develops on the surface of the fiber, still has to be overcome. In some cases large amounts of salt have to be added to the dyeing bath in order to reduce the electrostatic forces on the surface of the fiber and promote an even penetration of the dye; (4) the dye must be anchored (fixation) to suitable places within the substrate. Different mechanisms of fixation are known, ranging from chemical reaction of the dye with the fiber to form a covalent bond (reactive dyes) to formation of Van der Waals and other short range forces between the fiber and the dye (direct dyes). An important role is also played by hydrogen bonding responsible for long-, medium-, short-distance interactions between fiber and dyestuff, dyestuff to dyestuff, water to fiber and water to soluble substances present in the liquor, such as surfactants. Textiles can be colored at any of several stages of the manufacturing process so that the following coloring processes are possible:- (i) flock or stock dyeing; (ii) top dyeing:- fibers are shaped in lightly twisted roving before dyeing; (iii) tow dyeing:- it consists in dyeing the mono-filament material (called Tow) produced during the manufacture of synthetic fibers; (iv) yarn dyeing; (v) piece (e.g., woven, knitted and tufted cloths) dyeing; and (vi) ready-made goods (finished garments, carpet rugs, bathroom-sets, etc). Dyeing can be carried out in batch or in continuous/semi-continuous mode. The choice between the two processes depends on the type of make-up, the chosen class of dye, the equipment available and the cost involved. Both continuous and discontinuous dyeing involve the following steps:- (i) preparation of the dye; (ii) dyeing; (iii) fixation; and (iv) washing and drying. Dyeing of the yarn into solid colors before weaving or knitting. Dyeing is a method which imparts beauty to the textile by applying various colors and their shades on to a fabric. Dyeing can be done at any stage of the manufacturing of textile- fiber, yarn, fabric or a finished textile product including garments and apparels. The property of color fastness depends upon two factors- selection of proper dye according to the textile material to be dyed and selection of the method for dyeing the fiber, yarn or fabric. Dyeing Methods:- color is applied to fabric by different methods and at different stages of the textile manufacturing process. (i) Beck Dyeing; (ii) Garment Dyeing; (iii) Jet Dyeing; (iv) Jig Dyeing; (v) Package Dyeing; (vi) Pad Dyeing:- a form of dyeing whereby a dye solution is applied by means of a pad or mangle; (vii) Piece Dyeing; (viii) Pressure Dyeing:- the dyeing by means of forced circulation of dye through packages of fiber, yarn, or fabric under pressure; (ix) Skein (Hank) Dyeing:- the dyeing of yarn, fiber, or fabric in the form of skeins, or hanks; (x) Solution Pigmenting or Dope Dyeing; (xi) Space Dyeing; (xi) Stock Dyeing; (xiii) Top Dyeing; (xiv) Warp-Beam Dyeing; and (xv) Yarn Dyeing- the dyeing of yarn before the fabric is woven or knit. Dyeing is the process of applying a comparatively permanent color to fiber, yarn or fabric by immersing in a bath of dye. Dyeing is a process of coloring fibers, yarns, or fabrics with either natural or synthetic dyes. Some of the major dyeing processes are described below:- batik, chain dyeing, cross dyeing, high-temperature dyeing, ingrain, jet dyeing, mass-colored, muff dyeing, package dyeing, pad dyeing, piece dyeing, pressure dyeing, printing, reserve dyeing, short-liquor dyeing, skein dyeing, solution dyeing, solvent dyeing, space dyeing, spun-dyed, stock dyeing, thermal fixation, union dyeing, and yarn dyeing. Dyeing of the fabric into solid colors after weaving or knitting. / непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing). Крашение – придание текстилю, коже, бумаге, пластмассам и другим материалам окраски, обладающей достаточной для практических целей устойчивостью к действию света, водным и мыльным обработкам, трению и тому подобному. В отличие от крашения, нанесение на специально подготовленную поверхность слоя жидкого лакокрасочного материала, образующего после высыхания сплошную твёрдую плёнку, называют окраской. Крашение известно с глубокой древности, особенно широкое распространение получило в связи с развитием крупного мануфактурного производства. Большое значение для развития крашения имел синтез (во 2-й половине XIX века) органических красителей, почти полностью вытеснивших дорогостоящие и менее прочные природные. Методы крашения определяются свойствами красителей и окрашиваемого материала. Для крашения бумаги (подцветки бумажной массы и крашения готовой бумаги) применяют минеральные пигменты (ультрамарин, охра и другие) и красители (основные, кислотные, прямые, сернистые, кубовые). О способах крашения этими красителями смотрите ниже. Для крашения готовой бумаги её погружают в раствор красителя (чаще кислотного) или наносят на её поверхность тонкий слой минеральных веществ (бланфикса и других) с клеящими и красящими веществами. Глубинное крашение кожи (краснодублёной, хромовой, лайки, замши) осуществляют протравными, кислотными, основными, прямыми красителями и специальными красителями для кожи. Для покрывного крашения кожи пользуются главным образом пигментами в сочетании со связующими и плёнкообразователями (казеином, нитроцеллюлозой и другими). Для крашения меха применяют окислительные, кубовые, кислотные, протравные красители и специальные красители для меха. Методы крашения пластмасс определяются технологией получения и свойствами этих материалов. Для крашения полимеризационных термопластов красители вводят в мономер до полимеризации или же в готовый полимер перед литьём и прессованием. Для получения прозрачных окрашенных продуктов применяют термостойкие жирорастворимые и основные красители. Окрашивание происходит в результате растворения этих красителей в массе полимера. Непрозрачные окрашенные продукты получаются при использовании красителей с наполнителями или нерастворимых в пластмассе пигментов. Для окрашивания конденсационных термореактивных пластмасс (фенопластов, аминопластов) красители с наполнителями и пигменты вводят при изготовлении пресс-порошков. Для крашения волокнистых материалов готовят так называемую красильную ванну, в состав которой входят краситель, вспомогательные вещества и вода. Процесс крашения заключается в самопроизвольном переходе красителя из красильной ванны в волокно до установления равновесия. Скорость достижения равновесия, а значит, и скорость крашения в целом определяются коэффициентом диффузии красителя в волокне. Этот коэффициент в тысячи и сотни тысяч раз меньше, чем коэффициент диффузии в водной среде. Увеличить скорость диффузии красителей в волокне, а следовательно, и скорость крашения можно тремя путями:- повышением температуры, введением в красильную ванну некоторых типов гидрофильных органических растворителей, созданием условий, способствующих набуханию волокна. Все эти направления широко используются для интенсификации крашения. Волокна и изделия из них красят в аппаратах периодического и непрерывного действия. Наибольшее распространение получили последние, так как они обеспечивают высокую производительность труда и оборудования. Крашение называют гладким, если материал красят сплошь в один цвет, и узорчатым или печатным, если он окрашен в несколько цветов. (1) Крашение Прямыми Красителями:- прямые красители хорошо растворимы в воде, причём в растворах наряду с анионами красящих веществ присутствуют и их агрегаты большей

или меньшей величины. К красителям этого типа относятся азокрасители. Их используют главным образом для крашения целлюлозных волокон, а также шёлка, шерсти и полиамидных волокон. Красящее вещество на волокне удерживается ван-дер-ваальсовыми силами и, по-видимому, благодаря образованию водородных связей. В зависимости от желаемой интенсивности окраски расход красителей составляет 1–4% от массы волокна. В красильную ванну вводят до 20% (от массы материала) поваренной соли или сульфата натрия для увеличения выбираемости красителя из ванны и повышения интенсивности окраски. Оптимальная температура в случае применения периодического крашения 70–90 °С. По непрерывному способу крашения окрашиваемый материал пропитывают при температуре 90–95 °С раствором красителя с концентрацией 1–20 г/л, запаривают в запарной камере при 102 °С в течение 60–90 секунд (для интенсификации проникновения красителя в волокно) и промывают. Для лучшего прокрашивания волокон и повышения равномерности окраски в красильную ванну необходимо добавлять органические растворители типа этаноламинов, так называемые выравниватели (10 г/л). Окраска прямыми красителями не обладает достаточно высокой прочностью, поэтому её упрочняют с помощью специальных препаратов. (2) Крашение Активными (Реактивными) Красителями:- активные красители используют для крашения целлюлозных, белковых и полиамидных волокон. Крашение состоит из двух стадий:- пропитки волокнистого материала раствором красителя и фиксации его в щелочной среде. На этой последней стадии краситель реагирует с волокном и образует с ним новое окрашенное соединение, например:- часть красителя (до 30%) взаимодействует с водой. Гидролизованный водой краситель необходимо полностью удалить из волокна при промывке, иначе резко снизятся показатели прочности окраски к мокрым обработкам. Крашение активными красителями проводят периодическим, полунепрерывным и непрерывным способами. Наиболее распространён однованный плюсовочно-запарной способ, при котором после пропитки окрашиваемого материала раствором красителя в присутствии бикарбоната натрия проводят (с промежуточной сушкой или без неё) запаривание волокна при температуре 100–103 °С, после чего окрашенное волокно промывают и высушивают. (3) Крашение Кубовыми и Сернистыми Красителями:- (i) кубовые красители нерастворимы в воде и поэтому для крашения их предварительно восстанавливают в щелочной среде гидросульфитом натрия, в результате чего получаются растворимые натриевые соли лейкосоединений, поглощаемые целлюлозными волокнами из водных растворов. Окислением кислородом воздуха или другими окислителями лейкосоединения переводят в исходные нерастворимые красители, которые прочно удерживаются в порах волокна. К кубовым красителям относятся полициклические красители и индигоидные красители. В зависимости от типа применяемого красителя крашение ведут при температурах от 30 до 80 °С. (ii) Аналогичным образом применяют нерастворимые сернистые красители. Отличие состоит в том, что в качестве восстановителя используют не гидросульфит, а сульфид натрия. Красящая способность сернистых красителей невелика, поэтому при крашении в тёмные цвета берут до 20% красителя от массы волокна. Крашение ведут при температуре, близкой к 100 °С. Существуют и растворимые в воде препараты сернистых красителей. При их использовании текстильный материал пропитывают водным раствором красителя, высушивают горячим воздухом и обрабатывают в растворе, содержащем сульфид натрия и едкий натр. В этом растворе при 80–90 °С в течение 30 секунд происходит проявление красителя, то есть переход его в исходную нерастворимую в воде форму. Помимо восстановительного способа крашения кубовыми красителями, широко применяется так называемый суспензионный метод. В этом случае волокнистый материал пропитывают высокодисперсной суспензией кубового красителя, высушивают, а затем обрабатывают щелочным гидросульфитным раствором. Нерастворимый краситель непосредственно на волокне переходит в растворимую натриевую соль лейкосоединения, которая сорбируется волокном и диффундирует внутрь его при последующем запаривании. Окисление лейкосоединения в исходный краситель и фиксация его на волокне происходят при обработке растворами окислителей, например, $K_2Cr_2O_7$ или H_2O_2, после чего материал тщательно промывают. Особую группу кубовых красителей составляют растворимые в воде препараты – кубозоли. Их водными растворами пропитывают волокнистые материалы и затем различными способами (нитритным, бихроматным, запарным и так далее) в кислой среде проводят гидролиз и окисление кубозолей. В результате на волокне фиксируется первоначальный кубовый краситель, из которого был получен соответствующий кубозоль. (4) Крашение Нерастворимыми Азокрасителями, образующимися в волокне (холодное крашение). В ходе такого крашения красители синтезируются непосредственно на волокне в результате сочетания азосоставляющих (азотолов) с диазония солями. При крашении волокно пропитывают щелочным раствором азотола, высушивают и обрабатывают на холоде при pH 7–9 водным раствором соли диазония. На волокне происходит реакция азосочетания, и оно окрашивается. Таким образом окрашивают целлюлозные волокна, но при известной модификации метода нерастворимые азокрасители можно синтезировать и в полиамидных, полиэфирных и полиакрилонитрильных волокнах. Кроме нерастворимых азокрасителей, на волокне можно синтезировать и другие пигменты, в частности чёрный анилин, являющийся наиболее распространённым окислительным красителем. Его получают путём окислительной конденсации анилина в среде минеральной кислоты. В качестве окислителя применяют хлорат натрия и бихромат натрия или калия; катализаторами окислительного процесса являются медный купорос, железисто- и железосинеродистый калий и другие. Для крашения волокон используют и готовые органические пигменты, для их фиксирования – различные синтетические связующие вещества, например предконденсаты мочевино- и меламиноформальдегидных смол. (5) Крашение Катионными Красителями:- катионные красители – обычно моноазокрасители и полиметиновые красители. Окрашивают полиакрилонитрильные волокна в яркие насыщенные цвета, окраски обладают довольно высокой прочностью. Краситель фиксируется на волокне межмолекулярными силами и благодаря образованию ионных связей:- , где A– – анион, например CH_3SO_4–. Крашение производят в уксуснокислой среде в присутствии глауберовой соли и выравнивающих веществ; температура ванны 95–100 °С, продолжительность крашения 60–90 мин. Расход красителя 2–5%, уксусной кислоты 1–5%, глауберовой соли 5–15% и выравнивателя 2–6% от массы окрашиваемого материала. Существуют и непрерывно-поточные методы крашения полиакрилонитрильных волокон катионными красителями. В этом случае для ускорения проникновения красителя в волокно используют резорцин, этиленкарбонат и другие вещества. Волокнистую массу пропитывают раствором красителя (5–10 г/л), содержащим названные ускорители (10–50 г/л), запаривают при 103 °С в течение 60–90 секунд и тщательно промывают. (6) Крашение Кислотными и Протравными Красителями:- кислотные красители растворимы в воде благодаря наличию групп SO_3M (реже COOM, где M – Na, K или NH_4), SO_2NH_2, SO_2CH_3 и других, к ним относятся антрахиноновые красители и азокрасители. Применяются в основном для крашения белковых и полиамидных волокон, а также кожи, меха, бумаги, древесины и других материалов. В процессе крашения краситель взаимодействует с волокном по схеме:- . В закреплении красителя на волокне участвуют также ван-дер-ваальсовы силы. Крашение осуществляют при pH 3–5 в присутствии глауберовой соли и выравнивателя, температура крашения 85–90 °С, длительность 45–60 мин. Так же красят белковые и полиамидные волокна протравными красителями, окрашивающими волокно и закрепляющимися на нём при последующей обработке некоторыми химическими веществами, называемые протравами. Важнейшие протравные красители – хромовые, которые после пропитки волокна обрабатывают раствором бихромата натрия, причём хром восстанавливается из шести- в трёхвалентное состояние с образованием на волокне нерастворимых комплексных соединений красителей:- (рисунок). Такие комплексы могут удерживаться на волокне и ван-дер-ваальсовыми силами. Хромовые красители дают окраску большой прочности к действию света и мокрых обработок. В зависимости от строения красителей крашение проводят в кислой или нейтральной среде с добавкой выравнивателей.

Наибольшее применение в качестве хромовых получили азо- и антрахиноновые красители. (7) Крашение Дисперсными Красителями:- по химическому строению дисперсные красители относятся к азокрасителям или антрахиноновым красителям. Обычно их применяют для крашения полиамидных, полиэфирных, полиакрилонитрильных и ацетатных волокон. Молекулы дисперсных красителей имеют малые размеры и легко проникают в плотные синтетические волокна. Кроме того, у них отсутствуют анионные группы, препятствующие взаимодействию красителя с волокном, имеющим в воде отрицательный заряд. Дисперсные красители плохо растворимы в горячей воде, поэтому их измельчают (диспергируют) до размера частиц меньше 2 мкм. Полиамидные и диацетатные волокна окрашивают в ванне, содержащей диспергатор. Крашение начинают при температуре 40–50 °C и затем ведут в течение 1 часа при 80 °C. Полиэфирные и полиакрилонитрильные волокна, отличающиеся повышенной плотностью, в этих условиях практически совсем не окрашиваются. Поэтому для крашения таких волокон необходимо повысить температуру до 130–140 °C или применить переносчики – вещества, разрыхляющие структуру полимера. В качестве переносчиков применяют о-оксидифенил, моно- и дихлорбензолы, бензойную и салициловую кислоты, бетанафтол, крезолы и так далее. Их оптимальная концентрация в красильной ванне 3–8 г/л. Очень эффективными для полиэфирных волокон являются непрерывно-поточные методы крашения – термозольный и вапокол-процессы. По обоим этим способам волокно сначала пропитывают слегка загущенной высокодисперсной суспензией красителя и затем после сушки прогревают в течение 60–90 секунд при температуре 200–210 °C (термозольный процесс) или подвергают воздействию паров трихлорэтилена (вапокол-процесс). После таких обработок волокно промывают и высушивают.

DYEING ABRASION = ИСТИРАНИЕ ОКРАШИВАНИЯ – Dyeing Abrasion:- white shining due to mechanical friction on the fabric, it known as Dyeing Abrasion. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

DYEING AUXILLARIES = КРАСЯЩИЕ ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА (или ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА КРАШЕНИЯ) – Dyeing Auxillaries are the various substances that can be added to the dyebath to aid dyeing. They may necessary to transfer the dye from the bath to the fiber or they may provide improvements in leveling, penetration, etc. Also call Dyeing Assistants.

DYEING CREASES = ЗАЛОМЫ КРАШЕНИЯ – Dyeing Creases:- colored creases on the fabric. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения. Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску.

DYEING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС КРАШЕНИЯ – Dyeing Process:- dyeing is the process of imparting colors to a textile material through a dye (color). Dyes are obtained from flowers, nuts, berries and other forms of vegetables and plants as well as from animal and mineral sources. These are known as Natural Dyes. The other class of dyes is known as Synthetic Dyes. These are based on a particular type of chemical composition. Some of these dyes are:- Acid (Anionic) dyes, Basic (Cationic) dyes, Neutral-Premetalized dyes, sulfur dyes, vat dyes, reactive dyes, pigment dyes etc. Dyeing Methods:- color is applied to fabric by different methods of dyeing for different types of fiber and at different stages of the textile production process. These methods include:- Direct dyeing; Stock dyeing; Top dyeing; Yarn dyeing; Piece dyeing; Solution pigmenting or dope dyeing; Garment dyeing etc. Of these Direct dyeing and Yarn Dyeing methods are the most popular ones. Direct Dyeing:- when a dye is applied directly to the fabric without the aid of an affixing agent, it is called Direct Dyeing. In this method the dyestuff is either fermented (for natural dye) or chemically reduced (for synthetic vat and sulfur dyes) before being applied. The direct dyes, which are largely used for dyeing cotton, are water soluble and can be applied directly to the fiber from an aqueous solution. Most other classes of synthetic dye, other than vat and sulfur dyes, are also applied in this way. Yarn Dyeing:- when dyeing is done after the fiber has been spun into yarn, it is called Yarn Dyeing. There are many forms of yarn dyeing:- Skein (Hank) Dyeing, Package Dyeing, Warp-beam Dyeing,and Space Dyeing. Skein (Hank) Dyeing:- the yarns are loosely arranged in skeins or hanks. These are then hung over a rung and immersed in a dyebath in a large container. In this method, the color penetration is the best and the yarns retain a softer, loftier feel. Package Dyeing:- the yarns are wound on spools, cones or similar units and these packages of yarn are stacked on perforated rods in a rack and then immersed in a tank. In the tank, the dye is forced outward from the rods under pressure through the spools and then back to the packages towards the center to penetrate the entire yarn as thoroughly as possible. Warp-Beam Dyeing:- it is similar to package dyeing but more economical. Here, yarn is wound on to a perforated warp beam, immersed in a tank and dyed under pressure. Space Dyeing:- in this method, the yarn is dyed at intervals along its length. For these two procedures – knit-deknit method and OPI Space-Dye Applicator – are adopted. In the first method, the yarn is knitted on either a circular or flat-bed knitting machine and the knitted cloth is then dyed and subsequently it is deknitted. Since the dye does not readily penetrate the areas of the yarn where it crosses itself, alternated dyed and undyed spaces appear. The OPI Space-Dye Applicator technique produces multi colored space-dyed yarns. (OPI (probably) = Operation Process Improvement or Optimise Process Improvement) The yarns are dyed intermittently as they run at high speeds of upto 1 000 yards (900 m) per minute through spaced dyebaths with continuous subjection to shock waves produced by compressed air assuming supersonic velocities.

DYE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ КРАСИТЕЛЯ – Dye Mark:- dye spot. Knitted fabric defect. Dye Mark; dye spot; dye stain:- in a piecedyed fabric, a discrete area of different color. Note:- this defect is often caused by contamination with concentrated dyestuff or dyeing assistants. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект. Цветная Отметина; Пятно Красителя; Окрашивание (dye mark; dye spot; dye stain):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; тёмное пятно по сравнению с основным фоном полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате загрязнения красителя или вспомогательного средства для крашения.

DYE MIGRATION = МИГРАЦИЯ КРАСИТЕЛЯ (или КРАСИЛЬНАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ, или МИГРАЦИЯ ОКРАСКИ) – Dye Migration happens only on 100% polyester fabric. You can help prevent dye migration by putting blank garments through a hot dryer prior to printing them. Low-bleed plastisol will always stop dye migration. Dye Migration is also known as Bleeding or Dye Sublimation. This is a process that occurs mostly between standard plastisol inks and synthetic fibers like polyester. It is most notable with white inks on shirt colors like red, navy, maroon and even dark greens. It may appear immediately when the shirts exit the oven, when they are left to sit overnight and even two weeks later. There are two common causes of dye migration. The real cause of dye migration is simply the fact that the dyes in the polyester fabric sublimates or turns gaseous when heated to about 330 degrees Fahrenheit during the curing of the plastisol ink. Then the dye, in gaseous form, seeps into the ink layer thus tinting it the color of the shirt. This is inherent in the dyeing process of polyester and is unavoidable but not impossible to deal with. When screen printing polyester or polyester blend garments precautions must be taken to prevent this bleeding from happening. This is what we will call the ‘first’ cause; over curing. Over heating your printed polyester garments during curing is inadvisable. It is important to monitor the oven temperature to ensure consistent results. This includes flash curing. Be careful not to overheat the shirt when flash curing on press. Cure all of your polyester garments under 320 degrees Fahrenheit. It is also possible to use a catalyst like Nylobond to reduce curing temperatures of plastisol inks. Lower curing temperatures are the best defense against color bleed. Thicker layers of ink will inhibit dye migration but it will also require longer heating times and temperatures. It is best to use an ink specifically designed to be low bleed or one that is made for polyester materials. White ink is the absolute worst for bleeding problems. But don’t be surprised to see other inks discolor after being printed on navy or black. You could also use an under base to prevent bleeding and some ink manufacturers offer under base inks specifically for this application. The ‘second’ cause is basically the same problem prompted by different factors. The simple fact of the matter is that

sometimes the dyeing process for the polyester garments, which is a sublimated one, is of substandard quality and the dye will tend to migrate easily from the fabric into the ink layer. This is a problem that can only be addressed at the factory where the fabric is being dyed. Good luck. Using higher quality products may help to avoid this factor. Another part of the second cause is re-dyed shirts. This is also something that starts at the factory. Let's say Fruit of the Loom makes more yellow shirts one spring season for some reason and then they experience larger orders for shirts like black or navy and even maroon. Can you guess what they do? That's right, a re-dye job. Any re-dyed garments will have a tendency for the dyes to bleed into the ink layer. This goes for 100% cotton shirts as well as polyester or polyester blends. Printing white ink on a 100% cotton tee shirt that has been re-dyed may also result in color bleeding into the ink layer. Using a good quality, low bleed, high opacity white ink for all of your darker colored 100% cotton shirts is recommended. It is important to ensure the quality of your polyester garments before printing them. And there is a simple way of doing that in addition to buying a well known name brand garment. Take a clean piece of white cotton tee shirt fabric and tightly wrap it around your index finger. Then rub an area of the polyester fabric a few times with your finger. If there is a very slight color transfer, it should be alright. If there is a very significant color transfer, then I would be very cautious about printing those shirts. This test may also be repeated with the cotton fabric damp if you are unable to get readable results dry. Finally, there are high quality garments like Under Armour® that just have a bad problem with standard plastisol inks and bleeding. They also tend to crack or flake with standard plastisol inks as well. If you are approached with an Under Armour® print job, be wary and contact your ink manufacturer for the correct ink to use. It is always a good idea to consult your ink supplier to ensure proper ink usages in your print shop. See also Migration, 1. / Bleeding = Налёжки – порок ткани. пластизоль (plastisol). Андэр Амэ® (Under Armour®).

DYE RANGE = КРАСИЛЬНЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН – Dye Range is a broad term referring to the collection of dye and chemical baths, drying equipment, etc, in a continuous-dyeing line.

DYES = КРАСИТЕЛИ – Dyes are substances that add color to textiles. They are incorporated into the fiber by chemical reaction, absorption, or dispersion. Dyes differ in their resistance to sunlight, perspiration, washing, gas, alkalies, and other agents; their affinity for different fibers; their reaction to cleaning agents and methods; and their solubility and method of application. Various classes and types are listed below:- acid dyes, aniline dyes, anthraquinone dyes, azo dyes, azoic dyes, basic dyes, cationic dyes, developed dyes, direct dyes, disperse dyes, fiber-reactive dyes, gel dyeing, macromolecular dyes, metallized dyes, naphthol dyes, premetallized dyes, sulfur dyes, and vat dyes. See also Colour Index (CI). There are many application classes of dyes, including acid dyes, disperse dyes, reactive dyes, and natural dyes. Dyes may be generally divided into natural and synthetic types. Natural, or vegetative, dyes are obtained from berries, flowers, roots, bark and more. Synthetic dyes are chemical compounds. Dye, a substance, usually colored, which is used to impart color to other materials such as textiles, paper, and plastics. This color must be reasonably permanent (fast) to removal by rubbing, the action of water, soap, solvents, and other detergent agencies; and to chemical or physical alteration through the action of light, heat, gas fumes, or the action of chemicals to which it may normally be subjected. Dyes are usually applied for these purposes by processes of dyeing. Formerly obtained from various natural sources, dyes are now almost entirely produced by chemical synthesis. Dyeing consists essentially in dissolving a dye, or some chemical modification of a dye or chemicals that can form dyes by interaction, in water or other solvents, and treating the substance to be colored with the solutions. In general, the molecules of the dye are held between the molecules of the material being dyed by physical or by chemical forces, and this is the distinction between dyeing and other forms of coloration. Dyeing (technical) is the uniform coloration of textiles by dyes; printing (textile) is local coloration by essentially the same processes as dyeing, to form single- or multi-colored prints. Dyeing has been practised for many centuries, as evidenced by the discovery of dyed mummy cloths, etc. Until the middle of the XIX century only a few, natural dyes were available, the majority of which required a mordant for their application. The dyeing process was often laborious and the range of colors limited. Following the discovery of the first successful synthetic dye (mauve) by the English chemist William Henry Perkin in 1856, a very large number of easily applied, synthetic dyes of many chemical types, covering a much wider color range and often of improved fastness, have been introduced. The production and use of natural dyes has fallen considerably and now represents only a fraction of the total output. Dyes and dye-forming products are selective in their relations to different kinds of fibers, a given dye being absorbed from solution by some and not by others. When the dye is absorbed it is said to have an 'affinity' or to be 'substantive' to the fiber. Classification of Dyes:- dyes may be classified either according to the method by which they are applied or according to their chemical constitution. The first method of classification also takes into account the different types of textile fibers. These comprise cellulosic (cotton, flax, viscose, and rayon), cellulose derivatives (cellulose acetate), protein (wool, silk, casein, and groundnut protein), and purely synthetic fibers (nylons, Terylene, and acrylic polymers). For each class of fibers, only a limited range of dyes may be successfully applied. Dyeing Processes:- the method of dyeing depends on the material being treated and on the dye used. To meet modern industrial demands, a speedy process, known as Vat Dyeing, has been developed. The chemicals used are called Vat Dyes. The vat dyes are usually applied to a fiber or fabric when it is dry. The fiber or fabric is then put in a reducing solution, which activates the coloring matter of the dye. The dyeing process is continuous and is almost completely mechanized. Dyes that produce a fully developed color by themselves are called Direct Dyes. Other dyes require the addition of chemicals to produce the proper color. When a dye cannot attach itself strongly to a fiber or other substance, a chemical, called a Fixative, must be used. Fixatives are also used to hasten the speed at which a dye is made to adhere. Dyes may be added to synthetic fibers while the synthetic is still in liquid form. / Найлан (Nylon). Щёлочь (Alkali). Сродство (Affinity). ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). протирание или притирка (rubbing). Английский химик Вильэм Хэнри Пёкин (William Henry Perkin) в 1856. Красители – органические соединения, применяемые для крашения текстильных материалов, кожи, меха, бумаги, пластмасс и другого. Известные с древности природные красители получали главным образом из растений. К началу XX века природные красители почти полностью вытеснены синтетическими. Красители классифицируют как по химическому строению (азокрасители, индигоидные, нитрозокрасители, хинониминовые и другие), так и по областям и методам применения (дисперсные, прямые, кубовые, красители для меха и другие).

DYE SITES = КРАСИЛЬНЫЕ УЧАСТКИ – Dye Sites are the functional groups within a fiber that provide sites for chemical bonding with the dye molecule. Dye sites may be either in the polymer chain or in chemical additives included in the fiber.

DYE SPOT = КРАСИЛЬНОЕ ПЯТНО (или ПЯТНО ОТ КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Dye Spot or Dye Mark:- in a piece-dyed fabric, a discrete area of different color. This defect is often caused by contamination with concentrated dyestuff or dyeing assistants. See also Dyestain. Fabrics defect.

DYESTAIN = РАЗВОД КРАСИТЕЛЯ (или ПОТЁК КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Dyestain is an area of unintended discoloration due to uneven absorption of a colorant. Fabrics defect. Dye Stain:- an area of discoloration due to un-even absorption of colorant.

DYE STREAK = ЧЕРТА ОТ КРАСИТЕЛЯ (или ЗАТАСК ОТ КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Dye Streak is an unintended irregular stripe in a fabric due to uneven absorption of a colorant. Fabrics defect. Dye Streak in printing results from a damaged doctor blade or a blade not cleaned properly. Usually a long streak until the operator notices the problem. / Затаск – порок печатного товара в виде

параллельных цветных полос. Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

DYESTUFF = КРАСЯЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Dyestuff is a substance that can be used as a dye or from which a dye can be obtained. Dyestuff is one of the most important group of substances used in the clothing industry. Dyestuff is any soluble pigment used for dyeing the hair, fabric etc. See also Dyes.

DYE TRANSFER INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР ПЕРЕНОСА КРАСИТЕЛЯ (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ ПЕРЕНОСА КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Dye Transfer Inhibitors (DTIs):- Poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone) and Poly(vinylpyridine N-oxide). Shorthand notations:- (i) Dye transfer inhibitor = DTI; (ii) Poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone) = PVP; and (iii) Poly(vinylpyridine N-oxide) = PVP-NO<. A DTI is pretty much what the name suggests:- a substance that prevents the transfer of dyes from one garment to another in the wash. Today's multicolored (often brightly colored) fabric loads put high demands on the laundry detergent. It would not be practical to do laundry in batches of similar colors. We are willing to separate out our whites and our 'hot' loads, but as for the colors we want to put them all together! In the wash, dye molecules leach out of the garments – this is also called Bleeding – and the extent to which this happens depends on newness of the garment, type of fabric, type of dye and wash conditions. The surfactants in the wash often contribute to this 'bleeding' phenomenon. If such free dye molecules were to redeposit themselves randomly on other garments, pretty soon our brights would no longer be so bright. Bleach cannot offer a solution in this case, because it would attack the dye molecules in solution as well as the dye molecules on the fabric, causing 'bleach stains'. This is where DTIs come in:- they act as dye scavengers! How do DTIs work and how are they used? DTIs bind irreversibly to free dye molecules in the wash water and form water-soluble macromolecules. This way, the dyes are prevented from redepositing onto garments and are removed with the spent wash water. DTIs may be added up to 0.5% (w/w) to powder specialty detergents for delicate and colored fabrics. Such products are usually marketed as 'color care' detergents; typically these do not contain bleach nor optical brighteners (fluorescent whitening agents or FWAs); they were first introduced on European markets in 1991. Not all DTIs work for all dyes. Certain combinations work better than others, depending on the chemical structures of the dye and the DTI. The most commonly used DTIs in laundry detergents are PVP and PVP-NO. / осаждение (redeposition). Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

DYNAMIC ADHESION = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ АДГЕЗИЯ – Dynamic Adhesion is the ability of a cord-to-rubber bond to resist degradation resulting from flexure.

DYNAMIC MODEL = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ (или ДИНАМИЧНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ) – Dynamic Model is a collection of regression models that together represent an entire dynamic system.

DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ ПАМЯТЬ С ПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫМ ДОСТУПОМ – Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) is a type of memory component. 'Dynamic' means the device's memory cells must be recharged periodically. Information stored in the memory cells is accessed randomly. Memory is a key component of most electronic products.

DYNAMIC SEAL = ДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Dynamic Seal is a seal that moves due to axial or radial movement of the unit. See also Seal.

DYNAMIC SYSTEM = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ДИНАМИЧНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Dynamic System is a part of the real world that can be quantified with state and rate variables and parameters. The environment affects the system through rate variables. System behavior is the dynamic pattern of all state variables of a system. / Под Динамической Системой понимается механическая система с конечным числом степеней свободы. Например, система конечного числа материальных точек, движущаяся по законам классической механики; обычно закон движения таких систем описывается системами обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений.

DYNAMIC VISCOSITY = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ – Dynamic Viscosity or Absolute Viscosity – coefficient of absolute viscosity – is a measure of internal resistance. Dynamic (absolute) viscosity is the tangential force per unit area required to move one horizontal plane with respect to an other plane – at an unit velocity – when maintaining an unit distance apart in the fluid. Dynamic viscosity is known by the Greek symbol η (Eta). It is sometimes also referred to as Shear Viscosity. Dynamic viscosity is obtained by reformulating Newton's Law. The SI unit is Pascal-second (Pa·s) or milliPascal-second (mPa·s):- (i) 1 Pa·s = 1 000 mPa·s; and (ii) the SI unit is named after Blaise Pascal. Other commonly used units are Poise (P) or centiPoise (cP):- (i) 1 P = 100 cP; and (ii) this unit is named after Jean Poiseuille. Relation between units:- 1 cP = 1 mPa·s. Dynamic viscosity is rather used in life science and research applications. See also Viscosity. / Сдвиговая Вязкость (Shear Viscosity). Динамическая Вязкость, то же, что и Вязкость. Смотрите также Вязкость (Viscosity). Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Пауз (П), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ.

DYNAPOINT PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ДАЙНЭПОИНТЧ – Dynapoint Process is a continuous computer-controlled process for manufacturing tufted carpets with intricate patterns from undyed yarn. The carpet is dyed as it is tufted and the colors and pattern are clearly visible through the primary backing of the carpet.

DZ = ALGERIA

DZD = ALGERIAN DINAR

- E -

E = И. – E is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that an issue has not met the reporting date for the company's SEC (short for the US Securities and Exchange Commission) regulatory filing requirements. / И. (E) – пятая буква фондового индекса НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что выпуск .

E = DECLARED OR PAID IN THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS

E = ECHO

E = EXA = 10^{18}

E&O = ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

E & OE = ERRORS AND OMISSIONS EXCEPTED

E&P = EARNINGS AND PROFIT

E&P = EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

E4/E6 = E4/E6 – E4/E6 Ratio of light absorption at wavelengths 465/665 nm.

E15 = 15 MEMBER STATES THAT JOINED THE EUROPEAN UNION BEFORE 2004

E28 = 28 MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

E85 = BLENDS OF BIOFUEL IN TRANSPORT FUEL THAT REPRESENT 85% OF THE FUEL VOLUME

EA = ENROLLED AGENT

EA = ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

EAC = EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EACA = E–AMINO–CARPOIC ACID

EADI = EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

EAFE INDEX = EUROPEAN AUSTRALIAN AND FAR EAST INDEX

EAG = ELECTROANTENNOGRAM

EAGLE = ОРЁЛ – Authorized by the Bullion Coin Act of 1985, American Eagle Gold Bullion Coins quickly became one of the world's leading gold bullion investment coins. Produced from gold mined in the United States, American Eagles are imprinted with their gold content and legal tender 'face' value. An American Eagle's value is based on the market price of its metal content, plus a small premium to cover coinage and distribution. American Eagles use the durable 22 karat standard established for gold circulating coinage over 350 years ago. They contain their stated amount of pure gold, plus small amounts of alloy. This creates harder coins that resist scratching and marring, which can diminish resale value. Minted to exacting standards, the obverse (front) design is inspired by what's often considered one of America's most beautiful coins:- Augustus Saint-Gaudens' celebrated USD20 gold piece, minted from 1907-1933. The reverse design, by sculptor Miley Busiek, features a male eagle carrying an olive branch flying above a nest containing a female eagle and her hatchlings. Government Guarantee:- what truly sets American Eagles apart is that they are the only bullion coins whose weight, content and purity are guaranteed by the United States Government. Investors can buy them with confidence, knowing the coins contain their stated amount of gold. In addition, long-term savers can include American Eagles in their Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). See also Double Eagle. Eagle is the earliest legal tender US gold coin first minted in 1795. It is 900 fine. / Огюстюс Са-Годас (Augustus Saint-Gaudens). Майли Бизиэк (Miley Busiek). Золотая монета, чеканившаяся в США и имевшая лицевую стоимость в 10 Долларов.

EAGLE FLIES = ОРЁЛ ЛЕТАЕТ (или ДЕНЬГИ ДАЮТ!) – Eagle Flies (maritime term):- pay day. / День выдачи денежного довольствия.

EAI = ENTERPRISE APPLICATION INTEGRATION

EAN = EUROPEAN ARTICLE NUMBER

EAN–8 = ЕНИ–8 (или 8–ЗНАЧНЫЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ НОМЕР ИЗДЕЛИЯ) – The European Article Number (EAN) is a barcoding standard. EAN barcodes are used when the country origin needs to be known. There are 8 digits in EAN-8 where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next 5 are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported. EAN International is now (from 18 February 2005) called GS1 (short for the Global Standards One).

EAN–8 BAR CODES = EUROPEAN ARTICLE NUMBER BAR CODES

EAN–13 = ЕНИ–13 (или 13–ЗНАЧНЫЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ НОМЕР ИЗДЕЛИЯ) – The European Article Number (EAN) is a barcoding standard. EAN barcodes are used when the country origin needs to be known. There are 13 digits in EAN-13 where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next ten are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported. EAN International is now (from 18 February 2005) called GS1 (short for the Global Standards One).

EAP = ECOREGIONAL ACTION PLAN

EAR = КОЛОС – Ear is a common name for the panicle of Rice. / Под Колосом понимается соцветие, в котором на удлинённой главной оси расположены сидячие цветки (простой колос – у Вербены, Подорожника) или колоски (сложный колос – у Пшеницы, Ржи).

EARFLAP = НАУШНИК (или УХО ШАПКИ) – Earflap:- a warm covering for the ears, especially an extension on the lower edge of a cap that may be folded up or down.

EARLINESS = РАННЕСПЕЛОСТЬ (или СКОРОСПЕЛОСТЬ, или ХХ) – Earliness is an imprecise term used to represent the rapid development or maturation of the harvestable Cotton crop relative to the available growing season.

EARLY–GENERATION MATERIALS = МАТЕРИАЛЫ РАННИХ ПОКОЛЕНИЙ (или МАТЕРИАЛЫ РАННЕЙ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ) – Early-Generation Materials are the Rice plants derived from hybridization that are in early filial generations such as F_2 and F_3.

EARLY–MATURING VARIETY = СКОРОСПЕЛАЯ (или РАННЕСОЗРЕВАЮЩАЯ) РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ – Early-Maturing Variety is a variety that matures early; variety that matures at least 10 days earlier than common types. In rice, varieties that mature in 100 days are called Very Early.

EARLY STAGE FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ НА РАННЕЙ СТАДИИ – Early Stage Financing is a venture capital financing instrument. Financing is provided in the early development stage of a company, i.e. as seed and start-up capital. It is used to finance anything from a business concept, the production of initial prototypes, through to the start of production and marketing. The potential for commercial success is difficult to assess in this phase. Owing to the risk involved, financing takes the form of capital provided by venture capital companies or wealthy individuals (business angels).

EARLY SUPPRESSION, FAST RESPONSE = БЫСТРО ОТВЕЧАЮЩЕЕ, С РАННИМ ГАШЕНИЕМ – Early Suppression, Fast Response (ESFR):- ceiling-mounted sprinkler systems that started being used in warehouses around 1990 as an alternative to rack-mounted sprinkler systems. ESFR heads detect fire faster and are reported to start spraying with more speed than conventional sprinkler heads. They also output water at higher volumes (approximately 100 gallons per minute). Droplet size is typically bigger which delivers more water, with greater speed, to the fire source. ESFR systems reportedly extinguish fires faster and more effectively with less damage to product than in-rack systems.

EARLY TERMINATION OPTION = ОПЦИОН С РАННИМ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕМ – Early Termination Option is a contract provision granting either counterparty the option to terminate a contract before its maturity date, sometimes upon payment of a fee.

EARLY YIELD TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ХХ (или АПРОБАЦИЯ ХХ) – Early Yield Testing is a testing of breeding lines at early filial generations which may have some amount of segregation. / на ранних дочерних поколениях, которые могут иметь некоторое количество расхождений. Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

EARMARKING = АССИГНОВАНИЕ (или ВЫДЕЛЕННИЕ СРЕДСТВ, или НАЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – Earmarking:- allocation of certain resources to specific uses. While this is a normal process in management, by establishing the relationship between sources and uses of funds, especially between revenues and expenses, ahead of time, resources can be set aside in advance for specific future uses. / между доходами и расходами, .

EARMUFF = УШНАЯ МУФТА (или ХХ) – Earmuff:- one of a pair of ear coverings connected by a flexible band and worn as protection against cold or noises.

EARNED INCOME = ЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ДОХОД – Earned Income is wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for services rendered.

EARNED PREMIUM = ЗАРАБОТАННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – The proportion of premium that relates to a used period of cover. That portion of a premium for which the policy protection has already been given during the now-expired portion of the policy term. Earned Premium is:- (i) that part of the premium applicable to the expired part of the policy period, including the short-rate premium on cancellation, the entire premium on the amount of loss paid under some contracts, and the entire premium on the contract on the expiration of the policy. (ii) That portion of the reinsurance premium calculated on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis which is to be retained by the reinsurer should there cession be canceled. (iii) When a premium is paid in advance for a certain time, the company is said to 'earn' the premium as the time advances. For example, a policy written for three years and paid for in advance would be one-third 'earned' at the end of the first year. / Та часть премии, которая относится к истёкшему периоду покрытия. Та часть премии, в отношении которой защита, предлагаемая на условиях полиса, была уже предоставлена к текущему моменту, и эта часть больше не распространяется на дальнейшее покрытие по данному полису.

EARNEST MONEY = ЗАДАТОК – Earnest Money is a money paid by a purchaser to a seller when entering into a contract to indicate the buyer's intention to buy. The money is applied to the purchase price and is forfeited if the purchaser defaults on the contract. See also Advance, and Down Payment. / Смотрите также Аванс (Advance) и Первый Взнос При Оплате В Рассрочку (Down Payment). Под Задатком понимается денежная сумма, выдаваемая одной стороной контракта (договора) другой стороне в счёт причитающихся платежей. Задаток служит доказательством заключения контракта и средством обеспечения его исполнения.

EARNINGS = ЗАРАБОТКИ – (1) In the United States, Earnings are an income of an entity. May be expressed as gross or net. Income after a company's taxes and all other expenses have been paid. Also known as Net Income. Earnings:- this is the 'bottom line', or net after-tax profit, reported by a company in its financial statements (monthly, quarterly, or yearly). A company's earnings (or losses) are usually reported in total as well as on a per share basis. This allows investors to easily see how the company is performing with respect to their investment. Earnings is net income of a business. Also known as Profit in the United Kingdom. Earnings are the operating profit less interest and tax. Thus it represents the 'profits' earned by the company for its stockholders in the current year. Earnings:- net income attributable to Chevron Corporation as presented on the Consolidated Statement of Income. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation).

(2) Return, monetary or otherwise, for human effort. Broadly earnings may be defined as wages plus any bonuses, e.g., for overtime worked. In the United States, Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. 'Earnings' represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX = ЗАРАБОТКИ ДО ИСЧИСЛЕНИЯ И УПЛАТЫ ПРОЦЕНТОВ И НАЛОГОВ – Earnings Before Interest And Taxes (EBIT) is a profit ratio that measures a company's profit prior to deduction of interest and taxes. It reflects the earning power of a company from its ongoing operations, irrespective of its capital structure. This measure makes it possible to compare the profit results of companies with different debt leverage ratios. A key measure of the financial performance of a company. It is similar to net profit, except that the effects of tax benefits, deductions and loans are factored out, providing a better measure of companies underlying performance. Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) is a measure of a company's earning power from ongoing operations, equal to earnings before deduction of interest payments and income taxes. EBIT excludes income and expenditure from unusual, non-recurring or discontinued activities. In the case of a company with minimal depreciation and amortization activities, EBIT is watched closely by creditors since it represents the amount of cash that such a company will be able to use to pay off creditors. Also known as Operating Income, or Operating Profit. EBIT corresponds to income from operations. / И.Би.Ай.Ти. или ИБИТ.

EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXATION, DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION = ЗАРАБОТКИ ДО ИСЧИСЛЕНИЯ И УПЛАТЫ ПРОЦЕНТОВ, НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ, ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ (ИЗНОСА), АМОРТИЗАЦИИ – Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA):- the earnings generated by a business's fundamental operating performance, frequently used in accounting ratios for comparison with other companies. Interest on borrowings, tax payable on those profits, depreciation, and amortization are excluded on the basis that they can distort the underlying performance. Example:- It is calculated as follows:- Revenue

Expenses (excluding tax and interest, depreciation, etc) = EBITDA. It is important to note that EBITDA ignores many factors that impact on true cash flow, such as working capital, debt payments, and other fixed expenses. Even so, it may be useful for evaluating firms in the same industry with widely different capital structures, tax rates, and depreciation policies. EBITDA represents revenue before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization have been subtracted and after other expenses (except dividends) have been. EBITDA is one of those terms that is increasingly used, but usually for the wrong reason. This paper will define it and discuss how it can be useful, but also misleading. EBITDA is an acronym for 'Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization'. It is calculated by taking operating income and adding back to it depreciation and amortization expenses. EBITDA is used to analyze a company's operating profitability before non-operating expenses (such as interest and 'Other' non-core expenses) and non-cash charges (depreciation and amortization). Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, goodwill amortization/impairment (EBITDA) and special items. See also Special Items. EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization):- This measure of profitability is being increasingly used to try to show a company's performance by not counting those items which might be seen as being beyond management's direct control, e.g., taxes and interest. The idea is to show earnings generated from the operations of the company (i.e. its real business) without the 'excess baggage' imposed by the excluded items. It is also a better measure of cash flow from operations since Depreciation and Amortization are non-cash items. No, it does not mean 'Earnings Before I Tricked the Damn Auditor!', which in recent times might not be so far from the truth! EBITDA corresponds to income from operations before depreciation and amortization. Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA):- this measure of profitability is being increasingly used to try to show a company's performance by not counting those items which might be seen as being beyond management's direct control, e.g., taxes and interest. The idea is to show earnings generated from the operations of the company (i.e. its real business) without the 'excess baggage' imposed by the excluded items. It is also a better measure of cash flow from operations since Depreciation and Amortization are non-cash items. No, it does not mean 'Earnings Before I Tricked the Damn Auditor!', which in recent times might not be so far from the truth! Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) is a profit ratio that measures a company's profit before deduction of interest, taxes and depreciation. It reflects the company's earning power from its ongoing operations, irrespective of its capital structure and propensity to invest. / И.Би.Ай.Ти.Ди.Эй. или ИБИТДА. строка баланса (item).

EARNINGS PER SHARE = ЗАРАБОТКИ, ПРИХОДЯЩИЕСЯ НА ОДНУ АКЦИЮ (или ЗАРАБОТКИ НА АКЦИЮ) – IAS 33 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 33) Earnings per Share – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe principles for the determination and presentation of earnings per share, so as to improve performance comparisons between different entities in the same reporting period and between different reporting periods for the same entity. The focus of this Standard is on the denominator of the earnings per share calculation. This Standard shall be applied by entities whose ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded and by entities that are in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public markets. An entity that discloses earnings per share shall calculate and disclose earnings per share in accordance with this Standard. An ordinary share is an equity instrument that is subordinate to all other classes of equity instruments. A potential ordinary share is a financial instrument or other contract that may entitle its holder to ordinary shares. An entity shall present on the face of the income statement basic and diluted earnings per share for profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity and for profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity for the period for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period. An entity shall present basic and diluted earnings per share with equal prominence for all periods presented. An entity that reports a discontinued operation shall disclose the basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinued operation either on the face of the income statement or in the notes. Basic earnings per share:- Basic earnings per share shall be calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. For the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share, the amounts attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity in respect of:- (a) profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the parent entity; and (b) profit or loss attributable to the parent entity shall be the amounts in (a) and (b) adjusted for the after-tax amounts of preference dividends, differences arising on the settlement of preference shares, and other similar effects of preference shares classified as equity. For the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share, the number of ordinary shares shall be the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (Paragraph 19). The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented shall be adjusted for events, other than the conversion of potential ordinary shares, that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources (Paragraph 26). Diluted earnings per share:- For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, an entity shall adjust profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Dilution is a reduction in earnings per share or an increase in loss per share resulting from the assumption that convertible instruments are converted, that options or warrants are exercised, or that ordinary shares are issued upon the satisfaction of specified conditions. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the number of ordinary shares shall be the weighted average number of ordinary shares calculated in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 26, plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations. An entity uses profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the parent entity as the control number to establish whether potential ordinary shares are dilutive or antidilutive. In determining whether potential ordinary shares are dilutive or antidilutive, each issue or series of potential ordinary shares is considered separately rather than in aggregate. Retrospective adjustments:- If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalization, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented shall be adjusted retrospectively. A company's net earnings divided by the average number of shares in issue. Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a ratio that is widely used by financial analysts, investors and others to gauge a company's profitability and to value its shares. EPS is normally calculated in the context of common shares of the entity. Earnings attributable to common shareholders is, therefore, determined by deducting from net income the earnings attributable to holders of more senior equity instruments. EPS, when presented on the face of the income statement, assists the ordinary shareholders to gauge the company's current net earnings and changes in its net earnings from period to period. All entities whose ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded, or that are in the process of issuing such shares or potential shares in public markets, are required to disclose with equal prominence on the face of the income statement both basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (including adjustments for bonus and rights issues). Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss and the weighted average number of ordinary shares by taking into account the conversion of any dilutive potential ordinary shares. Potential ordinary shares are those financial instruments or contracts that may result in issuing ordinary shares such as convertible bonds and options (including employee stock options). Basic and diluted EPS for both continuing and total operations are presented on the face of the income statement with equal prominence, for each class of ordinary shares. Separate EPS figures for discontinued operations are disclosed either on the face of the income statement or in the notes. Earnings Per Share (EPS) measures

the earnings that are attributed to each equivalent ordinary share over a twelve month period. It is calculated by dividing the company's earnings by the number of shares on issue. In the balance sheet, basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Share are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings/(loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period adjusted for potential dilution that could occur if dilutive securities, such as stock options and convertible debt, were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the company. Earnings Per Share is a corporation's profit divided by the number of shares outstanding. The basic Earnings Per Share from total operations is the bottom line income after all expenses, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. For example, if a company has USD10 million in net income and USD10 million in outstanding shares, then its earnings per share is USD1.00. Ratio Earnings Per Share = Profit Attributable to Shareholders / Weighted Average Number of Shares (by Days) in Issue for the Year. Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a key figure for assessing a company's earning power. It expresses how much of a company's net income is attributable to each individual share. This figure is needed to work out the price-earnings ratio (PER) of a share. Also:- Profit Per Share. / МСБУ 33 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 33) – .

EARNINGS RATE = СТАВКА ЗАРАБОТКОВ – An I Bond's Earnings Rate is a combination of two rates:- a fixed rate of return and a semiannual inflation rate. Each May and November, Treasury announces a fixed rate of return for I Bonds issued during the six-month period starting with the effective date of the announcement. An I Bond's fixed rate when it's purchased is the bond's fixed rate throughout the bond's 30-year life. A semiannual inflation rate announced in May is a measure of inflation from October through March. The rate announced in November is a measure of inflation from April through September. Twice a year – on the anniversary and 6 months later on the semiannual anniversary of an I Bond's issue date – the earnings rate can change because the bond's fixed rate is newly combined with a semiannual inflation rate that can vary.

EARNINGS REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О ЗАРАБОТКАХ (или ОТЧЁТ О ПРИБЫЛЯХ И УБЫТКАХ) – Earnings Report is a statement issued by a company showing its earnings or losses over a given period. The earnings report lists the income earned, expenses and the net result. Also known as Income Statement. See also Balance Sheet. See also Income Statement. Earnings Report is an official quarterly or annual financial document published by a public company, showing earnings, expenses, and net profit. Also known as Income Statement or Profit and Loss Statement. Earnings Report is a 'report card' of sorts for a public companies. It is through these reports that companies let shareholders know how well they have performed over the past time period. Most often the key metrics – net income and earnings per share (EPS) – are weighed against the previous years' numbers.

EARNINGS/STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY = ЗАРАБОТКИ/СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА УЧАСТНИКОВ (%) – Earnings/Stockholders' Equity (%) is the earnings expressed as a percentage of the stockholders' equity. Thus it measures the return earned by the stockholders. (But it measures this return based on the balance sheet value rather than the stock market value of the stockholders' equity.) It should comfortably exceed interest rates or inflation (whichever is greater).

EARTH PELLETS = КОМОЧКИ ЗЕМЛИ (или ЗЕМЛЯНЫЕ ГРАНУЛЫ) – Earth Pellets are a type of foreign material found in grains. Soft earth pellets include soft fertilizer pellets, except in domestic mustard seed, and any non-toxic material of a similar consistency. Earth pellets remaining in cleaned samples are handpicked and, up to specified tolerances, their percentage by weight is added to the percentage by weight of dockage in domestic shipments to terminals. Export shipments must be practically free from earth pellets. Hard earth pellets are stones.

EARTH TONE = ЗЕМЛЯНОЙ (или ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ) ТОН – Earth Tone:- any of various rich colors containing some brown.

EARTHY = ЗЕМЛИСТОЕ – Earthy:- suggestive of the earth as in color.

EAR–TO–ROW SELECTION = СЕЛЕКЦИЯ КОЛОС К РЯДУ – Ear-To-Row Selection is a method in which selection is carried out on progenies derived from individual ears.

EASD = EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS

EASE–OF–CARE = ЛЁГКОСТЬ УХОДА (или УДОБСТВО УХОДА) – Ease-Of-Care is a term used to characterize fabrics that, after laundering, can be restored to their original appearance with a minimum of ironing or other treatment. An ease-of-care fabric generally wrinkles only slightly upon laundering. See also Durable Press, Easy-Care, and Wash-And-Wear.

EASE OFF = ОТКАТ (или ОТХОД, или ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ, или СНИЖЕНИЕ) – Ease Off:- a minor and/or slow decline in the price of a market.

EASILY REALIZABLE ASSETS = ЛЕГКО РЕАЛИЗУЕМЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Easily Realizable Assets are the asstes for which a market exists at all times. Defined by Article 16 of Switzerland's Ordinance to the Banking Law as those assets of a bank which must be reported in the liquidity statement, such as bills eligible for discount with the National Bank or bonds qualifying as collateral.

EASING = ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ – In the United States, Easing is the Federal Reserve action to lower the federal funds rate. The action is undertaken when economic activity needs to be stimulated. Compare Tightening. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки действие Федерального Резерва по снижению уровня процентных ставок. Предпринимается такое действие в момент, когда необходимо стимулировать экономическую активность. Сравните с Укреплением (Tightening).

EAST = EXAMINER AUTOMATED SEARCH TOOLS

EASTERN ON–PEAK = ПИКОВАЯ НАГРУЗКА НА ВОСТОКЕ – Eastern On-Peak:- in reference to electricity, the load during a specific period of time. Refers to the hours of the business day when demand is at its peak. The eastern markets trade a 16-hour (5 by 16), on-peak day Monday through Friday. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки по отношению к электричеству под пиковой нагрузкой на востоке понимается нагрузка в течение определённого периода времени. Она относится к часам рабочего дня, когда спрос на электроэнергию наиболее высок. Торговля на восточных рынках предполагает 16-часовой пиковый период потребления в сутки с Понедельника по Пятницу (5 дней по 16 часов). Пиковая Нагрузка или Пиковая Мощность, от Французского слова Pic, означающее Остроконечная Машина или Пик, – максимальная электрическая нагрузка электроэнергетической системы в определённом интервале времени (обычно сутки). Например, в суточном графике электрической нагрузки города можно выделить утреннюю и вечернюю пиковую нагрузку. На время действия пиковой нагрузки включают резервные мощности энергосистемы или специальные пиковые электростанции.

EASTERN PREVAILING TIME = ВОСТОЧНОЕ ПРЕВАЛИРУЮЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ – In the United States, Eastern Prevailing Time (EPT) is equivalent to Eastern Standard Time (EST) or Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) as is in effect from time to time. See also Eastern Standard Time.

EASTERN PULLED WOOL = ВОСТОЧНАЯ ЗАВОДСКАЯ (ОВЕЧЬЯ) ШЕРСТЬ (или ПОДПАР) – Eastern Pulled Wool:- a wool is pulled from the skins after it has been loosened, usually be a depilatory. Pulled wool should not be confused with dead wool.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME = ВОСТОЧНОЕ СТАНДАРТНОЕ ВРЕМЯ – The Eastern Standard Time (EST) is the standard time in the fifth time zone west of Greenwich, England, reckoned at 75° west and used, for example, in the eastern part of North America. Also known as Eastern Time. See also Eastern Prevailing Time. The time used on the east coast of Northern America, which is five hours behind GMT. Eastern Time Zone is the Eastern Time Zone of the United States of America (USA) and Canada. Eastern Standard Time (EST) is 5 hours behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT –5). In most states in the USA and in most provinces in Canada, Daylight-Saving Time (DST) is observed. During DST the time is shifted forward by 1 hour to EDT; which is 4 hours behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT –4). After the Summer months Eastern Time is shifted back by 1 hour to US Eastern Standard Time (EST) or (GMT –5). The schedule for the states of the United States that adopt daylight saving time are:- (i) 02 am on the Second Sunday in March to (ii) 02 am on the First Sunday of November.

EAST–WEST MARKET = РЫНОК ВОСТОК–ЗАПАД – East-West Market (in air transport):- for the purposes of this forecast, we define east-west markets as the bidirectional cargo flows connecting Asia and North America, Europe and Asia, and Europe and North America.

EASY = ЛЕГЧЕ – Easy (maritime term):- carefully (watch what you're doing).

EASY–CARE = ЛЁГКОСТЬ УХОДА (или УДОБСТВО УХОДА) – A term Easy Care refers to fabrics which are restored to their original appearance after laundering with little or no ironing. Generally such fabrics can be machine washed and tumble dried. Easy-Care (clothing & fashion) (esp. of a fabric or garment) hardwearing, practical, and requiring no special treatment during washing, cleaning, etc. See also Ease-Of-Care. Easy Care is an extremely loose term implying that a limited amount of ironing will be necessary after the item is washed. Easy care fabrics seem to be most successful when they are made of at least 65% polyester, or have had a special finish applied to them. Durable press is a more reliable indication that garments or other items require little or no ironing.

EAT = EFFECTIVE ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE

EATING RIPENESS = СПЕЛОСТЬ ДЛЯ ПОЕДАНИЯ – Eating Ripeness:- ready-to-eat or ripe for consumption (climacteric). Ideal degree of ripeness for consumption. / *Идеальная степень спелости для потребления.*

EBA = EUROPEAN BANKING ASSOCIATION

EBA INITIATIVE = EVERYTHING–BUT–ARMS INITIATIVE

EBA CLEARING BANKS = КЛИРИНГОВЫЕ БАНКИ ЕБА – EBA Clearing Banks:- the Euro Banking Association (EBA) was founded in Paris in 1985 by 18 commercial banks and the European Investment Bank. The European Commission as well as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) supported the founding of the EBA. Since then, the number of members has risen to almost 200. The institutions come from all member states of the European Union and from Norway, Switzerland, Australia, China, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and the USA. In its early years, the agenda of the EBA included the promotion of the European Monetary Union (EMU) and the development and management of a private industry ECU clearing system stretching across Europe. EBA Clearing Banks are the settlement banks for the EBA's Euro1 system. EURO1 is a real-time net clearing and settlement system for individual financial and commercial payments and is owned and operated by EBA Clearing Company (was founded in June 1998 by 52 major European and international banks with the mission to own and operate the EURO1 large-value payment system; today, EBA Clearing counts 64 shareholder banks and, through its EURO1, STEP1 and STEP2 systems, offers both high-value and low-value clearing and settlement services to a wide community of banks in the European Union; based in Paris; it has representative offices in Brussels, Frankfurt and Milan). It is open to banks that have a registered address or branch in the European Union and fulfill a number of additional requirements. On average, EURO1 processes more than 230 000 payments per day, with an overall value of almost €245 billion. Today, the service counts 66 participants and 60 sub-participants. EURO1 is subject to German law (Transactional account principle/Single Obligation Structure) and is based on a messaging and IT infrastructure provided by SWIFT. / Клиринговые Банки ЕБА – расчётные банки в системе 'Евро 1' Европейской Банковской Ассоциации (ЕБА).

EBA EURO1 = ЕБА ЕВРО1 – EBA EURO1 is a same-day payment system run by the Euro Banking Association (EBA). Launched in 1998, EBA EURO1 was developed in order to provide an efcient, secure, and cost-efective net settlement infrastructure, but with immediate fnality for all Euro high-value payments processed. Similar to the CHIPS system for USD, EBA EURO performs rolling multilateral netting and settlement throughout the day among its 51 participant banks. Each EBA EURO1 participant only has one single obligation/claim toward the system as a whole. EBA EURO1 is a private-sector-owned system used for domestic and cross-border single payments in Euro between banks operating in the European Union. There are 22 203 BICs reachable via the EURO1/STEP1 participants as listed in the EURO1/STEP1 directory. EBA EURO1 is an alternative to TARGET2 similar to TARGET2, it is a SWIFT-based system with banks identifed via SWIFT BICs. Although it is a netting system, payments processed via EBA EURO1 are irrevocable and processed with immediate fnality. EURO1 opens at 07:30 CET and closes at 16:00 CET for payment processing. During the final settlement window, members' final positions are sent by EBA Clearing to each member. A member with an end-of-day obligation is to pay to EBA EURO1 for its obligation via TARGET2 and a member with an end-of-day claim receives the claim via TARGET2 from EBA EURO1. The service provides a unique RTGS-equivalent multilateral net settlement arrangement, duly approved by the European Central Bank (ECB). See also TARGET2.

E–BANKING = ELECTRONIC BANKING

EBC = ELECTRONIC BUSINESS CENTER

EBIAT = EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AFTER TAXES

EBIT = EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX

EBITD = EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXES AND DEPRECIATION

EBITDA = EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXATION, DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION

EBITDA MARGIN = МАРЖА И.БИ.АЙ.ТИ.ДИ.ЭЙ. (или МАРЖА ИБИТДА) – EBITDA stands for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization. The EBITDA Margin measures the number of cents of EBITDA generated per Dollar of sales. It is one way to measure the cash flow of a company's operations. This is particularly important for a start-up company because it needs to ensure it has enough cash to cover its costs. For example, a company might have a number of capital expenditures that are depreciated over five years or more, so it might be generating a profit on paper but still be short on cash. Step 1:- add the cost of goods sold, research and development, and sales, general and administrative expenses (SG&A for short) to calculate the total cash

expenditures of the company for the year. SG&A include wages and benefits for employees, rent for company property, utilities and related costs. If the company does not have certain expenses, such as research and development, plug in USD0. For example, if the company has USD150 000 in costs of goods sold, USD0 in R&D (short for the Research and Development), and USD100 000 in SG&A (short for the Selling, General and Administrative) expenses, the company's total cash expenses for the year equal USD250 000. Step 2:- subtract the company's total cash expenditures from its sales for the year to find the company's EBITDA. In this example, if the small business has USD350 000 of sales, subtract USD250 000 from USD350 000 to find the company's EBITDA equals USD100 000. Step 3:- divide the company's EBITDA by its sales to calculate the EBITDA margin. In this example, divide USD100 000 by USD350 000 to get 0.285 7. Step 4:- multiple the EBITDA margin by 100 to convert it to a percentage. This percentage represents how many cents out of every Dollar of sales that count towards the business's EBITDA. In this example, multiply 0.285 7 by 100 to find the small business's EBITDA equals 28.57 percent. EBITDA as a percentage of turnover. EBITDA Margin is a measurement of a company's operating profitability. It is equal to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) divided by total revenue. Because EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization, EBITDA margin can provide an investor with a cleaner view of a company's core profitability. A firm with revenue totalling USD125 000 and EBITDA of USD15 000 would have an EBITDA margin of USD15 000 / USD125 000 = 12%. The higher the EBITDA margin, the less operating expenses eat into a company's bottom line, leading to a more profitable operation. The EBITDA Margin is the margin that we earn on sales from our operating activities before depreciation and amortization. It is calculated as income from operations before depreciation and amortization as a percentage of sales. / И.Би.Ай.Ти.Ди.Эй. или ИБИТДА как процент от оборота.

EBON = ЭБЭН (или ХХ) – Ebon:- dark brown or black; ebony. / тёмно-коричневое или чёрное; эбэни (ebony).

EBONY = ЭБЕНОВОЕ (или ЧЁРНОЕ, или ЭБЭНИ) – Ebony:- black, dark.

EBRD = EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

EBT = EARNINGS BEFORE TAXES

EBXML = И.БИ.ЭКС.ЭМ.ЭЛЬ (или ХХ) – ebXML:- transaction based XML language which assists e-commerce.

EC = ECUADOR

EC = ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

EC = EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

EC = EUROCHEQUE

EC = EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ECA = ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ECAR = EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY COUNCIL

ECART = EUROPEAN CONSORTIUM FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE TROPICS

ECASH = ЭНАЛИЧНОСТЬ – ECash or Electronic Cash is a computer generated Internet based system which allows funds to be transferred and items to be purchased by credit card, check or by money order, providing secure on-line transaction processing. ECash is an electronic payment system for purchasing goods and services on the Internet. Electronic Cash (ECash) is an anonymous electronic cash system; equivalent to 'cash' or 'printed bank notes' except that it is transferred through networks with bits of information, in essence it is just another representation of monetary value; anonymity is preserved through public key cryptography, digital signatures, and blind signatures. How it is used? ECash is used over the Internet, email, or personal computer to other workstations in the form of secured payments of 'cash' that is virtually untraceable to the user. It is backed by real currency from real banks. The way ecash works is similar to that of electronic fund transfers done between banks. The user first must have an ecash software program and an ecash bank account from which ecash can be withdrawn or deposited. The user withdraws the ecash from the account onto her computer and spends it in the Internet without being traced or having personal information available to other parties that are involved in the process. The recipients of the ecash send the money to their bank account as with depositing 'real' cash. Other than making purchases on the Internet, ecash can also be found used in entertainment sites – on 'gambling tables' in Internet casinos such as PAF Casino and Internet Casino. Ecash allows the exchange of money to be conducted in the same way as in real casinos. Relevance to business and electronic commerce:- even though there are more than 25 000 companies conducting business on the Internet, consumers are still not that confident with having transaction done over the Internet. This is mostly due to a lack of a readily available and secure payment system. With credit cards, consumers are concerned with the security of their information and thus deterring them from directly making purchases from the Internet. With ecash, hopefully consumers will be more comfortable with transactions over the Internet as it is a one-time transaction that cannot be traced back to the user, whereas with credit cards, hackers can obtain information of the card holder and commit frauds. With the appearance of ecash, the need for commercial banks to be involved in electronic banking and to back the electronic currencies becomes more apparent. However, there remains a skeptical view about having monetary transactions done over the Internet as it is a fairly public domain where there is easy access. Thus increasing and promoting commercial bank's interest in the Internet and conducting business over the Internet is necessary in order to further the development of ecash and commerce in the Internet, as well as improving cryptography and security features of the systems. While it is a grand idea to mimic the real world transactions with cash on the Internet through the use of an anonymous transaction system, at this moment it still poses a lot of logistics and legal problems and possible security hazards. There are still questions of the regulation of electronic money, how will the ecash be backed and redeemed, determining how much of money in the economy are circulated in ecash since the Internet covers such a vast area internationally. Moreover, with Internet business companies, how will taxes be applied to them when they conduct business all over the world? Ecash is not completely anonymous as with hard cash since there is always the computer and the network, which can be traced. But do people really care about anonymity? Some people may want to track expenses if they're conducting businesses through the Internet. Also, there is the issue of possible criminal activity within the system by allowing criminals to spend illegal money easier if ecash is untraceable. The US Department of Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network provides some information on how it is addressing these issues. Some Ecash providers:- (i) eCash Technologies; (ii) CyberCash; (iii) Mondex; (iv) Magex; etc.

ECB = THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

THE ECB PAYMENT MECHANISM = МЕХАНИЗМ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ ЕЦБ (или ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ МЕХАНИЗМ ЕЦБ) – The ECB Payment Mechanism (EPM):- the ECB operates its own payment-processing tool, the ECB payment mechanism (EPM). EPM is an integral part of TARGET and connected to the 15 national systems in exactly the same way as they are connected to one another. EPM Customers:- besides processing the ECB's own payments, the EPM offers its services only to three categories of customers:- (i) non-

EU central banks; (ii) European and international institutions; and (iii) clearing and settlement organisations (for example, CLS and EBA). Features and Functioning:- the EPM provides all features for the real-time processing of payments. It contains the necessary Central Accounting System (CAS) for the settlement of payments between customers. It can also send them the required confirmation and/or payment messages. The normal communication channel with the EPM is the SWIFT network. Customers send their payments (and inquiries) via the SWIFT FIN service and also receive debit or credit advices and end-of-day statements via SWIFT. Account holders without a SWIFT connection can deliver their payment orders via other pre-agreed means. In a similar way, they can receive information on the status of their account(s) and transactions. The ECB Payment Mechanism (EPM), although this is not an Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system, it is a participant in Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) system. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Механизм Платежей ЕЦБ (МПЕ; под сокращением ЕЦБ понимается Европейский Центральный Банк) хотя и не является системой Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ), он всё равно является участником Трансевропейской Автоматизированной Системы Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам (ТАСВРРУП) или Трансевропейской Автоматизированной Системы Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам (ТАСВРРЭП).

ECC = EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION COMMISSION

ECC = EUROPEAN CONTRACT FOR COFFEE

EC CARD = КАРТА ЕЧ – EC Card or Eurocheque Card is a payment instrument employed in connection with the international Eurocheque system. Uses of card:- (i) as a guarantee card when paying with eurocheque; (ii) as a debit card for withdrawing cash from bancomats; (iii) as a means of cashless payment in shops/businesses displaying the 'ec-direct' sign (EFTPOS, POS); (iv) as a means of cashless payment for transactions involving small amounts in shops/businesses/petrol stations displaying the 'CASH' sign. An Ec-Card is not a credit card.

ECCN = EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

ECD = EMPTY CONTAINER DEPOT

ECE = ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

ECF = EUROPEAN COFFEE FEDERATION

ECGD = EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

ECHINATE = ШИПОВАТОЕ (или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ШИПЫ, или КОЛЮЧЕЕ, или ИГЛИСТОЕ) – Echinate:- bearing prickles or spines.

ECHINOCARPA = ЭХИНОКАРПА (или ЭХИНОПЛОДНОЕ, или ШИПОГЛАВОЕ, или ШИПОПЛОДНОЕ) – Echinocarpa:- with spiny fruit. Also Acanthocarpa. / Колючеплодное (Acanthocarpa).

ECHO = ЭКО – Echo (pronunciation:- ECK-oh) or E is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I am directing my course to starboard. Meaning:- I am altering my course to starboard.

ECJ = EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

ECL = ENHANCED CHEMILUMINESCENCE

ECM = EMERGING COMPANY MARKETPLACE

ECM = EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

E–CMR = ELECTRONIC CMR

ECN = ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

ECO = ЭКО – Eco:- of or relating to habitat or household, mostly used as a prefix related to ecology. Eco comes from the ancient Greek word 'oikos' (house), e.g., eco-label, eco-friendly, eco-shopping. Within the textile industry, 'eco' refers to fibers/fabrics that are sustainable or friendly to the environment.

ECOAREA = ЭКОАРЕАЛ – Ecoarea is an area with similar fauna, flora and climate and hence similar concerns about the introduction of biological control agents.

ECO–FRIENDLY = ЭКОЛОГИЧНОЕ (или НЕ ОКАЗЫВАЮЩЕЕ НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ) – Eco-Friendly is a term used to describe services and goods that cause very little, if any, harm to the environment.

ECOLOGY = ЭКОЛОГИЯ – Ecology is the science concerning the relationship between organisms and environment. Ernst Haeckel in full Ernst Heinrich Philipp August Haeckel (born on 1834-February-16, Potsdam, Germany, and died on 1919-August-09, Jena, Germany). Ecology is the study of the interactions of organisms with their physical environment and with one another. / Под Экологией, от Греческих слов Óikos, означающее Дом или Жилище или Местопребывание, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука об отношениях растительных и животных организмов и образуемых ими сообществ между собой и окружающей средой. Термин Экология предложен в 1866 Немецким зоологом и эволюционистом Эрнстом Хэккэлем (Ernst Haeckel; родился 16 Февраля 1834 в Потсдаме, Германия, и умер 09 Августа 1919, в Йэне, Германия). Объектами экологии могут быть популяции организмов, виды, сообщества, экосистемы и биосфера в целом. В XX веке в связи с усилившимся воздействием человека на природу экология приобрела особое значение как научная основа рационального природопользования и охраны живых организмов. С 1970-х складывается экология человека, или социальная экология, изучающая закономерности взаимодействия общества и окружающей среды, а также практические проблемы её охраны; включает различные философские, социологические, экономические, географические и другие аспекты, например, экология города, техническая экология, экологическая этика и другие. В этом смысле говорят об 'экологизации' современной науки. Экологические проблемы, порождённые современным общественным развитием, вызвали на Западе ряд общественно-политических движений, выступающих против загрязнения окружающей среды и других отрицательных последствий научно-технического прогресса. Под Экологией понимается наука о взаимоотношениях организмов со средой их обитания. Под организмом в данном случае понимается всё живое на Земле, обладающее способностью обменивать вещества и воспроизводить себе подобное, а средой обитания – всё то, что окружает эти организмы, всё, с чем они соприкасаются и взаимодействуют. Термин Экология впервые употребил в 1858 Американский философ-идеалист и писатель Хэнри Дэйвид Торо (Henry David Thoreau; 1817–62). Однако научное содержание этому понятию придал в 1866 Немецкий зоолог и эволюционист Эрнст Хайнрихь Филип Аугуст Хэккэль (Ernst Heinrich Philipp August Haeckel; 1834–1919), определив экологию

как науку об ‘экономии природы’. Интенсивное развитие экология получила в XX веке, перестав уже быть только биологической дисциплиной. Её объектами стали популяции организмов, виды, сообщества, экосистемы, человек и биосфера в целом. В результате возник ряд тесно связанных между собой самостоятельных научных дисциплин и направлений:- общая экология, глобальная экология, эволюционная экология, экология животных, экология растений, космическая, медицинская, сельскохозяйственная и тому подобная экология. В последние годы идёт активный процесс становления социальной экологии. Экология – взаимоотношение человека с окружающей его природной средой, включая экономическое использование природных ресурсов, их охрану и восстановление.

ECOMM = ELECTRONIC COMMERCE PORTAL

E–COMMERCE = ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

E–COMMERCE = Э–КОММЕРЦИЯ – E-Commerce:- transaction of goods or services that takes place electronically using the Internet.

ECONOMETRICS = ЭКОНОМЕТРИЯ – Econometrics is a branch of economics in which economic theories are expressed in mathematical terms. Econometrics as we know it today is directly related to economic forecasting and planning. Econometrists use statistical methods to measure relationships among economic variables and their impacts to predict future events or make economic policy recommendations. The application of statistical and mathematical methods in the field of economics to test and quantify economic theories and the solutions to economic problems. Branch of statistics that uses mathematical models to test economic hypotheses, describe economic relationships, and forecast economic trends. Econometrics is employed to produce correlated quantitative data rather than to prove economic causation. / Под Эконометрией понимается наука, изучающая конкретные количественные взаимосвязи экономических объектов и процессов с помощью математических и статистических методов и моделей. Эконометрия – часть экономической науки, занимающаяся разработкой и применением математических и прежде всего экономико-статистических методов анализа экономических процессов, обработки статистической экономической информации.

ECONOMICALLY DELIVERABLE SUPPLY = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ПО ФАКТИЧЕСКОЙ ПОСТАВКЕ (ПО ФЬЮЧЕРСУ) – Economically Deliverable Supply:- that portion of the deliverable supply of a commodity that is in position for delivery against a futures contract, and is not otherwise unavailable for delivery. For example, Treasury Bonds held by long-term investment funds are not considered part of the economically deliverable supply of a Treasury Bond futures contract.

ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT PRICES = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИ ЗНАЧИМЫЕ ЦЕНЫ – Economically Significant Prices are the prices whose level significantly affects the supply of the good or service concerned. Market output consists mainly of goods and services sold at ‘economically significant’ prices while non-market output comprises those provided free or at prices that are not economically significant. / выработка (output).

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Economic Analysis:- it primarily uses monetary values as a measure to allow policy makers to compare costs and benefits from different types of goods and services. It encompasses more than the study of market goods and services. Economic analysis does not prevent the use of other measures that do not use a monetary value; for example, qualitative or environmental analysis. / Экономический Анализ – выведение экономических закономерностей из соответствующих фактов экономической действительности, разложение экономики на отдельные части, именуемые экономическими категориями, и их анализ.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ И ФИНАНСОВЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или КОМИТЕТ ПО ЭКОНОМИКЕ И ФИНАНСАМ) – Economic And Financial Committee (EFC) is a consultative Community body set up at the start of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The Member States, the European Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB) each appoint no more than two members of the Committee. Each Member State selects one member from among the senior officials of its national administration, and the second member from among the senior officials of its national central bank (NCB). However, the NCB members only participate in EFC meetings when issues of their institution’s particular expertise or competence are being discussed. Article 114(2) of the EC Treaty lists the EFC’s tasks.

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ И МОНЕТАРНЫЙ СОЮЗ – Economic and Monetary Union (EMU): was realized in three stages according to the procedures and timetable set out in the EC Treaty. Stage One of EMU started in July 1990 and ended on 31 December 1993. It was mainly characterized by the dismantling of all internal barriers to the free movement of capital within the EU. Stage Two of EMU began on 01 January 1994. It provided for, among other things, the establishment of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), the prohibition of financing of the public sector by the central banks, the prohibition of privileged access to financial institutions by the public sector and the avoidance of excessive government deficits. Stage Three started on 01 January 1999 with the transfer of monetary competence to the ECB and the introduction of the Euro. The cash changeover on 01 January 2002 completed the set-up of EMU. Economic And Monetary Union (EMU):- the process which leads EU Member States to harmonise their economic and monetary policies and to create a single currency. The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty; signed on 1992-February-07) provided for EMU to be achieved in three stages:- in the first stage (1990-July-01 to 1993-December-31), Member States established the free movement of capital between their respective territories, with closer coordination of economic policies and closer cooperation between central banks; the second stage (1994-January-01 to 1998-December-31) started with the creation of the European Monetary Institute, and was dedicated to technical preparations for the creation of the single currency, the avoidance of excessive deficits, and enhanced convergence of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States (to ensure stability of prices and sound public finances); and the third stage (from 1999-January-01) began with the irrevocable fixing of exchange rates, the transfer of monetary policy competence to the ECB and the introduction of the Euro as the single currency. Economic and Monetary Union (EMU):- the idea that Europe should have a single, unified and stable monetary system has its roots far back in history. After one unsuccessful attempt in the early 1970s, a decisive impetus to the integration process came about in June 1988, when the European Council reconfirmed the objective to gradually achieve economic and monetary union. A committee chaired by Jacques Delors, the then President of the European Commission, was set up to study and propose concrete stages leading to this union. The committee’s report (the so-called ‘Delors Report’), presented in April 1989, proposed the introduction of an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in three discrete but evolutionary steps. Stage One of EMU:- following the Delors Report, the European Council, in June 1989, decided that the first stage of EMU should be launched on 01 July 1990. At the same time, the Committee of Governors of the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community, which had played an increasingly important role in monetary cooperation since it was established in May 1964, was given additional responsibilities. In order for Stages Two and Three to take place, the Treaty establishing the European Community (the so-called ‘Treaty of Rome’) had to be revised so that the required institutional structure could be established. For this purpose, an Intergovernmental Conference on EMU was held in 1991 in parallel with the Intergovernmental Conference on political union. The Committee of Governors submitted the draft Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB to the Intergovernmental Conference. The negotiations resulted in the Treaty on European Union, which was

agreed in December 1991 and signed in Maastricht on 07 February 1992. However, owing to delays in the ratification process, it did not come into force until 01 November 1993. Stage Two of EMU:- the establishment of the EMI and the ECB. The establishment of the European Monetary Institute (EMI) on 01 January 1994 marked the start of the second stage of EMU. Henceforth, the Committee of Governors ceased to exist.The EMI's transitory existence also mirrored the state of monetary integration within the Community:- the EMI had no responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy in the European Union (this remained the responsibility of the national authorities) nor did it have any competence for carrying out foreign exchange intervention. The two main tasks of the EMI were first to strengthen central bank cooperation and monetary policy coordination; and second to make the preparations required for the establishment of the ESCB, for the conduct of the single monetary policy and for the creation of a single currency in the third stage. In December 1995 the European Council meeting in Madrid agreed on the name of the European currency unit to be introduced at the start of Stage Three, the 'Euro', and confirmed that Stage Three of EMU would start on 01 January 1999. A chronological sequence of events was preannounced for the changeover to the Euro. This scenario was based mainly on detailed proposals drawn up by the EMI. At the same time, the EMI was given the task of carrying out preparatory work on the future monetary and exchange rate relationships between the Euro area and other EU countries. In December 1996 the EMI presented a report to the European Council which formed the basis of a Resolution of the European Council on the principles and fundamental elements of the new exchange rate mechanism (ERM II), which was adopted in June 1997. In December 1996 the EMI also presented to the European Council, and subsequently to the public, the selected design series for the Euro banknotes to be put into circulation on 01 January 2002. In order to both complement and clarify the Treaty's provisions on EMU, in June 1997 the European Council adopted the Stability and Growth Pact to ensure budgetary discipline in respect of EMU. The Pact was supplemented and the respective commitments enhanced by a Declaration of the Council in May 1998. On 02 May 1998 the Council of the European Union – in its composition of Heads of State or Government – decided that 11 Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) had fulfilled the conditions necessary for the adoption of the single currency on 01 January 1999. At the same time, the finance ministers of the Member States adopting the single currency agreed, together with the governors of the NCBs, the European Commission and the EMI, that the ERM central rates of the currencies of the participating Member States would be used to determine the irrevocable conversion rates for the Euro. On 25 May 1998 the governments of the 11 participating Member States officially appointed the President, the Vice-President and the four other members of the Executive Board of the ECB. Their appointment came into effect on 01 June 1998 and marked the establishment of the ECB. With this, the EMI had completed its tasks. In accordance with Article 123 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, the EMI went into liquidation. All the preparatory work entrusted to the EMI was concluded in good time and the ECB spent the rest of 1998 carrying out final tests of systems and procedures. Stage Three of EMU:- the irrevocable fixing of exchange rates. On 01 January 1999 the third and final stage of EMU began with the irrevocable fixing of the exchange rates of the currencies of the 11 Member States which had initially participated in monetary union and with the conduct of a single monetary policy under the responsibility of the ECB. The number of participating Member States increased to 12 on 01 January 2001, when Greece joined the third stage of EMU. This followed on from a decision taken on 19 June 2000 by the EU Council, in which it was acknowledged that Greece fulfilled the convergence criteria. In January 2007 the number of participating countries changed again to 13 with the entry of Slovenia into the euro area. Following the decision of the EU Council on the abrogation of the derogation status of Cyprus and Malta, taken on 10 July 2007, Cyprus and Malta joined the Eurosystem on 01 January 2008. On 01 January 2009 Slovakia became the 16th EU Member State to join the Euro area. This followed the decision of the EU Council on 08 July 2008 which acknowledged that Slovakia had fulfilled the convergence criteria. On 01 January 2011 Estonia joined the Euro area and became the 17th Member State to join, after a decision by the EU Council of 13 July 2010 that Estonia fulfilled the convergence criteria. / Жакь Дэлёр (Jacques Delors), тогдашний Президент Европейской Комиссии. Маастрихт – город в Нидерландах, административный центр провинции Лимбург. Маастрихтский Трактат .

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ – Designed to be the UN's main venue for the discussion of international economic and social issues, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) directs and coordinates the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities of the UN and its specialized agencies. Established by the UN Charter, ECOSOC is empowered to recommend international action on economic and social issues; promote universal respect for human rights; and work for global cooperation on health, education, and cultural and related areas. ECOSOC conducts studies; formulates resolutions, recommendations, and conventions for consideration by the General Assembly; and coordinates the activities of various UN programs and specialized agencies. Most of ECOSOC's work is performed in functional commissions on topics such as human rights, narcotics, population, social development, statistics, the status of women, and science and technology; the council also oversees regional commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The UN Charter authorizes ECOSOC to grant consultative status to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Three categories of consultative status are recognized:- General Category NGOs (formerly category I) include organizations with multiple goals and activities; Special Category NGOs (formerly category II) specialize in certain areas of ECOSOC activities; and Roster NGOs have only an occasional interest in the UN's activities. Consultative status enables NGOs to attend ECOSOC meetings, issue reports, and occasionally testify at meetings. Since the mid-1990s, measures have been adopted to increase the scope of NGO participation in ECOSOC, in the ad hoc global conferences, and in other UN activities. ECOSOC has granted consultative status to more than 1 500 NGOs. Originally, ECOSOC consisted of representatives from 18 countries, but the Charter was amended in 1965 and in 1974 to increase the number of members to 54. Members are elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. Four of the five permanent members of the Security Council – the United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union (Russia), and France – have been reelected continually because they provide funding for most of ECOSOC's budget, which is the largest of any UN subsidiary body. Decisions are taken by simple majority vote. / для данного случая (ad hoc). С целью создания условий стабильности и благополучия, необходимых для мирных и дружественных отношений между нациями, основанных на уважении принципа равноправия и самоопределения народов, Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН) содействует:- (i) повышению уровня жизни, полной занятости населения и условиям экономического и социального прогресса и развития; (ii) разрешению международных проблем в области экономической, социальной, здравоохранения и подобных проблем; международному сотрудничеству в области культуры и образования; и (iii) всеобщему уважению и соблюдению прав человека и основных свобод для всех, без различия расы, пола, языка и религии. Все члены ООН обязаны предпринимать совместные и самостоятельные действия в сотрудничестве с Организацией Объединённых Наций для достижения этих целей. Ответственность за выполнение данных функций ООН возлагается на Генеральную Ассамблею ООН и, под руководством Генеральной Ассамблеи, на Экономический и Социальный Совет (ЭКОСОВ; the Economic and Social Council, сокращённо – ECOSOC), являющийся одним из главных органов ООН. Экономический и Социальный Совет состоит из пятидесяти четырёх членов ООН, избираемых Генеральной Ассамблеей. Восемнадцать членов Экономического и Социального Совета избираются ежегодно сроком на три года. Выбывающий член Совета может быть переизбран немедленно. При первых выборах после увеличения числа Экономического и Социального Совета с двадцати семи до пятидесяти четырёх, в дополнение к членам, избираемым вместо десяти членов, срок полномочий которых истекает в конце данного года, избираются двадцать семь дополнительных членов. Срок полномочий девяти из двадцати семи дополнительных членов, избранных таким образом, истекает в конце первого года, а срок полномочий девяти

других членов – в конце второго года, в соответствии с постановлением Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН. Каждый член Экономического и Социального Совета имеет одного представителя. Экономический и Социальный Совет уполномочивается:- (i) предпринимать исследования и составлять доклады по международным вопросам в области экономической, социальной, культуры, образования, здравоохранения и подобным вопросам или побуждать к этому других, а также делать по любому из этих вопросов рекомендации Генеральной Ассамблее, членам ООН и заинтересованным специализированным учреждениям; (ii) делать рекомендации в целях поощрения уважения и соблюдения прав человека и основных свобод для всех; (iii) подготавливать для представления Генеральной Ассамблее проекты конвенций по вопросам, входящим в его компетенцию; (iv) созывать, в соответствии с правилами, предписанными ООН, международные конференции по вопросам, входящим в его компетенцию; и (v) представлять Совету Безопасности информацию и, по предложению Совета Безопасности, обязан ему помогать. Экономический и Социальный Совет осуществляет такие функции, какие входят в его компетенцию, в связи с выполнением рекомендаций Генеральной Ассамблеи. Совет, с одобрения Генеральной Ассамблеи, уполномочивается выполнять работы по просьбе членов ООН и по просьбе специализированных учреждений, связанных с ООН. Совет должен выполнять такие другие функции, какие перечислены в других частях Устава ООН или какие могут быть возложены на него Генеральной Ассамблеей. Экономический и Социальный Совет устанавливает свои собственные Правила и процедуры, включая порядок избрания своего Председателя. Он созывается, по мере надобности, в соответствии со своими Правилами, которые должны включать положения о созыве заседаний по требованию большинства членов. Каждый член Экономического и Социального Совета имеет один голос. Решения Совета принимаются большинством голосов членов Совета, присутствующих и участвующих в голосовании. Экономический и Социальный Совет создаёт комиссии в экономической и социальной областях и по поощрению прав человека, а также такие другие комиссии, которые могут потребоваться для выполнения его функций. Совет приглашает любого члена ООН участвовать без права голоса в обсуждении им любого вопроса, представляющего особый интерес для данного члена ООН. Экономический и Социальный Совет Экономический и Социальный Совет ООН уполномочивается проводить надлежащие мероприятия для консультации с неправительственными организациями, заинтересованными в вопросах, входящих в его компетенцию. Такие мероприятия могут быть условлены с международными организациями, а в случае надобности, с национальными организациями после консультации с заинтересованным членом ООН.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО ГОСУДАРСТВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АФРИКИ – At a summit meeting in December 1981, the leaders of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU; l'Union Douanière et Économique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC)) agreed in principle to form a wider la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC; in English – Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)). ECCAS was established on 1983-October-18 by the UDEAC members and the members of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (CEPGL) (Burundi, Rwanda and the then Zaire (now The Democratic Republic of Congo)) as well as Sao Tomé and Principe. Angola remained an observer until 1999-January-21, when it became a full member. ECCAS began functioning in 1985, but was inactive for several years because of financial difficulties (non-payment of membership fees) and the conflict in the Great Lakes area. The war in the DRC was particularly divisive, as Rwanda and Angola fought on opposing sides. ECCAS has been designated a pillar of the African Economic Community (AEC), but formal contact between the AEC and ECCAS was only established in October 1999 due to the inactivity of ECCAS since 1992 (ECCAS signed the Protocol on Relations between the AEC and the RECs in October 1999). The AEC again confirmed the importance of ECCAS as the major economic community in Central Africa at the third preparatory meeting of its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in June 1999. In June 2002 Rwanda was officially welcomed upon its return as a full member of ECCAS. ECCAS aims to achieve collective autonomy, raise the standard of living of its populations and maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation. Its ultimate goal is to establish a Central African Common Market. At the Malabo Heads of State and Government Conference in 1999, four priority fields for the organization were identified:- (i) to develop capacities to maintain peace, security and stability, which are essential prerequisites for economic and social development; (ii) to develop physical, economic and monetary integration; (iii) to develop a culture of human integration; and (iv) to establish an autonomous financing mechanism for ECCAS. At the moment CEEAC-ECCAS consists of:- Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe. Headquartered in Libreville, Gabon. Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC-ECCAS), established in October, 1983, consists of 10 member states and 1 observer state with the goal of promoting economic cooperation and establishing a Central African Common Market. / Во время встречи в верхах, состоявшейся в Декабре 1981, лидеры Таможенного и Экономического Союза Центральной Африки или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту его регистрации, л'Юньён Дуаньер э Економик' дё л'Яфрик' Сантраль (У.Дэ.Ё.А.Сэ.; l'Union Douanière et Économique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC)) согласились в принципе сформировать более широкое Экономическое Сообщество Государств Центральной Африки (ЭСГЦА) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Коммюноте Економик' дэз Ета дё л'Яфрик' Сантраль (Сэ.Ё.Ё.А.Сэ; la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)). основанное в Октябре 1983, состоит из 10 стран членов и 1 страны наблюдателя. Целью данного сообщества является содействие экономическому сотрудничеству и создание Центрально-Африканского Общего Рынка (Central African Common Market).

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRIES = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО БЕРЕГОВЫХ СТРАН ВЕЛИКИХ ОЗЁР – La Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL; French for The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)) is a sub-regional organization with multiple vocation created by the signing of the Convention of Gisenyi in Rwanda on 1976-September-20, aiming at insuring the safety of member states, at favoring the creation and the development of activities of public interest, at promoting the trades and the traffic of the persons and the possessions, at establishing the cooperation in a narrow way in all the domains of the political, economic and social life. It has three members:- Burundi, The Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire), and Rwanda. Its purpose is to promote regional economic cooperation and integration. The CEPGL controls the following institutions:- (i) the Bank of Development of the States of the Great Lakes (BDEGL); (ii) the Comité Permanent Inter-Compagnies (COPIC); (iii) the Institute of the Agronomic Researches and Zootechniques (IRAZ); (iv) the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries Organization for Energy (EGL); (v) the International Society for Electricity in the Great Lakes Region (SINELAC); and (vi) the Research Center for the Development of the Mining Resources in Central Africa (CRDRMAC). Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (La Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)), established in September, 1976, consists of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (The Republic of Zaire was the name of the present Democratic Republic of the Congo between 27 October 1971 and 17 May 1997). The President of the Republic of Burundi, the President of the Rwandese Republic, the President of the Republic of Zaire, Considering the historical, geographical and cultural links between their States, their similar development problems, their common interests and their common aspirations for peace, security and progress, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and in loyalty to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, resolved to consolidate and increase co-operation and trade, and to join forces in economic, cultural and social development endeavours, guided by their common desire to increase understanding between their peoples and co-operation between their States in

order to consolidate their fraternity and integrated solidarity as part of a greater unity transcending national characteristics, convinced that the establishment of regional economic groups constitutes an objective approach and a realistic basis for African unity, desiring to promote mutual understanding and solidarity between the member States so as to foster in perpetuity a climate propitious to economic co-operation and the maintenance of friendly and peaceful relations between them, decide to establish the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL). The aims of the Community shall be:- (i) to ensure, first and foremost, the security of the States and their people in such a way that nothing disturbs peace and order along their respective frontiers; (ii) to devise, plan and encourage the organization and development of activities of common interest; (iii) to promote and intensify trade and the movement of persons and goods; and (iv) to co-operate closely in the social, economic, commercial, scientific, cultural, political, military, financial, technical and tourist fields, and more particularly in legal, customs, public health, energy, transport and telecommunications matters. In order to attain these objectives, the member States solemnly undertake to initiate appropriate action on the problems involved, in particular, through the establishment of common agencies and services, and by the signing of understandings, agreements or conventions. Any member State which is or becomes a member of other organizations promoting economic co-operation shall inform the Community and communicate to it those provisions of the constituent instruments which may relate to the Community's aims. In order to achieve their aim, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to establish the following organs:- (i) The Conference of Heads of State; (ii) The Council of Ministers and the State Commissioner; (iii) The Permanent Executive Secretariat; and (iv) The Arbitration Commission. This Convention shall enter into force upon its ratification by the signatory States in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The Convention came into force on 17 April 1978, the date by which the instruments of ratification of the signatory States had been deposited with the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with article 35. The deposit of the instruments of ratification was effected as follows:- Burundi – on 1977-January-07, Rwanda – on 1977-January-13, and Zaire – on 1978-April-17. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Экономическое Сообщество Береговых Стран Великих Озёр (ЭСБСВО) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту создания, Коммюноте Экономик' дэ Пэйи дэ Гран Ляк (Сэ.Ё.Пэ.Жэ.Эл.; La Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)). ; (ii) Постоянный Межкомпанийный Комитет или, как это звучит на Французском, Комитэ Пэрманэн Интэр-Компани (КОПИК; Comité Permanent Inter-Compagnies (COPIC)); (iii) . , транспорта и вопросов дальней связи.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО ЗАПАДНО–АФРИКАНСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS; in French:- Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)) is a regional group of fifteen West African countries. Founded on 28 May 1975, with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos, its mission is to promote economic integration across the region. Considered one of the pillars of the African Economic Community, the organization was founded in order to achieve 'collective self-sufficiency' for its member states by creating a single large trading bloc through an economic and trading union. It also serves as a peacekeeping force in the region. The organization operates officially in three co-equal languages – French, English, and Portuguese. The ECOWAS consists of two institutions to implement policies – the ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, formerly known as the Fund for Cooperation until it was renamed in 2001. A few members of the organization have come and gone over the years. In 1976 Cape Verde joined ECOWAS, and in December 2000 Mauritania withdrew, having announced its intention to do so in December 1999. Regional Security Cooperation:- the ECOWAS nation assigned a non-aggression protocol in 1990 along with two earlier agreements in 1978 and 1981. They also signed a Protocol on Mutual Defence Assistance in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 29 May 1981, that provided for the establishment of an Allied Armed Force of the Community. The Community Court of Justice:- the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice was created by a protocol signed in 1991 and was later included in Article 6 of the Revised Treaty of the Community in 1993. However, the Court didn't officially begin operations until the 1991 protocol came into effect on 05 November 1996. The jurisdiction of the court is outlined in Article 9 and Article 76 of the Revised Treaty and allows rulings on disputes between states over interpretations of the Revised Treaty. It also provides the ECOWAS Council with advisory opinions on legal issues (Article 10). Like its companion courts the European Court of Human Rights and the East African Court of Justice, it has jurisdiction to rule on fundamental human rights breaches. Transport:- a Trans-ECOWAS project, established in 2007, plans to upgrade railways in this zone, led by Ghana. Sporting and Cultural Exchange:- ECOWAS nations organize a broad array of cultural and sports event under the auspices of the body, including the CEDEAO Cup in football, the 2012 ECOWAS Games and the Miss CEDEAO beauty pageant. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), established in 1975 by the Treaty of Lagos, brought together 16 West African countries in an economic association aimed at creating a full customs union (not yet achieved). Members include:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) or in French – Communauté Économique Des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) is a regional group of fifteen countries, founded in 1975. Its mission is to promote economic integration in 'all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters ...'. The Institutions of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are as follows:- (i) The Commission; (ii) The Community Parliament; (iii) The Community Court of Justice; and (iv) ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). The ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, more often called The Fund are its two main institutions designed to implement policies, pursue a number of programmes and carry out development projects in Member States. Such projects include intra-community road construction and telecommunications; and agricultural, energy and water resources development. Headquartered in Abuja, Nigeria. The fifteen (15) West African States that constitute ECOWAS in 2013:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) is an African organization established by the Treaty of Lagos in May 1975 to promote economic trade, cooperation, and self-reliance. The organization seeks to harmonize agricultural policies and to facilitate the free movement of peoples, services, and capital between members. The original 15 members were Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). Cape Verde joined in 1977. ECOWAS contains four specialized commissions:- (i) trading, customs, immigration, and monetary payments; (ii) industry, agriculture, and natural resources; (iii) transportation, telecommunications, and energy; and (iv) social and cultural affairs. / Коммюноте Экономикь Дэ зЕта дё л'Яфрикь дё л'Юэст (Сэ.Э.Дэ.Э.А.О. или СЭДЭАО; Communauté Économique Des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Экономическое Сообщество Западно-Африканских Государств (ЭСЗАГ), образованное в 1975 Лагосским Трактатом (Treaty of Lagos), собрало вместе 16 Западно-Африканских стран в экономическую ассоциацию, стремившуюся к созданию таможенного союза (так до сих пор и не созданного). Членами сообщества являются:- Бенин, Буркина Фасо (бывшая Верхняя Вольта), Гамбия, Гана, Гвинея, Гвинея-Бисау, Кабо Верде, Кот дИвуар, Либерия, Мали, Мавритания, Нигер, Нигерия, Сенегал, Сьерра Леоне и Того.

ECONOMIC COST BREAKEVEN SELLING PRICE = XX ЦЕНА – Economic Cost Breakeven Selling Price is the price needed to recover all costs including the opportunity costs (cost for using the producer's labor and capital) associated with producing the commodity. See also Accounting Cost Breakeven Selling Price; Breakeven Selling Price; and Cash Flow Breakeven Selling Price.

ECONOMIC CRISIS = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КРИЗИС – Economic Crisis:- disequilibrium between supply and demand of goods and services that triggers an economic downturn. By extension, state of depression affecting an economy, an industry or a region. In the strict sense, a crisis is a sudden downturn in a business cycle, after a phase of expansion, which triggers a recession or depression. Most economic theories attempt to explain the causes of economic crises. Governments began to look for ways to minimize the impacts of crises, and later to prevent them, after the economic crises of the late XIX and early XX centuries. The analysis of changes in Western economies over the past 20 years shows that policies of rapid expansion result in the use of inflation to make periodic adjustments, and that expansion through monetary stability leads to 'stop and go' effects and very slow growth. Economic Crisis is a situation in which the economy of a country experiences a sudden downturn brought on by a financial crisis. An economy facing an economic crisis will most likely experience a falling GDP, a drying up of liquidity and rising/falling prices due to inflation/deflation. An economic crisis can take the form of a recession or a depression. Also called Real Economic Crisis. See also Collapse, Depression, and Recession. The current (in 2013) Financial Crisis is the worst the world has seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. For younger generations, accustomed to mild recessions of the new phase of globalization, the misery of the Great Depression is hitherto nothing more than a distant legend. However, the collapse of two Bear Stearns Hedge funds in summer of 2007 exposed what came to be known as the subprime mortgage crisis, reintroducing the world to an era of bank failures, a credit crunch, private defaults and massive layoffs. In the new, globalized world of closely interdependent economies, the crisis affected almost every part of the world, receiving extensive coverage in the international media. Global Economic Crisis may refer to:- (i) economic events of the late 2000s:- (a) financial crisis of 2007–08; or (b) Great Recession; (ii) a global recession; and (iii) earlier global economic events, such as:- (a) the Great Depression, a global economic downturn from the late 1920s until World War II, and (b) the Long Depression, an international depression that began in 1873. / Бэа Стёнз Хэдьж (Bear Stearns Hedge). Под Экономическим Кризисом понимается фаза экономического цикла, во время которой происходит насильственное восстановление нарушенных в ходе развития экономики пропорций воспроизводства. Он проявляется в абсолютном падении производства, недогрузке производственных мощностей, росте безработицы, нарушениях в денежно-кредитной и валютно-финансовой сферах и другом. Первый в истории капитализма промышленный кризис разразился в 1825. На домонополистической стадии капитализма экономические кризисы повторялись каждые 8–12 лет, на стадии империализма, особенно после Второй Мировой Войны (1939–45), через 5–6 лет. Наиболее острым был экономический кризис 1929–33. На мировой экономический кризис 1974–75 большое влияние оказал сырьевой кризис начала 1970-х. Экономический Кризис – резкое ухудшение экономического состояния страны, проявляющееся в значительном спаде производства, нарушении сложившихся производственных связей, банкротстве предприятий, росте безработицы, и в итоге – в снижении жизненного уровня, благосостояния населения.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ – Economic Effects:- this includes market effects as well as non-market effects, such as environmental and social considerations. Measurement of the economic value of environmental effects or social effects may be difficult to establish. For example, the survival and well being of another species or the value of the aesthetics of a forest or a jungle. Both qualitative and quantitative worth may be considered in measuring economic effects.

ECONOMIC ENTITY = ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЕ ЛИЦО (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО, или ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩИЙ СУБЪЕКТ) – Economic Entity is an organization or unit within society, such as a company or agency. In business accounting, the economic entity assumption holds that the entity's activities need to be separated from activities of its owner and those of other economic entities. Economic Entity is a group of entities comprising the parent entity and each of its subsidiaries. In accounting, an Economic Entity is one of the assumptions made in generally accepted accounting principles. Basically, any organization or unit in society can be an economic entity. Examples of economic entities are hospitals, companies, municipalities, and federal agencies. The 'Economic Entity Assumption' says that the activities of the entity are to be kept separate from the activities of its owner and all other economic entities. The business is accounted for separately from other business entities, including its owner. The reason for this is that separate information about each business is necessary for good decisions. Economic entity can be any organization or unit in society. / Группа юридических лиц, состоящая из материнского юридического лица и каждого из его дочерних предприятий.

ECONOMIC GROWTH = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ (или РОСТ ЭКОНОМИКИ) – Growth theory is the part of economic theory that seeks to explain (and hopes to predict) the rate at which a country's economy will grow over time. Economic Growth is usually measured as the annual percentage rate of growth in one or another of the country's major national income accounting aggregates, such as Gross National Product or Gross Domestic Product (almost always with appropriate statistical adjustments to discount the potentially misleading effects of price inflation). Just about any country's economy will show sizable year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in its economic growth rate, but economic growth theorists tend to concentrate their efforts on analyzing and explaining the smaller variations in the longer-term trend or average rate of economic growth over periods of a decade or more. They leave explanation of the shorter-term fluctuations around the longer-term trend to specialists in business cycle theory because investigation has shown that the predominant influences on short-term growth rates seem to differ in important ways from the determinants of an economy's long term average growth performance. It might also be added that the political effects of variations in long range economic growth rates tend to be substantially different from the political effects of the booms and busts of the business cycle. The short term ups and downs of the business cycle have dramatic effects on popular perceptions of the country's economic well-being. In a recession, hundreds of thousands or even millions of people may become unemployed and suffer dramatic declines in their incomes for the duration of the crisis – usually for a period of somewhere between six months and one-and-a-half years before more normal economic conditions return again. Yet over the long haul, even rather small increases or decreases in the trend rate of economic growth will have much more profound and enduring effects on economic production and hence on the material living standards of the population. As an illustration, consider the following:- During the period since the end of World War II (1946 to 1999-I), the growth rate of GDP for the United States (corrected for inflation) has averaged about 3.3% per year. Assuming that the typical undergraduate student reading this text was born in 1979, the growth rate of the US economy over his or her lifetime has averaged a slightly lower 2.7% per year – a difference of 'only' 0.6 percentage points per year. But if the US had been able to maintain the same average growth rate from 1979 to 1999 that it had enjoyed during 1946 to 1978 (about 3.6%), 1998 GDP would have reached 9.152 trillion 1992 Dollars worth of goods and services instead of the 7.552 trillion Dollars of production actually achieved. That means that the income of the average American household in 1998 (and every single year thereafter) could have been more than 20% higher than it actually turned out to be if only a way could have been found to prevent this seemingly slight decline in the trend rate of economic growth. And if the US economy had somehow managed to average the slightly higher growth rate of an even 4% for the whole postwar period, the income of the average American household from 1998 on could have been about half again as much over what was (and will later be) at their disposal. Explaining differences between countries in their long term economic growth rates is a complex matter, and the scientific literature on the subject is filled with controversies both technical and ideological in nature. Many of the theoretical determinants of long term growth rates are difficult to measure very adequately and many of the least imperfect measurements available for testing the various theories have been systematically collected in much of the world only for a relatively recent historical period – roughly the last 20 to 30 years. Nevertheless one eminent scholar's recent survey of the published professional literature came up with over sixty different variables that have been put forward by theorists as enhancing or retarding long term economic

growth and that also actually showed significant evidence of real explanatory power in one or more systematic statistical tests using a broad range of XX century historical data. There is broad support in virtually all empirical studies for a strong positive impact on economic growth by the investment rate (especially the rate of investment in plant and equipment) and by various measures of human capital (such as the literacy rate, school enrollment ratios, and average life expectancy). Although it is difficult to measure separately from investment and improvement of human capital, there is also substantial support for the positive contribution of continuing technological innovation and improvement in sustaining the process of economic growth by improving productivity. A majority of the other variables that have been brought into economic growth theory are conceived of as influencing growth rates mainly in an indirect fashion by affecting either the volume or the efficiency in utilization of investment and/or of human capital and/or technological progress. There is also substantial and robust support in the empirical literature for the hypothesis of 'conditional convergence' – that is, because of diminishing returns to capital, the lower a country's level of real GDP per capital at the beginning of a given historical period, the faster the country's subsequent growth rate tends to be (an initial advantage of less developed countries that in practice has been all too often offset by counterproductive governmental policies and by disruptive conditions such as frequent coups, lawlessness, warfare and civil strife that tend to retard savings and investment rates and to destroy or drive out a lot of human capital). Various kinds of public policy variables also seem to make a difference in growth rates. Countries with relatively 'open' economies (that is, those which allow relatively free movement of goods and capital in and out of the country without high tariffs, protectionist import quotas, foreign exchange controls or major restrictions on foreign investment) have tended to maintain higher growth rates than countries with more restrictive policies. Countries that allow extremely rapid expansion of their money stocks and thus bring on high rates of inflation (about 20% per year seems to be a critical threshold) have tended to experience sharply lower economic growth rates than countries with low or moderate rates of inflation. Countries whose legal systems provide relatively reliable enforcement of private contracts and relatively secure protection for private property rights have tended to grow more rapidly than countries whose legal systems are bogged down by corruption, arbitrary judicial decision-making, frequent radical changes in basic legal principles, ex post facto legislation and/or just plain lack of prompt and effective enforcement of the law. Some of the most emotion-laden and ideologically-tinged debates on economic growth theory deal with two questions on which no broad consensus seems likely in the near future:- What sort of mixture of government planning and control versus the free market is most conducive to economic growth? And what are the effects of different cultures (especially differences in religious and ethical values) on promoting or retarding economic growth? Taking the second question first, it should be noted that many of the earliest theories about what causes economic growth were largely cultural in nature. Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus and many others (even Karl Marx) laid great stress on the importance to economic growth of such culturally conditioned values or attitudes as thrift, the value of diligence and hard work, ambition for a better material standard of living, respect for other people's property rights, the sense of obligation to honor agreements and contracts, inventiveness, willingness to adopt new ways of doing things and so on. Many of these values are fostered and reinforced (or possibly denigrated and condemned) in different measure within different cultural traditions, and an especially important role in this is played by organized religion. It is not surprising then that nowadays we still see a lot of more or less informed speculation about the role of this religion or that in fostering or inhibiting economic growth, especially in less developed regions of the world. (Max Weber's classic essay on 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' is one of the best known and most closely reasoned classic examples of this tradition in the social sciences.) Two or three decades ago, the prevalence of Roman Catholicism in southern Europe and Latin America and its alleged anti-commercial social and economic values were often invoked as a part of the explanation for the relative economic backwardness of these regions compared to mainly Protestant northern Europe and North America. In much more recent times, the influence of Islam in fostering fatalistic attitudes and anti-commercial or anti-materialist values (such as the condemnation of all lending at interest) is often invoked as part of the explanation for the relative economic backwardness of the Moslem countries, despite the huge advantages many of them enjoy in the form of rich endowments of natural resources like petroleum. The conservative anti-materialist and fatalistic elements of Hinduism are often put forward as an explanation for India's backwardness. Weber believed that Confucianism greatly hindered China's economic development over the centuries, but ironically the same Confucian heritage is today more often invoked as an explanation for the rapid commercial development of such places as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore. The problem with such explanations is that all major religious traditions contain some elements that can encourage economic activity along with other elements that inhibit it, and determining which influences will predominate in any particular place and time is a game that tends to be played with far too many wild cards, with the theorist opportunistically seizing upon whichever elements of the local religious tradition best seem to fit with what he already knows has been happening lately. It is hard to deny that cultural values matter for economic development and that religion plays an important role in fostering the people's values, but correlating changes in people's values with changes in economic growth performance requires much better measurement than is possible by simplistic references to which particular religious faith has predominated in the particular country for centuries. A more promising approach is for researchers to go out periodically and directly sample the distributions of particular 'pro-growth' and 'anti-growth' attitudes among the populations of various countries (perhaps by survey research polling methods) rather than simply assuming the presence of these values and attitudes on the basis of formal religious doctrines. Only then does it make sense to begin gingerly pronouncing upon how the prevalence or lack of particular values correlate with actual long-term economic growth performance in subsequent years. As to the first question, socialist and communist economists used to argue that a totally government controlled and planned economy would enjoy more rapid economic growth than a capitalist economy, primarily basing their case on the idea that a planned economy would maintain a steadier and higher rate of investment, free of the periodic slowdowns of investment caused by periodic financial crises in the capitalist business cycle. It was also assumed that a more egalitarian socialist educational policy would be much more successful in promoting widespread education for the masses, greatly enhancing the supply of what we would today call human capital. Economists more favorably inclined toward the free market system acknowledged that the total amount of investment in both non-human and human capital was indeed very important to rapid economic growth but cautioned that the efficiency with which these resources were allocated was also of extreme importance. A capitalist economy, they argued, has a much better system of incentives for encouraging the most efficient allocation of economic resources, whereas the socialist economy would tend to get bogged down in bureaucratic waste and misallocation of resources that would lead to even more waste than the 'anarchy of the market'. It is now reasonably clear from the historical record of the last thirty years or so that the closer to capitalist the economy has been, other things being equal, the more successful it has been in achieving higher long term rates of economic growth. During that same period, countries at the extreme socialist end of the scale, especially the countries of the Communist bloc and their third world client states, have seen their initially fairly high rates of economic growth dwindle away gradually to zero and then plunged rapidly into full-scale economic collapse in the late 1980s. Since then, only those relatively few former Communist countries that moved most rapidly and radically to adopt capitalistic institutions and practices have resumed respectable rates of economic growth (such as Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Estonia), while the vast majority of them have stagnated for about a decade in a kind of Never-never land where government bureaucrats have largely lost their power to plan, finance and administer state-owned enterprises but most of the legislation necessary to legalize and unleash private business still remain on hold. Many of the non-Communist countries of the world that formerly had relatively large public sectors and extensive government controls over the economy have enacted reforms to privatize some of their state-owned enterprises and to open up their economies to more foreign trade and outside investment – and most (but not all) of them

have since experienced at least modest improvements in their economic growth rates (although it is still too soon to tell whether these improvements represent changes in the long term trend or only temporary cyclical upswings). Clearly the advocates of the free market have been scoring a lot of points in the debates over the past decade or two and have won over some of the skeptics, but their remaining opponents have by no means lost all of their intellectual ammunition. Die-hard advocates of full-scale socialism can (and do) still argue that socialism has not failed economically because 'true' socialism has never been fully implemented (the Soviets and their former comrades in Eastern Europe and the Far East went ideologically wrong somewhere in the beginning) – and if it were really to be tried in the future, surely it would painlessly combine social justice, perfect democracy and the most rapid possible economic progress. Less fanciful socialists can argue that there have actually been at least a few relatively successful growth stories in countries that retain many of the trappings of old fashioned state socialism (mainland China being the most telling example, since about one-third of the human species lives and works there). Some elements of the political left (including the economists among them) reluctantly accept the idea that more government control of the economy might lead to somewhat slower economic growth but then go on to say that low (or no) growth in GDP would be worth it if it was required in order to promote greater social justice. Still others on the left, especially the 'Greens', believe that an end to economic growth would be a positive good because people should reject excessively materialistic consumerist values and because it seems to them to be necessary in order to save the planet from environmental catastrophe. More conventional moderate socialists and social democrats more often take the line that they now accept the importance of retaining many elements of the market economy but still insist that a 'middle way' with considerably larger amounts of government ownership, regulation and control than now exist in the United States or much of Western Europe could maintain or even improve upon present economic growth rates if done carefully and in the right way. Only a few of these arguments are susceptible to proof or disproof by reference to numbers in the historical record since they contain value judgments as well as empirical assumptions. And it must be acknowledged that the limited amount of data we have amassed over just the past few decades is still a very long way from what one would like to have for decisively resolving even the more tractable empirical disputes over just how economic growth rates get determined. Economic Growth is an increase in the nation's capacity to produce goods and services. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith), Дэйвид Рикадо (David Ricardo), Томэс Малфис (Thomas Malthus) и многие другие (даже Каль Макс (Karl Marx)). Макс Веба (Max Weber). виды (species). Под Экономическим Ростом понимается увеличение способности нации к производству товаров и оказанию ею услуг. Экономический Рост:- (1) увеличение масштабов совокупного производства и потребления в стране, характеризуемое прежде всего такими макроэкономическими показателями, как валовой национальный продукт, валовой внутренний продукт, национальный доход. Экономический рост измеряется темпами роста или прироста этих показателей за определённый период времени (отношение показателей в конце и в начале периода или отношение прироста показателя к его начальному значению). (2) Показанное на графике (кривой) увеличение производственных возможностей в результате увеличения количества используемых факторов производства или совершенствования техники и технологии.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PLANT PESTS = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ РАСТЕНИЙ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИ НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ РАСТЕНИЙ) – Economic Impacts Of Plant Pests:- this includes both market measures as well as those consequences that may not be easy to measure in direct economic terms, but which represent a loss or damage to cultivated plants, uncultivated plants or plant products.

ECONOMIC INDICATOR = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ИНДИКАТОР – Economic Indicator is a simple or composite index that serves as a tool to analyze changes in economic or business conditions. Economic indicators have thresholds, above or below which the attainment of certain objectives could be compromised. Economic indicators provide a snapshot of business conditions and warning signs of future trends. Analysis of economic indicators enables governments to measure economic performance in comparison with economic plans. Also known as Economic Barometer. A key statistic in the overall economy that experts use as a yardstick to predict the performance of the stock market. / Простой или сводный индекс, который служит в качестве инструмента для анализа изменений в экономических и деловых условиях. Экономические индикаторы имеют пороги, выше или ниже которых .

ECONOMIC INJURY = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Economic Injury or Threshold Level is the pest population density at which the loss caused by the pest is greater than the cost of controlling the pest. The pest density at which artificial control measures are economically justified. See also Threshold Level. / Смотрите также Пороговый Уровень (Threshold Level).

ECONOMIC LIFE = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ СРОК СЛУЖБЫ – Economic Life:- output from the Pallet Design System© (PDS©) program which identifies the number of trips the pallet will make, provided it is properly repaired, which maximizes a return on investment.

ECONOMIC OFFICERS = СОТРУДНИКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ОТДЕЛА – Economic Officers:- in the United States, the embassy officials who analyze and report on macroeconomic trends and trade policies and their implications for US policies and programs. Economic Officers represent US interest and arrange and participate in economic and commercial negotiations.

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS = СОГЛАШЕНИЯ ОБ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ ПАРТНЁРСТВЕ – Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) are the free trade agreements currently being negotiated between the EU and the African, Caribbean Pacific (ACP) group of developing countries to replace the Cotonou Agreement which expired in 2007.

ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ – Economic Policy Committee (EPC):- a consultative Community body set up by a Council Decision 74/122/EEC of 18 February 1974, composed of two representatives and two alternates from each of the Member States, the European Commission and the ECB. Its main tasks are to contribute to the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council's preparatory work in coordinating the economic policies of the Member States and the European Community and advise the European Commission and the EU Council. It cooperates closely with the Economic and Financial Committee (EFC) and focuses mainly on structural policies aimed at improving growth potential and employment in the Community.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ – Economic Recovery is a period of increasing business activity signaling the end of a recession. Much like a recession, an economic recovery is not always easy to recognize until at least several months after it has begun. Economists use a variety of indicators, including gross domestic product (GDP), inflation, financial markets and unemployment to analyze the state of the economy and determine whether a recovery is in progress. Some confusion commonly results from the use of both leading and lagging indicators in analyzing whether an economic recovery is in progress. Leading indicators, such as the stock market, often rise ahead of economic recovery. This is because stocks are priced based on future expectations. On the other hand, employment is typically a lagging indicator. Unemployment often remains high even as the economy begins to recover because many employers will not hire additional personnel until they are confident there is a long-term need for new hiring. Economic Recovery is a return of the economy to a period of growth. Phase in the business cycle following an economic crisis, which may be either a depression or recession. An Economic Recovery is the phase of the business cycle following a recession, during which an economy regains and exceeds peak employment and output levels achieved prior to downturn. A recovery period is typically characterized by abnormally high levels of growth in real gross domestic product, employment, corporate profits, and other indicators. / наём (hiring).

ECONOMIC RENT = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ РЕНТА – Economic Rent is the amount of money an owner of a factor of production must receive in order for that owner to rent out that factor of production. Factors of production include labor, capital and land. Economic rent is the minimum amount of money that some owner must receive in order to use an asset for a given purpose. In labor terms, it is the reservation wage of the individual, which is the minimum amount of wages that the person must receive in order to work. In capital and land terms, economic rent is the amount of money needed to breakeven when either land or capital is used for any given purpose. Economic Rent is an excess income derived from a factor of production. Economic Rent is any excess payment for a service, good, or property above and beyond the minimum amount at which the person receiving payment would still have agreed to the deal. Although the term originated in terms of land, it can apply to any good, service or property which can be hired. It is both an indicator of market imperfections and a guide to the effects of taxation. One example of economic rent would be an employee who is hired for 50 000 US Dollars (USD) but would have still taken the job at USD40 000. In this situation, the excess payment is USD10 000. The figure can also be referred to as Unearned Income. Although, in this example, the employee does work for the money, the extra USD10 000 is said to be 'unearned' because it is above and beyond the value the employee placed on his or her labor when deciding he or she would have done the work for less. The term refers to Rent, since it was first developed to solve an apparent problem with determining the flow of money in the production process. At most processes that bring together raw materials, labor, and manufacturing equipment costs, the numbers added up in line with the value each step added to the process. Two stores selling the same final product, however, might pay very different rents on identical properties if one was in a better location for attracting customers. In this case, the landowner of the property with the higher rent is able to get extra income thanks to circumstances beyond his direct responsibility or control, such as other shops in the same area creating a busy location for shoppers. This income is explained as economic rent. In theory, the free market would eliminate this additional money. In the example of the employee, the higher salary should mean more people would be attracted to working for the firm, dropping the salary down until people are working for the lowest amount they would accept. In reality, this might not happen, as there may not be enough people with the necessary skills to fill the posts, or those with the skills may be unwilling to relocate. Such issues are known as Market Barriers. The extent of economic rent may indicate how strong those barriers are. Economic rent can also be a guide to taxation. In theory, the government could tax the employee in the above example and take some or even all of their income above USD40 000 without affecting their willingness to continue working in the job. In reality, the added tax may cause resentment and thus political repercussions. Some economists use the term in the everyday meaning of rent: the flat amount of money paid in return for use of land or property, regardless of any other factors. This runs the risk of confusion, and it is best for people to avoid using the phrase for this meaning if this is a concern. Fortunately, the context usually makes it clear enough which definition is being used. Economic Rent is defined as the payment to labor in excess of their transfer earnings. The area of economic rent is shown by the area above the labour supply curve and below the market wage rate. The breakdown between transfer earnings and rent is determined by the elasticity of supply of labor. In the short run, the supply of labour may be inelastic and therefore a large proportion of total factor earnings will be economic rent. This is shown in the diagram above. The minimum wage rate that will attract labor into the market is GBP200. The ruling equilibrium wage is GBP400, the factor earnings above the labor supply curve and below the market wage shows the economic rent accruing to labor in the market. The remainder of the factor earnings is transfer earnings. As labor supply becomes more elastic more of the earnings of labor are transfer earnings. In economics, Economic Rent is an analytic term for the portion of income paid to a factor of production in excess of that which is needed to keep it employed in its current use. Economic rent is unrelated to and should not be confused with the more common term rent; a payment for the temporary use of a good or property. Economic rent (which in production analysis is always seen as a cost of inputs) is affected by any production only minimally, if at all. Economic rent is a fact of natural or contrived exclusivity. For labor, economic rent could be created by the existence of guilds or labor unions (e.g., higher pay for workers, where political action creates a scarcity of such workers); for a produced commodity, economic rent may also be due to the legal ownership of a patent (a politically enforced right to the use of a process or ingredient); for operating licenses, it is the cost of permits and licenses that are politically controlled as to their number of licenses regardless of competence and willingness of those who wish to compete in the area being licensed; for most other production including agriculture, economic rent is due to natural scarcity. When economic rent is privatized, the recipient of economic rent is referred to as a Rentier. By contrast, if there is no exclusivity and there is perfect competition, there are no economic rents, as competition drives prices down to their floor. Economic rent is different from other unearned and passive income, including contract rent. This distinction has important implications for public revenue and tax policy. As long as there is sufficient accounting profit, governments can collect a portion of economic rent for the purpose of public finance. For example, economic rent can be collected by a government as royalties or extraction fees in the case of resources such as minerals and oil and gas. Historically, theories of rent have always applied to rent received by different factor owners within a single economy. Hossein Mahdavy was the first to introduce the concept of 'External Rent' whereby one economy received rent from other economies. According to Robert Tollison (1982), economic rents are 'excess returns' above 'normal levels' that take place in competitive markets. More specifically, it is 'a return in excess of the resource owner's opportunity cost'. Henry George, best known for his proposal for a single tax on land, defined rent as 'the part of the produce that accrues to the owners of land (or other natural capabilities) by virtue of ownership' and as 'the share of wealth given to landowners because they have an exclusive right to the use of those natural capabilities'. Professors of law Lucian Bebchuk and Jesse Fried define the term 'to refer to extra returns that firms or individuals obtain due to their positional advantages'. Classical factor rent is primarily concerned with the fee paid for the use of fixed (e.g., natural) resources. The classical definition is expressed as any excess payment above that required to induce or provide for production:- (i) 'a payment for the services of an economic resource which is not necessary as an incentive for its production'; (ii) 'any payment that does not affect the supply of the input'; and (iii) 'a payment to any factor in perfectly inelastic supply'. / Хосэйн Мадэви (Hossein Mahdavy). Робэтч Тчолисэн (Robert Tollison) (1982). Хэнри Дьжодьж (Henry George). Люсиэн Бибщюк (Lucian Bebchuk) и Дьжеси Фрайд (Jesse Fried). Экономическая Рента – это разница между платой за ресурс и минимальной платой, необходимой для того, чтобы этот ресурс был предложен. Ресурс, дающий экономическую ренту, приносит сумму, превышающую альтернативную стоимость его использования. Экономическая рента может быть изъята посредством налогообложения, не затрагивая предложения ресурса. Экономическая рента является одним из ключевых понятий теории общественного выбора. В обыденном понимании под рентой имеют в виду просто плату за пользование чем-либо, например жилищем, автомобилем. Теория общественного выбора использует это понятие в специфическом смысле, то есть платежи собственнику ресурса, превосходящие его альтернативную стоимость. Минимальная сумма, требуемая собственником ресурса для того, чтобы он согласился продать некоторое количество его услуг, есть предельные издержки этих услуг. В таком случае экономическая рента выступает в форме выигрыша излишка в сравнении с альтернативной стоимостью предложения ресурса и аналогична понятию 'выигрыша производителя' на рынке продукции. Экономическая Рента – это разница между платой за услуги ресурсов и тем минимальным количеством средств, которые необходимо затратить, чтобы побудить владельцев ресурсов предложить их услуги на рынке. Современное неоклассическое направление исследует проблемы ренты на основе теорий предельного продукта, предельной отдачи. Предполагается, что именно размеры предельных продуктов определяют вклад и долю каждого из продуктов производства. Минимальная сумма, требуемая обладателю ресурсов для того, чтобы он согласился продать некоторое количество услуг, есть предельные издержки этих услуг. Экономическая рента – это выигрыш (излишек) по сравнению с альтернативной стоимостью

предложения ресурсов. Она аналогична понятию ‘выигрыш производителя’ на рынке продукции. В этой связи экономическая рента трактуется как любой доход, относимый к производственным затратам ресурса, который превосходит его альтернативную стоимость. Этот доход возможен лишь при фиксированном предложении ресурсов. Ресурсы производства всегда имеют определённое ограничение в коротком периоде. Единственным ресурсом, предложение которого неэластично с точки зрения общества, является земля. Доход, получаемый от использования, называют чистой экономической рентой. Экономическая Рента – разница между той ценой, которую фирмы или иные экономические субъекты готовы заплатить за необходимый им фактор производства на конкурентном рынке, и минимальной существующей ценой этого производственного фактора. Экономическая рента обычно не равна нулю.

ECONOMICS = ЭКОНОМИКА (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ) – Economics is the branch of the social sciences concerned primarily with analyzing and explaining human behavior in making decisions about the allocation of scarce resources. Economists study the complex ways in which the following are determined within a society:- (i) What goods and services are to be produced (and in what amounts)? (ii) By what means are these goods and services to be produced (using what combinations of the various substitutable factors of production)? (iii)How are the goods and services that are produced to be distributed among the individual members and groups in the society’s population? Study of the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. Economics is a social science insofar as it deals with the uncertainties of human nature. Economic theories and forecasts can never be totally accurate. / Под Экономикой, от Греческого слова Oikonomiké, означающее Искусство Ведения Домашнего Хозяйства, понимается:- (1) исторически определённая совокупность производственных отношений, экономический базис общества; (2) хозяйство страны, области, района, отрасли, например, экономика транспорта; (3) экономикой называют некоторые экономические науки, например, экономика промышленности. Экономические Науки являются составной частью общественных наук. Они включают историю развития, историю экономической мысли, планирование хозяйством, управление общественным производством, экономическую статистику, финансы и кредит, экономику труда, экономику отраслей хозяйства. Под Экономикой, от Греческих слов Oikos, означающее Дом или Хозяйство, и Homes, означающее Закон или Правило, понимается в совокупности – правила ведения хозяйства:- (1) хозяйство, совокупность средств, объектов, процессов, используемых людьми для обеспечения жизни, удовлетворения потребностей путём создания необходимых человеку благ, условий и средств существования с применением труда; (2) наука о хозяйстве, способах его ведения людьми, отношениях между людьми в процессе производства и обмена товаров, закономерностях протекания хозяйственных процессов. Экономика как наука – классическая экономика, уделяющая главное внимание изучению того, каким образом спрос и предложение влияют на распределение ограниченных ресурсов для производства товаров и услуг. Макроэкономика (macroeconomics) изучает национальную или мировую экономику в целом, используя данные об инфляции, безработице и промышленном производстве для объяснения прошлого и прогнозирования будущего. Микроэкономика изучает поведение отдельных секторов экономики, компаний, отраслей и семей. В разные годы ведущее положение занимали различные экономические школы, среди которых можно назвать Кейнсианство (Keynesian economics), монетаризм (monetarism) и ‘экономика предложения’ (supply-side economics). Икэномикс:- экономическая теория, часть экономической науки, изучающая теоретические основы экономических процессов. Термин Икэномикс (в Англии) или Экэномикс (в США) введён в широкое обращение Британским учёным-экономистом Алфридом Машэлом (Alfred Marshall; 1842–1924) и в известном смысле заменил ранее использовавшееся понятие Политическая Экономия, придав ему большую практическую направленность. Основой предмета Икэномикс служит теория спроса и предложения, установление рыночного равновесия, рыночная конкуренция, поведение производителей и потребителей на рынке. В Русском языке корректнее употреблять вместо Английского слова Экэномикс или Икэномикс (Economics) адекватные ему Русские слова Экономика, Экономическая Теория.

ECONOMIC SHOCK = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ШОК – Economic Shock is an event that produces a significant change within an economy, despite occurring outside of it. Economic shocks are unpredictable and typically impact supply or demand throughout the markets. An economic shock may come in a variety of forms. A shock in the supply of staple commodities, such as oil, can cause prices to skyrocket, making it expensive to use for business purposes. The rapid devaluation of a currency would produce a shock for the import/export industry because a nation would have difficulty bringing in foreign products. Economic Shocks are the events that impact the economy, come from outside it, and are unexpected and unpredictable, e.g., Hurricane Andrew in 1991, the rise in oil prices by OPEC. / К Экономическим Шокам относятся события, которые оказывают воздействие на экономику, источником которых не является сама эта экономика, и которые являются неожиданными и непредсказуемыми, например, Ураган Эндрю (Hurricane Andrew) в 1991 привёл к подъёму цен на нефть ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC) в Англоязычном произношении.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА – Economic System is a group of legal and social institutions within which certain technical resources, organized as a function of dominant motives, are used to achieve economic equilibrium. / Экономическая Система – исторически возникшая или установленная, действующая в стране совокупность принципов, правил, законодательно закреплённых норм, определяющих форму и содержание основных экономических отношений, возникающих в процессе производства, распределения, обмена и потребления экономического продукта.

ECONOMIC THRESHOLD = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРОГ – (1) Economic Threshold is a level of expenditure above which it is no longer financially beneficial to continue an activity. / Уровень издержек, выше которых нет больше выгоды в финансовом плане продолжать деятельность.

(2) Economic Threshold is:- (i) the pest population level at which control measures should be started to prevent the pest population from reaching economic-injury level; or (ii) the density of pest population at which a control action becomes profitable. Economic Thresholds of Insect Pests:- keeping insect infestations below significant levels through preventative measures is the core of long-term integrated pest management. More immediate control is reactive and warranted only when the insects affect the producer financially. A common problem for most producers is deciding whether or not to treat a crop for a specific insect pest. The question to ask is how many insects are too many? The initial response may be to spray as soon as insects are found in the crop. But implementing control measures is costly and can require significant inputs/amounts/quantity of insecticides and fuel. In addition, the labour involved in control operations is significant. Many insecticides have broad-spectrum activity affecting target and non-target (including beneficial) organisms. Therefore, unnecessary applications can have undesirable environmental effects. When does an infestation become economically viable to control? Ultimately, the decision is made by the producer. Economic thresholds help with these management decisions by providing guidance as to whether insect control will have an economic benefit. An economic threshold is the insect’s population level or extent of crop damage at which the value of the crop destroyed exceeds the cost of controlling the pest. Economic thresholds can be expressed in a variety of ways including the number of insects per plant or per square meter, the amount of leaf surface damage, etc. In many cases, thresholds have been established through scientific research. Unfortunately, not all combinations of pests and crops have been studied, and some reported thresholds are educated estimates. It is important to note that just the presence of insects in a crop does not suggest that there is the potential for damage and subsequent crop loss. It is important to identify the insect and to determine if it is really a pest, a beneficial species or is inconsequential to the crop. The majority of the

economically important insects have been studied. However, the growing diversity of crops in Saskatchewan leaves some gaps in knowledge as to how insects will affect some of the newer crops. Economic thresholds can fluctuate depending on a combination of factors including the pest, the crop type, growth stage, expected market value and cost of control. The economic threshold may also vary with growing conditions. A vigorously growing crop may be able to withstand higher insect pest populations with little yield loss, depending on the stage of the plant. Conversely, relatively few insects may significantly damage reproductive or yield components (pods, bolls and heads) or a stressed crop. Furthermore, researchers have suggested that with some sucking insects, such as aphids on flax, a higher yielding crop will suffer a greater percentage yield loss than a crop already under stress. Economic thresholds serve as a guideline to the producer. To be effective, the plant's growth stage and growing conditions must also be considered. On Wheat, the Wheat midge provides an excellent example of how the damage potential of an insect is related to plant growth stage. Spring Wheat is highly susceptible to Wheat midge damage from the time the boot swells and splits and any part of the head is visible until flowering (anthesis). Control measures are not recommended for Wheat midge if the Wheat is not in this susceptible stage. Grasshoppers do not do serious damage to lentil foliage, but preferentially feed on developing pods, having a greater impact on yield and consequently a lower economic threshold than recommended in other crops. Other examples can be found in the comprehensive economic threshold charts for the Bertha Armyworm and Lygus Bug. These charts illustrate a range of economic thresholds in relation to other variables – spray costs, varying commodity prices and canola plant growth stages. If an economic threshold is not available for a specific insect in a crop, control decisions should be made objectively. First, there should be evidence of damage. Second, an estimate of potential crop damage should be made and then compared to the cost of applying an insecticide. If crop damage is widespread, control measures may be required for the whole field. However, if damage appears to be more isolated, a spot spray concentrating on the infected area(s) may suffice. Thorough monitoring and insect identification are essential elements in helping reduce input costs and crop loss even if an economic threshold is unknown. The extent to which cultural practices can help to control or suppress insect infestations is also worthy of consideration. Certain pest species, by virtue of their life cycles, can be greatly affected by agronomic practices, sometimes without the use of chemicals. In some cases, cultural control of insect pests can coincidentally be achieved by implementing agronomic practices that are already recommended for other reasons. For example, effective weed control will help conserve soil moisture and, at the same time, destroy an alternative food source for insects. Other practices, such as crop rotation, adjusting seeding depth and soil packing will help to manage certain insect species, as well as reduce the levels of some disease organisms. This fact sheet provides a quick reference to the currently accepted economic thresholds of the major insect pests in Saskatchewan. Also included is information regarding recommended monitoring procedures, and for certain pests, alternatives to chemical control. Crop Monitoring Techniques:- every field should be monitored on a regular basis to detect specific insect pests and to determine densities within the crop (e.g., Pattern 1). With an adequate monitoring program to establish presence of pest species and to monitor changes in population densities, producers are more likely to be aware of potential problems. The first step is to determine the potential insect pests. Producers unfamiliar with the possible insect pests of a crop should acquire a production guide for the crop. The second step is to identify the insects, their life stages and to detect their presence by the effect they have on the crop. Know the signs of a potential problem. The most obvious sign of a problem is physical damage to the crop. Stands that show patches of thinning, stunting, or dying off may be the first indication of an infestation, as they are usually visible from a distance. If the problem is due to insect damage, examine individual plants to determine chewing or sucking damage to leaves, stems, flowers and buds, and possibly, the insects themselves. Being able to recognize the symptoms of damage within the crop and on individual plants can help to indicate the presence of an insect pest and its identification. Symptoms of insect damage will vary, depending on the type of mouthparts of the insect pest. Damage caused by insects with chewing mouthparts is often easy to identify, even when the insects are not readily visible. These insects may remove material from leaves, stems, or other plant parts giving it a ragged or chewed look. Injured roots will often show sign of bored holes or lesions, while above ground the plant may appear wilted or stunted. Examples of insects with chewing mouthparts are grasshoppers, larval and adult beetles, larvae of moths and butterflies (caterpillars) and larvae of flies (maggots). It is more difficult to discern damage caused by insects with sucking mouthparts as the symptoms are often not readily visible. Insects with sucking mouthparts pierce the plant and feed on sap and juices. Damage may appear as tiny dots where the mouthparts have pierced the plant tissues. Eventually symptoms may include dead plant tissue in leaf tips, heads, etc. Since these insects inject a chemical to prevent the sap from coagulating while feeding, plant juices will continue to flow after the insect has moved on. Therefore, evidence of sucking insects may be seen as glistening sap extruded on pods and stems. More advanced symptoms of severe injury include shrivelled stems and seeds and a reduction in number of seeds set. Extreme cases in canaryseed have been observed where aphid feeding has resulted in empty, whitened tips of heads. Examples of insects with sucking mouthparts are Leafhoppers, Plant Bugs (e.g., Lygus) and Aphids. There are many other signs of insect infestations:- lodged plants; silken webs; discoloration of plant tissue; cocoons or pupae found on leaves; insect frass (faeces) on and around plants; and of course direct observation of insect adults and/or larvae. These signs should arouse suspicion of a potential problem and help determine what insect(s) could be causing the damage. Scouting:- insects are rarely uniformly distributed throughout a field. They are simply too dependent on local environmental conditions and, often, terrain is variable even within a single field. Hills and depressions within a field dictate the local pattern of soil moisture, and insects sensitive to soil moisture conditions will distribute themselves accordingly. Cutworms, for example, can be found first on the tops of hills, because of the warmer, drier soil, and may not be noticed in low-lying areas until the insects become larger and more numerous. Conversely, wireworms will be less abundant on hilltops, preferring the more moist soils found in low-lying areas. Many insects tend to be edge feeders because of migration from ditches and adjacent fields with damage more prevalent around the margins. Therefore, field scouting can be most effective using Pattern 2. Concentrating control in affected areas can reduce input costs while keeping insect populations below the economic threshold. Scouting for signs of infestation where they are most likely to occur will lead to early detection. The life stage of an insect is an important factor to determine the best timing for control measures. For example, egg and pupal stages are usually difficult to control. These are non-feeding life stages and are not considered a threat to the crop. Because they are immobile in these stages they are often in locations that are more difficult to access by predators and control measures (e.g., Bertha Army worm pupae or Wheat Midge cocoons in the soil). Even larvae, which are more susceptible to insecticides, can be difficult, or not economically feasible to manage when they are below the soil surface. In a few cases, Insects (e.g., Blister Beetles) may exhibit both destructive and beneficial behaviour depending on life stage. As adults, Blister Beetles can cause serious damage to portions of Canola fields. However, the larval Blister Beetle is predatory on Grasshopper eggs. Once the presence of a pest has been confirmed, its identification must be verified. Correct identification may require consulting a reference guide or an agronomist. To facilitate this process, collect samples of the damage and a few specimens of the pest, including as many life stages as possible. The insect and associated damage should be compared with good reference material. If uncertainties remain, contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377, or contact the Crop Protection Laboratory. These resources will help to ensure a proper identification. Sampling:- once the pest has been identified, the level of infestation in the crop must be established. There are several important points to consider while sampling. First – it is important to utilize a sampling technique that is appropriate for the type of insect being monitored. The monitoring method is largely related to specific Insect behaviour. Highly mobile insects like Flea Beetles and Grasshoppers provide two different examples of monitoring techniques. Rather than attempt to count flea beetles, a per cent plant damage threshold is used. For grasshoppers, the economic threshold is measured in Insects per square meter. However, sampling

such mobile insects by counting the number within a measured area is difficult. The following procedure for estimating grasshopper densities is relatively easy and reliable:- (1) before counting grasshoppers in a field or roadside, measure a distance of 50 meters on a reasonably level surface. Usually, this will be adjacent to the actual area to be sampled, such as a road. Flag both ends using markers or specific fence posts on the field margin. These points should be easily visible for the observer because they will be used as starting and end points. (2) To begin the count, start in the area to be sampled, aligned with one of the markers. Walking parallel to the measured distance, move through the crop toward the other marker making some disturbance with your feet to encourage any grasshoppers to jump. Any grasshoppers that jump through a one meter field of view in front of the observer are counted. A meter stick can be carried as a visual guide to give perspective for a one meter width. After doing this a few times, one can often visualize the required width and a meter stick may not be required. (3) At the end of the 50 meters, the total number of Grasshoppers counted is divided by 50 to give an average per square meter. A hand-held counter can be useful to count the number of Insects while the observer measures off the required distance. This tool may not be practical under high insect populations. Second – it is important to sample randomly and gather numerous samples. The samples must represent, as much as possible, the entire field being monitored. Random sampling reduces the risk of biased estimates that could result from uneven distribution of insect populations. Collecting numerous samples will also increase the accuracy of an overall field estimate. Areas of a field may have insect numbers that are in excess of economic thresholds. However, other areas may be very low in pest densities. In these situations, a decision could be made to either not spray, due to the overall average density being below economic threshold, or to concentrate control measures on the more highly infested areas. Either choice would actually benefit the producer financially while reducing environmental impacts. Third – keep in mind the edge-effect. In situations where insects migrate into a field from an adjacent field or ditch, the population density is likely to be highest at field margins. Some pest species prefer the edges of a field because of light, temperature or moisture factors. Edge effects can also be important for other reasons. Although they may distort true population estimates, they may indicate a potential problem before it becomes serious. Be sure to sample throughout the field, not only the field margin, to avoid overestimating population densities. Sampling methods can vary according to the particular pest. Consult the economic threshold tables within this document to determine the preferred sampling method. If the chart says:- (1) % damage to leaves, plants, foliage, or (2) # of plants showing damage; or (3) # adults or larvae/stem / plant. Walk through the crop to obtain or observe the required sample units (i.e. leaves, stems, whole plants or insect counts) every few steps. To get an accurate population estimate, sample randomly at reasonably spaced intervals. As previously discussed, the best estimate of a population or damage will be achieved with adequate, representative samples taken over a well-distributed pattern. A zigzag route through the field sampling approximately every 10 meters is a commonly used pattern. If the chart says:- (1) # adult Insects or larvae/m^2 – use a meter-stick or pre-measured piece of string to mark off a square meter of the crop. Examine this area, counting the numbers of pests seen. Do this at several randomly chosen and widely-spaced sites. Average your results. If the chart says:- (1) # adult Insects or larvae/sweep – obtain or make a sweep net (Figure 1), a tool used by entomologists to sample insects. It consists of a muslin bag or some similar material held open by a hoop attached to a long handle. An angler's net lined with a pillowcase will work as well. The size of the net opening is important, however, as this will affect the number of insects caught. The standard net size is 38 centimeters (15 inches) in diameter. Walk through the crop sweeping the net, from side to side, in front of you, through the crop canopy. Generally, the arc of the sweep will cover approximately 180 degrees. However, some economic thresholds specify 90 degree sweeps. The main point is to keep the sweeps consistent. Ideally, the entire open end or mouth of the net should pass through the crop. In some crop stages, such as the pod stage in canola, this can be difficult. As a general rule, try to keep as much of the net as possible within the crop canopy. Flying Insects and those on the plants will be knocked into the bag. Do not sweep through the same pass more than once. Keep track of the number of sweeps and count the number of pests in each sweep, or take an average of the number of insects divided by the number of sweeps. Caution:- a sweep net catches all Insects, including wasps, bees, and other stinging and biting Insects. Therefore, be careful when examining the contents of the sweep net. Cultural or Non-Chemical Control of Insect Pest:- cultural practices can be used to manage insect populations. The Pest Species affected to some degree by cultural practices and the steps that can be taken are listed below:- (i) Alfalfa plant bug:- crop damage can be minimized by burning Alfalfa stubble in spring; (ii) Alfalfa Weevil:- in Alfalfa grown for hay, reduce populations of new adults by harvesting the first cut early; (iii) Aphids:- early seeding can help to avoid infestations because the crops mature before the pest levels exceed economic thresholds. As plants mature they are less attractive to aphids. (iv) Beet Webworm:- Weeds in and around susceptible crops should be removed to reduce the attractiveness of the field to egg-laying females; (v) Cutworms:- ensure fallow (conventional or chemical) fields are kept free of weeds that can be attractive for egg-laying females and the soil is allowed to form a crust between mid-August and mid-September, making it difficult for moths to lay eggs. This should only be done under threat of serious infestation, however, since this type of practice may encourage soil erosion. In the case of army cutworms, check for damage on volunteer cereals and weeds before seeding. Delay seeding until late May if damage is evident. (vi) Grasshoppers:- control of annual weeds before grasshopper emergence will help reduce grasshopper populations by eliminating alternative food sources for young grasshoppers. Disturbed soil is less attractive to egg-laying female grasshoppers. In areas where they have emerged before weed control is carried out, or in forage used for animal feed, trap strips can be maintained in which grasshoppers will be concentrated before application of insecticide. Research has shown that barrier strips of less preferred crops, such as oats or peas, around the perimeter will help reduce damage to the main crop. (vii) Wheat Midge:- in areas where wheat midge is expected to be abundant, one should consider not seeding spring wheat or at least avoid planting it in or near fields that were infested the previous year. If planting in infested areas, increase seeding rate from 1.5 to 2.0 bushels of viable seed per acre. This encourages a more uniform stand that may complete flowering before midge levels increase to harmful levels. Susceptibility to wheat midge damage decreases dramatically after flowering (anthesis). Consider growing early-maturing Varieties. Hard red spring wheat varieties may benefit from early seeding (late April to early May) in most years. However, Durum and CPS Varieties do not reflect this same trend. Midge tolerant hard red spring Wheat Varieties are available. These are composed of a 90:10 per cent blend of midge tolerant and conventional Wheat. Midge tolerant Wheat contains a gene that results in significantly less damage from feeding by midge larvae, and consistently grade better under midge infestations. It may still be necessary to apply an insecticide to these Varieties if there is very high midge pressure. (viii) Red Turnip Beetle:- damage can be minimized by destroying volunteer mustards and other cruciferous weeds in the spring before seeding, and by not seeding to Canola in, or adjacent to fields that were infested the previous year. (ix) Root Maggots:- (Canola) increase seeding rates. Napus Canola Varieties tend to compensate for root maggot feeding better than rapa Varieties; (x) Sunflower Beetle:- crop damage in the year following infestation can be minimized with late fall cultivation to expose beetles to the elements and increase winter mortality; (xi) Sweet Clover Weevil:- infestations can be reduced by establishing new stands of sweet clover as far as possible from second-year stands using high-quality scarified seed, planted no deeper than 2.5 cm to ensure rapid germination. Cultivating second-year sweet clover immediately after it has been cut for hay or silage will help destroy larval and pupal stages. (xii) Wheat Stem Sawfly:- there are no established economic thresholds for wheat stem sawfly. There are no insecticides registered for wheat stem sawfly and research trials have not shown any insecticides to be cost effective. The best option to manage wheat stem sawfly, if spring wheat is to be grown as part of a rotation, is to seed a solid-stemmed wheat variety. Early swathing of infested fields once the crop drops below 40 per cent moisture content. Producers are recommended to implement management strategies if 10 to 15 per cent of wheat stems were cut the previous year. In conditions conducive to successful over-wintering, a field with this level of

damage could produce enough adults to increase cutting levels to 70 per cent or greater in the following year. (xiii) Wireworms:- crop damage can be minimized by including less preferred crops such as flax or canola in rotation with cereals, cultivating summerfallow fields as shallow as possible, seeding cereal crops shallow to induce quick germination and using seed treated with an insecticide component (e.g., Cruiser – active ingredient – thiamethoxam). Remember:- it is critical to know the insect pest you are dealing with. Have it properly identified to determine best management options. / Растительноядные Клопы (например, Лигус) .

ECONOMIC VALUE = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ – Economic Value is the basis for measuring the cost of the effect of changes (e.g., in biodiversity, ecosystems, managed resources or natural resources) on human welfare. Goods and services not sold in commercial markets can have economic value. Determining economic value does not prevent ethical or altruistic concerns for the survival and well-being of other species based on cooperative behavior.

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – The Economic Value Added (EVA®):- Stern Stewart & Co. has actually trademarked an old concept that has been known by academic literature for the past 100 years. The company (Stern Stewart) has done such a fine job in promoting the whole Shareholder value -approach. Without them the whole world would be years behind this development. The term Economic Value Added (EVA®) is used all over the world in thousands of companies, universities etc. Therefore it is however a bit shame that the company is so jealous about other consultants using this currently very generic name EVA®. Stern Stewart has already lost one law suite against KPMG with this issue (the court has stated that 'Stern Stewart had done such a fine job of spreading the EVA® gospel that it was tough to prove that EVA® is a proprietary concept'. – quoted from Fortune magazine). Economic Value Added (EVA®) is the accounting and finance concept. Measuring Shareholder value as a company's operating profits after tax, less a charge for the capital used in creating the profits. EVA® is a registered trademark of Stern Stewart & Co. in the United States. The Economic Value Added (EVA®) concept is a registered trademark (1990) of the US firm Stern Stewart & Co. and it is viewed as a measure of financial performance and also as potential main part of an integrated financial management system, leading to decentralized decision making and to maximize the shareholders' wealth. Our paper provides a synoptic survey of the use of EVA® indicator and also gives the opinions of two main groups of EVA® researchers:- proponents of EVA® and opponents to EVA®. Furthermore, we develop a practical model for EVA® calculation and try to make a parallel between Net Income as a measure of accounting profit and EVA® as a measure of real economic profit. We also present a relevant example regarding the EVA® calculation and give a special attention of the way of calculation of the three main components of EVA®:- net operating profit after taxes, weighted average cost of capital and economic asset (or invested capital). Also our articles emphasis some of the most important adjustments against accounting rules involved in the way of EVA® calculation, in order to improve the correctitude of real economic profit calculation as a measure of value creation. Economic Value Added (EVA®) is a measure of the shareholder value as a company's operating profits after tax, less a charge for the capital used in creating the profits. EVA® is a registered trademark of Stern & Co. in the USA. Economic Value Added (EVA®) is a financial performance measure used to evaluate a company's true profit. EVA® is actually a trademark of Stern Stewart & Co. There is a website dedicated to so-called EVAnomics at http://www.evanomics.com. EVA® is often called Economic Profit (EP) in order to avoid problems caused by trademarking. EP has been defined as total net gains less the interest on invested capital at the current rate, i.e. the idea behind it is that shareholders must earn a return that compensates for the risk taken. Equity capital has to earn at least same return as similarly risky investments in equity markets. / Стён Стюэт Энд Ко. (Stern Stewart & Co). Кей.Пи.Эм.Дьжи. (KPMG).

ECONOMY = ЭКОНОМИЯ – Economy is the careful or thrifty use or management of resources, such as income, materials or labor. / Под Экономией понимается осмотрительное или бережливое использование или управление ресурсами, такими как доход, материальные ценности или рабочая сила. Экономия – бережливое ведение хозяйства, в основе которого лежит уменьшение издержек, расходов, затрат экономических ресурсов:- материалов, энергии, оборудования, труда, рабочего времени. Экономия достигается снижением потерь, использованием ресурсосберегающих технологий, рачительным ведением хозяйства, высокой организацией труда.

ECONOMY ENERGY = УСЛОВНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или НЕПОТРЕБЛЁННАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИЯ) – Economy Energy is the energy sold on a non-firm basis and subject to recall at the discretion of the selling party. / Энергия, которая продается условно и может быть исключена из объемов поставок по усмотрению продавца.

eCOPS = ELECTRONIC COMMODITY OPERATIONS PROCESSING SYSTEM

ECO–STRAINS = ЭКО–ЛИНИИ (или ЭКО–ШТАММЫ) – Eco-Strains are such strains within a variety that have developed physiological differences in response to long-time growth, repeated planting, and selection in distinct environments.

ECOSYSTEM = ЭКОСИСТЕМА – Ecosystem is a complex of organisms and their environment, interacting as a defined ecological unit (natural or modified by human activity, e.g., agroecosystem), irrespective of political boundaries. Ecosystem is the complex of living organisms, their physical environment, and all their interrelationships in a particular unit of space. The principles underlying the study of ecosystems are based on the view that all the elements of a life-supporting environment of any size, whether natural or man-made, are parts of an integral network in which each element interacts directly or indirectly with all others and affects the function of the whole. All ecosystems are contained within the largest of them, the ecosphere, which encompasses the entire physical Earth (geosphere) and all of its biological components (biosphere). An ecosystem can be categorized into its abiotic constituents, including minerals, climate, soil, water, sunlight, and all other nonliving elements, and its biotic constituents, consisting of all its living members. Linking these constituents together are two major forces:- the flow of energy through the ecosystem, and the cycling of nutrients within the ecosystem. The fundamental source of energy in almost all ecosystems is radiant energy from the sun. The energy of sunlight is used by the ecosystem's autotrophic, or self-sustaining, organisms. Consisting largely of green vegetation, these organisms are capable of photosynthesis, i.e. they can use the energy of sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into simple, energy-rich carbohydrates. The autotrophs use the energy stored within the simple carbohydrates to produce the more complex organic compounds, such as proteins, lipids, and starches, that maintain the organisms' life processes. The autotrophic segment of the ecosystem is commonly referred to as the Producer Level. Organic matter generated by autotrophs directly or indirectly sustains heterotrophic organisms. Heterotrophs are the consumers of the ecosystem; they cannot make their own food. They use, rearrange, and ultimately decompose the complex organic materials built up by the autotrophs. All animals and fungi are heterotrophs, as are most bacteria and many other microorganisms. Together, the autotrophs and heterotrophs form various trophic (feeding) levels in the ecosystem: the producer level, composed of those organisms that make their own food; the primary-consumer level, composed of those organisms that feed on producers; the secondary-consumer level, composed of those organisms that feed on primary consumers; and so on. The movement of organic matter and energy from the producer level through various consumer levels makes up a food chain. For example, a typical food chain in a grassland might be grass (producer) → mouse (primary consumer) → snake (secondary consumer) → hawk (tertiary consumer). Actually, in many cases the food chains of the ecosystem overlap and interconnect, forming what ecologists call a food web. The final link in all food chains is made up of decomposers, those heterotrophs that break down dead organisms and organic wastes. A food chain in which the primary consumer feeds on living plants is called a Grazing Pathway; that in which the primary

consumer feeds on dead plant matter is known as a Detritus Pathway. Both pathways are important in accounting for the energy budget of the ecosystem. As energy moves through the ecosystem, much of it is lost at each trophic level. For example, only about 10 percent of the energy stored in grass is incorporated into the body of a mouse that eats the grass. The remaining 90 percent is stored in compounds that cannot be broken down by the mouse or is lost as heat during the mouse's metabolic processes. Energy losses of similar magnitude occur at every level of the food chain; consequently, few food chains extend beyond five members (from producer through decomposer), because the energy available at higher trophic levels is too small to support further consumers. The flow of energy through the ecosystem drives the movement of nutrients within the ecosystem. Nutrients are chemical elements and compounds necessary to living organisms. Unlike energy, which is continuously lost from the ecosystem, nutrients are cycled through the ecosystem, oscillating between the biotic and abiotic components in what are called Biogeochemical Cycles. Major biogeochemical cycles include the water cycle, carbon cycle, oxygen cycle, nitrogen cycle, phosphorus cycle, sulfur cycle, and calcium cycle. Decomposers play a key role in many of these cycles, returning nutrients to the soil, water, or air, where they can again be used by the biotic constituents of the ecosystem. The orderly replacement of one ecosystem by another is a process known as Ecosystem Development, or Ecological Succession. Succession occurs when a sterile area, such as barren rock or a lava flow, is first colonized by living things or when an existing ecosystem is disrupted, as when a forest is destroyed by a fire. The succession of ecosystems generally occurs in two phases. The early, or growth, phase is characterized by ecosystems that have few species and short food chains. These ecosystems are relatively unstable but highly productive, in the sense that they build up organic matter faster than they break it down. The ecosystems of the later, or mature, phase are more complex, more diversified, and more stable. The final, or climax, ecosystem is characterized by a great diversity of species, complex food webs, and high stability. The major energy flow has shifted from production to maintenance. Human interference in the development of ecosystems is widespread. Farming, for example, is the deliberate maintenance of an immature ecosystem – one that is highly productive but relatively unstable. Sound management of ecosystems for optimal food production should seek a compromise between the characteristics of young and mature ecosystems, and should consider factors that affect the interaction of natural cycles. Short-term production can be maximized by adding energy to the ecosystem in the form of cultivation and fertilization. Such efforts, however, can hinder efficient energy use in the long run by producing an imbalance of nutrients, an increase in pollutants, or a heightened susceptibility to plant diseases as a consequence of intensive inbreeding of crops. Although an awareness of the interdependence between human society and its environment was already prominent in ancient philosophy and religion, the formulation of the basic principles of systems ecology as a scientific discipline began in the late XIX century. During the second half of the XX century, the study of ecosystems has become increasingly sophisticated and is now instrumental in the assessment and control of the effects of agricultural development and industrialization on the environment. On farms, for instance, it has shown that optimal long-term production of pasturage requires a moderate grazing schedule in order to ensure a steady renewal of the moisture and nutrient content of the soil and has emphasized the need for multiple-use strategies in the cultivation of arable lands. Systems ecology has been concerned with the consequences of accumulated insecticides and has provided a way of monitoring the climatic effects of atmospheric dust and carbon dioxide released by the burning of fossil fuels, e.g., coal, oil, and natural gas. It has helped to determine regional population capacities and has furthered the development of recycling techniques that may become essential in humanity's future interaction with the environment. Ecosystem is a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit. The term Ecosystem was coined by the British ecologist Arthur George Tansley in 1935. He used it to define a unit that covers all organisms of a given area as well as their relationship to the inorganic environment. The organisms within an ecosystem form a biocenosis, their inanimate environment is called a Habitat. The totality of all ecosystems on earth is called the Biosphere. Ecosystem is an operational term, since it describes units that are less easily captured than, for example, a molecule, a cell or a species. What is defined as an ecosystem is within the discretion of the person dealing with the ecosystem. A lake, for example, a reed belt, a wood, or a cornfield can be defined and described as ecosystems. Each system can consist of a number of partial systems as can be deduced from the system theory. Which level of complexity is studied is therefore mainly dependent on practical considerations. It is distinguished between simple and complex, between aquatic and terrestrial, between natural and human-influenced ecosystems. Among the astonishingly complex systems, i.e. those systems that are especially rich in species are tropical rain forests and coral reefs. Systems are more than just the sum of the system elements' performances. Between their elements exist numerous, often specific and usually always regulated connections. Controlled systems, in contrast, are characterized by feedbacks and thus by a high degree of stability. They are largely independent against disruptions. The higher the number of system elements and the amount of interactions with each other, the more effective fluctuations can be balanced out. But still each system has only a limited capacity. When the limit of this capacity is exceeded, then the system will not return to its original situation or will even be destroyed. Ecosystems with only a few system elements are extremely liable to break down. Just think of a spruce monoculture or a corn field. They can only be kept in balance with the use of stabilizing, energy-consuming measures like the use of insecticides. They can, on the other hand, easily be rebuilt after complete destruction. Complex systems are very resilient, they have a large buffer capacity, but their destruction is an irreversible act. A destroyed tropical rain forest or a destroyed coral reef is lost forever. Natural or almost natural ecosystems were able to absorb human influences for centuries, but it becomes clear that the limits of the strains on them are reached or even exceeded. Ecology has therefore during the last decades been in the public eye. Environmental protection has become a major issue of the domestic policy of many industrial nations. Many students of biology study this subject only, because they are interested in environmental issues. Ecology cannot solve political problems, it is especially unable to offer a fast aid to decision-making in order to answer short-term questions. Changes in a human society require a knowledge about its structure, its functions, its decision-makers, the chances to alter something, and the most effective ways to initiate changes. Successes that can be achieved by organizations like Greenpeace helped considerably to create an environmental awareness among general public and politicians. Ecology is a holistic science. In ecological work, long-term experience, a detailed insight into plants, animals or microorganisms, a sound knowledge and/or mastery of physical and chemical measuring are more important than spontaneous political activity. A co-operation between scientists of different disciplines is therefore the best way to approach the aim. A solid scientific management is necessary in order to co-ordinate the activities of all scientists participating in the project. Ecosystems change permanently. Changes and disruptions are not only caused by human activities. The evolution of organisms and their adaptation to variable environmental conditions are the main reason of the changes and thus also of the evolution of ecosystems. A sequence of differently structured systems under constant abiotic conditions is called Succession. In Central Europe, for example, certain types of forests are the most stable systems. Such a system is called a Climax Association. Such final links of developments exist only as long as the environmental conditions are stable. In the history of the earth, several drastic climatic changes occurred that caused the extinction of whole groups of plants and thus also to the replacement of once stable ecosystems by others. The pre-Ice Age vegetation of Central and Northern Europe, for example, or the carboniferous swamp forests became irreversibly extinct. After the ice had gone, the landscape was inhabited again beginning in the south and slowly advancing towards the northern part of Europe. A comparison of today's Central and North European flora with that of North America shows that the European flora is far poorer in species. The variety of species of North America that was only to a small extend covered by ice the variety of species that existed before the Ice Age in Europe, too, remained. The transformation of the natural landscape into a cultivated landscape had a serious impact on all ecosystems. Often, new ecosystems possibly worth protecting developed that could not exist under natural

conditions. The Calluna vularis areas of the Lüneburg Heath in Germany are impressive examples. Without regular grazing by a species of German moorland sheep called Heidschnucken, these areas would soon be replaced by birch-pine-forests. Ecosystem is a biotic system maintained by the balance of organic life with its environment. Ecosystem is:- (1) a major interacting system that involves both living organisms and their physical environment. (2) A system of ecological relationships in a local environment, including relationships between organisms and the environment itself. / луг или пастбище (grassland). Хайдшнукэн (Heidschnucken). Под Экосистемой, от Греческих слов Óikos, означающее Жилище или Местопребывание, и Sýstēma, означающее Составленное Из Частей или Целое, понимается единый природный комплекс, образованный живыми организмами и средой их обитания (атмосфера, водоём, почва и тому подобное), в котором живые и косные компоненты связаны между собой обменом вещества и энергии. Понятие экосистема применяется к природным объектам различной сложности и размеров:- весь океан или небольшой пруд, тайга или участок берёзовой рощи. Термин Экосистема в 1935 ввёл Английский фитоценолог Асо Дьходьж Тэнзли (Arthur George Tansley; 15 Августа 1871 – 25 Ноября 1955). Часто термины Экосистема и Биогеоценоз употребляют как синонимы. Экосистема, природный комплекс (биокосная система), образованный живыми организмами (биоценоз) и средой их обитания (косной, например, атмосфера, или биокосной – почва, водоём и тому подобное), связанными между собой обменом веществ и энергии. Одно из основных понятий экологии, приложимое к объектам разной сложности и размеров. Примеры экосистем – пруд с обитающими в нём растениями, рыбами, беспозвоночными животными, микроорганизмами, донными отложениями, с характерными для него изменениями температуры, количества растворённого в воде кислорода, состава воды и тому подобного, с определённой биологической продуктивностью; лес с лесной подстилкой, почвой, микроорганизмами, с населяющими его птицами, травоядными и хищными млекопитающими, с характерным для него распределением температуры и влажности воздуха, света, почвенных вод и других факторов среды, с присущим ему обменом веществ и энергии. Гниющий пень в лесу, с живущими на нём и в нём организмами и условиями обитания, тоже можно рассматривать как экосистему. В идеальном случае экосистема со сбалансированной жизнедеятельностью автотрофных организмов и гетеротрофных организмов могут приближаться к замкнутой системе, обменивающейся с окружающей средой только энергией (смотрите Закрытая Экологическая Система). Однако в естественных условиях длительное существование экосистемы возможно только при притоке из окружающей среды не только энергии, но и большего или меньшего количества вещества. Все реальные экосистемы, в совокупности слагающие биосферу Земли, принадлежат к открытым системам, обменивающимся с окружающей их средой веществом и энергией. Термин ‘Экосистема’ приложим как к природным, так и к искусственным экосистемам, таким, например, как сельскохозяйственные угодья, сады, парки. В процессе всестороннего изучения природных комплексов взаимодействующих между собой растений, животных и микроорганизмов учёные давали этим надорганизменным единицам разные названия. Большая часть из предложенных терминов не получили распространения, некоторые используются лишь в определённых случаях (например, термином ‘Биом’ в США обозначают такие макроэкосистемы, как зона хвойных лесов, степная зона и другие). Термин ‘Экосистема’, вытеснивший многие другие термины сходного содержания, предложил в 1935 Английский ботаник Асо Дьходьж Тэнзли (Arthur George Tansley; 15 Августа 1871 – 25 Ноября 1955). В 1944 Советский учёный Владимир Николаевич Сукачёв (1880–1967) стал пользоваться применительно к наземным живым системам термином ‘Биогеоценоз’, не считая, однако, его тождественным экосистеме. Действительно, даже аквариум или пчелиный улей несомненно представляют собой экосистему, но не могут быть названы Биогеоценозами. Кроме того, общая особенность биогеоценоза – меньшая суммарная биомасса животных по сравнению с биомассой растений, в то время как в водной экосистеме господствует обратное их соотношение. Экосистемы характеризуются видовым составом, численностью особей отдельных видов, их биомассой, распределением и сезонной динамикой. Начиная с 1940–50-х развернулись исследования, позволяющие количественно характеризовать функциональные особенности экосистем, прежде всего цепи питания, через которые осуществляется биологическая трансформация вещества и энергии. Количественное выражение интенсивности и эффективности этих процессов с помощью современных методов, в частности математического моделирования экологических систем, – необходимая основа решения актуальных вопросов рационального использования биологических ресурсов природы и сохранения среды обитания человека. Экосистема:- динамичный комплекс сообществ растений, животных и микроорганизмов, а также окружающей их абиотической среды, взаимодействующих как функциональная единица.

ECOTYPE = ЭКОТИП – Ecotype is a population within a species that has developed distinct physiological characteristics (e.g., herbicide resistance) in response to a specific environment which persist even if individuals are moved to a different environment. / Под Экотипом, от Греческих слов Oikos, означающее Жилище или Местопребывание, и Týpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается группа однородных популяций в пределах одного и того же вида растений, у которых в процессе приспособления к условиям местообитания выработались наследственно закреплённые биохимические, морфологические, физиологические и другие особенности. Чем обширнее ареал вида и разнообразнее экологические условия, тем больше у него число экотипа, например, у Сосны Обыкновенной выделяют 36 экотипов. Экотип или Экологический Тип или Экологическая Раса, совокупность однородных популяций в пределах одного и того же вида растений, которые приспособились к определённым климатическим, эдафическим или ценотическим условиям и у которых выработались в этих условиях наследственные морфологические, физиологические, биохимические и другие особенности. Таким образом, экотип – обособленное по распространению и генотипическое внутривидовое подразделение, что отличает его от Биотипа. Термин ‘Экотип’ ввёл в 1922 Шведский учёный Йотэ Вильхэльм Тюресон (Göte Wilhelm Turesson; 1892–1970). У различных видов растений выявлено различное число экотипов. Чем обширнее ареал вида и шире его экологическая амплитуда, тем разнообразнее экотипический состав вида. Так, у Сосны (Pinus Silvestris) выделено 36 экотипов, у Ели (Picea Abies) – 27 и так далее. Экотипический полиморфизм наиболее ярко выражается в центре видо- и морфообразования. У Люцерны (Medicago Falcata), например, множество экотипов на Кавказе и лишь несколько на Севере страны (в России). У многих видов наблюдается параллелизм экотипического расчленения. Так, у Полыни Полевой (Artemisia Campestris), Щавелька (Rumex Acetosella), Смолёвки Одноцветной (Silene Uniflora) и других в сильно освещённых, сухих местообитаниях с сильными ветрами образуются экотипы с распростёртыми стеблями. Различают 3 основные группы экотипов:- (1) Климатические, или Географические, Экотипы занимают обособленную часть ареала вида и сформировались под воздействием определённых климатических условий (у Костра Безостого – Bromus Inermis, например, Южный Экотип отличается от Северного низкорослостью, более короткими, узкими и жёсткими листьями и восковым налётом на них). (2) Эдафические Экотипы возникают под влиянием почвенно-грунтовых условий (пример:- экотипы Сосны на меловых обнажениях Реки Дона, который описан даже как самостоятельный вид Pinus Cretacea). (3) Биотические, или Ценотические, Экотипы возникают и развиваются главным образом под воздействием определённых растений, вместе с которыми данный вид образует растительные сообщества (например, Луговой и Лесной Экотипы Ежи Сборной – Dactylis Glomerata, лесной и дюнный экотипы Ястребинки Зонтичной – Hieracium Umbellatum). Возникновение экотипа – длительный исторический процесс. Если экотип имеет прогрессивные признаки, позволяющие расширять ареал вида, то он может дать начало новому виду, то есть экотип – одна из стадий процесса видообразования.

ECOWAS = ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

ECP = ELECTRONIC CHECK PRESENTMENT

ECP = EUROCOMMERCIAL PAPER

ECR = EFFICIENT CONSUMER RESPONSE

ECR = EXPORT CERTIFICATION RECORD

ECRU = XX (или НАБЕЛЁНОЕ, или СЕРОВАТО–БЕЖЕВОЕ) – Ecru:- the color of fibers, yarns or fabrics that have not been subjected to processes affecting their natural color.

ECS = ECUADORIAN SUCRE

ECS = EXCHANGE COVER SCHEME

ECS = EXPORT CERTIFICATION SPECIALIST

ECSA = EASTERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

ECSDA = EUROPEAN CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES ASSOCIATION

ECSC = EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

ECSSID = EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

ECT = ESTIMATED COMPLETION TIME

ECTOPARASITE = ЭКТОПАРАЗИТ – Ectoparasite is a parasite feeding on the host from the exterior. / снаружи. Под Эктопаразитом, от Греческих слов Ektós, означающее Вне или Снаружи, и Parásitos, означающее Нахлебник или Тунеядец, понимается паразит, обитающий на поверхности животного или растительного организма (называемого Хозяином); например, мучнисто-росяные грибы – экопаразиты растений.

ECTOTROPHIC MYCORRHIZA/ECTOMYCORRHIZA = ЭКТОТРОФНАЯ МИКОРИЗА/ЭКТОМИКОРИЗА – Ectotrophic Mycorrhiza/Ectomycorrhiza is a mycorrhizal association in which the fungal hyphae form a compact mantle on the surface of the roots. Mycelial strands extend inward between cortical cells and outward from the mantle to the surrounding soil. / на поверхности корней.

ECU = EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT

ED = EXPIRATION DATE

EDAN = ELECTRONIC DESKTOP APPLICATION NAVIGATOR

EDAPHIC = ЭДАФИЧЕСКОЕ – Edaphic:- influenced by the soil rather than by climate.

EDAPHIC FACTORS = ЭДАФИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ – Edaphic Factors are soil conditions such as alkalinity, extreme acidity, iron toxicity, salinity, and zinc deficiency, which adversely affect plant growth. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity).

EDAPHOLOGY = ЭДАФОЛОГИЯ (или ПОЧВОВЕДЕНИЕ) – Edaphology is the science that deals with the influence of soils on living things, particularly plants, including people's use of land for plant growth.

EDC = ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

EDC = EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CANADA

EDD = ESTIMATED DELIVERY DATE

EDGAR = ELECTRONIC DATA GATHERING, ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

EDGE = КРАЙ (или КРОМКА, или ЗАКРАЙКА, или РЕБРО, или БОРТ, или КАНТ, или ГРАНЬ, или ОПОРНАЯ ПРИЗМА) – Edge is the front margin of the garment that extends from front corner to front corner.

EDGE ACT CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО АКТУ ЭДЬЖА – Edge Act Corporation is a banking corporation financing international commerce, chartered by the Federal Reserve Board under a 1919 amendment to the Federal Reserve Act. These corporations, owned by state chartered or national banks, may operate interstate branches, accept deposits outside the United States, and invest in non-US Firms. A nonbanking Edge Act corporation makes equity investments under Federal Reserve Regulation K in foreign corporations, such as merchant banks or finance companies. A banking Edge corporation buys and sells notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, and basically complements the international banking activities of its parent bank. The International Banking Act of 1978 approved ownership of Edge corporations by foreign banks. In the United States, Edge Act Corporation (EAC) is the corporation chartered by the Federal Reserve to engage in international banking. Also known as Edge Corporation. The Board of Governors acts on applications to establish Edge Act corporations and also examines the corporations and their subsidiaries. Typically organized as a subsidiary of a bank, an Edge Act corporation may conduct activities abroad that are permissible to foreign banks abroad but that may not otherwise be permissible to US banks. Named after Senator Walter Edge of New Jersey, who sponsored the original legislation to permit formation of such organizations. See also Agreement Corporation. The Edge Act is a 1919 amendment to the United States Federal Reserve Act of 1913, codified at 12 USC §§ 611–631, which allows National Banks to engage in international banking through federally chartered subsidiaries. The Act is named after Walter Evans Edge, a US Senator from New Jersey who sponsored the original legislation for these types of subsidiaries. The impetus for the act was to give US firms more flexibility to compete with foreign firms. An Edge Act Corporation (EAC) is a subsidiary of a Bank or Bank Holding Company or Financial Holding Company, that is chartered by the Federal Reserve under Section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended in 1916 and 1919, to engage in foreign banking activities. The Federal Reserve Board authorizes US and foreign banking and financial organizations to establish Edge Act Corporations. It also regulates and examines the foreign activities of Edge Act Corporations and their subsidiaries. Foreign banks operating in the United States are permitted to organize and own an Edge Act Corporation. An Edge Act Corporation is useful because, among other things, it separates the risks of domestic operations from those of international. Prior to 1919, US institutions were not permitted to own foreign banks. An EAC can own branches in the US, but may only conduct transactions directly linked to international trade. By virtue of historical developments and funding considerations, an Edge Act Corporation is a domestic subsidiary that is generally held by a US Member Bank; however, it may also be held directly by the Bank Holding Company or Financial Holding Company. As of the International Banking Act of 1978 (IBA), an Edge Act Corporation may also be held by a Foreign Bank. Types:- (i) banking Edge or Agreement Corporation, which is directly under control of a US Member Bank or Bank Holding Company, can receive

deposits (without Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation coverage) from, and make loans to, companies engaging in international business. This structure allows foreign branches of US Banks. (ii) Investment Edge or Agreement Corporation functions as an investment company, taking equity positions in foreign commercial and industrial organizations. An Agreement Corporation is chartered by a state to engage in international banking (essentially a state-chartered EAC, so named because the corporation enters into an 'agreement' with the Fed's Board of Governors to limit its activities to those of an Edge Act Corporation, as if organized under Section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act. In reality, state supervision is superfluous, so Edge Act Corporations (rather than Agreement Corporations) are the vehicles of choice for international banking and financing operations. Investment Edges expand the types of companies in which their parent banks may invest. By law, US banks may invest abroad only in other banking organizations. However an Edge Act Corporation may invest in any type of foreign company, as long as it does not engage in business in the United States, including making any domestic loans. Banking Edges extend the geographic reach of their parents because an Edge was not considered a bank and hence was not subject to the same interstate banking prohibitions. Thus in the 1960s, the trend was for banks from outside the state of New York to form Banking Edges and locate them in New York City for conducting international banking and for trading in foreign exchange. In the 1970s and 1980s, the trend was toward expansion into regional financial centers, such as Miami, Chicago, and San Francisco. Legislation in the mid-1990s, providing for the removal of Federal Interstate Branching, restrictions undermined the appeal of Banking Edges, and their relative importance in international banking has therefore declined. Major disadvantages of a Banking Edge, compared with an agency, are the smaller size of its loans (due to its smaller capital base, compared with that of the agency's parent bank) and the limitation of domestic lending ability to international or foreign business transactions. Of the 82 Edge and Agreement Corporations in operation at year-end 1999, 27 were Banking Edges located mostly in New York City and Miami with total assets of USD18 billion. Largest Edges:- as of 1999, the three largest Edges were all holding companies under the Federal Reserve Regulatory District of New York:- (i) HSBC International Finance Corporation, a Financial Edge (Wilmington, Delaware); (ii) HSBC Holdings PLC (London); (iii) Citibank International, a Banking Edge (Miami); (iv) Citigroup Inc. (New York); (v) Banco Santander International, a Banking Edge (Miami); and (vi) Banco Santander Central Hispano, SA (Madrid). In 1999, these institutions accounted for 81.6 percent of all assets (source:- Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System). In official documents, reference to an Edge Act Corporation typically mentions the state or city where it is domiciled. These are banks that are subsidiaries either to bank holding companies or other banks established to engage in foreign business transactions. Edge Act Corporation is a banking institution with a special charter from the US Federal Reserve to conduct international banking operations and certain other forms of business without complying with state-by-state banking laws. By setting up or investing in Edge Act corporations, US banks are able to gain portfolio exposure to financial investing operations not available under standard banking laws. Edge Act corporations have gone through structural changes since they were first implemented in 1919. Economies, and therefore financial institutions, are much more international today, and many of the restrictions once in place limiting foreign banking activity have since been relaxed. Edge Act revisions in 1984 allowed companies engaged in international business, such as trading and shipping firms, and international airlines, to provide full banking services, including taking deposits and granting loans. The Federal Reserve retains the right to monitor ownership of these corporations and their future investment and business activities. / Волтё Эвэнз Эдьж (Walter Evans Edge), Сенатор от Нью Джерси. (i) Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Интёнэшэнэл Файнэнс Корпорэйшэн (HSBC International Finance Corporation, Файнэншэл Эдьж (Financial Edge) (Вилмингтон, Делавэр, США); (ii) Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC; Лондон, Соединённое Королевство); (iii) Сытибэньк Интёнэшэнэл (Citibank International, Банковский Эдьж (Banking Edge) (Майами, США); (iv) Сытигруп Инк. (Citigroup Inc.; Нью Йорк, США); (v) Банко Сантандэр Интёнэшэнэл (Banco Santander International, Бэнькинь Эдьж (Banking Edge) (Майами, США); и (vi) Банко Сантандэр Сэнтраль Испано, Эсэ.А. (Banco Santander Central Hispano, SA; Мадрид, Испания). Существуют банки, являющиеся дочерними предприятиями либо банковских холдиньговых компаний, либо иных банков, которые созданы для проведения внешнеэкономических операций. Акт Эдьжа от 1919 – закон о банковской деятельности, принятый в 1919, который позволил банкам США предоставлять международные займы через филиалы, зарегистрированные на федеральном уровне или на уровне штатов, названные 'корпорациями Эдьжа', созданными в рамках закона о деятельности за рубежом. Подобные корпорации могли быть зарегистрированы в других штатах и, в отличие от отечественных банков, могли владеть банками в зарубежных странах и вкладывать средства в зарубежные коммерческие и промышленные компании. Закон также позволял Федеральной Резервной Системе (Federal Reserve System) налагать на иностранные банки, ведущие деятельность в США, требования о внесении резерва. Корпорации, созданные в рамках Акта Эдьжа, получили дальнейшие преимущества после принятия в 1978 Акта о Международном Банковском Обслуживании (International Banking Act), который требовал от Федеральной Резервной Системы отмены любых законов, ставящих Американские банки в невыгодное положение по сравнению с иностранными банками, действующими в США.

EDGE CRIMPED YARN = ПРЯЖА С ЗАВИТОЙ КАЙМОЙ (или КРОМКОЙ) – Edge Crimped Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by drawing heated filament yarn over an edge of small radius of curvature. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

EDGE CRIMPING METHOD = МЕТОД ЗАВИВАНИЯ КАЙМЫ (или СКЛАДЫВАНИЯ КРАЯ) – Edge Crimping Method:- in this method of texturing, thermoplastic yarns in a heated and stretched condition are drawn over a crimping edge and cooled. Edge-crimping machines are used to make Agilon yarns. See also Coil Yarn, Textured Yarn, and Texturing.

EDGE DISTANCE = РАССТОЯНИЕ ДО КАЙМЫ (или РАССТОЯНИЕ ДО КРАЯ) – Edge Distance is the distance from the edge of a member to the center of the nearest fastening. / .

EDGE PROTECTOR = ОКАЙМЛЯЙЩИЙ (или РЕБРОВОЙ, или ОБРАМЛЯЮЩИЙ) ПРОТЕКТОР – Edge Protector:- an angle piece fitted over the edge of boxes, crates, bundles and other packages to prevent the pressure from metal bands or other types from cutting into the package.

EDGE ROLL = СВОРАЧИВАНИЕ КАЙМЫ – Edge Roll is the curl that develops on the edge of a single-knit fabric preventing it from lying flat.

EDGE TAPE = ОКАЯМЛЯЮЩАЯ ЛЕНТА – Edge Tape is a tape sewn along the front edge of a coat from top of the lapel to bottom of the facing. On less expensive coats, this tape starts at the bottom of the lapel (called the Breakline). The tape is usually sewn with an edge-knife machine.

EDI = ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

EDI = ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE

EDIFACT = ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE FOR ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT

EDIS = ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

EDK = EX DOCK

EDP = ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

EDPITAF = EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING TASK FORCE

EDR = EQUIPMENT DAMAGE REPORT

EDS = ENTERPRISE DIRECTORY SERVICES

EDT = EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

EDTA = ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID

EDUCATION FEATURE = ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ЧЕРТА – In the United States, Education Feature:- interest earned on EE bonds with 1990-January-01 and later issue dates may qualify for exclusion from income for Federal income tax purposes if the owner pays his or her tuition and required fees or those of his or her spouse or legally dependent children at colleges, universities, and qualified technical schools during the year eligible bonds are redeemed. Costs of room, board, and books are excluded. To be eligible, bonds must have been issued to a person 24 years old or older on the first day of the bonds' issue months. The bonds have to be in the name of the taxpayer who will claim the exclusion. The taxpayer's spouse can be a co-owner. Qualifying expenses are tuition and required fees at an eligible institution incurred by the taxpayer, his or her spouse, or children who are his or her legal dependents. The 'Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997', enacted 1997-August-05, included contributions to qualified State tuition programs in the definition of qualified higher education expenses. Excludable interest cannot be greater than eligible education expenses and is proportionately reduced when total redemption value of qualifying bonds is more than the total of such expenses. For example, 80% of interest is excludable if qualifying expenses total USD8 000, bond redemption proceeds are equal to USD10 000, and all other relevant conditions of the tax regulations are met. Married taxpayers filing separately aren't allowed to claim the exclusion. Bond owners claiming the exclusion must keep complete records concerning bonds on which excluded interest was earned. The tax benefits of the interest exclusion are based on the modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) of the taxpayer. For taxpayers filing a joint Federal income tax return, the exclusion is gradually reduced for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross incomes between certain limits (originally set at USD60 000 and USD90 000 for joint return filers and at USD40 000 and USD55 000 for single filers and heads of households) and not available above the high ends of current ranges. Since 1990, these income limits have been adjusted annually.

EDW = ENTERPRISE DATA WAREHOUSE

EE = ESTONIA

EE = ETHER EXTRACT

EEA = EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

EEA = EXCHANGE EQUALISATION ACCOUNT

EEBSF = EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC BANKING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

EEC = EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

EE/E SAVINGS BONDS = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ СЕРИИ И.И./И. – In the United States, series EE Savings Bonds are safe, low-risk savings products that pay interest based on current market rates for up to 30 years for bonds purchased May 1997 through April 30, 2005. You may purchase EE Bonds via TreasuryDirect or at almost any financial institution or through your employer's payroll deduction plan, if available. As a TreasuryDirect account holder, you can purchase, manage, and redeem EE Bonds directly from your Web browser. EE/E Savings Bonds are a secure savings product that pay interest based on current market rates for up to 30 years. Electronic EE Savings Bonds are sold at face value in TreasuryDirect. Paper EE Savings Bonds are sold at 1/2 face value. EE Bonds are reliable, low-risk government-backed savings products that you can use toward financing education, supplemental retirement income, birthday and graduation gifts, and other special events. Series EE Bonds purchased on or after May 01, 2005, earn a fixed rate of return, letting you know what the bonds are worth at all times. See our press release for more information. EE Bonds purchased between May 1997 and April 30, 2005, are based on 5-year Treasury security yields and earn a variable market-based rate of return. E Bonds are the predecessor to EE Bonds and are no longer issued by the US Treasury. A Series EE US Savings Bond is an appreciation-type (or accrual-type) savings security issued after 1979 that is a contract between the owner or co-owners and the United States. Under the contract, the owner or co-owners lend money to the United States, and the US must repay that money with interest when the bond is redeemed. You can cash Series EE bonds anytime after 12 months. Interest stops accruing 30 years after issue, and the interest rate is subject to change at the beginning of each extended maturity period. Regulations for these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 351 and 353, also published as Department of the Treasury Circulars, Public Debt Series Nos. 1-80 and 3-80. Purchase Limitation:- series EE bonds are limited to an investment of USD5 000 per person, per calendar year. For Series I Bonds, the purchase limit is USD5 000 (par value) in the name and taxpayer identifying number (usually, Social Security Account Number) of any one person in an individual capacity. Bonds the purchaser obtained in earlier years don't affect the current year's limitation. Bonds purchased and redeemed in the same calendar year are also excluded from the computation. For Co-owners – Series EE bonds registered in the names of two persons as co-owners are attributed to the first-named co-owner. For Beneficiaries – purchases are attributable to the owner, not the beneficiary. For Fiduciary Estates – bonds held by persons serving as guardian or in another fiduciary capacity are computed separately from personal purchases that list them as owner or first-named co-owner. Penalty:- a loss consisting of the most recent 3 months' interest for EE bonds with May 1997 or later issue dates, and I Bonds, if the bonds are redeemed in the first 5 years after issue. In other words, if you redeem a May 1997 or later EE bond, or an I Bond, before it's 5 years old, you give up the last 3 months' worth of interest. For example, if you buy an EE bond in May 1997 and redeem it 2 years (24 months) later, you get your original investment back plus 21 months of interest. The value of the bond would be based on the announced rates applied over the 21-month period from May 1997 to February 1999. / ТчрэжэриДирэкт (TreasuryDirect).

EEK = ESTONIAN KROON

EELQMS = EUROPEAN ENGINE LUBRICANT QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

EEOC = EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

EEP = EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC PURSE

EER = EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

EEZ = EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

EF = ELEMENTARY FILE

EFC = ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ – Effect is the influence of an external factor on the plant, e.g., drought, fertilizer, flooding. In statistics, that which is measured and analyzed as in treatment effect. / Под Эффектом, от Латинского слова Effectus, означающее Действие или Исполнение, от Efficio, означающее Действую или Исполняю, понимается:- (1) результат, следствие каких-либо причин, действий, например, эффект лечения. (2) Сильное впечатление, произведённое кем-либо, чем-либо; средство, приём (в том числе в искусстве), цель которых произвести впечатление, удивить или создать иллюзию чего-либо, например, световые, шумовые эффекты в театре. (3) Физическое явление, например, фотоэффект.

EFFECTIVE ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ АККУМУЛИРОВАННАЯ ТЕМПЕРАТУРА (или СУММА АКТИВНЫХ ТЕМПЕРАТУР) – Effective Accumulated Temperature (EAT) is the total effective temperature in °C received by the plant in a certain growth period (stage). It is used to predict flowering. EAT = mean daily temp °C – temp higher than 27 °C – temp of the lower limit (12 °C).

EFFECTIVE DATE = ДАТА ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ В СИЛУ (или ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ДАТА) – (1) Effective Date is a date on which a contract becomes effective. / Дата, с которой контракт или договор становится действительным.

(2) Effective Date is the date on which an insurance policy or bond goes into effect, and from which protection is furnished. / Дата, с которой страховой полис или гарантия вступает в силу, и с которой предоставляется защита.

(3) The Effective Date is the date on which the parties begin calculating accrued obligations, such as fixed and floating interest payment obligations on an interest rate swap. See also Trade Date. / Под Датой Начала Расчёта понимается дата, с которой стороны начинают осуществлять расчёт начисляемых обязательств, таких как обязательства оплаты по зафиксированной и плавающей процентной ставке в сделке со свопом на процентную ставку. Смотрите также Дата Сделки (Trade Date).

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE = ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – The nominal Effective Exchange Rate (EER) of the Euro is a summary measure of its external value vis-à-vis the currencies of the most important trading partners of the Euro area. The real EER – obtained by deflating the nominal EER with appropriate price or cost indices – is the most commonly used indicator of international price and cost competitiveness. The European Central Bank (ECB) calculates daily nominal EERs, which are defined as geometric weighted averages of the bilateral exchange rates of the Euro against the currencies of trading partners. Since price and cost data are not available at higher frequency, real EERs are calculated monthly or quarterly. The weights assigned to trading partners are derived from their shares in Euro area trade in manufactured goods, excluding trade within the Euro area, over two three-year periods (namely 1995–97 and 1999–2001). The former weights are used for the series up to 1999 and the latter for the series from 1999 onwards. The weights use information on both exports and imports. The import weights are the simple shares of each partner country in total Euro area imports from all the partner countries. The weights for exports are determined in such a way that they capture both the importance of those individual markets for Euro area exports and the competition faced by euro area exporters in other foreign markets from both domestic producers and exporters from third countries. EERs are calculated vis-à-vis three groups of trading partners:- the EER–12, consisting of the 12 main trading partners of the Euro area; the EER–22, comprising the 12 EU Member States outside the Euro area and ten main trading partners outside the European Union; and the EER–42, comprising the EER–22 and another 20 relevant countries. Nominal EERs are computed daily for the EER–12 and EER–22, and monthly for all three groups. Real EER indices using consumer prices are available monthly for all three groups. For the EER–12 and EER–22, real EER indices based on producer prices are also calculated monthly, and based on GDP deflators and unit labor costs, quarterly. The ECB also publishes monthly harmonized competitiveness indicators based on consumer prices for individual Euro area countries. These indicators are constructed using the same methodology and data sources employed in the calculation of the real EER for the Euro and allow for consumer price developments in the other Euro area countries as well as for price and exchange rate developments outside the Euro area.

EFFECTIVE FRUITING PERIOD = ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ ПЕРИОД ПЛОДОНОШЕНИЯ – Effective Fruiting Period is the time between first square and flowering date of the last effective boll population, i.e. cutout with cutout defined by nodes above white flower (NAWF) = 5. Flowering will continue beyond this point, but the resulting bolls are not economical to manage, i.e. not of acceptable size or quality. See also Last Effective Boll Population.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD = МЕТОД ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ПРОЦЕНТА – Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Effective Interest Rate:- Net interest return designates the actual interest rate earned by an investment in any given year. It takes into account buying and sellings fees, prices valid at time of purchase or sale, as well as any discounts or premiums. A security's maturity and repayment conditions also influence the net interest return. Opposite:- Nominal Interest Rate. The rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

EFFECTIVE PRECIPITATION = ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ АТМОСФЕРНЫЕ ОСАДКИ – Effective Precipitation is that portion of total precipitation that becomes available for plant growth. / Эффективные Осадки – осадки, используемые растениями.

EFFECTIVE PRICE = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ЦЕНА – The Effective Price is the price at which a commodity is sold or bought after the hedge has been lifted (liquidated). It can be calculated either by adding/substracting the basis change to the original cash price, or by adding/substracting the hedge of the futures (the original futures price at the time the hedge was placed minus the futures price at the time the hedged was lifted) to the final cash price. If a short hedger has made a profit, the effective cash price will be higher than the original cash price being hedged. If a long hedger has made a profit, the effective cash price will be lower than the original cash price being hedged.

EFFECTIVE RAINFALL = ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ ДОЖДЕВЫЕ ОСАДКИ – Effective Rainfall is that portion of rainfall that can be stored within the rooting depth of the crop and on the paddy surface and can be subsequently utilized by the plants. / в пределах глубины укоренения . Эффективные Осадки – осадки, используемые растениями.

EFFECTIVE YIELD = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Effective Yield is the yield of a bond, assuming that you reinvest the coupon (interest payments) once you have received payment. Effective yield is the total yield an investor receives in relation to the nominal yield or coupon of a bond. Effective yield takes into account the power of compounding on investment returns, while nominal yield does not. For example, if an investor holds a bond that pays a 5% coupon semi-annually, he will actually receive two coupon payments per

annum. If the investor reinvests each coupon payment then his effective yield will be greater than the stated coupon rate or nominal yield. Reinvesting the coupon will produce a higher yield, because interest is earned on the interest payments. Effective Yield is the yield calculated as a percentage of the price of an investment. See also Yield (2). Effective Yield is the yield or return on a short-term investment after adjustment for the change in exchange rates over the period of concern. Effective Yield:- a calculation of the return on an investment that considers the price paid,the time held,and the interest received. / Смотрите также Доходность (Yield) (2).

THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES = ЭФФЕКТЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ОБМЕННЫХ КУРСОВ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЫ – IAS 21 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 21) – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – An entity may carry on foreign activities in two ways. It may have transactions in foreign currencies or it may have foreign operations. In addition, an entity may present its financial statements in a foreign currency. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe how to include foreign currency transactions and foreign operations in the financial statements of an entity and how to translate financial statements into a presentation currency. The principal issues are which exchange rate(s) to use and how to report the effects of changes in exchange rates in the financial statements. This Standard does not apply to hedge accounting for foreign currency items, including the hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation. IAS 39 applies to hedge accounting. This Standard does not apply to the presentation in a cash flow statement of cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency, or to the translation of cash flows of a foreign operation (see IAS 7 Cash Flow Statements). Functional currency:- functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The primary economic environment in which an entity operates is normally the one in which it primarily generates and expends cash. An entity considers the following factors in determining its functional currency:- (a) the currency:- (i) that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled); and (ii) of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services. (b) the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled). Reporting foreign currency transactions in the functional currency:- foreign currency is a currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Spot exchange rate is the exchange rate for immediate delivery. Exchange difference is the difference resulting from translating a given number of units of one currency into another currency at different exchange rates. Net investment in a foreign operation is the amount of the reporting entity's interest in the net assets of that operation. A foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date:- (a) foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate; (b) non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and (c) non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. However, exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation shall be recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences shall be recognized initially in a separate component of equity and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment. Furthermore, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised directly in equity. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss. Translation to the presentation currency/Translation of a foreign operation:- The Standard permits an entity to present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). For this purpose, an entity could be a standalone entity, a parent preparing consolidated financial statements or a parent, an investor or a venturer preparing separate financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. If the presentation currency differs from the entity's functional currency, it translates its results and financial position into the presentation currency. For example, when a group contains individual entities with different functional currencies, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in a common currency so that consolidated financial statements may be presented. An entity is required to translate its results and financial position from its functional currency into a presentation currency (or currencies) using the method required for translating a foreign operation for inclusion in the reporting entity's financial statements. The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented (ie including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet; (b) income and expenses for each income statement (i.e. including comparatives) shall be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and (c) all resulting exchange differences shall be recognised as a separate component of equity. Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation shall be treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Foreign operation is an entity that is a subsidiary, associate, joint venture or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences deferred in the separate component of equity relating to that foreign operation shall be recognised in profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised. When there is a change in an entity's functional currency, the entity shall apply the translation procedures applicable to the new functional currency prospectively from the date of the change. If the functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity's financial statements are restated in accordance with IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:- (a) all amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent balance sheet, except that (b) when amounts are translated into the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts shall be those that were presented as current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (i.e. not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates). / МСБУ 21 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 21) – .

EFFICACY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ – Efficacy (treatment) is a defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed treatment. Efficacy is the degree of which a herbicide controls a weed. / Эффективность (обработки):- определённый, измеряемый и воспроизводимый результат, достигаемый в результате предписанной обработки. В отношении к гербицидам под Эффективностью понимается та степень, с которой гербицид борется с сорняками.

EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ (или ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Efficiency:- in an economic sense, the ratio or proportionality between the value of the human end achieved ('benefits' or 'satisfactions') and the value of the scarce resources expended to achieve it (opportunity costs). When an economist calls a situation or a practice 'inefficient', he is claiming that we could

achieve exactly the same desired goals with the expenditure of fewer scarce resources, or, put another way, that the amount of resources being employed could potentially produce even more of the beneficial results intended than they do. Efficiency simply means making the most we can of the limited resources we have. Notice that 'efficiency' in the economist's sense is an inherently evaluative term, not a matter of mere technical or scientific measurement of objective physical quantities, as the term might be used in an engineering context (as for example, the 'efficiency' of various kinds of steam engine in transforming heat energy to useful kinetic energy). 'Value of' always requires some sort of answer to the question 'value to whom'. When we assess the efficiency of any process or social institution or practice, just whose evaluations of the means and the ends are we using? In a well-developed market economy, assessment of economic efficiency makes heavy use of the monetary values placed on the various inputs and the resulting outputs in the open marketplace. The valuations that count are thus the valuations of those who are willing and able to support their preferences by spending their money in the ways that seem to them most likely to maximize their own satisfactions or 'utility' based on their own individual tastes and preferences. The evidence that any particular economic resource is being used efficiently is, in the end, the fact that no one finds it 'worth his while' to bid up the price and pay more in order to divert it to some other use. The logical and philosophical elaboration of the idea that competitive market systems are highly efficient in a much broader sense even than this is the primary content of Adam Smith's classic work The Wealth of Nations (1776). Indeed the entire subdivision of today's economic science known as 'Welfare Economics' specializes primarily in identifying and analyzing the necessary preconditions for voluntary market interactions to generate socially efficient outcomes (and in examining the possibilities for remedies by deliberate state economic policies where those necessary preconditions may not be fully met). / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith).

EFFICIENT CONSUMER RESPONSE = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ ЗАКАЗЧИКА – Efficient Consumer Response (ECR) is a customer-driven system where distributors and suppliers work together as business allies to maximize consumer satisfaction and minimize cost. A consumer-driven system of replenishment in which high-quality products and accurate information flow through a paperless electronic data interchange (EDI) system between all distribution points from the manufacturing line to the retail checkout counter.

EFFICIENT FRONTIER = ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ГРАНИЦА – Efficient Frontier:- an efficient portfolio is one for which it is not possible to increase the expected return without accepting more risk and not possible to reduce the risk without accepting a lower return. The efficient frontier is the line joining all efficient portfolios in risk-return space. In portfolio theory risk is defined as variance or standard deviation of return.

EFFICIENT MARKET = ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ РЫНОК – Efficient Market is a market in which new information is immediately available to all investors and potential investors. A market in which all information is instantaneously assimilated and therefore has no distortions. In economic theory, an Efficient Market is one in which market prices adjust rapidly to reflect new information. The degree to which the market is efficient depends on the quality of information reflected in market prices. In an efficient market, profitable arbitrage opportunities do not exist and traders cannot expect to consistently outperform the market unless they have lower-cost access to information that is reflected in market prices or unless they have access to information before it is reflected in market prices. See also Random Walk.

EFFLUENT = СТОК (или ИСТОК, или ВЫТЕКАЮЩИЙ ПОТОК, или ЭФФЛЮЕНТ) – Effluent is the fluid leaving a component.

EFORD = EQUIVALENT DEMAND FORCED OUTAGE RATE

EFP = ELECTRONIC FILING PARTNERSHIP

EFP = EXCHANGE FOR PHYSICAL

EFRAG = THE EUROPEAN FINANCIAL REPORTING ADVISORY GROUP

EFS = ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM

EFS = EXCHANGE OF FUTURES FOR SWAP

EFS–ABX = ХХ–СЭП – EFS-ABX is short for the Electronic Filing System – Application Body eXtensible Markup Language authoring tool (for patent applications); superceded by EFS-Web. / Система Электронной Подачи .

EFS–WEB = ВЭБ–СЭП – EFS-Web is short for the Electronic Filing System – web-based filing using PDF files. / Система Электронной Подачи .

EFT = ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

EFTA = EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EFTD = ESTIMATED FIRST TRADING DATE

EFTPOS = ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER AT THE POINT OF SALE

EFTS = ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER SYSTEMS

EG = EGYPT

EGG = ЯЙЦО (или ЯЙЦЕКЛЕТКА) – Egg is a single cell or ovum from an ovary; the first stage of an insect or mite; may be deposited singly (e.g., bollworm) or in a mass (e.g., European corn borer). Egg is:- (1) in insects, the reproductive body in which the embryo develops and from which the nymph or larva hatches. (2) In plants, the female ovum, pertaining to reproductive cells. / Под Яйцом или Яйцеклеткой понимается женская половая клетка животных и растений, из которой может развиваться новый организм в результате оплодотворения или путём партеногенеза. Содержит гаплоидный (одинарный) набор хромосом.

EGG MASS = МАССА ЯИЦ – Egg Mass is a group of eggs deposited by the female insect which are adjacent to each other (as in rice bug) or overlapping (as in the yellow stem borer) as opposed to eggs laid singly.

EGGPLANT = ХХ – Eggplant:- a dark grayish or blackish purple.

EGG PLUG = ЯИЧНАЯ ПРОБКА – Egg Plug is a gelatinous fluid which the rice weevil places over the egg, located in the egg cavity in the plant.

EGGSHELL = ЯИЧНАЯ СКОРЛУПА (или ХХ) – Eggshell:- semi-matte, having a texture resembling that of the outer surface of the shell of a chicken egg. Usually used in describing a type of paint finish. / полуматовая, имеющая текстуру .

EGGSHELL = ХХ – Eggshell:- yellowish white. / :- желтовато-белое.

E–GLASS FIBER = И–СТЕКЛОВОЛОКНО – Physical Properties of E-glass Fiber:- (1) Approximate Chemistry*:- (i) SiO_2 – 52–60%; (ii) CaO – 16–25%; (iii) Al_2O_3 – 12–16%; (iv) BaO – 8–13%; (v) MgO – 0–6%; (vi) NaO_2 – 0–1%; and (vii) KO_2 – 0–1%. (2) Physical Properties*:- (i) Density – 2.54–2.60 g/cc; and (ii) Refractive Index – 1.558 to 1.562. (3) Mechanical Properties*:- (i) UTS (room temp) – 3.4–3.5 GPa; (ii) Breaking Strain – 4.5–5.0%; (iii) Young's Modulus – 65–75 GPa; (iv) Shear Modulus – 28–32 GPa; and (v) Poisson's Ratio – 0.200. (4) Thermal Properties*:- (i) CTE (20 °C) – 4.0–5.0 µm/m-°C; (ii) CTE (30 °C to 250 °C) – 4.5–5.5 µm/m-°C; (iii) Specific Heat Capacity – 0.78–0.82 J/g-°C; (iv) Thermal Conductivity – 1.28–1.32 W/m-K; and (v) Softening Point – ≤ 845°C. (5) Electrical Properties*:- (i) Dk @ 1 MHz – 6.3–6.6; (ii) Df @ 1 MHz – 0.002 3–0.002 7; (iii) Electrical Resistivity – 3.5–4.0e+12Ω-cm; and (iv) Dielectric Strength – 10.3kV/mm. Note:- *All values approximate. Actual values may vary, for further info contact JPSCM (short for the JPS Composite Materials is a wholly owned subsidiary of JPS Industries Inc. – the world's leading manufacturer of high strength fiberglass, Astroquartz®, and aramid fabrics and reinforcements; headquartered in Anderson, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States). See also S-Glass Fiber. / Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®; Astroquartz®).

E–GOV = ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

EGP = EGYPTIAN POUND

EGR = EXHAUST GAS RECIRCULATION

EGYPTIAN COTTON = ЕГИПЕТСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Egyptian Cotton is a fine, long, staple Cotton generally grown in Egypt along the Nile Delta. Egyptian Cotton fibers average more than 1-1/2 inches in length and produce a strong, lustrous yarn. See also Cotton. Egyptian Cotton:- Egypt is the world's largest producer of high grade, long staple Cotton. The majority of it is grown in the Nile Delta and all requires irrigation. The staple length commonly runs from 1-1/8 to 1-1/2 inches, the fibers are quite fine and they have a distinct color – varying from light cream to dark tan. One troublesome problem with these Cottons has been to maintain the quality of the better varieties. Egyptian Cotton is grown exclusively in Egypt and has the longest fiber of all types of Cotton. It average 1-3/8" to 2-1/4" inches in length of fibers. Egyptian Cotton has become wildly popular in recent years. Why exactly? Does it really matter? It was thought for ages that Cotton was Cotton and thread count was king when choosing quality fabrics. That is no longer true. Consumer guidelines for buying fabric suggest that Cotton from Egypt is superior to other Cotton. Is this true and, if so, what is the big difference? The varieties of Egyptian Cotton are used to create fabric of all types from sheets to pillowcases to comforters to shirts. The long staple or long fiber of Egyptian-grown Cotton means that there is more continuous fiber to use when creating threads or yarns. This yarn is smaller in diameter yet stronger than other Cottons. Smaller yarn means that more threads per square inch can be used to create stronger fabric which is light in weight yet breathes well. More threads per inch means that the thread count on the fabric label will be higher. Many buyers think that choosing high thread count sheets is the only gauge of quality. This is not true, but in the case of Cotton grown in Egypt, the higher thread count means the fabric will be incredibly strong and will last for years and years. If cared for properly, Egyptian produced cotton fabric can last for decades. The texture of the fabric created from Egyptian grown Cotton is a bit harder than other cottons when the fabric is new. However, with every single laundering, the cotton fabric from Egyptian fibers becomes softer and softer. Like a fine perfume, age improves the Egyptian fiber cotton fabric. Unlike many products, fabric made from Egyptian Cotton will become softer with each washing. Cotton grown in Egyptian fields also produce less lint and therefore will not pill after repeated washings like other materials. At one time, the only way to obtain Egyptian fiber cotton fabrics was to shop in high-end expensive stores. This is no longer true and most department stores and online stores carry a selection of Egyptian produced cotton sheets,shirts and other items for abuyer seeking a high quality product. Processability:- Egyptian Cotton is distinct for many reasons; one of them being the supermacyof cellulose distribution in its fibers. Each cotton fiber is composed of concentric layers. The cuticle layer on the fiber which consists of wax and pectin materials is separated from other fibers. The primary wall, the most peripheral layer of the fiber, is composed of cellulose crystalline fibrils. The secondary wall of the fiber consists of three distinct layers. All three layers of the secondary wall include closely packed parallel fibrils with spiral winding of 25–35° and represent the majority of cellulose within the fiber. The innermost part of cotton fiber the lumen, is composed cell content remains. Before boll opening, the lumen is filled with liquid containing the cell nucleus and protoplasm. The twists and convolutions of the dried fiber are due to the removal of this liquid. The cross section of the fiber is bean-shaped, swelling almost round when moisture absorption takes place. The overall contents are broken down into the following components:- (i) 80–90% cellulose; (ii) 6–8% water; (iii) 0.5–1% waxes and fats; (iv) 0–1.5% proteins; (v) 4–6% hemicellulose and pectins; and (vi) 1–1.8% ash. During scouring, treatment of the fiber with caustic soda, natural waxes and fats in the fiber are saponified and pectins and other non-cellulosic materials are released, so that the impurities can be removed by just rinsing away. After scouring, a bleaching solution (consisting of a stabilized oxidizing agent) interacts with the fiber and the natural colors removed. Bleaching takes place at an elevated temperature for a fixed period of time. Mercerization is another process of improving absorption properties of cotton. Cotton fiber is immersed into 18–25% solution of sodium hydroxide often under tension. The fiber obtains better luster and absorption during mercerization. After scouring and bleaching, the fiber is 99% cellulose. Cellulose is a polymer consisting of anhydroglucose units connected with 1,4 oxygen bridges in the beta position. The hydroxyl groups on the cellulose units enable hydrogen bonding between two adjacent polymer chains. Fiber Properties:- the following table shows the quality properties of different varieties of Egyptian Cotton:- Giza 85, 86, 88 and 87 verses Upland Greek Cotton, Acala Sudanese Cotton, Southern Indian Cotton, Aegean and GAP Turkish Cotton. Naturally, the fiber quality of Egyptian Cotton variety is higher than all other Cotton varieties even if they are comparable in fiber length. The main differences shown include:- fiber strength, fiber length, length uniformity, fiber fineness, fiber elongation and short fiber index. In some samples of Greek and Acala Cottons the short fiber index reached 18.0 accompanied by the lowest length uniformity of 79. Conclusion:- (i) Egyptian Cotton is of superior quality to most of the cotton varieties known in the world concerning all mechanical and technological characteristics. (ii) Egyptian Cotton uniformity is higher than Turkish Cotton uniformity including comparable micronaire and staple length values. Due to cellulose uniformity in fibers, Egyptian Cotton is superior for comfort performance products, such as shirting, bedding and even towels. (iii) Egyptian Cotton strength is almost 50% higher than Greek and Turkish Cotton and double that of Indian Cotton. (iv) Egyptian Cotton varieties can offer micronaire as low as 3.05 (Giza 45) and 3.24 (Giza 87) introducing maximum fineness which is not available in other varieties. (v) Due to superior uniformity and cellulose distribution, Egyptian Cotton introduces more comfort products, better absorption for dye material, better fabric breath while usage and durable appearance, which cannot be introduced with other varieties for lack of similar mechanical properties of Egyptian Cotton. Egyptian Cotton is a long staple variety from Egypt with fiber length averaging 1-3/8". / Гиза (Giza).

EH = WESTERN SAHARA

EHA = EQUIPMENT HANDOVER AGREEMENT

EHV = EXTRA HIGH VOLTAGE

EIA = ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

EIA = ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EIB = EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

EIC = EQUIPMENT IMBALANCE CHARGE

EIDERDOWN = АЙДЁДАУН (или XX) – Eiderdown is a soft lightweight clothing fabric knitted or woven and napped on one or both sides.

EIGHT–HARNESS SATIN WEAVE = ВОСЬМИРЕМИЗНОЕ АТЛАСНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – The Eight-Harness Satin Weave is similar to the four-harness satin weave except than one filling yarn floats over seven warp yarns and under one. This is a very pliable weave and is used for forming curved surfaces. / уточная пряжа .

EIN = EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

EIN = EXPORT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

EIR = EQUIPMENT INTERCHANGE RECEIPT

EISA = ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT

ELAIN = ELECTRONIC LICENSE APPLICATION AND INFORMATION NETWORK

ELAN = EXPORT LEGAL ASSISTANCE NETWORK

ELASTANE = ЭЛАСТАН – Elastane or Elasthane or Spandex is a synthetic fiber that can be stretched by between 500 and 800%. It is stronger and considerably more robust than fibers made of rubber or natural caoutchouc, the primary plant-based 'alternative' material. In chemical terms, elastane is a long-chain polymer containing at least 85% polyurethane. It's tradenames are Dorlastan and Lycra®. Compared to rubber, elastane has both greater tear resistance and durability and a tension capacity two or three times greater, at a third of the weight. There are two principal methods used in processing elastane. One is to wrap the elastane fiber in a non-elastic thread – either natural or man-made. The resulting yarn has the appearance and feel of the outer fiber used. The second method involves using pure elastane threads, which are worked or woven into fabrics made from other fibers. The added elasticity makes such fabrics more comfortable to wear. Blends with elastane depend on the type of fabric and the end use. Elastane is used in all areas where a high degree of permanent elasticity is required, as, for example, in tights, sportswear, swimwear, corsetry, and in woven and knitted fabrics. When stretched, it always reverts to its original form. On care labels elastane is often designated as 'EL'. Elastane is a synthetic fiber composed of at least 85% by mass of a segmented polyurethane and which, if stretched to three times its unstretched length, rapidly reverts substantially to the unstretched length when the tension is removed. Alphabetic code – EL; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.30. European Union Directives on Textile Labelling indicate 1.50. / Эластан (Elastane или Elasthane). Доэлэстэн (Dorlastan) и Лайкра® (Lycra®).

ELASTERELL–P = ЭЛАСТЕРЭЛ–ПИ. – The US fiber producer Invista Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA, has been producing the meltspun elastic polyester fiber T-400 in its plant in Chattanooga, TN, USA since 2001. In the United States, Invista was given the generic name 'Elasterell-P' for its product by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). In European Union, this fiber received the generic name 'Elastomultiester'. With the introduction of this new generic name, apparel producers now had to relabel clothing and materials that contained T-400. / Американский производитель волокна – компания Инвиста Инк. (Invista Inc.), Вилмингтон, Штат Дэлавэр, США, .

ELASTIC = ЭЛАСТИК (или ЭЛАСТИЧНОЕ, или УПРУГОЕ, или РЕЗИНКА) – Elastic is an elastic fabric usually made of yarns containing rubber.

ELASTIC AIR COVERED YARN = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ (или ЭЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ) ПОКРЫТАЯ ПРЯЖА С ВОЗДУШНОЙ ПРОСЛОЙКОЙ – Elastic Air Covered Yarn is the elastic yarn with bare and twistless elastane core and one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns air-mingled together with the core entwined by the filaments with randomly distributed interlace points.

ELASTIC CORE SPUN YARN = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ (или ЭЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ), С ВПРЯДЕННЫМ СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ ПРЯЖА – Elastic Core Spun Yarn is the elastic yarn with bare elastane core and relatively inelastic staple fibers from a sliver twisted around the core with continuous turns in one direction.

ELASTIC CORE TWISTED YARN = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ (или ЭЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ), КРУЧЁНАЯ С СЕРДЕЧНИКОМ ПРЯЖА – Elastic Core Twisted Yarn is the elastic yarn with bare elastane core and one or more relatively inelastic cover yarns twisted with continuous turns in one direction.

ELASTIC COVERED YARN = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ (или ЭЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ) ПОКРЫТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Elastic Covered Yarn is a General term for elastic yarn with bare elastane core covered by one or more relatively inelastic textile components. Several processes are in use to combine elastane with other fibers to produce elastic yarns for textile applications. The main yarn constructions of such fiber combinations are:- (i) single or double covered yarn; (ii) elastic core spun yarns; (iii) elastic core twisted yarns; (iv) elastic air covered yarns; and (v) core textured yarn.

ELASTIC CURRENCY = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Elastic Currency is a currency that can, by the actions of the central monetary authority, expand or contract in amount warranted by economic conditions. The ability of currency to expand and contract to meet the needs of the economy.

ELASTICITY = ЭЛАСТИЧНОСТЬ (или УПРУГОСТЬ) – (1) In economics, Elasticity is a measure of responsiveness, i.e. how a variable reacts to a change in one of the factors influencing it. Price elasticity of supply, for instance, shows the extent to which supply for an economic asset changes in response to a rise or fall in the price of that asset.

(2) Elasticity is the ability to return to its original length after being stretched or compressed. Wool has more elasticity than cotton, with finer wools stretching up to 30% of their original length. Elasticity is the ability of a fiber or fabric to return to its original length, shape, or size immediately after the removal of stress. Elasticity:- that property of a material by virtue of which it tends to recover its original size and shape immediately after removal of a deforming force. Elasticity is the ability of a strained material to recover its original size and shape immediately after removal of the stress that causes deformation. Elasticity of a thread of fabric may be defined as the power of a thread or fabric to recover its original length when the tension or stretching force is removed. A number of factors affect elasticity and among them are:- length of fiber, fineness of fiber, twist of fiber, wax content of the fiber, hygroscopicity (ability to absorb moisture) of the fiber, count of yarn, twist, and moisture content of the yarn while under test. / Под Эластичностью понимается способность материала или изделия испытывать значительные упругие деформации без разрушения при сравнительно небольшой действующей силе. К эластичным материалам относится, например, резина.

ELASTICIZED FABRIC = ЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ (или УПРУГАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Elasticized Fabric is a fabric that contains elastic threads. Such fabrics are used for girdles, garters, and similar items.

ELASTIC LIMIT = ЭЛАСТИЧНЫЙ ЛИМИТ (или ПРЕДЕЛ УПРУГОСТИ) – Elastic Limit:- in strength and stretch testing, the load below which the specimen shows elasticity and above which it shows permanent deformation. See also Yield Point.

ELASTIC RECOVERY = ЭЛАСТИЧНОЕ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ (или УПРУГОЕ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ, или УПРУГОЕ ПОСЛЕДЕЙСТВИЕ) – Elastic Recovery is the degree to which fibers, yarn, or cord returns to its original size and shape after deformation from stress.

ELASTODIENE = ЭЛАСТОДИЕН (или ЭЛАСТОДИЕНОВОЕ (ВОЛОКНО)) – Elastodiene is a synthetic fiber composed of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or of one or more dienes polymerized with or without one or more vinyl monomers, and which, if stretched to three times its unstretched length, rapidly reverts substantially to the unstretched length when the tension is removed. Alphabetic code – ED; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). / Эластодиеновое Волокно – волокно из натурального или синтетического полиизопрена или сополимеров одного или более диенов, с одним или более виниловым мономером.

ELASTOHYDRODYNAMIC LUBRICATION = ЭЛАСТОГИДРОДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Elastohydrodynamic Lubrication:- in rolling element bearings, the elastic deformation of the bearing (flattening) as it rolls, under load, in the bearing race. This momentary flattening improves the hydrodynamic lubrication properties by converting point or line contact to surface-to-surface contact. See also Lubrication.

ELASTOLEFIN = ЭЛАСТОЛЕФИН – In the beginning of 2000s, the European Union Commission has introduced a new generic name Elastolefin for elastic polyolefin fibers. Until now, these synthetic fibers have only been produced since 2004 by Dow Fiber Solutions at their site in Tarragona, Spain under the name of Dow XLA, and is distinguished through high elasticity as well as resistance to chlorine, and generally against aggressive chemicals and UV light. It also has a high temperature resistance (up to 220 °C). In the United States, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) had already introduced the generic name Lastol a few years ago. Elastolefin is a synthetic fiber composed of at least 95% (by mass) of macromolecules partially cross-linked, made up from ethylene and at least one other olefin and which, when stretched to one and a half its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its original length. Alphabetic code – EOL; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.50 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). / ультрафиолетового (УФ (UV)) излучения.

ELASTOMER = ЭЛАСТОМЕР – Elastomer is a rubber or rubber-like material, both natural and synthetic, used in making a wide variety of products, such as seals and hoses. In oil seals, an elastomer's chemical composition is a factor in determining its compatibility with a lubricant. Elastomers are the synthetic polymers having properties of natural rubber such as high stretchability and recovery. / Под Эластомерами понимаются полимеры и материалы на их основе, обладающие высокоэластичными свойствами в широком интервале температур, охватывающем практически всю область температур их эксплуатации. Типичные эластомеры – натуральный каучук, синтетические каучуки, резина. Под Эластомерами понимаются полимеры, способные к большим обратимым, так называемым высокоэластическим, деформациям в широком диапазоне температур (для большинства эластомеров – от –60 до 200 °C). Типичные представители эластомеров – каучуки и резины на их основе. Смотрите также Высокоэластическое Состояние, Натуральный Каучук, Резина, Синтетические Каучуки.

ELASTOMULTIESTER = ЭЛАСТОМУЛЬТИЭСТЕР – Elastomultiester is a synthetic fiber formed by interaction of two or more chemically distinct linear macromolecules in two or more distinct phases (of which none exceeds 85% by mass) which contains ester groups as dominant functional unit (at least 85%) and which after suitable treatment when stretched to one and half times its original length and released recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length. Alphabetic code – EME; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.50 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling).

ELECTED OFFICE = ВЫБОРНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – In the US patent law, Elected Office (EO) is the national office or intergovernmental organization of or acting for the Contracting State elected by the applicant under Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

ELECTION = ВЫБОР – In the US patent law, Election is an indication made by applicant, in the Demand for an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, as to the Contracting States in which applicant intends to use the results of the international preliminary examination.

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ЦЕПЬ – An Electrical Circuit is a network that has a closed loop, giving a return path for the current. A network is a connection of two or more components, and may not necessarily be a circuit. / Под Электрической Цепью понимается совокупность различных устройств и соединяющих их проводников или элементов электропроводящей среды, образующих путь для электрического тока, в которой электромагнитные процессы могут быть описаны с помощью понятий об эдс, силе тока и напряжении. По назначению отдельных частей электрической цепи в ней можно выделить участки, содержащие источники энергии или сигналов, участки, содержащие приёмники энергии, и участки, служащие для соединения других частей электрической цепи. По конфигурации различают электрические цепи параллельного, последовательного и смешанного типа. Понятие 'электрическая цепь' применяется в бионике, радиотехнике, электротехнике и другом. Под Электрической Схемой понимается:- (i) монтажная электрическая схема – чертёж, показывающий наряду с порядком соединения элементов их взаимное расположение, а также место в данной конструкции соединительных проводов; и (ii) принципиальная электрическая схема – схема электрической цепи, на которой условными обозначениями показывается, из каких элементов (аппаратов, конденсаторов, резисторов и так далее) состоит данная электрическая цепь и каков порядок соединения этих элементов между собой.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY = ЭЛЕКТРОПРОВОДНОСТЬ (или (ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ) ПРОВОДИМОСТЬ) – Electrical Conductivity is a measure of the amount of salts in a solution expressed as deciSiemen per meter (dS/m). Electrical Conductivity is:- (1) a measure of the ease of transporting electric charge from one point to another in an electric field; (2) the reciprocal of resistivity. / Под Электропроводностью или Проводимостью понимается способность веществ проводить электрический ток, обусловленная наличием в них подвижных заряженных частиц (носителей тока) – электронов, ионов и других, а также физическая величина (σ), количественно характеризующая эту способность. Величина 1/σ называется удельным электрическим сопротивлением.

ELECTRICAL DERANGEMENT = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ НЕИСПРАВНОСТЬ – Mechanical and/or Electrical Derangement is an insurance industry term to describe malfunction, or non-function, of an appliance for reasons other than obvious external damage. From time to time, an electronic or mechanically operated item will prove to be inoperable upon arriving at its destination.

ELECTRICAL FINISH = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Electrical Finish is a finish designed to increase or maintain electrical resistivity of a textile material.

ELECTRICAL INSULATING OIL = ЭЛЕКТРОИЗОЛЯЦИОННОЕ МАСЛО – Electrical Insulating Oil is a high-quality oxidation-resistant oil refined to give long service as a dielectric and coolant for electrical equipment, most commonly transformers. An insulating oil must resist the effects of elevated temperatures, electrical stress, and contact with air, which can lead to sludge formation and loss of insulation properties. It must be kept dry, as water is detrimental to dielectric strength – the minimum voltage required to produce an electric arc through an oil sample, as measured by test method ASTM D 877. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Изоляционное Масло – техническое масло для электроизоляции. Электроизоляционные Масла, высокоочищенные нефтяные масла, реже синтетические и растительные масла, используемые для изоляции и охлаждения электрических аппаратов и устройств:- трансформаторов (смотрите Трансформаторные Масла), конденсаторов, кабелей и других. Электроизоляционные масла отличаются высокой электрической прочностью (до 25 МВ/м) и имеют электрическое сопротивление порядка 10^{10}–10^{12} Ом·см. В 1970-е мировое производство нефтяных электроизоляционных масел составляло около 1 миллиона тонн (т), а синтетических – около 50 000 т в год. Электроизоляционное Масло – жидкий диэлектрик, предназначенный для обеспечения надёжной электрической изоляции и охлаждения активной части маслонаполненного электрооборудования.

ELECTRICAL NETWORK = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СЕТЬ – An Electrical Network is an interconnection of electrical elements such as capacitors, inductors, resistors, switches, transmission lines and voltage sources. Electrical Networks that consist only of sources (voltage or current), linear lumped elements (resistors, capacitors, inductors), and linear distributed elements (transmission lines) can be analyzed by algebraic and transform methods to determine AC (alternating current) response, DC (direct current) response and transient response. / Под Электрической Сетью понимается совокупность электрических подстанций (преобразовательных – для преобразования электрического тока по частоте, трансформаторных – по напряжению и распределительных пунктов – для распределения электроэнергии) и линий электропередачи (ЛЭП), связывающих электростанции (источники электроэнергии) с потребителями. По размерам охватываемой территории различают местные электрические сети, районные электрические сети и электрические сети энергосистем; по характеру потребителей – городские, сельские, промышленные, тяговые электрические сети и тому подобные; по конструктивному выполнению ЛЭП – воздушные и кабельные электрические сети; по схеме электрических соединений – замкнутые сети и разомкнутые сети (магистральные сети, радиальные сети и тому подобные); по значению номинального напряжения – аналогично делению линий электропередачи. Под Электрической Сетью понимается совокупность устройств для соединения источников электроэнергии (обычно электростанций) с приёмниками (потребителями). Электрическая сеть состоит из линии электропередачи (ЛЭП), трансформаторных и преобразовательных подстанций, соединительных проводов (кабелей) и другого.

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ (или УДЕЛЬНОЕ ЭЛЕКТРОСОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ) – Electrical Resistivity is the resistance of longitudinal electrical flow through a uniform rod of unit length and unit cross-sectional area.

ELECTRICALS = SECURITIES OF THE ELECTRICAL COMPANIES

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM ENERGY LOSSES = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОТЕРИ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ – Electrical System Energy Losses:- the amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses. / Количество энергии, утерянной в процессе генерации, передачи, и распределения электричества, включая те, которые уходят на внутренние нужды станции и неучтённые цели. Потери Электроэнергии – электрическая энергия, расходуемая в элементах электрической системы на нагрев токопроводящих частей, коронный разряд в линиях электропередачи (ЛЭП), на намагничивание и нагрев сердечников трансформаторов, статоров и роторов электрических машин, а также поглощаемая в диэлектриках кабелей и конденсаторов.

ELECTRIC CURRENT = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЙ ТОК – Electric Current is a flow of electrons in an electrical conductor. The strength or rate of movement of the electricity is measured in Amperes. The flow of electricity commonly measured in Amperes. Electric Current is any movement of electric charge carriers, such as subatomic charged particles (e.g., electrons having negative charge, protons having positive charge), ions (atoms that have lost or gained one or more electrons), or holes (electron deficiencies that may be thought of as positive particles). Electric current in a wire, where the charge carriers are electrons, is a measure of the quantity of charge passing any point of the wire per unit of time. In alternating current (AC) the motion of the electric charges is periodically reversed; in direct current (DC) it is not. In many contexts the direction of the current in electric circuits is taken as the direction of positive charge flow, the direction opposite to the actual electron drift. When so defined the current is called Conventional Current. Current in gases and liquids generally consists of a flow of positive ions in one direction together with a flow of negative ions in the opposite direction. To treat the overall effect of the current, its direction is usually taken to be that of the positive charge carrier. A current of negative charge moving in the opposite direction is equivalent to a positive charge of the same magnitude moving in the conventional direction and must be included as a contribution to the total current. Current in semiconductors consists of the motion of holes in the conventional direction and electrons in the opposite direction. Currents of many other kinds exist, such as beams of protons, positrons, or charged pions and muons in particle accelerators. Electric current generates an accompanying magnetic field, as in electromagnets. When an electric current flows in an external magnetic field, it experiences a magnetic force, as in electric motors. The heat loss, or energy dissipated, by electric current in a conductor is proportional to the square of the current. A common unit of electric current is the Ampere (abbreviation:- A), a flow of one Coulomb of charge per second, or $6.2 \cdot 10^{18}$ electrons per second. The centimetre–gram–second units of current are either the electrostatic unit of charge (esu) per second or the absolute electromagnetic unit (abamp). One abamp equals 10 Amperes; one Ampere equals $3 \cdot 10^{9}$ esu per second. / Кулон . Сила Тока равна электрическому заряду, проходящему через поперечное сечение проводника в 1 секунду. Под Электрическим Током понимается всякое упорядоченное движение электрических зарядов (заряженных частиц и тел). По физической природе различают:- (i) конвекционный электрический ток – движение заряженных частиц и тел в вакууме или в среде, не обладающей электрической проводимостью; (ii) электрический ток поляризации – движение связанных заряженных частиц в диэлектрике при изменении поляризации диэлектрика; и (iii) электрический ток проводимости – упорядоченное движение носителей тока, возникающее в проводнике или полупроводнике под действием электрического поля. Мерой электрического тока служит сила тока и плотность тока. Сила Тока – скалярная характеристика I электрического тока, равная отношению абсолютного значения dq электрического заряда, который проходит за малый интервал времени dt через рассматриваемую поверхность, например, через площадь поперечного сечения проводника, к этому интервалу:- $I = dq/dt$. Единица силы тока в системе единиц СИ – Ампер (обозначение:- А). Плотность Тока – векторная характеристика I электрического тока, численно равная отношению силы тока dI сквозь малый элемент поверхности, нормальный к направлению движения заряженных частиц, образующих ток, к площади dS этого элемента:- $I = dI/dS$. Направление I совпадает с направлением движения положительно заряженных частиц и противоположно направлению движения отрицательно заряженных частиц. Электрический ток является источником магнитного поля. При рассмотрении источников магнитного поля различают:- (i) макроскопические токи – электрические токи проводимости и конвекционные; и (ii) молекулярные токи – микротоки, соответствующие движению электронов в атомах, молекулах и ионах, образующих среду; ток смещения. Переменный Ток (AC или alternating current) – электрический ток, периодически изменяющийся по силе и

направлению. В широком смысле слова переменный ток – всякий ток, изменяющийся во времени; периодический ток, среднее за период значение которого равно нулю. Наиболее часто применяется синусоидальный переменный ток. С использованием переменного тока связан основной способ передачи электроэнергии вследствие относительной простоты его преобразования (трансформации, выпрямления, изменения частоты). В электроэнергетике бывшего СССР используют одно- и трёхфазный синусоидальный переменный ток стандартной частоты 50 Герц (Гц), в США – 60 Гц. Переменный ток более высокой частоты применяется в радиотехнике, электроавтоматике и другом. Постоянный Ток (DC или direct current), электрический ток, не изменяющийся во времени ни по силе, ни по направлению. Постоянный ток используется в различных отраслях промышленности, например, в электрометаллургии, на транспорте (тяговые электродвигатели), для питания устройств связи, автоматики и телемеханики, сигнализации и так далее.

ELECTRIC FUSE = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАВКИЙ ПРЕДОХРАНИТЕЛЬ (или ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ПЛАВКАЯ ВСТАВКА, или ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБКА, или ЭЛЕКТРОДЕТОНАТОР) – Electric Fuse is a safety device used to protect an electric circuit against an excessive current. A fuse consists essentially of a strip of low-melting alloy enclosed in a suitable housing. It is connected in series with the circuit it is to protect. / Под Плавким Предохранителем понимается защитное устройство, содержащее плавкий элемент, который при силе тока, превосходящей допустимое значение, плавится и отключает электрическую цепь от источника питания. Плавкий предохранитель включают последовательно в электрическую цепь. Плавкий элемент представляет собой проволоку, стержень или пластину из легкоплавкого металла (например, из цинка), которая под действием тока разогревается и плавится. С увеличением силы тока время срабатывания плавкого предохранителя уменьшается. При низком напряжении (до 1 кВ) плавкие предохранители выпускаются на номинальную силу тока до 1 кА и предельную силу тока 17 кА, при высоком напряжении (до 110 кВ) – на номинальную силу тока до 400 А.

ELECTRICITY = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВО – Electricity is a form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change. / Форма энергии, характеризуемая наличием и движением заряженных элементарных частиц, полученных посредством трения, индукции или химической реакции. Под Электричеством, от новолатинского слова Electricus, означающее Электрический или, буквально, Похожий На Янтарь, от Греческого слова Ēlektron, означающее Янтарь (в связи с тем, что янтарь при трении электризуется), понимается вся совокупность электромагнитных явлений, то есть явлений, в которых обнаруживается существование, движение и взаимодействие (посредством электро-магнитного поля) заряженных частиц. Учение об электричестве – один из основных разделов физики. Часто под словом электричество понимают электрическую энергию, например, когда говорят об использовании электричества в народном хозяйстве. Значение термина Электричество менялось в процессе развития физики и техники.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION = ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА – Electricity Generation is the process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kiloWatthours (kWh) or MegaWatthours (mWh). / Процесс производства электроэнергии, или количество электроэнергии, полученное посредством преобразования иных форм энергии, выраженное, как правило, в килоВаттах (кВт) или МегаВаттах (МВт).

ELECTRIC PLANT = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Electric Plant (physical) is a facility containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy. See also Electric Power Plant. / Под Электрической Станцией или Электростанцией понимается предприятие или электроустановка, вырабатывающая электрическую, а в некоторых случаях и тепловую (теплоэлектроцентраль или ТЭЦ) энергию путём преобразования других видов энергии. В зависимости от источника энергии различают:- атомные, ветровые или ветроэлектрические, геотермальные, ГЭС (гидроэлектростанции), солнечные, ТЭС (тепловые электростанции:- газотурбинные, паротурбинные и другие) и так далее. К разновидностям ТЭС относят и Атомные Электростанции (АЭС). Наибольшей мощности достигли к концу 1970-х ГЭС (свыше 6 ГВт).

ELECTRIC POWER = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИЯ) – Electric Power is the rate of energy consumption in an electrical circuit. The electric power is measured in units of Watts (W). Electric Power definition:- The electric power P is equal to the energy consumption E divided by the consumption time t:- $P = E/t$, where P is the electric power in Watt (W), E is the energy consumption in Joule (J), and t is the time in seconds (s). Example:- Find the electric power of an electrical circuit that consumes 120 Joules for 20 seconds. Solution:- E = 120J, t = 20s, P = E / t = 120J / 20s = 6W. Electric Power Calculation:- $P = V \cdot I$ or $P = I^2 \cdot R$ or $P = V^2/R$, where P is the electric power in Watt (W), V is the Voltage in Volts (V), I is the current in Amperes (A), and R is the resistance in Ohms (Ω). Power of AC Circuits:- The formulas are for single phase AC power. For 3 phase AC power:- When line to line Voltage (V_{L-L}) is used in the formula, multiply the single phase power by square root of 3 ($\sqrt{3}$=1.73). When line to zero Voltage (V_{L-0}) is used in the formula, multiply the single phase power by 3. Real Power:- Real or true power is the power that is used to do the work on the load. $P = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \varphi$, where P is the real power in Watts (W), V_{rms} is the rms Voltage = $V_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Volts (V), I_{rms} is the rms current = $I_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Amperes (A), and φ is the impedance phase angle = phase difference between Voltage and current. Reactive Power:- Reactive power is the power that is wasted and not used to do work on the load. $Q = V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin \varphi$, where Q is the reactive power in Volt-Ampere-reactive (VAR), Vrms is the rms Voltage = $V_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Volts (V), I_{rms} is the rms current = $I_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Amperes (A), and φ is the impedance phase angle = phase difference between Voltage and current. Apparent Power:- The apparent power is the power that is supplied to the circuit. $S = V_{rms} I_{rms}$, where S is the apparent power in Volt-Amper (VA), V_{rms} is the rms Voltage = $V_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Volts (V), and I_{rms} is the rms current = $I_{peak}/\sqrt{2}$ in Amperes (A). Real / Reactive / Apparent Powers Relation:- The real power P and reactive power Q give together the apparent power S:- $P^2 + Q^2 = S^2$, where P is the real power in Watts (W), Q is the reactive power in Volt-Ampere-reactive (VAR), and S is the apparent power in Volt-Amper (VA). Electric Power is the rate at which electric energy is transferred. Electric power is measured by capacity and is commonly expressed in MegaWatts (MW). A MegaWatt (MW) is one million Watts. Electric Power:- The rate at which the work is being done in an electrical circuit is called an electric power. In other words, the electric power is defined as the rate of the transferred of energy. The electric power is produced by the generator and can also be supplied by the electrical batteries. It gives a low entropy form of energy which is carried over long distance and also it is converted into various other forms of energy like motion, heat energy, etc. The electric power is divided into two types, i.e. the AC power and the DC power. The classification of the electric power depends on the nature of the current. The electric power is sold regarding Joule which is the product of the power in kiloWatts and the running time of the machinery in hours. The utility of power is measured by the electric meter which records the total energy consumed by the powered devices. The electric power is given by the equation shown below. Electric Power = Work Done In An Electrical Current / time, $P = VIt / t = VI = IR^2 = V^2 / R$, where V is the Voltage in Volts, I is the current in Amperes, R is the resistance offered by the powered devices, T is the time in seconds and the P is the power measured in Watts. Unit Of Electric Power:- The unit of electrical power is Watt. V = 1 Volt and I = 1 Ampere, if, P = 1 Watt. Thus, the power consumed in an electrical circuit is said to one Watt if one Ampere current flows through the circuit when a potential difference of 1 Volt is applied across it.The bigger unit of electrical power is the kiloWatt (kW), it is usually used in the power system 1 kW = 1 000 W. Types Of An Electric Power:- The electrical power is mainly classified into two types. They are the DC power and the AC power. (1) DC Power:- The DC power is defined as the product of the Voltage and current. It is produced by the fuel cell, battery and generator. Where P – Power

in Watt, V – Voltage in Volts, and I – current in Amps. (2) AC Power:- The AC power is mainly classified into three types. They are the apparent power, active power and real power. (1) Apparent Power – The apparent power is the useless power or idle power. It is represented by the symbol S, and their SI unit is Volt-Amp. $S = V_{rms}I_{rms}$, where S – apparent power, V_{rms} – RMS Voltage = $V_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in Volt, and I_{rms} – RMS current = $I_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in the Amp. (2) Active Power – The active power (P) is the real power which is dissipated in the circuit resistance. $P = V_{max}I_{max}Cos\text{Ø}$, where, P – the real power in Watts, V_{rms} – RMS Voltage = $V_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in Volts, I_{rms} – RMS current = $I_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in the Amperes, and Ø – impedance phase angle between Voltage and current. (3) Reactive Power – The power developed in the circuit reactance is called Reactive Power (Q). It is measured in Volt-Ampere reactive. $Q = V_{rms}I_{rms}Sin\text{Ø}$, where, Q – the reactive power in Watts, V_{rms} – RMS Voltage = $V_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in Volt, I_{rms} – RMS current = $I_{peak}\sqrt{2}$ in the Amperes, and Ø – impedance phase angle between Voltage and current. The relation between the apparent, active and reactive power is shown below. $S^2 = Q^2 + P^2$. The ratio of the real to the apparent power is called Power Factor, and their value lies between 0 and 1. Electric Power is defined as the rate at which electrical energy is consumed in an electrical circuit. The SI unit of power is the Watt, which is one Joule per second. Although sources such as electric batteries can supply electric power, it is mostly produced by electric generators. With the help of an electric grid, electric power is supplied by the energy industry to homes and other industries. Electric power (P) can be calculated as energy consumption (E) divided by the time consumed (t):- P = E/t, with P in Watts, E in Joules and t in seconds. In the case of electric power consumption by homes and businesses, it is mostly sold by the kiloWatthour, which is running time in hours multiplied by the power in kiloWatts. An electricity meter is used to measure the amount of power consumption. Electric power is considered as a low-entropy form of energy. Electric power generation is considered clean, as there are no byproducts produced. As it is a necessity for businesses and customers to operate commercial and domestic appliances, the electric power generation industry is considered as part of the public utility infrastructure. / Электроэнергия, термин, широко распространённый в технике и в быту для определения количества энергии, отдаваемой электростанцией в электрическую сеть или получаемой из сети потребителем. Мера электроэнергии – килоВатт-час. Качество Электроэнергии, совокупность свойств энергии электрического тока, определяющих режим работы электроприёмников (электродвигателей, нагревательных установок, осветительных приборов, радиоэлектронных устройств и других). Показателями качества электроэнергии являются:- для сетей однофазного переменного тока – отклонение частоты и напряжения, колебания частоты и напряжения, несинусоидальность формы кривой напряжения; для сетей трёхфазного переменного тока – то же, что и для сетей однофазного тока, а также несимметрия фазных напряжений основной частоты (фазные напряжения не равны между собой и сдвиг по фазе отличен от 120°); для сетей постоянного тока – отклонение напряжения, колебания напряжения и коэффициент пульсации напряжения (отношение амплитуды переменной составляющей к выпрямленному напряжению). Отклонение Частоты – разность между номинальным и фактическим значениями основной частоты, усреднённая за 10 минут (мин); в нормальном режиме допускается отклонение частоты в пределах ±0.1 Герц (Гц), иногда разрешается временное отклонение частоты до ±0.2 Гц. Колебания Частоты – разность между наибольшим и наименьшим значениями основной частоты при скорости изменения её не менее 0.2 Герц в секунду (Гц/сек); в нормальных условиях колебания частоты не должны превышать 0.2 Гц сверх указанных выше допустимых отклонений. Отклонение Напряжения – разность между номинальным и фактическим (для данной сети) значениями напряжения, возникающая при сравнительно медленном изменении режима работы, когда скорость изменения напряжения менее 1% в сек. Колебания Напряжения – разность между наибольшим и наименьшим действующими значениями напряжения в сети, возникающая при достаточно быстром изменении режима работы, когда скорость изменения не менее 1% в сек. Несинусоидальность формы кривой напряжения (несоответствие форме кривой гармонического колебания) длительно допускается на зажимах электроприёмника при условии, что действующее значение всех высших гармоник не превышает 5% действующего значения напряжения основной частоты. Качество электроэнергии может меняться в зависимости от времени суток, погодных и климатических условий, изменения нагрузки энергосистемы, возникновения аварийных режимов в сети и так далее. Снижение качества электроэнергии может привести к заметным изменениям режимов работы электроприёмников и в результате – к уменьшению производительности рабочих механизмов, ухудшению качества продукции, сокращению срока службы электрооборудования, повышению вероятности аварий и так далее. В реальных условиях поддержание показателей качества электроэнергии в заданных пределах наиболее эффективно обеспечивается автоматическим регулированием напряжения и автоматическим регулированием частоты.

ELECTRIC POWER PLANT = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Electric Power Plant is a station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting chemical, mechanical, and/or fission energy into electric energy. See also Electric Plant, and Electric Utility. / Станция, состоящая из турбин, электрических генераторов и вспомогательного оборудования для преобразования химической, механической и/или энергии трения в электроэнергию. Под Электростанцией или Электрической Станцией понимается предприятие или электроустановка, вырабатывающая электрическую, а в некоторых случаях и тепловую энергию (энергия ТЭЦ (теплоэлектроцентраль)) путём преобразования других видов энергии. В зависимости от источника энергии различают ветровые или ветроэлектрические станции, геотермальные, гидроэлектрические станции или гидроэлектростанции или ГЭС, солнечные электростанции, тепловые электростанции или ТЭС (газотурбинные, паротурбинные и другие) и так далее. К разновидностям ТЭС относят атомные электростанции (АЭС). В конце 1970-х наибольшей мощности достигали ГЭС (свыше 6 ГВт). Под Электростанцией или Электрической Станцией понимается совокупность установок, оборудования и аппаратуры, используемых непосредственно для производства электрической энергии, а также необходимые для этого сооружения и здания, расположенные на определённой территории. В зависимости от источника энергии различают Тепловые Электростанции, Гидроэлектрические Станции, Гидроаккумулирующие Электростанции, Атомные Электростанции, а также Приливные Электростанции, Ветроэлектростанции, Геотермические Электростанции и Электростанции С Магнитогидродинамическим Генератором. Тепловые Электростанция (ТЭС) являются основой электроэнергетики; они вырабатывают электроэнергию в результате преобразования тепловой энергии, выделяющейся при сжигании органического топлива. По виду энергетического оборудования ТЭС подразделяют на Паротурбинные, Газотурбинные и Дизельные Электростанции. Основное энергетическое оборудование современных тепловых паротурбинных электростанций составляют котлоагрегаты, паровые турбины, турбогенераторы, а также пароперегреватели, питательные, конденсатные и циркуляционные насосы, конденсаторы, воздухоподогреватели, электрические распределительные устройства. Паротурбинные Электростанции подразделяются на Конденсационные Электростанции и Теплоэлектроцентрали (Теплофикационные Электростанции). На Конденсационных Электростанциях (КЭС) тепло, полученное при сжигании топлива, передаётся в парогенераторе водяному пару, который поступает в конденсационную турбину, внутренняя энергия пара преобразуется в турбине в механическую энергию и затем электрическим генератором в Электрический Ток. Отработанный пар отводится в конденсатор, откуда конденсат пара перекачивается насосами обратно в парогенератор. КЭС, работающие в энергосистемах бывшего СССР, называются также ГРЭС (Государственная Районная Электростанция). В отличие от КЭС на Теплоэлектроцентралях (ТЭЦ) перегретый пар не полностью используется в турбинах, а частично отбирается для нужд теплофикации. Комбинированное использование тепла значительно повышает экономичность тепловых электростанций и существенно снижает стоимость 1 кВт·ч вырабатываемой ими электроэнергии. В 1950–70-х в электроэнергетике появились электроэнергетические установки с газовыми турбинами.

Газотурбинные установки в 25–100 МВт используются в качестве резервных источников энергии для покрытия нагрузок в часы ‘пик’ или в случае возникновения в энергосистемах аварийных ситуаций. Перспективно применение комбинированных Парогазовых Установок (ПГУ), в которых продукты сгорания и нагретый воздух поступают в газовую турбину, а тепло отработанных газов используется для подогрева воды или выработки пара для паровой турбины низкого давления. Дизельной Электростанцией называется энергетическая установка, оборудованная одним или несколькими электрическими генераторами с приводом от дизелей. На стационарных дизельных электростанциях устанавливаются 4-тактные дизель-агрегаты мощностью от 110 до 750 МВт; стационарные дизельные электростанции и энергопоезда (по эксплуатационным характеристикам они относятся к стационарным электростанциям) оснащаются несколькими дизель-агрегатами и имеют мощность до 10 МВт. Передвижные дизельные электростанции мощностью 25–150 кВт размещаются обычно в кузове автомобиля (полуприцепа) или на отдельных шасси либо на железно-дорожной платформе, в вагоне. Дизельные электростанции используются в сельском хозяйстве, в лесной промышленности, в поисковых партиях и тому подобном в качестве основного, резервного или аварийного источника электропитания силовых и осветительных сетей. На транспорте дизельные электростанции применяются как основные энергетические установки (дизель-электровозы, дизель-электроходы). Гидроэлектрическая Станция (ГЭС) вырабатывает электроэнергию в результате преобразования энергии потока воды. В состав ГЭС входят гидротехнические сооружения (плотина, водоводы, водозаборы и прочие), обеспечивающие необходимую концентрацию потока воды и создание напора, и энергетическое оборудование (гидротурбины, гидрогенераторы, распределительные устройства и тому подобное). Сконцентрированный, направленный поток воды вращает гидротурбину и соединённый с ней электрический генератор. По схеме использования водных ресурсов и концентрации напоров ГЭС обычно подразделяют на Русловые, Приплотинные, Деривационные, Гидроаккумулирующие и Приливные ГЭС. Русловые и Приплотинные ГЭС сооружают как на равнинных многоводных реках, так и на горных реках, в узких долинах. Напор воды создаётся плотиной, перегораживающей реку и поднимающей уровень воды верхнего бьефа. В Русловых ГЭС здание электростанции с размещенными в нём гидроагрегатами является частью плотины. В Деривационных ГЭС вода реки отводится из речного русла по водоводу (деривации), имеющему уклон, меньший, чем средний уклон реки на используемом участке; деривация подводится к зданию ГЭС, где вода поступает на гидротурбины. Отработавшая вода либо возвращается в реку, либо подводится к следующей деривационной ГЭС. Деривационные ГЭС сооружают главным образом на реках с большим уклоном русла и, как правило, по совмещённой схеме концентрации потока (плотина и деривация совместно). Гидроаккумулирующая Электростанция (ГАЭС) работает в двух режимах:- аккумулирования (энергия, получаемая от других электростанций, главным образом в ночные часы, используется для перекачки воды из нижнего водоёма в верхний) и генерирования (вода из верхнего водоёма по трубопроводу направляется к гидроагрегатам; вырабатываемая электроэнергия отдаётся в энергосистему). Наиболее экономичны мощные ГАЭС, сооружаемые вблизи крупных центров потребления электроэнергии; их основное назначение – покрывать пики нагрузки, когда мощности энергосистемы использованы полностью, и потреблять излишки электроэнергии в то время суток, когда другие электростанции оказываются недогруженными. Приливные Электростанции (ПЭС) вырабатывают электроэнергию в результате преобразования энергии морских приливов. Электроэнергия ПЭС из-за периодического характера приливов и отливов может быть использована лишь совместно с энергией другой электростанции энергосистемы, которые восполняют дефицит мощности ПЭС в пределах суток и месяца. Источником энергии на Атомной Электростанции (АЭС) служит ядерный реактор, где энергия выделяется (в виде тепла) вследствие цепной реакции деления ядер тяжёлых элементов. Выделившееся в ядерном реакторе тепло переносится теплоносителем, который поступает в теплообменник (парогенератор); образующийся пар используется так же, как на обычных паротурбинных электростанциях. Существующие способы и методы дозиметрического контроля полностью исключают опасность радиоактивного облучения персонала АЭС. Ветроэлектростанция вырабатывает электроэнергию в результате преобразования энергии ветра. Основное оборудование станции – ветродвигатель и электрический генератор. Ветровые электростанции сооружают преимущественно в районах с устойчивым ветровым режимом. Геотермическая Электростанция – паротурбинная электростанция, использующая глубинное тепло Земли. В вулканических районах термальные глубинные воды нагреваются до температуры свыше 100 °С на сравнительно небольшой глубине, откуда они по трещинам в земной коре выходят на поверхность. На геотермических электростанциях пароводяная смесь выводится по буровым скважинам и направляется в сепаратор, где пар отделяется от воды; пар поступает в турбины, а горячая вода после химической очистки используется для нужд теплофикации. Отсутствие на геотермических электростанциях котлоагрегатов, топливоподачи, золоуловителей и тому подобного снижает затраты на строительство такой электростанции и упрощает её эксплуатацию. Электростанция С Магнитогидродинамическим Генератором (МГД-Генератор) – установка для выработки электроэнергии прямым преобразованием внутренней энергии электропроводящей среды (жидкости или газа).

ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR = СЕКТОР ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЙ – Electric Power Sector:- in some US energy reports, an energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. / В некоторых отчётах США по энергетике, энергопотребляющий сектор, который состоит из чисто электрических или комбинированных теплоэлектрических станций, который занимается продажами электричества или электричества и тепла населению.

ELECTRIC RATE SCHEDULE = РАСПИСАНИЕ (или ГРАФИК) ЕЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ СТАВКИ – Electric Rate Schedule is a statement of the electric rate and the terms and conditions governing its application, including attendant contract terms and conditions that have been accepted by a regulatory body with appropriate oversight authority.

ELECTRIC UTILITY = ЭЛЕКТРОСНАБЖАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – In the United States, Electric Utility is an enterprise that is engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy primarily for use by the public and is the major power supplier within a designated service area. Also, corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. Due to the issuance of the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundled their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, electric utility currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State. See also Electric Plant, and Electric Power Plant. Electric Utility is a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities within the United States, its territories, or Puerto Rico for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy primarily for use by the public and files forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) are not considered electric utilities. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Электроснабжающим Предприятием понимается предприятие, генерирующее, передающее и/или распределяющее электроэнергию, в первую очередь, для населения и являющееся основным поставщиком энергии в зоне обслуживания. Также, корпорация, частное лицо, агентство, государственный орган, или иное юридическое лицо или предприятие, чьей задачей является распределение мощностей по доставке электроэнергии в первую

очередь населению. Включают в себя электростанции, принадлежащие инвесторам, или имеющие статус открытого акционерного общества, муниципальные и региональные электростанции, Федеральные электростанции и электростанции, принадлежащие сельскохозяйственным кооперативам. В этот состав могут также входить некоторые тарифицируемые предприятия, связанные с компаниями-владельцами распределительных мощностей. Благодаря Распоряжению 888 Федеральной Комиссии США по Энергонадзору, потребовавшему от традиционных производителей электроэнергии разделения операций по генерации, передаче и распределению электроэнергии, в настоящее время в разных штатах США имеется своё определение энергопредприятия.

ELECTRIC WHEEL = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЕ КОЛЕСО – Electric 'Wheel' is a flyer on bearings driven by a small motor. Very compact, can be useful for people with limited use of legs. Very portable, can be battery powered. / маховик на подшипниках, .

ELECTROLYTE = ЭЛЕКТРОЛИТ – Electrolyte is a substance that makes an electrically conductive solution when it is dissolved in water. Electrolytes dissociate to form ions in solution. Fibers immersed in water develop a negative electrical charge at their surface. Most dyes are anionic, so the fiber tends to repel the dye. The presence of electrolytes in the dye bath helps to overcome this repulsion so that the dye can gain access to the surface of the fiber. The most common electrolyte in dyeing is sodium chloride (common salt). Sodium sulfate is used sometimes. The acids used with acid dyes also behave as electrolytes. Electrolyte is a nonmetallic conductor of electricity usually consisting of a liquid or paste in which the flow of electricity is by ions. / Под Электролитами, от новолатинского слова Electricus, означающее Электрический, буквально – Похожий на Янтарь, от Греческого слова Ēlektron, означающее Янтарь, и Греческого слова Lytós, означающее Разлагаемый или Растворимый, понимаются жидкие или твёрдые химические вещества и системы, в которых в сколько-нибудь заметных концентрациях присутствуют ионы, способные перемещаться и проводить электрический ток. В узком смысле – соли, растворы которых проводят электрический ток ионами, образующимися в результате электролитической диссоциации. Содержатся во всех жидких системах живых организмов, служат средой для проведения многих химических синтезов. Важный класс электролитов – полиэлектролиты. Электролиты – жидкие или твёрдые химические вещества, обладающие преимущественно ионной проводимостью. Растворы электроитов часто также называют электролитами. Сильными электролитами называют вещества, почти нацело диссоциирующие на ионы в растворе. Электролиты твёрдые (сверхионные проводники) имеют высокую электрическую проводимость за счёт движения ионов только одного типа, например, у PbF_2 – ионов F.

ELECTROLYTIC REFINING = ЭЛЕКТРОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ РАФИНИРОВАНИЕ (или ЭЛЕКТРОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ АФФИНАЖ) – Electrolytic Refining:- most of the metals such as copper, silver, gold, zinc, nickel, and chromium are refined electrolytically. The impure metal is made the anode and a thin sheet of the pure metal the cathode in a suitable electrolytic bath. On passing current the metal from the anode passes in the solution and pure metal from the electrolyte is deposited on the cathode. / или Электролитический Аффинаж благородных металлов. Электролитическое Рафинирование, представляющее собой электролиз водных растворов или солевых расплавов, позволяет получать металлы высокой чистоты. Применяется для глубокой очистки большинства цветных металлов. Электролитическое рафинирование с растворимыми состоит в анодном растворении очищаемых металлов и осаждении на катоде чистых металлов в результате приобретения ионами основного металла электронов внешней цепи. Разделение металлов под действием электролиза возможно вследствие различия электрохимических потенциалов примесей и основного металла. Например, нормальный электродный потенциал Cu относительно водородного электрода сравнения, принятого за ноль, +0.346, у Au и Ag эта величина имеет большее положительное значение, а у Ni, Fe, Zn, Mn, Pb, Sn, Co нормальный электродный потенциал отрицателен. При электролизе медь осаждается на катоде, благородные металлы, не растворяясь, оседают на дно электролитной ванны в виде шлама, а металлы, обладающие отрицательным электродным потенциалом, накапливаются в электролите, который периодически очищают. Иногда (например, в гидрометаллургии Zn) используют электролитическое афинирование с нерастворимыми анодами. Основной металл находится в растворе, предварительно тщательно очищенном от примесей, и в результате электролиза осаждается в компактном виде на катоде.

ELECTRONIC AGENT DESIGNATION = XX – Electronic Agent Designation is an electronic record that:- (1) Designates the entity authorized by a producer to redeem all of the cotton pledged as collateral for a specific loan (Loan:- the provision of funds by the agency directly to an applicant in exchange for repayment with interest and collateral to secure repayment); (2) Is maintained by providers of electronic warehouse receipts; and (3) A producer may authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture (CCC) to use as the basis for the redemption and release of loan collateral.

ELECTRONIC BANK = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ БАНК – Electronic Bank is a bank offering electronic self-service facilities which customers can avail themselves of regardless of bank opening hours. / Банк, предлагающий электронные системы или установки по самообслуживанию, которыми клиенты могут воспользоваться сами по себе, невзирая на часы работы самого банка.

ELECTRONIC BANKING = ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Electronic Banking:- provision of banking services from a bank to a customer using a customer-supplied device (e.g., personal computers, small and medium-sized enterprise, or corporate customer) using a customer device connected to a network. Electronic Banking is conducted by automated teller machines (ATMs), telephones (not via the Internet) or debit cards. Bank services provided direct to the customer electronically, e.g., automatic teller machines (bancomat), telebanking, or voucherless data carrier exchange. Banking activities accessed by using a computer, employing modems and telephones. Electronic Banking (E-Banking) includes familiar and relatively mature electronically-based products in developing markets, such as telephone banking, credit cards, ATMs, and direct deposit. It also includes electronic bill payments and products mostly in the developing stage, including stored-value cards (e.g., smart cards/smart money) and Internetbased stored value products. E-banking in developing countries is in the early stages of development. Most banking in developing countries is still done the conventional way. However, there is an increasing growth of online banking, indicating a promising future for online banking in these countries. Electronic Banking is a paperless execution of banking transactions by means of electronic data processing. / , например, , дистанционное банковское обслуживание или банковское обслуживание на отдалении (telebanking), или .

ELECTRONIC BANKING STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ НА ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Electronic Banking Standard:- specification covering formats, protocols, and interfaces to meet a particular set of business requirements.

ELECTRONIC BUSINESS CENTER = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ДЕЛОВОЙ ЦЕНТР (или ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ БИЗНЕС ЦЕНТР) – In the US patent and trademark laws, Electronic Business Center (EBC):- includes links to Patents EBC and Trademarks EBC. A web page containing hyperlinks to all online systems for conducting electronic commerce with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

ELECTRONIC CASH = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ НАЛИЧНОСТЬ – Electronic Cash is a German cashless retail electronic payment system in which customers use their bank customer card and Personal Identification Number (PIN). The amount due is debited in voucherless form to the customer's personal account.

ELECTRONIC CHECK CONVERSION = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ КОНВЕРСИЯ ЧЕКА – Sometimes, when you write a check to buy something at a store or to pay a bill, your check is used as a source of information to make a one-time electronic payment from your account. In this procedure, called 'Electronic Check Conversion', your paper check will not be processed as a check. Instead, the payment will be debited from your account as an electronic fund transfer. You must receive a notice if a merchant or anyone else you are paying plans to use your check for electronic check conversion. For example, if you are at a store, you may see the notice on a sign, or you may be asked to sign a written notice. If you mail a check to pay a bill, you may see the notice on an insert with your monthly bill, or the notice may be on the bill itself. You will probably experience the following if your check is used for electronic check conversion:- If you write a check at a store, your check may be stamped 'void' and handed back to you with a receipt. If you mail a check to pay a utility bill, the utility company will keep a copy of your check as a record but will destroy the original so that you won't be charged more than once for the same bill. Your check will not be returned to you. When you receive your account statement, both of these electronic check conversions should be listed. As you do in other electronic fund transfers, you have certain rights when your check is processed as an electronic check-conversion transaction.These rights include the right to have your bank investigate errors (called 'Error Resolution'). If you mailed a check to pay a bill and need a copy of the check to resolve a dispute or to prove you made a payment, you may contact the company you paid. Your bank can also help you to get a copy of a check. Xxxxx. In the United States, Electronic Check Conversion is a process in which your check is used as a source of information – for the check number, your account number, and the number that identifies your financial institution. The information is then used to make a one-time electronic payment from your account – an electronic fund transfer. The check itself is not the method of payment. When you provide your check, you must be given notice that information from your check may be used to make an electronic payment from your account. The notice is required by the federal law that applies to electronic fund transfers, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E. You may receive notice in different ways. For example, a utility or credit card company might put a notice in your bill stating that if you pay by check, your check may be used to make an electronic fund transfer from your account. If you pay with a check at a store or other place of business, you will receive notice in two different ways. First, a merchant must post a sign – typically at the register – notifying you that if you pay by check, you are agreeing to let the merchant make an electronic fund transfer from your account. Second, you will be given a copy of the posted notice (or a similar notice) that you can keep for your records. This notice usually appears on your sales receipt. What are some of the differences between electronic check conversion and using my check as payment? (1) Your electronic transaction may be processed faster than a check. Be sure you have enough money in your account at the time you make a purchase. (2) Your financial institution will not return any checks that are converted, even if you normally receive your original checks or images of those checks with your statement. (3) You have different consumer rights in an electronic check conversion transaction than you do when you use your check as payment. For example, in an electronic check conversion, you have the right to an investigation by your financial institution when an error occurs. What are my rights in electronic check conversion transactions? (1) You have the right to receive notice that if you provide a check as payment, information from the check may be used to make an electronic payment from your account. (2) When you provide your check, you have the right to receive notice of any fee that the merchant will collect from your account electronically. For example, if you do not have enough money in your account to cover the transaction, your check may be returned to the merchant for nonsufficient funds (NSF), and the merchant may charge you a fee. This fee is similar to a bounced-check fee. (3) You have the right to receive a receipt when you make a purchase at a store. The receipt will contain information about the transaction, including the:- Date, Amount, Location, and Name of the merchant. (4) You have the right to have this same transaction information included as part of the regular account statement from your financial institution. (5) You have the right to ask your financial institution to investigate any electronic fund transfers from your account that you believe are unauthorized or incorrect. What should I do if I have a problem with an electronic check conversion transaction? Always review your regular account statement from your financial institution. You should immediately contact your financial institution if you see a problem. Were you charged the wrong amount? Were you charged twice for the same transaction? You have only 60 days (from the date your statement was sent) to tell the financial institution about a problem. Depending on the circumstances, the financial institution may take up to 45 days from the time you notify it to complete its investigation.

ELECTRONIC CHECK PRESENTMENT = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ЧЕКА ЭЛЕКТРОННЫМ ОБРАЗОМ – Electronic Check Presentment (ECP) means the presentment of checks electronically to the paying bank when the delivery of paper checks to the paying bank is not necessary for legal presentment.

ELECTRONIC CMR = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СЭ.ЭМ.ЭР. (или ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ДПГ) – The Electronic CMR consignment note is issued through electronic communication by the carrier, the sender or any other party interested in the performance of a CMR carriage contract (Article 1 of the Additional Protocol to CMR). It contains the same data as the CMR paper consignment note (Article 4). For its authentication the parties are required to use a 'reliable electronic signature' (Article 3). The use of the electronic CMR consignment note requests the consent of all 'parties interested in the performance of the contract' (Article 5). The phrase 'parties interested in the performance of the contract' comprises not only the sender and carrier who concluded the carrier contract, but also the consignee and subsequent carriers, if any (Martius, European Transport Law, 2007, at p 307). Thus, the electronic CMR consignment note might first become popular with parties who have close regular contacts (of course, many parties to advanced carriage and logistics contracts already use electronic means to manage their goods movements). Apart from the CMR consignment note, any demand, declaration, instruction, request, reservation or other communication relating to the performance of a CMR carriage contract may be made out by electronic communication (Article 2). Martius (at pp 311–312) states that, in contrast to the use of the electronic consignment note (Article 5), a party can use electronic means without the consent of the other 'interested parties' for other communication such as notification of loss or damage under Article 30 CMR. See also CMR Consignment Note and CMR Convention. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Смотрите также Товарно-Транспортная Накладная ДПГ (CMR Consignment Note) и Сэ.Эм.Эр. Конвэнсьён или Конвенция ДПГ (CMR Convention).

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ (или ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Electronic Commerce (e-commerce) is the exchange of business information, goods or services using the Internet. This leads to cost savings (as a result of automation), improved services (24-hour availability) and worldwide competition. E-commerce takes place between suppliers and consumers (Business-to-Consumer or B2C) and between companies (Business-to-Business or B2B). Transactions relating to commercial activities that are based upon the processing and transmission of digitised data. / Операции, касающиеся тех видов коммерческой деятельности, которые основываются на обработке и передаче данных в цифровом виде.

ELECTRONIC DATA GATHERING, ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СБОРА, АНАЛИЗА И ОБРАБОТКИ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ДАННЫХ – Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis And Retrieval System (EDGAR) is the Securities and Exchange Commission's system for the electronic submission by direct transmission, magnetic tape or diskette, of most filing and related

correspondence. EDGAR is a web site for US corporate filings, similar to the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) in Canada. Website:- http://www.edgar.com. Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System (EDGAR) is the system through which companies electronically file reports and registration statements with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This requires converting the paper or word-processing document to be filed into a universal ASCII format (short for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange format), a process known as EDGAR-izing the document. The filings can then be accessed by the public through the SEC's Web site on the Internet. / ЭДГО (EDGAR). СЭДАР (SEDAR). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ВЗАИМООБМЕН ДАННЫМИ – Electronic Date Interchange (EDI) is the exchange of information computer-to-computer by means of telecommunications or the Internet. This is used to transmit and receive purchase orders, acknowledgements, invoices, shipping confirmations, payments and other transactions without the need to send or reenter the information. A series of standards for exchanging information between businesses' computer systems. A term Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) refers to a computerized exchange of information with the client through the warehouse management system. It is a method of exchanging orders, invoices, shipping forms and other documents over the computer. By eliminating the clerical, mailing and other costs associated with paper-based information, EDI reduces costs, time delays and errors. Generic term for transmission of transactional data between computer systems. EDI is typically via a batched transmission, usually conforming to consistent standards. The transfer of structured data, by agreed standards from applications on the computer of one party to the applications on the computer of another party by electronic means. Document transfer by computer to computer from one company to another. Under the conditions and in the manner which they determine, the customs authorities may provide that customs formalities are carried out by exchanging EDI standard messages; this includes the replacement of the handwritten signature by other means and a waiver from presenting written documents when the declaration is lodged. The automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business among information systems of two or more organizations. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE FOR ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ВЗАИМООБМЕН ДАННЫМИ В СФЕРАХ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ, ТОРГОВЛИ И ТРАНСПОРТА – Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (EDIFACT) is an international syntax used in the interchange of electronic data. Customs uses EDIFACT to interchange data with the importing trade community. International data interchange standards sponsored by the United Nations. A comprehensive standard for the coding and transmission of different business documents. EDIFACT or UN/EDIFACT is supported by the United Nations; EDI (short for the Electronic Date Interchange) is the US standard. The standard is multi-facetted, but the technical equipment and interventions into the data processing are also expensive. The ISO application level syntax rules for the structuring of user data and of the associated service data in the interchange of messages in an open environment. / Электронный Взаимообмен Данными в Сферах Управления, Торговли и Транспорта (ЭВДСУТТ (EDIFACT)) – универсальные правила обмена информацией с использованием электронной техники в управлении, торговле, на транспорте.

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE MESSAGE = СООБЩЕНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ВЗАИМООБМЕНА ДАННЫМИ – Electronic Date Interchange (EDI) Message:- an approved, published and maintained formal description of how to structure the data required to perform a specific business function in such a way as to allow for the transfer and handling of this data by electronic means.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ДАННЫХ – Electronic Data Processing is a collection, interpretation and transmission of data by electronic means. Most electronic data processing is performed by computers, which receive information inputs from their own keyboards or from other computers, interpret it using computer programs and transmit it electronically via cables (on-line) or telephone lines (using a modem). The computerised handling of information or data, e.g., business data. / Компьютеризированная обработка информации или данных, например, бизнес-данных.

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ – In the United States, an Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) is the repository for all documents filed in relation to an investigation conducted by the United States International Trade Commission (USITC). EDIS provides the capability to file documents for an investigation as well as search for documents which have been submitted to the USITC.

ELECTRONIC FILE WRAPPER = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ОБЁРТКА ФАЙЛА – Electronic File Wrapper is a system that provides a way to access electronic copies of the correspondence, documents and other pertinent records used in considering a particular case.

ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА УЧЁТА – For patent applications, the Electronic Filing System (EFS):- supports secure electronic filing of patent application documents via the Internet.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is a transfer of funds electronically rather than by check or cash. The Federal Reserve's Fedwire and automated clearinghouse services are EFT systems. EFTs subject to the Electronic Funds Transfer Act are more narrowly defined. Payment for goods or services via exchanges of electronic authorizations against bank accounts. Authorization is sent to an automated clearing house (usually a bank), which verifies the source of the transaction as having control over the accounts, and performs the fund transfer. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is a transfer of funds from one account to another utilizing electronic means, instead of by check or cash. Examples of EFT systems include The Federal Reserves Fedwire and Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) services. Movement of money between two entities by electronic means. Also known as ACH, and EFT. EFT refers to the automatic electronic deposit or withdrawal of funds from an account. Many shareholders have their dividend payments made through EFT directly into their personal accounts. / Фэдвайэ (Fedwire).

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER SYSTEMS = СИСТЕМЫ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFTS) is a variety of systems and technologies for transferring funds (money) electronically rather than by check. Includes Fedwire, automated clearinghouses (ACHs) and other automated systems.

ELECTRONIC HOLDING STATEMENT = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ВЫПИСКА О ВЛАДЕНИИ – Electronic Holding Statement:- you will receive from a company in which you own shares it is evidence of your ownership in the form of a holding statement. Share certificates have now been phased out and all share holdings on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) are registered electronically. Shareholders receive an initial statement when the holding is established, and then receive subsequent statements when the holding changes. The statement will show the number of shares you own at the beginning and end of the period by detailing all transactions.

THE ELECTRONIC LARGE–VALUE INTERBANK PAYMENT SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА МЕЖБАНКОВСКИХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ КРУПНЫХ СУММ – The Electronic Large-value Interbank Payment System (ELLIPS) is a non-profit-making association which has its registered office in the NBB (short for the Nationale Bank van België) in Brussels. Its operating rules were established by

its General Assembly. The system has been operational since 1996-September-24. Direct participants must hold an account with the NBB and meet several conditions as described in the terms and conditions regarding operational capacity, solvency, legal guarantees and volume. The direct participants can provide a representation service for other credit institutions (indirect participants). The payment orders of an indirect participant are processed in ELLIPS through its direct participant, who will also be responsible for the settlement of the operations. ELLIPS is also the Belgian component of the European RTGS system in Euros (TARGET). Thus participating in ELLIPS implies access to the TARGET system. There are three payment systems in Belgium. The Electronic Large-value Interbank Payment System (ELLIPS) is Belgium's TARGET-linked RTGS system. UVC/CEC (Center for Exchange and Clearing – Centre d'Echange et de Compensation (CEC)/Uitwisselingscentrum en Verrekening (UCV)) is an automated netting system, which processes most of the low-value payments. The third system, CHB (The Clearing House of Belgium), processes the very small number of paper-based payments which cannot be processed by the other systems. ELLIPS was launched on 1996-September-24 and is responsible for processing transfers that are usually for large amounts and many of which relate to transactions on the financial markets. The Nationale Bank van België (NBB; central bank of Belgium) runs the system and assumes the daily management on a contractual basis with ELLIPS while the banks own the software for the application. ELLIPS only processes credits in Euro. To enable large real-time cross-border payments, ELLIPS is linked to TARGET. The NBB is closely involved in the Belgian interbank clearing mechanisms:- it runs and assumes the daily management of the CEC and of ELLIPS. The CEC is an ACH and is designed for retail payments; ELLIPS is an RTGS system and is part of the TARGET system. Furthermore, the NBB also operates the Securities Settlement System (SSS) for dematerialized government securities. There are three domestic interbank payment systems in Belgium:- ELLIPS, the CEC and the Clearing House of Belgium. ELLIPS is an RTGS system designed to process large-value credit transfers. The CEC (Center for Exchange and Clearing) is the Belgian ACH for retail payments; it handles both credit and debit orders. Recently work has been carried out to introduce the third generation of the CEC, namely CEC III. These automated systems are the two pillars of the interbank payment system in Belgium. Together they process more than 99.5% of all interbank payments in both number and value. The remaining interbank payments are processed by the Clearing House of Belgium, a paper-based system which only handles non-truncated cheques of more than EUR10 000.00. Since 1999-January-01 all these systems have operated solely in Euros. / В Бельгии функционируют три платёжные системы. взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Центр по Обмену и Клирингу или Сантр дЭшанж э дё Компасасьён (Сэ.Ё.Сэ. или СЭС) (Centre d'Echange et de Compensation (CEC))/ или Айтвиссэлингсэнтрум эин Флекэнын (У.Сэй.Вэй.; Uitwisselingscentrum en Verrekening (UCV)). порядки и условия . Нашьёналэ Банк фон Болхие (Эн.Бе.Бе.; Nationale Bank van België (NBB). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

ELECTRONIC LICENSE APPLICATION AND INFORMATION NETWORK = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СЕТЬ ПОДАЧИ ЗАЯВОК НА ЛИЦЕНЗИИ И ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ – The US Electronic License Application and Information Network (ELAIN) is a Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) 24-hour on-line service which allows exporters to submit license applications. Electronic License Application and Information Network (ELAIN) is a system that allows electronic submission of license applications through private vendors.

ELECTRONIC MONEY = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ – Electronic Money is a record of the funds or 'value' available to a consumer stored on an electronic device in his or her possession, either on a prepaid card or on a personal computer for use over a computer network such as the Internet. The potential attraction of electronic money for consumers is convenience while the benefits for issuers include the revenue from fees (if any) and from the investment of the outstanding balances and, for some issuers, cost savings from reduced cash handling. While there are some security risks, a range of safeguards are available which should allow these risks to be controlled (for more detail, see the report on the Security of Electronic Money published by the BIS (short for the Bank for International Settlements) in August 1996). With respect to monetary policy, the effect of most practical significance is likely to be on the measurement of monetary aggregates, as the implementation of monetary policy should be largely unaffected unless there is a very large scale substitution of electronic money for cash. Also, except in this extreme case, the seigniorage effects are likely to be modest. In its discussion of regulatory issues, the report emphasises that, at this stage, the development of electronic money and the associated policy assessments are subject to considerable uncertainty that is likely to influence the nature and timing of any regulatory response. Designing an appropriate regulatory framework for electronic money involves balancing different objectives including the stability and financial integrity of the issuers, protection of consumers and the promotion of competition and innovation. Global cash flows circulating independently of the central banks. Very high volumes can affect money supply policy. / инновация. Глобальные потоки наличных денег, находящиеся в обращении независимо от центральных банков. Очень крупные объёмы таких денег могут оказывать влияние на политику центральных банков в отношении к денежной массе, находящейся в обращении. Электронные Деньги:- безналичные расчёты между продавцами и покупателями, банками и их клиентами, осуществляемые посредством компьютерной сети, систем связи с применением средств кодирования информации и её автоматической обработки.

ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTRUMENT = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ – Electronic Money Instrument means a reloadable payment instrument, whether a stored-value card or a computer memory, on which value units are stored electronically.

ELECTRONIC ORDER = ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Electronic Order is an order placed electronically (without the use of a broker) either via the Internet or an electronic trading system. / Распоряжение, размещённое либо с применением электронной техники (без использования брокера), либо посредством Интернета или системы электронной торговли.

ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR = ИНИЦИАТОР ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПЛАТЕЖА (или ИНИЦИАТОР ПЛАТЕЖА В ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ФОРМЕ) – Electronic Payment Initiator or E-Payment Initiator or ePI is a standard data container made available electronically to the ordering customer by the beneficiary. The ePI is not a product but part of a process developed in co-operation with SWIFT. / в сотрудничестве с Сообществом по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INSTRUMENT = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОПЛАТЫ – Electronic Payment Instrument means a remote access payment instrument and electronic money instrument that enables its holder to effect one or more electronic payment transactions.

ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ СИСТЕМА – An Electronic Payment System (EPS) is a system of financial exchange between buyers and sellers in the online environment that is facilitated by a digital financial instrument (such as encrypted credit card numbers, electronic checks, or digital cash) backed by a bank, an intermediary, or by legal tender. EPS plays an important role in e-commerce because it closes the e-commerce loop. In developing countries, the underdeveloped electronic payments system is a serious impediment to the growth of e-commerce. In these countries, entrepreneurs are not able to accept credit

card payments over the Internet due to legal and business concerns. The primary issue is transaction security. The absence or inadequacy of legal infrastructures governing the operation of epayments is also a concern. Hence, banks with e-banking operations employ service agreements between themselves and their clients. The relatively undeveloped credit card industry in many developing countries is also a barrier to e-commerce. Only a small segment of the population can buy goods and services over the Internet due to the small credit card market base. There is also the problem of the requirement of 'explicit consent' (i.e. a signature) by a card owner before a transaction is considered valid-a requirement that does not exist in the US and in other developed countries. What is the confidence level of consumers in the use of an EPS? Many developing countries are still cash-based economies. Cash is the preferred mode of payment not only on account of security but also because of anonymity, which is useful for tax evasion purposes or keeping secret what one's money is being spent on. For other countries, security concerns have a lot to do with a lack of a legal framework for adjudicating fraud and the uncertainty of the legal limit on the liability associated with a lost or stolen credit card. In sum, among the relevant issues that need to be resolved with respect to EPS are:- consumer protection from fraud through efficiency in record-keeping; transaction privacy and safety, competitive payment services to ensure equal access to all consumers, and the right to choice of institutions and payment methods. Legal frameworks in developing countries should also begin to recognize electronic transactions and payment schemes.

ELECTRONIC PURSE = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ КОШЕЛЁК – Electronic Purse is an application able to store and process electronic value.

ELECTRONIC RETAILING = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ РОЗНИЧНАЯ ПРОДАЖА – Electronic Retailing (E-Tailing) is the selling of retail goods on the Internet. It is the most common form of business-to-consumer (B2C) transaction. The year 1997 is considered the first big year for e-tailing. This was when Dell Computer recorded multimillion Dollar orders taken at its Web site. Also, the success of Amazon.com (which opened its virtual doors in 1996) encouraged Barnes & Noble to open an e-tail site. Security concerns over taking purchase orders over the Internet gradually receded. In the same year, Auto-by-Tel sold its millionth car over the Web, and CommerceNet/Nielsen Media recorded that 10 million people had made purchases on the Web. Jupiter projects that e-tailing will grow to USD37 billion by 2002. Another estimate is that the online market will grow 45% in 2001, reaching USD65 billion. Profitability will vary sharply between Web-based, catalog-based and store-based retailers. There was also a marked reduction in customer acquisition costs for all online retailers from an average of USD38 in 1999 to USD29 in 2000. An e-retail study conducted by Retail Forward showed that eight of its top 10 e-retailers were multi-channel-that is, they do not rely on online selling alone. / Дэл Компьютё (Dell Computer). Эмэзон.дат.кам (Amazon.com (которая открыла свои виртуальные двери в 1996) Барнз Энд Нобэл (Barnes & Noble). (Auto-by-Tel) продала свой миллионный автомобиль через Вэб (Web), и (CommerceNet/Nielsen Media) написала о том, что 10 миллионов человек осуществили приобретения по Вэб (Web). Дьжупитё (Jupiter). Ритэйл Форвэрд (Retail Forward).

ELECTRONIC SERVICES = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ УСЛУГИ – Electronic Services are the services offered by banks to their customers via electronic means.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ПОДПИСЬ – Electronic Signature:- data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other data and which serve as a method of authentication. An electronic signature concept makes use of a 'digital signature' mechanism but may involve additional data or procedural requirements. See also Digital Signature. / Смотрите также Цифровая Подпись (Digital Signature).

ELECTRONIC TRADE CONFIRMATION = ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ СДЕЛОК – Electronic Trade Confirmation is a process providing an efficient bridge between pre-trade messaging and settlement processing. The industry views the role of ETC as crucial to achieving straight-through processing. Providers of ETC systems include DTC's ID system, Thomson Financial's OASYS, Financial Management Corporation's FMCNET, and ISMA's TRAX system. / ОЭЙСИС от Томсэн Файнэншэл (Thomson Financial's OASYS), Эф.Эм.Си.НЭТ от Файнэншэл Мэнэдьжмент Корпорэйшэн (Financial Management Corporation's FMCNET).

ELECTRONIC TRADEMARK EXAMINATION APPLICATION SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИИ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЙ ПО ТОВАРНЫМ ЗНАКАМ – In the US trademark law, the Electronic Trademark Examination Application System (eTEAS) is the electronic trademark filing system. It allows the public to complete various trademark filings and transactions on-line. For example, eTEAS allows you to complete trademark applications, preliminary amendments, amendments to allege use/statements of use, responses to Office actions, and post registration filings online, and then submit them directly over the Internet, paying by credit card, electronic funds transfer or an existing the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) deposit account.

ELECTRONIC TRADER = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Electronic Trader is a person who is authorized to enter orders for his own account and/or for customers' accounts on the NYMEX ACCESS® electronic trading system. / НАЙМЭКС ЭКСЭС® (NYMEX ACCESS®).

ELECTRONIC TRADING FACILITY = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Electronic Trading Facility is a trading facility that operates by an electronic or telecommunications network instead of a trading floor and maintains an automated audit trail of transactions. / Система торговли, которая функционирует посредством элекронной сети или сети дальней связи вместо торгового пола и поддерживает автоматизированное аудиторское отслеживание операций. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ELECTRONIC TRADING SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Electronic Trading System is the trading system where stock exchange transactions are carried out via a computer system, e.g., Swiss Exchange. Systems that allow participation exchanges to list their products for trading after the close of the exchange's open outcry trading hours, i.e. Chicago Board of Trade's Project A, Chicago Mercantile Exchange's GLOBEX® and New York Mercantile Exchange's ACCESS®. Also known as Electronic Bourse, and Screen-Based Trading. / , например, . , то есть Проект А Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade's Project A; Проект А Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными)), . ГЛОБЭКС® (GLOBEX®) и ЭКСЭС® (ACCESS®). Известна также как Электронная Биржа (Electronic Bourse) и Торговля На Основе Данных С Экрана (Screen-Based Trading).

ELECTRONIC VALUE = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Electronic Value:- the counterpart of a bank deposit. It is value stored and exchanged in an electronic purse scheme and has no legal tender status.

ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPT = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СКЛАДСКАЯ РАСПИСКА – In the United States, beginning with the 1995 Cotton crop ownership and/or legal interest was transferrable by Electronic Warehouse Receipt (EWR) records. Effective with the December 1997 contract only EWR's are permitted for delivery on the No. 2 Cotton contract. An electronic receipt is a group of information (i.e. record) stored in a secure computer system. The receipt record contains all of the same information that was on a paper receipt. In order to participate in the delivery process a clearing member should have EWR software and New York Clearing Corporation's software set up to their computer. In US Cotton exchange trading, the term Electronic Warehouse Receipt (EWR) means the electronic warehouse receipt record created by a warehouse operator with respect to cotton stored in one of its warehouses, which record is reflected in the data base maintained by a Cotton EWR Provider designated as such by the USDA. / В биржевой торговле

хлопковым волокном, термин Электронная Складская Расписка (ЭСР) означает официальный документ в форме электронной складской расписки, созданный оператором складов (warehouse operator) в отношении хлопкового волокна, размещённого на хранение в одном из его складов. Этот документ отражается в базе данных, поддерживаемой Обеспечивающим ЭСР на Хлопковое Волокно (Cotton EWR Provider), назначенным таковым Департаментом Сельского Хозяйства США.

ELECTROPHORESIS = ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ – Electrophoresis is a method used to separate protein or nucleic acid molecules in an electric field extending across a physical medium such as agarose gel or polyacrylamide. / Под Электрофорезом, от Греческих слов Ēlektron, означающее Янтарь, и Phórēsis, означающее Несение или Перенесение, или Катафорезом понимается:- (1) движение частиц, находящихся во взвешенном состоянии в жидкой или газообразной среде, под действием внешнего электрического поля. Одно из электрокинетических явлений, на котором основано, например, улавливание частиц дыма и пыли. Явление, обратное электрофорезу, – возникновение так называемого потенциала осаждения, то есть разности электрических потенциалов при оседании содержащихся в среде заряженных дисперсионных частиц. (2) Лекарственный электрофорез (гальваноионотерапия), лечащий метод воздействия на организм постоянным током и лекарственными веществами, вводимыми при его помощи через кожу или слизистые оболочки. Сочетание электрофореза с индуктотермией называется Индуктоэлектрофорезом.

ELECTROPORATION = ЭЛЕКТРОПОРАЦИЯ – Electroporation is an introduction of DNA or RNA into plant cells or protoplasts by the disruption of the cell membrane through exposure to an intense electric field.

ELECTROSTATIC SEPARATOR = ЭЛЕКТРОСТАТИЧЕСКИЙ СЕПАРАТОР – Electrostatic Separator is a separator that removes contaminant from dielectric fluids by applying an electrical charge to the contaminant that is then attracted to a collection device of different electrical charge.

ELEMENT = ЭЛЕМЕНТ – In patent law, Element is a discretely claimed component of a patent claim. / Под Элементом, от Латинского слова Elementum, означающее Первоначальное Вещество или Стихия, понимается понятие объекта, входящего в состав определённой системы и рассматриваемого в её пределах как неделимый (например, атом в системе ‘молекула’, электрон в системе ‘атом’ и так далее). Однако ‘неделимое’ в одной системе оказывается делимым в другой.

ELEMENTARY FILE = ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЙ ФАЙЛ – Elementary File is a set of data records which share the same file identifier. It cannot be the parent of another file.

ELEVATING = ПЛАТА ЗА ПЕРЕВАЛКУ (ЗЕРНА) (или ЭЛЕВАЦИЯ) – (1) Elevating is a charge for services performed in connection with floating elevators. / Под Элевацией, от Французского слова Élévation, означающее Возвышение или Подъём, понимается .

(2) Elevating:- charges assessed for the handling of grain through grain elevators.

ELEVATOR = ЭЛЕВАТОР – (1) Elevator is an equipment used to discharge some bulk cargoes such as grain which is removed from the hold by a continuous line of buckets or by suction and carried on a conveyor belt to store. / Оборудование, используемое для выгрузки некоторых навалочных грузов, таких как зерно, которое удаляет его из трюма . Под Элеватором, от Латинского слова Elevator, означающее буквально Поднимающий, от Elevo, означающее Поднимаю, понимается устройство или машина непрерывного действия, транспортирующая грузы в вертикальном или наклонном направлениях. Различают:- (i) Ковшовые Элеваторы (наиболее распространённые), (ii) Люлечные Элеваторы и (iii) Полочные Элеваторы. Ковшовые элеваторы предназначены для подъёма по вертикали или крутому наклону (более 60°) насыпных грузов (зернистых, кусковых, пылевидных). Такие элеваторы используются в машиностроении, металлургии, химических и пищевых производствах, на обогатительных фабриках и зернохранилищах. Люлечные и полочные элеваторы предназначены для вертикального подъёма штучных грузов (деталей, мешков, ящиков и тому подобного) с промежуточной погрузкой-разгрузкой. Такие элеваторы используются на предприятиях различных отраслей промышленности, базах, в магазинах, а также на складах, в том числе в виде подвижных стеллажей для хранения и выдачи изделий. (i) Ковшовый Элеватор представляет собой замкнутое полотно с тяговым органом, огибающим приводной и натяжной барабаны (звёздочки), и прикрепленными к нему ковшами. Несущей и ограждающей частью элеватора является сварной стальной кожух с загрузочным и разгрузочным патрубками. Привод имеет электродвигатель, редуктор, муфты и останов, предотвращающий обратное движение полотна. На элеваторе применяется винтовое или грузовое натяжное устройство. Скорость движения полотна тихоходных элеваторов до 1 метра в секунду (м/сек), быстроходных до 4 м/сек. Подача ковшовых элеваторов 5–500 кубических метров в час ($м^3$/ч). Высота подъёма H не превышает 60 м. Основными параметрами ковшовых элеваторов являются ширина $B_к$, высота h, вылет A, полезная (до кромки передней стенки) вместимость ковша и расстояние (шаг) между ковшами $a_к$. Быстроходные элеваторы имеют расставленные глубокие и мелкие ковши, для которых $a_к$ = (2.5 – 3) h, а в качестве тягового органа – конвейерную резинотканевую ленту или короткозвенную цепь. На тихоходных элеваторах применяют сомкнутые ($a_к$ = h) с бортовыми направляющими остроугольные и со скруглённым днищем ковши, прикреплённые боковыми стенками к двум тяговым цепям. (ii) Люлечный Элеватор отличается от полочного элеватора способом крепления рабочего органа – люльки, которая благодаря шарнирному подвесу на всех участках трассы сохраняет горизонтальное положение днища. Загрузка люлечных элеваторов производится на восходящей, а разгрузка – на нисходящей ветви. Скорость движения полотна 0.2–0.3 м/сек. (iii) Полочный Элеватор имеет две вертикальные пластинчатые втулочные цепи, огибающие верхние тяговые и нижние натяжные звёздочки. К цепям жёстко прикреплены захваты-полки, соответствующие форме и размерам груза. Загрузка полок производится вручную или автоматически с гребенчатого стола, а разгрузка в верхней части нисходящей ветви – при опрокидывании полок. Скорость движения цепей полочного элеватора 0.2–0.3 м/сек. Элеватор, конвейер для перемещения грузов вертикально или под большим углом к горизонту. Под Элеватором понимается сооружение для приёма, хранения, взвешивания и выдачи сыпучих грузов, чаще всего зерна и цемента. Элеватор имеет несколько бункеров с загрузочными и разгрузочными устройствами. Приёмка материалов, их разгрузка, взвешивание, переработка (сушка, очистка) механизированы, для чего используют механические лопаты, конвейеры, нории, сепараторы, автовесы, аспираторы и так далее.

(2) In Canada, licensed grain Elevators are of four types:- primary, process, transfer and terminal. / В Канаде существуют четыре типа лицензированных зерновых Элеваторов:- заготовительные (или первичные), производственные, перевалочные и терминальные или портовые. Элеватор, сооружение для хранения больших масс зерна, оборудованное устройствами для приёма, взвешивания, сушки, очистки и отгрузки зерна. Под зерновым Элеватором понимается сооружение для хранения больших партий зерна и доведения его до кондиционного состояния; высокомеханизированное зернохранилище силосного типа. В зависимости от назначения элеваторы подразделяют на:- (i) Хлебоприёмные или Заготовительные Элеваторы, которые принимают зерно от хозяйств, очищают от примесей, сушат и отгружают потребителю; ёмкость 15–100 тысяч тонн. (ii) Производственные Элеваторы, которые сооружают при мельницах, крупяных, комбикормовых, крахмало-паточных заводах и тому подобном; ёмкость 10–150 тысяч тонн. (iii) Базисные Элеваторы, которые предназначены для длительного хранения зерна, принимаемого с железнодорожного транспорта и отгружаемого в железнодорожные вагоны; ёмкость 100–150 тысяч

тонн. (iv) Перевалочные и Портовые Элеваторы, которые строят в местах перевалок зерна с одного вида транспорта на другой – на крупных железнодорожных станциях, в морских портах; ёмкость 50–100 тысяч тонн. Элеватор – это соединённые в корпуса силосы (ёмкости) из монолитного или сборного железобетона (высотой обычно 30 метров (м), круглые в плане, диаметром 6–7 м), сблокированные с рабочим зданием, где размещено основное технологическое и транспортное оборудование. Зерно из приёмных бункеров поднимают транспортёрами на верх рабочего здания, взвешивают, очищают от примесей, сушат в зерносушилках и направляют по верхнему конвейеру на надсилосные транспортёры, которые сбрасывают его в силосы. Выгружают зерно на нижние конвейеры (их устанавливают в подсилосном этаже) через отверстия с воронками в днищах силосов. Часть силосов оборудуют установками для дезинфекции зерна и активного вентилирования. Температуру зерна измеряют термоподвесками, устанавливаемыми на разных уровнях. На современных элеваторах управление машинами и механизмами автоматизировано. На крупных элеваторах применяют телевидение. Первый силосный элеватор построен в городе Дулут, США в 1845; в России – в Нижнем Новгороде в 1887. За рубежом распространены также элеваторы с силосами из металла (сталь, алюминий), большого размера (до 30 м) и высоты (до 60 м), прямоугольными в плане.

ELEVATOR CASH CONTRACT = ЭЛЕВАТОРНЫЙ НАЛИЧНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Elevator Cash Contracts are the contracts for the purchase of grain, usually from producers. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

ELICITORS = ВЫЯВИТЕЛИ (или ИЗВЛЕКАТЕЛИ) – Elicitors are molecules produced by the host (or pathogen) that induce a response from the pathogen (or host).

ELIGIBILITY AS COLLATERAL = ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТЬ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ – Eligibility As Collateral is a characteristic of securities necessary for them to be accepted as a means of collateral for lombard loans.

ELIGIBLE COMMERCIAL ENTITY = ПРИЕМЛЕМОЕ КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО – Eligible Commercial Entity:- an eligible contract participant or other entity approved by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission that has a demonstrable ability to make or take delivery of an underlying commodity of a contract; incurs risks related to the commodity; or is a dealer that regularly provides risk management, hedging services, or market-making activities to entities trading commodities or derivative agreements, contracts, or transactions in commodities.

ELIGIBLE CONTRACT PARTICIPANT = ПРИЕМЛЕМЫЙ УЧАСТНИК КОНТРАКТА – Eligible Contract Participant is an entity, such as a financial institution, insurance company, or commodity pool, that is classified by the US Commodity Exchange Act as an eligible contract participant based upon its regulated status or amount of assets. This classification permits these persons to engage in transactions (such as trading on a Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility) not generally available to non-eligible contract participants, i.e. retail customers. / , то есть розничные заказчики.

ELIGIBLE FOREIGN CUSTODIAN = ПРИЕМЛЕМЫЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ – In the United States, Eligible Foreign Custodian means an entity that is incorporated or organized under the laws of a country other than the United States and that is a Qualified Foreign Bank or a majority-owned direct or indirect subsidiary of a US Bank or bank-holding company.

ELIGIBLE FOR INVESTMENT OF WARD MONEY = ПРИЕМЛЕМЫЙ ДЛЯ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПОД ОПЕКОЙ – Eligible For Investment Of Ward Money:- a ward is understood to be a minor under the care of a guardian. The ward's capital assets must be invested, puruant to § 1806 ff. German Civil Code (BGB), in an especially secure manner ('eligible for investment of ward money'). The investment is usually in fixed-income securities that have been expressly declared as eligible for the investment of ward money by the lawmakers.

ELIMINATION PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ЭЛИМИНАЦИИ – Elimination Period is a loosely-used term sometimes designating the waiting period and sometimes the probationary period. / Под Элиминацией, от Латинского слова Elimino, означающее Выношу За Порог или Удаляю, понимается исключение, удаление. В биологии элиминация – гибель отдельных особей или целых групп организмов (видов, популяций) в результате различных естественных причин. Различают элиминацию избирательную (в результате естественного отбора) и неизбирательную (общая элиминация).

ELISA = ENZYME–LINKED IMMUNO–SORBENT ASSAY

ELITE = ЭЛИТА – (1) Elite (seeds):- foundation stock of pure selected seed of a certain crop variety. See also Seed Classification, Strain, and Super-Elite. / Под Элитой, от Французского слова Élite, означающее Самое Лучшее или Отборное, понимаются лучшие, отборные семена, растения или животные, полученные в результате селекции и используемые для дальнейшего размножения или разведения. В селекции растений под Элитой понимают лучшие растения, отбираемые из популяции для выведения новых сортов; в семеноводстве – потомство лучших отобранных растений возделываемого сорта. Элитные семена наиболее полно передают наследственные признаки и свойства сорта, имеют наивысшую по сравнению с другими репродукциями сортовую чистоту (типичность), свободны от заболеваний, имеют высокие физические качества и посевные качества не ниже I класса стандарта. Элитные семена выращивают научно-исследовательские учреждения, учхозы сельскохозяйственных ВУЗов для проведения сортосмены и сортообновления. В животноводстве к классам Элиты и Элиты-Рекорд относят наиболее ценных по экстерьеру, конституции, наследственным качествам и продуктивности сельскохозяйственных животных, превышающих требования к I бонитировочному классу. Элита, (1) в растениеводстве высококачественные семена сельскохозяйственных культур, получаемые от урожая суперэлиты и являющиеся исходными при размножении районированных сортов. (2) В животноводстве наиболее ценные по экстерьеру, конституции, наследственным качествам и продуктивности сельскохозяйственные животные, типичные для данной породы. Смотрите также Классность Животных, и Семеноводство.

(2) In political and sociological theory, the Elite (French Élite, from Latin Eligere) are a small group of powerful people that control a disproportionate amount of wealth, privilege or political power in a society. / Термин Элита в буржуазной социологии часто употребляется для обозначения классового неравенства ('избранный' слой общества, 'избранный' круг людей). Элита – наиболее видные представители какой-либо части, слоя общества, например, финансовая элита, творческая элита.

ELITE GERMPLASM = ЭЛИТНАЯ ГЕРМОПЛАЗМА – Elite Germplasm:- Plant materials of proven genetic superiority. Material in this advanced stage of development is a candidate for variety release. Elite Germplasm is a germplasm that is agronomically acceptable or has the preferred traits.

ELITE LINES = ЭЛИТНЫЕ ЛИНИИ – Elite Lines are the breeding lines that possess most of the characteristics being sought for a particular environment or plant. See also Elite. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и

воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

ELITE SEED = ЭЛИТНОЕ СЕМЯ – Elite Seed is foundation stock of pure selected seed of a certain crop variety.

ELKINS ACT = АКТ ЭЛКИНЗА – The Elkins Act is a 1903 United States federal law that amended the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. The Elkins Act authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission of 1887 to impose heavy fines on railroads that offered rebates, and upon the shippers that accepted these rebates. The railroad companies were not permitted to offer rebates. Prior to the Elkins Act, the livestock and petroleum industries paid standard rail shipping rates, but then would demand that the railroad company give them rebates. The railroad companies resented being extorted by the railroad trusts and therefore welcomed passage of the Elkins Act. The law was sponsored by President Theodore Roosevelt as a part of his 'Square Deal' domestic program, and greatly boosted his popularity. Elkins Act is an act of the US Congress (1903-February-19) prohibiting rebates, concession, misbilling, etc, and providing specific penalties for such violations. The Elkins Act ended the common practice of the railroads granting rebates to their most valued customers. The great oil and livestock companies of the day paid the rates stated by the railroads, but demanded rebates on those payments. The giants paid significantly less for rail service than farmers and other small operators. The railroads had long resented being extorted by the trusts and welcomed the Elkins legislation. The law provided further that rates had to be published and that violations of the law would find both the railroad and the shipper liable for prosecution. This measure brought some improvement, but other abuses needed to be addressed. Stephen Benton Elkins (1841–1911), American statesman. As Senator from West Virginia (1895–1911), Elkins, who had extensive railroad holdings, was author of the Elkins Act of 1903 against the system of the rebate, and coauthor of the 1910 Mann-Elkins Act, extending the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission although he did not support the more drastic Hepburn Act of 1906. / Президент Сиодор Розэвэлт (Theodore Roosevelt). домогательство (abuse). Стивэн Бэнтэн Элкинз (Stephen Benton Elkins; 1841–1911). Акт Мэна-Элкинза (Mann-Elkins Act), Акт Хэпбёна от 1906 (Hepburn Act of 1906).

ELLIOT WAVE THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ ВОЛН ЭЛИЭТА – Ralph Nelson Elliott (28 July 1871 in the small community of Marysville, Marshall County, located by the Big Blue River, in northeastern Kansas – 15 January 1948 in King's Park, New York) was an American accountant and author, whose study of stock market data led him to develop the Wave Principle, a form of technical analysis that identifies trends in the financial markets. He proposed that market prices unfold in specific patterns, which practitioners today call Elliott waves. In the early 1930s Elliott began his systematic study of 75 years of stock market data, including index charts from yearly to half-hourly. In August 1938 he detailed the results of his studies by publishing his third book (written in collaboration with Charles J. Collins), called The Wave Principle. Elliott said that while stock market prices may appear random and unpredictable, they actually follow predictable, natural laws and can be measured and forecast using Fibonacci numbers. Soon after the publication of The Wave Principle, Financial World magazine commissioned Elliott to write 12 articles (under the same title as his book) describing his new method of market forecasting. In the early 1940s Elliott expanded his theory to apply to all collective human behaviors. His final major work was his most comprehensive:- Nature's Law – The Secret of the Universe published in June 1946, two years before his death. In the years after Elliott's death, other practitioners continued to use the wave principle and provide forecasts to investors, including Charles Collins, Hamilton Bolton, Richard Russell and A.J. Frost. Frost co-authored Elliott Wave Principle with Robert Prechter in 1978. Prechter came across Elliott's works while working as a market technician at Merrill Lynch. His prominence as a forecaster during the bull market of the 1980s helped bring the greatest exposure to date to Elliott's wave principle. Elliott Wave Theory is a theory named after Ralph Elliot, who contended that the stock market tends to move in discernible and predictable patterns reflecting the basic harmony of nature. Elliott Wave Theory is a theory developed in the early part of the XX century by Ralph N. Elliot, who contended that the stock market tends to move in discernible and predictable patterns reflecting the basic harmony of nature and extended by other technical analysts to futures markets. The theory promotes the idea that investments moves in series of 5 waves and then correct in the opposite direction with 3 waves. In technical analysis, a charting method based on the belief that all prices act as waves, rising and falling rhythmically. A market theory of identifying price movements that come as repetitive waves of five moves higher in the direction of the main trend, and three moves lower in a corrective manner. An approach to market analysis that is based on repetitive wave patterns and the Fibonacci number sequence. An ideal Elliot wave pattern shows a five wave advance followed by a three wave decline. In technical analysis, a charting method based on the belief that all prices act as wavers, rising and falling rhythmically. For his significant contributions to the field of technical analysis, the Market Technicians Association awarded Ralph Nelson Elliott the 1996 Annual Award. The Elliott Wave Principle, the legacy of Ralph Nelson Elliott, is practiced globally – 62 years after Elliott's discovery, and 50 years (now 72 and 60 years, respectively) after his last work was published. Within its sophistication, as Paul Tudor Jones has pointed out, 'Elliott Wave theory allows one to create incredibly favorable risk/reward opportunities'. We focus on a pioneer's work and its variations, and when awed by a theory, we wish we knew more about the person. American essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson put it best:- 'There is properly no history, only biography'. Ralph N. Elliott's Wall Street career is known. During the last 13 years of his life, he advanced a unique theory of stock market action. The Elliott Wave Principle was first revealed privately, in December, 1934, to Charles J. Collins, an investment counselor. In August, 1938, a monograph written with Collins' assistance – The Wave Principle – was published. A year later, Elliott wrote the now-famous twelve articles for the magazine Financial World, where Elliott's theories were presented to a larger audience. Between November 1938 and August 1945, Elliott issued interpretive letters and educational bulletins. In June 1946, his last work – Nature's Law:- The Secret of the Universe – was published. Elliott Wave Theory:- developed by Ralph Nelson Elliott, the approach defines markets as moving in a predetermined number of waves. Markets move in a sequence of five waves in the direction of the underlying trend and correct in a sequence of three waves. The trend movement or impulse is labeled 1-2-3-4-5 and a correction is labeled A-B-C. His sharp and energetic mind would not rest. His stock market studies began. He read Robert Rhea's book, Dow Theory, and was one of the first subscribers to Rhea's stock market service. Elliott's observations led not only to the discovery of the Elliott Wave Principle but, at age 64, to a career in Wall Street, to what he later referred to as 'Wave number five of my own life'. The Elliott Wave Principle was first revealed privately, in December, 1934, to Charles J. Collins, an investment counselor. In August, 1938, a monograph written with Collins' assistance – The Wave Principle – was published. A year later, Elliott wrote the now-famous 12 articles for the magazine Financial World, where Elliott's theories were presentedto a broader investment community than his 1938 monograph had reached. Between 1938 and 1945, Elliott issued interpretive letters and educational bulletins. In 1946, his last work – Nature's Law:- The Secret of the Universe – was published. / Ралф Нэлсэн Элиэт (Ralph Nelson Elliot). Чарлз Калынз (Charles Collins), Хэмилтчэн Болтчэн (Hamilton Bolton), Ричад Рассэл (Richard Russell) и Эй.Дьжей. Фрост (A.J. Frost). Робэтч Прэктё (Robert Prechter) в 1978. Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Теория, разработанная в начале XX века Ралфом Нэлсэном Элиэтом (Ralph Nelson Elliot), Американским бухгалтером. Фибоначчи (Fibonacci). Он прочитал книгу Робёрта Риэ (Robert Rhea), Теория Дау (Dow Theory), и был одним из первых подписчиков . Чарлз Дьжей. Калынз (Charles J. Collins).

ELLIPS = THE ELECTRONIC LARGE–VALUE INTERBANK PAYMENT SYSTEM

ELLIPSOID = ЭЛЛИПСОИД – Ellipsoid is a compressed or flattened sphere. Ellipsoid is an elliptical solid. / Под Эллипсоидом понимается замкнутая поверхность (2-го порядка). Эллипсоид можно получить из поверхности шара, если шар сжать (растянуть) в произвольных отношениях в трёх взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях. Если эллипс вращать вокруг одной

из его осей, то описываемая им поверхность будет эллипсоид вращения. Под Эллипсоидом, от Греческих слов Elleipsis, означающее Выпадение или Нехватка или Опущение, и Eidos, означающее Вид, понимается замкнутая центральная поверхность второго порядка. Эллипсоид имеет центр симметрии O и три оси симметрии, которые называются осями эллипсоида. Точки пересечения координатных осей с эллипсоидом называются его вершинами. Сечения эллипсоида плоскостями являются эллипсами (в частности, всегда можно указать круговые сечения эллипсоида). В надлежащей системе координат уравнение эллипсоида имеет вид:- $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$.

ELLIPTIC = ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКОЕ – Elliptic:- oval in outline, having narrowed to rounded ends and being widest at or near the middle. Elliptic or Elliptical:- oblong with regular flattened ends. / овальное с . , от Греческого слова Élleipsis, означающее Выпадение или Опущение, .

ELLIPTICAL = ЭЛЛИПТИЧНОЕ – Elliptical:- oval-shaped. / овальной формы.

ELLIPTICAL LEAF = ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИЙ ЛИСТ – Elliptical Leaf:- ellipse-shaped, narrow at each end, widest at the middle, e.g., Cotoneaster dammeri or Nyssa sylvatica. Elliptic Leaf:- remembering to an ellipse; 2 or 3 times longer than wide.

ELMENDORF TEAR TESTER = ТЕСТЕР ЭЛМЕНДОРФА ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ОТРЫВА (или ТЕСТЕР ЭЛМЕНДОРФА ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ РАЗДИРА) – Elmendorf Tear Tester is a tester designer to determine the tearing strength of paper. It is also used to measure the tearing strength of very lightweight fabrics and resin-finished apparel fabrics. A trapezoidal fabric sample is employed. Elmendorf Tearing Tester:- to determine the ballistic tearing strength of textiles, paper or board. Range from 8 000 to 64 000 milliNewtons with suitable pendulum. Elmendorf Tear Tester is internationally recognized as a basic instrument for performing one of the most important tests in quality evaluation. It is used to measure tear resistance of many sheet materials, including: paper, board, textiles, non-wovens, films, foils, and coated materials. The instrument provides reading accuracy of ±1% of the indicated reading when used with the standard 1 600 g pendulum. Applications:- paper, foil, film, textiles, and nonwovens. The Elmendorf Tear Test exerts a shearing force perpendicular to the surface of the paper, simulating an actual tearing action. The Elmendorf Tester, named after Armin Elmendorf, the American mechanical engineer that invented the instrument, was originally created with assistance from Dr. Charles B. Thwing to test the tearing strength of paper. Over time, this test has evolved to include many additional testing standards to quickly and accurately measure the tear resistance of sheet materials including paper, textiles, roofing products, film, foils, and more. Armin Elmendorf was the inventor of the Elmendorf method. / Армин Элмендорф (Armin Elmendorf). Доктор Чарлз Би. Свин (Dr. Charles B. Thwing).

EL NIÑO = ЭЛЬ НИНЬО – A term El Niño is used to indicate a broader term of quasi-periodic ocean climate conditions including La Niña, Southern Oscillation, or ENSO, which are characterised by anomalies in the temperature of the surface of Eastern coast of Latin America (centred on Peru) – warming or cooling known as El Niño and La Niña respectivelyand air surface pressure in the tropical Western Pacific (the Southern Oscillation), often around Christmas time. The abnormal warm ocean climate conditions are accompanied by dramatic changes in species abundance and distribution, higher local rainfall and flooding, massive deaths of fish and their predators (including birds). El Niño is climatic condition associated with the temperature of major sea currents. / Эль Ниньо (El Niño) и Ла Ниньа (La Niña).

EL NIÑO–SOUTHERN OSCILLATION = ЭЛЬ НИНЬО–ЮЖНАЯ ОСЦИЛЛЯЦИЯ – El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) refers to periodic but irregular variations in wind and sea surface temperatures in the tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean. ENSO consists of a warming phase known as El Niño and a cooling phase known as La Niña, and occurs typically at intervals of two to seven years. The abnormal warm ocean climate conditions of El Niño are accompanied by higher local rainfall and flooding, and massive deaths of fish and their predators (including birds).

E–LOCAL = Э–МЕСТНЫЙ – E-Local is a person with trading privileges at an exchange with an electronic trading facility who trades electronically (rather than in a pit or ring) for his or her own account, often at a Trading Arcade.

ELON = ELONGATION

ELONGATION = ЭЛОНГАЦИЯ (или УДЛИНЕНИЕ, или РАСТЯЖИМОСТЬ) – Elongation is the deformation in the direction of load caused by a tensile force. Elongation is measured in units of length (inches, millimeters) or calculated as a percentage of the original specimen length. Elongation may be measured at a specific load, or at the breaking point (or breaking load). The fractional increase in length of a material stressed in tension. Elongation is the ratio of the extension of a test specimen to its initial length, expressed as a percentage. The increase in length of a specimen during a tensile test, expressed in units of length. / Под Элонгацией, от позднелатинского слова Elongatio, означающее Удаление, понимается . Под Удлинением понимается характеристика деформативности материала, оцениваемая по увеличению длины образца из этого материала при растяжении. На практике обычно определяют относительное удлинение – отношение (в %) прироста длины образца до разрыва к начальной длине образца; характеризует пластичность материала.

ELONGATION ABILITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ К УДЛИНЕНИЮ (или СПОСОБНОСТЬ К ВЫТЯГИВАНИЮ) – Elongation Ability is:- (1) Deepwater Rice:- the ability of the internodes, leaves, and leaf sheath to elongate during the vegetative growth phase, thereby escaping submergence by rapidly rising floodwater. Floating Rice can elongate as fast as 20 cm per day. (2) Grain:- the ability of the Rice kernel to stretch lengthwise upon cooking to sometimes twice its original length or more in some high quality Basmati Rice varieties.

ELONGATION AT BREAK = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ – Elongation At Break is the elongation of a test specimen produced by the breaking force. Elonagtion At Break is the increase in length when the last component of the specimen breaks. Usually expressed as %. / Удлинение волокна к моменту его разрыва на динамометре, выраженное в процентах.

ELONGATION AT RUPTURE = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПРИ ПРОРЫВЕ (или УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ) – Elongation At Rupture is the elongation of a test specimen corresponding to rupture.

ELONGATION AT SPECIFIED FORCE = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПРИ СПЕЦИФИЦИРОВАННОЙ СИЛЕ – Elongation At Specified Force is the elongation of a test specimen produced by a specified force.

ELONGATION AT SPECIFIED TENACITY = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПРИ СПЕЦИФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ТЯГУЧЕСТИ (или (УДЕЛЬНОЙ) ПРОЧНОСТИ, или ВЯЗКОСТИ) – Elongation At Specified Tenacity is the elongation of a test specimen produced by a specified tenacity.

ELONGATION BETWEEN DEFINED FORCES = УДЛИНЕНИЕ МЕЖДУ ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫМИ СИЛАМИ – Elongation Between Defined Forces is the increase in length of a test specimen which results from subjecting it to two specified forces.

ELONGATION GENES = ГЕНЫ УДЛИНЕНИЯ – Elongation Genes are the genes controlling the elongation of the plant parts, especially the stem and leaf sheath.

ELONGATION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С УДЛИНЕНИЕМ – Elongation Ratio is a ratio of grain length of 10 cooked Rice grains to that of raw Rice grains, preferably presoaked in water 30 min before cooking for 10 min.

ELTD = ESTIMATED LAST TRADING DATE

ELUVIUM = ЭЛЮВИЙ – Eluvium:- (1) rock debris produced by the weathering and disintegration of rock in situ. Compare Alluvium. (2) Fine soil or sand deposited by wind (as in dunes). In geology, Eluvium or Eluvial Deposits are those geological deposits and soils that are derived by in situ weathering or weathering plus gravitational movement or accumulation. The process of removal of materials from geological or soil horizons is called Eluviation or Leaching. There is a difference in the usage of this term in geology and soil science. In soil science, eluviation is the transport of soil material from upper layers of soil to lower levels by downward percolation of water across soil horizons, and accumulation of this material (illuvial deposit) in lower levels is called Illuviation. In geology, the removed material is irrelevant, and the deposit (eluvial deposit) is the remaining material. Eluviation occurs when precipitation exceeds evaporation. A soil horizon formed due to eluviation is an Eluvial Zone or Eluvial Horizon. In a typical soil profile, the eluvial horizon refers to a light-colored zone located (depending on context and literature) either at the lower part of the A horizon (symbol:- Ae) or within a distinct horizon (E horizon) below the A, where the process is most intense and rapid. Yet some sources consider the eluvial zone to be the A horizon plus the (distinct) E horizon, as eluviation technically occurs in both. The strict eluvial horizon (E horizon) is typically light gray, clay-depleted, contains little organic matter and has a high concentration of silt and sand particles composed of quartz and other resistant minerals. Eluvial ore deposits are those such as tungsten and gold placer deposits formed by settling and enriched by the winnowing or removal of lower density materials. Diamonds within yellow ground (weathered portions of kimberlites) may be considered to be eluvial deposits. Cassiterite and columbite-tantalite deposits also occur as residual or eluvial concentrations. The Pitinga tin deposit in Brazil, an eluvial deposit, is one of the largest tin mines in the world. Weathering supergene enrichment of an apatite rich carbonatite in Ontario has produced a significant eluvial phosphate ore deposit. Под Элювием, от Латинского слова Eluo, означающее Вымываю, понимаются рыхлые отложения, возникающие при выветривании исходных (материнских) горных пород на месте их залегания. Элювий слагает коры выветривания и почвы. Различают ортоэлювий кристаллических (магматических и метаморфических) горных пород, метаэлювий уплотнённых осадочных пород и неоэлювий молодых рыхлых отложений (в двух последних исходные породы в значительной мере состоят из переотложенных и слабо изменённых продуктов выветривания). Наиболее типичен ортоэлювий, состав которого изменяется от щебнисто-глыбового в холодном климате до глинистого во влажном и жарком. По степени разложения различают грубый сиаллитный элювий, в котором сохраняются первичные алюмосиликаты, кислый сиаллитный элювий, сложенный главным образом из новообразованных водных алюмосиликатов группы глинистых минералов, и аллитный, или ферраллитный элювий, в котором значительная часть силикатов разложена и представлена свободными гидроокислами алюминия и железа.

ELVIS = EXPORT LICENSE VOICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

EM = EFFECTIVE MARGIN

EM = ELECTROMAGNETIC MAPPING

EMA = EXPONENTIAL MOVING AVERAGE

E–MAIL = ELECTRONIC MAIL

EMAPA = EMPRESA MARANHENSE DE PESQUISA AGROPECUÁRIA

EMARGINATE = ВЫЕМЧАТОЕ (или НАДРЕЗАННОЕ У ВЕРХУШКИ) – Emarginate:- having a shallow notch at the extremity. Emarginate:- with notched ends or tips. / О листе.

EMASAR = ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEMI–ARID RANGELANDS IN AFRICA, THE NEAR EAST, AND MIDDLE EAST

EMASCULATION = ЭМАСКУЛЯЦИЯ (или КАСТРАЦИЯ) – Emasculation is the systemic removal of all of the male sex organ from an organism; in Rice, the removal of the stamen of the floret. / тычинки (stamen) . Эмаскуляция – удаление несозревших пестиков у цветков. Под Кастрацией, от Латинского слова Castratio, означающее Оскопление, понимается:- (1) у человека – удаление половых желёз (яичек, яичников) хирургическим путём или подавлением их функции другими методами (гормоны, облучение) преимущественно при опухолях. (2) У животных – удаление половых желёз у самцов и самок с хозяйственными и реже лечебными целями. Кастрированные сельскохозяйственные животные более спокойны, лучше откармливаются, их мясо вкуснее, питательнее.

EMBARGO = ЭМБАРГО – Embargo is an order prohibiting the acceptance and/or handling of freight at certain points or via certain routes due to emergencies, congestion, strikes, acts of God, etc. Prohibition of the import or export of specified goods from or to a particular country or block, generally for political reasons. Embargo:- order to restrict the hauling of freight. A government order prohibiting the entry or departure of commercial vessels or merchandise at its ports. Embargo is an edict or order of the government prohibiting the departure of ships of commerce from some or all of the ports within its dominions; a prohibition to sail. Note:- if the embargo is laid on an enemy's ships, it is called a Hostile Embargo; if on the ships belonging to citizens of the embargoing state, it is called a Civil Embargo. An order to restrict the hauling of freight. Embargo is a temporary arrest or injunction laid on ships or cargo to prevent their arrival or departure. Normally used by the likes of the New Zealand Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry when inspecting incoming cargo if there is a likelihood of foreign pests being imported. Embargo is a government prohibition against the shipment of certain products to a particular country for economic or political reasons. Embargo is a government ordered prohibition of trade with another country restricting all trade on only that of selected goods and services. / Под Эмбарго, от Испанского слова Embargo, означающее Наложение Ареста, понимается наложение государством запрета (ареста) на ввоз другими странами или вывоз золота или иностранной валюты, отдельных видов товаров, например, оружия. Под Эмбарго понимается запрещение ввоза из какой-либо страны или вывоза в какую-либо страну товаров, валюты, а также задержание судов, грузов и другого имущества, принадлежащих иностранному государству. В военное время эмбарго используется для экономических санкций против вражеских государств. В мирное время применяется империалистическими государствами для экономического и финансового давления на различные страны. Эмбарго, в международном праве первоначально запрещение государственной властью выхода из портов своей страны судов других стран или своих собственных. Впоследствии термин Эмбарго стал применяться в смысле запрещения ввоза в страну или вывоза из этой страны товаров или валюты. Эмбарго может быть введено как в военное, так и в мирное время. Эмбарго в военное время по существу становится формой блокады экономической. В мирное время эмбарго применяется как мера воздействия, репрессалии или средство экономического и финансового давления на другие страны. Устав Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) предусматривает возможность установления эмбарго в

качестве коллективной репрессивной меры в отношении государства, действия которого представляют угрозу международной безопасности. Эмбарго – государственный запрет на вывоз (или экспорт) или привоз (или импорт) определённых товаров из/в какую-либо страну. Эмбарго чаще всего применяется во время войны, но иногда налагается также и по экономическим причинам. Например, Организация Стран Экспортёров Нефти (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)) наложила эмбарго на поставку нефти в западные страны в начале 1970-х как протест против политики Израиля и повышения цены на нефть. Эмбарго:- (1) государственное запрещение на ввоз или вывоз из страны определённого вида товаров, ценностей, золота, ценных бумаг, валюты; (2) блокирование торговли с определёнными странами по решению Организации Объединённых Наций в качестве репрессивной меры по отношению к данной стране за нарушение Устава ООН или другие неблаговидные действия. Эмбарго – запрещение органами государственной власти ввоза из какой-либо страны золота, товаров, ценных бумаг. Первоначально эмбарго применялось как запрещение органами государственной власти выхода из портов своей страны судов других стран (или своих собственных судов).

EMBEDDED DERIVATIVE = ВСТРОЕННЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ (или ВСТРОЕННЫЙ ДЕРИВАТИВ) – Embedded Derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. It causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates or other variable. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

EMBEDDED DERIVATIVE CASH FLOW = ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ВСТРОЕННЫМ ПРОИЗВОДНЫМ ИНСТРУМЕНТАМ (или ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ВСТРОЕННЫМ ДЕРИВАТИВАМ) – Embedded Derivative Cash Flow is an embedded cash flow of a contract that varies in a similar way to a cash flow of a derivative. It does not need to consist of the cash flow of the whole contract but could be only part of it.

EMBEDDED ENERGY = ВСТРОЕННАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Embedded Energy is the total amount of energy used in the production of a fuel or product. For woodfuel this may include contributions from land preparation, planting, fertilizer and pesticide inputs, thinning, harvesting, comminution, processing, and transport.

EMBEDDED VALUE = ВМЕНЁННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ПРИВЕДЁННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ, или СОСТАВНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Embedded Value equals the net asset value of the company, plus the present value of the projected stream of future after-tax profits on in-force insurance contracts, less the cost of capital at risk. Actuarially determined estimate of the economic value of the in-force life and health insurance operations of an insurance company, excluding any value attributable to future new business.

EMBEDDED VALUE EARNINGS = ЗАРАБОТКИ ПО ВМЕНЁННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Embedded Value Earnings, defined as the change in the embedded value over the year (after adjustment for any capital movements such as dividends and capital injections), provide a measure of the performance of the life and health insurance operations of an insurance company.

EMBODIMENT = ВОПЛОЩЕНИЕ (или ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ) – Embodiment:- a manner in which an invention can be made, used, practiced or expressed.

EMBOSSING = ТИСНЕНИЕ (или НАСЕЧКА, или ЧЕКАНКА) – Embossing is a calendering process for producing raised or projected figures or designs in relief on fabric surfaces. Embossed surfaces are usually produced on fabrics by engraved, heated rollers that give a raised effect. Embossed velvet or plush is made by shearing the pile to different levels or by pressing part of the pile flat. Embossing is the impressing of a pattern on a fabric by subjecting it to the pressure of an engraved roll. Embossing is a calendering process in which fabrics are engraved with the use of heated rollers under pressure to produce a raised design on the fabric surface. / Тиснёный бархат (embossed velvet) или плюш изотавливается .

EMBOSS MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ НАСЕЧКИ (или ШТАМПОВАНИЯ, или ЧЕКАНКИ, или ТИСНЕНИЯ) – Emboss Mark:- a small area of the fabric standing out in relief. Note:- this defect is often caused by the relief print-off of defects, such as slubs, or of seams used to join lengths of fabric, under excessive rolling tension, or contraction on the roll during wet processing. / Вдавливание; След От Шва (emboss mark; impression mark; seam mark):- порок ткани; небольшая часть ткани, отличающаяся рельефом. Примечание:- этот порок в форме вдавленного шва, соединяющего ткань по длине, возникающий на поверхности полотна в результате чрезмерного натяжения при намотке или усадки на валу во время влажной обработки.

EMBRAPA = EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUÁRIA

EMBROIDERY = ВЫШИВАНИЕ (или ВЫШИВКА) – Embroidery is an embellishment of a fabric or garment in which colored threads are sewn on to the fabric to create a design. Embroidery may be done either by hand or machine. Embroidery:- ornamental needlework on fabric either by hand or by machine. Embroidery is the term for a group of decorative, usually ornamental and nonfunctional needlework done with thread or yarn on fabric. Most machine embroidery is done by the Schiffli machine which can imitate many different hand embroidery stitches. (The origins of this machine date to 1863, when Isaak Gröbli (1822–1917) from St. Gallen, Switzerland, developed what became known as the Schiffli Machine. His machine was based on the principles introduced by the newly invented sewing machines, which used two sets of threads, one on the obverse and one on the reverse side of the cloth. Gröbli's machine, however, used the combination of a continuously threaded needle on the obverse and, more significantly, a shuttle containing a bobbin of thread underneath. The shuttle itself looks like the hull of a sailboat, hence its nickname, Schiffli, meaning 'Little Boat' in Swiss German (the term is still in use at the beginning of the XXI century).) Although embroidery is usually thaught of as being done in several colors, white work (white embroidery on white fabric) and black work (black embroidery on white fabric) are fairly common. Embroidery terms are tremendously variable, with different words being given to the same stitches in different countries, and even different sections of the same countries. Some of the most common embroidery stitches are beading, buttonhole stitch, chain stitch, chevron stitch, satin stitch, stem stitch, back stitch, and straight stitch. Embroidery is ornamental designs worked on a fabric with threads. Embroidery may be done either by hand or by machine. Embroidery is the art or handicraft of decorating fabric or other materials with designs stitched in strands of thread or yarn using a needle. Embroidery may also use other materials such as metal strips, pearls, beads, quills and sequins. Sewing machines can be used to create machine embroidery. / Машина Шифли (Schiffli Machine). Изаак Гробли (Isaak Gröbli; 1822–1917). бисеринки или бусинки (beads). узкая вышивка (beading), петельный шов (buttonhole stitch), цепной стежок (chain stitch), шевронный стежок (chevron stitch), гладь (satin stitch), оплётка с жилкой или оплётка с сердечником (stem stitch), сплошной или непрерывный шов (back stitch), и прямой шов (straight stitch).

EMBROIDERY DEFECTS = ПОРОКИ ВЫШИВАНИЯ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ ВЫШИВКИ) – Embroidery Defects:- defective or absence of embroidery. The defects which are caused during the process of embroidery.

EMBROIDERY LINEN = ВЫШИВАЛЬНЫЙ ЛЁН – Embroidery Linen is another name for art linen. See also Art Linen.

EMBROIDERY THREAD = ВЫШИВАЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Emroidery Thread:- polyester threads are ideal for almost any application in commercial and home machines. Its superior tensile strength makes it durable and smooth running. Polyester Sewing Thread is mainly used in sewing all kinds of fabric used for making clothes, bags, dresses, curtains and much more. Polyester Embroidery Thread is used for doing embroidery in clothes to fulfill the demands for cheap embroidery work as polyester embroidery thread is priced much lower than viscose embroidery thread which is mainly used in Embroidery works. Kayavlon Impex Pvt Ltd (India) has been exporting world class quality polyester embroidery threads to various Asian, European, African and American countries. Polyester threads are high performance fibers that have found uses in a vast array of applications. Though they are comparatively less lustrous than silk and rayon threads, their applications are extremely varied. This is precisely because of the properties that they employ such as highly durable, high resistant to chlorine and bleach, resistant to shrinkage and fading, wrinkle free, highly absorbent, dyes easily. Polyester Sewing Thread is made from polyester spun yarn and is available in counts like 40/2, 42/2, 45/2 and so on. Whereas Polyester Embroidery Thread is made from Polyester Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY) available in various colors and twists like 120/2D, 150/2D and so on. Since these are strong fibers, they are resistant to any kind fraying or breaking. They have founded uses for applications like children wear, linens used for commercial purposes in hotels and restaurants, for manufacturing carry bags, kitchen linens, throw rugs and blankets. Embroidery thread is commonly available in two ply. Polyester embroidery thread is available in various colors known as Dyed/Colored Embroidery Threads. We can supply you best quality Polyester Embroidery Threads from manufacturers and suppliers in India, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia and South Korea. We can offer you Polyester Thread on paper bobbins as well as plastic cones. It is mainly available in packing like 5 000 yards (or meters) per cone, 1 kg/cone, etc. Thread on plastic cones can be used to dye the thread conventionally. / Кайэвлон Импэкс Пи.ви.ти. Эл.ти.ди. (Kayavlon Impex Pvt Ltd; Индия).

EMBRYO = ЭМБРИОН (или ЗАРОДЫШ) – Embryo is the generative part of a seed that develops from the fertilized (diploid) egg called Zygote, which upon germination gives rise to a young seedling. It is located on the ventral side of the seed. It is easily detached and removed in the milling process as part of the bran. Embryo is the new plant developing from the fertilized egg cell (zygote) in the fertilized seed. See also Germ. Embryo (syn. Eye, and Germ). The miniature plant developed from the fertilized (diploid) egg, the zygote, which upon germination gives rise to a young seedling. The basic parts of a mature embryo are the embryonic axis and the scutellum. The embryo is appressed to the endosperm by the scutellum. The embryo lies on the ventral side of the caryopsis next to the lemma. It is easily detached and removed in the milling process as pert of the bran. / Смотрите также Зародыш (Germ). Под Эмбрионом, от Греческого слова Émbryon, понимается то же, что Зародыш животных и человека. Под Зародышем понимается:- (i) у животных и человека Зародыш, или Эмбрион, – организм на ранних стадиях развития. Заключён в яйцевые и зародышевые оболочки. Развивается обычно из оплодотворённого яйца, питается за счёт имеющихся в нём запасов питательных веществ или за счёт материнского организма. (ii) Зачаток папоротникообразных и семенных растений; развивается обычно из оплодотворённой яйцеклетки. Зародыш:- (1) у животных и человека Зародыш, или Эмбрион, – организм в раннем периоде развития – от оплодотворённого яйца (зиготы) до появления способности к самостоятельному питанию и активному передвижению. Развитие зародыша происходит, как правило, в яйцевых оболочках или специальных органах материнского организма. Смотрите Зародышевое Развитие, Зародышевые Оболочки. (2) У растений Зародыш, или Эмбрио, – зачаток новой особи, развивающийся из зиготы, которая возникает в результате оплодотворения яйцеклетки зародышевого мешка или из клеток нуцеллуса или интегумента (в случае апомиксиса). Наиболее простой тип эмбрионального развития у зелёных Водорослей, например, у Спирогиры, зигота которой не образует спорофитной нити, а сразу приступает к мейозу. У бурых Водорослей, например, у Фукуса, зигота прикрепляется к субстрату, делится, после чего образует эмбриональное тело с точкой роста таллома. У мохообразных зародыш прорастает на материнском организме – гаметофите, за счёт которого он питается, затем образует спорогенную ткань, где формируются споры. Такой тип зародыша не встречается среди других групп высших растений. У древнейших высших растений – Псилотовых – развитие зародыша протекает в ткани гаметофита, где происходит ряд последовательных делений зиготы. Из клеток нижней части формируется ножка, внедряющаяся в ткань гаметофита, в верхней – закладывается точка роста побега с двумя меристематическими бугорками (смотрите Меристема). Зародыш здесь – поляризованная структура, один конец которой образует наземный побег, другой – корневище. У плауновидных зародыш имеет два симметричных бугорка будущих зародышевых листочков, между которыми находится точка роста в виде верхушечной клетки. Развитие зародыша у хвощей характеризуется правильным планом сегментации в виде 4 зон, дающих начало побегу, корню, первому листу и ножке. У папоротниковидных в первых 4 клетках, возникших в результате двух первых делении зиготы, определено место закладки верхушки побега, первого листа, корня и ножки. У голосеменных начальный цикл развития зародыша характеризуется свободноядерной, или ценоцитной, стадией (у саговников, например, свободных ядер 1 024), которая сменяется образованием клеток; затем в формирующемся зародыше происходит закладка точек роста побега, корня и семядольных бугорков (у некоторых видов сосны – до 18). У большинства покрытосеменных зигота делится на две клетки:- апикальную, дающую начало собственно зародышу, п базальную – подвеску, или суспензору. В эмбриогенезе различают 2 фазы развития:- предзародышевую (от зиготы до образования эмбриодермы) и зародышевую (закладка основных структур:- точки роста побега, семядоли, гипокотиля и центрального зародышевого корешка). На основе первых этапов деления предзародыша были созданы классификации эмбриональных типов, используемые систематиками при решении вопросов эволюции и филогении растений. Предзародышевая стадия развития двудольных и однодольных одинакова. На более поздних стадиях у однодольных апикальная зона проэмбрио даёт начало только 1 семядольному бугорку; у двудольных таких бугорков может возникнуть 2, а у некоторых видов 3 и даже больше, что приводит к образованию многосемядольности. У покрытосеменных растений развитие зародыша, в отличие от голосеменных, сопровождается образованием клеточных перегородок. Лишь у пионов обнаружен новый тип эмбриогенеза, при котором в зиготе вначале возникают свободные ядра, а затем такая многоядерная структура становится клеточной и на её периферии возникают проэмбриональные бугорки; из них в собственно зародыше развивается только один. По наличию или отсутствию у зародыша покрытосеменных зелёного пигмента – хлорофилла – они делятся на 2 группы:- хлороэмбриофиты (Бобовые, Крестоцветные и другие) и лейкоэмбриофиты (Лютиковые, Злаковые и другие). В процессе эволюции среди некоторых групп Покрытосеменных, например, у растений паразитов (заразиховые) и сапрофитов (орхидные), наблюдается редукция зародыша. Источником питания зародыша служит эндосперм, который у одних видов (Бобовые) поглощается целиком растущим зародышем, у других (злаки) – сохраняется. Иногда зародыш в семени окружён не только эндоспермом, но и другой запасной тканью – перисперм, развивающимся из клеток нуцеллуса (Свёкла, Чёрный Перец и другие).

EMBRYOGENIC CALLUS = ЭМБРИОГЕННЫЙ КАЛЛЮС (или ЭМБРИОГЕННЫЙ КАЛЛУС, или ЭМБРИОГЕННЫЙ НАПЛЫВ) – Embryogenic Callus is an undifferentiated cell mass that produces somatic embryos. / Под Эмбриогенным Каллюсом, от Греческих слов Émbryon, означающее Зародыш, и Genēs, означающее Рождающий или Рождённый, и Латинского слова Callus, означающее Мозоль, или Каллюсом в Зародышевом Развитии понимается ткань, образующаяся у растений в местах повреждений в виде наплыва и способствующая их заживлению.

EMBRYONIC = ЭМБРИОННОЕ – Embryonic:- rudimentary, in an early stage. / Рудиментарный. , от Греческого слова Émbryon, означающее Зародыш, .

EMBRYONIC AXIS = ЭМБРИОННАЯ ОСЬ – Embryonic Axis:- the plumule enclosed by the coleoptile and the radicle ensheathed by the coleorhiza form the embryonic axis in the embryo.

EMBRYONIC ROOT = ЭМБРИОННЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или КОРЕНЬ ЗАРОДЫША) – Embryonic Root (in botany):- the Radicle is the first part of a seedling (a growing plant embryo) to emerge from the seed during the process of germination. The radicle is the Embryonic Root of the plant, and grows downward in the soil (the shoot emerges from the plumule). Above the radicle is the Embryonic Stem or Hypocotyl, supporting the cotyledon(s). See also Embrio Stem, and Hypocotyl.

EMBRYONIC SHOOT = ЭМБРИОННЫЙ ПОБЕГ – Embryonic Shoot is the early leaves coming from the seed or the plumule. / , от Греческого слова Émbryon, означающее Зародыш, понимаются ранние листочки, появляющиеся из семени или .

EMBRYONIC STEM = ЭМБРИОННЫЙ СТЕБЕЛЁК (или СТЕБЕЛЁК ЗАРОДЫША) – Embryonic Stem or Hypocotyl:- above the radicle is the Embryonic Stem or Hypocotyl, supporting the cotyledon(s). See also Embryonic Root, and Radicle.

EMBRYO RESCUE = СПАСЕНИЕ ЭМБРИОНА – Embryo Rescue is an in vitro technique used to culture the hybrid embryos which otherwise abort in vivo. / , от Греческого слова Émbryon, означающее Зародыш, .

EMC = EQUILIBRIUM MOISTURE CONTENT

EMCF = EUROPEAN MONETARY COOPERATION FUND

EMERALD = ИЗУМРУДНОЕ – Emerald:- brightly or richly green.

EMERALD GREEN = ИЗУМРУДНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Emerald Green:- any of various strong greens.

EMERGENCE = ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ (или ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ, или ВСХОЖЕСТЬ) – Emergence is coming out or rising of seedlings from the ground; coming out of panicles from the boot (panicle exsertion); coming out of adult insect from cocoon or pupa. The event in seedling establishment when a shoot becomes visible by pushing through the soil surface. / Всхожесть – способность семян образовывать нормально развитые проростки за определённый срок проращивания, предусмотренный ГОСТом для каждой культуры. Лабораторную всхожесть определяют в процентах как отношение нормально проросших семян (за определённый срок при определённых условиях) к общему их количеству, взятому при проращивании в лаборатории. Полевую всхожесть семян выражают в процентах взошедших на поле растений от числа всех высеянных семян. Полевая всхожесть всегда ниже лабораторной (иногда на 20–30%). Это объясняется тем, что часть прорастающих в почве семян погибает от вредителей и болезней, часть их не всходит в результате образования после дождей корки, глубокой или мелкой заделки. Всхожесть семян – способность семян образовывать нормально развитые проростки. Для определения всхожести семян Хлопчатника используют две пробы по 100 семян.

EMERGENCE SURCHARGE = ВРЕМЕННАЯ НАДБАВКА (или ВРЕМЕННАЯ ДОПЛАТА, или ЭМЕРДЖЕНТНАЯ НАДБАВКА) – Emergence Surcharge:- The Rhode Island General Assembly passed Senate Bill 01-0978, as amended, which was enacted on 2001-July-13 as Public Law Chapter 307. This law amends R.I.G.L. 39-12-13 (short for the Rhode Island General Laws Title 39, Chapter 39-12 of Property Chapter 39-12-13) and requires the Administrator of the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers to implement a gasoline price emergency surcharge program allowing taxi companies and towing companies to assess a surcharge, per fare or towing job, in an amount to be determined by the Administrator, during periods when it is determined that the average price of gasoline in this state exceeds one Dollar and fifty Cents (USD1.50) per gallon. Additionally, the bill required the Administrator of the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers to implement a similar diesel emergency surcharge program for ferry companies operating within Rhode Island. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge). Под Эмерджентной, от Латинского слова Emergere, означающее Возникать или Появляться, понимается .

EMERGENCY = ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОЕ, или ЭКСТРЕННОЕ) – Emergency is a term describing a state. It is a managerial term, demanding decision and follow-up in terms of extra-ordinary measures. A ‘State of Emergency’ demands to ‘be declared’ or imposed by somebody in authority, who, at a certain moment, will also lift it. Thus, it is usually defined in time and space, it requires threshold values to be recognized, and it implies rules of engagement and an exit strategy. Conceptually, it relates best to Response. Emergency Preparedness:- Actions taken in anticipation of an emergency to facilitate rapid, effective and appropriate response to the situation. Emergency Threshold:- mortality rate above which an emergency is said to be occurring. Usually taken as a crude mortality rate of 1 per 10 000 per day, or as an under-five mortality rate of 2 per 10 000 per day. A National Emergency (in US) is a situation in which a government is empowered to perform actions not normally permitted. The 1976 National Emergencies Act implemented various legal requirements regarding emergencies declared by the President of the United States. Between the enactment of the National Emergencies Act in 1976 through March 13, 2020, 61 emergencies have been declared; 27 have expired while 34 are currently in effect, each having been renewed annually by the president. For example, Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak (Proclamation 9994) – on March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared that he would give the states and territories access to up to 50 billion Dollars in federal funds to fight the coronavirus pandemic. This includes the ability to waive laws to enable tele-health. Stated by President Trump:- ‘It gives remote doctor’s visits and hospital check ins. The power to waive certain federal license requirements so the doctors from other states can provide services in states with the greatest need’. / Президент США Данэлд Тчрамп (Donald Trump).

EMERGENCY ACTION = ЭКСТРЕННОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Emergency Action is a prompt phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. / Под Экстренным Действием понимается немедленное фитосанитарное действие, предпринятое в новой или неожиданной фитосанитарной ситуации.

EMERGENCY MEASURE = ЭКСТРЕННАЯ МЕРА – Emergency Measure is a phytosanitary measure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure. / Экстренная Мера – фитосанитарная мера, установленная в чрезвычайном (экстренном) порядке в новой или неожиданной фитосанитарной ситуации. Экстренная мера может быть, а может не быть временной мерой. Под Экстренной Мерой понимается фитосанитарная мера, установленная в порядке срочности в новой или неожиданной фитосанитарной ситуации. Экстренная мера может быть, а может не быть временной мерой.

EMERGENCY ORDER = ЭКСТРЕННЫЙ ЗАКАЗ – Emergency Order:- also known as an Expedited Order, this order is placed and processed to be picked and shipped in an expedited manner.

EMERGENT = ПОЛУПОГРУЖЁННОЕ – Emergent (plant) is a plant growing in standing water with the terminal part above the water.

EMERGING MARKETS = РАЗВИВАЮЩИЕСЯ РЫНКИ – Emerging Markets comprise the region Asia Pacific (excluding Japan, Australia and New Zealand), South and Central America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Newly industrializing countries or markets with above-average growth potential and developing financial markets. Emerging Market is a stock market in a developing country such as China, Mexico, Singapore etc. They offer high expected returns due to rapid industrialization. They are also very risky markets.

EMERY CUTS = ПОРЕЗЫ НАЖДАЧКОЙ – Emery Cuts:- fabric cuts (holes) due to emery. Weaving defect. Emery Cuts:- bad or worn out emery roller edges or surfaces, faulty winding width at every roller. Higher pressure or tension weaving generates emery cuts. / порезы (дыры) вследствие наждака. Порок или дефект ткачества.

EMFF = EUROPEAN MARITIME AND FISHERIES FUND

EMI = EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE

EMINENT DOMAIN = (ПРАВО ГОСУДАРСТВА НА) ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ (или ЭМИНЭНТ ДОМЭЙН) – Eminent Domain is the sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reasonable compensation. Eminent Domain:- the property is taken either for government use or by delegation to third parties who will devote it to public or civic use or, in some cases, economic development. The most common uses of property taken by eminent domain are for government buildings and other facilities, public utilities, highways, and railroads; however, it may also be taken for reasons of public safety, as in the case of Centralia, Pennsylvania. Some jurisdictions require that the government body offer to purchase the property before resorting to the use of eminent domain. The term 'Eminent Domain' was taken from the legal treatise De Jure Belli et Pacis, written by the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius in 1625, which used the term Dominium Eminens (Latin for Supreme Lordship) and described the power as follows:- '... The property of subjects is under the eminent domain of the state, so that the state or he who acts for it may use and even alienate and destroy such property, not only in the case of extreme necessity, in which even private persons have a right over the property of others, but for ends of public utility, to which ends those who founded civil society must be supposed to have intended that private ends should give way. But it is to be added that when this is done the state is bound to make good the loss to those who lose their property'. Some US states, use the term Appropriation (New York) or Expropriation (Louisiana) as synonyms for the exercising of eminent domain powers. / Суверенная (самостоятельная) . Дэ Юрэ Бэлли Эт Пачис (De Jure Belli et Pacis), написанное Датских юристом Юхо Хротиусом (Hugo Grotius) в 1625, который использовал термин Доминиум Эминэнс (Dominium Eminens) (в переводе с Латинского – (Supreme Lordship)).

EMIP = EXCHANGE MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

EMISSION SPECTROMETER = ЭМИССИОННЫЙ СПЕКТРОМЕТР – Emission Spectrometer works on the basis that atoms of metallic and other particular elements emit light at characteristic wavelengths when they are excited in a flame, arc, or spark. Excited light is directed through an entrance slit in the spectrometer. This light penetrates the slit, falls on a grate, and is dispersed and reflected. The spectrometer is calibrated by a series of standard samples containing known amounts of the elements of interest. By exciting these standard samples, an analytical curve can be established which gives the relationship between the light intensity and its concentration in the fluid. / Под Спектрометром, от Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, и Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, от Metréo, означающее Измеряю, в широком смысле понимается устройство для измерений функции распределения некоторой физической величины f по параметру x. Функция f(x) может определять распределение электронов по скоростям (Бета-Спектрометр), атомов по массам (Масс-Спектрометр), Гамма-квантов по энергиям (Гамма-Спектрометр), энергии световых потоков по длинам волн l (Оптический Спектрометр) и тому подобного. В узком смысле спектрометрами называют спектральные приборы для измерений оптических спектров f(l) с помощью фотоэлектрических приёмников излучения. Под Оптическим Спектрометром понимается прибор для измерения спектров с помощью фотоэлектрических приёмников излучения.

EMP = END–OF–MONTH PAYMENT

EMPIRE WAIST = ТАЛИЯ АМПИР (или ТАЛИЯ В СТИЛЕ АМПИР, или ХХ КУШАК, или ХХ ПОЯС) – Empire Waist is a waist which begins immediately below the bust.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS = ВЫПЛАТЫ РАБОТНИКУ – IAS 19 (International Accounting Standard No. 19) – Employee Benefits – Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits. The Standard requires an entity to recognise:- (a) a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and (b) an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits. This Standard shall be applied by an employer in accounting for all employee benefits, except those to which IFRS 2 Share-based Payment applies. Short-term employee benefits:- short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to an entity during an accounting period, the entity shall recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:- (a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, an entity shall recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and (b) as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset (see, for example, IAS 2 Inventories and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). Post-employment benefits:- post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions. (i) Post-employment benefits:- defined contribution plans:- Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Under defined contribution plans:- (a) the entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Thus, the amount of the post-employment benefits received by the employee is determined by the amount of contributions paid by an entity (and perhaps also the employee) to a post-employment benefit plan or to an insurance company, together with investment returns arising from the contributions; and (b) in consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall on the employee. When an employee has rendered service to an entity during a period, the entity shall recognise the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:- (a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the balance sheet date, an

entity shall recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and (b) as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset (see, for example, IAS 2 Inventories and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). (ii) Post-employment benefits:- defined benefit plans:- defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. Under defined benefit plans:- (a) the entity's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees; and (b) actuarial risk (that benefits will cost more than expected) and investment risk fall, in substance, on the entity. If actuarial or investment experience are worse than expected, the entity's obligation may be increased. Accounting by an entity for defined benefit plans involves the following steps:- (a) using actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods (see paragraphs 67–71) and to make estimates (actuarial assumptions) about demographic variables (such as employee turnover and mortality) and financial variables (such as future increases in salaries and medical costs) that will influence the cost of the benefit (see paragraphs 72–91); (b) discounting that benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost (see paragraphs 64–66); (c) determining the fair value of any plan assets (see paragraphs 102–104); (d) determining the total amount of actuarial gains and losses and the amount of those actuarial gains and losses to be recognised (see paragraphs 92–95); (e) where a plan has been introduced or changed, determining the resulting past service cost (see paragraphs 96–101); and (f) where a plan has been curtailed or settled, determining the resulting gain or loss (see paragraphs 109–115). Where an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, the entity applies these procedures for each material plan separately. Other long-term employee benefits:- other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The Standard requires a simpler method of accounting for other long-term employee benefits than for post-employment benefits:- actuarial gains and losses and past service cost are recognised immediately. Termination Benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:- (a) an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. An entity shall recognise termination benefits as a liability and an expense when, and only when, the entity is demonstrably committed to either:- (a) terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or (b) provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. Where termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they shall be discounted. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. / МСБУ 19 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 19) – . порядки и условия .

EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE SCHEME = СХЕМА СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ РАБОТНИКОВ – (1) Employee Incentive Scheme is a scheme for the issue or acquisition of equity securities in the entity to be held by, or for the benefit of, participating employees or non-executive directors of the entity or a related entity.

(2) Employee Incentive Scheme is a scheme which, in the Australian Securities Exchange's (ASX's) opinion, is an employee incentive scheme.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT = АКТ О ЗАЩИТЕ ПЕНСИОННЫХ ДОХОДОВ РАБОТНИКА – The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) is a federal law that sets minimum standards for pension plans in private industry. ERISA does not require any employer to establish a pension plan. It only requires that those who establish plans must meet certain minimum standards. The law generally does not specify how much money a participant must be paid as a benefit. ERISA requires plans to regularly provide participants with information about the plan including information about plan features and funding; sets minimum standards for participation, vesting, benefit accrual and funding; requires accountability of plan fiduciaries; and gives participants the right to sue for benefits and breaches of fiduciary duty. ERISA also guarantees payment of certain benefits through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, a federally chartered corporation, if a defined plan is terminated. The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) enforces ERISA. In the United States, an Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) is a 1974 federal law governing most private pension and benefit plans. Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) was designed to curb abuses by pension fund managers and sets standards for pension funds, including standards on:- eligibility, performance, investment selection, funding, and vesting. / ОРИЗА (ERISA) домогательство (abuse).

EMPLOYEES = РАБОТНИКИ – Employees are persons, which receive income from their employers.

EMPLOYEE SAVINGS ALLOWANCE = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ НА СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯ РАБОТНИКА – Employee Savings Allowance:- in Germany, the formation of wealth by wage and salary earners is supported by an employee savings allowance. It is a state subsidy for cash payments which the employer invests for the employee (wealth formation payment).

EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN = ПЛАН ВЛАДЕНИЯ РАБОТНИКАМИ АКЦИЙ – Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP):- designed to encourage employee investment in a company.

EMPLOYERS = РАБОТОДАТЕЛИ – The Employers are self-employed persons with paid employees.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ – Employers' Liability:- coverage against common law liability of an employer for accidents to employees, as distinguished from liability imposed by workers compensation law. / перед работниками .

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЕЙ – Insurance taken out by employers covering employees against injuries arising out of their employment. Employers' Liability Insurance is an insurance for employers in respect of their liability to employees for injury or disease arising out of and in the course of their employment. With some exemptions this insurance is compulsory in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and can only be provided by an authorized insurer.

EMPLOYER'S NON–OWNERSHIP AUTO LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩЕГОСЯ ВЛАДЕЛЬЦЕМ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – (1) Employer's Non-Ownership Auto Liability is a liability arising out of the operation of an automobile not owned by the insured. This frequently results when an employee uses his own personal car in the business activities of the insured.

(2) Employer's Non-Ownership Auto Liability:- insurance coverage for the liability exposure mentioned above.

EMPLOYMENT = ЗАНЯТОСТЬ – Employment:- engagement in an occupation or economic activity, such as a profession, trade, business or job. By extension, number of persons actually employed compared to the total work force, which consists of all persons who are currently working or actively seeking work. In all modern economies, whether developed or underdeveloped, employment and

unemployment levels are of fundamental concern. One of the chief goals of economic policy is to maximize employment, a prerequisite to growth. / Под Занятостью населения понимается степень участия трудоспособного населения в общественном труде.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО РАСХОДАМ НА ЗАНЯТОСТЬ – Employment Cost Index is a measure of total employee compensation costs, including wages, salaries and benefits. This is the broadest measure of labor costs.

EMPLOYMENT RATE = УРОВЕНЬ ЗАНЯТОСТИ – Employment Rate is the percentage of the labor force that is employed. The employment rate is one of the economic indicators that economists examine to help understand the state of the economy. See also unemployment rate.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ACT = АКТ О СТАНДАРТАХ ЗАНЯТОСТИ – Employment Standards Act (ESA) or Employment Standards Act of the Province of British Columbia (BC) is the provincial legislation which 'protects' workers from abuse by employers. The high tech industry recently got some amendments to this act in order to accommodate the unorthodox nature of high tech employees who like to work late nights and weekends, for example – without penalizing the employer.

EMPTY–CELL PROCESS PRESSURE–TREATING = СПОСОБ РЮПИНГА ПО ПРОПИТКЕ ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ – Empty-Cell Process Pressure-Treating is the pressure treating process in which back pressure from air drives out part of the injected preservative or chemical to leave the cell walls coated but the cell cavity mostly devoid of chemical. See also Full-Cell Process Pressure-Treating, and Pressure-Treating. / , но полости клеток . Способ ограниченного поглощения применяют в тех случаях, когда необходимо получить более глубокое проникновение антисептика при относительно низком конечном его поглощении. Существуют две основные модификации этого способа:- (i) давление-давление-вакуум (ДДВ), известный как Способ Рюпинга; и (ii) давление-вакуум (ДВ).

EMPTY GLUMES = ПУСТЫЕ КОЛОСКОВЫЕ ЧЕШУЙКИ – Empty Glumes are the sterile rudimentary lemmas at the lowest section of the spikelet.

EMPTY REPO = РИПО ПОРОЖНЯКА – Empty Repo:- contraction for Empty Repositioning. The movement of empty containers.

EMPTY SPIKELET = ПУСТОЙ КОЛОСОК – Empty Spikelet is a spikelet that is not filled at maturity.

EMS = EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

EMT = ENTITLEMENT MANAGEMENT TOOL

EMTN = EUROPEAN MEDIUM TERM NOTE

EMU = ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

EMULSIBILITY = ЭМУЛЬГИРУЕМОСТЬ – Emulsibility is the ability of a non-water-soluble fluid to form an emulsion with water.

EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE = ЭМУЛЬГИРУЕМЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ – Emulsifiable Concentrates (EC):- where the active ingredient is dissolved in an organic solvent to which an emulsifier has been added to make the solution mix readily with water. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) is a concentrated solution and an emulsifying agent in an organic solvent which will form an emulsion when added to water. / Под Концентратом, от новолатинского слова Concentratus, означающее Концентрированный или Сосредоточенный, понимается:- (1) в пищевой промышленности – обезвоженные прессованные пищевые продукты и полуфабрикаты, удобные для хранения и быстрого приготовления пищи. (2) В сельском хозяйстве – корма (концентрированные корма) – жмых, зерновые, комбикорм, отруби, шрот и другие с высоким содержанием питательных веществ. Входят в состав рационов всех видов сельскохозяйственных животных. (3) В горном деле – продукт обогащения полезных ископаемых, в котором содержание ценных минералов выше, чем в исходном сырье.

EMULSIFIER = ЭМУЛЬСОЛ (или ЭМУЛЬГАТОР, или ЭМУЛЬСОР) – Emulsifier is the additive that promotes the formation of a stable mixture, or emulsion, of oil and water. Common emulsifiers are:- metallic soaps, certain animal and vegetable oils, and various polar compounds. Emulsifier is a substance that promotes the suspension of one liquid in another. / Эмульгатор – вещество, способствующее образованию эмульсий (эмульгированию). Под Эмульгатором понимается вещество, облегчающее получение эмульсий. Эмульгаторами служат мыла, белки (казеин, альбумин и другие), желатины, углеводы (декстрин) и многие синтетические поверхностно-активные вещества (ПАВ). Под Эмульсолами понимаются смеси индустриальных масел с водой, поверхностно-активными веществами (ПАВ), противоизносными и защитными присадками, служащие в качестве смазочно-охлаждающих жидкостей. Эмульсолы, многокомпонентные составы на основе минеральных масел и поверхностно-активных веществ. При смешении с водой эмульсолы образуют устойчивые коллоидно-дисперсные системы типа лиофильных эмульсий или мицеллярных растворов, содержащих водонерастворимые компоненты в солюбилизованном состоянии (смотрите Солюбилизация). На 40–80% эмульсолы чаще всего состоят из нефтяных масел, на 10–30% – из мыл или мылоподобных поверхностно-активных веществ (сульфонатов, оксиэтилированных алкилфенолов, алифатических кислот и других), играющих роль эмульгаторов и солюбилизаторов. Кроме того, эмульсолы могут содержать спирты и полиэтиленгликоли, различного рода присадки, бактерициды, воду, иногда высокодисперсные твёрдые тела. Эмульсолы разных марок выпускаются промышленностью в виде концентратов, разбавлением которых водой получают смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости (СОЖ). Эмульгаторы, стабилизаторы эмульсий; вещества, облегчающие эмульгирование и придающие эмульсиям устойчивость. Действие эмульгаторов обусловлено их способностью скапливаться на границе двух жидких фаз, снижая межфазное натяжение, и создавать вокруг капель защитный слой, препятствующий коагуляции и коалесценции. Основные типы эмульгаторов:- мыла и мылоподобные поверхностно-активные вещества, растворимые высокомолекулярные соединения, высокодисперсные твёрдые тела. При выборе различных веществ в качестве эмульгаторов руководствуются общим правилом:- эмульгаторы всегда лучше растворяются в дисперсионной среде, чем в дисперсной фазе, а в случае твёрдых нерастворимых эмульгаторов – лучше смачиваются ею. Поэтому для получения эмульсий типа 'масло в воде' пригодны, например, олеат натрия, поливиниловый спирт, гидрофильные глинистые минералы (например, бентониты, каолин), а для эмульсий типа 'вода в масле' – металлические мыла, асфальто-смолистые вещества, сажа (смотрите Гидрофильность и Гидрофобность). Смеси веществ обычно более эффективны как эмульгаторы, чем индивидуальные вещества, и чаще последних используются в составе эмульсий различного назначения. Под Эмульсором понимается аппарат для приготовления молочных эмульсий. В эмульсоре жидкие, нерастворимые один в другом компоненты подвергаются механическому воздействию, в результате которого происходит раздробление одного из них и распределение в другом. Наиболее распространены центробежно-распылительные эмульсоры, в которых жидкость распыляется через вращающийся в камере диск. Несколько дисков могут быть объединены в блок.

EMULSION = ЭМУЛЬСИЯ – Emulsion is the intimate mixture of oil and water, generally of a milky or cloudy appearance. Emulsions may be of two types:- oil-in water (where water is the continuous phase) and water-in-oil (where water is the discontinuous phase).

Emulsion:- one liquid suspended as minute globules in another liquid, e.g., oil dispersed in water. Emulsion is a suspension of finely divided liquid droplets in a second liquid, i.e. oil in water or vice versa. / Под Эмульсией, от новолатинского слова Emulsio, от Латинского слова Emulgeo, означающее Выдаиваю или Дою, понимается дисперсная система, состоящая из двух не растворяющихся друг в друге жидкостей, одна из которых (дисперсная фаза) распределена в другой (дисперсионной среде). Молоко было одной из первых изученных эмульсий. Эмульсии с водной дисперсионной средой называются Прямыми Эмульсиями, а с водной дисперсной фазой – Обратными Эмульсиями. Примерами могут служить:- (i) Дорожная Эмульсия – смесь битума или дёгтя с водой – применяется для поверхностной обработки щебёночных или гравийных дорожных покрытий. (ii) Фотографическая Эмульсия – традиционное название суспензии светочувствительных монокристаллов галогенидов серебра в коллоидном растворе, главным образом желатины; наносится тонким слоем на подложку – стекло, плёнку или бумагу, образуя после высыхания светочувствительный слой фотоматериала. Под Эмульсией, от Латинского слова Emulsus, означающее Выдоенный, понимаются дисперсные системы, состоящие из мелких капель жидкости (дисперсной фазы), распределённых в другой жидкости (дисперсионной среде). Эмульсии с водной дисперсионной средой называются прямыми (например, водоэмульсионные краски), с водной дисперсной фазой – обратными (нефтяные эмульсии). Эмульсии:- одной из первых изученных эмульсий было молоко, дисперсные системы, состоящие из мелких капель жидкости (дисперсной фазы), распределённых в другой жидкости (дисперсионной среде). Различают эмульсии Прямые, типа ‘масло в воде’, с каплями неполярной жидкости, например, минерального масла, в полярной (обычно водной) среде, и Обратные, типа ‘вода в масле’, с каплями полярной жидкости в неполярной среде. Встречаются также ‘Множественные’ Эмульсии, в которых капли дисперсной фазы являются в то же время и дисперсной средой для более мелких капелек. Кроме того, эмульсии делят на Лиофильные и Лиофобные. Лиофильные Эмульсии, образующиеся самопроизвольно при температурах, близких к критической температуре смешения жидких фаз, термодинамически устойчивые обратимые системы (смотрите Лиофильные и Лиофобные Коллоиды). Лиофобные Эмульсии, возникающие при механическом, акустическом или электрическом диспергировании одной жидкости в другой либо вследствие выделения новой капельножидкой фазы из пересыщенных растворов или расплавов, термодинамически неустойчивы. Они могут длительно существовать только в присутствии эмульгаторов. Лиофильные Эмульсии – высокодисперсные (коллоидные) системы, размер их капель не превышает 10–5 сантиметра (см). Лиофобные Эмульсии – грубодисперсные системы (размер капель обычно лежит в пределах 10–5–10–2 см). При достаточно большой разнице в плотностях дисперсной фазы и дисперсионной среды они седиментационно (кинетически) неустойчивы. Седиментация капель эмульсий, хорошо защищённых от коалесценции, приводит к концентрированию капель и образованию сливок или осадка без расслаивания эмульсии на две сплошные жидкие фазы. Тип и свойства эмульсий зависят от состава и соотношения жидких фаз, количества и химической природы эмульгатора, способа и температуры эмульгирования и других факторов. Изменение состава эмульсии или внешнего воздействия могут вызвать так называемое Обращение Фаз – превращение прямой эмульсии в обратную или, наоборот, обратной в прямую. Низкоконцентрированные эмульсии с каплями, перемещающимися свободно и независимо друг от друга в легкоподвижной среде, – типичные жидкости. При повышении концентрации дисперсной фазы свыше 74% по объёму (для эмульсий с одинаковым размером капель) вязкость системы резко возрастает, эмульсии желатинируются и приобретают свойства геля. При этом капли, имеющие первоначально сферическую форму, сильно деформируются и приобретают конфигурацию, близкую к многограннику. Содержание дисперсной фазы в высококонцентрированных эмульсиях можно довести до 99% по объёму; при этом дисперсионная среда сохранится между каплями лишь в виде тонких прослоек, подобных жидким плёнкам между пузырьками в пенах. Разнообразные по составу и свойствам, эмульсии широко используют в промышленности, сельском хозяйстве, медицине, быту и других областях. Многокомпонентными эмульсиями являются многие пищевые продукты (например, молоко, яичный желток), а кроме того, млечные соки растений, сырая нефть. В виде эмульсий применяют смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости (СОЖ), некоторые пестициды, косметические средства, лекарства, связующие для эмульсионных красок. В строительстве широко применяют битумные эмульсии.

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION = ЭМУЛЬСИОННАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Emulsion Polymerization:- a three-phase reaction system consisting of monomer, an aqueous phase containing the initiator, and colloidal particles of polymer. Polymerization takes place in the colloidal phase. The process enables the production of very high molecular weights at increased polymerization rates. Only applicable to addition polymers.

EMULSION SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ИЗ ЭМУЛЬСИИ (или ФОРМОВАНИЕ ИЗ ЭМУЛЬСИИ) – Emulsion Spinning is the process of spinning synthetic polymers in dispersion form, then heating to coalesce the dispersed particles. Normally a matrix polymer provides support until coalescence is completed.

ENABLEMENTS = ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ – Enablements control the services that are available on each system. They include system defaults, exchanges, optional services, and screen allocation information. The enablements for each system are determined by the agreements made with marketing representative of vendor. / Контроль возможностей показывает какие услуги доступны по каждой системе. Они включают системные настройки по умолчанию, биржевые и дополнительные возможные настройки и предоставленную на экране информацию. Возможности каждой системы определяются соглашениями с маркетинговыми представителями разработчика.

ENABLING CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ – Enabling Clause:- Part I of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) framework which permits developed country members to give more favorable treatment to developing countries and special treatment to the least developed countries, notwithstanding the most-favored-nation provisions of the GATT. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

ENAMEL PAINT = ЭМАЛЕВАЯ КРАСКА – Enamel Paint is a coating product characterized by ability to form a uniform hard film used for flooring and other high wear applications. Enamels may be obtained in a full range of colors and usually in gloss or semi-gloss. / Под Краской понимается однородная суспензия пигментов в плёнкообразующих веществах (связующих). Краски могут содержать наполнители, матирующие вещества, пластификаторы, растворители и другие добавки. В зависимости от основы подразделяется на:- клеевые краски на основе водных растворов некоторых органических полимеров, масляные краски на основе олифы, силикатные краски на основе жидкого стекла, эмалевые краски на основе лаков и эмульсионные краски на основе дисперсий полимеров. Тонкие слои краски образуют при высыхании непрозрачные (укрывистые) прочные покрытия в виде плёнки, защищающие поверхность от воздействия агрессивных агентов и придающие ей красивый внешний вид. Краски широко используются в быту, живописи, народном хозяйстве. Под Эмалевой Краской понимается краска на основе лаков. Она образует твёрдые блестящие покрытия, напоминающие по внешнему виду эмаль. Применяют для окраски автомобилей и многого другого. Под Эмалевыми Красками понимаются суспензии пигментов в лаках. При высыхании образуют твёрдую блестящую плёнку, напоминающую по внешнему виду эмаль. В зависимости от типа плёнкообразующего вещества различают эмалевые краски:- алкидные, масляные, эфироцеллюлозные и тому подобные; по условиям сушки покрытий – горячей и холодной сушки. Эмалевые краски горячей сушки образуют более прочные, твёрдые и атмосферостойкие плёнки.

ENATION = ЭНАЦИЙ (или ВЫРОСТ) – Enation is the tissue malformation or overgrowth induced by certain virus infections. / Под Энациями, от Латинского слова Enatus, означающее Выросший, понимаются выросты на осевом органе некоторых высших растений (папоротников). Листовидные энации на теломах (гладких веточках) примитивных предковых групп наземных растений дали начало микрофиллам.

ENCAPSULATION = ИНКАПСУЛЯЦИЯ (или ГЕРМЕТИЗАЦИЯ, или ЗАКУПОРИВАНИЕ) – Encapsulation is a process in which the fibers of a fabric are coated with a filmy substance to create certain high performance qualities, such as breathability.

ENCRYPTION = ШИФРОВКА – Encryption is the encoding of information in such a fashion that it is enciphered and cannot be read without first being decrypted. The cryptographic transformation of data to produce ciphertext. Also known as Encipherment. See also Cryptography. Encryption is a process whereby the characters which constitute a readable message are encoded using a cipher so as to render that message unintelligible to other parties.

END = КОНЕЦ (или XX) – (1) End is an individual sliver, slubbing, roving, yarn, thread, or cord.

(2) End is a short length or remnant of fabric.

END = ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – In a weaving, End is a warp yarn or thread that runs lengthwise or vertically in the fabric. Ends interlace at right angles with filling yarn (picks) to make a woven fabric. See also Filling, Pick, Warp, and Weft. End is an individual yarn used in or part of a specific textile assembly such as yarn sheets, warps, yarns on beam. End is an individual warp yarn. A warp is composed of a number of ends. End is a warp yarn. Ends:- the individual yarns which, when taken collectively, make up the warp. Ends are the yarns running in the warp wise direction, or 'warp threads'. / с уточной пряжей (поперечными нитями) . Продольная Нить (End) или Основа (Warp). Основные признаки определения нити основы в ткани:- (i) основа всегда идёт вдоль кромки ткани; (ii) начёсный ворс располагается в направлении основы; (iii) при рассмотрении малоплотной ткани на просвет можно заметить, что основа расположена более равномерно и прямолинейно, чем уток; (iv) в полушерстяных и полульняных тканях основа обычно хлопчатобумажная; (v) в полушёлковых тканях основа шёлковая, направление основы в костюмных тканях совпадает с направлением полос и просновок (нити основы, отличающиеся по толщине или цвету); (vi) в шерстяных и хлопчатобумажных тканях, имеющих одну систему кручёную, а другую – однониточную, основа обычно кручёная; (vii) в шёлковых тканях, выработанных из шёлка-сырца и шёлка-крепа, в основе всегда шёлк-сырец; и (viii) плотность по основе в большинстве тканей большая, чем плотность по утку.

END = ТОРЕЦ (или ТОРЦЕВАЯ СТЕНКА, или КОНЕЦ) – End is a vertical face of the pallet which corresponds to the width. See also Pallet. / Торцевая Стенка (End):- вертикальная поверхность поддона, расположенная по ширине поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

ENDANGERED = ПОДВЕРГШЕЕСЯ ОПАСНОСТИ – The Endangered Species Act of 1973 defines Endangered as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Why do species become endangered? In many cases, declines in populations of plants and animals are caused by more than one event. Habitat degradation and destruction by humans are the most serious threats to wildlife and plants worldwide. Destruction occurs through development activities; environmental pollution; introduction of invasive, nonnative species; overharvesting of wild species; and conversion of habitat to other uses. See also Endangered Species Act.

ENDANGERED AREA = УЯЗВИМЫЙ АРЕАЛ (или АРЕАЛ, ПОДВЕРЖЕННЫЙ ОПАСНОСТИ) – Endangered Area is an area where ecological factors favor the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss. / Уязвимым Ареалом или Ареалом, Подверженным Опасности, является ареал (область), в котором экологические факторы благоприятствуют обоснованию (акклиматизации) вредителя, присутствие которого в данном ареале приведёт к существенному экономическому ущербу.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT = АКТ ОБ УЯЗВИМЫХ ВИДАХ – The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 is enabling legislation that provides for the protection of listed species in two categories. These categories, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:- (i) endangered – any species, subspecies, or variety that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range; and (ii) threatened – any species, subspecies, or variety that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

END CAP = ТОРЦЕВАЯ ПРОБКА (или ТОРЦЕВАЯ ЗАГЛУШКА, или ТОРЦЕВАЯ КРЫШКА) – End Cap is a ported or closed cover for the end of a filter element.

END COUNT = ЧИСЛО ПРОДОЛЬНЫХ НИТЕЙ (или ЧИСЛО НИТЕЙ ПО ОСНОВЕ) – End Count:- an exact number of ends supplied on a ball of roving.

END DISTANCE = РАССТОЯНИЕ ДО ТОРЦА – End Distance is the distance measured parallel to the axis of a piece from the center of a fastening to the square-cut end of the member (if the end of the member is not square-cut, a formula is used to calculate the end distance). / .

ENDEMIC = ЭНДЕМИК (или ЭНДЕМ, или ЭНДЕМИЧЕСКОЕ) – Endemic:- originating from and confined to a specific, usually small, geographic area. Endemic is native to a country, geographical region, or area. / Под Эндемиками, от Греческого слова Éndēmos, означающее Местный, понимаются виды (роды, семейства и так далее) растений и животных, свойственные относительно небольшой территории, например, Европейский Протей обитает в подземных водоёмах Югославии, Русская Выхухоль – только в бассейнах рек Волга и Дон, Микробиота – в хвойных лесах и на гольцах Сихоте-Алиня. Сравните с Космополитом.

ENDFOLD = XX – Endfold (Label):- finishing is ideal for labels which will be sewn on two sides or four sides. This label type secures the cut ends of the label to prevent fray and is highly recommended for exterior applications or uses where the label will be subjected to harsh treatment. Endfold finishing has the added characteristic of adding body to a label and in so doing enhances its general appearance at a nominal extra charge.

END–FOR–END = КОНЕЦ С КОНЦОМ (или ВСТЫК) – End-For-End (maritime term):- reversing the position of an object or line.

ENDING = ОКАНТОВКА (или ОКОНЧАНИЕ, или XX) – Ending:- a difference in color between the bulk and one end of a piece of fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by the premature exhaustion of the dye bath in continuous dyeing. / Неравномерная Окраска (ending):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; различие в цвете между основной частью и одной частью куска полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате преждевременного расходования краски в красильной ванне при непрерывном крашении.

ENDING INVENTORY = КОНЕЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или КОНЕЧНЫЕ СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или КОНЕЧНАЯ ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ) – Ending Inventory is an inventory levels at the end of a specified period.

ENDING STOCKS = ЗАПАСЫ НА КОНЕЦ СЕЗОНА (или ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – In the Cotton industry, the Ending Stocks of Cotton reflect supply less disappearance, adjusted for any unaccounted Cotton, for the marketing year or crop year ending July 31. See also Beginning Stocks. / В хлопковой отрасли, под термином Запасы На Конец Сезона или Переходящие Запасы понимаются остатки хлопкового волокна текущего сезона на конец этого же сезона, то есть на 31 Июля (даты окончания хлопкового сезона). Они отражают оставшееся предложение за вычетом .

ENDING STOCKS = ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Ending Stocks are primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50 000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

END JOINT = ТОРЦЕВОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ – End Joint is a joint made by bonding two pieces of wood together end to end, usually by finger or scarf joint. / Соединение, формируемое сцеплением двух изделий из древесины вместе концом к концу, обычно с помощью штифта или соединением внапуск.

END MARKS = КОНЦЕВЫЕ ОТМЕТИНЫ – (1) End Marks:- the change in the shade on the end of the full length is called End Mark. Dyeing defect. (2) End Marks:- mark of fabric joint. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения и заключительной отделки.

END MIDDLE BLOCK = ТОРЦЕВАЯ СРЕДИННАЯ ШАШКА (или БОКОВАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШАШКА) – End Middle Block is a middle block on the end of the pallet. See also Pallet. / Боковая Средняя Шашка (End Middle Block):- средняя крайняя шашка, расположенная на боковой стороне поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

END OF DAY TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ В КОНЦЕ ДНЯ – End Of Day Trading:- usually involves the use of daily and/or weekly price data and charts to analyze for potential trades.

END OF PERIOD CLOSING = ЗАКРЫТИЕ В КОНЦЕ ПЕРИОДА – (1) End Of Period Closing:- generally end of the month (last business day of the month). In this case, more usually known as Month-End Closing.

(2) Time when forward transactions are closed (liquidated, squared).

ENDOPARASITE = ЭНДОПАРАЗИТ – Endoparasite is a parasite that enters the host and feeds from within. / Под Эндопаразитами, от Греческих слов Éndon, означающее Внутри, и Parásitos, означающее Нахлебник или Тунеядец, понимаются вирусы, бактерии, многие грибы, простейшие и гельминты, паразитирующие в различных органах и тканях растений и животных. Некоторые эндопаразиты проходят отдельные стадии развития вне организма хозяина.

ENDOPHYTE = ЭНДОФИТ – Endophyte is a plant growing within a plant. The association may be symbiotic or parasitic. / Под Эндофитом, от Греческих слов Éndon, означающее Внутри, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается .

ENDORSEE = ИНДОССАТ – Endorsee is a person or entity to whom the title to and rights of a negotiable instrument, e.g., a check, are transferred by the endorser by means of the latter's signature.

ENDORSEMENT = ИНДОССАМЕНТ – (1) An Endorsement transfers property rights of a negotiable instrument made payable to order (such as a cheque or bill of exchange), including all ensuing claims. An endorsement is written on the instrument itself. With his endorsement the beneficiary declares that the debitor has to pay to a new creditor (endorsee) on maturity. A legal signature usually placed on the reverse of a draft; signifies transfer of rights from the holder to another party. The transfer of the right to obtain delivery of the goods from the carrier by means of the consignee's signature on the reverse side of a bill of lading. The transfer of title or rights to a negotiable instrument by writing one's name on the back of said instrument. See also Assignment. Endorsement:- signature of the payee on the back of a negotiable instrument, which transfers the instrument to a party other than the payee. Registered securities (unlike bearer bonds, which can be cashed by anyone), and checks written to an individual or entity must be endorsed before they can be transferred to a third party or cashed. / передаточная надпись , индоссировавшие ценную бумагу . Смотрите также Уступка Требования (Assignment). Термин Индоссамент, от Немецкого слова Indossament, относится к передаточной надписи на векселях, коносаментах, чеках и некоторых других ценных бумагах, посредством которой оформляется передача прав по этим документам от одного лица (индоссанта) другому (индоссату). Индоссамент:- вексельный или чековый; именной или бланковый; инкассовый или залоговый. Индоссамент – передаточная надпись на документе (векселе, чеке или другом), которой оформляется передача прав по нему от одного лица (индоссанта) в пользу другого лица (индоссата), с обязательной подписью индоссанта. Индоссамент – передаточная надпись на векселях, чеках, коносаментах, страховых полисах и прочих оборотных документах. Инструмент переуступки права требования, удостоверяет передачу прав по индоссируемому документу другому лицу. Индоссамент – передаточная надпись на страховом полисе, коносаменте и других товарораспорядительных и денежных документах.

(2) Endorsement is a document that is attached to a slip, cover note or policy which evidences one or more changes in the terms of the insurance or reinsurance contract to which it refers. A form attached to the policy bearing the language necessary to change the terms of the policy to fit special circumstances. Endorsement is an amendment or alteration to a policy, which becomes an integral part of that policy.

ENDORSEMENT IN BLANK = ИНДОССАМЕНТ НА БЛАНКЕ – Endorsement In Blank:- although consisting simply of the endorser's signature, it fulfils all the functions of an endorsement. Besides the endorsement in blank, there is also the endorsement in full, which includes, besides the endorser's signature, the name of the endorsee (the new entitled party).

ENDORSEMENT MECHANISM = МЕХАНИЗМ ИНДОССАМЕНТА – Endorsement Mechanism is a mechanism through which the EU will judge the suitability of the International Accounting Standards (IAS) for adoption in Europe and whether an amendment to the EU Accounting Directives is recommended in the light of international accounting developments. See also Accounting Regulatory Committee (ARC), The European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), and Technical Expert Group (TEG).

ENDORSER = ИНДОССАНТ – Endorser is a person or entity who has title to a negotiable instrument and writes his name on it in order to transfer said title or rights to another person or persons. / Индоссант – лицо, учиняющее передаточную надпись (индоссамент) на документе, право требования по которому подлежит передаче.

ENDOSPERM = ЭНДОСПЕРМ – The Endosperm is the germ's food supply, which provides essential energy to the young plant so it can send roots down for water and nutrients, and send sprouts up for sunlight's photosynthesizing power. The endosperm is by far the largest portion of the kernel. It contains starchy carbohydrates, proteins and small amounts of vitamins and minerals. Endosperm is a mass of nutrient tissue formed within the embryo sac. Endosperm:- nutritive tissues of the ripened ovary, consisting of the aleurone layer and the starchy endosperm. The endosperm is triploid, derived from the fertilization of two polar nuclei in the embryo sac by one sperm nucleus from the pollen tube. Endosperm is the nutritive tissues of the ripened ovary, consisting of the aleurone layer and the starchy endosperm. It serves as food for the germinating embryo; triploid in chromosome number. / Под Эндоспермом, от Греческих слов Éndon, означающее Внутри, и Spérma, означающее Семя, понимается запасающая ткань семени растений, в которой откладываются питательные вещества, необходимые для развития зародыша. Эндосперм хорошо развит у Злаков, Зонтичных, Паслёновых и некоторых других растений.

ENDOTROPHIC = ЭНДОТРОФИЧЕСКОЕ (или ЭНДОТРОФНОЕ) – Endotrophic:- nourished or receiving nourishment from within, e.g., Fungi or their hyphae receiving nourishment from plant roots in a mycorrhizal association. / корни растения в . , от Греческих слов Éndon, означающее Внутри, и Trophē, означающее Питание, понимается .

END OUT = ЗАКОНЧИЛАСЬ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ОТСУТСТВИЕ ПРОДОЛЬНОЙ НИТИ) – (1) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- End Out:- The end out leaves a thin dark line on the face of the fabric with short filling floats on the back. The ladder-like effect of the filling floats is a quick and easy way to identify this defect. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- End Out:- This end out also takes place in the plain weave area of the fabric and appears as a thin place and a double end. When one end in a plain wave is missing, the adjacent ends fall together and weave as one. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- End Out:- The cord effect of this fabric is attained by two red ends weaving plain between each end of 2/ply white. The 2/ply white end also weaves plain with adjoining red ends. The defect is the result of one red end missing. Severity:- Major. (4) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- End Out:- The end out appearance results with two ends on either side coming together and weaving as one giving the appearance of an end out. Severity:- Major. (5) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- End Out:- This defect is the result of a loom continuing to run after an end is broken. Severity:- Major. (6) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- End Out:- The end out appearance results with two ends on either side coming together and weaving as one giving the appearance of an end out. Severity:- Major. (7) Defect Name:- End Out. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- End Out:- This defect is the result of the knitting machine continuing to run with an end missing. The back of the fabric is shown, since the defect is clearly seen on the back and not the face. Severity:- Major. End Out is a void caused by a missing warp yarn. (1) End Out:- caused by yarn breaking and loom continuing to run. The defect will appear as a thin line. Woven fabric defect. (2) End Out occurs in warp knit. Results from knitting machine continuing to run with missing end. Knitted fabric defect. End Out:- a warpways steak in a warp-knitted fabric in which some of the laps are missing. Note:- this defect is caused by a warp yarn breaking or running out. End Out is a void caused by a missing warp yarn. Synonym:- Missing End. End Out:- a warp yarn that was broken or missing during weaving. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

END OUT and STRAYING END = XX ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ и XX ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Defect Name:- End Out and Straying End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- End Out and Straying End:- This is the result of a broken end straying over and being knit irregularly into another area of the fabric. Severity:- Major.

ENDOWMENT CAPITAL = ДАРСТВЕННЫЙ (или БЕЗВОЗМЕЗДНЫЙ, или ПОЖЕРТВОВАННЫЙ) КАПИТАЛ (или НА БЛАГОТВОРИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – (1) Endowment Capital is a capital stock placed at the disposal of a public sector company (e.g., a cantonal bank) by a country or state or municipality. / , например, .

(2) Capital stock made available by a company to its dependent branch or branches.

ENDOWMENT EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ НАКОПЛЕНИЯ (или ЭФФЕКТ НАКАПЛИВАНИЯ) – The Endowment Effect refers to a change in interest margin which occurs when market interest rates change and the assets and liabilities reprice in different ways. In both the up and down interest rate cycles, assets re-price more than liabilities, therefore margins compress in a downward cycle and opens in an upward cycle.

ENDOWMENT WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ НА ДАРЕНИЕ – Endowment Warrants are long term warrants typically with a 10 year life. They are generally over an Autralian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed security or basket of securities and have either a European or an American exercise style. The structure of an endowment warrant provides for the investor to pay between 30–65 percent of the market value of the underlying security at the time of issue. The exercise price (called the Outstanding Amount) is initially the remaining sum plus other costs and is specified when the warrant is issued. The outstanding amount varies over the life of the warrant. The outstanding amount is reduced by any dividends that are paid in relation to the underlying security. However, an interest amount is also applied and the outstanding amount is increased by these interest amounts. An investor in endowment warrants is taking a long term view on the underlying company's dividend policy versus interest rates with the hope that the dividends will outweigh the interest payments and the outstanding amount will reduce over time.

END POINT ROYALTY = XX – End Point Royalty (EPR):- the Cotton Choices™ program includes Cotton Choices™ 3:- End Point Royalty (EPR). You are able to make the choice to pay your Cotton technology fees as your Cotton is ginned, via a set EPR per bale. Visit the website for full terms and conditions.

ENDS = КОНЦЫ (или ЭНДЗ, или ДИЛЕНЫ, или КОРОТКОМЕРНЫЕ ПИЛОПРОДУКТЫ, или ОБРЕЗКИ, или ХВОСТЫ) – Ends are pieces of battens, deals and planks under 8 feet (243.84 centimeters) long are called Ends. / Изделия или куски реек, лаг/дильсов и половых/обшивных досок длиной до 243.84 сантиметров (8 футов) называются остатками/эндсами. Под Диленами (Дилены) или Эндсами (Эндз), от Английских слов Deal-Ends, понимаются короткие доски, так называемые Концы, длиной меньше 2.7 метра (м), предназначенные на вывоз (или экспорт). Деловые Концы.

END SEIZING = КОНЦЕВОЙ БЕНЗЕЛЬ – End Seizing (maritime term):- a round seizing at the end of a rope. / круглый (прямой) бензель на конце троса.

END–TO–END ENCRYPTION = ШИФРОВКА НА ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЕМОЙ ОСНОВЕ (или ШИФРОВКА НА УРОВНЕ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ, или ШИФРОВКА НА КОНЕЧНОМ УРОВНЕ) – End-To-End Encryption is a method used to ensure the confidentiality of data at the application level; the encryption algorithms are implemented together with the application.

END USE = КОНЕЧНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – End Use:- in the textile industry, the final product form in which fibers are consumed, including apparel, household products, and industrial items.

END–USE CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ О КОНЕЧНОМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О КОНЕЧНОМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ) – End-Use Certificates are issued upon request for grain imported into Canada as prescribed under the Canada Grain Act.

END–USE CUTOMER = ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ КОНЕЧНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – End-Use Customer is any customer purchasing electricity at retail in the United States.

END USER = КОНЕЧНЫЙ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ – (1) End User is the final buyer of the product who purchases the product for immediate use. / Конечный покупатель продукта, который приобретает этот продукт для непосредственного использования.

(2) End User is the ultimate consumer of petroleum products or natural gas; most commonly refers to large commercial, industrial, or utility consumer. / Конечный Потребитель нефтепродуктов или природного газа. Обычно ими являются крупные коммерческие, промышленные потребители или электростанции.

(3) In reference to electricity in wholesale markets, the End Users are the industrial sector which is comprised of agriculture, construction, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, and mining. / По отношению к электричеству, на оптовых рынках конечными потребителями являются промышленный сектор, состоящий из предприятий сельского хозяйства, строительства, рыболовства, лесоводства, производства и добычи природных ископаемых.

(4) End User is an individual or organization that accesses digital information for their own use. / Лицо или организация, имеющая доступ к цифровой информации для личного использования.

(5) End-User is an entity that takes derivatives positions for investment or hedging purposes. An end-user often deals only on one side of the market. End-users include banks, insurance companies, pension funds, other financial institutions, non-financial corporations, governments, supranational entities (for example, the World Bank) and high net worth individuals. See also Dealer.

END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT = ЛИЦЕНЗИОННОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ДЛЯ КОНЕЧНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ – End User License Agreement (EULA) is an agreement between a producer and a user of computer software that specifies the terms of use putatively agreed to by the user. The software producer specifies the parameters and limitations on use, which comprise a legally binding contract. Some companies use the EULA as the sole means of disclosure of a program's behavior, including Bundling, use of the user's data, etc.

END USER PRICES = ЦЕНЫ ДЛЯ КОНЕЧНЫХ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЕЙ – End User Prices:- the price net of any rebates paid for an oil product by the consumer including taxes which have to be paid by the consumer as part of the transaction and which are not refundable.

END–USE SECTORS = СЕКТОРЫ КОНЕЧНОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ – End-Use Sectors:- in some US energy reports, the commercial, industrial, residential, and transportation sectors of the economy.

ENERGY = ЭНЕРГИЯ – Energy:- the capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kiloWatt-hours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units. Energy is the capacity for, or the ability to do, mechanical work. Electrical energy is measured in kiloWatt-hours for billing purposes. / Под Энергией, от Греческого слова Enérgeia, означающее Действие или Деятельность, понимается общая количественная мера различных форм движения материи. Термин Энергия был введён Английским учёным Томэсом Яном (или Юнгом; Thomas Young, 1773–1829) в 1807 и понимался им как произведение массы движущегося тела на квадрат его скорости. Качественно различные физические формы движения материи способны превращаться друг в друга, и этот процесс превращения контролируется строго определёнными количественными эквивалентами, что позволяет выделить общую меру движения – энергию как таковую. В физике для количественной характеристики качественно различных форм движения и соответствующих им взаимодействий вводят различные виды энергии:- внутреннюю, гравитационную, механическую, тепловую, электромагнитную, ядерную и так далее. В свою очередь, в механике энергия подразделяется на потенциальную и кинетическую, в термодинамике – на связанную и свободную, в определённых задачах осуществляется подразделение на внешнюю и внутреннюю энергию системы. Каждый из видов энергии существенно характеризует соответствующую физическую форму движения со стороны возможности её превращения в любую другую форму движения при количественном сохранении самого движения. В замкнутой системе выполняется закон сохранения энергии. Вследствие существования закона сохранения энергии понятие энергия связывает воедино все явления природы. В теории относительности установлена следующая универсальная связь между полной энергией E тела и его массой m:- $E = mc^2$, где c – скорость света в вакууме. Единица энергии (в СИ) – Джоуль (Дж).

ENERGY ABSORPTION = АБСОРБЦИЯ ЭНЕРГИИ (или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГИИ) – Energy Absorption is the energy required to break or elongate a fiber to a certain point.

ENERGY CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ЭНЕРГИЮ – Energy Charge is that portion of the charge for electric service based upon the electric energy (kWh) consumed or billed.

ENERGY COMMODITIES = ЭНЕРГОНОСИТЕЛИ – Energy Commodities are energy-generating products. Those include electricity, crude oil, ethanol, natural gas, crude oil distillates (gasoline, gasoil, kerosene, diesel, heating oil) and coal.

ENERGY COMMODITIES INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЭНЕРГОНОСИТЕЛЯМ (или СЫРЬЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЭНЕРГОНОСИТЕЛЯМ) – The Energy Commodities Index charted by StockCharts.com is published by Goldman Sachs. The energy products listed include crude oil, heating oil, and natural gas. / Сырьевой Индекс По Энергоносителям, графики которого предлагаются компанией СтакЧартсДат.Кам (StockCharts.com) на их одноимённом сайте StockCharts.com, публикуется компанией Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). К числу учитываемых в расчёте индекса энергоносителей относятся нефть, печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) и природный газ.

ENERGY DELIVERIES = ПОСТАВКИ ЭНЕРГИИ – Energy Deliveries:- energy generated by one electric utility system and delivered to another system through one or more transmission lines.

ENERGY DENSITY = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ (или ПЛОТНОСТЬ ЭНЕРГИИ) – Energy Density is the amount of energy stored per unit volume (volume energy density) or mass (mass energy density) of a fuel. A high energy density generally make storage and transport of a fuel more convenient. Fossil fuels typically have higher energy density than solid or wet biomass fuels, though converted liquid biofuels and biogas are similar to those of their fossil counterparts.

ENERGY EFFECTS = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ – Energy Effects are the changes in aggregate electricity use (measured in MegaWatthours) for customers that participate in a utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) program. Energy Effects should represent changes at the consumer meter (i.e. exclude transmission and distribution effects) and reflect only activities that are undertaken specifically in response to utility-administered programs, including those activities implemented by third parties under contract to the utility. To the extent possible, Energy Effects should exclude non-program related effects such as changes in energy usage attributable to nonparticipants, government-mandated energy efficiency standards that legislate improvements in building and appliance energy usage, changes in consumer behavior that result in greater energy use after initiation in a DSM program, the natural operations of the marketplace, and weather and business cycle adjustments.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ОТДАЧА (или ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ, или ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ЭНЕРГИИ) – Energy Efficiency:- refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. These programs reduce overall electricity consumption (reported in MegaWatthours), often without explicit consideration for the timing of program-induced savings. Such savings are generally achieved by substituting technically more advanced equipment to produce the same level of end-use services (e.g., lighting, heating, motor drive) with less electricity. Examples include high-efficiency appliances, efficient lighting programs, high-efficiency heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems or control modifications, efficient building design, advanced electric motor drives, and heat recovery systems.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT = АКТ ОБ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ И БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 is the US legislation passed in December 2007 that is designed to increase US energy security by lessening dependence on imported oil, to improve energy conservation and efficiency, expand the production of renewable fuels, and to make America's air cleaner for future generations.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ИНФОРМАЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ – The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical agency of the Department of Energy. It provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy, and its interaction with the economy and the environment. Featured Publications & Reports:- (i) This Week in Petroleum:- a weekly report which provides data and analysis of the latest weekly US petroleum supply and price. Other fuels of interest to the consumer are also noted, especially natural gas and propane. (ii) Gasoline and Diesel Prices:- weekly price data by US regions of regular gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel, with week ago and year ago comparisons. (iii) Short-Term Energy Outlook:- this 18-month forecast includes information on oil and gasoline prices and supply. (iv) Historical Energy Data:- the US energy history from 1949–2004 recorded in data tables and figures. All major forms of energy (fossil fuels, nuclear, electricity, and renewable energy) and total energy by key activity (e.g., production, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices) are covered. Key long-term trends are summarized in 'Energy Perspectives'. (v) Primer on Gasoline Prices:- this brochure uses laymen terms to discuss how gasoline prices are established, why they fluctuate, and why they differ according to region. And other publications. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) created by the US Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the US Department of Energy (DOE). The EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the US Department of Energy. EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA is the Nation's premier source of energy information and, by law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the US Government. EIA conducts a comprehensive data collection program that covers the full spectrum of energy sources, end uses, and energy flows. EIA also prepares informative energy analyses, monthly short-term forecasts of energy market trends, and long-term US and international energy outlooks. EIA disseminates its data, analyses, and other products primarily through its website and customer contact center. The Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 established EIA as the primary Federal Government authority on energy statistics and analysis, building upon systems and organizations first established in 1974 following the oil market disruption of 1973. Located in Washington, DC, EIA is an organization of about 370 Federal employees, with an annual budget in Fiscal Year 2010 of USD111 million. EIA has lots of energy information, just as our name says. The information is disseminated in different ways, including reports, web products, press releases, databases, and maps. Our information is issued weekly, monthly, annually, and periodically as needed or requested. Some of our products deal with specific energy industries or fuels. Some products contain mostly data; some also have analysis and forecasts. Other products present an integrated view over different fuels or energy uses. EIA's data and analyses are widely used by Federal and state agencies, industry, media, researchers, consumers, and educators. All of EIA's products can be accessed through its Web site, http://www.eia.gov, which averages approximately 2.1 million visits per month. EIA also distributes information and data on specific topics through 40 email subscription lists and 10 RSS feeds. RSS (short for the Really Simple Syndication) is a technology used to distribute a website's content to users in real time, similar to using a 'bookmark' in your web browser. The Nation's leaders rely on EIA for timely and comprehensive information to formulate energy policy and programs. Industry looks to EIA for official estimates on energy demand, supply, prices, markets and financial indicators. Media and the general public rely on EIA for the most comprehensive source of current and historical data and information on all aspects of US energy. The international community relies on EIA's products for timely information on world energy supply and demand. Primary and secondary school educators and students turn to the EIA Kid's Page (http://www.eia.gov/kids/) for a wealth of energy-related information and activities. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) was created in response to the need for additional Federal initiatives to collect and disseminate energy-related information, and to evaluate and analyze this information. These needs were revealed as the United States sought to respond to the energy crises of the 1970s. The first law to address these needs was the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 and, over the years, many subsequent laws have contributed to EIA's evolution and growth. 1974:- Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act created the FEA and mandated it to collect, assemble, evaluate, and analyze energy information; provide energy information and projections to the Federal Government, State Governments, and the public; and provide Congress with an annual report summarizing these activities. It also provided FEA with data collection enforcement authority for gathering data from energy producing and consuming firms. 1976:- Energy Conservation and Production Act established within the FEA, the Office of Energy Information and Analysis (which later became the Energy Information Administration (EIA)). This office was to (i) operate a comprehensive National Energy Information System, (ii) possess expertise in energy analysis and forecasting, (iii) be subject to performance audits by a Professional Audit Review Team, (iv) coordinate energy information activities with Federal agencies, (v) promptly provide upon request any energy information to any duly established

committee of Congress, and (vi) make periodic reports on the energy situation and trends to the Congress and the public. 1977:- Department of Energy (DOE) Organization Act established EIA as the single Federal Government authority for energy information. Gave EIA independence from the rest of DOE with respect to data collection, and from the whole Government with respect to the content of EIA reports. Incorporated all the provisions of the Office of Energy Information and Analysis. Established an annual survey to gather and report detailed energy industry financial data. 1992:- Energy Policy Act of 1992 required EIA to expand its data gathering and analysis in several areas, including energy consumption, alternative fuels and alternatively-fueled vehicles, greenhouse gas emissions, fossil fuel transportation rates and distribution patterns, electricity production from renewable energy sources, and foreign purchases and imports of uranium. 2005:- Energy Policy Act of 2005 required EIA to undertake several new activities in the renewable fuels area, including:- an inventory of renewable fuels available for consumers and a projection of future inventories; a study of renewable fuel blending; and a monthly survey on renewable fuels production, blending, importation, demand, and prices. 2007:- Energy Independence and Security Act required EIA to prepare a 5-year plan to enhance the quality and scope of its data collection program, and also to prepare an assessment of State-level data needs and a plan to address those needs. Authorized funds to carry out both plans. Required EIA to prepare a semi-annual analysis of planned refinery outages and their impact on petroleum product supply and price. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA provides a wide range of information and data products covering energy production, stocks, demand, imports, exports, and prices; and prepares analyses and special reports on topics of current interest. EIA has four Assistant Administrators directing program functions for energy statistics, energy analysis, communications, and resource and technology management. EIA receives funding for its activities with an annual appropriation from the Congress. Find out about our current and requested budgets, how we measure performance, how to do business with us, and the changes we are planning for the next five years. / привоз (importation). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). сохранение (conservation).

ENERGY RECEIPTS = ПРИХОДЫ (или ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ) ЭНЕРГИИ – Energy Receipts:- energy generated by one electric utility system and received by another system through one or more transmission lines.

ENERGY SOURCE = ИСТОЧНИК ЭНЕРГИИ – Energy Source is the primary source that provides the power that is converted to electricity through chemical, mechanical, or other means. Energy sources include coal, petroleum and petroleum products, gas, water, uranium, wind, sunlight, geothermal, and other sources.

ENERGY SUPPLY COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГОСНАБЖЕНИЮ – Energy Supply Company (ESCO) sells heat to the customer instead of a boiler and/or fuel. May install, own and maintain the boiler, or may sub-contract some or all of that. Heat used by the customer is metered, usually as hot water flow rate and temperature difference between outflow and return. Fully responsible for ensuring continuous operation and suitable quality fuel supply. Particularly well suited to district, site or large or multiple building heating systems.

ENERGY–TO–BREAK = ЭНЕРГИЯ НА РАЗРЫВ – Energy-To-Break is the total energy required to rupture a yarn or cord.

ENERGY–USE SECTORS = СЕКТОРЫ ЭНЕРГОПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ – Energy-Use Sectors:- a group of major energy-consuming components of US society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in US Energy Information Administration are:- commercial, electric power, industrial, residential, and transportation.

ENFORCEABILITY OF PATENT = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ПРАВОВОЙ ОХРАНЫ ПАТЕНТА (или ПРИНУЖДАЕМОСТЬ ПАТЕНТА, или ИСКОВАЯ СИЛА ПАТЕНТА, или ПРАВОВАЯ ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЕМОСТЬ ПАТЕНТА) – Enforceability Of Patent is the right of the patent owner to bring an infringement suit against a party who, without permission, makes, uses or sells the claimed invention. The period of enforceability of a patent is the length of the term of the patent plus the six years under the statute of limitations for bringing an infringement action.

ENGINE DEPOSITS = ОТЛОЖЕНИЯ В ДВИГАТЕЛЕ – Engine Deposits:- hard or persistent accumulation of sludge, varnish and carbonaceous residues due to blow-by of unburned and partially burned fuel, or the partial breakdown of the crankcase lubricant. Water from the condensation of combustion products, carbon, residues from fuel or lubricating oil additives, dust and metal particles also contribute.

ENGINEERING ECONOMICS = ИНЖЕНЕРНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Engineering Economics:- the analysis of various financial alternatives, usually based on time-value-of-money concepts and formulas, to determine the most effective solution from an economical, i.e. lowest cost, perspective. Many larger-scale engineering projects, e.g., power generation, that require large investments in equipment and other assets require this type of analysis in order to ultimately determine how cost-effective they are.

ENGINEERING INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ РИСКОВ (или ИНЖЕНЕРНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ, или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ИНЖЕНЕРИИ) – Engineering Insurance:- in the United Kingdom, a policy that provides boiler and machinery (BM) inspection services as well as coverage for the pressure vessel and any internal accidents. Outside the United States, particularly in the United Kingdom, a property policy provides coverage for property damage (PD) resulting from a boiler explosion but not for damage to the object itself. Coverage for the boiler and inspection services must be separately arranged under an engineering insurance policy. Engineering Insurance is an insurance covering the construction and erection of objects, and the insurance of machinery in operating plants. / Страхование, покрывающее строительство и возведение объектов, а также страхование машинного (станочного) парка на действующих заводах.

ENGLISH COMBS = АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ГРЕБНИ – English Combs are the multi-pitch (commonly 4-pitch) hand combs used in preparing top.

ENGLISH COTTON COUNT = АНГЛИЙСКАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ ХЛОПКА – English Cotton Count is an indirect system measuring length per unit of mass, i.e. the number of hanks (840 yards) per pound weight. / Английская Нумерация Хлопка – вторичная (или косвенная) система, измеряющая длину на единицу массы, то есть число мотков (длиной 840 ярдов) на фунт веса.

ENGLISH JURISDICTION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЮРИСДИКЦИИ – English Jurisdiction Clause:- this clause appears in the London market MAR policy form, and applies to all claims except where a foreign jurisdiction clause is attached, by agreement with the underwriters, to the policy. The clause provides that claims under the policy are subject to English jurisdiction in the event that action is taken in a court of law against the underwriters. A condition, printed in the MAR form of policy, whereby Underwriters agree to recognize judgments only from courts convened within English jurisdiction. Subscribing Underwriters may agree to replace this clause with a foreign jurisdiction clause. Please note this is not applicable to business emanating from the United States of America which is subject to the Service of Suit Clause (USA) appearing in the Standard Conditions.

ENGLISH LAW AND PRACTICE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЗАКОНЕ И ПРАКТИКЕ (или ОГОВОРКА ОБ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРАВЕ И ПРАКТИКЕ) – English Law And Practice Clause:- this clause appears in all Institute clauses published for attachment to the MAR form of policy (the MAR Form is simply a general statement of insurance). It provides that when one applies law and practice to the interpretation of the policy conditions decisions must be based on English law and practice, and applies irrespective of the country of jurisdiction. This clause appears in Institute clauses published for use with the MAR form or policy. It applies where a foreign jurisdiction clause attaches to the policy and requires that the foreign court shall base its decisions on English law and practice.

ENGULFING PATTERN = МОДЕЛЬ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ – In visual analysis, Engulfing Pattern is a reversal pattern that can be bearish or bullish depending upon whether it is in an uptrend or downtrend. The first day is characterized by a small body, followed by a day whose body completely engulfs the previous day's body. Engulfing Pattern:- the bullish engulfing pattern is most significant when it occurs after a prolonged downtrend. The stock or index has been selling off sharply. On the day of the bullish engulfing pattern, prices will often start the day by falling. However, strong buying interest comes in and turns the market around. The bullish engulfing pattern is so named because the open-close range of this candle surrounds or engulfs the open-close range of the previous one. The bullish engulfing represents a reversal of supply and demand. Whereas supply has previously far outstripped demand, now the buyers are more eager than the sellers. Perhaps at a market bottom, this is just short covering at first, but it is the catalyst that ultimately creates a buying stampede. When analyzing the bullish engulfing pattern, always be aware of its size. The larger the candle, the more significant the possible reversal. A bullish engulfing candle that consumes several of the previous candles speaks of a powerful shift in the market. Apple Inc. provided a good example of this pattern last summer. Apple had been on a downtrend from June 01 until June 20. Then, on June 23, Apple formed a bullish engulfing pattern where that day's candle engulfed the previous day's candle completely and suggested that the market would embark on a new bullish rally. As seen in 'Expanding opportunity' (above), the trader would not buy exactly on June 23 when the bullish engulfing pattern was formed, however. The trader would wait for the June 23 high of USD331.69 to be broken and sustained for a subsequent trading session. Confirmation came on June 28, when prudent traders might have initiated long positions. A reasonable level for a stop loss would be the June 23 low of USD318. The bearish engulfing pattern is the opposite of the bullish engulfing pattern. Like its companion, it is most significant when it occurs after a prolonged, steady trend. On the day of the bearish engulfing pattern, prices often begin by rising. However, strong selling comes in and turns the market around. 'Downturn' (left) provides an example in Caterpillar Inc. (CAT). On March 12, 2013, Caterpillar formed a bearish engulfing pattern that engulfed the previous day's candle completely and gave an indication of a subsequent correction – in this case, one that continued until April 18. As for entry strategy, the trader should not short sell on March 12 but wait for that day's low to be broken and sustained for a subsequent trading session. Entry confirmation came on March 13, and a short sell could be initiated on that day. A reasonable stop loss could have been placed at the March 12 high, or USD91.16. / Эпэл Инк. (Apple Inc.). Кэтёпилар Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)). В визуальном анализе ситуации на биржевых рынках, под Моделью Поглощения понимается модель разворота, которая в зависимости от восходящей или нисходящей тенденции может быть соответственно как медвежьей, так и бычьей. Предыдущий день отображается малым телом, за которым следует большое тело текущего дня, полностью поглощающее предыдущее.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY = ПОВЫШЕННАЯ ОТДАЧА НЕФТИ (или ПОВЫШЕННАЯ НЕФТЕОТДАЧА) – Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is any process whereby oil is produced other than by natural reservoir pressure. Enhanced Oil Recovery is any method that increases oil production by using techniques or materials that are not part of normal pressure maintenance or water flooding operations. For example, natural gas can be injected into a reservoir to 'enhance' or increase oil production. / операций по поддержанию нормального давления или по заводнению (water flooding) нефтяных месторождений. Заводнение это метод поддержания и восстановления пластового давления для вытеснения нефти из этого пласта путём закачки воды. Применяют внутриконтурное, законтурное, площадное и другие виды заводнений, посредством которых достигаются высокие темпы отбора жидкости из пластов и повышенная нефтеотдача. Под Нефтеотдачей понимается показатель извлечения нефти из пласта; отношение количества извлечённой нефти к первоначально содержащейся в пласте, выраженное в долях единицы или в процентах, называемых коэффициентом нефтеотдачи. Под Нефтеотдачей понимается степень полноты вытеснения нефти из продуктивного горизонта в скважины или в шахту с водой или газом под влиянием пластовой энергии. Нефтеотдача оценивается коэффициентом нефтеотдачи – отношением количества извлечённой нефти к первоначально содержащейся в пласте, выраженным в долях единицы или в %. При современных способах нефтедобычи нефтеотдача редко превышает 50%. Для повышения нефтеотдачи применяются многочисленные методы воздействия на залежь – вытесняют нефть из пласта растворами поверхностно-активных веществ (ПАВ), диоксида углерода, водорастворимых полимеров, мицеллярными растворами, горячей водой и паром, а также продуктами горения нефти при частичном её сжигании в пласте.

ENHANCED RECOVERY = ПОВЫШЕННАЯ ОТДАЧА – Enhanced Recovery:- techniques used to increase or prolong production from crude oil and natural gas reservoirs.

EN NOM PARTICIPATION = УЧАСТИЕ А НО (или УЧАСТИЕ АН НОМ, или УЧАСТИЕ ИМЕНЕМ) – En Nom Participation:- from the French, participation in an underwriting syndicate by being named in the issue prospectus. An 'En Nom' (meaning 'in the name of') participant in underwriting activities is listed like a syndicate member but is strictly speaking only a sub-participant because he has signed neither the loan agreement nor the syndicate agreement. See also Sub-participation. / Смотрите также Субучастие (Sub-participation).

ENQUIRY = ЗАПРОС – Enquiry is a document issued by a party interested in the purchase of goods specified therein and indicating particular, desirable conditions regarding delivery terms, etc, addressed to a prospective supplier with a view to obtaining an offer. Also known as Inquiry.

ENRICHED RICE = ОБОГАЩЁННЫЙ РИС – Enriched Rice is the blend containing ordinary milled Rice and a small percentage of milled Rice heavily fortified with thiamin, niacin, and iron phosphate to raise the vitamin and iron content slightly above the level present in brown Rice. When the yellow-colored riboflavin is added to the enriching agents, white pigments such as calcium oxide, talc, and titanium dioxide are also included to make the finished product appear white.

ENRICHMENT CULTURE = ОБОГАЩАЮЩАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или УЛУЧШАЮЩАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Enrichment Culture is a technique in which environmental (including nutritional) conditions are controlled to favor the development of a specific organism or group of organisms.

ENROUTE = В ПУТИ – Enroute is a term used for goods in transit or on the way to a destination. / Термин, используемый для товаров, находящихся в транзите или в пути к месту назначения.

ENSIGN = ФЛАГ (или ЭНСЫН) – Ensign (maritime term):- the national flag.

ENSIGN = ЭНСЫН – Ensign (maritime term):- a junior officer. / Энсын – первичное офицерское звание в военно-морском флоте Соединённых Штатов Америки.

EN STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ЕН – EN Standard:- European Norm/Normes standards. A Standard (French:- Norme, German:- Norm) is a technical publication that is used as a rule, guideline or definition. Essentially, it is a repeatable way of doing something, developed through consensus. Standards are created by bringing together all interested parties including manufacturers, consumers and regulators of a particular material, product, process or service. Everyone benefits from standardization through increased product safety and quality as well as lower transactions costs and prices. A European Standard (EN) is a document that has been adopted by one of the three recognized European Standardization Organizations:- CEN (short for the Comité Européen de Normalisation or European Committee for Standardization), CENELEC (short for the Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique or the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization) or ETSI (short for The European Telecommunications Standards Institute). An EN is available, in principle, in the three official languages of CEN (English, French and German). European Standards are a key component of the Single European Market. Perhaps rather technical and 'hidden' from the public and media, but they represent one of the most important issues for business. These technical documents – perceived as irrelevant to some organizations – are crucial for facilitating trade and hence have high visibility among manufacturers inside and outside Europe. A standard represents a model specification, a technical solution against which a market can trade. It codifies best practice and is usually state of the art. In essence, standards relate to products, services or systems. Today standards are no longer created solely for technical reasons but have also become platforms to enable greater social inclusiveness and engagement with technology, as well as convergence and interoperability within a growing market across industries. Developing a European Standard:- in CEN, the development of an EN is governed by the principles of consensus, openness and transparency. Consensus reflects the economic and social interests of 31 CEN Member countries channeled through their National Standards Bodies. The development of the standards is driven by business and each one is drafted by experts in the field. In building European consensus, industry, trade federations, public authorities, academia and NGO representatives are invited to contribute to the standardization process. It is this open participation which accounts for the strength of European standardization. The standardization process includes the following steps:- (i) Proposal; (ii) Acceptance; (iii) Drafting; (iv) CEN Enquiry; (v) Adoption by weighted vote; (vi) Publication of the EN; and (vii) Review of the EN. Proposal – Starting the work:- in principle, any interested party is able to introduce a proposal for new work in CEN. Most standardization work is proposed through the National Standards Bodies. Acceptance:- the appropriate CEN Technical Committee makes a decision on the adoption of the proposal. An accepted standardization project is allocated to one of its working groups for the drafting of a standard. If the proposal is for a new field of standardization activity, a decision is made by the CEN Technical Board first. The participants in the Technical Board include all National Standards Bodies and all standardization partners such as consumers, trade unions, European industry and the counselors namely the European Commission (EC) and European Free Trade Association Secretariat (EFTA). One of the principles of standardization in CEN is that, once a project to develop a standard has been accepted, the National Standards Bodies put all national activity within the scope of the project on hold. This means that they do not initiate new projects, nor revise existing standards at national level. This obligation is called 'Standstill' and allows efforts to be focused on the development of European Standards. Drafting:- the EN is then developed by experts appointed in a working group of the Technical Committee. CEN Enquiry – public comment at national level:- once the draft of a European Standard is prepared, it is released for public comment, a process known in CEN as the 'CEN Enquiry'. During the public commenting stage, everyone who has an interest (e.g., manufacturers, public authorities, consumers, etc) may comment on the draft. These views are collated by the 31 National Standards Bodies and analyzed by the CEN Technical Committee. Adoption by weighted vote:- taking into account the comments resulting from the CEN Enquiry, a final version is drafted which is then submitted to the 31 CEN Members for a weighted Formal Vote. Publication of the European Standard (EN):- after its adoption, each of the 31 National Standards Bodies publishes the new EN as an identical national standard and withdraws any national standards that conflict with it. Hence, one EN becomes a national standard in the 31 member countries of CEN. This is unique in the world and guarantees that a manufacturer, for example, has easier access to the market of all these European countries when applying European Standards. For example, the EN on toy safety, EN 71, has been adopted as NF EN 71 by AFNOR in France and as EVS EN 71 by EVS in Estonia. These standards are made available by the National Standards Body in each country. Review of the EN:- to ensure that a European Standard is still current, it is reviewed at least once every five years. A review is initiated by the Secretary of the Technical Committee (TC) after 4 years. It may be carried out earlier at the request of the TC, the Technical Bureau (BT), a CEN National Member, the European Commission, the European Free Trade Association Secretariat or the CEN Management Centre (CMC). If no TC exists, it is the responsibility of the BT to decide, after close examination, on the proposal prepared by the CMC. As a result, the EN may be confirmed, withdrawn, amended of revised. Harmonized Standards:- Harmonized Standards are European Standards that are produced by CEN, CENELEC, or ETSI under a mandate given by the European Commission. In general, these standards support the essential requirements of a New Approach Directive. A list of Harmonized Standards is available here. Please click on 'Subject (short title of directive)' to view the list of titles and references of harmonized standards under the directive. Beyond Europe:- European Standards are drafted in a global perspective. CEN has signed the 'Vienna Agreement' with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) through which common European and international standards can be developed in parallel. More than 30% of the whole collection of the European Standards adopted by CEN are identical to the international standards. These EN/ISO standards have the dual benefits of automatic and identical implementation in 31 CEN Member countries, and global applicability .... / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ENT = ENTOMOLOGY

ENTANGLED YARN = СПУТАННАЯ (или БЕСПОРЯДОЧНАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Entangled Yarn is the textured yarn of one variant that develops bulk by the air-jet texturing method. See also Compacted Yarn.

ENTANGLING = СПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Entangling is:- (1) a method of forming a fabric by wrapping and knotting fibers in a web about each other, by mechanical means, or by the use of jets of pressurized water, so as to bond the fibers. See also Hydroentangling, and Spunlaced Fabric. (2) See also Intermingling.

ENTERING = ПРОБОРКА – Entering is the process of threading each warp yarn on a loom beam through a separate drop wire, heddle, and reed space in preparation for weaving. This process may be done by hand or by a semiautomatic machine. The Entering operation prepares warp yarn for weaving. In this process, the warp yarns are threaded from the loom beam through the headle eyes on the proper harnesses to achieve the desired pattern in the fabric. The warp yarn is then drawn through a reed to establish the warp thread count. The reed is also used to place the filling yarns in their proper position. / Проборка основных нитей в ремиз. Уточные пряжи .

ENTERING INWARDS = ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ПО ПРИБЫТИИ – Entering Inwards:- the reporting of the vessel's arrival in port by the master at the Custom House. Permission to commence discharging is obtained. / Отчитывание хозяина (или капитана) в Таможенном Посту по прибытии судна в порт, посредством чего достигается разрешение на начало выгрузки.

ENTERPRISE = ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Enterprise is an institutional unit producing market output. Enterprises are found mainly in the non-financial and financial corporations sectors but exist in all sectors. Each enterprise consists of one or more kind-of-activity units. / выработка (output). Предприятие – этот термин часто употребляется по отношению к новым, только что созданным компаниям.

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING = ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ РЕСУРСОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – A term Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) refers to a wide range of activities supported by software with multiple modules (accounting, purchasing, inventory, manufacturing, etc). Manufacturers and other businesses utilize ERP systems to manage various aspects of their businesses, including:- product planning, parts purchasing, inventory management, supplier management, customer service management, and order tracking. A relational database system may be a necessary component for the effective use of an ERP system. Implementation of an ERP system can involve considerable business process analysis, user training, and a significant financial investment. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a cross-functional/regional planning process supporting regional forecasting, distribution planning, operations centers planning, and other planning activities. ERP provides the means to plan, analyze, and monitor the flow of demand/supply alignment and to allocate critical resources to support the business plan. A term Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) means a business strategy that helpsan apparel company manage their key sectors of activity, namely, purchasing, inventorymanagement, suppliers, customer service, and order tracking. ERP can also be applied to finance and human resources. An ERP system is typically based upon a number of software modules integrated with a relational database.

ENTIRE = ЦЕЛЬНОЕ – Entire:- with a continuous margin without teeth, lobes or indentations. / Цельнокрайный (Margin Entire) лист.

ENTIRE LEAF = ЦЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Entire Leaf has a smooth margin.

ENTITLEMENT MANAGEMENT TOOL = ИНСТРУМЕНТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРАВАМИ – Entitlement Management Tool:- basis of network security. Allows user access to specific services delivered through the Integrated Network.

ENTITY = ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО – Entity is a corporation, organization or person that exists as a separately identifiable unit. ‘Separately Identifiable’ may be demonstrated by legal existence or the existence of a complete set of financial accounts, or by the ability to compile a meaningful and complete set of accounts if they were to be required. An Entity is any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organizational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives. Entity is an incorporated company or organization which is legally permitted to enter into a contract, and be sued if it fails to meet its contractual obligations. Also known as Legal Entity. The opposite of Person. / В противовес Физическому Лицу (Person). Под Юридическим Лицом понимается учреждение, предприятие или организация, имеющие по закону право заключать имущественные сделки, брать на себя определённые обязательства, по которым они несут ответственность. В гражданском праве под Юридическим Лицом понимается компания, предприятие или организация, являющаяся по закону субъектом (носителем) гражданских прав и обязанностей. Юридическое лицо обладает обособленным имуществом. Оно может от своего имени приобретать имущественные и личные неимущественные права и нести обязанности, быть истцом и ответчиком в суде, арбитраже или третейском суде. Правоспособность юридического лица определяется целями, предусмотренными его уставом. Юридическое Лицо – организация (объединение лиц, предприятие, учреждение), являющаяся субъектом гражданских прав и обязанностей. Юридическое лицо – социальное (коллективное) образование, выступающее в гражданских правоотношениях как самостоятельная целостная единица. Юридическое лицо на основе устава выступает в гражданских правоотношениях от своего имени и несёт самостоятельную имущественную ответственность за свои долги. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) права юридического лица принадлежат организациям, которые обладали обособленным имуществом, могли от своего имени приобретать имущественные и личные неимущественные права, нести обязанности, быть истцами и ответчиками в суде, арбитраже или третейском суде. Юридическими лицами являлись:- государственные предприятия и иные государственные организации, состоящие на хозяйственном расчёте, имеющие закреплённые за ними основные и оборотные средства и самостоятельный баланс; учреждения и иные государственные организации, состоящие на государственном бюджете с самостоятельной сметой, если их руководители пользуются правом распорядителей кредитов; государственные организации, финансируемые за счёт иных источников и имеющие самостоятельную смету и самостоятельный баланс (например, почта, телеграф); колхозы, межколхозные и другие кооперативные и общественные организации и их объединения, а в случаях, предусмотренных законом, – их отдельные предприятия и учреждения с обособленным имуществом и самостоятельным балансом. За юридическими лицами – государственными организациями закреплялись государственное имущество, которым они владели, пользовались и распоряжались на праве оперативного управления. В том же порядке владели, пользовались и распоряжались закреплённым за ними имуществом юридические лица межколхозные организации и предприятия (учреждения) колхозов, иных кооперативных и общественный организаций:- имущество этих юридических лиц являлось собственностью создавших их колхозов, кооперативных и общественных организаций. Юридические лица образовывались в порядке, установленном общесоюзным и республиканским законодательством, некоторые общественные организации – в порядке, предусмотренном их уставами (например, для профсоюзов – Уставом Профессиональных Союзов СССР). Государственные организации возникали в силу распорядительных актов компетентных государственных органов. Общественные организации (добровольные общества, некоторые кооперативные организации) создавались по инициативе их учредителей – граждан или других юридических лиц, но с разрешения компетентного государственного органа либо уполномоченного высшего органа кооперативной системы или общественной организации. Колхозы возникали в явочно-нормативном порядке, то есть в силу самого факта объединения группы лиц в колхоз с последующей регистрацией устава в Исполкоме Районного Совета Депутатов Трудящихся. Межколхозные, государственно-колхозные и иные государственно-кооперативные организации возникали в силу договора о совместной хозяйственной деятельности, заключаемого заинтересованными организациями. Каждое юридическое лицо имело своё наименование. Правоспособность юридического лица определялась целями его деятельности (так называемая специальная правоспособность), она возникалат с момента утверждения устава (положения) юридического лица, а если устав подлежал регистрации – с момента регистрации. Гражданские права и обязанности юридическое лицо принимало на себя через свои органы, компетенция которых была определена в уставе. Государство не отвечало за долги государственных организаций, являвшихся юридическими лицами, а эти организации в свою очередь не отвечали за долги государства. Государственная организация не отвечала также за долги подчинённого ей предприятия, являвшегося самостоятельным юридическим лицом. На тех же началах строились отношения между кооперативом или общественной организацией, с одной стороны, и созданными ими предприятиями, являющимися юридическими лицами, с другой. Юридическое лицо отвечало за свои долги всем принадлежащим ему или закреплённым за ним имуществом, на которое по закону могло быть обращено взыскание. Юридическое лицо прекращалось путём ликвидации всей его деятельности и имущества. В этом случае после удовлетворения обоснованных претензий кредиторов остаток имущества юридического лица обращался на указанные в уставе цели или передавался соответственным органам в порядке, предусмотренном уставом или законом. Другая форма прекращения юридического лица – реорганизация (слияние двух или более юридических лиц, разделение одного юридического лица на два или более, присоединение одного или нескольких

юридических лиц к другому). Советское государство (Союз ССР, Союзная республика) также могли выступать как субъект гражданских правовых отношений (например, государство было вправе наследовать имущество как по закону, так и по завещанию). Правом юридического лица обладали торговые представительства СССР за рубежом. Значение института юридического лица особенно возросло в связи с осуществлёнными в 1960–70-е в бывшем СССР и в других социалистических странах хозяйственными реформами, в результате которых были значительно расширены права социалистических государственных предприятий. В буржуазных государствах институт юридического лица используется как правовая форма централизации и концентрации капитала, организации хозяйственной деятельности капиталистических предприятий. Существуют различного рода корпорации (союзы лиц), выступающие в форме признанных законом юридических лиц – товариществ, преследующих цели извлечения прибыли. Наиболее распространённым видом юридического лица является акционерное общество. В форме юридического лица создаются также различного рода благотворительные, социально-культурные и иные, не преследующие цели извлечения прибыли учреждения. Во многих странах в результате длительной борьбы рабочего класса, всех трудящихся и демократических кругов в 1940–70-х права юридических лиц были признаны законом за профессиональными союзами и некоторыми другими общественными организациями, что облегчало решение задач, стоявших перед этими организациями в их борьбе против капиталистической эксплуатации, создавало материальную основу для защиты завоёванных трудящимися демократических прав и свобод. Юридическое Лицо – организация, учреждение, предприятие, фирма, выступающая в качестве единого, самостоятельного носителя прав и обязанностей, имеющая основные признаки юридического лица:- (1) независимость его существования от входящих в его состав отдельных лиц; (2) наличие имущества, обособленного от имущества участников; (3) право приобретать, пользоваться и распоряжаться собственностью; (4) право осуществлять от своего имени экономические операции; (5) право выступать от своего имени в суде в качестве истца или ответчика; (6) самостоятельная имущественная ответственность. Юридическое лицо имеет свое фирменное наименование, устав (юридический адрес), а также печать и расчётный счёт в банке. Юридическое лицо проходит государственную регистрацию и заносится в государственный реестр. Юридическое Лицо – организация, имеющая в собственности, полном хозяйственном ведении или оперативном управлении обособленное имущество, отвечающая по своим обязательствам этим имущество, а также выступающая в суде, арбитражном суде и третейском суде от своего имени. Признаками юридического лица являются:- (i) организационное единство, обеспечивающее деятельность организации как самостоятельной единицы, закреплённое в уставе; (ii) обособленность имущества и наличие самостоятельной имущественной ответственности; (iii) законность образования и способность участия в гражданско-правовых отношениях от своего имени. Юридическое лицо, являющееся коммерческой организацией, должно иметь самостоятельный баланс. Учредителями юридического лица могут быть собственники имущества либо уполномоченные ими органы или лица. Юридическое лицо действует на основании устава, учредительного договора, либо только учредительного договора.

ENTITY AUTHENTICATION = АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЛИЦА (или УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ПОДЛИННОСТИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЛИЦА) – Entity Authentication is the corroboration that an entity is who it claims to be.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS = ЭНТОМОФАГИ – Entomophagous are organisms that eat insects. See also Insectivorous. / Смотрите также Насекомоядное (Insectivorous). Под Энтомофагами, от Греческих слов Éntoma, означающее Насекомые, и Phágos, означающее Пожиратели, или Насекомоядными Растениями понимаются многолетние травянистые (наземные и водные) растения, использующие мелких насекомых как дополнительный источник питания. Около 500 видов, во всех частях света; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось 18 видов из семейства Росянковых и Пузырчатковых. Ловчие органы – листья с липкими железистыми волосками, закрывающиеся при попадании насекомых, или в форме специальных ловушек. Переваривают добычу с помощью протеолитических ферментов и органических кислот. Наиболее известны Жирянка, Венерина Мухоловка, Непентес, Росянка. Под Насекомоядными понимается отряд Млекопитающих. Длина тела от 3 до 45 сантиметров. 7 семейств; около 300 видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем СССР насчитывалось 35 видов из 3 семейств:- Ежи, Землеройки и Кроты. Некоторые Насекомоядные – объект пушного промысла.

ENTRAINED AIR = ВОВЛЕЧЁННЫЙ ВОЗДУХ (или УВЛЕЧЁННЫЙ ВОЗДУХ) – Entrained Air is a mechanical mixture of air bubbles having a tendency to separate from the liquid phase.

ENTREPÔT = АНТРЁПО (или СКЛАД, или ПОГРУЗОЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА) – Entrepôt is a trading center or port at a geographically convenient location where goods are imported and re-exported without directly entering the local economy. According to the strict definition, oods are imported into and re-exported from an entrepôt without incurring liability for duties. / Под Антрёпо, от Французского слова Entrepôt, означающее Склад или Погрузочная Площадка, понимается .

ENTREPRENEUR = АНТРЭПРЭНЁР (или ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬ) – Entrepreneur is a French term (taken over into English) for ‘Enterpriser’ or ‘One Who Undertakes’. An entrepreneur is a person who detects a previously untapped opportunity to make substantial profits (either by lowering the costs of producing existing good/services or by creating brand new ways for people to satisfy their wants through new products) – and then takes the initiative in bringing together the necessary factors of production to exploit this opportunity, typically by organizing a new business firm (or perhaps a new subdivision of an existing firm) for the purpose. The new opportunity which the entrepreneur has detected may involve the introduction of a new good or service only recently invented or improved. It might involve introducing some existing good or service into a new market area where it is presently unavailable or deepening the original market by finding and publicizing new ways for new groups of customers to use it. It might involve recognizing the potential of some new production technology for dramatically lowering the costs of production of an existing good or service, making it possible to garner huge sales increases at the expense of much higher cost substitutes that are thereby rendered obsolete and no longer competitive. Entrepreneurs thus serve an important role in enabling the economy to adapt to changing conditions and new possibilities for material improvements by creating new production organizations, and even whole new industries. Because of its essential role in initiating the process of production, entrepreneurship is identified by some economists as a ‘fourth factor of production’, alongside land, labor and capital. In its essence, entrepreneurship involves looking ahead to foresee future conditions of supply and/or demand that will be quite substantially different from present conditions. Having arrived at a vision of the future based on observation of previously unnoticed trends, tentative theories, recent discoveries and inventions, and a large dose of creative imagination, the entrepreneur differentiates himself from the prophet, the social scientist and the idle dreamer by taking practical action to reallocate costly resources in the present so as to prepare for meeting an expected future demand. However, if the entrepreneur’s vision of the future proves to be incorrect, all or part of the resources mobilized to prepare for that future may prove to have been wasted, so there are risks of large losses. The prospect of far above average profitability is normally necessary to attract the necessary resources into an undertaking with such a high possibility of loss. Being the first in the field with an exceptionally good idea may well yield far above average profits because of the possibilities for explosive sales growth and because of especially favorable pricing conditions enjoyed due to the temporary monopoly the firm enjoys until imitators can gear up to enter the marketplace. The entrepreneur may personally bear all or most of the risk of the new enterprise by using only his own resources and thus becoming the sole owner of the business. Frequently, however, the entrepreneur will organize the business in such a way as to share the risks with others, either by borrowing part of the initial financing

from banks or from wealthy passive investors or by selling bonds. The entrepreneur may even give up part of the ownership of the enterprise (and thus part of the claims on future profits) to other partners or share-holders willing to buy their way in after the entrepreneur has developed and explained the basic concepts of the new undertaking. However, such risk-sharing arrangements will normally be structured by the entrepreneur in such a way that the entrepreneur retains an ownership interest larger than his original share of the resources put at risk. In other words, there are financial returns to entrepreneurial creativity above and beyond the returns demanded for pure risk-bearing. Entrepreneurship is something above and beyond risk-bearing or even ownership of the enterprise, even though any or all of these functions may happen to be performed by the same person in individual instances. Because the entrepreneur originated the idea of the business venture and took the lead in mobilizing the human and non-human resources to make it a reality, the entrepreneur often takes on the role of operational management of the new enterprise as well, especially during the lean early years before the basic assumptions of the undertaking have been proved valid in practice. However this need not always be the case, and many highly gifted entrepreneurs in history seem to have been quite remarkably lacking in ordinary managerial ambitions and basic skills. Once the core entrepreneurial function of discerning the new profit opportunity and mobilizing resources to exploit it has been fulfilled, the task of exerting day to day control so that these resources are efficiently employed to meet the owners' planned objectives can well be delegated to professional managers who need not be either entrepreneurs or even share-holders. Even though entrepreneurs frequently become managers, and even though professionally trained managers sometimes become entrepreneurs, the function of entrepreneurship is as separate and distinct from management as it is from ownership and risk-bearing. It is good to keep this in mind, because the term 'Entrepreneur' is sometimes applied incorrectly and indiscriminately in ordinary speech to any business owner or high-ranking manager. / Под Антрэпрэнёром, от Французского слова Entrepreneur, означающее Предприниматель, понимается владелец, арендатор, содержатель частного зрелищного предприятия (театра, цирка и другого) – антрэпризы. Предприниматель – лицо, принимающее на себя риск при создании нового предприятия. Многие предприниматели обладают техническими знаниями, позволяющими им производить годные к продаже изделия или оказывать необходимые новые услуги. Для начального финансирования их деятельности используется часто рисковый капитал (venture capital) в обмен на часть акционерного капитала. После создания предприятия акции его могут быть проданы на открытом рынке в рамках первоначального публичного предложения акций (initial public offering) при наличии благоприятных условий на рынке.

ENTRY = ВВОЗ – (1) Entry is a movement of a consignments into a country through a point of entry, such as airport, land border point or seaport officially designated for the importation of consignments. Entry (of a consignment) is a movement through a point of entry into an area. / привоз (importation).

(2) Entry (of a pest) is a movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

ENTRY = ДОКУМЕНТЫ НА ВВОЗ – Entry:- Customs documents required to clear an import shipment for entry into the general commerce of a country. Entry is a customs form used for the clearance of ships or merchandise. A statement of kinds, quantities and values of goods imported together with duties due, if any, and declared before a Customs Officer or other designated officer. / Документы, требуемые таможней, для очистки привезённого (или импортного) груза при ввозе в страну для общего использования.

ENTRY = ПРОВОДКА – In accounting, Entry is any debit or credit item posted to an account. / В бухгалтерском учёте, любая строка баланса (item) по дебиту или кредиту, занесённая в счёт.

ENTRY = ПРОЁМ – Entry is a side aperture provided to permit the passage of the lifting devices of handling equipment. See also Pallet. / Проём (Entry):- боковое отверстие, предназначенное для захода рабочего органа погрузочного оборудования. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

ENTRY = XX – Entry is a test variety or a breeding line under evaluation.

ENTRY DATE = ДАТА ПРОВОДКИ – In accounting, Entry Date is a date on which entries are made in the records of an account. / В бухгалтерском учёте, дата на которую в записях по счёту были сделаны проводки.

ENTRY FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ВХОД (В РЫНОК, ВЗИМАЕМОЕ ИЗ ПЕРЕВЕДЁННОЙ СУММЫ) – Entry Fee is the fee set by the fund manager for buying units in a managed investment expressed as a percentage of the amount invested. The fee is deducted from the amount invested by the fund manager.

ENTRY FORM = ФОРМА ДОКУМЕНТА НА ВВОЗ – (1) Entry Form is the document that must be filed with Customs to obtain the release of imported goods and to allow collection of duties and statistics. Also known as Customs Entry Form, or Entry.

(2) Generic term for any form for which input is needed.

ENTRY OUTWARDS = ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ПО ОТХОДУ – Entry Outwards:- the reporting of the intention to commence a new voyage by the master at the Custom House. Permission to commence loading is obtained. / хозяином (или капитаном) на Таможенном Посту.

ENTRY POINT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ, ЯВЛЯЮЩЕЕСЯ ПУНКТОМ ВХОДА – Entry Point Financial Institution is the first financial institution or Automated Clearing House (ACH) that receives a cross-border transaction in the receiving country.

ENTRY STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ВХОДА – Entry Standard:- capital market access provided by Deutsche Börse within the Open Market (formerly:- Regulated Unofficial Market) for small and medium-sized companies as an alternative to EU-regulated segments. The Entry Standard is primarily aimed at qualified investors who are able to assess and accept the potential risks related to the investment in shares of the respective company. Investors must be aware that shares of the company are not admitted to trading at an EU-regulated market and that this part of the Open Market is not subject to the uniform transparency standards and the strict provisions for investor protection on organized markets in the EU. / Дойчэ Бёрзэ (Deutsche Börse).

ENTRY SUMMARY SELECTIVITY SYSTEM = СВОДНАЯ СЕЛЕКТИВНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВВОЗА – The Entry Summary Selectivity System, a part of Customs' Automated Commercial System, provides an automated review of entry data to determine whether team or routine review is required. Selectivity criteria include an assessment of risk by importer, tariff number, country of origin, manufacturer, and value. Summaries with Census warnings, as well as quota, antidumping and countervailing duty entry summaries are selected for team review. A random sample of routine review summaries is also automatically selected for team review.

ENTRY SUMMARY SYSTEM = СВОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВВОЗА – Entry Summary System:- an entry is the minimum amount of documentation needed to secure the release of imported merchandise. The Entry Summary System, a part of Customs' Automated Commercial System, contains data on release, summary, rejection, collection, liquidation, and extension or suspension.

ENTRY VALUE = ВВОЗНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – US Customs Service defines Entry Value (or Entered Value) as the value reflected on the enry documentation submitted by the importer. / Таможенная Служба США определяет ввозную стоимость (или ввозимую стоимость) как стоимость, указанную в документации на ввоз, представленной импортёром.

ENUMERATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES = ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННЫЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ – Enumerated Agricultural Commodities are the commodities specifically listed in Section 1a(3) of the Commodity Exchange Act:- Barley, butter, Corn, Cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, eggs, fats and oils (including cottonseed oil, lard, peanut oil, soybean oil, tallow, and all other fats and oils), flaxseed, frozen concentrated orange juice, grain sorghums, livestock, livestock products, mill feeds, Oats, Peanuts, Rice, Rye, Solanum Tuberosum (Irish Potatoes), soybean meal, Soybeans, Wheat, wool, wool tops.

ENVELOPE = ОБОЛОЧКА – Envelope:- in technical analysis, lines that are placed at fixed percentages above and below a moving average line. Envelopes help determine when a market has traveled too far from its moving average and is overextended. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, линии, которые размещаются в зафиксированном процентном отдалении сверху или снизу линии скользящей средней величины. Оболочки помогают определить насколько далеко продвинулся рынок от значения скользящей средней величины, двигаясь в каком-то выбранном направлении, и насколько перерасширился.

ENVELOPE = СЛУЖЕБНЫЙ КОНВЕРТ – Envelope:- the header and trailer parts of a SWIFT message. / Заголовок и концовка составляют (электронное) сообщение в системе Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ENVIRONMENT = ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА – Environment:- combination of things and elements surrounding and affecting the existence of human beings and other living organisms. The effect of industrial development on the environment has become a major concern. Society produces pollution, which is altering the environment. Environmental protection is in competition with the development of personal consumption desires in industrialized nations. Environment is the total external conditions and surrounding organisms, physical and biological factors which affect the growth and development of an organism.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS = СЧЕТА ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ – Environmental Accounts:- a satellite account describing the relationship between the environment and the economy.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANT = ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЬ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ (или ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Environmental Contaminant:- all material and energy present in and around an operating system, such as dust, air moisture, chemicals, and thermal energy.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY = ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ – Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is a written report, compiled prior to a production decision, which examines the effects proposed mining activities will have on the natural surroundings of an exploration property. Abbreviation:- EIS. / Письменный отчёт, составляемый до принятия решения о начале добычи, в котором рассматриваются последствия воздействия предполагаемого бурения на естественное окружение разведанного объекта. Используется в виде обозначения ОВОС.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION = ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ – Environmental Pollution:- undesirable effects on the environment arising primarily from industrial activities and urbanization.

ENZYME = ЭНЗИМ (или ФЕРМЕНТ) – Enzymes:- (Greek:- Enzymos – Fermented) these are catalytic systems which break down nutrients. Why using Enzymes in detergents? Enzymes are used in cleaning products as cleaning and fabric care agents. Most of the used enzyme types breakdown large, water-insoluble soils and stains which are attached to, e.g., fabrics, into smaller, more water-soluble pieces. Subsequently, the smaller molecules are removed, e.g., from the fabric/chinaware, by the mechanical action of the (dish) washing machine or by the interaction of other detergent ingredients. The enzyme does not loose its functionality after having worked on one stain and continues to work on the next one. Some enzymes also deliver fabric care benefits by, e.g., better maintaining whiteness or keeping colors bright. The most important reasons to use enzymes in detergents are (i) that a very small quantity of these inexhaustible bio-catalysts can replace very large quantity of man made chemicals and (ii) enzymes can work at very low temperature at which traditional chemistry quite often is no longer effective (iii) they are fully biodegradable. All these characteristics make enzymes – on top of their high efficiency – environmentally friendly ingredients. Several enzymes can be used in products; each one having its own very well defined target. Some enzymes are specialized to attack fat stains, others to attack food stains. What is an enzyme? Enzymes are proteins, composed of hundred of amino-acids, which are produced by living organisms. They are responsible for a number of reactions and biological activities in plants, animals, human beings and micro-organisms. They are found in the human digestive system to break down carbohydrates (sugars), fats or proteins present in food. The smaller pieces can be absorbed into the blood stream. Each enzyme is a made of a sequence of amino acids (like pearl on a string) folded into a unique three-dimensional structure that determines the function of the enzyme. Even the slightest change in the sequence of the amino acids can alter the shape and function of the enzyme. Only a small part of the enzyme participates in the catalysis of biochemical reactions:- the active site. Enzymes are therefore very specific, e.g., a cellulose can only degrade cellulose. Enzymes are essential for all metabolic processes, but are not themselves living materials. They are distinguishable from other proteins because they are known as Biological Catalysts (substances which speed up reactions but which do not get used up themselves). Types of enzymes that can be used in cleaning products:- many classes of enzymes are known to improve the laundry process:- (i) Proteases act on soils and stains containing proteins. Examples are collar & cuff soil-lines, grass, blood. Proteases are enzymes that break down a long protein into smaller chains called peptides (a peptide is simply a short amino acid chain). (ii) Amylases remove starch-based soils and stains, e.g., sauces, ice-creams, gravy. Amylases break down starch chains into smaller sugar molecules. (iii) Lipases are effective in removing oil / greasy body and food stains. (iv) Cellulases provide general cleaning benefits, especially on dust and mud, and also work on garments made from cellulosic fibers, minimizing pilling to restore color and softness. By far the most commonly used classes of enzymes in detergents are proteases and amylases. Our brands are based on a cocktail of different enzyme classes to increase efficiency on a wide range of stains. The innovation thus lies in the specificity of a given enzyme as well as in the synergistic effects stemming from the combination of different enzyme classes. The approach that guarantees the best cleaning action of a detergent uses an active biological component that is:- (i) active at very low levels (1 to 2 ppm, and sometime even below 1 ppm); (ii) highly specific; (iii) active at low temperatures; and (iv) highly biodegradable. Production of enzymes:- enzyme molecules are far too complex to synthesize by purely chemical means, and so the only way to make them is to use living organisms. The problem is that enzymes produced by micro-organisms in the wild are often expressed in tiny amounts and mixed up with many other enzymes and proteins. These micro-organisms can also be very difficult to cultivate under industrial conditions, and they may create undesirable by-products. Modern industrial cultivation of enzymes begins with fermentation of a vial of dried or frozen micro-organisms called a Production Strain. This production strain is selected to produce large amounts of the enzymes of interest. The production strain is first cultivated in a small flask containing nutrients and agar. The flask is placed in an incubator which provides the optimal temperature for the previously frozen or dried cells to germinate. Once

the flask is ready, the cells are transferred to a seed fermenter, which is a large tank containing previously sterilized raw materials and water, known as the Medium. Seed fermentation allows the cells to reproduce and adapt to the environment and nutrients that they will encounter later on. The cells are then transferred to a larger tank, the main fermenter, where temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen are carefully controlled to optimize enzyme production. Additional nutrients may be added to enhance productivity. When main fermentation is complete, the mixture of cells, nutrients and enzymes, referred to as the Broth, is ready for filtration and purification. Benefits of enzymes:- the past decades with a growing number of enzyme applications in consumer detergents have led to major improvements in terms of benefits for consumers. (i) Low temperature efficiency:- enzymes catalyze the breakdown of soils and stain materials at lower temperatures. This allowed washing at lower temperatures and using less water throughout Europe whilst washing performance has improved. The energy-saving in the home from the temperature reduction and consequent reduction in environmental emissions (such as carbon dioxide) is considerable as a washing machine operated at 40 °C consumes only one third of the energy it would use at 95 °C. (ii) Weight-efficiency:- because enzymes act as catalysts (which can be used repeatedly to speed up chemical reactions without themselves being depleted) they are very weight efficient and cost effective. In other words, they can potentially replace a larger usage of conventional chemicals in the detergent. From an eco-toxicological viewpoint, enzymes can be considered as highly optimized laundry products ingredients which contribute positively to the overall environmental profile of detergents. (iii) Other:- technical and consumer research has demonstrated that the formulation of Procter & Gamble (P&G) detergents with enzyme has led to significant consumer benefits in terms of performance. The benefits of enzymes are related to both the laundry process and the wash results, and include the abilities to:- (a) wash at varying pH levels, from mild to high alkalinity; (b) use different wash temperatures, from 60 °C to as low as the '30–40 °C range'; (c) retain laundering performance in the presence of chemicals such as bleach; builder, surfactant, etc; (d) soften fabrics; (e) brighten their colors; (f) improve whiteness; and (g) remove fatty stains at low wash temperatures. Enzyme is any of the numerous proteins or conjugated proteins produced by living organisms that function as biochemical catalysts within the organism's body. Some RNA enzymes were recently discovered. See also Ferment, and Ribozyme. Enzyme is a protein that acts as a catalyst in a biochemical reaction. Enzymes are now extensively used in textile processing. Amylase enzymes are used for desizing, and cellulase enzymes are used for modification of cellulosic fabrics such as de-pilling or permanent softening. Enzymes have recently found application is wash-off of fabric dyed with reactive dyes, to conserve energy and water. Most enzymes used in textile processing are produced by fungi or bacteria grown in culture. None are readily available to textile artists. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity). Под Энзимами, от Греческих слов En, означающее В или Внутри, и Zýmē, означающее Закваска, понимаются ферменты. Под Ферментами, от Латинского слова Fermentum, означающее Закваска, или Энзимами понимаются биологические катализаторы, присутствующие во всех живых клетках. Осуществляют превращения веществ в организме, направляя и регулируя тем самым его обмен веществ. По химической природе – белки. Ферменты обладают оптимальной активностью при определённом водородном показателе (pH), наличии необходимых коферментов и кофакторов, отсутствии ингибиторов. Каждый вид ферментов катализирует превращение определённых веществ (субстратов), иногда лишь единственного вещества в единственном направлении. Поэтому многочисленные биохимические реакции в клетках осуществляет огромное число различных ферментов. Все ферменты подразделяются на 6 классов:- гидролазы, изомеразы, лиазы, лигазы, оксидоредуктазы и трансферазы. Многие ферменты выделены из живых клеток и получены в кристаллическом виде (впервые в 1926). Ферментные препараты применяют в медицине, в пищевой и лёгкой промышленности.

ENZYME–LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY = СВЯЗАННАЯ С ЭНЗИМОМ (или ФЕРМЕНТОМ) ИММУНОСОРБЕНТНАЯ ПРОБА (или ФЕРМЕНТНАЯ ИММУНОСОРБЕНТНАЯ ПРОБА, или ТВЁРДОФАЗНАЯ ИММУНОСОРБЕНТНАЯ ПРОБА, или ИММУНОСОРБЕНТНАЯ ПРОБА, МЕЧЕНАЯ ФЕРМЕНТОМ) – Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) is a serological test in which one antibody carried within an enzyme releases a colored compound.

ENZYME WASHING = ПРОМЫВКА (или ОТМУЧИВАНИЕ, или ДЕКАПИРОВАНИЕ, или РАЗМЫВАНИЕ) ЭНЗИМА (или ФЕРМЕНТА) – Enzyme Washing is a process used to treat dyed fabric or garments to give it a worn or aged appearance. Cellulase enzymes are used, often on finished garments of cotton denim, to make the garment appear like it has been worn and washed repeatedly. Prior to the use of enzymes, similar effects were produced with acids and/or sand or stone washing where the garments were tumbled with pumice stones.

EO = ELECTED OFFICE

EOA = EFFECTIVE ON OR ABOUT

EOD = EVERY OTHER DAY

EOE = EUROPEAN OPTIONS EXCHANGE

EOM = END OF MONTH

EONIA = EURO OVERNIGHT INDEX AVERAGE

EOQ = ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY

EOR = ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY

EOTC = EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

EP = EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EP = EXTREME PRESSURE

EPA = ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

EPA = ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EP ADDITIVE = ПРИСАДКА ДЛЯ СВД (или ПРОТИВОЗАДИРНАЯ ПРИСАДКА) – EP (Extreme Pressure) Additive is the lubricant additive that prevents the seizing of the sliding surfaces under extreme pressure conditions. See also Additive. / Присадка Для Сверхвысокого Давления .

EPAL = THE EUROPEAN PALLET ASSOCIATION

EPAMIG = EMPRESA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUÁRIA DE MINAS GERAIS

EPAN = XX – Epan:- Class A pan evaporation.

EPAS = ELECTRONIC PATENT ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

EPAULET = ЭПОЛЕ(Т) – Epaulet:- something that ornaments or protects the shoulder. An epaulet is an ornamental fringed shoulder pad formerly worn as part of a military uniform. An epaulet can also be an ornamental strip or loop sewn across the shoulder of a dress or coat. / .

EPC = ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

EPC = ENGINEERED PEST CONTROL

EPFI = ENTRY POINT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

EPHEMERAL = ЭФЕМЕРНОЕ (или ОДНОДНЕВНОЕ) – Ephemeral is a plant that completes its life-cycle in a very short time. / Под Эфемерами, от Греческого слова Ephemeros, означающее Однодневный, понимаются однолетние растения, всё развитие которых происходит в очень короткий срок (несколько недель). Характерны для степей, полупустынь и пустынь, например, лебеда диморфная.

EPHOD = ЭФЕД (или ЭФОД) – Ephod is a linen apron worn in ancient Hebrew rites, especially a vestment for the high priest.

EPI = ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR

EPIBLAST = ЭПИБЛАСТ – Epiblast:- a small structure opposite the scutellum in the embryo. Sometimes considered to be a rudimentary cotyledon. It has no vascular tissue. / Под Эпибластом, от Греческого слова Epi, означающее На или Над или Возле или После или При или Сверх, и Blastós, означающее Зародыш или Росток, понимается наружный слой клеточной стенки дискобластулы у высших позвоночных.

EPICALYX = ЭПИКАЛИКС (или ПОДЧАШИЕ, или НАРУЖНАЯ ЧАШЕЧКА) – Epicalyx is a group of bracts below the calyx, resembling a (second) calyx. / Подчашие – группа прицветников ниже чашечки, схожее со (второй) чашечкой. , от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и . В цветках растений под Подчашием понимается нижний, наружный ряд обычно мелких листочков чашечки, чередующихся с чашелистиками. По происхождению это прилистники чашелистиков. Подчашие хорошо развито у семейства Мальвовых (Мальва, Хлопчатник), Розоцветных (Земляника, Лапчатка).

EPICARP = ЭПИКАРПИЙ (или ВНЕПЛОДНИК) – Epicarp is the outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit. / Эпикарпий – это внешний слой или поверхность перикарпия плода. Под Эпикарпием, от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и Karpós, означающее Плод, понимается .

EPICOTYL = ЭПИКОТИЛЬ (или НАДСЕМЯДОЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕНО) – Epicotyl is the main axis of the seed embryo just above the cotyledons and continuing into the developing stem of the seedling. Epicotyl is the part of the stem of a seedling or embryo just above the cotyledons. / Под Эпикотилем, от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и Kotýlē, означающее Углубление, или Надсемядольным Коленом понимается часть стебля у проростков растений между семядолями и первыми настоящими листьями (первое междоузлие).

EPIDEMIC = ЭПИДЕМИЧЕСКОЕ – Epidemic:- The occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specific health-related behaviour, or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy. The community or region and the period in which the cases occur are specified precisely. The number of cases indicating the presence of an epidemic varies according to the agent, size, and type of population exposed, previous experience or lack of exposure to the disease, and time and place of occurrence. Epidemic Threshold:- Is the critical number or density of susceptible hosts required for an epidemic to occur. The epidemic threshold is used to confirm the emergence of an epidemic so as to step-up appropriate control measures. Epidemic:- an extensive development of a pest or disease in a geographical area or community, in a given time and space. / Под Эпидемическим, от Греческого слова Epidēmia, .

EPIDERMIS = ЭПИДЕРМИС – Epidermis is the thin outermost protective cell layer, usually taken to include the waxy water-impermeable material (cuticle) overlying the living cells. The outermost, single-celled layer of tissue (‘a skin’) covering all plant parts. Epidermis is the outer layer of cells. A layer of primary tissue in higher plants that is commonly one cell thick, often cutinized on its outer surface, and continuous in young plants except over the stomata. The epidermis provides protection to the underlying parts against mechanical injury and desiccation and is largely replaced in older plants except on leaves and herbaceous stems. / Под Эпидермисом, от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и Dérma, означающее Кожа, понимается:- (i) у животных и человека – поверхностный слой кожи, состоящий из многослойного плоского эпителия. поверхностная однослойная ткань; и (ii) у растений эпидермис (кожица) – поверхностный слой клеток листьев, стеблей, корней. Поверхностный слой кожицы, состоящий из многослойного плоского эпителия, покрывающий все части растения.

EPIGEAL = ЭПИГЕАЛЬНОЕ (или НАДЗЕМНОЕ) – Epigeal:- growing with one or more leaves above the ground. Germinating with cotyledons above the ground. / с котиледонами (семядолями). , от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и .

EPIGENOUS = НАЗЕМНОЕ – Epigenous:- on or developing or growing on the upper surface of a part such as a leaf. / такой как лист. , от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и . Наземный:- растущий и укореняющийся в почве.

EPIPHYTES = ЭПИФИТЫ – Epiphyte is a plant (or other organism) that grows on another for support, without drawing any nutrients from it. Hence:- Adj. Epiphytic. Non-parasitic or parasitic organisms such as bacteria, fungi, yeasts and algae that live and multiply on plant surfaces. Epiphyte is a plant attached usually to another plant solely for support; not a parasite. / Непаразитирующие или паразитирующие организмы, такие как, бактерии, грибки, дрожжи и морские водоросли, которые живут и размножаются на поверхности растений. Под Эпифитом, от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается автотрофное растение, не имеющее связи с почвой. Селятся на стволах и ветвях других растений. Используют влагу и минеральные вещества осадков и пыли. Распространены повсеместно в тропических (Орхидеи) и Северных (Лишайники, Мхи) лесах. Эпифит:- растение, которое растёт выше уровня земли, обычно на деревьях. Эпифиты не паразитируют на хозяине, а лишь используют его как физическую опору. Эпифитное:- растение, которое растёт на других растениях, не паразитируя.

EPIPHYTOTIC = ЭПИФИТОТИЧЕСКОЕ – Epiphytotic:- an unarrested spread of plant disease, an old term which means epidemic. / Под Эпифитотическим, от Греческих слов Epi, означающее На или Над или После или При или Сверх, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается широко распространённая (инфекционная болезнь растений, охватывающая район, область или страну).

EPISTASIS = ЭПИСТАЗ – Epistasis is the interaction between genes in which one gene suppresses the action of another gene located at a different locus. / Эпистаз:- (1) подавление действия аллельной пары генов геном не аллельной им пары; (2)

подавление секреции или выделения. В генетике под Эпистазом, от Греческого слова Epistasis, означающее Препятствие, понимается взаимодействие между доминантными генами из разных пар аллелей, при котором один ген, называемый эпистатическим, подавляет проявление другого. Сравните с Гипостазом.

EPITHET = ЭПИТЕТ – Epithet is a descriptive adjective used as a noun forming part of the binomial botanical name of a species, e.g., gracilis = slender. See also Specie. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie). Под Эпитетом, от Греческого слова Epithetón, означающее буквально Приложенное, понимается .

EPITROPIC FIBERS = ЭПИТРОПИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЛОКНА – Epitropic Fibers are the fibers with an altered surface property, e.g., electrically conducting, abrasive, etc. Epitropic Fibres Ltd (Vale Mill, Oakworth, Keighley, West Yorkshire, the United Kingdom) is the only manufacturer of branded Epitropic fibers for use in antistatic applications. Physical Properties:- (i) Decitex – 3.3; (ii) Length – 75 mm; (iii) Color – Black; (iv) Cross Section – Circular; (v) Tenacity – 35 cN/tex; (vi) Extension – 40%; (vii) Crimp – Flat; and (viii) Density – 1.42 g/cm^3. Shrinkage Properties:- (i) Hot Air 150 °C – 1.0%; (ii) Boiling Water – 1.5%; and (iii) Autoclave 140°C – 0.5%. Effect of Moisture:- Moisture Regain – 0.3%. Effect of Temperature:- (i) Continuous Operation Temperature:- (a) Dry – 100 °C, and (b) Wet – 80 °C; and (ii) Maximum (Short Term) End Use – 145 °C. Operating Temperature:- (i) Melting Point – Sheath – 220 °C; (ii) Melting Point – Core – 255 °C; and (iii) Flash Point – 485 °C. Electrical Properties:- (i) electrical resistance of Epitropic fiber is 10–100 MegOhms/cm; (ii) approximately 1% Epitropic fiber prevents discomfort from static in everyday clothing and carpets; (iii) 2–5% Epitropic fiber is necessary in fabrics for industrial filters and safety workwear; and (iv) resistivity is approximately 1–100 MegOhms/sq but is dependent on the fabric and its construction. Resistance of Epitropic Fiber to Chemical Agents:- (i) Acids:- except under the most extreme conditions the rate of acid hydrolysis is very slow and good resistance to the majority of mineral and organic acids can be expected. (ii) Alkalis:- aqueous alkalis except ammonia and its derivatives cause progressive solution of the fiber. Ammonia, quaternary bases, Amines etc degrade the fibre without dissolving it. Maximum level recommended is pH 10. (iii) Oxidising Agents:- Epitropic fiber has excellent resistance to oxidising agents and withstands bleaching processes; (iv) Reducing Agents:- Epitropic fiber has excellent resistance to reducing agents; (v) Water/Steam:- good; and (vi) Long Term Exposure to Dry Heat:- excellent. / влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

EP LUBRICANTS = СМАЗКИ ДЛЯ СВД (или ПРОТИВОЗАДИРНЫЕ СМАЗКИ) – EP (Extreme Pressure) Lubricants are the lubricants that impart to rubbing surfaces the ability to carry appreciably greater loads than would be possible with ordinary lubricants without excessive wear or damage. See also Lubricant. / Смазки Для Сверхвысокого давления . без чрезмерного износа или повреждения.

EPM = THE ECB PAYMENT MECHANISM

EPO = EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

EPONGE = ЭПОНЖ (или ГУБКА, или МАХРОВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Eponge (Souffle):- wool, also rayon and silk. Derived from the French term eponge for ‘spongy’. Very soft and spongelike in a variety of novelty effects with loose weave of about 20 x 20. Also known as Ratine in cotton. Rayon and silk is soft, loose, and spongy, something like terry cloth. Does not have surface loops. Many stores now call eponge ‘Boucle’. / Эпонж – ткань губчатой фактуры.

EPOXY RESIN = ЭПОКСИДНАЯ СМОЛА (или ЭПОКСИДНЫЙ ПОЛИМЕР) – Epoxy Resin:- in textiles, a compound used in durable-press applications for white fabrics. It provides chlorine resistance but causes loss of tensile strength.

EPPD = ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY DIVISION

EPR = EARNINGS PRICE RATIO

EPR = END POINT ROYALTY

EPS = EARNINGS PER SHARE

EPS = ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SYSTEM

EPS = EXPORT PROMOTING SERVICES

EPSA = EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT

EPT = EASTERN PREVAILING TIME

EPZ = EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY ACT = АКТ О РАВНОМ ДОСТУПЕ К КРЕДИТАМ – The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) is a United States law (codified at 15 USC § 1691 et seq.), enacted in 1974, that makes it unlawful for any creditor to discriminate against any applicant, with respect to any aspect of a credit transaction, on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, or age (provided the applicant has the capacity to contract); to the fact that all or part of the applicant’s income derives from a public assistance program; or to the fact that the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. The law applies to any person who, in the ordinary course of business, regularly participates in a credit decision, including banks, retailers, bankcard companies, finance companies, and credit unions. Failure to comply with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act’s Regulation B can subject a financial institution to civil liability for actual and punitive damages in individual or class actions. Liability for punitive damages can be as much as USD10 000 in individual actions and the lesser of USD500 000 or 1% of the creditor’s net worth in class actions. Enacted in the United States in 1974, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) seeks to ensure that non-credit-related factors, such as a person’s race, national origin, or sex, do not enter into a decision to deny a person’s request for credit. Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) is a regulation created by the US government that aims to give all legal individuals an equal opportunity to apply for loans from financial institutions and other loan granting organizations. Individuals cannot be discriminated upon via factors that are not directly related to their creditworthiness. For example, individuals cannot be discriminated on the grounds of their racial background, religious background, sex and/or marital status. The only accepted factors that can be used to determine whether or not an individual is acceptable for a loan are relevant financially related information such as one’s credit score, income and existing debt load. Organizations found in violation of this act could potentially face class-action suits. If found guilty, the offending organization could have to pay out punitive damages totaling up the lesser of USD500 000 or 1% of the organization’s net worth.

EQUALISATION = СТАБИЛИЗАЦИЯ (или ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ) – (1) Equalisation:- return on capital invested in a unit trust. All investors in a trust receive an equal sum per unit held, although some may only have invested in the period since the last distribution. The distribution paid on the latter’s stock therefore comprises the dividend and an equalization that brings the return up to par.

(2) Equalisation:- monetary allowance to a customer for picking up or delivering cargo to or from a point which is not the origin/destination shown on the bill of lading (B/L). A monetary allowance to the customer for picking up or delivering at a point other than the destination shown on the bill of lading. This provision is covered by tariff publication. Compensation for additional charges incurred by the shipper for delivering cargo to port designated by the carrier other than the closest port to the supplier.

EQUALISATION RESERVES = СТАБИЛИЗАЦИОННЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Equalisation Reserves are the reserves prescribed by local regulatory authorities for future claim fluctuations and for large and catastrophic losses which are established and included in the unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses liabilities. / флуктуации (колебания) .

EQUILIBRIUM = РАВНОВЕСИЕ (или СБАЛАНСИРОВАННОСТЬ) – Equilibrium is a situation in which the quantities demanded and supplied in a market are equal. Equilibrium exists when forces that cause changes in the market are in balance so that there is no tendency for the market price to change. In economics, Equilibrium is a condition of perfect balance in which opposing forces of equal weight counter tendencies to change in any direction. An economic system is considered to be in equilibrium when all significant variables show no change over time. When a market is in equilibrium, buyers are willing to purchase the entire supply of goods which sellers are willing to offer at a certain price, or the equilibrium price. Equilibrium is not mathematical equality between one or more variables; it is a state of a balance among economic forces and factors, or the lack of a severe imbalance, which enables the socio-economic system to function to the satisfaction of its agents and tends to protect them from economic crisis.

EQUILIBRIUM MOISTURE CONTENT = РАВНОВЕСНАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ (или РАВНОВЕСНОЕ ВЛАГОСОДЕРЖАНИЕ, или РАВНОВЕСНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВЛАГИ, или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАВНОВЕСНОЙ ВЛАГИ) – Equilibrium Moisture Content is the moisture content at which wood neither gains nor loses moisture when surrounded by air at a specified relative humidity and temperature. Equilibrium Moisture Content is the condition wherein the moisture-retaining tendency of the grain is the same as the moisture-withdrawing tendency of the air. Equilibrium Moisture Content is the water content of the goods is in equilibrium with the quantity of water vapor in the ambient air (relative humidity). / Содержание влаги, при котором древесина больше не увеличивает и не снижает уровень влажности за счёт воздействия окружающего воздуха при определённой относительной влажности и температуре.

EQUILIBRIUM PRICE = СБАЛАНСИРОВАННАЯ ЦЕНА – Equilibrium Price is the market price at which the quantity supplied of a commodity equals the quantity demanded. / Рыночная цена при которой количество предлагаемого сырья эквивалентно количеству требуемого сырья.

EQUIP = ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

EQUIPMENT = ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – In reference to electricity, Equipment is all apparatus, conductors, machines, etc used as part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation. / По отношению к электричеству, все аппараты, проводники, машины и так далее, используемые как часть или в связи с элетроустановкой.

EQUIPMENT = СНАРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ, или ОСНАЩЕНИЕ) – Equipment:- the rolling stock carriers use to facilitate the transportation services that they provide, including containers, trucks, chassis, vessels, and airplanes, among others. / Устройства на колёсах, используемые грузоперевозчиками для облегчения оказания услуг по транспортировке, включая транспортировку контейнеров, грузовиков, шасси, судов и самолётов.

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE REPORT = АКТ О ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Equipment Damage Report is a document that describes and establishes a value for damage to a shipping container aboard a shipping vessel. Equipment Damage Report is a written statement concerning damage to equipment, based on a physical inspection. / Заключение в письменной форме, касающееся повреждения оборудования, и основанное на проведённой инспекции.

EQUIPMENT HANDOVER AGREEMENT = ДОГОВОР ПЕРЕДАЧИ ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Equipment Handover Agreement is an agreement acknowledging the condition of the carrier's equipment when handed over and returned, which includes the terms of contract under which the equipment was taken over.

EQUIPMENT ID = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Equipment ID is an identifier assigned by the carrier to a piece of equipment.

EQUIPMENT IMBALANCE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ДИСБАЛАНС С ОСНАЩЕНИЕМ – Equipment Imbalance Charge (EIC):- this charges apply due to shortage of equipment (and namely:- containers). Shortages of containers is produced by commercial imbalance situations. When exports outgrow imports in a geographic region, you may face equipment shortages, as was the case in Asia. When you add imbalance by type of equipment to the situation, the situation worsens. While at present leasing containers are available to meet the demand in Asia, container pricing has reached levels of USD2 500.00 for a dry, due largely, to the increase of commodities costs and deterioration of the US exchange rate. Naturally, under these conditions, shipping lines are relying primarily on empty repositioning to Asia rather than use of fresh equipment. The shortage of equipment in the United States today is due to two primary factors. First, exports are growing at high rates, mainly because of devaluation of the US Dollar. Additionally imports are pretty much staggered causing, again, a commercial imbalance. Secondly, last year many nonprofitable international intermodal lanes were eliminated. This reduced the stock of containers at some inland locations available for exports. Location specific equipment shortages have created the need for increasing empty container repositioning. That is one of the reasons export freight rates have gone up. The rolling stock carriers use term equipment to facilitate the transportation services that they provide, including containers, trucks, chassis, vessels, and airplanes, among others. Container imbalance has always been a major challenge for container shipping carriers and all companies who were interviewed expressed serious concern at the gravity of the situation. The downturn caused by the global economic crisis (lower volumes, increased competition and consequent rate decreases) has made the cost of repositioning empty containers to attend to export demands an even more critical issue. The research revealed that ocean carriers use a combination of factors such as tracking systems (equipment stocks), experience (past performance) and manual work to manage empty repositioning. A small minority have systems to forecast demand and allow planning but none of them have the visibility to potential bottle necks with the necessary advance notice for timely corrections to planning. / Правильнее было бы даже называть Контейнерный Дисбаланс, поскольку под Англоязычным термином Equipment грузоперевозчики подразумевают Контейнеры.

EQUIPMENT INTERCHANGE RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА О ВЗАИМООБМЕНЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Equipment Interchange Receipt (EIR) is a document used to receive or deliver a full or empty container/chassis at any terminal or inland container pool/depot. Physical inspection and transfer receipt of a container. Equipment Interchange Receipt (EIR) is a document transferring a container from one carrier to another, or to/from a terminal.

EQUIPMENTMAN = ХХ ПО ОБОРУДОВАНИЮ – Equipmentman (liners) (engine department (unlicensed); maritime term):- maintains and repairs cargo handling equipment and also cargo with special handling characteristics.

EQUIPMENT POSITIONING = УСТАНОВКА ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Equipment Positioning is the process of placing equipment at a selected location. / Процесс размещения или установки оборудования в выбранном месте.

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATE = ТРАСТОВЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Equipment Trust Certificate is a type of security, generally issued by a railroad, to pay for new equipment. Title to the equipment, such as a locomotive, is held by a trustee until the notes are paid off. An equipment trust certificate is usually secured by a first claim on the equipment.

EQUITAS REINSURANCE LTD = ЭКВИТЭС РИИНШУРЭНС ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – Equitas Reinsurance Limited (ERL):- on 1996-September-03 the Council of Lloyd's finalized the terms of a 'Reinsurance and Run-off Contract' that documented the powers vested in Equitas and its duties to settle pre-1993 claims. Curiously, Lloyd's created two 'Equitas' entities to handle the claims, Equitas Reinsurance Limited and Equitas Limited. Equitas Reinsurance Limited (ERL) was organized to reinsure 'all liabilities under contracts of insurance underwritten at Lloyd's and allocated to the 1992 year or account of any prior year' other than life business. In simplified terms, ERL agreed to reinsure the liabilities of Names under policies issued prior to 1993 in return for ERL's receipt of the assets held in Names underwriting accounts, and of the Names' obligations to pay the premiums levied as a part of the settlement of their accounts (among other things). Concurrent with the effective date of the contract, ERL delegated its duties and retroceded its insurance obligations to Equitas Limited (EL). As consideration for this retrocession, ERL agreed to pay EL all of the assets and premiums it received from Names under its reinsurance agreement with Underwriters, less £710 000 000.00 (USD1.136 billion). There is no plausible explanation as to how the Names benefited from ERL's retrocession to EL, or, given the laying off of liabilities, why ERL needed to keep over USD1.1 billion. There is no justification for this arrangement in the original Equitas documentation nor in the cryptic Annual Reports sent to the Names. Regulators should know if this money is available to settle claims and if so, in what way. The financial statements published by Equitas are of no help; no accounting of these held-back funds has been provided. On 1996-September-04 Equitas began its administration of the run off of Lloyd's syndicates' 1992 and prior liabilities. According to its Report & Accounts for the period ended 1996-September-04, Equitas reinsured 740 syndicate years of account for more than 34 000 Names with gross claims reserves of £14.757 billion (USD22.136 billion @ USD1.50). Anticipated recoveries from over 248 500 reinsurance policies issued by approximately 2 900 reinsurers reduced the reserves to a net of £10.5 billion (USD15.75 billion). Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. Equitas Reinsurance Ltd is a reinsurance company that was formed by the Society of Lloyd's for the purpose of accepting reinsurances to close of non-life syndicates for the 1992 and prior years of account in 1996. The company is not a subsidiary of the Society of Lloyd's and operates independently of it. / Эквитэс Рииншурэнс Эл.ти.ди. (Equitas Reinsurance Ltd). Лойдз (Lloyd's). Эквитэс Лимитид (Equitas Limited).

EQUITIES = ПАИ (или ДОЛИ, или ДОЛЕВЫЕ (ЦЕННЫЕ) БУМАГИ) – In sharemarket terms, Equities is a synonym for shares and represent part-ownership of a company, as distinct from debt securities such as bonds and debentures. Securities embodying the right to a dividend. In actual practice this includes dividend-right certificates, participation certificates, and shares. The opposite of Fixed-Interest Securities. / В терминологии рынка акций под Паями или Долями предполагается синоним акциям и понимается частичное владение компанией, в отличие от долговых ценных бумаг, таких как облигации (bonds) и долговые обязательства (debentures). Ценные бумаги воплощают право на дивиденд. На деле они предполагают под собой свидетельства на право на дивиденды (dividend-right certificates), свидетельства участия (participation certificates), и акции (shares). В противоположность Ценным Бумагам С Фиксированным Процентом (Fixed-Interest Securities).

EQUITY = ПАЙ (или ДОЛЯ, или ДОЛЕВАЯ (ЦЕННАЯ) БУМАГА) – In the United Kingdom, Equity is ownership or potential ownership of a company. An entity's equity in a company will be evidenced by ordinary shares. They differ from other financial instruments in that they confer ownership of something more than a financial claim. Shareholders are owners of the company whereas bond holders are merely outside creditors. Stock or any other security representing an ownership interest. Equity is the value of your investment in a venture. If you have a 12% equity stake in a company, it means that you own 12% of that company. It is often used synonymously with 'Shareholding' or 'Stakeholding'. Sometimes it is also used to refer to the value of an asset that you hold free and clear. For example, I have a CAD500 000 (market value) home. My equity in that home is CAD200 000 (i.e. I have a mortgage for CAD300 000 and my real ownership, or equity, is really just CAD200K, not CAD500K). The term Equity is sometimes used synonymously with 'Security', i.e. as in equities – meaning shares of companies. The ownership interest of common and preferred stockholders in a company. / Под Паем понимается часть, доля участия в каком-либо акционерном обществе, товариществе.

EQUITY = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – (1) Equity is a term whose meaning depends very much on the context. In general, you can think of equity as ownership in any asset after all debts associated with that asset are paid off. For example, a car or house with no outstanding debt is considered the owner's equity since he or she can readily sell the items for cash. Stocks are equity because they represent ownership of a company, whereas bonds are classified as debt because they represent an obligation to pay and not ownership of assets. In a balance sheet (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®)), Equity consist of:- Subscribed Capital; Capital Surplus; Retained Earning; Other Comprehensive Income; Minority Interests. Equity is the difference between the original purchase or sales price and the current market price of a commodity futures contract or option premium. / Собственные Средства являются термином, понимание которого очень сильно зависит от контекста. В большинстве случаев под ним понимаются собственные средства как владение любым активом после того, как все долги, связанные с данным активом, оплачены. Например, автомобиль или дом с отсутствием неоплаченных долгов по ним, считаются собственными средствами владельца с тех пор, как он или она становятся способными продавать их за наличные. Акции являются собственными средствами, поскольку они представляют владение компанией; в то время как облигации классифицируются в качестве долга, поскольку они представляют обязательство оплаты, а не владения активами. В бухгалтерском балансе предприятия в соответствии с Международными Стандартами Финансовой Отчётности (МСФО) (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®)), Собственные Средства состоят из:- xxxxx (Subscribed Capital); xxxxx (Capital Surplus); xxxxx (Retained Earning); xxxxx (Other Comprehensive Income); и xxxxx (Minority Interests).

(2) Equity is an ownership interest in an asset after liabilities are deducted. In general, net worth of a company, calculated as the excess of assets over liabilities. The opposite of Debt, and Liabilities. In the United Kingdom, an equity is the risk-sharing part of a company's capital, usually made up of ordinary shares. Equity is ownership interest in a corporation in the form of common stock or preferred stock. Equity is an ownership interest in a corporation in the form of common stock or preferred stock. It also refers to total assets minus total liabilities, in which case it is also referred to as Shareholder's Equity or Net Worth or Book Value. In real estate, it is the difference between what a property is worth and what the owner owes against that property, i.e. the difference between the house value and the remaining mortgage or loan payments on a house. In the context of a futures trading account, it is the value of the securities in the account, assuming that the account is liquidated at the going price. In the context of a brokerage account, it is the net value of the account, i.e. the value of securities in the account less any margin requirements. Equity is the portion of a company's assets that the shareholders own, as opposed to what they've borrowed:- equal to total assets minus liabilities. Also known as Owners' Equity or Shareholders' Equity. Equity is detailed on the balance sheet. Equity is also used as an adjective, to describe mutual funds

that invest in stocks, rather than bonds. / Собственные Средства подразделяются на Основные Средства и Оборотные Средства.

(3) In banking, Equity is a core capital (paid-in, capital, declared reserves and profit brought forward) as well as the supplementary capital eligible for inclusion in tier one (undisclosed reserves and subordinated issues). Equity must satisfy the requirements set out in the banking law, but in most cases it goes beyond these prescribed limits. Equity is an important measure of how solid a bank is. / В банковском обслуживании, базовый капитал (оплаченная собственная часть капитала .

(4) On the balance sheet, Equity is the amount of the funds contributed by the owners (the stockholders) plus the retained earnings (or losses). Also known as Shareholder's Equity. Equity is residual interest in the assets of an entity that remains after deducting its liabilities. Also, the amount of a business' total assets less total liabilities. Also, the third section of a balance sheet, the other two being assets and liabilities. Equity is total assets minus total liabilities; here also called Shareholder's Equity or Net Worth or Book Value. In accounting, equity is the total of capital, reserves and undistributed profit. That means the amount contributed by share holders plus accumulated profits of the company. Equity, therefore, represents the total of shareholders fund in the company. / В бухгалтерском отчёте под Собственными Средствами понимается сумма денежных средств, .

(5) Equity:- it is the residual value of common stock over the debit balance of a margin account. It is the residual value of the variation margins and initial margins of a liquidated future. In the context of margin trading, the value of securities in a margin account minus what has been borrowed from the brokerage. The residual Dollar value of a futures, option, or leverage trading account, assuming it was liquidated at current prices. As used on a trading account statement, refers to the residual Dollar value of a futures or options trading account, assuming it was liquidated at current prices. See also Available Equity, Net Liquidating Value, Open Trade Equity, and Total Equity. The value of a futures trading account if all open positions were offset at the current market price. Sometimes used to refer to a stock. The investor's equity in a margin account.

(6) Equity is the difference between the fair market value of the home and the outstanding balance on your mortgage plus any outstanding home equity loans. It is the difference between the market value of a property and the outstanding mortgage on it. In the context of real estate, the difference between the current market value of the property and the amount the owner still owes on the mortgage. Thus, it is the amount, if any, the owner would receive after selling a property and paying off the mortgage. Equity is the value of a property minus the owner's outstanding mortgage balance. / В контексте с недвижимостью под этим термином понимается разница между справедливой рыночной стоимостью дома (или имущества) и неоплаченным остатком по вашей закладной плюс любые неоплаченные долевые займы по этому дому (или имуществу).

(7) Equity:- the money value of an insurance company that is over and above it's liabilities. Liabilities include almost all of it's reserves.

(8) Equity is fairness in law.

(9) Equity:- individual derivatives over-the-counter (OTC) transactions were categorized (in 1996, now plus credit default swaps) into four market classes:- (i) commodity, (ii) equity, (iii) foreign exchange, and (iv) single-currency interest rate. With the exception of contracts with a joint exposure to commodities and equities, which were to be reported as commodities, all derivatives transactions with a link to the performance of equities or equity indices were to be reported in the equity category. That is, equity deals with exposure to foreign exchange or interest rates had to be included in this category. Quanto-type instruments are an example of deals with joint equity and foreign currency exposures which were to be reported in the equity category. Equities are the contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of a particular equity or to an index of equity prices. With the exception of contracts with a joint exposure to commodities and equities, which are to be reported as commodities, all derivatives transactions with a link to the performance of equities or equity indices should be reported in this category. This includes equity deals with exposure to foreign exchange or interest rates. Quanto-type instruments are an example of deals with joint equity and foreign currency exposures that would be reported in this category.

EQUITY ACCOUNTING = УЧЁТ ПАЁВ (или УЧЁТ ФИКТИВНОГО КАПИТАЛА) – Equity Accounting is the method of accounting by which an equity investment in an associated company or joint venture entity is adjusted to reflect the investing company's proportionate share of the retained earnings and reserves (or net assets) in an associated company.

EQUITY AND ENTITLEMENT VOLUMES OF OIL AND GAS = ДОЛЕВЫЕ И ПОЛАГАЮЩИЕСЯ ОБЪЁМЫ НЕФТИ И ГАЗА – Equity And Entitlement Volumes Of Oil And Gas:- equity volumes represent volumes produced under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) that correspond to company's percentage ownership in a particular field. Entitlement volumes, on the other hand, represent company's share of the volumes distributed to the partners in the field, which are subject to deductions for, among other things, royalties and the host government's share of profit oil. Under the terms of a PSA, the amount of profit oil deducted from equity volumes will normally increase with the cumulative return on investment to the partners and/or production from the licence. The distinction between equity and entitlement is relevant to most PSA regimes, whereas it is not applicable in most concessionary regimes such as those in Brazil, Canada, Norway and the United Kingdom. The overview of equity production provides additional information for readers, as certain costs described in the profit and loss analysis were directly associated with equity volumes produced during the reported years. / Соглашение о Разделе Продукции (СРП).

EQUITY CAPITAL = ПАЕВОЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ФОНДОВЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или ФИКТИВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Equity Capital is a capital of a company that belongs to the owners of the company (in many cases, holders of ordinary shares), rather than capital provided by owners of fixed-interest securities. Capital raised by a company through issuing shares. Also known as Equity Funding. An alternative to Debt Funding. Equity Capital is the sum of capital from retained earnings and the issuance of stocks. / Под Фиктивным Капиталом или Фондовым Капиталом понимается капитал в виде ценных бумаг, приносящих доход их владельцам. В отличие от капитала, вложенного в различные сферы и отрасли общественного производства (на покупку средств производства и рабочей силы), не является реальным богатством и не имеет действительной стоимости. С развитием капитализма масса фиктивного капитала растёт. Фиктивный Капитал, капитал, вложенный в ценные бумаги (акции, облигации), дающие право их владельцам регулярно присваивать часть прибыли в виде дивиденда или процента. Будучи бумажным двойником реального капитала, фиктивный капитал имеет особое движение вне кругооборота действительного капитала. Как специфический товар, он обращается на особом рынке – фондовой бирже и приобретает цену. Но так как ценные бумаги не обладают стоимостью, то движение их рыночной цены может не совпадать (и часто не совпадает) с изменениями реального капитала. Цена фиктивного капитала представляет собой капитализированный доход по ценным бумагам. Она прямо пропорциональна величине дохода от ценных бумаг и обратно пропорциональна уровню нормы банковского процента в стране. Например, если годовой доход от ценной бумаги 20 Долларов США, а норма банковского процента 5, то курс (цена) этой бумаги будет (20 x 100) / 5 = 400 Долларов США. Разница между размерами фиктивного и действительного капитала составляет Учредительскую Прибыль. Один из способов её получения – Разводнение Капитала – выпуск акций на сумму, значительно превышающую капитал, реально вложенный в предприятие. В эпоху империализма в огромных масштабах растёт эмиссия ценных бумаг,

причём рост фиктивного капитала обгоняет увеличение действительного капитала. Это обусловлено всеобщим распространением акционерной формы организации предприятий, ростом государственного долга в связи с увеличением непроизводительных расходов буржуазного государства на милитаризацию и войны, усилением инфляции и другим. В ходе экономического цикла разбухание фиктивного капитала происходит в период промышленного подъёма, а сокращение – во время кризиса. Фиктивный капитал отличается также от Ссудного Капитала. Ценные бумаги – это одна из сфер размещения ссудного капитала. Количественно фиктивный капитал превышает ссудный, а их движение не совпадает. В категории фиктивного капитала отражается дальнейшее развитие фетишизма и паразитизма капиталистических производственных отношений. Источник доходов по фиктивному капиталу полностью скрыт. В представлении владельцев ценных бумаг последние обладают способностью приносить доход сами по себе. Паразитизм фиктивного капитала особенно проявляется в облигациях государственных займов, когда государство непроизводительно растрачивает привлечённые средства. Эта особая форма фиктивного капитала не только не имеет стоимости, но часто и не представляет никакого реального капитала. Проценты по облигациям государственных займов выплачиваются в основном за счёт налогов. В эпоху общего кризиса капитализма происходят изменения в структуре фиктивного капитала. В связи с расширением государственного сектора в экономике и увеличением государственного долга рынок ценных бумаг всё больше заполняется государственными ценными бумагами. Сращивание монополий и государства проявляется в их совместных операциях с фиктивным капиталом государство всё чаще выступает на рынке ценных бумаг как должник, кредитор и гарант, причём, в отличие от частных предприятий, занимает привилегированное положение, так как имеет свободный доступ к эмиссии ценных бумаг, предоставляет подписчикам на государственные облигации налоговые льготы и гарантии против риска обесценения денег. Связь фиктивного капитала с государственным кредитом и правительственными гарантиями способствует усилению инфляции. Государственно-монополистический контроль над операциями с фиктивным капиталом позволяет использовать последний для покрытия нужд казначейства в дополнительной эмиссии ценных бумаг, увеличивая тем самым размеры контролируемого финансовой олигархией капитала.

EQUITY FINANCING = ПАЕВОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ (или ДОЛЕВОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ, или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ЗА СЧЁТ ВЫПУСКА АКЦИЙ, или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ЗА СЧЁТ СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Loan in the form of an equity share in a business entity, with interest indexed to profits. Equity Financing is the act of raising money for company activities by selling common or preferred stock to individual or institutional investors. In return for the money paid, shareholders receive ownership interests in the corporation. Also known as Share Capital. This is when a company raises money by issuing stock. The other way to raise money is through debt financing, which is when the company borrows money. Equity Financing is a method of raising capital in which a corporation sells shares of stock.

EQUITY FORWARD = ПАЕВОЙ ФОРВАРД (или ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ НА ПАЙ) – Equity Forward is a contract to exchange an equity or equity basket at a set price at a future date. / Контракт на обмен пая или паевой корзины по заранее утверждённой цене в ближайшем будущем.

EQUITY FUND = ПАЕВОЙ ФОНД – A Equity Fund or Stock Fund is a fund that invests in stocks, also called Equity Securities. Stock funds can be contrasted with bond funds and money funds. Fund assets are typically mainly in stock, with some amount of cash, which is generally quite small, as opposed to bonds, notes, or other securities. This may be a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund. The objective of an equity fund is long-term growth through capital gains, although historically dividends have also been an important source of total return. Specific equity funds may focus on a certain sector of the market or may be geared toward a certain level of risk. Stock funds can be distinguished by several properties. Funds may have a specific style, for example, value or growth. Funds may invest in solely the securities from one country, or from many countries. Funds may focus on some size of company, that is, small-cap, large-cap, et cetera. Funds which involve some component of stock picking are said to be actively managed, whereas index funds try as well as possible to mirror specific stock market indices. Equity Fund is an investment fund that invests in shares as stipulated in its regulations. Equity Fund is a mutual fund that invests principally in stocks. It can be actively or passively (index fund) managed. Also known as a Stock Fund. Stock mutual funds are principally categorized according to company size, the investment style of the holdings in the portfolio and geography:- size is determined by a company's market capitalization, while the investment style, reflected in the fund's stock holdings, is also used to categorize equity mutual funds. Stock funds are also categorized by whether they are domestic (US) or international. These can be broad market, regional or single-country funds. There are so-called 'Specialty' Stock Funds that target business sectors such as healthcare, commodities and real estate. / Инвестиционный фонд, который, как это предопрелено в его предписаниях, вкладывает средства в акции.

EQUITY FUNDING = ПАЕВОЕ ФОНДИРОВАНИЕ (или ДОЛЕВОЕ ФОНДИРОВАНИЕ) – (1) Equity Funding is a funding achieved through issuing new shares. Also known as Equity Capital. Alternative to Debt Funding. When seeking money for a business, an entreprenuer should consider the company's debt-to-equity ratio. That is, the relation between Dollars borrowed and Dollars invested in the business. The more money owners have invested in their business, the easier it is to attract financing. New or small businesses may find it difficult to get debt financing so they turn to equity funding. Equity financing often comes from non-professional investors such as family, friends, or employees. It can also come from professional investors known as Venture Capitalists. Equity Financing, or Equity Funding, is trading a percentage of a business for a specific amount of money. This form of financing enables a business to receive the capital needed without taking on additional debt. Outside investors will want to see an owner also investing their own money to show they are willing to share the risks. While it is possible to attract investors, the main source of equity financing is still family and friends.

(2) Equity Funding is:- (1) an insurance policy paid for by a mutual fund. That is, the value of the shares of the mutual fund pays the premiums of the insurance policy. Equity funding can be useful because it provides the risk reduction of an insurance policy while allowing the policyholder to keep any returns from the mutual fund over and above what is owed for the premium. It is most common with life insurance. However, the practice is controversial, as it has been associated with the Equity Funding Corporation of America, which offered this investment vehicle. This company perpetrated massive accounting fraud in the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps because of this, equity funding is not very popular with investors. (2) See also Equity Financing. Equity Funding is an investment consisting of a life insurance policy and a mutual fund. The insurance policy is paid by the collateral value of fund shares, giving the investor the advantages of insurance protection with the growth potential of a mutual fund.

EQUITY INDEX OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПАЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС – Equity Index Option:- a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right to receive a payment equal to the amount by which an equity index either exceeds (in the case of a call) or is less than (in the case of a put) a specified strike price.

EQUITY INDEX SWAP = СВОП НА ПАЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС – Equity Index Swap:- a transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a fixed price or a fixed rate and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency or a different currency based on the performance of an equity index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. Equity (Index) Swap is a swap in

which the total or price return on an equity index, equity basket or single equity is exchanged for a stream of cashflows based on a short-term interest rate index (or another index). Equity swaps are a convenient structure for switching into or out of equity markets, particularly for those that prefer to avoid, or are not allowed to use stock index futures. Like futures, the price of the swap is directly related to the cost of carry, although there may also be tax considerations. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's 500 Index).

EQUITY INTEREST = ПАЕВОЙ ПРОЦЕНТ (или ДОЛЕВОЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – Equity Interest:- the sum of paid up capital, reserves, and accumulated profits or losses, disregarding redeemable preference share capital and outside equity interests, as shown in the consolidated financial statements. Equity Interest is an ownership interest; the interest of a shareholder as distinguished from that of a creditor. Investment that represents total or partial ownership in a company or enterprise, or entitles the investor to a share of its profits or a say in its management.

EQUITY INVESTMENT = ВЛОЖЕНИЕ В ДОЛЕВОЕ УЧАСТИЕ – In the United States, Equity Investment is the money that is invested in a firm by its owner(s) or holder(s) of common stock (ordinary shares) but which is not returned in the normal course of the business. Investors recover it only when they sell their shareholdings to other investors, or when the assets of the firm are liquidated and proceeds distributed among them after satisfying the firm's obligations. Also known as Joint Venture in the United Kingdom.

EQUITY–LINKED ISSUE = ВЫПУСК С УВЯЗКОЙ К ПАЮ – Equity-Linked Issue is a bond issue with conversion right or option on shares (or participation certificates).

EQUITY MARKET = ФОНДОВЫЙ РЫНОК (или ПАЕВОЙ РЫНОК, или РЫНОК ДОЛЕВЫХ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ) – Equity Market is the market for shares in companies listed on a stock exchange. Equities are normally considered more risky investments than bonds, since the holders of equities are entitled to receive a dividend from the issuing companies, while bond holders are entitled to an interest payment independent of the companies' profits.

EQUITY METHOD = ПАЕВОЙ МЕТОД (или МЕТОД УЧЁТА ПО ДОЛЕВОМУ УЧАСТИЮ) – Equity Method:- this financial term has different meanings:- (i) The equity method of accounting is used in consolidated financial reporting to determine income derived from a company X's investment in another company Y over which it exerts a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary or joint venture of X's Group. (ii) A method of determining shareholder value, i.e. the market value of a company's equity. It is a variation of the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method where the value of a business is calculated by discounting future cash flows attributable to equity capital providers at the company's cost of equity. Shareholder value is defined as the aggregate total of these discounted amounts (cash value). By contrast, the entity approach discounts the future cash surpluses available to providers of equity and debt capital using the total cost of capital. This is used to calculate the market value of the entire company, i.e. including both equity and debt capital. Method of evaluating and reporting associated companies in the group balance sheet. Investments are booked proportionately to the percentage of a company's net asset value held. The Equity Method is an accounting technique used in the Consolidated Financial Statements to include BASF's investments in companies over which it has significant influence. The book value of the investment changes depending on the equity of the company in question. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

EQUITY OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПАЙ – Equity Option is an over-the-counter (OTC) option, provision to deliver or receive a specific equity or equity basket at an agreed price at an agreed time in the future. Option contract that gives the right to deliver or receive a specific equity or equity basket at an agreed price at an agreed time in the future. Equity Option:- a transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) shares of an issuer or a basket of shares of several issuers at a specified strike price. The option may be settled by physical delivery of the shares in exchange for the strike price or may be cash settled based on the difference between the market price of the shares on the exercise date and the strike price.

EQUITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С СОБСТВЕННЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ – Equity Ratio is a financial ratio that measures the level of leverage used by a company, the equity ratio quantifies the proportion of the total assets that are financed by stockholders, and not creditors (or debt). The equity ratio only requires two inputs, owner's equity and total assets; both of which are found on a company's balance sheet. Calculation:- Equity Ratio = Total Owner's Equity / Total Assets. Explanation:- also known as the Shareholder's Equity Ratio, there are two distinct schools of thought as to how to interpret the results of this metric. Optimistic Outlook:- a low equity ratio will produce good results for stockholders, as long as the company earns a rate of return on assets that is greater than the interest rate paid to creditors. Pessimistic Outlook:- a high equity ratio provides security to shareholders in the event a company is liquidated, since most of the assets are financed by equity and not by debt. (Remember, debt holders are paid first during bankruptcy proceedings.) Example:- company A's balance sheet indicates total stockholder equity of USD15 420 000 and total assets of USD31 616 000. The equity ratio for Company A would be:- Equity Ratio = USD15 420 000 / USD31 616 000, or 0.49. Equity Ratio is a ratio of a company's equity to its total capital stock. The Equity Ratio is a financial ratio indicating the relative proportion of equity used to finance a company's assets. The two components are often taken from the firm's balance sheet or statement of financial position (so-called Book Value), but the ratio may also be calculated using market values for both, if the company's equities are publicly traded. The equity ratio is especially in Central Europe a very common financial ratio while in the US the debt to equity ratio is more often used in financial (research) reports. Formula:- Equity Ratio = Total Shareholder's Equity / Total Assets. Example:- Equity Ratio = 12% <=> (Shareholder's Equity / Total Assets) <=> (USD79 180 000 / USD647 483 000). 'The Equity Ratio is a good indicator of the level of leverage used by a company. The Equity ratio measures the proportion of the total assets that are financed by stockholders and not creditors. The calculation of equity ratio is:- a low equity ratio will produce good results for stockholders as long as the company earns a rate of return on assets that is greater than the interest rate paid to creditors'.

EQUITY SECURITIES = ПАЕВЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ ДОЛЕВОГО УЧАСТИЯ) – (1) Equity Securities are the shares in a body corporate or an unincorporated body other than redeemable preference shares which are Loan Securities in accordance with paragraph.

(2) Equity Securities:- prescribed interests except Loan Securities.

(3) Equity Securities:- renounceable and non-renounceable rights to subscribe for securities other than Loan Securities.

(4) Equity Securities:- options over unissued securities other than Loan Securities.

(5) Equity Securities:- convertible notes. / Обратимые ноты (конвертируемые ноты).

(6) Equity Securities:- any securities which are determined by the exchange to be Equity Securities, but does not include option contracts or securities determined to be Loan Securities by the exchange.

EQUITY SHARE = ПАЕВАЯ ДОЛЯ (или ДОЛЯ ПАЯ) – Equity Share:- certificate of part-ownership in the capital stock of a company issued in exchange for capital. Also known as Equity Position.

EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS = ФОНДЫ ИЗ ПАЁВ АКЦИОНЕРОВ (или ФОНДЫ ИЗ СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ АКЦИОНЕРОВ) – In the United Kingdom, . Assets minus Liabilities = Net Assets = Shareholders' Funds, i.e. the 'Net Worth' of the group. Shareholders' Funds is strictly a UK generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) term. Under UK GAAP, the total shareholders' funds figure would be split between those attributable to equity shareholders and those attributable to non-equity (generally preferred) shareholders. Under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the term Shareholders' Funds is replaced by 'Equity' and the definition of equity under IFRS excludes most shares which were regarded as 'non-equity' under UK GAAP – they are instead classified as liabilities. Shareholders' Funds is the balance sheet value of the shareholders' interest in a company. For company (as opposed to group) accounts it is simply all assets less all liabilities. For consolidated group accounts the value of minority interests should also be excluded. The addition of minority interests gives us 'shareholders' fund including minority interests'. Further adjustments gives us total equity. The balance sheet value of assets does have some significance for valuation. However, changes in shareholders' funds are also important. The most obvious reason for shareholders' funds to change is that profits have been made and retained, however changes can also be caused by gains or losses that do not go through the profit and loss account (P&L), such as revaluations. This is why both the statement of total recognized gains and losses (STRGL) and the note to the accounts reconciling beginning and ending shareholders' funds are important, the more so because looking at changes that have not gone through the P&L can alert investors to some manipulations of the accounts. For example, a consistent accumulation of unrealized losses on investments may be a cause for concern. The items within shareholders' funds (share capital, reserves and retained profit) are usually of little importance, although the amount of distributable reserves might matter to shareholders if it is too low, and (even more rarely) to creditors if it is too high. Also known as Shareholders' Equity in the United States. Equity Shareholders are the owners of the company, sharing its risks, profits, and losses. They have a residual claim on the earnings and assets of a company. They are paid their share of the company's profits after all other claims are met, and in the event of the liquidation of the company they share whatever is left of the company after all its creditors have been paid. They enjoy limited liability, i.e. liability only to the extent of their shareholding. Only equity shareholders are entitled to vote at the company's meetings, thus controlling the management. If the company prospers, it is the equity shareholders who is the greatest gainer.

EQUITY SWAP = ПАЕВОЙ СВОП – Equity Swap is a contract in which one or both payments are linked to the performance of equities or an equity index, e.g., S&P 500. It involves the exchange of one equity or equity index return for another, or the exchange of an equity or equity index return for a floating or fixed interest rate. Equity Swap is a transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a fixed price or a fixed rate and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency or a different currency based on the performance of a share of an issuer, a basket of shares of several issuers. / , например, .

EQUITY WARRANT = ПАЕВОЙ ВАРРАНТ – Equity Warrant is a warrant in which the underlying security is a stock. That is, an equity warrant is a certificate issued with a security giving the holder the option of buying a stock at a certain strike price for a certain period of time. Equity warrants are the most common warrants. Unlike options, warrants are issued by companies during a round of financing as an added incentive to buy a security; they are not issued by individual investors or brokerages. Warrants also usually have a longer maturity. Equity Call and Put Warrants are issued over securities, for example, shares in companies. Equity Warrant is an over-the-counter (OTC) option; long-dated (over one year) equity option. See also Bond With Warrant, and Warrant.

EQUIVALENCE = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ (или РАВНОЦЕННОСТЬ) – Equivalence (of phytosanitary measures):- the situation where, for a specified pest risk, different phytosanitary measures achieve a contracting party's appropriate level of protection. Equivalence is the situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect. / Под Эквивалентностью, от Латинского слова Aequivalens, означающее Равнозначный или Равносильный, понимается отношение типа равенства. Эквивалентность (фитосанитарных мер):- ситуация, при которой для определённого фитосанитарного риска различные фитосанитарные меры позволяют достигать уровня защиты, необходимого для договаривающейся стороны.

EQUIVALENT SINGLE YARN NUMBER = НОМЕР, ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНЫЙ НОМЕРУ ПРЯЖИ В ОДНУ НИТЬ – Equivalent Single Yarn Number is the number of a plied yarn or cord determined by the standard methods used for singles yarns. See also Yarn Number.

ER = ERITREA

ERADICATION = ИСТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ) – Eradication is an application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area.

ERDA = ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ERECT GROWTH HABIT = ГАБИТУС ПРЯМОСТОЯЧЕГО РОСТА – Erect Growth Habit is a tendency of the plant to grow upright without spreading. The culms are erect and closely grouped. Erect growth is recessive to the spreading or procumbent habit. / Под Габитусом, от Латинского слова Habitus, означающее наружный вид, облик растения или животного; внешний облик человека, его телосложение, конституция, осанка.

ERECT LEAVES = ПРЯМОСТОЯЧИЕ ЛИСТЬЯ – Erect Leaves:- upright leaves.

ERECTOCENTRUS = ЭРЕКТОСЕНТРУС (или ПРЯМОСТОЯЧЕЕ) – Erectocentrus:- with an erect central spine. / Centro – Колюче- или Колючко- или Колючковато- .

ERGONOMICS = ЭРГОНОМИКА – Ergonomics is an applied science which considers human characteristics in designing machinery and arranging things for effective interaction, comfort, and safety; also called Human Engineering. Ergonomics is the study of improving a garment design by enhancing the wearers' comfort, performance, or health. / Под Эргономикой, от Греческих слов Érgon, означающее Работа, и Nómos, означающее Закон, понимается научная дисциплина, изучающая человека (или группу людей) и его (их) деятельность в условиях современного производства с целью оптимизации орудий, условий и процесса труда. Основной объект исследования эргономики – системы 'человек–машина', в том числе и так называемые эргатические системы; метод исследования – системный подход. Под Эргономикой, от Греческих слов Ergon, означающее Работа, и Nomos, означающее Закон, понимается наука, изучающая поведение человека, движение органов его тела во время выполнения работы с целью создания условий на рабочем месте, обеспечивающих удобство и комфорт, повышающих производительность, снижающих затраты энергии..

ERGONOMIC SEAMING = ЭРГОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СШИВАНИЕ – Ergonomic Seaming:- this apparel construction technology is aimed at maximizing comfort and ease of movement. The key feature of this seaming technology is that the seams are constructed ergonomically. Therefore, the seams flow according to the body's natural movements, regardless of the type of activity engaged in by the wearer. The seams are placed away from potential pressure points, in order to maximize comfort and movement.

ERGOT = СПОРЫНЬЯ – Ergot is a fungal disease which occurs on cereals and grasses. It is most prevalent on Rye, Triticale, Wheat, and Barley, in decreasing order of occurrence. It is rarely found on Oats. The disease produces hard dense fungus bodies, called

Sclerotia, having a purplish black exterior, a purplish white to off-white interior, and a relatively smooth surface texture. Sclerotia (sclerotium, sing.) of the fungus, Claviceps species, which are associated with some seeds other than Canola where the fungal organism has replaced the seed. Ergot or Ergot Fungi refers to a group of fungi of the Genus Claviceps. The most prominent member of this group is Claviceps purpurea. This fungus grows on rye and related plants, and produces alkaloids that can cause ergotism in humans and other mammals who consume grains contaminated with its fruiting structure (called Ergot Sclerotium). Claviceps includes about 50 known species, mostly in the tropical regions. Economically significant species include Claviceps Purpurea (parasitic on grasses and cereals), Claviceps Fusiformis (on pearl millet, buffel grass), Claviceps Paspali (on dallis grass), and Claviceps Africana (on sorghum). Claviceps Purpurea most commonly affects outcrossing species such as rye (its most common host), as well as triticale, wheat and barley. It affects oats only rarely. Claviceps Purpurea has at least three races or varieties, which differ in their host specificity:- (i) G1 – land grasses of open meadows and fields; (ii) G2 – grasses from moist, forest, and mountain habitats; and (iii) G3 (Claviceps Purpurea var. spartinae) – salt marsh grasses (Spartina, Distichlis). Ergot is a resting body (sclerotium) of the ergot fungus. Meal contaminated by ergot causes poisoning; ergot alkaloids produce uterine contractions. / тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с рожью). виды (species). Под Спорыньёй, от Французского слова Ergot, понимается Род Сумчатых Грибов. Паразиты растений; вызывают болезнь злаков (чаще Ржи) того же названия. Развиваются в завязи растения-хозяина. Около 30 видов. Наиболее распространённый и важный в хозяйственном отношении вид – Спорынья Пурпурная. В колосьях поражённых злаков вместо зёрен образуются склероции Гриба (чёрно-фиолетовые рожки), содержащие эрготамин и другие алкалоиды, используемые в медицине. Их выращивают, искусственно заражая посевы Ржи.

ERGOTY WHEAT = ПОРАЖЁННАЯ СПОРЫНЬЁЙ ПШЕНИЦА – Ergoty Wheat is a Wheat that contains more than 0.05 percent of ergot.

ERIC = EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER

ERINACEAE = ИГЛОКОЖИЕ (или ЕЖЁВЫЕ, или ЕЖЕВИДНЫЕ) – Erinaceae:- with a hedgehog-like appearance.

ERISA = EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

ERLC = EXPORT REVOLVING LINE OF CREDIT

ERLENMEYER FLASK = КОЛБА ЭРЛЕНМАЙА (или КОЛБА ЭРЛЕНМЕЙЕРА) – An Erlenmeyer Flask, also known as a Conical Flask, is a widely used type of laboratory flask which features a flat bottom, a conical body, and a cylindrical neck. It is named after the German chemist Richard August Carl Emil Erlenmeyer or Emil Erlenmeyer (28 June 1825 – 22 January 1909), who created it in 1861. Erlenmeyer Flask is a thin glass flask, flat-bottomed and cone-shaped allowing its contents to be shaken laterally without danger of spilling. An Erlenmeyer Flask is a cone-shaped container with neck, so you can hold the flask or attach a clamp or use a stopper. Erlenmeyer flasks are used to measure, mix, and store liquids. The shape makes this flask very stable. They are one of the most common and useful pieces of chemistry lab glassware. Most Erlenmeyer flasks are made of borosilicate glass so that they can be heated over a flame or autoclaved. The most common sizes of Erlenmeyer flasks probably are 250 ml and 500 ml. They can be found in 50, 125, 250, 500, 1 000 ml. You can seal them with a cork or stopper or place plastic or paraffin film or a watch glass on top of them. / в честь Немецкого химика Рихяда Аугуста Карля Эмиля Эрленмайа (Richard August Carl Emil Erlenmeyer).

ERM = EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM

ERM II = EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM II

EROSE = С НЕПРАВИЛЬНО ЗАЗУБРЕННЫМ КРАЕМ (или С НЕРОВНО ЗАЗУБРЕННЫМ КРАЕМ) – Erose:- ragged, with irregular random indentations.

EROSION = ЭРОЗИЯ – (1) Erosion is the progressive removal of a machine surface by cavitation or by particle impingement at high velocities. / Под Эрозией, от Латинского слова Erosio, означающее Разъедание, от Erodo, означающее Разъедаю, понимается:- разрушение поверхностных слоёв металлических изделий в результате механического воздействия потока газа, жидкости, твёрдых частиц, а также при кавитационных явлениях или под влиянием электрических разрядов (электроэрозия). Некоторые виды эрозии используются для обработки материалов (электроэрозионная обработка). Под Эрозией металлов понимается постепенное разрушение поверхности металлических изделий в потоке газа или жидкости, а также под давлением механических воздействий или электрических разрядов. Эрозия металлов – комплексный физический и физико-химический процесс, протекающий в результате влияния окружающей среды, окисления, наклёпа, остаточных напряжений, хрупкого и усталостного разрушения. На явлении эрозии металлов основан ряд технологических процессов (пескоструйная, электроэрозионная и ультразвуковая (УЗ) обработка); она же приводит к разрушению в условиях службы (при кавитации, трении). Повышение сопротивления металлов эрозии – важная задача для многих областей техники – решается подбором высокотвёрдых, тугоплавких и достаточно пластичных материалов, иногда армированием и другими способами. Под Эрозией, от Латинского слова Erosio, означающее Разъедание, понимается разрушение поверхностных слоёв металлических изделий в результате механического воздействия потока газа, жидкости, твёрдых частиц, а также при кавитационных явлениях или под влиянием электрических разрядов (электроэрозия). Некоторые виды эрозии используются для обработки материалов (электроэрозионная обработка). Эрозия металлов, постепенное послойное разрушение поверхности металлических материалов под влиянием механического воздействий или электрических разрядов (электроэрозия). Эрозия металлов возникает при трении поверхностей, износе, кавитации, а также при воздействии на поверхность сильных потоков – струй (газовых, жидкостных), особенно при высоких температурах. Эрозионному разрушению подвергаются, в частности, некоторые детали реактивных двигателей, ядерных реакторов, паровых турбин и котлов. Повышение эрозионной стойкости деталей обеспечивается совершенствованием технологии процесса и конструкции агрегата, а также выбором материала и его термической обработки. Созданы конструкционные материалы, обеспечивающие длительную работу деталей в условиях эрозионного изнашивания (например, некоторые сплавы на основе Nb или Mo). Эрозионные процессы лежат в основе многих видов обработки металлов (пескоструйная, дробеструйная, ультразвуковая, электроэрозионная; смотрите Электрофизические и Электрохимические Методы Обработки).

(2) Erosion:- xxxxx. / Под Эрозией, от Латинского слова Erosio, означающее Разъедание, понимается процесс разрушения горных пород и почв водным потоком. Различают поверхностную (сглаживание неровностей рельефа), линейную (расчленение рельефа), боковую (подмыв берегов рек) и глубинную (врезание русла потока в глубину). Эрозия (в геологии, географии), процесс разрушения горных пород и почв водным потоком. Проявляется в виде:- непосредственного механического воздействия течения, вызывающего взвешивание (и унос) твёрдых частиц или их перемещение по поверхности ложа водным потоком; растворения пород водой (коррозия); истирания и обтачивания ложа потока переносимыми водой частицами (коррозия); возбуждения электрических зарядов противоположного знака в системе ‘вода – твёрдые тела’, что

способствует суспензированию мелких частиц. Размывающая способность потока тем значительнее, чем больше скорость течения, и зависит от характера подстилающей поверхности (ложа). Эрозия – один из главных факторов формирования рельефа земной поверхности. Различают Поверхностную Эрозию (смыв со склонов), способствующую сглаживанию неровностей рельефа, и Линейную Эрозию (образование оврагов, балок, долин), приводящую к расчленению рельефа земной поверхности. Линейная эрозия разделяется на Глубинную (в том числе регрессивную или пятящуюся, которая, распространяясь от низовьев водотока вверх по течению, приводит к формированию продольного профиля равновесия) и Боковую, приводящую к расширению дна долины путём меандрирования или смещения русла под воздействием отклоняющего влияния вращения Земли. Везде, где имеется сток, происходит естественная нормальная эрозия. С нерациональной хозяйственной деятельностью человека связана ускоренная (антропогенная) эрозия. В зарубежной литературе под термином ‘Эрозия’ понимается непосредственная деструктивная деятельность моря, ветра, ледников и другого. Отсюда происхождение таких терминов, как ‘Ветровая Эрозия’, ‘Ледниковая Эрозия’, ‘Морская Эрозия’ и тому подобные. К этой же группе относится и термин Эрозия Почвы.

(3) Erosion is the loss of soil particles and nutrients when the surface soil is carried away by wind, water, or other agents. / Под Эрозией, от Латинского слова Erosio, означающее Разъедание, понимается разрушение водой и ветром верхнего слоя почвы, смыв или развеивание его частиц и осаждение в новых местах. Водная и ветровая (дефляция) эрозия почвы уменьшает площадь пашни, снижает плодородие почвы, затрудняет обработку полей, разрушает дороги и другие сооружения, заиливает каналы и водохранилища. Меры борьбы:- почвозащитные севообороты, правильная обработка почвы, снегозадержание, защитные насаждения, террасирование склонов, оврагоукрепительные работы и другое. Эрозия почвы, разрушение почвы водой и ветром, перемещение продуктов разрушения и их переотложение. Водная эрозия проявляется на склонах, где стекает дождевая или талая вода; подразделяется на Плоскостную (сравнительно равномерный смыв почвы под влиянием стока воды, не успевающей впитаться), Струйчатую (образование неглубоких промоин, устраняемых обычной обработкой) и Глубинную (размыв потоками воды почв и горных пород). Ветровая Эрозия, или Дефляция, развивается на любых типах рельефа, в том числе на равнинах; бывает Повседневной (ветры малой скорости поднимают в воздух почвенные частицы и относят их на другие участки) и Периодической – пыльные бури (сильные ветры поднимают в воздух верхний слой почвы, иногда вместе с посевами, и переносят почвенные массы на большие расстояния). По степени разрушения эрозию почвы подразделяют на Нормальную (Естественную) и Ускоренную (Антропогенную). Нормальная эрозия почвы протекает медленно, плодородие почвы не снижается. Ускоренная эрозия связана с хозяйственной деятельностью человека – с неправильной обработкой почвы и орошением, нарушением растительного покрова при выпасе скота, сведением лесов, стремительными работами. При сильном развитии эрозии почвы снижается плодородие земель, повреждаются посевы, овраги превращают сельскохозяйственные угодья в неудобные земли и затрудняют обработку полей, происходит заиление рек и водоёмов. Эрозия почвы разрушает дороги, линии связи, электропередач и другие коммуникации. Эрозия почвы наносит огромный ущерб сельскому хозяйству. Особо опасные размеры она приняла в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) и Канаде, где длительное время практиковалось использование земли ‘на истощение’, а также в странах Средиземноморья, Ближнего Востока, в Индии, Пакистане, Китае, Южной Африке и Австралии. Вследствие эрозии почвы к 1975 на земном шаре выбыло из сельскохозяйственного оборота свыше 50 миллионов гектаров (га) пахотных земель. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), по данным государственного учёта земель (1975), в защите от водной эрозии нуждалось около 200 миллионов га (Центрально-черноземные области, районы по правобережью Днепра, в Поволжье, на Дону и другие, на Северном Кавказе, в горных районах Закавказья и Средней Азии); ветровая эрозия угрожает более 100 миллионов га земель (Северный Казахстан, Южная Сибирь, Юг Украины, Заволжье), проявляется чаще на почвах лёгкого гранулометрического состава. В СССР борьба с эрозией почвы считалась одной из важнейших государственных задач развития сельского хозяйства. Для её решения были разработаны зональные комплексы взаимодополняющих агротехнических, лесомелиоративных, гидротехнических и организационно-хозяйственных противоэрозионных мероприятий. Агротехнические мероприятия (обработка участков и посев поперёк склонов, глубокая, более 22 сантиметров (см), вспашка, чередуемая через 2–3 года с обычной вспашкой, плоскорезная и безотвальная обработка почвы, весеннее рыхление зяби полосами, щелевание, залужение склонов) способствовали регулированию стока талых и дождевых вод и значительно уменьшали смыв почвы. В районах распространения ветровой эрозии вместо вспашки применяют плоскорезную обработку почвы культиваторами – плоскорезами и другим с сохранением стерни на поверхности (почвозащитная технология обработки почвы), что уменьшает распыление и способствует большему накоплению почвенной влаги. Во всех районах, подверженных эрозии почвы, большое значение имеют почвозащитные севообороты, а также посевы сельскохозяйственных культур между кулис из высокостебельных растений. Из лесомелиоративных мероприятий эффективны защитные лесные насаждения (полезащитные, приовражные и прибалочные лесные полосы). Из гидротехнических мер применяют террасирование на крутых склонах, сооружают водозадерживающие валы и водоотводящие канавы, быстротоки и перепады в руслах оврагов и ложбин. Противоэрозионные организационно-хозяйственные мероприятия обычно разрабатывают при землеустройстве.

(4) Erosion is a discontinuity of the skin exhibiting incomplete loss of the epidermis, a lesion that is moist, circumscribed, and usually depressed. Skin erosion is a loss of some or all of the epidermis (the outer layer) leaving a denuded surface. Erosion is an eating away of a surface. The word ‘Erosion’ comes from the Latin ‘Erodere’ meaning to eat out. / Эрозия (в медицине), поверхностное повреждение эпителия кожи или слизистой оболочки. Причинами эрозии могут быть механическое воздействие (ссадины кожи), дистрофические и воспалительные процессы в слизистой оболочке (например, эрозия желудка), раздражающее действие патологических выделений (смотрите Эрозия Шейки Матки) и другие. Важное клиническое значение имеют эрозии слизистой оболочки желудка; их образование характерно для так называемого Эрозивного Гастрита; нередко они бывают множественными и осложняются желудочными кровотечениями. В отличие от язвы, эрозия заживает без образования рубца.

EROSION CONTROL FABRICS = ТКАНИ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ ЭРОЗИИ (или ТКАНИ ДЛЯ БОРЬБЫ С ЭРОЗИЕЙ) – Erosion Control Fabrics are the fabrics used in the stabilization of embankments and the containment of silt run-off from erodible slopes. In embankment stabilization, the fabric functions as a filter medium behind stabilizing rip-rap revetments. In siltation control, the fabric acts as a filter to contain silt while allowing excess water to drain freely. In turf reinforcement, the mat is used to retain soil while allowing roots and stems to grow through. In fabric-forming systems for the construction of revetments, a double-layer, water-permeable fabricis positioned, then pumped full of structural grout. These systems are alternatives to rip-rap. See also Geotextile.

EROSION INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЭРОЗИИ – The Erosion Index (EI, also called the Erodibility Index) is created by dividing potential erosion (from all sources except gully erosion) by the T value, which is the rate of soil erosion above which long term productivity may be adversely affected. The erodibility index is used in conjunction with conservation compliance and the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). For example, one of the eligibility requirements for the CRP is that land have an EI greater than 8. Erosion Index is a measure of the erosive potential of a specific rainfall event. / сохранение (conservation).

ERP = ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING

ERROR CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ ОШИБКИ (или КОНТРОЛЬ ПОГРЕШНОСТИ) – Error Control is the procedures such as blocking, proper selection of experimental design, measurement techniques, and field plot techniques applied to reduce experimental error.

ERROR LIST = СПИСОК ОШИБОК – Error List is a report showing discrepancies (errors) in data input. / Отчёт, отражающий расхождения (ошибки) во входящем потоке данных.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОШИБКАХ И УПУЩЕНИЯХ – Errors And Omissions (E&O) Clause is a provision, usually in an obligatory reinsurance treaty, stating that an error or omission in reporting a risk that falls within the automatic reinsurance coverage under such treaty shall not invalidate the liability of the reinsurer on such omitted risk. Errors and Omissions Clause is a provision in reinsurance agreements which is intended to neutralize any change in liability or benefits as a result of an inadvertent error by either party. Errors And Omissions (E&O) Clause is a clause in a reinsurance treaty that stipulates that errors or omissions made do not nullify the reinsurer's liability. A statement that a reinsurer's liability is not nullified due to textual errors or omissions. Errors And Omissions Clause is a clause in a reinsurance treaty that stipulates that in the event of inadvertent error or omission, the reinsurer shall not be prejudiced in the fulfillment of the agreement, provided that any error or omission shall be corrected as soon as discovered.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS EXCEPTED = ОШИБКИ И УПУЩЕНИЯ ИСКЛЮЧЕНЫ – Errors and Omissions Excepted (E&OE) is an expression included at the end of an invoice or total as a disclaimer against clerical error. It is used in an attempt to reduce legal liability for incorrect or incomplete information supplied in a contractually related document such as a price list, quotation or specification. It is often applied as a disclaimer and seeks to make a statement that information cannot be relied upon or may have changed by the time of use. It is most commonly used in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and is less frequently used in other English speaking countries. Errors and Omissions Excepted (E&OE):- denial of responsibility for clerical errors and omissions, often included in invoices as a safeguard.

ERROR VARIANCE= ДИСПЕРСИЯ ОШИБКИ (или ВАРИАНСА ПОГРЕШНОСТИ) – Error Variance is a measure of experimental error. Variance arising from unrecognized or uncontrolled factors in an experiment with which the variance of unrecognized factors is compared in tests of significance. / Под Вариантом, от Латинского слова Varians, родительный падеж Variantis, означающее Изменяющийся, понимается видоизменение, разновидность; одна из возможных реализаций, например, одна из нескольких редакций какого-либо произведения. Под Дисперсией, от Латинского слова Dispersio, означающее Рассеяние, понимается мера рассеивания (отклонения от среднего).

ERS = ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ERTA = ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT OF 1981

ERYTHEMA METER = СЧЁТЧИК ЭРИТЕМЫ – Erythema Meter (erythema ultraviolet intensity meter) is an indicator of the sunburning effect of radiation with wavelengths as short as 270 nm. / Под Эритемой, от Греческого слова Erýthēma, означающее Краснота, понимается ограниченное или разлитое покраснение кожи при воздействии различных факторов (инфекционных, физических (например, облучение), химических и других).

ES = SPAIN

ESA = ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

ESA = EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

ESA = EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACCOUNTS

ESCALATOR CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЙ ШКАЛЕ – Escalator Clause is a stipulation contained in a union contract stating that wages will be raised or lowered, based upon an external standard such as the cost of living index. A term, ordinarily in a contract or lease, that provides for an increase in the money to be paid under certain conditions. Escalator clauses frequently appear in business contracts to raise prices if the individual providing a particular service or type of merchandise is forced to pay more for labor or materials. Such clauses are also often part of contracts or leases executed subject to price-control regulations. When this type of provision is in a lease, a landlord has the power to collect the maximum amount of rent allowed under rent regulations that are in effect at the time of the lease. The escalator clause provides that if the rent regulations are altered during the time of the lease, the tenant must pay the new rental fee computed pursuant to the revised regulations. Escalator Clause is a clause allowing for adjustment of the insured value in certain non-marine material damage insurances. A similar clause can be found in builders risks policies covering ships under construction. Escalator Clause is a contract provision allowing for one to pass an increase in costs to another party. Escalator clauses are usually related to influences beyond both parties control, such as inflation. Also known as an Escalation Clause. Escalation clauses allow people to enter large or long-term contracts, while accounting for changes in the market or economy. For example, let's examine a possible arrangement for someone to rent an apartment. If housing prices are increasing rapidly, a landlord may be hesitant to sign a longer term rental agreement or lease, since he or she could lose out on the property's appreciation. By including an escalator clause, where rent can increase by a specified amount each period, the landlord can still benefit from current market conditions, while the renter can secure a long-term living arrangement. Escalator Clause is a provision in a lease or other agreement in which rent, installment payments or alimony, for example, will increase from time to time when the cost of living index (or a similar gauge) goes up. Often there is a maximum amount of increase ('cap') and seldom is there a provision for reduction if the cost of living goes down or for deflation instead of inflation.

ESCAP = ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ESCAPE = ИЗБАВЛЕНИЕ (или УХОД, или ИСХОД) – Escape:- to avoid undesirable growing conditions, environmental factors, pests or diseases, e.g., through early or late sowing, to avoid grain losses is a drought escape mechanism.

ESCAPE = ПРОСАЧИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ОДИЧАВШЕЕ, или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ) – Escape:- an exotic species spreading from cultivation and becoming established in natural habitats.

ESCAPE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ВЫХОДЕ (или ОГОВОРКА ОБ ИЗБЕЖАНИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ, или ОГОВОРКА О СНЯТИИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ, или ОГОВОРКА ОБ УХОДЕ ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ, или ОГОВОРКА О ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ОТКАЗА) – (1) An Escape Clause is any clause, term or condition in a contract that allows a party to that contract to avoid having to perform the contract. If an agreement was drawn up for the sale of a house, for example, the purchaser could include some kind of escape clause in the contract, which will allow him to 'escape' from the contract without being liable for breach of contract. In a contract, Escape Clause is a clause that allows one or other party to withdraw from the contract should certain events take place, e.g., in a lease, it is possible to have a clause that allows the lessee to withdraw should the lessor increase the rent.

(2) The Escape Clause, which can be invoked under GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Article XIX, allows countries to temporarily violate their GATT obligations to the degree and time necessary to protect a domestic industry from serious injury. Countries taking such actions, however, must consult with affected contracting parties to determine appropriate compensation for the violation of GATT rights, or be subject to retaliatory trade actions. Section 201 of the US Trade Act of 1974 requires the US International Trade Commission to investigate complaints filed by domestic industries or workers claiming that they are injured or threatened by rapidly rising imports. Section 203 of the Act provides that if the ensuing investigation establishes that the complaint is valid, relief may be granted in the form of adjustment assistance, which may be training, technical and financial assistance, or temporary import restrictions in the form of tariffs, quotas, tariff rate quotas and/or orderly marketing agreements. Import restrictions imposed under the escape clause authority are limited in duration. They may last no longer than five years but can be extended by the President for a tree-year period. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

ESCB = EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF CENTRAL BANKS

ESCHERICHIA COLI = ЭСХЭРИХИА КОЛИ – Escherichia Coli (E. Coli) is a common gut bacterium used as a model genetic organism. Escherichia Coli has about 3 000 genes and a genome of around 4 million basepairs.

ESCO = ENERGY SUPPLY COMPANY

ESCROW ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ УСЛОВНОГО ДЕПОНИРОВАНИЯ (или ЭСКРОУ СЧЁТ, или НОМИНАЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – (1) Written agreement authorizing funds to be held by a custodian, usually a bank or trust company. Banks typically hold escrow accounts for real estate taxes and property insurance due on mortgaged property. Escrow Account is special bank account into which earnings from sales (e.g., convertible currency proceeds from exports) are accumulated. These revenues are set aside for subsequent acquisition of goods and services from a foreign supplier. The escrowed money, usually interest-bearing, is disbursed by the bank to the foreign supplier under payment terms and against documents specified in the supplier's sale contract. / Счёт Эскроу – специальный условный счёт, на котором учитываются имущество, документы или денежные средства до наступления определённых обстоятельств или выполнения определённых обязательств. Услуги по открытию эскроу счетов в мировой практике могут оказывать банки, юридические компании, специализированные фирмы или другие эскроу агенты. Чаще всего такие счета применяются в торговых операциях. В США, например, эскроу счета широко используются в сделках с недвижимостью. В такой сделке участвуют три стороны:- покупатель, продавец и эскроу агент. Последний следит за ходом сделки купли-продажи недвижимости и выдаёт деньги с эскроу счёта продавцу в момент подписания всех необходимых документов. Сущность расчётов через такие счета заключается в том, что все ценности с него передаются эскроу агентом в пользу одной из сторон сделки только в том случае, если она выполнила свои обязательства по сделке перед другой стороной. В мировой практике эскроу счета используются наравне с такими инструментами, как инкассо, аккредитив, вексель. Использование счёта эскроу позволяет продавцу и покупателю обеспечить исполнение обязательств и минимизировать свои риски по срыву сделки или возможности мошенничества одной из её сторон. В России в 2012 был разработан проект Федерального Закона 'О внесении изменений в части первую, вторую, третью и четвертую Гражданского Кодекса РФ, а также в отдельные законодательные акты РФ'. В этом документе был прописан новый вид соглашения – договор условного депонирования (эскроу), а также новая разновидность банковского счёта – Счёт Эскроу. С 01 Июля 2014 новые положения ГК РФ, предусматривающие возможность осуществления расчётов посредством заключения договора счёта эскроу, вступили в силу. Счёту эскроу посвящены следующие статьи ГК РФ:- 860.7, 860.8, 860.9 и 860.10. В частности Статья 860.7. Договор Счёта Эскроу:- (1) По Договору Счёта Эскроу банк (эскроу агент) открывает специальный Счёт Эскроу для учёта и блокирования денежных средств, полученных им от владельца счёта (депонента) в целях их передачи другому лицу (бенефициару) при возникновении оснований, предусмотренных договором между банком, депонентом и бенефициаром. (2) Обязательства по договору счёта эскроу могут содержаться наряду с договором счёта эскроу в ином договоре, по которому эскроу агентом является банк. (3) Вознаграждение банка как эскроу агента не может взиматься из денежных средств, находящихся на счёте эскроу, если иное не предусмотрено договором. (4) К отношениям сторон в связи с открытием, обслуживанием и закрытием счёта эскроу применяются общие положения о банковском счёте, если иное не предусмотрено настоящей статьей и статьями 860.8–860.10 настоящего Кодекса или не вытекает из существа отношений сторон. Значительная часть выгодных сделок не заключается (либо их структура серьёзно усложняется) из-за неуверенности в том, что партнер по сделке выполнит все условия. Так, при купле-продаже продавец не уверен в том, что получит деньги за своё имущество, а покупатель не уверен в получении приобретаемого товара. Актуально это как при сделках между гражданами (например, при продаже автомобиля, квартиры), так и при масштабных сделках между юридическими лицами (продажа предприятий, объектов недвижимости и так далее). Стороны в таких случаях, даже желая осуществить безналичный расчёт, вынуждены использовать банковскую ячейку. Другой вариант – регистрация сделки за рубежом, используя иностранное право и специально созданные компании. Что уж говорить про расчёты по сложным соглашениям, включающим в себя элементы нескольких видов договоров. Между тем за рубежом (США, страны ЕС и другие страны с развитой экономикой) разработан, законодательно урегулирован и успешно применяется механизм защиты сторон от неисполнения обязательств – Эскроу (Escrow). Его можно трактовать как условное депонирование. Это одновременно и способ осуществления расчётов, и обеспечение оговорённых обязательств, что позволяет сторонам гарантировать исполнение сделки и минимизировать возможные риски. Конечно, Российское законодательство предусматривает меры, которые должны гарантировать исполнение обязательств. К ним относятся неустойка, залог, банковская гарантия и так далее. Но ни один из таких способов не защищает от ситуации, когда лицо просто скрывается с деньгами или же уходит от ответственности, скрывая имущество от взыскания. В иностранном праве эскроу – это трёхсторонняя сделка между эскроу агентом и, условно говоря, продавцом и покупателем. По этому соглашению одна сторона передаёт (депонирует) имущество (деньги, документы, иные ценности) лицензированному эскроу агенту до того момента, когда другая сторона исполнит свои обязательства. Эскроу Агент – поверенный для каждой стороны, независимое лицо, не имеющее своего интереса в сделке. Он должен действовать в строгих рамках договора, так как контроль над исполнением всех оговорённых условий – главная обязанность поверенного. При депонировании денежных средств или ценных бумаг используется специальный Счёт Эскроу. Он открывается эскроу агентом или банком, который может выступать в той же роли. Если все договорённости соблюдены, то агент передаёт имущество, деньги или ценные бумаги стороне, исполнившей обязательства. В противном случае имущество возвращается собственнику. Данный инструмент применяется за рубежом очень широко:- от купли-продажи жилой недвижимости до сделок слияния и поглощения, от сделок с ценными бумагами до реализации продуктов интеллектуальной деятельности. Удобство и рентабельность использования такой схемы расчётов сложно переоценить. Важно отметить, что за рубежом эскроу агент не только является независимой стороной, но и должен иметь обязательную лицензию (аккредитацию). При этом риск потери репутации и применения санкций (аннулирование лицензии, штрафы и тому подобное) также является гарантией надёжности и эффективности деятельности эскроу агента. В России были попытки законодательно закрепить популярный за рубежом инструмент, но они не были доведены до конца. Новый проект изменений в Гражданский Кодекс России предполагает

введение ‘Института Эскроу’, однако сегодня (2012-Октябрь-22) он вызывает много вопросов. Например, Российский вариант договора эскроу также является соглашением между двумя сторонами сделки и эскроу агентом, который получает от одной стороны имущество и передаёт его второй стороне в случае исполнения всех обязательств. В случае депонирования денежных средств или ценных бумаг эскроу агент также обязан открыть отдельный банковский счёт, но каковы гарантии его добросовестности, непонятно. Кроме того, в законопроекте остались неурегулированными следующие важные моменты:- общие требования к субъектам, которые могут действовать в качестве эскроу агентов; механизм и контроль их деятельности; режим распоряжения средствами на счетах, открытых эскроу агентом (который не является банком); переход обязанностей эскроу агента в случае прекращения его деятельности или смерти. Также стоит отметить, что должны быть внесены необходимые изменения в законодательство, регулирующее исполнительное производство, банкротство и налоговые правоотношения. Эскроу – это новый этап для отечественного контрактного права, призванный развивать бизнес и привлекать иностранные инвестиции. И нововведения, предлагаемые проектом изменений ГК, являются первым и очень значимым шагом в формировании цивилизованного эскроу сервиса в России. Данный институт может серьёзно повысить степень доверия к Российскому гражданскому обороту и, надеемся, вывести часть сделок с Российскими активами из зарубежных юрисдикций.

(2) Escrow Account:- money, securities or other property held by a third party until the conditions of a contract are met. / Денежные средства, ценные бумаги или иное имущество, удерживаемое третьей стороной до тех пор, пока не будут соблюдены условия контракта (договора). Эскроу – депонирование у третьего лица денежной суммы на имя другого лица с тем, чтобы она была выдана ему лишь после выполнения некоторого условия.

ESD = EXAMINATION SUPPORT DOCUMENT

ESFR = EARLY SUPPRESSION, FAST RESPONSE

ESOP = EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

ESP = EXCHANGEABLE SODIUM PERCENTAGE

ESP = EXCHANGE STOCK PORTFOLIO

ESP = EXPORTER’S SALE PRICE

ESP = SPANISH PESETA

ESPADRILLE = ЭСПАДРИЛЬ (или ХОЛЩОВАЯ ТУФЛЯ) – Espadrille:- a sandal usually having a fabric upper and a flexible sole. / сандалия, имеющая, как правило, тканевый верх и гибкую подошву. Холщовая туфля на верёвочной подошве.

ESPARTO = ЭСПАРТО (или ТРАВА АЛЬФА, или СОЛОМА) – Esparto or Stipa Tenacissima, a coarse grass grown in Southern Spain and Northern Africa, containing short fibers which are usually extracted by alkaline pulping processes. Esparto pulp is most often used in the production of book papers. Esparto is also known as Alfa, Esparto Grass and Spanish Grass. / .

ESPRIT = EUROPEAN STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

ESS = EUROPEAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS = НЕЗАМЕНИМЫЕ АМИНОКИСЛОТЫ – Essential Amino Acids are those amino acids that are not made by the human body but must be taken in as part of the diet. Examples are lysine, tryptophan, and valine. / лизин (lysine). Под Незаменимыми Аминоксилотами понимаются аминокислоты, которые не синтезируются клетками животных и человека и поступают в организм в составе белков пищи. Для человека незаменимые аминокислоты:- валин, изолейцин, лейцин, лизин, метионин, треонин, триптофан, фенилаланин и в некоторых случаях аргинин (arginine). Для разных животных набор незаменимых аминокислот неодинаков. Отсутствие или недостаток незаменимых аминокислот приводит к остановке роста, падению массы, нарушениям обмена веществ, при острой недостаточности – к гибели организма. Под Аминокислотами понимается класс органических соединений, содержащих карбоксильные (–COOH) и аминогруппы ($–NH_2$); обладают свойствами и кислот, и оснований. Участвуют в обмене азотистых веществ всех организмов (исходные соединения при биосинтезе гормонов, витаминов, медиаторов, пигментов, пуриновых и пиримидиновых оснований, алкалоидов и других). Природных аминокислот свыше 150. Около 20 важнейших аминокислот служат мономерными звеньями, из которых построены все белки (порядок исключения аминокислот в них определяется генетическим кодом). Большинство микроорганизмов и растения синтезируют необходимые им аминокислоты; животные и человек не способны к образованию так называемых незаменимых аминокислот, получаемых с пищей. Освоен промышленный синтез (химический и микробиологический) ряда аминокислот, используемых для обогащения пищи, кормов, как исходные продукты для производства полиамидов, красителей и лекарственных препаратов.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS = НЕЗАМЕНИМЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ – Essential Elements are those elements such as N, P, and, K that are required for plant growth.

ESSENTIAL OIL = ЭФИРНОЕ МАСЛО (или НЕЗАМЕНИМОЕ МАСЛО) – Essential Oil is a constituent part of spices that have a strong seasoning action and odor. / Под Эфирными Маслами понимаются летучие жидкости сложного состава; вырабатываются растениями и обусловливают их запах. Главные компоненты эфирных масел – терпены. Получают главным образом перегонкой с водяным паром богатых эфирными маслами частей растений. Применяют в парфюмерии (розовое, жасминное), пищевой промышленности (например, анисовое, укропное), медицине (мятное, эвкалиптовое). Биологическая роль эфирных масел в растениях окончательно не установлена. Эфирные Масла – общее название летучих жидких смесей органических соединений (главным образом терпенов и их производных), которые вырабатываются растениями и обусловливают их запах. Выделяют из растений перегонкой в водяным паром или экстрагированием. В наиболее крупных масштабах вырабатывают апельсиновое, гвоздичное, кориандровое, лимонное и некоторые другие эфирные масла. Применяются как душистые вещества в парфюмерии, производстве косметических средств, пищевой промышленности, как компоненты лекарственных препаратов и сырьё для получения индивидуальных душистых веществ.

EST = EASTERN STANDARD TIME

EST = ESTERASE

EST = ESTIMATE

ESTABLISH = ОБОСНОВЫВАТЬСЯ (или ОСНОВЫВАТЬСЯ, или УКОРЕНЯТЬСЯ) – Establish:- to begin; to become embedded and grow in the soil; to plant the crop; to be a part of a certain practice, functioning group, society, or organization.

ESTABLISHMENT = ОБОСНОВАНИЕ (или УКОРЕНЕНИЕ, или ЗАКРЕПЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Establishment is a perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry. / Обоснование (акклиматизация) вредителя это приживаемость на длительный период времени в обозримом будущем вредителя в ареале после его проникновения в этот ареал.

(2) Establishment (of a biological control agent) is the perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a biological control agent within an area after entry.

ESTER = СЛОЖНЫЙ ЭФИР – Ester is an organic compound with the general formula $R–C–O–R^2$ analogous to an inorganic salt. Esters are formed by reacting an acid with an alcohol, or by the exchange of a replaceable hydrogen atom of an acid for an organic alkyl radical. Esters of any monofunctional alcohols and organic acids are oily, fruity-smelling liquids, forming important families of solvents and plasticizers. When the alcohol selected is polyfunctional, that is, contains two or more –OH groups, and the acid is di- or polybasic, long chains of repeating units can be formed by their reaction. These are polyesters.

ESTERIFICATION = ЭСТЕРИФИКАЦИЯ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СЛОЖНОГО ЭФИРА) – Esterification is the chemical process of combining an acid and an alcohol to form an ester. Cellulose acetate is an ester formed by the reaction of acetic acid and the hydroxyl groups of cellulose. Polyethylene terephthalate, the most common fiber-forming polyester, is a product of esterification of teraphthalic acid with ethylene glycol. / Эстерификация – получение сложных эфиров при взаимодействии карбоновых кислот со спиртами.

ESTER INTERCHANGE = ВЗАИМООБМЕН СЛОЖНОГО ЭФИРА – Ester Interchange (ester exchange) is a reaction between an ester and another compound in which occurs an exchange of alkoxy or acyl groups, resulting in the formation of a different ester. When an ester is reacted with an alcohol, the process is called Alcoholysis; reaction between an ester and an acid is called Acidolysis. Tester interchanges are used in producing plasticizers, polyvinyl alcohol, acrylics, polyesters, and polycarbonates. See also Transesterification.

ESTHETICS = ЭСТЕТИКА – Esthetics or Aesthetics (also spelled æsthetics) is a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of art, beauty, and taste, with the creation and appreciation of beauty. It is more scientifically defined as the study of sensory or sensori-emotional values, sometimes called judgments of sentiment and taste. More broadly, scholars in the field define aesthetics as 'critical reflection on art, culture and nature'. More specific aesthetic theory, often with practical implications, relating to a particular branch of the arts is divided into areas of aesthetics such as art theory, literary theory, film theory and music theory. The word Aesthetic is derived from the Greek αἰσθητικός (Aisthetikos, meaning 'Esthetic, Sensitive, Sentient'), which in turn was derived from αἰσθάνομαι (Aisthanomai, meaning 'I Perceive, Feel, Sense'). The term 'Aesthetics' was appropriated and coined with new meaning in the German form Æsthetik (modern spelling Ästhetik) by Alexander Baumgarten in 1734. From the late XVII to the early XX century Western aesthetics underwent a slow revolution into what is often called Modernism. German and British thinkers emphasised beauty as the key component of art and of the aesthetic experience, and saw art as necessarily aiming at absolute beauty. For Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten aesthetics is the science of the sense experiences, a younger sister of logic, and beauty is thus the most perfect kind of knowledge that sense experience can have. For Immanuel Kant the aesthetic experience of beauty is a judgment of a subjective but similar human truth, since all people should agree that 'this rose is beautiful' if it in fact is. However, beauty cannot be reduced to any more basic set of features. For Friedrich Schiller aesthetic appreciation of beauty is the most perfect reconciliation of the sensual and rational parts of human nature. For Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling, the philosophy of art is the 'organon' of philosophy concerning the relation between man and nature. So aesthetics began now to be the name for the philosophy of art. Friedrich von Schlegel, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Friedrich Schleiermacher and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel have also given lectures on aesthetics as philosophy of art after 1800. For Hegel all culture is a matter of 'absolute spirit' coming to be manifest to itself, stage by stage, changing to a perfection that only philosophy can approach. Art is the first stage in which the absolute spirit is manifest immediately to sense-perception, and is thus an objective rather than subjective revelation of beauty. For Arthur Schopenhauer aesthetic contemplation of beauty is the most free that the pure intellect can be from the dictates of will; here we contemplate perfection of form without any kind of worldly agenda, and thus any intrusion of utility or politics would ruin the point of the beauty. It is thus for Schopenhauer one way to fight the suffering. The British were largely divided into intuitionist and analytic camps. The intuitionists believed that aesthetic experience was disclosed by a single mental faculty of some kind. For Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury this was identical to the moral sense, beauty just is the sensory version of moral goodness. For Ludwig Wittgenstein aesthetics consisted in the description of a whole culture which is a linguistic impossibility. That which constitutes aesthetics lies out side the realm of the language game. For Oscar Wilde the contemplation of beauty for beauty's sake, augmented by John Ruskin's search for moral grounding, was not only the foundation for much of his literary career but was quoted as saying 'Aestheticism is a search after the signs of the beautiful. It is the science of the beautiful through which men seek the correlation of the arts. It is, to speak more exactly, the search after the secret of life'. Wilde famously toured the United States in 1882. He travelled across the United States spreading the idea of Aesthetics in a speech called 'The English Renaissance'. In his speech he proposed that Beauty and Aesthetics was 'not languid but energetic. By beautifying the outward aspects of life, one would beautify the inner ones'. The English Renaissance was, he said, 'like the Italian Renaissance before it, a sort of rebirth of the spirit of man'. For Francis Hutcheson beauty is disclosed by an inner mental sense, but is a subjective fact rather than an objective one. Analytic theorists like Henry Home, Lord Kames, William Hogarth, and Edmund Burke hoped to reduce beauty to some list of attributes. Hogarth, for example, thinks that beauty consists of:- (1) fitness of the parts to some design; (2) variety in as many ways as possible; (3) uniformity, regularity or symmetry, which is only beautiful when it helps to preserve the character of fitness; (4) simplicity or distinctness, which gives pleasure not in itself, but through its enabling the eye to enjoy variety with ease; (5) intricacy, which provides employment for our active energies, leading the eye on 'a wanton kind of chase'; and (6) quantity or magnitude, which draws our attention and produces admiration and awe. Later analytic aestheticians strove to link beauty to some scientific theory of psychology (such as James Mill) or biology (such as Herbert Spencer). Post-Modern Aesthetics and Psychoanalysis:- early-XX-century artists, poets and composers challenged existing notions of beauty, broadening the scope of art and aesthetics. In 1941, Eli Siegel, American philosopher and poet, founded Aesthetic Realism, the philosophy that reality itself is aesthetic, and that 'The world, art, and self explain each other:- each is the aesthetic oneness of opposites'. Various attempts have been made to define Post-modern aesthetics. The challenge to the assumption that beauty was central to art and aesthetics, thought to be original, is actually continuous with older aesthetic theory; Aristotle was the first in the Western tradition to classify 'beauty' into types as in his theory of drama, and Kant made a distinction between beauty and the sublime. What was new was a refusal to credit the higher status of certain types, where the taxonomy implied a preference for tragedy and the sublime to comedy and the Rococo. Croce suggested that 'expression' is central in the way that beauty was once thought to be central. George Dickie suggested that the sociological institutions of the art world were the glue binding art and sensibility into unities. Marshall McLuhan suggested that art always functions as a 'counter-environment' designed to make visible what is usually invisible about a society. Theodor Adorno felt that aesthetics could not proceed without confronting the role of the culture industry in the commodification of art and aesthetic experience. Hal Foster attempted to portray the reaction against beauty and Modernist art in The Anti-Aesthetic:- Essays on Postmodern Culture. Arthur Danto has described this reaction as 'Kalliphobia' (after the Greek word for beauty – 'Kalos'). André Malraux explains that the notion of beauty was connected to a particular conception of art that arose with the Renaissance and was still

dominant in the XVIII century (but was supplanted later). The discipline of aesthetics, which originated in the XVIII century, mistook this transient state of affairs for a revelation of the permanent nature of art. Brian Massumi suggests to reconsider beauty following the aesthetical thought in the philosophy of Deleuze and Guattari. Daniel Berlyne created the field of experimental aesthetics in the 1970s, for which he is still the most cited individual decades after his death. Pneumaist aestheticism is a theory of art and a highly experimental approach to art negating historical preconceptions of the aesthetic. Jean-François Lyotard re-invokes the Kantian distinction between taste and the sublime. Sublime painting, unlike kitsch realism, '... will enable us to see only by making it impossible to see; it will please only by causing pain'. Sigmund Freud inaugurated aesthetical thinking in Psychoanalysis mainly via the 'Uncanny' as aesthetical affect. Following Freud and Merleau-Ponty, Jacques Lacan theorized aesthetics in terms of sublimation and the Thing. Guy Sircello pioneered efforts in analytic philosophy to develop a rigorous theory of aesthetics, focusing on the concepts of beauty, love and sublimity. In contrast to romantic theorists Sircello argued for the objectivity of beauty and formulated a theory of love on that basis. See also Aesthetics. / Вильэм . Андре Мальро (André Malraux). Дьжеймз (James). Смотрите также Эстетика (Aesthetics). Под Эстетикой понимается наука, изучающая прекрасное в действительности, особенности эстетического осознания человеком мира и общие принципы творчества по законам красоты, в том числе законы развития искусства как особой формы эстетического отражения действительности. Под Эстетикой, от Греческого слова Aisthētikós, означающее Чувственно Воспринимаемый или Чувственный или Чувствующий, понимается наука о закономерностях эстетического освоения человеком мира, о сущности и формах творчества по законам красоты. Эстетика родилась около 2.5 тысяч лет назад, в эпоху рабовладельческого общества – в Египте, Вавилоне, Индии и Китае. Большое развитие получила в античной Греции и в Древнем Риме. Материалистическую тенденцию проводили в своих трудах древнегреческий философ-материалист Демокрит (Democritus; около 460–около 370 до Нашей Эры), древнегреческий философ и энциклопедический учёный Аристотель (Aristotle; 384–322 до Нашей Эры), Греческий философ-материалист и атеист эпохи эллинизма Эпикур (Epicurus; 341–270 до Нашей Эры), Римский поэт и философ-материалист Тит Лукреций Кар (Titus Lucretius Carus; около 99–55 до Нашей Эры) и другие, утверждавшие объективную основу прекрасного, которую они находили в вещественных свойствах, связях, отношениях, закономерностях реальной действительности, вопреки идеалистическому учению древнегреческого философа-идеалиста Платона (Plato или Plátōn; 428/427–348/347 до Нашей Эры), согласно которому прекрасное есть абсолютная, вечная и неизменная, надчувственная идея, а воспроизводимые искусством чувственные вещи являются лишь отблеском этой идеи. В борьбе с мистическими учениями Западного средневековья о 'божественной красоте' (Епископ Гиппонский (в Северной Африке), христианский богослов и философ-мистик, Блаженный Аурэлиус Аугустинус Санктус (или Аврелий Августин Санктус; Aurelius Augustinus Sanctus; 354–430); Итальянский средневековый католический теолог, монах-Доминиканец Фома Аквинский (St Thomas Aquinas; 1225 или 1226–74)) развивались гуманистические реалистические тенденции в трудах мыслителей, писателей, художников Эпохи Возрождения (Итальянский поэт Франчэско Пэтрарка (Francesco Petrarca; 1304–74); Итальянский учёный, архитектор, теоретик Леон Баттиста Альбэрти (Leon Battista Alberti; 1404–72); Итальянский живописец, скульптор, архитектор, учёный, инженер Леонардо да Винчи (Leonardo da Vinci; 1452–1519); Немецкий живописец и график Альбрэхьт Дюра (Albrecht Dürer; 1471–1528); Итальянский философ-пантеист и поэт Дьжордано Бруно (Giordano Bruno; 1548–1600); Французский философ Мишэль Экем дё Монтэньэ (Michel Eyquem de Montaigne; 1533–92) и другие). Преодолевая идеи аристократической эстетики, устверждают связь искусства с реальной жизнью теоретики Просвещения (Французский философ, просветитель Дёни Дидро (Denis Diderot; 1713–84); Французский философ, социолог и эстетик Жо-Жакь Русу (или Руссо; Jean-Jacques Rousseau; 1712–78); Немецкий просветитель, историк и теоретик искусства Йохан Йоахим Винкельман (Johann Joachim Winckelmann; 1717–68); Немецкий просветитель, философ, публицист, драматург, критик и теоретик искусства Готхольд Эфраим Лессин (Gotthold Ephraim Lessing; 1729–81); и Немецкий философ-просветитель, писатель, литературовед Йохан Готфрид Хэрда (или Гердер; Johann Gottfried Herder; 1744–1803)), а также продолжатели их традиций Немецкий поэт, философ и эстетик Фридрихь Шиля (Friedrich Schiller; 1759–1805) и Немецкий поэт, естествоиспытатель и мыслитель Йохан Вольфганг фон Гётэ (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; 1749–1832). Немецкий философ и учёный Иммануэль Кант (Immanuel Kant; 1724–1804) выдвигает положение о полной 'незаинтересованности' эстетического суждения. Противопоставив красоту пользе, совершенство художественной формы – идейному содержанию, он оказал влияние на развитие формалистической эстетики. В основу объяснения эстетической деятельности Немецкий философ, объективный идеалист Георг Вильхэльм Фридрихь Хегель (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; 1770–1831) кладёт принципы историзма и противоречия, что позволяет ему сопоставить эстетическую деятельность с противоречивым характером капиталистического производства, выявить значение труда для понимания сущности эстетического. Однако, будучи объективным идеалистом, Гегель определяет искусство как первую и несовершенную форму абсолютного духа. Немецкий философ-материалист Людвихь Фойэбах (или Феербах; Ludwig Feuerbach; 1804–72) пытался вывести красоту непосредственно из физических свойств предметов и явлений, а эстетические чувства и вкусы – из биологических закономерностей, из 'природы' человека. Своё высшее развитие домарксовская эстетика получила в трудах Русских революционных демократов Виссариона Григорьевича Белинского (1811–48), Николая Гавриловича Чернышевского (1828–89), Николая Александровича Добролюбова (1836–61) (разработка закономерностей реалистического искусства, принципов идейности и народности искусства и так далее). Проблематика и задачи Марксистско-Ленинской эстетики определяются главным образом тем, что её специфический предмет – эстетическое освоение человеком мира – состоит из трёх неразрывно связанных между собой сторон:- (1) эстетического в объективной действительности; (2) субъективно-эстетического (эстетическое сознание); и (3) искусства (как своеобразного единства субъективно- и объективно-эстетического). Эстетика изучает сущность, закономерности и конкретные проявления всех этих сторон в их диалектическом единстве. Основные эстетические категории – прекрасное и безобразное, возвышенное и низменное, драматизм, трагическое и комическое, героическое – раскрываются как своеобразное проявление эстетического освоения мира в каждой из областей общественного бытия, человеческой жизни – в производственно-трудовой и общественно-политической деятельности, в отношении к природе, в культуре и быту и так далее. Субъективная сторона эстетического освоения – эстетические чувства, вкусы, оценки, переживания, идеи, идеалы рассматриваются Марксистско-Ленинской эстетикой как специфическая форма отражения и воплощения объективных жизненных процессов и отношений. Являясь, как и философия, мировоззренческой наукой, эстетика ставит во главу угла своей проблематики решение вопроса об отношении эстетического сознания и искусства к общественному бытию, к человеческой жизни.

ESTIMATED DELIVERY DATE = РАСЧЁТНАЯ ДАТА ПОСТАВКИ – Estimated Delivery Date is the date and time a package or shipment is expected to be delivered to a given destination. / Под Расчётной Датой Поставки понимается дата и время, в которые пакет или груз ожидаются прибытием в место назначения.

ESTIMATED LAST TRADING DATE = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ДЕНЬ ТОРГОВЛИ – Estimated Last Trading Date is a day on which trading ceases for the maturing (current) delivery month. / День, в который заканчивается торговля погашающимся (текущим) месяцем поставки.

ESTIMATED TIME OF AVAILABILITY = РАСЧЁТНОЕ ВРЕМЯ ГОТОВНОСТИ – Estimated Time Of Availability:- that time when a tractor/partner carrier is available for dispatch. / То время, когда тягач/тягач в сцепке готовы к отправке.

ESTIMATED VALUE = РАСЧЁТНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Estimated Value is a value of a real estate property or other asset estimated on the basis of an expert analysis. Also known as Appraised Value.

ESTTA = ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR TRADEMARK TRIALS AND APPEALS

ESTUARINE = ЭСТУАРНОЕ (или ЭСТУАРИЙНОЕ) – Estuarine:- associated with estuaries or river mouths, usually in brackish conditions. / Эстуарийное:- ассоциируемое с эстуариями или устьями рек, обычно в солоноватых условиях. Под Эстуарием, от Латинского слова Aestuarium, означающее Затопляемое Устье Реки, понимается однорукавное воронкообразное устье реки, расширяющееся в сторону моря.

ESTUARY = ЭСТУАРИЙ – Estuary is the mouth of a river where the salty ocean tide meets the current of a stream. / Под Эстуарием, от Латинского слова Aestuarium, означающее Затопляемое Устье Реки, понимается однорукавное воронкообразное устье реки, расширяющееся в сторону моря.

ESYT = ENVIRONMENT–SPECIFIC YIELD TEST

ET = ACTUAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

ET = EASTERN TIME

ET = ETHIOPIA

ET = EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

ETA = ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL

ETA = ESTIMATED TIME OF AVAILABILITY

ETa = ACTUAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (OR WATER USE)

ETAC = EXCHANGE TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

E–TALLING = ELECTRONIC RETAILING

ÉTAMINE = ЕТАМИН (или КИСЕЯ) – An Étamine is a thin, slightly glossy fabric used principally for women's dress goods. Being a very popular material for summer wear, it is usually made in what is commonly known as a Piece Dyed Fabric that is, woven with undyed yarn. A good reason for making it a piece dyed fabric is that it is much cheaper than, if the yarn is dyed previous to the weaving. Étamines are dyed in almost any color. Blue, black, red and various shades of drabs seem, to be very popular. The interlacing of the warp and weft is on the one and one order, or plain weave. The openness or transparency of the fabric is due partly to the smooth, hard-twisted yarn and partly to the weave. Étamines were originally made with worsted yarns, which, of course, are much more expensive; however, if a good quality of cotton is used there is little difference in appearance between worsted and cotton étamines. The difference would be chiefly in the wearing quality, worsted of course being more durable. The principal feature of an étamine is to have it a crisp glossy and an open fabric. Analysis of Fabric:- width of warp in reed, 27% inches; width of fabric finished, 26 inches. Heed, 500 – 2 ends per dent. Total ends in warp 740, including selvedge. Take-up of warp during weaving, 12 per cent. Weight of fabric from loom, 3 ounces per yard; weight of fabric, finished, 3 ounces per yard. No shrinkage during the finishing process. Generally, however, the mill of the second division is used. The cotton used would be peeler of about Xhi inches length of staple. A number of bales (enough for a mixing) should be brought from the cotton shed and placed in the picker room. The overseer should sample each of the bales and those not up to staple should be placed to one side. Several of the other bales should be placed around the bale breaker and a little fed to the breaker from each bale alternately This will help to produce a more even mixing, which will help to give a more evenly finished yarn. Loom required:- this character of fabric could be woven on any roller or dobby loom, a roller loom being preferable, principally on account of the comparatively low rate of expense the latter could be operated at. Finish:- étamines, as before mentioned, are usually woven with undyed yarns, or in the gray. The cloth, after reaching the dyehouse, is first subjected to a scouring process, then dyed, after which it is given a medium sizing; then it is calendered, which in a great measure accentuates the gloss upon the fabric and also imparts to it the crisp feeling which characterizes an étamine. It is then measured rolled and papered, after which it is ready for the merchant. Cotton étamine sells from 12 cents to 20 cents per yard. Carding and Spinning Particulars. The cloth of which the weaving particulars have been given is sometimes made of all cotton yarn or a combination of cotton and wool or cotton and linen, or a combination of wool, silk linen and cotton fibers. For the carding and spinning particulars of this lesson we will consider that the fabric is made up of cotton yarns in both the warp and filling. Étamine is a light cotton or worsted fabric with an open mesh. / Этамин (Étamine). В основе и уточине.

ETAS = ELECTRONIC TRADEMARK ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

ETB = ETHIOPEAN BIRR

ETC = ELECTRONIC TRADE CONFIRMATION

ETC = EMERGING TECHNOLOGY CENTER

ETC = EQUIPMENT TRANSFER CHARGES

ETC = ET CETERA

ETC = EXPORT TRADING COMPANY

ET CAETERA = ЭТ КАЭТЭРА – Et Caetera:- in Latin, And The Rest; And So Forth. / Выражение 'Эт Каэтэра' на Латинском языке означает 'И Так Далее'.

ET CETERA = ЭТ КЭТЭРА – Et Cetera, often abbreviated to Etc, &c or &/c especially in older texts, is Latin for And The Others. It is often used to represent the logical continuation of some sort of series of descriptions. For example, it is important to avoid the phrase 'and etc' because then you are saying 'and and the others'. / Выражение 'Эт Кэтэра' или 'Эт Сэтэра', часто используемое в виде сокращений Etc, &c или &/c, особенно в старинных текстах, в переводе с Латинского языка означает 'И Прочее' или 'И Тому Подобное'. Оно часто используется при предоставлении логического продолжения какого-то сорта серий описаний, В частности, важно избегать фразу 'И Эт Кэтэра', поскольку таким образом было бы сказано 'И И Прочие'.

ETCHANT = ТРАВИТЕЛЬ (или ТРАВИЛЬНЫЙ РАСТВОР) – In textile terms, Etchant is a chemical that is used to break down fibers so that they can be removed for purposes of patterning; often called 'Burn-Out' Solution or Paste. A velvet that has rayon pile and silk base fabric may be etched to remove patterns of pile in a technique called Devoré. This would require an acid etchant that would attack the rayon, but not the silk. Etchants for cellulose fibers are often based on sulfuric acid or sodium bisulfate, with a thickener added to improve control in application. Etchants for protein fibers are made from strong bases such as sodium hydroxide. All fiber etchants are likely to be quite caustic, and should be handled carefully. / Devoré:- (1) Дэворе; (2) Пожирать; (3) Съедать. сильное основание (strong base).

ETCHING = ВЫТРАВКА (или ТРАВЛЕНИЕ) – Etching is the process of using strong acid or mordant to cut into the unprotected parts of a metal surface to create a design in intaglio in the metal (the original process – in modern manufacturing other chemicals may be used on other types of material). As an intaglio method of printmaking, it is, along with engraving, the most important technique for old master prints, and remains in wide use today. In pure etching, a metal (usually copper, zinc or steel) plate is covered with a waxy ground which is resistant to acid. The artist then scratches off the ground with a pointed etching needle where he or she wants a line to appear in the finished piece, so exposing the bare metal. The échoppe, a tool with a slanted oval section, is also used for 'swelling' lines. The plate is then dipped in a bath of acid, technically called the Mordant (French for 'Biting') or Etchant, or has acid washed over it. The acid 'bites' into the metal, where it is exposed, leaving behind lines sunk into the plate. The remaining ground is then cleaned off the plate. The plate is inked all over, and then the ink wiped off the surface, leaving only the ink in the etched lines. The plate is then put through a high-pressure printing press together with a sheet of paper (often moistened to soften it). The paper picks up the ink from the etched lines, making a print. The process can be repeated many times; typically several hundred impressions (copies) could be printed before the plate shows much sign of wear. The work on the plate can also be added to by repeating the whole process; this creates an etching which exists in more than one state. Etching has often been combined with other intaglio techniques such as engraving (e.g., Rembrandt) or aquatint (e.g., Goya). Origin:- etching by goldsmiths and other metal-workers in order to decorate metal items such as guns, armour, cups and plates has been known in Europe since the Middle Ages at least, and may go back to antiquity. The elaborate decoration of armour, in Germany anyway, was an art probably imported from Italy around the end of the XV century – little earlier than the birth of etching as a printmaking technique. The process as applied to printmaking is believed to have been invented by Daniel Hopfer (circa 1470–1536) of Augsburg, Germany. Hopfer was a craftsman who decorated armour in this way, and applied the method to printmaking, using iron plates (many of which still exist). Apart from his prints, there are two proven examples of his work on armour:- a shield from 1536 now in the Real Armeria of Madrid and a sword in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum of Nuremberg. An Augsburg horse armour in the German Historical Museum, Berlin, dating to between 1512 and 1515, is decorated with motifs from Hopfer's etchings and woodcuts, but this is no evidence that Hopfer himself worked on it, as his decorative prints were largely produced as patterns for other craftsmen in various media. The switch to copper plates was probably made in Italy, and thereafter etching soon came to challenge engraving as the most popular medium for artists in printmaking. Its great advantage was that, unlike engraving which requires special skill in metalworking, etching is relatively easy to learn for an artist trained in drawing. Callot's innovations:- échoppe, hard ground, stopping-out:- Jacques Callot (1592–1635) from Nancy in Lorraine (now part of France) made important technical advances in etching technique. He developed the échoppe, a type of etching-needle with a slanting oval section at the end, which enabled etchers to create a swelling line, as engravers were able to do. Callot also appears to have been responsible for an improved, harder, recipe for the etching ground, using lute-makers' varnish rather than a wax-based formula. This enabled lines to be more deeply bitten, prolonging the life of the plate in printing, and also greatly reducing the risk of 'foul-biting', where acid gets through the ground to the plate where it is not intended to, producing spots or blotches on the image. Previously the risk of foul-biting had always been at the back of an etcher's mind, preventing him from investing too much time on a single plate that risked being ruined in the biting process. Now etchers could do the highly detailed work that was previously the monopoly of engravers, and Callot made full use of the new possibilities. Callot also made more extensive and sophisticated use of multiple 'stoppings-out' than previous etchers had done. This is the technique of letting the acid bite lightly over the whole plate, then stopping-out those parts of the work which the artist wishes to keep light in tone by covering them with ground before bathing the plate in acid again. He achieved unprecedented subtlety in effects of distance and light and shade by careful control of this process. Most of his prints were relatively small – up to about six inches or 15 cm on their longest dimension, but packed with detail. One of his followers, the Parisian Abraham Bosse, spread Callot's innovations all over Europe with the first published manual of etching, which was translated into Italian, Dutch, German and English. The XVII century was the great age of etching, with Rembrandt, Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione and many other masters. In the XVIII century, Piranesi, Tiepolo and Daniel Chodowiecki were the best of a smaller number of fine etchers. In the XIX and early-XX century the Etching revival produced a host of lesser artists, but no really major figures. Etching is still widely practiced today. Variants:- (i) Aquatint Etching:- Aquatint uses acid-resistant resin to achieve tonal effects. (ii) Soft-Ground Etching:- uses a special softer ground. The artist places a piece of paper (or cloth etc in modern uses) over the ground and draws on it. The print resembles a drawing. (iii) Relief Etching:- was invented by William Blake in about 1788, and he has been almost the only artist to use it in its original form. However from 1880–1950 a photo-mechanical ('line-block') variant was the dominant form of commercial printing for images. A similar process to etching, but printed as a relief print, so it is the 'white' background areas which are exposed to the acid, and the areas to print 'black' which are covered with ground. Blake's exact technique remains controversial. He used the technique to print texts and images together, writing the text and drawing lines with an acid-resistant medium. (iv) Nontoxic Etching:- growing concerns about the health effects of acids and solvents led to the development of less toxic etching methods in the late XX century. An early innovation was the use of floor wax as a hard ground for coating the plate. Others, such as printmakers Mark Zaffron and Keith Howard, developed systems using acrylic polymers as a ground and ferric chloride for etching. The polymers are removed with sodium carbonate (washing soda) solution, rather than solvents. When used for etching, ferric chloride does not produce a corrosive gas, as acids do, thus eliminating another danger of traditional etching. The traditional aquatint, which uses either powdered rosin or enamel spray paint, is replaced with an airbrush application of the acrylic polymer hard ground. Again, no solvents are needed beyond the soda ash solution, though a ventilation hood is needed due to acrylic particulates from the air brush spray. The traditional soft ground, requiring solvents for removal from the plate, is replaced with water-based relief printing ink. The ink receives impressions like traditional soft ground, resists the ferric chloride etchant, yet can be cleaned up with warm water and either soda ash solution or ammonia. Anodic etching has been used in industrial processes for over a century. The etching power is a source of direct current. The item to be etched (anode) is connected to its positive pole. A receiver plate (cathode) is connected to its negative pole. Both, spaced slightly apart, are immersed in a suitable aqueous solution of a suitable electrolyte. The current pushes the metal out from the anode into solution and deposits it as metal on the cathode. Shortly before 1990, two groups working independently developed different ways of applying it to creating intaglio printing plates. In the patented Electroetch system, invented by Marion and Omri Behr, in contrast to certain nontoxic etching methods, an etched plate can be reworked as often as the artist desires. The system uses Voltages below 2 Volts which exposes the uneven metal crystals in the etched areas resulting in superior ink retention and printed image appearance of quality equivalent to traditional acid methods. With polarity reversed the low voltage provides a simpler method of making mezzotint plates as well as the 'steel facing' copper plates. Some of the earliest printmaking workshops experimenting with, developing and promoting nontoxic techniques include Grafisk Eksperimentarium, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Edinburgh Printmakers, in Scotland, and

New Grounds Print Workshop, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. (v) Photo-Etching:- light sensitive polymer plates allow for photorealistic etchings. A photo-sensitive coating is applied to the plate by either the plate supplier or the artist. Light is projected onto the plate as a negative image to expose it. Photopolymer plates are either washed in hot water or under other chemicals according to the plate manufacturers' instructions. Areas of the photo-etch image may be stopped-out before etching to exclude them from the final image on the plate, or removed or lightened by scraping and burnishing once the plate has been etched. Once the photo-etching process is complete, the plate can be worked further as a normal intaglio plate, using drypoint, further etching, engraving, etc. The final result is an intaglio plate which is printed like any other. Etching is also used in the manufacturing of printed circuit boards and semiconductor devices, on glass, and in the preparation of metallic specimens for microscopic observation. See also Burn-Out Printing, and Printing. / эмаль (enamel). обработка металла (metalworking). эшоп (échoppe = Ларёк или Лавочка или Мастерская или Хибарка или Домишко или Домик). Жакь Каллё (Jacques Callot; 1592–1635) из Нанси (Nancy) в Лоррэн (Лотарингское; Lorraine) (ныне часть Франции). Испанец Франсиско Хосэ дэ Гойа и Люсиэнтэс (Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes; 1746–1828). Немец Даниэль Хопфа (Daniel Hopfer; 1470–1536) из Аугсбурга (Augsburg), Германия. Француз Абраам Босс (Parisian Abraham Bosse; 1604–1676). Датчанин Рэмбрандт Харменссон фан Райн (Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn; 1606–1669), Итальянец Дьжованни Бэнэдэтто Кастильонэ (Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione; 1609–1664) и многие другие мастера. В XVIII веке, Итальянец Дьжованни Баттиста Пиранэзи (Giovanni Battista Piranesi; 1720–1778), Итальянец Дьжованни Баттиста Тиэполё (Giovanni Battista Tiepolo; 1696–1770) и Поляк Даниэль Никляус Ходовецки (Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki; 1726–1801). Англичанин Вильэм Блэйк (William Blake; 1757–1827). Марк Зафрэн (Mark Zaffron; 1960–2013) и Кис Хавод (Keith Howard). Мэриэн (Marion) и Омри Бэа (Omri Behr). Графиск Экспэримэнтариум (Grafisk Eksperimentarium; Дания).

ETD = ENTERPRISE TRAINING DIVISION

ETD = ESTIMATED TIME OF DEPARTURE

ETEAS = ELECTRONIC TRADEMARK EXAMINATION APPLICATION SYSTEM

ETF = EXCHANGE TRADED FUND

ETH = EIDGENÖSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE

ETHANE = ЭТАН – Ethane is a chemical compound with chemical formula C_2H_6. At standard temperature and pressure, ethane is a colorless, odorless gas. Ethane is isolated on an industrial scale from natural gas, and as a byproduct of petroleum refining. Its chief use is as petrochemical feedstock for ethylene production. Ethane was first synthetically created in 1834 by Michael Faraday, applying electrolysis of a potassium acetate solution. He mistook the hydrocarbon product of this reaction for methane, and did not investigate it further. During the period 1847–49, in an effort to vindicate the radical theory of organic chemistry, Hermann Kolbe and Edward Frankland produced ethane by the reductions of propionitrile (ethyl cyanide) and ethyl iodide with potassium metal, and, as did Faraday, by the electrolysis of aqueous acetates. They, however, mistook the product of these reactions for methyl radical, rather than the dimer of methyl, ethane. This error was corrected in 1864 by Carl Schorlemmer, who showed that the product of all these reactions was in fact ethane. The name Ethane is derived from the IUPAC (short for the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) nomenclature of organic chemistry. 'Eth-' refers to the presence of 2 carbon atoms, and '-ane' refers to the presence of a single bond between them. After methane, ethane is the second-largest component of natural gas. Natural gas from different gas fields varies in ethane content from less than 1% to over 6% by volume. Prior to the 1960s, ethane and larger molecules were typically not separated from the methane component of natural gas, but simply burnt along with the methane as a fuel. Today, however, ethane is an important petrochemical feedstock, and it is separated from the other components of natural gas in most well-developed gas fields. Ethane can also be separated from petroleum gas, a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons that arises as a byproduct of petroleum refining. Economics of building and running processing plants can change, however. If the relative value of sending the unprocessed natural gas to a consumer exceeds the value of extracting ethane, then the plant may not be run. This can cause operational issues managing the changing quality of the gas in downstream systems. Ethane is most efficiently separated from methane by liquefying it at cryogenic temperatures. Various refrigeration strategies exist: the most economical process presently in wide use employs turboexpansion, and can recover over 90% of the ethane in natural gas. In this process, chilled gas expands through a turbine; as it expands, its temperature drops to about –100 °C. At this low temperature, gaseous methane can be separated from the liquefied ethane and heavier hydrocarbons by distillation. Further distillation then separates ethane from the propane and heavier hydrocarbons. The chief use of ethane is in the chemical industry in the production of ethene (ethylene) by steam cracking. When diluted with steam and briefly heated to very high temperatures (900 °C or more), heavy hydrocarbons break down into lighter hydrocarbons, and saturated hydrocarbons become unsaturated. Ethane is favored for ethene production because the steam cracking of ethane is fairly selective for ethene, while the steam cracking of heavier hydrocarbons yields a product mixture poorer in ethene, and richer in heavier alkenes (olefins) such as propene (propylene) and butadiene, and in aromatic hydrocarbons. Experimentally, ethane is under investigation as a feedstock for other commodity chemicals. Oxidative chlorination of ethane has long appeared to be a potentially more economical route to vinyl chloride than ethene chlorination. Many processes for carrying out this reaction have been patented, but poor selectivity for vinyl chloride and corrosive reaction conditions (specifically, a hydrochloric acid-containing reaction mixture at temperatures greater than 500 °C) have discouraged the commercialization of most of them. Presently, INEOS (INEOS Group Limited is a privately owned multinational chemicals company consisting of 15 standalone business units, headquartered in Rolle, Switzerland and with its registered office in Lyndhurst, the United Kingdom) operates a 1 000 t/a (tons per annum) ethane-to-vinyl chloride pilot plant at Wilhelmshaven in Germany. Similarly, the Saudi Arabian firm SABIC (short for the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation) has announced construction of a 30 000 tons per annum plant to produce acetic acid by ethane oxidation at Yanbu. This economic viability of this process may rely on the low cost of ethane near Saudi oil fields, and it may not be competitive with methanol carbonylation elsewhere in the world. Ethane can be used as a refrigerant in cryogenic refrigeration systems. On a much smaller scale, in scientific research, liquid ethane is used to vitrify water-rich samples for electron microscopy (cryo-electron microscopy). A thin film of water, quickly immersed in liquid ethane at –150 °C or colder, freezes too quickly for water to crystallize. This rapid freezing does not disrupt the structure of soft objects present in the liquid state, as the formation of ice crystals can do. At room temperature, ethane is a flammable gas. When mixed with air at 3.0–12.5% by volume, it forms an explosive mixture. Some additional precautions are necessary where ethane is stored as a cryogenic liquid. Direct contact with liquid ethane can result in severe frostbite. In addition, the vapors evaporating from liquid ethane are, until they warm to room temperature, heavier than air and can creep along the ground or gather in low places, and if they encounter an ignition source, can flash back to the body of ethane from which they evaporated. Containers recently emptied of ethane may contain insufficient oxygen to support life. Beyond this asphyxiation hazard, ethane poses no known acute or chronic toxicological risk. It is not known or suspected to be a carcinogen. Ethane is a component of natural gas consisting of two carbon atoms and six hydrogen atoms, condenses into a liquid at relatively low temperature and pressure. Ethane, is a colorless, odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon (compound of hydrogen and carbon), belonging to the paraffin series; its chemical formula is C_2H_6. Ethane is structurally the simplest hydrocarbon that contains a single carbon-carbon bond. The second most important constituent of natural gas,

it also occurs dissolved in petroleum oils and as a by-product of oil refinery operations and of the carbonization of coal. The industrial importance of ethane is based upon the ease with which it may be converted to ethylene (C_2H_4) and hydrogen by pyrolysis, or cracking, when passed through hot tubes. Like propane and, to a lesser extent, butane, ethane is a major raw material for the huge ethylene petrochemical industry, which produces such important products as polyethylene plastic, ethylene glycol, and ethyl alcohol. More than 90 percent of the ethane produced in the 1960s was burned as fuel without separation from natural gas. Ethane gas can be liquefied under pressure or at reduced temperatures and thus be separated from natural gas. Unlike propane, liquid ethane is not in common use as an industrial or domestic fuel. / Английский учёный Майкэл Фэрэдэй (Michael Faraday; 1791–1867). Немецкий химик Хэрман Кольбэ (Hermann Kolbe; 1818–1884) и Британский химик Сэр Эдвод Фрэньклэнд (Sir Edward Frankland; 1825–1899). Эта ошибка была исправлена в 1864 Немецким химиком Карлем Шорлема (Carl Schorlemmer; 1834–1892). Инеос Груп Лимитид (INEOS Group Limited). САБИК (SABIC; Сауди Бэйсик Индэстриз Корпорэйшэн (Saudi Basic Industries Corporation)). Компонент природного газа, состоящий из двух атомов углерода и шести атомов водорода, который превращается в жидкость при относительно низких температуре и давлении. Этан, $CH_3–CH_3$ или H_3CCH_3, бесцветный газ, $t_{кип}$ –88.6 °C. Содержится в нефти, природном горючем газе и газах нефтепереработки. Сырьё в промышленном органическом синтезе.

ETHANOL = ЭТАНОЛ (или ЭТИЛОВЫЙ СПИРТ) – Ethanol is a flammable, colorless, slightly toxic chemical compound with a distinctive perfume-like odor, and is the alcohol found in alcoholic beverages. In common usage, it is often referred to simply as Alcohol. There are two types of ethanol:- (i) Absolute Ethanol (1% воды) and (ii) Denatured Alcohol. The largest single use of ethanol is as a motor fuel and fuel additive. The largest national fuel ethanol industries exist in Brazil (gasoline sold in Brazil contains at least 20% ethanol and hydrous ethanol is also used as fuel). One method of production is through fermentation of sugar. Ethanol creates very little pollution when burned. Millions more acres of land are needed if ethanol is to be used to replace gasoline. Pure ethanol has a lower energy content than gasoline (about 30% less energy per unit volume). At gas stations, ethanol is contained in a mix of ethanol and gasoline, otherwise known as Gasohol. In the United States, the color yellow (symbolizing the color of corn) has become associated with the fuel and is commonly used on fuel pumps and labels. Growth in fuel ethanol in the United States is largely being driven by financial incentives that naturally exist when oil prices are over a certain level, as ethanol typically costs under USD1.50 per gallon to manufacture (of course this is sensitive to corn prices) and is exempt from the USD0.52 per gallon federal gasoline tax. However, the United States RFS (renewable fuel standard) requires that 4 billion gallons of 'renewable fuel' be used in 2006 and this requirement will grow to 7.5 billion gallons per annum by 2012. Also known as Ethyl Alcohol, and Grain Alcohol. Ethanol is a biofuel that can be used as a fuel substitute (hydrous ethanol) or a fuel extender (anhydrous ethanol) in mixes with petroleum, and which is produced from agricultural feed-stocks such as Sugar Cane and Maize. With so many variables at work in the pricing of Ethanol, the presence of a price benchmark is critical to the growth and economic stability of the ethanol industry. The New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®) has created a world ethanol futures and options marketplace to bring some order to this unpredictable pricing picture. The global importance of the sugar trade provides a critical basis for the establishment of the ethanol futures market. The size of the new ethanol contract (7 750 gallons) represents a close approximation of the amount of ethanol that can be produced from 112 000 pounds of raw sugar (the size of the Sugar No. 11 futures contract traded on the NYBOT® exchanges). The ethanol (anhydrous, undenatured alcohol) deliverable against the contract does not specify sugar-based ethanol. The contract treats all ethanol as ethanol and makes no distinction, very much in the same way that the world Sugar No. 11 contract makes no distinction between sugar produced from beets or cane The global importance of the sugar trade provides a critical basis for the establishment of the ethanol futures market. The size of the new ethanol contract (7 750 gallons) represents a close approximation of the amount of ethanol that can be produced from 112 000 pounds of raw sugar (the size of the Sugar No. 11 futures contract). The ethanol (anhydrous, undenatured alcohol) deliverable against the contract does not specify sugar-based ethanol. The contract treats all ethanol as ethanol and makes no distinction, very much in the same way that the world Sugar No. 11 contract makes no distinction between sugar produced from beets or cane. Ethanol, known also as Ethyl Alcohol, is a bio-fuel produced from either Sugar Cane (Brazil) or Corn (United States). It is produced by a process of fermentation. Ethanol uses are wide. It is used as solvent, as an alcoholic beverage, as an antiseptic and ultimately as a motor fuel and fuel additive. Brazil is the world's largest producer of ethanol. Ethanol futures are traded at the CBOT® and at the NYMEX®. Ethanol is a clean-burning, high-octane fuel that is produced from renewable sources. At its most basic, ethanol is grain alcohol, produced from crops such as Corn. Because it is domestically produced, ethanol helps reduce America's dependence upon foreign sources of energy. Pure, 100% ethanol is not generally used as a motor fuel; instead, a percentage of ethanol is combined with unleaded gasoline. This is beneficial because the ethanol:- (i) decreases the fuel's cost, (ii) increases the fuel's octane rating, and (iii) decreases gasoline's harmful emissions. Any amount of ethanol can be combined with gasoline, but the most common blends are:- (i) E10 – 10% ethanol and 90% unleaded gasoline. E10 is approved for use in any make or model of vehicle sold in the United States. Many automakers recommend its use because of its high performance, clean-burning characteristics. In 2004, about one-third of America's gasoline was blended with ethanol, most in this 10% variety; and (ii) E85 – 85% ethanol and 15% unleaded gasoline. E85 is an alternative fuel for use in flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs). There are currently more than 4 million FFVs on America's roads today, and automakers are rolling out more each year. In conjunction with more flexible fuel vehicles, more E85 pumps are being installed across the country. When E85 is not avaialble, these FFVs can operate on straight gasoline or any ethanol blend up to 85%. It is important to note that it does not take a special vehicle to run on Ethanol. All vehicles can use E10 with no modifications to the engine. E85 is for use in a flexible fuel vehicle, so some people confuse 'ethanol' with the blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline. Ethanol is a biofuel that can be used as a fuel substitute (hydrous ethanol) or a fuel extender (anhydrous ethanol) in mixes with petroleum, and which is produced from agricultural feed-stocks such as Sugar Cane and Maize. Anhydrous alcohol is free of water and at least 99% pure. Hydrous alcohol contains water and usually has a purity of 96%. In Brazil, this ethanol is being used as a gasohol substitute in flex-fuel vehicles. / безводное (anhydrous). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). СИБАТ® (CBOT®). Этанол или Этиловый Спирт или Винный Спирт, C_2H_5OH, бесцветная подвижная жидкость жгучего вкуса с характерным запахом. Получается сбраживанием пищевого сырья (например, картофеля, зерновых культур), гидролизом растительных материалов (например, древесины) и синтетически (гидратацией этилена). Очищается ректификацией (пищевой спирт-сырец – от сивушного масла). Спирт-ректификат ($t_{кип}$ 78.39 °C) содержит 95.57% этилового спирта и 4.43% воды; может быть превращён в абсолютный спирт посредством обезвоживания путём отгонки воды с бензолом или другими способами. Применяется для получения ацетальдегида, диэтилового эфира, синтетического каучука, уксусной кислоты, этилацетата, и другого, используется как антисептик, моторное топливо, растворитель лакокрасочных материалов и лекарственных средств, для приготовления спиртных напитков. Этиловый Эфир или Диэтиловый Эфир, или Серный Эфир (устаревшее название), или эфир, $(C_2H_5)_2O$ или $H_5C_2OC_2H_5$, бесцветная подвижная легколетучая жидкость, $t_{кип}$ 34.48 °C. Растворитель нитратов целлюлозы (нитроцеллюлозы), жиров, природных и синтетических смол (в промышленности применяется ограниченно из-за огне- и взрывоопасности); экстрагент (например, при извлечении урана из руд); наркотическое средство в медицине, так называемый наркозный эфир (применяется для наркоза). Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). (NYBOT®).

ETHICS = ЭТИКА – Ethics, also known as Moral Philosophy, is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct. The term comes from the Greek word Ethos, which means Character. Ethics is a

complement to Aesthetics in the philosophy field of Axiology. In philosophy, ethics studies the moral behavior in humans, and how one should act. Ethics may be divided into four major areas of study:- (i) Meta-Ethics, about the theoretical meaning and reference of moral propositions and how their truth values (if any) may be determined; (ii) Normative Ethics, about the practical means of determining a moral course of action; (iii) Applied Ethics, about how moral outcomes can be achieved in specific situations; and (iv) Descriptive Ethics, also known as Comparative Ethics, is the study of people's beliefs about morality. Ethics seeks to resolve questions dealing with human morality – concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice and crime. Ethics is the process of determining how one should hold the interests of various stakeholders, taking into account moral values/principles. Spinoza or Baruch Spinoza (Hebrew:- Baruch Shpinoza; Portuguese:- Bento de Espinosa, Latin:- Benedictus de Spinoza) (November 24, 1632 – February 21, 1677) was a Jewish Philosopher of Dutch origin. / Барух Спиноза (Baruch Shpinoza), Бэнэдиктус дэ Спиноза (Benedictus de Spinoza) был Еврейским философом-материалистом, пантеистом Нидерландского происхождения. Под Этикой, от Греческого слова Ēthiká, от Ēthos, означающее Нрав или Обычай или Характер, понимается философская дисциплина, изучающая мораль, нравственность. Как обозначение любой области исследования термин впервые употребляется древнегреческим философом и учёным Аристотелем (384–322 до Нашей Эры). От стоиков идёт традиционное деление философии на логику, физику и этику, которая часто понималась как наука о природе человека, то есть совпадала с антропологией; Этика Еврейского философа-материалиста, пантеиста Нидерландского происхождения Бэнэдиктуса (или Баруха (Baruch)) дэ Спинозы (Benedictus de Spinoza или Бэнто д'Эспиноза (Bento d'Espinosa); родился 24 Ноября 1632 в Астердаме, Нидерланды (Amsterdam, North Holland, The Netherlands) – умер 21 Февраля 1677 в Гааге, Ниерланды (The Hague, South Holland, The Netherlands)) – учение о субстанции и её модусах. Этика – наука о должном в системе Немецкого философа Иммануэля Канта (Immanuel Kant; родился 22 Апреля 1724 в Кёнигсберге, Пруссия, Германия – умер 12 Февраля 1804 в Кёнигсберг, Пруссия, Германия), который развил идеи так называемой автономной этики, как основанной на внутренних самоочевидных нравственных принципах, противопоставляя её этикой гетерономной, исходящей из каких-либо внешних по отношению нравственности условий, интересов и целей. Под Этикой понимается:- (1) наука о морали (нравственности), о её природе и сущности, структуре и функциях, происхождении и развитии. Домарксистская и современная буржуазная этика, трактуя природу морали, усматривает в ней либо проявление естественных, врождённых качеств человека, либо изобретение человеческого разума, либо нечто полученное людьми 'свыше' от Бога или богов, либо, наконец, явление необъяснимое. Подлинную природу и сущность морали, закономерности её функционирования и развития установил марксизм-ленинизм, показав, что мораль, как и другие формы идеологии, носит классовый характер, что она относится к надстройке и проявляется в поведении людей по-разному в разных исторических условиях, соответственно тому, интересы каких классов и иных социальных слоёв выражают те или иные лица. (2) Этикой иногда называют также нормы поведения в обществе и в отношениях с другими людьми, предписываемые особым общественным или профессиональным статусом человека, например, этика педагога, этика офицера, этика врача.

ETHIDIUM BROMIDE = БРОМИСТЫЙ ЭТИДИЙ (или БРОМИД ЭТИДИЙ) – Ethidium Bromide is a chemical used to visualize DNA by fluorescence. It interposes itself into the DNA groove and alters buoyancy. / жёлоб или паз (groove).

ETHNOBOTANY = ЭТНОБОТАНИКА – Ethnobotany is the study of the uses of plants by various human cultures. / Под Этноботаникой, от Греческих слов Éthnos, означающее Народ или Племя, и Botánē, означающее Растение или Трава, понимается .

ETHYLENE = ЭТИЛЕН – Ethylene is a petroleum derivative (C_2H_4) that is the raw material for polyethylene. / Под Этиленом, $H_2C{=}CH_2$, понимается бесцветный газ, $t_{кип}$ 103.8 °C. В больших количествах (до 20%) содержится в газах нефтепереработки; входит в состав коксового газа. Один из основных продуктов нефтехимической промышленности. Применяется для синтеза винилхлорида, окиси этилена, этилового спирта, полиэтилена и другого.

ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID = ЭТИЛЕНДИАМИНТЕТРАУКСУСНАЯ КИСЛОТА – Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA; $(CH_2)_2N_2(CH_2COOH)_4$):- read as 'ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid'. EDTA as the acid form or as various sodium salts, is a powerful sequestering or chelating agent used primarily where metals such as iron or copper are present in water and may interfere with preparation or dyeing processes. It is sometimes used to sequester hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium. EDTA may not be suitable for use with premetallized dyes, since it may be capable of removing the metal from the dye. / хелатообразователь (chelating agent). твёрдость (hardness).

ETHYLENE GLYCOL = ЭТИЛЕН ГЛИКОЛЬ – Ethylene Glycol (the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name:- ethane-1,2-diol) is an organic compound widely used as an automotive antifreeze and a precursor to polymers. In its pure form, it is an odorless, colorless, syrupy, sweet-tasting liquid. Ethylene glycol is toxic, and ingestion can result in death. Ethylene glycol breaks down in air in about ten days, and in water or soil in a few weeks. It enters the environment through the disposal of ethylene glycol-containing products, especially at airports where it is used in deicing agents for runways and airplanes. Although almost all sources state that French chemist Charles-Adolphe Wurtz (1817–1884) first prepared ethylene glycol in 1859, he actually first prepared it in 1856. He first treated 'ethylene iodide' ($C_2H_4I_2$) with silver acetate and then hydrolyzed the resultant 'ethylene diacetate' with potassium hydroxide. Wurtz named his new compound 'glycol' because it was intermediate to ethyl alcohol (with one hydroxyl group) and glycerin (with three hydroxyl groups). In 1860, Wurtz prepared ethylene glycol from the hydration of ethylene oxide. There appears to have been no commercial manufacture or application of ethylene glycol prior to World War I, when it was synthesized from ethylene dichloride in Germany and used as a substitute for glycerol in the explosives industry. In the United States, semicommercial production of ethylene glycol via ethylene chlorohydrin started in 1917. The first large-scale commercial glycol plant was erected in 1925 at South Charleston, West Virginia, by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. (now Union Carbide Corp.). By 1929, ethylene glycol was being used by almost all dynamite manufacturers. In 1937, Carbide started up the first plant based on Lefort's process for vapor-phase oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide. Carbide maintained a monopoly on the direct oxidation process until 1953, when the Scientific Design process was commercialized and offered for licenses. This molecule has been observed in outer space. Current Methods:- ethylene glycol is produced from ethylene (ethene), via the intermediate ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide reacts with water to produce ethylene glycol according to the chemical equation:- $C_2H_4O + H_2O \rightarrow HO{-}CH_2CH_2{-}OH$. This reaction can be catalyzed by either acids or bases, or can occur at neutral pH under elevated temperatures. The highest yields of ethylene glycol occur at acidic or neutral pH with a large excess of water. Under these conditions, ethylene glycol yields of 90% can be achieved. The major byproducts are the ethylene glycol oligomers diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, and tetraethylene glycol. About 6.7 billion kilograms are produced annually. A higher selectivity is achieved by use of the Shell's OMEGA process. In the OMEGA process, the ethylene oxide is first converted with carbon dioxide (CO_2) to ethylene carbonate to then react with water in a second step to selectively produce mono-ethylene glycol. The carbon dioxide is released in this step again and can be fed back into the process circuit. The carbon dioxide comes in part from the ethylene oxide production, where a part of the ethylene is completely oxidized. Uses:- the major end uses of ethylene glycol are as an antifreeze, which accounts for over 50% of ethylene glycol's commercial uses, and as raw material in the production of polyester fibers, mainly PET, which accounts for 40% of total ethylene glycol consumption. Because this material is cheaply available, it finds many

niche applications. Ethylene Glycol is a synthetic liquid substance that absorbs water. It is odorless, but has a sweet taste. Ethylene glycol is used to make antifreeze and de-icing solutions for cars, airplanes, and boats. It is also used in hydraulic brake fluids and inks used in stamp pads, ballpoint pens, and print shops. Ethylene Glycol has many uses, including as antifreeze in cooling and heating systems, in hydraulic brake fluids, and as a solvent. Acute (short-term) exposure of humans to ethylene glycol by ingesting large quantities causes three stages of health effects:- central nervous system (CNS) depression, followed by cardiopulmonary effects, and later renal damage. The only effects noted in one study of individuals exposed to low levels of ethylene glycol by inhalation for about a month were throat and upper respiratory tract irritation. Rats and mice chronically (long-term) exposed to ethylene glycol in their diet exhibited signs of kidney toxicity and liver effects. Several studies of rodents exposed orally or by inhalation showed ethylene glycol to be fetotoxic. An epidemiologic study on renal cancer mortality did not find an increased risk for workers exposed to ethylene glycol. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not classified ethylene glycol for carcinogenicity. Ethylene Glycol is a viscous, sweet, colorless liquid, (CH_2OHCH_2OH). Principal uses are as an intermediate in the manufacture of polyester fibers and as automobile antifreeze. Ethylene Glycol intoxication:- ethylene glycol is a colorless, odorless, sweet-tasting chemical found in many household products, including antifreeze, deicing products, detergents, paints, and cosmetics. It is poisonous if swallowed. Causes:- ethylene glycol may be swallowed accidentally, or it may be taken deliberately in a suicide attempt or as a substitute for drinking alcohol (ethanol). Symptoms:- The first symptom of ethylene glycol ingestion is similar to the feeling caused by drinking alcohol (ethanol). Within a few hours, more toxic effects become apparent. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, convulsions, stupor, or even coma. An overdose of ethylene glycol can damage the brain, lungs, liver, kidneys, and lungs. The poisoning causes disturbances in the body's chemistry, including metabolic acidosis. The disturbances may be severe enough to cause profound shock, organ failure, and death. As little as 120 milliliters (approximately 4 fluid ounces) of ethylene glycol may be enough to kill an average-sized man. Exams and Tests:- ethylene glycol toxicity should be suspected in anyone who is severely ill after drinking an unknown substance, especially if they at first appear drunk and you cannot smell alcohol on their breath. Diagnosis of ethylene glycol toxicity is usually made through a combination of blood, urine, and other tests such as:- arterial blood gas analysis; CHEM-7; chest x-ray (shows fluids in the lungs); complete blood count (CBC); CT scan (shows brain swelling); EKG; ethylene glycol test; ketones – blood; osmolality; toxicology screen; and urinalysis. Tests will show increased levels of ethylene glycol, blood chemical disturbances, and possible signs of kidney failure and muscle or liver damage. Treatment:- most people with ethylene glycol poisoning need to be admitted to a hospital's intensive care unit (ICU) for close monitoring. A breathing machine (respirator) may be needed. Those who recently swallowed the ethylene glycol may have their stomach pumped (suctioned). This can help remove some of the poison. Other treatments may include:- activated charcoal; sodium bicarbonate solution given through a vein (IV) to reverse severe acidosis; and antidotes that slow the formation of the poisonous by-products in the body. In severe cases, dialysis may be used to directly remove the ethylene glycol and other poisonous substances from the blood. Dialysis reduces the time needed for the body to remove the toxins. Dialysis is also needed by patients who develop severe kidney failure as a result of poisoning. It may be needed for many months afterwards. Outlook (Prognosis):- how well a person does depends on how quickly treatment is received, among other things. When treatment is delayed, this type of poisoning can be deadly. Possible Complications:- coma; death; Kidney failure; and shock. / Французский химик Шарле-Адольф Вюртц (Charles-Adolphe Wurtz; 1817–1884). Карбайд энд Карбэн Кемикэлз Ко. (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.) (ныне Юниэн Карбайд Корп. (Union Carbide Corp.)). Щел (Shell) процесс ОМИГЭ (OMEGA process). Кидни (Kidney). Под Этиленгликолем, $HOCH_2CH_2OH$, понимается вязкая бесцветная жидкость. $t_{кип}$ 197.6 °C. Применяется в производстве полиэтилентерефталата, полиуретанов, взрывчатых и душистых веществ, как компонент антифризов.

ETIOLATE = ЭТИОЛАТ (или ЭТИОЛИРОВАТЬ, или БЛЕДНЕТЬ, или ХИРЕТЬ, или ЧАХНУТЬ) – Etiolate is leaves and/or stems that are unnaturally long, often with a change of color from the natural shade of green to yellow or white, due to insufficient light. / Этиолировать – лишать растение хлорофилла или выращивать при недостатке света.

ETIOLATION = ЭТИОЛЯЦИЯ (или ЭТИОЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Etiolation is a growth of plants from seeds in darkness. A yellowing condition of the plants due to light deficiency characterized by an elongated stem, small leaves, and lack of chlorophyll. / Под Этиолированными Растениями, от Французского слова Étioler, означающее Делать Блёклым или Делать Хилым, понимаются растения, выросшие в темноте или при недостатке света; светло-зелёные, иногда белые (из-за отсутствия хлорофилла) растения. Этиолированные органы овощных растений (внутренние листья Капусты, подземные побеги Спаржи и другие) используют в пищу.

ETIOLOGY = ЭТИОЛОГИЯ – Etiology is the science dealing with the causes of diseases. / Под Этиологией, от Греческих слов Aitia, означающее Причина, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается учение о причинах болезней. Профессиональное (медицинское) употребление термина – как синонима 'Причины', например, грипп – заболевание вирусной этиологии.

ETL = ECONOMIC THRESHOLD LEVEL

ETLT = EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN

ETON COLLAR = ИТЧЭНСКИЙ ВОРОТНИК – Named for the prestigious Eton College, English public school. The broad Eton Collar has been a part of the school's uniform since the 1800s. Eton Collar is a large stiff turnover collar. Eton Collar is a broad, stiff white collar worn outside the coat collar, especially with an Eton jacket.

ETON JACKET = ИТЧЭНСКИЙ ЖАКЕТ – Eton Jacket is a short black jacket with long sleeves, wide lapels, and an open front. / .

ETS = EXPECTED TIME OF SAILING

ETS = EXPRESSED TAGGED SITE

ETSI = EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE

ET WARRANT = EURO–TREASURY WARRANT

EU = EUROPEAN UNION

EUA = EUROPEAN UNIT OF ACCOUNT

EUCHROMATIN = ЭУХРОМАТИН – Euchromatin is the portion of genomic DNA that remains relatively unstained and is transcriptionally active. / Под Эухроматином понимается вещество хромосомы, сохраняющее деспирализованное (диффузное) состояние в покоящемся ядре и спирализующееся при делении клеток. Содержит большинство структурных генов организма.

EUCLID = EUROPEAN COOPERATION FOR THE LONG–TERM IN DEFENSE

EUKARYOTE = ЭУКАРИОТ (или ЭВКАРИОТ) – Eukaryote is an organism characterized by the presence of a nucleus. Also other organelles such as mitochondria and/or chloroplasts may be present in eukaryotes. Includes all plants, animals, green algae, and fungi.

/ Под Эукариотами или Эвкариотами, от Греческих слов Éu, означающее Полностью или Хорошо, и Káryon, означающее Ядро, понимаются организмы (все, кроме бактерий, включая цианобактерий), обладающие, в отличие от прокариот, оформленным клеточным ядром, отграниченным от цитоплазмы ядерной оболочкой. Генетический материал заключён в хромосомах. Клетки эукариот имеют митохондрии, пластиды и другие органоиды. Характерен половой процесс.

EULA = END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

EUPHORBUS = ЭВФОРБ (или ЭУФОРБУС) – Euphorbus:- physician to King Juba II (ca. 50 BC – 19 AD) of Mauretania. King Juba was said, by Pliny the Elder (23–79 AD), to have named a plant (probably Euphorbia resinifera) that he discovered on Mount Atlas in Morocco as 'Euphorbea' after his physician. This is generally considered to be the origin of the name of the genus Euphorbia. A variety E. regis-jubae of Euphorbia obtusifolia commemorates King Juba himself. / Молочай смолоносный (Euphorbia resinifera). происхождение названия рода Молочаев (genus Euphorbia). Под Эвфорбом понимается троянец, сын Панфоя, ранивший Патрокла, а затем убитый Менелаем (Пифагор утверждал, что этот Эвфорб был одним из его прошлых перевоплощений).

EUPLOID = ЭУПЛОИД (или ЭУПЛОИДНОЕ) – Euploid:- having a chromosome number that is a whole multiple of the monoploid number. See also Polyploid.

EUR = EURO

EUR 1 FORM = ФОРМА ЕВР 1 – EUR 1 Form is the name for a form, which is used in international commodity traffic. The application of this form is based on application of various bi- and multilateral agreements within the Pan-European preference system (the European Union Association Agreement). In the free trade agreements goods are defined, which apply to cheaper rates of duty or to be completely duty-free introduced, on the condition that they were completely manufactured in a member country or in such were so far worked on that they become on an equal footing in accordance with the agreements of the origin of the products. In order to profit from the preferential rate during a customs clearance, a EUR.1 movement certificate, in short EUR.1, must be handed over to the competent authority (usually a customs administration), in which the manufacturer certifies the origin of the goods. The EUR.1 is recognized also as a certificate of origin in the external trade in legal sense. In place of a movement certificate also a declaration of origin on the invoice can be provided by the manufacturer or sender of the goods, if the amount of items with EU preferential origin of a single shipment does not exceed €6 000. If it concerns an approved exporter, the delimitation of 6 000 Euro does not apply. The creator of such a movement certificate or declaration of origin must be able to prove the origin characteristics of the goods with a possible check on supplier declarations. The exporter fills in the form and then hands it over or sends it in to the competent authorities, usually customs, who stamp it and send it back to the exporter. List of countries with which the EU has a Free Trade Agreement where the EUR.1 is used:- Africa:- Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, South Africa, and Tunisia; America:- Chile and Mexico; Europe:- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Moldova (Republic of); Middle East:- Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey; ACP (short for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) countries:- regulated through the Cotonou-agreement, which is not a traditional free-trade agreement (FTA), but rather a non-reciprocal agreement. With the introduction of the Pan Euro Med Free Trade Area, which is partially in place, the EUR.1 certificate will be replaced by the EUR-MED certificate for countries that are part of this Free Trade Area. This process is however as of May 2007 not complete. Furthermore, the European Commission has presented a draft in which certificates will be replaced by declarations of origin instead. These declarations will not have to be stamped by the competent authority and can also be submitted electronically to the importer. Also known as Movement Certificate. See also ATR Certificate. 'EUR.1 Movement Certificate' means the proof of origin issued properly by the customs authorities or made out by institutions authorized by those authorities and then endorsed by the customs authorities in order to be able to benefit the products originating in the Republic of Turkey from the provisions of cumulation for the purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences. / Известен также как Сертификат о Перемещении (Movement Certificate). Смотрите также A.Тэ.Эр. Сэртификат или Свидетельство о ВДА (ATR Certificate).

EURATOM = EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

EUREKA = EUROPEAN RESEARCH COORDINATION AGENCY

EUREP = EURO–RETAILER PRODUCE WORKING GROUP

EUREPGAP = EUREP GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE = EURO–RETAILER PRODUCE GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE

EUREPO = ЕВРИПО (или ЮРИПО) – EUREPO is the rate at which one prime bank offers funds in Euro to another prime bank in exchange for collateral consisting exclusively of government bonds and bills issued by Euro area countries. The EUREPO's calculation methodology is similar to that of the EURIBOR, but it is representative of rates in the secured markets (repo markets). The panel of banks is also different. / Юрибо или Юрайбо (Euribor).

EUREX® = EUROPEAN EXCHANGE

EUREX CLEARING AG = ОЙРЭКС КЛИРИН А.ГЕ. (или ЮРЭКС КЛЫЭРЫНЬ А.ГЕ.) – Eurex Clearing:- guaranteeing a secure financial market. Eurex Clearing AG was founded in 1998 as a 100 percent subsidiary of Eurex Frankfurt AG. As a central counterparty, the European clearing house is responsible for clearing transactions in the cash and derivatives market. In 2010, Eurex® made clearing orders worth an average of EUR8.3 billion per month. What exactly is a central counterparty? When a transaction is agreed, Eurex Clearing automatically acts as a buyer for every seller and as a seller for every buyer – thus serving as a central counterparty. This means that the clearing house assumes the risk should one of the trading parties default. More security for all trading participants Eurex Clearing guarantees that all contracts traded are settled, and has established a multi-level collateral system for this purpose. It calculates the total risk (margin) for every clearing member and guarantees it by depositing collateral in the form of cash or securities. The system thus covers not only potential losses calculated on the basis of current prices, but also potential future price risks. Every clearing member provides collateral at least once a day so that none of the orders are guaranteed under and in addition to this, pays into a clearing fund. The clearing house thus has a sufficient security cushion, should one of the clearing members become insolvent. Eurex Clearing AG is a clearing-house and central counterparty for on-exchange trades executed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra® or floor trades) in German equities that are subject to collective safe custody, denomoinated in Euro and listed on Xetra®. In its role as central counterparty, it additionally assures the fulfillment and clearing of trades on the Eurex® derivatives exchange, Eurex® Bonds and Eurex® Repo. Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Eurex Clearing is one of the world's leading Clearing Houses. We offer fully automated and straight-through post trade services for derivatives, equities, repo, energy and fixed income transactions. As a central counterparty, our focus is to increase market integrity. Eurex Clearing acts as a buyer to all sellers and as a seller to all buyers thereby minimizing counterparty risk and maximizing operational efficiency. Our offering comprises flexible trade management functions, advanced risk management services, efficient collateral and delivery management tools. With our high-quality, cost-efficient and comprehensive value chain of clearing services delivered via a state-of-the-art clearing system, our customers are clear to trade. Eurex Clearing acts as the central counterparty for Eurex®, Eurex® Bonds, Eurex® Repo,

European Energy Exchange (EEX) the FWB® Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) – both Xetra® and floor – and the Irish Stock Exchange. Eurex Clearing is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eurex Frankfurt AG. Eurex Clearing serves more than 114 clearing members located in 10 European countries and manages a collateral pool of approximately EUR45 billion. In 2008, Eurex Clearing processed more than 2.3 billion transactions, ranking it the largest CCP in Europe. Eurex Clearing is a company incorporated in Germany and licensed as a credit institution under supervision of the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) pursuant to the Banking Act (Gesetz für das Kreditwesen). The Financial Services Authority (FSA) has granted Eurex Clearing status as a Recognised Overseas Clearing House (ROCH) in the United Kingdom. / Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. (Eurex Clearing AG). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Эф.Ве.Бе.® (FWB®; Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) или Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа (Frankfurt Stock Exchange)):- Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Гэзэтц фюа дас Крэдитвезэн (Gesetz für das Kreditwesen). Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. является одной из ведущих клиринговых организаций мира. Мы предлагаем полностью автоматизированные и 'straight-through' услуги в сфере 'post-trade' для деривативов, акций, рипо и облигаций. Наша задача как Центрального контрагента заключается в повышении интеграции рынков. Ойрэкс выполняет функцию покупателя для всех продавцов и функцию продавца для всех покупателей, минимизируя при этом риск контрагента по сделке и максимизируя операционную эффективность. Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. – 100% дочерняя компания Ойрэкс Франкфот А.Ге. (Eurex Frankfurt AG), оператором которого является Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG) и SIX Swiss Exchange. Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. выполняет функции Центрального контрагента для Eurex®, Eurex® Bonds, Eurex® Repo, European Energy Exchange (EEX), FWB® Франкфуртской Фондовой Биржи (Frankfurt Stock Exchange) – для Ксэтра® (Xetra®) и торгового зала (паркет) – и для Ирландской Фондовой Биржи (Irish Stock Exchange). Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. обслуживает 114 клиринговых члена из 10 Европейских стран, а также управляет пулом обеспечения, денежная стоимость которого достигает примерно 45 миллиардов Евро. В 2008 Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. осуществил более 2.3 миллиардов операций и имеет рэйтиньг самого крупного Центрального контрагента в Европе.

EURIBOR = EUROPEAN INTERBANK OFFERED RATE

EURO = EBPO – The Euro (€; ISO 4217 code:- EUR) is the currency of twelve European Union member states:- Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City which formerly used the French Franc or the Italian Lira as their currency, mint their own Euro coins in small amounts. The Euro is also the currency of Montenegro and Kosovo and is used in Andorra as well. Euro is the name of the European single currency adopted by the European Council at its meeting in Madrid on 15 and 16 December 1995. Europe's single currency – the Euro – came into being on 01 January 1999. But it remained a 'virtual' currency, mainly used by banks and the financial markets – for three years thereafter. For most people, it did not become a 'real' currency, visible and tangible, until 01 January 2002. That was the starting date for the introduction of Euro banknotes and coins. They are now an everyday fact of life for more than 300 million people in Europe. The introduction of the new cash in 12 European countries – like the launch of the currency itself – was a historic event, involving years of meticulous planning and preparation. There were numerous challenges – as well as difficulties and risks – to be overcome by the European Central Bank (ECB), the central banks and governments of the Euro area countries, the European Commission, banknote printing works, mints as well as by people in many other fields, especially banks and shops. The logistical preparations for the banknotes and coins go back to 1992, when nobody knew what they would look like, and when the new currency did not even have a definitive name. The design issue was resolved in 1996 when the ECB's predecessor, the European Monetary Institute, chose the final banknote designs after holding a competition. By 1998, the pilot print run was launched. Delivery of the cash to banks and shops started four months before €-day, 01 January 2002. During this period, millions of cash dispensers and vending machines in the Euro area were modified. Communications too formed an essential part of the preparations. Everyone had to know what the Euro would look like and how they would exchange their old currencies for the new one. The message was spread as broadly as possible via TV commercials, print adverts, the internet and other channels, and a pivotal role here was played by the Euro 2002 Information Campaign, conducted by the ECB and the 12 national central banks in the Euro area. Governments, public institutions as well as commercial and voluntary organizations also worked closely together to ensure the information was received by all. In the end, the launch went smoothly, and the new banknotes and coins have become an integral part of our lives, at home and abroad. Single currency for European Monetary Union launched on 1999-January-01. Euro banknotes and coins were put into circulation in 2002, but the planning and preparation of their introduction goes back to the early 1990s. On 1992-February-07, the Treaty on European Union was signed in Maastricht. It describes the competencies of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the governments and central banks of the 12 Euro area countries with regard to the issuing of Euro cash. It stipulates that the ECB has the exclusive right to authorise the issuance of banknotes within the Euro area, but both the ECB and the national central banks (NCBs) may issue them. However, since the ECB is not involved in any cash operations, it is the NCBs that actually put the banknotes into circulation and withdraw, process and store them. The banknotes in circulation are reflected in the balance sheets of the ECB and the NCBs according to a fixed key, regardless of the country in which they are actually circulating. In fact, the number of banknotes circulating in any one country can no longer be determined because of unrecorded cross-border cash flows in the Euro area due, for example, to tourism. Responsibility for Euro coins lies with the national governments, coordinated by the European Commission in Brussels. Euro area governments are the legal issuers of Euro coins and, as such, are responsible for the designs and technical characteristics of the coins and for their minting. The ECB, however, is responsible for approving annually the volume of Euro coins to be issued; it also acts as an independent assessor of the quality of the minted coins. At the meeting of the European Council in Madrid in December 1995, Europe's leaders decided on the currency's new name:- the Euro. Other suggestions were rejected because of their national connotations. These included the 'Ducat', 'Ecu', 'Florin', 'Franken', or using the Euro as a prefix to existing currency names – 'Euromark', for example. They agreed that the name should be the same in all official languages of the European Union (EU), taking account of different alphabets, and easy to pronounce. Above all, it had to be simple and representative of Europe. The currency also needed to have a symbol. Like the name, the symbol had to be clearly associated with Europe, easy to write and attractive. A list of thirty possibilities drawn up by European Commission staff was reduced to ten and these became the subject of a public survey. From this shortlist, two possible symbols emerged and the final choice was made by the then President of the Commission, Jacques Santer, and Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the Commissioner in charge of Economic and Financial Affairs at that time. The Euro symbol was inspired by the Greek letter epsilon, reflecting the cradle of European civilisation. E is of course the first letter of the word Europe. The two strong parallel horizontal lines are intended to symbolise the stability of the currency. The official abbreviation of the Euro, EUR, has been registered with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In November 1994, the Council of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), the ECB's predecessor, decided on a sequence of 1:2:5 for the seven Euro banknote denominations:- €10 and €100; €20 and €200; and €5, €50 and €500. This sequence is in line with the common denominational split of most of the world's currencies and also corresponds to the sequence of the Euro coins:- 1 cent, 10 cent and €1; 2 cent, 20 cent and €2; 5 cent and 50 cent, as agreed by the EU's Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN). The decision to have a very high-value banknote – €500 – was made after careful evaluation. Prior to the changeover to Euro cash, six of the Euro area countries – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands – had national banknotes worth between €200 and €500, and were using them increasingly. In

2000, for example, the demand for DM1 000.00 banknotes (equivalent to €511.00) was 15 times higher than in 1975 and represented 34% of the total value of Deutsche Mark banknotes in circulation. Moreover, in countries outside the European Union with relatively unstable monetary regimes, where inflation is high and/or there is little trust in the banking system, people often hold the cash of lowinflation currencies as a store of value. Before the introduction of Euro banknotes, high-value notes such as the DM1 000.00 were held. Three EU countries – Greece, Italy and Austria – used very low-value banknotes (below €2) prior to the Euro cash changeover. But the issuance of both very high and very low denominations would have created a banknote series with too many denominations. It would also have made the notes less user-friendly and complicated their handling and storage. Therefore, €2 was chosen as the highest-value coin and €5 as the lowest-value banknote. At the Madrid European Council, the heads of state and government agreed that Euro banknotes and coins would start to circulate alongside the national currencies at the latest by 2002-January-01. The precise date, sometime between 1999-January-01 and 2002-January-01, was left open in order to take account of the different preferences of various cash users and the long lead times for printing banknotes and minting coins. The date of 2002-January-01 had both advantages and disadvantages. The peak period for banknote use is at the end of the year:- circulation is around 10% higher than average because of the Christmas season and the first few days of January are traditionally a sales and stocktaking period for retailers. A number of other dates were considered but, in the end, 2002-January-01 was agreed to be the most convenient date, marking the start of the calendar year and being the date expected by national public administrations. The Madrid European Council also decided that the Euro should circulate alongside the national currencies for a maximum of six months, although subsequently, the pros and cons of shortening this period were discussed. A shorter period would reduce the costs of handling two currencies simultaneously for banks, retailers and the public, while a longer period would make it easier to adapt vending machines. A compromise was reached and it was decided to shorten the transition period. In November 1999, ECOFIN agreed that the period of dual circulation should last between four weeks and two months. Banks would continue to change national currencies into Euro after that period but those currencies would no longer be legal tender. Euro is the name of the European single currency, the world's second most important currency after the US Dollar. It is under the control of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt am Main and is the official currency in 13 of the 27 EU member states and six other countries. In addition, seven other EU countries have fixed exchange rates against the Euro. Euro banknotes were put into circulation on 2002-January-01. There are seven denominations:- €5, €10, €20, €50, €100, €200 and €500. The higher the denomination, the larger the banknote. The banknotes depict the architectural styles of seven periods in Europe's cultural history – classical, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, baroque and rococo, the age of iron and glass architecture, and modern XX century architecture – and show three main architectural elements:- windows, gateways and bridges. None of the designs depicts actual buildings or monuments. The windows and gateways on the front of each banknote symbolize the spirit of openness and cooperation in Europe. The reverse of each banknote features a bridge. These bridges are used as a metaphor for communication between the nations of Europe and between Europe and the rest of the world. A number of security features, such as a watermark, a hologram, a security thread and color-changing ink, have been incorporated into the banknote designs to protect them against counterfeiting and enable people to recognize genuine banknotes. Special design features, e.g., raised print and large numerals, have also been included to help blind and partially sighted people. Strict quality controls ensure that all banknotes produced are identical in quality and appearance. The banknotes do not have individual national designs. The planning of a new series of Euro banknotes is under way. It will incorporate new security features but in other respects it will represent a continuation of the current series: the banknotes will have the same denominations – from €5 to €500 – and they will be based on the current designs, making them immediately recognisable as Euro banknotes. One Euro is divided into 100 cent. There are eight Euro coins:- 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent, €1 and €2. Each one has a 'European' side and a national side. Of course, all Euro coins can be used in all Euro area countries, irrespective of their national side. The eight Euro coins vary in size, weight, material, color and thickness. Some additional innovative features have also been included to help users, particularly blind and partially sighted people, to recognise the different denominations. For instance, each consecutive coin in the series has a different edge. A detailed quality management system ensures that all Euro coins are interchangeable throughout the Euro area and conform to the standards necessary for their use in vending machines. Particular care has been taken in the production of the higher-value Euro coins (€1 and €2) to protect them against counterfeiting. Their sophisticated two-color design makes them difficult to counterfeit, as do the embossed characters around the edge of the €2 coin. On 2007-January-01, Slovenia joined the Eurozone. On 2008-January-01, Malta and Cyprus joined the Eurozone. The Euro is the sole currency in Austria, Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. These 12 countries together are frequently referred to as the Eurozone or the Euro Area, or more informally 'Euroland' or the 'Eurogroup'. The Euro is also legal currency in the Eurozone overseas territories of French Guiana, Réunion, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Mayotte. 2008-January-01 for Cyprus and Malta. 2009-January-01 for Slovakia. 2010-January-01 for Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. 2011 or later for Hungary, Poland and Romania. Andorra, Montenegro and Kosovo adopted the foreign Euro as their legal currency for movement of capital and payments without participation in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) or the right to mint coins. Andorra is in the process of entering a monetary agreement similar to Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City. The Euro is divided into 100 cents (sometimes referred to as Eurocents). Euro banknotes and coins were introduced on 2002-January-01 in 12 of the then 15 Member States of the European Union (EU). Since then, five more countries have adopted the Euro:- Slovenia on 2007-January-01, Cyprus and Malta on 2008-January-01, Slovakia on 2009-January-01. Estonia became the 17th Member State to join the Euro area on 2011-January-01. Common currency of the European Community nations. The Euro was officially adopted on 1999-January-01 by 11 European nations-Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, followed by Greece in 2001. On its debut as the common currency in the European Monetary Union (EMU) group of nations, the Euro replaced the European Currency Unit (ECU) and the initial value of the Euro was fixed at a one-to-one equivalence with the ECU. Euro-denominated currency and coins went into circulation on 2002-January-01, replacing all national currencies. The common currency was adopted by the Treaty on European Union, signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands, on 07 February 1992 and ratified in 1993 by the parliaments of the member nations. Public referendums approved the treaty in some countries. The economic rationale behind the Euro was that a single currency would promote cross-border trade within Europe and international trade with the rest of the world. Converting to a single currency also helps companies cut costs and promotes a more efficient banking system because businesses would no longer have to conduct business in several different currencies. On 2011-January-01, the Euro became legal tender in Estonia; and Latvia adopted the Euro as its currency as of 01 January 2014. The Road To The Single Currency, The Euro:- 1962 The European Commission makes its first proposal (Marjolin-Memorandum) for economic and monetary union. May 1964:- a Committee of Governors of central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) is formed to institutionalise cooperation among EEC central banks. 1970:- the Werner Report sets out a plan to realise an economic and monetary union in the Community by 1980. April 1972:- a system (the 'snake') for the progressive narrowing of the margins of fluctuation between the currencies of the Member States of the European Economic Community is established. April 1973:- the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) is set up to ensure the proper operation of the snake. March 1979:- the European Monetary System (EMS) is created. February 1986:- the Single European Act (SEA) is signed. June 1988:- the European Council mandates a committee of experts under the chairmanship of Jacques Delors (the 'Delors Committee') to make proposals for the realisation of EMU. May 1989:- the 'Delors Report' is submitted to the European Council. June The European Council agrees on the

realisation of EMU in three stages. July 1990:- Stage One of EMU begins. December An Intergovernmental Conference to prepare for Stages Two and Three of EMU is launched. 07 February 1992:- The Treaty on European Union (the 'Maastricht Treaty') is signed. October 1993:- Frankfurt am Main is chosen as the seat of the European Monetary Institute (EMI) and of the ECB, and a President of the EMI is nominated. November 1993:- The Treaty on European Union enters into force. December 1993:- Alexandre Lamfalussy is appointed President of the EMI, to be established on 01 January 1994. January 1994:- Stage Two of EMU begins and the EMI is established. December 1995:- The Madrid European Council decides on the name of the single currency and sets out the scenario for its adoption and the cash changeover. December 1996:- The EMI presents specimen banknotes to the European Council. June 1997:- The European Council agrees on the 'Stability and Growth Pact'. May 1998:- Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland are considered to fulfil the necessary conditions for the adoption of the Euro as their single currency; the Members of the Executive Board of the ECB are appointed. June1998:- The ECB and the ESCB are established. October 1998:- The ECB announces the strategy and the operational framework for the single monetary policy it will conduct from January 1999. Janury 1999:- Stage Three of EMU begins; the Euro becomes the single currency of the Euro area; conversion rates are fixed irrevocably for the former national currencies of the participating Member States; a single monetary policy is conducted for the Euro area. January 2001:- Greece becomes the 12th Member State to join the Euro area. January 01, 2002:- The Euro cash changeover:- Euro banknotes and coins are introduced and become sole legal tender in the Euro area by the end of February 2002. May 2004:- The NCBs of the ten new EU Member States join the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). January 2007:- Bulgaria and Romania bring the total number of EU Member States to 27 and join the ESCB at the same time. January 01, 2007:- Slovenia becomes the 13th Member State to join the Euro area. January 01, 2008:- Cyprus and Malta join the Euro area, thereby increasing the number of Member States to 15. January 01, 2009:- Slovakia joins the Euro area, bringing the number of Member States to 16. January 01, 2011:- Estonia joins the Euro area, increasing the number of Member States to 17. January 01, 2014:- Latvia joins the Euro area, increasing the number of Member States to 18. January 01, 2015:- Lithuania joins the Euro area increasing the number of Member States to 19; Lietuvos Bankas (central bank of Lithuania) becomes a member of the Eurosystem. See also Euro Area. 1999-January-01 – exchange rates fixed and Euros launched. Electronic and paper transfer of money can be done in Euros. Euro notes become legal tender on 2002-January-01. National currencies will be taken out of circulation by 2002-June-30 and EU countries will only be able to do business in Euros. Euro notes will be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Euro. There will be eight different coins ranging from 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cent to 1, and 2 Euro. The introduction of Euro banknotes and coins on 2002-January-01 has made travelling simpler within the Euro area. Prices for goods and services can be compared at a glance and payments can be made with the same money in all the countries. With the birth of the Euro, foreign exchange transaction costs and foreign exchange risks were eliminated within the Euro area. In the past, these costs and risks hindered competition across borders. Increased competition makes it more likely that available resources will be used in the most efficient way. With a single currency, investment decisions are much easier, as fluctuations in the exchange rate can no longer influence the return on investment across national borders within the Euro area. Before the introduction of the Euro, financial markets were, as a rule, national in character. Financial instruments, such as government bonds and shares were denominated in national currencies. The launch of the Euro was a major step towards the integration of the financial markets in the Euro area. It will continue to influence the structure of the Euro area economy. Evidence of integration can be found, to varying degrees, in all parts of the financial structure:- (i) the Euro area's interbank money market is fully integrated; (ii) the Euro-denominated bond market is well integrated, deep and liquid, and provides a wide choice of investments and funding; (iii) the Euro area equity market is increasingly viewed as a single market; and (iv) domestic and cross-border mergers and acquisitions have increased among banks in the Euro area. The depth and quality of an integrated financial market facilitate the financing of economic growth and thereby the creation of jobs. People have a broader range of choices for their decisions on savings and investments. Companies can tap a very large capital market to finance their business and use new financial instruments to protect themselves against various financial risks and to enhance the management of their investments. / Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). и окончательный выбор был сделан тогдашним Президентом Комиссии, Жаком Сантэ (the then President of the Commission, Jacques Santer), и Ивом-Тибо дё Сильгюи, Комиссаром по вопросам Экономических и Финансовых Дел (Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the Commissioner in charge of Economic and Financial Affairs), находившимся на этом посту в то же самое время. колебания обменного курса. + С 01 Января 2007 в Словении, с 01 Января 2008 в Кипре и Мальте, с 01 Января 2009 в Словакии, с 01 Января 2011 в Эстонии, с 01 Января 2014 в Латвии, с 01 Января 2015 в Литве, и того будет 19 стран внутри ЕС. Маастрихтским Трактатом . Льетувос Банкас (Lietuvos Bankas).

EURO AREA = ОБЛАСТЬ ЕВРО (или АРЕАЛ ЕВРО) – Euro Area is the area that is made up of those Member States of the European Union in which the Euro has been adoped as the single currency. See also Euro. Euro Area is the area encompassing those Member States in which the Euro has been adopted as the single currency in accordance with the Treaty and in which a single monetary policy is conducted under the responsibility of the European Central Bank (ECB). The Euro area currently comprises Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. The Euro Area is the geographical area covered by those European Union countries which have adopted the Euro as their currency. Key characteristics of the Euro Area:- the individual countries that now comprise the Euro area were relatively open economies before they joined the Euro area. However, they are now part of a larger, much more self-contained economy. The size of the Euro area makes it comparable with major economies such as the United States and Japan. The Euro area is one of the largest economies in the world, with a population of 318 million in 2006.The European Union as a whole has 27 Member States and a population of 493 million. By comparison, the United States and Japan have 299 and 128 million inhabitants respectively. In terms of gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in purchasing power parities, the United States was the largest economy in 2006, with 19.7% of world GDP, followed by the Euro area with 14.3%. Japan's share was 6.3%.The shares of the individual Euro area countries are significantly smaller:- the largest accounted for 3.9% of world GDP in 2006. Although the Euro area can be significantly affected by developments in the global economy, the fact that the Euro area has a less open economy means that movements in prices of foreign goods have only a limited impact on domestic prices. However, it is more open than either the United States or Japan. Euro area exports of goods and services as a share of GDP were significantly higher in 2006 (21.6%) than the corresponding figures for the United States (11%) and Japan (16.8%).

EURO BANKING ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ В ЕВРО – Euro Banking Association (EBA) is an organisation which provides a forum for exploring and debating all banking issues of interest to its members and, in particular, matters related to the use of the Euro and the settlement of transactions in Euro. At the end of 1998, the EBA established a clearing company (ABE Clearing S.A.S., Société par Actions Simplifiée à Capital Variable) to manage the new Euro Clearing System (EURO1) from 01 January 1999; EURO1 is the successor to the ECU Clearing and Settlement System. Headquartered in Paris, France. In 1985, 18 commercial banks and the European Investment Bank formed the Euro Banking Association (EBA) with the support of the European Commission and the Bank for International Settlements. The EBA's original mission was to promote the ECU and to facilitate its use by developing and managing the ECU Clearing System. Over the years, the EBA made a substantial

contribution to improving the infrastructure of ECU financial markets and continually enhanced the ECU Clearing System in close co-operation with the European Monetary Institute, central banks, the Bank for International Settlements and SWIFT. In particular, the EBA provided a useful forum for payment-industry practitioners to exchange their experience on EMU (short for the Economic and Monetary Union) preparations. The views of the EBA were sought after by European authorities as valuable input into the planning for a smooth transition to the Euro. At the same time, the EBA developed a new payment system (EURO1), relying on the technical platform for the ECU Clearing System which was enhanced to deal with the expected volumes of cross-border payments in Euro. At the end of 1998, the EBA handed over EURO1 to EBA CLEARING. To complement the EURO1 system, the EBA developed a solution for handling low value payments entitled STEP1 as part of the Straight Through Euro Payment System (STEPS) program designed to offer a full range of Euro payments in a pan-European environment. At the end of 2000, the EBA handed over STEP1 to EBA CLEARING. The STEPS program continued with the development of STEP2 as a pan-European automated clearing house (PE-ACH) for cross-border and domestic mass payments in Euro. The system has been designed to become an important pillar for the creation of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA). At the beginning of 2003, the EBA handed over STEP2 to EBA CLEARING. / А.Бе.Э. Клыэринь Эс.А.Эс. (ABE Clearing S.A.S.), Сосьетэ пар Аксьё Саплифье а Кяпиталь Варъябль (Société par Actions Simplifiée à Capital Variable). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

EUROBOND = ЕВРООБЛИГАЦИЯ – Eurobonds:- the name Eurobonds can be misleading because from the word, you'd think either Eurobonds were about the European bond markets, or about the European currency, Euros. Eurobonds are actually bonds that are denominated in a currency other than that of the country in which they are issued. They are usually issued in more than one country of issue and traded across international financial centers. Supranational organisations and corporations are major issuers in the Eurobond market. Supranational organisations (such as the World Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) use such bond issues for financing the development of emerging markets or to support developing countries. Corporations, including banks and multinational entities issue Eurobonds for many purposes including financing for capital and other projects. Eurobonds are not regulated by the country of the currency in which they are denominated. Eurobonds are so-called Bearer Bonds, they are not registered anywhere centrally, so whomever holds or bears the bond is considered the owner. Their 'bearer' status also enables Eurobonds to be held anonymously. The Eurobond market is largely a wholesale, institutional market with bonds held by large institutions. There are few individual investors in the Eurobond market, in general – fewer in the UK than on the continent. Since many investors hold Eurobonds for a long time, these bond issues may not be frequently traded which will make it more difficult for an investor who wants to buy or sell a Eurobond to assess the market price. Types of Eurobonds:- (i) Conventional or Straight Eurobonds:- have a fixed coupon (usually paid on an annual basis) and maturity date when all the principal is repaid. (ii) Floating Rate Bond Notes (FRN):- are usually short to medium term bond issues, with a coupon interest rate that 'floats', i.e. goes up or down in relation to a benchmark rate plus some additional 'spread' of basis points (each basis point being one hundredth of one percent). The reference benchmark rate is usually LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) or EURIBOR (Euro interbank offered rate). The 'spread' added to that reference rate is a function of the credit quality of the issuer. (iii) Zero-Coupon Bonds:- do not have interest payments. The investor in this type of Eurobond may be looking for some kind of tax advantage. (iv) Convertible Bonds:- can be exchanged for another instrument, usually an ordinary share or shares (fixed ahead of time with a predetermined price) of the issuing organisation. The bondholder decides whether to convert the bond. In convertible bonds, the coupon payable is usually lower than it otherwise would be. Because convertible bonds can be viewed more as equity shares than bonds, the credit and interest rate risks for investors are higher than with conventional bonds. (v) High-Yield Bonds are also part of the Eurobond markets, a class of bonds (rather than a type of bond) which individual investors may encounter. High-yield bonds are those that are rated to be 'below investment grade' by credit rating agencies (i.e. issuer has a credit rating below BBB). Eurobonds – Buying and Selling:- banks and brokers can help investors buy and sell Eurobonds but most market professionals advise potential individual investors to take advice and be sure any broker or bank you use has expertise in the type of Eurobond that you are interested in. Eurobond issuers price Eurobonds related to LIBOR, EURIBOR or the US Treasury Bond Market Yield curve, adjusted to indicate the credit quality of the issuer. Some investors considering investing in Eurobonds, especially ones denominated in a currency other than the US Dollar, may see mention of a swap curve related to pricing. An interest rate swap has to do with how corporations and banks think interest rates will go, whether a rate will go up or go down or stay the same and is effectively the fixed rate banks will pay to convert a floating rate bond to fixed for the various maturities. There are advantages to Eurobond investments but there are complexities and risks attached. Individual investors may consider individual Eurobond issuers or Eurobond funds. On individual Eurobond issuers, the credit quality and credit rating of the issuer are very important for an investor to understand. Investors have credit risk in investing in a Eurobond, and need to be able to judge whether the yield on the bond is worth the risk. The credit quality of some sectors of Eurobond issuers may generally be higher than others but each investment must be considered on the basis of the issuer and the research and documentation provided, not on some overall sense of what kinds of organisations are good or bad. If the Eurobond issuer is a corporation, there may also be significant 'event risk' as well, since credit ratings can change over time as corporations change. Also, as noted above, many investors hold Eurobonds for a long time so Eurobond issues may not be frequently traded which will make it more difficult for an investor who wants to buy or sell a Eurobond to assess the market price. Consult a financial advisor. Eurobond is the medium- to long-term bond issued on the Euromarket (Eurocapital market) in a Eurocurrency (Eurodollar, Euro-DM, etc). Eurobonds are bonds underwritten by an international syndicate (of banks) and simultaneously placed in a number of countries. Generally denominated in one of the major currencies US Dollars, Euro, Yen or Pounds Sterling. Eurobonds can be issued by government entities, international institutions and major companies. Corporate or government bond in a currency other than the national currency of the issuer and floated outside the issuer's own country. Eurobonds may be issued in a single currency or in multiple currencies. Eurobond is a bond issued in a currency other than the currency of the country or market in which it is issued. Usually, a Eurobond is issued by an international syndicate and categorized according to the currency in which it is denominated. A Eurodollar bond that is denominated in US Dollars and issued in Japan by an Australian company would be an example of a Eurobond. The Australian company in this example could issue the Eurodollar bond in any country other than the United States. Eurobonds are attractive financing tools as they give issuers the flexibility to choose the country in which to offer their bond according to the country's regulatory constraints. They may also denominate their eurobond in their preferred currency. Eurobonds are attractive to investors as they have small par values and high liquidity. Medium- or long-term bearer bond denominated in a Eurocurrency. Eurobonds are issued by governments or multinational companies. The Eurobond market developed in the 1960s and is independent of the stock market. Eurobond is an international bond issued by a company or government, often in a currency other than the currency of the borrower. The bonds are traded internationally through banks, and not in the traditional bond markets. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)), ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR). Еврооблигация – облигация, деноминированная в Долларах США или других валютах; продаётся инвесторам за пределами страны, в которой используется эта валюта. Облигации обычно выпускаются группами распространителей, включающими банки и инвестиционные дома из многих стран. Примером сделки с Еврооблигациями могут служить деноминированные в Долларах США долговые обязательства, выпущенные Бельгийской корпорацией через

группу распространителей, включающую зарубежный филиал Нью Йоркского инвестиционного банковского дома, Голландский банк и консорциум Британских коммерческих банков; часть выпуска была реализована Французским инвесторам через инвестиционные счета в Швейцарии. Рынок Еврооблигаций является важным источником капитала для многонациональных компаний и иностранных правительств, включая правительства стран третьего мира.

EUROCAPITAL MARKET = РЫНОК ЕВРОКАПИТАЛОВ – Eurocapital Market is the segment of the Euromarket where instruments with medium- to long-term maturities (i.e. maturities of longer than 18 months) are issued and traded. / Сегмент Еврорынка, в котором выпускаются в обращение и торгуются инструменты со средне- и долгосрочными периодами погашения (то есть сроками погашения большими, чем 18 месяцев).

EUROCARD/MASTERCARD = ЭРОКЯР/МАСТЁРКЯР (или ЮРОКАРД/МЭСТЧЁКАРД) – Eurocard/Mastercard is a credit card issued by the international credit card organization Eurocard International SA in Brussels, Belgium, which is represented in some countries by national Eurocard companies. / Кредитная карта, эмитированная международной организацией по кредитным картам Юрокард Интёнэшэнэл Эс.Ай. (Eurocard International SA), расположенной в Брюсселе, Бельгия, и которая представлена в некоторых странах национальными компаниями Эрокяр (или Юрокард; Eurocard). Юрокард/МэстчёКард Интёнэшэнэл Инк. (Eurocard/MasterCard International Inc.).

EURO–CD = EURODOLLAR CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

EURO CENTRAL RATE = ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ЕВРО – Euro Central Rate is the official exchange rate of exchange rate mechanism II (ERM II) member currencies vis-à-vis the Euro, around which the ERM II fluctuation margins are defined. / виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis).

EUROCHEQUE = ЕВРОЧЕК – The Eurocheque is a first cross-border payment system launched by European banks in the 1960's. Encashment was assured by a cheque guarantee card known as the Eurocheque Card (or EC Card for short). The guarantee function was discontinued in early 2002. Since then banks have adopted debit cards (bank customer cards), which can be used for cashless payment or to withdraw cash from ATMs. Unlike credit cards, the cardholder's current account is debited immediately after making a purchase. German banks generally combine their debit cards with ec/Maestro cards. Today 'ec' no longer stands for Eurocheque but for the German electronic cash system. A payment option used widely in Europe. A Eurocheque can be written in most European currencies on a bank that is part of the system. The Eurocheque was a type of cheque used in Europe that was accepted across national borders and which could be written in a variety of currencies. Eurocheques were originally introduced in 1969 as an alternative to the traveler's cheque and for international payments for goods and services. They were rapidly adopted for domestic use in a number of countries, to the extent that their use for international payment rarely accounted for more than 5% of total Eurocheque transactions. The charges for clearing Eurocheques were substantially lower than those for cross-border use of domestic cheques. Although still accepted as payment by a few bodies, the practice of issuing Eurocheques ceased on 2002-January-01, following the decision to withdraw the Eurocheque guarantee. This was, coincidentally, the same date that the Euro currency was introduced. Despite the similarity of name, the Eurocheque had no connection with the currency. Eurocheques were particularly popular in German-speaking countries, where they were often issued as standard domestic cheques. They usually had to be accompanied by a cheque guarantee card in order to be accepted in payment at a point of sale. The Eurocheque guarantee card also had the functionality of an ATM card. In some countries, such as Austria and Germany, virtually all Eurocheque cards were co-branded with the logo of the respective domestic debit card system and were actually debit cards. After its phase-out, virtually all of these Eurocheque cards were replaced by Maestro® cards. Therefore, Maestro® is very often considered to be the successor to the Eurocheque system. The decision to end the issuing of Eurocheques was taken as increasing numbers of retailers and banks started to decline payment by Eurocheque, and as the use of cash machines and credit cards by international travellers grew within Europe. The relatively high cost of processing Eurocheques, together with the costs resulting from fraud, were also among the factors. In advance of the move, the European Commission expressed concern that 'the benefits of the existing Eurocheque system, in particular its standardised cheque format and its clearing facilities in all European countries should not be lost'. International check system presently in use in more than 40 countries. The uniformly designed check cards and check forms can be used either for cashless payments or to withdraw cash. The Eurocheque was launched in 1969 with the participation of banks in 14 countries – Belgium, France, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and West Germany (which issued and accepted Eurocheques) together with Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain and Sweden (which only accepted Eurocheques). In 1972 the 'Uniform Eurocheque' and 'Uniform Eurocheque Guarantee Card' were introduced, providing single designs that could be used by all banks within the system. Previously all Eurocheques had carried the Eurocheque symbol, but differed in their designs. Eurocheque International CV was formed in 1974 to process payments made using Eurocheques. In 1983 the British banks withdrew the Eurocheque symbol from their credit cards. On 1988-February-03, Eurocheque International became a cooperative society established under Belgian law, having previously been a de facto association, rather than a legal entity. The shareholders were the Association of Swedish Banks, Associazione Bancaria Italiana, Groupement des Cartes Bancaires 'CB' (France), Comunidade Portuguesa Eurocheque, Bank of Cyprus, Caisse d'épargne de l'État du grand-duché de Luxembourg, Agrupació Andorrana Eurocheque, PBS-Pengeinstitutternes BetalingsSystemer (Denmark), Apacs (United Kingdom), Telekurs (Switzerland), Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (Finland), Association of Norwegian Banks, Stichting Bevordering Chequeverkeer (Netherlands), Irish Clearing House, Jugobanka United Bank (Yugoslavia), Association of Austrian Banks and Bankers, Eurocheque Belgique SC, GZS-Gesellschaft für Zahlungssysteme GmbH (Germany). According to an estimate by Eurocheque International, in 1989 around 32 million Eurocheque cards had been issued by some 9 000 banks in 20 European Union countries. By the end of 1998 there were 46 participating countries, 22 of them both issuing and accepting the cheques:- Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Croatia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Slovenia, Spain, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus, and 24 accepting cheques:- Egypt, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Lebanon, Lithuania, Latvia, Morocco, Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Belarus. In 1989 the French banks withdrew the Eurocheque symbol from their credit cards. In the same year the use of the Uniform Eurocheque format became universal. On 1992-September-01, Eurocheque International CV and Eurocheque International Holding NV merged together with EUROCARD International NV into a single company, Europay International SA, incorporated under Belgian law. Europay relocated to Waterloo, Belgium, where they shared the same address as the Europe, Middle East and Africa region of MasterCard® International, and the headquarters of the Eurocard-MasterCard joint-venture, Maestro® International. The decision to end the Eurocheque guarantee from the end of 2002 was taken by Europay's board on 2001-April-22. A cheque drawn on European bank which can be cashed at any bank displaying an EC sign. Multicurrency European payment system giving check cashing privileges in 39 countries. Eurocheque (EC) is a debit card system managed by Eurocheque International in Brussels, Belgium enabling cardholders to buy merchandise or to cash checks by presenting the Eurocheque card. / карты Маэстро® (Maestro®). МэстчёКард® (MasterCard®). представлением Еврочековой карты. Ассоциация Шведских Банков (Association of Swedish Banks), Ассоциация Итальянских Банков (Associazione Bancaria Italiana), Групэмо дэ Кяртэ Бонкер 'Сэ.Бе.' (Groupement des Cartes Bancaires 'CB'; Франция), Комунидадьж Португеза Иурочэк

(Comunidade Portuguesa Eurocheque), Банк Кипра (Bank of Cyprus), Кес д'эпарне дё л'Ета дю гро-дюшэ дё Люксабур (Caisse d'épargne de l'État du grand-duché de Luxembourg), Агрупасио Андоррана Эурочэке (Agrupació Andorrana Eurocheque), Пэй.Бэй.Эс.-Пэньинститутгэрнэс БетэйлиньсСистэймэ (PBS-Pengeinstitutternes BetalingsSystemer; Дания), Опэкс (Apacs; Соединённое Королевство), Тэлекоз (Telekurs; Швейцария), Суомэн Панккиудистус (Suomen Pankkiyhdistys; Финляндия), Ассоциация Норвежских Банков (Association of Norwegian Banks), Стихтынь Бэфордэринь Щэкьфакеа (Stichting Bevordering Chequeverkeer; Нидерланды), Ирландский Клиринговый Дом (Irish Clearing House), Югобанка Юнайтид Бэньк (Jugobanka United Bank; Югославия), Ассоциация Австрийских Банков и Банкиров (Association of Austrian Banks and Bankers), Эрошэйкь Бэльжикь Эс.Сэ. (Eurocheque Belgique SC), Ге.Цэт.Эс.-Гэзэльшафт фюр Цалунгссыстэмэ Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (GZS-Gesellschaft für Zahlungssysteme GmbH; Германия). 01 Сентября 1992, Эрошэйкь Энтэрнасьёналь Сэ.Ве. (Eurocheque International CV) и Эрошэйкь Энтэрнасьёналь Ольдинь Эн.Фэй. (Eurocheque International Holding NV) объединились вместе с ЭроКяр Энтэрнасьёналь Эн.Фэй. (EUROCARD International NV) в одну единственную компанию, Юропэй Интёнэшэнэл Эс.Эй. (Europay International SA), инкорпорированную по Бельгийскому законодательству.

EUROCLEAR = ЮРОКЛЫЭ – Euroclear is an international central securities depository operated by the Brussels branch of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York through the Euroclear Operations Center. Euroclear is owned by its participants. One of the Eurobond market's two clearing systems. It is provided by Morgan Guaranty for over 100 banks and is based in Brussels. Clearing system (Clearing), set up in 1968 by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in Brussels, for international securities transactions. With over 2 700 associates in 70 counties and more than 60 000 listed securities (in 1995), Euroclear is the largest clearing system in the world for international securities. A clearing system for Eurobond based in Brussels. An international clearing organization located in Brussels, responsible for holding, clearing and settling international securities transactions. It is expected to merge with the French, Belgian, and Dutch clearing centers. Euroclear is a clearing house for Eurobonds, set up in Brussels, Belgium in 1968. International securities clearing system formed by banks and securities dealers for the collective custody and book-entry transfer of securities (primarily Eurobonds). In 1986, the custody service was extended to include stocks traded internationally. See also CEDEL. Euroclear System, which is operated by Euroclear Bank SA/NV. Euroclear is a clearing system for international securities transactions set up in 1968 by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in Brussels, Belgium. Today, Euroclear operates the central securities depositories in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the UK and Ireland, as well as Euroclear Bank, the international central securities depository in Brussels. / Система Юроклыэ управляется банком Юроклыэ Банк Эс.Эй./Эн.Фэй (Euroclear Bank SA/NV). Моргэн Гэрэнти Тчраст Кампэни (Morgan Guaranty Trust Company).

EUROCOMMERCIAL PAPER = ЕВРОКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ БУМАГА – Euro Commercial Paper is a commercial paper traded on international money markets (Euromoney markets) and issued primarily by prime addresses to cover short-term borrowing requirements. Maturities are generally under one year. Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) is the shortterm, unsecured discount debt securities with maturities ranging from 1 to 360 days issued by companies in the Euromarkets. A syndicate of dealers places ECP on a bestefforts basis; unlike US Commercial Paper, ECP issues may be unrated and need not be backed by swinglines. See also Eurobond, Euro Medium Term Note, and Euronote. Short-term money market paper issued by major first-class companies on the Euromarket without any underwriting commitment on the part of a bank or banking consortium. Very similar to the commercial paper issued in the United States. Eurocommercial Paper:- an unsecured, short-term loan issued by a bank or corporation in the international money market, denominated in a currency that differs from the corporation's domestic currency. For example, if a US corporation issues a short-term bond denominated in Canadian Dollars to finance its inventory through the international money market, it has issued Eurocommercial paper. / Краткосрочная бумага денежного рынка, выпускаемая крупными первоклассными компаниями на Еврорынке без каких-либо обязательств расписывания со стороны банка или банковского консорциума. Слишком мала для коммерческой бумаги, выпускаемой в Соединённых Штатах Америки.

EURO–CP = EUROCOMMERCIAL PAPER

EUROCREDIT = ЕВРОКРЕДИТ – Eurocredit is the international bank credit denominated in a Eurocurrency. / Международный банковский кредит, деноминированный в Евровалюте.

EUROCURRENCY = ЕВРОВАЛЮТА – Eurocurrency:- foreign currency deposit held by banks outside the country issuing the currency. Contrary to the name, Eurocurrency deposits are not limited to Europe, and European currencies are not the only ones involved:- 75% of Eurocurrency deposits consists of Eurodollars. Moreover, depositors are not just Europeans:- US multinational corporations and oil-producing countries are some of the largest depositors. In the absence of a truly international currency, international transactions can be settled only through the intermediary of domestic currencies. Economic agents engaged in foreign trade must have a certain amount of foreign currency. Banks are restricted in their use of local currency by the domestic monetary authorities, while they have more freedom in foreign currency transactions, especially in relationships with non-residents. In general, the combination of credit and exchange policies usually favors foreign currency transactions by non-residents through resident banks. The Eurocurrency market is real international capital market, bringing together borrowers and lenders of all nationalities, dealing in all currencies, through a special banking system – the Eurobanks. Although banks of any size may participate in the Eurocurrency market, the world's largest banks and their branches control most of the activity. Bonds, Certificates of Deposit (CDs), deposits, or any capital market instrument issued outside of the national boundaries of the currency in which the instrument is denominated (for example, Eurodollars, Euro-Swiss Francs, or Euroyen). Eurocurrency is the currency employed for the balances and liabilities on the Euromarket. Among the principal Eurocurrencies are the Eurodollar, the ECU or Euro, the Euro-CHF, the Euro-DEM, the Euro-FRF, the Euro-GBP, the Euro-NLG, etc. / Евровалюта – денежные средства, депонированные корпорациями и правительствами различных стран в банки за пределами их собственных стран, называемые Евробанками (Eurobanks). Термины Евровалюта и Евробанк не обязательно означают, что валюты или банки являются Европейскими, хотя в большинстве случаев это именно так. Например, Доллары, депонированные в банке в Великобритании, или Итальянские Лиры, депонированные в Японском банке, считаются Евровалютами. ЕвроДоллары (Eurodollars) являются только одним из видов Евровалют, хотя и наиболее распространённым. Также известны как Евроденьги (Euromoney).

EUROCURRENCY LIABILITIES = ЕВРОВАЛЮТНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – Eurocurrency Liabilities is a generic term referring to liabilities in a bank located in a country other than the one that issues the currency in which the liability is denominated. Despite its name, Eurocurrency need not be a liability of a European banking office nor denominated in European currency. Not to be confused with the Euro, the name of the common currency of twelve (as of 2004) European Union countries.

EURODOLLAR BOND = ЕВРОДОЛЛАРОВАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Eurodollar Bond is a US-Dollar denominated bond issued by an overseas company and held in a foreign institution outside both the US and the issuer's home nation. Eurodollar bonds are an important source of capital for multinational companies and foreign governments. A Eurodollar bond is a type of Eurobond. Don't let the name confuse you! Although the Eurodollar originated in London, the name today refers only to the history, not the currency. For example, if a Chinese bank held Dollar-denominated bonds issued by a Japanese company, this would be considered a Eurodollar

bond. Eurodollar bonds are advantageous because they are subject to fewer regulatory restrictions. They are not registered with the United States' Securities and Exchange Commission and can be sold at lower interest rates than in the US. Eurodollar Bond is a bond issued in Europe by corporate or government interests outside the boundary of the national capital market, denominated in the US Dollars. Eurodollar Bond is a bond denominated in US Dollars issued by a non-American company outside of the United States and the issuer's home country. It is important to note that these are traded worldwide, not just in Europe. Like other Eurocurrency securities, Eurodollar bonds are subject to fewer regulatory restrictions because the central bank that issued the currency (in this case, the US Federal Reserve System) does not have any jurisdiction over the Dollars because the bonds are issued and traded outside the United States. For example, a Japanese company may issue a Eurodollar bond to attract foreign investors for its financing needs. Eurodollar bonds are one of the more common Eurocurrency bonds because of the international importance of the Dollar. See also Eurobond, and Eurodollar. Bond that pays interest and principal in Dollars held on deposit outside of the US. Bonds can be issued in other Eurocurrencies besides the Eurodollar, such as Euroyen bonds, which are sold in Japan and elsewhere by non-Japanese issuers and pay out in Yen held outside of Japan. / ЕвроДолларовая Облигация – облигация, проценты и основная сумма по которой выплачиваются в ЕвроДолларах, то есть в Долларах США, хранящихся в банках за пределами США, главным образом в Европе. Подобные облигации не регистрируются в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission), и поскольку на Европейском рынке гораздо меньше регуляторных отсрочек и расходов, облигации в ЕвроДолларах обычно продаются с более низкой процентной ставкой, чем ставкой в США.

EURODOLLAR CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT = ЕВРОДОЛЛАРОВЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ – Eurodollar Certificate Of Deposit is a negotiable certificate of deposit in US Dollars issued outside the United States either by a branch of a US bank or by a foreign bank. Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit (Euro-CDs) with a face value of USD1 million are traded in the money market. Nearly all Euro-CDs are issued in London, at rates tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Eurodollar Certificate of Deposit is a certificate of deposit paying interest and principal in Dollars, but issued by a bank outside the United States, usually in Europe. Eurodollar Certificate Of Deposit is a variation on the Eurodollar Time Deposit. A Eurodollar CD is basically the same as a domestic CD, except that it's the liability of a non-US bank. Because eurodollar CDs are typically less liquid, they tend to offer higher yields. The eurodollar market is obviously out of reach for all but the largest institutions. The only way for individuals to invest in this market is indirectly through a money market fund. Eurodollar CD is a certificate of deposit denominated in US Dollars, but issued and held outside the United States. Almost all Eurodollar certificates of deposit are issued by banks in London. Eurodollar Certificate of Deposit, or just Eurodollar CD, is a negotiable dollar-denominated time deposit issued by a US bank located outside the US or by a foreign bank located abroad. It's the same thing as a domestic CD expect that it's the liability of a non-US bank. Eurodollars also include dollars deposited in international banking facilities in the United States. Characteristics:- (i) Eurodollar CDs are not insured by FDIC, and are also free from US regulations and reserve requirements. They also don't attract any fees imposed by The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). (ii) Eurodollar CDs are generally issued in denominations above USD1 million, however the stipulated minimum is USD100 000. (iii) They are denominated in US Dollars (not in the foreign currency). (iv) They have a maturity of minumum 7 days, but are mostly issued for 3 to 6 months. (v) Issuing banks are not allowed to purchase their owm CDs. (vi) Eurodollar CDs sold at face value either directly to investors or depositors or through dealers/brokers. (vii) Settlement is on a two-day basis. Uses:- (i) issuers have the benefit of lower cost of funds due to no regulatory costs and reserve requirements; (ii) buyers receive slightly higher yields while maintaining reasonable liquidity; and (iii) issuers can use the funds received for various purposes such as invest, improve reserves, maintain liquidity, or even lend to others outside the US. Marketplace:- London is the center of the he Eurodollar CD, however, activity also happens in offshore branches. The market is mostly accessible to large institutions. The small investors may access these through money market funds. Pricing:- Eurodollar CDs are priced based on LIBOR. Since they are issued in a foreign country, they are considered slightly riskier compared to the docestic CDs, and therefore offer a higher yield. Eurodollar CDs are quoted on an actual/360-day basis. The bid/offer quotes are in 16ths (for example, 12 7/16). A bid/offer rates of 10 7/16 and 10 3/16 would roughly translate to a bid interest rate of 10.437 5% and an offer rate of 10.187 5% percent, respectively, giving the dealer a spread of 25 basis points. Risks:- the key risks include credit risk, sovereign risk, and liquidity risk. The Eurodollar CDs are not rates, however most issuers issuers are rated by either Thompson Bankwatch (for domestic banks) or IBCA, Ltd. (for foreign banks). / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). ЕвроДолларовые Депозитные Сертификаты – депозитные сертификаты, выпущенные банками за пределами США, главным образом в Европе, проценты и основная сумма по которым выплачиваются в Долларах. Подобные депозитные сертификаты обычно имеют минимальную деноминацию в 100 000 Долларов, краткосрочные депозитные сертификаты имеют срок погашения менее двух лет. Процентные ставки по этим депозитным сертификатам обычно привязаны к процентной ставке, предлагаемой Лондонской Межбанковской Ставкой Предложения (London Interbank Offered Rate), более известной в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR).

EURODOLLAR DEPOSITS = ЕВРОДОЛЛАРОВЫЕ ДЕПОЗИТЫ (или ЕВРОДОЛЛАРОВЫЕ ВКЛАДЫ) – Eurodollar Deposits are the Dollar-denominated deposits in banks and other financial institutions outside the United States; includes deposits at banks not only in Europe, but in all parts of the world.

EURODOLLARS = ЕВРОДОЛЛАРЫ – Eurodollars:- deposits denominated in US Dollars at banks and other financial institutions outside the United States. Although this name originated because of the large amounts of such deposits held at banks in Western Europe, similar deposits in other parts of the world are also called Eurodollars. US Dollar-denominated deposits in banks and other financial institutions outside of the United States. Ordinating from, but not limited to, the large quantity of US Dollar deposits held in Western Europe. Eurodollars are Dollar balances and Dollar liabilities beyond the borders of the United States. These transactions collectively form the Eurodollar market. See also Euromarket. US Dollars on deposit with a bank outside of the United States, even if this bank is a subsidiary of a US bank. Consequently this deposit is outside the jurisdiction of the United States. The bank could be either a foreign bank or a subsidiary of a US bank. US Dollar deposits held outside the United States, usually as deposits in commercial banks abroad. The creation and rapid expansion of the Eurodollar market is one of the biggest events in the history of international monetary relations since the end of World War II. Eurodollars were at first held by a few banks in a few European financial centers but are now the largest component of the broader Eurocurrency market. Dollar balances and Dollar liabilities, including certificates of deposit, bonds, deposits, or any capital market instrument placed outside the borders of the United States. These transactions collectively form the Eurodollar market. Holders may include individuals, companies, banks and central banks. / Долларовые остатки и Долларовые обязательства, включая сертификаты депозитов, облигации, депозиты или иные инструменты рынка капиталов, размещённые за пределами границ Соединённых Штатов Америки. Эти сделки в общей массе формируют рынок ЕвроДолларов. Владельцами могут быть частные лица, компании, банки и центральные банки. ЕвроДоллары или Европейские Доллары представляют собой временно свободные денежные ресурсы в Долларах США, помещённые юридическими и физическими лицами в Европейских банках и используемые этими банками для предоставления кредитов. Рынок ЕвроДолларов возник в конце 1950-х. В 1960 его объём составлял порядка двух миллиардов Долларов, а в 1980 – уже 735 миллиардов Долларов, что ни могло не сказаться и проявилось в виде усиления инфляции в странах Западной Европы. Это также послужило одной из главных причин обострения валютного кризиса 1960-х – середины 1980-х.

ЕвроДоллары – Доллары США, хранящиеся в банках за пределами Соединённых Штатов Америки, главным образом в Европе. Обычно используются для краткосрочного финансирования международных торговых операций. Некоторые ценные бумаги выпускаются в ЕвроДолларах, то есть проценты выплачиваются в Долларах, депонированных на счетах в иностранных банках.

EUROGAS = ЮРОГЭС (или ЕВРОГАЗ) – Eurogas is a non profit organization governed by the Belgian law. The offices are located in Brussels, Belgium. The organization is composed of 49 members from 28 countries amongst which 35 natural gas companies, 12 federations of natural gas companies, and 2 international organizations. The objectives of the organization are:- (i) to promote the interests of its membership, companies, national federations and associations involved in the supply, trading and distribution of natural gas and related activities such as storage and liquefied natural gas; (ii) to promote the development of natural gas in Europe particularly in the legal economic technical and scientific areas to prepare studies and to promote cooperation within the gas industry; and (iii) to promote the smooth functioning of the European internal gas market and to take stance on issues of interest to the European natural gas industry with respect to international and supra-national organizations including but not limited to the European Institutions and to public opinion. The General Assembly convenes twice a year. The Governing Board chaired by the President, with an elected Board composed of representatives of its member companies and federations (Presidency is composed of one President, one Senior Vice-President, three Vice-Presidents and past President). Groups/Task Forces consisting of industry executives and specialists from the member organisations, deal with selected policy areas and issues of concern. The Secretariat General is in charge of the daily management, and co-ordinates the work of Groups/Task Forces and other activities on behalf of Eurogas. The General Secretariat is in charge of representation and of the daily management. The Eurogas staff co-ordinates the work of Groups/Task Forces and other activities on behalf of Eurogas. Main areas for Eurogas action:- (i) energy policy and EU policies in general; (ii) the structure and regulation of the internal energy market; (iii) security of supply; (iv) competitiveness; (v) storage, LNG and other supply instruments; (vi) energy statistics and economic forecasts; (vii) energy taxation; (viii) environmental protection and climate change policies; (ix) energy efficiency; (x) legal matters; (xi) gas networks use; and (xii) external relations – EU Russia Dialogue. See also International Gas Union.

EUROGROUP = ЕВРОГРУППА – Eurogroup is an informal gathering of the ministers of economics and finance of the Euro area member countries. The ministers discuss issues connected with their shared responsibilities in respect of the single currency. The European Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB) are invited to take part in the meetings. The Eurogroup usually meets immediately before an Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) meeting. Eurogroup is the informal grouping bringing together those members of the ECOFIN Council who represent the Euro area countries. It meets on a regular basis (usually prior to meetings of the ECOFIN Council) to discuss issues connected with the Euro area countries' shared responsibilities for the single currency. The European Commission and, when appropriate, the ECB are invited to take part in these meetings.

EURO INTERBANK OFFERED RATE = МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ ПРЕДЛОЖЕННАЯ СТАВКА ЕВРО – Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR) is the rate at which a prime bank is willing to lend funds in Euro to another prime bank, computed daily for interbank deposits with a maturity of up to 12 months. Unlike the EUREPO, the EURIBOR reflects conditions in the unsecured market. / ЮРИПО (EUREPO), Юрибо или Юрайбо (Euribor).

EUROMARKET = ЕВРОРЫНОК – Euromarket is the international financial market consisting of several specialized markets on which bank loans and bond and equity issues are transacted in Eurocurrencies such as EuroDollars, Euro-DEM and Euro-FRF. Despite its name, the Euromarket is by no means confined to Europe geographically and today is organized at the global level. See also Eurocapital Market, and Euromoney Market.

EUROMONEY MARKET = РЫНОК ЕВРОВАЛЮТ – Euromoney Market (Eurodollar market) is a market for limited-term Dollar loans, generally with short repayment periods, established in 1957. Trading is conducted in US Dollars and other convertible currencies between banks outside the USA (primarily in Europe, Canada and Japan, including foreign subsidiaries of US banks). The principal market is London. Additionally, there is the eurocapital market, the market for eurobonds, public-sector debentures and German mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe). The segment of the Euromarket which specializes in settling short- to medium-term deposits (with maturities not exceeding 18 months). / Сегмент Еврорынка, который специализируется на расчётах по кратко- и среднесрочным депозитам (со сроками погашениями, не превышающими 18 месяцев).

EURONEXT (NV) = ЮРОНЭКСТ (ЭН.ФЭЙ.) (или ЮРОНЭКСТ (ЭН.ВИ.)) – Euronext NV is part of the NYSE Euronext Group. Headquartered in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Euronext refers to its combined stock exchange operations, comprising:- (i) Amsterdam:- Euronext Amsterdam Stock Market, which is a regulated market under Dutch Law; (ii) Brussels:- Euronext Brussels Stock Market, which is a regulated market under Belgian Law; (iii) Lisbon:- Euronext Lisbon Stock Market, which is a regulated market under Portuguese Law; (iv) Paris:- Euronext Paris Stock Market, which is a regulated market under French Law. All are regulated markets under the European Union's Investment Services Directive. NYSE Liffe is the brand name of the derivatives business of NYSE Euronext, comprising the derivatives markets in Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Paris; and the futures markets in the United States. NYSE Liffe's European derivatives markets are as follows:- (i) Amsterdam:- Euronext Amsterdam Derivative Markets, which is a regulated market under Dutch Law; (ii) Brussels:- Euronext Brussels Derivatives Market, which is a regulated market under Belgian Law; (iii) Lisbon:- Euronext Lisbon Futures and Options Market, which is a regulated market under Portuguese Law; (iv) London:- LIFFE Administration and Management, which is a Recognised Investment Exchange under English Law; and (v) Paris:- MATIF and MONEP, which are regulated markets under French Law. All are regulated markets under the European Union's Investment Services Directive. On 2000-September-22 the exchanges of Paris (Bourse de Paris), Amsterdam Exchanges (AEX, Euronext Amsterdam) and Brussels Exchanges (BXS, Euronext Brussels) merged, becoming fully owned subsidiaries of Euronext NV, a Dutch-incorporated structuur regime holding company. The Euronext merger has created a single organization with one line of command for the three exchanges. Euronext NV has a two-tier board structure consisting of a Managing Board and a Supervisory Board. The three members of the Managing Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Managing Board is responsible for the company's general policy and for making decisions on the principles for the organization of the markets and the clearing and settlement of transactions. Since mid-2001, Euronext NV has itself been listed on the Euronext Paris exchange. Euronext is creating a fully integrated cross-border stock and derivatives trading market, with one trading system, one central order book and a single set of trading rules. Since November 2001 cash market transactions have been conducted on a single trading platform, the Nouveau Système de Cotation (NSC), which was already being used in Paris. Furthermore, derivatives trading and clearing and settlement will be integrated. From a regulatory point of view, the three exchanges will still be regulated markets recognised in their national jurisdictions, but national rules (eg listing requirements, membership, enforcement trading and surveillance) will be harmonized. As far as Belgium is concerned, the main legislation for the stock exchange markets is stipulated in the Law of 1995-April-06 relating to secondary markets. The Euronext Brussels Rule book has been formally established by the Euronext Brussels Managing Board and has to be approved by the Belgian Minister of Finance, on the advice of the BFC. It comprises both harmonized rules, e.g., the membership rules, and, in a transition

period, local Euronext Brussels rules. The BFC has since 2002 acted as the market authority for Euronext Brussels. It concluded a memorandum of understanding with the market authorities of the French and Dutch Euronext markets regarding the regulation and supervision of Euronext. Euronext NV is a Dutch public company with limited liability (naamloze vennootschap (NV) is the Dutch equivalent of the British public limited company (PLC)) which has its registered office in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Euronext NV has subsidiaries in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom (together, Euronext). Euronext NV, a holding company incorporated under Dutch law that operates through local subsidiaries, was formed on 2000-September-22 when the exchanges of Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris merged. The Euronext group expanded at the beginning of 2002 with the acquisition of LIFFE (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange) and the merger with the Portuguese exchange BVLP (Bolsa de Valores de Lisboa e Porto). Today, Euronext is Europe's leading cross-border exchange, integrating trading and clearing operations on regulated and non-regulated markets for cash products and derivatives. Euronext was formed in 2000 in response to the globalisation of capital markets and to create a pan-European exchange offering its participants increased liquidity and lower transaction costs. On 2006-June-01, NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV announced an agreement to combine the leading US and pan-European securities trading exchanges in a merger of equals. This new group, to be named NYSE Euronext, will globally redefine the marketplace for trading cash and derivatives securities, producing significant benefits for shareholders, issuers and users. NYSE Euronext, the holding company created by the combination of NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV, was launched on 2007-April-04. NYSE Euronext operates the world's largest and most liquid exchange group and offers the most diverse array of financial products and services. NYSE Euronext, which brings togethersix cash equities exchanges in five countries and six derivatives exchanges, is a world leader for listings, trading in cash equities, equity and interest rate derivatives, bonds and the distribution of market data. With a leading USD28.5 trillion/EUR21.5 trillion total market capitalization of listed companies and average daily trading value of its combined markets of approximately USD102 billion/EUR77 billion (as of 2007-February-28), NYSE Euronext seeks to provide the highest standards of market quality and integrity, innovative products and services to investors, issuers, and all users of its markets. Euronext NV, a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Euronext, has successfully integrated local markets across Europe to provide users with a unified market that is broad, liquid and cost effective. Euronext is the largest central order book cash market in Europe and the second largest derivatives exchange in the world, by value of business traded. Following the initial three-way merger of the local exchanges of Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris, Euronext acquired the London-based derivatives market LIFFE and merged with the Portuguese exchange in 2002. Euronext's unique business model incorporates the individual strengths and assets of each local market and has been implemented on all of Euronext's markets, covers technological integration, the harmonisation of market rules and the regulatory framework. The implementation of Euronext's horizontal model designed to generate synergies has proved that the most successful way to merge European exchanges is to apply global vision at a local level. Euronext's IT integration was completed in 2004, when a four-year migration plan resulted in harmonised IT platforms for cash trading (NSC®) and derivatives (LIFFE CONNECT®). As a result, every market participant now has a single point of access to trading. Euronext's IT structure was rationalized in 2005 with the creation of Atos Euronext Market Solutions (AEMS), an IT services-related vehicle between Euronext and Atos Origin which is now a leading global provider of technology services to Euronext and other global capital markets. / Юронэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV). Парижская Биржа или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Бурс дё Пари (Bourse de Paris). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Новая Система Котирования или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Нуво Систэм дё Котасьён (Эн.Эс.Сэ.) (Nouveau Système de Cotation (NSC)). Португальская биржа БВЛП (Болса дэ Валорэш дэ Лишбоа э Порту, в переводе с Португальского – Биржа Ценных Бумаг Лиссабона и Порту). Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). двухъярусное (two-tier).

EURONOTE FACILITIES = ЕВРОНОТНЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ – Euronote Facilities are financial agreements which enable the issuer to procure liquid funds, up to a certain limit, during a fixed programme period of five to ten years through the revolving placement of euronotes. It is essential for this construction that the banks involved (underwriters) undertake to purchase the euronotes at a contractually agreed rate of interest, or to alternatively provide book credits (backup or standby facilities), if the borrower does not succeed in selling his euronotes on the market. Since the euronotes themselves only have a duration of several months, the borrower may have to make a renewed offer once this period has expired (= Revolving Underwriting Facilities, RUFs, or Note Issuance Facilities, NIFs).

EURONOTE = ЕВРОНОТА – Euronote is a short-dated money market paper issued on the euromarket by non-banks. Euronote interest rates are linked to a money-market reference rate. In contrast to Euro Commercial Paper, that results in standard maturities of one, three or six to twelve months. Medium-term notes issued on the Euromoney market. Short-term unsecured promissory notes in US Dollars or in Euro, issued by high-quality corporate, financial or government borrowers. Euronotes or Euro-Notes are ordinarily issued in bearer form and sold at a discount.

EURO OVERNIGHT INDEX AVERAGE = УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ИНДЕКСА ПО ЕВРО ОВЕРНАЙТ – The Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA) is a measure of the effective interest rate prevailing in the Euro overnight market. EONIA is calculated, with the help of the European Central Bank (ECB), as a weighted average of the interest rates on unsecured overnight lending transactions on the interbank market in the Euro area. The necessary data is reported by a representative panel of EURIBOR prime banks. Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA) is a measure of the effective interest rate prevailing in the Euro interbank overnight market, based on transactions. The Euro OverNight Index Average (EONIA):- the Eonia rate is the 1-day interbank interest rate for the Euro zone. In other words, it is the rate at which banks provide loans to each other with a duration of 1 day. Therefore Eonia can be considered as the 1 day Euribor rate. / ОНИА (EONIA). ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR).

EUROPAY (INTERNATIONAL SA) = ЮРОПЭЙ (ИНТЁНЭШЭНЭЛ ЭС.ЭЙ.) – Europay International SA was formed in 1992 with the merger of Eurocard International and Eurocheque International. As the leading financial services provider in Europe, Europay International provides personal payment services to the European banking community. Headquartered in Waterloo, Belgium, Europay International also offers payment products to banks worldwide through its alliance with MasterCard International. Europay International SA and MasterCard International announced on 1993-October-02 that they will merge their technologies to build a single, global transaction-processing network. The move represents the next step in strategic alliance between the two companies aimed at increasing brand awareness and market strength. MasterCard International, based in New York, the United States, is a payment services company. In 2002 Europay International merged with MasterCard International to form MasterCard, Inc.. Today the company is known as MasterCard Worldwide. / Компания Юропэй Интёнэшэнэл Эс.Эй. (Europay International SA) была создана в 1992 в результате слияния Юрокард Интёнэшэнэл (Eurocard International) и Юрочек Интёнэшэнэл (Eurocheque International). МэстчёКард, Инк. (MasterCard, Inc.).

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ) – European Advisory Committee provides views and attitudes of the European corporate community regarding the New York Stock Exchange's (NYSE®) role in international matters. The committee consists of active or former

chief executive officers of European-based companies or financial institutions. They provide views on strengthening NYSE® policies and programs on internationalization, facilitating multinational corporate securities offerings, and strengthening communication with European corporations. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ, КАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ОПАСНЫХ ТОВАРОВ ПО АВТОДОРОГАМ – The European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (or in French:- Accord Européen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route (ADR)) applicable as from 2001-January-01. The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) was done at Geneva on 1957-September-30 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and it entered into force on 1968-January-29. The Agreement itself was amended by the Protocol amending article 14 (3) done at New York on 1975-August-21 1975, which entered into force on 1985-April-19. The Agreement itself is short and simple. The key article is the second, which say that apart from some excessively dangerous goods, other dangerous goods may be carried internationally in road vehicles subject to compliance with:- (i) the conditions laid down in Annex A for the goods in question, in particular as regards their packaging and labelling; and (ii) the conditions laid down in Annex B, in particular as regards the construction, equipment and operation of the vehicle carrying the goods in question. Annexes A and B have been regularly amended and updated since the entry into force of ADR. Consequently to the amendments for entry into force on 2011-January-01, a revised consolidated version has been published as document ECE/TRANS/215, Vol. I and II ('ADR 2011'). The structure is consistent with that of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (of the International Maritime Organization), the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (of the International Civil Aviation Organization) and the Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (of the Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail). / Акорд Эропеэнн Рэлятиф о Транспор Этэрнасьёналь дэ Маршандиз Данжёрёз пар Рут (А.Дэ.Эр.; Accord Européen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route (ADR)).

EUROPEAN ARTICLE NUMBER BARCODES = ШТРИХОВЫЕ КОДЫ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ НОМЕРОВ ИЗДЕЛИЙ (или ПРОДУКЦИИ) – The European Article Number (EAN) is a barcoding standard. EAN Barcodes are used when the country origin needs to be known. There are 8 digits in EAN 8, where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next 5 are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported. There are 13 digits in EAN 13 where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next ten are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported. See also Bar Code, EAN-8, and EAN-13.

EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ АВТОМОБИЛЕЙ – European Automobile Manufacturers Association or Association des Constructeurs Europeens D'Automobiles (ACEA):- represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers, and works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations to ensure the economic environmental and social sustainability of the automobile industry. Who We Are:- ACEA represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers. The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 15 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers. ACEA works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations with related interests. ACEA has permanent cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR), which is the industry body for collaborative research and development. ACEA has close relations with the 29 national automobile manufacturers' associations in Europe, and maintains a dialogue on international issues with automobile associations around the world. What We Do:- ACEA is an advocate for the automobile industry in Europe, representing manufacturers of passenger cars, vans, trucks and buses with production sites in the EU. ACEA's mission is to:- (i) define and advocate the common interests, policies and positions of the European automobile industry; (ii) engage in dialogue with the European institutions and other stakeholders in order to advance understanding of industry-related issues, and to contribute to effective policy and legislation at both European and global levels; (iii) act as a portal for expert knowledge on vehicle-related regulation; (iv) communicate the role and importance of the industry, using reliable data and information; (v) monitor activities that affect the automobile industry, cooperating with the other stakeholders involved; and (vi) undertake strategic reflection on the increasingly global challenges of mobility, sustainability and competitiveness. The automotive industry is one of the most regulated sectors in Europe. This regulatory framework consists of around 80 EU Directives and over 70 international UNECE (short for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe organized in 1947) regulatory agreements, mostly covering technical issues and standardisation. Through its member companies, ACEA taps into a wealth of technical, regulatory and practical expertise in the following priority fields:- (i) Competitiveness, Market and Economy; (ii) Environment and Sustainability; (iii) International Trade; (iv) Research and Innovation; (v) Safety; and (vi) Transport Policy. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. See also Association des Constructeurs Européens D'Automobiles (ACEA). European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 14 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus manufacturers: BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Ford of Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Iveco, Jaguar Land Rover, PSA Group, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, Volvo Cars, and Volvo Group. Association des Constructeurs Européens D'Automobiles (ACEA) represents Europe's car, van, truck and bus manufacturers. The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 15 Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers. ACEA works with a variety of institutional, non-governmental, research and civil society partners – as well as with a number of industry associations with related interests. ACEA has permanent cooperation with the European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR), which is the industry body for collaborative research and development. 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EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ БАНК РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ И РАЗВИТИЯ – The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (or EBRD for short) was established in 1991. The EBRD uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and nurture the transformation to private enterprise in countries from central Europe to central Asia. The EBRD is owned by 61 countries and two intergovernmental institutions, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) provides assistance through direct loans. The loans are designed to facilitate the development of market-oriented economies and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiatives. We work together with the private sector financing projects in 29 countries from central Europe to central Asia. EBRD began financing operations in 1991. EBRD headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom. The EBRD is an international financial institution that supports projects from central Europe to central Asia. Investing primarily in private sector clients whose needs cannot be fully met by the market, the Bank fosters transition towards open and democratic market economies. In all our operations we follow the highest standards of corporate governance and sustainable development. We aim to promote market economies that function well – where businesses are competitive, innovation is encouraged, household incomes reflect rising employment and productivity, and where environmental and social conditions reflect peoples' needs. The EBRD is composed of a multinational staff and in-house Board of Directors representing shareholders (61 countries plus the European Union and European Investment Bank). Our shareholders include countries from both the region and the rest of the world, plus the EU and the European Investment Bank. Our governance:- the powers of the EBRD are vested in the Board of Governors that delegates most of its authority to the Board of Directors. Our management:- the President chairs the meetings of the Board of Directors and conducts the current business of the Bank. The Executive Committee advises the President together with Senior Management. The overall structure of the Bank is organised along seven lines based on shared operational priorities. We work in 29 countries across central and eastern Europe and central Asia. Our staff:- we are more than 1 500 talented individuals from all over the world. We provide project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. We also work with publicly owned companies. Each of our projects is tailored to the needs of the client and to the specific situation of the country, region and sector. Direct investments generally range from €5 million to €230 million. We provide loan and equity finance, guarantees, leasing facilities and trade finance. Typically we fund up to 35 per cent of the total project cost. The Bank invests only in projects that could not otherwise attract financing on similar terms. For each project we finance, we assign a dedicated team of specialists with specific sectoral, regional, legal and environmental skills. Through donor funds we mobilise investment capital and expertise by giving local business access to consultant experts. Donor programmes are funded by governments and international institutions, and are managed by the EBRD. We also manage six nuclear safety and decommissioning funds. The biggest of these is for the transformation of the destroyed reactor in Chernobyl into an environmentally safe state. Since our establishment in 1991 we have become the largest financial investor in our region of operations which stretches from central Europe and the Western Balkans to central Asia. With the ability and willingness to bear risk on behalf of our clients, we help their countries in the region to become open, market economies. We are owned by 61 countries, the European Union and the European Investment Bank. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is the first international financial institution of the post Cold War period. It was established in 1991 in response to major changes in the political and economic climate in central and eastern Europe. Inaugurated less than two years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Bank was created to support the development of market economies in the region following the widespread collapse of communist regimes. A bank for Europe:- the idea of the European Bank, put forward by President François Mitterrand of France at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 25 October 1989, came to fruition on 29 May 1990 with the signature of its agreement by 40 countries, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank. With Headquarters in London, the EBRD began operations in April 1991. The EBRD is the world's only transition bank. Today it works in 29 countries from central Europe to central Asia financing projects, primarily in the private sector, that serve the transition to market economies and pluralistic democratic societies. In its capacity as a development bank, the EBRD seeks to finance operations that are both commercially viable and assist development, including in the environmental field. The Bank serves the interests of all its members, not just those which will benefit from financing, because the integration of central and eastern Europe into Europe and into the global market provides new opportunities for trade and investment in all parts of the world. The original idea for the EBRD came from President Mitterrand's special adviser Dr Jacques Attali who also chaired the international conference for the creation of the EBRD. The perceived urgency of the project was demonstrated by the fact that it took just 18 months for founding members to complete the negotiations and launch the Bank. The Treaty was signed in April 1990. London was chosen as the Headquarters of the Bank and Dr Attali was elected as its founding and first President. The EBRD was inaugurated in May 1991. The sudden and total collapse of the Soviet Union convinced the founding countries of the urgency to provide support to a region emerging from decades of political and economic dictatorship. It became clear that boosting the role of the private sector as the linchpin for free and open market economies was crucial in the democratic transition process. The EBRD's early activities included establishing contacts with all interested parties, conducting preparatory missions to central and eastern Europe agreeing on procedures, and forging a strategy for the institution. Why a transition bank? The process of transition from command economies to open market economies requires an enormous range of structural transformation. From very early on the EBRD became heavily involved in areas such as banking systems reform, the liberalisation of prices, privatisation (legalisation and policy dialogue) and the creation of appropriate legal frameworks for property rights. The expertise of the Bank became well-known in fostering competition throughout the economy, the necessary changes in managerial behaviour and the establishment of commercial codes and accounting systems. These reforms were supported by sound advice, training and technical expertise, and supplemented by major investments in the private and public sectors to ensure an effective supply response. Since domestic capital alone would not have been sufficient, the Bank helped to bring in external capital from both private and public sources. The role conceived for the EBRD was unique for an international financial institution (IFI). It included fostering transition through project financing, primarily in the private sector, through the careful identification of projects that would expand and improve markets. Focus includes building the institutions necessary for underpinning the market economy, and demonstrating and promoting market-oriented skills and sound business practices. A unique mandate:- the uniqueness of the EBRD's mission is remarkable for its political underpinning. Differing from other development banks, the EBRD operates under a mandate that has political aspects, in that it seeks to assist only those countries that are 'committed to and applying the principles of multi-party democracy (and) pluralism' (Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the Bank). Protection of the environment is also a core component of the Bank's mandate. Years of ecologically destructive practices left the countries of central and eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with a chronic environmental legacy. The Bank promotes environmentally sustainable development in all its activities, making it the only IFI with such a determined approach to the environment. The Bank believes that sustainable development is fundamental to sound business practice and to ensure this, all of the Bank's investment projects are screened in compliance with the it's Environmental and Social Policy. / особый советник Президента Фросуа Митеро Доктор Жакь Атали (President François Mitterrand's special adviser Dr Jacques Attali). ковка или штамповка (forging).

EUROPEAN BANKING COMMITTEE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БАНКОВСКОМУ ОСБЛУЖИВАНИЮ – European Banking Committee (EBC):- established in 2003 by Commission Decision 2004/10/EC of 05 November 2003 as a level 2 committee to advise the European Commission on policy issues relating to banking activities; it superseded the Banking Advisory Committee. The ECB is represented in the field of banking and supervision in the Committee of European Banking Supervisors, which is a level 3 committee.

THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – The European Central Bank (ECB) was established on 1998-June-01 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, taking over from its predecessor, the European Monetary Institute (EMI). It is a supra-national institution with its own legal personality. The ECB is based in three buildings in the heart of Frankfurt but will move to its new headquarters, currently under construction in the Eastern part of the city, in 2011. The ECB must influence conditions in the money market, and thereby the level of short-term interest rates, in order to achieve price stability. The ECB has adopted a strategy to ensure that a consistent and systematic approach is applied to monetary policy decisions. Consistency helps to stabilize inflation expectations and enhance the credibility of the ECB. A main element of the ECB Governing Council's monetary policy strategy is its quantitative definition of price stability:- 'a year-on-year increase in the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the Euro area of below 2%'. Price stability must be maintained over the medium term, which reflects the need for monetary policy to be forward-looking. In the pursuit of price stability, the ECB aims to maintain inflation rates below but close to 2% over the medium term. This underlines its commitment to provide a sufficient safety margin to guard against the risks of deflation. Monetary policy needs to be forward-looking since there are significant lags in the transmission mechanism (see next section). In addition, monetary policy should anchor inflation expectations and help to reduce volatility in economic developments. In addition to the definition of price stability, the monetary policy strategy consists of a comprehensive assessment of the risks to price stability consisting of an economic analysis and a monetary analysis. Every decision on monetary policy is preceded by a thorough cross-checking of the information coming from the two analyses. The ECB compiles and publishes financial and monetary statistics in close cooperation with the National Central Banks (NCBs). This statistical information supports the monetary policy of the Euro area and the decision-making of the ECB. The NCBs (and, in some cases, other national authorities) collect data from financial institutions and other sources in their respective countries and calculate aggregates at the national level, which they send to the ECB. The ECB then compiles the aggregates for the Euro area. The legal basis for the development, collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics by the ECB is laid down in the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank annexed to the Treaty. While ensuring that its statistical requirements are met, the ECB seeks to minimise the burden which statistical reporting places on financial institutions and other reporting agents. Responsibility for statistics at the European level is shared between the ECB and the European Commission (through Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities). The ECB is primarily or jointly responsible for Euro area monetary, financial institutions and financial markets statistics, external statistics (including the balance of payments), financial accounts and the development of quarterly non-financial accounts for institutional sectors (households, corporations and government). Responsibility for the statistical infrastructure (including seasonal adjustment, the design of a quality framework and data transmission standards) at the European level is also shared between both institutions. Wherever possible, ESCB statistics conform to international standards. European Central Bank (ECB) was established on 1998-June-01 and based in Frankfurt am Main, the ECB, together with the national central banks of the Euro area, defines and implements the monetary policy of the countries participating in the Euro area. The European Central Bank (ECB) is a central bank of the European Monetary Union (EMU) and executive body of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) whose remit is to define monetary policy within the EMU. The authority to grant licenses to issue Euro banknotes rests solely with the ECB. Planned central bank of the European Community (EC), mandated at the Maastricht Summit in December 1991. Scheduled to become operational in 1999 if the Maastricht Treaty is ratified. The European Central Bank (ECB), domiciled in Frankfurt am Main, is the joint monetary authority of the Member States of the European Monetary Union and together with the national central banks forms the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). Its primary objective is to maintain stability of the price level in the Euro area. A further objective is to support economic policies to achieve a high level of employment and sustainable and non-inflationary growth. The ECB has two decision-making bodies: the Governing Council, and the General Council; the Executive Board is its executive body. The central bank for the new European Monetary Union. European Central Bank (ECB):- the ECB lies at the centre of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and the Eurosystem and has legal personality under Community law. It ensures that the tasks conferred upon the Eurosystem and the ESCB are implemented either through its own activities or through those of the NCBs, in line with the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank. The ECB is governed by the Governing Council and Executive Board, and, as a third and temporary decision-making body, by the General Council. The ECB is at the heart of the Eurosystem. / Маастрихтский Трактат .

EUROPEAN CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES ASSOCIATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ ДЕПОЗИТАРИЕВ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The European Central Securities Depositories Association (ECSDA) is an association of Central Securities Depositories and International Central Securities Depositories, or (I)CSDs, in Europe, founded in 1997. The association aims to build up a common European infrastructure to support European central banks' interbank lending operations involving securities as collateral. There are also plans to build up mutual accounts among CSDs to facilitate the cross-border settlement of securities transactions. European Central Securities Depositories Association (ECSDA) is an association of central securities depositories formed in 1997 to facilitate the exchange of ideas and collaboration on projects of mutual interest. ECSDA is the European Central Securities Depositories Association, gathering 41 (I)CSDs across Europe. Its objective is to offer solutions and provide advice at European and international level on technical, economic, financial and regulatory matters to reduce risk and increase efficiency in custody, pre-settlement and settlement arrangements for securities and related payments across Europe for the benefit of issuers, investors and market participants. The Association is without any purpose of gain or commercial interest. Its main missions are:- (i) to study technical, economic, financial, and regulatory issues affecting European central securities depositories, to offer solutions and provide advice on these topics; (ii) to facilitate cooperation between central secuirities depositories at the European and international level, including by providing a forum for the exchange of information, not only among members, but also between interested parties in the field of securities pre-settlement, settlement and custody; (iii) to promote the unique role of central securities depositories in financial markets, and especially their contribution to reducing risks and increasing efficiency in relation to cross-border securities processing, for the benefit of issuers, investors and market participants; and (iv) to represent and defend the common interests of European central securities depositories, especially by supporting a coordinated approach towards relevant European and international regulatory and decision-making bodies with competence in the field of securities pre-settlement, settlement and custody. ECSDA generally promotes:- (i) a process flow that ensures highest efficiency with a low risk profile; (ii) a level playing field with the highest standards for entities providing custody, pre-settlement and settlement services; (iii) common standards to reduce/remove barriers to cross border settlement; (iv) exchange of information on legal, tax, regulatory framework and market practices to foster the process of harmonisation across Europe; and (v) international cooperation. The European Central Securities Depositories Association (ECSDA) was formed in 1997 in Madrid in order to provide a forum for CSDs to exchange views and take forward projects of mutual interest. At the beginning of its activity, the work programme of ECSDA was focused on technical aspects of secure and efficient cross border settlement, through the introduction of the Eurolinks network. ECSDA has developed complete standards for cross-border settlement (free of/against payment) of securities transactions and for automated support of corporate actions, ranging from cash dividends to more complex events such as rights. In support, a model agreement was drafted to provide legal guidelines for establishing links between (I)CSDs. In the light of the strong increase of cross border activity, the deeper awareness of risks in the settlement process, the integration process of the European capital market and the higher attention paid to high efficiency of cross border settlement, ECSDA has decided to enhance the role of the Association:- ECSDA now focuses on conducting joint work on

common interest issues in European clearing and settlement and on promoting the removal of obstacles on cross border settlement. This task has to be done in close cooperation with the market participants (such as operators of exchanges and trading platforms, issuers, intermediaries) and the institutional authorities. ECSDA also aims at giving advice on legal, regulatory and fiscal matters to the European Authorities and to contributing to the decision making process which will shape clearing and settlement in Europe in the near future. European Central Securities Depositories Association's (ECSDA) objective is to offer solutions and provide advice at international level on technical, economical, financial and legal and regulatory matters to reduce risk and increase efficiency in custody, pre-settlement and settlement arrangements for securities and related payments across Europe for the benefit of issuers, investors and market participants. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. / Европейская Ассоциация Центральных Депозитариев Ценных Бумаг (ЕАЦДЦБ) – ассоциация центральных депозитариев ценных бумаг, сформированная в 1997 для содействия обмену идеями и сотрудничества по проектам взаимного интереса.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ УГЛЯ И СТАЛИ – European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) is one of the European Communities, the ECSC was created in 1951 in Paris, and established a common market for coal and steel between the six founder Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). / Европейское Объединение Угля и Стали (ЕОУС) – одно из Европейских Сообществ. ЕОУС было основано в 1951 в Париже, Франция с целью создания общего рынка угля и стали между шестью государствами членами (Бельгия, Германия, Италия, Люксембург, Нидерланды и Франция). К 1985 оно насчитывало уже 12 стран участниц и контролировало свыше 85% производства чугуна, около 80% выплавки стали, почти всю добычу каменного угля и примерно 50% добычи железной руды в странах Западной Европы. Европейское Объединение Угля И Стали (ЕОУС), международная государственно-монополистическая организация, объединяющая каменноугольную, железорудную и металлургическую промышленность Франции, ФРГ, Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов и Люксембурга (эти страны с 1958 образуют Европейское Экономическое Сообщество). Объединение было создано в 1951 сроком на 50 лет и провозгласило целью содействовать экономическому развитию стран-членов путём образования общего рынка для продукции угольной и металлургической промышленности. Создание ЕОУС явилось результатом структурных сдвигов, происходящих в экономике капитализма после II Мировой Войны 1939–45, и роста межимпериалистических противоречий, что оказало непосредственное влияние на характер объединения. Наряду с экономическими факторами большую роль в образовании ЕОУС сыграли политические планы империалистических государств, стремившихся к организации военно-политического блока в Западной Европе. В задачи ЕОУС официально входило:- обеспечение рационального распределения производства, высокой производительности труда в угольно-металлургической промышленности Западной Европы; содействие постоянному расширению производства и его модернизации; поддержание условий 'свободной' и 'нормальной' конкуренции в ' Общем Рынке' и другое. Образование ЕОУС отвечает интересам металлургических монополий, которые видят в нём одно из средств укрепления господства монополистического капитала в металлургической промышленности стран-участниц. Создание общего рынка угля и стали осуществлялось постепенно в течение подготовительного и 'переходного' периодов (1952–57). В Феврале 1953 были введены в действие положения об общем рынке угля, железной руды, железного лома и отменены все пошлины и количественные ограничения в торговле этой продукцией. В Мае 1953 открыт общий рынок для чугуна и стали, а в Августе 1954 – для специальных сталей. В Мае 1956 начали действовать единые транспортные тарифы для перевозок угля и руды, а в Мае 1957 – для перевозок железного лома и продукции металлургической промышленности. ЕОУС контролирует около 2/3 выплавки стали, 1/2 добычи каменного угля и железной руды в Западной Европе. Руководящие органы ЕОУС:- Верховный орган, при котором существуют Консультативный Комитет, Специальный Совет Министров, Ассамблея и Суд. Печатный орган – Journal Officiel de la Communaute Europeenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, выходящий с Декабря 1952. Штаб-квартира ЕОУС – в Люксембурге; имеются информационные бюро в Вашингтоне, Лондоне, Париже, Риме и Бонне. Летом 1967 произошло слияние исполнительных органов ЕОУС и Евратома.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – European Commission is the institution of the European Community which ensures the application of the provisions of the Treaty. The Commission develops Community policies, proposes Community legislation and exercises powers in specific areas. In the area of economic policy, the Commission recommends Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs) and reports to the EU Council on economic developments and policies. It monitors public finances within the framework of multilateral surveillance and submits reports to the EU Council. Until 01 May 2004 it consisted of 20 members:- two nationals each from Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, and one from each of the other Member States. Following a transition period after EU enlargement, the Commission will consist of 25 members (in 2006), one national for each of the 25 Member States. Brussels – the Commission's buildings are mainly located in what has become known as the EU Quarter (Quartier Schuman) situated around the Schuman roundabout. The European Commission plays a crucial role in enabling the EU to deliver on its promises. Its powers and responsibilities have increased over the years as the Union has expanded and moved into new areas of activity. The Commission has three distinct, and equally important, functions. The first is to draft new laws and regulations. The Commission draws up proposals which are submitted to the Council and the European Parliament for debate and decision. It is they who, in the end, formally adopt – or reject – the Commission's proposals. The second is to take charge of the day-to-day management of the wide range of EU activities from farming and food safety to protecting consumers from being ripped off by unscrupulous firms. The Commission can, for instance, impose fines of hundreds of millions of Euro on the worst offenders who manipulate markets to keep prices – and profits – high. The Commission's third area of responsibility is to make sure that the laws adopted by the Council and the European Parliament are applied correctly and even-handedly in all member states. In the European Union, with its single market and freedom of movement, it is essential that all citizens are equal before EU law, whatever their country of residence. Because of this function, the Commission is sometimes called the 'Guardian Of The EU Treaties'. Most Commission staff work in Brussels, although more than 2 500 are based in Luxembourg and there are Commission offices in all 27 EU countries. In addition, the Commission runs more than 100 delegations located around the globe, dealing with matters like trade, development and humanitarian assistance. Because its staff come from every member state, the Commission has native speakers of all official languages (and others) in its ranks. However, no one can be expected to cope with more than a few foreign languages, so for its internal working purposes the Commission often uses just three languages – English, French and German. Draft legislation generally sees the first light of day in one of these languages. (2010) The European Commission is the EU's executive body. It represents and upholds the interests of Europe as a whole. It drafts proposals for new European laws. It manages the day-to-day business of implementing EU policies and spending EU funds. The Commission also makes sure that everyone abides by the European treaties and laws. The term 'European Commission' refers in the first instance to the 27 Commissioners appointed by the EU Member States after approval by the European Parliament. However, the 'Commission' also refers to the institution and its approximately 38 000 staff. The Commission has four distinct, and equally important functions:- (i) to draft new laws and regulations, which are then submitted to the European Parliament and the Council for debate and decision; (ii) to take charge of the day-to-day management of EU policies and activities (from farming and food safety to protecting consumers from being ripped-off by unscrupulous firms); (iii) to make sure that the laws adopted by the Council and the Parliament are applied correctly and even-handedly in all EU countries (jointly with the Court of Justice); and (iv) to represent the

European Union on the international stage, for example by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries. In short, we are involved in everything the EU does in one way or another. When the EU was first created in the 1950s, EU countries focused on cooperating mostly on trade and economic issues. But now, the EU also deals with many other subjects of direct importance for our everyday lives, such as citizens' rights, ensuring freedom, security and justice, job creation, regional development, environmental protection and making globalisation work for everyone. Civil servants work within operational departments, called Directorates-General (DGs). Each DG is in charge of a specific policy area:- agriculture, competition, economic and financial affairs, and so on. Every DG comes under the responsibility of one of the Commissioners, who is assisted by his/her private office or 'cabinet'. Proposals for new EU laws are drafted by the Commission civil service in collaboration with their Commissioner and his/her cabinet. The 'college' of Commissioners meets once a week. These meetings usually take place in Brussels on Wednesdays. Each item on the agenda is presented by the Commissioner responsible for that policy area, and the college takes a collective decision on it. Although European civil servants have been based in Brussels for many decades it was only in 1997 (Treaty of Amsterdam) that it was officially stated that the Commission should have its seat in Brussels. In short, most Commission staff work in Brussels, although more than 2 000 are based in Luxembourg and other locations in Europe. There are Commission representative offices in all 27 countries of the European Union. There are also over 120 delegations located around the globe – from Peru to Papua New Guinea, dealing with such matters as trade, development and humanitarian aid. Major institution of the European Union, established in 1967, responsible for implementing the Treaty of Rome. It introduces EU legislation and reconciles disagreements between members. European Commission is one of the five European institutions, the European Commission was created in 1967 for the three European Communities. It drafts proposals for new European laws, which it presents to the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission makes sure that EU decisions are properly implemented and supervises the way EU funds are spent. It also monitors compliance with the European treaties and Community law. As the guardian of the Treaties, it ensures, together with the Court of Justice of the European Communities, that the legislation applying to all EU Member States is properly implemented. At the moment, the Commission consists of a president and 27 commissioners. Its departments, called Directorates General, are responsible for the implementation of common policies and general administration in a specific area. It represents the general interest of the EU and is independent of the Member States. The Commission is appointed for a five-year term, but it can be dismissed by Parliament. One of the five major institutions of the European Community, the Commission is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Treaty of Rome and Community rules and obligations; submission of proposals to the Council of Ministers; execution of the Council's decisions; reconciliation of disagreements among Council members; administration of EC policies, such as the Common Agricultural Policy and coal and steel policies; taking necessary legal action against firms or member governments; and representing the Community in trade negotiations with non-member countries. European Community (EC) institution that proposes policies and legislation, is responsible for the administration of the EC and ensures that provisions of EC treaties and decisions of the other EC institutions are properly implemented. The Commission consists of 17 members:- 2 each from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, and 1 from each of the remaining seven countries. The commissioners are nominated by the national governments and appointed by the European Council for a renewable four-year term. Each commissioner is in charge of a specific area of EC activity, and decisions are made by simple majority vote. The Commission is expected to represent, protect and further the EC's interests, and its members are not supposed to represent or take orders from their national governments or from the Council. The Council does not have the right to remove the Commissioners. Only the European Parliament has the power to force the Commission to resign as a body. The Commission elects its own president for a two-year renewable term. Jacques Delors of France became president of the Commission in 1985 and was reelected in 1987, 1989 and 1991. Also known as Commission Of The European Communities. / Римского Трактата . Европейская Комиссия была создана в 1958 вместе с созданием Европейского Экономического Сообщества. Комиссия является политически независимым учреждением, которое представляет и проявляет заботу об интересах всего ЕС. Комиссия имеет три главных полномочия:- контролирующие, инициативные и исполнительные. К задачам Комиссии принадлежит:- (i) контроль за выполнением трактата и решений, принятых на его основе органами Сообщества (контроль, который касается законодательства Сообщества); и (ii) формирование рекомендаций, которые обусловлены трактатом, если трактат чётко это предусматривает, а Сообщество признаёт это необходимым.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDIZATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКИ – European Committee For Electrotechnical Standardization is the English name of the Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique. See also Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique. / Смотрите также Комите Эропеэнн дё Нормализасьё Электротэкникь (Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique).

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ – European Committee For Standardization is the English name of the Comité Européen de Normalisation. See also Comité Européen de Normalisation. / Смотрите также Комите Эропеэнн дё Нормализасьё (Comité Européen de Normalisation).

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО – The European Community (EC) is the intergovernmental organization of twelve Western European nations with its own institutional structures and decision-making framework. The aim of the European Community's founders was to build a united Europe through peaceful means, to create conditions for economic growth and social cohesion among the European peoples and to promote greater political integration and cooperation among governments. The EC initially consisted of six member nations:- Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The EC was extended in 1973 with the admission of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Greece became a member in 1981, and Spain and Portugal joined in 1985. Three organizations laid the foundation for the EC:- (i) The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), established in 1952 to pool resources and harmonize industrial policies in the coal, iron ore and steel industries of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany; (ii) The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) created in 1958 and pledged to the joint development of Europe's nuclear resources; and (iii) The European Economic Community (EEC). These three European organizations merged in 1965 to form the EC. Four common institutions were established for the three organizations by the Merger Treaty, which was signed on 1965-April-08 and became effective on 1967-July-19:- The European Parliament, The European Council of Ministers, The European Commission, and The European Court of Justice. The Single European Act, which was adopted in 1985 and became effective on 1987-July-01, launched the integration process full force. It increased the powers of the European Parliament and set the stage for the 1992 Program, a plan designed to eliminate all remaining legal, fiscal and technical barriers to a single European market, where people, goods, services, capital and information would move freely among the member states. The member nations have established common policies in agriculture, foreign trade, fisheries, transportation, and fiscal and monetary activities. Current plans call for the elimination of all trade barriers, the harmonization of standards and the standardization of value-added taxes by 1993-January-01. Programs are under development in the areas of energy, environmental protection education and training, research and development, technology and currency. The Maastricht Summit meeting held in December 1991 calls for the creation of a single currency and a central bank by 1999, but the Maastricht Treaty was vetoed by Denmark in July 1992 and had not been ratified as of the date of this publication. EC membership is expected to grow in the coming decade, and the organization may well merge with the European Free Trade Association to create a European Economic Area. Now known as the European Union (EU).

The European 'Community':- the Treaty of Rome signed on 1957-March-25 created the 'common market' (the European Economic Community) and its roots were laid down in the ECSC (the European Coal and Steel Community) established on April 18 1951, based on the Schuman Plan of 1950-May-09 (Vaughan 1976, Milward 1984). It is not implausible to suggest that the route from the one to the other in fact passed through the first five Bilderberg conferences, May 1954 at Oosterbeek (Netherlands), March 1955 at Barbizon (France), September the same year at Garmisch (Germany), May 1956 at Fredensborg (Denmark) and finally in February 1957 at St. Simon's Island (Georgia, USA); and that these secret meetings played a decisive role in overcoming the opposing, centrifugal tendencies symbolised by the collapse of the European Defence Community in 1954, the Hungarian revolution and its suppression and the fiasco of the Anglo-French adventure at Suez in 1956 – the last gasp of independent European imperialism. Even more important the 'protectionism' implicit in the European unification project was successfully subordinated to the 'liberalising' hegemony of the Americans, through the close involvement of the key US players at every stage. The evidence for this is entirely circumstantial, and this hypothesis must remain speculative, but I believe there is a prima facie case to launch an investigation. It should be clear from the details recounted earlier that not all the possible roads led to the Rome Treaty, and that there is far more to the politics of European 'integration' than the legislative enactments already known about. The Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty) was signed in Rome, Italy on 1957-March-25 (therefore often referred to as the 'Treaty of Rome') and entered into force on 1958-January-01. It established the European Economic Community (EEC), which is now the European Community. The Treaty on European Union (EU Treaty), which is often referred to as the 'Maastricht Treaty' (signed on 07 February 1992), amended the EEC Treaty with a view to establishing the European Community. A regional organization created in 1958 providing for gradual elimination of intraregional customs duties and other trade barriers, applying a common external tariff against other countries, and providing for gradual adoption of other integrating measures, including a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and guarantees of free movement of labor and capital. The original 6 members were Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom became members in 1973, Greece acceded in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986 (January-01), Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU on 1995-January-01; on 2004-May-01 – Eight countries of central and eastern Europe – the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia – join the EU, finally ending the division of Europe decided by the Great Powers 60 years earlier at Yalta. Cyprus and Malta also become members; 2007-January-01 – Two more countries from eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Romania, now join the EU, brining the number of member states to 27 countries. Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are also candidates for future membership. The term European Community is used to refer to three separate regional organizations consisting of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community. These have been served since 1967 by common institutions – the EC Commission, the EC Council, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice of the European Communities. The present 12 (1990s) member states of the EC are also members of the ECSC and EURATOM. The three European Communities operate under separate treaties:- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community (EEC). Due to the existence of three separate entities, the expression 'European Communities' (EC) is used to refer to the three Communities in legal documents and official designations, i.e. the Commission of the European Communities. However, since the three Communities function as a single political institution, use of the expression 'European Community' (EC) has become common usage except for legal texts. European Community is the supranational organisation which was established by the EEC Treaty in 1958 as the European Economic Community (EEC). The EU Treaty extended the tasks of the EEC which was accordingly renamed the European Community in 1993. The main tasks of the European Community are to promote the harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of economic activity, a high level of employment and social protection, equality between men and women, sustainable and non-inflationary growth, a high degree of competitiveness and convergence of economic performance, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, a high standard of living and quality of life, and social cohesion and solidarity among Member States. It fulfils these tasks, among other things, through the single market and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). / сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie). , то есть . но Маастрихтский Трактат . на первых пяти Билдэрбэрьхских конференциях . План Шумана (Schuman Plan). Европейское Сообщество (ЕС):- в Ноябре 1993 при ратификации Трактата по Европейскому Союзу (Treaty on European Union; или так называемого Маастрихтского Трактата, подписанного в Маастрихте 07 Февраля 1992) было упразднено его старое название – Европейское Экономическое Сообщество. ЕС является частью Европейского Союза (European Union). Это экономический, но в большей степени – политический альянс, заключённый в 1957 между Германией, Францией, Бельгией, Люксембургом, Нидерландами и Италией с целью развития торговли и сотрудничества между его членами и 'ещё более тесного союза между народами Европы'. Впоследствии членами ЕС стали Великобритания, Ирландия и Дания (1973), Греция (1981), Испания и Португалия (1986) и в 1995 Австрия, Финляндия и Швеция. Норвегия отказалась от вступления в ЕС в Ноябре 1994. Между членами ЕС были упразднены тарифные барьеры и стандартизированы ввозные (или привозные или импортные) пошлины на товары стран – не членов ЕС. Многие бывшие колонии Европейских государств в Африке, Карибском бассейне и Тихоокеанском регионе с заключением Римской Конвенции (Rome Convention) получили преференциальные условия торговли со странами – членами ЕС. Штабквартира ЕС находится в Брюсселе и подчиняется Европейской Комиссии (European Commission), которая является исполнительным органом Европейского Союза. К Декабрю 1992 была упразднена большая часть оставшихся между странами – членами ЕС нетарифных торговых барьеров и приняты общие стандарты для многих отраслей производства. ЕС также ошибочно отождествляют с Общим Рынком (Common Market) и Европейским Союзом (European Union), хотя оно является лишь частью Европейского Союза.

EUROPEAN COOPERATION FOR THE LONG–TERM IN DEFENSE = ДОЛГОСРОЧНОЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В ОБОРОННОЙ СФЕРЕ – The European Cooperation for the Long-term in Defense (EUCLID) is a coordinated defense Research and Development (R&D) initiative which was approved in a 1989 meeting of the Independent European Program Group (IEPG). EUCLID was designed to overcome deficiencies in European defense R&D (short for the Research And Development) spending, minimize individual nation's duplicative efforts, improve planning and overcome legal and administrative obstacles. EUCLID is divided into 11 technological categories:- (a) modern radar technology, (b) microelectronics, (c) composite structures, (d) modular avionics, (e) electric gun, (f) artificial intelligence, (g) signature manipulation, (h) opto-electronic devices, (i) satellite surveillance technologies (including verification), (j) underwater acoustics, and (k) 'human factors', including technology for training and simulation. Each of the 11 categories is assigned a lead coordinating nation.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КУКУРУЗНЫЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КУКУРУЗНЫЙ МОТЫЛЁК) – European Corn Borer (Ostrinia nubilalis) is a recent Pest of Cotton in the Southeast where Corn is planted, this boring caterpillar passes its initial two generations on Corn, Potatoes, Wheat, and various Weed Species in North Carolina; the third and a partial fourth generation can be damaging to Cotton, primarily because the Pest bores into medium to large bolls and to a lesser extent into stems; female moths deposit small, fish scale-like egg masses deep within the plant canopy and on the underside of cotton leaves. Egg masses are difficult to find.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ – The European Council refers to the regular meetings of the heads of state or of government in the European Union, (EU) responsible for defining the general political direction and priorities of the Union. It comprises the heads of state or government of EU member states, along with its President and the President of the Commission. The High Representative takes part in its meetings, which are chaired by its President:- currently (2011) Herman Van Rompuy. While the European Council has no formal legislative power, it is an institution that deals with major issues and any decisions made are 'a major impetus in defining the general political guidelines of the European Union'. The Council meets at least twice every six months; usually in the Justus Lipsius building, the headquarters of the Council of the European Union in Brussels. The first Councils were held in February and July 1961 (in Paris and Bonn respectively). They were informal summits of the leaders of the European Community and were started due to then-French President Charles de Gaulle's resentment at the domination of supranational institutions (e.g., the European Commission) over the integration process. The first influential summit was held in 1969 after a series of irregular summits. The Hague summit of 1969 reached an agreement on the admittance of the United Kingdom into the Community and initiated foreign policy cooperation (the European Political Cooperation) taking integration beyond economics. The summits were only formalised in the period between 1974 and 1988. At the December summit in Paris in 1974, following a proposal from then-French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, it was agreed that more intergovernmental, political input was needed following the 'empty chair crisis' and economic problems. The inaugural European Council, as it had become, was held in Dublin on 03 October and 03 November 1975 during Ireland's first Presidency of the Council of the European Union. In 1987, it was included in the treaties for the first time (the Single European Act) and had a defined role for the first time in the Maastricht Treaty. At first only two meetings per year were required, now there are on average four European Councils each year (two per presidency). The seat of the Council was formalised in 2002, basing it in Brussels. In addition to usual councils, there are the occasional extraordinary councils as for example in 2001 when the European Council gathered to lead the EU's response to the 11 September attacks. The meetings of the Council are seen by some as turning points in the history of the European Union. For example:- 1969, The Hague:- foreign policy and enlargement; 1974, Paris:- creation of the Council; 1985, Milan:- initiate IGC leading to the Single European Act; 1991, Maastricht:- agreement on the Maastricht Treaty; 1993, Copenhagen:- leading to the definition of the Copenhagen Criteria; 1997, Amsterdam:- agreement on the Amsterdam Treaty; 1998, Brussels:- selected member states to adopt the Euro; 1999; Cologne:- declaration on military forces; 1999, Tampere:- institutional reform; 2000, Lisbon:- Lisbon Strategy; 2002, Copenhagen:- agreement for May 2004 enlargement; 2007, Lisbon:- agreement on the Lisbon Treaty; and 2009, Brussels:- appointment of first President and merged High Representative. As such, the European Council had already existed before it gained the status as an institution of the European Union with the entering into force of the Treaty of Lisbon. Indeed, Article 214(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community provided (before it was amended by the Treaty of Lisbon) that 'the Council, meeting in the composition of Heads of State or Government and acting by a qualified majority, shall nominate the person it intends to appoint as President of the Commission' (emphasis added); this may be seen as an early codification of the European Council in the Treaties. In the event, Article 2 of the Treaty of Lisbon officially introduces the term European Council as a substitute for the phrase 'Council (of the European Union) meeting in the composition of the Heads of State or Government', which was previously used in the treaties to refer to this body. The Treaty of Lisbon made the European Council a formal institution distinct from the Council of the EU, and created the present permanent presidency. As an outgrowth of the Council of the EU, the European Council followed the same Presidency by rotating between each member state. While the Council of the EU retains that system, the European Council established, with no change in powers, a system of appointing an individual (without them being a national leader) for two-and-a-half-years. Following the ratification of the treaty in December 2009, the European Council elected the then-Prime Minister of Belgium Herman Van Rompuy as its first permanent President (resigning from Belgian Prime Minister). The European Council is an official institution of the EU, mentioned by the Lisbon Treaty as a body which 'shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development'. Essentially it defines the EU's policy agenda and has thus been considered to be the motor of European integration. It does this without any formal powers, only the influence it has being composed of national leaders. Beyond the need to provide 'impetus', the Council has developed further roles; to 'settle issues outstanding from discussions at a lower level', to lead in foreign policy – acting externally as a 'collective Head of State', 'formal ratification of important documents' and 'involvement in the negotiation of the treaty changes'. Since the institution is composed of national leaders, it gathers the executive power of the member states and has thus a great influence outside established areas as for example foreign policy. It also exercises some executive powers such as the appointment of its own President, the President of the European Commission, and the High Representative. Moreover, the European Council influences police and justice planning, the composition of the Commission, matters relating to the rotating presidency, the suspension of membership rights, and changing the voting systems through the Passerelle Clause. Although the European Council has no direct legislative power, under the 'emergency brake' procedure, a state outvoted in the Council of Ministers may refer contentious legislation to the European Council. However, the state may still be outvoted in the European Council. Hence with powers over the supranational executive of the EU, in addition to its other powers, the European Council has been described by some as the Union's 'supreme political authority'. The European Council consist of the heads of state or government of the member states, alongside its own President and the Commission President (non-voting). The meetings used to be regularly attended by the national foreign minister as well, and the Commission President likewise accompanied by another member of the Commission. However, since the Treaty of Lisbon reclassified inter-member state relations as domestic rather than international politics, foreign ministers are no longer regular attendees. When present though, these are the attendants seen in the 'family photo' taken at each Council. Meetings can also include other leading national positions (e.g., the French Prime Minister), as required. The Secretary-General of the Council is also a regular attendee as is his or her deputy; the position had become highly important due to its regular role in organising the meetings while also (before the Lisbon treaty took effect) acting as the High Representative. The President of the European Parliament usually attends to give an opening speech outlining the European Parliament's position before talks begin, European Council provides the European Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines the general political guidelines thereof. It brings together the Heads of State or Government of the Member States and the President of the European Commission. European Council provides the European Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines the general political guidelines thereof. It brings together the Heads of State or Government of the Member States and the President of the European Commission. See also EU Council. / Хэрман Фан Румпай (Herman Van Rompuy). здание Юстуса Липсиуса (Justus Lipsius), штабквартира Совета Европейского Союза (Council of the European Union) в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Французский Президент Шарль дё Голь (Charles de Gaulle). Французский Президент Валери Жискар д'Эста (Valéry Giscard d'Estaing). Европейский Совет является консультативной политической организацией. Его Устав был подписан в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство 05 Мая 1949, а вступил в силу 03 Августа 1949. Штабквартира Европейского Совета расположена в Страсбурге, Франция. В 2011 в состав совета входили 27 Европейская страна. Европейский Совет – учреждение, которое продолжило начатую в 1962 в Париже конференцию руководителей правительств и государств тогдашних Европейских Сообществ. Совет, с правовой точки зрения, не является органом ЕС, лишь формально играет главную роль в сотрудничестве между государствами-участницами. В состав Европейского Совета входят руководители государств и правительств государств-участников и глава Европейской Комиссии.

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СУД ПО ПРАВАМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА – The European Court Of Human Rights (ECtHR), often referred to informally as the Strasbourg Court, was created to systematise the hearing of human rights complaints against States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1950 (at present, all member states of the Council of Europe are also parties to the Convention, but there is no necessary connection between the two). The Court's mission is to enforce the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, by ruling over complaints against human rights violations committed by States Parties, and brought to the Court either by other States Parties or by individuals subject to the jurisdiction of a State Party. The current incarnation of the court was instituted on 1998-November-01, replacing the then existing enforcement mechanisms, which included the European Commission of Human Rights (created in 1954) and the previous, limited Court of Human Rights, which was created in 1950. The new court was the result of the ratification of Protocol 11, an amendment to the Convention, which was ratified in November 1998. Judges were subsequently elected by the Council of Europe, and the court was opened approximately one year later. The court consists of a number of judges equal to the number of States Parties, which currently stand at forty-six. Each judge is elected in respect of a State Party; despite this correspondence, however, there are no requirements that each state be represented on the court, nor are there limits to the number of judges belonging to any nationality, e.g., Mr Caflish is a Swiss national elected in respect of Liechtenstein. Judges are assumed to be impartial arbiters, rather than representatives of any nation. The court is divided into five Sections, each of which consists of a geographic and gender-balanced selection of justices. The entire court elects a President and five Section Presidents, two of whom also serve as Vice-Presidents of the court. All terms last for three years. Each section selects a Chamber, which consists of the Section President and a rotating selection of six other justices. The court also maintains a 17-member Grand Chamber, which consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Section Presidents, in addition to a rotating selection of justices from one of two balanced groups. The selection of judges alternates between the groups every nine months. Complaints of violations by member states are filed in Strasbourg, and are assigned to a Section. Each complaint is first heard by a committee of three judges, which may unanimously vote to strike any complaint without further examination. Once past committee, the complaint is heard and decided by a full Chamber. Decisions of great importance may be appealed to the Grand Chamber. Any decisions of the court are binding on the member states. It is the role of the Committee of Ministers to supervise the execution of court judgements, though they have no formal means of forcing member countries to comply. However, the ultimate sanction of non-compliance is expulsion from the Council of Europe and thus becoming a 'pariah' state within Europe. Furthermore, the European Union takes a keen interest in the Convention and Court (and its jurisprudence) so would not look kindly upon any EU member state that did not fulfill its Convention obligations. In French, Cour Européenne Des Droits De L'Homme. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was drawn up within the Council of Europe. It was opened for signature in Rome on 4 November 1950 and entered into force in September 1953. Taking as their starting point the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the framers of the Convention sought to pursue the aims of the Council of Europe through the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Convention was to represent the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights set out in the Universal Declaration. In addition to laying down a catalogue of civil and political rights and freedoms, the Convention set up a mechanism for the enforcement of the obligations entered into by Contracting States. Three institutions were entrusted with this responsibility:- the European Commission of Human Rights (set up in 1954), the European Court of Human Rights (set up in 1959) and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the latter organ being composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member States or their representatives. Under the Convention in its original version, complaints could be brought against Contracting States either by other Contracting States or by individual applicants (individuals, groups of individuals or non-governmental organizations). Recognition of the right of individual application was, however, optional and it could therefore be exercised only against those States which had accepted it (Protocol No. 11 to the Convention was subsequently to make its acceptance compulsory, see paragraph 6 below). The complaints were first the subject of a preliminary examination by the Commission, which determined their admissibility. Where an application was declared admissible, the Commission placed itself at the parties' disposal with a view to brokering a friendly settlement. If no settlement was forthcoming, it drew up a report establishing the facts and expressing an opinion on the merits of the case. The report was transmitted to the Committee of Ministers. Where the respondent State had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, the Commission and/or any Contracting State concerned had a period of three months following the transmission of the report to the Committee of Ministers within which to bring the case before the Court for a final, binding adjudication. Individuals were not entitled to bring their cases before the Court. Headquartered in Strasbourg, France. Also known as Strasbourg Court. If a case was not referred to the Court, the Committee of Ministers decided whether there had been a violation of the Convention and, if appropriate, awarded 'just satisfaction' to the victim. The Committee of Ministers also had responsibility for supervising the execution of the Court's judgments. Since the Convention's entry into force thirteen Protocols have been adopted. Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13 added further rights and liberties to those guaranteed by the Convention, while Protocol No. 2 conferred on the Court the power to give advisory opinions. Protocol No. 9 enabled individual applicants to bring their cases before the Court subject to ratification by the respondent State and acceptance by a screening panel. Protocol No. 11 restructured the enforcement machinery. The remaining Protocols concerned the organization of and procedure before the Convention institutions. Protocol No. 11, which came into force on 1998-November-01, replaced the existing, part-time Court and Commission by a single, full-time Court. For a transitional period of one year (until 1999-October-31) the Commission continued to deal with the cases which it had previously declared admissible. During the three years which followed the entry into force of Protocol No. 11 the Court's case-load grew at an unprecedented rate. The number of applications registered rose from 5 979 in 1998 to 13 858 in 2001, an increase of approximately 130%. Concerns about the Court's capacity to deal with the growing volume of cases led to requests for additional resources and speculation about the need for further reform. / Господин Кафлиш (Caflish). Европейский Суд по Правам Человека или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Кур Эропеэнн Дэ Друа Дё Ль'Ом (Cour Européenne Des Droits De L'Homme). В течение переходного периода сроком в один год (до 1999-Октябрь-31) Комиссия .

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СУД СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ – European Court of Justice (ECJ) is a European Community institution, based in Luxembourg, which:- (i) ensures that the treaties are interpreted and applied correctly; and (ii) decides on the validity and the meaning of Community law. The acts and omissions of the European Central Bank (ECB) are subject to review by the ECJ.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY SNAKE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ВАЛЮТНАЯ ЗМЕЯ – European Currency Snake:- in April 1972, a system (the 'snake') for the progressive narrowing of the margins of fluctuation between the currencies of the Member States of the European Economic Community is established. The mechanism by which the central banks of the European Community member countries agreed to limit the fluctuation in the bilateral exchange rates of their currencies. Originally, the 'Snake' became an exchange rate mechanism among the Deutsche Mark, the Benelux currencies and the Danish Krone (for a while two non-Community currencies – the Swedish Krona and Norwegian Krone – were also part of the system). The other Community currencies remained outside the system for all or most of its existence. The pound sterling and the Irish pound participated in the system from April to June 1972 and the Italian Lira from April 1972 to February 1973. The French Franc, which had joined the system at the outset, was withdrawn in February 1974;

it entered the snake again in July 1975 and left the mechanism definitively in November 1976. The snake was superseded in 1979 by the European Monetary System. / флуктуации (колебания) между валютами Государств Членов . Механизм, посредством которого центральные банки стран участниц Европейского Сообщества согласились ограничить двусторонние колебания ставок других валют по отношению к своей валюте. Змея была заменена в 1979 Европейской Монетарной (или Платёжной) Системой. Европейское Валютное Соглашение, соглашение о валютном сотрудничестве Европейских капиталистических стран – членов Европейского Платёжного Союза (ЕПС). Заключено 05 Августа 1955. Вступило в силу после ликвидации ЕПС и введения обратимости валют большинства его членов (Декабрь 1958). Европейское Валютное Соглашение ставило задачи содействовать развитию международных экономических связей путём расширения многосторонних расчётов и либерализации торговли и движения капиталов. Соглашением стимулировалось преимущественное использование для расчётов между его членами открытого валютного рынка, а не механизма многосторонних клиринговых зачётов. Был создан Европейский Фонд в сумме 607.5 миллионов расчётных единиц (приравненных по золотому содержанию к Доллару США), из которых 271.6 остались после ликвидации ЕПС и 335.9 подлежали взносу участниками. Управление Европейским Фондом было возложено на Правление Директоров, назначаемых Советом Организации Экономического Сотрудничества и Развития (ОЭСР). Техническим агентом по операциям Европейского Валютного Соглашения является Банк Международных Расчётов в Базеле, Швейцария. В отличие от ЕПС, сальдо многосторонних расчётов в рамках Европейского Валютного Соглашения погашается каждой страной в золоте или Долларах США. Кредиты Европейского Фонда предоставляются по решениям Совета ОЭСР на срок до 3 лет, по решениям Правления Европейского Валютного Соглашения на срок до года в суммах не выше 50 миллионов Долларов США. Задолженность стран по кредитам Европейского Фонда за всё время его существования не превышала 100 с небольшим миллионов Долларов США, поэтому необходимости востребовать взносы участников для пополнения фонда не возникало. Роль Европейского Валютного Соглашения в определении валютной политики стран-участниц крайне незначительна, так как в этом качестве он дублирует Международный Валютный Фонд.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА ВАЛЮТЫ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ВАЛЮТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – European Currency Unit (ECU):- prior to Stage Three of EMU, the ECU was a basket currency made up of the sum of fixed amounts of 12 of the 15 currencies of the EU Member States. The value of the ECU was calculated as a weighted average of the value of its component currencies. The ECU was replaced by the Euro on a one-for-one basis on 01 January 1999 (1 Euro = 13.760 3 Austrian Schillings; = 40.339 9 Belgian Francs; = 1.955 83 Deutsche Mark; = 2.203 71 Dutch Guilders; = 5.945 73 Finnish Markkas; = 6.559 57 French Francs; = 340.750 Greek Drachmas; = 0.787 564 Irish Pounds; = 1 936.27 Italian Lire; = 40.339 9 Luxembourg Francs; = 200.482 Portuguese Escudos; = 166.386 Spanish Pesetas). The European Currency Unit (ECU) is a 'basket' of specified amounts of each EC currency. Amounts are determined according to the economic size of EC member and are revised every five years. The value of the ECU is determined by using the current exchange rate of each member currency. All the member states' currencies participate in the ECU basket. The ECU is the Community's accounting unit and is a popular private financial instrument. European Currency Unit (ECU or Ecu, for short). Official currency unit of the EU since 1979. It is equal to the sum of the values of the European Community currencies making up the ECU currency basket. Not only serves many European organizations and central banks as a unit of account but is also of considerable importance in private business (bank accounts, bond issues, checks, options, etc). The ECU will be replaced by the Euro when European Monetary Union comes into force. The official unit of account of the European Monetary System. It is a combination or basket of the currencies from the twelve European Community countries:- the Austrian Schilling, Deutsche Mark, French Franc, Irish Pound, Italian Lira, Belgian Franc, Dutch Guilder, Luxembourg Franc, Spanish Peseta, Portuguese Escudo, Danish Krona, and Finnish Markka. Monetary unit created in 1979 by nine European nations to promote currency stability in the European Community. The European Currency Unit (ECU; ISO 4217 Code:- XEU/954) consists of a currency basket of the national currencies of members of the European Monetary System. The ECU was a hypothetical, rather than a real, currency, since no ECU bills or coins exist and the ECU cannot be privately held. It is a weighted average of member country currencies, with the specific weights reflecting the relative size and share of trade of each member nation's economy. It was replaced by the Euro from 1999-January-01. / Европейская Единица Валюты (сокращённо, ЭКЮ или Экю по первым буквам Англоязычного названия). Официальная валютная единица ЕС с 1979. Австрийский Шиллинг, Немецкая Марка, Французский Франк, Ирландский Фунт, Итальянская Лира, Бельгийский Франк, Нидерландский Гульден, Люксембургский Франк, Испанская Песета, Португальский Эскудо и Финляндская Марка. Европейская Единица Валюты или Европейская Валютная Единица, так называемая ЭКЮ, – одна из двух искусственных денежных единиц, используемых в международных расчётах наряду со Специальными Правами Заимствования (СПЗ; Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)) Международного Валютного Фонда (МВФ; International Monetary Fund (IMF)). Как и в случае с SDR, в основе ЭКЮ лежит корзина различных валют. В корзину, используемую для расчёта SDR, входит пять валют, корзина для расчёта ЭКЮ включает валюты всех стран Европейского Сообщества (ЕС), за исключением Испанской Песеты и Португальского Эскудо. В отличие от национальных валют курс этих заменителей денег подвержен меньшим колебаниям, и следует ожидать, что с развитием Европейского Союза их использование в коммерческих целях будет расширяться. ЭКЮ:- (1) денежная единица, лежавшая в основе Европейской валютной системы, введённая в обращение в 1979. Стоимость этой денежной единицы, её курс по отношению к другим валютам определялась по 'корзине валют' стран, входивших в Европейское Сообщество, то есть как некоторая средняя (средневзвешенная) величина, зависевшая от стоимости и удельной доли валют, представленных в 'корзине'. Курс ЭКЮ по отношению к Немецкой Марке примерно равнялся двум Маркам. В соответствии с решением Маастрихтского Договора ЭКЮ будет в дальнейшем полностью самостоятельной валютой. (2) Старинная золотая и серебряная Французская монета, чеканившаяся с XIII века. Изъята из обращения в 1834, но её название сохранилось на пятифранковых монетах. ЭКЮ – региональная международная валютная единица, используемая странами-участницами Европейской Валютной Системы (ЕВС) посредством зачисления выраженных в ней (в ЭКЮ) сумм на специальные счета. Так же как и СДР (Специальные Права Заимствования), ЭКЮ не имеет материальной формы в виде банкнот и монет, то есть является записанной валютой. Базируется на корзине (наборе) валют стран-членов Европейского Союза. Квоты национальных валют-компонентов ЭКЮ определяются экономическим потенциалом стран (их долями в совокупном ВНП и товарообороте сообщества) и подлежат пересмотру раз в пять лет. При температуре состава корзины все активы и пассивы в ЭКЮ переоцениваются по новому курсу. Последний раз структура ЭКЮ была зафиксирована 21 Сентября 1989. Один миллион ЭКЮ составляет:- Бельгийские Франки – 3 301 000; Голландские Гульдены – 219 800; Греческие Драхмы – 1 440 000; Датские Кроны – 197 600; Испанские Песеты – 6 885 000; Люксембургские Франки – 130 000; Немецкие Марки – 624 200; Португальские Эскудо – 1 393 000; Французские Франки – 1 332 000; Фунты Стерлингов – 87 840, Итальянские Лиры – 151 800 000. В отличие от количественного содержания, определённого на пять лет, удельный вес каждой валюты может постоянно колебаться в зависимости от курса на мировом валютном рынке. Если удельный вес какой-либо из валют корзины меняется более чем на 25 процентов, структура ЭКЮ может быть пересмотрена досрочно. Удельный вес валют на 21 Сентября 1989 (в %):- Немецкая Марка – 30.1; Французский Франк – 19.0; Фунт Стерлингов – 13.0; Итальянская Лира – 10.5; Голландский Гульден – 9.4; Бельгийский Франк – 7.6; Испанская Песета – 5.3; прочие – 5.45. Помимо своего официального содержания, ЭКЮ имеет рыночный курс, то есть тот курс, по которому заключаются сделки на рынке. ЭКЮ выполняет расчётные и кредитные функции, используется как база выравнивания валютных паритетов стран-участниц,

как регулятор отклонений рыночных валютных курсов. К частным владельцам ЭКЮ не попадает и, соответственно, не участвует в обычных коммерческих расчётах за товары и услуги.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ – The member states of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. The European Economic Area (EEA) joins the member nations of the European Community (EC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). (1995) The EEA would comprise 19 nations, nearly 380 million people and approximately 40 percent of world trade. The EEA is considered a major step towards eventually encompassing all 19 countries in the European Community. / Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли (ЕАСТ).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО – European Economic Community (EEC) was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, the EEC was a step towards economic integration, i.e. the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services between EU Member States. The European Economic Community (EEC) was created by the Treaty of Rome, which was ratified on 1957-March-25, and began operating on 1958-January-01. It was originally a customs union of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany. Membership in the EEC has grown to 12 countries. The EEC is the result of post-World War II efforts to unify Western Europe, spurred by the creation of Benelux in 1948, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951–52 and the aborted European Defense Community in 1954. The idea of a united Europe was brought back to life in 1955 in a Benelux memorandum referred to as the Spaak Report, which served as the basis of the Brussels talks and the Treaty of Rome. The latter specified two general and complementary goals:- the creation of a customs union, and the organization of an economic union. The Treaty identified specific actions for the creation of the customs union, and established time limits for extending or shortening those actions. Ultimately, the schedule was shortened, and internal customs barriers among the six original members were eliminated within 10 years. Tariffs were first reduced on 1959-January-01, and completely eliminated on 1968-July-01, at which time the members also adopted uniform tariffs for non-member nations. Under the 1965 Merger Treaty, the EEC merged with the ECSC and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) to form the European Community (EC). Also was originally known as Common Market. See also European Community. / Римским Трактатом в 1957. Европейское Объединение Угля и Стали (ЕОУС) в 1951–52 Европейское Оборонительное Сообщество в 1954. Европейское Сообщество по Атомной Энергии (ЕВРАТОМ). Отчёт Спака (Spaak Report). Известен также как Общий Рынок (Common Market). Смотрите также Европейское Сообщество (European Community). Европейское Экономическое Сообщество (ЕЭС) было создано в соответствии с, так называемым Римским Трактатом, подписанным и ратифицированным 25 Марта 1957 и вступившим в силу с 01 Января 1958. Данный договор, предусматривавший создание нового политического и экономического субъекта, в качестве основополагающих провозгласил следующие цели:- постепенное устранение всех ограничений в торговле между странами участницами; введение общего таможенного тарифа в торговле с третьими странами; ликвидация препятствий для свободного перемещения ‘лиц, капиталов и услуг’; общая политика в области транспорта и сельского хозяйства; создание валютного союза; унификация налоговых систем; сближение законодательств стран участниц; и разработка принципов согласованной экономической политики. Поначалу в ЕЭС насчитывалось всего несколько государств, среди которых были Бельгия, Германия (Федеративная Республика), Италия, Люксембург, Нидерланды и Франция. Однако, в 1973 в его состав вошли Великобритания, Дания и Ирландия, в 1981 – Греция, и в 1985 – Испания и Португалия. Таким образом, в 1986 в составе ЕЭС принимали участие 12 стран Западной Европы. Европейское Экономическое Сообщество (ЕЭС) или Общий Рынок, государственно-монополистическая организация 6 Западно-Европейских стран:- Франции, Федеративной Республики Германии (ФРГ), Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов и Люксембурга, созданная в целях объединения национальных хозяйств стран-участниц в единый Общий Рынок. Договор об учреждении ЕЭС был подписан в Марте 1957 в Риме, Италия и вступил в силу 01 Января 1958. Образование ЕЭС представляет собой новое явление, возникшее в условиях современного этапа общего кризиса капитализма, и отражает присущую монополистической стадии капитализма объективную тенденцию к интернационализации хозяйственных отношений и капитала, к ликвидации узких национальных границ, на что в своё время указывал Владимир Ильич Ленин. Он подчёркивал, что капитализм ‘... связывает все страны мира в единое хозяйственное целое’, ибо ‘... капиталистическое предприятие неизбежно перерастает границы ... местного рынка, области, а затем и государства’ (Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Том 3, Стр. 57). В основе учреждения ЕЭС лежит попытка финансовой олигархии 6 Западно-Европейских стран, опираясь на эту объективную тенденцию, расширить рынки сбыта и территориальную сферу своей деятельности с целью создания благоприятных условий для быстрого и бескризисного развития производительных сил стран-участниц. Возникновение ЕЭС знаменует собой дальнейшее углубление конфликта между современным уровнем развития производительных сил и производственных отношениями капитализма и стремление правящих кругов стран-участниц разрешить его с помощью межгосударственного объединения. Создание ЕЭС, помимо экономических, преследует и политические цели – объединение сил Западно-Европейского капитализма против мирового коммунистического движения, социалистических государств, а также национально-освободительной борьбы колониальных и зависимых стран. В учреждении ЕЭС нашло также отражение стремление определённых монополистических кругов ‘шестёрки’ консолидировать свои силы в конкурентной борьбе с монополиями других стран, в первую очередь Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), за передел рынков сбыта. Официальной целью создания ЕЭС было объявлено достижение ‘всестороннего развития экономической деятельности’ в масштабах всего сообщества, ‘постоянного и равномерного развития, возрастающей стабильности, скорейшего повышения уровня жизни и более тесных связей между государствами, которые оно объединяет’, путём создания ‘Общего Рынка’. Под ‘Общим Рынком’ мыслится такое объединение (интеграция) национальных рынков стран-участниц, в котором предусматривается:- постепенное устранение всех ограничений в торговле между ними; введение общего таможенного тарифа в торговле с третьими странами; устранение препятствий для свободного передвижения ‘лиц, капиталов и услуг’; проведение общей политики в области транспорта и хозяйства; разработка принципов согласования экономической политики стран-участниц; установление единообразных правил конкуренции, сближение законодательств стран-участниц. Реализация этих мероприятий должна осуществляться постепенно, в течение так называемого переходного периода в 12 лет. Помимо ‘шестёрки’, в ЕЭС на правах присоединившихся (‘ассоциированных’) членов участвуют Греция и Турция, условия присоединения которых предусматривают более длительные сроки снижения таможенных пошлин между ними и ‘шестёркой’ (до 22 лет). ЕЭС заключило также ряд конвенций об ассоциации в общей сложности с 24 странами Африки, в основном бывшими колониальными владениями Франции и Бельгии. Присоединение к сообществу менее развитых в экономическом отношении стран создаёт предпосылки для их экономического подчинения более сильным европейскими партнёрам. Руководящими органами ЕЭС являются Совет, Комиссия (Комиссия Европейских Сообществ), Ассамблея (Европейский Парламент), Суд. В состав высшего органа ЕЭС – Совета – входят по одному представителю от каждой страны-участницы (обычно министры экономики, финансов или торговли). Главный исполнительный орган – Комиссия – состоит из 9 членов, назначаемых на 4-летний срок правительствами стран, входящих в сообщество. В рамках сообщества функционирует также ряд кредитных учреждений, в задачи которых входит финансирование отдельных мероприятий, связанных с проведением общей экономической и социальной политики, – Европейский Инвестиционный Банк, Европейский Фонд Развития и другие. ЕЭС является важнейшей составной частью системы Европейских сообществ, объединяющих 6 стран Западной Европы,

которая, помимо ЕЭС, включает также Европейское Объединение Угля И Стали и Европейское Сообщество По Атомной Энергии. Последние выступают по существу в качестве отраслевых объединений ‘шестёрки’ и управляются с Июля 1967 теми же органами, что и ЕЭС. Создание ЕЭС отвечало интересам монополий 6 Западно-Европейских стран, так как способствовало укреплению их позиций в рамках сообщества и расширению сбыта их товаров. К началу 1970 торговля внутри сообщества возросла более чем в 6.3 раза по сравнению с 1958. За тот же период торговля ЕЭС с третьими странами увеличилась только в 2.8 раза. 01 Июля 1968 проведено последнее (20%-ное) снижение таможенных пошлин во взаимной торговле стран-участниц, положившее начало функционированию в рамках ЕЭС таможенного союза. В других областях задачи, поставленные перед ЕЭС Римским Договором, к концу 1969 оказались выполненными лишь частично вследствие постоянных разногласий между странами-партнёрами, особенно между Францией и ФРГ, стремящейся к установлению гегемонии в объединении (например, введение свободного передвижения капиталов между 6 странами, проведение общей политики в области транспорта и так далее). Состоявшаяся в Декабре 1969 в Гааге конференция глав правительств стран-участниц приняла решение о необходимости дальнейшего экономического сближения 6 стран (Гаагская Декларация), в соответствии с которым группой экспертов был подготовлен доклад, предусматривавший создание в течение 1971–80 экономического и валютного союза ‘шестёрки’ (так называемый План Вернера). Реализация этого плана с самого начала натолкнулась на большие трудности, одной из причин которых послужило обострение кризиса международной валютной системы капитализма в 1969–71. Очагом непрекращающихся конфликтов в ЕЭС является создание общего рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции, функционирование которого связано с дополнительными бюджетными и валютными расходами стран-участниц. Торгово-политические мероприятия ЕЭС вызывают обострение межимпериалистических противоречий не только в рамках самой ‘шестёрки’, но и между этой группировкой и остальным капиталистическим миром. Непосредственным результатом создания ЕЭС явилось возникновение в Западной Европе другого торгово-экономической блока – Европейской Ассоциации Свободной Торговли (ЕАСТ). Однако с самого начала существования ЕАСТ его участники во главе с Великобританией выражали желание вступить в ЕЭС. 22 Января 1972 после длительных, неоднократно прерывавшихся переговоров было подписано соглашение о вступлении Великобритании, Дании, Ирландии и Норвегии в Общий Рынок с 01 Января 1973. Правящие круги США поддерживали создание ЕЭС, рассчитывая с его помощью усилить экономическую базу НАТО и сплотить силы Западно-Европейского империализма в борьбе против мирового коммунистического движения. Однако сообщество превратилось в сильного конкурента США, теснящего их на мировых рынках. Не оправдались тогда надежды и на укрепление НАТО. Будучи по своему существу государственно-монополистическим объединением, ЕЭС оказалось не в состоянии обеспечить бескризисное равномерное развитие и смягчить классовые противоречия в странах-участницах. Трудящиеся массы шести стран открыто выступают против антидемократического характера ЕЭС, требуют придать ему новое, глубоко отличное от нынешнего, экономическое и социальное содержание, которое отвечало бы интересам широких народных масс. Смотрите также Интеграция.

EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC BANKING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK = СТРУКТУРА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ СТАНДАРТОВ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – European Electronic Banking Standards Framework:- compilation of mandatory and optional European electronic banking business requirements. The standards framework applies to all electronic distribution channels and covers the requirements of personal, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and corporate markets.

EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC PURSE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ КОШЕЛЁК – European Electronic Purse is an integrated circuit card (ICC) application as described in the European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS).

EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC PURSE ID = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО КОШЕЛЬКА (или АЙ.ДИ. ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО КОШЕЛЬКА) – European Electronic Purse ID is the unique identification (ID) of an European Electronic Purse (EEP). It consists of the Purse Provider ID and the Purse ID.

EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC PURSE MESSAGE = СООБЩЕНИЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО КОШЕЛЬКА – European Electronic Purse Message is a string of bytes transmitted by the terminal to the card or vice-versa, excluding transmission control characters.

EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC PURSE SCHEME = СХЕМА ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО КОШЕЛЬКА – European Electronic Purse Scheme is a purse scheme that conforms to the European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS).

EUROPEAN ENGINE LUBRICANT QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ МОТОРНЫХ СМАЗОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ – The European Engine Lubricant Quality Management System (EELQMS) was developed jointly by ACEA (The European Automobile Manufacturers’ Association), ATC (The Technical Committee of Petroleum Additive Manufacturers in Europe) and ATIEL (The Technical Association of the European Lubricants Industry). EELQMS headquartered in Auderghem/Oudergem, Belgium. It is designed to promote the development of improved, fit-for-purpose engine lubricants that meet the increasing technical requirements of the automotive industry, and to assist lubricant marketers in assuring the quality of their lubricants and the performance claims being made for them in the marketplace. Although voluntary, the EELQMS is the only system that can be used to support claims against the ACEA Oil Sequences, which set the minimum performance specifications for lubricants used in different European automotive engine categories, and so enable lubricant marketers to include those performance claims on their product labelling. Marketers are required by ACEA to sign the EELQMS Marketers’ Letter of Conformance (LoC) if they make an ACEA claim for their products. The signing of an LoC by the lubricant marketer, who is wholly responsible for the quality of the lubricant reaching the consumer together with any performance claims being made for it, is the final stage in the process to demonstrate commitment to the EELQMS. Signed LoCs are submitted to ATIEL, which administers the EELQMS on behalf of the other stakeholders. The EELQMS embraces various European, North American and global quality standards, test methods and procedures, together with industry Codes of Practice and the requirements of the ACEA European Oil Sequences. Each element of the EELQMS specifies detailed requirements that should be followed in the course of designing, developing, manufacturing or marketing engine lubricants. By incorporating all of these elements, the EELQMS provides comprehensive guidelines for developing high quality lubricants for which a valid ACEA performance claim can be made. Meeting the requirements of each of the constituent elements of EELQMS is the responsibility of the lubricant marketer.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ БИРЖА – The European Exchange (Eurex®) is a public company and is owned in equal parts by Deutsche Börse AG and SWX Swiss Exchange. Eurex® operates the Eurex Exchanges ((i) Eurex Zürich AG and (ii) Eurex Frankfurt AG), Eurex Clearing AG and the ECNs (Electronic Communication Networks) Eurex® Bonds (launched in October 2000, Eurex® Bonds was conceived as an Electronic Communication Network (ECN) and provides participants with an electronic platform for off-exchange, ‘wholesale’ trading in fixed income securities and Treasury discount papers. By having networked the Eurex® Bonds trading platform into the Eurex Clearing AG settlement system, the Eurex Clearing House acts as the central counterparty for all bond trades leading to a risk and cost reduction for all connected participants. Additionally, a direct link between spot and futures markets is available for the first time to enable electronic basis trading of bonds and futures via an integrated central order book. Market Makers

provide the necessary liquidity in the bond and basis instruments. The current product range includes different instruments available for trading:- German government bonds including inflation-linked bonds and T-bills, basis instruments, Agencies and German Jumbo Pfandbriefe, German federal state bonds, European covered bonds France, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain, selected European corporate bonds as well as European government bonds from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) and Eurex® Repo (The Eurex® Repo trading platform was launched in June 1999 to initiate electronic repo trading in Switzerland. Eurex® Repo is based on the latest Internet technology and, within a short period of time, has become the standard bearer in the Swiss Franc repo market. Today, the Swiss National Bank (SNB) carries out its open market operations exclusively via repo transactions executed via the Eurex® Repo electronic platform. The Euro repo market of Eurex® Repo was launched in July 2001 in Germany. Eurex® Repo is among the forerunners in providing an integrated trading and clearing platform for repo transactions. Eurex® Repo offers the entire value chain from trading through clearing and settlement). European Exchange (Eurex®) is an umbrella organization founded jointly in the second half of 1998 by the Swiss Exchange and Deutsche Börse AG to operate the first ever cross-border futures market. The merger of SOFFEX and Deutsche Terminboerse (DTB®) produced a common platform for the fully electronic trading and clearing of derivatives instruments. One of the world's largest derivatives exchanges. Eurex® is one of the world's leading derivatives exchanges and is jointly operated by Deutsche Börse AG and SWX Swiss Exchange. Eurex® offers a broad range of international benchmark products and operates the most liquid fixed income markets in the world, featuring open and low-cost electronic access. With market participants connected from 700 locations worldwide, trading volume at Eurex® exceeds 1.5 billion contracts a year. Therefore, Eurex® is the market place of choice for the derivatives community worldwide. On 2007-December-20, Eurex® completed the acquisition of International Securities Exchange, Inc (ISE). Hence, ISE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eurex®. The new member of the Eurex® group operates a variety of fully electronic trading platforms, its markets portfolio consists of an options exchange and a stock exchange. On a combined basis, Eurex® and ISE are the global market leader in individual equity and equity index derivatives. Currently, they distribute their products to approximately 560 direct exchange members. Aside from operating a fully electronic trading platform, Eurex® provides an automated and integrated joint Clearing House. Eurex Clearing AG offers central counterparty services for instruments traded on the Eurex® exchanges, Eurex® Bonds and Eurex® Repo as well as the FWB® Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (the Frankfurt Stock Exchange:- Xetra® and floor) and the Irish Stock Exchange, eliminating the individual counterparty risk. With this structure, Eurex® participants benefit from a high-quality, cost-efficient and comprehensive value chain of trading and clearing services via a single electronic system. Together with leading international financial institutions, Eurex® operates the electronic trading platform Eurex® Bonds, an ECN (electronic communication network) for off-exchange, wholesale trading in fixed income securities and treasury discount papers (Bubills). Through the basis trading Eurex® Bonds offers a direct link between the cash market and the futures market, this enables electronic basis trading via a central order book. Eurex® Repo, which is a separate segment, is the electronic trading solution for repos (sale and repurchase agreements). This Eurex® segment is one of the leading electronic repo market providers, and operates the Swiss Franc and Euro Repo Markets. Eurex® Repo offers the entire value chain from trading through clearing and settlement. Operating as a lean, entrepreneurial organization Eurex® strives to fulfill customer demand. Its team of dedicated professionals does its utmost to offer every class of investor the advantages of having spot and futures markets as well as related clearing and settlement activities all fully integrated under one roof. European Exchange (Eurex®) is one of the world's biggest futures and options exchanges, formed by an amalgamation of DTB® (Deutsche Terminbörse) and SWX Swiss Exchange member SOFFEX (Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange). Besides its futures and options exchange, Eurex® offers an OTC trading platform for fixed-income securities (Eurex® Bonds), the electronic settlement of repo business (Eurex® Repo) and serves as central counterparty (Eurex Clearing AG). Eurex® is one of the world's leading market organisers for futures contracts. Eurex®, the futures and options exchange, is a subsidiary of Deutsche Börse and the Swiss Exchange. In 2010, around 2.0 billion contracts were traded on Eurex®, making it one of the world's largest international market organisers for the trading and settlement of futures and options on shares and share indices, as well as of interest rate derivatives. In individual products – such as the futures on long- and medium-term German government bonds – Eurex® now enjoys a market share of over 90 percent in Europe. What makes Eurex® so successful? Eurex® focused on electronic trading combined with an international network right from the start. Today, over 400 market participants in 27 countries are connected to the Eurex® trading system, which was developed by Deutsche Börse IT. It remains extremely stable even at peak times, and processes orders in milliseconds. At the end of 2007, Eurex® merged with the New York based options exchange – the International Securities Exchange (ISE) – creating one of the largest transatlantic marketplaces for derivatives. The European Exchange (Eurex®) is the European derivatives exchange formed in 1998 by a merger of the Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB) and the Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange (SOFFEX). / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). (((i) Ойрэкс Цюрихь А.Ге. (Eurex Zürich AG) и Ойрэкс Франкфот А.Ге. (ii) Eurex Frankfurt AG)). Ойрэкс Клирин А.Ге. (Eurex Clearing AG). Юмбо Фандбрифэ (Jumbo Pfandbriefe). Эф.Ве.Бе.® (FWB®; Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) или Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа (Frankfurt Stock Exchange)):- Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Бубилз (Bubills). СОФЭКС (SOFFEX). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG) СОФЭКС (SOFFEX) и Дойчэ Хxxxxбёрзэ (Deutsche Terminboerse) (или Дэ.Тэ.Бе.® (DTB®)). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Ксэтра® (Xetra®). (соглашения о продаже и откупе). Европейская Биржа – одна из крупнейших мировых бирж по торговле производными (деривативами). Немецко-Швейцарское Предприятие, Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс® (Eurex®) контролируется Немецкой Биржей (или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге.; Deutsche Börse AG), владельцем Франкфуртской Фондовой Биржи. В Феврале 2004 в Чикаго открылось Американское подразделение Eurex® – электронная биржа Eurex US, – которое вышло на рынок производных на Казначейские Облигации США.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL REPORTING ADVISORY GROUP = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ ГРУППА ПО ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНАЯ ГРУППА ПО ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ) – The European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), created in 2001 by the main actors interested in financial reporting, namely the users, the preparers, and the accountancy profession, (supported by the national standard setters). This private sector initiative was warmly welcomed by the European Commission and supports the adoption in Europe of IAS by 2005. EFRAG has as its main aim to give a pro-active contribution to the work of IASB (International Accounting Standards Board). It also advises on the technical assessment of the IASB standards and interpretations for application in Europe. The technical work is carried out by the Technical Expert Group (TEG). Chairman of the EFRAG Supervisory Board is FEE President Göran Tidström (Sweden). / Гёран Тидстрём (Göran Tidström).

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – The Association is responsible for the management of:- (i) the EFTA Convention, which forms the legal basis of the organisation and governs free trade relations between the EFTA States; (ii) EFTA's worldwide network of free trade and partnership agreements; and (iii) the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement, which enables three of the four EFTA Member States (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) to participate in the EU's Internal Market. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was founded in 1960 on the premise of free trade

as a means of achieving growth and prosperity amongst its Member States as well as promoting closer economic cooperation between the western European countries. Furthermore, the EFTA countries wished to contribute to the expansion of trade in the world at large. Based on these overall goals, EFTA today maintains the management of the EFTA Convention (intra-EFTA trade), the EEA Agreement (EFTA-EU relations), and the EFTA Free Trade Agreements (third country relations). The EFTA Convention and the EFTA free trade agreements are managed from the Geneva office, the EEA Agreement from the Brussels office. EFTA was founded by the Stockholm Convention in 1960. The immediate aim of the Association was to provide a framework for the liberalisation of trade in goods amongst its Member States. At the same time EFTA was established as an economic counterbalance to the more politically driven EEC. Relations with the EEC, later the EC and the EU, have been at the core of EFTA activities from the beginning. In the 1970s the EFTA States concluded free trade agreements with the EC; in 1994 the EEA Agreement entered into force. Since the beginning of the 1990s EFTA has actively pursued trade relations with third countries in and beyond Europe. The first partners were the central and eastern European countries, followed by the countries in the Mediterranean area. In recent years EFTA's network of free trade agreements has reached across the Atlantic as well as into Asia. EFTA was founded by the following seven countries:- Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Finland joined in 1961, Iceland in 1970 and Liechtenstein in 1991. In 1973, the United Kingdom and Denmark left EFTA to join the EC. They were followed by Portugal in 1986 and by Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995. Today the EFTA members are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is an intergovernmental organisation set up for the promotion of free trade and economic integration to the benefit of its four Member States:- Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The Association manages the EFTA Convention; EFTA's worldwide network of free trade and partnership agreements, and the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was established in 1960 by the Stockholm Convention (EFTA Convention). The original signatories were Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Later, Iceland (1970), Finland (1986) and Liechtenstein (1991) joined. Denmark, Great Britain, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Finland are no longer members of EFTA as they have since joined the European Union (EU). EFTA's current membership consists of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The Stockholm Convention establishes a free trade area for the movement of goods among the EFTA States under the terms of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Contractual relations between the EFTA States were for a long time limited to trade in industrial products. The Convention was later supplemented by an economic integration agreement for the services sector according to Article V of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). On 2001-June-21 in Vaduz, the EFTA member States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland signed an agreement on the revision of the EFTA Convention. The sectorial agreements between Switzerland and the EU from 1999 ('Bilaterals I') served as a point of reference for the revision of the EFTA Convention. As a result, the EFTA founding provisions of 1960 were completely revised. The revised EFTA Convention establishes legal relations between Switzerland and the other EFTA States comparable to those contained in the seven bilateral agreements concluded between Switzerland and the EU in 1999. New provisions include, for example, the free movement of persons between Switzerland and the other EFTA States (with specific arrangements for the movement of persons between Switzerland and Liechtenstein). The Vaduz Agreement also added provisions regarding trade in services, movement of capital and protection of intellectual property. The Agreement amending the EFTA Convention came into force on 2002-June-01, at the same time as the seven sectorial agreements between Switzerland and the EU, signed in 1999. The EFTA Convention has been regularly amended since then, in particular in order to take into account the development in the bilateral relations between Switzerland and the EU (amendment of the bilateral sectorial agreements of 1999, conclusion of new agreements). The objective is to ensure, wherever possible, the parallel development of contractual relations among EFTA States and between EFTA States and the EU (bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the EU, EFTA Convention, European Economic Area). A regional organization established in 1959 by the Stockholm Convention as an alternative to the Common Market, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was designed to provide a free trade area for industrial products among member countries. Unlike the EC however, EFTA members did not set up a common external tariff and did not include agricultural trade. The original members were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Denmark, Portugal, and the United Kingdom left EFTA when they joined the EC. EFTA currently (1994) has seven members:- Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland; but Austria and Sweden have applied for EC membership. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was established in 1960 by the Stockholm Convention. The original purpose of this intergovernmental organisation was to remove customs duties on industrial products in trade among its Member States. The current (2011) members of EFTA are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. In contrast to the European Union (EU), EFTA is not a customs union. Individual EFTA States are basically free to set their own customs tariffs and arrange other foreign trade measures vis-à-vis non-EFTA States (so-called Third Countries). hree of the four EFTA States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). An EFTA Surveillance Authority and an EEA Court were set up in order to implement those countries' obligations under the EEA Agreement. EFTA States have been using EFTA as a platform for the joint negotiation of free trade agreements with third countries outside the EU. 22 such agreements are currently in force and a number of agreements are being negotiated. / Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли (ЕАСТ) была создана в 1960 Австрией, Великобританией, Данией, Норвегией, Португалией, Швейцарией и Швецией в качестве альтернативы Европейскому Экономическому Сообществу (ЕЭС), так называемому Общему Рынку. Соглашение предусматривало постепенную отмену таможенных пошлин и количественных ограничений в торговле между странами членами. В 1970 в состав ЕАСТ вошла Исландия, а в 1986 – Финляндия. Однако, сначала в 1973 Великобритания и Дания, а потом, в 1985, – Португалия, вступая в Еропейское Сообщество (ЕС), официально вышли из состава ЕАСТ. Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли (ЕАСТ), замкнутая торгово-экономическая группировка, образованная в 1960 Австрией, Великобританией, Данией, Норвегией, Португалией, Швейцарией и Швецией. Конвенция о ЕАСТ распространяется также на Лихтенштейн, который связан со Швейцарией таможенной унией. Ассоциация создана по инициативе Великобритании в результате обострения межимпериалистических противоречий как противовес Европейскому Экономическому Сообществу (ЕЭС). Соглашение о создании ЕАСТ предусматривало в 1960–70 отмену таможенных пошлин и количественных ограничений в торговле между членами ассоциации, в отношении же третьих стран страны-участницы сохраняют самостоятельные таможенные тарифы. В 1961 в ЕАСТ в качестве ассоциированного члена вступила Финляндия, а в 1970 членом стала Исландия. Штаб-квартира ЕАСТ – в Женеве, Швейцария, руководящий орган – Совет Министров, исполнительный орган – Секретариат. К 1967 участники ассоциации отменили таможенные пошлины и количественные ограничения в торговле, исключение составила Португалия, которой было разрешено продлить защиту своей промышленности таможенными пошлинами до конца 1979. Создание свободного внутризонального рынка способствовало росту товарооборота между странами-участницами:- за период с 1959 по 1968 он возрос на 145%, тогда как общий объём торговли этих стран увеличился на 85%. Тем не менее, ЕАСТ осталась непрочным объединением, более слабым по сравнению с Общим Рынком (или Европейским Экономическим Сообществом (ЕЭС)), в который стремятся вступить сами члены ЕАСТ. 22 Января 1972 было подписано соглашение о вступлении в ЕЭС с 01 Января 1973 ведущего члена ЕАСТ – Великобритании, а также Дании и Норвегии. Общий торговый баланс стран ЕАСТ пассивен, причём более половины дефицита получается от торговли со странами Общего Рынка. Фактически наибольший вес в объединении имеют Великобритания и отчасти Швеция, обладающие наибольшим экономическим потенциалом. Внутри

ассоциации растут как экономические, так и политические противоречия, грозящие привести к её распаду. Во внешней торговле ЕАСТ доля социалистических стран в 1970 составляла примерно 5%; она достигала 16.1 в импорте и 15.7 в экспорте Финляндии, 9.4 в импорте и 12.9 в экспорте Австрии, 10.7 в импорте и 10.1% в экспорте Исландии. В 1970 по сравнению с 1969 общий импорт из социалистических стран возрос на 16.7%, а экспорт на 13.5%, при этом наибольший рост импорта имели Финляндия (29.6%) и Австрия (22.1%), а также Швейцария и Швеция; наибольший рост экспорта – Швеция, Швейцария и Исландия. Потребности стран ЕАСТ диктуют необходимость дальнейшего расширения их торговли с социалистическими странами.

EUROPEAN GASOIL = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ГАЗОЙЛЬ – European Gasoil is a definition for No 2 Heating Oil and No 2 Diesel fuel. It is used as the pricing reference for all distillate trading in Europe and beyond. The underlying physical market is heating oil barges delivered in ARA (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam). European gasoil futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol 7F. Contract size is 100 metric tons quoted in US Dollars and Cents per metric ton. Contract is settled financially. European gasoil futures are also traded at the ICE Europe under ticker symbol G. Contract size 100 metric tons quoted in US Dollars and Cents per metric ton. Contract settled with physical delivery, to barge or by in-tank or inter-tank transfer, within the within the ARA (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam) area. Delivery by volume is 118.35 cubic meters per lot being the equivalent of 100 tons of gasoil at a density of 0.845 kg/liter in vacuum at 15 °C.

EUROPEAN INTERBANK OFFERED RATE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СТАВКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – The Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) is short for Euro Interbank Offered Rate. The Euribor rates are based on the interest rates at which a panel of 57 European banks borrow funds from one another. In the calculation, the highest and lowest 15% of all the quotes collected are eliminated. The remaining rates will be averaged and rounded to three decimal places. Euribor is determined and published at about 11:00 am each day, Central European Time. When Euribor is being mentioned it is often referred to as THE Euribor, like there's only 1 Euribor interest rate. This is not correct, since there are in fact 15 different Euribor rates, all with different maturities. The maturities range from 1, 2, or 3 weeks to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months. Euribor was first published on 1998-December-30 (value 1999-January-04). 1999-January-01 was the day that the Euro as a currency was introduced. In the years before, a lot of domestic reference rates like PIBOR (France) and Fibor (Germany) existed. Since the Euribor rates are based upon agreements between many European banks, the level of the rates is determined by supply and demand in the first place. However there are some external factors, like economic growth and inflation which do influence the level of the rates as well. The Euribor rates are important because these rates provide the basis for the price or interest rate of all kinds of financial products, like interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, saving accounts and mortgages. The panel banks are the banks with the highest volume of business in the euro zone money markets. The panel consists of banks with a first class credit standing, high ethical standards and an excellent reputation. Euribor and LIBOR are comparable base rates. Euribor is the average interbank interest rate at which European banks are prepared to lend to one another. LIBOR is the average interbank interest rate at which a selection of banks on the London money market are prepared to lend to one another. Just like Euribor, LIBOR comes in 15 different maturities. The main difference is that LIBOR rates come in 10 different currencies. The European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) is the benchmark rate at which Euro interbank term deposits within the eurozone are offered by one prime bank to another. The Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) is a daily reference rate based on the averaged interest rates at which banks offer to lend unsecured funds to other banks in the euro wholesale money market (or interbank market). Euribors are used as a reference rate for euro-denominated forward rate agreements, short term interest rate futures contracts and interest rate swaps, in very much the same way as LIBORs are commonly used for Sterling and US Dollar-denominated instruments. They thus provide the basis for some of the world's most liquid and active interest rate markets. Domestic reference rates, like Paris' PIBOR, Frankfurt's FIBOR, and Helsinki's Helibor merged into Euribor on EMU day on 1999-January-01. A representative panel of banks provide daily quotes of the rate, rounded to two decimal places, that each panel bank believes one prime bank is quoting to another prime bank for interbank term deposits within the Euro zone, for maturity ranging from one week to one year. Every Panel Bank is required to directly input its data no later than 10:45 am (CET) on each day that the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross-Settlement Express Transfer system (TARGET) is open. At 11:00 am (CET), Reuters will process the Euribor calculation and instantaneously publish the reference rate on Reuters pages 248–249, which will be made available to all its subscribers and to other data vendors. The published rate is a rounded, truncated mean of the quoted rates:- the highest and lowest 15% of quotes are eliminated, the remainder are averaged and the result is rounded to 3 decimal places. Euribor rates are spot rates, i.e. for a start two working days after measurement day. Like US money-market rates, they are Actual/360, i.e. calculated with an exact daycount over a 360-day year. Euribor was first published on 30 December 1998 for value 1999-January-04. / ПИБОР (PIBOR) (Франция) и Фибо или Фибор (Fibor) (Германия). Ройтас (Reuters). ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Европейская Межбанковская Ставка Предложения, более известная как Юрибо или Юрайбо (Euribor) – процентная ставка по которой производится размещение срочных депозитов в Евро между первоклассными банками, находящимися в зоне Евро. Ставки Юрибо определяются в системе Bridge-Telerate (система межбанковских котировок) ежедневно около 11 часов по Центрально-Европейскому Времени (ЦЕВ) как усреднённые ставки предложения группы банков, наиболее крупных участников рынка. Ставки Юрибо устанавливаются на сроки 1 (1W), 2 (2W) и 3 (3W) недели, 1 (1M), 2 (2M), 3 (3M), 4 (4M), 5 (5M), 6 (6M), 7 (7M), 8 (8M), 9 (9M), 10 (10M), 11 (11M) и 12 (12M) месяцев. Юрибо или Юрайбо – средневзвешенная процентная ставка по межбанковским кредитам, предоставляемым в Евро. Определяется при поддержке Европейской Банковской Федерации, представляющей интересы кредитных учреждений в странах членах Евросоюза, а также Исландии, Норвегии, Швейцарии и Ассоциации Финансовых Рынков. Расчёт и публикация ставки выполняется ежедневно в 11:00 по Центрально-Европейскому Времени на основании данных, предоставляемых несколькими десятками банков с первоклассным рэйтиньгом. Перечень котируемых банков регулярно пересматривается на соответствие высоким рэйтиньговым требованиям.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНК – The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a bank established in 1958 with headquarters in Luxembourg, Luxembourg, administered by the Finance Ministers of its member countries. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is an independent public institution set up the Treaty of Rome to contribute to balanced and steady development in the European Community. The EIB provides loans and guarantees to companies and public institutions to finance regional development, structural development and achieve cross-border objectives. The EIB has emphasized regional development and energy, with Greece, Ireland and Italy receiving major support. This was set up to assist economic development within the European Union. Its members are the member states of the European Union. The European Investment Bank (EIB), domiciled in Luxembourg, Luxembourg, was set up in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community. The main aim of the EIB, the European Union's financing institution, is to contribute to the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. The EIB raisies substantial volumes of funds on the capital markets and makes them available at the most favorable terms for financing investment projects according to the objectives of the Union. Outside the EU, the EIB implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and cooperation policies. Established under the treaty of Rome in 1957 and created in 1958, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is the

European Union's long-term lending institution. As a policy-driven Bank, the EIB supports EU priority objectives, notably European integration and social cohesion, through its financing operations. The EIB is governed by the:- (i) Board of Governors – usually the Finance Ministers of the Member States; (ii) Board of Directors – 28 members representing each Member State and the European Commission. There are 16 Alternates, meaning that some of these positions will be shared by groupings of States. The Board also has the right to co-opt a maximum of 6 experts (3 Directors and 3 Alternates), who will participate in the Board meetings in an advisory capacity, without voting rights. (iii) Management Committee – the President of the EIB and 8 Vice Presidents. (iv) Audit Committee – 3 members and 3 observers appointed by the Board of Governors. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the European Union's financing institution. Its shareholders are the 27 Member States of the Union, which have jointly subscribed its capital. The EIB's Board of Governors is composed of the Finance Ministers of these States. The EIB's role is to provide long-term finance in support of investment projects. Inside the European Union the EIB supports the EU's policy objectives in the following areas:- (i) small and medium-sized enterprises:- stimulating investment by small businesses; (ii) cohesion and convergence:- addressing economic and social imbalances in disadvantaged regions; (iii) the fight against climate change:- mitigating and adapting to the effects of global warming; (iv) environmental protection and sustainable communities:- investing in a cleaner natural and urban environment; (v) sustainable, competitive and secure energy:- producing alternative energy and reducing dependence on imports; (vi) the knowledge economy:- promoting an economy that stimulates knowledge and creativity through investment in information and communication technologies, and human and social capital; and (vii) trans-European networks:- constructing cross-border networks in transport, energy and communications. In 2010, some 88% of the total EIB financing of EUR72 billion went to projects in the EU. Outside the EU, the EIB is active in over 150 countries (the pre-accession countries of South-East Europe, the Mediterranean partner countries, the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, Asia and Latin America, and Russia and other neighbours to the East), working to implement the financial pillar of EU external cooperation and development policies (private sector development, infrastructure development, security of energy supply, and environmental sustainability). The EIB, the largest international non-sovereign lender and borrower, raises the resources it needs to finance its lending activities by borrowing on the capital markets, mainly through public bond issues. Its AAA credit rating enables it to obtain the best terms on the market. As a not-for-profit institution, the EIB passes on this advantage in the terms it offers to the beneficiaries of its loans in both the public and private sectors. The EIB works closely with the other EU institutions, especially the European Parliament, the European Council and the European Commission. The European Investment Fund is a subsidiary of the EIB. Our Mission is to further the objectives of the European Union by making long-term finance available for sound investment. We are at the service of the Union. We were created by the Treaty of Rome; our shareholders are the Member States; and our Board of Governors is composed of the Finance Ministers of these States. We provide service and value-added:- (i) through our appraisal and follow-up of investment projects and programmes:- to receive our support, projects and programmes must be viable in four fundamental areas:- economic, technical, environmental and financial. We appraise each investment project thoroughly and follow it through to completion. And (ii) through our financing:- through our own lending operations and our ability to attract other financing, we widen the range of funding possibilities. Through our borrowing activities, we contribute to the development of capital markets throughout the Union. We offer first-class terms and conditions. Our financial soundness derives from the strength and commitment of our shareholders, the independence of our professional judgements and our record of achievement. It enables us to borrow at the finest terms, which we pass on in our lending conditions. We work in partnership with others. Our policies are established in close coordination with the Member States and the other Institutions of the European Union. We also cooperate closely with the business and banking sectors and the main international organisations in our field. We attract qualified and multi-lingual staff from all the Member States. We are motivated by our direct participation in the construction of Europe. / Римским Трактатом . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Европейский Инвестиционный Банк, инвестиционный банк 6 стран – участниц Общего Рынка (или Европейского Экономического Сообщества (ЕЭС)) (Франции, Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ), Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов, Люксембурга). Учреждён в 1958 в соответствии с Римским Договором о создании Общего Рынка (1957). Во главе банка стоит Совет Управляющих, в который входят министры финансов стран-членов. Правление банка – в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Разрешённый и выпущенный акционерный капитал – 1 миллиард Долларов США, оплаченный капитал – 250 миллионов Долларов США (в том числе 25% золотом и 75% в национальной валюте). Остальные 750 миллионов Долларов США служат фондом, гарантирующим займы, заключаемые банком. С Мая 1971 разрешенный капитал увеличен до 1.5 миллиардов Долларов США, а оплаченный – до 300 миллионов Долларов США. Франция и ФРГ подписались каждая на 450 миллионов Долларов США, Италия – на 360 миллионов Долларов США, Бельгия – на 130 миллионов Долларов США, Нидерланды – на 107 миллионов Долларов США, Люксембург – на 3 миллиона Долларов США. Банк выпускает облигации. К началу 1971 было выпущено облигаций на сумму 1 020 миллионов Долларов США, из них 2/3 было размещено в странах Общего Рынка и 1/3 в США. Банк предоставляет займы из 7.5% годовых государственным и частным предприятиям 'шестёрки', а также Греции и Африканскими государствам, входящим в Еврафрику. Право инвестиций в последние банк получил с 1963. На 01 Января 1971 открытые банком кредиты составили 1 393 миллионов Долларов США. Кроме того, банк принял участие в проектах инвестиций на общую сумму 4.5 миллиарда Долларов США. Выданные кредиты составили 1 060 миллионов Долларов США. Из открытых кредитов 91% приходится на 'шестёрку' (57% – Италия, 19% – Франция, 9% – ФРГ, 6% – Бенилюкс), 5% на Грецию и лишь 4% на развивающиеся страны, главным образом Африканские. Основная масса кредитов предоставлена на создание и улучшение инфраструктуры (строительство железных и автомобильных дорог, гаваней, предприятий связи) и на развитие сельского хозяйства.

EUROPEAN MEDIUM TERM NOTE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СРЕДНЕСРОЧНАЯ НОТА – Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) is a flexible medium-term debt instrument that is issued and traded outside of Canada and the United States and requires fixed dollar payments. EMTNs are issued directly to the market with maturities of less than five years and are offered continuously rather than all at once like a bond issue. EMTNs make it easier for issuers to enter into foreign markets for capital. With EMTNs, the issuer maintains a standardized document (known as a Program) that can be transferred across all issues and has a great proportion of sales through a syndication of pre-selected buyers. European Medium Term Note (EMTN) is a vehicle for raising funds by borrowing from the capital markets or from private investors. The European Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme itself is effectively a platform, under a standard documentation framework, from which to launch such issues on an ongoing basis.

EUROPEAN MONETARY COOPERATION FUND = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ФОНД СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В МОНЕТАРНОЙ СФЕРЕ – European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF):- central banks of member states of the European Monetary System deposit 20 per cent of their gold and foreign exchange reserves on a short-term basis with the European Monetary Cooperation Fund in exchange for ECUs. The Fund is the clearing house for central banks in the European Monetary System (EMS). A European Monetary Cooperation Fund was set up in 1973 to support the operation of the 'Snake' mechanism and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was appointed Agent for it. The European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) is an institution and a fund established in 1973 by members of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the European Union (EU) to stabilise exchange rates. It was succeeded by the European Monetary Institute which is now part of the European Central Bank. In the early 1970s, when the Bretton Woods system was breaking down, the Committee of Governors agreed to put limits on exchange rate fluctuations between participating European

currencies as a first step towards closer integration (the so-called 'Snake'). The European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) is the fund organized by the European Monetary System in which members of the European Union deposited reserves to provide a pool of resources to stabilize exchange rates and to finance balance of payments support. In return for depositing 20% of their gold and gross dollar reserves, member states were given access to a wide variety of credit facilities, denominated in ECU, from the fund. It ceased operations with the introduction of the Euro in 1999. European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) is a former Community body established under Regulation (EEC) No 907/73 of the Council of 03 April 1973. At the start of Stage Two of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the EMCF was dissolved and its tasks taken over by the European Monetary Institute (EMI).

EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ МОНЕТАРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ – Forerunner of the European Central Bank. The European Monetary Institute's (EMI) main remit is to prepare the third stage of European Monetary Union and the introduction of the single currency (Euro) by coordinating the monetary and economic policies of future European Monetary Union countries. European Monetary Institute (EMI) is a temporary institution established at the start of Stage Two of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) on 01 January 1994. The two main tasks of the EMI were to strengthen central bank cooperation and monetary policy coordination and to make the preparations required for the establishment of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), for the conduct of the single monetary policy and for the creation of a single currency in Stage Three of EMU. It went into liquidation when the ECB was established on 01 June 1998. European Monetary Institute (EMI) is a European body responsible for preparing the final stage of Economic and Monetary Union. It was created on 1994-January-01 and was replaced by the ECB on 1998-June-01. The European Monetary Institute (EMI) was the forerunner of the European Central Bank (ECB), operating between 1994 and 1997. Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main (Frankfurt on the Main), Germany. The EMI was created 01 January 1994 to oversee the second stage in the creation of monetary union. The EMI itself took over from the earlier European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF). The EMI met for the first time on 12 January under its first President, Alexandre Lamfalussy. On 01 July 1997 Lamfalussy was replaced by Wim Duisenberg who would then go on to serve as the ECB's President. The institute was dissolved on 01 June 1998 with the creation of the ECB and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) which took over its expanded responsibilities as the Euro was launched. The EMI and was the key monetary institution of the second phase of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union. The EMU encouraged cooperation between the national banks of the member states of the European Union (EU) and laid the foundation for the Euro. It had less than 250 staff, mostly seconded from national central banks, and was based in the Eurotower, Frankfurt (Germany), where the ECB is now based. / Европейский Монетарный Институт (ЕМИ). Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy). Вим Дайшэнбэрх (Wim Duisenberg).

EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ МОНЕТАРНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ДЕНЕЖНО-КРЕДИТНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – The European Monetary System And The Single European Act:- in March 1979 the process of monetary integration was relaunched with the creation of the European Monetary System (EMS). The EMS was established by a Resolution of the European Council (Resolution of the European Council on the establishment of the European Monetary System (EMS) and related matters of 05 December 1978), and its operating procedures were laid down in an Agreement between the participating central banks (Agreement of 13 March 1979 between the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community laying down the operating procedures for the European Monetary System). The EMS proved to be instrumental in furthering European monetary integration. Unlike the 'snake', the EMS managed to keep most Community currencies in a single exchange rate system. (The main exception was the pound sterling which participated for less than a year.) Some features of the EMS were similar to the 'snake', for example the EMS was also built around a grid of fixed but adjustable central rates among the participating Community currencies. A new feature, however, was the introduction of the European Currency Unit (ECU), which was defined as a 'basket' of fixed quantities of the currencies of the Member States. (The value of the ECU vis-à-vis the US Dollar was the weighted average of the US Dollar exchange rates of the component currencies. Its value in each of the component currencies was determined by multiplying its US Dollar value with the US Dollar exchange rate of the respective component currency) The ECU was to serve as the numéraire (The function of numéraire implied that the central rates of the participating currencies were expressed in terms of the ECU. The ECU central rates were then used to determine the bilateral ERM central rates around which the bilateral intervention rates were fixed.) of the exchange rate mechanism (ERM), as a unit of account to denominate operations in the intervention and credit mechanisms and as a reserve asset and means of settlement among the participating central banks. However, the EMS was not just an exchange rate mechanism. In line with its objective to promote internal and external monetary stability, the EMS also covered the adjustment of monetary and economic policies as tools for achieving exchange rate stability. Its participants were able to create a zone in which monetary stability increased and capital controls were gradually relaxed. The exchange rate constraint greatly helped those participating countries with relatively high rates of inflation to pursue disinflation policies, in particular through monetary policy. It thus fostered a downward convergence of inflation rates and brought about a high degree of exchange rate stability. This in turn helped to moderate cost increases in many countries and led to an improvement in overall economic performance. Moreover, reduced uncertainty about exchange rate developments and a perception that the parities of the participating currencies were not allowed to depart significantly from the economic fundamentals protected intra-European trade from excessive exchange rate volatility. Although the EMS became the focal point of improved monetary policy coordination, its success in bringing about greater convergence of economic policies was rather limited. The lack of sufficient convergence in fiscal policy also remained a source of tension:- some countries had persistently large budget deficits (leading to several exchange rate crises at the beginning of the 1990s), which put a disproportionate burden on monetary policy. The European Council Resolution of 1978 stated that the ECU should be at the centre of the EMS; but, in practice, the ECU played only a limited role in the functioning of the system. In the financial markets, however, it gained some popularity as a means of portfolio diversification and as a hedge against currency risks. The expansion of financial market activity in ECU was driven by a growing volume of ECU-denominated debt instruments that were issued by Community bodies and the public-sector authorities of some member countries. However, in the absence of an anchor for the ECU, the further prospects of the ECU market remained limited. A further impetus for economic and monetary union was provided by the adoption of the Single European Act (SEA), which was signed in February 1986 and entered into force on 01 July 1987. The main purpose of this Act was to introduce the Single Market as a further objective of the Community, to make the necessary decision-making changes to complete the Single Market and to reaffirm the need for the Community's monetary capacity for achieving economic and monetary union. There was growing consensus among policy-makers that a market without internal borders would link the national economies much more closely together and increase significantly the degree of economic integration within the Community. This in turn would reduce the room for manoeuvre of national policies and thus oblige the Member States to step up convergence of their economic policies. If greater convergence did not occur, full freedom of capital movements and integrated financial markets was expected to put an undue burden on monetary policy. The integration process would therefore require more intensive and effective policy coordination for which the prevailing institutional framework was perceived to be insufficient. In addition, the Single Market was not expected to be able to exploit its full potential without a single currency. A single currency would ensure greater price transparency for consumers and investors, eliminate exchange rate risks within the Single Market, reduce transaction costs and, as a result, significantly increase economic welfare in the Community. Taking all these considerations into account, the then 12 Member States of the European Economic

Community decided in 1988 to relaunch the EMU project. Where the Werner Plan of the early 1970s had failed, the second attempt at EMU would prove to be a success, finally turning the single currency dream into reality. European Monetary System (EMS) before the Euro was introduced a number of currencies of EU Member States were linked together in the EMS, which existed from 1979 until 1999. It had three main components:- (i) the ECU, which was a basket of the currencies of the Member States; (ii) the exchange-rate and intervention mechanisms, which gave each currency a central exchange rate linked to the ECU (bilateral exchange rate); and (iii) the credit mechanisms, which allowed central banks to intervene if bilateral exchange rates exceeded a threshold. On 1999-January-01 the EMS was replaced by the Exchange Rate Mechanism II. International currency union established by vote of the European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Europe on 1978-December-05 in Brussels, Belgium and operable since March 1979. The central element of the European Monetary System (EMS) is the European Currency Unit (ECU), which is decisive for fixing the central rates and the width of the bands within which rates can fluctuate. With the exception of the UK (situation 1998) all EU currencies participate in the Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism (ERM). Since August 1993, currencies have been allowed to fluctuate up to ±15% of the average rate (DEM/NLG:- ±2.25%) without any intervention. When monetary union comes into force, a special succession arrangement will govern the fixing of exchange rates between the Euro and the currencies of those EU countries not taking part in the single currency (EMS-2). System created in 1979 by agreement among member nations of the European Economic Community to promote greater exchange rate stability and economic cooperation, and to encourage intra-European Economic Community trade and development. The European Monetary System (EMS) created a common unit of account, the European Currency Unit, along with a reserve fund containing 20% of each member's gold and US Dollar reserves, from which a central bank may borrow to make purchases in the open market in order to stabilize its currency. European Monetary System (EMS) is an exchange rate regime created in 1979 by a Resolution of the European Council of 05 December 1978. Its operating procedures were laid down in the Agreement of 13 March 1979 between the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community. The EMS provided a framework for close monetary and exchange rate policy cooperation between the Member States of the European Community. Its main components were the European Currency Unit (ECU), the exchange rate and intervention mechanism (ERM), very short-term financing mechanisms and short and medium-term credit mechanisms. At the start of Stage Three of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the EMS was superseded by the exchange rate mechanism II (ERM II). European Monetary System is a monetary system intended to move Europe toward closer economic integration and avoid the disruptions in trade that can result from fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The EMS member countries deposit gold and Dollar reserves with the European Monetary Cooperation Fund in exchange for the issuance of European currency units. Established in 1979; all EC members except Greece and the United Kingdom participate in the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS. / флуктуаций (колебаний) обменных курсов валют.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ МОНЕТАРНЫЙ СОЮЗ – European Monetary Union (EMU) was established under the Treaty on European Union (or Maastricht Treaty signed on 07 February 1992). In the broader sense an economic and monetary union. Participating countries are obligated to pursue a common economic policy and use a single currency (Euro). Scheduled by European Union decree to enter into force on 1999-January-01. The Road To EMU And The Euro:- So how did it all start? One possible starting point for this chronology of economic and monetary union in Europe might be the Treaties of Rome, which entered into force on 01 January 1958. (The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The Treaties entered into force on 01 January 1958. The two new Communities were added to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which had been established in 1952 for a period of 50 years.) After all, the realisation of EMU is one of the achievements of European integration; indeed probably the most important one so far. However, a single currency was not yet in the mind of the authors of the Treaties of Rome; the aims and objectives of the original treaties were much more limited. Another starting point might be 1989, when the European Council decided to initiate the realisation of EMU by the end of the century. However, it would be historically incorrect to discard the first steps towards European monetary integration, which had started in the mid-1960s. The early attempts at monetary integration were characterised by varying degrees of success, and progress alternated with setbacks. Nevertheless, the achievements of this period, and some of the lessons learned, were indispensable in shaping the process of monetary integration that finally took off in the 1990s. Taking all this into account, the most appropriate starting point would therefore seem to be the year 1962 and a European Commission document known as the Marjolin Memorandum. This memorandum initiated the first discussion on monetary integration at the Community level and prompted the first, albeit very limited, measures in the field of monetary cooperation. First Steps Towards European Monetary Integration:- Europe's 'founding fathers', who negotiated the Treaties of Rome in the 1950s, did not dwell on the idea of a common currency. To start with, the initial aims of the European Economic Community (EEC) were largely limited to realising a customs union and a common agricultural market, which was not perceived to require integration in the monetary field. Moreover, at the time, all the EEC countries were part of a reasonably well-functioning international monetary system (the Bretton Woods system). Within this system, exchange rates were fixed but adjustable and remained relatively stable until the mid-1960s, both within the EEC and globally. The idea of a common currency for the EEC Member States was first launched in the European Commission's Memorandum of 24 October 1962 (the Marjolin Memorandum). In its Memorandum, the Commission called for the customs union to lead on to an economic union by the end of the 1960s with irrevocably fixed exchange rates between the Member States' currencies. However, since the Bretton Woods system was ensuring widespread exchange rate stability, the Member States considered that intra-EEC exchange rate stability could be secured without the need for new institutional arrangements at the Community level. Thus, no follow-up action was taken on the Memorandum, except that a Committee of Governors of the central banks of the Member States of the EEC (the Committee of Governors) was established in 1964. The Committee of Governors complemented the Monetary Committee provided for by Article 105(2) of the EEC Treaty. Initially the Committee of Governors had a very limited mandate, but over the years it gradually gained in importance to become the focus of monetary cooperation among the Community central banks. In this capacity, the Committee developed and managed the framework for monetary cooperation that was subsequently established at the Community level. The Committee's work would also prove instrumental in the final move to EMU. By the end of the 1960s, the international environment had changed significantly. The Bretton Woods system was showing signs of increasing strain as a result of US balance of payments policy. The EEC Member States increasingly differed on economic policy priorities. Greater price and cost divergences between them led to several exchange rate and balance of payments crises, which in turn threatened to disrupt the customs union and the common agricultural market, which had been functioning quite successfully up to then. In 1969 the European Commission submitted a plan (the Barre Plan) to create a distinct monetary identity in the Community. On the basis of this plan, the Heads of State or Government, meeting in The Hague, called on the Council of Ministers to draw up a plan for the realisation in stages of an economic and monetary union. This work was done by a group of experts, chaired by Pierre Werner, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg. The resulting Werner Report (report by the Working Group chaired by Pierre Werner on economic and monetary union, 08 October 1970), which was published in 1970, proposed to create economic and monetary union in several stages by 1980. In parallel to these developments, the first mechanisms for intra-Community monetary and financial assistance were established in 1970 and 1971. (The Agreement of 09 February 1970 among the EEC central banks on the establishment of a short-term monetary support mechanism; and the Decision of the Council of Ministers of 22 March 1971 on the creation of a machinery for medium-term financial assistance among the EEC Member States.) In March 1971 the Member States agreed to realise an economic and monetary Union (Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments

of the Member States of 22 March 1971 on the attainment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community). As part of the first stage, they established a Community system for the progressive narrowing of the fluctuation margins of the members' currencies. This system, which became known as the 'Snake' (Under the snake, the spot exchange rates of the participating currencies were to be kept within a band of 2.25%, compared with a theoretically possible spread of 4.5% resulting from each currency's fluctuation margin of ±2.25% around its central rate vis-à-vis the US Dollar (snake in the tunnel). The respective maximum limits of fluctuation were to be defended by intervention in US dollars and Community currencies. On 19 March 1973 the fluctuation margins vis-à-vis the US Dollar were suspended and the snake fluctuated freely), was put into operation in April 1972. In 1973 the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF; The EMCF was set up under Regulation (EEC) No 907/73 of the Council of 03 April 1973 establishing a European Monetary Cooperation Fund. Under Article 2 of this Regulation, the EMCF was required to promote:- (i) the proper functioning of the progressive narrowing of the fluctuation margins of the Community currencies, (ii) intervention on the exchange markets, and (iii) settlements between central banks leading to a concerted policy on reserves. The EMCF was superseded by the EMI on 01 January 1994) was set up as the nucleus of a future Community organisation of central banks. And in 1974, with a view to enhancing coordination of economic policies, the Council adopted a Decision on the attainment of a high degree of convergence in the Community (Council Decision 74/120/EEC of 18 February 1974 on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community) and a Directive on stability, growth and full employment (Council Directive 74/121/EEC of 18 February 1974 on stability, growth and full employment in the Community). Yet, by the mid-1970s the process of integration had lost momentum under the pressure of divergent policy responses to the economic shocks of the period. The 'snake' became an exchange rate mechanism among the Deutsche Mark, the Benelux currencies and the Danish Krone (for a while two non-Community currencies – the Swedish Krona and Norwegian Krone – were also part of the system). The other Community currencies remained outside the system for all or most of its existence. (The Pound Sterling and the Irish Pound participated in the system from April to June 1972 and the Italian Lira from April 1972 to February 1973. The French Franc, which had joined the system at the outset, was withdrawn in February 1974; it entered the snake again in July 1975 and left the mechanism definitively in November 1976) The EMCF turned out to be an empty shell with limited 'bookkeeping' tasks:- because the legal basis of the EMCF brought it under the control of the Community institutions, the Member States and their central banks were reluctant to assign it policy functions. The Realisation Of EMU And The Changeover To The Euro:- Stage One of EMU:- on the basis of the Delors Report, the European Council decided in June 1989 that the first stage of the realisation of economic and monetary union should begin on 01 July 1990. This was the date on which, in principle, all restrictions on the movement of capital between Member States were to be abolished. At this time, the Committee of Governors of the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community was given additional responsibilities, which were set out in a Council Decision of 12 March 1990 (Council Decision 90/142/EEC of 12 March 1990 amending Council Decision 64/300/EEC on cooperation between the central banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community). They included holding consultations on, and promoting the coordination of, the monetary policies of the Member States, with the aim of achieving price stability. In view of the relatively short time available and the complexity of the tasks involved, the Committee of Governors initiated the preparatory work for Stage Three of EMU as soon as the Maastricht Treaty had been signed. The first step was to identify all the issues that should be examined at an early stage and establish a work programme by the end of 1993. Then it was necessary to define appropriate mandates for the existing sub-committees (The Monetary Policy Sub-Committee, the Foreign Exchange Policy Sub-Committee and the Banking Supervisory Sub-Committee) and the new working groups which had been set up to look into specific issues (Working Groups on Accounting Issues, Banknotes, Information Systems, Payment Systems and Statistics; a Working Group of Legal Experts was set up in 1996). Stage Two Of EMU:- the establishment of the EMI on 01 January 1994 marked the start of Stage Two of EMU. It was created as a transitory body to undertake the preparatory work for Stage Three of EMU, while the conduct of monetary and exchange rate policy in the European Union remained the preserve of national authorities. The Committee of Governors ceased to exist but was effectively reconstituted as the Council (governing body) of the EMI. The two main tasks of the EMI were:- (i) to strengthen central bank cooperation and monetary policy coordination; (ii) to make the necessary preparations for establishing the ESCB, for the conduct of the single monetary policy and for creating a single currency in the third stage of EMU. In December 1995 the Madrid European Council confirmed that Stage Three of EMU would start on 01 January 1999. It also named the single currency to be introduced at the start of Stage Three the 'Euro' and announced the sequence of events leading up to its introduction. (Madrid European Council (1995), 'The scenario for the changeover to the single currency'.) This scenario was mainly based on detailed proposals developed by the EMI (EMI (1995), 'The changeover to the single currency'), which had also used the term 'Changeover to the Euro' instead of 'introduction of the Euro' (European Commission (1995), 'One Currency for Europe, Green Paper on Practical Arrangements for the Introduction of the Single Currency') to reflect the nature of the transition to the single currency. The EMI's changeover scenario recommended a transitional period of three years starting from 01 January 1999 to accommodate differences in the pace with which the various groups of economic agents (e.g., the financial sector, the non-financial corporate sector, the public sector, the general public) would be able to adapt to the single currency. Also in December 1995, the EMI was given the task of carrying out preparatory work on the future monetary and exchange rate relationships between the Euro and the currencies of the non-Euro area EU countries. One year later, in December 1996, the EMI presented a report to the European Council, which subsequently formed the basis of a European Council Resolution on the principles and fundamental elements of the new exchange rate mechanism (ERM II; Resolution of the European Council on the establishment of an exchange rate mechanism in the third stage of economic and monetary union, Amsterdam, 16 June 1997), which was adopted in June 1997. In December 1996 the EMI presented to the European Council, and to the public, the design series that had won the Euro banknote design competition and that would therefore feature on the banknotes to be put into circulation by the ESCB on 01 January 2002. The design of the Euro coins which were to be issued by the EU Member States was endorsed by the European Council in 1997. In June 1997 the European Council adopted the Stability and Growth Pact, which complements the Treaty provisions and aims to ensure budgetary discipline within EMU. The Pact consists of three instruments:- a European Council Resolution (Resolution of the European Council on the Stability and Growth Pact, Amsterdam, 17 June 1997) and two Council Regulations (Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 07 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies, and Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 07 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure). It was supplemented and the respective commitments enhanced by a Declaration of the Council in May 1998. The Member States implemented policies to fulfil the economic 'convergence criteria' (Article 121 of the EC Treaty) and revised extensively their national legislation to bring it into line with the requirements of legal convergence (Article 109 of the EC Treaty). The adaptations concerned in particular the legal and statutory provisions for their central banks with a view to their integration into the Eurosystem. The final decisions on EMU were taken starting in May 1998. On 02 May 1998 the EU Council, meeting in the composition of the Heads of State or Government, decided unanimously that 11 Member States had fulfilled the conditions necessary to adopt the single currency on 01 January 1999. These countries (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) would therefore participate in Stage Three of EMU. (Council Decision (98/317/EC) of 03 May 1998 in accordance with Article 109(4) of the Treaty.) Given their special status, Denmark and the United Kingdom 'opted out' of Stage Three of EMU, and Greece and Sweden were not deemed to have met the conditions for adopting

the single currency. The Heads of State or Government also reached a political understanding on who to appoint as members of the future ECB's Executive Board. At the same time, the ministers of finance of the Member States adopting the single currency and the governors of the national central banks of these Member States agreed, together with the European Commission and the EMI, that the current ERM bilateral central rates of the currencies of the participating Member States would be used to determine the irrevocable conversion rates for the Euro. (Joint Communiqué of 02 May 1998 on the determination of the irrevocable conversion rates for the Euro.) On 25 May 1998 the President, Vice-President and the four other members of the ECB's Executive Board were formally appointed by common accord of the governments of the then 11 participating Member States at the level of the Heads of State or Government. In line with Article 50 of the Statute of the ESCB, their appointment was made on the basis of a recommendation from the ECOFIN Council and opinions from the European Parliament and the Council of the EMI (which acted instead of the Governing Council of the ECB not yet in place). The six members of the Executive Board were appointed with effect from 01 June 1998 when the ECB was established. The EMI had completed its tasks and went into liquidation in line with Article 123(2) of the EC Treaty. The ECB, as liquidator of the EMI, inherited not only an extensive body of preparatory work but also the whole EMI infrastructure, including a body of staff which had been prepared to undertake its duties at the ECB. This greatly helped the ECB to make the Eurosystem operational within only seven months, i.e. in time for the start of Stage Three, and to complete the preparations for the Euro cash changeover by 01 January 2002. Stage Three of EMU:- the third and final stage of EMU began on 01 January 1999. The conversion rates of the currencies of the 11 Member States initially participating in Monetary Union were irrevocably fixed and the ECB took over responsibility for conducting the single monetary policy in the Euro area. In line with the legal framework established in secondary Community legislation by the EU Council, the Euro replaced the national currencies immediately, making them non-decimal sub-divisions of the Euro during the transitional period from 01 January 1999 to 31 December 2001. For the first three years, all agents were free to use either the Euro or its national sub-divisions for denominating claims and liabilities and for cashless payments (principle of 'no compulsion no prohibition'). However, Member States were entitled to oblige entities to use the Euro for the redenomination of tradable outstanding debt instruments, for trading in regulated markets and the working of payment systems. This scope was used extensively by the Member States in the run-up to Stage Three of EMU. Furthermore, the EMI announced that the Eurosystem would conduct its monetary policy operations exclusively in Euro and that the Euro would be the single denominator for the functioning of the TARGET system. Against this background, the financial sector made extensive preparations for operating in the integrated financial markets as from the start of Stage Three. The financial industry was itself interested in a rapid and comprehensive changeover of financial markets to the Euro and no group of market participants wished to be left behind by its competitors. With the assistance of the EMI, financial market associations agreed on conventions for unifying market practices, and leading interest rate indicators (e.g., the EURIBOR and the EONIA) were developed. (A further leading interest rate indicator, the EUREPO, was established in early 2002.) Thanks to these preparations, the financial markets were able to convert to the Euro at once as from the start of Stage Three of EMU. Trading in financial markets was exclusively in Euro and the bulk of outstanding tradable debt instruments was converted to Euro. All large-value cross-border payment systems functioned in Euro. Not only was the changeover of the financial market immediate, but it also went very smoothly. Whereas the corporate sector gradually converted to the Euro during the transitional period, individuals – in the absence of Euro-denominated cash – did not at first use the Euro much for transactions. That would all change of course with the introduction of Euro banknotes and coins on 01 January 2002. On 01 January 2001 Greece joined the Euro area – bringing the number of participating countries to 12 – and the Bank of Greece became part of the Eurosystem. Under the procedure laid down in Article 122(2) of the EC Treaty, the EU Council had decided on 19 June 2000 that Greece fulfilled the conditions for adopting the Euro. (Council Decision 2000/427/EC of 19 June 2000 in accordance with Article 122(2) of the Treaty on the adoption by Greece of the Single Currency in 2001.) The conversion rate between the Euro and the Greek Drachma had been pre-announced in a Council Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1478/2000 of 19 June 2000) on the same day. The introduction of the Euro was completed with the cash changeover on 01 January 2002:- Euro banknotes and coins were put into circulation and the residual function of the national currencies as non-decimal sub-divisions of the Euro became obsolete. Cash denominated in the legacy currencies ceased to be legal tender by the end of February 2002 and, from that date, the Euro banknotes and coins became the sole legal tender in the countries of the Euro area. EMU was created within the framework of the European Communities, which itself has increased significantly since its inception in 1952. The European Union now numbers 25 Member States, with the most recent addition of ten central and eastern European and Mediterranean countries on 01 May 2004. Two other eastern European countries, Bulgaria and Romania, signed the Accession Treaty in April 2005 and are set to join the EU in 2007. Negotiations with two further candidates, Croatia and Turkey, started in autumn 2005. Since participation in the euro area requires an EU Member State to fulfil the necessary conditions for adopting the Euro, new EU Member States do not immediately join the Euro area. However, they are committed to the objectives of EMU and their respective NCBs become ex officio members of the ESCB on the date of accession and prepare themselves for their eventual integration into the Eurosystem. Slovenia will be the first of the ten new EU Member States to participate in the Euro area, as from 01 January 2007. Under the procedure laid down in Article 122(2) of the EC Treaty, the EU Council decided on 11 July 2006 that Slovenia fulfilled the conditions for adopting the Euro. (Council Decision 2006/495/EC of 11 July 2006 in accordance with Article 122(2) of the Treaty on the adoption by Slovenia of the single currency on 01 January 2007.) The conversion rate, which will take effect on 01 January 2007, has been set at 239.640 Slovenian Tolars to one Euro. (Council Regulation (EC) No 1086/2006 of 11 July 2006 amending Regulation (EC) No 2866/98 on the conversion rates between the euro and the currencies of the Member States adopting the Euro.) The Monetary And Economic Aspects Of EMU:- The monetary and economic aspects of EMU have been organised differently. Whereas monetary and exchange rate policies have been denationalised and centralised at the Community level, the responsibility for economic policy has remained with the Member States although national economic policies are to be conducted within a Community framework for cooperation in macroeconomic policies. The differences in organisation respect the principle of subsidiarity (Article 5 of the EC Treaty), i.e. the allocation of policy responsibilities to the Community level is only justified:- (i) if the Member States cannot sufficiently achieve the given objectives by themselves; or (ii) if the Community, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, is better placed to achieve the objectives. As explained below, centralisation at the Community level is justified for monetary and exchange rate policy because a single currency and national monetary and exchange rate policies are mutually exclusive. The situation is different for economic policies. To the extent that the Community framework ensures that national economic policies are actually in line with the aforementioned objectives of EMU, the conduct of such policies is best located at the national level. Thus, even a fully integrated economic zone like the Euro area does not provide a compelling argument for a full transfer of economic policy responsibilities to the Community. Differentiated Integration:- EU membership does not automatically imply participation in the Euro area. Besides the aforementioned special status of Denmark and the United Kingdom, participation in the Euro area requires a Member State to fulfil the conditions necessary for the adoption of the single currency. The conditions necessary for the adoption of the single currency are a high degree of sustainable convergence (economic convergence) and the compatibility of national legislation with the Treaty provisions on EMU (legal convergence). Under Article 121(1) of the EC Treaty, the achievement of a high degree of sustainable economic convergence is assessed by reference to the following criteria:- (i) a high degree of price stability; (ii) the sustainability of the government's financial position; (iii) the observance of the normal fluctuation margins provided for by the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System for at least two years; (iv) the durability of convergence achieved by the Member

State and of its participation in the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, as reflected in the long-term interest rate levels. Before a Member State can join the Euro area, it must prove that it has fulfilled these criteria in a lasting manner. This provision ensures that EMU remains in line with its fundamental objectives and guiding principles, in particular stable prices, sound public finances and monetary conditions, and a sustainable balance of payments. The requirement of legal convergence obliges each Member State to adapt national legislation to ensure the independence of the respective NCB and to integrate it into the ESCB. The European Commission and the ECB (in 1998, the EMI) independently assess both economic and legal convergence and report their findings to the EU Council (meeting in both the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) composition and the composition of the Heads of State or Government), which takes the final decision. In the broader sense an economic and monetary union. Participating countries are obligated to pursue a common economic policy and use a single currency (Euro). Scheduled by EU decree to enter into force on 1999-January-01. The European Monetary Union (EMU) is a failed experiment and should be put to rest. It was a good idea in principle, but not in practice. Like the saying goes, the road to Hell is paved with good intentions. I (Michael P. Gardner, Jacksonville, State of Florida (FL), the United States) understand this proverb, what I do not understand is, why some nations want to go down this road, and join this disastrous endeavor. Let's look at some of the current economic conditions in the EU according to Eurostat. GDP growth rate in 2013 is 0.1%, compared to 2007 3.2%. Retail sales have steadily declined since 2000 despite a near zero European Central bank benchmark interest rate. Unemployment is currently at 12%, the highest since EU statistics were compiled. Consumer spending in 2012 is at 2007 levels. By almost every measure, the people of the EU are worse off than before unification. Greece (27% unemployment) and Spain (26% Unemployment) are much worse off. In the case of Bulgaria, just being pegged to the Euro has required them to enact severe austerity measures. This has brought down the Bulgarian government. According to Danish economist Lars Christensen, 'The Bulgarian Government has been heroic. But the fact is there hasn't been any real growth for five years. They have lost their policy levers and are importing a monetary crunch from the ECB's tight policies and a credit crunch due to links to Greece. They now face years of deflation'. This is merely the latest casualty in a series of EMU countries like Greece, Portugal, and Spain. These countries have given up their economic sovereignty for what? They have an economic union that has been devastating to their countries. It is one thing to have a dire economic situation in your country and be able to make adjustments and control your own destiny. It is quite another to have a foreign authority tell you what you must do, and when you comply, it not only does not correct the problem, but actually makes it worse. I don't want to blame all of the economic problems in Europe on the EMU. Some of it is cyclical and some of it because of demographics. Europe is getting older and there are less young people to stimulate economic growth and create jobs. But as Lars Christensen, states 'Turkey is doing much better. So is Ukraine. So is Moldova'. How can these economies be doing better when they are operating under the same conditions and demographics as the rest of Europe. He answers that question by saying 'In fact, the lesson is that if you want to prosper as a developing economy on Europe's fringes, keep well-clear of the EMU Project'. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, financial writer for the UK Telegraph, reports what the European commission said in its annual report. 'A string of countries on the periphery (either in EMU or pegged) seem trapped in a downward spiral of falling output, fast rising unemployment and eroding disposable incomes'. Evans-Pritchard states 'the wave of austerity policies raise important questions about the viability of Europe's welfare states'. The current economic situation in Europe requires each country to make adjustments based on what is best for them. Unfortunately, that impossible if your country is pegged to the Euro, or you are in the EMU. You must do what Brussels tell you to do, like it or not. In this atmosphere, I cannot understand why countries like the Turkey, Serbia, and Macedonia want to be a part of this disaster. There is no evidence to suggest that it improves a countries economic situation, and, may in fact, make it worse. The reality is that this economic union (pegged or EMU) has not worked and will, in all probability, collapse in the future. New EU candidate countries need to ask themselves if they want to be part of this debacle, or safely sit it out. / Европейский Монетарный Союз (EMC). в соответствии с Маастрихтским Трактатом о Европейском Союзе. Маржолёвский Меморандум (the Marjolin Memorandum). Баровский План (the Barre Plan). Эта работа была выполнена группой экспертов, под руководством Пьера Вэрна (Pierre Werner), Премьер Министр Люксембурга. виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis). Майкэл Пи. Гарднё (Michael P. Gardner, Jacksonville, State of Florida (FL), the United States). Ляс Крайстэнзэн (Lars Christensen; Датский экономист). Юрибо или Юрайбо (Euribor).

EUROPEAN OPTION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ОПЦИОН – European Option (European Style Option) is a buy or sell option which can be exercised only at maturity. Opposite:- American Option, or American Style Option. A type of option which allows the holder to exercise only on the expiry date. European Option is an option that may only be exercised on the date of expiry. Predominant in the London bullion market. Option which can only be exercised on the last day of trading, i.e. on maturity. The opposite of American-Style Option. An option that may be exercised only at the option's expiration date. European Option is an option that can only be exercised at the end of its life, at its maturity. European options tend to sometimes trade at a discount to its comparable American option. This is because American options allow investors more opportunities to exercise the contract. European options normally trade over the counter, while American options usually trade on standardized exchanges. A buyer of an European option that does not want to wait for maturity to exercise it can sell the option to close the position. European Option is an option that can only be exercised at expiry. / Европейский Опцион или Опцион Европейского Стиля (European Style Option) это опцион на покупку или продажу, который может быть исполнен только по его погашении. В противовес Американскому Опциону (American Option) или Опциону В Американском Стиле (American Style Option). Тип опциона, который позволяет его владельцу исполнить опцион только в дату прекращения признания. Опцион, который может быть исполнен только в дату прекращения признания. Доминирующий тип опционов на Лондонском рынке слитков. Опцион, который может быть исполнен только в последний день торговли, то есть по погашении. В противовес Опциону В Американском Стиле (American-Style Option). Опцион, который может быть исполнен только в момент своего прекращения признания (окончания срока действия).

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR TESTING AND CERTIFICATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ИСПЫТАНИЯМ И СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ – The European Organization For Testing And Certification (EOTC) was created in April 1990 by the European Comminity Commission under a memorandum of agreement with CEN/CENELEC and the European Free Trade Association countries. EOTC promotes mutual recognition of test, test and certification procedures and quality systems within the European private sector for product areas or characteristics not covered by EC legislative requirements. The EOTC promotes mutual recognition of tests, test and certification procedures, and quality systems within the European private sector for product areas or characteristics not covered by EC legislative requirements. EOTC headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

THE EUROPEAN PALLET ASSOCIATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ПОДДОНАМ – The European Pallet Association (EPAL):- global economic structural changes always pose new challenges for the logistics industry. In view of both the automation of material flows and globalisation of commodity flows, all means of transportation, such as the EPAL-pallet, must meet ever-increasing expectations. This in turn requires stricter quality controls. EPAL (the European Pallet Association) guarantees the highest quality standard for EPAL-pallets throughout the world. EPAL was founded in 1991 to work with the European Railways to maintain a European-wide quality assurance and inspection standard for the EURO pallet. The EPAL is a European organization gathering the manufacturers, traders, repairers, users, conveyors of pallets known as EURO or EPAL of certified quality. This association does not have a lucrative goal. Its goal is to implement insurance-quality in the whole world according to homogeneous criteria's, including the

exchange of exchangeable EURO EPAL pallets. Its mission is to impose in an effective way the standard UIC 435.2/435.4 on the EURO EPAL pallets, to fix homogeneous criteria of exchange on the basis of standard UIC (short for the French:- Union Internationale des Chemins de fer, or International Union of Railways, is an international rail transport industry body) and finally to promote the interchangeability for ecological and economic reasons and also to set up circles of work for these tasks. The association is headquartered in Hagen, Germany. Xxxxx. The Euro-pallet goes back to the wooden pallets used in railway transport. In 1961 the European railways commissioned the standardization of a common pallet type under the auspices of the UIC. The actual inventor is unknown, but there are historic records of the effect – using the Euro-pallet it was possible to load railroad cars in just 10% of the time of earlier loading processes. In 1968 the association also specified a standard lattice box along with a standard lattice box pallet. Broken pallets are not swappable – they must be repaired or removed from the pool. Following the standardization most of the European industry switched over to use Euro-pallets with trucks, forklifts and high-rack warehouses optimized for their size. National associations developed framework agreements for pallet exchange in that freight would be delivered on Euro-pallets and be given the same number of Euro-pallets in return ('pallet for pallet'). The Euro-pallets are controlled by the association and the association takes care of repairing or removing old pallets from the pool. With the ongoing European integration, the European Pallet Pool allowed for pallet exchange even in cross-border dealings. With the success of the Euro-pallets, a number of replicas entered the market that used low-quality wood which splintered easily and were prone to mould. So the European railways, which own the trademarks for EUR/EPAL, created a separate standardization body. The European Pallet Association was founded in 1991, and the EUR and EPAL logo may only used by licensees of that organization. Globalization has made for a decline of the EUR/EPAL system since the EUR-pallets do not fit well into ISO containers. It is still the most widespread pallet type in the world, with an estimate of 350 to 500 million EUR-pallets being in circulation. One of the advantages is that the 800 mm width fits through normal doors (the most common DIN (short for the German:- Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.; in English, the German Institute for Standardization) door type is 850 mm by 2 000 mm). Derivatives of the EUR-pallet have been developed for specific uses. The EUR-pallet – also EUR-1-pallet – was followed by the EUR-2-pallet and EUR-3-pallet, which are both 1 200 x 1 000 mm, which is close to the standard American pallet type of 40 x 48 inches. For use in retail stores, the EUR-6-pallet is half the size of the EUR-pallet, 600 x 800 mm. ISO standards have also been published for these Euro-pallet types. To accommodate EUR-pallets, there are derivative intermodal containers that are about 2 inches (5 cm) wider – these are commonly known as 'Pallet-Wide' Containers. These containers feature an internal width of 2 440 mm for easy loading of two 1 200 mm long pallets side by side – many sea shipping providers in Europe allow these, as overhangs on standard containers are sufficient to fit them in the usual interlock spaces. Especially the 45ft pallet-wide high-cube shortsea container has gained wide acceptance, as these containers can replace the 13.6 m swap bodies that are common for truck transport in Europe. The EU has started a standardization for pallet-wide containerization in the EILU (short for the European Intermodal Loading Unit) initiative. / Немецкий Институт по Стандартизации или, как это звучит на Немецком, Дойчэс Институт фюр Нормун Э.Фау. (Дэ.И.Эн.; Deutsches Institut für Normung EV (DIN)). Глобальные структурные изменения в экономике всегда преподносят новые вызовы индустрии логистики. Вследствие как автоматизации материальных потоков, так и глобализации сырьевых потоков, все средства транспортировки, в том числе и такие как поддон ЕАП (EPAL-pallet), должны удовлетворять опережающим ожиданиям. Это, в свою очередь, требует ужесточения контроля за качеством. ЕАП (Европейская Ассоциация по Поддонам) гарантирует стандарт высочайшего качества для поддонов ЕАП по всему миру. ЕАП была основана в 1991 для работы с Европейскими Железными Дорогами с целью поддержания гарантии качества и стандарта инспекции ЕВРО поддонов (EURO pallets) по всей Европе. ЕАП является Европейской организацией, объединяющей изготовителей, торговцев, ремонтников, пользователей, перевозчиков поддонов, известных под сертифицированным качеством, а проще говоря, под марками качества ЕВРО (EURO) или ЕАП (EPAL). Эта ассоциация не ставит перед собой задачи получения прибыли. Она лишь преследует цель претворения в жизнь гарантируемого качества во всём мире в соответствии с однородными критериями, включающими и обмен обмениваемыми ЕВРО поддонами ЕАП. Основной миссией ассоциации является навязывание эффективными методами стандарта UIC 435.2/435.4 на ЕВРО поддоны ЕАП, утверждение однообразного критерия обмена на основе стандарта UIC, и, в конце концов, продвижение взаимозаменяемости из соображений экологичности и экономичности, а также установление круга работ для решения этих задач. UIC (Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer) в переводе с Французского языка означает Международный Союз Железных Дорог (МСЖД) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации союза, Юньён Этэрнасьёналь дэ Шмэн дё Фэр (Ю.И.Сэ.). Штабквартира ассоциации расположена в Хагене (Hagen), Германия.

EUROPEAN PALLET POOL = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ПУЛ ПО ПОДДОНАМ (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ПО ПОДДОНАМ) – The European Pallet Pool is a pool of Euro pallets, railway pool pallets, which are exchanged by 19 different European railway companies. These are handled under unified terms and exchanged under transient ownership. The EUR-pallet – also Euro-pallet or EPAL-pallet – is the standard European pallet as specified by the European Pallet Association (EPAL). Pallets conforming to the standardization are eligible for the European Pallet Pool (EPP) – the EPAL pallet system allows for an exchange as 'pallet for pallet'. The EUR/EPAL-pallet is 1 200 x 800 x 144 mm; it is a four-way pallet made of wood that is nailed with 78 special nails in a prescribed pattern. Only EPAL-licensed makers may produce EUR/EPAL-pallets. Pool for the exchange of standard size pallets (the so-called Europallets) in European cargo traffic, formed in 1961 by a number of European rail administrators. Harry F. Jacobi, EPAL's CEO, said that despite considerable growth, the European Pallet Pool and its 800 x 1 200 mm design has encountered resistance in some markets. Jacobi explained, 'In Great Britain, France and the Netherlands people favor the pallet 1 000 x 1 200 mm whereas the most popular pallet size in the United States is 1 219 x 1 016 mm (48 x 40 inch) and 1 100 x 1 100 mm in Asia'. / Хари Эф. Дьжакоби (Harry F. Jacobi). Группа по взаимообмену поддонов стандартных размеров (так называемых Европоддонов), используемых в грузоперевозках в Европе, созданная в 1961 руководством ряда Европейских железных дорог.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ПАРЛАМЕНТ – The European Parliament is the only directly-elected body of the European Union. The 736 Members of the European Parliament are there to represent you, the citizen. They are elected once every five years by voters right across the 27 Member States of the European Union on behalf of its 500 million citizens. The work of the European Parliament is important because in many policy areas, decisions on new European laws are made jointly by Parliament and the Council of Ministers, which represents Member States. Parliament plays an active role in drafting legislation which has an impact on the daily lives of its citizens:- For example, on environmental protection, consumer rights, equal opportunities, transport, and the free movement of workers, capital, services and goods. Parliament also has joint power with the Council over the annual budget of the European Union. European Parliament, the European institution consists of 785 directly elected representatives of the citizens of the EU Member States. Although it mainly has consultative powers, it also shares budgetary powers with the EU Council in voting on the annual budget. It is also associated with the EU Council in the making of European laws and controls the European Commission. European Parliament is a Community institution that comprises 732 representatives of the citizens of the Member States as of the parliamentary term 2004–09. It contributes to the legislative process, although with different prerogatives according to the procedures through which EU law is to be enacted. In the framework of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), Parliament has mainly consultative powers. However, the Treaty establishes certain procedures for the democratic accountability of the European Central Bank (ECB) to

Parliament (presentation of the Annual Report, general debate on monetary policy, testimonies before the competent parliamentary committees). / Европейский Парламент является консультативным органом Европейского Экономического Сообщества (ЕЭС). С 1979 он избирается прямыми всеобщими выборами населением стран участниц ЕЭС сроком на 5 лет. Европейский Парламент начал своё существование в 1950-х. С 1979 депутаты парламента избираются на основе прямых непосредственных выборов. Выборы в парламент происходят каждые 5 лет, а право голоса имеет каждый гражданин ЕС, который зарегистрирован как избиратель. Парламент имеет абсолютно консультационный характер. Выполняет три главные функции:- (i) разделяет с Советом законодательную власть; (ii) осуществляет демократический надзор над всеми учреждениями ЕС, а особенно над Комиссией; и (iii) делит с Советом компетенции в сфере принятия бюджета ЕС и может в связи с этим влиять на расходы, осуществляемые ЕС.

THE EUROPEAN PATENT CONVENTION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ О ПАТЕНТАХ – The Convention on the Grant of European Patents of 1973-October-05, commonly known as the European Patent Convention (EPC), is a multilateral treaty instituting the European Patent Organisation and providing an autonomous legal system according to which European patents are granted. The term European patent is used to refer to patents granted under the European Patent Convention. However, after grant a European patent is not a unitary right, but a group of essentially independent nationally-enforceable, nationally-revocable patents, subject to central revocation or narrowing as a group pursuant to two types of unified, post-grant procedures:- a time-limited opposition procedure, which can be initiated by any person except the patent proprietor, and limitation and revocation procedures, which can be initiated by the patent proprietor only. The EPC provides a legal framework for the granting of European patents, via a single, harmonized procedure before the European Patent Office. A single patent application, in one language, may be filed at the European Patent Office at Munich, at its branches at The Hague or Berlin or at a national patent office of a Contracting State, if the national law of the State so permits. There is currently no single, centrally enforceable, European Union-wide patent. Since the 1970s, there has been concurrent discussion towards the creation of a Community patent in the European Union. In May 2004 however, this has led to a stalemate. The European Patent Convention (EPC) is an agreement between European nations to centralize and standardize patent law and procedure. The EPC, which took effect in 1977, established a single 'European patent' through application to the European Patent Office in Munich, Germany. Once granted, the patent matures into a bundle of individual patents – one in each member country. The European Patent Convention (Munich Convention), signed in Munich in October 1973, establishes a uniform patenting system for all countries signatory to the Convention. The European patenting procedure consists of two parts; firstly, the search followed by publication of the application, and secondly, the examination which is only conducted after a formal request by the applicant. The applicant can designate as many contracting states as he wants at the moment of filing the application or at the moment the Euro-PCT enters the regional (European) phase. A granted European patent is protected under national law in each of the countries designated in the application. Twenty-one countries attended the Munich Diplomatic Conference in 1973 on which the Convention is based. Up to 1997, eighteen countries were Member States of the European Patent Convention:- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and The United Kingdom. In December 1997, the Cypriot parliament approved the country's accession to the EPC and since April 1998 Cyprus has been the nineteenth country of the organisation. Norway has signed the Convention but not yet ratified it. On November 1997 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became the sixth country to join the extension system after Albania, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia. The European Patent Convention (EPC) created the European Patent Office (EPO), which is based in Germany. The convention currently applies to most European Economic Community member states and to several other European countries. The EPC provides for a single application in English, French or German, on which a central search and examination is carried out. Once the patent is accepted for grant, and the appropriate fees and translations are submitted, the single application is converted into a bundle of individual national patents. The system also allows an opposition to the grant to be lodged at the EPO within nine months from patent grant. Subsequent issues of validity, however, must be dealt with on a country-by-country basis by individual national courts. See also The Berne Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Madrid Protocol, The Paris Convention, The Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. / Трактат о Сотрудничестве в Патентной Сфере (The Patent Cooperation Treaty), и .

EUROPEAN PRIVATE EQUITY & VENTURE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЧАСТНЫХ СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ И ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – The European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA) is a member-based, non-profit trade association and was established in 1983 and is based in Brussels. EVCA was very provisionally set up on 1983-August-31 – without officers, secretarial support, premises or a printed constitution, but with a lot of enthusiasm. EVCA's inaugural general meeting was held on 1983-November-09, with 36 full members and 7 associate members. EVCA represents, promotes and protects the interests of the European private equity and venture capital industry. With over 1 200 members in Europe, EVCA's role includes representing the interests of the industry to regulators and standard setters; developing professional standards; providing industry research; professional development and forums, facilitating interaction between its members and key industry participants including institutional investors, entrepreneurs, policymakers and academics. EVCA's activities cover the whole range of private equity, from venture capital (seed, start-up and development capital), to buyouts and buyins. Representing the European private equity and venture capital industry towards a variety of stakeholders:- (i) on behalf of its members, EVCA undertakes public policy activities and maintains a dialogue with policy institutions and regulatory bodies at European, international and national levels, often in coordination with national trade associations; and (ii) it promotes and increases the understanding of the key roles that private equity and venture capital and entrepreneurship play in creating and protecting jobs and enriching the European economy. Raising professional standards:- EVCA is at the forefront of developing guidelines for professional standards and best practice, contributing to harmonisation across the industry. EVCA has produced a range of widely-used guidelines for the professional conduct of private equity and venture capital fund managers, both in respect of the management of their activities and in their relationships with investors and portfolio companies. Networking opportunities:- (i) EVCA provides opportunities for members from across Europe to meet together, exchange information and ideas, and discuss the latest industry trends and issues; and (ii) throughout the year EVCA holds regular networking events with leading practitioners and industry participants from all over Europe, including the Investors' Forum, the CFO-COO Summit (Chief Financial Officer–Chief Operating Officer Summit), the Venture Capital Forum and Buyout Forum as well as workshops on ICT, life sciences, buyouts and corporate venturing topics. Enhancing Professional Development:- since its foundation in 1987, the EVCA Institute has built a reputation as Europe's premier provider of courses for private equity practitioners. The Institute's comprehensive range of private equity management training courses is designed to enhance the professional skills and expertise of a private equity practitioner at all stages of his or her career. The group-based courses provide an opportunity to network with peers from across Europe and to profit from the experience of instructors drawn from leading senior industry professionals and academics. Conducting and publicising industry research:- EVCA conducts and commissions a wide variety of private equity and venture capital research. Through its partnerships with PEREP Analytics™ (former Pan-European statistics platform is no longer active) and Thomson Reuters, it collects and publishes quarterly and annual statistics, based on rigorous and transparent methodologies, covering industry activity and performance. EVCA members have the EVCA Library and Research Helpdesk at their disposal, with access to industry

data and information at no extra cost. The European Private Equity & Venture Capital Association (EVCA) is an association based in Brussels, Belgium which represents and promotes the interests of the European private equity and venture capital industry. Its role includes arranging contacts for companies seeking private equity providers. / Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters).

EUROPEAN RESEARCH COORDINATION AGENCY = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО КООРДИНАЦИИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ – The European Research Coordination Agency (EUREKA) coordinated advanced technology projects being carried out by European industry. Created on 1985-July-17, EUREKA includes the European Community countries, plus Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. Its objectives are the strengthening of collaborations betweet enterprises and universities in high-end technology, in order to strengthen the productivity and competitivity of Europe's economy on world markets. EUREKA supports the competitiveness of European companies through international collaboration and in creating links and networks for innovation. The objective is to bring high quality research and development efforts to the market and to use the multiplying effects of cooperation. The wider objective is to advance and improve the quality of life. Launched in 1985, EUREKA is a framework through which industry and research institutes from European countries and the European Commission develop and exploit the technologies crucial to global competitiveness and a better quality of life. EUREKA currently (in 2018) has 34 full members:- Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the European Union. In addition, three countries (Albania, Bulgaria and Ukraine) participate in EUREKA projects through a network of National Information Points (NIPs). Morocco gained the Associate Country status in 2003. Compared to the pre-competitive projects supported under the EU Framework Programmes for research and technology development, EUREKA projects concentrate on the development of marketable products and services. Projects are generated on a 'bottom-up' basis with the participants deciding the objectives of the project, who is involved, who runs the project, the contribution of each of the partners, and how the results are used. EUREKA does not provide direct financial support for projects – this is the responsibility of the EUREKA member. Subdivision:- Projects are currently being carried out under the 12 technological areas covered by EUREKA:- Biotechnology; Telecom; ICT; Energy; Environment; Advanced materials; Robotics; Transport; Aeronautics; Automotive; Security; and Multimedia. Implementation:- EUREKA is a decentralised cooperation structure with National Project Coordinators (NPCs) located in each of the member countries. From project conception to completion, the NPCs are the primary source of contact and assistance for project developers. NPCs can also help companies or research organisations who wish to participate in on-going EUREKA projects. To receive the EUREKA label, a project proposal must:- (a) Demonstrate innovation and be aimed at developing a new product, process or service with market potential; (b) Involve partners (independent organisations) from at least two EUREKA member countries; (c) Aim to develop a significant technological advance in its sector and a marketable product, process or service for civilian use; (d) The participants must be technically and managerially qualified to conduct the project with access to necessary financial resources. Interested organisations can join already existing projects or submit new ones. The steps to be followed when establishing a new EUREKA project include:- (i) Drafting a project proposal and identification of partners:- the National Project Coordinator assists with the completion of a 'Project Suggestion Form' and helps to locate potential partners in other EUREKA countries. (ii) Developing and proposing the project:- once a project consortium is established, the scope, objectives and structure of the project have to be defined. An application for EUREKA status must then be made by filling in what is known as the '18-Point Sheet'. The NPCs can provide assistance with this. (iii) Approval of the proposal by the NPC:- completed project proposals are evaluated by the different NPCs of each of the partners participating in the consortium and a decision is taken on whether to grant the EUREKA label. This takes on average 2–3 months. (iv) Circulation of the project proposal throughout NPC network:- during a 45-day circulation period, the project is sent to all NPCs who may bring it to the attention of other potential participants (although the decision to expand the consortium rests with the original members). During this period, many of the involved governments will begin taking the 'EUREKA nature' of the project into account when considering the possibility of public funding. All project proposals are officially endorsed by the EUREKA High Level Group (HLG), which consists of one representative per member country. They are also announced at the annual EUREKA ministerial conference. The Ministerial conference is responsible for presenting new initiatives and deciding on applications for membership. EUREKA does not provide direct financial support for projects. However, the granting of a EUREKA label enhances the likelihood of a project receiving financial support from national governments or other sources. The type of support granted by member countries differs from country to country and from project to project and may take the form of grants or loans. Many financial institutions take the EUREKA status of a project into account when considering loan applications. A small EUREKA secretariat is based in Brussels which acts as a clearing house for project information, maintains the EUREKA database, and provides support for contacts within the EUREKA network and for the EUREKA chairmanship (which rotates between the EUREKA member governments). Close cooperation between European Union research and technology development activities and EUREKA was assured under the Fourth and Fifth Framework Programmes by specific measures implemented under the International Cooperation programme (INCO). Several of the specific programmes also contained provisions for coordination with EUREKA. The cooperation continues under the Sixth RTD Framework Programme (2002–06). 2011:- EUREKA brings now together 40 members including the European Union. EUREKA is an intergovernmental network launched in 1985, to support market-oriented R&D (short for the Research And Development) and innovation projects by industry, research centres and universities across all technological sectors. It is composed of 39 members, including the European Community. With its flexible and decentralised network, EUREKA offers project partners rapid access to skills and expertise across Europe and national public and private funding schemes. EUREKA currently counts 39 members including European Communities. Several European countries participate in EUREKA cooperation through a network of National Information Points (NIPs). The affiliation known as Associated Country Status was initiated as part of EUREKA's proactive strategy to enhance cooperation with countries outside of Europe judged to have scientific and research potential. EUREKA members (since):- Austria (1985), Belgium (1985), Croatia (2000), Cyprus (2002), Czech Republic (1995), Denmark (1985), Estonia (2001), Finland (1985), former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2008), France (1985), Germany (1985), Greece (1985), Hungary (1992), Iceland (1985), Ireland (1985), Israel (2000), Italy (1985), Latvia (2000), Lithuania (1999), Luxembourg (1985), Malta (2006), Monaco (2005), the Netherlands (1985), Norway (1985), Poland (1995), Portugal (1985), Romania (1997), Russian Federation (1993), San Marino (2005), Serbia (2002), Slovak Republic (2001), Slovenia (1994), Spain (1985), Sweden (1985), Switzerland(1985), Turkey (1985), Ukraine (2006), United Kingdom (1985), European Commission (1985). EUREKA NIPs:- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina,Bulgaria. EUREKA Associated country:- South Korea. 1985:- launch of EUREKA initiative on 17 July 1985. EU and 18 countries sign Hannover Declaration on 06 November 1985. First 10 projects annoinced. EUREKA was established by a Conference of Ministers of 17 countries and Members of the Commission of the European Communities, meeting in Paris on 17 July 1985. Since its inception in 1985, substantial public and private funding has been mobilised to support the research and development carried out within the EUREKA framework.

EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ КОСМИЧЕСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО – The European Space Agency (ESA) is Europe's gateway to space. Its mission is to shape the development of Europe's space capability and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe and the world. ESA is an international organisation with 18 Member States. By coordinating

the financial and intellectual resources of its members, it can undertake programmes and activities far beyond the scope of any single European country. ESA's job is to draw up the European space programme and carry it through. ESA's programmes are designed to find out more about Earth, its immediate space environment, our Solar System and the Universe, as well as to develop satellite-based technologies and services, and to promote European industries. ESA also works closely with space organisations outside Europe. Who belongs to ESA? Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Canada takes part in some projects under a Cooperation agreement. Hungary, Romania, Poland, Estonia and Slovenia are 'European Cooperating States'. Other countries have signed cooperation agreements with ESA. ESA's headquarters are in Paris which is where policies and programmes are decided. ESA also has sites in a number of European countries, each of which has different responsibilities:- (i) EAC, the European Astronauts Centre in Cologne, Germany; (ii) ESAC, the European Space Astronomy Centre, in Villanueva de la Canada, Madrid, Spain; (iii) ESOC, the European Space Operations Centre in Darmstadt, Germany; (iv) ESRIN, the ESA centre for Earth Observation, in Frascati, near Rome, Italy; and (v) ESTEC, the European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, the Netherlands. A new ESA centre has opened in the United Kingdom, at Harwell, Oxfordshire. ESA also has liaison offices in Belgium, USA and Russia; a launch base in French Guiana and ground/tracking stations in various parts of the world. How many people work for ESA? There are around 2000 staff working for ESA, from all the Member States and include scientists, engineers, information technology specialists and administrative personnel. Where do ESA's funds come from? ESA's mandatory activities (space science programmes and the general budget) are funded by a financial contribution from all the Agency's Member States, calculated in accordance with each country's gross national product. In addition, ESA conducts a number of optional programmes. Each Member State decides in which optional programme they wish to participate and the amount they wish to contribute. How big is ESA's budget? ESA's budget for 2010 is €3 745 million. ESA operates on the basis of geographical return, i.e. it invests in each Member State, through industrial contracts for space programmes, an amount more or less equivalent to each country's contribution. How much does each European spend on ESA? European per capita investment in space is very little. On average, every citizen of an ESA Member State pays, in taxes for expenditure on space, about the same as the price of a cinema ticket (in USA, investment in civilian space activities is almost four times as much). How does ESA operate? The Council is ESA's governing body and provides the basic policy guidelines within which ESA develops the European space programme. Each Member State is represented on the Council and has one vote, regardless of its size or financial contribution. ESA is headed by a Director General who is elected by the Council every four years. Each individual research sector has its own Directorate and reports directly to the Director General. The present Director General of ESA is Jean-Jacques Dordain. The European Space Agency (ESA) consists of 13 member states and one associate member, with the goal of promoting peaceful cooperation in space research and technology. / Европейское Космическое Агентство (ЕКА) состоит из 13 стран участниц и одного ассоциативного члена и функционирует с целью обеспечения мирного сотрудничества в исследовании космоса и космических технологий. Европейское Космическое Агентство (ЕКА) было создано в 1975 десятью странами Западной Европы. Оно занимается разработкой космических аппаратов коммерческого и хозяйственно-прикладного назначения. ЕКА имеет сеть станций слежения за полётом космических аппаратов с центром управления в Дармштадте, Германия.

EUROPEAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА – European Statistical System (ESS) includes the national statistical institutes (NSIs), member state government departments and agencies engaged in statistical activities, central banks, international bodies active in EU (European Option) statistics, etc.

EUROPEAN–STYLE OPTION = ОПЦИОН В ЕВРОПЕЙСКОМ СТИЛЕ – The European-Style Option is an option that can only be exercised on the expiry date. European-Style Option is an option which can only be exercised for a short, specified period of time just prior to its expiration, usually a single day. See also European Option.

THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF CENTRAL BANKS = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ – The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is made up of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of all EU Member States, regardless of whether or not they have adopted the Euro. The system is coordinated by two decision-making bodies:- the ECB Governing Council and the Executive Board. The primary objective is to maintain price stability. The basic tasks of the ESCB are to define and implement the monetary policy of the Community, to hold and manage the official foreign reserves of the Member States, to conduct foreign exchange operations, to promote the smooth operation of payment systems in the Euro area, and to help execute banking supervision rules and stability measures for financial systems taken by the responsible authorities. The ESCB has a number of monetary policy instruments at its disposal to steer money supply and liquidity in line with stability requirements. European System of Central Banks (ESCB) composed of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of all 25 Member States, i.e. it includes, in addition to the members of the Eurosystem, the NCBs of the Member States that have not yet adopted the Euro. The ESCB is governed by the Governing Council and the Executive Board of the ECB, and, as a third and temporary decision-making body of the ECB, by the General Council. The core tasks of the ESCB are carried out by the Eurosystem. The European System of Central Banks:- the European Central Bank (ECB) was established on 01 June 1998 and is one of the world's youngest central banks. However, it has inherited the credibility and expertise of all Euro area NCBs, which together with the ECB implement the monetary policy for the Euro area. The legal basis for the ECB and the ESCB is the Treaty establishing the European Community. According to this Treaty, the ESCB is composed of the ECB and the NCBs of all EU Member States (27 since 01 January 2007).The Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB is attached to the Treaty as a protocol. Mandate of the ESCB:- the Treaty states that 'the primary objective of the ESCB shall be to maintain price stability' and that 'without prejudice to the objective of price stability, the ESCB shall support the general economic policies in the Community with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Community as laid down in Article 2'. Article 2 of the Treaty mentions as objectives of the Community, interalia, 'a high level of employment (…), sustainable and non-inflationary growth, a high degree of competitiveness and convergence of economic performance'. The Treaty thus establishes a clear hierarchy of objectives and assigns overriding importance to price stability. By focusing the monetary policy of the ECB on this primary objective, the Treaty makes it clear that ensuring price stability is the most important contribution that monetary policy can make to achieving a favourable economic environment and a high level of employment. European System of Central Banks (ESCB) consists of the European Central Bank and the national central banks (NCBs) of all 27 EU Member States. The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) was established in accordance with the Maastricht Treaty (signed on 07 February 1992) and the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank. It comprises the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of all EU Member States. The decision-making bodies of the ECB are supported by ESCB Committees. These Committees are also important for intra-ESCB cooperation. They consist of members from the ECB and the national central banks (NCBs) of the Eurosystem, as well as from other competent bodies, such as national supervisory authorities in the case of the Banking Supervision Committee. The NCBs of the non-Euro area countries have each appointed experts to take part in ESCB Committee meetings whenever a Committee is dealing with matters which fall within the field of competence of the General Council. The mandates of the Committees are laid down by the Governing Council, to which the Committees report via the Executive Board. The direct responsibility for banking supervision and financial stability remains with the

competent authorities in each EU Member State, but the Treaty has assigned to the ESCB the task of 'contributing to the smooth conduct of policies pursued by the competent authorities relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions and the stability of the financial system'. This task is mainly carried out in three ways. First, the ESCB monitors and assesses the financial stability at the Euro area/EU level. This activity complements and supports the corresponding activity at the national level, carried out by the national central banks and supervisory authorities in order to maintain financial stability in their respective country. Second, the ESCB gives advice on the design and review of regulatory and supervisory requirements for financial institutions. Much of this advice is provided through the ECB's participation in the relevant international and European regulatory and supervisory bodies, such as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the European Banking Committee and the Committee of European Banking Supervisors. Third, the ECB promotes cooperation between central banks and supervisory authorities on issues of common interest, e.g., payment system oversight, financial crisis management. These activities are carried out with the assistance of the Banking Supervision Committee (one of the ESCB committees), which brings together experts from the EU central banks and supervisory authorities. / в соответствии с Маастрихтским Трактатом .

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACCOUNTS = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ СИСТЕМА НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ СЧЕТОВ – The European System Of National And Regional Accounts:- 1996-June:- o achieve the objectives set by the Treaty on European Union, and more specifically Economic and Monetary Union, we need high-quality statistical instruments which provide the Community institutions, governments and economic and social operators with a set of harmonised and reliable statistics on which to base their decisions. The new European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95) is a major improvement on the previous version, which dates from 1979. Progress has been achieved in the harmonisation of methodology and in the precision and accuracy of the concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules which have to be applied in order to arrive at a consistent, reliable and comparable quantitative description of the economies of the Member States. The new system will provide its users with a more comprehensive and more detailed knowledge of the economic and financial structures of the Member States and their regions. ESA 95 is the fruit of several years' work. It draws on the experience acquired by the European statistical system during its work on harmonising gross national product (GNP). The European Commission is deeply grateful to the specialists from the National Statistical Institutes for the perseverance and the expertise with which they helped Eurostat to accomplish this task. The 1995 ESA is broadly consistent with the System of National Accounts of the United Nations (1993 SNA) as regards the definitions, accounting rules and classifications. It nevertheless incorporates certain differences, particularly in its presentation, which is more in line with its use within the European Union. This specific use in fact requires greater accuracy in the definitions and the accounting rules. To ensure that the methodological provisions set out in this volume are strictly applied, the Council of the European Union has decided, following a proposal from the Commission, to give it a solid legal basis. ESA 95 was thus adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996. The results of this joint effort by the European statistical system will be an essential tool for formulating and implementing the entire range of European Community policies, whether economic, agricultural, regional, social, commercial or environmental. ESA 95 will also be a crucial aid to the training of those concerned with running, understanding and analysing the European economy. Similar efforts will be made to ensure that the data compiled at European Union level are disseminated in the form and with the frequency required by their users. In this way the Commission hopes to give all those engaged in building Europe – institutions, businesses and members of the public alike – the means to base their decisions on a genuine understanding of the issues involved. European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA) is an integrated system of economic accounts which is the European version of the System of National Accounts (SNA). / Европейская Система Национальных и Региональных Счетов (ECC) является интегрированной системой экономических счетов, служащей Европейской версией Системы Национальных Счетов (СНС).

EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ СТАНДАРТОВ В СФЕРЕ ДАЛЬНЕЙ СВЯЗИ – The European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) was established in 1988 in response to the inability of the Council of European Post and Telecommunications Administration (CEPT) to keep up with the schedule of work on common European standards and specifications agreed to in the 1984 Memorandum of Understanding between CEPT and the EC. ETSI has a contractual relationship with the EC to pursue standards development for telecommunications equipment and services, and it cooperates with other European standards bodies such as CEN/CENELEC. ETSI membership includes the telecommunications administrations that constitute the CEPT as well as manufacturers, service providers and users. Headquartered in Sophia-Antipolis, France. The European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) produces globally-applicable standards for Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), including fixed, mobile, radio, converged, broadcast and internet technologies. We are officially recognized by the European Union as a European Standards Organization. The high quality of our work and our open approach to standardization has helped us evolve into a European roots – global branches operation with a solid reputation for technical excellence. ETSI is a not-for-profit organization with more than 700 ETSI member organizations drawn from 62 countries across 5 continents world-wide. ETSI produces globally-applicable standards for ICT (Information and Communications Technologies), including fixed, mobile, radio, converged, broadcast and internet technologies. An independent, not-for-profit organization based in the technical park of Sophia Antipolis in the south of France, we are committed to serving our members and assisting in the development of their market potential. ETSI is officially recognized by the European Union (EU) as a European Standards Organization. However, the high quality of our work and our open approach to standardization has helped us evolve into a 'European roots – global branches' operation with a solid reputation for technical excellence. ETSI brings together more than 700 member organizations drawn from 62 countries worldwide. Thanks to globalization, our members operate in an increasingly international and competitive environment. We are also active in vital areas related to standardization such as interoperability, including protocol testing and methodology and we also offer forum-hosting services. ETSI unites:- manufacturers, network operators, national Administrations, service providers, research bodies, user groups, and consultancies. This cooperation has resulted in a steady stream of highly successful ICT standards in mobile, fixed, and radio communications and a range of other standards that cross these boundaries, including:- security, satellite, broadcast, Human Factors, Testing & Protocols, intelligent transport, power-line telecoms, eHealth, Smart Cards, emergency communications, GRID & Clouds, aeronautical and many more. ETSI is consensus-based and conducts its work through Technical Committees, which produce our standards and specifications, with the ETSI General Assembly and Board guiding the Secretariat towards its Vision and Mission. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

EUROPEAN TERMS = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЕ ПОРЯДКИ – European Terms is a foreign exchange quoting convention where the domestic currency is quoted in terms of a foreign currency. In other words, it is the amount of foreign currency that one unit of the domestic currency can buy. For example, assume there is a bid quote of EUR 1.3446/USD, and an ask quote of EUR 1.3448/USD. From the United States perspective, these quotes are given in European terms. Although the bid and ask quotes given here are in European terms, the bid and ask quotes in American terms will be reversed. European Terms is a method of quoting exchange rates, which measures the amount of foreign currency needed to buy one US Dollar, i.e. foreign currency unit per Dollar. See also Reciprocal of European Terms. In quoting foreign exchange rates, European terms refers to how many US Dollars equals one foreign currency. For example in January 2000, one Euro equaled USD1.0210. This exchange rate is quoted in European terms. In Dollar terms, the same exchange rate would be 0.9794 Euro, where one Dollar is worth 0.9794 Euro. / Метод котирования обменного курса, который

измеряет сумму иностранной валюты, необходимую для покупки одного Доллара США, то есть единица иностранной валюты за Доллар.

EUROPEAN UNION = ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОЮЗ – European Union (EU) established by the Treaty on European Union (EU Treaty), often referred to as the 'Maastricht Treaty', which was signed on February 1992 and entered into force on 01 November 1993. This Treaty has subsequently been amended by the 'Treaty of Amsterdam', which was signed in Amsterdam on 02 October 1997 and entered into force on 01 May 1999, and most recently by the 'Treaty of Nice', which was signed on 26 February 2001 and entered into force on 01 February 2003. The European Union (EU) rests on several organisations and arrangements with different legal natures that constitute the three supporting pillars. The first pillar comprises the European Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), which both possess legal personality and are governed by separate Treaties. The second and third pillars are essentially intergovernmental arrangements on the common foreign and security policy, and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The European Union is made up of 27 Member States:- Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The idea of establishing an economic and monetary union in Europe goes back more than half a century. It was a vision of the political leaders who, in 1952, founded the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which consisted of six countries – Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Further steps were taken towards European integration in the 1950s and thereafter. The same six countries established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) in 1958. This network of relationships strengthened and deepened over the years, becoming the European Communities (EC) and then, with the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, the European Union (EU).The number of member countries increased too. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973, followed by Greece eight years later. Portugal and Spain became members in 1986; Austria, Finland and Sweden joined in 1995. This expansion continued on 2004-May-01 2004, when the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia acceded to the European Union. Bulgaria and Romania are the latest members, having joined on 2007-January-01. The conditions to be fulfilled before entering the EU are the Copenhagen criteria. These require the prospective members (i) to have stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the respect for and protection of minorities, and (ii) to have a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure, in order to be able to take on the obligations of membership, including the aims of political, economic and monetary union (EMU). The first attempt to create an economic and monetary union was described in the Werner Report of 1970 (named after Pierre Werner, then Prime Minister of Luxembourg), which envisaged three stages to be completed by 1980. However, these first plans for an economic and monetary union were never realized amid the considerable international currency unrest after the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the early 1970s, and the international recession in the wake of the first oil crisis in 1973. To counter this instability, the then nine Member States of the EEC created the European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979. Its main feature was the exchange rate mechanism (ERM), which introduced fixed but adjustable exchange rates among the currencies of the nine countries. In the second half of the 1980s the idea of an economic and monetary union was revived in the Single European Act of 1986, which created a single market. But it was realized that the full benefits of a single market could only be reaped with the introduction of a single currency for the participating countries. In 1988 the European Council instructed the Delors Committee to examine ways of realizing Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The 1989 Delors Report led to the negotiations for the Treaty on European Union, which established the European Union (EU) and amended the Treaty establishing the European Community. It was signed in Maastricht on 1992-February-07 (so it is sometimes called the Maastricht Treaty) and entered into force on 1993-November-01. Progress towards EMU in Europe took place in three stages. Stage One (1990–93) was characterized mainly by the full achievement of a single European market through the dismantling of all internal barriers to the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services within Europe. Stage Two (1994–98) started with the creation of the European Monetary Institute, and was dedicated to the technical preparations for the single currency, the avoidance of excessive deficits, and enhanced convergence of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States (to ensure stability of prices and sound public finances). Stage Three began on 1999-January-01 with the irrevocable fixing of exchange rates, the transfer of monetary policy competence to the ECB and the introduction of the Euro as the single currency. On 2002-January-01 Euro banknotes and coins became legal tender in the participating countries and by the end of February 2002 national banknotes and coins ceased to be legal tender. 1981 – Greece joins the European Communities. The European Union (EU) is a mutually beneficial association of the following member States (countries):- Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Vatican City State. An economic association of European countries founded by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 as a common market for six nations. It was known as the European Community until 1994-January-01 and currently comprises 27 European member countries. Its goals are a single market for goods and services without any economic barriers, and a common currency with one monetary authority. The European Union (EU) was originally created by six founding states in 1958 (following the earlier establishment by the same six states of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1952; founding members were the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), France, Italy, and West Germany), but has grown to its current size of 27 member countries. There were five successive enlargements during this period, with the largest occurring on 2004-May-01, when 10 new member states joined. The EU will have 27 member states when further enlargement takes place in 2007 with the addition of Romania and Bulgaria. Negotiations are also underway with other states. The process of enlargement is sometimes referred to as European Integration. However, this term is also used to refer to the intensification of cooperation between EU member states as national governments allow for the gradual centralising of power within European institutions. WTO members (28):- Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union (formerly EC), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Some history facts:- 1958 – the ECSC members establish the European Economic Community, which later becomes the European Community (EC). 1973-January-01 (First Enlargement) – Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom accede to the EC (Norway signed the treaty but failed to ratify due to a negative opinion in a national referendum on accession). 1981-January-01 (Second Enlargement) – Greece accedes to the EC. 1985 – granted home rule by Denmark six years earlier, Greenland decides to leave the EC following a referendum. 1986-January-01 (Third Enlargement) – Portugal and Spain accede to the EC. 1990-October-03 – East Germany and West Germany reunify, automatically adding the former East Germany to the EC; reunification adds to the EC's area and population, but not the number of member states. 1993-November-01 – the Maastricht Treaty takes effect, formally establishing the European Union. 1995-January-01 (Fourth Enlargement) – Austria, Finland, and Sweden, accede to the EU (Norway signed the treaty but failed to ratify due to a negative opinion in a national referendum on accession). 2004-May-01 (Fifth Enlargement, part I) – comprising the largest number of countries ever admitted at one time, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia accede to the EU. 2007-January-01 (Fifth Enlargement, part II) Bulgaria and Romania. 2007-July-01 – the Caribbean islands of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius will become part of the Netherlands as the Kingdom Islands, and will thereby also become part of the European Union. This mini-enlargement will be the first enlargement that happens entirely outside Europe. Formerly known as European

Community and European Economic Community. Since 1993, the name of the former EC. The Treaty on European Union (which is often referred to as the 'Maastricht Treaty') was signed on 1992-February-07 and entered into force on 1993-November-01. The Treaty on European Union amended the Treaty establishing the European Community and established the European Union. The 'Treaty of Amsterdam', which was signed in Amsterdam on 1997-October-02 and entered into force on 1999-May-01, amended both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union. Equally, the 'Treaty of Nice', which concluded the 2000 Intergovernmental Conference and was signed on 2001-February-26 and entered into force on 2003-February-01, amended both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union. / Пьер Вэрна (Pierre Werner). Маастрихтского Трактата в 1993. С 01 Января 2007 в составе ЕС – 27 государств. 23 Июня 2016 в Великобритании состоялся всенародный референдум, в результате которого с небольшим перевесом (52% против 48%) было принято решение о выходе страны из Европеского Союза. Европейский Союз (ЕС) – это семья демократических Европейских стран, обязанных работать вместе, ради мира и процветания. Это – не государство, что должно заменить существующие страны, это – больше, чем любая международная организация. ЕС – действительно уникальное явление. Страны-участницы Европейского Союза создали общие институты, которым делегировали часть своих полномочий, чтобы решения, касающиеся конкретных вопросов, можно было принимать на Европейском уровне. Это и есть Европейская интеграция. Главные цели ЕС:- (i) обеспечить своим гражданам защиту; (ii) способствовать быстрому развитию экономики; (iii) обеспечить занятость на территории ЕС; и (iv) хранить свободу и права граждан ЕС. Эти цели были разделены на три направления деятельности ЕС:- экономическое и валютное направление; общая заграничная политика и безопасность; и сотрудничество в сфере внутренней безопасности и защиты справедливости. У ЕС нет своей столицы, но главным административным центром ЕС является Брюссель – столица Бельгии, так как в этом городе находятся штабквартиры многих Европейских институтов, в том числе Европейской Комиссии. Флагом ЕС являются 12 звёзд, образующих круг на синем фоне. Гимном ЕС является IX симфония Людвига Ван Бетховена 'Ода Радости'. Валютой ЕС является Евро. Европейский Союз (ЕС) – термин, употребляемый в отношении планируемого конфедеративного объединения Европейского Союза – Европейского Сообщества (European Community, EC), стоящего на 'трёх китах' и ещё на двух недавно выдвинутых столпах – Общей Внешней Политике и Политике в Сфере Безопасности (включая вопросы обороны) (Common Foreign and Security Policy), сотрудничестве в области Правосудия и Внутренних Дел (Justice and Home Affairs). Институциональную систему ЕС составляют пять органов:- Европейская Комиссия (European Commission), Совет Министров ЕС (EU Council of Ministers), Европейский Парламент (European Parliament), Европейский Суд (European Court of Justice) и Суд Аудиторов (Court of Auditors), которые осуществляют текущий контроль за расходной частью бюджета ЕС. По Маастрихтскому Трактату по Европейскому Союзу, заключённому 01 Ноября 1993, парламент, выбранный прямым голосованием, получил право принимать решения совместно с Советом Министров и Европейской Комиссией.

EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА – European Union Council (Council of Ministers) is an institution of the European Community made up of representatives of the governments of the Member States, normally the ministers responsible for the matters under consideration (therefore often referred to as the Council of Ministers).The EU Council meeting in the composition of the ministers of economy and finance is often referred to as the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council. In addition, for decisions of particular importance, the EU Council meets in the composition of the Heads of State or Government. This should not be confused with the European Council, which also brings together the Heads of State or Government but which provides the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines the general political guidelines. / Совет Европейского Союза – главный законодательный и принимающий решения орган ЕС. Подобно, как Европейский Парламент, Совет был создан в 1950-х на основе учредительских трактатов. Совет представляет интересы стран-участниц и реализовывает общую политику, в каждой сфере, которая подлежит законодательной деятельности Совета. Задача Совета вытекает прежде всего из её законодательных полномочий, но также и из инициативных (Совет может выступить к Комиссии о подготовке законодательного акта, хотя Комиссия не обязана этого выполнять) а также номинативных (например, право назначения членов Экономически-Социального Комитета). В состав Совета входят – по одному представителю из каждой страны-участницы – на уровне министерств.

EUROPEAN UNION/EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA RISK = РИСК В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВСЕГО ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА/ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ – European Union/European Economic Area Risk:- in insurance, a risk is deemed to be located in an European Union or European Economic Area member state if it is:- (i) a building (and its contents issued under the same policy) situated in that state; (ii) a motor vehicle, ship, yacht or aircraft registered in that state; and (iii) a travel policy for four months or less taken out in that state. For any other type of insurance (including a life insurance) it is an individual if the policyholder is habitually resident in the member state or a business or an organization if the establishment to which the contract relates is situated in that state.

EUROPEAN UNIT OF ACCOUNT = ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА РАСЧЁТА (или ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – European Unit Of Account (EUA) is the unit of account used by the European Community (EC). The EUA was originally equal to 0.888 670 88 mg of fine gold, and, until 1971, its value was equal to that of the US Dollar. After the second Dollar devaluation in 1974, the EUA was roughly equal to USD1.20. Beginning in 1975, a new unit of account was gradually adopted; it was defined as a basket of member country currencies, with the weight of each currency based on each nation's gross national product and its position in the European market place. See also European Currency Unit. Official unit of account for the European Payments Union (EPU) from 1961 to 1972, and from 1973 to 1979 of the European Community. Originally same gold parity as the US Dollar. Subsequently defined as EC currency basket.

EUROPEAN ZONE CHARGE = СБОР ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ЗОНЫ – European Zone Charge (EZC):- tariff as basis for shipowners to calculate containers's haulage when Carrier's Haulage has been agreed. European Zone Charge (EZC) is a charge for inland haulage transport in case of carrier haulage in Europe. / Сбор за подвоз сухопутным транспортом .

EUROPICA = EUROPEAN PROGRAM IN CHEMISTRY OF THE ATMOSPHERE

EUROSAL SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ЮРОЗЭЛ (или СЛУЖБА ОЙРОЗАЛЬ) – EUROSAL Service is a container line running between the West coast of South America, the Caribbean and Europe. Members of the EUROSAL service include CMA CGM, Hapag-Lloyd, Hamburg-Süd and CSAV (Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores SA; Chilean shipping company). Line Strengths:- (i) service providing optimum coverage of Chile from/to North Europe with direct call in Valparaiso and seamless relay to Iquique, San Vicente and San Antonio via Callao; (ii) extensive coverage of whole Scandinavian, Baltic and Russian area via Rotterdam and Hamburg, using CMA CGM operated feeders; and (iii) fast and direct service from Chile to North Europe, perfect for fresh fruits and seafood in reefer containers. Main Connections:- (i) in Callao:- to Iquique, San Vicente and San Antonio; (ii) in Rotterdam and Hamburg:- to whole Scandinavian, Baltic and Russian area; and (iii) in Manzanillo:- to US East Coast (Miami, New-York, Halifax). Port Rotation:- Rotterdam, Hamburg, Tilbury, Antwerp, Caucedo, Cartagena, Manzanillo (Pan), Callao, Valparaiso, Callao, Manzanillo (Pan), Cartagena (Col), Caucedo, Rotterdam. The original Eurosal service was launched in 1980. The current Eurosal/EuroAndes service was

launched in June 2006 by Hapag-Lloyd and Hamburg Süd, succeeding to the existing Eurosal services (6511/6512). CMA CGM and CSAV have slot allocations. Ships used at launch:- VALPARAISO EXPRESS, CALLAO EXPRESS, SANTIAGO EXPRESS, HUMBOLDT EXPRESS, EMS TRADER, CAP TRAFALGAR, CAP NELSON, TEVAL, from July 2010:- JUIST TRADER. February 2008 – Buenaventura skipped due to congestion. January 2009 – CSAV left. / Си.Эм.А. Си.Жи.Эм. (CMA CGM; Французская транспортная и судоходная компания), Хапаг-Лёйд А.Ге. (Hapag-Lloyd AG; многонациональная транспортная компания со штабквартирой в Германии), Хамбург-Зюд (Hamburg-Süd или Хамбург Зюдамэриканишэ Дампфшиватс-Гезэльшафт А.пе.Эс. Унд Ко Ка.Ге. (Hamburg Südamerikanische Dampfschifffahrts-Gesellschaft ApS & Co KG); крупная судоходная компания со штабквартирой в Германии) и Сэ.Эсэ.А.Увэ. (CSAV; Компаниа Суд Амэрикана дэ Вапорес Эсэ.А. (Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores SA); Чилийская судоходная компания).

EUROSTAT = ЕВРОСТАТ – Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Eurostat is part of the European Commission and is responsible for the production of Community statistics. Eurostat is the statistical service of the European Commission. Its mission is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service. Eurostat's mission:- to be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe. Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. This is a key task. Democratic societies do not function properly without a solid basis of reliable and objective statistics. On one hand, decision-makers at EU level, in Member States, in local government and in business need statistics to make those decisions. On the other hand, the public and media need statistics for an accurate picture of contemporary society and to evaluate the performance of politicians and others. Of course, national statistics are still important for national purposes in Member States whereas EU statistics are essential for decisions and evaluation at European level. Statistics can answer many questions. Is society heading in the direction promised by politicians? Is unemployment up or down? Are there more CO_2 emissions compared to ten years ago? How many women go to work? How is your country's economy performing compared to other EU Member States? International statistics are a way of getting to know your neighbours in Member States and countries outside the EU. They are an important, objective and down-to-earth way of measuring how we all live. Changing Role of Eurostat:- Eurostat was established in 1953 to meet the requirements of the Coal and Steel Community. Over the years its task has broadened and when the European Community was founded in 1958 it became a Directorate-General (DG) of the European Commission. Eurostat's key role is to supply statistics to other DGs and supply the Commission and other European Institutions with data so they can define, implement and analyse Community policies. The result:- Eurostat offers a whole range of important and interesting data that governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists and the public can use for their work and daily life. With the development of Community policies, Eurostat's role has changed. Today, collecting data for the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and developing statistical systems in candidate countries for EU membership are more important than ten years ago.

EUROSYSTEM = ЕВРОСИСТЕМА – Eurosystem comprises the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of those Member States that have already adopted the Euro. It defines and implements the monetary policy of the Euro area. Eurosystem comprises the ECB and the NCBs of the Member States that have adopted the Euro in Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (see also Euro Area). There are currently 12 NCBs in the Eurosystem. The Eurosystem is governed by the Governing Council and the Executive Board of the ECB. / В банковской сфере Евросоюза Евросистема состоит из Европейского Центрального Банка (the European Central Bank) и национальных центральных банков (НЦБ) государств участников, которые уже приняли у себя Евро в качестве собственной валюты. Она определяет и подразумевает монетарную политику области Евро.

EUROSYSTEM STAFF PROJECTIONS = ПРОЕКЦИИ ПЕРСОНАЛА ЕВРОСИСТЕМЫ – Eurosystem Staff Projections:- the results of exercises conducted by Eurosystem staff to project possible future macroeconomic developments in the Euro area as part of the economic analysis.

EURO TRAVELLER'S CHEQUE = ДОРОЖНЫЙ ЧЕК В ЕВРО – Euro Traveller's Cheque is the internationally acceptable traveller's check denominated in a currency other than US Dollar. / Принимаемые в разных странах мира дорожные чеки, деноминированные в иной валюте, нежели в Долларах США, и в частности в Евро.

EURO–TREASURY WARRANT = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЙ ВАРРАНТ В ЕВРО – Euro-Treasury Warrant is a warrant issued on the Euromarket entitling its holder to subscribe to US Treasury bonds.

EUSC = EFFECTIVE UNITED STATES CONTROL

EUSIDIC = EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION DISSEMINATION CENTRES

EUTECTIC POINT = ЭВТЕКТИЧЕСКАЯ ТОЧКА – Eutectic Point (EP) is a temperature (approximately –62 °C) at which all the water in the cells of the product is completely frozen, preventing microbial biotic activity and therefore preventing any loss of quality to the product. The product has an infinite storage life. Water and dissolved substances crystallize out together. / , от Греческого слова Éutēktos, означающее Легко Плавящийся, понимается .

EUTROPHIC = ЭВТРОФНОЕ – Eutrophic:- having optimal concentrations of nutrients (or nearly so) for plant or animal growth. / О водоёме. Под Эвтрофными растениями, от Греческого слова Eutrophia, означающее Хорошее Питание, понимаются растения, которые способны произрастать только на почвах (или другом субстрате), богатых питательными веществами, например, Дуб, Ясень и многие другие.

EUTROPHICATION = ЭВТРОФИКАЦИЯ – Eutrophication is the process of becoming rich in nutrients. / Под Эвтрофикацией понимается обогащение рек и озёр биогенными элементами, сопровождающееся повышением продуктивности вод. Эвтрофикация может быть результатом естественного старения водоёма, внесения удобрений или загрязнения сточными (в том числе с полей) водами. Для эвтрофных водоёмов характерна богатая литоральная и сублиторальная растительность, обильный планктон. Искусственная несбалансированная эвтрофикация может приводить к бурному развитию водорослей ('цветению' вод), дефициту кислорода и замору рыб и других животных.

EV = ELECTRONIC VALUE

EVA® = ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED

EVALUATE = ВЫЧИСЛЯТЬ – Evaluate:- to examine and estimate the amount and degree of a character and to express it numerically. / свойство (character).

EVALUATION = ВАЛЬВАЦИЯ (или ОЦЕНКА, или ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – Evaluation has several distinguishing characteristics relating to focus, methodology, and function. Evaluation (i) assesses the effectiveness of an ongoing program in achieving its objectives, (ii) relies on the standards of project design to distinguish a program's effects from those of other forces, and (iii) aims at program

improvement through a modification of current operations. Evaluation is a process of quantification or qualitative grading of agronomic traits of interest in cultivars.

EVAPORATION = ЭВАПОРАЦИЯ (или ИСПАРЕНИЕ, или ВЫПАРИВАНИЕ, или ПАРООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Evaporation, in Rice cultivation, the moisture lost in vapor form from the free water surface. It is one of the important factors that determine the effectivity of rainfall, particularly in arid or semiarid areas. Evaporation is the process of conversion of a liquid into a vapor or gaseous form. This change of state absorbs energy – the latent heat of vaporization. / Под Эвапорацией, от Латинского слова Evaporo, означающее Испаряю, понимается .

EVAPORITES = ЭВАПОРИТЫ – Evaporites are the class of materials including gypsum and all more soluble species, precipitated by evaporation. / осадок (precipitate).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION = ЭВАПОТРАНСПИРАЦИЯ (или СУММАРНОЕ ИСПАРЕНИЕ) – Evapotranspiration:- water that passes from the leaves of plants to the air plus water evaporated from the surface of the plants and soil. The loss of water from the soil by the combination of evaporation from the soil surface and withdrawal or transpiration by the plant. Evapotranspiration is the loss of water from a given area and during a specified period of time by evaporation from the soil surface and by transpiration from plants. / Под Эвапотранспирацией, от Латинских слов Evaporo, означающее Испаряю, Trans, означающее За или Сквозь или Через, и Spiro, означающее Выдыхаю или Дышу, понимается . Потеря почвой влаги вследствие сочетания её испарения с поверхности почвы и водозабора растениями или транспирации (выделениями через кожицу) этими растениями.

EVCA = EUROPEAN PRIVATE EQUITY & VENTURE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION

EVEN BASIS = XX – Even Basis is a condition that exists when the local cash price is equal to the futures price. See also Over Basis; and Under Basis.

EVENING DOJI STAR = ВЕЧЕРНЯЯ ЗВЕЗДА ДОДЗИ – Evening Doji Star:- in technical analysis, a three day bearish reversal pattern similar to the Evening Star. The uptrend continues with a large white body. The next day opens higher, trades in a small range, then closes at its open (Doji). The next day closes below the midpoint of the body of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, трёхдневная медвежья модель разворота, похожая на Вечернюю Звезду. Тенденция на повышение отображается большим светлым телом. Следующий день открывается выше, затем торгуется в очень малом диапазоне и закрывается на уровне открытия; это тело и есть Додзи (Doji). Следующий (третий) день закрывается ниже среднего значения тела первого дня.

EVENING STAR = ВЕЧЕРНЯЯ ЗВЕЗДА – Evening Star:- in technical analysis, a three day bearish reversal pattern that continues an uptrend with a long white body day followed by a gapped up small body day (Evening Star), then a down close with the close below the midpoint of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков трёхдневная медвежья модель разворота, которая, продолжая тенденцию на повышение, отображается большим светлым телом первого дня. Далее с отрывом следует малое тело второго дня, собственно Вечерняя Звезда. Завершает модель тёмное тело третьего дня с ценой закрытия ниже среднего уровня цен первого дня.

EVENING UP = УРАВНИВАНИЕ – Evening Up:- buying or selling to offset an existing market position. See also Liquidation. / Покупка или продажа для зачёта существующей позиции на рынке. Смотрите также Ликвидация (Liquidation).

EVEN KEEL = РОВНЫЙ КИЛЬ – Even Keel:- when the draft of a ship fore and aft are the same. Even Keel (maritime term):- floating level (no list). Said of a vessel which is balanced in such a way that the draft forward and aft is the same as the draft in the midship of the vessel on both sides. / Ровный Киль – о посадке корабля. Под Килем, от Голландского слова Kiel, понимается балка, служащая основным продольным креплением и связью днища судна, располагаемая в диаметральной плоскости. Различают брусковый, вертикальный, горизонтальный, коробчатый, туннельный кили.

EVEN LOT = ПОЛНАЯ (или РОВНАЯ, или ЦЕЛИКОВАЯ) ПАРТИЯ – Even Lot is the unit of trading in a commodity established by an exchange to which official price quotations apply. See also Round Lot.

EVENNESS = РАВНОМЕРНОСТЬ (или ГЛАДКОСТЬ) – Evenness is the degree of evenness of raw silk panels with approximately the same length as the sizing skein, determined on the basis of incidence of evenness defects by using official standard photographs for evenness and official standard variation photographs. Evenness defects are those portions of raw silk which show stripes caused by the variations in the size of the raw silk to such a degree as is easily noticeable by visual inspection. Evenness is expressed as percentage. Evenness:- this term refers to the uniformity of the fiber throughout the fleece. / Порок или дефект.

EVENNESS TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ НА РАВНОМЕРНОСТЬ – Evenness Testing is a determination of the variation in weight per unit length and thickness of yarns or fibers aggregates such as roving, sliver, or top.

EVENT DRIVEN = ПО ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВАМ – Event Driven:- in the context of hedge funds, a style of management that combines many different types of hedge fund investing such as merger arbitrage, distressed securities and high yield investing, in conjunction with an important event that is supposed to unlock firm value (like a merger announcement, earnings announcement, or a regulator decision). / В контексте с хэдьж фондами, стиль управления, который комбинирует многочисленные различные типы инвестирования хэдьж фондов, такие как .

EVENT OF DEFAULT = СЛУЧАЙ НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или СЛУЧАЙ ДИФОЛТА) – Event Of Default is an event stipulated in an agreement as constituting a default. Generally, the occurrence of a failure to pay or deliver on the due date, breach of agreement and insolvency are events of default. / или поставить в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату .

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE = СОБЫТИЯ ПОСЛЕ ДАТЫ СДАЧИ БАЛАНСОВОГО ОТЧЁТА – IAS 10 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 10) Events After the Balance Sheet Date – the objective of this Standard is to prescribe:- (a) when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the balance sheet date; and (b) the disclosures that an entity should give about the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and about events after the balance sheet date. The Standard also requires that an entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if events after the balance sheet date indicate that the going concern assumption is not appropriate. Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:- (a) those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date (adjusting events after the balance sheet date); and (b) those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date (non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date). An entity shall adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the balance sheet date. An entity shall not adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date. If non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date are material, non-disclosure

could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. Accordingly, an entity shall disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the balance sheet date:- (a) the nature of the event; and (b) an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. If an entity receives information after the balance sheet date about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, it shall update disclosures that relate to those conditions, in the light of the new information. / МСБУ 10 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 10) – .

EVERGREEN = ВЕЧНОЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Evergreen:- remaining green and leafy throughout the winter or resting season. / Вечнозелёное растение, растение, остающееся зелёным и облиственным в зимнее время или в период покоя.

EVERGREEN LETTER OF CREDIT = ВЕЧНОЗЕЛЁНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или ОСТАЮЩИЙСЯ В СИЛЕ АККРЕДИТИВ) – Evergreen Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit with an initial expiration date but containing a clause that states that it will be automatically extended for additional periods unless the issuing bank provides notice to the beneficiary stating otherwise.

EVERYTHING–BUT–ARMS = ВСЁ–НО НЕ–ОРУЖИЕ – The Everything-But-Arms (EBA) Initiative eliminates EU import tariffs for numerous goods, including agricultural products, from the least developed countries. The tariff elimination is scheduled in four steps from 2006/07 to 2009/10.

EVIDENCE ACCOUNT = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСКИЙ СЧЁТ – Evidence Account:- umbrella agreement contracted between a Western supplier and a government agency in a developing country (e.g., an industrial ministry, or a provincial or state authority), which is designed to facilitate reciprocal trade flows. The agreement stipulates trade conditions between the Western firm, other independent firms designated by it, and commercial organizations under the jurisdiction of the developing country signatory. It also requires that the cumulative payment turnovers for the traded goods, not payments of individual transactions, be balanced in an agreed-upon proportion within a specified period of time (typically 1 to 3 years). Trade flows are monitored and financial settlements occur through banks designated by the agreement's signatories.

EVIDENCE OF INSURABILITY = ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО СТРАХОВОЙ ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТИ – Evidence Of Insurability:- any statement of a person's physical condition, occupation, etc, affecting his acceptance for insurance.

EVIDENCE OF RIGHT TO MAKE ENTRY AND POWER OF ATTORNEY = ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПРАВА ОСУЩЕСТВИТЬ ВВОЗ И ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ АТТОРНЕЯ – Evidence Of Right To Make Entry And Power Of Attorney:- since goods can be entered in the United States only by the buyer or a licensed customhouse broker, a power of attorney from is required to give customhouse brokers permission to present their clients in matters pertaining to Customs.

EVOLUTION = ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ – Evolution is a process of selection originally described by Charles Robert Darwin in 'The Origin of Species', whereby organisms possessing one or more characteristics conferring increased fitness, tend to survive and proliferate more successfully than similar organisms without these features. Natural selection therefore occurs for organisms possessing these desirable characteristics, and their numbers increase disproportionately within the population. Evolution generally proceeds very slowly, by selection for very small differences in characteristics. However, occasional introduction of large beneficial (in terms of fitness) changes into the gene pool leads to punctuated evolution where major changes occur over relatively short times compared with the geological record. The Cactaceae appear to be a group of plants which have diversified relatively recently, with few, if any, authentic fossils. Compare with Creation. / Чарлз Робёт Давин (или Дарвин; Charles Robert Darwin; 1809–1882), Английский естествоиспытатель в своём основном труде 'Происхождение Видов Путём Естественного Отбора' (1859; The Origin of Species). В широком смысле слова под Эволюцией, от Латинского слова Evolutio, означающее Развёртывание, понимается представление об изменениях в обществе и природе, их направленности, порядке, закономерностях; определённое состояние какой-либо системы рассматривается как результат более или менее длительных изменений её предшествовавшего состояния. В более узком смысле слова под эволюцией понимается представление о медленных, постепенных количественных изменениях в отличие от революции. Диалектический материализм рассматривает эволюцию и революцию как взаимообусловливающие стороны развития, выступая против абсолютизации какой-либо одной из них. Под Эволюцией понимается одна из форм движения в природе и обществе; медленное, постепенное количественное изменение, приводящее при определённых условиях к переходу к новому качеству путём скачка, перерыву постепенности, революции. Эволюция и Революция – две неразрывно связанные между собой формы движения, развития природы и общества.

EWR = ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPT

EWS = EARLY WET SEASON

EX = ЭКС (или ФРАНКО) – When used in pricing terms such as Ex Warehouse or Ex Dock, it signifies that the price quoted applies only at the point of origin indicated; in the two examples, at the seller's factory or a dock at the import point. In practice, this kind of quotation indicates that the seller agrees to place the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the specified place within a fixed period of time. Also known as From. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). / Экс, от Латинского слова Ex, означающее Из или От. В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко-Борт, Франко-Вагон, Франко-Склад Покупателя и тому подобное.

EXAMINATION COPY = ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ (или КОПИЯ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ) – In the US patent law, Examination Copy is a copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS AND NEGOTIATION UNDER LETTERS OF CREDIT = ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТОВ И НЕГОЦИАЦИЯ ПО АККРЕДИТИВАМ – Examination of Documents and Negotiation under Letters of Credit (L/Cs):- examination of documents under L/Cs refers to comprehensive services with integration of document examination, document mailing, and reimbursement claiming provided by the bank for exporters under L/C. Functions:- the product is for the needs of exporters for settlement and collection of payments under L/Cs. Features:- (i) the product is for the needs of exporters for settlement and collection of payments under L/Cs; (ii) low risks:- the issuing bank's bank credit substitutes the commercial credit of importers and provides a conditional payment undertaking for exporters; (iii) high initiative:- so long as the document quality is ensured, the unconditional payment undertaking will be granted by the issuing bank, while the document quality is under the full control of exporters; and (iv) passing on costs:- banking fees related to issuance of the L/C may be borne by importers, which is advantageous for exporters. Target Customers:- (i) exporters who are not familiar or confident with the credit standing of importers, thus requiring additional commitment from the bank of importers; and (ii) exporters need to apply for packing loan from a local bank to finance the goods to be exported. Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; and (ii) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade. Process:- (i) the exporter (beneficiary) presents export

documents to the bank after the preparation and shipment of the goods under the L/C terms; (ii) after examining the documents, the bank mails the documents to the foreign issuing bank or the nominated bank to claim reimbursement; (iii) the foreign issuing bank presents the received documents to the applicant under the L/C; and (iv) the foreign issuing bank makes due payment to the bank and the bank will pay the exporter. Our Advantages:- (i) high quality of document examination and experienced in handling complicated articles, most professional among the peers; (ii) highly skilled negotiation skills and effective response to and disposal of disputes such as unjustified payment rejection; skillful application of international practices to protect your interests to the maximum extent; and (iii) fast collection of payment:- with a global network of correspondent banks, advanced technical means and rigorous system on expediting collection and appraisal, we guarantee timely collection of your export payments.

EXAMINATION OF GOODS = ДОСМОТР ТОВАРОВ (или ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТОВАРОВ) – Examination Of Goods is the physical inspection of goods by the Customs to satisfy themselves that the nature, origin, condition, quality and value of the goods are in accordance with the particulars furnished in the goods declaration. / Под Досмотром Товаров понимается физическая инспекция товаров сотрудниками таможни с тем чтобы убедиться в том, что сущность, происхождение, положение, качество и стоимость товаров соответствуют тем параметрам, которые были предоставлены в грузовой декларации.

EXAMINE = ЭКЗАМЕНОВАТЬ (или ОБСЛЕДОВАТЬ, или ДОСМАТРИВАТЬ) – Examine:- to test the state or condition of; inspect or analyze carefully. / Проверять состояние или положение чего-либо; инспектировать или анализировать более тщательно.

EXAMINER AUTOMATED SEARCH TOOLS = ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ (или СРЕДСТВА) АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОГО ПОИСКА ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА (или СРЕДСТВА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОГО ПОИСКА ОБСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЯ, или СРЕДСТВА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОГО ПОИСКА ДОСМОТРЩИКА) – Examiner Automated Search Tools (EAST) is a system used by patent examiners within the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). / система, используемая патентными экспертами в .

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT = ПОПРАВКА ОБСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЯ (или ПОПРАВКА ДОСМОТРЩИКА) – In the US patent law, Examiner's Amendment is a written confirmation of an amendment made to a trademark application. The trademark examining attorney assigned to the application will make the amendment after consultation with an applicant or the applicant's attorney. The examiner's amendment is merely a written confirmation of the agreement between the examining attorney and the applicant as to the amendment, and it is also a notice that the amendment will be made. The applicant need not respond to the examiner's amendment unless the applicant wishes to make further changes to the application.

EXAMINING ATTORNEY = ЭКЗАМЕНУЮЩИЙ АТТОРНЕЙ (или ОБСЛЕДУЮЩИЙ АТТОРНЕЙ, или ДОСМАТРИВАЮЩИЙ ПОВЕРЕННЫЙ) – In the US patent law, Examining Attorney is a USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) employee who examines (reviews and determines compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements of) an application for registration of a federally registered trademark.

EX BONUS DATE = ДАТА БЕЗ БОНУСА – Ex Bonus Date:- shares sold ex bonus entitle the seller to retain the bonus shares being issued. The ex bonus date occurs seven business days prior to and including the Record Date. The share price may fall on the ex bonus date to reflect the dilution effect as the company's assets are spread over a greater number of shares on issue. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of).

EXCEL = EXPORT CREDIT ENHANCED LEVERAGE

EXCEPTION = РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ – Exception:- notations made when the cargo is received at the carrier's terminal or loaded aboard a vessel. They show any irregularities in packaging or actual or suspected damage to the cargo. Exceptions are then noted on the bill of lading. / нотации, произведённые в тех случаях, когда груз, получен на терминале перевозчика или погружен на борт судна. Они отражают любые .

EXCEPTION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О РАСХОЖДЕНИИ (или УСЛОВИЕ ОБ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИИ ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) – (1) Exception Clause:- contract wordings detailing how variations from a specified parameter will be handled. Exception Clause is a provision in an agreement, ruling, or statute, that grants which is otherwise not granted, or prevents which is otherwise not prevented.

(2) Exceptions Clause is a clause in the US Constitution that grants Congress the power to make exceptions to the constitutionally defined appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This clause refers to USCS Const. Art. III, § 2, Cl 2 of the US Constitution. This provision reads:- 'In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make'.

EXCEPTION HOLDS = УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ – In the United States, Exception Holds means the safeguard provisions that allow a bank to extend the time to make funds available beyond two business days for local checks and five business days for nonlocal checks under Regulation CC. The safeguard exceptions are for new accounts, accounts with repeated overdrafts, aggregate deposits exceeding USD5 000.00, reasonable cause to doubt collectibility, and emergency conditions.

EXCEPTION RATE = УРОВЕНЬ РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ (или СТАВКА РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Exception Rate:- a deviation from the class rate; changes (exceptions) made to the classification.

EXCERPT = EXPORT CERTIFICATION PROJECT

EXCESS = ЭКСЦЕСС (или ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ, или ИЗБЫТОЧНОСТЬ) – (1) Excess:- from Latin, Excessus. Going over the prescribed amount or degree, e.g., excess luggage is luggage of which the weight is over the weight for free carriage. / Отступление в виде завышения от предусмотренных суммы или уровня, например, превышенный багаж, когда его вес превышает вес, допустимый к бесплатной перевозке. Под Эксцессом, от Латинского слова Эксцессус (Excessus), означающее Выход или Отступление, понимается:- (i) острое столкновение, нарушающее нормальный ход чего-либо, например, общественного порядка; или (ii) крайнее проявление чего-либо, невоздержанность, излишество. Эксцесс – крайнее проявление, редко встречающийся характер протекания процесса.

(2) In reference to the UK insurance, an Excess is specified initial amount of a claim that the insured has to contribute. If a claim is less than the excess stated in the policy, no payment is made by the insurers. Excesses do not apply to Employers' Liability Compulsory Insurance, as the insurer is responsible for any payments due to the employee. Also known as Deductible. The amount or proportion of some or all losses arising under an insurance or reinsurance contract that is the insured or reassured must bear. If the loss is less than the amount of the excess then the insured/reassured must meet the cost of it (unless there is other insurance in place to cover the excess). Compare deductible and retention. Excesses may either be compulsory or voluntary. An insured which accepts an increased excess in the form of a voluntary excess will receive a reduction in premium. In English insurance terminology, a deductible or franchise, after which losses will be paid. The term 'Excess' was used for many years in the marine market to denote an amount that

had to be exceeded before a partial loss claim attached to the policy. Once the excess was passed the amount of the claim above the amount of the excess was paid. The term has gradually disappeared in the marine market, to be replaced by the term 'Deductible', which has the same effect on partial loss claims. / Эксцедент, от Латинского слова Exess, максимальная сумма собственного участия страховщика в покрытии какого-либо риска. Термин связан с перестрахованием, суть которого сводится к распределению страховщиком (цедентом) своих рисков, которое осуществляется путём передачи цедентом части своих рисков другой (перестраховочной) компании – цессионеру. Выделяются Эксцедент Убытка и Эксцедент Убыточности. При использовании системы эксцедента убытка по наступлении страхового случая и установления размера страховой суммы цедент выплачивает определённый в договоре перестрахования приоритет (то есть максимальную сумму своих обязательств при несении страхователем убытка), а перестраховщик выплачивает сумму превышения. Во втором случае (эксцедент убыточности) подсчитывается максимальная сумма ответственности страховщика за определённый период. Общая убыточность соответствующего периода. превышающая этот уровень, автоматически покрывается перестраховщиками (цессионерами). Эксцедент:- в страховом деле, система перестрахования, согласно которой страховая организация передаёт в перестрахование часть рисков, принятых на страхование. Различают следующие виды эксцедентов:- (i) Эксцедент Риска – договорённость о перестраховании убытка по данной категории риска; (ii) Эксцедент Суммы – перестрахование, при котором перестраховочное возмещение выплачивается лишь при превышении определённого лимита, причём в отличие от безусловной франшизы показывается только это превышение; и (iii) Эксцедент Убытка – часть страховой суммы, превышающая определённый размер по одной категории риска. Эксцедент – сумма риска, подлежащая перестрахованию сверх суммы собственного удержания страховой компанией, которая приняла этот риск. Эксцедент обычно составляет умноженную в определённое число раз сумму собственного удержания передающей компании. Если сумма такого эксцедента является недостаточной для полного перестрахования риска, за первым эксцедентом может следовать второй эксцедент, третий эксцедент и так далее до полного перестрахования перестраховываемого риска.

EXCESSIVE CLEARER WASTE = ИЗЛИШНИЙ (или ЧРЕЗМЕРНЫЙ) ОТХОД ЧИСТИТЕЛЯ (или БЕГУНА) – Excessive Clearer Waste:- a higher that normal amount of short and regular fibers that become attached to the drafting rolls and are transferred to the clearer brushes to accumulate in abnormal amounts until they are removed manually.

EXCESSIVE DEFICIT PROCEDURE = ПРОЦЕДУРА ЧРЕЗМЕРНОГО ДЕФИЦИТА – Excessive Deficit Procedure:- the provision defined in Article 104 of the EC Treaty and specified in Protocol No 20 (on the excessive deficit procedure) requires EU Member States to maintain budgetary discipline, defines criteria for a budgetary position to be considered an excessive deficit and sets out the steps to be taken following the observation that the criteria for the budget balance or government debt have not been fulfilled. This is supplemented by Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 07 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, which is an element of the Stability and Growth Pact.

EXCESSIVE FINISH = ИЗЛИШНЯЯ ОТДЕЛКА (или ЧРЕЗМЕРНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Excessive Finish:- excess comes off on needle, reducing sewing ability. Thread defects, and namely – Finish. / Порок или дефект ниток.

EXCESSIVE FULLNESS = ИЗЛИШНЯЯ ПОЛНОТА (или ЧРЕЗМЕРНАЯ ПОЛНОТА) – Excessive Fullness:- caused where piece surface not smoothed prior to stitching. Sewing Room Defects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

EXCESSIVE WEAR = ЧРЕЗМЕРНЫЙ ИЗНОС (или ИЗЛИШНЯЯ НОСКА) – Excessive Wear:- Garments:- men's gabardine shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 98 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 75% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 25% 2-in. IV2-den. dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- several shirts were returned because of excessive wear at the collars and cuffs. Analysis:- analysis of fabric construction and tensile-strength tests on cuttings of the fabric taken from the garments, as well as on finished file head ends, disclosed no significant difference. However, laboratory abrasion tests made on both new and worn shirts and the same file head ends showed the latter to be very much superior when subjected to the same number of abrasion cycles. Further analysis revealed that the reference head ends as well as the fabric in the shirts had approximately the same content of urea formaldehyde resin. The poor resistance to abrasion in wear was, therefore, attributed to some faulty operation in application of the resin. Resin finishes are commonly used on rayon fabrics of this type to impart stability in laundering, and it should not be inferred that such finishes are normally detrimental to the wearing qualities of the fabrics to which they are applied. It must be noted, however, that the slightest lack of control during finishing – such as inadequate curing and polymerization, incomplete scouring, or overdrying – may contribute to the tendering or embrittlement of the fibers, with attendant loss of abrasion resistance. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

EXCESS OF LOSS = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ УБЫТКА (или ЭКСЦЕСС УБЫТКА, или ЭКСЦЕДЕНТ УБЫТКА) – In reinsurance, Excess Of Loss is a form of reinsurance under which recoveries are available when a given loss exceeds the cedant's retention defined in the agreement. In reference to the UK insurance, Excess of Loss is a type of reinsurance that covers specified losses incurred by the reassured in excess of a stated amount (the excess) up to a higher amount, for example £5 million excess of £1 million. An excess of loss reinsurance is a form of non-proportional reinsurance. / который покрывает спецификационные убытки .

EXCESS POINT = ТОЧКА ПРЕВЫШЕНИЯ (или ТОЧКА ЭКСЦЕССА) – Excess Point is a term used in excess of loss reinsurance to determine the point at which the reinsurer comes on risk.

EXCESS RESERVES = СВЕРХНОРМАТИВНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ (или ИЗЛИШНИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ, или ИЗБЫТОЧНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ) – In the United States, Excess Reserves are an amount of funds held by an institution in its account at a Federal Reserve Bank in excess of its required reserve balance and its contractual clearing balance. Amount of reserves held by an institution in excess of its reserve requirement and required clearing balance. See also Reserves.

EXCESS VALUE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПРЕВЫШАЕМОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Excess Value Insurance:- this term was commonly used in the marine market in reference to insurances effected additionally to the policy covering the hull and machinery of a ship. These could apply to insurable interest in respect of ship-owners' liabilities, or additional insurances covering hull interests, e.g., disbursements. Today, the term 'Excess Liabilities' is used for the former, and 'Increased Value' for the latter.

EXCHANGE = БИРЖА – The Exchange does not set prices. The exchange provides a neutral, orderly, and transparent trading forum where buyers and sellers can come together and publishes the prices that result from those transactions. The prices that emerge from trading are determined by supply and demand. If there are more buyers than sellers, the price goes up. If there are more sellers than buyers, it goes down. A market held regularly and organized in accordance with fixed customs and practices, e.g., bond, commodity, forex, option, stock exchanges. The regulated exchange environment provides for transparent price discovery, with visibility of the bid and offer prices shown in the central order book. It also provides for certainty of outcome, as trades are processed through exchange-operated or closely related after-trade service providers, very often with central party clearinghouse guarantees. The transaction and counterparty risk is then transferred to the exchange or clearer. The robustness of this model has proven its worth by providing liquidity to users of capital markets, including on days when OTC and interbank market segments have seized up. Since August 2007, exchanges have remained the major providers of liquidity to the markets, along with central banks. A central marketplace with

established rules and regulations where buyers and sellers meet to trade futures and options contracts or securities. Exchanges include designated contract markets and derivatives transaction execution facilities. See also Contract Market. / , например, . Под Биржей, от Голландского слова Бёрс (Beurs), от Немецкого слова Бёрзэ (Börse), от Французского слова Бурс (Bourse), от Итальянского слова Борса (Bórsa), от Испанского слова Больса (Bolsa), от Английского слова Эксчейндьж (Exchange)) понимается современная наиболее развитая форма регулярно функционирующего оптового рынка массовых заменимых товаров, продающихся по стандартам (установленным сортам), а иногда и по образцам (зерно, сахар, шерсть, хлопок, кофе, каучук, металлы), а также рынка заменимых ценных бумаг (акций, облигаций) и иностранной валюты. Существуют товарные, фондовые и валютные биржи. Зачатки товарной и вексельной (валютной) бирж (торговля векселями) появились в XV–XVI веках в Итальянских городах Средиземноморья (Венеции, Генуе и Флоренции), где возникли мануфактуры и на этой почве развилась широкая внешняя торговля, и в городе Брюгге (Нидерланды). В Брюгге на площади возле дома знатного менялы и маклера ван дер Бурсе (герб которого состоял из трёх кошельков, откуда слово Биржа – от позднелатинского слова Бурса (Bursa), означающее Кошелёк) собирались купцы из разных стран для покупки иностранных векселей и обмена торговой информацией. В начале XVII века была создана Амстердамская Биржа (1608), на которой котировались главным образом облигации королевских займов и акции Голландской и Британской Ост-Индских торговых компаний, а также зародилась биржевая торговля колониальными товарами. В Лондоне ещё в XVI веке (1566) возникла Королевская Биржа (товарная и вексельная), а в конце XVII века – Лондонская Фондовая Биржа. В Нью Йорке Фондовая Биржа была создана неофициально в конце XVIII века и официально в начале XIX века. В Париже, Берлине и Вене биржи были организованы в XVIII веке. Расцвет бирж относится ко 2-й половине XIX века и связан с развитием капиталистического производства и ростом объёма торговли, транспорта и связи (товарная биржа), широким развитием акционерных обществ (фондовая биржа). Фондовая Биржа выполняет важную экономическую функцию в капиталистических странах. Через неё мобилизуются средства для вложений в основной капитал промышленности и происходит огромная централизация капитала. На биржах осуществляется купля-продажа акций и облигаций акционерных обществ, а также облигаций государственных займов. Последнее даёт государству средства, за счёт которых оно покрывает бюджетные дефициты. В эпоху общего кризиса капитализма растёт удельный вес облигаций внутренних государственных займов в общей сумме ценных бумаг, котирующихся на бирже. На биржах складываются курсы (уровни цен) ценных бумаг. Эти курсы – чуткий барометр любых изменений в экономической и политической жизни той или иной капиталистической страны. Курсы резко падают в годы кризисов и неблагоприятной конъюнктуры и, наоборот, повышаются в периоды оживления и подъёма производства. Всеобщее падение курсов акций называется Биржевым Крахом. Магнаты финансового капитала всегда выигрывают на биржах, а мелкие и средние капиталисты проигрывают. Заправилы монополий, контролирующие производство, раньше других узнают о намечающемся падении или росте производства, сокращении или увеличении дивидендов и падении или росте курсов бумаг. Покупая ценные бумаги по низкому курсу и продавая их по высокому курсу, монополисты получают крупную биржевую прибыль. До середины 1860-х фондовая биржа не играла большой роли. Основную массу ценных бумаг составляли облигации государственных займов, акций предприятий было мало. С 1870-х акционерные общества быстро растут и становятся главной формой капиталистических предприятий, а акции – главным видом ценных бумаг, котирующихся на фондовых биржах. После 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 США заняли ведущее место в мировой капиталистической экономике и главную роль стала играть Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа. Курсовая стоимость акций, котирующихся на этой бирже, к концу 1967 превысила 600 миллиардов Долларов, в то время как на 2-й по размеру Лондонской бирже она составила около 200 миллиардов Долларов. На Нью Йоркской и Лондонской биржах котируются акции самых крупных акционерных обществ, предприятия которых дают более 3/4 продукции промышленности этих стран. Крупные фондовые биржи функционируют в Париже (1967 – свыше 20 миллиардов Долларов), Франкфурте-на-Майне (1967 – около 18 миллиардов Долларов), Базеле и других. Организация бирж разнообразна, но в основном она сводится к 2 типам:- (i) биржа как открытый, свободный для доступа всех торгующих рынок, находящийся под наблюдением государства (Австрия, Франция и другие); и (ii) биржа как замкнутая корпорация торгующих, доступная лишь для её членов и свободная от вмешательства государства (Великобритания, США). Доступ в последнюю обусловлен известным имущественным цензом, рекомендациями нескольких старых членов биржи и баллотировкой. Из среды биржевой корпорации выбирается руководящий орган биржи – Биржевой Комитет (в США – Совет Управляющих). При нём существует так называемая Допускающая Комиссия, которая решает вопрос о допуске новых ценных бумаг. Она принимает меры к тому, чтобы не допустить на официальную биржу ценные бумаги мелких и средних акционерных обществ. Во многих странах существуют неофициальные, иногда называемые чёрными, биржи, где котируются любые ценные бумаги. Хозяева монополий являются, как правило, членами биржи, а биржевой комитет состоит из их ставленников. Вот почему чинятся препятствия желающим стать членами биржи. Членство на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже стоит 200 000 Долларов. Кроме того, необходимо представить несколько рекомендаций старых членов биржи. В США к 1968 насчитывалось менее 1 400 членов биржи. Члены биржи подразделяются на Биржевых Посредников (Маклеров и Брокеров) и Дельцов (или Дилеров), которые спекулируют бумагами за свой счёт. Широкая публика участвует в биржевых операциях через посредство маклеров. Крупнейшие капиталистические банки имеют своих маклеров. Для публикации данных о количестве проданных ценных бумаг и их курсов при биржевых комитетах существуют котировальные комиссии, публикующие ежедневно курсовые бюллетени. Несмотря на рост операций, объём которых колоссально вырос, самостоятельная роль биржи в эпоху империализма падает. Операции с ценными бумагами сосредоточиваются в крупных банках, которые размещают эти бумаги среди своих клиентов. В условиях домонополистического капитализма при фондовых биржах организовывались валютные биржи, где продавалась и покупалась иностранная валюта. При империализме сделки с иностранной валютой и золотом почти целиком переходят в руки банковских монополий. Товарная Биржа представляет собой оптовый рынок, где происходит торговля заменимыми сырьевыми и продовольственными товарами по образцам или стандартам, в которых указан перечень необходимых признаков (качество, сортность). В США в качестве мировых торговых рынков выступают Нью Йоркские и Чикагские, в Великобритании – Лондонские и Ливерпулские товарные биржи. В Нью Йорке существуют специализированные Биржа Хлопка, Кофе, Сахара, Какао и другие, в Чикаго – Зерновая Биржа. На товарных биржах осуществляется купля-продажа не только реально существующих товаров, но и товаров, которые ещё будут произведены (например, Пшеница будущего урожая), что ведёт к разбуханию биржевого оборота. В условиях государственно-монополистического капитализма правительство, особенно в США, использует свои средства для создания запасов биржевых товаров (в частности, стратегического сырья) и воздействия на цены, например, для снижения цен на сырьё, производимое развивающимися странами. При этом лица, связанные с правительством, зная о мерах, предпринимаемых им, играют через подставных лиц на биржах и наживают огромные прибыли. При господстве монопольных цен роль товарных бирж падает, так как биржа может действовать лишь в условиях свободно колеблющихся цен. Биржевые сделки с ценными бумагами (а также с товарами и иностранной валютой), заключаемые на биржах, подразделяются на:- (i) кассовые, при которых сразу или в ближайшие 2–3 дня уплачиваются деньги; и (ii) срочные, при которых передача акций (или товара) и уплата денег совершаются через определённый срок, обычно в пределах месяца. Срочные сделки носят наиболее спекулятивный характер, так как в результате разницы в курсах или ценах на момент заключения сделки и на момент осуществления расчётов по ней один

участник сделки обогащается за счёт другого. Если проигравший уплачивает только проигранную разницу без передачи акций, то сделка называется 'Игрой На Разницу'. Крупные продавцы акций, играющие на понижении курса акций, называются Понижателями ('Медведями'), а покупатели, играющие на их повышении, называются Повышателями ('Быками'). Капиталистические банки не только кредитуют биржевую спекуляцию путём выдачи биржевым дельцам ссуд под залог акций, но и сами активно участвуют в этой спекуляции, покупая ценные бумаги и перепродавая их по более высокому курсу. В дореволюционной России первая товарная и вексельная биржа была официально открыта в 1703 в Петербурге. Большинство бирж было организовано во 2-й половине XIX века (в 1914 их было 115). Главной была Петербургская Биржа, которая имела товарный и фондовый отделы. На ней котировались 312 различных видов акций на 2 миллиарда Рублей, а также облигации государственных и гарантированных государством займов. Главную роль на бирже играли крупнейшие Петербургские банки. В начале 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 официальные биржи были закрыты, но чёрные биржи продолжали функционировать (смотрите также Биржевые Комитеты в России). В бывшем СССР сделки с ценными бумагами были запрещены в Декабре 1917, а в Январе 1918 были аннулированы облигации царских займов. Биржи существовали в 1921–30 и являлись органами государственного регулирования рынка в условиях многоукладной экономики. Подавляющее большинство членов бирж составляли социалистические предприятия и учреждения. В 1923 были организованы фондовые отделы товарных бирж, осуществлявшие операции с иностранной валютой, государственными ценными бумагами и с акциями и паями акционерных и других обществ, допускавшихся законом. Число бирж в СССР достигло 100. В 1930 в результате ликвидации многоукладности в экономике страны и усиления планового начала необходимость в биржах отпала и они были закрыты. Биржа – место, предназначенное для заключения сделок с ценными бумагами и фьючерсами. Например, наиболее крупные биржи, осуществляющие торговлю акциями в США:- Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа (New York Stock Exchange) и Американская Фондовая Биржа (American Stock Exchange®). Торговля фьючерсами осуществляется на биржах в Чикаго, Канзас Сити, Нью Йорке и других городах, где продаются фьючерсные контракты. Под Биржей, от Немецкого слова Burse, от Латинского слова Bursa, означающее Кошелёк, понимается регулярно функционирующий, организационно определённый оптовый рынок однородных товаров, на котором заключаются сделки купли-продажи крупных партий товара. Биржа, играя роль посредника в торговых операциях, способствует установлению контактов между продавцами и покупателями товара и формированию оптовых рыночных цен посредством биржевых торгов. В зависимости от вида представленных на бирже товаров различают:- (i) товарные биржи, торгующие материальными ценностями; (ii) фондовые биржи, торгующие ценными бумагами; (iii) валютные биржи, торгующие валютой; (iv) универсальные биржи, торгующие разнообразными товарами; (v) биржи труда, способствующие трудоустройству безработных и лиц, желающих сменить место работы.

EXCHANGE = ВЗАИМОБМЕН – (1) Exchange:- it is to give one thing and take an equivalent in return. / Обмен:- (1) Бартер:- торговля товарами и услугами, ведущаяся частными лицами или компаниями в обмен на товары и услуги, имеющие такую же стоимость. (2) Финансы корпорации:- предложение корпорации обменять один вид ценных бумаг на другой. Например, компания может потребовать, чтобы держатели её конвертируемых облигаций обменяли их на обыкновенные акции. Другой пример:- компания, испытывающая финансовые затруднения, может попросить держателей облигаций обменять их на акции, чтобы уменьшить или ликвидировать свою задолженность. Смотрите также Swap (Своп). (3) Валюта:- обмен одной валюты на другую. Также называется как Foreign Exchange (Иностранная Валюта). (4) Взаимные фонды:- 'переброска' инвестиций из одного взаимного фонда в другой внутри одной 'семьи' фондов либо между 'семьями' фондов в случае, если операция осуществляется посредством брокерской фирмы, предлагающей средства нескольких компаний. Часто управляющие компании не требуют дополнительных комиссионных (load), если активы остаются в том же фонде. Если один фонд продаётся с целью приобретения другого, возникает необходимость уплаты налогов, предполагающая, что происходит реализация доходов или убытков от прироста капитала, если только сделка не проходит по счетам с отсроченным налогообложением, таким, как Индивидуальный Пенсионный Счёт (Individual Retirement Account (IRA)) и счёт Кео (Keogh account).

(2) In the United States, 'Exchange' and 'Redemption-Exchange' are interchangeable terms referring to the authorized redemption (payment) of eligible securities presented and surrendered for the purpose of applying the proceeds (what they're worth) for other securities according to Treasury regulations. The current exchange offering (see Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations part 352, also available as Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series 2-80) permits owners of Series E and EE savings bonds as well as savings notes (but not Series I Bonds) to exchange a minimum of USD500 worth of such securities for current income savings bonds of Series HH and continue to postpone reporting interest (for Federal income tax purposes) on the securities surrendered until the HH bonds are cashed, reach final maturity (20 years after issue), or some other taxable transaction occurs, whichever happens first. The deadline for exchanging E and EE bonds, as well as savings notes, is one year following the month those securities reach final maturity and stop earning interest. Please note:- August 2004 will be the last issue month for HH/H bonds. After 2004-August-31, you will no longer be able to exchange your EE/E bonds for HH bonds.

EXCHANGEABLE ION = ОБМЕНИВАЕМЫЙ ИОН – Exchangeable Ion is the electrically charged form of an element that is adsorbed by soil particles.

EXCHANGEABLE SODIUM FRACTION = ОБМЕНИВАЕМАЯ ФРАКЦИЯ НАТРИЯ – Exchangeable Sodium Fraction is the ratio of exchangeable sodium to the remaining exchangeable cations in soil.

EXCHANGE ARBITRAGE = ВАЛЮТНОЕ АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ – Exchange Arbitrage:- buying and selling currency for a profit. In international finance, exchanging a note denominated in one currency and subject to certain conditions for one denominated in another currency and subject to certain other conditions. See also Arbitrage.

EXCHANGE BILL OF LADING = ОБМЕННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Exchange Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading issued in exchange for another bill of lading.

EXCHANGE CAPACITY = ОБМЕННАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – Exchange Capacity is the total charge of the adsorption complex active in the adsorption of ions.

EXCHANGE CERTIFIED STOCKS = СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ БИРЖЕЙ ЗАПАСЫ – Exchange Certified Stocks are the stocks of commodities held in depositories or warehouses certified by an exchange-approved inspection authority as constituting good delivery against a futures contract position. Current total certified stocks are reported in the press for many important commodities. / должным образом осуществлённая поставка.

EXCHANGE COVER SCHEME = СХЕМА ПОКРЫТИЯ ВАЛЮТЫ – In the United Kingdom (UK), the Exchange Cover Scheme (ECS) is a scheme first introduced in 1969 whereby UK public bodies raise foreign currency from overseas residents, either directly or through UK banks, and surrender it to the Exchange Equalisation Account (EEA) in exchange for sterling for use to finance expenditure in the United Kingdom. HM Treasury sells the borrower foreign currency to service and repay the loan at the exchange rate that applied when the loan was taken out.

EXCHANGE EQUALISATION ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ УРАВНИВАНИЯ ВАЛЮТЫ – In the United Kingdom, Exchange Equalisation Account (EEA) is an account of central government held by the Bank of England in which transactions in the official reserves are recorded. It is the means by which the government, through the Bank of England, influences exchange rates.

EXCHANGE FOR PHYSICAL = ОБМЕН НА ФИЗИЧЕСКОЕ – Exchange For Physical (EFP) is a facility allowed by futures exchanges that enables clients to swap their futures positions to a physical market such as London or vice versa while avoiding outright price exposure. Normal transactions on a futures exchange are conducted by open outcry on the floor of the exchange – thereby leading to uncertainty as to the realised price of the futures contract. They are then registered with the exchange. With an EFP, the price of the exchange contract is determined by the differential to the spot physical leg, and this exchange facility allows the contract to be registered without the trade passing over the floor. There are two types of EFP transactions, the swap and the outright. The EFP Swap is purely a buy futures and sell loco London transaction, or vice-versa, where the futures position is exchanged for a spot physical. The price reflects the difference between the spot and futures value dates as well as the different locality and contract terms of the futures contract. The EFP swap is quoted as spot-to-futures swap in terms of the differential in dollars. For example, in April, a September EFP swap may be quoted USD1.45 – USD1.65 per ounce. This means the dealer will sell spot loco London and buy the futures at a premium of USD1.45 per ounce or sell the futures at a premium of USD1.65 per ounce. An EFP Outright is a mechanism through which a client may trade out of or into a futures position when the exchange is closed via a physical transaction. It is a two-step process. First, there is an outright spot physical transaction. Second, an EFP swap is done using the same spot price basis as the first transaction, thereby unwinding the loco London exposure. The client is therefore left with an outright futures contract. It is important when conducting off-exchange transactions in this way that they are transacted and documented in accordance with the rules and regulations of the particular futures exchange. Exchange For Physical (EFP) is a mechanism that allows a client to open or close a futures contract through the physical market when the futures market in question is closed. A dealer will deal for the client in the London market and then replace the position with a futures market position when the exchange opens. The differential in the price between the spot and the futures contract is often itself referred to as the EFP. A transaction in which the buyer of a cash commodity transfers to the seller a corresponding amount of long futures contracts, or receives from the seller a corresponding amount of short futures, at a price difference mutually agreed upon. By other words, a transaction generally used by two hedgers who want to exchange futures for cash positions. In this way, the opposite hedges in futures of both parties are closed out simultaneously. Also known as Against Actuals (AA), Exchange of Futures For Cash, Ex-Pit Transactions, or Versus Cash. See also Exchange Of Futures For Cash. Exchange For Physical (EFP) is an actual exchange between an OTC contract and a futures contract which takes place off exchange between parties.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY = ПРАЗДНИЧНЫЙ ДЕНЬ ДЛЯ БИРЖИ – Exchange Holiday:- this term means any day which the board of directors of the exchange may designate as an exchange holiday and on which the exchange shall be closed.

EXCHANGE LICENSE = ВАЛЮТНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ – Exchange Licenses serve a similar purpose as import licenses but protect, instead, a country's foreign exchange reserves or allocate such reserves so they may be used advantageously.

EXCHANGE MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ ПРОГРАММА БИРЖЕВОГО РЫНКА – Exchange Market Information Program seeks to promote constituent confidence in and support for the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) trading mechanism, and to strengthen the mutuality of purpose between the NYSE® and member firm listed company and institutional investor. Teams of NYSE® staff members, floor brokers, and specialists present programs tailored to constituent audiences in cities nationwide. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

EXCHANGE OFFICE = ОБМЕННЫЙ ПУНКТ – Exchange Office:- banking department/teller area that handles currency exchange and related business, such as coin dealing, traveller's checks and letters of credit.

EXCHANGE OF FUTURES FOR CASH = ОБМЕН ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ НА РЕАЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ – Exchange Of Futures For Cash is a transaction in which the buyer of a cash commodity transfers to the seller a corresponding amount of long futures contracts, or receives from the seller a corresponding amount of short futures, at a price difference mutually agreed upon. By other words, a transaction generally used by two hedgers who want to exchange futures for cash positions. In this way, the opposite hedges in futures of both parties are closed out simultaneously. Also known as Against Actuals (AA), Exchange of Futures For Cash, Ex-Pit Transactions, or Versus Cash. See also Exchange For Physicals.

EXCHANGE OF FUTURES FOR PHYSICALS = ОБМЕН ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ НА РЕАЛЬНОЕ СЫРЬЁ – Exchange Of Futures For Physicals:- a futures contract provision involving an agreement for delivery of physical product that does not necessarily conform to contract specifications in all terms from one market participant to another and a concomitant assumption of equal and opposite futures positions by the same participants at the time of the agreement. A transaction in which one party buys the physical commodity and simultaneously sells futures and the other party does the opposite-sells the physical commodity and simultaneously obtains a long futures position. Also known as Against Actual (AA) Transaction. This type of trade fixes the price of a physical trade deal in the futures market.

EXCHANGE OF FUTURES FOR SWAPS = ОБМЕН ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ НА СВОПЫ – Exchange Of Futures For Swaps:- a privately negotiated transaction in which a position in a physical delivery futures contract is exchanged for a cash-settled swap position in the same or a related commodity, pursuant to the rules of a futures exchange. See also Exchange For Physicals.

EXCHANGE PALLET = ОБМЕННЫЙ ПОДДОН – Exchange Pallet is a pallet intended for use among a designated group of shippers and receivers where ownership of the pallet is transferred with the ownership of the unit load; common pool pallet. See also Pallet. Exchange Pallet is a pallet which can be replaced by a pallet of the same type on the basis of mutual agreement. / Обменный Поддон (Exchange Pallet):- поддон, подлежащий обмену на идентичный поддон на основе взаимной договорённости. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

EXCHANGE PRICE = БИРЖЕВАЯ ЦЕНА – Exchange Price is the price for securities and other fungible goods traded on an exchange. The exchange price is expressed as a percentage of the nominal value or in Euro per unit. The official exchange price is determined by exchange brokers.

EXCHANGE RATE = ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – Exchange Rate is a rate of exchange between two currencies. Fixed exchange rates involve restrictions of capital imports and exports. Floating exchange rates, by contrast, are driven by supply and demand on foreign exchange markets. Exchange rates refer to cashless payments, while the banknote rate is the exchange rate for notes and coins. Rate used to convert an amount from one currency into another. Exchange Rate is the price of a country's currency in terms of another country's currency. The rate at which one currency can be exchanged for another, usually expressed as the value of the one in terms of the other. Exchange Rate is the price of one currency expressed in terms of another, i.e. the number of units of one currency that may be exchanged for one unit of another currency. Influences on exchange rates include differences between interest rates and other

asset yields between countries; investor expectations about future changes in a currency's value; investors' views on the overall the overall quantity of Dollar-denominated assets in circulation; arbitrage; and central bank exchange rate support. Conversion price for exchanging one currency for another. The Exchange Rate is the ratio at which the currency of one country can be exchanged for the currency of another country. The rate at which one currency is exchanged for another. The average of the bid and asked prices is taken as the mean rate. Exchange Rate is the number of units of one currency that can be exchanged for one unit of another currency. The exchange rate affects the price of grain to foreign buyers. For example, a decline (increase) in the value of the US Dollar reduces (increases) the price of US commodities for foreign buyers. Exchange Rate is the value of one currency expressed in terms of another. For example, if EUR/USD is 1.0754, 1 Euro is worth USD1.0754. / Ставка, по которой одна валюта обменивается на другую. Средний арифметический показатель курсов предлагаемой к продаже или покупке валюты и составляет усреднённый курс. Конверсионная стоимость. , то есть . Обменный Курс – цена, по которой валюта одной страны может быть куплена (конвертирована) в обмен на валюту другой страны. Например, обменный курс Доллара США (USD) на Великобританский Фунт (GBP; именуемый также как Кабель (Cable) или Стерлинг (Sterling)) отличается от обменного курса Доллара США на Евро (EUR). На обменные курсы влияет широкий спектр макроэкономических и политических факторов. За один торговый день обменнные курсы обычно изменяются незначительно. Некоторые обменные курсы устанавливаются по соглашению.

EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM = МЕХАНИЗМ ОБМЕННОГО КУРСА – Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM):- the exchange rate and intervention mechanism of the European Monetary System (EMS) provided for central rates of participating currencies against the ECU. These central rates were used to establish a grid of bilateral central rates between the participating currencies. Exchange rates were allowed to fluctuate within a band around the bilateral central rates. The central rates could be adjusted, subject to mutual agreement between all countries participating in the ERM. In 1999, at the start of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the ERM was superseded by ERM II.

EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM II = II МЕХАНИЗМ ОБМЕННОГО КУРСА – Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II) is the framework for exchange rate policy cooperation between the Euro area countries and those outside the Euro area. Membership of the mechanism is voluntary. Nevertheless, Member States with a derogation are expected to join the mechanism, thereby establishing a central parity of their currency against the Euro and a fluctuation band around the central parity. The standard fluctuation band is ±15%. In the case of countries with a very high level of convergence with the Euro area, a narrower band can be agreed on at the request of the non-euro area Member State concerned. Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II):- the exchange rate arrangement which provides a framework for exchange rate policy cooperation between the Euro area countries and the EU Member States not participating in Stage Three of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). / и полоса флуктуации (колебания) вокруг центрального паритета.

EXCHANGE RATE PARITY = ПАРИТЕТ ОБМЕННОГО КУРСА – Exchange Rate Parity:- the officially fixed ratio of the value of one currency against another, i.e. the equivalence between the market or declared values of two different currencies. Dollar parity, for example, is the ratio of a currency against the US Dollar. See also Gold Parity. / , то есть .

EXCHANGE RISK = ВАЛЮТНЫЙ РИСК – Exchange Risk:- exposure incurred by a business entity or bank doing business abroad on the future value of its cash flow due to uncertainties concerning future prices of currency and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Businesses can protect themselves from such risk by hedging. Exchange Risk is the effect that unanticipated exchange rate changes have on the value of the firm. This chapter explores the impact of currency fluctuations on cash flows, on assets and liabilities, and on the real business of the firm. Three questions must be asked. First, what exchange risk does the firm face, and what methods are available to measure currency exposure? Second, based on the nature of the exposure and the firm's ability to forecast currencies, what hedging or exchange risk management strategy should the firm employ? And finally, which of the various tools and techniques of the foreign exchange market should be employed: debt and assets; forwards and futures; and options. The chapter concludes by suggesting a framework that can be used to match the instrument to the problem. What is exchange risk? Exchange risk is simple in concept:- a potential gain or loss that occurs as a result of an exchange rate change. For example, if an individual owns a share in Hitachi, the Japanese company, he or she will lose if the value of the yen drops. Yet from this simple question several more arise. First, whose gain or loss? Clearly not just those of a subsidiary, for they may be offset by positions taken elsewhere in the firm. And not just gains or losses on current transactions, for the firm's value consists of anticipated future cash flows as well as currently contracted ones. What counts, modern finance tells us, is shareholder value; yet the impact of any given currency change on shareholder value is difficult to assess, so proxies have to be used. The academic evidence linking exchange rate changes to stock prices is weak. Moreover the shareholder who has a diversified portfolio may find that the negative effect of exchange rate changes on one firm is offset by gains in other firms; in other words, that exchange risk is diversifiable. If it is, than perhaps it's a non-risk. Finally, risk is not risk if it is anticipated. In most currencies there are futures or forward exchange contracts whose prices give firms an indication of where the market expects currencies to go. And these contracts offer the ability to lock in the anticipated change. So perhaps a better concept of exchange risk is unanticipated exchange rate changes. These and other issues justify a closer look at this area of international financial management. Exchange Risk is the variability of a firm's value that results from unexpected exchange rate changes, or the extent to which the present value of a firm is expected to change as a result of a given currency's appreciation or depreciation. Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk that the return on an investment may be reduced or eliminated because of a change in the exchange rate of two currencies. For example, if an American has a Certificate of Deposit (CD) in the United Kingdom worth 1 million British pounds and the exchange rate is 2 USD: 1 GBP, then the American effectively has USD2 million in the CD. However, if the exchange rate changes significantly to, say, 1 USD: 1 GBP, then the American only has USD1 million in the CD, even though he/she still has 1 million Pounds. Foreign exchange risk is also called Exchange Rate Risk. / Хитаци (Hitachi). и флуктуации (колебания) обменных курсов валют. Валютный Риск, риск, связанный со ставкой обменного курса:- вероятность того, что колебания стоимости местной валюты относительно иностранных валют могут ослабить способность должника своевременно исполнять его финансовые обязательства. Такой риск может возникнуть в результате резкого падения или повышения стоимости местной валюты по отношению к иностранным валютам и проявиться даже при отсутствии каких-либо изменений в оценке риска, связанного с переводом средств. Риск, связанный со ставкой обменного курса, учитывается во всех рэйтиньгах, как международных, так и национальных, в отношении задолженностей как в местной, так и в иностранной валюте. Тест на устойчивость, применяемый в отношении риска, связанного со ставкой обменного курса, должен выявлять потенциальные пределы и вероятность значительного падения или повышения стоимости местной валюты относительно основных свободно конвертируемых валют (например, Доллар США, Японская Йена и Марка ФРГ) и валют, применяемых основными торговыми партнёрами. Риск, связанный со ставкой обменного курса, может повлиять на глобальные или национальные рэйтиньги за счёт того, что он влияет на стоимость обслуживания долга для должника, доступность и стоимость средств для погашения основной суммы долга, а также на спрос на результаты деятельности. Рэйтиньги кредитных рисков не учитывают риск того, что колебания ставок обменного курса могут изменить стоимость конкретных обязательств в местной валюте инвестора.

EXCHANGE RISK FACTOR = ФАКТОР БИРЖЕВОГО РИСКА – Exchange Risk Factor:- the Delta of an option as computed daily by the exchange on which it is traded. / Дельта опциона ежедневно вычисляется компьютером биржи, на которой этот опцион торгуется.

EXCHANGE RULES = БИРЖЕВЫЕ ПРАВИЛА (или РЕГЛАМЕНТ БИРЖИ) – Exchange Rules:- law requires each stock exchange to have exchange rules. The exchange rules are issued by the stock exchange council in agreement with the entity responsible for the stock exchange. They ensure that the stock exchange can perform its tasks and that the interests of customers and traders are protected. Specifically, the exchange rules regulate the organization of the stock exchange, the tasks of the stock exchange council, the stock exchange management and the trading surveillance office, the publication of all prices and trading volumes. They also regulate admission to stock exchange membership and participation in stock exchange trading.

EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО НАДЗОРУ ЗА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ БИРЖ – The Exchange Supervisory Authority is usually the regional Ministry for Economic Affairs. The authority has the power to oversee stock exchange trading activities directly and comprehensively and also has emergency competence for the pursuit of breaches of insider law. In the fulfilment of its supervisory and control tasks, the exchange supervisory authority is entitled to use the services and resources of the trading surveillance office of the stock exchange and to issue directions to the office. The trading surveillance office has functional competence for the comprehensive monitoring of day-to-day trading activities. It records systematically and in full chronological order all stock exchange trading data and evaluates it. As an independent stock exchange body, the trading surveillance office is not subordinated to the stock exchange management.

EXCHANGE–TRADED COMMODITY = ТОРГУЕМОЕ НА БИРЖЕ СЫРЬЁ (или СЫРЬЁ, ТОРГУЕМОЕ НА БИРЖАХ) – A Exchange-Traded Commodity (ETC) is a commodity for which spot (cash) and futures markets are established and where official or settlement prices can be determined. Exchange-traded commodities include:- Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Oats, live cattle, Cocoa, frozen orange juice, Sugar, gold, silver, coal, electricity, gasoline, crude oil, diesel, ethanol, etc. Conversely, a non-exchange-traded commodity is a commodity for which spot and futures markets do not exist and the only price information available comes from data provided by producers, consumers and traders. Non-exchange-traded commodities include:- fresh flowers, Melons, Lemons, Tomatoes, grapes, eggs, Potatoes, asphalt, arsenic, borax, gypsum, asbestos, cement, carbon dioxide, rare earth metals, magnesium, manganese, silicon, rhodium, etc. In fact, most commodities are not traded in exchanges. Only major ones are. Exchange Traded Commodities (ETC) are open-ended, listed securities which are arbitrageable with the underlying markets. ETCs trade on stock exchanges and have multiple market makers. ETCs are either backed by the physical commodity where possible (e.g., gold, silver, platinum, palladium) or are priced off commodity futures markets, thereby providing retail and institutional equity investors with the opportunity to gain exposure to major commodities through existing equity accounts.

EXCHANGE–TRADED DERIVATIVE = ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ, ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖАХ (или ДЕРИВАТИВ, ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖАХ) – Exchange-Traded Derivative is a derivative which is listed and traded at an organized market-place. Derivatives exchanges generally provide standardised contracts and central clearing facilities for participants.

EXCHANGE–TRADED FUND = ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖЕ ФОНД (или ПАЙ) (или ФОНД (или ПАЙ), ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖЕ) – Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs):- challenge to traditional mutual funds:- using baskets of stocks, Exchange Traded Funds offer diversification and a cost-effective alternative to equity mutual funds. They may be a creative answer to your investing questions. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) have become one of the most successful financial innovations of modem times. Index-linked exchange-traded funds are baskets of stocks in a form that is cost effective and convenient for many investors. As of May 2001, ETFs had accumulated approximately USD88 billion in assets, and had gained the support of some of the largest, most respected firms on Wall Street. ETFs are formed through the deposit of securities in the fund, in return for creation units, which represent a fixed amount of fund shares. These shares are then traded on an exchange. ETFs can represent:- (i) a sector or an industry, such as financial services or telecommunications; (ii) a broad market, such as the NASDAQ 100 or the S&P 500; and (iii) a style of investing, such as growth or value. ETFs trade throughout the day as ordinary stocks on major US exchanges, allowing investors to use the same strategies used with other investments, including market and limit orders, buying on margin and short selling. ETFs originated in the early 1980s as a result of program trading. Program trading and futures allow institutional investors to buy and manage large 'baskets' of stocks. The following is a brief history of the development of the ETFs. During 1989, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) created TSE Index Participations (TIPs), which were based on an instrument designed to track the TSE-35 index. These proved to be too expensive for the exchanges. Leland, O'Brian, Rubinstein Associates (LOR) created SuperShares, a product that used both a trust and a mutual fund structure. These were also high cost and complex products. During 1993, the American Stock Exchange launched Standard & Poor's Depository Receipt (SPDRs). These became the first US- based ETFs. Morgan Stanley introduced World equity benchmark shares (WEBs), which were the first instruments to use the mutual fund structure. These were subsequently rebranded as iShares. Mid-Cap SPDRs, DIAMONDs, QQQs, and the Select Sector SPDRs, were all formed around 1998. There are three main structures of ETFs:- (i) Exchange-Traded Open-End Index Mutual Fund; (ii) Exchange-Traded Unit Investment Trust; and (iii) Exchange-Traded Grantor. Characteristics of ETFs:- ETFs structure their operations to qualify as Regulated Investment Companies under the US Tax Code. Thus, the ETF does not have to pay taxes related to the buying, holding and selling of securities. Investors can redeem ETF shares for shares of the underlying portfolio, and vice versa. This enables large investors to take advantage of any disparity between the market price and the underlying Net Asset Value (NAV), which in turn keeps the two trading close to one another. Passive management reduces taxes, operating cost and volatility. Index-linked ETFs are designed to closely mirror their respective benchmarks, so portfolio changes are made infrequently. Low turnover means lower realized gains and, thus, a lower tax burden. Also, because they're not actively managed portfolios, indexed-linked ETFs tend to have lower annual operating expense ratios and lower management fees than most actively managed funds. Index-linked ETFs offer a shortcut to asset allocation. They enable investors to make investments in a variety of markets, sectors, and countries. Index-linked ETFs are generally diversified portfolios, so they are usually less volatile and tend to have a lower overall risk profile. Advantages to Investors:- (1) Investors trade Exchange Traded Funds for many reasons. For some institutional investors, ETFs provide broad market exposures from which custom portfolios of sector funds and/or individual stocks can be built. Index-linked ETFs also offer an efficient way to add specific sectors or international diversification, in order to weight a portfolio toward those specific sectors, styles, countries or regions. (2) Index-linked ETFs can be sold short to hedge a portfolio of stocks, closed-end funds or open-end mutual funds. This allows investors to keep a portfolio intact while protecting it from overall market losses. In a market decline, profits on an index-linked fund's short position could offset some of the Losses incurred by the portfolio. Listed options are available on certain ETFs, and can be used for income producing, risk-reducing and speculative strategies. (3) Investors can purchase index-linked ETFs to equalize cash inflows that eventually could be invested in stocks. They offer an alternative to futures and, in some situations, advantages over futures. ETFs can be bought in smaller sizes than futures. These do not require any special documentation or accounts, and investors do not have to deal with roll costs and margin requirements. In addition, ETFs track many indexes that do not have futures. (4) Index-linked ETFs can be highly tax efficient. They tend to pay out fewer taxable capital gains distributions than actively managed funds. From a tax standpoint, each separate ETF series

is a different stock, so they are not subject to wash-sale rules, which disallow a loss on a stock if the same stock is repurchased within 30 days. Instead, an ETF investor under these rules could take a loss on one sector fund and immediately reestablish a position in another ETF fund in the same sector. Finally, ETFs may be used to hedge and defer income. Some Popular ETFs:- (1) Standard & Poor's 500 Depository Receipts (SPDRs), pronounced 'spiders', were introduced in 1993. They were created as a trust that holds all 500 stocks included in the S&P 500 index. The trust, managed by State Street Global Advisors, has about USD17 billion in assets. Warehouse receipts are issued against the trust. Each receipt represents a SPDR, and gives its holder a pro rata interest in the securities that are held by the trust This enables the investor to transact a single security as though he were trading the entire S&P 500 index. SPDRs trade on the American Stock Exchange and can be expected to track the S&P 500 very closely. The dividends paid by the underlying stocks are aggregated and paid quarterly to the SPDRs holders. In 1998, the American Stock Exchange began trading subsets of SPDRs. Each subset represents an industry sector consisting of stocks belonging to an industry that are included in the S&P 500. (2) DIAMONDS are designed to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of the DowJones Industrial Average (DJIA), and provide investors with an instantly diversified portfolio of the blue-chip DJIA component stocks. However, there is no assurance that the performance of the DJIA can be fully matched. Among the advantages of DIAMONDS are tradability, the opportunity to receive monthly cash dividends, and the absence of high management or sponsor fees. (3) Holding Company Depository Receipts (HOLDRs), pronounced 'Holders', are defined as trust-issued receipts that represent the investor's beneficial ownership of a specified group of stocks. HOLDRs allow the investor to benefit from the ownership of a specified group of stocks. They automatically provide diversified exposure to an industry, a sector, or a group of stocks in a single investment HOLDRs also allow the investor to tax losses in any stocks that decline, and to defer gains indefinitely on the best-performing stocks. Shareholders retain the voting and dividend rights on the underlying stocks. (4) iShares represent a uniquely flexible mechanism for getting an investor exposure at precisely the level wanted and at exactly the moment needed. The most significant advantages are their tradability, lack of sales loads, low management and/or sponsor fees, tax efficiency, diversification and precise market tracking. iShares are advised and marketed by Barclays Global Investors. They are structured as open-end mutual funds. iShares include more than 50 different index funds. Each fund represents a portfolio of stocks designed to closely track a specific index. Applications of ETFs:- investors with idle cash in their portfolios may want to invest in a product tied to the fund's benchmark or to their favorite sectors. Investment managers who see regular inflows and outflows of cash may be attracted to the ETFs because of their liquidity and their ability to represent a 'slice' of the portfolio. If the investor is not sure about which particular stock to buy but likes the overall sector, investing in ETFs provide an efficient method to gain diversified exposure to a volatile sector, at lower management fees. ETFs can be used as a hedging tool. Long/short (market-neutral) strategies can be implemented easily. An investor with a concentrated portfolio can diversify more efficiently. This can be a quick way to gain exposure to foreign markets. Investors can fill gaps by taking active views on sectors, and the style of exposure can be modified very easily. ETFs are starting to have an impact:- according to the American Stock Exchange, SPDRs had USD14 billion in assets as of May 2001. By comparison, the Vanguard 500 Index Fund, the biggest of the S&P 500 index funds, had USD89 billion in assets. The Vanguard fund has existed since 1976, while the SPDRs have been offered only since 1993. SPDRs would already rank amongst the 20 largest domestic stock mutual funds. Conclusion:- Exchange Traded Funds have advantages and characteristics that make them a very useful tool for an investor. Using baskets of stocks, they offer diversification and a cost-effective alternative to equity mutual funds. ETFs not only offer low turnover and tax efficiency similar to an index mutual fund, hut they also allow constant trading during the day. ETFs offer many creative solutions to investing. Open ended listed investment fund, that combines some of the characteristics of shares and managed funds. An Exchange-Traded Fund, or ETF, is a type of mutual fund, usually a passively managed index fund, whose investment objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market index. Xetra® Funds is the market segment of Deutsche Börse AG in which exchange-traded index funds (XTF Exchange Traded Funds segment) and actively managed funds (Xetra® Active Funds segment) are electronically traded via Xetra®. These funds are traded just like shares, though the price is not fixed once a day, but variable throughout the day on the basis of supply and demand. There is no front-end load, but investors must pay a spread, i.e. the difference between the buying and the selling price, as well as the customary fees for stock exchange transactions. Collections of stocks that are bought and sold as a package on an exchange, principally the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), but also the CBOE®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE®. If an ETF's underlying futures contracts are experiencing contango, the ETF can lose value. ETF traders and investors need to understand this relationship and what it means for their bottom lines. Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) are investment funds that trade on a stock exchange. Like a stock, an ETF's price changes throughout the trading session as shares are bought and sold, and they can be sold short and bought on margin. In addition, ETFs typically are low-cost compared to other investment vehicles, and are considered a relatively simple way to add diversity to a portfolio. Because of their attractiveness to institutional and individual investors alike, ETFs have grown into a USD1 trillion industry since the SPDR fund – the first ETF – was launched 20 years ago (information of 2013 March). Today, traders and investors can gain exposure to a variety of investment products through ETFs, including bonds, currencies, indexes and commodities. However, even the relatively simple arena of ETF trading has special considerations that must be acknowledged. In futures-based commodity ETF trading, if the futures contract in which the ETF invests is experiencing contango, the ETF can lose value, resulting in potentially significant – and often unexpected – losses for investors. Here, we will introduce contango and its effect on the futuresbased commodity ETF markets, and how traders and investors can mitigate the potentially damaging consequences. Contango Defined:- when the forward price of a futures contract is above the expected future spot price, the market is said to be in contango. This is a fairly common situation because under normal circumstances investors and traders are willing to pay a premium to avoid the inconvenience and costs associated with transporting, storing and insuring a commodity. Further out contracts often are priced higher than current ones. The price of a futures contract will converge to the spot price as its expiration date approaches as a function of arbitrage, supply and demand. If a contract is priced above the spot price, as is the case with a market that is trading in contango, price eventually must move down to be in line with the spot price. Because contango implies that price must fall, long positions in contangoed markets can lose value. Although individual investors can participate in the commodity cash market, buying and taking delivery of physical commodities, most prefer the convenience of exploiting price moves by trading an exchange-traded derivative, such as a futures contract or an ETF. ETFs are a popular alternative with the general public because not only do they provide individual investors with direct exposure to a variety of commodities without the limitations of holding the physical assets, but they can be traded in any equity account, just like a stock. Investors can trade ETFs based on various commodity categories, including agriculture (grains and softs), energy and metals. Some commodity ETFs physically hold the commodity. For example, the SPDR Gold Shares ETF buys physical gold bars and stores them in London vaults. Not all commodity ETFs, however, are structured this way. ETF managers also can replicate the commodity markets by investing in futures contracts. The ETFs United States Oil Fund (USO) and United States Natural Gas Fund (UNG) attempt to replicate the underlying commodity by buying and rolling over futures contracts. Roll Process:- futures trade at multiple maturities with different prices. As time goes by, longterm investors must perform a regular roll process in which contracts nearing expiration are sold and longer-dated contracts are purchased (assuming a long position; the reverse is true for short positions). For example, if an investor is long the current Henry Hub natural gas futures contract, he simultaneously can sell that month and buy the next-furthest-out contract to maintain the position. Because the next contract probably does not cost the same as the current one, the roll process can be expensive if the market is in contango. Sometimes, the profit or loss resulting from the roll process

can be the most decisive factor in commodity returns, even more so than the spot price. If the market is in contango, it will cost the investor to roll from one contract to the next. Conversely, if the market is in backwardation, where the forward price of a futures contract is below the expected futures spot price, the roll process may be favorable. 'Time values' (right) shows prices for natural gas contracts; at this point, the market is in contango through February 2014, with each successive contract more expensive than the previous. Managing expectations:- contango can create strong headwinds and surprise investors who hold long positions in commodity ETFs. If a futures contract in which an ETF invests is experiencing contango, a fund may be forced to sell low and buy high each time it rolls over to the next contract. This may not be significant if it were to occur only once or twice; however, the serial process of rolling from cheap contracts to more expensive ones may cause an ETF's returns to diverge significantly from those of the commodity itself. The UNG is an oft-cited example of the trouble contango can cause. UNG invests primarily in near-month natural gas futures contracts. When natural gas futures are trading in persistent contango, as they are frequently, the fund has to sell the expiring contract for a lower price than it must pay for the next contract, resulting in a loss each time the contract is rolled over. Meanwhile, if spot prices are rising, ETF investors may assume incorrectly that the value of the ETF will increase as well. As a result, ETF investors can be blindsided by losses and not even understand how or why they happened. 'Slip slide' compares the natural gas futures contract with the UNG fund. Investors who saw rising prices in the natural gas contract most certainly were hoping for positive returns through the ETF; because of the impact of contango, many were sorely disappointed. Trading Ahead:- if a futures contract is in contango, any ETF that invests in that contract could perform worse than if it had invested in the commodity itself. Another challenge faced by futures-based commodity ETFs is the possibility that investors might trade ahead of the fund before the roll process. For example, a large fund may hold billions of dollars in futures contracts. Some investors safely may assume that the fund will not plan on taking delivery of the commodity, and that it must therefore roll over its contracts, selling and subsequently buying billions of Dollars worth. When the fund purchases so many shares of the next contract, prices can be driven up, providing an opportunity for savvy investors to purchase ahead of time at the lower price, and later sell at the higher price. This is good news for the investors who traded the futures contracts ahead of the ETF, but bad for those who are holding the ETF. Dealing With Contango:- this does not mean that investors and traders should steer clear of futuresbased commodity ETFs. Here are a few strategies for limiting the potentially negative effects of contango:- (1) Recognize contango. Understand that it can impact ETF returns negatively – even when the related futures contracts are performing well. (2) Know your ETF. Understand an ETF's structure before investing. Look at a fund's prospectus to determine if it invests in futures contracts or buys and sells spot prices. In general, futures funds will perform worse when there is contango (and better when there is normal backwardation). Be aware of contango in the associated futures markets and plan accordingly. (3) Consider other investors. Be aware that other investors may seek profits by trading ahead of large funds, thereby hurting potential profits for the ETF itself. Consider investing in funds that are not as large to limit this possibility. (4) Look for funds that hold various length contracts. Because contango and normal backwardation market states can and do fluctuate, a fund that invests in one-month, threemonth, six-month and 12-month contracts may be better able to weather contango than one that invests only in the near-month. Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF) is a security that tracks an index and represents a basket of securities like an index fund. However, it trades like a stock on an exchange, thus experiencing price changes throughout the day as it gets bought and sold. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) generally have lower expense ratios and experience greater tax efficiency. By owning an ETF, you get the diversification of an index fund as well as the right to sell short, buy on margin, and purchase as little as one share. Some common ETFs are the Dow Jones Diamonds (DIA), which tracks the Dow Jones Industrial Average; the NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock (QQQ), which tracks the NASDAQ-100; and the S&P Depositary Receipts (SPY), which tracks the S&P 500. How to trade ETF volatility:- investors can diversify into different markets through options on exchange-traded funds. Volatility analysis can point the way. Since the first option on an exchange-traded fund (ETF) was launched on the American Stock Exchange in 1998, followed by the Chicago Board Options Exchange in 2000, the market segment has grown steadily in popularity. Investors now benefit from a wide range of ETF underlyings, from US equity indexes to all kinds of stock-, bond- and commodity-based ETFs. However, quite a few ETF options still exhibit low trading volume. Many ETFs are quite specialized and, therefore, cover specific market segments that interest only a few investors. In contrast to more popular options in broad-based equity indexes, these ETF options also are American style; they are physically settled and are subject to early exercise. A proper understanding of the products combined with an analysis of correlation, skew and volatility levels – both implied and realized – uncover opportunities that can supplement any trading plan. Assessing opportunity:- there are many liquid ETF and index options that give investors numerous investment choices. To get a feeling for the option underlyings, 'Correlation matrix' (right) lists correlation values for some selected ETFs and equity indexes based on three-month implied volatilities and spot price changes (reported in Dollars) based on weekly data for the last three years. Obviously, the implied volatilities and spot correlation tables look alike because of the relationship between volatility and spot movements. Although those correlations are not stable over time and appear high for this sample, the figures indicate opportunities for investors to diversify their portfolios. Especially interesting is how correlations between commodity-based ETFs and those based on emerging markets are, on average, lower than their correlations with US and European equities. In 'Volatility view' (right), we list some average at-the-money volatility, implied-to-realized spreads and skew figures for some ETFs and equity indexes. Although the three years between March 2009 and November 2012 represent only a short time period, the numbers display some general trends that are observable for longer time series and in other markets, as well: Most notably, on average positive implied-to-realized volatility spreads and high skew levels for equity indexes or equity ETFs. The positive implied-to-realized spread is a supporting argument for short volatility investments such as, for example, selling short-dated out-of-themoney put options. Because these positions contain delta-positive exposure, they are intended for those investors who expect a neutral to positive performance of the ETF underlying. With a spot price of around USD42 for the iShares Emerging Markets Index, selling a one-month put option with a strike of USD38 currently would generate income of around 30¢. However, people should be aware of the downside risks if markets crash. One way to reduce this risk is to take the premium and purchase a put option on an underlying that is positively correlated to the iShares ETF. Investors with a more positive view on emerging markets compared to the S&P 500 – and who identify S&P 500 volatility as cheap compared to emerging market ETF volatility – may want to take the iShares Emerging Market ETF put premium and buy S&P 500 put options. With a high skew on the S&P 500, investors should select put options that are closer to at-the-money. In this case, the number of long S&P 500 put options should be adjusted to reflect the higher delta of at-the-money options. Another way to reduce the risk of a short put exposure is a put ratio spread. Investors can profit from a positive skew by adding at-the-money put options on the same underlying to the existing short out-of-the-money option position. The analysis in this case turns from one implied volatility number to the pair of at- vs. out-of-the-money volatilities. The ratio of long at-the-money options vs. short out-of-the-money options can be adjusted to obtain a premium-neutral or delta-hedged position. In those cases, the number of puts to be shorted is, of course, higher than the long at-the-money put position, as both the premium and the delta are lower for out-of-the-money options. Taking trades:- the following trades illustrate a putratio spread on the S&P 500 that, at the time of the trade, exhibits a high skew. Set up as a premium-neutral trade with three months until expiration, the resulting position has a slightly positive delta at initiation. The example is based on a current spot price of 1 400 for the S&P 500. (1) Buy 100 put contracts with strike 1 400 and expiry in three months. (2) Sell 280 put contracts with strike 1 275 and expiry in three months. As the black line in 'Valuing the trade' (below) indicates, the profit and loss at expiration would be flat for prices above 1 400 and would increase for falling spot prices until 1 275 where the short puts expire worthless. Losses would be expected for prices around 1 205 and lower. For those investors who believe

that the skew is not high enough, the reverse position in the form of short at-the-money options and long out-of-the-money options is an alternative. Because the out-of-the-money options would outnumber the at-the-money options, the position gains if we see a huge downturn in the market. An analysis of a long put spread before maturity is important for understanding the trade. If the position is set up with a low positive delta and theta at initiation, the trade profits from a positive performance of the S&P 500 and time decay. The 'Greeks', however, change during the term of the trade. For example, closer to expiration, the delta can turn negative (positive) if the spot stays above (far below) 1 275. The Theta, although usually positive, can turn negative for high S&P 500 values close to expiration. That's because at initiation the investor doesn't want the S&P 500 to drop too quickly, which would result in trade losses. On the other hand, getting closer to maturity, the spot should move to where the trade becomes most profitable, which in this example would be 1 275. Note that this position is not a pure skew position. Like the changes in the Greeks, the spot movements lead to movements on the volatility surface. The trade does not necessarily profit directly from a change of it. That is, if the spot moves from 1 400 to 1 275, the at-the-money and out-of-the-money options change into in-the-money and at-the-money options. Without any adjustments, the skew analysis is no longer properly applicable. Still, because of the long and short positioning in those options, a high skew at initiation is beneficial:- The higher the skew, the lower the number of out-of- the-money put options necessary to reach a delta- or premium-neutral position at initiation. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs):- collections of stocks that are bought and sold as a package on an exchange. / Стэндод Энд Поз 500 (Standard & Poor's 500 Depository Receipts (SPDRs)), произносимые на Английском языке как 'Спайдёз' ('spiders'), были представлены в 1993. Траст, управляемый Стэйт Стрит Глоубэл Эдвайзоз (State Street Global Advisors). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Барклис (Barclays). Вэнгад (Vanguard). Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). СИБО® (СВОЕ®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Эсошиэтс (Associates). Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500). Хэнри Хаб (Henry Hub). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). соотносительная (или пропорциональная) курсовая разница (ratio spread).

EXCHANGE TRADED INDEX FUND = ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖЕ ИНДЕКСНЫЙ ФОНД (или ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖЕ ИНДЕКСНЫЙ ПАЙ) – Exchange Traded Index Fund:- see also Index Fund. Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) are index-based products that allow investors to buy or sell shares of entire portfolios of stock in a single security. Moreover, an ETF is a type of investment vehicle whose objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market, and is similar to an index fund in that it will primarily invest in the securities of companies that are included in a selected market index. Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF) is a security that tracks an index, a commodity or a basket of assets like an index fund, but trades like a stock on an exchange. ETFs experience price changes throughout the day as they are bought and sold. Because it trades like a stock, an ETF does not have its net asset value (NAV) calculated every day like a mutual fund does. By owning an ETF, you get the diversification of an index fund as well as the ability to sell short, buy on margin and purchase as little as one share. Another advantage is that the expense ratios for most ETFs are lower than those of the average mutual fund. When buying and selling ETFs, you have to pay the same commission to your broker that you'd pay on any regular order. One of the most widely known ETFs is called the Spider (SPDR), which tracks the S&P 500 index and trades under the symbol SPY.

EXCHANGE–TRADED NOTE = ТОРГУЕМАЯ НА БИРЖЕ НОТА (или НОТА, ТОРГУЕМАЯ НА БИРЖЕ) – Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs) are made for spreads. Exchange-traded notes are a good product to use to execute commodity spreads that eliminate most of futures-based spreads' price discrepancies. Here, we explore this concept. Spread trades between futures contracts present problems with equalizing the underlying prices. This is true with gold and silver because of the large differences in their cash and futures prices (see 'Grain & cattle spreads:- Finding an edge' (Futures:- November 2011) and 'Gold & silver:- Always good options' (May 2011)). However, they also present opportunities. Consider a recent trading day in September 2012. The cash prices for these commodities were gold, USD1 755; silver, USD33.98; wheat, USD8.34 and corn, USD7.36. Wheat and corn futures almost are interchangeable and frequently shift the lead in price size. On the other hand, gold and silver are spread trade partners that require some effort to put their prices on an equal level. This equalizing is not necessarily an insurmountable burden; however, it can create uncertainty in trades where the slightest mismatch can mean the difference between profit and loss. A trading alternative that eliminates most price discrepancy by design is the exchange-traded note (ETN). Because the companies issuing ETNs design the securities to be based on underlying commodities in a format that is easily traded on stock exchanges, the prices are set such that they are a convenient size for most traders. These new securities also have percentage price changes approximating those of the commodities or futures contracts on which their prices are based. In the case of gold and silver ETNs, the traditional ratio between the metals (51.6 in the current market) has been eliminated so that their ETNs may be traded with comparable prices. The ETN prices on September 21, 2012 for these ETNs were gold, USD46.72; silver, USD48.72; wheat, USD22.77 and corn, USD19.88. Comparing markets:- 'Futures and ETNs' (right) shows how closely the ETNs follow the price changes of a single futures contract for both corn and wheat, and gold and silver. December futures are used in this study for each of those markets. Keep in mind that most ETN index prices are based on a mix of cash commodities and futures, as well as Treasury securities and other variables. Thus, December futures are used simply to show the relatively close correlation between ETNs and as a dependable benchmark price. The charts indicate that for the period of April to mid-September 2012, the spread between gold and silver was much wider and potentially more profitable than the distance at any time between wheat and corn. In the previous study of the gold-silver spread, gold was stable and silver was the more volatile member of the pair. The current chart confirms this relationship to a surprising extent. Starting in early April, by the end of June silver had a cumulative percent price decline of almost 20%, while gold was stable with almost zero price change. Silver rebounded by 25% to become equal to gold later in September. Silver futures and the silver ETN move together. A spread or hedge trade of silver vs. gold could have used either the ETN or December futures with approximately equal results. With the tight relationship between each ETN and its associated futures contract, a spread between the ETN and December futures would be difficult for all four commodities. This differs from the potential ETN-futures spread noted for the livestock ETN, COW, which is based on a combination of live cattle and lean hog futures ('Trading cattle, hogs and ETNs', November 2012). The potential of an ETN-futures spread is better in that case because the ETN is based on more than one underlying commodity, which at times allows larger differences for spread trading. Dollar by Dollar:- spreads valued in terms of Dollars are depicted in 'Wheat ETN – corn ETN' (right) and 'Gold ETN – silver ETN' (page 52). The maximum difference for wheat and corn is between USD4 and USD1; otherwise the price difference is approximately USD2 to USD2.50. These small price spreads reflect the close connection between wheat and corn futures, carried into the ETN formulation. The chart for the gold ETN minus silver ETN has a USD7 maximum difference, between +USD5 and –USD2. Between these extremes, as shown on the chart, gold futures were stable while silver futures declined until a reversal occurred near the end of June 2012. Volatilities of gold, silver, wheat and corn futures and ETNs are shown on 'December call options' (right). Silver and wheat have the highest option price curves on September 21, 2012. These are followed closely by calls on December corn futures and much less closely by December gold futures. Having viewed these charts, which clearly show the relatively high volatility of silver, wheat and corn, it is not surprising that these three – with cumulative percentage price changes of up to 50% – leave gold behind with lower volatility. The call price curves are regression equations that produce predicted prices that match options market prices at each strike price. Each symbol on the 'December call options' chart represents a separate strike price. As shown, all call option prices occur along

curves that are determined by the market's assessment of the relative price volatility of underlying futures contracts. The result is a market forecast at each instant during the trading day of upper and lower breakeven prices at the expiration date. Breakeven prices are those that result in no gain or loss from a Delta trade:- Long call options and short the underlying futures. Market match:- ETNs based on commodity futures tend to move in price at the same pace as their associated futures contracts. The result is that the percentage price spread forecast for the underlying at expiration also indicates the span of higher and lower prices expected for the ETN between the current time and expiration. In this way, the options market is forecasting a continuous stream of future price spreads for ETNs. As the underlying contracts expire and are replaced by new farther-out expirations, the forecast can be extended throughout the life or planned holding period of the ETN. At this time, there are many ETNs and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) available with ETNs based on indexes of commodity and futures prices representing unsecured debt of the issuing institution. ETFs differ from ETNs in that they represent ownership of shares in real assets instead of index prices. To illustrate the depth of securities now available for trading on stock exchanges, website goldetf.net lists four long gold ETNs, including the ETN used in this study, E-TRACS UBS Bloomberg CMCI Gold ETN. There also are double-long gold ETNs and double-short gold ETNs, each seeking to double the investment returns of the Deutsche Bank Liquid Commodity Index:- Optimum Yield Gold. (Leveraged funds require extra care particularly in gold, but options and futures traders understand the risk in leverage.) The seventh security listed by goldetf.net is the Power Shares DB Gold Short ETN. The silver ETN used here is E-TRACS UBS Bloomberg CMCI Silver ETN. Wheat and corn ETN data are listed by Bloomberg for WHEU and CONU. Along with gold, silver, wheat and corn ETN prices from Bloomberg, futures prices are found at Barchart.com. Analytical methods described should be applicable to any ETN or ETF whose price index is based on a single underlying asset. / Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG). Ю.Би.Эс. Блумбёг (UBS Bloomberg).

EXCHANGE TRADED OPTIONS = ТОРГУЕМЫЕ НА БИРЖЕ ОПЦИОНЫ (или ОПЦИОНЫ, ТОРГУЕМЫЕ НА БИРЖЕ) – Exchange Traded Options are the options on future contracts offered by a recognized futures exchange, such as NYMEX®. Option contracts which are bought and sold on the options market operated by the exchange. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Опционные контракты, которые покупаются и продаются на рынке опционов, поддерживаемом той или иной биржей.

EXCHANGE TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ БИРЖЕВЫХ ТОРГОВЦЕВ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ БИРЖЕВЫХ ТОРГОВЦЕВ) – Exchange Traders Advisory Committee advises on ways to strengthen the efficiency and expand the use of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) markets, and reviews policy issues affecting NYSE® traders. The members, representatives of major NYSE® member organizations, also advise the NYSE® staff on the prospective impact of proposed trading rules on NYSE® traders, their needs and interests, and ways to strengthen communication with them. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS = ОБМЕННЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ОБМЕННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In reference to electricity, Exchange Transactions are the transactions between different regions and/or parties that are not priced. / По отношению к электричеству, операции между различными регионами и/или сторонами, осуществляемые на бесплатной основе взаимообмена.

EXCISE = АКЦИЗ – (1) Excise is an internal tax or duty on certain commodities, as liquor or tobacco, levied on their manufacture, sale, or consumption within the country. An Excise Tax is a special tax levied on specific products sold within a country. To excise something can also mean to get rid of it. Say, wouldn't it be nice if they would excise the excise taxes? An excise tax is simply an extra tax put on various products. Perhaps the most common examples are the taxes levied on tobacco and liquor, often called Sin Taxes because drinking and smoking are considered vices. There is also an excise tax on gasoline. To cover the tax, the seller will usually raise the price of the item. Interestingly, the word Excise (ek-SIZE) used as a verb means to remove something by cutting it out. / Под Акцизом, от Французского слова Accise, от Латинского слова Accido, означающее Обрезаю) понимается один из видов косвенного налога преимущественно на предметы массового потребления (соль, сахар, спички и другие), а также коммунальные, транспортные и другие распространённые услуги. Включается в цену товаров или тариф за услуги и тем самым фактически перелагается на потребителя, главным образом на трудящихся. В дореволюционной России акциз вместе с винной монополией давали (в 1904) 47.5% общей суммы бюджетных доходов. Акциз служит важным источником доходов государственного бюджета современных капиталистических стран. В Англии и Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), например, за период 1929–58 акцизы дали от 14 до 30% всех налоговых поступлений. В США за период 1928–59 сумма акцизных сборов возросла с 0.5 до 12.4 миллиардов Долларов в год. Размер акциза по многим товарам достигает половины, а иногда 2/3 их цены. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) система акцизов была отменена налоговой реформой 1930; в других социалистических странах – налоговыми реформами 1948–49. Смотрите также Налоги.

(2) Excise is a tax levied for a license to carry on certain employments, pursue certain sports, etc. Excise is any of various taxes on privileges often assessed in the form of a license or fee.

EXCISE = ОТДЕЛЯТЬ – Excise:- to remove by cutting. / Отделять:- удалять отрезанием.

EX–CLEARING HOUSE = БЕЗ КЛИРИНГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ – Ex-Clearing House is a term used to describe a transaction processed without benefit of clearing corporation facilities. / Минуя Клиринговую Палату:- любая сделка между брокерами-дилерами, совершаемая вне обычных расчётных учреждений.

EXCLUDED COMMODITY = ИСКЛЮЧЁННОЕ СЫРЬЁ (или НЕДОПУЩЕННОЕ СЫРЬЁ) – In general, the US Commodity Exchange Act defines an Excluded Commodity as:- any financial instrument such as a security, currency, interest rate, debt instrument, or credit rating; any economic or commercial index other than a narrow-based commodity index; or any other value that is out of the control of participants and is associated with an economic consequence, for example, the average temperature in Chicago in January which can affect the demand for heating fuel. Under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), an Excluded Commodities are a variety of financial derivatives, including interest rate, currency, equity, debt, credit, weather, economic index, and other derivatives based on one or more commodities for which there is no cash market or whose price levels are not within the control of any party to the transaction.

EXCLUSIONS = ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ – (1) In reference to taxation, Exclusions are income item which is excluded from a taxpayer's gross income by the internal revenue code or an administrative action. Common exclusions include gifts, inheritances, and death proceeds paid under a life insurance contract. Also known as Excluded Income. / строка баланса (item).

(2) Exclusions are specified hazards for which a policy will not provide benefit payments. Also known as Exceptions. Exclusion is an event or circumstances specifically excluded from the terms of a policy. A term in an insurance or reinsurance contract that excludes the insurer or reinsurer from liability for specified types of loss. An exclusion may apply throughout a policy or it may be limited to specific sections of it. In certain circumstances an exclusion may be limited or removed altogether following the payment of an

additional premium. / Особые виды опасности, по которым полис не будет обеспечивать компенсационных выплат. Известны также как Исключения (Exceptions). Спецификационные типы убытков.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE = ИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЗОНА – The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) refers to the rights of coastal states to control the living and nonliving resources of the sea for 200 miles off their coasts while allowing freedom of navigation to other states beyond 12 miles, as agreed at the sixth session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The EEZ also gives the coastal states the responsibility for managing the conservation of all natural resources within the 200-mile limit. / Исключительная Экономическая Зона (ИЭЗ) относится к правам прибрежных государств контролировать живые и неживые ресурсы моря в пределах 200 мильного отдаления от берега, в то время как свобода навигации для других государств допускается лишь на отдалении свыше 12 миль, как это оговорено шестой сессией третьей Конференции ООН по Законам о Море (КООНЗОМ; UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)). ИЭЗ накладывает также на прибрежные государства ответственность за управление сохранением всех природных ресурсов в пределах 200-мильного ограничения. Исключительная Экономическая Зона (ИЭЗ) Российской Федерации – морской район, находящийся за пределами территориального моря Российской Федерации и прилегающий к нему, с особым правовым режимом, установленным Федеральным законом, международными договорами Российской Федерации и нормами международного права. Определение исключительной экономической зоны применяется также ко всем островам Российской Федерации, за исключением скал, которые не пригодны для поддержания жизни человека или для осуществления самостоятельной хозяйственной деятельности. Внутренней границей исключительной экономической зоны является внешняя граница территориального моря. Внешняя граница исключительной экономической зоны находится на расстоянии 200 морских миль от исходных линий, от которых отмеряется ширина территориального моря, если иное не предусмотрено международными договорами Российской Федерации. Природные Ресурсы Исключительной Экономической Зоны – живые и неживые ресурсы, находящиеся в водах, покрывающих морское дно, на морском дне и в его недрах. Живые ресурсы исключительной экономической зоны – все виды рыб, морских млекопитающих, моллюсков, ракообразных, а также другие водные биологические ресурсы, за исключением живых организмов ‘сидячих видов’ морского дна и его недр, использование которых регулируется Федеральным законом ‘О Континентальном Шельфе Российской Федерации’. Неживые ресурсы исключительной экономической зоны – минеральные ресурсы вод, покрывающих морское дно, включая содержащиеся в морской воде химические элементы и их соединения, энергия приливов, течений и ветра, другие возможные виды неживых ресурсов.

EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОМ ПАТРОНАЖЕ – Exclusive Patronage Agreement:- a shipper agrees to use only a conference’s member liner firms in return for a 10 to 15 percent rate reduction. / Грузоотправитель соглашается использовать только линейные фирмы, являющиеся членами конференции, в обмен на 10–15 процентное снижение ставки.

EXCRESCENCE = КАП (или НАПЛЫВ, или НАРОСТ, или ОПУХОЛЬ) – Excrescence is an outgrowth or protrusion from the surface. / Под Капом понимается наплыв на стволах, ветвях и корнях деревьев, возникающий в местах обильного развития побегов и разрастания тесно сидящих придаточных и спящих почек. Материал для столярных, резных и токарных изделий.

EXCRETA = ЭКСКРЕТА – Excreta is the grading factor term used for excrement from any animal including mammals, birds and insects. Usually excreta are removed as dockage. Any that remains may become a grading factor. / экскремент . Под Экскретой, от Латинского слова Excretum, означающее Выделенное, понимается конечные продукты обмена веществ, выделяемые организмом (кал, моча и другие). Под Экскрецией, от позднелатинского слова Excretio, понимается выделение.

EX–DATE = ДАТА БЕЗ ДИВИДЕНДА – Ex-Date is the date on which shares change from being quoted ‘cum’ to ‘ex’. It is usually the fourth business day prior to the record date. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). The first day after a stock dividend has become due. Also known as Ex Dividend Date.

EX–DEC = EXPORT DECLARATION

EX–DISTRIBUTION = БЕЗ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Ex-Distribution (X-Dis):- the security is trading so that the buyer will not be entitled to a distribution that is to be made to holders. Ex Distribution (X-Dis):- in stock kistings of newspapers. / Без Распределения прибыли в приводимых в газетах перечнях акций. Без Распределения:- данный термин означает отсутствие права у покупателя данной ценной бумаги на распределение дивиденда на акцию.

EX–DIVIDEND = БЕЗ ДИВИДЕНДА (или ИСКЛЮЧАЯ ДИВИДЕНД) – Ex Dividend (X or XD or X Div.):- in stock listings of newspapers. xd:- stands for Ex-Dividend (i.e. without dividend) and means that the investor who buys the stock xd will not receive the coupon/dividend which is due to be paid in a few days time on the next coupon date as this coupon will go to the seller. British Government Stocks normally go xd 7 days before the next coupon date (i.e. the xd date is 7 days before the coupon date). In respect of ordinary shares/equities it means the investor who buys the stock xd will not receive the dividend due to be paid in a few days time as it will go to the seller. Shares normally go xd some days before the date when the next dividend is to be paid. If the buyer is entitled to the dividend payable in a few days time then the stock has not yet gone xd and is still cum dividend (i.e. with dividend). Shares sold Ex-Dividend entitle the seller to retain the current dividend. Shares are usually quoted ex-dividend four business days before company’s book close. The interval between the announcement of a dividend and the dividend’s payment. An investor purchasing a security while it is ex-dividend is not entitled to the dividend. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex-Dividend is the interval between the announcement and the payment of the next dividend. Shareholders must own the stock prior to the ex-dividend date, the date on which the stock goes ‘ex-dividend’, in order to be paid the dividend for the prior period. On the ex-dividend date the price of the stock is reduced by the amount of the dividend. Because of this, the amount of change from the prior day shown in the newspaper listings may not be the same as the difference between today’s close and yesterday’s close. For example, lets assume that stock XYZ closed yesterday at 50.00. Today the stock went ex-dividend with a dividend of USD1.00 and closed at 49.50. The amount of change in the newspaper will be shown as +0.50, because the prior day’s price has been corrected to 49.00 to reflect the USD1.00 dividend. See also xd. A share is quoted ex dividend when the amount of the dividend just paid has been deducted from the price. When a stock is dealt ex dividend, the seller retains the dividend. A synonym for ‘Without Dividend’. The buyer of a stock selling ex-dividend does not receive the recently declared dividend. Every dividend is payable on a fixed date to all shareholders recorded on the books of the company as of a previous date of record. For example, a dividend may be declared as payable to holders of record on the books of the company on a given Friday. Since three business days are allowed for delivery of stock in a ‘regular way’ transaction on the New York Stock Exchange, the exchange would declare the stock ‘ex-dividend’ as of the opening of the market on the preceding Wednesday. That means anyone who bought it on or after that Wednesday would not be entitled to that dividend. When stocks go ex-dividend, the stock tables include the symbol ‘X’ following the name. See also Cash Sale, Net Change and Transfer. Symbol indicating that a stock is trading ex-dividend, with no dividend attached. Ex Dividend (X):- that is any dividend payable on the stock is payable to the seller, not the buyer. / Символ, указывающий на то, что акция продаётся без дивиденда, то есть без прилагаемого дивиденда. Без Дивиденда или Исключая Дивиденд – период времени между объявлением и выплатой следующих дивидендов. Инвестор,

приобретающий акции в течение этого периода времени, не имеет права на получение дивидендов. Как правило, цена на акции повышается на сумму, равную сумме дивидендов, по мере приближения даты. После наступления даты объявления дивидендов цена снижается на величину дивиденда. Акции, которые продаются без дивидендов, отмечены в газете символом X.

EX–DIVIDEND DATE = ДАТА БЕЗ ДИВИДЕНДА – Ex-Dividend Date (EDD):- shares are quoted 'ex dividend' four business days before the company's Record Date. To be entitled to a dividend a shareholder must have purchased shares before the ex dividend date. The share price may fall on the ex dividend date, with the fall in price being related to the amount of dividend being paid, on the basis that the buyer will not, in the ordinary course of events, receive the dividend because they will not be registered by the Record Date. The first day of trading when the seller, rather than the buyer, of a stock will be entitled to the most recently announced dividend payment. This date set by the NYSE® (and generally followed on other US exchanges) is currently two business days before the record date. A stock that has gone ex-dividend is marked with an x in newspaper listings on that date. The first day of the ex-dividend period. If an investor does not own the stock before the ex-dividend date, they will be ineligible for the dividend payout. The exchanges automatically reduced the price of the stock by the amount of the dividend for all pending transactions that have not been completed by the ex-dividend date. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex-Dividend Date is the date when the sale of shares as ex-dividend ones starts, that is the seller preserves the right for dividends, while the buyer doesn't have that right yet. The EDD usually comes four working days before closing the register; the date of shareholder's register for receiving the dividends. Ex-Dividend Date (in ExxonMobil balance sheet) is the 2nd business day prior to the record date. Dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date. Shares must be purchased before the ex-dividend date to settle by the record date and be entitled to receive the dividend. Ex-Dividend Date (EDD) is the day on which shares are distributed to shareholders; buyers who purchase shares on or after this date are not entitled to receive the current dividend. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). Дата Исключая Дивиденд – дата, после которой акции будут продаваться без дивидендов (ex-dividend) как правило, примерно за три недели до даты выплаты дивидендов зарегистрированным владельцам акций. Акции, котирующиеся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (New York Stock Exchange), продаются Без Дивидендов за четыре дня до наступления последней даты регистрации (record date). Этому правилу Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи обычно следуют и другие биржи.

EXECUTIVE = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ – Executive is a person or group having administrative or managerial authority in an organization. / Лицо или группа, имеющая административные или управленческие полномочия в организации.

EXECUTIVE BOARD = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ – Executive Board is one of the decision-making bodies of the European Central Bank (ECB). It comprises the President and the Vice-President of the ECB and four other members appointed by common accord by the Heads of State or Government of the countries that have adopted the Euro.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДОЛЖНОСТНОЕ ЛИЦО (или ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОТРУДНИК) – (1) An Executive Officer is generally a person responsible for running an organization, although the exact nature of the role varies depending on the organization. In business, the executive officers are the top officers of a corporation, the chief executive officer (CEO) being the best-known type. The definition varies; for instance, the California Corporate Disclosure Act defines 'executive officers' as the five most highly-compensated officers not also sitting on the board of directors. In many insurance policies, executive officer means, in the case of a corporation, any chairman, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, president, or general counsel. In the case of a sole proprietorship, an executive officer is the sole proprietor. In the case of a partnership, an executive officer is a managing partner, senior partner, or administrative partner. In the case of a limited liability company, an executive officer is any member, manager, or officer.

(3) In the airline industry, the Executive Officer, more commonly known as the First Officer, is the second in command of the aircraft. In a fixed wing aircraft the first officer sits in the right-hand seat but a rotary wing aircraft they sit on the left.

(2) Executive Officer (abbreviation:- XO) is the second in command of a unit. See also Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Executive Officer is:- (i) (military) the second-in-command of any of certain military units. Abbreviation (US):- XO; (ii) (military) a specialist seaman officer, responsible under the captain for the routine efficient running of the ship in the US, British (formerly), and certain other navies.

EXECUTOR = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬ – Executor is the person designated in a decedent's will to carry out the directions and requests in the will and to dispose of the property according to the testamentary provisions.

EXEMPT BOARD OF TRADE = ОСВОБОЖДЁННАЯ ПАЛАТА ТОРГОВЛИ (или ОСВОБОЖДЁННОЕ ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ) – Exempt Board Of Trade is a trading facility that trades commodities (other than securities or securities indexes) having a nearly inexhaustible deliverable supply and either no cash market or a cash market so liquid that any contract traded on the commodity is highly unlikely to be susceptible to manipulation. An exempt board of trade's contracts must be entered into by parties that are eligible contract participants.

EXEMPT CARRIER = ОСВОБОЖДЁННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Exempt Carrier is a for-hire carrier that is exempt from economic regulations.

EXEMPT COMMERCIAL MARKET = ОСВОБОЖДЁННЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ РЫНОК – Exempt Commercial Market is an electric trading facility that trades exempt commodities on a principal-to-principal basis solely between persons that are eligible commercial entities.

EXEMPT COMMODITY = ОСВОБОЖДЁННОЕ СЫРЬЁ – Exempt Commodity is any commodity other than an excluded or agricultural commodity. Transactions in an exempt commodity may only be between eligible contract participants or commercial entities, and cannot be executed on a trading facility. This serves as a residual term for any of the commodities not specified in the Commodities Exchange Act (CEA). These commodities are exempt from the rules outlined in the CEA; however, these transactions are still subject to the prohibitions against fraud and price manipulation. Exempt commodities include energy and metals. Exempt Commodity:- under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA), an Exempt Commodity is any commodity other than an excluded commodity or an agricultural commodity. This category includes, for example, metals and energy products.

EXEMPTED SECURITY = ОСВОБОЖДЁННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – In the United States, Exempted Security is a security that is exempted from most provisions of the securities laws, including the margin rules. Such securities include US government and agency securities, and municipal securities designated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Under financial regulations in the United States, Exempt Securities are securities which do not need to be registered and reported under the Securities Act of 1933. There are several different criteria which can qualify a security for exemption from registration and reporting rules. People who are not clear about whether or not a specific security is exempt can consult a financial adviser or broker, who should be able to provide information and advice. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) oversees

securities in the United States. Under the Securities Act of 1933, the SEC can take a number of steps to protect investors. The Securities Act is designed to prevent fraud, to make sure that information disseminated about securities is truthful, and to provide investors with information about the securities they buy. This is where registration and reporting requirements come in, with securities for sale needing to be registered with information about the parent company, a description of the securities, and the financial status of the company offering them. Exempt securities do not need to fulfill this registration requirement. A classic example of an exempt security is a Treasury security. Likewise, municipal bonds and commercial paper are exempt securities. Small security offerings and intrastate offerings are also exempted from needing to comply with the Securities Act. Another example of exempt securities is securities which are only offered to accredited investors, investors who are authorized to be involved in high risk investments. The assumption is that such investors are able to protect themselves. These exempt securities may be subject to other regulations which are designed to protect consumers. Securities which are not offered by a dealer, issuer, or underwriter are exempt as well. This caveat was put in place so that individual traders were not subject to reporting rules. Otherwise, every time someone wanted to sell securities, they would need to be registered and reported. This would be cumbersome, and could inhibit the free market in addition to generating a rather substantial amount of paperwork for SEC personnel and traders. The SEC takes its regulatory responsibilities seriously. Protecting investors is of key importance for financial health, and investors as well as the general public rely on the SEC to discharge its legal duties. Misrepresentation of securities as exempt or failure to comply with reporting rules can be grounds for legal penalties, including penalties which bar people from being involved in the financial industry in the future. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

EXEMPT FOREIGN FIRM = ОСВОБОЖДЁННАЯ ИНОСТРАННАЯ ФИРМА – Exempt Foreign Firm is a foreign firm that does business with US customers only on foreign exchanges and is exempt from registration under Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) regulations based upon compliance with its home country's regulatory framework, also known as a 'Rule 30.10 Firm'.

EXEMPTION = ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ – A term Exemption refers to a company obtaining an 'exemption' from the requirement to issue a prospectus and meeting registration requirements (to sell securities) when raising capital. Exemptions vary among Securities Regulators. An example of an exemption is the 'family, friends and relatives exemption', i.e. it is not necessary to issue a prospectus to a family member when selling shares in ones' company.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИИ – Exemption Clause is a provision in a contract under which one party (usually the one which drafted the agreement) is protected from being sued by the other party for damages, loss, negligence, non-performance, etc, or its liabilities are severely restricted. Banks, for example, use exemption clauses in documents of foreign trade where they accept no liability for any injury to the customer unless it can be proven to have been the direct result of their negligence or mistake. The courts, however, look at this clause with disfavor and often interpret it narrowly to see if it is reasonable in the circumstances. See also Exclusion Clause, Exculpatory Clause, and Indemnity Clause. A clause in a contract, which relieves the carrier's responsibility for certain events. An Exemption Clause is a contractual term by which one party attempts to cut down either the scope of his contractual duties or regulate the other parties right to damages or other possible remedies for breach of contract. It means that the exemption clause is a phrase in an agreement that give a limitation towards contracting parties. The exemption clause generally is called as Exclusion Clauses as well. There are three types of exemption clauses which are incorporation by signature, incorporation by notice and incorporation by previous course of dealings. In incorporation by signature, it includes a clause written on a document that all the parties have signed. Besides that, in incorporation by notice, it includes an exclusion clause if the person relying on a contract took a rational measure to draw notice in order to attract other parties' attention. In incorporation by previous course of dealings, it is practically use words. It means that, this incorporation involve a course of dealings between the parties were depends on the facts incorporated by a contract. The interpretation of exemption clause also includes a Contra Preferendum Rule (CPR), which means if the exemption clause is not clearly worded, the courts will appeal to CPR to the party relying on the exemption clause to explain on the not clearly worded exemption clause failing which the party relying must accept the entire responsibility. Based on the case of study, the situation of exemption clause can be seen in a notice board that stated 'The management shall not be liable for any damage to the car parked in the car park'. John who own a car in the parking lots was very disbelief that his car being knocked by some unknown vehicle which had costs his car damaged during the time he left his car at the time of appointment. John has approach the car park attendant for explanation but the car park attendant told John to read the car park ticket as well as the notice boards. John argued that the exclusion clause is not clearly worded which applied the Contra Preferendum Rule (CPR). He want to sue the car park due to the exclusion clause is not clearly worded. Contractual Liability:- (i) Exemption clause excludes liability:- sometimes, a party to a contract will include exemption clause to exclude or limit his liability in the event of a breach of contract. For example, the management of a company may include exemption clause such as 'The management shall not be liable for any death or personal injuries caused by any act, negligence, careless, reckless of omission by the employee, servants, agents whomsoever' in a contract. (ii) Exemption clause doesn't give a freedom of contract:- this is because there is a term or condition attached to the contract which restricts the rights of the parties to the contract. Exemption clause allow the benefit to the buyer to be limited or even completely excluded, by agreement between the parties. In practice, this allow an economically stronger seller to get an economically weaker buyer to agree to a term or terms implied for the benefit of the buyer. (iii) Exemption clause doesn't give inequality of bargain:- this might be a problem if one party is, for example, a big company, and the other is an ordinary customer. The parties have unequal bargaining power, so the stronger party might be able to take advantage of the weaker party. (iv) Exemption clause only protects the defendants:- sometimes it is unfair as defendants companies only rely on exemption clauses to limit its liability in the event of something going wrong. For example when a party to a contract wishes to limit their liability in the event that they breach the contract they will usually include an exclusion clause, limiting the amount that the other side can claimed to a specified total. They operate for the benefit of one party to an agreement, usually the defendant even though the incident happened due to the negligence of the defendant. (v) Exemption clause evades liability on contract and tort (civil wrong). Case Law (sample) – Thornton v Shoe Lane Parking (1971):- this case (Thornton v Shoe Lane Parking (1971) 1 All ER 686) demonstrates that for an Exclusion clause to be incorporated into a contract, other than by explicit agreement, the affected party must be given adequate warning. Mr Thornton parked his car in a commercial car park. The car park did display a sign to the effect that cars were parked at the owner's risk. As it happens it was Mr Thornton that was injured, not the car. The car park's terms of business were printed on the back of the ticket issued from the ticket dispenser but, it was ruled, this did not form part of the contract as the contract was concluded before the ticket was issued. The notice on the building was deemed insufficiently precise to allow a disclaimer of liability for injury. This case was one of many in which Lord Justice 'I-hate-exclusion-clauses' Denning used the rules of incorporation to defeat exclusion clauses that mitigated against consumers. These days such technical manoeuvres would be unncessary, as a contract term disclaiming liability for personal injury would be deemed void under the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977. Conclusion:- in exemption clauses, it is generally having a few limitations. Firstly, exemption clause should be clearly worded for example not absurd and must not be ridiculous. Secondly, exemption clause must come before the formation of a contract or agreement. Besides that, the exemption clause also needs to be legible. Next, exemption clause must be placed in places which can be seen easily by people. After that, exemption clause also cannot be applied for children as well as unfortunate for example handicap. In the limitations of exemption clause, the courts will look into the policy consideration, the types of contract and also floodgate of

litigation before deciding on application of exemption clause. In addition, exemption clause is ineffective when situation is attempt to exempt liability for death or personal injuries, situation of attempt to exempt liability in respect of seller's implied undertaking as to title and also situation of attempt to exempt liability in respect of seller's obligations in respect of quality. So, exemption clause operates as to exclude or restrict the rights of a party in a contract. Exemption Clause is a clause in a contract relieving the carrier from responsibility for certain events. / Дьжон (John). Сонтэн против Щу Лэйн Пакинь (Thornton v Shoe Lane Parking) (1971):- . Дэнинь (Denning).

EXEMPT PROPERTY = ОСВОБОЖДЁННАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Exempt Property means tangible personal property which is acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds, and title to which is vested in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government except as provided in 4d below. Such unconditional vesting of title will be pursuant to any Federal legislation which provides the Federal sponsoring agency with adequate authority.

EXERCISE = ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ – Exercise:- notification by the buyer (taker) of their decision to buy or sell the underlying securities or receive a cash payment pertaining to an option contract, or warrant. Options and warrants may be either American Style or European Style exercise. Exercise:- to elect to buy or sell, taking advantage of the right (but not the obligation) conferred by an option contract. Exercise:- the action taken by the holder of an option contract to exercise his right to buy or sell one or more underlyings at the terms specified in the option contract. The process of converting an options contract into a futures position. Action taken by an option holder that requires the writer to perform the terms of the contract. Exercise is the initiation of the right to buy (call) or sell (put) an asset by the option holder at the agreed strike price. Exercise:- the process by which the owner (holder) of the option takes advantage of the right (but not the obligation) and notifies the seller of his intention to take/make delivery of the underlying contract at the option's strike (exercise) price. The Put Option's owner sells or the Call Option's owner buys the underlying asset. The Exercise by an option holder of his right to buy (call) or sell (put) an asset at the agreed strike price. Exercise:- to put into effect the right specified in a contract. In options trading, the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying instrument at a specified price on or before a specified date in the future. If the holder decides to buy or sell the underlying instrument (rather than allowing the contract to expire worthless or closing out the position), he or she will exercise the option, and make use of the right available in the contract. In options trading, the buyer (or holder) of a call contract may exercise his or her right to buy the underlying shares at the specified price (the strike price); the buyer of a put contract may exercise his or her right to sell the underlying shares at the agreed-upon price. If the buyer chooses to exercise the option, he or she must inform the option seller (the writer of the option contract). This is achieved through an exercise notice, the broker's notification that a client wishes to exercise his or her right to buy or sell the underlying security. The exercise notice is forwarded to the option seller via the Options Clearing Corporation. Even though the buyer has the right but not the obligation to exercise the option, the seller is obligated to fulfill the terms of the contract if the buyer decides to exercise the option. The majority of options contracts are not exercised, but instead are allowed to expire worthless or are closed by opposing positions. For example, an option holder can close out a long call or put prior to expiration by selling it (assuming the contract has market value). If an option expires unexercised, the holder no longer has any of the rights granted in the contract. In addition, the holder loses the premium that was paid for the option, along with any commissions and fees related to its purchase. Exercise is an action taken when the buyer of a call (put) option converts the option to the purchase (sale) of the underlying futures contract. / на условиях, спецификационных в опционном контракте. Опционная Клиринговая Корпорация (ОКК; Options Clearing Corporation (OCC)). Процесс, посредством которого хозяин (владелец) опциона, пользуясь преимуществом права (но не обязательства), извещает продавца о своём желании принять/осуществить поставку соответствующего контракта по сходной цене (цене исполнения) опциона. Хозяин опциона на продажу продаёт, а хозяин опциона на покупку покупает соответствующий актив. Исполнение:- пользоваться правом, предоставленным в контракте. Покупатель опциона на покупку может осуществить своё право на покупку соответствующих финансовых инструментов (акций) по фиксированной цене, проинформировав продавца опциона. Право покупателя опциона на продажу осуществляется, когда соответствующие акции продаются по оговорённой цене.

EXERCISE DAY = ДЕНЬ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Exercise Day is the day on which the owner of an option exercises his option right. In the case of European-style options, the exercise day can only be the expiration day at the end of the maturity. With American-style options, the option holder can exercise at any time during the maturity.

EXERCISE NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ИСПОЛНЕНИИ – Exercise Notice:- this term means a notice, in the form prescribed by the clearing organization, issued to the clearing organization by a clearing member that is, or that carries accounts for other persons who are, holding long positions in options that are to be exercised. Exercise Notice is a notice sent by an option holder to the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), calling for fulfillment of the option's terms. The OCC will then assign fulfillment to someone short the same option. Exercise Notice is the written notice of the holder of an option contract of his/her intent to exercise the option. Exercise notice may occur on or before the expiration date, depending on the type of option contract. The exercise notice is sent to the Options Clearing Corporation, which is responsible for settling the transaction by finding an investor with an opposite position on the same contract. Exercise Notice:- a notification by a broker that a client wants to exercise a right to buy the underlying stock in an option contract. Such notice is transmitted to the option seller through the Options Clearing Corporation, which ensures that stock is delivered as agreed upon. / Уведомление об Исполнении – уведомление брокера о том, что его клиент желает воспользоваться своим правом на покупку соответствующих акций по опционному контракту. Подобное уведомление передаётся продавцу опциона через Опционную Клиринговую Корпорацию (ОКК; Options Clearing Corporation (OCC)), которая обеспечивает поставку акций в соответствии с контрактами.

EXERCISE PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Exercise Period is a period during which an option can be exercised (only American-style). When the option period ends, the option right expires and the option lapses.

EXERCISE PRICE = ЦЕНА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Exercise Price is a price at which an option buyer can buy (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) the underlying commodity futures, currencies, securities, etc. The price, specified in the option contract, at which the underlying futures contract, security, or commodity will move from seller to buyer. Exercise Price is the specified price on an option contract at which the contract may be exercised, whereby a call option buyer can buy the underlier or a put option buyer can sell the underlier. The buyer's profit from exercising the option is the amount by which the spot price exceeds the exercise price (in the case of a call), or the amount by which the exercise price exceeds the spot price (in the case of a put). In general, the smaller the difference between spot and exercise price, the higher the option premium. The price, specified in the option contract, at which an option holder may buy or sell the underlying futures contract upon exercise of this option. Exercise Price is the price at which the underlying security can be purchased (call option) or sold (put option). The exercise price is determined at the time the option contract is formed. Also known as the Strike Price. The exercise price is the key to profiting from options. A difference between the fixed exercise price and the market price at the time the option is exercised is what gives it value. Generally, the greater the difference between the exercise and market price at the time an option contract is written, the higher the premium required to purchase the option. Exercise Price or Strike Price is the value of the underlying futures contract determined at the time of purchasing an option. Hence the price achieved if the

option is exercised. Exercise Price is the price, specified in the option contract, at which the buyer of a call can purchase the underlying asset during the life of the option; and the price, specified in the option contract, at which the buyer of a put can sell the underlying asset during the life of the option. Exercise Price is the price (strike price) at which an option can be exercised. Exercise Price or Strike Price is the price at which an underlying security can be sold to (for a put) or purchased from (for a call) the writer or issuer of an option (or option feature on a security). / Цена Исполнения – цена, спецификационная в опционном контракте, по которой покупатель, в случае исполнения опциона на покупку, может приобрести соответствующий актив в течение срока действия этого опциона; или цена, спецификационная в опционном контракте, по которой покупатель, в случае исполнения опциона на продажу, может продать соответствующий актив в течение срока действия этого опциона. В качестве актива может выступать фьючерсный контракт на соответствующее сырьё, различные валюты, ценные бумаги и так далее. Известна также как Сходная Цена (Strike Price). Цена Исполнения – фиксированная цена, по которой могут быть куплены по опционному контракту на покупку или проданы по опционному контракту на продажу ценные бумаги или товары в течение определённого периода времени. Например, опцион на покупку может позволить покупателю приобрести 100 акций компании Экс.Уай.Зэд. (XYZ) в любой момент времени в течение следующих 3 месяцев по заранее установленной сходной цене (strike price), равной 63 Долларам.

EXERCISING OPTIONS = ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ОПЦИОНОВ – Exercising Options is initiated by the buyer of an option. The buyer takes ownership of the underlying futures contract at the specified option strike price. The seller is obligated to take the offsetting transaction.

EX GRATIA PAYMENT = ПЛАТЁЖ ЭКС ГРАЦИА (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – Ex Gratia Payment is a payment made by underwriters 'as a favor' or 'out of kindness' without an admission of liability so as to maintain goodwill. Ex Gratia Payment is the payment made 'as a favor' by an insurer, when there is no obligation under the policy terms. Ex Gratia (sometimes Ex-Gratia) is Latin (literally:- By Favor); new Latin, literally:- Out Of Kindness. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of) + Gratia (Favor, Kindness). In reinsurance, Ex Gratia Payment is a payment made for which the company is not liable under the terms of its policy. Usually made in lieu of incurring greater legal expenses in defending a claim. Rarely encountered in reinsurance as the reinsurer by custom and for practical reasons follows the fortunes of the ceding company. When they say they are making a payment ex gratia, it is more often than not, not ex gratia, but because of their culpability. / Ex Gratia (иногда Ex-Gratia) – Латинское выражение (буквально – Из Милости или По Милости или Добровольно).

EXHAUST DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ИСТОЩЕНИЕМ – Exhaust Dyeing:- generally meaning the use of a dye bath of moderately large liquor to goods ratio, in which the fiber is immersed for some time, allowing the dye molecules to leave the bath and attach to the fibers. Exhaust dyeing is the typical process for most commercial fabric dyeing. It depends of dye substantivity. See padding for a different method. / Субстантивность (Substantivity). Крашение Истощением красильной ванны.

EXHAUST GAS RECIRCULATION = ИСТОЩАЮЩАЯСЯ ГАЗОВАЯ РЕЦИРКУЛЯЦИЯ – Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR):- a system designed to reduce the NOx emission. It recirculates the exhaust gas back into the intake manifold thus diluting the fuel/air mixture and reducing the temperature and NOx formation. / Эксгаустер.

EXHAUSTION = ВЫТЯЖКА (или ВЫБИРАНИЕ) – Exhaustion is the leaving of a dye from the dye bath and attachment to the fiber being dyed. The ideal dye would exhaust totally – all the dye in the dye bath would end up on the fiber. Exhaustion is sometimes specified as a percentage. For example, 60% exhaustion would mean that 60% of the total amount of dye has attached to the fiber, and 40% is still in solution. Reactive dyes generally show moderate exhaustion while many acid dyes exhaust to the point that the dye liquor becomes nearly colorless. Dye that has exhausted onto the fiber is not necessarily 'permanently' bonded to the fiber. See also Affinity, Fixation, and Substantivity. / Смотрите также Сродство (Affinity), (), и Субстантивность (Substantivity).

EXHAUSTION = ИСТОЩЕНИЕ – (1) Exhaustion is the end of a strong trend in prices where an acceleration phase is taking place. Usually thought of as when the last buyer of an uptrend or seller of a downtrend has been satisfied. A precursor to a trend reversal.

(2) During wet processing, the ratio at any time between the amount of dye or substance taken up by the substrate and the amount originally available. Exhaustion is the amount of dye taken from the dye bath by the fiber, yarn or fabric being dyed. Also, the condition of the dyer at the end of the day.

(3) Exhaustion:- in intellectual property protection, the principle that once a product has been sold on a market, the intellectual property owner no longer has any rights over it. (A debate among WTO member governments is whether this applies to products put on the market under compulsory licences.) Countries' laws vary as to whether the right continues to be exhausted if the product is imported from one market into another, which affects the owner's rights over trade in the protected product. See also Parallel Imports.

EXHAUSTION GAP = ОТРЫВ ИСТОЩЕНИЯ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ ИСТОЩЕНИЯ, или РАЗРЫВ ИСТОЩЕНИЯ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОК ИСТОЩЕНИЯ, или ЗАЗОР ИСТОЩЕНИЯ) – After an extended or long move, a gap in the direction of the current move is called an Exhaustion Gap. For an exhaustion gap to be considered valid, prices should reverse soon after the gap and close the gap. After an extended decline, a gap down could signal that the downtrend is about to exhaust itself. An exhaustion gap is confirmed when prices reverse soon afterwards and move above (or 'close') the gap. After an extended advance, an exhaustion gap would be confirmed when prices reverse soon afterwards and move below the gap. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Continuation Gap, Down Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. A price gap that occurs at the end of an important trend, and signals that the trend is concluding. Exhaustion Gap signals end of a move. These gaps are associated with a rapid, straight-line advance or decline. A reversal day can easily help to differentiate between the Measuring gap and the Exhaustion gap. When it is formed at the top with heavy volume, there is significant chance that the market is exhausted and prevailing trend is at halt which is ordinarily followed by some other area pattern development. An Exhaustion gap should not be read as a major reversal. A price gap during a blow-off stage that signals the end to a trend. Many times followed by a reversal pattern. Exhaustion Gaps occur at the end of a trend. In the case of an uptrend, price makes one last attempt to move higher; however, the trend is exhausted, and the higher price cannot be sustained. Similarly, in downtrends, prices make one last attempt to form a new low. As the trend gets exhausted, lower prices are not sustained and value buying emerges, pushing stock prices higher. As seen in 'Cat Back' (right – this exhaustion gap marked the last gasp of this trend in CAT before the stock's price broke down hard), Caterpillar Inc. (CAT) formed an exhaustion gap on 2013-February-01, when the stock opened at USD99.00 per share compared to the previous trading day's close of USD98.39. CAT made one last attempt to make a new high of USD99.70, but the next day it gave up all the gains and started a fresh downtrend. While an exhaustion gap is better used as a signal to liquidate existing positions, it also can be used to establish new trades. This should be done with care, though, because of the ease of mistaking continuation gaps for exhaustion gaps. You'll want significant confirmation from price or other indicator readings before taking a new trade against the previous trend. / Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Разрыв Истощения наблюдается после значительного движения цен, и за ним вскоре следует разворот тенденции. Разрыв истощения может показаться особенно полезным техническим сигналом, пока не поймёшь, что различие между ним и разрывом ускорения можно обнаружить только задним числом. Однако в некоторых случаях разрыв истощения можно распознать на очень ранней стадии разворота тенденции.

EXIMBANK = EXPORT–IMPORT BANK

EXIMBANK = ЭКСИМБЭНЬК – Eximbank is a short for the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The US Government agency responsible for assisting in the export of US goods and services through a variety of programs. See also Export-Import Bank of the United States.

EXINE = ЭКЗИНА – Exine is the outer layer of the pollen grain wall largely composed of the polysaccharide sporopollenin and resistant to attack by chemicals. / Экзина – наружная оболочка (стенка) зрелого пыльцевого мешка, зерна или споры.

EX–INTEREST = БЕЗ ПРОЦЕНТА – Ex-Interest (.X or X Int.):- in bond listing of newspapers. / Без Процентов в приводимых в газетах перечнях акций.

EXIT = ВЫХОД – (1) An Exit is the means by which a financial investor is able to realize its investment in a company. Generally speaking four exit routes are available:- (i) the former proprietors buy back the stake held by a financial investor (buy-back); (ii) the stake is sold to another company, usually in the same industry (trade sale); (iii) a third-party, often another financial investor, takes over the stake from the financial investor's portfolio (secondary purchase); or (iv) the stake in a company is listed on the stock exchange (going public).

(2) Exit:- to cover a market position and move to the sidelines. / Покрыть ранее занятую позицию на рынке и уйти в сторону.

EXIT FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ВЫХОД – Exit Fee is the fee set by the fund manager for selling units in a managed investment expressed as a percentage of the amount invested. The fee is deducted from the amount invested by the fund manager. / Вознаграждение За Выход – плата за выход из рынка, взимаемая из переведённой суммы.

EXIT FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ВЫХОД (или ПЛАТА ЗА ОТКАЗ ОТ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ) – Exit Fee is a fee that is paid by a customer leaving a utility network intended to compensate the utility in whole or part for the loss of fixed cost contribution from the exiting customer. / Плата, которую потребитель, отказывающийся от услуг сети энергопредприятия, должен оплатить с целью полной или частичной компенсации за потерю доли возмещения постоянных издержек, которую ранее вносил отказавшийся от её услуг потребитель.

EXIT STRATEGY = СТРАТЕГИЯ ВЫХОДА – A term Exit Strategy refers to the way in which investors and founders can 'exit', i.e. leave their company, with a cash return on their investment, e.g., by going public or being acquired or being bought out by other shareholders.

EXON = ЭКЗОН – Exon:- expressed region of a gene. Transcribed and translated.

EXOTIC = ЭКЗОТИЧЕСКОЕ (или ЭКЗОТЫ, или ЧУЖЕЗЕМНОЕ, НЕ МЕСТНОЕ, или ИНОЗЕМНОЕ) – Exotic:- not native to a particular country, ecosystem or ecoarea (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As the code is directed at the introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term 'Exotic' is used for organisms not native to a country. Exotic:- introduced from another climate, country or region. Exotic is an organism or a plant introduced from one country to another. / Экзоты – растения, ввезённые из стран с климатом, резко отличающимся от климата данной страны. Под Экзотикой, от Греческого слова Exōtikós, означающее Иноземный или Чужой, понимаются причудливые, необычайные особенности (природы, обычаев, искусства и прочего) отдалённых стран. Экзотический:- не местный для данной страны, экосистемы или экозоны (применяется к организмам, целенаправленно или случайно интродуцированным в результате человеческой деятельности). Поскольку Код рассматривает интродукцию агентов биологической борьбы из одной страны в другую, термин Экзотический используется в нём для организмов, не местных для данной страны. Иноземный Вид – особь или популяция на любой стадии развития, или жизнеспособная часть организма, который является не местным для зоны, и проник в эту зону путём человеческого вмешательства. Термин Иноземный относится только к местности и распространению организма в сравнении с его естественным распространением. Это не означает, что организм является вредным. Данное определение делает акцент на физическом присутствии особей вида в определённый отрезок времени, тогда как другие формулировки о присутствии относятся к географическому распределению таксона в целом. Согласно данной формулировке иноземный вид уже проник в рассматриваемую зону. Дригих формулировок больше волнуют организмы, которые ещё не присутствуют в рассматриваемой зоне (то есть карантинные вредные организмы). Термин Иноземный не подходит к ним, и в ряде формулировок использовались такие термины, как Экзотический, Не Местный или Не Родной. Во избежание путаницы, было бы предпочтительно использовать только один из этих терминов, в данном случае термин Не Местный будет самым подходящим, тем более что он может употребляться в противовес термину Местный. Термин Экзотический не является подходящим, так как представляет проблемы для перевода. Вид, который является не местным, и проник в зону естественными путями, не является иноземным видом. Он просто расширяет свой природный ареал распространения. Согласно же целям других формулировок такой вид всё ещё можно рассматривать в качестве потенциального карантинного вредного организма. Иноземный Вид – вид, подвид или более низкий таксон, интродуцированный за границы зоны его естественного прошлого или настоящего распространения; включает любую часть, гаметы, семена, яйца, или отпрыски таких видов, которые могут выживать и впоследствии воспроизводиться. Слово 'прошлое' в данном определении предположительно подразумевает повторную интродукцию вида в зону, из которой он недавно исчез, таким образом, повторно интродуцированные виды, вероятно, не будут рассматриваться как чужеродные виды.

EXOTIC GERMPLASM = ЭКЗОТИЧЕСКАЯ ГЕРМОПЛАЗМА – Exotic Germplasm:- plant material of unknown genetic value often comprised of plant introductions, accessions, or germplasm of diverse geographic origin. See also Raw Germplasm.

EXOTIC INSTRUMENTS = ЭКЗОТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ – Exotic Instruments are any uncommon securities. This may include certain derivatives, structured or synthetic securities. / Любые необычные ценные бумаги. К ним могут относиться некоторые производные (деривативы), структурированные или синтетические ценные бумаги.

EXOTIC OPTIONS = ЭКЗОТИЧЕСКИЕ ОПЦИОНЫ – Exotic Options are engineered financial products, relating to warrants and other leverage products, with a strongly speculative character. Issuers are constantly creating and launching products with innovative new names to meet fast-changing investor demand. Though exotic options offer the chance of quick and sizeable price gains, there is also the risk of equally quick losses, right up to a complete loss of the investment. Any of a wide variety of options with non-standard payout structures or other features, including Asian Options and Lookback Options. Exotic options are mostly traded in the over-the-counter market. Compared with the types already described above, options of this nature involve additional conditions or agreements. They therefore feature structures which cannot be created by any combinations of standard options alone or together with underlying instruments. Exotic options occur both as over-the-counter (OTC) options and also in the form of warrants. The virtually unlimited possibilities for structuring exotic options mean that the risks arising in individual instances cannot be described within the scope of this brochure. Investors should therefore seek detailed information about the risks involved before purchasing or selling instruments of this

nature. Exotic Options is the generic term for the more sophisticated option strategies which have features over and above basic option contracts. Exotic Option is any option with a more complicated pay-out structure than a plain vanilla put or call option. The pay-out of a plain vanilla option is simply the difference between the strike price of the option and the spot price of the underlying at the time of exercise. For a European-style option, the exercise time is always the expiry date; other option styles offer greater flexibility. There are a number of ways in which an option pay-out can differ from that of a plain vanilla. The pay-out could also be a function of:- (i) the difference between a strike and an average rate for the underlying (average options); (ii) the difference between prices for two different underlyings (difference options, exchange options), the same underlying at different times (high-low options); (iii) the correlation between two or more underlyings (outperformance options, outside barrier options); (iv) the difference between a strike and the spot rate at some time other than expiry (deferred pay-out options, shout options, lookback options, cliquet options, ladder options – see diagram; and (v) a fixed amount (binary options). Alternatively, or additionally, a pay-out may be conditional on certain trigger conditions being met. For example, barrier options are activated or nullified if a spot rate falls or rises through a predetermined trigger level. Multiple trigger conditions are possible (as the in case of corridor or mini-premium options).

EXPANDED TRADING HOURS = РАСШИРЕННЫЕ ЧАСЫ ТОРГОВЛИ – Expanded Trading Hours are the additional trading hours of specific futures and options contracts at the Chicago Board of Trade that overlap with business hours in other time zones. / В Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) .

EXPANSION = ЭКСПАНСИЯ – Expansion:- period characterized by growth of economic output and demand. Expansion is a primary goal of economic policy. It attenuates or even eliminates fluctuations in the business cycle, promotes stable growth and, in some cases, maximizes an economy's development potential. The opposite of Recession, or Stagnation. See also Business Cycle, and Growth. / выработка (output). флуктуации (колебания) . Под Экспансией, от Латинского слова Expansio, означающее Распространение или Расширение, понимается расширение сферы господства монополистических объединений, групп, государств, осуществляемое как экономическими (например, вывоз капитала, кабальные займы), так и внеэкономическими методами (вооружённые захваты, дипломатическое давление). Империалистическая экспансия выражается в захватнических войнах, в лишении народов политической независимости. Под Экспансией понимается политика капиталистического государства, направленная к расширению сферы своего влияния на другие страны и осуществляемая дипломатическими, экономическими и военными методами. Империалистическая Экспансия преследует цели закабаления других народов, захвата новых территорий, рынков сбыта товаров и сфер приложения капиталов, источников сырья.

EXPANSIVE GROWTH = ЭКСПАНСИВНЫЙ РОСТ – Expansive Growth is an increase in height, length, or area of cells or tissues. / Под Экспансивным Ростом, от Французского слова Expansif, означающее Несдержанный или Порывистый, от Латинского слова Expansio, означающее Распространение, понимается .

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION = ОДНОСТОРОННЯЯ ПОВТОРНАЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИЯ (или ОДНОСТОРОННЯЯ ПОВТОРНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА) – Ex Parte Reexamination:- if the request for ex parte reexamination is filed by a third party and not the patent owner, the third party may not participate in the ex parte proceedings beyond the filing of a reply to the patent owner's statement under 37 CFR § 1.530 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations), if the patent owner files a statement. No other reply or submission by a third party will be considered in ex parte reexamination.

EXPECTATION = ОЖИДАНИЕ – Expectation is a belief concerning a future event. The expectations of economic agents are the optimistic or pessimistic assumptions on which they base their financial plans. Consumer and business expectations often influence future events and are an important element in economic forecasting.

EXPECTED RATE OF INFLATION = ОЖИДАЕМЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ ИНФЛЯЦИИ – In the United States, Expected Rate Of Inflation is the public's expectations for inflation. These expectations determine how large an effect a given policy action by the Fed will have on economic activity.

EXPEDITING = ЭКСПЕДИРОВАНИЕ (или ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯ) – Expediting:- determining where an in-transit shipment is and attempting to speed up its delivery.

EXPENDABLE PALLET = РАСХОДНЫЙ (или СПИСЫВАЕМЫЙ, или РАСХОДУЕМЫЙ) ПОДДОН – Expendable Pallet is a pallet intended for a series of handlings during a single trip from shipper to receiver; it is then disposed. See also Shipping Pallet. Expendable Pallets are frequently used all over the world. To ensure that the packaging conforms to phytosanitary regulations, treated wood or other material is used. Expendable Pallets are the perfect solution when you need to ship large loads to recipients who do not plan on reusing the pallets. Expendable pallets are used all over the world, and to meet industry standards, they are normally made with treated wood or other materials. Expendable Pallet is a pallet utilized for a single transaction and is not expected to be returned. Also known as Disposable Pallet. Expendable Pallet is a pallet is an essential packaging in the modern logistics. No matter in the warehouse, on the road, or with the customer, pallet facilitates the storing, handling, loading, unloading, effectively save the time and labor cost. Both Expendable and Returnable pallets are frequently used all over the world. / Известен также как Одноразовый Поддон (Disposable Pallet).

EXPENDITURE = ТРАТА (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Expenditure is the incurrence of a liability to obtain an asset or service. Expenditure is a payment, either in cash, by assuming a liability, or by surrendering asset. Payment – in cash or property, or by incurring a liability – to acquire a good or obtain a service. / Трата или Издержки – несение обязательства для получения актива или услуги. Трата или Издержки – платёж наличными или имуществом, или несением или принятием ответственности для поступления товара или получения услуги, или уступкой актива.

EXPENSE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РАСХОДОМ (или УРОВЕНЬ РАСХОДОВ, или СООТНОШЕНИЕ РАСХОДОВ К ДОХОДАМ) – Expense Ratio is the percentage of premium used to pay all the costs of acquiring, writing and servicing insurance and reinsurance. Sum of acquisition costs and other operating costs and expenses in relation to premiums earned. Expense Ratio is the percentage of assets that are used to operate a fund. These include expenses such as management fees, advisory fees, and overhead costs. The expense ratio does not include brokerage costs for trading the portfolio.

EXPENSES = РАСХОДЫ – Expenses:- as a verb, to write off a past or current expenditure in the current period. As a noun, a sacrifice involved in carrying out the earning process of an entity during a period resulting in a decrease in proprietorship; an outflow or other using up of assets or incurring of a liability (or a combination of both) during a period from delivering or producing goods, rendering services, or carrying out other activities that constitute the entity's ongoing operations. Expenses are investments made, typically measured monthly, to support the generation of sales and profits. Examples of expenses are advertising, payroll, rent and other purchases. In general, any business cost incurred in operating an enterprise. In accounting, any operating cost related to a particular accounting period rather than to a given product or service, or to be charged as past or current expenditure to the accounting period to

which it applies. An expense is a cost with expired benefits. See also Direct Expenses, Fixed Expenses, Indirect Expenses, Operating Expenses, and Variable Expenses.

EXPERIENCE = ОПЫТ (ПРАКТИКА, или СТАЖ, или КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ) – In insurance, Experience is the loss record of an insured, class of coverage, or of an insurance company. Experience is:- (i) the loss record of an insured or of a class of coverage; (ii) classified statistics of events connected with insurance, of outgo, or of income, actual or estimated; and (iii) what figures show to have happened in the past. Experience may be compiled on different bases to provide various means of appraisal, viz. Accident Year, Calendar Year, or Policy Year, but, for underwriting purposes, should always compare earned premium with incurred losses after the latter have been modified by an allowance for loss development and incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses.

EXPERIENCE RATING = ОПЫТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА (СТРАХОВОЙ ПРЕМИИ) – Experience Rating:- determination of the premium rate for an individual risk, made partially or wholly on the basis of that risk's own past claim experience.

EXPERIMENT = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ – Experiment is a planned inquiry to obtain new facts or to confirm or refute results of previous work. Such an inquiry will aid in decisionmaking, recommending of new processes, procedures, plant varieties, and so on. This type of research sets the circumstances and is controlled by the researcher. / Под Экспериментом, от Латинского слова Experimentum, означающее Опыт или Проба, понимается чувственно-предметная деятельность в науке; в более узком смысле – опыт, воспроизведение объекта познания, проверка гипотез и тому подобного. Под Экспериментом понимается исследование каких-либо явлений путём активного воздействия на них при помощи создания новых условий, соответствующих целям исследования, или же через изменение течения процесса в нужном направлении. Эксперимент – изучение, исследование экономических явлений и процессов путём их воспроизведения, моделирования в искусственных или естественных условиях. Возможности экономических экспериментов весьма ограничены, так как очень сложно воспроизвести реальные условия, многократно повторять эксперимент, к тому же приходится экспериментировать на людях, субъектах хозяйства, что способно вызывать неблагоприятные социальные последствия.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН – Experimental Design is the plan of an experiment. It involves the assignment of treatments to the experimental units.

EXPERIMENTAL ERROR = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ОШИБКА (или ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ) – Experimental Error is the deviation of a randomly occurring observation from its true or expected value. The difference between experimental plots or experimental units receiving the same treatments. This error comes from the inherent variability which exists in the experimental materials and the variation resulting from any nonuniformity in the physical conduct of the experiment. Experimental error is always present. A good experiment is one in which experimental error is kept at the minimum level. Its measurement is essential for use in detecting real differences between treatments. Experimental Error is the difference in results between experimental plots treated alike; uncontrollable random error.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ФЕРМЫ – Experimental Farms are the government or institute-controlled farms where experiments are conducted.

EXPERIMENTAL GRADES = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ СОРТА – Experimental Grades are established to provide the Canadian Wheat Board a way to market new varieties of Wheat and Barley to assess their acceptability in world markets.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOT = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ДЕЛЯНКА – Experimental Plot is the area used in a field experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL SITE = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ УЧАСТОК – Experimental Site is a specific location where field experiments are conducted.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Experimental Station is a place with land and buildings where various facilities and trained staff are available for scientific experiments on rice and other agricultural products.

EXPERIMENTAL UNITS = ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или ОПЫТНЫЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВА) – Experimental Units:- a unit to which one treatment is assigned or applied.

EXPIRATION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРИЗНАНИЯ (или ЭКСПИРАЦИЯ) – Expiration:- when an option can no longer be exercised. Expiration is a termination of a certain period. The final date and time after which an option may no longer be exercised. / Под Экспирацией, от Латинского слова Expiratio, означающее Выдох или Выдыхание, понимается прекращение определённого периода. В отношении опционных контрактов это относится к окончательным дате и времени, после которых опцион больше не может быть исполнен. Экспирация:- (1) наступление даты завершения сделки; (2) наступление даты истечения срока действия опциона; последний день для реализации опциона.

EXPIRATION DATE = ДАТА ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ ПРИЗНАНИЯ (или ДАТА ЭКСПИРАЦИИ) – (1) Expiration Date is the date past which a product, such as food or medicine, must be sold or removed from availability because it is no longer expected to be fresh or effective. The dates on food labels can be confusing. The truth is, they often have nothing to do with food safety. Here's what you really need to know. You've assembled everything you need for the perfect deli sandwich:- Genoa salami, prosciutto, some thinly sliced provolone and a crusty baguette. To top it all off, you reach into the fridge for your favorite spicy mustard. And then you notice it. The 'Best By' date on the mustard bottle was 4 months ago! You might think you've got to ditch the mustard and settle for a ho-hum sandwich. But that's not the case. Here's what you need to know about food expiration dates:- Use-By, Best if Used By, Best By, Best Before. These 'use by' and 'best' dates are generally found on shelf-stable products such as mustard, mayonnaise, and peanut butter. The date, which is provided voluntarily by the manufacturer, tells you how long the product is likely to remain at its absolute best quality when unopened. But, as the US Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service points out, it is not a safety date. After the 'use by' or 'best' date has passed, you may start to notice gradual changes in the unopened product's texture, color, or flavor. But as long as you've been storing the unopened item properly, you can generally consume it beyond this date. Your best bet for gauging whether an unopened shelf-stable product with this type of date is still of satisfactory quality is to simply smell and examine it first. Always discard foods that have developed an off odor, flavor or appearance. You can also consult the Keep It or Toss It database for optimal food storage times, for both unopened and opened items. Sell-By:- most sell-by dates are found on perishables like meat, seafood, poultry and milk. The date is a guide for stores to know how long they can display a particular product. You should buy the product before the sell-by date expires. But you can still store it at home for some time beyond that date, as long as you follow safe storage procedures (check the Keep It or Toss It database for specific foods). For instance, milk that has been continuously refrigerated will usually remain drinkable for about one week after the 'sell by' date on the package. Likewise, you can store ground beef in your refrigerator for 1 to 2 days after purchasing it, even if the sell-by date expires during that time. Expires On:- the only place you're likely to encounter this type of date is on infant formula and some baby foods, which are the only food products the federal government regulates with regard to dating. You should always use the product before this date has passed. Packing Codes:- these

codes, which appear as a series of letters and/or numbers on the package, sometimes indicate the date or time of manufacture. Often, though, they simply appear as a meaningless jumble. Either way, packing codes help manufacturers and grocers rotate their stock and quickly locate products in the event of a recall. But they are not meant to be interpreted as an indicator of either food safety or quality.

(2) Expiration Date is the date on which something, such as a warranty or license, is no longer valid or in effect.

(3) Expiration Date:- it is not uncommon for an option to expire on a specified date during the month prior to the delivery month for the underlying futures contracts. The last date on which an offer can be accepted. Expiration dates are generally associated with tender offers, subscriptions, rights, offerings, warrants, options, etc. Expiration Date is the date on which an option contract automatically expires; the last day an option can be exercised. The date and time after which trading in an options contracts terminates, and after which all contract rights or obligations become null and void. Options on futures generally expire on a specific date during the month preceding the futures contract delivery month. For example, an option on a March futures contract expires in February but is referred to as a March option because its exercise would result in a March futures contract position. The date on which an option contract in any option month automatically expires or is no longer traded; generally the last day on which an option may be exercised. Expiration Date is the last day that an options or futures contract is valid. When an investor buys an option, the contract gives them the right but not the obligation to buy or sell an asset at a predetermined price, called a Strike Price, within a given time period, which is on or before the expiration date. If the investor chooses not to exercise that right, the option expires and becomes worthless and the investor loses the money paid to buy the option. The expiration date for all listed stock options in the United States is normally the third Friday of the contract month, which is the month when the contract expires. However, when that Friday falls on a holiday, the expiration date is on the Thursday immediately before the third Friday. Once an options or futures contract passes its expiration date, the contract is invalid. Expiration Date is a day on which an option right expires; for American-style options the last day of the exercise period, for European-style options the exercise date. Expiration Date is the day when the holder of the option loses the right to exercise the option. / на спецификационную дату в течение месяца, предшествующего месяцу поставки по соответствующим фьючерсным контрактам. Дата, на которую опционный контракт по любому месяцу опциона автоматически прекращает своё признание или более не торгуется; в общем толковании последний день, в который опцион может быть исполнен. Дата Прекращения Признания или Дата Экспирации – день, после которого опцион не может быть куплен, продан или исполнен. Для опционов на акции это Суббота, следующая за третьей Пятницей месяца. Права держателей опционов могут быть реализованы в последний рабочий день – в Пятницу. Если на Пятницу выпадает праздничный день, и биржа не работает, то последним торговым днём для опциона будет предшествующий ей Четверг. Если опцион не исполнен и не продан другому покупателю до истечения срока действия, он теряет свою ценность (истекает без последствий), а его владелец – сумму, уплаченную при его приобретении (премию за опцион).

(4) Expiration Date is the date when merchandise is no longer able to be shipped.

EXPIRED = С ИСТЕЧЁННЫМ СРОКОМ – Expired:- trademark registration is no longer active. The registrant failed to renew the trademark registration at the end of the registration period.

EXPIRY = ИСТЕЧЕНИЕ СРОКА – (1) Expiry:- a date on which a debt (e.g., bond) falls due or an option lapses. Borrowers who fail to meet their obligations by the expiry date are liable to payment of default interest. / Дата, на которую долг или задолженность (например, по облигации) .

(2) Expiry:- the final day on which futures trading in a particular month is allowable. Any contracts left open following this day must be settled by delivery or cash settlement.

EXPIRY DATE = ДАТА ИСТЕЧЕНИЯ СРОКА – Expiry Date:- issued in connection with documents such as letters of credit, tariffs, etc, to advise that stated provisions will expire at a certain time. Expiry Date is the last date on which an option can be exercised.

EXPIRY MONTH = МЕСЯЦ ИСТЕЧЕНИЯ СРОКА – Expiry Month:- options terminology for delivery month. / Опционная терминология для месяца поставки.

EX–PIT(S) = СДЕЛКА(И) ЗА ПРЕДЕЛАМИ ЯМЫ – Ex-Pit(s):- trades executed, for certain technical purposes, in a location other than the regular exchange trading pit. Trade is referred to as a Transfer Trade. This ex-pit transaction transfers an open position from one clearing member to another clearing member. Ex-Pit transactions are transactions not required to be made by open outcry in the trading ring. See also Exchange For Physicals and Transfer Trades. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of).

EXPLANT = ЭКСПЛАНТАТ – Explant, as relates to Potatoes, an in vitro Potato plant or plantlet produced by rooting an excised tip of a tuber sprout or an auxiliary bud from a growing plant, which shall serve as a parent for a whole clone or accession of micro-propagated plants or plantlets. Explant is living tissue removed from a plant and placed in an artificial medium for tissue culture. / побегов клубня или пазушной почки из растущего растения, микроразмножаемых растений или ростков. В переводе с Латинского In Vitro, означает В Лабораторных Условиях или В Пробирке. Эксплантат, участок органа или ткани, культивируемый вне организма. Под Эксплантантом, от Латинских слов Ex, означающее Из или От, и Planto, означающее Сажаю, понимается .

EXPLORATION = РАЗВЕДКА (или ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ) – (1) Exploration refers to the exploration and investigation of an area in the search for mineral resources such as crude oil or natural gas. The exploration process involves using suitable geophysical processes to find structures that may contain oil and gas then proving a possible find by means of exploratory drilling. Exploration:- searching for crude oil and/or natural gas by utilizing geological and topographical studies, geophysical and seismic surveys, and drilling of wells.

(2) Exploration is the plant-collecting expeditions.

EXPLORATION FOR AND EVALUATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES = РАЗВЕДКА И ОЦЕНКА МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ – IFRS 6 (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 6) Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources – The objective of this IFRS is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expenditures incurred by an entity in connection with the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources is the search for mineral resources, including minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources after the entity has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area, as well as the determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource. Exploration and evaluation assets are exploration and evaluation expenditures recognised as assets in accordance with the entity's accounting policy. The IFRS:- (a) permits an entity to develop an accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets without specifically considering the requirements of paragraphs 11 and 12 of IAS 8 (International Accounting Standard 8). Thus, an entity adopting IFRS 6 may continue to use the accounting policies applied immediately before adopting the IFRS. This includes continuing to use recognition and measurement practices that are part of

those accounting policies. (b) requires entities recognising exploration and evaluation assets to perform an impairment test on those assets when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amount. (c) varies the recognition of impairment from that in IAS 36 but measures the impairment in accordance with that Standard once the impairment is identified. An entity shall determine an accounting policy for allocating exploration and evaluation assets to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment. Each cash-generating unit or group of units to which an exploration and evaluation asset is allocated shall not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. Exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an entity shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss in accordance with IAS 36. One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment (the list is not exhaustive):- (a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed. (b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned. (c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area. (d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. An entity shall disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. / МСБУ 8 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 8) – . Под Разведкой Месторождений полезных ископаемых понимается комплекс работ, проводимых с целью выявления геологического строения месторождения, количества, качества и распределения запасов минерального сырья в недрах, горно-технических условий эксплуатации, а также разработки схемы обогащения руд и химико-металлургического передела концентратов. Эти геолого-промышленные параметры необходимы для промышленной оценки объекта, проектирования и строительства горнообогатительного комбината. Разведка месторождений подразделяется на предварительную, детальную и эксплуатационную разведку, а также доразведку.

EXPLORATORY WELL = РАЗВЕДОЧНАЯ СКВАЖИНА – Exploratory Well is a well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an un productive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e. one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir. See also Wildcat Well. / Скважина, пробуренная с целью поиска и добычи нефти или газа в районе, рассматриваемом ранее в качестве малопродуктивного, с тем, чтобы обнаружить новую залежь в известном месторождении (то есть однажды уже найденном для добычи нефти или газа в другой залеже) или с целью расширения предела известного нефтяного или газового залежа. Смотрите также Скважина Дикая Кошка (Wildcat Well). Под Скважиной понимается искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Под Разведочным Бурением понимается проведение разведочных скважин для составления по кернам геологических разрезов (картировочное разведочное бурение), построения структурных карт тектонического рельефа (структурное разведочное бурение), исследования геологического разреза новой территории (опорное разведочное бурение), доразведки и оконтуривания залежи (промышленное разведочное бурение). Под Буровой Скважиной понимается цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

EXPLOSION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВЗРЫВЕ – Explosion Clause:- this insurance includes the risk of explosion, howsoever or wheresoever occurring during the currency of this insurance, unless excluded by the Free of Capture and Seizure (FC&S) Warranty or the Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions (SR&CC) Warranty set forth herein. Explosion Clause:- broadens coverage to include loss or damage due to explosion from any cause, other than a cause associated with a war risk. / Оговорка О Взрыве расширяет покрытие, включая убыток или повреждение вследствие взрыва любого происхождения, за исключением того, который ассоциируется с военным риском или риском войны.

EXPONENTIAL = ЭКСПОНЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ (или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ) – Exponential:- characteristic of a quantity which varies by a constant percentage over a given period of time, as opposed to linear variations. The classical example of exponential growth is that of compound interest earned on money:- If a principal amount of USD100.00 is invested at 10% and the yearly interest is not withdrawn from the account, the principal will grow to USD4 526.00 at the end of 40 years. With simple interest, or linear growth, the investment would be worth only USD500.00 at the end of the same period. Numerous economic and social factors are exponential in nature:- growth in urban areas, industrial expansion, pollution, population growth, and uses of natural resources.

EXPONENTIAL MOVING AVERAGE = ЭКСПОНЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или ЭКСПОНЕНЦИАЛЬНОЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – In technical analysis, Moving Average is a key trend line that is plotted on a bar chart, reflecting the progress of prices over a given period of time. To calculate an Exponential Moving Average (EMA):- Take today's price multiplied by an EMA%. Add this to yesterday's EMA multiplied by (1 – EMA%). If we recalculate the earlier table we see that the exponential moving average presents a far smoother trend:- (i) Day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; (ii) Price (USD) 16, 17, 17, 10, 17, 18, 17, 17, 17; and (iii) EMA(1/3) no, 16.3, 16.5, 14.4, 15.2, 16.2, 16.4, 16.6, 16.8. How to calculate an EMA% for a selected time period (the indicator panelperforms this calculation automatically):- EMA% = 2 / (n + 1) where n is the number of days. Example:- the EMA% for 5 days is 2 / (5 days +1) = 33.3%. A moving average that gives greater weight to more recent data in an attempt to reduce the lag of (or 'smooth') the moving average. Exponential Moving Average (EMA) is a moving average, similar to a Simple Moving Average, that gives more weight to more recent prices relative to older prices in an attempt to reduce the lag of the simple moving average. EMA's reflect recent price changes sooner than simple moving averages. Also known as Exponentially Weighted Moving Average. See also Moving Average, Moving Averages, and Simple Moving Average. Exponential Moving Averages (EMAs) apply more weight to more recent prices. Simple moving averages weight all prices within the lookback period equally. Here, we also can see how longer-term moving averages are smoother and less reactive than shorter-term ones. The Moving Average is one of the classic and most-reliable tools for technical analysis. A moving average simply shows the average value of a security's price over a defined period of time. The direction of the average reflects the general trend of the security. Although the moving average is one of the simplest technical indicators, there are variations in its calculation. For example, the moving average calculation can be based on a security's open, high, low, close, volume or even another indicator. In addition, it can be calculated over different time periods. The longer the time period, the smoother the average. The shorter the time period, the more reactive the average. There also are variations

in the process used to calculate the average. Two of the most popular methods are the simple moving average (SMA) and the exponential moving average (EMA). The only significant difference between the EMA and SMA is the weight assigned to the most recent data. The SMA applies equal weight to all prices in the range; the EMA applies more weight to recent prices. 'Two averages' (above) shows a 20-day SMA in red and the equivalent of a 50-day EMA in blue applied to daily data of the Market Vectors Gold Miner (GDX) exchangetraded fund (ETF). An SMA is calculated by adding the security's price for the desired lookback period (say, five days) and dividing by the same number (in this case, five). Each day, we add the new day and drop the oldest. For example, assume these seven daily closing prices: 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107. On the fifth day of this sequence, the average would be (101 + 102 + 103 + 104 + 105) / 5 = 103. On the second day of this sequence, the average would be (102 + 103 + 104 + 105 + 106) / 5 = 104. On the third day of this sequence, the average would be (103 + 104 + 105 + 106 + 107) / 5 = 105. Such an average is probably too sensitive to price changes because small changes in price quickly are reflected in changes in the average. This is where EMAs are helpful. Because EMAs emphasize more recent prices in their calculation, we can achieve a smoother average line with nearly the same level of reactivity. EMAs are based on the most recent value of the average, the most recent raw price and a weighting multiplier. The weighting multiplier can be changed to mimic a comparable length SMA. For the initial EMA calculation, an SMA of the target length is substituted for the previous-period EMA. First, we calculate the value of the multiplier. Multiplier = (2 / (Time periods + 1)) = (2 / (5 + 1)) = 0.33 Then, we insert the multiplier value into the following EMA formula:- EMA = [Close – EMA(previous day)] x multiplier + EMA(previous day) 'Average comparison' (right) shows the values of a five-day SMA and EMA for Apple. The exponential moving average starts with the simple moving average value of 449.61 in the first calculation. After the first calculation, the EMA formula takes over. The chart of the EMA is shown in 'Apple smoothie' (below right). Because the EMA gives more weight to recent price action, whipsaws are less frequent. As seen in the chart, Apple closing prices stay above the stock's five-period EMA throughout most of the uptrend that started in January 2012. Reading Averages:- the most popular method of interpreting a moving average is to compare the relationship between a moving average of the security's price with the security's price itself. A buy signal is generated when the security's price rises above its moving average and a sell signal is generated when the security's price falls below its moving average. While such basic trading rules may be appealing, moving averages may be better used in a less-rigid sense. For example, they can be used to find support and resistance and trend identification. 'Look at me, MA' (page 45) shows an example of the S&P 500 bouncing off its 50-day SMA. The green arrows identify points of bullish reaction. The red arrows identify periods when the average provided resistance. Trend identification generally is done with long-term averages. Perhaps the most popular application is the 200-day moving average. In general, the market is considered bullish when it is above the 200-day moving average, and bearish when it is below the 200-day moving average. As seen in 'Look at me, MA', Microsoft broke its 200-day moving average on September 29, 2012, at USD30. It corrected until it reached USD26, and then consolidated and started forming its base. On April 09, 2013, eight months later, Microsoft was able to close above its 200-day moving average at USD29.60, initiating a big rally that hit USD36 by June 05, a 20% rally in just two months. Crossovers:- two moving averages can be used together to generate crossover signals. Crossovers involve one relatively short moving average and one relatively long one. As with all moving averages, the general length of the lookback period determines the indicator's sensitivity. A system using a five-day EMA and a 20-day EMA would be deemed short-term. A system using a 50-day SMA and a 200-day SMA would be long-term. A bullish crossover occurs when the shorter moving average crosses above the longer moving average. A bearish crossover occurs when the shorter moving average crosses below the longer moving average. As seen in 'Look at me, MA', when the five-period EMA (red) of Caterpillar Inc. (CAT) crossed below the 20-period EMA (blue), the stock began a downtrend correction from USD95 to USD83. Moving average crossovers produce relatively late signals. After all, the strategy depends on two lagging indicators. The longer the moving average periods, the greater the lag in the signals. These signals work great when a good trend takes hold. However, a moving average crossover system will produce lots of false signals in the absence of a strong trend. As lagging indicators, all moving average-based strategies are not intended to get you in at the exact bottom nor out at the exact top. Rather, they keep you in line with the security's price trend by being on the right side of the bulk of the move. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500). Майкрософт (Microsoft). Кэтёпилар Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)).

EXPORT = ВЫВОЗ (или ЭКСПОРТ) – Exports are merchandise sent to one place or country from another. Collectively, imports and exports are referred to as Trade. Trade may be denominated in volume, financial value, or both. Goods shipped outside a country. / Товары, отгруженные за пределы страны. Под Экспортом, от Латинского слова Exporto, означающее Вывожу, или Exportare, означающее Вывозить, или Вывозом понимается вывоз товаров или капиталов за границу. Под Экспортом или Вывозом понимается вывоз из данной страны товаров, услуг, ценных бумаг и тому подобного и их реализация на внешнем рынке. Реэкспорт – вывоз за границу иностранных товаров, не подвергавшихся переработке в стране. Экспорт – вывоз за границу товаров, проданных иностранным покупателям, предназначенных для продажи на иностранных рынках или для переработки в другой стране. К экспорту относят также перевозку товаров транзитом через другую страну и вывоз привезённых из другой страны товаров для продажи их в третьей стране (реэкспорт).

EXPORT = ВЫВОЗИТЬ (или ЭКСПОРТИРОВАТЬ) – Export:- to ship goods out of one country for sale in another country. To sell goods and services outside the country of origin. / Отгружать товары из одной страны для продажи в другой стране. Продавать товары и услуги за пределы страны происхождения.

EXPORT BAN = ЗАПРЕТ НА ВЫВОЗ (или ЗАПРЕТ ЭКСПОРТА) – Export Ban is a prohibition on the export of a good or service. / Запрет на экспорт товаров или услуг.

EXPORT BROKER = ВЫВОЗНОЙ БРОКЕР (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ БРОКЕР) – Export Broker is an individual or firm that brings together buyers and sellers for a fee but does not take part in actual sales transactions. The individual who brings together buyer and seller for a fee, eventually withdrawing from any transaction. / Лицо или фирма, которая за вознаграждение сводит вместе покупателя и продавца.

EXPORT CERTIFICATE = ВЫВОЗНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – In the United States, Export Certificate is any one of three accountable certificates, including PPQ Form 577, 578, or 579 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 577, 578, or 579) used for exporting commodities.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION PROJECT = ПРОЕКТ ВЫВОЗНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ (или ПРОЕКТ ЭКСПОРТНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ) – Export Certification Project is an electronic database known as EXCERPT, which provides current information on the plant import requirements of foreign countries. Also includes other related reference lists such as processed products, ineligible products, endangered species, Export Certification Specialists, designated the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) ports, recent summary changes, phytosanitary notes, messages and alerts.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION RECORD = УЧЁТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА ВЫВОЗНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ (или УЧЁТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА ЭКСПОРТНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ) – Export Certification Record is an official form, APHIS Form 80-R (short for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Form 80-R), used by the Authorized Certification Officials (ACOs) to track and monitor accountable export certificates (prepaid and those issued upon request). See also Collecting User Fees.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION SPECIALIST = СПЕЦИАЛИСТ ПО ВЫВОЗНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ (или СПЕЦИАЛИСТ ПО ЭКСПОРТНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ) – Export Certification Specialist is the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) employee who is responsible for maintaining the quality and credibility of the export program. See the Export Certification Project (EXCERPT) for a list of the Export Certification Specialists along with a description of their jurisdiction. See also Responsibilities.

EXPORT CONTROL AUTOMATED SUPPORT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПО ВЫВОЗНОМУ КОНТРОЛЮ (или СИСТЕМА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПО ЭКСПОРТНОМУ КОНТРОЛЮ) – In the United States, Export Control Automated Support System (ECASS) was implemented by the Commerce Department in 1985 to automate a paper-based system. The system currently provides:- (i) electronic submission of application forms directly by exporters; (ii) optical character recognition of applications submitted on paper; (iii) paperless workstations for all licensing officers to review the application, route it to other officers, branches, or external agencies and to enter their final action along with riders and conditions; (iv) automated audit of all licenses issued; and (v) real time management reporting on Licensing Officer workloads, average processing times, counts and times by license type, destination country, commodity code and other data. Commerce's Bureau of Export Administration is expanding ECASS to include export enforcement activities.

EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ПО ВЫВОЗНОМУ КОНТРОЛЮ (или КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ПО ЭКСПОРТНОМУ КОНТРОЛЮ) – Every product has an Export Control Classification Number (ECCN; formerly:- Export Commodity Classification Number) within the Commerce Control List. The ECCN consists of a five character number that identifies categories, product groups, strategic level of control and country groups.

EXPORT CONTROL DOCUMENT = ДОКУМЕНТ ВЫВОЗНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ (или ДОКУМЕНТ ЭКСПОРТНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ) – Export Control Document:- a license; application for license; any and all documents submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) in support of, or in relation to, a license application; application for International Import Certificate; Delivery Verification Certificate or similar evidence of delivery; Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or Automated Export System (AES) record presented in connection with shipments to any country; a Dock Receipt or bill of lading issued by any carrier in connection with any export subject to the EAR and any and all documents prepared and submitted by exporters and agents pursuant to the export clearance requirements of part 758 of the EAR; a US exporter's report of request received for information, certification, or other action indicating a restrictive trade practice or boycott imposed by a foreign country against a country friendly to the United States, submitted to the US Department of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of part 760 of the EAR; Customs Form 7512, Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods, Subject to Customs Inspection and Permit, when used for Transportation and Exportation (T&E) or Immediate Exportation (IE); and any other document issued by a US Government agency as evidence of the existence of a license for the purpose of loading onto an exporting carrier or otherwise facilitating or effecting an export from the United States or any reexport of any item requiring a license. / вывоз (exportation). обратный вывоз (или реэкспорт; reexport).

EXPORT CREDIT = ВЫВОЗНОЙ КРЕДИТ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Export Credit:- medium- to long-term credit granted for the purpose of financing export shipments. There are two main forms of export credits:- supplier credit (trade credit), i.e. credit granted by the supplier to the buyers; and customer or buyer's credit granted directly to the foreign buyer or his bank. Large credits of this kind are generally furnished by a syndicate of banks (in Switzerland, syndicated credit). An export credit granted jointly by a commercial bank and the government is referred to as a Mixed Loan or Credit. This type of loan is commonly granted to developing economies. / Среднесрочный и долгосрочный кредит, предоставленный с целью финансирования отгрузок на вывоз (или экспорт). Вывозные (или экспортные) кредиты бывают в двух формах:- кредит поставщика (торговый кредит), то есть кредит, предоставленный поставщиком покупателям; и кредит заказчика или покупателя, предоставленный напрямую иностранному покупателю или его банку. Крупные кредиты такого рода обычно предоставляются синдикатом банков (в Швейцарии, синдикатный кредит). Вывозной (или экспортный) кредит, предоставленный совместно коммерческим банком и государством рассматривается как Смешанный Заём или Кредит. Этот тип займа предоставляется, главным образом, импортёрам из стран с развивающейся экономикой. Под Вывозным Кредитом или Экспортным Кредитом понимается кредит, предоставляемый экспортёром товаров их импортёру. Выдаются преимущественно в форме акцепта импортёрами тратт экспортёров. В современных условиях предоставление среднесрочных и долгосрочных экспортных кредитов осуществляют экспортные банки, специализирующиеся на операциях, связанных с внешней торговлей. Вывозной (или Экспортный) Кредит – кредит, предоставляемый покупателям или их банку с целью финансирования продаж, как средство поощрения вывоза (или экспорта). Фирменный вывозной (или экспортный) кредит предоставляется от лица экспортёра, но не финансируется банком. Банковский вывозной (или экспортный) кредит предоставляется иностранным покупателям непосредственно банками. Известны и комбинированные варианты, когда государственный кредит сочетается с кредитами частных банков и международных организаций.

EXPORT CREDIT ENHANCED LEVERAGE = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ВЫВОЗНЫХ КРЕДИТОВ (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЭКСПОРТНЫХ КРЕДИТОВ) – The Export Credit Enhanced Leverage (EXCEL) program was developed in 1990 by the World Bank in conjunction with a working group of the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (the Berne Union). The objective of EXCEL is to provide export credits at consensus rates for private sector borrowers in highly indebted countries, which would previously have been too great a risk for most agencies to cover. / экспортный кредит (export credit).

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT = ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ПО ГАРАНТИЯМ ВЫВОЗНЫХ КРЕДИТОВ (или ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ПО ГАРАНТИЯМ ЭКСПОРТНЫХ КРЕДИТОВ) – UK Export Finance is the operating name of the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), the United Kingdom's export credit agency. It was created in 1919 and was the world's first export credit agency. We work closely with exporters, banks, buyers and project sponsors and have 90 years' experience of supporting exports to, and investments in, markets across the world. We do this by providing guarantees, insurance and reinsurance against loss, taking into account the government's international policies. Mission and Principles:- Who UK Export Finance is? UK Export Finance is the export credit agency of the United Kingdom and is a Government Department that operates under an Act of Parliament. What UK Export Finance does? UK Export Finance complements the private market by providing assistance to exporters and investors, principally in the form of insurance and guarantees to banks. How UK Export Finance operates? UK Export Finance is governed by its statute pursuant to which certain financial objectives are set by HM Treasury. It is UK Export Finance's policy to comply with all International Agreements which apply to the operations of Export Credit Agencies. The principles UK Export Finance applies:- on individual cases, UK Export Finance aims to:- (i) provide a quality of service that is proactive, flexible and efficient, with a focus on solution and innovation; (ii) take account of factors beyond the purely financial, and of relevant government policies, in respect of environmental, social and human rights impacts; debt sustainability and bribery and corruption; and (iii) publish, for the benefit of applicants, guidance on processes and factors taken into account by it in considering applications. Generally, UK Export Finance aims to:- (i) disseminate information about its products and services; (ii) achieve fairer competition by seeking to establish a level playing

field internationally, through obtaining multilateral improvements in export credit policies and practices; (iii) recover the maximum amount of debt in respect of claims paid taking account of the Government's policy on debt forgiveness; (iv) abide by such codes of practice and guidelines on consultation as may be published by the Government from time to time; and (v) employ good management practice to recruit, develop and retain the people needed to achieve UK Export Finance's business goals and objectives. Go to our annual report to parliament, which you can find on the right hand side of this page, to see reviews of our performance against these objectives, and other strategic goals. Legislation:- the Export Credits Guarantee Department's statutory powers are set out in the Export and Investment Guarantees Act 1991 (as amended by the Industry and Exports (Financial Support) Act 2009). Go to the Office of Public Sector Information website, which you can find on the right hand side of this page, to read the Acts in full. Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is the UK government department whose main function is to provide insurance cover for export credit transactions. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. We provide services such as:- (i) insuring UK exporters against non-payment by their overseas buyers; (ii) helping overseas buyers to purchase goods and/or services from UK exporters by guaranteeing bank loans to finance those purchases; (iii) sharing credit risks with banks in order to assist exporters in the raising of tender and contract bonds, in accessing pre- and post-shipment working capital finance and in securing confirmations of letters of credit; and (iv) insuring UK investors in overseas markets against political risks. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ВЫВОЗНОГО КРЕДИТА (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЭКСПОРТНОГО КРЕДИТА) – Why you need Export Credit Insurance? Cash-in-advance and letters of credit are no longer always competitive terms in the international marketplace. Facing limited access to capital in their own countries, foreign companies are seeking more than ever before to buy on credit terms. You need to extend competitive open-account terms to grow your international business, but what happens if you don't get paid? Your foreign customers could go out of business or file bankruptcy, face currency devaluations or foreign exchange problems, run short on cash, take you for a ride, or fail to pay you for any number of other reasons. You can protect your foreign receivables against non-payment risks with an export credit insurance policy. What export credit risks are covered? Export credit insurance protects your foreign receivables against virtually all commercial and political risks that could result in non-payment of your export invoices. Commercial risks include bankruptcy, receivership, and other kinds of insolvencies, as well as protracted defaults caused by cash flow problems, balance sheet issues, bad faith, market demand, currency fluctuations, natural disasters, or general economic conditions in your customer's country or abroad. Political risks include currency inconvertibility, foreign exchange controls, transfer risks, war, strikes, riots, revolution, confiscation, expropriation, nationalization, embargoes, trade sanctions, and changes in import or export regulations. How much does export credit insurance cost? Premium rates for export credit insurance are based on the terms you extend, the spread of your buyer and country risks, and your previous exporting experience. The cost of foreign receivables insurance is low, typically a fraction of one percent based on sales volume, in most cases much less than the fees charged for letters of credit. Whether or not you pass this incremental expense to your overseas customers, the price of export credit insurance coverage is insignificant compared to the additional business you can obtain by extending competitive international credit terms. Insurance as a sales and financing tool:- increase your international sales and profits by using export credit insurance to extend payment terms that make it more economical for your foreign customers to purchase larger quantities. Shipping bigger orders can help you negotiate better pricing from your suppliers, make longer manufacturing runs, and transfer inventory overseas. Negotiate stronger overseas representation by using foreign receivables insurance to offer competitive credit terms to your international distributors. Provide incentives to keep more of your products in their country's supply chain, increasing your market share and local brand recognition. Open new markets which your company might otherwise perceive as too risky for extending international credit terms without accounts receivable insurance. The opportunity to establish market share in emerging economies has never been greater. Enhance your borrowing capacity and obtain more favorable financing by including your insured export receivables in your collateral base. Foreign credit insurance makes your international A/R more attractive to banks and other asset-based lenders. You can assign export receivables insurance policy proceeds to the lender of your choice. Strengthen your balance sheet and keep your company's financial position secure with foreign credit insurance, despite exposure to unforeseen events, concentrations of export receivables risks, and changing international market conditions. Covering your foreign receivables with international credit insurance may also enable you to reduce your bad debt reserves. International receivables insurance can help facilitate the 'true sale' of your export receivables per FASB 140 (Financial Accounting Standards Board), on a case-by-case basis or in the context of a formal asset securitization. Export Credit Insurance:- usually government-sponsored (but in some cases self-financed) scheme to provide a hedge against the specific risks associated with the granting of export credits. Also known as Export Risk Guarantee in Switzerland. With the global marketplace becoming smaller by the day, it gets more and more difficult for businesses to remain local. In fact, it is not in a business's best interest to remain local if it wants to survive. It needs to expand globally, and that is where export credit insurance comes in. It is an absolutely vital necessity in the exporting of goods and services to foreign markets. It helps to keep the assets of a company safe. Here is a brief explanation of this most important necessity. Definition:- Export Credit Insurance is a policy that is taken out by a company that wants to sell to an overseas company. If a company wanted to ship goods to a foreign company, it might demand payment for those goods upfront or it may take payment after delivery. The latter option is a risky one. This insurance guarantees that a business will get paid for its goods after delivery should the receiving business be unable to pay. Advantages:- the advantages of export credit insurance to the insured are great. If the receiving company were to go bankrupt or for some reason find themselves unable to pay, then the insured company would be covered for the goods that they were exporting. It allows a company to extend goods without demanding upfront payments from a receiving company which may limit the amount of companies it would be able to do business with. This is a huge advantage of carrying this insurance. Disadvantages:- there are very few disadvantages to export credit insurance. There are premiums to consider, but these are negligible when weighed against the cost of losing an entire shipment of goods should a company refuse to pay. It is better to have this insurance than to extend credit to a company on faith that the payment will be made after receiving the shipment. Having this insurance allows a company to remain competitive in a global marketplace by giving them the ability to trade safely with foreign buyers. Future:- as the world gets smaller, the need for a company with global reach will continue to be important. Companies will have to compete on a global scale in order to compete at all. This is where export credit insurance will become absolutely vital to the global economy. It is too risky to do business in a global economic structure without the safety net of this insurance. Therefore, the future of this insurance is a bright one indeed. If a business is looking to go global, then investing in export credit insurance is almost mandatory. There are precious few ways to ensure that a shipment of goods will be paid for after delivery and asking for upfront payments is often a limiting business practice. Export credit insurance allows for easy foreign trade between businesses. This allows local businesses to thrive as it expands its market into unforeseen territory and allows it to bring more money into the local economy. Xxxxx. Export Credit Insurance:- Increase Your Export Sales While Minimizing Risks:- Ex-Im Bank's export credit insurance allows you to increase your export sales by limiting your international risk, offering credit to your international buyers, and enabling you to access working capital funds. Benefits:- (i) reduces nonpayment risk; (ii) enables you to extend competitive credit terms to buyers; (iii) helps you export to new markets with more confidence; and (iv) increases cash flow. Limit Your Risk:- Ex-Im Bank's insurance covers the risk of buyer nonpayment for commercial risks (e.g., bankruptcy) and certain political risks (e.g., war or the inconvertibility of currency). This product can replace cash-in-advance, letters of credit, and other documentary sales. By limiting your risk, you can sell to more international buyers and compete vigorously in international markets. Extend Credit to Your Buyers:- these

policies also allow you to provide qualifying international buyers with advantageous terms of credit. In today's competitive global marketplace, you may be able to increase sales by providing this 'open account' financing feature. Access Working Capital:- Ex-Im Bank's insurance enhances the quality of your balance sheet by transforming export-related accounts receivable into receivables insured by the US government. With our insurance in place, lenders are more likely to advance against these receivables to increase your working capital cash flow. Get Assistance:- Ex-Im Bank regional offices and insurance brokers can provide assistance with our export credit insurance applications. Insurance brokers can provide the required information to Ex-Im Bank and assist with the documentation. Eligibility:- Ex-Im Bank can do business in most markets. However, we may be limited or unable to offer financing in certain countries and under certain circumstances. Military or defense items are generally not eligible nor are sales to military buyers (with certain exceptions). Short-Term Insurance – products must be shipped from the United States and have at least 50% US content (excluding mark-up). Medium-Term Insurance – we will insure up to 85% of the net US contract value. (If the foreign content is more than 15%, we will support only the US portion.) Enhanced Support for Environmentally Beneficial Exports:- Ex-Im Bank has an Environmental Exports Program that provides enhanced support for a broad range of environmentally beneficial exports, including exports related to renewable energy sources. These enhancements apply to both short-term and medium-term policies. Credit Standards:- all applications for short-term and medium-term insurance are subject to objective credit criteria. To ensure consistent and transparent credit analysis, Ex-Im Bank has developed credit standards to facilitate timely application processing. Exporter Policies (Short-Term):- Ex-Im Bank's short-term insurance covers a wide range of goods, raw materials, spare parts, components, and most services on terms up to 180 days. We also cover capital goods, consumer durables (e.g., refrigerators) and bulk agricultural commodities. In exceptional cases, these exports may be covered on terms up to 360 days. Multi-Buyer Policy:- this policy allows exporters to insure all sales to eligible international buyers on 'open account' credit terms. Features include:- (i) provides 90–95% commercial, 95–100% political coverage against buyer payment defaults; (ii) allows for assignment of exporter's receivables to a lender for immediate funding; (iii) premium rates are paid only on actual shipments. The premium rates are a composite rate based on tenor, type of buyer, and country of buyer. (iv) Exporters with international credit management experience may receive 'discretionary' credit limits under the policy to qualify and approve buyers for coverage without Ex-Im Bank review based on good payment experience or favorable credit information. Small Business Multi-Buyer Policy:- for qualifying small businesses, we offer enhanced coverage. To qualify as a small business, the US exporter (together with affiliates) must meet the US Small Business Administration's definition of a small business and have export credit sales of less than USD5 million. Features include:- (i) no first-loss deductible; (ii) simplified premium-rate schedule; and (iii) enhanced assignment (for qualified exporters), an attractive financing feature that allows your lender to advance on the insured receivables with limited risk. Single-Buyer Policy:- this policy provides credit protection for short-term credit sales made by an exporter to a single international buyer during a 12-month policy period. Premium rates are based on tenor, type of buyer, and the buyer's country. Features include:- (i) supports single or multiple shipments to a single international buyer; (ii) provides 90% coverage against buyer payment defaults with no first-loss deductible; (iii) contains a 'lock-in' feature to commit Ex-Im Bank coverage over a 90-day period (useful to present to a buyer while a sale is being negotiated); and (iv) increases borrowing base by allowing for assignment of an exporter's receivables to a lender. Lender Policies (Short-Term):- lenders may request assignment of proceeds of multi-buyer policies (described above) by exporters. Enhanced assignment to lenders is available with our small business multi-buyer policy. In addition to exporter insurance policies, Ex-Im Bank also offers several policies for financial institutions. Bank Letter of Credit Policy:- this policy protects US-based banks against losses (i.e. the failure of a foreign issuing bank to make payments or reimbursements) on irrevocable letters of credit opened to finance US exports. Benefits to Lender:- (i) provides authority to selectively insure letters of credit; (ii) discretionary credit limit coverage available; (iii) coverage available for refinancing payments by issuing bank under a sight irrevocable letter of credit policy; and (iv) pre-presentation agreement available. Features include:- (i) coverage is 95% for private sector, 100% for sovereign banks, and 98% for bulk agricultural goods; (ii) premium rates are based on a fixed-fee schedule based on the tenor of the letter of credit, type of buyer, and country of the buyer; and (iii) interest is covered up to prime rate minus 0.5%. Financial Institution Buyer Credit Policy:- this policy protects lenders that finance purchases by international buyers of US goods and services, generally on terms up to 180 days (exceptionally up to 360 days for bulk agricultural products and capital goods). Benefits to Lender:- (i) may be used for a one-time sale or for a series of shipments from one or more exporters to the same buyer; and (ii) no first-loss deductible. Features include:- (i) coverage is 90% for private sector buyers, 100% for sovereign obligors, and 98% on bulk agricultural products; (ii) premium rates are based on a fixed-fee schedule based on the tenor of the letter of credit, type of buyer, and country of the buyer; and (iii) interest is covered up to prime rate minus 0.5%. Medium-Term Insurance (Exporters and Lenders):- Ex-Im Bank's medium-term insurance protects longer-term financing to international buyers of capital equipment or services, covering one or a series of shipments. Benefits:- (i) medium-term financing; (ii) no first-loss deductible; and (iii) documentary policy protection available for lenders. Financing under these policies can generally extend up to five years (up to seven years in exceptional cases) and for amounts up to USD10 million. Ex-Im Bank requires the buyer to make cash payment to the exporter equal to at least 15% of the net US contract value. The insured portion is the lesser of 85% of the net US contract value or the US content of the exporter's supply contract. Frequently, a financial institution is the insured and will disburse funds to the exporter when the insurance cover is approved. Ex-Im Bank reviews the documentation only after a claim is presented. A claim will be paid only if the relevant documents are submitted in complete form and are presented within the time allowed. Premium rates are on a fixed-fee schedule based on the tenor of the credit, type of buyer, and country of the buyer. Xxxxx. In the United States, Export Credit Insurance (ECI) protects an exporter of products and services against the risk of non-payment by a foreign buyer. In other words, ECI significantly reduces the payment risks associated with doing business internationally by giving the exporter conditional assurance that payment will be made if the foreign buyer is unable to pay. Simply put, exporters can protect their foreign receivables against a variety of risks that could result in non-payment by foreign buyers. ECI generally covers commercial risks (such as insolvency of the buyer, bankruptcy, or protracted defaults/slow payment), and certain political risks (such as war, terrorism, riots, and revolution) that could result in non-payment. ECI also covers currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and changes in import or export regulations. ECI is offered either on a single-buyer basis or on a portfolio multi-buyer basis for short-term (up to one year) and medium-term (one to five years) repayment periods. Key Points:- (i) ECI allows exporters to offer competitive open account terms to foreign buyers while minimizing the risk of non-payment; (ii) even creditworthy buyers could default on payment due to circumstances beyond their control; (iii) with reduced non-payment risk, exporters can increase export sales, establish market share in emerging and developing countries, and compete more vigorously in the global market; (iv) when foreign accounts receivable are insured, lenders are more willing to increase the exporter's borrowing capacity and offer more attractive financing terms; and (v) ECI does not cover physical loss or damage to the goods shipped to the buyer, or any of the risks for which coverage is available through marine, fire, casualty or other forms of insurance. Coverage:- short-term ECI, which provides 90 to 95 percent coverage against commercial and political risks that result in buyer payment defaults, typically covers (a) consumer goods, materials, and services up to 180 days, and (b) small capital goods, consumer durables, and bulk commodities up to 360 days. Medium-term ECI, which provides 85 percent coverage of the net contract value, usually covers large capital equipment up to five years. ECI, the cost of which is often incorporated into the selling price by exporters, should be a proactive purchase, in that exporters should obtain coverage before a customer becomes a problem. Where Can I Get Export Credit Insurance? ECI policies are offered by many private commercial risk insurance companies as well as the Export-Import Bank of the United States

(Ex-Im Bank), the government agency that assists in financing the export of US goods and services to international markets. US exporters are strongly encouraged to shop for a specialty insurance broker who can help them select the most cost-effective solution for their needs. Reputable, well-established companies that sell commercial ECI policies can be easily found on the Internet. You may also buy ECI policies directly from Ex-Im Bank. In addition, a list of active insurance brokers registered with Ex-Im Bank is available at www.exim.gov or you can call +1-800-565-EXIM (3946) for more information. Private-Sector Export Credit Insurance:- (i) premiums are individually determined on the basis of risk factors and may be reduced for established and experienced exporters; (ii) most multi-buyer policies cost less than 1 percent of insured sales, whereas the prices of single-buyer policies vary widely due to presumed higher risk; (iii) the cost in most cases is significantly less than the fees charged for letters of credit; (iv) there are no restrictions regarding foreign content or military sales; and (v) commercial insurance companies can usually offer flexible and discretionary credit limits. Ex-Im Bank's Export Credit Insurance:- (i) Ex-Im Bank customers are advised to refer to the Exposure Fee Information & Fee Calculators section (which are posted on the Bank's Web site http://www.exim.gov under the 'Apply' section) to determine exposure fees (premiums); (ii) coverage is available in riskier emerging foreign markets where private insurers may not operate; (iii) exporters electing an Ex-Im Bank working capital guarantee may receive a 25 percent premium discount on multi-buyer insurance policies; (iv) enhanced support is offered for environmentally beneficial exports; (v) the products must be shipped from the United States and have at least 50 percent US content; (vi) Ex-Im Bank is unable to support military products or purchases made by foreign military entities; and (vii) support for exports may be closed or restricted in certain countries for US government policy reasons (for more information, see the Country Limitation Schedule posted on the Bank's Web site under the 'Apply' section). / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

EXPORT CREDITS (WITH OFFICIAL SUPPORT) = ВЫВОЗНЫЕ КРЕДИТЫ (С ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКОЙ) (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ КРЕДИТЫ (С ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКОЙ)) – Export Credits (With Official Support):- Government financial support, direct financing, guarantees, insurance or interest rate support provided to foreign buyers to assist in the financing of the purchase of goods from national exporters.

EXPORT CUSTOMER CREDIT = ВЫВОЗНОЙ КРЕДИТ ЗАКАЗЧИКУ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ ЗАКАЗЧИКУ) – Export Customer Credit is the special export credit system in which credit is granted by a bank or other institution in the exporting country to the foreign purchaser directly, rather than to the exporter, who would otherwise finance the purchase by offering credit terms. Form of supplier credit whereby the exporter secures credit from the banking system in its own country and uses this credit to finance its client's purchases. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

EXPORT DECLARATION = ВЫВОЗНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ) – In the United States (US), Export Declaration is a Government document permitting designated goods to leave the country. Issued by the US Department of Commerce. Includes complete particulars on the shipment. Although customers can submit their declarations themselves to US Customs, the carrier is still responsible for penalities if the documentation is not available by the time a vessel is 'cleared' by Customs for sailing. Also known as Ex-Dec or SED (Shipper's Export Declaration). Shippers need to obtain a Bureau of Census document which spells out shipment details for entry into a government statistical system. Documents for export shipping, declaring the value of the cargo to the US Customs. In the United States, this form includes complete particulars on an individual shipment and is required by Commerce to control exports and act as a source document for export statistics. Export Declaration is a form completed by the exporter or its authorized agent and filed in triplicate by a carrier with the US Collector of Customs at the point of exit. It serves a twofold purpose:- (1) Primarily, it is used by the US Bureau of Census for the compilation of export statistics on US foreign trade. For this reason, an export declaration is required for practically all shipments from the USA to foreign countries and the US possessions, except for mail shipments of small value or for those of a non-commercial character. (2) The declaration also serves as an export control document because it must be presented, together with the export license, to the US Customs at the port of export. If the goods may be exported under general export license, this fact must be stated on the export declaration. A government document declaring designated goods to be shipped out of the country. To be completed by the exporter and filed with the US Government. Export Declaration (Shippers) Bureau of Census document which spells out shipment details for entry to government statistical system. Documents for export shipping declaring value of cargo to US Customs. Also known as Shipper's Export Declaration. / Коллектор Таможни США.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CANADA = КАНАДСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РАЗВИТИЮ ВЫВОЗА (или КАНАДСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РАЗВИТИЮ ЭКСПОРТА) – Export Development Canada (EDC) is Canada's export credit agency, offering innovative financing, insurance and risk management solutions to help Canadian exporters and investors expand their international business. Every year, EDC's knowledge and partnerships are used by more than 8 300 Canadian companies and their global customers in up to 200 markets worldwide. Approximately 80 per cent of EDC's customers are small and medium-sized businesses. EDC is a Crown corporation wholly owned by the Government of Canada. The corporation is financially self-sustaining and operates on commercial principles. EDC is a recognized leader in financial reporting, economic analysis and has been named one of Canada's Top 100 Employers for nine consecutive years. EDC operates as a commercial institution that collects interest on its loans and premiums on its insurance products. Unlike other ECAs that rely on government subsidies, EDC is financially self sufficient. EDC is committed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices and is working alongside other leading organizations that share the same commitment to the principles of ethical business, social and environmental improvement, public accountability and community involvement. EDC does not receive annual parliamentary appropriations and EDC does not provide subsidies to Canadian companies. Why we do what we do?:- (i) in Canada, one in three jobs relies on exports; (ii) due to the size of Canada's population, the domestic market remains limited for small businesses; as a result, businesses have to think globally to compete; and (iii) the majority of our customers are small business; it can be particularly difficult for them to access the financing they need. Products:- EDC provides insurance and financial services, bonding products, and small business solutions to Canadian exporters and investors, EDC also provides online credit risk management tools. Export Development Canada (EDC) is Canada's official export credit agency, responsible for providing export credit insurance, loans, guarantees and other financial services to promote Canadian export trade. Headquartered in Ottawa, Ontario (ON), Canada. / Канадская Корпорация по Развитию Экспорта (ККРЭ) является официальным агентством Канады по предоставлению вывозных (или экспортных) кредитов, которое несёт ответственность за обеспечение страхования вывозных (или экспортных) кредитов, займами, гарантиями и другими финансовыми услугами, направленными на продвижение торговли, связанной с вывозом (или экспортом) из Канады.

EXPORT DUTY = ВЫВОЗНАЯ ПОШЛИНА (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ПОШЛИНА) – Export Duties consist of general or specific taxes on goods or services that become payable when the goods leave the economic territory or when the services are delivered to non-residents; profits of export monopolies and taxes resulting from multiple exchange rates are excluded. Export Duty is a government tax paid on goods exported from a country. Export Duty is a tax levied on exports of basic commodities entering into world trade, such as rubber, copper, palm oil, sisal, tea, cocoa and coffee. Export Duty is a tax imposed on exports of some nations. See also Duty; and Tariff.

EXPORTER = ЭКСПОРТЁР – Exporter is the person on whose behalf the export declaration is made and who is the owner of the goods or has a similar right of disposal over them (Art. 788 CCIP). Under other Regulations it is the person who is partner of the export contract, the holder of an export licence or who is entitled to export refunds. The party responsible for the export of goods. Exporter is the person in the United States who has the authority of a principal party in interest to determine and control the sending of items out of the United States. Note that the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations have a different definition for the term 'Exporter'. Under the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (FTSR), the 'Exporter' is the US principal party in interest (see Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations 15 CFR part 30). / Сторона, ответственная за вывоз (или экспорт) товаров. Экспортёр – страна, физическое или юридическое лицо, занимающееся вывозом (или экспортом).

EXPORTERS SALES PRICE = ЦЕНА ПРОДАЖ ЭКСПОРТЁРОВ – Exporters Sales Price is a statutory term used to refer to the United States sales prices of merchandise which is sold or likely to be sold in the United States, before or after the time of importation, by or for the account of the exporter. Certain statutory adjustments are made to permit a meaningful comparison with the foreign market value of such or similar merchandise, e.g., import duties, United States selling and administrative expenses and freight are deducted from the United States price. / привоз (importation). , например, .

EXPORT FINANCE = ВЫВОЗНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ (или ЭКСПОРТНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ, или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ЭКСПОРТА) – Export Finance:- providing exporters with the required capital for the shipment abroad of merchandise, or for the rendering of services such as construction, engineering and development operations in a different country. Export finance generally takes the form of bank credits granted to the supplier or credit given to the foreign purchaser of the goods. The documentary credit plays an important role in short-term export finance. Medium- to long-term export credits furnished by the banks are the most usual form of export financing in Switzerland. Special types of export finance are barter transactions, factoring, and non-recourse financing. In Switzerland, export financing is frequently provided in combination with an export risk guarantee from the Federal Government. / экспортный кредит (export credit).

EXPORT FINANCE CREDIT = КРЕДИТ ПОД ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ВЫВОЗА (или КРЕДИТ ПОД ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ЭКСПОРТА) – Export Finance Credit is one of the instruments in export finance. In Switzerland, export financing credits are granted by Swiss banks to finance export shipments not covered by the official export risk guarantee program, to finance downpayments, intermediate payments and local costs related to the installation of plant or equipment delivered by the Swiss producer.

EXPORT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ВЫВОЗНОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ (или ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ЭКСПОРТНОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Export Identification Number is a number required for the US exporter on the Shipper's Export Declaration. A corporation may use their Federal Employer Identification Number as issued by the IRS; individuals can use their Social Security Numbers.

EXPORT–IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN = ЭКСПОРТНО–ИМПОРТНЫЙ БАНК ЯПОНИИ (или БАНК ВЫВОЗА-ПРИВОЗА ЯПОНИИ) – Export-Import Bank of Japan, Japanese Nihon Yushutsunyū Ginkō, originally Japan Export Bank, one of the principal government-funded Japanese financial institutions, which provides a wide range of services to support and encourage Japanese trade and overseas investment. Headquarters are in Tokyo. The Japan Export Bank was established in 1950; its name was changed in 1952, when its activities expanded to include import financing. The bank's principal activity is the provision of low-cost loans to support corporate growth; these activities include, for example, credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. The bank also provided loans to developing countries to allow them to import Japanese products. The bank came under increasing pressure from other countries, particularly from the United States, to change its one-sided trade policies and growing trade surpluses. Therefore, the bank began to develop some programs to assist in management of the global economy. In 1986 it began to work in cooperation with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to cofinance loans to less developed countries. The Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM) is Japan's official provider of export credits. About 10 percent of JEXIM's business is providing export credits. The bank's main role is to disburse about half the funds available under the trade surplus recycling program (the Nakasone facility). / Нихон Ющюцуню Гинко (Nihon Yushutsunyū Ginkō). вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit). Накасонэ (Nakasone).

EXPORT–IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES = ЭКСПОРТНО–ИМПОРТНЫЙ БАНК СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ (или БАНК ВЫВОЗА–ПРИВОЗА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ) – The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIMBANK) was chartered in 1934 as an independent agency to finance the export of US goods and services. Eximbank offers four major export finance support programs:- loans, guarantees, working capital guarantees and insurance. Eximbank undertakes some of the risk associated with financing the production and sale of American-made goods; provides financing to overseas customers for American goods when lenders are not prepared to finance the transactions; and enhances a US exporter's ability to match foreign government subsidies by helping lenders meet lower rates, or by giving financing incentives directly to foreign buyers. Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) is a Federal agency that aids in financing exports of US goods and services through direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) is the official export credit agency of the United States. Ex-Im Bank's mission is to assist in financing the export of US goods and services to international markets. Ex-Im Bank enables US companies – large and small – to turn export opportunities into real sales that help to maintain and create US jobs and contribute to a stronger national economy. Ex-Im Bank does not compete with private sector lenders but provides export financing products that fill gaps in trade financing. We assume credit and country risks that the private sector is unable or unwilling to accept. We also help to level the playing field for US exporters by matching the financing that other governments provide to their exporters. Ex-Im Bank provides working capital guarantees (pre-export financing); export credit insurance; and loan guarantees and direct loans (buyer financing). No transaction is too large or too small. On average, 85% of our transactions directly benefit US small businesses. With more than 75 years of experience (2009), Ex-Im Bank has supported more than USD400 billion of US exports, primarily to developing markets worldwide. Since its creation by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Export-Import Bank has been a strong advocate for American exporters, filling the gap when private financing is unavailable. This vital institution creates American jobs, strengthens our economy, and helps our businesses succeed in increasingly competitive global markets. Franklin Delano Roosevelt:- Now, Therefore, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, it is hereby declared that an agency, to wit:- a banking corporation, be created pursuant to Title 5, Chapter 9, 261 of the Code of the District of Columbia, under the name of Export-Import Bank of Washington. 18-Executive Order 6581:- creating the Export-Import Bank of Washington; February 02, 1934. 1968:- Congress changes name to Export-Import Bank of the United States. 1934:- The Export-Import Bank of Washington is established to lend to the Soviet Union, but doesn't because of unpaid war debts. The Export-Import Bank was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1934, as a New Deal program and to support his foreign policy. Today, Ex-Im Bank provides working capital guarantees (pre-export financing); export credit insurance; loan guarantees and direct loans (buyer financing). On average, 85% of the transactions directly benefit US small businesses providing export financing for products that fill gaps in trade financing. Ex-Im Bank has supported more than USD400 billion of US exports, primarily to developing

markets worldwide. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit). Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Экспортно-Импортный Банк Соединённых Штатов является государственным банком поддержки и содействия вывозу (или экспорту) и привозу (или импорту) США. Он предоставляет кредиты и гарантии преимущественно на срок от 5 лет и более. Банк был основан 02 Февраля 1934. Капитал 1 миллиард Долларов США, основные источники ресурсов – средства денежного рынка США и долгосрочные займы Казначейства. Ежегодный объём кредитов и гарантий устанавливается Конгрессом США (кредиты:- 1983 – 4.4, 1984 – 3.9, 1985 – 3.8 миллиардов Долларов США; гарантии в 1983, 1984, 1985 – 10 миллиардов Долларов США). Экспортно-Импортный Банк Соединённых Штатов Америки (Экс-Им Бэньк) – банк, созданный по решению Конгресса США в 1934 с целью развития торговли между США и иностранными государствами. Экс-Им Бэньк является независимой организацией, которая занимает средства у Казначейства США (US Treasury) с целью:- (i) финансирования вывоза (или экспорта) и привоза (или импорта); (ii) предоставления прямого кредита займополучателям за пределами США; (iii) предоставления экспортных гарантий, страхования против коммерческих и политических рисков и (iv) предоставления займов на льготных условиях (со скидкой).

EXPORTING = ВЫВОЗ (или ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) – Exporting is a sale of goods and services to a foreign country. While exporting was long considered a secondary activity, it is widely recognized as an absolute necessity in the modern world. The traditional reasons for exporting still apply today and are an essential component of developing economies, which seek foreign markets where they can sell permanent or temporary commodity surpluses, or from which they can import commodities that are in short supply. Industrial nations view exporting not just as a means of reaching balance of payments equilibrium, but as a means of fueling expansion. This explains the growing importance ascribed to exports by government and business alike.

THE EXPORT LEGAL ASSISTANCE NETWORK = СЕТЬ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ВЫВОЗА (или СЕТЬ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ЭКСПОРТА) – In the United States, The Export Legal Assistance Network (ELAN) sponsored by the Small Business Administration (SBA), is a nationwide group of attorneys with experience in international trade who provide free initial consultations to small businesses on export-related matters. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The Export Legal Assistance Network (ELAN) is a cooperative program among the Federal Bar Association, US Department of Commerce, and US Small Business Administration (SBA). Important Advice:- to maximize the value of your one free consultation with a lawyer, you must be well prepared. ELAN lawyers may refuse to meet with callers who begin their request with a question such as:- 'I want to export, can you help me'? Before contacting an ELAN lawyer, you should have done considerable homework, have a business plan or strategy and have made use of the services of your local USEAC (short for the United States Export Assistance Center) or SBA. Otherwise, you may be wasting not only the time of our lawyers, but also your own. What is the Export Legal Assistance Network? With a presence in 70 US cities and with the participation of more than 250 attorneys, the Export Legal Assistance Network (ELAN) program is a nationwide group of attorneys in private law firms that volunteer to provide an initial legal consultation free of charge to companies just beginning to export. Under ELAN, knowledgeable lawyers help new export companies learn the legal aspects of international trade, issues relating to export licensing, domestic and foreign taxation, tariffs, and intellectual property rights are just some of the topics covered. What are the services that an ELAN lawyer will provide? In your first meeting, the volunteer ELAN lawyer will help you identify the key legal issues facing your company in exporting. The volunteer will explain basic contractual requirements, taxes and regulations and give you introductory information on other necessary resources, such as banks, freight forwarders, insurance companies, and state and federal programs to expand exports. Your consultation will last long enough to identify the legal issues facing your product or service. This free consultation is meant to provide a reasonably detailed overview of the legal issues involved in exporting. You are then free to handle the next steps yourself, or to hire an attorney to complete them for you. What can I expect to get out of my meeting with a volunteer lawyer from ELAN? An indication of the key legal issues which your business needs to address in making its first export sales. The lawyer should be able to help you to understand basic contractual, tax and regulatory requirements, provide an indication of priorities among them, and provide some basic information on programs of other institutions which might be helpful in getting export operations started, e.g., international department of a near-by bank, freight forwarders, insurance companies with international experience, and other helpful government programs. The lawyers will work closely with the district offices of the US Commerce Department and Small Business Administration. How long will my consultation be? Long enough to allow you to identify the export-related legal issues related to your product or service and to demonstrate that, like other business problems, they are divisible into manageable pieces which can be resolved within a reasonable time at a foreseeable level of cost. ELAN wants you to feel comfortable with the legal aspects of exporting. What won't the lawyer do for me? This free consultation is not intended to have the lawyer draft contracts or enter into deep analyses of specific pending issues. It is intended to provide an overview and a reasonably detailed discussion of the legal problems involved in entering the export market. Do I have any obligation, financial or otherwise, to the volunteer attorney? Absolutely not. If the free consultation has achieved its purpose, you will have an idea of the next steps required. You are entirely free to handle them yourself, to hire another lawyer, or to use the volunteer attorney. The choice is entirely yours. Why are these attorneys involved in the program? As professionals and as Americans, ELAN attorneys are interested in improving the US balance of payments and securing the future of our country in international trade.

EXPORT LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ВЫВОЗ (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ, или ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ЭКСПОРТ) – Export License is a government document authorizing exports of specific goods in specific quantities to a particular destination. This document may be required in some countries for most or all exports and in other countries only under special circumstances. Government-issued permit to export a given item under specified conditions. Export License is a government document which permits the licensee to engage in the export of designated goods to certain destinations. Export License is a government document authorizing exports of special goods in specific quantities to a particular destination. / Выдаваемое Правительством разрешение для вывоза (или экспорта) данного изделия на спецификационных условиях. Экспортная Лицензия – право вывоза (или экспорта) определённых товаров, предоставляемое уполномоченным государственным органом предприятиям, фирмам, другим экспортёрам.

EXPORT LICENSE VOICE INFORMATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УСТНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ О ЛИЦЕНЗИЯХ НА ВЫВОЗ (или СИСТЕМА УСТНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ ОБ ЭКСПОРТНЫХ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯХ) – In the United States, Export License Voice Information System (ELVIS) is a Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) 24-hour on-line service which allows exporters to obtain recorded information on such topics as commodity classifications, emergency handling procedures and seminars as well as to order information.

EXPORT MANAGEMENT COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ВЫВОЗОМ (или КОМПАНИЯ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ЭКСПОРТОМ) – In the United States, Export Management Company is a private firm that serves as the export department for several manufacturers, soliciting and transacting export business on behalf of its clients in return for a commission, salary, or retainer plus commission.

EXPORT MERCHANT = ВЫВОЗЯЩИЙ КОММЕРСАНТ (или ЭКСПОРТИРУЮЩИЙ КОММЕРСАНТ) – In the United States, Export Merchant is a company that buys products directly from manufacturers, then packages and markets the merchandise for resale under its own name.

EXPORT PREMIUMS = ВЫВОЗНЫЕ ПРЕМИИ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ ПРЕМИИ) –Export Premiums:- Financial benefits granted in capitalist countries to exporters by state bodies or monopolistic associations for the purpose of expanding the export abroad of certain goods. They were first systematically introduced at the end of the XIX century and are applied on an extensive scale in capitalist countries today. Export premiums take the form either of payments to national exporting companies of money subsidies for the export of goods (Direct Export Premiums) or of the granting to such companies of exemptions from internal taxes and dues (Concealed Export Premiums). Direct export premiums enable ex-port firms to reduce their prices while maintaining their profits at a high level. Such subsidies are used in the United States for the export of agricultural products, such as Cotton. Japan and the countries of Western Europe use such subsidies in the export of many kinds of finished articles, including textiles and automobiles. The volume of the export premium may amount to as much as 60 or 70 percent of the price of the article, thus enabling monopolies to engage in dumping. Concealed (indirect) export premiums are accorded by a government to a domestic exporting firm in the form of advantageous conditions for the payment of domestic taxes, excise and customs duties, and other dues. In Western Europe, the United States, and Japan, a system of tax benefits exists for the expansion of exports:- exporting monopolies are exempted from tax payments or pay only a reduced rate. The system of indirect export premiums exempts export firms from the payment of import duties (or provides for their subsequent refunding) if the export firms are using imported raw materials for the manufacturing of goods for export (the so-called Conditional Duty-Exempt Importation, or Return Of Duties). Export premiums are one of the ways in which monopolies use the state machinery in the struggle for foreign markets. They impose a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working masses of capitalist countries, representing as they do a method of redistribution in the interests of monopolistic capital of the share of the taxes and duties accruing to the state budget. / Вывозные Премии или Экспортные Премии, льготы финансового характера, предоставляемые в капиталистических странах экспортёрам государственными органами или монополистическими объединениями для расширения вывоза определённых товаров за границу. Начали систематически применяться с конца XIX века. Широко используются современными капиталистическими странами. Выступают либо в форме выплаты национальным фирмам-экспортёрам денежных субсидий при экспорте товаров (Прямые Вывозные Премии), либо в форме освобождения этих фирм от уплаты внутренних налогов и сборов (Скрытые Вывозные Премии). Прямые вывозные премии позволяют фирмам-экспортёрам снижать цены, сохраняя на высоком уровне получаемые прибыли. Они применяются в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) при вывозе сельскохозяйственных товаров (Хлопка и других). Япония и страны Западной Европы используют их при экспорте многих видов готовых изделий (текстиля, автомобилей и других). Размеры вывозных премий достигают 60–70% цены товаров, что позволяет монополиям осуществлять демпинг товаров. Скрытые (косвенные) вывозные премии заключаются в создании правительством для национальных фирм-экспортёров льготных условий в отношении уплаты внутренних налогов, акцизов, таможенных пошлин и других сборов. В странах Западной Европы, США и Японии существует система налоговых льгот для расширения экспорта:- монополии-экспортёры не платят налогов или платят их по уменьшенным ставкам. Форма косвенных вывозны премий – система освобождения от уплаты импортных пошлин (или последующий возврат их) фирм-экспортёров, применяющих импортное сырьё для изготовления товаров на экспорт (так называемый Условно Беспошлинный Ввоз, или Возврат Пошлин). Вывозные премии являются одной из форм использования монополиями государственного аппарата в борьбе за внешние рынки. Тяжёлым бременем ложатся они на плечи трудящихся капиталистических стран, представляя собой метод перераспределения части поступающих в государственный бюджет налогов и сборов в интересах монополистического капитала.

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE = ЗОНА ОБРАБОТКИ ВЫВОЗА (или ЗОНА ОБРАБОТКИ ЭКСПОРТА) – Export Processing Zones are industrial parks designated by a government to provide tax and other incentives to export firms.

EXPORT QUOTAS = КВОТЫ НА ВЫВОЗ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ КВОТЫ, или КВОТЫ НА ЭКСПОРТ) – Export Quotas are the specific restrictions or target objectives on the value or volume of exports of specified goods imposed by the government of the exporting country. These restraints may be intended to protect domestic producers and consumers from temporary shortages of certain materials, or as a means to moderate world prices of specified commodities. Commodity agreements sometimes contain explicit provisions to indicate when export quotas should go into effect among producers. Export quotas are also used in connection with orderly marketing agreements and voluntary restraint agreements. Export Quota:- controls applied by an exporting country to limit the amount of goods leaving the country. / вывоза (или экспорта) спецификационных товаров . Экспортная Квота – количество товара, которое государственные органы разрешают вывозить (или экспортировать) предприятиям, фирмам в условиях, когда вывоз (или экспорт) ограничен.

EXPORT RATE = ВЫВОЗНАЯ СТАВКА (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ СТАВКА) – Export Rate is a rate published on traffic moving from an interior point to a port for transshipment to a foreign country.

EXPORT READY = ГОТОВОЕ К ВЫВОЗУ (или ГОТОВОЕ К ЭКСПОРТУ) – Export Ready refers to carlots which meet the following criteria:- (i) the lot must meet the commercially clean specifications for the grade; (ii) Wheat of other classes and contrasting classes must meet the export specifications for the grade; and (iii) total foreign material must meet the export specification for the grade. Carlots, which are commercially clean but do not meet the export specifications for either Wheat of other classes or total foreign material, will be designated as Not Ready For Export.

EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (REFUNDS) = ВЫВОЗНЫЕ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (ВОЗВРАТЫ) (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ РЕСТИТУЦИИ (ВОЗВРАТЫ)) – Export Restitutions (Refunds) are the EU export subsidies provided to cover the difference between internal prices and world market prices for particular commodities.

EXPORT REVOLVING LINE OF CREDIT = ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМАЯ КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ ПО ВЫВОЗУ (или ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМАЯ КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ ПО ЭКСПОРТУ) – In the United States, the Export Revolving Line of Credit (ERLC) is a form of financial assistance provided by the Small Business Administration (SBA). The ERLC guarantees loans to US firms to help bridge the working capital gap between the time inventory and production costs are disbursed until payment is received from a foreign buyer. SBA guarantees 85 percent of the ERLC subject to a USD750 000.00 guarantee limit. The ERLC is granted on the likelihood of a company satisfactorily completing its export transaction. The guarantee covers default by the exporter, but does not cover default by a foreign buyer; failure on the buyer's side is expected to be covered by letters of credit or export credit insurance. Under SBA's ERLC program, any number of withdrawals and repayments can be made as long as the Dollar limit on the line of credit is not exceeded and disbursements are made within the stated maturity period (not more than 18 months). Proceeds can be used only to finance labor and materials needed for manufacturing, to purchase inventory to meet an export order and to penetrate or develop foreign markets. Examples of eligible expenses for developing foreign markets include professional export marketing advice or services, foreign

business travel and trade show participation. Under the ERLC program, funds may not be used to purchase fixed assets. / выплата (repayment) . вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

EXPORT RISK GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ РИСКА ЭКСПОРТЁРА – Export Risk Guarantee is a guarantee safeguarding claims arising from export operations. The Swiss Federal Government's export risk guarantee (ERG) scheme has been in place since 1934. The guarantee cover includes not only the actual merchandise exports but also certain other business services rendered by the exporter, such as the construction, engineering and development work, leasing of goods, licensing and scientific, technical and economic consulting. The following four principal risks are currently covered by the ERG:- (i) the currency, transfer and premium risk; (ii) the credit risk of the state buyer, guarantor, or certain private banks; (iii) the political risk, e.g., wars, revolutions, etc; and (iv) the risk prior to delivery (manufacturing risk). / , например, .

EXPORTS = ВЫВОЗЫ (или ЭКСПОРТ) – Exports are the domestically produced commodities that are sold abroad.

EXPORT SAMPLE PORTION = ПОРЦИЯ ВЫВОЗНОЙ ПРОБЫ (или НАВЕСКА ЭКСПОРТНОЙ ПРОБЫ) – The Export Sample Portions are the minimum sample portions to be picked for specific factors when analyzing export samples. These standards do not prevent the inspector from analyzing larger portions when appropriate. / К порции вывозной (или экспортной) пробы относятся минимальные навески проб, которые должны быть отобраны для последующего определения специфических характеристик при анализе вывозных (или экспортных) проб. Эти стандарты не препятствуют для отбора инспектором более крупных порций в случае необходимости.

EXPORT SERVICES = ВЫВОЗНЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ) – Export Services (ES):- headquarters unit within USDA-APHIS-PPQ (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine) that maintains a phytosanitary certification system for exported US agricultural commodities. USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Export Services, 4700 River Road, Unit 140, Riverdale, State of Maryland 20737, the United States; Phone:- +1-301-7348537; Fax:- +1-301-7347639.

EXPORT STANDARD SAMPLES = СТАНДАРТНЫЕ ВЫВОЗНЫЕ ПРОБЫ (или СТАНДАРТНЫЕ ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ ПРОБЫ) – Export Standard Samples are created only for Canada Western grains. They are prepared for most grades of Wheat and general purpose grades of Barley and govern grading of shipments out of terminal, transfer, and process elevators. They are intended to ensure that the buyer receives grain that is reasonably close in quality to the average of the grade. Minimum test weights, maximum limits of admixtures and grading factors in general are demonstrated in the export standard samples. However, overall quality is always considered. An export shipment may be assigned a certain grade although the shipment is slightly below the requirements in one factor, provided that in the judgment of the inspector it is sufficiently superior in other factors to be equal in overall quality to the export standard sample. Final decisions on the grade of such shipments are made only by senior officials of CGC's (short for the Canadian Grain Commission's) Inspection Services.

EXPORT STATISTICS = СТАТИСТИКА ПО ВЫВОЗУ (или СТАТИСТИКА ПО ЭКСПОРТУ) – In the United States, Export Statistics measure the total physical quantity or value of merchandise (except for shipments to US military forces overseas) moving out of the United States to foreign countries, whether such merchandise is exported from within the US Customs territory or from a US Customs bonded warehouse or a US Foreign Trade Zone.

EXPORT SUBSIDIES = ВЫВОЗНЫЕ СУБСИДИИ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ СУБСИДИИ) – Generally, Export Subsidies are the direct government payments or other economic inducements given to domestic producers of goods that are sold in foreign markets. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) recognizes the export subsidies may distort trade, unduly disturb normal commercial competition and hinder the achievement of GATT fair trade objectives; but it does not clearly define what practices constitute export subsidies. Export Subsidies are the subsidies given to traders to cover the difference between internal market prices and world market prices, such as for example the EU export restitutions. Export subsidies are now subject to value and volume restrictions under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. Export Subsidies are the subsidies given to traders to cover the difference between internal market prices and world market prices, such as the EU export restitutions. The elimination of agricultural export subsidies is part of the Nairobi Package adopted at the WTO's Tenth Ministerial Conference in December 2015. Export Subsidies are the special incentives such as cash payments, tax exemptions, preferential exchange rates, and contracts extended by governments to encourage increased foreign sales. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). Вывозная (или Экспортная) Субсидия – один из способов государственного стимулирования вывоза (или экспорта) за счёт бюджета. Такое субсидирование возможно в форме прямого финансирования научно-исследовательских, опытно-конструкторских работ и вывозного (или экспортного) производства, а также путём предоставления на те же цели благоприятных кредитов.

EXPORT SUMMARY = ВЫВОЗНАЯ СВОДКА (или СВОДКА ПО ЭКСПОРТУ, или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ СВОДКА) – Export Summary is an interpretation of the plant quarantine import requirements of a foreign country. Export summaries provide guidance to Authorized Certification Officials (ACOs), Export Certification Specialists, other officials, and interested parties concerned with the export of agricultural commodities. Export summaries are not to be considered legally authoritative; they are written from translated plant quarantine regulations, official instructions, and other information provided by officials in foreign countries. Export summaries are housed in the Export Certification Project (EXCERPT).

EXPORT TAX = ВЫВОЗНОЙ НАЛОГ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ НАЛОГ, или НАЛОГ НА ВЫВОЗ) – Export Tax is a fee charged on exports that is paid to the government of the originating country.

EXPORT TRADE CERTIFICATE OF REVIEW = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПЕРЕСМОТРЕ ТОРГОВЛИ НА ВЫВОЗ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ПЕРЕСМОТРА ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ НА ЭКСПОРТ) – Export Trade Certificate Of Review:- in the United States (US), a certification of partial immunity from US antitrust laws that can be granted based on the Export Trading Company Act legislation by the Department of Commerce with Department of Justice concurrence. Any prospective or present US-based exporter with antitrust concerns may apply for certification.

EXPORT TRADING COMPANY = ВЫВОЗНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – In the United States, Export Trading Company (ETC) a firm that purchases foreign goods for resale in its own local market. An ETC is a company doing business in the United States (US) principally to export goods or services produced in the US or to facilitate such exports by unaffiliated persons. The ETC can be owned by foreigners and can import, barter and arrange sales between third countries, as well as export.

EXPORT TRADING COMPANY ACT = АКТ О ВЫВОЗНЫХ ТОРГОВЫХ КОМПАНИЯХ (или АКТ ОБ ЭКСПОРТНЫХ ТОРГОВЫХ КОМПАНИЯХ) – Export Trading Company Act (ETCA):- the globalized economy presents increasingly intense competition from foreign suppliers in the export market. Moreover, US companies currently face competitive pressures on an unprecedented scale. The ETCA was created by Congress to enable US firms to collaborate with each other to reduce their exports

costs, become more efficient at exporting, and, in turn, compete more effectively in the export market. The US Department of Commerce's Office of Competition and Economic Analysis administers the Export Trade Certificate of Review. Thousands of US companies have already benefitted from these programs. If you or your company are interested in gaining a competitive edge in the global economy, please explore the following:- The Export Trade Certificate of Review. The Export Trade Certificate of Review provides substantive federal antitrust protection and procedural benefits to US firms interested in collaborating on export activities. By coordinating with one another under the legal protection of this program, US firms can reduce their shipping costs, boost their negotiating power, fill large export orders, and develop long-term export business. In the United States, the Export Trading Company Act (ETCA) of 1982 initiates the Export Trade Certificate of Review program that provides antitrust preclearance for export activities; permits bankers' banks and bank holding companies to invest in ETCs; establishes a Contact Facilitation Service within the Commerce Department designed to facilitate contact between firms that produce exportable goods and services and firms that provide export trade services. On October 08, 1982, President Reagan signed into law the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (ETCA). Designed to create jobs and to reduce US balance-of-payments deficits by encouraging new export ventures, ETCA was the product of nearly four years of congressional consideration. Although the Administration's expectation that this legislation will create at least USD11 billion in increased sales and more than 300 000 new jobs over the next five years may be overly optimistic, ETCA is nonetheless potentially significant to US and foreign businesses for at least two reasons. First, US businesses and US banking organizations will enjoy new export opportunities created by a clarification of applicable antitrust restrictions and by a relaxation of the general prohibition against banking organizations participating in the ownership and management of non-banking commercial ventures. Second, foreign companies and their counsel will need to understand the applicable legal standards in order to determine under what circumstances a challenge might be brought against practices contravening ETCA. Although ETCA may have modified US antitrust standards, foreign competitors of US export trading companies (ETCs) still may be able to challenge ETC activities in their own countries by invoking their own domestic antitrust provisions, and thus will need to understand the nature of these potential entrants into international markets. ETCA consists of four titles. Title I provides a series of definitions which, curiously, applies only to that title and to none other. Title II contains banking law amendments permitting greater banking involvement, including ownership ... / Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004) 08 Октября 1982 .

EXPOSED CORD = ВЫСТУПАЮЩИЙ КОРД – Exposed Cord:- not readily visible. Results from legs of teeth not completely covering or clamping around the cord. Except for what appears in slight degree, exposed cord tends to cause hard operation and weakness of the zipper under strain. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

EXPOSURE = УЯЗВИМОСТЬ – Exposure:- the monetary risk involved in holding a futures position if it were closed out with a loss. / Финансовый риск, сопровождающий удержание позиции по фьючерсу, если бы она была закрыта с убытком.

(1) In securities trade, Exposure is an obligation arising from new purchases of securities. Also a designation for the entire securities portfolio of an investor or group of buyers. / В торговле ценными бумагами, обязательство, возникающее при новой покупке ценных бумаг. Также определениея для целого портфеля ценных бумаг инвестора или группы покупателей.

(2) In lending business, Exposure is the credit liability which a bank has assumed in regard to a customer or borrowing country.

(3) In insurance, Exposure is a state of being subject to the possibility of loss; or extent of risk as measured by payroll, gate receipts, area, or otherwise; or possibility of loss to a risk being caused by its surroundings.

EXPRESS = ЭКСПРЕСС – Express (in air transport):- cargo with a guaranteed or time-definite service component. Express carriers usually are characterized as integrated because, in addition to carrying mostly airport-to-airport, time-definite cargo, they also offer many other services, such as door-to-door pickup and delivery.

EXPRESS ABANDONMENT = УСКОРЕННЫЙ (или ВЫРАЖЕННЫЙ) ОТКАЗ – Express Abandonment:- a patent application may be expressly abandoned by filing a written declaration of abandonment identifying the application in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Express abandonment becomes effective when an appropriate official of the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) takes action thereon. Express abandonment of the application may not be recognized by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) before the date of issue or publication unless it is actually received by appropriate officials in time to act. Abandonment may be either of the invention or of an application. An abandoned application, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.135 and 1.138 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations), is one which is removed from the USPTO docket of pending applications.

EXPRESS BILL OF LADING = ЭКСПРЕСС КОНОСАМЕНТ – Express Bill Of Lading is a non-negotiable bill of lading (B/L) where there are no hard copies of originals printed.

EXPRESSED WARRANTY = ВЫРАЖЕННОЕ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО – Expressed Warranty:- an agreement written in a marine underwriter's insurance policy which must be strictly and literally complied with. A violation voids the insurance, e.g., trading warranties.

EXPRESSIVITY = ЭКСПРЕССИВНОСТЬ – Expressivity is the degree of manifestation of a certain character in the offspring. The degree of expression of a given gene. Genes that always produce the same phenotype have 100 percent expressivity. / свойство (character) . Под Экспрессивностью понимается степень выраженности признака, определяемого данным геном. Может меняться в зависимости от генотипа, в который входит данный ген, и от условий внешней среды.

EXPRESS MAIL MAILING LABEL = ПОСЫЛОЧНАЯ ЭТИКЕТКА ЭКСПРЕСС ПОЧТЫ – (1) Express Mail Mailing Label:- patent correspondence delivered to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) via the 'Express Mail Post Office to Addressee' service of the United States Postal Service (USPS) which is considered filed in the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) on the date of deposit with the USPS, shown by the 'date-in' on the 'Express Mail' mailing label.

(2) Express Mail Mailing Label:- the filing date for Trademark documents is not the same as for patent documents.

EXPRESS WARRANTY = ЭКСПРЕСС РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО – Express Warranty is a warranty that is specified in the policy document, or is attached thereto. A warranty that applies to the policy, but is not expressed therein (e.g., warranty of legality), is termed an 'implied warranty'. / специфицировано в полисном документе.

EX QUAY = ЭКС ПРИЧАЛ (или ФРАНКО ПРИЧАЛ, или ФРАНКО НАБЕРЕЖНАЯ) – Ex Quay means that the seller makes the goods available to the buyer on the quay (wharf) at the destination named in the sales contract. The seller has to bear the full cost and risk involved in bringing the goods there. There are two Ex Quay contracts in use:- (i) Ex Quay 'Duty Paid', and (ii) Ex Quay 'Duties on Buyer's Account' in which the liability to clear goods for import is to be met by the buyer instead of by the seller. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex Quay (EXQ) means from the dock at the import point. The term goes one step beyond CIF to include the seller's responsibility for placing goods on the dock at the named overseas port with the appropriate duty paid. / Экс, от Латинского слова Ex, означающее Из или От. В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный,

понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко-Борт, Франко-Вагон, Франко-Склад Покупателя и тому подобное.

EX RIGHT = БЕЗ ПРАВА – Ex Right:- securities quoted ex-rights entitle the seller to retain the right to participate in a New Issue then current. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex Right (XR):- without the rights (in stock listing of newspapers). Corporations raising additional money may do so by offering their stockholders the right to subscribe to new or additional stock, usually at a discount from the prevailing market price. The buyer of a stock selling ex-rights is not entitled to the rights. See also Ex Dividend and Rights. Symbol indicating that a stock is trading ex-rights, with no rights attached. Designation of a share which is traded without its subscription rights (usually in the form of coupons). The rights are traded separately on the stock exchange where they have been listed for a stipulated period. / Символ, указывающий на то, что акция продаётся без прав, то есть без прилагаемых прав.

EXSERTED = ВЫДАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ВЫПИРАЮЩЕЕ, или ВЫСТУПАЮЩЕЕ) – Exserted:- of stamens or pistils exceeding the length of the tepals. / Выдающееся или Выступающее наружу, о тычинках (stamens) или , длину листочков околоцветника (tepals).

EXSERTED PANICLE = ВЫСТУПАЮЩАЯ МЕТЁЛКА – Exserted Panicle is a panicle that emerges fully from the flag leaf sheath. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

EXSERTION = ВЫСТУПАНИЕ (или ВЫПИРАНИЕ) – Exsertion:- (1) when the spikelets of the Rice plant become distinguishable and the panicle extends upward inside the flag leaf sheath. (2) Degree of emergence of the panicle from the flag leaf sheath; maybe positive or negative depending on whether the neck node is above or below the collar of the flag leaf. (3) Ability of the panicles to arise from the boot.

EX SHIP = ЭКС СУДНО (или ФРАНКО СУДНО) – Ex Ship means that the seller will make the goods available to the buyer on board the ship at the destination named in the sales contract. The seller bears all costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the destination. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). / Экс, от Латинского слова Ex, означающее Из или От. В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко-Борт, Франко-Вагон, Франко-Склад Покупателя и тому подобное.

EX SITU = ЭКС СИТУ (или ВНЕ МЕСТА НАХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Ex Situ (in Latin):- outside, off site, or away from the natural location. For example, biological material which is in a laboratory, collection, botanical garden, zoo, or aquarium. Also known as off-site. Contrast In Situ. Ex Situ:- away from the natural or original position/place; off-site. Ex Situ:- literally 'Out Of Place' and the opposite of In Situ ('In Place'). The term sometimes refers to excavated soil or pumped out groundwater, both of which have been moved from their original place. Ex Situ conservation is the practice of protecting rare plants outside of their native habitat, typically through the collection and storage of germplasm in a seedbank (or genebank). See also In Situ. / сохранение (conservation).

EXTENDED 3 OF 9 = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ 3 ИЗ 9 – Extended 3 Of 9:- similar to Code 3 of 9 except that it allows the full 128 ASCII (short for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set to be encoded by printing two barcode characters for each text character.

EXTENDED CODE 93 = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ КОД 93 – Extended Code 93:- similar to Code 93 except that it allows the full 128 character ASCII (short for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set to be encoded.

EXTENDED FAMILY = РАСПРОСТРАНЁННОЕ СЕМЕЙСТВО – Extended Family:- several generation of basic family units, related by descent, marriage or adoption and living together; a household group which includes kin outside of the nuclear family.

EXTENDED (IN PRICE) = РАСШИРЕННАЯ (В ЦЕНЕ) – Extended (In Price) is a term describing a stock that has risen past its Pivot Point. Such a stock is considered a risky investment because it has already begun its advance and is more likely to reverse.

EXTENDED LENGTH = ВЫТЯНУТАЯ ДЛИНА (или РАСТЯНУТАЯ ДЛИНА) – Extended Length is the length of a face pile yarn required to produce one inch of tufted carpet.

EXTENDED MATURITY PERIOD = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД ПОГАШЕНИЯ – In the United States, Extended Maturity Period is a period (typically 10 years long for pre-May 1995 bonds) after the original maturity date during which a bond continues to earn interest according to applicable regulations, e.g., Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series, No. 1-80, as revised and amended, for Series EE bonds. It is also sometimes referred to as an Extension Period.

EXTENDED PROTEST = РАЗВЁРНУТЫЙ ПРОТЕСТ – Extended Protest is the detailed statement made by the master of a vessel concerning an accident which has become the subject of a court case. / Детальный отчёт, выполненный хозяином (или капитаном) судна, касающийся несчастного случая, который стал предметом судебного дела.

EXTENDED REPORTING PERIOD = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ (ПРЕТЕНЗИИ) – Extended Reporting Period is the period after the expiry of a claims made policy in which claims under that policy must be made if they are to be covered. It may be possible for an insured to extend this period on payment of an additional premium. A period allowed for making claims after expiration of a claims made liability policy. Also known as Tail.

EXTENDER = РАЗБАВИТЕЛЬ – Extender is a substance added to an adhesive to reduce the amount of primary binder required per unit area. / .

EXTENDER PIGMENT = ПИГМЕНТ РАЗБАВИТЕЛЬ – Extender Pigment is a coating additive which imparts special properties, for example, to give exterior varnish protection from ultra-violet light degradation. / придать наружную защиту лаком/олифой . Под Пигментом, от Латинского слова Pigmentum, означающее Краска, понимается окрашенное химическое соединение, применяемое в виде тонких (высокодисперсных) порошков для крашения древесины, пластмасс, резины, химических волокон и изготовления красок. Важнейшие характеристики пигментов – яркость и насыщенность цвета, укрывистость (способность перекрывать цвет окрашиваемой поверхности), светостойкость, устойчивость к действию химических реагентов, размер частиц (дисперсность). Пигменты подразделяют на органические и неорганические. Из органических наиболее важны азопигменты, полициклические и фталоцианиновые пигменты, которые используют в текстильной и полиграфической промышленности, при крашении пластмасс, резины и тому подобного. К пигментам относят также органические лаки. Неорганические пигменты делятся на природные и искусственные (свинцовые и цинковые белила, диоксид титана, охра, сажа, сурик, ультрамарин и другие). Они особенно широко применяются в лакокрасочной промышленности.

EXTENSIBILITY = РАСТЯЖИМОСТЬ (или ТЯГУЧЕСТЬ) – Extensibility is the ability of a materiel to undergo elongation on the application of force. See also Elongation.

EXTENSION = ВНЕДРЕНИЕ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или РАСШИРЕНИЕ) – Extension is a dissemination of agricultural technology from scientific research organization to the farming community to improve their farming practices.

EXTENSION = РАСШИРЕНИЕ – (1) Extension:- by expressing the strain as a percentage we obtain the 'Extension'. Extension = (Elongation / Initial Length) x 100 per cent. The extension is sometimes referred to as the 'Strain Percent'. Extension is the increase in length of a test specimen produced by a force, expressed in units of length.

(2) In reference to insurance, an Extension is an addition to an existing policy to provide cover not previously considered or included, either temporarily or permanently.

EXTERIOR PANEL = НАРУЖНАЯ ПАНЕЛЬ – Exterior Panel is a general term for plywood or OSB/waferboard (oriented strandboard/waferboard), bonded with a type of adhesive that by systematic tests and service records has proved highly resistant to weather. See also Interior Panel. / Плита с Ориентированными Волокнами (ПОВ)/стружечная плита или древесностружечная плита (ДСП). Смотрите также Внутренняя Панель (Interior Panel). Под Панелью, от Немецкого слова Paneel, понимается плоский крупноразмерный элемент (конструкция) заводского изготовления, широко применяемый в современном строительстве зданий и сооружений различного назначения (например, панель покрытия, стеновая панель и другие).

EXTERNALLY PRESSURIZED SEAL = ВНЕШНЕ ЗАПРЕССОВАННОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Externally Pressurized Seal is a seal that has pressure acting on the seal parts from an external independent source of supply.

EXTERNAL RESOURCE = ВНЕШНИЙ РЕСУРС – External Resource (in electricity) is a resource located outside metered PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) boundaries in the United States. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

EXTERNAL VALUE = ВНЕШНЯЯ ОЦЕНКА (или ПОСТОРОННЯЯ ОЦЕНКА) – The External Value of a currency is mirrored in exchange rate movements. It is indexed against a number of currencies, i.e. the geometric mean of foreign currency indices weighted to reflect the export or foreign trade quota of the respective countries. A comparison of index levels on different reference dates shows the extent of any change in the external value of a given currency vis-à-vis the other currencies in its group. The change in real external value can be determined by adjusting exchange rates for the corresponding consumer or producer price indices. / , то есть . виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis).

EXTINCT = ВЫМЕРШЕЕ (или ИСЧЕЗНУВШЕЕ, или ЭКСТИНКТ) – Extinct:- of a species which has completely died out. Species can also become 'extinct in the wild' but persist in botanical or other collections. / Под Экстинкцией, от Латинского слова Exstinctio, означающее Гашение, понимается .

EXTINCTION = ЭКСТИНКЦИЯ (или ВЫМИРАНИЕ) – Extinction is the process leading to complete loss of a species. / Под Экстинкцией, от Латинского слова Exstinctio, означающее Гашение, понимается видов (species).

EXTRA = ЭКСТРА – The short form of Extra Dividend. A dividend in the form of stock or cash in addition to the regular or usual dividend the company has been paying. / Под Экстра, от Латинского слова Extra, означающее Вне или Сверх, понимается часть сложных слов, означающая:- вне, дополнительно, сверх. В индустрии ценных бумаг под этим словом понимается сокращение или краткая форма для термина 'Экстра Дивиденд' или 'Дополнительный Дивиденд' (Extra Dividend). Дивиденд в форме акций или денежных средств, выплачиваемый компанией в дополнение к регулярному или обычному дивиденду.

EXTRA CHARGES = ЭКСТРА СБОРЫ (или СВЕРХСБОРЫ) – Extra Charges are the expenses incurred in connection with a claim under a policy.

EXTRACHROMOSOMAL INHERITANCE = ВНЕХРОМОСОМНАЯ НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ЭКСТРАХРОМОСОМНАЯ НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Extrachromosomal Inheritance is the transmission of hereditary characters through components in the cytoplasm rather than by chromosomes. Known as Extrachromosomal Inheritance, plastid inheritance and non-Mendelian inheritance. / свойства (characters) .

EXTRA CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS = СВЕРХ КОНТРАКТНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – In reinsurance, Extra Contractual Obligations (ECOs) is a generic term that, when used in reinsurance agreements, refers to damages awarded by a court against an insurer which are outside the provisions of the insurance policy, due to the insurer's bad faith, fraud, or gross negligence in the handling of a claim. Examples are punitive damages and losses in excess of policy limits.

EXTRACTABLES = ЭКСТРАГИРУЕМЫЕ – Extractables:- the materials that can be removed from textiles by means of a solvent (in many cases, water).

EXTRACTION = ЭКСТРАКЦИЯ – Extraction is a removal of one substance from another, often accomplished by means of a solvent. / Под Экстракцией, от Латинского слова Extraho, означающее Вытягиваю или Извлекаю, понимается извлечение одного или нескольких компонентов раствора путём перевода их в не смешивающуюся с этим раствором другую жидкость (экстрагент). Обратный процесс – реэкстракция. Разделение фаз после экстракции производят отстаиванием, центрифугированием, кристаллизацией и так далее. Применяется в гидрометаллургии, при получении фармацевтических препаратов, пищевых и химических продуктов.

EXTRACTION LOSS = ПОТЕРИ ПРИ ЭКСТРАКЦИИ (или ПОТЕРИ ПРИ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИИ, или ЗА ВЫЧЕТОМ ПРОДУКТОВ ЭКСТРАКЦИИ) – Extraction Loss is the reduction in the volume of natural gas available for disposition resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants. It represents that portion of the 'raw' gas stream that is transferred from the natural gas supply chain to the petroleum and natural gas liquids supply chain. Extraction loss does not include the reduction in volume resulting from the removal of nonhydrocarbon constituents or gas used as fuel, vented, flared, or otherwise disposed of within natural gas processing plants. Extraction loss also results in a reduction in the total heat (Btu) content of the natural gas stream equal to the heat content of the liquids extracted. The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as butane, ethane, and propane, at natural gas processing plants. / Снижение объёма природного газа в связи с извлечением или отбором из него жидких фракций, таких как бутан, пропан и этан на газоперерабатывающих заводах.

EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY = ЭКСТРАКТИВНАЯ МЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ (или МЕТАЛЛУРГИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ) – Extractive Metallurgy:- following separation and concentration by mineral processing, metallic minerals are subjected to extractive metallurgy, in which their metallic elements are extracted from chemical compound form and refined of impurities. Metallic compounds are frequently

rather complex mixtures (those treated commercially are for the most part sulfides, oxides, carbonates, arsenides, or silicates), and they are not often types that permit extraction of the metal by simple, economical processes. Consequently, before extractive metallurgy can effect the separation of metallic elements from the other constituents of a compound, it must often convert the compound into a type that can be more readily treated. Common practice is to convert metallic sulfides to oxides, sulfates, or chlorides; oxides to sulfates or chlorides; and carbonates to oxides. The processes that accomplish all this can be categorized as either pyrometallurgy or hydrometallurgy. Pyrometallurgy involves heating operations such as roasting, in which compounds are converted at temperatures just below their melting points, and smelting, in which all the constituents of an ore or concentrate are completely melted and separated into two liquid layers, one containing the valuable metals and the other the waste rock. Hydrometallurgy consists of such operations as leaching, in which metallic compounds are selectively dissolved from an ore by an aqueous solvent, and electrowinning, in which metallic ions are deposited onto an electrode by an electric current passed through the solution. Extraction is often followed by refining, in which the level of impurities is brought lower or controlled by pyrometallurgical, electrolytic, or chemical means. Pyrometallurgical refining usually consists of the oxidizing of impurities in a high-temperature liquid bath. Electrolysis is the dissolving of metal from one electrode of an electrolytic cell and its deposition in a purer form onto the other electrode. Chemical refining involves either the condensation of metal from a vapour or the selective precipitation of metal from an aqueous solution. The processes to be used in extraction and refining are selected to fit into an overall pattern, with the product from the first process becoming the feed material of the second process, and so on. It is quite common for hydrometallurgical, pyrometallurgical, and electrolytic processes to be used one after another in the treatment of a single metal. The choices depend on several conditions. One of these is that certain types of metallic compounds lend themselves to easiest extraction by certain methods; for example, oxides and sulfates are readily dissolved in leach solutions, while sulfides are only slightly soluble. Another condition is the degree of purity, which can vary from one type of extraction to another. Zinc production illustrates this, in that zinc metal produced by pyrometallurgical retort or blast-furnace operations is 98 percent pure, with traces of lead, iron, and cadmium. This is adequate for galvanizing, but the preferred purity for die-casting (99.99 percent) must be obtained hydrometallurgically, from the electrolysis of a zinc sulfate solution. Also to be considered in choosing a processing method is the recovery of particular impurities that may have value themselves as by-products. One example is copper refining:- the pyrometallurgical refining of blister copper removes many impurities, but it does not recover or remove silver or gold; the precious metals are recovered, however, by subsequent electrolytic refining. / металлургическое извлечение (extractive metallurgy) металлов из руд. пирометаллургия (pyrometallurgy) или гидрометаллургия (hydrometallurgy). Электролитическое рафинирование (electrolytic refining). Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). литьё или отливка (casting). Литьё Под Давлением или Кокильное Литьё или Кокильная Отливка (Die-Casting). Металлургическое Извлечение металлов из руд.

EXTRACTOR = ЭКСТРАКТОР – In the cotton gin, Extractor is an equipment for removing large trash pieces (sticks, stems, burs, and leaves). The equipment may include one or more devices, including a stick machine, bur machine, green-leaf machine, and a combination machine. / Оборудование на хлопкоочистительном предприятии для удаления крупных частиц сора (черешков (sticks), стеблей (stems), створок коробочек (burs или burrs) и листьев (leaves)). Под Экстрактором понимается аппарат для проведения экстракции, промывки экстракта и реэкстракции. Основными типами экстракторов являются:- смеситель-отстойник, колонный экстрактор (пульсационного или вибрационного типа), центробежный экстрактор.

EXTRACTOR–FEEDER = ЭКСТРАКТОР–ПИТАТЕЛЬ – In the cotton gin, Extractor-Feeder is a device that gives seed cotton a final light extraction/cleaning and then feeds it at a controlled rate to the gin stand.

EXTRACT PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ЭКСТРАКТОМ – Extract Printing or Discharge Printing:- used to obtain medium-to-dark colored fabrics with white or colored motifs. The cloth is first piece dyed and color is then discharged or bleached out in certain areas leaving them white. The cloth is then direct-printed and some or all of the white areas are colored to provide the finished effect. Piece dyed is mentioned above .... Piece dyeing is the dyeing of fabric in the cut, bolt or piece form. It follows the weaving of the goods and provides a single color for the material. See also Discharge Printing, Printing, Resist Printing, and Roller Printing. Discharge Printing, also called Extract Printing, is a method of applying a design to dyed fabric by printing a color-destroying agent, such as chlorine or hydrosulfite, to bleach out a white or light pattern on the darker colored ground. In color-discharge printing, a dye impervious to the bleaching agent is combined with it, producing a colored design instead of white on the dyed ground.

EXTRA DIVIDEND = ЭКСТРА ДИВИДЕНД (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД) – Extra Dividend is a special dividend distribution made by a company in addition to its regular dividend. / Экстра Дивиденд – дивиденд, выплачиваемый наличными или акциями в дополнение к основному дивиденду.

EXTRA LEMMA = ЭКСТРА (НИЖНЯЯ) ЦВЕТКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ – Extra Lemma (lmx):- spikelets have an extra glume between the fertile lemma and the sterile lemma; synonymous with polyhusk.

EXTRA LOADER = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАГРУЗЧИК – Extra Loader is an additional vessel brought into schedule to cope with exceptionally strong market conditions. Additional vessel brought into schedule to cater for, e.g., seasonal fluctuations. / , например, сезонные флуктуации (колебания).

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON = ЭСТРА ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ЭКСТРА ДЛИННОШТАПЕЛЬКОВЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК СО СВЕРХДЛИННЫМ ШТАПЕЛЬКОМ) – Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton means any of the following Varieties of Cotton which is produced in the United States and is ginned on a roller gin:- (1) American-Pima; (2) All other Varieties of the Barbadense Species of Cotton, and any hybrid thereof; and (3) Any other Variety of Cotton in which one or more of these Varieties predominate. Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cottons having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches or more, according to the classification used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Also characterized by fineness and high fiber strength, contributing to finer and stronger yarns, needed for certain and-uses such as thread and high-valued fabrics. American growths include American Pima and, formerly, Sea Island Cotton. Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton (in 1958/59):- Cottons having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches (35 mm) or over are defined as Extra-Long Staples according to the classification used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC). These Cottons comprise only about 6.5 percent of the production of Cotton in the non-communist world, but are highly important in the economies of the limited number of areas in which they are produced. The Extra-Long Staple Cottons also are an important raw material in the textile industries of several countries where they are made into cotton goods of the highest quality. Production Of Cotton In Non-Communist World By Staple Lengths, 1958/59 (Staple Length – Production):- (i) Extra-Long, 1-3/8” and longer – 1.9 million bales (or 6.5 percent); (ii) Long, 1-1/8” and longer but less than 1-3/8” – 2.8 million bales (or 9.6 percent); (iii) Medium, 3/ 4” and longer but less than 1-1/8” – 23.6 million bales (or 80.5 percent); and (iv) Short, Under 3/4” – 1.0 million bales (or 3.4 percent); Total:- 29.3 million bales (or 100.0 percent). Characteristics:- Extra-Long Staple Cottons are characterized not only by their length of fiber but also by fineness and high fiber strength which makes possible finer and stronger yarns that can be spun from shorter staples Cottons, although the advantage in strength diminishes as the yarn becomes coarser. The inherent fiber strength of as high as 50 tons per square inch is higher than for any other Cotton, which is im portant if strength is needed in the end product. The long staple length also makes possible textiles of smoother finish than can be made of other Cottons. It

will be noted that some Cotton of the Lambert variety in the Sudan may fall below the lower limit for extra-long staples but is included in this group for convenience. Growing Conditions:- ELS varieties, with the exception of Sea Island, are grown under irrigation. All require a relatively long growing season and, except in the USSR, are usually roller ginned, a much slower process that saw ginning which is used widely for medium staples. Extra-Long Staple Cotton is highly important commodity to the economies of Egypt and Sudan, is a specialized product. They produce ninety per cent of all the world supply of this variety. In a lesser degree this is also true of Peru. These three countries export most of their Cotton crops. Only the United States, the smallest in production among the four extra-long staple growing nations, consumes the bulk of its own domestic crop and imports more foreign cotton of this variety than grown at home. Extra-long staple cotton is a minor product in the United States compared to the production of the other countries growing this variety. End Uses Of Extra-Long Staple Cotton:- Belgium:- principal uses are sewing thread, poplins, voile, bed sheets, covering for electric cables, and sometimes knitted goods and hosiety. The yarn count range is 36s to 80s. France:- principal uses are fine woven and knitted goods, undergarments, lingerie, voiles, lace, sewing thread, knitting yarn, plain velvets, trimmings and elastic fabrics. Yarn counts are mostly above 60s but for some uses above 50s. Germany:- generally speacing, extra-long staples are spun into yarns varying from 40s to 250s with the bulk centered around 85s, 100s and above. Such yarns are manufactured into high quality goods, expecially fine woven fabrics, fine knitted fabrics, sewing thread and fishing nets. India:- extra-long staples are spun into yarns of 60s and above. Principal end-uses are superfine cloths such as voiles, mulls, dhoties, sarees, handkerchiefs, superior poplins, fancy leno cloth, lawns, cambric, etc. Italy:- principal uses are sewing threads, laces, gloves, quality fabrics for shirts and dresses. Yarn counts are mainly from 30s to 120s. Japan:- yarn counts are generally used for 65s count and higher. Principal end-uses are high grade broadcloth, lawn, high grade sewing thread, voile (including organdy), lacing thread, embroidery yarn, and women's gloves. Spain:- principal uses are sewing thread, umbrella fabrics, certain types of velvets and ribbons, organdies, veils, batistes and poplins of high quality, for mixing with reworked wool, and certain industrial textiles. Switzerland:- 60s to 80s are normally spun from extra-long staples and the principal uses are mousselines, voiles, poplins, marquesettes (for shirts, blouses, printed cloth for ladies' dresses, handkerchiefs, curtains and embroideries). United Arab Republic Egypt:- extra-long staples are spun mainly into combed yarns of 80s to 100s count used in fine poplins, shirts, organdy, muslin, ladies frocks, fine handkerchiefs, sewing thread, fine hosiery and rain coats. United Kingdom:- among principal end-uses are lace, muslin, organdy, two-fold poplins, 'air-proof and water-proof' cloths, umbrella cloth, typewriter ribbons, fine lisle stockings, gabardines, gloves, insulation for fine wiring, sewing threads, men's and women's underwear and embroidery yarns. The finest yarn, very rarely produced now, is used for lace (300s–400s) and the coarsest, also rarely produced, for embroidery (3s, 5s, 9s). The coarsest yarn produced in any quantity is 30s probably for hosiery, but the bulk is probably between 50s and 100s. United States:- generally, extra-long staple cotton is spun into yarns of 60s and finer unless some particular use, such as sewing thread yarns, requires unusual strength or appearance in which case coarser numbers may be spun. Probably the largest single end-use is sewing thread including thread for use on high speed machines used in shoe making, manufacture of leather goods, etc. A large part of the extra-long staple cotton is made into sales yarn, which is made into shoe laces, broadcloths, lawns, organdies, voiles, twills, sateens, handkerchief fabrics, balloon fabrics, airplane fabrics, and typewriter ribbons. Also, specialty yarns for lace, tricot knitting, parachute webbing and insulation for fine electrical wiring. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:- extra-long staple cotton is used for spinning yarn counts of 50s and up and principally in the manufacture of fine cotton cloth, sewing thread, hosiery and knitted fabrics. This type of Cotton also is used for spinning medium counts used for manufacture of technical textiles of extra strength. See also American-Egyptian Cotton, Extra Long Staple Cotton, Pima Cotton, Supima®, and Upland Cotton. Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton has been grown in the Southwest United States since the early-1900's, but it wasn't until mid-century that much attention was given to the new Cotton. The real breakthrough came in 1951 when a seed was developed and introduced that produced an ELS Cotton with superior fiber properties, luster and silkiness ... as well as an unusually high yield. Subsequent Variety releases in the 1970's, 80s and 90's included Pima S-5, S-6 and S-7, all of which boasted higher yields and better spinning characteristics. The name 'Pima' was applied to ELS Cotton (previously called American-Egyptian) being developed in the US desert southwest in the early 1900's. The name was given in honor of the Pima Indians who were helping to raise the ELS Cotton on the USDA experimental farm in Sacaton, Arizona. Although South America is the center of origin of the species Gossypium barbadense, to which ELS Cottons belong, these cottons were photoperiodic, and the fiber was medium staple in length and coarse, as typified by the current Tanguis Cottons of Peru. The origin of true extra-long staple (ELS) Cottons can be traced to the introduction of Sea Island to the US in 1786 from seed received from the Bahama Islands, an area from which Columbus is reputed to have taken Sea Island samples to Europe in 1492. The Gossypium Barbadense Cotton that first appeared in the US in 1786, where it became known as Sea Island, had strikingly different fiber properties from the native Gossypium Barbadense of South America. The exact origin of Sea Island Cotton is unknown, but geneticists suggest that the most logical hypothesis to explain the ELS type was that it developed by transgressive inheritance through the introgression of length genes from outside the species, possibly from Gossypium Hirsutum. The first successful crop of Sea Island was produced by William Elliott on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina in 1790. Although production of this ELS cotton later expanded into the interior regions of Georgia and Florida, the best Sea Island cottons were grown on the Sea Islands; James, Edisto, John and Wadmalaw. The crop continued until 1920, when a severe boll weevil infestation had made it unprofitable. Attempts to revive the Sea Island industry in the US in the 1930's failed. The evolution of ELS Cottons began in 1825 when Sea Island Cotton was brought into Egypt and crossed with a tree cotton named Jumel. The crossing of Jumel and Sea Island resulted in the development of Ashmouni in about 1860. The next several Egyptian cultivars were derived either by selecting within Ashmouni or from crosses of Ashmouni and Sea Island. The successful utilization of inbreeding between the years 1910 and 1940 led to the gradual development of Egyptian cottons that could compete with the quality of Sea Island. viii (It's important to note here that during the development of these later Cottons, no germplasm from outside Egypt was used.) The first ELS cultivar released by the USDA was 'Yuma' in 1908. It was selected from Mitafifi, an Egyptian cultivar developed in 1887 from a cross of Ashmouni and Sea Island, and was introduced into the southwestern US in about 1900. The first commercial ELS crop in the US was produced in 1912 – 375 bales. Between 1908 and 1949, four additional Pima varieties were developed from the Egyptian germplasm base and released:- 'Pima', 'SXP', 'Amsak' and 'Pima 32'. At about the same time 'Yuma' was being developed, the Egyptian variety Mitafifi was introduced into Peru. The same source traces the arrival of American Pima Cotton seed into Peru to 1923. However, a Peruvian Cotton information sheet distributed by the Junta Nacional Del Algodon (National Cotton Association) says Peruvian Pima originated from the 'Yuma' Cotton developed in Sacaton, Arizona, and was first grown in Peru in 1918. Dr. Carl V. Feaster, a longtime Pima breeder and geneticist, and known around the world as the father of modern-day Pima Cottons, says he doubts the first Peruvian Pimas were actually Yuma, but more than likely were Pima, which was grown in the US from 1918–41. He said Pima was a selection from 'Yuma' and its fiber characteristics more closely match those of Peruvian Pima's at the time. By 1930, Pima production had reached 28 307 bales in Peru, while the production of Mitafifi was quickly diminishing, soon to be all but extinct. Gossypium Hirsutum – or Upland Cotton – can be classified into four major types; Acala, Delta, Plains and Eastern. Acala types in the United States are confined to irrigated regions in the South-West and far west. These Varieties produce the longest staple cotton among the domestic upland styles, and their growing seasons most closely resemble that of American Pima varieties. Yields in these areas are higher than those generated from upland cotton produced in southern, mid-south and eastern states because of the longer growing season, greater number of hot days and close control of irrigation. Because of the longer growing season and higher yields, however, these crops are more expensive to produce. Cotton

varieties are developed to suit specific growing regions and their respective environmental and cultural conditions, with the objective of maximizing yield potential and improving fiber characteristics. The same applies somewhat more loosely to the individual cotton species, which are limited to Pima (Gossypium Barbadense) and upland (Gossypium Hirsutum). The only other native cotton species – Asiatic (Gossypium Arboreum) – is grown almost exclusively in Southeast Asia. SuPima® was formed in 1954 in El Paso, Texas. In its early years SuPima® was primarily concerned with promotion, government regulations and agricultural research. In an effort to keep pace with the expanding interest worldwide in ELS Cotton, SuPima® broadened its responsibilities in 1978 when it merged with the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, essentially overseeing the production and distribution of all certified American Pima planting seed. However, the division was sold to Delta and Pine Land Company in 1993 when commercial seed companies had entered the business. The sale also marked the end of Supima's 30-year-old partnership with the USDA in its Arizona-based Pima Improvement Program. SuPima® had provided funding for the program designed to develop new and improved seed varieties. Revenues from the seed division also was used to help finance ginning research and improved production practices. SuPima® is represented by a board of directors composed of 11 Pima Cotton producers:- seven from California, two from Texas and one each from Arizona and New Mexico. Directors are elected by the general membership to three-year terms and are eligible for re-election. Board officers are elected to two-year terms by the directors as follows; chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer. The offices of president and executive vice president are full-time staff positions. / Вилъйэм Элыэт (William Elliott). Дьжеймз (James), Эдисто (Edisto), Дьжон (John) и Водмэло (Wadmalaw). Дьжумэл (Jumel). Ашмуни (Ashmouni). Эс.Экс.Пи. ('SXP'), Эмсэк ('Amsak'). Доктор Карл Ви. Фистё (Dr. Carl V. Feaster). Акала (или Экала; Acala), Дэлтэ (Delta), Плэйнз (Plains). Пима (Pima). Дэлтэ Энд Пайн Лэнд Кампэни (Delta and Pine Land Company). СуПима® (SuPima®). Под Хлопчатником со Сверхдлинным Штапельком, согласно классификации, используемой Международным Совещательным Комитетом по Хлопку (МСКХ (ICAC)), понимается Хлопчатник, имеющий штапельную длину волокна в 1-3/8 дюймов и более. Он также характеризуется повышенными значениями тонины и прочности волокна, идёт на производство более тонких и прочных пряж, необходимых для определённых конечных продуктов, таких как швейные нитки или дорогостоящие ткани. К Американским разновидностям такого Хлопчатника относятся селекционные сорта Американского Пима (Pima), известного ранее как Хлопчатник с Морских Островов (Sea Island Cotton).

EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL = ПОСТОРОННИЕ ПРИМЕСИ (или ПОСТОРОННИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Extraneous Material:- in the Canadian grain industry, can be defined as glass, metal, plastic, wood or any other material not already defined in the Canadian Official Grain Grading Guide. / В Канадской зерновой индустрии, к ней могут относиться частицы дерева, металла, пластика, стекла или иного материала, не определённого на данный момент в Канадском Официальном Справочнике по Сортировке Зерна (Canadian Official Grain Grading Guide).

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS = РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ (или ЭКСТРАОРДИНАРНЫЕ СТРОКИ БАЛАНСА, или СВЕРХНЕОБЫЧНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ, или ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫЙ ВОПРОС) – Extraordinary Items:- in accounting in the United States, one that is both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Extraordinary gains and losses are presented Net of Tax separately in the income statement. They appear between Income from Discontinued Operations and cumulative effect of a Change in Accounting Principle. Examples of extraordinary items are casualty losses, losses from expropriation of assets by a foreign government, gain on life insurance, gain or loss on the early extinguishment of debt, gain on troubled debt restructuring, and write-off of an intangible asset. Write-down and write-off of receivables and inventory are not extraordinary because they relate to normal business operational activities. They would be considered extraordinary, however, if they resulted from an Act of God (e.g., casualty loss arising from an earthquake) or governmental expropriation. Gains or losses included in a company's financial statements, which are infrequent and unusual in nature. These are usually explained further in the 'notes to the financial statements'. These are the result of unforeseen and atypical events. They are usually accounted for separately so they don't skew the company's regular earnings. An example would be a snowstorm in Hawaii creating extraordinary losses to banana crops. These losses might be written down as a one-time charge due to an extraordinary item. Items derived from very rare events or transactions that are distinct from the ordinary activities of the business and which are not expected to recur frequently or regularly. They are shown separately in the Statement of Financial Performance. / Доходы и расходы, являющиеся результатом очень редких событий или операций, чётко отличимых от обычной деятельности предприятия, частого или повторяющегося появления которых в этой связи не ожидается. Они указываются отдельно в Отчёте о Финансовой Деятельности. Под Экстраординароными, от Латинского слова Extraordinarius, от Extra, означающее Вне, и Ordo, означающее Порядок или Ряд, понимается чрезвычайный, исключительный, из ряда вон выходящий.

EXTRAPOLATION = ЭКСТРАПОЛЯЦИЯ – Extrapolation:- in statistics, estimating a law, a function or a value beyond the calculated or observed range. Extrapolation is used in economic forecasting to estimate the direction and magnitude of changes in certain events which cannot be directly estimated by a chain of events. Extrapolation is relatively inaccurate insofar as it relies on estimates derived from trend projections, and is used only in the absence of a more reliable technique. / В статистике под Экстраполяцией, от Латинских слов Extra, означающее Вне, и Polio, означающее Выправляю или Изменяю или Приглаживаю, понимается распространение установленных в прошлом тенденций на будущий период (экстраполяция во времени применяется для перспективных расчётов населения); распространение выборочных данных на другую часть совокупности, не подвергнутую наблюдению (экстраполяция в пространстве). Методы экстраполяции во многих случаях сходны с методами интерполяции. Экстраполяция – определение будущих, ожидаемых значений экономических величин, показателей на основе имеющихся данных об их изменении в прошлые периоды; перенесение прошлого в будущее, исходя из выявленных в прошлом тенденций изменения. Математически экстраполяция сводится к продолжению кривой, характеризующей предыдущее изменение экономического показателя.

EXTRAPOLATION AREA = АРЕАЛ ЭКСТРАПОЛЯЦИИ – Extrapolation Area is the domain of possible adaptation of a cropping pattern. It is composed of land types and other physical factors, to which the cropping pattern is adapted. / Под Экстраполяцией, от Латинских слов Extra, означающее Вне или Сверх, и Polio, означающее Выправляю или Изменяю или Приглаживаю, понимается:- распространение выводов, полученных из наблюдения над одной частью явления на другую его часть.

EXTREME PRESSURE ADDITIVE = ПРИСАДКА ДЛЯ СВЕРХВЫСОКОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ – Extreme Pressure (EP) Additive is a lubricant additive that prevents sliding metal surfaces from seizing under conditions of extreme pressure. At the high local temperatures associated with metal-to-metal contact, an EP additive combines chemically with the metal to form a surface film that prevents the welding of opposing asperities, and the consequent scoring that is destructive to sliding surfaces under high loads. Reactive compounds of sulfur, chlorine, or phosphorus are used to form these inorganic films. See also Additive. Extreme Pressure (EP) refers to the additive used in gear oils. This additive is designed to stop metal-to-metal contact taking place between transmission components. The EP additives are usually based on sulphur and phosphorous. These elements bond to the metal surfaces where there are points of extreme pressure and temperature, forming a sacrificial chemical layer. The sulphur gives gear oils their characteristic smell. / относится к присадке, используемой в передаточных маслах.

EXTREME VARIATIONS IN THICKNESS = ЭКСТРЕМАЛЬНЫЕ ВАРИАЦИИ ПО ТОЛЩИНЕ – Extreme Variations In Thickness:- button functionally satisfactory but will probably cause a problem if automatic button feed is used. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

EXTRINSIC VALUE = ВНЕШНЯЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ – Extrinsic Value is that portion of an option's premium that exceeds its intrinsic value. The extrinsic value of an option reflects the probability that the option will move into-the-money. By other words, the extrinsic value of an option reflects the probability that the price of the underlying futures contract will change to a level at which it is profitable for the holder to exercise the option. Therefore, the longer the time remaining until expiration of the option, the greater its extrinsic value. Also known as Time Value. See also Intrinsic Value. Extrinsic Value is an amount by which an option premium exceeds the option's intrinsic value. If an option has no intrinsic value, its premium is entirely extrinsic value. / Внешняя Ценность:- та часть премии за опцион, на которую она превышает свою внутреннюю ценность. Внешняя ценность опциона отражает вероятность того, что опцион будет двигаться в сторону своей прибыльности для держателя данного опциона. Другими словами, внешняя ценность опциона отражает вероятность того, что цена соответствующего фьючерсному контракту инструмента будет изменяться до уровня, при котором она станет прибыльной для исполнения данного опциона его держателем. Исходя из этого, чем больше времени остаётся до прекращения признания опциона, тем выше его внешняя ценность. Известна также как Временная Ценность (Time Value). Смотрите также Внутреннюю Ценность (Intrinsic Value).

EXTRUDED = ВЫДАВЛИВАЕМОЕ (или ВЫДАВЛЕННОЕ) – Extruded:- a process by which feed has been pressed, pushed, or protruded through orifices under pressure.

EXTRUDER = ЭКСТРУДЕР – (1) Extruder:- generally a machine in which molten or semisoft materials are forced under pressure through a die to form continuous tubes, sheets, or fibers. It may consist of a barrel, heating elements, a screw, ram or plunger, and a die through which the material is pushed to give it shape. / Под Экструдером, от Латинского слова Extrudo, означающее Выталкиваю, понимается машина, предназначенная для размягчения (плавления, пластикации) полимерных материалов и придания им нужной формы путём продавливания через головку с профилирующим каналом (в резиновой промышленности экструдер часто называют Шприц-Машиной). Наиболее распространён червячный экструдер, рабочим органом которого служит вращающийся червяк (шнек). С помощью экструдера могут быть осуществлены многие операции:- гранулирование; получение плёнок и их дублирование; изготовление листовых и рулонных материалов, например, материалов для покрытий полов; производство труб, шлангов, прутков и других профильных изделий; наложение изоляции на металлические провода и кабели; нанесение тонкослойных покрытий на бумагу, картон, ткани, фольгу; смешение полимеров с ингредиентами. Процесс переработки полимерных материалов в экструдере называется Экструзией. Под Экструдером, понимается машина для размягчения (пластикации) материалов и придания им формы путём продавливания через профилирующий инструмент (так называемую Экструзионную Головку), сечение которого соответствует конфигурации изделия. Процесс переработки материалов в экструдере называется Экструзией. В экструдере получают главным образом изделия из термопластичных полимерных материалов (смотрите Пластические Массы), используют их также для переработки резиновых смесей (в этом случае экструдер часто называют Шприц-Машиной). С помощью экструдера изготовляют плёнки, листы, трубы, шланги, изделия сложного профиля и другое, наносят тонкослойные покрытия на бумагу, картон, ткань, фольгу, а также изоляцию на провода и кабели. Экструдеры применяют, кроме того, для получения гранул, подготовки композиций для каландрирования, формования металлических изделий (об этом процессе смотрите в статье Прессование Металлов, Порошковая Металлургия) и других целей. Экструдер состоит из нескольких основных узлов:- корпуса, оснащённого нагревательными элементами; рабочего органа (шнека, диска, поршня), размещённого в корпусе; узла загрузки перерабатываемого материала; силового привода; системы задания и поддержания температурного режима, других контрольно-измерительных и регулирующих устройств. По типу основного рабочего органа (органов) экструдеры подразделяют на одно- или многошнековые (червячные), дисковые, поршневые (плунжерные) и другие. Первые экструдеры были созданы в XIX веке в Великобритании, Германии и США для нанесения гуттаперчевой изоляции на электрические провода. В начале XX века было освоено серийное производство экструдеров. Примерно с 1930 экструдеры стали применять для переработки пластмасс; в 1935–37 паровой обогрев корпуса заменили электрическим; в 1937–39 появились экструдеры с увеличенной длиной шнека (прототип современного экструдера), был сконструирован первый двухшнековый экструдер. В начале 1960-х были созданы первые дисковые экструдеры. Наибольшее распространение в промышленности получили шнековые (червячные) экструдеры. Захватывая исходный материал (гранулы, порошок, ленту и другой) из загрузочного устройства, шнек перемещает его вдоль корпуса. При этом материал сжимается (давление в экструдере достигает 15–50 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (150–500 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)), разогревается, пластицируется и гомогенизируется. По частоте вращения шнека экструдеры подразделяются на нормальные (окружная скорость до 0.5 метров в минуту (м/мин)) и быстроходные (до 7 м/мин); по конструктивному исполнению – на стационарные и с вращающимся корпусом, с горизонтальным или вертикальным расположением шнека. Существуют экструдеры со шнеками, осуществляющими не только вращательное, но и возвратно-поступательное движение. Для эффективной гомогенизации материала на шнеках устанавливают дополнительные устройства (зубья, шлицы, диски, кулачки и так далее). Получают распространение планетарно-вальцевые экструдеры, у которых вокруг центрального рабочего органа (шпинделя) вращается несколько (4–12) дополнительных шнеков. Принцип действия дискового экструдера основан на использовании возникающих в упруго-вязком материале напряжений, нормальных к сдвиговым. Основу конструкции такого экструдера составляют 2 плоско-параллельных диска, один из которых вращается, создавая сдвиговые и нормальные напряжения, а другой неподвижен. В центре неподвижного диска имеется отверстие, через которое выдавливается размягчённый материал. Дисковые экструдеры обладают более высокой пластицирующей и гомогенизирующей способностью, чем шнековые, но развиваемое ими давление формования ниже. Поэтому используют их главным образом как смесители-грануляторы или для подготовки материала перед загрузкой в шнековый экструдер. Преимуществами дискового и шнекового экструдеров обладает комбинированный экструдер с независимыми приводами шнека и диска. Поршневой экструдер из-за низкой производительности используют ограниченно, в основном для изготовления труб и профилей из реактопластов (смотрите Штранг-Прессование Пластмасс). Экструзионная головка состоит из обогреваемого корпуса, который крепится к экструдеру, и формующего инструмента с отверстием, например, в виде сужающейся к центру щели (при получении листов, плёнок) или кольцевого канала (при изготовлении труб или других изделий круглого сечения). Современные экструдеры – автоматизированные установки, производительность которых достигает 3–3.5 тонны в час (т/ч). Доля термопластичных полимерных материалов, перерабатываемых в экструдерах, колеблется в разных странах в пределах 30–50%.

(2) In fiber manufacture, Extruder is the machine that feeds molten polymer to an extrusion manifold or that first melts the polymer in a uniform manner then feeds it to a manifold and associated equipment for extrusion. See also Screw Melter. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

(3) The Extruder converts agricultural commodities, usually in a granular or powdered form, into fully cooked and formed, near finished, products through the action of shearing friction generated between the extruder screws and extruder barrel. Agricultural materials are processed at relatively low moisture contents and are easily dried to their final forms by frying, baking, gun-puffing, or drying. Extruder consists mainly of a preconditioner, a main drive unit, a barrel, one or two screws, and dies. Extruders are typically classified into two categories:- single-screw extruder and twin-screw extruder. Historically, single-screw extruders have been used extensively in the food industry. But, twin-screw extruders have gained popularity because of their versatility and other advantages over single-screw extruders. / В сельском хозяйстве под Экструдером понимается устройство для приготовления гранулированного корма для скота – карбамидного концентрата – из смеси дроблёного зерна, карбамида и бентонита натрия. Экструдер состоит из шнекового пресса, бункера с дозатором и электропривода. Исходная смесь загружается в бункер и поступает в пресс, в котором она перемешивается, уплотняется и нагревается. При этом происходит запаривание зерна, плавление карбамида и внедрение его в крахмал зерна. Производительность применявшихся в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) экструдеров КМЗ-2М до 500 килограммов в час (кг/ч).

EXTRUSION = ЭКСТРУЗИЯ (или ВЫДАВЛИВАНИЕ, или ВЫТАЛКИВАНИЕ) – Extrusion:- materials such as polystyrene, nylon, polypropylene and polythene can be used in a process called Extrusion. These are thermoplastics – this means when they are heated and then pressured in a mould they can be formed into different shapes and sections. A machine used to extrude materials is very similar to the injection moulding machine. A motor turns a thread which feeds granules of plastic through a heater. The granules melt into a liquid which is forced through a die, forming a long 'tube like' shape. The extrusion is then cooled and forms a solid shape. The shape of the die determines the shape of the tube. See also Extruder, and Spinning. / Найлан (Nylon). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Под Экструзией полимерных материалов, от позднеЛатинского слова Extrusio, означающее Выталкивание, понимается метод получения изделий из пластмасс и резиновых смесей в экструдере.

EXW = EX WORKS

EX WARRANTS = БЕЗ ВАРРАНТОВ – Ex Warrants (X-Warr or XW or X-W):- symbol indicating that a stock is trading ex-warrants, with no warrants attached. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex Warrants:- in bond and stock listings of newspapers. / Символ, указывающий на то, что акция торгуется без варрантов, то есть варранты к ней не приложены.

EX WORKS = ЭКС ЗАВОД (или ФРАНКО ЗАВОД) – 'Ex Works' (EXW), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers when he places the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the seller's premises or another named place, i.e. factory, mill, works, warehouse, etc, not cleared for export and not loaded on any collecting vehicle. This term thus represents the minimum obligation for the seller, and the buyer has to bear all costs and risks involved in taking the goods from the seller's premises. However, if the parties wish the seller to be responsible for the loading of the goods on departure and to bear the risks and all the costs of such loading, this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. This term should not be used when the buyer cannot carry out the export formalities directly or indirectly. In such circumstances, the FCA term should be used, provided the seller agrees that he will load at his cost and risk. Ex Works (EXW) at a named place or point of origin (examples are:- Ex Factory, Ex Mill, or Ex Warehouse). Under this term, the price quoted applies only at the point of origin and the seller agrees to place the goods at the disposal of the buyer at a specified place on the date or within the period fixed. All other charges are for the account of the buyer. EXW (insert named place of delivery) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. It is suitable for domestic trade, while FCA is usually more appropriate for international trade. 'Ex Works' means that the seller delivers when it places the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the seller's premises or at another named place, i.e. works, factory, warehouse, etc. The seller does not need to load the goods on any collecting vehicle, nor does it need to clear the goods for export, where such clearance is applicable. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the named place of delivery, as the costs and risks to that point are for the account of the seller. The buyer bears all costs and risks involved in taking the goods from the agreed point, if any, at the named place of delivery. EXW represents the minimum obligation for the seller. The rule should be used with care as:- (a) The seller has no obligation to the buyer to load the goods, even though in practice the seller may be in a better position to do so. If the seller does load the goods, it does so at the buyer's risk and expense. In cases where the seller is in a better position to load the goods, FCA, which obliges the seller to do so at its own risk and expense, is usually more appropriate. (b) A buyer who buys from a seller on an EXW basis for export needs to be aware that the seller has an obligation to provide only such assistance as the buyer may require to effect that export: the seller is not bound to organize the export clearance. Buyers are therefore well advised not to use EXW if they cannot directly or indirectly obtain export clearance. (c) The buyer has limited obligations to provide to the seller any information regarding the export of the goods. However, the seller may need this information for, e.g., taxation or reporting purposes. From Latin:- Ex (Out Of). Ex Works (EXW) means that the price quoted applies to the point of origin, and the goods are made available to a buyer at a specific place, usually at a seller's place of business or warehouse. The buyer receives the cargo directly from the factory and thereafter arranges shipment, insurance and other related services themselves. / спецификационном месте . Экс, от Латинского слова Ex, означающее Из или От. В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко-Борт, Франко-Вагон, Франко-Склад Покупателя и тому подобное. ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000. Франко-Завод (EXW или Ex Works):- базисные условия поставки, при которых товар переходит в распоряжение покупателя уже на предприятии или складе поставщика. Ответственность за погрузку и далее вплоть до доставки товара в пункт назначения несёт покупатель.

EYELASH = РЕСНИЦА – Eyelash is a term used to describe clipped yarns that lie on the surface of a fabric, giving the effect of eyelashes.

EYELET = ГЛАЗОК (или ТКАНЬ ГЛАЗКОВОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ, или УШКО, или ПЕТЕЛЬКА, или ПРОУШИНА, или КНОПКА, или ЛЮВЕРС) – Eyelet is a type of fabric which contains patterned cut-outs, around which stitching or embroidery may be applied in order to prevent the fabric from raveling. Eyelet is a lightweight fabric perforated by small holes finished with stitching or embroidery around the edges to prevent unraveling, usually created in flowerlike designs. Eyelet is:- (1) a series of small holes made to receive a string or tape. A buttonhole stitch is worked around the holes. (2) A type of yarn guide used on a creel. (3) A fabric style with areas of cut-outs surrounded by stitching. / втачивание (stitching).

EYESHADE = ГЛАЗНАЯ ТЕНЬ (или ТЕНЬ ДЛЯ ВЕК) – Eyeshade is a visor that shields the eyes from strong light and is fastened on with a headband.

EZC = EUROPEAN ZONE CHARGE

- F -

F = ЭФ. – (1) F is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is a foreign company. / Эф. (F) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

(2) The letter 'F' some times stands for Filament. Filament affects the handfeel of fabric. The higher number of filament the more expensive for fabric.

f = FEMTO = 10^{-15}

F = FERTILE

F = FILAMENT

F = FOXTROT

F&F = FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

F_1 = ЭФ.$_1$ (или ПЕРВОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – F_1:- of progeny derived from a first generation cross between distinct individuals. F_1 – first filial generation. F_1 is an abbreviation for the first filial generation, usually the hybrid between two homozygous types. / Эф.$_1$:- о потомстве, полученном от первого поколения, скрещённого между различными особями на основании Закона Георга Менделя О Единообразии Гибридов Первого Поколения.

F_1 HYBRID = ГИБРИД ЭФ.$_1$ (или ГЕТЕРОЗИСНЫЙ ГИБРИД, или ГИБРИД ПЕРВОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ) – F_1 Hybrid denotes the first generation offspring from the mating of two parents.

F_2 = ЭФ.$_2$ (или ВТОРОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – F_2:- of progeny from self fertile F_1 hybrids. F_2 – first filial generation. F_2 is the second filial generation obtained by self-fertilization of F_1 individuals. / Эф.$_2$:- о потомстве от самооплодотворяющихся гибридов Эф.$_1$ (F_1) на основании Закона Георга Менделя О Расщеплении Гибридов Второго Поколения.

F_2 POPULATION = ПОПУЛЯЦИЯ ЭФ.$_2$ – F_2 Population is the population of individuals present in the F_2 generation of a cross.

F_2 RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЭФ.$_2$ – F_2 Ratio is the segregation pattern of a character or characters in F_2 generation. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation) свойства (characters) .

F_2 SEED = СЕМЯ ЭФ.$_2$ – F_2 Seed is the second generation progeny from the mating of two parents.

F_3 = ЭФ$_3$ (или ТРЕТЬЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – F_3 is a progeny obtained by self-fertilizing F_2 individuals.

FA = FULVIC ACID

FAAS = FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

FAB = FEATURES, ADVANTAGES, BENEFITS

FABRIC = ТКАНЬ (или ПОЛОТНО) – Fabric is a planar textile structure produces by interlacing yarns, fibers, or filaments. See also Cloth, and Technical Cloth. Fabric is any cloth woven or knitted from fibers. Fabric is a textile product obtained by bonding, braiding, felting, fusing, knitting, or weaving of fibers. Fabric is synonymous with Cloth. Fabric is a cloth; material that resembles cloth. Fabric is a collective term applied to cloth no matter how constructed or manufactured and regardless of the kind of fiber from which made. / Текстильная Ткань – изделие, образованное в процессе ткацкого производства переплетением взаимно перпендикулярных нитей – продольных (основных) и поперечных (уточных). В некоторых случаях применяются дополнительные системы нитей, служащие для образования ворса, узоров и тому подобного. Наиболее распространённое текстильное изделие. Вырабатывается в виде полотен или штучных вещей (платки, скатерти и тому подобное). Текстильные ткани имеют малую толщину (обычно до 5 миллиметров (мм)), значительную ширину (как правило, до 1.5 метра (м), но иногда до 12 м), различную длину. Отрезки ткани, поступающие в торговлю и называемые Кусками, обычно имеют длину 20–40 м. Узкие ткани (шириной менее 0.4 м) называют Лентами. Классификация текстильных тканей может быть выполнена по следующим признакам:- волокнистому составу, назначению, а также способам выработки, отделки и расцветки. Текстильные ткани вырабатывают почти из всех видов текстильных волокон и текстильных нитей. В зависимости от отраслей текстильной промышленности и преобладающего волокнистого состава их подразделяют на хлопчатобумажные, льняные, шерстяные, шёлковые и другие. К шёлковым относят текстильные ткани из химических волокон и натурального шёлка. Выделяют текстильные ткани:- (i) однородные (из одного типа волокон или нитей либо с примесью не более 10% других видов); (ii) смешанные – из нитей, полученных из нескольких видов волокон; и (iii) неоднородные – в которых чередуются различные нити. По назначению текстильные ткани классифицируют на бытовые и технические. Примерно две трети от общего количества текстильных тканей составляют Бытовые; они подразделяются на одёжные (бельевые, платьевые, костюмные, платки и так далее), Декоративные (мебельные, портьерные и так далее) и Влаговпитывающие (полотенечные и салфеточные). В торговле, кроме того, в отдельные группы выделяют текстильные ткани, вырабатываемые в больших количествах, например, Бязь, Ситец, Сатин. Основную массу бытовых текстильных тканей составляют хлопчатобумажные ткани. Следующими по объёму производства являются шёлковые и льняные. Шерстяные текстильные ткани подразделяются на:- (i) камвольные (вырабатываются из тонкой и гладкой, так называемой гребенной пряжи) для пошива платьев, костюмов, пальто и тому подобного; (ii) тонкосуконные (из более толстой, так называемой аппаратной пряжи) – для пальто и костюмов; и (iii) грубосуконные (из самой грубой, толстой аппаратной пряжи) – для пальто, одеял и другого. Неотделанные Ткани (снимаемые с ткацкого станка) называются Суровьём. Из разноцветных нитей вырабатывают Пёстротканые Ткани; из пряжи, полученной из смеси волокон разных цветов, – Меланжевые Ткани. Помимо гладкой поверхности, ткани могут иметь пушистый наружный слой (Ворс). К Ворсовым Тканям относят ткани с петельным или разрезным (получается при разрезании петель) ворсом, который образуется дополнительной системой нитей, а к Ворсованным Тканям – ткани, у которых ворс начёсывается из уточных нитей. Сукна отличаются войлокообразным застилом, закрывающим переплетение нитей. На поверхности ткани могут образовываться рубчики (с помощью утолщённых нитей), рельефные тканые рисунки. Многослойные текстильные ткани вырабатываются из нескольких наложенных друг на друга основ, скреплённых общими уточными нитями. До поступления к потребителю ткани подвергаются, как правило, отбеливанию, крашению или печатанию, а также различным видам заключительных отделок тканей. Гладкокрашеными называются ткани, окрашенные в один цвет; Набивными – имеющие на лицевой поверхности печатный узор. Отдельные виды тканей, отличающиеся от других хотя бы одним показателем заправочных данных (толщина нитей, число их на единицу длины и ширины, переплетение и так далее), обозначаются условными номерами и называются артикулами. Общее число артикулов, вырабатывавшихся фабриками бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик

(СССР), составляло около 4 000. Основные характеристики и свойства текстильных тканей:- строение текстильных тканей характеризуют толщиной нитей (оценивается линейной плотностью, то есть массой (г) 1 км нити), видом переплетения нитей, плотностью ткани, соотношением изогнутости нитей основы и утка (так называемая Фаза Строения), структурой поверхности (гладкая, ворсовая) и тому подобным. Свойства и внешний вид текстильных тканей обусловливаются их строением, свойствами нитей и отделкой. В бывшем СССР текстильные ткани аттестовали по 3 категориям качества:- высшей, первой и второй. Текстильные ткани, которым присвоен Государственный знак качества, относили к высшей категории, а ткани, аттестованные второй категорией, подлежали снятию с производства. При аттестации учитывали оформление, структуру и заключительную отделку ткани. Кроме того, категория качества текстильных тканей определяется показателями качества:- поверхностной плотностью (массой 1 $м^2$), усадкой, устойчивостью окраски, степенью белизны, износостойкостью, пиллингуемостью, несминаемостью, механическими свойствами. Поверхностная плотность характеризует материалоёмкость и косвенно толщину текстильных тканей. Она колеблется от 30 $г/м^2$ (шёлковый крэп-шифон) до 1 000 $г/м^2$ (брезент, бельтинг и другие); плотность наиболее распространённых платьевых тканей (ситец, сатин и другие) 90–150 $г/м^2$, а костюмных шерстяных – 250–400 $г/м^2$. Усадка текстильных тканей показывает уменьшение размеров (выражается в % от их начального значения) после стирки, сушки, химчистки, хранения. Величина усадки по основе допускается в пределах 1.5–5%, по утку – 1.5–3.5%. Устойчивость окраски текстильных тканей проверяют к действию света, светопогоды (совместное действие света и атмосферных условий), стирки, трения и так далее. Её оценивают визуально сравнением испытанных образцов с эталонными. Высший балл оценки устойчивости окраски к действию света и светопогоды – 8, а к другим воздействиям – 5. Степень белизны текстильных тканей измеряют на специальном приборе (фотометре). Износостойкость текстильных тканей к истиранию, стирке, химчистке, светопогоде и другим воздействиям определяют после опытной носки сшитой из тканей одежды, а также на приборах, имитирующих изнашивание при эксплуатации текстильных тканей; характеризуется уменьшением прочности, выносливости, массы, изменением вязкости раствора, полученного растворением вещества ткани (например, в щёлочи, кислоте), а также другими критериями. Стойкость к истиранию характеризуют Числом Циклов, вызывающих разрушение текстильных тканей. При истирании на поверхности текстильных тканей могут образовываться из закатанных кончиков волокон мелкие шарики – Пилли. Это свойство (так называемая Пиллингуемость) особенно резко проявляется у текстильных тканей, содержащих синтетические волокна. Коэффициент Несминаемости определяют углом восстановления согнутого на 180° образца или по изменению размеров искусственно запрессованной складки. Для оценки механических свойств текстильных тканей обычно измеряют прочность и удлинение при растяжении до разрыва, усталостные и другие характеристики. Разрывные нагрузки колеблются от 50 Н (марля) до 3 500 Н на 50 мм (брезент, бельтинг); ситец имеет разрывные нагрузки 250–400 Н, костюмные шерстяные ткани – 350–600 Н. Удлинение выражается разницей между конечной и первоначальной длиной в %. При оценке гигиеничности текстильных тканей определяют их способность поглощать водяные пары и воду, капиллярность, воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость, теплопроводность и реже электризуемость. Техническая Ткань – текстильная ткань, используемая для изготовления деталей машин, установок, сооружений, а также различных технических изделий. Вырабатывается почти из всех видов волокон текстильных и нитей текстильных. В качестве технических тканей могут использоваться и некоторые бытовые ткани (например, марля, миткаль, саржа) для изготовления кальки, прокладок, чехлов и тому подобного. К техническим тканям обычно предъявляются повышенные требования по сравнению с бытовыми. Большинство технических тканей вырабатывают полотняным переплетением нитей (одно- и многослойным), так как оно обеспечивает наиболее прочную связь между основой и утком. В некоторых отраслях промышленности технические ткани заменяются синтетическими плёнками. Наибольшее распространение получили:- (i) Кордные, (ii) Ремнёвые, (iii) Транспортёрные, (iv) Рукавные, (v) Прессовые и (vi) Фильтровальные Ткани. (i) Кордная Прорезиненная Ткань используется для каркасов покрышек шин. Основные нити изготавливают из вискозных, полиамидных и полиэфирных комплексных нитей двойной крутки, в качестве утка применяется хлопчатобумажная пряжа. Плотность нитей по основе значительно больше (до 94 нитей на 100 миллиметров (мм)), чем по утку (до 30 на 100 мм). Разрывная нагрузка от 120 до 250 Ньютонов (Н) на 1 нить. Для защиты бортов покрышек от повреждения о закраины обода и для придания им жёсткости и прочности применяются ткани из хлопчатобумажной пряжи или мононитей. (ii и iii) Ремнёвые и Транспортёрные Ткани используются для изготовления конвейерных лент и приводных ремней. Плотность этих тканей по основе значительно больше, чем по утку (смотрите Бельтинг). (iv) Рукавные Ткани применяют для передаточных устройств, работающих под давлением или разрежением (пожарные рукава и другие). Вырабатываются из льняных, хлопчатобумажных, комбинированных и синтетических нитей. Рукавные ткани образуют каркас рукава и обеспечивают прочность и стабильность размеров изделия. Изготавливаются на специальных круглых или плоских станках. Основные требование к рукавным тканям – равенство разрывных прочностей и удлинений по основе и по утку. Разрывная нагрузка этих тканей по основе и утку составляет от 1 250 до 5 000 Н на 50 мм. Иногда для изготовления рукавов используют так называемые Равнопрочные или Кордные Ткани. (v) Прессовые Ткани применяют для обтяжки отжимных валов на машинах полиграфической, текстильной и других отраслей промышленности, для прокладок прессов в маслобойной промышленности, для брошюровочно-переплётного производства и так далее. Изготавливают главным образом из шерстяной (технические сукна) или хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Имеют высокую прочность на истирание, гладкую поверхность и нормированную водопроницаемость. (vi) Фильтровальные Ткани служат для улавливания твёрдых частиц из жидкостей, газов и воздуха в химической, угольной, пищевой, целлюлозобумажной, медицинской и других отраслях промышленности. Изготовляются в основном из хлопка, шерсти, льна, асбеста, синтетических волокон и так далее. Разрывная нагрузка тканей должна соответствовать давлению фильтруемой жидкости или газа и поэтому колеблется в широких пределах (от 3 до 15 кН на 50 мм). Большое распространение получили фильтровальные ткани из синтетических волокон, которые обладают исключительной стойкостью к химическим реагентам (щелочам, кислотам, солям) и имеют большую разрывную нагрузку по сравнению с натуральными волокнами. Помимо перечисленных областей применения, технические ткани используют также для парашютов, оболочек надувных сооружений, тентов (смотрите Брезент), для гибких ограждений агрегатов на воздушной подушке, в качестве заменителей кожи (смотрите Кирза), для изготовления сит и тому подобного. Художественные Ткани – ткацкие изделия (ручные или машинные), отличающиеся художественностью орнаментации, красотой расцветки, высоким искусством выработки, являющиеся произведениями декоративно-прикладного искусства. Орнаментация художественных тканей, строящаяся обычно по принципу ритмичных повторов (смотрите Раппорт), достигается либо путём переплетения нитей, либо набивным способом (смотрите Набойка), а также вышивкой. Все 3 способа орнаментации применялись с глубокой древности и были известны почти всем народам. Художественное оформление тканей обусловливается их назначением и техническими возможностями производства; узоры художественных тканей отражают стилистическое своеобразие различных эпох в развитии искусства и национальных художественных школ (смотрите также Ковёр). Художественные ткани Древнего Востока и античного мира известны по памятникам изобразительного искусства и литературы, а также по отдельным образцам тканей, найденным в раскопках (например, фрагменты древнеегипетских льняных узорных тканей 2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, фрагменты античных тканей из городов Северного Причерноморья). Высокой художественностью с древних времен славились Китайские, главным образом шёлковые и ‘золотные’ (с металлической нитью), ткани, известные с конца 2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры (сохранились фрагменты узорчатых тканей

V–III веков до Нашей Эры из раскопок в Чанша, богатых по расцветке тканей эпохи Хань (206 до Нашей Эры – 220 Нашей Эры) и другие). Широкое распространение получили изготовлявшиеся в XVI и особенно в XVII веках в Китае шёлковая ‘камка-Китайка’ (Русское название), различные виды бархата (шёлковые Основа и Уток) и так далее. Орнамент Китайских тканей – геометрические узоры, стилизованные мотивы растительного и звериного мира, символические изображения (круг, дракон, облака), иероглифы. К Китайским художественным тканям близки (по материалу, выработке, орнаменту) Японские ткани. На протяжении веков (известны с 3-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры) славились Индийские хлопчатобумажные (реже полушёлковые) ткани с набивным узором, шерстяные узорные и тонкие льняные ткани, орнамент которых состоял главным образом из растительных мотивов (часто с обилием деталей), а также из повторяющихся сюжетных сцен. Иран с древних времён вырабатывал изысканные по мастерству шерстяные и шёлковые ткани; сохранились фрагменты шёлковых тканей эпохи Сасанидов (III–VII века); их узор состоял обычно из медальонов (кругов, овалов и так далее) с изображениями апофеоза царской власти, сцен охоты, фантастических животных. В XV–XVII веках высоко ценились Иранские шёлковые и ‘золотные’ ткани – так называемые Объярь, Атлас, Бархат (основа бумажная); для их орнаментов характерны стилизованные мотивы растительного и животного мира, сцены из эпоса и так далее. Сохранилось много образцов тканей коптского Египта (IV–VII веков) с изображением различных религиозных сцен. Орнаментация Византийских художественных тканей испытала значительное воздействие позднеантичного и сасанидского искусства. Для узоров Византийских тканей типичны круги с орлами, колесницами, библейскими сценами и так далее. В Арабских странах выделывались шёлковые и ‘золотные’ художественные ткани, узорные и гладкие (атлас). Своеобразны Турецкие атласы и бархаты (имеющие бумажную основу) XV–XVIII веков, обычно с крупным узором из ‘опахал’, полумесяцев, цветов гвоздики и других. С Ближним Востоком связано художественное ткачество Испании (период расцвета – XVI век):- шёлковые ткани, бархат (шёлковые основа и уток) с геометрическим орнаментом в сочетании с мелким растительным узором (мавританское влияние), разнообразные ‘золотные’ ткани (особенно известна шёлковая ткань с тончайшими нитями золочёного серебра в утке, в России называвшаяся Алтабас). Итальянские художественные ткани приобрели известность с XIV века:- расцвет их производства приходится на XVI–XVII века. Наиболее известны:- Венецианская камка с ‘чешуйчатым’ и мелким растительным (‘мелкотравчатым’) узором, различные бархаты (шёлковые основа и уток) – орнамент геральдический и растительный, реже – изображения зверей. Из ‘золотных’ Итальянских тканей наиболее ценилась ткань сложной техники в несколько основ и утков (Русское название – Аксамит). С XVII века с Итальянскими тканями соперничали Французские, производство которых достигло расцвета в XVIII веке. Выделялись шёлковые ткани Лиона:- бархат (шёлковые основа и уток), атлас, камка. Среди орнаментов Французских тканей – реалистически трактованные цветы, букеты, архитектурные мотивы, жанровые сцены. Замечательные по художественным достоинствам ткани создавались народами, населявшими современную территорию бывшего СССР. Древними традициями художественного ткачества обладают народы Средней Азии и Закавказья (шёлковые, шерстяные, хлопчатобумажные ткани, ковры). В Древней Руси художественное ткачество было известно издавна. Об этом свидетельствуют литературные источники и сохранившиеся фрагменты шерстяных тканей Северных Славян X–XI веков (узор крупный, геометрический, набивной), Кривичей XII века (узор – переплетение с мережкой). Наряду с набойкой, распространённой почти повсеместно, ценные художественные ткани (покрывала, полотенца, скатерти, плахты, ткани для одежды) создавало народное узорное ткачество Русских, Украинцев, Белорусов, народов Прибалтики и других. В XVI–XVII веках возникло Русское шёлкоткацкое производство, получившее особое развитие в XVIII веке:- выпускались штофы, парча, гризеты и другие (узор крупный и мелкий – букеты роз и других цветов, трактованных реалистически). В начале XIX века развивалось производство шалей, а также выделка шёлковых художественных тканей, особенно парчи. В XX веке с развитием фабричного текстильного производства и совершенствованием техники нанесения рисунка на ткань повышается и художественное качество массовых бытовых тканей. Рисунки для тканей создаются специалистами-художниками. В 1920-е в бывшем СССР осуществлялись отдельные опыты по внедрению ситца, лаконичных по цвету и строгих по ритму рисунков. В 1930-е усилилось стремление сделать, опираясь на изучение классического и народного наследия, художественные ткани не только удобными, но и многообразно декоративными по рисунку и цвету. В тканях этого периода (создаваемых по рисункам Н.В. Кирсановой, В.К. Склярова, М.В. Хвостенко, Е.Я. Шумяцкой и других) всё большее место занимал цветочный орнамент (иногда – с элементами Советской эмблематики). К середине 1930-х возникли художественные лаборатории на крупнейших текстильных предприятиях. С середины 1950-х мастера Советских художественных тканей (Н.М. Жовтис, С.А. Заславская, С.А. Каусов и другие) интенсивно работают над созданием тканей новых структур, а также более разнообразных по ритмическому построению видов орнамента. Под текстильной Тканью понимается изделие, образованное на ткацком станке переплетением продольных (основа) и поперечных (уток) нитей. Иногда применяются дополнительные системы нитей, служащие для образования ворса, узоров и тому подобного. Текстильная ткань имеет сравнительно малую толщину 0.1–5 миллиметров (мм), значительную ширину обычно до 1.5 метров (м) (иногда до 12 метров), различную длину. В зависимости от волокна, из которого выработана пряжа, текстильные ткани подразделяются на:- льняные, хлопчатобумажные (хлопковые), шерстяные, шёлковые и из химических волокон. Бывают однородные (льняные, хлопчатобумажные, шерстяные, шёлковые и так далее), смешанные (из однотипных нитей, выработанных из смеси различных волокон, например, льнолавсановой пряжи) и неоднородные (например, с хлопчатобумажной основой и шерстяным утком). Текстильные ткани, снятые с ткацких станков, называют суровыми или суровьём. Они в дальнейшем подвергаются отделке. Текстильные ткани выпускаются белёные, гладкокрашеные и набивные. По назначению текстильные ткани делятся на бытовые и технические. Строение текстильных тканей характеризуется линейной плотностью или толщиной нитей, характером поверхности, плотностью, видом переплетения и так далее. Поверхностная плотность от 30 граммов на квадратный метр (г/м^2) (креп-шифон и другие) до 1 килограмма на квадратный метр (кг/м^2) (бельтинг, брезент и другие). Тканью называется текстильное изделие, образуемое на ткацком станке переплетением двух взаимно перпендикулярных систем нитей:- (i) основных, идущих вдоль ткани, и (ii) уточных, идущих поперёк неё. Ширина готовой ткани в зависимости от её назначения может быть различной (обычно от 60 до 300 сантиметров (см)). Тканые изделия уже 30 см называют Лентами или Тесьмой. Ширина ткани определяется рабочей шириной ткацкого станка. Ткань имеет фон и кромки. Кромки формируют края ткани. Ширина кромки тканей из льна составляет примерно 0.25%, из хлопка – 0.5–1% ширины ткани, шерстяных и шёлковых тканей – примерно 1%. Кромки предохраняют ткань от чрезмерного сужения в процессе её формирования и отделки, в результате чего они испытывают большее напряжение, чем фон ткани. Поэтому кромки должны быть достаточно прочными. При отделке ткани кромки воспринимают значительную нагрузку и способствуют улучшению раскроя ткани. Текстильное Полотно – в широком смысле слова – ткани, трикотаж, гардинно-тюлевые и другие изделия. Различают полотна по виду сырья (льняные, хлопчатобумажные, шёлковые и тому подобные), массе 1 квадратного метра (в бывшем СССР), строению (переплетению нитей). Подготовка волокон к прядению начинается с разрыхления и очистки от примесей. Затем обрабатываемый материал подвергается чесанию, в результате которого волокна разъединяются и окончательно очищаются от мелких и цепких примесей. В результате получают продукт – ленту. Этап подготовки волокон завершается на ленточных машинах вытягиванием ленты до заданной толщины и плотности. При вытягивании лента в результате смещения волокон становится тоньше, волокна при этом распрямляются, разъединяются и ориентируются. Для получения эффективного распрямления и

смешения волокон процессы вытягивания повторяются несколько раз. Далее лента поступает на ровничные машины, где она вытягивается и скручивается, образуя ровницу, которая наматывается на специальные катушки. Кручение придаёт ровнице необходимую прочность. На последнем этапе ровница вытягивается до толщины пряжи и скручивается, то есть превращается в пряжу. Крученая пряжа предназначена для утка и сразу поступает на ткацкие станки. Пряжа для основы перематывается на мотальных машинах в конические бобины и поступает для последующего технологического процесса на сновальную машину. На сновальной машине происходит перематывание пряжи с большого числа мотальных бобин на одну большую паковку – сновальный валик. Чтобы придать пряже большую гладкость, повысить прочность, её подвергают специальной обработке – шлихтованию. Кроме того, на шлихтовальных машинах из нескольких сновальных валиков с основной пряжей путём перематывания формируется ткацкий навой. Из основной пряжи на ткацком навое и уточной на ткацком станке путём переплетения получается суровая ткань. Из ткацкого цеха суровая ткань поступает в приёмно-контрольный цех, где происходит учёт ткани и её разбраковка на браковочно – учётных машинах. В отделочное производство ткани поступают в суровом виде. Задача отделочной фабрики – улучшить качество ткани:- её эстетический вид и прочностные характеристики, добавить с помощью различных отделок (водоотталкивающей, термостойкой) защитные свойства. После приёмки ткань обрабатывают на стригальных агрегатах для очистки её поверхности от выступающих кончиков волокон, нитей, узелков. Ткань обрабатывается на мерсиризационных машинах с целью повышения её гигроскопичности, увеличения прочности, способности окрашиваться. Далее суровая ткань окрашивается, на неё наносится рисунок на печатных машинах. После нанесения рисунка и сушки ткань подвергают высокотемпературной обработке для более прочного закрепления красителя. Завершающий этап в производстве ткани – придание дополнительных специальных свойств путём нанесения водоотталкивающей и жаростойкой пропиток. Готовые ткани поступают в складальный цех, где определяется их сорт также с применением системы штрих-кодирования. Из складального цеха готовая ткань поступает в швейную фабрику и на склад готовой продукции. Ткань – текстильное изделие получаемое на ткацком станке в результате переплетения двух систем нитей расположенных перпендикулярно друг другу в одной плоскости и связанных друг с другом путём ткацкого переплетения. Ткань – полотно, изготовленное из нитей (пряжи) с помощью ткачества. Ткань – текстильное изделие получаемое на ткацком станке в результате переплетения двух систем нитей расположенных перпендикулярно друг другу в одной плоскости и связанных друг с другом путём ткацкого переплетения. Нити идущие вдоль ткани называются основными, а вся система продольных нитей называется основой. Нити, идущие поперёк ткани называются уточными (одна нить – уточина), а вся система поперечных нитей называется утком. Пряжа применяемая в ткачестве должна удовлетворять след основным требованиям:- (i) иметь определённую линейную плотность (Текс) и быть равномерной по линейной плотности; (ii) обладать достаточной прочностью на разрыв и быть равномерной по прочности; (iii) иметь заданную крутку и быть равномерной по крутке; (iv) быть чистой, не иметь внешних дефектов (узлов, шишек, непропрядов, посторонних включений); и (v) паковки, поступающие в ткацкое производство должны быть правильно намотаны. Во время работы основа на ткацком станке подвергается многократному растяжению при зевообразовании и прибое уточной нити. Кроме того, на нити основы действуют изгибающие силы и силы трения. Трение возникает при прохождении основы по скалу, через ламели, через галево ремизок, через зубья бёрда и при взаимодействии основы и утка во время прибоя. Так как основа на ткацком станке имеет небольшую скорость перемещения в горизонтальном направлении, то большинство из перечисленных воздействий воздействуют на нить многократно. Чтобы противостоять этим разрушающим силам к основным нитям предъявляются повышенные требования по прочности, стойкости к истиранию, стойкости к многократным переменным растягивающим нагрузкам, к гладкости и равномерности нити. Уточная нить при переработке на ткацком станке испытывает значительно меньшее напряжение, чем основная (трение при выходе из челнока и трение при прибивании к опушке. Это однократное воздействие.) Поэтому уточные нити могут иметь значительно худшие, чем основа физико-механические характеристики. Ткань является одним из видов текстильных изделий, главные из которых:- тканевые, плетёные, тюлевые, вязаные. Эти изделия отличаются между собой видом пряжи (нитей), из которой они изготовлены, строением, способом изготовления, внешним видом, назначением и так далее. Тканью называют текстильное изделие, образуемое переплетением двух взаимно перпендикулярных систем нитей. Нити, расположенные вдоль ткани, называются основными, а вся их совокупность – основой. Нити, расположенные поперёк ткани, называются уточными, или утком. По краям ткани имеют кромки. Нити основы, идущие на образование кромок, называют кромочными. Кромки в тканях с бесчелночных ткацких станков СТБ отличаются от кромок тканей с челночных станков своей структурой. Это объясняется особенностями процессов прокладывания утка и кромкообразования. На станках СТБ установлены кромкообразующие механизмы закладного типа, в связи с чем ткани вырабатываются с закладными кромками, имеющими плотность по утку, вдвое большую, чем плотность фона. Закладные кромки толще обычных (разница достигает 30–100%), в зависимости от применяемого в них переплетения могут иметь эффекты стянутости или гофристости, требуют большего расхода уточных нитей. Для устранения перечисленных недостатков необходимо максимально приближать степень заполнения нитями ткани в кромках к степени заполнения фона ткани. Для этого рекомендуются следующие методы:- разуплотнение кромок по основе (по сравнению с фоном); применение кромочных нитей более низкой, чем в фоне, линейной плотности; использование более рыхлого, чем в фоне, переплетения. Основные признаки определения лицевой и изнаночной сторон ткани:- (i) печатные рисунки в тканях, имеющих одностороннюю отделку, на лицевой стороне яркие и чёткие; (ii) ткацкие дефекты – узелки и петельки выводятся на изнаночную сторону, поэтому с лицевой стороны дефектов меньше; (iii) в тканях саржевых и диагоналевых переплетений рубчик на лицевой стороне идёт снизу вверх слева направо (исключение составляют так называемые обратные саржи); (iv) наиболее дорогие нити выводят на лицевую сторону:- в полушерстяных тканях на лицевой стороне преобладает шерстяная пряжа, в полушёлковых тканях – шёлковые нити; (v) если ткацкое переплетение с двух сторон одинаковое, то на лицевой стороне рисунок переплетения более чёткий; (vi) в ворсово-начёсных шерстяных тканях на лицевой стороне ворс располагается более упорядочено, изнаночная сторона обычно имеет войлокообразный настил; и (vii) при рассмотрении гладких тканей на уровне глаза можно заметить, что лицевая сторона менее пушистая, так как в процессе отделки она опаливается. Ткань – текстильное изделие получаемое на ткацком станке в результате переплетения двух систем нитей расположенных перпендикулярно друг другу в одной плоскости и связанных друг с другом путём ткацкого переплетения.

FABRICATION = ФАБРИКАЦИЯ (или ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ) – Fabrication or Fabricating is the manufacture of products from molded parts, rods, tubes, sheeting, extrusions, or other form by appropriate operations, such as punching, cutting, drilling, and tapping. Fabrication is a term used to distinguish manufacturing operations for components as opposed to assembly operations. / Под Изготовлением или Фабрикацией, от Латинского слова Fabricatus, означающее Изготовленный, от Fabrica, означающее Мастерская, от Faber, означающее Мастер, понимается .

FABRICATION INTEGRITY POINT = ТОЧКА ЦЕЛОСТИ ВЫРАБОТКИ – Fabrication Integrity Point:- the differential gas pressure at which the first stream of gas bubbles are emitted from a wetted filter element under standard test conditions.

FABRICATOR = ФАБРИКАНТ (или МАСТЕРОВОЙ) – (1) Fabricator is a company that processes refined (cathodes, ingots, billet etc) or semi-fabricated (extrusions, sheet metal etc) metal to produce products for sale to end consumers. Fabricator is one who fabricates; one who constructs or makes. Fabricator is a company that makes industrial products, such as computers, cars, or machine

parts. (2) Fabricator is an individual or group who, usually without genuine resources, invents or inflates information for personal or political gain or political purposes. Fabricator is someone who tells lies. Also known as Fibber, and Storyteller. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Мастеровой (устаревший термин):- (1) относящийся к ремесленникам, мастерам, к рабочим людям, например, мастеровой человек или мастеровой люд; (2) фабрично-заводской работник, а также ремесленник.

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION = СТРОЕНИЕ ТКАНИ (или КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ТКАНИ) – Fabric Construction:- textiles are important for everyone. It is used for covering body, for warmth or coolness, personality enhancement and sometimes to display one's status in the society. From the wholesale textile manufacturer and merchant to the retailer and the end-user, the customer, everyone consumes textile. Not only those who are in this direct trade are related to this product but there are certain industries which are indirectly associated with textile. Automobile industry is a good example of this type of industry which uses textile in various forms. Others who use textile in one or the other form may include designers, interior decorators, craftspersons, advertisers using hoardings and banners, painters etc. Weaving:- What is it? Weaving is a major process of making fabric or cloth. In it, two distinct sets of yarns called the Warp and the Filling or Weft are interlaced with each other to form a fabric. Yarn is a long continuous length of interlocked fibers. The lengthwise yarns which run from the back to the front of the loom are called the Warp. The crosswise yarns are the filling or weft. A loom is a device for holding the warp threads in place while the filling threads are woven through them. Yarns made from natural fibers like cotton, silk, and wool and synthetic fibers such as Nylon and Orlon are commonly used for weaving textile. But other fibers can also be used for weaving. Yarn intended for the warp goes through operations such as spooling, warping and slashing to prepare them to withstand the strain of the weaving process. Weaving Operations:- four major operations are involved in weaving:- Shedding, Picking, Beating Up (Battening) and Taking Up and Letting Off. Shedding:- each alternate warp yarn is raised to insert the filling yarn into the warp to form a shed. Picking:- as the warp is raised, the filling yarn is inserted through the shed by a carrier device. Different types of looms are used for carrying the filling yarn through the shed:- Shuttle Loom, Shuttle Less Looms, Circular Looms etc. Beating Up (Battening):- with each picking operation, the reed pushes or beats each filling yarn against the portion of the fabric that has already been formed. Reed is a comb like structure attached to the looms. It gives the fabric a firm, compact construction. Taking Up and Letting Off:- with each shedding, Picking, Battening operation, the new fabric must be wound on the cloth beam which is called 'Taking Up'. At the same time, the warp yarns must be released from the warp beam which is called l 'Letting Off'. As the shuttle moves back and forth across the width of the shed, a self edge is woven which is called Selvage or Selvedge. The selvage prevents the fabric from muddling. It is usually more compact and strong than the rest of the fabric. There are different kinds of selvages depending upon the expected use of the fabric:- Plain Selvages, Tape Selvages, Split Selvages, Fused Selvages, Leno Selvages and Tucked Selvages. Knitting:- after weaving, the most prevalent method of fabric construction is knitting. Its popularity has grown tremendously over the recent years. Today, knitting is a very big industry which has two main divisions. One division manufactures knitted goods for apparel production, sewing centers, consumers and others. The other division manufactures finished apparel such as hosiery, sweaters and underwear. The knitted fabric has the advantage of stretchability which provides fit and comfort. It also gives warmth. At the same time, they are porous and provide breathing comfort. It is light in weight and wrinkle-resistant. However, certain specialized techniques like Pak-nit or Permasized have to be used so that it may not shrink too much. Also, care should be taken so that not a single loop breaks. If even one loop breaks, a hole is made and it starts running. This disadvantage can be eliminated by variation in the stitch that protects the fabric from raveling. The kind and quality of the needle also affect the quality of the knitted fabric. Different kinds of needles are used in knitting latch needle, spring- beard needle, compound needle etc. Weft and Warp Knitting:- there are two major varieties of knitting:- weft knitting and warp knitting. In weft knitting, one continuous yarn forms courses across the fabric. In warp knitting, a series of yarns form wales in the lengthwise direction of the fabric. The knitting machine also called Knitting Frame, Knitting Loom, or Hand Knitting Machine, is used to manufacture knit fabrics. These fabrics are produced on a fixed bed of hooked needles. The knitting machines can be hand driven or motor powered. The machines come in domestic and industrial models, with either flat or circular beds that produce rectangular or tubular fabrics. The fabric produced by a knitting machine has a more fine texture than hand-knitted fabric. Fabric Construction:- the details of structure of fabric. Includes such information as style, width, type of knit of weave, threads per inch in warp and fill, and weight of goods. In selecting a woven fabric for industrial applications, a number of design parameters may be considered, these are broken down into four basic variables:- Yarn Weight, Thread Count, Weave Pattern, and Fabric Finish. The wide range of yarn weights and counts available provide the base for fabric design. Yarn weight, combined with thread count (the number of warp ends (lengthwise) and filling picks (width wise) per inch) determines the strength, weight and thickness of the fabric. / Основа Уточина или Уток. Найлан (Nylon). Сведения о структуре ткани, включающие такую информацию как стиль, ширина, тип вязания или переплетения, количество нитей на дюйм по основе и утку, и вес ткани.

FABRIC CRIMP = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ ТКАНИ (или ХХ, или СВИВКА ТКАНИ, или ГОФРИРОВКА ТКАНИ) – Fabric Crimp is the angulation induced between a yarn and woven fabric via the weaving or braiding process.

FABRIC CRIMP ANGLE = УГОЛ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ ТКАНИ (или УГОЛ СВИВКИ ТКАНИ, или УГОЛ ГОФРИРОВКИ ТКАНИ) – Fabric Crimp Angle is the maximum acute angle of a single weaving yarn's direction measured from a plane parallel to the surface of the fabric.

FABRIC DAMAGED = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Fabric Damaged:- any type of damaged, for example, holes, component damage, selvedge damage etc. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

FABRIC DEFECT = ПОРОК ТКАНИ (или ДЕФЕКТ ТКАНИ) – Fabric Defect is nothing but an undesirable fault in the fabric which deteriorates the quality of fabric and makes it inferior. In textile industry, woven fabrics are produced by interlacing warp and weft yarn. Faulty woven fabrics hampers the total quality of woven garments such as shirt, pant, trouser, jacket etc. As a textile engineer you should know about the major woven fabric faults which produced during woven fabric manufacturing. As its importance this article has shown those woven fabric faults with their images. Defects in woven fabric can be a result of yarn imperfections, incorrect weaving process or errors in the finishing process. They can be categorized into 3 groups:- yarn related defects, defects occurring in warp direction and defects in the filling direction. Yarn Related Defects:- (1) Mixed End / Thick End; (2) Slub Or Slug. Warp Direction Defects:- (1) Reedy Fabric Marks; (2) Warp Streaks; (3) Misdraws/Wrong Draw; (4) Broken/Missing End. Weft Direction Defects:- (1) Starting Marks; (2) Filling/Weft Bars; (3) Broken Pick; (4) Broken Pattern; (5) Double Pick; (6) Gout; (7) Sloughing Off; (8) Snarl. As you might have read our first post on fabric defects causes and remedies – (Read) Warp Way Defect. This is our another related post on fabric defects causes and remedies – Weft Way Defects (fabric defects with images). Major Defects Found in Woven Fabric:- Various types of faults found in woven fabric has mentioned in the below:- bad selvedge, ball, broken ends or warp, broken picks or weft, double end, double pick, float of warp, hole, loose warp, loose weft or snarl, miss pick, oil spot, reed mark, slub, tails out, temple mark, thick and thin place, tight end, weft bar, wrong end color. / в направлении уточины.

FABRIC FILL FACE = УТОЧНОНАСТИЛОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или УТОЧНОЛИЦЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Fabric Fill Face is the side of the woven fabric where the greatest number of the yarns are perpendicular to the selvage.

FABRIC FUSED IN CUTTING = ТКАНЬ, РАСПЛАВЛЕННАЯ (или СКЛЕЕННАЯ) ПРИ РАСКРОЕ – Fabric Fused In Cutting:- Complaint:- a manufacturer of men's clothing returned cellulose acetate lining fabrics to the converter, claiming that the goods were defective because the edges became stuck together when a number of layers of fabric were being cut for suit linings. Analysis:- physical and chemical tests proved that the fabric and finish in the lining materials returned were normal in all respects. Apparently the garment manufacturer was not familiar with the characteristic low melting temperature of cellulose acetate materials and had allowed his cutting blade to get too hot, fusing the edges of the cut pieces. This condition can usually be corrected by not attempting to cut too large a lay of fabrics or by applying a small amount of paraffin to the cutting blade as a lubricant.

FABRIC PERFORMANCE = ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ТКАНИ (или ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ТКАНИ, или ЭКСПЛОАТАЦИОННЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА ТКАНИ) – Fabric Performance:- this includes appearance, texture, feel etc. That are different from the approved fabric or with discrepancies between garment.

FABRIC SETT = ЗАПРАВОЧНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ ТКАНИ – Fabric Sett is the number of warp threads per inch, or other convenient unit.

FABRIC SOFTENERS = МЯГЧИТЕЛИ ТКАНЕЙ (или УМЯГЧИТЕЛИ ТКАНЕЙ) – Fabric Softeners are the chemical solutions added to the final rinse to improve the hand of terry cloths and infants' fabrics.

FABRIC STABILIZER = СТАБИЛИЗАТОР ТКАНИ – Fabric Stabilizer is a resin or latex treatment for scrims used in coated fabric manufacture to stabilize the scrim for further processing.

FABRIC TEXTURE = ТЕКСТУРА ТКАНИ – Fabric Texture is the feel of the fabric. It is smooth, rough, soft, velvety, silky, lustrous, and so on. The different textures of the fabric depend upon the types of weaves used. Textures are given to all types of fabrics, cotton, silk, wool, leather, and also to linen. Few of the famous fabric textures are flannel, velvet, organdy, chintz, crepe, damask, challis, venise, suede and embossed leather. Different types of fabric textures are cotton fabric textures, silk fabric textures, wool fabric textures, linen fabric and leather fabric.

FABRIC WARP FACE = ОСНОВОНАСТИЛОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ОСНОВОЛИЦЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Fabric Warp Face is the side of the woven fabric where the greatest number of the yarns are parallel to the fabric.

FABRIC WHITENING AGENTS = ВЕЩЕСТВА, ОТБЕЛИВАЮЩИЕ ТКАНЬ (или ОТБЕЛИВАЮЩИЕ АГЕНТЫ ДЛЯ ТКАНЕЙ) – Fabric Whitening Agents:- also known as Optical Brighteners, work by depositing on fabrics during laundering to enhance the brightness of light colored fabrics. Their effectiveness varies with the type of fabric and concentration in the wash water. Their effect is cumulative so new fabrics exhibit increased fluorescence after several washes. Optical brighteners/fabric whiteners are not bleach and cannot remove color from a garment. In unusual instances they may create a stain that has the appearance of color loss. / известны также как Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener). развод (или потёк (stain)).

FAB SPREAD = FIVE AGAINST BOND SPREAD

FAC = FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

FAC = FORWARDING AGENTS COMMISSION

FACE = ЛИЦЕВАЯ СТОРОНА – In the textile industry, Face is the side of a fabric which, by reason of weave, finish, or other characteristic, presents a better appearance than the other side, or back. Face is the correct or better-looking side of a fabric. / В текстильной промышленности, та сторона ткани, которая по причинам ткацкого переплетения, отделки или иных характеристик выглядит более приглядно, нежели другая сторона или оборотная.

FACE FINISHED FABRICS = ТКАНИ С ОТДЕЛАННОЙ ЛИЦЕВОЙ СТОРОНОЙ – Face Finished Fabrics are fabrics which have surface treatments that provide a variety of looks and effects on the fabric surface. These include brushing, sanding, sueding, etc. The warp knit industry is specially innovative with face finishing techniques.

FACE LOOP = ЛИЦЕВАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Face Loop is a knitted loop formed on the cylinder needles on a knitted machine.

FACE SEAL = ТОРЦЕВОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ (или ЛИЦЕВОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ) – Face Seal is a device that prevents leakage of fluids along rotating shafts. Sealing is accomplished by a stationary primary seal ring bearing against the face of a mating ring mounted on a shaft. Axial pressure maintains the contact between the seal ring and the mating ring. See also Seal.

FACE VALUE = ЛИЦЕВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Face Value is the principal amount of a bond, which will be paid off at maturity. The nominal value given to legal tender coin or currency, for example, a 1-oz Gold American Eagle coin has a face value of USD50.00. The value of a bond that appears on the face of the bond, unless the value is otherwise specified by the issuing company. Face value is ordinarily the amount the issuing company promises to pay at maturity. Face value is not an indication of market value. Sometimes referred to as Par Value. See also Par. The amount of money printed on the face of the certificate of a security; the original Dollar amount of indebtedness incurred. Face Value is the nominal value given to legal tender coin or currency. / специфицировано выпускающей компанией. Лицевая Стоимость:- стоимость облигации, векселя, ипотечного сертификата или иной ценной бумаги, указанная на сертификате или финансовом документе. Корпоративные облигации обычно выпускаются лицевой стоимостью в 1 000 Долларов США, муниципальные – 5 000 Долларов США, а федеральные государственные облигации – 10 000 Долларов США. Хотя в период времени между выпуском и погашением облигаций цены на них колеблются, по наступлении срока погашения они погашаются по лицевой стоимости, за исключением случаев банкротства эмитента. Если облигации погашаются до наступления срока погашения, владельцы облигаций, как правило, получают небольшую премию сверх номинальной стоимости. Именно на лицевую стоимость начисляются проценты. Таким образом, по 10%-ной облигации лицевой стоимостью 1 000 Долларов США её владельцу выплачивается 100 Долларов в год. Также может называться Нарицательная Стоимость (Par Value), или Номинальная Стоимость (Nominal Value).

FACILITIES = УСТАНОВКИ – Facility is an existing or planned location or site at which prime movers, electric generators, and/or equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy are situated, or will be situated. A facility may contain more than one generator of either the same or different prime mover type. For a cogenerator, the facility includes the industrial or commercial process. In reference to electricity, Facilities are a generic term describing the apparatus, buildings, equipment and necessary supporting resources for the generation, transmission, supply, sale, ancillary support, and consumption of electricity. / Установки:- по отношению к электричеству, общий термин, описывающий аппараты, здания, оборудование и необходимые вспомогательные ресурсы для генерации, передачи, поставки, продажи, дополнительной поддержки и потребления электричества.

FACILITY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ПОДДЕРЖКА, или МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ ЛИМИТ КРЕДИТОВАНИЯ) – Facility:- maximum credit granted by a bank to a customer. See also Credit Line. / Максимальный кредит, предоставляемый банком заказчику. Смотрите также Кредитная Линия (Credit Line).

FACILITY = СООРУЖЕНИЕ – Facility is the physical warehouse or plant where storage takes place.

FACILITY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ (или ГАРАНТИЯ ПОДДЕРЖКИ) – Facility Guarantee enables an applicant to secure banking facilities for a subsidiary/associate company, or personal account, in other countries. For example, the US Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC) Facility Guarantee Program (FGP) provides payment guarantees to facilitate the financing of manufactured goods and services exported from the United States to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets. By supporting such facilities, the FGP is designed to enhance sales of US agricultural commodities and products to emerging markets where the demand for such commodities and products may be constricted due to inadequate storage, processing, or handling capabilities for such products.

FACING = ОБЛИЦОВКА (или БЕЙКА, или ФАСКА, или СКОС, или НАРУЖНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА, или ПЕРЕДНЯЯ СТОРОНА, или ПЛАНКА, или ПОДБОРТ, или ОБТАЧКА, или ПОДШИВКА, или НАКЛАДЫВАНИЕ ПОЛОС УСИЛЕНИЯ, или ЛИЦЕВАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Facing is a lining or trim that protects the edges of a garment especially at collars, cuffs, and front closings. Facing is a piece of fabric that is sewn to the collar, front opening, cuffs, or arms eye of a garment to create a finished look. / Обтачка – отдельно выкраиваемая деталь для обработки срезов, всегда повторяющая форму среза. Поэтому для обтачки не даётся, как правило, отдельная выкройка – она переснимается с конструктивной детали выкройки как отдельная деталь. Направление долевой нити обтачки и основной нити обычно совпадают. Цельнокроенная обтачка – если подлежащий обработке срез прямой, обтачку можно выкроить вместе с основной деталью и отвернуть на изнаночную сторону.

FAC/OBLIG = FACULTATIVE OBLIGATORY

FAÇONNÉ = ФАСОННЕ (или УЗОРЧАТАЯ, или ФАСОННАЯ, или САРПИНКА) – Façonné is a broad term for fabrics with a fancy-type weave made on a Jacquard or dobby loom. Façonné:- silk or rayon. Figured weave or 'burnt-out' finish. Façonné in French, means fancy weave. Has small designs all over the fabric. Fairly light in weight, and could be slightly creped. Background is much more sheer than the designs, therefore the designs seem to stand out. Very effective when worn over a different color. Drapes, handle, and wears well. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Под Французским словом Фасонне понимается Узорчатое или Фасонное.

FAÇONNÉ VELVET = БАРХАТ ФАСОННЕ (или ФАСОННЫЙ БАРХАТ) – Façonné Velvet is a cut velvet made by the burnout method of printing. See also Burn-Out Printing, Cut Velvet, and Printing.

FACT = FACTOR ANALYSIS CHART TECHNIQUE

FACTOR = ФАКТОР – (1) Factor is a third party that buys a firm's accounts receivable. If a firm is not confident in its ability to collect on its credit sales, it may sell the right to receive payment to the factor at a discount. The factor then assumes the credit risk associated with the accounts receivable. This provides the firm immediate access to working capital, which is important, especially if the firm has a cash flow problem. The price of factoring is determined by the creditworthiness of the firm's customer, not of the firm itself. It is also known as Accounts Receivable Financing. An agent employed to sell in his own name (at the agreed commission) goods or merchandise belonging to his principal; his acts being binding in the principal at the instance of third parties. Compare with Broker. Company that undertakes factoring. A Factor is an agent who will, at a discount (usually 5 to 8% of the gross), buy receivables. Factor is an agent holding goods belonging to a principal for the purpose of eventual sale. The agent has implied authority to sell them in his/her own name. Also known as Mercantile Agent. / Под Фактором, от Латинского слова Factor, означающее Делающий или Производящий, понимается .

(2) In Scotland, Factor is the manager of an estate of land. / В Шотландии, управляющий земельным поместьем.

(3) Factor is the ratio of the outstanding principal amount of a pass-through pool or collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) tranche to its original principal amount. See also Z Factor.

FACTORAGE = ФАКТОРАЖ (или ХХ) – Factorage, or Commission, the allowance given to factors by the merchants and manufacturers, etc who employ them:- it is a percentage on the goods they purchase or sell on account of their principals; and varies in different countries, and as it refers to different articles. It is customary for factors, as observed in the previous article, to insure the debts due to those for whom they sell for an additional, or del credere, commission, generally averaging from 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. Factorage or commission is also frequently charged at a certain rate per cask, or other package, measure, or weight, especially when the factor is only employed to receive or deliver:- this commission is usually fixed by special agreement between the merchant and factor. See also Commission.

FACTORED LOAD = РАСЧЁТНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Factored Load:- the product of a specified load and its applicable load factor as used in Limit States Design. / Продукт спецификационной нагрузки и его . В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям. Расчётная Нагрузка – наибольшая нагрузка на здание, сооружение или конструкцию, определяемая с учётом возможных отклонений от заданных условий их нормальной эксплуатации. Расчётную нагрузку вычисляют умножением нормативных нагрузок на соответствующие коэффициенты надёжности по нагрузкам, зависящие от вида нагрузки, параметров проектируемого объекта и прочего. Нормативные нагрузки и коэффициенты надёжности для расчёта строительных конструкций устанавливаются Строительными Нормами и Правилами.

FACTORED RESISTANCE = РАСЧЁТНОЕ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ – Factored Resistance:- the product of resistance and its applicable resistance factor as applied in Limit States Design. / .

FACTORIAL = ФАКТОРИАЛ (или ФАКТОРИАЛЬНЫЙ) – Factorial:- where two or more treatments of an experiment produce different interactions. / Под Факториалом понимается произведение натуральных чисел от единицы до какого-либо данного натурального числа n, то есть 1·2·3·…·n; обозначается n!, например, 5! = 1·2·3·4·5 = 120.

FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT = ФАКТОРИАЛЬНЫЙ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ – Factorial Experiment is an experiment where treatments are combinations of two or more factors. The treatments can be either complete factorial combinations or incomplete factorial combinations.

FACTORING = ФАКТОРИНГ (или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПОД УСТУПКУ ДЕНЕЖНОГО ТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Factoring:- the selling, on a regular basis, by a firm of its short-term accounts receivable arising from supplies and services to a factoring company. Factoring is a form of financing which enables companies to procure liquidity. Othr significant aspects are the assumption of default risk by the factoring company as well as its responsibility for related debt collection and dunning procedures. Service of assuming the credit risk of another party's sales, generally including collecting payment when due. Factors often provide or arrange limited-recourse financing against the accounts receivable they are guaranteeing, referred to as Purchasing Receivables. Factoring is the discounting of a foreign account receivable that does not involve a draft. The exporter transfers title to its foreign accounts receivable to a factoring house (an organization that specializes in the financing of accounts receivable) for cash at a discount from the face value. Factoring is often done without recourse to the exporter. Factoring of foreign accounts receivable is less common than with domestic receivables. Sale of accounts receivable to a financial organization (the factor) at a discount or fee, in exchange for which the factor assumes the risk and responsibility of collecting payment from customers. Factoring has been practiced in the US for over a century. It provides working capital for businesses and relieves them of burdensome billing procedures and collection problems. A form of sales financing similar in nature to an assignment credit in which the factor or factoring company (often the subsidiary of a bank) purchases the trade debts of its clients and collects them on its own behalf. The claims purchased are usually for 30–90 days, the purchase price representing a certain percentage of the face value of the debts. The remaining balance is returned to the client after deduction of a service charge once the debt is collected. The purchase price paid by the factor is credited to the client after deduction of the factoring fee and the financing charges (contingent on the amount of credit drawn). As a rule, the factor also assumes the del credere (or credit) risk, i.e. assignment without guarantee for collection. Activity of managing the trade debts of another firm. Commonly, a company sells due debts to a factor at a discount. The factor then makes a profit by recovering the debts at a price nearer the face value. Factoring relieves companies of the burden of administering debts and gives them access to ready cash before payment is due. Factoring is a complete financial package that combines export working capital financing, credit protection, foreign accounts receivable bookkeeping, and collection services. A factoring house, or factor, is a bank or specialized financial firm that performs financing through the purchase of invoices or accounts receivable. A form of factoring, export factoring, is offered under an agreement between the factor and exporter, in which the factor purchases the exporter's short-term foreign accounts receivable for cash at a discount from the face value, normally without recourse. The factor also assumes the risk on the ability of the foreign buyer to pay, and handles collections on the receivables. Thus, by virtually eliminating the risk of non-payment by foreign buyers, factoring allows the exporter to offer open accounts, improves liquidity positions, and boosts competitiveness in the global marketplace. Factoring is recommended for continuous short-term export sales of consumer goods on open accounts:- (i) it offers 100% protection against the foreign buyer's inability to pay – with no deductible or risk sharing; and (ii) it is an attractive option for small and medium-sized exporters, particularly during periods of rapid growth, because cash flow is preserved and risk is virtually eliminated. How it works? The exporter signs an agreement with the export factor who selects an import factor through an international correspondent factor network, who then investigates the foreign buyer's credit standing. Once credit is approved locally, the foreign buyer places orders for goods on open account. The exporter then ships the goods and submits the invoice to the export factor who then passes it to the import factor. The import factor handles the local collection and payment of the accounts receivable. During all stages of the transaction, records are kept for the exporter's bookkeeping. There are some limitations of factoring that must be taken into account. Factoring exists in countries with laws that support the buying and selling of receivables. It generally does not work with foreign account receivables that have more than 180-day terms. It is also not well suited to a new-to-export company as factors generally (a) do not take on a client for a one-time deal, and (b) require access to a certain volume of the exporter's yearly sales. Lastly, it may be cost prohibitive for exporters with tight profit margins. / , то есть . дэль крэдэрэ (del credere). Факторинг предполагает под собой комплекс финансовых услуг, оказываемых специализированными компаниями оптовым торговцам и поставщикам услуг. Эти услуги носят бессрочный характер и имеют стратегический интерес, как для компании заёмщика, так и для финансирующей компании. Целью факторинга является стимулирование роста объёма продаж за счёт предоставления заёмщикам необходимых денежных средств, управления дебиторской задолженностью, покрытия ряда рисков, имеющих место в торговых операциях заёмщика, а также информационно-аналитического и консультационного обслуживания заёмщика. Схема работы факторинга выглядит следующим образом:- отгрузив свой товар покупателю (дебитору) продавец (заёмщик) предоставляет в свой банк документы по отгрузке (накладная и другие) и после их проверки банком получает от последнего в форме аванса значительную часть (до 90% от суммы отгруженных товаров), не дожидаясь осуществления платежа от своего покупателя. Остаток денежных средств, за вычетом комиссии банка, зачисляется на счёт продавца по мере фактического прихода денежных средств покупателя на факторинговый счёт банка. В данном случае банк выступает в качестве лица, авансирующего товарный кредит, предоставляемый продавцом покупателю с последующим возмещением продавцу остатка суммы поставки. Таким образом, за счёт заключённого соглашения с банком о безусловном предоставлении денежных средств против акцептованных банком товарно-транспортных документов по отгрузкам с отсрочками платежа продавец получает возможность планирования своих финансовых потоков вне зависимости от платёжной дисциплины своих покупателей. Достаточно часто торговый оборот продавца ограничивается тем, что покупатель не в состоянии оплатить больший объём закупки из-за отсутствия для этого достаточных оборотных средств, и продавец, соответственно, не имеет оборотных средств, необходимых для увеличения товарного кредита покупателю. Факторинг в этом случае позволяет продавцу товаров предложить своим покупателям товарный кредит, ограниченный лишь сбытовыми возможностями покупателя. Иногда факторинг пытаются сравнивать с банковским кредитом, хотя они имеют различную природу и направлены на удовлетворение разных потребностей заёмщиков. Банковский кредит характеризуется срочностью, что предполагает его погашение через определённый срок; и в этом плане он абсолютно неприемлим для финансирования поставок товаров с отсрочкой платежа. Факторинговое финансирование выплачивается в день поставки товара на срок фактической отсрочки платежа (до 90 календарных дней). Размер фактического финансирования не ограничен и может безгранично увеличиваться по мере роста объёма продаж клиента. Для факторингового финансирования никакого обеспечения не требуется. Факторинговое финансирование погашается из денег, поступающих от дебиторов клиента. Факторинговое финансирование погашается в день фактической оплаты дебитором поставленного товара. При факторинге переход компании на расчётно-кассовое обслуживание в банк не требуется. В банковском секторе России Факторинг представляет собой финансирование продавца в обмен на уступку денежного требования к покупателю за отгруженные товары или оказанные услуги в пользу Банка. По договору факторинга, продавец, отгрузив товары или оказав услуги на условиях отсрочки платежа, получает денежные средства от Банка до наступления

срока платежа от покупателя. Факторинг является идеальной формой краткосрочного финансирования, ориентированного на широкий спектр как производственных и торговых компаний, так и компаний, занятых в сфере услуг независимо от их формы собственности. Использование факторинга наиболее эффективно для небольших, и средних предприятий, расширяющих объёмы продаж или выходящих на новые рынки, испытывающих недостаток денежных средств из-за несвоевременности поступления платежей от дебиторов, наличия чрезмерных запасов, трудностей в организации производственного процесса. За счёт использования факторинга у продавца отпадает необходимости мобилизации крупных денежных ресурсов к определённой дате для погашения задолженности перед банком – погашение задолженности происходит при поступлении денежных средств банку от третьего лица – покупателя товаров. Также нет необходимости представлять банку материальное обеспечение (в виде недвижимости, товаров, ценных бумаг и прочих материальных активов), поскольку у банка уже есть переданное продавцом товара право на получение денежных средств с должника. В целях минимизации своих рисков Банк оставляет за собой право востребовать задолженность со своего клиента в случае нарушений условий оплаты денежных требований должниками. Используя факторинг, продавец получает следующие выгоды:- (i) возможность получения денежных средств сразу после поставки товара (до 90%); (ii) ускорение оборачиваемости оборотных средств; (iii) возможность значительно увеличить товарный оборот за счёт покупателей, не готовых работать на условиях оплаты по факту; (iv) оперативно менять условия поставок, имея в наличии достаточное количество оборотных средств; (v) обеспечение конкурентоспособности в связи с возможностью увеличения объёма закупок и поддержания достаточности ассортимента товаров; (vi) увеличение количества покупателей; (vii) финансирование производится без залога; (viii) погашение осуществляется покупателем (нет необходимости в срочной мобилизации ресурсов, кроме того, деньги не отвлекаются на погашение кредитов, а идут на оплату поставщикам); (ix) улучшение показателей публичной финансовой отчётности (оборачиваемость дебиторской задолженности, оборачиваемость кредиторской задолженности, финансовая независимость, текущая ликвидность); и (x) получение льготных условий на покупку товаров у своих поставщиков за счёт улучшения финансовой дисциплины и тем самым повышение конкурентоспособности в занимаемом сегменте рынка. За счёт использования факторинга продавец может предоставить своему покупателю следующие возможности:- (i) предоставление товарного кредита (отсрочка платежа); (ii) увеличение объёма закупок в связи с получением более льготных условий оплаты; и (iii) эффективное использование оборотных средств в связи с предоставлением отсрочки оплаты товаров (работ, услуг). Схема классического Факторинга:- (i) поставка товара на условиях отсрочки платежа; (ii) уступка права требования долга по поставке банку, передача товарораспорядительных документов в банк; (iii) выплата досрочного платежа сразу после поставки; (iv) оплата за поставленный товар; и (v) выплата остатка средств за минусом комиссии. Отличительные особенности факторинга:- (i) не требуется оформление залога и не производятся связанные с этим затраты (на оформление залога, страхование и так далее); (ii) рост объёма финансирования происходит вместе с ростом объёма продаж; (iii) не отвлекаются средства из оборота для погашения финансирования (погашение осуществляется денежными средствами, поступающими от дебиторов); (iv) для получения финансирования достаточно предоставить в банк товарораспорядительные документы; (v) обслуживание производится бессрочно; (vi) финансирование происходит независимо от объёмов полученных кредитов; и (vii) предъявляются менее жёсткие требования к финансовому состоянию поставщика. Плюсы факторинга:- обычно поставщики обращаются к факторинговым компаниям по трём вопросам:- (i) нехватка денежных средств; (ii) построение продаж в кредит; и (iii) страхование рисков. С точки зрения денежных средств факторинг решает такие проблемы, как:- (1) расширение доли компании на рынке. У поставщика появляется возможность привлечь новых клиентов, увеличить ассортимент товара на складе и, как следствие, увеличить оборот и прибыль. (2) Повышение ликвидности дебиторской задолженности. Поставщик получает деньги сразу же после отгрузки товаров с отсрочкой платежа. Выплачиваемое финансирование автоматически увеличивается по мере роста продаж. (3) Ликвидация кассовых разрывов. Чёткое планирование поступления денежных средств и погашение собственной задолженности. Поставщик может построить план выплаты факторингового финансирования ‘под свою компанию’, то есть получать деньги именно в тот день, когда ему необходимо и именно в том объёме, какой требуется на данный момент. (4) Своевременная уплата налогов. В соответствии с 25 главой Налогового Кодекса РФ уплата налогов должна осуществляться по факту отгрузки товаров и услуг. Получая финансирование в рамках факторингового обслуживания в день отгрузки товара, поставщика не будут беспокоить ‘расчёты’ с государством. Компания-поставщик получает гарантию защиты от штрафных санкций со стороны кредиторов (в том числе государственных органов) при несвоевременных расчётах с ними, вызванных кассовым разрывом. Дополнительной возможностью является получение финансирования к дате налоговых платежей. (5) Своевременная оплата контрактов. Сокращение сроков отсрочки платежа при закупках товаров ведёт к лучшим ценовым условиям на закупаемый товар и увеличению размеров товарных кредитов, получаемых от собственных поставщиков. В коммерческом аспекте эффективность факторинга выражается в том, что банк оказывает содействие в плане кредитного менеджмента. Банк контролирует своевременность оплаты поставок покупателями, проверяет платёжную дисциплину и деловую репутацию покупателей, эффективно управляет дебиторской задолженностью. Банк в рамках факторинга позволяет клиенту управлять своими рисками, избегать отгрузок недобросовестным покупателям, грамотно строить лимитную и тарифную политику при осуществлении товарного кредитования. Кроме того, при факторинговом обслуживании поставщик защищён от массы рисков. Речь идёт, прежде всего,:- (i) о кредитном риске, то есть неоплате поставки покупателем вовсе; (ii) о риске нарушения ликвидности, то есть риске несвоевременной оплаты; и (iii) о валютном риске (риск изменения курса, допустим, Доллара в период отсрочки платежа по поставке). Кому нужен факторинг? Несмотря на все выгоды факторинговых операций, далеко не везде они могут применяться с равной эффективностью. Ведь факторинг может использоваться лишь как инструмент краткосрочного привлечения ресурсов. По нашим данным, в 44 случаях из 100 факторинговое финансирование по одной сделке в 2004 году предоставлялось на срок 31–60 дней. На срок до 90 дней было заключено 90% всех сделок. В то же время сам договор факторинга между поставщиком и фактором обычно носит бессрочный характер, в его рамках поставщик, в тех случаях, когда ему необходимо получить финансирование сразу после отгрузки товара, уступает фактору права денежных требований к своим покупателям. Факторинг подходит предприятиям, осуществляющим регулярные поставки товаров, потому что в этом случае услуги фактора по управлению дебиторской задолженностью наиболее ценны. ‘Если предприятие поставляет ёлочные игрушки, которые пользуются спросом раз в год, или турбины для атомных ледоколов, которые покупают ещё реже, то факторинг ему не нужен’, – мнение одного эксперта. Идеальная среда для использования факторинга – торговля потребительскими товарами, причём воспользоваться этими услугами могут как непосредственные производители, так и оптовые компании или розничные торговцы. По данным исследования одного из Российских банков, 81% принятой на обслуживание дебиторской задолженности принадлежит производственным компаниям и лишь 19% – торговым. По его оценке, в действительности доля торговых компаний среди клиентов выше:- дело в том, что в составе промышленных холдингов часто присутствуют собственные торговые компании. Среди промышленных компаний более трети потребителей факториньга – это производители пищевой продукции, чуть менее половины из них – производители алкогольной продукции. Две трети сделок заключены с производителями продуктов питания и потребительских товаров:- пищевой промышленности (33%), бытовой техники и электроники (16%), химии и нефтехемии (в основном средств бытовой химии, 12%), лёгкой промышленности (5%). Такая же структура характерна для факторинговых

сделок с оптовиками и розничными торговцами. Для них привлекательность факторинга обусловлена тем, что даже довольно крупные компании часто не располагают имуществом, которое могло бы быть передано в залог под кредит. Одна из причин того, что факторинг особенно востребован в пищевой отрасли, заключается в том, что там наиболее сильны позиции зарубежного бизнеса – как производителей, так и торговых компаний. Эти компании оценивают стоимость отсрочки платежа на Российском рынке довольно высоко, поскольку вообще считают Российский рынок высокорисковым. В такой ситуации обращение к факторинговой компании становится для Западного поставщика спасением. Российская факторинговая компания на месте имеет больше возможностей для оценки подобных рисков и обычно оценивает их значительно ниже, поэтому такие сделки очень выгодны и для Западных поставщиков, и для Российских факторинговых компаний. При том, что отраслевая структура предприятий – клиентов факторинговых компаний довольно специфична и чётко обозначена, размер предприятия-клиента не оказывает существенного влияния на привлекательность для него факторинга. ‘Приблизительно пятнадцать процентов нашего факторингового портфеля приходится на сделки с малыми предприятиями, тридцать пять процентов – со средними и пятьдесят процентов – с крупными’, – говорит один из экспертов. По словам другого эксперта, доля сделок с малыми и средними компаниями в факторинговом портфеле его банка составляет 80–90%. У некоторых банков – прямо противоположная ситуация. ‘На данный момент среди наших клиентов очень высока доля крупных предприятий, – говорит эксперт из такого банка. – Сейчас мы активно работаем над тем, чтобы увеличить долю малых и средних компаний’. Таким образом, факторинг привлекателен для большинства компаний, независимо от масштабов их бизнеса. Малым компаниям он позволяет получать финансирование без залога. Средние предприятия в факторинге привлекает страхование рисков и административное управление дебиторской задолженностью. Крупным предприятиям факторинг позволяет ‘расчистить’ баланс – уменьшить дебиторскую задолженность без увеличения кредиторской. Это особенно важно, если предприятие намерено привлечь инвесторов. Кроме того, для крупных предприятий всегда актуален вопрос избавления от дебиторской задолженности. Доля сделок с региональными клиентами составляет в портфелях факторов немногим меньше половины. Большая часть факторинговых сделок заключается в Москве (58%), далее идут Приволжский и Уральский регионы. Такое региональное распределение сделок говорит скорее о существующей структуре спроса, нежели о нежелании факторов работать с клиентами из регионов. Для сделок Российских лизинговых компаний характерно почти такое же региональное распределение, хотя рынок лизинга более зрелый, а лизинговых компаний в регионах существенно больше, чем факторинговых. Стать клиентом факторинговой компании или банка легко:- большинство факторов не имеет строгих критериев выбора клиентов. Например, руководство одной из Российских факторинговых компаний на заседании специального комитета два раза в неделю принимает решения о новых сделках. Прежде всего, во внимание принимаются платёжеспособность дебиторов, а также долгосрочность отношений с клиентом, поскольку факторинг наиболее эффективен при регулярных сделках. В некоторых банках основное требование к клиенту заключается в том, что дебиторская задолженность одного дебитора не должна превышать 15% от всей дебиторской задолженности. В других же банках принимаются денежные требования от клиента на сумму не менее 2 миллионов Рублей, кроме того, на факторинговое обслуживание должны передаваться платежи не менее трёх дебиторов одного поставщика; и так далее. Факторинг – это комплекс услуг для поставщиков товаров или услуг, предоставляющих отсрочку платежа. По своей сути он является разновидностью посреднической деятельности, при которой факторинговая компания (банк) за определённую плату получает от предприятия право взыскивать и зачислять на его счёт причитающиеся ему от покупателей суммы денег. Одновременно с этим посредник кредитует оборотный капитал клиента и принимает на себя его кредитный и валютный риски. Схема реализации факторинга:- (1) С компанией (фирма–фактор, как правило банк) продавец заключает договор о факторинговом обслуживании и согласовывает перечень покупателей для проведения факторинговых операций. (2) Продавец осуществляет поставку товара (услуг, работ) покупателю на условиях отсрочки платежа. (3) Покупатель подтверждает поставку предоставлением соответствующих документов. (4) Продавец передаёт полученные документы (подтверждающие дебиторскую задолженность) компании – фактору. (5) Продавец отправляет сообщение покупателю-дебитору о новых реквизитах для оплаты и подтверждение о вручении покупателю передаёт компании-фактору. (6) Компания-фактор перечисляет на счёт продавца авансовый платёж в размере до 80% от суммы, указанной в документах. (7) Дебитор-покупатель оплачивает сумму поставки на счёт компании-фактора. (8) Компания-фактор перечисляет остаток суммы по документам за вычетом своего дохода по факторингу продавцу. Функции факторинга:- (1) Финансирование:- основная функция факторинга – предоставление финансовых средств поставщику продукции после её отгрузки или в определённый договором факторинга день. Таким образом, поставщик имеет возможность поставлять продукцию своим покупателям с отсрочкой платежа, при этом получать значительную часть от суммы поставки сразу же после поставки или по удобному для него графику, не дожидаясь платежа от своего покупателя. Если компания нацелена на увеличение объёма продаж, то она имеет возможность постоянно пускать деньги в оборот и при этом конкурировать с другими поставщиками за клиентов, предоставляя отсрочку платежа. Также поставщик, заключив договор факторинга, заранее знает, в какой день деньги поступят на его счёт. (2) Управление дебиторской задолженностью:- факторинг позволяет клиенту также избавиться от рутинной работы, связанной с отслеживанием состояния дебиторской задолженности, напоминанием дебиторам о задержках платежей. Обычно факторинговая компания по первому требованию поставщика предоставляет ему отчёт о состоянии дебиторской задолженности, включающий в себя информацию обо всех поставках поставщика и платежах его покупателей. Также в случае безрегрессного факторинга фактор берёт на себя заботу о взыскании долгов с дебиторов, что особенно актуально для небольших компаний, не располагающих собственными ресурсами для инкассации. Это позволяет им экономить трудовые и финансовые ресурсы. (3) Покрытие финансовых рисков:- фактор может покрывать риски связанные с поставкой товаров с отсрочкой платежа, в том числе неполучения платежа от покупателя в связи с его неплатёжеспособностью. (4) Оценка платёжеспособности покупателей поставщика:- в странах, где кредитные бюро и рэйтиньговые агентства развиты, эта функция факторинговых компаний является не самой востребованной. В странах же с переходной экономикой факторинговые компании могут играть роль кредитных бюро и рэйтиньговых агентств, аккумулируя информацию о платёжной дисциплине компаний. Помимо этого, факторинговые компании могут использовать различные методы оценки платёжеспособности потенциальных покупателей поставщика. Основные преимущества факторинга для продавца:- (i) получение беззалогового финансирования для пополнения оборотных средств в объёме до 90% от суммы отгруженного и неоплаченного дебитором товара (предоставленных услуг, выполненных работ); (ii) предоставление дебиторам отсрочки платежа, которая не повлияет на краткосрочную ликвидность баланса клиента и состояние его расчётов с кредиторами; (iii) увеличение объёмов поставок дебиторам на условиях товарного кредита; (iv) увеличение количества потенциальных покупателей; (v) покрытие финансовых рисков, связанных с отсрочкой платежа:- (a) риска несвоевременной оплаты поставок покупателями, (b) риска неуплаты поставок покупателями (в случае факторинга без регресса), (c) риска изменения валютного курса на протяжении периода отсрочки платежа по поставке, и (d) риска резкого изменения рыночной стоимости денежных ресурсов; (vi) улучшение платёжеспособности поставщика товара (работ, услуг) для проведения своевременных расчётов с кредиторами, что способствует укреплению финансовой позиции и делового имиджа. Основные преимущества факторинга для покупателя:- (i) получение от поставщика продукции (услуг, работ) с отсрочкой платежа (товарный кредит); (ii) снижение затрат по

финансированию оплаты поставки (факторинговые услуги оплачивает поставщик); и (iii) увеличение объёмов закупок без привлечения дополнительного капитала. Отличие финансирования при факторинге от других банковских продуктов:- иногда факторинг пытаются сравнивать с кредитом, хотя факторинг и банковский кредит имеют различную природу и направлены на удовлетворение разных потребностей поставщиков. Кредит характеризуется срочностью, что предполагает его погашение через определённый срок. Таким образом, банковский кредит абсолютно неприемлем для финансирования поставок с отсрочкой платежа. Сегодня в России большинство кредитов выдаются на срок до года. Факторинг же на сегодняшний день является единственным бессрочным пассивом в Российской экономике и позволяет планировать программу развития на многие годы вперед. Другой особенностью кредита является необходимость предоставления залога для его получения. Принципиальное отличие факторинга и кредита заключается в том, что кредит ориентирован на успехи компании в прошлом, на те активы, которые были заработаны вчера, факторинг же ориентирован на будущие успехи в продажах, и даже если продажи вырастут в 5 раз, это не будет ограничением для финансирования в рамках факторинга. Факторинг – приобретение права на взыскание долгов, на перепродажу товаров и услуг с последующим получением платежей по ним. При этом речь идёт, как правило, о краткосрочных требованиях. Другими словами, факторинг является разновидностью посреднической деятельности, при которой фирма-посредник (факторинговая компания) за определённую плату получает от предприятия право взыскивать и зачислять на его счёт причитающиеся ему от покупателей денежные суммы (право инкассировать дебиторскую задолженность). Одновременно с этим посредник кредитует оборотный капитал клиента и принимает на себя его кредитный и валютный риски. В Российском законодательстве под факторингом понимают договор финансирования под уступку денежного требования. Договор, по которому одна сторона (финансовый агент) передаёт или обязуется передать другой стороне (клиенту) денежные средства в счёт денежного требования клиента (кредитора) к третьему лицу (должнику), вытекающего из предоставления клиентом товаров, выполнения им работ или оказания услуг третьему лицу, а клиент уступает или обязуется уступить финансовому агенту это денежное требование. Денежное требование к должнику может быть уступлено предприятием-клиентом финансовому агенту также в целях обеспечения исполнения обязательства клиента перед финансовым агентом. Обязательства финансового агента по договору финансирования под уступку денежного требования могут включать ведение для клиента бухгалтерского учёта, а также предоставление клиенту иных финансовых услуг, связанных с денежными требованиями, являющимися предметом уступки. В качестве финансового агента договор финансирования под уступку денежного требования могут заключать банки и иные кредитные организации, а также другие коммерческие организации, имеющие разрешение (лицензию) на осуществление деятельности такого вида. Предметом уступки, под которую предоставляется финансирование, может быть как денежное требование, срок платежа по которому уже наступил (существующее требование), так и право на получение денежных средств, которое возникнет в будущем (будущее требование). Денежное требование, являющееся предметом уступки, должно быть определено в договоре клиента с финансовым агентом таким образом, чтобы позволять идентифицировать существующее требование в момент заключения договора, а будущее требование – не позднее чем в момент его возникновения. Этот тип договора широко применяемый в международной практике под названием ‘Факторинг’ в России впервые получил закрепление во второй части нового Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации (ГК РФ). Факторинговые операции возникли на основе коммерческого кредита, который предоставляется продавцами покупателям в виде отсрочки платежа за проданные товары. Изменение требований к расчётам с точки зрения ускорения оборота средств вызвали необходимость для поставщиков искать пути решения проблемы дебиторской задолженности. Факторинг является сравнительно новой эффективной системой улучшения ликвидности и уменьшения финансового риска при организации платежей. Коммерческие банки, развивая эти операции, дополняют их элементами бухгалтерского, информационного, рекламного, сбытового, юридического, страхового и другого обслуживания клиентов. Это позволяет расширять круг клиентов банка, усиливать связь с ними, увеличивать прибыль банка за счёт расширения операций. В соответствии с Конвенцией о международном факторинге, принятой в 1988 Международным институтом унификации частного права, операция считается факторингом в том случае, если она удовлетворяет как минимум двум из четырёх признаков:- (1) наличие кредитования в форме предварительной оплаты долговых требований; (2) ведение бухгалтерского учёта поставщика, прежде всего учёта реализации; (3) инкассирование его задолженности; и (4) страхование поставщика от кредитного риска. Вместе с тем в ряде стран к факторингу по-прежнему относят и учёт счетов-фактур – операцию, удовлетворяющую лишь одному, первому из указанных признаков. Финансовые институты, которые предоставляют факторинговые услуги называются фактор-фирмами. Они создаются крупнейшими банками (или сами банки выполняют функции фактор-фирм), что обеспечивает высокую надёжность факторинговых сделок и минимальные издержки для клиентов. Разветвлённая сеть специализированных филиалов для факторингового обслуживания предприятий в различных странах создана крупными транснациональными корпорациями. На международном уровне действует ассоциация Фэкторз Чэйн Интёнэшл, членами которой являются 95% факторинговых компаний из 40 стран мира. В операции факторинга обычно участвуют три лица:- фактор (банк) – покупатель требования, первоначальный кредитор (клиент) и должник, получивший от клиента товары с отсрочкой платежа. Операция факторинга заключается в том, что факторинговый отдел банка покупает долговые требования (счета-фактуры) клиента на условиях немедленной оплаты до 80% стоимости отфактурованных поставок и уплаты остальной части, за вычетом процента за кредит и комиссионных платежей, в строго обусловленные сроки независимо от поступления выручки от дебиторов. Если должник не оплачивает в срок счета факторинга, то выплаты вместо него осуществляет факторинговый отдел. Факторинговое обслуживание наиболее эффективно для малых и средних предприятий, которые традиционно испытывают финансовые затруднения из-за несвоевременного погашения долгов дебиторами и ограниченности доступных для них источников кредитования. Вместе с тем не всякое предприятие, относящееся к категории малого или среднего, может воспользоваться услугами факторинговой компании. Так, факторинговому обслуживанию не подлежат:- (i) предприятия с большим количеством дебиторов, задолженность каждого из которых выражается небольшой суммой; (ii) предприятия, занимающиеся производством нестандартной или узко специализированной продукции; (iii) строительные и другие фирмы, работающие с субподрядчиками; (iv) предприятия, реализующие свою продукцию на условиях послепродажного обслуживания, практикующие компенсационные (бартерные) сделки; и (v) предприятия, заключающие со своими клиентами долгосрочные контракты и выставляющие счета по завершении определённых этапов работ или до осуществления поставок (авансовые платежи). Факторинговые операции также не производятся по долговым обязательствам физических лиц, филиалов или отделений предприятия. Подобные ограничения обусловлены тем, что в указанных случаях факторинговой компании достаточно трудно оценить кредитный риск или невыгодно брать на себя повышенный объём работ, а также дополнительный риск, возникающий при переуступке таких требований, оплата которых может быть не произведена в срок по причине невыполнения поставщиком каких-либо своих договорных обязательств. Помимо этого, поставщик должен производить товары или оказывать услуги высокого качества, иметь перспективы быстрого расширения производства и увеличения прибыли (только в этом случае предприятию будет выгодно оплачивать достаточно высокую стоимость услуг факторинговой компании) и сугубо временные причины нехватки денежных средств — из-за несвоевременного погашения долгов дебиторами, а также недостаточного уровня прибыли, чрезмерных товарных запасов и трудностей, связанных с производственным процессом.

FACTORING HOUSES = ФАКТОРИНГОВЫЕ ДОМА – A Factoring House, or Factor, is a bank or specialized financial firm that performs financing through the purchase of invoices or accounts receivable. A form of factoring, export factoring, is offered under an agreement between the factor and exporter, in which the factor purchases the exporter's short-term foreign accounts receivable for cash at a discount from the face value, normally without recourse. The factor also assumes the risk on the ability of the foreign buyer to pay, and handles collections on the receivables. Factoring Houses are the certain companies which purchase export receivables, e.g., the invoices to foreign buyers, at a discounted price, usually about two to four percent less than their face value. / Во внешнеэкономической сфере к Факторинговым Домам относятся компании, которые приобретают денежные поступления, причитаемые за экпорт товаров или услуг, например, такие компании покупают по сниженной цене выставляемые экпортёром (продавцом) счета-фактуры. Скидка от цены в таких случаях составляет обычно от двух до четырёх процентов от цены, указанной в данных счетах-фактурах.

FACTORS = ФАКТОРЫ – (1) Factors of production are the scarce resources that are useful not so much for direct and immediate satisfaction of human wants as for producing other goods or services. Economists often find it useful for purposes of theoretical simplification to group the millions of different sorts of factors of production into several very broad categories and then discuss them as though all the items within each category were perfectly substitutable for each other and therefore traded on a single market. The simplest such conventional categorization of the factors of production divides them into land, labor, capital, and sometimes also entrepreneurship and/or human capital. In economics, Factors of production are the resources required to produce a commodity. There are three main factors of production:- labor; land, which includes natural resources; and capital, which consists of goods that have been produced by the last two factors and are used for further production of goods and services. / Под Фактором, от Латинского слова Factor, означающее Делающий или Производящий, понимается .

(2) Growth Factors are fundamental components of economic growth, mainly foreign trade, innovation, investment, and population. / К Факторам роста относятся фундаментальные компоненты экономического роста, главными из которых являются международная торговля, инновация, инвестиции и население.

FACTORY DELIVERY = ВНУТРИФАБРИЧНАЯ ПОСТАВКА – Factory Delivery is the delivery of goods by a factory whereby the goods are put at the disposal of another (internal) party such as a commercial department. / Поставка товаров фабрикой, посредством которой товары оказываются в распоряжении другой (внутренней) стороны, такой как коммерческий отдел.

FACTS = FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AUDITING COMPLIANCE TRACKING SYSTEM

FACULTATIVE/OBLIGATORY TREATY = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ/ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТРАКТАТ – Facultative/Obligatory Treaty is a reinsurance contract which allows the reassured to select which risks of a given type are to be ceded to the reinsurer. The reinsurer is obliged to accept all the cessions made by the reassured provided they fall within the scope of the treaty. When applied to a reinsurance contract this term allows the reassured to cede under the contract only those risks he does not wish to retain; but the reinsurer remains under obligation to accept all cessions that come within the scope of the contract. In direct insurance the term is used in relation to open covers and similar contracts (usually operated by brokers) where the broker is not obliged to declare every item that comes within the scope of the contract, but the insurer is obliged to accept all valid items declared by the broker. / Под Факультативным, от Латинского слова Facultas, означающее Возможность, понимается необязательное.

FACULTATIVE REINSURANCE = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Facultative Reinsurance means reinsurance of individual risks by offer and acceptance wherein the reinsurer retains the 'faculty' to accept or reject each risk offered. Reinsurance of the insurer's risks on an individual basis. The reinsurance company looks at each individual risk and determines whether to accept or decline coverage. / Перестрахование рисков страховщика на индивидуальной основе. Перестраховочная компания рассматривает каждый отдельный риск и определяет для себя и клиента акцептовать или снижать объём покрытия.

FACULTATIVE RISK = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ РИСК – Facultative Risk:- a reinsurance risk that is placed by means of separately negotiated contract as opposed to one that is ceded under a reinsurance treaty.

FACULTATIVE SAPROPHYTE = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ САПРОФИТ – Facultative Saprophyte is an organism living on another living organism during part of its life cycle or living on the dead tissues of its host. / Под Сапрофитами, от Греческих слов Saprós, означающее Гнилой, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются Бактерии, Грибы и Растения, питающиеся органическим веществом отмерших организмов. Таким образом, они разлагают выделения и трупы Животных, а также растительные остатки.

FADAMA = ФЭДЭМА (или ФАДАМА) – Fadama:- naturally flooded plains in Nigeria where Rice grows.

FADE = ПРОТИВОСТОЯТЬ – Fade:- to take an opposite position in the market than the prevailing opinion. Selling into rallies and buying breaks. Also, to disregard a technical indicator's message.

FADE DAY = ДЕНЬ ПРОТИВОСТОЯНИЯ – Fade Day:- look to fade a morning move. Rallies can be sold, dips can be bought. These often follow big range, trend days. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

FADE–OMETER® = ФЕДОМЕТР® – Fade-Ometer®:- laboratory device used to determine the fastness of a colored fabric to exposure to light. The test pieces are rotated around a light source simulating the sun's rays at 45° N latitude in July between the hours of 09 am and 03 pm. Fabrics are rated by visual comparison with a gray scale according to degree of fading. / Федометр® – прибор для определения светопрочности.

FADINAP = FERTILIZER ADVISORY, DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATION NETWORK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

FADING = ФЭДИНЬГ (или ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ, или ЛИНЯНИЕ, или ЗАТУХАНИЕ, или УВЯДАНИЕ, или УГАСАНИЕ) – Fading is a change in color, usually to a lighter and less-saturated color, normally over time caused by the effects of light and other environmental effects on the colorants in a material. / Под Фэдингом или Федингом понимается то же, что Замирание.

FAF = FUEL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

FAHRENHEIT TEMPERATURE SCALE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРНАЯ ШКАЛА ФАРЭНХАЙТА (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРНАЯ ШКАЛА ФАРЕНГЕЙТА) – Fahrenheit Temperature Scale is a scale based on 32° for the freezing point of water and 212° for the boiling point of water, the interval between the two being divided into 180 equal parts. The XVIII century German physicist Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (born on 1686-May-24 in Gdańsk, Poland and died on 1736-September-16, in The Hague, Dutch Republic (now in The Netherlands)) originally took as the zero of his scale the temperature of an equal ice-salt mixture and selected the values of 30° and 90° for the freezing point of water and normal body temperature, respectively; these later were revised to 32° and 96°, but the final scale required an adjustment to 98.6° for the latter value. The Fahrenheit temperature scale is used in the United States; the Celsius, or centigrade, scale is employed in most other countries and for scientific purposes worldwide. The conversion formula for a temperature that is

expressed on the Celsius (°C) scale to its Fahrenheit (°F) representation is:- °F = (9/5 x °C) + 32. See also Celsius Temperature Scale. Fahrenheit Temperature Scale is a temperature scale in which the freezing point of water is taken as 32 °F and the boiling point of water as 212 °F (or 100 °C) under standard atmospheric pressure. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit is a German physicist and maker of scientific instruments. He is best known for inventing the alcohol thermometer (1709) and mercury thermometer (1714) and for developing the Fahrenheit temperature scale; this scale is still commonly used in the United States. Fahrenheit spent most of his life in the Netherlands, where he devoted himself to the study of physics and the manufacture of precision meteorological instruments. He discovered, among other things, that water can remain liquid below its freezing point and that the boiling point of liquids varies with atmospheric pressure. / В XVIII веке Немецкий физик Даниэль Габриэль Фарэнхайт (1686–1736) предложил температурную шкалу, названную его именем. В 1709 изготовил спиртовой, а в 1714 – ртутный термометры. Под Температурной Шкалой Фаренгейта понимается температурная шкала, 1 градус которой (1 °F) равен 1/180 разности температур кипения воды и таяния льда при атмосферном давлении, а точка таяния льда имеет температуру +32 °F. Температура по Шкале Фаренгейта связана с температурой по Шкале Цельсия (t °C) соотношением:- t °C = 5/9 x (t °F – 32), или 1 °F = 5/9 °C. Была предложена Немецким физиком Даниэлем Габриэлем Фарэнхайтом (Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit; 1686–1736) в 1724.

FAILED TRANSACTION = НЕСОСТОЯВШАЯСЯ (или НАРУШЕННАЯ) ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или НЕСОСТОЯВШАЯСЯ (или НАРУШЕННАЯ) ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Failed Transaction is a securities transaction that fails to settle on the contractual settlement date because one of the counterparties fails to perform. The trade, which usually fails because of technical or temporary difficulties, often settles at a later date.

FAILLE = ФАЙ – Faille is a type of fabric which is woven with a faintly ribbed pattern, creating a distinctive textured feel. This fabric is often used on formal dresses and gowns, and it can also be used to make jackets, vests, skirts and other garments. Drapes and upholstery may utilize faille as well, typically a heavier grade of this fabric which is designed to stand up to hard use. Many fabric stores sell faille in a rainbow of colors for people who want to work with it, and the fabric also appears in garments in department stores, for people who want ready to wear garments. Cotton, rayon, and silk can all be used to create faille, which is also called Bengaline in some regions of the world. In all cases, the texture of the fabric is like that of grosgrain; it is ribbed and slightly stiff. The stiffness makes faille incredibly useful for clothing, as it tends not to deform or wrinkle, and it can be used to create supportive garments or snug-fitting bodies which will look good after hours of wear. This fabric is primarily worn by women. It has an excellent drape, which is why it often appears in wedding gowns, and it was historically popular during the 1940s and 1950s for gowns and dresses. This fabric is also durable and often quite rugged; it is often very resistant to stains and tearing, for example. When the woven fabric is made with heavier materials, it can sometimes withstand quite intensive and varied uses. Like other ribbed fabrics, faille has to be cut carefully. When you are assembling a pattern, think about how the pieces will fit together, as you want to avoid creating strange patterns with the ribbing of the faille. Ideally, the ribbing of two connecting pieces should match up for a smooth look; avoid perpendicular angles unless you are going for a very specific desired look. It is also important to make strong hems and seams, so that the fabric will not ravel. In addition to stocking faille in a variety of colors, many fabric supply stores carry undyed or white fabric which you can dye to your own specifications. Since ribbed fabrics can be challenging to dye at times, it is a good idea to consult someone who is experienced with textiles about dyeing faille, to ensure that you get a smooth, even look. Faille is a glossy, soft, finely-ribbed silk-like woven fabric made from cotton, silk, or manufactured fibers. Faille is a soft, slightly glossy woven fabric made of silk, rayon, cotton, wool, or manufactured fibers or combinations of these fibers and having a light, flat crossgrain rib or cord made by using heavier yarns in the filling than in the warp. Faille is a glossy, ribbed, woven fabric of silk, rayon, cotton or polyester; it is soft and lightweight. Faille is a soft, slightly glossy silk, rayon, acetate, cotton, wool, or a mixture of these, in a rib weave, that has a light, flat, narrow crosswise rib or cord. It is made by using heavier yarns in the filling than in the warp, and has more ribs to the inch than bengaline. Ottoman is similar to faille but has a wider rib. Faille is considered a dressy fabric, and is used for evening clothes, tailored dresses, coats, suits, ties, handbags, shoes, and draperies. See also Ottoman. Faille:- a somewhat shiny/lustrous closely woven silk, rayon, or cotton fabric characterized by slight ribs in the weft. Finer than gros grain but in that family – ribs are also flatter than in grosgrain. Some belongs to the crepe family. It is rather difficult to launder. Will give good wear if handled properly. / уточина. развод (или потёк (stain)). Бэнгалин (Bengaline). Под Фаем, от Французского слова Faille, означающее Фай или Сдвиг или Сброс или Разлом или Перелом или Шёлковая Ткань, понимается плотная ткань с мелкими поперечными рубчиками, образующимися из-за разницы в толщине и плотности основы и утка. Шёлковый фай (файдешин) применяют для пошива платьев, знамён; шерстяной фай – для пошива костюмов, платьев.

FAILLE CRÊPE = ФАЙ КРЭП – Faille Crêpe is a silk, rayon, acetate, or other man-made fiber dress fabric with a decided wavy (crêpe) cord fillingwise. It is used for negligees, blouses, daytime and evening dresses, handbags, and trims. See also Crêpe, and Faille. / по уточине. Смотрите также Крэп (Crêpe), и Фай (Faille).

FAILLE TAFFETA = ФАЙ ТАФТА – Faille Taffeta is a taffeta made with a prominent crosswise rib as in faille. See also Faille, and Taffeta. Faille Taffeta:- made with a crosswise rib weave. Has a distinct rib effect and is usually quite heavy and firm. / Смотрите также Фай (Faille), и Тафта (Taffeta).

FAIR = FEDERATION OF AFRO–ASIAN INSURERS ANS REINSURERS

FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY = СНОСНОЕ СРЕДНЕЕ КАЧЕСТВО (или ДОСТАТОЧНО ХОРОШЕЕ СРЕДНЕЕ КАЧЕСТВО) – Fair Average Quality (FAQ) is a term used in grain marketing in some countries to describe the current year's grain quality on the basis of an average sample. The FAQ is a class of grain which is said to represent the quality of a commodity produced in a given year. FAQ standards of quality may change from year to year.

FAIR ISLE = ОСТРОВ ФЭА (или ПРЕКРАСНЫЙ ОСТРОВ) – Fair Isle is an article of clothing knitted in Fair Isle style, namely a style of knitting originating in the Shetland Islands that is characterized by bands of multicolored geometric patterns.

FAIR MARKET PRICE = СПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – Fair Market Price is a reasonable price for assets based on supply and demand. / Приемлемая цена для активов, основанная на балансе спроса и предложения.

FAIR MARKET VALUE = СПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – (1) Fair Market Value is a price at which property would change hands between a buyer and a seller without any compulsion to buy or sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. Fair Market Value is the price a willing buyer will pay and a willing seller will accept for real or personal property. / Под Справедливой Рыночной Ценой предусматривается цена по которой покупатель, желающий купить, будет покупать, а продавец, желающий продать, будет получать оплату за реальное или персональное имущество или собственность.

(2) In insurance, Fair Market Value is a value on open market of goods of similar age and condition. / В страховании, стоимость товаров аналогичного срока выпуска и в аналогичном состоянии на открытом рынке.

FAIR RETURN = СПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ ОТДАЧА (или УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНАЯ НОРМА ПРИБЫЛИ, или УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Fair Return is a profit level that enables a carrier to realize a rate of return on

investment or property value that the regulatory agencies deem acceptable for that level of risk. / Уровень прибыли, который позволяет перевозчику реализовать ставку отдачи по инвестициям или от стоимости собственности, которые регулирующие агентства рассматривают в качестве приемлемых для данного уровня риска.

FAIR TRADE = СПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ДОБРОСОВЕСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Fair Trade:- furthermore, concerning the latter criticism, as a result of unregulated competition in global commodity markets since the 1970s, prices for many agricultural developing country exports, including Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, and sugar, have fallen by 30 to 60 percent. Fair trade advocates do not believe that current market prices for many agricultural commodities. The modern fair trade movement evolved in Europe during the 1960s as an outgrowth of leftist student organizations protesting multinational corporations' 'exploitative' trade relationships with producers in economically vulnerable developing countries. In 1968 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted 'Trade not Aid' as its mantra, and focused its transnational organizational efforts on establishing a commercial fair trade framework between multinational corporations ('importers') and economically developing nations ('exporters'). Since 1994 the European Union (EU) has been on record supporting fair trade, with the European Parliament passing the Resolution on Fair Trade in 1998, and the European Commission in 1999 adopting the Communication from the Commission to the Council on Fair Trade. On 2006-July-06, the European Parliament unanimously passed 'Fair Trade and Development', a resolution suggesting the development of an EU wide policy on fair trade. Fair trade advocates argue that there is both a market failure associated with the present international trade system and a long term commodity crisis adversely affecting developing country producers. Addressing the former criticism, Oxford University professor Alex Nicholls and Charlotte Opal, director of product development, Transfair USA, argue that reflect the actual costs of production, including environmental and social costs absorbed by producers, and therefore recommend a stable minimum price system remedy. According to a definition developed in December 2001 by an informal group of four major international fair trade import federations, which include the Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International, International Fair Trade Association, Network of European Workshops, and the European Fair Trade Association, popularly referred to by the acronym FINE. Fair Trade is a trading partnership, based on dialogue, transparency and respect that seek greater equity in international trade. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions to, and securing the rights of, marginalized producers and workers especially in the South. Fair Trade Organizations, backed by consumers, are engaged actively in supporting producers, awareness raising and in campaigning for changes in the rules and practice of conventional international trade. The fair trade principles referred to in the above FINE definition include the following guidelines:- (i) Fair Price:- farm and handcraft cooperatives are guaranteed a 'floor' price from importers (referred to as a 'Fair Trade Minimum'); in addition to this minimum guaranteed price, a premium price (referred to as a 'Fair Trade Premium') is added by importers for the sale of certified organic farm products, for example. (ii) Fair Labor:- agricultural and handcraft workers are entitled, when they deem necessary, to the freedom to associate (i.e. the opportunity to join a labor union), equal employment opportunities, safe working conditions, and to receive living wages. Also, no forced labor or exploitative child labor is employed in the production process. (iii) Market Access and Sustainable Trading Relationships:- importers will make every effort to develop long term, direct purchasing relationships with agricultural and handcraft cooperatives, thereby eliminating so called Middlemen in the supply chain; increasing profit margins for producers; and further developing farmers and crafts peoples' knowledge base and business skills, thus allowing them to effectively compete in the global marketplace. (iv) Democratic Cooperative Organizations and Community Development:- in free association, farmers and craft workers democratically, and transparently, decide how to invest fair trade revenue in sustainable business operations and, with their Fair Trade Premium revenue, community social, economic, and environmental development projects. (v) Environmental Sustainability:- farmers utilize environmentally safe and sustainable agricultural production methods that protect owner/employee health and preserve the ecosystem for future cultivation. (vi) Consumer Awareness:- by informing consumers of the need for social justice and trade opportunities, fair trade organizations advocate for developing country producers to acquire consumer support for reform of international trade rules, leading to an equitable international trade system (as the current system of international trade is 'unfair'). When discussing fair trade, there are generally two complementary approaches to trading/marketing agricultural and craft products to consumers:- (i) Integrated Supply Chain:- fair trade organizations, also referred to as Alternative Trading Organizations, employ their marketing expertise (including public awareness campaigns) to import and/or distribute their clientele's products to consumers. (ii) Product Certification:- products complying with established fair trade international standards are formally certified, utilizing a consumer friendly labeling 'mark', to have been produced, traded, processed, and packaged according to the applicable specifications listed in the international standards. Fair trade products are, whenever possible, verified by a credible, independent assurance system. The fair trade product certification system is designed to allow consumers to identify a product (generally, although not exclusively, agricultural in nature) by a 'mark' that informs him/her that it meets certain environmental, labor, and development standards (based upon the fair trade principles described above) in all aspects of production and distribution in the supply chain. In 1997 the Fairtrade Labelling Organization (FLO) was formed as a centralized 'umbrella' organization of 12 fair trade labeling organizations (now consisting of 23 member organizations, traders, and external experts), and in 2002, FLO initiated its International Fairtrade Certification Mark (or the Fair Trade Certified Mark in the United States and Canada), which is granted for a product inspected and certified by its independent certification body, FLO CERT (which itself follows the ISO 65 standard for product certification). FLO CERT, created in 2004 (along with FLO International, the standard setting entity), operates with a network of 72 independent inspectors who regularly audit producer and trade organizations to verify and report on organizational (producer and trader) fair trade practices. As of 2007 the International Fairtrade Certification is used by 632 organizations in 58 developing countries on a range of products, including bananas, cocoa, coffee, cotton, footballs, fruit juices, herbs, honey, nuts, spices, sugar, and wine, among others. In 2007 fair trade-certified product sales were USD3.62 billion globally, with the 2005 Just Food Global Market Review forecasting fair trade-certified sales of USD9 billion in 2012, and USD20–25 billion by 2020. Criticisms of Fair Trade:- opponents of fair trade argue that this concept is similar in application to a farm subsidy. As such, they posit that establishing a Fair Trade Minimum price for a product, which in many cases exceeds the market price, encourages existing producers to expand production while signaling new producers to enter the market the result being excess supply leading to lower prices in the non-fair trade market. While the fair trade market may benefit such producers in the short run, there are potential long term effects on country development and economic growth. For instance, economic theory suggests that when low prices result from surplus production, in this case when artificially raising prices, it will only encourage expanded supply and the misappropriation of human capital into less productive economic activities. Other critics of fair trade argue that the present fair trade standards (as they pertain to product certification) are not strict enough or call for the establishment of a fairer, autonomous trading system not beholden to major retailers and multinational corporations. Proponents of fair trade respond to critics, especially those employing the above mentioned market price distorting argument, by claiming that fair trade pricing does not 'fix' prices, but establishes a product price floor to ensure that farmers and craft workers can meet their cost of sustainable production should market prices fall below this minimum sustainable level. They further argue that the Fair Trade Minimum price is not a 'fixed' price, but only represents an initial starting point for business negotiation, as many fair trade producers who deal in differentiated products, such as coffee bean growers, routinely earn above this price floor for their higher quality, blends, packaging, and social responsibility features associated with their products. Moreover, fair trade proponents argue that, beyond the direct market benefits, there are other nonmarket benefits associated in the fair trade value chain, including increased technical assistance, democratization of markets, and crop diversification programs. Fair Trade is alternative

approach to conventional international trade. It is a trading partnership which aims at sustainable development for excluded and disadvantaged producers. It seeks to do this by providing better trading conditions, by awareness raising and positive marketing. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FAIR USE = ДОБРОСОВЕСТНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ – Fair Use:- the right set forth in Section 107 of the United States Copyright Act, to use copyrighted materials for certain purposes, such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research. Section 107 sets out four factors to be considered in determining whether or not a particular use is fair:- (i) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; (ii) the nature of the copyrighted work; (iii) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (iv) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

FAIR VALUE = СПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Fair Value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the entity and the buyer or user of the asset. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity. Fair Value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair Value of a stock index futures contract is the current value of the underlying shares or index, plus an amount referred to as the 'Cost Of Carry'. This amount reflects the cost of the money required to buy and hold the basket of stocks which make up the index, less the value of the dividends paid on those shares during the term of the futures contract. The value of the carrier's property; the calculation basis has included original cost minus depreciation, replacement cost, and market value. The reference against which US purchase prices of imported merchandise are compared during an antidumping investigation. Generally expressed as the weighted average of the exporter's domestic market prices, or prices of export to third countries during the period of investigation. In some cases fair value is the constructed value. Constructed value is used if there are no, or virtually no, home market or third country sales or if the number of such sales made at prices below the cost of production is so great that remaining sales above the cost of production provide an inadequate basis for comparison. Theoretical value. Fair Value is a rational estimate of the reasonable price of a security or derivative, i.e. the price at which the financial instrument is neither overvalued nor underrated. In other words it is a hypothetical market price under idealized conditions. If an instrument is not fairly priced, price differentials can be leveraged without any risk, leading to the realization of so-called Arbitrage Profits. Fair Value is the theoretical price at which a futures contract would be expected to trade. Fair Value:- subject of a 2001 EU Directive. This amends the 4th Directive on Annual Accounts, the 7th Directive on consolidated accounts and the Bank Accounts Directive to enable the valuation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The fair value of financial instruments is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value is determined by reference to the published price quotation in an active market, or generally accepted valuation models if there is no active market. Changes in fair value, even though not realised, generally need to be shown in the company's profit and loss account. Fair value provides a more accurate view of a company's financial position and performance. The main objective of the Directive is to enable companies to fully apply the International Accounting Standards (IAS), including IAS 39 on the valuation of financial instruments. / Теоретическая стоимость.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT = ВЕЛИЧИНА СПРАВЕДЛИВОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – On May 12, 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13). This was the culmination of a convergence project undertaken with the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), which spanned a number of years and entailed significant consultation with interested parties. The FASB and the IASB (together, the 'Boards') have achieved the goal of establishing a single set of global accounting standards to measure fair value; this means that IFRS 13 is virtually identical to the revised Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement (formerly known as FAS 157). IFRS 13 becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2013, although early adoption is permitted. IFRS 13 provides a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements, clarifying the definition of fair value and enhancing disclosures about reported fair value estimates. Historically, fair value guidance was spread across various standards and it was incomplete in certain places, while silent in other situations. This created the potential for inconsistency and differences in interpretation when arriving at an estimate of fair value. In providing a single source of guidance and a precise definition of fair value, the standard will (i) assist in improving consistency and comparability, (ii) help preparers and auditors in fulfilling their role, and (iii) contribute to users' understanding of what fair value represents. A key point to highlight is that the standard addresses how to measure fair value, not when to measure it. In practice, this means we do not expect an increase in items reported at fair value, but the newly introduced framework may result in changes to how fair value has been historically measured and disclosed. The Fair Value Framework:- the new fair value definition emphasizes that it is a market based measurement. IFRS 13 provides a new framework to estimate fair value in a consistent manner across standards. This framework highlights areas where attention is to be focused and where determinations need to be made. Some of these key elements are highlighted in the diagram below. Diagram:- The Asset or Liability – Unit of Account; at The Price – Exit Price; in the Principal (or Most Advantageous) Market – Market where market participant would orderly transact the asset or liability; between Market Participants – Independent, knowledgeable, able and willing; at the Highest and Best Use (for Non-Financial Assets) – Current or alternative use? As a 'group' or on a 'standalone basis'?; based on Valuation Techniques – Market, Income, Cost Approach; using Fair Value Hierarchy – Level 1, 2 and 3 Inputs. Some of these elements are discussed in more detail on the following pages. Definition and Measurement Framework:- Definition:- Fair Value is defined as 'the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date'. The exit price notion embodies expectations about the future cash flows associated with the asset or liability from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date, under current market conditions. Entry vs. Exit Price:- When is Fair Value Different from Transaction Price? In the context of an actual exchange transaction, the assumption will often be that the price at transaction date (i.e. the 'entry price') represents the fair value (i.e. the 'exit price') at initial recognition of the asset or liability. However, an assessment of the specific transaction should be made to determine whether this is appropriate. Situations in which the transaction price may not represent fair value include:- (i) the transaction is between related parties; (ii) the transaction takes place under duress or under circumstances where the seller is forced to accept a price; (iii) the unit of account of the transaction differs from the unit of account for the asset or liability being measured; or (iv) the market where the transaction takes place is different from the principal market (or most advantageous market). The Asset or Liability:- a fair value measurement is for a particular asset or liability. Therefore, characteristics such as the condition and location of the asset, as well as restrictions on the sale or use of that asset should be considered, if a market participant would take these characteristics into account. In accordance with the standard, the asset or liability measured at fair value might be either of the following:- (a) a stand-alone asset or liability; or (b) a group of assets, a group of liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities. For measurement purposes, whether the asset or liability is viewed as stand-alone or as a group depends on its unit of account. The unit of account is determined in accordance with the IFRS that requires or permits the fair value measurement in the first place. For example, when valuing the equity interest in a publicly-traded company, the unit of account may be the individual share (e.g., under IAS 39 Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement) or the entire equity interest (e.g., under IFRS 3 Business Combinations). The Price:- in determining the

price of an asset or liability in the principal market, transaction costs are not included as a component of the price. Transaction costs are considered to be entity specific and will therefore differ depending on how a transaction is structured. However, transport costs are not considered to be entity specific. If the principal (or most advantageous) market requires the asset to be transported from its current location, then the associated transport costs should be considered as component of the price. The Reference Market:- the transaction is assumed to take place in the principal market, being the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, or (if no principal market exists) in the most advantageous market where the amount received to sell the asset is maximised or the amount paid to transfer the liability is minimised. In determining which market has the greatest volume and level of activity, it is irrelevant that the entity never transacted in a certain market, provided it has access to such market at the measurement date. If there is no evidence to the contrary, it is assumed that the principal (or most advantageous) market is the same as the market in which the entity normally transacts. An exhaustive search of all possible markets is not required, but consideration should be given to all reasonably available information. Market Participants:- IFRS 13 formalizes the definition of market participants, which was lacking in other previously issued standards. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market who are (i) independent of each other; (ii) knowledgeable about the asset or liability; and (iii) able and willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability. Fair value is determined using market participant assumptions, not entity-specific assumptions. An entity's own intentions (for example, to hold an asset, or to settle a liability) are not relevant when estimating fair value. IFRS 13 emphasizes that when measuring fair value it should be assumed that market participants act in their economic best interest, i.e. a value maximizing concept. Application to Assets and Liabilities:- Fair Value of Assets:- the measurement of a non-financial asset should consider a market participant's ability to generate an economic benefit by using the asset in its highest and best use, or by selling it to another market participant who will then use the asset in its highest and best use. The highest and best use is determined from the perspective of market participants, who are assumed to maximise the value of the asset or the group of assets (and potentially liabilities) within which the asset would be used. When determining the highest and best use of a non-financial asset, the entity must take into account the use of an asset that is:- (i) Physically possible:- any physical attributes that a market participant would consider should be taken into account, for example, size and location; (ii) Legally permissible:- if market participants would consider any legal restrictions preventing the use of the asset, then these restrictions should also be taken into account by the entity; (iii) Financially feasible:- when assessing if a use is financially feasible, the entity must consider that market participants should earn a reasonable return on investment from the use of the asset, after taking into account any costs of converting the asset to that use. The highest and best use of a non-financial asset establishes its valuation premise; in other words, it determines whether the asset should be valued on a stand-alone basis or as a group in combination with other assets (or with other assets and liabilities). If the asset's highest and best use is determined to be in combination with of other assets (and potentially liabilities), it is assumed that the complementary assets (and potentially associated liabilities) would be available to market participants. IFRS 13 clarifies that the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise do not apply when measuring the fair value of financial assets or of liabilities. An exception is afforded in IFRS 13 by allowing a group of financial assets and financial liabilities to be measured as a group, provided that certain market risk or counterparty credit risk exposures are managed by the entity on a net basis (subject to specific requirements). Fair Value of Liabilities:- the definition of the fair value of a liability is based on a transfer, rather than a settlement, concept. In other words, the standard requires the assumption that the liability will be transferred to a market participant and that such liability will not be cancelled, or otherwise settled, at the measurement date. The fair value of a liability reflects nonperformance risk, the risk that an entity will not fulfil an obligation, including (but not limited to) the entity's own credit risk. A key notion when measuring the fair value of a liability is the assumption that nonperformance risk is the same before and after the transfer. In other words, an implicit assumption is made that a market participant transferee has the same credit standing as the reporting entity. As with the valuation of assets, the use of observable inputs should be maximized when measuring the fair value of liabilities. However, it is often the case that observable markets do not exist where liabilities are transferred. Nonetheless, if there is a quoted price for an identical item which is traded as an asset in an active market, then the fair value of the liability shall be measured from the perspective of the market participants who hold the identical item as an asset. In this case, if there are factors specific to the asset (e.g., third-party credit enhancements) that are not applicable to the liability being measured, then the quoted price should be adjusted. If quoted prices in an active market for the identical asset are not available, then the liability is valued using other observable inputs (e.g., prices in an inactive market for the asset), or through a valuation technique. Where there are restrictions relating to the transfer of a liability, the effects of these restrictions should not be included as a separate input or adjustment. The standard indicates that when entering into a transaction, market participants already included, either implicitly or explicitly, the effects of the restriction on the transaction price. Fair Value Hierarchy:- the standard introduces the concept of a fair value hierarchy based on the observability of the inputs used to measure fair value (similar to concepts firstly introduced by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:- Disclosures). Inputs to fair value measurements should be used in the following order of priority:- Level 1:- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. When a Level 1 input is being used in the fair value measurement, the fair value of the asset or liability is the product of the quoted price and the quantity held. This remains the case even where a significant quantity of the asset or liability is held and normal trading activity is not sufficient to absorb the block held. Level 2:- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) that are observable either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). Level 2 inputs include:- (i) quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets; (ii) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active or inactive markets; (iii) observable inputs other than quoted prices (interest rates and yield curves, for example); or (iv) inputs that are corroborated by market data. Level 3:- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs should be developed using market participant assumptions, although these assumptions may originally be based on the entity's own data. When inputs categorized in more than one level are used, the entire fair value measurement is classified in the same hierarchy level as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. This concept is intended to help increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures. Other Guidance:- Premiums and Discounts:- blockage discounts are typically viewed as an adjustment to the quoted price of an asset or a liability because the market's normal daily trading volume is insufficient to absorb the quantity (the size of the block) held by the entity. To address the ongoing debate on blockage discounts, the Boards decided that blockage factors are strictly prohibited from consideration for inputs in all hierarchy levels. The Boards' rationale is that adjustments based on the size of the holding reflect entity-specific decisions around how to transact, rather than a characteristic of the asset or liability. IFRS 13 clarifies that other premiums or discounts may be appropriate for Levels 2 and 3 to the extent that (i) they reflect a characteristic of the asset/liability, and (ii) are consistent with the corresponding unit of account. Assuming discounts are appropriate, some practical challenges may arise when trying to ascertain if empirical studies on discounts for lack of marketability also include, to some extent, a size (or blockage) effect. Inactive Markets and Transactions That Are Not Orderly:- IFRS 13 formalizes the guidance to determine when a market may be inactive or a transaction is not considered orderly. Of note, the standard indicates that even if a market is not active, it would not be appropriate to automatically conclude that all transactions in that market are not orderly, i.e. are forced or distress sales; a careful examination of the facts should be conducted to arrive at a conclusion. Disclosures:- IFRS 13 enhances the disclosures about fair value measurements, including disclosure around the valuation method and inputs used, as well as the information used to develop those inputs. Additional quantitative and descriptive disclosures are required where Level 3 unobservable inputs are used, with the

intent of helping financial statement readers understand the sensitivity of the analysis to key significant inputs. Closing Thoughts:- concurrent with the release of IFRS 13, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04 amending ASC Topic 820. With the release of the new standards, the FASB and the IASB have achieved the goal of a single set of global accounting standards applicable to measuring fair value. Neither IFRS 13 nor ASC 820 prescribes when and which assets and/or liabilities are required to be reported at fair value – this is determined by other accounting standards. Rather, both IFRS 13 and ASC 820 provide a framework of how fair value is to be measured and which information is required to be disclosed about fair value measurements. There are a few remaining differences between the converged standards, including:- (i) ASC Topic 820 includes guidance for valuing interests in investment company entities. For example, ASC Topic 820 includes a practical expedient for measuring selected alternative investments at net asset value. IFRS 13 does not currently provide investment company accounting guidance. (ii) Some disclosure differences remain. IFRS goes further than US GAAP by requiring a quantitative sensitivity analysis for Level 3 financial instruments that are measured at fair value (this was based on disclosures already required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:- Disclosures). (iii) Minor wording and style differences exist. The IASB and FASB have taken a major step forward in issuing converged accounting standards for measuring fair value. As additional accounting standards are converged, many of which may require fair value measurements, the global investor community will be well served by the Boards' first convergence success.

FAIR VALUE HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ СПРАВЕДЛИВОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Fair Value Hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of an asset, liability or unrecognized firm commitment.

FAIRWAY = ФАРВАТЕР (или СУДОВОЙ ХОД) – Fairway is a navigable channel for vessels, often the prescribed route a vessel will follow to avoid danger. A navigable channel for vessels, often the regular or prescribed track a vessel will follow in order to avoid dangerous circumstances. / Под Фарватером или Судовым Ходом, от Голландского слова Vaarwater, от Varen, означающее Двигаться или Плавать, и Water, означающее Вода, понимается безопасный в навигационном отношении проход по водному пространству (морю, озеру, проливу, реке, фиорду и другому), характеризующийся достаточными глубинами и отсутствием препятствий для судоходства. Фарватер обозначают средствами навигационного оборудования – бакенами, буями, створными знаками и прочим. Створный знак, ориентир (башня, мачта, щит), расположенный на одной прямой (в створе), для указания направления движения судна, самолёта или обозначения какого-либо рубежа.

FAK = FREIGHT ALL KINDS

FAKE = БУХТА (или ШЛАГ) – Fake (maritime term):- a single turn of rope when a rope is coiled down. / Бухта троса.

FAKE DOWN = УКЛАДЫВАТЬ В БУХТУ – Fake Down (maritime term):- to fake line back and forth on deck.

FAKE FUR = ПОДДЕЛЬНЫЙ (или ФАЛЬШИВЫЙ) МЕХ (или ПОДДЕЛКА ПОД МЕХ) – Fake Fur is a slang term for pile fabrics and garments that imitate animal pelts. The most popular fake furs are probably those made from modacrylic fiber. See also Modacrylic, and Pile.

FAKEOUT = ПЛУТОВСТВО – In exchange trading, Fakeout is one of trading traps. The Fakeout is false breaks (tricks of the trade). If a market professional sits with a large sell order and the stock is consolidating (a sign that the market is in equilibrium) he knows that he cannot merely dump his orders on the market. That would upset that equilibrium and he would be selling into a weak market, chasing prices down. The golden rule is:- sell into strength, so our trader bides his time and waits for the market to test resistance at the top of the range. If impatient, he may even help to nudge prices across the line with a few well-timed buy orders. Trading Breakouts:- trading breakouts from a consolidation pattern is one of the most popular and (in the past) most profitable trades that a trader can make. The problem is that everyone knows this. It is fairly easy to identify a consolidation pattern and to identify the resistance level that everyone is watching. If not a round number there will be at least one, if not many, highs at the same level. As soon as price crosses the line there is a tremor of excitement. Conditional buy orders placed in anticipation of a breakout are triggered. Traders watching their screens notice the activity and send in a flood of new buy orders; everyone hopes to get on board before price rallies too far above the former resistance levels. And who is standing in the face of the rally, happy to accommodate them? Our market professional releases a steady stream of sell-orders into the market, careful not to saturate the market until he has offloaded most of his stock. Other professionals pick up on what is happening and start shorting the stock. The rally fizzles and the punters are left high and dry. Price retreats back below the new support level (formerly resistance) and triggers their stops. A fresh round of selling ensues as the punters struggle to clear their positions. The professionals cover their short positions and go home having made a tidy profit for a few hours work. It's a hard game – you have to live by your wits – but the rewards are big. Our market professional reports back to his clients that he has offloaded the large parcel of stock at well above the average price traded over the past few days. They congratulate themselves and are happy to pay his fat commission – he has earned it. For example, Westpac Banking Corporation on the ASX had started to rally in early 2003 after a broad double-bottom and a shakeout below AUD13.00. The stock entered a narrow consolidation, with low volume for the three days. A shakeout follows at:- (i) a break through resistance; (ii) the rally meets with strong selling; (iii) price is driven back below the resistance level; and (iv) all in the same day. Punters are more cautious the second time, with a narrow price range and lower volumes. Then we have a real breakout, with a gap above the resistance line and a strong blue bar on average volume. The rally meets further selling before it continues on its' way. Variations:- most false breaks expire on the same day but you do get larger patterns that occur over a week or more. These false breaks occur in a larger time frame. Broad patterns, encompassing a false break above a primary resistance level, are the most powerful and often forewarn of a primary trend reversal. / Вэстпэк Бэнькинь Корпорэйшэн (Westpac Banking Corporation).

FALCATE = СЕРПОВИДНОЕ – Falcate:- strongly curved or sickle-like.

FALL = НИСПАДАЮЩИЙ (или ОТЛЕТ) – Fall is a very wide turned-down collar worn in the XVII century.

FALL ARMYWORM = ОСЕННИЙ РАТНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или ОСЕННИЙ ПОХОДНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ, или ОСЕННИЙ ТРАВЯНАЯ СОВКА, или ОСЕННИЙ АРМЕЙСКИЙ ЧЕРВЬ) – Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera Frugiperda) is a migratory Species that does not overwinter in the Carolinas; larvae hatch from egg masses often deposited in the upper third of the Cotton Plant, often on the underside of leaves but also in the terminal area; small larvae typically etch the bracts of medium and large bolls before penetrating the carpel walls, often at the base of the boll. Fall armyworm larvae are also often associated with blooms. Medium to large established larvae are difficult to kill with insecticides. The Armyworm gets its name from its habit of 'marching' in large numbers from grasslands into crops.

FALLBACK = ОТКАТ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ) – Fallback is the process of returning to the mode of operation, or of network connection, previously used, in the event of a serious problem.

FALLING NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ПАДЕНИЯ – The Falling Number is a measurement used by plant breeders and grain quality specialists to determine the soundness of Wheat, which is primarily influenced by the degree of sprouting in a grain sample. Hagberg Falling Number is the full name of this international standard of sprout measurement. The term Falling Numbers refers to the amount of time it takes for the Hagberg steel ball in this sprout analysis tool to fall through a flour/water slurry that has been heated to release the

starch from water. In sprouted grain, enzymes are produced which break down the starch. If there is less starch, the slurry is less viscous (or thick) and the ball falls more quickly. The result is a lower falling number reading. The faster the ball falls through this slurry, the less time it takes, the lower the falling number. Sprouting in grain can occur once the kernel has reached maturity; therefore, when mature kernel is subjected to proper moisture, temperature and time it begins to sprout. The physiological changes needed to produce a new plant require energy and nutrients, which is why the Wheat kernel produces enzymes to breakdown starch (amylases), oil (lipases) and protein (proteases). This process is exploited in the production of barley malt, which is an enzyme and nutrient 'package' vital to the brewing of beer. When moisture levels in the Wheat decrease prior to threshing, the sprouting process stops, and if it stops before there are visible signs of sprouted kernels it is called Incipient Sprouting. The impact of sprouting on foods produced from Wheat depends on the amount of enzymes present and breakdown of the kernel. Sprouting lowers test weight and flour yield, lowering the grade and value to the processor. The impact on baking quality is observed by lower absorption (water added in baking, which reduces bread yield), reduced mixing strength and tolerance, and sticky dough. It can also affect loaf volume, crust strength and crumb texture, whereas a wet and gummy crumb causes problems with slicing and shelf life. The starch degradation and enzyme activity also reduce the quality of Asian noodles. The effects on durum are lower test weight, reduced semolina yield and color. In the processing of semolina and pasta, sprouting increases semolina speck counts, reduces shelf life of dried pasta (due to checking or cracking), increases cooking loss, and produces softer cooked pasta. The level and impact of sprout damage is not fully realized until it is processed into bread or pasta. The Falling number test does not directly measure amylase enzyme activity, but measures changes in the physical properties of the starch portion of the Wheat kernel caused by these enzymes during the test. There are actually no standards for falling number, as it is not an official grading factor in FGIS (short for the Federal Grain Inspection Service) grain inspection and grading process. Generally speaking for Wheat, a falling number value of 350 seconds or longer indicates low enzyme activity and very sound Wheat. As the amount of enzyme activity increases, the falling number decreases. Values below 200 seconds indicate high levels of enzyme activity. In the past, grain buyers have discounted Wheat for falling number values below 300 seconds. Falling number values are also important overseas, as many of the buyers from export markets have written minimum tolerances of 300 to 350 seconds into their purchase contracts. The Falling Number is a measure of enzyme activity as a result of sprouting. It is a measure of how many seconds it takes for a plunger to sink through a paste made of ground grain and water. The test works on the principle that the presence of alpha-amylase causes the gelatinized starch to be reduced to sugars, with a loss of viscosity. The loss in viscosity results in a lower falling number. Samples of grain with high amounts of alpha-amylase will have a falling number of around 70 seconds. Grain which is sound and has low levels of enzyme will have a high falling number, for example, 350 seconds. See also Hagberg Falling Number. / Это мера того, сколько секунд потребуется плунжеру для . Смотрите также Число Падения Хагбэрья (Hagberg Falling Number). Число Падения это показатель деятельности ферментов, приводящей к прорастанию. Зерно, которое является доброкачественным и имеет низкие уровни .

FALLING THREE METHOD = СНИЖЕНИЕ ПО МЕТОДУ ТРЁХ – Falling Three Method:- in technical analysis, a five day bearish continuation pattern. A long black body is followed by three small body days, each fully contained within the range of the High and Low of the first day. The fifth day closes at a new Low. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под снижением по методу трёх понимается пятидневная медвежья модель продолжения. Выглядит она следующим образом:- за длинным тёмным телом первого дня следуют три малых тела последующих дней, которые располагаются по возрастающей, но полностью внутри диапазона первого дня. Пятый день отображается длинным тёмным телом и закрывается на новом минимуме.

FALL MULCH TILLAGE = ОСЕННЯЯ ЗЯБЛЕВАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ (или БРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ С ОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ МУЛЬЧИРУЮЩЕГО СЛОЯ, или ОСЕННЯЯ ВСПАШКА С МУЛЬЧИРОВАНИЕМ, или ОСЕННЯЯ ЗЯБЛЕВАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Fall Mulch Tillage:- The chisel plow, disc-ripper and discs (either tandem or offset) are the most widely adopted fall primary tillage tools in Ontario, Canada. These tools usually leave more residue on the soil surface while leaving the surface level in the fall, so that single-pass planting (no secondary tillage) becomes a viable option in the spring. / Зяблевая Обработка Почвы или Зябь или Зяблевая Вспашка, летне-осенняя обработка почвы под посев яровых культур весной следующего года. В Восточной Европе применялась ещё в Киевской Руси. В мелком крестьянском хозяйстве дореволюционной России, а также в первые годы Советской власти господствовала весновспашка. В Западной Европе получила распространение с начала XIX века. Широкое применение зяблевой обработки почвы в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) началось в крупном социалистическом сельском хозяйстве – совхозах и колхозах. Вспаханная на зиму почва хорошо впитывает осенние осадки, лучше поглощает талые воды; в ней накапливаются доступные для растений питательные вещества, образующиеся в результате жизнедеятельности аэробных бактерий. Зяблевая обработка почвы позволяет успешно бороться со многими Сорняками и засорённостью почвы, вредителями, зимующими в растительных остатках и верхних слоях почвы, и болезнями сельскохозяйственных культур; способствует раннему проведению весенних полевых работ, уменьшая их напряжённость. Зяблевую обработку почвы проводят после уборки предшествующей культуры; после зерновых и других культур сплошного посева почву сначала лущат, затем через 15–20 суток, когда появятся всходы Сорняков, пашут. Под вспашку вносят органические и минеральные удобрения, а на кислых почвах и известь. Основной приём зяблевой обработки почвы – вспашка плугом с предплужником, при которой почва лучше крошится и создаётся более выровненная поверхность. На подзолистых почвах пашут на глубине не менее 22–23 сантиметров (см), применяя различные способы углубления пахотного слоя. На плодородных (чернозёмных, каштановых, орошаемых серозёмных и других) почвах глубина вспашки нередко достигает 35 см. Значительно повышает урожай сельскохозяйственных культур, особенно в засушливых районах и в нечернозёмной полосе, ранняя зябь, поднимаемая в Августе. На полях из-под многолетних трав проводят вспашку на полную глубину, минуя лущение; из-под пропашных культур при тщательном уходе за ними и отсутствии многолетних сорняков применяют более мелкую обработку почвы (на 12–16 см) лемешными лущильниками; в районах, подверженных ветровой эрозии (Северный Казахстан, Западная Сибирь и другие), хороший эффект даёт безотвальная обработка почвы. Вспаханное под зябь поле обычно оставляют на зиму неборонованным. Исключение составляют некоторые районы Восточной Сибири и Дальнего Востока (почва при бесснежной зиме и ветрах сильно высыхает) и отдельные степные районы, особенно на Юге Украины и Северном Кавказе, где иногда применяют осеннее боронование и культивацию зяби для борьбы с Сорняками.

FALLOW = БЛЁКЛОЕ (или XX) – Fallow:- of a light yellowish brown color.

FALLOW = ПАР – Fallow, Fallows, Fallow Land:- (i) the period of time between crops; or (ii) area of land set aside from a cropping regime – can be summer, winter or longer. Fallow is a land that is ordinarily used for crops but allowed to lie idle between crops. / Пар, пары, земля под паром или парующая земля:- (i) ; или (ii) . В сельском хозяйстве под Паром понимается поле севооборота, не занимаемое посевами в течение всего вегетационного периода или части его и содержащееся в рыхлом и чистом от Сорняков состоянии; средство повышения плодородия почвы и накопления в ней влаги. Чистый пар и занятой – посевы растений, убираемых в первую половину лета. Пар или Паровое Поле, поле севооборота, не занимаемое посевами в течение всего вегетационного периода или части его и содержащееся в рыхлом и чистом от Сорняков состоянии. Эффективное агротехническое средство повышения плодородия почвы, накопления влаги в ней, увеличения урожайности всех культур

севооборота, улучшения качества сельскохозяйственной продукции; основной элемент научно обоснованной системы земледелия. Пары подразделяют на:- (i) чистые – чёрный пар (обработку его начинают летом или осенью после уборки предшествующей культуры), (ii) ранний (почву пашут весной следующего года), (iii) кулисный (с кулисами из рядов Кукурузы, Подсолнечника, Горчицы и других высокостебельных растений, высеваемых на парах для задержания снега) и (iv) занятые – первую половину лета в паровом поле выращивают растения с коротким периодом вегетации (смотрите Парозанимающие Культуры). Один из видов занятого пара – сидеральный, в котором выращивают сидераты (Люпин, Сераделла и другие) и запахивают их на зелёное удобрение. Появление чистого пара связано с развитием переложной системы, существовавшей в Европе до XV–XVI веков, а на Юге и Юго-Востоке России – до конца XIX века. По мере уменьшения фонда нераспаханных земель продолжительность ‘отдыха’ постепенно сократилась до 1 года, то есть многолетний перелог превратился в чистый пар. Весной на нём выпасали скот, в Июне вносили навоз и распахивали под озимые культуры. В таком виде чистый пар применялся в Западно-Европейских странах до XIX века, а в России – до так называемой Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции 1917. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) чистый пар (занимал 16% площади пашни в 1940, 18% – в 1950, 8% – в 1960, 6% – в 1973) был распространён на Юге Украины, в Поволжье, на Северном Кавказе, в Молдавии – здесь он лучший предшественник для озимых Пшеницы и Ржи; в Северном Казахстане, Западной и Восточной Сибири по нему сеют яровую Пшеницу. Чистый чёрный пар под озимые культуры поднимают осенью по системе зяблевой обработки почвы, внося перед вспашкой навоз и минеральные удобрения, рано весной его боронуют для сохранения влаги, а летом культивируют на разную глубину и прикатывают. При правильном уходе чёрный пар к посеву озимых накапливает в метровом слое почвы 100–200 миллиметров (мм) влаги, обогащается питательными элементами (N, P, K и другие) в усвояемых для растений формах, что создаёт благоприятные условия для развития всходов озимых и получения высоких и устойчивых урожаев зерна. Эффективность чёрного пара повышается посевом кулис. Обработка чёрного пара под яровую Пшеницу начинается с осеннего или весеннего лущения, несколько раз повторяемого в течение лета для подавления Сорняков и накопления влаги, после чего в конце Августа проводится основная вспашка. Чистый ранний пар пашут весной, а летом обрабатывают так же, как чёрный пар. В районах, подверженных ветровой эрозии (смотрите Эрозия Почвы), на чистых парах применяют противоэрозионную систему обработки глубокорыхлителями и культиваторами-плоскорезами с оставлением стерни на поверхности почвы (смотрите Безотвальная Обработка Почвы). В XX веке чистый пар занимал большие площади в засушливых областях многих стран мира, особенно в бывшем СССР, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Канаде, Аргентине, Австралии, где он составлял агротехническую основу зерновых севооборотов и являлся основным средством борьбы с засухой в неорошаемом земледелии. Занятой Пар возник в XVIII веке в связи с развитием животноводства и введением в севооборот технических культур (сахарная Свёкла, Картофель). На паровом поле стали выращивать кормовые растения, которые убирали за 3–4 недели до посева озимых. Сначала он широко распространился в Великобритании и Франции, затем в Германии и других странах; в России занятой пар применялся в отдельных помещичьих хозяйствах. Занятой пар в бывшем СССР был распространён в условиях достаточного увлажнения:- в нечернозёмной зоне, Северной лесостепи Европейской части страны, в орошаемых районах, где его используют под посевы озимых и яровых зерновых культур. В менее увлажнённой Южной лесостепи занятой пар сочетают с чистым. Осенью занятой пар обрабатывают по системе зяблевой обработки, летом после уборки парозанимающей культуры – пашут или культивируют. Занятой пар широко применяют в Западной Европе. Выводное Поле или Выводной Клин, поле севооборота, временно находящееся вне чередования культур. Выделяют для возделывания на нём в течение ряда лет многолетних, обычно кормовых растений. После окончания срока пользования это поле снова включают в ротацию севооборота, а вместо него выводят из общего чередования другое поле и так далее. Необходимость выделения выводного поля и целесообразность посева на нём тех или иных сельскохозяйственных культур обусловливаются конкретными почвенно-климатическими и экономическими условиями хозяйства.

FALL STRIP–TILLAGE = ОСЕННЯЯ ПОЛОСНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ (или ОСЕННЯЯ ПОЛОСНАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Fall Strip-Tillage:- Performing fall tillage, confined to narrow zones that correspond to next year’s Corn rows, has received considerable attention in the past few years. The strips of soil are loosened, cleared of residue and often elevated, while leaving the rest of the field covered with protective crop residue. The following spring, the strips are drier, less dense and more suited to ‘no-till’ planting. Strip-tillage systems also provide an opportunity to band fertilizers that must be broadcast in a no-till system. Applying fertilizer using the strip-tillage system may also replace the need to apply banded starter fertilizers through the planter. Fall banding of phosphorus and potassium in strip-tillage systems, with adequate fertility levels, can produce higher yields than when similar rates of fertilizer are broadcast in no-till systems.

FALL WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ С ПАЛЫХ ОВЕЦ (или ШЕРСТЬ ОТ ЛИНЯНИЯ ОВЕЦ) – Fall Wool is a wool shorn in the fall following 5–6 months of growth.

FALSE BILLING = ЛОЖНОЕ ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ (или ЛОЖНАЯ ОТМЕТКА В СОПРОВОДИТЕЛЬНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТАХ НА ГРУЗ, или ОПИСКА В СОПРОВОДИТЕЛЬНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТАХ НА ГРУЗ) – False Billing:- describing freight or shipping documents so as to mis-represent the actual contents or weight of shipment. Misrepresenting freight or weight on shipping documents.

FALSE BREAKOUT = ЛОЖНЫЙ ПРОБОЙ – False Breakout:- in technical analysis, a quick reversal in prices after a penetration of key support or resistance. Sometimes called a Head Fake or Bull/Bear Trap. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, быстрый разворот цен после пробоя ключевого уровня поддержки или сопротивления. Иногда называется Подделка Под Голову (Head Fake) или Бычья/Медвежья Ловушка (Bull/Bear Trap).

FALSE BRINELLING = ЛОЖНОЕ БРИНЕЛЛИРОВАНИЕ – False Brinelling of needle roller bearings is actually a fretting corrosion of the surface since the rollers are the ID of the bearing. Although its appearance is similar to that of brinelling, false brinelling is characterized by attrition of the steel, and the load on the bearing is less than that required to produce the resulting impression. It is the result of a combination of mechanical and chemical action that is not completely understood, and occurs when a small relative motion or vibration is accompanied by some loading, in the presence of oxygen. See also Brinelling. / подшипников с игольчатыми роликами (needle roller bearings).

FALSE PACKED COTTON = ПРЕДНАМЕРЕННО СМЕШАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК (или ЛОЖНЫЙ УПАКОВАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – False Packed Cotton means cotton in a bale containing substances entirely foreign to cotton; containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indiction of the damage on the exterior; composed of good cotton on the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, but not detectable by customary examination; or, containing pickings or linters worked into the bale. False packed cotton means cotton in a bale containing substances. Also known as Mixed Packed Cotton. False Packed Cotton means cotton in a bale containing substances entirely foreign to cotton; containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of the damage on the exterior; composed of good cotton on the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, but not detectable by customary

examination; or, containing pickings or linters worked into the bale. / Порок хлопка, вызванный преднамеренным смешиванием хлопка разного качества, подбрасыванием в него отходов и инородных примесей перед кипованием.

FALSE SMUT = ЛОЖНАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ – False Smut is a disease caused by Ustilaginoidea Virens. The Fungus transforms individual grains of the panicle into greenish spore balls that have a velvety appearance. The spore balls are small at first and enclose the floral parts. They are covered with a membrane which bursts as a result of further growth and the color of the ball becomes orange and later yellowish green or greenish black. Also known as Grain Smut. / в зеленоватые споровые шарики . Под Головнёй понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

FALSE–TWISTING = ЛОЖНОЕ КРУЧЕНИЕ (или ВРЕМЕННОЕ КРУЧЕНИЕ или ЛОЖНОЕ ПРИСУЧИВАНИЕ) – False-Twisting, i.e. spinning tension, can be increased by:- (i) a larger nozzle surface diameter; (ii) additional notches, grooves, ridges, etc, arranged radially, axially or helically on the surface of the draw-off nozzle; (iii) a tighter bend in the thread draw-off tube; and (iv) additional twist accumulating elements in the bend of the thread draw-off tube. One popular texturizing process is False-Twisting. In this technique, twist is inserted into a heated multifilament yarn running at high speed. The yarn is cooled in a highly twisted state, so that the twist geometry is set, and then the yarn is untwisted. Untwisting leaves filaments that are still highly convoluted, allowing the production of a textured yarn of much greater volume than the yarn would be in an untextured state. False-twist texture is usually combined with drawing. Partially Oriented (POY) nylon and polyester, which have been spun at extremely high rates and are already partially crystalline, are both drawn and textured in this way. See also Texturing, False-Twist Method. / Найлан (Nylon). жёлоб или паз (groove).

FALSE–TWIST METHOD = МЕТОД ЛОЖНОЙ КРУТКИ – False-Twist Method is a continuous method for producing textured yarns utilizes simultaneous twisting, heat-setting, and untwisting. The yarn is taken from the supply package and fed at controlled tension through the heating unit, through a false-twist spindle or over a friction surface that is typically a stack of rotating discs called an Aggregate, through a set of take-up rolls, and onto a take-up package. The twist is set into the yarn by the action of the heater tube and subsequently is removed above the spindle or aggregate resulting in a group of filaments with the potential to form helical springs. Much higher processing speeds can be achieved with friction false twisting than with conventional spindle false twisting. Both stretch and bulked yarns can be produced by either process. Examples of false-twist textured yarns are Superloft®, Flufflon®, and Helanca®. See also Coil Yarn, and Textured Yarn.

FALSE TWIST STRETCH YARN = НАТЯНУТАЯ ПРЯЖА ЛОЖНОЙ (или ВРЕМЕННОЙ) КРУТКИ – False Twist Stretch Yarn is a false twist yarn which has a high crimp elongation or high crimp contraction.

FALSE–TWIST TEXTURED SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARN = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ФИЛАМЕНТНАЯ ПРЯЖА ЛОЖНОЙ КРУТКИ – False-Twist Textured Synthetic Filament Yarn is manufactured with a false-twist texturing machine which heats finish-applied synthetic filament yarn with its heating device, and then processes the yarn in simultaneous twisting and drawing with its false-twisting device. False-twist texturing machines fall into two types; a non-contact heating type which heats synthetic filament yarn with radiation heat from a high temperature heater (hereinafter referred to as a non-contact type false-twist texturing machine), and a contact heating type which heats synthetic filament yarn being contacted on a heater (hereinafter referred to as a contact type false-twist texturing machine). A non-contact type false-twist texturing machine is apt to result in broken filaments and ends down due to its high-speed false-twist texturing operation. The major cause of the broken filaments and ends down in a process with a non-contact type false-twist texturing machine is the load given to synthetic filament yarn in high-speed drawing and false-twist texturing, because such load increases breakage of monofilaments. On the other hand, a contact type false-twist texturing machine has been increasingly employed for processing various yarns along with the recent diversification in false-twist textured yarns represented by fine-denier yarns, full-dull polymer yarns, yarns of modified cross sections, and yarns spun of multicomponent polymer, all of which are applied with higher amount of finishes or apt to generate fiber waste in texturing so as to increase broken filaments and ends down. Those yarns also shorten the cleaning intervals for heaters of texturing machines to hinder high-speed texturing operation. Broken filaments and ends down in texturing with a contact type false-twist texturing machine are also caused by the load given to synthetic filament yarn of low monofilament tenacity that accelerates breakage of monofilaments. One of the causes of the load given to synthetic filament in texturing process is stain on heater surface resulted from finishes and fiber waste. For solving these problems, several methods (for example, those in Patent References 1 to 4) have been suggested. Those methods provide finishes applicable to yarns to be textured with both contact and non-contact type false-twist texturing machines, and the finishes contain fluorine compounds which function to decrease the surface tension of the finishes in a specified temperature range so as to prevent broken filaments and ends down. Another method for solving the problems (for example, the method in Patent Reference 5) provides a finish which is formulated by combining a polyether and ether ester each having a M.W. in a specified range and attains stable false-twist texturing to decrease broken filaments. Furthermore, finishes containing polyether compounds and specific polyorganosiloxanes (for example, those in Patent References 6 and 7), and a finish containing a secondary alcohol or its derivative (for example, that in Patent Reference 8) have been suggested for texturing with a contact type false-twist texturing machine. The fluorine compounds in finishes disclosed in Patent References 1 to 4, however, excessively decrease the surface tension of finishes to cause finish emulsion to be thrown off from yarn and result in insufficient amount of finish on yarn so as to fail to sufficiently prevent broken filaments and ends down. In addition, the fluorine compounds increased the cost of the finishes to disturb their practical use. Furthermore, the finishes containing the fluorine compounds could not sufficiently prevent broken filaments and ends down in texturing with a contact type false-twist texturing machine, because the fluorine compounds in finishes evaporated on the heater plate of a contact type heater before the compounds exert their effect. The method in Patent Reference 5 failed to uniformly coat filament surface, and resulted in insufficient filament cohesion which leads to varied yarn tension in false-twist texturing, broken filaments, and ends down. Finishes represented by those disclosed in Patent References 6 and 7 could not decrease stain on heater surface which was caused from finishes thrown off from filament yarn in false-twist operation to be stuck on heater surface, and resulted in broken filaments and ends down due to the stain. A finish represented by that disclosed in Patent Reference 8 formed weak finish film on filament surface to attain poor filament cohesion, and could not sufficiently prevent broken filaments and ends down. Those finishes seriously decreased their flowability at the initial stage of heating yarn on heater surface (for example, the finishes in Patent References 1 to 5 and 8), or left hard finish residue on heater surface due to the increased amount of finish accumulated on heater surface for a long term of texturing (for example, the finishes in Patent References 6 and 7) so as to fail to sufficiently prevent broken filaments and ends down. Some finishes exhibiting good flowability at the initial stage of heating left high amount of finish residue on heater surface and failed to sufficiently prevent stain on heater surface. / развод (или потёк (stain)). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament).

FALSE TWIST YARN = ПРЯЖА ЛОЖНОЙ (или ВРЕМЕННОЙ) КРУТКИ – False Twist Yarn is a torsion textured yarn obtained by a continuous process applying high twist, heat setting and untwisting. / скрученная текстурированная пряжа, . высокая крутка .

FALSIFICATION = ФАЛЬСИФИКАЦИЯ – Falsification is the act of producing something that lacks authenticity with the intent to commit fraud or deception. Also known as Forgery. See also Contrafaction, and Forgery. / Известна также как Подлог или Подделка (Forgery). Под Фальсификацией, от позднелатинского слова Falsificatio, от Латинского слова Falsifico, означающее Подделываю, от Falsus, означающее Ложный, и Facio, означающее Делать, понимается:- (i) злостное, преднамеренное искажение каких-либо данных, заведомо неверное истолкование чего-либо; или (ii) изменение с корыстной целью вида или свойства предметов; подделка.

FAME = FATTY ACID METHYL ESTERS

FAMILY = СЕМЕЙСТВО – Family or Familia of taxonomy, is a category level below an 'Order' but above a 'Genus'. One uniting Genera assessed as having been derived from a common ancestral stock, or from a single Genus, when no other Genera are believed related. Family is a taxonomic grouping of related Genera with a similar floral pattern and other common characteristics, contained within an Order. See also Class, Division, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Под Семейством (Family или Familia) понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в биологической систематике. В Семейства (иногда сначала в Подсемейства) объединяют близкие Рода. Например, Семейство Беличьих включает Рода:- Белки, Сурки, Суслики и другие. Семейство Сосновых образуют Рода:- Сосна, Ель, Пихта и другие. В одних Семействах до 1 000 Родов, в других – немного или только один Род. Семейства объединяют в Отряд (в систематике Животных) или в Порядок (в систематике Растений), иногда сначала в Надсемейства. Семейство, систематическая категория в ботанике и зоологии. Семейство объединяет близкие Рода, имеющие общее происхождение. Например, Семейство Буковых образуют Рода:- Бук, Дуб, Каштан и другие; Семейство Беличьих составляют Рода:- Белки, Сурки, Бурундуки, Суслики, Тонкопалые Суслики и некоторые другие. Наряду с Семействами с большим числом Родов (Сложноцветные – около 1 000 Родов, Бобовые и Мареновые – примерно по 500 Родов; Хомяки и Полорогие – по 50–100 Родов) имеются Семейства, включающие очень малое количество Родов, некоторые даже 1 Род (например, Гранатовые, Утконосы, Бобры, Серые Киты). Крупные Семейства иногда разбивают на Подсемейства. Близкие Семейства объединяют в Отряды у Животных, в Порядки у Растений, в некоторых случаях в промежуточные группы – Надсемейства, Подотряды.

FAM TOUR = ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТУР – Familiarization Tour (FAM Tour) for travel agents or journalists planned and executed by a destination or region, usually in cooperation with an international airline. / Ознакомительный Тур для агентов туриндустрии или журналистов, спланированный и осуществлённый властями соответствующего пункта назначения или региона, как правило, при сотрудничестве с международной авиалинией.

FANCIFUL MARKS = ПРИЧУДЛИВЫЕ ЗНАКИ – Fanciful Marks:- comprise terms that have been invented for the sole purpose of functioning as a trademark or service mark. Such marks comprise words that are either unknown in the language, e.g., EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation), KODAK (Eastman Kodak Company), PEPSI (PepsiCo, Inc.) or are completely out of common usage, e.g., FLIVVER (an old, cheap, or battered car; older slang:- an automobile, especially one that is small, inexpensive, and old; Ford Flivver or Sky Flivver is a single seat aircraft that did not go in production; Air Flivver is a light aircraft of the 1930s). A Fanciful Mark is a 'coined' word or symbol invented or selected for the sole purpose of functioning as a mark. Examples of fanciful marks include EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation) for gasoline, KODAK (Eastman Kodak Company) for photographic supplies, XEROX (Xerox Corporation) for photocopying equipment, and CLOROX (The Clorox Company) for bleach. Fanciful marks are traditionally afforded the greatest scope of protection. The most distinctive marks are fanciful marks. / , например, . Фод Флэвё (Ford Flivver). Причудливый Знак – это 'отчеканенное' слово или символ, изобретённое или выбранное исключительно для того, чтобы функционировать в качестве товарного знака. Примерами причудливых знаков служат ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн) (EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)) для бензина, КОДЭК (Истмэн Кодэк Кампэни) (KODAK (Eastman Kodak Company)) для фотоматериалов, ЗИРОКС (Зирокс Корпорэйшэн) (XEROX (Xerox Corporation)) для фотокопировального оборудования и ПЭПСИ (ПэпсиКо, Инк.) (PEPSI (PepsiCo, Inc.)) для безалкогольных напитков. Причудливым знакам традиционно предоставляется наибольший объём охраны.

FANCY YARN = ФАСОННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ФАСОННОЙ КРУТКИ) – Fancy Yarn or Novelty Yarn is the yarn that has been specially manufactured so that its appearance differs significantly from that of conventional yarn in order to give it a decorative effect. For several years (в начале 2000-х) fancy yarns have been essential components of modern fashion and have been gaining more importance in the clothing sector, especially denim, and in furnishing and draperies. Demand for complex fabrics with distinguishing characteristics is increasing, conquering larger shares of the textile market. See also Novelty Yarn. Fancy Yarn is the yarn produced for a special effect. Novelty yarn are usually uneven in size, varied in color, or modified in appearance by the presence of the irregularities deliberately produced during their formation. / Фасонная Пряжа – текстильная нить, имеющая периодически повторяющиеся местные изменения структуры и окраски.

FANNIE MAE = ФЭНИ МЭЙ – Fannie Mae is a federally chartered and stockholder-owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act. It was established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and were transformed into a stockholder-owned and privately managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968. Our business operates within the US residential mortgage market. We operate an integrated business that contributes to providing liquidity to the US residential mortgage market and increasing the availability and affordability of housing in the United States. Our principal customers are lenders that operate within the primary mortgage market by originating mortgage loans for homebuyers and for current homeowners refinancing their existing mortgage loans. Lenders originating mortgages in the primary market often sell them in the secondary market in the form of loans or mortgage-related securities. We operate in the secondary market, where we securitize mortgage loans originated by lenders into Fannie Mae mortgage-backed securities ('Fannie Mae MBS') and other mortgage-related securities and purchase mortgage loans (often referred to as 'Whole Loans') and mortgage-related securities for our mortgage portfolio. By selling loans and mortgage-related securities to us, lenders replenish their funds and, consequently, are able to make additional loans. Pursuant to the Charter Act, we do not lend money directly to consumers in the primary mortgage market. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States of America. In the United States, a corporation (government-sponsored enterprise) created by Congress to support the secondary mortgage market; it purchases and sells residential mortgages insured by the Federal Home Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the Veteran's Administration (VA). Formerly the Federal National Mortgage Association. See also Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae is GSE (Government-sponsored enterprise) that buys and sells home mortgages, either as whole mortgages or mortgagebacked securities. Originally part of a federal program, Fannie Mae converted into a privately-owned corporation in 1968. In September 2008, Treasury placed Fannie Mae and its 'brother' corporation, Freddie Mac, into conservatorship that continues through the date of publication. / В бывшем – Федеральная Национальная Ассоциация по Закладным (Federal National Mortgage Association). Смотрите также Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac). Фэни Мэй от Федеральная Национальная Ассоциация по Закладным (Fannie Mae – жаргонное название в виде сокращения от Federal National Mortgage Association) – акционерное общество, поддерживаемое правительством, организовано в 1938 для

приобретения ипотек и ценных бумаг с ипотечным обеспечением. Цель ассоциации – сделать доступными жилищные ипотечные фонды для низко- и среднеоплачиваемых категорий покупателей домов. Фэни Мэй – акционерная компания, которую поддерживает федеральное правительство, это – крупнейший источник средств для ипотечных фондов в США. Федеральная Национальная Ассоциация по Закладным – одна из крупнейших корпораций, выпускающих ценные бумаги для финансирования своей деятельности. Обыкновенные акции Фэни Мэй котируются на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

FANNINGS = ВЫСЕВКИ – In tea industry, Fannings are finely-broken pieces of tea leaf that still have a recognizable coarse texture; they are the grade of tea used in most tea bags. See also Dust. Fannings are small pieces of tea that are left over after higher grades of teas are gathered to be sold. Traditionally these were treated as the rejects of the manufacturing process in making high-quality leaf tea like the orange pekoe. Fannings with extremely small particles are sometimes called Dusts. Fannings and dusts are considered the lowest grades of tea, separated from broken-leaf teas which have larger pieces of the leaves. However, the fannings of expensive teas can still be more expensive and more flavourful than whole leaves of cheaper teas. This traditionally low-quality tea has, however, experienced a huge demand in the developing world in the last century as the practice of tea drinking became popular. Tea stalls in India and the South Asian sub-continent, and Africa prefer dust tea because it is cheap and also produces a very strong brew; consequently, more cups are obtained per measure of tea dust. Because of the small size of the particles, a tea infuser is typically used to brew fannings. Fannings are also typically used in most tea bags, although some companies sell tea bags containing whole-leaf tea. Some exporters focus primarily on broken-leaf teas, fannings, and dusts. / Смотрите также Пыль (Dust).

FANNY PACK = ЗАДАСТАЯ СУМКА (или ПОЯСНАЯ СУМКА) – A Fanny Pack or Belt Bag or Belly Bag (American English), Bum Bag (British English) or Ket Bag (Hiberno-English) is a small fabric pouch worn by use of a strap above the hips around the waist that is secured usually with some sort of buckle. The straps sometimes have tri-glide slides, making them able to be adjusted to fit. The American and British names derive from the fact that they are often worn with the pouch above the buttocks, for which 'Fanny' and 'Bum' are the slang terms in each country respectively, although they may also be worn with the pouch at the front. The British usage of 'Fanny' is vulgar slang for the labia, so the name 'Fanny Pack' is rarely used in Britain. History:- Historically, the bag was positioned in front of the body, so people could protect themselves from bandits. The fanny pack relates back to the stone age in Ireland. Bags attached to belts have been in use since antiquity in many cultures. One origin was the Native American buffalo pouch which was used instead of sewing pockets into clothing. Buffalo pouches may also be worn on the wrist or carried on the front of the chest via a neck strap or lanyard. Ötzi had a belt pouch 5000 years ago. The European medieval belt-pouch is another antecedent which was superseded as clothing came to have pockets. The Scottish Sporran is a similar belted pouch that survived because of the impracticality of pockets in a kilt. The modern version made from synthetic materials came into use in the 1980s and they were especially in vogue in the 1990s, but are now often considered old-fashioned. Their use was satirised by the American humorist 'Weird Al' Yankovic in his song White & Nerdy. In 2012, calling them 'Belted Satchels' or 'Hands-Free Bags', several designer labels sought to bring the accessory back by offering stylish and expensive designs selling for as much as USD1 995. Fanny packs designed for concealed carry of a weapon are available. In other cultures they are known as Banana Bags (in France), and Kidney Bags (in Spain), while in Italy is called the Marsupio, from the Marsupium. Variations include the Wristpack, which is essentially a fanny pack for the wrist. Resurgence:- In July 2018, The Boston Globe reported that fanny packs are back in vogue with new packs introduced by fashion designers Gucci, Prada, and Louis Vuitton. The designer packs retail for up to USD1 500 and are being worn by celebrities such as Kim Kardashian, Rihanna, Jaden Smith, and Russell Westbrook. This time around, the packs can be worn around the waist or worn cross-body. Vogue magazine reported on the trend by writing 'Alas, due to our odd fascination with ugly throwback clothing, the fanny pack has been vindicated'. Fanny Pack is a pack for carrying personal articles that straps to the waist. Fanny Packs are back, and they are not going anywhere anytime soon. Straight from the 1980's these small but essential bum bags are now the accessory that every wardrobe needs. Cinch in your waist and style one as belt or opt for an athletic approach and swing yours over the shoulder or across your chest. The best part about these fanny packs is that they're a trend that will instantly elevate any look. Want to upgrade your jeans and a top combo? Throw a black fanny pack across your chest. Need to add a fierce twist to a feminine dress? Go for a faux leather style waist bag. Whether worn cross-body, over the shoulder or slung around your hips, fanny packs for women are now a season essential. / Отци (Ötzi). Американский юморист 'Виод Эл' Янькэвик ('Weird Al' Yankovic) в своей песне Белый И Занудистый (White & Nerdy). Зэ Бостэн Глоуб (The Boston Globe). модными дизайнерами Гуччи (Gucci), Прада (Prada), и Люи Вито (Louis Vuitton). Ким Кодашиэн (Kim Kardashian), Риана (Rihanna), Дьжейдэн Смис (Jaden Smith), и Расэл Вэстброк (Russell Westbrook). Журнал Воуг (Vogue).

FAN SPREAD = FIVE AGAINST NOTE SPREAD

FANTAIL = ПОДЗОР (или СВЕС) – Fantail (maritime term):- after deck over counter. The part of a rounded stern which extends past the rearmost perpendicular.

FANTAINER = ЗАКРЫТЫЙ ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Fantainer:- identical to a GP (General Purpose) container but is fitted with an electric extraction fan for carriage of cargoes prone to condensation. 20' only. / Идентичен контейнеру ОН (Общего Назначения), за исключением того, что . Изготавливаются только в 20-футовом исполнении.

FAO = FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (OF THE UNITED NATIONS)

FAQ = FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY

FAQ = FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FARAD = ФАРАД – Farad (symbol:- F) is the SI derived unit of capacitance. One Coulomb of charge will produce a potential difference of one Volt across a capacitance of one Farad. Named for the British physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (22 September 1791 – 25 August 1867; best known for his discoveries of electromagnetic induction and of the laws of electrolysis) 1867. A Farad is the charge in Coulombs which a capacitor will accept for the potential across it to change 1 Volt. A Coulomb is 1 Ampere second. Example:- the voltage across a capacitor with capacitance of 47 nF will increase by 1 Volt per second with a 47 nA input current. For electronics, one Farad is a fairly large amount of capacitance. The most commonly used submultiples in electrical and electronic usage are:- (i) 1 microFarad (μF) = one millionth (10^{-6}) of a Farad, or 1 000 000 pF, or 1 000 nF; (ii) 1 nanoFarad (nF) = one billionth (10^{-9}) of a Farad, or 1 000 pF; and (iii) 1 picoFarad (pF) = one trillionth (10^{-12}) of a Farad. / Один Кулон . Под Фарадом понимается единица электрической ёмкости в СИ. Обозначение:- Ф. Названа в честь Английского физика и химика, основоположника учения об электромагнитном поле Майкэла Фарадэя (Michael Faraday; 1791–1867). 1 Фарад равен электрической ёмкости конденсатора, при которой заряд 1 Кулон (Кл) создаёт на нём напряжение 1 Вольт (В). 1 Ф = $8.99 \cdot 10^{11}$ см (единица СГСЭ) = 10^{-9} единиц СГСМ. Чаще применяются дольные единицы:- микроФарад (мкФ), равный 10^{-6} Ф, и пикоФарад (пФ), равный 10^{-12} Ф.

FARINA = (ЦВЕТОЧНАЯ) ПЫЛЬ (или БЕЛЫЙ МУЧНИСТЫЙ НАЛЁТ) – Farina is a whitish mealy or flour-like covering. Hence:- Adj. farinose, farinaceus. / мучнистое (), приготовленные из муки (farinaceus).

FARM BILL = ФЕРМЕРСКИЙ БИЛЛЬ (или XX) – In the United States, the Farm Bill is the primary agricultural and food policy tool of the Federal Government. The comprehensive omnibus bill is renewed every 5 years or so and deals with both agriculture and all other affairs under the purview of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the United States the Farm Bill connects the food on our plates, the farmers and ranchers who produce that food, and the natural resources – our soil, air and water – that make growing food possible. The Farm Bill is a package of legislation passed roughly once every five years that has a tremendous impact on farming livelihoods, how food is grown, and what kinds of foods are grown. Covering programs ranging from crop insurance for farmers to healthy food access for low-income families, from beginning farmer training to support for sustainable farming practices, the farm bill sets the stage for our food and farm systems. As a leading advocate for family farmers and sustainable agriculture, it's our job to make sure that this important bill is good for farmers, consumers, and for the natural environment. Every five years, the farm bill expires and is updated:- it goes through an extensive process where it is proposed, debated, and passed by Congress and is then signed into law by the President. Each farm bill has a unique title, and the current farm bill is called the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. It was enacted into law on 20 December 2018 and expires in 2023. The original farm bill(s) were enacted in three stages during the 1930s as part of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal legislation. Its three original goals – to keep food prices fair for farmers and consumers, ensure an adequate food supply, and protect and sustain the country's vital natural resources – responded to the economic and environmental crises of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. While the farm bill has changed in the last 70 years, its primary goals are the same. Our food and farming system confronts new challenges today, but through citizen and stakeholder action for a fair farm bill, we can ensure the vibrancy and productivity of our agriculture, economy, and communities for generations to come. (1) What Does The Farm Bill Cover? The farm bill's chapters are called Titles. The numbers and the substance matter of the titles can change over time. The 2018 Farm Bill, for instance, has twelve titles. Here's what they're called (and what they cover):- Title 1:- Commodities:- The Commodities title covers price and income support for the farmers who raise widely-produced and traded non-perishable crops, like Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Rice – as well as dairy and sugar. The title also includes agricultural disaster assistance. Title 2:- Conservation:- The Conservation title covers programs that help farmers implement natural resource conservation efforts on working lands like pasture and cropland as well as land retirement and easement programs. Title 3:- Trade:- The Trade title covers food export subsidy programs and international food aid programs. Title 4:- Nutrition:- The Nutrition title covers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly known as Food Stamps) as well as a variety of smaller nutrition programs to help low-income Americans afford food for their families. Title 5:- Credit:- The Credit title covers federal loan programs designed to help farmers access the financial credit (via direct loans as well as loan guarantees and other tools) they need to grow and sustain their farming operations. Title 6:- Rural Development:- The Rural Development title covers programs that help foster rural economic growth through rural business and community development (including farm businesses) as well as rural housing, and infrastructure. Title 7:- Research, Extension, and Related Matters:- The Research title covers farm and food research, education, and extension programs designed to support innovation, from federal labs and state university-affiliated research to vital training for the next generation of farmers and ranchers. Title 8:- Forestry:- The Forestry title covers forest-specific conservation programs that help farmers and rural communities to be stewards of forest resources. Title 9:- Energy:- The Energy title covers programs that encourage growing and processing crops for biofuel, help farmers, ranchers and business owners install renewable energy systems, and support research related to energy. Title 10:- Horticulture:- The Horticulture title covers farmers market and local food programs, funding for research and infrastructure for fruits, vegetables and other horticultural crops, and organic farming and certification programs. Title 11:- Crop Insurance:- The Crop Insurance title provides premium subsidies to farmers and subsidies to the private crop insurance companies who provide federal crop insurance to farmers to protect against losses in yield, crop revenue, or whole farm revenue. The title also provides USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) with the authority to research, develop, and modify insurance policies. Title 12:- Miscellaneous:- The Miscellaneous title is a bit of a catch-all. The current title brings together six advocacy and outreach areas, including beginning, socially disadvantaged, and veteran farmers and ranchers, agricultural labor safety and workforce development, and livestock health. (2) Who In Congress Writes The Farm Bill? Members of Congress who sit on the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry hold the primary responsibility of drafting farm bills:- (i) The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; and (ii) The House Committee on Agriculture. (3) What Is Not Included In The Farm Bill? While the Farm Bill covers a swath of key agricultural policy topics, there are some policy areas that are not included, such as:- (i) Farm and food worker rights and protections; (ii) Public land grazing rights; (iii) Irrigation water rights; (iv) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) food safety; (v) Renewable fuels standards; (vi) Tax issues; (vii) School meals; (viii) The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program; (ix) Some pesticide Laws; (x) Clean Water Act; and (xi) Clean Air Act. While these issues are directly related to agriculture, they are not included in the farm bill because they fall outside of the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committees and are instead considered under the jurisdiction of other committees. For example, Farmworker Rights and Protections fall under the jurisdiction of the House Education and Labor Committee and Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. (4) How Much Does The Farm Bill Cost? The 2018 Farm Bill is projected to cost about USD428 billion over the five years of the bill's life, according to the estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. While all of the farm bill funding numbers are projections, some are more firm projections than others. The costs of the bill's three major groups of entitlement programs – the commodity, crop insurance, and SNAP programs – depend on what happens in the commodity markets and the general economy over the coming five years. Therefore, actual costs could be higher or lower than the projections. Less than five billion of the USD428 billion projected for the 2018 farm bill is allocated for programs that fit under the 'Other' category, which includes many vital programs such as the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP), the Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach (FOTO) program, Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI), and the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP). (5) How Does The Farm Bill Process Work? There are four main phases of the farm bill process, from drafting the new legislation to putting the programs into effect on the ground. Here's how it works:- Reauthorization:- (i) First:- The Reauthorization phase, in which a new farm bill is written and passed into law approximately every five years. Hearings:- Legislatively, it all begins with hearings (in Washington, DC and across the country) – these are listening sessions where members of Congress take input from the public about what they want to see in a new bill. (ii) Agricultural Committees:- House and Senate Agriculture Committees each draft, debate, 'mark up' (amend and change), and eventually pass a bill; the two committees work on separate bills that can have substantial differences. (iii) Full Congress / 'The Floor':- Each committee bill goes next to 'the floor' – the full House of Representatives or Senate. Each bill is debated, amended, and voted on again by its respective body (House or Senate). (iv) Conference Committee:- After both the full House and Senate have passed a farm bill – which can take a while, and may require a bill being sent back to committee for more work before passage! – the two bills (House and Senate) go to a smaller group of Senators and Representatives called a 'Conference Committee', which combines the two separate bills into one compromise package. Conferees are typically chosen mostly from House and Senate Agriculture Committee members. (v) Full Congress / 'The Floor':- The combined version of the conference committee's farm bill then goes back to the House and Senate floors to be debated – and potentially passed. (vi) Last Step:- The White House:- Once the House and Senate approve a final farm bill, the bill goes to the President, who can veto it (and send it back to Congress) or sign it into law! Appropriations:- Once the farm bill is signed into law, it's time for the Appropriations phase:- setting money aside in the yearly federal budget to fund the programs in the farm bill. Rather than a calendar year, the federal government operates on a fiscal year from October 1st to September 30th. Some farm bill programs – called

Entitlements – are written in such a way that their funding is guaranteed with 'mandatory money' that will automatically support the program every year. An example of an entitlement program is the Supplemental Nutrition Access Program (SNAP). Other programs are authorized but funded through discretionary spending – meaning agriculture appropriators must decide each year how much funding (if any) to award a program. Because of budgetary constraints, not every program can be structured as an entitlement and generally it is much easier to include new programs in the farm bill if they are subject to appropriations. Though the farm bill expires and is reauthorized every 5 years or so, the appropriations process takes place each year. The farm bill includes language that authorizes programs and sets the maximum funding levels for each program for the years covered by the farm bill. However, authorized funding isn't the same as appropriated funding and appropriators may choose to provide funding well below the maximum amount that was authorized. The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program, for example, has been authorized at USD60 million per year since it was first introduced in 1985, but has not yet been funded above USD37 million per year. (1) First, the president's budget proposing how funding should be allocated to various federal programs is sent to Congress for their consideration. The House and Senate budget committees then draft and negotiate a concurrent budget resolution. The concurrent budget resolution provides appropriations committees with a framework for making funding decisions and sets a ceiling on how much funding is available to the appropriations committees for determining which programs receive discretionary funding. (2) Next, the process moves to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, responsible for determining program-by-program funding levels across all areas of the US Government. Oftentimes, appropriators use the President's budget as a starting point for negotiations and decisions, but very rarely do they simply accept the president's recommendations. (3) Within the House and Senate Appropriations Committees are Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittees – the people responsible for designating farm, food, and rural development program funding. The Subcommittees get input for their funding decisions in a few ways:- (i) by holding public hearings and inviting testimony from experts and agencies; (ii) by requesting and considering funding requests from all legislators and staff (both on and off committee); and (iii) And by meeting with constituents and advocates of programs to discuss funding priorities. (4) From this input, the subcommittee staff puts together a proposed agriculture appropriations bill that the subcommittee will review and make changes (aka amendments), and approve the bill through a process called 'Markup'. Once passed by the subcommittee, these bills are submitted to the full Appropriations Committees, where they go through another round of review and changes – 'full committee markup'. (5) Once a bill has been marked up by the full Appropriations Committee, following subcommittee markup, the bill is brought to the full floor of the respected chamber of Congress for consideration. During the full floor passage, members of Congress can also make further changes to the bill, via amendments, prior to final passage. (6) Much like with the farm bill, differences in House and Senate appropriations bills get sorted out via a small group of legislators called the conference committee. Legislators have until the end of the fiscal year (11:59 pm September 30th) to reconcile their chamber's respective bills, write a single compromise bill, and pass it on the full floor of both the House and the Senate. After Congressional passage, the bill is sent to the White House and is signed into law by the President. Because the appropriations process is such a contentious process, this deadline is not often met, and lawmakers must then pass a 'continuing resolution', which maintains existing funding levels from the previous fiscal year so as to prevent a government shutdown. Rulemaking:- Happening concurrently with the annual appropriations process is rulemaking. After Congress passes a farm bill, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) is responsible for writing the actual rules for how these programs will be implemented on the ground. This phase is called Administration (or Rulemaking). Wins for sustainable agriculture in the farm bill require vigilant attention during this phase to ensure the rules implement programs in a way that reflects the intent of Congress – and of the farmers and advocates who helped shape the bill! (i) Advocates and experts check in with agency staff at USDA, track the status of particular programs, and share their input. (ii) Grassroots individuals have a major role to play during this stage, by commenting on USDA's proposed rules for farm bill programs. (iii) Proposed agency rules are published in the Federal Register and are usually open for public comment from 30–90 days. When rules are posted, the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (NSAC) and its member groups will provide example comments that grassroots individuals can use in formulating their own responses. Outreach And Evaluation:- And always, when program funding is appropriated and rules are set in place for implementation, it's time for outreach and evaluation! Here is the true test of program success:- do farmers, ranchers, and grassroots organizations use the program? Does the program accomplish its goals and reach the people it is meant to reach on the ground? Is it having an impact? At this phase, grassroots organizations and USDA both promote funding opportunities, requests for grant proposals, and sign-ups for programs. Spreading the word is important to make sure everyone hears about programs and can access the information needed to participate. And following up on the successes and challenges of specific farm bill programs is another key step in improving our food and farming system. By sharing evaluation and feedback on farm bill programs, farmers and constituents give lawmakers and agencies the information they need to fix any problems in the bill, and to work towards building a better farm bill for everyone. (6) Farm Bill 101 Webinars:- In 2017, NSAC co-hosted several webinars in partnership with the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group to take a deeper look at some of the programmatic areas of the farm bill and identify ways one can become involved in 'agvocacy'!

FARMING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ФЕРМЕРСТВА (или СИСТЕМА ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ) – Farming System is:- (1) the manner in which a particular set of farm resources is assembled within its environment, by means of technology, for the production of primary agricultural products. (2) A collection of distinct functional units, where crops, livestock, and marketing activities interact because of the joint inputs received from the environment and management personnel. (3) A unique and reasonably stable arrangement of farming enterprises that a household manages according to well-defined practices in response to the physical, biological, and socioeconomic environment and resources. These factors combine to influence output and production methods. / Под Системой Земледелия (Cropping System) понимается комплекс взаимосвязанных агротехнических, мелиоративных и организационных мероприятий для восстановления и повышения плодородия почвы. Отражает различные фазы интенсификации земледелия. Примитивные системы земледелия (подсечно-огневая и лесопольная, переложная и залежная) применялись в дофеодальный период. При феодализме из заменили экстенсивные системы; восстановление плодородия почвы стало направляться человеком (введение пара и другое). При переходных системах земледелия, например, травопольной, воздействие человека на почвенное плодородие возросло (посевы трав, улучшенная обработка и тому подобное). Для современных интенсивных систем земледелия (плодосменная, пропашная, вольная и другие) характерно повышение плодородия почвы путём использования удобрений, чередования сельскохозяйственных культур и другого.

FARMI–VISCA = FARM AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE–VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

FARM OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР ФЕРМЫ – In the United States, Farm Operator is the person who is in general control of the farming operation on the farm during the program year. / Под Фермерским Хозяйством понимается сельскохозяйственное предприятие предпринимательского типа на собственной или арндованной земле. Фермерские хозяйства ведутся с применением наёмного труда, семейные – преимущественно силами владельца (фермера) и членов его семьи.

FARM–OUT = СУБАРЕНДА – Farm-Out:- an interest in an oil or gas lease that is granted by the lease holder to a third party. / Доля в праве аренды нефтеносного или газоносного месторождения или объекта, переданная арендатором третьей стороне.

FARM PRICE = ФЕРМЕРСКАЯ ЦЕНА – Farm Price:- in the Cotton industry of the United States, the season-average price received by farmers for Cotton is a sales-weighted average of prices received by farmers during the marketing season at the point of first sale, usually on the farm or at a local delivery point. This USDA series is available for both upland cotton by months and by State and for Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton by marketing year and by State and is reported in Agricultural Prices, published by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. An important use of upland cotton farm prices on a calendar year basis is to determine Government deficiency payments. Farm Price or Average Price Received by Farmers represent the price paid to grower by cotton buyers. Average Price Received is reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service of USDA.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY = АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ ФЕРМ – The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) responsible for administration of federal farm programs. This agency, for example, administers the Government Loan Programs. Cotton responsibilities include the loan program and price support programs. The address is:- Kansas City Commodity Office, Cotton and Rice Division, PO Box 419205, Kansas City, MO 64141. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a division of this agency. Farm Service Agency is the Federal agency that among other duties, is involved with certifying Title II (PL 480) commodities, such as corn soya milk, corn soya blend, wheat protein concentrate, and vegetable oil. These types of commodities are ineligible for export certificates. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is the USDA agency into which were merged several predecessor agencies, including the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). The ASCS was, as the FSA is now, primarily tasked with the implementation of farm conservation and regulation laws around the country. The Administrator of FSA reports to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services. The current administrator is Jonathan Coppess, who was appointed in 2009. The FSA (ASCS) of each state is led by a politically appointed State Executive Director (SED). FSA was set up when the department was reorganized in 1994, incorporating programs from several agencies, including the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (now a separate Risk Management Agency), and the Farmers Home Administration. Although its name has changed over the years, the agency's relationship with farmers goes back to the 1930s. Earlier USDA agencies that evolved into FSA include the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, War Food Administration, Production and Marketing Administration, and Commodity Stabilization Service as well as ASCS. At that time, Congress set up a unique system under which federal farm programs are administered locally. Farmers who are eligible to participate in these programs elect a three- to five-person county committee, which reviews county office operations and makes decisions on how to apply the programs. County committees are panels of three to five farmers, elected by other farmers, to oversee the local operation of commodity programs, credit, and other programs of the Farm Service Agency. County committees, established by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935 (PL 74-46), are so named because they have overseen USDA field offices for farmers that once existed in most rural farm counties throughout the United States. Today, the committees often oversee activities in multi-county areas, due to USDA reorganization and consolidation of its field office structure into a network of about 2 500 field service centers. The committees are responsible for hiring and supervising the County Executive Director (CED), who manages the day-to-day activities of the field service center and its employees. The director and most county office staff legally are employees of the farmer-elected committees rather than the federal government, although their salaries come from federal funds. / сохранение (conservation). Служба Стабилизации и Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). наём (hiring).

FAS = FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

FAS = FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP

FAS 133 = FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENT 133

FASAB = FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD

FASB = FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

FASCIATED YARN = ОПОЯСАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Fasciated Yarn:- yarns consisting of a core of discontinuous fibers with little or no twist and surface fibers wrapped around the core bundle.

FASCIATION = ФАСЦИАЦИЯ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПУЧКОВ) – Fasciation is a malformation of a stem or other part usually with lateral flattening, cresting. / опухоль. Под Фасциацией, от Латинского слова Fascia, означающее Повязка или Полоса, понимается уродливая деформация побегов растений, при которой они становятся плоскими, лентовидными, ребристыми и так далее. Причины фасциации:- заражение растения специфическими вирусами, микоплазмами, бактериями, микроскопическими грибами, фитогельминтами; поражение клещами, насекомыми; воздействие ионизирующего излучения, химических мутагенов, стимуляторов роста, пестицидов, удобрений; механическое травмирование; нарушение режима влажности, освещения, температуры и другое. Возникновение фасциации связывают со срастанием стеблей друг с другом, боковых ветвей с главным побегом, срастанием нескольких точек роста и с разрастанием одной точки роста. В результате фасциации у растений наблюдаются – искривление и перекручивание стебля, ненормальное разветвление его апикальной части, изменение сроков формирования и взаимного расположения листьев, цветков и соцветий, чрезмерная разветвлённость соцветий и увеличение количества цветков в них, деформация цветка с увеличением количества образующих его органов, возникновение многогнёздного гинецея, разрастание плодов и соплодий, смещение ритма деления и дифференциации клеток и так далее. Физиологическо-биохимические закономерности, происходящие при фасциации, не установлены. Фасциация, затрагивающая цветки, соцветия, плоды и соплодия, во многих случаях полезна, так как используется при селекции некоторых сельскохозяйственных растений (например, при выведении крупнозёрных диплоидных сортов Гречихи). Исследование природы фасциации представляет значительный интерес для познания структурных и гормональных закономерностей морфогенеза растений. Смотрите также Уродства. Под Фасциацией понимается деформация побегов растений. Возникает вследствие срастания стеблей друг с другом, ветвей с главным побегом, нескольких точек роста, разрастания одной точки роста, смещения ритма деления и дифференцировки клеток. Причина фасциации – поражение растений возбудителями болезней и вредителями (насекомыми, клещами и другими), травмирование, воздействие различными мутагенами, нарушение режима влажности, освещения, температуры и так далее. Фасциацию цветков, соцветия, плодов, соплодий и прочего иногда используют в селекции растений, например, при выведении крупноплодных сортов Гречихи, махровых цветков декоративных растений.

FASCICLE = ПУЧОК (или ГРОЗДЬ) – Fascicle (Latin:- Fasciculus = Small Bundle) is a small cluster or bundle of, e.g., branches, flowers, leaves, or stems, or a bundle of vascular tissue. Of an inflorescence, a cluster of flowers in a leaf axil lacking an axis or cymose morphology. Hence:- Adj. fasciculate:- bundled or clustered. / маленькая гроздь (cluster) или пучок, например, ветвей, цветков, листьев или стеблей, или пучок васкулярной ткани. О соцветии, грозди цветков в пазухе листа, недостающей оси или . Пучок Проводящий у растений, совокупность элементов проводящих тканей. В побеге проводящий пучок возникает из меристемы его конуса нарастания, точнее из прокамбия. Проводящий пучок включает флоэму (луб) и ксилему (древесину),

механические ткани и клетки живой паренхимы. Проводящие пучки бывают полными или неполными, то есть состоят из одной флоэмы или ксилемы; открытыми – часть прокамбия не дифференцируется в проводящие ткани и сохраняется в виде камбия (у двудольных), или закрытыми – без камбия (у однодольных). Различают:- (i) Коллатеральные Пучки – флоэма располагается по одну сторону – кнаружи от ксилемы; (ii) Биколлатеральные Пучки – флоэма располагается по обе стороны от ксилемы; (iii) Концентрические Пучки – амфивазальные (ксилема окружает флоэму) и амфикрибральные (флоэма окружает ксилему). Структура проводящих пучков на разных уровнях стебля может меняться. В корнях растений формируются Радиальные Пучки, состоящие из отдельных чередующихся участков ксилемы и флоэмы, расположенных по радиусам проводящего цилиндра.

FASCINATOR = ПОВЯЗКА (или ОЧАРОВЫВАЮЩИЙ) – Fascinator is a woman's lightweight head scarf usually of crochet or lace. / :- женский лёгкий головной шарф, как правило, вязаный крючком или из кружева.

FASCISM = ФАШИЗМ – Fascism is a class of political ideologies (and historical political regimes) that takes its name from the movement led by Benito Mussolini that took power in Italy in 1922. Mussolini's ideas and practices directly and indirectly influenced political movements in Germany (especially the Nazi Party), Spain (Franco's Falange Party), France, Argentina, and many other European and non-European countries right up to the present day. The different 'fascist' movements and regimes have varied considerably in their specific goals and practices, but they are usually said to be characterized by several common features:- (i) militant nationalism, proclaiming the racial and cultural superiority of the dominant ethnic group and asserting that group's inherent right to a special dominant position over other peoples in both the domestic and the international order; (ii) the adulation of a single charismatic national leader said to possess near superhuman abilities and to be the truest representation of the ideals of the national culture, whose will should therefore literally be law; (iii) emphasis on the absolute necessity of complete national unity, which is said to require a very powerful and disciplined state organization (especially an extensive secret police and censorship apparatus), unlimited by constitutional restrictions or legal requirements and under the absolute domination of the leader and his political movement or party; (iv) militant anti-Communism coupled with the belief in an extreme and imminent threat to national security from powerful and determined Communist forces both inside and outside the country; (v) contempt for democratic socialism, democratic capitalism, liberalism, and all forms of individualism as weak, degenerate, divisive and ineffective ideologies leading only to mediocrity or national suicide; (vi) glorification of physical strength, fanatical personal loyalty to the leader, and general combat-readiness as the ultimate personal virtues; (vii) a sophisticated apparatus for systematically propagandizing the population into accepting these values and ideas through skilled manipulation of the mass media, which are totally monopolized by the regime once the movement comes to power; (viii) a propensity toward pursuing a militaristic and aggressive foreign policy; and (ix) strict regulation and control of the economy by the regime through some form of corporatist economic planning in which the legal forms of private ownership of industry are nominally preserved but in which both workers and capitalists are obliged to submit their plans and objectives to the most detailed state regulation and extensive wage and price controls, which are designed to insure the priority of the political leadership's objectives over the private economic interests of the citizenry. Therefore under fascism most of the more important markets are allowed to operate only in a non-competitive, cartelized, and governmentally 'rigged' fashion. / Под Фашизмом, от Итальянского слова Fascismo, от Fascio, означающее Объединение или Пучок или Связка, понимается политическое течение, возникшее в капиталистических странах в период общего кризиса капитализма и выражающее интересы наиболее реакционных и агрессивных кругов империалистической буржуазии. Фашизм у власти – открыто террористическая диктатура наиболее реакционных сил монополистического капитала. Важнейшие черты фашизма – применение крайних форм насилия против собственного народа, воинствующий антикоммунизм, шовинизм, расизм, широкое использование государственно-монополистических методов регулирования экономики, политическая демагогия с целью создания массовой базы (главным образом за счёт мелкой буржуазии) для фашистских партий и организаций. Внешняя политика фашизма – политика империалистических захватов. К концу 1930-х фашистские режимы утвердились в Германии, Испании, Италии, Португалии и ряде стран Восточной Европы. Фашистская Германия во главе с Адольфом Гитлером (у власти в 1933–45), заключив союз с фашистской Италией во главе с Бэнито Муссолини (у власти в 1922–43) и милитаристской Японией, развязала Вторую Мировую Войну 1939–45. В соответствии с решениями Берлинской Конференции 1945 были уничтожены фашистская национал-социалистическая партия и подконтрольные ей организации. Решения предусматривали предупреждение возрождения фашизма в любой форме. В 1970-е ликвидированы фашистские режимы в Греции, Испании, Португалии. Однако в ряде капиталистических стран отмечалась и отмечается активность неофашистских элементов. Фашистские методы правления характерны для военных диктатур в Парагвае, Чили, для южноафриканских расистов. Под Фашизмом понимается открытая террористическая диктатура наиболее реакционных, наиболее шовинистических элементов финансового капитала. Установление фашизма выражает неспособность господствующей буржуазии удерживать свою власть обычными, 'демократическими' средствами. Фашизм выступает во главе сил антикоммунизма, его основной удар направлен против коммунистических и рабочих партий и других прогрессивных организаций. Впервые фашистский строй был установлен в Италии (1922), а затем в Германии (1933) и в ряде других стран. В Германии фашизм выступал под маской национал-социализма. Фашизм явился ударной силой международной реакции; фашистские государства, в первую очередь Гитлеровская Германия, развязали Вторую Мировую Войну, в ходе которой был разгромлен Германский фашизм. В некоторых странах в настоящее время реакционные элементы пытаются возродить фашизм. В идеологии фашизм – это антикоммунизм, иррационализм, крайний национализм и расизм (идея 'высшей расы', якобы призванной господствовать над 'низшими', 'неполноценными' расами) и антигуманизм, культ силы и личной власти, пропаганда войны как естественного состояния человечества.

FASHION = МОДА – Fashion is a popular style or practice, especially in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, body piercing, or furniture. Fashion is a distinctive and often habitual trend in the style in which a person dresses. It is the prevailing styles in behaviour and the newest creations of textile designers. The more technical term costume has become so linked to the term 'Fashion' that the use of the former has been relegated to special senses like fancy dress or masquerade wear, while 'fashion' means clothing more generally, including the study of it. Although aspects of fashion can be feminine or masculine, some trends are androgynous. / Под Модой, от Французского слова Mode, от Латинского слова Modus, означающее Мера или Образ или Правило или Предписание или Способ, понимается непродолжительное господство определённого вкуса в какой-либо сфере жизни или культуры. В отличие от понятия стиля, мода характеризует более кратковременные и поверхностные изменения внешних форм бытовых предметов и художественных произведений. В более узком смысле модой называют смену форм и образцов одежды, которая происходит в течение сравнительно коротких промежутков времени. Это словоупотребление (быть одетым 'по моде' или а ля мод (à la mode)) восходит к XVII веку, когда Французская придворная мода стала образцом для всех Европейских стран. Слово Мода употребляется также для обозначения непрочной, быстропреходящей популярности. Перспективное Направление Моды:- конечно, нельзя сказать, что в моде начала XXI века вообще нет никаких правил и перемен. Нет тотальных, кардинальных изменений. Но существуют чёткие тенденции развития моды, и с ними надо считаться, чтобы не 'выпасть из времени'. Это, однако, не мешает придерживаться своего собственного стиля, соответствующего личной философии и образу жизни. Силуэт всегда был главной характеристикой модной одежды. Сегодня он изменился до неузнаваемости – вытянулся,

утончился. Исчезли накладные плечи, к которым мы так привыкли, что не мыслим без них свой облик. Естественно, сузились рукава, 'поползли' вверх проймы. Застёжки тоже поднялись кверху. Жакеты часто имеют увеличенную длину. Они прилегают в груди и талии, плавно расширяясь книзу. По-прежнему популярен жакет полуприлегающего силуэта с карманами 'листочками', высокой застёжкой и отложным воротником. Юбки разнообразны, но лидируют узкие и длинные – от середины икр до щиколоток. Высокие разрезы на юбках являются не просто приёмом для показа соблазнительных ножек, но и необходимостью, дарующей свободу движений. Брюки привлекают разнообразием – от широких, развевающихся, расклешённых от бёдер или от колен, как в 1970-е, до классических прямых и узких. Не забыты и короткие узкие брючки – бриджи, молодёжи они особенно по вкусу. Брюки проникают и в вечернюю одежду. Сшитые из шёлка или шифона, отделанные плиссе, гофре, ажурной каймой, драпировками, высокими поясами, они выглядят особенно женственно. Платье – самый традиционный и женственный вид одежды – снова выходит на первый план. Обычно это платье нового силуэта – узкое в груди и талии, расширенное книзу, либо платьице в стиле 'ампир' – с приподнятой талией. Жилеты по-прежнему остаются любимцами моды. Причём не только классические (типа мужских), сшитые из шерстяных тканей, но и похожие на туники, очень длинные, зауженные в груди и талии, выполненные из шёлка, крэпдешина, ажурные вязаные, с воротником и лацканами. Ткани стали менее грубыми, более изящными, мягкими и пластичными. Они обтекают тело, обволакивают его. Акцент делается на гибкие, гладкие ткани с матово-блестящими контрастами. Это груботканые крэпы; прозрачные шёлка, шифоны, крэп-жоржеты; костюмные шерстяные в тонкую полоску, клетку, с мелкими узорами; вельветовые. Сохраняется тенденция к необычному комбинированию вещей. Речь, прежде всего, идёт о многослойности. Нередко предметы одежды комбинируются по принципу 'из-под Пятницы Суббота'. Модная цветовая гамма изменилась кардинально. Бледность возобладала над яркими красками. Многие модельеры взяли за основу деревья, цветы. Некоторые специалисты выделяют группу розовых цветов, актуальны нейтральные цвета. Единственное исключение – красный цвет, который вновь солирует. Среди синих оттеков можно отметить 'индиго', который переживает своё возрождение.

FASHIONING = ПРИДАНИЕ ФОРМЫ – Fashioning is the process of shaping a fabric during knitting by increasing or decreasing the number of needles in action. Fashioning is used in manufacturing hosiery, underwear, and sweaters.

FASHIONISTA = МОДНИК (или МОДНИЦА) – Fashionista is a very fashionable person, especially one who works in the fashion industry. Origin:- 1990–95; Fashion + Italian or Spanish -ista = -ist. Fashionista (informal) is a person who follows trends in the fashion industry obsessively and strives continually to adoptthe latest fashions.

FASHION PLATE = ХХ (или РИСУНОК КОСТЮМА, или МОДНОЕ ЛЕКАЛО) – Fashion Plate:- (1) an illustration of clothing style. (2) A person who dresses in the latest fashions. Fashion plate has nothing to do with the type of plate you eat on. Even if the Apparel Search Company eats lunch on a piece of fabric, it still would 'not' be considered a fashion plate.

FASHION TRANSPORT = ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА МОДНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА МОДНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ) – Fashion Transport is a transport of clothing and/or garments including shoes, belts and handbags in dedicated means of transport. Often in a Garment Container. / Перевозка одежды и/или пошитых изделий, включая обувь, пояса и ручные сумки в специально предназначенных для этой цели средствах транспорта. Часто в Контейнерах Для Перевозки Пошитых Изделий (Garment Container).

FAST = FIRST ACTION SYSTEM FOR TRADEMARKS

FAST ACID DYES = ПРОЧНЫЕ КИСЛОТНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ (или СТОЙКИЕ КИСЛОТНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Fast Acid Dyes are the acid or premetallized dyes with high washfastness. Dyes for wool that are called Fast or Washfast may come from a variety of dye classes such as milling, reactive or premetallized.

FAST COLOR = ПРОЧНАЯ КРАСКА (или ПРОЧНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Fast Color is a dye which is stable to color destroying agents, such as sunlight, perspiration, washing, abrasion, and pressing. / , мытьё, истирание и прессование.

FAST DYES = ПРОЧНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ (или СТОЙКИЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Fast Dyes are those dyes that are fast for the purpose for which the fabric is intended.

FASTENER = КРЕПЛЕНИЕ – Fastener is a mechanical device for joining pallet components such as nails, staples, bolts or screws.

FASTENER QUALITY ACT = АКТ О КАЧЕСТВЕ КРЕПЛЕНИЙ – Fastener Quality Act (15 USC 5401 et seq., as amended by Public Law 104-113, Public Law 105-234, and Public Law 106-34); implementing regulations:- 15 CFR Part 280 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations). Purpose:- protects against the sale of mismarked, misrepresented, and counterfeit fasteners.

FASTENER SHEAR INDEX = ИНДЕКС СДВИГА КРЕПЛЕНИЯ – Fastener Shear Index is the relative measure of shear resistance of the pallet fastener. / Индекс Сдвига Крепления:- относительная мера сопротивления сдвигу крепления поддона.

FAST MARKET = БЫСТРЫЙ РЫНОК – Fast Market is a condition that will be officially declared by a stock market exchange when the financial markets are experiencing unusually high levels of volatility, combined with unusually heavy trading. Fast markets occur rarely, but when one does occur, brokers are not held to the same constraints as they are during a regular market. Inexperienced investors are more likely to get burned in a fast market because of the unique problems that arise under extreme trading conditions. One problem is that quotes can become inaccurate when they can't keep up with the pace of trading. Another problem is that brokers may not be able to fill orders when investors want or expect them to, so their securities may be bought and sold at undesirable price levels that don't provide the return the investor anticipated. Rapid movement in a market caused by strong interest by buyers and/or sellers. In such circumstances price levels may be omitted and bid and offer quotations may occur too rapidly to be fully reported. Transactions in the pit or ring that take place in such volume and with such rapidity that price reporters are behind with price quotations, so they insert 'FAST' and show a range of prices. Also known as Fast Tape.

FASTNESS = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ (или ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или СТОЙКОСТЬ, или ТУЧНОСТЬ) – Fastness is the ability of a material or dye to maintain its color without fading or washing away. See also Colorfastness. / Смотрите также Устойчивость Окраски (Colorfastness).

FAST TAPE = БЫСТРАЯ ЛЕНТА – Fast Tape is a type of futures market that occurs when a single traded price is unavailable because of the rapid and large number of transactions occurring in the pit or ring. Rather than quoting a specific price, a fast tape will give a range of prices marked by the word 'fast' to indicate that the market is moving rapidly. Also known as Fast Market. / Быстрая Лента – тип состояния рынка фьючерсов, который возникает в тот момент, когда единственная торгуемая цена недоступна из-за очень быстрого и огромного числа транзакций, заключаемых в яме или ринге. Вместо того, чтобы котировать конкретную цену, быстрая лента предоставит диапазон цен, помеченных словом 'Быстрое' ('Fast'), чтобы указать, что рынок движется быстро. Известна также как Быстрый Рынок (Fast Market).

FAST TRACK = БЫСТРЫЙ ОТВЕТ – In the United States, Fast Track procedures for approval of trade agreements were included by Congress in trade legislation in 1974, in 1979 and again in the 1988 Trade Act. Fast track provides two guarantees essential to the successful negotiation of trade agreements:- (i) a vote on implementing legislation within a fixed period of time, and (ii) a vote, up or down, with no amendments to that legislation. Provisions in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 include that the foreign country request negotiation of an Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and that the President give the Congress a 60-legislative-day notice of intent to negotiate an FTA. During the 60-legislative-day period, either committee can disapprove fast track authority by a majority vote. Disapproval would likely end the possibility of FTA negotiations. The 60-legislative-days can translate into five to ten months of calendar time, depending on the Congressional schedule. Formal negotiations would begin following this 60-day Congressional consideration period.

FAT = FIXED ASSET TRANSFER

FAT = ЖИР – Fat is an animal or vegetable oil which will combine with an alkali to saponify and form a soap. / Под Жирами понимается группа веществ, входящих наряду с углеводами и белками в состав всех животных и растительных организмов. Основные компоненты жира – триглицериды (полные сложные эфиры глицерина и высших жирных кислот, главным образом олеиновой, линолевой, пальмитиновой, стеариновой). Ценный высококалорийный пищевой продукт, особенно коровье, баранье, свиное сало, жир молока, а также растительные жиры (Растительные Масла или Жирные Масла). Жиры, органические соединения, полные сложные эфиры глицерина (триглицериды) и одноосновных жирных кислот; входят в класс липидов. Наряду с углеводами и белками жиры – один из главных компонентов клеток животных, растений и микроорганизмов. Все известные природные жиры содержат в своём составе три различных кислотных радикала, имеющих неразветвлённую структуру и, как правило, чётное число атомов углерода. Из насыщенных жирных кислот в молекуле жиров чаще всего встречаются стеариновая и пальмитиновая кислоты, ненасыщенные жирные кислоты представлены в основном олеиновой, линолевой и линоленовой кислотами. Физико-химические и химические свойства жиров в значительной мере определяются соотношением входящих в их состав насыщенных и ненасыщенных жирных кислот. Жиры нерастворимы в воде, хорошо растворимы в органических растворителях, но обычно плохо растворимы в спирте. При обработке перегретым паром, минеральными кислотами или щёлочью жиры подвергаются гидролизу (омылению) с образованием глицерина и жирных кислот или их солей (смотрите Мыла). При сильном взбалтывании с водой образуют эмульсии. Примером стойкой эмульсии жира в воде является молоко. Эмульгирование жиров в кишечнике (необходимое условие их всасывания) осуществляется солями жёлчных кислот. Природные жиры подразделяют на животные жиры и растительные жиры (смотрите Масла Растительные Жирные). В организме жиры – основной источник энергии. Энергетическая ценность жиров в 2 с лишним раза выше, чем углеводов. Жиры, входящие в состав большинства мембранных образований клетки и субклеточных органелл, выполняют важные структурные функции. Благодаря крайне низкой теплопроводности жир, откладываемый в подкожной жировой клетчатке, служит термоизолятором, предохраняющим организм от потери тепла, что особенно важно для морских теплокровных животных (китов, тюленей и других). Вместе с тем жировые отложения обеспечивают известную эластичность кожи. Содержание жира в организме человека и животных сильно варьирует. В некоторых случаях (при сильном ожирении, а также у зимнеспящих животных перед залеганием в спячку) содержание жира в организме достигает 50%. Особенно высоко содержание жира у сельскохозяйственных животных при их специальном откорме. В организме животных различают запасные жиры (откладываются в подкожной жировой клетчатке и в сальниках) и протоплазматические жиры (входят в состав протоплазмы в виде комплексов с белками, называемые Липопротеидами). При голодании, а также при недостаточном питании в организме исчезает запасной жир, процентное же содержание в тканях протоплазматических жиров остаётся почти без изменений даже в случаях крайнего истощения организма. Запасный жир легко извлекается из жировой ткани органическими растворителями. Протоплазматические жиры удаётся извлечь органическими растворителями только после предварительной обработки тканей, приводящей к денатурации белков и распаду их комплексов с жирами. В растениях жиры содержатся в сравнительно небольших количествах. Исключение составляют масличные растения, семена которых отличаются высоким содержанием жиров. Смотрите также Жировой Обмен.

FAT–CLEAVING ENZYMES = ЖИРОРАСЩЕПЛЯЮЩИЕ ЭНЗИМЫ – Fat-Cleaving Enzymes are lipases. / Липазы – ферменты класса гидролаз, катализирующие расщепление триглицеридов до глицерина и свободных жирных кислот. У человека и животных содержатся в тканях, а также в соке поджелудочной железы и участвуют в переваривании жиров.

FATF = FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE ON MONEY LAUNDERING

FATHOM = ФАТОМ (или ФЭСОМ, или МОРСКАЯ САЖЕНЬ) – Fathom:- six feet. Comes from the Dutch word ‘fadom’ which was the distance between fingertips of outstretched hands. Each fathom is 6-feet or approximately 2 meters. Fathom is a traditional unit of distance equal to 2 yards or 6 feet (approximately 1.828 8 meters). The word comes from the Old English Fæthm, meaning ‘Outstretched Arms’, because a fathom is the distance between a man’s outstretched fingertips. This is a generic unit that has been used in many cultures since ancient times. Other versions include the Spanish Braza, the French Toise, the German Klafter, the Danish Favn (6.18 feet or 1.88 meters), the Swedish Famn (5.84 feet or 1.78 meters) and the Japanese Ken (1.81 meters). In England, the fathom was a common unit during Saxon times, and it continued to be used for many purposes through the medieval era. In fact, the length of the foot may have been defined, early in the XII century, specifically to assure that 1 foot = exactly 1/6 fathom. Today the fathom is used almost exclusively at sea, measuring water depth, the length of ships’ cables, etc. Abbreviation:- fath or fth. A nautical measure equal to six feet; used for measuring water depths, and also for indicating the lengths of lead lines, cordage and anchor chains. / Испанская Морская Сажень (Braza), Французский Туаз (Toise), Немецкая Сажень (Klafter), Датская Морская Сажень (Favn), Шведская Сажень (Famn) и Японский Кэн (Ken). Обозначение:- . Фатом или Фэсом или Морская Сажень – единица длины в Британской Империальной Системе и в США. 1 фатом = 6 футам = 2 ярдам = 1.828 8 метра. Сажень – Русская единица длины, применявшаяся до введения Метрической Системы Мер. 1 сажень = 3 аршинам = 48 вершкам = 2.133 6 метрам.

FATIGUE = УСТАЛОСТЬ – A term Fatigue refers to the resistance of a material to weakening or failure during alternate tension-compression cycles, i.e. in stretch yarns, the loss of ability to recover after having been stretched. / Усталость (материалов), изменение механических и физических свойств материала под длительным действием циклически изменяющихся во времени напряжений и деформаций. Изменение состояния материала при усталостном процессе отражается на его механических свойствах, макроструктуре, микроструктуре и субструктуре. Эти изменения протекают по стадиям и зависят от исходных свойств, вида напряжённого состояния, истории нагружения и влияния среды. На определённой стадии начинаются необратимые явления снижения сопротивления материала разрушению, характеризуемые как Усталостное Повреждение. Сначала в структурных составляющих материала и по границам их сопряжения (зёрна поликристаллического металла, волокна и матрица композитов, молекулярные цепи полимеров) образуются микротрещины, которые на дальнейших стадиях перерастают в макротрещины либо приводят к окончательному разрушению элемента конструкции или образца для

механических испытаний. Количественно усталостный процесс описывается зависимостью между накопленным повреждением и числом циклов или длительностью нагружения по параметру величины циклических напряжений или деформаций. Соответствующая зависимость между числом циклов и стадией повреждения (в том числе возникновением трещины или окончательным повреждением) называется Кривой Усталости. Эта кривая – основная характеристика усталости материалов. Накопление циклического повреждения отражает деформирование материала как макро- и микронеоднородной среды (для металлов – поликристаллический конгломерат, для полимеров – конгломерат молекулярных цепей, для композитов – регулярное строение из матрицы и волокон). Этот процесс в поле однородного напряжённого состояния (например, простого растяжения-сжатия) описывается механической моделью, звенья которой воспроизводят неоднородную напряжённость структурных составляющих материала; неоднородность характеризуется вероятностными распределениями величин микродеформаций и микронапряжений (включая остаточные). Циклическое нагружение таких неоднородных структур порождает в наиболее напряжённых структурных звеньях необратимые деформации (упругопластические, вязкоупругие), накапливающиеся с нарастанием числа циклов и длительности пребывания под циклической нагрузкой. Их увеличение до критических значений, свойственных материалу и среде, в которой он находится, приводит к зарождению макротрещины как предельного состояния на первой стадии усталостного разрушения. Кинетика изменения состояния материала на этой стадии проявляется субмикроскопически в изменении плотности дислокаций и концентрации вакансий, микроскопически – в образовании линий скольжения, экструзий и интрузий на свободной поверхности остаточных микронапряжений; механически – в изменении твёрдости, параметров петли упруго-пластического гистерезиса, циклического модуля упругости, а также макрофизических свойств (электрического, магнитного и акустического сопротивления, плотности). На второй стадии усталостного разрушения накопление повреждения оценивается скоростью прорастания макротрещины и уменьшением сопротивления материала статическому (квазихрупкому или хрупкому) разрушению, определяемому изменением статической прочности, в том числе характеристиками вязкости разрушения как критическими значениями интенсивностей напряжений у края усталостной трещины. Кривые усталости в области многоцикловой усталости (при разрушающем числе циклов более 10^5), за которые ‘ответственны’ повторные упругие деформации, наносятся в амплитудах (или максимальных напряжениях) цикла в логарифмических (lgs, lgN) или полулогарифмических (s, lgN) координатах. В зависимости от особенностей материала, гомологических температур и физико-химической активности среды кривые усталости могут иметь либо асимптотический характер, либо непрерывно снижающийся с выпуклостью, обращенной к началу координат. Величину амплитуд напряжений s_{-1}, являющихся асимптотами кривых усталости 1-го типа, называют Пределом Выносливости Материала, а величину амплитуд напряжений $(s_{-1})_{Np}$, для которых разрушение достигается при числе циклов Np по кривым 2-го типа, – ограниченным (по числу циклов) пределом выносливости. Материалам более стабильных структур и для более низких температур свойственны кривые типа 1; материалам менее стабильных структур, для более высоких температур и активных сред – кривые типа 2. Кривые усталости в области малоцикловой усталости (при разрушающем числе циклов в 10^4 и менее), за которые ‘ответственны’ повторные пластические деформации, наносятся в амплитудах этих деформаций в логарифмических координатах lg e_{ap} и lg N. Предел Усталости или Предел Выносливости материалов, наибольшая величина амплитуд напряжений симметричного цикла изменения механических нагрузок или максимального напряжения асимметричного цикла, повторное действие которых материал выдерживает, не разрушаясь, неограниченное число циклов; ограниченный предел выносливости – величина амплитуды или максимального напряжения цикла, повторение действия которых с данным числом циклов вызывает усталостное разрушение материала или возникновение в нём макротрещин. Смотрите также Усталость (Материалов).

FATIGUE = XX (или УСТАЛОСТЬ, или УТОМЛЯЕМОСТЬ) – Fatigue:- (plural) the uniform or work clothing worn on fatigue and in the field. / униформа или рабочая одежда, одеваемая при усталости и в поле.

FATIGUE CHUNKS = КОМЬЯ (или КОМКИ, или КУСКИ, или КОЛОДЫ, или ЧУРБАНЫ) УСТАЛОСТИ – Fatigue Chunks:- thick three-dimensional particles exceeding 50 microns indicating severe wear of gear teeth. / износ зуба передачи.

FATIGUED = УСТАЛОСТНОЕ – Fatigued:- a structural failure of the filter medium due to flexing caused by cyclic differential pressure.

FATIGUE LIFE = СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ПО УСТАЛОСТИ (или РЕСУРС ДО РАЗРУШЕНИЯ ОТ УСТАЛОСТИ) – Fatigue Life is the theoretical number of revolutions (or hours of operation) a bearing will last under a given constant load and speed before the first evidence of fatigue develops on one or more of the components.

FATIGUE PLATELETS = ПЛАСТИНКИ УСТАЛОСТИ – Fatigue Platelets are the normal particles between 20 and 40 microns found in gear box and rolling element bearing oil samples observed by analytical ferrography. A sudden increase in the size and quantity of these particles indicates excessive wear. / в коробке передач и . чрезмерный износ.

FAULT = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или ОТКАЗ, или НЕИСПРАВНОСТЬ) – Fault is a short circuit. / короткое замыкание. Под Повреждением понимается одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется. Под Неисправностью или Неисправным Состоянием понимается состояние изделия (устройства), при котором оно не соответствует одному или нескольким требованиям, предъявляемым как в отношении основных параметров, характеризующих его способность выполнять заданные функции, так и в отношении удобств эксплуатации, внешнего вида, комплектности и тому подобного. Неисправность – более общее понятие, чем неработоспособность (неработоспособное состояние). Неисправность возникает вследствие повреждения. Под Отказом понимается одно из основных понятий надёжности. Событие, заключающееся в нарушении работоспособности изделия (один или несколько рабочих параметров изделия выходят за допустимые пределы). Отказ изделия возникает вследствие отказов его компонентов, расстройки, разрегулирования, разрушения конструкции или изменения структуры изделия, помех и другого. Различают отказы внезапные и постепенные, полные и частичные, зависимые и независимые.

FAULTY DIMENSIONS = ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ РАЗМЕРНОСТИ (или НЕГОДНЫЕ РАЗМЕРНОСТИ, или НЕПРИГОДНЫЕ РАЗМЕРНОСТИ) – Faulty Dimensions:- not readily apparent. May cause either a hard or a loose operating zipper. Either condition may result in zipper failure before garment is worn out. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

FAULTY GAUGING = НЕИСПРАВНЫЙ ЗАМЕР (или ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЙ ЗАМЕР) – Faulty Gauging:- where operator has not sewn seam to specified margin. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

FAULTY MATERIAL = ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или БРАКОВАННЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – (1) Faulty Material:- not apparent without testing in laboratory. Causes lack of compressive strength and poor resistance to washing and ironing. Closure defects, and namely – Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

(2) Faulty Material:- not apparent without laboratory testing. There are as many as five quality grades. Better and more uniform appearance is attained in the higher quality. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

FAULTY SELVEDGE = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ КРОМКА – Faulty Selvedge:- wrong drawing in denting, drawing in, selvedge end, Jacquard working or punch card is faulty. Check points are:- (i) drawing of selvedge catching ends (through shaft and reed); (ii) condition of tucking needles; (iii) drawing of Jacquard ends in ribbon selvedge; (iv) temple cover height; (v) condition of selvedge gripper; (vi) accumulation of fly, fluffs dust at selvedge gripper foot; (vii) avoid less or more tuck in; (viii) selvedge binding should be perfect; (ix) missing ends at selvedges or Jacquard ribbons; (x) condition of temple rings; (xi) working of heald shafts carrying selvedge ends; (xii) projectile brake settings; and (xiii) beam flanges. See also Defective Selvedge. Weaving defect. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Порок или дефект ткачества.

FAULTY TEXTURING = ПОВРЕЖДЁННОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ – Faulty Texturing:- portions of a bulked yarn that differ from the normal yarn in respect of degree of crimp and similar distortions of the filaments. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control during texturing processes. / Дефектные Текстурированые Нити (faulty texturing):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде изменения пряжи, которая отличается от обычной пряжи по структуре. Примечание:- данный порок вызван недостаточным контролем во время процессов текстурирования нитей.

FAVD = FAVORABLE RAINFED VILLAGE DUMMY

FAWN = ОЛЕНЕВОЕ (или ЖЕЛТОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Fawn:- a variable color averaging a light grayish brown. / .

FAX = FACSIMILE

FB = FLOOR BROKER

FB = FOLLOWED BY

FB = FREIGHT BILL

FBA = FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENING AGENT

FB DRYER = FLAT BED DRYER

FBIS = FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBP = FOREIGN BUYER PROGRAM

FC = FORAGE CHOPPER

FC&S = FREE OF CAPTURE AND SEIZURE

FCA = FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FCA = FIRST COST TO AGENT

FCA = FREE CARRIER

FCC = FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC = FERTILITY CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

FCC = FLUID CATALYTIC CRACKING

FCE ACT OF 2008 = FOOD, CONSERVATION AND ENERGY ACT OF 2008

FCIA = FOREIGN CREDIT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

FCL = FULL CONTAINER LOAD

FCM = FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANT

FCOJ = FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE

FCPA = FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

FCRI = FIELD CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FCS = FREE CHOICE SCREENING TEST

FCSSP = FEDERATION OF CROP SCIENCE SOCIETIES OF THE PHILIPPINES

FCUA = FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

FDA = FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

FDC = FINAL DATA CAPTURE

FDC = (SPIKELET) FERTILITY DEPRESSION COEFFICIENT

FDD = FARM DITCH DENSITY

FDD = FIRST DELIVERY DATE

FDD = FREIGHT, DEMMURAGE, DEADFREIGHT

FD&D = FREIGHT, DEMMURAGE AND DEFENSE

FDDI = FIBER DIGITAL DATA INTERFACE

FDI = FINANCIAL DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION

FDI = FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

FDIC = THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FDIUS = FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

FDP = FRESH DAIRY PRODUCTS

FDP = FRUCTOSE 1.6–DIPHOSPHATASE

FDY = FULLY DRAWN YARN

FE = FIELD EMERGENCE

FEA = FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

FEA = FEDERAL ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

FEATURES, ADVANTAGES, BENEFITS = ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ, ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА, ВЫГОДЫ – Features, Advantages, Benefits (FAB):- selling points which must be personalized (you, yours) for full effectiveness. (i) Feature – facts about the product itself. (ii) Advantage – what it does. (iii) Benefits – rewards for the customer, its value. The FAB Statements are essential in explaining why someone should buy from you. FAB Statements:- FAB stands for Features, Advantages, and Benefits. A FAB Statement is explaining the feature, what it does (the advantage), and how that benefits the prospective client. (i) Features are one of the easier things to identify. These are facts or characteristics about your business, products, and services. For example, a '1 inch insulation layer' on a sleeping bag is the feature. (ii) Advantages are what the features do. These tend to be factual, and aren't connected to a prospects need … Yet. For example, 'helps retain body heat on cold nights' (sticking with our sleeping bag example). (iii) Benefits answer why someone should value the advantage. It connects the facts about your product to a solution for your client. For example, 'when you're camping, you'll have a nice warm sleep at night so that when you wake up you'll be well rested and ready for a day of fun activities'. Here's the full FAB Statement from the sleeping bag example in action:- 'Our sleeping bags have a 1 inch layer of insulation on them. This helps to retain body heat on cold nights. You'll be warm all night. Which means that you'll get a great sleep and be well rested for a day of fun activities (that you'll fully enjoy!)'. This FAB Statement will connect really well with people who are frustrated with camping because they are cold, never get a good nights rest, wake up grouchy, and can't fully enjoy the trip. Turning FAB Statements Into Marketing & Sales Messages:- once you identify your various features, advantages, and benefits, you can start compiling them into succinct marketing and sales messages. The FAB Statements exercise will help you connect better with your prospective clients. And you know that means more business for you! Follow a few easy steps to start creating your own FAB Statements:- (i) compile a list of your product features. Leave room to add your advantages and benefits later; (ii) go back over your feature list and write in one or two advantages of each; and (iii) put yourself into your prospective clients shoes, and develop a benefit statement for each advantage. Be sure to dig right down to the core human desire. From here, you can put together a whole bunch of value statements. Now, there's one final step before you have the perfect set of marketing messages:- Flip the FAB Statements. Instead of stating the feature first, state the benefit. Then explain how you accomplish the benefit (via your advantage and feature). For example, our final marketing message for our sleeping bag could actually be:- 'While you're camping, you'll get a great sleep and be well rested for a day of fun activities you'll fully enjoy. Our 1 inch layer of insulation keeps your body warm all night so you sleep comfortably'. Leave Your Competition In the Dust:- hopefully you realize how important FAB Statements are to your marketing and sales success. It's surprising how few people actually know about FAB Statements, and how fewer seem to properly go through the exercise. This alone is a good reason to take a few moments and try this in your own business. You may just end up leaving your competition in the dust.

FEBTC = FAR EAST BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

FED = FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FED = FONDS EUROPÉEN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT = EUROPEAN FUNDS OF DEVELOPMENT

FEDDAN = ФЕДДАН – Feddan is an Egyptian unit of land area, formerly used throughout the Middle East and North Africa. The feddan equals 24 kirat or about 4 200 square meters (m^2) or 0.42 hectare or 1.038 acre. / Под Федданом понимается Египетская мера площади земельного участка, когда-то использовавшаяся по всему Ближнему Востоку и Северной Африке. Феддан равен 24 киратам (kirat) или приблизительно 4 200 квадратным метрам ($м^2$) или 0.42 гектара или 1.038 акра.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ – The Federal Advisory Council (FAC), which is composed of twelve representatives of the banking industry, consults with and advises the Board on all matters within the Board's jurisdiction. The council ordinarily meets four times a year, the minimum number of meetings required by the Federal Reserve Act. These meetings are always held in Washington, DC, customarily on the first Friday of February, May, September, and December, although occasionally the meetings are set for different times to suit the convenience of either the council or the Board. Each year, each Reserve Bank chooses one person to represent its District on the FAC, and members customarily serve three one-year terms. The members elect their own officers. In the United States, the Federal Advisory Council (FAC) is an advisory group made up of one representative (in most cases a banker) from each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts. Established by the Federal Reserve Act, the council meets periodically with the Board of Governors to discuss business and financial conditions and make recommendations. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Федеральный Совещательный Совет (ФСС) является консультативной группой, сформированной по одному представителю (в большинстве случаев банкира) от каждого из двенадцати Округов Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Districts). Создан в соответствии с Актом о Федеральном Резерве (the Federal Reserve Act). Совет периодически встречается с Советом Управляющих (the Board of Governors) для обсуждения деловых и финансовых условий и даёт рекомендации.

FEDERAL AGENCY SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫХ АГЕНТСТВ – Federal Agency Securities:- in the United States, interest-bearing obligations issued by federal agencies and government-sponsored entities, such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Some federal agency securities are backed by the US government while others are not. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки (Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae)), (Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac)), и . Ценные Бумаги Федеральных Агентств – долговые ценные бумаги, эмитированные агентством федерального правительства, таким, как Федеральная Национальная Ассоциация по Закладным (Federal National Mortgage Association), Федеральный Банк Фермерского Кредита (Federal Farm Credit Bank) или Управление Долины Теннесси (Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)). Не являясь муниципальными облигациями, обеспеченными общей гарантией Казначейства США (US Treasury), подобные ценные бумаги спонсируются государством и, следовательно, имеют высший рэйтиньг безопасности.

FEDERAL AIRWAY = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПУТЬ – Federal Airway means a part of the navigable airspace that the Administrator designates as a Federal airway.

FEDERAL BONDS = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – In Germany, Federal Bonds are traded bonds of the Federal Government with a maturity of 10 to 30 years. Federal bonds have a central position on the German capital market and in capital transactions with foreign countries. Their terms and conditions have an important benchmark function for the entire market for debt instruments

denominated in EUR. Both Federal bonds and medium-term notes have fixed coupons; the issue prices vary. The purchase of Federal bonds is subject to no restrictions.

FEDERAL DEBT = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ДОЛГ – Federal Debt is the federal (Canada) debt which has accumulated over almost 30 years now (2004) stands at approximately CAD500 Bn. Imagine the interest charges on that. For a view of the budget – showing program spending vs interest costs in relation to total revenue check the Finance Dept's website. The Federal Government's Budget Chartbook contains a useful discussion of economic matters such as those discussed above. Statscan (http://www.statcan.ca) is another good source.

FEDERAL DEFICIT = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕФИЦИТ – Federal Deficit is the amount by which the government's total budget outlays exceeds its total receipts for a fiscal year. Or, approximately, the federal deficit is the amount by which the federal debt increases in a single year. Or, approximately, the federal deficit is the amount by which the federal debt increases in a single year. Although the federal deficit is the amount each year by which federal outlays in the federal budget exceed federal receipts, the gross federal debt increases each year by substantially more than the amount of the deficit each year. That is because a substantial amount of federal borrowing is not counted in the budget. The two major peaks of the federal deficit in the XX century occurred during World War I and World War II. Deficits increased steadily from the 1960s through the early 1990s, and then declined rapidly for the remainder of the 1990s. The federal deficit went over 10 percent of GDP in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008. The United States government did not always run a deficit. In the XIX century the federal government typically only ran deficits during wartime or during financial crises. The government ran a deficit of 2 percent of GDP at the end of the war of 1812, and through the decade after the Panic of 1837 and culminating in the US – Mexican War of 1846–48. It ran a deficit of over 7 percent of GDP in the Civil War; and ran a deficit in the depressed 1890s. In the XX century the US ran a defict during World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and in almost all years since 1960, during peace and war. See also Gross Federal Debt. Federal Deficit is the excess of government spending over its revenue. The US Federal Deficit has never fallen as fast as it's falling now without a coincident recession. To be specific, CBO expects the deficit to shrink from 8.7% of GDP in fiscal 2011 to 5.3% in fiscal 2013 if the sequester takes effect and to 5.5% if it doesn't. The US Federal Budget Deficit has topped (осень 2012) USD1 trillion for a fourth straight year. But a modest improvement in economic growth helped narrow the gap by USD207 billion compared with last year. The Treasury Department said Friday that the deficit for the 2012 budget year totaled USD1.1 trillion. Tax revenue rose 6.4 percent from last year to more than USD2.4 trillion, helping contain the deficit. The government's revenue rose as more people got jobs and received income. Corporations also contributed more tax revenue than in 2011. This pushed receipts up to USD2.449 trillion in 2012, up 6.4 percent from last year, according to the Treasury Department. 'We are seeing the stimulus spending fading and we are seeing some of the effects of the investment incentives', Lou Crandall, chief economist with Wrightson ICAP, LLC, said. Government spending fell 1.7 percent to USD3.5 trillion. The decline reflected, in part, less defense spending as US military involvement in Iraq was winding down. Worst recession since Great Depression:- Barack Obama's presidency has now coincided with four straight USD1 trillion-plus annual budget deficits – the first in history and an issue in an election campaign that ends in under four weeks. Obama's Republican challenger, Mitt Romney, contends that Obama failed to achieve a pledge to halve the deficit he inherited by the end of his first term. Social Security raise next year may be tiny:- when Obama took office in January 2009, the Congressional Budget Office forecast that the deficit for that year would total USD1.2 trillion. It ended up at a record USD1.41 trillion. The increase was due, in part, to higher government spending to fight the worst recession since the Great Depression. Tax cuts enacted under President George Walker Bush and wars in Iraq and Afghanistan contributed to the deficits. Trade deficit expands as exports decline:- the budget gaps in 2010 and 2011 were slightly lower than the 2009 deficit as a gradually strengthening economy generated more tax revenue. But the deficits still exceeded USD1 trillion. Obama is campaigning for a second term with a pledge to cut deficits by USD4 trillion over the next decade. He says he would do so by ending the Bush-era income tax cuts for higher-income Americans and by restraining the growth of spending. National debt:- USD16 trillion:- Romney has said he would cut spending growth to help narrow the budget gap. He would cap spending at 20 percent of the economy by 2016. Spending in 2012 accounted for about 23 percent of the economy. The government borrowed about 31 cents of every dollar it spent in 2012. The string of USD1 trillion-plus deficits has driven the national debt above USD16 trillion. The magnitude of that figure has intensified debate in Congress over spending and taxes but little movement toward compromise. Bernanke says low rates will help employment, Fed review a bad idea:- many fear the budget deadlock will send the economy over a 'fiscal cliff' next (2013) year, when tax increases and deep spending cuts will take effect unless a budget deal is reached. Obama wants to eliminate the income tax cuts for families that make more than USD250 000. Republicans in Congress and Romney have resisted. They argue that with the economy still weak, the government should not be raising anyone's taxes. Congress may address the budget crisis during a lame-duck session of Congress after the November elections. / Лу Крэндол (Lou Crandall), шеф экономист в Райтсэн Ай.Си.Эй.Пи., Эл.Эл.Си. (Wrightson ICAP, LLC). Бэрак Обама (Barack Obama). Митч Рамни (Mitt Romney). Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). Бэн Щалом Бёнэньки (Ben Shalom Bernanke). Федеральный дефицит образуется в случае превышения государственных расходов над государственными доходами. Федеральный Дефицит – дефицит федеральных средств, возникающий в том случае, если государство расходует в данном финансовом году больше, чем получает дохода. Для покрытия дефицита средств правительство обычно занимает средства у населения, привлекая долгосрочные и краткосрочные займы. Дефициты федерального бюджета стали возникать с начала 1970-х и выросли до огромных размеров в начале 1980-х. Как утверждают экономисты, они являются причиной высоких процентных ставок и инфляции, поскольку конкурируют при распределении средств с частными займами коммерческих предприятий и потребителей и повышают спрос на денежные средства.

THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ВКЛАДОВ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ДЕПОЗИТОВ) – In the United States, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent deposit insurance agency created by Congress in 1933 to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system. The FDIC promotes safety and soundness of insured depository institutions and the US financial system by identifying, monitoring and addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds; minimizes disruptive effects from the failure of banks and savings associations; and ensures fairness in the sale of financial products and the provision of financial services. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Under existing law, all federally-chartered and most state-chartered depository institutions must have federal deposit insurance from the FDIC. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) preserves and promotes public confidence in the US financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least USD250 000.00; by identifying, monitoring and addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds; and by limiting the effect on the economy and the financial system when a bank or thrift institution fails. An independent agency of the federal government, the FDIC was created in 1933 in response to the thousands of bank failures that occurred in the 1920s and early 1930s. Since the start of FDIC insurance on 1934-January-01, no depositor has lost a single cent of insured funds as a result of a failure. The FDIC receives no Congressional appropriations – it is funded by premiums that banks and thrift institutions pay for deposit insurance coverage and from earnings on investments in US Treasury securities. The FDIC insures more than USD7 trillion of deposits in US banks and thrifts – deposits in virtually every bank and thrift in the country. The standard insurance amount is USD250 000.00 per depositor, per insured bank, for

each account ownership category. The FDIC's Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator can help you determine if you have adequate deposit insurance for your accounts. The FDIC insures deposits only. It does not insure securities, mutual funds or similar types of investments that banks and thrift institutions may offer. Insured and Uninsured Investments distinguishes between what is and is not protected by FDIC insurance. The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4 900 banks and savings banks for operational safety and soundness, more than half of the institutions in the banking system. Banks can be chartered by the states or by the federal government. Banks chartered by states also have the choice of whether to join the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator of banks that are chartered by the states that do not join the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the FDIC is the back-up supervisor for the remaining insured banks and thrift institutions. The FDIC also examines banks for compliance with consumer protection laws, including the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth-In-Lending Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, to name a few. Finally, the FDIC examines banks for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they were chartered to serve. To protect insured depositors, the FDIC responds immediately when a bank or thrift institution fails. Institutions generally are closed by their chartering authority – the state regulator, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Office of Thrift Supervision. The FDIC has several options for resolving institution failures, but the one most used is to sell deposits and loans of the failed institution to another institution. Customers of the failed institution automatically become customers of the assuming institution. Most of the time, the transition is seamless from the customer's point of view. The FDIC employs more than 7 000 people. It is headquartered in Washington, DC, but conducts much of its business in six regional offices, three temporary satellite offices and in field offices around the country. The FDIC is managed by a five-person Board of Directors, all of whom are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with no more than three being from the same political party. The FDIC insures the deposits in all national banks. The Standard Maximum Deposit Insurance Amount is USD250 000.00 per depositor at each FDIC-insured institution, including certain requirement accounts. Individuals may qualify for more than USD250 000.00 in coverage at one insured bank or savings association if you own deposit accounts in different ownership categories. The most common account ownership categories for individual and family deposits are single accounts, joint accounts, revocable trust accounts and certain retirement accounts. The FDIC was created in 1933 in response to the thousands of bank failures that occurred in the 1920s and early 1930s. As the FDIC celebrates its 75th anniversary, we present a historical perspective on the rich history of protecting consumers. On 1933-June-16, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Banking Act of 1933, a part of which established the FDIC. The first Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was sworn in at the Treasury Department, Washington, DC, on 1933-September-11. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Федеральная Корпорация по Страхованию Депозитов (ФКСД) – государственное агентство США, созданное в 1933, гарантирует (в определённых пределах) сохранность вкладов на счетах в банках и сберегательных институтах – членах корпорации и выполняет такие функции, как предоставление займов или приобретение активов у финансовых институтов – членов корпорации для облегчения их объединения и предотвращения банкротств. В 1989 Конгресс принял Акт о Спасении от Банкротства Ссудо-Сберегательных Ассоциаций, согласно которому ФКСД была реорганизована и разделена на две самостоятельные страховые организации:- Фонд Страхования Банков (Bank Insurance Fund (BIF)), который продолжает осуществлять традиционные функции ФКСД в отношении банковских организаций, и Страховой Фонд Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF)), который осуществляет страхование вкладов в сберегательных учреждениях, заменив собой Федеральную Корпорацию Страхования Ссудосберегательных Ассоциаций (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIQ)), которая была распущена.

FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ – In the United States, Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN or EIN):- This number is similar to a social security number in that the IRS uses the FEIN to identify a business organization's income stream for taxation purposes. In the United States, a Federal Employer Identification Number is the federal tax identification number (also known as a '95 Number' or 'EIN Number') is a number assigned to a corporation or limited liability company (LLC) by the Federal Government for purposes of taxation. The Federal Tax ID Number is to a corporation or LLC as a Social Security Number is to an individual. Most banks require that a corporation or LLC obtain a Federal Tax Identification Number as a prerequisite to opening a bank account regardless of whether the company will have employees.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ) – The US Federal Energy Administration is a predecessor of the US Energy Information Administration. / Предшественник Американской Администрации по Информации в Сфере Энергетики.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕГУЛЯТОРНАЯ КОМИССИЯ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО НАДЗОРУ В СФЕРЕ ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ, или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГОНАДЗОРУ) – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the US Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent regulatory agency within the US Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is a quasi-independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy having jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. Mission:- Reliable, Efficient and Sustainable Energy for Customers. Assist consumers in obtaining reliable, efficient and sustainable energy services at a reasonable cost through appropriate regulatory and market means. Guiding Principles:- (i) Organizational Excellence:- the Commission strives to use its resources efficiently and effectively to achieve its strategic priorities; (ii) Due Process and Transparency:- paramount in all of its proceedings is the Commission's determination to be open and fair to all participants; (iii) Regulatory Certainty:- in each of the thousands of orders, opinions and reports issued by the Commission each year, the Commission strives to provide regulatory certainty through consistent approaches and actions; (iv) Stakeholder Involvement:- the Commission conducts regular outreach to ensure that interested parties have an appropriate opportunity to contribute to the performance of the Commission's responsibilities; and (v) Timeliness:- the Commission's goal is to reach an appropriate resolution of each proceeding in an expeditious manner. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines as well as licensing hydropower projects. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave FERC additional responsibilities as outlined in FERC's Top Initiatives and updated Strategic Plan. As part of that responsibility, FERC:- regulates the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; reviews certain mergers and acquisitions and corporate transactions by electricity companies; regulates the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce; regulates the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; approves the siting and abandonment of interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities; reviews the siting application for electric transmission projects under limited circumstances; ensures the safe operation and reliability of proposed and operating LNG terminals; licenses and inspects private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects; protects the reliability of the high voltage interstate transmission system through mandatory reliability standards; monitors and investigates energy markets; enforces FERC regulatory

requirements through imposition of civil penalties and other means; oversees environmental matters related to natural gas and hydroelectricity projects and other matters; and administers accounting and financial reporting regulations and conduct of regulated companies. Many areas outside of FERC's jurisdictional responsibility are dealt with by State Public Utility Commissions. Areas considered outside of FERC's responsibility include:- regulation of retail electricity and natural gas sales to consumers; approval for the physical construction of electric generation facilities; regulation of activities of the municipal power systems, federal power marketing agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority, and most rural electric cooperatives; regulation of nuclear power plants by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; issuance of State Water Quality Certificates; oversight for the construction of oil pipelines; abandonment of service as related to oil facilities; mergers and acquisitions as related to natural gas and oil companies; responsibility for pipeline safety or for pipeline transportation on or across the Outer Continental Shelf; regulation of local distribution pipelines of natural gas; development and operation of natural gas vehicles; reliability problems related to failures of local distribution facilities; and tree trimmings near local distribution power lines in residential neighborhoods. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States of America. / Федеральное Агентство США, имеющее право регулировать продажу электричества между штатами, оптовые цены на электроэнергию, на лицензирование гидрогенерации, ценообразование на природный газ, ставки прокачки нефти по трубопроводам и сертификацию газопроводов. Федеральная Комиссия по Надзору в Сфере Энергетики (ФКНСЭ) является независимым регулирующим агентством при Министерстве Энергетики США и преемником Федеральной Энергетической Комиссии.

FEDERAL FUNDS = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ФОНДЫ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА) – In the United States, Federal Funds are the short-term transactions in immediately available funds between depository institutions and certain other institutions that maintain accounts with the Federal Reserve; usually not collateralized. Member bank deposits at the Federal Reserve; these funds are loaned by member banks to other member banks. In the United States, uncommitted reserves of a Federal Reserve member bank available for interbank loans at short dates, esp. to enable other banks to maintain their legally required reserves (Federal Reserve System). / Федеральные Фонды или Федеральные Средства представляют собой резервы, продаваемые среди коммерческих банков для использования до начала следующего рабочего дня в пределах одного и более миллионов Долларов США. Федеральные Фонды:- (1) Средства, депонированные коммерческими банками в банки Федеральной Резервной Системы (ФРС; Federal Reserve System (FRS или Fed)), включая средства сверх нормативного минимума банковских резервов. Банки могут предоставлять федеральные средства друг другу в течение суток по ставке, установленной для федеральных средств. Банки – члены ФРС могут также переводить средства друг друга или от имени клиентов в тот же день, дебетуя и кредитуя балансы в различных банках ФРС. (2) Денежные средства, используемые ФРС для оплаты приобретаемых ею государственных ценных бумаг. (3) Средства, используемые для расчётов по сделке при отсутствии интервала между депонированием чека в банк и платежом, то есть периодом обращения (float).

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE = СТАВКА ПО ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫМ ФОНДАМ (или СТАВКА ПО ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫМ СРЕДСТВАМ) – In the United States, Federal Funds Rate is a rate charged by a depository institution on an overnight loan of federal funds to another depository institution; rate may vary from day to day and from bank to bank. Interest rate at which banks in the United States lend each other Dollars for next-day repayment (overnight loans). Federal Funds Rate or funds rate is the federal funds rate is the interest rate at which a depository institution lends immediately available funds (balances at the Federal Reserve) to another depository institution overnight. The rate may vary from depository institution to depository institution and from day to day. The rate of interest charged for the use of federal funds. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки выплата (repayment) (однодневные расчётные займы). Ставка по Федеральным Фондам – процентная ставка, взимаемая банками, имеющими избыточные резервы в районном банке Федеральной Резервной Системы (Federal Reserve System (FRS или Fed)) при предоставлении кредита банкам, которым он необходим, в течение суток для удовлетворения требований нормативному резерву. Процентные ставки по федеральным фондам являются наиболее чувствительным индикатором динамики процентных ставок, поскольку они определяются рынком ежедневно, в отличие от ставки прайм рэйт (prime rate) и ставки дисконта (discount rate), которые лишь периодически изменяются банками и ФРС соответственно.

FEDERAL FUNDS TRANSACTIONS = ТРАНЗАКЦИИ С ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫМИ ФОНДАМИ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ С ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ) – In the United States, Federal Funds Transactions are the short-term transactions in immediately available funds – between depository institutions and certain other institutions that maintain accounts with the Federal Reserve – that involve lending balances at the Federal Reserve; usually not collateralized. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки .

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ПО ИНСПЕКЦИИ ЗЕРНА – The US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) is a service program within the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration Agency that provides inspection of grain exports that are certified by PPQ Form 577 or 579 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 577 or 579). Also, the Federal Grain Inspection Service is responsible for inspecting, grading, classing, standardizing, sampling, witnessing treatments, and testing specific agricultural and food commodities. Grading standards are established by the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS). The service insures buyers they will receive a clean, pest free product that conforms to the grade ordered. The consistent wide industry grading standards allow accurate communications among all parties in a trading transaction. FGIS certifies that grain produced in the United States meets the official United States Standards for Grain. As part of its responsibilities, FGIS works with international traders. Before any grain can be exported from the United States, it must first be certified by FGIS as having met a specific standard. FGIS staff explain the national inspection system, US grain standards, and commodity inspection programs; conduct briefings and tours; assess foreign inspection and weighing techniques; and respond to inquiries about quality and quantity of US grain exports. FGIS agencies in eight states are delegated authority to perform official export services at ports. The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Web-Based System:- competition in the domestic and international grain markets remains extremely tight, increasing the need for companies to improve operational efficiency and customer satisfaction. To play a relevant role in the competitive US grain market, FGIS is adjusting to better serve the emerging market needs by expanding our quality measurement capability, being more flexible to accommodate new marketing practices, and improving service delivery. FGIS has established an interdisciplinary team charged with reengineering and moving inspection-related operations to a web-based environment. FGIS envisions using a web-based system for the inspection and certification processes, data warehousing and real-time retrieval by the official system and our customers, enhancing quality control and assurance systems, providing visual inspection aids, as well as billing, licensing, equipment testing, manuals, and records. The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) facilitates the marketing of US grain and related agricultural products by establishing standards for quality assessments, regulating handling practices, and managing a network of Federal, State, and private laboratories that provide impartial, user fee funded official inspection and weighing services. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ЖИЛИЩНОМУ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВУ – The Federal Housing Administration, generally known as FHA, provides mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA-approved lenders throughout the United States and its territories. FHA insures mortgages on single family and multifamily homes including manufactured homes and hospitals. It is the largest insurer of mortgages in the world, insuring over 34 million properties since its inception in 1934. FHA mortgage insurance provides lenders with protection against losses as the result of homeowners defaulting on their mortgage loans. The lenders bear less risk because FHA will pay a claim to the lender in the event of a homeowner's default. Loans must meet certain requirements established by FHA to qualify for insurance. Unlike conventional loans that adhere to strict underwriting guidelines, FHA-insured loans require very little cash investment to close a loan. There is more flexibility in calculating household income and payment ratios. The cost of the mortgage insurance is passed along to the homeowner and typically is included in the monthly payment. In most cases, the insurance cost to the homeowner will drop off after five years or when the remaining balance on the loan is 78 percent of the value of the property – whichever is longer. FHA is the only government agency that operates entirely from its self-generated income and costs the taxpayers nothing. The proceeds from the mortgage insurance paid by the homeowners are captured in an account that is used to operate the program entirely. FHA provides a huge economic stimulation to the country in the form of home and community development, which trickles down to local communities in the form of jobs, building suppliers, tax bases, schools, and other forms of revenue. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) is a division of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that insures residential mortgage loans and sets construction standards. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The US Congress created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934. The FHA became a part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Housing in 1965. When the FHA was created, the housing industry was flat on its back:- (i) two million construction workers had lost their jobs; (ii) terms were difficult to meet for homebuyers seeking mortgages; (iii) mortgage loan terms were limited to 50 percent of the property's market value, with a repayment schedule spread over three to five years and ending with a balloon payment; and (iv) America was primarily a nation of renters. Only four in 10 households owned homes. During the 1940s, FHA programs helped finance military housing and homes for returning veterans and their families after the war. In the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, the FHA helped to spark the production of millions of units of privately-owned apartments for elderly, handicapped and lower income Americans. When soaring inflation and energy costs threatened the survival of thousands of private apartment buildings in the 1970s, FHA's emergency financing kept cash-strapped properties afloat. The FHA moved in to steady falling home prices and made it possible for potential homebuyers to get the financing they needed when recession prompted private mortgage insurers to pull out of oil producing states in the 1980s. By 2001, the nation's homeownership rate had soared to an all time high of 68.1 percent as of the third quarter that year. The FHA and HUD have insured over 34 million home mortgages and 47 205 multifamily project mortgages since 1934. FHA currently has 4.8 million insured single family mortgages and 13 000 insured multifamily projects in its portfolio. In the more than 60 years since the FHA was created, much has changed and Americans are now arguably the best housed people in the world. HUD has helped greatly with that success. / Управление Министерства США по Жилищному Строительству и Городскому Развитию, которое страхует внутренние ипотечные займы и утверждает стандарты в строительной отрасли. Федеральная Администрация по Жилищному Строительству (ФАЖС) – федеральное агентство, финансируемое Правительством США, страхует займодавцев против убытков при предоставлении жилищных ипотечных займов. Она была основана в 1934 после 'Великой депрессии' для осуществления положений Акта о Национальном Жилищном Строительстве (National Housing Act). Федеральная Администрация по Жилищному Строительству была первой из группы государственных агентств, ответственных за создание растущего вторичного рынка ипотечных займов. Другими такими агентствами были Государственная Национальная Ассоциация по Закладным, так называемая Дьжини Мэй.

FEDERAL MARGIN CALL = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ МАРЖИНАЛЬНОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ – In the United States, Federal Margin Call is a broker's demand upon a customer for cash, or securities needed to satisfy the required Regulation T down payment for a purchase or short sale of securities. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки .

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ МОРСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – Federal Maritime Commission (FMC):- the US Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for 5-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three members of the Commission may belong to the same political party. The President designates one of the Commissioners to serve as Chairman. The Chairman is the agency's chief executive and administrative officer. As such, the Chairman has exclusive authority over agency personnel matters, organization and supervision, distribution of business, and use of funds for administrative purposes. The Chairman and the other four Commissioners are responsible for making decisions and determinations in the disposition of docketed cases, and ensuring the efficient, equitable, and expeditious resolution of all other matters arising under statutes administered by the Commission. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The US Governmental regulatory body responsible for administering maritime affairs including the tariff system, Freight Forwarder Licensing, enforcing the conditions of the Shipping Act and approving conference or other carrier agreements. Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) is the US regulatory body affecting ocean-going Carriers. US Government body that oversees all maritime rules and regulations. US Government agency responsible for overseeing regulatory aspects of the Shipping Act. Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) is the US regulatory agency responsible for rates and practices of ocean carriers shipping to and from the United States.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION NUMBER = НОМЕР ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ МОРСКОЙ КОМИССИИ – Federal Maritime Commission Number is a number assigned by Government identifying tariffs, trade agreements, and authorising a freight forwarder to operate.

FEDERAL NOTES = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ БИЛЕТЫ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ НОТЫ) – In Germany, Federal Notes are regular issues of the German Government with a fixed rate of interest and a maturity of five years. Federal notes can be bought and sold daily after introduction to stock exchange trading. Federal notes are counted as 'gilt-edged' securities.

THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ОТКРЫТОМУ РЫНКУ – The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC):- twelve-voting-member committee made up of the seven members of the Board of Governors; the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and, on a rotating basis, the presidents of four other Reserve Banks. Nonvoting Reserve Bank presidents also participate in Committee deliberations and discussion. The FOMC generally meets eight times a year in Washington, DC, to set the nation's monetary policy. It also establishes policy relating to System operations in the foreign exchange markets. In the United States, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), the committee that sets money supply targets in the US which tend to be implemented through Fed Fund interest rates etc. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is the twelve-member committee made up of the seven members of the Fed's Board of Governors; the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and, on a rotating basis, the presidents of four other Reserve Banks. The FOMC meets eight times a year to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding the purchase and sale of government securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money in the economy. It also establishes policy relating to System operations in the foreign exchange markets. The Federal Open Market Committee is the committee of the Federal Reserve System. FOMC consists of 12 members and is responsible for open market operations. FOMC makes the key decisions affecting the cost and availability of money and credit in the economy. The

FOMC formulates the nation's monetary policy. The voting members of the FOMC consist of the seven members of the Board of Governors (BOG), the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and presidents of four other Reserve Banks who serve on a one-year rotating basis. All Reserve Bank presidents participate in FOMC policy discussions whether or not they are voting members. The chairman of the Board of Governors chairs the FOMC. The FOMC typically meets eight times a year in Washington, DC. At each meeting, the committee discusses the outlook for the US economy and monetary policy options. In preparing for the meetings, FOMC members are briefed on economic conditions by members of their staffs. Also, before each meeting, they receive the 'Green Book', which contains the Federal Reserve Board staff forecasts of the US economy, the 'Blue Book', which presents the Board staffs analysis of monetary policy alternatives and the 'Beige Book', which includes a discussion of regional economic conditions prepared by each Reserve Bank. Only the Beige Book is available to the public, and it is released approximately two weeks before each FOMC meeting. What occurs at an FOMC meeting? A senior official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discusses developments in the financial and foreign exchange markets, along with the details of the activities of the New York Fed's Domestic and Foreign Trading Desks since the previous FOMC meeting. Senior staff from the Board of Governors (BOG) present their economic and financial forecasts. Governors and Reserve Bank presidents (including those currently not voting) present their views on the economic outlook. The BOG's director of monetary affairs discusses monetary policy options (without making a policy recommendation). The FOMC members, beginning with the chairman, discuss their policy preferences. The FOMC votes. How is the FOMC's policy formulated? Monetary policy is formulated in terms of a target for the federal funds rate, the interest rate that banks charge one another for overnight loans. The federal funds rate is sensitive to changes in the demand for and supply of reserves in the banking system and thus provides a good indication of tightness or ease in monetary conditions. At the conclusion of each FOMC meeting, the Committee issues a directive to the New York Fed's Domestic Trading Desk that guides the implementation of the Committee's policy through open market operations. In addition, the FOMC states whether economic and financial conditions pose a greater risk to price stability or to sustainable growth. The post-FOMC meeting announcements also report on discount rate changes, which are generally less frequent than changes in the target for the federal funds rate. The minutes of each FOMC meeting are published approximately six weeks later, a few days after the following meeting, and are readily available to the public. Occasionally the FOMC makes a change in monetary policy between meetings. While the Federal Reserve Bank presidents discuss their regional economies in their presentations at FOMC meetings, they base their policy votes on national, rather than local, conditions. In recent years, FOMC decisions generally have been unanimous or nearly unanimous. / Федеральный Комитет по Открытому Рынку (ФКОР) – ключевой комитет Федеральной Резервной Системы (ФРС; Federal Reserve System (FRS)), который определяет ставки процента и кредитную политику Федеральной Резервной Системы, а также центрального банка США. В Комитет по Открытому Рынку входят 12 членов. Семь входят в Совет Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Board) и назначаются на должность Президентом США. Остальные пять членов являются президентами 12 окружных банков Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve banks). Четверо из пятерых регулярно переизбираются, один – президент Нью Йоркского Банка Федерального Резерва – является постоянным членом Комитета. Комитет принимает решения в отношении процентной ставки по операциям на открытом рынке, покупает и продаёт государственные ценные бумаги. Решения Комитета являются объектом пристального внимания экономистов-аналитиков, пытающихся предугадать, ужесточит ли Федеральный Резерв условия кредита и сократит инфляцию или облегчит условия кредита, стремясь оживить экономику.

FEDERAL POWER ACT = АКТ О ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ АКТ О МОЩНОСТЯХ) – In the United States, Federal Power Act:- enacted in 1920 and amended in 1935, the Act consists of three parts. The first part incorporated the Federal Water Power Act administered by the former Federal Power Commission, whose activities were confined almost entirely to licensing non-Federal hydroelectric projects. Parts II and III were added with the passage of the Public Utility Act. These parts extended the Act's jurisdiction to include regulating the interstate transmission of electrical energy and rates for its sale as wholesale in interstate commerce. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is now charged with the administration of this law.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – The predecessor agency of the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on 1920-June-10. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on 1977-September-30, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency. Federal Power Commission:- the predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission (FPC) was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. The FPC was abolished on September 20, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. The functions of the FPC were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

FEDERAL RESERVE = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ – In the United States, Federal Reserve is a Board of seven members that oversee the Federal Reserve System's financial and monetary policies. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Федеральный Резерв это Совет из семи членов, который осуществляет надзор за финансовой и монетарной политикой Федеральной Резервной Системы.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK = БАНК ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ БАНК) – In the United States, the Federal Reserve Bank is one of the 12 operating arms of the Federal Reserve System, located throughout the nation, that together with their 25 branches carry out various System functions, including operating a nationwide payments system or providing payment services to depository institutions, distributing the nation's currency and coin, supervising and regulating member banks and bank holding companies and serving as banker for the US Treasury or as fiscal agent for the US government. / Банк Федерального Резерва – один из 12 банков, которые вместе с филиалами составляют Федеральную Резервную Систему (ФРС; Federal Reserve System (FRS)). Эти банки расположены в Бостоне, Нью Йорке, Филадельфии, Кливленде, Ричмонде, Атланте, Чикаго, Сент Луисе, Миннеаполисе, Канзас Сити, Далласе и Сан Франциско. Роль каждого из банков ФРС заключается в контроле за деятельностью коммерческих и сберегательных банков в данном округе с целью обеспечения их следования требованиям Совета Федерального Резерва и предоставления этим банкам в случае чрезвычайной необходимости доступа к средствам через 'дисконтное окно' (discount window). Банки Федерального Резерва действуют в качестве депозитариев для банков – членов ФРС в их округах, предоставляя возможность перевода средств и иные услуги. Каждый из банков находится в собственности банков – членов ФРС в данном районе.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD = ПАЛАТА ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или СОВЕТ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – Federal Reserve Board (FRB) is the US central bank that determines fiscal policy and controls policy instruments such as interest rates. Federal Reserve Board:- The Board of Governors – located in Washington, DC – is the governing body of the Federal Reserve System. It is run by seven members, or 'Governors', who are nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed in their positions by the US Senate. The Board of Governors guides the operation of the Federal Reserve System to promote the goals and fulfill the responsibilities given to the Federal Reserve by the Federal Reserve Act. All of the members of the Board serve on

the FOMC, which is the body within the Federal Reserve that sets monetary policy. Board Appointment:- Each member of the Board of Governors is appointed for a 14-year term; the terms are staggered so that one term expires on January 31 of each even-numbered year. After serving a full 14-year term, a Board member may not be reappointed. If a Board member leaves the Board before his or her term expires, however, the person nominated and confirmed to serve the remainder of the term may later be appointed to a full 14-year term. The Chair and Vice Chair of the Board are also appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but serve only four-year terms. They may be reappointed to additional four-year terms. The nominees to these posts must already be members of the Board or must be simultaneously appointed to the Board. Board Responsibilities:- The Board oversees the operations of the 12 Reserve Banks and shares with them the responsibility for supervising and regulating certain financial institutions and activities. The Board also provides general guidance, direction, and oversight when the Reserve Banks lend to depository institutions and others and when the Reserve Banks provide financial services to depository institutions and the federal government. The Board also has broad oversight responsibility for the operations and activities of the Federal Reserve Banks. This authority includes oversight of the Reserve Banks' services to depository institutions, and to the US Treasury, and of the Reserve Banks' examination and supervision of various financial institutions. As part of this oversight, the Board reviews and approves the budgets of each of the Reserve Banks. The Board also helps to ensure that the voices and concerns of consumers and communities are heard at the central bank by conducting consumer-focused supervision, research, and policy analysis, and, more generally, by promoting a fair and transparent consumer financial services market. Xxxxx. The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) is the governing body of the Federal Reserve System. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, called the Federal Reserve Board or FRB for short, is a seven-member body that governs the Federal Reserve System, the US central bank in charge of making the country's monetary policy. The FRB is considered an independent agency of the federal government. The Fed has a statutory mandate to maximum employment and stable prices at moderate long-term interest rates, and the FRB chair and other officials frequently testify before Congress, but it makes monetary policy independently of the legislative or executive branches and is structured like a private corporation. Appointments, Terms And Roles:- The FRB's members are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Each is appointed to a single 14 year term, but may serve shorter or longer periods. A new board member serves the remainder of the outgoing member's term, if any. The new member may then be reappointed to one full term. If a replacement has not been confirmed when that term expires, they may continue to serve. Terms are staggered so that a new one begins every two years. The chair, vice-chair and vice-chair for supervision of the Federal Reserve Board are appointed to four-year terms by the president from among the board's existing members. They can be reappointed to these leadership roles as many times as their term limits as board members allow. The board of governors includes a number of subcommittees with their own chairs and vice-chairs. These are the committees on board affairs; consumer and community affairs; economic and financial monitoring and research; financial stability; Federal Reserve Bank affairs; supervision and regulation; payments, clearing and settlement; and the subcommittee on smaller regional and community banking. Duties:- The Federal Reserve Board members' most important role is as members of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), which is in charge of the open market operations that determine the federal funds rate, one of the global economy's most important benchmark interest rates. In addition to the seven governors, the FOMC consists of the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a rotating set of four other branch presidents. The chair of the FRB also chairs the FOMC. The FRB is directly in charge of two other monetary policy tools, the discount rate (based on suggestions from the regional branches) and reserve requirements. It is also tasked with supervising the Fed's 12 regional branches.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT = ОКРУГ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ ОКРУГ) – In the United States, the Federal Reserve District or Reserve District or District is one of the twelve geographic regions served by a Federal Reserve Bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE FLOAT = ОБРАЩАЕМАЯ МАССА ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – In the United States, Federal Reserve Float is checkbook money that appears on the books of both the check writer (the payer) and the check receiver (the payee) while a check is being processed. Federal Reserve float is float present during the Federal Reserve's check collection process. To promote efficiency in the payments system and provide certainty about the date that deposited funds will become available to the receiving depository institutions (and the payee), the Federal Reserve credits the reserve accounts of banks that deposit checks according to a fixed schedule. However, processing certain checks and collecting funds from the banks on which these checks are written may take more time than the schedule allows. Therefore, the accounts of some banks may be credited before the Federal Reserve is able to collect payment from other banks, resulting in Federal Reserve float.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE = БИЛЕТ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или НОТА ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – In the United States, Federal Reserve Note is the paper currency issued by the Federal Reserve Banks. Nearly all of the nation's circulating paper currency consists of Federal Reserve notes printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (a bureau of the US Department of the Treasury) and issued to the Federal Reserve Banks which put them into circulation through commercial banks and other depository institutions. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the US government via the Federal Reserve Banks and legal tender for all debts.

FEDERAL RESERVE REGULATORY SERVICE = РЕГУЛЯТОРНАЯ УСЛУГА ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или СЛУЖБА РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – Federal Reserve Regulatory Service is the monthly subscription service that includes all statutes and regulations for which the Federal Reserve has responsibility, Board of Governors interpretations and rulings, official staff commentaries, significant staff opinions, and procedural rules under which the Board operates.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ РЕЗЕРВНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States, created by Congress and made up of a seven-member Board of Governors in Washington, DC, 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks, and their 25 branches. Federal Reserve is the central bank for the United States banking system and the institution that holds the primary responsibility for the making and execution of American monetary policies. Its bank notes circulate today as the United States' everyday paper currency. (Metal coins, however, are issued by the United States Treasury Department, not by the Federal Reserve.) The Federal Reserve System represents an almost unique hybrid or blending of elements of governmental power with elements of private ownership and control. Because the authors of the 1913 legislation that set up the Federal Reserve System felt that it was vital to insulate monetary policy from 'undue' pressure and influence by partisan politicians obsessed with their own short-range re-election prospects, the Federal Reserve was set up along the lines of an independent regulatory commission – not as just one more agency of the Executive Branch that would be under the direction of the President and supervised closely by Congress. The private banking community was also given a major role in the running of the Federal Reserve System that continues to give banking interests privileged access to the process by which the US government's monetary policy is made. The Federal Reserve System's highest decision-making body is its Board of Governors, which consists of seven members. Members of the Fed's Board of Governors are nominated for their positions by the President of the United States and then must be confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate before taking office. The members of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors serve very long terms (fourteen years), and, once appointed and confirmed, they may not be removed from office by either President or Congress (except through a cumbersome process of impeachment by Congress for serious violations of the criminal law). People selected for appointment to the Board of

Governors have nearly always been professional bankers, executives of Wall Street brokerage houses, or, occasionally, professional economists. They tend to share many of the relatively conservative political and economic views of the business and professional groups from which they are drawn. Because the President can not fire them from their positions before their fourteen-year terms expire, members of the Board of Governors normally feel relatively free to ignore or oppose the President's preferences when they make US monetary policies. Moreover, even though some members of the Board of Governors perhaps feel an ideological kinship or sense of political loyalty that might predispose them to support the policy views of the President who appointed them, the terms of the Governors are staggered, so that only one Governor's term expires every two years, making it unlikely that any President would be able to dominate the Board with a majority of his own appointees until near the end of his own second four-year term in office. (However, every four years, the President does at least get the opportunity to designate which one of the seven Governors will serve for the next four years as Chairman of the Board of Governors and exercize 'moral leadership' as first among equals in the Governors' collective deliberations on monetary policy.) Congressional influence on the Federal Reserve System's monetary policy decisions is also in practice rather limited. The Federal Reserve generates its own revenues to pay its expenses from fees paid to it by the commercial banks it regulates and from interest payments on the federal bonds, notes and bills that it holds as assets, so Congress lacks the normal leverage it has over other agencies through carrots and sticks brandished during the annual appropriations process. Of course, Congress, which created the Federal Reserve System by statute in 1913, has the constitutional power to alter or abolish the Federal Reserve system by a simple majority vote in both houses, subject to the possibility of a presidential veto, and the threat that Congress might actually do so if the Fed's policies contradict Congresssional preferences too seriously for too long undoubtedly induces a certain amount of responsiveness to Congressional jaw-boning by the Fed's policy-makers. The Federal Reserve System presided over by the Board of Governors consists organizationally of 12 separate Federal Reserve District Banks – each one located in and serving one of twelve geographical regions of the country. The district Federal Reserve banks are organized rather like private banking corporations whose shareholders consist of the private member banks in the district. But despite their semi-private character, the district Federal Reserve banks exercise Congressionally delegated legal powers to regulate the banking industry. Each district Federal Reserve Bank is managed from day to day by its own president, who is elected to a 5-year term by his district Federal Reserve Bank's own individual board of directors. Two-thirds of the members of the district boards of directors are elected to their positions by the privately owned commercial banks in the district that are member banks of the Federal Reserve system. (Member banks are divided on the basis of their assets into 'small', 'medium', and 'large' banks, with each category of banks allowed to elect two directors on a 'one bank, one vote' basis.) The other one- third of the directors in each district are appointed from Washington by the Fed's Board of Governors, rather as though the Board of Governers were a major creditor or minority stockholder with guaranteed representation on the district boards. The district Federal Reserve Banks act as non-profit 'bankers' banks' – that is, only commercial banking or depository institutions (and certain agencies of the federal government) maintain deposits at the Federal Reserve, and only member banking institutions and the US government are eligible to receive loans from it, not private citizens nor other kinds of non-bank commercial enterprises. All banks chartered as 'national banks' by Federal law must be 'member banks', that as such are obligated to maintain most of their reserves as deposits in their accounts at the Federal Reserve and to submit to detailed Federal Reserve banking regulations. Many state-chartered banks and thrift institutions nowadays also choose to be members of the Federal Reserve System and submit to its regulations in order to enjoy the valuable services which the Fed provides to them. The district Federal Reserve Banks operate clearing houses for checks and bank drafts, issue new paper currency ('Federal Reserve notes') for sale to member banks on demand, withdraw worn-out currency from circulation, sit in judgment on the applications of banks that wish permission to merge with each other, extend 'discount loans' to member banks (with the member banks putting up their own borrowers IOUs as collateral), and perform various miscellaneous regulatory functions pertaining to the banks in their districts. When the Federal Reserve System was originally created back in 1913, it was expected that the district Federal Reserve Banks would each pursue slightly different monetary policies, depending upon the economic conditions in their individual districts, so they were given the authority to collect a wide variety of information and statistical data on changes in regional business conditions to use in their decision-making. The high degree of integration of the national economy has for many years made it impractical for the district Federal Reserve Banks to maintain different levels of interest rates or pursue differing policies regarding the growth or contraction of the money stock (these policy decisions are made centrally for the entire country by the Fed's Board of Governors in consultation with the district bank presidents), but the 12 district banks are still a major source of detailed economic data used by government policy-makers at both the national, state and local levels as well as by private economic forecasters and business executives. The primary reason why the banking industry generally supported the creation of the Federal Reserve System and continues to support it today despite the inconveniences imposed by the Fed's regulations, is the valuable privilege that memberhip brings to the bankers to count on the Fed for large emergency loans of cash if they someday need it to survive a 'run' on their bank. In a bank 'run', large numbers of depositors frightened by rumors that their bank is about to fail suddenly begin crowding into the bank, demanding to withdraw all their deposits in cash. This exhausts the very limited cash reserves normally kept on hand in the bank's own vaults within a few hours. Since the large majority of the depositers' Dollars on deposit are always out on loan to the bank's credit customers, and since it takes days or weeks to call in any sizable fraction of the loans outstanding, the bank would have to 'go bankrupt' and be liquidated by the courts unless it can raise enough cash somewhere on short notice to pay off the panicky depositers demanding their money. This is where the Fed steps in as rescuing angel with armored cars full of cash pulling up to the beleagered bank within a few hours. Bank runs are much more rare nowadays than they used to be, mainly because most depositers today feel much less reason to panic when they believe that they can get their money 'for sure' – either by virtue of the Fed's stepping in with loans in the case of a short-term 'liquidity crunch' if the bank in question is relatively sound or (with more delay) by virtue of the insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation if the bank really does turn out to be irretrievably in the red financially. And because runs are now both less likely to happen and less dangerous to the bank even if they do, bankers can earn higher profits by maintaining lower reserves than would otherwise be necessary and thus being able to lend out a higher percentage of their deposits at interest. Because many bankers with the 'king's X' of Federal Reserve and FDIC backing if they should get into difficulties might otherwise pursue excessively reckless lending policies to increase their profits, the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors was given the power to set minimum reserve requirements for the member banks, to make regulations limiting the riskiness of banks' loan portfolios, and to send 'bank examiners' out periodically to audit the books of member banks in order both to assure their compliance with regulations and to safeguard depositors' accounts against fraud or embezzlement by bank managers and employees. The Fed's role as maker and executer of macroeconomically significant monetary policies for the United States government centers around three major policy tools at the Fed's disposal:- (i) manipulating the legally required reserve ratios ('reserve requirements') for banks (and, less directly, for some other depository institutions, such as savings and loans and credit unions); (ii) buying or selling US government debt instruments (Treasury bonds, notes and bills) on the private financial markets in New York ('open market operations'); and (iii) setting the interest rate at which the Fed stands ready to make short-term loans to member banks and other depository institutions that would othertwise fall below the required reserve ratios (the Fed's 'discount rate'). Using its discretionary power to manipulate these policy tools, the Fed is able to exercise substantial influence (but not complete control) over changes in the size of the money stock and thus over interest rates, thereby influencing overall levels of business activity and employment in the national economy (as well as indirectly influencing the

rates at which the Dollar is exchanged for foreign currencies and thus the flow of international trade and investment across US borders). The Fed's Board of Governors sets policies regarding reserve requirements and the discount rate all by itself, but changes in these two policy levers tend to be relatively infrequent (perhaps once or twice a year on average for the discount rate, and perhaps once every five to ten years on average for the reserve requirement). The Fed's main policy tool of choice for exerting its influence on the money stock and interest rates on a week-to-week basis is its 'open market operations'. The necessary policy decisions about the Fed's on-going open market operations (buying or selling varying quantities of US bonds and other treasury securities on the New York financial markets) are made for the Fed's Board of Governors by a slightly expanded body called the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). The FOMC consists of all seven members of the Board of Governors plus five of the 12 banker-elected presidents of the Federal Reserve district banks. (The president of the New York district bank is a permanent member of the FOMC, while the other 11 district bank presidents serve one-year terms on a rotating basis, with only four of them having the right to vote at any given time.) The FOMC meets rather frequently in Washington, DC, but it has also been the practice in recent years for the FOMC membership to convene informally via long-distance telephone conference calls or one-on-one communications with the Fed's Chairman on almost a daily basis. Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is the federal legislation that established the Federal Reserve System. Central monetary authority of the United States, consisting of the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, the Federal Advisory Committee, and the member banks. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913, following a severe monetary crisis in 1907 that resulted in many bank failures, to foster the regular flow of money into the banking system. The Federal Reserve issues bank notes and government securities and implements monetary policy by controlling the supply and creation of money and credit. The Federal Reserve System differs from European central banks in that its operational responsibilities are shared by the Board of Governors and the twelve regional banks. The Federal Reserve System regulates the cost and availability of bank credit through open-market operations; sets the discount rate banks pay to borrow from a Federal Reserve Bank; approves interstate banking mergers; supervises bank holding companies; and oversees international banking operations through agreements with other central banks. A central banking system in the United States, created by the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, designed to assist the nation in attaining its economic and financial goals. The structure of the Federal Reserve System includes a Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, and 12 Federal Reserve Banks (one in each Federal Reserve District):- Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. During the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, financial panics plagued the nation, leading to bank failures and business bankruptcies that severely disrupted the economy. The failure of the nation's banking system to effectively provide funding to troubled depository institutions contributed significantly to the economy's vulnerability to financial panics. Short-term credit is an important source of liquidity when a bank experiences unexpected and widespread withdrawals during a financial panic. A particularly severe crisis in 1907 prompted Congress to establish the National Monetary Commission, which put forth proposals to create an institution that would help prevent and contain financial disruptions of this kind. After considerable debate, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act 'to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes'. President Woodrow Wilson signed the act into law on 1913-December-23. Soon after the creation of the Federal Reserve, it became clear that the act had broader implications for national economic and financial policy. As time has passed, further legislation has clarified and supplemented the original purposes. Key laws affecting the Federal Reserve have been the Banking Act of 1935; the Employment Act of 1946; the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the amendments of 1970; the International Banking Act of 1978; the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978; the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980; the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991; and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. Congress has also adopted legislation defining the primary objectives of national economic policy, including the Employment Act of 1946; the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977; and the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, which is sometimes called the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, after its original sponsors. These objectives include economic growth in line with the economy's potential to expand; a high level of employment; stable prices (that is, stability in the purchasing power of the Dollar); and moderate long-term interest rates. The Federal Reserve System is considered to be an independent central bank because its decisions do not have to be ratified by the President or anyone else in the executive branch of government. The System is, however, subject to oversight by the US Congress. The Federal Reserve must work within the framework of the overall objectives of economic and financial policy established by the government; therefore, the description of the System as 'independent within the government' is more accurate. Congress designed the structure of the Federal Reserve System to give it a broad perspective on the economy and on economic activity in all parts of the nation. It is a federal system, composed of a central, governmental agency – the Board of Governors – in Washington, DC, and twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks. The Board and the Reserve Banks share responsibility for supervising and regulating certain financial institutions and activities, for providing banking services to depository institutions and the federal government, and for ensuring that consumers receive adequate information and fair treatment in their business with the banking system. A major component of the System is the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), which is made up of the members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and presidents of four other Federal Reserve Banks, who serve on a rotating basis. The FOMC oversees open market operations, which is the main tool used by the Federal Reserve to inf luence overall monetary and credit conditions. The Federal Reserve implements monetary policy through its control over the federal funds rate – the rate at which depository institutions trade balances at the Federal Reserve. It exercises this control by inf luencing the demand for and supply of these balances through the following means:- (i) open market operations – the purchase or sale of securities, primarily US Treasury securities, in the open market to inf luence the level of balances that depository institutions hold at the Federal Reserve Banks; (ii) reserve requirements – requirements regarding the percentage of certain deposits that depository institutions must hold in reserve in the form of cash or in an account at a Federal Reserve Bank; (iii) contractual clearing balances – an amount that a depository institution agrees to hold at its Federal Reserve Bank in addition to any required reserve balance; and (iv) discount window lending – extensions of credit to depository institutions made through the primary, secondary, or seasonal lending programs. Two other groups play roles in the functioning of the Federal Reserve System:- depository institutions, through which monetary policy operates, and advisory committees, which make recommendations to the Board of Governors and to the Reserve Banks regarding the System's responsibilities. Also known as Fed. The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States. It was founded by Congress in 1913 to provide the nation with a safer, more flexible, and more stable monetary and financial system. Over the years, its role in banking and the economy has expanded. Most developed countries have a central bank whose functions are broadly similar to those of the Federal Reserve. The oldest, Sweden's Riksbank, has existed since 1668 and the Bank of England since 1694. Napoleon I established the Banque de France in 1800, and the Bank of Canada began operations in 1935. The German Bundesbank was reestablished after World War II and is loosely modeled on the Federal Reserve. More recently, some functions of the Banque de France and the Bundesbank have been assumed by the European Central Bank, formed in 1998. Today, the Federal Reserve's duties fall into four

general areas:- (i) conducting the nation's monetary policy by inf luencing the monetary and credit conditions in the economy in pursuit of maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates; (ii) supervising and regulating banking institutions to ensure the safety and soundness of the nation's banking and financial system and to protect the credit rights of consumers; (iii) maintaining the stability of the financial system and containing systemic risk that may arise in financial markets; and (iv) providing financial services to depository institutions, the US government, and foreign official institutions, including playing a major role in operating the nation's payments system. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Старейший Государственный Банк или Риксбанк (Riksbank) Швеции. Бокь дё Фрос (Banque de France) и Бундэсбанк (Bundesbank). Конгресс Соединённых Штатов После финансовых потрясений в 1893 и 1907 принял в 1913 Акт о Федеральном Резерве, в соответствии с которым в качестве государственного центрального банка, регулирующего обращение денег и кредитов для экономической стабильности и роста, была образована ФРС. ФРС была уполномочена выпускать банкноты Федерального Резерва. Известен также под сокращением Зэ Фэд или Фед (The Fed). Федеральная Резервная Система (ФРС) (Federal Reserve System), объединение 12 региональных банков США, выполняющее функции центрального банка. Учреждена в 1913. Возглавляется Советом Управляющих из 7 членов, назначаемых сроком на 14 лет Президентом США. Федеральные Резервные банки находятся в главных городах 12 Федеральных Резервных Округов, на которые разделена территория страны, Совет Управляющих – в Вашингтоне. Капитал ФРС образован за счёт продажи акций частным коммерческим банкам, вступающим в её члены. В конце 1975 из 14 600 Американских коммерческих банков 5 800 (39%) были членами ФРС; на них приходилось 73% банковских депозитов. На ФРС возложены функции:- выпуск банкнот (федеральных резервных билетов), которые составляют почти 90% всех наличных денег в стране; хранение обязательных резервов банков-членов ФРС (нормы этих резервов устанавливаются в зависимости от величины банка и колеблются от 7.5 до 16.5% суммы депозитов до востребования и от 3 до 6% суммы срочных вкладов); выдача ссуд коммерческим банкам и переучёт векселей; покупка государственных ценных бумаг; кассовое обслуживание федерального бюджета; осуществление межбанковских клиринговых расчётов; операции с иностранной валютой и хранение золотых резервов для иностранных правительств. Сумма баланса ФРС на конец 1976 (в миллиардах Долларов США) 129.3, государственные облигации 97.0, золотые сертификаты 11.6, эмиссия банкнот 83.7, резервы банков-членов 25.2, собственный капитал и резервы 2.5. ФРС служит важным инструментом государственно-монополистического контроля и регулирования конъюнктуры. Однако проводимая ею кредитная политика, направленная на смягчение кризисных падений производства, преодоление инфляции и так далее, не устраняет диспропорций и противоречий капиталистической экономики. Федеральная Резервная Система (ФРС; Federal Reserve System (FRS или просто Fed)) – система, созданная в соответствии с Актом о Федеральном Резерве от 1913 (Federal Reserve Act of 1913) с целью регулирования кредитно-финансовой и банковской системы США. ФРС включает 12 окружных банков, 24 отделения-филиала, а также все национальные банки и банки штатов, входящие в эту систему. Национальные банки являются акционерами Банка Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Bank) в своём округе. Основные функции ФРС состоят в регулировании денежной массы страны, установлении требований к объёму резервов банков-членов, надзоре за выпуском наличных денег, действии в качестве расчётной палаты при переводе денежных средств в рамках банковской системы и проверке деятельности банков – членов системы для обеспечения соответствия различным требованиям. Хотя члены Совета Федерального Резерва назначаются Президентом США и одобряются Сенатом, ФРС считается независимым органом, который должен принимать решения, независимо от политического влияния. Управляющие ФРС назначаются на 14 лет, что усиливает их независимость.

FEDERAL SAVINGS NOTES = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ БИЛЕТЫ (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ НОТЫ) – In Germany, Federal Savings Notes:- Federal Government issue, fixed-income. Interest is paid annually (Type A, 6-year maturity) or with compound interest added to nominal amount at redemption (Type B, 7-year maturity). They are not listed in stock exchange trading.

FEDERAL SECURITIES ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫМ ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – The German Federal Securities Administration (FSA; or in German – Bundeswertpapierverwaltung (BWpV)) plays a significant role in Germany's debt management. Directly affiliated with the German Federal Ministry of Finance, it acts as a 'notary', certifying the loans contracted by the federal government and entering them in the federal debt register. In recent years, BWpV replaced the practice of issuing paper-based security certificates with electronic transactions. As a direct bank, BWpV procures the funds necessary for the capital market by issuing federal securities and federal savings bonds. At the same time, it ensures that creditors receive their interest. The BWpV maintains around 800 000 accounts and deposits for private and institutional investors. Using the BWpV, these clients can invest directly in the federal government without incurring service charges. In addition, the BWpV prepares reports on the debt position and structure of borrowing for the German Federal Ministry of Finance. In Germany, the Federal Securities Administration (FSA; in German, Bundeswertpapierverwaltung (BWpV)), as a financial services agency, offers investors a securities custody service free of charge for Federal Government securities and the commission-free sale of Federal savings notes, Federal notes and Federal Treasury financing papers. It acts as notary public and trustee for the Federal Government and registers the loans taken up and guarantees issued by the Federal Government and its special fund, the international participation and contribution obligations assumed by the Federal Government as well as its other financing instruments admissible under the German Budget Act. On 2002-January-01, under the Law for the Reform of the Debt Register Law of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Legal Principles for the Administration of German Government Securities ('Bundeswertpapierverwaltungsgesetz', Federal Securities Administration Act) the Federal Debt Administration ('Bundesschuldenverwaltung' ('BSV')) becomes a higher federal administrative authority within the area of responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Finance under the new name 'Bundeswertpapierverwaltung' ('BWpV', Federal Securities Administration). The law creates powers to delegate principal debt management functions within the area of responsibility of the BWpV to the German Finance Agency. On 2006-July-12, the Law for the Modernization of Federal Government Debt Management (Bundesschuldenwesenmodernisierungsgesetz) provides for all the government debt functions previously performed by the BWpV to be transferred completely to the German Finance Agency and for the BWpV to be wound up as of 2006-July-31. On 2006-August-01, the winding up of the BWpV and the integration of its functions into the German Finance Agency creates debt management 'from one source'. / Бундэсвэтпапиафэвальтунгсгэзэтц ('Bundeswertpapierverwaltungsgesetz'). Бундэсшульдэнфэвальтунг ('Bundesschuldenverwaltung' или Бе.Эс.Фау. ('BSV')). Бундэсвэтпапиафэвальтунг ('Bundeswertpapierverwaltung' или Бе.Ве.пе.Фау. ('BWpV'). Бундэсшульдэнвезэнмодэрнизиэрунгсгэзэтц (Bundesschuldenwesenmodernisierungsgesetz).

FEDERAL TAX DEPOSIT = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ НАЛОГОВЫЙ ВКЛАД (или ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ НАЛОГОВЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – In the United States, Federal Tax Deposits (FTDs) are made up of withholding taxes from employee's paycheck. This withholding includes employee's income tax and FICA (Social Security and Medicare). Employers send withheld money to an authorized financial institution or Federal Reserve Bank.

FEDERAL TREASURY NOTES = ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЕ КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ БИЛЕТЫ (или БИЛЕТЫ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА, или НОТЫ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА) – In Germany, Federal Treasury Notes are one-off issues with

a maturity of 2 years placed at quarterly intervals (March, June, September, December) solely by auction. In principle, anyone can buy them. However, only banks that belong to the Bund Issues Auction Group are eligible to make direct bids for them. Other banks and non-banks can commission members of the Auction Group to place bids or can buy Federal Treasury notes on the secondary market. Federal Treasury notes are admitted to trading on the German stock exchanges.

FEDERATION = ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ – Federation is a composite or conglomerate state that consists of several regional governments with a common central government, and in which both regional and central governments each have their own spheres of policy making in which their decisions are normally presumed to be final. The powers of the regional and central governments are almost invariably spelled out in detail in a written constitution, which also normally specifies procedures to be followed for resolving conflicts between the two kinds of government (often by some process of judicial review). Generally in a federation both central and regional governments will possess taxing and enforcement powers over the citizenry and therefore both will maintain their own bureaucratic and police organizations to carry out these powers. / Под Федерацией понимается форма государственного устройства, при которой несколько государственных образований, юридически обладающих определённой политической, самостоятельностью, образуют одно союзное государство. Характерными признаками федерации, отличающими её от унитарного государства, являются следующие:- (i) территория федерации состоит из территорий её отдельных субъектов (штатов – в Австралии, Бразилии, Венесуэле, Индии, Мексике, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США); провинций – в Аргентине, Канаде; кантонов – в Швейцарии; земель – в Австрии, Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ); и других); (ii) субъекты федерации обычно наделяются учредительной властью, то есть правом принятия собственных конституций; (iii) компетенция между федерацией и её субъектами разграничивается союзной конституцией; (iv) каждый субъект федерации имеет свою правовую и судебную системы; (v) в большинстве федераций одновременно существуют единое союзное гражданство и гражданство союзных единиц. Федерация обычно имеет единые вооруженные силы и общефедеральный бюджет. Функции государственной власти и управления осуществляются как общефедеральными законодательными, исполнительными и судебными органами, так и соответствующими органами членов федерации. В ряде федераций в союзном парламенте имеется палата, представляющая интересы членов федерации. Под Федерацией (союзное, федеративное государство), от позднелатинского слова Foederatio, означающее Объединение или Союз, понимается:- (i) форма государственного устройства, при которой входящие в состав государства федеральные единицы – члены федерации (например, земли, края, области, республики, штаты) имеют собственные конституции, законодательные, исполнительные и судебные органы. Наряду с этим образуются единые союзные – федеральные – органы государственной власти, устанавливается единое гражданство, денежная единица и так далее. Федерацией являются Индия, США, ФРГ и другие; и (ii) международная или национальная общественная организация, например, Международная Демократическая Федерация Женщин или спортивные федерации.

FÉDÉRATION DES EXPERTS COMPTABLES EUROPÉENS = ФЕДЕРАСЬЁ ДЭ ЭКСПЭР КОНТАБЛЬ ЭРОПЕЭНН (или ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ ПО СЧЕТАМ, или ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ БУХГАЛТЕРОВ) – Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE) is the EU-level professional body for accountants. The objectives of FEE comprise:- (i) advancing the interests of the European accountancy profession, recognising the public interest in the work of the profession; (ii) promoting co-operation among Members, and working towards an enhanced and consistent practice and regulation of accountancy, statutory audit and financial reporting in Europe in both the public and private sector; and (iii) identifying, analysing and contributing to relevant public policy developments and making representations to the EU Institutions and to international organizations. In pursuing these objectives, FEE supports the values and freedoms of the European Union. It is committed to contribute to a more efficient, transparent, and sustainable European economy. It promotes professional integrity, open and inclusive stakeholders' dialogue and good governance. In representing and servicing its Members, FEE considers the interests of the European accountancy profession in the broadest sense, including all aspects and sectors of the profession from sole practitioners to small, medium sized and large accountancy firms, as well as accountants in business and in government and public sector, taking into account the public interest. With a long term perspective in mind, it aims at providing thought-leadership across all areas of its activities as well as responding to an ever changing world. It seeks to achieve a consensus across its different constituencies with a view to contribute to the European public good. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. FEE is the voice of the European accountancy profession toward the EU institutions and other international organizations. FEE (Fédération des Experts-comptables Européens – Federation of European Accountants) is an international non-profit organization based in Brussels that represents 47 institutes of professional accountants and auditors from 36 European countries, including all of the 28 EU Member States. FEE has a combined membership of more than 800 000 professional accountants, working in different capacities in public practice, small and large accountancy firms, businesses of all sizes, government and education, all of whom contribute to a more efficient, transparent and sustainable European economy. FEE's objectives include analysing and contributing to professional, regulatory and public policy developments of relevance to the profession, ensuring Member Bodies' timely information and offering leadership in representing the profession. FEE also promotes cooperation between its Member Bodies. In representing the European accountancy profession, FEE recognises the public interest. FEE is also a Regional Organisation of IFAC, the International Federation of Accountants. For the past 20 years, FEE has supported progress and constant adaptation of the profession to an ever rapidly changing world, while continuously promoting the fundamental values of the profession – integrity, objectivity, independence, professionalism, competence and confidentiality. Over these years, professional accountants are proud to have contributed to bringing the European Single Market closer to a reality for consumers and business, both for listed entities and for millions of small and medium-sized enterprises that professional accountants assist daily. This day to day involvement of professional accountants in fieldwork also nurtures the feedback that FEE provides to European policymakers through a constructive dialogue, thus contributing to making policies more efficient and practicable. FEE will continue to represent professional accountants from all European countries, all sectors and all firms, and help them cooperate, reflect and innovate to fulfil market needs and serve the public interest. / Федерация Европейских Бухгалтеров или Федерасьё дэ Экспэр Контабль Эропеэнн (Эф.Э.Э. или ФЭЭ (Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE))) – профессиональная организация бухгалтеров. Штабквартира расположена в Брюсселе, Бельгия.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AUTOMOBILE = ФЕДЕРАСЬЁ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЁ Л'ЁТОМОБИЛЬ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ) – Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile is a French name of the International Automobile Federation. See also International Automobile Federation. / Международная Автомобильная Федерация или Федерасьё Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Ётомобиль (Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile). Смотрите также Международная Автомобильная Ассоциация (International Automobile Federation).

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES BOURSES DE VALEURS = ФЕДЕРАСЬЁ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ БУРС ДЁ ВАЛЁР (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ФОНДОВЫХ БИРЖ) – Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs (FIBV):- The World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) was founded in London in 1961 as the International Federation of Stock Exchanges, changing to its current name in 2001 to reflect the admission of derivatives platforms and clearinghouses. The Federation traces its roots to the International Bureau of Stock Exchange, created in the 1930s in an initiative spearheaded by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The board of directors approved three priorities for 2009. It will look to help the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) set best practices for short selling and securities lending. It will try to clarify the use of circuit breakers in volatile markets, ensuring that they are predictable and temporary, and study the effects of fragmentation and its impact on market quality. In February of 2010, the WFE announced priorities for the year. Its board of directors pledged to:- (i) support reform in the regulation of OTC derivatives markets, which were a contributing factor in the recent financial crisis; (ii) continue to press for international cooperation and coordination among regulators and exchanges on intermarket mechanisms; and (iii) examine the structure of fixed income markets in order to evaluate how post-trade transparency, risk management and investor protection could help these markets recover from the drop in liquidity that they have experienced since the credit crisis. The International Federation of Stock Exchanges encourages cooperative policies designed to simulate a free flow of capital across national boundaries. This federation has its headquarters located in Paris, France. The fifty-five member exchanges of the Paris-based International Federation of Stock Exchanges (FIBV) represent 97% of the world's stock market capitalization (in 2000), in addition to much of its options, futures, funds, and bonds. FIBV's mission-to facilitate communication, promote standards, and share resources among its members-is well-served by this useful site. A member directory lists exchange Web sites, contact information, hours, and market holidays. The site features country or exchange annual, monthly, and time-series statistics. Formatted neatly in Excel spreadsheets, this data includes topics like market capitalization, gross amount of new capital raised for debt and equities, market indicators, plus emerging market and derivatives statistics. FIBV also includes a monthly Focus Newsletter that covers major industry news. / Международная Федерация Фондовых Бирж или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Федерасьё Этэрнасьёналь дэ Бурс дё Валёр (Эф.И.Бэ.Вэ.) поддерживает политики кооперации, нацеленные на воспроизведение свободного движения капитала через национальные границы. Эта федерация имеет штабквартиру, расположенную в Париже, Франция. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE TRANSITAIRES ET ASSIMILIÉS = ФЕДЕРАСЬЁ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭЗ АСОСЬЯСЬЁ ДЁ ТРАНЗИТЭР Э АССИМИЛЬЕ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ АССОЦИАЦИЙ ГРУЗОВЫХ ЭКСПЕДИТОРОВ) – Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimiliés (FIATA) is a French name of the International Federation Of Freight Forwarders Associations. See also International Federation Of Freight Forwarders Associations. / Смотрите также Международная Федерация Ассоциаций Грузовых Экспедиторов (International Federation Of Freight Forwarders Associations).

FEDERATION OF AFRO–ASIAN INSURERS ANS REINSURERS = ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ АФРО–АЗИАТСКИХ СТРАХОВЩИКОВ И ПЕРЕСТРАХОВЩИКОВ – Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers (FAIR) was established in September 1964, to promote joint cooperation among insurance and reinsurance companies in Africa and Asia. Being a professional business association, FAIR is dedicated to the cause of regional cooperation and the development of the insurance industry in Afro-Asian countries. Purpose of FAIR:- the purpose of establishing FAIR is promoting cooperation among the insurance and reinsurance companies in Africa and Asia, through the exchange of information and expertise, as well as developing reinsurance activities among members. In addition, strengthening relations with markets outside the region has also been followed since its establishment. In other words, FAIR involves two major goals:- (i) Cooperation in Asian – African region; and (ii) Development of business relations with markets outside the region. FAIR Membership:- FAIR is composed of Ordinary Members and Associate Members that are as follows:- (i) Ordinary Membership:- opened to any Afro-Asian national insurance or reinsurance companies and/or holding organizations. In all cases, an ordinary member shall have at least fifty one percent of Afro-Asian ownership and the Head-Office must be situated in Africa or Asia. Ordinary Members of FAIR are now 238 from 52 Afro-Asian countries. (ii) Associate membership:- opened to any other Afro-Asian national insurance or reinsurance company whose Head-Office is situated in Africa or Asia and any African or Asian national insurance association or institution. (iii) Other insurance and reinsurance companies or institutions:- whose collaboration is deemed conducive to promoting the aims of the FAIR, may be accepted as Correspondents. Under the umbrella of FAIR, the entities listed hereunder were established to realize its objectives. The respective activities are being undertaken as follows:- (I) Pools & Syndicate:- (1) FAIR Non-Life Reinsurance Pool, managed by Milli Re, Turkey. Ten years after the creation of the Federation, it was felt that all positive ideas on Afro-Asian cooperation widely deliberated therein had to be put to practice and thus the FAIR Non-Life Reinsurance Pool was established in 1974. The Pool has proved its professional competence and success. It provides its members with profitable reciprocal business secured through a tradition of sound, selective and conservative underwriting which has greatly contributed to weathering the ups and downs of the International Market, under the Management of Milli Re, Turkey, which has been entrusted with the task since inception. (2) FAIR Aviation Pool 'managed by Société Centrale de Réassurance (SCR), Morocco. Fifteen years after the creation of the FAIR Reinsurance Pool, the FAIR Aviation Pool incepted its activities under the Management of the SCR, Morocco, in 1989. This was the fruit of long debates which due to the high specialization of Aviation business required the creation of a separate Pool. The FAIR Aviation Pool has achieved a very distinguished record. (3) FAIR Oil & Energy Insurance Syndicate, managed by Trust International Insurance Company (TIIC), Bahrain. It is a strategic goal for FAIR Members to affirm themselves as successful partners and credible insurers and reinsurers of their national and regional Oil & Energy risks in collaboration with the international markets. Therefore, it has been quite agreeable to set up modalities for more cohesive cooperation among themselves, in order to face the challenges collectively. The Syndicate's principal objective is to underwrite Oil and Energy business from FAIR Members and/or other resources, primarily dealing with the Afro-Asian business for the account and benefit of the Members. It is very encouraging to note that the Syndicate started with twenty founding members and has presently 36 members from Asian and 8 members from African countries. The door is open for new membership and for stronger support of members to tap the vast of Oil & Energy business potentials existing in the Afro-Asian countries. (II) FAIR Forums & Societies:- (1) FAIR Reinsurance Forum (FRF):- representatives of FAIR Member Insurance and Reinsurance Companies participate in this Forum. The Forum avails a platform for all parties interested in the growth of the underwriting capacities of FAIR Member Companies, to interact through the exchange of business, experience and information. They participate and meet annually equipped by their reports, latest statistics, their reinsurance program and/or their reinsurance capacities. FRF Meetings continue to prove their importance and benefits for both insurers and reinsurers. It is assumed that Direct Insurance Companies are encouraged to take more initiative, taking into consideration the changes in the international scenario. (2) FAIR Oil and Energy Underwriters Forum (FOEUF):- the Countries constituting the FAIR area account for around fifty percent of worldwide oil production and more than three quarters of proven oil reserves. The massive investments in the various oil and gas activities represent immense insurable risks with a commensurate premium base. For various reasons, Local Insurers in many oil-producing countries have been unable to deal with, these risks which are characterized by specialized technology and high values concentrated in limited areas and with high loss potential, single handedly. With this background, FAIR Oil & Energy Underwriters are called upon to face the challenges collectively to develop capacity and promote an underwriting expertise capable of dealing with the complex and sophisticated nature of Oil & Energy Risk. They are invited to come together and work more closely, under the umbrella of FAIR Oil & Energy Underwriters Forum, which holds its meetings in conjunction with FAIR Reinsurance Forum (FRF). (3) FAIR Life Insurance Professional Group (FLIPG):- the Life Insurance penetration in the majority of the African and Asian countries is still too low. Millions of people, even those who have enough disposable income do not hold life policy. In addition, the economic reforms are going

on and the contemporary social and economic changes represent both challenge and big window of opportunities for the life insurers. The increasing consumer sophistication, naturally razes the demand on quality and the growing moves toward more investment-linked products, encourage insurers to look at the techniques of investment management beside their continued role in risk, i.e. death, medical and accident. In addition, the entry of the giant multinational insurers spurs fierce competition in the markets. Bearing all this in mind, FAIR Life Insurance Professional Group (FLIPG) was established to encourage life insurance Professionals and Managers to sit together to share and discuss the technical and administrative matters which impact their work. FLIPG is formed mainly from representatives of life Insurance companies in addition to the interested composite and life reinsurance companies. Members of the group name topics for the agenda of their meetings and FAIR Central Office act as Agenda Manager, prioritizing and circulating the topics which are most named by members allowing plenty of time to compile information and the Members' views and to prepare papers for each agenda item. FLIPG holds its meetings in the course of the Executive Committee. (4) FAIR Brokers & Consultants Society (FBCS):- recognizing the increasingly growing role of the Afro-Asian brokers aiming at developing the national insurance industry and enhancing regional cooperation and, considering the strategic goals and plans of FAIR which focus on mobilizing the national resources, to optimally profit from the existing potentials in the Afro-Asian markets and to open wider windows of opportunities for growth in a changing trading environment, FAIR Brokers & Consultants Society (FBCS) has been established, aiming at developing this profession and having a progressive and powerful arm to spur regional cooperation and to encourage business exchange among FAIR Members. (IV) Issuing FAIR Review:- the 'FAIR Review' is published quarterly by the Central Office and circulated to Members free of charge. It is devoted to disseminate the research work, articles and information which relate to the above mentioned issues and to enhance professional knowledge among insurance professionals. (V) FAIR Conferences and other Meetings:- FAIR Conferences are organized biannually in Africa or Asia rotationally, according to a decision from the General Meeting, which is the supreme authority of FAIR. FAIR General Meeting holds its sessions in the course of the FAIR Conference, to determine inter alia the general policy and work program and to elect the President of FAIR and the Executive Committee which shall meet at least once yearly and shall exercise all the powers of the General Meeting unless the latter is in session. In addition, the following Standing Sub-Committees are appointed to perform and function as delegated:- Financial, Educational, Agricultural Insurance, Life Insurance, Risk Management & Loss Prevention, and Development & Cooperation Sub-Committees. How to Join FAIR:- the Forum avails a platform for all parties interested in the growth of the underwriting capacities of FAIR Member Companies, to interact through the exchange of business, experience and information. They participate and meet annually equipped by their reports, latest statistics, their reinsurance program and/or their reinsurance capacities. New applicants for FAIR Membership have to complete the Application Form. They have also to submit the admission fees and the annual subscription as follows:- (i) USD150 Admission fees (payable only once) plus; (ii) USD1 300 Annual Subscription (for Ordinary & Associate Members); (iii) USD825 Annual Subscription (for Correspondent Members); and (iv) USD550 Annual Subscription (for Academies & Institutes). Decision for admission shall be made by FAIR Executive Committee and conveyed to the applicant. Contact FAIR:- Secretary General:- Mr Hammam Badr, 14 Gawad Hosny Street, Cairo, 11599, Egypt, Tel:- +20-2-23923630, 23951815, Fax:- +20-2-23921848, 23961007, http://www.fair.org.eg, e-mail:- central-office@fair.org.eg.

FEDORA = ФЭДОРА (или XX) – Fedora is a low soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise. / Мягкая Шляпа.

FEDS = FEDERAL AGENCIES

FEDWIRE = ФЭДВАЙЭ (или ПРОВОДНАЯ СЕТЬ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – In the United States, Fedwire is the electronic funds transfer network operated by the Federal Reserve (also known as Fed). Fedwire is usually used to transfer large amounts of funds and US government securities from one institution's account at the Federal Reserve to another institution's account. It is also used by the US Department of the Treasury and other federal agencies to collect and disburse funds. A Federal Reserve Bank transfer system with two components, Fedwire Funds Transfer Service and Fedwire Book-Entry Securities Service. Once authorized (matched) and processed, all transfers are final. Fedwire is the electronic, large-value payment system managed by the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States. Fedwire is a real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system, meaning all transfers occur in real time, and settlement is immediate and fnal on the remitting and receiving banks' accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank. Wells Fargo is among the largest Fedwire processing banks. Daylight overdrafts are allowed in this network, but such overdrafts are closely monitored and controlled. A charge is assessed based on the amount of the overdraft per minute. Every bank in the United States that maintains an account with the central bank (The Fed) is assigned an American Banker's Association (ABA) number used to facilitate specifc business clearing needs, including high-value payments, securities, ACH (short for the Automated Clearing House), checks, etc. Having an ABA number does not necessarily indicate a bank's eligibility to participate in the high-value payment system known as Fedwire. It is common to have a series of ABA numbers dedicated to support check clearing and ACH, while a separate and distinct ABA is maintained for the purposes of high-value payment (Fedwire). Each ABA consists of nine digits. See also ACH. / Фэдвайэ (Fedwire) – федеральная сеть коммуникаций. Высокоскоростная компьютеризованная коммуникационная сеть, связывающая 12 банков ФРС, их 24 филиала, офис Совета Федерального Резерва в Вашингтоне, отделения Казначейства США в Вашингтоне и Чикаго, а также Вашингтонский офис Корпорации По Сырьевым Кредитам (Commodity Credit Corporation); также может быть написана как FedWire (ФэдВайэ). Федеральную сеть коммуникаций называют 'центральной нервной системой' перевода денег в США. Она позволяет банкам переводить резервные средства из одного банка в другой для немедленной выдачи кредита, а также переводить средства для операций по счетам коммерческих клиентов. Используя федеральную сеть коммуникаций, банки ФРС могут проводить расчёты по сделкам, выходящим за рамки их округа, необходимые для получения средств по чекам; Казначейство может быстро и без дополнительных расходов переводить средства по своим счетам в различные резервные банки; также можно осуществлять перевод краткосрочных государственных ценных бумаг на предъявителя в течение часа и без дополнительных расходов. Это производится с использованием процедуры, называемой CPD (Commissioner of Public Debt of the Treasury), разработанной в Управлении Федерального Долга при Казначействе) – это трансферт, при котором банк Федерального Резерва 'погашает' ценные бумаги продавца, в то время как другой резервный банк поставляет покупателю такое же количество тех же ценных бумаг из своих нереализованных запасов.

FEDWIRE BOOK–ENTRY SECURITIES SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ФЭДВАЙЭ ПО XX ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ (или СЛУЖБА УЧЁТА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ ФЭДВАЙЭ) – In the United States, Fedwire Book-Entry Securities Service is a large-value transfer system that offers real-time gross settlement and that operates on a delivery vs. payment system. Used for the safekeeping and transfer of US Government securities in book-entry form. Transfers are initiated by the sender of securities. Once authorized (matched) and processed, all transfers are final. / , которая предлагает валовые расчёты в режиме реального времени .

FEDWIRE FUNDS SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ФЭДВАЙЭ ПО ОБРАБОТКЕ СРЕДСТВ (или СЛУЖБА ОБРАБОТКИ ФОНДОВ ФЭДВАЙЭ) – Electronic funds transfer network operated by the Federal Reserve Banks. It is usually used to transfer large amounts of funds from one institution's account at the Federal Reserve to another institution's account. It is also used by the US Department of the Treasury, other federal agencies, and government-sponsored enterprises to collect and disburse funds. In the United States, the Fedwire Funds Service provides a real-time gross settlement system in which more than 9 500 participants are able to initiate electronic funds transfers that are immediate, final, and irrevocable. Depository institutions that maintain an account with a Reserve

Bank are eligible to use the service to send payments directly to, or receive payments from, other participants. Depository institutions can also use a correspondent relationship with a Fedwire participant to make or receive transfers indirectly through the system. Participants generally use Fedwire to handle large-value, time-critical payments, such as payments to settle interbank purchases and sales of federal funds; to purchase, sell, or finance securities transactions; to disburse or repay large loans; and to settle real estate transactions. The Department of the Treasury, other federal agencies, and government-sponsored enterprises also use the Fedwire Funds Service to disburse and collect funds. In 2003, the Reserve Banks processed 123 million Fed-wire payments having a total value of USD436.7 trillion. Fedwire funds transfers are processed individually, rather than in batches as ACH transfers are. The Federal Reserve uses secure, sophisticated data-communications and data-processing systems to ensure that each transfer is authorized by the sender and that it is not altered while it is under the control of a Reserve Bank. Although a few depository institutions use the telephone to initiate Fedwire payments, more than 99 percent of all Fedwire funds transfers are initiated electronically. The Federal Reserve processes Fedwire funds transfers in seconds, electronically debiting the account of the sending institution and crediting the account of the receiving institution. The Federal Reserve guarantees the payment, assuming any risk that the institution sending the payment has insufficient funds in its Federal Reserve account to complete the transfer. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FEDWIRE FUNDS TRANSFER SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ФЭДВАЙЭ ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ СРЕДСТВ (или СЛУЖБА ПЕРЕВОДА ФОНДОВ ФЭДВАЙЭ) – In the United States, Fedwire Funds Transfer Service is a large-value funds transfer system that offers real-time gross settlement. Transfers are initiated by the sender. Once authorized (matched) and processed, all transfers are final. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Служба Перевода Фондов Фэдвайэ или Служба Фэдвайэ по Переводу Средств предполагает под собой систему перевода крупных денежных средств (фондов), которая предлагает валовые расчёты в режиме реального времени. Переводы инициируются отправителями. Раз авторизованные (достигшие встречной стороны) и обработанные, все переводы считаются свершёнными.

FEDWIRE SECURITIES SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ФЭДВАЙЭ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ (или СЛУЖБА ОБРАБОТКИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ ФЭДВАЙЭ) – Electronic vault that stores records of book-entry securities holdings and a transfer and settlement mechanism used by depository institutions to transfer custody of book-entry securities from one depository institution to another. The securities on the Fedwire Securities Service include the US Treasury securities, the US agency securities, mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises, and securities of certain international organizations. In the United States, the Fedwire Securities Service provides safekeeping, transfer, and settlement services for securities issued by the Treasury, federal agencies, government-sponsored enterprises, and certain international organizations. The Reserve Banks perform these services as fiscal agents for these entities. Securities are safekept in the form of electronic records of securities held in custody accounts. Securities are transferred according to instructions provided by parties with access to the system. Access to the Fedwire Securities Service is limited to depository institutions that maintain accounts with a Reserve Bank, and a few other organizations, such as federal agencies, government-sponsored enterprises, and state government treasurer's offices, which are designated by the US Treasury to hold securities accounts. Other parties, specifically brokers and dealers, typically hold and transfer securities through depository institutions that are Fedwire participants and that provide specialized government securities clearing services. In 2003, the Fedwire Securities Service processed 20.4 million securities transfers with a value of USD267.6 trillion. Fedwire securities are processed individually, in much the same way that Fedwire funds transfers are processed, and participants initiate securities transfers in the same manner, using either a computer connection or the telephone. When the Federal Reserve receives a request to transfer a security, for example as a result of the sale of securities, it determines that the security is held in safekeeping for the institution requesting the transfer and withdraws the security from the institution's safekeeping account. It then electronically credits the proceeds of the sale to the account of the depository institution, deposits the book-entry security into the safekeeping account of the receiving institution, and electronically debits that institution's account for the purchase price. Most securities transfers involve the delivery of securities and the simultaneous exchange of payment, which is referred to as Delivery Versus Payment. The transfer of securities ownership and related funds is final at the time of transfer, and the Federal Reserve guarantees payment to institutions that initiate such securities transfers. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account).

FEE = FÉDÉRATION DES EXPERTS COMPTABLES EUROPÉENS

FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ (или ПЛАТА) – (1) Fee is an amount charged for a service performed, e.g., a broker charges a fee for buying and selling exchange instruments for clients, and auditors charge fee for carrying out company audits. / Сумма, взысканная за исполненное обслуживание, например, брокер взыскивает вознаграждение за покупку и продажу биржевых инструментов для клиентов, а аудиторы взыскивают вознаграждение за проведение аудитов компании.

(2) In the US patent law, a Fee is an amount of money charged for a particular service or product supplied by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

FEE = ПЛАТА – Fee is a charge imposed by a municipality to cover the cost of a public service, such as refuse collection. See also Duty, and Tax. / Плата – сбор, взимаемый муниципалитетом с целью покрытия расходов на общественное обслуживание, такое как уборка мусора. Смотрите также Налог (Tax) и Пошлина (Duty).

FEED = КОРМ – Feed is edible materials which are consumed by animals.

FEEDBACK = ОТКЛИК (или РЕАКЦИЯ, или ОБРАТНАЯ СВЯЗЬ) – Feedback:- the flow of information back into the control system so that actual performance can be compared with planned performance. / Поток информации, возращающийся в систему контроля, который позволяет сравнивать фактическое исполнение с запланированным ранее.

FEED CHEWS = ЗАЖЁВАННЫЕ ПРИ ПОДАЧЕ МЕСТА – Feed Chews:- caused by excessive machine speeds, improper selection and/or adjustment of fittings. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

FEED CUTS = ПОРЕЗЫ ПРИ ПОДАЧЕ – Feed Cuts:- caused by use of wrong type or size feed dogs for the fabric used, excessive feed pressure, improper alignment of pressure foot with feed surface, worn or damaged throat plate. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

FEEDER = ДОСТАВЩИК (или ПЛАШКОУТ, или ТРАНСПОРТЁР, или ПИТАТЕЛЬ, или ДОЗАТОР, или ЗАГРУЗОЧНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – (1) Feeder:- transportation conveyance utilized to relay cargo from the mother vessel to ultimate destination or from first receipt port to mother vessel. The transportation vehicle utilized to relay cargo from mother vessel to ultimate destination, usually a small container vessel. Due to the high daily costs involved large container ships used for deep sea routes only operate between ports able to offer sufficient handling volumes. Ports generating only a low handling volume or located off major routes are usually served by feeder transport. This transport uses smaller container ships with capacities suitable for the routes they travel. Important European

routes principally served by feeder ships are the Baltic; the British Isles; the Black Sea and numerous regions along the Mediterranean coast. A study carried out by British consulting company OSC showed that traffic in and from the Baltic region is not only the largest feeder market in northern Europe in absolute terms but also the fastest growing. Container ships with tonnages of 300 to 1 000 TEUs are used on these routes. / Важными Европейскими маршрутами, обслуживаемыми, главным образом судами-доставщиками, являются Балтика; Британские Острова. Под Питателем понимается устройство для равномерной или регулируемой подачи насыпных и штучных грузов из бункеров, загрузочных лотков, магазинов и других загрузочных устройств к транспортирующим и перерабатывающим машинам. Питатели бывают гравитационными (воронки с заслонкой, мерные сосуды и клапаны) и с принудительной подачей (вибрационные, тарельчатые, шнековые и другие). Питатели делят на неуправляемые и управляемые; последние подразделяют на объёмные и весовые. Расход материала в питателе регулируется по сигналам датчиков. Наиболее распространённые весовые питатели обеспечивают автоматическое регулирование и дистанционное управление дозированием материалов. Управляемые весовые питатели бывают дискретного и непрерывного действия, по типу грузоприёмного устройства – бункерные и ленточные. Под Плашкоутом, от Голландского слова Plaatschuit, понимается несамоходное грузовое судно с упрощёнными обводами, приспособленное для перевозки грузов на верхней палубе. Плашкоут используется для перегрузочных работ на рейде. Они могут также служить опорами наплавных мостов.

(2) Feeder is a grain container or reservoir constructed around the hatchway between two decks of a ship which when filled with grain automatically feeds or fills in the vacant areas in the lower holds. / Зерновой контейнер или резервуар, сконструированный вокруг грузового люка между двумя палубами судна, который при заполнении зерном автоматически подаёт или заполняет свободные площади в расположенных ниже трюмах.

FEEDER = ФИДЕР (или ПИТАТЕЛЬ) – Feeder:- circuit conductors between the service equipment and the last downstream branch circuit overcurrent protective device. / Под Фидером понимается:- (1) в радиотехнике – проводная линия для передачи электрических колебаний радиочастоты. В качестве фидеров применяют либо симметричные открытые линии из параллельных проводов, либо симметричные или коаксиальные кабели. Чаще всего фидер соединяет антенну с передатчиком или приёмником. Термин Фидер применяют также к линиям, по которым электрические колебания звуковых частот поступают в радиотрансляционную сеть. (2) В электроэнергетике – устаревшее название распределительной кабельной или воздушной линии электропередачи (обычно на 6–10 кВ).

FEEDER BILL = ФИДЕРНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ ПЕРЕРАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЯ) – Feeder Bill is a bill of lading issued by a sub-carrier to the main carrier under a combined transport or through bill of lading, which covers only the stage and form of carriage performed by the sub-carrier, e.g., carriage by barge of parcels of cargo either from inland ports or from smaller or more remote coastal ports to a principal coastal port served by a combined transport liner service operator. Feeder bills of lading generally are of concern only to main carriers and sub-carriers and do not affect the relations between main carriers and shippers or consignees that are evidenced or created by the related combined transport or through bills of lading. Also known as Cover Bill, and Service Bill.

FEEDER CATTLE = ОТКОРМОЧНОЕ ПОГОЛОВЬЕ КРУПНОРОГАТОГО СКОТА – The Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) Feeder Cattle contracts represent 650–849 pound feeder steers to be placed in feedyards for fattening. As a derivative of the CME® Live Cattle Futures, prices are influenced by factors that affect both the feedgrain and fed cattle prices. Feeder Cattle are young animals sent to feedlots for finishing into ‘fed’ cattle, the basis of CME’s Live Cattle contracts. CME® added Feeder Cattle futures to its list of livestock products in 1971, and in 1987 the Exchange added options on this contract. These tools have enabled cattle producers who use them to manage their price risk more effectively. Over the years, the contract has continually evolved to more effectively serve both long and short hedgers.

FEEDER PORT = ПОРТ ПЕРЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Feeder Port is a central hub port from which cargo is shipped to various regional ports. Freeport, the Bahamas is an example of a true feeder port. / Центральный узловой порт, из которого груз отправляется в различные региональные порты. Фрипорт, Багамы (Freeport, the Bahamas) является примером типичного порта перераспределения.

FEEDERS = ОТКОРМОЧНИКИ (или ОТКОРМОЧНОЕ ПОГОЛОВЬЕ КРУПНОГО РОГАТОГО СКОТА) – A term Feeders refers to weaned calves grazing pasture and of sufficient weight and maturity to be placed on high-energy rations for finishing; they are generally older, weigh more, and carry more condition (finish) than stockers. See also Slaughter Cattle, Stockers, and Weaned Cattle.

FEEDER SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ПЕРЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ (или УСЛУГА ДОСТАВКИ) – Feeder Service:- cargo to/from regional ports are transferred to/from a central hub port for a long-haul ocean voyage. Freeport, Bahamas is an example of a true feeder port. A service which incorporates a small vessel to transport containers to the ‘mother ship’.

FEEDER VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ПИТАТЕЛЕЙ (или ПОДВОДЧИКОВ) – Feeder Variation; machine barre; slack course; tight course:- a course which differs in appearance from normal courses in a fabric knitted on a multi-feeder machine. Note:- this defect is caused by one feeder not delivering the same length of yarn as the other feeders.

FEEDER VESSEL = СУДНО ДОСТАВЩИК (или ЗАГРУЗОЧНОЕ СУДНО) – Generally Feeder Vessel is a smaller vessel which is used to relay cargo in containers from/to a line vessel from/to a beyond/advanced port of call which is not served by the line vessel directly. A short-sea vessel which transfers cargo between a central hub port and smaller ‘spoke’ ports. / Короткое морское судно, которое перевозит грузы между центральным узловым портом и портами, являющимися его мелкими составляющими. Под Плашкоутом, от Голландского слова Plaatschuit, понимается несамоходное грузовое судно с упрощёнными обводами для перевозки грузов на верхней палубе. Плашкоут используется для перегрузочных работ на рейде. Они могут также служить опорами наплавных мостов. Шаланда, от Французского слова Chaland, небольшая баржа для погрузки и разгрузки крупнотоннажных судов на рейде, перевозки земли и тому подобного.

FEEDING LESION = КОРМОВОЕ ПОРАЖЕНИЕ – Feeding Lesion is a damaged area on a plant part resulting from the feeding of an insect.

FEED MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПОДАЧИ – Feed Marks:- improper feed selection for material sewn, improper alignment of foot and feed. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

FEED RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С КОРМОМ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ОТКОРМКОЙ) – Feed Ratio:- the relationship of the cost of feed, expressed as a ratio to the sale price of animals, such as the Corn-Hog Ratio. These serve as indicators of the profit margin or lack of profit in feeding animals to market weight. A ratio used to express the relationship of feeding costs to the Dollar value of livestock. See also Hog/Corn Ration and Steer/Corn Ratio. / Смотрите также Соотношение Боров/Кукуруза (Hog/Corn Ration) и Соотношение Бычок-Кастрат/Кукуруза (Steer/Corn Ratio).

FEEDSTOCK = ЗАПАСЫ ИСХОДНОГО СЫРЬЯ – Feedstock:- the supply of crude oil, natural gas liquids, or natural gas to a refinery or petrochemical plant or the supply of some refined fraction of intermediate product to some other manufacturing process.

FEEDSTOCK = XX – Feedstock (in air transport):- used passenger aircraft available and ready to convert to freighters.

FEE FOR SERVICE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА УСЛУГУ – Fee For Service:- in insurance, where a broker is remunerated on the basis of a fee agreed with its client instead of brokerage. The benefit to the broker is that, subject to the terms of agreement, the fee will be payable whether or not cover is placed whereas brokerage is only payable in respect of the placement of cover.

FEEL = ОЩУЩАТЬ (или ОСЯЗАТЬ, или ОЩУПЫВАТЬ, или НА ОЩУПЬ) – Feel:- (1) to perceive through the sense of touch:- feel the velvety smoothness of a peach; or to perceive as a physical sensation:- feel a sharp pain; feel the cold; (2) to touch:- or to examine by touching. See Hand.

FEF = FORTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT

FEIN = FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

FELL = ОПУШКА (или ПОДРУБКА, или ПОДШИВКА, или СШИВКА) – Fell is:- (1) the end of a piece of fabric that is woven last. (2) In weaving, the last filling pick laid in the fabric at any time. Fell:- to join two pieces of material with the edges folded together using double needle stitching. / (2) В ткачестве последняя уточная поперечная нить, уложенная в ткани в любое время. опушка ткани втачивание (stitching).

FELLMONGERING = ОБЕЗВОЛАШИВАНИЕ (или СГОНКА ШЕРСТИ) – Fellmongering is the process of gathering wool from the fleeces of dead sheep. The fellmonger is the only man who can expertly strip the wool from the skin of a sheep and at the same time put it into various grades. See also Pelt. Fellmongering is the trade or craft of dealing in animal skins or hides. The wool trade and, later, the cloth trade are the two industries on which the wealth of medieval England was founded, and wool production is still one of the leading industries of the British Empire. Though large quantities of wool are taken from the living sheep at the annual shearing, a good deal comes from slaughtered sheep. The handling of the sheepskin after flaying, and the separation of the wool from the pelt, are the tasks of the fellmonger, who in many cases is carrying out his work to-day by the same methods as those employed by his ancestors hundreds of years ago. Fellmongering, however, like a number of other ancient crafts, has now become the subject of scientific research. Bulletin No. 184, recently issued by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Australia (Melbourne:- Gov. Printer, 1945), describes a series of important fundamental investigations on the fellmongering process carried out by F.G. Lennox, Margaret Maxwell and W.J. Ellis. / Обезволашивание или Сгонка Шерсти. Эф.Дьжи. Лэнэкс (F.G. Lennox), Магарит Максвэл (Margaret Maxwell) и ДаблЮ.Дьжей. Элыс (W.J. Ellis).

FELT = ФЕТР (или ВОЙЛОК) – Felt is a non-woven fabric made by layering thin sheets of carded wool fibers, then applying heat, moisture and pressure to shrink and compress the fibers into a thick matted cloth that will not ravel or fray. Felt is a non-woven fabric made from wool, hair, or fur, and sometimes in combination with certain manufactured fibers, where the fibers are locked together in a process utilizing heat, moisture, and pressure to form a compact material. Felt is:- (1) a nonwoven sheet of matted material of wool, hair, or fur, sometimes in combination with certain manufactured fibers, made by a combination of mechanical and chemical action, pressure, moisture, and heat. (2) A woven fabric generally made from wool, but occasionally from cotton or certain manufactured fibers, that is heavily shrunk and fulled, making it almost impossible to distinguish the weave. Felt is a very thick layer of hairs or fibers. Felt is a nonwoven fabric or interlocked fiber made from wool, fur, and hair fibers that mesh together when heat, moisture, and mechanical action are applied. Processes of spinning, weaving, or knitting are not employed. The fibers develop a tight bond and will not ravel. Some percentage of wool is necessary in the manufacture of true felt to achieve the felted effect. It is used for coats, hats, and many industrial purposes. Felt is a nonwoven cloth that is produced by matting, condensing and pressing fibers. While some types of felt are very soft, some are tough enough to form construction materials. Felt can be of any color and made into any shape or size. Felt is a cloth made of wool and fur often mixed with natural or synthetic fibers through the action of heat, moisture, chemicals, and pressure; a firm woven cloth of wool or cotton heavily napped and shrunk. An article of clothing made of felt, namely a cloth made of wool and fur made through the action of heat, moisture, chemicals, and pressure. / Под Фетром, от Французского слова Feutre, означающее Войлок, понимается материал, полученный валянием пуха (тонкого волоса) кролика, зайца, отходов меха пушных зверей ценных пород, а также овечьей шерсти. Из фетра изготовляют головные уборы, обувь и тому подобное. Фетр, от Французского слова Feutre, означающее Войлок, материал, получаемый валянием пуха (тонкого волоса) главным образом зайцев, кроликов и коз, отходов меха, тонкой и полугрубой шерсти (иногда с примесью химических волокон). В зависимости от внешней отделки различают фетр гладкий и ворсовой. Ворсовой, в свою очередь, делится на:- ‘под замшу’ (длина ворса менее 0.5 мм), коротковорсовой (длина от 0.5 до 1.5 мм), велюр (густой стоячий ворс длина 1.5–2.5 мм) и длинноворсовой (неподстриженный ворс длина от 3 до 8–12 мм). Фетр вырабатывается в виде колпаков для шляп, беретов, так называемых чулок для изготовления тонких (фетровых) валенок, а также в виде листов, из которых выкраивают детали обуви, технические изделия (фильтры, прокладки и тому подобное). Войлок (Тюркскоязычный термин) – прокладочный, уплотнительный, тепло- и звукоизоляционный материал, получаемый валянием. Войлок отличается большим разнообразием видов, свойств и назначения. Кроме шерстяного (основное количество) и полушерстяного войлока, существуют войлок минеральный из минеральной ваты на битумной связке и войлок из химических волокон. Основные виды войлока:- (а) технические (грубошёрстные, полугрубые и тонкошёрстные) плотностью от 0.09 до 0.45 г/см^3 в виде лент, пластин и готовых деталей, используемых для сальников, прокладок, амортизаторов и фитилей в автомобилях, тракторах, комбайнах, самолётах и так далее, для рабочих валов и других элементов текстильных, бумагоделательных машин, для полировки жести (войлочные полировочные круги), для музыкальных инструментов, протезов; (б) бытовые – подошвенные, обувные, шорные; и (в) строительные – для утепления концов деревянных балок в наружных каменных стенах, оконных и дверных коробок, стыков щитов в сборных домах и так далее.

FELTABILITY = СВОЙЛАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ – Feltability is the degree to which fibers will consolidate by felting.

FELTING = СВОЙЛАЧИВАНИЕ (или ВОЙЛОК, или СВОЙЛАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ, или УВАЛ, или КОШМА) – Felting is:- (1) the process of exposing wool fibers alone or in combination with other fibers to mechanical and chemical action, pressure, moisture, and heat so that they tangle, shrink, and mat to form a compact material. Felting is generally carried out in a fulling mill. See also Fulling. (2) See also Needled Fabric, and Needlepunching. Felting:- felt. Felting is the matting together of fibers during processing or use. / Смотрите также Уваливание или Валка или Валяние (Fulling).

FELTING PROPERTY = ВАЛКОСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Felting Property is the property of wool and some other fibers to interlock with each other to create felt. Felting is caused by the directional friction effect of scales on the fiber surfaces. The factors involved in felting are the fiber structure, the crimp of the fibers, the ease of deformation of the fiber and the fiber’s power of recovery from deformation.

FEMA = FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEMALE FLOWER = ЖЕНСКИЙ ЦВЕТОК – Female Flower is a flower with functional ovary but no stamens. / но не тычинки (stamens).

FEMALE PARENT = РОДИТЕЛЬ ЖЕНСКОГО ПОЛА (или МАТЕРИНСКАЯ ОСОБЬ, или ЖЕНСКАЯ ОСОБЬ, или МАТЕРИНСКАЯ ФОРМА) – Female Parent is the parent which contributes its egg in a cross. The plant with the ovary, style, and stigma that may produce fruits or seeds.

FEN = НИЗИННОЕ БОЛОТО (или БОЛОТИСТАЯ МЕСТНОСТЬ, или НИЗИННЫЙ ТОРФЯНИК, или ЗАЛИВНОЕ ПОЛЕ) – Fen is a peat-accumulating wetland that receives some water from surrounding mineral soils and usually supports grasslike vegetation. See also Bog, Marsh, and Swamp. A Fen is one of the four main types of wetland and one of two types of mire (the other being a bog). It is usually fed by mineral-rich surface water or groundwater. Fens are characterised by their water chemistry, which is neutral or alkaline, with relatively high dissolved mineral levels but few other plant nutrients. They are usually dominated by grasses and sedges, and typically have brown mosses in general including Scorpidium or Drepanocladus. Fens frequently have a high diversity of other plant species including carnivorous plants such as Pinguicula. They may also occur along large lakes and rivers where seasonal changes in water level maintain wet soils with few woody plants. The distribution of individual species of fen plants is often closely connected to water regimes and nutrient concentrations. Fens have a characteristic set of plant species, which sometimes provide the best indicators of environmental conditions. For example, fen indicator Species in New York include Carex Flava, Cladium Mariscoides, Potentilla Fruticosa, Pogonia Ophioglossoides and Parnassia Glauca. Fens are distinguished from bogs, which are acidic, low in minerals, and usually dominated by sedges and shrubs, along with abundant mosses in the Genus Sphagnum. Fens have been damaged in the past by land drainage, and also by peat cutting. Some are now being carefully restored with modern management methods. The principal challenges are to restore natural water flow regimes, to maintain the quality of water, and to prevent invasion by woody plants. The word ‘Fen’ is derived from Old English Fenn; from Proto-Germanic Fanja. Cognates include Gothic (Fani), Old Frisian (Fenne), Dutch (Veen, Ven) and German (Fenn(e), Venn, Vehn, Feen, Fehn). Carr is the northern European equivalent of the wooded swamp of the south-eastern United States, also known in the United Kingdom as Wet woodland. It is a fen overgrown with generally small trees of Species such as Willow (Salix Spp.) or Alder (Alnus Spp.). In general, fens may change in composition as peat accumulates. A list of species found in a fen can therefore cover a range of species from those remaining from the earlier stage in the successional development to the pioneers of the succeeding stage. Where streams of base-rich water run through bog, these are often lined by strips of fen, separating ‘islands’ of rain-fed bog. Temporary flooding by beavers can have negative effects on fens. Fen is a type of bog (q.v.), especially a low-lying area, wholly or partly covered with water and dominated by grasslike plants, grasses, sedges, and reeds. In strict usage, a fen denotes an area in which the soil is organic (peaty) and alkaline rather than acid. Fens, are peat-forming wetlands that receive nutrients from sources other than precipitation:- usually from upslope sources through drainage from surrounding mineral soils and from groundwater movement. Fens differ from bogs because they are less acidic and have higher nutrient levels. They are therefore able to support a much more diverse plant and animal community. These systems are often covered by grasses, sedges, rushes, and wildflowers. Some fens are characterized by parallel ridges of vegetation separated by less productive hollows. The ridges of these patterned fens form perpendicular to the downslope direction of water movement. Over time, peat may build up and separate the fen from its groundwater supply. When this happens, the fen receives fewer nutrients and may become a bog. Like bogs, fens are mostly a northern hemisphere phenomenon – occurring in the northeastern United States, the Great Lakes region, the Rocky Mountains, and much of Canada – and are generally associated with low temperatures and short growing seasons, where ample precipitation and high humidity cause excessive moisture to accumulate. Functions & Values:- fens, like bogs, provide important benefits in a watershed, including preventing or reducing the risk of floods, improving water quality, and providing habitat for unique plant and animal communities. Fens may be dominated by woody or herbaceous vegetation. Status:- like most peatlands, fens experienced a decline in acreage at a rate of about eight percent from 1950 to 1970, mostly from mining and draining for cropland, fuel, and fertilizer. Because of the large historical loss of this ecosystem type, remaining fens are that much more rare, and it is crucial to protect them. It is important to recognize that while mining and draining these ecosystems provide resources for people, up to 10 000 years are required to form a fen naturally.

FENC = FAR EASTERN NEW CENTURY

FENCE = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН КОЛЕБАНИЙ (или ИЗГОРОДЬ) – Fence is a long (short) underlying position together with a long (short) out-of-the-money put and a short (long) out-of-the-money call. All options must expire at the same time. A Fence is a freestanding structure designed to restrict or prevent movement across a boundary. A fence entails buying a futures contract and hedging it with the purchase of an out-of-the-money put and the sale of an out-of-the-money call. The premium received from the call sale is used to subsidize the purchase of the put. Therefore, the net cost is low but the upside profit potential is limited. A fence offers a hedger unlimited downside protection by essentially creating a minimum value on physical inventory. Profits are limited if prices rally to the call’s strike price or higher. The profit/loss profile is the same as a bull call spread strategy. Also known as Window. / Известен также как Окно (Window).

FENDER = КРАНЕЦ (или ОТВОД) – Fender is an appliance made of rubber, timber and/or rope or other materials normally attached to a dock or quay used to prevent damage to the hull of a vessel during operations. Fender (maritime term):- canvas, wood or rope used over the side to protect a vessel from chafing when alongside another vessel or a dock. / Приспособление, сделанное из резины, древесины и/или канатов или иных материалов, и обычно прикреплённое к доку или причалу. Кранец используется для предотвращения повреждения корпуса судна во время осуществления каких-либо операций. Под Кранцем, от Голландского слова Krans, понимается приспособление для смягчения ударов судна о причал или борт другого судна. Судовые кранцы вывешивают за борт перед швартовкой или закрепляют на борту в местах, наиболее подверженных ударам. Причалы часто оборудуются постоянными кранцами. Изготавливают кранец из податливых материалов (дерева, резины), плетёными из растительных тросов или надувными (пневматическими). Для швартовки судов в открытом море наиболее удобны резинотканевые пневматические кранцы. На речных судах в слаборазвитых странах можно встретить кранец в виде деревянного бруса, старой автомобильной покрышки и прочего. Под Кранцем, от Голландского слова Krans, понимается приспособление для смягчения ударов бортов судна о причал или о другое судно. Кранцы вывешиваются за борт перед подачей швартовов. Изготовляют кранец из дерева, резины, плетёными из растительных тросов или надувными.

FENDERING = СИСТЕМА КРАНЦЕВ – Fendering:- wharf protection by fender (cushion placed between ships or between ship and pier). / Защита причала кранцем (смягчающая подушка между судами или между судном и причалом).

FEND OFF = ОТТАЛКИВАТЬСЯ (или НЕ ДАВАТЬ УДАРЯТЬСЯ) – Fend Off (maritime term):- to push off when making a landing.

FEQ = FORTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT

FERC = FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERMENT = ФЕРМЕНТ – Ferment:- (Latin:- Fermentum – Yeast, Fermentation) certain organic substances induce decomposition, particularly fermentation, in other organic substances. The term ‘enzyme’ has generally replaced the term ‘ferment’. See also Enzyme. / Под Ферментами, от Латинского слова Fermentum, означающее Закваска, или Энзимами понимаются биологические катализаторы, присутствующие во всех живых клетках. Осуществляют превращения веществ в организме, направляя и регулируя тем самым его обмен веществ. По химической природе – белки. Ферменты обладают оптимальной активностью при определённом водородном показателе (pH), наличии необходимых коферментов и кофакторов, отсутствии ингибиторов. Каждый вид ферментов катализирует превращение определённых веществ (субстратов), иногда лишь единственного вещества в единственном направлении. Поэтому многочисленные биохимические реакции в клетках осуществляет огромное число различных ферментов. Все ферменты подразделяются на 6 классов:- гидролазы, изомеразы, лиазы, лигазы, оксидоредуктазы и трансферазы. Многие ферменты выделены из живых клеток и получены в кристаллическом виде (впервые в 1926). Ферментные препараты применяют в медицине, в пищевой и лёгкой промышленности.

FERMENTATION = ФЕРМЕНТАЦИЯ (или БРОЖЕНИЕ) – Fermentation is any of the chemical reactions induced by living or nonliving agents that split complex organic compounds into relatively simple substances, e.g., the anaerobic conversion of sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol by yeast. Fermentation is a biochemical process in which energy is released from carbohydrates by enzymes. Fermentation is the transformation of organic substances by means of enzymes, bacteria, yeasts or fungi. When these microorganisms are optimized through biotechnological processes, fermentation can serve as an alternative to chemical processes that is both efficient and conserves resources. / и в спирт дрожжами. Под Ферментацией, от Латинского слова Fermentum, означающее Закваска, понимается . Под Брожением понимается процесс ферментативного расщепления органических веществ, преимущественно углеводов, протекающий без использования кислорода под действием микроорганизмов или выделенных из них ферментов. Служит источником энергии для жизнедеятельности организмов (микробов) и играет большую роль в круговороте веществ в природе. Некоторые виды брожения, вызываемые микроорганизмами (маслянокислое, молочнокислое, спиртовое, уксуснокислое), используются в производстве глицерина, кефира, этилового спирта и других технических и пищевых продуктов.

FERRET = ФЁРЭ (или ПОДВЕСКА, или ПЛОТНАЯ ТЕСЬМА) – Ferret:- a narrow cotton, silk, or wool tape. / укая хлопковая, шёлковая или шерстяная лента.

FERROGRAPHY = ФЕРРОГРАФИЯ (или МАГНИТОГРАФИЯ) – Ferrography is an analytical method of assessing machine health by quantifying and examining ferrous wear particles suspended in the lubricant or hydraulic fluid. / Феррография – то же, что Магнитография. Под Магнитографией или Феррографией, от Греческих слов Magnētis, означающее Магнит, от словосочетания Magnētis Lithos, означающие буквально Камень Из Магнесии (древний город в Малой Азии), и Gráphō, означающее Пишу или Рисую или Черчу, понимается способ получения на обычной бумаге изображения (букв, цифр и других знаков) с помощью магнитного порошка (как правило, оксида железа), переносимого с промежуточного носителя записи, например, магнитного барабана, на поверхность бумаги (обычно при их соприкосновении). Применяется ограниченно, например, в быстродействующих устройствах вывода информации из электронных вычислительных машин (ЭВМ) и в устройствах копирования документации. Магнитография или Феррография, способ получения на обычной бумаге буквенных, цифровых и других отпечатков при помощи магнитного порошка. Наиболее часто магнитография реализуется по так называемой схеме с промежуточным магнитным носителем. В печатающем устройстве промежуточным носителем служит магнитный барабан, по окружности которого последовательно расположены магнитные записывающие головки, узел проявления, прижимной ролик, узел очистки и стирающая головка. В процессе работы устройства магнитный барабан вращается равномерно; в его магнитном слое образуется скрытое магнитное изображение записываемого знака в виде мозаики из отдельных магнитных отпечатков, созданных соответствующими магнитными головками записи. В узле проявления к намагниченным участкам поверхности барабана притягиваются частицы ферромагнитного порошка, образуя видимое изображение записанных знаков. Соприкасаясь с бумагой, порошок ‘прилипает’ к её поверхности. Полученные таким образом отпечатки закрепляются, в простейшем случае вдавливанием частиц порошка в бумагу при прокатке между валками. Для лучшего сцепления с бумагой ферромагнетик покрывают термопластичной смолой, а валки нагревают. При прокатывании бумаги через валки смола расплавляется и прочно спаивает порошковое изображение с бумагой. Оставшийся на магнитном барабане после переноса изображения на бумагу порошок снимается в узле очистки меховыми щётками и струей воздуха, а скрытое магнитное изображение стирается магнитной головкой – барабан готов к новой записи. Если требуется получить несколько копий, скрытые магнитные изображения знаков не стирают; процесс печати может быть повторен практически неограниченное число раз. Минимальный размер отпечатка знака, получаемый при магнитографии составляет 2–3 мм; скорость печати на устройстве, выполненном по рассмотренной схеме, обычно составляет 6 000 строк/мин, но может быть значительно увеличена. Основное применение магнитографии - печатающие устройства для вывода информации из электронных вычислительных машин (ЭВМ).

FERROLYSIS = ФЕРРОЛИЗ – Ferrolysis is a soil-forming process resulting in acidification and clay destruction due to alternating reduction and oxidation in practically flooded soils. / Ферролиз (элювиально глеевый процесс) – процесс разрушения глинистых силикатов при оглеении с последующим выносом или сегрегацией продуктов разрушения и остаточным накоплением кремнезёма. Конечный результат этого процесса по своей морфологической картине сходен с результатами других элювиальных процессов, однако при этом иеттой типичной мраморизации элювиального горизонта, которая характерна для псевдооглеения, в меньшей степени проявляется и сегрегация железа. Элювиальный горизонт становится однородно окрашенным в сизоватые тона с отдельными редко разбросанными ржавыми пятнами, структура его массивная или глыбистая. В микростроении характерно преобладание отмытых от плёнок кварцевых зёрен, наличие бесформенных сгустков окислов железа или концентрических микроконкреций.

FERROUS, FERRIC = ЖЕЛЕЗИСТОЕ, ЖЕЛЕЗНОЕ – Ferrous, Ferric:- in modern use these are replaced with iron (II) and iron (III) (iron two, iron 3), respectively. See also Iron. / Железистое (Ferrous) – содержащее двухвалентное железо, Железное (Ferric) – содержащее трёхвалентное железо.

FERROUS METALS = ЧЁРНЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ (или ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ) – Ferrous Metals are metals that contain iron. Ferrous metals include steel, stainless steel, pig iron, iron ore and iron oxide. Iron and steel are used in used in everything from building, ship and bridge construction, to the manufacture of automobiles and appliances. According to the CME®, the iron ore and related ferrous market is the second largest commodity market by volume after crude oil. Iron ore (60% Fe content) swap futures are traded at the NYMEX® and ICE® OTC. Hot-Rolled Coil Steel is traded at the NYMEX®. Steel is traded at the LME. Ferrous Metals:- from 1500 to the XX century, metallurgical development was still largely concerned with improved technology in the manufacture of iron and steel. In England, the gradual exhaustion of timber led first to prohibitions on cutting of wood for charcoal and eventually to the introduction of coke, derived from coal, as a more efficient fuel. Thereafter the iron industry expanded rapidly in Great Britain, which became the

greatest iron producer in the world. The crucible process for making steel, introduced in England in 1740, by which bar iron and added materials were placed in clay crucibles heated by coke fires, resulted in the first reliable steel made by a melting process. One difficulty with the bloomery process for the production of soft bar iron was that, unless the temperature was kept low (and the output therefore small), it was difficult to keep the carbon content low enough so that the metal remained ductile. This difficulty was overcome by melting high-carbon pig iron from the blast furnace in the puddling process, invented in Great Britain in 1784. In it, melting was accomplished by drawing hot gases over a charge of pig iron and iron ore held on the furnace hearth. During its manufacture the product was stirred with iron rabbles (rakes), and, as it became pasty with loss of carbon, it was worked into balls, which were subsequently forged or rolled to a useful shape. The product, which came to be known as Wrought Iron, was low in elements that contributed to the brittleness of pig iron and contained enmeshed slag particles that became elongated fibers when the metal was forged. Later, the use of a rolling mill equipped with grooved rolls to make wrought-iron bars was introduced. The most important development of the XIX century was the large-scale production of cheap steel. Prior to about 1850, the production of wrought iron by puddling and of steel by crucible melting had been conducted in small-scale units without significant mechanization. The first change was the development of the open-hearth furnace by William and Friedrich Siemens in Britain and by Pierre and Émile Martin in France. Employing the regenerative principle, in which outgoing combusted gases are used to heat the next cycle of fuel gas and air, this enabled high temperatures to be achieved while saving on fuel. Pig iron could then be taken through to molten iron or low-carbon steel without solidification, scrap could be added and melted, and iron ore could be melted into the slag above the metal to give a relatively rapid oxidation of carbon and silicon – all on a much enlarged scale. Another major advance was Henry Bessemer's process, patented in 1855 and first operated in 1856, in which air was blown through molten pig iron from tuyeres set into the bottom of a pear-shaped vessel called a Converter. Heat released by the oxidation of dissolved silicon, manganese, and carbon was enough to raise the temperature above the melting point of the refined metal (which rose as the carbon content was lowered) and thereby maintain it in the liquid state. Very soon Bessemer had tilting converters producing 5 tons in a heat of one hour, compared with four to six hours for 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of crucible steel and two hours for 250 kilograms of puddled iron. Neither the open-hearth furnace nor the Bessemer converter could remove phosphorus from the metal, so that low-phosphorus raw materials had to be used. This restricted their use from areas where phosphoric ores, such as those of the Minette range in Lorraine, were a main European source of iron. The problem was solved by Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, who demonstrated in 1876 that a basic furnace lining consisting of calcined dolomite, instead of an acidic lining of siliceous materials, made it possible to use a high-lime slag to dissolve the phosphates formed by the oxidation of phosphorus in the pig iron. This principle was eventually applied to both open-hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters. As steel was now available at a fraction of its former cost, it saw an enormously increased use for engineering and construction. Soon after the end of the century it replaced wrought iron in virtually every field. Then, with the availability of electric power, electric-arc furnaces were introduced for making special and high-alloy steels. The next significant stage was the introduction of cheap oxygen, made possible by the invention of the Linde-Frankel cycle for the liquefaction and fractional distillation of air. The Linz-Donawitz process, invented in Austria shortly after World War II, used oxygen supplied as a gas from a tonnage oxygen plant, blowing it at supersonic velocity into the top of the molten iron in a converter vessel. As the ultimate development of the Bessemer/Thomas process, oxygen blowing became universally employed in bulk steel production. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Вильэм (William) и Фридрик Симэнз (Friedrich Siemens) в Британии и Пьер (Pierre) и Эмиль Марта (Émile Martin) во Франции. Хэнри Бэсэмё (Henry Bessemer). Минет (Minette). Сидни Гилкрист Томэс (Sidney Gilchrist Thomas). Линд-Фрэнькэл (Linde-Frankel). Линц-Донавиц (Linz-Donawitz). Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). прокатка (rolling). волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing). в Лоррэн (Лотарингское; Lorraine). Под Чёрными Металлами понимается промышленное название железа и его сплавов; наиболее распространены железные сплавы, содержащие углерод, – сталь и чугун, а также ферросплавы. Все металлы и сплавы делят на чёрные (к ним относят железо и сплавы на его основе; на их долю приходится около 95% производимой в мире металлопродукции) и цветные, или, точнее, нежелезные (все остальные металлы и сплавы).

FERRY = ПАРОМ – Ferries are vessels of any size that carry passengers and (in many cases) their vehicles on fixed routes over short cross-water passages. The building of massive bridges and tunnels has eliminated many ferry services, but they are still justified where waters are too formidable for fixed crossings. Vessels vary greatly in size and in quality of accommodations. Some on longer runs offer overnight cabins and even come close to equaling the accommodation standards of cruise ships. All vessels typically load vehicles aboard one or more decks via low-level side doors or by stern or bow ramps much like those found on roll-on/roll-off cargo ships. A special type of ferry is the 'double-ender', built for shuttling across harbour waters. The typical vessel has propellers, rudders, control stations, and loading ramps at both ends. It is usually wide enough to handle four vehicle lanes abreast and may accommodate up to 100 four-wheeled vehicles. Special docks, fitted with adjustable ramps to cope with changes in water levels and shaped to fit the ends of the ferry, are always part of a ferry system of this type. Another special type of ferry is a high-speed vessel that in many cases is of catamaran (twin-hulled) design. This type is typically found on short runs in protected waters where the carriage of vehicles is not required. Catamaran hulls can be narrow and knifelike in shape, allowing them to operate at high speed-to-length ratios without excessive propulsive power. The engines are usually high-speed diesels, although turbine engines have been fitted in a few instances. / Под Паромом понимается судно для перевозки сухопутных транспортных средств (автомобилей, железнодорожных вагонов), грузов и пассажиров через водные преграды (проливы, реки, озёра) между определёнными береговыми пунктами. Паромы бывают самоходными и несамоходными. По назначению подразделяются на автомобильно-пассажирские, железнодорожные и универсальные. Различают паромы для местных линий небольшой протяжённости и трансокеанские. Последние имеют большое сходство с пассажирскими судами, отличаясь от них наличием гаражных помещений для транспорта в средней части. Водоизмещение некоторых паромов превышает 20 000 тонн, грузовместимость свыше 100 железнодорожных вагонов, пассажировместимость до 2 000 человек. Паромное сообщение наиболее развито в Японии и странах Западной Европы. В Ла Манше (Английском Канале) в качестве парома используются суда на воздушной подушке.

FERTILE = ФЕРТИЛЬНОЕ (или ПЛОДОРОДНОЕ, или ПЛОДОВИТОЕ, или СПОСОБНОЕ К ЗАЧАТИЮ) – Fertile is a plant with functional reproductive organs, producing pollen capable of fertilization and seeds or spores capable of germination. Fertile:- (1) Land that has enough nutrients to support abundant plant growth. (2) Plants that are reproductive and can produce fruits, seeds, spores or pollen grains. / и семян или спор, способных к зарождению. , споры или . Под Фертильным, от Латинского слова Fertilis, означающее Плодородный, понимается .

FERTILITY = ПЛОДОРОДИЕ (или ФЕРТИЛЬНОСТЬ) – Fertility (soil) is the status of a soil with respect to its ability to supply nutrients essential to plant growth. / Под Плодородием почвы понимается совокупность свойств почвы (содержание гумуса, доступных для растений питательных веществ, влаги и другого), обеспечивающая урожай сельскохозяйственных растений. Различают потенциальное (естественное) и эффективное (приобретённое под влиянием обработки, удобрений, мелиорации и тому подобного) плодородие почвы. При правильном использовании почвы её плодородие повышается.

FERTILITY = ФЕРТИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПЛОДОВИТОСТЬ) – Fertility (genetics) is the ability to produce viable offspring. / Под Фертильностью понимается, от Латинского слова Fertilis, означающее Плодородный, понимается способность зрелого

организма производить потомство. Сравните со Стерильностью. Под Плодовитостью понимается половая продуктивность самок животных. Плодовитость у разных групп животных очень различается. У млекопитающих плодовитость колеблется от 1–2 детёнышей (часто не каждый год) до 10–15 (обычно несколько раз в год). Некоторые насекомые откладывают до нескольких сотен яиц, Луна-рыба – до 300 миллионов икринок. Повышение плодовитости сельскохозяйственных животных – одна из основных проблем животноводства.

FERTILITY CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ПЛОДОРОДИЯ – Fertility Capability Classification (FCC) is a classification based on quantitative topsoil and subsoil parameters directly relevant to plant growth; various soil condition 'modifiers' define specific types of soil adversity or complexes of edaphic problems.

FERTILIZATION = ОПЛОДОТВОРЕНИЕ – Fertilization (genetics) is a fusion of the nuclei of male and female gametes. The union of the pollen (male) and the egg (female) initiating reproduction. / Под Оплодотворением или Сингамией понимается слияние мужских и женских половых клеток (гамет) у растений, животных и человека, в результате чего образуется зигота, способная развиваться в новый организм. Оплодотворение лежит в основе полового размножения и обеспечивает передачу наследственных признаков от родителей потомкам.

FERTILIZATION = УДОБРЕНИЕ – Fertilization (soil) is a making soil fertile with the application of fertilizer.

FERTILIZER = УДОБРЕНИЯ (или ТУКИ) – Fertilizer is materials such as nitrogen and phosphorus that provide nutrition for plants. Commercial products may contain other chemicals or be in the form of processed sewage sludge or animal waste. Any substance or combination of substances used principally as a source of plant food or soil amendment. Fertilizer is a mix of essential nutrients supplied to plants to improve their growth or to correct a specific deficiency. For commercial fertilizers the proportions of Nitrogen : Phosphorous : Potassium are marked on the package as N:P:K ratios. Fertilizer is any substance added to the soil to supplement elements required in the nutrition of plants. / Под Удобрениями или Туками (от туки) понимаются органические и минеральные вещества, содержащие элементы питания растений. Удобрения вносят в почву, их раствором опрыскивают растения, обрабатывают семена. При правильном применении улучшают питательный, водный, воздушный и тепловой режимы почвы, её агрономические свойства, повышают урожай и его качество. План использования органических удобрений и минеральных удобрений, то есть система удобрений, состоит из основного (вносят под вспашку, обычно осенью), предпосевного (перед посевом под культивацию) и припосевного (вместе с семенами в борозды или лунки) удобрения, подкормок.

FERTILIZER BURN = ОЖОГ УДОБРЕНИЯМИ – Fertilizer Burn:- Cotton root tips may die back when fertilizer is placed beneath the planting line or too close to the soil surface. Symptoms occur at a consistent depth on the roots. Severity is increased by dry conditions between fertilizer application and planting. Root tips are 'pinched off' and sometimes blackened. All roots of affected plants are affected at the same level. If a particular row, or rows, are infected in each set across the field then a problem with the fertilizer rig is implied. Fertilizer burn occurs when either solid or liquid fertilizer is placed too close to, or directly under, the planting line. Very dry soil conditions between fertilizer application and planting may exacerbate the problem.

FERTILIZER GRADE = СОРТ УДОБРЕНИЯ – Fertilizer Grade:- the guaranteed minimum analysis of the major plant nutrient elements contained in a fertilizer material. It is expressed in percentage of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O.

FERTILIZER PELLETS = УДОБРЕНИЯ В ГРАНУЛАХ – Fertilizer Pellets are pellitized plant nutrients which are typically small, hard and either round and white, or irregular-shaped and pink or red. Fertilizer pellets are not considered a hazardous substance however there is no visible means of assuring that material resembling fertilizer pellets is not some other contaminant. Refer to the specific grain chapter for assessment procedures.

FERTILIZER RATION = РАЦИОН УДОБРЕНИЯ – Fertilizer Ration is the relative amount of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O in a fertilizer grade.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENT = ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ В УДОБРЕНИЯХ – Fertilizer Requirement is the quantity of certain plant nutrient elements needed, in addition to the amount supplied by the soil, to increase plant growth to a designated level.

FERTILIZER RESPONSE FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ ОТЗЫВЧИВОСТИ НА УДОБРЕНИЯ – Fertilizer Response Function is a function that relates yield (output per hectare) to the amount of fertilizer used (input per hectare), holding all other inputs constant.

FERTILIZER RESPONSIVENESS = РЕАКТИВНОСТЬ УДОБРЕНИЯ – Fertilizer Responsiveness is the ability of the plant to utilize the applied fertilizer.

FESTOON = ФЕСТОН (или ГИРЛЯНДА) – Festoon is a decorative cord accented by tassels. It forms a decoration for the edge of such items as table cloths.

FESTOON DRYER = ФЕСТОННАЯ СУШИЛКА (или ФЕСТОННАЯ СУШИЛЬНЯ) – Festoon Dryer is a dryer in which cloth is suspended in loops over a series of supporting horizontal poles and carried through the heated chamber in this configuration.

FET = FEDERAL EXCISE TAX

FET = FOREIGN ECONOMIC TRENDS

FEU = FORTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT UNIT

FEZ = ФЕСКА – Fez:- a brimless cone-shaped flat-crowned hat that usually has a tassel, is usually made of red felt, and is worn especially by men in eastern Mediterranean countries.

FF = FIRST FLOWERING

FF = FORD FOUNDATION

FF = FREIGHT FORWARDER

FFB = FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

FFCS = FEDERAL FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

FFHC = FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN (FAO)

FFMIA = FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT

FFO = FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS

FFP = FEEDSTOCK FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM

FFP = FOOD FOR PROGRESS

FFSM = FEDERATION DES FOUNDATION POUR LA SANTÉ MONDIALE = FEDERATION OF WORLD HEALTH FOUNDATIONS

FFTRI = FRUIT AND FOOD TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FFV = FLEXIBLE–FUEL VEHICLE = FLEX FUEL VEHICLE

FGIC = FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

FGIS = FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

FHA = FARMER'S HOME ADMINISTRATION

FHA = FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

FHFB = FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

FHLBB = FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

FHLMC = FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION = FREDDIE MAC

FI = FINLAND

FI = FREE IN

FIA = FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AUTOMOBILE

FIA = FUTURES INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

FIATA = FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE TRANSITAIRES ET ASSIMILIÉS = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDERS ASSOCIATIONS

FIAT CURRENCY = ДЕКРЕТИРОВАННАЯ ВАЛЮТА (или САНКЦИОНИРОВАННАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Fiat Currency is a term that is used to describe a currency which is created by 'fiat' or 'arbitrary order or decree' of the government. It is not created by the free market or backed by anything like gold, silver or real estate. It is essentially an 'IOU- nothing'. A lot of people do not realize that every currency in the world today is considered to be a fiat currency. (Although the Chinese may be working on creating a gold backed currency and several OPEC countries have considered it as well). The US Dollar, the Euro, the Great Britain Pound, the Japanese Yen, and the Australian Dollar are all fiat currencies, to name a few. Since everyone uses this type of currency, why is it such a big deal? Why It's Important:- When you stop and think about the idea of fiat currency, you can see that there would be a few potential issues that could lead to problems. With a fiat currency, someone in charge is essentially going to say that they want to create a certain amount of money. There's nothing backing the currency, other than the government's credit. With this type of system, someone is going to be given a lot of power to basically create money out of thin air. With the current system, the central banks have the power to do this. How does the system determine how much money is going to be created, and when will it be produced, is there any checks and balances in the system? Another issue with fiat currencies is that it is difficult to determine which currency is worth more than another one. Since all of the fiat currencies are created out of nothing, how can you figure out which currency is worth the most? Currently it is handled by currency traders through an open auction system, similar to how a stock is valued. Primarily, the value of the currency can be determined by the strength of the economy, but in the short run many other variables go into determining the value. Factors like retail sales, new home sales, non-farm payroll, and the sentiment of traders in the market can all have a short-term effect on the value of the currency. You would think countries would want their currency to be more valuable, but often countries adjust their money supply in an effort to drive the value of their currency down, so that their exports will be cheaper than other countries and thus they will have 'full employment'. Unfortunately, there is a flip side to this in that their imports will be more expensive. Other reasons they may increase the money supply is to 'stimulate' the economy or pay for debts the government afford to finance via taxes. With all of these potential issues, it is easy to see why there are lot of skeptical people when it comes to the fiat currency system that we currently have. How Did We Get Here:- So how exactly did we get wrapped up in this fiat currency system? It really all started back in 1913, when Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act. This created the Federal Reserve system in the United States, which is the central bank of the country. At that time, the United States Dollar was backed by gold. In 1944, many of the major countries of the world gathered for a meeting known as the Bretton Woods conference. They set up the International Monetary Fund and created some rules for the global financial system. This meant that other countries would peg their currencies to the US Dollar, and would buy and sell US Dollars to keep market exchange rates within plus or minus 1% of parity. Thus, the US Dollar took over the role that gold had played under the gold standard in the international financial system. But this gave the US an ability that no other country had, i.e. the ability to inflate their currency. The US inflated their Dollars and because of the peg to the Dollar basically the other countries got the inflation. Obviously, the other countries didn't appreciate this. By 1965 this became apparent as the free market value of gold was worth more than USD35 an ounce. Then in 1971, Richard Nixon officially took the US off of the gold standard by canceling a policy that allowed other countries to convert Dollars into gold. At that point, the US Dollar officially became a fiat currency.

FIAT PAPER MONEY = ДЕКРЕТИРОВАННЫЕ БУМАЖНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или САНКЦИОНИРОВАННЫЕ БУМАЖНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ) – Fiat Paper Money is the paper currency that has value because the government has decreed that it is a 'legal tender' for making tax payments and often for discharging other debts and payments as well. Fiat money does not represent a claim on some other form of money or commodity such as gold and silver. Also known as Fiat Currency. Paper money that a government decrees is legal tender. Fiat Money is a form of money that has no intrinsic value. Its value as money is based on faith in the government that issues it. This faith comes from the general understanding that the government will not create too much money nor too little. Fiat money is not backed by any commodity and therefore has no value in use other than its use as money. The name comes from the Latin word Fiat, meaning By Decree. Fiat money has value as legal tender simply because the government decrees it does. Most countries today have fiat based monetary systems. Fiat based monetary systems traditionally begin as commodity based monetary systems. Commodity money has both monetary and nonmonetary uses, e.g., gold, silver, beads, shells, tobacco, etc. Commodity money serves well as money as long as the commodity is more valuable as money than it is in its nonmonetary use. In an effort to protect or store these commodities, 'representative money' (e.g., coins and paper) is issued that can be traded and easily converted into this commodity. When demand and supply conditions of the commodity or of the representative money change so that it is no longer easily converted, the representative money is either devalued or it transitions to fiat money. In order for an object with no intrinsic value to become acceptable for use as money, certain network effects must be overcome. In other words, why do people trust it as money? An individual will only accept fiat money if he or she knows that others will accept it as money as well. This acceptance can come through government decree right away, or it can arise gradually through a system of representative money and/or fractional reserve banking. Monetary systems based on fiat money have often historically come into existence during times of war. This happens when the

expense of war exceeds the available government stock of the commodity being used as money or backing representative money. Representative money fails and governments issue fiat money to pay the expenses or debt of war. Often in these instances, governments issue too much fiat money leading to periods of high inflation. During these periods, fiat money loses its ability to serve as a store of value. Examples go back in history, such as the siege of Faenza in 1241, the cases of Germany during the Thirty Years War (beginning in 1618) and later World War I, and, even more recently, in Iraq following the 1991 Gulf War. In extreme cases, the paper it is printed on becomes more valuable as a source of fuel for generating heat than as money. Fiat money can also evolve as part of a fractional reserve banking system. Fractional reserve banking came into existence when banks (or goldsmiths) would accept deposits in gold and issue paper notes in exchange. Patrons could redeem these notes for gold at any time. Rather than conduct transactions in gold, they began conducting transactions in notes which were lighter in weight and readily accepted. Because people would occasionally exchange notes for gold, bankers would keep a fraction of the gold in the vaults to meet daily withdrawals. They would loan out the rest, thereby creating money through issuing more notes than they kept in gold to back it up. This system works as long as not everyone wants their gold at once. Modern fiat systems today work in much this same manner except that notes are no longer convertible to gold and are instead backed by trust in the government that they will always have value. To maintain this trust, governments must exercise restraint in their willingness to create and destroy money. Much of the Western world today converted to fiat monetary systems when the United States officially severed all ties of its currency to gold with the abolishment of the Bretton Woods system in 1971. Major Western countries had tied the value of their currencies to the US Dollar, which was convertible to gold. When there were many more reserves held in Dollars than the United States could possibly redeem in gold, it was eventually forced to abandon the gold exchange system, effectively creating a worldwide fiat system. Paper money backed only by the issuing government's decree. The value of fiat money stems from public confidence, rather than its convertibility into gold or other hard currency. / Бумажные деньги . бисеринки или бусинки (beads).

FIBC = FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER

FIBER = ВОЛОКНО – (1) Fiber or Fibre is a morphological term for substances characterised by their flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to cross sectional area. Fiber:- a slender strand of natural or manmade material usually having a length at least 100 times its diameter and characterized by flexibility, cohesiveness, and strength. Several strands may be combined for spinning, weaving, and knitting purposes. Cotton fibers are known as Staple Fibers since their length varies within a relatively narrow range from about 7/8 inch to 1-3/4 inches. Manmade fiber filaments are often cut to blend or mix with cotton for further processing on the cotton system. Filaments used as raw material for textile fabrics, are divided (i) animal fibers, as hair, silk, and wool; (ii) vegetable fibers, as cotton, hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc; (iii) mineral fibers, as asbestos; and (iv) artificial fibers, as glass, metal threads, various artificial silks, etc. Fiber:- an individual strand, sometimes referred to as a Filament. It is a slender, fine-diameter, single strand. Several fibers, however, may be combined to make them ready for spinning, weaving, and knitting purposes. A fiber usually has a rather definite set length. Also known as Fibre in the United Kingdom. There are two types of fibers:- lint and linters. A cotton Fiber is classified in four ways, by its length, micronaire, strength and uniformity. The fiber typically accounts for approximately 35% of the weight of a seed cotton, though this proportion varies. See also Length, Micronaire, Strength and Uniformity. Fiber is the fundamental component used in making textile yarns and fabrics. Fibers are fine substances with a high ratio of length to thickness. They can be either natural or synthetic (man-made). Natural fibers are of animal origin (wool, mohair, etc) or vegetable origin (cotton, linen, etc) or mineral origin (asbestos). Synthetic fibers are produced from naturally occurring material, mainly wood pulp or cotton lint, and the most commonly used example of this form of fiber is rayon. Manmade fibers are produced directly by the polymerization of synthetic chemicals at present obtained as by-products of the petro-chemical industry:- typical examples are nylon and polyester. Fiber is the basic entity, either natural or manufactured, which is twisted into yarns, and then used in the production of a fabric. Fiber is a unit of matter, either natural or manufactured, that forms the basic element of fabrics and other textile structures. A fiber is characterized by having a length at least 100 times its diameter or width. The term refers to units that can be spun into a yarn or made into a fabric by various methods including weaving, knitting, braiding, felting, and twisting. The essential requirements for fibers to be spun into yarn include a length of at least 5 millimeters, flexibility, cohesiveness, and sufficient strength. Other important properties include elasticity, fineness, uniformity, durability, and luster. See also Manufactured Fiber, and Natural Fiber. Fiber is the basic unit used in the fabrication of textile yarns and fabrics. Fibers are much longer than they are wide. The term at one time was limited to materials that could be spun into yarn, but now is used to include filaments that do not require spinning, such as silk and man-made fibers. / Найлан (Nylon). подразделяются на (i) ; (ii) такие как, джут, льняное волокно, пенька (конопля), рами, хлопковое волокно и других; (iii) ; и (iv) искусственные волокна, такие как стекло (стеклянные волокна или стекловолокна), металлизированные/металлические нити, различные виды искусственного шёлка и так далее. . Хлопковое Волокно классифицируется по четырём параметрам:- по его длине, показателям майкронэйр, прочности и однородности. Как правило, волокно составляет примерно 35% в хлопке-сырце, хотя эта пропорция непостоянная. Смотрите также Длина (Length), Майкронэйр (Micronaire), Крепость (Strength) и Однородность (Uniformity). Текстильное Волокно – протяжённое тело, характеризующееся своей гибкостью, тониной и пригодное для изготовления нитей и текстильных изделий. Под текстильными Волокнами понимаются натуральные волокна, протяжённые гибкие и прочные тела с очень малыми поперечными размерами, ограниченной длиной, пригодные для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Текстильные волокна, не делящиеся в продольном направлении, называются Элементарными Волокнами, а состоящие из нескольких элементарных, скреплённых продольно, – Техническими или Комплексными Волокнами. Элементарные текстильные волокна значительной длины называются Элементарными Нитями. Почти все текстильные волокна состоят из высокомолекулярных веществ. Характерная особенность строения текстильных волокон – наличие продольных структурных элементов – фибрилл, слоёв. Некоторые текстильные волокна имеют каналы, бывают извиты или скручены. Наряду с Натуральными Текстильными Волокнами, образующимися в природе в различных частях растений, на коже животных, в минералах и так далее, широко применяют Химические Текстильные Волокна, изготовляемые заводским путём. Основная масса текстильных волокон перерабатывается в пряжу, из которой изготовляют ткани, трикотаж, кручёные, галантерейные и другие текстильные изделия. Непосредственно из текстильных волокон вырабатывают валяльно-войлочные, ватные и значительную часть нетканых изделий. Натуральные текстильные волокна используют в чистом виде, а также в смесях (например, шерсть-хлопок), чаще всего со штапельными волокнами. Смешивание улучшает качество (совмещаются различные ценные свойства компонентов), удешевляет производство, позволяет получать разнообразные внешние эффекты. Мировое производство текстильных волокон в 1968/69 составляло 25.1 миллиона тонн, из которых львиную долю занимал хлопок – 11.6 миллиона тонн (или 46.2% от общего объёма), и далее по мере убывания объёма – синтетические нити и штапельное волокно – 3.76 миллиона тонн (или 15.0%), джут – 2.74 миллиона тонн (или 10.9%), искусственное штапельное волокно – 2.16 миллиона тонн (или 8.6%), мытая шерсть – 1.61 миллиона тонн (или 6.4%), искусственные нити – 1.42 миллиона тонн (или 5.6%), пенька и другие грубые лубяные волокна – 1.10 миллиона тонн (или 4.4%), и лён – 0.67 миллиона тонн (или 2.7%). Под текстильным Волокном понимается протяжённое тело, гибкое и прочное, с малым поперечными размерами, ограниченной длины, пригодное для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Под текстильным Волокном понимается гибкое и прочное протяжённое тело ограниченной длины с малыми поперечными

размерами. Применяется для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Основное сырьё текстильного производства. Различают:- (i) натуральные (природные) волокна растительного (джут, лён, хлопок и другие), животного (шерсть, шёлк), минерального (асбест) происхождения; и (ii) химические волокна, подразделяемые соответственно на искусственные и синтетические. Искусственные волокна получают из органических природных высокомолекулярных соединений – целлюлозы, вырабатываемой из древесины или отходов хлопкового производства, из белков растительного и животного происхождения, например зеина, казеина. Синтетические волокна изготовляют из синтетических полимеров:- полиакрилонитрила, полиамидов, поливинилового спирта, поливинилхлорида, полиолефинов, полиуретанов, полиэтилентерефталата и другого. Химические волокна используются в виде элементарных и комплексных нитей, а также в резаном виде для получения пряжи. Волокнистая продукция, полученная в результате джинирования хлопка-сырца. Поперечное сечение природного волокна зависит в основном от его природы и зрелости. Так, незрелое хлопковое волокно имеет форму овала, а зрелое – боба. В силу специфики произрастания (природные) или производства (химические) волокна имеют структурную неоднородность по сечению волокна, что выражается наличием слоев структуры с разной степенью ориентации и плотности упаковки макромолекул. Так, хлопковое волокно имеет отличные друг от друга первичную и вторичную стенки волокна, шерстяное – чешуйчатый и корковый слой и так далее. Внутренняя поверхность волокна (пористость) имеет огромное влияние на его диффузионную проницаемость и сорбционную способность. Наибольшую внутреннюю поверхность имеют натуральные и искусственные волокна. Неразвитая внутренняя поверхность синтетических волокон является причиной их низкой диффузионной проницаемости. Поэтому обработка таких материалов в отделочном производстве ведется при высоких температурах, превышающих температуру стеклования волокна. В этом случае возникает свободный объем, через который и обеспечивается диффузия в волокно красителей и других отделочных препаратов.

(2) Fiber is a long narrow, tapering wood cell closed at both ends.

FIBER ARCHITECTURE = АРХИТЕКТУРА ВОЛОКОН – Fiber Architecture is the spatial arrangement of fibers in the preform. Each architecture has a definite repeating unit.

FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ ВОЛОКОН – Fiber Blends Dyeing:- natural/synthetic fiber blends are becoming more and more important in the textile industry because this allows combining the favourable technological properties of synthetic fibers with the pleasant feel of natural fibers. Of the worldwide consumption of polyester (PES) fibers, 55–60% is used in blends with cellulose fibers or wool. About 40% of polyamide is used in blends, while 50% of polyacrylic fibers is used especially in blends with wool for knitwear. Fiber blends can be produced according to three different methods:- (i) fibers of different types in the form of staple fibers are mixed at the yarn manufacturing stage, during spinning; (ii) fibers of different types are separately spun and the resulting yarns are wound together to give a mixed yarn; and (iii) fibers of different types are separately spun and combined together only at the weaving stage where one or more fiber yarns are used as warp and the other ones as weft. Dyeing of blend fibers is always longer and more difficult as an operation compared to pure fiber dyeing. Despite these disadvantages, dyeing tends to be placed as close as possible towards the end of the finishing process. In fact this enables the dyer to satisfy the requests of the market without the need to store large amounts of material already dyed in flock or yarn form in all available shades. When dyeing blend fibers, the following methods can be applied:- (i) the two fibers are dyed in the same tone (‘tone on tone’) or in two different shades using the same dyes; (ii) only one fiber is dyed (the colorant is not absorbed by the other ones); and (iii) the different fibers are dyed in different tones. For ‘tone on tone’ dyeing, it is sometimes possible to use the same dye for the different fibers. When dyes of different classes have to be employed, the dyeing process is easier to control when the selected colorants have affinity only for one fiber and not for the other one. In reality, however, this situation is exceptional and the dyeing of fiber blends remains a complex operation. Blend fibers dyeing can be done in batch, semi-continuous and continuous processes. Batch processes include:- (i) dyeing in one bath and one step (all dyes are added in the same bath in one single step); (ii) dyeing in one bath and in two steps (dyes are added to the same bath in subsequent steps); and (iii) dyeing in two baths (dyes are applied in two steps in two different baths).

FIBERBOARD = ВОЛОКНИСТАЯ ПЛИТА – Fiberboard is a broad term including materials of widely varying densities manufactured by pressing wood fibers into panels sometimes used for sheathing. / Волокнистая Плита – достаточно широкий термин, включающий в себя материалы со значительно изменяющимися плотностями, изготовленные посредством прессовки древесных волокон в панели, используемые иногда для обшивки.

FIBER CONTAMINATION = ЗАСОРЁННОСТЬ ВОЛОКНА (или КОНТАМИНАЦИЯ ВОЛОКНА) – Fiber Contamination is caused either during running of the material on m/c or at the time of material/shade change on m/c, too many shades of same count running on same m/c, no separation of dark or light shades during running on same m/c, wrong Planning of A/C in the department, i.e. Supply Duct and Return Duct are on the top of the m/c in the ceiling or contamination already present in the raw material like poly propylene because of packing materials, raw material, i.e. wool containing vegetable matters etc. In this case, nothing can be done except to remove during Mending. / Под Контаминацией, от Латинского слова Contaminatio, означающее Смешение или Соприкосновение, понимается .

FIBER DIGITAL DATA INTERFACE = ВОЛОКОННЫЙ ИНТЕРФЕЙС ЦИФРОВЫХ ДАННЫХ – Fiber Digital Data Interface:- trading floor network connecting all trading floor terminals.

FIBER DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН – Fiber Distribution:- in a web, the orientation (random or parallel) of fibers and the uniformity of their arrangement.

FIBER DRUM = ВОЛОКОННЫЙ БАРАБАН (или ЦИЛИНДР, или БОЧКА, или ЦИСТЕРНА) – The Fiber Drum is the cylindrical transport container (similar to a large can or a barrel). It is made of wound kraft paper and has a sheet steel base and lid. It is generally sealed by means of closing rings and a locking lever.

FIBER DUST = ВОЛОКОННАЯ ПЫЛЬ – Fiber Dust:- xxxxx. See also Dust. Fibre Dust:- crop fertilizers and soil amendments.

FIBERFILL = ВОЛОКОННЫЙ НАПОЛНИТЕЛЬ – Fiberfill:- manufactured fibers that have been specially engineered for use as filling material for pillows, mattress pads, comforters, sleeping bags, quilted outerwear, etc. Polyester fibers are widely used. Fiberfill:- specially engineered manufactured fibers, which are used as filler material in pillows, mattresses, mattress pads, sleeping bags, comforters, quilts, and outerwear.

FIBER FINENESS = ТОНИНА ВОЛОКНА – Fiber Fineness is the mean fiber diameter which is usually expresses in microns. / Под Тониной Волокна понимается средний диаметр волокна, выражаемый обычно в микронах.

FIBER FLY = ФИБРО ПУХ – Fiber Fly is airborne fibers or parts of fibers (light enough to fly), visible as fibers to the human eye.

FIBERGLASS = ВОЛОКНИСТОЕ СТЕКЛО (или ВОЛОКОННОЕ СТЕКЛО) – Fiberglass is glass in fiber form. All forms of glass fibers begin with similar manufacturing processes. The various ingredients are mixed in a batch to make a specific formulation and then

high temperatures convert the mix into molten glass. Continuous filaments are attenuated (drawn or pulled rapidly) from the molten glass through a precision multihole spinneret. A yarn strand is produced by combining many individual continuous filaments (from 51 to 1 632) Immediately after drawing filaments are coated with an organic binder to protect them from damage during handling, processing and weaving. Glass fibers are made from different formulations:- 'E' being the most common all-purpose glass, while 'S', 'T', 'L' and others are made for special applications. Astroquartz® (a trade mark registered by JPS Industries Inc., Anderson, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States) II and III quartz fiber products are the purest form of silica. The chemical composition of the most common glass formulations is shown as follows:- Composition of Typical Glasses, (%) by weight (Ingredient – 'E' Glass – 'S', 'T' Glass – 'Astroquartz® II & III'):- (i) Silicon Dioxide – 52–60 – 64–66 – 99.99; (ii) Calcium Oxide – 16–25 – 0 – 0; (iii) Aluminum Oxide – 12–16 – 24–26 – 0; (iv) Boron Oxide – 8–13 – 0 – 0; (v) Sodium and Potassium Oxide – 0–1 – 0 – 0; and (vi) Magnesium Oxide – 0–6 – 9–11 – 0. An exact system for identifying fiberglass textile yarns is required because of the wide variety of types which are produced. The nomenclature is used for filament and yarn identification consists of two basic parts - one alphabetical, to describe the composition and construction, and the other numerical, to describe the weight and number of yarns twisted and plied together. A typical example and the of its letters and numerals follow:- Glass Composition (E = Electrical, and S = High Strength), Type Of Yarn (C = Continuous Filament), Diameter (G), Strand Count (yardage/lb (in hundreds)), Filament Yarns/Number Of Strands Plied Together, for example, ECG 150 1/2. As shown, the letters describe the basic strand by composition, type and diameter. Numbers identify strand weight and yarn construction. The above description would be for ECG 150 1/2 yarn, or more simple G-150 1/2, used in style 1581 fabric. The S-glass equivalent used in style 6781 fabric would be SCG 150 1/2, where 'S' denotes S-glass. The strand count is the first series of numbers following the letters and indicates approximate yardage per pound, in hundreds (i.e. to compute the number of yards in a pound of strand, multiply the strand count by 100). The second series of numbers designates the number of plies in continuous filament yarns. The first digit indicates the number of single strands twisted together (untwisted single strands are commonly referred to as 'singles' yarn and are designated as 1/0). The second digit, separated from the first digit by a diagonal line, designates the number of strands that are plied together. To find the total number of strands, multiply the two numbers (0 multiplied as 1). A typical nomenclature for a continuous yarn:- ECG 150-1/2; where:- E = E-glass, C = continuous filament, G = average filament diameter, 150 = 15 000 yd/lb (Nominal) of basic strand, and 1/2 = one continuous filament yarn strand consisting of two strands plied together (1X2). Approximate yards per pound of fabricated yarn can be computed by dividing the strand count, multiplied by 100, by the number of strands. Therefore:- (150 x 100) / (1 x 2) = 7 500 yds/lb for fabricated yarn. The results of this computation must always be considered approximate because yards per pound are reduced slightly in the twisting and plying operations. Description Of Continuous Filament Glass Fibers (Filament Designation – Strand Count (x 100 = yd/lb) – Nominal Filament Diameter (in) – Number Of Filaments):- (i) B – 150 – 0.000 15 – 1 224; (ii) C – 150 – 0.000 15 – 816; (iii) D:- (a) 1 800 – 0.000 23 – 51, (b) 900 – 0.000 23 – 102, (c) 450 – 0.000 23 – 204, and (d) 225 – 0.000 23 – 408; (iv) DE:- (a) 150 – 0.000 25 – 408, (b) 75 – 0.000 25 – 816, (c) 50 – 0.000 25 – 1 632, and (d) 37 – 0.000 25 – 1 632; (v) E – 225 – 0.000 29 – 204; (vi) G:- (a) 150 – 0.00036 – 204, (b) 75 – 0.000 36 – 408, and (c) 37 – 0.000 36 – 816; (vii) H – 25 – 0.000 43 – 816; and (viii) K:- (a) 75 – 0.000 51 – 204, (b) 37 – 0.000 51 – 408, (c) 25 – 0.000 51 – 608, and (d) 18 – 0.000 51 – 816. See also E-Glass Fiber, Glass Fiber, and S-Glass Fiber. / Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®; Astroquartz®) (товарный знак, зарегистрированный компанией Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.), Андерсон, Штат Южная Каролина (SC), Соединённые Штаты Америки).

FIBER GREASE = ВОЛОКОННАЯ ПЛАСТИЧНАЯ СМАЗКА (или КОНСИСТЕНТНАЯ СМАЗКА ВОЛОКНИСТОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ) – Fiber Grease is a grease with a distinctly fibrous structure, which is noticeable when portions of the grease are pulled apart. See also Grease.

FIBER LENGTH = ДЛИНА ВОЛОКНА – Fiber Length is the staple length of the fiber. On combing wools, this is often 3–8 inches, on the down wools 1.5–3 inches. With Cotton, it may be 1/4–1 inch long. Bast fibers, likes flax, may have a staple length of 36 inches. See also Mean Length, and Nominal Length. Fiber Length is the length of cotton fiber is an important indicator of spinnability, physically, the individual cotton fibers consist of a single long tubular cell. Its length is about 1 200–1 500 times than its breadth. Length of cotton fiber varies from 16 mm to 52 mm depending upon the type of cotton.

FIBER MIGRATION = МИГРАЦИЯ ВОЛОКНА – Fiber Migration is the variation of the distance of a fiber or filament from the yarn axis along its length. Parameters For Fiber Migration:- (i) Staple Length of Fiber:- with the increase of staple length migration will also increase; (ii) Tension:- with the increase of tension of fiber migration will also increase; and (iii) Mode of Spinning:- fiber migration in yarn depends on the methods of manufacturing processes. Mechanisms causing fiber migration:- W.E. Morton proposed that one of the mechanisms which cause fiber migration is the tension differences between fiber at different radial positions in a twisted yarn. During the twist insertion fiber are subjected to different tensions depending on their radial positions. According to the principle of the minimum energy of deformation, fiber lying near the yarn surface will try to migrate into inner zones where the energy is lower. This will lead to a cyclic interchange of fiber position. Result showed that fiber migration can be influenced mainly by three groups of factor:- (i) fiber related factor such as fiber type:- fiber length, fiber fineness, fiber initial modulus, fiber bending etc; (ii) yarn related factor, such as yarn count and yarn twist; and (iii) processing factors such as twisting tension, drafting system and number of doubling. Fiber Migration is a wandering of the fibers. See also Migration, 2. Fiber Migration can be defined as the variation in fiber position within the yarn. Migration and twist are two necessary components to generate strength and cohesion in spun yarns. Twist increases the frictional forces between fibers and prevents fibers from slipping over one another by creating radial forces directed toward the yarn interior while fiber migration ensures that some parts of the all fibers were locked in the structure. It was first recognized by Pierce that there is a need for the interchange of the fiber position inside a yarn since if a yarn consisted of a core fiber surrounded by coaxial cylindrical layers of other fibers, each forming a perfect helix of constant radius, discrete layers of the yarn could easily separate. W.E. Morton and K.C. Yen (1952; 1956) discovered that the fibers migrate among imaginary cylindrical zones in the yarn and named this phenomenon 'Fiber Migration'. Mechanisms Causing Fiber Migration:- Morton proposed that one of the mechanisms which cause fiber migration is the tension differences between fibers at different radial positions in a twisted yarn. During the twist insertion, fibers are subjected to different tensions depending on their radial positions. Fibers at the core will be under minimum tension due to shorter fiber path while fibers on the surface will be exposed to the maximum tension. According to the principle of the minimum energy of deformation, fibers lying near the yarn surface will try to migrate into inner zones where the energy is lower. This will lead to a cyclic interchange of fiber position. Later Hearle and Bose gave another mechanism which causes migration. Apart from the theoretical work cited above, several experimental investigations have been carried out during 1960's to find out the possible factors affecting fiber migration. Results showed that the fiber migration can be influenced mainly by three groups of factors:- (i) fiber related factors such as fiber type, fiber length, fiber fineness, fiber initial modulus, fiber bending modulus and torsional rigidity; (ii) yarn related factors, such as yarn count and yarn twist; and (iii) processing factors such as twisting tension, drafting system and number of doubling. / Пирс (Pierce). Дабл.Ю.И. Мортэн (W.E. Morton) и Кей.Си. Йэн (K.C. Yen). Хёрэл (Hearle) и Боуз (Bose).

FIBER NUMBER = НОМЕР ВОЛОКНА – Fiber Number is the linear density of a fiber expressed in units such as denier or tex. See also Fineness. / Номер Волокна:- линейная плотность волокна, выраженная в таких единицах как денье или текс. Смотрите также Тонина (Fineness).

FIBER PLACEMENT = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН (или РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН) – Fiber Placement:- in general, refers to how the piles are laid into their orientation, i.e. by hand, by a textile process, by a tape layer, or by a filament winder. Tolerances and angles are specified. Microprocessor-controlled placement that gives precise control of each axis of motion permits more intricate winding patterns than are possible with conventional winding and is used to make composites that are more complex that usual filament-wound structures.

FIBER REACTIVE DYE = РЕАКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ ДЛЯ ВОЛОКНА (или ВОЛОКОННЫЙ АКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Fiber Reactive Dyes (Procion MX) are one of the most commonly used dyes for cellulose fibers (cotton, linen, viscose). They can also used on silk. These dyes are great for dip dyeing, screen printing, batik, mono printing and painting onto fabric. Unlike a pigment which just 'binds' to the surface of the fiber. Fiber reactive dyes create a permanent bond between the dye molecule and the fiber. The colors are fast under normal washing and light conditions. Auxiliary chemicals used with Fiber Reactive Dyes:- (i) Salt:- Common Salt (Sodium Chloride) helps the dye to have a greater affinity with the fiber than the water, encouraging the dye to migrate into the fiber. (ii) Soda Ash:- (Sodium Carbonate) is used as an alkali fixing agent. (iii) Urea:- urea is an agent that attracts and retains water. Urea improves dye solubility and helps improve color yield and stability. Fiber Reactive Dye Recipes and Methods:- (1) Rapid Dyeing:- this technique uses much less water and more concentrated dye solution. No salt is needed. It works out less economic than the recipe above, but is far quicker and simpler. This recipe will dye 100 gms cotton. (i) Dissolve 1 level teaspoon dye in 100 mls warm water. (ii) Dissolve 1 level teaspoon Soda Ash is 50 mls hot water. (iii) Mix these solutions together and use as quickly as possible. (The mixture will lose its ability to react with the fiber over a period of 1–2 hours.) (iv) Immerse the fabric in the dye and soda solutions and ensure dye penetrates throughout. (v) Squeeze out fabric to remove excess dye. (vi) Loosely roll fabric and place in polythene bag or cling film for 2 hours. (vii) After the 2 hours fixation time, unroll fabric and rinse thoroughly in cold water, to remove unfixed dye. Machine or hand wash in hot (60 degrees) water. (2) Dip Dyeing:- this recipe will dye 100 gms fabric a medium shade fairly evenly. It is quite laborious but will give you evenly distributed color. If a more haphazard approach suits your style better you can 'chuck' all the ingredients in at the beginning and then add your prewetted fabric- the important thing is to move the fabric every so often to distribute the dye. (i) Pour 3 liters cold water into a plastic bucket. (ii) Dissolve 2 level teaspoons dye in a little warm water. (iii) Add the dissolved dye to the cold water, stir well and then enter the pre-wetted material and stir gently for 5 minutes. (iv) Continue to stir the dye bath whilst sprinkling in 6 level tablespoons of salt over a 10 minute period. (v) Stir for a further 10 minutes which allows time for the dyed to be salted onto the fabric. (vi) Dissolve 3 level tablespoons Soda Ash in warm water and add to dye bath. For even dyeing it is recommended that the fabric is removed while the Soda Ash is stirred in. (vii) Leave fabric in dye bath for a further 35 minutes. (viii) Remove the fabric and rinse thoroughly in cold water, then machine or hand wash in hot (60 degrees) water. Printing & Painting with Procion MX dyes:- the dyes are mixed with thin or thick 'Chemical Water'. (i) Chemical Water Recipe:- 1 liter warm water; 1 level teaspoon Calgon; 10 level tablespoons Urea. Mix the above ingredients together. Don't worry about making too much as they will store indefinitely. (ii) Thin Dye Recipe (for painting, batik, etc):- 250 mls Chemical Water; 2 level teaspoons Soda Ash; 1 teaspoon Procion MX (less if paler shade required). Mix the Procion MX dye in a little warm water, add Soda Ash and Chemical water, and stir until Soda Ash has dissolved. (iii) Thickened Chemical Water Recipe (for printing):- 250 ml Chemical Water; 1 level tablespoon Manutex. Sprinkle Manutex over chemical water and whisk until smooth. Let it stand for at least 1 hour and preferably overnight. (It will become smoother) It will keep for approximately one month if stored in cool, dark place. (iv) Thick Dye Recipe:- mix 1 level teaspoon Procion MX powder in a little warm water, add Soda Ash and then mix into 250 mls thickened Chemical Water. Note:- once the dye and Soda Ash are added, the solution should be used within a day. (Or store in the fridge for further 3 days.) After painting or printing with these concentrated dyes the fabric should be kept damp by covering with polythene for a minimum of two hours to allow dye to penetrate and chemical bond to take place. After keeping damp for two hours, simply wash off excess dye with copious amounts of cold water and then subject to a hot machine wash to remove any superficial dye. Safety In Use Recommendations:- all persons handling the above products should take precautions to avoid accidental ingestion (swallowing), and inhaling of dust and skin and eye contact. The Following recommendations should be observed:- (i) wear rubber (or surgical type) gloves at all times; (ii) a full front covering apron or lab coat is recommended to protect against spillage; (iii) safety spectacles with transparent sides will provide eye protection; (iv) wherever possible avoid splashes and skin contact; and (v) if large quantities of powder dyes are to be dispersed or aerosol mists produced, it is recommended that a filter pad-type nose and mouth mask is worn to avoid inhaling any dust or mist generated. Fiber-Reactive Dyes:- a type of water-soluble anionic dye having affinity for cellulose fibers. In the presence of alkali, they react with hydroxyl groups in the cellulose and thus are liked with the fiber. Fiber-reactive dyes are relatively new dyes and are used extensively on cellulosics when bright shades are desired. Fiber Reactive Dyes are textile dyes which form a covalent bond with the fibers of the textile, resulting in a long lasting, bright dye. They can be challenging to work with and more expensive than conventional fabric dyes, but many crafters prefer them. Many craft stores sell fiber reactive dyes, as do some Internet retails, usually specifying which fibers the dye is designed to work with. In addition to the dye itself, salt and soda ash are necessary to set the dye. The earliest fiber reactive dyes were designed to interact with cellulose fibers, such as cotton, linen, and hemp. When these materials are treated with soda ash to raise their pH, the fiber reactive dye interacts with the cellulose molecules, forming a permanent bond. Other fiber reactive dyes are designed for use with proteins like silk and wool, and some companies also offer variants for polymer based fabrics like polyester. After the clothing is rinsed and dried, the dye sets, and it will not come out. Clothing colored with fiber reactive dyes will not bleed in washing or fade, unless exposed to bright light. This is why the dyes are popular for tie-dyes and batik, which often feature brightly colored patterns. Fiber reactive dyes can also be used for solid colors, or to paint on an assortment of textiles. The colorfastness and fade resistance of fiber reactive dyes makes them excellent choices for children's clothing and other textiles which need to be washed frequently. Many consumers also appreciate the eco-friendliness of fiber reactive dyes. Some companies process the dyes with natural ingredients and materials, focusing on creating a product with a minimum of harmful waste. Since the dyes are colorfast, they will not bleed into wash water, leading to a reduction in dye-laden water runoff, which can be harmful for the environment. Fiber reactive dyes made with natural pigments tend to be less brilliant and distinctive, but they can still be quite beautiful. To use a fiber reactive dye successfully, always pre-wash the textile being dyed, to remove any residual substances which may interact in a surprising way with the dye. Next, the dye should be mixed with non-iodized salt and stirred so that it is even before being strained to remove large particles. The fabric should be placed in a big tub with the dye mixture, and stirred regularly for approximately 20 minutes. Afterwards, the fabric is soaked in soda ash to set the dye, and then the mixture is rinsed before being hung to dry. See also Dyes, and Reactive Dye. / Смотрите также Красители (Dyes), и Реактивный Краситель (Reactive Dye).

FIBER SATURATION POINT = ПРЕДЕЛ НАСЫЩЕНИЯ ВОЛОКОН – Fiber Saturation Point:- the moisture content of wood, usually around 25–30 percent, at which the cell walls are saturated and the cell cavities are free of water. / Содержание влаги в древесине, обычно в пределах 25–30 процентов, при которой стенки клеток насыщены, а полости клеток не содержат воды.

FIBER THICKNESS = ТОЛЩИНА ВОЛОКНА – Fiber Thickness is the average diameter of the fiber. / Толщина волокна это среднее значение диаметра волокна.

FIBER WASH SPLAYING = РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН ИЗ–ЗА МОЙКИ – Fiber Wash Splaying out of woven or nonwoven fibers from the general reinforcement direction. Fibers are carried along with bleeding resin during cure.

FIBONACCI = ФИБОНАЧЧИ – Leonardo Pisano Bigollo (c. 1170 – c. 1250) also known as Leonardo of Pisa, Leonardo Pisano, Leonardo Bonacci, Leonardo Fibonacci, or, most commonly, simply Fibonacci, was an Italian mathematician, considered by some 'the most talented western mathematician of the Middle Ages'. Fibonacci is best known to the modern world for the spreading of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system in Europe, primarily through the publication in the early XIII century of his Book of Calculation, the Liber Abaci; and for a number sequence named after him known as the Fibonacci Numbers, which he did not discover but used as an example in the Liber Abaci. Leonardo Fibonacci is a XII century Italian mathematician credited with developing a series of numbers that are used to evaluate market relationships. Most commonly used is the ratio between any two consecutive numbers in the series which approximates .618 (62%). This is used as the basis for retracement expectations in the market. Leonardo Fibonacci was born around 1170 to Guglielmo Fibonacci, a wealthy Italian merchant. Guglielmo directed a trading post (by some accounts he was the consultant for Pisa) in Bugia, a port east of Algiers in the Almohad dynasty's sultanate in North Africa (now Bejaia, Algeria). As a young boy, Leonardo traveled with him to help; it was there he learned about the Hindu-Arabic numeral system. Recognizing that arithmetic with Hindu-Arabic numerals is simpler and more efficient than with Roman numerals, Fibonacci traveled throughout the Mediterranean world to study under the leading Arab mathematicians of the time. Leonardo returned from his travels around 1200. In 1202, at age 32, he published what he had learned in Liber Abaci (Book of Abacus or Book of Calculation), and thereby popularized Hindu-Arabic numerals in Europe. Leonardo became an amicable guest of the Emperor Frederick II, who enjoyed mathematics and science. In 1240 the Republic of Pisa honored Leonardo, referred to as Leonardo Bigollo, by granting him a salary. In the XIX century, a statue of Fibonacci was constructed and erected in Pisa. Today it is located in the western gallery of the Camposanto, historical cemetery on the Piazza dei Miracoli (Square of Miracles). / Гульельмо Фибоначчи (Guglielmo Fibonacci). Алмэхад (Almohad). Леонардо Биголло (Leonardo Bigollo). Кампосанто (Camposanto). Пиацца дэй Мираколи (Piazza dei Miracoli). Леонардо Фибоначчи (Leonardo Fibonacci; 1180–1240), более известный под прозвищем Фибоначчи – сын Боначчи, известный также как Леонардо Пизанский (Leonardo Pisano), Итальянский математик в своём главном труде – трактате Книга Абака (или Книга по Счислению) первым систематически изложил достижения Арабской математики, чем способствовал знакомству с ними в Западной Европе. Отец мой, родом из Пизы, служил синдиком на таможне в Бужи, в Африке, куда он меня взял с собою для изучения искусства считать. Удивительное искусство считать при помощи только девяти индусских знаков мне так понравилось, что я непременно захотел познакомиться с тем, что известно об этом искусстве в Египте, Греции, Сирии, Сицилии и Провансе. Объехав все эти страны, я убедился, что Индусская система счисления есть самая совершенная... Изучив основательно эту систему и все к ней относящееся, прибавив свои собственные исследования и почерпнутое из 'Начал' Евклида, я решился написать это сочинение. Как отмечают исследователи, 'Liber Abaci' не просто выделяется, а резко возвышается над средневековой литературой по арифметике и алгебре. Прежде всего благодаря фундаментальности изложения и многообразию рассмотренных в ней методов и задач. Уровень сочинения оказался столь высок, что осилить и воспользоваться изложенными в нем сведениями смогли главным образом учёные-математики, отчасти современники Леонардо, и в ещё большой мере – представители последующих поколений. Выходит, что как учёный Леонардо Пизанский не только превзошёл, но и на многие десятилетия опередил Западно-Европейских математиков своего времени. Подобно Пифагору, привнесшему в Греческую науку знания, некогда полученные от Египетских и Вавилонских жрецов, Фибоначчи во многом способствовал передаче приобретённых им в молодости математических знаний Индусов и Арабов в Западно-Европейскую науку и заложил фундамент для её дальнейшего развития.

FIBONACCI NUMBERS = ЧИСЛА ФИБОНАЧЧИ – The Fibonacci number sequence (1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, …) is constructed by adding the first two numbers to arrive at the third. The ratio of any number to the next number is 61.8 percent, which is a popular Fibonacci retracement number. The inverse of 61.8 percent is 38.2 percent, also used as a Fibonacci retracement number. It is the ratio of the Fibonacci sequence that is important and valuable, not the actual numbers in the sequence. Fibonacci Numbers (or Fibonacci Sequence) are named after Leonardo Fibonacci, a XII century Italian mathematician, who discovered the unique properties of a particular number sequence; apparently from studying the dimensions of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh in Egypt. Fibonacci numbers:- 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, etc. Each number in the sequence is the sum of the previous two numbers:- 1 + 1 = 2, 1 + 2 = 3, 2 + 3 = 5, and so on .... The Golden Ratio:- as we progress along the sequence, the ratio of each number to its preceding number approaches closer and closer to the golden ratio:- approximately 1.618. The golden ratio, often represented by the Greek letter Φ (Phi), is calculated as:- $(1 + \sqrt{5}) / 2$. Each number is also approximately 0.618 of its successor. This reciprocal number, known as φ (Phi), is calculated as:- $(\sqrt{5} – 1) / 2$. Where $\sqrt{5}$ is the square root of 5. Fibonacci numbers in nature occur throughout nature:- (i) the arrangement of petals in most flowers; (ii) the arrangement of leaves on most plants; (iii) sea-shell spirals; and (iv) the arrangement of seeds on sunflowers, pine cones and many other plant species. While the Fibonacci number sequence may be prevalent in nature, it is not a universal law. There are many exceptions. Four Fibonacci ratios are normally plotted:- (i) 0.618 (or 61.8 per cent), the reciprocal of the golden ratio, is the most important; (ii) 0.50 (or 50 per cent) – the second number divided by the third (1 divided by 2); (iii) 0.382 (or 38.2 per cent) – the reciprocal of the golden ratio squared (i.e. 89 / 233); and (iv) 0.236 (or 23.6 per cent) – the reciprocal of the golden ratio cubed (i.e. 55 / 233). Fibonacci ratios regularly occur in stock market cycles and in the determination of support and resistance levels. Some traders attach almost mystical significance to them, but I have yet to find any statistical support for this. The weakest of the Fibonacci ratios is 0.50. In fact some maintain that 0.50 is not really a Fibonacci ratio at all because it has no connection to the golden ratio. Nevertheless, it is probably the most prevalent:- the first line of support in a rally is the previous peak – which often equates to a 50% retracement. Fibonacci Numbers are named after Leonardo Fibonacci, a XII century Italian mathematician, who discovered the unique properties of a particular number sequence. Fibonacci and stock analysis:- Fibonacci analysis provides specific forecasts for what price might do when it hits certain levels. Although not always perfect, it can be a reliable tool in any market. We've recently examined how more advanced aspects of Fibonacci retracements combine with cycle analysis to provide a powerful big-picture view of the markets. Written with those new to Fibonacci in mind, this article will offer a more basic overview that also covers fans and arcs in both individual stocks and popular equity indexes. For those unfamiliar with the basics of Fibonacci, the term most often is used to refer to a series of numbers that were popularized by Italian mathematician Leonardo Pisano Fibonacci who lived in the XII century. The numbers are more than just a series of relationships, however. Fibonacci discovered that these numbers and the relationships between them were found throughout nature. The Fibonacci numbers themselves are a sequence in which each successive number is the sum of the two previous numbers:- 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, etc. After you advance past the first few numbers, the ratio of any number to the next approaches 0.618%, and the ratio of any number to the one prior becomes approximately 1.618%. Traders and investors use these numbers and ratios to identify points of action (new positions, liquidate positions, add to positions, etc) in the markets. There Fibonacci studies are most popular among traders:- (i) Fibonacci arcs; (ii) Fibonacci fans; (iii) Fibonacci retracements and extensions. These three studies help in predicting trend changes in

prices for stocks, commodities and currencies. Fibonacci Arcs:- Fibonacci arcs mark potential support or reversal zones to watch as prices pull back after the advance. The interpretation of Fibonacci arcs involves anticipating support and resistance as prices approach the arcs. After a decline, Fibonacci arcs are used to anticipate resistance or reversal zones for the counter-trend bounce. Fibonacci arcs are half circles that extend out from a trendline. The first and third arcs are based on the Fibonacci ratios 0.382 (38.2%) and 0.618 (61.8%), respectively. The middle arc is set at 0.50 or 50%. The first step to creating a Fibonacci arc is to draw a trendline between two extreme points, such as a swing high and swing low. Three arcs are then drawn, centered on the second extreme point so they intersect the trendline at the Fibonacci levels of 38.2%, 50.0% and 61.8%. As seen in the chart of Apple Inc., after the significant bull market, from a low of 522 on May 18, 2012, until the high of 704 on September 21, Apple stock started correcting. At that point, we can use the low and high to draw Fibonacci arcs as shown. The price correction first stopped at the 38.2% retracement, had a small pullback and again started moving lower near the next Fibonacci arc at 61.8%. The 61.8% arc retracement acted as temporary support. After price broke through, price continued to move lower with this particular arc now serving as resistance. After several attempts to break back above the 61.8% arc, price moved to the next significant Fibonacci ratio, 100%, where it found support yet again. Fibonacci Fans:- the first step to drawing Fibonacci fan lines also involves drawing a trendline between two extreme points, which are basically a swing high and swing low of a recent move. Then an 'invisible' vertical line is drawn through the second extreme point. Three trendlines are then drawn from the first extreme point so they pass through the invisible vertical line at the Fibonacci levels of 38.2%, 50.0% 61.8% and 78.6%. The Fibonacci fan lines can then be used to estimate support levels or potential reversal zones. Fibonacci fans are also useful to measure the speed of a trend's movement, higher or lower. The more steep the fan, the faster the trend. 'Fanning out' (right) shows how prices in the S&P 500 found support and resistance at the fan lines. As soon as S&P 500 prices move below a Fibonacci fan line, price falls until the next Fibonacci Fan trendline level. Because of this, traders expect Fibonacci fan lines to serve as support for uptrending markets. The chart of the S&P 500 shows an uptrend that retraced to the 38.2%, 50% and 61.8% Fibonacci fan lines. These points are marked by blue circles. In 'Euro bounce' (page 24), we can see how these lines might be used to manage a trade, even when the odds are stacked against you in the form of a strong counter trend. This Euro/Dollar currency pair daily chart shows how long trades might be initiated after prices move through the 38.2% line and continue through the 50% retracement level. Once price resumes its drop and touches the 38.2% again, a low-risk entry is taken with a stop loss of a close below the 38.2% line. We target the 50% and 61.8% line. The targets were achieved. Note that this is meant as an illustration of the technique. It is not advisable to trade against the prevailing trend. Retracements and Extensions:- Fibonacci retracements and extensions are displayed by first drawing a trendline between two extreme points, which usually are a swing high and swing low of recent move. A series of 11 horizontal lines (sometimes fewer, depending on the scale of the chart and the size of the moves being assessed) is drawn intersecting the trendline at the Fibonacci levels of 0.0%, 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, 78.6%, 100%, 123.6%, 138.2%, 150% and 161.8%. After a significant price move (either up or down), prices will often retrace a significant portion (if not all) of the original move. As prices retrace, support and resistance levels often occur at or near the Fibonacci retracement levels. Fibonacci extensions work best when stocks are at new highs or new lows, where there aren't any obvious support or resistance levels on the chart. If you are long a stock and it begins to make new highs, and you want to take profits, you can calculate the extension levels to get a general idea of where it may begin to fall. In 'Line break' (left), Fibonacci retracement lines were drawn between USD1 334.00 and USD1 341.50, which were a swing high and a swing low. The rally from the lowest low (USD1 334.00) to the high (USD1 341.50) was a difference of USD7.50. The most common Fibonacci ratios are 0.382, 0.50 and 0.618, which allow us to calculate the key Fibonacci support levels. 38.2% Support:- USD1 341.5 – (0.382 x USD7.50) = USD1 338.60. 50% Support:- USD1 341.50 – (0.50 x USD7.50) = USD1 337.50. 61.8% Support:- USD1 341.50 – (0.618 x USD7.50) = USD1 336.80. As a result, those who went short once gold was unable to break the swing high for 15 minutes could have used a stop at swing high of 1 341.50, for a target of 38.2%, 50% and 61.8%, respectively. As seen above, shorts all three targets were achieved. We can see how Fibonacci extensions work in a recent example using the CNX Nifty. The Indian stock index breached its all-time high of 6415 on March 07, 2014. Traders might use Fibonacci extensions to identify the next target. As seen in 'How high'? (left), the next day the index made a new high at exactly the 123.6% extension. Fibonacci studies are used to identify potential support, resistance or reversal points. No indicator is perfect. This is why chartists must use other tools to confirm what Fibonacci analysis is telling us. Some useful tools include oscillators, moving averages and traditional chart patterns, such as triangles, head-and-shoulders formations and candlestick relationships. Any time one of these indicators corresponds at a specific price point with another, it adds to the importance of that level especially if it occurs with strong volume. The Fibonacci sequence, identified by Italian mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci in the XIII century, is used by traders in financial markets to predict points of support and resistance. Since the inception of the Internet bubble, retail interest in trading financial markets has gone up exponentially. Many traders are looking for that one method or indicator that at least will slant the odds in their favor on the road to consistency. Many believe that one method is the Fibonacci retracement. The Fibonacci method is one tool in a group of methodologies (such as Elliott Wave and Gann) that seeks to tap into and exploit an underlying universal structure of all markets. Simply put, if this structure provides the apparatus within which markets move, then measuring it and the market's place within it will give you an exceptional edge. While Fibonacci is a good method for uncovering the market's hidden order, and reliable in the right hands, it must be analyzed in the proper context. Traders also should maintain realistic expectations of what Fibonacci can, and cannot, do. Numbers game:- Fibonacci numbers are derived from the work of Leonardo de Pisa de Fibonacci, who was a XIII century mathematician. He popularized a series of numbers, later named after him, that increases by the sum of the preceding two numbers. It is, 1 (0 + 1), 2 (1 + 1), 3 (2 + 1), 5 (3 + 2), 8 (5 + 3) and so on until we get 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, etc. We know that markets don't go straight up or down, making them difficult to predict. Our interest is in universal price movement, the understanding of which gives the trader a better chance to manage risk. But the Fibonacci series alone does not help manage risk in terms of price retracements. However, it does correspond to natural, universal price movement in terms of time. According to Fibonacci methodology, a move from point A to point B in any time frame can retrace either 38.2%, 50%, 61.8% or 78.6%. Other important numbers also come into play here. Briefly, the golden spiral number of 0.618 squared is 0.3819 and the square root of 0.786 is 0.886. That's why those numbers work as retracements. While 50, or one-half, does not have a tie to Fibonacci, William Delbert Gann (1878-June-06 – 1955-June-18), another analyst and finance trader who pioneered research in the order of the markets, popularized the hypothesis that a move will correct half of its progress before it rejoins its main trend. Applying Fibonacci:- of course, theory means nothing without application. There are ways we can put Fibonacci's lessons to work for us. Perhaps first and foremost is identifying Fibonacci retracements. These work best as an intermediate- to long-term forecasting tool. One of the textbook examples you will see is in the SPX covering the period from the bottom of the bear market in 2009 through the low in October 2011. The first phase of the bull peaked in April 2010 and retraced approximately 38.2% of the move, which bottomed in July 2010. The bull resumed to May 2011 where it pulled back throughout the summer and found a trading low in October 2011, very close to the 38% retracement of the larger move once again. An important point to consider is that while many traders are looking for perfection and precision, the reality is that many times the retracement will be close to the ideal but overshoot or undershoot the target by a modest amount. Also, the Fibonacci retracement analysis will be more reliable if it lines up with another universal methodology, such as Andrews' pitchfork channels. The market doesn't ring a bell at highs or lows, but does provide a hint in terms of various clues. The degree of the retracement is the market's way of playing its hand. A 38% retracement is considered a minimum correction and in an unscientific study (observation and not statistical), it has been evident dating back to the

Great Depression. In instances where the Dow pulls back 38% on a weekly time frame, odds are enhanced greatly that the market at least will touch the prior high. No other retracement level comes close in reliability. A 61% retracement portends overall weakness to the main trend, but it has value as a trading leg. In fact, many traders use the Gartley trading method, devised by Harold M. Gartley (1899–1972), which looks for an A-B-C pattern that places stops going at the 61% retracement. After a 61% retracement of the main trend, it is not a requirement that the pattern make a new high beyond the old low for the trader to be consistently profitable using that method. Finally, like its retracement counterpart, the Fibonacci time cycle window is no panacea. Markets can elect to change direction in these windows or easily bypass them. The trader who elects to front-run the bars and place an order just because he sees a window approaching (in any time frame) is likely to be disappointed. It's important to combine the Fibonacci turn window with another method, such as key support or resistance areas or an extreme in market sentiment, to have success. This also is true for the retracement. You must validate the retracement or the time window by effective use of candlestick methodology. A known formation such as a candlestick morning/evening star or engulfing pattern is needed to validate any turn. The challenge that plagues many beginning-to-intermediate-level traders is they think all they need to do is find the retracement or time window to achieve a high degree of success. The truth is that while Fibonacci is an excellent methodology, it is best used as a tool, not a trading system. The Nikkei example likely worked because sentiment was an extreme. On the flip side, markets will come to extremes and become even more extreme in sentiment as they move toward the time window. The best turns happen as a result of several factors, not any particular one. As there is no such thing as the Holy Grail, universal methods such as Fibonacci are best suited to be supporting data in a larger context of several factors. The Fibonacci sequence is calculated by adding any number in the series to the previous number – 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, …. The ratio of any number in the series to the next tends towards the irrational Golden Ratio Φ (0.618…) and the ratio to the number two positions away tends to 1–Φ (0.381…). The mid-point between 0.382 and 0.618 is 0.50. These ratios (usually shown as percentages) are known as the Fibonacci Ratios and are used in technical analysis to calculate retracement levels during a correction. The inverse of Φ (0.618) is 1+Φ (1.618) and is used in calculating Elliott Wave projections. Fibonacci ratios form an integral part of Elliott Wave Theory. Sweet Sequence:- Fibonacci indicators that have become popular in technical analysis today are based upon ratios that are derived from the numbers that make up the 'Fibonacci sequence'. This sequence is the result of adding each new number to the one that precedes it, beginning with 0 and 1. For example:- 0 + 1 = 1, 1 + 1 = 2, 1 + 2 = 3, 2 + 3 = 5, 3 + 5 = 8, etc. After the first several numbers, an interesting symmetry begins to develop. For example, from 13 onward, every time you divide a number by the one to the right of it, the result is 0.618. When you divide a number by the one two places to the right, the result is 0.382. These numbers are converted by market analysts into 61.8% and 38.2% respectively. The significance of the Fibonacci numbers and resulting ratios is a topic that has been debated widely over the years. While scholars argue the veracity of many claims that Fibonacci is part of the underlying fabric of natural design, in the financial markets it is the skeptics that often take a back seat. Support and resistance levels based on Fibonacci numbers and ratios hold remarkably well when applied to chart analysis. This is true especially for forex and futures markets and in individual, high-volatility securities. There are numerous applications for Fibonacci ratios in technical analysis. Among the most popular are Fibonacci retracement levels, price and time extensions and Fibonacci fans. While these tools transcend markets, they also transcend time frames and are viable for traders and investors alike. Simple Application:- a trading minimalist can appreciate the simplicity of relying on pure price action to decide how to place and manage a trade. Many popular indicators simply create clutter and confusion, eroding confidence as opposed to bolstering it as the market landscape shifts and trends change. Fibonacci, on the other hand, is rather exceptional. It works well in both a trending market and in periods of congestion. Although learning a new system of market analysis might seem daunting, and the plethora of Fibonacci applications can make some traders shy away, many Fibonacci techniques are surprising simple to use and are relatively foolproof. Perfection is not necessary. A Fibonacci expansion is a type of extension tool that relies on three price points instead of the typical two you will find when using Fibonacci retracements. The first two anchor points in a three-point expansion are based on a primary trend move, otherwise known as an 'Impulse Wave', in a futures, currency or security. In an uptrend, the first anchor point is the low of the uptrend. This is shown as 'A' in the accompanying charts. After selecting the Fibonacci expansion tool in your charting platform, click on this first low to begin the expansion. Next, click on the high of the impulse wave. This is shown as 'B' in the accompanying charts. The third point, marked 'C', anchors the expansion move itself. Consider a trade in the E-mini Dow futures as an example. This trade uses Fibonacci expansions to demonstrate how to identify a target that developed overnight. The indicated circle in the first chart in 'Expanding opportunity' (right) shows an early buy trigger that was missed, while the circle in the second chart shows an entry zone caught later that morning after the Fibonacci expansion was re-applied. Many traders struggle with drawing Fibonacci levels properly, but even levels that are not drawn ideally will yield strong support and resistance points. Indeed, if you pick a number of random highs and lows in a security on which you base Fibonacci levels, many of the resulting horizontal lines cluster together at certain price zones. These clusters are what traders use to distinguish major from minor support and resistance. Fibonacci expansion works well for establishing price targets. When a trader can place a target level on a chart visually, holding for that target point is much easier than simply waiting for an upside move of indeterminate size. By seeing the Fibonacci-based targets hit consistently over time, it makes it even easier to hold positions into those target levels instead of jumping ship too early. Price Points:- Fibonacci combines well with other strategies, such as technical price pattern analysis. Typical price patterns in which the Fibonacci expansion tool is particularly useful are continuation strategies such as bull flags, triangles, ABCD patterns, etc. When the momentum of a price move breaking out of these periods of congestion is comparable to the impulse wave heading into them, Fibonacci expansion is most useful. These patterns can create a great deal of choppiness, however, before a breakout occurs. This can lead traders to question whether or not their anchor points are placed properly. In the E-mini Dow trade, we look at two different price points that were used for the third anchor in the Fibonacci expansion. In the first chart in 'Expanding opportunity', you will find the most commonly used third anchor:- The low of the trading channel. The 100% expansion of this move meant that the primary target would have been 15,249. Instead, the breakout move took the YM into the 138.2% expansion zone of 15,294. There are several reasons for this larger price move on this particular breakout. First, the Dow congestion held within the middle of the original impulse wave of buying. This created stronger resistance at the prior highs, which you will note corresponded to the 61.8% Fibonacci expansion level in the first chart. Second, once those highs broke, the pace of the buying was much stronger than the original impulse wave. When this is the case, it is more common for the breakout move to aim for higher expansion levels than 100%. Alternately, if the breakout move had been slower than the original impulse wave, it may have been necessary to adjust for a lower Fibonacci target, such as the 61.8% level that paused the original breakout. The second chart includes an alternate Fibonacci expansion based upon using the last low in the tightest portion of the congestion as the third anchor point. While the absolute low is the most common third anchor, often a 100% expansion target based upon this last pivot low tends to hold most often when the pace of a breakout move is similar to the pace or momentum of the impulse move. This meant that 15,270 would be the most common target going into a position such as this one. Notice, however, that a number of the Fibonacci resistance levels that result from using the last low within the congestion itself as the third anchor point are almost identical to those in the first chart. The only difference is the percentage label attached to each level. The 38.2%, 76.4% and 123.6% Fibonacci expansions in the second chart are each within a few ticks of the 61.8%, 100% and 138.2% Fibonacci expansion levels in the first chart. Either method would have yielded comparable price points as targets. While the increased momentum on the breakout allowed the Dow futures to push past the typical 100% expansion target, using the Fibonacci expansion tool demonstrated that we were working with the next

target zone, removing some guesswork from the trade. While Fibonacci expansion is an excellent tool to help traders visualize target points on continuation strategies, other popular Fibonacci tools, such as retracements and fans, offer traders a similar edge. The particular tool varies depending upon the type of strategy being traded and whether or not you are timing an entry or exit. Regardless, if you want to improve your trading and build consistency in your models, Fibonacci expansion is a solid tool to have. / виды (species). пузырь (bubble). Леонардо Писано Фибоначчи (Leonardo Pisano Fibonacci). Эпл Инк. (Apple Inc.). Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500). Си.Эн.Экс. Нифти (CNX Nifty). Леонардо дэ Писа дэ Фибоначчи (Leonardo de Pisa de Fibonacci). Вильйэм Дэлбёт Ган (William Delbert Gann; 1878-Июнь-06 – 1955-Июнь-18)). Эндрюз (Andrews). Дау (Dow). Хэрэлд Эм. Гартли (Harold M. Gartley; 1899–1972)). Никкэй (Nikkei). Элыэт (Elliott). Под Числами Фибоначчи (или числовой последовательностью Фибоначчи) подразумеваются элементы числовой последовательности 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, и так далее, (ряда Фибоначчи, разработанного им в 1202), в которых каждый последующий член равен сумме двух предыдущих. Золотое Сечение – гармоническое деление, деление в крайнем и среднем отношении, деление отрезка AB на две части таким образом, что большая его часть AC является средней пропорциональной между всем отрезком AB и меньшей его частью CB. Алгебраическое нахождение золотого сечения отрезка AB = a сводится к решению уравнения:- a / x = x / (a – x), где x = AC, откуда x = a (√5 – 1) / 2 ≈ 0.62a. Отношение x к a может быть также выражено приближённо дробями 2/3, 3/5, 5/8, 8/13, 13/21 и так далее, где 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21 и так далее – Числа Фибоначчи. Геометрически построение золотого сечения отрезка AB осуществляется так:- в точке B проводят перпендикуляр к AB, откладывают на нём отрезок BE = 1/2AB, соединяют A и E, откладывают ED = EB и, наконец, AC = AD, тогда будет AB/AC = AC/CB. Золотое сечение было известно ещё в древности. В дошедшей до нас античной литературе золотое сечение впервые встречается в ‘Началах’ Евклида (III век до Нашей Эры). Термин Золотое Сечение ввёл Леонардо да Винчи (конец XV – начало XVI веков). Принципы золотого сечения или близкие ему пропорциональные отношения легли в основу композиционного построения многих произведений мирового искусства (главным образом произведений архитектуры античности и Возрождения). Под Золотой Пропорцией понимают такое деление отрезка на две части, при котором отношение меньшей части к большей равно отношению большей части к целому отрезку. Численно это равно 0.618, или 61.8%. В строении всех живых организмов прослеживается золотая пропорция. Например, линия пояса делит человеческое тело в отношении, близком к 0.618, линия шеи делит верхнюю часть тела в этом же отношении, руки и ноги делятся суставами в золотой пропорции и так далее. Такое деление человек интуитивно воспринимает как красивое. Поэтому не совсем достаточную длину ног женщины успешно компенсируют высокими каблуками, а в прошлом для этих же целей практиковался завышенный пояс. О красоте золотой пропорции знают архитекторы, художники и даже писатели и музыканты, стремящиеся создать кульминацию именно на 0.618 части от начала произведения. Как выяснилось, золотая пропорция характеризует не только строение, но и поведение живых организмов, которое оказывается предсказуемым (упорядоченным) на 61.8% и непредсказуемым (случайным) на 38.2%. Такое соотношением порядка (определённости, стабильности, предсказуемости, повторяемости) и хаоса (неопределённости, случайности, изменчивости, непредсказуемости, неожиданности) в живом организме позволяет ему существовать долго и устойчиво, адаптируясь к условиям среды в целях достижения подобия (гармонии) с природой. Стабильность строения и поведения гарантирует организму сохранение структурного ядра – основы жизни. Некоторая доля изменчивости обеспечивает выживаемость, то есть позволяет органично вписываться в окружающую среду и закрепляться в ней.

FIBONACCI RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ФИБОНАЧЧИ – Fibonacci Ratio is the ratio between any two successive numbers in the Fibonacci sequence, known as Phi (f).

FIBOR = FRANKFURT INTERBANK OFFERED RATE

FIBRANNE = ФИБРАНН (или ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Fibranne is a fabric made of spun-rayon yarn. / .

FIBRETS = ФИБРЕТЫ – Fibrets are very short (< 1 mm), fine (diameter < 50 μ) fibrillated fibers that are highly branched and irregular resulting in very high surface area. Fibrets can be produced from a number of substances including acetate, polyester, nylon, and polyolefins. By selection of polymer type and incorporation of additives, they can be engineered to meet a range of specialized requirements. / Найлан (Nylon).

FIBRIDS = ФИБРИДЫ – Fibrids are the short, irregular fibrous products, made by mixing a dilute polymer solution with a nonsolvent with agitation. They can also be made by flash spinning and breaking up the resulting filaments. Used in felts, in papermaking, for filtration product, etc. See also Fibrets.

FIBRIL = ФИБРИЛ (или ВОЛОКОНЦЕ) – Fibril (Silk) is an extremely fine filament produced by the longitudinal splitting of a normal silk filament or brin. Fibril is a subdivision of a fiber. A fibril can be attached to the fiber (fibrillated fibers) or can be loose, independent. Fibril is a tiny threadlike element of a synthetic or natural fiber. See also Dust. / Под Фибриллами, от новолатинского слова Fibrilla, означающее Волоконце или Ниточка, от Латинского слова Fibra, означающее Волокно, понимаются нитевидные белковые структуры в клетках и тканях животных, например, коллагеновые волокна, мышечные – миофибриллы, нервные – нейрофибриллы. В основном опорные структуры, в мышцах – сократимые образования. Под Фибриллами, от новолатинского слова Fibrilla, означающее Волоконце или Ниточка, уменьшительное, от Латинского слова Fibra, означающее Волокно или Нить, понимаются нитевидные структуры в клетках и тканях животных и растительных организмов. К фибриллам относят различные по происхождению и функциям значению образования, видимые в световом микроскопе (например, коллагеновые и эластичные волокна, миофибриллы, тонофибриллы) и обнаруживаемые электронномикроскопически (например, протофибриллы мышц, цитоплазматические микрофибриллы).

FIBRILLATED–FILM YARN = ФИБРИЛЛИРОВАННАЯ ПЛЁНОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Fibrillated-Film Yarn is the Yarn produced from fibrillating film that has been converted into a longitudinally fibrillated structure (cf. Polymer tape). See also Slit-Film Yarn. Fibrillated Yarns are made out of one wide tape. After mono axially stretching the film or tape, it is fibrillated by the pinned cylinders into a honeycomb structure. / Фибриллированная Плёночная Нить (Fibrillated Tape Yarn) – плёночная текстильная нить с продольными расслоениями, имеющая поперечные связи между фибриллами. Примечание:- фибриллы в данном случае являются элементами структуры, тонина которой того же порядка, что у текстильных волокон.

FIBRILLATION = ФИБРИЛЛЯЦИЯ – Fibrillation is the act or process of forming fibrils. The act of breaking up a fiber, plastic sheet, or similar material into the minute fibrous elements from which the main structure is formed. Fibrillation:- massive amounts of fly produced in a braiding process due to friction and abrasion applied to the yarns. The source of friction is other yarns and the rings and hooks over which the yarns travel. In severe cases, may cause jamming of the braiding machine if not corrected. / Фибрилляция, процесс разрушения связей между отдельными мельчайшими волоконцами (фибриллами и микрофибриллами) клеточной стенки растительных волокон под влиянием механических воздействий и проникновения воды в межфибриллярные пространства. Фибрилляция может происходить как на поверхности, так и внутри клеточной стенки волокон. В случае поверхностной фибрилляции от волокон отделяются фрагменты клеточной стенки и фибрилл, образуя на волокнах своеобразный ворс. При внутренней фибрилляции в результате ослабления и частичного разрушения связей между фибриллами повышается гибкость

и пластичность волокон. Внутренняя фибрилляция придаёт волокнам способность к образованию межволоконных связей, не снижая прочности. Фибрилляция – основной процесс при размоле целлюлозы в производстве бумаги – увеличивает наружную поверхность волокон, высвобождает гемицеллюлозы, находящиеся внутри волокон, давая им возможность участвовать в создании межволоконных связей в листе бумаги. Отщепление фибрилл создаёт условия для лучшего переплетения волокон и повышения механической прочности бумажного листа с одновременным уменьшением его впитывающей способности. Для фибрилляции используются роллы, конические и дисковые мельницы и так далее.

FIBROUS = ФИБРОЗНОЕ (или ВОЛОКНИСТОЕ, или МОЧКОВАТОЕ) – Fibrous:- thread-like.

FIBROUS/BEADS = ВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ (или ВОЛОСИСТЫЙ)/БИСЕРИНКИ (или БУСИНКИ, или ПОТЁКИ, или НАПЛЫВЫ, или МУШКИ) – Fibrous/Beads:- improper burning of fibers on fabric. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

FIBROUS ROOT = МОЧКОВАТЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или РАЗВЕТВЛЁННЫЙ КОРЕНЬ, или ФИБРОЗНЫЙ КОРЕНЬ) – Fibrous Root is finely divided root system without obvious thickening or an enlarged central root. / корневая система без .

FIBROUS ROOT SYSTEM = МОЧКОВАТАЯ КОРНЕВАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ФИБРОЗНАЯ КОРНЕВАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Fibrous Root System:- adventitious roots from the base or stem of the rice plant that form the mat roots. / придаточные корни.

FIBV = FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES BOURSES DE VALEURS

FICA = FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

FICB = FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK

FICC = FEDERAL IDENTITY CREDENTIALING COMMITTEE

FICC = FIXED INCOME CLEARING CORPORATION

FICHU = ФИШЮ (или КОСЫНКА, или ШЕЙНЫЙ ПЛАТОК) – Fichu:- a woman's light triangular scarf that is draped over the shoulders and fastened in front or worn to fill in a low neckline. / .

FICO = FINANCING CORPORATION

FICTITIOUS INVOICES = ФИКТИВНЫЕ СЧЕТА–ФАКТУРЫ – Fictitious Invoices:- it is common practice in the offshore industry to issue false invoices as a means to transfer money to an offshore jurisdiction, while at the same time achieving a tax deduction for the paying entity. Commonly an entity associated with an offshore promoter will issue the invoice. / Под Фиктивными, от Латинского слова Fictio, означающее Выдумка или Вымысел, понимается мнимое, выдаваемое за действительность.

FICTITIOUS NAME = ФИКТИВНОЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ (или ВЫМЫШЛЕННОЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ) – In the United states, a Fictitious Name is a name other than the true name, under which a corporation or other business organization conducts business. Also referred to as an Assumed Name, a Trade Name or 'Doing Business As' (d/b/a). / Под Фиктивными, от Латинского слова Fictio, означающее Выдумка или Вымысел, понимается мнимое, выдаваемое за действительность.

FICTITIOUS TRADING = ФИКТИВНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Fictitious Trade is:- (1) a trade that is booked with an execution date far in the future, and is adjusted to include the correct settlement and trade date when the transaction is completed. A fictitious trade is used in the processing of a securities transaction as a form of placeholder, and is found when open dates or rates are being used. (2) A securities order used to affect the price of a security, but which does not result in shares being competitively bid for and no real change in ownership. Wash sales and matched orders are a type of fictitious trade. A fictitious trade is designed to give the impression that the market is moving in a certain direction, when in fact it is being manipulated by a broker. For example, two companies enter into a series of ongoing transactions whose values are based on an interest rate set each week. Because the interest rate can change from week to week, an open execution date is used for the transaction until the interest rate is announced. Two transactions are recorded. The first is a cash transaction with a settlement date the same as the trade date; the second transaction has the same trade date but a settlement date several weeks later. Each week, the second transaction is updated to include the correct interest rate and settlement date. Fictitious Trading:- bucketing, cross trading, wash trading, or other schemes which give the appearance of trading but actually no bona fide, competitive trade has occurred. A Fictitious Trade is a securities transaction that is falsified in some way for the benefit of the trader. This term can also refer to a type of placeholder used to record a transaction and updated later with correct information. Fictitious trades in the first sense are illegal because they are a form of market manipulation, where a broker or trader aims to benefit from a perceived change in the market that is actually created through their actions. The second type may be used for certain kinds of securities transactions by agreement. One example of a fraudulent fictitious trade is a wash trade, where brokers simultaneously buy and sell securities to create the illusion of activity. There is no net change in ownership as a result, but to other traders, it looks like something is happening on the market. This can stimulate actual activity which the broker may exploit. Other trades may be used to create the illusion of account activity on a client's statement in order to cover up embezzlement and other fraudulent activities. Regulators monitor the market for signs that investors are engaging in market manipulation, and they are alert to signs of a fictitious trade. Engaging in such activity can be grounds for expulsion from an exchange as well as legal penalties. If the trading is used to falsify account records for the purpose of defrauding clients, they may also sue for compensation and breach of contract. Money managers are charged with a fiduciary responsibility, meaning that they must care for their client's assets responsibly, and fraudulent trades are a breach of professional ethics. In effect, a fictitious trade appears to take place on the open market and looks legitimate to an outsider, but is actually fake. The securities aren't transferred to another party and any profits that may appear to have been realized are also false. These trades may be recorded on a client's account to make it look like trading activity is occurring so that at a casual glance, customers think their assets are in good hands. As a placeholder, a fictitious trade may be part of a regular transaction agreement between two companies. They set a date in the future and update it when they have information about the correct rate and settlement date to finalize the trade. This is used to record an agreement without setting the date and rate, because these may change in accordance with the terms of the contract. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). Под Фиктивными, от Латинского слова Fictio, означающее Выдумка или Вымысел, понимается мнимое, выдаваемое за действительность.

FID = FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DUTY

FID = FLOOR INFORMATION DEVICES

FID = ДРАЕК (или СВАЙКА, или ШЛАГТОВ (СТЕНЬГИ)) – Fid (maritime term):- a tapered wooden pin used to separate the strands when splicing heavy rope.

FIDA = FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE = INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

FIDELITY BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ЛОЯЛЬНОСТИ – Fidelity Bond is a form of business insurance that offers an employer protection against losses – either monetary or physical – caused by its employees' fraudulent or dishonest actions. Fidelity bonds are often held by insurance companies and brokerage firms, which are specifically required to carry protection proportional to their net capital. Among the possible forms of loss a fidelity bond covers include fraudulent trading, theft and forgery. Despite its name, a fidelity bond is solely an insurance policy and is neither tradable nor can it accrue interest like a regular bond. It is also known as an Honesty Bond. In Australia a fidelity bond is called Employee Dishonesty Insurance, and in the United Kingdom it's called Fidelity Guarantee Insurance. Fidelity Bond is a bond which will reimburse an employer for loss up to the amount of the bond, sustained by an employer (the insured) by reason of any dishonest act of an employee (or employees) covered by the bond. A Fidelity Bond is a form of insurance protection that covers policyholders for losses that they incur as a result of fraudulent acts by specified individuals. It usually insures a business for losses caused by the dishonest acts of its employees. While called bonds, these obligations to protect an employer from employee-dishonesty losses are really insurance policies. These insurance policies protect from losses of company monies, securities, and other property from employees who have a manifest intent to cause the company loss. There are also many other forms of crime-insurance policies (burglary, fire, general theft, computer theft, disappearance, fraud, forgery, etc) to protect company assets. In the United Kingdom, this type of employee dishonesty insurance is called Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Coverage. In Australia, this type of employer protection is called Employee Dishonesty Insurance Coverage. Fidelity Bonds:- employee theft can deliver a striking blow to a business. Surveys show that a surprisingly large number of employees have admitted stealing from their employers during the previous year. Fidelity Bonds guarantee that the bonded employee(s) will handle their employer's money and property with fidelity. In other words, it guarantees they won't steal.

FIDELITY FUND = ФОНД ЛОЯЛЬНОСТИ – Fidelity Fund is a fund that is available in limited circumstances for clients of futures brokers who have suffered a loss because of a defalcation or fraudulent misuse of money or other property by the broker. Funds are not available to compensate for trading losses.

FIDELITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЛОЯЛЬНОСТИ – Fidelity Insurance protects organizations from loss of money, securities, or inventory resulting from crime. Common Fidelity claims allege employee dishonesty, embezzlement, forgery, robbery, safe burglary, computer fraud, wire transfer fraud, counterfeiting, and other criminal acts. These schemes involve every possible angle, taking advantage of any potential weakness in your company's financial controls. From fictitious employees, dummy accounts payable, non-existent suppliers to outright theft of money, securities and property. Fraud and embezzlement in the workplace is on the rise, occurring in even the best work environments. Liabilities covered by crime insurance usually fall into two categories, although many polices combine both types of coverage:- (i) money and security coverage pays for money and securities taken by burglary, robbery, theft, disappearance and destruction; and (ii) employee dishonesty coverage pays for losses caused by most dishonest acts of your employees, such as embezzlement and theft. When do I Fidelity Insurance? Any business employer needs to be concerned with Employee Dishonesty or any business handing cash or securities needs protection from robbery or theft will need Fidelity. Because crime-related losses are not typically covered by most property insurance policies, crime protection insurance is a necessary component for any business. Unfortunately, the majority of businesses don't purchase enough crime protection. If yours is like the average US business, you can expect to lose 6 percent of your total annual revenues to employee fraud. According to a recent study by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE). It estimates the average business is losing six percent of its total annual revenue from losses involving employees – on average more than USD9 per day per employee. For an organization with 40 employees, with 250 workdays in a year, this could amount to as much as USD90 000 off its bottom line. Add to this other crimes such as robbery and burglary, where small operations are especially likely to be victims, losing at least 20 times more than large corporations. In fact, shoplifting, robbery and burglary put such a disproportionate strain on small firms that many disintegrate as a result. Why do I need Fidelity Insurance? Fraud and embezzlement in the workplace is on the rise, occurring in even the best work environments. According to a leading international accounting firm:- (i) 80% of workplace crime is carried out by employees; (ii) one in four employees has either committed or witnessed workplace fraud and abuse; (iii) one in four employees committing fraud against their employer has been with the company for more than 10 years; and (iv) only one in three of those who have witnessed a workplace crime bother to report it. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners has found that:- (i) fraud and abuse costs US businesses more than USD400 billion annually; (ii) fraud and abuse costs employers an average of USD9 a day per employee; and (iii) the average organization loses 6% of its total annual revenue to fraud and abuse committed by its own employees. These frauds can go on for years, and when discovered the ultimate impact can be enormous. Smaller companies are especially vulnerable to Fidelity crimes. Most business insurance policies either exclude or provide only nominal amounts of coverage for loss of money and securities as well as employee dishonesty exposures. The American Management Association has estimated that employee dishonesty causes as much as 20% of the nation's business failures. White collar crime can have serious financial consequences, even threatening a private company's survival. InsureHedge offers a solution to handling crime losses committed by employees, through ForeFront Crime Liability Insurance Policy. Typical Fidelity coverage highlights include:- comprehensive coverage for:- employee theft; money and securities while on premises or in transit; forgery; funds transfer fraud; computer fraud; money order and counterfeit currency fraud; credit card fraud; optional client coverage; coverage for investigative costs for covered losses; responds to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) plan bonding requirement; broad definition of employee, including directors and officers; employees, including part-time, leased, temporary, and seasonal employees; and volunteers; and worldwide coverage. Actual coverage is subject to the language of the policies as issued. Fidelity Insurance is a type of insurance which is designed to protect a firm from losses caused by the dishonest acts of its employees. / Тип страхования, разработанный для защиты фирмы от убытков, вызванных недобросовестными действиями её служащих.

FIDUCIARY = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (или ФИДУЦИАР, или ФИДУЦИАРИЙ) – Fiduciary is a person who holds assets in trust for a beneficiary. It is illegal for a fiduciary to misappropriate money for personal gain. An individual or institution responsible for acting for the benefit of another on specified matters or for holding funds in trust. A Depositary is not a Fiduciary. A person or body acting in trust. Anyone holding, say, cash in trust for another is said to be acting in a fiduciary capacity. Fiduciary is a person holding the funds or property of another in a position of trust, and who is obligated to act in a prudent and ethical manner. An example would be an attorney, bank trustee, the executor of an estate, etc. Relating to or of the nature of a legal trust, i.e. the holding of something in trust for another. A fiduciary contract; in a fiduciary capacity; fiducial power. Fiduciary is a person who is responsible for the administration of property owned by others. Corporate management is a fiduciary with respect to corporate assets which are beneficially owned by the stockholders and creditors. Similarly, a trustee is the fiduciary of a trust and partners owe fiduciary responsibility to each other and to their creditors. An individual, corporation or association responsible for managing money or property for another. A fiduciary must exercise a high standard of care in this relationship of trust. Fiduciary:- this term can be used both as an adjective and a noun. It is used in the context of a trust relationship. For example, if one is said to have a fiduciary obligation, it means that one is acting in trust for other parties. A fiduciary is one who is in a position of trust. One can also use the adjective fiducial – for example, one has fiducial dependence on someone else. Fiduciary is a person undertaking the duty to act primarily for another's benefit, e.g., executor, administrator, trustee, guardian. / , то есть . Фидуциарное, от Латинских слов Fiduciarius, от Fiducia,

означающее Доверие, . Фидуциар – лицо, компания или ассоциация, которым для управления по доверенности передаётся бенефициаром некоторая собственность. Фидуциар обязан вкладывать денежные средства разумно, в интересах бенефициара. Примерами фидуциаров являются исполнители завещаний, душеприказчики, попечители при банкротстве, доверенные лица, а также опекуны, управляющие имуществом несовершеннолетних или неполноценных бенефициаров. В большинстве штатов США действуют законы, определяющие, каким образом фидуциары могут распоряжаться активами бенефициаров; например, незаконным для фидуциаров является вложение или присвоение денег в целях личного обогащения.

FIDUCIARY CAPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или СПОСОБНОСТЬ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ, или ФИДУЦИАРНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ) – In the United States, Fiduciary Capacity relates to conducting business or handling property for the benefit of another person. Acting on behalf of another in a relationship that necessitates great confidence, trust and good faith. Fiduciary Capacity means an undertaking to act as executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, trustee for a family trust, authorized trust or testamentary trust or receiver or trustee in bankruptcy.

FIDUCIARY DEPOSIT = ВКЛАД ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или ФИДУЦИАРНЫЙ ВКЛАД, или ФИДУЦИАРНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – Fiduciary Deposit is an arrangement wherein a depositor charges the bank to deposit his liquid assets with another bank. The depositor chooses the degree of risk he wishes to take by predetermining the amount and period to be deposited. Although fiduciary deposits are less liquid and have higher fees, it can be beneficial to depositors desiring a high level of confidentiality. Some banks offer you the possibility to place your funds in fiduciary deposits (i.e. fixed term deposits) in all freely convertible currencies, for maturities ranging from 48 hours to 12 months. Unless instructed otherwise, the bank will renew automatically these deposits for like periods. Interest rates are interbank rates less a fiduciary commision. A Fiduciary Deposit is a fiduciary investment placed with an overseas bank and not subject to withholding tax. The investment is made in the name of Credit Suisse Group AG, but for the account and at the risk of the customer. Processing is normally carried out by Credit Suisse AG Guernsey Branch, for larger amounts investments can also be made at other banks on the euro market. (1) Fiduciary Time Deposits:- an investment at a fixed rate of interest for a certain term of between 7 days and 12 months. Minimum amounts:- 7 to 25 days term:- amounts above CHF500 000 or equivalent in foreign currency. Minimum amounts:- more than 25 days term:- amounts above CHF50 000 or equivalent in foreign currency. Commission:- dependent on investment sum. Between 0.125% pa and 0.5% pa, min. CHF200. (2) Fiduciary Call Deposits:- a short-term investment with no fixed term and with interest rates that are continually adjusted in line with market rates. Minimum amount:- CHF500 000 or the equivalent in foreign currency. Term:- no limit (subject to 48 hours' notice). Commission:- dependent on investment sum. Between 0.125% pa and 0.5% pa, min. CHF200. Risk:- credit risk (credit rating of the foreign bank); exchange rate risk (in the case of foreign currency investments); possible transfer risk. Prerequisite:- a signed fiduciary agreement. Fiduciary Deposit is a bank deposit that the bank lends to somebody else at the depositor's risk (although the depositor earns a fairly high rate of interest). It is a system used by some Swiss banks. See also Fiduciary Transactions. / Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG).

FIDUCIARY TRANSACTIONS = ФИДУЦИАРНЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ) – Fiduciary Transactions are fundamentally characterized by the fact that a trustee or fiduciary acquires in his own name assets, claims (receivables), or goods at the instructions of the trustor or beneficiary and manages the assets held in trust in the interest of the principal and in accordance with his instructions. The trustee or fiduciary acts in his own name but for the account and at the risk of the trustor or beneficiary. Fiduciary transactions performed by a bank in the form of money market investments or as fiduciary loans are effected or granted in its own name, but in response to a written order, exclusively for the account and at the risk of the customer (fiduciary investments, fiduciary loans). The principal bears the currency, transfer and del credere risks. Fiduciary transactions rank among off-balance-sheet business but are shown by banks under the line. In the wider sense of the word they also include all other transactions entrusted to a fiduciary or trust company. / дэль крэдэрэ (del credere) . Фидуциарные или Доверительные Операции представляют интерес для клиентов, которые хотят поручить банку конфиденциально и надёжно инвестировать свои денежные средства от имени банка. Объектом инвестиций могут быть как реальный сектор экономики в виде выданных кредитов, так и приобретение долей капитала, ценных бумаг и финансовые рынки. При фидуциарной сделке банк выступает агентом клиента по инвестированию:- денежные средства размещаются от имени банка в указанный клиентом актив на заранее оговорённых условиях. Фидуциарные сделки дают клиентам ряд преимуществ по сравнению с прямым инвестированием:- (i) Конфиденциальность и безопасность сделки – клиент не является прямым кредитором, он застрахован от возможности влияния на свой бизнес в связи с выданным кредитом со стороны заёмщика или третьих лиц. (ii) Сервис по юридическому сопровождению сделки – специалисты банка в зависимости от конкретной ситуации подберут наиболее подходящий клиенту вид операции, корпоративную структуру, оформят соответствующую документацию. Банк по отдельному соглашению может помочь с оформлением залогов и/или другим обеспечением инвестиций клиента, а также может представлять интересы клиента на корпоративных собраниях, выполнять другие порученные операции. (iii) Клиент получает всю прибыль от инвестиций – клиент уплачивает банку лишь заранее оговорённое вознаграждение, что позволяет точно планировать свои расходы. (iv) Возможность получения прибыли третьим лицом – клиент может назначить в качестве бенефициара для получения прибыли третье лицо – в том числе детей или родственников, оговорив с банком специальные условия о порядке выплаты; и создать подобие наследственного или целевого траста. Для осуществления фидуциарной сделки необходимо иметь денежные средства на расчётном счёте в банке; документы, подтверждающие их легальное происхождение; и предоставить в банк описание операции, которую клиент планирует осуществить.

FIELD = ПОЛЕ – (1) Field is a plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown. Field is cultivated open land area; land used for raising crops or for conducting experiments. / Под Полем понимаются:- (i) безлесная равнинная территория; (ii) участки пашни, на которые разделена площадь севооборота, и запольные участки; (iii) площадка, оборудованная для чего-либо, например, футбольное поле; (iv) район боевых действий, например, поле битвы; (v) пространство, охватываемое глазом при наблюдении, обозрении, например, поле зрения; (vi) основной фон, на котором что-либо изображено; и (vii) свободная от письма, печати полоса вдоль края листа в тетради, книге и так далее.

(2) Field:- in a SWIFT message a data element(s) for which the identification, description and value representation has been pre-defined. Each data element constitutes an indivisible unit. Where a field consists of more than one data element, each forms a subfield. Fields may be:- fixed length or variable length, mandatory or optional, and restricted in terms of the character set which may be used. A field can appear only once in a message, unless the rules specify otherwise. Some fields consists of several sub-fields. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FIELD BUS = ПОЛЕВАЯ МАШИНА (или ПОЛЕВОЙ АВТОБУС) – Field Bus is a part of a network solution that based on a four-tier model (actuator-sensor level, field-level, cell-level, management-level). The 'field-level' will generally comprise spatially separated machine lines and local machines linked to each other or to the superordinated level.

FIELD CAPACITY = ПОЛЕВАЯ ВЛАГОЁМКОСТЬ – Field Capacity is the percentage (expressed on the basis of weight or volume) of water remaining in a soil. The moisture level in the soil after saturation and runoff. Field Capacity is the amount of water remaining in a field soil that has been thoroughly wetted and drained until free drainage has practically ceased. The soil can no longer absorb additional moisture. / Уровень влажности почвы после поглощения или впитывания и поверхностного стока.

FIELD COLLECTING = ПОЛЕВОЕ КОЛЛЕКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ – Field Collecting is the collection of samples from the field.

FIELD DAY = ДЕНЬ УБОРКИ – Field Day (maritime term):- a day for general ship cleaning.

FIELD RESISTANCE = ПОЛЕВАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ – Field Resistance is a resistance observed in the field as distinguished from resistance observed in the laboratory or greenhouse. It may involve seedling resistance as well as adult plant resistance and often involves resistance to all locally occurring biotypes.

FIELD SAMPLING = ОТБОР ПРОБ В ПОЛЕ (или ОТБОР ПОЛЕВЫХ ПРОБ) – Field Sampling:- (1) fields may be chosen randomly for sampling from a map locating the coordinates and the cultivator interviewed. Samples are then taken according to the plan. (2) A field is divided into particular proportions and a grid is used for even sampling of different sections of the field. Field Sampling:- for general observations such as plant density, weed density, or estimates of yield, it is important to be sure that the sampling points where you collect your data are representative of the entire field. Generally, the data collected in an individual field are averaged to describe that field. If the field has a lot of variability, you may want to make separate sets of measurements in the different sections of the field. While the number of data collection locations per field generally depends on the type of data needed, it is often advisable to select at least 5 to 8 separate locations. A sheet for recording observations at the different sampling points is essential. Once you have made observations and collected general information about the condition of your field, you can use the following sections to correct crop problems:- (i) production problems; (ii) nutrient problems; and (iii) pests and diseases.

FIELD SCREENING = ПОЛЕВАЯ БРАКОВКА (или ПОЛЕВОЕ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ, или ПОЛЕВОЙ ОТБОР, или ОТБОР В ПОЛЕ, или ПОЛЕВОЕ ТРИЕРОВАНИЕ) – Field Screening is an evaluating varieties for resistance in the field in contrast to greenhouse and screenhouse evaluations. / вычисляющие разновидности по устойчивости в поле в контрасте с вычислениями в теплицах и лабораториях.

FIELD WAREHOUSE = ПОЗИЦИОННЫЙ СКЛАД (или СЕКТОРНЫЙ СКЛАД) – Field Warehouse is a warehouse that stores goods on the goods' owner's property while the goods are under a bona fide public warehouse manager's custody. The owner uses the public warehouse receipts as collateral for a loan. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

FIERY = ОГНЕННОЕ (или ПЛАМЕННОЕ, или ФИЕРИЧЕСКОЕ) – Fiery:- of the color of fire; red.

FIEWS = FOOD INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

FIFABE = FIKAMBANANA FAMPANDROSOANA NY LEMAK'I BETSIBOKA = ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAIN OF BETSIBOKA

FIFO = FIRST IN, FIRST OUT

FIFTH PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ПЯТОЙ СТОРОНЫ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ПЯТИСТОРОННЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – Fifth Party Logistic (5PL) Model:- this applies when the switch is made from supply chains to supply networks. A fifth party logistic service provider guarantees the management of networks of supply chains. The industrial actor hires third parties for the supply of strategic, innovative logistical solutions and concepts. A fifth party logistic service provider develops and implements, preferably in close consultation with the client, the best possible supply chains or networks. Fifth party logistic is often linked to E-business.

FIFTH WHEEL = ПЯТОЕ КОЛЕСО (или СЕДЛО, или ОПОРНЫЙ КРУГ, или ПРИЦЕПНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – (1) A device located on the rear of the tractor which receives the kingpin of the chassis and connects the two pieces of equipment. The Fifth Wheel coupling provides the link between a semi-trailer and the towing truck, tractor unit, leading trailer or dolly. Some recreational vehicles use a fifth wheel configuration, requiring the coupling to be installed in the bed of a pickup truck as a towing vehicle. The coupling consists of a coupling pin (or king pin) on the front of the semi-trailer, and a horseshoe-shaped coupling device called a Fifth Wheel on the rear of the towing vehicle. The configuration is sometimes called a Turn-Table in Australia and New Zealand, especially if it's a rotating ball-race-bearing type. The term 'Fifth Wheel' comes from a similar coupling used on four-wheel horse-drawn carriages and wagons. The device allowed the front axle assembly to pivot in the horizontal plane, to facilitate turning. The semi-circular steel coupling device mounted on a tractor which engages and locks with a chassis semi-trailer. Circular bearing mechanism, secured on the rear of the chassis of a truck that engages and locks the semi-trailer to the truck.

(2) In acceleration tests of cars, we often use a computerized Fifth Wheel built for us by former Chevrolet racing engineer Paul Van Valkenburgh. It consists of three basic parts:- the wheel, a data buffer and a computer/printer. A fifth wheel is just that:- an extra road wheel temporarily added to the car. The purpose is to have a corrected source of distance data that can be measured accurately. We just have to compare this distance to time, and we can calculate speed. Van Valkenburgh's fifth wheel is a high-tech sandwich of aluminium and balsa wood, fitted with a bicycle tire. It pivots from an aluminium swing arm, which is fastened to the car with either a suction cup or bumper bracket. A simple transducer counts each revolution of the wheel. The transducer feeds its information into a data buffer that stores the raw data. We collect the data with a Radio Shack TRS-80 PC-2 pocket computer, where it is automatically analyzed and transformed into useful test results via a software program Van Valkenburgh developed. We then print out the results on a Radio Shack printer. Fifth Wheel is a wheel that is temporarily attached to a vehicle to test the accuracy of the speedometer, etc. / Шеврэлэй (Chevrolet) Пол Вэн Волкэнбёг (Paul Van Valkenburgh). Рэйдиоу Шэк (Radio Shack). Под Пятым Колесом понимается прибор, применяемый при ходовых испытаниях автомобиля для определения его динамических качеств. Представляет собой колесо, обычно установленное в вилке и шарнирно соединённое с автомобилем. К поверхности дороги колесо прижимается собственным весом; при движении автомобиля линейная скорость на окружности колеса равна скорости движения автомобиля. Скорость колеса регистрируется с помощью гибкого троса самопишущим прибором, вычерчивающим диаграмму движения автомобиля (путь – время – скорость).

FIGURE = ФИГУРА (или УЗОР) – Figure is the pattern produced in a wood surface by annual growth rings, rays, knots, or irregular coloration. / Рисунок, образовавшийся на поверхности дерева за счёт годичных колец роста, сердцевинных лучей, сучков или

неравномерной раскраски. Под Фигурой, от Латинского слова Figura, означающее Внешний Вид или Образ, понимается узор, создаваемый на поверхности древесины годичными кольцами роста, лучами, сучками или неравномерной раскраской.

FIL–À–FIL = ФИЛЬ–А–ФИЛЬ (или НИТКА ЗА НИТКОЙ) – Fil-À-Fil:- allegedly invented by the French. This is a woven fabric where a white thread is interwoven with the colored thread, end upon end. Two different yarns woven together create stylish, 'fil-à-fil' fabric. Seems similar to Oxford and Chambray. A light fabric suited to all seasons; its characteristic comes from the working of the different types of cotton of which it is composed. / филь-а-филь (fil-à-fil). ткань из ниток двух цветов.

FILAMENT = НИТЬ (или ФИЛАМЕНТ) – Filament is a slender stalk of a stamen supporting anther. / Нить – тонкая ножка тычинки (stamen), поддерживающая пыльник (anther).

FILAMENT = ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ НИТЬ (или ФИЛАМЕНТ) – Filament is a fiber of very great length, considered as continuous. See also Steel Filament. Filament is a fiber of indefinite or extreme length, e.g., silk filament, which runs from 300 to 1 200 meters. Filament is a manufactured fiber of indefinite length (continuous), extruded from the spinneret during the fiber production process. Filament is a fiber of indefinite or extreme length, some of them miles long. Silk is a natural filament, while nylon and polyester are synthetic filaments. Filament fibers are generally made into yarn without the spinning operation required of shorter fibers, such as wool and cotton. Filament yarns are smoother and more lustrous than spun yarns. Filament is an individual strand of fiber indefinite in length. Man-made fibers are indefinite in length. Silk is the only natural fiber available in filament form. Silk may run several hundred yards in length. Filament:- extremely long continuous fibers that can be measured in meters or yards, or in the case of man-made fibers, in kilometers or miles. Filaments do not require spinning to form yarn. Examples are rayon, nylon, acrylic, polyester, and other man-made fibers. Silk is the only natural filament. Filament is a fiber of an indefinite or extreme length such as found naturally in silk. Manufactured fibers are extruded into filaments that are converted into filament yarn, staple, or tow. Filament is the smallest unit of a fibrous material. The basic units formed during drawing and spinning, which are gathered into strands of fiber for use in composites. Filaments usually are of extreme length and very small diameter, usually less than 25 micrometers (1 mil). Filaments are the individual fibers comprising a silk or man-made fiber yarn. / Найлан (Nylon). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Под Элементарной Нитью понимается одиночная нить, не делящаяся в продольном направлении без разрушения. Является составной частью текстильных комплексных нитей. К элементарным нитям относятся химические нити различного вида (получаемые продавливанием расплавленного раствора через отверстия фильер), а также шёлковина (одна из двух нитей, составляющих коконную нить, выделяемую шёлкопрядом). Элементарная Нить или Филамент – единичная текстильная нить практически неограниченной длины, рассматриваемая как бесконечная. Под Текстильной Нитью понимается гибкое и прочное тело с малыми поперечными размерами, значительной длины, пригодное для изготовления текстильных изделий. Вырабатываются из льняной, хлопковой, шерстяной пряжи, шёлка-сырца, химических волокон.

FILAMENTATION = ФИЛАМЕНТАЦИЯ (или XX) – (1) Filamentation:- in few qualities filament warp and weft used. While weaving due to abrasion, filaments of warp yarn gets open as it appears on fabric called Filamentation. Weaving defect. / вследствие истирания, . Порок или дефект ткачества.

(2) Filamentation:- xxxxx. / Под Филаментацией, от Латинского слова Filamentatio, от Filamentum, означающее Нить, понимается образование нитей псевдомицелия у дрожжеподобных грибов в результате удлинения клеток и расположения их в виде цепочек, что осложняет их идентификацию.

FILAMENT COUNT = ЧИСЛО ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ (или НУМЕРАЦИЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ) – Filament Count is the number of individual filaments that make up a thread or yarn.

FILAMENT NUMBER = НОМЕР ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНОЙ НИТИ – Filament Number is the linear density of a filament expressed in units such as denier or tex. See also Fineness.

FILAMENT WINDING = МОТКА (или НАМОТКА, или ПЕРЕМОТКА, или РАЗМОТКА, или НАМАТЫВАНИЕ) ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНОЙ НИТИ – Filament Winding:- in the fabrication of composites, the process of placing reinforcing fibers over a rotating form, (mandrel) to make the product shape. Prepreg fibers or dry fibers that are treated in a resin bath immediately prior to winding may be used. The wound form can be cured or consolidated after the fiber winding is complete to product specifications.

FILAMENT YARN = ПРЯЖА ИЗ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ (или ФИЛАМЕНТНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Filament Yarn is a yarn composed of one or more filaments. Note:- filament yarns can have the following morphologies: flat, interlaced, twisted, twistless, textured or combinations of these. Filament Yarn is the yarn composed of continuous filaments assembled with or without twist. See also Yarn. Filament Yarn:- in the spinning of manufactured filaments, fiber-forming substances in the plastic or molten state, or in solution, are forced through the fine orifices in a metallic plate called a Spinneret, or Jet, at a controlled rate. The solidified filaments are drawn-off by rotating rolls, or godets, and wound onto bobbins or pirns. There are several methods of spinning manufactured filaments:- Dry Spinning, Gel Spinning, Melt Spinning, Phase-Separation Spinning, Reaction Spinning, and Wet Spinning. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Пряжа, состоящая из элементарных нитей непрерывной длины. Филаментные Нити в зависимости от назначения разделяются на текстильные и технические, или кордные нити (более толстые нити повышенной прочности и крутки).

FILET = ФИЛЕ – Filet is a lace with a square mesh and geometric designs. / Филе или Филейное Кружево.

FILE VIRUSES = ФАЙЛОВЫЕ ВИРУСЫ – File Viruses or Parasitic Viruses use arbitrary existing files as hosts. Usually the virus prepends the body of its code to the beginning of, or appends the body of its code to the end to the host file, in which case the original file contents remain intact, except that the OEP (original entry point) is modified, so that the virus code is executed before the original, legitimate code. This method of infection ensures that the virus code will be executed each time the infected file is launched, and also provides a means of spreading. In some instances, a file infecting virus may damage the host file when infecting it by erasing or overwriting parts of the host file. In this case, the host file may no longer run correctly, although it will still be able to spread the virus. Executable files often end in extensions like .COM, .DLL, .EXE and .SYS under Windows. Some file viruses might be scripts that were interpreted by other programs and end in extensions like .BAT (a batch file) or .VBS (a Visual Basic program). From the perspective of an AV engine, viruses need to be disinfected, in order to recover the original file, unlike trojans and worms, which are cleaned by simply deleting them (and fixing residual damage such as gimmicked registry settings). In the event file virus damaged the host file by overwriting portions of it, disinfection is not an option. While file viruses were more common in the DOS era than in the Windows era, several modern examples do exist, such as the Ramnit, Sality and Virut families, which regularly show up around the globe. See also Companion Virus, Overwriting Virus, and Virus.

FILE WRAPPER = ДЕЛО ПО ЗАЯВКЕ (или ПАПКА С МАТЕРИАЛАМИ ЗАЯВКИ) – File Wrapper:- the folder into which papers for a particular application are collected and maintained. It contains a complete record of proceedings in the United States Patent and

Trademark Office (USPTO) from the filing of the initial patent application to the issued patent. The file wrapper of a patent application that is maintained by the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) is the 'official record'.

FILE WRAPPER CONTINUING = XX – File Wrapper Continuing (FWC) application is a continuation, continuation-in-part, or divisional application filed under 37 CFR 1.62* (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations), which uses the specification, drawings and oath or declaration from a prior nonprovisional application, which is complete as defined by 37 CFR 1.51(a)(1). * Note:- 37 CFR 1.62 was deleted effective December 01, 1997.

FILIAL GENERATIONS = ДОЧЕРНИЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЯ (или ФИЛИАЛЬНЫЕ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ) – Filial Generations:- generation after making a cross. Refer to offsprings resulting from a cross of parents, as in F_1 (first filial generation), F_2 (second filial generation), etc. / Под Филиалом, от позднелатинского слова Filialis, означающее Сыновний, понимается .

FILING BASIS = ОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ПОДАЧИ (или ОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ВНЕСЕНИЯ, или БАЗИС РЕГИСТРАЦИИ) – In the US trademark law, a Filing Basis is the legal basis for filing an application for registration of a mark. The Trademark Act sets out five filing bases, and an applicant must specify and meet the requirements of one or more bases before the mark will be approved for publication for opposition or registration on the Supplemental Register. The five bases are:- (i) use of a mark in commerce under § 1(a) of the Act; (ii) bona fide intention to use a mark in commerce under § 1(b) of the Act; (iii) a claim of priority, based on an earlier-filed foreign application under § 44(d) of the Act; (iv) registration of a mark in the applicant's country of origin under § 44(e) of the Act; and (v) extension of protection of an international registration to the United States, under § 66(a) of the Act and the Madrid Protocol. The requirements for the bases are set forth in Trademark Rule 2.34. If no basis is set forth in the original application for registration, the examining attorney will issue an Office action requiring the applicant to specify a basis and meet all requirements for the basis. In applications under §§ 1 and 44, the applicant may claim more than one basis, and/or may add or substitute a basis after filing the application. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

FILING DATE = ДАТА ПОДАЧИ – Filing Date is the date of receipt in the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) of an application which includes (1) a specification containing a description and, if the application is a nonprovisional application, at least one claim, and (2) any required drawings.

FILING RECEIPT = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ (или РАСПИСКА) В ПРИНЯТИИ – Filing Receipt:- when an application is submitted via e-TEAS, the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) immediately issues a confirmation of filing via e-mail that includes the serial number and filing date, and a summary of all the data provided by applicant in the application. This serves as evidence of filing. Applicants who file paper applications receive printed filing receipts that list the application serial number and filing date, the mark, the applicant's name, the goods and/or services, the filing bases, if available; the international class(es), and the address to be used for correspondence.

FILING REFUSAL = ОТКАЗ В ПРИНЯТИИ – Filing Refusal:- also known as a Final Office Action (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)), which makes 'final' any outstanding refusals or requirements. A proper response to a final office action is a) compliance with the requirements or b) appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

FILL = ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ – Fill is the execution of an order. / Исполнение распоряжения.

FILL AND KILL ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ) – Fill And Kill Order (FAK):- if there are unfilled volume after the execution of a part of an order, the unfilled volume is canceled.

FILL AND STORE ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ХРАНЕНИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ХРАНЕНИЕ) – Fill And Store Order (FAS):- if there are unfilled volume after the execution of a part of an order, the unfilled volume is stored in the order book until the expiration of its validity or the volume is filled.

FILLED GRAIN = ВЫПОЛНЕННОЕ ЗЕРНО – Filled Grain is a seed with a fully developed endosperm.

FILLER = ЗАМАЗКА (или НАПОЛНИТЕЛЬ, или УТЯЖЕЛИТЕЛЬ, или ОТЯЖЕЛЯЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Filler is a substance used to fill the holes and irregularities in planed or sanded surfaces to decrease the porosity of the surface before applying finish coatings. As applied to adhesives, a filler is a substance added to an adhesive to improve its working strength or other properties. Filler is a nonfibrous material added to a fabric to increase its weight or to modify its appearance or hand. Also referred to as Back-Sizing. Examples of fillers are insoluble clays or gypsum, starches, and gums. Filler is:- (1) a material that does not contain any fertilizer element but is added to obtain the desired weight of a mixed fertilizer. (2) Rice variety used to fill vacant areas of an experimental plot. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). на строганых или поверхностях. Под Наполнителями полимерных материалов понимаются вещества (главным образом высокодисперсные порошкообразные и волокнистые), которые входят в состав пластмасс, красок, резин, смесей с целью облегчения переработки, придания необходимых эксплуатационных свойств, а также удешевления. Распространённые наполнители – технический углерод, мел, тальк, каолин, диоксид кремния, стеклянные, асбестовые и химические волокна, монокристаллические волокна некоторых металлов ('усы'), ткани, бумага. Наполнители, улучшающие свойства материала, называются упрочняющими (усиливающими, активными); волокнистые и листовые наполнители часто называют также армирующими.

FILLET = ЛЕНТА – Fillet is a long, narrow strip of wire card clothing with which the doffer and cylinder of the card are spirally wrapped. Fillet:- a ribbon or narrow strip of material used especially as a headband. / игольчатая лента.

FILLING = УТОЧИНА – Filling is an individual yarn which interlaces with warp yarn at right angles in woven fabric. Usually has less twist than warp yarn, which runs lengthwise in the fabric. Also known as Filling Pick, or Pick. In a woven fabric, Filling is the yarns that run cross the fabric from selvage to selvage, and which run perpendicular to the warp or lengthwise yarns. Also known as Weft. In a woven fabric, Filling is the yarn running from selvage to selvage at right angles to the warp. Each crosswise length is called a Pick. In the weaving process, the filling yarn is carried by the shuttle or other type of yarn carrier. Filling or Weft:- the yarns that are woven across the loom, with Weft being the English term and Filling being the American term. The individual yarns are also known as Picks. / Поперечная Нить (Pick).

FILLING BAND = УТОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСА (или ПОЛОСА ОТ УТОЧИН) – Filling Bands:- solid sections of filling yarn, generally at least several inches in width with a different appearance in shade or luster or exhibiting some other characteristic which makes them distinguishable from adjacent normal sections of filling. They may be composed of one or more complete filling bobbins of yarn, or they may show changes at knots within the same filling package. Filling Band:- in woven fabrics, a visual defect across the width due to a change occurring in the yarn for a large number of picks. Compare Filling Bar. See also Filling, and Mixed End. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- cotton brassiere cloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 144 x 84; (ii) Warp:- 100/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 90/3 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed peach. Defect:- light and dark filling shade bands. Analysis:- analysis showed that the shade bands were actually an optical

illusion caused by variations in pickage or set marks in the weaving. In the light-appearing sections there were 25 picks per y 4 inch, whereas in the darker adjacent % inch there were only 20 picks. Where the pick count was high, the dyestuff penetration was less and there was a very narrow light band. This band was never more than about 1 inch in width, the pick counts gradually returning to the normal. To prove that the apparent shading was an optical effect, small cuttings from the light and dark bands were removed about 2 inches from the distinct shade change and substituted for each other. The shade match was perfect, showing no difference existent beyond the narrow section where the pick count was abnormal. Such set marks, or starting-up places, are fairly common in some constructions and may be due to faulty loom take-up or let-off, or to a sagging of the warp during exceptionally long periods of its standing with the shed open. Filling Band:- Fabric:- Chambray dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 92; (ii) Warp:- 50/1 cotton (blue); (iii) Filling:- 50/1 cotton (white); Finish:- plain preshrunk. Defect:- light filling band. Analysis:- examination showed that the band began at a knot and ended at a shuttle change. The filling yarn which produced the light band effect sized 32/1, instead of 50/1 as specified. This defect was evidently due to mixing of yarns at the mill since it was learned that they were also running 30/1 yarn at the time these goods were woven. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- novelty crepe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 56 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 75/30 viscose-rayon crepe ply-twisted 30 turns with 75/20 acetate rayon, woven 2 S and 2 Z; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed medium blue. Defect:- several bands of filling which were darker in shade than the remainder of the fabric. Analysis:- analysis showed that, in the faulty-appearing sections, the ply twist in one shuttle (Z twist) was only about 23 turns, instead of the normal 30 turns, per inch. As a result, there was more dyestuff penetration in that yarn, producing darker filling bands. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- cotton-filled rayon sateen; Construction:- (i) Count:- 145 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 60/2 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed olive drab. Defect:- several dark-dyed filling bands, starting and stopping at shuttle changes. Analysis:- laboratory stripping and redyeing resulted in no improvement, and physical analysis of the light- and dark-dyed filling yarns showed them both to be of the same size and twist. Microscopic analysis and chemical tests, however, revealed the fact that the light-dyed cotton was not mercerized, whereas the dark (normal) yarns were mercerized. This difference in dyeing – is characteristic of mercerized and unmercerized cotton, and further study showed that the mill had been purchasing two types of yarns and had mixed them during weaving. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- sharkskin-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 100 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed white. Defect:- filling bands running from shuttle change to shuttle change. Analysis:- laboratory scouring and bleaching did not eliminate the bands, and boil-off of a cutting of gray goods showing a similar condition resulted in no improvement. Deniers, filament counts, and twists were the same in both light- and dark-appearing sections of the filling and there was no evidence of any abnormal breaking strength or elongation of the yarn. Microscopic examination of yarn cross sections showed the filament contour to be uniform, but the yarn in the light-appearing bands seemed to contain more pigment than that in the darker sections. This was confirmed by examination of a longitudinal section and by chemical analysis. The difference in pigment content resulted in a luster differential which could not be eliminated in dyeing or finishing. Comparison with standard dull-luster yarn of the same manufacturer indicated that the yarn with the lesser amount of pigment was normal production. It was concluded that the bobbins of more highly pigmented yarn represented some abnormal manufacturing condition. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- sharkskin-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/80 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- filling shade bauds, starting and ending. Analysis:- physical tests on yarns taken from both light- and dark-dyeing portions of the filling disclosed no significant differences. By dissolving equal weights of the light- and dark-dyed yarns in identical volumes of acetone and comparing color intensity in standard Nessler tubes, it was found that there was an appreciable difference in the amount of dyestuff absorbed by the yarns coming from different filling bobbins. As deniers and filament counts identified these yarns as being from the same producer, and as there was no indication of any gray-goods operation which could cause this difference in dyeing, it was concluded that the yarn itself was at fault. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gray. Defect:- filling shade bands throughout full pieces of goods. Analysis:- deniers and filament counts of yarns taken from both the light-dyed and dark-dyed bands were normal – in this case, 150 denier, 40 filaments. Microscopic examination of the rayon cross sections showed a decided difference between the contours of the filaments in the light-dyeing sections as compared with those in the normal dark-dyed portions. Since the mill had proof of the fact that at the time these goods were woven there was only one make of 150-denier, 40-filament, bright-luster, viscose-process rayon in the mill, it was reasonable to assume that the fault was one which originated in the rayon producer's plant. This might have been caused by the mixing of two lots having different cross sections and different dyeing properties, or, more likely, through the inadvertent production of a small poundage of yarn having faulty cross-section and dyestuff affinity. Examination of representative samples from part cones of the same shipment, as well as of earlier lots from the same producer, indicated that the yarns with the flat filaments were not normal. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- pigment-taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- aqua-ground print. Defect:- filling shade bands starting and ending at shuttle changes. Analysis:- analysis of the filling yarn in representative dark- and light-dyeing bands revealed no physical differences. Laboratory stripping and redyeing to the same shade, using a level dyeing color which had light and washfastness properties equal to that of the ground shade in the original, resulted in complete elimination of the bands. Although it must be acknowledged that, while the rayon yarn was basically at fault in its tendency to dye unevenly, it appeared that the dyer had not used a dyestuff suitable for level dyeing of rayon or had been careless in his dyeing procedure. The warp also showed a slight amount of streakiness, and this, too, was eliminated in the redyed samples. Filling Bands:- Fabric:- all-spun-rayon poplin dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 14/1 1%-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed gold. Defect:- dark filling bands of varying intensity. Analysis:- chemical tests showed evidence of appreciable amounts of warp sizing in the dyed goods, as well as several partially unremoved colored 'Day and Night' shift-stamp marks. The bands were eliminated by laboratory stripping in sodium hydrosulphite solution and redyeing. Inspection of the gray goods showed the presence of similar sections of filling yarn which had evidently been tinted to a slightly heavier depth of shade than other portions of the filling. The defect did not appear in pieces of the same gray-goods style which were dyed in medium and dark shades, and it was concluded that unremoved tint from some portions of the filling were showing through under the gold color. Since laboratory desizing and scouring trials on a cutting of gray goods proved that the warp sizing could be completely removed in normal processing, and the shift stamp mark was made with a tint that was fugitive in a mild-soap scour at 180 °F, it was evident that the finisher had not done a thorough job in preparing these goods prior to dyeing. Filling Band:- Fabric:- spun-rayon-and-silk dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 54 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 18/1 85% 1%-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 15% silk noils; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- light-blue ground with white printed stripe. Defect:- narrow filling band across the width of the piece. Analysis:- on a few threads from the filling being raveled, it was found that the 'band' did not follow the filling exactly. Careful examination showed that what appeared to be a band was actually a printing defect, some of the blue-dyed ground having been partially discharged in a narrow strip across the full width of the cloth. This condition was probably caused by some of the discharge printing paste carrying over on the doctor blade and coming into light contact with the blue ground. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа. Смотрите также Уточина (Filling), и Разная Продольная Нить или Смешанная Продольная Нить (Mixed End).

FILLING BAR = УТОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСА – Filling Bar:- in woven fabrics, a visual defect across the width which contains a limited number of picks of different appearance than normal. Compare Filling Band. Fabrics defect.

FILLING BARRÉ = ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО УТОЧИНЕ – Filling Barré:- a series or cluster of streaks running in the filling direction but interspersed with sections of normal-appearing filling yarns. This condition may run from one selvage to the other, or it may be irregular in length and extend only partway across the warp. See also Barré. Filling Barré:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 180 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed green. Defect:- several hands of filling barré, starting and stopping at shuttle changes. Analysis:- laboratory stripping and redyeing of a cutting from the portion containing the defect yielded no improvement. In fact, the condition was detected in the stripped cutting before the redyeing. Microscopic examination of the cross sections of the filling yarns in the dark- and light-appearing sections showed significant differences in the size of the filaments, although the filament count was normal (40) in both. Denier determinations were made on short lengths of the yarns, and it was found that in the dark places the denier averaged 1G5, whereas in the light-dyed sections the denier averaged only 132. The repeat of the high and low deniers was at fairly regular intervals, producing a pattern effect in the woven goods. This detect was attributed to so-called 'Periodic Denier', a variation in yarn size produced by faulty spinning during the process of yarn manufacture, probably caused by a pulsating delivery of the acetate solution to the spinnerettes. / Смотрите также Полосатость (Barré).

FILLING BOW = ДУГА ПО УТОЧИНЕ (или ПЕРЕКОС УТОЧИНЫ) – Filling Bow is a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvedge and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric. See also Bow. / Смотрите также Дуга или Перекос (Bow).

FILLING CHANGES = СМЕНЫ УТОЧИН – Filling Changes:- generally similar in appearance to 'filling bands', except that the change is noted at a knot or a filling-bobbin transfer, but it gradually fades or disappears at some indeterminate position so that the defect is visible only at the change.

FILLING FLOATS = XX УТОЧИНЫ – (1) Defect Name:- Filling Floats. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Filling Floats:- This is the result of a knot with long ears intermittently interfering with the interlacing of the warp and filling as it makes its way through the harness to the fell of the cloth. Severity:- Major.

(2) Defect Name:- Filling Floats. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Filling Floats:- Picks of filling extending unbound over or under warp ends with which they should have been interlaced. See also Shed-Splitting, Undershots, and Overshots. Severity:- Minor. / :- поперечные нити уточины .

FILLING PATTERN = УТОЧНЫЙ РИСУНОК (или УТОЧНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ) – Filling Pattern:- one repeat of the different counts or different colors of the filling yarns.

FILLING RUN–OUT = XX (или РАЗБЕЖКА, или ИЗНОС) УТОЧИНЫ – Filling Run-Out:- xxxxx. See also Broken Pick. Fabrics defect.

FILLING SKEWNESS = СКОШЕННОСТЬ УТОЧИНЫ (или КОСОСТЬ УТОЧИНЫ, или ПЕРЕКОС УТОЧИНЫ) – Filling Skewness is a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. Skewness is also called Bias. See also Skewness. / Смотрите также Перекос или Кривизна или Скошенность (Skewness).

FILLING SHINERS = ПЕРЕТЯЖКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ (или БЛЁСТКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ) – Filling 'Shiners':- Fabric:- Oxford dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 60 x 42; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 300/40 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed tan. Defect:- short lengths of bright, or 'shiny', filling yarns. Analysis:- single-strand breaking-strength and elongation tests made on the short bright sections of filling yarn showed them to have only about 18.5% residual elongation, as compared with an average of 22.5% elongation in the normal portions. On the removal of the bright-appearing yarns from the fabric, it was found that they had much less crimp than the normal yarns. Physical tests made on some of the original yarn before weaving showed it to have a normal elongation of about 24% at the breaking load. This defect was due to overstretched filling yarn, the taut section with less crimp resulting in greater light reflection and a shiny appearance. With no proof of the yarn's having been delivered to the mill in a stretched condition, it was assumed that the damage was caused by the use of excessive tension in quilling.

FILLING SLUB = XX УТОЧИНЫ – Defect Name:- Filling Slub. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives, and Twill Derivatives. Description:- Filling Slub:- Filling yarn with a short thick place in a yarn. Severity:- Minor.

FILLING SNARL = ПЕТЛЯНИЕ УТОЧИНЫ (или УТОЧНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ, или УТОЧНАЯ СУКРУТИНА) – Filling Snarl:- xxxxx. See also Snarl. / Смотрите также Петляние или Петля или Сукрутина (Snarl).

FILLING STREAKS = ЗАТАСКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ (или ПОЛОСКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ, или ЧЕРТЫ ПО УТОЧИНЕ) – Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 60 x 54; (ii) Warp:- 75/30 S viscose-rayon crêpe, plied IS turns S with 75/20 S dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- short light streaks in the filling. Analysis:- careful examination showed that the streaks were confined to the acetate component of the plied filling yarns. Microscopic analysis revealed a partial additional delustering of the acetate yarn in the streaky sections. Since it was obvious that there was no finishing operation which could have produced such a selective delustering effect, a study was made of every gray-mill manufacturing procedure where such a defect might have originated. It was finally decided that the damage could have been caused by drops of water condensing on the yarn during the steaming operation used for setting the twist in the plied vain. Water spots on the acetate rayon when it was subjected to high temperatures, particularly where the yarn was in contact with the hot metal heads of the spools, produced a partial delustering of the surface. This was confirmed by making trials and deliberately introducing water drops on the yarn during the steaming, then weaving those packages of yarn in the filling oi a piece of fabric properly identified. Laboratory dyeing of head ends disclosed the same type of defect. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- rayon-satin foundation-garment fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 300 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 60/1 cotton with core of cut rubber; Finish:- plain dyed tea rose. Defect:- ribbed, streaky appearance in the filling. Analysis:- analysis of the cotton filling yarn showed it to be very uniform in size. The cut rubber with which it was covered, however, showed extreme variations in cross-sectional area and weight. These variations produced a thick- and thin-appearing finished yarn, which in turn resulted in the filling streaks. This condition is less likely to occur in elastic yarns made with extruded-rubber cores, since the latter generally run comparatively uniform in diameter. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 180 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 75/20/1 % dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- two ends 100/60/50 bright viscose rayon, plied 14 turns and woven two picks S and two picks Z; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- short light streaks in filling. Analysis:- microscopic examination revealed that the so-called 'White Filling Streaks' were actually small sections of damaged warp yarns, the damage running parallel to the filling. This defect was found to be due to a bruising of the acetate warp yarns by the shuttle. The bruised sections resisted dyeing, which brought out the light streaks – particularly prominent in dark-dyed shades. These 'Shuttle Marks' are generally noticeable in acetate-warp-yarn fabrics only, because of the somewhat soft or plastic nature of acetate yarns. The acetate is evidently slightly fused by the frictional heat of the fast-moving shuttle, while at the same time the filaments are ruptured. Such damage may be due to poor warp sizing where the protection against chafing is inadequate or, more often, to excessive picking

action or a faulty shuttle. In some cases, a deeper plush covering on the shuttle race plate affords better protection of the warp ends from such damage. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- Ninon curtain fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 80; (ii) Warp:- 75/20/15 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed ecru. Defect:- short filling streaks, giving an open, or 'cracky', appearance. Analysis:- in the 'cracky', or open, places it was found that the twist in the filling yarn averaged about 27 turns per inch, whereas in the normal portions the twist was only 15 turns per inch, as specified. The more highly twisted yarns, being thinner in diameter, produced the streaky effect. While routine tests are commonly made by mills or throwsters, it is obvious that only a small percentage of the yarns so processed are spot-checked. It is not unusual, therefore, for some slack or high-twist yarns to escape detection until the goods are woven. In this construction, however, the defect should have been just as easy to see during the gray-goods inspection. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- novelty dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count: 88 x 80; (ii) Warp:- eight ends 75/30/35 bright viscose rayon, 2 S and 2 Z, alternating with two ends 120/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- eight picks 100/40 dull viscose rayon alternating with two picks 120/40 dull acetate rayon to make checked pattern; Finish:- cross-dyed green (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:- white filling stripes wider than normal. Analysis:- the fabric was made on a multiple-box loom in which eight picks were normally woven with the green-dyed yarn and two picks with the white-dyed yarn. In this case there were four adjacent picks of the white yarn, producing a white filling stripe that was twice the width of the normal stripe. This condition was produced by a faulty box motion on one loom, the mechanism which raised or lowered the set of shuttle boxes not functioning in the proper rotation to give the desired pattern. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 220 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 10/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed light blue and given moire finish. Defect:- short light streaks running about 15 inches from one edge. Analysis:- examination showed that this defect was due to a chafing of short sections of filling yarn during weaving. This was probably caused by a poorly adjusted picking motion, which caused the shuttle to rebound and rub on the yarn as it sloughed off during weaving, producing a condition commonly known as 'Box Marks'. This condition should not be confused with 'shuttle marks', although the appearance in the finished goods is somewhat similar. In the case of 'box marks', the damage is usually confined to one area running parallel to the selvage. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- Count:- 174 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed rose. Defect:- irregular cracks in filling, producing streaky effect. Analysis:- analysis showed that the uneven appearance of the filling was due to irregular laying in of the filling yarn, which resulted in a cracky or 'raised-pick' effect. No physical or chemical differences were detected in the yarn to account for this condition, but it was finally concluded that the defect was caused by excessive static charges' being built up during weaving. This fault is commonly referred to as 'Static Cracks' and, although it may be produced by weaving at too low a relative humidity, it is generally attributed to the finish on the yarn's not being of a type adequate to reduce the static charge so as to permit good weaving. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- pigment-taffeta shirting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/100 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- gray goods. Defect:- examination of the gray goods at the mill showed the presence of numerous short filling streaks. Analysis:- microscopic examination revealed that the short filling streaks were due to places where the yarn had much higher twist than the normal. Twist determinations showed that, in some of these streaky sections, the twist was as high as 17 turns per inch, instead of the standard 7 turns. This defect was due to faulty rayon yarn. Filling Streaks:- Fabric;- pigment-taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed dark blue. Defect:- short, light, fillingwise 'flashes' throughout. Analysis:- laboratory tests showed that the light-appearing 'flashes' resisted wetting out, as if they had a protective water-resistant coating in those sections. By stripping with sodium hydrosulphite solution and then redyeing, the short streaks were completely eliminated. Under the circumstances, since the finisher had already used a boil-off and scouring procedure which had been adequate to remove the warp sizing completely, it was concluded that this defect was due to the presence of sections of the original filling yarn containing finish which was abnormally difficult to remove. The fault was, therefore, classified as one for which the rayon producer was responsible. The elimination of certain imperfections by laboratory stripping and redyeing does not always indicate any fault on the part of the dyer, but is helpful in determining whether or not some condition can be so corrected to make the goods salable. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 68 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 150/112 cuprammonium rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- short filling streaks, giving a cracky appearance. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that a large number of the filaments in the filling yarns in the streaky areas appeared to be bound together. It was impossible to pry them apart with a pick needle, and a thorough soap and soda-ash scour in the laboratory failed to open them up to a normal, full yarn. Further microscopic study of the cross sections in those portions of the filling confirmed the fact that a number of the filaments were actually bonded together. In some instances they gave the appearance of single filaments two or three times the normal diameter, with practically no line of demarcation between the several smaller filaments which had been 'fused' together. This fault was attributed to some defect in the manufacturing of the yarn which allowed adhesion to take place before the filaments were completely hardened. Filling Streaks:- Fabric:- corduroy dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 76 x 140; (ii) Warp:- 22/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed red. Defect:- rough-appearing streaks visible on the face of the finished fabric and running in a fillingwise direction for lengths of from 2 to about 10 inches. Analysis:- the converter was advised by the dyer, who also carried out the cutting operation in the manufacture of the corduroy, that the gray goods were at fault, the raised streaky-pile effect being attributed to slubs or uneven twist in the filling yarn. When the filling-ground yarns from the portions of the fabric showing the streaks were raveled, it was found that the defect was not exactly parallel to the filling yarns. Furthermore, microscopic examination showed that the filling-ground thread in the defective places was cut through completely or partially. This was confirmed by trying to remove the filling yarn in the damaged sections and finding that it came apart with little or no tension. It was concluded that these imperfections were due to some fault in the cutting operation, the damage resulting in excess pile on the surface when the fabric was brushed. / пятна. Уточина:- такая же как основа.

FILLING STREAKS AND SLUBS = ЗАТАСКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ (или ПОЛОСКИ ПО УТОЧИНЕ, или ЧЕРТЫ ПО УТОЧИНЕ) И НЕПРОПРЯДКА (или ШИШКА, или СЛЁТ, или ТОЛСТАЯ ПРИСУЧКА) – Filling Streaks And Slubs:- Fabric:- Chambray dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 84 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 cotton (wine); (iii) Filling:- 40/1 cotton (white); Finish:- bleached and Sanforized. Defect:- filling streaks and slubs of varying lengths. Analysis:- examination showed that the streaks were due to thick and thin places and excessive slubs in the filling yarn. The unevenness of these yarns was confirmed by the weighing of short sections, as well as by examination of several yards removed and wrapped on a blackboard by a hand seriplane. By actual measurement, the yarn was found to vary from as fine as 51/1 to as heavy as 37/1 within 1 yard. This defect was attributed to a poor quality of filling yarn, particularly detrimental to the appearance in a chambray of this type because of the greater contrast between the white and the dyed yarns. / Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Непропрядка – Слёт Утка – короткий утолщённый участок по утку, возникающий в том случае, если уточная нить слетает пакетиком с конца початка и в таком виде зарабатывается в ткань. Непропряды более пятикратной до восьмикратной толщины включительно. Размер порока – за каждое место. Непропряды более восьмикратной толщины.

FILLING TRAMMAGE = XX ПО УТОЧИНЕ – Filling Trammage:- Fabric:- novelty spun-rayon crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 60 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 75/30 viscose rayon crêpe, plied S twist with 30/1 2-in. 3-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp, but woven with two picks of S twist and two picks of Z twist; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- occasional bands of fillingwise

‘trammage’. Analysis:- in the narrow puckered areas, the filling crêpe yarn was found to have all S twist instead of alternating with two picks of Z twist, as specified. This concentration of unbalanced one-way twist resulted in a higher filling shrinkage, producing the puckered, or plissé, effect, generally called ‘Trammage’. / или плиссе или складчатое (plissé), .

FILLINGWISE CUTS = ПОРЕЗЫ ВДОЛЬ УТОЧИНЫ – Fillingwise Cuts:- Fabric:- rayon-warp cotton-filled satin; Construction:- (i) Count:- 240 x 66; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 30/2 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- several small broken places across width of the piece. Analysis:- examination of the sample submitted showed several spots where the warp yarns were broken, the break being exactly parallel to and along sections of the cotton filling yarns. On the cotton back of the fabric the filling yarn running parallel to the broken areas was dyed lighter than normal. Physical and chemical tests showed that the light-dyed filling yarn and the warp yarn in contact with the faulty filling were deteriorated chemically and the cotton yarns were very tender. This defect was attributed to the presence of oily filling yarn containing small amounts of iron from contact with machine bearings. When the cloth was subjected to bleach, the iron acted as a catalyst, accelerating the oxidation and producing oxycellulose in the cotton filling yarn and in the rayon warp yarn through direct contact. The rayon yarns being much weaker when wet, and excessively tender in those sections, broke when the goods were finally finished. / пятна.

FILL OR KILL ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ИЛИ УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА НЕМЕДЛЕННОЕ И ПОЛНОЕ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ, В ПРОТИВНОМ СЛУЧАЕ – ОТМЕНУ) – Fill Or Kill Order (FOK) is an order which must be filled immediately, and in its entirety. Failing this, the order will be canceled. A customer order that is a price limit order that must be filled immediately or canceled. If all the volume in an order is not immediately executed, then the order is canceled. Fill Or Kill Order is an order for immediate execution or cancellation. / Распоряжение На Выполнение Или Уничтожение – распоряжение, которое должно быть исполнено немедленно и в полном объёме, в противном случае оно будет отменено. Распоряжение клиента, представляющее собой распоряжение с ограничением цены (price limit order), которое должно быть исполнено немедленно или отменено.

FILL RATE = НОРМА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМП ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ, или УРОВЕНЬ ГОТОВНОСТИ) – Fill Rate is the percentage of order items that the picking operation actually found.

FILM STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ ПЛЁНКИ – Film Strength is a property of a lubricant that acts to prevent scuffing or scoring of metal parts.

FILM WATER = ПЛЁНОЧНАЯ ВОДА – Film Water is a layer of water surrounding soil particles and varying in thickness from 1 or 2 to perhaps 100 or more molecular layers. Usually considered as that water remaining after drainage has occurred because it is not distinguishable in saturated soil in rice production (puddled soils).

FILM YARN = ПЛЁНОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ВАТКА, или ПРОЧЁС) – Film Yarn:- xxxxx. See also Slit-Film Yarn. / Плёночная Текстильная Нить (Tape Yarn) – плоская комплексная нить, полученная расщеплением текстильной плёнки или экструдированием в виде полоски.

FILO = FIRST–IN, LAST–OUT

FILO = FREE IN LINER OUT

FILTER = ФИЛЬТР – Filter is any device or porous substance used as a strainer for cleaning fluids by removing suspended matter. Filter is a device made up of circuit elements designed to pass desirable frequencies and block all others. It typically consists of capacitors and inductors. / Под Фильтром, от Французского слова Filtre, от позднелатинского слова Filtrum, означающее буквально Войлок, понимается:- (1) устройство, прибор, сооружение, в котором с помощью фильтровальной перегородки осуществляется разделение неоднородных систем, содержащих твёрдую и жидкую (газообразную) фазы. Термин Фильтр применяется также в радио- и электротехнике, оптике и других областях. (2) Электрический (радио) фильтр, устройство для разделения электрических колебаний различной частоты. Колебания с частотой вне пределов полосы пропускания фильтра подавляются (ослабляются) им. Различают фильтры нижних и верхних частот, полосовые, заграждающие. Фильтр – устройство (сооружение) для разделения, сгущения или осветления неоднородной системы, содержащей твёрдую или жидкую фазы, пропусканием через пористую (фильтровальную) перегородку. Процесс разделения с помощью фильтра называют фильтрованием. Фильтрами называются также аппараты для очистки растворов от минеральных солей, разделения на фракции полимерных ионов и так далее с помощью ионитов и, кроме того, устройства, пропускающие или задерживающие звуковые или электромагнитные волны определённых частот. Фильтр, аппарат, в котором с помощью Фильтровальной Перегородки (ФП) осуществляется разделение, сгущение или осветление неоднородных систем, содержащих твёрдую и жидкую (газообразную) фазы. Кроме того, фильтрами называются устройства и аппараты для очистки растворов от минеральных солей, разделения на фракции полимерных ионов и так далее с помощью ионитов, а также устройства, пропускающие или задерживающие звуковые или электромагнитные волны определённых частот (смотрите Акустический Фильтр, Светофильтр, Теплофильтр, и Электрический Фильтр). В зависимости от вида неоднородной системы различают Жидкостные Фильтры (предназначены для фильтрования суспензий) и Газовые Фильтры (для разделения аэрозолей и очистки газов). Простейший фильтр – сосуд, разделённый на две части ФП. Между частями фильтра создаётся разность давлений, под действием которой жидкость (газ) проходит через перегородку, задерживающую твёрдые частицы. Жидкостные Фильтры по принципу действия подразделяются на две основные группы:- Фильтры Периодические и Фильтры Непрерывного Действия. Фильтры, принадлежащие к каждой из этих групп, различаются по способу создания в них разности давлений (работающие под вакуумом или под избыточным давлением), по геометрии фильтрующей поверхности (плоская или криволинейная), по типу применяемых ФП. В фильтрах периодического действия на всей поверхности ФП поочерёдно осуществляются поступление суспензии и образование осадка (фильтрование), обезвоживание, промывка и удаление осадка, регенерация ФП. В фильтрах непрерывного действия указанные операции проходят непрерывно, единовременно и независимо одна от другой в каждой соответствующей зоне фильтра. К фильтрам периодического действия относятся Ёмкостные Фильтры, Листовые Фильтры, Фильтр-Прессы, Патронные Фильтры. Ёмкостные Фильтры применяют для разделения небольших количеств суспензий. Он может работать под вакуумом (Путч-Фильтр) и под избыточным давлением (Друк-Фильтр). Корпус ёмкостного фильтра бывает открытым или закрытым. ФП располагается на перфорированном днище. В верхнюю часть корпуса подаётся разделяемая суспензия. Из нижней части отводится фильтрат. В фильтрах с механизированной выгрузкой осадок удаляется через откидное днище, а в фильтрах с открытым корпусом – опрокидыванием или вручную. Листовые Фильтры используют для осветления растворов и разделения суспензий, содержащих не более 5% (по объёму) твёрдой фазы. Фильтрующие элементы круглой или прямоугольной формы, обтянутые ФП (обычно тканью), соединены с коллектором для отвода фильтрата. Суспензия подаётся в корпус фильтра. Слой осадка промывается (после удаления из корпуса остатка суспензии). Фильтр-Прессы применяют в основном для разделения тонкодисперсных суспензий. К ним относятся Рамные и Камерные Фильтр-Прессы и Камерный Автоматический Фильтр-Пресс (ФПАКМ). Рамный фильтр-

пресс представляет собой блок чередующихся вертикальных плит и рам, прижатых друг к другу ручным, гидравлическим или электромеханическим зажимом. Рамы образуют в собранном аппарате свободные плоские камеры (карманы) для приёма суспензии. Плиты с рифлёными боковыми поверхностями служат дренирующим основанием для ФП. Под действием избыточного давления фильтрат проходит через ФП, затем стекает по желобкам рифлёных плит и через отводные каналы поступает в сборник. Твёрдые частицы образуют в камерах слой осадка, который удаляется при раздвигании плит. Действие камерного фильтр-пресса подобно работе рамного фильтр-пресса, но он рассчитан на более высокое избыточное давление. Камерный автоматический фильтр-пресс ФПАКМ состоит из расположенных горизонтально на некотором расстоянии одна от другой фильтрующих плит, которые в свою очередь находятся между двумя поддерживающими плитами. Сверху каждая фильтрующая плита покрыта перфорированным листом, над которым находится ФП в виде бесконечной ленты. При сжатии плит между ними образуются камеры, в которые последовательно подаётся из соответствующих коллекторов суспензия, промывная жидкость и сжатый воздух для продувки. Фильтрат проходит через ФП, а твёрдая фаза остаётся на ней в виде осадка. По окончании цикла фильтрования плиты раздвигаются, между ними открывается щель и ФП приводится в движение, вынося осадок наружу, где он снимается ножами. Работа фильтра автоматизирована. Производительность ФПАКМ в 4–10 раз выше производительности рамного фильтра. Патронный Фильтр применяют для осветления или сгущения суспензий; работает под вакуумом или под давлением и состоит из корпуса с крышкой и днищем. Внутри находится решётка, на которой закреплена ФП в виде патрона (обычно патронный фильтр имеет несколько десятков таких патронов). Удаление осадка с последней производится отдувкой сжатым воздухом, пневмогидравлическим ударом или с помощью вибрационных устройств. К Фильтрам Непрерывного Действия относятся Барабанные, Дисковые, Ленточные, Тарельчатые и Карусельные Фильтры. Барабанный Вакуум-Фильтр находит наибольшее применение в промышленности (смотрите Вакуум-Фильтр). Дисковый Вакуум-Фильтр предназначен для разделения суспензий с близкими по размерам частицами твёрдой фазы. Имеет более развитую фильтрующую поверхность, чем барабанные вакуум-фильтры. В дисковом вакуум-фильтре на горизонтально расположенном полом валу, разделённом на секции, укреплены вертикальные диски. Вал с дисками вращается в корыте, имеющем форму полуцилиндра и заполненном разделяемой суспензией. Каждый диск состоит из обтянутых ФП полых секторов, имеющих с обеих сторон перфорированную или рифлёную поверхность. Полость каждого сектора диска сообщается с отводящим каналом для удаления фильтрата. Съём осадка осуществляют сжатым воздухом (для отдувки), посредством ножей и валков (для отрыва и направления выгрузки). Ленточный Вакуум-Фильтр предназначен для разделения суспензий, образующих неоднородный по размерам частиц тяжёлый и требующий тщательной промывки осадок. Фильтр представляет собой стол, в котором имеются вакуум-камеры для отвода фильтрата и промывной жидкости. ФП (обычно ткань) покрывает прорезиненную перфорированную ленту, натянутую на крайних барабанах стола. Осадок сбрасывается в сборник при перегибе ФП. Регенерация ФП производится при обратном движении ленты с помощью механических щёток или паровых форсунок. Тарельчатые Вакуум-Фильтры применяют преимущественно для обезвоживания крупнозернистых шламов в производстве калия, в подготовке каменного угля и руд и так далее. Основная деталь фильтра – кольцо, состоящее из ряда трапецеидальных секторов, каждый из которых является фильтрующей ячейкой. Последняя открыта сверху и имеет днище, наклонённое к центру для облегчения стока жидкости. По верху ячейки уложен перфорированный лист, на котором находится ФП. Внутренняя полость каждого сектора с помощью соединительных трубок сообщается с каналами распределительного устройства, жёстко связанного с корпусом. Фильтр приводится во вращение электродвигателем. За один оборот ячейки фильтра последовательно соединяются с линиями вакуума и сжатого воздуха. Подача суспензии осуществляется в ячейки сверху. Съём осадка производится ножом или шнеком. Карусельный Вакуум-Фильтр применяется для разделения грубодисперсных суспензий; состоит из ковшей в форме трапецеидальных секторов, собранных на кольцевой раме. Ковши связаны трубками с распределительным устройством, через которое удаляются фильтрат и промывная жидкость. Ковши вращаются вокруг вертикальной оси как единое целое. Каждый ковш состоит из корпуса, образующего вместе с дренажными пластинами и ФП рабочий орган фильтра. Суспензия и промывная жидкость заливаются в ковш сверху. Для выгрузки осадка ковш автоматически поворачивается на 180° над местом выгрузки. Газовые Фильтры относятся к непрерывно действующим аппаратам. По устройству их разделяют на Фильтры С Плоской Фильтрующей Поверхностью и Батарейные Фильтры. Газовый фильтр с плоской фильтрующей поверхностью представляет собой камеру, разделённую перфорированной решёткой, на которой помещают ФП в виде слоя песка, кварца и тому подобного, либо двумя скреплёнными между собой перфорированными решётками, между которыми зажат спрессованный волокнистый материал (асбестовое волокно, стекловолокно, вата и тому подобное). Газовый поток проходит через ФП и очищается от взвешенных в нём частиц. Через определённые промежутки времени ФП очищают или заменяют новой. Батарейный газовый фильтр (рукавный) имеет ФП, выполненную из ткани в виде рукава. Газовый поток вводится в фильтр и распределяется по рукавам. Очищенный газ удаляется через газоход, а отделённые частицы оседают на внутренней поверхности рукавов. Для удаления слоя осевших частиц имеется приспособление, встряхивающее рукава. Слой частиц сбрасывается в нижнюю часть фильтра и удаляется из аппарата шнеком. В качестве батарейного фильтра для очистки газов применяется также Патронный Фильтр. Смотрите также Бактериальные Фильтры, Биофильтр, Водоочистка, Водопроводный Фильтр, Обратный Фильтр, Топливный Фильтр, Фильтрование.

FILTER AID = УСКОРИТЕЛЬ ФИЛЬТРОВАНИЯ (или ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИЛЬТРОВАЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Filter Aid is a powder added to a solution to be filtered that forms a porous bed to improve filtration.

FILTER CLOTH = ФИЛЬТРОВАЛЬНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Filter Cloth is any cloth used for filtering purposed. Nylon, polyester, vinyon, PBI, and glass fibers are often used in such fabrics because they are not affected by most chemicals. / Найлан (Nylon).

FILTER EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ФИЛЬТРА (или ПРОПУСКНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ ФИЛЬТРА) – Filter Efficiency is a method of expressing a filter's ability to trap and retain contaminants of a given size.

FILTER ELEMENT = ФИЛЬТРУЮЩИЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ (или ФИЛЬТРОВАЛЬНЫЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ, или ФИЛЬТРОЭЛЕМЕНТ) – Filter Element is the porous device which performs the actual process of filtration. See also Filter.

FILTER FABRIC = ФИЛЬТРОВАЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Henry Filter Fabrics are a non-woven geotextile made up of polypropylene fibers. These fibers are needled to form a stable and durable network that retains their relative position. It is non-biodegradable and resistant to most soil chemicals, acids and alkali with a pH range of 3 to 12. Features:- made of 100% post consumer recycled material; non-biodegradable; resistant to most soil chemicals, acids and alkali; good tear resistance; and high permeability separation sheet. Packaging:- roll sizes (W x L):- 12.5' x 360'. Henry Company headquartered in El Segundo, State of California (CA), the United States. See also Fabric, and Technical Cloth. Geotextile Filter Fabric:- e.g., 4.5 oz. nonwoven geotextile for drainage and filtration. The 4.5 oz (weight (typical) 4.5 4.5 oz/yd^2 (142 g/m^2)) nonwoven geotextile fabric is a light weight option designed to help with draining, filtration, and subsoil separation applications. These geotextiles feature a needle-punched exterior that allows water to filter through the fabric. Due to its small pore size, these fabrics will allow water to filter through while keeping sediment in place. This helps to stabilize the area and helps limit water erosion. Nonwoven Geotextile Filter Fabric Applications:- the nonwoven geotextile fabric is a common choice for

areas looking to stabilize, separate or filter materials. All nonwoven fabrics come with a needle-punched exterior that allows thin water particles to filter through the fabric while keeping soil from filtering through. This geotextile filter fabric helps to retain fine particles when water passes from fine to coarse-grained soil layers. In addition to these applications, the nonwoven also offers permanent mechanical and hydraulic filter stability for the operating period and also facilitates drainage and gas venting. Some of the most common functions you will find a nonwoven geotextile being used in have included the following:- Soil Erosion Prevention; Erosion and Ground Control Applications; Road Repair Applications; Road Restoration Jobs; Filtration Applications; and Drainage Requirements. When used for various applications, the fabric will work to create a solid base over the eroded soil. This will provide a stable area for roads, vegetation, gravel paths, dirt and other applications to take root. Filter Fabric's Features:- (i) provides protection of one strata from damage by another; (ii) stabilizes soil whilst retaining porosity for water to flow; (iii) used for lining dams and channels for erosion protection; and (iv) perfect for road stabilization, reinforcing retaining walls, and for wrapping ag-pipe. Specifications:- (i) 0.6 meters x 50 meters, 120 g/m^2; (ii) 1.0 meters x 50 meters, 120 g/m^2; (iii) 2.0 meters x 50 meters, 120 g/m^2; and (iv) 4.0 meters x 200 meters, 270 g/m^2. Nonwoven Fabrics (Needle Punched):- these fabrics are designed to filter soil particles from drainage systems and stabilize roadways to increase performance life. Nonwoven fabrics are made by extruding continuous filaments of polypropylene which are then cut, opened, laid into a web, needle-punched, heat-set and rolled into the finished product. Nonwoven geotextiles are approved by many local, state and federal agencies including the Federal Highway Administration, US Army Corps of engineers, the environmental Protection Agency and AASHTO (short for The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials). Nonwovens are ideal for a variety of civil engineering applications including:- Subsurface Drainage; Roadway Separation; Railroad Stabilization; Hard Armor Underlayment; Landfill Leachate Collection; and Underground Detention/Retention Systems. Filter Fabric:- this non-woven, needle-punched fabric is ideal for use in soil stabilization and separation. The fabric works as a stabilizing force to prevent soil shifts or movements in excavated areas such as roads, sidewalks, and embankments. The fabric also helps prevent soil damage when placed around drainage pipes, retaining walls, and other buried or exposed fixtures. See also Filter Cloth, and Geotextiles. Geotextile Filter Fabric is a non woven matting. Geotextile Filter Fabric is used in almost all civil construction projects to stabilise soil whilst retaining porosity for water to flow. Geotextile Features:- (i) provides protection of one strata from damage by another; (ii) commonly refered to as bidim or geotextile/geofabric material; (iii) used for lining dams and channels for erosion protection; (iv) different grades and thicknesses suitable for any environment or application; and (v) perfect for road stabilisation, reinforcing retaining walls, and for wrapping ag-pipe. Specifications:- (i) 0.6 m x 50 m, 120 g/m^2; (ii) 1.0 m x 50 m, 120 g/m^2; (iii) 2.0 m x 50 m, 120 g/m^2; and (iv) 4.0 m x 100 m, 120 g/m^2. Geotextile Filter fabric also available in a Handi Retail Pack:- 1 m x 25 m. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Фильтровальные Ткани служат для улавливания твёрдых частиц из жидкостей, газов и воздуха в химической, угольной, пищевой, целлюлозобумажной, медицинской и других отраслях промышленности. Изготовляются в основном из хлопка, шерсти, льна, асбеста, синтетических волокон и так далее. Разрывная нагрузка тканей должна соответствовать давлению фильтруемой жидкости или газа и поэтому колеблется в широких пределах (от 3 до 15 кН на 50 мм). Большое распространение получили фильтровальные ткани из синтетических волокон, которые обладают исключительной стойкостью к химическим реагентам (щелочам, кислотам, солям) и имеют большую разрывную нагрузку по сравнению с натуральными волокнами.

FILTER HEAD = ГОЛОВКА ФИЛЬТРА – Filter Head:- an end closure for the filter case or bowl that contains one or more ports. See also Filter.

FILTER HOUSING = КОЖУХ ФИЛЬТРА (или КОРПУС ФИЛЬТРА) – Filter Housing:- a ported enclosure that directs the flow of fluid through the filter element. See also Filter.

FILTER LIFE = СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ФИЛЬТРА (или РЕСУРС ФИЛЬТРА) – Filter Life or Throughput is the expected amount of fluid (usually water) that a user should be able to pass through the filter prior to the filter plugging. This number is usually reported in gallons or liters and is set by the manufacturer based on test criteria. The throughput of the filter is determined by testing the actual amount of water that can pass through the filter at a specified ΔP prior to the filter falling below the minimum specified flow rate. A filter manufacturer should be able to provide test data that indicates that the filter will perform within the product specification throughout the entire rated life of the filter. This assures the user that the filter will always provide the published amount of water. See also Filter, and Pressure Drop. / забивание фильтра (filter plugging). Срок Службы, период времени от начала эксплуатации технического устройства до достижения им предельного состояния (смотрите Долговечность). Срок службы включает наработку устройства и время простоев всех видов, обусловленных как техническим обслуживанием и ремонтом, так и организационными или иными причинами. Срок службы устройств одного типа может быть различен, так как на него влияют многие случайные факторы, не поддающиеся учёту, например, проявление особенностей структуры устройства, условия его эксплуатации. Поэтому для количественной оценки срока службы используют вероятностные показатели, например, средний срок службы (математическое ожидание срока службы) и так называемый g-процентный срок службы (календарный период эксплуатации, в течение которого устройство не достигнет предельного состояния с заданной вероятностью g%). Назначенный срок службы – период эксплуатации, по истечении которого изделие снимается с эксплуатации окончательно (и подлежит списанию) или направляется на обследование его технического состояния с целью определения пригодности к дальнейшей работе. Если устройство эксплуатируется непрерывно, то его срок службы совпадает с техническим ресурсом. Во всех остальных случаях соотношение между сроком службы и ресурсом устройства определяется интенсивностью эксплуатации. Ресурс (технический), наработка технического устройства (машины, системы) до достижения им предельного состояния, при котором его дальнейшая эксплуатация невозможна или нежелательна из-за снижения эффективности либо возросшей опасности для человека. Ресурс представляет собой случайную величину, так как продолжительность работы устройства до достижения им предельного состояния зависит от большого числа не поддающихся учёту факторов, таких, например, как условия окружающей среды, структура самого устройства и тому подобное. Различают средний, гамма-процентный и назначенный ресурсы. Средний Ресурс – это математическое ожидание ресурса; гамма-процентный ресурс – наработка, в течение которой устройство не достигнет предельного состояния с заданной вероятностью (g процентов); назначенный ресурс – наработка, по выполнении которой объект снимается с эксплуатации и подлежит списанию или специальному обследованию для определения его технического состояния. Длительность назначенного ресурса определяется условиями безопасной эксплуатации устройства. Смотрите также Долговечность, и Моторесурс.

FILTER LIFE TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ФИЛЬТРА (или ТЕСТ НА СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ФИЛЬТРА) – Filter Life Test is a type of filter capacity test in which a clogging contaminant is added to the influent of a filter, under specified test conditions, to produce a given rise in pressure drop across the filter or until a specified reduction of flow is reached. Filter life may be expressed as test time required to reach terminal conditions at a specified contaminant addition rate. See also Filter.

FILTER PAPER = ФИЛЬТРОВАЛЬНАЯ БУМАГА – Filter Paper is a porous paper used for filtering liquids. / Под Фильтровальной Бумагой понимается непроклеенная бумага из хлопчатобумажного волокна, зольность которой не превышает 0.8%; служит для фильтрования.

FILTRATION = ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ (или ФИЛЬТРОВАНИЕ) – Filtration is the physical or mechanical process of separating insoluble particulate matter from a fluid, such as air or liquid, by passing the fluid through a filter medium that will not allow the particulates to pass through it. / Под Фильтрацией понимается движение жидкостей или газов через пористую среду, например, воды, нефти и газов в грунтах. При установившемся течении через фильтрующую среду среду скорость фильтрации определяется Законом Дарси (по имени Французского инженера Ари Фильбэра Гяспара Дарси (Henry Philbert Gaspard Darcy; 1803-Июнь-10–1858-Январь-03)). Под фильтрацией (или фильтрованием) понимают также отделение твёрдых частиц от жидкостей и газов с помощью пористых материалов. Фильтрация, движение жидкости (воды, нефти) или газа (воздуха, природного газа) сквозь пористую среду в естественных пластах грунта под поверхностью земли. Фильтрацией также является просачивание воды сквозь грунты и даже бетон (например, через тела земляных и бетонных плотин). Для аналогичных процессов, проводимых в промышленных и лабораторных условиях, часто также применяется термин 'Фильтрация' наряду с термином Фильтрование. Расход фильтрующейся жидкости или газа (Фильтрационный Расход) обычно определяется зависимостью:- $Q = kSh_w/L$, а скорость фильтрации – так называемым Законом Дарси:- $W = kI$, где k – эмпирический коэффициент фильтрации, S – полная площадь поперечного сечения фильтрационного потока (не только сечения пор, но и твёрдых частиц), h_w – напор, теряемый по длине L пути фильтрации, $h_w/L = I$ – напорный градиент или гидравлический уклон, показывающий величину падения напора на единицу длины пути фильтрация. Скорость фильтрации меньше действительной скорости жидкости или газа в порах, так как движение происходит только через ту часть площади сечения S, которая занята порами. Закон Дарси справедлив при ламинарном течении в порах фильтрующей среды, что большей частью и имеет место в действительности (песчаные, глинистые и тому подобные грунты, бетон). При фильтрации в крупнозернистых материалах, например, в каменной наброске, где имеет место турбулентное течение, скорость фильтрации определяется другими зависимостями, например:- $W = k"I^m$, где $k"$ и m – фильтрационные характеристики грунта, причём первая аналогична коэффициенту фильтрации, а вторая меняется от 1 до 1/2. Фильтрование, процесс разделения суспензий или аэрозолей при помощи фильтровальных перегородок (ФП), пропускающих жидкость или газ, но задерживающих твёрдые частицы. Фильтрование осуществляется в специальных аппаратах – Фильтрах. Наряду с термином Фильтрование для названия этого процесса употребляется и термин Фильтрация. Ниже рассматривается наиболее важный вид фильтрования – разделение суспензий. При фильтровании суспензий отделяемые от жидкости твёрдые частицы чаще всего образуют на ФП слой влажного осадка, который при необходимости может промываться водой и другими жидкостями или продуваться воздухом с целью его осушки. Твёрдые частицы очень вязких и малоконцентрированных тонкодисперсных суспензий могут проникать в поры ФП и задерживаться там, не образуя осадка. Возможно также фильтрование, при котором твёрдые частицы одновременно проникают в поры и образуют осадок. Для предотвращения или замедления закупорки пор применяют вспомогательные вещества (диатомит, перлит, асбест, целлюлозу и другие), которые либо наносят на ФП, либо добавляют в суспензию. Принцип действия этих материалов заключается в том, что они образуют защитные сводики над порами. Жидкость, прошедшая через ФП, называется Фильтратом. Фильтруемая жидкость при движении через слой осадка и ФП встречает гидравлическое сопротивление, для преодоления которого необходимо создание перепада давления (вакуума под ФП или избыточного давления над ней). При постоянном перепаде давления скорость фильтрования падает по мере увеличения толщины слоя осадка и, следовательно, возрастания гидравлического сопротивления. В случае подачи суспензии на ФП поршневым насосом фильтрование происходит при непрерывном росте перепада давления с постоянной скоростью. Если же суспензия подаётся центробежным насосом, изменяются непрерывно как перепад давления, так и скорость фильтрования. С повышением температуры скорость фильтрования возрастает благодаря понижению вязкости суспензии. Различают следующие виды фильтрования:- (а) собственно разделение суспензий – отделение содержащихся в них твёрдых частиц, задерживаемых на ФП, через которую удаляется подавляющее количество жидкости; (б) сгущение суспензий – повышение в них концентрации твёрдой фазы путём удаления через ФП некоторой части жидкой фазы; (в) осветление жидкостей – очистка от содержащегося в них небольшого количества тонких взвесей. Осадки, получаемые при фильтровании, бывают несжимаемые (их пористость в процессе фильтрования постоянна) и сжимаемые (пористость уменьшается). В случае несжимаемых осадков (например, частиц песка, кристаллов карбоната кальция) поток жидкости через ФП ламинарен и скорость фильтрования пропорциональна перепаду давления и высоте слоя осадка. В случае сжимаемых осадков (например, гидроокисей металлов) эта зависимость более сложна и индивидуальна для каждой суспензии. Сжатие осадка приводит к увеличению гидравлического сопротивления и уменьшению скорости фильтрования. Для предотвращения сжатия к тонкодисперсным суспензиям добавляют коагулянты и флокулянты, способствующие агрегированию мелких частиц и повышению пористости осадка. Фильтрование – эффективный метод разделения жидких неоднородных систем, широко применяемый в лабораторных и промышленных условиях (в химической, пищевой, нефтеперерабатывающей, горнорудной и других областях промышленности). Фильтрование используется также для очистки газов.

FILTRATION (BETA) RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ (БЕТА) – Filtration (Beta) Ratio is the ratio of the number of particles greater than a given size in the influent fluid to the number of particles greater than the same size in the effluent fluid. See also Filtration.

FIM = FINNISH MARKKA

FIN = FINANCIAL APPLICATION

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE = ТРАТА ПО ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОМУ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЮ (или РАСХОД ПО КОНЕЧНОМУ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЮ) – Final Consumption Expenditure is the expenditure on goods and services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or the collective needs of members of the community as distinct from their purchase for use in the productive process. It may be contrasted with Actual final consumption, which is the value of goods consumed but not necessarily purchased by that sector. See also Intermediate Consumption.

FINAL DATA CAPTURE = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СБОР ДАННЫХ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЗЯТИЕ ДАННЫХ) – Final Data Capture (FDC):- once the fee, any correspondence, and/or drawings are matched with the application and all requirements have been met for issuance as a patent, the application is then forwarded to the Final Data Capture (FDC) stage of the process. An 'Issue Notification' would be the next step in the processing of a patent and is mailed approximately 3 weeks prior to the issue date of the patent.

FINAL DEMAND = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СПРОС (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СПРОС) – In national accounting, Final Demand is the difference between imports and the final uses of goods and services. Final demand includes consumption, gross private domestic investment, changes in inventories and the excess of merchandise exports over imports. The final demand for an economy is equal to its gross domestic product. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

FINAL DESTINATION = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПУНКТ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ (или КОНЕЧНЫЙ ПУНКТ НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ) – Final Destination is the last stopping point for a shipment. / Последний пункт остановки для грузовой отправки.

FINAL DETERMINATION = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ) – The US International Trade Administration makes a Final Determination after the investigation of sales at 'less than fair value' and the receipt of comments from interested parties. This determination usually is made within 75 days after the date a preliminary determination is made. However, if the preliminary determination was affirmative, the exporters who account for a significant proportion of the merchandise under consideration may request, in writing, a postponement of this determination. If the preliminary determination was negative, the petitioner make likewise request a postponement be more than 135 days after the date of the preliminary determination. If the final determination is affirmative and follows a negative preliminary determination, the matter is referred to the International Trade Commission (ITC) for a determination of the injury caused or threatened by the sales at less than fair value. Had the preliminary determination been affirmative, the ITC would have begun its investigation at that time. Not later than 45 days after the date the International Trade Administration makes an affirmative final determination, in a case where the preliminary determination also was affirmative, the ITC must render its decision on injury. Where the preliminary determination was negative, the ITC must render a decision not later than 75 days after the affirmative final determination. A negative fnal determination by the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration terminates an antidumping investigation. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

FINAL DIVIDEND = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД) – Final Dividend is the last share dividend paid out by a company at the end of the year (annual dividend) after quarterly, semi-annual or other interim dividends have already been distributed in the course of the year. / Последний дивиденд по акции, выплачиваемый компанией в конце года (погодовой дивиденд) после того, как в течение этого года уже были распределены поквартальные, пополугодовой или иные промежуточные дивиденды.

FINAL INVOICE = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА) – Final Invoice will take the place of the preliminary invoice after goods have arrived at destination and true weight, quantity, value is determined and agreed upon. A Final Invoice is an invoice upon which payment is made by the customer. A final invoice must contain, at a minimum, the customer's name or idenfitying number and, with respect to the transaction or transactions, the date, product or product code or service of service code, quantity, price, and amount due. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. / Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice).

FINAL MATURITY = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОГАЩЕНИЕ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОГАШЕНИЕ) – Final Maturity is the first day of the month in which a bond stops earning or bearing interest at the end of the final extended maturity period. In other words, the point at which a bond quits earning interest (Original maturity + extension(s) = final maturity). It is also known as the Final Extended Maturity Date.

FINAL OFFICE ACTION = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ КОНТОРЫ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ВЕДОМСТВА) – Final Office Action (rejection) an office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action on the second or any subsequent examination or consideration by an examiner that is intended to close the prosecution of a nonprovisional patent application. Applicant's reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations) to a final rejection is limited either to an appeal in the case of rejection of any claim to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (37 CFR 1.191) or to an amendment complying with the requirements set forth in the office action (37 CFR 1.114 or 1.116). Reply to a final rejection must comply with 37 CFR 1.114 or include cancellation of, or appeal from the rejection of, each rejected claim. If any claim stands allowed, the reply to a final rejection must comply with any requirements or objections as to form (37 CFR 1.113(c)).

FINAL PAYMENT = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – The Final (usually the second) Payment is the amount outstanding for an Instalment, which must be paid to take delivery of the underlying asset. May also be referred to as the Exercise Price.

FINALS = КОНЕЧНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

FINAL SETTLEMENT PRICE = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЦЕНА (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЦЕНА) – Final Settlement Price is the price at which a cash-settled futures contract is settled at maturity, pursuant to a procedure specified by the exchange.

FINAL SETTLEMENT VALUE = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Final Settlement Value is a settlement value specified at the end of the last trading day of a financial contract. / Расчётная стоимость финансового контракта, указываемая в конце последнего дня торговли.

FINAL TRANSFER = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД (или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД) – Final Transfer is an irrevocable and unconditional transfer which discharges the obligation to deliver or pay. See also Provisional Transfer.

FINANCE = ФИНАНСЫ – (1) Finance:- study of money and its management. / Наука о деньгах и управлении ими.

(2) Finance is the Charge/Cost of credit, including interest paid by a customer for a consumer loan. Under the Truth in Lending Act, the finance charge must be disclosed to the customer in advance. Conduct or transaction of money matters, especially those affecting public spending, as in the banking or investment professions.

FINANCE BILL = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Finance Bill is a bill of exchange not directly connected with an actual business transaction. Frequently takes the form of a Promissory Note. Finance Bills include Treasury Bills and Notes issued by public authorities and banker's acceptances.

FINANCE CHARGE = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ СБОР – Finance Charge is a fee charged for the use of credit or the extension of existing credit. May be a flat fee or a percentage of borrowings, with percentage-based finance charges being the most common. A finance charge is often an aggregated cost, including the cost of the carrying the debt itself along with any related transaction fees, account maintenance fees or late fees charged by the lender. Finance charges allow lenders to make a profit on the use of their money. Finance charges for commoditized credit services like car loans, mortgages and credit cards have known ranges and will depend most on the credit-worthiness of the person looking to borrow. Regulations exist in many countries that limit the maximum finance charge assessed on a given type of credit – but many of the limits still allow for predatory lending practices, where finance charges can amount to 25% or more annually. Finance Charge is the total Dollar amount paid to get credit.

FINANCE COMPANY = ФИНАНСОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Finance Company is a company that makes loans to individuals. / Финансовая Компания – компания, занимающаяся предоставлением займов частным лицам или коммерческим предприятиям. В отличие от банков, финансовые компании не принимают депозиты, а получают финансирование из банков, финансовых

институтов и иных финансовых источников. В общем финансовые компании подразделяются на три категории:- (i) потребительские финансовые компании (consumer finance company), также известные как компании по предоставлению мелких займов (small loan companies), или компании по предоставлению прямых займов (direct loan companies), которые кредитуют частные лица в соответствии с законами о предоставлении мелких займов, действующими в различных штатах США; (ii) компании финансирования продаж (sale finance companies), также называемыми как акцептные компании (acceptance companies), приобретающие оптом и в розницу краткосрочные обязательства фирм, торгующих потребительскими и другими товарами, например, автомобилями; (iii) коммерческие финансовые компании (commercial finance companies), также называющиеся как коммерческие кредитные компании (commercial credit companies), предоставляют займы производителям и оптовым торговцам; эти займы обеспечиваются счетами к получению, товарными запасами и оборудованием. Финансовые компании, как правило, пользуются высоким кредитным рэйтиньгом и могут, таким образом, получать займы по низшим рыночным ставкам, что позволяет им предоставлять займы по ставкам, не намного превышающим банковские. Хотя их клиенты обычно не могут получить банковский кредит, эти компании имеют низкий процент невыплат. Финансовые компании в общем чувствительны к процентным ставкам, то есть рост и снижение рыночных процентных ставок напрямую влияют на их прибыли; по этой причине финансовые компании, представляющие собой акционерные общества открытого типа, иногда называются денежными магазинами (money stocks).

FINANCE HOUSES = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ДОМА – Finance Houses are the financial corporations that specialize in the financing of hire purchase arrangements.

FINANCE LEASE = ФИНАНСОВАЯ АРЕНДА (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ) – Finance Lease:- in the United Kingdom, an equipment-leasing arrangement that provides the lessee with a means of financing for the leased equipment; a common method for leasing motor carrier trailers. Also known as Capital Lease in the United States.

FINANCES = ФИНАНСЫ – Finances:- an entity's pecuniary resources. See also Public Finance. / Под Финансами, от Французского слова Finances, означающее Денежные Средства, понимается совокупность экономических отношений в процессе создания и использования централизованных и децентрализованных фондов денежных средств. Финансы возникли при регулярном товарно-денежном обращении с развитием государства и его потребностей в денежных ресурсах.

FINANCIAL = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ – Financial:- reference to transactions involving money. / Данный термин относится к операциям с деньгами.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ СЧЁТ – The Financial Account is the last in the sequence of accounts recording transactions. The sum of the transactions recorded in the financial account of each sector should equal the balancing item carried forward from the capital account, net lending or net borrowing, which is the outcome of its non-financial transactions. The Financial Account (in the United States) consists of transactions between US residents and nonresidents for direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, reserves, and financial derivatives other than reserves. / строка баланса (item).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ПАЛАТА ПО СТАНДАРТАМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Since 1973, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has been the designated organization in the private sector for establishing standards of financial accounting that govern the preparation of financial reports by nongovernmental entities. Those standards are officially recognized as authoritative by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (Financial Reporting Release No. 1, Section 101, and reaffirmed in its April 2003 Policy Statement) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (Rule 203, Rules of Professional Conduct, as amended May 1973 and May 1979). Such standards are important to the efficient functioning of the economy because decisions about the allocation of resources rely heavily on credible, concise, and understandable financial information. The SEC has statutory authority to establish financial accounting and reporting standards for publicly held companies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Throughout its history, however, the Commission's policy has been to rely on the private sector for this function to the extent that the private sector demonstrates ability to fulfill the responsibility in the public interest. The Mission of the Financial Accounting Standards Board is to establish and improve standards of financial accounting and reporting that foster financial reporting by nongovernmental entities that provides decision-useful information to investors and other users of financial reports. That mission is accomplished through a comprehensive and independent process that encourages broad participation, objectively considers all stakeholder views, and is subject to oversight by the Financial Accounting Foundation's Board of Trustees. Our Independent Structure:- the FASB is part of a structure that is independent of all other business and professional organizations. That structure includes the Financial Accounting Foundation (Foundation), the FASB, the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC), the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and the Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC). Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF):- the Foundation is the independent, private sector organization that is responsible for the oversight, administration, and finances of the FASB, the GASB, and their advisory councils FASAC and GASAC. The Foundation's primary duties include protecting the independence and integrity of the standards-setting process and appointing members of the FASB, GASB, FASAC, and GASAC. The Foundation's website includes a complete description of the Foundation, provides a list of and background information about members of the Board of Trustees, and provides other useful information. In 1973, the Foundation established the FASB to establish and improve standards of financial accounting and reporting for nongovernmental entities. Consistent with that mission, the FASB maintains the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (Accounting Standards Codification) which represents the source of authoritative standards of accounting and reporting, other than those issued by the SEC, recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC):- the primary function of FASAC is to advise the FASB on technical issues on the Board's agenda, possible new agenda items, project priorities, procedural matters that may require the attention of the FASB, and other matters as may be requested by the FASB or its chairman. At present, the Council has more than 30 members who represent a broad cross section of the FASB's constituency. Governmental Accounting Standards Board:- in 1984, the Foundation established the GASB to set standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governmental units. As with the FASB, the Foundation is responsible for selecting its members, ensuring adequate funding, and exercising general oversight. Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC) has responsibility for advising the GASB on technical issues on the Board's agenda, project priorities, matters likely to require the attention of the GASB, and such other matters as may be requested by the GASB or its chairman. The seven, full-time members of the FASB are appointed by the Foundation's Board of Trustees and may serve up to two five-year terms. A 60+ person staff supports the Board. Board members and staff each have a concern for investors, other users, and the public interest in matters of financial accounting and reporting and collectively have knowledge and experience in investing, accounting, finance, business, accounting education, and research. To ensure the independence of Board members and staff, the Foundation has implemented policies about personal investments and other personal activities that are designed to prevent potential conflicts of interest. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) is the US independent, non-statutory body to which SEC (short for the US Securities and Exchange Commission) delegates the task of setting accounting standards for companies in general. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) is a

private-sector organization responsible for establishing standards of accounting and financial reporting in the United States. Headquartered in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, the United States. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENT 133 (FAS 133) = ОТЧЁТ № 133 СОГЛАСНО НОРМАМ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ ПО СТАНДАРТАМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Summary of Statement No. 133:- Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Issued 6/98):- This Statement establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, (collectively referred to as Derivatives) and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measure those instruments at fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as (a) a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment, (b) a hedge of the exposure to variable cash flows of a forecasted transaction, or (c) a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation, an unrecognized firm commitment, an available-for-sale security, or a foreign-currency-denominated forecasted transaction. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative (that is, gains and losses) depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation:- (i) For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment (referred to as a Fair Value Hedge), the gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change together with the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. The effect of that accounting is to reflect in earnings the extent to which the hedge is not effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. (ii) For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to variable cash flows of a forecasted transaction (referred to as a Cash Flow Hedge), the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income (outside earnings) and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. (iii) For a derivative designated as hedging the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation, the gain or loss is reported in other comprehensive income (outside earnings) as part of the cumulative translation adjustment. The accounting for a fair value hedge described above applies to a derivative designated as a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of an unrecognized firm commitment or an available-for-sale security. Similarly, the accounting for a cash flow hedge described above applies to a derivative designated as a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of a foreign-currency-denominated forecasted transaction. (iv) For a derivative not designated as a hedging instrument, the gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change. Under this Statement, an entity that elects to apply hedge accounting is required to establish at the inception of the hedge the method it will use for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging derivative and the measurement approach for determining the ineffective aspect of the hedge. Those methods must be consistent with the entity's approach to managing risk. This Statement applies to all entities. A not-for-profit organization should recognize the change in fair value of all derivatives as a change in net assets in the period of change. In a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged also are recognized. However, because of the format of their statement of financial performance, not-for-profit organizations are not permitted special hedge accounting for derivatives used to hedge forecasted transactions. This Statement does not address how a not-for-profit organization should determine the components of an operating measure if one is presented. This Statement precludes designating a nonderivative financial instrument as a hedge of an asset, liability, unrecognized firm commitment, or forecasted transaction except that a nonderivative instrument denominated in a foreign currency may be designated as a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of an unrecognized firm commitment denominated in a foreign currency or a net investment in a foreign operation. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation, to permit special accounting for a hedge of a foreign currency forecasted transaction with a derivative. It supersedes FASB Statements No. 80, Accounting for Futures Contracts, No. 105, Disclosure of Information about Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Credit Risk, and No. 119, Disclosure about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments. It amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to include in Statement 107 the disclosure provisions about concentrations of credit risk from Statement 105. This Statement also nullifies or modifies the consensuses reached in a number of issues addressed by the Emerging Issues Task Force. This Statement is effective for all fiscal quarters of fiscal years beginning after 1999-June-15. Initial application of this Statement should be as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal quarter; on that date, hedging relationships must be designated anew and documented pursuant to the provisions of this Statement. Earlier application of all of the provisions of this Statement is encouraged, but it is permitted only as of the beginning of any fiscal quarter that begins after issuance of this Statement. This Statement should not be applied retroactively to financial statements of prior periods. The Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement 133 (FAS 133) obliges US companies to put all financial derivative instruments that are not used to hedge exposure on the balance sheet at market value. Companies therefore disclose unrealized gains and losses on derivatives, rather than accounting for them only at maturity.

FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE ON MONEY LAUNDERING = ФИНАНСОВАЯ СЛУЖБА ПО ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЮ ОТМЫВАНИЮ ДЕНЕГ – The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF is therefore a 'policy-making body' which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas. The FATF has developed a series of Recommendations that are recognised as the international standard for combating of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They form the basis for a co-ordinated response to these threats to the integrity of the financial system and help ensure a level playing field. First issued in 1990, the FATF Recommendations were revised in 1996, 2001, 2003 and most recently in 2012 to ensure that they remain up to date and relevant, and they are intended to be of universal application. The FATF monitors the progress of its members in implementing necessary measures, reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures, and promotes the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures globally. In collaboration with other international stakeholders, the FATF works to identify national-level vulnerabilities with the aim of protecting the international financial system from misuse. The FATF's decision making body, the FATF Plenary, meets three times per year. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established in July 1989 by a Group of Seven (G-7) Summit in Paris, initially to examine and develop measures to combat money laundering. In October 2001, the FATF expanded its mandate to incorporate efforts to combat terrorist financing, in addition to money laundering. Since its inception, the FATF has operated under a fixed life-span, requiring a specific decision by its Ministers to continue. The current mandate of the FATF (2012-2020) was adopted at a Ministerial meeting in April 2012. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. Starting with its own members, the FATF monitors countries' progress in implementing the FATF Recommendations; reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures; and, promotes the adoption and implementation of the FATF Recommendations globally. The FATF currently (2013-April) comprises 34 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations, representing most major financial centres in all parts of the globe:- Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; China; Denmark; the European

Commission; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Gulf Co-operation Council; Hong Kong, China; Iceland; India; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Luxembourg; Mexico; Netherlands, Kingdom of; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; the Russian Federation; Singapore; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; the United Kingdom; and the United States. FATF Associate Members:- Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG); Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF); Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL); Eurasian Group (EAG); Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG); Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in South America (GAFISUD); Inter Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA); and Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF). FATF Observers:- the following international organisations have observer status with the FATF. The international organisations listed are those which have, among other functions, a specific anti-money laundering mission or function:- African Development Bank; Anti-Money Laundering Liaison Committee of the Franc Zone (CLAB); Asian Development Bank; Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS); Commonwealth Secretariat; Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); European Central Bank (ECB); Eurojust; Europol; Group of International Finance Centre Supervisors (GIFCS) (formerly the Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors – OGBS); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO); Interpol; Interpol/Money Laundering; Organization of American States / Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (OAS/CICTE); Organization of American States / Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); Task Force on Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC); United Nations – Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council (UNCTC); The Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee (1267 Committee); World Bank; and World Customs Organization (WCO). Headquartered in Paris, France. Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) is the most important committee for international cooperation against money laundering and financing of terrorism. FATF was established in 1989 in Paris, France. Its main task is to discover the methods of money laundering and terrorism financing, to develop effective counter measures and to standardize the policy regarding action against money laundering and terror financing on an international level with the least requirements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Financial Analysis is an analysis of political and economic conditions, the state of the capital market (global analysis) and of the industry and the company (individual analysis) in preparation for an investment policy, an asset allocation and individual share recommendations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AUDITING COMPLIANCE TRACKING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА XX – Financial Analysis Auditing Compliance Tracking System is the US National Futures Association's computerized system of maintaining financial records of its member firms and monitoring their financial conditions.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL COMBINED UNIFORM SINGLE REPORT = ОДНООБРАЗНЫЙ ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОМБИНИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЁТ О ФИНАНСАХ И ОПЕРАЦИЯХ – Financial And Operational Combined Uniform Single Report gives the exchange a complete, detailed picture of member firms' financial and operational conditions. Firms must file monthly summaries of their financial and operational data, and must respond quarterly to several hundred questions about financial and operational conditions and activities.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL REPORTING IN A COMPUTERIZED ENVIRONMENT = ОТЧИТЫВАНИЕ О ФИНАНСАХ И ОПЕРАЦИЯХ В КОМПЬЮТЕРИЗИРОВАННОЙ СРЕДЕ – Financial And Operational Reporting In A Computerized Environment:- consolidates all available member organization financial, operational, sales practice, and other regulatory information. The system gives the New York Stock Exchange regulatory staff on-line viewing, editing, retrieval, and monitoring capabilities.

FINANCIAL APPLICATION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПРОГРАММНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – Financial Application:- the SWIFT II application within which all SWIFT II user-to-user messages are input and output. Certain user-to-SWIFT and SWIFT-to-user messages may also be sent and received within the Financial Application (FIN). / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FINANCIAL ASSET = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ АКТИВ – Cash or a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially favorable conditions. Financial Asset is an asset that is:- (i) cash; (ii) an equity instrument of another entity; (iii) a contractual right:- (a) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or (b) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or (iv) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:- (a) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (b) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the reporting entity's own equity instruments.

FINANCIAL AUXILIARIES = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ПОМОЩНИКИ – Financial Auxiliaries:- corporations such as securities brokers, loan brokers, floatation corporations, insurance brokers etc. They also include corporations whose principal function is to guarantee, by endorsement, bills or similar instruments intended for discounting or refinancing by financial corporations, and also corporations which arrange hedging instruments such as swaps, options, and futures or other instruments which are continually being developed as a result of wide-ranging financial innovation. Auxiliary financial activities are ones closely related to financial intermediation but which are not financial intermediation themselves, such as the repackaging of funds. Financial auxiliaries include such activities as insurance broking and fund management.

FINANCIAL CENTER = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ЦЕНТР – Financial Center is a collective term for the interface between national and international financial systems in the broadest sense (banks, financial markets, insurance and other service companies). A financial center may be national (e.g., Switzerland), regional (e.g., Ticino in Switzerland) or a hub location with a strong banking presence and close ties to the international financial community (e.g., Zurich in Switzerland). / , например, .

FINANCIAL CONTRACT = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Financial Contract:- any futures and options contracts and any other instruments designated as financial contracts which are based on any currency, for example, US Dollar Index®, the Euro Based Currency or the Japanese Based Currency, and traded at the exchange.

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ КОРПОРАЦИИ – Financial Corporations are all bodies recognised as independent legal entities whose principal activity is financial intermediation and/or the production of auxiliary financial services. However, the United Kingdom currently treats financial auxiliaries as non-financial corporations.

FINANCIAL DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ДЕПОЗИТАРНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТАРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ) – Financial Depository Institutions (FDIs) are entities which accept money as savings or investments and in turn provide funds to borrowers. In an investment context, financial institution refers to organizations with large funds to invest, for example, pension funds and insurance companies.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ДЕРИВАТИВ) – A Financial Derivative is a financial instrument that is linked to another financial instrument, index or commodity and enables specific risks (of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, prices or credit standing, for example) to be traded in financial markets in their own right. For statistical purposes, a derivative is treated as a separate financial instrument from the instrument on which the contract is based.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES IN A NET ASSET POSITION = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ДЕРИВАТИВЫ В ЧИСТОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО АКТИВАМ – Financial Derivatives In a Net Asset Position are contracts where the market value of the opening and closing positions is positive at the reporting date. They include:- (i) options (including call and put options, exchange-traded and over-the-counter options, interest-rate options, bullion options, commodity options and equity options, warrants; (ii) interest rate swaps; (iii) cross-currency interest-rate swaps; (iv) currency swaps; (v) futures, i.e. bank bill, bond, pork bellys; (vi) forward rate agreements; and (vii) forward foreign-exchange contracts. They exclude:- (i) derivative margin accounts which hold deposits lodged with an exchange or clearing house as collateral to cover adverse movements in market prices; and (ii) Repurchase/Resale agreements despite their similarity to a Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) and/or Swaps. / соглашения об откупе/перепродаже .

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES IN A NET LIABILITY POSITION = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ДЕРИВАТИВЫ В ЧИСТОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО ПАССИВАМ – Financial Derivatives In a Net Liability Position are contracts where the market value of the opening and closing position is negative at the reporting date. They include:- (i) options (including call and put options, exchange-traded and over-the-counter options, interest-rate options, bullion options, commodity options and equity options, warrants; (ii) interest rate swaps; (iii) cross-currency interest-rate swaps; (iv) currency swaps; (v) futures, i.e. bank bill, bond, pork bellys; (vi) forward rate agreements; and (vii) forward foreign-exchange contracts. They exclude:- (i) derivative margin accounts which hold deposits lodged with an exchange or clearing house as collateral to cover adverse movements in market prices; and (ii) Repurchase/Resale agreements despite their similarity to a Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) and/or Swaps. / соглашения об откупе/перепродаже .

FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ – A term Financial Documents means bills of exchange, checks, payment receipts, promissory notes, or other similar instruments used for obtaining the payment of money. See also Commercial Documents. / Финансовые документы означают переводные векселя, чеки, платёжные расписки, простые векселя, или иные подобные инструменты, используемые для получения платежа деньгами. Смотрите также Коммерческие Документы (Commercial Documents).

FINANCIAL ENGINEERING = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ИНЖЕНЕРИЯ – Financial Engineering is the use of financial instruments to facilitate transactions, i.e. financial rather than strategic or operational engineering. In its broadest sense the term is taken to mean general qualified financial advisory services, e.g., solving capital and asset management problems, selecting financing strategies and instruments, drawing up financial and cash plans, assessing and evaluating investment projects. Also known as Structured Finance. Financial Engineering may include also incorporation of offshore companies and their maintenance, legal and tax advisory services, nominee holding, mergers and acquisitions, restructuring, international corporate finance and fiduciary operations. / , то есть . , например, .

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ГИБКОСТЬ – Financial Flexibility is the ability of an enterprise to take effective actions to alter the amounts and timing of cash flows so it can respond to unexpected needs and opportunities. An enterprise with a high degree of financial flexibility is better able to survive bad times, to recover from unexpected setbacks, and to take advantage of profitable and unexpected investment opportunities. Generally, the greater the financial flexibility, the lower the risk of enterprise failure.

FINANCIAL FUTURES = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ФЬЮЧЕРС – Financial Futures are the contracts for the delivery of financial instruments, i.e. a currency, on a future date. Financial futures are used to hedge against the rise and fall of interest and exchange rates. Forward contracts for the purchase or sale of precious metals, securities, etc. Financial futures are traded on options exchanges. Hedge negotiated at current prices against future interest rate and currency risks. Futures contracts based on financial instruments such as US Treasury bonds, CDs and other interest-sensitive issues, currencies and stock market indicators. See also Futures and Stock Index Futures. / Финансовые Фьючерсы – контракты по поставке финансовых инструментов, то есть валюты, на дату в будущем. Финансовые фьючерсы используются для хэдьжирования против роста или падения процентных ставок и курсов обмена. Финансовый Фьючерс – фьючерсный контракт на какой-либо финансовый инструмент. Цены на подобные контракты обычно изменяются под влиянием процентных ставок. По мере роста ставок цены контрактов падают; по мере снижения процентных ставок цены контрактов растут. Примерами финансовых инструментов, на которые могут заключаться финансовые фьючерсные контракты, являются краткосрочные Казначейские векселя, долгосрочные Казначейские векселя, ценные бумаги с передачей дохода Государственной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным, так называемой Дьжини Мэй (Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)), иностранные валюты, а также депозитные сертификаты. Торговые операции с этими фьючерсами регулируются Федеральной Комиссией по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (Commodities Futures Trading Commission). Инвесторы используют фьючерсы для спекуляций на динамике процентных ставок. Финансовые институты (банки, страховые компании, брокерские фирмы) используют их для хэдьжирования финансовых портфелей от неблагоприятных колебаний процентных ставок.

FINANCIAL GEARING = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЛЕЧА, или ХХ) – Financial Gearing:- the expression gearing or financial gearing is often used to refer to the impact on the profits for a company caused by fixed interest borrowing. For a financially highly geared company a small change in the total profits might have a very large proportionate impact on the profits for shareholders. A company with lots of fixed interest borrowing is ‘highly geared’.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE = ОБМЕН ФИНАНСОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ – Financial Information Exchange (FIX) is a messaging protocol developed for the real-time electronic exchange of securities transaction information. FIX is popular with fund managers, brokerdealers, and institutional investors.

FINANCIAL INNOVATIONS = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИННОВАЦИИ – Financial Innovations are the financial market instruments embodying novel conditions. / Инструменты финансового рынка, включающие в себя новые условия.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ, или ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – (1) Financial Institution:- as applied to encryption items, means any of the following:- (i) a broker, dealer, government securities broker or dealer, self-regulatory organization, investment company or investment adviser, which is regulated or

supervised by the Securities and Exchange Commission or a self-regulatory organization that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; or (ii) a broker, dealer, government securities broker or dealer, investment company, investment adviser, or entity that engages in securities activities that, if conducted in the United States, would be described by the definition of the term 'self-regulatory organization' in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which is organized under the laws of a foreign country and regulated or supervised by a foreign securities authority; or (iii) a US board of trade that is designated as a contract market by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a futures commission merchant that is regulated or supervised by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; or (iv) a US entity engaged primarily in the business of issuing a general purpose charge, debit, or stored value card, or a branch of, or affiliate controlled by, such an entity; or (v) a branch or affiliate of any of the entities listed in paragraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this definition regulated or supervised by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a foreign securities authority; or (vi) an affiliate of any of the entities listed in paragraph (i), (ii), (iii), or (v), of this definition engaged solely in the business of providing data processing services to one or more bank or financial institutions, or a branch of such an affiliate; or (vii) a company organized and regulated under the laws of any of the United States and its branches and affiliates whose primary and predominant business activity is the writing of insurance or the reinsuring of risks; or a company organized and regulated under the laws of a foreign country and its branches and affiliates whose primary and predominant business activity is the writing of insurance or the reinsuring of risks. Financial Institution means:- (1) A bank in the United States which accepts demand deposits; and (2) An association organized pursuant to Federal or State law and supervised by Federal or State banking authorities.

(2) For SWIFT purposes, Financial Institution is an organization primarily established to offer and perform services specifically related to the provision of financial (monetary) services. An entity which accepts money as savings or investments and in turn provides funds to borrowers. Financial Institution is the general term for business entities whose primary activities are financial in nature – commercial banks, mutual banks, insurance companies, savings and loans associations, etc, as opposed to entities engaging in the production of goods or services. An institution authorised to accept deposits (licensed deposit taker), and to provide financial services directly to a customer. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(3) In an investment context, Financial Institution refers to organizations with large funds to invest, for example, pension funds and insurance companies. Many investors with limited time or interest choose to invest indirectly in the sharemarket by selecting an equity fund managed by a financial institution. See also Depository Institution. Financial Institution is an institution that uses its funds chief ly to purchase financial assets (such as loans or securities) as opposed to tangible assets (such as real estate). Financial institutions can be separated into two major groups according to the nature of the principal claims they issue:- (i) Depository Institutions (also called Depository Intermediaries), such as commercial banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions, which obtain funds largely by accepting deposits from the public; and (ii) Nondepositories (sometimes called Nondepository Intermediaries), such as life insurance and property-casualty insurance companies and pension funds, whose claims are the policies they sell or their promise to provide income after retirement. / Финансовая Организация – организация, привлекающая средства из открытых общественных источников для помещения их в финансовые активы, такие, как акции, облигации, инструменты денежного рынка, банковские депозиты или кредиты. Депозитные институты (банки, ссудо-сберегательные ассоциации, сберегательные банки, кредитные союзы) выплачивают проценты по вкладам и вкладывают средства главным образом в кредиты. Недепозитные организации (страховые компании, пенсионные планы) привлекают средства либо путём продажи страховых полисов, либо получая средства, вкладываемые работодателем, и выплачивая их по правомочным претензиям или в виде пенсионных выплат. Все чаще многие организации выполняют как депозитные, так и недепозитные функции. Например, брокерские фирмы в настоящий момент помещают деньги клиентов в депозитные сертификаты и во взаимные фонды денежного рынка, а также продают страховые полисы.

(4) Financial Institution:- in national accounting, economic units whose main role is financing, i.e. collecting, transforming and distributing available funds. Also known as Credit Institution in the United Kingdom. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, хозяйствующие субъекты, основной функцией которых является финансирование, то есть инкассирование, трансформирование и распределение доступных фондов. Известно также как Кредитное Учреждение или Кредитная Организация (Credit Institution) в Соединённом Королевстве.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ENTRY POINT = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ, ЯВЛЯЮЩЕЕСЯ ПУНКТОМ ВХОДА – Financial Institution Entry Point (EPFI) is the first Financial Institution that receives a transaction in the receiving country.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ – As used by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), this term generally refers to any futures or option contract that is not based on an agricultural commodity or a natural resource. It includes currencies, equity securities, fixed income securities, and indexes of various kinds. Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. There are two basic types:- (i) a debt instrument, which is a loan with an agreement to pay back funds with interest; (ii) an equity security, which is a share or stock in a company. Bond, certificate of deposit, treasury bill or any other method of financing.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:- DISCLOSURES = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ:- РАСКРЫТИЕ (или РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЕ) – IFRS 7 (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 7) Financial Instruments:- Disclosures – The objective of this IFRS is to require entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate:- (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the reporting date, and how the entity manages those risks. The qualitative disclosures describe management's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks. The quantitative disclosures provide information about the extent to which the entity is exposed to risk, based on information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel. Together, these disclosures provide an overview of the entity's use of financial instruments and the exposures to risks they create. The IFRS applies to all entities, including entities that have few financial instruments (e.g., a manufacturer whose only financial instruments are accounts receivable and accounts payable) and those that have many financial instruments (e.g., a financial institution most of whose assets and liabilities are financial instruments). When this IFRS requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, an entity shall group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet. The principles in this IFRS complement the principles for recognising, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 32 Financial Instruments (short for the International Accounting Standard No. 32 Financial Instruments):- Presentation and IAS 39 Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement. / оценивание и представление финансовых активов в МСБУ 32 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 32) Финансовые Инструменты:- Представление и в МСБУ 39 Финансовые Инструменты:- .

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:- PRESENTATION = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ:- ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ – IAS 32 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 32) Financial Instruments:- Presentation – The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset. The principles in this Standard complement the principles for recognising and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 39 Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement, and for disclosing information about them in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments (IFRS is a short for the International Financial Reporting Standards):- Disclosures. The issuer of a financial instrument shall classify the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument. The issuer of a non-derivative financial instrument shall evaluate the terms of the financial instrument to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Such components shall be classified separately as financial liabilities, financial assets or equity instruments. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial asset is any asset that is:- (a) cash; (b) an equity instrument of another entity; (c) a contractual right:- (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:- (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments. A financial liability is any liability that is:- (a) a contractual obligation:- (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or (b) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:- (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A financial instrument may require the entity to deliver cash or another financial asset, or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability, in the event of the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events (or on the outcome of uncertain circumstances) that are beyond the control of both the issuer and the holder of the instrument, such as a change in a stock market index, consumer price index, interest rate or taxation requirements, or the issuer's future revenues, net income or debt-to-equity ratio. The issuer of such an instrument does not have the unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset (or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability). Therefore, it is a financial liability of the issuer unless:- (a) the part of the contingent settlement provision that could require settlement in cash or another financial asset (or otherwise in such a way that it would be a financial liability) is not genuine; or (b) the issuer can be required to settle the obligation in cash or another financial asset (or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability) only in the event of liquidation of the issuer. When a derivative financial instrument gives one party a choice over how it is settled (eg the issuer or the holder can choose settlement net in cash or by exchanging shares for cash), it is a financial asset or a financial liability unless all of the settlement alternatives would result in it being an equity instrument. If an entity reacquires its own equity instruments, those instruments ('treasury shares') shall be deducted from equity. No gain or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of an entity's own equity instruments. Such treasury shares may be acquired and held by the entity or by other members of the consolidated group. Consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity. Interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability shall be recognised as income or expense in profit or loss. Distributions to holders of an equity instrument shall be debited by the entity directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefit. Transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit. A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, an entity:- (a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. / МСБУ 32 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 32) – .

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:- RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ:- ПРИЗНАНИЕ И ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ – IAS 39 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 39) Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement – The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Requirements for presenting information about financial instruments are in IAS 32 Financial Instruments:- Presentation. Requirements for disclosing information about financial instruments are in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments (IFRS is a short for the International Financial Reporting Standards):- Disclosures. Initial recognition:- an entity shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability on its balance sheet when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Derecognition of a financial liability:- an entity shall remove a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:- When a financial asset or financial liability is recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Derecognition of a financial asset:- The following flow chart illustrates the evaluation of whether and to what extent a financial asset is derecognized. Subsequent measurement of financial assets:- For the purpose of measuring a financial asset after initial recognition, this Standard classifies financial assets into the following four categories defined in paragraph 9:- (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; (b) held-to-maturity investments; (c) loans and receivables; and (d) available-for-sale financial assets. An amendment to the Standard, issued in June 2005, permits an entity to designate a financial asset or financial liability (or a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both) on initial recognition as one(s) to be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. To impose discipline on this categorisation, an entity is precluded from reclassifying financial instruments into or out of this category. After initial recognition, an entity shall measure financial assets, including derivatives that are assets, at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs it may incur on sale or other disposal, except for the following financial assets:- (a) loans and receivables as defined in paragraph 9, which shall be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method; (b) held-to-maturity investments as defined in paragraph 9, which shall be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method; and (c) investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity

instruments, which shall be measured at cost (see Appendix A paragraphs AG80 and AG81). Financial assets that are designated as hedged items are subject to measurement under the hedge accounting requirements in paragraphs 89–102. All financial assets except those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment in accordance with paragraphs 58–70 and Appendix A paragraphs AG84–AG93. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:- After initial recognition, an entity shall measure all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for:- (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be measured at fair value except for a derivative liability that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, which shall be measured at cost. (b) financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies. Paragraphs 29 and 31 apply to the measurement of such financial liabilities. (c) financial guarantee contracts as defined in paragraph 9. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall (unless paragraph 47(a) or (b) applies) measure it at the higher of:- (i) the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and (ii) the amount initially recognised (see paragraph 43) less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue. (d) commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a commitment shall (unless paragraph 47(a) applies) measure it at the higher of:- (i) the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37; and (ii) the amount initially recognised (see paragraph 43) less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18. Gains and losses:- A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability that is not part of a hedging relationship, shall be recognised, as follows. (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset or financial liability classified as at fair value through profit or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss. (b) A gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset shall be recognised directly in equity, through the statement of changes in equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognised in profit or loss when the entity's right to receive payment is established. For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process. However, for financial assets or financial liabilities that are hedged items the accounting for the gain or loss shall follow paragraphs 89–102. Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets:- An entity shall assess at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Hedging:- If there is a designated hedging relationship between a hedging instrument and a hedged item as described in paragraphs 85–88 and Appendix A paragraphs AG102–AG104, accounting for the gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the hedged item shall follow paragraphs 89–102. Hedging relationships are of three types:- (a) fair value hedge:- a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss. (b) cash flow hedge:- a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that (i) is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly probable forecast transaction and (ii) could affect profit or loss. (c) hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation as defined in IAS 21. If a fair value hedge meets the conditions in paragraph 88 during the period, it shall be accounted for as follows:- (a) the gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value (for a derivative hedging instrument) or the foreign currency component of its carrying amount measured in accordance with IAS 21 (for a non-derivative hedging instrument) shall be recognised in profit or loss; and (b) the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk shall adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and be recognised in profit or loss. This applies if the hedged item is otherwise measured at cost. Recognition of the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk in profit or loss applies if the hedged item is an available-for-sale financial asset. If a cash flow hedge meets the conditions in paragraph 88 during the period, it shall be accounted for as follows:- (a) the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge (see paragraph 88) shall be recognised directly in equity through the statement of changes in equity; and (b) the ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument shall be recognised in profit or loss. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment (see IAS 21), shall be accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges:- (a) the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge (see paragraph 88) shall be recognised directly in equity through the statement of changes in equity; and (b) the ineffective portion shall be recognised in profit or loss. / МСБУ 39 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 39) – .

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ПОСРЕДНИК – (1) In the United States (US), a Financial Intermediary is an institution like a bank that raises capital by issuing liabilities against itself, for example demand or savings deposits. The intermediary takes the funds raised and makes loans to borrowers or equity investments in nonfinancial firms. Basically, financial intermediaries bring together borrowers and savers. Financial intermediaries play less of a role in financing US corporations than they do for non-US corporations. In many countries, intermediaries play a corporate governance role, for example, helping set the operating and financial policies of the firms they have invested in by serving on corporate boards and monitoring the performance of senior managers. In the US, commercial banks are largely prohibited from exercise a corporate governance role. Financial Intermediary is a company or an institution which serves as an interface between borrowers and lenders, for example, by collecting deposits from the public and making loans to households and businesses. Institution or organization that brings together borrowers and savers, and makes funds available to borrowers at a cost. In the broad sense, the term applies to all financial institutions. Bank, building society, finance house, insurance company or other business that collects funds (from depositors, or members) to use for making loans (to borrowers). / Финансовый Посредник – коммерческий банк, ссудосберегательная ассоциация, взаимный сберегательный банк, кредитный союз или иной посредник, облегчающий процесс перемещения средств между 'точками избытка сбережений' и 'точками недостатка сбережений'. В экономике, имеющей три сектора – частный, коммерческий и правительственный, – 'точки избытка сбережений' (savings surplus units) характеризуются превышением доходов над расходами; 'точки недостатка сбережений' (savings deficit units) характеризуются превышением текущих расходов над текущими доходами и необходимостью привлечения дополнительных источников средств для компенсации разницы. В целом, частный сектор характеризуется избытком сбережений, в то время как коммерческий и правительственный сектора являются 'точками недостатка сбережений'. Финансовые посредники перераспределяют сбережения и, делая это, выполняют две важные функции:- превращают владельцев сбережений практически в 'мелких акционеров' огромных объединённых пулов капитала, который, в свою очередь, одалживается большому числу различных займополучателей, а также предоставляют отдельным владельцам сбережений возможность диверсификации риска ликвидности.

(2) Financial Intermediary is any person or organization that sells insurance (but is not an employee of an insurance company) is regarded as a financial intermediary.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСТВО – Financial Intermediation is the activity by which an institutional unit acquires financial assets and incurs liabilities on its own account by engaging in financial transactions on the market.

The assets and liabilities of financial intermediaries have different characteristics so that the funds are transformed or repackaged with respect to maturity, scale, risk, etc, in the financial intermediation process.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED = ВЫЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ КОСВЕННО ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛУГИ – Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured:- in the European Union, the output of many financial intermediation services is paid for not by charges but by an interest rate differential. The Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) imputes charges for these services and corresponding offsets in property income. FISIM, an innovation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), has not yet been fully implemented in the UK economic accounts; the earnings are not yet allocated to the users of the services. / выработка (output). Системы Национальных Счетов (СНС). инновация .

FINANCIAL LEASE = ФИНАНСОВАЯ АРЕНДА (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ) – Financial Lease is a lease which effectively transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased asset without transferring legal ownership. Also known as Finance Lease, and Financial Leasing. / Финансовая Аренда – предоставление в аренду оборудования, причём услуги арендодателя ограничиваются финансированием приобретения оборудования. Все остальные обязанности, связанные с владением оборудованием, такие, как обслуживание, страхование и налоги, несёт арендополучатель. Финансовый арендный контракт обычно нельзя отменить, и он полностью оплачивается (амортизируется (amortized)) за весь период аренды.

FINANCIAL LEASING = ФИНАНСОВАЯ АРЕНДА (или ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ) – Financial Leasing is a form of leasing in which the lessee contracts to assume the rights and responsibilities of ownership of leased goods from the lessor (the legal owner) for the whole (or virtually the whole) of the economic life of the asset. In the economic accounts this is recorded as the sale of the assets to the lessee, financed by an imputed loan. The leasing payments are split into interest payments and repayments of principal. Also known as Finance Lease, and Financial Lease. / выплата (repayment) .

FINANCIAL LEVERAGE = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПЛЕЧО – Financial Leverage is the total value of long-term borrowed funds, overdrafts and short-term loans divided by the value of the stockholders' equity. It is a key measure of a company's long term liquidity and therefore of its ability to survive and grow. It reflects the division of the company's sources of funds between 'bankers' and stockholders. It is generally accepted that the financial leverage should not normally be above 0.5 in the United Kingdom. (Note:- this target value varies from country to country). If gearing is substantially above this figure the bankers will be concerned about the company's ability to pay its bills and therefore its ability to survive in the long term. If it is substantially below this figure the company may be able to borrow further for long term expansion. Financial leverage also measures the balance between borrowing to take advantage of opportunities and the loss of business control to the bankers.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Financial Liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset and exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavorable conditions. Financial Liability is a liability that is:- (i) a contractual obligation:- (a) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (b) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or (ii) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:- (a) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (b) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

FINANCIAL LOAN = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ССУДА – Financial Loan is a bank loan granted to domestic or foreigner borrowers for a fixed amount and term without tying its use to a commercial transactions. See also Export Finance Credit.

FINANCIAL MARKET INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ ФИНАНСОВОГО РЫНКА – Financial Market Instrument is a collective term for every form of standard, tradable financial products such as financial futures, foreign exchange instruments, options, precious metals, securities, etc.

FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDING = ОКОНЧАНИЕ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЕРИОДА (или ОКОНЧАНИЕ ОТЧЁТНОГО ПЕРИОДА) – Financial Period Ending:- normally, the financial year ended, as released in the company's annual report but can also apply to shorter and half-yearly financial periods.

FINANCIAL REINSURANCE = ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Financial Reinsurance is a form of reinsurance which considers the time value of money and has loss containment provisions. One of its objectives is the enhancement of the cedant's financial statements or operating ratios, e.g., the combined ratio; loss portfolio transfers; and financial quota shares are examples. Form of reinsurance that provides risk financing which may be combined with elements of traditional risk transfer.

FINANCIAL REPORTING = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОТЧЁТНОСТЬ – Financial Reporting is the preparation and reporting of a reporting entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows, regarding, but not limited to, the preparation of the financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY = ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – Financial Responsibility:- motor carriers must have bodily injury and property damage (not cargo) insurance of not less than USD500 000.00 per incident per vehicle; higher financial responsibility limits apply for motor carriers transporting oil or hazardous materials.

FINANCIAL RISK = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ РИСК – Financial Risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to the party to the contract. Term used to describe the increasing uncertainty that the buyer of goods will have the capacity to pay when payment is due the longer the time period he is given to make payment.

FINANCIALS = SECURITIES OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTES

FINANCIAL SECRECY = ФИНАНСОВАЯ СЕКРЕТНОСТЬ (или ФИНАНСОВАЯ ТАЙНА) – Financial Secrecy:- this term refers to the confidentiality afforded to financial transactions either by enactment of law or by other means. There are many forms of financial secrecy. Financial secrecy can be a part of an agreement between the institution and the client. Law can impose it with either criminal or civil sanctions. Financial secrecy can be operationally given by the financial institution whereby the institutional practices call for only top management to know who owns the account or no bank official knows who owns the account, such as a numbered account. It can also be obtained by the imposition of an attorney, nominee, or entity between the bank and its client.

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 = АКТ О ФИНАНСОВЫХ СЛУЖБАХ И РЫНКАХ ОТ 2000 – The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) – the legislation that set up the Financial Services Authority and defines its powers. It came into force in late 2001. The Financial Services & Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) is concerned with the regulation of financial services and markets in the United Kingdom (UK). Under Section 19 of FSMA, any person who carries on a regulated activity in the UK must be authorized by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) or exempt (an appointed representative or some other exemption). Breach of section 19 may be a criminal offence and punishable on indictment by a maximum term of two years imprisonment and/or a fine. A copy of FSMA, as well as secondary and related legislation, can be found on the Treasury's website. Bear in mind that this version of FSMA does not include amendments made to it by subsequent legislation. Does my firm need to be authorized? You need to establish whether your firm's proposed business requires you to apply for authorization to carry on regulated activities. For most smaller firms, this would typically include intermediaries selling investments and/or home finance activities and/or general insurance. For each regulated activity you must also identify with which investment type your activities will be concerned. The activities and specified investments are detailed in The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (RAO), which is secondary legislation under FSMA. What are the regulated activities? Specified activities are defined in Part II of the RAO and comprise:- accepting deposits; issuing e-money; effecting or carrying out contracts of insurance as principal; dealing in investments (as principal or agent); arranging deals in investments; arranging home finance activities; operating a multilateral trading facility; managing investments; assisting in the administration and performance of a contract of insurance; safeguarding and administering investments; sending dematerialized instructions; establishing etc collective investment schemes; establishing etc stakeholder pension schemes; providing basic advice on stakeholder products; advising on investments; advising on home finance activities; Lloyd's market activities; entering funeral plan contracts; entering into a home finance activity; administering a home finance activity; agreeing to do most of the above activities. Specified investments are defined in Part III of the RAO and comprise:- deposits; electronic money; rights under a contract of insurance; shares etc; instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness; sukuk (shariah compliant debt instruments); government and public securities; instruments giving entitlement to investments; certificates representing certain securities; units in a collective investment scheme; rights under a stakeholder pension scheme; rights under personal pension scheme; options; futures; contracts for differences; Lloyd's syndicate capacity and syndicate membership; rights under funeral plan contracts; rights under regulated mortgage contracts; rights under a home reversion plan; rights under a home purchase plan; rights to or interests in anything that is a specified investment listed, excluding 'Rights under regulated mortgage contracts', 'Rights under regulated home reversion plans' and 'Rights under regulated home purchase plans'. For smaller firms, we have developed several standard permission profiles containing regulated activities and investment types. You can find these in the application packs. If none of these profiles match the business that you want to do, you will need to construct your own. The activities and specified investment types we regulate are described in greater detail in chapter 2 of the Perimeter Guidance Manual (PERG). Business test:- Under section 22 of the FSMA, for an activity to be a regulated activity, it must be carried on 'By way of business'. FSA guidance on the business element can be found in PERG 2.3. Exclusions:- exclusions are provisions that turn activities that would otherwise be regulated activities into unregulated activities. So if you can rely on an exclusion for an activity, you would not require FSA authorization to carry it out. Examples of exclusions include:- (i) introducer exclusion; and (ii) overseas Persons exclusion. Who is exempt from authorization? A person who is an appointed representative is exempt from authorization. Further information can be found in the factsheet 'Becoming an appointed representative'. Other exemptions include:- a professional firm (i.e. a firm of solicitors, accountants or actuaries) carrying on certain regulated activities that are incidental to its main business; or a local authority or certain kind of housing body carrying on insurance mediation or mortgage activities. Financial promotions:- a financial promotion is an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity. Investment activity is defined under section 21(8) FSMA as:- (a) entering or offering to enter into an agreement the making or performance of which by either party constitutes a controlled activity; or (b) exercising any rights conferred by a controlled investment to acquire, dispose of, underwrite or convert a controlled investment. Under section 21 of FSMA, an unauthorized person may not communicate a financial promotion in the UK, in the course of business, unless either:- (1) its contents are approved for the purposes of section 21 by an authorized person or (2) it is subject to an exemption under the Financial Services & Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (FPO). Controlled activities and controlled investments are prescribed under Schedule 1 of the FPO and include such things as buying shares or bonds, selling insurance and managing investments. You can find further guidance on financial promotions in PERG 8. How do I get authorized? Any person wishing to carry on one or more regulated activities, by way of business, must apply to us for authorization (unless they can abide by the terms of exclusion or are exempt). Money Laundering Regulations 2007 (MLR):- the FSA is also responsible for the registration of firms that conduct activities under Annex 1 of the Banking Coordination Directive (BCD), in addition to firms authorized by the FSA under FSMA. The activities are also listed in The FSA's new role under the Money Laundering Regulations 2007:- Our Approach. Further information can be located at:- Money Laundering Regulations 2007 (MLR). Payment Services Regulations 2009 (PSRs):- the Payment Services Directive (PSD) aims to provide a common regulatory approach to the provision of electronic payment services. It came into force in the UK on 1st November 2009 through the PSRs. For further information please see:- Guidance on the scope of the Payment Services Regulations (PERG 15). Payment Services Regulations. Electronic Money Regulations 2011 (EMRs):- The EMRs, which implements the second Electronic Money Directive (2EMD) in the UK, came into force on 30 April 2011. 2EMD aims to encourage the growth of the electronic money market. For further information please see:- Guidance on the scope of the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 (PERG 3A). Electronic Money Regulations. Contact details:- for guidance on whether a firm needs to be authorized, please refer to PERG. If you remain unsure whether an activity that you intend to carry out would require FSA authorization, please contact the Customer Contact Centre. Please be aware that we can only refer you to the relevant sections of the FSA Handbook that you need to consider. For a definitive answer on whether you need to be authorized you should seek independent legal or compliance advice. Telephone number:- +44-845-6069966 (opening times 09:00–17:00 Monday to Friday; e-mail address:- fcc@fsa.gov.uk.

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ФИНАНСОВЫМ УСЛУГАМ – The Financial Services Authority (FSA®) is an independent non-governmental body, given statutory powers by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. We are a company limited by guarantee and financed by the financial services industry. The Board sets our overall policy, but day-to-day decisions and management of the staff are the responsibility of the Executive Committee. We are accountable to Treasury Ministers and, through them, Parliament. We are operationally independent of government and are funded entirely by the firms we regulate. We are an open and transparent organisation and provide full information for firms, consumers and others about our objectives, plans, policies and rules, including through this website. Main Statutory objectives:- (i) market confidence; (ii) financial stability; (iii) consumer protection; and (iv) reduction of financial crime. We are the independent body that regulates the financial services industry in the UK. We have been given a wide range of rule-making, investigatory and enforcement powers in order to meet our four statutory objectives. In meeting these, we are also obliged to have regard to the Principles of Good Regulation. Financial Services Authority (FSA®) is the single financial services regulator in the United Kingdom (UK). Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. Website:- http://www.fsa.gov.uk. History:- The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the reform of financial services regulation in the UK and the creation of a new regulator on 20 May 1997. The Chancellor announced his decision to merge banking supervision and investment services regulation into the Securities and Investments Board (SIB). The SIB formally changed its name to the Financial Services

Authority in October 1997. The first stage of the reform of financial services regulation was completed in June 1998, when responsibility for banking supervision was transferred to the FSA® from the Bank of England. In May 2000 the FSA® took over the role of UK Listing Authority from the London Stock Exchange. The Financial Services and Markets Act, which received Royal Assent in June 2000 and was implemented on 01 December 2001, transferred to the FSA® the responsibilities of several other organisations:- (i) Building Societies Commission; (ii) Friendly Societies Commission; (iii) Investment Management Regulatory Organisation; (iv) Personal Investment Authority; (v) Register of Friendly Societies; and (vi) Securities and Futures Authority. In addition, the legislation gives us some new responsibilities – in particular taking action to prevent market abuse. In October 2004, following a decision by the Treasury, we took on responsibility for mortgage regulation. In January 2005, to implement the Insurance Mediation Directive and in accordance with a Government announcement in 2004 we took on regulation of general insurance business. In June 2010, the Chancellor announced the government's intention to replace the FSA® as a single financial services regulator with two new successor bodies, and restructure the UK's financial regulatory framework. In the United Kingdom, the Financial Services Authority (FSA®) is the agency appointed by the Government under the Financial Services and Markets Act to oversee the regulation of the investment industry.

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ РАСЧЁТ – (1) Financial Settlement is a cash settlement, especially for energy derivatives. / Денежный расчёт, особенно для производных на энергоносители.

(2) Financial Settlement is a required step in Abilene Christian University's enrollment process each semester for new and current students. It simply means you've met your financial obligations for the semester. Financial Settlement may be met by paying the amount due in full, enrolling in a Wildcat Pay Plan or having an approved loan in place to cover the account balance. Students who have not reached Financial Settlement by the deadline each semester will have their classes dropped and student ID card deactivated. In addition, a hold will be placed on the student account, preventing class registration and the release of official transcripts. To re-register and regain access to student services, Financial Settlement must be met. Students are subject to any late registration fees and the original class schedule may no longer be available.

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS VALUATION = ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ (или ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ ПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНОСТИ) – Financial Soundness Valuation is a methodology intended to provide a prudently realistic picture of the overall financial position of the long-term insurer, allowing explicitly for actual premiums that will be received and future experience that may be expected in respect of interest rates, expenses, mortality, morbidity and other relevant factors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОТЧЁТЫ – Financial Statements are general purpose financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). A structured representation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. The objective of general purpose financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions. Financial statements also show the results of management's stewardship of the resources entrusted to it. To meet this objective, financial statements provide information about an entity's:- (i) assets; (ii) liabilities; (iii) equity; (iv) income and expenses, including gains and losses; (v) other changes in equity; and (vi) cash flows. This information, along with other information in the notes, assists users of financial statements in predicting the entity's future cash flows and, in particular, their timing and certainty. Document summarizing a company's activities, assets and liabilities, including the balance sheet and profit and loss account. Also known as Accounts in the United Kingdom. Financial Statements is a presentation of financial data including balance sheets, income statements and statements of cash flow, or any supporting statement that is intended to communicate an entity's financial position at a point in time and its results of operations for a period then ended. The balance sheet and profit and loss account (income statement) of a company prepared at the end of the financial year. / Баланс и отчёт о прибылях и убытках (отчёт о доходах) компании, подготовленные в конце финансового года. Финансовый Отчёт – письменный отчёт о финансовом положении частного лица, ассоциации или коммерческой организации. Финансовый Отчёт включает бухгалтерский баланс (balance sheet) и отчёт о доходах (income statement) или отчёт о прибыли и убытке (profit and loss statement), а также может включать отчёт о потоке наличности (statement of cashflows), отчёт об изменениях суммы нераспределённых заработов (statement of changes in retained earnings) и иные аналитические документы.

FINANCIAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ПРОФИЦИТ ИЛИ ДЕФИЦИТ – Financial Surplus Or Deficit is the former term for Net Lending(+)/Net Borrowing (–), the balance of all current and capital account transactions for an institutional sector or the economy as a whole.

FINANCIAL TIMES AND THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE 100 = ФАЙНЭНШЭЛ ТАЙМЗ ЭНД ЗЭ ЛАНДЭН СТОК ЭКСЧЭЙНДЬЖ 100 (или 100 ОТ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ВРЕМЁН И ЛОНДОНСКОЙ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ) – The FTSE® 100 is a market-capitalization weighted index representing the performance of the 100 largest UK-domiciled blue chip companies, which pass screening for size and liquidity. The index represents approximately 85.18% of the UK's market capitalization and is suitable as the basis for investment products, such as funds, derivatives and exchange-traded funds. The FTSE® 100 Index also accounts for 7.84% of the world's equity market capitalization (based on the FTSE® All-World Index as at 2010-May-28). FTSE® 100 constituents are all traded on the London Stock Exchange's SETS trading system. The index is designed for the creation of derivatives, index tracking funds, ETFs and performance benchmarks. Stocks are free-float weighted to ensure that only the investable opportunity set is included within the index. Stocks are liquidity screened to ensure that the index is tradable. Capital and total return versions are available for this index. The index is calculated in accordance with the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB), a global standard developed in partnership with Dow Jones Indexes. The indices are managed according to a transparent and public set of index rules, and overseen by an independent committee of leading market professionals. The committee ensures that the rules are correctly applied and adhered to. Regular index reviews are conducted to ensure that a continuous and accurate representation of the market is maintained. Index Universe:- FTSE® All-Share Index. Index Launch:- 1984-January-03. Base Date:- 1983-December-30. Base Value:- 1 000.00. Investability Screen:- Free Float adjusted and liquidity screened. Index Calculation:- Real-time and end-of-day index available. Realtime index calculated every 15 seconds. End-of-Day Distribution:- Index available at 20:00 GMT or BST via FTP and email. Currency:- GBP & EUR. Review Dates:- March, June, September and December. FTSE Group (FTSE®) is a world-leader in the creation and management of over 120 000 equity, bond and alternative asset class indices. With offices in London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, Madrid, Milan, Mumbai, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Tokyo. FTSE Group works with partners and clients in 77 countries worldwide. FTSE International Limited is an independent company jointly owned by The Financial Times and the London Stock Exchange. FTSE® does not give financial advice to clients, which allows for the provision of truly objective market information. FTSE® indices are used extensively by a range of investors such as consultants, asset owners, fund managers, investment banks, stock exchanges and brokers. The indices are used for purposes of:- (i) investment analysis; (ii) performance measurement; (iii) asset allocation; (iv) portfolio hedging; and (v) creation of index tracking funds. Independent committees of senior fund managers, derivatives experts, actuaries and other experienced practitioners review and approve all changes to the indexes to ensure that they are made objectively and without bias. FTSE International Limited headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The

FTSE® 100 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of the 100 most highly capitalized companies traded on the London Stock Exchange. The equities use an investibility weighting in the index calculation. The index was developed with a base level of 1 000.00 as of 1984-January-03. The FTSE® 100 Index, also called FTSE® 100, FT-SE®, or FTSE®, or, informally, the 'Footsie™' – is a share index of the 100 most highly capitalized UK companies listed on the London Stock Exchange. Although FTSE® is jointly owned by the Financial Times and the London Stock Exchange, the initials are not an acronym nor an initialism and do not stand for 'Financial Times Stock Exchange'. They are borrowed from FTSE's two parent companies. The index began on 1984-January-03 with a base level of 1 000.00; the highest value reached to date is 6 950.6, on 1999-December-30. After falling dramatically during the financial crisis of 2007–10 to a low of below 3 500.00, the index has recovered by a significant margin to 6 091.33 on 2011-February-08, its highest level since mid-2008. It is the most widely used of the FTSE Group's indices, and is frequently reported (e.g., on UK news bulletins) as a measure of business prosperity. The index is maintained by the FTSE Group, an independent company which originated as a joint venture between the Financial Times and the London Stock Exchange. It is calculated in real time and published every 15 seconds. FTSE® 100 companies represent about 81% of the market capitalization of the whole London Stock Exchange. Even though the FTSE® All-Share Index is more comprehensive, the FTSE 100 is by far the most widely used UK stock market indicator. Other related indices are the FTSE 250 Index (which lists the next largest 250 companies after the FTSE® 100), the FTSE® 350 Index (which is the aggregation of the FTSE® 100 and 250), FTSE® SmallCap Index and FTSE® Fledgling Index. The FTSE® All-Share aggregates the FTSE® 100, FTSE® 250 and FTSE® SmallCap. The constituents of the index are determined quarterly; the largest companies in the FTSE® 250 Index are promoted if their market capitalization would place them in the top ninety firms of the FTSE 100 Index. As of December 2008, the threshold for inclusion is about £1.7 billion. As of December 2008, the five largest constituents of the index were BP, HSBC Holdings PLC, the Vodafone Group, GlaxoSmithKline, and Royal Dutch Shell which were each valued at more than £60 billion. Component companies must meet a number of requirements set out by the FTSE Group, including having a full listing on the London Stock Exchange with a Sterling or Euro denominated price on SETS, and meeting certain tests on nationality, free float, and liquidity. With only historical exceptions, the companies listed on this index must by law include the abbreviation 'PLC' at the end of their name, indicating their status of public limited company. Continuous trading starts at 08:00 and ends at 16:30 (when the closing auction starts), and closing values are taken at 16:35 (Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)). They involve the total market capitalization of the companies weighted by their effect on the index, so the larger companies make more of a difference to the index than smaller. This is also called the Free Float Method. The basic formula for any index is (be it capitalization weighted or any other stock index):- Index level = Σ(Price of stock x Number of shares) x Free float factor / Index Divisor. The Free float Adjustment factor represents the proportion of shares that are readily available for trading as a percentage of all issued shares. The factor is then rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5% for calculation purposes. To find the free-float capitalization of a company, first find its market cap (number of shares x share price) then multiply by its free-float factor. Free-float capitalization, therefore, does not include restricted stocks, such as those held by company insiders. FTSE® 100 Index comprises the 100 most highly capitalized blue chip companies, representing approximately 81% of the UK market. It is used extensively as a basis for investment products, such as derivatives and exchange-traded funds. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Индекс по Сотке от Финансовых Времён и Лондонской Фондовой Биржи или, как это звучит на Английском языке, Файнэншэл Таймз энд зэ Ландэн Сток Эксчэйндьж Ван Хандрэд Индэкс или сокращённо – Эф.Ти.Эс.И.® 100 Индэкс (Financial Times and the London Stock Exchange 100 Index (FTSE® 100 Index), именуемый также как Эф.Ти.Эс.И.® 100 (FTSE® 100), или Эф.Ти.-Эс.И. (FT-SE®), или Эф.Ти.Эс.И. (FTSE®), или, неформально, Футси™ (the Footsie™). Би.Пи. (BP), Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC), Водэфон Груп (Vodafone Group), ГлаксоСмисКлайн (GlaxoSmithKline), и Ройэл Датч Щел (Royal Dutch Shell). Футси™ 100 – фондовый индекс, рассчитываемый агентством Файнэншэл Таймз (Financial Times) и Лондонской Фондовой Биржей (the London Stock Exchange). Считается одним из наиболее влиятельных биржевых индикаторов в Европе. Дата запуска индекса в обращение – 03 Января 1984, а расчётное базовое значение в 1 000.00 пунктов было определено 30 Декабря 1983. Достиг своего рекордного значения в 6 950.60 пунктов 30 Декабря 1999. Индекс основывается на стоимости акций 100 компаний Соединённого Королевства с наибольшей капитализацией, включённых в котировочный список Лондонской Фондовой Биржи (ЛФБ). Суммарная капитализация этих компаний составляет 80% капитализации биржи. Компании, чьи акции учитываются в расчёте индекса FTSE® 100, должны удовлетворять условиям, предъявляемым FTSE® Group:- (i) входить в список Лондонской Фондовой Биржи; (ii) стоимость акций индекса FTSE® 100 должна выражаться в Фунтах или Евро; (iii) пройти тест на принадлежность к определённому государству; и (iv) акции FTSE® 100 должны находиться в свободном обращении и быть легко ликвидными. Торги на бирже идут с 08.00 до 16.29 по Гринвичскому Среднему Времени (ГСВ) (GMT зимой, летом GMT+1) (когда начинаются действия по закрытию), цена закрытия высчитывается в 16.35 по ГСВ, известному сейчас как Универсальное Координированное Время (УКВ; Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)).

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AWAITING SETTLEMENT = ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ, ОЖИДАЮЩИЕ РАСЧЁТА (или ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ, ОЖИДАЮЩИЕ РАСЧЁТА) – In Accounts Receivable of a balance sheet, Financial Transactions Awaiting Settlement relates to short-term receivables (typically due in three days or less) where transactions have been effected but cash has not yet been transferred. This includes assets that have been sold and liabilities that have been issued.

FINANCIAL TRANSMISSION RIGHT = ПРАВО XX – Financial Transmission Right (FTR) is a financial instrument entitling the holder to receive revenues based on transmission congestion measured as hourly energy LMP (short for the locational marginal price) differences in the PJM Day-Ahead Energy Market across a specific path. PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

FINANCIAL YEAR = ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ГОД – Financial Year:- every company has a duty to keep accounting records and must prepare annual accounts that report on the performance and activities of the company during the year. The period reported on in the accounts is called the Financial Year. This starts on the day after the previous financial year ended or, in the case of a new company, on the day of incorporation. A more precise term for a financial year is an Accounting Reference Period.

FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Financing is an obtaining or supplying money or credit for an investment. Methods and means of payment used to finance a project. There are two major sources of financing for business entities:- internal financing from cash flow generated by the business through profits, provisions, retained earnings, and external financing, which includes all long-term and short-term contributions of funds to the business from individuals or other entities, through increases in capital or borrowing. See also Capital Stock, Credit, Debt, and Loan.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES = ВИДЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ФИНАНСОВАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПО ВИДАМ) – Financing Activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity. The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because it is useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital to the entity. An entity shall report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities. Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash

or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a cash flow statement. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities. Those activities which relate to changing the size and/or composition of the financial structure of the entity, including equity, and borrowings not defined as cash. The statement of cash flows shows the total cash flow from financing activities. This includes proceeds from issuing equity instruments, and the outlays to buy back such instruments; proceeds from borrowings; repayment of borrowings; and dividend payments. / Отчёт о движении денежных средств . выплата (repayment) .

FINANCING DEFICIT = ДЕФИЦИТ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ – In national accounting, Financing Deficit is a balance of the capital account of an agent when it appears on the liabilities side of the account. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

FINANCING FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Financing Fee is the fee a lender charges to originate a loan. The fee is based on a percentage of the loan amount; one point is equivalent to one percent.

FINANCING OF MONTH–END CLOSING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПОД ОКОНЧАНИЕ (или НА КОНЕЦ) МЕСЯЦА – Financing Of Month-End Closing:- a borrowing in order to bridge temporary liquidity shortages at month-end. This kind of financing furnished by the central bank to the commercial banks helps to avoid extreme interest rate fluctuations. / избежать флуктуаций (колебаний) процентной ставки.

FINANCING SURPLUS = ИЗБЫТОК ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ (или ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ) – In national accounting, Financing Surplus is a name given to the capital account of an agent when it appears on the asset side of the account. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

FIND FREE = ПРИЗНАВАТЬ СВОБОДНОЙ (или НАХОДИТЬ СВОБОДНОЙ) – Find Free:- to inspect a consignment, field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest.

FINDINGS = ПРИКЛАДЫ – Findings are:- (1) miscellaneous items attached to garments and shoes during manufacture. Included are buttons, hooks, snaps, and ornaments; and (2) miscellaneous fabrics in garments such a zipper tapes, linings, pockets, waistbands, and facings. Findings:- any extra items attached to a garment during the manufacturing process. This can include trims, buttons, hooks, snaps, or embellishments. / Швейные Приклады портного; фурнитура сапожника.

FINE = ШТРАФ (ил ВЗЫСКАНИЕ) – (1) Fine is the money paid as penalty, usually for an illegal act. Fine – money extracted as a penalty. Also known as Penalty. A Fine is money paid as a financial punishment for the commission of minor crimes or as the settlement of a claim. A synonym, typically used in civil law actions, is Mulct. Common examples of fines are monies paid for violations of traffic laws. Currently in English law relatively small fines are used either in place of or alongside community service orders for low-level criminal offences. Larger fines are also given independently or alongside shorter prison sentences where the judge or magistrate considers a considerable amount of retribution is necessary but there is unlikely to be significant danger to the public. For instance, fraud is often punished by very large fines since fraudsters are typically debarred from the position or profession they abused to commit their crimes. / Смотрите также Неустойка (Penalty). Под Пеней, от Латинского слова Poena, означающее Наказание, понимается вид неустойки, исчисляемый в процентах от суммы неисполненного или ненадлежащее исполненного обязательства и уплачивается за каждый день просрочки. Под Административным Взысканием понимается мера наказания, применяемая уполномоченными государственными органами или должностными лицами за административный проступок (правонарушение). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) меры административного взыскания:- предупреждение, штраф, административный арест, возмездное изъятие или конфискация предмета, явившегося орудием совершения или объектом правонарушения, исправительные работы, лишение специальных прав.

(2) Fines can also be used as a form of tax. Money for bail may be applied toward a fine.

FINE CLEANER = МАШИНА ТОНКОЙ ОЧИСТКИ – Fine Cleaning is done with different types of machines. Some fine cleaners are with single opening rollers and some are with multiple opening rollers. If single roller cleaning machines are used, depending upon the amount and type of trash in the cotton, the number of fine cleaning points can be either one or two. If the production rate is lower than 250 kg and the micronaire is less than 4.0, it is advisable to use single roller cleaning machines instead of multiple roller cleaning machine. Saw tooth beaters can be used, if trash particles are more and the machine is not using suction and deflector blades, i.e. beater and regualar grid bar arrangements. Normal beater speeds with sawtooth beater depends upon the production rate, fiber micronaire and trash content. Fine Cleaner is a cleaner is used for opening a cleaning of fiber material before carding. Machine connected with dust exhausting system. The cleaning points in CVT1, CVT3, CVT4 (Rieter's machines), etc consists of opening roller, deflector blades, moteknives and suction hood. Trash particles released due to centrifugal forces are separated at the moteknives and continuously taken away by the suction. This gives better cleaning. The Crosrol Fine Cleaner (CFC) is usually regarded as the final cleaning point in an opening line and is used to process both natural and synthetic fibers. The 1 500 mm working width (standard with all Crosrol blowroom machines) ensures a gentle action with the additional ability to give very high production rates (up to 750 kg's per hour). The single beater roll concept significantly reduces the negative side effects familiar with multi-roll intensive cleaners, i.e. higher nep counts and loss of good fibers. This together with a wide range of pinned and wired beaters ensures that the Crosrol fine cleaner range of machines gives optimum cleaning and increased fiber yield during this vital stage of the opening line. A new single cleaning cylinder minimizes the negative side effects familiar from multi-cylinder cleaners, i.e. higher nep counts and loss of good fibers. The tufts are fed evenly into the lamellar chute by the integrated feeding fan and the divider element. The material is guided downwards through the chute and a perforated drum. Unidirectional feeding is performed by a feed roller and a feed trough. The nipping/combing point distance is adjusted according to the staple length. The modular grid with the carding element and the cleaning cylinder work together to open the tufts further and separate the remaining trash from the fibers. A spiked or saw-tooth roller is used, depending on the raw material. The speed of the cleaning cylinder and the position of the grid rods depend on the settings entered at the operator's panel. The cleaning result can easily be checked at any time in the waste chamber. This enables opening to be optimized while the machine is in operation. The machine can be adapted to meet all raw material and end product requirements. The staple length of the fibers. This is converted for the basic setting of the feed trough nip. The relative amount of waste as a number between 1 and 10; this primarily affects the angle of the separating blades. The cleaning intensity as a number between 0.0 and 1.0, which affects the rotation speed of the cleaning cylinder and the feed trough nip. These settings can be entered directly at the operator's panel or remotely via the control system. This enables technological values to be adjusted with hitherto unequalled accuracy. / Новая машина с одним чистящим валиком минимизирует негативные эффекты, действуя более щадяще, нежели машины с несколькими валиками, после которых обнаруживается большее содержание узелков и потеря прядомых волокон. Пучки волокнон равномерно подаются в пластинчатую камеру с помощью встроенного подающего вентилятора и разделяющего элемента. Равномерная подача осуществляется питающим валиком и питающим лотком. Зазор между точками зажима и чесания регулируется в соответствии со штапельной длиной. Смодулированная с чёсальными элементами колосниковая решётка и чистящий валик работают совместно, обеспечивая дальнейшее разрыхление пучков и выделение из волокон остающихся примесей. В

зависимости от типа сырья, используется либо вал, оснащённый иглами, либо вал, оснащённый пилками. Скорость чистящего валика и положение колосников решётки зависит от параметров, вводимых на операторской панели. Результаты очистки можно легко и в любое время проверить, заглянув в камеру для угаров. Это позволяет оптимизировать процесс рыхления во время работы самой машины. Эта машина может быть адаптирована под нужды использования всех видов сырья и удовлетворения требований к конечному продукту. Штапельная длина волокон. Она пересчитывается для базовой настройки питающего лотка. Удельное содержание отходов в виде числового параметра от 1 до 10; это, главным образом, воздействует на изменение угла атаки отделительных ножей по отношению к колосниковой решётке. Интенсивность очистки в виде числового параметра от 0.0 до 1.0, определяет скорость вращения чистящего валика и расстояние до питающего лотка. Эти настройки могут быть непосредственно введены на операторской панели, а также через систему контроля с помощью дистанционного управления. Это позволяет вводить настройки технологических параметров с непревзойдённой точностью. В прядильном производстве. Машина для тонкой (тщательной) очистки волокна. , то есть .

FINE END = ТОНКАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или УТОНЧЁННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Fine End is:- (1) a warp yarn of smaller diameter than that normally used in the fabric. (2) A term for a defect in silk warp yarn consisting of thin places that occur when all the filaments required to make up the full ply are not present. This condition is generally caused by poor reeling. Fine End is a smaller than normal diameter warp end. Synonym:- Light End, and Thin End. Compare Coarse End. Fine End is a defect in silk warp yarn consisting of thin places that occur when some of the filaments that should be in the warp yarn are absent, generally caused by improper reeling. Warp end of abnormally small diameter, i.e. long thin places of class I1 and I2 also is referred as fine end.

FINE FILLING = ТОНКАЯ УТОЧИНА (или УТОНЧЁННАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Fine Filling:- the weft yarn whose thickness is unacceptably less than that of the adjacent yarns. See also Thin Filling. Fabrics defect.

FINE FINISH = УТОНЧЁННАЯ ОТДЕЛКА (или ТОНКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Fine Finish:- coatings of paint, varnish, lacquer, wax or other material applied to high quality wood surfaces to protect and enhance their durability and appearance. / Покрытия краски, олифы, .

FINE GOLD CONTENT = СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЧИСТОГО ЗОЛОТА – Fine Gold Content is the actual quantity of pure gold in a bar and is expressed to three places of decimals. The fine gold content is thus calculated by multiplying the recorded gross weight by the fineness (to one place of decimals). Rounding of the third decimal in the resulting figure is allowed if the fourth decimal (prior to any rounding) is a 9. For example, a Good Delivery bar with a gross weight of 404.075 ounces and a fineness of 995.8 would contain a net weight of gold or fine gold content of 402.377 fine ounces (404.075 x 0.995 8 = 402.377 885; no rounding up). On the other hand, if the same bar had a fineness of 999.5, the fine gold content would be 403.873 fine ounces (404.075 x 0.999 5 = 403.872 962 5; rounding up the third decimal, as the fourth is a 9).

FINENESS = ПРОБА (или ЧИСТОТА) – Fineness is the proportion of precious metal in an alloy expressed as parts in 1 000; thus 995 or two nines five is 995/1000 or 99.5% pure. Fineness is the proportion of precious metal in an alloy expressed as parts in 1 000. Gold purity, usually expressed in parts per thousand; thus 995 or two nines five is 995/1 000 or 99.5% pure. 995 was the highest purity to which gold could be manufactured when good delivery was determined, but for very high technology applications now it is possible to produce metal of up to 99.999 9% purity. The purity of precious metal measured in parts per thousand. Fineness is a measure of the proportion of gold or silver in a bullion bar or platinum or palladium in a plate or ingot and is expressed in terms of the fine metal content in parts per 1 000. It therefore defines the purity of a gold or silver bar or platinum or palladium plate or ingot. Fineness is a ratio of weight of pure precious metal to gross weight of alloyed metal. Expressed in parts per thousand. / Чистота благородных металлов, выражаемая числом частей металла в 1 000 частях (по массе) лигатурного сплава. должным образом осуществлённая поставка . Под Пробой благородных металлов понимается количественное содержание золота, палладия, платины и серебра в лигатурном сплаве, из которого изготавливаются ювелирные изделия и производится чеканка монет. По Метрической Системе проба благородных металлов, принятая в большинстве стран, выражается числом частей металла в 1 000 частях (по массе) лигатурного сплава, чистому металлу соответствует 1 000-я проба благородного металла. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) для ювелирных изделий были установлены следующие пробы:- (i) для золота – 375, 500, 583, 750 и 958; (ii) для палладия – 500 и 850; (iii) для платины – 950; и (iv) для серебра – 750, 800, 875, 916, 925 и 960. До 1927 в России была золотниковая система, при которой 1 000-я проба благородного металла соответствовала 96 условным единицам. По Метрической Системе обозначение Пробы, принятое в большинстве стран, выражается числом граммов благородного металла в 1 000 граммах сплава, причём чистому металлу соответствует 1 000-я проба. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) проба изделий гарантировалась постановкой на них государственного клейма. Под Пробой благородных металлов, от Немецкого слова Probe, от Латинского слова Probo, означающее Испытываю или Оцениваю, понимается количественное содержание золота, серебра, платины или палладия в лигатурном сплаве (смотрите Лигатура), из которого изготовляются ювелирные изделия, зубопротезные диски, монеты, медали и другое. В большинстве стран принята Метрическая Система обозначения проб; в бывшем СССР она была введена 15 Ноября 1927. По этой системе проба обозначается числом частей благородного металла в 1 000 частях (по массе) лигатурного сплава. По Каратной Системе, принятой в США, Великобритании и Швейцарии, 1 000-я проба металла соответствует 24 условным единицам, называемым Каратами. До 1927 в России существовала золотниковая система обозначения проб (на основе Русского фунта, содержащего 96 золотников), по которой проба выражалась весовым количеством металла в 96 единицах сплава. Проба сплавов благородных металлов, из которых разрешается изготовлять ювелирные и другие изделия, устанавливаются законодательным путём. Проба гарантируется государством, для чего изделия обязательно проходят Пробирный Контроль (Опробование и Анализ) и на них накладываются оттиски Пробирных Клейм (смотрите Пробирный Анализ). Слитки благородных металлов клеймятся пробой, определённой в сплаве. Не подлежат клеймению ордена, наградные медали и монеты, хотя проба их сплавов строго регламентирована и контролируется. Контроль за пробами сплавов и изделий и клеймение в бывшем СССР выполняется инспекциями Пробирного Надзора. В странах, где установлен государственный пробирный надзор, торговля изделиями из благородных металлов без оттисков пробирных клейм запрещена, а подделка пробирного клейма преследуется законом. Для клеймения изделий применяются пробирные клейма разнообразных форм и рисунков. Рисунок клейма (обычно эмблема страны, города и тому подобное) сочетается с цифрами пробы (например, Великобритания) или с условными цифрами 1, 2 и так далее, где каждая цифра соответствует определённой пробе (например, Австрия, Аргентина, Болгария, Венгрия, Камерун, Италия, Нидерланды, Польша, Румыния, Чехословакия, Югославия, Португалия, Мексика); иероглифами (Египет, Тунис, Турция). Иногда проба обозначает клеймо только в виде цифр метрической пробы (Монголия). В СССР пробирное клеймо состояло из 3 элементов:- эмблемы (серп и молот на фоне пятиконечной звезды); трёхзначных цифр метрической пробы; шифра (в виде буквы), закреплённого за определённой инспекцией пробирного надзора. Клеймение ювелирно-бытовых изделий известно со средних веков (например, в Англии и Италии с XV века, во Франции с XVI века). В ряде стран клеймение введено в XX веке (например, в Канаде с 1913, Австралии с 1923). В некоторых странах ювелирно-бытовые изделия из благородных металлов хотя и клеймятся (чаще самими фирмами-производителями изделий), но контроль за пробами со стороны государства не обязателен или слабый

(например, Австралия, Бельгия, Дания, Италия, Канада, Мальта, США, ФРГ, Швейцария, Швеция). В России государственное клеймение изделий узаконено:- серебряных – в 1613, золотых – в 1700; в СССР:- платиновых – в 1927, палладиевых – в 1956. Пробирный Надзор – государственный контроль за соответствием ювелирно-бытовых изделий из драгоценных металлов (золота, серебра, платины и палладия) узаконенным пробам, с тем чтобы не допустить продажи изделий из неблагородных или низкопробных металлов под видом благородных и полнопробных, а также избежать фальсификации пробирных клейм на изделиях. В большинстве стран установлены обязательный пробирный надзор, осуществляемый государством, и обязательное клеймение изделий из благородных металлов пробирными учреждениями. В бывшем СССР функции пробирного надзора осуществлялись Министерством Финансов СССР через Инспекции Пробирного Надзора. Пробирный Анализ – определение содержания золота, палладия, платины и серебра в рудах, полупродуктах, слитках и готовых изделиях. Пробирный Анализ или Пробирное Искусство – методы количественного определения содержания металлов, главным образом благородных, в рудах, различных продуктах металлургического производства, отходах, сплавах, изделиях и другом. Методы пробирного анализа были известны за 2000 лет до Нашей Эры в Египте, а позже в Вавилонии, Греции, Риме и использовались в связи с добычей и торговым обращением золота. Развитию пробирного анализа в России содействовали реформы Петра I (расширение торговли, увеличение объёма чеканки золотых и серебряных монет, развитие добычи золота и серебра). Вклад в совершенствование пробирного анализа внесли работы Русских учёных Михаила Васильевича Ломоносова (1711-Ноябрь-19–1765-Апрель-15) и Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834-Февраль-08–1907-Февраль-02), а также Советских учёных Николая Константиновича Пшеницына (1891-Июль-13–1961-Январь-15), О.Е. Звягинцева, Владимира Яковлевича Мостовича (1880-Апрель-08(20)–1935-Август-05), В.Г. Агеенкова, Игоря Николаевича Плаксина (1900-Октябрь-08–1967-Март-15) и других. Методы пробирного анализа точны и позволяют определять, например, содержание золота в рудах до 0.1–0.05 грамма на тонну (г/т); это даёт возможность использовать его в качестве контрольного и арбитражного методов. По данным пробирного анализа рассчитывают содержание благородных металлов в залежах полезных ископаемых, осуществляют контроль за технологией извлечения, аффинажа, гальванического покрытия и тому подобного, ведут учёт расходования благородных металлов, выпускают ювелирно-бытовые изделия определённых проб и другое. Пробирный анализ выполняют пирометаллургическим (смотрите Пирометаллургия) и химическим методами. К пирометаллургическим методам относят тигельную и шерберную плавки, а также купелирование. Тигельная Плавка применяется для анализа руд и продуктов их переработки с содержанием благородных металлов от десятых долей г до десятков и более г в 1 т исходного продукта; требуют взятия для анализа навески 25–100 г. Шерберная Плавка применяется как дополнительная операция при анализе руд и продуктов их переработки и как самостоятельный метод анализа рудных продуктов с богатым содержанием благородных металлов (сотни г золота или платины и кг серебра в 1 т продукта); требуют взятия для анализа навески менее 5 г. Купеляция В Муфеле – о перация при тигельной и шерберной плавках и самостоятельный метод анализа сплавов, слитков, полуфабрикатов, изделий. Химические методы пробирного анализа применяются для всех материалов, содержащих благородные металлы, за исключением продуктов, указанных для тигельной плавки. Иногда химические методы пробирного анализа используются в сочетании с пирометаллургическими. Из химических методов пробирного анализа получил распространение экспресс-способ определения пробы ювелирно-бытовых изделий без нарушения их целостности – опробование на Пробирном Камне. На поверхность пробирного камня наносят испытуемым изделием однородно-плотную полоску (черту) 10–12 миллиметров (мм) длиной и 2–3 мм шириной. Рядом с промежутком 0.5–1 мм наносят такую же полоску Пробирной Иглой с заведомо известной пробой, подходящей к пробе испытуемого изделия, а для золота – и одинаковой по цвету. Нанесённые полоски смачивают соответствующим Пробирным Реактивом и наблюдают за его действием в течение нескольких секунд (сек). По окончании реакции реактив осторожно снимают с камня фильтровальной бумагой и сравнивают действие реактива на полосках. По степени интенсивности окраски пятна на полоске от изделия и окраски пятна на полоске от иглы судят о пробе изделия из благородного металла. Пробирный Камень – слабометаморфизированный, тонкозернистый, углистый, кремнистый сланец в виде чёрного бруска, на котором по цвету черты испытуемого благородного металла определяют его пробу. Основные требования к пробирному камню:- твёрдость по минералогической шкале 4.7–6.5; содержание C 8–23%; примеси не более 2% (Al, Fe, Ca, Mn, S, Na, Cl и другие). Пробирный камень должен быть без трещин и не реагировать с неорганическими кислотами и их смесями. В бывшем СССР горные породы, отвечавшие требованиям пробирного камня, под названием Шунгит встречаются на Урале, в устье Реки Чёрная Арагви (близ Тбилиси, Грузия), в карьере Усовая Гора (Карельская АССР). Богатые месторождения кремнистых сланцев за рубежом расположены на территории древнего государства Лидия (на Западе Малой Азии), в связи с чем порода приобрела название Лидийский Камень. Разработана технология изготовления искусственных пробирных камней (спеканием или плавкой заранее подготовленной шихты определённого состава). Однако эти камни по своим качествам уступают высокосортным природным пробирным камням. Пробирные Иглы – эталонные пластинки из определённых сплавов благородных металлов, предназначенные для определения пробы на пробирном камне. Пробирная игла изготавливается из того благородного металла, для опробования которого она предназначается. Выпускавшиеся в бывшем СССР пробирные иглы содержали благородного металла (в %):- золотые – 37.5, 50.0, 58.3, 75.0, 95.8; серебряные – 75.0, 80.0, 87.5, 91.6, 92.5, 96.0; платиновые – 95, палладиевые – 50 и 85. В состав лигатуры игл также входят:- золотых – в основном Ag и Cu, реже –Ni, Zn, Pd и другие; серебряных и платиновых – только Cu; палладиевых – Ag и Ni. Например, золотые пробирные иглы 583-й пробы изготовляются 15 номеров различных по составу лигатуры и цвету, где № 1 содержит 41.7% Ag и не содержит Cu, а № 15 содержит 41.7% Cu, но не содержит Ag (промежуточные иглы с № 2 по № 14 содержат Ag в убывающих, а Cu – в возрастающих пропорциональных количествах). Пробирные иглы для определения пробы зубопротезных дисков содержат 90.0% Au, 4.0% Ag и 6.0% Cu. Пробирные Реактивы – реактивы для определения пробы ювелирно-бытовых изделий и сплавов из благородных металлов на пробирном камне. Для опробования золотых изделий применяют растворы хлорида золота и кислотные реактивы; серебряных изделий – растворы нитрата серебра. Опробование платины производится кислотным реактивом или растворами иодида калия, соляной и азотной кислоты. Для определения пробы палладия используют реактив иодида калия. Под Пробирной Пошлиной, от Немецкого слова Probieren, означающее Испытывать или Пробовать, понимается вид денежного сбора, взимаемого государственными органами пробирного надзора за опробование, анализы и клеймение ювелирно-бытовых изделий из драгоценных металлов. В бывшем СССР за пробирные работы взималась плата по таксе, установленной Министерством Финансов СССР, размер её зависит от массы изделия.

FINENESS = ТОНИНА – (1) Fineness is a relative measure of fiber size expressed in denier or tex for manufactured fibers. For cotton, fineness is expressed as the mean fiber weight in micrograms per inch. For wool, fineness is the mean fiber width or mean fiber diameter expressed in microns (to the nearest 0.001-millimeter).

(2) For yarn fineness, see also Yarn Number. / По тонине пряжи смотрите также Номер Пряжи (Yarn Number).

(3) For fineness of knit fabrics, see also Gauge. / По тонине трикотажных тканей смотрите также Петля (Gauge).

FINE PICK = ТОНКАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или УТОНЧЁННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Fine Pick:- the weft yarn whose thickness is unacceptably less than that of the adjacent yarns. See also Thin Filling. Fabrics defect.

FINES = МЕЛЬЧАЙШИЕ ЧАСТИЧКИ – Fines are the particles or dust of polymer formed during the process of cutting to produce chip.

FINES, PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ШТРАФОВ, ВЗЫСКАНИЙ, И ОТЧУЖДЕНИЙ (или КОНФИСКАЦИЙ) – The Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures System (FPFS):- a part of Customs' Automated Commercial System, is used to assess, control and process penalties resulting from violations of law or Customs regulations. FPFS provides retrieval of case information for monitoring case status.

FINE STRIPE = ТОНКАЯ ПОЛОСА – Fine Stripe (FS):- seedlings show fine greenish white longitudinal stripes at tip and margin of leaf blade. Stripes often disappear in the tillering stage.

FINE STRUCTURE = ТОНКАЯ СТРУКТУРА – Fine Structure:- orientation, crystallinity, and molecular morphology of polymers, including fiber-forming polymers.

FINE TEXTURE = ТОНКИЙ СОСТАВ (или ТОНКАЯ ТЕКСТУРА) – Fine Texture:- consisting of or containing large quantities of fine fractions, particularly of silt and clay.

FINE–TUNING OPERATION = ТОНКО ПОДОГНАННАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ – Fine-Tuning Operation is a non-regular open market operation executed by the Eurosystem mainly in order to deal with unexpected liquidity fluctuations in the market.

FINE WEIGHT = ЧИСТЫЙ ВЕС – Fine Weight is the weight of precious metal contained in a coin or bullion as determined by multiplying the gross weight by the fineness. Fine Weight is the weight of gold contained in a bar, coin or bullion as determined by multiplying the gross weight by the fineness. / Чистый Вес – вес благородного металла, содержащегося в монете или слитке, который определяется посредством умножения брутто веса на чистоту.

FINE WOODWORK = (ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНАЯ) УТОНЧЁННАЯ ДЕРЕВООБРАБОТКА – Fine Woodwork:- products such as trim, panelling used for architectural woodwork to provide a high quality decorative appearance to rooms. / .

FINE WOOL = ТОНКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Fine Wool is the finest grade of wool – 64's or finer, according to the numerical count grade OR wool with an 18 to 24 micron count. Also, the wool from any of the Merino breeds of sheep. Fine wools may have as many as 30 crimps per inch.

FINE YARN = ТОНКАЯ ПРЯЖА (или УТОНЧЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Fine Yarn or Thin End or Thin Pick:- the yarn whose thickness is unacceptably less than that of the adjacent yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by variation in the linear density of the yarn. See also Thin End, and Thin Pick. / Тонкая Пряжа; Тонкая Продольная Нить; Тонкая Поперечная Нить (fine yarn; thin end; thin pick):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах, нить толщиной значительно меньшей, чем смежные нити. Примечание:- данный порок вызван использованием в ткани продольной нити несоответствующей линейной плотности.

FINE YARN or LOOSE COURSE = ТОНКАЯ ПРЯЖА или XX (или УТОНЧЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА или XX) – Defect Name:- Fine Yarn or Loose Course. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Fine Yarn or Loose Course:- This defect is the result of a fine yarn; however, the appearance is very similar to that of a loose course. Both defects appear as fine width-wise cracks. This view is the back of the fabric. Severity:- Major.

FINGERING–WEIGHT YARNS = XX ПРЯЖИ – Fingering-Weight Yarns:- these yarns knit to a gauge of 7 or more stitches per inch on size 0, 1, 2, or 3 US needles. These yarns have approximately 1 700–2 300 yards per pound, or more, depending upon fineness. This category would include yarns with names like lace weight, baby weight, fine, fingering. Yarns of this weight are used for lightweight fabrics.

FINGERJOINT = СОЕДИНЕНИЕ В ЗАМОК (или ЗУБЧАТОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ШТИФТАМИ, или ШИПОВОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ НА ШКАНТАХ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ КЛИНОВИДНЫМИ ШИПАМИ) – Fingerjoint is an end joint made up of several meshing wedges or fingers of wood bonded together with an adhesive. Fingers are sloped and may be cut parallel to either the wide or narrow face of the piece. / соединение встык (end joint), клиньев или . Шкант (устаревшее название), шип (обычно круглого сечения), с помощью которого соединяются столярные детали. Шкант вставляется в подготовленное отверстие (закрепляется клеем). Штифт, от Немецкого слова Stift, цилиндрический или конический стержень для неподвижного соединения деталей или для фиксации деталей при сборке.

FINGER MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПАЛЬЦЕВ – Finger Mark is a defect of woven fabrics that is seen as an irregular spot showing variation in picks per inch for a limited width. Causes are spreading of warp ends while the loom is in motion and pressure on the fabric between the reed and take-up drum. Finger Mark is an irregular spot showing variation in picks per inch for a limited width. / пятно. Отметина От Пальцев – порок ткани в виде следа, оставленного грязными пальцами. Вмятина От Вальяна (finger mark):- порок ткани; нехарактерное для полотна пятно, возникающее вследствие изменения фактуры поверхности ткани на определённом участке. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается механическими помехами в небольшом масштабе.

FINIDA = FINNISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

FINISH = АППРЕТУРА (или АППРЕТ, или АППРЕТИРОВАНИЕ, или ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА) – Finish is:- (1) a substance or mixture of substances added to textile materials to impart desired properties. (2) A process, physical or chemical, performed on textile materials to produce a desired effect. (3) A property, such as smoothness, drape, luster, water repellency, flame retardancy, or crease resistance that is produced by 1 and/or 2 above. (4) The state of a textile material as it leaves a process. See also Finishing. Finish is a chemical composition applied to yarns in order to facilitate processing.

FINISH COMPOSITION (YARD) = КОМПОЗИЦИЯ АППРЕТА (ЯРД) – Finish Composition (Yard):- physical and chemical analysis of the lubricant applied to yarns to reduce friction and improve processibility.

FINISHED COMPONENTS NOT MEASURING TO TOLERANCES = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОМПОНЕНТЫ, НЕ УКЛАДЫВАЮЩИЕСЯ В ДОПУСКИ – Finished Components Not Measuring To Tolerances:- could be caused by faulty pattern, cutting, previous operations in stitching or by indifferent operator attention to the specified tolerance. Sewing Room Defects. / при втачивании (stitching). раскрой (cutting). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

FINISHED FABRIC = ОТДЕЛАННАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ГОТОВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Finished Fabric is a fabric that has gone through all the necessary finishing processes, and is ready to be used in the manufacturing of garments. These processes include bleaching, dyeing, printing, heat setting, etc. Finished Fabric is a fabric that is ready for the market, having passed through the required finishing process.

Woven or machine-knitted fabrics that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the final demand user, either an individual consumer or business firm. Also known as Finished Cloth. Finished Fabric is a fabric that is ready for the market, having passed through the necessary finishing processes. / Ткани после процесса заключительной отделки.

FINISHED GOOD INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ ИЗ ГОТОВОГО ТОВАРА – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Finished Good Inventory:- the value of all completed products ready for shipment and all inventories and goods bought for resale requiring no further processing or assembly. No accumulation of finished goods inventories should occur with long-term contracts unless the total sales receipts are not recorded until the time of delivery.

FINISHED GOODS = ГОТОВЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – Finished Goods is the total value of the finished inventories on hand at the end of the period. Also shown as Finished Inventories. Finished Goods are goods that have been completed by the manufacturing process, or purchased in a completed form, but which have not yet been sold to customers. Goods that have been purchased in completed form are known as Merchandise.

FINISHED GOODS INVENTORY = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ ИЗ ГОТОВЫХ ТОВАРОВ (или ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ ГОТОВЫХ ТОВАРОВ) – Finished Goods Inventory:- products that are ready to ship.

FINISHED INVENTORIES = ГОТОВЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ – Finished Inventories:- xxxxx. See also Finished Goods.

FINISHED MOTOR GASOLINE = ГОТОВЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или ТОВАРНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН) – Finished Motor Gasoline is a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122–158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point to 365–374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point. Motor Gasoline includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). без присадок (добавок) в малых количествах, . насыщенные кислородом.

FINISHED PRODUCT INVENTORY = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ ИЗ ГОТОВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ (или ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ ГОТОВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ) – Finished Product Inventory:- available products to ship to customers.

FINISHING = ОТДЕЛКА (или ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА, или ОТДЕЛОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА, или ФИНИШНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА) – (1) Finishing:- in the fabric production, those processes through which a fabric passes after being taken from the loom, such as bleaching, dyeing, lacquering, sizing, waterproofing, and defect removing. All the processes through which fabric is passed after bleaching, dyeing, or printing in preparation for the market, or use. Finishing is all the processes through which fabric is passed after bleaching, dyeing, or printing in preparation for the market or use. Finishing includes such operations as heat-setting, napping, embossing, pressing, calendering, and the application of chemicals that change the character of the fabric. The term finishing is also sometimes used to refer collectively to all processing operations above, including bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc. Finishing:- coupling agents are applied to the fabric during finishing. The coupling, or finishing, agents act to provide optimum adhesion between the reinforcement fabric and the polymer matrix. Ballistic fabrics may undergo scouring and water repellent treatment in the finishing stage. Finishing is an overall term that usually refers to all processes, with the exception of coloring, to make fabric more acceptable (some experts also include coloring). Much of the look, feel, and behavior of a fab ric is determined by the finishing steps taken. Finishing can be mechanical (as in calendering) or chemical, or both. Special treatments are applied to fabrics during finishing to make them perform better, shrink less, resist flarnes, and repel water. Calendering refers to a process in which the fabric is passed through heated cylinders. This gives the fabric a lustrous surface and can also emboss it. Another important step in finishing, and usually the final process, is tentering. / Порок или дефект. В широком смысле этого слова под Отделкой тканей понимаются процессы крашения, отбеливания, печатания рисунка и заключительные операции:- аппретирование, высушивание с одновременным ширением (восстановлением ширины ткани) и ликвидацией перекосов по основе и утку, декатировка, мягчение и другие. В узком значении этого слова под отделкой понимают лишь заключительные операции. Под Отделкой текстильных материалов понимается комплекс химических, физикохимических и механических процессов и операций для придания материалам ценных потребительских свойств. Основные процессы отделки текстильных материалов:- беление (отбелка), крашение, печатание и аппретирование (заключительная отделка). Заключительная Отделка – комплекс физико-механических и химических процессов, применяемых для улучшения внешнего вида ткани и придания ей необходимых потребительских свойств:- малосминаемая комфортная отделка (МКО), малосмываемый аппрет на основе термореактивных смол (МАРС), малосмываемый аппрет на основе термореактивных смол улучшенного качества (МАРС-У), лёгкое глажение (ЛГ), лёгкое глажение улучшенного качества (ЛГ-У), лёгкая в уходе, улучшенная противоусадочная химическая (УПХ), ‘стирай-носи’ (малосминаемая в сухом и мокром состоянии (СН)), серебристо-шёлковистая (СШ), серебристо-шёлковистая улучшенная (СШУ), тиснение (Т), улучшенное тиснение (УТ), лощение (Л), улучшенное лощение (УЛ), несмываемая глянцевая, формоустойчивая. Отделка тканей – в широком значении – процессы отбеливания, крашения, печатания и заключительные операции облагораживания тканей (так называемая заключительная отделка тканей). В более узком значении под отделкой тканей понимают лишь заключительную отделку:- аппретирование тканей, высушивание с одновременным ширением и ликвидацией перекосов по основе и утку, стрижку, разглаживание, декатировку, мягчение, безусадочную отделку – процессы, улучшающие вид и качество тканей, повышающие сопротивляемость их различным воздействиям при эксплуатации (стирка, истирание и другое). Цикл операций заключительной отделки тканей определяется структурой и назначением тканей, причём в некоторых случаях отдельные операции могут быть исключены, например, каландрирование, декатировка, мягчение.

(2) Finishing refers to additional steps used after the yarn is removed from the bobbin. See also Brushing, and Fulling. / Смотрите также Очистка (Brushing), и Уваливание (Fulling).

FINISHING BAR = ПОЛОСА ОТ ОТДЕЛКИ – Finishing Bar is a noticeable streak across the entire width of a fabric, usually caused by machine stoppage during processing. Finishing Bar is an uneven appearance across the entire fabric width.

FINISHING SPOT = ПЯТНО ОТ ОТДЕЛКИ – Finishing Spot is a discolored area on a fabric caused by foreign material such as dirt, grease, or rust.

FINISH TURNS = ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧИСЛО КРУЧЕНИЙ – Finish Turns is the actual degree of twist in the final yarn product.

FIO = FIXED INTEREST OFFERING

FIO = FREE IN AND OUT

FIOS FREIGHT RATES = FREE IN/OUT STOWED FREIGHT RATES

FIOT = FREE IN/OUT AND TRIMMED

FIPA = FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

FIPS = FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD

FIPS = FOREIGN INTEREST PAYMENT SECURITIES

FIRE = ОГОНЬ – Fire:- both direct and consequential damage whether from smoke or steam or efforts to extinguish a fire. Spontaneous combustion occurring in the insured shipment is excluded unless specifically assumed by the underwriters.

FIRE ASSAY = ОГНЕВОЕ ПРОБИРОВАНИЕ (или ОПРОБИРОВАНИЕ ОГНЁМ) – Fire Assay is considered the most reliable method for accurately determining the content of gold, silver, and platinum-group metals (except osmium and ruthenium) in ores or concentrates. This process involves melting a gold-bearing sample in a clay crucible with a mixture of fluxes (such as silica and borax), lead oxide (called Litharge), and a reducing agent (frequently flour). The fluxes lower the melting point of the oxidic materials, allowing them to fuse, and the molten litharge is reduced by the flour to extremely fine drops of lead dispersed throughout the charge. The drops of lead dissolve the gold, silver, and platinum-group metals, then coalesce and gradually descend through the sample to form a metallic layer at the bottom of the crucible. After cooling, the lead 'button' is separated from the slag layer and heated under oxidizing conditions to oxidize and eliminate the lead. The shiny metallic bead that is left contains the precious metals. The bead is boiled in nitric acid to dissolve the silver (a process called Parting), and the gold residue is weighed. If platinum metals are present, they will alter the appearance of the bead, and their concentration can sometimes be determined by use of an arc spectrograph. Fire Assay is a method of determining the content of a metal (most commonly gold) in an alloy involving the removal of other metals by what is in effect a combination of fire-refining (for the removal of base metals) and chemical refining (for the removal of silver) and then determining the gold content by comparing the initial and final weights of the sample. Fire assay can determine the gold content of Good Delivery-type alloys to an accuracy of better than 1 part in 10 000. Fire assay is also known as Cupellation or Gravimetric Analysis. / Купелирование (Cupellation). Муфельный Метод – наиболее точный метод для опробирования драгоценных металлов. Упрощённо этот метод называют Горячим Анализом и применяют его только в химических лабораториях. Существует несколько способов взятия проб от испытуемого металла. Наиболее часто применяется проба от слитков и тигельная. Пробу от слитков берут либо сверлением, либо вырубанием. Если пробу берут сверлением, то от каждого отдельного слитка сверху, снизу и с диагонально-противоположных концов, несколько отступив от краёв слитка, высверливают 1–2 г стружки. Поверхностную стружку из пробы следует удалять, так как состав поверхностного слоя может отличаться от состава слитка. Если пробу берут вырубкой, то от краёв каждого слитка с верхней и нижней части зубилом при помощи молотка вырубают по кусочку металла, которые затем вручную раскладывают на наковальне и прокатывают до желаемой толщины. Тигельную, или Горошковую, пробу берут непосредственно из тигля от расплавленного и хорошо перемешанного металла. Взятую таким образом пробу жидкого сплава отливают в изложницу или дробят отливкой в воду. Для выполнения анализа на содержание драгоценных металлов пользуются муфельными и тигельными печами, тиглями, щеберами (плоскими блюдечками из огнеупорных материалов), капелями (чашечками из костяной муки и цемента) и другим. Пробирный анализ на содержание золота, серебра и платиновых металлов состоит в сплавлении испытуемого вещества (пробы) с флюсами, содержащими металлический свинец или глет (двуокись свинца) с восстановителем. Расплавленный свинец смачивает частицы благородных металлов и образует с ними сплав, называемый веркблеем, который плотно объединяет все металлические зёрна. Остальные компоненты с флюсами образуют легкоплавкий шлак, Веркблей отделяется от шлака и обрабатывается купелированием. Сущность купелирования состоит в отделении окислов металлов от драгоценных металлов, основанном на избирательном смачивании капели окислами вещества. Окислы всасываются пористой массой капели, а металлы остаются на её поверхности. Полученный при купелировании 'королёк' в относительно редких случаях состоит только из одного драгоценного металла (чисто золотой, серебряный и платиновый). Чаще он представляет собой сплав этих металлов, обычно золота с серебром. Для разделения на составляющие компоненты 'королёк' расковывают, прокатывают в тонкую ленту и растворяют (разваривают) в кислотах. Разделение золота и серебра азотной кислотой основано на том, что последняя количественно растворяет серебро, не действуя на золото, если содержание его в сплаве превышает содержание золота примерно в три раза. Однако при разваривании в кислоте следует избегать распадания золота с образованием мелких частиц. Также следует обеспечить полное растворение серебра. То и другое достигается получением сплава золота и серебра в требуемых соотношениях путём квартования, то есть сплавления золота с серебром в отношении, отвечающем условиям полного разделения полученного сплава кислотой. Навеску для анализа золотого сплава муфельным путём берут массой около 250 мг, добавляют необходимое количество чистого серебра с тем, чтобы отношение серебра к золоту в 'корольке' было равно 2.5:1. Золотую 'корточку', полученную после разварки 'королька' в кислоте, взвешивают на пробирных весах, и полученную массу, выраженную в миллиграммах, умножают на 4. Результат является пробой анализируемого сплава. Серебро, применяемое для квартования, проверяют на содержание золота, свинец, употребляемый при купелировании, – на содержание в нём золота и серебра. Если золото обнаружено в квартовочном серебре, такое серебро не может применяться для анализов, а если золото и серебро обнаружено в свинце, то при подсчёте результатов анализа необходимо сделать соответствующую поправку. При определении серебра в изделиях и сплавах муфельным путём также берут навеску массой около 250 мг и купелируют. Полученный при этом 'королёк' взвешивают на пробирных весах, и массу, выраженную в миллиграммах, умножают на 4. Полученный результат является пробой анализируемого сплава.

FIRE–BLOCKING LAYER = СЛОЙ, БЛОКИРУЮЩИЙ ОГОНЬ – Fire-Blocking Layer is a fabric layer composed of fibers with flame-retardant properties used in aircraft seat cushions and other upholstery constructions to decrease the overall flammability of the total construction by preventing access of flame to the body of the construction.

FIREBURNT KERNELS = ОБГОРЕЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ОБГОРЕЛЫЕ ЯДРА) – Fireburnt Kernels are kernels burned or scorched by fire. A cross-section of a fireburnt kernel resembles charcoal, with numerous air holes. These air holes result in a low-weight kernel which crumbles easily under pressure Fireburnt kernels are kernels burned or scorched by fire. A cross-section of a fireburnt kernel resembles charcoal, with numerous air holes. These air holes result in a low-weight kernel which crumbles easily under pressure. The Off-Grades of Grades of Grain and Grades of Screenings Order excludes from any Class I or Class II grade any grain having a fireburnt odor or containing fireburnt kernels in excess of established tolerances, because it is not possible to separate all kernels affected by smoke or heat from samples containing grain damaged by fire. / Сорта Высевок (Grades of Screenings).

FIRE COMPARTMENT = ПРОТИВОПОЖАРНЫЙ ОТСЕК – Fire Compartment is an enclosed space in a building that is separated from all other parts of the building by enclosing construction that provides a fire separation and which has a required fire-resistance rating. / .

FIRE–ENGINE RED = КРАСНОЕ КАК У ОГНЕННОГО ДВИГАТЕЛЯ – Fire-Engine Red:- a bright red.

FIRE/EXPLOSION = ПОЖАР/ВЗРЫВ – Fire/Explosion is one type of the casualty. A shipboard fire is a terrifying situation. The fire may be too serious to be dealt with using the vessel's own firefighting resources and, therefore, salvage assistance will be required. Salvage tugs are equipped with powerful firefighting systems. In recent years, the International Salvage Union (ISU) salvors have dealt with a number of very serious fires involving laden tankers and container vessels. / Под Пожаром понимается неконтролируемый процесс горения, сопровождающийся уничтожением материальных ценностей и создающий опасность для жизни людей. Под Взрывом понимается освобождение большого количества энергии в ограниченном объёме за короткий промежуток времени. Взрыв приводит к образованию сильно нагретого газа (плазмы) с очень высоким давлением, который при расширении оказывает механическое воздействие (давление, разрушение) на окружающие тела. В твёрдой среде сопровождается её разрушением и дроблением. Взрыв происходит за счёт освобождения химической энергии (главным образом взрывчатого вещества (ВВ)), внутриядерной энергии (ядерный взрыв), электромагнитной энергии (искровой разряд, лазерная искра и другие), механической энергии (при падении метеоритов на поверхность Земли, извержении вулканов и другом). Проектируемые взрывы осуществляются в основном промышленными ВВ и лежат в основе многих технологических процессов.

FIRE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ОГНЯ – Fire Insurance is an insurance that is used to cover damage to a property caused by fire. Fire insurance is a specialized form of insurance beyond property insurance, and is designed to cover the cost of replacement, reconstruction or repair beyond what is covered by the property insurance policy. Policies cover damage to the building itself, and may also cover damage to nearby structures, personal property and expenses associated with not being able to live in or use the property if it is damaged. Homeowners and property owners may consider fire insurance in addition to a property insurance policy if the property contains valuable items. A best practice would be to document the property and its related contents, which makes identifying the value of items damaged or lost much easier after a fire has taken place. A fire insurance policy may contain exclusions based on the cause of the fire, such as not covering fires caused by wars. Fire Insurance is an insurance against fire, lightning or explosion. It can also include insurance against windstorm, earthquake, flood and other natural hazards or political risks. / Страхование от огня, молнии или взрыва. Оно может также включать в себя и страхование от бури, землетрясения, наводнения и иных природных опасностей или политических рисков.

FIREMAN = КОЧЕГАР – Fireman is an unlicensed member of the engine, room staff whose duties consist of standing watch in the boiler room and insuring the oil burning equipment is working properly.

FIRE POINT = ТОЧКА ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ) – Fire Point (Clevelend Open Cup) is the temperature to which a combustible liquid must be heated so that the released vapor will burn continuously when ignited under specified conditions. / Точка Воспламенения (по методу Открытого Тигля Кливлэнда) . Точка Воспламенения или Температура Воспламенения – наименьшая температура испытуемого образца, скорректированная на барометрическое давление 101.3 кПа, при которой при поднесении источника зажигания происходит воспламенение паров образца и устойчивое горение в течение не менее 5 секунд (с) при установленных условиях испытания. Температура Воспламенения – это температура, при которой газы, испаряющиеся из нагретой в открытом тигле жидкости, горят после поднесения открытого огня не менее пяти секунд. Температура воспламенения обычно выше температуры вспышки на 10–50 °C. Воспламенение, процесс возникновения горения. Может происходить путём зажигания или самовоспламенения.

FIREPROOF = ОГНЕУПОРНОЕ (или НЕСГОРАЕМОЕ) – Fireproof means that a fabric literally will not burn. To be labeled fireproof, the Federal Trade Commission requires that a fabric must be 100% fireproof. If the fiber or fabric has been treated to prevent flames from spreading, it must be labeled as fire resistant. See also Fire Resistant, and Flame Retardant Fabric.

FIRE–RESISTANCE RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ ОГНЕСТОЙКОСТИ (или ПРЕДЕЛ ОГНЕСТОЙКОСТИ) – Fire-Resistance Rating:- the time in hours or minutes that a material or assembly of materials will withstand the passage of flame and the transmission of heat when exposed to fire under specified conditions of test and performance. It can also be determined by extension or interpretation of information derived from fire test results, as prescribed in the building code. / по спецификационным условиям . Под Огнестойкостью понимается способность изделия, конструкции или элемента сооружения сохранять при пожаре несущую и огнепреграждающую способность, то есть сопротивляться обрушению (разрушению), прогреву до температур возгорания, образования сквозных отверстий и трещин, а также препятствовать распространению горения по поверхности или внутри изделия (конструкции, сооружения). Время, в течение которого изделие сохраняет огнестойкость при специальных огневых испытаниях, называют пределом огнестойкости. Высокую огнестойкость (свыше 1 часа) имеют конструкции из камня, кирпича, бетона; низкую огнестойкость (около 0.25 часа) – из стали. Для повышения огнестойкости стальные конструкции облицовывают теплоизоляционными материалами или покрывают специальными вспучивающимися покрытиями.

FIRE RESISTANT = ОГНЕСТОЙКОЕ – A term Fire Resistant refers to a fabric or fiber that has been treated to discourage the spreading of flames. See also Flame Retardant Fabric.

FIRE RESISTANT FLUID = ОГНЕСТОЙКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ – Fire Resistant Fluid is a fluid difficult to ignite which shows little tendency to propagate flame. Fire-Resistant Fluid is a lubricant used especially in high-temperature or hazardous hydraulic applications. Three common types of fire-resistant fluids are:- (1) water-petroleum oil emulsions, in which the water prevents burning of the petroleum constituent; (2) water-glycol fluids; and (3) non-aqueous fluids of low volatility, such as phosphate esters, silicones, and halogenated hydrocarbon-type fluids.

FIRE–RETARDANT CHEMICAL = ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩЕЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО (или ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Fire-Retardant Chemical is a chemical or preparation of chemicals used to reduce flammability or to retard the spread of a fire over the surface of a material. / .

FIRE–RETARDANT COATING = ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩЕЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ) – Fire-Retardant Coating:- a fluid applied to a material, such as wood, using a brush, roller, or sprayer which reduces the burning characteristics of the surface. / опрыскиватель (sprayer).

FIRE–RETARDANT TREATED WOOD = ДРЕВЕСИНА, ОБРАБОТАННАЯ ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНИТЕЛЬНЫМИ ВЕЩЕСТВАМИ – Fire-Retardant Treated Wood is a wood or a wood product that has had its surface-burning characteristics, such as flame- spread, rate of fuel contribution and density of smoke developed, reduced by pressure treating with fire retardant chemicals. / .

FIRE SEPARATION = ПРОТИВОПОЖАРНАЯ ПРЕГРАДА – Fire Separation:- a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire. A fire separation may or may not have a fire-resistance rating. / Противопожарные Преграды – устройства, предназначенные для ограничения распространения пожара внутри зданий, между ними (общие противопожарные преграды) или по поверхности элементов зданий (местные противопожарные преграды). К общим противопожарным преградам относят противопожарные стены, зоны, несгораемые перекрытия, экраны, разрывы между зданиями; к местным противопожарным

преградам – устройства для ограничения разлива жидкостей (бортики, обваловки и другие), противопожарные пояса в плоскости стен, огнезадерживающие устройства в материалопроводах и воздуховодах, противопожарные фартуки и перегородки в чердаках и другое.

FIREWALL = ПРОТИВОПОЖАРНАЯ СТЕНА (или БРАНДМАУЭР) – Firewall is a type of fire separation of noncombustible construction, which subdivides a building or separates adjoining buildings to resist the spread of fire and which has a fire-resistance rating as prescribed in the codes and has structural stability to remain intact under fire conditions for the required fire rated time. / Противопожарная Стена или, как её раньше называли, Брандмауэр (от Немецкого слова Brandmauer от Brand, означающее Пожар, и Mauer, означающее Стена) предназначена для разобщения смежных помещений одного здания либо двух смежных зданий с целью воспрепятствовать распространению пожара. Она выполняется из несгораемых материалов (бетона, железобетона, камня). Она должна иметь самостоятельный фундамент или опираться на другую несгораемую конструкцию.

FIRKIN = ФИРКИН (или БОЧОНОК В ФОРМЕ ЧЕТЫРЁХГРАННОЙ ПРИЗМЫ, или КАНИСТРА, или ЧЕТВЕРТЬ, или ЧЕТВЕРИК) – (1) Firkin is a capacity measurement equal to one-fourth of a barrel. Firkin is a traditional unit of volume equal to 1/4 barrel or 1/2 kilderkin. Since barrels are of various sizes, the capacity of a firkin varies. Based on the standard US barrel of 31.5 gallons, a firkin would equal 7.875 gallons, 1.05 cubic feet, or about 29.81 liters. Traditional British barrels and firkins are larger; in the Imperial system a firkin holds 1.445 cubic feet or 40.91 liters. The unit is of Dutch origin, and its name is based on the Dutch word vier for four. Abbreviation:- fir. / его наименование в Английском языке основано на Датском слове Vier, означающее Четыре. Обозначение:- . В России под Четвертью понималась единица объёма (вместимости) сыпучих тел и жидкостей, применявшаяся до введения Метрической Системы мер. Для сыпучих тел 1 четверть = 8 четверикам = 209.91 кубическим дециметрам (дм^3). Для жидких тел 1 четверть = 1/4 ведра = 3.074 8 дм^3. В России в XVII веке существовала мера объёма (вместимости) сыпучих тел ‘Четверик’, которая равнялась 8 гарнцам или 26.238 7 кубическим дециметрам (дм^3) или литрам. С введением Метрической Системы мер была упразднена. Ведро – сосуд, обычно цилиндрической формы, с ручкой в виде дужки для жидкостей, сыпучего. А также старая Русская мера жидкостей, равная 1/40 бочки или 12 литров. Бочонок – маленькая бочка.

(2) Firkin is a traditional unit of weight for butter and soap, equal to 4 stone or 56 pounds (about 25.40 kilograms). Abbreviation:- fir. / Под Фиркином понимается традиционная единица веса масла и мыла, равная 4 stone или 56 фунтам (около 25.4 килограмм). Обозначение:- .

FIRM = ТВЁРДОЕ (или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ) – Firm is a term used to indicate higher than average, or higher than expected prices, usually in the context of crude or spot/rack prices. Also used to portray upward pressure, or an upward trend, in prices. The opposite of Soft. Expression indicating that stock market prices or foreign exchange rates are tending upward or remaining high. / Выражение, указывающее, что цены на фондовом рынке или курсы иностранных валют имеют тенденцию на повышение или остаются высокими. Устойчивое или Твёрдое:- твёрдость, надёжность соглашения. Например, твёрдый заказ производителю или твёрдая ставка на акции по некоторой цене означают, что заказ или ставка гарантированы.

FIRM = УПЛОТНЯТЬ (или УТРАМБОВЫВАТЬ) – Firm is a term describing the consistency of a moist soil that offers distinctly noticeable resistance to crushing but can be crushed with moderate pressure between the thumb and forefinger.

FIRM = ФИРМА – Firm is a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, association, company, trust, or any other kind of organization or body corporate, situated, residing, or doing business in the United States or any foreign country, including any government or agency thereof. Firm:- this term means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, sole proprietorship or other entity. / Этот термин подразумевает под собой корпорацию, товарищество, компанию с ограниченной ответственностью, частного предпринимателя или иное юридическое лицо. Под Фирмой, от Итальянского слова Firma, означающее Подпись, понимается:- (i) тип производственного объединения предприятий; или (ii) наименование (фирменное наименование) торгового или промышленного предприятия; объект промышленной собственности. Фирма – торговое или промышленное предприятие, пользующееся правами юридического лица. Во времена существования бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) фирмами обычно назывались объединения производственных предприятий во главе с ведущим, так называемым головным, предприятием, крупные торговые предприятия, а также некоторые предприятия бытового обслуживания. Фирма – общий термин для обозначения коммерческого предприятия, корпорации, товарищества или частного предприятия. С юридической точки зрения фирма не считается корпорацией, поскольку может не являться акционерным обществом, а владельцы фирмы не воспринимаются отдельно от фирмы как таковой. Например, это может быть верно по отношению к юридической или бухгалтерской фирме.

FIRM ENERGY = БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНО ПОСТАВЛЯЕМАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИЯ (или УСЛОВНАЯ БРОНЬ, или НЕСНИЖАЕМЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ, или ПОТРЕБНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ) – Firm Energy:- the highest quality sales of electric transmission service offered to customers under a filed rate schedule that anticipates no planned interruption. In other words, energy sales which, although not subject to interruption for economic purposes, may be interrupted under force majeure conditions. / Продажи высококачественных услуг по поставке электроэнергии потребителям осуществляются по фиксированным расценкам и не предполагают запланированных перерывов. Иными словами, продажи энергии, поставки по которым не подлежат отмене по экономическим причинам, однако, могут быть прерваны в силу форс мажора.

FIRM GAS = ТВЁРДЫЙ ГАЗ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ГАЗ, или ПОТРЕБНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Firm Gas is a gas sold on a continuous and generally long-term contract.

FIRM POINT–TO–POINT TRANSMISSION = БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА ОТ ПУНКТА К ПУНКТУ (или ХХ) – Firm Point-To-Point Transmission is a firm transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified points of receipt and delivery.

FIRM POWER = ТВЁРДАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ (или УСТОЙЧИВАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или ПОТРЕБНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Firm Power is a power or power producing capacity intended to be available at all times during the period covered by a guaranteed commitment to deliver, even under adverse conditions. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность.

FIRM SERVICE = ТВЁРДАЯ УСЛУГА (или ТВЁРДАЯ ПОСТАВКА, или БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Firm Service is the utility service which assumes no interruption except if residential customers' supply is threatened. The opposite of Interruptible Service. / Поставка электроэнергии энергопредприятием, которая может быть прервана лишь при угрозе срыва поставок электроэнергии населению. В противоположность Прерываемому Обслуживанию или Обслуживанию с Перебоями (Interruptible Service).

FIRM TRANSMISSION = БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ХХ) – Firm Transmission is a transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable. Service availability is, however, subject to an emergency, an unanticipated failure of a facility or other event.

FIRM TRANSMISSION SERVICE = УСЛУГА ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ ПЕРЕДАЧИ (или УСЛУГА ТВЁРДОЙ ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Firm Transmission Service:- point-to-point transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled for a term of one year or more and that is of the same priority as that of the Transmission Provider's firm use of the transmission system. Firm Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled for a term of less than one year shall be considered Short-Term Firm Transmission Service for the purposes of service liability.

FIRM UNDERWRITING = РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ ВНУТРИ ФИРМЫ (или ЗАКРЫТАЯ ПОДПИСКА) – Firm Undertaking is an undertaking by a bank or syndicate to assume the risk of buying a new issue of securities and to offer them for public subscription at its own risk. Also known as Direct Underwriting.

FIRREA = FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER = ПЕРВЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК МЕХАНИКА (или ПЕРВЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК ИНЖЕНЕРА) – First Assistant Engineer (engineer department (licensed)):- in charge of four to eight watch. Usually works from eight to four handling engine maintenance. Assigns duties to unlicensed personnel and monitors and records overtime. Consults with Chief regarding work priorities.

FIRST COST TO AGENT = ПЕРВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ ДЛЯ АГЕНТА – First Cost To Agent (FCA):- a form of payment terms.

FIRST DELIVERY DATE = ДАТА ПЕРВОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – A term First Delivery Date means the first business day of the expiring month for commodity futures contracts. / Термин Дата Первой Поставки означает первый рабочий день истекающего месяца поставки по фьючерсным контрактам на сырьё.

FIRST FLOWER = ПЕРВЫЙ ЦВЕТОК – First Flower (in a field):- The time when about one-half of plants in a population have developed at least one white flower, rather than when the first flower appears in the field. First flower thus refers to an average flowering date, and is often referred to as '50% flower'. The first flower on an individual plant will normally occur on the first fruiting position from the main-stem axis on the lowest sympodium and can generally be expected to occur about 55 to 65 days after planting.

FIRST FRUITING NODE = ПЕРВЫЙ ПЛОДОНОСЯЩИЙ УЗЕЛ – First Fruiting Node is the lowest main-stem node above the cotyledonary node from which a sympodial branch develops. Usually occurs at main-stem nodes 5 to 7, although this is influenced by temperature and cultural practice; typically, the first square on the plant will appear on this sympodial branch at the fruiting position nearest the main stem. See also First Square.

FIRST HALF A YEAR = ПЕРВОЕ ПОЛУГОДИЕ

FIRST IN, FIRST OUT = ПЕРВЫМ ОПРИХОДОВАНО, ПЕРВЫМ СПИСАНО – First In, First Out (FIFO) is a method of storing and relieving Cost of Goods Sold based upon applying the first (oldest) cost in the record to sales as they are posted, the remaining inventory reflecting the most recent costs. First In, First Out (FIFO) is a method whereby the goods which have been longest in stock (first in) are used, delivered (sold) and/or consumed first (first out). Accountancy principle whereby stock-in-trade is assumed to be issued to customers in the order that it is received. Thus stock currently held may be valued at current prices. See also Last In, First Out (LIFO). First In, First Out (FIFO):- inventory allocation method whereby the first product stored is the first product that is utilized or allocated for the fulfillment of orders. / (ПОПС или, как это звучит на Английском языке, ФАЙФО (FIFO)). Первым Оприходовано, Первым Списано (ПОПС) – метод оценки и учёта товарных запасов или портфеля ценных бумаг ПОПС, при котором в буквальном смысле считается, что товары продаются в прямой хронологической зависимости от момента их приобретения. Например, при подсчёте стоимости проданных товаров используется следующая формула:- в соответствии с методом ПОПС стоимость товарного запаса переносится с наиболее давних закупок вперёд, когда товарный запас в начале отчётного периода является начальной точкой, а товарный запас на конец отчётного периода представляет последние закупки. Метод ПОПС противоположен методу Последним Оприходовано, Первым Списано (ПОПС; Last In, First Out (LIFO)). Разница между ними становится очевидна, когда инфляция или дефляция влияют на цену товара. В период инфляции метод ПОПС даёт более высокую оценку товаров на конец отчётного периода, более низкий показатель стоимости проданных товаров и более высокую совокупную прибыль. Метод LIFO, напротив, даёт более низкую оценку товаров на конец отчётного периода, более высокий показатель стоимости проданных товаров и более низкую совокупную прибыль. При ведении бухгалтерской отчётности о покупке и продаже ценных бумаг в целях налогообложения Служба Внутренних Доходов – налоговое управление США (IRS) использует метод ПОПС, если ему не рекомендуется использовать альтернативный метод.

FIRST–IN, LAST–OUT = ПЕРВЫМ ОПРИХОДОВАНО, ПОСЛЕДНИМ СПИСАНО – First-In, Last-Out (FILO) is a system of inventory.

FIRST MATE (CHIEF MATE) = ПЕРВЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК (СТАРШИЙ ПОМОЩНИК) – First Mate or Chief Mate:- In charge of four to eight watch. Directly responsible for all deck operations (cargo storage and handling, deck maintenance deck supplies). Assigns and checks deck department overtime. Ship's medical officer.

FIRST MORTGAGE = ПЕРВАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ – First Mortgage is a real estate loan with the right to payment in full before payments to other lenders are made. First mortgages are generally considered low-risk investments, although the quality of real estate pledged as collateral is of crucial importance in determining the riskiness of the mortgage. Mortgage that has precedence over all other mortgages as a lien against a specific property. Usually granted for up to around two thirds of the property's market value. See also Junior Mortgage; and Second Mortgage. First Mortgage is a mortgage that has a first-priority claim against the property in the event the borrower defaults on the loan. For example, a borrower defaults on a loan secured by a property worth USD100 000.00 net of sale costs. The property has a first mortgage with a balance of USD90 000.00 and a second mortgage with a balance of USD15 000.00. The first mortgage lender can collect USD90 000.00 plus any unpaid interest and foreclosure costs. The second mortgage lender can collect only what is left of the USD100 000.00. First Mortgage is the mortgage that has first claim in the event of a default. First Mortgage is a mortgage on a property in which the lender has the right to full payment before any other lenders or liens on the same property are paid. That is, if the borrower defaults on the mortgage, the lender of the first mortgage has first right to the property and other lenders using the same property as collateral may only use it after the first lender has been fully satisfied. Generally speaking,

first mortgages carry lower risk for lenders than other mortgages. / Первая Закладная – заём под залог недвижимости, ссуда, которая предоставляет кредитору преимущественное право на собственность, впервые предложенную в качестве обеспечения. В случае возврата займов первая закладная имеет преимущественное право на собственность по сравнению со всеми остальными закладными. Смотрите также Младшая Закладная (Junior Mortgage); и Вторая Закладная (Second Mortgage).

FIRST NAMED INSURED = ПЕРВЫЙ ПОИМЕНОВАННЫЙ СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ – The First Named Insured appearing on a commercial policy. The latest forms permit the insurer to satisfy contractual duties by giving notice to the 'first' named insured rather than requiring notice to all named insureds.

FIRST NOTICE DAY = ПЕРВЫЙ ДЕНЬ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ (или ДЕНЬ ПЕРВОГО УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ) – First Notice Day is the first day on which notices of intent to deliver actual commodities against futures market positions can be received. First notice day may vary with each commodity and exchange. The first day on which notice of intent to deliver a commodity in fulfillment of an expiring futures contract can be given to the clearing house by a seller and assigned by the clearing house to a buyer. First Notice Day is the first day on which the clearing house notifies clearing members of delivery allocations. The clearing house also informs the seller who they have been matched up with. Varies from contract to contract, i.e. the New York Mercantile Exchange's energy contracts have only one notice day, and metals contracts have notice days just prior to the beginning and end of the delivery period. First Notice Day is the first day on which notice intentions can be made or received to deliver actual commodities against futures contracts. It usually precedes the beginning of the delivery period. / Первый день, в который уведомление о намерении поставить товар для исполнения фьючерсного контракта с истекающим сроком поставки может быть направлено в клиринговую палату продавцом и передано клиринговой палатой покупателю. Такие даты отличаются от контракта к контракту, то есть .

FIRST–ORDER TRANSITION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА (ФАЗОВОГО) ПЕРЕХОДА ПЕРВОГО РОДА (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА (ФАЗОВОГО) ПРЕВРАЩЕНИЯ ПЕРВОГО РОДА) – First-Order Transition Temperature is the temperature at which a polymer freezes or melts.

FIRST PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ПЕРВОЙ СТОРОНЫ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ОДНОСТОРОННЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – First Party Logistic (1PL) Model:- the manufacturer or the industrial actor does not outsource transport and logistic activities to third parties. These functions are carried out by the company's own departments.

FIRST PAYMENT = ПЕРВЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – The First Payment is the initial payment (capital plus interest and fees) to purchase the shares via an Instalment Warrant.

FIRST PICK = ПЕРВЫЙ СБОР – First Pick is either the process, or the product obtained, when a Cotton crop is harvested by a mechanical spindle picker for the first time. Under this harvesting method a second pick is made at a later date to harvest late opening bolls. First pick cotton normally has fiber quality superior to second pick. The second pick is often referred to as 'Scrapping'.

FIRST POSITION BOLLS = КОРОБОЧКИ ПЕРВОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ – First Position Bolls are the Cotton bolls on sympodial branches at nodal positions nearest the main stem.

FIRST QUALITY = ПЕРВОЕ КАЧЕСТВО – The term First Quality is equal to 1st grade quality yarn. See also Yarn Quality. / Первое Качество – первый сорт или отличное качество.

FIRST QUARTER = ПЕРВЫЙ КВАРТАЛ – First Quarter (Q1) of the year. / Первый квартал этого года. По аналогу второй (Q2), третий (Q3) и четвёртый (Q4) кварталы этого года.

FIRST REFUSAL = ПЕРВЫЙ ОТКАЗ (или ПЕРВОЕ ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ) – First Refusal is the chance of buying a house, merchandise, etc, before the offer is made to other potential buyers. First Refusal:- first attempt at best offer that can be matched.

FIRST SQUARE = ПЕРВЫЙ БУТОН (или ПЕРВЫЙ ПОДЦВЕТНИК) – First Square:- The first fruiting bud to appear on a Cotton Plant. The first square will appear on the first (lowest) sympodial branch at the fruiting position closest to the main-stem. Recorded as the first appearance of the square, although the young developing square was present much earlier. See also First Fruiting Node.

FIRST TRADING DATE = ПЕРВАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ДАТА (или ДАТА ПЕРВОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ) – First Trading Date is the first day on which a futures or option contract may be traded on the exchange. It shall always be a business day. / Первый день, в который фьючерсный или опционный контракт на фьючерс может быть куплен или продан на данной бирже. Он всегда должен быть рабочим днём.

FISCAINVEST = ФИСКАИНВЕСТ – Fiscainvest is the retirement saving service package offered by UBS in Switzerland. Under the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans, Fiscainvest is tax-privileged. Capital in the Fiscainvest Pension Fund Foundation is maintained in accounts, and money managed by the Fiscainvest Investment Foundation may be invested in securities.

FISCAL AGENCY SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ФИСКАЛЬНОГО АГЕНТСТВА – In the United States, Fiscal Agency Services are the services performed by the Federal Reserve Banks for the US Government and other organizations, including maintaining accounts for the US Department of the Treasury, paying checks and making electronic payments on behalf of the Treasury, and selling and redeeming marketable Treasury securities and savings bonds.

FISCAL POLICY = ФИСКАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА) – In the United States, Federal government policy regarding taxation and spending, set by the US Congress and the President. Fiscal Policy is that part of government policy which is concerned with raising revenue through taxation and with deciding on the amounts and purposes of government spending. Keynesian economic theorists believe that government can, and should, regulate the overall pace of activity in the national economy through fiscal policy, principally by deliberately having government borrow to spend more than it takes in (running a budget deficit) to increase total demand for goods and services in times of high unemployment and economic slowdown (the deficit being created either by cutting taxes or by increasing spending or both). Similarly, Keynesian theorists would advocate having government spend less than it takes in (running a budget surplus) to cool down the national economy when too great an expansion of total demand has pushed production to its physical limits and threatens to bring on excessive inflation. The federal government's decisions about the amount of money it spends and collects in taxes to achieve a full employment and noninflationary economy. Taxation and spending policies of the federal government, implemented by adjusting budget deficits or surpluses to achieve economic goals. Fiscal policy is administered independently of the Federal Reserve System's monetary policy.

FISCAL YEAR = ФИСКАЛЬНЫЙ ГОД (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ГОД) – In the United States, Fiscal Year is the official Federal Government operating year which begins October 01. The fiscal year is used by program agencies in reporting much of their data on the cotton program. In the United States, Fiscal Year is a period of twelve months for the purposes of tax calculation. Fiscal Year is an

accounting period for which a business unit, firm or government prepares budgets and financial statements. With few exceptions, the period covers 12 months, but it does not necessarily correspond to the calendar year. In a seasonal business, companies often prefer to report their earnings for the full production cycle. Corporations prepare year-end financial statements for their fiscal year, and submit them to their shareholders for approval at the annual meeting. The earnings for the year are then distributed in the form of dividends or held as retained earnings to be reinvested in the company. Not all governments follow the same fiscal year:- in the United States, the fiscal year begins on October 01; in the United Kingdom, it runs from April 06 to the following April 05; France's fiscal year is the calendar year. In the United States, Fiscal Year (FY) for the National Futures Association begins on 2010-July-01 and ends on 2011-June-30. A unit of one year used for budgeting or accounting. A fiscal year has the same length as an ordinary year, but its starting date may be different. In the United States, for example, the federal government's fiscal year starts on October 01. Generally, fiscal year n ends in ordinary year n, so the US federal fiscal year 2007 begins 2006-October-01 and ends 2007-September-30. Also known as Financial Year in the United Kingdom. Fiscal Year is a period of 12 consecutive months chosen by an entity as its accounting period which may or may not be a calendar year. Fiscal Year is a corporation's accounting year. Due to the nature of that particular business, some companies do not use the calendar year for their bookkeeping. A typical example is the department store that finds December 31 too early a date to close its books after the Christmas rush. For that reason many stores wind up their accounting year January 31. Their fiscal year, therefore, runs from February 01 of one year through January 31 of the next. The fiscal year of other companies may run from July 01 through the following June 30. Most companies, though, operate on a calendar year basis. In the United States, a Fiscal Year (FY) is the federal fiscal Year extends from October 01 through September 30. Fiscal Year (FY):- in Canada this refers to a company's financial year which may be different from the calendar year. Companies are free to choose their fiscal year-end as they wish (this may have seasonal, tax, or other practical advantages). Companies report their financial results based on their fiscal years (any 12-month period). The term Fiscal came from 'Fiscus' – the purse in which wealthy landlords held their gold. Companies generally report their results on a fiscal quarter basis. So when a company reports on its Q2 performance, it is referring to its fiscal calendar – not the annual calendar. It is a common practice (although not mandated) to use a specific month-end date, e.g., September 30th. / В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Хозяйственный Год совпадал с календарным годом и начинался с 01 Января, а заканчивался 31 Декабря. Однако в период с 1921 по 1930 он исчислялся с 01 Октября текущего года и заканчивался 30 Сентября последующего года. Во многих странах мира хозяйственный год в промышленности совпадает с календарным годом, а в сельском хозяйстве определяется периодом сельскохозяйственного года.

FISH = FLUORESCENT IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION

FISHER PRICE INDEX = ФИЩЁВСКИЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ – The Fisher Price Index is an index formula used in price statistics for measuring the price development of goods and services, on the basis of the baskets from both the base and the current period. It is defined as the geometric average of the Laspeyres price index (which only uses the base period basket) and the Paasche price index (which only uses the current period basket). For this reason, the Fisher price index (named after American economist Irving Fisher) is also known as the 'Ideal' Price Index. The choice of a price index formula (Laspeyres, Paasche or Fisher) in a particular case is partly determined by the data available. The Fisher price index requires more data than both others and as a result may often be impracticable. The Fisher Price Index (FPI) is a consumer price index used to measure the increase in prices of goods and services over a period of time and is calculated as the geometric mean of the Laspeyres Index and the Paasche Price Index. Fisher Index Formula:- Fisher Price Index = (LPI * PPI) ^0.5; where:- LPI = Laspeyres Price Index = Σ(Pn,t) * (Qn,0) * 100 / (Pn,0) * (Qn,0), and PPI = Paasche Price Index = Σ(Pn,t) * (Qn,t) * 100 / (Pn,0) * (Qn,0); where:- Pn,t is the price of the item at the n^{th} period, Pn,0 is the price of the item at the base period, Qn,t is the quantity of the item at the n^{th} period, and Qi,0 is the quantity of the item at the base period. Advantages of the FPI:- (i) FPI is often called the real index as it corrects for the upward bias of the Laspeyres Price Index and the downward bias of the Paasche Price Index by taking the geometric average of the two weighted indices. It uses both current year and base year quantities as weight. (ii) Although it is not very frequently used index owing to its structural complexity and the number of variables required, it has very widespread use in academic circles and research. Disadvantages of the FPI:- (i) The only limitation of the FPI is it is a little more complex constructs than the other two; and (ii) The quantities of the future years have to be forecasted while in the case of Laspeyres Price Index only the future prices have to be found out. Conclusion:- Although the Fisher Index is the better of the three indices Laspeyres Price Index is more commonly used for inflation calculations. But if we can make an accurate forecast of future quantities of an item Fisher-price index gives a more accurate measure. See also Laspeyres Price Index, and Paasche Price Index. / названный в честь Американского экономиста Овиня Фищё (Irving Fisher; 1867–1947). Немецкие экономисты Эрнэст Люи Этен Ляспэр (Ernst Louis Étienne Laspeyres; 1834–1913) и Хэрман Пашэ (Hermann Paasche; 1851–1925), а также Американский экономист Овинь Фищё (Irving Fisher; 1867–1947). Смотрите также Ляспэровский Индекс по Ценам (Laspeyres Price Index), и Пашэвский Индекс по Ценам (Paasche Price Index).

FISH EYE = РЫБИЙ ГЛАЗОК – (1) Fish Eye or pinhole:- small apertures occasionally in a wale. See also Pinhole. / Pinhole = Порок вязания в виде петли больше обычных размеров по поверхности чулочного или трикотажного изделия.

(2) Fish Eye:- when you look at a photograph taken with a wide angle lens, you'll notice that lines of walls or stairs or anything straight appears to be curved. This is due to the shape and circular nature of lenses. This phenomenon is called Barrel Distortion. A Fisheye Lens is the extreme of barrel distortion, but Pinhole Cameras do not produce any barrel distortion. All of the straight lines remain straight. This makes architecture a great subject for pinhole photographers. Architecture photographers use very expensive software to correct this problem, but with your pinhole camera, you'll be armed to compete with them.

FISHING = ВЫУЖИВАНИЕ – Fishing is slang for an attempt to gather information while pretending to be doing something else. A term Fishing is used to refer to Internet trolling attempts, as well as purposefully misleading post titles. A person who recognizes the troll after having responded (or, in case of a post title nak-si, having read the actual post) would often refer to himself as a caught fish. / Выуживание:- это форма атаки с использованием социотехники или мошенничества в Интернете, в рамках которой злоумышленник выдаёт себя за надёжный источник, чтобы выудить у жертвы конфиденциальную информацию. В некоторых случаях атаки с целью выуживания весьма убедительно замаскированы. Человек не может быть бдительным постоянно, а вот хорошее решение по Ай.Ти. (IT) безопасности может выявлять такие атаки, которые невозможно определить невооружённым взглядом.

FISHNET = СЕТКА (или АЖУРНОЕ ВЯЗАНИЕ, или РЫБОЛОВНАЯ СЕТЬ) – Fishnet:- a coarse open-mesh fabric. / Колготки в сетку (fishnet tights).

FISIM = FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED

FISMA = FEDERAL INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT ACT

FISSURE = НАДЛОМ (или ИЗЛОМ, или РАСЩЕЛИНА, или ТРЕЩИНА) – Fissure is a very minute crack or opening in a material that frequently leads to the breaking or rupture of the material.

FIT = FEDERAL INCOME TAX

FIT = FOREIGN INDEPENDENT TOUR

FITC = FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

FITCH = ФИТЧ – Dual-headquartered in New York and London with 50 offices worldwide, Fitch Ratings Ltd is a global rating agency dedicated to providing value beyond the rating through independent and prospective credit opinions, research and data. Offering a world of knowledge and experience behind every opinion, we transform information to deliver meaning and utility to investors, issuers and other market participants. Fitch Ratings' global expertise draws on local market knowledge and spans across the fixed-income universe. The additional context, perspective and insights we provide help investors make important credit judgments with confidence. Since 2008, Fitch Solutions has offered a range of comprehensive data, analytical tools and risk services to fixed-income investors and other market participants. The firm also distributes Fitch Ratings' credit ratings, research and data through a variety of platforms. Product offerings cover research services, risk and performance analytics, structured finance solutions, pricing and valuation services, quantitative analytics and training. Fitch Ratings and Fitch Solutions, as well as Algorithmics, a leader in enterprise risk management solutions, are part of the Fitch Group. The Fitch Group is a majority-owned subsidiary of Fimalac, SA, headquartered in Paris, France. Fitch Ratings was founded as the Fitch Publishing Company on 1913-December-24 by John Knowles Fitch. Located in the heart of the Financial District in New York City, the Fitch Publishing Company began as a publisher of financial statistics whose consumers included the New York Stock Exchange. Soon Fitch Publishing Company became the recognized leader in providing critical financial statistics to the investment community through such publications as the 'Fitch Bond Book' and the 'Fitch Stock and Bond Manual'. In 1924, the Fitch Publishing Company introduced the now familiar 'AAA' to 'D' ratings scale to meet the growing demand for independent analysis of financial securities. The company's ratings scale, coupled with in-depth analysis by a staff of investment experts, quickly became recognized as the benchmark by which the financial community based fixed-income investment decisions. Fitch Ratings was one of the three ratings agencies first recognized as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) by the Securities and Exchanges Commission in 1975. In 1989, Fitch Ratings was recapitalized under a new management team and has since experienced dramatic growth. Throughout the 1990s, Fitch Ratings grew in all areas including the new area of structured finance, by providing investors with original research, clear explanations of complex credits, and more rigorous surveillance than the other ratings agencies. In 1997, Fitch Ratings merged with IBCA Limited, headquartered in London, significantly increasing Fitch Ratings' worldwide presence and coverage in banking, financial institutions, and sovereigns. Through the merger with IBCA, Fitch Ratings became owned by Fimalac SA, a holding company which acquired IBCA in 1992. The merger represented the first step in Fitch Ratings' plan to meet investors' need for an alternative global, full service rating agency. The next step towards building Fitch Ratings into a global competitor was the acquisition of Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co., headquartered in Chicago, in April, 2000. This was followed by the acquisition later that year of the rating business of Thomson BankWatch. These acquisitions strengthened Fitch Ratings' coverage in the corporate, financial institution, insurance and structured finance sectors, as well as adding a significant number of international offices and affiliates. Today, Fitch Ratings is a global rating agency dedicated to providing the world's credit markets with independent and prospective credit opinions, research and data. As a result of Fitch Ratings' growth and acquisitions, it today has over 2 100 professionals at its 49 worldwide offices. Fitch Ratings is headquartered in New York and London. Fitch Group Subsidiaries:- In December 2004, the Fitch Group announced an agreement to acquire Algorithmics, a leader in enterprise risk management. Over the several years prior, Fitch Ratings had been building a world-class risk practice as an extension of its core business in credit ratings. The purchase of Algorithmics, which was finalized in January of 2005, was the latest in a series of business and technology initiatives expanding the capabilities of the Fitch Group's risk business. The acquisition expanded the customer base and product offerings of Fitch Risk Management, and Algorithmics benefited from a parent company that was able to invest in product development and expand Algorithmics' geographic reach. Founded in 1989 and based in Toronto, Canada, Algorithmics is a recognized leader in enterprise risk management. Algorithmics employs over 660 people in 18 offices worldwide. In January 2008, Fitch Group announced the development of Fitch Solutions, a provider of data, analytics and related services. This group was developed to further the independence of Fitch Ratings' credit ratings and analytics and to create an entity with a singular focus on the development of fixed income products and services. The division ensures an even greater division between analytical activities and ratings. It also creates a more comprehensive and focused content and distribution platform for Fitch Ratings' offerings. Fitch Training, a part of Fitch Solutions, is a specialist training firm focused on the provision of credit and corporate finance training programs for professionals working in fixed income, credit risk management and origination/relationship management. Fitch Training provides services to a variety of financial institutions in investment and commercial banks, fund management firms, and regulators, among others. Fitch Training has a global presence with trainers based in the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, the United States and Asia. Headquartered:- Fitch, Inc in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States; and Fitch Ratings Ltd in London, the United Kingdom. Fitch Ratings, as well as Fitch Solutions and Algorithmics, are part of the Fitch Group. The Fitch Group is a majority-owned subsidiary of Fimalac, SA, headquartered in Paris, France. Dual-headquartered in New York and London with 50 offices worldwide, Fitch Ratings is a global rating agency dedicated to providing value beyond the rating through independent and prospective credit opinions, research and data. Fitch Ratings was one of the three Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO) designated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission in 1975, together with Moody's and Standard & Poor's. It is one of the 'Big Three credit rating agencies' (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service Ltd and Fitch Ratings Ltd). The firm was founded by John Knowles Fitch on 1913-December-24 in New York City as the Fitch Publishing Company. It merged with London-based IBCA Limited in December 1997. In 2000 Fitch acquired both Chicago-based Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. (April) and Thomson Financial BankWatch (December). Fitch Ratings is the smallest of the 'big three' NRSROs, covering a more limited share of the market than S&P and Moody's, though it has grown with acquisitions and frequently positions itself as a 'tie-breaker' when the other two agencies have ratings similar, but not equal, in scale. Types of ratings:- (1) Long-term credit ratings:- Fitch Ratings' long-term credit ratings are assigned on an alphabetic scale from 'AAA' to 'D', first introduced in 1924 and later adopted and licensed by S&P. (Moody's also uses a similar scale, but names the categories differently.) Like S&P, Fitch also uses intermediate +/- modifiers for each category between AA and CCC (e.g., AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-, etc). (i) Investment grade:- (a) AAA:- the best quality companies, reliable and stable; (b) AA:- quality companies, a bit higher risk than AAA; (c) A:- economic situation can affect finance; and (d) BBB:- medium class companies, which are satisfactory at the moment. (ii) Non-investment grade:- (a) BB:- more prone to changes in the economy; (b) B:- financial situation varies noticeably; (c) CCC:- currently vulnerable and dependent on favorable economic conditions to meet its commitments; (d) CC:- highly vulnerable, very speculative bonds; (e) C:- highly vulnerable, perhaps in bankruptcy or in arrears but still continuing to pay out on obligations; (f) D:- has defaulted on obligations and Fitch believes that it will generally default on most or all obligations; and (g) NR:- not publicly rated. (2) Short-term credit ratings:- Fitch's short-term ratings indicate the potential level of default within a 12-month period:- (a) F1+:- best quality grade, indicating exceptionally strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment; (b) F1:- best quality grade, indicating strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment; (c) F2:- good quality grade with satisfactory capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment; (d) F3:- fair quality grade with adequate capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment but near term adverse conditions could impact the obligor's commitments; (e) B:- of speculative nature and obligor has

minimal capacity to meet its commitment and vulnerability to short term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions; (f) C:- possibility of default is high and the financial commitment of the obligor are dependent upon sustained, favorable business and economic conditions; and (g) D:- the obligor is in default as it has failed on its financial commitments. Credit rating agencies such as Fitch Ratings have been subject to criticism in the wake of large losses in the collateralized debt obligation (CDO) market that occurred despite being assigned top ratings by the CRAs. For instance, losses on USD340.7 million worth of collateralized debt obligations (CDO) issued by Credit Suisse Group AG added up to about USD125 million, despite being rated AAA by Fitch. However, differently from the other agencies, Fitch has been warning the market on the constant proportion debt obligations (CPDO) with an early and pre-crisis report highlighting the dangers of CPDO's. Since 2008, Fitch Solutions has offered a range of comprehensive data, analytical tools and risk services to fixed-income investors and other market participants. The firm also distributes Fitch Ratings' credit ratings, research and data through a variety of platforms. Product offerings cover research services, risk and performance analytics, structured finance solutions, pricing and valuation services, quantitative analytics and training. Fitch Ratings is a global rating agency dedicated to providing value beyond the rating through objective and balanced credit opinions, research and data. Offering a world of knowledge and experience behind every rating, we transform information to deliver meaning and utility to investors, issuers and other market participants. The additional context, perspective and insights we provide help financial professionals make important business decisions with confidence. Fitch Solutions offers a range of comprehensive data, analytical tools and risk services, and is the distribution channel for Fitch Ratings content. Fitch Ratings Ltd was founded as the Fitch Publishing Company on December 24, 1913 by John Knowles Fitch. Located in the heart of the Financial District in New York City, the Fitch Publishing Company began as a publisher of financial statistics whose consumers included the New York Stock Exchange. Soon, Fitch Publishing Company became the recognized leader in providing critical financial statistics to the investment community through such publications as the 'Fitch Bond Book' and the 'Fitch Stock and Bond Manual'. In 1924, the Fitch Publishing Company introduced the now familiar 'AAA' to 'D' ratings scale to meet the growing demand for independent analysis of financial securities. The company's ratings scale, coupled with in-depth analysis by a staff of investment experts, quickly became recognized as the benchmark by which the financial community based fixed-income investment decisions. Fitch Ratings was one of the three ratings agencies first recognized as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1975. In 1989, Fitch Ratings was recapitalized under a new management team and has since experienced dramatic growth. Throughout the 1990s, Fitch Ratings grew in all areas, including the new group of structured finance, by providing investors with original research, clear explanations of complex credits, and more rigorous surveillance than the other ratings agencies. In 1997, Fitch Ratings merged with IBCA Limited, headquartered in London, significantly increasing Fitch Ratings' worldwide presence and coverage in banking, financial institutions, and sovereigns. Through the merger with IBCA, Fitch Ratings became owned by Fimalac SA, a holding company which acquired IBCA in 1992. The merger represented the first step in Fitch Ratings' plan to meet investors' need for an alternative global, full service rating agency. The next step towards building Fitch Ratings into a global competitor was the acquisition of Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co., headquartered in Chicago, in April 2000. This was followed by the acquisition later that year of the rating business of Thomson Financial BankWatch. These acquisitions strengthened Fitch Ratings' coverage in the corporate, financial institution, insurance and structured finance sectors, as well as adding a significant number of international offices and affiliates. Today, Fitch Ratings is a global rating agency dedicated to providing the world's credit markets with independent and prospective credit opinions, research, and data. As a result of Fitch Ratings' growth and acquisitions, it today has over 2 000 professionals at its 51 worldwide offices. Fitch Ratings is dual-headquartered in New York, the United States and London, the United Kingdom. / Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd). Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG). Томсэн (Thomson). Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd) – международное рэйтиньговое агентство, нацеленное на предоставление мировым кредитным рынкам независимых и ориентированных на перспективу оценок кредитоспособности, аналитических исследований и данных. Сотрудники Fitch Ratings, работающие в 50 офисах по всему миру, обладают глобальным аналитическим опытом и знанием специфики местных рынков и проводят анализ по рынкам капитала более 150 государств. Инвесторы, эмитенты и банкиры в различных странах отмечают надёжность, прозрачность и своевременность аналитических продуктов Фитч Рэйтиньгз. Фитч Рэйтиньгз имеет штабквартиры в Нью Йорке и Лондоне и входит в состав группы Фитч. Помимо Фитч Рэйтиньгз в группу входит Фитч Солушэнз (Fitch Solutions), подразделение по распространению продуктов и услуг Фитч Рэйтиньгз, предоставляющее информационные и аналитические материалы и сопутствующие услуги. Также в группу Фитч входит Элгоритмикс (Algorithmics), мировой лидер в области решений для управления рисками компаний. Мажоритарный пакет акций группы Фитч принадлежит компании Фималак Эс.А. (Fimalac SA), штабквартира которой расположена в Париже, Франция. Фитч Рэйтиньгз было основано Дьжоном Ноулзом Фитчем (John Knowles Fitch) 24 Декабря 1913 как издательство Фитч Паблишинь Кампэни (Fitch Publishing Company). Компания располагалась в самом сердце финансового района Нью Йорка и начинала свою деятельность с публикации финансовых статистических данных. В число её клиентов входила Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа. Вскоре Фитч Паблишинь Кампэни стала признанным лидером по представлению важных статистических данных инвестиционному сообществу через свои издания, такие как 'Книга Фитч об Облигациях' ('Fitch Bond Book') и 'Руководство Фитч по Акциям и Облигациям' ('Fitch Stock and Bond Manual'). В 1924 для удовлетворения растущего спроса на независимые исследования по финансовым инструментам Фитч Паблишинь Кампэни ввела широко известную сейчас рэйтиньговую шкалу от 'AAA' до 'D'. Рэйтиньговая шкала в сочетании с глубоким анализом, проводимым инвестиционными экспертами компании, быстро завоевала признание и стала ориентиром для финансового сообщества при принятии инвестиционных решений по инструментам с фиксированным доходом. Фитч Рэйтиньгз стало одним из трёх агентств, первыми получивших официальный статус статистических рэйтиньговых организаций от Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам США в 1975. В 1989 в Фитч Рэйтиньгз пришла новая команда управляющих, был увеличен капитал, и агентство начало демонстрировать впечатляющий рост. В 1990-е Фитч Рэйтиньгз демонстрировало рост по всем направлениям деятельности, включая такие новые области, как структурированное финансирование, предоставляя инвесторам собственные аналитические материалы, чёткие разъяснения по сложным инструментам/эмитентам и наиболее глубокие исследования среди рэйтиньговых агентств. В 1997 было проведено слияние Фитч Рэйтиньгз и компании Ай.Би.Си.Эй. Лимитид (IBCA Limited), имеющей штабквартиру в Лондоне, что существенно усилило присутствие Фитч Рэйтиньгз в мире и расширило аналитический охват банков, финансовых организаций и суверенных эмитентов. После слияния с Ай.Би.Си.Эй. Лимитид владельцем агентства стала холдиньговая компания Фималак Эс.А., которая приобрела Ай.Би.Си.Эй. Лимитид в 1992. Это слияние стало первым шагом в стремлении агентства удовлетворить потребность инвесторов в альтернативном глобальном рэйтиньговом агентстве, предоставляющем полный спектр услуг. Следующим шагом в создании международного конкурентоспособного агентства стало приобретение в Апреле 2000 компании Даф энд Фэлпс Крэдит Рэйтинь Ко. (Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co.) со штабквартирой в Чикаго. Позже в том же году была приобретена рэйтиньговая компания Томсэн БэнькВоч (Thomson BankWatch). Эти приобретения позволили агентству обеспечивать более полный аналитический охват корпоративных эмитентов, финансовых институтов, страховых компаний и сектора структурированного финансирования. Кроме того, агентство смогло значительно увеличить количество своих представительств и аффилированных компаний по всему миру. Сегодня Фитч Рэйтиньгз является международным рэйтиньговым агентством, нацеленным на предоставление

мировым кредитным рынкам независимых и направленных на перспективу оценок кредитоспособности, аналитических исследований и данных. После достигнутого роста и проведённых поглощений в настоящее время количество сотрудников Фитч Рэйтиньгз насчитывает более 2 100 человек в 50 филиалах и дочерних компаниях по всему миру. Фитч Рэйтиньгз имеет два главных офиса – в Лондоне и Нью Йорке. Дочерние структуры группы Фитч:- В Декабре 2004 группа Фитч объявила о заключении соглашения о приобретении Элгоритмикс, лидера в области управления рисками компаний. До этого в течение нескольких лет Фитч Рэйтиньгз накапливало практику управления рисками на уровне мировых стандартов в качестве дополнения к своей основной деятельности по присвоению кредитных рэйтиньгов. Покупка Элгоритмикс, которая была завершена в Январе 2005, является самым недавним приобретением в серии деловых и технологических инициатив, нацеленных на расширение возможностей группы Фитч в сегменте управления рисками. Данное приобретение позволило увеличить клиентскую базу и набор предлагаемых продуктов Фитч по управлению рисками, а компания Элгоритмикс получила преимущество в виде материнской структуры, имеющей возможности инвестировать в развитие продукции и расширение географического охвата Элгоритмикс. Компания Элгоритмикс была основана в 1989 и базируется в Торонто, Канада. Элгоритмикс является признанным лидером в области управления рисками предприятий. Число сотрудников компании насчитывает более 660 человек, которые работают в 18 офисах по всему миру. В Январе 2008 группа Фитч объявила о развитии подразделения Фитч Солушэнз, специализирующегося на предоставлении данных, аналитических инструментов и сопутствующих услуг. Цель развития этого подразделения – укрепить независимость кредитных рэйтиньгов и аналитических исследований Фитч Рэйтиньгз и создать структуру, деятельность которой будет полностью сфокусирована на разработке продуктов и услуг в сфере инструментов с фиксированным доходом. Благодаря данному подразделению обеспечивается ещё более глубокое разделение между аналитической и рэйтиньговой деятельностью. Кроме того, с его помощью создана комплексная и детализированная платформа для распространения материалов Фитч Рэйтиньгз. Фитч Тчрэйнинь (Fitch Training) входит в состав Фитч Солушэнз и специализируется на тренингах по вопросам кредитоспособности и корпоративных финансов для профессионалов в сфере инструментов с фиксированным доходом, кредитного риск-менеджмента и управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами/функциями оригинатора. Фитч Тчрэйнинь предоставляет услуги различным финансовым организациям, включая инвестиционные и коммерческие банки и управляющие компании, а также регулирующим органам. Фитч Тчрэйнинь имеет глобальное присутствие, так как специалисты компании по проведению тренингов работают в Великобритании, континентальной Европе, США и Азии.

FIT–FOR–PURPOSE PACKAGING = УПАКОВКА, УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮЩАЯ (или ПРИГОДНАЯ ДЛЯ) ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЙ ЦЕЛИ – The Fit-for-Purpose Packaging is a packaging that is able to withstand any stresses that can be expected during the voyage and that will afford appropriate protection to the products. The stresses could vary significantly depending on the method of transport (road, rail, air, sea, combined methods of transport, repeated transshipment, etc).

FITW = FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

FIVE AGAINST BOND SPREAD = ПЯТЬ ПРОТИВ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЫ ПО ОБЛИГАЦИЯМ – Five Against Bond Spread is a futures spread trade involving the buying (selling) of a five-year Treasury Note futures contract and the selling (buying) of a long-term (15–30 year) Treasury Bond futures contract. / Торговля на курсовой разнице фьючерсов, заключающаяся в одновременной покупке (продаже) фьючерсных контрактов на пятилетние Казначейские Билеты (five-year Treasury Note futures contract) и продаже (покупке) фьючерсных контрактов на долгосрочные (15–30-летние) Казначейские Облигации (long-term (15–30 year) Treasury Bond futures contract).

FIVE AGAINST NOTE SPREAD = ПЯТЬ ПРОТИВ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЫ ПО БИЛЕТАМ – Five Against Note Spread is a futures spread trade involving the buying (selling) of a five-year Treasury Note futures contract and the selling (buying) of a ten-year Treasury Note futures contract. / Торговля на курсовой разнице фьючерсов, заключающаяся в одновременной покупке (продаже) фьючерсных контрактов на пятилетние Казначейские Билеты (five-year Treasury Note futures contract) и продаже (покупке) фьючерсных контрактов на десятилетние Казначейские Билеты (ten-year Treasury Note futures contract).

FIVE–K COUNTRIES = СТРАНЫ ПЯТЬ–КЕЙ. – Five-K Countries are those countries as defined under Section 5(k) of the US Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985. Such countries are eligible for the same treatment as CoCom (abbreviation for the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls) countries in relation to export control requirements if those countries maintain comparable export control programs. Also known as 5(k) Countries. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. / КоКам (CoCom).

FIX = FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE

FIX = ФИКСИРОВАТЬ – Fix:- the London gold fixing takes place twice daily (10:30 am and 03:00 pm) over the telephone and sets a price at which all known orders to buy and sell gold on a spot basis at the time of the fix can be settled. The fix is widely used as the benchmark for spot transactions throughout the market. See also Gold Fixing.

FIXATION = ФИКСАЦИЯ (или ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ, или ЗАКРЕПЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Fixation is a formation of the 'final' bond between the dye and fiber. The bond type formed between the fiber and the dye varies with the type of dye and the fiber. As examples, reactive dyes fix by covalent bonding while acid dyes fix by a variety of mechanisms such as ionic bonding and hydrophobic forces. Disperse and vat dyes are fixed in the fiber largely by physical entrapment of insoluble dye within the fiber. The bond that causes final fixation is not necessarily the same type of bond is first made as the dye exhausts onto the fiber. In textile industry, fixation is the process of setting a dye after dyeing of printing, usually by steaming or other heat treatment. / такие как ионное скрепление и .

(2) Fixation is the process by which certain nutrient elements in a soil are converted from available form to unavailable form essential for plant growth, being converted from a soluble or exchangeable form to a much less soluble or to a nonexchangeable form. Examples are potassium, ammonium, and phosphorus fixation.

(3) Fixation is a setting of a present or future price of a commodity, such as the twice-daily London gold fixing . In other commodities, prices are fixed further into the future for the benefit of both buyers and sellers of that commodity. Fixation is the process of setting a price of a commodity, whether in the present or the future. See also Gold Fixing. / В отношении цен Фиксация представляет собой установление текущей или будущей цены на товарно-сырьевую продукцию, например фиксирование цены на золото (gold fixing), проводимое в Лондоне дважды в день. Для иной товарно-сырьевой продукции цены фиксируются на более длительный срок в интересах как покупателей, так и продавцов.

FIXATIVE = ФИКСАТОР – (1) In dyeing Fixative is a chemical that helps improve washfastness of dyed fabric. Some types of dye do not bond strongly to fibers, and will wash out over time. Direct dyes are notorious for this. Fixatives applied after dyeing can help, although some will degrade lightfastness or cause shade changes. Some fixative contain a small amount of formaldehyde, which is now regarded as carcinogenic. Much care is warranted in use of these fixatives, and garments should be thoroughly washed before being worn. Many of the newer fixatives do not contain formaldehyde. The mechanisms by which fixatives work vary, but typically form

large, relatively insoluble complexes with dye molecules inside the fiber. Soda ash is sometimes called a Fixative For Reactive Dyes, but it actually creates the high-pH conditions that allow the reactive dye to bond directly to cellulose fibers, and is not a fixative in the accepted sense.

(2) Fixative is a preservative or chemical used to keep plants for subsequent study.

FIXED ADVANCE = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ АВАНС – Fixed Advance:- fixed-rate commercial loan of a specific amount repayable at an agreed due date or when called. / в согласованную надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату .

FIXED AMMONIUM = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ АММОНИЙ (или ЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ АММОНИЙ) – Fixed Ammonium is the ammonium in soil that cannot be replaced by a neutral potassium salt solution.

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS = ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ВЛОЖЕНИЯ В ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОНДЫ) – Fixed Asset Investments (FAIs) are investments in fixed assets. In the United Kingdom, the Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) rules on Fixed Asset Investments in the balance sheet are that:- (i) loans, public dividend capital and other interests in entities outside the departmental resource accounting boundary … should be reported at historical cost, less any impairment; and (ii) other investments should be reported at market value. If a market value cannot be readily ascertained, the investment should be valued on a basis determined by the entity, in agreement with the Treasury to be appropriate in the circumstances. Under UK GAAP, Fixed Asset Investments are held in the balance sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Under US GAAP, fixed asset investments which are available for sale are stated at fair value with unrealised gains or losses included in shareholders' equity. Fixed asset is land, buildings, equipment, machinery, vehicles, leasehold improvements, and other such items. Fixed assets are not consumed or sold during the normal course of a business but their owner uses them to carry on its operations. In accounting, 'fixed' does not necessarily mean 'immovable'; any asset expected to last, or be in use for, more than one year is considered a fixed asset. On a balance sheet, these assets are shown at their book value (purchase price less depreciation). Also known as Non-Current Investments in the United States. Long-lived property owned by a firm that is used by a firm in the production of its income. Tangible fixed assets include real estate, plant, and equipment. Intangible fixed assets include patents, trademarks, and customer recognition. / Руководство (Manual). строка баланса (item).

FIXED ASSETS = НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОНДЫ) – In the United Kingdom, produced assets that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in the production process for more than one year. They comprise buildings and other structures, vehicles and other plant and machinery and also plants and livestock which are used repeatedly or continuously in production, e.g., fruit trees or dairy cattle. They also include intangible assets such as computer software and artistic originals. Assets which are not easily converted into cash (such as your house, superannuation etc) and which would not in the normal operations of the company be consumed within twelve months after the end of the last financial year. Fixed Assets are the assets acquired by a company that are not intended for immediate consumption, e.g., equipment, furniture, land, machinery, tools, etc. Also includes certain immaterial values (licenses, patents, processes) and permanent participations. Also known as Capital Assets. The opposite of Current Assets. Fixed Assets are products or items purchased for use by the business instead of for resale to customers. Non-current, tangible assets with a life in excess of one year. Called 'Property, Plant and Equipment' in the balance sheet. Contrast with current assets, which are used up during the production cycle. Fixed assets, with the exception of land, are used up through wear and tear or obsolescence, in a process called Depreciation. Fixed asset is any tangible asset with a life of more than one year used in an entity's operations. Fixed Assets:- that are used repeatedly, or continuously, in production processes for more than one year and that may be tangible (dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and cultivated assets, such as livestock for breeding and plantations) or intangible (mineral exploration, computer software, and entertainment, literary, or artistic originals):- (i) Residential Building / Dwellings on free hold land:- dwellings on freehold land are buildings on freehold land that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included. (ii) Other Buildings and structures on freehold land (Capital work in progress – civil works):- the other buildings and structures on freehold land category of non-financial, produced, tangible fixed assets consists of non-residential buildings and other structures, such as civil engineering works on freehold land. (iii) Residential Building / Dwellings on lease hold land:- dwellings on leasehold land are buildings on leasehold land that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included. (iv) Other building and structures on leasehold land (Capital work in progress – civil works):- the other buildings and structures on leasehold land category consist of nonresidential buildings and other structures, such as civil engineering works on freehold land. (v) Furniture and fixture:- all type of furniture and fixtures including those acquired under financial leases for the purpose of business. (vi) Electrical, office and computer equipments:- all office equipments other than those acquired through financial leases use for the business including counting and computing equipments, printers, scanners, photocopiers, fax machines etc. (vii) Other machinery and equipment:- the other machinery and equipment category of non-financial, produced, tangible fixed assets including those acquired through financial lease and equipment assets not classified as 'Transport Equipment' and 'Office Equipment'. (viii) Vehicles:- vehicles (as assets) including those acquired through financial leases consist of equipment for moving people and objects, other than any such equipment acquired by households for final consumption. Transport equipments such as motor vehicles, trailers, ships, aircrafts, motorcycles, bicycles etc. (ix) Other tangible fixed assets (produced):- consists other tangible produced assets not specified elsewhere. Produced assets are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from production processes. (x) Computer software:- computer software is an asset consisting of computer programs, program descriptions and supporting materials for both systems and applications software; included are purchased software and software developed on own account, if the expenditure is large. (xi) Entertainment, literary or artistic originals (intangible fixed assets):- entertainment, literary or artistic originals are the original films, sound recordings, manuscripts, tapes, models, etc, on which drama performances, radio and television programming, musical performances, sporting events, literary and artistic output, etc, are recorded or embodied. (xii) Other intangible fixed assets (produced):- other intangible fixed assets are new information, specialized knowledge, etc, not elsewhere classified, whose use in production is restricted to the units that have established ownership rights over them or to other units licensed by the latter. / нематериальные активы (immaterial values). / , например, . строка баланса (item). Под Основными Фондами понимается совокупность материально-вещественных ценностей, действующих в течение длительного времени. К ним относятся:- здания, машины, оборудование, рабочий и продуктивный скот, сооружения, транспортные средства и тому подобное. Основные фонды, функционирующие в сфере материального производства, называются производственными основными фондами, в непроизводственной сфере – непроизводственными основными фондами. Основные фонды являются важной частью национального богатства. Основные фонды, выраженные в денежном эквиваленте, называются основными средствами. Недвижимые Активы или Основные Фонды:- материальная собственность, используемая для ведения коммерческой деятельности, но не подлежащая потреблению или обратимости в наличность в случае нормального хода событий. Производственные помещения, механизмы и оборудование, мебель и установки, а в большинстве компаний и затраты на

усовершенствование арендуемой собственности включаются в недвижимые активы. Они, как правило, представлены в бухгалтерском балансе по их чистой стоимости.

FIXED BASIS POOL = ПАРТИЯ С ЗАФИКИСИРОВАННЫМ БАЗИСОМ – Fixed Basis Pool:- the grower nominates a set number of bales in 100 bale lots. When the grower is confident of producing the quantity committed to this pool, they will agree on a fixed basis with their merchant. The advantage of this is that the grower knows the exact price of the basis to calculate their return per bale. The disadvantage, particularly for dryland growers, is that 'force majeure' does not apply and therefore the grower has an obligation to deliver the physical bales.

FIXED BOX PALLET = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Fixed Box Pallet is a box pallet with sides permanently and rigidly fixed to the deck.

FIXED CAGE PALLET = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ КЛЕТЬЕВОЙ ПОДДОН (или РАЗБОРНЫЙ СЕТЧАТЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Fixed Cage Pallet is a cage pallet with sides permanently and rigidly fixed to the deck. / Разборный Сетчатый Поддон – ящичный поддон сетчатый, стенки которого крепятся к основанию поддона.

FIXED CHARGES = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ СБОРЫ (или ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ ПЛАТЫ, или ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ (или ПОСТОЯННЫЕ) ИЗДЕРЖКИ, или СБОРЫ ПОСТОЯННОГО ХАРАКТЕРА, или ПОСТОЯННЫЕ (или ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ) (НАКЛАДНЫЕ) РАСХОДЫ) – Fixed Charge is any type of fixed expense that recurs on a regular basis. Fixed charges can include insurance, salaries, utilities, vehicle payments, loan payments and mortgage payments. These charges allow both individuals and businesses to create more predictable budgets and estimate their cash flows more accurately. Both businesses and individuals can have fixed charges. Businesses may have liability or malpractice insurance, while individuals pay car and home insurance. Businesses can often deduct many or all of their fixed charges as business expenses. Fixed Charge:- the assignment of specified assets of a company or an individual as security for a debt. Fixed Charges:- a company's fixed expenses, such as bond interest, which it has agreed to pay whether or not earned, and which are deducted from income before earnings in equity capital are computed.

FIXED COSTS = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или ПОСТОЯННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ, или ПОСТОЯННЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Fixed Costs are the costs that are incurred regardless of the level of output. This includes costs such as depreciation of facilities, administration and other overhead costs. Fixed Costs are the costs that do not vary with short-term changes in the level of output, such as heating costs or rates. Total Fixed Costs are constant over a defined time period. Examples might include certain salaries and wages, depreciation, insurance premiums, heating, rental charges, property taxes, and fixed interest charges. They are 'fixed' only in the sense that they do not vary in total with the short term planned activity levels of the organization. In the long term, all costs are variable since they can be adjusted to new levels of activity following expansion or contraction. Many costs are partially fixed. A telephone bill may contain a fixed equipment rental element and a variable call charge. Although fixed costs do not vary with activity, they can be changed by management action. Staff can be recruited or dismissed, depreciation policies can be changed, reward systems may change, insurance can be switched to more competitive suppliers, etc. A policy decision is required by management to alter the cost structure of the business. For example, managers may change payment of the sales force from salary to a salary plus commission basis. The total amount paid to the sales force may increase or decrease or even stay the same, but payment will now be part fixed and part variable. Variable costs vary in direct relationship with changes in an identified causal factor (driver). So, twice as much glass is used to produce two cars as one. Fixed costs remain unaltered despite changes in their identified causal factors. Thus, the cost of employing a pension administrator will be the same whether there are 150 or 200 on the payroll. The level of variable costs is largely a technical matter the cost of glass will be a function of the number of cars produced. But the level of fixed costs will largely be a matter of discretion for management. There may come a point at which there are not enough people on the payroll to justify a pension administrator and managers may decide to outsource this work. In general terms, when scale or activity in the causal factors change, total fixed costs will remain unchanged but unit fixed costs will change (total fixed costs divided by total units of causal factor). The reverse is true of variable costs. Within the range of planned activity (the relevant range) for a given configuration of land, labor, and capital, fixed costs will not vary. If the scale or arrangement of this configuration is changed, then the cost structure of the business changes and will need to be redefined for business control purposes. The operational gearing or leverage of the firm describes its cost structure as a ratio between revenue minus variable cost and its profit. The higher the proportion of fixed costs in its cost structure, the higher will be the firm's operational gearing ratio. The higher the ratio, the more exposed is the firm to large swings in profitability as market conditions change. The behavior of fixed costs in relation to increasing levels of output is a source of scale economies. It is also a principal feature of a number of important management accounting decision support techniques. Cost volume profit analysis focuses on the break even level of output which a firm must achieve to cover its total fixed costs. Only after this level does the firm achieve profits. Contribution analysis is used to optimize the use of productive resources when in short supply. Contribution is defined as price minus unit variable cost. The residual represents a contribution to the fixed costs of the business. The purpose is to maximize the contribution these scarce resources (or limiting factors) make to the firm's fixed costs. This form of analysis is also used for make orbuy decisions, or decisions whether to accept special orders on terms that do not fully recover total accounted costs. This situation might arise when the firm has idle capacity. In such situations the important point is to consider only the relevant costs. In deciding to accept a contract at a discounted price, the fixed costs are irrelevant to the decision since they will not change whatever decision transpires. Provided the discounted price covers the variable cost involved in production and distribution of the contract volume, the business will be better off accepting it and making some contribution to its fixed costs. The differentiation between fixed and variable costs provides the basis for flexible budgeting. Budgets are set with an assumed level of output. In reality this level changes and the budget will be flexed with the variable element changing in relation to the actual level of activity, the fixed level remaining unaltered. Costs that do not vary with the level of activity. Some fixed costs continue even if no cargo is carried. Terminal leases, rent and property taxes are fixed costs. Business operating expenses that do not vary with the volume of output, as opposed to variable costs. The identification of fixed and variable costs is of fundamental importance in cost analysis techniques and in the accurate computation of the cost of sales. Fixed costs include expenses needed for a business to operate, such as depreciation on plant and equipment, insurance, interest on bonds, maintenance, rent, salaries of management and administrative staff, taxes, etc. Also known as Constant Costs. See also Costs. / выработка (output). Фиксированные Расходы (издержки):- затраты, которые остаются постоянными, независимо от динамики объёма продаж. Фиксированные расходы включают заработную плату руководящих работников, расходы на уплату процентов, аренду, амортизацию и страхование. Они отличаются от переменных издержек (variable costs) – прямых расходов на оплату труда, сырьё и материалы, – которые отличны от частично переменных издержек (semivariable costs). Величина подобных издержек также может изменяться, но не обязательно в прямой связи с объёмом продаж. Они могут оставаться фиксированными вплоть до определённого уровня объёма продаж, затем вырасти, если продажи увеличатся. Например, издержки на доставку товаров грузовиком являются фиксированными до тех пор, пока уровень продаж не вырастает настолько, что потребуется второй грузовик. Очевидно, никакие издержки не являются чисто фиксированными; предположение об их неизменности, однако, служит целям учёта издержек в течение ограниченного периода планирования. При учёте общих издержек следует принимать во внимание распределение фиксированных издержек между расходами на

приобретение товарного запаса, также называется непрямыми расходами, накладными расходами, производственными накладными расходами и дополнительными накладными расходами.

FIXED CRANE = СТАЦИОНАРНЫЙ КРАН – Fixed Crane is a crane of which the principal structure is mounted on permanent or semi permanent foundations. / Кран, у которого основная структура крепится на неподвижных или полуподвижных основаниях.

FIXED–DATE BILL = ВЕКСЕЛЬ С ЗАФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ДАТОЙ (или ВЕКСЕЛЬ ПЛАТЕЖОМ НА ОПРЕДЕЛЁННУЮ ДАТУ В БУДУЩЕМ) – Fixed-Date Bill is a bill of exchange which becomes due and payable at a stipulated date after the issue date. Common in overseas transactions. Also known as After-Sight Bill.

FIXED–DEMAND BID = XX – Fixed-Demand Bid is a bid to purchase a defined MW (MegaWatt) level of energy, regardless of locational marginal price (LMP).

FIXED DISPLACEMENT PUMP = НАСОС С ПОСТОЯННОЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ – Fixed Displacement Pump is a pump in which the displacement per cycle cannot be varied. See also Pump.

FIXED EXCHANGE RATE = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – A Fixed Exchange Rate is a monetary regime adopted by a nation's government or its central bank in the context of its international trade and finance to maintain a fixed price of its currency in terms of the currency (or a basket of currencies) of its major trading partner(s). The fixed exchange rate is achieved through a nation's intervention (buying and selling) of the designated currencies on the foreign exchange market, a private entity. This activity by the monetary authority of a nation compensates for the disequilibria of the demand and supply between the local and foreign currencies resulting from market fluctuations and subsequently keeps the exchange rate on the desired target. The fixed exchange regime is also referred to as a Pegged Exchange System, in which case a nation's currency is pegged to a major world currency such as the US Dollar (USD) or Euro at a particular rate. A country with a fixed exchange rate regime maintains a sufficient amount of the foreign currency that it pegs to (e.g., USD) in its foreign exchange reserves in order to keep its foreign exchange regime solvent. Suppose that China fixes its currency Yuan with USD. After agreeing to purchase a number of Boeing airplanes from the United States, a large quantity of USD is demanded (or bought) by supplying (or selling) the Yuan in order for the Chinese buyer to pay Boeing. Consequently, the amount of USD decreases while the quantity of Chinese Yuan increases at the foreignexchange market. Accordingly and to counterbalance for its fixed exchange rate, the monetary authority in China will need to demand (buy or revalue) Yuan from and supply (sell or devalue) USD to the foreignexchange market. The reserved currency or value in this case could either be in the form of cash or US Treasury bonds. Countries with a fixed exchange rate regime also need to intervene when the interest rates of the two countries are at disparity. Using the same two country example above, when the United States lowered its interest rate during the credit crisis to save the economy in 2008, Americans demanded more Yuan for higher expected asset returns in China. The central bank in China will need to infuse more Yuan and buy back USD at the foreign exchange market. The foreign exchange reserve increases when the country runs a balance of payments (BoP) surplus and decreases when BoP is in deficit under a fixed exchange rate regime. In more recent years, a modified version was developed within the fixed exchange rate regime adopting a narrow band around the target rate for small adjustments. Under the European Exchange Rate Mechanism, member nations have a fixed exchange rate to the European Currency Unit (ECU). The central bank of a nation may intervene to stabilize its currency if it moves out of the 2.5 percent range, plus or minus, with the ECU. A fixed exchange rate regime provides a higher level of certainty and control for traders in goods, services, and currencies. Because it is shielded from day to day fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, international trade and investment becomes less volatile and incurs limited speculation. Under a wellmanaged fixed exchange rate regime, where there are absences of expectations in devaluation of the local currency, inflation is contained and investments in domestic assets are protected. Nonetheless, the fixed exchange rate regime may cause a BoP crisis when there is excessive demand in the foreign exchange reserve that ultimately brings foreign currency down to zero and when the system becomes depleted. The cause of the crisis could be due to a serious deficit in the BoP with the reserve currency country because the fixed exchange rate regime does not follow market mechanisms and the lack of transparency of the system, which may also be mismanaged by the monetary authority, could cause high expectations of devaluation of the local currency. This anticipation from investors could lead to capital flight (swapping of domestic assets for foreign assets) and cause the fixed exchange rate regime to collapse. Under a fixed exchange rate regime, government has less control of its monetary policy for either expansion or contraction to maneuver its economy because the local currency needs to be maintained at a certain level relative to the foreign currency to keep the fixed exchange rate valid. However, the system may be suitable for less developed nations where the benefit of running a fixed exchange regime exceeds its cost in an economy that seeks an optimal level of development and control. Officially Fixed Exchange Rate of a currency. The rate is kept within the permitted margin of fluctuations in trading on the foreign exchange markets, if necessary by central bank intervention. The opposite of Floating. Fixed Exchange Rate is the exchange rate that the government attempts to control and fix in the short term by instructing the central bank to buy or sell foreign exchange reserves, or by introducing tariffs. Fixed Exchange Rate is the relative values of currencies are established and maintained by government intervention. / флуктуации (колебания) в торговле на рынках иностранных валют, .

FIXED EXCHANGE RATE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫХ ОБМЕННЫХ КУРСОВ – Fixed Exchange Rate System:- exchange rates between currencies that are set at predetermined levels and don't move in response to changes in supply and demand.

FIXED EXPENSES = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или ПОСТОЯННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Fixed Expenses:- expenses that are independent of production capacity or of amount actually produced in given period. Examples of fixed expenses are insurance premiums, interest on debt, and rent. Fixed Expenses are expenses which does not change as sales increase or decrease. See Variable Expenses.

FIXED FUND = ЗАФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ФОНД – Fixed Fund is an investment fund (mutual fund) where the type and amounts of the individual investments are exactly specified at the time the fund is established. The expression is no longer common today. The opposite of Flexible Fund.

FIXED HEIGHT LOAD CARRYING TRUCK = ПЕРЕВОЗЯЩИЙ ГРУЗОВИК С ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ВЫСОТОЙ ЗАГРУЗКИ – Fixed Height Load Carrying Truck is a truck carrying its load on a non-elevating platform. Synonym:- Fixed Platform Truck.

FIXED–INCOME FUND = ФОНД ФИКСИРОВАННЫХ ДОХОДОВ – Fixed Income Fund is a fund that invests solely in fixed income investments, such as bonds or certificates of deposit. These funds are dependable and limit the amount of risk an investor takes on, although it could mean a lesser return that would be possible in a more risky fund. Investment fund which invests in bonds. / Инвестиционный фонд, который инвестирует в облигации.

FIXED–INCOME SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА С ФИКСИРОВАННЫМ ДОХОДОМ – The term Fixed-Income Security can refer to bonds, mortgage bonds, debentures, annuity bonds. Fixed-income paper embodies a right to repayment of a nominal value plus interest. Issuers use bonds to borrow on the capital market. The rights securitized by a bond are regulated by law, but as a rule are supplemented by additional bond conditions. Depending on the type of interest rate arrangements agreed, a distinction is drawn

between bonds at constant interest over the entire life, bonds at variable interest during the life and bonds with no nominal interest (zero bond). Depending on the issuer, a distinction is also drawn between public-sector bonds (e.g., Treasury bonds, bonds of the Federal states, municipal bonds), industrial bonds and bonds issued by banks, mortgage banks or public-sector institutions (mortgage bonds and communal bonds). A security whose nominal (or current Dollar) yield is fixed or determined with certainty at the time of purchase, typically a debt security. In the broadest sense a term for any security whose interest rate remains constant throughout its life and which is redeemed at its face value. This includes corporate bonds, public-sector bonds and mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe). In current usage the term is used to describe all securities that constitute a creditor's claim, including zero bonds and floating rate notes. The opposite are equity instruments (such as shares), which represent an ownership interest in a company and which entitle the shareholder to dividend payments reflecting the company's business success. / Ценная бумага номинальная (или текущая Долларовая) доходность зафиксирована или установлена с увязкой к дате приобретения. Как правило, к таким бумагам относятся долговые ценные бумаги (debt security).

FIXED INTEREST = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Fixed Interest:- a security where the return when held to maturity is fixed. Fixed interest securities normally receive periodic interest payments and repayment of principal at maturity. The term also embraces discount securities which may not attract interest payments. / выплата (repayment) .

FIXED INTEREST SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ФИКСИРОВАННЫМ ПРОЦЕНТОМ – Fixed-Interest Securities are the securities on which the borrower must pay interest at a set rate for their entire maturity, such as bonds, debentures, medium-term notes, notes, etc. The opposite of Floating Rate Bond. Fixed Interest Securities:- those where the interest payments (also called Coupons) are fixed and known at the date of purchase. Contrast with Variable Interest Securities like Ordinary Shares where you are not sure what the size of the dividends will be in future years.

FIXED LINE = ФИКСИРОВАННАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ЗАКРЕПЛЁННАЯ ЛИНИЯ) – Fixed Line is a breeding line that continues to breed true to type and does not segregate. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

FIXED PHOSPHORUS = ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ ФОСФОР (или ЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ ФОСФОР) – Fixed Phosphorus is that phosphorus which has been changed to an unavailable form as a result of reaction with the soil.

FIXED PLATFORM = СТАЦИОНАРНАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА – Fixed Platforms consist of a jacket (a tall vertical section made of tubular steel members supported by piles driven into the seabed) with a deck placed on top. The deck provides space for crew quarters, a drilling rig and production facilities to separate the oil, gas and produced waters from the wells drilled from the platform. A fixed platform is economically feasible in water depths up to 1 500 feet. See also Offshore Production Platform, Spar Platform, and Tension Leg Platform. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки. Смотрите также Морская Эксплуатационная Платформа (Offshore Production Platform), Спаренная Платформа (Spar Platform), и Платформа С Растянутыми Опорами (Tension Leg Platform).

FIXED POST PALLET = ПОДДОН С ЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫМИ СТОЙКАМИ – Fixed Post Pallet is a post pallet with posts permanently and rigidly fixed to the deck. / Поддон С Закреплёнными Стойками – стоечный поддон с жёстко закреплёнными стойками.

FIXED PRICE FORWARD CONTRACT = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ С ЗАФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ (или СРОЧНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ С ЗАФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ) – A Fixed Price Forward Contract is a contract in which the contractor agrees to a fixed contract price, or a fixed rate per unit of output, which in some cases is subject to cost escalation clauses. Forward contract in which a certain price (as distinct from a formula for a variable price) is established at the time the contract is signed. / выработка (output). Форвардный контракт или срочный контракт, в котором конкретная цена (определённая по изменяемой цене с помощью формулы) утверждается на дату подписания контракта.

FIXED PRICE OFFERING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ЦЕНЕ – Fixed-Price Offering System is a traditional procedure for placing securities, in which the issuing price is fixed by the lead manager and the issuer prior to publication of the sales prospectus. The price is established on the basis of the company's fundamentals, also considering the stock market valuation of similar companies and the overall market situation. Opposite:- Book-Building.

FIXED PRICE REOFFER METHOD = МЕТОД ПОВТОРНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ ЦЕНЕ – Fixed Price Reoffer (FPRO) Method is a standard procedure on international bond markets. Initially, terms and conditions for a bond issue are established as a spread to a benchmark. Investors subcriptions are then taken up and the issue is placed at a fixed yield, known as the Reoffer Price. The sale to investors is settled quickly, within a few hours. The FPRO procedure is very similar to the book-building process for newly issued shares.

FIXED RATE = ФИКСИРОВАННАЯ СТАВКА – Fixed Rate:- a traditional approach to determining the finance charge payable on an extension of credit. A predetermined and certain rate of interest is applied to the principal.

FIXED RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ СТАВКЕ – A Fixed Rate Agreement (FRA) is a contract between two parties to lock in a forward interest rate, for a period, starting at a specific date in the future. For example, a 6 v 9 FRA is a contract that begins 6 months from now and ends after 9 months, i.e. lasts for 3 months. The two counterparties, one buyer and one seller, settle by cash payment at the start of the contract period (in this example 6 months from now). Settlement is based on the difference between the actual interest rate prevailing on the fixing date and the rate specified in the contract, for a specific notional principal stated in the contract. Fixed rate agreements are also known as Forward or Future Rate Agreements.

FIXED–RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ СТАВКОЙ – Fixed-Rate Mortgage is a mortgage with a fixed, unchangeable interest rate running for a period agreed on between the bank and the borrower, usually between two and ten years.

FIXED TERM DEPOSIT = ВКЛАД С ФИКСИРОВАННЫМ СРОКОМ (или ДЕПОЗИТ НА ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ СРОК) – Fixed-Term Deposit is a deposit of funds with a bank under an agreement stating that the funds must be kept on deposit for a specified period of time, at least 30 days. The actual term is established on contract conclusion. Time deposit accounts earn higher interest rates than current accounts, with interest depending on the amount invested, the agreed term and general market interest rates. On maturity, fixed-term deposits can either be prolonged (usually at the current interest rate) or placed on sight deposit accounts. Also known as Time Deposit.

FIXED TERM LOANS = ЗАЙМЫ НА ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ СРОК – Fixed-Term Loans are investments made with central banks, international institutions and commercial banks. These include advances to central banks and international institutions as part of committed and uncommitted standby facilities. The balance sheet total 'Time deposits and advances to banks' also includes call and notice accounts.

FIXING = ФИКСАЦИЯ (или ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ) – (1) Fixing is the setting of firm reference prices, e.g., for gold, platinum and silver. Prices are reset at the same time each day. Reflecting the prevailing market conditions at the time it is set, the fixed price remains valid for all trader transactions until next determined. Computation of price at which a spot commodity will be billed. Fixing is used in the London Gold Market, which is done twice a day, for example. See also Gold Fixing. / , например, . Под Фиксацией или Фиксированием, от Латинского слова Fixus, означающее Закреплённый или Прочный, понимается закрепление чего-либо в определённом положении.

(2) Fixing is a chartering a Vessel or Setting a Time.

FIXTURE = СОСТЯЗАНИЕ (или ИМУЩЕСТВО, или ФРАХТОВАЯ СДЕЛКА, или ДОГОВОР ФРАХТОВАНИЯ) – (1) Fixture is any chattel attached or annexed to land, in which case it becomes part of the property. See also Chattel.

(2) Fixture is a conclusion of shipbrokers negotiations to charter a ship – an agreement. / – соглашение.

FJ = FIJI

FJD = FIJIAN DOLLAR

FK = FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

FKP = FALKLAND ISLANDS POUND

FL = FLOWERING

FLA = FULL LOAD AMPERES

FLACCID = ПОНИКШЕЕ (или ОТВИСЛОЕ, или ВЯЛОЕ, или СЛАБОЕ, или УВЯДШЕЕ) – Flaccid:- limp, flabby or drooping. / вялое, дряблое/слабое или .

FLAG = ФЛАГ – (1) Flag is an indication of the country in which a vessel is registered. / Признак страны, в которой зарегистрировано судно. Под Флагом, от Голландского слова Vlag, понимается прикреплённое к древку или шнуру полотнище установленных размеров и цветов, иногда с изображением на нём герба, эмблемы. Может нести в себе функцию принадлежности к какому-то государству. Флаг морского судна.

(2) Nautical Flags and Their Meanings:- signal flags are used to communicate messages, at times because radio silence is required. Here are their names and meanings, both International and/or specific to the Navy, as well as meanings when used in a Sailing Regatta. There is also a signaling system called Semaphore which uses the position of the flags relative to a person to denote the letter. International signals used by ships at sea, used to spell out short messages, or used individually or in combination each with a special meaning. Also used to dress a ship for ceremonial and festive occasions (protocol). There are also numeric pennants, answering pennants. Signal Flags:- US Navy/NATO/International:- The following table shows the flags and pennants typically used in US Navy ships for visual signaling and gives basic explanations of their meanings. A comprehensive explanation of the meanings of these flags is far beyond the scope of this FAQ – the publications used to encode, decode, and interpret flag signals (the NATO Allied Tactical Publications – ATP-1A and B) comprise two binders, each about three inches thick! In a formation one ship is designated the Guide, and all ships will take their stations relative to this vessel. The Guide flies the Golf flag. The Guide may or may not be the ship from which tactical (maneuvering) signals are sent. The Guide may change throughout an evolution or series of signals. All ships in company generally carry the Golf flag closed up (hoisted all the way to the yardarm) at the main, on centerline, but with the flag rolled up and tied with twine so that it cannot be seen. That way, if your ship is designated the Guide, all you do is give a sharp tug to the halyard, the twine breaks, the flag unfurls, and you're now the Guide. And you've looked sharp and seamanlike to boot. A complete signal may comprise one or many flags. A limited number of flags can be accommodated on a single halyard, so a complete signal may take more than one halyard, but it is also possible to have more than one signal in a single hoist. One halyard of flags, whether a single flag or many, is called a Hoist. When a signal must be broken into multiple hoists, it must be divided at such a point that the meaning is not changed. A complete signal or group of signals – whether on one hoist or on two or more adjacent hoists flying at the same time – is called a Display. When displays of more than one hoist are raised, the separate hoists are run up, one by one, in the order they are to be read. A hoist of flags is always read from the top down; when multiple hoists are displayed, the signal is read top down, outboard to inboard, and from forward to aft. As a rule, a signal too long to be shown completely on three halyards is made into two or more displays. When two or more displays are used, the heading(the initial part of the signal) must be hoisted on a separate halyard and kept flying while successive displays are made. When several hoists are displayed simultaneously from different points, they are read in the following order:- (1) masthead; (2) triatic stay (a line run between masts or from masthead to stack, etc); (3) starboard yardarm; and (4) port yardarm. Signals hoisted at yardarms of different heights are read beginning with the tallest. A typical flag signal is raised at the dip (not fully raised up the halyards) by the ship which has the OTC (Officer in Tactical Command) embarked. All ships in the formation read the signal. Each ship's signals gang bends on exactly the same signal, and hoists it at the dip. This signifies that the ship has correctly read the signal (much embarrassment results if a ship hoists an incorrect version of the signal). As each receiving ship breaks (decodes) and understands the signal, it fully raises, orcloses up, the hoist to show that it understands and is ready to carry out the orders and maneuvers implied by the signal. Once all receiving ships have closed up the signal, the OTC closes up the signal to indicate prepare to execute. Execution of the signal occurs when the OTC briskly hauls down the signal hoist. Some flags have pretty obvious meanings, e.g., the Speed flag. Other flags, such as Corpen, can have many meanings depending on how it is used, where in the signal hoist it is found, what type of formation is currently in effect, etc. Some non-intuitive examples are given below:- (i) In its simplest usage, Corpen means course. The signal Mike Corpen Two Three Zero breaks as My course is two three zero degrees True. But Corpen Zero Niner Zero signals that a column of ships will turn in succession (as each reaches the point where the lead ship turned) to true course 090 (think of a columnmovement when marching, if that helps). Yet if you're in a different formation (not in a column), the meaning of the exact same signal is different. A carrier will signal Fox Corpen XXX, in which XXX degrees True is the planned course for flight operations (but don't you believe it – the carrier always lies, and will roar off in search of the flight deck wind it needs without necessarily telling you in advance, and woe betide if you find yourself in front of the birdfarm!). (ii) Similarly, Turn Starboard Niner breaks as a simultaneous turn by all ships, ninety degrees to starboard, yet Turn Starboard Zero Niner Zero breaks as a simultaneous turn to course zero nine zero degrees true, pretty much regardless what formation you are in. (iii) Designation (spoken Desig) is typically used to ascribe a name to something; for example, Echo X-ray Three Tack Three Desig Miller Time breaks as, Upon execution, commence exercise named Miller Time. (iv) Preparatory (called Prep) is used inport when getting ready for morning or evening colors. At the dip:- 15 minutes prior. Closed up:- 5 minutes prior. Hauled down:- execute colors. (v) Tack is not a flag at all, but a six-foot length of line with a snap hook on one end and a loop on the other (signal flags have the same snap and loop arrangement to permit quick attachment and detachment of a flag from a halyard). Tack is used to take up a signal flag-sized space in a hoist of flags. It separates two signals in one hoist, or it can represent a dash. Signals from a ship to small craft can be made using the USN/NATO numeral eight flag, with modifiers as needed:- (i) Eight (flown alone) – Steer straight away from the ship; (ii) Eight flown with Port – Alter

course to port. When the hoist is hauled down, cease turn and steady on course; (iii) Eight flown with Starboard – Alter course to starboard. When the hoist is hauled down, cease turning and steady on course; and (iv) Eight flown with Screen – Steer straight toward the ship. All this wonderful complexity exists for most of the non-numerical flags, thereby leading to the need for three-inch thick binders. A ship when underway will usually display its international radio callsign in signal flags at all times. There are international meanings for many of the alphabetic flags; these meanings may differ from standard USN usage.

(3) Flag and Pennant:- these two short-term chart patterns are continuation patterns that are formed when there is a sharp price movement followed by a generally sideways price movement. This pattern is then completed upon another sharp price movement in the same direction as the move that started the trend. The patterns are generally thought to last from one to three weeks. As you can see in Figure 5, there is little difference between a pennant and a flag. The main difference between these price movements can be seen in the middle section of the chart pattern. In a pennant, the middle section is characterized by converging trendlines, much like what is seen in a symmetrical triangle. The middle section on the flag pattern, on the other hand, shows a channel pattern, with no convergence between the trendlines. In both cases, the trend is expected to continue when the price moves above the upper trendline. Flag is a continuation chart pattern that generally lasts less than three weeks and resembles a parallelogram that slopes against the prevailing trend. The flag represents a minor pause in a dynamic price trend. Flag is a continuation pattern within an established trend where a sharp vertical run in prices (the flag pole) is followed by a drift pattern that appears as a minor counter-trend channel (flag). Traders measure the length of the pole and project it forward as a price objective. A price chart pattern that looks like a flag-pole with a rectangular ‘flag’ hanging off it. It is often seen as a sign that the trend is likely to continue after a brief consolidation. In technical analysis, Flag is one of the basic chart patterns. In a bull market a flag occurs when prices consolidate for a period then continue to rise. In a bear market the converse occurs, i.e. prices resume falling after a period of consolidation. Bull Flag or Bear Flag:- A small, few bars pattern that moves counter to the larger term trend, a small correction or consolidation pattern. We look for a breakout of this flag to signal the resumption of the larger trend. A Flag is an aptly named continuation pattern composed of price action that looks like a flag pole and a flag. The flag pole forms when the market rallies or sells off sharply. Then the flag, a consolidation area, can be identified by drawing parallel lines. The flag portion should be sloped against the trend or horizontally. The underlying concept is when a market rallies or sells off sharply, it can’t continue forever. It needs to take a break before resuming its course in the direction of the flag pole. It is confirmed when price breaks out of the flag. If you find one in an uptrending market, it’s known as a Bull Flag. If you find one in a downtrending market, it’s called a Bear Flag. Flag patterns help filter the information. Pennants are similar to flag patterns. They are formed and interpreted exactly the same as a flag except the consolidation area is marked by converging lines rather than parallel lines. See also Pennant, and Technical Analysis. / Медвежий Флаг (Bear Flag) перевёрнут вниз, то есть древок флага идёт сверху вниз, а сам флаг как бы делается временным ценовым коридором вверх. Обычно вместе с флагами рассматриваются и Вымпелы (Pennants), являющиеся Фигурами Продолжения (Continuation Patterns). Вычерчиванием параллельных линий. Фигура на графике цен, напоминающая флагшток со свисающим с него прямоугольным ‘флагом’. Часто рассматривается как признак того, что тенденция продолжит свое развитие после краткой консолидации. В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Флагом понимается модель технического графика, напоминающая по форме флаг, имеющая вид параллелограмма с ‘древками’ с обеих сторон и отражающая консолидацию тенденции. Она является результатом колебания цен в рамках узкого спектра, до и после которого наблюдаются резкие подъёмы или спады. Если флаг – период консолидации – следует за подъёмом, то за ним обычно также следует подъём; за спадом же следует новый спад.

FLAG CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ПОД ФЛАГОМ – Flag Carrier is an airline or vessel of one national registry whose government gives it partial or total monopoly over international routes. A Flag Carrier is a transportation company, such as an airline or shipping company, that, being locally registered in a given state, enjoys preferential rights or privileges, accorded by the government, for international operations. It may be a state-run, state-owned or private but state-designated company or organization. Flag carriers may be known as such due to maritime law requiring all aircraft or ships to display the state flag of the country of their registry. A flag carrier (if it is a certificated airline rather than a holding company, conglomerate, or multinational private equity firm) may also be known as a national airline or a national carrier, although this can have different legal meanings in some countries. The first definition is rooted in the fact that pursuant to Article 17 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation aircraft have the nationality of the state in which they are registered. The US law (14 CFR § 121.153 (a) (1)) requires American air carriers to operate aircraft registered in the United States and most countries have similar laws. Thus when an airline operates an international route, between two countries, having been designated pursuant to a Bilateral Air Transport Agreement any crime that would be committed on board would be prosecuted under the laws of the airline’s state. Article 3 (1) of Tokyo Convention declares that ‘The State of registration (of the aircraft) is competent to exercise jurisdiction over ‘offenses and acts committed on board’. Therefore the aircraft is truly carrying the flag of its country. The American definition of ‘US-flag air carrier service’ contained in 48 CFR 47.403-1. is based on this first definition. The US requirements under the Fly America Act, are consistent with requiring that Title 18 of the United States Code (US Criminal Law) would protect US government employees on flights to foreign countries. The second and more broadly used definition of ‘flag carrier’ is a legacy of the time when countries established state-owned airline companies. Governments then took the lead due to the high capital costs of establishing and running airlines. However, not all such airlines were government-owned; Pan Am, TWA, Cathay Pacific, Union de Transports Aériens, Canadian Pacific Air Lines and Olympic Airlines were all privately owned. Most of these were considered to be flag carriers as they were the ‘main national airline’ and often a sign of their country’s presence abroad. The heavily regulated aviation industry also meant aviation rights are often negotiated between governments, denying airlines the right to an open market. These Bilateral Air Transport Agreements similar to the Bermuda I and Bermuda II agreements specify rights awardable only to locally registered airlines, forcing some governments to jump-start airlines to avoid being disadvantaged in the face of foreign competition. Some countries also establish flag carriers such as Israel’s EL AL or Lebanon’s Middle East Airlines for nationalist reasons, or to aid the country’s economy, particularly in the area of tourism. In many cases, governments would directly assist in the growth of their flag carriers typically through subsidies and other fiscal incentives. The establishment of competitors in the form of other locally registered airlines may be prohibited, or heavily regulated to avoid direct competition. Even where privately run airlines may be allowed to be established, the flag carriers may still be accorded priority, especially in the apportionment of aviation rights to local or international markets. In the last two decades, however, many of these airlines have since been corporatized as a public company or a state-owned enterprise, or completely privatized. The aviation industry has also been gradually deregulated and liberalized, permitting greater Freedoms of the air particularly in the United States and in the European Union with the signing of the Open Skies agreement. One of the features of such agreements is the right of a country to designate multiple airlines to serve international routes with the result that there is no single ‘flag carrier’. The term is also used loosely to refer to any dominant or major airline sized carrier in a country, or in reference to a mainline carrier with a history of a state sponsored legacy of airline service, even long after their privatization. / Пэн Эм (Pan Am), Ти.Дабл.Ю.Эй (TWA), Касэй Пэсифик (Cathay Pacific), Юньё дё Троспор Аэръё (Union de Transports Aériens), Кэнэйдиэн Пэсифик Эа Лайнз (Canadian Pacific Air Lines) и Олымпик Эалайнз (Olympic Airlines). Эль Аль (EL AL).

FLAGELLUM = ФЛАГЭЛЛУМ (или УС, или ЖГУТИК, или РЕСНИЧКА, или ПЛЕТЬ, или СТЕЛЮЩИЙСЯ ПОБЕГ) – Flagellum (Pl. Flagella) is a whip-like hair, usually motile in lower plants and plankton. Hence:- Adj. Flagelliform = Whip-like, Flagellate = a single cell form of plankton with a flagellum. Flagellum is a thread-, hair-, or whiplike structure that serves to propel a motile cell.

FLAG LEAF = ФЛАГОВЫЙ ЛИСТ – Flag Leaf is the uppermost leaf originating just below the panicle base. / Флаговый Лист – лист, имеющий удлинённую форму.

FLAG OF CONVENIENCE = УДОБНЫЙ ФЛАГ (или ПОДСТАВНОЙ ФЛАГ) – A ship flies a Flag Of Convenience (FOC) if it is registered in a country other than its country of ownership. A more formal definition is as follows:- The flag of a country with easy or lax maritime regulations and low fees and taxes, flown by ships that register their vessels in such countries, even though their ownership and main cruising areas are elsewhere. Maritime tradition follows the rule of the flag in other words, the specific flag flown by a ship determines the country's law to be applied, regardless of which court has personal jurisdiction over the parties involved, be they owners, operators, or crew. At the present time it appears that approximately half the world's tonnage of merchant ships is registered under flags of convenience, and while (as suggested by the above provided definition) reduced cost is a prime motivator, be this either operating costs because of low wages or the avoidance of taxes, the circumvention of 'inconvenient' environmental regulations is now emerging as a significant consideration, with fishing boats, for example, ignoring conservation agreements entered into by their home countries. This situation has caused Franz Fishler, former European Union commissioner for fisheries, to describe flags of convenience as the scourge of today's maritime world. The possibility of abuse of the system to benefit arms smugglers or human traffickers is another rampant concern. Ships registered in the United States have to be manned by American crews. Elsewhere, problems are perceived to stem from such aspects as language differences that make communication between seafarers difficult. Poor crew conditions, inadequate training, questionable safety records, and the abandoning of crew members in distant ports all such activities have called into question the operating of a scheme that many commentators have found reprehensible. One safeguard is the international Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which requires minimum standards for vessels entering the waters of its signatory nations. Thus the United States Coast Guard can inspect vessels entering American territorial waters and refuse entry to any exhibiting significant defects. Panama was the first nation to become a flag of convenience country and remains, to this day, the most significant flag of convenience country as measured either by gross tonnage or number of vessels (and by a very considerable margin; the CIA World Factbook is a useful source of comparative data). But Panama does at least have a reputation for having adopted a 'responsible' attitude toward an activity that is elsewhere considered reprehensible, since it is claimed to have given rise to the adoption of lax labor laws and low safety standards, thereby leading to a reduction in revenue for countries that apply stricter standards. Thus in the Panamanian case its own consulates deal with the necessary paperwork and collect the registration fees. Compare this with the situation of 'Liberian' registration (run by a company based in Virginia), or 'Cambodian' registration (operated from Singapore). In other words, registration does not even have to occur in the country where the vessel is supposedly based. Interestingly, to offer a flag of convenience facility it is not even necessary to possess a seaboard. Thus, ships may even be registered in La Paz (Bolivia is landlocked) or Mongolia (the largest landlocked country in the world). The sinking of the oil tanker Prestige off the Spanish coast in 2002 heightened concern over who should pay for the damage in such a circumstance, and there is much opposition to the flag of convenience system and the abuses to which it is seen to give rise (in fact, of the absolute tonnage lost to maritime accidents in 2001, 63 percent of the total was accounted for by just 13 flag of convenience registers). Various international bodies have come down heavily on the practice, including the World Wildlife Fund, which is attempting to develop a review of the system and ensure that flag states (the country in which a vessel is registered) meet their responsibilities in applying and enforcing international shipping standards, and that the guilty party is held responsible for the consequences of poor shipping standards and practices. Additionally, the International Transport Workers' Federation, in association with the International Maritime Employers' Committee, now collectively negotiates pay scales for seafarers on flag of convenience ships. There are, inevitably, supporters of, as well as detractors from, the flag of convenience system. The principal argument mounted here is likely to be that of arguing that the owners of a vessel engaged in international trade should be unencumbered in their choice of jurisdiction (the concept of laissez faire taken to its logical conclusion, perhaps). Other advantages may exist in terms of a sophisticated maritime court structure and/or vessel financing possibilities. But the overriding consideration has to be that of keeping operating costs lower than would be imposed through registration with a (largely) non–flag of convenience nation such as the United States or United Kingdom. Flag Of Convenience (FOC):- the registration of ships in a country whose tax on the profits of trading ships is low or whose requirements concerning manning or maintenance are not stringent. Sometimes referred to as Flags Of Necessity; denotes registration of vessels in foreign nations that offer favorable tax structures and regulations; also the flag representing the nation under whose jurisdiction a ship is registered. Ships are always registered under the laws of one nation but are not always required to establish their home location in that country. / домогательство (abuse). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). сохранение (conservation). Лессе Фэр (Laissez Faire) = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском). Судно под удобным флагом.

FLAG WAIVER = С ОТКАЗОМ ФЛАГА – Flag Waiver:- a permission from government to carry cargo otherwise reserved for a particular flag Carrier.

FLAKES = ХЛОПЬЯ – Flake is a term that refers to the granular form in which cellulose acetate and triacetate polymers exist prior to dissolving or feeding into the extrusion or molding unit. Flakes:- an ingredient rolled or cut into flat pieces with or without prior steam conditioning. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

FLAKE YARN = ЗАСТИЛИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА С ХЛОПЬЯМИ) – Flake Yarn is the yarn in which roving or short, soft staple fibers are inserted at intervals between long filament binder yarns. / Пряжа С Хлопьями – пряжа фасонной крутки с петельками и хлопьями.

FLAKING = ШЕЛУШЕНИЕ (или ОТСЛАИВАНИЕ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ, или РАССЛОЕНИЕ) – Flaking is a common fault during the production of enamel goods. In a general sense, it refers to the separation of areas of the surface due to strain and mechanical stress. Lifting of the paint from the underlying surface in the form of flakes or scales. / в форме клочков или чешуек. эмаль (enamel).

FLAK JACKET = ЖАКЕТ ОТ ОСКОЛКОВ – Flak Jacket is a jacket containing metal plates for protection against flak; broadly, a bulletproof vest. Also called Flak Vest.

FLAKY WEB = ХЛОПЬЕВИДНАЯ (или ЧЕШУЙЧАТАЯ, или ЗАСТИЛИСТАЯ) ВАТКА (или ПРОЧЁС) – Flaky Web is a web at the card that shows thick and thin places, approximately 1 to 6 square inches in size. This indicates that, instead of a free flow of fibers through the card, either an uneven amount has been fed into the card, or groups of fibers have hesitated in the card and then dropped back into production.

FLAME = ПЛАМЕННОЕ (или ОГНЕННОЕ, или ХХ) – Flame:- a strong reddish orange.

FLAME OUT = СРЫВ ПЛАМЕНИ (или ЗАГЛУШЕНИЕ) – Flame Out:- this is the time that a company has before it runs out of cash and flames out. It can be estimated by taking cash on hand and dividing it by the burn rate.

FLAME RESISTANCE = СТОЙКОСТЬ К ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЮ (или ОГНЕСТОЙКОСТЬ, или ОГНЕУПОРНОСТЬ) – Flame Resistance is the property of a material whereby flaming combustion is slowed, terminated or prevented. Note:- flame resistance can be an inherent property of the basic material or it may be imparted by specific treatment. The degree of flame resistance exhibited by a material during testing may vary with the test conditions. Flame Resistance is the characteristic of a fabric that causes it to self-extinguish when the source of ignition is removed. The most commonly used test method is ASTM D6413 Standard Test Method for Flame Resistance of Textiles (Vertical Test). The vertical flame test is a test method with no pass/fail requirements. Industry established standards range from 4" to 6" (100 mm to 150 mm) maximum char lengths. It is very important for flame resistant fabrics to self-extinguish. Fabrics that self-extinguish after the source of ignition is removed can dramatically reduce body burn percentage and increase the chance for survival. However, char length measurements by themselves have no correlation to the protection afforded by a flame resistant fabric. True protection to thermal events is better measured by testing the thermal resistance of fabrics against exposures to simulated hazards, such as the flash fire manikin test or the arc thermal performance test – both which we perform on a regular basis. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

FLAME RESISTANCE TESTS = ТЕСТЫ НА СТОЙКОСТЬ К ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЮ (или ИСПЫТАНИЯ НА ОГНЕСТОЙКОСТЬ или ОГНЕУПОРНОСТЬ) – Flame Resistance Tests:- xxxxx. See also Flammability Tests. This performance specification covers the design characteristics and associated test methods that relate specifically to the flame resistance of textile materials used in the fabrication of basic protection level occupational apparel worn by electrical workers who are exposed to momentary electric arc and related thermal hazards such as exposure to open flame and radiant heat. When evaluated in accordance with the test procedures enlisted herein, knit fabrics and woven fabrics of different fabric weights shall conform to individually specified values of the following properties:- colorfastness such as laundering shade change, dry-cleaning shade change, and dimensional change; initial flammability characteristics and flammability characteristics after 25 washes/dry-cleaning such as char length and afterflame time; and arc test rating. Knit fabrics shall additionally be tested and adhere accordingly to bursting strength characteristics. Conversely, woven fabrics shall also be tested and adhere accordingly to breaking load, tear resistance, and seam slippage characteristics.

FLAME RESISTANT = ОГНЕСТОЙКОЕ (или ОГНЕУПОРНОЕ) – Flame Resistant is a term used to describe a material that burns slowly or is selfextinguishing after removal of an external source of ignition. A fabric or yarn can be flame resistance because of the innate properties of the fiber, the twist level of the yarn, the fabric construction, or the presence of flame retardants, or because of a combination of these factors. See also Flame-Retardant, and Inherent Flame Resistance. Flame Resistant:- fabrics treated with special chemical agents or finishes to make them resistant to burning. Today many fabrics achieve this property by using fibers that have this property built directly into the polymer. A fabric is considered flame resistant if it passes federal specifications for specific end-uses.

FLAME RETARDANT = РЕТАРДАНТ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ (или ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОЕ, или ЗАДЕРЖИВАНИЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ПЛАМЕНИ (ОГНЕСТОЙКИМИ ТКАНЯМИ)) – Flame Retardant is a chemical compound that can be incorporated into a textile fiber during manufacture or applied to a fiber, fabric, or other textile item during processing or use to reduce its flammability. See also Flame Resistant. Flame Retardant:- any process which can improve the resistance of a fabric to burning. Flame Retardant is a chemical applied to a fabric, or incorporated into the fiber at the time of production, which significantly reduces a fabric's flammability.

FLAME RETARDANT FABRIC = ТКАНЬ, ЗАДЕРЖИВАЮЩАЯ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ПЛАМЕНИ (или ПРОТИВОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Flame Retardant Fabric is a fabric that resists or retards the spreading of flames. A flame retardant fabric can be made by using fibers that are themselves flame retardant, or by using special finishes on fabrics. Below is a list of some flame retardant fabrics. Many companies produce similar items but have not given them names referring specifically to their flame retardant nature.

FLAME RETARDANT FIBER = ВОЛОКНО, ЗАДЕРЖИВАЮЩЕЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ПЛАМЕНИ (или ОГНЕСТОЙКОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Flame Retardant Fiber is produced by combining the phosphorous aent in the fiber, has a self-extingusihing property when the fire is removed from the fiber. The advantages of fire retardant fiber is that it is semi-durable compared with finish oil treatment fiber and will not emit toxic halogen gas. It has passed flame resistant textiles and films flammability test. Flame retardant fiber grade 1 500–5 000 ppm (short for the parts per million). Advantages:- (i) excellent fire retardant function; (ii) excellent processing; and (iii) no toxic halogen gas, More Safety. Usage:- padding, curtain, wall covering, filter media, carpet, seat cover; and (ii) in industries:- filling materials, insulation materials, Automobile. Specification:- (i) Denier:- 1.5/ 3/ 4/ 6/ 7/ 12/15d; and (ii) Length:- 38/ 51/ 64 mm. EATERLON Flame Retardant Fiber combining the phosphorous agent in the fiber. It has a self-extinguishing property when the fire is removed from the fiber. The advantages of EATERLON flame retardant fiber is that it is semi-durable compared with finish oil treatment fiber and will not emit toxic halogen gas. EATERLON flame retardant fiber could pass flame resistant textiles and films flammability test (small scale) NFPA-701 and CPAI-84. There are 3 different grades of EATERLON flame retardant fiber. V1 grade:- Phosphorous content 5 000 ppm, V2 grade:- Phosphorous content 2 500 ppm; and V3 grade:- Phosphorous content 1 500 ppm.

FLAME RETARDANT PRODUCTS = ПРОДУКТЫ РЕТАРДАНТЫ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ (или ПРОДУКТЫ, ЗАДЕРЖИВАЮЩИЕ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЕ) – Flame Retardant Products in context of Oeko-Tex Standard 100 are those active chemical products that are used with the intention to reduce the flammability and/or combustibility. When using flame retardant products it is distinguished between fiber materials which receive the flame retardant properties in the spinning mass already (copolymers, additives) and a finish with flame retardant products in a later processing step. Fiber materials with flame retardant properties are accepted for a certification according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100, product classes I to III, when an assessment by Oeko-Tex reveals, that these fibers may be used from a human-ecological point of view without any restrictions. Finishes with flame retardant products are accepted within a certification according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100, product classes I to III, when a thorough assessment by Oeko-Tex from a human-ecological point of view has shown that the finish carried out according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the product are harmless to the human health. See also Active Chemical Products, Biological Active Products, and Oeko-Tex Standard 100.

FLAME–SPREAD RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ПЛАМЕНИ (или РЭЙТИНЬГ РАЗРАСТАНИЯ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ) – Flame-Spread Rating is an index or classification indicating the extent of spread of flame on the surface of a material, or an assembly of materials, as determined in a standard fire test as prescribed in the building codes. / .

FLAMMABILITY = ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ – Flammability is the ability of a textile to burn under specified test conditions.

FLAMMABILITY TESTS = ИСПЫТАНИЯ НА ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ (или ТЕСТЫ НА ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ) – Flammability Tests:- many procedures have been developed for assessing the flame resistance of textiles. The most common currently in use are detailed below:- (i) Diagonal (45°) Flame Test:- in this test for flame resistance, a specimen is mounted at a 45° angle and exposed to

an open flame for a specific time; the test measures the ease of ignition and the rate of burning; (ii) Horizontal Flame Test:- a test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a horizontal holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time to measure the burning rate and char-hole diameter; (iii) Methenamine Pill Test; (iv) Mushroom Apparel Flammability Test; (v) Radiant Panel Test; (vi) Smoke Chamber Test; (vii) Tablet Test; (viii) Thermo-Man; (ix) Tunnel Test; and (x) Vertical Flame Test:- a test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a vertical holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time; the open flame is then extinguished and continued flaming time and char-length of the sample are measured.

FLAMMABLE = ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОЕ (или ОГНЕОПАСНОЕ, или ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Flammable:- capable to be set on fire under given circumstances. / Способное к воспламенению в данных обстоятельствах.

FLANGE = ФЛАНЕЦ – Flange is a ring welded onto the end of a pipe. It is used with its counterpart to join pipes. The rings are provided with drilled holes through which the pipes can be bolted together. / Плоское кольцо, приваренное на конце трубы. Он используется с аналогичной соединительной частью другой трубы с целью обеспечения герметичности и прочности их соединения. Фланцы имеют отверстия под болты или шпильки, с помощью которых две трубы прочно притягиваются одна к другой. Под Фланцем, от Немецкого слова Flansch, понимается соединительная часть труб, арматуры, резервуаров, валов и так далее, выполняемая, как правило, заодно с основной деталью; обычно плоское кольцо или диск с равномерно расположенными отверстиями под болты или шпильки. Обеспечивает герметичность или (и) прочность соединения. В трубах и резервуарах фланцы с уплотнением обеспечивают герметичность внутренних полостей; фланцы валов и аналогичных вращающихся деталей обеспечивают надлежащую прочность для передачи усилий.

FLANGE CRIMPING = ФЛАНЦЕВАЯ ИЗВИТОСТЬ – Flange Crimping is a simultaneous crimping of two ends of yarn by using heated snubber pins, then combining both ends on a draw roll after they contact a rubber flange on the draw roll.

FLANNEL = ФЛАНЕЛЬ – Flannel is a cotton cloth, originating in Wales, that is napped on one or both sides to imitate wool flannel. It is heavier than flannelette and is often called Canton Flannel. Simple twill weaves are used to make the cloth, which is featured by a soft-spun filling to give a good nap, sized warp, and a light, well-twisted warp yarn. The dull finish tends to canceal the weave. The cloth comes in blue, white, and fancy effects, chiefly in stripe form. There is considerable variance in the weight and texture of flannel. The fabric is finished from 30 to 39 inches, made of 14's to 22's yarn, with textures ranging from 48 to 62 by 48 to 58. Flannel is used for dresses, imitation serge, nightwear, outing material, shirting, skirting, and slacks. There is also baby flannel. Flannel is the mediumweight plain- or twill-weave, slightly napped fabric, usually of wool or cotton, but may be made of other fibers. Flannel is a medium-weight, plain or twill weave fabric that is typically made from cotton, a cotton blend, or wool. The fabric has a very soft hand, brushed on both sides to lift the fiber ends out of the base fabric and create a soft, fuzzy surface. End-uses include shirts and pajamas. Traditionally, flannel is an all-wool fabric of plain or twill weave with a soft handle. Flannel:- soft twilled wool or worsted fabric with a loose texture and a slightly napped surface; a plain or twill woven cotton fabric napped and of soft yarns simulating the texture of wool flannel; a stout cotton fabric usually napped on one side. (Plural) flannel underwear; outer garments, especially men's trousers, of flannel, namely soft twilled wool, cotton, or worsted fabric with a loose texture and a slightly napped surface. The cotton flannel must be made from cotton with a fiber long enough to hold in the yarn, otherwise the fibers will shed from the flannel or pill into little balls on the surface. Flannel is a soft, woven fabric of varying fineness. It usually doesn't have a nap, and instead, gains its softness through the loosely spun yarn it is woven from. It is commonly used to make clothing, bedsheets and sleepwear. / Под Фланелью, от Французского слова Flanelle, понимается мягкая хлопковая или шерстяная ткань с двусторонним начёсом. Из фланели шьют бельё, женское или детское платье, мужские рубашки и тому подобное. Фланель – мягкая лёгкая хлопчатобумажная или шерстяная ткань с начёсанным ворсом; вырабатывается полотняным или саржевым переплетением нитей. Шерстяная фланель используется для пошива костюмов и пальто, хлопчатобумажная – для тёплого женского и детского платья, халатов, белья. Существует много сортов фланели, имеющих специальные названия, например, Турецкий сорт – галгас.

FLANNELETTE = БАЙКА (или ФЛАНЕЛЕТ) – Flannelette is a medium-weight, plain weave fabric with a soft hand, usually made from cotton. The fabric is usually brushed only on one side, and is lighter weight than flannel. End-uses include shirts and pajamas. Flannelette is a cotton flannel, soft material with a napped finish, usually only on one side. It may be bleached, dyed, printed, or woven in colored stripes. Plain and twill weave. / Под Байкой, от Польского слова Байка (Bajka), от Голландского слова Бай (Baai), понимается мягкая, плотная хлопчатобумажная или шерстяная ткань с густым начёсанным ворсом. Из хлопчатобумажной байки шьют тёплое бельё, женскую или детскую одежду; из шерстяной – демисезонное пальто. Дорогие сорта шерстяной байки были очень популярны в период расцвета Английской моды в России 1840-х, особенно для пошива мужских пальто и спортивной одежды.

FLAP = ОТКИДНОЙ БОРТ (или ОТВОРОТ) – Flap is a collapsible rail/ramp for moving loads into the belly of the ship.

FLAP LIP = ОТКИДНАЯ КРОМКА – Flap Lip is a flexible projection of the top deck of a paper pallet, intended for load retention purposes. See also Pallet. / Откидная Кромка:- съёмный выступ верхнего настила, предназначенный для крепления ограждающих приспособлений, поддерживающих груз. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

FLAPPER = ФАЛДА (или КЛАПАН, или ПОЛА) – Flapper is the movable side of a fiber-crimping chamber that periodically opens or flaps to permit crimped fiber to be expelled from the chamber.

FLARE = РАСПУШИВАНИЕ (или БОРТ (чулка или костюма), или РАЗДВИЖКА) – Flare:- the spreading of the filament ends or the strand ends at the cut end of a cord.

FLARED NATURAL GAS = СЖИГАЕМЫЙ В ФАКЕЛЕ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Flared Natural Gas is a gas disposed of by burning in flares usually at the production sites or at gas processing plants. Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

FLARING = СЖИГАНИЕ В ФАКЕЛЕ (или ФАКЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЫБРОС) – Flaring is the burning off of gas produced in association with oil due to technical or economic reasons, prohibiting re-injection or shipment. Flaring is the controlled burning of natural gas that cannot be processed for sale because of technical or economic reasons. The biggest portion is solution gas flaring, which involves the burning of natural gas produced along with crude oil and bitumen. Flaring contributes primarily to emissions of sulphur dioxide and greenhouse gases. Depending on the combustion efficiency of the flare, there may be other compounds produced in very small quantities, some of which are considered to be toxic. / Факельный Выброс – устройство для отведения вредных примесей, имеющихся в технологических и вентиляционных газах, на большую высоту с тем, чтобы эти примеси при приближении к приземному пространству (на высоте 1.5–2 метров от поверхности земли) рассеивались бы атмосферным воздухом до предельно допустимых концентраций. В факельном выбросе вентилятор нагнетает в атмосферу газы, содержащие вредные вещества, через суживающийся к выпускному отверстию конический патрубок (конфузор) со скоростью до 20–30 метров в секунду (м/с).

FLASH ADHERING TO BUTTON = ХХ К ПУГОВИЦЕ – Flash Adhering To Button:- vitally important not to have sharp edges if automatic feed is used. Closure defects, and namely – Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

FLASH AGEING = ПОКАЗНОЕ СТАРЕНИЕ – Flash Ageing is a process for rapid reduction and fixation of vat dyes obtained when the printed fabric is padded with caustic soda and sodium hydrosulfite and immediately steamed in air-free steam.

FLASH EXTRUSION = ЭКСТРУЗИЯ ВСПЫШКОЙ (или ВЫДАВЛИВАНИЕ ВСПЫШКОЙ, или ВЫТАЛКИВАНИЕ ВСПЫШКОЙ) – Flash Extrusion is the process in which a fiber-forming substance in a volatile solvent is extruded from a high-temperature, high-pressure environment into lower temperature and pressure conditions, causing the solvent to rapidly evaporate, leaving a lacy, net-like fabric. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

FLASH FLOOD = ЛИВНЕВЫЙ ПАВОДОК – Flash Flood is a rapid surge of flooding that subsides after several days and lasts no longer than 10–12 days. / Под Паводком понимается сравнительно кратковременное и непериодическое поднятие уровня воды, возникающее в результате быстрого таяния ледников, снега, обильных дождей. Следующие один за другим могут образовать половодье. Значительный паводок может вызвать наводнение.

FLASH POINT = ТОЧКА ВСПЫШКИ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ВСПЫШКИ) – Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup) is the temperature to which a combustible liquid must be heated to give off sufficient vapor to form momentarily a flammable mixture with air when a small flame is applied under specified conditions. (ASTM Designation D 92). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Flash Point of oil can be defined as the lowest temperature at which the oil will give off sufficient inflammable vapour to produce a flash when a small flame is brought to the surface of the oil. Flash Point is a minimum temperature at which a fluid will support instantaneous combustion, but before it will burn continuously. The flash point is an important indicator when determining the fire and explosion hazard of a petroleum product. Flash Point is the lowest temperature at which a commodity produces enough vapor to form a flammable mixture with air. / Точка Вспышки (по методу Открытого Тигля Кливлэнда) Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Точка Вспышки или Температура Вспышки – наименьшая температура испытуемого образца, скорректированная на барометрическое давление 101.3 кПа, при которой при поднесении источника зажигания происходит воспламенение паров образца и распространение пламени на поверхности жидкости при установленных условиях испытания. Наименьшая температура, при которой сырьё выделяет достаточное количество испарения чтобы в воздухе сформировалась самовозгораемая смесь. При повышении температуры из масла выделяются пары, которые при поднесении открытого огня вспыхивают. Это значение температуры называется Температурой Вспышки. Температура Вспышки отражает степень огнеопасности жидкости. Температура вспышки – это температура, при которой происходит испарение такого количества горючих газов, которое может вызвать вспыхивание при поднесении открытого огня, но жидкость при этом не горит. Вспышка, воспламенение смеси воздуха с парами жидкости (или твёрдого вещества) без загорания самой жидкости. Вспышка происходит при соприкосновении паровоздушной смеси с пламенем или раскалённым телом, а также при проскакивании электрической искры. Вспышка может произойти только в том случае, если состав паровоздушной смеси находится между нижним и верхним пределами воспламенения (смотрите Взрыв). Температура Вспышки, то есть наиболее низкая температура жидкости, при которой возможно воспламенение находящейся над ней смеси её паров с воздухом, является важной характеристикой, применяемой для определения огнеопасности жидкостей, в том числе различных топлив и смазочных масел. Температуры Вспышки некоторых веществ:- этилового эфира –41 °C, бензола –12 °C, толуола 6.5 °C, керосина 28 °C, вазелинового масла 135 °C, машинного масла 170 °C, цилиндрового масла 210 °C.

FLASH SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ВСПЫШКОЙ – Flash spinning is a specialised technique for producing very fine fibers without the need to make very fine spinneret holes. It is used in making only two fabric types. Flash spinning depends on the fact that the intramolecular bonds in polyethylene and polypropylene are much weaker than similar bonds in polyester and polyamide. When a thin sheet of polyolefin is very highly drawn (10 or 12 to 1) the molecules align in the direction of drawing giving high strength in that direction, but across the drawing direction the strength is based only on the intramolecular bonds and so is very low, so low that any mechanical action such as bending, twisting or abrasion causes the sheet to split. Depending on the original thickness of the sheet and the amount of splitting, the result may be fiber-like but with a rectangular cross-section. The process is known as Fibrillation. In flash spinninh the polymer is dissolved in a solvent and is extruded as a sheet at a suitable temperature so that when the pressure falls on leaving the extruder the solvent boils suddenly. This blows the polymer sheet into a mass of bubbles with a large surface area and consequently with very low wall thickness. Subsequent drawing of this sheet, followed by mechanical fibrillation, results in a fiber network of very fine fibers joined together at intervals according to the method of production. This material is then laid to obtain the desired mass per unit area and directional strength. Flash-spun material is only bonded in two ways, so that it seems sensible to discuss both the bonding and the products at this juncture. One method involves melting the fibers under high pressure so that virtually all fibers adhere along the whole of their length and the fabric is almost solid with very little air space. This method of construction makes a very stiff material with high tensile and tear strengths. It is mainly used in competition with paper for making tough waterproof envelopes for mailing important documents and for making banknotes. The fact that the original fibers were very fine means that the material is very smooth and can be used for handwriting or printing. The alternative method of bonding is the same, that is, heat and pressure but is only applied to small areas, say 1 mm square, leaving larger areas, say 4 mm square, completely unbounded. The bonded areas normally form a square or diagonal pattern. This material, known as Tyvek, has a lower tensile strength than the fully bonded fabric, but has good strength and is flexible enough to be used for clothing. Because the fine fibers leave very small pores in the fabric, it is not only waterproof but is also resistant to many other liquids with surface tensions lower than water. The presence of the pores means that the fabric is permeable to water vapour and so is comfortable to wear. Tyvek is used principally for protective clothing in the chemical, nuclear and oil industries, probably as protection for the armed forces and certainly in many industries not requiring such good protection but where it is found to be convenient. The garments can be produced so cheaply that they are usually regarded as disposable. Flash Spinning is a process for producing plexifilamentary products by spinning from a solution of a primary solvent selected from the group consisting of methylene chloride and 1,2-dichloroethylene and a co-solvent, and a spin solution of a polyolefin dissolved in a primary solvent selected from the group consisting of methylene chloride, and 1,2-dichloroethylene, and a co-solvent. See also Spinning. / пузырь (bubble).

FLAT = БЛЁКЛОЕ (или ТУСКЛОЕ, или ПРИТУПЛЁННОЕ, или ПЛОСКОЕ, или РОВНОЕ, или ГЛАДКОЕ) – Flat:- (1) of a coating material, a material that is capable of imparting a finish free of gloss. (2) Of a surface finish, free of gloss.

FLAT = ПЛОСКОЕ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЕ, или ФЛЭТ, или РОВНОЕ, или ПОЛОГОЕ, или БЕЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ, или БЕЗ ОТКЛОНЕНИЙ, или НЕОЖИВЛЁННОЕ, или ВЯЛОЕ, или ЗАТИШЬЕ) – (1) A term Flat is:- (1) describing a stock or other security that is neither rising nor falling in price; (2) in foreign exchange, having no position. That is, an investor is flat if he/she has neither bought nor short sold a given currency; and (3) describing a bond that trades without interest that has accumulated since the last coupon payment. It is fairly unusual for bonds to trade flat, as the buyer is normally expected to compensate the seller for the next coupon that the seller will no longer receive from the issuer. However, bonds in default trade flat. Flat, or Flatness, describes an object

or condition that is very smooth or level. In Great Britain and Ireland, a Flat means exactly the same as an apartment. Flat:- (i) in convertibles:- earning interest on the date of payment only; (ii) in general:- having neither a short nor a long position in a stock; Clean; (iii) in market:- characterized by horizontal price movement, usually the result of low activity; and (iv) in equities:- to execute without commission or markup. Flat:- having a relatively smooth or even surface. Flat is:- (1) a price that is neither rising nor declining. If a stock over the last month has been trading around USD30, it can be thought of as trading flat. (2) In forex, the condition of being neither long nor short in a particular currency. Also referred to as 'Being Square'. If you had no positions in the US Dollar or your long and short positions canceled each other out, you would be flat or have a flat book. (3) A bond that is trading without accrued interest. A bond is trading flat if the buyer of the bond is not responsible for paying the interest that has accrued since the last payment (accrued interest is usually part of the bond purchase price). Bonds that are in default trade flat. Flat:- (1) of, relating to, or being a market maker's inventory position that is neither long nor short; that is, the inventory is zero; and (2) of, relating to, or being a bond that trades without accrued interest. For example, bonds of a company in bankruptcy proceedings trade flat. A bond trading flat is indicated in bond transaction tables by the symbol f. / Биржевой термин, обозначающий без калькуляции процентов, то есть проценты уже включены в курс акций.

(2) Flat:- commercially inactive; sluggish, i.e. not progressing or increasing; or progressing slowly. For example:- 'flat sales for the month'; 'prices remained flat'; 'a flat market'. / В торговых сделках означает качество 'как есть' (as is), без дополнительных уточнений.

(3) Flat:- commercially inactive; also characterized by no significant rise or decline from one period to another, e.g., sales were flat. / Применительно к рынку:- боковик, консолидированный (невыгодный), нулевой, без дохода, в затишьи. Период времени, при котором цена не повышается и не падает, обычно его относят к коррекции или тенденции к 'боковику'.

(4) Flat:- in bond trading, without accrued interest.

(5) Flat:- to be flat is to be neither long or short, or to have no positions, or if all the positions held cancel each other out. Also known as Square. Inventory of market maker with net zero position (neither long nor short).

(6) Flat:- underwriter's position if all securities are sold from inventory.

(7) Flat:- position in foreign exchange market where buying commitments are equal to selling commitments (squared position).

FLAT = ШЛЁПАНЕЦ – Flat:- a shoe or slipper having a flat heel or no heel. / heel = каблук или пятка.

FLAT = ШЛЯПКА – In carding, Flat is one of the parts forming an endless chain that partially surrounds the upper portion of the cylinder and gives the name to a revolving flat card. Flats are made of cast iron, Tshaped in section, about 1 inch wide, and as long as the width of the cylinder. One side of the flat is nearly covered with fine card clothing, and the flats are set close to the teeth of the cylinder so as to work point against point. A chain of flats contains approximately 110 flats and operates at a surface speed of about 3 inches per minute.

FLAT = FLAT RACK

FLAT ABRASION TESTER = ТЕСТЁР ПО ИСТИРАНИЮ ПЛОСКОСТЬЮ – Flat Abrasion Tester:- this tester can be used as a supplementary equipment for professional physical performance examination in industries of pigment, coating and printing ink. The structure of the whole instrument is compact with simple appearance. It is convenient to adjust rotation speed and load. It is also simple and convenient to dismantle the glass plate. Meanwhile it adopts single chip microcomputer to autocontrol with distinct digital display. Parameter settings are convenient and reliable. See also Stoll-Quartermaster Universal Wear Tester. Factors Affecting Abrasion Test Results:- during testing, the resistance to abrasion is also greatly affected by the conditions of the tests, such as the nature of the abradant, variable motion of the abradant over the area of specimen, the tension of the specimen, the pressure between the specimen and the abradant, and the condition of the specimen (wet or dry). The type of abrasion like flat, flex or edge abrasion or a combination of more than one affect the test results as expected. In many fabrics the abrasion resistance in the warp direction differs from that of the weft direction. Ideally the rubbing motion used by an abrasion machine should be such as to eliminate directional effects. In Jacquard and textured fabrics, the test sample should include both the textured and different parts, sensitive to abrasion. Abradants can consist of anything that will cause wear. A number of different abradants have been used in abrasion tests including standard fabrics, abrasive paper (glass paper, sand paper, etc) or stones (aluminum oxide or silicon carbide), steel plates and metal 'knives'. The nature of abradants and the type of action control the severity of the test. For the test to correspond with actual wear in use it is desirable that the abrasive should be similar to that encountered in service. The abradant itself wear during the test so they should be replaced after a certain usage time. Abrasion tests are all subject to variation due to changes in the abradant during specific tests. The abradant must accordingly be discarded at frequent intervals or checked periodically against a standard. With disposable abradants, the abradant is used only once or discarded after limited use. With permanent abradants that use hardened metal or equivalent surfaces, it is assumed that the abradant will not change appreciably in a specific series of tests. Similar abradants used in different laboratories will not change at the same rate, due to differences in usage. Permanent abradants may also change due to pick up of finishing or other material from test fabrics and must accordingly be cleaned at frequent intervals. The measurement of the relative amount of abrasion may also be affected by the method of evaluation and may be influenced by the judgment of the operator (ASTM D 3884). The pressure between the abradant and the sample and the test speed affects the severity and rate at which abrasion occurs. It has been shown that using different pressures can seriously alter the ranking of a set of fabrics when using a particular abradant. Excessive pressure and testing speed can result in shorter testing time but however, the results can not simulate the normal usage conditions. The tension of the mounted specimen is also important, and it should be same for all samples. Tension during the test is provided by backing foam or inflated diaphragm. See also Abrasion. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Жакяр (Jacquard).

FLAT BED = МОДУЛЬ (или БЕЗБОРТОВАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА) – Flat Bed is a wheeled trailer or a semi-trailer with a flat cargo carrying surface or deck and without any superstructure. Truck designed to haul heavy or oversized non-containerisable cargo. A Flat Bed is a semi-trailer with no sides and with floor of unit at a standard height from the ground.

FLAT BED TRAILER = БЕЗБОРТОВЫЙ ПРИЦЕП–ПЛАТФОРМА – Flat Bed Chassis is a semi-trailer with a level bed and no sides or tops. A wheeled trailer or a semi-trailer with a flat cargo carrying surface. Flat Bed Trailer is a wheeled trailer or a semi-trailer with a flat cargo carrying surface or deck and without any superstructure.

FLAT CANCELLATION = БЕЗУСЛОВНАЯ ОТМЕНА – Flat Cancellation is a cancellation of an insurance policy as of the date of its start with no premium charge. / Отмена страхового полиса начиная с даты его начала, в случае неполучения причитающейся страховой премии.

FLAT CAR = (БЕЗБОРТОВЫЙ) ВАГОН–ПЛАТФОРМА – Flat Car is a rail car without a roof and walls. Railroad car on which container or container/chassis is placed. / Платформа – грузовой вагон открытого типа с небольшими бортами; с расширением специализации вагонов применяются платформы для большегрузных контейнеров, двухъярусные платформы для перевозки легковых автомобилей и другие.

FLAT CARD = КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА СО ШЛЯПКАМИ – Flat Card is the type of card used for cotton fibers and for cotton-system processing. It is named for the flat wire brushes called Flats that are assembled on an endless chain that partially surrounds the main cylinder. The staple is worked between the flats and cylinder, transferred to a doffer roll, and peeled off as a web that is condensed into a sliver. See also Flat.

FLAT CRÊPE = ГЛАДЬЕВОЙ КРЭП – Flat Crêpe is a firm, medium-weight silk crêpe with a soft, almost imperceptible crinkle. It has crêped fillings alternating with two S and two Z twists. The surface is fairly flat. Flat crêpe may also be made of man-made fibers. It is used for dresses, negligees, and blouses. See also Crêpe De Chine. Flat Crêpe:- also called French Crêpe or Lingerie Crêpe but not exactly the same. It is the flattest of all the crêpes with only a very slight pebbled or crêpe effect hard twist alternating 25 x 22 in filling; warp has ordinary twist. It is very soft and pliable, which makes it good for draping. It is very light weight – 2 times as many ends as picks. It may be white, colored, or printed. Most of it launders well. / уточина. Смотрите также Крэп Дё Шин (Crêpe De Chine).

FLAT DUCK = ГЛАДКОЕ ГРУБОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ГЛАДКАЯ ПАРУСИНА, или ПОЛУДВУНИТКА) – Flat Duck is a compact, firm, heavy, plain-weave fabric. Flat duck has a warp of two singles yarns woven as one and a filling either singles or plied yarn. See also Duck. / (Duck). и уточина либо . Ткань Полудвунитка. Duck = Грубое Полотно; Парусина; Техническая Тяжёлая Ткань из однониточной хлопчатобумажной пряжи; Ткань Цвета Суровья.

FLAT GAS = НЕИЗМЕННЫЙ ГАЗ – Flat Gas is a gas purchased with zero swing and 100% take-or-pay. See also Swing, and Take-Or-Pay. / Неизменный Газ это газ, приобретённый на условиях нулевого колебания спроса предложения и забирай-или-плати по всем 100%. Смотрите также Зависание или Колебание (Swing), Забирай-Или-Плати (Take-Or-Pay).

FLAT INCOME BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ БЕЗ ДОХОДОВ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С НЕИЗМЕННЫМ ДОХОДОМ) – A term Flat Income Bond means that the price at which a bond is traded includes consideration for all unpaid accruals of interest. Bonds that are in default of interest or principal are traded flat. Income bonds that pay interest only to the extent earned are usually dealt in 'and interest', which means that the buyer pays to the seller the market price plus interest accrued since the last payment date.

FLAT–KNIT FABRIC = ПЛОСКОВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Flat-Knit Fabric is:- (1) a fabric made on a flat-knitting machine, as distinguished from tubular fabrics made on a circular-knitting machine. While tricot and milanese warp-knit fabrics (non-run) are knit in flat form, the trade uses the term flat-knit fabric to refer to weft-knits fabrics made on a flat machine, rather than warp-knit fabrics. (2) A term used in the underwear trade for plain stitch fabrics made on a circular-knitting machine. These fabrics have a flat surface and are often called Flat-Knit Fabrics to differentiate them from ribbed-knit or Swiss rib fabrics. In this case, the term refers to the texture, not the type of machine on which the fabric was knit. Flat Knit or Jersey Knit fabrics have visible flat vertical lines on the front and dominant horizontal ribs on the back of the fabric. The flat or Jersey knit stitch is used frequently because it is fast, inexpensive, and can be varied to produce fancy patterned fabrics. A major disadvantage of regular flat knits is their tendency to 'run' if a yarn is broken. However, a variation of the stitch will create run-resistant flat knits. The flat or Jersey stitch can be varied by using different yarns or double-looped stitches of different length to make terry, velour, and plus fabrics. This stitch is also used in making nylon hosiery, men's underwear, and T-shirts. / Найлан (Nylon).

FLAT KNITTING = ГЛАДКИЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ПЛОСКОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ) – Flat Knitting:- the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in flat form, the threads alternating back and forth across the fabric. The fabric can be given shape in the knitting process by increasing or decreasing loops. Full-fashioned garments are made on a flatknitting machine. See also Flat-Knit Fabric, and Knitting.

FLAT–KNITTING MACHINE = ПЛОСКОВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Flat-Knitting Machine is a weft-knitting machine with needles arranged in a straight line in a flat plate called the Bed. The yarn travels alternately back and forth, and the fabric may be shaped or varied in width, as desired, during the knitting process. Lengthwise edges are selvages. Flat-knitting machines may be divided into two types:- latch-needle machines for sweaters, scarves, and similar articles and fine spring-needle machines for full-fashioned hosiery.

FLAT LAND = РОВНАЯ (или РАВНИННАЯ, или ПЛОСКАЯ) ЗЕМЛЯ – Flat Land is the low-lying flat areas or a plain where Rice grows.

FLAT MARKET = ПЛОСКИЙ РЫНОК (или ВЯЛЫЙ РЫНОК, или РЫНОК В ЗАТИШЬИ, или НЕИЗМЕННЫЙ (или СКУЧНЫЙ, или МОНОТОННЫЙ, или НЕИНТЕРЕСНЫЙ, или ПОДАВЛЕННЫЙ, или УГНЕТЁННЫЙ, или ВЫДОХШИЙСЯ) РЫНОК) – Flat Market is a market in neither an uptrend nor a downtrend. That is, the securities in a flat market are relatively constant in price, at least for a certain period of time. A market may be flat while investors wait to hear some relevant information, such as an earnings report. A flat market is sometimes associated with low trading volume. It is also called a Sideways Market or a Deer Market. Flat Market is a securities market in which there has been no tendency either to rise or to fall significantly. Also called Sideways Market. / Вялый Рынок – рынок, на котором фиксируется небольшое число сделок при некоторой понижательной тенденции цен. Вялый Рынок – рынок, характеризующийся горизонтальным движением цен (horizontal price movement). Обычно это является результатом низкой активности. Однако такие ситуации, как стабилизация (stabilization), консолидация, распределение (distribution), также характеризуются горизонтальным движением цен и активным ведением торговых операций.

FLAT(S) = FLAT STRIPS

FLAT or HARNESS MISDRAW = XX или XX – Defect Name:- Flat or Harness Misdraw. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray, and Plain Weave. Description:- Flat or Harness Misdraw:- This harness misdraw results in two ends weaving as one and opposing two other ends weaving as one. This is commonly referred to as a 'Flat'. Severity:- Major.

FLAT or RUNNING YIELD = ТЕКУЩАЯ или НАБЕГАЮЩАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Flat or Running Yield:- defined as the interest (coupons) payable in a year on the fixed interest stock/security divided by the current price of the stock/security, e.g., if £6 is the fixed interest (coupons) payable in a year on £100 nominal of the stock/security and the current price is £95 per £100 nominal then the flat or running yield is 6/95 = 0.063 16 or 100 x 6 / 95 = 6.316% in percentage terms. Contrast with the Redemption Yield.

FLAT PACKING = ПЛОСКАЯ УПАКОВКА (или РОВНАЯ УПАКОВКА, или ПОДОГНАННАЯ УПАКОВКА) – Flat Packing:- cargo to presented stacked and secured as an integral unit.

FLAT PALLET = ПЛОСКИЙ ПОДДОН – Flat Pallet is a pallet with a top deck without a raised superstructure. / Плоский Поддон:- поддон с настилом без надстроек.

FLAT PLANTING = ПОСАДКА ПО РОВНОЙ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ – Flat Planting is a method of planting in which the seed is planted on harrowed, dragged, or plowed flat land with a planter that causes minimum disturbance to the smooth surface. / сеялка точного высева (planter).

FLAT PROPERTY = КВАРТИРНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Flat Property:- in the United Kingdom, ownership of an entire floor of a building or of a particular apartment (flat) within a multifamily dwelling. Mortgages may be obtained for the acquisition of condominiums similarly to mortgages for entire properties. Also known as Condominium Ownership Of An Apartment in the United States.

FLAT RACK = ПЛОСКАЯ ПОДСТАВКА (или КОНТЕЙНЕР НА БАЗЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ) – Flat Rack is a 20, 35 or 40 foot container with no sides or frames at the front and rear of container used for loading machinery and heavy equipment by side loading. Available in a variety of sizes and models. Flat racks are used for lumber, mill products, large/heavy/bulky items, machinery and vehicles. Some are equipped with removable sides. A container with no sides and frame members at the front and rear. Container can be loaded from the sides and top. A steel tray used to carry unitized cargo. A flat bed 20' op 40' container with fixed or collapsible ends suitable for the carriage of cargo of excessive width and plated for carriage of heavy loads. Flatrack (flat) is a container without side walls and roof, with fixed or collapsible end walls. / Плоская Подставка – контейнер без бортовых стен и крыши, с закреплёнными или сборными концевыми стенками.

FLAT RACK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР В ФОРМЕ ПЛОСКОЙ ПОДСТАВКИ (или КОНТЕЙНЕР НА БАЗЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ) – Flatracks are especially suited to heavy loads or cargo that needs loading from the top or sides, such as pipes and machinery. There are collapsible and non-collapsible containers with or without walls. Manufactured from steel. Flat Rack Container is a container with no sides and frame members at the front and rear. Such container can be loaded from the sides and top. Flat Rack Containers are especially suitable for heavy loads and cargo that needs loading from the top or sides, such as pipes and machinery. You will find collapsible containers and non-collapsible containers with or without walls. Flat rack containers are manufactured from steel and come in 20' and 40' sizes. Specific dimensions and capacity of flat rack containers may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner. / Контейнер без бортовых стен и элементов рамы спереди и сзади. Такой контейнер может быть загружен как сбоку, так и сверху.

FLAT RATE = ПЛОСКАЯ СТАВКА (или ПРОСТАЯ СТАВКА) – In reinsurance, a Flat Rate is a percentage rate applied to a ceding company's premium writings for the classes of business reinsured to determine the reinsurance premiums to be paid the reinsurer. A Flat Fee, also referred to as a Flat Rate or a Linear Rate, refers to a pricing structure that charges a single fixed fee for a service, regardless of usage. Rarely, it may refer to a rate that does not vary with usage or time of use. Another term used is 'Flate', a hybrid of 'Flat' and 'Rate'.

FLAT–RATE FORWARDS = ФОРВАРДЫ НА ПЛОСКУЮ СТАВКУ – Flat Rate Forward:- in this contract the producer sells its production forward in stages over an agreed time period. For example, the producer may agree a contract with a 12-month final maturity with the gold being delivered every 3 months. Under normal forward pricing theory this would involve a different price for each settlement. However, as the product name suggests, the contract is structured in such a way each of the four deliveries takes place at a single forward price. The single price is based on the weighted average of the forward prices at each settlement date. The calculation is the sum of the forward rates at each of the delivery dates weighted by a discount factor of the same maturity, all divided by the sum of the discount factors. Flat-Rate Forwards are forward contracts offering a constant contango throughout the life of the contract. A forward contract in which the contango is partly payable in advance. This transaction is also known as a Flat Rate Forward or Stabilized Contango.

FLAT RATE TAX = НАЛОГ ПО ПЛОСКОЙ СТАВКЕ – Flat Rate Tax:- private investment income taxation procedure at source. The levy is independent from the personal tax rate of the taxpayer. By deduction of the flat rate tax the investment income tax obligation of the taxpayer is met. This method was introduced in Germany on 01 January 2009. Until then the withholding tax on interest income was applied.

FLATSPOTTING = ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПЛОСКИХ УЧАСТКОВ – Flatspotting is a characteristic of certain tire cords. It occurs with all materials but is more noticeable with nylon cord and is associated with nylon cord by users. Nylon exerts a shrinkage force as it becomes heated in tire operation. When the tire is stopped under load, the cord in the road-contact portion of the tire is under less tension than that in other portions of the tire, and it shrinks to conform to the flat surface of the road. When cooled in this position, the cord maintains the flat spot until it again reaches its glass transition temperature in use. / Найлан (Nylon). Образование Плоских Участков на протекторе шины в результате проскальзывания или длительной стоянки.

FLAT STRIPS = ШЛЯПОЧНЫЕ ОЧЁСЫ (или ШЛЯПОЧНЫЕ СДИРЫ, или ШЛЯПОЧНЫЕ ОЧЁСКИ) – Flat Strips:- short, immature, and waste fibers stripped from the revolving flats on a cotton card. This waste is wound into a lap form and is used for manufacturing rope and spindle banding. A flat-top card produces Flat Strips that are removed from the flats as they leave the proximity of the cylinder. These strips are accumulations of short, damaged, and usually unwanted fibers mixed with some good ones. Flat Strips:- cotton flat is a by product derived from the yarn spinning industry-produced in the first carding machine. When compared to comber noil; this cotton waste contains a high level of trash. Flat upper carded waste has its best use as a blend with superior quality cotton in open-end spinning process. This is usually longer and has 3 categories when it comes to subject of specification:- (1) Flat A:- length – 20–26 mm, strength – 22+, trash – 4–6%, micronaire – 3.0–4.0; (2) Flat B:- length – 20–26 mm, strength – 22+, trash – 8–11%, micronaire – 3.0–4.0; and (3) Flat:- length – 20–26 mm, strength – 22+, trash – 15%, micronaire – 3.0–4.0. Flat-Strip Waste:- Cotton flat is a by-product of the yarn spinning industry produced in the first carding machine. The fiber has higher trash compared to comber Noil. It is mostly used in OE (open-end) spinning for blending with good quality cotton. / в виде холста и. В процессе работы гарнитура шляпок засоряется, образуется шляпочный очёс. Для его снятия на ходу машины устанавливается механизм очёсывания шляпок с пневматической системой удаления очёса. Количество шляпочного очёса на машине увеличивается с увеличением скорости главного барабана и шляпок. Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается .

FLATTENED NAP = СПЛЮЩЕННЫЙ ВОРС (или СПЛЮЩЕННЫЙ НАЧЁС) – Flattened Nap:- pressing on incorrect equipment. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

FLAT–TOP CARD = КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА СО ШЛЯПКАМИ СВЕРХУ – A Flat-Top Card produces flat strips that are removed from the flats as they leave the proximity of the cylinder. These strips are accumulations of short, damaged, and usually unwanted fibers mixed with some good ones. Settings of the clearances between the cylinder and the co-operating surfaces are important. As the settings are reduced below the normal levels, the short fiber content of the fiber carried away by the flats increases. These wastes are often treated as non-reworkable. Fixed top cards produce no flat strips but do produce waste. Mote knives, gids, and/or screens under the cylinder allow waste to drop through, and there is also waste discharged from the licker-in. This non-

reworkable waste probably contains cotton dust harmful to the worker; therefore it is now the practice to remove the material pneumatically by automatic means. See also Flat Card.

FLAVESCENS = ФЛАВЕССЭНС (или ЖЕЛТЕЮЩЕЕ, или ЖЕЛТОВАТОЕ, или ЗОЛОТИСТО–ЖЁЛТОЕ) – Flavescens:- becoming yellow.

FLAVISPINA = ФЛАВИСПИНА (или ЗЛАТОШИПЧАТОЕ, или ЖЁЛТОШИПОВОЕ) – Flavispina:- with yellow spines.

FLAVOR = ПРИВКУС (или АРОМАТ, или ВКУС) – Flavor is the taste and smell of particular Rice varieties. / Под эстетическим Вкусом понимается способность человека к различению, пониманию и оценке эстетических явлений во всех сферах жизни и искусства. Формирование и развитие вкуса – задача эстетического воспитания.

FLAX = ЛЁН – Flax is an important type of bast fiber, the plant is called the Flax Plant and the product is called Linen. Flax is obtained from the plant stalk, which grows in many world areas. It is the oldest textile fiber known in the vegetable group and it may attain a length of about 40 inches. The name of the Plant is Linum Usitatissimum. The Plant is raised for two purposes, the fiber and the seed. The latter is known commercially as linseed, and it is used as linseed meal for animal feed, for birdseed, and in cake form in the chemical industry. The fibers are manipulated into yarn and cloth, and the fabric is used for tablecloths, napkins, doilies, runners, crash, toweling, suiting material, twine, canvas, aprons, shoe thread, fishing tackle and nets, cigarette paper, currency and bank-note paper, and similar products. The chief Flax-producing countries are Russia, which supplies 75 per cent of the world output; Belgium, which raises the best flax in the world; Ireland, where the best workmanship is found; the United States, Holland, South Africa, France, India, Japan, China, and Asia Minor. In the United States, Oregon is the leader for fiber and seed, while Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Washington and Wisconsin are interested mainly in the seed. Fiber flax is sown about 85 to 100 pounds to the acre. The straws grow straight to a height of 30 to 40 inches. The seed branches are seen at the top only. The Oregon fiber is high in quality and compares favorably with the well-known Belgian thread fiber called Courtrai Stock. See also Linen. Flax is a Plant from which the cellulosic fiber linen is obtained. Flax (1924) is a slender annual Plant, the bast fiber of which is called Linen. The plants are pulled before ripe, retted (submerged in water until the woody parts of the stalk are decomposed), after which the straw is crushed, broken between rollers, scutched (causing the removal of the woody parts with revolving blades), and hackled (or drawn through iron combs). The fiber ranges from creamy to greenish or bluish color before bleached. The most important grades of the flax are:- (1) in Russia, the Motchenetz and Slanetz, the first containing the following Varieties:- Pochocon, Uglitz, Rieff, Jaropol, Stepurin. The Varieties of the Slanetz are called Bejetsky (usually best), Krasnoholm, Troer, Kashin, Gosposky, Nerechta, Wologda, Jaroslaw, Gresowetz, Kostroma. The Flax marketed through Riga, Dunabourg and Kowno is graded K, HK, PK, HPK, SPK, HSPK, ZK, GZK, HZK, RG. The Archangelsk (Russia) grades for dew retted bales are first, second, third, and fourth crown, and first and second zabrack. The marks for Dorpat and Pernau (Russia) flax are:- LOD, OD, D, HD, R, G. The marks for water retted Flax from Hoffs (Russia) are:- HD, PHD, FPHD, SFPHD, XHDX, XRX. The marks for Pskoff are:- OD, PWW, OW, O, OO, OOO, PI, PII, PIII. The marks for the Flax from Reval and Dorpat, exported in bobbins, are:- GR, HD, D, OD, OOD. The Petrograd marks are classed, comprising:- Fabrichny, Otbornoi, first crown, second crown; superior Siretz, comprising Polochno, Fabrichny, Otbornoi, first crown, second crown; medium Siretz; common Siretz, comprising Otbornoi, first crown, second crown. (2) The Koenigsberg, Germany, (now Kaliningrad City, Russia) marks are:- FWPCM, FGPCM,WPCM, LPCM, FPCM, PCM, P1, P2. (3) In Belgium, the Courtrai Flax is graded I/III, II/III, I/IV, II/IV, I/V, II/V, VI; the Flemish or blue Flax grades are II/IV, I/V, II/V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. The flax from Furnes and Bergues is marked A, B, C, D; from Zealand, IX, VIII, VII, VI; from Friesland, D, E, Ex, F, Fx, Fxx, G, Gx, Gxx, Gxxx; the Walloon flax is marked II, III and IV. The Flax from Ireland and France is known by the names of the counties and districts it comes from. (4) Dutch Flax is graded II/IV, I/V, II/V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. In chemical properties the pure bleached linen is similar to cotton, the following tests serving to distinguish unbleached linen from cotton; treated with olive oil, linen becomes translucent and cotton opaque and white; when burned the ends of the cotton fibers are tufted, those of the linen round; treated with concentrated solution of caustic soda both cotton and linen shrink and curl, the former becoming grayish, the latter yellow in color; treated with concentrated sulphuric acid and then with diluted ammonia water, linen remains unchanged, while cotton becomes soluble in water. In fabrics the tests are:- if it is a white fabric a piece is boiled in 50 per cent solution of caustic soda, which renders the cotton pale clear yellow and the linen dark yellow. A sample of the fabric is washed in a solution of cyanin in alcohol, then rinsed and after treated with thin solution of sulphuric acid, after which the linen will become blue, while the cotton stays white. Under the microscope the linen fiber discloses regular cylindrical or polygonal cells, with many transverse joints and a lumen in the center. Flax is a slender, erect, annual Plant (Genus Linum) having narrow, lance-shaped leaves and blue flowers, cultivated for its fiber and seeds. The fiber of this Plant, manufactured into linen yarn for thread in woven fabrics. Flax is often considered the oldest fiber used in the Western world. Remnants of flax fabric (linen) have been found in excavations at the historic lake regions of Switzerland, which date back to about 10 000 BC. Although the archaeologists dispute the origins of Flax, some believe that it came from the region of Tepe Sabz, Iran (Mesopotamia), ca. 5 500–5 000 BC. By 4 000 BC the Egyptians were cultivating and processing Flax and ancient wall carvings show laborers harvesting Flax. Examples have been found that were spun so fine that more than 360 threads joined together to form one warp thread. The rather incredible characteristics and properties of Flax are once again being recognized. Although linen has been primarily considered as a fashion fabric in modern times, the industry and the markets are beginning to understand its potential as a performance fiber, delivering high strength and durability, abrasion resistance and high moisture regain, as well as a luxurious hand and appearance. Flax:- fibers of the Flax Plant that are spun into linen yarns and woven into linen cloth. The word ‘Linen’ is derived from ‘Linum’, part of the scientific name for the Flax Plant. See also Linen. Flax:- The Plant:- Flax fibers obtained from the stems of the Plant Linum Usitatissimum are used mainly to make linen. The Plant has been used for fiber production since prehistoric times. It grows best at Northern temperate latitudes, where moderately moist summers yield fine, strong but silky Flax. In Poland, a hectare of Flax Plants yields 1.5 to 3.5 tons of fiber. The Fiber:- Like Cotton, Flax fiber is a cellulose polymer, but its structure is more crystalline, making it stronger, crisper and stiffer to handle, and more easily wrinkled. Flax fibers range in length up to 90 cm, and average 12 to 16 microns in diameter. They absorb and release water quickly, making linen comfortable to wear in hot weather. Flax:- One of nature’s strongest vegetable fibers, flax was also one of the first to be extracted, spun and woven into textiles. Uses Of Flax:- Fine and regular long Flax fibers are spun into yarns for linen textiles. More than 70% of linen goes to clothing manufacture, where it is valued for its exceptional coolness in hot weather – the legendary linen suit is a symbol of breezy summer elegance. Linen fabric maintains a strong traditional niche among high quality household textiles – bed linen, furnishing fabrics, and interior decoration accessories. Shorter Flax fibers produce heavier yarns suitable for kitchen towels, sails, tents and canvas. Lower fiber grades are used as reinforcement and filler in thermoplastic composites and thermoset resins used in automotive interior substrates, furniture and other consumer products. Producers:- The leading producers of Flax fiber are France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Other significant producers are China, Belarus and the Russian Federation. The total area dedicated to Flax cultivation for fiber is estimated at around 120 000 ha in Europe, and some 320 000 ha worldwide. Production And Trade:- In 2007, the European Union produced 122 000 tons of Flax fiber, making it the world’s biggest producer, followed by China with about 25 000 tons. China is also a major buyer of raw Flax for processing, with imports of 60 000 tons a year, including most of Europe’s Flax fibers. Bulk linen production has shifted to Eastern Europe and China, but niche producers in Ireland, Italy and Belgium continue to supply the market for

high quality fabrics in Europe, Japan and the USA. Flax is the Plant from which cellulosic linen fiber is obtained. Linen is used in apparel, accessories, draperies, upholstery, tablecloths, and towels. / выработка (output). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Лён – Однолетнее Травянистое Растение, возделываемое в основном для получения волокна, используемого в текстильной промышленности. Волокна Льна получают из стеблей и используют для выработки пряжи, из которой изготавливают ткани, кручёные изделия (верёвки, канаты, нитки, шнуры) и тому подобное. Из семян Льна получают масло, а из неволокнистой, древесинной части стебля – строительный материал (в виде прессованных плит и других изделий). Лён относится к Роду Одно- и Многолетних Трав и Кустарников Семейства Льновых. В мире насчитывается свыше 200 Видов, из которых в России – около 50. Возделывают в основном Лён-Долгунец, в стеблях которого 20–28% волокна, и Лён Масличный или Лён-Кудряш, в семенах которого 35–52% льняного масла. Некоторые Виды Льна являются декоративными. В 1978 мировая посевная площадь (i) Льна-Долгунца (Египет, Россия, Турция, страны Европы и другие) составляла 1.47 миллионов гектаров (га); средняя урожайность волокна составляла 4 центнера (ц) с одного гектара; а (ii) масличного льна соответственно 5.5 миллионов га (Аргентина, Индия, Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) и другие) и 5 ц/га. Льняное Масло относится к растительному жирному маслу, получаемому из семян льна. Оно применяется для приготовления масляных лаков, олифы, медицинских мазей, а также в пищу. Из всех лубяных волокон (bast fibers) Льняное Волокно обладает наиболее высокой прядильной способностью. Из него вырабатывают более тонкую пряжу (от 16.6 до 300 текс) сухого и мокрого способов прядения. Льняное волокно по способам механической обработки тресты подразделяется на длинное трёпаное волокно, получаемое в результате мытья и трепания длинной тресты, и короткое волокно, получаемое при обработке короткостебельной тресты и при обработке отходов трепания. Трёпаный лён в зависимости от его качества делится на 19 сортов:- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 и 32. Короткое льняное волокно подразделяется на 7 сортов, обозначаемых номерами:- 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Трёпаный лён, поступающий на льнопрядильные фабрики с заводов первичной обработки, представляет собой довольно неоднородное волокно. Поэтому на льнопрядильных фабриках лён вначале сортируют по линейной плотности и длине волокон и их цвету. Сортировка волокон по линейной плотности необходима для правильного и рационального использования его в пряже. Волокна по длине сортируют для правильной установки технологических параметров заправки льночёсальной и последующих машин. Льняное волокно по длине подразделяют на 5 групп:- 1-я – короче 450 мм; 2-я – от 450 до 550 мм; 3-я – от 550 до 650 мм; 4-я – от 650 до 750 мм; и 5-я – длиннее 750 мм. Сортировку волокон по цвету необходимо осуществлять для того, чтобы получить однородную по цвету пряжу и избежать излишней потери прочности отдельных компонентов смеси при химической обработке, которой подвергается льняная пряжа мокрого прядения. По цвету лён сортируют на 4 группы:- (i) светло-серый и светло-табачный; (ii) чёрный и табачный; (iii) жёлтый; (iv) бурый и зелёный. Вырабатываемая из льняного волокна пряжа характеризуется высокой разрывной нагрузкой и небольшим разрывным удлинением (2–3%). Трёпаный лён и короткое льняное волокно перерабатывают по трём системам прядения:- гребенной без кардочесания (льняной), кардной (очёсной) и гребенной с кардочесанием. В зависимости от системы прядения и способа прядения вырабатывают различную по линейной плотности пряжу. При выработке пряжи из чёсаного льна применяют два способа прядения:- мокрое и сухое. Способ прядения определяет характер вытягивания в вытяжных приборах прядильных машин и их конструкцию. При при мокром способе прядения пряжа формируется из элементарных волокон или из небольших их комплексов, а при сухом способе – из технических волокон. Лён (Linum), Род Одно- и Многолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Льновых, лубоволокнистая прядильная и масличная культура. Около 230 Видов, преимущественно в субтропических и умеренных поясах; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось около 50 Видов. Для получения волокна и семян возделывают в основном Лён Культурный (Linum Usitatissimum), подразделяемый на 5 Подвидов, из которых наиболее распространён Евразийский Подвид, включающий 4 группы Разновидностей – Долгунец, или Прядильный, Масличный, или Кудряш, Межеумок, или Промежуточный, и Стелющийся. Происходит от Льна Узколистного (Linum Angustifolium), культивируемого в прошлом в горных районах Индии, Китая, Средиземноморья и Закавказья. В бывшем СССР выращивали на волокно Лён-Долгунец (введён в культуру на территории Грузии в Колхиде, в Древнем Египте и других странах за несколько тысяч лет до Нашей Эры, в X–XIII веках повсеместно распространился на Руси), для получения масла из семян – Кудряш и Межеумок, объединяемые под названием Лён Масличный (возделывают с глубокой древности). Посевы Льна культурного засоряет Лён-Прыгунец (Linum Crepitans). Некоторые Виды Льна (Linum Grandiflorum, Linum Flavum, Linum Austriacum и другие) выращивают как декоративные Растения. Лён-Долгунец – однолетнее Растение. Хорошо развивается в условиях умеренного климата, всходы переносят заморозки до –4 °C. Очень влаголюбив, особенно в период бутонизации и цветения. Требователен к содержанию в почве питательных веществ в легкоусвояемой форме (вследствие слабого развития корневой системы), очень чувствителен к недостатку бора. Вегетационный период 75–90 суток. Лён – самоопылитель, возможно перекрёстное опыление. Лучшие почвы – средние и лёгкие слабооподзоленные суглинки с pH 5–6. Из льняного волокна (в стеблях его 20–28%) изготовляют ткани, из костры делают термоизоляционные материалы и строительные плиты. В семенах содержится до 37% жирного масла. Основные льносеющие районы в бывшем СССР:- Нечернозёмная зона, Прибалтийские республики. Сорта – Светоч, Л-1120, Томский 9, ВНИИЛ 11, Призыв 81, Мрия, Украинский 2, Сальдо, Союз и другие. Новые сорта – Славный (раннеспелый), 108-С (среднеспелый) с высоким содержанием волокна в стеблях (28–30%), устойчивы к полеганию и наиболее опасным болезням, с повышенной урожайностью соломы и семян. Урожайность волокна 6–8 ц/га. Лён-Долгунец выращивают в полевых севооборотах, лучшие предшественники – многолетние травы, озимые, картофель, викоовсяная смесь. Норма минерального удобрения (кг/га):- 20–45 N, 40–90 P_2O_5 и 60–120 K_2O. Навоз вносят под пропашные предшественники. Сеют в хорошо обработанную почву в ранние сроки, узкорядным способом (междурядья 7–8 см), норма посева семян 100–150 кг/га, глубина посева 1.5–3 см. Убирают в период ранней жёлтой спелости раздельным и прямым способами. Внедряется рулонная технология уборки:- из уложенных в ленты соломы после теребления или тресты пресс-подборщиком формируют рулоны, которые и отправляют на льнозаводы. Такая технология по сравнению со сноповой в 4–8 раз повышает производительность труда. Стебли для выделения волокна – подвергают первичной обработке (мочка или запаривание, мятьё и трепание). Лён-долгунец – одна из наиболее трудоёмких культур. Комплекс машин, выпускавшихся промышленностью бывшего СССР, и интенсивная технология выращивания позволяли значительно снижать затраты труда. Сеют льняной сеялкой, при уборке применяют льнокомбайн, льнотеребилку, льноподборщик-молотилку, льнорасстилочную машину. Интенсивная технология возделывания Льна-долгунца включает:- размещение посевов по лучшим предшественникам, на чистых от сорняков полях; использование высокоурожайных, устойчивых к болезням и вредителям сортов и первоклассных семян; оптимальную обработку почвы и внесение гербицидов; полное обеспечение растений элементами питания с учётом содержания их в почве; десикацию посевов хлоратом магния; использование рулонной технологии на уборке (рулоны из льняной соломы массой 250–300 кг позволяют в 1.5–2 раза снизить потребность в транспортных средствах); строгое соблюдение технологической дисциплины (сроков и параметров агротехнических приёмов). Интенсивная технология обеспечивает повышение урожайности льноволокна на 40–46% (до 15.5 ц/га). Лён Масличный – однолетнее, более теплолюбивое и менее требовательное к влаге, чем Лён-Долгунец, растение. Вегетационный период до 150 суток. Опыляется ветром. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы и каштановые. Семена Льна масличного содержат до 52% жирного масла, которое, как и масло Льна-Долгунца, используют для

приготовления олифы, лаков, красок, употребляют в пищу. Жмых скармливают скоту. Семена Льна и льняное масло применяют в медицине. Волокно (10–15% в стеблях) пригодно для выработки мешковины, брезента, шпагата. Основные районы выращивания в бывшем СССР:- Казахстан, Западная Сибирь, Поволжье, степная зона Украины. Распространённые сорта – Воронежский 1308, Сибиряк, ВНИИМК 5237, Рекорд и другие. Новые сорта – Бахмальский 2, Циан. Урожайность семян 6–10 ц/га. Предшественники – Яровая Пшеница, идущая по пару, Кукуруза, многолетние травы, вико-овсяная смесь. Норма минеральных удобрений (кг/га):- 30 N, 45–60 P_2O_5 и 30–40 K_2O. Сеют узкорядным и обычным рядовым (междурядья 7–8 и 15 см) способами, норма посева семян 50–60 кг/га, глубина посева 3–7 см. Убирают Лён масличный в фазе жёлтой спелости. Вредители Льна – Льняные Блошки, Льняные Долгоносик-Скрытохоботник, Трипс и Плодожорка-Листовёртка, Вредная Долгоножка, Совка-Гамма, и Луговой Мотылёк; болезни – фузариоз, ржавчина, полиспороз, антракноз, аскохитоз, пасмо льна. Льновые (Linaceae), Семейства Двудольных Цветковых Растений. Травянистые Растения Полукустарники и Кустарники. Листья очередные, реже супротивные, цельные, с мелкими прилистниками. Цветки обоеполые с 5- или 4-членным околоцветником (тычинок 5–10, плодолистиков 3–5, иногда 2), собраны в циммозные соцветия (монохазий) или кисти. Плод коробочковидный. Семя без эндосперма. В Семействе 6 Родов (около 250 Видов). Распространены в умеренных и субтропических областях, немногие в тропиках Старого Света. В Семейство Льновые часто включают Семейства Hugoniaceae, Ixonanthaccae и Humiriaccae. В таком объёме в Льновых более 25 Родов (около 500 Видов), в том числе деревья и лианы, распространённые от тропиков до умеренных областей обоих полушарий. В бывшем СССР 2 Рода:- Лён – прядильная и масличная культура и Радиола (Radiola; 1 Вид). Льняное Волокно, лубяное волокно, содержащееся в стеблях Льна; сырьё для текстильной промышленности. Состоит из удлинённых, веретеновидных клеток – элементарных волокон длиной 20–30 мм (до 120 мм, иногда более). Оболочка их содержит целлюлозу, гемицеллюлозу, пектины и лигнин. Чем больше целлюлозы в волокне, тем оно лучше. В среднем в льняном волокне 80–90% целлюлозы, 6–8% пектиновых веществ и 3–7% лигнина. Элементарные волокна (по 10–50) соединены между собой пектиновыми веществами в пучки. Пучок или группа пучков образует техническое волокно в виде длинных тонких лент, которые расположены по периферии стебля за эпидермисом в паренхимной ткани. Льняное волокно получают из стеблей льна при переработке тресты на мяльных и трепальных машинах. В зависимости от способа получения льняное волокно бывает стланцевое (из стланцевой льняной тресты), моченцовое (из замоченной в воде льняной соломы) и паренцовое (из соломы, запаренной под давлением). При оценке качества длинного льняного волокна учитывают его крепость, тонину (то есть способность при чесании делиться на тонкие комплексы), гибкость, длину, тяжеловесность, цвет, запах и другое, а также его пороки:- засорённость, пестроту, пухлявость, обсечённость, шишковатость и другое. Качество льняного волокна обозначается номерами (длинное волокно подразделяют на 19 номеров:- 6–16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 и 32), чем выше номер, тем меньше пряжи идёт на 1 м ткани. При чесании длинного волокна получают чёсаный лён (длинное параллелизованное техническое волокно в виде прядей – горстей) и очёс льняной. Короткое льняное волокно в зависимости от крепости и содержания костры подразделяют на 7 номеров:- 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 и 12. Влажность длинного и короткого льняного волокна должна быть не более 12%. Льняное волокно используют для изготовления технических (брезент, парусина, приводные ремни и другое), бытовых (бельевое полотно, костюмные, и платьевые ткани) и тарных тканей.

FLAXEN = XX (или ЛЬНЯНОЕ) – Flaxen:- resembling flax especially as in a pale soft strawy color.

F LAYER = СЛОЙ ЭФ. – F Layer is a soil layer of partially decomposed litter with portions of plant structures still recognizable. Occurs below the L layer (O11 horizon) on the forest floor in forest soils. / (горизонт) .

FLB = FEDERAL LAND BANK

FLEECE = РУНО – Fleece is the wool from one sheep, either as it comes from the animal or after it is rolled into a bundle and tied. Fleece is the wool shorn from any sheep, or from any animal in the wool category. Fleece:- from animals, usually a sheep. Fleece is also used to describe certain coating fabrics that have a deep, thick pile that imitats this wool. / Под Руном понимается шёрстный покров Овцы, состриженный сплошным пластом. Руно, шерсть, снятая с Овцы в виде цельного пласта. Состоит из штапелей (пучков) или косиц, прочно удерживающихся друг около друга в однородной шерсти переходящими шерстинками (перебежчиками), в неоднородной – сваливанием пуха у основания косиц. Руно снимается с тонкорунных и полутонкорунных Овец, а также с полугрубошёрстных и грубошёрстных при весенней стрижке; осенняя и поярковая (с молодняка) шерсть руно не образует, распадается на отдельные куски. Руном называется также шёрстный покров на Овце до стрижки.

FLEECE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ФЛИС – Fleece Fabric is a lightweight fabric with a thick, heavy fleece-like surface. It may be a pile or napped fabric, or either woven or knit construction. End uses include coats, jackets, blankets, etc. Fleece fabrics are available in a variety of constuctions:- (i) Polarfleece® is the original fleece fabric, developed in 1979, by Malden Mills. It is typically used for non-technical garments, and it is only available at Malden Mills; and (ii) Polartec®, also developed by Malden Mills, was created for today's high-performance technical garments, which provides enhanced durability warmth, wind resistance, breathability and weather protection. Fleece is a soft, bulky fabric with deep pile. It is lightweight, dries quickly and is able to insulate even when wet. Polar fleece is usually made from 100% polyester and is machine-washable. Fleece:- a soft bulky deep-piled knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing. Has a deep, soft nap or pile, obtained by heavily napping with wire brushes or with a pile weave. This provides air space giving good insulating properties without too much weight. The interlacings are covered by the nap. The nap wears out in time, but good quality cloth gives good wear. Range from cheap to expensive clothes. Material is often cumbersome and bulky, therefore it may be difficult to manipulate. Also, the name for the entire coat of wool taken from a sheep at shearing time. Fleece Fabric is a fabric with a thick, heavy surface resembling sheep's wool. It may be a pile or napped fabric of either woven or knit construction. / Полафлис® (Polarfleece®) Молдэн Милз (Malden Mills). Полатчэк® (Polartec®). Полярный Флис – мохнатый утеплённый материал для демисезонных курток, кашне и тому подобного.

FLEECE WOOL = РУННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Fleece Wools are the wools produced on farms in areas east of the Rockies, inclusive of those produced east of the Mississippi River.

FLEET = ФЛОТ (или ФЛОТИЛИЯ) – Fleet is any group of means of transport acting together or under one control. / Любая группа транспортных средств, действующая совместно или под одним общим контролем. Под Флотом, от Французского слова Флёт (Flotte), от Голландского слова Флоот (Vloot), понимается совокупность судов определённого назначения (транспортный флот, промысловый флот, военно-морской флот), типа (галёрный флот, парусный флот, дизельный флот) или района дислокации (например, Тихоокеанский флот). Под Флотилией, от Французского слова Флётийе (Flottille), от Итальянского слова Флоттыльа (Flottiglia), понимается группа совместно действующих промысловых, экспедиционных, спортивных и других судов.

FLEMISH DOWN = УКЛАДЫВАТЬ – Flemish Down (maritime term):- to coil flat down on deck, each fake outside the other, beginning in the middle and all close together. / Укладывать трос в плоскую спиральную бухту.

FLESHY = УПИТАННОЕ (или МЯСИСТОЕ) – Fleshy:- thick and soft.

FLEX ABRASION TESTER = ТЕСТЁР ПО ИСТИРАНИЮ СГИБОМ – Flex Abrasion Tester:- multipurpose and precision Universal Flex-Abrasion Tester for measuring the resistance to surface, flex and edge abrasion of paper, plastic, rubber, textiles, leather, paper, and a vast array of other materials. All tests may be run wet or dry with an automatic end point. A continuously changing abrading head is also available. See also Stoll-Quartermaster Universal Wear Tester. The CSI Flex Abrasion Tester is the most suitable instrument for rating textile materials for resistance to abrasion when the material is flexed for a period of time. The Flexing and Abrasion Tester is intended for use in determining the abrasion resistance of fabrics when a specimen is subjected to unidirectional reciprocal folding and rubbing action under known conditions of pressure and tension. To evaluate a material, a standard test sample is placed over the flex bar and held by the balanced head on top and the reciprocating block at the bottom. The abrasion test is initiated via an Operator Console, until the specimen breaks. The CSI-39 automatically detects the break to end the test. The apparatus includes:- (i) balanced head assembly; (ii) flexing bar that produces the abrasion; (iii) tensioning device with a weight holding pan; (iv) flex block to cause the rubbing of the sample; and (v) automatic test-stop device to end the test. Custom Scientific Instruments, Inc. (CSI) headquartered in Forks Township (Easton), State of Pennsylvania (PA), the United States. See also Abrasion. / протирание или притирка (rubbing).

FLEXIBILITY = ГИБКОСТЬ – Flexibility is:- (1) the ability to be flexed or bowed repeatedly without rupturing; and (2) a term relating to the hand of fabric, referring to ease of bending and ranging from pliable (high) to stiff (low).

FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATE = ГИБКИЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – In contrast to the fixed exchange rate regime, the Flexible Exchange Rate system encompasses various forms of exchange rate regimes that allow the exchange rate of two nations to be determined by the demand and supply of the currencies in the foreignexchange market. The term floating exchange rate is also used to describe the general form of the flexible exchange rate in the system. In principle, the flexible exchange rate system is driven by a free market force while allowing some variations of central bank intervention. Major forms of exchange rate regimes under the flexible exchange rate system include freely floating (or clean floating) and managed floating (or dirty floating). In some cases, adjustable peg and crawling peg are also considered part of the flexible exchange rate system. In the early 1970s, countries with major currencies, such as the United States, began to adopt a flexible rate system after the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, under which a fixed or pegged exchange rate regime prevailed. Though the majority of the developing nations still remained on the fixed exchange rate at the time, many had shifted to more flexible exchange rate systems such as the adjustable peg, crawling peg, and managed floating exchange rate systems. What caused the movement from a fixed to a more flexible exchange rate system in this 20 year period for the emerging markets, though via a gradual process, were (i) sharp changes in value in major currencies that these nations tied their currencies to, (ii) slower growth of more developed nations that launched opportunity seeking in the developing nations, (iii) steep rise in the interest rate worldwide that encouraged a more flexible exchange rate system, (iv) debt crisis as a result of overexpansion or huge capital inflow that put pressure on local currencies, and (v) inflation problems that called for changes in monetary policy that are more suited for a flexible exchange rate regime. In short, during these volatile times, a more flexible exchange rate regime was demanded for countries under fixed exchange rate regimes to adapt quickly and to be able to survive in the international trade and investment market. In other words, as the financial market globalized and the developing economies were more closely integrated with those of the more developed, the international exchange rate system had moved toward forms that allow nations to work more cooperatively and efficiently. Though quite a few developing countries shifted to a more flexible exchange rate system after the mid 1990s, many still adopted the system with various degrees of control through central bank intervention or managed floating. This trend was due to the nations' smaller economies and relatively thin financial markets that were intolerant of extreme volatilities. In addition, many of these nations depend heavily on their exports or imports, and any big swings in their foreign exchange rates could cause serious imbalances in their balance of payments (e.g., a sudden depreciation in a nation's currency accompanied by a large import would cause a huge increase in its deficit in balance of payments). However, in terms of the effect of the flexible exchange rate system on the domestic economy, and compared with that of the fixed exchange rate regime, the flexible exchange rate is more suitable when there are large inflows of capital transmitted to a developing economy. In China's case and in order to achieve stability in its economy, given the size and speed of its growth in the past 20 years, a crawling peg or managed floating exchange rate regime is more appropriate when its market is inundated with large inflows of capital. In other words, a crawling peg or managed floating exchange rate regime is more apt to alleviate the upward pressure for its currency to appreciate in a progressive manner. And in many cases, a specific form of the flexible exchange rate, e.g., managed floating, that is adopted by the central bank and is believed to be the most appropriate at the time usually work in synchronization with a nation's economy at a particular development stage. While the freely floating exchange rate may contribute to inflation at times, proper use of the monetary policy, such as interest rate increasing, will not only address the inflation problem but also encourage imports, one of the autocorrection responses from the market that further reduces inflation pressure. Nonetheless, the flexible exchange rate system, with various degrees of government intervention, still requires a nation to be equipped with an adept regulatory establishment, a solid banking structure and supervision, and a free market that permits free information transmission to pave the way for the system to work efficiently and well. Flexible Exchange Rate is the value of a country's currency varies and is determined by the supply and demand for the currencies. Arrangements in which the rate of exchange between countries' currencies (the foreign exchange rate) is allowed to fluctuate in response to market forces of supply and demand.

FLEXIBLE–FUEL VEHICLES = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА С ГИБКИМ ВЫБОРОМ ТОПЛИВА – Flexible-Fuel Vehicles (FFVs) are the vehicles that can run on either gasohol or on hydrous ethanol.

FLEXIBLE FUND = ГИБКИЙ ФОНД – Flexible Fund is an investment fund (mutual fund) where the management company is free to decide on the investment of assets within the framework of the legal and statutory regulations. The opposite of Fixed Fund.

FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER = МЯГКИЙ ПАКЕТООБРАЗНЫЙ (или ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ) КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ СЫПУЧИХ ГРУЗОВ – The company's Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Big Bags are the ideal solution for packaging, storage and transport of bulk goods in powder, granular and semi liquid form. The entire Big Bags range is very diverse with special versions available besides various basic types. Big Bags are the simplest and most effective low cost packing technique that helps to save time and money in handling, storing and transportation of bulk commodities. The basic fabric consists of polypropylene which is manufactured out of UV stabilized triplex tapes of denier ranging from 1 300 to 3 000. Fabrics are also given an additional coating or supplied with an extra polyethylene insert. This gives special protection against dampness. In addition to that, Big Bags is made for safety factor of 5 to 1 which means that for a one ton Big Bag, the load bearing capacity is up to a limit of 5 tons. Heavy duty loops of nylon/PP multi filament yarn are given special attention. The polypropylene fabrics is characterized by high degree of UV resistance, tensile strength and flexibility. On request the company also supplies anti-static bags. Big Bags designs are thoroughly tested by an independent Testing Body to obtain full certification to meet international performance and quality standards. Designs through joint consultations with the customer to meet specific requirements, is one of the major strengths of company – Big Bags. Big Bags otherwise known as Jumbo Bags, are manufactured to fit all standard pallet size and can be handled from above all types of fork-lifts or cranes for easier filling. These FIBCs can be quickly and efficiently filled through a simple rig or by using structure to ensure precise weight control. Big Bags can be sized and made for box trailers and containers,for transportation of cement, fertilizers, chemicals and products requiring a plastic liner. Big Bags are available with inside liner thickness of up to 120 microns. For fast and

convenient ship loading, Big Bags can be lifted in by spreaders in multiples of 2.36 or 8 at a time. Strong, reinforced straps/loops on top are made for easier handling. The power of quality, technical refinement and design have spearheaded Big Bags into the most competitive markets world-wide. Big Bags uncompromising commitment to quality keeps the company ahead of the rest. See also Big Bag. Flexible bulk material containers are more in demand than ever as transport and storage containers, because containers like big bags have numerous practical advantages over packaging such as sacks, drums and metal containers, not only in terms of environment friendliness, functionality and price. But emptying big bags does not always prove easy. Transporting, emptying and disposing of the containers is not always straightforward, and not always as successful as hoped with improvised solutions. / Найлан (Nylon). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM})/ПП . ультрафиолетовое (УФ (UV)) излучение.

FLEXIBLE OPTIONS = ГИБКИЕ ОПЦИОНЫ – Flexible Options:- in additional to regular option listings for the corresponding underlying futures month some ICE Futures US® (former NYBOT®) markets also list Flexible Options. Flexible options help commercial firms to customize specific option strategies by allowing the user to select certain contract terms and conditions including the option expiration date, strike price and method of exercise (American or European). American style options allow for exercise on any day up until expiration while European style can only be exercised on the final day. See also Serial Options. A Flexible Option (also known as a Flexible Exchange or Flex Option) is a customizable exchange-traded option which allows the buyer to customize contract terms such as expiry date and contract size in addition to the strike price. Flexible options with single stock, index, or even currency underlyings are traded on several major exchanges. / Гибкие Опционы:- в дополнение в перечням обычных опционов для соответствующего месяца поставки лежащего в основе фьючерса некоторые рынки Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс.® (ICE Futures US® (бывшая НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)) внесли в перечень Гибкие Опционы. Гибкие опционы помогают коммерческим фирмам приспосабливать специфические опционные стратегии посредством допуска пользователя к выбору определённых контрактных порядков и условий, включая дату прекращения признания, сходную цену и метод исполнения (Американский или Европейский). Опционы в Американском стиле допускают для исполнения любой день до прекращения признания, в то время как опционы в Европейском стиле могут быть исполнены только в последний день действия такого опциона. Смотрите также Периодические Опционы (Serial Options).

FLEXIBLE PATH EQUIPMENT = ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ С ГИБКИМ ХОДОМ – Flexible Path Equipment:- materials handling devices that include hand trucks and forklifts.

FLEXITANK = МЯГКИЙ БАК (или ЭЛАСТИЧНЫЙ БАК) – Flexitank is a polythene bag which can be fitted inside a 20’ container for the transportation of non-hazardous liquids. Flexitank:- a large polythene liner which can be fitted inside a 20’ GP (General Purpose) container for the transportation of non-hazardous liquids. / Полиэтиленовый. Бак – большой сосуд для жидкостей.

FLEXURAL FATIGUE = ИЗГИБНАЯ УСТАЛОСТЬ (или УСТАЛОСТЬ НА ИЗГИБ) – Flexural Fatigue is a physical property expressed by the number of times a material can be bent on itself through a prescribed angle before it ruptures or loses its ability to recover.

FLEXURAL RIGIDITY = ЖЁСТКОСТЬ К ИЗГИБУ – Flexural Rigidity (or Stiffness) is one of the important physical properties of geosynthetic reinforcement materials. This property is indicative of the geosynthetic’s inherent capability of providing a suitable working surface for installation, especially under extremely soft soil conditions. Stiffness is defined as the resistance to bending. The stiffness is a measure of the interaction between the geosynthetic weight and its bending stiffness, as shown by the manner in which the geosynthetic gravitationally bends under its own weight. See also Bending Rigidity. Flexural Rigidity:- this measure of a material’s resistance to bending is calculated by multiplying the material’s weight per unit area by the cube of its bending length. / Жёсткость На Изгиб или Устойчивость К Изгибу (Flexural Rigidity).

FLEXURAL STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ ПРИ ИЗГИБЕ (или КРЕПОСТЬ НА ИЗГИБ) – Flexural Strength is the ability of a material or a construction to withstand bending. / выдерживать сгибание. В сопротивлении материалов под Изгибом понимается вид деформации, характеризующийся искривлением оси или срединной поверхности деформируемого объекта (балки, оболочки, плиты и другого) под действием внешних сил или температуры. Применительно к прямому брусу различают:- (i) Косой Изгиб, являющийся частным случаем сложного изгиба; (ii) Простой или Плоский Изгиб, при котором внешние силы лежат в одной из главных плоскостей бруса (то есть плоскостей, проходящих через его ось и главные оси инерции поперечного сечения); и (iii) Сложный Изгиб, вызываемый силами, расположенными в разных плоскостях. В зависимости от действующих в поперечном сечении изгибаемого элемента силовых факторов изгиб называют:- (a) Поперечным – при наличии изгибающих моментов и поперечных сил; (b) Продольным – под действием центрально приложенных продольных сжимающих сил; (c) Продольно-Поперечным – под действием продольных и поперечных сил; и (d) Чистым – при наличии только изгибающих моментов. Под Прочностью понимается свойство .

FLICKER = ТРЕПАНИЕ – Flicker is a hand tool that looks like a small hand card on a long handle. To use it, hold one end of a lock of wool in your left hand rested on your thigh and ‘flick’ the tool up and down with your other hand catching the end of the fiber. This will open out the lock and make it easier to spin. It is recommended to wear a sturdy pair of jeans or place a leather pad on your left thigh. / Трепание, очистка волокон хлопка, льна, шерсти и других от примесей и пороков и их разрыхление. Один из основных технологических процессов прядильного производства, а также первичной обработки лубяных волокон. Как правило, трепание производят после предварительного разрыхления материала, когда ударное воздействие наиболее успешно может очистить материал при минимальном повреждении волокон. Трепание состоит в ударном воздействии рабочих органов машины на слой волокон, зажатых питающими органами. При этом разрушаются связи между волокнами и примесями. В процессе трепания волокнистый материал очищается лишь от наиболее крупных и наименее цепких примесей. Разделение на отдельные волокна и очистка от цепких примесей происходят при последующем чесании волокнистых материалов. Трепание осуществляется на трепальных машинах. Основные рабочие (треплющие) органы – ножевые, колковые или бильные барабаны и трепала. В зависимости от конструкции бил различают планочные (гладкие призматические била), игольчатые (била, усаженные крупными колками), пильчатые (била, несущие пильные зубья) и комбинированные трепала. В трепальной машине для хлопка:- Разрыхлённые клочки хлопка из последней машины разрыхлительного агрегата поступают в питающий бункер. Регулирующее устройство поддерживает постоянную высоту хлопка в бункере, что обеспечивает равномерность потока волокна, выходящего из машины. Хлопок из бункера с помощью валиков и питающих цилиндров подаётся к ножевому барабану. Ножи барабана, вращающегося с частотой 500 – 600 оборотов в минуту (об/мин), наносят удары по слою хлопка, отрывают от него клочки и бросают их на окружающую барабан колосниковую решётку. При этом клочки дополнительно встряхиваются, и освободившиеся сорные примеси выпадают через промежутки между колосниками в угарные камеры. Вентилятор отсасывает воздух из сетчатых барабанов, благодаря чему создаётся поток воздуха, который снимает клочки хлопка с ножей барабана и колосниковой решётки и транспортирует их к сетчатым барабанам. При вращении эти барабаны формируют из отдельных клочков слой, который снимается с их поверхности съёмными цилиндрами. Далее слой поступает в зажим питающих цилиндров, подающих его к трепалу. Делая 900 – 1 000 об/мин, трепало наносит удары планками по слою

хлопка, разрыхляя его и выделяя сорные примеси, которые проваливаются через колосниковую решётку в угарную камеру. Воздушный поток снимает клочки хлопка с планок трепала и транспортирует их в следующую машину. Трепальные машины для лубяных волокон оснащаются бильными барабанами. Основными рабочими органами трепальных машин для шерсти являются колковые барабаны. Интенсивность трепания определяется степенью трепания, то есть числом ударов треплющего органа, приходящихся на единицу длины или массы слоя волокон.

FLIGHT CAPITAL = БЕГЛЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ЛЕТУЧИЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Flight Capital:- capital that is removed from a country that seems to be politically or economically unstable, and taken to a more stable environment. The capital transferred by the owner to another country in violation of capital export or exchange control laws. / Капитал, переведённый владельцем в другую страну в нарушение законодательства по вывозу капитала или законодательства по валютному контролю.

FLIGHT SUIT = ЛЁТНЫЙ КОСТЮМ – Flight Suit is a usually one-piece garment especially of fire-resistant fabric worn especially by military aircrews.

FLIP = РАЗВОРОТ – Flip:- to reverse positions in the market by closing out a long/short, and quickly entering an opposite position on the short/long side. Commonly used to explain the Commitments of Traders Report data where trader groups reverse positions from one report to the next.

FLIP–FLOP = ФЛИП–ФЛЁП (или ТРИГГЕР) – Flip-Flop:- a rubber sandal loosely fastened to the foot by a thong. / .

FLIPPER = ЛАСТ (или ХХ) – Flipper:- a flat rubber shoe with the front expanded into a paddle used in skin diving.

FLO = FAIRTRADE LABELLING ORGANIZATIONS

FLOAT = ВЫПУСКАТЬ В ОБРАЩЕНИЕ – Float:- the initial raising of capital by public subscription to securities, such as shares offered on the sharemarket for the first time. / Первоначальное повышение капитала посредством открытой (публичной) подписки на ценные бумаги, такие как акции, предлагаемые на рынке акций в первый раз.

FLOAT = ОБРАЩЕНИЕ (или В ОБРАЩЕНИИ) – (1) A Float is collected as payment for the loading operation. It is used to pay liability due to acquiring banks and purse holders and allows a guarantee to be given to acceptors. A float is never considered as the purse holder's deposit. There is no net creation of money. Float is a sum of money that represents checks that are outstanding.

(2) Float:- freely tradable shares of a company held by many shareholders. The number of shares that are not held by major shareholders and can therefore be acquired and traded by the general public. The larger the float, the larger the trading volume of a share. The shares in the share index of Deutsche Börse are weighted on the basis of the float according to trading volume and market capitalization. Float is the number of shares in a company which can trade freely in the market, i.e. total shares issued minus any control blocks or escrowed shares. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

FLOAT = ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ (или ПОДПЛЕТИНА, или ПОПЛАВОК, или ПОДНЫРКА НИТИ, или НЕПОДРАБОТКА НИТИ) – Floats:- caused by an end or ends failing to weave into fabric in the manner in which they should. The loom not functioning in the proper way will also cause floats. The weaver, because of laxity in fixing ends that need attention, is another cause. Incorrect drawing-in or reeding-in can cause one or more ends to form float areas in cloth. Floats can be remedied in the dry-finishing department in the mill as a last resort. Float is:- (1) flaw in the cloth, caused by loose threads floating instead of being bound in the weave. (2) A certain length of the warp or filling in the fabric, left free between two points of binding for the purpose of forming certain designs. Float is:- (1) the portion of a warp or filling yarn that extends over two or more adjacent filling picks or warp ends in weaving for the purpose of forming certain designs. (2) In a knit fabric, a portion of yarn that extends for some length without being knitted in. (3) Float is a fabric defect consisting of an end lying or floating on the cloth surface instead of being woven in properly. Floats are usually caused by slubs, knot-tails, knots, or fly waste, or sometimes by ends being drawn in heddle eyes incorrectly or being twisted around heddle wires. Float:- slack warp, faulty pattern card. Float is formed when there is no proper interlacement of the warp and weft yarns over a certain area. The remedial measures are the use of overall high warp tension and keeping the lease rods close to the heald shafts. Woven fabric defect. Float is formed when there is no proper interlacement of the the warp and weft yarns over a certain area, and is caused by an entanglement of adjoining ends in the region between the healds and the fell of the cloth. So here the warp and weft is not interlaced and not giving the actual design or structure of the fabric and forming this defect. Float is a defect in which warp or filling yarn extends unbound over the ends with which it should be interlaced. Synonym:- Harness Skip, Overshot, and Skip. Float:- a length of yarn extendrng unbound over a number of wales with which it should be intermeshed. Note:- this defect is caused by a needle failing to take the yarn, or by yarn casting off from the knitting elements prematurely. Float:- that part of a warp or filling yarn in a fabric thai ua unbound by the yarns in the opposite direction as specified by the weave. In some weaves, of course. Boats may be an integral part of the pattern. Float:- this is caused by a miss stitch which is the result of failure of one or more needles to have been raised to catch the yarn. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. Float is a weaving defect consisting of an end lying, or floating on the fabric surface instead of being properly woven in. Float (woven fabric defect) is the improper interlacement of warp and weft threads over a certain area. Causes:- (i) improper sizing (ends sticking); and (ii) broken end entangling with the other ends. Mending:- only minor floats can be rectified. The floating threads are cut with a clipper. Combing in both direction rectifies the resultant patch. Float:- slack warp and Faulty Pattern Card are the main reasons for a float in a woven fabric. Float:- it is formed due to improper interlacement of the warp and weft yarn over certain area and is caused by an entanglement of adjoining ends. This kind of fault is most objectionable as the cloth has to be cut near this defect. This defect is caused due to warp breakages on loom arising out of incorrect shedding or bad sizing. Minor Defect Classification:- < 0.5 sq.cm. Major Defect Classification:- > 0.6 sq.cm. Float is the improper interlacement of warp and weft threads in the fabric over a certain area. Weaving Defect. / уточные поперечные нити. Порок или дефект ткачества. Часть пряжи в трикотажной ткани, которая . Под Подплетинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде нарушения переплетения на небольшом участке из-за групповой неподработки нитей (когда концы нескольких оборвавшихся нитей основы заплетают соседние нити), причина этого порока – разладка основонаблюдателя. Подплетина представляет собой обрыв группы нитей основы с их последующим перепутыванием с нитями утка и общим нарушением переплетения. Подплетина является очень грубым, недопустимым дефектом, ухудшающим внешний вид и свойства ткани. Под Подплетиной понимается местный порок в виде неправильно переплетённых рядом лежащих нитей. Под Подплетинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде нарушения переплетения на небольшом участке из-за групповой неподработки нитей (когда концы нескольких оборвавшихся нитей основы заплетают соседние нити), причина этого порока – разладка основонаблюдателя. Неподработка Нитей Основы – дефект, состоящий в том, что некоторые нити основы не переплетаются с уточными. Образуется этот дефект вследствие ослабления натяжения части основных нитей, их провисания, в результате чего не образуется 'чистого' зева и нити основы не зарабатываются в ткань. Неподработка основы – грубый дефект, резко ухудшающий внешний вид и свойства тканей. Отрывы (Float) – обрыв большого количества нитей основы с последующей неудовлетворительной их приработкой. На ткани видна поперечная полоса по месту отрыва и приработки. Обрывы основы могут возникать при зажиме челнока в зеве. Под Сбитым Рисунком понимается местный порок в виде нарушения структуры

рисунка или цвета нитей. Подныркы, не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Сбитым Рисунком или Разом (Раз) понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда по всей ширине ткани нарушен рисунок переплетения, появляется при разладках каретки или при пуске станка без предварительного отыскания раза. Под Подныркаами понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое. Неподработка Нитей образуется, когда нити основы на некотором протяжении не переплетаются с утком по принятому рисунку, а выступают на поверхности ткани. Подныркы – тот же порок, образуемый уточными нитями. Подныркы – местный порок в виде одной или нескольких нитей одной системы, неправильно перекрывающих нити другой системы, нарушая переплетение. Подныркы не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныркаами понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое. Подплетина (float):- порок ткани в виде неправильно переплетённых между собой нитей. Примечание:- этот порок может быть вызван слабой основой или неправильной узорообразующей картой.

FLOAT CHARGE = ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ ЗАРЯД – Float Charge:- charging current supplied to a battery which overcomes the battery self-discharge rate. This current, under otherwise normal conditions, will maintain the battery in a fully charged state.

FLOATER POLICY = ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ ПОЛИС (или 'ПОПЛАВОК') – Floater Policy is a policy under the terms of which protection follows moveable property, covering it wherever it may be. / Полис, в соответствии с условиями которого, движимое имущество будет находится под защитой страхового покрытия где бы оно ни было.

FLOAT/FLOTATION = ОБРАЩЕНИЕ/НАХОЖДЕНИЕ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ (или ФЛОТАЦИЯ) – Float/Flotation:- the first public offering of a company's shares or securities on a regulated exchange.

FLOATING = ВЫПУСК В ОБРАЩЕНИЕ – Floating:- perfoming an Initial Public Offering (IPO). Also known as Flotation.

FLOATING = ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ – Floating:- free (flexible) fluctuation of the exchange rate in response to supply and demand on the foreign exchange market. In the absence of any (or at most minimal) central bank intervention (currency support buying or selling) floating is said to be clean. In actual practice, most countries with floating exchange rates essentially allow the rates to develop freely but their central banks do sometimes Intervene (Dirty Floating). / Свободное (гибкое) колебание (флуктуация) обменного курса в ответ на спрос и предложение на рынке иностранной валюты.

FLOATING CAPITAL = ОБОРОТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Floating Capital:- the part of a business entity's capital that is invested in current assets, net of current liabilities, as opposed to fixed or other capital assets. Also known as Net Working Capital. / Под Оборотным Капиталом понимается часть производительного капитала (затраты на сырьё, материалы, рабочую силу), которая переносит свою стоимость на вновь созданный продукт полностью и возвращается к предприятию в денежной форме в конце каждого кругооборота капитала.

FLOATING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ОБРАЩЕНИЕ (или ПЛАТА ЗА ОБРАЩЕНИЕ) – Floating Charge:- the assignment of all the assets of a company or an individual as security for a debt.

FLOATING CRANE = ПЛАВУЧИЙ КРАН – Floating Cranes are used mainly in bridge building and port construction, but they are also used for occasional loading and unloading of especially heavy or awkward loads on and off ships. Some floating cranes are mounted on a pontoon, others are specialized crane barges with a lifting capacity exceeding 10 000 tons and have been used to transport entire bridge sections. Floating cranes have also been used to salvage sunken ships. Heavy duty cranes that are able to handle exceptionally heavy cargo if unable to use conventional gantry cranes. Floating Cranes are heavy-duty cranes brought in to handle cargo when unable to use gantry crane. A crane mounted on a barge or pontoon, which can be towed or is self-propelled. / Плавучий Кран – грузоподъёмный кран, установленный на самоходном или буксируемом понтоне. По конструкции верхние строения плавучего крана подразделяются на неповоротные (мачтовые, козловые и краны с качающимися стрелами), полноповоротные, или универсальные, у которых стрела может поворачиваться в вертикальной плоскости и вращаться вокруг вертикальной оси, и комбинированные с двухъярусным верхним строением (на нижней основной ферме установлен поворотный или передвижной кран). Плавучие краны для тяжеловесных грузов изготовляются с качающейся стрелой. Краны имеют чаще всего дизель-электрический, реже дизельный или паровой привод. Плавучие краны грузоподъёмностью до 25 тонн используют для массовых погрузочно-разгрузочных работ, а краны грузоподъёмностью до 1 600 тонн – для строительных (в том числе судостроительных), монтажных и аварийно-спасательных работ.

FLOATING DOCK = ПЛАВУЧИЙ ДОК – Floating Dock is a floating structure which can be partially submerged to enable vessels to enter and leave the structure for use as a dry dock. A floating structure that can be partially submerged to enable vessels to enter and to leave and which can be raised for use as a dry dock. / Под Доком, от Голландского слова Dok, понимается сооружение (камера) для извлечения судов из воды, осмотра и ремонта их подводной части (докование) либо для постройки судов. Различают наливные, плавучие и сухие доки. Камера наливного дока имеет канал для ввода судов и площадки с опорами для их установки, расположенные выше обычного уровня воды. В наливном доке судно садится на опоры при откачке из дока воды. Плавучий док состоит из плоского прямоугольного понтона, на палубе которого размещены опоры для судов, и одной-двух продольных башен. Плавучий док при установке судна притопляется. Сухой док представляет собой водонепроницаемую камеру, закрываемую в головной части (со стороны акватории) шлюзом с затвором. При постановке в сухой док судно вводят в камеру, закрывают затвор, осушают камеру, и судно садится на опоры. Все доки оборудуют механизмами и устройствами для ввода и установки судов на опоры, насосами для перекачки воды, передвижными кранами, устройствами для подачи электрической энергии, пара, воды, сжатого воздуха и тому подобным при ремонтных или строительных работах.

FLOATING END = ПЛАВАЮЩАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Floating End:- single end continuously floating on the fabric. Weaving defect. Floating Ends:- Fabric:- all-cotton napped cord suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 140 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 38/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 cotton; Finish:- suede finish, plain dyed tan. Defect:- floating ends throughout several pieces. Analysis:- analysis showed that, whenever the defect appeared, there were several wrong draws in the goods. In some places as many as three ends were found weaving as one. In the sueding napping) operation, the picks were sufficiently weakened in these places to break through and allow the warp ends to float loosely on the surface. See also Floats. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Уточина:- .

FLOATING EXCHANGE RATE = ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – Floating Exchange Rate is the price of a nation's currency in terms of the price of the currency of another nation that is determined by the foreign exchange market based on the demand and supply of the currencies. For example, if the equilibrium level of USD1 is at ¥107 on a particular day, the exchange rate between US Dollars and Japanese Yen is said to be ¥107/USD. When demand for yen increases, the value of Yen appreciates and the floating

exchange rate reaches ¥105/USD. In order for the floating exchange rate to work, currency systems in both the United States and Japan need to be in the floating exchange rate zone. After the establishment of the Smithsonian Agreement in December 1971 when the US Dollar was devalued to USD38 for an ounce of gold (from USD35), a wider band with 4.5 percent fluctuation was adopted in the fixed exchange rate system. When the US Dollar was devalued again in 1973 to USD42.22 for an ounce of gold, the United States and other nations began the floating exchange rate system. There are, however, two forms of floating exchange rate in the system, the managed floating and the freely floating; the former was adopted initially in 1973. A mirror image of the adjustable fixed exchange rate system, where government intervenes to keep the exchange around a pegged rate, the managed floating exchange rate regime follows the principle of a floating exchange rate yet with government intervention, though with reluctance, to prevent extreme movement of its currency that could interfere with its trade and investments in the international market. In the freely floating case, a country allows its currency to fluctuate based solely on the market mechanism of currency trading. Strictly speaking, a nation's exchange rate under the floating system depends on the demand and supply of the nation's currency relative to other currencies in the foreign exchange market. The rationale behind the floating exchange rate system is its 'auto correction' mechanism. For example, when the interest rate was reduced by the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States in 2008 during the credit crisis, the US Dollar depreciated initially relative to currencies of its major trading partners, a phenomenon that makes US goods and services less expensive to foreign buyers. However, the US Dollar also appreciated from time to time during the year due to high demand for the Dollar as its exports accelerated and spending increased from international tourists. The demand and supply of a country's currency is largely influenced and counterbalanced by the movement of its balance of payments, the effect of its monetary policy, and the dynamics and expectations that global trades bring to its economy on the foreign exchange market. And when the fluctuation of the currency becomes too volatile, e.g., there is too much demand for US goods that could cause higher inflation, the central bank may step in to buy Dollars back, a form of managed floating exchange rate, in order to maintain the currency within a desirable boundary. While the floating exchange rate system provides the balance power to a country's currency through the automatic correction of demand and supply in the foreign exchange market, the system also tends to be better protected from any unexpected economic or monetary movement of its trading partners. For example, under normal circumstances, when inflation in China reaches its 12 year high, its currency should depreciate to the level that US importers would not pay a higher price than that before the inflation for China's exporting goods. Unlike the fixed exchange rate regime, countries under the floating exchange rate system do not need to maintain their currency at a fixed level. Subsequently, central banks are free to exert monetary policies needed for domestic economic development without interfering with its exchange rate system. However, there are side effects under the floating exchange rate regime. In the freely floating case, because not all information that involves currency movement, such as future or forward contracts, is immediately available for investors and traders and the automatic adjustment process may take time to adjust depending on the market and economic conditions of involved nations, risk of loss due to high currency volatility can be high. In addition, a freely floating exchange rate system provides the opportunity for speculation, which could cause currency to deviate from its true equilibrium zone and therefore create greater uncertainties and losses in the international trading markets. Floating Exchange Rate is a fixed exchange rate is when the value of a currency is fixed by governmental action at some officially determined level in terms of another currency. / Смитсониэнское Соглашение (Smithsonian Agreement). Плавающий Обменный Курс – изменение обменных курсов иностранной валюты вследствие изменения соотношения спроса и предложения; также известен как Гибкий Обменный Курс (Flexible Exchange Rate). Усиление или ослабление валют зависит от изменений национальных резервов твёрдой валюты и золота, международного торгового баланса страны, уровня инфляции, процентных ставок и общего состояния её экономики. Страны, как правило, не стремятся к тому, чтобы их валюта была слишком сильной, поскольку это делает товары, произведённые в стране, слишком дорогими для зарубежных покупателей. Слабая валюта может означать экономическую нестабильность, если слабость обусловлена высокой инфляцией или экономическим спадом. Противоположностью плавающему обменному курсу является Фиксированный Обменный Курс (Fixed Exchange Rate).

FLOATING INTEREST RATE = ПЛАВАЮЩАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Floating Interest Rate is an interest rate that is allowed to move up and down with the rest of the market or along with an index. This contrasts with a fixed interest rate, in which the interest rate of a debt obligation stays constant for the duration of the agreement. A floating interest rate can also be referred to as a Variable Interest Rate because it can vary over the duration of the debt obligation. For example, residential mortgages can be obtained with a fixed interest rate, which is static and can't change for the duration of the mortgage agreement, or with a floating interest rate, which changes periodically with the market. In the case of floating interest rates in mortgages, and most other floating rate agreements, the prime lending rate is used as a basis for the floating rate, with the agreement stating that the interest rate charged to the borrower is the prime interest rate plus a certain spread. Floating Interest Rate is an interest rate that fluctuates as market rates move.

FLOATING OIL STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ НЕФТИ НА ПЛАВУ – Floating Oil Storage:- oil stored on floating vessels. It has been the practice for oil to be stored in large laid-up oil tankers in order to offset the loss involved while the tankers are inactive.

FLOATING PRODUCTION STORAGE AND OFF–LOADING VESSEL = СУДНО ДЛЯ РАЗГРУЗКИ И ХРАНЕНИЯ ПРОДУКЦИИ НА ПЛАВУ (или МОРСКИЕ ПЕРЕГРУЖАТЕЛИ) – Floating Production Storage And Off-Loading Vessel is the vessel, often a convert oil tanker, is used offshore as a floating platform for the drilling, production, storage and loading of crude oil. See also Offshore-Loaded.

FLOATING RATE BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ПЛАВАЮЩЕЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Floating Rate Bonds are the bonds with a variable interest rate (floaters), which changes every three or six months in line with short-term Euro market interest rates (LIBOR or Euribor). The coupon may also be linked to the inflation rate. Since floaters are not subject to significant price fluctuations they afford investors a certain amount of protection against the risk of interest rate changes on the market. Floaters are an alternative to time deposits. Reverse floaters enable investors to profit from falling interest rates, since the coupon is paid as a combination of a fixed basic interest rate minus a certain reference rate. Bond whose interest can change under certain circumstances. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)) или ЮРИБО (или ЮРАЙБО; EURIBOR). Облигация, процент по которой может изменяться при определённых обстоятельствах.

FLOATING RATE NOTE = БИЛЕТ С ПЛАВАЮЩЕЙ СТАВКОЙ (или НОТА С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – A Floating Rate Note, often called an FRN or Floater, is a debt instrument that pays a floating interest rate. The interest rate is usually based on an accepted market benchmark rate such as LIBOR. Maturities at issue are usually in the three to five year range. The value of FRNs is not as sensitive to interest rates as that of debt securities that pay fixed interest. This makes them less risky for an investor who may which to sell them. From the point of view of an investor who wishes to secure a stable income and is willing to hold to maturity, FRNs are more risky. As interest rates change in line with the risk free rate the present value of an FRN is fairly stable providing that its risk does not change (provided the issuer remains equally financially stable). Note whose interest can change under certain circumstances. On the Euromarket FRNs (Floating Rate Notes) are generally issued with a minimum coupon and a current interest margin over LIBOR. The potential band for interest rate fluctuations is limited in most cases by a floor or cap. Floating-Rate Note (FRN) is a note with a variable interest rate. The adjustments to the interest rate are usually made every six months and are tied to a certain money-market index. Also known as a Floater. These protect investors against a rise in interest rates (which have an inverse relationship with bond prices),

but also carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. It's essentially the same concept as an adjustable-rate mortgage, except FRNs are investments (not debt). Floating Rate Note (FRN) is a Eurobond with a variable rate of interest. FRNs are usually medium term with interest paid quarterly based on a spread over 3-month Libor. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО (LIBOR)). В большинстве случаев потенциальный коридор для флуктуаций (колебаний) процентной ставки ограничен нижним или верхним пределами. Облигация с Плавающей Ставкой – долговой инструмент с плавающей процентной ставкой, корректировка которой производится периодически, каждые 6 месяцев, кроме того, она привязывается к индексу по денежному рынку, как, например, процентная ставка по Казначейским векселям. Облигации с плавающей ставкой обычно имеют срок погашения примерно 5 лет. Они предоставляют владельцам защиту от роста процентных ставок, но по ним выплачивается более низкий доход, чем по облигациям с фиксированной процентной ставкой, имеющим тот же срок погашения. Также используется название Floater (долговой инструмент с плавающей процентной ставкой).

FLOATING RICE = ПОПЛАВКОВЫЙ РИС – Floating Rice is a Rice that can maintain their canopies above the water in slowly rising flood as deep as several meters. It can take gradually increasing water level up to several meters at a maximum rate of 15 cm per day, provided there is adequate growth at the seedling stage approximately six weeks before the onset of flooding. Examples are floating Rice varieties grown where maximum water depth ranges between 1 and 6 m for more than half of the growth duration. In densely populated areas, floating Rice is grown as a subsistence crop because no other crop will grow.

FLOATING SELVEDGE = ПЛАВАЮЩАЯ КРОМКА – Floating Selvedge:- monogram viscose end in name selvedge floats instead of binding called floating selvedge. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

FLOATING STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ НА ПЛАВУ – Floating Storage:- changes in floating storage represent estimates of the change in global crude oil stocks held in moored tankers used for temporary storage between producing and consuming countries.

FLOAT LOOP = ПЕТЛЯ ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ (или НЕПОДРАБОТАННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – Float Loop is a knitted stitch when a needle holds its old loop and does not receive a new yarn. It connects two loops on the same course but not in adjacent wales. Also called a Miss-Loop.

FLOATS = ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ (или ПОДНЫРКИ, или НЕПОДРАБОТКИ НИТЕЙ) – Floats are two types:- Warp & Weft Float. Length of the warp or weft, which is not woven as per the fabric design, floats on the fabric 2 to 3 pick long at face or back. Weaving defect. Floats and Floating Ends:- (i) wax liquor pick up and its concentration at warping; (ii) shed openings; (iii) shed height and staggering; (iv) warp tension; (v) avoid bead formation in warp; (vi) height of cloth supporting bracket; (vii) position of wip roller; (viii) condition of projectile guide; (ix) condition of temple ring; (x) end obstruction due to yarn knot, fluffs, yarn quality, warp break, shedding timings etc; and (xi) heald wire broken or bent. Floats:- it is a kind of defect where a warp or weft yarn floats over the fabric surface for a few centimeter lengths due to missing of interlacement of two series of yarns. / Основное или Уточное Перекрытие. Подныркa или Неподработка Нити – порок или дефект ткачества. Неподработка Нитей образуется, когда нити основы на некотором протяжении не переплетаются с утком по принятому рисунку, а выступают на поверхности ткани. Подныркa – тот же порок, образуемый уточными нитями. Подныркa – местный порок в виде одной или нескольких нитей одной системы, неправильно перекрывающих нити другой системы, нарушая переплетение. Подныркa не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныркaми понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

FLOATS STITCHES = СТЕЖКИ ПЕРЕКРЫТИЙ – Floats Stitches:- a place in the fabric where warp and weft yarns escape the required interlacement due to entanglement of warp threads. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

FLOAT STITCH = ПЕТЛЯ ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ – Float Stitch or Welt Stitch is composed of a held loop, one or more float loops and knitted loops. It is produced when a needle (M) holding its old loop fails to receive the new yarn that passes, as a float loop, to the back of the needle and to the reverse side of the resultant stitch, joining together the two nearest needle loops knitted from it. The float stitch shows the missed yarn floating freely on the reverse side of the held loop. (This is the technical back of single-Jersey structures but is the inside of rib and interlock structures.) The float extends from the base of one knitted or tucked loop to the next, and is notated either as an empty square or as a bypassed point. It is assumed that the held loop extends into the courses above until a knitted loop is indicated in that wale. A single float stitch has the appearance of a U-shape on the reverse of the stitch. Structures incorporating float stitches tend to exhibit faint horizontal lines. Float stitch fabrics are narrower than equivalent all-knit fabrics because the wales are drawn closer together by the floats, thus reducing width-wise elasticity and improving fabric stability. See also Miss-Stitch. A Float Stitch is produced by missing interlooping over a series of needles so that the thread floats over a few loops in each course. / Смотрите также Пропущенная Петля (Miss-Stitch).

FLOCCOSE = ХЛОПЬЕВИДНООПУШЁННОЕ – Floccose (of plants):- having tufts of short soft woolly hairs. / С пучками мягких волосков; С хохолками; Шерстистое.

FLOCCULATING = ФЛОККУЛЯЦИЯ (или ХЛОПЬЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Flocculating is a coagulating or coalescing a material into a small, loosely aggregated mass. / Флоккуляция это коагулирование (свёртывание; coagulating) или коалесцирование или коалесценция (сращение; coalescing) .

FLOCK = ФЛОК (или ОХЛОПЬЯ, или ОЩИПКИ) – Flock is the material obtained by reducing textile fibers to fragments by cutting or grinding. There are two main types:- precision cut flock, where all fiber lengths are approximately equal, and random cut flock, where the fibers are ground or chopped to produce a broad range of lengths. Flock is very short fibers, intentionally produced for other purposes than spinning. / Флок является нетканым текстилём. Первое упоминание о тканях, созданных без применения ткацкого станка, относится к I веку до Нашей Эры. Искусство наклеивать мелко нарезанный ворс (он и называется флоком) на плотную текстильную основу с помощью тонкого слоя смолы родилось в Китае и только в позднем средневековье распространилось в Европе. При создании флока используют мелкий нейлоновый ворс. Заранее сотканная основа движется по станку, при этом на неё тонким слоем наносится клеевой состав. Из расположенного над станком бункера поступает флок. Частички ворса просто равномерно высыпают на основу. При этом над самой основой создают постоянное электростатическое поле. Наэлектризованные частички ворса падают в этом поле на клеевую основу строго вертикально, чем и достигается ровность ворсового покрытия, и что потом создаёт ощущение мягкости при прикосновении к флоку. Различаются печатные и тиснёные флоки. На первые цветной рисунок наносится с помощью бумажной печати (в упрощённом виде это можно представить как печать текста через 'копирку'). Вторые же представляют собой однотонные ткани, а тиснение выполняется валом, на который и нанесён рисунок.

FLOCKING = ФЛОКИРОВАНИЕ (или ХЛОПЬЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, или ПРИКЛЕИВАНИЕ, или ПРИЛИПАНИЕ, или ОЧЁСЫВАНИЕ, или ОПУШЕНИЕ, или ОЩИПЫВАНИЕ, или ЩИПАНИЕ) – Flocking:- a type of raised decoration applied to the

surface of a fabric in which an adhesive is printed on the fabric in a specific pattern, and then finely chopped fibers are applied by means of dusting, air-brushing, or electrostatic charges. The fibers adhere only to the areas where the adhesive has been applied, and the excess fibers are removed by mechanical means. Flocking is a method of cloth ornamentation in which adhesive is printed or coated on a fabric, and finely chopped fibers are applied all over by means of dusting, air-blasting, or electrostatic attraction. In flock printing, the fibers adhere only to the printed areas and are removed from the unprinted areas by mechanical action. Flocking is the application of fine particles to adhesive coated surfaces. The majority of flocking done worldwide uses finely cut natural or synthetic fibers. A flocked finish imparts a decorative and/or functional characteristic to the surface. The variety of materials that are applied to numerous surfaces through different flocking methods create a wide range of end products. The flocking process is used on items ranging from retail consumer goods to products with high technology military applications. Historians claim that flocking can be traced back to circa 1000 BC, when the Chinese used resin glue to bond natural fibers to fabrics. Fiber dust was strewn onto adhesive coated surfaces to produce flocked wall coverings in Germany during the middle ages. In France, flocked wall coverings became popular during the reign of Louis XIV. / Флокирование (Flocking). нарезанные или рубленые волокна. Люи XIV (Louis XIV).

FLOC POINT = ТОЧКА ПОМУТНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПОМУТНЕНИЯ) – Floc Point is the temperature at which wax or solids separate in an oil.

FLOODING = ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ (или ПОЛОВОДЬЕ) – A Flooding is:- (1) the normal process that floods the plains where deepwater Rice is grown. (2) To apply water to the field for the benefit of saturating the soil for land preparation. (3) Establishing and maintaining an irrigated Rice crop. / Под Половодьем понимается ежегодно повторяющееся в один и тот же сезон относительно длительное увеличение водности реки, вызывающее подъём вод из меженного русла и затоплением поймы.

FLOOD PLAIN = ПОЙМА (или ПОЙМЕННАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ, или ДОЛИНА ЗАТОПЛЕНИЯ) – Flood Plain is the land bordering a stream or river, built up of sediments from the overflow of the stream or river and subject to inundation at the peak of the flood period. / Под Поймой понимается часть дна речной долины, затопляемая только в половодье.

FLOOR = НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ (или ОПЦИОН НА НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ, или ОПЦИОН НА ПРЕНИЖЕНИЕ ПРЕДЕЛА) – (1) For over-the-counter markets, Caps and Floors are options which provide the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a long or short position at a specified price. Caps and floors are similar to swaps since they provide price protection at a predetermined level. However, caps and floors are different from swaps in that allow producers and end users to benefit from favorable price changes. The buyer of the cap or floor pays an up-front cash premium for this price protection. With caps and floor purchases, all risks are predefined; the premium paid for the option will always be the maximum ‘loss’ or ‘cost’ incurred by the buyer. Floors are referred as Put Options. For this premium, the buyer minimises exposure to adverse price movements while retaining the ability to capitalize fully on advantageous of an upswing of the underlying asset. See also Collar. A supply contract between a buyer and seller of a commodity, whereby the seller is assured that he will receive at least some minimum price. This type of contract is analogous to a put option. Individually structured interest option stipulating a minimum interest rate as a long-term hedge for buyers.

(2) A Floor is a lower limit. An interest rate floor guarantees a minimum interest rate level or interest amount. It is an agreement between a floor seller and a floor buyer such that, when the market rate falls below a specified limit (floor rate), the floor seller pays the floor buyer the difference between the rates for an agreed priod of time (floor term). A floor is the opposite of a Cap. Lower limit applying to a quantity, price or interest rate, for example, minimum interest rate on Floating Rate Bonds. The opposite of Cap. Floor is a contract whereby the seller agrees to pay to the purchaser, in return for upfront premium, the difference between a reference rate and an agreed strike rate should the strike rate exceed the reference rate. Interest rate floors, such as caps, are effectively a string of interest rate guarantees.

(3) Floor is a supply contract between a buyer and seller of a commodity, whereby the seller is assured that he will receive at least some minimum price. This type of contract is analogous to a put option, which gives the holder the right to sell the underlying at a predetermined price. The Floor is a standard height from the ground. Floor is a recognized low point in market prices. This may be a point the market does not expect the price to fall below, the lowest price achieved before the market rises or a level set by a customer as a minimum selling price.

FLOOR = ПОЛ – Floor is the main huge trading area, about the size of a football field, where stocks are bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange. A specially constructed arena on the trading floor of exchange where futures and options trading is conducted. See also Pit, and Ring. / Специально сконструированная арена в операционном зале биржи, где происходит торговля акциями, индексами, ценными бумагами, фьючерсами и опционами. Смотрите также Яма (Pit), и Ринг (Ring). Пол торгового зала биржи – часть фондовой биржи, где непосредственно происходит заключение торговых сделок или исполняются распоряжения брокерам на фиксацию убытка (stop loss orders).

FLOOR BROKER = БРОКЕР НА ПОЛУ – Floor Broker is a person with exchange trading privileges who, in any pit, ring, post, or other place provided by an exchange for the meeting of persons similarly engaged, executes for another person any orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery. An exchange member who executes orders to buy or sell futures and options in the trading ring on the floor of a commodities exchange. The largest single membership group of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®). There are two main types:- Commission Brokers, employed by brokerage houses, buy and sell securities on the NYSE® floor for the general public; Independent Floor Brokers work for themselves, they execute orders for brokerages without full-time commission brokers or for overly busy brokers. Floor Broker is any person who, in or surrounding any trading pit, floor, ring, post or other place provided by a contract market for the meeting of persons similarly engaged, executes for any other person any orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery and receives a prescribed fee or commission. The US Floor Brokers must be registered with the National Futures Association. / Лицо, которое в окружённой будь-то торговой яме, на полу, ринге, у дисплея или иного места, используемого рынком контрактов для встречи лиц, вовлечённых в аналогичное мероприятия, исполняет для любого другого лица любые распоряжения по покупке или продаже любого товара для будущей поставки и получает за это установленную плату или комиссию. Американские Брокеры на Полу должны быть зарегистрированы в Национальной Ассоциации по Фьючерсам. НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Брокер на Полу торгового зала биржи – член биржи, являющийся работником фирмы – члена биржи и выполняющий приказы клиентов в качестве агента в торговом зале. Брокер на полу получает приказ по телетайпной сети из торгового отдела фирмы, затем идёт к соответствующему торговому посту в зале биржи, присоединяется к другим брокерам и специалистам и осуществляет сделку по наиболее выгодной имеющейся цене. По завершении сделки клиента уведомляют через зарегистрированного представителя фирмы, и сделка заносится на ленту тикера, дающего информацию по всем сделкам с ценными бумагами, котируемыми на НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) и АМЭКС® (AMEX®); эта информация через электронную сеть распространяется по всей стране. Брокера на полу не следует путать с торговцем на полу (floor trader), который ведёт операции преимущественно за свой счёт, а не действует в качестве брокера.

FLOOR INFORMATION DEVICES = ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ УСТРОЙСТВА НА ПОЛУ – Floor Information Devices:- displays consolidated close, New York Stock Exchange last sale, quotes, net change, regional ITS Quotes, ex-dividend and Dow Jones news indicators. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

FLOOR LOAD = НАГРУЗКА НА ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ (или НАГРУЗКА НА ПОЛ) – A term Floor Load refers to product stacked directly onto the floor of a trailer without pallets or slip sheets; product must be unloaded manually without the use of a forklift.

FLOOR TRADER = ТОРГОВЕЦ НА ПОЛУ – Floor Trader is the exchange trader who executes trades strictly for his own account. Also known as Local. A person with exchange trading privileges who executes his own trades by being personally present in the pit for futures trading. Floor Trader is an individual who is a member of an exchange and usually executes his own trades strictly for his own account by being personally present in the pit or place for futures trading. Floor traders must be registered with the National Futures Association. Floor Trader is an exchange member who usually executes his own trades by being personally present in the pit or place for futures trading. Sometimes called a Local. Floor Trader is an exchange member who personally executes trades on the floor (trading pits) of the trading exchange. / Биржевой торговец, который исполняет все свои торговые операции строго за свой собственный счёт. Известен также как Местный (Local). Торговец на Полу торгового зала биржи – член фондовой или товарно-сырьевой биржи, ведущий операции в зале биржи за свой счёт. Он должен подчиняться правилам ведения торговых операций, аналогичным правилам для специалистов, ведущих операции от имени иных лиц. Этот термин не следует путать с термином брокер на полу (floor broker).

FLOOR TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ НА НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ С ОПЦИОНОМ НА НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ) – Floor Transaction is a transaction in which one party pays a single or periodic amount and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency based on the excess, if any, of a specified per annum rate (in the case of an interest rate floor) or a specified price (in the case of a commodity floor) over a specified floating rate (in the case of an interest rate floor) or commodity price (in the case of a commodity floor). See also Floor. / Операция, при которой одна сторона выплачивает разовые или периодические суммы, а другая сторона выплачивает периодические суммы в той же валюте, основанные на излишке, если не оговорено иначе, спецификационном с привязкой к годовой ставке (в случае операции с опционом на нижний предел процентной ставки) или спецификационной цены (в случае операции с опционом на нижний предел цены сырья) против спецификационной плавающей ставки (в случае операции с опционом на нижний предел процентной ставки) или цены сырья (в случае операции с опционом на нижний предел цены сырья).

FLOP = ПРОВАЛ (или ШЛЁПАНЬЕ, или XX) – Flop is a difference in color and appearance of a material viewed over two widely different aspecular angles.

FLOP ANGLE = УГОЛ XX – Flop Angle is the aspecular angle when a material is viewed from a direction far from the specular, typically 70° or more, normally associated with a change in color and appearance at two viewing angles.

FLORA = ФЛОРА – Flora is all the plant species in an area. A book or treatise on plant species from a particular region. / виды (species). Под Флорой, от Латинского слова Flora, означавшего в Римской мифологии имя богини Флора, от Латинского слова Flos, родительный падеж Floris, означающее Цветок, понимается исторически сложившаяся совокупность видов растений, населяющих какую-либо территорию или населявших ей в прошедшие геологические эпохи. Различают флору Земли, отдельных материков и их частей, островов, горных систем и тому подобное, а также флору стран, административных областей и другого.

FLORAL = ОТНОСЯЩЕЕСЯ К ФЛОРЕ (или ОТНОСЯЩЕЕСЯ К ЦВЕТКУ, или ЦВЕТКОВОЕ, или ЦВЕТОЧНОЕ) – Floral:- relating to, or resembling, or made from, or containing flowers.

FLORET = ЦВЕТОЧЕК – Floret is a small flower, generally one of a dense cluster but an individual flower in members of families Poacea and Asteracea. Floret is a small flower, especially as one component of a dense multiple flower cluster. Floret is a unit of the spikelet, including the lemma, palea, and the enclosed flower. / Цветочек – маленький цветок, особенно когда речь идёт об одном компоненте густого многочисленного рацемозного (или ботрического) соцветия (flower cluster). Цветочек – отдельный компонент сложного цветка или компактного соцветия.

FLORID = XX (или БАГРОВОЕ) – Florid:- tinged with red; ruddy.

FLOSS SILK = УГАРНЫЙ ШЁЛК (или ВЫШИВАЛЬНЫЙ ШЁЛК) – Floss Silk is a tangled silk waste. Floss is also a twisted silk yarn used in art needlework. / от Французского слова Флёс (Floss) = Отходы кокономотания и шёлкокручения, которые служат сырьём для шёлкопрядильного производства.

FLOTATION = НАХОЖДЕНИЕ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ (или ФЛОТАЦИЯ) – Flotation:- in the United Kingdom, when a company's shares are admitted to trading on an exchange. / В Соединённом Королевстве это относится к моменту допуска акций компании для торговли на бирже. Под Флотацией, от Французского слова Flottation от Флёттэ (Flotter), означающее Плавать На Поверхности Воды, понимается .

FLOTSAM = ПЛАВАЮЩИЕ ОБЛОМКИ – Flotsam:- cargo cast or lost overboard and recoverable by reason of its remaining afloat. Floating wreckage of a ship or its cargo, or floating debris. / Плавающие обломки судна или его груз, или плавающие осколки.

FLOW = ПОТОК – Flow:- movement of objects or values determined by a set of operations and decisions working in the same direction. The term is used in economics by analogy with the concepts of physics or biology (flow of liquids, ebb and flow of tides, etc). In business accounting, a flow shows the change in the amount of an item over time, in an income statement for example, as opposed to a snapshot of an item at a given point in time, as in a balance sheet. Economic flows reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value. They involve changes in the volume, composition or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities. They are recorded in the production, distribution and use of income and accumulation accounts. / строка баланса (item).

FLOWABILITY = ТЕКУЧЕСТЬ – Flowability is an ability of crystalline, pulverulent or granular goods to flow freely. / Под Текучестью понимается свойство сред пластически или вязко деформироваться под действием механических напряжений. Количественно текучесть – величина, обратная вязкости. У газов и жидкостей текучесть проявляется при любых напряжениях, у пластичных твёрдых тел – лишь при высоких напряжениях, превышающих предел текучести. Под Текучестью жидкости понимается величина, обратная динамической вязкости жидкости. Единица текучести в СИ – $Па^{-1}·с^{-1}$.

FLOWABLE = ТЕКУЧЕЕ – Flowable:- a two-phase formulation containing solid herbicide suspended in liquid, and that forms a suspension when added to water. Flowable (F):- a formulation which consists of a pesticide plus dust diluent that is blended in a small quantity of water.

FLOW CHART = ГРАФИК СОБЫТИЙ (или БЛОК–СХЕМА) – Flow Chart is a diagram, using symbols and depicting the sequence of events that should take place in a complex set of tasks. / Диаграмма, использующая символы и изображающая последовательность событий, которые должны иметь место в комплексном наборе задач.

FLOW CONTROL VALVE = КЛАПАН РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ РАСХОДА (или ХХ) – Flow Control Valve is a valve whose primary function is to control flow rate. See also Valve.

FLOWER = ЦВЕТОК – Flower is the complex reproductive organ of an angiosperm plant which may include sepals, petals, stamens and pistil. Flowers may include either male or female parts or both. The colorful parts of a flower and its perfume attract pollinators and guide them to the nectary, usually at the base of the flower tube. Pollination usually occurs incidentally to foraging for nectar or pollen as food. Xerophytic plants may have flowers that are produced and open in response to rain and produce seed within a few weeks of pollination, thus completing their life cycle. Species with tubular red flowers have often evolved to attract humming birds and other avian pollinators. Some night-flowering species have specialised to attract bats with foetid fleshy blooms or moths with large strongly-perfumed flowers. See also Catkin, Corymb, Cyathium, Cyme, Fascicle, Panicle, Raceme, Spadix, Spike, Thyrse Umbel. Flower is the reproductive part of the angiosperms. In rice, it consists of two lodicules, six stamens, and the pistil. Flower (Rice):- the two lodicules, six stamens, and the pistil. / , который может состоять из чашелистиков (sepals), лепестков венчика (petals), тычинок (stamens) и пестика (pistil). Виды (species) с . Смотрите также Серёжка (Catkin), Щиток (Corymb), Букетик (Cyathium), Полузонтик или Ложный Зонтик (Cyme), Пучок или Гроздь (Fascicle), Метёлка (Panicle), Кисть (Raceme), Початок (Spadix), Колос (Spike), Тирсоидный Зонтик (Thyrse Umbel). Репродуктивный орган ангиоспермов (цветковых или покрытосеменных растений). У Риса он состоит из двух лодикул, шести тычинок (stamens), и пестика. Под Цветком понимается орган полового размножения цветковых растений; специализированный укороченный побег. В цветке различают цветоложе, околоцветник (чашечку и венчик), андроцей – совокупность тычинок, гинецей – совокупность плодолистиков, которые образуют один или несколько пестиков. В нижней части пестика (завязи (ovary)) развиваются семязачатки, из которых формируются семена; завязь превращается в плод. Цветки могут быть женскими (имеют только пестик (pistil) или пестики), мужскими (содержат только тычинки) или обоеполыми. Цветки часто имеют яркую окраску, запах, что привлекает животных-опылителей (птиц, насекомых), питающихся нектаром и пыльцой. Растения с цветками разнообразной окраски и красивой формы используют для декоративного оформления помещений, садов, парков и так далее. Цветок, укороченный и ограниченный в росте репродуктивный побег, выполняющий функции микро- и мегаспорогенеза, опыления (осуществляемого при содействии агентов переноса пыльцы), оплодотворения, развития зародыша и образования плода. Цветок заканчивает собой стебель (главный или боковой). Часть стебля под цветком, обычно лишённая листьев, называется Цветоножкой (Pedicle или Peduncle). Нередко она очень укорочена и едва выражена, и тогда цветок называется сидячим. Цветоножка переходит в укороченную ось цветка – Цветоложе (Receptacle), которое обычно шире цветоножки и характеризуется слабо выраженными междоузлиями. Цветоложе может быть различной формы. На его узлах расположены все части цветка, как стерильные (чашелистики и лепестки), так и фертильные (тычинки и плодолистики). Чашелистики (Sepals), образующие в совокупности Чашечку (Calyx), обычно служат органами защиты цветка, особенно до его распускания (в бутоне), а часто также дополнительными органами фотосинтеза. Нередко они становятся лепестковидными и принимают на себя функцию лепестков, например у Ломоноса. В процессе эволюции цветка чашелистики часто срастаются в сростнолистную чашечку. Лепестки (Petals) служат для привлечения опылителей. Совокупность лепестков цветка называется Венчиком (Corona или Corolla или Coronet). Чашечка и венчик составляют вместе Околоцветник (Perianth), или покров цветка. Когда в цветке имеются как чашечка, так и венчик, то околоцветник называется двойным. В тех случаях, когда лепестки отсутствуют или когда нет ясно выраженных различий между чашечкой и венчиком, околоцветник называется простым. В центре цветка расположены Тычинки (Stamens или Stamina) и Плодолистики. Как по своей функции, так и по происхождению тычинки представляют собой микроспорофиллы. Наиболее примитивные из них (у ряда представителей семейства Магнолиевых и Винтеровых) представляют собой широкую лентовидную пластинку, снабжённую четырьмя попарно сближенными линейными микроспорангиями, более или менее погружёнными в ткань пластинки. В процессе эволюции тычинки постепенно дифференцировались на Тычиночную Нить (Filament) и Пыльник (Anther), состоящий из двух половинок, соединённых связником (продолжение тычиночной нити). Совокупность тычинок в цветке называется Андроцеем. Тычиночные нити часто срастаются как между собой, так и с членами околоцветника и с плодолистиками. Иногда тычинки срастаются между собой также пыльниками (нередко только пыльниками). Плодолистики, или Карпеллы, представляют собой сильно видоизменённые и специализированные мегаспорофиллы. Нередко плодолистик называется Пестиком (Pistil) (Простым Пестиком), однако этот термин применяется в разных смыслах и вносит путаницу. Наиболее примитивный тип плодолистика сохранился у родов Дегенерия (семейство Дегенериевые) и рода Тасмания из семейства Винтеровых. Он состоит из короткой ножки (гиноподия) и относительно тонкой адаксиально сложенной (кондупликатной) пластинки и внешне очень напоминает сложенные в почки кондупликатные листья. Вдоль плодолистика проходят 3 проводящих пучка (жилки), из которых средняя, или спинная (дорсальная), сильно ветвится. Между средней и боковыми жилками расположены многочисленные Семязачатки, или Семяпочки. На ранних стадиях развития края плодолистиков дегенерии почти не соприкасаются между собой, а защита семязачатков во время цветения обеспечивается благодаря тесному сближению широких боковых участков плодолистика, расположенных между его краями и плацентами. Срастание этих сближенных внутренних поверхностей происходит лишь после цветения, то есть в процессе развития плода. У других представителей Винтеровых наблюдаются самые различные стадии срастания. У всех цветковых растений на плодолистике имеется особая, служащая для улавливания пыльцы железистая ткань, называемая Рыльцем (Stigma или Stigmata). У Дегенерии и Тасмании рыльце примитивное и протягивается по всей длине плодолистика. Верхняя часть плодолистика, в которой оно локализуется, обычно вытягивается в тонкий стерильный столбиковидный вырост, приподнимающий рыльце над фертильной частью (завязью (ovary)) плодолистика и служащий для прохождения пыльцевой трубки. Эта специализированная тонкая часть плодолистика называется Столбиком (Style) (нередко её называют Стилодием, оставляя термин столбик только для сросшихся стилодиев). На ранних стадиях эволюции столбика (стилодия) он характеризуется низбегающим рыльцем, но в процессе дальнейшей эволюции рыльце постепенно локализуется на Верхушке (головчатое рыльце). Совокупность плодолистиков в цветке называется Гинецеем. Наиболее примитивные типы гинецея со свободными плодолистиками (например, у Магнолии, Лютика, Пиона) называются Апокарпными. В процессе эволюции плодолистики постепенно срастаются между собой, и из апокарпного гинецея возникает ценокарпный (смотрите Ценокарпия), в котором стилодии могут оставаться свободными или же срастаться, образуя столбик. Эволюция ценокарпного гинецея, как и эволюция апокарпного, обычно сопровождается уменьшением числа плодолистиков и в большинстве случаев также числа семязачатков. Крайняя форма редукции числа семязачатков в ценокарпном гинецее – так называемый псевдомономерный гинецей, у которого фертилен и полностью развит один плодолистик (у Ильма, Шелковицы, Крапивы, Конопли и других). В цветке большинства цветковых растений имеются специальные экскреторные органы для производства нектара – Нектарники (Nectary). Они возникли в самых разных ветвях эволюции цветковых растений и на самой разной морфологической основе, то есть на самых разных частях цветка. Примитивные типы цветков характеризуются относительно

длинным Цветоложем (Receptacle), но в некоторых случаях, как, например, у Мышехвостика или у некоторых Магнолиевых, имеется сильно удлинённое цветоложе вторичного происхождения. В процессе эволюции происходит постепенное укорочение цветоложа, в связи с чем части цветка всё более сближаются и первоначально спиральное их расположение изменяется на циклическое (круговое). Части циклического цветка обычно расположены мутовчато, реже – супротивно. Они встречаются гораздо чаще спиральных. Промежуточное положение занимают спироциклические цветки, например, цветок Лютика. Примитивные цветки – актиноморфные ('правильные'), то есть такие, которые могут быть разделены вертикальной плоскостью, проходящей через ось симметрии, на равные половины не менее чем в двух направлениях. В процессе эволюции (связанной с биологией опыления) из актиноморфных возникли зигоморфные ('неправильные') цветки. Они могут быть разделены на две половины только в одном направлении (например, цветок Гороха или Львиного Зева). В отличие от симметричных, то есть актиноморфных и зигоморфных цветков, встречаются также асимметричные цветки, которые невозможно разделить плоскостью симметрии на две равные половины, например, у Канны. Цветки могут быть обоеполыми или однополыми (раздельнополыми). Однополые цветки произошли из обоеполых в результате редукции в одних случаях – тычинок, в других – плодолистиков. В однополых цветках часто сохраняются рудименты тычинок и плодолистиков. Предполагают, что цветок произошёл из репродуктивных побегов гипотетических предков цветковых растений – Семенных Папоротников. В результате укорочения оси побега она превратилась в цветоложе, а в результате упрощения их расчленённых микро- и мегаспорофиллов возникли простые, неразветвлённые тычинки и плодолистики цветковых растений. (Предположение, что цветок произошёл из стробила (шишки) Саговников (Цикадовых), Гнетовых или Беннеттитовых, маловероятно.) При этом эволюция цветка, как и эволюция стробилов разных групп голосеменных, пошла разными путями. Таким образом, современные представления основаны на предположении, что основные части цветка – тычинки и плодолистики – произошли из спороносных органов предков цветковых растений. Трудно сказать с определённостью, были ли эти спороношения трёхмерными или плоскими, лишёнными хлорофилла или зелёными. Вероятнее всего, они представляли собой плоские и более или менее упрощённые (возможно, лопастные) спорофиллы, которые (особенно мегаспорофиллы), вероятно, частично несли функцию фотосинтеза.

FLOWER HEAD = ЦВЕТОЧНАЯ ГОЛОВКА (или ГОЛОВКА ЦВЕТКА) – Flower Head is a dense arrangement of flowers arising from a common point as in, e.g., Umbelliferae or Compositae. / плотное расположение цветков, произрастающих из общей точки как, например, у Зонтичных (Umbelliferae) или . Под Головкой понимается соцветие с укороченной, иногда утолщённой (но не плоской) осью, на верхушке которой на коротких цветоножках сидят цветки (у Ворсянки, Клевера и других).

FLOWERING = ЦВЕТЕНИЕ – Flowering is the stage when the anthers of the terminal spikelets protrude and shed pollen. / Стадия, во время которой пыльники .

FLOWERING DATE = ДАТА ЦВЕТЕНИЯ – Flowering Date is the date recorded when the panicles emerge from the boot.

FLOWERING GREENHOUSE PLANTS = ЦВЕТКОВЫЕ ПАРНИКОВЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Flowering Greenhouse Plants, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, are those plants grown for their attractive flowers. They are grown indoors and are often incapable of surviving outdoor growing conditions in colder climates. Flowering greenhouse plants include Poinsettias, Easter Lilies, Hydrangeas, Cyclamens, Gloxinias, and Hibiscus. / Парник (Greenhouse). Цветковые Парниковые Растения включают:- Пуанзеции (Poinsettias), Пасхальные Лилии (Easter Lilies), Гортензии (Hydrangeas), Цикламены или Дряквы (Cyclamens), Глоксинии (Gloxinias) и Гибискусы (Hibiscus).

FLOWERING INTERVAL = ИНТЕРВАЛ ЦВЕТЕНИЯ (или ХХ) – Flowering Interval:- The time in days between the appearance of white flowers either at adjacent fruiting positions along the same sympodial branch (horizontal flowering interval (HFI)) or at the same fruiting position on the next higher sympodial branch (vertical fruiting interval (VFI)).

FLOWERING PLANT = ЦВЕТКОВОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или ЦВЕТУЩЕЕ РАСТЕНИЕ) – Flowering Plant is an angiosperm. / Цветковое или Цветущее Растение – ангиосперм (Покрытосеменное Растение). Под Цветковыми или Покрытосеменными Растениями понимается Отдел Высших Растений. Семязачатки погружены в ткани завязи, из которой после оплодотворения развивается плод с заключёнными в нём семенами (отсюда второе название). Характерно также наличие настоящего цветка и двойное оплодотворение. Около 250 000 Видов, по всему земному шару. Два Класса – Однодольные и Двудольные. Играют большую роль в жизни человека, снабжая продуктами питания, строительными материалами, сырьём для промышленности (текстильной, мебельной, фармацевтической и других).

FLOW FATIGUE RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ ЗАТУХАНИЯ ПОТОКА – Flow Fatigue Rating:- the ability of a filter element to resist a structural failure of the filter medium due to flexing caused by cyclic differential pressure.

FLOWMETER = РАСХОДОМЕР (или ПОТОКОМЕР) – Flowmeter is a device which indicates either flow rate, total flow, or a combination of both. / Расходомер в технике, прибор для измерения расхода – объёма или массы среды, протекающей через прибор в единицу времени. Используется для контроля и учёта жидкости, пара или газа при их производстве, отпуске, потреблении и хранении, а также служит для регулирования технологических и теплоэнергетических процессов в автоматических системах контроля и регулирования. Расходомеры, работающие в течение произвольного промежутка времени, называются Счётчиками Жидкости и Газа; они могут использоваться как самостоятельные приборы или входить в измерительный узел топливо-маслораздаточной колонки и тому подобных установок. Иногда расходомеры снабжают интеграторами – устройствами для суммирования измеряемых масс или объёма. Наибольшее распространение получили расходомеры переменного и постоянного перепада давления. К Расходомерам Переменного Перепада Давления относятся Дифманометры, при использовании которых перепад давления в трубопроводе создаётся сужающими устройствами (диафрагмами, соплами, Трубой Вентури и тому подобными). В Расходомерах Постоянного Перепада Давления изменяется площадь проходного сечения, а перепад до и после него остаётся неизменным. Такого типа расходомеры выполняются с погружным поплавком или поршнем. В некоторых случаях, когда невозможно применять расходомеры, скорость потока измеряют с помощью напорных трубок, гидравлических вертушек и анемометров в нескольких точках трубопровода и вычисляют скорость потока в каком-либо его сечении. Объёмный расход определяют, умножая скорость на площадь сечения. Этот метод применим при различных испытаниях, когда временная установка расходомера нецелесообразна. В некоторых расходомерах (главным образом специального назначения) используют индукционные, ультразвуковые, радиоактивные и другие методы измерений.

FLOW MOISTURE POINT = ТОЧКА ТЕКУЧЕЙ ВЛАГИ (или ВЛАЖНОСТИ) – Flow Moisture Point (FMP) is a point at which the goods change from solid to liquid state.

FLOW RACK = ПОТОКОВЫЙ СТЕЛЛАЖ – Flow Rack:- racking equipment that allows for the product to be stocked in through one side and removed for order fulfillment purposes from the other side. Product stored in Flow Rack is naturally allocated via FIFO (short for the First In, First Out) based on the racking equipment design. Flow Rack is a storage method where product is presented to picking

operations at one end of a rack and replenished from the opposite end. / Метод хранения, при котором продукция, предполагаемая для отбора, берётся с одного конца стеллажа/платформы, а восполняется с противоположного конца. Под Стеллажом, от Немецкого слова Stellage, от Голландского слова Stellage от Stellen, означающее Помещать или Ставить, понимается многоярусное устройство, состоящее из ряда вертикальных стоек или стенок с полками, ящиками, кронштейнами, укреплённых в несколько ярусов на стойках каркасов. Стеллажи используются для хранения различных предметов и штучных материалов, а также для раскладки материалов, нуждающихся в сушке (например, кирпича, торфа). Стеллажи могут быть переставными (например, стеллажи-вертушки для медикаментов, инструментов) и передвижными (с ручным и электрическим приводом) для грузов, приём и выдача которых производятся в определённых местах.

FLOW RATE = ТЕМП ПОТОКА (или СКОРОСТЬ ПОТОКА, или СКОРОСТЬ ТЕЧЕНИЯ, или МОЩНОСТЬ ПОТОКА) – Flow Rate is the volume, mass, or weight of a fluid passing through any conductor per unit of time. A term Flow Rate refers to the flow of material (usually water) through a filter at a defined pressure difference between the upstream side of the filter and the downstream side. Flow rate is always reported in units of volume over time at a specified pressure drop (example, liters/min @ 3 pounds per square inch (psi)). As the filter begins to plug, the flow rate will decrease due to the openings in the filter being filled with captured contaminants. The filter is considered exhausted when the flow rate through the filter decreases to a point that it is too difficult to use.

FLOW RATE OF A WELL = ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СКВАЖИНЫ (или ДЕБИТ СКВАЖИНЫ) – Flow Rate Of A Well is a quantity of hydrocarbons obtained from a well in a given period of time (usually one day). / Производительность Скважины или Дебит Скважины это количество углеводородов, добываемых из скважины в данный период времени (как правило за одни сутки). Под Производительностью Оборудования понимается объём продукции (работы), производимой в единицу времени данным оборудованием в соответствии с его конструктивными особенностями, технической характеристикой и определёнными организационно-производственными условиями. Производительность оборудования измеряется в тоннах, штуках, метрах и так далее в единицу времени. Под Дебитом, от Французского слова Debit, означающее Расход или Сбыт, понимается объём жидкости (воды, нефти и других) или газа, поступающих в единицу времени из естественного или искусственного источника (колодца, буровой скважины и другого). Дебит жидкости выражается в литрах в секунду (л/с) или кубических метрах в секунду ($м^3$/с), кубических метрах в час ($м^3$/ч), кубических метрах в сутки ($м^3$/сут), а дебит газа выражается в кубических метрах в сутки ($м^3$/сут). Дебит характеризует устойчивое поступление жидкости или газа в течение длительного времени. Объём воды, протекающей в единицу времени через поперечное сечение реки или водоносного горизонта, называется Расходом Воды. Этот же терин часто применяют для объёма воды, получаемого при искусственной откачке воды из колодцев и скважин, в процессе которой подаваемое количество жидкости зависит от способа и интенсивности откачки и понижения её уровня. Для характеристики производительности водозаборных скважин служит Удельный Дебит – дебит, отнесённый к понижению уровня воды при откачке на 1 метр. Дебит Скважины или Колодца зависит от водопроницаемости и мощности водоносного слоя, условий его питания, распространения и взаимосвязи с другими водоносными горизонтами, наличия напора и прочим, а также от условий эксплуатации водоносного горизонта, степени его вскрытия, понижения уровня воды при откачке, типа фильтра и других факторов. Необходимо различать Установившийся и Неустановившийся Дебит, так как в первое время можно получить завышенное значение дебита, особенно если вскрыта вода или нефть, заключающие большое количество газов. Дебит Воды определяется мерными сосудами, водосливами, водомерами различных конструкций, самопишущими дебитографами; иногда расчёт дебита производят по формулам динамики подземных вод. Для измерения Дебита Жидкостей применяются водомеры типа Вентури, основанные на создании перепада давления при измерении сечения трубопровода. Наблюдая разность давления ($p_1 – p_2$) по шкале или передавая её на самописец, можно определить количество протекающей воды по формуле:- $q = k\sqrt{(p_1 – p_2)}$, где k – постоянный коэффициент. В тех случаях, когда от места истечения воды образуется постоянный водоток (с дебитом не менее 1 л/с), дебит можно измерять с помощью водосливов. В зависимости от формы сечения водослива расчёт дебита ведётся по различным формулам, в которые входят значения высоты напора воды (h) и ширины водослива (b). На основе наблюдений за Дебитом Нефтяных Скважин строят кривые, показывающие изменения дебита в процессе эксплуатации. Анализируя эти кривые, определяют промышленные категории запасов нефти. Этот метод кривых основан на статистическом учёте добычи нефти за определённые периоды времени. По кривой зависимости дебита от времени с помощью математических расчётов устанавливают коэффициент падения дебита, который служит основой подсчёта запасов нефти по группам скважин и по пласту в целом. При гидрогеологических исследованиях (определении производительности водозаборов, оценке запасов подземных вод, исследования притоков воды к дренам и прочего). Дебит скважин и колодцев является одним из важнейших показателей. Расчёты дебита воды колодцев и скважин, если не производятся опытные работы, ведут с помощью данных о коэффициенте фильтрации пласта, его мощности, напорном градиенте, а также путём сравнения с дебитом скважин и колодцев, находящихся в сходных гидрогеологических условиях. Для наиболее точного определения дебита эксплуатационного сооружения проводятся опытные откачки. Дебит Газа обычно измеряется в $м^3$/сут. При измерении дебита газа применяются анемометры, шайбенные измерители и другие приборы. Например, при измерении дебита газа, выделяющегося на дне водоёма, отбор пробы газа выполняется следующим образом:- газ должен быть полностью захвачен воронкой. Дебит определяется по времени заполнения газом сосуда определённой ёмкости. В случае газирующей воды устраиваются Газоотделители и определяется Газовый Фактор.

FLS = FRONT LINE STATES

FLUCTUATION = КОЛЕБАНИЕ (или ФЛУКТУАЦИЯ) – Fluctuation is a wavering, unsteady, irresolute, or undetermined movement or pattern; irregular rising and falling. / Под Флуктуацией, от Латинского слова Fluctuatio, означающее Колебание, понимается случайное отклонение от средних значений физических величин, характеризующих систему из большого числа частиц; вызывается тепловым движением частиц системы. Флуктуации определяют теоретически возможный предел чувствительности приборов. Флуктуации давления проявляются, например, в броуновском движении малых частиц под влиянием точно не скомпенсированных ударов молекул окружающей среды. Флуктуации характерны для любых случайных процессов.

FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION UNIT (SCRUBBER) = УСТАНОВКА ПО ОБЕССЕРИВАНИЮ ТОПОЧНОГО ГАЗА (СКРУББЕР) (или УСТАНОВКА ПО ДЕСУЛЬФУРАЦИИ ТОПОЧНОГО ГАЗА (СКРУББЕР)) – Flue Gas Desulfurization Unit (Scrubber) is an equipment used to remove sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of a boiler plant before discharge to the atmosphere. Chemicals, such as lime, are used as the scrubbing media. / из выхлопных газов котельных станций перед выбросом в атмосферу. Химикалии, такие как известь, используются в качестве . Под Десульфурацией, от Латинских слов De, означающее Отделение или Отмена или Удаление или Уничтожение, и Sulphur, означающее Сера, или Обессериванием понимается физико-химические процессы, обеспечивающие удаление серы из расплавленного металла, например, стали, чугуна. Сера может переходить в шлак (в виде сульфидов – CaS и других) или в газ (например, в виде SO_2). Для внедоменной десульфурации чугуна (в ковшах) эффективными десульфураторами являются магний, сода. Под Скруббером понимается:- (1) устройство для

очистки газов и извлечения одного или нескольких компонентов с помощью жидкостей. (2) Барабанная машина для промывки полезных ископаемых.

FLUE GAS PARTICULATE COLLECTORS = КОЛЛЕКТОРЫ ТВЁРДЫХ ЧАСТИЦ ТОПОЧНОГО ГАЗА – Flue Gas Particulate Collectors are the equipment used to remove fly ash from the combustion gases of a boiler plant before discharge to the atmosphere. Particulate collectors include electrostatic precipitators, mechanical collectors (cyclones), fabric filters (baghouses), and wet scrubbers.

FLUFFING = ОПУШЕНИЕ (или ЗАПУШЕНИЕ) – Fluffing is a term describing the appearance of a carpet after loose fiber fragments left during manufacture have worked their way to the surface. Fluffing is not a defect; it is simply a characteristic of new carpets that disappears with vacuuming.

FLUID = ЖИДКОСТЬ – Fluid:- a general classification including liquids and gases. / Под Жидкостями понимаются вещества в конденсированном агрегатном состоянии, промежуточном между твёрдым и газообразным. Вещество находится в состоянии жидкости при давлениях, больших давления в Тройной Точке, и при температурах, заключающихся в интервале от Температуры Кристаллизации до Температуры Кипения. Различие между жидким и газообразным состоянием вещества исчезает в Критическом Состоянии. Жидкости, подобно твёрдым телам, обладают малой сжимаемостью и большой плотностью и в то же время, подобно газам, не обладают упругостью формы и легко текут. В жидкости среднее расстояние между молекулами – порядка размеров самих молекул (~0.1 нм), и силы молекулярного взаимодействия весьма значительны. Этим, например, объясняются особые свойства поверхностного слоя жидкости (смотрите Поверхностное Натяжение). В отличие от ‘дальнего порядка’ в расположении частиц твёрдого тела по узлам кристаллической решётки, в жидкости наблюдается ‘ближний порядок’:- в среднем для каждой молекулы жидкости число ближайших соседей и их взаимное расположение одинаковы. Подобно частицам твёрдого тела, молекулы жидкости совершают тепловые колебания около некоторых положений равновесия. Однако если в твёрдых телах эти положения равновесия неизменны, то в жидкостях они время от времени изменяются:- по истечении некоторого времени t молекула жидкости перескакивает в новое положение равновесия, перемещаясь на расстояние порядка среднего расстояния между молекулами жидкости. Эти перескоки молекул жидкости обусловливают её текучесть. Среднее значение t, называющееся средним временем ‘оседлой жизни’ молекул, зависит от природы жидкости и очень быстро уменьшается с увеличением температуры:- $\langle t \rangle = t_0 \exp (E / kT)$, где $t_0 \sim 10^{-12}$ с, k – Постоянная Больцмана, T – термодинамическая температура, E – энергия активации перехода молекулы из одного положения равновесия в соседнее. Для маловязких жидкостей $\langle t \rangle \sim 10^{-11}$ с. Динамическая вязкость разных жидкостей весьма различна (например, при температуре T = 273 K для воды она равна 1.79 мПа·с, а для глицерина – 12.1 Па·с). С понижением температуры вязкость жидкости увеличивается. У некоторых жидкостей это увеличение вязкости столь значительно, что они, будучи переохлаждёнными, не успевают кристаллизоваться и образуют аморфные тела (например, глины, смолы, стёкла). Под Жидкостью понимается агрегатное состояние вещества, сочетающее в себе черты твёрдого состояния (сохранение объёма, определённая прочность на разрыв) и газообразного (изменчивость формы). Для жидкости характерны ближний порядок в расположении частиц (молекул, атомов) и малое различие в кинетической энергии теплового движения молекул и их потенциальные энергии взаимодействия. Тепловое движение молекул жидкости состоит из колебаний около положений равновесия и сравнительно редких перескоков из одного равновесного положения в другое, с этим связана текучесть жидкости. Жидкость, агрегатное состояние вещества, промежуточное между твёрдым и газообразным состояниями. Жидкость, сохраняя отдельные черты как твёрдого тела, так и газа, обладает, однако, рядом только ей присущих особенностей, из которых наиболее характерная – текучесть. Подобно твёрдому телу, жидкость сохраняет свой объём, имеет свободную поверхность, обладает определённой прочностью на разрыв при всестороннем растяжении и так далее. С другой стороны, взятая в достаточном количестве жидкость принимает форму сосуда, в котором находится. Принципиальная возможность непрерывного перехода жидкости в газ также свидетельствует о близости жидкого и газообразного состояний. По химическому составу различают однокомпонентные, или чистые жидкости, и двух- или многокомпонентные жидкие смеси (растворы). По физической природе жидкости делятся на нормальные (обычные), жидкие кристаллы с сильно выраженной анизотропией (зависимостью свойств от направления) и квантовые жидкости – жидкие ^{4}He, ^{3}He и их смеси – со специфическими квантовыми свойствами при очень низких температурах. Нормальные чистые жидкости имеют только одну жидкую фазу (то есть существует один единственный вид каждой нормальной жидкости). Гелий ^{4}He может находиться в двух жидких фазах – нормальной и сверхтекучей, а жидкокристаллические вещества – в нормальной и одной или даже двух анизотропных фазах. Общим для всех нормальных жидкостей, в том числе и для смесей, является их макроскопическая однородность и изотропность при отсутствии внешних воздействий. Эти свойства сближают жидкости с газами, но резко отличают их от анизотропных кристаллических твёрдых тел. Аморфные твёрдые тела (например, стекла), с современной точки зрения, являются переохлаждёнными жидкостями (смотрите Аморфное Состояние) и отличаются от обычных жидкостей только численными значениями кинетических характеристик (существенно большей вязкостью и дргими). Область существования нормальной жидкой фазы ограничена со стороны низких температур фазовым переходом в твёрдое состояние – кристаллизацией или (в зависимости от величины приложенного давления) фазовым переходом в сверхтекучее состояние для ^{4}He и в жидко-анизотропное состояние для жидких кристаллов. При давлениях ниже критического давления $p_к$ нормальная жидкая фаза ограничена со стороны высоких температур фазовым переходом в газообразное состояние – испарением. При давлениях $p > p_к$ фазовый переход отсутствует и по своим физическим свойствам жидкость в этой области неотличима от плотного газа. Наивысшая температура $T_к$, при которой ещё возможен фазовый переход жидкость-газ, называется Критической Температурой. Значения $p_к$ и $T_к$ определяют критическую точку чистой жидкости, в которой свойства жидкости и газа становятся тождественными. Наличие критической точки для фазового перехода жидкость-газ позволяет осуществить непрерывный переход из жидкого состояния в газообразное, минуя область, где газ и жидкость сосуществуют (смотрите Критическое Состояние). Таким образом, при нагревании или уменьшении плотности свойства жидкостей (теплопроводность, вязкость, самодиффузия и другие), как правило, меняются в сторону сближения со свойствами газов. Вблизи же температуры кристаллизации большинство свойств нормальных жидкостей (плотность, сжимаемость, теплоёмкость, электропроводность и так далее) близки к таким же свойствам соответствующих твёрдых тел. В таблице приведены значения теплоёмкости при постоянном давлении (C_p) ряда веществ в твёрдом и жидком состояниях при температуре кристаллизации. Малое различие этих теплоёмкостей показывает, что тепловое движение в жидкостях и твёрдых телах вблизи температуры кристаллизации имеет примерно одинаковый характер. Теплоёмкость некоторых веществ (в Дж/(кг·К)), при температуре кристаллизации:-

	Na	Hg	Pb	Zn	Cl	NaCl
C_p, тв.	1 382	138	146	461	620	1 405
C_p, ж.	1 386	138	155	542	1 800	1 692

Молекулярная Теория Жидкостей:- по своей природе силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия в жидкостях и кристаллах одинаковы и имеют примерно одинаковые величины. Наличие в жидкостях сильного межмолекулярного взаимодействия

обусловливает, в частности, существование поверхностного натяжения на границе жидкости с любой другой средой. Благодаря поверхностному натяжению жидкость стремится принять такую форму, при которой её поверхность (при данном объёме) минимальна. Небольшие объёмы жидкости имеют обычно характерную форму капли. В отсутствии внешних сил, когда действуют только межмолекулярные силы (например, в условиях невесомости), жидкость приобретает форму шара. Влияние поверхностного натяжения на равновесие и движение свободной поверхности жидкости, границ жидкостей с твёрдыми телами или границ между несмешивающимися жидкостями относится к области капиллярных явлений. Фазовое состояние вещества зависит от физических условий, в которых оно находится, главным образом от температуры T и давления p. Характерной определяющей величиной является зависящее от температуры и давления отношение e (T, p) средней потенциальной энергии взаимодействия молекул к их средней кинетической энергии. Для твёрдых тел e (T, p) >> 1; это значит, что силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия велики и удерживают молекулы (атомы, ионы) вблизи равновесных положений – узлов кристаллической решётки, несмотря на тепловое движение частиц. В твёрдых телах тепловое движение имеет характер коллективных колебаний атомов (ионов) около узлов кристаллической решётки. В газах осуществляется обратный предельный случай e (T, p) << 1; силы притяжения между молекулами недостаточны, чтобы удержать их вблизи друг от друга, вследствие чего положения и скорости молекул распределены почти хаотически. Для жидкостей e (T, p) ~ 1:- интенсивности упорядочивающих межмолекулярных взаимодействий и разупорядочивающего теплового движения молекул имеют сравнимые значения, чем и определяется вся специфичность жидкого состояния вещества. Тепловое движение молекул в неметаллических жидкостях состоит из сочетания коллективных колебательных движений того же типа, что и в кристаллических телах, и происходящих время от времени скачков молекул из одних временных положений равновесия (центров колебаний) в другие. Каждый скачок происходит при сообщении молекуле энергии активации, достаточной для разрыва её связей с окружающими молекулами и перехода в окружение других молекул. В результате большого числа таких скачков молекулы жидкостей более или менее быстро перемешиваются (происходит самодиффузия, которую можно наблюдать, например, методом меченых атомов). Характерные частоты скачков составляют ~ 10^{11}–10^{12} $сек^{-1}$ для низкомолекулярных жидкостей, много меньше для высокомолекулярных, а в отдельных случаях, например, для сильно вязких жидкостей и стекол, могут оказаться чрезвычайно низкими. При наличии внешней силы, сохраняющей своё направление более длительное время, чем интервалы между скачками, молекулы перемещаются в среднем в направлении этой силы. Таким образом, статические или низкочастотные механические воздействия приводят к проявлению текучести жидкости как суммарному эффекту от большого числа молекулярных переходов между временными положениями равновесия. При частоте воздействий, превышающей характерные частоты молекулярных скачков, у жидкости наблюдаются упругие эффекты (например, сдвиговая упругость), типичные для твёрдых тел. Однородность и изотропность нормальных жидкостей молекулярная теория жидкостей объясняет отсутствием у них дальнего порядка во взаимных положениях и ориентациях молекул (смотрите Ближний Порядок, и Дальний Порядок). Положения и ориентации двух или более молекул, расположенных далеко друг от друга, оказываются статистически независимыми. В идеальном кристаллическом теле, как правило, существует ‘жёсткий’ дальний порядок в расположении и ориентации молекул (атомов, ионов). В жидком кристалле дальний порядок наблюдается лишь в ориентации молекул, но он отсутствует в их расположении. Жидкости иногда разделяют на неассоциированные и ассоциированные, в соответствии с простотой или сложностью их термодинамических свойств. Предполагается, что в ассоциированных жидкостях есть сравнительно устойчивые группы молекул – комплексы, проявляющие себя как одно целое. Существование подобных комплексов в некоторых растворах доказывается прямыми физическими методами. Наличие устойчивых ассоциаций молекул в однокомпонентных жидкостей недостоверно. Основой современных молекулярных теорий жидкого состояния послужило экспериментальное обнаружение в жидкостях ближнего порядка – согласования (корреляции) во взаимных положениях и ориентациях близко расположенных групп, состоящих из 2, 3 и большего числа молекул. Эти статистической корреляции, определяющие молекулярную структуру жидкости, простираются на область протяжённостью порядка несколько межатомных расстояний и быстро исчезают для далеко расположенных друг от друга частиц (отсутствие дальнего порядка). Структурные исследования реальных жидкостей, позволившие установить эту особенность жидкого состояния, производятся методами рентгеновского структурного анализа и нейтронографии. По структуре и способам их описания жидкости делят на простые и сложные. К первому сравнительно малочисленному классу относят однокомпонентные атомарные жидкости. Для описания свойств таких жидкостей достаточно указать лишь взаимное расположение атомов. К этому классу жидкостей относятся жидкие чистые металлы, сжиженные инертные газы и (с некоторыми оговорками) жидкости с малоатомными симметричными молекулами, например, CCl_4. Для простых жидкостей результаты рентгено-структурного или нейтронографического анализа могут быть выражены с помощью так называемой Радиальной Функции Распределения g (r). Эта функция характеризует распределение частиц вблизи произвольно выбранной частицы, так как значения g (r) пропорциональны вероятности нахождения двух атомов (молекул) на заданном расстоянии r друг от друга. Ход кривой g (r) наглядно показывает существование определённой упорядоченности в простой жидкости – в ближайшее окружение каждой частицы входит в среднем определённое число частиц. Для каждой жидкости детали функции g (r) незначительно меняются с изменением температуры и давления. Расстояние до первого пика определяет среднее межатомное расстояние, а по площади под первым пиком можно восстановить среднее число соседей (Среднее Координационное Число) атома в жидкости. В большинстве случаев эти характеристики вблизи линии плавления оказываются близкими к кратчайшему межатомному расстоянию и координационному числу в соответствующем кристалле. Однако, в отличие от кристалла, истинное число соседей у частицы и истинное межатомное расстояние в жидкости являются не постоянными числами, а случайными величинами, и по графику g (r) устанавливаются лишь их средние значения. При сильном нагревании жидкости и приближении к газовому состоянию ход функции g (r) постепенно сглаживается соответственно уменьшению степени ближнего порядка. В разреженном газе g (r) >> 1. Для сложных жидкостей п для жидких смесей расшифровка рентгенограмм более сложна и во многих случаях полностью не может быть осуществлена. Исключение составляет вода и некоторые другие низкомолекулярные жидкости, для которых имеются довольно полные исследования и описания их статистической структуры. Теория кинетических и динамических свойств жидкостей (диффузии, вязкости и так далее) разработана менее полно, чем равновесных свойств (теплоёмкости и других). Динамическая теория жидкого состояния весьма сложна и пока не получила достаточного развития. В теории жидкостей большое развитие получили численные методы, позволяющие рассчитывать свойства простых жидкостей с помощью быстродействующих вычислительных машин. Наибольший интерес представляет метод молекулярной динамики, непосредственно моделирующий на вычислительной машине совместное тепловое движение большого числа молекул при заданном законе их взаимодействия и по прослеженным траекториям многих отдельных частиц восстанавливающий все необходимые статистические сведения о системе. Таким путём получены точные теоретические результаты относительно структуры и термодинамических свойств простых неметаллических жидкостей. Отдельную и ещё не решённую проблему составляет вопрос о структуре и свойствах простых жидкостей в непосредственной окрестности критической точки. Некоторые успехи были здесь достигнуты в последнее время методами теории подобия. В целом проблема критических явлений для чистых жидкостей и смесей остаётся ещё недостаточно выясненной. Отдельную проблему составляет вопрос о структуре и свойствах жидких металлов, на которые

значительное влияние оказывают имеющиеся в них коллективизированные электроны. Несмотря на некоторые успехи, полной электронной теории жидких металлов ещё не существует. Значительные (пока ещё не преодолённые) трудности встретились при объяснении свойств жидких полупроводников. Основные Направления Исследований Жидкого Состояния:- многочисленные макроскопические свойства жидкостей изучаются и описываются методами различных разделов механики, физики и физической химии. Равновесные механические и тепловые свойства жидкостей (сжимаемость, теплоёмкость и другие) изучаются термодинамическими методами. Важнейшей задачей является нахождение уравнения состояния для давления и энергии как функции от плотности и температуры, а в случае растворов – и от концентраций компонентов. Знание уравнения состояния позволяет методами термодинамики установить многочисленные связи между различными механическими и тепловыми характеристиками жидкостей. Имеется большое количество эмпирических, полуэмпирических и приближённых теоретических уравнений состояния для различных индивидуальных жидкостей и их групп. Неравновесные тепловые и механические процессы в жидкостях (например, диффузия, теплопроводность, электропроводность и другие), особенно в смесях и при наличии химических реакций, изучаются методами термодинамики необратимых процессов. Механические движения жидкостей, рассматриваемых как сплошные среды, изучаются в Гидродинамике. Важнейшее значение имеет Уравнение Навье-Стокса, описывающее движение вязкой жидкости. У так называемых Ньютоновских Жидкостей (вода, низкомолекулярные органические жидкости, расплавы солей и другие) вязкость не зависит от режима течения (в условиях ламинарного течения, когда Число Рейнольдса $R < R_{критич.}$), в этом случае вязкость является физико-химической постоянной, определяемой молекулярной природой жидкости и её состоянием (температурой и давлением). У Неньютоновских (структурно-вязких) Жидкостей вязкость зависит от режима течения даже при малых числах Рейнольдса (жидкие полимеры, стекла в интервале размягчения, эмульсии и другие). Свойства Неньютоновских Жидкостей изучает Реология. Специфические особенности течения жидких металлов, связанные с их электропроводностью и лёгкой подверженностью влиянию магнитных полей, изучаются в Магнитной Гидродинамике. Приложения методов гидродинамики к задачам молекулярной физики жидкостей изучаются в Физико-Химической Гидродинамике.

FLUID COMPATIBILITY = СОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ ЖИДКОСТИ – Fluid Compatibility is the suitability of filtration medium and seal materials for service with the fluid involved.

FLUID FRICTION = ЖИДКОСТНОЕ ТРЕНИЕ (или ГИДРОДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ ТРЕНИЕ) – Fluid Friction is a friction due to the viscosity of fluids. / Трение текучей среды (жидкости или газа).

FLUID MARKET = НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ (или ПОДВИЖНЫЙ) РЫНОК – Fluid Market is a market where supply and demand readily adjust to each other. In reality, only relative fluidity can be found in economies, for economic or structural reasons:- government efforts to fight inflation often involve price-setting measures; the economic systems of industrial nations generate imperfect competition, where fluidity, by definition, is limited.

FLUID OPACITY = НЕПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ ЖИДКОСТИ – Fluid Opacity related to the ability of a fluid to pass light.

FLUID POWER = ЭНЕРГИЯ ЖИДКОСТИ (или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Fluid Power is an energy transmitted and controlled through use of a pressurized fluid.

FLUID VELOCITY = СКОРОСТЬ ЖИДКОСТИ – Fluid Velocity is the measured speed at which a fluid moves through the inside of a tube.

FLUORESCENCE = ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНЦИЯ (или КРАТКОВРЕМЕННОЕ СВЕЧЕНИЕ) – Fluorescence is the property of emitting electromagnetic radiation usually as visible light resulting from external stimulation with another light (or energy) source and occurring only during the absorption of radiation from some other source. Fluorescence is an emission of electromagnetic radiation, usually as visible light, that is caused by the flow of energy into the emitting body. The emission ceases abruptly when the excitation ceases. Fluorescence is a process by which radiant flux of certain wavelengths is absorbed and reradiated nonthermally at other, usually longer, wavelengths. (this phenomenon creates colors that show an abnormal color response and are used for packaging and other dramatic effects). See also Luminescence, and Phosphorescence. / возбуждение (excitation). Смотрите также Люминесценция (Luminescence), и Фосфоресценция (Phosphorescence). Под Флуоресценцией понимается люминесценция, затухающая, в отличие от фосфоресценции, в течение короткого времени после прекращения возбуждения. Как правило, возникает при спонтанных квантовых переходах молекул или атомов, поэтому длительность флуоресценции определяется временем жизни их возбуждённого состояния.

FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENER = ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНЫЙ БЛЕСКООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ – Fluorescent Brightener or Fluorescent Brightening Agent (FBA):- Optical Brighteners are synthetic chemicals that make fabrics appear to glow in the presence of ultraviolet light. They don't have anything to do with getting things clean – they're only added to detergents to make us think our laundry is brighter and whiter than it really is. Designed to intentionally remain behind on our clothes and linens, optical brighteners rub off on our skin where they can cause a reaction that looks like sunburn. They're no fun for the environment either. Optical brighteners washed down our drains frequently survive wastewater treatment and escape into our lakes, rivers, and streams. Once there, they don't completely biodegrade and instead accumulate in fish. Optical brighteners are chemicals that make fabrics seem brighter or whiter than they are. They remain behind on clean laundry as a coating of microscopic fluorescent particles. When invisible ultraviolet light hits these particles, they convert it into visible light to create an optical illusion that tricks the eye into thinking our clothes are super clean. Many optical brighteners are derived from benzene, a very toxic compound. In addition, these chemicals generally don't break down in the environment and remain in the waters they're washed into, where they poison fish and other aquatic life. Optical brighteners can also cause allergic reactions in people via a process called Phototoxicity. When they rub off on our skin from laundered clothes and come into contact with sunlight, they can create a rash or irritation that's mistaken for sunburn. See also Optical Brightener. Optical brighteners (i.e. fluorescent dyes that absorb UV radiation and re-emit visible light in the blue region of the spectrum) have been used in all layers of the photographic paper – paper base, baryta layer, undercoating, emulsion, or protective layer. The optical brightener, a compound that absorbs the UV radiation and re-emits it in the blue end of the visible spectrum, helps adjust for any dullness or yellow color that may be retained by the paper after processing. The inclusion of optical brighteners in the black and white photographic papers creates concerns for those responsible for the care and exhibition of these artifacts. The UV wavelengths of light are required to give the photographic papers the brightened white appearance. However, these same UV wavelengths can be potentially damaging to the long term stability of the optical brightener by causing photobleaching of the dye and fading of the chromophore. Therefore, this study has focused on the appearance changes from the optical brightener as well as the long term stability of the optical brightener exposed to UV light. / хромофор (chromophore). Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENING AGENT = ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНЫЙ БЛЕСКООБРАЗУЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ – Fluorescent Brightening Agents (FBAs) are are colorless fluorescent dyes. They are also called Optical Brighteners. In accordance with their definition as

‘Colorless’ Fluorescent dyes, Their Coloristic performance is that of fluorescent dyes, without absorbing light in the visible range of the spectrum. They absorb ultraviolet rays present in incident sunlight. This absorbed Ultraviolet light is Re-Emitted by the Fluorescent Brightening Agent, which is of longer wavelength than the incident Ultraviolet light and is known as the Fluorescence Light. This generally falls in the blue region of the visible spectra. The Fluorescence light is then superimposed on the reflected light thereby restoring the balance of different colors and hence producing brilliant white effect. See also Optical Brightener. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

FLUORESCENT FABRIC = ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Fluorescent Fabric is a fabric that glows with a more vivid color than usual under daylight, headlights, and ultra-violet light. Fluorescent fabrics are important, especially in colors such as orange, where high visibility is essential for safety in hunting clothes, clothes for crossing guards, and outfits for school children. Occasionally, fluorescent fabrics become fashionable for other items of clothing.

FLUORESCENT ILLUMINANT = ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНОЕ ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНЫЙ ИЛЛЮМИНАНТ) – Fluorescent Illuminant is an illuminant representing the spectral distribution of the radiation from a specified type of fluorescent lamp (as expressed as a set of data in color computer programs).

FLUOROFIBER = ФТОРВОЛОКНО – Fluorofiber is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules made from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers. Alphabetic code – PTFE; and relevant commercial allowance – 0.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). Fluorofiber (generic name) is a term used to describe fibers composed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic monomers. / Под Фторволокном понимается синтетическое волокно, формуемое из фторсодержащих полимеров, главным образом политетрафторэтилена. Под Фторволокнами понимаются синтетические волокна, получаемые формованием фторосодержащих полимеров, например, политетрафторэтилена (polytetrafluorethylene). Устойчивы в агрессивных средах, обладают высокими электроизоляционными и антифрикционными свойствами. Используются для изготовления фильтров, космических скафандров и другой защитной одежды, прокладок для подшипников, электроизоляционных материалов, протезов (например, кровеносных сосудов, клапанов сердца).

FLURRIES = МЕТАНИЯ – Flurries are the short periods of active trading, as on a stock exchange. Flurry is a drastic volume increase in a specific security. Sudden increase in trading activity in a particular security. For example, there will be a flurry of trading in the stock of a company that was just the target of a surprise takeover bid. There are often trading flurries right after a company releases its quarterly earnings. / В биржевом деле краткосрочные периоды активной торговли как, например, на фондовых или сырьевых биржах.

FLUSH = ПРОМЫВКА – Flush is a short, quick watering period; a sudden growth burst.

FLUSH = XX (или РУМЯНЕЦ) – Flush:- of a ruddy health color.

FLUSHING = ПРОМЫВКА – Flushing:- light irrigation – particularly used soon after planting pre-irrigated cotton if the surface soil dries too rapidly for emerging cotton seedlings.

FLUSHING = ПРОМЫВКА (или СМЫВАНИЕ) – Flushing is a fluid circulation process designed to remove contamination from the wetted surfaces of a fluid system. / Промывка – процесс циркуляции жидкости, разработанный для удаления засорения с увлажнённых поверхностей жидкостной системы. Промывка Осадков в химической технологии, извлечение (или уменьшение концентрации) вещества, растворённого в жидкости, находящейся в порах осадка. Под осадком понимают совокупность твёрдых частиц с жидкостью в промежутках (порах) между ними, образующуюся при разделении суспензий в отстойниках и сгустителях, в фильтрах и центрифугах, в гидроциклонах или других разделительных аппаратах. В качестве промывной жидкости используют воду, органические растворители и другие. При промывке осадков методом разбавления чередуются смешение и разделение осадка и промывной жидкости; диффузионная промывка осадков осуществляется благодаря переходу отмываемого вещества из поровой жидкости в промывную под влиянием разности концентраций при контактировании осадка с промывной жидкостью; фильтрационную промывку осадков (методом вытеснения) осуществляют путём просачивания промывной жидкости через слой осадка, находящийся на фильтрующей перегородке; при этом поровая жидкость частично вытесняется и замещается промывной. Наиболее эффективны многоступенчатые процессы комбинированной фильтрационной и репульпационной промывки осадков. Благодаря промывке осадков либо удаляют вредные примеси, либо извлекают ценные компоненты, содержащиеся в поровой жидкости.

FLUSHING ON POLYESTER FABRIC = ЗАЛИВКА КРАСКОЙ НА ПОЛИЭФИРНОЙ ТКАНИ – Flushing On Polyester Fabric:- Possible Cause:- low viscosity of print paste. Major as it happens throughout the fabric unless the viscosity is corrected. Printing defect.

FLUSH PALLET = ЩИТОВОЙ ПОДДОН – Flush Pallet is a pallet with deckboards flush with the stringers, stringer-boards or blocks along the sides of the pallet.

FLUTED NAIL = XX (или РИФЛЁНЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Fluted Nail is a round wire nail with thread-crests parallel to the nail shank. See also Pallet. / Рифлёный Гвоздь (Fluted Nail):- круглый гвоздь с гребнями, параллельными стержню гвоздя. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

FLUX = ПОТОК – Flux is a rate of transfer of a quantity (water, heat, etc) across a surface.

FLUXIAL = ПОТОКОВЫЙ – Fluxial:- pertaining to flooding by surface water conveyed from elsewhere.

FLUX DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПОТОКА – Flux Density:- flux across a unit cross-sectional area.

FLUXIC = ПОТОКОВОЕ (или ПОТОЧНОЕ) – Fluxic:- derived from the flux or passing through. Descriptive of a wet land type where free water remains in the field when the soil has been puddled, but the depletion rate of free water, including evapotranspiration losses, is more than 10 mm/day.

FLY = ПУХ – (1) Fly:- fibers which come off the machines during carding, drawing or similar textile operations. Fly is the short, waste fibers that are released into the air in textile processing operations such as picking, carding, spinning, and weaving. Fly:- short fibers which generally float in the air in a spinning or weaving mill and which may come to rest and be deposited on yarns or fabric during the process of manufacture. Fly is a very short cotton waste; used for heavy backing yarns. See also Dust. Another concern arises about the level of fibers in the air (fly) because it can and does cause defects in the yarn produced. An accumulation of fly landing on the yarn being made in a ring frame obviously creates a blemish. Not so obvious is the result of fly on other products. For example, fly landing on roving during manufacture is often thrown off again during spinning, only to land on the yarn. A good spinner keeps an eye open for the sources of fly production and tries to eliminate them. Fiber and dust can carry electrical charges, and so can the surfaces of machinery. Friction between moving surfaces, and separation of those surfaces, also produce electrical charges. Much of the dust and fiber is highly flammable and if the electrical charges build up sufficiently to cause a spark, then a dangerous conflagration can occur.

The remedies are to keep relative humidity (rh) at a proper level and to ground all machinery by connecting it to earth with a conductive cable. In that way, electrical charge build-up is minimized and any that does form is leaked to earth before it can cause damage. There are also other reasons for controlling the electrical charge. If the rh is too low, electrified fibers coagulate and interfere with processing. The optimum level varies from fiber to fiber and from process to process. A common symptom of incorrect humidification in spinning is when roll laps occur. See also Fly Cotton, and Pneumafil.

(2) Fly:- usually caused by the spinning process, small fibers spun into the yarn of another stock. Often caused by lack of precaution to prevent contamination. Woven fabric defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

FLY ASH = ЛЕТУЧАЯ ЗОЛА – Fly Ash is a particle matter from coal ash in which the particle diameter is less than $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ meter. This is removed from the flue gas using flue gas particulate collectors such as fabric filters and electrostatic precipitators. / Под Летучей Золой понимается зола, уносимая из топки продуктами сгорания твёрдого топлива. Загрязняет и изнашивает поверхности нагрева котла, засоряет атмосферу.

FLY COTTON = ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ПУХ – Fly Cotton:- short, immature, neppy cotton fibers obtained in the carding operation. See also Fly. A very short cotton waste; used for heavy backing yarns. / Пух Хлопковый:- к хлопковому пуху относят засорённый и пропыленный пух, улавливаемый циклонами:- после батарейных конденсоров хлопкового линтта и семеочистителей перед вторым и третьим линтерованием. Хлопковый пух пропускают для очистки от пыли, сора и посторонних примесей через очиститель волокнистых материалов. Хлопковый пух имеет вид закатанных в комочки коротких волокон. Хлопковый пух в зависимости от сорта хлопка-сырца делят на две группы:- 1 – получаемую при переработке хлопка-сырца I и II сортов; и 2 – получаемую при перерабоке хлопка-сырца III и IV сортов. Нормированная влажность хлопкового пуха составляет:- для 1-й Группы – 9%, и 2-й Группы – 12%. Группу хлопкового пуха определяют по внешнему виду путём сравнения с образцами, утверждёнными в установленном порядке. Основные образцы хлопкового пуха изготавливали и хранили в бывшем СССР в Центральном Научно-Исследовательском Институте Хлопкоочистительной Промышленности (ЦНИИХпром). Срок действия образцов – 5 лет. Для хлопкозаводов и предприятий-потребителей ЦНИИХпром изготавливали дубликаты образцов.

FLYER = РОГУЛЬКА – Flyer is an inverted 'U-shaped' device which sets on the spindle top and revolves with it. It has a solid arm and a slubbing or roving enters the top of the hollow arm, travels downward and emerges at the bottom and is then wound around the presser finger of the device. The stock, after leaving the eyelet in the presser finger, is wound onto the bobbin set around the spindle. The flyer inserts twist into the fibers and winds the stock onto the bobbin in uniform manner. The device is used on all cotton slubbers and fly frames, on flyer-spinning and flyer-twisting machines, and on many of the drawing frames used in worsted-yarn manufacture. Flyer is a rotating device that adds twist to the slubbing or roving and winds the stock onto a spindle or bobbin in a uniform manner. Flyer is:- (1) a device used to insert twist into slubbing, roving, or yarn, and to serve as a guide for winding it onto a bobbin. The flyer is shaped like an inverted U that fits on the top of the spindle and revolves with it. One arm of the U is solid and the other is hollow. The yarn enters through the top of the hollow arm, travels downward, and emerges at the bottom where it is wound around a presser finger onto the take-up package. Flyer is an inverted U-shaped device which sets on the spindle top and revolves with it. It has a solid arm and a hollow arm. (2) Flyer:- xxxxx. Weaving defect. See also Loom Fly. In weave rooms where different types of rayon staple or rayon and cottons are run, a frequent source of trouble is 'Fly', or contamination by 'foreign fibers' being trapped in the goods during weaving. This condition is especially serious since detecting it is practically impossible until after the goods are dyed. Because viscose and cellulose acetate rayon, cotton, and. / (2) Пух.

FLYER BEARINGS = ПОДШИПНИКИ РОГУЛЬКИ – Flyer Bearings:- holds the flyer, same material as used in wheel bearings. Replacement Flyer Bearings for Ashford spinning wheels. Choose from 1/4" ID (rear-split), 1/2" ID (front), 3/4" ID (jumbo). ID stands for Inner Diameter.

FLYER LEAD = ОПЕРЕЖЕНИЕ РОГУЛЬКИ – In spinning, Flyer Lead:- a single band drives the flyer. The bobbin has an adjustable friction band to slow it.

FLYER SPINNING = РОГУЛЕЧНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или ПРЯДЕНИЕ НА РОГУЛЕЧНОЙ ПРЯДИЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЕ) – Flyer Spinning is a method of spinning by means of a driven flyer. It is used primarily for spinning worsted and coarser yarns. See also Flyer, 1. / Прядение пряжи очень низкого номера.

FLYER SPINNING FRAME = РОГУЛЕЧНАЯ ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Flyer Spinning Frame with slip drafting system are widely used for producing coarser count Jute yarn and ring spinning frames for fine count Jute yarn. See also Spinning Frame.

FLYER WASTE = РОГУЛЕЧНЫЕ ОТХОДЫ – Flyer Waste:- during the roving operation, flyer waste refers to fibers that free themselves by centrifugal force from the regular bulk of roving and accumulate on the flyers and adjacent machinery.

FLY FRAME = XX РАМА (или РОВНИЧНАЯ МАШИНА) – Fly Frame:- any of various slubbing, roving, intermediate, and other frames on which flyers are used. See also Roving Frame. / или иные рамы, на которых используются рогульки. Смотрите также Ровничная Рама (Roving Frame).

FLYING SHUTTLE = ЛЕТУЧИЙ ЧЕЛНОК – The textile industry drove groundbreaking scientific innovations. The Flying Shuttle was patented in 1733 by John Kay. It became widely used around Lancashire after 1760 when John's son, Robert, designed what became known as the Drop Box. Lewis Paul patented the Roller Spinning Frame and the flyer-and-bobbin system for drawing wool to an even thickness. The technology was developed with the help of John Wyatt of Birmingham. Paul's invention was advanced and improved by Richard Arkwright in his Water Frame and Samuel Crompton in his Spinning Mule. Flying Shuttle is one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early Industrial Revolution. It allowed a single weaver to weave much wider fabrics and could be mechanized, allowing for automatic machine looms. It was patented by John Kay in 1733.

FLY LINT = ПОДПУШЕК (или ЗАСОРЁННЫЙ ХЛОПКОВЫЙ ПУХ, или ПРОПЫЛЕННЫЙ КОРОТКОШТАПЕЛЬНЫЙ ПУХ) – Fly Lint:- fiber fly is airborne fibers or parts of fibers (light enough to fly), visible as fibers to the human eye. Short (less than 50 μm) cotton fibers, usually emitted from condensers and mote fan. Also known as Fiber Fly or Lint Fly. / Короткие (меньше чем 50 микрометров) хлопковые волокна, обычно выбрасываемые из конденсоров и циклонов (mote вентиляторов).

FLY WASTE = ПУХОСОДЕРЖАЩИЕ ОТХОДЫ – Fly Waste:- chaff and other light wastes found in textile mills; fly often floats in the air prior to landing. Short fibers and some minute foreign matter that fall through the cylinder screen on a card. Modern mills use vacuum strippers which take the card strips and other matter and deliver them to dust chambers. There is a waste of about 1 per cent or so of strippings, about 1/2 per cent of fly waste, 4 per cent of flat-strip waste, and 1 per cent of unforeseen loss during the carding operations. Short cotton waste picked up around the machines in cotton manufacturing; often used with longer-staple fibers to make yarn. / Пухосодержащие Отходы представляют собой отходы от очистителя волокнистых материалов, полученные при

переработке пухоотходов:- циклонов конденсоров линта и системы аспирации; семеочистителей, установленных после линтеров.

FM = FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

FMC = FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

FMC–2 COLOR DIFFERENCE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ ПО ЭФ.ЭМ.СИ.–2 – FMC-2 Color Difference is the color difference calculated by use of the Friele-MacAdam-Chickering, Version 2, equations based on the MacAdam chromaticity-difference-perceptibility ellipses and the Munsell value function. L.F.C. Friele (1910–1996), the Dutch psychologist. In 1961 Friele began devising a formula with which MacAdam's ellipsus could be described with accuracy. The formula was slighly modified and symplified by MacAdam and later by K.D. Chickering and became known as the 'Friele-MacAdam-Chikering' or 'FMC-1' Formula. Dr. David Lewis MacAdam (1910–1998) was an American physicist and color scientist who made important contributions to color science and technology in the fields of colorimetry, color discrimination, color photography and television, and color order. FMC-2 Color Difference:- the adjustable parameters in a MacAdam-modified version of Friele's 1965 proposal for calculating color differences have been optimized, according to a criterion of MacAdam, to fit PGN experimental data. The mean-square error of fitting is 0.030. The distribution of the resulting color-metric coefficients more closely approximates those of the PGN data than do previous versions of Friele's proposals. The optimized primaries have chromaticity coordinates of x = 0.740 54, y = 0.259 46 for the red; x = –1.116 96, y = 2.116 96 for the green; and x = 0.139 39, y = –0.034 54 for the blue primary. On May 01, 1967 K.D. Chickering published:- Optimization of the MacAdam-Modified 1965 Friele Color-Difference Formula. / Фриле-МэкАдэм-Чикэринь (Friele-MacAdam-Chickering), Мюнсэл (Munsell). Эл.Си.Эф. Фриле (L.F.C. Friele; 1910–1996). Доктор Дэйвид Луис МэкАдэм (Dr. David Lewis MacAdam; 1910–1998)). Кей.Ди. Чикэринь (K.D. Chickering).

FMC NO. = FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION NUMBER

FMD = FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

FMDN = FARM MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

FMFIA = FEDERAL MANAGERS' FINANCIAL INTEGRITY ACT

FMS = FATHOMS

FMS = FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

FMV = FOREIGN MARKET VALUE

F_N = ЭФ.$_{ЭН.}$ (или ЭННОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – Fn – n^{th} filial generation.

FND = FIRST NOTICE DATE

FNMA = FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION = FANNIE MAE

FNRI = FOOD AND NUTRITION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FO = FAROE ISLANDS

FO = FREE OUT

FOAM = ПЕНА – Foam is an agglomeration of gas bubbles separated from each other by a thin liquid film which is observed as a persistent phenomenon on the surface of a liquid. Foam is a dispersion of gas in a liquid or solid. The gas bubbles may be any size. The term covers a wide range of useful products such as insulating foam, cushions, etc. It also describes the undesirable froth in polymer melts, dyebaths, etc. / пузырь (bubble). Пены, ячеистые дисперсные системы, представляющие собой совокупность пузырьков газа (пара), разделённых тонкими прослойками жидкости. Пены по размеру пузырьков относятся к грубодисперсным системам; размер пузырьков, составляющих дисперсную фазу, лежит в пределах от долей миллиметра (мм) до нескольких сантиметров (см). Общий объём заключённого в них газа может в сотни раз превосходить объём дисперсионной среды – жидкости, находящейся в прослойках. Отношение объёма пены к объёму жидкой фазы называется Кратностью Пены. При формировании высокократных пен пузырьки превращаются в многогранные (полиэдрические) ячейки, а жидкие прослойки – в плёнки толщиной несколько сотен, иногда несколько десятков нанометров (нм). Такие плёнки образуют пространственный каркас, обладающий некоторой упругостью и прочностью. Поэтому пены имеют свойства структурированных систем (смотрите Гели, Дисперсная Структура). Одна из основных характеристик пен – устойчивость, определяемая по времени уменьшения на 50% объёма или высоты слоя пены, изменению её дисперсности и другими методами. Образование пены, или Вспенивание, происходит при диспергировании газа в жидкой среде и во время выделения новой газовой фазы в объёме жидкости. Возникновение устойчивых высокодисперсных пен обусловлено присутствием в жидкости стабилизаторов пены, или Пенообразователей. Эти вещества облегчают вспенивание и затрудняют отток жидкости (дренаж) из пенных плёнок, препятствуя коалесценции (слиянию) пузырьков. Действуют они так же, как стабилизаторы эмульсий и лиофобных коллоидных систем:- снижают поверхностное натяжение и создают адсорбционно-сольватный слой с положительным расклинивающим давлением. В водных средах особенно эффективны мыла, мылоподобные поверхностно-активные вещества и некоторые растворимые полимеры, образующие на границе жидкости с газом слои с явно выраженными структурно-механическими свойствами (смотрите также Мономолекулярный Слой). Увеличение вязкости дисперсионной среды повышает устойчивость пены. Чистые жидкости с низкой вязкостью не образуют пену. Устойчивые и обильные пены с двуокисью углерода в качестве газовой фазы широко используют как средство тушения пожаров. Пену для этой цели получают с помощью пенных огнетушителей и разного типа пеногенераторов. Пенную флотацию применяют при обогащении полезных ископаемых. Вспенивание жидких и полужидких продуктов с последующим отверждением полученных пен имеет важное значение в производстве многих пищевых продуктов:- хлеба, бисквитов, разнообразных кондитерских изделий, кремов и других. Твёрдые строительные и конструкционные ячеистые материалы (пеностекло, пеношлаки, пенопласты, пористые резины и так далее) также получают вспениванием первоначально жидких суспензий, расплавов, растворов или полимерных композиций. Ряд технологических процессов, особенно в химической, текстильной и пищевой промышленности, сопровождается нежелательным пенообразованием. Для разрушения пены (пеногашения) или предупреждения их образования используют противопенные вещества, или пеногасители. Эффективные пеногасители – поверхностно-активные вещества, вытесняющие с поверхности жидкости пенообразователи, но сами не способные обеспечить стабилизацию пены. К их числу относятся различные спирты, эфиры, алкиламины. Иногда пену разрушают воздействием высоких температур, механическим путём или просто 'отстаиванием'.

FOAM BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПЕНОЙ (или ПЕННОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – Foam Bonding is a means to apply binder at low water and high binder-solids concentration levels. The basic concept employed involves using air as well as water as the binder diluent and carrier medium. Foam-bonded nonwovens require less energy in drying, since less water is used. The foam is generated by introducing air into the formulated latex while mechanically agitating the binder solution. Air/latex dilutions or blow ratios in the order of 5:25 are practiced for various products. With the addition of a stabilizing agent to the binder solution, the foam can resist collapsing during application and curing, and the bonded fabric will exhibit enhanced loft, hand, and resilience. Non-stabilized foams are referred to as Froths; froth-bonded fabrics are similar in properties to some saturation-bonded nonwovens. The advantages include less energy required to dry the web, less binder migration and controllable softness by choices and amount of binders. The disadvantages are difficulties in controlling process and adequate foaming.

FOAMING = ВСПЕНИВАНИЕ (или ПЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Foaming:- a frothy mixture of air and a petroleum product (e.g., lubricant, fuel oil) that can reduce the effectiveness of the product, and cause sluggish hydraulic operation, air binding of oil pumps, and overflow of tanks or sumps. Foaming can result from excessive agitation, improper fluid levels, air leaks, cavitation, or contamination with water or other foreign materials. Foaming can be inhibited with an antifoam agent. The foaming characteristics of a lubricating oil can be determined by blowing air through a sample at a specified temperature and measuring the volume of foam, as described in test method ASTM D 892. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

FOAM INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР ПЕНЫ – Foam Inhibitor is a substance introduced in a very small proportion to a lubricant or a coolant to prevent the formation of foam due to aeration of the liquid, and to accelerate the dissipation of any foam that may form. See also Inhibitor.

FOB = FREE ON BOARD

FOB = FRONT ON BREAST

FOB AIRPORT = ФОБ АЭРОПОРТ (или ФРАНКО БОРТ АЭРОПОРТ) – FOB Airport is based on the same principle as the ordinary FOB term. The seller's obligations include delivering the goods to the air carrier at the airport of departure. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been so delivered. / В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко Борт, Франко Вагон, Франко Склад Покупателя и тому подобное. Франко-Аэропорт (FOB Airport):- базисные условия поставки, при которых продавец несёт ответственность за товар до доставки его в аэропорт. Договор воздушной перевозки заключается за счёт покупателя.

FOB FREIGHT ALLOWED = ФОБ (или ФРАНКО БОРТ) ФРАХТ ПРИЗНАВАЕМ – FOB Freight Allowed is the same as FOB Named Inland Carrier, except the buyer pays the transportation charge and the seller reduces his invoice by a like amount. / В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко Борт, Франко Вагон, Франко Склад Покупателя и тому подобное.

FOB FREIGHT PREPAID = ФОБ (или ФРАНКО БОРТ) ФРАХТ ОПЛАЧЕН ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО – FOB Freight Prepaid is the same as FOB Named Inland Carrier, except the seller pays the freight charges of the inland carrier. / В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко Борт, Франко Вагон, Франко Склад Покупателя и тому подобное.

FOC = FREE OF CHARGE

FOCAL POINT = ФОКУСНАЯ ТОЧКА – Focal Point:- a group of Eurostat staff sharing an interest in a subject which cuts across Eurostat's organisational structures. / группа персонала Евростат, .

FO'C'SLE = БАК – Fo'c'sle (maritime term):- a modern version of the old term 'Forecastle', or bow section of the ship, where the crew lived.

FOCUS = FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL COMBINED UNIFORM SINGLE REPORT

FOETID = ЗЛОВОННОЕ – Foetid:- with an offensive stinking odor.

FOFIFA = FOIBE FIKAROHANA AMPIHARINA AMIN'NY FAMPANDROSOANA NY ENY AMBANIVOHITRA = CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE APPLIQUE AU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL = NATIONAL CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FOG–BOUND = ЗАДЕРЖАННОЕ ТУМАНОМ – Fog-Bound (maritime term):- said of a vessel when forced to heave to or lie at anchor due to fog.

FOG HORN = ТУМАННЫЙ ГОРН – Fog Horn (maritime term):- a sound signal device (not necessarily mechanically operated).

FOGMARKING = ЗАТУМАНИВАНИЕ (или ЗАМАРЫВАНИЕ ДЫМОМ ИЛИ ПЫЛЬЮ, СТОЯЩИМИ В ВОЗДУХЕ) – Fogmarking:- localized soiling of the fabric usually confined to edges and folds, though sometimes apparent as bars. Note:- this defect is often caused by deposition of atmospheric dirt during waiting periods in processing or when the fabric is stored in plated form, and is often aggravated by static-charge attraction. / Матовость (fogmarking):- порок ткани; загрязнение на определённом участке ткани различной формы, иногда выглядит как полосатость. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается перемещением атмосферной пыли во время периодов ожидания обработки или, когда ткань хранится в плакированной форме и часто подвергается притяжению электростатического заряда.

FOGS = FUNCTIONING OF THE GATT SYSTEM

FOIA = FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

FOIL ADHESIVE = КЛЕЙ ДЛЯ ФОЛЬГИ – Foil Adhesive:- a clear plastisol based ink for applying brilliant high-gloss metallic foils by transfer application.

FOK = FILL OR KILL ORDER

FOLDED SELVAGE = СЛОЖЕННАЯ (или ЗАГНУТАЯ) КРОМКА – Folded Selvage is a curled selvage.

FOLDED YARN = КРУЧЁНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или СЛОЖЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или КРУЧЁНКА) – Folded Yarn is another term for plied yarns. Folded Yarn (synonym:- Plied Yarn) is the yarn in which two or more single yarns are combined by a single twisting operation. Folded Yarn or Plied Yarn:- two or more components (single yarns); one twisting operation; similar or dissimilar components. Folded Yarn:- In the traditional count systems a folded yarn is denoted by the count of the singles yarn preceded by a number giving the number of single yarns that make up the folded yarn. For example, 2/24s cotton count system implies a yarn made from two 24s count cotton yarns twisted together; 1/12s cotton count means a single 12s count cotton yarn. In the tex system there are two possible ways of referring to folded yarns:- one is based on the linear density of the constituent yarns and the other is based on the resultant linear density of the whole yarn. In the first way the tex value of the single yarns is followed be a multiplication sign and then the number of single yarns which go to make up the folded yarn, e.g., 80 tex X 2. This indicates a yarn made from twisting together two 80 tex yarns. In the second way of numbering folded yarns is R 74 tex / 2. It means R = resultant, 74 tex is the final yarn count and 2 is denoting no. of plies twisted together. Folded Yarn is English term for a Ply Yarn composed of several single-ply yarns. See also Plied Yarn. Folded Yarn:- The calculations for ascertaining the resultant counts of folded yarns when the counts of the component threads are given in the direct or universal system like tex is very simple. This is because of the fact that the count number in these systems expresses the weight of one length unit of the yarn or thread. The weight of one unit length of folded yarn is equal to the sum of the weights of it's component threads in one length unit. Therefore the count of the folded yarn will be also the sum of the count numbers of it's component threads. Thus the resultant count of a two folded yarn, composed of two threads one of 50 denier and the other of 60 denier, will be the sum of the count number of these two component threads, i.e. (50 + 60) = 110 denier. As already stated, there will be some contraction in length when the component threads are twisted together. The resultant count number in the above two examples will be higher than the sum of the count numbers of the component threads. The reverse also holds good. Thus if a two fold yarn of 42 tex is composed of two single threads of identical counts, then the count number of each components will be slightly less or finer than 42/2 or 21 tex. This is of course not very significant for ordinary cases. However, in the case of hard twisted yarns, special or fancy yarns, e.g., crepe yarns, cork-screw yarns, loop yarns, etc this factor is very significant and must be taken into account. The count of the folded yarn in such cases will be much higher than the sum of the count numbers of the component threads. The following formulas will be used during calculating count of folded yarn in tex system:- (1) To calculate the resultant count of the folded yarn when the counts of the component threads are known. As explained in the above, the count of the folded yarn will be the sum of the count numbers of the component threads. Resultant count of the folded yarn, = weight of one length unit of folded yarn in appropriate unit. = Total weight in appropriate unit of one length unit of component threads A, B, C (where A, B, C are the component threads). Or, resultant count of the folded yarn, = Count of A + count of B + count of C. Example 01:- Calculate the count of three fold nylon yarns, if the count of it's three component threads are 28 denier, 29 denier and 30 denier. Solution:- Resultant count of the three folded yarns, = Count of A + count of B + count of C; = 28 + 29 + 30 (where A = 28, B = 29 and C = 30) = 58 denier. So, the count of three fold nylon yarn is 58 denier. (2) To calculate the count of one of the unknown component thread when the counts of other components and the resultant folded yarn are known. Count of the unknown component thread, = (Weight in appropriate unit of one length unit of the folded yarn) – (sum of the weights in appropriate unit of one length unit of each of A, B). Where A, B ... are the known component threads. Or, Count of the unknown component thread, = Count of the folded yarn – (count of A + count of B + count of C ... etc). Example 02:- If the counts of a 3 fold yarn and it's component threads A, B, & C are 36 tex, 11 tex & 13 tex respectively, calculate the count of the unknown component thread. Solution:- Count of the unknown component thread, = Count of the folded yarn – (count of A + count of B + count of C); = 36 – (11 + 13); = 36 – 24; = 12 tex. So, Count of the unknown component thread is 12 tex. / ; одна операция кручения; . Крученая Пряжа (Folded Spun Yarn) – крученая нить, состоящая из двух или более пряж. Крученая Нить (Folded Yarn) – текстильная нить, скрученная из одной или более текстильных нитей.

FOLDER = СКЛАДЫВАТЕЛЬ – Folder or Folding Machine:- there are several types of this machine in the trade used to fold piece goods in some particular manner.

FOLDING IN LAYERS = СЛОЖЕНИЕ В СЛОИ – Folding In Layers is the process of placing a sliver, top or tow into successive layers in which each layer is made of regular parallel folds.

FOLIAGE = ФОЛИАЖ (или ЛИСТВА, или ЛИСТЬЯ) – Foliage is the leaves of plants. / , от Латинского слова Folium, означающее Лист, понимается . Фолиаж это категория растений, которые используются для украшения букетов и создания икебаны.

FOLIAGE PLANTS = ДЕКОРАТИВНО–ЛИСТВЕННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Foliage Plants, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, Foliage Plants are distinguished by the beautiful foliage they produce rather than by the flowers. Foliage Plants includes all tropical Plants such as Dieffenbachias, Ferns, Scheffleras, and Philodendrons as well as Coleus, Crontons, Fittonias, Pileas, and Peperomia. / Парник (Greenhouse). все тропические растения, такие как Диффэнбахии (Dieffenbachias), Папоротники (Ferns), Шэффлеры (Scheffleras), и Филодэндроны (Philodendrons), а также Колеусы (Coleus), Кротоны (Crotons), Фиттонии (Fittonias), Пилеи (Pileas), и Пэпэромии (Peperomia). Под Декоративными Растениями понимаются культурные и дикорастущие Растения (Деревья, Кустарники, Многолетние и Однолетние Травы), применяемые в озеленении, для украшения жилых помещений и общественных зданий. Отличаются красивой формой, разнообразной окраской листьев, цветков и плодов.

FOLIAR = ЛИСТВЕННОЕ (или ЛИСТОВОЕ) – Foliar:- referring to leaves of a plant; application of chemicals to the leaves.

FOLIAR ACTIVITY = ЛИСТВЕННАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ – Foliar Activity is the term used to describe post-emergent herbicide effects on the leaves of plants. / Термин, используемый для описания воздействий послевсходовых гербицидов на листья растений.

FOLIAR DIAGNOSIS = ЛИСТОВОЙ ДИАГНОЗ (или ЛИСТОВАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА) – Foliar Diagnosis is an estimation of mineral nutrient deficiencies (excesses) of plants based on examination of the chemical composition of leaves and the color and growth characteristics of the foliage of the plants. / Листовой Диагноз служит для оценки питания растения.

FOLIAR FEEDING = ЛИСТОВАЯ ПОДКОРМКА (или ЛИСТВЕННАЯ ПОДКОРМКА) – Foliar Feeding:- on cotton:- (1) leaf consumption, usually by caterpillars; (2) the feeding of nutrients, such as nitrogen-containing fertilizer, to the cotton plant via a liquid applied to the foliage. / Под Подкормкой Растений понимается внесение органических и минеральных удобрений под сельскохозяйственные культуры в период их роста и развития.

FOLLICLE = ФОЛЛИКУЛ (или ЛИСТОВКА, или ПУЗЫРЁК, или МЕШОЧЕК, или СУМКА, или СТРУЧОК) – Follicle is a dry dehiscent, many-seeded fruit derived from one carpel and splitting along one suture. Follicle is the skin structure from which hair or wool fiber grows. / Листовка – тип плода. Под Фолликулом, от Латинского слова Folliculus, означающее Мешочек, понимается пузырьковидное образование в органах животных и человека, выполняющее различные функции. Например, зрелый фолликул яичника содержит яйцеклетку, фолликул щитовидной железы – место окончательного синтеза гармонов.

FOLLOWING THE FORTUNES = СЛЕДОВАНИЕ УДАЧАМ – In reinsurance, Following The Fortunes is the clause stipulating that once a risk has been ceded by the reinsured, the reinsurer is bound by the same fate thereon as experienced by the ceding company.

FOLLOWING UNDERWRITER = ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЙ РАСПИСЧИК (или ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЙ АНДЕРРАЙТЕР) – Following Underwriter is an underwriter of a syndicate or an insurance company that agrees to accept a proportion of a given risk on terms set by another underwriter called the Leading Underwriter.

FOMC = THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICE = ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ И СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА – 1943:- forty-four governments, meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, the United States, commit themselves to founding a permanent organization for food and agriculture. 1945:- first session of FAO Conference, Quebec City, Canada, establishes FAO as a specialized United Nations agency. 1951:- FAO headquarters moved to Rome, Italy, from Washington, DC, the United States. The Food and Agricultural Service (FAO) was established in 1945, as a specialized agency of the United Nations to combat hunger and malnutrition. The FAO serves as a coordinating body between government representatives, scientific groups and non-governmental organizations to carry out development programs relating to food and agriculture.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION = ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ И СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЮ И СЕЛЬСКОМУ ХОЗЯЙСТВУ) – The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):- 1943 – forty-four governments, meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, the United States, commit themselves to founding a permanent organization for food and agriculture. 1945 – First session of FAO Conference, Quebec City, Canada, establishes FAO as a specialized United Nations agency. 1951 – FAO headquarters moved to Rome, Italy, from Washington, DC, the United States. Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations help themselves. If a community wants to increase crop yields but lacks the technical skills, we introduce simple, sustainable tools and techniques. When a country shifts from state to private land ownership, we provide the legal advice to smooth the way. When a drought pushes already vulnerable groups to the point of famine, we mobilize action. And in a complex world of competing needs, we provide a neutral meeting place and the background knowledge needed to reach consensus. An intergovernmental organization, FAO has 191 member nations, one associate member and one member organization, the European Union. Every two years, representatives of all members meet at the FAO Conference to review work carried out and to approve a new budget. The Conference elects a smaller group of 49 member countries, known as the Council, to serve three-year rotating terms to govern the Organization's activities. The Conference also elects a Director-General to a six-year term. FAO is composed of seven departments:- (i) Agriculture and Consumer Protection; (ii) Economic and Social Development; (iii) Fisheries and Aquaculture; (iv) Forestry; (v) Corporate Services, Human Resources and Finance; (vi) Natural Resources Management and Environment; and (vii) Technical Cooperation. Besides its headquarters in Rome, FAO is present in over 130 countries. The decentralized network includes five regional offices, 11 subregional offices, two multidisciplinary teams, 74 fully fledged country offices (excluding those hosted in regional and subregional offices), eight offices with technical officers/FAO Representatives, and 36 countries covered through multiple accreditation. In addition, the Organization maintains five liaison offices and four information offices in developed countries. FAO's overall programme of work is funded by assessed and voluntary contributions. The assessed contributions are member countries' contributions, set at the biennial FAO Conference. The FAO regular budget for the 2010–11 biennium is USD1 billion. The voluntary contributions provided by members and other partners support technical and emergency (including rehabilitation) assistance to governments, as well as direct support to FAO's core work. The voluntary contributions are expected to reach approximately USD1.2 billion in 2010–11. A comprehensive programme of organizational reform and culture change began in 2008. Headquarters restructuring and delegation of decision making has created a flatter more responsive structure and reduced costs. Modernizing and streamlining of administrative and operational processes are under way. Improved internal teamwork and closer external partnerships coupled with upgrading of IT infrastructure and greater autonomy of FAO's decentralized offices allows the Organization to respond quickly where needs are greatest. As FAO is primarily a knowledge based organization, investing in human resources is a top priority. Capacity building including a leadership programme, employee rotation and a new junior professional programme has been established. Individual performance management, an ethics officer and an independent office of evaluation are designed to improve performance through learning and strengthened oversight. The Food and Agricultural Service (FAO) was established in 1945, as a specialized agency of the United Nations to combat hunger and malnutrition. The FAO serves as a coordinating body between government representatives, scientific groups and non-governmental organizations to carry out development programs relating to food and agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), oldest permanent specialized agency of the United Nations, established in October 1945 with the objective of eliminating hunger and improving nutrition and standards of living by increasing agricultural productivity. The FAO coordinates the efforts of governments and technical agencies in programs for developing agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land and water resources. It also carries out research; provides technical assistance on projects in individual countries; operates educational programs through seminars and training centres; maintains information and support services, including keeping statistics on world production, trade, and consumption of agricultural commodities; and publishes a number of periodicals, yearbooks, and research bulletins. Headquartered in Rome, Italy, the FAO maintains offices throughout the world. The organization, which has more than 180 members, is governed by the biennial FAO conference, in which each member country, as well as the European Union, is represented. The conference elects a 49-member Council, which serves as its executive organ. In the late XX century the FAO gradually became more decentralized, with about half its personnel working in field offices. During the 1960s the FAO concentrated on programs for the development of high-yield strains of grain, the elimination of protein deficiencies, the provision of rural employment, and the promotion of agricultural exports. In 1969 the organization published An Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, which analyzed the main problems in world agriculture and suggested strategies for solving them. The 1974 World Food Conference, held in Rome during a period of food shortages in the southern Sahara, prompted the FAO to promote programs relating to world food security, including helping small farmers implement low-cost projects to enhance productivity. In the 1980s and '90s, FAO programs for sustainable agriculture and rural development emphasized strategies that were economically feasible, environmentally sound, and technologically appropriate to the skill level of the host country. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since our founding in 1945, we have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO's activities comprise four main areas:- (i) putting information within reach; (ii) sharing policy expertise; (iii) providing a meeting place for nations; and (iv) bringing knowledge to the field. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) is an organization that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy, and is also a source of knowledge and information.

FOOD, CONSERVATION AND ENERGY ACT OF 2008 = АКТ О ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИИ, КОНСЕРВАЦИИ И ЭНЕРГИИ ОТ 2008 – The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (FCE Act of 2008) is the US farm legislation replaces the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (FSRI Act of 2002) and covers the period 2008–13. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub.L. 110–234, H.R. 2419, 122 Stat. 923, enacted May 22, 2008, also known as the 2008 US Farm Bill) was a USD288 billion, five-year agricultural policy bill that was passed into law by the United States Congress on June 18, 2008. The bill was a continuation of the 2002 Farm Bill. It continues the United States' long history of agricultural subsidies as well as pursuing areas such as energy, conservation, nutrition, and rural development. Some specific initiatives in the bill include increases in Food Stamp benefits, increased support for the production of cellulosic ethanol, and money for the research of pests, diseases and other agricultural problems. On January 01, 2013, Congress passed the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 to avert the fiscal cliff and the next day President Barack Obama signed the Act into law. (Public Law No:- 112-240) The 'fiscal cliff' deal was primarily enacted to avoid automatic tax hikes and spending cuts, but also included provisions extending portions of the 2008 Farm Bill for nine months through September 30, 2013. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid demonstrated a commitment to working on a new five-year Farm Bill by reintroducing last session's Senate Farm Bill in the 113th Congress.

FOOD FOR PROGRESS = ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЕ ВО ИМЯ ПРОГРЕССА – In the United States, the Food For Progress (FFP) program is carried out by the Department of Agriculture, using the authority of either Public Law 480 or Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The program provides commodities to needy countries to encourage agricultural reform. In fiscal year 1991, no agreements were signed under the FFP program. Public Law 480 is a food aid and market development program which focuses on the needs of developing countries and is aimed at establishing a US presence in such markets and supporting their economic growth. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides for the donation of food and feed commodities owned by Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation and is focused on people in developing countries.

FOOD GRADE = ПИЩЕВОЙ СОРТ – Food Grade is a term applied to chemicals that are of quality suitable for use in food (in the USA, the letters 'FCC' (short for Food Chemicals Codex), may appear on the label. Food grade chemicals are often similar in purity to technical grade products, but might be somewhat better, and will have been processed to avoid impurities and contamination that would be detrimental in food. The cost is often just a bit more than technical grade. Packaging, for dry products, is often in bags in the range of 25 kg or 50 pounds. Food grade products are suitable for use in dyeing, and may be more readily available from industrial suppliers than technical grade, depending on what local industries use. See also Grades Of Chemicals.

FOOD GRADE LUBRICANTS = СМАЗКИ ПИЩЕВОГО СОРТА – Food Grade Lubricants are the lubricants acceptable for use in meat, poultry and other food processing equipment, applications and plants. The lubricant types in food-grade applications are broken into categories based on the likelihood they will contact food. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) created the original food-grade designations H1, H2 and H3, which is the current terminology used. The approval and registration of a new lubricant into one of these categories depends on the ingredients used in the formulation. See also Lubricants.

FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1985 = АКТ О ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ОТ 1985 – In the United States, the Food Security Act (FSA) Of 1985 is the farm act covering the years 1986–90. The Food Security Act Of 1985 (Public Law 99-198 (PL 99-198)), a 5-year omnibus farm bill, allowed lower commodity price and income supports and established a dairy herd buyout program. This 1985 farm bill made changes in a variety of other USDA programs. Several enduring conservation program were created, including sodbuster, swampbuster, and the Conservation Reserve Program. Shortly after enactment, the Technical Corrections to Food Security Act of 1985 Amendments (PL 99-253 gave USDA discretion to require cross-compliance for Wheat and feed grains instead of mandating them, changed acreage base calculations, and specified election procedures for local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees. Technical changes and other modifications were enacted by the Food Security Improvements Act of 1986 (PL 99-260), including limiting the non-program crops that could be planted under the 50/92 provision, permitting haying and grazing on diverted Wheat and feed grain acreage for a limited period in regions of distress, and increasing deductions taken from the price of milk received by producers to fund the dairy termination program (also called the Whole Herd Buy-Out) program. Again in 1986, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (PL 99-509) made changes in the 1985 Act requiring advance deficiency payments to be made to producers of 1987 Wheat, feed grains, upland Cotton, and Rice crops at a minimum of 40% for Wheat and feed grains and 30% for Rice and upland Cotton. The 1985 Act also amended the Farm Credit Act of 1971. Further commodity program changes were made in the FY1987 agricultural appropriations bill (PL 99-591). In addition to its funding provisions, PL 99-591 set the annual payment limitation at USD50 000.00 per person for deficiency and paid land diversion payments, and included honey, resource adjustment (excluding land diversion), disaster, and Findley payments under a USD250 000.00 aggregate payment limitation. Once again, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (PL 100-203) not only set the 1988 fiscal year budget for agriculture and all federal agencies, but also set target prices for 1988 and 1989 program crops, established loan rates for program and non-program crops, and required a voluntary paid land diversion for feed grains. PL 100-203 further defined who could receive farm program payments by defining a 'person' in terms of payment limitations. and its successor, the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act (FACTA). The signing of the Food Security Act of 1985 (FSA 85), by President Reagan in December 1985 culminated a lengthy deliberation process involving food producing and consuming groups throughout the United States. During the debate, an analysis of a wide range of policy options for the 1985 Farm Bill was helpful to various interest groups in assessing their support for particular features of FSA 85. The various state agricultural interest groups who participated in the political process at the federal level have a continuing interest in information on the implications of the new Farm Bill. The first comprehensive analysis on the effects of the FSA 85 was recently completed by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) and provided information on commodity markets, government budgets, and farm income at the national level. / сохранение (conservation). Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004). В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Акт о Продовольственной Безопасности от 1985 служил законодательным актом, регулировавшим фермерскую деятельность и действовавшим в течение 1986–90.

FOODTRAYS = ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ЛОТКИ (или КОРМУШКИ) – Foodtrays are preformatted small packages which are also used for sales presentations.

FOOL'S GOLD = ЗОЛОТО ДУРАКОВ (или ПОДДЕЛЬНОЕ ЗОЛОТО) – Fool's Gold:- pyrites of iron sulphide, which is gold-like in appearance and can delude amateur prospectors. / Пириты сульфида железа, которые выглядят как золото и могут ввести в заблуждение старателей дилетантов. В России этот термин можно было бы ассоциировать с так называемым Цыганским Золотом, также являющимся поддельным.

FOOT = ОПОРА (или XX) – Foot is a locating device fitted to the base of a box pallet, post pallet or cage pallet to facilitate stacking and handling. See also Pallet. / Опора (Foot):- элемент основания ящичных, стоечных или сетчатых поддонов, обеспечивающий штабелирование. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

FOOT = ФУТ – Foot plural feet in measurement, any of numerous ancient, medieval, and modern linear measures (commonly 25 to 34 cm) based on the length of the human foot and used exclusively in English-speaking countries, where it generally consists of 12 inches

or one-third yard. In most countries and in all scientific applications, the foot, with its multiples and subdivisions, has been superseded by the metre (meter), the basic linear unit in the metric system. In the United States the definition of the foot as exactly 30.48 cm took effect in 1959. / Под Футом, от Английского слова Foot, означающее Ступня, понимается единица длины в Британской Имперальной Системе. Обозначение:- фт (ft). 1 фут = 12 дюймам = 1/3 ярда = 0.304 8 метра. Под Футом, от Английского слова Foot, буквально означающее Ступня, понимаются:- (1) единица длины Русской Системы Мер, отменённой в 1918. 1 Фут = 1/7 сажени = 12 дюймам = 0.304 8 метра (м). (2) Единица длины в системе Английских мер. 1 Фут = 1/3 ярда = 12 дюймам = 0.304 8 м.

FOOT CANDLE = ФУТ–СВЕЧА – Foot Candle is the unit of illuminance equal to one lumen per square foot. / Фут-Свеча – единица освещённости, равная одному люмену на квадратный фут.

FOOT LENGTH = ДЛИНА СТУПНИ – Foot Length:- the length of a foot is commonly defined as the distance between two parallel lines that are perpendicular to the foot and in contact with the most prominent toe and the most prominent part of the heel. Foot length of the foot is measured with the subject standing barefoot and the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet. The sizes of the left and right feet are often slightly different. In this case, both feet are measured, and purchasers of mass-produced shoes are advised to purchase a shoe size based upon the larger foot because, contrary to the reality of foot sizes, most manufacturers do not sell pairs of shoes in non-matching sizes. Each size of shoe is considered suitable for a small interval of foot lengths. The inner cavity of a shoe must typically be 15–20 mm longer than the foot, but this relation varies between different types of shoes. A shoe-size system can refer to three characteristic lengths:- (i) The Median Length Of Feet For Which A Shoe Is Suitable:- for customers, this measure has the advantage of being directly related to their body measures. It applies equally to any type, form, or material of shoe. However, this measure is less popular with manufacturers, because it requires them to test carefully for each new shoe model, for which range of foot sizes it is recommendable. It puts on the manufacturer the burden of ensuring that the shoe will fit a foot of a given length. (ii) The Length Of The Inner Cavity Of The Shoe:- this measure has the advantage that it can be measured easily on the finished product. However, it will vary with manufacturing tolerances and provides the customer only very crude information about the range of foot sizes for which the shoe is suitable. (iii) The Length Of The 'Last':- the foot-shaped template over which the shoe is manufactured. This measure is the easiest one for the manufacturer to use, because it identifies only the tool used to produce the shoe. It makes no promise about manufacturing tolerances or for what size of foot the shoe is actually suitable. It leaves all responsibility and risk of choosing the correct size with the customer. Further, the last can be measured in several different ways resulting in different measurements. All these measures differ substantially from one another for the same shoe. Total Foot Length:- to measure the total length of your foot, place a ruler or tape measure on the floor. Position the back of your heel at the beginning of the tape and the measure to your longest toe. / Длина Ступни:- горизонтальное расстояние в сантиметрах между перпендикулярами, опущенными от конца наиболее выступающего пальца и наиболее выступающей части пятки. При измерении человек стоит босиком, масса тела равномерно распределена на обе ноги. Примечание:- допускается для определения размера необходимой обуви проводить измерения длины и ширины ступней в миллиметрах (мм), при этом на ногу надевают чулок (носок) в соответствии с типом обуви.

FOOTMAN = ЛАКЕЙ – Footman is the vertical connection between the treadle and the crank.

FOOTWEAR = ОБУВЬ – Footwear is a type of clothing worn on the feet (generally over socks ...). Sneakers, boots, sandals and several other types of shoe fall into the footwear category.

FOPPS = FARM OPERATIONS, PLANT PROTECTION, AND (PEST) SURVEILLANCE

FOR = FREE ON RAIL

FORAGE = ФУРАЖ – Forage is plant material (mainly plant leaves and stems) eaten by grazing livestock. Historically, the term Forage has meant only plants eaten by the animals directly as pasture, crop residue, or immature cereal crops, but it is also used more loosely to include similar plants cut for fodder and carried to the animals, especially as hay or silage. While the term Forage has a broad definition, the term Forage Crop is used to define crops, annual or biennal, which are grown to be utilized by grazing or harvesting as a whole crop. / Под Фуражем, от Французского слова Fourrage, понимается концентрированные (зерно Злаков и Бобовых культур) и грубые (сено, солома) корма для сельскохозяйственных животных. Фураж, корма, заготавливаемые для сельскохозяйственных Животных:- зерно Злаковых и Бобовых культур (смотрите Зернофуражные Культуры), а также сено, солома, мякина и другие грубые корма.

FORASTERO COCOA BEAN = БОБ КАКАО ФОРАСТЭРО – Forastero Cocoa Bean:- originating from the Upper Amazon region, Forastero grows in several South American countries, including Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, French Guyana and in southern Venezuela near the Orinoco. They are also found in West Africa, in the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon and São Tomé, as well as in South-East Asia. Forastero, means foreigner or stranger. Hence, the Spanish called Cocoa Trees from the Amazon Forastero. The Forastero Cocoa bean is the most widely grown Variety, accounting for about 70–80% of total Cocoa world production, but its quality is not as highly regarded as the Criollo Variety. Its characteristics include:- (i) very, sometimes extremely, bitter; (ii) very tannic and astringent and can be overwhelming with its forceful aromatic power, but lacks finesse and diversity; (iii) offers a limited range of flavors; and (iv) is comparable to Robusta Coffee.

FORCE = FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL REPORTING IN A COMPUTERIZED ENVIRONMENT

FORCE = СИЛА – Force:- the unit of force is the Newton (N). One newton is the force which when applied to a body having a mass of one kilogram (kg) imparts thereto an acceleration of one meter per second, per second. The Newton, its multiples and sub-multiples are used in the field of textiles for the expression of force, such as tension, breaking force and force at specified elongation. In the International System of units (SI), symbol:- F; unit:- Newton (N); SI base unit:- $kg \cdot m \cdot s^{-2}$. See also Force At Break, Force At Rupture, and Force At Specified Elongation. / В механике под Силой понимается мера механического действия на данное материальное тело со стороны других тел. Это действие вызывает изменение скоростей точек тела или его деформацию и может иметь место как при непосредственном контакте (давлении прижатых друг к другу тел), так и через посредство создаваемых телами полей (поле тяготения, электромагнитное поле). Сила – величина векторная и в каждый момент времени характеризуется численным значением, направлением в пространстве и точкой приложения.

FORCE AT BREAK = СИЛА ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ – Force At Break:- xxxxx. Breaking Force:- the maximum force which a test specimen can support during a test of loading to break under defined conditions. The recommended units for breaking force are the centiNewton for fibers and yarns, and decaNewton for cabled yarns. Uster Tensorapid 3:- the automatic tensile testing installation determines the breaking force and the corresponding elongation of staple fiber yarns, ply yarns and filament yarns, slivers, skeins and woven fabric samples. Force measurements up to 1 000 N are possible without exchanging the force transducer. (1) Force at break before accelerated aging: Ultimate tensile strength (MPA) not less than 21.0. Ultimate elongation (%) not less than 700. (2). Force at break

after accelerated aging: Ultimate tensile strength (MPA) not less than 16.0. Ultimate elongation (%) not less than 500. See also Breaking Force. The Breaking Force is the force needed to be applied on a yarn to make it break. It is expressed in Newton (N). The elongation at break is the increase of the length produced by stretching a yarn to its breaking point. It is expressed as a percentage of its initial length. The test is carried out on a dynamometer with a constant stretching speed, under the following conditions:- (i) length of yarn between clamps:- 500 mm (or 250 mm); (ii) pretension of yarn between clamps:- 0.5 cN/Tex; (iii) test speed:- (a) 50 mm/min (25 mm/min) if elongation at break ≤ 8%, (b) 500 mm/min (250 mm/min) if elongation at break is between 8 and 50%, and (c) 1000 mm/min (500 mm/min) if elongation at break ≥ 50%. / Уштэр Тэнзорапид Трай (Uster Tensorapid 3). Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария.

FORCE AT RUPTURE = СИЛА ПРИ ПРОРЫВЕ – Force At Rupture is the final force just before complete rupture of a test specimen.

FORCE AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION = СИЛА ПРИ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИОННОМ УДЛИНЕНИИ – Force At Specified Elongation is the force associated with a specified elongation on the force-elongation curve. Force At Specified Elongation (FASE) is the force necessary to stretch the industrial multifilament yarn to a define extension (usually 2% and 5%). / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

FORCED LIQUIDATION = ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ – Forced Liquidation:- the situation in which a customer's account is liquidated (open positions are offset) by the brokerage firm holding the account, usually after notification that the account is under-margined through margin calls. / Ситуация, при которой брокерская компания, поддерживающая счёт заказчика, ликвидирует данный счёт, а более точно, производит зачёт маржинальными средствами открытых ранее позиций этого заказчика. Такое производится, как правило, после нотификации о том, что данный счёт не пополнен свободными денежными средствами, необходимыми для поддержания маржи на соответствующем уровне, после неуодвлетворённых требований об этом.

FORCED SALE OF COLLATERAL = ВЫНУЖДЕННАЯ ПРОДАЖА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ (или ПРОДАЖА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ В ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – Forced Sale Of Collateral is the forced sale of the assets pledged as security to the bank for a loan if the credit utilization exceeds the lending value of the pledged collaterals or if the customer is in default regarding repayment of principal or payment of interest. / Вынужденная продажа активов, заложенных в банке под заём в качестве обеспечения, если использование кредита превышает выплата (repayment) основной суммы долга или оплаты процента.

FORCED SAVING = ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЕ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЕ – Forced Saving:- compulsory saving on a large scale by a state-imposed limitation of consumer spending, engineered in such a way that the money 'saved' is directed into investments, pension fund financing, etc.

FORCE FEED LUBRICATION = ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ (или СМАЗЫВАНИЕ ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОДАЧЕЙ, или СМАЗЫВАНИЕ ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ) – Force Feed Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which the lubricant is supplied to the bearing surface under pressure. See also Lubrication. / Принудительное Смазывание или Смазывание Под Давлением – смазывание, при котором смазочный материал подводится к поверхности трения под давлением.

FORCE MAJEURE = ФОРС МАЖОР (или НЕПРЕОДОЛИМАЯ СИЛА) – Force Majeure is the title of a common clause in contracts, exempting the parties for non-fulfillment of their obligations as a result of conditions beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war. A state of emergency or condition that permits a company to depart from the strict terms of contract because of an event or effect that cannot be reasonably anticipated or controlled, i.e. beyond human control (French superior or irresistible force). Force Majeure:- the title of a standard clause in marine contract exempting the parties for nonfulfillment of their obligations as a result of conditions beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war. Literally, 'greater force'; a clause designed to protect against failures to perform contractual obligations caused by unavoidable events beyond the party's control, such as natural disasters or wars. The title of a common clause in contracts, exempting the parties for non-fulfillment of their obligations as a result of conditions beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war. Circumstances beyond the control of one of the parties to a contract which may, depending on the terms and conditions of the contract, relieve that party of liability for failing to execute such contract. Force Majeure:- a clause in a supply contract that permits either party not to fulfill the contractual commitments due to events beyond their control. These events may range from strikes to export delays in producing countries. Also known as Act Of God. A standard clause which indemnifies either or both parties to a transaction whenever events which the exchange declares to be reasonably beyond the contract. Force Majeure:- should any circumstances arise which hinder prevents complete or partial fulfillment by any of the parties of their respective obligations under the contract, namely, export or import ban, refusal to issue Export License, act of God, plague or other epidemics, quarantine, fire, explosion, war, blockade, embargo, insurrection, mobilization, warlike conditions, riots, civil commotions, governmental directions, restraints of prices, currency restrictions, restraints by rulers or by international organizations, or intervention of civil, naval, military authorities or other agencies of Government, deviation from route due to military actions, traffic accidents, prolonged failure or shortage of electric current, strikes, lockouts, slowdowns, sabotage, affecting the activities of the parties, manufacturer or any other person, firm or corporation directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale, shipment or delivery, or any other causes beyond the control of source of Force Majeure, the parties shall not be liable for any delay in shipment or delivery, non-delivery, destruction or deterioration of all or any part of the goods, or for any other default in performance of the contract caused by such circumstances. Force Majeure is an occurrence outside human control (e.g., earthquake), a superior power. / , порядки и условия . При наступлении обстоятельств, делающих невозможным полное или частичное исполнение любой из сторон их соответствующих обязательств по контракту, а именно:- запрещение вывоза (или экспорта) или привоза (или импорта), отказ в выдаче Вывозной (или Экспортной) Лицензии, стихийное бедствие, эпидемии чумы или других заразных болезней, карантин, пожар, взрыв, война, блокада, эмбарго, восстание, мобилизация, военное положение, нарушение общественного порядка, гражданские волнения, правительственные директивы, ограничения цен, валютные ограничения, ограничения со стороны властей или международных организаций, или вмешательство гражданских, таможенных, военных властей или иных ведомств Правительства, отклонение от маршрута в связи с военными действиями, дорожные происшествия, затяжного отсутствия или нехватки электроэнергии, забастовки, локауты, снижения темпов работы, саботаж, воздействие на деловую активность сторон, производителя или любых других лиц, фирм или корпораций, прямо или косвенно связанных с производством, продажей, отгрузкой или поставкой, или в любых других случаях, вызванных Форс Мажором и неподвластных контролю, стороны освобождаются от ответственности за любую задержку отгрузки или поставки, непоставку, уничтожение или порчу всего или любой части товаров, или за любое другое неисполнение Контракта, вызванные такими обстоятельствами. Смотрите также Действие Бога (Act Of God), и Вис Майор (Vis Major). Форс Мажор (от Французского слова Force Majeure). Смотрите Непреодолимая Сила. Непреодолимая Сила (на Латинском языке Vis Major, на Французском языке Force Majeure), в гражданском праве – обстоятельство, освобождающее от ответственности. Под непреодолимой силой понимается чрезвычайное событие, вредные последствия которого не могло предотвратить лицо, обязанное это сделать. К таким событиям относятся стихийные бедствия (например, землетрясения, наводнения), общественные явления (например, война). Будучи непредотвратимой, непреодолимая сила обладает тем не менее относительным характером:- событие,

непреодолимое в одних условиях, может стать преодолимым в других. Как правило, непреодолимая сила освобождает от имущественной ответственности, если именно непреодолимая сила – причина правонарушения и отсутствует вина обязанного лица. В некоторых случаях правонарушитель несёт имущественную ответственность даже при наличии непреодолимой силы (например, согласно Статьи 101 Воздушного Кодекса СССР). Непреодолимая сила является также основанием приостановления срока течения исковой давности. В праве под Непреодолимой Силой (Форс Мажором), от Французских слов Форс Мажор (Force Majeur), понимается чрезвычайное и непредотвратимое при данных условиях событие, например, наводнение, шторм и другие стихийные бедствия, освобождающее, как правило, от имущественной ответственности за неисполнение договора или причинение вреда, а также приостанавливающее течение срока исковой давности. Под Стихийными Бедствиями понимаются катастрофические природные явления и процессы (засухи, землетрясения, извержения вулканов, наводнения, сели, ураганы, цунами и прочие), которые могут вызывать человеческие жертвы и наносить материальный ущерб. Характеризуются непредсказуемостью или неопределённостью во времени наступления и неоднозначностью последствий. Форс-Мажор (Force Majeure или Act of God):- чрезвычайные обстоятельства, непреодолимая сила (пожары, войны, стихийные бедствия и тому подобное), которые не могут быть ни предусмотрены условием соглашения договора или предотвращены действиями одной или нескольких сторон договора. Обстоятельства, связанные с Форс-Мажором по условию договора, служат основанием разрешающим переносить срок его исполнения или вообще освобождающее стороны (полностью или частично) от выполнения договорных обязательств.

FOR DEPOSIT ONLY = ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ ДЕПОНИРОВАНИЯ – For Deposit Only:- endorsement on the face of a check indicating that the amount must be credited to an account and cannot be paid out in cash. / Индоссамент на лицевой стороне чека, указывающий на то, что данная сумма должна быть зачисленной кредитом на счёт и не может быть использована для выплаты наличными. При помощи бланкового индоссамента чек становится предъявительским документом и любой законный владелец может получить по нему деньги в банке. Такой индоссамент состоит из одной подписи держателя чека на обороте. Именной индоссамент позволяет указать имя лица, которому передается право получения денег по чеку. Это имя ставится рядом с подписью держателя чека. Целевой индоссамент выражает ограничения возможностей получения денег по чеку. На обороте указывается цель передачи чека другому лицу, например, в виде ‘только для депонирования’.

FORE = ФОК (или ФОКА, или ФОР) – Fore:- at or near the bow or forward portion of the vessel. / То, что находится на или вблизи носовой или передней части судна. В Русскоязычной морской терминологии в большинстве случаев используется в качестве приставки.

FORE AND AFT = ВДОЛЬ ЧЕГО–ЛИБО (или ОТ ФОРШТЕВНЯ ДО АКТЕРШТЕВНЯ, или ПРОДОЛЬНО, или ВДОЛЬ КИЛЯ СУДНА, или НОС И КОРМА) – Fore And Aft is the direction on a vessel parallel to the center line. From the bow to the stern; lengthwise or set lengthwise, as sails.

FORE AND AFT STOWAGE = ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ ШТИВКА (или ШТИВКА С НОСА К КОРМЕ) – Fore And Aft Stowage is a stowage from the bow to the stern (lengthwise), as opposed to stowage athwartships. Load stowed along the length of the container or the ship. Contrast athwartships stowage. In the context of load securing, it is of utmost importance whether a container is stowed fore and aft or athwartships on a ship. In the case of athwartships stowage, the greatest acceleration forces act on the actual container longitudinally rather than transversely. Load securing measures must then be taken with this in mind. / Штивка с носа к корме.

FOREBODY = НОС (или НОСОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ) – Forebody:- that part of a ship which is forward of midships. / Та часть судна, которая простирается вперёд от миделя (средней части судна).

FORECAST = ПРОГНОЗ – Forecast is prospective financial statements that are an entity’s expected financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Prediction of future business and economic conditions made on the basis of statistics describing past and current conditions, primarily by using economic indicators. / В экономике под Прогнозом понимается система научных исследований о возможностях направления будущего развития экономики и отдельных её сфер. Прогнозы бывают краткосрочными, среднесрочными, долгосрочными и сверхдолгосрочными. Прогнозирование – определение вероятных тенденций и перспектив развития различных процессов, объектов, систем, трудовых ресурсов на основе имеющихся данных. Прогнозирование предшествует планированию, при котором разрабатывают методы и способы достижения целей, определённых при прогнозировании. В зависимости от срока, на который составляется прогноз, он может быть краткосрочным, среднесрочным и долгосрочным. Достоверность прогноза зависит от полноты статистической информации, степени выявления закономерностей прогнозируемых процессов, глубины анализа основных тенденций развития в прошлом, настоящем и будущем. Прогнозы с большой дальностью часто носят гипотетический характер.

FORECASTLE = БАК – Forecastle is the raised part at the bow of the ship. Forecastle (maritime term):- a compartment where the crew lives. See also Fo’c’sle. Forward part of a vessel where stores, ropes and anchor chains are located. Forecastle is the raised part of the forward end of a ship’s hull. The inside space may be used for crew accommodation or quarters, though on new ships this space is being used for the storage of paints, tackle, deck and engine stores, tarpaulins, etc. / Возвышающаяся часть на носу корабля. Передняя часть судна, на которой размещаются судовые запасы, тросы и якорные цепи. Бак это носовая надстройка судна для защиты верхней палубы от заливания встречной волной, для повышения непотопляемости (закрытый бак), размещения служебных помещений. На баке находятся якорное и швартовное устройства.

FORECLOSURE = ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ – Foreclosure is a seizure of collateral by a creditor when default under a loan agreement occurs. Foreclosure is the legal process used to force the payment of debt secured by collateral whereby the property is sold to satisfy the debt. / Обращение Взыскания это конфискация кредитором обеспечения в случае возникновения несостоятельности (дифолта) заёмщика и его соответствующего неисполнения соглашения о займе. Обращение Взыскания это юридический процесс, используемый для принуждения оплаты долга, гарантированного обеспечением, в соответствии с которым заложенное имущество распродаётся для удовлетворения долга перед кредитором. Обращение Взыскания на залог является юридическим процессом, используемым с целью принудительной оплаты долга, гарантированного обеспечением. Данный процедура исполняется посредством распродажи имущества, выступавшего в качестве обеспечения, для удовлетворения возникшей задолженности. Обращение Взыскания на залог – процесс, в ходе которого домовладелец, не внёсший своевременных платежей в счёт основной суммы и процентов по ипотечному займу, теряет право владения домом. Владелец ипотеки – банк, ссудосберегательная ассоциация или частное лицо – должен обратиться в суд, чтобы получить права на собственность, которая может быть продана для удовлетворения претензий по ипотечному займу.

FOREFOOT = ХВОСТОВИК ФОРШТЕВНЯ (или НОСОВОЙ ДЕЙДВУД, или БАКС, или БАКСОВАЯ ШТУКА) – Forefoot:- the lower part in the stem of a ship that curves to meet the keel. Forefoot (maritime term):- the heel of the stem where it connects to the keel. / Нижняя часть в форштевне судна, которая изгибается до места сопряжения с килем.

FOREIGN AFFILIATE OF A FOREIGN PARENT = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ АФФИЛИАТ ИНОСТРАННОЙ МАТЕРИНСКОЙ КОМПАНИИ (или ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ АФФИЛИАТ ИНОСТРАННОЙ МАТЕРИНСКОЙ ГРУППЫ) – A Foreign Affiliate Of A Foreign Parent is, with reference to a given US affiliate, any member of the affiliated foreign group owning the US affiliate that is not a foreign parent of the US affiliate.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE = ИНОСТРАННАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА (или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА, или ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА) – The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve foreign market access for US products, build new markets, improve the competitive position of US agriculture in the global marketplace, and provide food aid and technical assistance to foreign countries. FAS has the primary responsibility for USDA's international activities – market development, trade agreements and negotiations, and the collection and analysis of statistics and market information. It also administers USDA's export credit guarantee and food aid programs, and helps increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth. FAS also enhances US agriculture's competitiveness by providing linkages to global resources and international organizations.FAS produces hundreds of documents each year that chart and analyze production, consumption, trade flows, and market opportunities for about 100 agricultural products. FAS informational products, which are available online at http://www.fas.usda.gov, include:- (i) periodical reports that present information on US and world production, supply and demand, and trade for many commodities, as well as the latest trade policy developments and export marketing information; (ii) FAS Worldwide, a quarterly online magazine (formerly AgExporter) featuring news about worldwide agricultural markets, trade policy, international linkages and food aid; (iii) market- and commodity-specific reports; (iv) trade leads, foreign buyers list, US suppliers list, and other practical information; and (v) news releases and program announcements about FAS programs and policies. In the United States, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is an agency of the Department of Agriculture. FAS maintains a global network of agricultural officers as well as a Washington-based staff to analyze and disseminate information on world agriculture and trade, develop and expand export markets and represent the agricultural trade policy interests of US producers in multilateral forums. FAS also administers USDA's export credit and concessional sales programs. The US Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) mission is to link US agriculture to the world to enhance export opportunities and global food security. In the Central Europe-Baltic Region, FAS has a regional office in Warsaw that also supervises an office in Prague. The office covers six nations, all members of the European Union, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. As a regional office operating inside the European Union, FAS Warsaw-Prague works closely with the US Mission to the European Union in Brussel. We also work closely with various US agricultural cooperator organizations to identify and expand market opportunities for US agricultural products and facilitate contact between local importers and US exporters. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

FOREIGN AIR CARRIER = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, или ЗАГРАНИЧНЫЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – Foreign Air Carrier means a person, not a citizen of the United States, undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide foreign air transportation.

FOREIGN AIR COMMERCE = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ (или ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ, или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ) – Foreign Air Commerce means the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft for compensation, the transportation of mail by aircraft, or the operation of aircraft in furthering a business or vocation, between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States when any part of the transportation or operation is by aircraft.

FOREIGN AIR TRANSPORTATION = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА (или ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА, или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА) – Foreign Air Transportation means the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft as a common carrier for compensation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft, between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States when any part of the transportation is by aircraft.

FOREIGN ASSETS = ИНОСТРАННЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ЗАГРАНИЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ, или ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Foreign Assets means any investments (including foreign currencies) for which the primary market is outside the United States, and any cash and cash equivalents that are reasonably necessary to effect the Fund's transactions in those investments Credit balances or claims, for example in the form of loans, granted to customers abroad. The opposite of Domestic Assets, and Foreign Liabilities.

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ИНОСТРАННЫМИ АКТИВАМИ (или КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ЗАГРАНИЧНЫМИ АКТИВАМИ, или КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМИ АКТИВАМИ) – In the United States, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers sanctions programs involving specific countries and restricts the involvement of US persons in third country strategic exports.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991 = АКТ ОБ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ОТ 1991 (или АКТ О ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ОТ 1991, или АКТ О ЗАГРАНИЧНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ОТ 1991) – In the United States, this Act replaced the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act. The Foreign Assistance Act allows support to 26 countries, including all East European nations and most of the Soviet republics, but not to the Soviet Union itself.

FOREIGN AVAILABILITY = ПРИГОДНОСТЬ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ – In the United States, the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) conducts reviews to determine the Foreign Availability of selected commodities or technology subject to export control. The reviews use four criteria to determine foreign availability:- comparable quality, availability-in-fact, foreign source and adequacy of available quantities that would render continuation of the US control ineffective in meeting its intended purpose. A positive determination of foreign availability means that a non-US origin item of comparable quality may be obtained by one or more proscribed countries in quantities sufficient to satisfy their needs so that US exports of such item would not make a significant contribution to the military potential of such countries. A positive determination may result in the decontrol of a US product that has been under export control, or the approval of an export license. However, the control may be maintained if the President invokes the national security override provision of the Act. Beginning with the 1977 amendments to the Export Administration Act, the Congress directed that products with foreign availability be identified and decontrolled unless essential to national security. In 1983, a program to assess the foreign availability of specific products was established within the Office of Export Administration, now the Bureau of Export Administration. Further, 1985 amendments to the Act directed that an Office of Foreign Availability be created.

FOREIGN BODY = ИНОРОДНОЕ ТЕЛО – Foreign Body:- an inclusion of non-textile matter. Note:- this defect is often caused by insufficient attention to the cleanliness of looms and of the weaving shed. / Инородное Тело (Foreign Body):- порок ткани; включение нетекстильного вещества. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается недостаточным вниманием к чистоте ткацких станков и ткацкого цеха.

FOREIGN BOND = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Foreign Bond is a bond issued in one country's domestic bond market by an overseas borrower.

FOREIGN BOND ISSUE = ЭМИССИЯ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или ВЫПУСК ЗАГРАНИЧНОЙ ОБЛИГАЦИИ) – Foreign Bond Issue:- issued on a country's capital market by a company not resident in that country; foreign bond issues are denominated in the currency of the country of issue and, for the most part, are placed, traded and listed on a stock exchange in that country. Bond issue placed by a public or private entity outside its country of domicile. The issues are usually denominated in the currency of the country where the issue is offered for subscription. The opposite of Domestic Bond Issue.

FOREIGN BUYER PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ДЛЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ПОКУПАТЕЛЕЙ – In the United States, the Foreign Buyer Program (FBP) is a joint industry-International Trade Administration (ITA) program to assist exporters in meeting qualified foreign purchasers for their product or service at trade shows held in the United States. ITA selects leading US trade shows in industries with high export potential. Each show selected for the FBP receives promotion through overseas mailings, US embassy and regional commercial newsletter and other promotional techniques. ITA trade specialists counsel participating US exhibition.

FOREIGN COMPANY = ИНОСТРАННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Foreign Company is a body corporate incorporated in an external Territory, or outside Australia and that Territory, which is not a corporation sole or a exempt public authority. The Corporations Law extends the term to certain unincorporated bodies.

FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT = АКТ ОБ ИНОСТРАННЫХ КОРРУПЦИОННЫХ ПРАКТИКАХ (или АКТ О КОРРУПЦИОННЫХ МАХИНАЦИЯХ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ) – In the United States, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) of 1977 prohibits US individuals, companies and direct foreign subsidiaries of US companies from offering, promising, or paying anything of value to any foreign government official in order to obtain or retain business. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), enacted in 1977, generally prohibits the payment of bribes to foreign officials to assist in obtaining or retaining business. The FCPA can apply to prohibited conduct anywhere in the world and extends to publicly traded companies and their officers, directors, employees, stockholders, and agents. Agents can include third party agents, consultants, distributors, joint-venture partners, and others. The FCPA also requires issuers to maintain accurate books and records and have a system of internal controls sufficient to, among other things, provide reasonable assurances that transactions are executed and assets are accessed and accounted for in accordance with management's authorization. The sanctions for FCPA violations can be significant. The SEC may bring civil enforcement actions against issuers and their officers, directors, employees, stockholders, and agents for violations of the anti-bribery or accounting provisions of the FCPA. Companies and individuals that have committed violations of the FCPA may have to disgorge their ill-gotten gains plus pay prejudgment interest and substantial civil penalties. Companies may also be subject to oversight by an independent consultant. The SEC and the Department of Justice are jointly responsible for enforcing the FCPA. The SEC's Enforcement Division has created a specialized unit to further enhance its enforcement of the FCPA.

FOREIGN COTTON = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Foreign Cotton is a term applied to all Cotton grown outside the United States.

FOREIGN CREDIT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ИНОСТРАННЫХ КРЕДИТОВ – Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA) is a group of insurance companies that, along with the Export-Import Bank, serve as export credit agencies (ECAs), which extend credit to American exporters. They also provide guarantees and insurance for exports. In general, the FCIA provides insurance for lower risk clients, with the ExIm Bank taking those the FCIA cannot insure. Like call ECAs, the FCIA is controversial. Critics allege that they negatively impact international development, as developing countries cannot compete with such insured exports. Proponents of ECAs argue that they enable developing countries to import products they otherwise would not be able to afford. In the United States, the Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA) is an agency of the Export-Import Bank which offers insurance covering political and commercial risks on export receivables. FCIA was founded in 1961 as a partnership of Eximbank and a group of private insurance companies. Eximbank is responsible for the political risk and may underwrite or reinsure the commercial risk. FCIA acts as an agent responsible for the marketing and daily administration of the program. Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA) is a federal agency that provides insurance for US exporters. The Foreign Credit Insurance Association is a voluntary association formed in 1961 by some 50 US insurance companies and sponsored by the Export-Import bank. The insurance provided protects the purchaser from both commercial risk (when the debtor is unable to pay due to their business situation) and political risk (when the debtor is unable to pay due to changes in the politics of a particular country). The Export-Import bank deals primarily with political risk, while the FCIA covers commercial risk. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ В ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ – Foreign Currency Account is an account not denominated in local currency but in the currency of another country. Also known as Nostro Account. / Счёт, по которому осуществляются операции не в местной валюте, а в валюте другой страны. Известен также как Счёт Ностро (Nostro Account).

FOREIGN CURRENCY CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ – Foreign Currency Clause is a clause aimed at removing the risk (with regard to a particular claim) of a devaluation of one's own currency, by designating a fixed ratio or exchange rate between this currency and the foreign currency.

FOREIGN CURRENCY OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ С ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТОЙ – (1) Foreign Currency Operations is purchase or sale of the currencies of other nations by a central bank for the purpose of influencing foreign exchange rates or maintaining orderly foreign exchange markets. Also known as Foreign-Exchange Market Intervention. In the United States, The Federal Reserve conducts Foreign Currency Operations – the buying and selling of Dollars in exchange for foreign currency – under the direction of the FOMC, acting in close and continuous consultation and cooperation with the US Treasury, which has overall responsibility for US international financial policy. The manager of the System Open Market Account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York acts as the agent for both the FOMC and the Treasury in carrying out foreign currency operations. Since the late 1970s, the US Treasury and the Federal Reserve have conducted almost all foreign currency operations jointly and equally. The purpose of Federal Reserve foreign currency operations has evolved in response to changes in the international monetary system. The most important of these changes was the transition in the 1970s from a system of fixed exchange rates – established in 1944 at an international monetary conference held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire – to a system of flexible (or floating) exchange rates for the Dollar in terms of other countries' currencies. Under the Bretton Woods Agreements, which created the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known informally as the World Bank), foreign authorities were responsible for intervening in exchange markets to maintain their countries' exchange rates within 1 percent of their currencies' parities with the US Dollar; direct exchange market intervention by US authorities was extremely limited. Instead, US authorities were obliged to buy and sell Dollars against gold to maintain the Dollar price of gold near USD35.00 per ounce. After the United States suspended the gold convertibility of the Dollar in 1971, a regime of flexible exchange rates emerged; in 1973, under that regime, the United States began to intervene in exchange markets on a more significant scale. In 1978, the regime of flexible exchange rates was codified in an amendment to the IMF's Articles of Agreement. Under flexible exchange rates, the main aim of Federal Reserve foreign currency operations has been to counter disorderly conditions in exchange markets through the purchase or sale of foreign currencies (called Foreign Exchange Intervention Operations), primarily in the New York market. During some episodes of downward pressure on the foreign exchange value of the Dollar, the Federal Reserve has purchased Dollars (sold foreign currency) and has thereby absorbed some of the selling pressure on

the Dollar. Similarly, the Federal Reserve may sell Dollars (purchase foreign currency) to counter upward pressure on the Dollar's foreign exchange value. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York also executes transactions in the US foreign exchange market for foreign monetary authorities, using their funds. In the early 1980s, the United States curtailed its official exchange market operations, although it remained ready to enter the market when necessary to counter disorderly conditions. In 1985, particularly after September, when representatives of the five major industrial countries reached the so-called Plaza Agreement On Exchange Rates, the United States began to use exchange market intervention as a policy instrument more frequently. Between 1985 and 1995, the Federal Reserve – sometimes in coordination with other central banks – intervened to counter Dollar movements that were perceived as excessive. Based on an assessment of past experience with official intervention and a reluctance to let exchange rate issues be seen as a major focus of monetary policy, US authorities have intervened only rarely since 1995. Intervention operations involving Dollars affect the supply of Federal Reserve balances to US depository institutions, unless the Federal Reserve offsets the effect. A purchase of foreign currency by the Federal Reserve increases the supply of balances when the Federal Reserve credits the account of the seller's depository institution at the Federal Reserve. Conversely, a sale of foreign currency by the Federal Reserve decreases the supply of balances. The Federal Reserve offsets, or 'sterilizes', the effects of intervention on Federal Reserve balances through open market operations; otherwise, the intervention could cause the federal funds rate to move away from the target set by the FOMC. For example, assume that the Federal Reserve, perhaps in conjunction with Japanese authorities, wants to counter downward pressure on the Dollar's foreign exchange value in relation to the Japanese Yen. The Federal Reserve would sell some of its yen-denominated securities for Yen on the open market and then trade the Yen for Dollars in the foreign exchange market, thus reducing the supply of Dollar balances at the Federal Reserve. In order to sterilize the effect of intervention on the supply of Federal Reserve balances, the Open Market Desk would then purchase an equal amount of US Treasury securities in the open market (or arrange a repurchase agreement), thereby raising the supply of balances back to its former level. The net effect of such an intervention is a reduction in Dollar-denominated securities in the hands of the public and an increase in Yen-denominated securities. The operations have no net effect on the level of Yen balances at the Bank of Japan or on the level of Dollar balances at the Federal Reserve. A Dollar intervention initiated by a foreign central bank also leaves the supply of balances at the Federal Reserve unaffected, unless the central bank changes the amount it has on deposit at the Federal Reserve. If, for example, the foreign central bank purchases Dollars in the foreign exchange market and places them in its account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, then the supply of Federal Reserve balances available to US depository institutions decreases because the Dollars are transferred from the bank of the seller of Dollars to the foreign central bank's account with the Federal Reserve. However, the Open Market Desk would offset this drain by buying a Treasury security or arranging a repurchase agreement to increase the supply of Federal Reserve balances to US depository institutions. Most Dollar purchases by foreign central banks are used to purchase Dollar securities directly, and thus they do not need to be countered by US open market operations to leave the supply of Dollar balances at the Federal Reserve unchanged. / Брэтэн Вудз (Bretton Woods). (соглашение об откупе) .

(2) Foreign Currency Operations:- transactions in the foreign exchange markets involving the purchase of the currency of one nation with that of another. Also known as Foreign Exchange Transactions.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT = ПРЯМОЕ ИНОСТРАННОЕ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ПРЯМЫЕ ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ) – Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy ('direct investor') in an entity resident in an economy other than that of the investor ('direct investment enterprise'). The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. Direct investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an Investment in a country's manufacturing or service sector by an entity domiciled in another country. Normally a holding of 10 percent or more in an enterprise.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES = ПРЯМОЕ ИНОСТРАННОЕ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЕ В СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТАХ (или ПРЯМЫЕ ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТАХ) – Foreign Direct Investment In The United States is the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by a single foreign person (an individual, or related group of individuals, company or government) of 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated US business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated US business enterprise, including real property. Such a business is referred to as a US affiliate of a foreign direct investor.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTOR = ПРЯМОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ВКЛАДЧИК КАПИТАЛА (или ПРЯМОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР) – A Foreign Direct Investor is an individual, an incorporated or unincorporated public or private enterprise, a government, a group of related individuals, or a group of related incorporated and/or unincorporated enterprises which has a direct investment enterprise – that is, a subsidiary, associate or branch – operating in a country other than the country or countries of residence of the foreign direct investor or investors.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC TRENDS = ЗАГРАНИЧНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – In the United States, Foreign Economic Trends (FETs) are report prepared by US embassies abroad to describe foreign country economic and commercial trends and trade and investment climates. The reports describe current economic conditions; provide updates on the principal factors influencing developments and the possible impacts on American exports; review newly announced foreign government policies as well as consumption, investment and foreign debt trends.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE = ДЕВИЗЫ (или ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ВАЛЮТНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – (1) Foreign Exchange:- foreign money or other instrument in a foreign currency used in settlement of international trade between countries. Means of payment – bank notes, travelers' checks, bank deposits and other forms of money – denominated in the currency of another country. Mechanism whereby international transactions are settled. Instruments used to make payments between countries, esp. in the form of foreign currency, checks, bills of exchange, debits and credits, etc. Often referred to as Forex or Interbank Market. Foreign Exchange are claims denominated in foreign currency which are payable abroad:- credit balances held with foreign banks in foreign currency. Drafts and cheques denominated in foreign currency payable abroad. Strictly speaking, foreign notes and coins do not constitute foreign exchange in the classic sense of the term. / Инструменты, используемые для проведения платежей между разными странами, особенно в виде иностранной валюты, чеков, переводных векселей, долгов и кредитов и тому подобном. Часто соотносится с Форэкс (Forex) или Межбанковским Рынком (Interbank Market). Под Девизами, от Французского слова Devises, понимаются платёжные средства в иностранной валюте, используемые в международных расчётах. В период домонополистического капитализма преобладали девизы в виде коммерческих переводных векселей (тратт), выписанных экспортёром на импортёра. С расширением мировой торговли и корреспондентских связей банков девизы приняли форму банковских платёжных средств:- аккредитивов, векселей, платёжных поручений (преимущественно в форме телеграфных переводов), чеков, а также взаимных межгосударственных краткосрочных кредитов – свопов. В международном платёжном обороте девизы выступают также в виде

банкнот и иностранных ценных бумаг. При золотодевизном стандарте девизы служили обеспечением банкнотной эмиссии и разменным фондом. Как международные платёжные средства девизы качественно неоднородны и зависят от степени их размена на золото и другие девизы, особенно девизы, выраженные в валютах стран, играющих основную роль в международной торговле и платёжном обороте. В качестве последних выступают резервные или относительно устойчивые, обратимые валюты, которые входят в состав ликвидных ресурсов центральных банков, казначейств и правительственных органов. Доля этих валют в официальных золотовалютных ресурсах капиталистического мира возрастает:- в 1938 составляла 8%, в 1948 – 28% и в 1969 была равна 44.9%. Цена девиз в национальной валюте изменяется с изменением валютного курса. Девизная Политика – один из методов воздействия государства на движение курса национальной валюты путём купли-продажи иностранной валюты. С целью повышения курса своей валюты центральный банк продаёт иностранную валюту на национальную, искусственно увеличивая спрос на неё на валютных рынках. Покупка Девиз увеличивает предложение национальной валюты и снижает её курс. Девизная политика начала применяться в XIX веке и получила широкое распространение в период общего кризиса капитализма. В 30-х годах девизная политика использовалась рядом стран (США, Великобританией и другими) для понижения курса своей валюты в целях поощрения вывоза (или экспорта) товаров и борьбы за внешние рынки. В современных условиях девизная политика направлена на поддержание валютных курсов, регулируемых Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) на уровне официальных паритетов с отклонениями в пределах ±1%. С 1972 МВФ решил расширить пределы отклонений до ± 2.25%. Однако в условиях инфляции и кризиса международной валютной системы капитализма фактическое отклонение их от паритетов больше. Условие проведения девизной политики – наличие у страны крупных валютных резервов. Воздействуя на спрос и предложение валюты, буржуазное государство временно сглаживает колебания валютного курса, но не может устранить стихийную основу его и задержать обесценение валюты при расстройстве платёжного баланса и усилении инфляции. Разновидностью девизной политики является валютная интервенция, которая отличается более крупными масштабами и кратким периодом применения. Девизная политика кратковременно применялась в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в период НЭПа (Новой Экономической Политики) для поддержания курса Червонца.

(2) Foreign Exchange:- trading in foreign currency. The trading, buying or selling of foreign currencies in relation to the national currencies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА ИНОСТРАННУЮ ВАЛЮТУ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ) – On the OTC market, a category of the Foreign Exchange Contracts includes all deals involving exposure to more than one currency, whether in interest rates or exchange rates (with the exception of those already reported in the commodity or equity categories).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТОЙ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ, или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Foreign Exchange Control:- state measures to regulate the extent to which a country's currency can be exchanged for that of another country and to allocate existing and future foreign exchange balances. Usually regulations are imposed to restrict the outflow of foreign (and frequently also domestic) currency. Countries with foreign currency shortages generally introduce very sweeping exchange controls. System in which any transaction involving foreign currency conversion is subject to government authorization. Government regulations pertaining to the purchase and sale of foreign currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER = ДЕЛЕЦ ПО ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЙ ДИЛЕР) – Foreign Exchange Dealer is a bank employee who deals in foreign exchange on the foreign exchange market on behalf of the bank's customers, who pay a commission for such services. Person employed by a bank who specializes in buying and selling foreign currencies. / Лицо, нанятое банком, которое специализируется на покупке и продаже иностранной валюты.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DESK = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБМЕНА ВАЛЮТЫ – The Foreign Exchange trading Desk at the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The desk undertakes operations in the exchange markets for the account of the Federal Open Market Committee, and as agent for the US Treasury and for foreign central banks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE INTERVENTION = ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТОЙ (или ДЕВИЗНАЯ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ) – Foreign Exchange Intervention:- a foreign currency operation designed to influence the value of the US Dollar against foreign currencies, typically with the aim of stabilizing disorderly markets. / Валютная Интервенция предусматривает вмешательство государства в операции на валютном рынке путём продажи или скупки крупной суммы иностранной валюты или золота с целью повышения или понижения курса национальной или иностранной валюты.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET = РЫНОК ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЫ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЙ РЫНОК) – Foreign Exchange Market is a market where foreign currencies are traded by foreign exchange brokers (intermediaries) and foreign exchange dealers (bank employees). Futures and options on forward exchange rates are also traded. The buying and selling of foreign currency. Most Forex is quoted against US Dollar. If other currencies are traded (e.g., XXX/CHF) then it is known as a Cross Rate. Also known as Forex or Forex Market. Foreign Exchange Market is floor trading or electronic trading system for foreign exchange dealing. / , например, . Под Валютным Рынком понимается совокупность национальных и международных банков и бирж, через которые производятся продажа, покупка или обмен иностранной валюты, чеков, векселей и денежных переводов. Валютный рынок опосредует международные расчёты.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ С ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТОЙ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Foreign Exchange Operations are the buying or selling of foreign exchange. In the context of the Eurosystem, this means buying or selling other currencies against the Euro.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION = ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ (или ДЕВИЗНАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ) – Foreign Exchange Position:- positive or negative difference between the claims and debts of a business entity or bank denominated in each of the foreign currencies in which transactions are carried out. Foreign Exchange Position:- for purposes of financial disclosure, 'foreign currency' is the official currency of a country other than the United States. It is possible to hold a foreign currency through a foreign exchange transaction. A Foreign Exchange Transaction results in the purchase of one currency for investment purposes and the simultaneous sale of another. This constitutes an open position that is later offset to terminate the position. Both the short and the long position must be offset to close out the holding. One may take a position in a foreign currency for speculation or for hedging purposes. The increase or decrease in the exchange rate between the two currencies may result in a profit or loss. A foreign exchange transaction always involves a currency pair of which the first listed is the 'base currency' and second is the 'quoted currency'. For example, in the US Dollar-Japanese Yen pair, the US Dollar is the base currency and the Yen is the quoted currency. The nature of a foreign exchange transaction requires that you are always long one currency of the pair and short the other. This process happens through a foreign exchange broker, who bankrolls the entire transaction by supplying all the currencies in the exchange. So, for example, if you anticipated that the Dollar was going to appreciate versus the Yen, you could buy the Dollar and short the Yen. You borrow the Yen

from your broker and then sell short the Yen and simultaneously buy the Dollar. In this example, the broker would charge you interest on the Yen that the broker lent you, and the broker would pay you interest on the Dollar, which you own but which is held by the broker.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE = ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЫ (или ДЕВИЗНАЯ СТАВКА) – Foreign Exchange Rate is a price of the currency of one nation in terms of the currency of another nation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES = РЕЗЕРВЫ В ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ (или ЗОЛОТОВАЛЮТНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ, или ДЕВИЗНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ) – Foreign Exchange Reserves:- resources available to a nation's monetary authorities to pay for balance of payments deficits. There are three classes of foreign exchange reserves:- foreign currencies, gold, and Special Drawing Rights. / Ресурсы, доступные монетарным властями страны для оплаты дефицита платёжного баланса. Существуют три класса золотовалютных резервов:- золото, иностранные валюты и Специальные Права Заимствования. Под Золотовалютными Резервами понимаются принадлежащие государству (казначейству или центральному банку) золото в слитках и монетах, иностранная валюта, а также средства в иностранной валюте на счетах иностранных банков. Золотовалютные Резервы – принадлежащие казначействам и центральным банкам запасы золота в слитках и монетах, средства в иностранных валютах на счетах банков за границей и иностранные банкноты и монеты. Страны-члены Международного Валютного Фонда (МВФ) включают в сумму своих золотовалютных резервов также свободный остаток лимита, в пределах которого они пользуются безусловным правом истребовать у Фонда иностранную валюту. Общая сумма этого лимита определяется размером взноса страны золотом в капитал Фонда в счёт своей квоты, а с начала 1970 – сверх того ещё установленной для страны суммой её участия в специальных правах на получение валюты в Фонде. Золотовалютные резервы выполняют в основном функции запасного фонда международных платёжных средств и используются в необходимых случаях для покрытия дефицита платёжного баланса, а также для интервенции на валютном рынке в целях поддержания курса национальной валюты страны. Золотовалютные резервы страны не представляют собой постоянной величины. Оптимальным является поддержание их на уровне, обеспечивающем внешнюю ликвидность, то есть способность страны своевременно, без перебоев погашать причитающиеся другим странам платежи. Истощение золотовалютных резервов свидетельствует о неблагоприятном валютном положении страны. Относительное же сокращение общей суммы золотовалютных резервов стран капиталистического мира по отношению к совокупной стоимости их привоза (или импорта), являющегося основной статьей использования резервов, характеризует в известной мере состояние международной ликвидности, которая, по данным МВФ, за послевоенные годы непрерывно ухудшалась. Резкое снижение уровня международной ликвидности было вызвано в основном недостаточным притоком золота. Это связано с нерентабельностью его добычи в ряде стран при низкой официальной цене 38 Долларов США (до Марта 1972 – 35 Долларов США) за Тройскую унцию и скупкой вновь добытого золота и даже части золота из централизованных резервов промышленниками, тезавраторами и спекулянтами. В результате золотые резервы капиталистических стран в целом, возросшие к концу 1965 до 42.0 миллиардов Долларов США, снизились до 36.2 миллиардов Долларов США на конец Сентября 1971. Недостаточный рост золотовалютных резервов и опасность дальнейшего снижения международной ликвидности вынудили участников МВФ под нажимом США пойти на создание искусственных международных резервных средств в форме Специальных Прав Заимствования валюты в Фонде, которые не имеют самостоятельной стоимости или реального обеспечения и предназначены для урегулирования сальдо платёжных балансов и расчётов с МВФ. Общая сумма золотовалютных резервов распределена между капиталистическими странами крайне неравномерно. В Сентябре 1971 приходилось (в %) на долю ФРГ 14, Японии 11, США 10, Италии, Франции и Швейцарии по 6, Великобритании и Канады по 4, а на все остальные страны всего 39. Доля золота в резервах стран также резко колеблется в зависимости от того, насколько их правительства поддавались нажиму США не предъявлять Доллары США к обмену на золото. В Сентябре 1971 в золотовалютных резервах Франции доля золота составляла 48%, Швейцарии 44%, Италии 43%, ФРГ 24%, Великобритании 16%, Канады 16%, Японии 5%. В бывшем СССР и других социалистических странах золотовалютные резервы являлись частью народно-хозяйственных резервов, накапливаемых и используемых в плановом порядке в соответствии с интересами строительства социализма и коммунизма и повышения материального благосостояния народов этих стран.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SWAP = СВОП НА ИНОСТРАННУЮ ВАЛЮТУ (или ДЕВИЗНЫЙ СВОП) – Foreign Exchange Swap is the simultaneous spot and forward transactions exchanging one currency against another. The Eurosystem can execute open market operations in the form of foreign exchange swaps, where the national central banks (or the European Central Bank) buy or sell Euro spot against a foreign currency and, at the same time, sell or buy them back in a forward transaction. A Foreign Exchange Swap (in contrast to a currency swap) is the simultaneous purchase and sale of a certain amount of foreign currency for two different value dates without periodic exchange of interest payments. See also Currency Swap. In 1995, of the overall forward market, 85% of all transactions are foreign exchange swaps, i.e. transactions involving the exchange of two currency amounts on a specific date and a reverse exchange of the same amounts at a later date. The purpose of foreign exchange swaps is to manage liquidity and currency risk by executing foreign exchange transactions at the most appropriate moment. Effectively, the underlying amount is simultaneously borrowed and lent in two currencies, for example by selling Dollars for Deutsche Mark for spot value and agreeing to reverse the deal at a fixed future date. Since currency risk is replaced by credit risk, the transaction is conceptually different from spot transactions. It is, however, closely linked, since foreign exchange swaps are often initiated to move the delivery date of foreign currency originating from spot or outright forward transactions to a more optimal point in time. By keeping maturities to less than a week and renewing swaps continuously, market participants maximise their flexibility in reacting to market events. Foreign exchange swaps have on average shorter maturities than outright forwards. Swaps with a maturity of up to one week account on average for 71% of the deals, compared with 53% for outright forwards. As with outright forwards, swaps with maturities over one year are rare. The growing role of foreign exchange swaps is indicative of increasingly sophisticated liquidity and currency risk management by investors. Because liquidity, i.e. the ability to complete large deals without moving prices significantly, is very important to swaps, market activity tends to migrate to the centers which offer the greatest liquidity, creating exceptionally high growth in some of the larger centers such as London (99%), Singapore (75%), Hong Kong (97%), Germany (70%) and France (113%). Transaction, which involves the actual exchange of two currencies (principal amount only) on a specific date at a rate agreed at the time of the conclusion of the contract (the short leg), and a reverse exchange of the same two currencies at a date further in the future at a rate (generally different from the rate applied to the short leg) agreed at the time of the contract (the long leg). Both spot/forward and forward/forward swaps should be included. Short-term swaps carried out as 'tomorrow/next day' transactions should also be included in this category. Foreign Exchange Swap is a transaction which involves the actual exchange of two currencies (principal amount only) on a specific date at a rate agreed at the time of the conclusion of the contract (the short leg), and a reverse exchange of the same two currencies at a date further in the future at a rate (generally different from the rate applied to the short leg) agreed at the time of the contract (the long leg). Both spot/forward and forward/forward swaps are included. / Смотрите также Валютный Своп или Своп На Валюту (Currency Swap). из безотлагательных или неотложных форвардных операций .

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТОЙ (или ДЕВИЗНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Foreign Exchange Trading is the foreign exchange dealing is conducted in unoffical trading by telephone or via electronic trading systems. It constitutes the world's biggest financial market and has the highest average daily turnover figures. Purchase and sale of foreign exchange against domestic or foreign currency. Foreign exchange trades are settled spot or forward. Also known as Forex Trading. A transaction providing for the purchase and sale of one currency with another currency providing for settlement either on a spot or two-day basis or a specified future date.

FOREIGN EXPORT = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ВЫВОЗ (или ЭКСПОРТ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ) – Foreign Export:- in the United States, exports of foreign merchandise (re-exports), consist of commodities of foreign origin which have entered the United States for consumption or into Customs bonded warehouses or US Foreign Trade Zones, and which, at the time of exportation, are in substantially the same condition as when imported. / вывоз (exportation).

FOREIGN FIBER = ИНОРОДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПОСТОРОННЕЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Defect Name:- Foreign Fiber. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Foreign Fiber:- This is the result of a piece of polyester waste being spun into a cotton warp yarn. Severity:- Major. Foreign Fibers are the fibers of a different type and/or color from the other fibers in the fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by the contamination of the fabric by extraneous fiber which is either included in the yarn or woven into the fabric. / Инородное Волокно:- является результатом того, что кусочек полиэфирного отхода, был заработан в хлопковую пряжу основы. Постороннее Волокно (foreign fiber):- порок ткани; волокна различного типа и/или цвета, отличающиеся от других волокон в ткани. Примечание:- этот порок происходит вследствие заработка в ткань постороннего волокна, которое или содержится в пряже или заткано в ткань.

FOREIGN FLAG = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ФЛАГ – Foreign Flag:- a reference to a carrier not registered in the United States that flies the American flag. The term applies to air and sea transportation. / флаг морского или воздушного судна.

FOREIGN FLY = ИНОРОДНЫЙ ПУХ – Foreign Fly between loops of constructed fabric. Possible Cause:- unclean environment or improper maintenance of machine can cause fly to end up in the knitting zone where it becomes part of the fabric. Depending on the nature of the material that gets caught up fly can be removed with ease or difficulty. It is usually a minor defect unless very frequent. Knitting defect.

FOREIGN GRAIN = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ЗЕРНОВАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Foreign Grain:- in Canada, if the inspector suspects that a sample or shipment of grain is not of Canadian origin, the shipper must provide a letter indicating the country of origin, before official grading occurs. Inspection services may be provided for samples of foreign grains. Certificates or letters must clearly indicate that the grade provided is the grade the sample would qualify for if the grain had been of Canadian origin. Inspection records and certificates specify the class of grain and, in place of the grade, the country of origin. For example, Corn, USA origin.

FOREIGN INDEPENDENT TOUR = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ТУР (или САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТУР ЗА РУБЕЖ, или САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ ПОЕЗДКА ЗА РУБЕЖ) – A Foreign Independent Tour (FIT) is a prepaid travel arrangement, tailored to meet a traveler's specific wishes.

FOREIGN INTEREST PAYMENT SECURITIES = ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ОПЛАТОЙ ПРОЦЕНТОВ – is Foreign Interest Payment Security (FIPS) is an instrument in the Swiss capital market. Its features are similar to a reverse dual-currency bond that offers interest payments in a foreign currency but keeps the principal in Swiss francs. Foreign Interest Payment Securities (FIPSs):- dual currency bond.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ЮРИСДИКЦИИ (или ОГОВОРКА О ЮРИСДИКЦИИ ДРУГОЙ СТРАНЫ) – Foreign Jurisdiction Clause is a clause agreed by underwriters and attached to the policy, that provides for the policy to be subject to legal jurisdiction of the country named in the clause. This will, normally, take precedence over the English jurisdiction clause in the MAR policy form; but it is customary for the latter to be deleted in such cases to avoid confusion. It does not take precedence over the English law and practice clause in the Institute clauses.

FOREIGN LIABILITIES = ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ПАССИВЫ (или ЗАГРАНИЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА, или ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – Foreign Liabilities:- financial obligations towards foreign creditors, for example in the form of debts vis-à-vis banks located abroad. The opposite of Domestic Liabilities, and Foreign Assets.

FOREIGN MARKET VALUE = ИНОСТРАННАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или СТОИМОСТЬ НА РЫНКЕ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ) – Foreign Market Value:- in the United States, the price at which merchandise is sold, or offered for sale, in the principal markets of the country from which it is exported. If information on foreign home market sales is not useful, the foreign market value is based on prices of exports to third countries or constructed value. Adjustments for quantities sold, circumstances of sales and differences in the merchandise can be made to those prices to ensure a proper comparison with the prices of goods exported to the United States.

FOREIGN MATERIAL = ИНОРОДНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или ИНОРОДНАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ) – (1) In the Wheat industry, all matter other than Wheat that remains in the sample after the removal of dockage and shrunken and broken kernels. Foreign Material is material other than grain of the same class that remains in the sample after the removal of dockage. Some examples of foreign materials found in grain samples are:- (i) cereal grains, sometimes called Other Cereal Grains; (ii) earth pellets, soft; (iii) ergot; (iv) fertilizer pellets, hard; (v) large seeds; (vi) matter other than cereal grains; (vii) roughage; (viii) sclerotinia; (ix) small oilseeds; (x) small seeds; and (xi) stones. Many of the materials, such as stones, ergot, and sclerotinia have separate tolerances. Foreign material reduces the value – there is less desired grain for the weight or volume purchased. In addition, the presence of foreign material in grain compromises our reputation for clean grain. Even the presence of other cereal grains can compromise the quality of the predominant grain. For example, the presence of Barley in Wheat reduces milling yield. Oats in red spring Wheat reduces milling yield and gives the flour a duller color. / и щуплой и битой зерновки. (i) Злаковые Зерновые (cereal grain).

(2) In the Rice industry, foreign material is all matter other than Rice and seeds. Hulls, germs, and bran which have separated from the kernels of Rice shall be considered foreign material. Foreign matter means other matter than Rice. This includes Rice husk and bran detached from Rice kernels. / Инородные примеси означают любые другие примеси, за исключением самого Риса. Они включают в себя рисовую шелуху и плёнчатый околоплодник, удалённые с рисовой зерновки (рисового ядра). Колосковая чешуя, зародыши, и плёнчатый околоплодник.

(3) Foreign Matter:- any of the matter, foreign or otherwise, that affects cotton as to quality or grade. Anything that is not part of the cotton plant. The Foreign Matter in stripped cotton consists of burs, sticks, and the trash, which generally consists of fine leaf trash and soil particles. During the ginning process, sticks and fine trash are more difficult to remove than burs. Also sticks may include bark, which can contaminate the lint and result in grade reductions and losses of USD20–25/bale. Bark contamination occurs somewhere between the removal of bolls from the plant and the separation of lint and seed at the gin stand. Environmental conditions, production

practices, preparation of plants for harvest, and stripper operating parameters affect the incidence of bark contamination. Foreign Matter:- extraneous material found in cotton, i.e. bits of leaf, boll, twig, seed, dirt, etc. / Всё, что угодно, не являющееся при этом частью Хлопчатника. состоят из створок коробочек (burs или burrs), черешков листьев (sticks).

(4) Foreign Matter:- Fabric:- underwear fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x 98; (ii) Warp:- 75/50/3 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30/35 Z bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed tea rose. Defect:- small particles of 'Foreign Matter' woven into the fabric. Analysis:- microscopic examination of particles of the contaminating material showed that it consisted of woodlike splinters. Chemical tests, however, disclosed the fact that the 'splinters' were soluble in acetone and reacted like cellulose acetate. It was concluded that this defect was due to bits of fused acetate-rayon filaments that accumulated on the bottom of the shuttle and were occasionally deposited and woven into the cloth. The acetate 'splinters' probably came from warp yarn that was struck and chafed by the shuttle. The resultant bruise marks on the warp would not be seen in fabric dyed in pastel shades. Foreign Matter:- Fabric:- spun-rayon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 38; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling: 15/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed rose. Defect:- dark specks, described by the examiner as 'foreign matter', in warp and filling. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed the 'foreign matter' to be composed of hard bunches of rayon staple dyed darker than the normal fiber. This defect, frequently described as 'splinters', is produced in the manufacture of the fiber and is caused by the adhesion of several filaments during the spinning operation, forming larger, coarser filament bunches, which characteristically dye darker. / Уточина:- .

FOREIGN–OWNED AFFILIATE IN THE UNITED STATES = ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЩИЙ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЛИЦУ АФФИЛИАТ В СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТАХ – Foreign-Owned Affiliate In The United States is a business in the United States in which there is sufficient foreign investment to be classified as direct foreign investment. To determine fully the foreign owners of a US affiliate, three entities must be identified:- the foreign parent, the ultimate beneficial owner and the foreign parent group. All these entities are 'persons' in the broad sense:- thus, they may be individuals; business enterprises; governments; religious, charitable and other nonprofit organizations; estates and trusts; and associated groups. A US affiliate may have an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) that is not the immediate foreign parent; moreover, the affiliate may have several ownership chains above it, if it is owned at least 10 percent by more than one foreign person. In such cases, the affiliate may have more than one foreign parent, UBO and/or foreign parent group.

FOREIGN PARENT = ИНОСТРАННАЯ МАТЕРИНСКАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Foreign Parent:- in the United States, the first foreign person or entity outside the United States in an affiliate's ownership chain that has direct investment in the affiliate. The Foreign Parent consists only of the first person or entity outside the United States in the affiliate's ownership chain; all other affiliated foreign persons are excluded.

FOREIGN PARENT GROUP = ИНОСТРАННАЯ МАТЕРИНСКАЯ ГРУППА – In the United States, a Foreign Parent Group (FPG) consists of:- (i) the foreign parent; (ii) any foreign person or entity, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the party below it, up to and including the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO); and (iii) any foreign person or entity, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the party above it. A particular US affiliate may have several ownership chains above it, if it is owned at least 10 percent by more than one foreign party. In such cases, the affiliate may have more than one foreign parent, UBO and/or foreign parent group.

FOREIGN PERSON = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ПЕРСОНА (или ИНОСТРАННОЕ ЛИЦО) – In the United States, a Foreign Person is any person resident outside the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of a country other than the United States. 'Person' is any individual, branch, partnership, association, associated group, estate, trust, corporation, or other organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State) and any government, including a foreign government, the US Government, a State or local governments and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government sponsored agency.

FOREIGN POLICY CONTROLS = КОНТРОЛИ ИНОСТРАННОЙ (или ВНЕШНЕЙ) ПОЛИТИКИ – Foreign Policy Controls are distinct from national security controls (CoCom or other international agreements) and are imposed to further US foreign policy. The controls are typically imposed in response to developments in a country or countries, such as considerations regarding terrorism and human rights, or to developments involving a type or types of commodities and their related technical data. Foreign policy controls expire annually, unless extended. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. / КоКам (CoCom).

FOREIGN PRODUCTS = ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Foreign Products are those plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products that have officially entered US commerce but were grown or produced in countries other than the US, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

FOREIGN QUALIFICATION = ИНОСТРАННАЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ (или ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ) – Foreign Qualification is the process to obtain permission to do business in a different state than the state where a company was originally registered.

FOREIGN SALES AGENT = ИНОСТРАННЫЙ АГЕНТ ПО ПРОДАЖАМ (или АГЕНТ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ПРОДАЖАМ) – Foreign Sales Agent:- in the United States, an individual or firm that serves as the foreign representative of a domestic supplier and seeks sales abroad for the supplier.

FOREIGN SALES CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ПРОДАЖ (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ) – In the United States, a Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) is a corporation created to secure US tax exemption on a portion of earnings derived from the sale of US products in foreign markets. To qualify for special tax treatment, a FSC must be a foreign corporation, maintain an office outside the US territory, maintain a summary of its permanent books of account at the foreign office and have at least one director resident outside of the United States.

FOREIGN SECURITIES DEPOSITORY = ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Foreign Securities Depository is a special form of securities depository where the buyer or depositor only has a contractual claim on the return of equal, but not identical, securities. Foreign securities depositories are used, for example, for the safekeeping of securities abroad. The securities account holder receives a credit from his domestic bank for his securities acquired and deposited there.

FOREIGN SERVICE = ИНОСТРАННАЯ СЛУЖБА (или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ СЛУЖБА, или ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ СЛУЖБА) – The United States Foreign Service is a component of the United States federal government under the aegis of the United States Department of State. It consists of approximately 15 000 professionals carrying out the foreign policy of the United States and aiding US citizens abroad. Created in 1924 by the Rogers Act, the Foreign Service combined all consular and diplomatic services of the US government into one administrative unit. In addition to the unit's function, the Rogers Act defined a personnel system under which the United States Secretary of State is authorized to assign diplomats abroad. Members of the Foreign Service are selected through a series of written and oral examinations. They serve at any of the 265 United States diplomatic missions around the world, including embassies, consulates, and other facilities. Members of the Foreign Service also staff the headquarters of the four foreign affairs agencies:- the Department of State, headquartered at Harry S. Truman Building in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood of Washington, DC; the

Department of Agriculture; the Department of Commerce; and the United States Agency for International Development. On September 15, 1789, the 1st United States Congress passed an Act creating the Department of State and appointing duties to it, including the keeping of the Great Seal of the United States. Initially there were two services devoted to diplomatic and consular activity. The Diplomatic Service provided ambassadors and ministers to staff embassies overseas, while the Consular Service provided consuls to assist United States sailors and promote international trade and commerce. Throughout the XIX century, ambassadors, or ministers, as they were known prior to the 1890s, and consuls were appointed by the president, and until 1856, earned no salary. Many had commercial ties to the countries in which they would serve, and were expected to earn a living through private business or by collecting fees. In 1856, Congress provided a salary for consuls serving at certain posts; those who received a salary could not engage in private business, but could continue to collect fees for services performed. The Rogers Act of 1924 merged the diplomatic and consular services of the government into the Foreign Service. An extremely difficult Foreign Service examination was also implemented to recruit the most outstanding Americans, along with a merit-based system of promotions. Since the Rogers Act, about two-thirds of US ambassadors appointed by the President of the United States have come from within the ranks of the Foreign Service. The Rogers Act also created the Board of the Foreign Service and the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service, the former to advise the Secretary of State on managing the Foreign Service, and the latter to manage the examination process. In 1927 Congress passed legislation according diplomatic status to representatives abroad of the Department of Commerce (until then known as 'Trade Commissioners'), creating the Foreign Commerce Service. In 1930 Congress passed similar legislation for the Department of Agriculture, creating the Foreign Agricultural Service. Though formally accorded diplomatic status, however, commercial and agricultural attachés were civil servants (not officers of the Foreign Service). In addition, the agricultural legislation stipulated that agricultural attachés would not be construed as public ministers. On July 01, 1939, however, both the commercial and agricultural attachés were transferred to the Department of State under Reorganization Plan No. II. The agricultural attachés remained in the Department of State until 1954, when they were returned by Act of Congress to the Department of Agriculture. Commercial attachés remained with State until 1980, when Reorganization Plan Number 3 of 1979 was implemented under terms of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. In the meantime, in 1946 Congress at the request of the Department of State passed a new Foreign Service Act creating six classes of employees:- chiefs of mission, Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Reservists, Foreign Service Staff, 'alien personnel' (subsequently renamed Foreign Service Nationals and later Locally Engaged staff), and consular agents. Officers were expected to spend the bulk of their careers abroad and were commissioned officers of the United States, available for worldwide service. Reserve officers often spent the bulk of their careers in Washington but were available for overseas service. Foreign Service Staff personnel included clerical and support positions. The intent of this system was to remove the distinction between Foreign Service and civil service staff, which had been a source of friction. The Foreign Service Act of 1946 also repealed as redundant the 1927 and 1930 laws granting USDA and Commerce representatives abroad diplomatic status, since at that point agricultural and commercial attachés were appointed by the Department of State. The 1946 Act replaced the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, a body concerned solely with administering the system of promotions, with the Board of the Foreign Service, which was responsible more broadly for the personnel system as a whole, and created the position of Director-General of the Foreign Service. It also introduced the 'up-or-out' system under which failure to gain promotion to higher rank within a specified time in class would lead to mandatory retirement, essentially borrowing the concept from the US Navy. The 1946 Act also created the rank of Career Minister, accorded to the most senior officers of the service, and established mandatory retirement ages. The new personnel management approach was not wholly successful, which led to an effort in the late 1970s to overhaul the 1946 Act. During drafting of this Act, Congress chose to move the commercial attachés back to Commerce while preserving their status as Foreign Service Officers, and to include agricultural attachés of the Department of Agriculture in addition to the existing FSOs of the Department of State, US Information Agency, and US Agency for International Development. The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is the most recent major legislative reform to the Foreign Service. It abolished the Foreign Service Reserve category of officers, and reformed the personnel system for non-diplomatic locally employed staff of overseas missions (Foreign Service Nationals). It created a Senior Foreign Service with a rank structure equivalent to general and flag officers of the armed forces and to the Senior Executive Service. It enacted danger pay for those diplomats who serve in dangerous and hostile surroundings along with other administrative changes. The 1980 Act also reauthorized the Board of the Foreign Service, which 'shall include one or more representatives of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Management and Budget, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and such other agencies as the President may designate'. This board is charged with advising 'the Secretary of State on matters relating to the Service, including furtherance of the objectives of maximum compatibility among agencies authorized by law to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system and compatibility between the Foreign Service personnel system and the other personnel systems of the Government'. In the United States, the Foreign Service supports the President and the Secretary of State in pursuing America's foreign policy objectives. Foreign service functions include:- representing US interests; operating US overseas missions; assisting Americans abroad; public diplomacy and reporting; communicating and negotiating political, economic, consular, administrative, cultural and commercial affairs. The Foreign Service comprises officers from the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture and the United States Information Service. / Акт Родьжеза (Rogers Act). Хзри Эс. Тчрумэн (Harry S. Truman).

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE = ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ (или ИНСТИТУТ ЗАГРАНИЧНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ, или ИНСТИТУТ ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ) – The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the Federal Government's primary training institution for officers and support personnel of the US foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats and other professionals to advance US foreign affairs interests overseas and in Washington. At the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center, the FSI provides more than 600 courses – including some 70 foreign languages – to more than 100 000 enrollees a year from the State Department and more than 40 other government agencies and the military service branches. The Institute's programs include training for the professional development of Foreign Service administrative, consular, economic/commercial, political, and public diplomacy officers; for specialists in the fields of information management, office management, security, and medical practitioners and nurses; for Foreign Service Nationals who work at US posts around the world; and for Civil Service employees of the State Department and other agencies. Ranging in length from one day to two years, courses are designed to promote successful performance in each professional assignment, to ease the adjustment to other countries and cultures, and to enhance the leadership and management capabilities of the US foreign affairs community. Other courses and services help family members prepare for the demands of a mobile lifestyle and living abroad, and provide employees and their families with important information about such critical and timely topics as emergency preparedness and cyber security awareness, among others. The Foreign Service Institute is organized like a university and consists of five schools:- (i) The School of Language Studies; (ii) The School of Applied Information Technology; (iii) The School of Leadership and Management; (iv) The School of Professional and Area Studies; and (v) The Transition Center. In the United States, the Foreign Service Institute was founded in 1946 to train US foreign and civil service officials. Training courses cover administrative, consular, economic, commercial and political work, foreign languages and diplomatic life overseas. The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the United States Federal Government's primary training institution for employees of the US foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats and other professionals to advance US foreign affairs interests overseas and in Washington. FSI provides more than 600

courses – including some 70 foreign languages – to more than 100 000 enrollees a year from the Department of State and more than 40 other government agencies and the military service branches. The FSI is based at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center in Arlington, Virginia. The Institute's programs include training for the development of United States Foreign Service and Civil Service professionals, and for Foreign Service Nationals who work at US posts around the world. Ranging in length from one day to two years, courses are designed to promote successful performance in each professional assignment, to ease the adjustment to other countries and cultures, and to enhance the leadership and management capabilities of the US foreign affairs community. Other courses and services help family members prepare for the demands of a mobile lifestyle and living abroad, and provide employees and their families with important information about such critical and timely topics as emergency preparedness and cyber-security awareness, among others. The Director of the Foreign Service Institute is equivalent in rank to an Assistant Secretary of State, and is appointed by the Secretary of State. The current Director of the Foreign Service Institute is Ambassador Nancy McEldowney. The Foreign Service Institute was initially authorized in Title VII of the Foreign Service Act. The issuance of Departmental orders fulfilling this section of the Act were delayed by the need to first resolve certain administrative issues. The orders were ultimately issued and, on March 13, 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall announced the establishment of the Foreign Service Institute. A number of different training schools and programs preceded the Foreign Service Institute, including the Consular School of Application (1907), the Wilson Diplomatic School (1909), the Foreign Service School (1924), the Foreign Service Officers' Training School (1931) and the Division of Training Services (1945). / Дьжодьж Пи. Шолц (George P. Shultz). Нэнси МэкЭлдауни (Nancy McEldowney). Дьжодьж Маршэл (George Marshall). Вилсэн (Wilson).

FOREIGN TRADERS INDEX = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ТОРГОВЦАМ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМ ТОРГОВЦАМ, или КАРТОТЕКА ПО ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМ ТОРГОВЦАМ) – The Foreign Traders Index (FTI) is the US and Foreign Commercial Service headquarters compilation of overseas contact files, intended for use by domestic business. The FTI includes background information on foreign companies, address, contact person, sales figures, size of company and products by SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code. The Foreign Trader Index (FTI) is a customized trade and mailing list service now proposed through the Contact Information Management System (CIMS) and replaces the former EMLS. It professes to be more customized and current. It is a list of prospects from the DOC's file of foreign firms known as the Foreign Traders Index (FTI). Retrievals are targeted by commodity classification and identify manufacturers, agents, retailers, and service firms, listing their address, product/service interest, year established, and other data. FTI information is available in computer printout form, and custom orders will range from USD30, depending on the amount of data requested and the job's complexity. Unfortunately, FTI has been one of the weakest of the US and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) services. Because it is so difficult to keep the lists current, many firms included in recent lists were not qualified and a 2 percent return was considered a good return froma mailing relying on these names. The DOC is hoping the advent of the CIMS Foreign Trader Index in computerized form will allow easier maintenance and faster access to improve the value of these lists.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE = ИНОСТРАННАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ЗОНА (или ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ЗОНА) – Foreign Trade Zones (FTZs) or bonded warehouses, or free ports, or free zones are special commercial and industrial areas in or near ports of entry where foreign and domestic merchandise, including raw materials, components and finished goods, may be brought in without being subject to payment of customs duties. Merchandise brought into these zones may be stored, sold, exhibited, repacked, assembled, sorted, graded, cleaned or otherwise manipulated prior to reexport or entry into the national customs territory. FTZs are restricted-access sites in or near ports of entry, which are licensed in the United States by the Foreign Trade Zones Board and operated under the supervision of the Customs Service. Zones are operated under public utility principles to create and maintain employment by encouraging operations in the US which might otherwise have been carried on abroad. Quota restrictions do not normally apply to foreign goods stores in zones, but the Board can limit or deny zone use in specific cases on public interest grounds. Domestic goods moved into a zone for export may be considered exported upon entering the zone for purposes of excise tax rebates and drawback. 'Subzones' are a special-purpose type of ancillary zone authorized by the Board, through grantees of public zone when it can be demonstrated that the activity will result in significant public benefit and is in the public interest. Goods in a zone for a bona fide Customs reason are exempt from state and local ad valorem tax. A free port in a country divorced from Customs authority but under government control. Merchandise, except that which is prohibited, may be stored in the zone without being subject to import duty regulations. A facility which – under license issued by the Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) board – has acquired extra-territorial status. Merchandise entered into a FTZ are considered as having been exported and can be subjected to manipulation or manufacturing processes without Customs supervision, but will be subject to other applicable federal or state laws and terms of the storage contract. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). обратный вывоз (или реэкспорт; reexport).

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE ENTRY = ВВОЗ В ИНОСТРАННУЮ ТОРГОВУЮ ЗОНУ (или ВВОЗ В ЗАГРАНИЧНУЮ ТОРГОВУЮ ЗОНУ) – Foreign Trade Zone Entry is a form declaring goods which are brought duty-free into a Foreign Trade Zone for further processing or storage and subsequent exportation. / вывоз (exportation).

FOREIGN WASTE = ИНОРОДНЫЕ ОТХОДЫ – Foreign Waste is the thread waste or lint that is twisted in the yarn or woven in the fabric. If such foreign matter is of a different fiber, it may dye differently and thus show plainly.

FORE PEAK = ФОРПИК – Fore Peak (maritime term):- the part of the vessel below decks at the stem.

FOREST = ЛЕС – A Forest is an area with a high density of trees. As with cities, depending on various cultural definitions, what is considered a forest may vary significantly in size and have different classifications according to how and of what the forest is composed. A forest is usually an area filled with trees but any tall densely packed area of vegetation may be considered a forest, even underwater vegetation such as kelp forests, or non-vegetation such as fungi, and bacteria. Tree forests cover approximately 9.4 percent of the Earth's surface (or 30 percent of total land area), though they once covered much more (about 50 percent of total land area). They function as habitats for organisms, hydrologic flow modulators, and soil conservers, constituting one of the most important aspects of the biosphere. A typical tree forest is composed of the overstory (canopy or upper tree layer) and the understory. The understory is further subdivided into the shrub layer, herb layer, and also the moss layer and soil microbes. In some complex forests, there is also a well-defined lower tree layer. Forests are central to all human life because they provide a diverse range of resources:- they store carbon, aid in regulating the planetary climate, purify water and mitigate natural hazards such as floods. Forests also contain roughly 90 percent of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Forest is a plant community dominated by trees or other large plants, e.g., large Aloes, Yuccas. / Лес – растительное сообщество, доминированное деревьями или иными крупными растениями, например, крупными Алоэ (Aloes), Юкками (Yuccas). Под Лесом понимается один из типов растительности, господствующий ярус которого образован деревьями одного или нескольких видов, с сомкнутыми кронами; из других жизненных форм для леса характерны кустарнички, лишайники, мхи, травы. Различают хвойные, лиственные (как чистые, так и смешанные), листопадные и вечнозелёные леса. Жизненная среда для многих птиц и зверей, источник древесины, ягод, грибов и технического сырья. Биомасса, накапливаемая лесом, составляет 90% всей земной биомассы (её величина составляет от 1

$650 \cdot 10^9$ до $1\ 911 \cdot 10^9$ тонн сухого вещества, около 14–15% её образуют хвойные леса, 55–60% – тропические). Имея важное климаторегулирующее, почво- и водозащитное значение, лесной покров Земли является одним из факторов устойчивости биосферы и требует постоянной заботы о его сохранении и возобновлении.

FORESTAY = ФОКА–ШТАГ – Forestay is a wire support to the foreside (foresail) of a mast. / Проволочная подвеска к фок-мачте или фоку (парусу) мачты.

FOREST GREEN = ЛЕСНОЙ ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ – Forest Green:- a dark yellowish or moderate olive green.

FOREX = FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FOREX = ФОРЭКС – Forex is the interbank foreign exchange market is an over-the-counter market, a network of commercial banks, central banks, brokers, and customers who communicate with each other by telex and telephone throughout the world's major financial centers. Foreign exchange traders also make markets or speculate in different currencies, usually anticipating future appreciation of stronger currencies against weaker ones, through the foreign exchange Forward Market and the Currency Futures market. An over-the-counter market where buyers and sellers conduct foreign exchange transactions. also called Foreign Exchange Market. The Foreign-Exchange Market (Forex or FX) is the place where currencies are traded. The forex market is the largest, most liquid market in the world with an average traded value that exceeds USD1.9 trillion per day. There is no central marketplace for currency exchange, rather, trade is conducted over-the-counter. The forex is open 24 hours a day, five days a week, with currencies being traded worldwide among the major financial centers of London, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Singapore, Paris and Sydney – spanning most time zones. FOREX market is an abbreviation of Foreign Exchange market. FOREX ([for-eks] –noun) is a commonly used abbreviation for 'foreign exchange'. It is typically used to describe trading in the foreign exchange market, especially by investors and speculators. People trade currencies all the time, but how can currency be an investment? Here's a simple example. Imagine that you took a trip from the United States to Europe in 2002. For the trip, you changed your US Dollars into Euros. At the end of a trip, you typically would change any extra Euros back into US Dollars. But what if you didn't? In 2002, one Euro was worth about 90 US cents (USD0.90). Say that you decided to hold on to 500 Euros, and left them sitting in your desk drawer for 5 years. In 2007, you took your Euros to the bank and sold them for a 2007 price of USD1.40. Since you bought the Euros for USD0.90 and sold them for USD1.40, you made a USD0.50 profit per Euro. You would have made USD250 just because you held on to those Euros and had bought and sold at the right time. That's a 55% return in 5 years. The USD4 trillion forex market mostly runs on the same idea. Many of the world's giant banks, hedge funds, and insurance companies actively trade currencies as a way to make money. Since they do so in very large amounts, they record profits and losses in the millions every day for the smallest fraction-of-a-cent movements in exchange rates. Many have not heard of the forex market because the market has historically been largely exclusive to industry professionals. The average person could buy a stock but couldn't trade currencies. So it remained solely in the hands of the big boys. Like the online stock trading revolution of the 1990s, the Internet has brought forex trading within reach of the average person sitting at home. Thousands of individual traders around the world can now trade currencies from their living rooms, with nothing but a computer, an Internet connection, and a small trading account. You can now make trading and investment decisions to buy and sell British Pounds or Japanese Yen at any time, day or night (Sunday through Friday). This brief guide will show you how. But first, it's important to know why you should trade forex. Online forex trading has become very popular in the past decade because it offers traders several advantages:- (i) Forex never sleeps:- trading goes on all around the world during different countries' business hours. You can, therefore, trade major currencies any time, 24 hours per day. Since there are no set exchange hours, it means that there is also something happening at almost any time of the day or night. (ii) Go long or short:- unlike many other financial markets, where it can be difficult to sell short, there are no limitations on shorting currencies. If you think a currency will go up, buy it. If you think it will fall, sell it. This means there is no such thing as a 'bear market' in forex – you can make (or lose) money any time. (iii) Low trading costs:- most forex accounts trade without a commission and there are no expensive exchange fees or data licenses. The cost of trading is the spread between the buy price and the sell price, which is always displayed on your trading screen. (iv) Unmatched liquidity:- because forex is a USD4 trillion a day market, with most trading concentrated in only a few currencies, there are always a lot of people trading. This makes it typically very easy to get in to and out of trades at any time, even in large sizes. (v) Available leverage:- because of the deep liquidity available in the forex market, you can trade forex with considerable leverage (up to 50:1). This can allow you to take advantage of even the smallest moves in the market. Leverage is a double-edged sword, of course, as it can significantly increase your losses as well as your gains. (vi) International exposure:- as the world becomes more and more global, investors hunt for opportunities anywhere they can. If you want to take a broad opinion and invest in another country (or sell it short!), forex is an easy way to gain exposure while avoiding vagaries such as foreign securities laws and financial statements in other languages. Currencies trade on an open market, just like stocks, bonds, computers, cars, and many other goods and services. A currency's value will fluctuate depending on its supply and demand, just like anything else. If something increases supply or lowers demand for a currency, that currency will fall. For example, when Greece threatened to default on its debt, it threatened the existence of the Euro, and investors around the world rushed to sell Euros. With a sudden dramatic rise in the number of Euros for sale and a definite lack of demand for them, the Euro dropped precipitously against the US Dollar and other currencies. The best thing about forex is that you can buy or sell at any time and in any order. So, if you think the Eurozone is going to break apart, you can sell the Euro and buy the Dollar. If you think the Federal Reserve is printing too much money, you can sell the Dollar and buy the Euro. When looking at the future, many traders will have an opinion on where a currency is going. If a trader is optimistic and thinks a currency will rise, he is said to be 'bullish'. If the trader is negative and expects a currency to fall, he is said to be 'bearish'. Every day, the bulls and the bears do battle and the price moves as one or the other gets the upper hand. Our job as forex traders is to look at the currencies available to us and to buy the strongest while selling the weakest. So, if after reading the news you became bearish of Euros and bullish of US Dollars, you could trade that opinion by selling Euros and buying US Dollars. Because you are always comparing one currency to another, forex is quoted in pairs. This may seem confusing at first, but it is actually pretty straightforward. To the right is an example of a EUR/USD quote. It shows you how much one Euro (EUR) is worth in US Dollars (USD). If you, instead, wanted to look at the Euro in terms of the Japanese Yen (JPY), you would look at the EUR/JPY rate. If you wanted to see the value of a US Dollar in Canadian Dollars (CAD), you would look at the USD/CAD. The first currency in a currency pair is the 'base currency'; the second currency is the 'counter currency'. When you buy or sell a currency pair, you are performing that action on the base currency. So, if you are bearish of Euros, you could sell EUR/USD. Now, when selling EUR/USD, you are not only selling Euros, but are buying US Dollars. If you are more bullish on the Japanese Yen than you are on the US Dollar, you could sell the EUR/JPY instead. It's all up to you. Let's say that you sell EUR/USD at 1.4022. If the EUR/USD falls, that means the Euro is getting weaker and the US Dollar is getting stronger. Say the EUR/USD falls to 1.3522. In that case, you would have a profit. If it rose to 1.4522, you would have a loss. So just remember:- if you sell a pair, down is good; if you buy the pair, up is good. You can buy or sell anything you see active on your trading station, even if you don't have any of that currency. When trading forex, you are speculating on the change in rates. You do this by borrowing the Euros. This is standard for most forex traders. This also allows you access to leverage, which can increase your profits and your losses. So, let's look at the example again. When you sell EUR/USD, you borrow 1 000 Euros and sell them to someone else in the market, earning the equivalent in US Dollars.

Say you did this while the EUR/USD is at 1.4022. In that case, you borrowed 1 000 Euros, sold them for USD1 402.20, and held on to those US Dollars. Two weeks later, you sold those US Dollars when the rate was 1.3522. Since the EUR/USD price has fallen, you get more Euros back at the end than you borrowed. So, you return the 1 000 Euros you borrowed, and the remaining €36.98 is your profit to keep. If the price had risen to 1.4522 instead, that €36.98 would instead be a loss. Your trading station will do the math for you and apply the profit or loss directly to your account. So remember:- Buy currencies that are going up. Sell currencies that are going down. Find the best pair to do that with. Over the years, professional forex traders have come up with some shorthand to make forex trading simple so you can quickly make decisions about your trading without needing to take out a calculator every time. A Pip is the unit you count profit or loss in. Most currency pairs, except Japanese yen pairs, are quoted to four decimal places. This fourth spot after the decimal point (at one 100^{th} of a cent) is typically what one watches to count 'pips'. Every point that place in the quote moves is 1 pip of movement. For example, if the EUR/USD rises from 1.4022 to 1.4027, the EUR/USD has risen 5 pips. Stock indices have 'Points', futures have 'Ticks', forex has 'Pips'. The monetary value of a pip can vary according to the size of your trade and the currency you are trading. FXCM (http://www.fxcm.com) demo accounts typically trade in increments or 'lots' of 10 000. A pip in a standard demo account in EUR/USD is worth USD1.00 per lot. If you were trading 3 lots, you would have 3 pips of profit or loss per pip the EUR/USD moves, and, therefore, USD3.00 of profit or loss. Some currency pairs will have different pip values. For example:- The EUR/JPY pips are valued in Japanese Yen. USD/CAD pips are in Canadian Dollars, and so on. Once again, your trading station makes it all simple by doing the math for you. As mentioned before, all trades are executed using borrowed money. This allows you to take advantage of leverage. Leverage of 50:1 allows you to trade with USD10 000 in the market by setting aside only USD200 as a security deposit. This means that you can take advantage of even the smallest movements in currencies by controlling more money in the market than you have in your account. While leverage can be advantageous in increasing your profits, it can also significantly increase your losses when trading, so it should be used with caution. Start trading in small sizes so that you don't take on too much risk. FXCM's margin watcher feature ensures that you can never lose more money trading than is in your account. But it is still best to be careful. Leverage is a double-edged sword. Like with profit and loss, the trading station keeps track of margin for you. Used Margin (Usd Mr) is how much money you have set aside to secure your open trades. Usable Margin (Usbl Mr) is money left in your account to open new trades or to absorb losses. Always make sure that you have plenty of usable margin, otherwise you may get a margin call. If your usable margin gets low, you should close some trades or deposit money into your account. So, you now know what forex traders do all day (and all night!). Seems pretty simple, right? Buy rising currencies and sell falling ones. Nothing complicated there. You've already taken the first step by learning what forex is. Now it's time to try it. Start with a demo account. It's a free simulation of a real trading account. It has all the functions of a real account (streaming forex prices, pip, P/L, charts, etc), but the money isn't real. Think of it as test driving a car. But how do you know which currencies will rise and which will fall? Over the years, forex traders have developed several methods for figuring out how far currencies will go. Fundamental Analysis:- since currencies trade in a market, you can look at supply and demand. This is called Fundamental Analysis. Interest rates, economic growth, employment, inflation, and political risk are all factors that can affect supply and demand for currencies. Technical Analysis:- price charts tell many stories and most forex traders depend on them in making their trading decisions. Charts can point out trends and important price points where traders can enter or exit the market, if you know how to read them. Money Management:- an essential part of trading. All traders need to know how to measure their potential risks and rewards and use this to judge entries, exits, and trade size. There are several important skills needed in order to become a forex trader. And like all skills, learning them takes a bit of time and practice. We have grouped all these needed skills together into an interactive trading course. You can learn how to analyze and trade the market from experienced instructors and traders. They teach using video-ondemand lessons and live office hours are available so you can get personal feedback, study on any schedule, and learn at your own pace. And the best part is it's free. All you need to do is show that you're serious about getting into the world's largest market. Open a live trading account with FXCM and you will become a real trader with real money. You'll have unlimited free access to the course, as well as tool such as charts, research, and trading signals. A term Forex refers to the over-the-counter market for foreign exchange transactions. Also known as Foreign Exchange Market. / В отношении фондовых индексов для обозначения термина Шаг используется термин Пункт (Points), для фьючерсов – Тик (Ticks), а для Форэкса – Пип (Pip). Термин сформировался путём словосочетания сокращений от двух Английских слов – Форэн (Foreign) и Эксчэйндьж (Exchange). Современный международный межбанковский валютный рынок сформировался в 1970-е, когда международная торговля перешла от системы фиксированных курсов к системе плавающих обменных курсов валют. Курсы валют определяются соотношением между спросом и предложением на рынке. Межбанковский рынок иностранных валют, известный под обозначениями Форэкс (Forex) или Эф.Экс. (FX) – производное от Англоязычного словосочетания Форэн Эксчэйндьж (Foreign Exchange).

FOREX FORWARD = ФОРЭКСНЫЙ ФОРВАРД (или ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ НА ФОРЭКС) – Forex (FX) Forward:- product description:- purchase of a currency for an equivalent in another currency with the settlement date over three business days. The foreign exchange rate for a forward transaction is linked to the current spot rate, increased/decreased by forward points depending on the mutual relationship between the interest rates of the traded currencies. Terms of Service:- (i) accounts in the relevant currencies; (ii) minimum volume of a transaction has been set out as, e.g., CZK1 000 000 or an equivalent in EUR, USD, GBP, CHF and PLN, for other currencies have been the minimum volume certify; (iii) maturity – up to 1 year; (iv) traded currencies are limited by the scope of the foreign exchange list of the investing bank; (v) Master Agreement on Treasury Trades; and (vi) Agreement on Financial Collateral Account. / (v) Головное Соглашение.

FOREX MARKET = РЫНОК ФОРЭКС – Forex Market is the market in which participants are able to buy, sell, exchange and speculate on currencies. The forex markets is made up of banks, commercial companies, central banks, investment management firms, hedge funds, and retail forex brokers and investors. The currency market is considered to be the largest financial market in the world, processing trillions of dollars worth of transactions each day. The foreign exchange markets isn't dominated by a single market exchange, but involves a global network of computers and brokers from around the world. Central banks use their massive buying and selling capabilities to alter exchange rates through their open market activities and in many cases will do so not with profit in mind, but rather for any number of policy reasons. Forex brokers act as market makers as well, and may post bid and ask prices for a currency pair that differs from the most competitive bid in the market. Forex Market is an over-the-counter market where buyers and sellers conduct foreign exchange business by telephone and other means of communication. Also known as Foreign Exchange Market. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Рынком Форэкс понимается внеучётный рынок, на котором покупатели и продавцы осуществляют бизнес по купле-продаже иностранной валюты посредством использования телефона и иных средств связи. Известен также как Рынок Иностранной Валюты (Foreign Exchange Market).

FOREX SPOT = ФОРЭКСНЫЙ ХХ – FX Spot or Spot Foreign Exchange:- product description:- some investing bank offer individual foreign exchange rates for the purchase of one currency for an equivalent in another currency with settlement on the day of deal execution or up to two business days (inclusive) thereafter. These banks carry out conversions based on your binding orders for the required exchange rate level and pre-specified notional amounts. Terms of Service:- (i) accounts in the relevant currencies; (ii) sufficient account balance (converted amount equivalent); (iii) minimum volume of a transaction has been set forth as, e.g., CZK300

000 or an equivalent in a foreign currency; (iv) traded currencies are limited by the scope of the foreign exchange list of the investing bank.

FOREX SWAP = ФОРЭКСНЫЙ СВОП (или СВОП НА ФОРЭКС) – Forex (FX) Swap:- product description:- exchange of funds in one currency for an equivalent in another currency for a fixed period of time. If such a term starts in the future, this option is called a Forward FX Swap. Technically, a FX Swap is constituted by two simultaneously concluded FX conversions. Settlement is performed in the form of two separate conversions, i.e. the initial sale of funds by the client to the investing bank for the current market FX rate and their future buy-back by the client from the bank for the forward rate. Terms of Service:- (i) accounts in the relevant currencies; (ii) sufficient account balance (converted amount equivalent); (iii) minimum volume of a transaction has been set out as, e.g., CZK1 000 000 or an equivalent in EUR, USD, GBP, CHF and PLN, for other currencies have been the minimum volume certify; (iv) maturity – up to 1 year; (v) traded currencies are limited by the scope of the foreign exchange list of the investing bank; (v) Master Agreement on Treasury Trades; and (vi) Agreement on Financial Collateral Account. / (v) Головное Соглашение.

FORFAIT = ФОРФЭ (или ФОРФЭТ, или ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ) – Forfait:- purchase of negotiable instruments, most often avalized drafts, without recourse. The forfaiter assumes the credit risk of being able to collect payment when due. Also known as Forfaiting, and Forfeiting. / , от Французского слова Форфэ (Forfait), означающее Злодеяние или Преступление, понимается:- (1) соглашение о выполнении обязательства по общей заранее устанавливаемой твёрдой цене (за выполнение будущих работ, за будущие услуги); заранее обусловленная общая оплата (à forfeit) – по общей установленной, заранее обусловленной цене (независимо от реальных расходов); (2) определение суммы налога на основании общей предполагаемой суммы доходов; (3) (в приложении) за общую обусловленную твёрдую цену; (4) неустойка за неучастие лошади в скачках.

FORFAITING = ФОФЭТИНЬ (или ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ, или ФОРФЭЙТИНГ) – Forfaiting is a form of financing (generally in export business) where receivables due at a later date are sold to a bank or financial services provider without recourse. In this connection 'à forfait' means that the forfaiter (buyer) assumes all economic and political risks involved, without recourse to the exporter. The seller is only liable for the claim being valid and effective. Forfaiting is a means of mobilizing funds immediately when payment terms have been given. That leads to improved liquidity and helps streamline the balance sheet by reducing capital backing requirements. The claims are usually in the form of bills of exchange and are generally secured by bank guarantees or commercial letters of credit from first-class banks in the importer's country. Specialist banking service by which the bank buys foreign debts at a discounts without recourse, thus removing the risk to the seller of non-payment. Forfaiting is the selling, at a discount, of longer term accounts receivable or promissory notes of the foreign buyer. These instruments may also carry the guarantee of the foreign government. Forfaiting emerged after the Second World War to expedite finance transactions between Eastern and Western European countries. More recently, it has become popular in Asian and Third world countries. Both US and European forfeiting houses, which purchase the instruments at a discount from the exporters, are active in the US market. Also known as Forfait, and Forfeiting. Forfeiting is a form of export finance developed in Vienna, Austria and Zurich, Switzerland to finance trade with Eastern European countries. Forfeiting is derived from the French 'Forfait', meaning 'to surrender something'. Although it has been used for over 30 years in certain parts of Europe, it has only recently been introduced on a wide scale, primarily because of the pressures caused by the world debt crisis. Today, the main market for the 'Forfeit' is located in London, United Kingdom. When there is a need for long-term financing, the forfeiting bank purchases the exporters' receivables (in the form of bills of exchange and promissory notes), and discounts them (with an appropriate fixed discount rate), assuming that the exporter has fulfilled his obligations. The discounted amount of money is received by the exporter and the buyer receives credit for the agreed period of time. Also known as Forfait, and Forfaiting. / Форфэ (Forfait), и Форфэтинь или Форфэйтинг (Forfaiting). (1) Фофэтинь – операция по приобретению финансовым агентом (форфэтором) коммерческого обязательства заёмщика (покупателя, импортёра) перед кредитором (продавцом, экспортёром). (2) Фофэтинь – специфическая форма кредитования торговых операций. Основное условие форфэтиня состоит в том, что все риски по долговому обязательству переходят к форфитору без права оборота на продавца обязательства. Форфитин – способ кратко- и среднесрочного финансирования внешней (как правило) торговли, при котором форфитор финансирует покупателя (импортёра) без права регресса к поставщику (экспортёру) путём учёта/приобретения/принятия свободно обращаемого долгового обязательства (freely negotiable instrument of debt). Активы, возникающие в результате форфитиновых сделок, могут впоследствии обращаться на вторичном рынке форфейтинговых активов. Классика (кредит поставщика):- (i) простые векселя; и (ii) переводные векселя, в том числе выпущенные в рамках документарных аккредитивов. Современность:- (i) кредит поставщика:- (a) простые векселя (+ авалированные); (b) переводные векселя, в том числе выпущенные в рамках документарных аккредитивов; (c) будущие платежи по аккредитивам с отсрочкой платежа; и (d) дебиторская задолженность, обеспеченная банковскими/суверенными гарантиями (поручительствами) или резервными аккредитивами. (ii) Кредит покупателю:- (a) простые векселя (+авалированные); (b) кредитные соглашения, в том числе обеспеченные гарантиями, поручительствами, резервными аккредитивами; и (c) постфинансирование документарных аккредитивов. Эволюция форфитина:- (i) начало 1960-х – становление современного форфитина:- финансирование поставок машин и оборудования из Западной в Восточную Европу и бывший СССР; (ii) 1970–80-е – начало финансирования поставок товаров капитального назначения в страны Латинской Америки, Азии, Индии, а впоследствии в страны Ближнего Востока; (iii) начало 1990-х – первый 'кризис' форфитинового рынка:- коллапс Варшавского Блока и СССР и приостановление выплат СССР по коммерческим долгам; (iv) середина 1990-х – становление форфитинового финансирования в странах Восточной Европы и бывшего СССР; (v) конец 1990-х – второй 'кризис' форфитинового рынка в связи с чередой финансовых кризисов в Азии, Латинской Америке и России; (vi) 1998–2001 – работа по реструктуризации 'зависших долгов', точечные сделки по рынкам бывшего СССР; (vii) 2002–… – ренессанс форфитина (рост рынка за 2006 год – 233% (по данным Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation)). Текущие объекты финансирования:- (i) внешнеторговые сделки – вывоз (или экспорт) или привоз (или импорт); (ii) товары и услуги капитального назначения; и (iii) предвывозное (или предэкспортное) финансирование. Сроки финансирования (в зависимости от финансово-экономической репутации страны) – 1–7 лет. Основные пользователи форфитина:- (i) банки:- (a) фондирование кредитов на закупки товаров капитального назначения зарубежом, (b) фондирование предвывозных (или предэкспортных) кредитов, (c) постфинансирование аккредитивов по привозу (или импортных аккредитивов), и (d) кредитование клиентов – участников внешнеэкономической деятельности (ВЭД) под резервные аккредитивы банков; и (ii) Экспортёры:- финансирование коммерческих кредитов (рассрочек платежа) покупателям товаров капитального назначения. Форфитин для банков:- в качестве инструментов финансирования (как до года, так и свыше года) служат простые векселя (+ Side Letter), кредитное соглашение, кредитное соглашение с резервным аккредитивом и постфинансирование документарного аккредитива. Преимущества:- (i) привлечение фондирования, скоординированного по срокам с активом; (ii) фиксирование маржи/процентной ставки на срок финансирования; (iii) оперативность привлечения фондирования; и (iv) расширение круга зарубежных инвесторов, принимающих риск банка-заёмщика. Перспективы:- (i) смещение фокуса на более длинные сроки финансирования; (ii) расширение перечня используемых инструментов; (iii) использование форфитина как одного из способов фондирования проектного финансирования для предприятий; и (iv) участие во вторичном обращении форфитиновых активов. Форфитин для экспортёров:- в качестве инструментов финансирования

выступают:- (i) до года:- (a) дисконтирование документарных аккредитивов с рассрочкой платежей, и (b) дебиторская задолженность, обеспеченная гарантией/резервным аккредитивом; (ii) свыше года:- (a) дисконтирование документарных аккредитивов с рассрочкой платежей, и (b) переуступка будущих платежей по документарным аккредитивам с рассрочкой платежей. Преимущества:- (i) финансирование отсрочек платежа на длительный период до 7 и более лет; (ii) экспортёр полностью уходит от платёжных, процентных, валютных и политических рисков; (iii) возможность финансирования как подписанных, так и готовящихся к подписанию контрактов; (iv) фиксирование процентных ставок по коммерческому кредиту для покупателя; и (v) позволяет работать с новыми клиентами, на новых незнакомых рынках, предоставляя условия оплаты выгодные для импортёра без риска неоплаты техники. Недостатки:- (i) обязательность наличия банка-гаранта (эмитента аккредитива) или суверенной гарантии в стране покупателя; (ii) приобретение задолженности происходит после отгрузки и предоставления экспортёром всех документов по сделке, полностью удовлетворяющих форфитора. Перспективы:- (i) выход на новые зарубежные рынки сбыта; (ii) усиление конкуренции с Западными поставщиками; (iii) увеличение потребностей в финансовой поддержке вывозных (или экспортных) продаж; и (iv) организация кредитов иностранным покупателям как альтернатива отсрочкам платежа. Форфейтинг возник после второй мировой войны. Несколько банков в Цюриха, Швейцария, имевших богатый опыт финансирования международной торговли, стали использовать этот приём для финансирования закупок зерна странами Западной Европы в США. В те годы поставки продукции и конкуренция между поставщиками настолько возросли, что покупатели потребовали увеличения сроков предоставляемого кредита до 180 дней против привычных 90. Кроме того, произошло изменение структуры мировой торговли в пользу дорогостоящих товаров с относительно большим сроком производства. Таким образом, повысилась роль кредита в развитии международного экономического обмена, и поставщики были вынуждены искать новые методы финансирования своих сделок. По мере того как падали барьеры в международной торговле и многие Африканские, Азиатские, а также Латиноамериканские страны стали более активны на мировых рынках, Западноевропейские предприниматели всё труднее предоставляли кредиты за счёт собственных источников, почему поставщики и были вынуждены использовать новые методы финансирования своих сделок. В настоящее время одним из основных центров форфейтинга является Лондон, Соединённое Королевство, поскольку вывоз (или экспорт) многих Европейских стран давно финансируется из Сити, никогда не медлившего с освоением новых банковских технологий. Значительная часть форфейтингового бизнеса сконцентрирована также в Германии. Наибольшее развитие форфейтинг получил в странах, где относительно слабо развито государственное кредитование вывоза (или экспорта). Первоначально форфейтирование осуществлялось коммерческими банками, но по мере увеличения объёма операций ‘а-форфе’ стали создаваться также специализированные институты. Форфейтинг развивается в различных финансовых центрах, причём отмечается ежегодный рост подобных сделок. Тем не менее, было бы ошибкой связывать увеличение количества сделок ‘а-форфе’ с ростом числа таких центров. Это объясняется возрастанием рисков, которые несут экспортёры, а также недостатком адекватных источников финансирования в связи с ростом рисков. Форфейтинг обладает существенными достоинствами, что делает его привлекательной формой среднесрочного финансирования. Основным достоинством этой формы является то, что форфейтер берёт на себя все риски, связанные с операцией. Кроме того, её привлекательность возрастает в связи с отказом в некоторых странах от фиксированных процентных ставок, хроническим недостатком во многих развивающихся странах валюты для оплаты привозимых (или импортируемых) товаров, ростом политических рисков и некоторыми иными обстоятельствами. Работа форфейтинговых компаний заключается в разграничении от любых торговых сделок всех рисков и позволяет экспортёру сосредотачиваться на своем бизнесе. Импортёры в развивающихся странах готовы платить за товар с отсрочкой платежа серьёзные деньги. Поскольку доступ к среднесрочному и долгосрочному финансированию в таких странах ограничен, импортёр приводит выплаты по контрактам в соответствии с получением доходов от проекта, заранее фиксируя процент за время пользования кредитом. Фофэтинь (от Английского слова Forfeiting) – форма кредитования внешнеэкономических операций в виде покупки у экспортёра векселей, акцептованных импортёром. При форфэтине продавец переуступает свои требования к покупателю конкретному кредитному учреждению. Продавец покупает сразу всю сумму за вычетом процентов. При этом покупатель товаров ликвидирует свои долговые обязательства регулярным (обычно полугодовым) взносом. От обычного учёта векселей банками форфэтинь отличается тем, что предполагает переход всех рисков по долговому обязательству к его покупателю – форфэтору. Форфэтинь позволяет сократить дебиторскую задолженность продавца, улучшить структуру баланса, ускорить оборот капитала. Хотя форфэтинь дороже банковского кредита, он стабилизирует ставки кредитования, упрощает оформление переуступки векселей и других долговых требований. Другие определения Форфэтиня:- форфэтинь – это операция при продаже в кредит. Банк (форфэтор) выкупает векселя (тратты) импортёра сразу после поставки товара, обеспечивая экспортёру немедленный платёж стоимости товара за вычетом разницы между стоимостями экспортного и форфейтингового кредитов. Комиссия форфэтора составляет обычно около 1–1.5%. Форфэтор требует от импортёра предоставления банковской гарантии или сам принимает на себя риск за дополнительную плату. Форфэтинь защищает экспортёра практически от всех валютных рисков. Форфейтинговые сделки:- существует два возможных инициатора форфейтинговой сделки – экспортёр и импортёр. Чаще всего в этой роли выступает экспортёр либо его банк. И это естественно, поскольку для дисконтирования представляются или переводные векселя, выписанные экспортёром, или простые векселя, оплачиваемые ему. Именно этим определяется необходимость проведения переговоров инициатора с форфейтером на ранних стадиях подготовки контракта. Ещё до того, как экспортёр и импортёр подпишут контракт, форфейтер может определить свои требования к гарантии или авалю, хотя бы приблизительно указать размер дисконта. Без этой информации экспортёр не в состоянии точно определить цену контракта. На практике далеко не каждый экспортёр вступает в переговоры с форфейтером на столь ранней стадии, а в результате он может обнаружить, что маржа за финансирование, включённая им в цену контракта, необоснованна. Первое, что должен определить для себя форфейтер, – это характер сделки, то есть выяснить, с какими ценными бумагами ему придётся иметь дело – финансовыми или товарными. Финансовые векселя – это ценные бумаги, выпущенные с целью аккумуляции средств, которые заёмщик в дальнейшем может использовать по своему усмотрению. Товарные же векселя оформляются в случае сделок купли-продажи продукции. Однако граница между финансовыми и товарными сделками в определённой мере размыта (скажем, выписывается вексель без совершения торговой сделки, но затем полученные средства используются для покупки каких-либо товаров). Тем не менее, определённость в вопросе о том, являются ли векселя финансовыми или товарными, для форфейтера имеет важное значение по следующим причинам:- Во-первых, некоторые участники вторичного форфейтингового рынка не желают приобретать финансовые векселя. Существуют различные объяснения этого нежелания. Некоторые вторичные форфейтеры рассматривают подобный способ привлечения ресурсов как свидетельство финансового неблагополучия заёмщика (хотя это не всегда так). Иные отдают предпочтение товарным векселям по той причине, что деньги обесцениваются, что пугает инвесторов, и реальный товар кажется им более надёжным вложением средств. Во-вторых, даже тот, кто согласен купить финансовые бумаги, хочет знать, с каким видом бумаг он будет иметь дело, поскольку это влияет на оценку общего риска, которому он подвергается. Большая часть векселей, продаваемых на вторичном форфейтинговом рынке, является товарными. Поэтому в случае предложения финансовых бумаг обязательным считается предварительное письменное предупреждение об этом. Если это условие нарушено, покупатель финансовых бумаг имеет право потребовать

аннулирования сделки. Форфейтер всегда должен иметь на руках краткое описание сделки, лежащей в основе операций с векселями. Оно может быть получено по телексу или факсу при предварительном обсуждении условий операции. После того как форфейтер выяснит характер сделки, он должен определить следующее:- (i) объём финансирования, валюта, срок. (ii) Кто является экспортёром и в какой стране он находится? Этот вопрос важен, потому что хотя финансирование обеспечивается без права регресса, существуют обстоятельства, при которых форфейтер может предъявить претензии экспортёру. Кредитоспособность экспортёра также имеет значение. Кроме того, форфейтер должен проверить подлинность подписей на векселях. (iii) Кто является импортёром и из какой он страны? Для проверки достоверности подписей и соответствия оформления векселей законодательству форфейтер должен точно определить импортёра и его местонахождение. (iv) Кто является гарантом и из какой он страны? (v) Чем оформляется долг, подлежащий форфетированию:- простым векселем, переводным и так далее? (vi) Каким образом долг застрахован? (vii) периоды погашения векселей, суммы погашения; (viii) вид вывозимых (или экспортируемых) товаров. Этот вопрос интересует форфейтера, во-первых, с точки зрения целесообразности всей сделки, во-вторых, с позиции легальности вывоза (или экспорта). (ix) Когда будет производиться поставка товара? Дата должна быть близка к дате предоставления финансирования. Важно также и то, что гарант вряд ли сможет авалировать вексель до тех пор, пока поставка не будет осуществлена. (x) Когда поступят документы, подлежащие дисконтированию? Пока документы не будут получены, форфейтер не сможет проверить и дисконтировать их. (xi) Какие лицензии и иные документы по условиям контракта должны быть представлены для поставки товаров? Форфейтер несёт ответственность за то, что не возникнет никаких задержек в исполнении финансируемого им контракта. (xii) В какую страну будет совершён платёж форфейтеру? Это важно знать, поскольку платёж в заграничный банк может задержать получение средств, и такая задержка должна быть учтена при дисконтировании бумаг, существует также возможность замораживания средств на счетах властями страны, и эта возможность тоже должна быть учтена при расчёте дисконта. Форфейтер может даже отказаться от сделки, если его не устраивает банк, в который поступят средства. Кредитный анализ:- после того как форфейтер получит ответы на вышеперечисленные вопросы, он должен провести кредитный анализ. Большинство форфейтинговых операций осуществляется банками, и кредитный анализ является обязательным этапом подготовки сделки. Существует как минимум четыре вида риска, которые должны быть проанализированы форфейтером:- риск гаранта, риск покупателя, риск импортёра, и риск страны. Кроме того, форфейтер должен собрать следующую информацию:- (i) какова кредитоспособность гаранта? (ii) можно ли будет в дальнейшем продать бумаги по приемлемой цене? (iii) есть ли какие-либо сомнения в кредитоспособности, компетентности экспортёра или импортёра и на чём они основываются? и (iv) имеется ли возможность покупки данного долга с учётом уже имеющихся в портфеле форфейтера ценных бумаг, и какая при этом ожидается степень риска? После этого форфейтер может называть свою твёрдую цену. Однако с момента передачи заявки на совершение форфейтинговой сделки до реальной поставки товаров, когда форфейтер сможет купить векселя, проходит определённое время, в течение которого процентные ставки могут измениться в неблагоприятном для форфейтера направлении. Этот рисковый период может быть разделён на две части. (i) Первая часть – время между передачей на рассмотрение заявки и принятием её импортёром. Естественно, пока заявка не согласована с последним, нет уверенности в том, что сделка вообще состоится. На это время форфейтер может предложить экспортёру опцион – вид контракта, по которому покупатель имеет право в течение определённого срока либо купить по фиксированной цене оговорённую сумму иностранной валюты, либо продать её. Владелец опциона принимает решение о том, воспользоваться или нет предоставленным ему правом, в зависимости от динамики валютных курсов. Во всех случаях риск, которому подвергается владелец опциона, заранее ограничен ценой опциона, а выигрыш теоретически не ограничен. Если период предоставленного опциона не превышает 48 часов, то форфейтер может принять на себя риск и без начисления комиссии, если превышает – начисляется определённая сумма комиссии. Обычно форфейтеры не соглашаются на опционы сроком свыше 1 месяца, хотя бывают исключения (до 3 месяцев). (ii) Вторая часть – время между утверждением заявки и поставкой товаров. В течение этого времени (обычно от нескольких дней до 12 месяцев) форфейтер и экспортёр несут обязательства, от которых они могут отказаться лишь при условии компенсации всех расходов другой стороне. В случае отказа экспортёр должен компенсировать расходы форфейтера по другим обязательствам, которые он мог принять на себя с целью финансирования данной сделки; форфейтер – компенсировать экспортёру все расходы по организации другого, возможно, более дорогого источника финансирования. Кроме того, форфейтер обычно взимает с экспортёра так называемые ‘комиссионные за обязательство’, то есть за то, что, принимая на себя определённые обязательства в отношении данного экспортёра, он лишает себя потенциальной возможности заключить иные, возможно, более выгодные сделки. Документальное оформление сделки:- после того как достигнута предварительная договоренность о сделке, форфейтер посылает документы с предложением (телексом или письмом) экспортёру, который должен письменно подтвердить своё согласие. Форфейтер также перечисляет документы, с которыми ему необходимо ознакомиться до того, как он приступит к дисконтированию векселей (лицензия на вывоз (или экспорт) товаров, иные уведомительные документы). Знакомство с указанной документацией должно дать ему возможность убедиться в том, что сделка совершится. Когда предложение будет принято экспортёром, он должен подготовить серию переводных векселей или подписать соглашение о принятии простых векселей от покупателя. На данной стадии экспортёр должен также получить гарантию или аваль на свои векселя. Кроме того, он делает надпись на векселях:- ‘без права регресса’. Таким образом, будут готовы все документы, на основе которых форфейтер может произвести дисконтирование, даже если отгрузка товаров фактически ещё не произведена. Средства обеспечения возврата кредита форфейтеру:- в международной торговле экспортёр получает от иностранного покупателя переводные или простые векселя, оплата которых должна быть произведена в предусмотренные сроки. Банк в стране импортёра либо авалирует такие оборотные документы, либо гарантирует их исполнение. Поскольку форфейтер покупает долговые обязательства без права регресса, он несёт все риски возможного неплатежа. Поэтому если должник не является первоклассным заёмщиком, форфейтер будет стремиться получить определённое обеспечение – в форме аваля или безусловной гарантии банка. Гарантийное обязательство:- выдаётся гарантом кредитору в обеспечение своевременной уплаты причитающейся с должника суммы. Гарантия предоставляется в форме соответствующего письма, которое должно содержать следующие реквизиты:- кем выдано письмо, юридический адрес гаранта, № гарантийного письма, объект гарантии (сделка, дата поставки продукции, процентная ставка и так далее). Существует несколько видов гарантий, различающихся по субъекту гарантийного обязательства, порядку оформления гарантии, источнику средств, используемому для гарантийного платежа. В качестве субъекта гарантийного обязательства при сделках ‘а-форфе’ могут выступать финансово устойчивые предприятия или специальные учреждения, располагающие средствами. Чаще всего такими учреждениями являются банки. Кроме снижения рисков форфейтера гарантии обеспечивают более высокую ликвидность дисконтированных бумаг на вторичном рынке. Если предоставляется банковская гарантия, то обычно её выставляют международные банки, имеющие представительства в стране импортёра. Аваль:- вексельное поручительство, в силу которого авалист принимает ответственность за выполнение обязательств какого-либо обязанного по векселю лица. Кроме подписи аваль должен содержать надпись на векселе:- ‘per aval’, а если это переводный вексель, на нём должны быть указаны также имя, отчество, фамилия авалиста. По сравнению с гарантией аваль обладает преимуществом, заключающимся в том, что он неотделим от векселя. Кроме того, оформление аваля значительно

проще, чем оформление гарантийного письма. Гарантийные оборотные документы учитываются экспортёром в своём банке без права регресса требований. Банк экспортёра, таким образом, действует как форфейтер. Это вытекает из самого соглашения о форфейтинге, которое обычно заключается лишь после того, как достигнута договорённость между продавцом и его банком о том, что банк выступит в качестве форфейтера, и между покупателем и его банком о том, что банк авалирует векселя или предоставит гарантию их оплаты. Форфейтер особенно заинтересован в эффективном обеспечении приобретаемого им оборотного документа. Если таким обеспечением является аваль, то, например, по Английским законам такое обязательство считается действительным и авалист как гарант несёт такую же ответственность, как и индоссант документа. Если обеспечение имеет форму банковской гарантии, в ней указывается, что она является основной гарантией и гарант занимает положение главного должника, что она является безотзывной и безусловной, что она делима и передаваема. Юрисдикция:- договор между экспортёром и форфейтером обычно содержит оговорку о применимом праве и юрисдикции. Если обеспечением является гарантия, аналогичная оговорка включается в гарантию, которую банк даёт форфейтеру в стране импортёра. Роль первичного форфейтера:- продадавец форфейтинговых бумаг, независимо от того, происходит ли продажа на первичном или вторичном рынке, обязан оперировать действительными долговыми обязательствами, связанными с реальными сделками. Если покупатель обнаружит, что приобрёл требование, не имеющее силы, он вправе выставить иск на продавца (этого не может предотвратить даже надпись на ценной бумаге:- ‘без права регресса’). Однако между первичным покупателем (форфейтером) и покупателем на вторичном рынке существует принципиальное различие:- форфейтер обязан проверить документацию, подтверждающую реальность и законность сделки, в то время как вторичный покупатель обычно этого не делает. Существуют три очевидные причины, из-за которых такая проверка является функцией первичного покупателя. Во-первых, именно он составляет соглашение с экспортёром при покупке векселей и имеет возможность проверить все документы, а также правильность оформления векселей. На вторичном рынке может оказаться немало потенциальных покупателей форфейтинговых бумаг, и если они все захотят проверить документы, относящиеся к сделке, то это займёт много времени, поскольку документы могут находиться в различных банках, а их ксерокопирование и пересылка замедлят операцию. Во-вторых, банк, предлагающий векселя на вторичный рынок, чаще всего предпочитает не афишировать имя экспортёра, пока не будет достигнута договорённость о продаже. Помимо других причин это объясняется тем, что, узнав, кто является экспортёром, вторичный покупатель может ‘выйти’ на него, минуя первичного форфейтера. В-третьих, важны также обычные соображения конфиденциальности. Исходя из этого, банк не желает предоставлять документы, относящиеся к сделке, всем потенциальным покупателям. Другим направлением, где первичный форфейтер несёт определённые обязанности, не разделяемые вторичными покупателями, является проверка аваля и гарантии. Безусловно, покупатель на вторичном рынке при желании может послать запрос гаранту. Однако это приведёт к ненужному и, возможно, многократному дублированию работы, связанной с подобной проверкой. Издержки участников сделки:- (1) Издержки Импортёра:- издержками импортёра, участвующего в форфейтинговой операции, являются комиссионные в пользу гаранта. Обычно комиссионные (комиссия) – это определённый процент от номинальной стоимости гарантированных или авалированных векселей, являющийся объектом переговоров между импортёром и гарантом. В тех случаях, когда форфейтер не настаивает на гарантии, он может потребовать от импортёра уплаты определённой суммы в качестве компенсации за дополнительный риск. Комиссия за гарантию обычно выплачивается раз в год (в начале года). Иногда она может выплачиваться в момент подписания гарантийного письма или авалирования векселя. Бывает также, что комиссия рассчитывается как процент от номинальной стоимости каждого векселя отдельно и выплачивается по истечении его срока. (2) Издержки Экспортёра:- издержки экспортёра по организации форфейтингового финансирования складываются из:- ставки дисконта, комиссии за опцион и комиссии за обязательство. Ставка дисконта базируется на процентной ставке за кредит, предоставляемый на срок, равный среднему сроку дисконтируемых векселей. Например, если форфейтер дисконтирует векселя, срок которых истекает в интервалы, равные 6 месяцам в течение 5 лет, то средний срок всех векселей будет равен 2 3/4 года. В этом случае форфейтер будет основывать свои расчёты на превалирующей процентной ставке, начисляемой на кредиты, выданные сроком в 2 3/4 года. Учитывается, естественно, и тенденция изменения процентной ставки. Затем форфейтеру нужно определить размер премии, взимаемой им сверх суммы дисконта. Уровень премии отражает степень рисков, которым подвергается форфейтер. Чаще всего они связаны с политическими трудностями или проблемами трансферта, значительно реже – с несостоятельностью гаранта, поскольку гарантию обычно берут у первоклассного института. Если гарантом выступает крупный международный банк или государственный банк, премия будет несколько ниже. Для большинства стран её размер может колебаться от 0.5 до 5%. Следующий компонент премии связан с тем, что форфейтинговое финансирование предоставляется по фиксированной процентной ставке. И хотя форфейтер может согласовать сроки полученных и предоставленных ссуд, процентный риск остаётся (всегда существует реальная возможность того, что финансирование по выгодной ставке может оказаться недоступным). Если векселя выражены в валюте, мало распространённой на рынке, то премия может включать в себя ещё один компонент, а именно комиссионные, связанные с проведением форфейтером операции валютного свопа. Наконец, ещё одной составляющей премии являются средства, обеспечивающие форфейтеру покрытие его управленческих расходов на организацию сделки (обычно, 0.5% от ставки дисконта). Размер премии будет несколько выше, если форфейтер и экспортёр договорятся о покупке векселей через определённый промежуток времени (например, через 1 месяц или более). Кроме вышеперечисленных издержек, включаемых в премию, существуют и другие затраты. Это могут быть, например, комиссия (премия) за опцион, предоставленный форфейтеру экспортёром, и так называемая комиссия за обязательство (за неполученную часть кредита). Обычно размер этой последней комиссии определяется ежемесячно или ежегодно в виде процента от номинальной стоимости векселей и взимается до момента их дисконтирования. Размер комиссии может колебаться от 0.25 до 1.5% в год. Как правило, оплата совершается в начале каждого месяца. Многие форфейтеры ежемесячно публикуют котировки своих ставок в различных специальных изданиях.

FORFEITING = ФОФЭТИНЬ (или ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ, или ФОРФЭЙТИНГ) – Forfeiting is a form of export finance developed in Vienna, Austria and Zurich, Switzerland to finance trade with Eastern European countries. Forfeiting is derived from the French ‘Forfait’, meaning ‘to surrender something’. Although it has been used for over 30 years in certain parts of Europe, it has only recently been introduced on a wide scale, primarily because of the pressures caused by the world debt crisis. Today, the main market for the ‘Forfeit’ is located in London, United Kingdom. When there is a need for long-term financing, the forfeiting bank purchases the exporters’ receivables (in the form of bills of exchange and promissory notes), and discounts them (with an appropriate fixed discount rate), assuming that the exporter has fulfilled his obligations. The discounted amount of money is received by the exporter and the buyer receives credit for the agreed period of time. Also known as Forfait, and Forfaiting. / Известно также как Форфэ (Forfait), и Фофэтинь или Форфэйтинг (Forfaiting). В Гражданском Праве под Отчуждением понимается передача имущества в собственность другого лица. Оно является одним из способов осуществления собственником правомочия распоряжения своим имуществом. Различаются возмездное отчуждение (купля-продажа) и безвозмездное отчуждение (дарение). Форфейтинг, от Французского слова a forfai, означающее Общей Суммой или Целиком, интересен преимущественно машиностроительным предприятиям, вывозяжим (или экспортирующим) свою продукцию и предоставляющим покупателям торговые кредиты (отсрочку платежа). При форфейтинге компания-экспортёр продаёт долговые обязательства покупателя

форфейтеру (банку или форфейтинговой компании). Компания-экспортёр получает деньги за свою продукцию сразу и может их направить на развитие бизнеса. Импортёр рассчитывается самостоятельно с форфейтером. Обязательство покупателя перед продавцом оформляется в виде долгового инструмента – векселя или аккредитива. В сделке участвуют экспортёр, импортёр, форфейтер и два банка – банк продавца и банк покупателя. Банк покупателя открывает аккредитив на импортёра, банк продавца авизует это обязательство (уведомляет поставщика). После отгрузки товара экспортёр сообщает банку импортёра, что уступает право требования по аккредитиву, а форфейтер выплачивает деньги экспортёру. Многие иностранные покупатели готовы платить за товар дороже при условии предоставления отсрочки. Поэтому форфейтинг способен повысить конкурентоспособность национальных предприятий на международном рынке. В России пока ни один Российский банк форфейтингом не занимается, поэтому экспортёры могут рассчитывать лишь на услуги зарубежных форфейтеров. Форфейтинг интересен прежде всего экспортёрам товаров и услуг промышленного (капитального) назначения:- техники, машин, транспортных средств, оборудования, услуг по строительству инженерных объектов за рубежом. Форфейтинговые бумаги:- основным видом форфейтинговых ценных бумаг являются векселя – переводные и простые. Операции с ними обычно осуществляются быстро и просто, без неожиданных осложнений. Кроме векселей объектом форфейтинга могут быть обязательства в форме аккредитива. Аккредитив, как известно, – это расчётный или денежный документ, представляющий собой поручение одного банка (кредитного учреждения) другому произвести за счёт специально забронированных средств оплату товарно-транспортных документов за отгруженный товар или выплатить предъявителю аккредитива определённую сумму денег. Документарный аккредитив может быть отзывным и безотзывным. Безотзывный аккредитив является твёрдым обязательством банка-эмитента произвести платежи по предоставлении ему коммерческих документов, предусмотренных аккредитивом, и соблюдении всех его условий. В России аккредитивы применяются в расчётах между иногородними поставщиками и покупателями, а также в международных расчётах. В мировой торговле документарные аккредитивы используются в расчётах главным образом по внешнеторговым операциям. В качестве объекта форфетирования аккредитивы применяются редко. Это объясняется сложностью операции, заключающейся прежде всего в том, что в случае с аккредитивом необходимо предварительно и подробно согласовать условия сделки, что приводит к увеличению сроков всей процедуры. Между тем, форфейтинговый рынок предполагает высокую скорость заключения и совершения сделки, а также простоту документооборота. С точки зрения форфейтера принципиальное неудобство операций с аккредитивом заключается в следующем:- дело в том, что этот участник операции предполагает, что возмещение будет осуществляться периодически и приблизительно равными долями. Это удобно и ему, и остальным участникам – должнику и гаранту. Однако если частичные погашения по векселям могут быть оформлены отдельными документами, каждый из которых легко обращается при желании форфейтера продать их, то по аккредитивам все объединяется в единый документ в пользу бенефициара, и этот документ зачастую не может быть продан без специального разрешения должника, что значительно усложняет всю операцию. Форфейтинг и факторинг:- суть факторинга в связи с вывозом (или экспортом) сводится к тому, что финансовый институт (фактор) соглашается освободить экспортёра от финансового бремени вывозной (или экспортной) сделки, в особенности от взимания выручки с зарубежных покупателей, с тем, чтобы он мог сосредоточиться на своей основной деятельности. По сравнению с факторингом форфейтинг обладает определёнными преимуществами. Первый обычно используется для среднесрочного финансирования (90–180 дней), к тому же предоставляется в относительно небольшом количестве валют, и при этом всегда остаётся определённый риск для экспортёра (финансовые институты обычно принимают только до 80% долга и требуют сохранения права регресса на экспортёра в случае неплатёжеспособности импортёра). Недостатком факторинга является и то, что процент по нему обычно выше, чем при форфейтинговой форме финансирования. Наконец, в отличие от факторинговых операций при форфейтинге банк приобретает векселя на всю сумму и на полный срок, беря на себя все коммерческие риски и без права регресса, что также более выгодно для экспортёра. Форфейтинг, как и факторинг, является операцией по продаже дебиторской задолженности. Однако существуют и заметные различия между этими операциями. Суть операции форфейтинга заключается в следующем:- (i) Продавец, предоставляя отсрочку по платежам, может потребовать от покупателя выписать долговую расписку (вексель). По векселю продавец получает бесспорное право получения платежа по векселю при наступлении срока исполнения обязательства. Вексель с отсроченным платежом, называется векселем с оборотом. Для уменьшения риска продавец может требовать гарантий третьего лица исполнения обязательств по векселю. Гарантия третьего лица на векселе называется авалем, а вексель – авалированным. (ii) Вексель – вид ценной бумаги. По своим свойствам вексель можно квалифицировать, как частный случай бескупонной облигации. Вексель можно в любой момент продать третьему лицу (форфейтеру) надписав его. Передаточная надпись на векселе называется индоссаментом. Продавая вексель, его владелец переуступает форфейтеру право требования долга. Таким образом, продав вексель, поставщик может получить деньги до наступления срока платежа. При продаже векселя его владелец не платит комиссии. Интерес форфейтера заключается в скидке, предоставляемой владельцем векселя, от номинала. Эта скидка называется дисконт, её размер оговаривается сторонами при заключении сделки и зависит от текущих процентных ставок и рисков. Сравнительная характеристика факторинга и форфейтинга:- (1) объект операции:- при факторинге – преимущественно счёт-фактура; при форфейтинге – преимущественно вексель (простой или переводный); (2) кредитование:- при факторинге – краткосрочное (до 180 дней); при форфейтинге – среднесрочное (от 180 дней до 10 лет); (3) сумма кредита:- при факторинге – ограничена возможностями фактора; при форфейтинге – может быть достаточно высокой вследствие возможности синдицирования; (4) действия:- при факторинге – фактор авансирует оборотный капитал кредитора 70–90% суммы долга, остальные 10–30% поступают на счёт кредитора только после погашения долга покупателем продукции за вычетом комиссии и процентов; при форфейтинге – форфейтер выплачивает сумму долга полностью за вычетом дисконта; (5) риски:- при факторинге – фактор или оставляет за собой право регресса к кредитору или отказывается от этого права, но и в этом случае при вывозе (или экспорте) товаров политические и валютные риски несёт экспортёр; при форфейтинге – форфейтер несёт все риски неоплаты долга включая политические и валютные риски при экспорте товаров; (6) дополнительное обслуживание:- при факторинге – операция может быть дополнена элементами бухгалтерского, информационного, рекламного, сбытового, юридического, страхового и другого обслуживания кредитора (клиента); при форфейтинге – не предполагает какого-либо дополнительного обслуживания; (7) перепродажа актива:- при факторинге – возможность перепродажи факторингового актива фактором не предусмотрена; при форфейтинге – предусматривается возможность перепродажи форфейтером форфейтингового актива на вторичном рынке; (8) поручительство или гарантия:- при факторинге – не требуется поручительства от третьего лица; при форфейтинге – требуется гарантия третьего лица или аваль; и (9) прочее:- при факторинге – предполагает кредитование под уже существующее денежное требование, или под требование, которое возникнет в будущем, но чётко обозначенное в договоре финансирования под уступку денежного требования; при форфейтинге – возможно кредитование под уступку финансового векселя, выпущенного с целью аккумуляции средств, для реализации иных целей не ограниченных торговыми. Оба метода кредитования по-своему уникальны и востребованы экономиками разных стран. Целесообразность использования того или другого метода определяется целью, которую преследует кредитор (продавец, экспортёр):- (i) Факторинговое обслуживание наиболее эффективно для малых и средних предприятий, которые традиционно испытывают финансовые затруднения из-за несвоевременного погашения долгов

дебиторами и ограниченности доступных для них источников кредитования. Этот метод ещё более интересен для этих предприятий, так как дополняется элементами бухгалтерского, информационного, рекламного, сбытового, юридического, страхового и другого обслуживания кредитора (клиента), что даёт возможность клиентам сосредоточиться на производстве и экономить на издержках по оплате труда. (ii) Форфейтинг наиболее эффективен для крупных предприятий, которые преследуют цель аккумуляции денежных средств для реализации долгосрочных и дорогостоящих проектов.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES = ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ (или ЛИШЕНИЕ ПРАВА НА АКЦИИ) – Forfeiture Of Shares:- share rights may be forfeited if a shareholder fails to pay the subscription price of new shares or fails to pay a call duly made on him. The shares concerned may be cancelled or newly issued.

FORGERY = ПОДДЕЛКА (или ПОДЛОГ) – Forgery:- the making or alteration of any document to the prejudice of another person. Checks on which the signature is not valid or on which the amount has been altered are invalid. Other instruments frequently forged are bank notes, coins, securities and stamps. False documents, especially counterfeit banknotes or securities, are referred to as Forgeries. See also Contrafaction, and Falsification. / Подделка это преступление, заключающееся в изготовлении фальшивых бланков, денег, ценных бумаг, знаков почтовой оплаты, печатей, проездных билетов, штампов, документов, представляющих какие-либо права или освобождающих от обязанностей. Подделкой является также изменение формы и содержания подлинных документов. Подлог документов является преступлением, заключающемся в подделке подлинных и составлении фальшивых документов, например, должностной подлог, подлог с целью уклониться от призыва на военную службу, подлог избирательных документов и другие. Под Суррогатом, от Латинского слова Surrogatus, означающее Поставленный Взамен, понимается:- (i) продукт или предмет, заменяющий какой-либо другой продукт или предмет, с которым он имеет некоторые общие свойства, но не обладает его качествами, например, суррогат зёрен кофе – жёлуди, ячмень; или (ii) подделка; подделанный, фальсифицированный продукт.

FOR–HIRE CARRIER = НАНИМАЕМЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – For-Hire Carrier:- persons or firms engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers for compensation. Classified into two general categories, specialized and general freight motor carriers. A carrier that provides transportation service to the public on a fee basis. / Перевозчик, который обеспечивает население услугами по транспортировке за вознаграждение.

FORI = FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FORK ENTRY = ПРОЁМ ДЛЯ ВИЛ – Fork Entry is an opening between decks, beneath the top deck or beneath the stringer notch to admit forks.

FORK HOIST = ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНИК С ВИЛОЧНЫМ ЗАХВАТОМ (или ВИЛОЧНЫЙ ПОДЪЁМНИК, или ШТАБЕЛЛЁР) – Fork Hoist is a heavy forklift machine used for lifting and stacking containers and cargo. See also Hoist. Fork Hoist is a small industrial vehicle with a power-operated fork-like pronged platform that can be raised and lowered for insertion under a load, often on pallets, to be lifted and moved. / Грузоподъёмная Машина, устройство для подъёма груза и людей в вертикальной или близкой к ней наклонной плоскости (лифты – грузовые и пассажирские, подъёмники – шахтные, скиповые, строительные и прочие). Термин Грузоподъёмная Машина объединяет различные по конструкции и кинематическим схемам машины. К грузоподъёмным машинам относятся и такие простейшие устройства, как домкраты, тали, вороты, полиспасты, и такие сложные, как самоходный стреловой полноповоротный кран, или автопогрузчик. Грузоподъёмная машина в зависимости от назначения может быть стационарной, самоходной или передвижной, прерывного или непрерывного действия, с электроприводом, с приводом от двигателя внутреннего сгорания или с каким-либо другим. Грузоподъёмность машин колеблется от нескольких килограммов (кг) до нескольких сотен тонн (т). Многие грузоподъёмные машины обеспечивают не только подъём, опускание груза и удержание его на заданной высоте, но и перемещение в горизонтальной плоскости (различного рода краны). При одновременном включении механизмов подъёма и горизонтального перемещения груз можно передвигать в пространстве по любой траектории. Основные части грузоподъёмной машины:- остов, механизм подъёма, грузонесущий (грузозахватный) орган. Самоходные грузоподъёмные машины снабжаются также механизмом передвижения, а поворотные – механизмом поворота. Грузозахватные приспособления грузоподъёмной машины, как и конструкция самой машины, зависят от размеров, веса и свойств перемещаемого груза, а также от технологии производственного процесса. Для подъёма и опускания людей используют клети и кабины, для штучных грузов – различные крючья и специальные захваты, а для сыпучих грузов – бадьи, ковши, грейдеры и прочее.

FORKLIFT = ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНИК С ВИЛОЧНЫМ ЗАХВАТОМ (или ВИЛОЧНЫЙ ПОГРУЗЧИК) – Forklift:- a warehouse vehicle, also called a Lift Truck, which is used for lifting and transporting pallets of product. A forklift may have a special attachment on the front for specialized handling of product.

FORKLIFT TRUCK = ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНИК С ВИЛОЧНЫМ ЗАХВАТОМ (или ВИЛОЧНЫЙ АВТОПОГРУЗЧИК, или ТЕЛЕЖКА С ВИЛОЧНЫМ ПОГРУЗЧИКОМ) – Forklift Truck:- used primarily for lifting, stacking, and moving heavy objects; it consists typically of projecting blades that can be slid under the load and then raised or lowered. A machine used to pick up and move goods loaded on pallets or skids. Forklift Truck is a mechanical truck with forks at the front designed for lifting, carrying and stowing cargo. / Самоходная подъёмно-транспортная машина с вилочным захватом для погрузки, разгрузки, укладки и перемещения грузов. Погрузчик – машина периодического или непрерывного действия для погрузки, выгрузки, транспортирования грузов на небольшие расстояния. Применяется на складах, в цехах, портах и так далее. Погрузчик может оснащаться сменными рабочими органами (навесным оборудованием):- вилочным захватом, ковшом, бадьёй, специальными захватами для пакетов и так далее. По роду привода различают автопогрузчики и электропогрузчики. В различных отраслях экономики используют специальные погрузчики:- в горной промышленности на базе врубовой машины – погрузчики для транспортирования горных пород, в сельском хозяйстве – картофелепогрузчики, свеклопогрузчики, машины для погрузки сена, минеральных удобрений, торфа и так далее. Электропогрузчик, колёсный погрузчик периодического действия с приводом от аккумуляторной батареи. Электропогрузчик общего назначения применяется для работы в помещениях, железнодорожных вагонах и на открытых площадках с твёрдым и ровным покрытием. Основное рабочее оборудование электропогрузчика – грузоподъёмник с вилочным захватом. Грузоподъёмник состоит из вертикальной рамы, внутри которой на цепи перемещается с помощью гидроцилиндра каретка с установленными на ней вилами. Рама укреплена на шасси электропогрузчика шарнирно и может наклоняться с помощью другого гидроцилиндра вперёд на 3–5° при подхвате и выдаче грузов и назад на 8–15° при их транспортировании. Помимо вилочного захвата применяются штыревой захват для работы с грузами тороидальной формы (автопокрышки, трос в бухтах, проволока в мотках), различные зажимы с грузозахватными челюстями плоской или полукруглой формы для работы с бочками, рулонами, ящиками и прочим. Для обслуживания высокорасположенных объектов и для ремонтных работ электропогрузчики оснащаются рабочей подъёмной платформой, а для удобства штабелирования грузов – сталкивателем. Шасси электропогрузчика выполняют по трёх- и четырёхопорной схемам на пневматических или монолитных массивных шинах. Всё электрооборудование, включая электродвигатели механизма передвижения и привода

насосов, работает на постоянном токе напряжением 24–50 Вольт (В). Основные параметры вилочных электропогрузчиков:- грузоподъёмность 0.5–5 тонн (т), высота подъёма вил до 4.5 м, наибольшая скорость подъёма груза 12 метров в минуту (м/мин), наибольшая транспортная скорость с грузом 12 километров в час (км/ч). Грузоподъёмность специальных электропогрузчиков достигает 40 т и более. Среди специальных электропогрузчиков широкое применение получили электроштабелёр (смотрите Штабелёр) и электропогрузчик с боковым выдвижным грузоподъёмником, транспортирующий длинномерные грузы.

FORK POCKETS = ПРОЁМЫ ДЛЯ ВИЛ – Fork Pockets are the openings or recesses in a side of a container for the entry of the forks of a fork lift truck.

FORKS = ВИЛЫ – Forks:- lift-truck attachment used to move stock on pallets.

FORM = ФОРМА – (1) Forms are provided as either official or unofficial (optional) formats to facilitate providing all information required to initiate desired procedures or respond to official procedural correspondence. Control numbers are assigned to identify each form and customers are usually instructed to locate forms by short form numbers rather than lengthy form titles. / Под Формой, от Латинского слова Forma, понимается:- (1) внешнее очертание, наружный вид, контуры предмета; (2) внешнее выражение какого-либо содержания; (3) установленный образец чего-либо, например, написать отчёт по форме; (4) приспособление для придания чему-либо определённых очертаний, например, литейная форма; (5) одинаковая по цвету и покрою одежда, например, форма военнослужащих; и (6) совокупность приёмов и изобразительных средств художественного произведения, например, стихотворная форма.

(2) Form or Forma is the smallest degree of consistent differentiation between plants which may be formally named, e.g., spine length or flower color.

(3) Form:- in art is an essential for representation of ideas or expression of emotions, forms can be achieved or created only when the perception or understanding is adhered with certain shapes, so form is a cognitive element. ‘Form’ is also sometimes referred to as a Mannequin.

FORMAE SPECIALES = ОСОБЫЕ ФОРМЫ – Formae Speciales (F. Sp.) is a sub-grouping (special Form) of a Fungal Species based on specificity for a particular host Plant. See also FOV. / Виды (Species).

FORMAL = ФОРМАЛЬНЫЙ (или ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ, или ЦЕРЕМОННЫЙ, или XX) – Formal (Formalwear):- Black Tie, Dinner Suit or Tuxedo.

FORMALDEHYDE = ФОРМАЛЬДЕГИД (или МУРАВЬИНЫЙ АЛЬДЕГИД) – Formaldehyde is an important chemical used widely by industry to manufacture building materials and numerous household products. It is also a by-product of combustion and certain other natural processes. Thus, it may be present in substantial concentrations both indoors and outdoors. Sources of formaldehyde in the home include building materials, smoking, household products, and the use of un-vented, fuel-burning appliances, like gas stoves or kerosene space heaters. Formaldehyde, by itself or in combination with other chemicals, serves a number of purposes in manufactured products. For example, it is used to add permanent-press qualities to clothing and draperies, as a component of glues and adhesives, and as a preservative in some paints and coating products. In homes, the most significant sources of formaldehyde are likely to be pressed wood products made using adhesives that contain urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins. Pressed wood products made for indoor use include: particleboard (used as sub-flooring and shelving and in cabinetry and furniture); hardwood plywood paneling (used for decorative wall covering and used in cabinets and furniture); and medium density fiberboard (used for drawer fronts, cabinets, and furniture tops). Medium density fiberboard contains a higher resin-to-wood ratio than any other UF pressed wood product and is generally recognized as being the highest formaldehyde-emitting pressed wood product. Other pressed wood products, such as softwood plywood and flake or oriented strand board, are produced for exterior construction use and contain the dark, or red/black-colored phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin. Although formaldehyde is present in both types of resins, pressed woods that contain PF resin generally emit formaldehyde at considerably lower rates than those containing UF resin. Health Effects:- formaldehyde, a colorless, pungent-smelling gas, can cause watery eyes, burning sensations in the eyes and throat, nausea, and difficulty in breathing in some humans exposed at elevated levels (above 0.1 parts per million). High concentrations may trigger attacks in people with asthma. There is evidence that some people can develop a sensitivity to formaldehyde. It has also been shown to cause cancer in animals and may cause cancer in humans. Health effects include eye, nose, and throat irritation; wheezing and coughing; fatigue; skin rash; severe allergic reactions. May cause cancer. May also cause other effects listed under ‘organic gases’. Formaldehyde is a one-carbon aldehyde, (CH_2O), it is a colorless, pungent gas at room temperature. This compound is used primarily for disinfectant and preservative and in synthesizing other compounds and resins. / Формальдегид, или метаналь – газообразный канцероген с острым запахом, ранее называвшийся Муравьиным Альдегидом. Большая часть всего товарного формальдегида, производимого в мире, представляет собой раствор – формалин. Человеком формальдегид используется в качестве реагента в химической промышленности, однако также он может образовываться и в природных условиях. Наибольшая концентрация формальдегида в воздухе отмечена в тёплые месяцы из-за фотохимических реакций, происходящих в атмосфере. Так как, помимо всего прочего, формальдегид является продуктом горения углеводородного топлива, то в городах с большим количеством автотранспорта его доля в атмосфере серьёзно возрастает. Ещё одним источником этого канцерогена являются различные предприятия химической промышленности и некоторые другие заводы и фабрики, в частности – кожевенные и деревообрабатывающие. Так чем же опасен формальдегид? Этот бесцветный газ достаточно токсичен, чтобы нанести серьёзный вред почти всем системам человеческого организма, включая дыхательную, зрительную и нервную. Опасность формальдегида для человека:- формальдегид – сильный раздражитель и аллерген с мутагенными свойствами. Под воздействием этого токсина у человека может развиться рак дыхательных путей, а по некоторым данным – даже лейкемия. При длительном воздействии формальдегида на организм человека у подвергшегося отравлению возникает подавленное психическое состояние, мигрень, становится тяжело дышать. В больших концентрациях это вещество способно вызвать смерть от остановки дыхания. В случае отравления через вдыхание газа проявляются симптомы конъюнктивита и воспаления лёгких, вплоть до их отёка. Если формальдегид попадает в организм человека через рот, то может вызвать серьёзные химические ожоги всего пищеварительного тракта, отёки и также остановку дыхания. Формалин, хотя и не является чистым формальдегидом, тоже несёт в себе существенную угрозу здоровью человека. Так, у людей, вынужденных работать с этим веществом на протяжении длительного времени, начинается поражение нервной системы, различные физические расстройства, астма. При длительном контакте чувствительность к формалину только возрастает, что крайне пагубно сказывается на здоровье человека. Формальдегид в повседневной жизни:- итак, формальдегид в мебели и других предметах представляет опасность. Однако, несмотря на вред, наносимый здоровью, без формальдегида тяжело представить многие виды современной промышленности, в особенности химической и лесной. Формалин активно используется для изготовления кинофотоплёнки, а также в медицинской консервации. Формальдегид играет важную роль в производстве различных сортов пластика, однако большая его часть применяется при изготовлении древесностружечных материалов. Так, формальдегид

содержится в мебели, которая окружает человека в повседневной жизни. Это обусловлено тем, что токсичная смола на основе формальдегида, составляющая до 18% массы ДСП, существенно удешевляет производство. Формальдегид в мебели имеет свойство свободно выделяться в воздух, тем самым увеличивая концентрацию токсина в нём до опасного значения. Основными источниками формальдегида в домах в настоящий момент являются отделочные панели из МДФ и лакокрасочные материалы, используемые при обработке мебели. Процесс выделения формальдегида, содержащегося в мебели, имеет различные масштабы и варьируется в зависимости от температуры воздуха и влажности, однако никогда не останавливается полностью. Формальдегид в мебели из ДСП и подобных материалов, выделяясь даже в малом количестве, способен сильно загрязнить воздух. Степень загрязнения зависит не только от мощности и числа объектов, выделяющих формальдегид, но и от общей температурной среды и влажности. Считается, что увеличение температуры воздуха на каждые 5 °C, начиная с 18 °C, провоцирует рост концентрации токсина в полтора раза. Гораздо меньшее влияние на этот фактор имеет относительная влажность. Установлено, что формальдегид в значительно меньшей степени выделяется в воздух в зимний период на Северных широтах, что связано с большей разницей температур внутри и снаружи зданий, что, в свою очередь, увеличивает уровень вентиляции помещений. Можно ли снизить воздействие формальдегида? Из-за высокой токсичности формальдегида нивелировать его воздействие на организм тяжело. Это обусловлено тем, что, попав в организм, газ изменяет свою структуру и превращается либо в муравьиную кислоту, либо в метанол. Поэтому лучше всего стараться избегать мест с высоким содержанием формальдегида:- автомобильных пробок, промышленных зон, слабопроветриваемых помещений. Учитывая то, что формальдегид в мебели, изготовленной из ДСП или ДВП, будет присутствовать всегда, чтобы снизить концентрацию токсичных веществ дома, можно использовать безопасные материалы при проектировании жилища. Тогда проблема формальдегида в мебели исчезнет сама. Также некоторые комнатные растения обладают специфическими свойствами и поглощают накопленный в воздухе формальдегид. К таким растениям можно отнести кустовую Хризантему, Плющ, Фикус и некоторые другие. Так, хотя подобные меры и не в состоянии полностью огородить человека от негативного воздействия формальдегида, они хотя бы дадут организму время оправиться от влияния токсинов, позволив ему пусть даже небольшую часть дня провести в безопасной среде.

FORM A LOAN = ССУДА ПО ФОРМЕ ЭЙ. – Form A Loan means a nonrecourse loan entered into between a producer and Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture (CCC). A term Producer means any individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, estate, trust association, cooperative, or other business enterprise or other legal entity who is, or whose members are, a citizen of, or legal resident alien in the United States, and who directly or indirectly, shares in the risk of producing milk, makes contributions including land, labor, management, equipment, or capital to the dairy operation at least commensurate to the producers' share of the operation, to the dairy operation of the individual or entity, as determined by the Deputy Administrator.

FORMAT = ФОРМАТ – Format:- the rules governing the layout of a SWIFT message, e.g., for a SWIFT message type or field within a message type. / Под Форматом, от Латинского слова Formo, означающее Придаю Форму, понимаются правила, предписывающие планировку или расположение сообщения Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), например, для типа сообщения СВМФДС или поля в типе сообщения. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FORMAT CHECKING = СВЕРКА ФОРМАТА – Format Checking:- that part of the SWIFT processing which checks that a message format conforms to the message type rules. The checks include, among others:- presence of mandatory fields, absence of forbidden fields, field length restrictions and character restrictions. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FORMED FABRIC = ФОРМОВАННАЯ (или ОБРАЗОВАННАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Formed Fabric:- xxxxx. See also Nonwoven Fabric. Wholly Formed Fabrics (for Customs purposes) means that all of the production processes, starting with polymers, fibers, filaments, textile strips, yarns, twine, cordage, rope, or strips of fabric and ending with a fabric by a weaving, knitting, needling, tufting, felting, entangling or other process, took place in the United States or in one or more beneficiary countries.

FORM G LOAN = ССУДА ПО ФОРМЕ ДЬЖИ. – Form G Loan means a Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture (CCC) nonrecourse loan entered into between a Cooperative Marketing aAssociation (CMA) and CCC.

FORMIC ACID = МУРАВЬИНАЯ КИСЛОТА – Formic Acid, HCOOH, is an organic weak acid. Formic acid is commercially often used with acid dyes for wool. It produces a pH lower than that of acetic acid, but higher than that of sulfuric acid. It is a pungent, flammable liquid. Formic acid is not easy for art dyers to procure. / Муравьиная Кислота .

FORMOSUL = ФОРМОСУЛ – Formosul is a sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate. It is the preferred discharge for silk and wool which requires steaming. Formosul is a trade name for sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate. / формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

FORMULA INVESTING = ФОРМУЛЬНОЕ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ПО ФОРМУЛЕ) – Formula Investing is an investment technique. One formula calls for the shifting of funds from common shares to preferred shares or bonds as a selected market indicator rises above a certain predetermined point – and the return of funds to common share investments as the market average declines. See also Dollar Cost Averaging. / Инвестирование по Формуле – метод инвестирования, основанный на предварительно установленной временной модели или модели распределения активов, которая устраняет необходимость эмоционального принятия решений. Один из видов таких инвестиций, называемый усреднением долларовой стоимости, основан на вложении одной и той же суммы в акции или взаимный фонд через определённые промежутки времени таким образом, что больше акций приобретается в случае понижения цены и меньше – в случае повышения цены. Ещё один метод инвестиций по формуле требует перемещения средств из акций в облигации и, наоборот, по мере того, как цены на фондовом рынке достигают определённых уровней. Если котировки акций поднимаются до определённого уровня, то некоторое количество акций из портфеля вложений продаётся, и средства помещаются в облигации. Если же котировки акций падают до определённой низкой цены, то деньги переводятся из облигаций в акции.

FORMULATION = СОСТАВ (или СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Formulation is a mixture of a pesticide with diluents, solvents, wetting agents, or other inert ingredients which can be used in pest control. Formulation:- (i) herbicide preparation supplied by a manufacturer for practical use; and (ii) the process, carried out by manufacturers.

(2) Formulation describes the combination of one or more active substances with excipients like emulsifiers, stabilizers and other non-active components in order to improve the applicability and effectiveness of various products, such as cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, paints and coatings.

FORM W–2, WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–2, ВЫПИСКА О ЗАРПЛАТЕ И НАЛОГАХ – In the United States, Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement:- every employer engaged in a trade or business who pays remuneration, including noncash payments of USD600 or more for the year (all amounts if any income, social security, or Medicare tax was withheld) for services performed by an employee must file a Form W-2 for each employee (even if the employee is related to the employer) from whom:- (i) income, social security, or Medicare tax was withheld; and (ii) income tax would have been withheld if the employee had claimed no more than one withholding allowance or had not claimed exemption from withholding on Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. / Форма W-2:- налоговая форма, подготовленная работодателем для работника в дополнение к Форме 1040 (1040 Form). В ней суммируются заработная плата, полученная за год, отсроченные федеральные и штатовские налоги и приводится специальная налоговая информация для системы социального страхования (social security).

FORM W–4, EMPLOYEE'S WITHHOLDING ALLOWANCE CERTIFICATE = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–4, СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ УДЕРЖАНИИ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЙ У РАБОТНИКА – In the United States, Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate:- complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. Consider completing a new Form W-4 each year and when your personal or financial situation changes. How To Fill Out Form W-4:- use Form W-4 to figure the right amount of federal income tax to have withheld from your paycheck. You may want to review your withholding every year, especially after finishing your tax return. You can have more, or less, income tax withheld from your paycheck. What's a Withholding Allowance? It represents your total tax deductions divided by the personal exemption rate. The withholding allowance is related to, but not the same as, the number of dependents you can claim on your tax return. Difficulty:- Easy. Time Required:- 10 minutes. Here's How:- (i) Download Form W-4 from the IRS (short for the US Internal Revenue Service) website. This form is in a PDF format, and you can type your information on your computer before printing it out. (ii) Provide your name, address, and Social Security Number. (iii) Check the box for married or single, depending on your marital status. (iv) Calculate how many withholding allowances to claim. For most people, this is the same as the number of personal exemptions they claim on their tax return (see Line 6d on your 1040A or 1040). (v) If you have more than one job, if your spouse works, or if you itemize your deductions, use the worksheet on Form W-4 page 2. Use this worksheet to calculate the number of allowances to claim instead of relying on your personal exemptions. (vi) You can also use the IRS Withholding Calculator to calculate your withholding allowances more exactly. (vii) If you have more than one job, make sure you claim zero allowances at your second job. Claiming 'exempt' is not the same as claiming zero. By claiming zero, the highest amount of tax will be withheld. (viii) If you claim more than 9 allowances, your employer may be required to send your W-4 to the IRS for review. Don't be alarmed. People with substantial itemized deductions may need to claim over nine allowances. (ix) You are exempt from income tax withholding only if your income for the year will be less than USD800. If you are exempt, skip lines 5 and 6, and write 'EXEMPT' on line 7. (x) Print, sign, and date the form. (xi) Give the W-4 to your employer. They will fill out lines 8, 9, and 10. / Форма W-4 (Form W-4) – налоговая форма, заполняемая работником для работодателя, в которой перечисляются льготы и указывается номер его карточки социального страхования. Предназначена для того, чтобы работодатель мог определить сумму налогов, удерживаемых из заработной платы работника.

FORTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT UNIT = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОЕ СОРОКАФУТОВОМУ КОНТЕЙНЕРУ (или ЕДИНИЦА, ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНАЯ СОРОКАФУТОВИКУ) – Forty-Foot Equivalent Unit is the unit of measurement equivalent to one forty foot shipping container. Forty-foot Equivalent Unit (FEU) is the international standard measure of containers. Used when differentiating between container lengths and numbers. The abbreviation FEU is occasionally used for Forty foot Equivalent Unit. The Forty foot Equivalent Unit refers to a 40ft container. A 40ft container comprises 2 TEUs (Twenty foot Equivalent Unit, 20ft container). Therefore:- 1 FEU = 2 TEU. / Сорокафутовый Эквивалент (СФЭ).

FORWARD = ВПЕРЁД (или ПЕРЕДНИЙ) – Forward:- at or in the direction of the bow. Also the fore part of the ship. Toward the bow of a ship. / По направлению к носу судна.

FORWARD = ФОРВАРД – (1) Forward is a term designating the standardized contracts covering the sale of commodities for future delivery on a non-exchange market. See also Forward Contract. / Термин, разработанный для стандартизированных контрактов, обеспечивающих продажу различных родов сырья с поставкой в будущем на внебиржевом реальном рынке сырья.

(2) Forward is a deal that will commence at an agreed date in the future, i.e. a 3 month GBP/USD will commence 3 months from the deal date. / , то есть 3-месячная GBP/USD .

FORWARDATION = ПО ВОЗРАСТАНИЮ – Forwardation is a pricing situation in which the futures price is higher than the spot price. Forwardation mainly occurs when supplies are sufficient or in excess. It reflects the carrying costs involved, e.g., handling, financing, insuring. Also known as Contango. / По Возрастанию:- ситуация в ценообразовании, когда цены будущих периодов поставки выше цены для безотлагательной поставки. Такое происходит главным образом вследствие того, что в данный момент предложение достаточное или в избытке, то есть спрос удовлетворён либо вовсе, либо с лихвой. Она также отражает наличие сопровождающих расходов, например, на перевалку, финансирование и страхование. Известна также как Возрастающая Последовательность или Контэнго (Contango).

FORWARD CASH CONTRACT = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ НАЛИЧНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Forward Cash Contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller covering a quantity and quality of bushels to be delivered at a specified location and time in exchange for a specific price. Example:- 5 000 bushel of #2 Yellow Corn delivered to Local Co-op the last half of February. The cash price at delivery will be – USD0.30 under the March Corn futures contract that closed at USD4.00/bu. A Forward Cash Contract is a binding transaction between the seller and buyer for a later delivery date. Conditions are set including the quantity of bushels, the quality, delivery time and cash price. Forward Cash Contracts often used and (i) sets the cash price and delivery terms; (ii) are available both before and after harvest; (iii) don't require margin deposits or premiums; and (iv) you're working with your grain merchandiser. Advantages:- (i) no margin deposit required; (ii) lock in price and delivery terms; and (iii) cash price can't go lower. Disadvantages:- (i) penalties if you cannot deliver the contracted bushels; (ii) cash price can't go higher; and (iii) might not receive the best basis. Hedge-to-Arrive (HTA) Contracts are similar to Forward Cash Contracts. The binding transaction sets the:- (i) Delivery Date and Location; (ii) Amount of Bushels to Deliver; (iii) Quality of those Bushels; and (iv) Basis is typically not set when the transaction is initiated, however the Futures Price is established. Similar to a Forward Cash Contract, but an HTA typically doesn't have the Basis set when the contract is initiated. The Seller usually sets the Basis prior to Delivery of the grain. Key Points:- Forward Cash Contracts:- (i) Forward Cash and Hedge-to-Arrive (HTA) Contracts are between the seller and buyer for a later delivery date of grain; and (ii) The primary difference is that the basis is typically not set on an HTA when the contract is initiated. The Seller usually sets the Basis prior to Delivery of the grain.

FORWARD COLLECTION = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ НА ИНКАССО (или ОТПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ИНКАССО) – The term Forward Collection means the transfer by a bank of a check to a collecting bank for settlement or the paying bank for payment.

FORWARD CONTRACT = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – A Forward Contract is an agreement in which one party commits to buy a currency, obtain a loan or purchase a commodity in future at a price determined today. Exchange rate forward contract, interest rate

forward contract (also called forward rate agreement) and commodity forward contracts are the three main types of forward contracts. Forward contracts are derivative instruments mainly used by companies to hedge their risks. However, they can also be used to speculate on currencies, commodities, stock exchange, bonds, interest rates, etc. The party that agrees to buy the commodity, obtain a loan or purchase a currency, etc. is said to have a long position while the other party is said to have a short position. A forward contract differs from the future contract in that the future contracts are standardized forward contracts traded on established futures exchanges while the forward contracts are over-the-counter instruments tailor-made to the exact requirements of the counterparties, i.e. the parties which engage in the forward contract. Forwards are similar to the futures contracts types of agreements that lock in a future price in the present, but forwards are traded over-the-counter (OTC) and have customizable terms that are arrived at between the counterparties. A Forward Contract or Forward is a non-standardized contract between two parties that establishes the price of a commodity to be delivered at a specific date in the future. It differs from a spot contract which is an agreement to buy or sell an asset today. It differs from a futures contract in that is not standardized. See also Forward. Forward Contracts are negotiated contracts that are entered into by two parties. As a result, the exact terms can be customized to individual needs. In particular, the two parties must spell out the quantity and quality of the delivered item, as well as the date and location of delivery. The consequences of failing to meet the obligations should also be laid out. Since each party may default, the credit worthiness of the counterparty is an important issue. The fact that the contract is customized to fit the needs of the two parties has its advantages. Unfortunately, it also has its downside. In particular, since the contract is unique, it may be difficult to establish its fair market value. As a result, if one party wants to terminate the contract prior to the delivery date, establishing the appropriate compensation to the counterparty may be difficult. Also, depending on the terms of the contract, permission may be required to trade the forward contract to another party. Forward Contract is a contract in which one party agrees to buy, and the other to sell, a specified product at a specified price on a specified date or dates in the future. Forward Contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are generally not traded on organised exchanges and their contractual terms are not standardised. The reporting exercise also includes transactions where only the difference between the contracted forward outright rate and the prevailing spot rate is settled at maturity, such as non-deliverable forwards (i.e. forwards which do not require physical delivery of a non-convertible currency) and other contracts for differences. Sale of a commodity from a future crop for future delivery. The sale could involve all of the crop from a given contract acreage or, more commonly, a given quantity of specified quality. Forward Contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are generally not traded on organized exchanges and their contractual terms are not standardized. The reporting exercise should also include transactions where only the difference between the contracted forward outright rate and the prevailing spot rate is settled at maturity, such as non-deliverable forwards (i.e. forwards which do not require physical delivery of a non-convertible currency) and other contracts for differences. A Forward is a customized, privately negotiated agreement between two parties to exchange an asset or cash flows at a specified future date at a price agreed on the trade date. Entering a forward contract typically does not require the payment of a fee. A cash transaction common in many industries, including commodity merchandising, in which a commercial buyer and seller agree upon delivery of a specified quality and quantity of goods at a specified future date. Terms may be more 'personalized' than is the case with standardized futures contracts (i.e. delivery time and amount are as determined between seller and customer). A price may be agreed upon in advance, or there may be agreement that the price will be determined at the time of delivery. Forward Contract is a contract which requires a seller to agree to deliver a specified cash commodity to a buyer sometime in the future. All terms of the contract are privately customized, in contrast to futures contracts whose terms are standardized. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges. Also know as Cash Contract. Purchase or sale of a specific quantity of a commodity, currency, or security at the current, or spot price, with delivery and settlement to be made at a specific future date. Unlike spot transactions, forward contracts cover a wide variety of negotiable instruments traded in special markets, including commodities, securities and currencies. They are primarily used in stock market and foreign currency transactions. A binding contract specifying the price (or price formula such as basis), quantity and quality of a product to be delivered at some specified date. The quantity may be expressed in units of output or as the production from a specified area. Forward Contract is a supply contract between a buyer and seller, whereby the buyer is obligated to take delivery and the seller is obligated to provide delivery of a specified quality and quantity of a commodity at a predetermined price on a specified future date. Payment in full is due at the time of, or following, delivery. A price may be fixed in the contract; parties may agree to fix the price at any date in the future or upon delivery. This differs from a futures contract where settlement is made daily, resulting in partial payment over the life of the contract. Forward contracts are not usually traded on an organized exchange and most often result in the physical delivery of a given commodity. A Forward Contract is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell an agreed amount of a commodity or financial instrument at an agreed price, for delivery on an agreed future date. In contrast to a futures contract, a forward contract is not transferable or exchange tradable, its terms are not standardized and no margin is exchanged. The buyer of the forward contract is said to be long the contract and the seller is said to be short the contract. Forward Contract:- in India, Forward Contract means a contract for the delivery of goods and which is not a ready delivery contract. Ready Delivery Contract means a contract which provides for the delivery of goods and the payment of a price therefor, either immediately or within such period not exceeding eleven days after the date of the contract and subject to such conditions as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in respect of any goods, the period under such contract not being capable of extension by the mutual consent of the parties thereto or otherwise. Option In Goods means an agreement, by whatever name called, for the purchase or sale of a right to buy or sell, or a right to buy and sell, goods in future and includes a Teji, a Mandi, a Tejimandi, a Galli, a Put, a Call in goods. Forward contracts in notified goods illegal or void in certain circumstances:- the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare this section to apply to such goods or class of goods and in such areas as may be specified in the notification, ... and thereupon, subject to the or with any such member shall be illegal. Prohibition of options in goods:- notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, all options in goods entered into after the date on which this section comes into force shall be illegal. Transferable Specific Delivery (TSD) Contract means specific delivery contract which is not a non-transferable specific delivery contract and which is subject to such conditions relating to its transferability as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf. TSD contracts, in the City of Calcutta, entered into for the import of Jute into India, are exempted. NB:- (1) (i) in raw jute, hessian and sacking trading is permitted in TSD contracts; (ii) East India Jute & Hesian Exchange Ltd., Kolkatta is recognised for trading in Raw Jute only for TSD contracts. (2) In case of pepper, international futures' trading is permitted. In this case, one or both the parties to the forward contract can be a foreign participant. NB:- (a) besides the exemptions from the provisions of the FC(R) Act, 1952, mentioned above, the following general exemptions also have been granted:- ... Exporters:- every forward contract, entered into between an exporter from India and an importer in foreign country, for the export out of India of any goods, is exempted from the operation of so much of provisions of Sections 15 to 18 of the Act, as are applicable. Certain offences to be cognizable:- (i) notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following offences shall be deemed to be cognizable within the meaning of that Code, namely:- (a) an offence falling under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Section 20 in so far as it relates to the failure to comply with any requisition made under sub-section (3) of Section 8; (b) an offence falling under clause (d) of

Section 20; (c) an offence falling under clause (e) of Section 20 other than a contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3-A) or sub-section (4) of Section 15; and (d) an offence falling under Section 21. Forward Contract is a contract for the cash sale of grain at a specified price for future delivery. Forward Contract is an agreement requiring the producer to deliver a specific quantity and quality of grain to the elevator at a specified time and location for a previously agreed on price. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract. Forward Contract is an obligation in the form of a contract to buy (or sell) a specified asset on a specified date, at a specified price. No money changes hands until the specified date. A Forward Contract is a legal agreement that specifies either the price or basis for a quantity (either bales or acreage) and quality of cotton delivered by a future date. Forward contracts are used by cotton merchants to guarantee minimum supplies at an established price in order to make sale commitments to end users. Forward contracts are more widely used in other parts of the Cotton Belt than in Texas. The reason for this is that the contracting merchants face less production risk in the more stable production areas (which is also why they tend to offer bale contracts in those regions). Due to extreme variations in weather and production in Texas, most forward contracts are based on contracted acres, and are offered more during times of relative shortage. Acreage contracts imply that the merchant will share in more of the production risk, although he may make up for this in the price/basis terms offered, and also in the late timing that contracts are offered during the season.The terms of cotton marketing contracts are fairly uniform across the country being based on model contracts approved by the Texas Cotton Association and the American Cotton Shippers Association (ACSA). Considerations:- The wisdom of the ages applies to forward contracts:- Read the fine print. Contracts may or may not include disaster clauses, penalties for late delivery, yield limitations, etc., so it behooves the grower to study them in detail. Another important question of any forward contract is how it affects the grower's legal ownership status ('beneficial interest' in USDA parlance) during the period when growers will also be participating in USDA loan programs. In general, growers want contract language which allows them to retain beneficial interest until after the grower makes application for loan deficiency payments (discussed below). Advantages/Disadvantages:- One major advantage of forward contracts is being able to reduce price (or basis) risk by locking in a favorable price (or basis) when the opportunity exists in the market. Growers should recognize that this reduction in price risk is not free. The price/basis terms offered by the buyer are likely what is required to either bear the price risk or else hedge his position in the futures market. Another advantage of early contracting is that it may enable growers to more easily secure operating loans. The disadvantages of forward contracting to the grower include:- (1) no attractive contracts being offered when the market opportunity is there; (2) having no transparent way to evaluate the terms of different contracts on a consistent basis (other than just hearsay or experience); and (3) having quality specifications be subject to the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan schedule of premiums and discounts. Research has shown that the CCC loan schedule overly penalizes Texas cotton in accurately reflecting the true market value of quality differences. / Форвардный Контракт – соглашение, по которому одна сторона берётся купить валюту, получить заём или приобрести сырьё в будущем по цене предопределённой сегодня. Форвардный контракт на обменный курс, форвардный контракт на процентную ставку (называемый также соглашением о форвардной ставке) и форвардные контракты на сырьё являются тремя основными типами форвардных контрактов. Форвардные контракты являются производными инструментами, используемыми компаниями главным образом с целью хэдьжирования своих рисков. Однако, они могут быть использованы также и для спекуляции валютами, различными родами сырья, обмена акциями, облигациями, процентными ставками и тому подобным. О стороне форвардного контракта, которая соглашается купить сырьё, получить заём или приобрести валюту и тому подобное, говорят, что она имеет длинную позицию (или позицию покупки), в то время как о другой стороне говорят, что она имеет короткую позицию (или позицию продажи). Форвардный контракт отличается от фьючерсного контракта тем, что все фьючерсные контракты являются стандартизированными форвардными контрактами, торгуемыми на созданных биржах фьючерсов, в то время как сами форвардные контракты являются внеучётными инструментами, адаптированными к точным требованиям встречных сторон, то есть сторон, которые участвуют в данном форвардном контракте. Фьючерсы могут быть использованы для двух целей:- хэдьжирования или спекулирования торговлей ими. Форвардные контракты или просто форварды являются аналогичными фьючерсным контрактам типами соглашений, которые замыкают будущую цену на момент их заключения; и они имеют обращение на внеучётном рынке и настраиваемые условия, которые достигаются между контрагентами. Xxxxx , то есть . выработка (output). разница между законтрактованной форвардной неотложной ставкой и превалирующей безотлагательной ставкой . Форвардный Контракт:- приобретение или продажа определённого количества товара, государственных ценных бумаг, иностранной валюты или иных финансовых документов по текущей цене или цене при оплате наличными (spot price) с доставкой и завершением сделки на определённую дату в будущем. Поскольку это – окончательный исполняемый контракт (в противоположность опционному контракту), когда владелец имеет право исполнять или не исполнять контракт, то он может быть покрытием (cover) для продажи фьючерсного контракта (futures contract).

FORWARD COVER = ФОРВАРДНОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ПОКРЫТИЕ ФОРВАРДОМ) – Forward Cover is a purchase of currency or financial futures to offset unexpected fluctuations in the exchange rate for a foreign exchange contract. / Приобретение валюты или финансовых фьючерсов с целью погашения последствий неожиданных колебаний обменного курса по контрактам на иностранную валюту.

FORWARD DISCOUNT = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ ДИСКОНТ – Forward Discount is the term (similar to mark-down) used when a currency's forward rate is lower than its spot price. The currency is then traded with a forward discount. The opposite is known as a Contango (Mark-Up).

FORWARDER = ЭКСПЕДИТОР – Forwarder is an independent business that dispatches shipments for exporters for a fee. The firm may ship by land, air, or sea, or it may specialize. Usually it handles all the services connected with an export shipment, including preparation of documents, booking cargo space, warehousing, pier delivery, and export clearance. The firm may also handle banking and insurance services on behalf of a client. The US forwarder is licensed by the Federal Maritime Commission for ocean shipments. The party arranging the carriage of goods including connected services and/or associated formalities on behalf of a shipper or consignee. Also known as Freight Forwarder. / Экспедитор:- (1) физическое или юридическое лицо, действующее на основании договора поручения или комиссии, организующее транспортно-экспедиторское обслуживание, но не принимающее непосредственного участия в процессе транспортирования; (2) работник предприятия или организации, в обязанности которого входит приём грузов, их сопровождение, оформление перевозочных документов и так далее; сотрудник экспедиции. Экспедитор:- (1) сторона договора экспедиции. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – социалистической организации:- транспортно-экспедиционного агентства и конторы автомобильного, железнодорожного, внутреннего водного транспорта, морские порты, экспедиционные организации исполкомов местных Советов, системы потребительской кооперации и некоторые другие организации, в уставах (положениях) которых предусмотрено совершение транспортно-экспедиционных операций. (2) Работник предприятия, организации, осуществляющий в соответствии с трудовым договором получение грузов, их сопровождение при перевозке, сдачу, оформление товаро-распорядительных документов. Под Экспедицией, от Латинского слова Expeditio, означающее Приведение В Порядок, в гражданском праве понимается договор, по которому одна сторона (экспедитор) обязуется за счёт другой и от её имени (клиента) или от своего имени

отправлять или принимать принадлежащие клиенту грузы, выполнять иные связанные с этим действия, а клиент – сдавать для отправки, принимать грузы и оплачивать услуги экспедитора. В основе экспедиции – перевозка грузов автотранспортом. Она дополняется совершением экспедитором действий фактического (упаковка, погрузка, разгрузка, маркировка, хранение грузов, такелажные работы и другие) и юридического характера (оформление транспортных и приёмо-сдаточных документов, производство расчётов за перевозку с другими транспортными предприятиями, информация клиентов о прибытии или отправке их грузов, таможенные операции и другие). Экспедиционные услуги оказываются также органами связи (доставка почтовых отправлений). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) договор экспедиции регулировался общими нормами Основ Гражданского Законодательства и Гражданскими Кодексами Союзных республик об обязательствах, специальными главами ГК Казахской Советской Социалистической Республики (ССР), Узбекской ССР, Молдавской ССР, Азербайджанской ССР, а также транспортными кодексами, уставами (в том числе Уставом Связи СССР), правилами и другими правовыми актами. Услуги экспедитора оплачиваются по установленным тарифам, а при их отсутствии – по соглашению сторон. В зарубежных социалистических странах договор экспедиции регулировлася аналогично (Польская Народная Республика (ПНР)) или как разновидность договора комиссии (Народная Республика Болгария (НРБ), Чехословацкая Социалистическая Республика (ЧССР)). По законодательству капиталистических государств отношения по экспедиции регулировались как разновидность договоров комиссии (Франция), поручения (Италия), перевозки (Испания, большинство стран Латинской Америки), как самостоятельный договор экспедиции (Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ)), агентский договор (страны Англо-Саксонской правовой системы).

FORWARDER'S CARGO RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА ЭКСПЕДИТОРА О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ГРУЗА (или ЭКСПЕДИТОРСКАЯ РАСПИСКА О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ГРУЗА) – (1) Forwarder's Cargo Receipt is a document issued by a freight forwarder or freight consolidator indicating goods have been received from the seller and are being held at the disposal of the buyer. Goods are generally received in the seller's country and the forwarder/consolidator will arrange shipment, and possibly consolidation with other goods, to the buyer according to the buyer's instructions.

(2) Forwarder's Cargo Receipt is a non-negotiable document issued by a forwarder which will satisfy legal requirements for a letter-of-credit. Since a forwarder is not an Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) it cannot issue actual Bills of Lading. The Forwarder's Cargo Receipt (FCR) is legally binding upon the forwarder and is an industry standard.

FORWARDER'S RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА ЭКСПЕДИТОРА (или ЭКСПЕДИТОРСКАЯ РАСПИСКА) – Forwarder's Receipt:- forwarding agent's written declaration confirming receipt of goods for shipment. Not a security, but often necessary for the execution of a documentary credit.

FORWARD EXCHANGE = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ ОБМЕН ВАЛЮТЫ – Forward Exchange is a type of foreign exchange transaction whereby a contract is made to exchange one currency for another at a fixed date in the future at a specified exchange rate. By buying or selling forward exchange, businesses protect themselves against a decrease in the value of a currency they plan to sell at a future date.

FORWARDING INSTRUCTION = ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ – Forwarding Instruction is a document issued to a freight forwarder, giving instructions to the forwarder for the forwarding of goods described therein. / Инструкция по Экспедиции – документ, вручаемый грузовому экспедитору и инструктирующий его по всем нюансам доставки товаров, описанных в этом документе.

FORWARD INTEREST RATE = ФОРВАРДНАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – A Forward Interest Rate is the interest rate that is applicable to a transaction that will occur at a specified time in the future. For example, an investor agrees today to invest USD1 in six months time at an annual rate of 3% for the following six months. In this example, 3% is the forward rate. Forward interest rates can be specified to cover any period of time and begin at any time in the future. Forward interest rates are presented in a term structure where different forward rates are matched with different maturities. In this capacity, forward rates can be used to compare investments between different periods. They are used extensively in forward and futures contracts and in foreign currency exchange. Forward rates are derived from spot rates which are in turn derived from the US Treasury yield curve. A spot rate is equivalent to the market rate and is defined as the rate for a zero coupon security. (The derivation of forward rates is beyond the scope of this definition.) Therefore the value of an investment should be virtually the same whether one uses the forward rate or the spot rate. For example, if USD1 is invested in a 1-year security at a spot rate of 10% compounded semi-annually, the future value would be USD1.210. Similarly, the same USD1 can be invested in an 8% security for the first 6 months and then reinvested in a 12% security for the second 6 months, resulting in a similar year end value of USD1.209. Forward Interest Rate f(t,T,S):- at time t (measured from the origin at t = 0), the average force of interest (i.e. the interest rate compounding continuously), operating over the future period from time T (measured from the origin) to time S (measured from the origin), i.e.:- $f(t,T,S) = -(1 / (S - T)) \ln((P(t,S) / P(t,T))$. Forward Interest Rate is the interest rate that can be locked today for some future period. It is the rate at which a party commits to borrow or lend a sum of money at some future date. Forward rates can be computed from spot interest rates (i.e. yields on zero-coupon bonds) through a process called Bootstrapping. Forward interest rates can be guaranteed through derivative contracts, i.e. interest rate forward contracts (also called Forward Rate Agreements), etc. A spot interest rate for period with n years represents the cumulative effect of interest expectations of all n periods. It can be reconstructed as equal to the combined effect of the forward interest rate for first, second, third and nth period. This concept can be expressed mathematically as follows:- $(1 + s_n)^n = (1 + f_1) \times (1 + f_2) \times (1 + f_3) \times ... \times (1 + f_n)$. Formula:- From the equation above, it follows that the combined effect of n–1 forward rates for consecutive periods must equal the spot rate for n–1 periods. Hence, it follows that the forward interest rate for period n in future can be determined using the following formula:- $fn = (((1 + s_n)^n) / ((1 + s_{n-1})^{n-1})) - 1$. Where fn is the future interest rate for period n in future, s_n and s_{n-1} are the spot interest rates with n and n–1 years to maturity respectively. sn and s_{n-1} equal the yield to maturity on zero-coupon bonds with n and n–1 years till maturity respectively. Example:- Let's say you have USD910 which you want to invest for next 2 years. You can invest them in a 2-year zero-coupon bond that yields 4.5% or you can investment it in a 1-year zero-coupon bond that yields 4.7% and simultaneously agree with a dealer to invest the proceeds received at the maturity of the 1-year zero-coupon bond with him at the end of first year at a forward rate f_2. You can determine the forward rate f_2 that you should pay using the no-arbitrage principle which dictates that your total return must be equal in both scenarios. If you invest USD910 for 2 years at 4.5% your future value will be as follows:- $FV_1 = USD910 \times (1 + 4.5\%)^2$. If you invest USD910 at 4.7% for first year, the value of your investment will be USD952.77 (= USD910 x (1 + 4.7%)) which you have committed to invest at f_2 for second year. Your investment value at the end of second year under this second scenario can be calculated as follows:- $FV_2 = USD910 \times (1 + 4.7\%)^1 \times (1 + f_2)$. Based on no-arbitrage principle, FV_1 must equal FV_2:- $USD910 \times (1 + 4.5\%)^2 = USD910 \times (+4.7\%)^1 \times (1 + f_2)$. Rearranging we get:- $f_2) = (((USD910 \times (1 + 4.5\%)^2) / ((USD910 \times (1 + 4.7\%)^1)) - 1$. Solving the above equation, f2 equals 4.3%. The above equation is the same as the formula given above.

FORWARD MARKET = ФОРВАРДНЫЙ РЫНОК – A term Forward Market refers to informal (non-exchange) trading of commodities to be delivered at a future date. Contracts for forward delivery are 'personalized', i.e. delivery time and amount are as determined between seller and customer. Non-exchange trading of commodities or other assets to be delivered at a future date. Contracts for

forward delivery are tailored, i.e. delivery time, location and amount are determined between each seller and buyer and generally involve marketing, merchandising and delivery. See also Over-The-Counter Market. / Термин Форвардный Рынок является разновидностью срочного рынка и относится к повседневной торговле различными видами сырья, которые должны быть поставлены на какую-то оговариваемую дату в будущем. Контракты для срочной поставки являются весьма ‘персонализированными’, то есть порядок и сроки поставки, а также объёмы и качество в них прописывается так, как договорятся между собой продавец и потребитель. Внебиржевая торговля сырьём или иными активами, в соответствии с которой поставка должна осуществляться по истечении определённого срока. Контракты для поставки в будущем персонализированы, то есть срок поставки, размещение и сумма определены между каждым продавцом и покупателем и, как правило, предусматривают в себе маркетинг, обработку и поставку. Смотрите также Внеучётный Рынок (Over-The-Counter Market).

FORWARD MONTHS = ФОРВАРДНЫЕ МЕСЯЦЫ – Forward Months:- futures contracts, currently trading, calling for later or distant delivery. See also Back Months and Deferred Futures.

FORWARD PREMIUM = ФОРВАРДНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – Forward Premium:- the difference between spot and forward quotations which will be determined by money and precious metal interest rates and storage charges.

FORWARD PRICE = ФОРВАРДНАЯ ЦЕНА – The Forward Price is the agreed upon price of an asset in a forward contract. The difference between the forward and the spot price is the forward premium (if percentage is positive, meaning the forward price is higher than the spot price) or forward discount (if percentage is negative, meaning the forward price is lower then the spot price), generally considered a form of a profit (or loss) by the purchasing party. There is a difference between forward and futures prices when interest rates are stochastic. This difference disappears when interest rates are deterministic.

FORWARD RATE = ФОРВАРДНАЯ СТАВКА – The price paid for a future transaction or on the futures markets. The opposite of Spot Rate. Forward Rates are quoted in terms of forward points, which represents the difference between the forward and spot rates. In order to obtain the forward rate from the actual exchange rate the forward points are either added or subtracted from the exchange rate. The decision to subtract or add points is determined by the differential between the deposit rates for both currencies concerned in the transaction. The base currency with the higher interest rate is said to be at a discount to the lower interest rate quoted currency in the forward market. Therefore the forward points are subtracted from the spot rate. Similarly, the lower interest rate base currency is said to be at a premium, and the forward points are added to the spot rate to obtain the forward rate. / или срочная ставка.

FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФОРВАРДНОЙ СТАВКЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СРОЧНОЙ СТАВКЕ) – Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) are the most common types of forward. They are cash settled bilateral contracts relating to short term loans where both parties agree to exchange the difference between two interest rates on a notional loan at a future date. One party will agree to pay a fixed rate (the contract rate); the other pays a floating rate, for example, LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate), determined at the maturity of the FRA (the underlying rate). The payments made are the difference between the contract rate and the underlying rate. In this way an FRA is similar to an interest rate swap which can be characterised as a series of forward contracts on interest rates. Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is an interest rate forward contract in which the rate to be paid or received on a specific obligation for a set period of time, beginning at some time in the future, is determined at contract initiation. Futures contract on interest rates, i.e. contract by which two parties agree on the interest rate to be paid at a future settlement date. One party seeks to protect itself from a future increase in interest rates, while the other wants protection from a future decline in interest rates. The parties agree to an interest rate for a specified period, starting at a certain date in the future. At maturity, they settle by paying or receiving only the difference between the interest rate agreed earlier and the then-prevailing interest rate. Also known as Future Rate Agreement. See also Futures Market. Interest rate forward contract in which the rate to be paid or received on a specific obligation for a set period of time, beginning at some time in the future, is determined at contract initiation. A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is a forward contract on a short-term interest rate, usually LIBOR, in which cash flow obligations at maturity are calculated on a notional amount and based on the difference between a predetermined forward rate and the market rate prevailing on that date. The settlement date of an FRA is the date on which cash flow obligations are determined. Forward Rate Agreements are individually negotiated interest rate forward contracts that result in cash settlement at a future date for the difference between a contracted rate of interest and the prevailing market rate. Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is an over-the-counter interest futures contract. Two parties agree to pay a certain amount at some future date. This amount is the difference between two interest rates – the currently agreed contractual interest rate (FRA rate) and the future market interest rate (reference rate) – relating to a certain nominal amount and a fixed future period (hedging period). The nominal amount itself does not change hands. Forward Rate Agreement is a forward contract on interest rates in which the rate to be paid or received on a specific obligation for a set period of time, beginning at some time in the future, is determined at contract initiation. A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) allows purchasers/sellers to fix the interest rate for a specified period in advance. One party pays fixed, the other an agreed variable rate. Maturities are generally out to two years and are priced off the underlying yield curve. The transaction is done on a nominal amount and only the difference between contracted and actual rates is paid. If rates have risen by the time of the agreement’s maturity, the purchaser receives the difference in rates from the seller and vice versa. A swap is therefore a strip of FRAs. FRAs are off-balance sheet – there are no up-front or margin payments and the credit risk is limited to the mark-to-market value of the transactions. Unlike interest rate swaps, FRAs settle at the beginning of the interest period, two business days after the calculation date. A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is a contract between two parties to lock in a forward interest rate, for a period, starting at a specific date in the future. For example, a 6 v 9 FRA is a contract that begins 6 months from now and ends after 9 months, i.e. lasts for 3 months. The two counterparties, one buyer and one seller, settle by cash payment at the start of the contract period (in this example 6 months from now). Settlement is based on the difference between the actual interest rate prevailing on the fixing date and the rate specified in the contract, for a specific notional principal stated in the contract. Forward rate agreements are also known as Fixed or Future Rate Agreements. / , то есть . (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО (LIBOR)).

FORWARD RATE TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ФОРВАРДНОЙ СТАВКЕ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО СРОЧНОЙ СТАВКЕ) – Forward Rate Transaction is a transaction in which one party agrees to pay a fixed rate for a defined period and the other party agrees to pay a rate to be set on a specified date in the future. The payment calculation is based on a notional rate and is settled based, among other things, on the difference between the agreed forward rate and the prevailing market rate at the time of settlement.

FORWARD TRANSACTION = ФОРВАРДНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ФОРВАРДНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – With Forward Transactions, the terms alone are specified upon conclusion of the contract, whereas payment and delivery take place in the future. This type of trading is possible with all kinds of goods, e.g., with securities, interest rates, currencies, precious metals and agricultural goods. A distinction is made between commodity futures and financial futures. Forward transactions can be carried out on an organized futures market (futures exchange) or over the counter. The buyer enters into a long position, the seller into a short position. Forward Transaction is a purchase or sale for delivery and payment at an agreed date in the future.

FOSSIL FUEL = ИСКОПАЕМОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Fossil Fuel is any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas. An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Fossil Fuels are hydrocarbons, primarily coal, fuel oil or natural gas, formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. In common dialogue, the term fossil fuel also includes hydrocarbon-containing natural resources that are not derived from animal or plant sources. These are sometimes known instead as mineral fuels. The utilization of fossil fuels has enabled large-scale industrial development and largely supplanted water-driven mills, as well as the combustion of wood or peat for heat. Fossil fuel is a general term for buried combustible geologic deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. The burning of fossil fuels by humans is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide, which is one of the greenhouse gases that allows radiative forcing and contributes to global warming. A small portion of hydrocarbon-based fuels are biofuels derived from atmospheric carbon dioxide, and thus do not increase the net amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Fuels sourced from plant and animal matter that have undergone transformation through heat and pressure. / из сгнившего органического материала, такого как нефть, природный газ и уголь. Под Топливом понимаются горючие вещества, основной составной частью которых является углерод, применяемые с целью получения при их сжигании тепловой энергии. По происхождению топливо делится на:- (i) искусственное топливо, к которому относятся генераторные газы, кокс, моторные топлива и другие; и (ii) природное топливо, к которому относятся горючие сланцы, древесина, нефть, природный газ, торф и уголь. По агрегатному состоянию топливо подразделяется на газообразное, жидкое и твёрдое. Основной характеристикой топлива является теплота сгорания. Для сопоставления различных видов топлива и суммарного учёта его запасов принята единица учёта – условное топливо, для которого низшая теплота сгорания принята 29.3 МДж/кг (7 000 ккал/кг). В связи с развитием техники термин 'топливо' стал применяться в более широком смысле и распространился на все материалы, служащие источником энергии, например, ядерное топливо, используемое для осуществления цепной реакции деления ядер в ядерном реакторе.

FOSSIL–FUEL PLANT = ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ НА ИСКОПАЕМОМ ТОПЛИВЕ – Fossil-Fuel Plant is a plant using coal, petroleum, or gas as its source of energy. A Fossil Fuel Power Plant is a system of devices for the conversion of fossil fuel energy to mechanical work or electric energy. The main systems are the steam cycle and the gas turbine cycle. The steam cycle relies on the Rankine cycle in which high pressure and high temperature steam raised in a boiler is expanded through a steam turbine that drives an electric generator. The steam gives up its heat of condensation in a condenser to a heat sink such as water from a river or a lake, and the condensate can then be pumped back into the boiler to repeat the cycle. The heat taken up by the cooling water in the condenser is dissipated mostly through cooling towers into the atmosphere. The gas turbine cycle relies on the Brayton cycle in which air compressed to high pressure, and heated to high temperature by the combustion of natural gas or light fuel oil, is the working fluid that expands in the turbine to provide the torque for driving both a compressor and the electric generator. The gas turbine demands clean fuels such as natural gas or light fuel oil. Combustion is the prevailing fuel utilization technology in both the above cycles. Coal is the preferred fuel for the steam cycle because of its low cost and broad and secure availability worldwide. Combustion-generated pollutants, such as oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), of sulfur (SO_x), and particulates, if uncontrolled and emitted into the atmosphere represent environmental and health hazards, such as acid rain. Environmental regulations supported by intensive research and developments have reduced pollutant emissions significantly. Improvements in efficiency and emissions come by increasing steam pressure and temperature in the steam cycle, and by increased turbine inlet temperature in the gas turbine cycle. Coal gasification produces a fuel gas that is capable of being used in the gas turbine. By integrating coal gasification with gas turbine and steam cycles, advantage can be taken of high efficiency and low pollutant emission while using coal, an inexpensive, secure and indigenous fuel in many countries throughout the world. A potential additional advantage of the Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) is the capability of capturing carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the fuel gas and making it ready for high-pressure pipeline transportation to a carbon sequestration site. This will be key to the commercial and clean co-production of electricity and hydrogen from coal. / на цикле Брэйтчэна (Brayton cycle).

FOT = FREE ON TRAIN

FOT = FREE ON TRUCK

FOUL = НЕЧИСТОЕ (или ГРЯЗНОЕ, или ЗАГРЯЗНЁННОЕ) – Foul (maritime term):- jammed, not clear.

FOULARD = ФУЛЯР – Foulard is a material that is used in many of the products that men and women use every day. Here is some background on foulard, how it is created, and what the material is most often used for in the way of garments and other fabric creations. As the proper name for a silk handkerchief in French, the name of foulard is very appropriate for the name of this particular type of material. Essentially, foulard is a lightweight fabric that is created by using a spinning and weaving process to produce plain woven sheeting or twill fabric. Historically, using silk, cotton, or a silk and cotton blend as the base fibers for the finished product produces foulard. Foulard carries a higher thread count, which means that the weave on the fabric is very tight, more so than with many types of fabric sheeting. The result is that the texture of foulard is smooth, silky, and because of the cotton content is still easy to care for and allows the wearer to breathe. Foulard is often used in dressmaking, notably in dresses that are meant for wear in warmer climates. The cotton in the foulard allows air to pass between the threads in the weave, and allows the wearer of the garment to take better advantage of any breeze. In many cultures, men's shirts and slacks are also made of foulard. One of the more popular items of men's wear that are made of foulard is a lightweight twill style suit. Popular in warm climates, the twill suit allows the male to still carry a professional appearance even if the weather is less than comfortable. Sportswear and jogging shorts and shirts that are meant for use during the summer months are examples of modern uses for foulard. Again, the weave of the woven silk and cotton material allows for efficient circulation of air, resulting in a greater level of comfort for the wearer. In addition, the process for making foulard is so inexpensive these days that the garments can be sold at competitive prices. The combination of reasonable pricing and the ability to breathe in the clothing makes the use of foulard a natural with such sports as running, tennis, jogging, and biking. Foulard is also a perfect material to be used in the production of hand painted screens. This should come as no surprise, since foulard is believed by many to have originated in the Far East. As a canvass used for hand painting scenes that can then be attached to screens and fitted together to make room dividers, foulard works very well. Of course, foulard is the ideal material for scarves and handkerchiefs that help to compliment a number of male and female wardrobes all over the world. In fact, any garment that should be soft and silky to the touch can usually be created using foulard. As a staple material in a number of different types of clothing, as well as artistic uses, foulard is sure to be part of the landscape for many years to come. Foulard is a lightweight twill-weave fabric, made from filament yarns like silk, acetate, polyester, with a small all-over print pattern on a solid background. The fabric is often used in men's ties. Foulard is a lightweight, soft, plain- or twill-weave fabric made of silk, mercerized cotton, rayon, acetate, or thin worsted wool. Foulard has a high luster on the face and dull on the reverse side. It is often printed, and the patterns range from simple polka dots to small, allover elaborate designs on light or dark grounds. It is also made in plain and solid colors. Foulard has a characteristic hand that can be described as light, firm, and supple. It is used for spring and summer dresses, scarves, robes, and neckties, and frequently sold as surah. Foulard is a lightweight, lustrous 2/2 twill that is usually printed with small figures on a solid background, foulard is frequently

used in men's ties. Foulards are made of silk, filament polyester, acetate, etc. Foulard is an article of clothing made of foulard, namely a lightweight plain-woven or twilled silk with a printed pattern. Very soft, light fabric. Noted for its soft finish and feel. It is usually printed with small figures on a dark or light background. Similar to Surah and Tie Silk, but finer. Was originally imported from India. Twill, 2 up 2 down. Foulard:- a lightweight plain-woven or twilled silk usually decorated with a printed pattern. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Под Фуляром, от Французского слова Foulard, означающее Фуляр или Платок или Галстук, понимается лёгкая мягкая шёлковая ткань, гладкокрашеная или с набивным рисунком. Получила распространение с XVIII века. Из фуляра делали носовые и шейные платки, а в начале XX века шили также женские платья, изготовляли абажуры, занавески. Если речь идёт о процессе, то это слово означает Плюсовка. Фуляр – ткань из шёлковых некручёных нитей различного переплетения, в дешёвых сортах – с добавлением хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Характер обработки сырья позволял получать особенно тонкие, мягкие и лёгкие сорта. Фуляр выпускали как одноцветным, так и орнаментированным. Орнамент чаще всего использовался геометрический, очень популярной под влиянием В. Скотта была клетка. Использовался фуляр для изготовления шейных платков, шалей, пошива платья.

FOUL BILL OF LADING = ГРЯЗНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ С ОТМЕТКАМИ) – Foul Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading that has been claused to show that the goods were not received in a sound condition. A receipt for goods issued by a carrier with an indication that the goods were damaged when received. Compare Clean Bill of Lading.

FOULED HAWSE = НЕЧИСТЫЕ ЯКОРНЫЕ ЦЕПИ – Fouled Hawse (maritime term):- said of the anchor chain when moored and the chain does not lead clear of another chain.

FOUNDATION SEED = СЕМЕННОЙ ФОНД (или СУПЕРЭЛИТНОЕ СЕМЯ) – Foundation Seed is the seed stock produced from breeder seed by or under the direct control of an agricultural experiment station. Foundation seed is the source of certified seed, either directly or through registered seed organizations. Foundation Seed:- seed stocks increased from breeder seed, and so handled as to closely maintain the genetic identity and purity of a variety. Foundation seed is the source of certified seed, either directly or through registered seed. / Под Семенным Фондом понимается запас семян для посева. Создаётся в сельскохозяйственных структурах с учётом планов сева и норм посева. Под Суперэлитой понимаются семена лучших растений, полученные в семеноводческих питомниках научно-исследовательских учреждений, наиболее полно передающие все признаки и свойства сорта. Используют для получения семян элиты.

FOUNDER = ТОНУТЬ (или ИДТИ КО ДНУ, или ПОГРУЖАТЬСЯ) – Founder (maritime term):- to sink (out of control).

FOUNDER'S SHARE = АКЦИЯ ОСНОВАТЕЛЯ (или АКЦИЯ УЧРЕДИТЕЛЯ) – Founder's Share:- shares issued to founders of a company as compensation for previously unpaid services. They grant certain preferential rights, e.g., to a part of the next profit or the liquidation proceeds. Also known as Deferred Ordinary Shares in the United Kingdom. No-par value stock which gives the right to participate in business profits and sometimes liquidation dividends, usually issued by a company in exchange for an asset contribution with no specific valuation. / , например, .

FOUR BALL TESTER = ЧЕТЫРЁХШАРИКОВЫЙ ПРИБОР – Four Ball Tester:- this name is frequently used to describe either of two similar laboratory machines, the Four-Ball Wear Tester and the Four-Ball Extreme Pressure (EP) Tester. These machines are used to evaluate a lubricant's anti-wear qualities, frictional characteristics or load carrying capabilities. It derives its name from the four 1/2 inch steel balls used as test specimens. Three of the balls are held together in a cup filled with lubricant while the fourth ball is rotated against them. / противоизносные качества, . Чётырёхшариковый Прибор служит для оценки свойств смазок. Сверхвысокое Давление .

FOUR–BOX MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ЧЕТЫРЁХ ЯЩИКОВ – The Four-Box Model could be described as the banking version of open standards where the payer and the payee can interact although they have agreements with two different (and competing) banks. The reason for this is that the banks themselves have an agreement to participate in an enabling network (such as Visa, MasterCard, SWIFT, giro systems). / Виза (Visa), МэстчёКард (MasterCard), Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FOUR DRAGONS = ЧЕТЫРЕ ДРАКОНА – Four Dragons are the four small Asian less developed countries (LDCs) that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth. This group consists of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan. Also known as Four Tigers.

FOUR–HARNESS SATIN WEAVE = ЧЕТЫРЁХРЕМИЗНОЕ АТЛАСНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – The Four-Harness Satin (Crowfoot) Weave is more pliable than the plain weave and is easier to conform to curved surfaces typical in reinforced plastics. In this weave pattern there is a three by one interlacing, where a fill yarn floats over three warp yarns and under one. / Четырёхремизное Атласное Переплетение или Четырёхнитное Атласное Переплетение или Турецкое Атласное Переплетение – переплетение с неправильными перерывами или сдвигами.

FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY = ИНФРАКРАСНАЯ СПЕКТРОСКОПИЯ С ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ ФУРЬЕ – Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR):- a test where infrared light absorption is used for assessing levels of soot, sulfates, oxidation, nitro-oxidation, glycol, fuel, and water contaminants. See also Infrared Spectroscopy. / Инфракрасная Спектроскопия С Преобразованием Фурье, по имени Французского математика и физика Жо-Батистэ Жозэф Фурье (Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier; 1768-Март-21–1830-Май-16), испытание, в котором абсорбция инфракрасного света используется для определяющих уровней сажи, сульфатов, окисления, нитроокисления, гликоля, топлива и водных загрязнителей.

FOUR–IN–HAND = ЧЕТЫРЕ–В–РУКИ (или ХХ) – Four-In-Hand:- a necktie tied in a slipknot with long ends overlapping vertically in front.

FOURRAGÈRE = ФУРАЖЭР (или АКСЕЛЬБАНТ) – Fourragère:- a braided cord worn usually around the left shoulder, especially when awarded as a military decoration. / украшение на военной форме одежды. Аксельбант.

FOURTH PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ЧЕТВЁРТОЙ СТОРОНЫ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ЧЕТЫРЁХСТОРОННЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – Fourth Party Logistic (4PL) Model:- the manufacturer does not only outsource the organisation of its logistic tasks to third parties, but also the management thereof. Fourth party logistic service providers often check the entire supply chain. The organisational and executive activities are again often outsourced to other parties. Fourth party logistic service providers often have no means of transport and warehouses (non-asset based logistics). The fourth party logistic role demands intense involvement from the service supplier in the clients business activities. After all, not only does the latter outsource the execution but also the monitoring of the logistic processes. The short-term thinking with collaboration agreements purely on the basis of cost-related reasons is replaced with long-term partnerships where quality of the service will play a primary role, and which involves shared risks and benefits.

FOURTH PARTY LOGISTICS PROVIDER = ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЙ ЧЕТВЁРТУЮ СТОРОНУ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЙ ЧЕТЫРЁХСТОРОННЮЮ ЛОГИСТИКУ) – Fourth Party Logistics Provider (4PL):- the term '4PL' was introduced into the supply chain to convey that deep informational technology skills and deeper analytical skills were required to achieve supply chain leadership. But the true evolution of the 4PL term is better defined in context of the global marketplace where outsourced logistics creates more of a partnership critical to success than a supplier/customer relationship. Companies in the global marketplace are finding that supply chain engineered logistics is not a commodity, and understand it is a vital means to boost their cost savings, enhancing their cash flow and improving servicing levels for getting their products to market.

FOURTH TRUE–LEAF = ЧЕРВЁРТЫЙ НАСТОЯЩИЙ ЛИСТ – A Fourth True-Leaf is the first four leaves after the cotyledons, prior to the unfurling of the fifth leaf – last possible Cotton growth stage for the safe over-the-top application of glyphosate in Roundup Ready Cotton. / Первые четыре листа после семядоли .

FOUR TIGERS = ЧЕТЫРЕ ТИГРА – Four Tigers or Four Asian Tigers:- the high-growth economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. The four Asian tigers consistently maintained high levels of economic growth since the 1960s, fueled by exports and rapid industrialization, which enabled these economies to join the ranks of the world's richest nations. Hong Kong and Singapore are among the biggest financial centers worldwide, while South Korea and Taiwan are important hubs of global manufacturing in automobile/electronic components and information technology, respectively. Also going by the nickname of Asian dragons, common characteristics of the four Asian tigers includes a focus on exports, an educated populace and high savings rates. The economies of the four tigers have proved to be resilient enough to withstand local crises, such as the Asian financial crisis of 1997, as well as global shocks like the credit crunch of 2008. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) includes the four Asian tigers in its category of 35 advanced economies. See also Four Dragons. / Смотрите также Четыре Дракона (Four Dragons).

FOUR–WAY BLOCK PALLET = ЧЕТЫРЁХЗАХОДНЫЙ ХХ ПОДДОН – Four-Way Block Pallet is a pallet with openings at both pallet ends and along pallet sides sufficient to admit hand-pallet jacks; full four-way entry pallet.

FOUR–WAY PALLET = ЧЕТЫРЁХЗАХОДНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Four-Way Pallet is a pallet designed so that the forks of a fork lift truck can be inserted from all four sides. Four-Way Pallet allows equipment entry from all four sides, but has limited staking ability due to lack of strength and load transfer capability. Four-Way Pallet or Four-Way Entry Pallet is a flat pallet permitting the entry of the fork arms of forklift trucks and pallet trucks from all four directions. / Четырёхзаходный Поддон:- плоский поддон, конструкция которого обеспечивает возможность ввода вилочного захвата с четырёх сторон.

FOUR–WAY STRETCH = ЧЕТЫРЁХЗАХОДНЫЙ ХХ – Four-Way Stretch is a fabric that stretches both on the crosswise and lengthwise grains of the fabric. It is the same as two-way stretch.

FOV = FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM VASINFECTUM

FOXTROT = ФОКСТРОТ – Foxtrot (pronunciation:- FOKS-trot) or F is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I am disabled; communicate with me. On aircraft carriers:- Flight Operations underway. Meaning:- I am disabled, communicate with me. NATO:- on aircraft carrier, conducting Flight Operations.

FOXY = ЛИСИЙ (или РЫЖИЙ) – Foxy:- of a warm reddish brown color.

FP = FIXED PLATFORM

FP = FLOATING POLICY

FP = FLOOD–PRONE RICE PROGRAM

FP = FULLY PAID

FPA = FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE

FPAAC = FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE, AMERICAN CONDITIONS

FPAEC = FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE, ENGLISH CONDITIONS

FPC = FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

FPI = FOOD PRICE INDEX

FPLI = FUNCTIONAL PLANT LOSS INDEX

FPM = FIXED–PAYMENT MORTGAGE

FPPL = FORECAST PERIOD PEAK LOAD

FPR = FORECAST POOL REQUIREMENT

FPRDI = FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

FPRL = FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH LABORATORY

FPSO VESSEL = FLOATING PRODUCTION STORAGE AND OFF–LOADING VESSEL

FPU = FABRIC PRODUCTION UNIT

FQA = FASTENER QUALITY ACT

FR = FARM RESERVOIR

FR = FAULT REPORT

FR = FEDERAL REGISTER

FR = FIRST REFUSAL

FR = FRANCE

FRA = FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

FRA = FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT

FRACTION = ЧАСТЬ (или РАЗБИВКА, или ДРОБЬ, или ФРАКЦИЯ) – Fraction:- in share trading, a number of share units which is smaller than the number of units usually traded, as distinguished from the round lot, which is a multiple of the trading unit. This term also used in commodities trading. Also known as Odd Lot.

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION = ДРОБНАЯ ПЕРЕГОНКА (или ФРАКЦИОННАЯ ПЕРЕГОНКА, или ФРАКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ДИСТИЛЛЯЦИЯ) – Fractional Distillation:- this process is applied for the separation of cadmium from zinc. In the metallurgy of zinc, the metal is invariably associated with cadmium. The impure zinc is mixed with powdered coke and heated when the first portion of the condensate contain cadmium while zinc is obtained in the subsequent portions.

FRACTIONAL RIGHTS = ЧАСТИЧНЫЕ ПРАВА (или ДРОБНЫЕ ПРАВА) – Fractional Rights:- in securities business, a subscription rights which are not sufficient to subscribe to a whole new share. The shareholder can either purchase additional rights on the market to buy whole new shares or can sell his fractional rights at the prevailing market price.

FRACTIONAL SHARE = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ ДОЛЯ (или ДРОБНАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Fractional Share:- less than a full share of stock. Fractional shares generally result from either purchases from dividend reinvestment accounts or from calculations from transactions such as exchanges and tenders. Fractional shares can be maintained in book entry accounts, but if the holder wants their shares certificated, the issuer will generally issue a cash-in-lieu check for the value of the fractional share. Fractional Share is an ownership in a corporation in an amount less than a full share. Portion of a single share of stock. Often arising from company dividend reinvestment plans, where the cash dividend is automatically reinvested in shares of stock purchased on the open market, thereby creating fractional shares.

FRACTIONATION = ФРАКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или ДРОБНАЯ ПЕРЕГОНКА) – Fractionation is the process whereby saturated hydrocarbons from natural gas are separated into distinct parts or fractions such as propane, butane, ethane, etc. / Под Дробной Перегонкой или Фракционированием понимается разделение жидкостей сложного состава на фракции, кипящие в определённом интервале температур. Дробная перегонка применяется в нефтяной промышленности для получения бензина, керосина и так далее; в химической промышленности.

FRACTURE = ИЗЛОМ (или ПЕРЕЛОМ) – Fracture is a random breakage that results in fragments of unpredictable shape. / В медицине под Переломом понимается нарушение целостности кости.

FRACTURING = РАЗРЫВ (или РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕ) – In oil industry, Fracturing is the practice of pumping special fluids down the well under high pressure. Fracturing causes the formation to crack open, creating passages for the reservoir fluids to flow more easily into the wellbore. Also known as Frac'ing. / Практика использования при добыче нефти нагнетания специальных жидкостей под высоким давлением на дно скважины. Разрыв/растрескивание вынуждает трещину в формации (пласте) разойтись, создавая тем самым проходы для более свободного перетока жидкости в данном резервуаре непосредственно к буровой скважине. Известно также как Фрэйсинь (Frac'ing).

FRACTURING = РАСТРЕСКИВАНИЕ (или РАЗЛОМ, или РАЗЛАМЫВАНИЕ) – Fracturing is a way of increasing production from low permeability structures by breaking up the rock and expanding fissures, for example by applying very high fluid pressures. / Способ увеличения продукции из слабо проницаемых структур посредством разбивания горной породы и расширения трещин, например, за счёт воздействия применяющейся под высоким давлением или напором жидкости.

FRAGILE = ХРУПКОЕ – Fragile:- easily breakable. Term denoting that goods should be handled with care. / Под Хрупкостью понимается способность твёрдых тел разрушаться при механических воздействиях без заметной пластичной деформации (свойство, противоположное Пластичности). Хрупкость зависит от структурного состояния тела и условий испытания; увеличивается при увеличении скорости нагружения и при понижении температуры, при повышении степени концентрации напряжений и запаса упругой энергии. Хрупкость материала, наблюдающаяся только при ударных нагрузках, называется Ударной Хрупкостью этого материала. Хрупкость, проявляющуюся только при низких температурах, называют Хладноломкостью.

FRAGILIS = ХРУПКОЕ (или ЛОМКОЕ, или НЕПРОЧНОЕ) – Fragilis:- fragile, easily broken. / хрупкое, легко разбиваемое.

FRAME = СТАНОК (или РАМА) – Frame is:- (1) a general term for many machines used in yarn manufacturing such as the drawing frame, roving frame, and spinning frame. (2) See also Tenter Frame.

FRAME SPINNING = МАШИННОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или СТАНОЧНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Frame Spinning (a commercial term):- the manufacture of yarn by attenuating a sliver by means of rollers and then inserting twist by means of a flyer, a ring and traveller, or a cap.

FRAME WHEEL = СТАНОЧНОЕ КОЛЕСО – Frame Wheel:- the flyer is usually mounted above the wheel, which means less floor space is used. Also called a Castle Wheel. A well-known example of this is Alden Amos' castle wheel. / Олдэн Эймос (Alden Amos).

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT = РАМОЧНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – A Framework Agreement is an 'Umbrella Agreement' that sets out the terms (particularly relating to price, quality and quantity) under which individual contracts (call-offs) can be made throughout the period of the agreement (normally a maximum of 4 years). Framework agreements are typically used where the authority knows they are likely to have a need for particular products or services, but are unsure of the extent or schedule. So framework agreements are commonly set up to cover things like office supplies, IT equipment, consultancy services, repair and maintenance services etc. See also The Tokyo Round. / Смотрите также Токийский Раунд (The Tokyo Round).

FRAMEWORK KNITTING = ОСТОВ (или СТАНИНА) ВЯЗАНИЕ – Framework Knitting:- stockings, socks, shirts, gloves, handkerchiefs, underwear, and other fabrics were knitted by men, women, and children in their own home, or in a small workshop, in the towns and villages of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and South Derbyshire from the second half of the XVII century to the beginning of the XX century. The basic frame had been invented in 1589 by William Lee of Calverton (Nottinghamshire), but the craft was practised at first in London, and did not become established in the midlands until after the Restoration of Charles II. Apprenticeship indentures among the inland revenue records at The National Archives show that by the second decade of the XVIII century the craft had gained a foothold in nearly all the places where it was subsequently to prosper. At first, the frame was so heavy it was used only by men, though later it may have been used by women; children worked at associated jobs. In the XVII and early XVIII centuries framework knitters were often part-timers who also farmed a smallholding, but in the late XVIII and XIX centuries, as the population rose to unprecedented heights, the rural craft became a poor cottage industry. Parish registers (which often used the abbreviation FWK) show that in many midland villages for much of the XIX century the majority of the inhabitants were working at this trade. Frames and raw materials were supplied by middlemen known as 'Bag-Hosiers', who worked for a firm in one of the nearby towns, from Mansfield in the North to Hinckley in the south. See also Knitting, and Weft Knitting. A stocking frame was a mechanical knitting machine used in the textiles industry. It was invented by William Lee of Calverton near Nottingham in 1589. Its use, known traditionally

as Framework Knitting, was the first major stage in the mechanisation of the textile industry, and played an important part in the early history of the Industrial Revolution. / Вильэм Ли (William Lee). Чалз II (Charles II).

FRANCHISE = ФРАНШИЗА (или КОНЦЕССИЯ) – (1) Franchise is a license bought by a retailer or supplier of services that entitles him or her to sell the goods of a particular manufacturer under a particular trading name. This system enables the manufacturer to have direct control over who sells the goods, and often gives the seller exclusive rights to sell those goods in his or her area. Right granted by a manufacturer or service firm to an independent distributor to sell goods or services under its trademark in exchange for payment of a royalty. Franchise is a type of license that a party (franchisee) acquires to allow them to have access to a business's (the franchisor) proprietary knowledge, processes and trademarks in order to allow the party to sell a product or provide a service under the business's name. In exchange for gaining the franchise, the franchisee usually pays the franchisor initial start-up and annual licensing fees. Franchises are a very popular method for people to start a business, especially for those who wish to operate in a highly competitive industry like the fast-food industry. One of the biggest advantages of purchasing a franchise is that you have access to an established company's brand name; meaning that you do not need to spend further resources to get your name and product out to customers. Franchise is legal arrangement whereby the owner of a trade name, the franchiser, contracts with a party that wants to use the name on a non-exclusive basis to sell goods or services, the franchisee. Frequently, the franchise agreement grants strict supervisory powers to the franchiser over the franchisee which, nevertheless, is an independent business. / Фрэнчайзо (Franchisor) – компания, которая позволяет индивидуалу (известному как Фрэнчайзи (Franchisee)). Франшиза или Концессия:- (1) В общем значении:- (i) право, предоставляемое дилеру производителем или организацией по обслуживанию франшизеров, в отношении распространения изделий или услуг предоставившей франшизу стороны в данном регионе, на эксклюзивной или на неэксклюзивной основе. Подобные договорённости иногда формализуются в соглашении о франчайзинге (franchise agreement), которое представляет собой контракт между стороной, предоставившей франшизу, и стороной, получившей франчайзинг, в котором первая сторона может предлагать консультации, помощь в рекламе, финансирование и иные привилегии в обмен на определённый процент прибыли или объёма продаж. (ii) Коммерческое предприятие, принадлежащее стороне, получившей франшизу, которая обычно должна внести первоначальную сумму инвестиций наличными. (2) Правительство:- юридическое право, предоставленное компании или частному лицу государством на выполнение определённых экономических функций. Например, коммунальная компания по предоставлению электричества может иметь право, в соответствии с условиями франчайзинга, использовать городскую собственность для предоставления услуг по обеспечению электроэнергией населения города.

(2) Franchise is a minimum percentage or amount of loss which must be attained before insurers are liable to meet a claim. Once it is attained the insurers must pay the full amount of the loss. In insurance, an amount which in case of damage is borne by the insured. A provision in some policies stating that the insurance company shall not be responsible for any loss which is less than a certain amount. If the loss equals or exceeds that amount, however, it will be paid in full. Deductible. Excess. A provision in freight insurance conditions which exempts the insurer from particular average losses, in any one accident, under 3%. The provision is waived if the loss is caused by fire, or by the ship stranding, sinking or being in collision. In an English policy the term 'Franchise' has been used to define a percentage expressed in the policy (e.g., the 'memorandum' in the SG policy form) which was applied to particular average losses. If the loss fell below this percentage of the amount insured, no claim attached to the policy. If the loss attained the franchise percentage, the claim was paid in full. The franchise system is not generally used in the London market today and is used only in policies which cover freight at risk of the carrier. / Имущество, как правило, страхуется не на всю стоимость. Застрахованная часть стоимости имущества представляет собой страховую сумму. Кроме того, устанавливается доля, возмещение которой осуществляет сам страхователь, а не страховщик. Эта доля называется Франшизой (Franchise) и выражается в виде либо фиксированной суммы, либо фиксированного процента от страховой оценки. Франшиза может быть условной и безусловной. При установлении условной франшизы ущерб, превышающий её размер, возмещается полностью, а при установлении безусловной – только в объёме, превышающем франшизу. Например, если в страховом полисе установлена франшиза, равная 3%, а фактический ущерб составил 4%, то при условной франшизе страховщик возместит 4%, а при безусловной – только 1%.

FRANCHISEE = КОНЦЕССИОНЕР (или ФРЭНЧАЙЗИ) – Franchisee is the party in a franchising agreement that is purchasing the right to use a business's trademarks, associated brands and other proprietary knowledge in order to open a branch. In addition to paying an annual franchising fee to the underlying company, the franchisee must also pay a portion of its profits to the franchisor. One of the benefits of being a franchisee is that the franchisor provides all the information that is needed for running the business (such as, training and suppliers). Furthermore, a franchisee is also usually given an exclusive area, where no other franchises belong to the same underlying business can set up shop in order to prevent internal competition. Franchisee is a managing agent. / Управляющий агент. Фрэнчайзо (Franchisor) – компания, которая позволяет лицу (известному как Фрэнчайзи (Franchisee)).

FRANCHISE TAX = НАЛОГ НА КОНЦЕССИЮ (или НАЛОГ НА ФРАНШИЗУ) – In the United States, Franchise Tax is a tax levied on for profit corporations and other legal entities for the privilege of either incorporating or qualifying to do business in a certain state. A franchise tax may be based upon income, assets, outstanding shares, a combination of the above, or the tax may be a flat fee. Franchise Tax is a tax or fee usually levied annually upon a corporation, limited liability company or similar business entity for the right to exist or do business in a particular state. Failure to pay the franchise tax or similar fees may result in the administration dissolution of the company and forfeiture of the charter. / Налог на Концессию или Налог на Франшизу – налог штата, обычно регрессивный (то есть ставка налогообложения уменьшается по мере роста основной суммы налогообложения), налагаемый на зарегистрированные в штате корпорации за право ведения коммерческой деятельности под их корпорационными именем. Налоги на Франшизу обычно рассчитываются на основе большого числа показателей, таких, как акционерный капитал, акционерный капитал плюс избыток капитала, капитал, прибыль или собственность в штате.

FRANCHISING = КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ КОНЦЕССИЯ (или ФРЭНЧАЙЗИНЬ) – Franchising is a system under which a licence is granted to manufacture or market a product or service for which the equipment or supplies are manufactured and furnished by the franchisor. The franchisee makes an initial payment and/or pays a royalty on the product or service to the franchisor. Franchises are often granted for a particular territory and for a particular period. The franchisor usually performs certain managerial functions and assumes specific investment and operating costs, while the franchisee operates for his own account. / Правообладатель и Концессионер (Пользователь). Фрэнчайзо (Franchisor) – компания, которая позволяет лицу (известному как Фрэнчайзи (Franchisee)).

FRANCHISOR = ФРЭНЧАЙЗО (или XX) – Franchisor is the company that allows an individual (known as the Franchisee) to run a location of their business. The franchisor owns the overarching company, trademarks, and products, but gives the right to the franchisee to run the franchise location, in return for an agreed-upon fee. Fast-food companies are often franchised. Franchise Board and their respective committees and executives. Franchisor or Franchiser is a party in a franchising enterprise that ultimately owns the

rights, trademarks and proprietary knowledge of the specific business entity. This owner (franchiser) grants the right to operate a branch of the business under the names, brands and all associated aspects of the business to another party (the franchisee) in exchange for an annual fee and a portion of the branch's profits. Becoming a franchiser is a good method for a business with an established brand to potentially expand across different markets and passively earn a good amount of revenues. However, franchisers must be very diligent in assessing potential franchisees and monitoring the quality and performance of existing franchises. Discrepancies of service quality or bad press will not only affect the financial performance of the franchise in question, but will also negatively affect the public's outlook about the entire brand in general. The Franchisor owns the overall rights and trademarks of the company and allows its franchisees to use these rights and trademarks to do business. The franchisor usually charges the franchisee an upfront franchise fee for the rights to do business under the franchise name. In addition, the franchisor usually collects an ongoing franchise royalty fee from the franchisee. / Фрэнчайзо (Franchisor) – компания, которая позволяет лицу (известному как Фрэнчайзи (Franchisee)).

FRANC POINCARÉ = ФРАНК ПУАНКАРЕ – In French, a value unit in which the limitation of the carrier's liability may be expressed. One Franc Poincaré consists of 65.5 milligram of gold with a fineness of 900/1000. The Franc Poincaré is a unit of account that was used in the international regulation of liability. It is defined as 65 miligrams of gold of millesimal fineness 900. Formerly it was identical to the French Franc, although it has not been so since the 1920s.

FRANC ZONE = ЗОНА ФРАНКА – Consisting of 15 member states, the Franc Zone is the monetary union among countries whose currencies are linked to the French Franc. / Состоящая из 15 стран Западной и Центральной Африки, Зона Франка является монетарным союзом, объединяющим страны, валюты которых были увязаны к Французскому Франку (French Franc).

FRANKED DIVIDEND = ФРАНКИРОВАННЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Franked Dividend is a dividend paid by a company out of profits on which the company has already paid tax. The investor is entitled to an imputation credit, or reduction in the amount of income tax that must be paid, up to the amount of tax already paid by the company.

FRANKFURT INTERBANK OFFERED RATE = ФРАНКФУРТСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СТАВКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – Frankfurt Interbank Offered Rate (FIBOR) was formerly a daily interest rate for interbank time deposits denominated in D-Marks at the Frankfurt financial centre. It was a reference rate for variable-interest bonds. Since the introduction of the Euro, this function has now been assumed by EURIBOR. / ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR).

FRANKING RATE = СТАВКА ФРАНКИРОВАНИЯ – Franking Rate is the company tax rate at which the dividend is franked.

FRASS = БУРОВАЯ МУКА (или ЭКСКРЕМЕНТЫ НАСЕКОМЫХ) – Frass is a term applied to Insect feces, the shape of which is sometimes used in Family- or Species-level identification; also called Fecal Pellets or Droppings. / Известная также как Фекальные Гранулы (Fecal Pellets) или Помёт или Экскременты (Droppings).

FRAUD = МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО – Fraud is intentional misrepresentation, concealment, or omission of the truth for the purpose of deception or manipulation to the detriment of a person or an organization. Fraud is a legal concept and the application of the term in a specific instance should be determined by a legal expert. Fraud is the use of one's occupation for personal enrichment through the deliberate misuse or misapplication of employing an organization's resources or assets. This can include the fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses.

FRAUDULENT TRADING = МОШЕННИЧЕСКАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Fraudulent Trading is defined under Section 213 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK) and is considered more serious than Wrongful Trading, but harder for an Insolvency Practitioner to prove. The definition of Fraudulent Trading is, if in the course of the winding up of a company it appears that any business of the company has been carried on with intent to defraud creditors of the company or creditors of any other person, or for any fraudulent purpose. The Court could then, on the application of the Liquidator or Administrator, declare that any persons who were knowingly parties to the carrying on of the business in the manner abovementioned are to be liable to make personal contributions to the company's assets as the Court thinks proper. How you can help protect yourself against the risk of Wrongful or Fraudulent Trading? The most important protection against possible actions is to demonstrate that you acted reasonably as a director at all times. You should be aware of your duties to the company as a director and ensure that at all times you act in the best interests of the company and its creditors. The key four steps you should take as a matter of course as directors are to:- (1) Hold regular formal board meetings to discuss the performance and stability of the company. (2) Ensure that you review the company accounts on a regular basis and familiarize yourself with the contents, ask your accountant if you are not sure of something as they will be happy to help. (3) Document all decisions made and file them in the company records. By doing this you can make sure that you are able to defend all actions taken. (4) Take professional advice at an early stage, involve your accountant and allow them to assist you. Too many times we are brought in at a stage where it is too late to save the company, meaning you have lost your company and your accountant has lost a client. If they can't help you, they will refer you to us for our guidance.

FRAY = РАСПОЛЗАНИЕ (или РЕДИНА, или РЕДОЧЬ, или ПРОТИРАНИЕ) – Fray:- the slipping or shifting of one set of yarns over the other in woven goods or at cut or unfinished edges. Fray is a a raveled place or worn spot (as on fabric). / пятно.

FRAYED SEAMS = РАСПОЛЗАННЫЕ (или ОБТРЕПАВШИЕСЯ, или ОБТРЁПАННЫЕ, или ИЗНОШЕННЫЕ, или ПРОТЁРТЫЕ) ШВЫ – Frayed Seams:- Garments:- men's gabardine sport shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 85% 1%-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 15% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- seams had a frayed or 'fuzzy' appearance. Analysis:- inspection revealed that what appeared to be frayed or fuzzy seams, particularly noticeable where there were several thicknesses of fabric stitched together, such as at the collars and on the pockets, were actually a series of cut filling threads extending beyond the seams. Tensile-strength tests in those sections showed the seams to be abnormally weak and when the sewing thread was removed, it was found that the yarns had been badly cut during sewing. Tests were made on many other sections of several shirts which had been returned and it was found impossible to sew through several fabric layers without obtaining an abnormal amount of needle cutting. With the application of a small amount of softener (as a lubricant) it was found that the needle cutting was completely eliminated. In this case the fault was traced to one small lot of finished goods which had been improperly processed at the finishing plant. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

FRAYING = РАЗДВИЖКА (или РАЗДЁРГИВАНИЕ, или ОСЫПАНИЕ) – Fraying is the slipping or raveling of yarns from unfinished edges of cloth. / Раздёрганное место в ткани; Раздёргивание; Перетирание; Путание. Раздвижка – порок ткани.

FRB = FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

FRB = FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FRD = FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

FREDDIE MAC = ФРЭДИ МЭК – In the United States, Freddie Mac is a corporation (government-sponsored enterprise) created by Congress to support the secondary mortgage market; it purchases and sells residential mortgages insured by the Federal Home Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration (VA). Formerly the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. See also Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac is the government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) that buys and sells home mortgages, either as whole mortgages or mortgagebacked securities. Freddie Mac was organized as a privately-owned corporation in 1970, primarily as a means to provide competition to the newly private Fannie Mae. In September 2008, Treasury placed Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae into conservatorship that continues through the date of publication. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки бывшая Федеральная Корпорация По Жилищным Займам Под Закладную (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) изначально организованная в 1970 как корпорация, владеемая частным образом. Смотрите также Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae). Фрэди Мэк:- (1) Неформальное название Федеральной Корпорации по Жилищным Займам под Закладную (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)). (2) Обеспеченные пулом закладных ценные бумаги, имеющие номинал минимум в 25 000 Долларов, которые переоформляются, гарантируются и продаются FHLMC. Обеспеченные закладной ценные бумаги являются выпусками, в которые переоформляются жилищные займы под закладную, перепродаваемые затем инвесторам.

FREE AIR = СВОБОДНЫЙ ВОЗДУХ (или АТМОСФЕРНЫЙ ВОЗДУХ) – Free Air is an air at ambient temperature, pressure, relative humidity, and density. / Воздух, естественная смесь газов, главным образом азота и кислорода, составляющая земную атмосферу. Под действием воздуха и воды совершаются важнейшие геологические процессы на поверхности Земли, формируется погода и климат. Воздух является источником кислорода, необходимого для нормального существования подавляющего числа живых организмов (смотрите Аэробы, Дыхание). Сжиганием топлива на воздухе человечество издавна получает необходимое для жизни и производственной деятельности тепло (смотрите Горение). Воздух – один из важнейших источников химического сырья. Сухой Воздух состоит из следующих газов (% по объёму):- азота N_2 78.09; кислорода O_2 20.95; аргона Ar 0.93; углекислого газа CO_2 0.03. Воздух содержит очень небольшие количества остальных инертных газов, а также водорода H_2, озона O_3, окислов азота, окиси углерода CO, аммиака NH_3, метана CH_4, сернистого газа SO_2 и других (подробнее о составе сухого воздуха смотрите таблицу в статье Атмосфера). Учитывая молекулярную массу каждого компонента и его долю в составе воздуха, можно рассчитать среднюю молекулярную массу воздуха, равную 28.966 (приблизительно 29). Содержание в воздухе азота, кислорода и инертных газов практически постоянно, причём постоянная концентрация O_2 (и отчасти N_2) поддерживается растительным миром Земли (смотрите Азотфиксация, Фотосинтез). Содержание в воздухе углекислого газа, окислов азота, сернистых соединений существенно колеблется (в частности, возрастает вблизи больших городов и промышленных предприятий; смотрите также Воздушный Бассейн). Содержание воды в воздухе непостоянно и может составлять от 0.000 02 до 3% по объёму (смотрите Влажность Воздуха). В воздухе всегда находится большое число мелких твёрдых частичек – пылинок (от нескольких миллионов в 1 кубическом метре ($м^3$) чистого комнатного воздуха до 100–300 миллионов в 1 $м^3$ воздуха больших городов, смотрите Аэрозоли). Такие частички зачастую служат центрами конденсации атмосферной влаги и являются причиной образования туманов. Воздух проникает в почву, составляя от 10 до 23–28% её объёма. Почвенный воздух, благодаря биологическим процессам в почве, существенно отличается от обычного по составу; он содержит (по объёму):- 78–80% O_2, 0.1–20.0% N_2 и 0.1–15.0% CO_2. Историческая Справка:- учёные древности считали воздух одним из элементов, из которых состоит всё существующее. Древнегреческий философ Анаксимен (Anaximenes; 585–528 до Нашей Эры) из Милета (VI веке до Нашей Эры) называл воздух ‘Первоматерией’, а древнегреческий философ, врач, государственный деятель и жрец Эмпедокл (Empedocles; 495–430 до Нашей Эры) (V век до Нашей Эры) и древнегреческий философ и учёный Аристотель (Aristoteles; 384–322 до Нашей Эры) (IV век до Нашей Эры) – одним из четырёх элементов – стихий (наряду с огнём, водой и землёй), в которых заключены все присущие материи свойства. Представление о воздухе как о самостоятельном индивидуальном веществе господствовало в науке до конца XVIII века. В 1775–77 Французский химик Отуан Лёро Лявуази (Antoine Laurent Lavoisier; 1743–1794) показал, что в состав воздуха входят открытые незадолго до того химические элементы азот и кислород. В 1894 Английские учёные Дьжон Вильэм Стчрат, 3-й Барон Рэйли (John William Strutt, 3rd Baron Rayleigh; 1842–1919) и Сэр Вильэм Рамзи (Sir William Ramsay; 1852–1894) обнаружили в воздухе ещё один элемент – аргон, затем в воздухе были открыты и другие инертные газы. Большую роль в истории науки сыграло изучение физических свойств воздуха. Итальянский учёный Галилео Галилей (Galileo Galilei; 1564–1642) в 1632 нашёл, что воздух в 400 раз легче воды. Итальянские учёные Винчэнцо Вивиани (Vincenzo Viviani; 1622–1703) и Эвандьжелиста Торричелли (Evangelista Torricelli; 1608–1647) (1643) открыли существование атмосферного давления и изобрели для его измерения барометр. Французский учёный Блез Паскаль (Blaise Pascal; 1623–1662) обнаружил уменьшение атмосферного давления с высотой. Изучая соотношение между давлением и объёмом воздуха, химик, физик и изобретатель Робэт Вильэм Бойл (Robert William Boyle; 1627–1691) и математик Ричад Таунли (Richard Townley; 1629–1707) в 1662 в Англии и Эдм Марьёт (Edme Mariotte; 1620–1684) в 1676 во Франции открыли закон, названный их именами (смотрите Закон Бойла-Марьёта или Закон Бойля-Мариотта); в дальнейшем, с развитием науки были установлены и другие газовые законы (смотрите Газы). Долгое время воздух и его главные компоненты не удавалось превратить в жидкость, и потому их считали ‘постоянными’ газами. Неудача попыток сжижения воздуха была объяснена лишь после того, как Русский учёный Дмитрий Иванович Менделеев (1834–1907) в 1860 установил понятие критической температуры и давления. В 1877, используя охлаждение воздуха до температуры ниже критической (около –140 °C) под высоким давлением, Французский физик и изобретатель Люи-Поль Кайотэ (Louis-Paul Cailletet; 1832–1913) и Швейцарский физик Рауль-Пьер Пиктэ (Raoul-Pierre Pictet; 1846–1929) удалось превратить воздух в жидкость. В 1895 Немецкий инженер Карл Пауль Готфрид фон Линдэ (Carl Paul Gottfried von Linde; 1842–1934) сконструировал и построил первую промышленную установку для сжижения воздуха (смотрите Сжижение Газов). Физические Свойства:- давление воздуха при 0 °C на уровне моря 101 325 Ньютонов на квадратный метр ($Н/м^2$) (1.013 25 б, 1 ат, 760 мм рт.ст.); в этих условиях масса 1 литра (л) воздуха равна 1.292 8 грамма (г). Для большинства практических целей воздух можно рассматривать как идеальный газ; в частности, парциальное давление каждого газа, входящего в состав воздуха, не зависит от присутствия других компонентов воздуха (смотрите Законы Дальтона). Критическая температура –140.7 °C, критическое давление 3.7 $МН/м^2$ (37.2 ат). Перечисленные ниже свойства воздуха даны при давлении 101 325 $Н/м^2$ или 1.013 25 б (так называемое Нормальное Давление). Удельная теплоёмкость при постоянном давлении C_p $10.045 \cdot 10^3$ Дж/(кг·К), то есть 0.24 кал/(г·°C) в интервале 0–100 °C, а при постоянном объёме C_v $8.3710 \cdot 10^3$ Дж/(кг·К), то есть 0.200 2 кал/(г·°C) в интервале 0–1 500 °C. Коэффициент теплопроводности 0.024 276 Вт/(м·К), то есть 0.000 058 кал/(см·сек·°C) при 0 °C и 0.030 136 Вт/(м·К), то есть 0.000 072 кал/(см·сек·°C) при температуре 100 °C; коэффициент теплового расширения 0.003 670 (0–100 °C). Вязкость 0.000 171 (0 °C) и 0.000 181 (20 °C) $мН \cdot сек/м^2$ (сПз). Степень сжимаемости $z = pV/p_0V_0$ 1.000 60 (0 °C), 1.092 18 (25 °C), 1.183 76 (50 °C); показатель преломления 1.000 29; диэлектрическая проницаемость 1.000 059 (0 °C). Растворимость в воде (в кубическом сантиметре ($см^3$) на 1 литр (л) воды) 29.18 (0 °C) и 18.68 (20 °C). Поскольку растворимость кислорода в воде несколько выше, чем азота, соотношение этих газов при растворении в воде изменяется и составляет соответственно 35% и 65%. Скорость звука в воздухе при 0 °C около 330 метров в секунду (м/сек). Жидкий Воздух – голубоватая жидкость с плотностью 0.96 $г/см^3$ (при –192 °C и нормальном давлении). Свободно испаряющийся при нормальном давлении жидкий воздух имеет температуру около –190 °C. Состав его непостоянен, так как азот (и аргон) улетучивается быстрее кислорода.

Фракционное испарение жидкого воздуха используют для получения чистого азота и кислорода, аргона и других инертных газов. Жидкий воздух хранят и транспортируют в Сосудах Дьюара (по имени Английского физика и химика Дьжеймза Дюа (James Dewar); 1842–1923) или в резервуарах специальной конструкции – танках. Сжатый воздух хранят в стальных баллонах при 15 МН/м^2 (150 ат); окраска баллонов чёрная с белой надписью ‘Сжатый Воздух’. Воздух:- Физиолого-Гигиеническое Значение Воздуха:- Колебания содержания азота и кислорода в атмосфере воздуха незначительны и не оказывают существенного влияния на организм человека. Для нормальной жизнедеятельности человека важен процентный состав воздуха, в частности парциальное давление кислорода. Парциальное давление кислорода воздуха над уровнем моря составляет 21 331.5 Ньютонов на квадратный метр (Н/м^2) (или 160 миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.)), при уменьшении его до 18 665.1 Н/м^2 (140 мм рт.ст.) появляются первые признаки кислородной недостаточности, которые легко компенсируются у здоровых людей учащением и углублением дыхания, ускорением кроветока, увеличением количества эритроцитов и так далее. При уменьшении парциального давления до 14 665.4 Н/м^2 (110 мм рт.ст.) компенсация становится недостаточной и появляются признаки гипоксии, а уменьшение его до 6 666.1–7 999.3 Н/м^2 (50–60 мм рт.ст.) опасно для жизни. Повышение парциального давления кислорода вплоть до дыхания чистым кислородом (парциальное давление 101 325 кН/м^2 – 760 мм рт.ст.) переносится здоровыми людьми без отрицательных последствий. При обычном парциальном давлении азот инертен. Увеличение его парциального давления до 0.8–1.2 МН/м^2 (8–12 ат) приводит к проявлению наркотического действия (смотрите Наркоз). Значительное увеличение процентного содержания азота в воздухе (до 93% и более) вследствие уменьшения парциального давления кислорода может привести к аноксемии и даже смерти. Содержание углекислого газа – физиологического возбудителя дыхательного центра в атмосфере воздуха, составляет обычно 0.03–0.04% по объёму. Некоторое повышение его концентрации в воздухе промышленных центров несущественно для организма. При высоких концентрациях углекислого газа и снижении парциального давления кислорода может наступить асфиксия. При содержании в воздухе 14–15% CO_2 может наступить смерть от паралича дыхательного центра. Увеличение концентрации CO_2 в воздухе помещений происходит в основном за счёт дыхания и жизнедеятельности людей (взрослый человек в покое при 18–20 °С выделяет около 20 л CO_2 в час). Поэтому содержание в воздухе углекислого газа, с одной стороны, и органических соединений, микроорганизмов, пыли и тому подобного, с другой, увеличиваются одновременно; концентрация CO_2 в воздухе помещений является санитарным показателем чистоты воздуха. Содержание CO_2 в воздухе жилых помещений не должно превышать 0.1%. Находящиеся в незначительном количестве в атмосфере воздуха инертные газы – аргон, гелий, неон, криптон, ксенон при нормальном давлении индифферентны для организма. Обнаруживаемые в атмосфере воздуха в ничтожных концентрациях радиоактивные газы радон и его изотопы – актинон и торон, имеющие малый период полураспада, не оказывают неблагоприятного воздействия на человека. В атмосфере воздуха обычно обнаруживаются различные микроорганизмы (бактерии, грибки и другие). Однако патогенные микроорганизмы встречаются в воздухе крайне редко, в связи с чем передача инфекционных заболеваний через атмосферу воздуха может происходить в исключительных случаях, например, при применении бактериологического оружия, в закрытых помещениях при наличии больных, выделяющих в воздух патогенные микроорганизмы вместе с мельчайшими капельками слюны при кашле, чихании, разговоре. В зависимости от устойчивости микроорганизмов они могут передаваться через воздух как воздушно-капельным, так и воздушно-пылевым путём (наиболее устойчивые, например, возбудители туберкулёза, дифтерии). Для жизнедеятельности человека большое значение имеют температура, влажность, движение воздуха. Для обычно одетого человека, выполняющего лёгкую работу, оптимальная температура воздуха 18–20 °С. Чем тяжелее работа, тем ниже должна быть температура воздуха. Благодаря совершенным механизмам терморегуляции человек легко переносит изменения температуры и может приспособиться к различным климатическим условиям. Оптимальная для человека относительная влажность воздуха 40–60%. Сухой воздух при всех условиях переносится хорошо. Повышенная влажность воздуха действует неблагоприятно:- при высокой температуре она способствует перегреванию, а при низкой температуре переохлаждению организма. Движение воздуха вызывает увеличение теплоотдачи организма. Поэтому при высокой температуре (до 37 °С) ветер способствует предохранению человека от перегревания, а при низкой – переохлаждению организма. Особенно неблагоприятна для человека комбинация ветра с низкой температурой и высокой влажностью. Известное значение придаётся ионизации воздуха. Лёгкие ионы с отрицательным зарядом оказывают положительное воздействие на организм. Для ионизации воздуха предложен ряд приборов. Воздух:- Загрязнение Воздуха:- рост масштабов хозяйственной деятельности увеличивает загрязнение воздуха. Развитие промышленности, энергетики, транспорта приводит к повышению содержания в воздухе углекислого газа (на 0.2% от имеющегося в воздухе количества ежегодно) и ряда других вредных газов. Металлургические и химические предприятия и ТЭЦ загрязняют воздух сернистым газом, окислами азота, сероводородом, галогенами и их соединениями. Другим серьёзным источником загрязнения воздуха служит автотранспорт. По некоторым подсчётам, 1 000 автомобилей в день выбрасывает с выхлопными газами в воздух 3.2 тонны (т) окиси углерода, от 200 до 400 килограммов (кг) других продуктов неполного сгорания топлива, 50–150 кг соединений азота. Очень велико загрязнение воздуха твёрдыми частицами. В Питсбурге (США) на 1 квадратной миле (кв. миле) (или 259 гектарах (га)) ежегодно осаждается 610 т пыли. Промышленные предприятия, ТЭЦ, автотранспорт, лесные пожары, пыльные бури, возникающие в результате эрозии почв при неправильном землепользовании, повышают концентрацию твёрдых частиц (пыли и дыма) в воздухе настолько, что это существенно (на 20–40%) понижает солнечную радиацию, дошедшую до поверхности земли в районе больших городов. О масштабах таких процессов можно судить хотя бы по тому, что пыльные бури 1930–34 в США унесли до 25 сантиметров (см) почвенного слоя и перенесли около 200 миллионов т пыли на расстояния до 1 000 километров (км). Загрязнение воздуха приводит к ухудшению условий жизни человека, животных и растений. Вредное действие на живые организмы при этом вызывается не только первичными компонентами промышленных выбросов, но и образующимися из них новыми токсическими веществами, так называемыми Фотооксидантами. Загрязнение воздуха иногда может достигать таких масштабов, что приводит к увеличению заболеваемости и смертности населения. Особую опасность представляют радиоактивные загрязнения воздуха; вследствие постоянных движений воздушных масс они носят глобальный характер (смотрите Радиоактивное Загрязнение). Некоторые загрязнения воздуха вызывают профессиональные заболевания. Влияние загрязнений воздуха на условия жизни весьма велико. В бывшем СССР были приняты законы об охране природы, предусматривавшие необходимость санитарного контроля за состоянием воздуха и ответственность руководителей промышленных предприятий за тщательную очистку и обезвреживание промышленных газов до их выброса в атмосферу (смотрите Очистка Газов). В качестве обязательных мероприятий при планировке и застройке городов и посёлков и размещении промышленных объектов предусматривается создание санитарно-защитных зон (разрывов), вынос вредных в санитарном отношении промышленных предприятий за пределы жилых районов и так далее (смотрите Благоустройство Населённых Мест, Реконструкция Города). Смотрите также Воздушный Бассейн. Анализ Воздуха:- предельно допустимые концентрации (обычно в мг на 1 л или на 1 м^3 воздуха) вредных и взрывоопасных веществ в производственной воздушной среде регламентируются законодательно. Методы анализа воздуха зависят от агрегатного состояния определяемого вещества. Например, пыль и аэрозоли обычно улавливают ватными или бумажными фильтрами; иногда для улавливания аэрозолей применяют стеклянные фильтры; туманы и газы поглощают главным образом жидкостями. Наиболее распространённые методы определения содержания вредных веществ в воздухе – фотометрический анализ,

нефелометрия и турбидиметрия. Для быстрого определения малых концентраций токсичных и взрывоопасных веществ в воздухе наиболее часто используют автоматические газоанализаторы. Особое место в анализе воздуха занимает определение радиоактивных загрязнений (смотрите Дозиметрия). Воздух В Технике:- благодаря содержащемуся в воздухе кислороду, он используется как химический агент в различных процессах. Сюда относятся:- горение топлива, выплавка металлов из руд (доменный и мартеновский процессы), промышленное получение многих химических соединений (серной и азотной кислот, фталевого ангидрида, окиси этилена, уксусной кислоты, ацетона, фенола и других); ценность воздуха как химического агента существенно повышают, увеличивая содержание в нём кислорода. Воздух является важнейшим промышленным сырьём для получения кислорода, азота, инертных газов. Физические свойства воздуха используют в тепло- и звукоизоляционных материалах, в электроизоляционных устройствах; упругие свойства воздуха – в пневматических шинах; сжатый воздух служит рабочим телом для совершения механической работы (пневматические машины, струйные и распылительные аппараты, перфораторы и так далее). Искусственный Воздух (точнее – искусственная атмосфера, смеси газов, пригодные для дыхания) впервые был использован в медицине при заболеваниях, сопровождающихся кислородной недостаточностью (40–60% кислорода в смеси с обычным воздухом или 95% кислорода и 5% CO_2). Подобные искусственные газовые смеси применяются в высотной авиации, горноспасательном деле. Особое значение имеет искусственный воздух в водолазном деле. Обычный воздух непригоден для работы при давлениях, существенно превышающих нормальное:- в этих условиях воздух оказывает наркотическое действие, а повышение растворимости азота в крови и тканях тела делает опасным быстрый подъём водолаза на поверхность. Выделение пузырьков азота из крови может вызвать кессонную болезнь и смерть. Поэтому в последние 10–15 лет испытываются для работ на больших глубинах (в условиях высоких давлений) безазотные газовые смеси, содержащие главным образом гелий (до 96.4%) и кислород (4–2%) под давлением 0.7–2 МН/м^2 (7–20 ат). Такие смеси устраняют опасность кессонной болезни, однако создают определённый дискомфорт из-за высокой теплопроводности гелия; отмечено также существенное изменение тембра голоса в такой атмосфере. Проблема искусственного воздуха решается также при создании обитаемых космических кораблей (смотрите Атмосфера Кабины). Советские космические корабли ‘Восток’ и ‘Восход’ были оборудованы специальной системой, поддерживающей состав воздуха, близкий к обычному:- парциальное давление кислорода 20–40 кН/м^2, объёмная концентрация CO_2 0.5–1%. Американские космические корабли ‘Дьжеминай’ (или ‘Дьжемини’; Gemini) имели чисто кислородную атмосферу при давлении около 0.3 ат.

FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP = СВОБОДНО ВДОЛЬ БОРТА СУДНА (или ФРАНКО ВДОЛЬ БОРТА СУДНА) – Free Alongside Ship (FAS), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed alongside the vessel at the named port of shipment. This means that the buyer has to bear all costs and risks of loss of or damage to the goods from that moment. The FAS term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This is a reversal from previous INCOTERMS® versions which required the buyer to arrange for export clearance. However, if the parties wish the buyer to clear the goods for export, this should be made clear by adding explicit wording to this effect in the contract of sale. This term can be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. Free Alongside Ship (FAS) at a named port of export:- under FAS, the seller quotes a price for the goods that includes charges for delivery of the goods alongside a vessel at the port of departure. The seller handles the cost of unloading and wharfage; loading, ocean transportation, and insurance are left to the buyer. FAS is also a method of export and import valuation. FAS (insert named port of shipment) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule is to be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. ‘Free Alongside Ship’ means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed alongside the vessel (e.g., on a quay or a barge) nominated by the buyer at the named port of shipment. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are alongside the ship, and the buyer bears all costs from that moment onwards. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the loading point at the named port of shipment, as the costs and risks to that point are for the account of the seller and these costs and associated handling charges may vary according to the practice of the port. The seller is required either to deliver the goods alongside the ship or to procure goods already so delivered for shipment. The reference to ‘procure’ here caters for multiple sales down a chain (‘string sales’), particularly common in the commodity trades. Where the goods are in containers, it is typical for the seller to hand the goods over to the carrier at a terminal and not alongside the vessel. In such situations, the FAS rule would be inappropriate, and the FCA rule should be used. FAS requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. Free Alongside Ship (FAS):- and the price includes delivery of goods along side the vessel but not the cost of loading. / Свободно Вдоль Борта Судна, условие поставки во внешнеторговом договоре купли-продажи (поставки) товара, связанное с его доставкой водным путём, когда в цену товара включается стоимость доставки его к борту судна. ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000 (INCOTERMS® 2000).

FREE AND OPEN MARKET = СВОБОДНЫЙ И ОТКРЫТЫЙ РЫНОК – Free And Open Market is a market in which supply and demand are freely expressed in terms of price. Contrasts with a controlled market in which supply, demand and price may all be regulated. / Под Свободным И Открытым Рынком понимается рынок, в котором спрос и предложение свободно отражено в порядках цены. Контрастирует с контролируемым рынком, в котором спрос, предложение и цена все могут быть регулируемыми.

FREE ASTRAY = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ДОСТАВКА РАНЕЕ УТЕРЯННОГО – Free Astray is an astray shipment (a lost shipment that is found) sent to its proper destination without additional charge.

FREE BOARD = НАДВОДНЫЙ БОРТ (или ВЫСОТА НАДВОДНОГО БОРТА) – Free Board is the height between the deck line and the Plimsoll (or Load) line. The minimum vertical distance from the surface of the water to the gunwale. Freeboard (maritime term):- the distance from the surface of the water to the main deck or gunwale. / Минимальное вертикальное расстояние от поверхности воды до линии пересечения верхней палубы с бортом или верхней кромки борта.

FREE CARRIER = ФРАНКО ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Free Carrier (FCA), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers the goods, cleared for export, to the carrier nominated by the buyer at the named place. It should be noted that the chosen place of delivery has an impact on the obligations of loading and unloading the goods at that place. If delivery occurs at the seller’s premises, the seller is responsible for loading. If delivery occurs at any other place, the seller is not responsible for unloading. This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport, including multimodal transport. ‘Carrier’ means any person who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of transport by air, rail, road, sea, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. If the buyer nominates a person other than a carrier to receive the goods, the seller is deemed to have fulfilled his obligation to deliver the goods when they are delivered to that person. Free Carrier (FCA) to a named place. This term replaces the former ‘FOB Named Inland Port’ to designate the seller’s responsibility for the cost of loading goods at the named shipping point. It may be used for multimodal transport, container stations, and any mode of transport, including air. FCA (insert named place of delivery) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule may be used irrespective of the mode of transport selected and may also be used where more than one mode of transport is employed. ‘Free Carrier’ means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the buyer at the seller’s premises or another named place. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the named

place of delivery, as the risk passes to the buyer at that point. If the parties intend to deliver the goods at the seller's premises, they should identify the address of those premises as the named place of delivery. If, on the other hand, the parties intend the goods to be delivered at another place, they must identify a different specific place of delivery. FCA requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. / Франко Перевозчик (ФРП (FCA)). В сделках купли-продажи (поставки) товара под Франко, от Итальянского слова Franco, означающее Свободный, понимается термин, обозначающий распределение транспортных расходов между продавцом и покупателем до места, указанного в договоре, например, Франко Борт Судна, Франко Вагон (ФРВ (FOR)), Франко Грузовик (ФГР (FOT)), Франко Завод (ФРЗ (FXW)), Франко Корабль (ФРК (EXS)), Франко Причал (ФПР (EXQ)), Франко Самолёт (ФРС (FOA)), Франко Склад Покупателя, Франко Экспедитор (ФЭК (FRC)) и тому подобное. ИНКОТЁРМЗ 2000 (INCOTERMS® 2000).

FREE CASH FLOW = СВОБОДНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или СВОБОДНЫЙ (или ДОСТУПНЫЙ) ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ПОТОК, или СВОБОДНАЯ ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ НАЛИЧНОСТИ) – Free Cash Flow is represented by net cash from operating activities less cash used for certain investing activities. Free cash flow is commonly used by investors, analysts and credit rating agencies to assess and evaluate our performance over time and within the wireless telecommunications industry. Because free cash flow is not based in US GAAP (short for the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) and excludes certain sources and uses of cash, the calculation should not be looked upon as an alternative to our Consolidated statement of cash flows or other information prepared in accordance with US GAAP. Free Cash Flow is cash provided by operating activities less payments related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

FREE CIRCULATION = СВОБОДНОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ (или СВОБОДНОЕ ХОЖДЕНИЕ, или СВОБОДНАЯ ЦИРКУЛЯЦИЯ) – Free Circulation is the movement of goods within the European Community without the need to pay any duty. / Перемещение товаров в пределах Европейского Сообщества без необходимости оплаты каких-либо пошлин.

FREE CROWD SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВСЕОБЩЕГО ДОСТУПА – Free Crowd System is a system of trading, common to most US commodity exchanges, where all floor members may bid and offer simultaneously either for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers, and transactions may take place simultaneously at different places in the trading ring. See also Board Broker System, and Specialist System.

FREE DELIVERY = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ПОСТАВКА – Free Delivery:- securities delivered without a corresponding receipt of funds. / Ценные бумаги, поставленные без соответствующего получения денежных средств.

FREE DESPATCH = БЕЗ ДИСПАЧА – Free Despatch:- if loading/discharging achieved sooner than agreed, there will be no freight money returned. / В случае, когда погрузка/выгрузка состоялись ранее оговорённого времени, и при наличии такого выражения в условиях контракта на перевозку груза, никакие суммы из денежных средств, направленных на оплату фрахта, возвращаться не будут.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT = СВОБОДА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Freedom Of Establishment:- in the context of insurance the right of an insurer located in one member state of the European Union (EU) to sell insurance in another member state of the EU through a local branch, agency or subsidiary. In the case of Lloyd's this includes business that is underwritten by a coverholder in a EU member state where Lloyd's has a representative office and where the coverholder may enter into contracts of insurance without first consulting the managing agent that granted the binding authority. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

FREEDOM OF SERVICES = СВОБОДА ОКАЗАНИЯ УСЛУГ – Freedom Of Services:- the right to provide services on a cross-border basis within the European Union (EU). The essential feature so far as the provision of insurance is concerned is that the contract is made in an EU member state which is different from the member state where the risk is located. See also European Union/European Economic Area Risk. It therefore covers open market business (with or without the involvement of a local intermediary) and business that is written under any binding authority where the local coverholder does not have authority to enter into contracts of insurance without first consulting the managing agent that granted the binding authority.

FREE ENTRY = СВОБОДНЫЙ ПРОЁМ – Free Entry is an entry through which the fork-arm wheels of a pallet truck can pass without leaving the ground. See also Pallet. / Свободный Проём (Free Entry):- отверстие, через которое вводят вилы вилочной тележки без отрыва поддона от земли. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

FREE–ENTRY PALLET = ПОДДОН СО СВОБОДНЫМ ПРОЁМОМ – Free-Entry Pallet is a flat pallet having entries through which the fork-arm wheels of a pallet truck can pass without leaving the ground. / Поддон Со Свободным Проёмом:- плоский поддон, имеющий свободные проёмы, обеспечивающие возможность ввода вилочного захвата без отрыва поддона от земли.

FREE EXINS = FREE OF ANY EXTRA INSURANCE

FREE FATTY ACIDS = СВОБОДНЫЕ ЖИРНЫЕ КИСЛОТЫ – Free Fatty Acids:- oilseed quality is determined in part by the free fatty acid test. Free Fatty Acids are components that reduce the smoke point in frying fats and oxidize rapidly, giving rancid flavours. The test gives a direct measure of the processing qualities of the oil and the amount of lye required to refine oils. Top canola seed usually has less than 0.7% free fatty acids. International specifications for top grade oil are usually set at 2.0% free fatty acids.

FREE FLOAT = СВОБОДНОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ (или В СВОБОДНОМ ОБРАЩЕНИИ) – Free Float:- shares in a company that are owned by many different shareholders and can be freely traded in the capital market. The float refers to shares that are not held by majority shareholders, and can therefore be acquired and traded by the general public. As a rule, the larger the float, the easier it is for investors to buy and sell stock. The proportion of a company's issued shares that are in public hands. Also known as Public Float. Free Float is the portion of the capital that is available to the public. The free float will be calculated to the exclusion of all interests with more than 5% of capital in the issuing entity, except where such an interest is held by an undertaking for collective investment or a pension fund. Free float calculated in this way will be rounded up to the next multiple of 5%.

FREE FLOAT MARKET CAPITALIZATION = РЫНОЧНАЯ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ В СВОБОДНОМ ОБРАЩЕНИИ – The Free Float Market Capitalization is the product of the number of shares times the price and times the free float factor. Free-float market capitalization is obtained by multiplying the number of issued shares by the share price, and then multiplying the result by the free float.

FREE FROM = СВОБОДНО ОТ – Free From (of a consignment, field or place of production):- without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures. / Свободно от (о грузе, поле или месте производства):- без вредителей (или конкретного вредителя) в числах или количествах, которые могут быть выявлены посредством применения фитосанитарных процедур.

FREE GOODS = ДАРОВЫЕ БЛАГА – The Free Good is a term used in economics to describe a good that is not scarce. A free good is available in as great a quantity as desired with zero opportunity cost to society.

FREEHOLD = ФРИГОЛЬД (или ПОЛНОПРАВНОЕ ВЛАДЕНИЕ, или ПОЛНОПРАВНОЕ ОБЛАДАНИЕ) – Freehold:- the permanent ownership of land or buildings which can be legally passed on to heirs and the most usual form of ownership for houses. Also known as property that is held in 'fee simple'. Ownership with absolute rights in perpetuity. Freehold:- the freeholder of land is in practice the absolute owner of it in perpetuity. / Вечное пользование. Владение с абсолютными правами в бессрочном периоде. В средневековой Англии под Фригольдом понималось феодальное держание, наследственное или пожизненное. Фригольд могло быть городским, крестьянским, рыцарским и церковным. Крестьяне-фригольдеры обладали личной свободой, имели фиксированную ренту, право завещания, отчуждения, держания, защиты в Королевских судах.

FREEHOLD LAND = ЗЕМЛЯ В ПОЛНОПРАВНОМ ВЛАДЕНИИ – Freehold Land is land over which the Crown has granted an interest. The freehold interest is the least restricted interest in land and is usually known as 'Ownership' of land. Unlike leasehold, the land is no longer called Crown land after the freehold interest has been granted. The Crown cannot put conditions on the use of the land like it can with Leasehold. There may be some restrictions on how the land can be used because of other laws (such as local government laws). The terms 'freehold' and 'fee simple' mean the same thing and are usually both called 'ownership' of land. Freehold gives the owner of that interest the exclusive right to the land for an indefinite period of time. The owner of the freehold can sell the land to anyone else. The owner may also lease (or rent) the land to someone else on whatever conditions they like (just like the Crown can lease land). When the Crown grants the freehold interest, it keeps a right to compulsorily buy the land back (in other words, even if you do not agree with the Crown buying the land back, it can) for public works such as roads, railways, bridges, schools, hospitals or other purposes to benefit the State. When freehold land is needed for that sort of use, the Crown first tries to buy the land by agreement with the owner. If that fails, then the Crown will compulsorily buy the land and pay compensation to the owners. Real property held under fee simple absolute in possession. In the United Kingdom, Freehold Land was and is held 'in fee simple'. Freehold land was owned absolutely by the owner, who was free to sell it, pass it by will, or settle it, so that it passed to anyone he or she choosed. If no other arrangements were made, the land would pass to the heir of the owner after his or her death. Also known as Land Owned in the United States. / Вечное пользование.

FREE IN = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ПОГРУЗКА – Free In (FI):- in the international ocean freight terminology the word 'Free' means 'Not Included', i.e. if FI, then the shipper is responsible for the coast of loading goods onto a vessel for the international shipping overseas. Free In (FI) is the contract term which specifies that loading costs shall be paid by the buyer of the cargo and not by the charterer. A pricing term indicating that the charterer of a vessel is responsible for the cost of loading goods onto the vessel.

FREE IN AND OUT = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ПОГРУЗКА И РАЗГРУЗКА – Free In and Out (FIO) is the contract term which specifies that loading and unloading costs shall be paid by the buyer of the cargo and not by the charterer. Cost of loading and unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer/shipper. Transport term signifying that the freight rate excludes the costs of loading/discharging, stowage, and lashing. A pricing term indicating that the charterer of a vessel is responsible for the cost of loading and unloading goods from the vessel. Free In and Out (FIO) is the international shipping term used in the ocean freight industry means that the carrier is not responsible for the cost of loading and unloading gods onto/from the vessel. Cargo to be loaded and discharged free to the vessel. / Груз, который должен быть бесплатно погружен на судно и разгружен из него.

FREEING PORT = ПОРТ УДАЛЕНИЯ (или ПОРТ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ, или СВОБОДНАЯ ГАВАНЬ, или ОСУШИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОРТ, или ШТОРМОВОЙ ПОРТ) – Freeing Port (maritime term):- a port in the bulwark for the purpose of freeing the deck of water.

FREE IN LINER OUT = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ПОГРУЗКА, РАЗГРУЗКА ЗА СЧЁТ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА (или ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ПРИ РАЗГРУЗКЕ) – Free In Liner Out:- seafreight with which the shipper pays load costs and the carrier pays for discharge costs. Transport condition denoting that the freight rate is inclusive of the sea carriage and the cost of discharging, the latter as per the custom of the port. It excludes the cost of loading and, if appropriate, stowage and lashing. Transport term signifying that the freight rate is inclusive of the ocean carriage and the cost of discharging, the latter usually as per the custom of the port. It excludes the cost of loading, stowage, and lashing. / Морской фрахт, при котором грузоотправитель оплачивает расходы по погрузке, а перевозчик оплачивает расходы по разгрузке.

FREE IN/OUT AND TRIMMED = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ ПОГРУЗКА/РАЗГРУЗКА И ТОРЦОВКА (или ТОРЦЕВАНИЕ) – Free In/Out And Trimmed:- as per Free In/Out Stowed Freight Rates (FIOS) but includes trimming, e.g., the levelling of bulk cargoes. FIOS includes seafreight, but excludes loading/discharging and stowage costs. Charterer pays for cost of loading/discharging cargo, including stowage and trimming. / , например, . , включая штивку и торцовку (торцевание) – обработку торцов.

FREE IN/OUT STOWED FREIGHT RATES = СТАВКИ ФРАХТА С БЕСПЛАТНОЙ ПОГРУЗКОЙ/РАЗГРУЗКОЙ ИЗ ШТАБЕЛЯ – Free In/Out Stowed Freight Rates quoted FIOS exclude all aspects related to cargo handling. The ship is responsible only for expenses related to the ship calling the port.

FREE INTO STORE = СВОБОДНО В МАГАЗИН – Free Into Store (FIS) is an unofficial trade term indicating that the seller's price includes all costs up to delivery to the buyer.

FREELY NEGOTIABLE LETTER OF CREDIT = СВОБОДНО НЕГОЦИИРУЕМЫЙ (или ОБРАЩАЕМЫЙ) АККРЕДИТИВ – Freely Negotiable Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit that indicates it is available with any bank by negotiation. By including this wording, the issuing bank authorizes the beneficiary to present documents to the bank of his choice for examination and collection of payment. / Свободная Негоциация – негоциация в любом банке по выбору бенефициара.

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS = СВОБОДНОЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ – The Free Movement Of Goods is one of the freedoms of the single market of the European Union. Since January 1993, controls on the movement of goods within the internal market have been abolished and the European Union is now a single territory without internal frontiers. The abolition of customs tariffs promotes intra-Community trade, which accounts for a large part of the total imports and exports of the Member States. Articles 28 and 29 of the Treaty establishing the European Community prohibit import and export restrictions between all Member States. However, if there is a threat to public health or the environment, Member States may restrict the free movement of goods. Free Movement Of Goods:- system in which goods admitted into the European Community are allowed to circulate freely among member nations.

FREE OF CAPTURE AND SEIZURE = БЕЗ ЗАХВАТА И КОНФИСКАЦИИ – Free Of Capture And Seizure:- commonly abbreviated to FC&S, this term was used until 1982 in all marine insurance contracts to refer to the war exclusion clause. Its use was discontinued in the UK cargo insurance market in 1982 and in the hull insurance market in 1983.

FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE = СВОБОДНО ОТ ЧАСТНОЙ АВАРИИ – The FPA, or 'Free of Particular Average', clause excludes from coverage partial losses to the cargo or to the hull except those resulting from stranding, sinking, burning, or collision.

Under its provisions, losses below a given percentage of value, say 10 percent, are excluded. In this way the insurer does not pay for relatively small losses to cargo. The percentage deductible varies according to the type of cargo and its susceptibility to loss. Free Of Particular Average (FPA) is a marine insurance term meaning that the assurer will not allow payment for partial loss or damage to cargo shipments except in certain circumstances, such as stranding, sinking, collision or fire.

FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE, AMERICAN CONDITIONS = СВОБОДНО ОТ ЧАСТНОЙ АВАРИИ, АМЕРИКАНСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ – Free Of Particular Average, American Conditions:- average clause that limits recovery of partial losses under the perils clause to those losses directly resulting from fire, stranding, sinking, or collision of the vessel.

FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE, ENGLISH CONDITIONS = СВОБОДНО ОТ ЧАСТНОЙ АВАРИИ, АНГЛИЙСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ – Free Of Particular Average, English Conditions:- same as Free of Particular Average, American Conditions (FPAAC) except that partial losses under the perils clause are fully recover-able if the vessel has been stranded, sunk, burned, been on fire, or in collision, without requiring that the damage actually be caused by one of these perils.

FREE ON BOARD = СВОБОДНО НА БОРТУ (СУДНА) (или ФРАНКО БОРТ (СУДНА)) – Free On Board (FOB):- in international trade, FOB is a facility for distributing the costs and risks of loss or damage between the importer and exporter, as governed by the Incoterms. Under an FOB arrangement, tthe seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail at the named port of shipment. Responsibility for all costs and risks pass to the buyer at that point. In international commerce, FOB and CIF (cost, insurance, freight) are the most common means of distributing responsibility in the context of documentary letters of credit. Goods delivered on board the vessel free of extra charge to the purchaser. The goods become the responsibility of the buyer once they are on board the ship. Free On Board (FOB):- the price quoted applies only at inland shipping point, and the seller arranges for loading of the goods on, or in, railway cars, trucks, lighters, barges, aircraft or other conveyance furnished for transportation. Free On Board (FOB) at a named port of export. The seller quotes the buyer a price that covers all costs up to and including delivery of goods aboard a vessel at a port. FOB is also a method of export valuation. Free On Board (FOB), a term of INCOTERMS® 2000, means that the seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail at the named port of shipment. This means that the buyer has to bear all costs and risks of loss of or damage to the goods from that point. The FOB term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. If the parties do not intend to deliver the goods across the ship's rail, the FCA term should be used. Free on Board (FOB):- export term in which the price quoted by the exporter does not include the costs of ocean transportation, but does include loading on board the vessel. FOB (insert named port of shipment) Incoterms® 2010:- this rule is to be used only for sea or inland waterway transport. 'Free on Board' means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel nominated by the buyer at the named port of shipment or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel, and the buyer bears all costs from that moment onwards. The seller is required either to deliver the goods on board the vessel or to procure goods already so delivered for shipment. The reference to 'procure' here caters for multiple sales down a chain ('string sales'), particularly common in the commodity trades. FOB may not be appropriate where goods are handed over to the carrier before they are on board the vessel, for example goods in containers, which are typically delivered at a terminal. In such situations, the FCA rule should be used. FOB requires the seller to clear the goods for export, where applicable. However, the seller has no obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any import duty or carry out any import customs formalities. Free On Board (FOB), the valuation of imports and exports of goods used in the economic accounts, including all costs invoiced by the exporter up to the point of loading on to the ship but excluding the cost of insurance and freight from the country of consignment. Free On Board (FOB) refers to a transaction where the seller pays for transportation of the goods to the port of shipment, plus loading costs. The buyer pays cost of marine freight transport, insurance, unloading, and transportation from the arrival port to the final destination. Risk is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail at the port of shipment. Free On Board (FOB) price usually includes cost of transport, insurance and loading onto a vessel at the port of departure. Free On Board (FOB):- as it relates to closeout merchandise:- 'This refers to the location of the merchandise being represented and shipped from. This can be some indication that the merchandise is being 'Brokered', obviously if the company you are dealing with is located in Texas and lists merchandise FOB Florida you can almost assume your broker has never seen the merchandise offered. Be careful as this is not the case in all situations. A company may have multiple warehouse locations. This is a gray area and very hard to determine. You will notice many companies stating, 'We have many FOB or warehouse points all over the US'. This should not be construed as company owned facilities'. Free on Board (FOB):- usually, the point used or quotation is the port of export, and the price includes local delivery and loading. / Выражение Свободно На Борту (Судна) или Франко Борт является термином внешнеторгового договора купли-продажи (поставки) товара, связанного с его доставкой водным путём, когда в цену товара включаются транспортные и другие расходы по его доставке на борт судна. когда товары пересекли планширь фальшборта судна в указанном порту отгрузки. Фальшборт, от Немецкого слова Falschbord, лёгкий стальной пояс, выполненный как продолжение бортовой обшивки судна и расположенный выше верхней палубы. Фальшборт служит ограждением открытых частей палубы и уменьшает накат волн на неё. ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000 (INCOTERMS® 2000). Франко Борт Судна (ФОБ (FOB)). Франко Борт – международный торговый термин, одно из условий поставки товаров в международной торговле (Группа F по Инкотёрмз). 'Свободно на Борту' означает, что продавец считается выполнившим свое обязательство по поставке с момента перехода товара через поручни судна в порту отгрузки. С этого момента покупатель должен нести все расходы и риски гибели или повреждения товара. По условиям ФОБ на покупателя возлагаются обязанности по очистке товара от пошлин для его вывоза (или экспорта). Данный термин может применяться лишь при перевозке товара морским или внутренним водным транспортом. В случаях, когда момент перехода товара через поручни судна не имеет практического значения, например при перевозках в контейнерах, более целесообразно применение термина ФАС. Свободно На Борту (Судна) или Франко Борт – термин, использующийся в области транспортных перевозок, означающий, что прейскурантные цены включают доставку за счёт продавца в определённый пункт, но не дальше. Например, 'FOB наш склад в Ньюарке' означает, что покупатель должен оплачивать все расходы на доставку и иные сборы, связанные с перевозкой товара от склада продавца в Ньюарке к пункту получения товара покупателем. Право владения товаром обычно переходит от продавца к покупателю в пункте ФОБ путём передачи накладной. ФОБ (FOB или Free On Board):- базисные условия поставки, согласно которым продавец оплачивает расходы по транспортировке, страхованию, а также таможенные расходы до момента доставки товара на борт судна зафрахтованного покупателем, в согласованном порту погрузки в установленный срок. Покупатель обязан зафрахтовать судно и своевременно известить продавца о сроке и месте погрузки, названии, времени прибытия судна, условиях погрузки. Риск переходит с продавца на покупателя в момент погрузки товара на борт судна.

FREE OUT = БЕСПЛАТНАЯ РАЗГРУЗКА – Free Out is a pricing term indicating that the quoted prices includes the cost of unloading the goods from the vessel. Cost of unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer. Free Out (FO) is the international shipping term in ocean freight that indicates that the consignee (recipient) is responsible for the cost of unloading cargo from the vessel at the destination. Free Out (FO) is the contract term wich specifies that unlading costs shall be paid by the buyer of the cargo and not the charterer.

FREE PORT = СВОБОДНЫЙ ПОРТ (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ ПОРТ) – Free Port is an area considered apart from the rest of the country for Customs purposes. Goods for local use or re-export can enter free ports duty free. The union between Hamburg and the German empire in 1881 was accompanied by a customs union in which Imperial Chancellor Bismarck sought to appease Hamburg, traditionally used its trade privileges, with the establishment of a freeport. This freeport consists of an enclosed area 16 square kilometers in size and free of all customs limitations. Imported goods from abroad can be stored, repacked or processed in any way without incurring customs duty. Customs duty is only payable when the goods cross the customs boundary and enter German territory. The crossing points have toll bars and are guarded around the clock by officials in green uniforms. As a sign of gratitude for this concession, which made trade much easier for the Hamburg Port, the citizens of Hamburg erected a massive monument to Bismarck in St Pauli. An area, such as a port city, into which merchandise may legally be moved without payment of duties. Free Port is a restricted area at a seaport for the handling of duty-exempted import goods. Also called a Foreign Trade Zone. An international port or an area within an international port at which, crew, passengers, baggage, cargo, mail and stores may be disembarked or unloaded, may remain and may be transhipped, without being subjected to any customs charges or duties. Examination is possible for instance to meet security or narcotics control requirements. / Бисмак (Bismarck).

FREE PRATIQUE = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА СВОБОДНОЕ СНОШЕНИЕ С БЕРЕГОМ – Clearance by the Health Authorities. Free Pratique is a permission granted by local medical authorities, meaning that the vessel has a clean Bill of Health allowing people to embark and disembark.

FREE RIDER = XX (или СВОБОДНЫЙ НАЕЗДНИК) – Free Rider is a person who chooses to receive the benefits of a 'public good' or a 'positive externality' without contributing to paying the costs of producing those benefits.

FREE RIDING = БЕЗРАССУДНОЕ ДЕЙСТВО – In the United States, Free Riding is a term for the practice of buying and selling securities, usually on the same day, in amounts greatly exceeding the amount allowed under margin collateral requirements. The practice is also referred to as 'Day Trading'. The free rider attempts to profit from short-term changes in market prices without placing significant personal funds at risk. This practice may result in a violation of 12 CFR (short for the US Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 12) 221 (Regulation U), and is addressed by OCC (US Office of the Comptroller of the Currency) Banking Circular 275, 'Free Riding in Custody Accounts', 1993-September-03.

FREE SALE CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СВОБОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О СВОБОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ) – Free Sale Certificate:- the US Government does not issue certificates of free sale. However, the Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland, will issue, upon request, a letter of comment to the US manufacturers whose products are subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or other acts administered by the agency. The letter can take the place of the certificate.

FREE SPAN = СВОБОДНЫЙ ПРОЁМ (или СВОБОДНЫЙ ЗАЗОР) – In pallets, Free Span is the distance between supports in a warehouse rack.

FREE SUPPLY = СВОБОДНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Free Supply is the amount of grain available to the market. It excludes government held grain.

FREE TIME = СВОБОДНОЕ ВРЕМЯ (или БЕСПЛАТНОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – (1) Free Time is the amount of time provided by tariff for the consignee/agent to accept delivery of cargo at the expiration of which demurrage charges accrue. Time allowed for shippers or consignees/receivers to load or unload cargo before demurrage, detention and other charges accrue. Free Time is a period of time allowed for loading/unloading of cargo before demurrage or detention charges begin accruing. Storage allowed at carrier facility without penalties assessed. That amount of time that a carrier's equipment may be used without incurring additional charges. Free Time is the period allowed to the owner to accept delivery before storage charges begin to accrue. / Под Свободным Временем понимается часть внерабочего времени (в границах суток, недели, года) остающаяся у лица за вычетом непреложных, необходимых затрат.

(2) Free Time:- the amount of time provided by TIR contract to carriers for the loading or unloading of container at the expiration of which detention charges will accrue.

FREE TRADE = СВОБОДНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Free Trade is a legal arrangement or national policy under which the exchange of goods and services across international borders is neither restricted nor subsidized by techniques of government intervention such as import tariffs, import quotas, export subsidies, discriminatory regulations disadvantaging foreign buyers or foreign sellers, trade embargoes, political manipulation of foreign currency exchange rates, and the like. From their first origins in the writings of Adam Smith up to the present, the classical and neoclassical schools of economic theory have emphasized the advantages of free trade policies and the disadvantages of protectionism for the improvement of popular living standards and the promotion of overall rates of economic growth. Although the theoretical arguments can and do become extremely detailed and complex, the basic conclusion of classical and contemporary neoclassical economic theory is that the advantages of free international trade represent basically only a special case of the advantages of the free market system in general. Although moving toward free trade may represent very real financial losses for the small minority of companies with the political influence to get themselves protected from foreign competition, these losses are normally much more than counterbalanced by the gains to the great majority of the population. Free trade leaves the country's consumers free to seek out the best bargains they can find by not arbitrarily restricting their ability to choose foreign suppliers when they offer a better deal than their domestic competitors in terms of price and/or quality. This enhances competition and breaks down local monopolies. Free trade also enhances the profitability of many other local industries by enabling them to shop around for better deals in purchasing their supplies of raw materials and other capital goods and thus helping them to reduce their costs of production. In the most general terms, free trade makes possible a progressive extension of the area within which specialization and the division of labor takes place according to the principle of comparative advantage, producing gains from trade in overall productivity and economic efficiency that result in higher average living standards both at home and abroad. Removal of all trade barriers in international commerce. See also Free Trade Area. / Снятие всех торговых барьеров в международной коммерции. Смотрите также Зона Свободной Торговли (Free Trade Area).

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is an arrangement which establishes unimpeded exchange and flow of goods and services between trading partners regardless of national borders. An FTA does not (as opposed to a common market) address labor mobility across borders or other common policies such as taxes. Member countries of a free trade area apply their individual tariff rates to countries outside the free trade area.

FREE TRADE AREA = АРЕАЛ СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Free Trade Area:- agreement between a group of countries to abolish mutual customs tariffs and other trade barriers and to allow goods produced in their territories to circulate freely among them. Differs from a customs union in that each member nation is free to apply its own tariffs against other countries rather than adopting a common tariff applied by all members to countries outside the area. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a free trade area, while the

European Community (EC) is a customs union. A cooperative arrangement by a group of nations whereby trade barriers are removed among the members, but each may maintain its own trade regime with nonmember nations. A free trade area allows member countries to maintain individually separate tariff schedules for external countries; members of a customs union employ a common external tariff.

FREE TRADE ZONE = ЗОНА СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – A port designated by the government of a country for duty-free entry of any non-prohibited goods. Merchandise may be stored, displayed, used for manufacturing, etc, within the zone and re-exported without duties. Free Trade Zones (FTZs) offer outstanding advantages to exporters. Goods brought into the zones enter free of taxes and duties. Their entry does not imply that their final destination is for consumption. The customs authority regulating the goods treats them as stored in a third country; therefore, incoming products are subject to inspection with the sole purpose of classifying quantity and type.

FREE WATER = СВОБОДНАЯ ВОДА (или НЕСВЯЗАННАЯ ВОДА, или СЛОЙНАЯ ВОДА) – Free Water is a water droplets or globules in the system fluid that tend to accumulate at the bottom or top of the system fluid depending on the fluid's specific gravity. / Слойная Вода в нефтепродукте.

FREE–WHEELING = ХОЛОСТОЕ КРУЖЕНИЕ (или СВОБОДНОЕ КРУЖЕНИЕ) – Free-Wheeling:- in reference to rolls, spinning without the application of either driving or braking force.

FREE WOOLS = СВОБОДНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Free Wools usually means wool that is free from defects, such as vegetable matter. / Порок или дефект.

FREEZER BURN = ОЖОГ ЗАМОРАЖИВАТЕЛЕМ – Freezer Burn is a drying out of frozen goods.

FREEZER CONTAINER = РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР С МАШИННЫМ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕМ (или КОНТЕЙНЕР ЗАМОРАЖИВАТЕЛЬ) – Freezer Container is a special type of refrigerated container which can maintain the temperature of the cargo at approximately –65°C. At approximately –62°C, the eutectic point is reached, i.e. as of this temperature, all the water in a product is completely frozen. No microbial activity can occur when there is no free water, and therefore the product does not suffer any further loss of quality. At these temperatures, the product has an infinite storage life. / , то есть .

FREEZING CHAIN = ЦЕПОЧКА ЗАМОРОЗКИ – Freezing Chain is unbroken chain from manufacture through to the consumer in which the prescribed freezing temperature is constantly maintained.

FREE ZONE = СВОБОДНАЯ ЗОНА – Free Zone:- a part of the territory of a State where any goods introduced are generally regarded, insofar as import duties and taxes are concerned, as being outside the Customs territory and are not subject to the usual Customs control. A distribution may be between commercial and industrial free zones. In commercial free zones, goods are admitted pending subsequent disposal and processing or manufacture is normally prohibited. Goods admitted to industrial free zones may be subjected to authorized processing operation. Free zones are dealt with in Annex F.1. to the Kyoto Convention. In some countries free zones are also known under various other names, such as 'Free Ports', 'Free Warehouses' or 'Foreign Trade Zones'. / В разных странах свободные зоны могут быть известны под разными названиями, например, Свободные Порты (Free Ports), Свободные Склады (Free Warehouses) или Иностранные Торговые Зоны (Foreign Trade Zones).

FREIGHT = ГРУЗОВАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – Freight is a method or service for transporting goods, especially bulky goods, by water, land, or air. A Freight is the movement of goods by lorries, trains, ships, or aeroplanes. Freight Transport is the physical process of transporting commodities and merchandise goods and cargo. The term Shipping originally referred to transport by sea but in American English, it has been extended to refer to transport by land or air (International English:- Carriage) as well. Logistics is a term borrowed from the military environment, is also used in the same sense. See also Carriage; and Logistics. In British English, Freight is the commercial transport that is slower and cheaper than express. / Грузовые Перевозки, перемещение грузов различными средствами транспорта – универсальными и специальными. (Перемещение земляных масс при производстве строительных работ с помощью бульдозеров и других строительных машин к грузовым перевозкам не относится.) Различают:- (а) Внутрипроизводственные Грузовые Перевозки, технологически связанные с производством той или иной продукции в пределах отдельного предприятия; (б) Народнохозяйственные Грузовые Перевозки – перевозки продукции в сфере обращения от производителей к потребителям либо непосредственно (транзитные поставки), либо через склады долгосрочного хранения и торовая сеть (повторные перевозки). Объём грузовых перевозок (измеряемый в тоннах) обусловлен объёмом производства продукции и импорта и коэффициентом повторности перевозок, то есть тем, сколько раз одна и та же тонна продукции перевозится от предприятия-производителя до пунктов потребления (производственного или личного). Коэффициент повторности зависит от действующей системы снабжения и сбыта продукции, величины транзитных норм поставки, ёмкости и размещения складов, степени развитости так называемых смешанных перевозок, осуществляемых двумя или несколькими видами транспорта (при таких перевозках одна и та же продукция учитывается отдельно каждым видом транспорта, то есть имеет место повторный учёт), и от других факторов. Как правило, в социалистических странах коэффициент повторности перевозок меньше, чем в капиталистических, вследствие преимуществ плановой системы снабжения предприятий и сбыта их продукции. В 1967 все виды транспорта всех стран мира перевезли около 85 миллиардов тонн (т) на среднее расстояние 258 километров (км). При общей массе всей мировой продукции промышленности и сельского хозяйства, равной около 26 миллиардам тонн, каждая тонна продукции перевозилась в среднем 3.3 раза. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1970 транспорт перевёз почти 18 миллиардов т. Объём грузовых перевозок во всём мире возрос за последние 50 лет почти в 15 раз, а в бывшем СССР за период 1913–70 более чем в 80 раз. В 1970 наибольшая масса (по тоннажу) грузовых перевозок производилась автомобильным транспортом – 4/5 (на короткие расстояния) и 1/5 другими видами транспорта вместе взятыми (на дальние расстояния). Грузовые Потоки, показатели, характеризующие объём перевозок грузов по участкам и направлениям транспортной сети, а также между корреспондирующими предприятиями, пунктами или районами. Грузовые потоки изображаются либо графически или схематически, либо в виде так называемых косых таблиц, в которых указываются и корреспондирующие пункты и объём перевозок между ними. Грузовые потоки, как правило, неравномерны по отдельным участкам сети и по направлениям 'туда' и 'обратно'. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) наиболее мощные грузовые потоки складывались на линиях, связывающих основные районы горнодобывающей, металлургической и лесозаготовительной промышленности с крупными центрами обрабатывающей промышленности (например, Донбасс с Центром, Кузбасс с Уралом и так далее). Направление преобладающего грузопотока (например, из Донбасса в Центр) называется грузовым, а обратное – порожним. В бывшем СССР по сети железных дорог в обратных направлениях перевозилось примерно 3/5 массы грузов, перевозившихся в грузовых направлениях. Неравенство грузовых потоков по направлениям 'туда' и 'обратно' вызывало порожние пробеги подвижного состава и непроизводительные пробеги локомотивов, судов, автомобилей, увеличение себестоимости перевозок и капиталовложений. Для смягчения неравномерности грузовых потоков осуществлялись меры стимулирования загрузки порожних направлений, включая применение пониженных тарифов. Мощность грузовых потоков измеряется показателем

густоты перевозок (или грузонапряженности). Она зависит от объёма производства продукции, связанного с ним грузооборота и протяжённости сети. На железных дорогах бывшего СССР средняя густота перевозок в 1967 составляла 18.5 миллионов тонно·километров на километр (т·км/км); она была втрое выше средней густоты всей мировой сети железных дорог и в 5 раз больше, чем в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США). Высокой грузонапряжённости обычно сопутствуют более высокая степень использования производственных фондов транспорта, низкая себестоимость перевозок. Вместе с тем усложняется задача обеспечения бесперебойной работы транспорта и его содержание. Поэтому при чрезмерно высокой грузонапряжённости отдельных направлений сети строят параллельные разгружающие линии.

FREIGHT = ПРОВОЗНАЯ ПЛАТА (или ФРАХТ) – By the Marine Insurance Act, 1906, s.90, 'Freight' includes the profit derivable by a shipowner from the employment of his ship to carry his own goods or moveables, as well as freight payable to a third party, but does not include passage money. The amount of money due for transporting the goods, payable either in advance or upon delivery. According to the Lisbon Rules, Freight means the remuneration payable for the carriage by the vessel of property or passengers or for the use of the vessel. / Под Фрахтом, от Голландского слова Vracht и Немецкого слова Fracht, понимается плата владельцу транспортного средства за предоставленные им услуги по перевозке грузов или пассажиров различными видами транспорта. Обычно плательщиком фрахта выступает фрахтователь, то есть лицо, заключившее договор о перевозке с владельцем транспортных средств (фрахтовщиком), который принимает на себя обязательство перевезти груз из одного пункта в другой. Понятие Фрахт применяется к перевозкам различными видами транспорта (авиационным, автомобильным, железнодорожным, морским, речным), однако наиболее распространён в морских перевозках. В Фрахт включаются не только плата за перевозку грузов или пассажиров, но и в некоторых случаях (в зависимости от условий договора) плата за погрузку и выгрузку. На фрахтовом рынке трампового тоннажа ценой транспортных услуг выступает фрахтовая ставка, устанавливаемая каждый раз при заключении договора на морские перевозки в условиях складывающейся конъюнктуры. В линейных перевозках цена услуг имеет форму транспортных тарифов, действующих на протяжении определённого времени, и устанавливается главным образом в одностороннем порядке судовладельческими компаниями. Срок оплаты фрахта определяется в договорах. Обычно фрахт оплачивается по завершении перевозки. Исчисляется путём умножения цены перевозки (ставки фрахта или тарифа), установленной договором морской перевозки, на количество груза, доставленного в пункт назначения, или на количество груза, принятого к погрузке в пункте отправления. В случаях, когда заранее трудно определить количество груза, подлежащего перевозке, вместо ставки фрахта в договоре указывается сумма фрахта за один рейс. При фрахтовании судна на время (тайм-чартер) фрахт исчисляется в соответствии с арендной ставкой, которая устанавливается либо за тонну полной грузоподъёмности судна в месяц, либо за использование судна в сутки. Фрахт:- плата за перевозку груза.

FREIGHT = ФРАХТ (или ГРУЗ) – Freight is the merchandise carried and or hauled by a transportation line. Refers to either the cargo carried or the charges assessed for carriage of the cargo. For insurance purposes, the term 'Freight' relates to the remuneration received or receivable by a carrier for the carriage of goods, and can include the profit he derives from the carriage of his own goods. Where freight is paid in advance by the shipper, on a non returnable basis, the insurable interest is vested in the shipper and is normally embraced within the insured value of the goods. Where freight is paid on 'outturn' of the goods at the destination port, the insurable interest is vested in the carrier (shipowner or charterer). In shipping practice, the term freight may be used to define the goods carried in transit. Thus, personnel involved in arrangements for such transit may be termed 'Freight Forwarders'. It is commonplace to hear goods referred to as 'Freight' in regard to rail carriage, air carriage, etc. / Фрахт:- перевозимый на зафрахтованном транспортном средстве (первоначально на судне) груз, а также сама такая перевозка.

FREIGHT ALL KINDS = ФРАХТ В ЛЮБЫХ ФОРМАХ (или ФРАХТ ЛЮБОГО ВИДА) – Freight All Kinds (FAK), usually referring to full container loads of mixed shipments. Single freight which is charged irrespective of the commodity. Freight All Kinds (FAK) is a shipping classification. Usually refers to consolidated cargo. Goods classified FAK are usually charged higher rates than those marked with a specific classification and are frequently in a container which includes various classes of cargo.

FREIGHT BILL = СЧЁТ ЗА ФРАХТ (или ФРАХТОВОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО) – Freight Bill is an invoice for transportation charges generated when a load is delivered. Destination (Collect) Freight Bill:- prepaid freight bill. (i) Bill rendered by a transportation line to consignee containing description of freight shipper name, point of origin and weight charges (if not prepaid). (ii) Bill rendered by a transportation line to shipper containing description of freight, consignee, destination and weight charges. Freight Bill is a document issued by the carrier based on the bill of lading and other information; used to account for a shipment operationally, statistically, and financially. An Invoice. (a) Destination Freight Bill:- A bill rendered by a transportation line to consignee, giving a description of the amount of charges (if not pre-paid). (b) Pre-paid Freight Bill:- A bill rendered by a transportation line to shipper, giving a description of the freight, the names of consignee and destination, weight and amount of charges.

FREIGHT BROKERAGE = ФРАХТОВОЧНАЯ БРОКЕРСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – Freight Brokerage is a commission paid to a licensed Freight Forwarder or Custom House Broker by the steamship line concerning export transactions. Commission is paid either as a percentage or the freight charges or as a lump sum amount per container, depending on the carrier and/or trade lane.

FREIGHT CASHIER = ТОВАРНЫЙ КАССИР (или ФРАХТОВЫЙ КАССИР) – Freight Cashier:- responsible for collections of freight/charges/release of cargo/release of bills of lading.

FREIGHT CHARGE = ФРАХТОВЫЙ СБОР – Freight Charge is a compensation paid to Logistics Depot by the client for transportation services performed.

FREIGHT CLAIM = ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ ПО ФРАХТУ – Freight Claim is a formal letter with supporting documents, i.e. bill of lading (B/L), delivery receipt (D/R), temperature chart, etc, making claim against carrier for lost or damaged cargo. / формальное письмо с подкрепляющими документами, то есть Коносаментом, .

FREIGHT COLLECT = ПРОВОЗНАЯ ПЛАТА ПО ПРИБЫТИИ (или ФРАХТ ВОЗЛАГАЕТСЯ НА …, или ФРАХТ ВЗЫСКИВАЕТСЯ С …) – Freight Collect and Freight Prepaid are common terms used in international freight. It is very important to understand the difference, it is a statement of who will be paying for all the international freight charges. If you export your goods on 'Freight Collect' terms (EXW, FCA, FAS and FOB are all Freight Collect terms of Incoterms® 2020) that means that the importer (your buyer) will 'collect' and pay all of the freight charges on their side, you will not have to pay any freight at all. If you are the exporter and sell the goods on CFR, CIF, CPT, CIP, DAP, DPU and DDP terms of Incoterms® 2020, this means that you will pay for the freight charges ('Freight Prepaid' – you will pre-pay the freight charges). These are linked to the selling terms of your invoice, if you are selling your goods on FOB (Free on Board) terms then you are only covering the costs to get the goods loaded on board the vessel. All charges thereafter will be charged to the receiver of the goods (consignee) – so it will be Freight Collect. These freight terms are stated on the bill of lading (BL), the document issued by the shipping line or freight forwarder. Freight Collect is a term used on shipping documents and in price quotations denoting that the buyer or consignee must pay all shipping charges. See also Freight Prepaid.

Freight Collect and Freight Prepaid:- What's the Difference? Negotiating shipping contracts can feel a bit like a game of chess. You make one wrong move and the whole game is lost. One of those 'wrong moves' is agreeing to shipping terms you don't actually understand. Unfortunately, this is a rather common occurrence and one of the biggest mistakes we see on a daily basis. Freight Prepaid and Freight Collect are two such terms that are often confused and misunderstood. Keep reading to get a better understanding of freight collect and freight prepaid, then contact the team at carrier to simplify your shipping process. Freight prepaid and freight collect are two terms used to define who pays for a specific freight shipment, but they are often paired with another term, which defines who owns a shipment until delivery. (1) A term Freight Prepaid indicates that the shipper or consignor is responsible for the shipping charges, as well as any ancillary charges that might come up along the way. This is also sometimes referred to as 'Prepaid & Add'. (i) FOB Origin, Freight Prepaid:- In this scenario, the buyer takes ownership of the shipment when it is picked up by the carrier. However, the seller maintains the responsibility for the cost and safety of the shipment. (ii) FOB Destination, Freight Prepaid:- In this scenario, the seller maintains ownership of the shipment throughout the shipping process and is responsible for the cost and safety of the shipment until delivery. (2) A term Freight Collect indicates that the consignee or shipment receiver is responsible for the shipping charges, as well as any ancillary charges. This is sometimes referred to as 'Collect Upon Arrival'. (i) FOB Origin, Freight Collect:- In this scenario, the buyer or receiver of the shipment takes ownership as soon as it is picked up by the carrier at the origin pick-up location. The buyer is also responsible for the cost and safety of the shipment until arrival. (ii) FOB Destination, Freight Collect:- In this scenario, the seller maintains ownership of the shipment throughout the shipment process, and would be responsible if something were to happen to the shipment. However, the buyer is responsible for the cost of the shipment. Common Shipping Acronyms & Their Meanings:- In addition to Freight Prepaid and Freight Collect, there are a couple of other key terms you'll want to be familiar with when negotiating shipping contracts including the following:- (i) FOB, Free on Board:- This is the point in the supply chain in which the buyer accepts ownership of a shipment and the seller relinquishes their ownership. (ii) COD, Cash on Delivery:- This is a situation in which the carrier would collect payment when the shipment is delivered. (iii) BOL, Bill of Lading:- This is the terms and conditions for the shipment that outlines the freight and payment terms. Freight and charges be paid at destination (by the consignee). If for any reason the freight is not paid for by the consignee the shipper remains responsible for all expenses. When selling on 'Freight Collect' the consignor is responsible for paying the freight charges. A common mistake of the shippers is that once the shipment has been dispatched he has no further responsibility in the matter. This is not true. According to the British International Freight Association (BIFA) trading conditions paragraph 12B:- 'Despite the acceptance by the Company of instructions from the Customer to collect freight, duties, charges, dues, or other expenses from the Consignee, or any other Person, on receipt of evidence of proper demand by the Company, and, in the absence of evidence of payment (for whatever reason) by such Consignee, or other Person, the Customer shall remain responsible for such freight, duties, charges, dues, or other expenses'. So if you ship on 'Freight Collect' terms and the consignee refuses to pay the freight, port handling charges, demurrage and any other duties, you, as a shipper, will be obliged to cover these expenses to the shipping line. This condition is especially important when the goods are sold on open credit or partial pre-payment basis. The shipping line will hold your cargo until all expenses are covered, unless you have special agreements with the transport company. You have to keep in mind that every day on demurrage can cost you a lot of money and in most cases it will be cheaper to pay the due amount first and try to collect the money from the consignor afterwards. We recommend using 'Freight Collect' only when the goods are sold on pre-payment terms, the seller has received an irrevocable letter of credit or when you have your contract insured. 'Freight pre-paid' is the safest way to ship the cargo and avoid possible conflicts with the shipping line. Freight charges to be paid by consignee at destination. Freight Collect is a term used in the freight moving business that means that the freight will be paid by the person receiving the freight. The alternative would be 'Freight Prepaid'. If you order something, and you pay the shipper for shipping, then they will pay the charges the trucking company charges to move the item. This amount could be more or less than what you give the shipper. If you tell the shipper that you will pay the cost when it arrives, then they will ship it 'freight collect', meaning the trucking company will need a check payable to them when they deliver your item. If you have an account with a certain trucking company, then you can request that the shipper use that company so that you maybe billed. It will still be 'Freight Collect', but will be automaticaly billed to you by the company that you use. Freight Collect is a term denoting that transportation charges have been paid or are to be paid at final point of destination. / Сборы по Провозной Плате (Фрахту) должны быть оплачены консигнатором (грузополучателем) по месту назначения.

FREIGHT CONTINGENCY = НЕПРЕДСКАЗУЕМОСТЬ ФРАХТА – Freight Contingency:- the insurable interest of a consignee who has paid freight on goods when delivered over the ship's side, but where the goods are still subject to peril until they arrive at the final destination.

FREIGHT COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ФРАХТУ – Freight Costs are the costs incurred by the merchant in moving goods, by whatever means, from one place to another under the terms of the contract of carriage. In addition to transport costs this may include such elements as packing, documentation, loading, unloading and transport insurance. Freight Costs is the cost of an item at the time of receiving is generally considered a Landed Cost, which is the raw cost plus inbound freight costs. Freight Cost is the compensation paid to the contracted carrier by logistics depot for the transportation services performed.

FREIGHTED BILL OF LADING = ФРАХТОВОЧНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или ФРАХТОВЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Freighted Bill Of Lading is a Bill of Lading that lists all charges pertaining to cargo movement from origin to destination.

FREIGHTER = ГРУЗОВОЕ СУДНО – Freighter (maritime term):- a ship designed to carry all types of general cargo, or 'dry cargo'. Freighter is a vessel used for the carriage of cargo. Breakbulk vessels both refrigerated and unrefrigerated, containerships, partial containerships, roll-on/roll-off vessels, and barge carriers. / Под Грузовым Судном понимается судно, предназначенное для перевозки различных грузов. Различают комбинированные, наливные и сухогрузные грузовые суда. Способы перевозки (отдельными счётными единицами – бочками, контейнерами, мешками, слитками, ящиками и другими либо общей массой – наливом или насыпью) и характер грузов определяют конструктивные особенности грузовых судов:- число палуб, поперечных и продольных переборок, размеры и расположение погрузочно-разгрузочных отверстий, цистерн для балласта, положение машинного отделения и другое. Смотрите также Судно.

FREIGHT FORWARDER = ГРУЗОВОЙ ЭКСПЕДИТОР – Freight Forwarder is a person engaged in the business of assembling, collecting, consolidating, shipping, and distributing less than trailerload freight. Also a person acting as agent in the transshipping of freight to or from countries and the clearing of freight through US Federal Customs. Also known as Forwarder. Freight Forwarder is an independent business which handles export shipments for compensation. Freight Forwarder arranges shipments for customers usually break bulk. Does not actually carry the cargo or conduct business for the ship. A person whose business is to act as an agent on behalf of the shipper. A freight forwarder frequently makes the booking reservation. Freight Forwarder is an independent business that dispatches shipments for exporters for a fee. The firm may ship by land, air, or sea, or it may specialize. Usually it handles all the services connected with an export shipment, including preparation of documents, booking cargo space, warehousing, pier delivery, and export clearance. The firm may also handle banking and insurance services on behalf of a client. The US forwarder is licensed by the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) for ocean shipments. Federally licensed (by FMC) company that handles documentation details

for shipper of export cargo (US). A Freight Forwarder is defined in the Interstate Commerce Act as follows:- 'Freight Forwarder' means a person holding itself out to the general public (other than as pipeline, rail, or water carrier) to provide transportation of property for compensation and in the ordinary course of its business:- (i) assembles and consolidates, or provides for assembling and consolidating shipments and performs or provides for break-bulk and distribution operations of the shipments; (ii) assumes responsibility for the transportation from the place of receipt to the place of destination; and (iii) uses for any part of the transportation a carrier subject to the jurisdiction under this subtitle. 49 USC §13101(8) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). Only surface freight forwarders are subject to Carmack liability requirements. A surface 'Freight Forwarder' can be either a receiving or a delivering carrier. 49 USC §14706(a)(2). A 'Freight Forwarder' is considered a 'Receiving Carrier' when the freight forwarder uses a motor carrier to receive property from a consignor and consents to the execution of the bill of lading or receipt by the motor carrier. A 'Freight Forwarder' is a 'Delivering Carrier' when it consents to the motor carrier's delivery of its property to a consignee. The party arranging the carriage of goods including connected services and/or associated formalities on behalf of a shipper or consignee. Freight Forwarder is a person or corporation who arranges transport of goods on behalf of either the seller or buyer. In many cases the freight forwarder will also consolidate several small shipments into one larger one to take advantage of better freight rates. In most cases the freight forwarder will assume the legal liabilities of acting as a carrier. A Freight Forwarder is one who assembles small shipments into one large shipment which is then tendered to a regulated carrier. Freight Forwarder is an entity that organizes the shipment of goods from originating company to end market, consumer, or distribution location. / Экспедитор:- (1) физическое или юридическое лицо, действующее на основании договора поручения или комиссии, организующее транспортно-экспедиторское обслуживание, но не принимающее непосредственного участия в процессе транспортирования; (2) работник предприятия или организации, в обязанности которого входит приём грузов, их сопровождение, оформление перевозочных документов и так далее; сотрудник экспедиции. Экспедитор:- (1) сторона договора экспедиции. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – социалистической организации:- транспортно-экспедиционного агентства и конторы автомобильного, железнодорожного, внутреннего водного транспорта, морские порты, экспедиционные организации исполкомов местных Советов, системы потребительской кооперации и некоторые другие организации, в уставах (положениях) которых предусмотрено совершение транспортно-экспедиционных операций. (2) Работник предприятия, организации, осуществляющий в соответствии с трудовым договором получение грузов, их сопровождение при перевозке, сдачу, оформление товаро-распорядительных документов.

FREIGHT FORWARDER'S BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ ГРУЗОВОГО ЭКСПЕДИТОРА – A contract of carriage between a shipper and forwarder (who is usually a NVOCC); a non-negotiable document. Freight Forwarder's Bill of Lading, generally, it is a document with the effect of a cargo delivery order issued to a shipper of cargo by a freight forwarder, which thereafter arranges, usually as agent for the shipper, for shipment of the cargo under a combined transport or ocean bill of lading. However, regard must be had to the substance and not merely to the title or form of a document and a freight forwarder's bill of lading might on its true construction be a fully transferable bill of lading and not merely a cargo delivery order. Also known as Freight Bill, and House Bill.

FREIGHT INVOICE = ТОВАРНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА (или СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА НА ГРУЗ) – Freight Invoice is an itemized list of goods shipped and services rendered stating fees and charges. An itemised list of cargo shipped and services rendered listing charges involved.

FREIGHT INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ФРАХТА – Freight Insurance is more for the couriers, hauliers and freight forwarders that transport a third party's goods. If you are looking for freight liability cover. See also Cargo Insurance. / курьеры, подвозчики (доставщики), и экпедиторы груза.

FREIGHT MANIFEST = ГРУЗОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ (или ФРАХТОВЫЙ МАНИФЕСТ) – Freight Manifest is a (cargo) manifest including all freight particulars. A summary of cargoes stating all freight particulars.

FREIGHT MARKET = ФРАХТОВЫЙ РЫНОК – The Freight Market is the market in the shipping industry which covers the transport of cargo. The first official freight market was the Baltic shipping exchange (The Baltic Exchange; headquartered in London, the United Kingdom) in the XIX century. However before that time there were already several places which could be seen as centers of freight market for instance the Baltic coffee house. Transport of goods over sea can be regulated in different types of chartering. The freight derivatives market is a relatively new part of the freight market. The idea of the freight derivatives market is to minimize the future risks of trading goods. This is necessary because a trader may buy a commodity which he wants to ship in the future and sell on another place. However if the freight rate would rise to a higher point by the time he wants to ship he will have to calculate for this unexpected expense and he may very well lose a lot of money when selling the commodity again. The freight derivatives market handles this problem by giving an estimate of what the future of the freight market will be. So the ship-owner and the trader can agree a price that will most likely be close to the freight rate at that future time this limiting both their risks. The freight future market started with trading through the Baltic International Freight Futures Exchange in 1985 which was later replaced by forward freight agreements. See also The Baltic Exchange, and Worldscale. In 1744 the owners of a coffee house in Threadneedle Street in London changed its name from the Virginia and Maryland to Virginia and Baltick to reflect the trade of the regulars who met there to make arrangements and draw up agreements for the transportation of goods by sailing ship. Just as the opening of Edward Lloyd's coffee house in Tower Street was the birth of Lloyd's of London, so the opening of the Virginia and Baltick Coffee House can be said to be the birth of the Baltic Exchange. The coffee house of 1744 was an open house with no members, but the common interest was in the trade of tallows, oils, flax, hemp and seeds from the Baltic states. As Europe's population grew rapidly throughout the XVIII and XIX centuries and London became the commercial heart of the expanding British Empire, so began the growth of the shipping industry centered around the Virginia and Baltick. The informal arrangements of the original coffee house were not robust enough to deal with the wild speculations in commodities so prevalent at the time and in 1823 a committee was formed with the power to formulate rules and regulations for the admission of members. 23 merchants, tallow chandlers, soap makers and brokers closed ranks. The committee decided that one room – the Subscription Room – would be open only to those willing to pay for the privilege and the number of subscribers limited to three hundred. The framework had been laid for what would one day become the Baltic Exchange, the most important market for shipping in the world. The Subscription Room opened on 01 May 1823 and within the first few weeks subscribers had introduced visitors from Paris, Stockholm, St Petersburg, Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Canaries, Sydney, Antwerp, Gibraltar, Madrid, Hamburg, Madeira and Jamaica. The Baltic was off to a good international start. Rules and regulations of the Baltic house agreed to at a General Meeting of the Subscribers held on Tuesday 22 April 1823, AH Thompson, Esqr., in the Chair. First:- that the name of the establishment to be the Baltic Coffee House. Second:- that the number of subscribers do not exceed three hundred (reckoning firms as single subscribers) without the consent of a general meeting and further that the number of subscriptions from the Stock Exchange do not exceed six. Third:- that new subscribers are to be admitted only on the recommendation of six subscribers, which recommendation is to be approved by the Committee. Fourth:- that the subscription be as follows, viz:- Four guineas per annum for an individual, six guineas for firms consisting of two persons, eight guineas for firms consisting of more than two persons (partners not resident in London or the neighbourhood not to be counted as belonging to firms), and that the allowance for the waiter shall be one guinea per annum for individuals and in the same proportion for firms, viz, one guinea and a half per annum for firms of two persons, two guineas per annum

for firms of more than two persons, and that no additional renumeration be given to the waiters in the room, and that there be at least four waiters provided. Fifth:- that the room be opened on the first day of May, 1823, and that the subscriptions be paid for one year in advance – within one month of that time. Sixth:- that a dining and a sale room be provided for the accommodation of the subscribers and the public, and that wine, tea, coffee, chocolate and sandwiches be furnished in the coffee room. Seventh:- that gentlemen out of business, and resident more than 20 miles from London, or in business and resident more than 50 miles from London, be admitted on introduction by a member of the Committee who shall write the name of the visitor and his place of abode in a book to be kept for that purpose and who must re-insert the name every week. Eighth:- that there be only one door for admission. Ninth:- that the Committee shall call a general meeting of the subscribers on a requisistion being presented to them stating the object for which the meeting is to be called, and signed by at least 50 subscribers, but the Committee to have at all times the power of calling general meetings. Tenth:- that a meeting of the Committee be held on the first and third Tuesday in every month at two o'clock precisely, and that five members of the Committee form a quorum. Eleventh:- that a book is to be kept by the Secretary in which is to be entered the rules and regulations of the establishment – together with the names of the Committee and subscribers. A committee meeting was held on 23 February 1854 which saw the first appearance of a noteworthy member – Panita Ralli – a member of a Greek family of corn merchants and bankers, beginning a long and mutually beneficial relationship between the Baltic and Greek members. In 1873 the first list of Baltic members was produced containing 1 164 names including five Iondeses, six Mavrogordatoses, eleven Rallis, four Rodoacachis, six Schilizzis and five Ziffos – a contingent of Greeks whose contribution to world shipping had long been centred on Britain as it still is today. 1846–73:- the repealing of the Corn Laws in 1846 resulted in the wholesale importation of foreign wheat. The numbers of shipowners and brokers rose to meet this need and the Baltic suddenly required more space. A company – The Baltic Company Ltd – was formed to purchase a new and larger premises and in 1857 South Sea House on Threadneedle Street was acquired. A full time secretary, William Oxley, was appointed to the company and by 1859 membership of the Baltic grew to 737. 1859 was also the year in which a telegraph office was established at South Sea House enabling faster and more frequent communication around the world. Ten years later the Suez Canal was opened, heralding a new era for commerce and shipping. However, the increasing size of trade and the required growth in ship tonnage led to a very contemporary problem - the raising of capital to finance new shipbuilding. At that time shipbrokers owned and managed steamers raising the cash for them from friends and clients. However, this meant unlimited liability. The advent of the concept of limited liability meant that large numbers of people began to invest in shipping on speculative basis. The first Baltic posting:- it was during this period that the first incident of blackballing was recorded, a process which still exists today under the Baltic's 'postings' service which ensures that the high ethics encapsulated in the Baltic motto 'Our Word Our Bond' are maintained. WR Arbuthnot & Co. complained that Baltic member William Kern had left a parcel of linseed oil in their hands for acceptance by 11:20 am at the commercial sales room. The clerk was there on time, waited for 5 minutes, and then went over to Kern's office to see if he could locate him before returning to the Baltic. He met Kern coming in by the back entrance, but Kern informed him that he could no longer have the linseed oil as he was too late. Arbuthnot argued that as the fault was not theirs, they should not be penalised and suggested arbitration as a means of settling the dispute. Kern at first refused, but relented after Arbuthnot threatened to refer the case to the Baltic. After the arbitration went against him he refused to abide by it. Arbuthnot complained by highlighting a fundamental aspect of business:- 'It is important that a broker's word should be considered binding and trustworthy ... he should not be allowed to escape with impunity for such gross breach of faith'. And he was not. Kern accepted the judgement. An important article of faith had been established. 1873–1914:- the late XIX century was a period of unparalleled prosperity for Great Britain. It controlled nearly a third of all global industrial output, with its nearest rival the USA lagging far behind. Britain's trade was worth double that of France and the amount of shipping organised by members of the Baltic was proportionately enormous. It was around this period that the telephone made its first appearance and the Edison Telephone Company which first installed telephones at the Baltic. By 1881 calls to and from South Sea House numbered 200 a day. As membership of the Baltic grew arguments broke out between the shareholders and the members as to the quality and quantity of services provided and a rival organization – the London Shipping Exchange – opened at 19 Billiter Street in March 1892. Two leading Baltic members joined its board of directors and by 1896 boasted around 1 600 members. However, the Baltic at South Sea House still maintained its pre-eminence which the London Shipping Exchange was desperate to emulate. Two competing exchanges with a shared membership was clearly not in the best interests of the market and by 1898 moves began to merge the two institutions. The lease on South Sea House was due to run out in 1900 and the City of London Exchange Company was formed to purchase a new site and create a new exchange in Jeffrey Square (now St Mary Axe) and in 1900 a new company – the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Limited – was incorporated. By 1902 the London Shipping Exchange, the Baltic Company Ltd and the City of London Exchange Syndicate Ltd merged and moved to the grand new building built in St Mary Axe following a short spell at the Great Eastern Hotel at Liverpool Street. St Mary Axe building:- the 1903 Baltic Exchange was one of the City's grandest trading halls. The building was designed by T.H. Smith and W. Wimble and saw trading on a daily basis. Shipbrokers, owners and charterers representatives would gather to share information and to physically transact the deals. Up until 1920s the Baltic was primarily a grain exchange with up to 250 000 tons of grain bought and sold on its trading floor every day. By attending the Baltic the brokers not only learnt what the shippers were offering – the types of grain and the periods of shipment, but also obtained concessions on price and terms which neither buyer nor seller could manage if they met face to face. In the course of a series of conversations on the trading floor, a chartering clerk obtained a firm offer of a vessel and a firm bid for the carriage of the cargo much more easily and swiftly than was possible by telephone, telegram or letter. The heads of all the firms, big and small, walked the trading floor every day and stayed for lunch. Amid the hustle and bustle, brokers would queue for the telephones and strain to make themselves heard above the din of business chatter. 1914–45:- the First World War created huge difficulties for an international institution like the Baltic Exchange with its German and Austro-Hungarian members and their clerks banned. 62 Baltic members lost their lives in the war and their sacrifice was commemorated on marble panels unveiled in 1920, to which were added five stained-glass windows as a war memorial in 1922. These windows can now be found at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich. The return to peacetime conditions saw the role of the Baltic shifting. The decline of the British Empire and Britain's position on the global stage was reflected by a crisis of confidence at the Baltic Exchange. Members began to ask whether a broker was necessary and a series of conferences with grain merchants, millers and seed crushers and oilseed brokers was called. By the end of the 1920s not only ships, but also aeroplanes were being chartered to carry goods. In February 1929 S Instone & Company issued Britain's first charter-party. 1929 also saw the introduction of the London Corn Trade Association's futures market at St. Mary Axe. Trade at the Baltic was however declining as the Wall Street Crash of 1929 led to a global economic crisis. Trade patterns altered as governments implemented protectionist policies in the face of the Depression sweeping the industrial world. The earnings of those engaged in shipping slumped as international trade declined and the number of Baltic members dropped. By 1935 the days of the Baltic as a commodity market were over as the Baltic became a freight market. The brokers had ceased to depend solely on the British merchant navy for their business and fixed cargoes of all nationalities, and from ports in one part of the world to another without touching the British Isles. 1939 saw the outbreak of the Second World War and the government introduced the Ministry of Shipping to organise the chartering of ships and cutting out the Baltic brokers. After a few weeks of war, Britain began to run short of wheat imports and the government abandoned the system and introduced the direct acquisition of ships. The ministry would instruct the owners to carry certain cargoes and follow certain routes and all chartering was on a time charter basis. The Baltic was forced to suspend its

operations and was not back in business until September 1945. The Ministry of Shipping still retained full control of the direction of voyages, but shipowners and their brokers could arrange chartering and conclude fixtures. 1949–Today:- in 1949 the Baltic became world's first air freight exchange and the Baltic Airbrokers Association was formed. It was however not until 1952 that the government relaxed its control of the commodity and shipping markets. Membership of the Baltic rose again and the exchange expanded, building an annexe to house the secretariat and offices for tenants. Sir Winston Churchill laid the foundation stone in 1955 and in 1956 Queen Elizabeth II formally opened the extension. In May 1971 there was a radical redrafting of the rules for membership. It was stipulated that a company seeking membership must satisfy the board that it had a reasonably large capital. Most of the members by this stage were limited companies who nominated individuals to represent them on the Baltic's trading floor. Through the 1970s and 1980s the communications revolution gathered pace. First the telex machine, then faxes, cheap international calls, mobile phones, e-mail and the internet made face to face meetings on the trading floor increasingly redundant. The number of sessions held declined as shipbrokers increasingly stayed in their offices. Freight Futures:- in 1985 the world's first freight futures market was launched allowing owners and charterers the ability to protect themselves from fluctuating freight rates. The Baltic International Freight Futures Exchange (BIFFEX) opened for business on the trading floor. However, the most important part of the operation was the production of the Baltic Freight Index. Produced by a panel of shipbrokers around the world giving their assessment of the market value of a basketful of dry cargo routes. Today the Baltic produces more than 40 daily route assessments, a sale and purchase index, forward prices, fixture lists and market reports. The Baltic was no stranger to futures markets having housed a coarse grain futures market of one description or another since 1929. Main crop potatoes, pig meat, live cattle, soya meal and early potatoes markets were sited on its trading floor in the 1970s and 1980s. The Financial Services Act in 1988 brought this all to an end forcing all of the 'Baltic' futures markets to unite under the banner of the Baltic Futures Association and re-sited at the London Commodity Exchange. Friday, 10 April 1992:- at 21:20 hrs an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb consisting of 100 pounds of Semtex wrapped in a ton of fertilizer exploded in a van parked outside the Baltic Exchange. Three people died, including Baltic attendant Tom Casey and many more were injured as the bomb ripped through the Baltic destroying offices of major companies in the building and rendering the trading floor unoccupiable. By Monday morning the Baltic was installed in Lloyd's of London and by Wednesday a trading floor opened. The Baltic Exchange was unable to redevelop 30 St Mary Axe incorporating the historical elements as required by English Heritage and the site was sold to Trafalgar House in 1995. Most of the remaining structures on the site were then carefully dismantled whilst the interior of Exchange Hall and the facade were preserved and sealed from the elements. Later assessment by English Heritage determined that the damage was far more severe than had previously been thought, and they dropped their insistence on restoration; a decision that led to much controversy. London's latest landmark, the Swiss Re tower, also widely known as the Gherkin, now stands on the site of the old Baltic Exchange. The Baltic today:- the Baltic Exchange today is housed at 38 St Mary Axe, next to the 1903 exchange site. There is no longer a trading floor, but the Baltic continues to provide meeting and catering facilities for its members and tenants. The Baltic today focuses on providing freight market information, dispute resolution and a light regulatory framework for the shipping market. The Freight Market is the trading of freight and the means to transport this freight. The better known origin of this market lies in the Baltic Exchange. This has now become a website. And most of this trade now goes by the Internet. As shipping companies sell the use of ships, the way these ship are deployed must be agreed upon, including whether the charter has full control or a certain degree of it. This is done by the charter. In this contract the obligations of both parties are described. This can be done on basis of time, voyage, freight, etc. Even the party responsible for maintenance and crewing is hereby settled. The history of The Baltic Exchange (today the organization is the world's main international shipping exchange) spans more than 250 years and traces its origins back to a humble Coffee house – the traditional meeting place of merchants and sea captains – in the City of London. Timeline:- 1744:- The Virginia and Maryland Coffee House in Threadneedle Street changes its name to Virginia and Baltic. This reflects the business of the merchants and shipowners who regularly gather there. 1810:- the coffee house had become too crowded and the Virginia and Baltic Coffee House moved to the nearby Antwerp Tavern (also known as the Baltic Coffee House). 1823:- to combat 'wild gambling' in the market and establish some regulation, a committee of senior coffee house regulars is formed. Rules are devised and an admission procedure developed. A private meeting room is established, to which admission is strictly controlled. This is the start of the modern Baltic market. (In 1823, as London's global trading connections expanded, the Baltic Club was founded, and it was known as the Baltic Coffee House. It was a formal association and it standardized trading regulations.) 1857:- The Baltic Company Limited is formed to buy the lease of South Sea House (wound up in 1899), Threadneedle Street. New rules and a committee of 30 is introduced. 1899:- the exchange formed a committee called the City of London Exchange Syndicate to purchase a site in Jeffrey's Square (wound up in 1990). 1900:- The Baltic Club merged with the London Shipping company and formed the Baltic and Mercantile Shipping Exchange Ltd (i.e. the London Shipping Exchange becomes part of the Baltic Exchange). 1903:- The Baltic moves to a new purpose built exchange in St Mary Axe (new premises in the City of London). 1929:- the growth of the air industry sees the growth of the first air charter party. 1985:- The Baltic Freight Index is launched – the first in a series of freight market indices produced by the Baltic. 1992:- a terrorist bomb destroys the Baltic Exchange. Despite this trading continues, first at Lloyd's of London and then back to a part of the old Exchange building. 1994:- The Baltic celebrates its 250th anniversary. 1995:- new permanent premises are found at 38 St Mary Axe – home of the Baltic today. The Jerusalem Coffee House was frequented by managing owners of East India Company ships and East India merchants and brokers. In 1892 the Jerusalem became the Jerusalem Shipping Exchange of 22 Billiter Street, setting itself up as a rival to the newly established London Shipping Exchange. The London Shipping Exchange was more successful and bought out the Jerusalem Shipping Exchange later that year. In 1903 the London Shipping Exchange amalgamated with the Baltic Committee to become the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd. / Эдэсэн (Edison). привоз (importation). Кофейня Эдвода Лойда (Edward Lloyd's coffee house). Сэт Мэри Экс (St Mary Axe) Грэйтч Истён Хотчэл (Great Eastern Hotel) на Ливерпулской Улице (Liverpool Street). Кофейня Вёдьжиниа энд Марилэнд (Virginia and Maryland Coffee House). Болтик Кампэни Лимитид (Baltic Company Limited). Срэднидэл (Threadneedle). Дьжэфри (Jeffrey). Под Фрахтовым Рынком понимается сфера международной торговли услугами морского транспорта по перемещению грузов и пассажиров. Эти услуги выступают в различных формах организации перевозок:- (i) Линейные Перевозки – перевозки грузов мелкими партиями при работе судов по расписанию; (ii) Трамповые Перевозки – перевозки грузов судовыми партиями без заранее фиксированных расписаний работы судов; и (iii) Пассажирские Перевозки. Каждому виду перевозок соответствует свой фрахтовый рынок. В зависимости от вида судов, предоставляющих услуги по перемещению грузов, фрахтовый рынок трампового тоннажа разделяется на фрахтовый рынок сухогрузного, нефтеналивного, рефрижераторного тоннажа, газовозов и другого. Кроме того, фрахтовый рынок трампового тоннажа подразделяется на отдельные географические секции – районы отгрузки основных массовых грузов:- Североатлантическую, Тихоокеанскую, Южноамериканскую и другие. Отдельные части и секции фрахтового рынка отличаются специфическими условиями торговли, однако они тесно взаимосвязаны, образуя в целом единый мировой фрахтовый рынок. На мировом фрахтовом рынке большая часть сделок совершается на фрахтовых биржах. Долгое время для океанского тоннажа центральным фрахтовым рынком был Лондон, Соединённое Королевство, в частности Лондонская Судоходная Биржа (The London Shipping Exchange; основана в конце 1891) и Балтийская Биржа (The Baltic Exchange; как таковая основана в 1857). Это соответствовало доминировавшей тогда роли Английского торгового флота в мировом судоходстве. Котировки Лондонской биржи были решающими для остальных местных фрахтовых рынков. С конца 1920-х – начала 1930-х рост коммерческих

флотов Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), Норвегии, Греции, Японии, Германии, Италии и других стран привёл к усилению роли национальных фрахтовых рынков этих стран и к освобождению их от монополии Лондона. В середине 1970-х усилилась роль национальных фрахтовых рынков, особенно в Осло, Норвегия, где заключалось много сделок на наливные суда, в Пирее, Греция и Генуе, Италия – для фрахтового рынка Средиземного Моря, В Нью Йорке, США – для фрахтования судов по перевозке угля и зерна и тому подобных. Однако значение Лондонской фрахтовой биржи по-прежнему оставалось велико. Бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) активно участвовал в международной торговле транспортными услугами на мировом фрахтовом рынке. Например, за 1961–70 объём фрахтовых операций возрос примерно в 7 раз. До начала 1960-х СССР в основном фрахтовал суда капиталистических судовладельцев для перевозки грузов Советской внешней торговли. Быстрый рост морского торгового флота позволил Советскому Союзу уже в середине 1960-х выступить на мировом фрахтовом рынке в качестве экспортёра транспортных услуг, а в конце 1960-х – войти в число крупнейших судовладельческих держав мира, осуществлявших перевозки грузов на всех основных мировых торговых путях. Большой удельный вес в вывозе (или экспорте) услуг морского транспорта СССР занимали перевозки внешнеторговых грузов других социалистических стран. С развитием фрахтовых операций по взаимному предоставлению тоннажа и грузов между странами-членами бывшего Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи (СЭВ) к началу 1970-х сформировался мировой социалистический фрахтовый рынок, на котором, в отличие от мирового капиталистического фрахтового рынка, где господствовали законы анархии производства и обмена с резкими колебаниями конъюнктуры, конкуренцией, всё большее развитие получала система планомерного развития перевозок и фрахтования, способствовавшая утверждению стабильных и долгосрочных отношений.

FREIGHT PREPAID = ПРОВОЗНАЯ ПЛАТА ВЗЫСКАНА ПРИ ОТПРАВЛЕНИИ (или ФРАХТ ОПЛАЧЕН ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО) – Freight Collect and Freight Prepaid are common terms used in international freight. It is very important to understand the difference, it is a statement of who will be paying for all the international freight charges. If you export your goods on 'Freight Collect' terms (EXW, FCA, FAS and FOB are all Freight Collect terms of Incoterms® 2020) that means that the importer (your buyer) will 'collect' and pay all of the freight charges on their side, you will not have to pay any freight at all. If you are the exporter and sell the goods on CFR, CIF, CPT, CIP, DAP, DPU and DDP terms of Incoterms® 2020, this means that you will pay for the freight charges ('Freight Prepaid' – you will pre-pay the freight charges). These are linked to the selling terms of your invoice, if you are selling your goods on FOB (Free on Board) terms then you are only covering the costs to get the goods loaded on board the vessel. All charges thereafter will be charged to the receiver of the goods (consignee) – so it will be Freight Collect. These freight terms are stated on the bill of lading (BL), the document issued by the shipping line or freight forwarder. Freight Collect is a term used on shipping documents and in price quotations denoting that the buyer or consignee must pay all shipping charges. See also Freight Collect. Freight Collect and Freight Prepaid:- What's the Difference? Negotiating shipping contracts can feel a bit like a game of chess. You make one wrong move and the whole game is lost. One of those 'wrong moves' is agreeing to shipping terms you don't actually understand. Unfortunately, this is a rather common occurrence and one of the biggest mistakes we see on a daily basis. Freight Prepaid and Freight Collect are two such terms that are often confused and misunderstood. Keep reading to get a better understanding of freight collect and freight prepaid, then contact the team at carrier to simplify your shipping process. Freight prepaid and freight collect are two terms used to define who pays for a specific freight shipment, but they are often paired with another term, which defines who owns a shipment until delivery. (1) A term Freight Prepaid indicates that the shipper or consignor is responsible for the shipping charges, as well as any ancillary charges that might come up along the way. This is also sometimes referred to as 'Prepaid & Add'. (i) FOB Origin, Freight Prepaid:- In this scenario, the buyer takes ownership of the shipment when it is picked up by the carrier. However, the seller maintains the responsibility for the cost and safety of the shipment. (ii) FOB Destination, Freight Prepaid:- In this scenario, the seller maintains ownership of the shipment throughout the shipping process and is responsible for the cost and safety of the shipment until delivery. (2) A term Freight Collect indicates that the consignee or shipment receiver is responsible for the shipping charges, as well as any ancillary charges. This is sometimes referred to as 'Collect Upon Arrival'. (i) FOB Origin, Freight Collect:- In this scenario, the buyer or receiver of the shipment takes ownership as soon as it is picked up by the carrier at the origin pick-up location. The buyer is also responsible for the cost and safety of the shipment until arrival. (ii) FOB Destination, Freight Collect:- In this scenario, the seller maintains ownership of the shipment throughout the shipment process, and would be responsible if something were to happen to the shipment. However, the buyer is responsible for the cost of the shipment. Common Shipping Acronyms & Their Meanings:- In addition to Freight Prepaid and Freight Collect, there are a couple of other key terms you'll want to be familiar with when negotiating shipping contracts including the following:- (i) FOB, Free on Board:- This is the point in the supply chain in which the buyer accepts ownership of a shipment and the seller relinquishes their ownership. (ii) COD, Cash on Delivery:- This is a situation in which the carrier would collect payment when the shipment is delivered. (iii) BOL, Bill of Lading:- This is the terms and conditions for the shipment that outlines the freight and payment terms. Freight Prepaid:- freight charges to be paid by Shipper/Exporter prior to shipment. Term used in price quotations showing that the seller has paid the costs of freight beyond a named point to a second named point. Title to the shipment passes to the buyer at the first named point. Also known as Free (Of Charge), and Postage Paid. Freight Prepaid is a term denoting that transportation charges have been paid or are to be paid at the point of shipment. Freight Prepaid is the shipper pays the freight cost and freight collect is the consignee whom burdens for the cost related. Freight and charges to be paid by the Shipper.

FREIGHT QUOTATION = РАСЦЕНКА ПРОВОЗНОЙ ПЛАТЫ (или КОТИРОВКА ФРАХТА) – Freight Quotation is a quotation from a carrier or forwarder covering the cost of transport between two specified locations.

FREIGHT RATE = СТАВКА ПРОВОЗНОЙ ПЛАТЫ (или СТАВКА ФРАХТА) – Freight Rate:- the charge made for the transportation of freight. / Сбор, взимаемый за транспортировку фрахта. Ставка Фрахта:- цена перевозки одной фрахтовой единицы груза. Обычно размер ставки фрахта зависит от вида и транспортировки характеристик груза, условий рейса и связанных с ним расходов, а также от конъюнктуры фрахтового рынка. Если размер фрахта не предусмотрен тарифом, то ставка фрахта устанавливается по соглашению сторон.

FREIGHT RELEASE = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ОТПУСК ГРУЗА – Freight Release:- evidence that the freight charges for the cargo have been paid. If in writing, it may be presented at the pier to obtain release of the cargo. Normally, once the freight is paid, releases are usually arranged without additional documentation. Also referred to as Freight Bill Receipt, proof that freight charges have been paid for the shipment.

FREIGHT TON = ФРАХТОВАЯ ТОННА (или ФРАХТОВОЧНАЯ ТОННА) – Freight Ton is the a unit of volume for freight that weighs one ton, varying with the type of freight measured, as 40 cubic feet of Oak timber or 20 bushels of Wheat. Freight Ton is the unit for freighting cargo according to weight and/or cubic measurement.

FREIGHT TONNE–KILOMETER = ФРАХТОВЫЙ ТОННО–КИЛОМЕТР – Freight Tonne-Kilometer:- one tonne of cargo carried one kilometer.

FREIGHT WAIVER CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОТКАЗЕ ВО ФРАХТЕ – Freight Waiver Clause:- the underwriter insuring hull and machinery of a ship is entitled, on payment of a constructive total loss, to take over the ship, arrange to deliver the cargo and retain any

freight earned thereby. The 'Freight Waiver Clause' in the hull policy conditions waives the right to earned freight. Prior to publication of the 1983 hull clauses this clause was commonly termed the 'Freight Abandonment' Clause.

FREIT = FINITE LIFE REIT = FINITE LIFE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

FRENCHBACK = ФРАНЦУЗСКАЯ ИЗНАНКА – Frenchback is a fabric with a corded twill backing of different weave than the face. The backing, which is frequently of inferior yarn, gives added weight, warmth, and stability to the cloth. / Двойная костюмная ткань с саржевой лицевой стороной и с атласной изнанкой.

FRENCH COMBING WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЯ – French Combing Wool:- wools that are intermediate in length between strictly combing and clothing. French combs can handle fine wools from 1.25–2.5 inch in length. Yarns that have been produced with the French combing method are combed dry; without oil added. (See Bradford Spinning.) The yarn is softer and loftier than the Bradford (worsted) yarn. / Брэдфэд (Bradford).

FRENCH CUFF = ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ ХХ (или ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ МАНЖЕТ, или ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ ОБШЛАГ) – French Cuff:- a soft double cuff that is made by turning back half of a wide cuff band and fastening with cuff links.

FREQUENCY = ЧАСТОТА – (1) Frequency:- in uniform circular motion or in any periodic motion, the number of revolutions or cycles completed in unit time.

(2) Frequency is the number of complete alternations or cycles per second of an alternating current. It is measured in Hertz (Hz). The standard frequency in the United States is 60 Hz. However, in some other countries the standard is 50 Hz. Also known as Cycles Per Second. / Под Частотой колебаний понимается количественная характеристика периодических колебаний, равная отношению числа циклов колебаний ко времени их совершения. Частота – величина ν (в технике её часто обозначают f), обратная периоду колебаний T:- ν = 1 / T. Единица частоты (в СИ) – Герц (Гц).

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ В ЧАСТНОСТИ – In statistics, Frequency Distribution is a proportion of individuals in a certain population showing a given trait of the characteristic being analyzed. For example, the frequency distribution of salaries of 3 000 employees in ABC Company Ltd might show that 150 earn from USD15 000.00 to USD16 000.00 per year; the frequency of salaries in that range would be:- 150 / 3 000 = 5%. The frequency distribution of different statistical variables is shown in a bar chart when they are discrete variables (the height of each bar is in proportion to the frequency of occurrence), or in a histogram in the case of constant variables. / Эй.Би.Си. Кампэни Эл.ти.ди. (ABC Company Ltd).

FRESH = СВЕЖЕЕ – Fresh:- living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved.

FRESH DAIRY PRODUCT = СВЕЖИЙ МОЛОЧНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – Fresh Dairy Products contain all dairy products and milk which are not included in the processed products (butter, cheese skim milk powder, whole milk powder and for some cases casein and whey). The quantities are in cow milk equivalent.

FRETTING = ФРЕТТИНГ (или ФРЭТИНЬ, или РАЗЪЕДАНИЕ, или ИСТИРАНИЕ) – Fretting:- wear phenomena taking place between two surfaces having oscillatory relative motion of small amplitude. / износ .

FRETTING CORROSION = ФРЕТТИНГ КОРРОЗИЯ – Fretting Corrosion can take place when two metals are held in contact and subjected to repeated small sliding, relative motions. Other names for this type of corrosion include wear oxidation, friction oxidation, chafing, and brinelling. / износ . Под Фреттинг-Коррозией, от Английского слова Fretting, от Fret, означающее Подтачивать или Разъедать, понимается коррозия, наблюдаемая в местах контакта плотно сжатых или катящихся одна по другой деталей, если в результате вибраций между их поверхностями возникают микроскопические смещения сдвига. Смотрите также Коррозия Металлов. Фреттинг-Коррозия наблюдается в местах контакта плотно сжатых или катящихся одна по другой деталей, если в результате вибраций между их поверхностями возникают микроскопические смещения сдвига.

FRF = FRENCH FRANC

FRIBBY WOOL = ПУСТЯЧНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Fribby Wool is a wool containing an excessive amount of second cuts and/or sweat locks.

FRICTION = ТРЕНИЕ – Friction:- the resisting force encountered at the common boundary between two bodies when, under the action of an external force, one body, moves or tends to move relative to the surface of the other. Friction:- the resistance that occurs when one object is moved on another object. The friction depends on the smoothness of the sliding surfaces and on the force used to press them on one another. / Трение – это комплекс явлений, наблюдающихся в зоне соприкосновения двух перемещающихся относительно друг друга тел. В результате этих явлений возникает сопротивление движению. Кинетическое Трение – это трение, возникающее при относительном перемещении двух тел. По виду движения кинетическое трение делится на:- Трение Скольжения и Трение Качения. Трение, возникающее в зоне контакта перемещающихся относительно друг друга элементов машин, называется Внешним Трением. Трение, возникающее при относительном перемещении составных элементов одного и того же тела (например, отдельных молекул смазочного масла), называется Внутренним Трением. По другим критериям различают Сухое Трение, Граничное Трение и Жидкостное Трение. Внешнее трение, возникающее между поверхностями трения, называется Сухим Трением. Физически сухое (ювенильное) трение возникает при контакте чистых поверхностей твёрдых тел. Технически сухое трение возникает при контакте поверхностей твёрдых тел, покрытых плёнками окисей металлов, образующимися в результате взаимодействия металлов с воздухом. Внутреннее трение смазочного масла называется Жидкостным Трением. Трение, возникающее при взаимном движении двух поверхностей, покрытых очень тонким слоем (граничным слоем, граничной плёнкой) смазочного масла, носит название Граничного Трения. При эксплуатации оборудования периодически возникает смешанное трение, когда одновременно имеет место жидкостное и граничное трение. Появлению смешанного трения способствуют высокие нагрузки, низкая относительная скорость и нестационарный режим работы узла трения. Сопротивление трения выражается силой трения T:- T= μ x N, где μ – коэффициент трения; N – нагрузка. Под Внешним Трением понимается механическое взаимодействие между твёрдыми телами, которое возникает в местах их соприкосновения и препятствует относительному перемещению тел в направлении, лежащем в плоскости их соприкосновения. Трение между взаимно неподвижными телами называется Трением Покоя, а между движущимися телами – Кинематическим Трением. В зависимости от вида движения одного тела по поверхности другого различают кинематическое Трение Скольжения и Трение Качения. Трение покоя объясняет так называемое Явление Застоя, заключающееся в отсутствии относительного перемещения двух соприкасающихся тел при действии на них касательных сил $F \le F_0 = f_0 P$, где F_0 – предельная (наибольшая) сила трения покоя, P – сила нормального давления тел друг на друга, f_0 – коэффициент трения покоя. Трение между телами, поверхности которых не смазаны, называется Сухим Трением, а при обильной смазке – Жидкостным Трением. Сила сухого трения скольжения по Закону Амонтона равна:- $F_{CK} = fP$, где f – коэффициент трения скольжения (обычно $f < f_0$). Более точен Двучленный Закон Трения Дерягина:- $F_{CK} = \mu (P + p_0 S)$, где μ – истинный коэффициент

трения, p_0 – добавочное давление, вызванное силами молекулярного притяжения, S – общая площадь всех областей непосредственного контакта между телами. Сила сухого трения качения шара или круглого цилиндра радиуса r по плоской поверхности по Закону Кулона равна:- $F_{КАЧ} = f_K P/r$, где f_K – коэффициент трения качения. Обычно силы трения качения значительно меньше сил трения скольжения. В технике внешнее трение играет двоякую роль. С одной стороны, вследствие явления застоя оно создаёт возможность движения всех колёсных и других устройств, а также передачи усилий от одних деталей машин к другим (фрикционные, ремённые и другие передачи). С другой стороны, кинематическое трение вызывает износ и нагревание трущихся частей механизмов. Смотрите также Внутреннее Трение, и Вязкость. Внешнее Трение, механическое сопротивление, возникающее в плоскости касания двух соприкасающихся тел при их относительном перемещении. Сила сопротивления F, направленная противоположно относительно перемещению данного тела, называется Силой Трения, действующей на это тело. Внешнее трение – диссипативный процесс, сопровождающийся выделением тепла, электризацией тел, их разрушением и так далее. Различают внешнее трение скольжения и качения. Характеристика первого – коэффициент трения скольжения f_c – безразмерная величина, равная отношению силы трения к нормальной нагрузке; характеристика второго – коэффициент трения качения f_k представляет собой отношение момента трения качения к нормальной нагрузке. Внешние условия (нагрузка, скорость, шероховатость, температура, смазка) влияют на величину внешнего трения не меньше, чем природа трущихся тел, меняя его в несколько раз. Трение Скольжения:- если составляющая приложенной к телу силы, лежащая в плоскости соприкосновения двух тел, недостаточна для того, чтобы вызвать скольжение данного тела относительно другого, то возникающая сила трения называется Неполной Силой Трения; она вызвана малыми (~ 1 мкм) частично обратимыми перемещениями в зоне контакта, величина которых пропорциональна приложенной силе и изменяется с увеличением последней от 0 до некоторого максимального значения, называемого Силой Трения Покоя; эти перемещения называются Предварительными Смещениями. После того как приложенная сила превысит критическое значение, предварительное смещение переходит в скольжение, причём сила внешнего трения несколько уменьшается и перестаёт зависеть от перемещения (Сила Трения Движения). Вследствие волнистости и шероховатости каждой из поверхностей, касание двух твёрдых тел происходит лишь в отдельных ‘пятнах’, сосредоточенных на гребнях выступов. Размеры пятен зависят от природы тел и условий внешнего трения. Более жёсткие выступы внедряются в деформируемое контртело, образуя единичные пятна реального контакта, на которых возникают силы прилипания (адгезия, химические связи, взаимная диффузия и другие). В результате приработки пятна касания бывают ‘вытянуты’ в направлении движения. Диаметр эквивалентного по площади пятна касания составляет от 1 до 50 мкм в зависимости от природы поверхности, вида обработки и режима внешнего трения. При скольжении эти пятна наклоняются под некоторым углом к направлению движения, материал раздвигается в стороны и подминается скользящей неровностью, а пятна прилипания, образующиеся из поверхностных плёнок, покрывающих твёрдое тело, называются Мостиками, непрерывно разрушаются (срезаются) и формируются вновь. В этих пятнах реализуются напряжения лишь в несколько раз меньшие теоретической прочности материала. Сопротивление оттеснению материала при сдвиге зависит от безразмерной характеристики h/R – отношения глубины h внедрения единичной неровности, моделированной сферическим сегментом, к его радиусу R. Это отношение определяет механическую составляющую силы внешнего трения. Большей частью описанное формоизменение упруго и рассеяние энергии обусловлено потерями на гистерезис. В пятнах касания возникают силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия, потери на преодоление которого оцениваются безразмерной характеристикой t/s_s, где t – сдвиговое сопротивление молекулярной связи, s_s – предел текучести основы. Молекулярное сдвиговое сопротивление $t = t_0 + bP_r$, где t_0 – прочность мостика при отсутствии сжимающей нагрузки, P_r – фактическое давление на пятне касания, b – коэффициент упрочнения мостика. Каждое пятно касания (так называемая Фрикционная Связь) существует лишь ограниченное время, так как выступ выходит из взаимодействия. Продолжительность жизни фрикционной связи – важная характеристика, так как определяет температуру, развивающуюся при внешнем трении, износостойкость и другое. Таким образом, процесс внешнего трения представляет собой двойственный процесс – с одной стороны он связан с диссипацией энергии, обусловленной преодолением молекулярных связей, с другой – с формоизменением поверхностного слоя материала внедрившимися неровностями. Общий коэффициент внешнего трения определяется суммой механической и молекулярной составляющих:- $f = f_{мол} + f_{мех} = \tau_0/Pr + ß + K\alpha_r\sqrt{(h/R)}$, где К – коэффициент, связанный с расположением выступов по высоте, α_r – коэффициент гистерезисных потерь. Из уравнения следует, что коэффициент внешнего трения в зависимости от давления при постоянной шероховатости или от шероховатости при постоянном давлении переходит через минимум. При приработке пар трения устанавливается шероховатость, соответствующая минимуму коэффициента внешнего трения. Для эффективной работы пары трения существенно, чтобы поверхностный слой твёрдого тела имел меньшее сдвиговое сопротивление, чем глубжележащие слои. Это достигается применением различных жидких смазок. В этом случае трущиеся тела разделены слоем жидкости или газа, в котором проявляются объёмные свойства этих сред и вступают в силу законы жидкостного трения, характеризующиеся отсутствием трения покоя. Иногда необходимо иметь ослабленным поверхностный слой самого тела; это достигается применением поверхностно-активных веществ (присадки к смазкам), покрытий из мягких металлов, полимеров или созданием защитных плёнок с пониженным сопротивлением сдвигу. В зависимости от характера деформирования поверхностного слоя различают внешнее трение при упругом и пластическом контактированиях и при микрорезании. В определённых условиях, зависящих от нагрузки и механических свойств каждой пары трения, внешнее трение переходит во Внутреннее Трение, для которого характерно отсутствие скачка скорости при переходе от одного тела к другому. Нагрузка, при которой внешнее трение нарушается для данной пары трения, называется Порогом Внешнего Трения. Трение Качения:- значения силы трения качения очень малы по сравнению с силами трения скольжения. Трение качения обусловлено:- (а) потерями на упругий гистерезис, связанный со сжатием материала под нагрузкой перед катящимся телом; (б) затратами работы на передеформирование материала при формировании валика перед катящимся телом; (в) преодолением мостиков сцепления. При достаточно протяжённых размерах пятна касания в зоне контакта возникает Проскальзывание, приводящее к уже рассмотренному выше трению скольжения. При больших скоростях качения, сопоставимых со скоростью распространения деформации в теле, сопротивление перекатыванию резко увеличивается, и тогда выгоднее переходить к трению скольжения. Управление трением путём подбора пар трения, конструкций узлов и правильной их эксплуатации – тема новой технической науки, называемой Триботехникой. Внутреннее Трение, совокупность различных процессов внутри твёрдого тела (а также в жидкостях и газах), приводящих к необратимому рассеянию механической энергии при деформации, связанному с преобразованием механической энергии в тепловую (смотрите Внутреннее Трение в твёрдых телах). О внутреннем трении в жидкостях и газах смотрите в статье Вязкость.

FRICTION–ENHANCING MAT = MAT, УСИЛИВАЮЩИЙ ТРЕНИЕ – Friction-Enhancing Mat is a mat made of material which hinders slipping.

FRICTION FALSE–TWIST TEXTURING = ФРИКЦИОННОЕ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ ЛОЖНОЙ КРУТКИ – Friction False-Twist Texturing:- a finish for synthetic filament yarn which decreases broken filaments and ends down in friction false-twist texturing includes 40 to 98 wt % of a polyether compound, and essentially comprises components (A) and (B); wherein the component (A) is at least one

member selected from the group consisting of (A1) a C_1–C_{10} fatty acid, (A2) a C_1–C_{10} hydroxyfatty acid, (A3) a sarcosine derivative, and salts thereof, and the amount of the component (A) in the finish ranges from 0.05 to 5 wt %; and wherein the component (B) is an alkylphosphate salt and the amount of the component (B) in the finish ranges from 0.01 to 3 wt %. See also Texturing, False-Twist Method. The finish for Friction False-Twist Texturing of the present invention may contain at least one of known emulsifiers, penetrants, and stabilizers including polyoxyethylene (hereinafter referred to as POE) alkyl ether, polyethylene glycol (hereinafter referred to as PEG) ester, and POE alkylphenyl ether. The examples of the stabilizers include water, ethylene glycol, and propylene glycol. The amount of the stabilizers is not specifically restricted, and preferably ranges from 0.5 to 30 wt %, more preferably from 1 to 20 wt %. The finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention may also contain a lubricant, such as a fatty acid ester, so far as the effect of the present invention is not deteriorated. The examples of the fatty acid ester include esters of a monohydric alcohol and a monocarboxylic acid (such as methyl oleate, butyl stearate, isooctyl palmitate, isooctyl stearate, isooctyl oleate, lauryl oleate, isotridecyl stearate, hexadecyl stearate, isostearyl oleate, oleyl laurate, and oleyl oleate); esters of a polyhydric alcohol and a monocarboxylic acid (such as diethylene glycol dioleate, hexamethylene glycol dioleate, neopentyl glycol dilaurate, trimethylolpropane tricaprylate, glycerin trioleate, pentaerythritol tetraoleate, bisphenol A dilaurate, and thiodipropanol dilaurate; esters of a polycarboxylic acid and a monohydric alcohol (such as dioleyl maleate, diisotridecyl adipate, dioleyl adipate, dioctyl sebacate, dioctyl azelate, dioctyl phthalate, and triacryl trimellitate); esters of an alcohol/alkylene oxide adduct and a carboxylic acid (such as the ester of POE (2) NEODOL 23 (a synthetic alcohol manufactured by Shell) and lauric acid, the ester of POP (2) isotridecyl alcohol and lauric acid, and the diester of POE (2) NEODOL 23 and adipic acid); alkylene oxide copolymers and their derivatives (such as block or random copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, and copolymers produced by capping one or both ends of the block or random copolymers with an alcohol or carboxylic acid); and thio-ethers of a thiobisphenol derivatives or long chain hydrocarbons. Two or more of those lubricants may optionally be employed. The amount of the lubricants in a finish is not specifically restricted, and preferably ranges from 1 to 50 wt %, more preferably from 2 to 30 wt %. The finish of the present invention may also contain a surfactant or antioxidant for the purpose of emulsifying the finish in water, optionally removing the finish from yarn with water after texturing, or facilitating finish adhesion on yarn surface, so far as the effect of the present invention is not deteriorated. The surfactant may also be employed for imparting antistaticity or cohesiveness to yarn. A surfactant having lubricating performance may also be employed. The examples of such surfactant include nonionic surfactants (such as polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene lauryl aminoether, polyethylene glycol monolaurate, polyethylene glycol dilaurate, polyethylene glycol monooleate, polyethylene glycol dioleate, glycerin monooleate, sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene glycerin monolaurate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan trioleate, polyoxyethylene castor oil ether, and polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil ether); and known anionic surfactants such as alkyl sulfonate salt. The examples of the antioxidant include phenolic antioxidants, sulfur-containing antioxidants, and phosphite antioxidants which are known to those skilled in the art. One of or a plurality of those surfactants and antioxidants may be used. The amount of the surfactants and antioxidants in a finish is not specifically restricted, and the sum of the surfactants and antioxidants should preferably range from 0.1 to 50 wt %, more preferably from 0.1 to 30 wt %. The method of producing the finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention is not specifically restricted, and a known method may be employed. The finish for friction false-twist texturing may be produced by blending the above-mentioned components in any order. The finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention should preferably be applied to filament yarn with kiss-roll or metering-guide finish application devices from an oil-in-water emulsion prepared by dispersing the finish in water. An oil-in-water finish emulsion for finish application should contain a finish in an amount preferably from 4 to 30 wt %, more preferably from 6 to 20 wt %. The method for preparing a finish application emulsion is not specifically restricted, and may be prepared in a known method. The finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention is especially suitable for synthetic filament yarns, such as polyester filament, polyamide filament, and polypropylene filament, which are processed in false-twist texturing. Polyesters comprising filament yarn include polyester (PET) comprising ethylene terephthalate as a major constituent unit, polyester (PTT) comprising tri-methylene-ethylene terephthalate as a major constituent unit, polyester (PBT) comprising butylene-ethylene terephthalate as a major constituent unit, and polyester (PLA) comprising lactic acid as a major constituent unit. Polyamides comprising filament yarn include nylon 6 and nylon 66, and polypropylenes comprising filament yarn include polypropylene. The process for applying the finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention to synthetic filament yarn and the process for false-twist texturing the finish-applied synthetic filament yarn are explained in the following description. The finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention should be applied to as-spun synthetic filament yarn in spinning process with kiss-roll or metering-guide finish application devices from an oil-in-water emulsion prepared by dispersing the finish in water. The finish may be applied to filament yarn in neat state or from dilution with a low-viscosity mineral oil. The amount of the finish for friction false-twist texturing applied to synthetic filament yarn preferably ranges from 0.1 to 5 wt % of yarn weight, more preferably from 0.2 to 2 wt %, further more preferably from 0.25 to 1.5 wt %. An amount lower than 0.1 wt % may incompletely coat filament to cause broken filaments and ends down. On the other hand, an amount higher than 5 wt % may increase the amount of finish thrown off from yarn onto heater surface to seriously increase stain on heater surface. The synthetic filament yarn applied with the finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention is heated, drawn, and false-twisted throughout the course between a first feed roller positioned just before a first heater (including a contact type heater to directly heat synthetic filament yarn being contacted to the heater, and a non-contact type heater to heat synthetic filament yarn with radiation heat from a high temperature heater) and a second feed roller positioned just after a false-twisting device (including devices for pin-spindle false-twisting method and friction false-twisting method with discs or belts), cooled down on a cooling plate, applied with 0.3 to 5.0 wt % of an after oil (or corning oil), and taken up into a package of false-twist textured yarn. The false-twisting device is positioned just after the cooling plate and functions to false-twist the yarn. The false-twisted yarn may sometimes be heat-set on a second heater. Broken filaments and ends down are caused by monofilament breakage which is resulted from high speed drawing and false-twisting of filament yarn passing through a first heating unit (especially above a non-contact-type heater) or drawing and false-twisting of filament yarn of low monofilament tenacity. In a texturing process with a contact-type heater, broken filaments and ends down are caused from thermally damaged yarn due to a finish of poor heat resistance or from damaged yarn due to a finish thrown off from yarn onto heater surface to be decomposed (turning into tar). A finish decomposed (turning into tar) on a first heater inhibits constant yarn running to result in yarn swinging. The inconstant yarn running or yarn swinging may also be the causes of broken filaments and ends down. The finish for friction false-twist texturing of the present invention exhibits excellent lubricity under extreme pressure, and prevents monofilament breakage caused by high-speed drawing and false-twisting. The finish has excellent heat resistance to avoid its decomposition (turning into tar) so as to prevent broken filaments and ends down in false-twist texturing with special yarns or in high-speed false-twist texturing, which are increasing recently. The finish also prevents stain on heater surface so as to extend heater-cleaning intervals. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Найлан (Nylon). Щел (Shell). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). Фенольное (Phenolic).

FRICTION SPINNING = ФРИКЦИОННОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Friction Spinning is a spinning system in which the yarn receives its twist by being rolled along the longitudinal axis in the nip between two revolving surfaces. The surfaces may rotate at the same or different speeds in the same or opposite directions depending on the particular machine design. Potential advantages include high production capacity, low stress on the fiber in processing, and the capacity to produce very fine counts. / Фрикционное Прядение, то есть когда

вращающаяся поверхность образована парой близкорасположенных фрикционных барабанов, например по меньшей мере одним всасывающим барабаном.

FRIES = ФРИЗ (или БАЙКА, или БОБРИК) – Fries or Frise:- rayon most popular, also mohair and silk and synthetics. The ground or backing yarns are usually made of cotton. Sometimes jute or hemp are combined with the cotton. Pile (looped). Made usually with uncut loops in all-over pattern. It is sometimes patterned by shearing the loops at different lengths. Some made with both cut and uncut loops in the form of a pattern. Frise is also spelled Frieze but frieze really refers to a rough, fuzzy, rizzy, boardy woolen overcoating fabric which originated in Friesland Holland. Often used for overcoating material for soldiers. Much adulteration is given the cloth. Irish frieze is quite popular and more reliable and is called 'Cotha More'.

FRIEZÉ = ФРИЗЭ (или БАЙКА, или БОБРИК, или МОНТАНЬЯК, или РАТИН) – Friezé is:- (1) a term applied when the pile of a velvet, plush, velour, or other pile fabric is uncut. A friezé fabric is sometimes patterned by shearing the loops at different lengths. Friezé fabrics are widely used for upholstery. (2) A cut-pile carpet made of highly twisted yarns normally plied and heat-set. A kinked or curled yarn effect is achieved. Excellent durability results from the hard-twist pile yarns. Friezé:- refers to a rough, heavy, fuzzy, rizzy, boardy woolen overcoating fabric with a rough surface which originated in Friesland Holland. Often used for overcoating material for soldiers. Much adulteration is given the cloth. Irish friezé is quite popular and more reliable and is called 'Cotha More'. Friezé is a heavy pile fabric used primarily for upholstery, slipcovers, and draperies. Frieze is looped, and the loops are often sheared to varying heights to form the pattern. Originally made of cotton (and still often referred to as Cotton Friezé), the fabric is now usually made of mohair, wool, cotton, and blends of cotton and man-made fibers. Also called Frise. / Под Фризэ, от Французского слова Frisé, означающее Ворсованое или Вьющееся или Извитое или Завитое. Ткани Фризэ (Friezé Fabrics) = Ратинированная Ткань или Ратин. Friezed Cloth = Байка или Бобрик или Кастор или Монтаньяк. Бобрик – жёсткая плотная шерстяная ткань с коротким стоячим ворсом. Используется для пошива верхней одежды. Бобрик был в моде и выпускался в большом количестве в 1950-е.

FRIGHT WIG = СТРАШНЫЙ ПАРИК – Fright Wig is a wig with hair that stands out from the head.

FRINGE = БАХРОМА – Fringe is a trimming made of hanging yarns, cords, or tassels. It may be made in loop form or with the loops cut. Fringes are tied or untied tasseled parts of ground warps and pile warps which are left unwoven at the beginning and the end edges of the terry towel. / Бахрома по Кромке – порок ткани размером более 1.5 см с одной стороны и более 2 см с другой стороны.

FRISE = ФРИЗ – Frise is a lace made by using a pil. See also Friezé. Frise = Friezé. / Фриз – кружево, изготовленное с использованием . Фризэ (Friezé).

FRITTED TRACE ELEMENTS = ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ФРИТТОВОГО СЛЕДА – Fritted Trace Elements are sintered silicates having total guaranteed analyses of micronutrients with controlled (relatively slow) release characteristics.

FRN = FLOATING RATE NOTE

FROCK = ХХ (или РЯСА, или ПОДРЯСНИК) – Frock is an outer garment worn by monks and friars; an outer garment worn chiefly by men; a long loose mantle; a workman's outer shirt; a woolen jersey worn especially by sailors; a woman's dress.

FROCK COAT = ХХ (или СЮРТУК) – Frock Coat is a man's knee-length usually double-breasted coat.

FROG = БУФЕР (ЗАМОЧНОГО МЕХАНИЗМА ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА) – Frog is a decorative fastening for clothing consisting of twisted cord wound into a design that looks like three petals joined to a similar design on the opposite edge of an opening with a loop of the cord. / Переставной Упор; или Буфер Замочного Механизма Ткацкого Станка; или Упор Механизма Откидного Бёрда; или Замок Станка; или Подвижная Упорная Щёчка.

FRONT = ПЕРЕД (или ПЕРЕДНИЙ) – Front (stitched down):- a front the has a double-turned hem that is stitched down full length of the front. The term may also refer to the shell (outside) front of self-goods.

FRONTING = ФРОНТИРОВАНИЕ (или ВЫДВИЖЕНИЕ) – Fronting is often used to describe a form of car insurance fraud, when someone claims to be the main driver on a car insurance policy when they are not. Fronting often happens when a higher risk driver, such as a younger driver, is added as a named driver to a car insurance policy, when they are in fact the main driver or owner of the vehicle. If a driver is found to be fronting they may have all or part of their insurance claim refused by their insurer, their policy may be cancelled and they could face prosecution for fraud, which can lead to a criminal record. Additionally, they may find it difficult to get insurance again in the future. In insurance, Fronting is a procedure whereby a company legally guarantees a risk by transferring it, in full or in part, to another company which is not named in the contract, and which is usually unknown to the insured party. Insurance Fronting is the term used to describe the process of taking out insurance for yourself but trying to save money by putting the policy in someone else's name. Nice idea, but you won't be legally insured. Generally this illegal activity is most acute amongst younger drivers. Let's take an example …. You're 17 or 18 years old and you've just passed your test. Fantastic! With a bit of financial help you've found a car or motorbike to buy and you can't wait for the freedom this will give you. Then you start checking out insurance quotes. Suddenly the world doesn't look so rosy. For the vehicle you've got your heart set on, the comparison websites are indicating a premium of more than £2 000 – if indeed they will give you a quote at all. Ouch! So what do you do? You quickly realise that the problem is your age and lack of driving or riding experience. With a zero no claims bonus you're being quoted the full whack – and that doesn't come cheap. You're also being penalised because of the high level of claims from younger drivers and motorbike riders. So what about getting a parent or older brother or sister to take out the insurance in their name, with you as just a 'named driver or rider'? Wow, see those insurance quotes fall! It sounds like the perfect solution, except for two things:- (i) You won't be legally insured because you're not the main driver; and (ii) You won't start building up a no claims discount. Here's what the BBC website has to say about 'fronting':- 'If an insurance company believes 'fronting' has taken place, it can refuse to pay any claim. The young driver can then be treated as driving without insurance and face a fine with six points penalty points on their licence'. On top of that nightmare your licence gets revoked back to a provisional again and you may even have to cough up the money to pay the claim! It can also land you in court on a fraud charge. So what's our advice? Bite the bullet. Accept the fact that your car insurance is going to be expensive at first and will then fall dramatically for each year of claims-free motoring or riding. For example an 18 year old male can go from £2 500 in the first year to less than half that with a years no claim bonus and a full licence over 12 months. Stay inside the law and you will be fully covered in the event of you having an accident. You will also be on the happy road to reduced premiums each year, as a result of building up your own no claims bonus – something that wouldn't happen if you were insured on your parents' policy.

FRONTLET = ВЕНЧИК (или ХХ) – Frontlet is a band or phylactery worn on the forehead. / лента или филактерия, одеваемая на лоб.

FRONT–LINE STATES = ГОСУДАРСТВА НА ПЕРЕДНЕЙ ЛИНИИ – Frontline States (FLS) was an organization established to achieve democratic majority rule in South Africa. It no longer exists. Former members included Angola, Botswana, Lesotho,

Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. United States relations with Front Line States reached their peak during the human rights push of the Carter administration. During the Reagan administration's Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester A. Crocker, the Front Line States were engaged diplomatically to achieve landmark peace accords between South Africa, Mozambique, Angola (Lusaka Protocol), and Namibia (New York Accords). Front-Line States (FLS) consists of 7 South African states with the goal of achieving black majority rule in South Africa. Frontline States were those bordering on or in close proximity to South Africa, including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. After 1960 the anti-apartheid forces had to adjust to the new environment of exile politics. It became crucial to cultivate and maintain overseas sanctuary, support and funding. But it was equally crucial to have the cooperation of independent African states closer to home. These could provide sites for military training; they could also become launching pads from which to infiltrate South Africa and impose other pressures on the apartheid government. In particular, the three former protectorates, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland were South Africa's Achilles heel. They became invaluable to the exiled African National Congress (ANC), serving for almost 30 years as havens of asylum for political activists and freedom fighters. For reasons of logistics, activists from the eastern Cape tended to use Lesotho, while those from Natal went to Swaziland. Botswana was also used for sanctuary until entry there from South Africa became more regulated. By the mid-1960s the ANC external mission also had important African bases in Tanzania and Zambia. However a major drawback to gaining the cooperation of many of the frontline states was their economic reliance on South Africa and the fact that numbers of their people worked as migrant laborers on South African mines. South Africa has been conducting an undeclared terrorist war on the Front-line States, and in particular on Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, for more than three years. / Дьжеймз Орл Картё Младший (James Earl Carter Jr.; 1924–). Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004). Чэстё Асэ Кракё (Chester Arthur Crocker; 1941–).

FRONT LOAD = ФРОНТАЛЬНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Front Load:- as a rule, when mutual fund units are purchased, a premium known as the 'Front Load' is charged as consideration to cover the selling costs. This front load is expressed as a percentage of the repurchase price. The repurchase price plus the front load gives the issue price.

FRONT MONTH = ФРОНТОВОЙ МЕСЯЦ (или ПЕРЕДОВОЙ МЕСЯЦ) – The Front Month is the nearest unexpired futures contract of a given commodity. When commodity prices are quoted, the price being quoted is the price of the front month of the commodity. The front month is also known as the Spot Month. The nearest traded contract month. Also known as Nearby Delivery Month or Spot Month. See also Back Month. / Фронтовой Месяц или Передовой Месяц – ближайший торгуемый месяц контракта. Известен также как Ближайший Месяц Поставки (Nearby Delivery Month) или Спотовый Месяц (Spot Month). Смотрите также Тыловой Месяц (Back Month).

FRONT OFFICE = ПЕРЕДОВОЙ ОТДЕЛ (или ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОТДЕЛ) – A Front Office is a designation that describes an area of a business where clients and company personnel interact. Front offices are typically called so because they are at the front or entrance of a business, giving customers easy access to office workers. This vital section of the business can serve many purposes, depending on the company, and are often the best place to obtain any customer-related information. Front offices may have an entry desk staffed with a secretary or administrative worker. This main desk can offer assistance to incoming clients or customers, and can direct queries to correct personnel. Alternatively, all personnel in the department may be trained in customer assistance; since front office workers may have many duties, training all of them in customer service means that someone will almost always be available to help a client. In addition to being a contact point for clients, this area may also serve as the main hub of communication for the entire company. Office workers often serve secretarial functions, and may be in charge of taking messages, handling orders, and relaying information to different departments. Many front offices work in concert with sales and marketing departments in order to create and distribute information to clients. Depending on the size and function of the business, the front office can serve as a jack of all trades. Workers in this area may handle daily mail sorting and distribution, provide copy and fax services to other departments, work directly with clients, and perform data entry duties. A typical worker in this position will have a blend of customer service skills and office skills. Organizational skills, computer literacy and typing are often vital to surviving the hectic atmosphere of this area. The front office may also serve as the home for office machinery. Common devices found in the front office include copiers, fax machines, multi-line phones, postage and scale machines for mail, and office computers. Many front office experts suggest that it is wise to ask front office workers for assistance before attempting to use any of these machines; a broken or jammed machine can cause hours of headaches and slow production for an entire company. The person in charge of this energetic area may have a variety of different titles, such as head secretary, office manager, office supervisor, or administrator. This person is generally responsible for training and managing assistants and serving as a department head. Front office managers typically have excellent managerial skills as well as a clear understanding of the company and its function. Front Office is a firm's trading unit and other areas that are responsible for developing and managing relationships with counterparties. See also Back Office. The terms Front Office and Back Office are generally used to describe the parts of the company (or of its information system) that are dedicated, respectively, to the direct relationship with the client and proper management of the company. The Front-Office (sometimes also called Front Line) refers to the front part of the company, visible for the clients and in direct contact with them, such as the marketing, user support, or after-sales service teams. In turn, Back Office refers to all parts of the information system to which the final user does not have access. The term therefore covers all internal processes within the enterprise (production, logistics, warehousing, sales, accounting, human resources management, etc). In reality, Back Office and Front office are not entirely separate since the teams in charge of the customer relationship must know a minimum of information regarding the process of producing the product or providing the service of the company. In turn, the sectors that are dedicated to product design must be kept informed of problems that are encountered by the users or, in turn, their needs, in order to reenter a circle of continuous improvement. The Front Office usually means the trading room. Front Office:- the sales personnel and corporate finance employees in a financial services company. It's in the front office where revenues are generated. A financial services company is logically broken up into three parts:- the front office includes sales personnel and corporate finance, the middle office manages risk and IT resources, and the back office provides administrative and support services. Front Office:- this term means any department, division, group, or personnel of submitter or any of its affiliates, whether or not identified as such, that performs, or personnel exercising direct supervisory authority over the performance of, any pricing (excluding price verification for risk management purposes), trading, sales, marketing, advertising, solicitation, structuring, or brokerage activities on behalf of a third party or for proprietary purposes. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Исполнительный Отдел обычно означает кабинет, сотрудники которого заключают сделки в биржевой торговле. Исполнительный Отдел – банка или брокерской фирмы, занятый непосредственно сделками. Служащие брокерских фирм, страховых компаний и других финансовых компаний, непосредственно зарабатывающие доход фирме, в отличие от служащих, выполняющих административные и вспомогательные функции (back office).

FRONT ON BREAST = XX (или ПОЛОЧКА НА ГРУДИ) – Front On Breast (FOB):- as in men's FOB watches that used to be worn on a chain tucked into the breast pocket of a waistcoat (US-vest). Tailoring term used to describe positioning of pockets etc.

FRONT RUNNING = УПРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Frontrunning is a special kind of insider trading. Frontrunning refers to investment advisors, analysts or stock market traders buying securities before recommending them to their clients for purchase. It is also known as Frontrunning if bank employees do not execute customer orders until they have purchased or sold securities for their own account. Frontrunning is prohibited pursuant to the German Securities Trading Act. With respect to commodity futures and options, a process whereby a futures or options position is taken based on non-public information about an impending transaction by another person in the same or related futures or options contract. Also known as Trading Ahead. Front Running is the unethical practice of a broker trading an equity based on information from the analyst department before his or her clients have been given the information. For example, analysts and brokers who buy up shares in a company just before the brokerage is about to recommended the stock as a strong buy are practicing front running. Another example is a broker who buys himself 200 shares in a stock just before his or her brokerage plans to buy a large block of 400 000 shares. Frontrunning is a illegal activity in which a trader takes a position in an equity in advance of an action which he/she knows his/her brokerage will take that will move the equity's price in a predictable fashion. Also called Forward Trading. / Известна также как Упреждающая Торговля (Trading Ahead). Упреждение или Опережающий Бег – практика, при которой дилер по ценным бумагам или товарно-сырьевой продукции занимает позицию (position) для того, чтобы получить прибыль благодаря заранее полученной информации о крупной ожидающейся сделке, которая должна повлиять на рыночные цены. На фондовом рынке это может быть сделано путём покупки опциона (option) на акции, которые, как ожидается, подорожают в результате сделки с крупным пакетом (блоком) (block) акций. В операциях с товарно-сырьевой продукцией общим признаком являются двойные торговые операции (dual trading), которые предоставляют возможность получить прибыль с помощью заранее полученной информации.

FRONT SPREAD = ФРОНТАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ФРОНТАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Front Spread is a Delta-neutral ratio spread in which more options are sold than bought. A front spread will increase in value if volatility decreases. Also known as Ratio Vertical Spread. / соотносительная (или пропорциональная) курсовая разница (ratio spread).

FROST DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ЗАМОРОЗКАМИ – The severity of Frost Damage depends on the stage of maturity of the grain, the temperature to which the grain is exposed, and the duration of exposure. In Wheat, as the degree of frost damage increases:- (i) Wheat milling becomes more difficult; (ii) flour yield decreases; (iii) flour ash content increases; (iv) flour color becomes darker, which may not be commercially acceptable; and (v) bread volume, appearance, crumb structure and crumb color deteriorate. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

FROST/HEAT STRESS = СТРЕСС ОТ ЗАМОРОЗКОВ/ТЕПЛОВОЙ СТРЕСС – A term Frost/Heat Stress refers to Wheat kernels with blistered brans as a result of exposure to freezing temperatures or prolonged hot weather conditions. The degree of blistering ranges from fine to coarse and is dependent upon the maturity of the grain, the temperature to which the grain is exposed and the duration of the exposure. Samples containing kernels affected by frost/heat stress are graded according to the degree of soundness definition as reflected in the standard or guide samples for each grade. / на зерновку пшеницы . в стандартных или справочных пробах по каждому сорту.

FROSTING = ГЛАЗУРЬ (или ЗАМОРАЖИВАНИЕ) – Frosting is a change in color in a limited area of a fabric caused by abrasive wear. Discussion:- frosting may be the result of differential wear, as in multicomponent blends in which the fibers do not match in shade, or of the abrasion of single-fiber constructions in which there is some variation in penetration, or incomplete penetration, of dye-stuff. The use of the terms 'Differential Wear' and 'Fibrillation' as substitutes for the concept of frosting is undesirable. Frosting is color change due to flat abrasion. See also Color Abrasion. Frosting is a change of color in a fabric caused by localized abrasive wear. It may be the result of differential wear, as in multicomponent blends in which the fibers do not match in shade, or of the abrasion of single-fiber constructions in which there is a variation in or incomplete penetration of dyestuff. Frosting is sometimes referred to as Differential Wear or Fibrillation. There are two test methods for evaluating frosting:- (i) the emery method and (ii) screen wire method. The emery method produces in an accelerated manner a localized color change similar to that produced in some garments over relatively long periods of actual wear in which the garment is exposed to relatively severe abrasion. The test specimen is mounted over a diaphragm inflated under controlled air pressure and rubbed multidirectionally against an emery abradant surface mounted on weighted head for a specified number of rubs or for a specified time. Any change in color of the specimen is evaluated by comparison with the gray scale for color change. The screen wire method produces in an accelerated manner a localized color change similar to that produced in some garmets over extremely short periods of actual wear in which the garment is exposed to relatively mild abrasive action. The test specimen is mounted over a foam rubber cushion and rubbed multidirectionally against a wire screen mounted on a weighted head for a specified number of rubs or for a specified time. Any change in color of the specimen is evaluated by comparison with gray scale for color change. / абразивная поверхность наждака (emery abradant surface).

FROST MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ЗАМОРОЗКИ (или МАТОВЫЕ ОТМЕТИНЫ) – Frost Marks is a defect of woven fabric consisting of surface highlights that give a frosted appearance. Frost marks are caused by improper sizing or insufficient warp tension as a result of uneven bending of some warp ends over the picks.

FROWZY WOOL = ЗАТХЛАЯ (или СПЁРТАЯ, или ВОНЮЧАЯ, или ДУШНАЯ, или ГРЯЗНАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ – Frowzy Wool:- a wasty, lifeless-appearing, dry, harsh wool, lacking in character. See also Lofty.

FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE = ЗАМОРОЖЕННЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРИРОВАННЫЙ АПЕЛЬСИНОВЫЙ СОК – Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) is a commodity product traded on the major commodity exchanges, including the New York Board of Trade and the Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Exchange. When water is added to freshly-unfrozen concentrated orange juice, it is reconstituted. Most of orange juice sold today throughout the world is reconstituted juice. There is a huge difference in the volume of frozen concentrated orange juice and unprocessed juice and this makes a difference in the price the consumer is charged. There is some disagreement about the quality of fresh-squeezed juice versus juice that has been processed into frozen concentrated orange juice and reconstituted, as freshly squeezed orange juice often tastes better. However, while it might seem that concentrating and freezing would reduce the freshness of the juice, the time required for the juice to be bottled/packaged and delivered to the consumer might reduce the flavor just as much as the concentration/freezing process. The largest exporter of orange juice is Brazil, followed by the United States (predominantly from Florida, where orange juice is the official state beverage). Orange juice is commonly exported in dried form and infused in the destination country. Juice which is shipped in liquid form is traded as direct juice between producers. It is sold to consumers (in the United States and Canada), described as Not From Concentrate. Oranges are then selected from labeled bins to enable blending juice of optimal quality and transported via conveyor to juicing machines (extractors). After juice extraction, the stream of pulpy juice goes through a finisher (screen) where the pulp and seeds are removed, and along with the peel, diverted to be used for by-products. At this stage, the juice is made into one of two product forms:- (i) bulk frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) or (ii) not-from-concentrate (NFC). Juice made into bulk FCOJ is sent to an evaporator where vacuum and heat are used to remove

excess water in order to obtain a base concentrate of 65° brix, which is a seven-to-one strength ratio to normal single-strength juice. The bulk FCOJ is then stored at 20 °F or lower in a tank farm or in 55-gallon drums until it is sold or packaged for sale. Bulk FCOJ is packaged by orange juice marketers into either frozen concentrated orange juice or chilled reconstituted (recon) ready-to-serve (RTS) orange juice. Packaged FCOJ is made by adding single-strength juice or water and flavor oils and essences to bulk FCOJ to reduce it from 65° brix to 42° brix, which is a four-to-one strength ratio to normal single-strength juice. Then the product is packaged into 6-, 12-, or 24-oz. cans and sold in frozen form. To convert this FCOJ into ready-to-drink orange juice, consumers thaw it and then mix it with three parts water. Recon RTS is made by adding water and flavor oils and essences to bulk FCOJ to reduce it from 65° brix to 11.8° brix, pasteurizing it, packaging it in cardboard cartons or glass containers and selling it as chilled RTS orange juice. Juice made into NFC is de-oiled to .02–.04% oil levels with a centrifuge, then either pasteurized, chilled and packaged or stored for future sale and/or packaging. NFC is stored a number of ways:- frozen as blocks in warehouses; frozen in 55-gallon drums; pasteurized and chilled in large stainless steel aseptic tanks; or, pasteurized and chilled in 4' x 4' wooden boxes containing a plastic bag which holds about 300 gallons of juice. Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) is produced from oranges in approximately 35 Florida citrus processing plants. The mechanical extractors used to obtain juice from the fruit are amazingly efficient and remove the juice from 400 to 700 oranges per minute. The processing plants have very large capacities with some plants processing more than 100 000 boxes of oranges per day. This is 517 000 gallons of orange juice per day – a year's supply of FCOJ for 17 000 people. The Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice futures at the NYCE® have the second slimmest volumes of the softs. The 15 000 pounds of orange solids specified by the contracts can come in drums or tanks, at the sellers option. The United States and Brazil outpace all others in orange juice production. The orange crop is another commodity more susceptible to weather than most. Systems such as hurricanes, freezes and tropical storms can shock the market into the stratosphere if they hit at the right time. It's obvious why. More than 98% of the US crop comes from Florida, a geographic concentration soybean crushers would dread. Another measure of the orange juice supply is the number and quality of Citrus Trees, a number published bi-annually by the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service. The report also breaks down trees by type – 1996 orange trees up 3% to 84.2 million, of which 78.5 million produced fruit, for example. A tree can take as long as 15 years to reach maturity. / включая Нью Йоркскую Палату Торговли (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) и .

FRP = FAIR AND REMUNERATIVE PRICE

FRS = FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FRT = FLOATING ROTOTILLER

FRUIT = ПЛОД (или ФРУКТ) – Fruit is the mature ripened reproductive body (ovary) of a seed plant which encloses the seed in fertile species of plant. True fruits develop from the ovary wall. See also Pericarp. Many fungi, myxobacteria (slime moulds) and lichens produce a fruiting body, a macroscopic reproductive structure enclosing the spores. Fungal fruiting bodies often have distinctive sizes, shapes, and colors characteristic of each species. See also Achene, Apothecium, Berry, Capsule, Caryopsis, Cynarrhodium, Drupe, Follicle, Pepo, Pitahaya, Pome, Samara. Fruit refers to Cotton squares (or flower buds), blooms, and bolls; reproductive parts of the plant. Cotton fruit is susceptible to a wide range of insect pests. Fruit is the ripened (mature) ovary containing one or more seeds. / и лишайники производят . Виды (Species). Смотрите также , Крылатка (Samara). В ботанике под Плодом понимается орган покрытосеменных растений, образующийся из цветка и служащий для формирования, защиты и распространения заключённых в нём семян. Развивается обычно после оплодотворения (исключение составляют так называемые партенокарпичные плоды). Наружная часть плода представлена околоплодником. Сухие плоды – боб, зерновка, коробочка, листовка, орех, семянка, стручок и другие. Сочные плоды – костянка, тыквина, яблоко, ягода и другие. Многие плоды – ценные продукты питания, сырьё для получения лекарств, красящих веществ и тому подобного.

FRUIT FIBER = ПЛОДОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Fruit Fibers:- Coir is the primary fruit fiber. It is produced from the fibrous pulp surrounding the hard shell of the seed of the Coconut Palm (Cocos Nucifera). Coconut Palms flower monthly but since the fruit requires a year to ripen, any given Coconut Palm will always contain fruit at all 12 stages of maturity. Harvesting usually takes place on a 45–60 day cycle, with each tree yielding 50–100 Coconuts per year. Before the Coconut fruit is shipped to market, it is stripped of its leathery external skin, as well as its 5–8 cm thick intermediate layer of fibrous pulp. The fibers recovered from that pulp are called Coir. Coir is the third most important natural fiber produced in the world, after Cotton and Jute. The main producing countries are India and Sri Lanka, with some minor production in the Pacific countries. About 75% of Coir fiber comes from India and Vietnam. Total production rose to 1.2 million tons in 2013. The fibers are extracted by various methods involving retting and soaking. The husk is kept in an environment that encourages the action of naturally occurring microbes. This action partially decomposes the husk pulp, allowing it to be separated into coir fibers and a residue called Coir Pith. After the husks are naturally softened by the above methods, the fibers are extracted manually by beating or mechanically through various mechanisms. The fibers thus removed are sieved for cleaning purposes before processing to obtain the final product. The main uses are rope, fishing nets, brushes, doormats, rugs, etc. Fibers are 100% biodegradable. Coir fibers measure around 35 centimeters and contain one of the highest concentrations of lignin, making it stronger than cotton but less flexible and unsuitable for dyeing. The two categorizations of coir fibers are color (brown or white) and fiber length. Coir fibers longer than 20 cm are called Bristle Fiber and those shorter than 20 cm are called Mattress Fiber.

FRUITING BRANCH = ПЛОДОНОСЯЩАЯ ВЕТВЬ – Fruiting Branch is a lateral branch of a Cotton Plant, typically arising from the fourth through eighth node and higher on the plant; has fruiting position at each node; Sympodium or Reproductive Branch. See also Sympodial Branch. / Симподий (Sympodium) или Симподиальная Ветвь (Sympodial Branch) или Репродуктивная Ветвь (Reproductive Branch).

FRUITING NODE = ПЛОДОНОСЯЩИЙ УЗЕЛ – Fruiting Node:- Main-stem nodes producing sympodial or fruiting branches. Not to be confused with nodal positions on a sympodial branch. See also Fruiting Site, and Nodes.

FRUITING POSITION = ПЛОДОНОСЯЩЕЕ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПЛОДОНОШЕНИЯ) – Fruiting Position is any main stem, vegetative branch, or fruiting branch location on which fruit is either present or aborted.

FRUITING SITE = ПЛОДОНОСЯЩИЙ УЧАСТОК – Fruiting Site or Fruiting Position:- Nodal position on a sympodium where a boll may be produced. A scar is produced if fruit is aborted. Note that the majority of the yield comes from the first (about 60%) and second (30%) fruiting positions along a sympodial branch. Boll size and lint quality decreases with each fruiting position away from the main stem. Fruiting Site is a position at a node on a fruiting branch where reproductive structures, squares and bolls, are produced. See also Fruiting Node, and Nodes.

FRUIT RESPIRATION = ДЫХАНИЕ ФРУКТОВ (или ДЫХАНИЕ ПЛОДОВ) – Fruit Respiration is an exchange of gases between fruits and the ambient air. Apples, for instance, constantly take in oxygen when they respire and release approximately the same quantity of carbon dioxide. If you change the concentration of the gases which are involved in respiratory metabolism, you can

permanently affect the intensity of the fruit respiration. This will delay the maturity and degradation processes and thus increase the duration of storage.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES = ФРУКТЫ И ОВОЩИ – Fruits And Vegetables is a commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting.

FRUSTRATION = ФРУСТРАЦИЯ – Frustration:- charterers when canceling agreement sometimes quote 'doctrine of frustration', i.e. vessel is lost, extensive delays. / Фрахтователи при расторжении соглашения иногда ссылаются на 'доктрину фрустрации', к которой можно отнести, например, пропажу судна или экстенсивные задержки. Под Фрустрацией, от Латинского слова Frustratio, означающее Неудача или Обман или Разрушение (планов, замыслов) или Расстройство или Тщетное Ожидание, от Frustror, означающее Делаю Тщетным или Обманываю или Расстраиваю, понимается психологическое состояние гнетущего напряжения, тревожности, чувства безысходности и отчаяния; возникает в ситуации, которая воспринимается личностью как неотвратимая угроза достижению значимой для неё цели, реализации той или иной её потребности. Сила фрустрации зависит как от степени значимости блокируемого действия, так и от близости его к намеченной цели. Реакцией на состояние фрустрации могут быть следующие основные типы 'замещающих' действий:- 'уход' от реальной ситуации в область фантазий, грёз, мечтаний, то есть переход к действию в своеобразном 'магическом' мире; возникновение внутренней тенденции к агрессивности, которая либо задерживается, проступая в виде раздражительности, либо открыто прорывается в виде гнева; общий 'регресс' поведения, то есть переход к более лёгким и примитивным способам действия, частая смена занятий и другие. В качестве последствия фрустрации нередко наблюдается остаточная неуверенность в себе, а также фиксация применявшихся в ситуации фрустрации способов действия. Часто фрустрация бывает одним из источников неврозов. Особое значение (прежде всего, с точки зрения прикладных задач) приобретает в современной психологии проблема 'выносливости' (стойкости) человека в отношении фрустрации.

FRUSTRATION OF ADVENTURE = ФРУСТРАЦИЯ АВАНТЮРЫ – Frustration Of Adventure:- a circumstance whereby a ship or goods cannot reach the contemplated destination but remain undamaged and are not lost to the owner. Claims based on frustration of the voyage or adventure are normally excluded from policies covering war risks and strike risks. / Обстоятельство, в связи с проявлением которого, судно или товары не могут достичь запланированного пункта назначения, однако остаются неповреждёнными и не потерянными для владельца. Претензии, базирующиеся на фрустрации рейса или авантюры обычно исключаются из полисов, покрывающих военные риски и риски, связанные с забастовками.

FRUTESCENS = КУСТАРНИКОВОЕ (или КУСТИСТОЕ) – Frutescens:- shrubby. / – кустистое.

FS = FALSE SMUT

FS = FINAL SETTLEMENT

FS = FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FS = FINE STRIPE

FSA = FARM SERVICE AGENCY

FSA® = THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

FSC = FOREIGN SALES CORPORATION

FSD = FINANCIAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

FSLIC = FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

FSMA = THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000

F. Sp. = FORMAE SPECIALES

FSR = FARMING SYSTEM RESEARCH

FSRI = FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FSSRI = FARMING SYSTEMS AND SOIL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

FT = FAIRTRADE

FT = FLOOR TRADER

FTA = FINANCIELE TERMIJNMARKT AMSTERDAM

FTA = FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

FTAA = FREE TRADE AGREEMENT OF THE AMERICAS

FTC = FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

FTD = FEDERAL TAX DEPOSIT

FTD = FIRST TRADING DATE

F TEST = ТЕСТ ЭФ. (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ ЭФ.) – F Test is a test of statistical significance consisting of the ratio of two independent variances of normally distributed variables.

FTI = FEDERAL TAX INCLUDED

FTIR = FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY

FTK = FREIGHT TONNE–KILOMETER

FTM = FIELD TO MARKET

FTR = FINANCIAL TRANSMISSION RIGHT

FTSE® 100 = FINANCIAL TIMES AND THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE 100

FTZ = FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

FUCHSIA = ФЬЮША (или ФУКЗИА, или МАЛИНОВОЕ, или ФУКСИН, или РЫЖИЙ) – Fuchsia is a bluish-red color named after a flower named after Herr Fuchs. See also Magenta. Fuchsia:- vivid reddish purple. / Немецкий персонаж Хэр Фукс или Господин Лис (Herr Fuchs). Фуксин, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3$, красный основный трифенилметановый краситель.

FUEL = ТОПЛИВО (или ГОРЮЧЕЕ) – Fuel is any substance that can be burned to produce heat; also, materials that can be fissioned in a chain reaction to produce heat. / Под Топливом понимаются горючие вещества, основной составной частью которых является углерод, применяемые с целью получения при их сжигании тепловой энергии. По происхождению топливо делится на природное (горючие сланцы, древесина, нефть, природный газ, торф, ископаемые угли (антрацит, каменный и бурый уголь), растительные отходы) и искусственное (коксовый и генераторный газы, кокс доменных печей, моторные топлива и другие), по агрегатному состоянию – на газообразное, жидкое и твёрдое. Наиболее широко используются природные топлива. Основная характеристика топлива – теплота сгорания. Для сопоставления различных видов топлива и суммарного учёта его запасов используется понятие – Условное Топливо, для которого низшая теплота сгорания принята 29.3 МегаДжоулей на килограмм (МДж/кг) (7 000 килокалорий на килограмм (ккал/кг)). В связи с развитием новых отраслей техники термин Топливо стал применяться в более широком смысле и распространился на все материалы, служащие источником энергии, например, ракетное топливо, ядерное топливо.

FUEL DILUTION = РАЗЖИЖЕНИЕ ТОПЛИВА (или РАЗБАВЛЕНИЕ ТОПЛИВА) – Fuel Dilution:- the amount of raw, unburned fuel that ends up in the crankcase of an engine. It lowers an oil's viscosity and flash point, creating friction-related wear almost immediately by reducing film strength. / износ, связанный с трением .

FUEL ECONOMY = ЭКОНОМИЯ ТОПЛИВА (или ТОПЛИВНАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧНОСТЬ) – Fuel Economy:- the amount of fuel required to move a machine over a given distance.

FUEL EXPENSES = ТОПЛИВНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или РАСХОДЫ НА ТОПЛИВО) – Fuel Expenses:- these costs include the fuel used in the production of steam or driving another prime mover for the generation of electricity. Other associated expenses include unloading the shipped fuel and all handling of the fuel up to the point where it enters the first bunker, hopper, bucket, tank, or holder in the boiler house structure. / :- эти затраты включают топливо, использованное в производстве пара или .

FUEL OIL = СОЛЯР (или СОЛЯРОВОЕ ТОПЛИВО, или ГОРЮЧЕЕ, или МАЗУТ, или ДИЗЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Refined petroleum products used as a fuel for home heating and industrial and utility boilers. Fuel oil is divided into two broad categories, distillate fuel oil, also known as New York Mercantile Exchange's No. 2 fuel, gasoil, or diesel fuel; and residual fuel oil, also known as NYMEX's No. 6 fuel, or outside the United States, just as fuel oil. No. 2 fuel is a light oil used for home heating, in compression ignition engines, and in light industrial applications. No. 6 oil is a heavy fuel used in large commercial, industrial, and electric utility boilers. Fuel Oil includes fuel oil, ship fuel oil, oil residues and raw material for technical carbons. Fuel Oil is a fraction obtained from petroleum distillation, either as a distillate or a residue. Broadly speaking fuel oil is any liquid petroleum product that is burned in a furnace or boiler for the generation of heat or used in an engine for the generation of power, except oils having a flash point of approximately 40 °C (104 °F) and oils burned in cotton or wool-wick burners. In this sense, diesel is a type of fuel oil. Fuel oil is made of long hydrocarbon chains, particularly alkanes, cycloalkanes and aromatics. The term fuel oil is also used in a stricter sense to refer only to the heaviest commercial fuel that can be obtained from crude oil, i.e. heavier than gasoline and naphtha. In Australia the term 'distillate' refers specifically to Diesel fuel. The ASTM (short for the American Society for Testing and Materials) classification system was originally based on early refining and combustion engineering practices and nomenclature. Some specifications have changed over the years to reflect new refining practices and refinery by-products. Other organizations have published modified versions of the original six fuel specifications to assist operators of older equipment find appropriate fuels from current refinery products. Although the following trends generally hold true, different organizations may have different numerical specifications for the six fuel grades. The boiling point and carbon chain length of the fuel increases with fuel oil number. Viscosity also increases with number, and the heaviest oil has to be heated to get it to flow. Price usually decreases as the fuel number increases. (1) Number 1 Fuel Oil is a volatile distillate oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. It is the kerosene refinery cut that boils off right after the heavy naphtha cut used for gasoline. Older names include coal oil, stove oil and range oil. (2) Number 2 fuel oil is a distillate home heating oil. Trucks and some cars use similar diesel fuel with a cetane number limit describing the ignition quality of the fuel. Both are typically obtained from the light gas oil cut. Gas oil refers to the original use of this fraction in the late XIX and early XX centuries – the gas oil cut was used as an enriching agent for carburetted water gas manufacture. (3) Number 3 fuel oil was a distillate oil for burners requiring low-viscosity fuel. ASTM merged this grade into the number 2 specification, and the term has been rarely used since the mid-XX century. (4) Number 4 fuel oil is a commercial heating oil for burner installations not equipped with preheaters. It may be obtained from the heavy gas oil cut. (5) Number 5 fuel oil is a residual-type industrial heating oil requiring preheating to 170–220 °F (77–104 °C) for proper atomization at the burners. This fuel is sometimes known as Bunker B. It may be obtained from the heavy gas oil cut, or it may be a blend of residual oil with enough number 2 oil to adjust viscosity until it can be pumped without preheating. (6) Number 6 fuel oil is a high-viscosity residual oil requiring preheating to 220–260 °F (104–127 °C). Residual means the material remaining after the more valuable cuts of crude oil have boiled off. The residue may contain various undesirable impurities including 2 percent water and one-half percent mineral soil. This fuel may be known as Residual Fuel Oil (RFO), by the Navy specification of Bunker C, or by the Pacific Specification of PS-400. Mazut is a residual fuel oil often derived from Russian petroleum sources and is either blended with lighter petroleum fractions or burned directly in specialized boilers and furnaces. It is also used as a petrochemical feedstock. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Продукты нефтепереработки, используемые в качестве топлива для отопления домов, а также в промышленных котлах и котлах электро- и теплостанций. Дизельное топливо подразделяется на две общие категории:- дистиллятые маловязкие фракции топлива, известные также как топливо № 2, газойль, или дизельное топливо на Нью Йоркской Товарной Бирже; и высоковязкие остаточные топлива, известные также как НАЙМЭКС-ное (NYMEX) топливо № 6, а за пределами Соединённых Штатов, просто как топочный мазут. Топливо № 6 это тяжёлое топливо, используемое в больших коммерческих, промышленных котлах, а также в котлах элетростанций. К Соляре или Соляровому Топливу или Дизельному Топливу относятся:- топочный мазут, флотский мазут, остатки нефтяные и сырьё для техуглерода. Слово Мазут было заимствовано из Тюркского языка. Оно означает густую жидкость тёмно-коричневого цвета, остаток после отгона от нефти бензина, керосина и фракций дизельного топлива. Плотность мазута составляет 0.89–1.00 граммов на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3), теплота сгорания 39.4–40.7 МегаДжоулей на килограмм (МДж/кг). Мазут применяют как жидкое котельное топливо, а также для производства битумов, кокса и моторных топлив. Под Мазутом (происхождение слова из Тюркского языка) понимается остаток после перегонки нефти при атмосферном давлении (отгонки бензина, керосина и дизельного топлива). Мазут – густая тёмная жидкость; плотность 890–1 000 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3), низшая теплота сгорания около 40 МДж/кг. Применяется как сырьё для крекинга, в качестве котельного топлива, для получения смазочных масел. Остаток после отбора масляных фракций называется гудроном. Марки мазута различаются по вязкости, температуре вспышки, зольности, температуре застывания и прочему. Под Котельными Топливами понимаются тяжёлые продукты переработки

нефтей, каменных углей, горючих сланцев. Применяются для корабельных, судовых и стационарных котельных установок и в промышленных печах различного назначения.

FUGITIVE COLORS = НЕПРОЧНЫЕ КРАСКИ (или НЕСТОЙКИЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ, или НЕСТОЙКИЕ ЦВЕТА, или ЦВЕТА ПОДЦВЕТКИ) – Fugitive Colors:- dyes that fade, especially those that lose color relatively quickly when exposed to natural light.

FUJI = ФУДЗИ – Fuji is a spun silk clothing fabric in plain weave originally made in Japan.

FULFILLMENT = ВОСПОЛНЕНИЕ (или ПОПОЛНЕНИЕ) – Fulfillment:- the picking and processing of orders for shipping from a distribution or warehouse. / съём и обработка заказов на отгрузку из центра распределения или со склада.

FULFILLMENT/CONSOLIDATION WAREHOUSES = ПОПОЛНЯЮЩИЕ/КОНСОЛИДАЦИОННЫЕ СКЛАДЫ – Fulfillment/Consolidation Warehouses are the warehouses where products are generally received in large quantities and shipped out in a large number of smaller mixed shipments. Such pick and pack operations require special inventory management and picking procedures. Location tracking is essential. Billing methods are generally similar to distribution warehouses.

FULGIDA = БЛЕСТЯЩЕЕ (или БЛИСТАЮЩЕЕ, или СВЕРКАЮЩЕЕ, или СИЯЮЩЕЕ) – Fulgida:- glittering, shining.

FULIGINOUS = ДРЕВОТОЧИСТОЕ (или ЗАКОПЧЁНИСТОЕ, или ХХ) – Fuliginous:- having a dark or dusky color. / имеющее тёмный и смуглый цвет.

FULL CARRY = ИТОГО РАСХОДОВ – Full Carry:- a futures market in which the price difference between contracts with two different delivery months equals the full cost of carrying the commodity from the delivery month of the first contract to the next. Carrying costs include interest, insurance and storage. Also known as Full Carry Market or Full Carrying Charge Market. For example, let's say commodity X has a May 05 futures price of USD10/unit. If the cost of carry for commodity X is USD0.50/month and the June 05 contract is trading at USD10.50/unit the price indicates a full carry, or in other words the contract represents the full cost associated with the holding the commodity for an additional month. See also Carrying Charges. / Смотрите также Накладные Расходы (Carrying Charges).

FULL CARRYING CHARGE = ПОЛНЫЙ СБОР ЗА ПЕРЕНОС (или ИТОГО НАКЛАДНЫХ РАСХОДОВ) – Full Carrying Charge:- a situation where the carrying charge of a commodity represents the actual value of carrying the commodity for another month. If the next month's carrying charge for a commodity contains the price as well as carrying costs such as interest or storage, the value is considered a full carrying charge. Also called Full Carry, and Full Carry Market. See also Carrying Charges. Full Carrying Charge:- an unusual situation in the futures market in which the price difference between delivery months refl ects the full fixed and variable costs of storing grain for the specified period at delivery-point elevators. Delivery-point elevators are higher cost than country elevators. / Смотрите также Накладные Расходы (Carrying Charges).

FULL CARRYING CHARGE MARKET = РЫНОК С ПОЛНЫМИ НАКЛАДНЫМИ РАСХОДАМИ – Full Carrying Charge Market is a futures market where the price difference between delivery months reflects the total costs of interest, insurance, and storage. / Фьючерсный рынок, на котором разница в ценах между месяцами поставки отражает сумму всех затрат по процентам, страхованию и хранению.

FULL–CELL PROCESS PRESSURE–TREATING = СПОСОБ ПОЛНОЙ ПРОПИТКИ (или СПОСОБ СКВОЗНОЙ ПРОПИТКИ, или СПОСОБ ПРОПИТКИ СО СТУПЕНЧАТЫМ ПОВЫШЕНИЕМ ДАВЛЕНИЯ) – Full-Cell Process Pressure-Treating is a pressure treating process in which a vacuum is drawn to remove air from the wood before admitting the preservation, resulting in a heavy absorption and retention of preservative due to the cells being almost filled. See also Empty-Cell Process Pressure-Treating, and Pressure-Treating. / .

FULL CONTAINER LOAD = ПОЛНАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА КОНТЕЙНЕРА – (1) Full Container Load (FCL):- containers are charged a specific rate for ocean transit regardless of their (lack of) contents. A full container will thus offer a better price per unit shipped than will a Less Than Container Load (LCL). Container packed by the shipper for door-to-door delivery without any transshipment operations. A general reference for identifying container loads of cargo loaded and/or discharged at merchants' premises. Full Container Load or FCL Container packed by the shipper for door-to-door delivery without any transshipment operations. / груза, погруженного в и/или разгружаемого в помещениях коммерсантов. Объём загрузки контейнера, соответствующий предельно допустимым нормам объёма или полезной нагрузки самого контейнера.

(2) Full Container Load (FCL):- a container stuffed or stripped under risk and for account of the shipper and/or the consignee.

FULL CONTAINERSHIP = ПОЛНОЦЕННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или ВСЕЦЕЛО КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – Full Containership:- ships equipped with permanent container cells, with little or no space for other types of cargo. See also Cellular Containership.

FULL–CUT = ЦЕЛЬНОКРОЁННОЕ – Full-Cut:- not tapered.

FULL–FASHIONED = ПОЛНОПРИДАННОЙ ФОРМЫ (или КАТОННОЕ, или КОТОННОЕ) – Full-Fashioned is a term applied to fabrics produced on a flat-knitting machine, such as hosiery, sweater, and underwear, that have been shaped by adding or reducing stitches. / к тканям, связанным на котонных машинах, такие как чулочно-носочные изделия, .

FULL FLOW FILTER = ПОЛНОПОТОЧНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Full Flow Filter is a filter that, under specified conditions, filters all influent flow. See also Filter. / Полнопоточный Фильтр – фильтр, через который проходит весь поток циркулирующей жидкости.

FULL–FLOW FILTRATION = ПОЛНОПОТОЧНАЯ ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ – Full-Flow Filtration is a system of filtration in which the total flow of a circulating fluid system passes through a filter. See also Filtration.

FULL FLUID FILM LUBRICATION = СМАЗЫВАНИЕ ПОЛНОЙ ЖИДКОЙ ПЛЁНКОЙ – Full Fluid Film Lubrication:- presence of a continuous lubricating film sufficient to completely separate two surfaces, as distinct from boundary lubrication. Full-fluid-film lubrication is normally hydrodynamic lubrication, whereby the oil adheres to the moving part and is drawn into the area between the sliding surfaces, where it forms a pressure.

FULL–FORCED OUTAGE = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ (или ПОЛНОМАСШТАБНЫЙ) ВЫНУЖДЕННЫЙ ПРОСТОЙ – Full-Forced Outage:- the net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for emergency reasons.

FULLING = ВАЛЯНИЕ (или ВАЛКА, или УВАЛИВАНИЕ) – Fulling is a finishing process used in the manufacture of woolen and worsted fabrics. The cloth is subjected to moisture, heat friction, chemicals, and pressure which cause it to mat and shrink appreciably in both the warp and filling directions, resulting in a denser, more compact fabric. Fulling is the operation of shrinking and felting a woolen fabric to make it thicker and denser. Also known as Milling. You can also full woolen yarn to give you a lovely knitting yarn. If you were going to weave with the same yarn, you wait until you had woven the fabric. Fulling (Milling):- a wool-fabric finishing operation

which causes the felting of the wool fibers and shrinkage in length and width, producing a full, compact texture. / направлениях основы и уточины. Валяние или Валка, процесс изготовления шерстяных изделий (войлока, валяной обуви, фетра, сукна) путём сцепления и переплетения между собой волокон шерсти. Шерсть – единственное волокно, обладающее валкоспособностью. Валкоспособность обусловливается сочетанием чешуйчатости шерсти, создающей неодинаковый коэффициент трения (больший в направлении корня, чем кончика волоса) и способствующей направленному перемещению волокон при валянии, и эластичности, позволяющей волокнам взаимно переплетаться, а затем сокращаться при механических воздействиях в условиях влажности, температуры и кислой или щелочной среды, которая даёт возможность регулировать процесс валки. При валянии изделие усаживается по площади:- сукно на 30–35%, войлок и валенки до 80%. При этом возрастают плотность и прочность изделия. Максимальная плотность, создаваемая при валянии, 0.55 г/см^3 (плотность подошвы валенок 0.42 г/см^3). Дальнейшее повышение плотности вызывает распадение изделия на части вследствие разрыва перенапряжённых волокон. При производстве валяных изделий шерсть разрыхляют на трепальных и щипальных машинах, замасливают и смешивают в смесовых машинах. Из ‘смески’ на чёсальных машинах получают вату, из которой наслоением приготовляют ‘основу’ по форме готового изделия, но большего размера. Основу уплотняют на свойлачивающих машинах с нагретыми вибрирующими плитами, пропитывают раствором серной кислоты и в валяльных машинах уваливают до нужных размеров и плотности. Валяние ведётся в несколько периодов. После каждого периода изделие выравнивают на растягивающих машинах. Валенки и шляпы насаживают на формы, а войлок в свободном виде сушат в паровых сушилках. Процесс заканчивается отделочными операциями:- шлифовкой и чисткой ворса, прессованием, обрезкой, аппретированием и другим. В суконном производстве валяние является лишь отделочным процессом. Валка Сукна – процесс отделки суконных тканей, в результате которого увеличиваются плотность, мягкость ткани, образуется застил поверхности, улучшаются теплоизоляционные свойства и внешний вид. Валка сукна производится на цилиндрической сукновальной машине под воздействием давления на сукно. При валке сукна волокна взаимно перемещаются в смоченной мыльным или кислым раствором ткани. Длительность валки сукна 2–5 часов при 40 °C, усадка 10–30% по длине, 20–45% по ширине в зависимости от типа ткани. Гребенные ткани только слегка подваливают (‘фулеруют’) 20–40 минут.

FULLING AGENT = ВАЛЯЛЬНЫЙ АГЕНТ – Fulling Agent is a chemical, usually a surfactant, that acts as a lubricant during the process of fulling.

FULL LEGAL TENDER COINS = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ЗАКОННЫЕ К ОПЛАТЕ МОНЕТЫ (или МОНЕТЫ, ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ЯВЛЯЮЩИЕСЯ ЗАКОННЫМ СРЕДСТВОМ ПЛАТЕЖА) – Full Legal Tender Coins are the coins which by law must be accepted as legal tender without restrictions. Gold coins, for example, were legal tender in countries on the gold standard. / Монеты, которые по закону должны быть приняты без ограничений в качестве законного средства платежа. Например, золотые монеты являлись средством законного платежа в странах в соответствии с золотым стандартом.

FULL LINER TERMS = ПОЛНЫЕ ЛАЙНЕРНЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ – Full Liner Terms:- freight amount includes both shore-based and on-board stevedoring, lashing, unlashing, dunnage materials, securing, unsecuring and all costs for receiving the cargo.

FULL LOAD AMPERES = АМПЕР ПОЛНОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Full Load Amperes, also sometimes abbreviated FLA for full load Amperes. This is the current in Amperes that a motor requires to produce rated nameplate horsepower output when rated nameplate voltage and frequency is provided to it’s terminals.

FULL–SERVICE BANK = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК (или БАНК С ПОЛНЫМ НАБОРОМ УСЛУГ) – Full-Service Bank is a bank operating in all banking sectors and for all types of clients. This type of bank can only be found in countries where there is no legislation (such as the Glass-Steagall Act in the United States) requiring that commercial banking be kept separate from investment banking. See also Dual Banking System. / (такого как Акт Глэса-Стигэла (Glass-Steagall Act) в Соединённых Штатах Америки), .

FULL SERVICE LEASING = ПОЛНОМАСШТАБНЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ (или ЛИЗИНГ С ПОЛНЫМ НАБОРОМ УСЛУГ) – Full Service Leasing:- an equipment-leasing arrangement that includes a variety of services to support the leased equipment; a common method for leasing motor carrier tractors.

FULL SET = ПОЛНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ – Full Set is a term used in documentary credit transactions for a bill of lading which has been drawn up in three original copies. / Термин, используемый в сделках с документарным аккредитивом для коносамента, который был выписан в трёх оригинальных экземплярах.

FULL SET = ПОЛНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ (или ПОЛНЫЙ НАБОР) – Full Set is a term that indicates that all guide eyes in a guide bar each have a yarn from the warp.

FULL SIBS = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ СИБСЫ (или ПОЛНОЦЕННЫЕ РОДСТВЕННЫЕ) – Full Sibs are the individuals derived from the same parents. / Под Сибсами понимаются потомки одних родителей, родные братья и сёстры. Термин используется в генетике человека и животных.

FULL TRAILER = ПОЛНЫЙ ПРИЦЕП – Full Trailer:- a truck trailer constructed in such way that its own weight and that of the cargo rest upon its own wheels, instead of being supported by, e.g., a tractor. / Прицеп грузовика, сконструированный таким образом, чтобы его собственный вес и вес груза приходился бы на его собственные колёса, а не на поддержание, например, тягачём.

FULL TRUCKLOAD = ПОЛНАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА ГРУЗОВИКА – Full Truckload:- this term refers to a shipment comprising a full or almost full load on a truck. A full or almost full load is considered to be 39 000–44 000 pounds. Shipments rated on the use of a truck’s entire capacity based on weight or volume. Full Truckload carriers normally deliver a semi trailer to a shipper who will fill the shipment with freight for one destination. After the trailer is loaded the driver returns to the shipper to collect the required paperwork (i.e. Bill of Lading, Invoice, Customs paperwork) and depart with trailer containing freight. In most cases the driver then proceeds directly to the consignee and delivers the freight him or herself. Occasionally, a driver will transfer the trailer to another driver who will drive the freight the rest of the way. Full Truckload transit times are normally constrained by the drivers availability according to Hours of Service regulations and distance. It is normally accepted that Full Truckload drivers will transport freight at an average rate of 47 US miles per hour, including traffic jams or queues at intersections. / , то есть .

FULL VISIBLE CAPACITY = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ЗАГРУЖЕННЫЙ (или ЗАГРУЖЕННЫЙ ПОД ЗАВЯЗКУ) – Full Visible Capacity:- the trailer is loaded as full as the nature of the freight and other conditions permit, so that no more of the same type of freight can be loaded, consistent with safety and damage precautions. / прицеп, загруженный так полно, как это разрешает фрахт или иные условия, .

FULLY CELLULAR CONTAINERSHIP = ПРОСТО СОТОВЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ (или ВСЕЦЕЛО ЯЧЕИСТЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – Fully Cellular Containership is a vessel specially designed to carry containers, with cell-guides below deck and necessary fittings and equipment on deck. / Специально сконструированное судно для перевозки контейнеров, со специальными

ячейками с направляющими из профильной стали (в которых в вертикальном положении устанавливают и закрепляют контейнеры, что исключает их горизонтальные перемещения при крене судна) под палубой и необходимыми фитингами и оборудованием на палубе. Чтобы максимально использовать грузовместимость судов, часть контейнеров транспортируется как палубный груз. Поэтому должна быть гарантирована определённая прочность контейнеров в условиях волнения на море. Контейнеры, транспортируемые на палубе, в зависимости от размеров укладываются в один, два, три и даже четыре ряда. От перемещений их удерживают особые фиксаторы, цепи и талрепы. Суда, построенные исключительно для перевозки контейнеров, называются контейнеровозами. Они делятся на две группы:- фидерные и морские. Дедвейт фидерных судов 1 000–2 000 тонн; они доставляют контейнерные грузы из малых портов в большие порты, где контейнеры перегружаются на морские суда. Другая область применения таких судов – каботажное судоходство. Наибольшее распространение получили морские контейнерные суда. Они ходят на океанских линиях, таких как Европа – Северная Америка, Северная Америка – Дальний Восток, Европа – Дальний Восток. Особые успокоительные цистерны, которыми оборудуются современные контейнеровозы, автоматически заполняются или осушаются, уменьшая тем самым крен судна во время перегрузки. Это ещё более облегчает погрузочно-разгрузочные работы в порту и сокращает их длительность.

FULLY COVERED WARRANT = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ВАРРАНТ – Fully Covered Warrant is a warrant series is said to be fully covered if the warrant issuer ensures that the underlying securities held in the cover arrangement can only be dealt with in accordance with the terms of this arrangement, and all the criteria under the Austarlian Securities Exchange (ASX) Business Market Rules are satisfied.

FULLY DILUTED (EARNINGS) = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ОБОБЩЁННЫЕ (или ПРИВЕДЁННЫЕ, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ) (ЗАРАБОТКИ) – Fully Diluted (Earnings):- earnings per share of a company calculated by dividing the net profit by the number of outstanding shares and those shares which could potentially come into existence through the exercise of rights attached to convertible bonds or other securities conferring entitlement to purchase the company's shares. Fully Diluted Earnings are the earnings of a company, usually expressed on a per share basis, where the total number of shares takes into account not only the issued shares but also shares which might be issued in the future if all existing options on shares where to be exercised. Since companies often have, on average, granted share purchase options equal in number to 10% or more of the issued number of shares, fully diluted earnings can be more than 10% less than earnings based only on issued shares. This figure is a more useful or conservative indication of a company's performance.

FULLY DISCLOSED = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ РАСКРЫТЫЙ – Fully Disclosed:- an account carried by a Futures Commission Merchant in the name of an individual customer. The opposite of Omnibus Account.

FULLY DRAWN YARN = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ТЯНУТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY) is produced by a process similiar to the Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) manufacturing except that the yarn is produced at higher spinning speeds coupled with intermediate drawing integrated in the process itself. This allows stabilisation through orientation and crystallization. FDY is mainly used as weft or weaves in making fabrics. FDY can be knitted or woven with any other filament yarn to get fabric of various different varieties. It is mainly used in Home Furnishing Fabrics, Fashion Fabrics, Denim, Terry Towel and others. FDY yarn is mainly available in 3 lustre:- Semi-Dull (SD), Bright (BR or BRT) having circular section, and Trilobal Bright (TBR) having triangular cross-sections. Filament yarn having trilobal bright lustre is widely used in making curtains, bed-sheets and carpets. FDY is available in Raw-white (RW) as well dope dyed. Dope Dyed FDY yarn can be used to make the colored fabric directly instead of making the fabric with FDY Raw-White first and then dyeing it. Catonic FDY is another variation of Filament yarn. Catonic FDY yarn is made from Catonic PET Chips. For example:- 30D (Denier) 14F (No. of Filament) SD or 300D 96F BR. Polyester FDY is the abbreviation for Polyester Fully Drawn Yarn. It is also know as Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) or Spin Draw Yarn (SDY). Polyester FDY yarn can also be twisted to make Polyester Embroidery Thread that is widely used in sewing. India and China are the leading manufacturers of Polyester FDY yarn. Currently we are exporting FDY yarns from China, India, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia to various countries in the world.

FULLY–MILLED WHITE RICE = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ОБРУШЕНЫЙ БЕЛЫЙ РИС – Fully-Milled White Rice, it is also known as Polished Rice because most of the outer layers, such as the husk and the bran layer, are removed from the kernel, through the milling process. / Полностью Обрушенный Белый Рис, известный также как Полированный Рис или Шлифованный Рис (Polished Rice), из-за того, что большая часть наружных слоёв, таких как экзокарпий или шелуха (husk) и слой околоплодника (bran layer), была удалена с зерновки (ядер) риса в процессе рушения.

FULVOUS = КРАСНОВАТО–ЖЁЛТОЕ (или РЫЖЕВАТОЕ, или БУРОЕ, или С ЖЕЛТИЗНОЙ, или РЫЖЕЕ) – Fulvous:- yellow or tawny or yellow flecked with a mixture of gray or brown. Fulvous:- of a dull brownish yellow; tawny.

FUME FADING = ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ ОТ ДЫМА – Fume Fading is a result of a chemical change in the dye stuff. Acid gases that form in the atmosphere as a product of combustion react with some dyes to cause a gradual color change. This type of change can occur even when a garment is stored in your closet. It is usually not uniform, but is more noticeable on exposed areas such as shoulders and sleeves. Sometimes this type of color change may not be noticed until after washing or drycleaning, but these immersion processes cannot cause this localized type of change. Fume fading is most common on acetates. Fume Fading is is a form of color loss along the edges of walls, around the edges of drapes, and down the edges of stair. The photo below is of a rose colored carpet that is turning green from fume fading. See also Gas Fading. Most people are familiar with color loss in clothing that is caused by exposure to the sun. But did you know that air pollution contributes in a major way to color loss? We call a color loss from air pollution Fume Fading, and you need to be familiar with it. Air pollution from car exhausts especially in urban areas – exists indoors as well as outdoors. In fact, it is more damaging to clothing in confined spaces, such as dresser drawers and closets where there is little circulation. Unfortunately, fume fading often shows up only after cleaning, because soils may mask the condition and because the heat of the cleaning process heightens the problem. You can identify fading caused by pollution by its streaked appearance. Fading from sunlight is usually even. There's not much we can do to help a garment that's already damaged. But you can fight this condition through regular cleaning care and by storing your clothes in clean closets with good air flow.

FUMIGANT = ФУМИГАНТ – Fumigant is any volatile, poisonous substance used to kill insects, nematodes, and other animals or plants that damage stored foods or seeds, human dwellings, clothing, and nursery stock. Soil fumigants are sprayed or spread over an area to be cultivated and are worked into the soil to control disease-causing Fungi, Nematodes, and Weeds. Fumigants with a high vapor pressure, such as methyl bromide, ethylene oxide, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen phosphide, penetrate quickly and are used to treat sealed storage areas or materials enclosed in gasproof sheets. Low-pressure compounds such as ethylene dibromide and ethylene dichloride diffuse more slowly; they are used to treat more open storage areas and as soil fumigants. Common fumigants used to treat stored products or nursery stock include hydrogen cyanide, naphthalene, nicotine, and methyl bromide. Soil fumigants commonly used as nematocides are methyl bromide, dichloropropane, propylene oxide, dibromochloropropane, organophosphate insecticides, and chloropicrin. Because these substances may kill other soil organisms that ordinarily control nematodes by predation or infection, serious nematode infestations may follow fumigation. Other compounds used as fumigants include acrylonitrile, carbon

disulfide, ethylene, paradichlorobenzene, sulfur dioxide, and sulfuryl fluoride. Fumigants are poisonous to warm-blooded animals, including humans; they should be applied only by trained persons using proper equipment. Fumigant is a gas that acts as a respiratory poison against pests. Fumigant is a highly volatile chemical that kills Mice, Insect, Weeds, and other living organisms. / Газ, действующий на насекомых в качестве яда при вдыхании ими воздуха. Под Фумигантом, от Латинского слова Fumigo, означающее Дымлю или Окуриваю, понимается жидкий, твёрдый или газообразный, а также выделяющий газообразное вещество в условиях применения химический препарат из группы пестицидов для уничтожения вредителей и возбудителей болезней сельскохозяйственных растений путём отравления ядовитыми парами, газами и аэрозолями – фумигации. Фумиганты используются для дезинсекции, уничтожения грызунов, фунгицидной обработки продовольственных запасов, закрытых помещений, транспортных средств, а также для обработки почвы с целью уничтожения грибков, насекомых, семян сорняков.

FUMIGATION = ФУМИГАЦИЯ (или ГАЗАЦИЯ, или ОКУРИВАНИЕ) – Fumigation is a treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state. Treating of cargoes with gases to exterminate unwanted life forms. Treating of cargoes with gases to exterminate vermin. The application of smoke, vapor, or gas for the purpose of disinfecting or destroying pests or microorganisms. Fumigation is the process used to destroy bacteria, insects, or pests by smoke or exposure to poisonous gas. Fumigants:- Methyl Bromide, Phosphine, and others. / Фумигация или Газация или Окуривание – обработка химическим агентом, который полностью охватывает сырьё или в основном в газообразном состоянии. Способ обеззараживания продукции газо- или парообразными химическими препаратами (фумигантами):- Бромистым Метилом (Methyl Bromide), Фосфином (Phosphine) и другими. Окуривание. Применяют на складах, в теплицах, парниках, для обработки зерна, овощей, фруктов, хлопкового волокна и тому подобного. Фумигацию проводят специальными машинами – фумигаторами. Под Фумигатором, от Латинского слова Fumigo, означающее Дымлю или Окуриваю, понимается машина для борьбы с вредителями и болезнями сельскохозяйственных культур. Различают фумигаторы наземно-палаточные (окуривают растения парами, газами) и почвенные (вносят растворы жидких фумигантов в почву). В бывшем СССР выпускалась машина ФВ-2 (ФУН) для внесения в почву жидких фумигантов производительностью 1.6 га/ч. Глубина внесения рабочей жидкости до 55 см.

FUMIGATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ФУМИГАЦИИ – Fumigation Clause:- in the event of loss or damage to the interest insured caused by fumigation, Underwriters agree to indemnify the Insured for such loss or damage, and the Insured hereby agrees to subrogate these Underwriters any recourse they may have for recovery of such loss or damage from others but this clause does not extend to cover loss or damage caused by customary fumigation applied prior to or at the inception of risk. Fumigation Clause provides coverage for damage to cargo caused by fumigation of the vessel. / Оговорка О Фумигации предусматривает покрытие повреждения груза вследствие фумигации судна.

FUNCTIONAL FINISH = ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Functional Finish is a special finish added to a fabric as une of the final steps in its manufacture that alters the performance and contributes a specific attribute to the fabric in some way. A water repellent finish, for example, is a functional finish because it prevents water from penetrating the fabric, thereby changing the function of the fabric. Other examples of special finishes are soil release and crease resistant. / Функциональная Отделка – специальная отделка, отделка особого назначения, например, водоотталкивающая, водоупорная, противосминаемая, огнестойкая, молестойкая и другие.

FUNCTIONAL PLANT LOSS INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОТЕРЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – Functional Plant Loss Index (FPLI) is a formula based on the plant weight loss and damaged ratings due to insect feeding which is used in determining levels of tolerance when identifying components of resistance.

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY = ФУНКЦИИ ДЕНЕГ – Functions Of Money:- (i) Medium of exchange:- acts as a go-between to make it easier to buy and sell goods or services or pay debts. Allows buyers and sellers to avoid the difficulties associated with barter exchanges of goods and services. (ii) Store of value:- allows people to transfer the purchasing power of their present money income or wealth into the future, ideally without a loss of value. Stores purchasing power between the time money is earned and the time is spent. (iii) Unit of account:- serves as a way to measure and compare the value of goods and services in relation to one another. When comparing prices, individuals can determine if one good is a better buy than another. It also allows people to keep accurate financial records.

FUND = ФОНД – (1) Fund means a management investment company registered under the Act (15 USC 80a; 15 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 15) and incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States or of a state. A Fund or Investment Fund, a term generally interchangeable with Mutual Fund, is a company that brings together money from many people and invests it in stocks, bonds or other assets. The combined holdings of stocks, bonds or other assets the fund owns are known as its portfolio. Each investor in the fund owns shares, which represent a part of these holdings. Also known as Mutual Fund. / Под Фондом, от Французского слова Fond от Латинского слова Fundus, означающее Основание, понимается организация или учреждение для оказания . Инвестиционный фонд.

(2) Fund is the assets of an investment company that are invested in securities, real estate, securities or other money market istruments. Mutual funds pool the assets of many investors and invest them in stocks, bonds and other assets. The advantage for small investors lies in being able to diversify their investments by purchasing units in various funds, while reducing their overall investment risk at the same time. Mututal funds are the investment of choice for investors who do not wish to constantly monito their investments, and who prefer to leave the task of tracking and analyzing the market, and making investment decisions, up to professional portfolio managers.

FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS = ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Fundamental Analysis is a method of analysis using ratios and percentages calculated from financial data of a company to assess the company's quantitative and qualitative aspects. Ratios of particular industry groups and /or major competitors may also be included in the analysis to determine it's suitability for investment. Fundamental Analysis is the study of basic underlying factors which will affect the supply and demand of a traded commodity. Factors other than psychological or technical (chart or related price fluctuations) that influence the price development on the physical or futures market, e.g., physical supply and demand, stock levels, currency exchange rates, interest rates, weather (forecasts), etc. An analysis concerned with economic factors, comparing the relationship between the supply and demand for a given commodity or asset. A market analysis that relies on economic supply and demand information as opposed to focusing on charts and market indicators for a technical analysis. A cause-and-effiect study of market behavior based on factors of news, events, economy and politics. The study of pertinent supply and demand factors which influence the specific price behavior of commodities. Study of basic, underlying factors that will affect the supply and demand of the commodity being traded in futures contracts. See also Technical Analysis, and Technicals. Fundamental Analysis is the evaluation of non-visual information to evaluate trading activity and make trading decisions. Whereas technical analysts utilize charts and mathematical indicators to quantify price activity, fundamental analysts utilize market news and market forecasts to qualify price activity. There are numerous market events that move financial markets every week. Some affect

every market instrument while others affect specific instruments. If the outcome of a market event has been fully discounted by the market, traders will not notice any discernible impact on their charts. If the outcome of a market event has not been fully discounted by the market, the result is either price appreciation or price depreciation and traders will see this activity on their charts. Every week, there are fundamentally-important market events that are scheduled in every country at specific times. Similarly, there are fundamentally-important market events that may not be scheduled for specific times. Some countries (Germany, for instance) often do not schedule market events for specific times. The outcome of market events is sometimes leaked in advance in certain countries (Germany, for instance) for different reasons. Market events include the release of economic data, speeches and testimony by government officials, interest rate decisions, and others. A method of anticipation asset price movement using supply and demand information. The value of a company or stock is related to its earnings, its growth prospects and its management. Fundamental Analysis is the cornerstone of investing. In fact, some would say that you aren't really investing if you aren't performing fundamental analysis. Because the subject is so broad, however, it's tough to know where to start. There are an endless number of investment strategies that are very different from each other, yet almost all use the fundamentals. The goal of this tutorial is to provide a foundation for understanding fundamental analysis. It's geared primarily at new investors who don't know a balance sheet from an income statement. While you may not be a 'stock-picker extraordinaire' by the end of this tutorial, you will have a much more solid grasp of the language and concepts behind security analysis and be able to use this to further your knowledge in other areas without feeling totally lost. The biggest part of fundamental analysis involves delving into the financial statements. Also known as Quantitative Analysis, this involves looking at revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and all the other financial aspects of a company. Fundamental analysts look at this information to gain insight on a company's future performance. A good part of this tutorial will be spent learning about the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and how they all fit together. But there is more than just number crunching when it comes to analyzing a company. This is where qualitative analysis comes in – the breakdown of all the intangible, difficult-to-measure aspects of a company. Finally, we'll wrap up the tutorial with an intro on valuation and point you in the direction of additional tutorials you might be interested in. Fundamental Analysis is the analysis concerned with economic factors rather than price data, as are studied in Technical Analysis. See also Technical Analysis. Fundamental Analysis is a method of evaluating a security that entails attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and company-specific factors (like financial condition and management). The end goal of performing fundamental analysis is to produce a value that an investor can compare with the security's current price, with the aim of figuring out what sort of position to take with that security (underpriced = buy, overpriced = sell or short). This method of security analysis is considered to be the opposite of technical analysis. Fundamental analysis is about using real data to evaluate a security's value. Although most analysts use fundamental analysis to value stocks, this method of valuation can be used for just about any type of security. For example, an investor can perform fundamental analysis on a bond's value by looking at economic factors, such as interest rates and the overall state of the economy, and information about the bond issuer, such as potential changes in credit ratings. For assessing stocks, this method uses revenues, earnings, future growth, return on equity, profit margins and other data to determine a company's underlying value and potential for future growth. In terms of stocks, fundamental analysis focuses on the financial statements of the company being evaluated. One of the most famous and successful fundamental analysts is the Oracle of Omaha, Warren Buffett, who is well known for successfully employing fundamental analysis to pick securities. His abilities have turned him into a billionaire. Fundamental Analysis is the analysis of a company's share value and potential for future profit and dividends, based on accounting and economic information. A term Fundamental Analysis refers to the analysis of market supply and demand conditions for a commodity. / Анализ, связанный больше с экономическими факторами, нежели с ценовыми данными, обрабатываемыми в техническом анализе биржевых рынков. , например, . флуктуации (колебания) цены. Орэкэл (Oracle) Ворэн Эдвод Бафит (Warren Edward Buffett). Больших приверженцев фундаментального анализа на биржевом жаргоне именуют Фундаментальщиками. Фундаментальный Анализ:- в экономике – исследование таких ведущих факторов, как процентные ставки, валовой национальный продукт, инфляция, безработица и товарные запасы, в целях прогнозирования динамики развития экономики. В инвестиционной деятельности – анализ бухгалтерского баланса и отчёта о доходах компаний в целях прогнозирования динамики курсов их акций. Аналитики, занимающиеся анализом фундаментальных факторов, рассматривают прошлые записи об активах, доходах, продажах, изделиях, мэнэдьжменте и рынках для того, чтобы спрогнозировать будущие тенденции этих показателей успеха или неудачи компании. Оценивая перспективы фирмы, они стремятся определить, не занижены ли цены на акции данной компании (недооценённые – undervalued) или, напротив, завышены (переоценённые – overvalued) при текущем рыночном курсе. Вторым основным способом анализа рынка акций является технический анализ (technical analysis), который опирается на курсы и размеры изменений котировок акций и не связан с финансовой статистикой. Фундаментальный Анализ – метод прогнозирования изменения цены, основанный на анализе текущей экономической ситуации. Фундаментальный анализ предусматривает изучение балансов, годовых отчётов, биржевой конъюнктуры и перспектив развития отраслей экономики. Фундаментальный анализ – в узком смысле – анализ финансовой деятельности компании с целью выявления неправильно оцененных ценных бумаг. При таком анализе основное внимание уделяется доходам, прогнозам по дивидендам и будущим процентным ставкам, а также оценке риска компании.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH = ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Fundamental Research:- analysis of industries and companies based on such factors as sales, assets, earnings, products or services, markets and management. As applied to the economy, fundamental research includes consideration of gross national product, interest rates, unemployment, inventories, savings, etc. Also known as Fundamental Analysis. See also Technical Research.

FUNDAMENTALS = ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ – Fundamentals are any factors that could be considered important to the understanding of a particular business. Fundamentals are usually considered outside the context of the market as a whole. Some examples of fundamentals include a company's growth, revenues, earnings, management, and capital structure. The use of fundamentals as an investment strategy is called Fundamental Analysis. Factors other than psychological or technical (chart or related price fluctuations) that influence the price development on the physical or futures market, e.g., physical supply and demand, stock levels, currency exchange rates, interest rates, weather (forecasts) etc. Fundamentals are the one of two major sets of factors of analyzing prices. Fundamentals are supply and demand factors that influence prices of commodities. Technical analysis (chart patterns) is the other major set of factors affecting prices. / Фундаментальными Факторами являются любые факторы, которые могут рассматриваться в качестве важных для понимания конкретного дела. флуктуации (колебания) цены.

FUND ASSETS = АКТИВЫ ФОНДА – Fund Assets is the total value of a portfolio's securities, cash, and other holdings, minus any outstanding debts.

FUNDED COVER = ФОНДИРУЕМОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ УПРАВЛЯЕМОГО ФОНДА) – Funded Cover is a reinsurance contract under which the ceding company pays high premiums to build a fund from which to pay

expected losses. The premium less the reinsurance charge is paid out to the ceding company in the future as loss payments, returned premiums, or contingent commissions.

FUNDED SYSTEM = ФОНДИРУЕМАЯ СИСТЕМА – Funded System:- method of financing employed by insurance companies and pension funds. The contributions of the insured parties are accumulated to form the capital required for the payment of insurance benefits. The opposite of Pay-As-You-Go System.

FUND FAMILY = СЕМЕЙСТВО ФОНДОВ (или ФОНДОВОЕ СЕМЕЙСТВО) – Fund Family is a set of funds with different investment objectives offered by one management company. In many cases, investors may move their assets from one fund to another within the family at little or no cost.

FUNDING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФОНДИРОВАНИИ – The term Funding Agreement means any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into between any US Federal agency, other than the Tennessee Valley Authority, and any contractor for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work funded in whole or in part by the US Federal Government. Such term includes any assignment, substitution of parties, or subcontract of any type entered into for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under a funding agreement as herein defined.

FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФОНДАМИ (или УПРАВЛЯЮЩАЯ ФОНДАМИ КОМПАНИЯ) – The Fund Management Company is an independent company which manages investment funds for the account of investors and in its own name. The fund management company decides which investments to acquire and sell, in the same way as it decides on distributions and the issuing of units.

FUND MANAGER = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ФОНДОМ – The duties of a Fund Manager typically include:- (i) the role of administrator (i.e. liaison with shareholders, calculation of Net Asset Values (NAVs) etc); (ii) overall control of the Fund's operations; and (iii) the role of investment manager/advisor (day-to-day investment management/advice). Exceptionally, the appointment of an external Fund Manager is not mandatory for a Professional Investor Fund (PIF). Accordingly, a PIF may act as its own Fund Manager in which case the directors and officers of the PIF will be held responsible for the functions and duties of a Fund Manager. In this case, the PIF will not require a separate investment services license (in addition to the CIS license) to act as Fund Manager to itself. A PIF may not, however, act as Fund Manager to another PIF, but a licensed Fund Manager may act for a number of PIFs. The external Fund Manager, if appointed, requires a license and, in its regard, the usual licensable requirements apply. The individual or organization in charge of investing funds on behalf of a financial institution. Fund Manager is the person whose responsibility it is to oversee the allocation of the pool of money invested in a particular mutual fund. The fund manager is charged with investing the money to attain returns consistent with the level of risk outlined in the mutual fund prospectus. / Физическое лицо или организация, заведующая инвестиционными средствами от имени финансового института.

FUND OF FUNDS = ФОНД ФОНДОВ – Fund Of Funds is a mutual fund or hedge fund or investment fund which invests exclusively in the units of other funds. Not to be confused with Umbrella Fund. Fund Of Funds is a mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds. This method is sometimes known as Multi-Management. A fund of funds allows investors to achieve a broad diversification and an appropriate asset allocation with investments in a variety of fund categories that are all wrapped up into one fund. However, if the fund of funds carries an operating expense, investors are essentially paying double for an expense that is already included in the expense figures of the underlying funds. Historically, a fund of funds showed an expense figure that didn't always include the fees of the underlying funds. As of January 2007, the SEC began requiring that these fees be disclosed in a line called 'Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses' (AFFE). Fund Of Funds:- mutual funds which invest their fund assets in other funds. Designed to achieve greater diversification and risk spread. A Fund Of Funds (FOF) is an investment strategy of holding a portfolio of other investment funds rather than investing directly in stocks, bonds or other securities. This type of investing is often referred to as Multi-Manager Investment. A fund of funds may be 'fettered', meaning that it invests only in funds managed by the same investment company, or 'unfettered', meaning that it can invest in external funds. There are different types of 'fund of funds', each investing in a different type of collective investment scheme (typically one type per FoF), for example 'mutual fund' FoF, hedge fund FoF, private equity FoF or investment trust FoF but the original Fund of Funds was created at First London Securities PLC. Investing in a collective investment scheme may increase diversity compared to a small investor holding a smaller range of securities directly. Investing in a fund of funds may achieve greater diversification. According to modern portfolio theory, the benefit of diversification can be the reduction of volatility while maintaining average returns. However, this is countered by the increased fees paid on both the FoF level, and of the underlying investment fund. An investment manager may actively manage with a view to select the best securities. A FoF manager will try to select the best performing funds to invest in based upon the managers past performance and other factors. If the FoF manager is skillful, this additional level of selection can provide greater stability and take out some of the risk relating to the decisions of a single manager. As in all other areas of investing, there are no guarantees for regular returns. As a fund of funds invests in the scheme of other funds, it provides a greater degree of diversification. Instead of investing in different stocks of mutual funds and keeping records of all of them, it is much easier to invest and track only one fund which in turn invests in other mutual funds. Management fees for Funds Of Funds are typically higher than those on traditional investment funds because they include the management fees charged by the underlying funds. As in the case of schemes of mutual funds, FOF schemes also work under the due diligence of a fund manager. This gives the scheme an additional expertise. It also helps to provide access to information which may be difficult to obtain information by an investor on a case by case basis. Every fund manager has a particular style of diversification. This diversification has a perfect correlation with the number of managers involved. Once a FOF reached a certain level of managers, adding more flattens return curve and diversifies away alpha (Harry Prasun Kat2). Since a fund of funds buys many different funds which themselves invest in many different securities, it is possible for the fund of funds to own the same stock through several different funds and it can be difficult to keep track of the overall holdings. Funds of funds are often used when investing in hedge funds and private equity funds, as they typically have a high minimum investment level compared to traditional investment funds which precludes many from investing directly. In addition hedge fund and private equity investing is more complicated and higher risk than traditional collective investments. The lack of accessibility favors a FoF with a professional manager and built-in spread of risk. Pension funds and other institutions often invest in funds of hedge funds for part or all of their 'alternative asset' programs, i.e. investments other than traditional stock and bond holdings. After allocation of the two levels of fees payable and taxation, returns on FoF investments will generally be lower than single-manager funds. The due diligence and safety of investing in FoFs has come under question as a result of the Bernie Madoff scandal, where many FoFs put substantial investments into the scheme. It became clear that a motivation for this was the lack of fees by Madoff which gave the illusion that the FoF was performing well. The due diligence of the FoFs apparently did not include asking why Madoff was not making this charge for his services. 2008 and 2009 saw fund of funds take a battering from investors and the media on all fronts from the hollow promises made by over-eager marketers to the strength (or lack) of their due diligence processes to those carefully explained and eminently justifiable extra layers of fees, all reaching their zenith with the Bernie Madoff fiasco. The fund-of-funds structure may be useful for asset-allocation funds, that is, an 'ETF of ETFs' or 'mutual fund of mutual funds'. For example, iShares has

asset-allocation ETFs, which own other iShares ETFs. Similarly, Vanguard has asset-allocation mutual funds, which own other Vanguard mutual funds. The 'parent' funds may own the same 'child' funds, with different proportions to allow for 'aggressive' to 'conservative' allocation. This structure simplifies management by separating allocation from security selection. A commodity pool that invests in other commodity pools rather than directly in futures and options contracts. A common type of hedge fund is a 'Fund Of Funds'. A 'fund of funds' does not pursue alternative investment strategies itself, but instead invests in a number of different underlying hedge funds to spread risk across these funds. The overall performance of the 'fund of funds' depends on the individual performance of each underlying fund. Investors rely on the expertise of the fund of funds manager to pick a combination of hedge funds, as well as the skills of the underlying hedge fund managers. The fee structure of a fund of funds means that there are fees paid to both the fund of funds manager and the underlying fund managers. This means that a fund of funds must outperform a single fund manager in order to generate the same return to investors. / Фёст Ландэн Сикьюритиз Пи.Эл.Си. (First London Securities PLC). Хари Прасун Кэт2 (Harry Prasun Kat2). Бёни Мэдоф (Bernie Madoff). айШерэз (iShares). Вэнгад (Vanguard). Фонд Фондов – взаимный фонд, который инвестирует в другие взаимные фонды. Идея таких фондов состоит в том, что они могут перемещать деньги между лучшими фондами в отрасли и тем самым увеличивать доход акционеров, предоставляя больше возможностей для капиталовложений, чем может предложить один фонд. Тем не менее, фонд фондов критикуется в связи с увеличением для акционеров издержек управления, поскольку комиссионные выплачиваются как управляющей инвестиционной компании фонда, так и всем нижестоящим инвестиционным компаниям. В США Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (SEC) ограничивает размер общей суммы выплат, которую акционеры должны перечислять в такой фонд. В семью фондов обычно организуются фонды, которые специализируются на различных направлениях. Фонды фондов были очень популярны в 1960-е, но в 1970-е их популярность упала из-за скандала, к которому оказался причастен фонд фондов Equity Funding. Однако в последние годы снова наблюдается некоторый рост их популярности.

FUNDRAISING = ДОБЫВАНИЕ ФОНДОВ – Fundraising is a process of soliciting financial support (usually as grants) for a non-commercial cause. Fundraising or Fund Raising (also known as 'Development') is the process of gathering voluntary contributions of money or other resources, by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations, or governmental agencies (see also Crowd Funding). Although fundraising typically refers to efforts to gather money for non-profit organizations, it is sometimes used to refer to the identification and solicitation of investors or other sources of capital for for-profit enterprises. Traditionally, fundraising consisted mostly of asking for donations on the street or at people's doors, and this is experiencing very strong growth in the form of face-to-face fundraising, but new forms of fundraising, such as online fundraising, have emerged in recent years, though these are often based on older methods such as grassroots fundraising. Organizations:- fundraising is a significant way that non-profit organizations may obtain the money for their operations. These operations can involve a very broad array of concerns such as religious or philanthropic groups such as research organizations, public broadcasters, political campaigns and environmental issues. Some examples of charitable organizations include student scholarship merit awards for athletic or academic achievement, humanitarian and ecological concerns, disaster relief, human rights, research, and other social issues. Some of the most substantial fundraising efforts in the United States are conducted by colleges and universities. Commonly the fundraising, or 'development'/'advancement', program, makes a distinction between annual fund appeals and major campaigns. Most institutions use professional development officers to conduct superior fundraising appeals for both the entire institution or individual colleges and departments. Examples of this include athletics and libraries. Equally important are fundraising efforts by virtually all recognized religious groups throughout the world. These efforts are organized on a local, national, and global level. Sometimes, such funds will go exclusively toward assisting the basic needs of others, while money may at other times be used only for evangelism or proselytism. Usually, religious organizations mix the two, which can sometimes cause tension. Fundraising also plays a major role in political campaigns. This fact, despite numerous campaign finance reform laws, continues to be a highly controversial topic in American politics. Political action committees (PACs) are the best-known organizations that back candidates and political parties, though others such as 527 groups also have an impact. Some advocacy organizations conduct fundraising for-or-against policy issues in an attempt to influence legislation. While public broadcasters are completely government-funded in much of the world, there are many countries where some funds must come from donations from the public. In the United States less than 15% of local public broadcasting stations' funding comes from the federal government. Pledge drives, a type of annual giving, commonly occur about three times each year, usually lasting one to two weeks each time. Viewership and listenership often decline significantly during funding periods, so special programming may be aired in order to keep regular viewers and listeners interested. Sources:- fundraising can come from a variety of sources using a variety methods. These include grants from government agencies, non-profit foundations or corporations; donations from individuals; and sales and services. Income from endowment is not strictly fundraising but rather the fruits of the investment of previous fundraising. Purposes:- organizations raise funds to support capital projects, endowments, or operating expenses of current programs. Capital fundraising is when fundraising is conducted to raise major sums for a building or endowment, and generally keep such funds separate from operating funds. This is often done over a period of time (in a capital campaign) to encourage donors to give more than they would normally give and tap donors, especially corporations and foundations who would not otherwise give. A capital campaign normally begins with a private phase before launching a public appeal. Many non-profit organizations solicit funds for a financial endowment, which is a sum of money that is invested to generate an annual return. Although endowments may be created when a sizable gift is received from an individual or family, often as directed in a will upon the death of a family member, they more typically are the result of many gifts over time from a variety of sources. Taxation (in the United States):- organizations in the United States established for charitable purposes are allowed to raise funds from many sources. They are given a specific designation by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), commonly noted as 501(c)(3) organizations. Other nonprofits such as fraternal associations have different IRS designations, and may or may not be eligible to raise funds. Financial information on many nonprofits, including all nonprofits that file annual IRS 990 forms is available from GuideStar. Fund-Raising is the act or process of raising funds, as for nonprofit organizations or for a political cause. Fund-Raising is the organized activity of raising funds (as for an institution or political cause) – often used before another noun:- a fund-raising drive or campaign; or fundraising events. / ГайдСтар (GuideStar).

FUNDS = ФОНДЫ – (1) Funds:- (i) means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; and (ii) includes legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets, including but not limited to, bank credits, travellers' cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts and letters of credit. A sum of money or resources set aside for a specific purpose. Funds shall mean banknotes and coins, money on account and electronic money. / Под Фондом, от Французского слова Fond от Латинского слова Fundus, означающее Основание, понимаются денежные и материальные средства, запасы, ресурсы, используемые предприятием.

(2) Funds:- usually a large sum of trading capital that is actively managed by a trading advisor for speculative gains. Taken as an industry group in general, the funds are thought to be mostly trend-following computer traders that hold significant positions in many markets at the same time.

FUNDS AT LLOYD'S = ФОНДЫ У ЛОЙДА – Funds At Lloyd's are the funds of an approved form that are lodged and held in trust at Lloyd's as security for a member's underwriting activities. They comprise the members deposit, personal reserve fund and special reserve fund and may be drawn down in the event that the member's syndicate level premium trust funds are insufficient to cover his liabilities. The amount of the deposit is related to the member's premium income limit and also the nature of the underwriting account.

FUND SWITCHING = СМЕНА ФОНДА – Fund Switching is a moving money within a mutual fund family from one mutual fund to another.

FUNGAL FILM = ГРИБНАЯ ПЛЁНКА (или ГРИБКОВАЯ ПЛЁНКА) – Fungal Film is a film of fungal growth, e.g., on microscope lenses.

FUNGAL HYPHAE = ГРИБНЫЕ ГИФЫ – Fungal Hyphae are fungal filaments. / грибные нити. Под Гифами, от Греческого слова Hyphē, означающее Паутина или Ткань, понимаются микроскопические тонкие, простые или ветвящиеся нити, из которых формируются вегетативное тело (грибница, или мицелий) и плодовые тела Грибов.

FUNGIBILITY = ВЗАИМОЗАМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ – Fungibility is the characteristic of interchangeability. Futures contracts for the same commodity and delivery month traded on the same exchange are fungible due to their standardized specifications for quality, quantity, delivery date, and delivery locations. / С технической точки зрения Взаимозаменяемость означает свойство одних и тех же изделий (одинаковых деталей, сборочных единиц, таких как узлов или агрегатов машин, механизмов, аппаратов и других конструкций), позволяющее устанавливать их в процессе сборки или заменять без предварительной подгонки при сохранении всех требований, предъявляемых к работе изделия в целом. Основа взаимозаменяемости – рациональная система допусков размеров или других параметров изделий (деталей, сборочных единиц). Взаимозаменяемость может быть полной (для всех изделий) и неполной или частичной (при разделении изделий на партии по сопрягаемым размерам и другим параметрам; в пределах партии изделия используются уже без подбора). Взаимозаменяемость позволяет осуществлять специализацию и широкое кооперирование производства.

FUNGIBLE = ВЗАИМОЗАМЕНЯЕМЫЕ (или ОДНОРОДНЫЕ) – (1) A term Fungible means freely exchangeable or replaceable. Fungible items are objects which can be measured in terms of size, quantity or weight and are therefore easily interchangeable. Stock exchanges are markets for fungible securities. Securities representing the same class of equity or debt that may be traded across multiple markets. Freely exchangeable for or replaceable by similar securities or goods in the satisfaction of an obligation.

(2) Fungible:- interchangeable. Products which can be substituted for purposes of shipment or storage.

FUNGIBLE GOODS = ВЗАИМОЗАМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – Fungible Goods:- goods which are standardized and can be substituted for one another. These goods can be mixed with or exchanged for similar goods owned by another person without affecting legal rights. Examples are raw materials; certain agricultural commodities, such as Wheat and wool; and mass-produced goods, ranging from automobiles to canned goods. Marketable securities are also fungible goods, as they provide the same rights to dividends or payment of interest. Money is the most fungible good, because it is a universally accepted means of payment within a community, and its only reason for being is that it can be exchanged for other goods. Fungibility is a prerequisite for the existence of a true market.

FUNGIBLE ITEMS = ВЗАИМОЗАМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Fungible Items:- in general, any good, product or instrument in which every unit is so similar to or identical with every other unit that they can be exchanged for one another without legal consequences, e.g., bearer shares, commodities, etc. / В общем смысле, любой товар, продукт или инструмент, в котором всякая единица похожа или идентична со всякой другой единицей в том плане, чтобы они могли быть заменены одна другой без каких-либо юридических последствий, например, акции на предъявителя, сырьё и тому подобное.

FUNGICIDE = ФУНГИЦИД – Fungicide:- synthetic or biosynthetic compounds used to control fungal diseases in Animals and Plants. A fungistat prevents the spread of a Fungus, whereas a fungicide kills the Fungus. Seeds and seedlings are protected against Fungi in the soil by treating the seeds and the soil with fungicides. Seed-treating materials must be safe for seeds and must resist degradation by soil and soil microorganisms. Some soil fungicides are safe to use on living plants. Others are injurious to seeds and living plants. These compounds are useful because they are volatile. Used before planting, they have a chance to kill soil fungi and then escape from the soil. Formic acid, acetic acid, and propionic acid up through pelargonic acid and capric acid (the C_1–C_{10} volatile fatty acids) possess significant fungicidal activity. Many of them are present in natural foodstuffs that are resistant to fungal attack. Use of the volatile fatty acids and their salts in bread to prevent ropy mold is widespread. Artturi Ilmari Virtanen (1895–1973), a Finnish chemist was awarded the Nobel prize in 1945 for his discovery and development of these lower volatile fatty acids to prevent fungal growth and so preserve the nutritious quality of cattle fodders. Since these volatile fatty acids stop fungal growth, they prevent mycotoxin generation and lessen the risk of cancer from exposure to mycotoxins. Two types of fungicides are used to control plant diseases:- (1) Surface protectants remain on the plant surface and exert their toxic action on fungi before they have penetrated into plant tissue. (2) Systemic fungicides move into plant tissue and exert their toxic action on Fungi which have already penetrated internally. These fungicides can also provide surface protection by acting on fungi before they have penetrated the plant. Most agricultural fungicides are systemic compounds that act at a single target site in fungal cells, such as cell membranes, microtubules, or ribosomes. There have been very few instances of fungal resistance to surface protectant fungicides which is attributed to their action at multiple sites within fungal cells. However, most systemic fungicides that act at a single site have generated serious problems with fungal resistance. A single gene mutation in a Fungus can lead to loss of effectiveness of all fungicides in a particular mode-of-action group. Experience has shown that frequent, uninterrupted use of a fungicide increases the risk for development of a resistant strain of the target organism. That risk can be reduced by alternating use of fungicides with different modes of action or by using them in mixtures. Fungicide is a material used to control or kill Fungi. Fungicide is a chemical agent that kills or inhibits fungal spores or mycelium. A pesticide used to treat or prevent diseases caused by pathogenic Fungi. Fungicide kills Fungi. Fungicide is any toxic substance used to kill or inhibit the growth of Fungi that either cause economic damage to crop or ornamental plants or endanger the health of domestic animals or humans. Most fungicides are applied as sprays or dusts. Seed fungicides are applied as a protective covering before germination. Systemic fungicides, or chemotherapeutants, are applied to plants, where they become distributed throughout the tissue and act to eradicate existing disease or to protect against possible disease. Bordeaux mixture, a liquid composed of hydrated lime, copper sulfate, and water, was one of the earliest fungicides. Bordeaux mixture and Burgundy mixture, a similar composition, are still widely used to treat orchard trees. Copper compounds and sulfur have been used on plants separately and as combinations. Synthetic organic compounds are now more commonly used because they give protection and control over many types of fungi and are specialized in application. Cadmium chloride and cadmium succinate are used to control turfgrass diseases. Mercury (II) chloride, or corrosive sublimate, is used as a dip to treat bulbs and tubers. Other substances occasionally used to kill Fungi include chloropicrin, methyl bromide, and formaldehyde. Many antifungal substances occur naturally in plant tissues. Creosote, obtained from wood tar or coal tar, is used to prevent dry rot in wood. Also known as Antimycotic. Fungicide:- (Latin:- Fungus – Fungus, Cide – Inhibiting) is a means used to combat mold. / муравьиная кислота (formic acid). грибные споры или . Артуры Ильмары Виртанэн (Artturi Ilmari Virtanen; 1895–

1973), Финский химик. Бордо (Bordeaux) и Бюрганди (Burgundy). Фунгициды или Фунгисиды (Fungicides), от Латинских слов Fungus, означающее Гриб, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты из группы пестицидов, широко используемые в сельском хозяйстве для уничтожения или предупреждения развития патогенных Грибов и Бактерий – возбудителей болезней сельскохозяйственных растений. То есть, они служат для борьбы с бактериальными, грибными, вирусными заболеваниями растений, а также с грибными повреждениями растительных продуктов. В качестве фунгицидов применяют, например, неорганические соединения меди, мышьяка, серы, ртутьорганические соединения, производные карбаминовых кислот, формалин. Фунгициды вносят в почву, ими протравливают семена, проводят опыливание и опрыскивание растений.

FUNGISTAT® = ФУНГИСТАТ® (или ФАНДЬЖИСТАТ®) – FungiStat® is a substance that inhibits the growth of Fungi. Fungistat drug forms, composition and dosages:- (i) Cream; Topical; Terconazole 0.8%; and (ii) Ovules; Vaginal; Terconazole 80 mg. Manufacturer:- Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (headquartered in Titusville, Mercer County, NJ, and in Raritan, Somerset County, NJ, the United States). / ФунгиСтат® или ФандьжиСтат® (FungiStat®). Йенсэн Фамэсутиколз, Инк. (Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.).

FUNGUS = ФУНГУС (или ГРИБ, или ГРИБОК) – Fungus (Pl. Fungi) is simple spore-producing Eukaryotic Plants that obtain energy and nutrients by breaking down other organic material and abrorbing it through their cell walls. The Kingdom Fungi includes Yeasts, Moulds, Mildews, Mushrooms, Rusts, Slime Moulds, Smuts, and Toadstools. Fungus is:- (1) an organism with no chlorophyll, reproducing by sexual or asexual spores, usually having mycelia with well-marked nuclei. (2) Heterotrophic microorganisms chiefly saprophytic or parasitic, that constitute the Kingdom Fungi. / споры, обычно имеющие . Под Грибом, от Латинского слова Fungus, означающее Гриб, понимается одно из Царств живых организмов (ранее относили к Низшим Растениям). Сочетают признаки как Растений (неподвижность, верхушечный рост, наличие клеточных стенок и другие), так и Животных (гетеротрофный тип обмена, наличие хитина, образование мочевины и другие). Свыше 100 000 Видов, наибольшее число в Европе и Северной Америке. Вегетативное тело в виде грибницы, или мицелия (за исключением внутриклеточных паразитов). Размножаются вегетативным, бесполым (спорами) и половым путём. 3 Отдела:- (i) Настоящие Грибы, (ii) Оомицеты и (iii) Слизевики. Пять Классов Настоящих Грибов:- (i) Хитридиомицеты, (ii) Зигомицеты, (iii) Аскомицеты, (iv) Базидиомицеты, и (v) Несовершенные. Грибы минерализуют растительные остатки в почве, патогенные Грибы вызывают болезни Растений, Животных и Человека. Многие Виды Плесневых Грибов используют в микробиологической промышленности для получения витаминов, антибиотиков, ферментов, стероидных гормонов. Многие Грибы съедобны, дрожжи применяют в хлебопечении и пивоварении. Ряд Видов культивируют (Вешенки, Трюфели, Шампиньоны). Наука о Грибах – Микология.

FUNICLE = ФУНИКУЛУС (или СЕМЯНОЖКА) – Funicle is the stalk of an ovule or seed. The thread like tissue connecting the developing seed, via the hilum, to the fruit. (Latin:- Funiculus = Little Rope). / Фуникулус или Семяножка – это ножка семяпочки (или семязачатка) или семени. Ткань, похожая на нить, соединяющая развивающееся семя через . Под Фуникулусом или Фуникулюсом, от Латинского слова Funiculus, означающее Канат, понимается ножка семяпочки, отходящая от плаценты внутри завязи. Под Семяножкой или Фуникулусом понимается часть семяпочки, соединяющая её с плацентой. Под Семяносцем или Плацентой понимается место возникновения семяпочки или семяпочек в завязи покрытосеменных растений.

FUR = MEX – Fur is a body hair of any nonhuman mammal, also known as the Pelage. It may consist of short ground hair, long guard hair and, in some cases, medium awn hair. Some commercially sold fur, however, is artificial and produced from synthetic materials. See also Pelt. Fur is an article of clothing made of or with fur. / известный также как Шкура (Pelage).

FURLONG = ФУРЛОНГ (или ФАРЛОНГ) – Furlong is an English unit of length equal to 660 feet, 220 yards, 40 poles, 10 chains or one-eighth of an English mile (Metric:- 201.168 meters). Literally a 'Furrow Long' from Old English Furlang, the length of a single furrow that a horse could plough without stopping and hence the length of a medieval field. Still used in horse racing. / Под Фурлонгом или Фарлонгом понимается Британская мера длины. 1 фурлонг = 220 ярдам = 201.168 метру).

FURROW = БОРОЗДА (или БОРОЗДКА) – Furrow is a trench or long narrow cut in the soil after a plow passes through it, a trench or ditch dug by hand. / Под Бороздой понимается канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием, для отвода воды с полей при избыточном увлажнении, поливе в орошаемом земледелии и для посева сельскохозяйственных культур. Борозда, канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием. В зонах избыточного увлажнения служит для отвода воды с полей, в орошаемом земледелии – для полива. Бороздной посев защищает семена и всходы от выдувания.

FURROWED = ЗАБОРОНОВАННОЕ (или БОРОЗДЧАТОЕ, или С НАРЕЗАННЫМИ БОРОЗДАМИ) – Furrowed:- with parallel longitudinal grooves or channels. / жёлоб или паз (groove) или каналами.

FURROW IRRIGATION = БОРОЗДКОВОЕ ОРОШЕНИЕ (или БОРОЗДКОВЫЙ ПОЛИВ, или БОРОЗДНОЙ ПОЛИВ) – Furrow Irrigation is the irrigation of farmland by water run in furrows between the crop rows. Furrow irrigation is suitable for a wide range of soil types, crops and land slopes. Furrow irrigation is suitable for many crops, especially row crops. Crops that would be damaged if water covered their stem or crown should be irrigated by furrows. Furrow irrigation is also suited to the growing of tree crops. In the early stages of tree planting, one furrow alongside the tree row may be sufficient but as the trees develop then two or more furrows can be constructed to provide sufficient water. Sometimes a special zig-zag system is used to improve the spread of water. Corrugation irrigation, frequently mentioned in literature, is a special type of furrow irrigation, used for broadcast crops. Corrugations are small hills pressed into the soil surface. The application of this method is limited and is not included in this manual. In summary, the following crops can be Irrigated by furrow irrigation:- (i) row crops such as Maize, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Soybean; (ii) crops that would be damaged by inundation, such as Tomatoes, vegetables, Potatoes, beans; (iii) fruit trees such as citrus, grape; and (iv) broadcast crops (corrugation method) such as Wheat. Furrow Irrigation is an ancient form of surface irrigation, using parallel channels or trenches along the field length. Water is introduced at the high end of each furrow and gravity forces it to flow down the channel. / Бороздковый Полив или Бороздной Полив является одним из наилучших и широко применяемых методов поверхностного орошения по всему миру. Бороздковый полив можно использовать почти для всех культур, включая фруктовые деревья. Он лучше всего подходит для фермеров с малыми площадями и требует много рабочей силы, но почти никаких особых инвестиций. Посредством приспособления планировки борозд, его можно использовать для различных типов почв и уклонов. Бороздковый полив широко применяется не только в Кыргызстане, но и во всей Средней Азии. Технология практиковалась ещё в Советское время, и вся система ирригации была сформирована в Советскую пору. Хотя воду можно сэкономить при бороздковом поливе, чем при поливе с затоплением, эффективность бороздкового полива составляет только 60%, что означает, что 40% используемой воды не потребляется культурой и теряется из-за сбросов и инфильтрации. Во многих местах можно увидеть негативные стороны орошения – сокращение урожая, нарушения структуры и снижения плодородия почвы. Использование улучшенных технологий бороздкого полива становится необходимым. После распада Советского Союза в 1991 и последующих земельных реформ, земельные ресурсы, принадлежавшие колхозам, были распределены фермерам. Впоследствии появилось много малых фермеров с независимыми хозяйствами. У многих фермеров не было достаточного знания по управлению сельским хозяйством и орошением, что в свою очередь привело к неэффективному использованию

водных и земельных ресурсов и снижению урожая. Некомпетентность в вопросах эффективного управления водой также повлияла на распределение водных ресурсов. Конфликты, вытекающие из-за распределения водных ресурсов между фермерами, мурабами и АВП, как результат нехватки воды в вегетационный сезон, стали являться часто наблюдаемым явлением. В настоящее время фермеры в Кыргызстане в значительной степени используют длинные борозды для орошения своих полей. Несмотря на то, что орошение по длинным бороздам не является наилучшей практикой в силу неравномерного распределения воды, и требует значительного времени для орошения. Фермеру необходимо эффективно оросить свой участок за то время, которое даётся ему по расписанию. На сегодня улучшенные методы орошения, позволяющие повысить эффективность орошения и сэкономить воду, доступны для фермера. Борозды являются параллельными траншеями с малым поперечным сечением, сделанными на поле трактором, вручную или с помощью скота. Оросительная вода распределяется и течёт по бороздам в результате силы гравитации. Факторы бороздкого полива – форма, длина и расстояние между бороздами, в основном определяются естественными обстоятельствами, такими как, уклон и тип почвы. Размер потока воды в борозду зависит от планировки поля и водопроницаемости почвы. Бороздковый полив подходит почти для всех типов почв, кроме сильно песчаных, в которых высокий риск потерь из-за просачивания. Хотя борозды могут быть длиннее, когда уклон земли круче, максимально рекомендуемый уклон борозды – 2% для избежания эрозии почвы. Если уклон земли круче, необходимо сделать контурные борозды. Размер потока воды, то есть объём воды, протекающей за единицу времени, является ключевым фактором орошения. Поэтому размер потока воды должен быть приспособлен с учётом уклона, почвы и длины борозды. Максимальный размер потока воды, который не приведёт к эрозии почвы, зависит от уклона борозды. В любом случае, рекомендуется не использовать размер потока больше чем 3 л/с. Бороздковый Полив применяют при орошении Хлопчатника, Кукурузы, томатов, сахарной Свёклы. Ширина междурядий на посевах этих культур составляет 0.6–0.9 м, – а ширина водного потока в поливной борозде – до 0.2 м. Потери почвы за один полив могут достигать 100 т/га. В пересчёте на единицу времени это гораздо больше, чем при дождевой эрозии или при эрозии во время снеготаяния. Объясняется это тем, что при поливе по бороздам количество воды, взаимодействующей с почвой в единицу времени, гораздо больше, чем при дождях или при снеготаянии.

FURROW SLICE = ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ПЛАСТ (или СРЕЗ БОРОЗДЫ) – Furrow Slice is the ribbon of soil cut, lifted, pulverized, thrown, or turned to one side by the plow bottom.

FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT = КРАСНАЯ ФУЗАРИОЗНАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Fusarium Head Blight is a fungal disease of Wheat and other cereal crops. In Wheat it is characterized by the presence of kernels that appear lifeless, thin and shrunken. The kernels show a whitish or pinkish fibrous mould usually occurring in the crease area but sometimes found in the germ of the kernel as well. The presence of the mould on individual kernels is confirmed using a 10-power magnifier. Fusarium may produce mycotoxins such as vomitoxin. Affected grain may be unpalatable or toxic to animals, and is considered acceptable for human consumption only when virtually free of mycotoxins. / В отношении Пшеницы она характеризуется наличием зерновки (ядер), .

FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM VASINFECTUM = ФУСАРИУМ ОКСИСПОРУМ ВАСИНФЭКТУМ – Fusarium Oxysporum Vasinfectum is the full name of the Fungus that causes Fusarium Wilt of Cotton. / Полное название Гриба, вызывающего Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt) у Хлопчатника. Фусариум (или Фузариум), Род Несовершенных Грибов. Насчитывается 26 Видов. Сапрофиты и паразиты вызывают фузариозы – болезни Растений, при которых загнивают всходы, увядают вегетативные органы. Фузариозы поражают Бобовые, Картофель, Лён, Тыквенные, Хлопчатник и другие культуры. Употребление в пищу зерна, содержащего токсины фузариума, приводят к развитию у Человека алейкии алиментарно-токсической, у Животных – фузариотоксикоза. Один из Видов Фузариумов образует гормоны Растений – гиббереллины.

FUSARIUM WILT = ФУЗАРИОЗНЫЙ ВИЛТ – Fusarium Wilt, caused by the soil-borne fungal pathogen Fusarium Oxysporum f. sp. Vasinfectum (FOV), is almost impossible to eradicate following introduction and can result in fields becoming unsuitable for Cotton production. A number of strains are present in Australia; however, if new exotic strains (races) were introduced, new management strategies and resistant varieties would be required. In addition, some exotic races are more damaging, particularly in association with nematode pests. Symptoms:- external symptoms include stunted growth and dull and wilted leaves followed by yellowing or browning of the leaves and eventual death from the top of the plant. Some affected plants may reshoot from the base of the stem. External symptoms can appear in the crop at any stage. Most commonly symptoms become apparent in the seedling phase when plants are beginning to develop true leaves, or after flowering during boll fill. Symptoms can appear as individual plants or as a small patch, often but not always, near the tail drain or low-lying areas of the field. Internal symptoms can be checked by cutting the stem. An affected plant will reveal continuous brown discoloration of the stem tissues running from the main root up into the stem. The discoloration is similar to that of Verticillium wilt but usually appears as continuous browning rather than flecking. Economic Impact:- once introduced to a field or farm, the pathogen is almost impossible to eradicate. FOV can persist in the absence of cotton plants by surviving as a saprophyte on decaying residues in the soil and may be quickly dispersed to other fields via the irrigation system and movement of infested soil. Failure to control the build-up of the disease results in fields becoming unsuitable for cotton production. Favoured By:- (i) use of susceptible varieties; (ii) stresses in the crop, e.g., waterlogging, root damage through cultivation, cool and wet growing conditions; and (iii) poor farm hygiene on and between farms and between districts. Survival:- there is no commercially viable way to eradicate this pathogen from infested soil. Spores are effectively spread over long distances in infected soil attached to boots, vehicles and farm equipment, and in water (irrigation and overland flows). It can also be transferred in infected plant material, including seed. Host Range:- the pathogen is specific to cotton but can also live in the residues of most non-host crops. Bladder ketmia, sesbania pea, dwarf amaranth, bellvine and wild melon are alternative weed hosts that show no external symptoms. These weeds may act as an on farm reservoir for the pathogen and need to be managed in-crop and during fallow periods. Control Strategy:- (i) Planning:- (a) if your farm is free from this disease, try to keep it this way! Ensure all farm staff and contractors practice good farm hygiene and Come Clean Go Clean; (b) select varieties with a high F rank; (c) use BION® Plant Activator, a seed treatment that helps protect seeds and emerging plants from Fusarium wilt and Black root rot. (ii) Planting:- if possible, delay planting until soil temperatures are 16 °C and rising. (iii) In Crop:- (a) manage the crop to avoid stresses such as waterlogging, over-fertilisation and root damage; (b) avoid mechanical inter-row cultivations if possible, as this causes root damage and provides an entry point for the pathogen; (c) conduct regular field inspections for early detection and containment of isolated outbreaks; (d) isolate affected areas from irrigation flows and traffic to avoid spreading the pathogen; and (e) minimise tail water from affected fields. (iv) After Harvest:- (a) after harvest, root pull and retain crop residues on the surface for at least month prior to incorporation. Raking and burning the whole field is not an option as raking is likely to spread the pathogen (if present); and (b) the pathogen can survive on non-host crop residues, so residues should be buried or baled as soon as possible after harvest. Avoid green manure crops. (v) Rotations:- rotate with non-hosts for up to 3 years; hosts such as legumes can potentially increase disease incidence; a summer Sorghum/Maize-fallow Cotton rotation can increase Cotton plant survival, reduce disease incidence and increase yield in the third year compared to continuous Cotton. Assessment:- Establish a transect across the field and assess for the presence or absence of disease symptoms in ten plants in every tenth row. The presence of the disease is best determined by checking for the characteristic brown internal discoloration within the lower stem.

Fusarium Wilt has emerged as a major threat to irrigated Cotton production in Australia. Evidence suggests that the disease has been dispersed with soil and crop residues attached to vehicles and machinery and in flood waters. The disease has been observed in a small number of dryland crops, especially where those fields have been inundated previously with contaminated flood water. Varieties with some resistance to this disease are available. Wilt disease can be one of the most devastating problems in Cotton. Fusarium Wilt, which is caused by the Fungus Fusarium Oxysporum F.Sp. (Formae Speciales) Vasinfectum, is most commonly found in the southern counties of the southern High Plains (Dawson, Terry, and Gaines counties). Symptoms:- Fusarium wilt, under high inoculum pressure, will start to show symptoms during the late seedling phase. By about 30 to 40 days after planting, plants will die. Even the survivors may have severe hypocotyl lesions that can be mistaken for damage by the seedling disease pathogen, Rhizoctonia. Wind damage can also be confused with early season Fusarium wilt. There is a need to look carefully to distinguish the cause of seedling death. Later in the season, leaves show a distinct loss of turgor and yellowing occurs starting at the leaf margin between the main veins. The yellowing progresses inward and is followed by necrosis. Defoliation occurs starting at the bottom of the plant, and working towards the top. In severe cases, plant death can occur. Generally, the vascular discoloration with Fusarium wilt is a solid dark brown ring around the outer portion of the stem, when seen in cross section. Fusarium Wilt usually becomes obvious early in the season, especially with cool wet weather. Seedlings are stunted, wilt and die. This results in a gappy stand, often with bare strips along rows in the direction of irrigation. Stunting, yellowing, wilting and plant death occur at any time during the season. Plants die back from the top and may re-grow from the base later in the season. The Fungus is introduced to fields in infested soil or cotton residues carried on vehicles and machinery and in irrigation or flood water. Movement in irrigation water results in ‘comet’ – shaped patches and Fusarium wilt is often first observed as dead plants at the tail drain. The disease will be present for a number of seasons before large dead patches become obvious. A feature of Fusarium wilt is solid brown discoloration throughout the woody part of the stem and the tap root of seedlings and mature plants. The browning may progress to fill the whole stem. Some leaves develop a yellow mottle that may be confused with symptoms of Verticillium wilt. See also Bronze Wilt, Sudden Wilt, and Verticillium Wilt. / изменение цвета . жёлтая крапчатость (yellow mottle). жилка (vein). Вилт известен также как Трахеомикоз (Трахеомикозная Болезнь). Смотрите также Бронзовый Вилт (Bronze Wilt), Вертициллиозный Вилт (Verticillium Wilt), и Молниеносный Вилт или Скоротечный Вилт (Sudden Wilt). Фузариозный Вилт (или Фузариозное Увядание) (Fusarium Wilt):- грибная болезнь, поражающая кроме Хлопчатника ещё многие Виды культурных Растений. К примеру, от неё страдают Бобовые, Зерновые, Картофель, Лён, Люцерна, Овоще-Бахчевые, Шелковица и многие другие сельскохозяйственные культуры. Возбудитель болезни – Несовершенный Гриб Рода Фусариум (или Фузариум (Fusarium)), обладающий макроконидиями (органами размножения) и хламидоспорами (зимующими спорами). Этот Гриб как сапрофит обитает в слое почвы на глубине от 0 до 60 сантиметров от поверхности, превращаясь в заболевшем растении в паразита. При попадании в растение Гриб выделяет токсичные вещества (фузариевая кислота, ликомаразмин и другие), а своим мицелием Гриб пронизывает сосуды растения, приводя сначала к их закупориванию, а затем к резкому нарушению всех жизненных функций растения вследствие такой закупорки. Болезнь разносится по полю изначально заражёнными семенами, поливной водой, сбрасываемой с заражённых участков на здоровые, и орудиями обработки. Изначально болезнь поражала длинноволокнистый Хлопчатник, но с 1970-х и средневолокнистый Хлопчатник. Причём для тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника возбудителем этой болезни является Гриб Фусариум Оксиспорум Формаэ Спэсиалес (F. Sp.) Васинфэктум (Fusarium Oxysporum Formae Speciales Vasinfectum). Внутренним признаком заболевания растения фузариозным вилтом является побурение водопроводящих сосудов древесины, хорошо заметное на поперечных срезах стебля. На разных фазах вегетационного периода Хлопчатника болезнь оказывает и разную степень воздействия, например, из-за прохладной и влажной погоды на стадии всходов заражение приводит к гибели молодых растений и, соответственно, уменьшению густоты стояния растений; оставшаяся часть растений существенно отстаёт в своём росте и развитии. Начиная с семядольных листьев, болезнь первоначально проявляется в виде желтоватой сетчатости на них. С развитием болезни эта сетчатость увеличивается, занимая всю поверхность листьев. Иногда на настоящих листьях болезнь проявляется в виде желтоватой каймы. Поражённая часть листа может засохнуть, приняв при этом светло-коричневый окрас. Листья теряют свой тургор, скручиваются вдоль главной жилки и опадают. Ближе к концу вегетационного периода фузариозный вилт может проявляться в молниеносной или скоротечной форме, листья при этом увядают, оставаясь зелёными, верхушка стебля поникает, и очень скоро всё растение засыхает. Болезнь наносит значительный ущерб урожаю Хлопчатника. К примеру, при поражении болезнью 15% участка потери урожая на нём составляют 5.8%, а при поражении болезнью 48% участка – более 28%. Фузариозный вилт распространён во всех климатических зонах. В качестве основной меры борьбы с фузариозным вилтом служат внесение под основную вспашку триходермина с навозно-земляным компостом, возделывание более устойчивых к данной болезни сортов Хлопчатника, заготовка семенного хлопка-сырца только со здоровых полей, уборка растительных остатков с поля, севооборот. Важное значение имеет также профилактика фузариозного вилта; с этой целью необходимо использовать такую практику обработки растений, при которой с запасным поливом за 20–30 суток до сева применяется карбатион из расчёта 0.5 тонны на один гектар (т/га), а под зяблевую вспашку – тиазин из расчёта 200 килограммов на один гектар (кг/га), и которая исключает сбрасывания воды с заражённых участков на здоровые, поскольку споры несовершенных грибов Рода Фусариум легко распространяются с током воды.

FUSCOUS = ЧЕРНОВАТОЕ – Fuscous:- dusky, blackish or a grayish-brown color. Fuscous:- of any of several colors averaging a brownish gray.

FUSECUT = XX – Fusecut (label) finishing is the most common cutting method for printed labels. This procedure utilizes a hot knife to heat seal the ends as the label is cut from the roll. It is the most economical form of finishing by virtue of its speed and the fact that it saves fabric. However, it is not recommended for shuttle weave products.

FUSED = СЛИВШЕЕСЯ (или СОЕДИНИВШЕЕСЯ, или РАСПЛАВЛЕННОЕ) – Fused:- joined and growing together.

FUSED ACETATE = ПЛАВЛЕНЫЙ АЦЕТАТ – Fused Acetate is:- (1) a hard particle of acetate material of almost any shape or size other than recognizable fiber. Sometimes fused acetate particles resemble rock-like, hardened drops of acetate dope; in other cases fused acetate consists of particles covered with fiber clusters and completely hardened in the center. (2) Acetate yarns in which the individual filaments are coalesced.

FUSED FILAMENTS = ПЛАВЛЕНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЕ НИТИ – Fused Filaments are a group of filaments bonded together in a tow by drips or frictional effects and thereby resistant to filament separation and crimp deregistering.

FUSED RIBBON = ПЛАВЛЕНАЯ ЛЕНТА – Fused Ribbon:- acetate fabrics in wide widths may be cut into narrow ones by the application of heat. A hot knife blade caused the edges to sear and bead, thereby doing away with selvages on the edges of the goods.

FUSED SELVEDGES = ПЛАВЛЕНЫЕ (или КЛЕЕВЫЕ) КРОМКИ – Fused Selvedges are obtained by pressing a hot mechanical element on the fabric edge; this method can be applied on fabrics in man-made fibers. Sometimes used to split wider fabrics in to narrow width fabrics. See also Leno Selvedges, Melt Selvedges, Selvedge, and Tucked-In Selvedges.

FUSIBLE INTERLININGS = ПЛАВКИЕ ПОДКЛАДКИ – Fusible Interlinings are of considerable help in the clothing industry because for shaping, edge stitching, securing, strengthening and under picking, which eliminates tacking or stitching procedures. Interlinings are particularly applied in the tailoring of jackets and blazers, overcoats, uniforms, dresses, blouses, shirts, overalls and in the sportswear sector.

FUSING = ПЛАВЛЕНИЕ – Fusing is:- (1) a melting; or (2) uniting, as by melting together.

FUSING MACHINES = ПЛАВЯЩИЕ МАШИНЫ (или СКЛЕИВАЮЩИЕ МАШИНЫ) – Fusing Machines:- bond precut textiles with interlinings.

FUSION = СЛИЯНИЕ – Fusion is the union of two broken fragments.

FUSTIAN = ФАСТИЭН (или БУМАЗЕЯ, или ФЛАНЕЛЬ, или МАНЧЕСТЕР, или УТОЧНЫЙ БАРХАТ) – Fustian is a fabric originally made by weaving two sets of cotton wefts, or fillings, on a linen warp, popular during the European Middle Ages. The word has come to denote a class of heavy cotton fabrics, some of which have pile surfaces, including moleskin, velveteen, and corduroy. Fustian probably originated in Al-Fustāt, now part of Cairo, about ad 200, and eventually spread to Spain and Italy, where there were guilds of fustian weavers in the XIII century. As the material became popular its production spread Northward; Southern Germany and Switzerland had a rising fustian industry in the XIV century, and French weavers were making fringed and roughened fustians in the XVI. These early fustians appear to have been smooth fabrics with a soft raised nap; eventually, a ribbed pile surface was developed. By the XIX century cotton was being used for the warp as well as the filling. In all fustians one of the sets of filling yarns is made up of floats (yarns that skip over two or more adjacent warp yarns). When a pile fabric is desired, the weft floats must be cut, a process originally performed by hand with a fustian knife but now done mechanically. The pile is brushed, sheared, and singed, and finally the fabric is bleached and dyed. Fustian is a strong cotton and linen fabric. Fustian, a thick woven drill or twill, made from a linen or wool and cotton blend. / хлопковые утки или уточины, на льняной основе, . Фастиэн (Fustian). Аль-Фустат (или Ал-Фастэт; Al-Fustāt).

FUTA = FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX ACT

FUTURE RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О БУДУЩЕЙ СТАВКЕ – Future Rate Agreement (FRA) is a contract between two parties to lock in a forward interest rate, for a period, starting at a specific date in the future. For example, a 6 v 9 FRA is a contract that begins 6 months from now and ends after 9 months, i.e. lasts for 3 months. The two counterparties, one buyer and one seller, settle by cash payment at the start of the contract period (in this example 6 months from now). Settlement is based on the difference between the actual interest rate prevailing on the fixing date and the rate specified in the contract, for a specific notional principal stated in the contract. Future rate agreements are also known as Fixed or Forward Rate Agreements. Also known as Forward Rate Agreement. / Известно также как Соглашение О Форвардной Ставке (Forward Rate Agreement).

FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС – Future is a financial instrument by which the buyer is obliged to buy or sell an underlying (for example a share), at a certain time and at a price determined in advance. A Future is a contract to buy or sell a standard quantity of a given instrument, at an agreed price, on a given date. A future is similar to a forward contract and differs from an option in that both parties are obliged to abide by the transaction. Futures are traded on a range of underlying instruments including commodities, bonds, currencies, stock indices and even pollution. The most important difference between futures and forwards is that futures are almost always traded on an exchange and cleared by a clearing house, whereas forwards are over-the-counter instruments. Furthermore, futures, unlike forwards, have standard delivery dates and trading units. Most futures contracts expire on a quarterly basis. Contracts specify either physical delivery of the underlying instrument or cash settlement at expiry. Cash settlement involves the company paying or being paid the difference between the price struck at the outset and the expiry price of the contract. The clearing house is crucial, acting as the counterparty to all transactions; that is, it acts as the buyer to the seller of the future, and as the seller to the buyer. Since for every long futures position there must be a short position, the clearing house has a net position of zero at the end of each day. It also operates a system known as Margining. On entering a transaction, a company will be required to lodge a specified sum of money (initial margin) with the clearing house. The amount depends on how much the clearing house considers prudent to set aside to protect against a dramatic move in the underlying market. Each day, the company also gives or receives variation margin, which is the difference between the original contractual price and the daily closing price. In pricing futures, an important distinction is between futures on assets held for investment and those held almost exclusively for consumption (such as pork bellies or soya beans). The price of futures on investment assets is determined by the relative interest rates or dividend yields of the asset and cash, such as to eliminate riskless arbitrage through buying the future and selling the asset or vice versa. By contrast, futures on commodities not held for investment cannot readily be priced by an arbitrage approach – perceived supply and demand considerations are much more significant. Futures provide a formalized method of transferring risk from those wanting to reduce their market exposure to those wanting to increase it. For example, futures markets allow commodity producers to hedge against falling prices, or fund managers to weight their stock, bond or currency portfolios according to their required risk profiles. For fund managers, futures also provide a way of entering and exiting markets with typically much lower transaction costs (friction) than would be the case with cash alternatives. This is especially true in equity markets. Because of their standardized nature, however, futures contracts may not match precise hedging needs. Instead the hedger may incur basis risk, the risk that the return on the futures position may differ from that on the spot. Futures are the contracts that require delivery of a commodity of specified quality and quantity, at a specified price, on a specified future date. Commodity futures are traded on a commodity exchange and are used for both speculation and hedging. Unlike the cash market, where transactions are settled immediately after conclusion, participants on the derivatives markets trade contracts on transactions to be settled in the future. Options and futures allow investors to protect their investments against price fluctuations. Speculation in futures and options tempts with prospects of high returns for low investments, but caution is recommended:- you can just as easily lose all your money! Instruments which give the holder the right to purchase a commodity or a financial asset at a future date. Futures trading is not suitable for all investors, and involves the risk of loss. Futures are a leverages investment, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money deposited for a futures position. Therefore, traders should only use funds that they can afford to lose without affecting their lifestyles. And only a portion of those funds should be devoted to any one trade because they cannot expect to profit on every trade. All orders are entirely at your risk, and it will be your responsibility to monitor these orders. There are limitations to the protection given by stop loss orders therefore we give no assurance that limit or stop loss orders will be executed, even if the limit price is met, in full or at all. Futures is a way of trading financial instruments, currencies or commodities for forward value dates or delivery. Futures is a contract specifying a future date of delivery or receipt of a certain amount of a specific tangible or intangible product. The commodities traded in futures markets include stock index futures; agricultural products like Wheat, Soybeans and pork bellies; metals; and financial instruments. Futures are used by business as a hedge against unfavorable price changes and by speculators who hope to profit from such changes. Also known as Futures Contracts. A term designating the standardized contracts covering the sale of physical commodities or financial instruments for future delivery on a futures exchange. Futures are derivatives contract in which the seller agrees to deliver, and the buyer agrees to purchase, a certain quantity of an underlying commodity or instrument at a predetermined price on a specified settlement date. Futures

are highly liquid standardized financial instruments whose value depends on the value of the respective underlier. There are two types of futures:- financial futures and commodity futures. The underlying instruments of financial futures are stock indices, currencies, or interest rates, whereas commodity futures are tied to the movements of real goods such as raw materials or agricultural products. There are two sides to a futures transaction. A 'long position' represents the buyer's obligation to purchase the underlying instrument or commodity at a predetermined price on settlement date; a 'short position' represents the seller's obligation to deliver the underlying instrument or commodity, in exchange for which he receives the agreed purchase price. Today, most futures contracts do not require actual delivery of the underlier, but are settled by means of a cash exchange. Futures contracts are forward exchange-traded contracts, meaning they represent a pledge to make a certain transaction at a future date. These contracts require the delivery of a bond, commodity, currency, or stock index, at a specified price, on a specified future date. / Термин Фьючер (Future) или Фьючерс (Futures):- разработанный для унифицированных контрактов фьючерсных бирж, предусматривающих продажу реального сырья или финансовых инструментов для поставки по истечении определённого срока. Известен также как Фьючерсный Контракт (Futures Contract). В современном Русскоязычном биржевом жаргоне для определения термина 'Фьючерс' часто используется сокращение 'Фьюч' или 'Фьючи' для множественного числа.

FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANT = КОМИССИОНЕР ПО ФЬЮЧЕРСАМ (или ТОРГОВЕЦ ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ ЗА КОМИССИЮ) – An Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) is the only industry participant who receives, handles, and manages customer funds, margin payments, and commission charges. He is also responsible for confirmation of trade slips, customer statements, and guarantees. Individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations and trusts that solicit or accept orders for the purchase or sale of futures and options on futures and that accept payment from or extend credit to those whose orders are accepted. Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) must be registered with the National Futures Association. Give-up – (i) a trade that is directed to a floor broker by an exchange member FCM (executing firm) and, after the trade is executed, it is given to another firm to clear (clearing firm); (ii) a trade in which a customer contacts a floor broker directly, and after execution of the customer's order the floor broker gives up the name of the clearing member who will clear the trade. Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) is the legal term for a US commodity brokerage house handling futures exchange business. A firm or person engaged in soliciting or accepting and handling orders for the purchase or sale of commodities for future delivery on, or subject to, the rules of a futures exchange and who, in connection with such solicitation or acceptance of orders, accepts any money or securities to margin any resulting trades or contracts. Must be licensed under the Commodity Exchange Act. Also known as Commission House or Wire House.

FUTURES CONTRACT = ФЬЮЧЕРСНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Futures Contracts are firm commitments to make or accept delivery of a specified quantity and quality of a commodity during a specific month in the future at a price agreed upon at the time the commitment is made. Less than 3% of all metals futures contracts traded each year result in delivery of the underlying commodities. Instead, traders generally offset their futures positions before their contracts mature. The difference between the initial purchase or sale price and the price of the offsetting transaction represents the realized profit or loss. A legally binding agreement to buy or sell a security, commodity or financial instrument at a fixed price on a specified date in the future. Based on a contract specification fixed by the exchange and traded in a single commodity. In the case of cotton there is significant international cotton exchange, based at New York. The basic unit of trading is 22 700 kilos or 50 000 lb (approximately 100 US statistical bales) of Grade 41 (Strict Low Middling) staple 34 (1-1/16") micronaire 3.5–4.9. Less than 2 percent of contracts are actually delivered. They are used more as a price discovery tool or a hedging mechanism. A regulated, legally binding agreement made on the trading floor of a futures exchange to buy or sell a fixed quantity of a commodity for delivery at a specified time and location in the future:- (i) at a price that is determined at initiation of the contract; (ii) that obligates each party to the contract to fulfill the contract at the specified price; (iii) that is used to assume or shift price risk; and (iv) that may be satisfied by delivery or offset. A legally binding agreement, made on the trading floor of a futures exchange, to buy or sell a commodity or financial instrument sometime in the future. Based on a contract specification fixed by the exchange and traded in a single commodity. Futures contracts are standardized according to the quality, quantity, and delivery time and location for each commodity or asset. They are used more as a price discovery tool or a hedging mechanism. It is, in effect, a forward contract in which the main elements have been standardized for all traders. Only the price for a transfer of the 'contract' itself is negotiated. The current price of a futures contract determines the current futures price of the commodity. A contract to deliver can be 'closed out' by buying a futures contract to take delivery; and vice versa. A supply contract between a buyer and seller, whereby the buyer is obligated to take delivery and the seller is obligated to provide delivery of a fixed amount of a commodity at a predetermined price at a specified location. Futures contracts are traded exclusively on regulated exchanges and are settled daily based on their current value in the marketplace. A Futures Contract is a standardized contract for selling or buying an asset, such as a physical commodity or a financial instrument, at a specified future date and at a price agreed today (the futures price). The contracts are traded on a futures exchange. A futures contract is a forward contract standardized in term of size, deliverable grade, delivery date, and delivery location. Each individual contract for a particular commodity is identical to the next, but they differ among different commodities. Futures Contracts are traded on an organized exchange. Futures contracts have standard delivery dates, trading units, terms and conditions established by the exchange. A futures contract also represents a valid agreement of purchase or sale of a physical commodity. Futures contracts are sold and purchased through members of futures exchanges. Qualified members may execute transactions for commission brokers, be retained by independent clients, or speculate for profit. Futures Contract is an agreement made on an organized exchange to buy or sell a specific commodity or financial instrument on a set date in the future at a set price. In practice, most futures positions are 'squared off' before maturity with delivery, if it takes place, in the form of a warehouse receipt. Futures Contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific commodity or financial instrument on a set date in the future at a set price. Futures Contracts:- a financial contract entitling, in principle, its holder to buy or sell a given commodity at a given price for a certain period of time. Such contracts are entered into between buyers and sellers in a market and are a zero sum game. They are simply a 'paper' game used primarily for hedging (avoiding risk) purposes. For example, Canadian currency futures contracts could be used to lock in a foreign (USD) profit pending collection of that receivable. Futures contracts must always be closed out (i.e. unwound). There is always an equal number of long (bought) contracts and short (sold) contracts. Futures Contract:- like a forward contract, this is a contract to buy (or sell) an asset on an agreed basis in the future. However, futures contracts are standardised contracts traded on a recognized exchange like LIFFE. The profit or loss from the futures contract is calculated every day and the change in this value is paid by one party to the other this is called Marking To Market. Futures Contract is a contract traded on a futures exchange for the delivery of a specified commodity at a future point in time. Most futures contracts do not result in physical delivery. An offsetting transaction usually occurs prior to delivery and any price differences are settled in cash. Futures Contract is the firm commitment to deliver or to receive a specified quantity of a commodity or cash payment during a designated month with commodity price or cash payment being determined by public auction among exchange members. Futures Contract is a contract traded on a futures exchange that calls for delivery of a standardized amount and quality of a commodity during a specific month. The contract price (per unit of commodity) is established through competitive trading at the organized exchange. / Лондонская Международная Биржа Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛИФ или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). порядки и условия . Фьючерсный Контракт – соглашение о покупке или продаже товарно-сырьевой продукции или финансовых

инструментов в определённом количестве по оговорённой цене на указанную дату в будущем. О цене покупатель и продавец договариваются в торговом зале биржи, используя систему открытого выкрика (open outcry). Фьючерсный контракт обязывает покупателя приобрести соответствующую товарно-сырьевую продукцию, а продавца – продать её, если контракт не продан иному лицу до наступления даты закрытия контракта, что может случиться, когда продавец ждёт возможности получить прибыль или сократить убытки. Эта практика противоположна операциям с опционами, когда покупатель опциона может решить, реализовать или не реализовать опцион по наступлении даты его истечения.

FUTURES CONTRACT MONTHS = МЕСЯЦЫ ФЬЮЧЕРСНОГО КОНТРАКТА – Futures Contract Months are the delivery months in which futures contracts are traded.

FUTURES–EQUIVALENT = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ ФЬЮЧЕРСА – Futures-Equivalent is a term frequently used with reference to speculative position limits for options on futures contracts. The futures-equivalent of an option position is the number of options multiplied by the previous day's risk factor or delta for the option series. For example, ten deep out-of-money options with a delta of 0.20 would be considered two futures-equivalent contracts. The delta or risk factor used for this purpose is the same as that used in delta-based margining and risk analysis systems. See also Series. / Часто встречающийся термин, используемый в отношении лимитов по спекулятивным позициям для опционов на фьючерсные контракты. Эквивалент фьючерса для позиции по опциону соответствует количеству опционов, умноженному на фактор риска предыдущего дня (previous day's risk factor) или Дельту (Delta) для серий опционов. Например, десять весьма убыточных опционов со значением Дельты, равным 0.20, могли бы рассматриваться как два эквивалента фьючерсного контракта. Смотрите также Серии (Series).

FUTURES EQUIVALENT CONTRACT = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНЫЙ ФЬЮЧЕРСУ КОНТРАКТ – Futures Equivalent Contract:- this term means an option that has been converted to a futures contract equivalent in accordance with the rules of the exchange. / Этот термин означает опцион, который был превращён в эквивалент фьючерсного контракта в соответствии с правилами данной биржи.

FUTURES EXCHANGE = БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – Futures Exchange is a central marketplace with established rules and regulations where buyers and sellers meet to trade futures and options on futures contracts. Futures Exchange (market) is a centralized, regulated market where an actual commodity is not physically traded; instead, futures contracts are bought and sold. / Биржа Фьючерсов – центральная рыночная площадка с утверждённым регламентом и предписаниями, где встречаются друг с другом покупатели и продавцы для торговли фьючерсами и опционами на фьючерсные контракты.

FUTURES HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ – Futures Hedge:- it is a zero sum arrangement, when what is gained on one side of the market is forfeited on the other (futures or cash). / Фактически это сделка с нулевым результатом, когда прибылью на одном рынке гасят убыток на другом. В данном случае принимаются во внимание фьючерсный и реальный рынок того или иного инструмента, например, какого-то сырья.

FUTURES INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДУСТРИИ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ (или АССОЦИАЦИЯ ФЬЮЧЕРСНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ) – The Futures Industry Association (FIA) was founded on 1955-July-14 in New York as the Association of Commodity Exchange Firms. It was originally established to provide a forum to discuss issues, work with exchanges, represent the public customer, study ways to reduce costs, eliminate the abuse of credit, cooperate on educational efforts and protect firms from fraudulent warehouse receipts. In 1973, the New York association expanded to include Chicago FCMs. It was renamed the Futures Industry Association in 1978 and moved to Washington 'in recognition of the truly national scope of the futures industry'. The FIA broadened its reach again in the mid-eighties when international organizations were invited to become members. In 1988, FIA established a non-profit educational foundation, Futures Industry Institute, to further develop and implement the FIA's educational goals.Today (in 2011), the FIA's more than 250 members represent a diverse group of market participants with a common desire to see the industry grow and prosper. A membership organization for the Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) which, among other activities, offers education courses on the futures markets, disburses information, and lobbies on behalf of its members. The Futures Industry Association's (FIA) core constituency is the intermediary, and the primary focus of the Association is exchange-traded derivatives. FIA's regular members represent 90% of the customer business conducted on US futures markets and, with their affiliates, a significant portion of the US customer business executed on non-US markets. Approximately 50% of FIA's revenues come from regular member dues. The principal objectives of the FIA are to:- (i) represent industry views before Congress; (ii) seek regulatory relief for exchanges and intermediaries in the US and abroad; (iii) promote global futures business regardless of location; (iv) assure that the financial integrity of the markets, clearinghouses, and clearing members is always considered; and (v) educate and inform market participants, the press, regulators, and legislative bodies. FIA provides a forum for futures and options professionals from around the world to share information and concerns about the global futures industry. FIA works to facilitate cross-border trading, monitor and provide input to international regulators, advise new markets, and work toward standardization of practices and policies to create greater efficiency in cross-border trading. The FIA takes on international projects such as the development of recommendations to enhance the protection of assets of market participants wherever they are trading, and collecting information on rules, technology, and system design of international exchanges. The FIA serves as an effective liaison between the industry and Congress, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and other regulators whose activities affect the derivatives markets. Over the years, FIA has fought against user fees, worked to lift regulatory burdens and protect the interests of FCMs and their customers. FIA represents the interests of both institutional and retail customers. FIA staff monitors legislative and regulatory developments, attends CFTC meetings and Congressional hearings, testifies before Congress and regulators and writes comment letters on proposed rules and other issues that impact the industry. We bring our members together to present a strong, unified voice on topics of concern in Washington. FIA is frequently called on by regulators and Congressional representatives to provide the industry perspective on issues under consideration. Regular members of the FIA are brokerage firms. Many of FIA's members are global players representing global clients in global markets. FIA works to facilitate cross-border trading, monitor and provide input to international regulators, advise new markets, and work toward standardization of practices and policies to create greater efficiency in cross-border trading. The FIA takes on international projects such as the development of recommendations to enhance the protection of assets of market participants wherever they are trading, and collecting information on rules, technology, and system design of international exchanges. Associate members include international exchanges and clearinghouses, banks, legal and accounting firms, introducing brokers, commodity trading advisors, commodity pool operators and other market users, and information and service providers headquartered in the United States and abroad. FIA divisions are a vital component of the FIA. They give members the opportunity to discuss common issues, exchange ideas, give input to the FIA board, exchanges and other regulatory and self-regulatory bodies, and network with peers. Division initiatives bring industry professionals together to find solutions for common problems. Divisions also support FIA efforts at the international level. FIA divisions meet in New York, Chicago, London, the United Kingdom, and Tokyo, Japan. Any employee of a member firm is eligible to join a division for a small annual membership fee. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The US national not-for-profit futures industry trade association that represents the brokerage community on industry (such as Futures Commission Merchants), regulatory, political, and educational issues. / домогательство (abuse).

FUTURES MARKET = РЫНОК ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ (или ФЬЮЧЕРСНЫЙ РЫНОК) – Futures Markets bring a number of benefits to the global oil market. First, crude oil futures markets provide information about future expectations regarding supply and demand conditions. Second, these expectations are made transparent, i.e. known to the market, in the form of a series of futures prices for crude to be delivered at different dates in the future. Finally, crude oil producers, marketers, refiners, and others are able to use the financial contracts on the exchanges to manage risk, facilitated, in part, by the increasing participation of the number of investors without a commercial interest in the petroleum industry, i.e. no capacity to produce, refine, store, or sell physical volumes of crude or petroleum products. As described above, futures markets bring together valuable information about the market's expectations about future supply and demand conditions in the physical market – conditions that will ultimately determine the price for oil. If, for example, the price today of an oil futures contract for the delivery of oil three months from now is USD65 per barrel, that 'futures' price represents thousands of buyers' and sellers' best estimate of what the price of oil will be for physical delivery three months hence. And, if in this hypothetical situation, the current (spot) price were USD60 per barrel, the futures market would then be revealing the fact that it is the market's current expectation that prices are expected to increase over the near future. That is, based on the information of thousands of commercial participants and sophisticated financial institutions, futures prices are telling producers and consumers alike that the crude oil market is likely to remain tight for the foreseeable future. Of course, actual prices for crude in the future may be different than those implied by today's future prices. Because it is the market's best estimation today that oil will be USD65 per barrel in three months does not necessarily imply that oil will, in three months, be USD65 per barrel. As expectations about future supply and demand conditions change, e.g., due to colder than expected weather or unforeseen political events that could cause temporary supply disruptions, so too will current and future expected prices. This trading process, i.e. the competition between various market players in the futures markets, is beneficial because it provides transparent price information to those who can respond to this information by, for example, putting additional oil in storage or taking steps to reduce their consumption in the future. To illustrate, when prices of futures contracts with early delivery dates exceed those with later delivery dates, the market consensus is for prices to fall in the future. The futures market is commonly said to be 'backwardated' under these conditions. This provides an economic incentive to draw down inventory today – thereby softening prices today. On the other hand, when prices of futures contracts with early delivery dates are lower than those with later delivery dates, the market consensus is for prices to rise in the future. The futures market, under these conditions, is commonly termed 'in contango'. This provides the economic incentive to build inventories if the higher futures prices will cover the cost of storage. This saves supply for the future when prices say it is most needed. In short, futures market prices provide information about expected future supply and demand conditions that producers and consumers can act on today. The effect of these actions is to shift the supply of crude oil from periods of relatively lower prices to periods where crude oil prices are expected to be higher. These actions, in turn, tend to ameliorate price swings. Finally, futures markets permit industry participants to manage the significant risks they bear in the production, refining, and transacting in crude oil and petroleum products. (These risks include market risk, i.e. risk due to the change in oil prices; credit default risk, i.e. the counter-party may fail to meet the financial terms of the contract; liquidity risk; i.e. risk arising from the inability to sell an asset; basis risk, i.e. prices for the types of crudes or products owned by the participant do not perfectly track changes in the benchmark product; operational risk; and political risk, e.g., expropriation.) They do so by making it possible, for example, for an oil producer to lock in prices for its future production on the futures market or to use other instruments to limit the price fluctuations it will realize. The fact that these financial markets are highly liquid, with thousands of traders, allows users to shed risk at the least possible cost and at prices that reflect all of the information brought to the market by those trading. Consumers benefit because holding down producers' risks encourages investment in future supplies. Commodity exchange on which futures contracts are traded. The opposite of Spot Market. Market where contracts for future delivery of commodities are bought and sold. Futures contracts for financial instruments are called Financial Futures Contracts, while those for foreign exchange are called Forward Exchange Contracts. The contracts themselves are called Futures, which are defined as agreements to take or make delivery of a specific commodity or instrument on a particular date. Futures Market is a centralized market where traders buy and sell futures contracts. Futures Markets provide a number of advantages. They represent an efficient way of buying and selling commodities for future delivery, particularly seasonal farm crops. A futures contract also represents a valid agreement of purchase or sale of a physical commodity. Futures Market is a trade center for quoting prices on contracts for delivering a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place in the future. Market participants primarily use the crude oil futures market to manage financial risk associated with price uncertainty. / флуктуации (колебания) цены. Рынок Фьючерсов:- биржи, на которых ведутся торговые операции с фьючерсными контрактами (futures contract). Различные биржи специализируются на различных типах контрактов. Основными биржами являются следующие:- Американская Фондовая Биржа (Атех), Товарная Биржа (Сотех), Нью Йоркская Биржа Кофе, Сахара и Какао, Нью Йоркская Биржа Хлопка, Нью Йоркская Товарная Биржа и Нью Йоркская Срочная Финансовая Биржа (все находятся в Нью Йорке); Чикагская Палата Торговли (СИБАТ®; Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®)), Международный Валютный Рынок (International Monetary Market), Чикагская Товарная Биржа (Chicago Merkantile Exchange® (CME®)), Чикагская Биржа Риса и Хлопка (Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange), СреднеАмериканская Сырьевая Биржа (MidAmerica Commodity Exchange) (все расположены в Чикаго); Палата Торговли Города Канзаса (Kansas City Board of Trade); Миннеаполисская Биржа Зерна (Minneapolis Grain Exchange).

FUTURES OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ФЬЮЧЕРС – Futures Option is an option on a futures contract. / Опцион На Фьючерс – опцион на фьючерсный контракт.

FUTURES PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ФЬЮЧЕРС (или ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСА) – Futures Premium is the amount that the price for one futures contract month exceed that of another futures contract month.

FUTURES PRICE = ФЬЮЧЕРСНАЯ ЦЕНА (или ЦЕНА ФЬЮЧЕРСА) – Futures Price is the price agreed by open competition, at any given time, for a commodity which will be delivered on a specified month. There is a fixed set of months for this purpose (March, May, July, and December in the case of Cotton), and a fixed set of delivery points. For Cotton, futures prices are established mainly at the New York Board of Trade. A Futures Price is the price in a futures contract that specifies the amount of money to be paid for a commodity to be delivered at a later date. In the Cotton industry of the United States, the current price of Cotton established at a futures exchange to be delivered at some future date. Futures contracts are primarily traded by merchants to hedge their price risks of adverse price movements but are also used by growers, mills, and others to reduce risks of adverse price movements. The so-called No. 2 contract, covering Strict Low Middling (SLM) White 1-1/16-inch Cotton, is traded daily on the New York Cotton Exchange. The Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange's short staple Cotton futures contract covers SLM Light Spotted 31/32-inch Cotton. Futures Price is the value of a commodity at a point in time. It is determined through open negotiation and competition among buyers and sellers on a trading floor of the exchange. / главным образом в Нью Йоркской Палате Торговли (Нью Йоркском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными).

FUTURES SPREADS = КУРСОВЫЕ РАЗНИЦЫ НА ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ (или СПРЭДЫ НА ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ) – Futures Spreads combine both short and long positions (called Legs) at the same time in related futures contracts. Spread volatility is lower than short or long positions held individually since prices of related contracts tend to move in the same direction and changes in the commodities

fundamentals will affect both legs in equal manner. Futures spreads, depending on which contracts are bought or sold, are either bull or bear.

FUTURES TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ – Futures Trading is a market activity to buy, sell, or both.

FUTURES TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ С ФЬЮЧЕРСАМИ) – (1) Futures Transaction is a purchase or sale of a futures contract. / Транзакция С Фьючерсами или Операция С Фьючерсами – приобретение или продажа фьючерсного контракта.

(2) Futures Transaction:- exchange of a futures position for the physical or cash commodity. / Обмен фьючерсной позиции на фактическое или наличное сырьё.

FUTURE TRANSACTIONS = ФЬЮЧЕРСНЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ФЬЮЧЕРСНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Future Transactions:- the buying and selling of commodities, foreign exchange, or securities under contracts providing for the delivery of specific amounts, at a particular price and at some specified future date. Also known as Forward Transactions. The opposite of Spot Transactions.

FUTURE VALUE = БУДУЩАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Future Value (FV):- this is the future value of a present amount when taking into account the growth due to interest. The future value of an investment is calculated by the formula $FV = PV \times (1 + i)^n$, where PV – is the present value, i – is the rate of interest per period (as a decimal), and n – is the number of periods. When the interest rate is annual, then n is the number of years; when the interest rate is monthly, then n is the number of months; and so on.

FUZZ BALL = КАТЫШЕК (или ПУШИСТЫЙ ШАРИК, или РАСТРЁПАННЫЙ КЛУБОЧЕК) – Fuzz Ball:- loose and frayed fibers that have formed into a ball and have then been woven or knitted into the fabric. Synonym:- Lint Ball, and Snow Ball. Compare Pills. Defect Name:- Fuzz Balls. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Fuzz Balls:- This is the result of insufficient size on the warp yarns (often referred to as a Soft Warp) lowering their resistance to the abrasion of the harness and reed. The fibers are broken loose and pushed back on the yarn forming balls of fuzz encircling the yarn. This contributes to very poor weaving conditions and often necessitates the removal of the warp from the loom. Severity:- Major. Fuzz Ball:- bed sheets were ok for awhile, but after a couple of washes, those little fuzz balls started to appear and won't go away. See also Balling Up. Fuzz Balls:- Fabric:- pigment-taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose; Finish:- plain dyed maize. Defect:- small bunches or balls of fiber gave the cloth a 'neppy' appearance. Analysis:- examination showed that this defect was due to the presence of what is commonly known as 'Fuzz Balls'. These are nothing more than a few broken filaments in the warp yarns which have 'balled up' in the reed or drop-wires on the loom and, in this case, had managed to get by into the cloth. Usually this chafing and balling up of some filaments will result in a break in that warp end, especially if the chafing is very severe. Microscopic examination revealed the fact that the rayon filaments comprising these fuzz balls were much finer in size than those of the normal yarns. Under the circumstances, it was reported as a yarn fault, since the filaments in any one yarn are usually fairly uniform in diameter. Where these particular ends contained a few extra-fine filaments, they were naturally more subject to damage in processing and weaving, and the weaver did not feel responsible for this abnormal condition. Attention is called to the fact that similar fuzz balls are not due to faulty yarn but may be traced to abnormal chafing during weaving. / Уточина:- .

FUZZINESS = МУШКОВАТОСТЬ (или ШИШКОВАТОСТЬ, или МШИСТОСТЬ, или ОПУШЁННОСТЬ) – (1) Fuzziness:- hairy effect on some fabrics caused by broken fibers or filaments. Also known as Fuzzy. Fuzziness is a term describing a woven fabric defect characterized by a hairy appearance due to broken fibers or filaments. Principle causes are underslashed warp; rough drop wires, heddles, or reed; fabric slippage on take-up drum; rough shuttles; cut glass, dents, or reeds in warper; and damage in slashing. / Мшистость – порок или дефект ткани. Мушковатость – распространённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна небольших комочков перепутанных волокон, прочно удерживающихся на её поверхности. Под Шишковатостью понимается распространённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна коротких утолщений пряжи в результате скопления волокон или элементарных нитей. Под Мушковатостью понимается распространённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна небольших комочков перепутанных волокон, прочно удерживающихся на её поверхности.

(2) Fuzziness is a term describing a fabric intentionally made with a hairy surface; such fabrics are usually produced from spun yarns.

FUZZINESS OF COTTON SEED = ОПУШЁННОСТЬ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – The Fuzziness of Cotton Seed:- when the lint was removed from the seed, the remaining fuzz and short fiber caused the seeds to adhere to each other. Fuzziness arises because of uncertain crop yield response to various factors (such as farm practices and climatic variables) other than to the applied water. A presence of short fibers adhered to the cottonseed hull, called as Cottonseed Fuzziness. / Отношение (в процентах) волокнистой массы, оставшейся на семенах после джинирования или линтерования, или делинтерования к исходной массе семян.

FUZZY = МШИСТАЯ (или ОПУШЁННАЯ, или ЗАПУШЁННАЯ) – Fuzzy:- fibrous appearance of the cloth due to the presence of abraded yarns. Weaving defect. Fuzzy (adj):- characterized by a hairy appearance due to protruding broken fibers or filaments. Synonym:- Hairy. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Мшистость – порок ткани.

FUZZY HULL = ОПУШЁННАЯ ШЕЛУХА (или ЗАПУШЁННАЯ ШЕЛУХА) – Fuzzy Hull (Hg or Lh):- long, smooth, dense hairs on the hull resulting in a fuzzy appearance; probably synonymous with shaggy hull. / покрытая пушком.

FVF = FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR

FVO = FOR VALUATION ONLY

FW = FRESH WEIGHT

FWC APPLICATION = FILE WRAPPER CONTINUING APPLICATION

FX = FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FX = FOREX

FY = FARM YIELD

FY = FISCAL YEAR

FYA = FOR YOUR ATTENTION

FYI = FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FYM = FARMYARD MANURE

FZG = FORSCHUNGSSTELLE FÜR ZAHNRÄDER UND GETRIEBEBAU

FZG FOUR SQUARE GEAR OIL TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ХХ ПО ЭФ.ЦЭТ.ГЕ. – Forschungsstelle für Zahnräder und Getriebebau (FZG) Four Square Gear Oil Test:- used in developing industrial gear lubricants to meet equipment manufacturer's specifications. The FZG test equipment consists of two gear sets, arranged in a four square configuration, driven by an electric motor. The test gear set is run in the lubricant at gradually increased load stages until failure, which is the point at which a 10 milligram weight loss by the gear set is recorded. Also called Niemann Four Square Gear Oil Test. / Фошунгсштэля фю Цанрэйдя унд Гетрибэбау (Эф.Цэт.Ге.; Forschungsstelle für Zahnräder und Getriebebau (FZG)). промышленных смазках для (зубчатых) передач. Называется также Испытанием ХХ по Ниману (Niemann Four Square Gear Oil Test).

- G -

G = ДЬЖИ. – G is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is the first convertible bond of the company. / Дьжи. (G) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что данный выпуск является .

G = DIVIDEND AND EARNINGS IN CANADIAN MONEY. NO YIELD OR PE SHOWN BECAUSE THE STOCK TRADES IN US DOLLARS

G = GIGA = 10^9

G = GOLF

G = GOOD

G = GRANULES

GxE = GENOTYPE x ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

G2 = GROUP OF TWO

G5 = GROUP OF FIVE

G6 = GROUP OF SIX

G7 = GROUP OF SEVEN

G8 = GROUP OF EIGHT

G9 = GROUP OF NINE

G10 = GROUP OF TEN

G11 = GROUP OF ELEVEN

G15 = GROUP OF FIFTEEN

G19 = GROUP OF NINETEEN

G20 = GROUP OF TWENTY

G24 = GROUP OF TWENTY–FOUR

G30 = GROUP OF THIRTY

G33 = GROUP OF THIRTY–THREE

G77 = GROUP OF SEVENTY–SEVEN

G90 = GROUP OF NINETY

GA = GABON

GA = GENERAL AVERAGE

GA3 = GIBBERELLIC ACID

GAAP = GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

GAAS = GENERALLY ACCEPTED AUDITING STANDARDS

GAAS = GUANGDONG ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

GABARDINE = ГАБАРДИН – Gabardine is a tightly woven, twilled, worsted fabric with a slight diagonal line on the right side. Wool gabardine is known as a Year-Round Fabric for business suiting. Polyester, cotton, rayon, and various blends are also used in making gabardine. Gabardine is a firm, durable, warp-faced cloth, showing a decided twill line, usually a 45° or 63° right-hand twill. Gabardine has long been a fabric choice that comes to mind when the order of the day is durability and style. Here is some historical background on the creation of gabardine, how it is manufactured, and some of the common uses for the fabric. Thomas Burberry created gabardine during the latter part of the XIX century. As the founder of the Burberry house of fashion in Basingstoke, the idea was to create a versatile fabric blend that would hold up well to a lot of wear and tear. Burberry drew his inspiration and the name for his new fabric from the gaberdina of the Middle ages. Gabardina were loose and long garments that were worn over the breeches and blouses. Typically, beggars used them for extra protection from the elements. Often, the gabardina were tied around the waist. In order to create his new material, Burberry came up with a tightly woven fabric that relied heavily on worsted wool. The weave of the worsted wool was relatively smooth on one side, and had a ribbed appearance on the other side. From the perspective of the weaving, this made gabardine a twill fabric. Burberry used the new fabric to produce several garments that caught the eye of the public quickly. Twill suits and trousers became favorites with men, as well as the wives and house staff that were responsible for making sure the suits remained in top condition at all times. Gabardine has a tendency to hold its shape and not wrinkle too easily, which was a huge plus for anyone that had to keep up the wardrobe. Over time, gabardine blends became popular, adding cotton and synthetic fibers into the mix of the fabric. The addition of fibers other than wool helped to create a high sheen fabric that still worked well as twill. The sheen made gabardine ideal for creating fashions for women as well as men. Along with suits and trousers for the men, gabardine became a popular choice for women's skirts and matching jackets, slacks, and pantsuits. Overcoats for both genders are another enduring use of gabardine today. Depending on the fibers contained in the gabardine, some of the garments produced today can be cleaned by using a gentle cycle on the washer, and a low heat setting on the dryer. These same garments do well with hand washing. However, gabardine

blends that rely heavily on worsted wool require dry cleaning to avoid shrinkage and a general breakdown of the material's ability to hold its shape. In either case, a warm iron set on a low setting is usually fine for quick press, but care should be taken to not use too much heat, as it will scar the fabric permanently. Silk Gabardine is a dressy smooth twill weave fabric, characterized by the distinct diagonal line on the fabric. Faintly lustrous, it has a beautiful drape, resists wrinkles, but creases well. Durable and crisp, gabardine is most often used for skirts, slacks and suits. Easy to sew, doesn't show pin marks. Does unravel, so seams should be finished. Gabardine is a tough, tightly woven fabric used to make suits, overcoats, trousers and other garments. The fiber used to make the fabric is traditionally worsted wool, but may also be cotton, synthetic or mixed. The fabric is smooth on one side and has a diagonally ribbed surface on the other. It is a form of twill weave. Gabardine is a strong, hard-finished, clear-surfaced, mediumto heavy-weight, tightly woven steep-twilled fabric with rounded wales and a flat back. The diagonal wales are fine, close, and steep, and are more pronounced than in serge. The wales cannot be seen on the wrong side of the fabric. Gabardine goes in and out of fashion. / Бобёри (Burberry). Под Габардином, от Французского слова Gabardine, понимается лёгкая шерстяная, полушерстяная, шёлковая или хлопковая ткань; имеет мелкие наклонные рубчики. Из габардина шьют пальто и костюмы. Габардин, от Французского слова Gabardine, шерстяная ткань, вырабатываемая из мериносовой пряжи, очень тонкой, кручёной в два конца для основы, и менее тонкой, одинарной – для утка. Благодаря применению особого вида переплетения – сложной саржи на лицевой поверхности габардина образуется резко выраженный мелкий рубчик, идущий наклонно под углом 60–70°. Из габардина шьют весенне-летние мужские и женские пальто, а также костюмы и некоторые виды офицерского обмундирования.

GABARDINE = ДЛИННОПОЛЫЙ КАФТАН – Gabardine is a garment of gabardine, namely a durable wool or rayon fabric twilled with diagonal ribs on the right side. A firm hard-finish durable fabric (as of wool or rayon) twilled with diagonal ribs on the right side; also Gaberdine. Steep twill (approximately 63 degrees). Gabardine is a coarse long loose outer garment worn in medieval times and especially by Jews since the XVI century; an English laborer's smock. / Длиннополый Кафтан из грубого сукна.

GAC = GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

GAGE = ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬ (или ...МЕР, или КАЛИБР) – Gage is an instrument or device for measuring, indicating or comparing a physical characteristic. See also Gauge, 13. Gage is a variant spelling of the word Gauge. / инструмент или устройство для измерения, указывающее или сравнивающее физические характеристики. Англоязычное слово Гейдьж (Gage) является вариантом произношения опять же Английского слова Гейдьж (Gauge). например, расходомер. Под Измерителем понимается краткая форма термина Измерительный Прибор, применяемая в тех случаях, когда в название прибора включается название измеряемой физической величины, например, измеритель напряжённости магнитного поля. В метрологии под Калибром понимается бесшкальный измерительный инструмент, предназначенный для контроля размеров, формы и расположения поверхностей деталей. Калибры бывают предельные и нормальные. Предельные Калибры имеют 2 стороны – проходную и непроходную и служат для контроля нахождения проверяемого размера в пределах допуска. Предельными калибрами проверяют размеры гладких цилиндрических, конусных, резьбовых и шлицевых поверхностей. Нормальные Калибры называются Шаблонами, применяют для контроля сложных профилей. Под Калибром, от Французского слова Calibre, понимается измерительный, бесшкальный измерительный инструмент, предназначенный для контроля размеров, формы и взаимного расположения частей изделий. Контроль состоит в сравнении размера изделия с калибром по вхождению или степени прилегания их поверхностей. Такое сравнение позволяет рассортировывать изделия на годные (размер находится в пределах допуска) и бракованные с возможным исправлением или неисправимые. Наиболее распространены предельные калибры:- проходные, выполненные по наименьшему предельному размеру отверстия или наибольшему размеру вала и входящие в годные изделия, и непроходные, выполненные по наибольшему размеру отверстия или наименьшему размеру вала и не входящие в годные изделия. По назначению различают калибры:- рабочие – для проверки изделий на предприятии-изготовителе, приёмные – для перепроверки изделий заказчиком и контрольные – для проверки или регулировки рабочих и приёмных калибров. Достоинства калибров – простота конструкции, возможность комплексного контроля изделий сложной формы. Недостатки – малая универсальность, невозможность определить действительные отклонения размеров. Применение калибров в машиностроении сокращается за счёт внедрения универсальных средств измерения, механизированных и автоматических приборов. Калибр (в прокатном производстве) – просвет, образованный вырезами (ручьями) двух сопряжённых прокатных валков, через который пропускают обжимаемый металл для придания ему требуемой формы. Различают калибры:- обжимные (вытяжные), черновые (подготовительные), отделочные (чистовые). Обжимные калибры служат для уменьшения поперечного сечения исходных заготовок без существенного изменения их формы; черновые – для получения проката, по форме сечения приближающегося к чистовому; отделочные – для придания металлу окончательной формы и размеров. Калибр (у оружия), диаметр канала ствола огнестрельного оружия, а также диаметр снаряда (пули); одна из основных величин, определяющих мощь огнестрельного оружия. Калибр определяется у гладкоствольного оружия по внутреннему диаметру ствола, у нарезного – по расстоянию между противоположными полями нарезов, у снарядов (пуль) – наибольшим поперечным сечением. Орудия с коническим стволом характеризуются входным и выходным калибрами. В 1540 в Нюрнберге впервые была разработана шкала (линейка) с диаметрами каменных и чугунных ядер. В России Петр I установил свою единицу измерения – артиллерийский фунт – чугунное ядро диаметром в 2 дюйма и массой в 115 золотников (около 480 граммов (г)). На основе этого артиллерийского фунта была создана шкала для гладкоствольной артиллерии, по которой 3-фунтовому ядру соответствовал калибр 2.8 дюйма (70 миллиметров (мм)), 12-фунтовому – 4.7 дюйма (120 мм) и так далее. С 1877 в России калибр обозначался в линейных мерах (дюймы, линии):- 3-, 6-дюймовая пушка, 3-линейная винтовка и другие. Калибр всех видов современного оружия обозначают обычно в мм. Длину ствола орудия в артиллерии чаще выражают в калибрах – сколько раз диаметр канала ствола уложится в длине ствола, стольким калибрам равна длина ствола оружия. Калибр охотничьих гладкоствольных ружей выражается количеством круглых пуль, равных по массе и диаметру, отлитых из 400 г чистого свинца и входящих в канал ствола ружья без зазора. Например, если отлито 12, 16, 20 и больше пуль, то калибр этих ружей соответственно будет выражен цифрами 12, 16, 20 и так далее.

GAI = GUARANTEED ANNUAL INCOME

GAIM = GLOBAL ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, AND MODELLING

GAIN = ПРИРОСТ (или ПРИБАВЛЕНИЕ, или ПРИРАЩЕНИЕ, или ПРИБЫЛЬ) – Gain:- increase in the price or rate of securities, foreign exchange, bank notes, etc. / Прирост в цене или в курсе ценных бумаг, иностранной валюты, банкнот, и прочего.

GAITER = ГЕТРЫ (или ГАМАША) – Gaiter is a cloth or leather leg covering reaching from the instep to above the ankle or to mid-calf or knee; an ankle-high shoe with elastic gores in the sides; and overshoe with fabric upper.

GAITING = ЗАПРАВКА (или УБОРКА, или РАССТАВЛЕНИЕ) – Gaiting:- the spacing of the needles in the dial and cylinder in relation to each other on rib (double-knit) and interlock knitting machines. In rib gaiting, the dial needles are midway between the cylinder needles. For interlock gaiting the dial and cylinder needles are in direct alignment. In rib knitting, the needles of the cylinder are

between the needles of the dial. In interlock gaiting, the needles of the cylinder are directly opposed to the needles in the dial (opposed to each other). / Уборка Жаккардова станка.

GALATEA = ГАЛАТЕЯ (или ГАЛАТСКАЯ) – Galatea is a sturdy, serviceable, warp-effect, five-shaft, left-hand twill-weave fabric, frequently cotton or a cotton blend, used for children's play clothes. / Галатея – рубашечная хлопчатобумажная ткань в полоску.

GALL = ГАЛЛ – Gall is an abnormal plant growth, swelling or tumor induced by another organism such as an insect. / Под Галлами, от Латинского слова Galla, означающее Чернильный Орешек, или Цецидиями понимаются патологические разрастания на органах растений, вызываемые Бактериями, Вирусами, Грибами, Клещами, Насекомыми, Нематодами. Ослабляют растение и могут привести к его гибели. Галлы на Дубе, Сумахе и Фисташке богаты дубильными веществами.

GALLIGASKINS = ГАЛИГАСКИНЗ (или КОЖАНЫЕ ГАМАШИ) – Galligaskins:- loose hose or breeches worn in the XVI and XVII centuries; very loose trousers; (chiefly British) leggings.

GALLING = ВЫРАБОТКА (или ИСТИРАНИЕ, или НАВОЛАКИВАНИЕ, или ЗАДИР) – Galling is a form of wear in which seizing or tearing of the gear or bearing surface occurs. See also Wear. / Выработка поверхности трения. форма износа, в которой возникает задирание или раздирание поверхности (зубчатой) передачи или подшипника.

GALL MIDGE = ГАЛЛИЦА (или ГАЛЛООБРАЗУЮЩЕЕ МЕЛКОЕ ДВУКРЫЛОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ) – Gall Midge is an insect pest (Orseolia oryzae) that causes the youngest leaf or the shoot in a tiller to appear as light-colored tubular gall resembling an onion leaf. Tillers with gall midge do not produce panicles. / Под Галлицами понимается Семейство Насекомых Отряда Двукрылых. Длиной 1–5 миллиметров. Около 4 000 Видов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 500. Личинки ряда Видов, развиваются в тканях растений, вызывая образование галлов (отсюда название). Некоторые, например, Гессенская Муха вредят культурным растениям и лесу.

GALLON = ГАЛЛОН – (1) US Gallon is a unit of volume in the US Customary System, used in liquid measure, equal to 4 quarts, or 3.785 41 liters or cubic decimeters. Abbreviation:- gal. In the USA, a gallon is approximately 3.79 liters. A US gallon of water weighs approximately 8.3 pounds. / (1) Единица объёма (ёмкости, вместимости) в Обычной Системе Мер США, используемая для измерения жидких субстанций – жидкостный галлон, равный 4 квартам, или 3.785 41 литрам или кубическим дециметрам; и для измерения сухих субстанций – сухой галлон, равный 4.404 88 литрам. Обозначение:- гал.

(2) Imperial Gallon is a unit of volume in the British Imperial System, used in liquid and dry measure, equal to 4 quarts, or 4.546 09 liters or cubic decimeters. Abbreviation:- gal. In Britain and Canada, a gallon is approximately 4.55 liters. An Imperial gallon of water weighs approximately 10 pounds. / Под Галлоном понимается единица объёма (ёмкости, вместимости) в Британской Имперальной Системе, используемая для измерения жидких и сухих субстанций и равная 4 квартам, или 4.546 09 литрам или кубическим дециметрам. Обозначение:- гал.

GALLOON = ГАЛУН – Galloon is a closely woven, flat braid used for accenting draperies and furniture. Also called Braid. The term galloon is also used for any narrow fabric with decorative edges, such as scallops finished the same on each side. Lace made in this way is called Galloon Lace.

GALLUS = ГАЛЛЮС (или ПЕТУШИНОЕ, или ПЕТУХ, или ФРАНЦУЗИК) – Gallus:- (chiefly dialectical) suspender. Usually used in plural. / .

GALOSH = ГАЛОША – Galosh is a high overshoe worn especially in snow and slush.

GALVANOTROPISM = ГАЛЬВАНОТРОПИЗМ – Galvanotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part under the influence of an electric current. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Trópos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

GAMBANDO = ГЭМБЭНДО (или КОЖАНЫЕ КРАГИ) – Gambando:- a horseman's legging. / gambado = кожаные краги для наездников.

GAMBOGES = ЖЁЛТЫЕ ПИГМЕНТЫ (или ГУММИГУТЫ) – Gamboges:- a strong yellow. / .

GAMETE = ГАМЕТА (или ПОЛОВАЯ КЛЕТКА) – Gamete is a mature reproductive male or female germ cell (sperm or egg) specialized for fertilization. Gamete is the male and female sexual cells that combine at fertilization to form the zygote. / Под Гаметами, от Греческого слова Gametē, означающее Жена, или Gamétēs, означающее Муж, понимаются половые, или репродуктивные, клетки; женские (яйца, или яйцеклетки) и мужские (сперматозоиды, спермии) половые клетки животных и растений, обеспечивающие при слиянии развитие новой особи и передачу наследственных признаков от родителей потомкам.

GAMETIC = ГАМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ – Gametic (tissue or generation):- having n number of chromosomes (haploid) in contrast to zygotic tissue with 2n (diploid).

GAMETOCIDE = ГАМЕТОЦИД – Gametocide is the organic or inorganic chemicals used for killing the functional sexual parts (pollen, ovule) of the plant. These may be selective for male or female parts. / для мужских и женских органов.

GAMETOPHYTE = ГАМЕТОФИТ – Gametophyte or Gametophore is the part of the plant which bears the gametes or sexual cells. The haploid state of life of a sexually reproducing plant. / Гаметофит или Гаметофор (Gametophore) это орган растения, который производит гаметы или половые клетки. Гаплоидное состояние жизни растения, размножающегося половым путём. Под Гаметофитом, от Греческих слов Gametē, означающее Жена, или Gamétēs, означающее Муж, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается половое поколение, этап жизненного цикла растений; чередуется со спорофитом. Образуется из споры, содержит гаплоидный набор хромосом; продуцирует гаметы в гаметангиях. У покрытосеменных гаметофит редуцирован до пылинки (мужской гаметофит) и зародышевого мешка (женский гаметофит).

GAMETOPHYTIC = ГАМЕТОФИТНОЕ – Gametophytic:- in this system, the sterility/fertility reaction is imparted to the pollen by the genetic constitution of the pollen itself and is controlled by a single gene which may have large numbers of allelic forms.

GAMMA = ГАММА – In option price theory, Gamma is a measurement of how fast Delta changes, given a unit change in the underlying spot price. In mathematical terms this corresponds to the second derivation of the Black-Scholes formula based on the price of the underlier. See also Delta. Gamma measures the rate of change of Delta. Gamma is smallest for deep out of the money and deep

in the money options. Gamma is highest when the option gets near the money. The sensitivity of an option's Delta to changes in the price of the underlying futures contract. A measurement of how fast Delta changes, given a unit change in the underlying futures price. Statistical measure of the absolute change in the Delta of an option when the price of the underlying moves. Gamma is the sensitivity of an option's Delta to changes in the price of the underlying instrument. Gamma is the rate of change in the Delta of an option for a small change in the underlying. The rate of change is greatest when an option is at-the-money and decreases as the price of the underlying moves further away from the strike price in either direction – Gamma is therefore – shaped. A long Gamma position is one in which a trader is long options. For a position that is short Gamma, the opposite holds. Gamma can be hedged by mirroring the options position. Alternatively, a trader may choose to adjust the position in the underlying continually in order to maintain Delta neutrality. / В анализе ситуации в биржевой торговле опционами название буквы Гамма (прописная – Г, строчная – γ) Греческого алфавита было использовано для обозначения ставки изменения Дельты. Самое минимальное значение Гаммы у чересчур убыточных опционов и у чересчур прибыльных опционов, а самое максимальное значение – у бесприбыльных опционов. Чувствительность Дельты опциона к изменениям в цене соответствующего фьючерсного контракта. Мера того, насколько быстро изменяется значение Дельты, данная для единицы изменения цены соответствующего фьючерса. Статистическая мера абсолютного изменения Дельты опциона в зависимости от изменения цены соответствующего биржевого инструмента или актива. Гамма – показатель изменения Дельты (Delta) опциона на каждый пункт изменения цены финансового инструмента, лежащего в его основе. Например, предположим, что акции XYZ торгуются на уровне 60, цена исполнения опциона на покупку по этим акциям составляет 55, Гамма равна 0.05, а Дельта – 75. Если акции повышаются до 61, то новое значение Дельта составит 80.

GAMMA CELLULOSE = ГАММА ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – Gamma Cellulose is one of the three forms of cellulose. With beta cellulose it is called Hemicellulose. See also Alpha Cellulose, and Beta Cellulose. / Смотрите также Альфа Целлюлоза (Alpha Cellulose), и Бета Целлюлоза (Beta Cellulose). Гамма Целлюлоза – условное обозначение части геми-целлюлозы, которая остаётся в щелочном растворе, не выпадая в осадок при его подкислении уксусной кислотой.

GAMMA SCALPING = СКАЛЬПИРОВАНИЕ ПО ГАММЕ – Gamma Scalping:- attempting to scalp gamma with a very small account is a big waste of time, and not every trader has learned enough (yet) to successfully understand the nuances involved with gamma scalping. Some argue that any trading idea that makes money should be widely adopted, regardless of trading experience. I (Mark D. Wolfinger) was a gamma scalper for two decades when I was a market maker with giant positions and lots of money in my trading account. Now that I am a retail trader with a modest account, I've learned to stay away from positive gamma positions – unless I have a need to bet on a big move for a specific stock. In truth, that need never arises. The goal of a scalping trading style is to take profits on small price changes. The holding period varies, but the objective is to own the trade for a short time. Normal scalping requires traders buy or sell, thereby opening a risk position. Scalpers tend to have a fairly rigid exit strategy, because they know it is crucial to avoid taking a large loss that easily wipes out many small gains. Gamma scalping involves far less risk, because traders buy when they are long or sell when short to lessen risk and move a position back to delta neutral. When scalpers both buy and sell, the scalp is completed, and a profit is locked in. These scalping profits offset some of the cost (time decay) of owning the position. It is one way to diversify a portfolio that is composed primarily of negative gamma from income-producing strategies (covered call writing, iron condors, butterflies, etc). Understand one simple fact:- Gamma scalping is not an end unto itself. Traders do not build positions so they can scalp gamma. That raises the obvious question:- Why do traders own positions with positive gamma and then attempt to scalp that gamma? The answer to this simple question explains why gamma scalping is not viable for most option traders:- Why would a trader build a gamma-scalping position? (i) Trader believes that the options of one specific underlying asset are cheap. Translation:- the marketplace is underestimating just how volatile this underlying stock is going to be between now and when the options expire. (ii) Trader finds that one specific option is relatively inexpensive when compared with others in its 'class'. (iii) The trader builds a positive gamma, delta-neutral position by buying more of one option and selling fewer of another (back spread). Or the trader buys calls and puts (strangle). Or the trader buys calls and shorts stock. Or the trader buys puts and buys stock. (iv) The trader expects to earn a profit when the market corrects its mistake and the undervalued option(s) move back to fair value. Obviously this does not happen every time, nor does it happen immediately. However, that is how the trader anticipates earning a profit. We know that positive gamma positions come with negative theta, or negative time decay. Waiting for the options to reach the trader's idea of fair value is expensive – due to that time decay. The plan is to make money from the re-evaluation of the option prices and not from a gigantic move in the price of the underlying. Therefore, the trader tries to remain near delta neutral while waiting for that re-evaluation. Playing for that big move is a different strategy and has nothing to do with gamma scalping. Moving back to delta neutral is accomplished by buying and selling delta – usually shares of the underlying asset – as necessary. (Determining the frequency of these delta-reducing trades is a skill that requires development.) By selling deltas as the underlying rallies (because positive gamma makes the trader's position delta long) and buying deltas as the underlying declines, the trader gets back to delta neutral. That eliminates much of the market risk. By buying low and selling high, the trader completes some scalps and locks in gains. When the stock is more volatile than predicted by the implied volatility of the options, then the trader was proven to be correct. If enough scalps were completed, the trader should have a profit that more than offsets theta-based losses. However, it must be mentioned that sometimes profits are not realized. How is that possible? Here's one example:- If the stock rallies and the trader attempts to sell shares at 54.37 (for example), it is possible that the stock does not quite reach that point before declining. Thus a scalping opportunity has been lost. To avoid that, the trader can sell fewer shares more frequently, and that works well when the stock moves higher, then lower, then higher. It is not so easy to know how far to allow the stock to move before getting delta neutral. This alone makes gamma scalping more difficult that it seems to be. When a trader owns a large position with significant gamma, delta builds quickly, and it becomes easy to buy and sell shares of the underlying stock. (Yes, adjustments can be made using options.) However, think about the trader with a USD5 000.00 account who does not want to devote the whole account to this single technique. That trader may have a position with one or two gamma. It's impossible to earn a profit by selling one or two shares every time the stock moves one point. Trying to earn profits by scalping gamma is difficult for the small trader. That is why I adamantly believe it should play no serious role in the education of the new option trader. For traders with a larger account, the play becomes viable, but that does not make it any easier to know when to make the delta-adjusting trades. The profits may be far less than needed to offset theta if traders sell or buy too soon. Try to delay the buy or sell trades, and the opportunity may be lost. Trade fewer shares frequently, and commissions may become a burden. There is much to learn. Gamma scalping is a risk management technique, not a strategy. It is something done while waiting for a position to revalue. Repeat: Gamma scalping is not the source of profits. Its primary use is to offset theta while a trader is waiting for something good to happen to the position. / Марк Ди. Волфингё (Mark D. Wolfinger).

GAMOPETALOUS = СРОСТНОЛЕПЕСТНЫЙ – Gamopetalous or Sympetalous:- of a flower with the petals of the corolla more or less fused, to form a tube or funnel. / Сростнолепестный или Спайнолепестный (Sympetalous):- о цветке с лепестками венчика (corolla), более или менее слившимися, сформировав тем самым трубочку или воронку.

GANG = ШАЙКА (или БРИГАДА, или КОМАНДА) – Gang is a group of stevedores, usually four to five members, with a supervisor assigned to a hold or portion of the vessel being loaded or unloaded. Gang is a number of workmen acting together especially for performing manual tasks in connection with loading and/or discharging of a vessel by means of the necessary gear. / Группа грузчиков, обычно от четырёх до пяти человек, с проверящим, назначенные для погрузки или выгрузки из трюма или какой-то части судна. Число рабочих, действующих сообща специально для выполнения ручных работ, связанных с погрузкой и/или разгрузкой судна с помощью необходимых устройств.

GANGWAY = СХОДНЯ (или (СХОДНОЙ) ТРАП, или ПАНДУС, или АППАРЕЛЬ, или СЛУЖЕБНЫЙ ПРОХОД) – Gangway:- this term is used for the crossing from a ship to land. A stairway, mostly made from aluminium, which is let down at right angles to a ship's hull to connect the deck of a ship to the quay. Gangway is a narrow portable platform used as a passage, by persons entering or leaving a vessel moored alongside a pier or quay. Bridge/staircase laid from an opening in the railing or side of a vessel to the shore or to a platform giving access to the vessel. / Под Трапом, от Голландского слова Trap, понимается верёвочная, деревянная или металлическая судовая лестница. Различают:- внутренний и забортный трап, постоянный и съёмный трап, наклонный и вертикальный трап. Забортные трапы (парадные трапы, шторм-трапы) служат для сообщения с береговыми причалами или с плавучими средствами. Верёвочный трап, используемый для сообщения между судами на стоянке и на неспокойном море, называется шторм-трапом. Трапом называются также лестницы различной конструкции, используемые при посадке/высадке в вертолёты, самолёты и тому подобное. Под Пандусом, от Французского словосочетания Pente Douce, означающее Пологий Склон, понимается наклонная площадка, служащая для подъёма автомобилей в гаражах; для въезда к расположенному над цоколем здания парадному входу; в отдельных случаях заменяет лестницы. Под Аппарелем, от Французского слова Appareil, означающее Въезд, понимается:- (i) железобетонная или мощёная платформа на уровне пола вагона для погрузки грузов в железнодорожные вагоны. Аппарель имеет спуск (пандус) до уровня подъёма к аппарелю. (ii) Устройство в виде наклонной плиты, рамы или направляющих реек для проезда (прохода) в здание, сооружение. (iii) Устройство в носовой части корабля в виде опускаемой в наклонное положение части палубы для схода личного состава и техники на берег. Под Аппарелем понимается:- (i) наклонная платформа для погрузки в вагоны или иные транспортные средства автомобилей и других машин; или (ii) плита с небольшим уклоном для проезда или прохода в здание или сооружение.

GANN THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ ГЯНА – Gann Theory:- various analytical techniques based on price, time, and pattern to project changes in the direction of the markets. William Delbert Gann (1878-June-06–1955-June-18) or WD Gann, was a finance trader who developed the technical analysis tools known as Gann Angles, Square of 9, Hexagon, Circle of 360 (these are Master charts). Gann market forecasting methods are based on geometry, astronomy and astrology, and ancient mathematics. Opinions are sharply divided on the value and relevance of his work. Gann wrote a number of books on trading. Biography:- Gann was born June 06, 1878 in Lufkin, Texas. His father was a cotton farmer. He started trading in 1902 when he was 24. He was believed to be a religious man by nature who believed in religious as well as scientific value of Bible as the greatest book ever written. This can be repeatedly observed in his books. He was also a 33rd degree Freemason of the Scottish Rite Order, to which some have attributed his knowledge of ancient mathematics, though he was also known to have studied the ancient Greek and Egyptian cultures. Stock Market Trading:- Gann described the use of angles in the stock market in The Basis of My Forecasting Method (1935). Calculating a Gann angle is equivalent to finding the derivative of a particular line on a chart in a simple way. Each geometrical angle (which is really a line extended into space) divides time and price into proportionate parts. The most important angle Gann called the 1x1 or the 45° angle, which he said represented one unit of price for one unit of time. If you draw a perfect square and then draw a diagonal line from one corner of the square to the other, you have illustrated the concept of the 1x1 angle, which moves up one point per day. There has been a general disagreement whether he made profits by speculation himself. However, his famous Ticker Interview shows that his claim to profits was as real as his documented forecasts. Xxxxx. Gann Theory can be described as the study of pattern, price and time relationships and how these relationships affect the market. Gann Theory looks at pattern, price and time as the key elements in forecasting the future movement of the market. While each element has its own unique characteristics, each also has a unique, overlapping quality. The study and focus of Gann Theory is to find the interlocking relationship between these three primary indicators of changes in trend and market direction. In other words, in certain instances a pattern is having a large influence on the market while at other times price and time are exerting their dominance on the market. It is the balance of these three elements, especially price and time, which create the best trading opportunities which can lead to more success in the market. Gann Theory helps the trader to determine the best combinations of pattern, price and time to initiate successful trades. While trades can be triggered by each element individually, a trader who weights his signal too much toward one of these elements may experience a large number of losses while a trader who is patient enough to wait for a proper balancing of pattern, price and time may experience more success. Pattern, Price and Time:- Pattern study consists of the proper construction of Minor, Intermediate and Main Trend Indicator Swing Charts and Closing Price Reversal patterns. Price study consists of Gann Angle analysis and percentage retracements. Time study looks at swing timing, cycle timing and historical dates. The combination of these three factors help the trader decide when and where to buy or sell. In this article, I will describe techniques which help the trader determine how to discover these elements through proper chart construction and how each are related in trading activity. Gann Theory and Its Application to Trading:- Gann theory is based on the principle that price and time must balance. Markets are constantly in a position of change and subject to movement sometimes with great volatility. Gann Theory states that there is order to this movement. By using the proper tools to analyze this movement, an accurate forecast for future direction can be made. Finding the balancing points is necessary to predict future prices and movement. Gann developed a number of methods to help determine these balance points. The first method uses patterns created by swing charts to find the balance points. The second method uses angles and the squaring of price and time to find the balance points. Finally, the third method uses time. While the perfect market remains balanced all the time, it also proves to be uninteresting because major moves occur when price is ahead of time or time is ahead of price. The proper use of the various Gann analysis tools will help you to determine when these major moves are most likely to occur. Now that the theory has been explained, how can it be applied to trading? The first step is to create the charts which properly demonstrate the concepts of pattern, price and time analysis. The second step is to create swing charts or trend indicator charts which provide the trader with a way to analyze the size and duration of the rallies and breaks. The third step is to use the information derived from the swing chart to forecast future price and time targets. In addition to forecasting, this chart is also used to determine the trend of the market. After the pattern has been analyzed in the form of the swing chart, the trader moves to step four which is the creation of Gann angle charts. Using the tops and bottoms discovered with the swing chart, the trader draws properly scaled geometric angles up from bottoms and down from tops. Since these angles move at uniform rates of speed, the trader uses the angles as support or resistance and attempts to forecast the future direction and price potential of the market. Percentage retracement levels are also created using the information derived from the swing charts. Each paired top and bottom on the swing chart forms a range. Inside of each range are the percentage retracement levels. The strongest being the 50 percent price level. Step five is to draw the percentage retracement level inside of each range. At this point, the trader can judge the strength or weakness of the market by relating the current market price with the percentage levels. For example, a strong market will be trading above the 50 percent price and a weak market will be trading below the 50 percent price. Finally, time studies are applied to the market in step six. Traders should

use historical charts to search for anniversary dates and cycles which could indicate the dates of future tops and bottoms. The swing chart is used to forecast the future dates of tops and bottoms based on the duration of previous rallies and breaks. Gann angle charts are used to predict when the market will be squaring price and time. Finally, the percentage retracement chart creates the major time divisions of the current range with 50 percent in time being the most important. Step seven is to combine the information obtained from the pattern, price and time charts into a trading strategy. This is the most important step because it demonstrates where the three charts are linked. For example, the swing chart tells the trader when the trend changes. If the trend changes to up, the trader uses the previous rallies to forecast how far and how long the rally can be expected to last. The Gann angles drawn from the swing chart bottom show the trader uptrending support which is moving at a uniform rate of speed. In addition, the Gann angle chart shows the trader the time which will be required to reach the swing chart objective based on the speed of the Gann angle. The 50 percent price level acts as support when the market is above it and as resistance when it is below it. The strongest point on the chart will occur at the intersection of the uptrending Gann angle and the 50 percent price. Finally, time indicators are used to prove to the trader the upside target is possible because anniversary dates and cycles can verify the existence of similar market movement in the past. Combining pattern, price and time, the trader creates a trading strategy. This trading strategy is based on the principle of price and time balancing at certain points on the chart. The three methods of analysis draw this information out of the chart. Without the proper application of the three analysis tools, valuable information would be lost to the trader. This is the essence of Gann theory which states there is order to the market if the proper tools are used to read the charts. Xxxxx. Gann studies have been used by active traders for decades and, even though the futures and stock markets have changed considerably, they remain a popular method of analyzing an asset's direction. New trading areas, such as the foreign exchange market and the invention of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) have also made it necessary to revisit some of the construction rules and application concepts. Although the basic construction of Gann Angles remains the same, this article will explain why the changes in price levels and volatility have deemed it necessary to adjust a few key components. Basic Elements of Gann Theory:- Gann angles are a popular analysis and trading tool that are used to measure key elements, such as pattern, price and time. The often-debated topic of discussion among technical analysts is that the past, the present and the future all exist at the same time on a Gann angle. When analyzing or trading the course of a particular market, the analyst or trader tries to get an idea of where the market has been, where it is in relation to that former bottom or top, and how to use the information to forecast future price action. Gann Angles Versus Trendlines:- of all of W.D. Gann's trading techniques available, drawing angles to trade and forecast is probably the most popular analysis tool used by traders. Many traders still draw them on charts manually and even more use computerized technical analysis packages to place them on screens. Because of the relative ease traders today have at placing Gann angles on charts, many traders do not feel the need to actually explore when, how and why to use them. These angles are often compared to trendlines, but many people are unaware that they are not the same thing. A Gann angle is a diagonal line that moves at a uniform rate of speed. A trendline is created by connecting bottoms to bottoms in the case of an uptrend and tops to tops in the case of a downtrend. The benefit of drawing a Gann angle compared to a trendline is that it moves at a uniform rate of speed. This allows the analyst to forecast where the price is going to be on a particular date in the future. This is not to say that a Gann angle always predicts where the market will be, but the analyst will know where the Gann angle will be, which will help gauge the strength and direction of the trend. A trendline, on the other hand, does have some predictive value, but because of the constant adjustments that usually take place, it's unreliable for making long-term forecasts. Past, Present and Future:- As mentioned earlier, the key concept to grasp when working with Gann angles is that the past, the present and the future all exist at the same time on the angles. This being said, the Gann angle can be used to forecast support and resistance, strength of direction and the timing of tops and bottoms. Gann Angles Provide Support and Resistance:- Using a Gann angle to forecast support and resistance is probably the most popular way they are used. Once the analyst determines the time period he or she is going to trade (monthly, weekly, daily) and properly scales the chart, the trader simply draws the three main Gann angles:- the 1X2, 1X1 and 2X1 from main tops and bottoms. This technique frames the market, allowing the analyst to read the movement of the market inside this framework. Uptrending angles provide the support and downtrending angles provide the resistance. Because the analyst knows where the angle is on the chart, he or she is able to determine whether to buy on support or sell at the resistance. Traders should also note how the market rotates from angle to angle. This is known as the 'Rule Of All Angles'. This rule states that when the market breaks one angle, it will move toward the next one. Another way to determine the support and resistance is to combine angles and horizontal lines. For example, often a downtrending Gann angle will cross a 50% retracement level. This combination will then set up a key resistance point. The same can be said for uptrending angles crossing a 50% level. This area becomes a key support point. If you have a long-term chart, you will sometimes see many angles clustering at or near the same price. These are called Price Clusters. The more angles clustering in a zone, the more important the support or resistance. Gann Angles Determine Strength and Weakness:- the primary Gann angles are the 1X2, the 1X1 and the 2X1. The 1X2 means the angle is moving one unit of price for every two units of time. The 1X1 is moving one unit of price with one unit of time. Finally, the 2X1 moves two units of price with one unit of time. Using the same formula, angles can also be 1X8, 1X4, 4X1 and 8X1. A proper chart scale is important to this type of analysis. Gann wanted the markets to have a square relationship so proper chart paper as well as a proper chart scale was important to his forecasting technique. Since his charts were 'square', the 1X1 angle is often referred to as the 45-degree angle. But using degrees to draw the angle will only work if the chart is properly scaled. Not only do the angles show support and resistance, but they also give the analyst a clue as to the strength of the market. Trading on or slightly above an uptrending 1X1 angle means that the market is balanced. When the market is trading on or slightly above an uptrending 2X1 angle, the market is in a strong uptrend. Trading at or near the 1X2 means the trend is not as strong. The strength of the market is reversed when looking at the market from the top down. Anything under the 1X1 is in a weak position. Gann Angles Can be Used for Timing:- Finally, Gann angles are also used to forecast important tops, bottoms and changes in trend. This is a mathematical technique known as Squaring, which is used to determine time zones and when the market is likely to change direction. The basic concept is to expect a change in direction when the market has reached an equal unit of time and price up or down. This timing indicator works better on longer term charts, such as monthly or weekly charts; this is because the daily charts often have too many tops, bottoms and ranges to analyze. Like price action, these timing tools tend to work better when 'clustered' with other time indicators. Conclusion:- Gann angles can be a valuable tool to the analyst or trader if used properly. Having an open mind and grasping the key concept that the past, present and future all exist at the same time on a Gann angle can help you analyze and trade a market with more accuracy. Learning the characteristics of the different markets in regard to volatility, price scale and how markets move within the Gann angle framework will help improve your analytical skills. / Вилъйэм Дэлбёт Гян (William Delbert Gann; 1878-Июнь-06–1955-Июнь-18).

GANTLINE = ГОРДЕНЬ (или ЛЕЕР) – Gantline (maritime term):- a line rove through a single block secured aloft.

GANTRY CRANE = КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН (или (БЕРЕГОВОЙ) КОНСОЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕГРУЖАТЕЛЬ) – Long popular in Europe, Gantry Cranes have become a widely accepted alternative to overhead bridge cranes. This type of crane is similar to the bridge crane except that it runs on a runway at the floor level. The bridge is supported by a pair of rigid steel legs which are carried by a pair of end trucks along the floor level runway. Benefits of a gantry crane:- (i) less expensive – often costs less than a bridge crane; (ii) built to heavy duty Class D specifications, which meet the demands of high duty cycles and multiple shift operation, as well as providing decades of reliable service for all applications; (iii) available in spans to 150 feet and capacities to 150 tons; (iv) can be used either

indoors or outside; (v) space saving – can operate in a work-zone of limited area occupying less work space; and (vi) adaptive – can be custom-engineered to power through and navigate inclines. Because gantry cranes ride on the ground rather than on overhead runways, they don't require a runway structure. Nor do they usually require concrete foundations. Their installation is fast and simple. Depending on the environment and application, gantry cranes can sometimes provide the same material handling capabilities as a comparable bridge crane system, but with a significant cost savings. Gantry Crane is a crane hoisting machine mounted on a frame or structure spanning an intervening space. Used primarily in modern container handling ports. A Gantry Crane has a hoist in a fixed machinery house or on a trolley that runs horizontally along rails, usually fitted on a single beam (mono-girder) or two beams (twin-girder). The crane frame is supported on a gantry system with equalized beams and wheels that run on the gantry rail, usually perpendicular to the trolley travel direction. These cranes come in all sizes, and some can move very heavy loads, particularly the extremely large examples used in shipyards or industrial installations. A special version is the container crane (or 'Portainer' crane, named by the first manufacturer), designed for loading and unloading ship-borne containers at a port. Gantry is a mount for a traveling crane consisting of a large archlike or bridgelike frame designed to move along a set of tracks. Gantry Crane is a crane or hoisting machine mounted on a frame or structure spanning an intervening space, which often travels on rails. Gantry is a a bridge-like overhead structure supporting equipment such as a crane or railway signals. A Gantry Crane has a hoist in a trolley which runs horizontally along gantry rails, usually fitted underneath a beam spanning between uprights which themselves have wheels so that the whole crane can move at right angles to the direction of the gantry rails. These cranes come in all sizes, and some which are extremely large for use in shipyards or industrial installations can move very heavy loads. A special version is the Portainer™ crane for loading and unloading ship-borne containers of freight. A crane or hoisting machine mounted on a structure spanning an intervening space, which often travels on rails. There are two common types of container handling Gantry Crane:- (i) high profiles (luffing boom) where the boom is hinged at the waterside of the crane structure and lifted up in the air to clear the ships for navigation; and (ii) low profiles shuttle boom crane where the boom is shuttled/pulled towards and over the ship to allow the trolley to load and discharge containers. See also Portainer™. Gantry Crane is the port crane used to load and discharge containers from vessels, can be positioned by moving along rail tracks. / Потэйнё[T3] (Portainer™). (Береговой Консольный) Перегружатель для контейнеров, Мостовой Перегружатель для сыпучих грузов. для порузки и разгрузки контейнеров. Козловый Кран (Gantry Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран в виде моста на жёстких опорах (козлах), передвигающийся по наземному рельсовому пути или бетонному основанию. Пролётное строение (мост) козлового крана перекрывает при движении прямоугольную пощадь, на которой производят погрузочно-разгрузочные работы (на открытых складских и монтажных площадках, а также на заводских территориях). На мосту устанавливается и передвигается грузовая тележка или таль с грузозахватным приспособлением. Применяют для обслуживания открытых складов и в строительстве. Грузоподъёмность 3–50 тонн, иногда до 800 тонн, пролёты кранов общего назначения 4–40 метров, иногда до 170 метров. Под Консольным Краном (Cantilever Crane) понимается передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неподвижной консолью, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один за другим. Консольный Кран (Cantilever Crane) – передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неповоротной консольной фермой, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль, перемещая грузы в вертикальном и горизонтальном направлениях. У консольных кранов с неповоротной фермой грузовая тележка передвигается по консоли, подкрановый путь не занимает площади больше цеха, поэтому такие краны нашли применение на различных промышленных предприятиях. Консольные краны с поворотной фермой имеют много конструктивных вариантов. К ним относятся велосипедный кран, кран на колонне, кран-укосина, мачтовый кран и другие. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один под другим. Консольные краны широко используются на машиностроительных заводах, стройках и в портах. Грузоподъёмность консольного крана 4–10 тонн.

GAO = GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

GAP = GOLD ACCUMULATION PLAN

GAP = GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE

GAP = ОТРЫВ (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ, или РАЗРЫВ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОК, или ЗАЗОР) – Gaps form when opening price movements create a blank spot on the chart. This occurs when the High of the day is below the Low of the previous day, or when the Low of the day is above the High of the previous day. Gaps are especially significant when accompanied by an increase in volume. In visual analysis, sharp price leap between two exchange trading sessions. Gaps happen every day in the stock market. Often, they mean nothing, but there are instances when they provide critical signals regarding price direction bias. A gap happens when a financial instrument's price makes a sharp move either to the upside or downside, skipping over certain prices in the process. Visually speaking, a gap creates a hole, or a void, on a price chart. Gaps often are created during earnings announcements, surprise corporate news for a particular company, when analysts upgrade or downgrade a particular stock, when a company launches some new product or amid far-reaching economic or political events. Whatever the reason, the news typically breaks when the market is closed. The result is buying or selling pressure before and at the start of the next session's trading that causes the instrument to open at a price outside the range of the previous day. Gaps can occur in either direction:- (i) Gap Up:- occurs when the current day's low is greater than the previous day's high. On an interim basis, a provisional gap up forms when the current day opens above the previous day's high. (ii) Gap Down:- occurs when the current day's high is less than the previous day's low. On an interim basis, a provisional gap down forms when the current day opens below the previous day's low. Gaps can set the tone for market conditions that play out in predictable ways. Gap Classification:- gaps can be placed into four different groups:- (i) Breakaway Gaps or Breakout Gaps; (ii) Continuation Gaps; (iii) Exhaustion Gaps; and (iv) Common Gaps. Filling The Gap:- a common saying in investing is 'gaps were made to be filled'. While this is not always true, in time many gaps indeed are filled. This simply means that price returns to the area of the gap on subsequent bars to trade within the price range of the gap. One example from recent price action occurred in the Euro 60-minute chart (see 'Mind the gap', right). The market gapped down to 1.29 on 2013-March-18 because of the Cyprus crisis. By March 25, however, the Euro had rallied following the approval of the bailout. The Euro traded within the price range of the large gap down before it subsequently broke lower again. An astute trader might have kept this gap in mind while keeping an eye on political developments, identifying the upper end of the gap's range as a likely target for an upward swing. When provisional gaps are filled within the same trading day on which they occur, this is referred to as Fading, which can be used by intraday traders as a trade signal. The logic behind fading is that once the financial instrument starts the gap-filling process, it rarely will stop because there is often no immediate support or resistance within the gap's range. This happened on a 15-minute chart for the Nifty 50 – an index of the top 50 stocks on India's National Stock Exchange – on March 25. The Nifty opened with a gap higher at 5708 due to positive global cues. It made a high of 5717 in early trading and then fell into a consolidation pattern. Astute traders would anticipate the gap open to be filled and use the 15-minute high of 5717 as a stop loss, shorting the market with the target of 5650 (the previous day's close). The target was eventually achieved as the Nifty filled the gap to complete the fading process. Gap trading strategies rely on context-specific criteria to enter and exit. It is an uncomplicated approach if properly employed and offers opportunities for quick profits. While you will not capture either the top or bottom of a stock's

price range on a particular move, you will be able to profit in a structured manner and minimize losses. Stops are recommended, as well as confirmation from complementary technical tools, such as pivot analysis and oscillators. Gap is a price area on the chart where no trading was accomplished. Usually due to a sudden change in market equilibrium between the previous settlement price and the follow opening price. A Gap is defined as an unfilled space or interval. On a technical analysis chart, a gap represents an area where no trading takes place. On the Japanese candlestick chart, a window is interpreted as a gap. In an upward trend, a gap is produced when the highest price of one day is lower than the lowest price of the following day. Thus, in a downward trend, a gap occurs when the lowest price of any one day is higher than the highest price of the next day. For example, the price of a share reaches a high of USD30.00 on Wednesday, and opens at USD31.20 on Thursday, falls down to USD31.00 in the early hour, moves straight up again to USD31.45, and no trading occurs in between USD30.00 and USD31.00 area. This no-trading zone appears on the chart as a gap. Gaps can play an important role when spotted before the beginning of a move. There are four different types of gaps, excluding the gap that occurs as a result of a stock going ex-dividend. Since each type of gap has its own distinctive implication, it is very important to be able distinguish between such gaps:- (i) Breakway Gap; (ii) Common Gap; (iii) Exhaustion Gap; and (iv) Measuring Gap. Caution:- it is quite possible that confusion between measuring gap and exhaustion gap can cause an investor to position himself incorrectly and to miss significant gains during the last half of a major uptrend. Keeping an eye on the volume can help to find the clue between measuring gap and exhaustion gap. Normally, noticeable heavy volume accompanies the arrival of exhaustion gap. Trading gaps for profit:- some market speculators 'Fade' the gap on the opening of a market. This means for example that if the S&P 500 closed the day before at 1550 (16:15 EST) and opens today at 1560 (09:30 EST), they will short the market expecting this 'Upgap' to close. A 'Downgap' would mean today opens at for example 1540, and the speculator buys the market at the open expecting the 'downgap to close'. The probability of this happening on any given day is around 70%, depending on which market you look at. Once the probability of 'Gap Fill' on any given day or technical position is established, then the best setups for this trade can be identified. Some days have such a low probability of the gap filling that speculators will trade in the direction of the gap. Gap is a movement in the price of a share that occurs as a result of changes in stock valuation. Gap is a break between prices on a chart that occurs when the price of a stock makes a sharp move up or down with no trading occurring in between. Gaps can be created by factors such as regular buying or selling pressure, earnings announcements, a change in an analyst's outlook or any other type of news release. An example of two different gaps can be seen in the chart above. Notice how the stock closes the trading session before the first gap at USD50 and opens the next trading day near USD46 with no trading occurring between the two prices. Gaps are a regular occurrence in all financial markets. However, they are rarely seen in the forex market since it is highly liquid and trades 24 hours a day. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Continuation Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap. A Gap in a chart is an empty space between a trading period and the following trading period. This occurs when there is a large difference in prices between two sequential trading periods. For example, if the trading range in one period is between USD25 and USD30 and the next trading period opens at USD40, there will be a large gap on the chart between these two periods. Gap price movements can be found on bar charts and candlestick charts but will not be found on point and figure or basic line charts. Gaps generally show that something of significance has happened in the security, such as a better-than-expected earnings announcement. There are three main types of gaps:- Breakaway, Runaway (measuring) and Exhaustion. A breakaway gap forms at the start of a trend, a runaway gap forms during the middle of a trend and an exhaustion gap forms near the end of a trend. Gap is a day in which daily range is completely above or below the previous day's daily range. / Нифти (Nifty). Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500). Смотрите также Отрыв С Пробоем Уровня (Breakaway Gap), Обычный Отрыв (Common Gap), Отрыв Продолжения (Continuation Gap), С Отрывом Вниз (Down Gap), Отрыв Истощения (Exhaustion Gap), Отрыв Ускорения (Runaway Gap), и С Отрывом Вверх (Up Gap). Под Зазором понимается расстояние между двумя сопряжёнными . Отрыв или Расхождение или Разрыв или Промежуток или Зазор:- (1) Финансы:- потребность в финансировании, средства на которое необходимо изыскать. Например, компании ABC может требоваться 1.5 миллиона Долларов для приобретения и оборудования нового производственного помещения. Она получает ипотечный кредит в 700 000 Долларов, средства на покупку оборудования в размере 400 000 Долларов и привлекает дополнительный акционерный капитал на сумму 150 000 Долларов. Это оставляет разрыв в 250 000 Долларов, для которого компания ищет средства. Недостающая сумма может быть получена от правительства штата или местного правительственного органа, заинтересованного в экономическом развитии. (2) Ценные бумаги:- термин, использующийся в области операций с ценными бумагами для описания движения курсов акций или цен на товарно-сырьевую продукцию, когда разброс цен одного дня не перекрывает этого показателя другого дня, создавая разрыв, или интервал, в котором торговые операции не велись. Такая ситуация обычно возникает вследствие некоторых экстраординарных позитивных или негативных новостей о компании или товарно-сырьевой продукции.

GAP ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ РАЗРЫВОВ (или АНАЛИЗ ОТРЫВОВ, или АНАЛИЗ РАСХОЖДЕНИЙ) – Gap Analysis is:- (1) the process through which a company compares its actual performance to its expected performance to determine whether it is meeting expectations and using its resources effectively. Gap analysis seeks to answer the questions 'where are we?' (current state) and 'where do we want to be?' (target state). Conducting a gap analysis can help a company re-examine its goals to determine whether it is on the right path to be able to accomplish them. A company will list the factors that define its current state, outline the factors that are required to reach the target state, and then determine how to fill the 'gaps' between the two states. (2) A method of asset-liability management that can be used to assess interest rate risk (IRR) or liquidity risk excluding credit risk. Gap analysis is a simple IRR measurement method that conveys the difference between rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities over a given period of time. This type of analysis works well if assets and liabilities are compromised of fixed cash flows. Because of this a significant shortcoming of gap analysis is that it cannot handle options, as options have uncertain cash flows. Gap analysis was widely used in the 1980's typically in tandem with duration analysis. It was found to be harder to use and less widely implemented than duration analysis but it can still be used to assess exposure to a variety of term structure movements.

GAP–FILLING ADHESIVE = ЗАПОЛНЯЮЩЕЕ ЗАЗОРЫ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ (или СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ ЗАПОЛНИТЕЛЬ) – Gap-Filling Adhesive is an adhesive suitable for use where the surfaces to be joined may not be in close or continuous contact owing either to the impossibility of applying adequate pressure or to slight inaccuracies in matching mating surfaces. / .

GAPOLOGY = ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОТРЫВОВ (или ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РАЗРЫВОВ) – Gapology is the study or discussion of marked differences between groups, viewpoints, or situations. Also, gapologist, a person who studies such differences. Etymological Note:- gap = 'a conspicuous disparity or difference (between two things)' + –ology = 'study of'. In visual analysis, Gapology is a study of chart gaps. Typically an insatiable desire to classify all gaps and determine their inner hidden meaning. See also Gap Analysis. / В визуальном анализе, изучение отрывов или разрывов в графиках. Участникам рынка вполне типично ненасытное стремление классифицировать все отрывы и определять их внутренний скрытый смысл.

GAP THROUGH = СКВОЗЬ ПРОРЫВ (или ПРОЛОМ, или ПРОХОД, или ПРОМЕЖУТОК, или БРЕШЬ, или РАЗРЫВ, или ЗАЗОР, или ЛЮФТ) – Gap Through:- when a market opens or trades through the specified level of a market order without actually trading at the price of the market order.

GARB = НАРЯД (или ОБЛАЧЕНИЕ, или УТИЛЬ, или ХХ) – Garb is a style of apparel.

GARBOARD STRAKE = ШПУНТОВЫЙ ПОЯС – Garboard Strake is the shell plating of a ship that is next to the keelplate. Garboard Strake (maritime term):- the strake next to the keel (running fore and aft). / Обшивка корпуса судна, следующая за нижним горизонтальным листом киля.

GARDNER COLOR SCALE = ЦВЕТОВАЯ ШКАЛА ГАДНЁ (или ШКАЛА ЦВЕТОВ ПО ГАРДНЕРУ) – Visual color scales, including the Gardner Color Scale, have two inherent flaws – one is the variation in the color of standards, batch to batch. The second and most obvious is the variability of the human observer. The Gardner Scale is a visual scale originally developed in the 1920s to describe the color of drying oils, varnishes, fatty acids, polymerized fatty acids and resin solutions. These liquids are generally a moderately-saturated greenish or reddish-yellow color in the raw form, and get progressively clear at higher levels of processing. As the science of color measurement has developed, the Gardner Scale has been correlated with colorimetric scales. The original Gardner visual scale describes a degradation of near white or clear products due to age. The Gardner scale contains a set of 18 visual transparent standards made of potassium dichromate, ferric chloride, cobaltous chloride, and potassium chloroplatinate to set levels of yellowness. These solutions although sealed in glass, were unstable, faded with time and difficult to reproduce. These chemical solutions were eventually replaced with glass filters on a wheel. As the standards range from 1 to 18, the color goes from light to dark, increasing in dominant yellow saturation, and shifting from a greenish tint to a red tint. With the advent of instrumentation, the visual scales were correlated with colorimetric scales. The first of these colorimetric scales provides a relationship between Gardner Index and CIE Yxy (ASTM D1544). The second published method of comparison triangulates the relationship to chromaticity values (ASTM D6166). The Gardner Scale was developed separately from other Yellowness indices such as ASTM E313, ASTM D1925 and APHA. In June 1997, the ASTM D01.34 (Naval Stores) subcommittee approved another instrumental correlation to the visual Gardner Color Scale. This new instrumental Gardner scale is based on a 10 mm path length transmission measurement and is described in ASTM D6166, Standard Test Method for Color of Naval Stores and Related Products (Instrumental Determination of Gardner Color). This color scale triangulates the chromaticity coordinates and expands the values to include a decimal. This scale is thought to be more robust for off-hue samples. Gardner Color Scale is a color scale for clear, light-yellow fluids, defined by the chromaticities of glass standards numbered from 1 for the lightest to 18 for the darkest. The Gardner Color Scale as specified in ASTM D1544 is a single number, one dimensional, color scale for grading the color of similarly colored liquids such as resins, varnishes, lacquers, drying oils, fatty acids, lecithin's, sunflower oil and linseed oil. The scale ranges from a pale yellow to a red in shade and is described in terms of the values 1–18. The glass standards used with the comparator can achieve a resolution of 1 unit, automatic PFX and PFXi instruments 0.1. To comply with specifications a 10 mm path length must be used. The light yellow Gardner color numbers (1 to 8) are based on potassium chloroplatinate solutions, numbers 9 to 18 on solutions of ferric chloride, cobaltous chloride and hydrochloric acid. In 1958 The Tintometer Ltd were instrumental in the development of the master glass standards that were utilised when the current Gardner scale was specified in 1963; the earlier 1933 and 1953 versions are available upon request in the form of Comparator 2000 discs. The Gardner Color Scale as specified in ASTM D1544 is a single number color scale for grading light transmitting samples with color characteristics ranging from light yellow to brownish red. It is widely used for oils, paint and chemicals, such as resins, varnishes, lacquers, drying oils, fatty acids, lecithin, sunflower oil, linseed oil. The scale is defined by the chromaticities of glass standards numbered from 1 for the lightest to 18 for the darkest. The Gardner Scale was developed in the 1920s to classify the color of drying oils, varnishes, fatty acids, polymerized fatty acids, and resin solutions. The scale originally consisted of 18 liquid standards composed of potassium dichromate, ferric chloride, cobaltous chloride, and potassium chloroplatinate and represented in sealed glass tubes for visual comparison, ranging from light yellow (1) to dark brown (18). These liquids were vulnerable to instability, color variation, and reproduction difficulties, and were eventually replaced by glass filters in 1958 in an attempt to enhance precision. However, the Gardner Scale remained a visual evaluation method relying on the subjective human gaze, leading to inaccuracies and difficulties maintaining color consistency. Dr. Henry Alfred Gardner, Sr.. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Доктор Хэнри Алфрэд Гаднё Старший (Gardner). Тинтомэтё Эл.ти.ди. (Tintometer Ltd) Цветовая Шкала Гаднё (или Гарднера), как указано в АОИМ Ди.1544 (ASTM D1544), является целочисленной цветовой шкалой для анализа пропускающих свет образцов, окрашенных в цвета от светло-жёлтого до красно-коричневого. Шкала широко используется для анализа цветности масел, включая подсолнечное и льняное, лаков, красок, жирных кислот, лецитинов. Шкала Гарднера задаётся цветами стандартов, представляющих собой окрашенные стеклянные пластины с номерами от 1 для самой светлой до 18 для наиболее тёмной.

GARIBALDI = ГАРИБАЛЬДИ (или ГАРИБАЛЬДИЙКА) – Garibaldi is a woman's blouse copied from the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot, general and politician Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), who played a large role in the history of Italy. / знаменитая красная рубаха Джузеппе Гарибальди.

GARLAND = ГИРЛЯНДА (или ВЕНОК, или ХХ) – Garland:- wreath, chaplet.

GARLICKY CANOLA = КЭНОЛЭ С ПРИМЕСЬЮ ДИКОГО ЧЕСНОКА (или ЧЕСНОЧНАЯ КЭНОЛЭ) – Garlicky Canola is a Canola that contains more than two green Garlic bulblets or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets in approximately a 500 gram portion. / К Кэнолэ с примесью Дикого Чеснока относится Кэнолэ, которая содержит более двух зелёных луковичек Дикого Чеснока или аналогичное количество высохших или частично высохших луковичек в 500 граммовой навеске.

GARLICKY WHEAT = ПШЕНИЦА С ПРИМЕСЬЮ ДИКОГО ЧЕСНОКА (или ЧЕСНОЧНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА) – Garlicky Wheat is Wheat that contains in a 1 000 gram portion more than two green Garlic bulblets or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets. / К Пшенице С Примесью Дикого Чеснока относится Пшеница, которая в 1 000 граммовой навеске содержит более двух зелёных луковичек Дикого Чеснока или аналогичное количество высохших или частично высохших луковичек.

GARMENT = ШВЕЙНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ (или ПРЕДМЕТ ОДЕЖДЫ) – Garment is:- (i) any article of clothing, e.g., dresses, suits, coats, gown, and other garments; (ii) an outer covering or outward appearance; and (iii) to provide with clothes or put clothes on (to cover or clothe); Middle English, from Old French Garnement, from Garnir = to equip, of Germanic origin. A Garment is a piece or an article of clothing, e.g., a shirt. See also Apparel. / Швейные Изделия:- Перспективное Направление Моды:- Конечно, нельзя сказать, что в моде начала XXI века вообще нет никаких правил и перемен. Нет тотальных, кардинальных изменений. Но существуют чёткие тенденции развития моды, и с ними надо считаться, чтобы не 'выпасть из времени'. Это, однако, не мешает придерживаться своего собственного стиля, соответствующего личной философии и образу жизни. Силуэт всегда был главной характеристикой модной одежды. Сегодня он изменился до неузнаваемости, – вытянулся, утончился. Исчезли накладные плечи, к которым мы так привыкли, что не мыслим без них свой облик. Естественно, сузились рукава, 'поползли' вверх проймы. Застёжки тоже поднялись кверху. Жакеты часто имеют увеличенную длину. Они прилегают в груди и талии, плавно расширяясь книзу. По-прежнему популярен жакет полуприлегающего силуэта с карманами 'листочками', высокой застёжкой и отложным воротником. Юбки разнообразны, но лидируют узкие и длинные – от середины икр до щиколоток. Высокие разрезы на юбках являются не просто приёмом для показа соблазнительных ножек, но и необходимостью, дарующей свободу

движений. Брюки привлекают разнообразием – от широких, развевающихся, расклешённых от бёдер или от колен, как в 1970-е, до классических прямых и узких. Не забыты и короткие узкие брючки – бриджи, молодёжи они особенно по вкусу. Брюки проникают и в вечернюю одежду. Сшитые из шёлка или шифона, отделанные плиссе, гофре, ажурной каймой, драпировками, высокими поясами, они выглядят особенно женственно. Платье – самый традиционный и женственный вид одежды – снова выходит на первый план. Обычно это платье нового силуэта – узкое в груди и талии, расширенное книзу, либо платьице в стиле 'ампир' – с приподнятой талией. Жилеты по-прежнему остаются любимцами моды. Причём не только классические (типа мужских), сшитые из шерстяных тканей, но и похожие на туники, очень длинные, зауженные в груди и талии, выполненные из шёлка, крепдешина, ажурные вязаные, с воротником и лацканами. Ткани стали менее грубыми, более изящными, мягкими и пластичными. Они обтекают тело, обволакивают его. Акцент делается на гибкие, гладкие ткани с матово-блестящими контрастами. Это груботканые крепы; прозрачные шелка, шифоны, креп-жоржеты; костюмные шерстяные в тонкую полоску, клетку, с мелкими узорами; вельветовые. Сохраняется тенденция к необычному комбинированию вещей. Речь прежде всего идёт о многослойности. Нередко предметы одежды комбинируются по принципу 'из-под Пятницы Суббота'. Модная цветовая гамма изменилась кардинально. Бледность возобладала над яркими красками. Многие модельеры взяли за основу деревья, цветы. Некоторые специалисты выделяют группу розовых цветов, актуальны нейтральные цвета. Единственное исключение – красный цвет, который вновь солирует. Среди синих оттеков можно отметить 'индиго', который переживает своё возрождение. Швейные Изделия:- требования, предъявляемые к ассортименту одежды и тканям:- (i) гигиенические – защита человека от воздействий неблагоприятных факторов внешней среды; обеспечение нормальной жизнедеятельности организма (кожное дыхание, газообмен); вентиляция пододёжного слоя воздуха; поддержание теплового баланса благодаря выбору материала из ассортимента шерстяных тканей для пошива данного изделия. (ii) Эксплуатационные – обеспечение удобства в носке благодаря достаточной свободе движений и правильному выбору застёжек (на жилете – однобортная до низа жилета, на брюках – в боковом шве левой половинки); прочность и надёжность в эксплуатации, характеризующиеся хорошим сопротивлением материалов и швов разрывным нагрузкам, формоустойчивостью деталей и износостойкостью материалов. (iii) Эстетические – художественное оформление одежды, выражающееся в выборе полуприлегающего силуэта жилета и гармоничных пропорций частей одежды. (iv) Функциональные – соответствие своему основному назначению, соответствие свойств ткани назначению модели и выбор ткани в соответствии с сезоном. (v) Экономические – проектируемое изделие характеризуется минимальной площадью деталей и, соответственно, минимальными отходами материалов при раскрое. (vi) Технологические – уменьшение трудоёмкости обработки за счёт ликвидации отдельных операций, упрощения способов обработки, создания условий для максимальной механизации технологических процессов и повышения производительности труда. Швейная Промышленность является одной из крупнейших отраслей лёгкой промышленности. Главная задача швейной промышленности – удовлетворение потребности людей в одежде высокого качества и разнообразного ассортимента. При этом швейные изделия для нужд промышленности в последнее время всё более актуальны, так как это уже не просто рабочая одежда, а униформа, оформление которой в фирменной стилистике компании призвано ещё более сплотить корпоративный дух сотрудников и рассказать о брэнде широкому кругу людей. Швейная Промышленность является одной из крупнейших отраслей лёгкой промышленности. Главная задача швейной промышленности – удовлетворение потребности людей в одежде высокого качества и разнообразного ассортимента. Решение этой задачи осуществляется на основе повышенной эффективности производства, ускорения научно-технического прогресса, роста производительности труда, всемерного улучшения качества работы, совершенствования труда и производства. При массовом производстве швейных изделий решающая роль принадлежит технологическому процессу, который представляет собой экономически целесообразную совокупность технологических операций по обработке и сборке деталей и узлов швейных изделий. Современная швейная отрасль, выпускающая одежду массового производства, должна характеризоваться достаточно высоким уровнем техники, технологии и организации производства, наличием крупных специализированных предприятий и производственных объединений. Совершенствование швейного производства предусматривает внедрение высокопроизводительного оборудования, поточных линий, расширение ассортимента и улучшение качества одежды, выпуск изделий, пользующихся повышенным спросом. Ассортимент швейных изделий должен обновляться в результате расширения ассортимента и улучшения качества сырьевой базы швейной промышленности. Технология современного швейного производства всё более становится механической, её эффективность в первую очередь зависит от применяемого оборудования. Решение задач, стоящих перед швейной промышленностью требует больших и глубоких знаний от технологов. Без этих знаний невозможно внедрять новые технологические процессы швейного производства, необходимые для изготовления одежды высокого качества.

GARMENT DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ШВЕЙНОГО ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Garment Dyeing:- dye is applied to finished products such as apparels and garments. Garment Dyeing:- when the finished textile product such as hosiery or sweaters are dyed, it is called Garment Dyeing. A number of garments are packed loosely in a nylon net and put into a dyestuff filled tub with a motor driven paddle. The dye is thrown upon the garments by the moving paddles' effect. / Найлан (Nylon).

GARMENT NOT FOLDED TO SPECIFICATIONS = ШВЕЙНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ, НЕ УЛОЖЕННОЕ СОГЛАСНО СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЙ – Garment Not Folded To Specifications:- self-explanatory. Finishing department defects, and namely – Folding Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

GARMENT NOT FOLDED WITH PROPER MATERIALS = ШВЕЙНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ, НЕ УЛОЖЕННОЕ С СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИМИ МАТЕРИАЛАМИ – Garment Not Folded With Proper Materials:- cardboard, tissue or other specified packaging materials omitted. Finishing department defects, and namely – Folding Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

GARMENT–ON–HANGER = ШВЕЙНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ НА ВЕШАЛКАХ – Garment-On-Hanger (GOH) is a method of storing apparel in containers for garments that should not be folded. / Швейные Изделия На Вешалах (ШИНВ) является методом наполнения одеждой контейнеров для транспортировки швейных изделий, которые не должны подвергаться складыванию друг на друга.

GARMENTS NOT BUTTONED, FLYS NOT CLOSED, INCORRECT NUMBER OF PINS = ШВЕЙНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ, XX – Garments Not Buttoned, Flys Not Closed, Incorrect Number Of Pins:- self-explanatory. Finishing department defects, and namely – Folding Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

GARMENTS NOT THOROUGHLY DRIED = НЕ ТЩАТЕЛЬНО ПРОСУШЕННЫЕ ШВЕЙНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Garments Not Thoroughly Dried:- resulting in excessive wrinkling of garment. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

GARMENTS ON HANGER CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ ШВЕЙНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ НА ВЕШАЛКАХ – Garments On Hanger Containers (GOH Containers) are available in 20' and 40'. In some countries, Garments On Hanger Containers (GOH Containers) also known as Hangtainers. The GOH Containers are available as dry cargo container, reefer container etc as per the requirements of apparel shipper. In GOH Containers, (Garments On Hanger Containers), arrangements to use string or bar or combination of string and

bar are available. So, Garments On Hanger containers are flexible, greater loading capacity and minimizing transportation and handling costs. GOH Containers (hangtainers) are useful mainly for apparel exporters who can save a good amount of time, labor and money. Garment On Hanger containers are connected with racks and poles by screws and nuts so as to enable the garments to be loaded safely. The clothing cover made of plastic covers inner sides and dryer hanged on every pole which is dustproof. The systematic arrangements of horizontal poles on the roof of GOH Containers help to load maximum volume of garments. The garments can be directly hanged by using hooks as GOH Container poles hangs buckles, nylon straps or ropes. Garment On Hanger (GOH) Container give customers the option of using a string or bar system, or a combination of both. The GOH containers offer increased flexibility, greater internal load capacity and savings on transportation and handling costs. GOH containers are available in 20' and 40' sizes. Specific dimensions and capacity of garments on hangers containers may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner. Garment On Hanger (GOH) (also known in certain circles as Hangtainer) containers are standard/dry containers that are converted/outfitted to be able to safely and conveniently carry garments on hangers – the same way you see them hanging in all the major retail stores. A lot of the shipping lines have their own GOH containers for which they charge a premium for the conversion and outfitting. The retail companies benefit a lot in terms of time, labour and money by using GOH for their garment imports as they can move the garments from the container to the shop floor directly and in a good condition. / Найлан (Nylon).

GARMENT TECHNOLOGIST = ТЕХНОЛОГ ШВЕЙНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ – Garment Technologist:- this includes pattern construction, a broad knowledge of textiles and quality issues. The use of the computer aided manufacturing (CAM) and relative packages is required as a garment technologist.

GARNET = ГРАНАТОВОЕ – Garnet:- a variable color averaging a dark red.

GARNETTED YARN = РАСПУШЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ПУТАНКА) – Garnetted Yarn is the yarn that has little bits ('garnets') of other fibers carded in. Usually the garnets are of a different color – but they can also be from a different fiber.

GARNETTING = РАСПУШЕНИЕ – Garnetting is a process for reducing various textile waste materials to fiber by passing them through a machine called a Garnett, that is similar to a card. Garnetting is a shredding wool fabrics into a fibrous state, prior to remanufacture into woolen yarn. Garnetting is a mechanical process whereby short cotton fibers and/or other fibers are combed into a specific orientation and formed into a thin web, which are then layered to create a batting that is generally used as an upholstery material. / Распушение – процесс превращения пряжи-путанки (бракованной) и лоскута в волокно.

GARNISHMENT = ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ НА ПРЕДМЕТ ЗАЛОГА (или ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ О НАЛОЖЕНИИ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ) – Garnishment is a legal procedure by which a creditor can collect what a debtor owes by reaching the debtor's property when it is in the hands of someone other than the debtor. Garnishment is a drastic measure for collecting a debt. A court order of garnishment allows a creditor to take the property of a debtor when the debtor does not possess the property. A garnishment action is taken against the debtor as defendant and the property holder as garnishee. Garnishment is regulated by statutes, and is usually reserved for the creditor who has obtained a judgment, or court order, against the debtor. A debtor's property may be garnished before it ever reaches the debtor. For example, if a debtor's work earnings are garnished, a portion of the wages owed by the employer go directly to the Judgment Creditor and is never seen by the debtor. Some property is exempt from garnishment. Exemptions are created by statutes to avoid leaving a debtor with no means of support. For example, only a certain amount of work income may be garnished. Under 15 USCA § 1673, a garnishment sought in federal court may not exceed 25 percent of the debtor's disposable earnings each week, or the amount by which the debtor's disposable earnings for the week exceed thirty times the federal minimum hourly wage in effect at the time the earnings are payable. In Alaska, exemptions include a burial plot; health aids necessary for work or health; benefits paid or payable for medical, surgical, or hospital care; awards to victims of violent crime; and assets received from a retirement plan (Alaska Stat. § 09.38.015, .017). Because garnishment involves the taking of property, the procedure is subject to due process requirements. In Sniadatch v. Family Finance Corp. of Bay View, 395 US 337, 89 S. Ct. 1820, 23 L. Ed. 2d 349 (1969), the US Supreme Court struck down a Wisconsin statute that allowed pretrial garnishment of wages without an opportunity to be heard or to submit a defense. According to the Court, garnishment without prior notice and a prior hearing violated fundamental principles of due process. Garnishment may be used as a provisional remedy. This means that property may be garnished before a judgment against the debtor is entered. This serves to protect the creditor's interest in the debtor's property. Prejudgment garnishment is usually ordered by a court only when the creditor can show that the debtor is likely to lose or dispose of the property before the case is resolved. Property that is garnished before any judgment is rendered is held by the third party, and is not given to the creditor until the creditor prevails in the suit against the debtor. Garnishment is similar to lien and to attachment. Liens and attachments are court orders that give a creditor an interest in the property of the debtor. Garnishment is a continuing lien against nonexempt property of the debtor. Garnishment is not, however, an attachment. Attachment is the process of seizing property of the debtor that is in the debtor's possession, whereas garnishment is the process of seizing property of the debtor that is in the possession of a third party. Garnishment is a notice to an employer or other asset holder requiring that monies, wages, or property due a debtor be withheld and given a creditor to be applied to a specific debt in arrears. Garnishment is:- (1) in law:- (a) a legal proceeding whereby money or property due a debtor but in the possession of another is applied to the payment of the debt owed to the plaintiff; and (b) a court order directing a third party who holds money or property belonging to a defendant to withhold it and appear in court to answer inquiries. (2) Ornamentation; embellishment. / Сниадэтч (Sniadatch) против Фэмили Файнэнс Корп. (Family Finance Corp.).

GARRISON CAP = ГАРНИЗОННАЯ ШЛЯПКА – Garrison Cap is a visor-less folding cap worn as part of a military uniform. Compare Service Cap.

GARTER = ПОДВЯЗКА (или ПОДВЯЗОЧНАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Garter is a band worn to hold up a stocking or sock; a band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve.

GAS = ГАЗ – Gas is a fuel burned under boilers and by internal combustion engines for electric generation. These include natural, manufactured, and waste gas. / Под Газом, от Французского слова Gaz, от Греческого слова Cháos, означающее Хаос, понимается агрегатное состояние вещества, в котором кинетическая энергия теплового движения его частиц (молекул, атомов, ионов) значительно превосходит потенциальную энергию взаимодействий между ними, в связи с чем частицы движутся свободно, равномерно заполняя в отсутствие внешних полей весь предоставленный им объём. Под Газом понимается одно из агрегатных состояний вещества, в котором его частицы не связаны или весьма слабо связаны между собой молекулярными силами притяжения и хаотически движутся, заполняя весь возможный объём. При обычных давлениях и температурах среднее расстояние между молекулами в газе примерно в 10 раз больше, чем в жидкостях и твёрдых телах, поэтому плотность газа значительно меньше их плотности. При обычных температурах газы – хорошие диэлектрики, так как их атомы и молекулы электрически нейтральны. При достаточно малой плотности реальный газ можно практически считать идеальным газом, например, воздух при нормальном давлении и температуре. Связь между давлением, объёмом и температурой идеального газа выражается уравнением Клапейрона. Более точно состояние реального газа, с учётом

собственного объёма молекул и влияния сил межмолекулярного притяжения, выражается уравнением Ван-дер-Ваальса. Газ обладает лишь объёмной упругостью. Поэтому в нём могут распространяться только продольные упругие волны.

GASCARRIER = ГАЗОВОЗ – A Gas Carrier, or Gas Tanker, is a ship designed to transport LPG, LNG or liquified chemical gasses in bulk. Types:- (i) Fully Pressurized Gas Carrier:- the seaborne transport of liquefied gases began in 1934 when a major international company put two combined oil/LPG tankers into operation. The ships, basically oil tankers, had been converted by fitting small, riveted, pressure vessels for the carriage of LPG into cargo tank spaces. This enabled transport over long distances of substantial volumes of an oil refinery by-product that had distinct advantages as a domestic and commercial fuel. LPG is not only odorless and non-toxic, it also has a high calorific value and a low sulphur content, making it very clean and efficient when being burnt. Today, most fully pressurised LPG carriers are fitted with two or three horizontal, cylindrical or spherical cargo tanks and have capacities up to 6 000 m^3. However, in recent years a number of larger-capacity fully pressurised ships have been built with spherical tanks, most notably a pair of 10 000 m^3 ships, each incorporating five spheres, built by a Japanese shipyard in 1987. Fully pressurised ships are still being built in numbers and represent a cost-effective, simple way of moving LPG to and from smaller gas terminals. (ii) Semi-Pressurised Ships:- these ships carried gases in a semi-pressurized/semi-refrigerated state however due to further development semi-pressurised/fully refrigerated gas carriers had become the shipowners' choice by providing high flexibility in cargo handling. These carriers, incorporating tanks either cylindrical, spherical or bi-lobe in shape, are able to load or discharge gas cargoes at both refrigerated and pressurised storage facilities. (iii) Ethylene and Gas/Chemical Carriers:- ethylene carriers are the most sophisticated of the Gas tankers and have the ability to carry not only most other liquefied gas cargoes but also ethylene at its atmospheric boiling point of –104 °C. These ships feature cylindrical, insulated, stainless steel cargo tanks able to accommodate cargoes up to a maximum specific gravity of 1.8 at temperatures ranging from a minimum of –104 °C to a maximum of +80 °C and at a maximum tank pressure of 4 bar. (iv) Fully Refrigerated Ships:- they are built to carry liquefied gases at low temperature and atmospheric pressure between terminals equipped with fully refrigerated storage tanks. However, discharge through a booster pump and cargo heater makes it possible to discharge to pressurized tanks too. The first purpose-built, fully refrigerated LPG carrier was constructed by a Japanese shipyard, to a United States design, in 1962. Prismatic tanks enabled the ship's cargo carrying capacity to be maximised, thus making fully refrigerated ships highly suitable for carrying large volumes of cargo such as LPG, ammonia and vinyl chloride over long distances. Today, fully refrigerated ships range in capacity from 20 000 to 100 000 m^3. The main types of cargo containment system utilised on board modern fully refrigerated ships are independent tanks having rigid foam insulation. The insulation used is quite commonly polyurethane foam. Older ships can have independent tanks with loosely filled perlite insulation. In the past, there have been a few fully refrigerated ships built with semi-membrane or integral tanks and internal insulation tanks, but these systems have only maintained minimal interest. (v) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Carrier:- the majority of LNG carriers are between 125 000 and 135 000 m^3 in capacity. In the modern fleet of LNG carriers, there is an interesting exception concerning ship size. This is the introduction of several smaller ships of between 18 000 and 19 000 m^3 having been built in 1994 and later to service the needs of importers of smaller volumes. Gascarrier:- LPG and LNG (short for the Liquefied Natural Gas) carriers are sophisticated vessels that demand competent crew and high-quality operations. (1) Fully Refrigerated Vessel:- a gas carrier designed to carry cargoes fully refrigerated at atmospheric pressure. (2) Semi-Refrigerated Vessel:- a gas carrier designed to carry cargoes both fully refrigerated and under higher pressure than atmospheric pressure. Also known as Liquefied Natural Gas Carrier. / Под Газовозом понимается судно для транспортировки сжиженных газов (бутана, пропана и других). Газы перевозятся в теплоизолированных танках либо под давлением, либо охлаждёнными до температуры кипения при атмосферном давлении, либо при небольшом совместном сжатии и охлаждении. Грузовместимость первых газовозов ограничивалась 130 000 кубических метров. Газовоз, судно, перевозящее сжиженные газы (аммиак, бутан, метан, пропан и другие). Газы транспортируются в цистернах под давлением 1–1.8 Мн/$м^2$ (10–18 кгс/$см^2$, 1–1.8 МПа), охлаждёнными до $t_{кип}$ при атмосферном давлении (около –161 °С для метана, –42 °С для пропана) либо при небольшом совместном охлаждении и сжатии (например, 5 °С и 0.65 МПа). Грузоподъёмность современных газовозов от нескольких десятков до 25 000–35 000 тонн, грузовместимость достигает 70 000 $м^3$ и более. Цистерны газовозов прямоугольные, сферические или цилиндрические с тепловой изоляцией наружной или внутренней поверхности. Газовозы оборудуют разгрузочными насосно-компрессорными установками, системами отвода из цистерны испаряющегося газа, подачи в цистерны инертного газа и другим. Газовозы обеспечивают дистанционным контролем состояния груза (давления, температуры, уровня) и противопожарными средствами.

GAS FADING = ГАЗОВОЕ ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ (или ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ (ОКРАСОК) ДЫМОВЫМИ ГАЗАМИ) – Gas Fading:- the change of shade in fabrics containing cellulose acetate fibers and dyed with certain colors, when the fabrics are exposed to some atmospheric gases. Generally the change is from blue or shades containing a blue component to reddish hues. Gas Fading is a change of shade of dyed fabric caused by chemical reaction between certain disperse dyes and acid gases from fuel combustion, particularly oxides of nitrogen. Gas Fading is the loss of color some fabrics suffer because of nitrogen in the atmosphere rather than exposure to sunlight. Certain dyes (blues and greens, for example) are often more susceptible to gas fading than others, as are certain fibers (acetate). Special dyes can be used on these fabrics and colors to reduce or eliminate this problem. Also called Atmosphere and Pollution Fading.

GAS FRACTIONATION = ГАЗОФРАКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ – Gas Fractionation is an obtaining separate light hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon fractions with higher degrees of purity from associated petroleum gas. / Газофракционирование это получение индивидуальных лёгких углеводородов или углеводородных фракций высокой чистоты из попутного нефтяного газа. Оно осуществляется на газофракционирующей установке, комплексе устройств для стабилизации газового бензина и извлечения из него бутана, пропана и этана. Установка состоит из нескольких газофракционирующих колонн. В них поддерживаются давление и температурный режим, при которых в верхней части колонн конденсируется один из индивидуальных углеводородов (бутан, пропан, этан), а стабильный бензин сливается из нижней части колонны. Газофракционирующая установка входит в состав газобензиновых, газоперерабатывающих, нефтехимических и химических заводов.

GASGA = GROUP FOR ASSISTANCE ON SYSTEMS RELATING TO GRAIN AFTER HARVEST

GASGA = GROUP FOR ASSISTANCE ON THE STORAGE OF THE GRAINS IN AFRICA

GASIFICATION = ГАЗИФИКАЦИЯ – Gasification is the process of turning liquefied natural gas into a vaporous or gaseous state by increasing the temperature and decreasing the pressure. / Процесс преобразования сжиженного природного газа в парообразное или газообразное состояние посредством повышения температуры и снижения давления. Под Газификацией, от Греческого слова Cháos, означающее Хаос, и Латинского слова Facio, означающее Делаю, понимаются:- (1) превращение твёрдого или жидкого топлива в горючие газы окислением его воздухом, кислородом, водяным паром и другим. Газификация производится в наземных аппаратах (газогенераторах) и в подземных условиях (подземная газификация угля, нефтяного пласта). (2) Процесс применения в различных отраслях техники и быта горючих газов, преимущественно метана и его гомологов (этан и другие).

GASKIN = ЧУЛКИ – Gaskin:- (plural and obsolete) hose, breeches.

GASOHOL = БЕНЗОСПИРТ (или ГАЗОГОЛЬ, или СМЕСЬ БЕНЗИНА И СПИРТА) – Gasohol is a mixture of gasoline and ethanol derived from fermented agricultural products containing at least 9 percent ethanol. Gasohol emissions contain less carbon monoxide than those from gasoline. Gasohol is a blend of 10% anhydrous ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and 90% gasoline, by volume. Used as a motor fuel. Gasohol is a blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7–10 percents by volume. See also Oxygenated Motor Gasoline. Gasohol:- fuel that is a mixture of gasoline and anhydrous ethanol. / Термин Газохол широко распространён в США и определяется как смесь разных марок топлив с концентрацией этанола от 5.59% до 10%, обозначаемая буквой E и числом, обозначающим содержание спирта в процентах. Наиболее используемым является топливо E10.

GASOIL = ГАЗОЙЛЬ – Gas-Diesel Oil (distillate fuel oil):- heavy oils distilling between 200 °C and 380 °C, but distilling less than 65% in volume at 250 °C, including losses, and 85% or more at 350 °C. Its flash point is always above 50 °C and its specific gravity is higher than 0.82. Heavy oils obtained by blending are grouped together with gas oils on the condition that their kinematic viscosity does not exceed 27.5 cSt at 38 °C. Also included are middle distillates intended for the petrochemical industry. Gas-diesel oils are used as fuel for internal combustion in diesel engines, as burner fuel in heating installations, such as furnaces, and for enriching water gas to increase its luminosity. Other names for this product are diesel fuel, diesel oil and gas oil. All organizations include diesel used for transport as well as heating oil and other gas oil. Gas/Diesel Oil refers to heavy oils obtained from atmospheric distillation or vacuum redistillation. The viscosity does not exceed 115" Redwood 1 at 38 °C. Liquid fuels obtained from atmospheric distillation of petroleum between 200 °C and 380 °C. It is heavier than kerosene and used in diesel and other compression-ignition engines. Diesel Oil, under this term, you can find the following products:- (i) industrial diesel oil; (ii) marine diesel for ships; (iii) diesel oil for road motor vehicles; and (iv) gas oil which is a topping or catalytic cracking cut that some countries import or export to achieve a better balance for their refineries. In some countries industrial or marine diesel is called Gas Oil. This term can also be applied to a fuel that is slightly lighter than diesel oil, suitable for use in tractors and agricultural machinery. Gas/Diesel Oil is primarily a medium distillate distilling between 180 °C and 380 °C. Several grades are available depending on use:- (i) Transport Diesel:- On road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc), usually of low sulphur content; and (ii) Heating and other Gas oil:- (a) light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses; (b) marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic; and (c) other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380 °C and 540 °C and which are used as petrochemical feed stocks. Gas/Diesel Oil is a lighter fuel oil distilled off during the refining process and used primarily for heating, automotive purposes in diesel engines and for power generation. Two main types are distinguished by their uses:- (i) Transport diesel is a fuel used for internal combustion in on-road diesel engines, cars and trucks etc, usually of low sulphur content. (ii) Heating Oil and Other Gasoil is a distillate fuel oil used mainly in stationary or marine diesel engines. It includes light heating oil which is used for residential or commercial space heating, or in industrial plants. It also includes marine diesel which is used for barge and boat engines and other heavier gas oils which may be used as petrochemical feed stocks. Include also all gas/diesel oil which is used as international marine bunker fuel. Gas/Diesel Oil is primarily a medium distillate distilling between 180 °C and 380 °C. Several grades are available depending on uses:- (i) Diesel Oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine, etc), (ii) Light Heating Oil for industrial and commercial uses, and (iii) Other Gasoil including heavy gasoils which distil between 380 °C and 540 °C and which may be used as petrochemical feedstocks. The ICE (IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.) Gas Oil futures contract is a highly flexible and liquid contract and has developed into a benchmark for spot middle distillate across north-west Europe and beyond. It was ICE Futures' first futures contract to be launched in 1981 and is often referred to as Heating Oil in Europe or the United States. The ICE Futures Gas Oil futures contract is designed to provide users with an effective hedging instrument and trading opportunities. Its underlying physical market is heating oil barges delivered in ARA (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam). It is used as the pricing reference for all distillate trading in Europe and beyond. ICE® Gas Oil futures have become very closely associated with the physical market and are based on physical delivery in the Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp area. Final settlement of the contract is made by delivery or tender of the physical commodity. Most contract users however use it as a financial mechanism and less than 1% of traded volume goes to delivery. European designation for No. 2 heating oil and diesel fuel. Gasoil is a petroleum distillate (obtained by fractional distillation of petroleum) intermediate in boiling range and viscosity between kerosene and lubricating oil. It is used as diesel fuel and heating oil. In general, gasoils are derived from oils with a higher boiling range than gasoline. This product yields 12% more power than gas, but it is not quite as explosive. European Gasoil futures are traded at the NYMEX® and the ICE Futures Europe®. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®) и Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®). Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Европейское определение для печного бытового топлива № 2 и дизельного топлива. Лёгкое печное бытовое топливо (light heating oil). Газойль это смесь углеводородов, к которым относятся фракции нефти, получаемые при её атмосферной ($t_{кип}$ 180–360 °C) или вакуумной (350–500 °C) перегонке. Газойль является дизельным топливом, сырьём для каталитического крекинга и гидрокрекинга. Газойль, фракции нефти, выкипающие в интервале температур 200–400 °C и занимающие при перегонке нефти промежуточное положение между керосином и фракциями смазочных масел (лёгкими индустриальными маслами). Газойль используется главным образом как компонент дизельного топлива, а также как сырьё для каталитического крекинга и другого. Как товарный продукт с точно нормированными константами не вырабатывается.

GASOLINE = ГАЗОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или ГАЗОЛИН) – Gasoline comprises motor gasoline, natural gasoline and aviation gasoline. Motor gasoline is a light hydrocarbon oil for use in internal combustion engines such as motor vehicles, excluding aircraft. It distills between 35 °C and 200 °C, and is treated to reach a sufficiently high octane number of generally between 80 and 100 RON (Research Octane Number). Treatment may be by reforming, blending with an aromatic fraction, or the addition of benzole or other additives (such as tetraethyl lead). Natural gasoline is a light spirit extracted from wet natural gas, often in association with crude petroleum. It is used as a petroleum refinery and petrochemical plant input and is also used directly for blending with motor spirit without further processing. Aviation gasoline is a motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number varying from 80 to 145 RON and a freezing point of –60 °C. A complex mixture of relative volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in internal combustion engines; includes gasoline used in aviation. Gasoline is a mixture of light liquid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum distillation and/or natural gas treatment, within boiling point range of 30 °C to 200 °C. It also includes alcohol obtained in distilleries and used as a fuel. This group includes:- (i) Aviation gasoline:- this is a mixture of reformed high-octane naphthas, which is very volatile and stable, with a low freezing point, used in propeller aircraft with piston engines. (ii) Motor gasoline:- this is a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, which with or without additives (such as lead tetraethyl), is used as fuel by internal combustion engines. (iii) Natural gasoline:- this is a product from natural gas processing. It is used as a raw material for industrial processes (petrochemicals), in refineries, or it is directly mixed with naphthas. (iv) Alcohol:- this includes both ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and methanol (methyl alcohol) used as fuels. (v) Ethanol is a colorless liquid that may be produced by the fermentation of plant materials with high sugar content, such as sugar-cane syrup or molasses; plant materials with high starch content, such as cassava, corn, etc; and materials with high cellulose content, such as firewood and plant wastes. It may be used in its anhydrous or hydrated state, alone or mixed with gasoline in internal combustion engines. (vi) Methanol is also a colorless liquid that may be produced on the basis of a variety of raw materials, e.g., wood, plant wastes, methane, natural gas, coal. It is used in internal

combustion engines. Motor Gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35 °C and 215 °C. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetra methyl lead). Aviation Gasoline is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of –60 °C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30 °C and 180 °C. Gasoline, also known as Petrol, is a liquid mixture obtained by the process of fractional distillation directly from crude oil. It is used as fuel in internal combustion engines and also as solvent. It contains the additives toluene and benzene for higher octanage levels. Since gasoline is a crude oil refined product, gasoline prices tend to follow crude oil prices. RBOB gasoline and Gulf Coast gasoline are traded at the NYMEX® (New York, NY, USA). Gasoline is also traded at the TOCOM (Tokyo, Japan). / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM). безводное (anhydrous). Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Под Бензином, от Французского слова Benzine, понимается смесь лёгких углеводородов различного строения с $t_{кип}$ 30–205 °C; прозрачная бесцветная жидкость, плотность 700–780 кг/м^3. Бензин получают главным образом перегонкой или крекингом нефти, а также переработкой сланцев и каменных углей, природных и попутных газов. Бензин является основным видом топлива для поршневых авиа- и автодвигателей. Экстрагент и растворитель для жиров, каучуков, смол и тому подобного. Предельно допустимая концентрация в воздухе паров автомобильного и авиационного бензинов 100 мг/м^3, бензина-растворителя (нефрас-С 50/170) – 300 мг/м^3. Марки отечественного автомобильного бензина – А-72 (ранняя), А-76 (ранняя), АИ-80, АИ-92, АИ-93 (ранняя), АИ-95, АИ-98; цифры соответствуют октановому числу бензина. Марки Российского авиационного бензина – Б-100/130, Б-95/130, Б-91/115; числитель – октановое число, знаменатель – показатель сортности бензина. Под Газолином понимается смесь лёгких жидких углеводородов, получаемая при перегонке нефти или при разделении промышленных газов. Газолин – легко воспламеняющаяся и взрывоопасная жидкость, применяется как топливо для карбюраторных двигателей внутреннего сгорания (газовый бензин с пределами выкипания 30–200 °C), растворитель при экстракции масличных и смолистых веществ (фракция 70–100 °C), для лабораторно-аналитических работ (петролейный эфир с пределами выкипания 30–80 °C) и других целей. Газолин как единый товарный продукт с точно нормированными свойствами промышленностью бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) не вырабатывался. В настоящее время термин Газолин стал устаревшим, вместо него используют термин Газовый Бензин.

GAS PROCESSING PLANT = ГАЗОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩИЙ ЗАВОД (или ЗАВОД ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ ГАЗА) – Gas Processing Plant is any facility which performs one or more of the following:- (i) removing liquefiable hydrocarbons from wet gas or casinghead gas, (ii) removing undesirable gaseous and particulate elements from natural gas, and (iii) removing water or moisture from the gas stream. / Любая установка, выполняющая одно или более из приводимых действий:- (i) выделение сжижаемых углеводородов из жирного газа (wet gas) или газа из буровой скважины (casinghead gas), (ii) выделение нежелательных газообразных и каких-либо конкретных элементов из природного газа, и (iii) выделение воды или влаги из газового потока.

GASSED YARN = ГАЗООПАЛЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Gassed Yarns are spun cellulose yarns passed over a heat source (or through a flame) to remove unwanted fibers on the surface. This gives a smoother surface but is not recommended at home. Cellulose fibers are quite flammible.

GASSING = ГАЗООПАЛИВАНИЕ (или ГАЗООПАЛКА, или ГАЗОВОЕ ОПАЛИВАНИЕ) – Gassing is an industrial defibrillation process for yarn, where yarn traveling at high speed passes through a gas flame in order to burn off fibers which poke out. The term gassing is usually reserved for treatment of yarn. Singeing is the term usually used for fabric. See also Singeing. / Смотрите также Опаливание или Опалка (Singeing).

GASSING = ГАЗООТДЕЛЕНИЕ (или ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ ГАЗА) – Gassing:- gas by-products produced by the chemical reactions that occur when charging a battery. Since one of these gasses is often hydrogen, safety precautions must be taken to ensure proper ventilation to avoid the danger of explosion.

GAS TO LIQUIDS = ИЗ ГАЗА В ЖИДКОСТИ – Gas To Liquids (GTL) means the technology used for chemical conversion of natural gas into transportable liquids (diesel and naphtha) and specialty products (base oils). Gas-To-Liquids (GTL):- a process that converts natural gas into highquality liquid transportation fuels and other products.

GAS TURBINE = ГАЗОВАЯ ТУРБИНА – Gas Turbine is an engine that uses the energy of expanding gases passing through a multi-stage turbine to create rotating power. / Газовая Турбина – двигатель, который использует энергию . Под Газовой Турбиной понимается турбина, в лопаточном аппарате которой энергия газа, находящегося под давлением и имеющего высокую температуру, преобразуется в механическую работу на валу. Газовая турбина состоит из последовательно расположенных неподвижных лопаточных венцов соплового аппарата и вращающихся венцов рабочего колеса, образующих её проточную часть. Сопловой аппарат в сочетании с рабочим колесом составляет ступень турбины. Газовые турбины входят в состав газотурбинных двигателей. Нагревание сжатого газа может осуществляться в камере сгорания, ядерном реакторе и так далее. Различают Активные Турбины и Реактивные Турбины. Практически все газовые турбины – многоступенчатые турбины. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) строили газовые турбины мощностью до 100 МВт; разрабатывались газовые турбины на 150 МВт. Газовая Турбина, тепловой двигатель непрерывного действия, в лопаточном аппарате которого энергия сжатого я нагретого газа преобразуется в механическую работу на валу. Нагревание сжатого газа может осуществляться в камере сгорания, ядерном реакторе и другом. Первые газовые турбины появились в конце XIX века как часть газотурбинного двигателя и по конструктивному выполнению были близки к паровой турбине. Газовая турбина представляет собой ряд последовательно расположенных неподвижных лопаточных венцов соплового аппарата и вращающихся венцов рабочего колеса, образующих её проточную часть. Сопловой аппарат в сочетании с рабочим колесом составляет Ступень Турбины. Ступень состоит из статора, в который входят неподвижные детали (корпус, сопловые лопатки, бандажные кольца), и ротора, представляющего собой совокупность вращающихся частей (рабочие лопатки, диски, вал). Газовая турбина классифицируют по направлению газового потока, количеству ступеней, способу использования теплоперепада и способу подвода газа к рабочему колесу. По направлению газового потока различают:- осевые газовые турбины (наиболее распространены) и радиальные, а также диагональные и тангенциальные газовые турбины. В осевых газовых турбинах поток в меридиональном сечении движется в основном вдоль оси турбины, в радиальных турбинах – перпендикулярно оси. Радиальные турбины могут быть центростремительными и центробежными. В диагональной турбине газ течёт под некоторым углом к оси вращения турбины. Рабочее колесо тангенциальной турбины не имеет лопаток, такие турбины применяются при очень малом расходе газа, например, в приборах. Газовые турбины бывают одноступенчатые и многоступенчатые. Число ступеней определяется назначением турбины, её конструктивной схемой, мощностью, развиваемой одной ступенью, а также срабатываемым перепадом давления. По способу использования располагаемого теплоперепада различают турбины со ступенями скорости, в рабочем колесе которых происходит только поворот потока, без изменения давления (активные турбины), и турбины со ступенями давления, в которых давление уменьшается как в сопловых аппаратах, так и на рабочих лопатках (реактивные турбины). Газ может подводиться к рабочему колесу по части окружности соплового

аппарата (парциальные газовые турбины) или по полной его окружности. Процесс преобразования энергии в многоступенчатой турбине состоит из ряда последовательных процессов в отдельных ступенях. Сжатый и подогретый газ с начальной скоростью поступает в межлопаточные каналы соплового аппарата, где в процессе расширения происходит преобразование части располагаемого теплоперепада в кинетическую энергию вытекающей струи. Дальнейшее расширение газа и преобразование теплоперепада в полезную работу происходит в межлопаточных каналах рабочего колеса. Поток газа, действуя на рабочие лопатки, создаёт крутящий момент на валу турбины. При этом абсолютная скорость газа уменьшается. Чем меньше эта скорость, тем большая часть располагаемой энергии газа преобразуется в механическую работу на валу турбины. Рабочие лопатки воспринимают усилия, возникающие как вследствие изменения направления скорости газа, обтекающего их (активное действие потока), так и в результате ускорения потока газа при его относительном движении в межлопаточных каналах (реактивное действие потока). Совершенство газовой турбины характеризуется эффективным коэффициентом полезного действия (кпд), представляющим собой отношение работы, снимаемой с вала, к располагаемой энергии газа перед турбиной. Эффективный кпд современных многоступенчатых турбин достигает 0.92–0.94. Большой вклад в развитие газовых турбин внесли Советские учёные Борис Сергеевич Стечкин (1891–1969), Николай Романович Брилинг (1876–1961), Владимир Васильевич Уваров (1899–1977), Георгий Сергеевич Жирицкий (1893–1966), К.В. Холщевиков, Иван Иванович Кириллов (1902–1993) и другие. Значительных успехов в создании газовых турбин для стационарных и передвижных газотурбинных установок достигли зарубежные фирмы (Швейцарские Браун, Бувери Унд Цие. (Brown, Boveri & Cie.), в которой работал известный Словацкий учёный Аурэль Штодоля (Aurel Stodola; 1859–1942), и Сульца (Sulzer), Американская Дьжэнерэл Илэктрик (General Electric) и другие). Дальнейшее развитие газовых турбин зависит от возможности повышения температуры газа перед турбиной, что связано с созданием жаропрочных материалов и надёжных систем охлаждения лопаток, совершенствования проточной части и другого.

GAS TURBINE PLANT = ГАЗОТУРБИННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Gas Turbine Plant is a plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine consists typically of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers, where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases are passed to the turbine and where the hot gases expand to drive the generator and are then used to run the compressor. / Под Газотурбинной Электростанцией понимается Тепловая Электростанция (ТЭС), в которой в качестве привода электрического генератора используется газовая турбина. Получили распространение газотурбинные электростанции с газотурбинными двигателями. Во многих странах тепловые блоки мощностью 500 МВт дополняются газотурбинными установками мощностью 25–100 МВт для покрытия пиковых нагрузок. Существуют газотурбинные электростанции с двумя-четырьмя турбоагрегатами на базе авиационных турбин, каждый мощностью 10–20 МВт. Газотурбинные электростанции используются в качестве основного источника электрической энергии на местах новых разработок месторождений полезных ископаемых, особенно нефтяных месторождений, где газотурбинные электростанции могут выработать на природном газе, а также в качестве резервных источников электроэнергии. Газотурбинные электростанции, как правило, автоматизированы и имеют дистанционное управление. Передвижные газотурбинные электростанции применяются сравнительно редко, так как их эксплуатационные характеристики значительно хуже, чем, например, дизельных электростанций. Перспективны комбинированные парогазотурбинные установки, в которых теплота отработавших газов может быть использована для подогрева воды или выработки пара низкого давления в паровом котле.

GAS UTILITY = ГАЗОСНАБЖАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ (или ГАЗОРЕАЛИЗУЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ) – Gas Utilities are local distribution companies (LDCs) that own and operate the means for natural gas to be delivered to your home or business. The gas utility owns the infrastructure that delivers natural gas to factories, shops and homes in a given area. See also Utility. / Смотрите также Снабжающее Предприятие (Utility).

GAS WELL = ГАЗОВАЯ СКВАЖИНА – Gas Well is a well completed for production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as Oil Wells. / Скважина, оборудованная для добычи природного газа из одной или более газоносных зон или резервуаров. Такие скважины не имеют оборудования для добычи нефти. Скважины, добывающие как нефть, так и природный газ классифицируются как Нефтяные Скважины (Oil Wells). Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

GATE = ВХОДНЫЕ ВОРОТА (или ЗАТВОР, или ПРОХОД, или НАРУЖНЫЙ ЗАТВОР ДОК–БАССЕЙНА, или ВХОД С МОРЯ, или ВХОДНОЙ КАНАЛ, или ПОДХОД) – Gate is an access to the wharf is provided through a gate. Also known as Gatehouse. / Входной Рейд – часть внутренней акватории, примыкающая к входным воротам, предназначенная для маневрирования судов при следовании в заданный район порта или при выходе из него.

GATE = XX (или ДВЕРИ) – Gate is a side, or part of a side, of a box pallet or cage pallet, which may be hinged or removable for easier access to the contents. See also Pallet. / Двери (Gate):- стенка или часть стенки ящичного или сетчатого поддона, которая может быть шарнирной или съёмной, для обеспечения доступа к грузу. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

GATE BOLT = ДВЕРНОЙ БОЛТ – Gate Bolt is a additional security device used either to prevent movement of a gate or for the assembly of a demountable box pallet. See also Pallet. / Дверной Болт (Gate Bolt):- Дополнительное устройство безопасности, применяемое для предотвращения перемещения двери или для сборки деталей разборного ящичного поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

GATE BRACKET = ДВЕРНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Gate Bracket is a shaped bracket into which a gate hook fits. See also Pallet. / Петля (Gate Bracket):- деталь, имеющая форму скобы, в которую вставляют дверной крючок. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

GATE HOOK = ДВЕРНОЙ КРЮЧОК – Gate Hook is a hook, either L-shaped or straight, for fastening rails or gates to a post pallet or a box pallet. See also Pallet. / Дверной Крючок (Gate Hook):- деталь L-образной или прямоугольной формы, применяемая для закрывания поперечин или дверей в ящичных и стоечных поддонах. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

GATEHOUSE = ВХОДНЫЕ ВОРОТА (или ПРОХОД, или НАРУЖНЫЙ ЗАТВОР ДОК–БАССЕЙНА, или ЗАТВОР, или НАРУЖНЫЙ ЗАТВОР ДОК–БАССЕЙНА, или ВХОД С МОРЯ, или ВХОДНОЙ КАНАЛ, или ПОДХОД) – (1) Gatehouse is an entry to wharf or terminal areas. Also known as Gate. / Входной Рейд – часть внутренней акватории, примыкающая к входным воротам, предназначенная для маневрирования судов при следовании в заданный район порта или при выходе из него.

(2) A Gatehouse, Gate House, or Valve House for a dam is a structure housing sluice gates, valves, or pumps (in which case it is more accurately called a Pumping Station). Many gatehouses are strictly utilitarian, but especially in the XIX century, some were very elaborate.

GATEWAY = ВХОД (или ПРОХОД) – (1) Gateway (in shipping) is a point at which freight moving from one territory to another is interchanged between transportation lines. For example, the Port of Savannah is considered by many to be the gateway to the Southeastern United States for containerized cargo, while the Port of Brunswick is growing in reputation as the South-Eastern gateway for auto movement.

(2) Electronic Gateway, e.g., at the Swiss Exchange, linking trader systems with the exchange system. Guarantees equal treatment of exchange members. / , например, .

(3) Gateway (in computers):- computers, like bridges and routers, are a method of connecting two local area networks. Gateways translate between two LAN protocols. Gateways are protocol-specific and can only translate between two types of networks, not directly to PCs.

(4) In the context of travel activities, Gateway refers to a major airport or seaport. Internationally, gateway can also mean the port where customs clearance takes place.

GATHER WAY = НАБИРАТЬ ХОД – Gather Way (maritime term):- to attain headway (to get going or pick up speed).

GATS = GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES

GATT = GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

GAU = GROUP ART UNIT

GAUGE = ПЕТЛЯ (или СТЕЖОК, или ПЕТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШАГ, или КАЛИБР, или СОРТАМЕНТ (проволоки), или МЕРКА, или ПРИБОР) – (1) Gauge is a generic term for various measurement instruments such as pressure or thickness gauges. / является обобщённым термином для разнообразных измерительных приборов, таких как .

(2) Gauge is a measurement most commonly associated with knitting equipment. It can mean the number of needles per inch in a knitting machine. However, in full fashioned hosiery and sweater machines, the number of needles per 1-1/2 inches represents the gauge. Gauge is the number of needles per given distance in a knitting machine. The number of needles per unit length (usually 1 inch) along a needle bed or needle bar or flat knitting machine. For circular knitting machines, the unit length is the circumference of the needle cylinder. Gauge is the number of needles per linear inch of the needle bar. For most warp knits that refers to a one linear inch, but can be for two. / число игл на единицу длины. Шаг – число игл на погонный дюйм фонтуры (или игольницы). Для большинства основовязаных трикотажных полотен это относится к одному погонному дюйму, но может также относиться и к двум погонным дюймам. Шаг – расстояние между иглами. Класс Трикотажа – показатель количества игол в одном дюйме вязальной машины (1 дюйм равен 25.4 мм). Пример:- в изделии 8 класса, на один дюйм приходится восемь игл, то есть расстояние между иглами примерно 3 мм, а в 3 классе расстояние между иглами примерно 8 мм. Другими словами, чем выше класс, тем тоньше изделие и наоборот. Трикотажная Игла, петлеобразующий орган вязальных машин. Наиболее распространены крючковые, язычковые и составные иглы. Изготовляются из высокоуглеродистой стальной проволоки или ленты.

(3) Gauge (ga) is a unit expressing the fineness of a knitted fabric, equal to the number of loops per 1.5 inches (38.1 millimeters). The same unit is also used to express the size of the knitting needles used to create a fabric of that fineness. Gauge is the number of wales per inch in a knit fabric. / единица, отражающая тонину трикотажной ткани, равная числу петель на 1.5 дюйма (38.1 миллиметров).

(4) Gauge is the thickness of the knitting needle in the shank and the hook.

(5) Gauge is the number of wales per inch in a knit fabric.

(6) On spinning or twisting frames, Gauge is the distance from the center of one spindle to the center of the next spindle in the same row. / В контексте с прядильными или крутящими станками, расстояние от центра одного веретена до центра следующего веретена в одном и том же ряду. Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается .

(7) Gauge is a means of designating wool or mohair, primarily according to the fineness or length of fiber. There are three major ways to determine and refer to them:- blood grade, Bradford count, and micron measure.

(8) Gauge (ga) is a traditional unit measuring the interior diameter of a shotgun barrel. The gauge of a shotgun was the number of lead balls, each of a size just fitting inside the barrel, that were required to make up a pound. In other words, if a lead ball weighing 1/12 pound just fit in the barrel of a shotgun, then it was a 12-gauge shotgun. Notes:- (i) In some cases it is customary to state the diameter directly in inches:- a '.410 gauge' shotgun, more properly called .410 bore, has a bore diameter of 0.41 inch. This measurement is really the caliber rather than a gauge. (ii) The gauge number is intended to be the number of lead balls per pound, the balls being of a size that will just fit into the barrel. Today, the internal diameters for each gauge number are read from a table. / Под Калибром, от Французского слова Calibre, понимается диаметр канала ствола огнестрельного оружия. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и ряде стран – расстояние между противоположными полями – выступами нарезов. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Великобритании и ряде других стран – расстояние между углублениями – нарезами. Одна из основных величин, определяющих мощь оружия. У современных артиллерийских орудий калибр выражают в миллиметрах (мм), дюймах (25.4 мм), линиях (2.54 мм). Калибр охотничьих ружей – число круглых пуль, отлитых для ружья данного калибра из 453.6 грамм свинца.

Gauge	6	10	12	14	16	20	24	28	32
Bore diameter (millimeters)	23.3	19.7	18.5	17.6	16.8	15.6	14.7	14.0	13.4
Bore diameter (inches)	0.92	0.77	0.73	0.69	0.66	0.615	0.58	0.55	0.526

(9) Gauge (ga) is a traditional unit measuring the diameter (or the cross-sectional area) of a wire. Various wire gauge scales have been used in the United States and Britain. In traditional scales, larger gauge numbers represent thinner wires. For very thick wires, repeated zeros are used instead of negative numbers, so gauges 00, 000, and 0000 represent -1, -2, and -3, respectively. In the American Wire Gauge (AWG) scale, 0000 gauge represents a wire having a diameter of 0.46 inch and 36 gauge represents a diameter of 0.005 inch (5 mils). Diameters for the other gauges are obtained by geometric interpolation, meaning that the ratio between successive diameters is a constant, except for necessary roundoff. Thus n gauge wire has a diameter of $.005 \cdot 92^{((36-n)/39)}$ inch. The metric wire gauge number is equal to 10 times the diameter of the wire, in millimeters; thus a metric 8 gauge wire has diameter 0.8 millimeters. A table of wire gauge equivalents is provided. Note that 4/0 (pronounced 'four aught') is an abbreviation for 0000, 2/0 for 00, and so on. Origin of wire sizing:- the way wire is made leads to a 'natural' series of sizes. A rod (made in a rolling mill) is heated and pulled through a hole whose diameter is slightly smaller than the rod's. This process is repeated through ever-smaller holes until the wire is as fine as desired. To reduce the number of steps for economy's sake, the manufacturer would like the change in size at each drawing to be as large as possible; on the other hand if the change in size is too great the wire will break while being drawn. Older wire gauges like the Birmingham, Washburn & Moen, and Lancashire came from calling the wire from the first drawing number 1, from the second drawing #2, and so on. Note that the higher the number, the finer the wire. Washburn & Moen Wire Gauge:- also called the Steel Wire Gage, Roebling, and the American Steel and Wire Co. Established about 1830 and named after the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, which was later merged into the American Steel and Wire Co. Imperial Wire Gauge, or British Standard Gauge:- legalized Standard Wire Gauge, Imperial Standard Wire Gauge, or in other countries, simply British Standard. Abbreviated SGW or ISGW. Fixed by order of council 1883-August-23. It was constructed by improving the Birmingham wire gage. Made legal standard 1884-March-01. Birmingham Wire Gauge:- the steps are irregular. Departmental sanction by the United States government ended in 1914. Stub's Steel Wire Gauge:- used for drill rod and tool steel wire. It is the basis of, though not identical to, the numbered sizes of American Standard twist drills. Note that there is also a Stub's Iron Wire Gauge. Brown & Sharpe, or American Wire Gauge (AWG):- used in the United States since at least the 1880s for wires in all metals except iron and steel. Number 0000 wire is 0.4600 inch in diameter. The diameter of each succeeding size is 0.890 525 times the diameter of the previous size. / Стил Вайэ Гэйдьж (Steel Wire Gage), Ройблин (Roebling). Амэрикэн Стил энд Вайэ Ко. (American Steel and Wire Co.) Вошбён энд Моэн Мэньюфакшэринь Кампэни (Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company). Браун Энд Щап (Brown & Sharpe). (5 мил). прокатка (rolling). волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing).

Gauge	Washburn & Moen (W&M); Roebling; or American Steel and Wire Co.	British or Imperial Standard Wire Gauge (SWG)	Birmingham or Stubs Iron Wire Gauge	Stubs Steel Wire Gauge	American Wire Gauge (AWG) or Brown & Sharpe (B&S)
7/0	.4900”	.500”	---	---	---
6/0	.4715”	.464”	---	---	.5800”
5/0	.4305”	.432”	.500”	---	.5165”
4/0	.3938”	.400”	.454”	---	.4600”
3/0	.3625”	.372”	.425”	---	.4096”
2/0	.3310”	.348”	.380”	---	.3648”
1/0	.3065”	.324”	.340”	---	.3249”
1	.2830”	.300”	.300”	.227”	.2893”
2	.2625”	.276”	.284”	.219”	.2576”
3	.2437”	.252”	.259”	.212”	.2294”
4	.2253”	.232”	.238”	.207”	.2043”
5	.2070”	.212”	.220”	.204”	.1819”
6	.1920”	.192”	.203”	.201”	.1620”
7	.1770”	.176”	.180”	.199”	.1442”
8	.1620”	.160”	.165”	.197”	.1284”
9	.1483”	.144”	.148”	.194”	.1144”
10	.1350”	.128”	.134”	.191”	.1018”
11	.1205”	.116”	.120”	.188”	.0907”
12	.1055”	.104”	.109”	.185”	.0808”
13	.0915”	.092”	.095”	.182”	.0719”
14	.0800”	.080”	.083”	.180”	.0640”
15	.0720”	.072”	.072”	.178”	.0570”
16	.0625”	.064”	.065”	.175”	.0508”
17	.0540”	.056”	.058”	.172”	.0452”
18	.0475”	.048”	.049”	.168”	.0403”
19	.0410”	.040”	.042”	.164”	.0358”
20	.0348”	.036”	.035”	.161”	.0319”
21	.0317”	.032”	.032”	.157”	.0284”
22	.0286”	.028”	.028”	.155”	.0253”
23	.0258”	.024”	.025”	.153”	.0225”
24	.0230”	.022”	.022”	.151”	.0201”
25	.0204”	.020”	.020”	.148”	.0179”
26	.0181”	.018”	.018”	.146”	.0159”
27	.0173”	.0164”	.016”	.143”	.0141”
28	.0162”	.0148”	.014”	.139”	.0126”
29	.0150”	0.136”	.013”	.134”	.0112”
30	.0140”	.0124”	.012”	.127”	.0100”
31	.0132”	.0116”	.010”	.120”	.0089”
32	.0128”	.0108”	.009”	.115”	.0079”
33	.0118”	.0100”	.008”	.112”	.0070”
34	.0104”	.0092”	.007”	.110”	.0063”
35	.0095”	.0084”	.005”	.108”	.0056”
36	.0090”	.0076”	.004”	.106”	.0050”
37	.0085”	.0068”	---	.103”	.0044”

38	.0080”	.0060”	---	.101”	.0039”
39	.0075”	.0052”	---	.099”	.0035”
40	.0070”	.0048”	---	.097”	.0031”
41	.0066”	.0044”	---	.095”	.00280”
42	.0062”	.0040”	---	.092”	.00249”
43	.0060”	.0036”	---	.088”	.00222”
44	.0058”	.0032”	---	.085”	.00198
45	.0055”	.0028”	---	.081”	.00176”
46	.0052”	.0024”	---	.079”	.00157”
47	.0050”	.0020”	---	.077”	.00140”
48	.0048”	.0016”	---	.075”	.00124”
49	.0046”	.0012”	---	.072”	.00111”
50	.0044”	.0010”	---	.069”	.00099”

(10) Gauge (ga) is a traditional unit measuring the thickness of sheet metal. Larger gauge numbers represent thinner metal:- 10 gauge represents a thickness of 0.134 5 inch (3.416 millimeters) and each increase of 1 in the gauge number corresponds to a reduction of about 10% in the thickness. A table is provided.

Gauge (ga)	Standard Steel Thickness (inches)	Galvanized Steel Thickness (inches)	Aluminum Thickness (inches)
3	0.2391		0.2294
4	0.2242		0.2043
5	0.2092		0.1819
6	0.1943		0.1620
7	0.1793		0.1443
8	0.1644		0.1285
9	0.1495	0.1532	0.1144
10	0.1345	0.1382	0.1019
11	0.1196	0.1233	0.0907
12	0.1046	0.1084	0.0808
13	0.0897	0.0934	0.0720
14	0.0747	0.0785	0.0641
15	0.0673	0.0710	0.0571
16	0.0598	0.0635	0.0508
17	0.0538	0.0575	0.0453
18	0.0478	0.0516	0.0403
19	0.0418	0.0456	0.0359
20	0.0359	0.0396	0.0320
21	0.0329	0.0366	0.0285
22	0.0299	0.0336	0.0253
23	0.0269	0.0306	0.0226
24	0.0239	0.0276	0.0201
25	0.0209	0.0247	0.0179
26	0.0179	0.0217	0.0159
27	0.0164	0.0202	0.0142
28	0.0149	0.0187	0.0126
29	0.0135	0.0172	0.0113
30	0.0120	0.0157	0.0100
31	0.0105	0.0142	0.0089
32	0.0097	0.0134	0.0080
33	0.0090		0.0071
34	0.0082		0.0063
35	0.0075		0.0056
36	0.0067		

(11) Gauge (ga) is a traditional unit measuring the thickness of plastic film. For this purpose 1 gauge equals 0.01 mil or 10^{-5} inch (0.254 micrometer). / 0.01 мил или .

(12) Gauge (ga) is a traditional unit measuring the thickness of tennis racquet strings. There are two systems in use. In the US system larger gauge numbers indicate thinner strings; in the European system larger gauge numbers indicate thicker strings. This table compares the US and European gauge numbers measuring the thickness of tennis racket strings.

US Gauge	14	15	15L	16	16L	17	18	19	20
European Gauge	11	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	4	3.5
Millimeters	1.50 – 1.65	1.41 – 1.49	1.33 – 1.41	1.26 – 1.34	1.22 – 1.30	1.16 – 1.24	1.06 – 1.16	0.90 – 1.06	0.80 – 0.90

(13) Gauge, also spelled Gage, in manufacturing and engineering, a device used to determine, either directly or indirectly, whether a dimension is larger or smaller than another dimension that is used as a reference standard. Some devices termed gauges may actually measure the size of the object to be gauged, but most gauges merely indicate whether the dimensions of the test object are sufficiently close to those of the standard; i.e. whether they are in the range between set limits, known as the Tolerance, for a particular object. Gauges may operate mechanically or electrically. Gauges are usually regarded as either fixed-type or deviation-type instruments. Fixed-type gauges are used to indicate whether a given dimension is larger or smaller than the standard. They may be of hard steel,

soft steel, or glass. Sometimes chrome plating or tungsten-carbide coatings are used to prevent wear. Plug, ring, snap, and limit gauges are fixed gauges usually made to satisfy special requirements. To check the accuracy of a hole, a cylindrical bar (plug gauge) with highly finished ends of different diameters is used. If the hole size is correct within tolerable limits, the small end (marked 'go') will enter the hole, while the large end ('not go') will not. Ring gauges for checking the dimensions of cylindrical parts also utilize the tolerance principle, with 'go' and 'not go' sections. A snap gauge is formed like the letter C, with outer 'go' and inner 'not go' jaws, and is used to check diameters, lengths, and thicknesses. Flush-pin gauges have one moving part and are used to gauge the depth of shoulders or holes. Form gauges are used to check the profile of objects; two of the most common types are radius gauges, which are packs of blades with both concave and convex circular profiles that are used to check the radii of grooves and corners, and screw-thread pitch gauges, which are blades with triangular serrations spaced to correspond with various pitches, or numbers of threads per inch or per centimeter. Gauge blocks, also known as Johannsson Blocks, after their inventor, came into significant industrial use during World War I. They are small steel blocks, usually rectangular, with two exceptionally flat surfaces parallel to each other and a specified distance apart. They are sold as sets of blocks that can be wrung together in increments of ten-thousandths of an inch to gauge almost any linear dimension. Angle-gauge blocks can be put together to measure angles. Deviation-type gauges indicate the amount by which the object being gauged deviates from the standard. This deviation is usually shown in units of measurement, but some gauges show only whether the deviation is within a certain range. They include dial indicators, in which movement of a gauging spindle deflects a pointer on a graduated dial; wiggler indicators, which are used by machinists to centre or align work in machine tools; comparators, or visual gauges; and air gauges, which are used to gauge holes of various types. Very precise measurements may also be obtained by the use of light-wave interference, but the instruments that do so are referred to as Interferometers. / жёлоб или паз (groove).

GAUGE LENGTH = ОТКАЛИБРОВАННАЯ ДЛИНА (или МЕРНАЯ ДЛИНА, или РАСЧЁТНАЯ ДЛИНА, или ДЛИНА ОБРАЗЦА, или ДЛИНА ЗАЗОРА, или ДЛИНА ПРОМЕЖУТКА) – Gauge Length is a length of a specimen under specified pre-tension measured from nip-to-nip of the jaws of holding clamps in their starting position at the beginning of the test. Gauge Length is the distance between two effective clamping points of a testing device. / Длина образца удерживающих зажимов в их начальной позиции в момент начала теста.

GAUGE WIRE = ОТКАЛИБРОВАННАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА (или МЕРНАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА) – Gauge Wire is used with an extra filling yarn during weaving, this type of standing wire controls the height of fabric pile. / используется с экстра уточной пряжей втечение ткачества, .

GAUNTLET = РУКАВИЦА (или КРАГА, или ОБШЛАГ, или XX) – Gauntlet is a glove worn with medieval armor to protect the hand; any of various protective gloves used especially in industry; a dress glove extending above the wrist. / Обшлаг или Крага перчатки.

GAUZE = МАРЛЯ (или БАРЕЖ) – Gauze is a thin, sheer, open, loosely woven, plain-weave cotton fabric with widely spaced yarns, used for diapers and surgical dressings. It can also be made of wool, silk, rayon, or other man-made fibers. Some weights are stiffened for curtains, trimmings of dresses, and other decorative or apparel purposes. Gauze is a thin, translucent fabric with a loose, open weave that is usually made of cotton or silk. It is used to make apparel such as blouses and dresses, home décor items such as curtains, or even medical bandages. Gauze:- made of several types of construction, 30's yarn is often used for the typical cloth. Textures vary considerably depending upon the ultimate use. The warp in gauze is carefully sized, then desized so that total absorbency is obtained without entailing loss of weaving production. This plain weave, lightweight cloth finds use in bandages, sanitary goods, surgical dressings, etc. Fine gauze is made of 60's yarn and has about the same uses as ordinary gauze. One of the chief uses is for tea bags. See also Surgical Gauze. Gauze is a thin, sheer plain-weave fabric made from cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or other manufactured fibers. End-uses include curtains, apparel, trimmings, and surgical dressings. Gauze is a thin, sheer-woven fabric in which each filling yarn in encircled by two warp yarns twisted around each other, gauze is similar to cheesecloth. It may by made of silk, cotton, wool, or manufactured fibers. Cotton gauze is primarily for surgical dressings. Gauze is a thin often transparent fabric used chiefly for clothing or draperies. Gauze is a light, see-through, openwork fabric that takes its name from the city of Gaza, obtained by crossing straight threads and twisted threads to stop the threads slipping; by extension, any openwork taffeta fabric. / каждая уточная пряжа . Бареж – ткань перевивочного переплетения. Под Марлей, от Французского слова Marli, означающее Кисея, понимается лёгкая, прозрачная, гигроскопичная хлопковая ткань, обычно белого цвета. Употребляется как перевязочный материал, а также в швейном производстве, в полиграфии и так далее. Марля – лёгкая, прозрачная, рыхлая, гигроскопичная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения. Марля выпускается отбеленная реже суровая. Употребляется как перевязочный материал, а также для швейного приклада, наклейки карт и тому подобного. Бареж – сорт шёлковой ткани, изготовленной в так называемой газовой технике, когда при переплетении нити основы и утка не прибиваются плотно друг к другу, а только слегка соприкасаются. Шёлковый бареж в XIX веке был одной из самых дорогих тканей, пока для его изготовления не стали использовать отходы прядения, соединяя шёлковую некручёную основу с хлопчатобумажным или шерстяным утком. Вышел из моды в конце XIX века. Название происходит от города Бареж (Barège) во Франции, места первоначального изготовления ткани.

GAWI = GERMAN CORPORATION FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GAYLORD = ГЭЙЛОД (или ПЕДИК, или КОРОБ СО СЪЁМНЫМ ДНОМ И КРЫШКОЙ) – Gaylord is a large corrugated carton that has the same length and width as a pallet. Gaylords are usually used to protect loose parts in bulk and are frequently used in manufacturing. Each gaylord is usually used to store a single, distinct part or product. Many objects can be used to cushion products stored in gaylords, one of which is packing peanuts.

GAZAR = ГЭЗАР (или ГАЗАР) – Gazar is a silk organza, a sheer, lightweight fabric with a plain weave, of silk or, sometimes, a synthetic fiber, having a glazelike sheen and moderate stiffness. An example of Gazar is the crisp silk used in a wedding dress. Gazar is a loosely woven silk with a crisp finish. Origin of Gazar:- probably ultimately from Arabic Qazz (Raw Silk). Gazar (also Gazaar) is a silk or wool plain weave fabric made with high-twist double yarns woven as one. Gazar has a crisp hand and a smooth texture. Silk gazar is much used in bridal and evening fashion due to its ability to hold its shape. Gazar was developed by the Swiss textile firm Alexander in collaboration with Basque couturier Cristóbal Balenciaga, who featured silk gazar in his collections of 1960–68. Balenciaga's mastery of this gleaming, lightweight fabric with its 'claylike' ability to hold its shape was exemplified by the trapezoid wedding gowns in his collections of 1967 and 1968. / была разработана Швейцарской текстильной фирмой Александа (Alexander) Кристобаль Баленсиага (Cristóbal Balenciaga).

GB = GENE BANK

GB = GERMPLASM BANK

GB = GREAT BRITAIN

G–BAGGAGE = GENERAL LICENSE BAGGAGE

GBE = GREEN BEAN EQUIVALENT

GBEP = GLOBAL BIOENERGY PARTNERSHIP

GBIRET = GERMPLASM BANK INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

GBL = GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING

GBP = GREAT BRITAIN POUND STERLING

GBPUA&T = GB PANT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY = GOVIND BALLABH PANT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY

GC = GEL CONSISTENCY

GC7 = ДЬЖИ.СИ.7 – GC7 – portable grain cleaner.

GCA = GENERAL COMBINING ABILITY

GCA = GENERATING CONTROL AREA

GCA = GREEN COFFEE ASSOCIATION

GCC = GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

GCDE = GERMPLASM CONSERVATION, DISSEMINATION, AND EVALUATION

GCM = GENERAL CIRCULATION MODEL

G–COCOM = GENERAL LICENSE COCOM

GCR = GENERAL CARGO RATE

GCTE = GLOBAL CHANGE AND TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

GD = GRENADA

GD = GROWTH DURATION

G–DEST = GENERAL LICENSE DESTINATION

GDI = GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME

GDP = GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDPD = GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR

GDR = GLOBAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPT

GDSM = GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISE

GE = GENETICALLY ENGINEERED

GE = GEORGIA

GEAR = ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ПРИВОД, или ЗУБЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО, или ШЕСТЕРНЯ, или ТРАНСМИССИЯ) – Gear is a machine part which transmits motion and force by means of successively engaging projections, called Teeth. The smaller gear of a pair is called The Pinion; The Larger, The Gear. When the pinion is on the driving shaft, the gear set acts as a speed reducer; when the gear drives, the set acts as a speed multiplier. The basic gear type is the spur gear, or straight-tooth gear, with teethe cut parallel to the gear axis. Spur gears transmit power in applications utilizing parallel shafts. In this type of gear, the teeth mesh along their full length, creating a sudden shift in load from one tooth to the next, with consequent noise and vibration. This problem is overcome by the helical gear, which has teeth cut at an angle to the center of rotation, so that the load is transferred progressively along the length of the tooth from one edge of the gear to the other. When the shafts are not parallel, the most common gear type used is the bevel gear, with teeth cut on a sloping gear face, rather than parallel to the shaft. The spiral bevel gear has teeth cut at an angle to the plane of rotation, which, like the helical gear, reduces vibration and noise. A hypoid gear resembles a spiral bevel gear, except that the pinion is offset so that its axis does not intersect the gear axis; it is widely used in automobiles between the engine driveshaft and the rear axle. Offset of the axes of hypoid gears introduces additional sliding between the teeth, which, when combined with high loads, requires a high-quality extreme pressure (EP) oil. A worm gear consists of a spirally grooved screw moving against a tooth wheel; in this type of gear, where the load is transmitted across sliding, rather than rolling surfaces, compounded oils or EP oils are usually necessary to maintain effective lubrication. See also Bevel Gear, Helical Gear, Hypoid Gear, Open Gear, Pinion, Spur Gear, and Worm Gear. Xxxxx. What's the Difference Between Spur, Helical, Bevel, and Worm Gears? Gears are a crucial part of many motors and machines. Gears help increase torque output by providing gear reduction and they adjust the direction of rotation like the shaft to the rear wheels of automotive vehicles. Here are some basic types of gears and how they are different from each other. Spur Gears are the helical gears have a smoother operation due to the angle twist creating instant contact with the gear teeth. Spur gears are mounted in series on parallel shafts to achieve large gear reductions. The most common gears are spur gears and are used in series for large gear reductions. The teeth on spur gears are straight and are mounted in parallel on different shafts. Spur gears are used in washing machines, screwdrivers, windup alarm clocks, and other devices. These are particularly loud, due to the gear tooth engaging and colliding. Each impact makes loud noises and causes vibration, which is why spur gears are not used in machinery like cars. A normal gear ratio range is 1:1 to 6:1. Helical Gears:- helical gears operate more smoothly and quietly compared to spur gears due to the way the teeth interact. The teeth on a helical gear cut at an angle to the face of the gear. When two of the teeth start to engage, the contact is gradual – starting at one end of the tooth and maintaining contact as the gear rotates into full engagement. The typical range of the helix angle is about 15 to 30 deg. The thrust load varies directly with the magnitude of tangent of helix angle. Helical is the most commonly used gear in transmissions. They also generate large amounts of thrust and use bearings to help support the thrust load. Helical gears can be used to adjust the rotation angle by 90 deg. when mounted on perpendicular shafts. Its normal gear ratio range is 3:2 to 10:1. Bevel Gears:- bevel gears are used to change the direction of a shaft's rotation. Bevel gears have teeth that are available in straight, spiral, or hypoid shape. Straight teeth have similar characteristics to spur gears and also have a large impact when engaged. Like spur gears, the normal gear ratio range for straight bevel gears is 3:2 to 5:1. Spiral teeth operate the same as helical gears. They produce less vibration and noise when compared to straight teeth. The right hand of the spiral bevel is the outer half of the tooth, inclined to travel in the clockwise direction from the axial plane. The left hand of the spiral bevel travels in the

counterclockwise direction. The normal gear ratio range is 3:2 to 4:1. In the hypoid gear above, the larger gear is called the Crown while the small gear is called the Pinion. Hypoid gears are a type of spiral gear in which the shape is a revolved hyperboloid instead of conical shape. The hypoid gear places the pinion off-axis to the ring gear or crown wheel. This allows the pinion to be larger in diameter and provide more contact area. The pinion and gear are often always opposite hand and the spiral angle of the pinion is usually larger then the angle of the gear. Hypoid gears are used in power transmissions due to their large gear ratios. The normal gear ratio range is 10:1 to 200:1. Worm Gears are used in large gear reductions. Gear ratio ranges of 5:1 to 300:1 are typical. The setup is designed so that the worm can turn the gear, but the gear cannot turn the worm. The angle of the worm is shallow and as a result the gear is held in place due to the friction between the two. The gear is found in applications such as conveyor systems in which the locking feature can act as a brake or an emergency stop. / высококачественное масло для сверхвысокого давления. Под Трансмиссией, от Латинского слова Transmissio, означающее Передача или Переход, понимается устаревшее название Силовой Передачи. Трансмиссия – устройство для передачи механической энергии от двигателя к исполнительным органам машины либо к другим рабочим машинам (станкам, мельницам и тому подобным). Передача вращения от трансмиссии (трансмиссионного вала) к рабочим машинам обычно производится приводными ремнями (контрпривод). В современной технике под трансмиссией понимается вся совокупность передаточных устройств от вала двигателя до рабочих органов машины, на которой он установлен. Так, в автомобиле или тракторе в состав механической трансмиссии входят силовая передача, сцепление, карданная передача, дифференциальный механизм и другие устройства. На тепловозах, судах, грузовых автомобилях, тракторах используются также гидромеханические (гидротрансформатор и механическая коробка передач), гидрообъёмные (гидронасос с гидромоторами) и электромеханические (генератор и электродвигатели) трансмиссии. Под Силовой Передачей понимается механизм, предназначенный для передачи энергии от двигателя к её потребителям с увеличением сил (вращающих моментов) за счёт уменьшения скорости (частоты вращения), а иногда – для изменения характера движения. Под Передачей понимается механизм, служащий для передачи движения, как правило, вращательного, с преобразованием скорости и соответственным изменением вращающего момента. При помощи передачи решаются следующие задачи:- (i) понижение (реже повышение) скорости; (ii) ступенчатое или бесступенчатое регулирование скорости в широком диапазоне при постоянной мощности; (iii) изменение направления движения; (iv) преобразование вращательного движения в поступательное, винтовое и другое; и (v) приведение в движение одним двигателем нескольких механизмов. Основные характеристики передачи:- передаваемый вращающий момент, частота вращения на входе (или на выходе), передаточное отношение, и коэффициент полезного действия (КПД). Различают:- (i) Гидравлические Передачи; (ii) Механические Передачи; (iii) Пневматические Передачи; и (iv) Электрические Передачи. Механические Передачи, основанные на использовании зацепления (Зубчатая Передача, Цепная Передача, Червячная Передача и другие) и трения (Ремённая Передача, Фрикционная Передача и другие), оплучили распространение в приводах с постоянным передаточным отношением, а также в приводах малой и средней мощности с изменяемым передаточным отношением, коробках скоростей и вариаторах станков, автомобилей, тракторов. Гидравлические и Электрические Передачи, позволяющие передавать большие мощности и имеющие простую и удобную систему автоматического регулирования, применяются в различных областях техники, особенно в приводах тяжёлых транспортных машин. Пневматические Передачи используются при больших частотах вращения выходного звена (например, до 30 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин) во внутришлифовальных станках). Передача в машинах, механизм, служащий для передачи непрерывного вращательного движения. При помощи передачи в различных приводах осуществляют понижение (или повышение) скорости; ступенчатое или бесступенчатое регулирование скорости; изменение направления движения; приведение в движение нескольких механизмов одним двигателем. Основные характеристики передачи:- передаваемый момент, угловая скорость, передаточное число, коэффициент полезного действия (КПД). Различают следующие типы передач:- механический (в том числе с твёрдыми звеньями, гидравлический, пневматический) и электрический. Механические передачи, основанные на использовании зацепления, например, зубчатая передача, цепная передача, червячная передача, и передача трения, например, ремённая передача и фрикционная передача, получили распространение в приводах с постоянным передаточным отношением, а также в приводах малой и средней мощности с изменяемым передаточным отношением:- в коробках скоростей и вариаторах станков, автомобилей, тракторов. Гидравлические и электрические передачи, позволяющие передавать большие мощности и имеющие простую и удобную систему автоматического регулирования, применяются в различных областях машиностроения, особенно в приводах тяжёлых транспортных машин. Под Зубчатой Передачей понимается механизм для передачи вращательного движения между валами и изменения частоты вращения, состоящий из зубчатых колёс (либо зубчатого колеса и рейки) или из червяка и червячного колеса. Простейшая одноступенчатая зубчатая передача состоит из стойки, ведущего и ведомого колёс. Многоступенчатая зубчатая передача образуется последовательным соединением нескольких одноступенчатых. По виду зубьев различают:- прямозубые, косозубые (винтовые) и шевронные (комбинированные) зубчатые передачи. По расположению осей вращения различают:- цилиндрические (параллельные оси), конические (пересекающиеся оси) и гиперболоидные (скрещивающиеся оси) зубчатые передачи. Зубчатые передачи могут быть встроены в механизм или выполнены в виде самостоятельного агрегата – редуктора. К зубчатым передачам относятся коробки скоростей, планетарные передачи, дифференциальные механизмы и другие. Зубчатые передачи с гибким зубчатым колесом называются Волновой Передачей. Зубчатая Передача, механизм, состоящий из колёс с зубьями, которые сцепляются между собой и передают вращательное движение, обычно преобразуя угловые скорости и крутящие моменты. Зубчатые передачи разделяют по взаимному расположению осей на передачи:- с параллельными осями – цилиндрические; с пересекающимися осями – конические, а также редко применяемые цилиндро-конические и плоско-цилиндрические; с перекрещивающимися осями – зубчато-винтовые (червячные, гипоидные и винтовые). Частным случаем зубчатой передачи является зубчато-реечная передача, преобразующая вращательное движение в поступательное или наоборот. В большинстве машин и механизмов применяют зубчатые передачи с внешним зацеплением, то есть с зубчатыми колёсами, имеющими зубья на внешней поверхности, реже – с внутренним зацеплением, при котором на одном колесе зубья нарезаны на внутренней поверхности. Зубчатые колёса выполняют:- с прямыми зубьями для работ при невысоких и средних скоростях в открытых передачах и в коробках скоростей; с косыми зубьями для использования в ответственных передачах при средних и высоких скоростях (свыше 30% всех цилиндрических зубчатых колёс); с шевронными зубьями для передачи больших моментов и мощностей в тяжёлых машинах; с круговыми зубьями – во всех ответственных конических зубчатых передачах. Как правило, в машинах и механизмах применяют зубчатые передачи с постоянным Передаточным Числом:- $i = w_1 / w_2 = z_2 / z_1$, где w_1, z_1 и w_2, z_2 – угловая скорость и число зубьев соответственно быстроходного и тихоходного зубчатых колёс. Зубчатые передачи с переменным передаточным числом осуществляют некруглыми цилиндрическими колёсами, которые ведомому элементу сообщают заданную плавно изменяющуюся скорость при постоянной скорости ведущего. Такие зубчатые передачи применяют редко. Передаточное число одной пары колёс в редукторах обычно до 7, в коробках скоростей – до 4, в приводах столов станков – до 20 и более. Окружные скорости для высокоточных прямозубых зубчатых передачах – до 15 метров в секунду (м/сек), для косозубых – до 30 м/сек, в быстроходных передачах скорости достигают 100 м/сек и более. Зубчатые передачи являются наиболее рациональным и распространённым видом механических передач. Их применяют для передачи мощностей – от ничтожно малых до десятков тысяч килоВатт (кВт),

для передачи окружных усилий от долей грамма до 10 МегаНьютонов (МН) (1 000 тонн силы (тс)). Основные достоинства зубчатой передачи:- значительно меньшие габариты, чем у других передач; высокий коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) (потери в точных, хорошо смазываемых передачах 1–2%, в особо благоприятных условиях 0.5%); большая долговечность и надёжность; отсутствие проскальзывания; малые нагрузки на валы. К недостаткам зубчатой передачи можно отнести шум при работе и необходимость точного изготовления. Зубчатые колёса находятся в так называемом Зубчатом Зацеплении, основной кинематической характеристикой которого является постоянство мгновенного передаточного отношения при непрерывном контакте зубьев. При этом общая нормаль (линия зацепления) к профилям зубчатых колёс в любой точке их касания должна проходить через полюс зацепления. В цилиндрических передачах полюсом зацепления является точка касания начальных окружностей зубчатых колёс, то есть окружностей, которые катятся друг по другу без скольжения. Диаметры начальных окружностей d_1 и d_2 можно определить из соотношений:- $d_1 = 2A / (1 + i)$; $d_2 = 2Ai / (1 + i) = d_1 i$, где A – межосевое расстояние (расстояние между осями колёс). Указанному условию удовлетворяют многие кривые, в частности эвольвенты, которые наиболее выгодны для профилирования зубьев с точки зрения сочетания эксплуатационных и технологических свойств, поэтому эвольвентное зацепление получило преимущественное применение в машиностроении. Колёса с эвольвентным профилем могут быть нарезаны одним инструментом, независимо от числа зубьев и так, чтобы каждое эвольвентное колесо могло входить в зацепление с колёсами, имеющими любое число зубьев. Профиль зубьев инструмента может быть прямолинейным, удобным для изготовления и контроля. Эвольвентное зацепление мало чувствительно к отклонениям межосевого расстояния. Контакт профилей зубьев происходит в точках линии зацепления, проходящей через полюс зацепления касательно к основным окружностям с диаметрами $d_{01} = d_1 \cos \alpha$ и $d_{02} = d_1 \cos \alpha$, где α – угол зацепления. Основной размерный параметр эвольвентных и других зубчатых зацеплений – модуль m, равный отношению диаметра делительной окружности зубчатого колеса $d_д$ к числу зубьев z. Для некорригированных эвольвентных зацеплений (смотрите Корригирование Зубчатых Колёс) начальные и делительные окружности совпадают:- $d_1 = d_{д1} = mz_1$ и $d_2 = d_{д2} = mz_2$. Профиль так называемой Производящей Рейки при образовании зубчатого колеса очерчивается по исходному контуру основной рейки, которая получается при увеличении числа зубьев нормального эвольвентного зубчатого колеса до бесконечности. Зубья производящей рейки имеют увеличенную высоту $h = (h' + h'')$ для образования радиального зазора в зацеплении ($c_o m$), толщину по делительной окружности s, радиус закругления r_i, шаг зацепления t, угол зацепления $\alpha_д$. В косозубых колёсах исходный контур принимают в сечении, нормальном к линии зуба. В конической зубчатой передаче начальные цилиндры заменяются начальными конусами. Профили зубьев приближённо рассматриваются как линии пересечения боковых поверхностей зубьев с дополнительными конусами, соосными начальным, но с образующими, перпендикулярными образующим начальных конусов. Модуль, начальные и делительные окружности измеряют на внешнем дополнительном конусе. Для удобства профилирования зубьев дополнительные конусы развертывают на плоскость. Эвольвентное зацепление может быть улучшено корригированием. Кроме эвольвентного зацепления, в часовых механизмах и некоторых других приборах применяют циклоидальное зацепление, работающее с меньшими потерями на трение и позволяющее применять зубчатые колёса с малым числом зубьев, но не обладающее указанными достоинствами эвольвентного зацепления. В тяжёлых машинах наряду с эвольвентными передачами применяют круговинтовые передачи, предложенные в 1950-х Советским учёным Михаилом Леонтьевичем Новиковым (1925–1956). Профили зубьев колёс в зацеплении Новикова очерчиваются дугами окружностей. Выпуклые зубья одного зубчатого колеса (обычно малого) контактируют с вогнутыми зубьями другого. Начальное касание (без нагрузки) происходит в точке. В передаче Новикова зубчатые колёса косозубые. Точки контакта зубьев перемещаются не по высоте зубьев, а только в осевом направлении, таким образом, линия зацепления параллельна осям колёс. К достоинствам таких зубчатых передач относятся:- пониженные контактные напряжения, благоприятные условия для образования масляного клина, возможность применения колёс с малым числом зубьев и, следовательно, большие передаточные числа. Несущая способность передач Новикова по критерию контактной прочности существенно выше, чем эвольвентных. Для удовлетворительной работы зубчатой передачи необходима достаточная их точность. Для зубчатых передач предусмотрено 12 степеней точности, выбираемых в зависимости от назначения и условий работы передачи. Основные причины выхода из строя зубчатых передач – поломки зубьев, усталостное выкрашивание поверхностных слоёв зубьев, абразивный износ, заедание зубьев (наблюдаемое при разрушении масляной плёнки от больших давлений или высоких температур). Основными материалами для зубчатых колёс являются легированные стали, подвергаемые термической или химико-термической обработке:- поверхностной закалке, преимущественно токами высокой частоты, объёмной закалке, цементации, нитроцементации, азотированию, цианированию. Зубчатые передачи из сталей, улучшаемых термообработкой до нарезания зубьев, изготовляют при отсутствии жёстких требований к их габаритам, чаще всего в условиях мелкосерийного и индивидуального производства. При особых требованиях к бесшумности и малых нагрузках одно из зубчатых колёс делают из пластмассы (текстолита, капролона, древеснослоистых пластиков, полиформальдегида), а сопряжённое – из стали. Зубчатые передачи рассчитывают на прочность по напряжениям изгиба в опасном сечении у основания зубьев и по контактным напряжениям в полюсе зацепления. Зубчатые передачи применяют в виде простых одноступенчатых передач и в виде различных сочетаний нескольких передач, встроенных в машины или выполненных в виде отдельных агрегатов. Широко используют зубчатые передачи для понижения угловых скоростей и повышения крутящих моментов в редукторах. Редукторы выполняют обычно в самостоятельных корпусах одно-, двух- и трёхступенчатыми с передаточными числами соответственно 1.6–6.3; 8–40; 45–200. Наиболее распространены двухступенчатые редукторы (около 95%). Для получения различных частот вращения выходного вала при постоянной скорости приводного двигателя применяют коробки скоростей. Возможности зубчатых механизмов расширяются с применением планетарных передач, которые используются в качестве редукторов и дифференциальных механизмов. Небольшие габариты и масса планетарных зубчатых передач обусловливаются распределением нагрузки между несколькими совершающими планетарное движение зубчатыми колёсами (сателлитами) и применением внутреннего зацепления, обладающего повышенной несущей способностью. При переходе от простых передач к планетарным достигается уменьшение массы в 1.5–5 раз. Наименьшие относительные габариты имеют волновые передачи, обеспечивающие передачу больших нагрузок при высокой кинематической точности и жёсткости. Зубчатое Колесо, основная деталь зубчатой передачи в виде диска с зубьями на цилиндрической или конической поверхности, входящими в зацепление с зубьями другого зубчатого колеса. Цилиндрические зубчатые колёсо могут иметь наружные или внутренние зубья. Зубья выполняются прямыми, винтовыми, шевронными (угловыми) или криволинейными. Наиболее распространённый профиль зубьев зубчатого колеса – эвольвентный, реже – циклоидальный и другие (смотрите Зубчатая Передача). Зубчатые колёса называют также Шестернями. Например, в редукторостроении принято малое ведущее зубчатое колесо независимо от числа зубьев называть Шестерней, а большое ведомое – Колесом. Часто все зубчатые колёса называют Шестернями. Конструкция зубчатого колеса зависит от его назначения, размеров и способа получения заготовки. Под Приводом понимается устройство для приведения в действие машин и механизмов. Привод состоит из источника энергии, механизма для передачи энергии (движения) и аппаратуры управления. Источником энергии служит двигатель (гидравлический, пневматический, тепловой, электрический и другие) или устройство, отдающее заранее накопленную механическую энергию (гиревой, инерционный, пружинный механизм и другие). В

некоторых случаях привод осуществляется за счёт мускульной силы (например, в ручных лебёдках, в некоторых бытовых и других механизмах и машинах – швейных машинах, велосипедах). По характеру распределения энергии различают групповой, индивидуальный и многодвигательный привод. В групповом приводе движение от одного двигателя передаётся группе рабочих машин или механизмов через одну или несколько передач. Вследствие технического несовершенства групповой привод почти полностью вытеснен индивидуальным приводом, в котором каждая рабочая машина имеет собственный двигатель с передачей. Такой привод позволяет работать при наиболее выгодной частоте вращения, производить быстрый пуск машины и торможение, осуществлять реверсирование движения. В многодвигательном приводе отдельные рабочие органы машины приводятся в движение самостоятельным двигателем через свою систему передач. Такой привод позволяет получать компактную конструкцию машины, применять автоматическое управление. По назначению приводы машин разделяют на:- Передвижной Привод, используемый на движущихся рабочих машинах; Стационарный Привод, то есть установленный неподвижно на раме или фундаменте; Транспортный Привод, применяемый для различных транспортных средств. В качестве стационарного привода наиболее распространён электрический привод, в котором источником механической энергии является электродвигатель; на передвижных рабочих и транспортных машинах используются главным образом тепловые двигатели с непосредственной механической или электрической передачей. В производстве применяются также гидропривод машин и пневмопривод, в которых энергия сжатых жидкостей или воздуха преобразуется в механическую энергию гидро- и пневмодвигателями. Привод, энергосиловое устройство, приводящее в движение машину или механизм. Привод состоит обычно из источника энергии, передаточного механизма и аппаратуры управления. Источником энергии служит двигатель (тепловой, электрический, пневматический, гидравлический и другой) или устройство, отдающее заранее накопленную механическую энергию (пружинный, инерционный, гиревой механизм и другое). В некоторых случаях привод осуществляется за счёт мускульной силы (например, в ручных лебёдках, в некоторых счётных, бытовых и других механизмах и машинах – арифмометрах, швейных машинах, велосипедах). По характеру распределения энергии различают групповой, индивидуальный и многодвигательный привод. В групповом приводе движение от одного двигателя передаётся группе рабочих машин или механизмов через одну или несколько трансмиссий. Вследствие технического несовершенства групповой привод почти полностью вытеснен индивидуальным приводом, в котором каждая рабочая машина имеет собственный двигатель с передачей. Такой привод позволяет работать при наиболее выгодной частоте вращения, производить быстрый пуск машины и торможение, осуществлять реверсирование. В многодвигательном приводе отдельные рабочие органы машины приводятся в движение самостоятельным двигателем через свою систему передач. Такой привод позволяет получать компактную конструкцию машины, применять автоматическое управление; он используется в сложных металлорежущих станках, прокатных станах, подъёмно-транспортных машинах и другом. По назначению привод машин разделяют на стационарный, то есть установленный неподвижно на раме или фундаменте; передвижной, используемый на движущихся рабочих машинах; транспортный, применяемый для различных транспортных средств. В качестве стационарного привода наиболее распространён электропривод, в котором источником механической энергии является электродвигатель; на передвижных рабочих и транспортных машинах используются главным образом тепловые двигатели с непосредственной механической или электрической передачей. В производстве применяются также гидропривод машин и пневматический привод, в котором энергия вырабатываемого компрессором сжатого воздуха преобразуется в механическую энергию пневмодвигателями. Развитие различных систем привода связано с созданием и совершенствованием двигателей. Уже первые паровые машины (Английского механика Дьжеймза Вота (или Уатта (James Watt); 1736–1819), Русского изобретателя Ивана Ивановича Ползунова (1728–1766) и других) потребовали применения передач и механизмов управления, которые в комплексе с паровым двигателем позволили получить экономичный, постоянно действующий источник механической энергии, не зависящий от природных условий. В процессе дальнейшего развития привода были созданы паровые и гидравлические турбины и двигатели внутреннего сгорания. С конца XIX–начала XX веков эти двигатели, объединённые с системами механических передач, стали основным типом привода транспортных и рабочих машин – автомобилей, самолётов, тракторов, экскаваторов и других. В начале XX века в приводе машин производственного назначения широкое применение получили электрические двигатели (сначала постоянного тока, а затем трёхфазные асинхронные двигатели, имеющие высокий коэффициент полезного действия (кпд), надёжные в эксплуатации, экономичные). Переход к обслуживанию машин (особенно станков, кузнечно-прессового и другого оборудования) индивидуальным и многодвигательным приводом дал возможность располагать рабочие машины в необходимой последовательности и подготовить условия для развития в промышленности массового производства. Объединение электропривода с машиной-орудием позволило создать станки-автоматы, а затем автоматические системы машин (смотрите Автоматическая Линия) и перейти к управлению производством с помощью средств вычислительной техники. Электропривод получил также широкое применение в коммунальном и бытовом обслуживании (швейные, стиральные, кухонные машины, электробритвы и так далее). В приводе транспортных машин ведущая роль сохраняется за двигателями внутреннего сгорания (в автомобилях, тепловозах, теплоходах), газовыми турбинами (в самолётах, газотурбовозах), ядерными силовыми установками (на подводных лодках, ледоколах, военных кораблях). В начале 1970-х около 80% суммарной мощности всех существующих двигателей приходилось на долю транспортных. Для обеспечения сложных по режиму условий работы используются комбинированные приводы, например, паровые турбины устанавливаются совместно с тепловыми двигателями или газовыми турбинами, гидропривод комбинируется с электроприводом и так далее (гидроэлектропривод, газотурбогидропривод и другие). Мощность привода определяется возможностями применённого в нём двигателя. Диапазон мощностей привода современных машин очень широк:- от десятков МегаВатт (МВт) (привод гребных винтов, мощных насосов, вентиляторов аэрогидродинамических труб) до долей Ватт (Вт) (микропривод электрических часов). Использование передаточных механизмов в приводе машин обусловлено рядом конструктивно-эксплуатационных факторов:- по условиям компоновки, габаритов, техники безопасности двигатель не всегда можно непосредственно соединить с исполнительным механизмом; требуемые скорости машины обычно не совпадают с оптимальной частотой вращения двигателя; в большинстве технологических и транспортных машин необходимо обеспечить регулирование скоростей и возможность работы с большими моментами при малых скоростях (регулирование же скорости двигателя не всегда возможно и экономично); двигатели предназначены главным образом для равномерного вращательного движения, а рабочие органы машин осуществляют часто поступательное, винтовое и другие виды движений, а также движение с заданным законом изменения скоростей и так далее. В приводе машин передачи выполняют с постоянным или регулируемым передаточным отношением. Наиболее часто в приводе используются:- механизмы, сохраняющие постоянное передаточное отношение, – редукторы и мультипликаторы (соответственно понижающие и повышающие частоту вращения); коробки передач (скоростей), позволяющие ступенчато изменять частоту вращения; вариаторы, обеспечивающие бесступенчатое регулирование числа оборотов и оптимальный скоростной режим; различные открытые передачи (ремённые, цепные, зубчатые и другие). Привод механизмов дистанционного управления и контроля (в автомобилях, тракторах, мотоциклах) осуществляется с помощью гибких валов. Кроме механических передач, в приводе машин используются электрические, гидравлические и другие передачи. Применяется также так называемый встроенный привод, целиком смонтированный в рабочем органе машины (электробарабаны ленточных конвейеров и грузоподъёмных машин, приводные ролики роликовых конвейеров, мотор-колёса

мощных автомобилей). Аппаратура управления привода служит для пуска, остановки, изменения направления вращения, регулирования скорости, торможения, защиты двигателей и механизмов машин от перегрузок и повреждений, блокировки отдельных механизмов и так далее. Системы управления привода могут быть ручными, полуавтоматическими и автоматическими. При ручной системе все операции управления осуществляются аппаратами, непосредственно воздействующими на силовую цепь двигателя (рубильники, контроллеры, реостаты и другие) или на систему его питания, зажигания и так дале. При полуавтоматическом управлении непосредственное воздействие оказывается на специальные командоаппараты (кнопки, педали, командо-контроллеры, путевые и конечные выключатели и другие). Контакты командоаппаратов включены в маломощные вспомогательные цепи реле и контакторов, которые, в свою очередь, переключают силовые цепи двигателей без непосредственного участия человека. При автоматическом управлении начальный импульс для включения привода посылается механическим или электрическим реле или иными аппаратами (датчиками). В дальнейшем автоматическая работа системы поддерживается и контролируется электрическими, механическими, гидравлическими или другими аппаратами (регуляторами, распределителями, фото- и термоэлементами, логическими, программными, телевизионными устройствами и так далее). Автоматизация управления привода позволяет осуществлять регулирование скорости при заданной программе в функции пути, времени или нагрузки, регулирование ускорения и замедления, перераспределение нагрузки между приводами, точную остановку или реверс всех или отдельных приводов, защиту от перегрузки, разноса, неправильного начального положения и тому подобного. Применение автоматизации (даже частичной) увеличивает надёжность и точность работы привода, повышает производительность машин в целом, позволяет управлять приводом на расстоянии. В ряде случаев автоматизация привода диктуется условиями безопасности труда (нежелательностью пребывания людей в токсичной или пыльной среде, при работе с радиоактивными материалами и тому подобными). Автоматизация управления приводом даёт возможность перейти от индивидуального управления рабочими машинами к автоматическому управлению производственными агрегатами участками, цехами (смотрите Автоматизация Производства).

GEAR = СНАСТИ (или ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ) – Gear (maritime term):- the general name for ropes, blocks and tackles, tools, etc (things). Gear:- a general terms for ropes, tackle, etc. / Общее обозначение для канатов, такелажа и прочего.

GEAR AND TACKLE = СНАСТИ И ТАКЕЛАЖ – Gear And Tackle is ship's equipment used to level, secure and brace cargo for loading/unloading from vessel. / Судовое борудование, используемое для выравнивания, закрепления и связывания груза при погрузке или выгрузке из судна. Под Такелажем, от Голландского слова Takelage, понимаются:- (i) совокупность судовых снастей (прутки, тросы, цепи) для крепления рангоута, управления парусами, грузоподъёмных работ; различают стоячий (неподвижный – ванты, штаги и прочее) и бегучий (подвижный – топенанты, фалы, шкоты и прочее) такелаж; или (ii) стропы, тросы, цепи, применяемые совместно с грузоподъёмными устройствами для подъёма тяжёлых грузов.

GEARBOX = КОРОБКА ПЕРЕДАЧ (или КОРОБКА СКОРОСТЕЙ) – Gearbox (gear housing):- a casing for gear sets that transmit power from one rotating shaft to another. A gear box has a number of functions:- it is precisely bored to control gear and shaft alignment, it contains the gear oil, and it protects the gears and lubricant from water, dust, and other environmental contaminants. Gear boxes are used in a wide range of industrial, automotive, and home machinery. Not all gears are enclosed in gear boxes; some are open to the environment and are commonly lubricated by highly adhesive greases. / Под Коробкой Скоростей понимается многозвенный механизм, предназначенный для изменения частоты вращения ведомого вала при постоянной частоте вращения ведущего вала путём изменения Передаточного Отношения. Состоит из переключаемых зубчатых передач, размещённых в отдельном корпусе (коробке) или в одном корпусе с другими механизмами. Наряду с термином Коробка Скоростей применяют термин Коробка Передач, например, для механизма, входдящего в привод ведущих колёс автомобиля. Коробка Скоростей, механизм, предназначенный для ступенчатого изменения частоты (скорости) вращения ведомого вала при постоянной частоте вращения ведущего путём изменения передаточного числа. Коробка скоростей состоит из переключаемых зубчатых передач, размещённых в отдельном корпусе (коробке) или в общем корпусе с другими механизмами. Наряду с термином Коробка Скоростей применяют термин Коробка Передач, например, для механизма, входящего в привод ведущих колёс автомобиля и других транспортных средств. Под Коробкой Передач понимается многозвенный механизм, в котором ступенчатое изменение Передаточного Отношения осуществляется при переключении зубчатых передач, размещённых в отдельном корпусе (коробке) или в общем корпусе с другими механизмами. Коробка передач предназначена для изменения частоты вращения ведомого вала при постоянной частоте вращения ведущего вала, называется также Коробкой Скоростей, например, в приводе главного движения резания металлорежущих станков. Коробка передач, предназначенная для изменения подачи в металлорежущих станках, называется Коробкой Подач. Коробки передач широко применяются в приводах ведущих колёс автомобилей и других транспортных средств, работающих от двигателей внутреннего сгорания. Конструкция коробки передач зависит от её назначения, способа переключения передач и технической характеристики машины или станка:- передаваемой мощности, быстроходности, числа передач (до 48), диапазона регулирования. Для ускорительных передач передаточное отношение обычно принимают не менее 1/2, для замедляющих – не более 4; число передач между двумя валами не более 6–8. По способу переключения передач различают:- (i) коробки передач со скользящими зубчатыми блоками (с кулачковыми и зубчатыми муфтами); (ii) коробки передач, имеющие зубчатые муфты с синхронизаторами; (iii) коробки передач с фрикционными муфтами и тормозами; и (iv) коробки передач с муфтами свободного хода. Коробка Передач, механизм для ступенчатого изменения передаточного числа, то есть скорости вращения или величины подачи. Коробка передач состоит из переключаемых зубчатых передач, размещённых в отдельном корпусе (коробке) или в общем корпусе с другими механизмами. Коробка передач, применяемая для изменения скорости главного движения резания металлорежущих станков, называется также Коробкой Скоростей. Коробка передач, предназначенная для изменения подачи в металлорежущих станках и имеющая некоторые кинематические особенности, называется Коробкой Подач. Коробки передач широко применяются в приводах ведущих колёс автомобилей и других транспортных средств, работающих от двигателя внутреннего сгорания, который при небольшой частоте вращения не может развивать большого вращающего момента и большой мощности, а также не допускает изменения направления вращения вала (реверсирования). Использование коробки передач позволяет получить достаточный момент на колёсах, рациональные режимы работы двигателя при различных скоростях движения, а также обеспечивает задний ход. Передаточные числа u коробки передач обычно соответствуют геометрическому ряду (u_1; $u_2 = \varphi u_1$; $u^3 = \varphi^2 u_1$, ...), что обеспечивает одинаковое относительное увеличение u при переключении с любой скорости на следующую. Значения u в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были стандартизованы:- 1.06; 1.12; 1.26; 1.41; 1.58; 2.00. Иногда применяют ступенчатый геометрический ряд с разным φ на определённых участках регулирования или арифметический ряд (например, в коробке подач). Конструкция коробки передач зависит от её назначения, способа переключения передачи и технической характеристики машины или станка – передаваемой мощности, быстроходности, числа скоростей (до 48), диапазона регулирования. Для ускорительных передач коробки передач обычно принимают u не менее 1/2, для замедляющих – не более 4, число передач между двумя валами не более 6–8. По способу переключения передач различают:- коробки передач со скользящими зубчатыми блоками (с

кулачковыми и зубчатыми муфтами); коробки передач, имеющие зубчатые муфты с синхронизаторами; коробки передач с фрикционными муфтами и тормозами; коробки передач с муфтами свободного хода. Коробки передач со скользящими блоками допускают переключение только при остановках или на малой скорости холостого хода; имеют простую и компактную конструкцию, широко применяются в металлорежущих станках с большим числом скоростей. При малом φ конструкцию коробки передач можно упростить и сократить по длине, применив корригирование зубчатых колёс, позволяющее одно и то же зубчатое колесо сцеплять с разными колёсами на других валах. Коробки передач, имеющие зубчатые муфты с синхронизаторами, позволяют сначала вводить в соприкосновение небольшие фрикционные поверхности, выравнивающие угловые скорости вала и включаемого зубчатого колеса, а затем вводить в зацепление зубчатую муфту. Эти коробки передач обеспечивают безударное переключение на холостом ходу; применяются преимущественно в автомобилях. Коробки передач с фрикционными муфтами и тормозами допускают переключение на ходу под нагрузкой, а при использовании муфт и тормозов с электромагнитным, гидравлическим или пневматическим управлением обеспечивают дистанционное переключение и возможность автоматизации. Ввиду сложности конструкции и больших габаритов такие коробки передач применяют при малом числе скоростей; переключение тормозами используют в планетарных коробках передач. Коробки передач с муфтами свободного хода осуществляют переключение передач при изменении направления вращения ведущего вала при неизменном направлении вращения ведомого; применяются редко. Переключение скоростей в коробке передач осуществляется:- механизмами индивидуального управления, в которых каждый зубчатый блок или муфта переключается отдельной рукояткой; механизмами централизованного управления (последовательного и выборочного включения и с предварительным выбором, или преселективные), в которых все зубчатые блоки и муфты переключаются одной общей рукояткой; электрическими и другими устройствами дистанционного управления; устройствами автоматического управления, переключающим скорости в зависимости от изменяющихся условий работы. Недостатки коробки передач по сравнению с механическими Вариаторами:- ступенчатое изменение передаточного числа и менее удобное управление; преимущества – жёсткая кинематическая связь, то есть строгое постоянство передаточных чисел между ведущим и ведомым валами, высокая надёжность и долговечность, компактность и простота конструкции, что обеспечило их широкое применение в современных машинах.

GEAR CRIMPED YARN = ИЗВИТАЯ (или ЗАВИТАЯ, или ГОФРИРОВАННАЯ) ШЕСТЕРНЯМИ ПРЯЖА – Gear Crimped Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by passing the yarn between a pair of intermeshed toothed wheels. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

GEAR CRIMPING METHOD = МЕТОД ШЕСТЕРЁННОГО ИЗВИВАНИЯ (или МЕТОД СКЛАДЫВАНИЯ ЗАЦЕПЛЕНИЯ, или МЕТОД ЗАВИВАНИЯ ЗАЦЕПЛЕНИЕМ (или СЦЕПЛЕНИЕМ)) – Gear Crimping Method:- in this texturing method, yarn is fed through the meshing teeth of two gears. The yarn takes on the shape of the gear teeth. See also Crinkle Yarn, Textured Yarn, and Texturing. / Пряжа принимает форму шестерёнчатых зубьев. Смотрите также .

GEARED = ОСНАЩЁННОЕ СНАСТЯМИ – Geared:- vessel/conveyance carries its own means of loading/unloading cargo.

GEARING = ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ПЛЕЧА (или ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ РЫЧАГА, или ПРЕУМНОЖЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ПРИВОД, или РЕДУКТОР, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ УСИЛЕНИЯ, или ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ЗУБЧАТОЕ ЗАЦЕПЛЕНИЕ, или ПРИВОДНОЙ МЕХАНИЗМ) – A term Gearing refers to the process of increasing funds available for investment through borrowing. the ratio of debt finance to equity finance or as:- The use of long-term debt in financing an entity. Gearing may be measured as:- EBIT / (EBIT – Interest). Used to be known as Leverage. The proportion of long-term debt to equity finance on the balance sheet of a company. Most specifically, it is the ratio of borrowed capital against total capital employed, expressed as a percentage. Also known as Leverage. Gearing is a measure for the incremental percentage change of a warrant price with respect to an incremental percentage change of its underlying asset. A warrant's gearing is calculated by multiplying the warrant's leverage by its delta. Also known as Elasticity, or referred to using the Greek letter Eta. Gearing:- the potential to magnify profits or losses by incurring exposure to large positions from an initially small investment outlay. Also known as Leverage. / В технике под Рычагом понимается устройство для уравновешивания большей силы меньшей, дающее выигрыш в силе, при этом столько же проигрывающее в перемещении и не дающее выигрыша в работе.

GEAR LUBRICANT = ПЕРЕДАТОЧНАЯ СМАЗКА (или СМАЗКА ДЛЯ (ЗУБЧАТЫХ) ПЕРЕДАЧ, или ТРАНСМИССИОННАЯ СМАЗКА) – Gear Lubricant (GL):- the American Petroleum Institute (API) has a system of specifications for classifying gear and differential oils with a GL (Gear Lubricant) rating. GL-1:- denotes lubricants intended for manual transmissions operating under such mild conditions that straight petroleum or refined petroleum oil may be used satisfactorily. Oxidation and rust inhibitors, defoamers, and pour depressants may be added to improve the characteristics of these lubricants. Friction modifiers and extreme pressure additives shall not be used. API GL-1 lubricants are generally not satisfactory for many passenger car manual transmissions. However, these lubricants have been used in some truck and tractor manual transmissions. Lubricants meeting service designation API MT-1 are an upgrade in performance over lubricants meeting API GL-1 and are preferred by major commercial vehicle manual transmission manufacturers. In all cases the transmission manufacturer's lubricant quality recommendations should be followed. GL-2:- denotes lubricants intended for automotive worm-gear axles operating under such conditions of load, temperature, and sliding velocities that lubricants satisfactory for API GL-1 service will not suffice. Products suited for this type of service contain anti-wear or film-strength improvers specifically designed to protect worm gears. GL-3:- denotes lubricants intended for manual transmissions operating under moderate to severe conditions and spiral-bevel axles operating under mild to moderate conditions of speed and load. These service conditions require a lubricant having load-carrying capacities exceeding those satisfying API GL-1 service but below the requirements of lubricants satisfying API GL-4 service. Gear lubricants designated for API GL-3 service are not intended for axles with hypoid gears. Some transmission and axle manufacturers specify API Category 'CC' or 'CD' motor oils for this service. The manufacturer's specific lubricant quality recommendations should be followed. GL-4:- denotes lubricants intended for axles with spiral bevel gears operating under moderate to severe conditions of speed and load or axles with hypoid (see note) gears operating under moderate speeds and loads. These oils may be used in selected manual transmission and transaxle applications where MT-1 lubricants are unsuitable. The manufacturer's specific lubricant quality recommendations should be followed. Although this service designation is still used commercially to describe lubricants, some test equipment used for performance verification is no longer available. Procedures to define this performance are currently being reviewed for adoption by ASTM. Note:- frictional requirements for axles equipped with limited-slip differentials are normally defined by the axle manufacturer. GL-5:- denotes lubricants intended for gears, particularly hypoid (see note) gears, in axles operating under various combinations of high-speed/shock load and lowspeed/high-torque conditions. Lubricants qualified under US Military Specification MILL-2105D (formerly MIL-L-2105C) satisfy the requirements of the API GL-5 service designation, although the API designation does not require military approval. Performance test details are in ASTM Publication STP-512A. Note:- frictional requirements for axles equipped with limited-slip differentials are normally defined by the axle manufacturer. API MT-1:- denotes lubricants intended for nonsynchronized manual transmissions used in buses and heavyduty trucks. Lubricants meeting the requirements of API MT-1 service provide protection against the combination of thermal degradation, component wear,

and oil-seal deterioration, which is not provided by lubricants in current use meeting only the requirements of API GL-1, 4, or 5. API MT-1 does not address the performance requirements of synchronized transmissions and transaxles in passenger cars and heavy-duty applications. API MT-1 lubricants should not be mixed with engine oils in the same transmission unit. Transmission manufacturers' specific lubricant quality recommendations should be followed. Important:- of the original five GL (Gear Lubricant) categories, only GL-5 is still valid and verifiable. Even GL-4 is no longer valid and new oils cannot be tested to this specification because the test equipment is also no longer available. GL classifications are primarily for the American market and are no measure of synchromesh compatibility. However, it has been shown that API GL-4 oil types are more likely to be synchromesh ringcompatible because they contain fewer additives than GL-5 oils which are seldom synchromesh ringcompatible because of the high proportion of sulphur in their formulations. API GL-4:- mainly manual gearboxes, moderate loads API GL-5:- mainly highly-stressed differentials and sometimes manual gearboxes (transaxles). See also Gear, and Lubricant. Gear Lubricants are a high-performance line of industrial and automotive gear oils. These products are designed for use in any industrial gear or bearing application that requires a thermally stable, extreme pressure lubricant. They also meet the requirements for use in many hypoid gear applications employed in heavy-duty mobile equipment. In addition, these products are fortified with a shear stable tackifier to provide adhesion to the metal during use. They contain dual acting wear-reducing and extreme pressure additive. API GL:- API stands for American Petroleum Industry and GL stands for Gear Lubricant. API GL-1:- straight mineral oil; API GL-2:- mild EP for worm gears; API GL-3:- mild EP for spur and spiral bevel gears in axles and transmissions; API GL-4:- medium EP, MIL-L-2105 quality, moderate severity hypoid gears, manual transmissions; API GL-5:- high EP, MIL-L-2105D quality, all hypoid axles, some manual transmissions; and API GL-6:- extra high EP, now obsolete. Is it important to select the right API GL rating? Yes. Selecting the correct gear oil performance level will provide the best protection to the components of the transmission. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

GEAR OIL = ПЕРЕДАТОЧНОЕ МАСЛО (или МАСЛО ДЛЯ (ЗУБЧАТЫХ) ПЕРЕДАЧ, или ТРАНСМИССИОННОЕ МАСЛО) – Gear Oil is a high-quality oil with good oxidation stability, load-carrying capacity, rust protection, and resistance to foaming, for service in gear housings and enclosed chain drives. Specially formulated industrial extreme pressure (EP) gear oils are used where highly loaded gear sets or excessive sliding action (as in worm gears) is encountered. See also Gear. / сверхвысокое давление . Под Трансмиссионными Маслами понимаются нефтяные и синтетические смазочные масла для коробок передач, ведущих мостов и других агрегатов силовой передачи автомобилей и тракторов. В гидродинамических и гидрообъёмных передачах трансмиссионные масла служат также средой, передающей мощность и заполняющей регулирующие системы. Кинематическую вязкость трансмиссионных масел составляет $(6.5–42)\cdot10^{-6}$ квадратных метров в секунду ($м^2/с$) (при 100 °C). Содержат противоизносные, противозадирные, антиокислительные и другие присадки. Трансмиссионные масла с особенно эффективными противозадирными присадками называют Гипоидными Маслами. Трансмиссионные Масла, нефтяные масла (иногда синтетические) с противозадирными присадками (сераорганическими соединениями, хлорсодержащими органическими соединениями и другими). Используются в зубчатых зацеплениях коробки передач, зацеплениях картера заднего моста и рулевого управления транспортных машин для предотвращения задира, уменьшения износа трущихся поверхностей и отведения от них тепла.

GEF = GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

GEL = ГЕЛЬ – Gel is:- (1) a colloid in which the dispersed particles have combined with the continuous phase to produce a viscous, jelly-like product. (2) Degraded polymer occurring in process lines. Usually seen as specks in polymer or yarn. / Под Гелями, от Латинского слова Gelo, означающее Застываю, понимаются дисперсные системы с жидкой или газообразной дисперсионной средой, обладающие некоторыми свойствами твёрдых тел:- способностью сохранять форму, прочностью, упругостью, пластичностью. Эти свойства гелей обусловлены существованием у них структурной сетки (каркаса), образованной частицами дисперсной фазы, которые связаны между собой молекулярными силами различной природы (подробнее смотрите Дисперсная Структура). Типичные гели в виде студенистых осадков (Коагелей) образуются из золей при их коагуляции или в процессах выделения новой фазы из пересыщенных растворов как низко-, так и высокомолекулярных веществ. Гели с водной дисперсионной средой называют Гидрогелями, с жидкой углеводородной средой – Органогелями. Отверждение золей во всём объёме без выделения осадка и нарушения их однородности даёт так называемые Лиогели. Вся дисперсионная среда в таких гелях лишена подвижности (иммобилизована) вследствие механического захватывания в ячейках структурной сетки. Чем больше асимметрия частиц, тем при более низком содержании дисперсной фазы образуется гель. В случае гидрозоля пятиокиси ванадия, например, для отверждения системы достаточно 0.05%, в других случаях – нескольких объёмных процентов дисперсной фазы. Лиогели обладают малой прочностью, пластичностью, некоторой эластичностью и тиксотропией, то есть способностью обратимо восстанавливать структуру, разрушенную механическим воздействием. Таковы, например, гели мыл и мылоподобных поверхностно-активных веществ, гели гидроокисей многих поливалентных металлов. Высушиванием лиогелей можно получить Аэрогели, или Ксерогели, – микропористые системы, лишённые пластичности, имеющие хрупкую, необратимо разрушаемую структуру. Так получают распространённые сорбенты:- алюмогель из геля гидроокиси алюминия и силикагель из студней кремнёвой кислоты. Гели часто отождествляют со студнями. Однако последние, в отличие от гелей являются однофазными (гомогенными) системами – истинными растворами полимеров (органических или неорганических) в низкомолекулярных жидкостях. В химии и технологии синтетических смол гелями по традиции называют неплавкие и нерастворимые твёрдые (хрупкие) или твёрдообразные (упруго-вязкопластичные) продукты поликонденсации или полимеризации. Пространственную структуру в таких системах образует непрерывная сетка химически связанных макромолекул.

GELATINIZATION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА КЛЕЙСТЕРИЗАЦИИ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ЖЕЛАТИНИЗАЦИИ) – Gelatinization Temperature is a temperature at which about 90% of the starch granules have swelled irreversibly in hot water. Final gelatinization temperature may be classified as low (< 70 °C), intermediate (70 to 74 °C), and high (> 74 °C). Instead of hot water, 1.7% potassium hydroxide solution may be used to gelatinize the starch. The digestibility of the milled Rice starch, as indicated by the degree of spreading and clearing, is inversely related to gelatinization temperature. Gelatinization Temperature (GT):- the time required for cooking milled Rice is determined by gelatinization temperature or GT. Environmental conditions, such as temperature during ripening, influence GT. A high ambient temperature during development results in starch with a higher GT. GT of milled Rice is evaluate by determinining the Alkali spreading value. In many Rice-growing countries, there is a distinct preference for Rice with intermediate gelatinization temperature.

GELATINOUS = ЖЕЛАТИНОВОЕ (или ЖЕЛАТИНОЗНОЕ, или СТУДЕНИСТОЕ) – Gelatinous is a slimy and sticky jelly-like substance with a water base. / Желатиновое – слизистая и клейкая субстанция типа желе с водной основой. Под Желатином, от Французского слова Gélatine, от Латинского Gelatus, означающее Замёрзший или Застывший, понимается студнеобразующее вещество, продукт денатурации коллагена – белка соединительной ткани. Получают вываривaнием костей, хрящей,

сухожилий (наиболее чистый – из рыбных хрящей). Применяют в пищевой промышленности, для изготовления фотоэмульсий, в микробиологии как среду для культивирования микроорганизмов, в качестве столярного клея.

GELCON = GEL CONSISTENCY

GEL CONSISTENCY = КОНСИСТЕНЦИЯ ГЕЛЯ – Gel Consistency is a degree of Rice gel firmness measured as the length of cold milled Rice gelatinized in 2 ml of dilute potassium hydroxide in a 13- x 100-mm test tube, placed horizontally for 30 minutes or 1 hour. Gel consistency may be classified as hard (27 to 40 mm), medium (41 to 60 mm), or soft (61 to 100 mm). It is correlated with hardness of cooked Rice. Gel Consistency measures the tendency of the cooked Rice to harden after cooling. Within the same amylose group, varieties with a softer gel consistency are preferred, and the cooked Rice has a higher degree of tenderness. Harder gel consistency is associated with harder cooked Rice and this feature is particularly evident in high-amylose Rice. Hard cooked Rice also tends to be less sticky. Gel consistency is determined by heating a small quantity of Rice in a dilute alkali. / твёрдость (hardness). Под Консистенцией, от позднелатинского слова Consistentia, означающее Состояние, понимается понятие, характеризующее подвижность (густоту) вязких жидкостей и полутвёрдых тел (битумов, мазей, паст, теста и прочего). Под Гелями, от Латинского слова Gelo, означающее Застываю, понимаются дисперсные системы с жидкой дисперсионной средой, в которых частицы дисперсной фазы образуют пространственную структуру (сетку). Обладают некоторыми признаками твёрдых тел:- способностью сохранять форму, прочностью, пластичностью. Типичные гели образуются, например, при слипании частиц золей и имеют вид студенистых осадков. Высушиванием геля получают хрупкие микропористые тела, называемые аэрогелями (алюмагель, силикагель).

GEL DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ГЕЛЯ – Gel Dyeing is a continuous tow-dyeing method in which soluble dyes are applied to wet-spun fibers (e.g., acrylic or modacrylic fibers) in the gel state, i.e. after extrusion and coagulation, but before drawing and drying. Gel Dyeing:- passing a wet-spun fiber that is in the gel state (not yet at full crystallinity or orientation) through a dyebath containing dye with affinity for the fiber. This process provides good accessibility of the dye sites. See also Dyeing. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

GEL ELECTROPHORESIS = ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ ГЕЛЯ (или ГЕЛЬ–ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ) – Gel Electrophoresis is a technique where nucleic acids or proteins are separated according to size and charge by subjecting them to an electric current in a suitable gel and buffer system. / Под Электрофорезом, от Греческих слов Ēlektron, означающее Янтарь, и Phórēsis, означающее Несение или Перенесение, или Катафорезом понимается:- (1) движение частиц, находящихся во взвешенном состоянии в жидкой или газообразной среде, под действием внешнего электрического поля. Одно из электрокинетических явлений, на котором основано, например, улавливание частиц дыма и пыли. Явление, обратное электрофорезу, – возникновение так называемого потенциала осаждения, то есть разности электрических потенциалов при оседании содержащихся в среде заряженных дисперсионных частиц. (2) Лекарственный электрофорез (гальваноионотерапия), лечащий метод воздействия на организм постоянным током и лекарственными веществами, вводимыми при его помощи через кожу или слизистые оболочки. Сочетание электрофореза с индуктотермией называется Индуктоэлектрофорезом.

GEL SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ИЗ ГЕЛЯ (или ФОРМОВАНИЕ ИЗ ГЕЛЯ) – Gel Spinning is an old technique that has come into use commercially only since the 1980s. As originally applied, solutions of very high solid contents (20–80 percent) were used; such solutions were similar to semisolids. In the modern adaptation of this process, polymer of an extremely high molecular weight is dissolved in a solvent of low concentration (i.e. 1 to 2 percent), making a very viscous solution. This solution is either dry- or wet-spun to fiber, which, still retaining most of the solvent, is actually a gel of polymer and solvent. While in the gel state, the fiber can be stretched in order to pull the molecules of the polymer into an elongated state, instead of the usual solid state of chain-folded molecules. Ultrahigh-strength, high-stiffness polyethylene fibers, marketed under such trademarks as Spectra, are commercially produced using gel-spinning techniques. Gel Spinning is a spinning process in which the primary mechanism of solidification is the gelling of the polymer solution by cooling to form a gel filament consisting of precipitated polymer and solvent. Solvent removal is accomplished following solidification by washing in a liquid bath. The resultant fibers can be drawn to give a product with high tensile strength and modulus. See also Spinning, 2. There are four types of spinning for polymers – wet spinning, dry spinning, melt spinning, and gel spinning. Gel spinning:- it is also known as Dry-Wet Spinning because the filaments first pass through air and then are cooled further in a liquid bath. Gel spinning is used to make very strong and other fibers having special characteristics. The polymer here is partially liquid or in a 'gel' state, which keeps the polymer chains somewhat bound together at various points in liquid crystal form. / осадок (precipitate).

GELTEMP = GEL TEMPERATURE

GEM = GLOBAL EXPORT MANAGER

GEMINATE = СДВОЕННОЕ (или ДВОЙНОЕ, или ПАРНОЕ) – Geminate:- arranged in pairs.

GEMMS = GILT–EDGED MARKET MAKERS

GEMS = GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEM

GENCON = GENERAL CHARTER CONDITIONS

GENDER ANALYSIS = ПОЛОВОЙ АНАЛИЗ (или ГЕНДЕРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ) – Gender Analysis refers to the variety of methods used to understand the relationships between men and women, their access to resources, their activities, and the constraints they face relative to each other. Gender analysis provides information that recognizes that gender, and its relationship with race, ethnicity, culture, class, age, disability, and/or other status, is important in understanding the different patterns of involvement, behaviour and activities that women and men have in economic, social and legal structures. Gender analysis is an essential element of socio-economic analysis. A comprehensive socio-economic analysis would take into account gender relations, as gender is a factor in all social and economic relations. An analysis of gender relations provides information on the different conditions that women and men face, and the different effects that policies and programs may have on them because of their situations. Such information can inform and improve policies and programs, and is essential in ensuring that the different needs of both women and men are met. At the local level, gender analysis makes visible the varied roles women, men, girls and boys play in the family, in the community, and in economic, legal and political structures. A gender perspective focuses on the reasons for the current division of responsibilities and benefits and their effect on the distribution of rewards and incentives. An understanding of socio-economic relations, and with it gender relations, is an integral part of policy analysis, and is essential in creating and implementing effective development co-operation initiatives. Analysis of the different situations of men and women can provide an understanding of the different impacts that legislation, cultural practices, policies, and programs can have on women and men. Gender analysis offers information to understand women's and men's access to and control over resources that can be used to address disparities, challenge systemic inequalities (most often faced by women), and build efficient and equitable solutions. The information gathered during the research stage of the analysis should make the differences

between women and men explicit (using sex-disaggregated data) so that policies, programs and projects can build effective actions that promote equality. Since gender relations will change in each context and over time, a gender analysis should be done within each development initiative. Gender analysis can also provide insights on how gender equality can be promoted within efforts for sustainable development to ensure maximum efficiency in pursuing development goals. To be most effective, it must be part of each step of a development initiative:- from conception and design to implementation and evaluation. By being part of this process, gender analysis has already led to changes in strategies for development cooperation that previously did not meet the needs of women. An analysis of gender relations can tell us who has access, who has control, who is likely to benefit from a new initiative, and who is likely to lose. Gender analysis asks questions that can lead us in a search for information to understand why a situation has developed the way it has. It can also lead us to explore assumptions about issues such as the distribution of resources and the impact of culture and traditions. It can provide information on the potential direct or indirect benefit of a development initiative on women and men, on some appropriate entry points for measures that promote equality within a particular context, and on how a particular development initiative may challenge or maintain the existing gender division of labor. With this information measures of equity can be created to address the disparities and promote equality. In the case of primary education, gender analysis can tell us that a gender gap exists in most countries; that is, there is a gap between girls' and boys' enrolment and retention in school. In the majority of countries where there is a gender gap, the gap works against girls, but in others, it works against boys. In India, an average six year-old girl can expect to spend six years in school, three years less than a boy of the same age. Girls in rural areas are at even greater disadvantage: their risk of dropping out of school is three times that of a boy. In Jamaica, however, it is boys who are at higher risk of missing out on education. Boys are often pulled out of school and sent to work to boost family income, and thus, their drop-out rate is higher than that of girls'. In their efforts to balance the need to meet the needs of both girls and boys, governments are increasingly using gender analysis to investigate the source of the gap and what measures can be adopted to reduce the distortions in the educational system. Where is gender analysis used? Development cooperation always involves people. Within Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), a gender analysis that addresses the connections of gender with factors such as race, ethnicity, culture, class, age, disability, and/or other status, among others, is required for all policies, programs and projects. While it is easy to see the people involved in more practical and tangible initiatives, such as capacity building for local authorities, any policy or project will ultimately have an effect on people, and must work to promote the equal status of women and men. For example, the development of a country's environmental policy, should involve a holistic socio-economic analysis that addresses gender relations to fully understand the situation and ensure that the policy and its directives promote equality. This might involve understanding the perceptions of women and men of the environment, a sex-disaggregated account of activities performed and their affect on the environment, and the uses men and women make of natural resources, such as land and water. Many of women's contributions to the economy continue to go unrecognized because their work is not easily counted within the conventional structures. Women do a majority of the work within the informal sector and the home and as a result, much of their work is not counted or is underrepresented in official statistics. The lack of a gender analysis in economic policies can result in women's perspectives and priorities being left out of strategies for development. When in the process is gender analysis applied? Gender analysis takes place throughout the entire development process, throughout research, to problem definition, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. By examining basic assumptions each step of the way, the interrelationships between social context and economic factors can be understood and initiatives that respond to those needs can be designed. CIDA-led initiatives must undertake gender analysis at the planning stage and integrate the findings and recommendations at each step of the way, from planning through to evaluation. For example, the Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENAI; Portuguese language for National Service for Industrial Training) or National Industrial Apprenticeship Program in Brazil, a technical training program, built in gender analysis from the beginning and responded to the under-representation of female students. Consequently, a portion of the program focused on a sensitization campaign geared towards students and industry. In it, promotional materials showcased female role-models in non-traditional jobs, such as posters with women involved in construction. As a result of undertaking and following through on the gender analysis, the number of women in technical courses jumped from 13.5% to 31.3% in seven years. Who undertakes gender analysis? It is the task of analysts, policy-makers and program managers located in both donor and partner countries, in both government and civil society, to work in partnership with women and men involved to advance gender equality. This participatory process provides the context for the creation, implementation and evaluation of development initiatives to promote gender equality. Additionally, a gender analysis should identify local and national initiatives undertaken by both governments and civil society in order to strengthen and complement these efforts. Individuals, groups and communities affected by development initiatives must be involved from the beginning of the process in order to determine the gender dimensions of the issue at hand. Without local knowledge and expertise, some of the intricacies of the gender roles and social relationships may not be easily understood. In the case of the organizations delivering food aid to vulnerable members of the Dinka people of South Sudan there was a puzzling issue. When Dinka mothers began voluntarily to remove malnourished children from therapeutic feeding programs, the organizations involved were surprised. They questioned their own assumptions of the vulnerability of people and the way that food aid was being distributed. They then set-up discussions between members of aid organisations and women and men involved in decision-making about food in the local communities. During the discussions it became clear that each group had different definitions of need and different ideas of how aid should be distributed. For example, both Dinka people and organisations identified widows and people with disabilities as vulnerable. Dinka people, however, also identified male and female farmers and fishers with no livestock or fish, and men and women without daughters. The donor strategy often called for the provision of food aid to one child within a family, but the Dinka explained that gifts are to be distributed within the clan and the family. This exchange has led to devising methods to better account for local definitions of social assets, and to establishing a more appropriate manner of distributing aid that takes into account local practices. Elements of Gender Analysis:- for a good gender analysis, resources and commitment to implement the results of the analysis are necessary. Consider three important points:- (i) it requires skilled professionals with adequate resources; (ii) it benefits from the use of local expertise; and (iii) the findings must be used to actually shape the design of policies, programs and projects. Undertaking gender analysis begins with examining the issue so that the broad reality of gender roles and relationships is taken into account. Gathering information to enrich the understanding of the gender roles and relations in a specific context means asking difficult questions. When doing research, consider if you are challenging the existing gender division of labor, tasks, responsibilities and opportunities. Who are the intended recipients of the benefits of the proposed policy, program or project, and who could potentially lose? Both women and men must be consulted on the issue at hand, and have the opportunity to contribute to the definition of the solution. At the same time, it is important to keep in mind the long term impact of a policy, program or project in terms of women's equality with men. How will these enable women to have increased control over their lives? Take, for example, the case of maternal mortality. Every year at least 585 000 women die of pregnancy or childbirth related causes around the world (the World Health Organization (WHO), 2000). A medical approach to maternal mortality can only partly address this tragic and complex problem. Broadening the focus and giving attention to equality issues such as child marriage, limited access to reproductive health services and family planning, female genital mutilation, and women and girls eating last and least can reduce and transform the recurring nature of maternal mortality. Reconsidering an issue using gender analysis expands the understanding of the challenges women face and the range of solutions available. Tools for Gender Analysis:- there are a variety of tools that have been developed to assist people in

asking these questions. Each tool is different, with some advantages and disadvantages, some account for other social characteristics and factors better, while others are more participatory. Following are some examples. The Harvard Analytical Framework is a tool to collect data at the community and household level. It has three main components:- an activity profile ('who does what?'), an access and control profile ('who has access and who controls what?'), and an analysis of influencing factors ('how does gender influence the profiles?'). Module 1 of the ILO/SEAPAT's Online Gender Learning & Information, entitled Some Gender Planning Approaches and Strategies offers descriptions of the Harvard Analytical Framework, Moser's Gender Planning Framework, the Women's Empowerment Framework and the Social Relations Framework. Regardless of the tool or method used, information should account for differences between men and women, boys and girls, and should ask questions for the reasons behind these differences. Without this, development initiatives will come short in their efforts to support sustainable development. Gender Analysis is the systematic effort to document and understand the roles of women and men within a given context. / Сэрвису Насьонал дэ Апрэндизажэнь Индустриал (СЭНАЙ; Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENAI)). Половой (или Гендерный) Анализ – это процесс оценки различного воздействия, оказываемого на женщин и мужчин, существующими или предлагаемыми программами, законодательством, государственным политическим курсом – во всех сферах жизни общества и государства. Половой анализ также – сбор качественной информации и понимание половых тенденций в экономике и обществе, использование этих знаний для выявления потенциальных проблем и поиска решений в ежедневной работе. Одновременно это инструмент для понимания социальных процессов. Он позволяет увидеть и сравнить:- каким образом и почему политические, экономические, социальные и иные факторы влияют на женщин и мужчин? Половой анализ зиждется на убеждении в том, что политика не может быть отделена от социального контекста, что социальные вопросы – неотъемлемая составная часть экономических. Анализ социального воздействия (социальная экспертиза), включающий половой анализ, не является просто 'прибавкой', которая должна быть рассмотрена после оценки затрат и прибылей (выгоды/пользы), а представляет собой интегральный компонент любого добротного анализа политического курса во всех сферах жизни. Он пронизывает от начала и до конца полный цикл политического процесса по выработке и реализации государственной деятельности. Суть полового анализа – в полном раскрытии любых последствий для обоих полов, а не в том, чтобы способствовать продвижению или ослаблению позиций одной из сторон. В целом, анализ, основанный на половом подходе – важная часть универсального социально-экономического анализа государственной политики. Социально-экономические данные, обработанные в свете учёта половых различий, свидетельствуют, например, о том, что в среднем мужчины располагают более высокими доходами по сравнению с женщинами, и что женщины оказываются в невыгодном положении в результате осуществления своих социальных ролей и неадекватной оценки этих ролей в обществе. Однако в случаях, когда мужчины оказываются в невыгодном социально-экономическом положении (например, более ранняя мужская смертность) – половой анализ высветит также и подобные факты. Реальное положение мужчин и женщин может быть различно как вследствие пола (биологических различий), так и вследствие половых особенностей (социальных различий). Система мер или программа, законодательство, разработанные без учёта этих различий, могут не соответствовать интересам и чаяниям ни женщин, ни мужчин. Такой политический курс не способен оказать нужного воздействия, а значит, не может быть социально достаточным и достоверным. Половой анализ подвергает сомнению утверждение о том, что любой человек, независимо от пола, испытывает одинаковое воздействие политических курсов, программ и законодательства. Такое представление соответствует поло-нейтральной политике. По существу, такая политика игнорирует различные физические, социальные, экономические характеристики и жизненный опыт женщин и мужчин, также как и особых групп женщин и мужчин, например, инвалидов. Ведь равенство означает обеспечение всем людям, независимо от их пола, расы или способностей, одинаковых возможностей доступа к позитивным результатам проводимого политического курса. Существуют различные способы применения полового анализа на практике. На международном уровне Организация Объединённых Наций, Всемирный Банк, Международная Организация Труда подготовили Руководства по Половому Анализу или опубликовали Заявления по Половому Анализу. Правительства многих стран, например, Новой Зеландии, Норвегии, Канады и других также выпустили инструкции по половому анализу. В политических культурах, в которых не развиты поло-ориентированные измерения, поло-чувствительная политика обречена на конфликт с доминирующими ценностями, определяющими правила организации и жизнедеятельности общества.

GENDER BLINDNESS = ПОЛОВАЯ СЛЕПОТА (или ГЕНДЕРНАЯ СЛЕПОТА) – Gender Blindness is the inability to perceive that different gender roles and responsibilities are held by men and women, leading to different effects on men and women of development policies, programs, and projects. / Под Слепотой или Амаврозом понимается потеря зрения на оба глаза вследствие глаукомы, трахомы, травмы, диабета и других причин.

GENDER NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЕ В ПОЛОВОМ ОТНОШЕНИИ – Gender Neutral:- having equal impact on both men and women, giving them equal access to resources and benefits of a development initiative.

GENDER ROLES = ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ РОЛИ – Gender Roles:- learned behaviors that condition activities, tasks, and responsibilities viewed within a given society as 'masculine' or 'feminine'.

GENE = ГЕН (или НАСЛЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ФАКТОР) – Gene is:- (1) a functional hereditary unit that occupies a fixed location in a chromosome, has a specific influence on the phenotype (usually) through encoding a single polypeptide chain or molecule), and is capable of mutation to various allelic forms. (2) DNA segment that performs a specific function and is a unit of inheritance. Gene is an inheritable factor, carried on the chromosomes, determining a character or trait in an organism. / Под Геном, от Греческого слова Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимается единица наследственного материала, ответственная за формирование какого-либо элементарного признака. У высших организмов (эукариот) входит в состав хромосом. Совокупность всех генов организма составляет его генетическую конституцию – генотип. Дискретные наследственные задатки были открыты в 1865 Австрийским естествоиспытателем Грегором Иоганном Менделем (Mendel; 1822–1884), основоположником учения о закономерностях наследственности (менделизм). В 1909 один из основоположников современной генетики – Датский биолог Вильгельм Людвиг Иогансен (Johannsen; 1857–1927) назвал их генами; он же ввёл термины Генотип и Фенотип. Развитие молекулярной генетики привело к раскрытию химической природы генетического материала и представлению о гене как об участке молекулы ДНК (у некоторых вирусов РНК) со специфическим набором нуклеотидов, в линейной последовательности которых закодирована генетическая информация. Каждый ген ответствен за синтез определённого белка (фермента или другого). Контролируя их образование, гены управляют всеми химическими реакциями организма и определяют таким образом его признаки. Уникальное свойство генов – сочетание их высокой устойчивости (неизменяемости в ряду поколений) со способностью к наследуемым изменениям – мутациям, которые являются источником генетической изменчивости организмов и основой для действия естественного отбора.

GENE ACTION = ДЕЙСТВИЕ ГЕНА – Gene Action is the expression of genes by their control on the specificity and rate of biosynthetic processes or on the regulated action of other genes.

GENEALOGY = ГЕНЕАЛОГИЯ – Genealogy is the noted history of the genetic ancestry of a variety. / Под Генеалогией, от Греческого слова Genealogia, означающее Родословная, понимается вспомогательная историческая дисциплина, изучающая происхождение и родственные связи исторических лиц, родов, фамилий, до XVIII века практическая отрасль знаний, составление родословий.

GENE BANK = БАНК ГЕНОВ – Gene Bank is an institution that serves as a center of exchange and preservation for a large number of varieties.

GENE CONVERSION = КОНВЕРСИЯ ГЕНА – Gene Conversion is the asymmetrical segregation of genes during replication that leads to an apparent conversion of one gene into another. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

GENE DEPLOYMENT = РАЗВЁРТЫВАНИЕ ГЕНА – Gene Deployment is a system of assigning specific resistance genes to a specific geographic area to control pests.

GENE DOSAGE = ДОЗИРОВКА ГЕНА – Gene Dosage is the number of times that a particular gene occurs in the nucleus of a cell.

GENE EXPRESSION = ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ ГЕНА – Gene Expression is the process by which the polypeptide encoded by a gene is synthesized at the appropriate time, place, and rate. When a gene is 'decoded' by the cell and a new protein is produced, the gene is said to be 'expressed' by the plant.

GENE–FOR–GENE RESISTANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ (или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ) ГЕН ДЛЯ ГЕНА – Gene-For-Gene Resistance:- Arabidopsis NDR1 (non-race specific disease resistance 1) plays an essential role in resistance mediated by the CC-NBS-LRR class of resistance proteins, including RPS2, RPM1 and RPS5. Upon infection with Pseudomonas syringae pv. Tomato DC3000 expressing bacterial effector proteins AvrRpt2, AvrB/AvrRpm1 and AvrPphB, resistance is activated by the aforementioned resistance proteins. NDR1 is a plasma membrane-localized glycosylphosphatidyl-inositol (GPI)-anchored protein. While the expression of NDR1, as well as the genetic requirement for NDR1 in plant disease resistance has been detailed, the specific biochemical mechanism of NDR1 function is largely unknown. One of the main research areas of the Day lab is the structure-function analysis of NDR1 to characterize its role in the R-gene mediated defense pathway. It has been demonstrated the NDR1 and RIN4 interact in planta (Figure 1; Day et al., 2006) and that this interaction is required for the activation of disease resistance signaling following infection with P. syringae DC3000 expressing AvrRpt2. NDR1 associates with itself in planta (Figure 2 and 3) following activation by a ligand such as RIN4 and forms a homodimer in one of two possible configurations. Using homology modeling and structure threading to predict the tertiary structure of NDR1, the structure of Arabidopsis LEA14 was identified as having a significant structural probability match to NDR1 (Figure 4). This has led to the use of site-directed mutagenesis targeting the ω-site of NDR1, as well as conserved motifs known to be required for LEA14-like proteins (Figure 5), to elucidate a role for NDR1 in resistance signaling. Gene-For-Gene Resistance:- active plant defense, also known as Gene-For-Gene Resistance, is triggered when a plant resistance (R) gene recognizes the intrusion of a specific insect pest or pathogen. Activation of plant defense includes an array of physiological and transcriptional reprogramming. During the past decade, a large number of plant R genes that confer resistance to diverse group of pathogens have been cloned from a number of plant species. Based on predicted protein structures, these genes are classified into a small number of groups, indicating that structurally related R genes recognize phylogenetically distinct pathogens. An extreme example is the tomato Mi-1 gene, which confers resistance to potato aphid (Macrosiphum euphorbiae), whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), and root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne spp.). While Mi-1 remains the only cloned insect R gene, there is evidence that gene-for-gene type of plant defense against piercing-sucking insects exists in a number of plant species. See Vertical Resistance. In Gene-For-Gene systems, resistance of a plant to a pathogen is due to the 'recognition' by plant surveillance system (i.e. plant resistance gene product) of a pathogen avirulence determinant encoded by an avirulence gene to eventually result in triggering of plant immunity. Avirulence proteins (or products) actually are effectors involved in pathogenicity. In viruses, virtually all the proteins can behave as avirulence determinants. In all other cases, avirulence genes are extremely diverse, being often species or isolate/strain-specific and rarely have matches in sequence databases. They often are specifically expressed or strongly over-expressed during plant–pathogen interaction and the encoded proteins show the presence of secretion signals and translocation signals (e.g., the Type III secretion signal for bacteria). Avirulence genes seem to be submitted to high-speed diversifying selection allowing the pathogen to diversify its effector repertoire and rapidly escape recognition by the plant resistance gene. Key concepts:- (i) effectors of plant pathogens are pathogen molecules that manipulate host cell structure and function thereby facilitating infection; (ii) effectors often contribute quantitatively to pathogen aggressiveness and are dispensable for the pathogen life cycle; (iii) in the course of plant–pathogen co-evolution, plants have evolved receptors that detect pathogen effectors (or the effect of the effectors on a plant target) and activate defence responses; (iv) the effectors specifically recognized by 'matching' resistance proteins (termed R proteins) are termed avirulence (AVR) proteins; (v) this forms the basis of the gene-for-gene concept, genetically demonstrated by Flor between 1942 and 1955 and stating that plants producing a specific R gene product are resistant towards a pathogen that produces the corresponding Avr gene product whereas whenever one of the genes or both are lacking the plant is susceptible and disease ensues; (vi) in wild plant and pathogen populations, avirulence and resistance are discontinuous traits, only present in part of the population. Thus resistance will be applied against only part of the pathogen population (harbouring the corresponding Avr allele) and pathogen will only be avirulent towards part of the plant population (harbouring the matching resistance gene). (vii) all plant pathogens from viruses to nematodes, but also some pests like aphids produce avirulence proteins; (viii) when submitted to resistant populations of plants, pathogens can alter or delete their avirulence proteins to avoid defence elicitation, at risk of a fitness cost associated with loss-of-function of those effectors. / Псевдомонада или Псевдомонас (Pseudomonas syringae pv. Tomato).

GENE FREQUENCY = ЧАСТОТА ГЕНА – Gene Frequency is the proportion in which alternative alleles of a gene occur in a population.

GENE INTERACTION = ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ГЕНОВ – Gene Interaction is a modification of a gene action by a nonallelic gene or genes.

GENE LIBRARY = БИБЛИОТЕКА ГЕНОВ – Gene Library is a clone library which contains a large number of representative nucleotide sequences from all sections of the DNA of a given genome; a random collection of DNA fragments from a single organism, linked to vectors, and cloned in a suitable host.

GENE LOCUS = ЛОКУС ГЕНА – Gene Locus is a place or a position occupied by a gene on a chromosome. / Под Локусом, от Латинского слова Locus, понимается место локализации определённого гена на генетической карте хромосомы.

GENE MAPPING (GENOME MAPPING) = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ ГЕНОВ (КАРТИРОВАНИЕ ГЕНОМОВ) – Gene Mapping (Genome Mapping) is the assigning/locating of a specific gene to particular region of a chromosome; the determination of the sequence of specific genes and their relative distances from each other on a given chromosome.

GENE PAIR = ГЕННАЯ ПАРА – Gene Pair is the identical or nonidentical alleles of a specific gene at a given locus on homologous chromosomes in a diploid cell.

GENE POOL = ГЕННЫЙ ПУЛ – Gene Pool is the sum total of genetic variability present in a crop Species.

GENE–POOLS = ГЕННЫЕ ПУЛЫ – Gene-Pools are desired genes or gene-complexes in genetically diverse populations.

GENERAL AGGREGATE LIMIT = ОБЩИЙ СОВОКУПНЫЙ ЛИМИТ – General Aggregate Limit is a Commercial General Liability limit that applies to all damages paid for bodily injury, property damage, personal injury, advertising injury, and medical expenses, except damages included in the products-completed operations hazard. / Лимит Коммерческого Полиса по Страхованию Общей Ответственности, который применяется ко всем оплачиваемым видам ущерба за телесные повреждения, повреждения имущества, причинение вреда личности, вред при рекламировании, и медицинские расходы, за исключением видов ущерба, включённых в рисковую опасность, связанную с причинением вреда вследствие недостатков приобретённых законченных товаров или услуг (или страховой ответственности производителя продукции после завершения работ). Под Генеральным, от Латинского слова Generalis, понимается Ведущий или Главный или Основной, например, генеральная линия развития; Всеобщий или Коренной или Общий.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ТАРИФАХ И ТОРГОВЛЕ – The Uruguay Round was a trade negotiation lasting from September 1986 to April 1994 which transformed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) into the World Trade Organization (WTO). It was launched in Punta del Este in Uruguay (hence the name), followed by negotiations in Montreal, Geneva, Brussels, Washington (DC), and Tokyo, with the 20 agreements finally being signed in Marrakesh – the Marrakesh Agreement. The main aims of the Uruguay round of negotiations was to reduce agricultural subsidies, put restrictions on foreign investment, and begin the process on opening trade in services like banking and insurance. They also wanted to draft a code to deal with copyright violation and other forms of intellectual property rights. The WTO replaced GATT as an international organization, but the General Agreement still exists as the WTO's umbrella treaty for trade in goods, updated as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations. Trade lawyers distinguish between GATT 1994, the updated parts of GATT, and GATT 1947, the original agreement which is still the heart of GATT 1994. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (typically abbreviated GATT) was originally created by the Bretton Woods Conference as part of a larger plan for economic recovery after World War II. The GATT's main purpose was to reduce barriers to international trade. This was achieved through the reduction of tariff barriers, quantitative restrictions and subsidies on trade through a series of different agreements. The GATT was an agreement, not an organization. Originally, the GATT was supposed to become a full international organization like the World Bank or IMF called the International Trade Organization. However, the agreement was not ratified, so the GATT remained simply an agreement. The functions of the GATT have been replaced by the World Trade Organization which was established through the final round of negotiations in the early 1990s. The history of the GATT can be divided into three phases: the first, from 1947 until the Torquay round, largely concerned which commodities would be covered by the agreement and freezing existing tariff levels. A second phase, encompassing three rounds, from 1959 to 1979, focused on reducing tariffs. The third phase, consisting only of the Uruguay Round from 1986 to 1994, extended the agreement fully to new areas such as intellectual property, services, capital, and agriculture. Out of this round the WTO was born. The first version of GATT, developed in 1947 during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba, is referred to as GATT 1947. On 1948-January-01 the agreement was signed by 23 countries:- Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, the Republic of China, Cuba, the Czechoslovak Republic, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 45 000 tariff concessions were made influencing over USD10 billion in trade which comprised 20% of the total global market at the time. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786) is a multilateral agreement setting forth basic principles governing international trade among its signatories. The GATT's main obligations relate to most-favored-nation treatment, the maintenance of scheduled concession rates of duty, and national (nondiscriminatory) treatment for imported products; the GATT also provides the legal framework for customs valuation standards, 'escape clause' (emergency) actions, antidumping and countervailing duties, and other measures. Results of GATT-sponsored multilateral tariff negotiations are set forth by way of separate schedules of concessions for each participating contracting party with the US schedule designated as Schedule XX. Multilateral agreement concluded by 23 countries in Geneva in 1947, designed to increase international trade by reducing or eliminating customs tariffs and quotas. The General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade has been affiliated with the United Nations as a specialized agency since 1958. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WTO officially replaced the GATT on 1995-January-01, although the GATT continued to exist through 1995 to allow member countries to accede to the WTO and to allow resolution of dispute settlements. See also WTO. From 1948 to 1994, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provided the rules for much of world trade and presided over periods that saw some of the highest growth rates in international commerce. It seemed well-established, but throughout those 47 years, it was a provisional agreement and organization. The original intention was to create a third institution to handle the trade side of international economic cooperation, joining the two 'Bretton Woods' institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Over 50 countries participated in negotiations to create an International Trade Organization (ITO) as a specialized agency of the United Nations. The draft ITO Charter was ambitious. It extended beyond world trade disciplines, to include rules on employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment, and services. The aim was to create the ITO at a UN Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba in 1947. Meanwhile, 15 countries had begun talks in December 1945 to reduce and bind customs tariffs. With the Second World War only recently ended, they wanted to give an early boost to trade liberalization, and to begin to correct the legacy of protectionist measures which remained in place from the early 1930s. This first round of negotiations resulted in a package of trade rules and 45 000 tariff concessions affecting USD10 billion of trade, about one fifth of the world's total. The group had expanded to 23 by the time the deal was signed on 30 October 1947. The tariff concessions came into effect by 30 June 1948 through a 'Protocol of Provisional Application'. And so the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was born, with 23 founding members (officially 'contracting parties'). The 23 were also part of the larger group negotiating the ITO Charter. One of the provisions of GATT says that they should accept some of the trade rules of the draft. This, they believed, should be done swiftly and 'provisionally' in order to protect the value of the tariff concessions they had negotiated. They spelt out how they envisaged the relationship between GATT and the ITO Charter, but they also allowed for the possibility that the ITO might not be created. They were right. The Havana conference began on 21 November 1947, less than a month after GATT was signed. The ITO Charter was finally agreed in Havana in March 1948, but ratification in some national legislatures proved impossible. The most serious opposition was in the US Congress, even though the US government had been one of the driving forces. In 1950, the United States government announced that it would not seek Congressional ratification of the Havana Charter, and the ITO was effectively dead. So, the GATT became the only multilateral instrument governing international trade from 1948 until the WTO was established in 1995. For almost half a century, the GATT's basic legal principles remained much as they were in 1948. There were additions in the form of a section on development added in the 1960s and 'plurilateral' agreements (i.e. with voluntary membership) in the 1970s, and efforts to reduce tariffs further continued. Much of this was achieved through a series of multilateral negotiations known as 'Trade Rounds' – the biggest leaps forward

in international trade liberalization have come through these rounds which were held under GATT's auspices. In the early years, the GATT trade rounds concentrated on further reducing tariffs. Then, the Kennedy Round in the mid-sixties brought about a GATT Anti-Dumping Agreement and a section on development. The Tokyo Round during the seventies was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers that do not take the form of tariffs, and to improve the system. The eighth, the Uruguay Round of 1986-94, was the last and most extensive of all. It led to the WTO and a new set of agreements. GATT was provisional with a limited field of action, but its success over 47 years in promoting and securing the liberalization of much of world trade is incontestable. Continual reductions in tariffs alone helped spur very high rates of world trade growth during the 1950s and 1960s – around 8% a year on average. And the momentum of trade liberalization helped ensure that trade growth consistently out-paced production growth throughout the GATT era, a measure of countries' increasing ability to trade with each other and to reap the benefits of trade. The rush of new members during the Uruguay Round demonstrated that the multilateral trading system was recognized as an anchor for development and an instrument of economic and trade reform. But all was not well. As time passed new problems arose. The Tokyo Round in the 1970s was an attempt to tackle some of these but its achievements were limited. This was a sign of difficult times to come. GATT's success in reducing tariffs to such a low level, combined with a series of economic recessions in the 1970s and early 1980s, drove governments to devise other forms of protection for sectors facing increased foreign competition. High rates of unemployment and constant factory closures led governments in Western Europe and North America to seek bilateral market-sharing arrangements with competitors and to embark on a subsidies race to maintain their holds on agricultural trade. Both these changes undermined GATT's credibility and effectiveness. The problem was not just a deteriorating trade policy environment. By the early 1980s the General Agreement was clearly no longer as relevant to the realities of world trade as it had been in the 1940s. For a start, world trade had become far more complex and important than 40 years before:- the globalization of the world economy was underway, trade in services – not covered by GATT rules – was of major interest to more and more countries, and international investment had expanded. The expansion of services trade was also closely tied to further increases in world merchandise trade. In other respects, GATT had been found wanting. For instance, in agriculture, loopholes in the multilateral system were heavily exploited, and efforts at liberalizing agricultural trade met with little success. In the textiles and clothing sector, an exception to GATT's normal disciplines was negotiated in the 1960s and early 1970s, leading to the Multifibre Arrangement. Even GATT's institutional structure and its dispute settlement system were causing concern. These and other factors convinced GATT members that a new effort to reinforce and extend the multilateral system should be attempted. That effort resulted in the Uruguay Round, the Marrakesh Declaration, and the creation of the WTO. A multilateral treaty to help reduce trade barriers between the signatory countries and to promote trade through tariff concessions. The World Trade Organization (WTO) superseded GATT in 1994. The GATT is a binding contract among 103 governments. GATT was established in 1947 as an interim measure pending the establishment of the International Trade Organization, under the Havana Charter. The International Trade Organization (ITO) was never ratified by the US Congress. Operating in the absence of an explicit international organization, GATT has provided the legal framework for international trade with its primary mission being the reduction of trade barriers. See also Rounds. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is an agreement originally negotiated in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947 among 23 countries, including the United States, to increase international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. This multilateral trade agreement provides a code of conduct for international commerce. GATT also provides a framework for periodic multilateral negotiations on trade liberalization and expansion. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was an international trade agreement signed by 23 nations, including Canada, in 1947. GATT came into effect on 01 January 1948 and was refined over eight rounds of negotiations, leading to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which replaced GATT in 1995. GATT was focused on trade in goods and aimed to liberalize trade by reducing tariffs and removing quotas among member countries. Each member of GATT was expected to open its markets equally to other member nations, removing trade discrimination. The agreements negotiated through GATT reduced average tariffs on industrial goods from 40 per cent (1947) to less than 5 per cent (1993). It was an early step towards economic globalization. Why Was GATT Created? GATT was established in 1948 to regulate world trade. It was created as a means to boost economic recovery after the Second World War by reducing or eliminating trade tariffs, quotas and subsidies. During the Great Depression, a breakdown of international relations and an increase in trade regulation made poor economic conditions worse and contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. After the war, the Allies believed that a multilateral framework for world trade would loosen the protectionist policies that defined the 1930s and create an economic interdependency that would encourage partnership and reduce the risk of conflict. The idea was to establish a code of conduct that would progressively liberalize (remove or loosen restrictions on) international trade. Within this code of conduct, consultation on trade issues among member nations could take place and be resolved, and data on world trade characteristics and trends could be collected and shared. Established over a year before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a Western military alliance, GATT played an important role in the Cold War, which began shortly after the Second World War. It helped the US-led capitalist West spread its influence by liberalizing trade through multilateral agreements. The West, with which Canada was aligned, gained more economic allies through these agreements, which strengthened its global influence in the face of the communist Eastern bloc led by the Soviet Union. After the Cold War, with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, GATT transitioned into a truly global organization – the WTO – and admitted former communist bloc countries, such as Czech Republic, Poland and Romania. GATT Negotiations:- GATT was first discussed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba (1947), where the idea of creating the International Trade Organization (ITO) was proposed (see United Nations). It was hoped that ITO would complement the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in fostering international economic cooperation. While more than 50 nations were negotiating ITO and organizing its founding charter, preparatory sessions were held regarding GATT. After several sessions, Canada and 22 other nations signed GATT on 30 October 1947 in Geneva, Switzerland. The agreement came into effect on 01 January 1948. It was initially seen as a provisional agreement that would be superseded by ITO. After the United States backed away from ITO in 1950, the focus shifted to GATT (see also Globalization). While regular trade negotiations were conducted and refined among member states on a regular basis, eight multilateral trade conferences (called rounds) were held between 1947 and 1994 (see International Trade). GATT was established at the first round in 1947, with subsequent rounds hosted in Annecy, France (1949), and Torquay, England (1951). All other rounds were held in Geneva in 1956, 1960–62 (Dillon Round), 1964–67 (Kennedy Round), 1973–79 (Tokyo Round) and 1986–94 (Uruguay Round). Bilateral Negotiations:- To prepare for GATT, the 23 signing nations carried out negotiations among themselves to reduce some tariffs and other trade barriers. Canada negotiated bilaterally with seven of the countries. Its discussions with the United States were the most extensive of any that took place at that time. Canada had negotiated trade agreements with the US in 1935 and 1938, but once both nations signed GATT, it became the basic agreement governing trade relations between them, superseding the 1938 agreement (see Canada-US Economic Relations). GATT rules required that any member country give all members the same privileges regarding tariffs and other commercial policy measures that it gives to the most favoured nation (MFN) with which it negotiates. This is known as the MFN principle, and it was established to remove trade discrimination. Multilateral Trade Groups:- Canada was part of several multilateral trading groups that operated in concert with GATT, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Quadrilateral Group and the Cairns Group of Fair Trading Nations. Membership in these groups allowed Canada to influence the direction of trade negotiations. The most influential group was the informal Quadrilateral Group, or the 'Quad' as it was called, which surfaced early on in GATT's history. The group included Canada, Japan, the US and the

European Union – the world's largest trade entities at the time. The Quad introduced most of GATT's reciprocal tariff cuts, which lowered rates among all GATT countries in accordance with the MFN principle. The Quad became a more formal alliance at the 1981 G7 summit in Montebello, Québec. It was most influential during the Uruguay Round, when it prioritized agricultural negotiations and pushed for the creation of the WTO. Did Canada Receive Special Benefits? Some exceptions to the MFN principle were permitted, and Canada was a beneficiary of several of them. The US received a waiver from the MFN rules to enter the Canada-US Automotive Products Agreement (Auto Pact) in 1965. Canada didn't need to get a waiver because it allowed firms from every country to participate, provided that they adhered to the rules. Like other developed countries, Canada also received waivers to grant tariff preferences to developing countries on a range of products under the Generalized System of Preferences. Canada was also a party to the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), which allowed developed countries to impose quantitative import restrictions on textile imports from developing countries (the agreement was replaced by the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing in 1995). Finally, free trade arrangements among countries were allowed under GATT, opening the door to the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement in 1989 and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994, among others. Imports and Export Subsidies:- Quantitative limits on imports and export subsidies were generally prohibited by GATT, but exceptions were permitted under certain circumstances. The two most important exceptions for Canada were the MFA and arrangements for agricultural products. The latter products were excluded from the trade liberalization framework of GATT, primarily due to US insistence. Canada and other major agricultural exporters vigorously objected (see Agriculture and Food). Canada also objected to the special waiver that the US received in 1955 to enable it to restrict imports of dairy products, even though it had no domestic production controls. Subsequently, after much controversy, Germany and Switzerland got other waivers to restrict agricultural imports. Canada, too, developed its own share of restrictions on imports of grains and dairy and poultry products, as well as export subsidies of some dairy products and eggs to dispose of surpluses. As a result, early exclusions and waivers from GATT produced a maze of restrictions on agricultural imports and export subsidies that have plagued world production and trade in these product lines ever since (see Protectionism). GATT also condemned the practice of dumping (selling products abroad for less than they are sold domestically). Anti-dumping duties could be applied to countries that engaged in these practices if material injury to domestic industry occurred or was threatened or if a domestic industry could not be established because of them. Uruguay Round:- The most important round of GATT negotiations was the Uruguay Round, which commenced in September 1986. It was concluded on 15 April 1994 after nearly eight years of negotiations and came into effect on 01 January 1995. The resulting comprehensive document included both major revisions to GATT as it existed after the previous seven rounds of negotiations and introduced a wide range of other agreements on two types of items:- (1) matters not previously covered by regular GATT rules, such as trade-related investment measures, trade in services, intellectual property rights and agriculture, textiles and clothing; and (2) issues addressed in an incomplete fashion in earlier negotiations, such as rules of origin, dumping, subsidies, safeguards and dispute settlement procedures. By the end of the Uruguay Round, 128 nations were part of GATT. Founding of the World Trade Organization:- The agreement struck at the end of the Uruguay Round also established the World Trade Organization (WTO) as an administrative institution replacing or subsuming GATT and encompassing all of the agreements and arrangements concluded in the Uruguay Round. While GATT was formally concluded at the end of the Uruguay Round on 15 April 1994, with the WTO taking effect on 01 January 1995, GATT remained the WTO's umbrella treaty on trade in goods. Those nations wishing to be members of the WTO must first complete negotiations to become contracting members to GATT. As of July 2016, 164 countries were members of the WTO and 21 were observer governments (in the process of joining). General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which has been superseded as an international organization by the WTO. An updated General Agreement is now the WTO agreement governing trade in goods. GATT 1947:- The official legal term for the old (pre-1994) version of the GATT. GATT 1994:- The official legal term for new version of the General Agreement, incorporated into the WTO, and including GATT 1947. / 'Брэтчэн Вудз' ('Bretton Woods'). Генеральное Соглашение о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) являлось многосторонним межправительственным соглашением, направленным на снижение таможенных пошлин и других барьеров в международной торговле. Изначально, оно было разработано в 1947 и подписано 01 Января 1948 в Женеве, Швейцария уполномоченными представителями 23 стран. Генеральное Соглашение О Тарифах И Торговле (ГСТТ; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)) – многостороннее межправительственное соглашение о режиме торговли и торговой политике, подписанное в Женеве, Швейцария в Октябре 1947 23 странами. К началу 1971 в ГСТТ на различных условиях участвовало более 90 стран (в том числе социалистические государства Куба, Польша, Чехословакия и Югославия). Секретариат ГСТТ находится в Женеве. ГСТТ включает в себя соглашение о принципах торговой политики, которых должны придерживаться во внешней торговле страны-участницы, и согласованный список взаимных уступок (на основе этого списка в рамках ГСТТ его участниками заключаются двусторонние договоры). Заключение соглашения имело целью отказ его участников от количественных ограничений привоза (или импорта) как средства внешнеторговой политики. Однако принципы торговой политики, зафиксированные в ГСТТ, в значительной мере использовались в своих интересах империалистическими странами. Социалистические страны, используя механизм ГСТТ, пытаются улучшить свои торгово-политические позиции в отношениях с капиталистическими странами-членами соглашения. За время действия ГСТТ было осуществлено снижение таможенных тарифов в торговле между его членами. Вместе с тем договор не обеспечил провозглашённых целей в области либерализации внешней торговли вследствие противоречий между основными капиталистическими странами, особенно обострившихся с созданием обособленных интегрированных экономических блоков (Европейское Экономическое Сообщество, Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли и другие). Кроме того, выдвигая требования либерализации торговли, ГСТТ не делает необходимых различий между развитыми капиталистическими и развивающимися странами. Требуя от последних отказа от количественных ограничений привоза (или импорта) промышленных товаров, ГСТТ фактически препятствует становлению в них национальной промышленности. В то же время сохранение ограничений привоза (или импорта) сельскохозяйственных товаров и сырья, допускаемое ГСТТ, сдерживает рост вывоза (или экспорта) развивающихся стран и отрицательно сказывается на их экономическом положении. В 1965 при Секретариате ГСТТ был учреждён особый комитет, который формально должен заниматься проблемами развивающихся стран, фактически его организацией Западные державы стремились принизить значение Конференции ООН По Торговле И Развитию, созданной в 1964. В рамках ГСТТ с 1964 велись переговоры о взаимных тарифных уступках (Раунд Кеннеди), которые вследствие противоречий между участниками закончились лишь в 1967 рядом взаимных торговых уступок. При этом остались неудовлетворёнными главные требования развивающихся стран (отмена нетарифных барьеров на пути их вывоза (или экспорта) и другие). Генеральное Соглашение о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ) – международная организация в рамках ООН, штабквартира которой находится в Женеве, Швейцария. Призвана содействовать снятию торговых барьеров в торговле между странами. В 1994 Конгресс США принял Пакт о сокращении тарифов, международной защите прав на интеллектуальную собственность и общей либерализации торговли.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE PANEL = КОЛЛЕГИЯ В РАМКАХ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОГО СОГЛАШЕНИЯ О ТАРИФАХ И ТОРГОВЛЕ – General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade Panel is a panel of neutral representatives that may be established by the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Secretariat under the dispute settlement provisions of the GATT to review the facts of a dispute and render findings of GATT law and recommend action. / Жюри нейтральных

представителей, которое могло быть образовано Секретариатом Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) в соответствии с положениями ГСТТ в отношении урегулирования споров для рассмотрения фактов спора и представления решений по законодательству ГСТТ и рекомендуемых действий.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ АССАМБЛЕЯ – The only body in which all UN members are represented, the General Assembly exercises deliberative, supervisory, financial, and elective functions relating to any matter within the scope of the UN Charter. Its primary role, however, is to discuss issues and make recommendations, though it has no power to enforce its resolutions or to compel state action. Other functions include admitting new members; selecting members of the Economic and Social Council, the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, and the Trusteeship Council; supervising the activities of the other UN organs, from which the Assembly receives reports; and participating in the election of judges to the International Court of Justice and the selection of the secretary-general. Decisions usually are reached by a simple majority vote. On important questions, however – such as the admission of new members, budgetary matters, and peace and security issues – a two-thirds majority is required. The Assembly convenes annually and in special sessions, electing a new president each year from among five regional groups of states. At the beginning of each regular session, the Assembly also holds a general debate, in which all members may participate and raise any issue of international concern. Most work, however, is delegated to six main committees:- (i) Disarmament and International Security, (ii) Economic and Financial, (iii) Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural, (iv) Special Political and Decolonization, (v) Administrative and Budgetary, and (vi) Legal. The General Assembly has debated issues that other organs of the UN have either overlooked or avoided, including decolonization, the independence of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, terrorism, and the AIDS epidemic. The number of resolutions passed by the Assembly each year has climbed to more than 350, and many resolutions are adopted without opposition. Nevertheless, there have been sharp disagreements among members on several issues, such as those relating to the Cold War, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and human rights. The General Assembly has drawn public attention to major issues, thereby forcing member governments to develop positions on them, and it has helped to organize ad hoc bodies and conferences to deal with important global problems. / для данного случая (ad hoc). Генеральная Ассамблея – один из главных органов Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). В соответствии с Уставом ООН (Статья 9, Пункт 1) состоит из всех государств-членов ООН. Полномочна обсуждать любые вопросы или дела в пределах Устава ООН или относящиеся к полномочиям и функциям любого из органов, предусмотренных Уставом, и делать рекомендации членам ООН или Совету Безопасности ООН по любым, за некоторыми исключениями, таким вопросам или делам. Уполномочена, в частности, рассматривать общие принципы сотрудничества в деле поддержания международного мира и безопасности (в том числе принципы, определяющие разоружение, регулирование вооружений), обсуждать любые вопросы, относящиеся к поддержанию международного мира и безопасности. Полномочия Генеральной Ассамблеи ограничены с учётом особых функций и полномочий Совета Безопасности, на который члены ООН возложили главную ответственность за поддержание международного мира и безопасности:- любой вопрос, относящийся к поддержанию международного мира и безопасности, по которому необходимо предпринять действия, передаётся Генеральной Ассамблеей Совету Безопасности ООН до или после его обсуждения (Устав ООН, Статья 11). Решения Генеральной Ассамблеи по общему правилу имеют характер рекомендаций, то есть не являются юридически обязательными для государств-членов, однако по ряду вопросов, касающихся внутренней жизни ООН, эти решения носят обязательный характер:- приём в члены и исключение из членов ООН, выборы непостоянных членов Совета Безопасности, Международные суда, назначение Генерального Секретаря ООН и другие (часть решений по указанным вопросам принимается с участием Совета Безопасности). Решения Генеральной Ассамблеи принимаются большинством голосов присутствующих на заседании и принимающих участие в голосовании членов ООН (воздержавшиеся при голосовании члены ООН не считаются участвующими в голосовании). Решения по важным вопросам принимаются квалифицированным большинством в 2/3 присутствующих и участвующих в голосовании членов. Генеральная Ассамблея собирается ежегодно на очередные сессии; в случае необходимости проводятся чрезвычайные и специальные сессии. Каждое государство-член ООН может быть представлено на сессии 5 делегатами (и 5 их заместителями) и имеет при голосовании один голос. Очередные сессии открываются, как правило, в третий Вторник Сентября. На 01 Января 1971 состоялось 25 очередных, 5 специальных и 5 чрезвычайных специальных сессий Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН. Для осуществления своих функций при Генеральной Ассамблее имеется 7 главных комитетов, которые рассматривают по существу большинство пунктов повестки дня сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи:- 1-й Комитет (политические вопросы и вопросы безопасности, включая разоружение), Специальный Политический Комитет (те же вопросы), 2-й Комитет (экономические и финансовые вопросы), 3-й Комитет (социальные и гуманитарные вопросы и вопросы культуры), 4-й Комитет (вопросы опеки и несамоуправляющихся территорий), 5-й Комитет (административные и бюджетные вопросы), 6-й Комитет (правовые вопросы). Для координации работы комитетов на каждой сессии образуется Генеральный Комитет в составе Председателя Ассамблеи, 17 его Заместителей и Председателей 7 главных комитетов. На каждой сессии образуется Комитет по Проверке Полномочий в составе 9 членов. Имеются также 2 постоянных комитета:- Консультативный Комитет по Административным и Бюджетным Вопросам и Комитет по Взносам; члены этих комитетов избираются Генеральной Ассамблеей на 3 года. Кроме того, широко практикуется учреждение специальных комитетов и комиссий:- например, Специальный Комитет по Вопросу о Ходе Осуществления Декларации о Предоставлении Независимости Колониальным Странам и Народам, Комитет по Использованию Космического Пространства в Мирных Целях, Комиссия Международного Права и другие. С 1964 существуют особые органы Генеральной Ассамблеи на правах автономных международных организаций:- Конференция ООН по Торговле и Развитию (ЮНКТАД; с 1964), Организация Объединённых Наций по Промышленному Развитию (ЮНИДО; с 1965), Фонд Капитального Развития (1966). Генеральная Ассамблея является одним из главных органов Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). Она состоит из всех членов организации, каждый из которых имеет в ней один голос, при этом несмотря на то, что может иметь в ней не более пяти представителей. Генеральная Ассамблея уполномочивается обсуждать любые вопросы или дела в пределах Устава ООН или относящиеся к полномочиям и функциям любого из органов, предусмотренных Уставом ООН, и, за исключением, предусмотренными статьёй 12 Устава, делать рекомендации членам ООН или Совету Безопасности или/и членам ООН и Совету Безопасности по любым таким вопросам или делам. Она организует исследования и делает рекомендации в целях:- (i) содействия международному сотрудничеству в политической области и поощрения прогрессивного развития международного права и его кодификации; и (ii) содействия международному сотрудничеству в области экономической, социальной, культуры, образования, здравоохранения и содействия осуществлению прав человека и основных свобод для всех, без различия расы, пола, языка и религии. Она также получает и рассматривает ежегодные и специальные доклады Совета Безопасности и других органов ООН. Генеральная Ассамблея рассматривает и утверждает бюджет ООН. Члены ООН несут её расходы по распределению, устанавливаемому Генеральной Ассамблеей. Генеральная Ассамблея собирается на очередные ежегодные и на такие специальные сессии, которых могут потребовать обстоятельства. Специальные сессии созываются Генеральным Секретарём по требованию Совета Безопасности или большинства членов ООН. Она устанавливает свои собственные Правила процедуры и избирает своего Председателя на каждую сессию. Генеральная Ассамблея уполномочивается учреждать такие вспомогательные органы, которые она сочтёт необходимыми для осуществления своих функций. Среди главных комитетов Генеральной Ассамблеи комитет по политическим вопросам и вопросам безопасности, по вопросам разоружения и

международной безопасности, по экономическим и финансовым вопросам, и другие, среди которых два постоянных комитета:- консультативный комитет по административным и бюджетным вопросам и комитет по взносам. Кроме того, у ассамблеи имеются особые органы на правах автономных международных организаций, например, Конференция ООН по Торговле и Развитию (так называемая ЮНКТАД).

GENERAL AVERAGE = ОБЩАЯ АВАРИЯ – (1) General Average (GA):- an internationally accepted rule of the sea. When a ship is in danger at sea, whereby the maritime adventure is likely to become a total loss, the master is at liberty to sacrifice property in the adventure or to incur reasonable expenditure to save the adventure. Measures taken for the sole benefit of any particular interest are not general average. On successful completion of the adventure. or if it is abandoned in a place of safety, on successful attainment of such place the ship is declared as entering 'under average'. Security in the shape of deposits or guarantees is taken from each cargo interests and an average adjuster is appointed. The adjuster calculates the value of the saved interests and each interest is required to contribute a rateable proportion to make good the general average loss. The Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906 (a UK Act of Parliament regulating marine insurance), provides that underwriters are liable for general average contribution only where the circumstances causing the GA act constitute the operation of an insured peril but it is customary for cargo insurers to qualify this by applying the exception only to exclusions expressed in the cargo clauses. Marine policies on standard conditions, comply with the MIA provision that underwriters' liability is reduced by any underinsurance indicated by a comparison between the insured value, less any PA (Particular Average) claim and the contributory value in the GA (General Average) adjustment. A loss that arises from the reasonable sacrifice at a time of peril of any part of a ship or its cargo for the purpose of preserving the ship and the remainder of its cargo together with any expenditure made for the same purpose. An example of a general average loss would include jettisoning cargo to keep a ship afloat and an example of general average expenditure would include towing a stricken vessel into port. An average adjuster calculates the value of each saved interest to each interested party which is then obliged to contribute towards the general average loss or expenditure proportionately. Subject to the terms of the policy, insurance will generally only apply if the loss was incurred to avoid or in connection with the avoidance of an insured peril. General Average:- partial loss of the whole adventure deliberately made to prevent loss of the adventure. It may be sacrifice of property or expenditure incurred to save the adventure. Parties who benefit from a general average loss are required to make good that loss by contributing in the proportion that the saved value of the party's property bears to the saved value of all interests involved in the adventure. General Average (GA) is a rule of the sea and is implied in all contracts of carriage by sea. Parties to the contract are liable to contribute in GA wether or not their property is insured. Loss resulting from a voluntary sacrifice of any part of the vessel or cargo, or an expenditure to safeguard the vessel and the rest of the cargo. When such a loss occurs, it is paid on a pro rata basis by the ship owner and all cargo owners. See also Particular Average. Loss resulting from a voluntary sacrifice of any part of the vessel or cargo, or an expenditure to safeguard the vessel and the rest of the cargo. When such a loss occurs, it is paid on a pro rata basis by the ship owner and all cargo owners. Intentional act or sacrifice that is carried out to safeguard vessel and cargo. When a vessel is in danger, the master has the right to sacrifice property and/or to incur reasonable expenditure. Measures taken for the sole benefit of any particular interest are not considered general average. Intentional act or sacrifice which is carried out to safeguard vessel and cargo. If the maritime venture is in peril and the captain decides to sacrifice the ship or cargo for the common good, then all parties who gain by the safe completion of the voyage make a contribution to reimburse those who have suffered from the sacrifice. Measures taken for the sole benefit of any particular interest are not considered general average. General Average is defined in the York-Antwerp Rules as:- there is a General Average act when, and only when, any extraordinary sacrifice expenditure is intentionally and reasonably made or incurred for the common safety for the purpose of preserving from peril the property involved in a common maritime adventure. When a cargo ship encounte a serious accident at sea, e.g., a grounding, the vessel owners may ha to incur additional costs to salvage the ship and its cargo, and may resort to declaring General Average. General Average requires that all parties with an interest in saving ship, the cargo, etc share proportionately the cost of saving the common adventure. This means that cargo owners would be responsible a proportion of the costs equal to the proportion of the value of the cargo to the common adventure. General Average is applied according to an internationally acknowledged set of rules, the York-Antwerp Rules. The principle in maritime law that when a sacrifice is made or an expense voluntarily incurred to preserve the rest of a venture the loss or expense should be shared among all the interests involved in proportion to their value. General Average is a principle of maritime law where in the event of emergency, if cargo is jettisoned or expenses incurred, the loss is shared proportionately by all parties with a financial interest in the voyage. In the expression 'General Average' the word 'Average' should be read as 'Loss' as the principle relates to the common proportionate liability of all to contribute to the loss of one or a few, incurred to save the vessel otherwise in distress (such as throwing cargo overboard to keep a boat afloat until rescued). The principle is of ancient original and is the only legal maxim which survives of the great body of law of the Island of Rhodes, circa 800 BC (known as the Lex Rhodia). Today, the maxim is often referred to by the name of the international set of rules which purport to establish points of detail as to its application:- the York-Antwerp Rules. The United States Supreme Court, in 1869, described general average as follows:- 'General average contribution is defined to be a contribution by all the parties in a sea adventure to make good the loss sustained by one of their number on account of sacrifices voluntarily made of part of the ship or cargo to save the residue and the lives of those on board from an impending peril, or for extraordinary expenses necessarily incurred by one or more of the parties for the general benefit of all the interests embarked in the enterprise. Losses which give a claim to general average are usually divided into two great classes:- (1) Those which arise from sacrifices of part. If the ship or part of the cargo, purposely made in order to save the whole adventure from perishing. (2) Those which arise out of extraordinary expenses incurred for the joint benefit of ship and cargo. Common justice dictates that where two or more parties are engaged in the same sea risk, and one of them, in a moment of imminent peril, makes a sacrifice to avoid the impending danger or incurs extraordinary expenses to promote the general safety, the loss or expenses so incurred shall be assessed upon all in proportion to the share of each in the adventure. Where expenses are incurred or sacrifices made on account of the ship, freight, and cargo, by the owner of either, the owners of the other interests are bound to make contribution in the proportion of the value of their several interests, but in order to constitute a basis for such a claim it must appear that the expenses or sacrifices were occasioned by an apparently imminent peril; that they were of an extraordinary character; that they were voluntarily made with a view to the general safety; and that they accomplished or aided at least in the accomplishment of that purpose'. In Birkley v Presgrave (1801), the British House of Lords used these words as credited to Lords Kenyon and Lawrence:- '... all extra perils of the sea and ordinary losses and damages sustained by the ship happening immediately from the storm ... must be borne by the ship owners. But all those articles which were made use of by the master and crew upon the particular emergency, and out of the usual course, for the benefit of the whole concern, and the other expenses incurred, must be paid proportionably .... All loss which arises in consequence of extraordinary sacrifices made or expenses incurred for the preservation of the ship and cargo come within general average and must be borne proportionably by all who are interested. Natural justice requires this'. The law of general average occupies rows in the law libraries of maritime law schools. The fundamental terminology is as follows:- (i) an act which purports to create compensation based on general average is called a General Average Act; (ii) an emergency expenditure which qualifies under the principle of general average, and which gives rise to proportionate contribution from others, is called a General Average Expenditure; and (iii) a contribution from a person towards the loss of another by operation of the general average law, is called a General Average Contribution. An international convention on working the law of general average in practice exists and is known as the York-Antwerp Rules, and is

managed by the Comité Maritime International, based in Antwerp, Belgium. Understanding general average and applying it are two different things as each case involves jurisdiction issues, interest, contributions and other such detail and subject to the workings of insurance adjusters and appraisals. In the result, most cases settle or, as was stated by Justice Collier in the Canadian case, Northland Navigation:- 'most claims do not go to litigation'. / хозяин (или капитан). Бёкли (Birkley) против Прэсгрэйва (Presgrave) (1801), Лорды Кэньон и Лорэнс (Lords Kenyon and Lawrence):- . экстраординарные . Международный Морской Комитет или, как это звучит на Французском по месту регистрации, Комите Маритим Этэрнасьёналь (Comité Maritime International), расположенный в Антверпене, Бельгия. Общая Авария – это убытки, понесённые вследствие произведённых намеренно и разумно чрезвычайных расходов о пожертвований в целях спасения судна, фрахта и перевозимого груза от общей для них опасности. Смотрите также Частная Авария (Particular Average). В морском праве под Общей Аварией подразумеваются убытки, причинённые намеренно в целях спасения судна и груза от угрожающей им общей опасности. Такие убытки распределяются пропорционально стоимости судна, фрахта и груза. При Общей Аварии убытки, понесённые вследствие произведённых намеренно и разумно чрезвычайных расходов или пожертвований в целях спасения судна, фрахта и перевозимого на судне груза от общей для них опасности. Общая авария определяется тремя признаками:- (i) намеренностью и разумностью действий, причинивших убытки; (ii) их чрезвычайным характером, выражающимся в том, что эти действия выходят за пределы круга обычных действий, совершаемых в нормальных условиях плавания; и (iii) совершением действий в целях спасения судна, фрахта и груза от общей для них опасности. Общая Авария:- ущерб, убытки, нанесённые в результате произведённых намеренно действий и чрезвычайных расходов или пожертвований в целях спасания судна, перевозимого на нём груза и фрахта, в том числе ущерб, нанесённый выбрасыванием за борт груза, тушением пожара, намеренной посадкой судна на мель, повреждением судового двигателя и котлов при их форсировании; повреждения или убытки, возникшие в результате преднамеренных действий хозяина судна или капитана (например, выброса за борт всего или части груза для спасения судна), делятся между всеми участвующими сторонами, например, между хозяином судна и всеми владельцами груза. В отличие от аварии, представляющей собой какое-либо происшествие на море (столкновение, кораблекрушение), Общая авария – это лишь убытки, которые распределяются между сторонами. Судовладельцы имеют право до сдачи груза потребовать от грузополучателей взнос по общей аварии, то есть определённую сумму денег в обеспечение покрытия их пропорциональной доли расходов, причинённых по общей аварии. Взнос по аварии вносится в депозит на банковский счёт как обеспечение для покрытия расходов по спасанию. В некоторых случаях вместо депозита выдаётся гарантийное письмо. Расходы покрываются на основании договора морского страхования.

(2) General Average:- an Ocean Marine coverage meaning a partial loss which has resulted from the voluntary and deliberate sacrifice of some cargo for the benefit of all concerned, and which must be shared by all parties (owners of ship, cargo and freight) in proportion to their interest. For example, if 100 containers were jettisoned from a 1 000 container load in order to protect the ship, the owners of the remaining 900 containers, the owners of the ship, and the owners of the freight would all contribute to offset the losses of those whose cargo was jettisoned for the benefit of the whole.

GENERAL AVERAGE ACT = АКТ ОБ ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – There is a General Average Act when, and only when any extraordinary sacrifice or expenditure is intentionally and reasonably made or incurred for the common safety for the purpose of preserving from peril the property involved in a common maritime adventure. Also known as York-Antwerp Rules. An act which purports to create compensation based on general average is called a General Average Act. / экстраординарное .

GENERAL AVERAGE BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Bond is an agreement signed by all parties involved in a general average act.

GENERAL AVERAGE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – The General Average Clause in ocean marine insurance obligates the insurers of various interests to share the cost of losses incurred voluntarily to save the voyage from complete destruction. Such sacrifices must be made voluntarily, must be necessary, and must be successful. For example, if a shipper's cargo is voluntarily jettisoned in a storm in order to save the vessel from total loss, the general average clause requires the insurers of the hull and of all other cargo interests to make a contribution to the loss of the shipper whose goods were sacrificed. Other types of losses may also be covered. It has been held, for example, that losses suffered from efforts to put out a fire on shipboard, which result in damage to specific goods, can be included in a general average claim. Similarly, losses from salvage efforts to free a stranded vessel may qualify under a general average claim to which all interests must contribute.

GENERAL AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION = КОНТРИБУЦИЯ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Contribution is the payment due from a party in a marine venture to pay for a general average loss. It is in proportion to the value of his interest as compared with the total values of all interests in the venture. The proportion payable by one of the parties involved in a general average act to make good the loss suffered in that act. The proportionate shares of the vessel owner and each of the cargo owners in order to make up the expenditure or sacrifice incurred for the common good. A contribution from a person towards the loss of another by operation of the general average law, is called a General Average Contribution. / Аварийный Взнос (General Average Contribution):- (1) денежная сумма, истребуемая судовладельцем либо диспашером от его имени у грузовладельца в качестве обеспечения уплаты его доли расходов по общей аварии; и (2) часть убытка, падающая на конкретного участника расходов по общей аварии и соразмерная стоимости принадлежащего ему имущества:- судна, груза или фрахта. В международной практике грузовых перевозок аварийный взнос называют Аварийным Депозитом.

GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSIT = ДЕПОЗИТ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Deposit is a deposit which a shipowner requires of a cargo owner as a condition of releasing his lien on cargo that is subject to a general average contribution. A deposit paid by a consignee in return for delivery of the goods where such goods are subject to general average contribution. Paid by a consignee to obtain release of the cargo from the carrier following a general average act. This may be replaced by an Underwriter's guarantee. / Депозит по Общей Аварии – в страховании – денежная сумма, вносимая грузовладельцем на специальный счёт в банке в обеспечение уплаты им взноса по общей аварии. Счёт открывается совместно на имя судовладельца и грузовладельца с условием, что платежи с депозита могут производиться только по указанию диспашера или по совместному указанию представителей сторон. Размер депозита по общей аварии должен соответствовать падающей на груз доле по общей аварии. Если груз застрахован и по условиям страхования покрывается общая авария, то по требованию страхователя депозит подлежит внесению страховщиком.

GENERAL AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS = РАСХОДЫ ПО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ ПРИ ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Disbursements:- expenses paid by the shipowner as part of a general average act. Such expenses are recovered by the shipowner from the general average fund. Unlike general average (GA) sacrifice, there is no direct liability on hull underwriters to reimburse the assured for GA disbursements. The disbursements will be included in the final GA adjustment and incorporated in the GA contribution, underwriters paying this insofar as it is recoverable under the policy.

GENERAL AVERAGE FUND = ФОНД ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Fund:- the total arrived at by adding together general average expenditure and the value of property sacrificed in a general act, plus costs of its adjustment.

GENERAL AVERAGE GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Guarantee is an insurer's guarantee that may be accepted by a shipowner in lieu of a general average deposit. An undertaking by a financial house or an underwriter to pay the contribution due towards a general average fund. Paid by a consignee to obtain release of the cargo from the carrier following a general average act. This may be replaced by an Underwriter's guarantee.

GENERAL AVERAGE IN FULL = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average In Full:- an agreement in a cargo insurance whereby underwriters do not reduce a claim for general average contribution in event of underinsurance.

GENERAL AVERAGE IN FULL CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ В ПОЛНОМ ОБЪЁМЕ – General Average In Full Clause is a clause in a cargo policy whereby the underwriter agrees to pay general average contributions in full even though the contributory value may be greater than the insured value.

GENERAL AVERAGE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Insurance:- in water transportation, the deliberate sacrifice of cargo to make the vessel safe for the remaining cargo. Those sharing in the spared cargo proportionately cover the loss.

GENERAL AVERAGE SACRIFICE = В ЖЕРТВОВАНИЕ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ – General Average Sacrifice:- the voluntary destruction of part of the vessel or the cargo, or the deliberate expenditure of funds in time of grave peril, which is successful in avoiding total disaster.

GENERAL AVERAGE SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ (или ОБОРОТНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ) – General Average Security:- documents the cargo owner presents to the General Average Adjuster to replace the vessel owner's maritime lien on cargo for its share of General Average and to obtain release of the goods by the Steamship Company. GA Security consists of a GA Bond and either a cash deposit or an Underwriter's Guarantee.

GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT = АВАРИЙНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ (или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ, или ВЫПИСКА ПО ОБЩЕЙ АВАРИИ, или ДИСПАША) – General Average Statement:- this shows in detail all general average costs and expenses and the contribution of each interest in the general average in proportion to its value. Statement showing details of all general average costs and expenses and the contribution of each interest in the general average in proportion to its value. / Диспашер составляет диспашу с расчётом убытков по авариям.

GENERAL BILL OF LADING = ОБЩИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – General Bill Of Lading is a document issued by an overseas carrier which is a receipt for cargo received on board and is evidence of the contract between shipper and shipowner. It is also evidence of title to the holder of the bill to the goods described on it.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS = ВСЕОБЩИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДЛЯ БИЗНЕСА – General Business Conditions (GBCs) are standard contractual conditions regulating the principal aspects of the business relations between the bank and its customers. When business relations are established, the customer is expressly informed that they are governed by the General Business Conditions. The GBC lead to a simplification of business between bank and customer because similar transactions are executed according to standard principles with respect to all customers. The principles and guidelines that govern business relations. They are an integral part of contracts concluded between a company (e.g., a bank) and any of numerous business partners. / , например, .

GENERAL CARGO = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ГРУЗ – General Cargo is a cargo, consisting of goods, unpacked or packed, for example in cartons, crates, bags or bales, often palletized. General Cargo is a non-bulk oil cargo composed of miscellaneous goods. Cargo, consisting of merchandise, unpacked or packed in cartons, crates, bags or bales, often palletised. General cargo can be shipped either in Breakbulk or stuffed in containers. / Различные штучные грузы:- металлопродукция, подвижная техника (самоходная и несамоходная на колёсном или гусеничном ходу), железобетонные изделия и конструкции, контейнеры, тарно-штучные грузы, грузы в транспортных пакетах, крупногабаритные и тяжеловесные грузы, лесные грузы.

GENERAL CARGO BERTH = ПРИЧАЛ ДЛЯ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫХ ГРУЗОВ – General Cargo Berth is an area where ships of all types have their cargoes loaded and unloaded. / Зона, в которой суда всех типов имеют возможность загрузки и выгрузки грузов. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы.

GENERAL CARGO CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫХ ГРУЗОВ – General Cargo Carrier:- breakbulk freighters, car carriers, cattle carriers, pallet carriers and timber carriers.

GENERAL CARGO RATE = СТАВКА ДЛЯ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОГО ГРУЗА – General Cargo Rate is the rate for the carriage of cargo other than a class rate or specific commodity rate. / Ставка за перевозку груза иная, нежели ставка по классу (по категории) или ставка за конкретное сырьё.

GENERAL CARGO SHIP = СУДНО ДЛЯ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОГО ГРУЗА – Modern General Cargo Ships are built to perform different transport functions; to distinguish them from other multipurpose freighters, they are sometimes known as Break-Bulk Freighters. In addition to the equipment which makes them suitable for carrying break-bulk cargoes, they generally also have facilities to allow them to accommodate containers. Such ships are of open construction, i.e. the hatch area is very large relative to the deck area. This ensures that lifting gear can gain direct access to containers. The same applies to general cargo or access is at least facilitated to such an extent that below deck stowage can (very largely) be avoided. Specific construction features may increase handling efficiency in port and reduce the loss ratio.

GENERAL CHARTER CONDITIONS = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ЧАРТЕРА – General Charter Conditions (agreement) or GENCON, or Gencon Charter Party, is the most commonly form of voyage charter party used worldwide, and particularly known also as Gencon 1994. Gencon, first issued in 1922 and revised in 1976 and 1994. Gencon 1994 includes two parts:- Part 1:- is the 'box form' which all the necessary information to be completed by the parties; and Part 2:- contains all the standard terms and conditions which are usually non-negotiable.

GENERAL CLEARING MEMBER = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ КЛИРИНГОВЫЙ ЧЛЕН – General Clearing Member is a member of an exchange entitled to clear its own transactions, those of its customers and those of the floor brokers without a clearing license.

GENERAL COMBINING ABILITY = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ СОЧЕТАНИЯ (или ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ) – General Combining Ability is the average performance of a parent in a series of crosses.

GENERAL COMMODITY RATE = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ДЛЯ СЫРЬЯ – General Commodity Rate is a rate applied to commodities in transit. Unless otherwise specified, all commodities have the same rate applied, usually priced by bulk unit. Also known as General Cargo Rate.

GENERAL COUNCIL = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ – The General Council comprises:- the President of the European Central Bank (ECB); the Vice-President of the ECB; and the governors of the national central banks (NCBs) of the 27 EU Member States. In other words, the General Council includes representatives of the 17 Euro area countries and the 10 non-Euro area countries. The other members of the ECB's Executive Board, the President of the EU Council and one member of the European Commission may attend the meetings of the General Council but do not have the right to vote. Responsibilities:- the General Council can be regarded as a transitional body. It carries out the tasks taken over from the European Monetary Institute which the ECB is required to perform in Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union on account of the fact that not all EU Member States have adopted the Euro yet. The General Council also contributes to:- (i) the ECB's advisory functions; (ii) the collection of statistical information; (iii) the preparation of the ECB's annual report; (iv) the establishment of the necessary rules for standardising the accounting and reporting of operations undertaken by the NCBs; (v) the taking of measures relating to the establishment of the key for the ECB's capital subscription other than those laid down in the Treaty; (vi) the laying-down of the conditions of employment of the members of staff of the ECB; and (vii) the necessary preparations for irrevocably fixing the exchange rates of the currencies of the 'EU Member States with a derogation' against the Euro. In accordance with the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, the General Council will be dissolved once all EU Member States have introduced the single currency. See also Governing Council. General Council: one of the decision-making bodies of the ECB. It comprises the President and Vice-President of the ECB and the governors of all EU NCBs. General Council is the supreme decision-making body of the European Central Bank (ECB). It comprises all members of the Executive Board (including the President and the Vice-President) of the ECB and the governors of the national central banks (NCBs) of the countries that have adopted the Euro. / Смотрите также Руководящий Совет (Governing Council).

GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISE = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ ДЛЯ УНИВЕРСАМОВ – General Department Store Merchandise (GDSM) is a classification of commodities that includes goods generally shipped by mass-merchandise companies. This commodity structure occurs only in service contracts.

GENERAL EXCEPTION = ОБЩЕЕ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЕ – General Exception:- CoCom controls exports at three levels, depending on the item and the proposed destination. At the highest or 'general exception' level, unanimous approval by CoCom members is necessary. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. / КоКам (CoCom).

GENERAL EXCLUSIONS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБЩИХ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯХ – General Exclusion Clause:- in no case shall this insurance cover:- (1) loss damage or expense attributable to wilful misconduct of the Assured; (2) ordinary leakage, ordinary loss in weight or volume, or ordinary wear and tear of the subject-matter insured; (3) loss damage or expense caused by insufficiency or unsuitability of packing or preparation of the subject-matter insured (for the purpose of this Clause 3 'packing' shall be deemed to include stowage in a container or liftvan but only when such stowage is carried out prior to attachment of this insurance or by the Assured or their servants); (4) loss damage or expense caused by inherent vice or nature of the subject-matter insured; (5) loss damage or expense proximately caused by delay, even though the delay be caused by a risk insured against (except expenses payable under Clause 2 above); (6) loss damage or expense arising from insolvency or financial default of the owners managers charterers or operators of the vessel; (7) deliberate damage to or deliberate destruction of the subject-matter insured or any part thereof by the wrongful act of any person or persons; and (8) loss damage or expense arising from the use of any weapon of war employing atomic or nuclear fission and/or fusion or other like reaction or radioactive force or matter. General Exclusions Clause is a clause in the Institute Cargo Clauses 1982, which specifies risks that are excluded, irrespective of the risks covered elsewhere in the wording.

GENERAL EXPORT LICENSE = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ВЫВОЗ (или ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ) – General Export License:- any of various export licenses covering export commodities for which validated export licenses are not required. In the United States, any of various US export licenses covering export commodities for which Validated Export Licenses are not required. No formal application or written authorization is needed to ship exports under a General Export License.

GENERAL IMPORTS = ВСЕОБЩИЕ ПРИВОЗЫ (или ВСЕОБЩИЙ ИМПОРТ) – 'General Imports' measure the total physical arrivals of merchandise from foreign countries, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately or is enteres into bonded warehouses of Foreign Trade Zones under Customs custody.

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES = ОБОБЩЁННАЯ СИСТЕМА ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЙ – The US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a program designed to promote economic growth in the developing world by providing preferential duty-free entry for up to 5 000 products when imported from one of 127 designated beneficiary countries and territories. The GSP program also supports US jobs. US businesses imported USD19.9 billion worth of products under the GSP program in 2012, including many inputs used in US manufacturing. According to a 2005 US Chamber of Commerce study, over 80 000 American jobs are associated with moving GSP imports from the docks to farmers, manufacturers, and retail shelves. GSP was instituted on January 01, 1976, by the Trade Act of 1974. Products that are eligible for duty-free treatment under GSP include:- most manufactured items; many types of chemicals, minerals and building stone; jewelry; many types of carpets; and certain agricultural and fishery products. Among the products that are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment are:- most textiles and apparel; watches; and most footwear, handbags, and luggage products. On October 21, 2011, President Obama signed legislation to reauthorize the GSP program through July 31, 2013. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a framework under which developed countries give preferential tariff treatment to manufactured goods imported from certain developing countries. GSP is one element of a coordinated effort by the industrial trading nations to bring developing countries more fully into the international trading system. The US GSP scheme is a system of nonreciprocal tariff preferences for the benefit of these countries. The US conducts annual GSP reviews to consider petitions requesting modification of product coverage and/or country eligibility. United States GSP law requires that a beneficiary country's laws and practices relating to market access, intellectual property rights protection, investment, export practices, and workers rights be considered in all GSP decisions. Since 1971, the EU has had rules ensuring that exporters from developing countries pay lower duties on some or all of what they sell to the EU. This gives them vital access to EU markets contributing to the growth of their economies. This scheme is known as the 'Generalised Scheme of Preferences' (GSP). The EU adopted a new GSP on 31 October 2012. Regulation (EU) 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council. In order to allow ample time for economic operators to adapt to the new scheme, the new preferences will apply as of 01 January 2014. Until 31 December 2013, the preferences under the previous scheme will continue to apply. Those preferences were defined by Council Regulation (EC) No. 732/2008 and extended until 31 December 2013 by a GSP 'Roll-over' Regulation. The objectives of the EU's new GSP are to focus help on those truly in need; to strengthen GSP+ as an

incentive to good governance and sustainable development; and to make the scheme more transparent, stable and predictable. The three main variants of the scheme (the overall GSP scheme, the 'GSP+' incentive scheme for the respect of labor, human, environmental and good governance rights and rules, and the 'Everything but Arms' scheme for least developed countries) are reinforced, by re-adjusting the preferences and ensuring they have a higher impact. On 17 December 2012, the Commission adopted the list of the sectors that are graduated for the period 2014–16, according to the provisions of the new Regulation. On 21 February 2013, the Commission published its regulation on the rules of procedure for GSP+. Main features of the new GSP:- (i) concentrating GSP preferences on fewer countries. A number of countries would no longer benefit from the scheme, including:- (a) countries that have preferential access to the EU which is at least as good as under GSP – for example, under a Free Trade Agreement or a special autonomous trade regime; (b) countries which have achieved a high or upper middle income per capita, according to World Bank classification such as Brazil, Malaysia, Russia and Saudi Arabia; and (c) a number of overseas countries and territories (OCTs), which have an alternative market access arrangement for developed markets; (ii) reinforcing the incentives for the respect of core human and labor rights, environmental and good governance standards through the GSP+ scheme; (iii) strengthen the effectiveness of the trade concessions for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the 'Everything but Arms' scheme. Reducing GSP to fewer beneficiaries will reduce competitive pressure and make the preferences for LDCs more meaningful. The EU's Everything But Arms scheme (EBA scheme) is already unmatched by any other developed country. (iv) Increasing predictability, transparency and stability. With the exception of EBA, which has no expiry date, the new scheme will last 10 years, while it is currently subject to review every three years. This will make it easier and more attractive for EU importers to purchase from GSP beneficiary countries. In addition, procedures will become even more transparent, with clear, better defined legal principles and objective criteria. The EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) is a system of tariff preferences operated by developed countries. The EU's scheme, introduced in 1971, was designed to foster the development of developing countries by granting them easier access to the EU market. Beneficiary countries granted GSP treatment were not required to contribute anything in return. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) affords nomeciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and expons. The US GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 and renewed in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 01, 1976 and before September 30, 1994. Indicated by the symbol 'A' or 'A*' in the special subcolumn of column 1, the GSP provides duty-free entry to eligible articles the product of and imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries, as set forth in general note 4 to the HTS. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) aims at contributing to the economic development of developing countries. GSP provides benefits to developing countries by enabling qualified products to enter the markets of preference-giving countries at changing rates from duty free to reductions in the Most Favored Nation (MFN rate).

GENERAL LEDGER = ГЛАВНАЯ КНИГА (или XX) – General Ledger is a record of entries summarizing all of a company's financial transactions, through offsetting debit and credit accounts.

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GENERAL LICENSE SAFEGUARDS = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НН – In the United States, with limitations, General License Safeguards authorizes exports to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

GENERAL LICENSE SHIP STORES = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СУДОВЫХ ЗАПАСОВ – In the United States, with limitations, General License Ship Stores authorizes the export of usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of the commodities to support the operations of a vessel, provided the commodities are not intended for unloading in a foreign country and are not exported under a bill of lading as cargo.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES = ОБЩЕПРИНЯТЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ВЕДЕНИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) is the common set of accounting principles, standards and procedures that companies use to compile their financial statements. GAAP are a combination of authoritative standards (set by policy boards) and simply the commonly accepted ways of recording and reporting accounting information. GAAP are imposed on companies so that investors have a minimum level of consistency in the financial statements they use when analyzing companies for investment purposes. GAAP cover such things as revenue recognition, balance sheet item classification and outstanding share measurements. Companies are expected to follow GAAP rules when reporting their financial data via financial statements. If a financial statement is not prepared using GAAP principles, be very wary! That said, keep in mind that GAAP is only a set of standards. There is plenty of room within GAAP for unscrupulous accountants to distort figures. So, even when a company uses GAAP, you still need to scrutinize its financial statements. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) is a recognized common set of accounting principles, standards, and procedures. This is a combination of accepted methods of doing accounting and authoritative standards set by policy boards. The US accountants use Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to guide them in recording and reporting financial information. GAAP comprises a broad set of principles that have been developed by the accounting profession and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Two laws, the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, give the SEC authority to establish reporting and disclosure requirements. However, the SEC usually operates in an oversight capacity, allowing the FASB and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) to establish these requirements. The GASB develops accounting standards for state and local governments:- the current set of principles that accountants use rests upon some underlying assumptions. The basic assumptions and principles presented on the next several pages are considered GAAP and apply to most financial statements. In addition to these concepts, there are other, more technical standards accountants must follow when preparing financial statements. Some of these are discussed later in this book, but other are left for more advanced study. (1) Economic Entity Assumption:- financial records must be separately maintained for each economic entity. Economic entities include businesses, governments, school districts, churches, and other social organizations. Although accounting information from many different entities may be combined for financial reporting purposes, every economic event must be associated with and recorded by a specific entity. In addition, business records must not include the personal assets or liabilities of the owners. (2) Monetary Unit Assumption:- an economic entity's accounting records include only quantifiable transactions. Certain economic events that affect a company, such as hiring a new chief executive officer or introducing a new product, cannot be easily quantified in monetary units and, therefore, do not appear in the company's accounting records. Furthermore, accounting records must be recorded using a stable currency. Businesses in the United States usually use US Dollars for this purpose. (3) Full Disclosure Principle:- financial statements normally provide information about a company's past performance. However, pending lawsuits, incomplete transactions, or other conditions may have imminent and significant effects on the company's financial status. The full disclosure principle requires that financial statements

include disclosure of such information. Footnotes supplement financial statements to convey this information and to describe the policies the company uses to record and report business transactions. (4) Time Period Assumption:- most businesses exist for long periods of time, so artificial time periods must be used to report the results of business activity. Depending on the type of report, the time period may be a day, a month, a year, or another arbitrary period. Using artificial time periods leads to questions about when certain transactions should be recorded. For example, how should an accountant report the cost of equipment expected to last five years? Reporting the entire expense during the year of purchase might make the company seem unprofitable that year and unreasonably profitable in subsequent years. Once the time period has been established, accountants use GAAP to record and report that accounting period's transactions. (5) Accrual Basis Accounting:- in most cases, GAAP requires the use of accrual basis accounting rather than cash basis accounting. Accrual basis accounting, which adheres to the revenue recognition, matching, and cost principles discussed below, captures the financial aspects of each economic event in the accounting period in which it occurs, regardless of when the cash changes hands. Under cash basis accounting, revenues are recognized only when the company receives cash or its equivalent, and expenses are recognized only when the company pays with cash or its equivalent. (6) Revenue Recognition Principle:- revenue is earned and recognized upon product delivery or service completion, without regard to the timing of cash flow. Suppose a store orders five hundred compact discs from a wholesaler in March, receives them in April, and pays for them in May. The wholesaler recognizes the sales revenue in April when delivery occurs, not in March when the deal is struck or in May when the cash is received. Similarly, if an attorney receives a USD100 retainer from a client, the attorney doesn't recognize the money as revenue until he or she actually performs USD100 in services for the client. (7) Matching Principle:- the costs of doing business are recorded in the same period as the revenue they help to generate. Examples of such costs include the cost of goods sold, salaries and commissions earned, insurance premiums, supplies used, and estimates for potential warranty work on the merchandise sold. Consider the wholesaler who delivered five hundred CDs to a store in April. These CDs change from an asset (inventory) to an expense (cost of goods sold) when the revenue is recognized so that the profit from the sale can be determined. (8) Cost Principle:- assets are recorded at cost, which equals the value exchanged at the time of their acquisition. In the United States, even if assets such as land or buildings appreciate in value over time, they are not revalued for financial reporting purposes. (9) Going Concern Principle:- unless otherwise noted, financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the company will remain in business indefinitely. Therefore, assets do not need to be sold at fire-sale values, and debt does not need to be paid off before maturity. This principle results in the classification of assets and liabilities as short-term (current) and long-term. Long-term assets are expected to be held for more than one year. Long-term liabilities are not due for more than one year. (10) Relevance, Reliability, and Consistency:- to be useful, financial information must be relevant, reliable, and prepared in a consistent manner. Relevant information helps a decision maker understand a company's past performance, present condition, and future outlook so that informed decisions can be made in a timely manner. Of course, the information needs of individual users may differ, requiring that the information be presented in different formats. Internal users often need more detailed information than external users, who may need to know only the company's value or its ability to repay loans. Reliable information is verifiable and objective. Consistent information is prepared using the same methods each accounting period, which allows meaningful comparisons to be made between different accounting periods and between the financial statements of different companies that use the same methods. (11) Principle of Conservatism:- accountants must use their judgment to record transactions that require estimation. The number of years that equipment will remain productive and the portion of accounts receivable that will never be paid are examples of items that require estimation. In reporting financial data, accountants follow the principle of conservatism, which requires that the less optimistic estimate be chosen when two estimates are judged to be equally likely. For example, suppose a manufacturing company's Warranty Repair Department has documented a three-percent return rate for product X during the past two years, but the company's Engineering Department insists this return rate is just a statistical anomaly and less than one percent of product X will require service during the coming year. Unless the Engineering Department provides compelling evidence to support its estimate, the company's accountant must follow the principle of conservatism and plan for a three-percent return rate. Losses and costs – such as warranty repairs – are recorded when they are probable and reasonably estimated. Gains are recorded when realized. (12) Materiality Principle:- accountants follow the materiality principle, which states that the requirements of any accounting principle may be ignored when there is no effect on the users of financial information. Certainly, tracking individual paper clips or pieces of paper is immaterial and excessively burdensome to any company's accounting department. Although there is no definitive measure of materiality, the accountant's judgment on such matters must be sound. Several thousand Dollars may not be material to an entity such as General Motors, but that same figure is quite material to a small, family-owned business. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP):- these exist for USA and most EU countries (e.g., US GAAP and UK GAAP) but vary in terms of their regulatory or statutory authority. Many run to many hundreds of pages of text. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP):- the accounting professions in the United States (US) and in Canada have established GAAP as guidelines that are used in financial reporting. The US and Canadian GAAP are not identical. Companies usually state whether they follow US GAAP or Canadian GAAP. / наём (hiring). Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors).

GENERAL MEETING = ОБЩЕЕ СОБРАНИЕ – The General Meeting (GM) is an official body of a stock corporation, alongside the Management Board and Supervisory Board. It is a forum where shareholders assemble to exercise their rights. It deals with matters such as the resolution of the dividend distribution as proposed by the Management Board, or the appointment of members of the Supervisory Board.

GENERAL MORTGAGE BOND = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЛОГОВАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПОД ОБЩУЮ ЗАКЛАДНУЮ) – General Mortgage Bond is a bond that is secured by a blanket mortgage on the company's property but may be outranked by one or more other mortgages.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ОБЩИМ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ – General Obligation Bond is a type of municipal bond backed by the full faith and credit of the governmental unit that issues it.

GENERAL ORDER = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПРАВИЛА СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА) – General Order:- when US Customs orders shipments without entries to be kept in their custody in a bonded warehouse. Cargo seized by Customs due to failure on the part of Consignee to make Customs entry within allotted free time (US).

GENERAL ORDER WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД ПО ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫМ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯМ – General Order Warehouse is a US Customs warehouse utilised when cargo goes into General Order due to lack of permit/entry filed. In the United States, a warehouse for the storage of freight which has not cleared Customs. All must be entered within a period of 14 days from date of vessel sailing or must be taken from dock and put into this warehouse. The Customs depart may pickup from the carrier who has a lien on cargo in order to be paid ocean charges before entry can be made from the warehouse.

GENERAL PARTNER = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ПАРТНЁР (или ПОЛНЫЙ ПАРТНЁР, или ПРОСТОЙ ПАРТНЁР) – The General Partner (GP) in a limited partnership is responsible for managing the business and has unlimited liability. See also Limited Partnership. The GPs are, in all major respects, in the same legal position as partners in a conventional firm, i.e. they have management control, share

the right to use partnership property, share the profits of the firm in predefined proportions, and have joint and several liability for the debts of the partnership. As in a general partnership, the GPs have actual authority as agents of the firm to bind all the other partners in contracts with third parties that are in the ordinary course of the partnership's business. As with a general partnership, 'An act of a general partner which is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the limited partnership's activities or activities of the kind carried on by the limited partnership binds the limited partnership only if the act was actually authorized by all the other partners'. See also Limited Partner.

GENERAL PARTNERSHIP = ПРОСТОЕ ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО (или ПРОСТОЕ ПАРТНЁРСТВО) – In the United States of America, General Partnership is a partnership in which all the partners are jointly liable for the debts of the partnership. It is typically created by agreement rather than being created by a public filing.

GENERAL RATE INCREASE = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ОБЩЕЙ СТАВКИ – General Rate Increase:- used to describe an across-the-board tariff rate increase implemented by conference members and applied to base rates.

GENERAL RATE INCREASING = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ОБЩЕЙ СТАВКИ – General Rate Increasing (GRI) is across-the-board tariff rate increase implemented by conference members and applied to base rates.

GENERAL RISK RESERVE = ОБЩИЙ РЕЗЕРВ НА ПОКРЫТИЕ РИСКОВ (или РЕЗЕРВ НА ПОКРЫТИЕ ОБЩИХ РИСКОВ) – General Risk Reserve:- the prescribed minimum provisions by central bank of a country on performing advances and allocations to this reserve is made from after tax distributable reserves.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ОБЩИМ УСЛУГАМ – General Services Administration (GSA) is an agency of the US government.

GENERAL STANDARD = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ – General Standard:- Deutsche Börse stock listing segment for companies fulfilling the transparency requirements prescribed by German law. Admission to General Standard does not require any action on the issuers' part; it occurs automatically in connection with listing on either the Official or Regulated Market. General Standard is basically the initial listing segment for smaller companies. For admission to Prime Standard, the market segment for joint-stock companies with international operations, and inclusion in one of the selection indices of Deutsche Börse, such as the DAX®, companies must fulfil more stringent transparency criteria. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG), ДАКС® (DAX®).

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЙ – In GATT, General System of Preferences (GSP):- in order to qualify for preferential treatment, goods must satisfy the direct consignment rule and comply with the origin criteria specified in the respective national schemes. In general, goods are considered to have originated in a preference-receiving country if they have been wholly produced or have undergone substantial transformation in that country. Western European preference-giving countries (including the EEC) and Japan base their requirement for substantial transformation on the process criterion, i.e. the transformation must be such as to result in a change of tariff heading. Negative and positive exceptions to this rule are enumerated in Lists A and B, which may differ from country to country. A number of preference-giving countries define substantial transformation as taking place if the value of imported marteriaLs does not exceed a specified percentage of the value of the finished product, or if the value of originating material and certain domestic costs of processing are equal or exceed a specified percentage. The method of calculation and the minimum percentage requirement for the domestic content or non-originating content vary from scheme to scheme. Since the introduction of the GSP, various forms of cumulative origin have been adopted under the rules of preference-giving countries. Some of them grant full and global cumulation in that all processes and value added in any of the preference-receifing countries may be added up or cumulated in order to determine whether the percentage requirement has been satisfied. Other countries permit only partial cumulation related to certain economic groupings. Certain countries apply a system of partial regional cumulation. Under the GSP certain documentary evidence is required, generally in the form of a certificate of origin to be issued by defined governmental certifying authorities.

GENERAL TARIFF = ОБЩИЙ ТАРИФ (или ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ТАРИФ) – General Tariff is a tariff that applies to countries that do not enjoy either preferential or most-favored-nation tariff treatment. Where the general tariff rate differs from the most-favored-nation rate, the general tariff rate is usually the higher rate.

GENERATED CONTAMINANT = ОБРАЗОВАВШИЙСЯ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЬ (или ОБРАЗОВАВШЕЕСЯ ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Generated Contaminant:- caused by a deterioration of critical wetted surfaces and materials or by a breakdown of the fluid itself.

GENERATING UNIT = ГЕНЕРИРУЮЩАЯ УСТАНОВКА – Generating Unit is any combination of physically connected generator(s), reactor(s), boiler(s), combustion turbine(s), or other prime mover(s) operated together to produce electric power.

GENERATION = ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ (или ПОКОЛЕНИЕ) – Generation is an offspring having a common parent or parents and constituting a single stage of descent. / это потомство (приплод или помёт), имеющее общего родителя или родителей и . Под Генерацией или Поколением, от Латинского слова Generatio, означающее Рождение или Размножение, понимается:- (1) различающиеся по строению, образу жизни, способу размножения и тому подобному формы одного организма, сменяющиеся в процессе его жизненного цикла. (2) Группа особей одинаково отдалённых в родственном отношении от общих предков. Например, у человека:- родители, дети, внуки – 3 последовательных поколения; промежуток времени между рождением отца и сына, матери и дочери называется Длиной Поколения (около 30 лет). (3) В демографии:- люди, родившиеся на протяжении, как правило, года; сосуществование и взаимодействие поколений образуют возрастную структуру населения. (4) В историко-культурных исследованиях понятие Поколение чаще всего имеет символический смысл, характеризуя участников или современников важных исторических событий (поколения Октябрьского переворота, Великой Отечественной Войны), людей с общими ориентациями или настроениями ('потерянное поколение').

GENERATION = ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, или ВЫРАБОТКА) – Generation is the process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy. The amount of energy produced is expressed in Watt hours (Wh). Generation (electricity) is the process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in Watt-hours (Wh). See also Gross Generation, and Net Generation. / Процесс производства электроэнергии посредством преобразования иных форм энергии. Количество производимой энергии выражается в Ваттчасах (Втч).

GENERATION OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR = ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ ИНИЦИАТОРА ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПЛАТЕЖА – Generation Of Electronic Payment Initiator is the process of creating an electronic Payment Initiator (ePI). An ePI is created by, or on behalf of, the beneficiary.

GENERATION OF EPI = GENERATION OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR

GENERATION OFFERS = ОФЕРТЫ ПО ГЕНЕРАЦИИ (или ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ГЕНЕРАЦИИ) – Generation Offers:- schedules of MW (MegaWatt) offered and the corresponding offer price.

GENERATION OF IBAN = GENERATION OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

GENERATION OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО НОМЕРА БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – Generation Of International Bank Account Number (IBAN) is the one time process of creating an IBAN for an account. This process is under the sole responsibility of the bank servicing the customer's account.

GENERATION PLANT = СТАНЦИЯ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ (или ГЕНЕРАТОРНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ) – In reference to electricity, Generation Plant is a facility, consisting of one or more generating units, where electric energy is produced from some form of energy by means of a suitable apparatus. / По отношению к электричеству, установка, состоящая из одной или более генерирующих устройств, в которой происходит генерация электричества из других форм энергии посредством применения соответствующих аппаратов.

GENERATOR = ГЕНЕРАТОР – Generator is a rotating machine which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. In the automotive industry traditional terminology uses generator to refer to only those machines designed to produce dc current through brushes and a commutator (as opposed to alternator). Generator is a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. / Под Генератором, от Латинского слова Generator, означающее Производитель, понимается устройство, аппарат, машина, производящие какие-либо продукты (например, ацетиленовый генератор, газогенератор, льдогенератор, парогенератор), вырабатывающие электрическую энергию (например, электромашинный, магнитогидродинамический, термоэмиссионный генераторы) либо создающие электрические, электромагнитные, световые или звуковые сигналы – колебания, импульсы (например, квантовый, ламповый, магнетронный, ультразвуковой генераторы, и генератор радиосигналов).

GENERATOR NAMEPLATE CAPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ ГЕНЕРАТОРА ПО ШИЛЬДУ – Generator Nameplate Capacity:- the full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions as designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate rating is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

GENERATOR OWNER = ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ ГЕНЕРАТОРА – Generator Owner is a PJM member that owns or leases, with rights equivalent to ownership, facilities for generation of electric energy that are located within PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC). / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

GENERIC = ГЕНЕРИЧЕСКОЕ (или РОДОВОЕ) – Generic:- pertaining to a Genus. / :- подходящее к Роду (Genus). Характерное для определённого Рода.

GENERIC NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ПОДДЕРЖКЕ РОДОВЫХ ИМЁН – The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the successor to the responsibilities of the Domain Name Supporting Organization (DNSO) that relate to the generic top-level domains. The GNSO is the body of six constituencies, as follows:- the Commercial and Business constituency, the gTLD Registry constituency, the ISP constituency, the non-commercial constituency, the registrar's constituency, and the IP constituency. / Организация по Поддержке Родовых Имён (ОПРИ) взяла на себя обязанности существовавшей ранее Организации по Поддержке Доменных Имён (ОПДИ), относящиеся к родовыми доменам верхнего уровня. ОПНИ – это орган, в состав которого входит шесть следующих постоянных групп:- постоянная группа коммерческих и деловых пользователей, постоянная группа реестров рДВУ, постоянная группа поставщиков услуг Интернета (ISP), постоянная группа некоммерческих пользователей, постоянная группа регистраторов и постоянная группа защитников интеллектуальной собственности.

GENERIC TERMS = ТОЖДЕСТВЕННЫЕ ИЛИ СХОДНЫЕ ДО СТЕПЕНИ СМЕШЕНИЯ ПОРЯДКИ (или РОДОВЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ, или РОДОВЫЕ ТЕРМИНЫ, или ОБЩИЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ, или ПОРЯДКИ ОБЩЕГО ТИПА, или НА ОБЩИХ ПОРЯДКАХ) – In the US trademark law, Generic Terms are the terms that the relevant purchasing public understands primarily as the common or class name for the goods or services. These terms are incapable of functioning as trademarks denoting source, and are not registrable on the Principal Register under §2(f) or on the Supplemental Register. Examples include:- CLASSES ONLINE for classes provided via the Internet, PIZZA.COM for pizza ordering and delivery services, and LIVE PLANTS for plant nurseries.

GENERIC TOP LEVEL DOMAIN = РОДОВОЙ ДОМЕН ВЕРХНЕГО УРОВНЯ – Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD):- most TLDs with three or more characters are referred to as 'Generic' TLDs, or 'gTLDs'. They can be subdivided into two types, 'sponsored' TLDs (sTLDs) and 'unsponsored' TLDs (uTLDs), as described in more detail below. In the 1980s, seven gTLDs (.com, .edu, .gov, .int, .mil, .net, and .org) were created. Domain names may be registered in three of these (.com, .net, and .org) without restriction; the other four have limited purposes. Over the next twelve years, various discussions occurred concerning additional gTLDs, leading to the selection in November 2000 of seven new TLDs for introduction. These were introduced in 2001 and 2002. Four of the new TLDs (.biz, .info, .name, and .pro) are unsponsored. The other three new TLDs (.aero, .coop, and .museum) are sponsored. Generally speaking, an unsponsored TLD operates under policies established by the global Internet community directly through the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) process, while a sponsored TLD is a specialized TLD that has a sponsor representing the narrower community that is most affected by the TLD. The sponsor thus carries out delegated policy-formulation responsibilities over many matters concerning the TLD. A Sponsor is an organization to which is delegated some defined ongoing policy-formulation authority regarding the manner in which a particular sponsored TLD is operated. The sponsored TLD has a Charter, which defines the purpose for which the sponsored TLD has been created and will be operated. The Sponsor is responsible for developing policies on the delegated topics so that the TLD is operated for the benefit of a defined group of stakeholders, known as the Sponsored TLD Community, that are most directly interested in the operation of the TLD. The Sponsor also is responsible for selecting the registry operator and to varying degrees for establishing the roles played by registrars and their relationship with the registry operator. The Sponsor must exercise its delegated authority according to fairness standards and in a manner that is representative of the Sponsored TLD Community. / Родовой Домен Верхнего Уровня (рДВУ):- большинство доменов с тремя или более символами относится к 'родовым' доменам верхнего уровня (рДВУ). Их можно поделить на два типа:- 'спонсируемые' ДВУ (sTLD) и 'неспонсируемые' ДВУ (uTLD). Подробное описание представлено ниже. В 1980-х было создано семь рДВУ (.com, .edu, .gov, .int, .mil, .net и .org). В трёх из них (.com, .net и .org) доменное имя можно зарегистрировать без ограничений, остальные четыре домена имеют ограниченное назначение. В течение следующих двенадцати лет обсуждалось введение дополнительных рДВУ, что привело в Ноябре 2000 к созданию семи дополнительных ДВУ. Они были введены в 2001 и 2002. Четыре новых ДВУ (.biz, .info, .name и .pro) – неспонсируемые. Остальные три (.aero, .coop и .museum) – спонсируемые. Вообще говоря, неспонсируемые ДВУ функционируют согласно политикам, установленным мировым Интернет-сообществом непосредственно под руководством Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН), в то время как спонсируемые ДВУ являются специализированными ДВУ, имеющими спонсоров, и представляют собой более узкое сообщество, которое наиболее сильно подвержено влиянию спонсируемого домена верхнего уровня. Таким образом, спонсор несёт делегированную ему ответственность за разработку политики по многочисленным вопросам, относящимся к ДВУ. Спонсор –

это организация, которой предоставлены определённые полномочия по разработке стратегии в отношении функционирования конкретного спонсируемого ДВУ. Спонсируемый ДВУ имеет свой устав, определяющий цель создания и правила функционирования ДВУ. Спонсор отвечает за разработку таких политик в отношении делегированных ему тематических областей, которые обеспечат полезность ДВУ для сообщества спонсируемого ДВУ – определённой группы лиц, непосредственно заинтересованных в функционировании этого ДВУ. Спонсор также несёт ответственность за выбор оператора реестра, и в различной степени за назначение функций, выполняемых регистраторами, и за их взаимодействие с оператором реестра. Спонсор должен использовать делегированные ему полномочия в соответствии с нормами честности и интересами сообщества спонсируемого ДВУ.

GENE SYMBOLS = ГЕННЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ – Gene Symbols are a system of nomenclature for designating genes or a species.

GENETIC = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ (или НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОЕ) – Genetic:- resulting from, or produced by, soil-forming processes; for example, a genetic soil profile or a genetic horizon. / горизонт.

GENETIC ADVANCE = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ УЛУЧШЕНИЕ (или ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОДВИНУТОСТЬ) – Genetic Advance is a progress in shifting the genotypic mean and gene frequencies of a trait in the population toward the desired direction as a result of selection.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED COTTON = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – In 2007, approximately 20 different Genetically Modified Cotton (GM Cotton) Varieties were cultivated on 43% (15 million ha) of the global Cotton cultivation area. More than 90% of the United States and Argentine Cotton, 68% of the Chinese Cotton and 66% of the Indian Cotton is genetically modified. The primary objectives of this modifications are:- (i) resistance against pests, e.g., bollworm (Bt Cotton); (ii) tolerance against herbicides, e.g., glyphosate (RoundUp Ready) or glufosinate (Liberty Link); (iii) adaptation to abiotic factors like cold, heat, dryness, and salt; and (iv) improved fiber qualities, e.g., optimization of length and strength. / РаундАп Рэди (RoundUp Ready) или Лыбёти Лыньк (Liberty Link).

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ – A Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) is an organism whose genetic material has been altered using techniques in genetics generally known as Recombinant Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Technology. Recombinant DNA technology is the ability to combine DNA molecules from different sources into one molecule in a test tube. Thus, the expression of certain traits, the phenotype of the organism, or the proteins it produces, can be altered through the modification of its genes. The term generally does not cover flower organisms whose genetic makeup has been altered by conventional cross breeding or by 'mutagenesis' breeding, as these methods predate the discovery of the recombinant DNA techniques. Technically speaking, however, such techniques are by definition genetic modification. Examples of GMOs are diverse, and include transgenic experimental animals such as mice, several fish species, transgenic plants, or various microscopic organisms altered for the purposes of genetic research or for the production of pharmaceuticals. The term Genetically Modified Organism does not necessarily imply, but does include, transgenic substitution of genes from another species, and research is actively being conducted in this field. / Дезоксирибонуклеиновая Кислота (ДНК). виды (species).

GENETICALLY MODIFIED PLANTS = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Genetically Modified Plants (GM Plants) contain foreign genes that provide the Plants with new properties like herbicide tolerance or insect resistance. The function of genes depends on certain regulatory DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) sequences, so-called Promoters and Terminators. All gm plants approved in the European Union and most of the plants cultivated worldwide contain such regulatory sequences. The most common ones are the 35S promoter from the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) and the nos terminator, i.e. the 3'untranslated region of the nopaline synthase gene from agrobacterium tumefaciens. Since many different gm plants contain the identical regulatory sequences a positive screening result strongly indicates the presence of some genetic modification but does not allow the unambiguous identification of a specific gm plants. One gene or several genes together with the necessary regulatory sequences is called a Gene Construct. Often identical constructs have been inserted into different plant species. So the detection of a particular construct may prove an exact genetic modification without giving any clues about the specific gm plant. An event-specific analysis searches for the presence of a DNA sequence unique to a certain gm plant, usually the junction between the gene construct and the plant's original DNA. This approach is ideal to precisely identify a specific gm plant. / виды (species). Генетически Модифицированные Растения (Растения ГМ) содержат инородные гены, которые обеспечивают данные растения новыми характеристиками, как-то толерантность (устойчивость) к гербицидам или невосприимчивость (резистентность) по отношению к насекомым. Функция генов зависит от упорядоченной в определённой последовательности ДНК (Дезоксирибонуклеиновой Кислоты), так называемых стимуляторов (промоторов) и терминаторов. Все растения гм, одобренные в Европейском Союзе, и большинство растений, культивируемых по всему миру, содержат такие упорядоченные последовательности. Наиболее являются стимулятор 35S из вируса мозаичной болезни цветной капусты (Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (CaMV)) и синтезированного гена нопалина (nopaline synthase gene) из опухолей (набуханий) агробактерий. положительный результат обследования чётко указывает на наличие некоторой генетической модификации, но . Один или несколько генов вместе в необходимой упорядоченной последовательности называются конструкцией гена или генной конструкцией. Очень часто идентичные конструкции вживляются в различные семейства растений. Так, обнаружение конкретной конструкции может утверждать о точной генетической модификации, не предоставляя при этом любых других сведений о конкретном растении гм.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED PEST–PROTECTED PLANTS = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ, УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ К ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЮ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ – Genetically Modified Pest-Protected Plants are the Plants whose genes have been modified through genetic engineering techniques, such as recombinant Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) technology, to express traits that make them resistant to certain pests and disease. These transgenic plants may include genes from distantly related species or even from different biological kingdoms. Refers to any Plant that has been genetically modified to express a pesticidal trait (both structural and chemical traits that deter or resist pests both structural and chemical traits that deter or resist pests), regardless of the technique used (does not include herbicide-tolerant plants). / Генетически Модифицированные Растения с Защитой от Вредителей. Дезоксирибонуклеиновая Кислота (ДНК). виды (species).

GENETIC BASE = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ БАЗА – Genetic Base is the genotypic background of a breeding line or population. Cultivars with a broad genetic base can adopt more readily to changing environments or selection efforts than can a narrowly based one.

GENETIC CODE = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КОД – Genetic Code is the conversion table which allows the interpretation of triplet codons to their matching amino acids and carries the information for protein synthesis. / кодон триплет (единица генетического кода), состоящий из трёх последовательных нуклеотидов в молекуле ДНК или РНК. Под Генетическим Кодом понимается свойственная живым организмам единая система 'записи' наследственной информации в молекулах нуклеиновых кислот в виде последовательности нуклеотидов. Единица генетического кода – кодон. Реализация генетического кода в клетке происходит в два этапа. Первый (транскрипция) протекает в ядре и заключается в синтезе молекул информационной

рибонуклеиновой кислоты (иРНК; messenger Ribonucleic Acid (mRNA)) на соответствующих участках ДНК. При этом последовательность нуклеотидов ДНК 'переписывается' в нуклеотидную последовательность иРНК, комплементарную ДНК (кДНК; Complementary DNA (cDNA)). Второй этап (трансляция) протекает в цитоплазме на рибосомах; при этом последовательность нуклеотидов иРНК переводится в последовательность аминокислот в синтезирующемся белке. 61 кодон из 64 кодирует определённые аминокислоты, а 3 так называемых стоп-кодона определяют окончание синтеза полипептидной цепи. Код называется вырожденным, так как несколько кодонов могут кодировать одну и ту же аминокислоту, но он не является двусмысленным, поскольку один и тот же кодон не способен кодировать две различные аминокислоты. Расшифровка генетического кода, то есть нахождение соответствия между кодонами и аминокислотами, осуществлена Американскими биохимиками Маршаллом Уорреном Ниренбергом (Nirenberg; 1927–), Северо Очоа (Ochoa; 1905–) и другими.

GENETIC COMPOSITION = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМПОЗИЦИЯ – Genetic Composition is the genetic makeup of a plant.

GENETIC CONSERVATION = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНСЕРВАЦИЯ (или ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ СОХРАНЕНИЕ) – Genetic Conservation:- collection, maintenance, and preservation of all segments of germplasm in a crop species and its wild relatives.

GENETIC DIVERSITY = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ – Genetic Diversity is the genetic variability present in a population or in a species.

GENETIC DRIFT = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ДРЕЙФ – Genetic Drift:- changes in the gene frequencies of a population when the size of sample chosen for rejuvenation is small. Genetic drift leads to a loss of certain genotypes in the population.

GENETIC ENGINEERING = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ИНЖЕНЕРИЯ – Genetic Engineering is the alteration of the genes of the organisms. The genetic integrity of the organism producing the enzyme is changed for ever. Usually such enzymes are used in a confined environment and are sometimes engineered in a such way that they can not survive in the natural environment. Such alterations can be effected by breeding and by mutation – the natural processes that for billions of years have formed the basis for the evolution of new organisms. The process whereby genes mutate to achieve small (but sometimes beneficial) alterations is called Mutagenesis. Genetic Engineering:- technologies used to isolate genes from an organism, manipulate them in the laboratory, and insert them stably into another organism. It refers to all of the techniques used to manipulate DNA, including gene isolation and cloning, gene splicing, plasmid construction, and transformation. / Под Генетической Инженерией или Генной Инженерией понимается раздел молекулярной биологии, связанный с целенаправленным конструированием новых, не существующих в природе сочетаний генов с помощью генетических и биохимических методов. Основана на извлечении из клеток какого-либо организма гена или группы генов, соединении их с определёнными молекулами нуклеиновых кислот и внедрении полученных гибридных молекул в клетки другого организма. Открывает новые пути для решения некоторых проблем биотехнологии, генетики, медицины и сельского хозяйства. Под Генетической Инженерией или Генной Инженерией понимается раздел молекулярной генетики, предметом которого являются новые комбинации генетического материала, создаваемые искусственным путём. Генетическая инженерия ведёт начало с 1972, когда под руководством Американского биохимика, Профессора Пола Наима Бёга (или Берга; Paul Naim Berg; 1926–) была впервые получена рекомбинантная ДНК, включающая фрагменты фага-лямбда, E. coli и вируса обезьян SV40.

GENETIC EQUILIBRIUM = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ РАВНОВЕСИЕ – Genetic Equilibrium is the condition in which successive generations of a population contain the same genotypes in the same proportions with respect to particular genes or combinations of genes.

GENETIC EVALUATION AND UTILIZATION = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ – Genetic Evaluation And Utilization (GEU) is an interdisciplinary and problem-oriented approach to improve rice varieties by testing, research, and breeding.

GENETIC LINKAGE = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СВЯЗЬ – Genetic Linkage is any association of genes in inheritance that exceeds what is expected from the independent assortment due to their being located on the same chromosome. Linkage is assessed by the tendency of genes to remain together during recombination.

GENETIC MAP = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА – Genetic Map is the linear arrangement of genes on a chromosome. / Под Генетической Картой хромосом понимается схема относительного расположения генов в хромосомах, позволяющая предсказывать характер наследования изучаемых признаков организмов.

GENETIC MARKER = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ МАРКЁР – Genetic Marker is any gene whose presence can be readily detected by its phenotypic expression and which is used to locate other genes. Also detectable restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) used to identify a specific linked gene or an individual carrying a gene of interest. / Под Маркёром, от Французского слова Marquer, означающее Отмечать, понимается.

GENETIC MATERIAL = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Genetic Material:- the chromosome nucleic acid, predominantly DNA but at times RNA, that carries the information for the synthesis of proteins and other nucleic acids.

GENETIC POTENTIAL = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ – Genetic Potential:- the likelihood that the genetic material is capable of producing many new genotypic combinations.

GENETIC PURITY = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧИСТОТА – Genetic Purity:- trueness to type; seeds or plants genetic potential. The likelihood that the genetic material (improved or primitive) is capable of producing many new genotypic combinations from stored variousness by hybridization and subsequent segregation, recombination, and selection under varying pressures conforming to the characteristics of the variety, line, or hybrids. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

GENETIC RECOMBINATION = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕКОМБИНАЦИЯ – Genetic Recombination is the production of progeny that derives some of its genes from one parent and some from another genetically different parent; as a result, the combination of genes in the progeny is different from that of either of the parents. In higher organisms, recombination occurs by way of independent assortment or crossing over; in lower organisms, it occurs by way of transformation, conjugation, or transduction.

GENETIC RESOURCES = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕСУРСЫ – Genetic Resources:- germplasm that includes the entire array of cultivars in the crop species, related wild species in the genus, and hybrids between the wild and cultivated species.

GENETIC RESOURCES CENTER = ЦЕНТР ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ – Genetic Resources Center is an institution concerned with the collection, conservation, and utilization of germplasm. / сохранение (conservation).

GENETICS = ГЕНЕТИКА – Genetics is the study of inheritance of characteristics. Genetics is the science of heredity and variation. / Под Генетикой, от Греческого слова Génesis, означающее Происхождение, понимается наука о законах наследственности и изменчивости организмов и методов управления ими. Основы современной генетики заложены Австрийским естествоиспытателем Грэгором Йоханом Мендэлем (Gregor Johann Mendel; 1822–1884), основоположником учения о

закономерностях наследственности (менделизм), открывшим законы дискретной наследственности (1865), и школой Американского биолога Томэса Ханта Моргэна (Thomas Hunt Morgan; 1866–1945), обосновавшей хромосомную теорию наследственности (1910-е). В 1920–30-х большую роль в развитии генетики сыграли работы Российских учёных биологов Николая Ивановича Вавилова (1887–1943), Николая Константиновича Кольцова (1872–1940), Александра Сергеевича Серебровского (1892–1948), генетика Сергея Сергеевича Четверикова (1880–1959) и других Российских учёных. Генетика включает ряд отраслей, в том числе по объектам исследования:- генетика микроорганизмов, растений, животных и человека. Показав, что наследственность и изменчивость основаны на преемственности и видоизменении сложных внутриклеточных структур, генетика внесла важный вклад в познание картины мира и доказательство взаимосвязи физио-химических и биологических форм организации материи. Тесно связана с эволюционным учением, цитологией, молекулярной биологией, селекцией. Данные генетики имеют важное значение для медицины.

GENETIC SHIFT = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ СДВИГ – Genetic Shift is a change in the genetic makeup of the line, variety, or hybrid if grown over a long period particularly in areas outside their adaptation.

GENETIC STOCK = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ЗАПАС – Genetic Stock:- a cultivar/line possessing specific genetic trait(s).

GENETIC TESTER = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТЁР – Genetic Tester:- (1) a cultivar/line used for testing the presence/absence of a gene in a given line/cultivar. (2) A pure line or hybrid known to carry one or more genes that distinctly express themselves in morphological or physiological features. The mode of inheritance of such traits is known by prior genetic experiments.

GENETIC VARIABILITY = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ – Genetic Variability is the state of being genetically variable, i.e. having more than one genetic state or allele at each gene locus. Such genetically variable populations are referred to as Polymorphic.

GENETIC VULNERABILITY = ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ УЯЗВИМОСТЬ – Genetic Vulnerability is the status of crops that have a narrow genetic base, which could lead to increased threat of attack from pests and pathogens. Genetically vulnerable crops have a limited number of varieties and a narrow range of genetic resistance to pests and diseases. Modern breeding has narrowed the genetic base of crops, compared with what farmers grow in traditional systems. These systems are often characterized by many different varieties, often expressing different levels of susceptibility to a given pest or disease. This heterogeneity, as opposed to homogeneity in modern varieties, reduces risk of attack by pests and pathogens.

GENEVA BANDS = ЖЕНЕВСКИЕ ЛЕНТЫ – Geneva Bands:- two strips of white cloth suspended from the front of a clerical collar and sometimes used by Protestant clergymen. Also called Geneva Tabs.

GENEVA GOWN = ЖЕНЕВСКАЯ МАНТИЯ – Geneva Gown is a loose large-sleeved black academic gown widely used as a vestment by members of the Protestant clergy.

GENIC MALE STERILITY = ГЕННАЯ МУЖСКАЯ СТЕРИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ГЕННАЯ СТЕРИЛЬНОСТЬ ПО МУЖСКОЙ ЛИНИИ) – Genic Male Sterility is a type of male sterility conditioned by nuclear genes.

GENOME = ГЕНОМ – Genome is a complete single set of the genetic material of a cell or organism; the complete set of genes in a gamete, the single DNA/RNA molecule of bacteria, phages, and most animal and plant viruses. In plants, composed of the nuclear genome, the mitochondrial genome, and the chloroplast genome. / Под Геномом понимается совокупность генов, содержащихся в гаплоидном (одинарном) наборе хромосом данного организма.

GENOME ANALYSIS = ГЕНОМНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Genome Analysis is a procedure which helps to identify the chromosomes corresponding to the haploid set of species which contributed to the evolution of an allopolyploid species.

GENOTOXICITY = ГЕНОТОКСИЧНОСТЬ – Genotoxicity:- the chemical and structural complexity of the chromosomal DNA and associated proteins of mammalian cells, and the multiplicity of ways in which changes to the genetic material can be effected make it difficult to give precise, discrete definitions. Genotoxicity is a broader term and refers to potentially harmful effects on genetic material, which may be mediated directly or indirectly, and which are not necessarily associated with mutagenicity. Thus, tests for genotoxicity include tests which provide an indication of induced damage to DNA (but not direct evidence of mutation) via effects such as unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS), sister chromatid exchange (SCE) or mitotic recombination, as well as tests for mutagenicity. See also Mutagenicity. / Химическое и структурное разнообразие хромосомной ДНК и взаимосвязанных протеинов клеток млекопитающих, и многочисленность способов, в которых изменения в отношении генетического материала могут привести к сложности в формировании точных, разборчивых определений. Генотоксичность является достаточно широким термином, относящимся к потенциально вредному воздействию на генетический материал, которое может быть опосредованным прямо или косвенно, и которое не должно быть обязательно связанным с мутагенностью. Таким образом, тесты на генотоксичность включают тесты, которые обеспечивают признак вызванного повреждения ДНК (но не прямое свидетельство мутации) посредством эффектов, таких как репаративный синтез ДНК (РСД), сестринский хроматидный обмен (СХО) или митотическая рекомбинация, а также тесты на мутагенность. Смотрите также Мутагенность (Mutagenicity).

GENOTYPE = ГЕНОТИП – Genotype is the genetic characteristics of an organism. Genotype is the genetic constitution of an organism. / Под Генотипом, от Греческих слов Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, и Тýpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается генетическая (наследственная) конституция организма, совокупность всех его генов. В современной генетике рассматривается не как механический набор независимо функционирующих генов, а как единая система, в которой любой ген может находиться в сложном взаимодействии с остальными генами. Генотип, совокупность всех генов, локализованных в хромосомах данного организма. В более широком смысле генотип – совокупность всех наследственных факторов организма – как ядерных (геном), так и неядерных, внехромосомных (то есть цитоплазматических и пластидных наследственных факторов). Термин предложен Датским биологом Вильхэльмом Йоансэном (Wilhelm Johannsen; 1857–1927) в 1909. Генотип – носитель наследственной информации, передаваемой от поколения к поколению. Он представляет собой систему, контролирующую развитие, строение и жизнедеятельность организма, то есть совокупность всех признаков организма – его фенотип. Генотип – единая система взаимодействующих генов, так что проявление каждого гена зависит от генотипической среды, в которой он находится. Например, красная окраска цветков у некоторых сортов Душистого Горошка возникает только при одновременном присутствии в генотипе доминантных аллелей двух различных генов, тогда как порознь каждая из этих аллелей обусловливает белую окраску цветков (смотрите Комплементация). Взаимодействие генотипа с комплексом факторов внутренней и внешней среды организма обусловливает фенотипическое проявление признаков. Примером влияния среды на фенотипическое проявление генотипа может служить окраска меха у кроликов так называемой Гималайской линии:- при одном и том же генотипе эти кролики при выращивании на холоде имеют чёрный мех, при умеренной температуре – ‘Гималайскую’ окраску (белая с чёрными мордой, ушами, лапами и хвостом), при повышенной температуре – белый мех. Потомки этих трёх групп животных наследуют не какую-то одну неизменную окраску меха, а способность давать определённую окраску, различную в разных условиях среды. Поэтому в общем виде правильнее говорить, что генотип

определяет наследование не конкретных признаков, а норму реакции организма на все возможные условия среды. На разных этапах развития особи в активном состоянии находятся то одни, то другие гены; поэтому генотип в онтогенезе функционирует как изменчивая подвижная система. Термин ‘Генотип’ иногда употребляют в более узком смысле для обозначения лишь группы генов или даже отдельных генов, наследование которых составляет предмет наблюдения. Например, в расщепляющемся потомстве от моногибридного скрещивания АА (аа принято говорить о генотипах АА, Аа и аа, отвлекаясь от возможных различий между соответствующими особями (или группами особей) по другим генам.

GENSCAPE = ДЬЖЕНСКЭЙП – A nimble, innovation-minded company, Genscape™ thrives on increasing transparency across global commodity and energy markets. The world’s largest private and patented network of land, sea, and satellite monitors delivers exceptionally accurate market insight and intelligence. The market data provider Genscape™, which flies helicopters equipped with infrared cameras and other technology over Cushing twice a week to measure storage levels, estimates Cushing is two-thirds full. Hillary Stevenson, who manages storage, pipeline and refinery monitoring for Genscape™, says Cushing could be full by mid-April 2015. Supplies are increasing at ‘the highest rate we have ever seen at Cushing’, she says. Genscape™ Group:- Genscape, Inc. (headquarters in Louisville, KY, USA), and Genscape International, Inc. (headquarters in Amsterdam, The Netherlands). A Brief History:- We Invented This Market:- Genscape™ was founded in 1999 by two power traders who grew frustrated with the lack of transparency into the market – and set about inventing new technologies to expand high quality data access to more market participants than ever before. Over the next decade, Genscape™ invested heavily in research and development and continues to be awarded numerous patents. Now operating the world’s largest private network of in-the-field monitors, Genscape™ recently added satellite reconnaissance, artificial intelligence, and maritime freight tracking to its data acquisition capabilities. Today, Genscape™ delivers its unique brand of unsurpassed market intelligence across the commodity and energy spectrum:- Power, Oil, Natural Gas, Petrochemical and NGL, Agriculture, Biofuels, and Maritime Freight. In 2011, Matthew Burkley joined Genscape™ as CEO, strengthening the leadership team, acquiring numerous companies, and building upon Genscape’s core brand value:- to provide the highest quality fundamental data faster than any other organization, bar none. Proprietary Data and Delivery:- Genscape™ measures market fundamentals using thousands of patented monitors strategically deployed worldwide, delivering exceptional insight and competitive advantage to clients. Genscape™ data and intelligence are delivered to customers through a web-based interface, as PDF reports, and/or via direct data feeds into customer or third-party trading and publishing systems. Clients:- Genscape™ provides its information through a subscription service. Customers include the majority of the top global commodity and energy trading hedge funds, banks, producers, marketers, as well as numerous government entities, including US Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Since 2013, small-to-midsize market participants are purchasing more from Genscape™, as the price-to-value relationship is increasingly attractive to otherwise large, upfront investments in monitoring, information technology, and in-house processing teams. By leveraging Genscape’s unsurpassed data quality, new market participants can better leverage their resources into more sophisticated trading or risk management activities. Parent Company:- Genscape™ is part of DMG Information (DMGI; headquartered in Stamford, Connecticut, DMGI has an international focus with significant operations through our businesses in the United States, UK, Australia and Continental Europe), which comprises a portfolio of high growth, innovative, must-have information media businesses in the property, education, energy and commodity and structured finance sectors. DMGI is a division of Daily Mail and General Trust PLC (DMGT), a publicly listed company quoted on the London Stock Exchange (LSE:- DMGT). / Дьжэнскэйп[ТЗ] (Genscape™). Дьженскэйп Интёнэшэнэл, Инк. (Genscape International, Inc.). Ди.Эм.Дьжи. Инфомэйшэн (Ди.Эм.Дьжи.Ай.; DMG Information (DMGI)). Дэйли Мэйл энд Дьженерэл Тчраст Пи.Эл.Си. (Daily Mail and General Trust PLC (DMGT)).

GENSET = ГЕНЕРАТОРНАЯ УСТАНОВКА – Generator Sets (Gensets):- which supply power to refrigerated containers when no external source is available. It is used to regulate the temperature in a reefer container. It can use its own power or plugs provided on the pier/vessel. A portable generator, which can be attached to a refrigerated container to power the refrigeration unit during transit. Gen-Set (short for the Generator Set) is a generator which can be attached to a container or a truck chassis and which generates power for supplying electricity to a refrigerated container. Generator used to provide power to regulate temperature in a reefer container; can be run on its own fuel or plugs provided on pier/vessel.

GENTLEMEN’S AGREEMENT = ДЖЕНТЛЬМЕНСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Gentlemen’s Agreement is a verbal agreement between two parties who trust each other and have a strong sense of honor. A voluntary agreement between parties secured only by the honor of the participants. In Switzerland, this expression is often applied to the agreements between the commercial banks and the Swiss National Bank. / В международной дипломатической практике под Джентльменским Соглашением понимают договор, заключаемый без соблюдения официальных формальностей, в устной форме. Кроме того, им может считаться и одна из форм сговора монополий о ценах, квотах и тому подобном.

GENUS = РОД – Genus is a class, kind, or group marked by common characteristics or by one common characteristic; a category or biological classification ranking between the family and the species, comprising of structurally or phylogenetically related species or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation, and being designated by a Latin or latinized capitalized singular noun. Genus (pl. Genera) is a group of related species with sufficiently distinct unique characteristics in common to be treated as a separate unit. The name of the genus forms the first part of the binomial name of each species, and is always capitalized. See also Class, Division, Family, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Род, имеющий несколько Видов. Под Родом понимается основная надвидовая таксономическая категория (ранг) в биологической систематике. Объединяет близкие по происхождению Виды, например, разные Виды Кошек (Бенгальская, Дикая, Камышовая и другие) составляют Род Кошек; Виды Сосен (Обыкновенная, Сибирская и другие) – Род Сосен. Близкие Роды объединяют в Семейство. Род (Genus) – основная надвидовая таксономическая категория, объединяющая филогенетически наиболее близкие друг другу (близкородственные) Виды. Например, разные Виды Кошек (Лесная, Камышовая, Бенгальская и другие) объединяют в Род Кошки (Felis); разные Виды Сосен (Обыкновенная, Сибирская и другие) – в Род Сосна (Pinus). Научное название Род обозначают одним Латинским словом Genus. Одни Роды (‘большие’) состоят из десятков, а в ряде случаев даже из сотен и тысяч Видов (некоторые Роды Насекомых, Растений), другие – лишь из 2–4 Видов и даже 1 Вида. Роды, включающие всего 1 Вид, например, Род Выхухоль (Desmana) или Род Вельвичия (Welwitschia), называют Монотипными Родами. Род с несколькими или многими Видами часто делят на Подроды, объединяющие особенно близкие между собой Виды. Каждый Род обязательно входит в состав какого-либо Семейства, но между этими двумя таксономическими категориями нередко выделяют ещё промежуточные – Трибы, группируемые в Подсемейства, а последние уже в Семейства. В палеоботанике, помимо обычных Родов, выделяют ещё Орган-Роды и Формальные Роды. Род:- группа Видов с достаточно общими признаками, по которым их объединяют.

GEO–ELECTRICS = ГЕОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ (или ГЕОЭЛЕКТРОРАЗВЕДКА, или ГЕОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЕ ПОИСКИ) – Geo-Electrics is a technique of finding mineral deposits by studying the Earth’s electromagnetic fields. Also known as

Electromagnetic Exploration. / , от Греческого слова Gē, означающее Земля, и . Геоэлектрическое изыскание или Геоэлектроразведка это техника поиска полезных ископаемых на основе изучения электромагнитных полей Земли. Известно также как Электромагнитная Разведка (Electromagnetic Exploration).

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION = ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ УКАЗАНИЕ – A Geographical Indication is a sign used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, reputation or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin. Most commonly, a geographical indication includes the name of the place of origin of the goods. Agricultural products typically have qualities that derive from their place of production and are influenced by specific local factors, such as climate and soil. Whether a sign is recognized as a geographical indication is a matter of national law. Geographical indications may be used for a wide variety of products, whether natural, agricultural or manufactured. An appellation of origin is a special kind of geographical indication. It generally consists of a geographical name or a traditional designation used on products which have a specific quality or characteristics that are essentially due to the geographical environment in which they are produced. The concept of a geographical indication encompasses appellations of origin. Can geographical indications only be used for agricultural products? The use of geographical indications is not limited to agricultural products. They may also highlight qualities of a product which are due to human factors associated with the place of origin of the products, such as specific manufacturing skills and traditions. That place of origin may be a village or town, a region or a country. For example, 'Bohemia' is recognized as a geographical indication in many countries for specific products made in the Czech Republic, in particular crystal ware. What does a geographical indication do? A geographical indication points to a specific place, or region of production, that determines the characteristic qualities of the product which originates from that place. It is important that the product derives its qualities and reputation from that place. Since those qualities depend on the place of production, a specific 'link' exists between the products and their original place of production. Why do geographical indications need protection? Geographical indications are understood by consumers to denote the origin and the quality of products. Many of them have acquired valuable reputations which, if not adequately protected, may be misrepresented by dishonest commercial operators. False use of geographical indications by unauthorized parties is detrimental to consumers and legitimate producers. Consumers are deceived into believing that they are buying a genuine product with specific qualities and characteristics, when they are in fact getting an imitation. Legitimate producers are deprived of valuable business and the established reputation of their products is damaged. What is the difference between a geographical indication and a trademark? A trademark is a sign used by an enterprise to distinguish its goods and services from those of other enterprises. It gives its owner the right to exclude others from using the trademark. A trademark will often consist of a fanciful or arbitrary name or device. A geographical indication tells consumers that a product is produced in a certain place and has certain characteristics that are due to that place of production. It may be used by all producers who make their products in the place designated by a geographical indication and whose products share specified qualities. Unlike a trademark, the name used as a geographical indication will usually be predetermined by the name of the place of production. How are geographical indications protected? Geographical indications are protected in accordance with international treaties and national laws under a wide range of concepts, including:- (i) special laws for the protection of geographical indications or appellations of origin; (ii) trademark laws in the form of collective marks or certification marks; (iii) laws against unfair competition; (iv) consumer protection laws, or (v) specific laws or decrees that recognize individual geographical indications. In essence, unauthorized parties may not use a geographical indication in respect of products that do not originate in the place designated by that indication. Applicable sanctions range from court injunctions preventing the unauthorized use to the payment of damages and fines or, in serious cases, imprisonment. How are geographical indications protected on the international level? A number of treaties administered by WIPO provide for the protection of geographical indications, most notably the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883, and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration. In addition, Articles 22 to 24 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) deal with the international protection of geographical indications within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO). What is a 'generic' geographical indication? If a geographical term is used as the common designation of a kind of product, rather than an indication of the place of origin of that product, then the term no longer functions as a geographical indication. Where this has occurred in a certain country, then that country may refuse to recognize or protect that term as a geographical indication. For example, the term 'cologne' now denotes a certain kind of perfumed toilet water, regardless of whether or not it was produced in the region of Cologne. What is WIPO's role in the protection of geographical indications? WIPO is in charge of the administration of a number of international agreements which deal partly or entirely with the protection of geographical indications (see, in particular, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration). Furthermore, through the work of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT), made up of representatives of Member States and interested organizations, WIPO explores new ways of enhancing the international protection of geographical indications. A Geographical Indication is a sign used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that place of origin. Agricultural products typically have qualities that derive from their place of production and are influenced by specific local factors, such as climate and soil. Whether a sign functions as an indication is a matter of national law and consumer perception. Geographical indications may be used for a wide variety of agricultural products, such as 'Tuscany' for olive oil produced in a specific area of Italy, or 'Roquefort' for cheese produced in a certain region of France. The use of geographical indications is not limited to agricultural products. They may also highlight particular qualities of a product, which are due to human factors found in the place of origin of the products, such as specific manufacturing skills and traditions. That place of origin may be a village or town, a region or a country. An example for the latter is Switzerland or Swiss, which is widely perceived as a geographical indication for products that are made in Switzerland, in particular for watches. An appellation of origin is a special kind of geographical indication, used on products that have a specific quality that is exclusively or essentially due to the geographical environment in which the products are produced. The concept of geographical indication encompasses appellations of origin. Examples of appellations of origin which are protected in states party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration include 'Habana' for tobacco grown in the Havana region of Cuba, or 'Tequila' for spirits produced in particular areas of Mexico. Geographical indications are protected in accordance with national laws under a wide range of concepts, such as laws against unfair competition, consumer protection laws, laws for the protection of certification marks or special laws for the protection of geographical indications or appellations of origin. In essence, unauthorized parties may not use geographical indications if such use is likely to mislead the public as to the true origin of the product. Applicable sanctions range from court injunctions preventing the unauthorized use, to the payment of damages and fines or, in serious cases, imprisonment. / , включая Абана (Habana) для Табака, выращенного в регионе Аваны (Гаваны; Havana) в Кубе, или Тэкила (Tequila) для спиртных напитков, произведённых в конкретных ареалах Мексики. Под Географическим Указанием, от Греческого слова Gē, означающее Земля, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается обозначение, используемое на товарах, которые имеют особое географическое происхождение и обладают свойствами или репутацией, присущими этому месту происхождения. В более общем плане географическое указание состоит из названия места происхождения товаров. Типичным примером могут являться сельскохозяйственные продукты, свойства которых обусловлены местом, где они произведены, и обусловлены такими особыми местными географическими факторами, как климат и почва. Функционирование обозначения в качестве

географического указания определяется национальным законодательством и восприятием потребителей. Географические указания могут использоваться в связи с широким разнообразием сельскохозяйственной продукции, как например, Тоскэни или Тускани (‘Tuscany’) применительно к оливковому маслу, произведённому в особом районе Италии (охраняется в Италии Законом № 169 от 05 Февраля 1992) или Рокфор (‘Roquefort’) в отношении сыра, произведённого во Франции (охраняется в Европейском Союзе в соответствии с Правилом (ЕС) № 2081/92 и в Соединённых Штатах в соответствии с сертификационным регистрационным знаком № 571/798). Могут ли географические указания использоваться только в отношении сельскохозяйственных продуктов? Использование географических указаний не ограничено сельскохозяйственными продуктами. Они могут также подчеркивать особые свойства продукта, которые являются результатом человеческих факторов, присущих месту происхождения этих продуктов, в частности таких, как особые навыки и традиции изготовления. Таким местом происхождения может быть поселок или город, регион или страна. Примером последней может служить указание ‘Швейцария’ (‘Switzerland’) или ‘Швейцарский’ (‘Swiss’), которое во многих странах воспринимается как географическое указание товаров, изготовленных в Швейцарии, и в частности, в отношении часов. Что такое наименование места происхождения? Наименование места происхождения товаров – это особый вид географического указания, используемого для обозначения товара, особые свойства которого исключительно или главным образом определяются характерными для данного географического объекта природными условиями, в которых производятся такие товары. Концепция географического указания включает в себя наименования мест происхождения. Каково назначение географического указания? Географическое указание указывает на особое место или регион производства, которые определяют особые свойства товара, происходящего из этого места или региона. Очень важно, чтобы особые свойства и репутация данного товара определялись этим местом. Поскольку особые свойства зависят от географического места, где производится товар, существует особая ‘связь’ между товарами и местом, где они были первоначально произведены. Почему географические указания нуждаются в охране? Географические указания рассматриваются потребителями как показатель происхождения и качества товаров. Многие из них приобрели ценную репутацию, которая при отсутствии надлежащей охраны может быть искажена нечестными коммерческими дельцами. Ложное использование географических указаний лицами, не имеющими разрешения на такое использование, наносит ущерб потребителю и законным производителям. Потребители являются обманутыми и введёнными в заблуждение в том смысле, что они покупают якобы настоящий продукт, обладающий особыми качествами и свойствами, в то время как фактически они приобретают не представляющую никакой ценности имитацию. Законным производителям наносится ущерб, поскольку у них отнимают ценный бизнес и вредят установившейся репутации их продукции. Какова разница между географическим указанием и товарным знаком? Товарный знак – это обозначение, используемое предприятиями для того, чтобы отличить их товары и услуги от товаров и услуг других предприятий. Товарный знак предоставляет владельцу право запрещать его использование другими лицами. Географическое указание информирует потребителей, что товар произведён в определённом месте и имеет особые свойства, которые определяются местом его изготовления. Оно может использоваться всеми производителями, которые в обозначенном географическим указанием месте производят товары, обладающие характерными свойствами. Как охраняется географическое указание? Географические указания охраняются в соответствии с национальным законодательством и согласно широкому спектру концепций, в частности, таких как законодательство по борьбе с недобросовестной конкуренцией, законодательство по охране интересов потребителей, законодательство по охране сертификационных знаков или специальные законы по охране географических указаний или наименований места происхождения. По существу, лица, не имеющие надлежащего разрешения, не могут использовать географические указания, если такое использование может ввести публику в заблуждение в отношении действительного происхождения товаров. Применимые санкции варьируются от судебных запретов, предотвращающих несанкционированное использование, до возмещения убытков и штрафов или, в случае серьёзных нарушений, тюремного заключения. Как географические указания охраняются на международном уровне? Ряд договоров, административные функции которых выполняет Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС), предусматривают охрану географических указаний, главным образом это Парижская Конвенция по охране промышленной собственности от 1883 и Лиссабонское Соглашение об Охране Наименований Мест Происхождения и Их Международной Регистрации. Кроме того, Статьи 22–24 Соглашения о Торговых Аспектах Прав Интеллектуальной Собственности (ТРИПС) регулируют международную охрану географических указаний в рамках Всемирной Организации Торговли (ВОТ). Что такое ‘родовое’ географическое указание? Если название местности используется в качестве обозначения определённого вида товара вместо наименования места происхождения этого товара, то такой термин больше не применяется в качестве географического указания. Например, ‘Дижонская Горчица’ (‘Dijon Mustard’) – вид горчицы, происходящей из Французского города Дижон, с течением времени стала обозначать определённый вид горчицы, независимо от места его производства, в то время как раньше ‘Дижонская Горчица’ изготовлялась только в Дижоне. Какова роль ВОИС в охране географических указаний? ВОИС осуществляет администрацию ряда международных соглашений, которые частично или полностью регулируют охрану географических указаний (в особенности Парижская Конвенция по охране промышленной собственности и Лиссабонское Соглашение об Охране Наименований Мест Происхождения и Их Международной Регистрации). Кроме того, в рамках Постоянного Комитета по Законодательству о Товарных Знаках, Промышленных Образцах и Географических Указаниях, в работе которого участвуют государства-члены ВОИС и другие заинтересованные организации, ВОИС исследует новые пути совершенствования международной охраны географических указаний.

GEOGRID = ХХ (или ГЕОРЕШЁТКА) – Geogrid is a manufactured polymer constructions characterized by large openings made by one of the following methods:- (1) coating woven or knit products to form a grid; and (2) welding oriented strands to form a grid; (3) punching holes in flat sheets then drawing them to align the polymer molecules. Used for soil stabilization, drainage, and erosion control applications. See also Geotextiles.

GEOMEMBRANE PROTECTION FABRICS = ТКАНИ С ГЕОМЕМБРАННОЙ ЗАЩИТОЙ – Geomembrane Protection Fabrics:- fabric systems used in the construction of landfills to protect the membrane liner from puncture and installation damage. The fabric may be installed on one or both sides of the liner. It can also be used in the leachate collection system since it is permeable to fluids and gases. See also Geotextiles.

GEOMETRIC INDEX = ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ ИНДЕКС – Geometric Index is based on the geometric mean of the ratio of the share prices.

GEOMORPHOLOGY = ГЕОМОРФОЛОГИЯ – Geomorphology is a study of the origin of landforms; largely replaces the term ‘physiography’. / Под Геоморфологией, от Греческих слов Gē, означающее Земля, Morphē, означающее Форма, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о рельефе суши, дна океанов и морей. Изучает внешний облик, происхождение, возраст рельефа, историю развития, современную динамику и закономерности распространения. Данные геоморфологии используются при поисках месторождений полезных ископаемых, проектировании дорог и сооружений. Появление геоморфологии как самостоятельной области знания относится к концу XIX – началу XX веков, когда оформились

две самостоятельные школы:- Американская во главе с геологом и географом Вилъйэмом Морисом Дэйвисом (или Девисом; (William Morris Davis; 1850-Февраль-12–1934-Февраль-05) и Европейская (главным образом Немецкая), представителями которой были Немецкие учёные геоморфолог и географ Альбрэхт Фридрихь Каль Пэньк (Albrecht Friedrich Karl Penck; 1858-Сентябрь-25–1945-Март-07), разработавший геоморфологическую классификацию климатов, и его сын геоморфолог и геолог Вальта Пэньк (Walther Penck; 1888-Август-30–1923-Сентябрь-29), установивший зависимость между характером рельефа, экзогенными процессами и тектоническими движениями. Основы геоморфологии в России и бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) заложили Пётр Алексеевич Кропоткин (1842–1921), Иван Васильевич Мушкетов (1850–1902), Иван Семёнович Щукин (1885–1985), Яков Самойлович Эдельштейн (1869–1952), Константин Константинович Марков (1905–80) и другие.

GEORGETTE = ЖОРЖЭТ – Georgette fabric is a textile traditionally made from silk, although synthetic fibers such as polyester are sometimes used as well. The thing that makes georgette fabric distinctive is the crinkly crêpe-light texture, which feels slightly rough and dull, but gives the fabric a bouncy, flowing look. Many fabric stores carry georgette fabric in a range of colors and prints for various projects. Department stores also carry clothing and drapery made from georgette. The threads used in georgette fabric are highly twisted, which causes them to crinkle as they relax. The weave of georgette tends to be rather tight, but the overall appearance is slightly sheer, since the threads are very thin. Unlike some fine silks, georgette fabric is also unusually strong, and it holds up well to varied wear. Since silk is highly absorbent, georgette fabric can easily be dyed in a myriad of colors, or printed with a pattern. The crêpe-like texture of georgette fabric makes it very springy, so that the fabric almost appears to move on its own. It also drapes very well, making it a popular choice for women's fashions in which clingy, flowing fabrics are favored. Since georgette fabric is thin, it is also lightweight, and can be used as a layer in a larger garment without being heavy or bulky. Layers of georgette fabric may be used for a fanciful effect, especially in gowns. Bridal gowns, evening dresses, and other formal wear are sometimes made with georgette fabric. It may also be used to make jackets and shirts, usually for women. The fabric can be left plain, or decorations such as embroidery and beading may be added. Decorations are usually kept simple so that they do not drag the fabric down and pull the garment out of shape. High load seams may be doubled to ensure that the fabric does not unravel. Because georgette fabric is textured and slightly slippery, it can be difficult to sew. Interweaving tissue paper or something similar can help to keep pieces of the fabric together while they are worked on, and pins should be used with caution since georgette fabric can show pin holes. As a general rule, georgette fabric can be hand washed in cold water with mild detergent and hung to dry, although it should be kept out of the sun to avoid fading. In some cases, dry cleaning may be necessary; always check product tags to make sure that you care for the garment as the manufacturer recommends. Georgette is a sheer lightweight fabric, often made of silk or from such manufactured fibers as polyester, with a crêpe surface. End-uses include dresses and blouses. Georgette Silk is a fine, lightweight, plain weave, crêpe fabric, usually having two highly twisted S and two highly twisted Z yarns alternately in both warp and weft. Made of crêpe yarn, silk georgette has a grainy texture, a sheer feel, and a thin, very dry hand. It is heavier than chiffon, and is similar to silk crêpe, but is not as soft or lustrous as crêpe. Georgette is durable, but snags easily. Drapes very fluidly, and falls into soft ripples. With its crêped surface, this sheer and strong silk fabric is great for blouses, bias-cut flared skirts, evening wear, dresses, and scarves. Doesn't show pin marks, and doesn't hold a crease. Relatively difficult to sew. Standard construction of the gray high count fabric in Japan:- 100% polyester filament, 50d x 50d, 44". Georgette is a sheer, strong silk or polyester clothing fabric with a dull, crinkled, crêpe-like surface. It is typically used to make apparel such as blouses or flowing dresses. Georgette is a soft, sheer dull-textured silk fabric, similar to chiffon, made with a crêpe yarn to give the fabric a crêpe appearance. The crepy surface is obtained by alternating right-hand and left hand twist yarns in warp and filling. It is used for summer and evening dresses. See also Chiffon, and Crêpe. Georgette:- a thin strong clothing crêpe of fibers woven from hard-twisted yarns to produce a dull pebbly surface. Lightweight, heavy, sheer fabric. Has quite a bit of stiffness and body. Gives excellent wear. Has a dull, crinkled surface. Achieved by alternating S and Z yarns in a high twist in both warp and filling directions. Georgette has a harser, duller, more crinkled feel and appearance than crêpe de chine. / Смотрите также Крэп (Crêpe). высокая крутка . в основе и уточине. Под Жоржэтой, от Французского слова Georgette, означающее женское имя, понимается .

GEOTEXTILES = ГЕОТЕКСТИЛЬ – Geotextiles are the manufactured fiber products made into fabrics of various constructions for use in a wide variety of civil engineering applications including several described below:- asphalt overlay fabrics, drainage fabrics, erosion control fabrics, geomembrane protection fabrics, reinforcement fabrics, and subsurface stabilization fabrics. Geotextiles are manufactured fiber materials made into a variety of fabric constructions, and used in a variety civil engineering applications. Geotextiles is a popular term. It means manufactured fiber products made into fabrics of various constructions for use in a wide variety of civil engineering applications. / , от Греческого слова Gē, означающее Земля, и . Геотекстиль является популярным термином. Он означает продукцию в виде тканей различной конструкции (строения) из искусственного волокна, используемую в широком спектре применения в гражданском строительстве.

GEOTHERMAL PLANT = ГЕОТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – Geothermal Plant is a plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The turbine is driven either by steam produced from hot water or by natural steam that derives its energy from heat found in rocks or fluids at various depths beneath the surface of the earth. The energy is extracted by drilling and/or pumping. / Под Геотермальной Электростанцией понимается Гидроэлектростанция (ГЭС), преобразующая внутреннее тепло Земли (энергию горячих пароводяных источников) в электрическую энергию. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) первая геотермальная электростанция (Паужетская) мощностью 5 МегаВатт (МВт) была пущена в 1966 на Камчатке, Россия. К 1980 её мощность была доведена до 11 МВт. Под Геотермальной Электростанцией понимается тепловая электростанция, использующая тепловую энергию горячих источников Земли для выработки электроэнергии и теплоснабжения. Температура геотермальных вод может достигать 200 °C и более. В геотермальные электростанции входят:- буровые скважины, выводящие на поверхность пароводяную смесь или перегретый пар; устройства газовой и химической очистки; электроэнергетическое оборудование; система технического водоснабжения и так далее. Геотермальные электростанции дёшевы, относительно просты; но получаемый пар имеет низкие параметры, что снижает их экономичность. Сооружение геотермальных электростанций оправдано там, где термальные воды наиболее близко подходят к поверхности Земли. В бывшем СССР первая геотермальная электростанция (Паужетская, на Юге Камчатки) мощностью 5 МВт пущена в 1966; к началу 1980-х её мощность доведена до 11 МВт. Геотермическая Электростанция, тепловая электростанция, преобразующая внутреннее тепло Земли в электрическую энергию. Источники глубинного тепла – радиоактивные превращения, химические реакции и другие процессы, происходящие в земной коре (смотрите Геотермика). Температура пород с глубиной растёт и на уровне 2 000–3 000 метров (м) от поверхности Земли превышает 100 °C. Циркулирующие на больших глубинах воды нагреваются до значительных температур и могут быть выведены на поверхность по буровым скважинам. В вулканических районах глубинные воды, нагреваясь, поднимаются по трещинам в земной коре. В этих районах термальные воды имеют наиболее высокую температуру и расположены близко к поверхности, иногда они выделяются в виде перегретого пара. Глубинное бурение в будущем позволит освоить высокую температуру магматических очагов. Термальные воды с температурой до 100 °C выходили на поверхность во многих районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик

(СССР). В Советском Союзе первая геотермическая электростанция мощностью 5 МВт была пущена в 1966 на Юге Камчатки, в долине Реки Паужетки, в районе вулканов Кошелева и Камбального. Пароводяная смесь с теплосодержанием до 840 килоДжоулей на килограмм (кДж/кг) (200 килокалорий на килограмм (ккал/кг)) выводится буровыми скважинами на поверхность и направляется в сепарационные устройства, где при давлении 0.23 МН/м^2 (2.3 ат) пар отделяется от воды. Отсепарированный пар поступает в турбины, а горячая вода при температуре 120 °С используется для теплоснабжения населённых пунктов и для других целей. На электростанции установлены две турбины мощностью по 2.5 МВт. На геотермической электростанции нет котельного цеха, топливоподачи, золоулавливателей и многих других устройств, необходимых для обычной тепловой электростанции; практически станция состоит из машинного зала и помещения для электротехнических устройств. Себестоимость электроэнергии на этой геотермической электростанции в несколько раз ниже, чем на местных дизельных электростанциях. Получение электроэнергии на геотермической электростанции осуществляется по одной из схем:- прямой, непрямой и смешанной. При прямой схеме природный пар из скважин направляется по трубам прямо в турбины, соединённые с электрическими генераторами. Пар и сконденсировавшаяся вода далее идут для теплофикации и иногда в химическое производство. При непрямой схеме производится предварительная очистка пара от агрессивных (сильно коррелирующих) газов. При смешанной схеме природный неочищенный пар поступает в турбины, и затем из сконденсировавшейся воды удаляются не растворившиеся в ней газы. Энергия термальных вод с температурой около 100 °С в невулканических районах страны может быть использована путём применения вакуумной турбины с несколькими расширителями или на основе цикла с низкокипящими рабочими веществами – фреонами и другими. За рубежом геотермические электростанции построены и сооружаются в Италии (Тоскана, район Лардерелло), Новой Зеландии (зона Таупо), США (Калифорния, Долина Больших Гейзеров) и Японии. В районе Рейкьявика (Исландия) геотермальные воды используются для теплофикации.

GEOTROPISM = ГЕОТРОПИЗМ – Geotropism is a growth response to gravitational forces causing bending, growth or movement of a part under the influence of a gravitational field. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Геотропизмом, от Греческих слов Gē, означающее Земля, и Trópos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений под влиянием силы земного тяготения. Геотропизм обусловливает вертикальное направление осевых органов растений – главного стебля вверх (отрицательный геотропизм), главного корня вниз (положительный геотропизм). Под Тропизмом понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов. Геотропизм, способность органов растений принимать определённое положение под влиянием земного притяжения. Геотропизм обусловливает вертикальное направление осевых органов растения:- главный корень направляется прямо вниз (положительный геотропизм), главный стебель – прямо вверх (отрицательный геотропизм). Если под каким-либо внешним воздействием, например, будучи согнут или повален ветром, главный стебель растения выведен из свойственного ему вертикального положения, то в молодой, ещё растущей части происходит изгиб и верхняя его часть поднимается и снова оказывается правильно ориентированной. Кончик главного корня, выведенного из вертикального положения, изгибается вниз. Геотропические изгибы тесно связаны с ростом и осуществляются благодаря тому, что в стеблях, выведенных из вертикального состояния, нижняя сторона начинает расти быстрее, а верхняя замедляет свой рост. Неодинаковая скорость роста верхней и нижней сторон горизонтально расположенных стеблей связана с перемещением под влиянием силы тяжести ауксинов на нижнюю сторону стебля или корня. Закончившие рост части растений не способны к геотропическим изгибам; поэтому у растений, которые полегли под действием ветра или дождя, приподнимается только молодая, растущая верхушка стебля. Кажущееся исключение составляют злаки, у которых узлы очень долго сохраняют способность возобновлять рост; под влиянием полегания нижняя сторона нижних узлов сильно разрастается и поднимает расположенную выше часть соломины. Кроме стеблей, растущих под влиянием геотропизма вертикально, – ортотропных, встречаются и горизонтально растущие стебли – плагиотропные; это большей частью корневища и столоны (усы). Изменение геотропической реакции может происходить и под влиянием внешних воздействий, например, пониженной температуры, вызывающих прижимание побегов к земле у Альпийских или Полярный растений, а также под влиянием некоторых газов, например, этилена. Смотрите также Тропизмы.

GERANIUM = ГЕРАНЕВЫЙ (или ГЕРАНЬ) – Geranium:- a vivid or strong red.

GERD = GROSS EXPENDITURES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GERDAT = GROUPEMENT D'ÉTUDES ET DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'AGRONOMIE TROPICALE

GERM = ЗАРОДЫШ – The Germ is the embryo which, if fertilized by pollen, will sprout into a new plant. It contains many B vitamins, some protein, minerals, and healthy fats. See also Embryo. Germ is the embryo of a seed; pathogenic or harmful microorganism. / Смотрите также Эмбрион (Embryo). Под Зародышем понимается:- (i) у животных и человека Зародыш, или Эмбрион, – организм на ранних стадиях развития. Заключён в яйцевые и зародышевые оболочки. Развивается обычно из оплодотворённого яйца, питается за счёт имеющихся в нём запасов питательных веществ или за счёт материнского организма. (ii) Зачаток папоротникообразных и семенных растений; развивается обычно из оплодотворённой яйцеклетки. Зародыш:- (1) у животных и человека Зародыш, или Эмбрион, – организм в раннем периоде развития – от оплодотворённого яйца (зиготы) до появления способности к самостоятельному питанию и активному передвижению. Развитие зародыша происходит, как правило, в яйцевых оболочках или специальных органах материнского организма. Смотрите Зародышевое Развитие, Зародышевые Оболочки. (2) У растений Зародыш, или Эмбрио, – зачаток новой особи, развивающийся из зиготы, которая возникает в результате оплодотворения яйцеклетки зародышевого мешка или из клеток нуцеллуса или интегумента (в случае апомиксиса). Наиболее простой тип эмбрионального развития у зелёных Водорослей, например, у Спирогиры, зигота которой не образует спорофитной нити, а сразу приступает к мейозу. У бурых Водорослей, например, у Фукуса, зигота прикрепляется к субстрату, делится, после чего образует эмбриональное тело с точкой роста таллома. У мохообразных зародыш прорастает на материнском организме – гаметофите, за счёт которого он питается, затем образует спорогенную ткань, где формируются споры. Такой тип зародыша не встречается среди других групп высших растений. У древнейших высших растений – Псилотовых – развитие зародыша протекает в ткани гаметофита, где происходит ряд последовательных делений зиготы. Из клеток нижней части формируется ножка, внедряющаяся в ткань гаметофита, в верхней – закладывается точка роста побега с двумя меристематическими бугорками (смотрите Меристема). Зародыш здесь – поляризованная структура, один конец которой образует наземный побег, другой – корневище. У плауновидных зародыш имеет два симметричных бугорка будущих зародышевых листочков, между которыми находится точка роста в виде верхушечной клетки. Развитие зародыша у хвощей характеризуется правильным планом сегментации в виде 4 зон, дающих начало побегу, корню, первому листу и ножке. У папоротниковидных в первых 4 клетках, возникших в результате двух первых делении зиготы,

определено место закладки верхушки побега, первого листа, корня и ножки. У голосеменных начальный цикл развития зародыша характеризуется свободноядерной, или ценоцитной, стадией (у саговников, например, свободных ядер 1 024), которая сменяется образованием клеток; затем в формирующемся зародыше происходит закладка точек роста побега, корня и семядольных бугорков (у некоторых видов сосны – до 18). У большинства покрытосеменных зигота делится на две клетки:- апикальную, дающую начало собственно зародышу, п базальную – подвеску, или суспензору. В эмбриогенезе различают 2 фазы развития:- предзародышевую (от зиготы до образования эмбриодермы) и зародышевую (закладка основных структур:- точки роста побега, семядоли, гипокотиля и центрального зародышевого корешка). На основе первых этапов деления предзародыша были созданы классификации эмбриональных типов, используемые систематиками при решении вопросов эволюции и филогении растений. Предзародышевая стадия развития двудольных и однодольных одинакова. На более поздних стадиях у однодольных апикальная зона проэмбрио даёт начало только 1 семядольному бугорку; у двудольных таких бугорков может возникнуть 2, а у некоторых видов 3 и даже больше, что приводит к образованию многосемядольности. У покрытосеменных растений развитие зародыша, в отличие от голосеменных, сопровождается образованием клеточных перегородок. Лишь у пионов обнаружен новый тип эмбриогенеза, при котором в зиготе вначале возникают свободные ядра, а затем такая многоядерная структура становится клеточной и на её периферии возникают проэмбриональные бугорки; из них в собственно зародыше развивается только один. По наличию или отсутствию у зародыша покрытосеменных зелёного пигмента – хлорофилла – они делятся на 2 группы:- хлороэмбриофиты (Бобовые, Крестоцветные и другие) и лейкоэмбриофиты (лютиковые, злаковые и другие). В процессе эволюции среди некоторых групп покрытосеменных, например, у растений паразитов (заразиховые) и сапрофитов (орхидные), наблюдается редукция зародыша. Источником питания зародыша служит эндосперм, который у одних Видов (Бобовые) поглощается целиком растущим зародышем, у других (злаки) – сохраняется. Иногда зародыш в семени окружён не только эндоспермом, но и другой запасной тканью – перисперм, развивающимся из клеток нуцеллуса (Свёкла, Чёрный Перец и другие).

GERMINATION = ПРОРАСТАНИЕ – Germination is the resumption of active growth of the embryo in the seed and the process by which a seed sprouts to development into a seedling when a favorable environment exists, culminating in the development of a plant from the seed. The initiation of growth in seeds. / Начало роста семян. Прорастание семян, процесс перехода семян от состояния покоя к интенсивной жизнедеятельности, в результате чего трогается в рост зародыш и образуется проросток, из которого развивается молодое растение; начальный этап онтогенеза растений. Прорастание семян происходит только при достаточном обеспечении их влагой, кислородом, при определённом температурном, а иногда и световом режиме. Прорастание семян характеризуется повышением обмена веществ в зародыше и эндосперме. При поступлении воды в семена они набухают, в них активируются ферменты, усиливаются процессы превращения запасных веществ (крахмала, жиров, белков) с преимуществ, их распадом на сахара, жирные кислоты, аминокислоты. Это обеспечивает семена энергией и пластическими веществами, необходимыми для синтеза веществ, идущих на построение новых тканей проростка. По окончании набухания зародыш семени трогается в рост. Первым, как правило, растёт корешок, который прорывает оболочку семени (семя наклёвывается). Затем в рост трогается у одних растений гипокотиль (в результате чего семядоли и верхушечная почка выходят на поверхность почвы), у других – эпикотиль (при этом семядоли остаются в почве, а на поверхность выносится только верхушечная почка). Потребность в воде для прорастания семян зависит от химического состава и физиологического состояния семени. При недостатке кислорода, например, при длительном погружении семян в воду или при образовании почвенной корки в них накапливаются этиловый спирт, молочная комитета, аммиак и другие вредные для зародыша вещества. Влияние температуры на прорастание семян связано не только с поступлением влаги в семена и активированием обмена веществ, но и с изменением в них соотношения различных регуляторов роста. Например, при нагревании только что собранных семян Хлопчатника или Арахиса в них снижается содержание ингибиторов роста и прорастание семян ускоряется. Для ускорения прорастания семян многих других растений, наоборот, необходимо воздействие низкой положительной температуры (смотрите Стратификация Семян), при которой увеличивается содержание гиббереллинов и других стимуляторов роста. Для прорастания семян некоторых растений, кроме влаги, кислорода и соответствующей температуры, необходим свет определённого спектра. Так, красный свет стимулирует прорастание семян Латука, Сосны, Щавеля, а инфракрасный тормозит. Даже для прорастания семян с одного и того же растения, с одного колоса необходимы различные условия среды. Семена некоторых растений, находясь в благоприятных условиях, всё же не прорастают. Такая задержка прорастания семян обусловливается или тем, что они не вышли из состояния покоя (смотрите Покой У Растений), или их твёрдыми покровами, не пропускающими кислород и воду к зародышу (в этом случае применяют скарификацию семян – механическое повреждение покровов, например у Миндаля, Ореха, Винограда). Прорастание семян заканчивается переходом проростка к автотрофному питанию, что совпадает с появлением всходов растений. Поэтому создание условий, оптимальных для прорастания семян, а следовательно, и повышения всхожести семян – одна из предпосылок получения высоких урожаев.

GERMINATION = ПРОРАСТАНИЕ (или НАЧАЛО РОСТА, или ЗАРОЖДЕНИЕ, или ВСХОЖЕСТЬ) – Germination is the sprouting of a seed. Development of a spore. / Развитие споры. Прорастание или Всхожесть семян. Образование почки. Всхожесть – способность семян образовывать нормально развитые проростки за определённый срок проращивания, предусмотренный ГОСТом для каждой культуры. Лабораторную всхожесть определяют в процентах как отношение нормально проросших семян (за определённый срок при определённых условиях) к общему их количеству, взятому при проращивании в лаборатории. Полевую всхожесть семян выражают в процентах взошедших на поле растений от числа всех высеянных семян. Полевая всхожесть всегда ниже лабораторной (иногда на 20–30%). Это объясняется тем, что часть прорастающих в почве семян погибает от вредителей и болезней, часть их не всходит в результате образования после дождей корки, глубокой или мелкой заделки. Всхожесть семян – способность семян образовывать нормально развитые проростки. Для определения всхожести семян Хлопчатника используют две пробы по 100 семян. Энергия Прорастания Семян Хлопчатника – способность семян быстро и дружно прорастать. Нормально проросшие семена – семена, имеющие корешок размером не менее длины семени. Ненормально проросшие семена – семена, проросшие через разрыв в семенных оболочках, а также с уродливыми корешками – нитевидными, утолщёнными. Непроросшие здоровые семена – семена, которые не проросли к установленному дню подсчёта всхожести, но имеют здоровое по состоянию и окраске ядро, что определяется после вскрытия оболочки. Загнившие семена – семена с мягкими разложившимися тканями.

GERMINATION PERCENTAGE = ПРОЦЕНТ ПРОРАСТАНИЯ – Germination Percentage (GP):- germination in polythelene glycol solution.

GERMINATION TO EMERGENCE = ОТ ПРОРАСТАНИЯ ДО ВСХОЖЕСТИ (или ОТ ПРОРАСТАНИЯ ДО НАЧАЛА РОСТА) – Germination To Emergence is the period which is signified by the emergence (coming out) of the radicle or coleoptile from the germinating embryo in the seed.

GERMINATOR = ПРОРАЩИВАТЕЛЬ – Germinator is a piece of equipment used for germinating seed which provides the necessary conditions needed for germination.

GERMPLASM = ГЕРМОПЛАЗМА (или ГЕРМОПЛАЗМ) – Germplasm is:- (1) the sum total of genetic material in a species. (2) The material basis of heredity. (3) The potential hereditary materials within a species, taken collectively. Germplasm:- plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programs. Germplasm:- total of the genotypes that constitute a species. / сохранение (conservation). Немецкий зоолог и эволюционист Август Фридрихь Леопольд Вайсман (August Friedrich Leopold Weismann; 1834–1914), основатель неодарвинизма, отверг идею наследуемости приобретённых свойств. В подтверждение своей концепции он отрезал хвосты у новорождённых мышей нескольких поколений. Затем рождались новые мышата с обычными хвостами, вопреки теории наследования приобретённых черт. Эти и другие опыты подтвердили гипотезу, что не среда на самом деле, а внутренние органические факторы ответственны за наследственную информацию. В 'Очерке о Наследственности и Связанных с Ней Биологических Вопросах' (1892) Вайсман отделил понятие Гермоплазмы, ответственной за наследование, от понятия телесной плазмы. Гермоплазма – наиболее ответственная часть организма, она определяет формы и характеристики телесной плазмы. Тело находится на службе гермоплазмы, делая её способной к репродукции. В этом причина того, почему некоторые соматические мутации не наследуются.

GERMPLASM BANK = БАНК ГЕРМОПЛАЗМЫ – Germplasm Bank is a facility to store plant genetic resources for custody, conservation, exchange, and use by present and future generations. / сохранение (conservation).

GERMPLASM COLLECTION = КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ ГЕРМОПЛАЗМЫ – Germplasm Collection is a collection of genotypes of a particular species, from different sources and geographic sites, used as source materials in plant breeding.

GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG = ГЕЗЭЛЬШАФТ МИТ БЭШРЭНКТА ХАФТУНГ (или ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ) – Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH) is the German equivalent of the UK Private Limited Company (abbreviation:- Ltd), or the US abbreviation LLC (short for Limited Liability Company). In Austria:- minimum capital EUR35 000.00, in Germany:- minimum capital EUR25 000.00 (If under the trade name 'Unternehmergesellschaft (haftungsbeschränkt)', its minimum capital is EUR1.00 (times the number of shares)), in Switzerland:- CHF20 000.00. / Общество с Ограниченной Ответственностью или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту применения, Гезэльшафт мит бэшрэнкта Хафтунг (Ге.эм.бе.Ха.) (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)), является эквивалентом частной Компании с Ограниченной Ответственностью (Limited Company) в Соединённом Королевстве.

GETA = ГЭТА – Geta is a Japanese wooden clog for outdoor wear.

GEU = GENETIC EVALUATION AND UTILIZATION

GF = FRENCH GUIANA

GF = GRAIN FILLING

GFCF = GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

GFD = GRAIN FILLING DURATION

GFR = GRAIN FILLING RATE

GFW = GENERAL LICENSE FREE WORLD

GGVSEE = ГЕ.ГЕ.ФАУ.ЗЭЭ – GGVSee is a short for the Gefahrgutverordnung-See. Regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the transportation of dangerous goods by sea-going vessels.

GH = GHANA

GH = GREENHOUSE

GHC = GREEN HAIRY CATERPILLAR

GHG = GREENHOUSE GAS

GHILLIE SUIT = МАСКХАЛАТ (или КОСТЮМ ПОМОЩНИКА ОХОТНИКА, или МАСКИРОВОЧНЫЙ КОСТЮМ) – Ghillie Suit, or Yowie Suit, or Camo Tent is a type of camouflage clothing designed to resemble heavy foliage. Typically, it is a net or cloth garment covered in loose strips of cloth or twine, sometimes made to look like leaves and twigs, and optionally augmented with scraps of foliage from the area. Snipers and hunters may wear a ghillie suit to blend into their surroundings and conceal themselves from enemies or targets. The suit gives the wearer's outline a three-dimensional breakup, rather than a linear one. When manufactured correctly, the suit will move in the wind in the same way as surrounding foliage.

GHS = GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

GHZ = GIGAHERTZ

GI = GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

GI = GIBRALTAR

GI = GOVERNMENT ISSUE

GIANT CARTON = ГИГАНТСКИЙ КОРОБ – Giant Carton is a container comprising a large number of packages arranged in several layers.

GIBBERELLIN = ГИББЕРЕЛЛИНЫ – Gibberellin:- a group of plant hormones based on gibberellic acid produced by seeds, mosses, ferns, algae and fungi. Gibberellins stimulate synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins and promote cell elongation, meristematic growth at the root and shoot tips, mobilization of food reserves in seeds and other processes. Their absence results in the dwarfism of some plant varieties. These relatively expensive chemicals have been used commercially in the production of seedless grapes and navel oranges and in plant micropropagation from tissue culture and have been found to reverse the effects of some herbicides. Compare with auxins which inhibit root growth in high concentrations. Gibberellins are plant growth regulators responsible for cell elongation. / разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Гиббереллинами понимается группа гормонов Растений (фитогармонов). Стимулируют рост и развитие растений, способствуют прорастанию семян. По химической природе – дитерпеновые полициклические кислоты; известно свыше 60 гиббереллин, основная – гибберелловая кислота. Образуются также одним из видов микроскопических грибов, который используют для промышленного получения гиббереллин. Гиббереллины, ростовые вещества Растений. Известно 27 гиббереллин; все они принадлежат к тетрациклическим дитерпеноидам и являются карбоновыми кислотами. Основной структурной единицей гиббереллинов считается гиббереллин $ГК_9$ (I); остальные гиббереллины рассматриваются как его производные. Гиббереллины неустойчивы и быстро разрушаются в кислой или

щелочной среде. Наибольшей биологической активностью чаще обладает гиббереллловая кислота ($ГК_3$), отличающаяся от $ГК_9$ наличием гидроксилов у углеродов (отмечены стрелками) и двойной связью (II):- молярная масса 346.39, $t_{пл}$ 233–235 °C. Гиббереллины открыты Японским учёным Эйчи Куросава (Eiichi Kurosawa) в 1926 при исследовании болезни Риса (чрезмерном его росте), вызываемой Грибом Gibberella Fujikuroi Sow. В 1935 Японский учёный Тэйдьжиро Ябута (Teijiro Yabuta) выделил гиббереллины из этого Гриба в кристаллическом виде и дал им существующее название. У высших растений наиболее богаты гиббереллинами быстрорастущие ткани; они содержатся в незрелых семенах и плодах, проростках, развёртывающихся семядолях и листьях. Гиббереллины – компоненты системы, регулирующей рост растений. Гиббереллины ускоряют деление клеток в зоне, непосредственно примыкающей к верхушке стебля, и рост в фазе растяжения. Гиббереллины стимулируют рост (главным образом стеблей и черешков) сильнее ауксинов; при некоторых условиях они могут ускорять рост листьев, цветков и плодов. Гиббереллины стимулируют развитие растений, зависящее от температуры и фотопериода (смотрите Фотопериодизм), а в определённых условиях – цветение и завязывание плодов. Свет способствует образованию гиббереллин в растении. Отсутствие или избыток гиббереллин определяют некоторые патологические симптомы – карликовость или чрезмерный рост. Гиббереллины применяют в практике растениеводства для повышения выхода волокна Конопли и Льна, для увеличения размеров ягод у бессемейных сортов Винограда, ускорения плодоношения Томатов, для повышения урожайности трав, стимуляции прорастания семян (обработка гиббереллинами нарушает состояние покоя тканей и оказывает стратифицирующее действие на семена – смотрите Стратификация Семян; при естественном выходе семян из состояния покоя содержание эндогенных гиббереллин повышается) и другое. Так как гиббереллины вызывают резкое ускорение роста зелёной массы растений, применение их должно сопровождаться усилением питания растений. Гиббереллины получают главным образом микробиологическим способом из продуктов жизнедеятельности Грибов Рода Fusarium.

GIBBOUS = ВЫПУКЛОЕ (или ВЗДУТОЕ, или ВЫСТУПАЮЩЕЕ, или ГОРБАТОЕ, или ВЫДАЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Gibbous:- swollen on one side, usually near the base, to form a pouch or sack.

GIC = GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACT

GICP = GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING PATENTS

GICS = GLOBAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION STANDARD

GIDA = GRUPO INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO AGRICOLA EN AMERICA LATINA = INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

GIFFEN EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ГИФЭНА – Giffen Effect is an unusual situation in which an increase in the price of a good leads to an increase in the demand for that good. The Giffen effect is subject to a number of conditions:- (i) the good must be a basic staple; (ii) the buyers' income level must be very low, to the extent that a change in the price for the good will have a disproportionate effect on their purchasing power; and (iii) the poorer classes must live in a monetary economy and have no alternative sources for the staple, such as gardens for growing their own food. Sir Robert Giffen (1837–1910), an Scottish statistician and economist. / Сэр Робёт Гифэн (1837–1910), Шотландский статистик и экономист.

GIFT = ПОДАРОК (или ДАР) – In the United States in most cases, a Gift is a voluntary transfer of property without valuable consideration to the donor. However, under proposed legislation, for gifts made after 2002-December-20 a transfer of property for which the donor received an advantage will still be considered a gift for purposes of the Income Tax Act as long as we are satisfied that the transfer of property was made with the intention to make a gift. The existence of an advantage will not necessarily disqualify the transfer from being a gift if the amount of the advantage does not exceed 80% of the fair market value of the transferred property. For gifts made after 2002-December-20, it is the eligible amount of the gift that is used to calculate the donor's donation tax credit or deduction.

GIFT BOND = ПОДАРОЧНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ДАРИМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – A Gift Bond is a savings bond or note that does not bear the name of the purchaser as owner or as either co-owner.

GIFT–IN–KIND = ПОДАРОК В ФОРМЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ – In the United States, Gifts-In-Kind also known as Non-Cash Gifts, are gifts of property. They cover items such as artwork, equipment, securities, and cultural and ecological property. A contribution of service, that is, of time, skills or efforts, is not property and, therefore, does not qualify as a gift or gift in kind for purposes of issuing official donation receipts. / или подарок в натуре (gift in kind).

GIGA– = ГИГА– – Giga- (G-) is a metric prefix denoting 10^9 or one billion (in the American meaning of the word billion). This prefix was coined from the Greek word gigas, meaning giant. The Greeks pronounced the word with a two hard g sounds, as in 'gig'. The prefix is sometimes pronounced with an initial soft g sound, as in 'jig'. Some dictionaries favor this choice, but the hard g pronunciation seems more common. / Под Гига, от Греческого слова Gigas, означающее Гигантский, понимается приставка для образования наименований десятичных кратных единиц, соответствующая множителю 10^9. Обозначение:- Г (G).

GIGAHERTZ = ГИГАГЕРЦ – GigaHertz (GHz) is a unit of frequency equal to 10^9 per second, or 1 per nanosecond. Cellular phones and microwave ovens operate with radio waves having frequencies in the GigaHertz range. See also Hertz.

GIGAJOULE = ГИГАДЖОУЛЬ – GigaJoule (GJ) is a metric unit of energy commonly used in the energy industry. One GigaJoule equals 947 817 Btu, 277.777 8 kiloWatt hours, or about 9.48 therms. See also Joule. One billion Joules, approximately equal to 948 211 British thermal units (Btus). One million Btus equals 1.054 617 5 GJ. / Один миллиард Джоулей, приблизительно равен 948 211 Британским единицам теплоты (Бет). Один миллион Британских единиц теплоты равен 1.054 617 5 ГигаДжоулю (ГДж). Под Гига, от Греческого слова Gigas, означающее Гигантский, понимается приставка для образования наименований десятичных кратных единиц, соответствующая множителю 10^9. Обозначение:- Г (G).

GIGAWATT = ГИГАВАТТ – GigaWatt (GW) is a metric unit of power equal to one billion (10^9) Watts or about 1.341 million horsepower. See also Watt. Gigawatt (GW) is one billion Watts. / Один миллиард Ватт. Под Гига, от Греческого слова Gigas, означающее Гигантский, понимается приставка для образования наименований десятичных кратных единиц, соответствующая множителю 10^9. Обозначение:- Г (G).

GIGAWATT HOUR = ГИГАВАТТ–ЧАС – GigaWatt hour (GW·h) is a metric unit of energy equal to one billion Watt hours, 3.6 teraJoules, or about 3.412 billion Btu. GigaWatthour (GWh) is one billion Watt-hours. / ГигаВатт-Час (ГВт·ч) – один миллиард Ватт-час. Под Гига, от Греческого слова Gigas, означающее Гигантский, понимается приставка для образования наименований десятичных кратных единиц, соответствующая множителю 10^9. Обозначение:- Г (G). КилоВатт-час является допускаемой к применению наравне в единицами СИ внесистемной единицей энергии или работы, применяемой преимущественно в

электротехнике. Обозначение:- кВт·ч. 1 кВт·ч = $3.6 \cdot 10^6$ Дж = 3.6 МДж. Ватт-Час является внесистемной единицей работы и энергии. Обозначение:- Вт·ч. 1 Вт·ч = 3 600 Дж.

GIGGING = ВОРСОВКА – Gigging:- to raise the nap of fabric. See also Napping. Gig, also called Gig Mill, is a roller containing teasels, used for raising nap on a fabric. / Ворсовка ворсовальными шишками. Смотрите также Ворсование (Napping).

GILGUY = ГИЛГАЙ (или ПРИБАМБАС) – Gilguy (or Gadget) (maritime term):- a term used to designate an object for which the correct name has been forgotten.

GILLIE = ГИЛЫ (или СЛУГА, или ПОМОЩНИК ОХОТНИКА) – Gillie:- a shoe with a low top and decorative lacing. / Ghillie = полуботинок с настроченными петлями в области подъёма для продёргивания шнурков.

GILLING = ОПЕРАЦИЯ ОБРАБОТКИ ГРЕБЕННОЙ ШЕРСТИ НА ЛЕНТОЧНЫХ ГРЕБЕННЫХ МАШИНАХ – Gilling is a commercial process called 'Pin Drafting' used to produce top fibers. See also Pin Drafting. / игольное вытягивание .

GILT = ГИЛТ (или ПОЗОЛОТА, или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Gilts are the bonds issued or guaranteed by the UK Government. Also known as British Government Securities or Giltedged Securities. Bonds issued or guaranteed by the UK Government. Also known as British Government Securities and Gilt-Edged Securities. All UK Gilts are tax free to non-residents on application. Closing mid-prices are shown in Pounds per 100 Pounds nominal of stock. Gilt is a common term for fixed interest securities such as gilt edged securities or index linked securities issued by the United Kingdom Government. The Bank Of England run a Central Gilts Office (CGO) – book entry transfer system for gilts. Also known as Government Bond in the United Kingdom. Gilt is the short for Gilt-Edged Security, a debt security issued by the British Government that pays regular coupons. / Известны также как Правительственные Облигации в Соединённом Королевстве. Гилты – золотообрезные облигации Правительства Великобритании. Считается, что, как и облигации Казначейства США, золотообрезные облигации не несут риска невыполнения обязательств. Следовательно, доход от инвестирования в золотообрезные облигации гарантирован. Доходность этих облигаций является базой для определения доходности всех других облигаций, выпускаемых в Великобритании. Фьючерсы на золотообрезные облигации продаются на Лондонской Международной Бирже Финансовых Фьючерсов (London International Financial Futures Exchange). Название 'золотообрезные' облигации получили от сертификатов Британского Правительства, имевших золотой рант.

GILT EDGE = ОКАЙМЛЁННЫЕ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ (или ОБРАМЛЁННЫЕ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ, или ПОЗОЛОЧЕННЫЕ ПО КРАЯМ) – Gilt Edge:- bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as Gilt Edge. Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

GILT–EDGED BONDS = ОКАЙМЛЁННЫЕ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ (или ОБРАМЛЁННЫЕ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ, или ПОЗОЛОЧЕННЫЕ ПО КРАЯМ) ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Gilt-Edged Bond is a high-grade bond issued by a company that has demonstrated its ability to earn a comfortable profit over a period of years and pay its bondholders their interest without interruption. Highly rated bonds whose issuers have long-standing reputations for paying interest on time. In the United States, bonds issued by companies with a good reputation for dividend payment and with a good profit record. See also Consols. / Высококлассная облигация, выпущенная компанией, которая в течение некоторого количества лет демонстрировала свою способность зарабатывать приличные доходы и выплачивать владельцам своих облигаций их проценты без нарушений. Высоко оцениваемые облигации, эмитенты которых в течение длительного периода времени сохраняют репутацию своевременных плательщиков процентов. В Соединённых Штатах Америки облигации, выпущенные компаниями с хорошей репутацией для оплаты дивидендов и с прописанной хорошей прибылью. Смотрите также Консоли (Consols).

GILT–EDGED SECURITY = ОКАЙМЛЁННАЯ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ (или ОБРАМЛЁННАЯ ПОЗОЛОТОЙ, или ПОЗОЛОЧЕННАЯ ПО КРАЯМ) ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – In the United Kingdom, Gilt-Edged Security is a security that carries little or no risk, in particular, government-issued stocks, known as Gilt for short.

GIM = GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENT MARKET

GIMP = ПОЗУМЕНТ (или КАНИТЕЛЬ, или ГИПЮР) – Gimp is an edging often with small scallops of fine cord along its edges. Gimp was originally designed to hide upholstery tacks on chairs and sofas, but now is used for other decorative purposes. / Гипюр – кружева из хлопчатобумажной пряжи и шёлка с рельефным рисунком на прозрачном фоне.

GIN = ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или ДЖИН) – (1) Gin is a machine used to separate the Cotton seed from the lint. The colonists had the ability to produce much Cotton but were restricted by the mechanical know-how. It was Samuel Slater, an English mill worker, who changed this by migrating to America in 1790 and building the first American Cotton mill from memory. With the development of the Cotton mill, Eli Whitney saw the need for a faster means of removing the lint (Cotton fibers) from the seed. In 1793, he invented a machine known as the Cotton Gin. This invention revolutionized the way lint was separated from the seed. Up to that time, for centuries, the separation process had all been done by hand. With Whitney's gin, short for the word engine, lint volume was increased for each worker from 1 lb to 50 lb per day. Gin is a machine that separates Cotton lint from seed and removes most of the trash and foreign matter from the lint. The lint is cleaned, dried, and compressed into bales weighing approximately 500 pounds, including wrapping and ties. There are about 2 000 gins located throughout the Cotton Belt in the United States. The term also is loosely used to include the entire facility involved in drying, cleaning, ginning, and baling of the lint. Two basic types of gins are used in modern Cotton processing, the roller gin and saw gin. Extra-long staple Cotton is ginned with roller gins while most upland Cotton is ginned with saw gins. Following pre-cleaning comes the ginning and lint cleaning processes. At the 'gin feeder', the seed Cotton is separated so that single locks of seed Cotton are fed into and through the 'gin stand'. The gin stand takes seed Cotton and separates it into lint (Cotton fiber, a raw agricultural feedstock) and cottonseed (a raw agricultural commodity with several uses). The lint cleaner provides the first opportunity for combing and precision cleaning of the Cotton fiber and separates the foreign material into a separate process stream of by-products called Motes. After ginning and lint cleaning, the combed lint is pneumatically conveyed to a 'condenser', which forms the cotton lint into a 'batt' and then meters and feeds the stream of batted lint down a 'lint slide' into the bale press. The function of the bale press is to produce uniform, compact, densely-packed bales of cotton lint that go to warehouses for storage or directly to textile mills for processing into apparel, home furnishings and other textiles. The bale of lint is the first form of cotton lint that has any market value to a cotton producer and subsequently to other handlers of the crop. Prior to the ginning and subsequent baling of the lint cotton, there is no marketable commodity that exists. Following ginning, lint cleaning and baling there exists marketable commodities of cotton lint, cottonseed, mote and cotton by-products (foreign material). The word Gin is apparently a corruption of the word Engine. Full name is Cotton Engine. See also Roller Gin, and Saw Gin. Machinery that separates raw cotton from trash, separates the fiber from seed, and presses the lint into bales. There are two ginning technologies:- saw ginning and roller ginning. Gin is the machine used to separate cotton fibers from the seed. / Сэмьюэл Слэйтё (Samuel Slater). Илай Витни (Eli Whitney). Оборудование, отделяющее различные

виды сора из хлопка-сырца и волокно от семени, а затем прессующее это волокно в кипы. Существуют две технологии джинирования:- пильное джинирование и валичное джинирование. Волокноотделитель или Джин, машина для отделения волокон хлопка от семян. Принцип волокноотделения основан на том, что прочность прикрепления волокон хлопка к семени в 2–4 раза меньше прочности самих волокон. Различают валичные и пильные волокноотделители. Валичные волокноотделители работают по методу зажима пучка волокон и отрыва его от семени валиками. Валичными волокноотделителями пользуются при обработке слабо опушённых семян с длинными и нежными, сравнительно легко отделяемыми волокнами (современные длинноволокнистые или длинноштапельковые или тонковолокнистые Хлопчатники). В пильных волокноотделителях прядка волокон в её средней части захватывается зубьями дисковой пилы и отрывается от семени протаскиванием сквозь щель. Они применяются для сильно опушённых семян с прочно прикреплёнными волокнами (современные средневолокнистые хлопки). Хлопок с валичных волокноотделителей – напоминает руно, состоящее из плотных прядок; хлопок с пильных волокноотделителей – рыхлый и пушистый. Волокноотделитель (или Джин):- машина для отделения хлопкового волокна от семян (смотрите Хлопок). Имеются волокноотделители пильные и валичные. В пильных волокноотделителях прядка волокон в её средней части захватывается зубом пилы и отрывается от семени протаскиванием сквозь щель; они применяются для сильно опушённых семян с прочно прикреплёнными волокнами (Советские средневолокнистые хлопки). Валичные волокноотделители работают по методу зажима пучка волокон и отрыва его от семени; валичными волокноотделителями пользуются при обработке слабоопушённых семян с длинными и нежными, сравнительно легко отделяемыми волокнами (Советские тонковолокнистые Хлопки). Хлопок с пильных волокноотделителей – рыхлый и пушистый, с валичных – напоминает руно, состоящее из плотных прядок. Волокноотделитель Churka, происхождение которого не установлено, состоял из двух валов, которые вращались вместе с одинаковой поверхностной скоростью, отщипывая волокно от семян и производя примерно 1 килограмм (кг) хлопкового волокна в сутки. Приблизительно 80 миллионов кип хлопка производится ежегодно во всем мире, 20 миллионов из которых производится примерно 1 300 волокноотделителями в Соединённых Штатах. Основной функцией волокноотделителя является отделение хлопкового волокна от семени, но также волокноотделитель должен быть снабжён оборудованием для удаления из хлопка большого процентного содержания инородного вещества, которое значительно снижает ценность джинированного хлопкового пуха. Оператор волокноотделителя должен преследовать две цели:- (1) произвести хлопковое волокно, качественно удовлетворяющее требованиям фермерского рынка, и (2) джинировать хлопок-сырец с минимальными потерями в прядильных качествах волокна для того, чтобы хлопок соответствовал требованиям его конечных пользователей, оператора прядильной машины и потребителя. Соответственным образом сохранение хорошего качества хлопка во время джинирования предполагает надлежащий отбор и функционирование каждой из машин, которые входят в систему джинирования хлопка-сырца. Механическая обработка и сушка могут изменить природные качественные характеристики хлопка. В лучшем случае оператор волокноотделителя может лишь защитить качественные характеристики, присущие хлопку, при его подаче в волокноотделитель. Широко используются два типа волокноотделителей – пильный и валичный. В 1794 Илай Витни (Eli Whitney) изобрёл волокноотделитель, который отделял волокно от семени посредством шипов или пил на цилиндре. В 1796 Хэнри Огдэн Холмз (Henry Ogden Holmes) изобрёл волокноотделитель, снабжённый пилами и рёбрами, который заменил волокноотделитель Витни и превратил процесс джинирования из группового технологического процесса в непрерывно-поточный. Хлопок (обычно Gossypium hirsutum) поступает на стойку пильного волокноотделителя через переднюю шелушильную панель. Пилы схватывают хлопок и протягивают через широко расставленные рёбра, известные в качестве шелушильных рёбер. Пучки хлопка протягиваются от шелушильных рёбер в основание валичной камеры. Настоящая операция джинирования осуществляется именно в валичной камере стойки для джинирования. Джинирование производится набором пил, вращающихся между ребрами волокноотделителя. Зубья пилы проходят между рёбрами в точке джинирования. Здесь передняя кромка зуба пилы приблизительно параллельна ребру, и зубья вытягивают волокна из семян, которые слишком велики, чтобы пройти между рёбрами. Интенсивность джинирования, превышающая рекомендованную производителем оборудования, может нанести ущерб качеству волокна, повредить семена и привести к забивке машины. Современные Советские хлопкоуборочные машины имеют вертикально расположенный вращающийся вал, который захватывает волокна вместе с семенами и вытаскивает их из коробочек. Волокно щётками счищается с вала, отделяется от семян и всасывается в сборник. В давние времена хлопок очищали и волокна отделяли вручную (производительность 500 граммов (г) в день на человека), но в конце XVIII века появились волокноотделители, с помощью которых сейчас очищается большая часть хлопка-сырца. Хлопок движется по колосниковой решётке с расположенными на ней пилами. Они захватывают волокна и протягивают через решётку, в процессе чего зерна отрываются. Очищенный хлопок прессуется в кипы, которые затем должны быть помещены в оболочку, чтобы предотвратить их загрязнение при транспортировке и хранении. Производятся кипы трёх типов:- модифицированные плоские, сжатые с универсальной плотностью и джинированные с универсальной плотностью. Эти кипы пакуются при плотностях величиной в 224 и 449 кг/м^3 для модифицированных плоских и универсальной плотности кип соответственно. В большинстве волокноотделителей хлопок пакуется в так называемом прессе двойного уплотнения, где сначала механический либо гидравлический трамбовщик сжимает хлопок в спрессованный короб; затем посредством вращения данный короб подвергается дальнейшему уплотнению при плотности приблизительно 320 или 641 кг/м^3 для модифицированных плоских или джинированных универсальной плотности спрессованных масс соответственно. В конце 1950-х усилиями US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Research Service с Southwestern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Северо-Американских производителей волокноотделителей и частных хлопкоочистительных заводов был разработан валичный волокноотделитель с вращающимся ножом. Этот валичный волокноотделитель в настоящее время является единственным представителем своего типа, используемым в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Изначально производство тканей было ручным промыслом, которым занимались надомные прядильщики и ткачи, а также небольшие группы квалифицированных ремесленников. В процессе технологического развития возникли большие и экономически важные предприятия, в первую очередь в Великобритании и Западно-Европейских странах. Ранние поселенцы в Северной Америке принесли с собой фабрики по производству тканей в Новую Англию (Сэмьюэл Слэйтё (Samuel Slater), ранее бывший супервайзером на фабрике в Англии, по памяти собрал прядильную машину в Провиденс, Род Айлэнд, в 1790); а изобретение Илаем Витни (Eli Whitney) волокноотделителя, который мог очищать собранный хлопок с большой скоростью, привело к росту спроса на хлопчатобумажные ткани. В хлопке-сырце содержится 28–33% волокна различной длины и 67–72% семян. Отделение волокна от семян производится на хлопкоочистительных заводах при помощи так называемых волокноотделителей. При этой обработке с семян снимают длинное (20–35 мм) волокно, которое используется для переработки в текстильной промышленности. Оставшиеся более короткие (8–22 мм) волокна хлопка отделяются от семян на машинах, называемых пухоотделителями.

(2) Gin is a plant or facility where cotton lint is compressed into bales. Also known as Ginnery. / Волокноотделитель (или Джин):- завод или установка, где хлопковое волокно прессуется в кипы. Известен также как Хлопкоочистительное Предприятие или Предприятие По Волокноотделению (Ginnery).

GIN BALE = КИПА ДЖИНА – Gin Bale is the low density bale of cotton made at a gin. Its average density is about twelve pounds per cubic foot, weight about 500 pounds, and dimensions about 27 x 54 x 45 inches. Also called flat bale, box bale, square bale. See also Bale. Смотрите также Кипа (Bale).

GIN CUT = СЪЁМ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЯ (или ДЖИНОВЫЙ СЪЁМ) – Gin Cut:- Cotton in which some of the fibers have been cut by the saws of the gin. This reduces the value of the cotton considerably as it increases the per cent of short fibers present and the waste in processing. Often caused by ginning cotton that is not dry. See also Gin. / Смотрите также Волокноотделитель или Джин (Gin).

GIN FALL = ОТХОДЫ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЯ (или ОТХОДЫ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Gin Fall:- trash and other sort of waste remaining in cotton lint after it has been ginned. See also Gin. / Сор и иные разновидности отходов, остающиеся в хлопковом волокне после его джинирования. Смотрите также Волокноотделитель или Джин (Gin).

GIN = ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или ДЖИН)

GINGER = ИМБИРНОЕ (или ИМБИРЬ, или XX) – Ginger:- a strong brown.

GINGHAM = ГИНГАМ (или ПЁСТРОТКАНОЕ РУБАШЕЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Gingham is a printed or dyed fabric that is known for its checked patterns of white and a bold color. The size of the checks can vary, and although it typically is found with the checks appearing in horizontal rows and vertical columns, the checks also can appear to be arranged diagonally. Originally, this fabric was intended to be woven into stripes. Its name comes from the word Genggang, which means ‘striped’ in the Malay language spoken in places such as Malaysia and Indonesia, where it is believed to have originated. History:- This fabric dates to at least the XVII century, when it was imported to Europe and later to the American colonies. Its production was a major economic boon in many places, including Manchester, England, and the colonies in what is now the southeastern United States. Originally, two differently colored fibers were used to produce a striping effect. As time passed, gingham fabrics began to appear with a checked pattern, as well as plaids. Blue and white was the color combination of choice for many years, although it can now be found in virtually any bold color paired with white. Manufacturing:- Gingham is produced in cotton, synthetic fiber blends and even man-made olefin fibers. The appearance of gingham, especially when made as an all-cotton fabric, is that of a flat luster. Many manufactures will treat the fabric to make it resistant to wrinkles because it normally tends to wrinkle very easily. It is, however, a midweave fabric that wears well and is easy to clean. Uses:- this fabric is used in many applications. Gingham curtains are found in many kitchens, and gingham handkerchiefs are found in many back pockets. It is a favorite for lightweight shirts and blouses, as well as summer dresses for women. Many barbecue aprons are made with gingham checks, and even pajamas and bedspreads can be created with this fabric. Gingham typically is considered to provide a youthful, whimsical or relaxed feel. This might be because it frequently is used in children’s clothing and décor, or that feel might be why it is used for those purposes. It can be found virtually anywhere, but it most often is found in informal settings. As a lightweight and easy-to-clean fabric option, it is considered to be a great choice for many household linens as well as comfortable clothing. Gingham is a medium weight, plain weave fabric with a plaid or check pattern. End-uses include dresses, shirts, and curtains. Gingham:- cotton, man-made, and synthetics. Word derived from Italy ‘Ging-gang’ meaning ‘Striped’. Medium or fine yarns of varying quality are used to obtain the checks, plaids, stripes, and plain effects. The cloth is yarn dyed or printed. The warp and the filling are usually balanced and if checks of two colors, usually same sequence in both the warp and the filling. It is strong, substantial, and serviceable. It launders well but low textured, cheap fabric may shrink considerably unless preshrunk. Has a soft, dull luster surface. Wrinkles unless wrinkle-resistant. Tissue or zephyr ginghams are sheer being woven with finer yarns and a higher thread count. Gingham is a woven fabric characterized by a block or check effect produced by weaving in dyed yarns at fixed intervals in both the warp and the filling. Gingham (common) is a single cloth composed entirely of cotton and always woven with a plain weave; it is the most universally known fabric on the market and is made in various grades, having from 50 to 76 ends per inch in the reed and at 1/26’s to 1/40’s cotton yarns in both-warp and filling. The name is Indonesian in origin, assimilated into Dutch (Vichy in French). When originally imported (in the XVII century), it was a striped fabric, but from the mid XVIII century, when it was being produced in the mills of Manchester, England, it had become woven into checked or plaid patterns (often blue and white). It is a wash fabric, made in both check and plaid patterns, into which an almost unlimited variety of color combinations are introduced. It is most commonly used In the manufacture of ladies’ and children’s apron and summer outing dresses. It can be woven in any power loom having a box motion attached; roller loom, using four harness or heddle shafts, and having as a selvage eight double ends on each side. Gingham warps are made in two lengths, 720 yards and 1 080 yards, and these lengths being subdivided into shorter lengths or cuts, usually 14 and 21, respectively. When a gingham warp is woven out the set of harnesses or noddies, it is taken out of the loom, and is placed in a twisting frame and twisted, an operation which means the fastening together, by means of the fingers, of those ends remaining in the set of harness, and those of the new warp. Gingham is a fabric made from dyed cotton yarn that forms a checkered pattern with white yarns. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Taiwan:- 40’s x 40’s, 110 x 70 threads per inch, 58/60”, yarn dyed. / Геньгэнь (Genggang). Основа и уточина . Обычно полосатая или клетчатая хлопчатобумажная или льняная ткань.

GINGHAM CHECK = КЛЕТКА ГИНГАМ – Gingham Check is a regular check in which the design is woven so that, in a red and white checked gingham, for example, there are squares of solid red, squares of solid white, and squares of white warp and red filling, as well as squares with red warp and white filling. Gingham checks are also printed on woven and knitted fabrics, and are knitted into some fabrics by means of a Jacquard attachment. / из белой основыи и красной уточины, а также как . Жакяр (Jacquard).

GIN MOTES = КОМОЧКИ ОТ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЯ (или ОРЕШЕК ОТ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЯ, или (ВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ) УЛЮК ОТ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЯ) – Gin Motes are small, broken, or immature seeds with attached fibers. The gin removes the motes at a different stage from the mature, whole seeds. As is well known, Gin Motes are produced as the waste product of cotton gins and contain cotton fiber, trash, undeveloped cotton seeds, broken bolls, leaf, dust, dirt. Prior to the widespread use of machines for picking cotton, when it was common practice to pick cotton by hand, the cotton arriving at the gin was relatively free from trash. However, machine-picked cotton contains a comparatively larger amount of trash, stems, leaves, broken bolls, etc. Thus, the cotton gins in use today for processing machine-picked cotton are designed to remove considerably more trash than in the past. However, this also results in the removal of a larger proportion of valuable fibers along with the trash. The percentage of cotton fiber in today’s gin motes may normally range from approximately 55% to about 70%. However, the cotton fibers contained in the gin motes vary significantly in length and range from extremely short non-spinnable linter fibers to conventional cotton staple lengths. While gin motes have been employed to some extent in the production of nonwoven battings and in the production of very coarse yarns such as mop yarns (which generally fall within the range of about 0.5 to about 2 cotton count), because of the high variation in fiber length (Coefficient of Variation) and the presence of a substantial proportion of short non-spinnable fibers, as well as the large amount of trash, gin motes have little commercial value. Thus, gin motes are normally regarded as waste and disposed of by the cotton gins. Because of increasingly stringent government pollution standards, the cotton gins are being forced to stop burning gin motes as has been the conventional practice. Thus, uncleaned or raw gin motes are available in increasingly large quantities from the cotton gins at a very low cost. The cotton fibers contained in the gin motes range in length from the normal cotton staple length of the cotton processed at the gin (e.g.,

about 7/8” to 31/32” (or 31/32” to 1” or 1 inch to 1 1/4 inches)) to short non-spinnable dust-like fibers or linters. The gin motes, after cleaning and carding, contain a large number of long fibers of spinnable length, but also contain a substantial proportion of short non-spinnable fibers. The coefficient of variation (CV) in fiber length of cleaned and carded gin motes may normally range from about 45% to about 60%. By way of comparison, the coefficient of variation (CV) for normal cotton is usually about 30% to 32%. Cotton fiber of a high CV containing a considerable amount of short fiber spins into uneven yarn. This type of stock is uncontrollable both in ring spinning and in preparatory processing such as drawing for ring or open-end spinning. Gin Motes are the short fragments of unmanufactured cotton fiber removed from lint cleaners after ginning cotton. This is the waste obtained from ginning mills during ginning process of raw cotton. This includes all types of gin motes such as uncleaned motes, incline cleaner processed motes, and motes processed through one or more lint cleaners. The quality of gin motes varies according to the type of cleaning and weather conditions during cotton picking. See also Motes.

GINNERY = ХЛОПКООЧИСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ (или ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ПО ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЮ) – Ginnery is the term used to include the entire facility involved in drying, cleaning, ginning, and baling of the lint. Ginnery is a mill for ginning cotton. Cotton gins are used to separate cotton fiber from the seed and waste. / Хлопкоочистительное Предприятие – компания, занимающаяся очисткой хлопка-сырца на своих джинах. Последовательность операций на хлопкоочистительном предприятии бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР):- первоначально собранный на полях хлопок-сырец завозился на хлопкозаготовительный пункт (cotton procurement center), оснащённый лабораторией для оперативной оценки качества принимаемого от фермеров и хранящегося хлопка-сырца, весами для взвешивания хлопка-сырца, бунтовыми площадками, навесами и крытыми хранилищами. Из заготовительного пункта непосредственно на перерабатывающее предприятие завозился хлопок-сырец. Традиционно в странах бывшего СССР хранение хлопка-сырца на хлопкозаводе производилось путём его складирования в бунты (stacks), представляющие собой утрамбованную массу хлопка-сырца на специальных открытых площадках. Для защиты от климатических воздействий (дождь, град, снег) полностью сформированные бунты укрывали брезентом. Из разбираемых бунтов хлопок-сырец с помощью пневмотранспорта, в состав которого входили также вакуум клапан и уловитель посторонних тяжёлых примесей, направлялся в сепаратор, расположенный на площадке над питателем сушильной установки. Теплоснабжение сушильной установки обеспечивалось теплогенератором, работавшем как на жидком, так и на газообразном топливе. Высушенный хлопок-сырец влажностью 7–8% подавался на очистители крупного и мелкого сора. Очистительный эффект каждого очистителя в зависимости от засорённости сырья составлял порядка 70%. После очистки хлопок-сырец пневмотранспортом подавался на распределительный шнек батареи, например, из двух 118-пильных джинов. Снятое джинами волокно вместе с воздухом транспортировалось через соединительный патрубок в аэродинамический волокноочиститель, а затем – в пильный волокноочиститель, на которых производлась его очистка от сорных примесей и пороков. Производительность современных джинов составляет порядка 1 000 килограммов (кг) волокна в час при очистительном эффекте после волокноочистки 30–40%. После очистки волокно по сборному волокноотводу направлялось в конденсор, откуда в виде уплотнённого холста поступало по лотку в ящик пресса. Для пакетирования хлопкового волокна использовался пресс с гидравлической трамбовкой, обеспечивавший выпуск кип весом в среднем 220–230 кг. Для улучшения товарного вида кип и недопущения появления дефектов при транспортировке, их упаковка производилась с применением ПЭТ-ленты и ПЭ-мягких контейнеров из прочных современных полимерных материалов. Семена из джинов попадали в сборный шнек и через систему внутрицехового механического транспорта поступали на линтерование в батарею, например, из 6 линтерных агрегатов. Выработанный линт, направлялся в конденсор, а затем с помощью пресса пакетировался в кипы. С учётом предъявляемых высоких требований к качеству хлопковой продукции со стороны прядильщиков, на многих хлопкозаводах в настоящее время внедряется система управления качеством в соответствии с требованиями международного стандарта ISO 9001.

GINNIE MAE® = GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

GINNIE MAE® = ДЬЖИНИ МЭЙ® – Pass-through mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae®). The certificates are backed by pools of the Federal Home Administration (FHA) insured and/or Veteran’s Administration (VA) guaranteed residential mortgages, with the mortgage and not held in safekeeping by a custodial financial institution. Also known as GNMA Certificates, or GNMAs. Ginnie Mae® is a registered service mark of the US Government National Mortgage Association. See also Government National Mortgage Association. In 1934, during the depths of the Depression, Congress passed the National Housing Act to strengthen a deeply troubled housing market. An important element of this legislation was to make mortgage funds available to more Americans by protecting lenders from the risk of default. In 1938, Congress amended the act to create the Federal National Mortgage Association – an entity designed to help mortgage lenders gain access to capital for mortgage loans. The provisions of the act changed gradually over the years until, in 1968, Congress established the Government National Mortgage Association, commonly known as Ginnie Mae®, as a government-owned corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Today, Ginnie Mae® securities are the only mortgage-backed securities that offer the full faith and credit guaranty of the United States government. In its earliest days, housing finance was a fragmented, inefficient and illiquid market, with mortgage rates varying considerably from region to region, and some locations having practically no funds available at all. This was a direct consequence of the near impossibility of selling individual mortgages on the secondary market. Lending institutions would issue a mortgage, collect payments, and file the mortgage away until the principal was paid off. The problem:- a lack of available, consistently priced capital put a ceiling on the number of new mortgages that could be issued. Ginnie Mae® solved this problem and revolutionized the American housing industry in 1970 by pioneering the issuance of mortgage-backed securities. Today, lenders pool packages of qualifying Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Veterans Administration (VA), Department of Agriculture’s Rural Housing Service (RHS) or the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) mortgages and convert them into securities. Ginnie Mae guarantees investors the timely payment of principal and interest on these securities. In a single step, the issuance of Ginnie Mae® mortgage-backed securities converts individual mortgages into safe, liquid securities for investors around the world. Ginnie Mae® thus helps channel global capital into American housing markets, helping make more mortgages available. Ginnie Mae’s programs continue to develop and evolve. Over the years, we have guaranteed more than USD2.8 trillion (overall, USD2.7 trillion for Single Family alone (2011)) in mortgage-backed securities, helping more than 35 million households in America gain access to affordable housing. The Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) is a government agency within the Department of Housing and Urban Development that, among other things, guarantees payment on mortgage-backed certificates. Government-owned corporation, nicknamed Ginnie Mae®, which is an agency of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the US Government, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest payments on the mortgage-backed Pass-Through Securities of registered holders. The securities, which are issued by private firms, such as Mortgage Bankers and savings institutions, and typically marketed through security broker-dealers, represent pools of residential mortgages insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Farmer’s Home Administration (FmHA), or the Veterans Administration (VA). / (Дьжи.Эн.Эм.Эй. (GNMA) или Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®)).

GINNIE MAE® PLATINUM SECURITIES = ПЛАТИНОВЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ ДЬЖИНИ МЭЙ® – Ginnie Mae® Platinum Securities provide investors with greater operating efficiency, allowing holders of multiple Mortgage-Backed Securities to combine them into a single platinum certificate. The Ginnie Mae® Platinum Securities can be used in structured finance transactions, repurchase transactions as well as general trading. See also Government National Mortgage Association, Mortgage-Backed Securities, and Real Estate Investment Conduit. / , операции по откупу, впрочем как и обычная торговля.

GINNING = ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЕ (или ДЖИНИРОВАНИЕ) – Ginning, in its strictest sense, is the process of separating cotton fibers from the seeds which is what Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin accomplished in 1794. But today's modem cotton gin is required to do much more. To convert mechanically harvested cotton into a marketable product, gins have to dry and clean (remove plant parts and field trash) from the seed Cotton, separate the fiber from the seed, further clean the fibers and place the fiber into an acceptable package, while preserving the quality of the fiber. American Upland cotton is saw ginned, which is a process different from roller ginning used for American Pima Cotton. Saw gin stands can operate at capacities as high as 12 (480 lb) bales per hour. The saw gin removes the fiber from the Cotton seeds using a cylinder that has saw teeth around its circumference. There are approximately 1 600 gins located throughout the Cotton Belt. In the United States, roller ginning is limited to the areas of West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California that produce Pima Cotton. The process of separating cotton lint from the seed. The term also implies the other processes entained in producing a gin bale. See also Roller Ginning. The Cotton Ginning process is analogous to other types of seasonal harvesting processes that produce raw agricultural products. Typical cotton gins operate in mostly rural areas for one to two months per year. On rare occasions when cotton production exceeds expectations, the ginning season may last for four or more months. This is followed by a repair period when maintenance is performed in preparation for the next ginning season. The products of the ginning process are:- (i) cotton bales and mote bales; (ii) cottonseed that is conveyed to a separate holding facility from the gin plant; and (iii) gin by-products (cotton burrs, sticks, stems, sand and dirt, and similar trash) that also are conveyed away from the gin plant (burrs, sticks and other gin by-products are conveyed away from gin buildings and stored either in hopper bottomed storage houses or in large piles until they can be removed. Burrs and other gin by-products may be composted, fed as roughage to cattle or hauled and dumped back on farms or pasture land. Gin motes are considered a by-product that is typically separated and sold for various uses such as batting/felt or in waste spinning to make low grade fabrics or mops). There are two ginning technologies:- saw ginning and roller ginning. Cotton Ginning is seasonal. It begins with the maturing of the cotton crop, which varies by region, and ends when the crop is finished. Each year the cotton ginning season starts in the lower Southwest region in midsummer, continues through the south central and other geographical regions in late summer and early autumn, and ends in the upper Southwest region in late autumn and early winter. Overall, US cotton is ginned between October 01 and December 31, with the bulk of the crop from each geographical region being ginned in 6 to 8 weeks. During the remainder of the year, the gin is idle. All US cotton in commercial production is now harvested by machines of two types, picking and stripping. Machine-picked cotton accounts normally for 70 to 80 percent of the total cotton harvested, while the rest is machine stripped. Machine picking differs from machine stripping mainly in the method by which the cotton lint and seed are removed from the plant. Machine picking is done by a spindle picker machine that selectively separates the exposed seed cotton from the open capsules, or bolls. In contrast, the mechanical stripper removes the entire capsule, with lint plus bract, leaf, and stem components in the harvested material. Strippers collect up to six times more leaves, burs, sticks, and trash than the spindle picker machines. This higher ratio of trash to lint requires additional equipment for cleaning and trash extraction. Stripper-harvested cotton may produce 1 000 pounds of trash per 500-pound bale of lint, compared to 150 pounds of trash per 500-pound bale from spindle picking. The modular system of seed cotton storage and handling has been rapidly adopted. This system stores seed cotton in the field after harvesting until the gin is ready to process it. Modules can also be transported longer distances, allowing gins to increase productivity. In 1994, 78 percent of the US crop was handled in modules. Ginning is the mechanical process that removes the cotton fibers from the seed. Ginning:- specif., the process of separating the lint cotton from the seed, but usually extended to cover other processes involved in turning out a gin bale. / Илай Витни (Eli Whitney). и (iii) побочные продукты джинирования (gin by-products), такие как створки коробочки Хлопчатника (cotton burs или burrs), черешки листьев (sticks), стебли (stems), песок и грязь, и аналогичный сор. плюс компоненты прицветничка, листьев и стеблей в собранном материале. Процесс отделения волокон от семян с помощью волокноотделительной установки (джина). Одну треть веса хлопка-сырца составляет хлопковое волокно, а остальные две трети – составляют семена и другие инородные примеси.

GINNING OUTTURN = ВЫХОД ПО ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИИ (или ВЫХОД ПО ДЖИНИРОВАНИИ) – Ginning Outturn is a percentage of lint received following ginning of a cotton lot. Expressed in terms of the weight of the seed cotton, the average for American bales is around 35 per cent. The span may run from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. The ratio of lint to seed cotton produced by the ginning process. Ginning Outturn is the amount of lint received after ginning a lot of cotton, expressed as per cent of the weight of seed cotton. It ranges from 20% to 50%, but averages about 35% for American Cotton. / Соотношение волокна, производимого в процессе волокноотделения (или джинирования), с хлопком-сырцом.

GIN STAND = ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ УСТАНОВКА – Gin Stand is the heart of the ginning plant where gin saws (usually several in parallel) separate the cotton lint from the seeds.

GIN TRASH = СОР ОТ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЯ (или СОР ОТ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЯ) – Gin Trash:- all material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton, except lint, linters, cotton seed, and gin waste. The ginning of cotton (the separation of lint from the seed) results in 'cotton gin by-product' (CGB), a mixture of extraneous plant parts which includes leaves, petioles, carpels, small seed (motes), and lint. CGB provides useful roughage and nutritional value for ruminant livestock. Previously referred to as Gin Trash, this by-product is a bulky, low-nutrient product that accumulates at harvest time and must be removed from the gin yard. All of the material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton, bollies or snapped cotton except the lint, cottonseed, and gin waste. Cotton gin by-product (CGB) consists of extraneous plant parts which accumulate as cotton fiber is separated from the seed at the gin. CGB consists of residual plant parts from mechanical harvesting and remnant seed (motes) and lint from ginning; in times past referred to as Gin Trash. CGB is considered as a raw agricultural commodity (RAC) which includes many other crops grown for livestock feed and parts or by-products of other crops with useful nutritional or feeding value. CGB contains 4 to 8% protein and has some nutritional value as a roughage for ruminant livestock. (In 2001) More than 2.3 million tons of cotton gin by-product are produced in 17 states, but nearly 60% occurs within 150 miles of Lubbock, Texas, in close proximity to major beef feed lots of the United States. Over 50% of the product is applied to farmland as a soil amendment. Less than 45% is fed to ruminant livestock, including cows and stocker cattle on pasture. Less than one-fourth of the US beef feedlots use CGB. Most estimates of CGB use were about 5% of the diet since hay and other roughages are more available and desirable. Cotton gin by-product (CGB) is one of many raw agricultural commodities (RAC) with economic and nutritional value to commercial livestock industries in the United States.

GIN WASTE = ОТХОДЫ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЯ (или ОТХОДЫ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЯ) – Gin Waste:- all forms of unmanufactured waste cotton fiber resulting from the ginning of seed cotton, including gin motes.

GINZY TRADING = НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНАЯ (или НЕЭТИЧНАЯ) ТОРГОВЛЯ (или СДЕЛКИ С ВОЗМОЖНОЙ ЛОВУШКОЙ, или СДЕЛКИ С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННОСТЬЮ, или ДЬЖИНЗИ ТРЭЙДИНЬ) – Ginzy Trading is an illegal trading practice used by floor brokers. It is considered to be non-competitive, as it involves the execution of large trades at different prices. Floor brokers attempt to ginzy trade in order to create split ticks or fractional increments in prices that are unacceptable under exchange rules. A non-competitive trade practice in which a floor broker, in executing an order – particularly a large order – will fill a portion of the order at one price and the remainder of the order at another price to avoid an exchange's rule against trading at fractional increments or split ticks. Ginzy Trading is the illegal practice occasionally engaged in by floor brokers. It is a trading practice where large trades are split up into smaller orders and are executed at a variety of different prices. Brokers do this in order to try to avoid rules which prohibit trading a single order at various increments. However, this resulting practice is still illegal because it breaks rules which prohibit the broker from quoting different prices on the same order.

GIPSA = GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

GIPSEY = ТУРАЧКА (или ШВАРТОВНЫЙ БАРАБАН) – Gipsey (or Gypsey) (maritime term):- a drum of a windlass for heaving in line.

GIRDER = ПЕРЕКЛАДИНА (или СОСТАВНАЯ БАЛКА, или РИГЕЛЬ, или СПЛОШНАЯ БАЛКА, или ПРОГОН, или СЛЕГА, или БАЛКА ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ) – Girder is a large or principle beam used to support concentrated loads at isolated points along its length. Girder is a beam of wood or steel used as the principal support of concentrated loads at points along its span. A Girder is a support beam used in construction. Girders often have an I-beam cross section for strength, but may also have a box shape, Z shape or other forms. Girder is the term used to denote the main horizontal support of a structure which supports smaller beams. A girder is commonly used many times in the building of bridges, and planes. In traditional timber framing a girder is called a Girt. The Warren type girder combines strength with economy of materials and can therefore be relatively light. Patented in 1848 by its designers James Warren (1803–1870) and Willoughby Theobald Monzani (1805–1854), its structure consists of longitudinal members joined only by angled cross-members, forming alternately inverted equilateral triangle-shaped spaces along its length, ensuring that no individual strut, beam, or tie is subject to bending or torsional straining forces, but only to tension or compression. It is an improvement over the Neville truss which uses a spacing configuration of isosceles triangles. Girder is a beam, as of steel, wood, or reinforced concrete, used as a main horizontal support in a building or bridge. Girder is a principal beam of wood, steel, etc., supporting the ends of joists. / Дьжеймз Ворэн (James Warren) и Вилоби Сиобалд Монзани (Willoughby Theobald Monzani). скрепляющим или скручивающим . Крупная или основная балка, используемая для поддержки сосредоточенных нагрузок на отдельные точки по её длине. Под Слегой понимается толстая жердь, брус. Под Прогоном понимается конструктивный элемент покрытия здания, укладываемый по основным несущим конструкциям (балкам, фермам и тому подобному). Предназначается главным образом для восприятия нагрузок от кровли. Под Ригелем, от Немецкого слова Riegel, означающее Засов или Поперечина, понимается линейный несущий элемент (сплошной или решётчатый) в конструкциях зданий и сооружений. Соединяет стойки, колонны (ригель рамы); служит опорой прогонов, плит (ригель перекрытия или ригель покрытия). Выполняется из дерева, железобетона, стали. Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов. Прогон – балка, служащая опорой для плит покрытия и передающая нагрузки на основные несущие элементы (ригели, фермы и тому подобное). Обычно покрытия с прогонами применяют при устройстве асбестоцементных, алюминиевых и стальных настилов в легкосбрасываемых покрытиях над взрывоопасными помещениями. Материал прогона – металл (двутавровые или швеллерные прокатные профили), железобетон (как правило, балка прямоугольного профиля) и дерево. Ригель – горизонтальная или наклонная балка (сплошная или решётчатая), связывающая между собой колонны зданий, стойки рам и тому подобное. Служит опорой для прогонов, плит перекрытий и покрытий.

GIRDER TRUSS = БАЛОЧНАЯ ФЕРМА – Girder Truss is a truss designed and engineered to carry heavy loads transmitted from other structural members bearing upon it. Often a multiple ply Truss. / Под Фермой, от Французского слова Ferme, от Латинского слова Firmus, означающее Крепкий или Прочный, понимается стержневая несущая конструкция покрытия здания, пролётного строения моста, гидротехнического сооружения и так далее. Фермы изготовляются из металла, железобетона, дерева и комбинированных (из нескольких) материалов. В расчётной схеме ферма соединение стержней в узлах обычно условно принимается шарнирным, а нагрузка – передающейся через узлы. Поэтому при расчёте полагают, что в стержнях фермы возникают только продольные (растягивающие или сжимающие) усилия. Основные составные части фермы – пояса (прямолинейные и полигональные) и решётка (простая, сложная и составная). Ферма с прямоугольной решёткой и жёстким соединением стержней, работающих на изгиб, называется безраскосной. Пояса и решётка стальных ферм покрытий обычно изготовляются из двух уголковых профилей, соединённых прокладками.

GIRDLE = XX (или ПОЯС, или КУШАК) – Girdle is an article of dress encircling the body usually at the waist; a woman's close-fitting undergarment often boned and usually elasticized that extends from the waist to below the hips.

GIRDLING = КОЛЬЦЕВАНИЕ (или ОПОЯСЫВАНИЕ) – Girdling:- encircling. An infection that girdles a stem or root is one that completely encircles the stem or root. / Окольцовывание/Опоясывание. Инфекция, которая опоясывает стебель или корень, причём полностью окольцовывает стебель или корень.

GIRO TRANSFER = ЖИРО ПЕРЕВОД (или БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД) – (1) Giro Transfer is the cashless transfer of payments. / Осуществление платежей в безналичном порядке.

(2) Giro Transfer is a transfer by endorsement of an order instrument, e.g., bill of exchange. See also Endorsement. / Перевод посредством индоссамента (передаточной надписи) ордерного инструмента, например, векселя. Термин Жиро, от Итальянского слова Giro, означающее Оборот или Обращение, подразумевает передаточную надпись на векселе, чеке и тому подобном. Смотрите также Индоссамент (Endorsement).

GIRTH = ОБХВАТ (или XX, или ОБВЯЗКА, или ШИРОКИЙ ТКАНЫЙ РЕМЕНЬ, или СВЯЗЬ) – Girth is a band or strap that encircles the body of an animal to fasten something, as a saddle, on its back.

GIS = GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

GISH = GENOME IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION

GIT = GOODS IN TRANSIT

GIVE UP = ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ПЕРЕУСТУПКА) – Give Up:- a contract executed by one broker for the client of another broker that the client orders to be turned over to the second broker. The broker accepting the order from the customer collects a wire toll from the carrying broker for the use of the facilities. Often used to consolidate many small orders or to disperse large ones. Also known as Passout. Give Up:- a member of the exchange on the floor may act for a second member by executing an order for him with a third member. The first member tells the third member that he is acting on behalf of the second member and 'gives up' the second member's name rather than his own. A contract executed by one broker for the client of another broker that the client orders to be turned over to the second broker. The broker accepting the order from the customer collects a fee from the carrying broker for the use of the facilities. Often used to consolidate many small orders or to disperse large ones. / Контракт, исполненный одним брокером для заказчика другого брокера, по которому распоряжения заказчика должны быть переданы второму брокеру. Известен также как Отказ или Передача (Passout). Отказаться или Действовать Через или 'Подставлять' (Give Up):- (1) термин, используемый по отношению к сделке с ценными бумагами, в которой участвуют три стороны. Брокер А – брокер, работающий в торговом зале биржи (floor broker), – осуществляет приказ на покупку для Брокера В – другого брокера фирмы – члена биржи, который слишком занят в тот момент для того, чтобы осуществить этот приказ самому. Брокер, с которым Брокер А заключает сделку (брокер продающей стороны), – Брокер С. Брокер А 'подставляет' в договор имя Брокера В, чтобы сделка была заключена между Брокером В и Брокером С, хотя фактически сделка была осуществлена между Брокером А и Брокером С. (2) Другое применение термина:- клиент брокерской компании ABC уезжает из города и, не найдя в другом районе филиала компании ABC, размещает приказ через компанию DEF, заявив, что он имеет счёт в компании ABC. После подтверждения факта наличия счёта компания DEF заключает сделку с компанией GHI, уведомляя GHI о том, что DEF действует от имени ABC ('подставляет' название компании ABC). ABC затем осуществляет детальный клиринг с компанией GHF. Или компания DEF может просто направить приказ клиента напрямую в компанию ABC для исполнения. Несмотря на то, какой будет использован подход, клиент платит комиссионные один раз.

(2) Give Up:- an order that, at the request of the customer, is credited to a brokerage house that has not performed the execution service. / Распоряжение, которое по требованию заказчика, приписано брокерскому дому, который не привёл услугу в исполнение.

GIZA COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ГИЗА – Giza Cottons:- Egyptian Cotton is well known all over the world, when we mention to the Egyptian Cotton we mean comfort and feel. However people nowadays still don't know or have no idea where Egyptian Cotton originated or even know how it has become a staple of the textile industry. Egyptian Cotton derived from a large family of different types of Cotton. There is Cotton which comes from Asia and Cotton which comes from the West Indies. Also, there are Hybrid types of Cotton, Like American-Egyptian Cotton from which Pima Cotton is derived. the length of the Cotton fibers is one of the major advantages; the longer the fibers are, the softer the Cotton is. Egyptian Cotton has a very soft, almost silky, texture. Because it is quite long fibers. Egyptian Cotton is not like other types of Cotton because it is usually handled by farmers and not by machines. No pesticides are used, no chemicals are used to clean up the Cotton, and there are no machines used to pick the Cotton. So, the Cotton remains soft As the fibers are not disturbed during harvest. However, Egyptian Cotton has existed in Egypt since ancient, almost even prehistoric, times. Native Cotton in Egypt was actually not of a very good quality. So, when an Ethiopian Cotton was sent to Egypt, the founder of modern Egypt was advised to buy some so that he could grow just a small plot. After the first harvest was exported, he began to grow and grow more of the cotton. Cotton trade was most especially busy in a square in Alexandria, where the first trading began in 1865. One of the very important part of Egyptian Cotton's history is the Nile. In the absence of the Nile, cotton and other crops would not have survived for very long. Egypt's moderate climate also played an integral role in developing the popularity and long-standing characteristic of Cotton as Egypt's cash crop. the crops began to improve in quality because of improvements to Egypt's irrigation systems increased Cotton's wealth-producing power. Today, Cotton is still grown heavily in Egypt, both in the northern and in the southern parts. However, the lesser quality Cotton is marked for domestic use while the better grades and qualities are marked for export worldwide. The price of Egyptian Cotton is increasing and it consider higher than its counterparts because of the way in which it is processed and because of its unique fiber structure. Therefore, Today Egyptian Cotton remains as special as it was hundreds of years ago. Xxxxx. Giza Cottons:- there are 6 different variations on the Giza grade fibers, they are broken into 2 different groups:- (i) Long Staple Fibers:- this includes Giza 86, Giza 89 and Giza 90. This first family is when the fiber is longer than 33 mm and has a fiber diameter of 4.3 to 4.9. It is very high quality Cotton, which is slightly better than the well-known American brand of Supima Cotton. (ii) Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Fibers:- the second group includes:- Giza 87, Giza 88, Giza 45. To be graded as one of these 3 premium Giza qualities the fibers must be fine yarn diameter with high uniformity index. The Giza 45 is the best among its Giza counterparts and is rated at 2.95 micronaire (uniformity index). Giza 45 is the most highly graded cotton fiber of the Egyptian Cottons. It is the longest, thinnest, strongest and most has the best uniformity index of 88.5 of the 'Giza' grade Cottons. Meaning the irregularities are minimal, therefore producing a very smooth and silky look and feel when woven into fabric. Giza 45 is undeniably the best cotton in the world. It has to do with a number of factors that ultimately combine to produce the finest Cotton products. As previously mentioned Giza 45 falls into extra-long category with a superior fiber. In addition to this and equally important, is the fineness (2.95 micronaire) and unmatched uniformity. These 3 properties alone are outstanding when combined to create a very fine and smooth hand feel, and also allow a naturally high thread count without the use of plied yarns. Strength:- adding to the superior properties is a very high breaking resistance, measured at an average of 44.3 g/tex. This means despite it's fineness the yarn is likely to produce one of the strongest fabrics when woven. Cleanliness:- due to the special attention the Giza 45 is cultivated with it is generally a much cleaner cotton when harvested from the plants. Natural cleanliness has two benefits. The first is that there will be less brushing of the fibers, therefore keeping the natural structure of the fibers intact, creating less 'ends'. The second benefiting factor is that less chemicals (similar to bleach) will be used to make the Cotton 'white'. These bleaching chemicals tends to break down the strength of the Cotton, therefore leaving Cotton weakened and damaged. Hand Harvesting:- the Giza 45 is such a unique grade of Cotton that it is exclusively harvested by hand, for the best chance at preserving the Cotton. It's obvious why, as you can imagine the damage the blades of the machinery would do to Cotton as its being picked. This laborious and time consuming process adds to the cost of the raw Cotton, but ensures the highest quality product. Maturity:- the maturity of the Cotton is carefully selected while being hand harvested. It is another reason the Egyptians prefer to harvest by hand, so they can visually analyse the maturity of the Cotton before picking it. A more mature Cotton produces the longer staple fibers with the greatest strength. Hand Combing:- the elimination of irregular and inferior particles is all done by hand. Piece by piece the Cotton is sifted through in what is known to the Egyptians as the 'Farfara' Method. After the sifting and excluding the irregularities, it takes careful and skilful techniques to really make the most of the extra-long staple fibers. Specialty spinners are employed to create the world's best yarn. Giza 45 is grown in Egypt, the home of the real Egyptian Cotton. The specific area is on the Nile Delta is the most fertile area of Egypt where rain, sun, humidity and soil combine to produce a climatic perfection. These perfect conditions result in Giza 45, the best cotton in the world. The region in which the Giza 45 is grown is ideal proximity to the Nile, which acts as a natural irrigation system to the Cotton plantation. It is nestled in a triangle in a fork in the Nile itself and is a contrastingly lush area of Egypt (this can be seen in the satellite image, taken from orbit above Egypt). This ensures the harvest will never be short of hydration, and keeps the soil's moisture content at a consistent level. As well as this the average rainfall is 190 mm in

the six months from October to April, this is a supply of clean fresh water that hydrates the crops from above in a few short bursts of torrential rain. Additionally, the humidity is constant at approximately 60–70% throughout the growing season. The geographical position, which is close by the sea means the average temperature doesn't vary much from one day to the other due to the sea winds cooling down the dessert air. Why Is Giza 45 so expensive? Because the Giza 45 is grown in such a small region, only a certain yield can be produced each year. Meaning the Cotton is rare. Giza 45 has a high demand and sometimes all orders cannot be fulfilled. And when the demand exceeds the supply the price is pushed up. As well as being rare, the extra manual processes and methods quickly add to the cost of the raw Giza 45 Cotton. On average, the raw cotton is 5 times the cost of regular Egyptian Cotton. And that's before it is even woven! Xxxxx. Egypt is the historical and current world leader in the production of long and extra long staple Cotton. Long staple cotton includes Giza 86, Giza 89, and Giza 90. The good quality of these counts is similar to American Supima Cotton:- fiber length around 33 mm and from 4.3 to 4.9 micronaire. With these characteristics yarns can be produced up to Ne 50/1 and 70/1. The famous extra long staple cottons, which are longer than 33 mm and of even higher quality, include Giza 45, Giza 70, Giza 87 and Giza 88. These varieties are capable of generating yarns with very fine counts yet are also very strong. The quality of 100% Egyptian cotton is sought out by Filmar at its true origins, in the cotton farms Giza 45 and Giza 70, acquired directly by the company in Egypt. 'Egypt is the gift of the Nile', wrote Herodotus, referring to the great river as a source of inexhaustible fertility of the Earth. In the hot, dry desert of the Sahara, the Nile has created an oasis that enjoys extraordinary weather conditions, ideal for producing the best cotton in the world. In the delta of the river, the climate has regular variations, with minimum winter rains. On average 190 mm of rain fall from October to April and are concentrated in a few days of very heavy rainfall. The relative humidity is quite high (60–70%), due to the humid breezes from the Mediterranean and brackish waters. The daily and annual temperatures ranges are low and even in winter there are no sudden temperature changes, thanks to the gentle winds from the sea. Cotton is planted in late March when the weather is slightly cooler and is conducive to the growth of the lower branches on young plants, where the cotton bolls can grow in the shade of overhanging foliage, protected from the direct heat of the sun. In July and August, when the weather is warm to mild, the cotton fibers are more uniform and regular. In September the Cotton is harvested by hand in five stages, in each of which the bolls have matured just to the right point. The way the crops are looked after and the fact that they are harvested by hand means that the defoliants and other chemicals normally used in mechanical harvesting can be avoided. Raw materials such as these are very precious and unfortunately the cotton bolls can become polluted with other fibers. It is thus the skills and expertise of the spinner, along with the technologies used throughout the processing cycle, that mean residual contaminants can be removed thus making the qualitative difference in the yarn spun. This is how Filmar for over 50 years has succeeded in their quest and passion in finishing this ancient and extraordinary basic raw material. Giza 45 and Giza 70:- Extra Long Staple (ELS) – similar in quality to Giza 70, Giza 45 is the best Extra Long Staple cotton, the 'Queen' of Egyptian Cottons. In 1820, Mohammed Ali Pasha, the founder of modern Egypt, planted for the first time in Egypt, Sea Island Cotton and Brazilian seeds – he was enthusiastic about the fabrics produced from these varieties of fibers. The finest Cotton in the world was born in Egypt, from the marriage of the world's best seeds with the unparalleled climate of this country. Giza 45 plants are cultivated only in a small area east of the delta of the Nile, representing 0.4% of the total annual production of Egyptian Cotton. Its long fibers (over 36 mm) are also extremely fine (2.95 micronaire) with a high degree of uniformity in the section (88.5%). Despite its fineness, Giza 45 is particularly strong:- an average of 44.30 grams/tex. Its high level of resistance, its cleanness and regularity make Giza 45 uniquely excellent. It is an ideal Cotton for the production of yarn and fine and hardy fabrics, with amazingly soft and silky weaves. Karnak Menoufi:- Superior Quality Egyptian Cotton:- this antique Eyptian Cotton, which is extraordinarily beautiful and rare, originates from the coastal zone in between lakes Burullus and Manzala. This dark Cotton, which seems almost mud-like and imbued with the amazing essence of lime, comes right from the Nile delta, the emblem of fertility. This is not a recurring gift of nature, on the contrary it is an exceptional harvest and an event that only happens when there is a favorable agro-climatic union, in soil that has particular bio-chemical characteristics and exposed to doses of sun and saltwater breezes from the lakes and sea nearby. For ten years no cotton producer had been able to cultivate this essence. What used to be considered as a lost botanical treasure and the greatest expression of a bygone age of spinning, has now found new life. Filmar has been lucky to find a small quantity of real Karnak-Menoufi. But maybe it was really nature's reward for so much dedication and passion shown over the years to this primary material and to its ancient land of origin, Egypt. Today Filmar proudly presents this extraordinary product, with its uniquely spun characteristics, not found in any other place on the planet. This naturally cream colored Cotton is a long staple, which means it can be spun in ultrasoft count ranges. Worked with experience, it produces unparalleled resistance of the yarns, soft weaves and absolute pliability. The mercerization shows off its natural shine, with pearly and iridescent reflections. The excellence of the workmanship and subsequent manufacture lead to unique and unrepeatable items of clothing, for those who can really appreciate the quality of the material. / Хлопчатник Гиза (Giza Cotton). Хлопчатник Пима (Pima Cotton). Хлопчатник Супима (Supima Cotton). Филма (Filmar). В 1820 Мохаммэд Али Паша (Mohammed Ali Pasha), основатель современного Египта, впервые в Египте посеял семена так называемого Хлопчатника с Морских Островов (Sea Island Cotton seeds) и Бразильского Хлопчатника; он с энтузиазмом полагал то, что из волокна этих разновидностей Хлопчатника будут выработаны высококачественные ткани. Канэк Мэнуфай (Karnak Menoufi).

GJ = GIGAJOULE

GL = GEAR LUBRICANT

GL = GENERALIZED LEONTIEF

GL = GENERAL LICENSE

GL = GREENLAND

GLABERRIMA RICE = РИС ГЛАБЭРРИМА – Glaberrima Rice is a Species of Rice cultivated in Africa. Oryza Glaberrima, commonly known as African Rice, is one of the two domesticated Rice Species. It was first domesticated and grown in West Africa, and was brought to the Americas by enslaved West African Rice farmers. It is now largely a subsistence crop, rarely sold in markets even in West Africa. While it has been partly replaced by higher-yielding Asian Rice, and the number of Varieties grown is declining, it persists, making up an estimated 20% of Rice grown in West Africa. By comparison to Asian Rice, it is hardy, pest-resistant, low-labor, suited to a variety of African conditions, filling, and has a distinct nutty flavour. It is also grown for cultural reasons; for instance, it is sacred to awasena followers among the Jola people, and is a heritage variety in the United States. Crossbreeding between African and Asian Rice is difficult, but there exist some crosses. History:- humans have independently domesticated two different Rice Species. African Rice was domesticated from wild African Rice, Oryza Barthii, while Asian Rice (Oryza Sativa), was domesticated from wild Asian Rice, Oryza Rufipogon. Oryza Barthii still grows wild in Africa, in a wide variety of open habitats. The Sahara was formerly wetter, with massive paleolakes in what is now the Western Sahara. As the climate dried, the wild Rice retreated and probably became increasingly domesticated as it relied on humans for irrigation. Rice growing in deeper, more permanent water became floating Rice. It is believed to have been domesticated 2 000–3 000 years ago in the inland delta of the Upper Niger River, in what is now Mali. It then spread through West Africa. It has also been recorded off the East coast of Africa, in the Zanzibar Archipelago. Wild Rice seedheads shatter,

scattering the Rice grains to seed the next generation. Domestic Rice does not shatter, making the grains easy for humans to gather. A mutation that caused Rice not to shatter would probably have been the beginning of domestication. Ibn Baṭṭūṭa recorded Rice couscous in the area of present-day Mali in 1350. In the late XV and XVI centuries, the Portuguese sailed to the Southern Rivers area in West Africa and wrote that the land was rich in Rice. 'They said they found the country covered by vast crops, with many Cotton trees and large fields planted in Rice … the country looked to them as having the aspect of a pond (i.e. a marais)'. The Portuguese accounts speak of the Falupo Jola, Landuma, Biafada, and Bainik growing Rice. André Álvares de Almada wrote about the dike systems used for Rice cultivation, from which modern West African Rice dike systems are descended. African Rice was brought to the Americas with the transatlantic slave trade, arriving in Brazil probably by the 1550s and in the United States in 1784. The seed was carried as provisions on slave ships, and the technology and skills needed to grow it were brought by enslaved Rice farmers. Newly imported African slaves were marketed (and sometimes even trained) for their Rice-growing skills, as the high price of Rice made it a major cash crop. The tolerance of African Rice for brackish water meant it could be grown on coastal deltas, as it was in West Africa. There are numerous stories about how the Rice came to North America, including a slave smuggling grains in her hair and a ship driven in to trade by a storm. African Rice is a rare crop in Brazil, Guyana, El Salvador and Panama, but it is still occasionally grown there. There are also native South American Rices, which makes it hard to recognize the arrival of African Rice in histories. Asian Rice came to West Africa in the late 1800s, and by the late XX century had substantially supplanted native African rice. However, African Rice was still used in specific, often marginal habitats, and preferred for its taste. Farmers may grow African Rice to eat and Asian Rice to sell, as African rice is not exported. The 2007 food price shocks drove efforts to raise Rice production. Rice-going regions of Africa are generally net rice importers (partly due to a lack of good local rice-processing capacity) so price increases hurt. Among the efforts to increase yield was the adoption of Nerica cultivars, crossbred to specifications from local farmers using African Rice varieties provided by local farmers. These were bred during the 1990s and released in the early XXI century. Results so far have been mixed; the Nerica varieties are less hardy and more labor-intensive, and effects on real-world yields vary. Subsidies of Nerica seeds have also been criticized for encouraging the loss of native varieties and reducing the independence of farmers. Use:- multiple varieties of African Rice are often grown so that the harvest is staggered. In this way, the harvest can be eaten fresh. Freshly harvested Rice is moist, and can be puffed in fire, and eaten. Fried Rice have browny color when fried this is because of the husk that is green in color when heated turns brown. African Rice can be prepared in much the same way as Asian Rice, but has a distinct nutty flavour, for which it is favoured in West Africa. African Rice grains are often reddish in color; some varieties are strongly aromatic, other, like Carolina Gold, are not at all aromatic. African Rice is also used medicinally. / Ибн Баттута (Ibn Baṭṭūṭa). Фалупо Жола (Falupo Jola), Ландума (Landuma), Биафада (Biafada), и Байник (Bainik). Андрэ Алварис дэ Адмада (André Álvares de Almada).

GLABROUS = ОГОЛЁННОЕ (или НЕОПУШЁННОЕ, или ГЛАДКОЕ, или БЕЗВОЛОСОЕ) – Glabrous:- having a smooth even surface, hairless condition. Hairs are scarce or absent on the hull and/or the leaf blade. In a glabrous strain, few hairs may be found on the margins of the blade. Glabrous:- smooth, without hairs or protrusions.

GLACÉ = ГЛЯСЕ (или ГЛЯНЦЕВОЕ, или ПОЛИРОВАННОЕ, или САТИНИРОВАННОЕ) – Glacé is a lustrous, glossy effect imparted to fabrics by finishing. / Под Глясе, от Французского слова Glacé, означающее Глянцевитое или Замороженное или Застывшее или Ледяное или Лощёное или Обледеневшее или Стекловидное, понимается .

GLAD = XX (или ПРАЗДНИЧНОЕ, или РАДОСТНОЕ) – Glad:- rags dressy clothes.

GLAND = ЖЕЛЕЗА (или ЖЕЛЕЗИСТЫЙ ВОЛОСОК, или ЛИМФАТИЧЕСКИЙ УЗЕЛ, или САЛЬНИК, или НЕКТАРНИК) – Gland is a multi-cellular secretory structure producing oil, resin or other liquid, usually as a protruberance or appendage, but sometimes as part of a surface. / Под Железами понимаются органы животных и человека, вырабатывающие и выделяющие специфические вещества, обычно участвующие в физиологических отправлениях организма. Одни железы, выделяющие свои продукты на поверхность тела или слизистых оболочек через выводные протоки, называются Железами Внешней Секреции, или Экзокринными Железами; их продукты называются Секретами. Другие Железы – Эндокринные (Инкреторные), или Железы Внутренней Секреции, – не имеют выводных протоков; вырабатываемые ими продукты (Инкреты, или Гормоны) выделяются в кровь или лимфу и разносятся с ними по организму. Некоторые железы избирательно поглощают из крови находящиеся в ней конечные продукты диссимиляции, концентрируют их и выделяют наружу, предотвращая отравление ими организма. К таким концентрирующим железам относятся почки, потовые железы, отчасти слёзные железы, выделяемые ими вещества принято называть Экскретами. Образование и выделение продуцируемых веществ протекают в основном одинаково во всех железах и поэтому термином 'Секрет' часто обозначают все секретируемые вещества – секреты, инкреты и экскреты, независимо от их физиологического значения. Секреты большинства желез (например, околоушной, поджелудочной) по своей химической природе относятся к белкам; растворяясь в воде, они выделяются в виде серозных жидкостей. Такие железы часто называют Белковыми, или Серозными Железами. Другую группу составляют Слизистые Железы (например, железы пищевода или матки), продуцирующие муцины и мукоиды (вещества из группы гликопротеидов). Некоторые железы, так называемые гетерокринные, вырабатывают одновременно и белковый, и слизистый секреты. Секреты других желез (сальных, отчасти молочной) имеют липоидную природу и в воде не растворяются. Экзокринные железы и большинство эндокринных желез развиваются как производные эпителиальных (пограничных) тканей; некоторые эндокринные железы могут происходить из других тканей. Так, интерстициальные клетки половых желез (участвующие в выработке половых гормонов) возникают из мезенхимы. Хромаффинные клетки (составляющие мозговую часть надпочечников и так называемые параганглии), продуцирующие катехоламины, являются видоизменёнными нервными (симпатическими) клетками. К ним близки нейросекреторные клетки, которые, будучи нервными по своей природе, способны вырабатывать и выделять в кровь секреторные продукты (смотрите Нейросекреция); у позвоночных животных и человека такие клетки сосредоточены в гипоталамусе. В построении некоторых эндокринных желез (эпифиз, задняя доля гипофиза) участвует нейроглия. Основная функция эпителия – обмен веществ между организмом и средой, в том числе выделение продуктов, вырабатываемых клетками эпителия. В некоторых эпителиальных клетках последняя функция становится доминирующей, и они превращаются в железистые клетки, или одноклеточные железы, например, бокаловидные клетки. Иногда все клетки определённого участка эпителиального пласта дифференцируются в железистые и начинают выделять секрет – возникает железистое поле, например, эпителий слизистой оболочки желудка. В результате увеличения числа железистых клеток в данном участке эпителиального пласта образуется внедряющаяся в подлежащую соединительную ткань железистая ямка, которая в ходе дальнейшего углубления принимает вид трубочки, обособляющейся от эпителиального пласта. Выработка секрета сосредоточивается в дистальной части этого зачатка, которая дифференцируется в концевой (секреторный) отдел, или аденомер, формирующейся железы. Проксимальная же часть железистой трубки становится выводным протоком, клетки которого остаются малодифференцированными (в связи с чем выводные протоки сохраняют способность к пролиферации и во многих случаях оказываются источником роста и регенерации Железы. По форме аденомеров (удлинённой или округлой) железы делят на трубчатые и альвеолярные (шаровидные аденомеры, нередко называемые Ацинусами). Железы, состоящие из одного аденомера (в том числе и разветвлённого) и неветвящегося выводного протока, называемые простыми (трубчатыми

или альвеолярными), например, фундальные и пилорические железы желудка, железы матки. Железы, состоящие из множества аденомеров, секрет которых по многочисленным ответвлениям сливается в общий выводной проток, называются Сложными Железами. По форме аденомеров сложные железы могут быть трубчатыми, например, слюнная подъязычная железа и альвеолярными, например, поджелудочная железа, околоушная железа. Иногда в одной и той же сложной железе одни аденомеры имеют трубчатую форму, другие – альвеолярную (сложная трубчато-альвеолярная железа), например, слюнная подчелюстная. В редких случаях трубчатые аденомеры, разветвляясь, соединяются между собой в рыхлую сеть, и железа становится сложной сетчатой, например, печень, передняя доля гипофиза. В простых железах с разветвлёнными аденомерами и в сложных железах, имеющих много аденомеров, промежутки между ними заполнены соединительной тканью, в которой проходят кровеносные сосуды и нервы. Таким образом, в крупных многоклеточных железах различают паренхиму эпителиального происхождения (аденомеры и выводные протоки) и соединительнотканную строму, поддерживающую и питающую паренхиму. Длительное ослабление функциональной деятельности железы приводит к атрофии паренхимы, тогда как строма в данных обстоятельствах начинает гиперплазироваться и замещать атрофирующуюся паренхиму (склероз или цирроз железы. Смотрите также Секреция. К Нектарникам относятся желёзки растений, выделяющие нектар. Обычно они расположены в цветке, редко – на листьях и стеблях.

GLASS = СМОТРОВОЕ СТЕКЛО – Glass is a maritime term used by mariners for a barometer.

GLASS = СТЕКЛЯННОЕ – Glass is inorganic fiber, in textile form, obtained by drawing molten glass. Alphabetic code – GF; and relevant commercial allowance – 2/3.00.

GLASS CLOTH = СТЕКЛЯННОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или СТЕКЛОТКАНЬ) – Glass Cloth is a towel used to dry drinking glasses, glass plates, and silver. It is made from linen. Glass towels are often checked red and white and may have the word ‘Glass’ woven into the fabric.

GLASS FIBER = СТЕКЛЯННОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или СТЕКЛОВОЛОКНО) – Glass Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is glass. In the continuous filament process, glass marbles are melted in an electric furnace and the liquid flows in fine streams through small orifices at the bottom of the melting chamber. The resultant filaments are caught and drawn by a high-speed drawwinding mechanism. In the staple fiber process, the streams of molten glass are attenuated into fibers by jets of high-pressure steam or air. These fibers are gathered on a revolving drum and them wound on tubes to form staple fiber sliver or bands that can be drafted, twisted, and plied. Characteristics:- glass fiber is incombustible and will tolerate heat up to 1 000 °F without material damage. Potential strength is not realized in woven fabrics or even in yarns, because the fiber is brittle and fracture points may develop, but nevertheless, very high tensile strength is obtained in woven fabrics, and is retained at elevated temperatures. The fiber originally was difficult to color but methods have been developed to accomplish this. Moisture absorption is low. Electrical and insulation resistance is high. End uses:- glass fiber is used for heat and electrical insulation, filter cloth in the chemical and dye industries, reinforcing belts in tires, novelty fabrics, tablecloths, and fireproof draperies. Because of its brittleness, it is not used in wearing apparel or in household fabrics that have to withstand frequent flexing. Glass Fiber is an inorganic fiber which is very strong, but has poor flexibility and poor abrasion resistance. Glass will not burn and will not conduct electricity. It is impervious to insects, mildew, and sunlight. Today, the primary use of glass fiber is in such industrial applications as insulation or reinforcement of composite structures. There are several different types of Glass Fiber – the one we usually use is called E-Glass – a description going to back to the early days when glass was used primarily for E-electrical insulation. This is not the strongest glass available, that is given by a S-Glass not so common here but you may see it advertised for sale in the States. A-Glass is a third type of glass, the lowest strength/quality often used in chopped strand matt for simple filling. Since the fibers are not woven and therefore have no coherent direction, chopped strand adds only a little strength to resin matrixes. Even so it is still a useful material for filling although a little heavy. In fact, glass is the heaviest of reinforcement materials with a density (S.G. (specific gravity) if you prefer) of ~2.5 g/cm^3. See also Fiberglass. Design Considerations For Glass Fabric Selection:- there are five basic design variables to consider when choosing fabric for industrial use:- (i) Thickness:- glass fabrics are available in thicknesses ranging from ~0.001 0” to ~0.060”; (ii) Weight:- the weight range begins at less than 1 ounce per square yard to over 50 ounces per square yard; (iii) Yarn Size:- yarn size determines the weight and thickness of the fabric. For specific applications, one yarn may be selected over another to the advantage of the fabric’s physical and mechnical performance characteristics. (iv) Construction:- this is determined by the number of warp yarns (machine direction) and fill yarns (cross-machine direction) per inch of the fabric and by the weave pattern. (v) Finish:- most industrial applications require that fabric be used with a coating material. For compatibility with resins coatings, an organic finish or after treatment is often applied to the fabric. Weave Patterns:- the matching of yarn, weave and finish for a particular requirement is an exacting science. Because fiberglass fabrics are highly engineered, the right combination of fabric weight, thickness and construction is essential in selecting the proper fabric for a particular application. Selecting the right reinforcement fabric for any requirement can simplified by calling our technicians, design engineers and technical representatives. Their specialized experience can aid in selecting a reinforcement fabric suited to your requirements. The weaving of reinforcement fabrics is a highly complex function that combines the latest in modern machine technology with the art of weaving, which is as old as civilization. All standard fabric weaves can be produced with fiberglass, aramid, Astroquartz®, polymer yarns. Fiberglass Fabric Applications:- fiberglass fabrics are used in a wide range of industrial applications. The high strength, dimensional stability, design flexibility, and electrical properties are some of the characteristics that ensure optimal performance and economy with this highly engineered material. (1) Coated and Lamination Fabrics:- fiberglass fabrics can be found in window shades, vapor barriers, movie screens, packaging tapes, awnings, protective clothing, gaskets, conveyor belts and countless other products that improve our lives daily. (2) Construction:- in architectural applications fiberglass fabrics provide strength and sustainability to the exterior facades of commercial buildings, and reinforcement for commercial roofing systems. (3) Electrical:- fiberglass fabrics can be found in printed circuit boards, antennas, high voltage generators, transformers, switches, cables and many other electrical applications. (4) Structural Applications:- fiberglass fabrics are used as reinforcements in highly engineered composite materials in many of the worlds leading aircraft, automobiles, buildings, bridges, roadways and sporting goods. (5) Thermal Insulation:- the US Navy, commercial shipyards, the automotive and aerospace industries all use fiberglass almost exclusively for pipe lagging, thermal pad cover, and thermal protection and insulation applications. Fiberglass fabrics are available with a variety of finishes and treatments. Glass Fiber is a very fine flexible fiber made from glass. It. is used extensively for curtains and draperies. Glass fiber fabrics are very strong and wash well, but care should be taken to avoid getting small splinters of the glass yarns in the hands. Glass fiber is stiff and has poor resistance to wear and abrasion. It is also fireproof. See also Fireproof. Glass Fiber Textile:- glass, with its glossy shine, attracts many. It has been put into many uses from being made into utensils, mirrors, windows, doors to furniture and artworks. Textile Industry too could not resist itself from the fatal attraction of glass. Although, hard and rigid by nature, glass can very well be made into fine, shiny and translucent fibers which more or less look and feel like silk fibers. These glass fibers are commonly known as Fiberglass. Prerequisite for Glass Fibers:- although there are two methods for making glass yarns but certain processes have to be done before going on to any of the manufacturing methods. Batches of silica, sand, limestone, soda ash, borax and any other ingredient required for specific purpose have to be made. All these contents are in requisite proportion. These batches are formulated

in an electric furnace from where the molten glass at a temperature of approximately 2 500 °F flows to marble forming machines that produce tiny glass marbles of about 15 mm in diameter. Visual inspection of these marbles are carried on so as to eliminate any of the impurities. The marbles are then again melted in small electric furnaces and extruded through spinnerets. In yet another method, the molten glass is directly extruded from the furnace through spinnerets without converting it into marbles. Glass Fiber Manufacturing Processes:- after the initial process of melting glass and passing it through spinnerets, continuous filaments or staple fibers of glass are manufactured by two different methods. Continuous Filament Process:- in this process, continuous filaments of indefinite length is produced. The molten glass passes through spinnerets having hundreds of small openings. These strands of multiple filaments are carried to winder revolving at very high speed of more than 2 miles per km. This process draws out the fibers in parallel filaments of the diameter of the openings. A sizing or a binder is applied to facilitate the twisting and winding process and to prevent breakage during yarn formation. After winding, filaments are further twisted and plied to make yarns by methods similar to those for making other continuous filament yarns. The sizing is removed through volatizing in an oven. These yarns are used for making such items as curtains and drapes. Staple Fiber Process:- fibers with long-staple qualities are manufactured through staple fiber process. There are many methods for producing such fibers. In one of such methods, the molten glass flows through the small holes of bushing, where jets of compressed air shake the thin streams of molten glass into fine fibers. These fibers vary in length ranging from 8 to 15 inches. The fibers fall through a spray of lubricant and a drying flame onto e revolving drum where they form into a thin web. These fibers in the form of web are gathered from the drum into a sliver. Yarn is then made from this sliver by similar methods that are adopted for making Cotton or wool yarns. These yarns are used for fabrics for industrial purposes where insulation is required. In yet another method, the ends of the glass rods are melted from which drops of glass fall away drawing off glass filaments after them onto a speedily revolving cylinder where they are wound parallel to each other. A web of sliver is formed if the cylinder moves sideways. Sometimes, the staple may be thrown off the cylinder onto a stationary sieve where it forms a sliver. In either conditions, the sliver is then converted into spun yarn. The staple fiber, if subjected to oven, is compressed to the desired thickness and the binder which was earlier applied, is cured. This permanently binds the fibers. Uses of Glass Yarns:- glass fiber is manufactured in a wide range of fine diameters. Some of them are so fine that they can be seen only through a microscope. This quality of fineness contributes greatly to the flexibility of glass fibers. Various manufacturers produce different types of glass fibers for different end uses. Glass fibers them are used for various purpose:- (i) for making home furnishings fabrics; (ii) for making apparels and garments; and (iii) for the purpose tires and reinforced plastics. There are certain glass fibers that can resist heat upto 7 200 °C and can withstand forces having speed of 15 000 miles per hour. These types of glass fibers are used as:- (i) filament windings around rocket cases; (ii) nose cones; (iii) exhaust nozzles; and (iv) heat shields for aeronautical equipment. Some other types of glass fibers are embedded into various plastics for strength. These are used in:- (i) boat hulls and seats; (ii) fishing rods; and (iii) wall paneling. Some other types of glass fibers are used for reinforcing electrical insulation. Yet other types are used as batting for heat insulation in refrigerators and stoves. Glass Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is glass. These fibers are incombustible and will tolerate heat up to 1 000 °F. However, the resulting fabric is brittle and fracture points may develop. / Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®; Astroquartz®). сопротивление истиранию. Под Стеклянным Волокном или Стекловолокном понимается волокно круглого или профильного сечения, получаемое (формуемое) из расплавленного стекла. Изготовляется двух видов:- (i) непрерывное – диметром 3–100 мкм и длиной ≥ 20 км; и (ii) штапельное – диаметром 0.1–20 мкм и длиной 1–50 см. Обладает высокой теплостойкостью (например, для кварцевого, кремнезёмного, каолинового стеклянного волокна – выше 1 000 °C), превосходными диэлектрическими свойствами (удельное электрическое сопротивление кварцевого, бесщелочного, алюмоборосиликатного, магнийалюмосиликатного стеклянного волокна – не ниже 10^{14} Ом·м), модулем упругости, высокой прочностью при растяжении (3–5 ГПа), химической стойкостью, низкой теплопроводностью (0.035–0.09 Вт/(м·К)). Применяется в виде жгутов (ровингов), кручёных нитей, лент, тканей, нетканых материалов (например, стеклохолста) как армирующий наполнитель композиционных материалов (например, стеклопластиков), а также для фильтрования, теплозащиты, производства нагревостойкой изоляции, в волоконной оптике и так далее. Стеклянное Волокно – волокно, пригодное для текстиля, полученное вытягиванием расплавленного стекла с последующим охлаждением расплава. В некоторых Европейских странах этот продукт в виде непрерывных волокон называют ‘Силиони’, в виде резаных волокон – ‘Веранн’. Стекловолокно и нити занимают особое место среди текстильных волокон. Они широко применяются в технике для электро-, тепло-, звуко- и других видов изоляции, в виде фильтровальных материалов, несгораемых изделий, в производстве стеклопластиков и другого.

GLASSINE ENVELOPE or BAG = ГЛАСИН ОБОЛОЧКА или МЕШОК – Glassine Envelope or Bag is a material used in covering the panicle of the female parent after emasculation or pollination.

GLASS REINFORCED THERMOSETTING PLASTICS = УСИЛЕННЫЙ ТЕРМОРЕАКТИВНЫЙ СТЕКЛОПЛАСТИК – Glass Reinforced Thermosetting Plastics (GRP) generally based on polyester resin. Can be used for cab body work, but usually in the construction of trailer walls. / на сложном полиэфире. Реактопласты или Термореактивные Пластмассы – пластические массы, переработка которых в изделия сопровождается необратимой химической реакцией, приводящей к образованию неплавкого и нерастворимого материала. Наиболее распространены реактопласты на основе феноло-формальдегидных смол, полиэфирных смол, эпоксидных смол, мочевино-формальдегидных смол. Содержат обычно большие количества наполнителя – стекловолокна, технического углерода, мела и тому подобного.

GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА СТЕКЛОВАНИЯ – Glass Transition Temperature is the temperature above which a material changes from a brittle, ‘glassy’ nature to a rubbery nature; on cooling, the material changes back to glassy. Synthetic fibers, such as polyester and nylon show this change of physical character. The rate of dye uptake increases dramatically when the fiber is near or above the glass transition temperature. If the glass transition temperature is above the boiling point of water, as it is with polyester, the dyeing rate is extremely slow even at the boil. See also Second-Order Transition Temperature. / Найлан (Nylon). стеклянное или стекловидное или стеклообразное (glassy). Смотрите также Температура (Фазового) Перехода Второго Порядка (Second-Order Transition Temperature).

GLAUBER’S SALT = ГЛЯУБАРОВА СОЛЬ (или ГЛАУБЕРОВА СОЛЬ) – Glauber’s Salt:- in the dye industry, some use ‘sodium sulfate’ to refer to the anhydrous form, and ‘Glauber’s Salt’ only to refer to the decahydrate form ($Na_2(SO_4)\cdot 10H_2O$). Glauber’s Salt is a sodium sulfate. An acid used in dyeing to help the protein fibers to take colors evenly (leveling). Used in acid dyeing. / безводное (anhydrous). сульфат натрия. Глаубэрова соль или Сернокислый Натрий. относится к форме десятиводного гидрата (decahydrate form) $Na_2(SO_4)\cdot 10H_2O$. Гляубарова Соль или Глауберова Соль, минерал класса сульфатов, то же, что Мирабилит. Названа по имени Немецкого химика и врача Йохана Рудольфа Гляуба (Johann Rudolf Glauber; 1604–70), получившего её в 1648. Бесцветные или белые солеобразные массы. Твёрдость 1.5–2, плотность 1.5 г/см^3. По происхождению осадочная (в озёрах и заливах). На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в Туркменистане – месторождения Кара-Богаз-Гол, в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) – Солёное Озеро, и другие.

GLAUCESCENCE = СИЗОСТЬ (или ГОЛУБОВАТО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Glaucescence is a fine bloom, blush or coating of whitish or bluish-white substances, usually microscopic particles of wax, easily rubbed off the surface. / тонкий налёт (bloom), .

GLAUCOUS = СИЗОЕ – Glaucous:- bluish gray or bluish green often as a result of a wax-like bloom. Glaucous:- of a pale yellow-green color; of a light bluish gray or bluish white color. / Сизое:- синевато-серое или синевато-зелёное, часто как результат воскового налёта.

GLAZING = ГЛАЗУРОВАНИЕ (или ГЛЯНЦЕВАНИЕ, или АППРЕТИРОВАНИЕ, или ЛОЩЕНИЕ, или ЛАКИРОВАНИЕ, или ПОЛИРОВКА, или ПОЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Glazing is:- (1) a finishing process that produces a smooth, highly polished, or lustrous surface on a fabric such as chintz. The fabric is treated with starch, glue, paraffin, or shellac, then friction calendered. Synthetic resins are used for a more permanent finish. (2) A shiny fabric appearance produced unintentionally, e.g., by pressing at excessive temperature. Glazing is a finishing process consisting of treating the fabric with glue, starch, paraffin, shellac, or resin, then moving it through hot friction rollers. / или шеллак (shellac), . Под Аппретированием, от Французского слова Apprêter, означающее Окончательно Отделывать, понимается пропитка текстильных материалов или нанесение на них при отделке различных веществ – аппретов (крахмал, клей, синтетические смолы и другие), придающих материалам жёсткость, несминаемость, безусадочность, огнестойкость и другие свойства. Аппретированная ткань используется при производстве шлифовальной шкурки. Аппретирование, в текстильной промышленности, одна из основных операций заключительной отделки материалов (тканей, трикотажа), в результате которой они приобретают ряд ценных свойств:- повышенную износоустойчивость, безусадочность, несминаемость, гидрофобность, противогнилостность, негорючесть и другие. В отдельных случаях аппретируют пряжу, когда она выпускается в виде товарной продукции (ниточные изделия). Хлопчатобумажная и особенно льняные ткани обрабатывают крахмальным аппретом. Это повышает износоустойчивость, улучшает внешний вид ткани, её наполненность, облегчает раскрой при пошиве изделий. В состав крахмальных аппретов, кроме крахмала и продукта его гидролиза (декстрина), входят смягчающие вещества (жиры, масла, мыла), гигроскопические вещества (глицерин, поваренная соль), вещества, сообщающие тканям блеск (воск, парафин и так далее), антисептики (формалин, салициловая кислота, соли меди) и другие. При отделке шерстяных и шёлковых тканей вместо крахмала применяют мездровый клей, желатину, Аравийскую камедь и другие. Однако крахмал и другие клеящие вещества удерживаются на ткани очень непрочно и смываются при первой же стирке. Кроме того, крахмал – пищевой продукт, и его применение для аппретирования нежелательно. В зарубежной практике в качестве несмываемых аппретов используют различные эфиры целлюлозы, в частности оксиэтиловый эфир. Однако технологический процесс сравнительно сложен. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были широко распространены латексы поливинилхлорида, полиметил-метакрилата, полистирола и другие. Такая обработка повышает прочность ткани на разрыв и истирание и улучшает внешний вид ткани. Для придания хлопчатобумажным, льняным и вискозно-штапельным тканям несминаемости применяют продукты начальной конденсации ряда синтетических смол. Пользуясь синтетическими смолами и специальными каландрами, можно получить на тканях эффекты тиснения, которые делают их похожими на ткани жаккардового переплетения, а также лощения, муаровый эффект и другое. Важной задачей при выработке некоторых тканей, например плащевых, является придание им водоотталкивающих свойств. Для этого поверхность ткани подвергают гидрофобизации. Первоначально она осуществлялась с помощью парафиново-стеариновых эмульсий с закреплением их на ткани уксуснокислым алюминием. Однако гидрофобные свойства тканей при носке постепенно утрачиваются. Более совершенны способы, основанные на применении новых синтетических материалов:- хромолана, велана, препарата 246, силиконов и других. Многие из этих препаратов прочно химически связываются с волокном, благодаря чему эффект водоотталкивания становится устойчивым к различным факторам воздействия в процессе эксплуатации изделий. Большинство текстильных материалов, прежде всего целлюлозные волокна, подвержено разрушению микроорганизмами – Бактериями и Плесневыми Грибками. Для продления срока службы изделий, особенно подвергающихся длительному воздействию тепла и влаги, их обрабатывают антисептиками (противогнилостная обработка). Наиболее распространённый способ противогнилостной пропитки заключается в закреплении на тканях дубильных экстрактов солями меди и хрома. Существуют и другие методы защиты волокон от действия микроорганизмов, в частности весьма эффективными противогнилостными препаратами являются салициланилид (шерлан), диоксидихлордифенилметан (превентоль) и другие. Для придания тканям негорючести их подвергают огнезащитным пропиткам. Раньше ткань обрабатывали растворами фосфорных солей, смесью буры и борной кислоты и другого. Однако после промывки огнестойкость полностью теряется. Более эффективно нанесение на ткань солей сурьмы, титана, олова с последующим переведением их в нерастворимые соединения, а также хлорированных углеводородов, например хлорнафталина. Одним из новых эффективных способов огнезащитной обработки ткани является образование эфиров целлюлозы при воздействии на неё фосфорной кислоты в присутствии дициандиамида, а также препаратом ТНРС. Для защиты, шерстяных тканей от моли их обрабатывают растворами фтористых солей, а также различными органическими препаратами, содержащими одновременно атомы хлора, гидроксильные и сульфогруппы (эйланы), а также сульфамидные группы и атомы хлора. Аппретирование тканей:- подкрахмаливание, пожалуй, самый старый способ такой обработки тканей, при которой ткань приобретает новые свойства (в частности, большую жёсткость, несминаемость). Общее название всех подобных операций – аппретирование. Существуют такие виды аппретирования, которые позволяют придать ткани водоотталкивающие свойства и даже маслогрязеотталкивающие, сделать обычно мнущуюся ткань малосминаемой, так фиксировать заглаженные складки, что они долго не будут ‘расходиться’, и так далее. Аппретирование – довольно сложный процесс, состоящий из двух стадий:- ткань сначала надо обработать соответствующим жидким препаратом, а затем дать образоваться на поверхности достаточно твёрдой пленке. Пленка может ‘образоваться сама’ в результате испарения растворителя или воздействия кислорода воздуха, но чаще приходится как-то ‘помогать’ её образованию:- проводить ещё одну химическую обработку, вводить катализатор или действовать теплом (вспомните – глажение после подкрахмаливания). Всё это удобнее делать не дома, а на фабрике, где чаще всего и проводят аппретирование. Однако химики разрабатывают средства для аппретирования тканей и одежды в быту. Так, для придания водоотталкивающих свойств палаткам, спецодежде, плащам и другим вещам в магазинах можно приобрести препарат ‘Гидрофоб-1’ (кремнийорганическая жидкость ГКЖ и специальный катализатор). Эмульсия ГКЖ продаётся в стеклянной бутылке (400 г), в пробке которой находится пробирка с катализатором. Эмульсию смешивают с катализатором непосредственно перед употреблением. Содержимое пробирки растворяют в 6.5 л воды и тщательно размешивают. Туда же выливают содержимое флакона (эмульсию). Раствор вновь тщательно перемешивают и погружают в него выстиранную и прополосканную вещь. Её выдерживают в растворе 30 мин, слегка отжимают, подсушивают и гладят влажной. Пересушивать изделие не следует – увлажнить его вновь перед глажением будет трудно. В аэрозольной упаковке выпускаются средства ‘Гидрофоб-74’ и ‘Пропитка Палаточная’. ‘Гидрофоб-74’ предназначен для защиты от намокания текстиля, замши, велюра, искусственного меха. ‘Пропитка Палаточная’ служит для придания водоотталкивающих свойств палаткам, тентам, рюкзакам и зонтам. В продажу поступает средство ‘Стрела’ для фиксации складок на одежде из шерстяных и полушерстяных тканей. Перед применением его надо хорошо взболтать и, разбрызгивая содержимое флакона, смочить места заглаживания складки. После этого складку заглаживают с обеих сторон через марлю до тех пор, пока изделие не станет сухим. Перед обработкой светлых и цветных тканей следует предварительно проверить, выбрав незаметное место с изнанки, не меняет ли ткань свой цвет. Аппретирование хлопчатобумажных тканей производится с целью сообщить им те свойства, которые обычно предъявляются потребителем к готовому товару в

отношении удобства хранения, раскроя при пошиве изделия, а также при дальнейшем практическом использовании. После аппретирования ткань высушивается, затем подвергается увлажнению, ширению, правке утка, каландрированию. Крахмальные аппреты обычно готовят непосредственно на фабриках, аппреты более сложного состава поступают на отделочные фабрики с химических заводов. Крахмальный аппрет варят в открытых чанах вместимостью 600–1 000 литров (л), снабжённых механическими мешалками и подводкой воды, а для нагревания аппретурной массы – подводкой пара. Нагревание острым и глухим паром производят через змеевик. Иногда аппреты варят в автоклавах (под небольшим давлением). При варке под давлением происходит частичный переход крахмала в растворимое состояние. Для простых аппретов, состоящих, например, из разваренного крахмала, мыла и ультрамарина, крахмал разваривают отдельно с расщепителем. В качестве расщепителей крахмала применяют биолазу, хлорамин, гипохлорит, серную кислоту. Перед использованием в аппрет добавляют ПАВ, ультрамарин, другие вещества и хорошо перемешивают. Ниже приводятся некоторые рецепты и режимы приготовления аппретов. (i) Аппрет с биолазой:- в 750 л холодной воды при перемешивании малыми порциями всыпают 125 кг картофельной муки, добавляют 25 г биолазы, затем при перемешивании нагревают до 60–65 °С и поддерживают эту температуру в течение 40 минут, пока клейстер не сделается прозрачным. После этого аппрет нагревают по возможности быстро до кипения или добавляют 0.5 л 80%-ной уксусной кислоты, чтобы прекратить дальнейшее действие биолазы. По окончании кипячения вводят остальные составные части аппрета и водой доводят общий объем до 1 000 л. (ii) Аппрет с серной кислотой:- в 750 л воды при перемешивании всыпают 125 кг маисового крахмала, добавляют 0.5 кг 70%-ной серной кислоты и разваривают в течение 30 мин при температуре 90 °С. Затем аппрет нейтрализуют 0.45 кг (до слабощелочной реакции) кальцинированной соды. По окончании варки объём аппрета водой доводят до 1 000 л. (iii) Аппрет с окислителем:- в 750 л воды при перемешивании всыпают 125 кг картофельной муки и добавляют 0.25 кг хлорамина, при постоянном перемешивании разваривают в течение 30 мин при температуре 85–90 °С, затем аппрет нагревают по возможности быстро до кипячения, чтобы прекратить дальнейшее действие хлорамина. Общий объем аппрета доводят водой до 1 000 л. В состав крахмальных аппретов могут входить различные мягчители:- стеарокс, полиэтиленовая эмульсия, алкамон ОС-2, препарат АМ и другие. Ориентировочный состав аппрета для глянцевой отделки тканей (кг на 600 кг аппрета) таков:- крахмала картофельного – ‘4, крахмала пшеничного – 14, крахмала маисового – 14, синтетических жирных кислот (С17-21) – 0.8, глицерина – 3.6, силиката натрия – 4.0, мыла (60%-ного) – 3.6, траганта – 0.4, ультрамарина – 0.5. Способы нанесения аппрета:- аппрет наносят на ткани на плюсовках с двумя или тремя валами. Существует несколько способов нанесения аппрета. При нанесении аппрета способом в окунку ткань через направляющий ролик сначала поступает в ванну с аппретом, а затем проходит между отжимными валами. При этом способе достигается полное пропитывание ткани аппретом. При нанесении аппрета способом в жало ткань поступает непосредственно между валами плюсовки. При такой заправке нижний вал, вращаясь в ванне, захватывает аппрет и наносит его на одну сторону ткани (обычно на изнаночную). Прижим верхнего вала в этом случае должен быть отрегулирован так, чтобы аппрет по возможности не продавливался сквозь ткань. Однако незначительное количество аппрета все-таки попадает на лицевую сторону, в особенности при аппретировании тонких и редких тканей. Применяют также способ, при котором ткань пропускают в жало между двумя валами, причем нижний вал гравирован пико и снабжен раклей. Если необходимо, чтобы крахмальная масса совсем не проникала на лицевую сторону ткани, применяют этот способ. Аппрет наносят в меньшем количестве, но более концентрированный. Следует указать, что гидрофобные вещества, находящиеся в аппрете, попадая на вал, мешают его смачиванию. В этих местах аппрет не захватывается валом, в результате чего отделка получается неравномерной. При аппретировании тканей с плохой капиллярностью пропитывание ведут на трёхвальной плюсовке с двумя погружениями в ванну. Совмещение процессов аппретирования и крашения:- известно, что поливиниловый спирт в щелочной среде в присутствии электролита образует с дихлортриазиновымн активными красителями нерастворимые плёнки, что свидетельствует об образовании сетчатой структуры. Этот факт и лёг в основу комбинированного процесса аппретирования поливиниловым спиртом и крашения активными дихлортриазииовыми красителями. В этом случае дихлортриазиновые красители реагируют по трём схемам, образуя соединения сетчатой структуры с двумя макромолекулами поливинилового спирта, с двумя макромолекулами целлюлозы, с одной макромолекулой целлюлозы и одной макромолекулой поливинилового спирта одновременно. Степень химической фиксации активных красителей при проведении совместного аппретирования и крашения не ниже, чем при крашении без аппретирования. Кроме дихлортриазиновых красителей могут быть использованы и другие бифункциональные активные красители. Большой интерес приобретают совмещённые способы крашения активными красителями с малосминаемой отделкой тканей из целлюлозы. По одному из таких способов ткань обрабатывают раствором красителя, содержащим щелочной агент, сушат, пропитывают раствором или суспензией предконденсата синтетической смолы, снова сушат, а затем проводят термообработку и промывают. При крашении по двухстадийному способу большая часть красителя реагирует с волокном, меньшая – со смолой. Преимуществом этого способа является возможность использования предконденсатов любых синтетических смол. Фиксация активного красителя на целлюлозе в кислой среде происходит за счёт взаимодействия с предконденсатом смолы в процессе сушки и термофиксации. Применяемые для малосминаемой отделки смолы на базе дизвинилсульфонов реагируют с целлюлозой в щелочной среде, поэтому в данном случае фиксацию смолы и красителя на волокне можно проводить в щелочной среде. По однованному варианту процесса ‘процион – смола’ ткань плюсуют с высоким отжимом, сушат с шириением, прогревают в течение 2–3 мин при температуре 140–160 °С и мылуют в течение 30–60 с при температуре 95–100 °С в растворе соды (3 г/л) и моющего средства (1 г/л). Степень фиксации активных красителей даже в тёмных оттенках составляет выше 90%. Для тканей из вискозных штапельных волокон с учётом того, что для их отделки обычно применяют менее стойкие мочевино-формальдегидные смолы, а также в связи с некоторыми отличиями в свойствах этих волокон предлагается двухванный способ обработки. Ткани плюсуют раствором красителя, в накатанном на ролик состоянии выдерживают в течение 1–2 ч, сушат, плюсуют предконденсатом смолы, содержащим кислый катализатор моноаммоний фосфат и фиксанол PN, сушат и обрабатывают в течение 3 мин при температуре 130 °С. Заключительная мыловка в данном случае необязательна – её применяют в некоторых случаях только при крашении в тёмные тона. Для крашения по описанным выше режимам желательно пользоваться дихлоргриазиновыми активными красителями. Совмещение отделки целлюлозных изделий термореактивными смолами с крашением активными красителями позволяет повысить степень фиксации активных красителей за счёт взаимодействия части активных красителей со смолой. При этом используют два типа катализаторов:- кислый в виде азотнокислого цинка [Zn(N03b] концентрацией 8 г/л и щелочной в виде соды (Na_2CO_3) концентрацией 10 г/л. После пропитывания целлюлозное волокно сушат при температуре 70 °С, затем подвергают термообработке при температуре 140–180 °С продолжительностью от 30 с до 10 мин. Активные красители в случае использования кислого катализатора реагируют со смолой и через неё фиксируются целлюлозным волокном. При использовании щелочного катализатора активные красители реагируют со смолой и с целлюлозным волокном. Показатели прочности окрасок несколько ниже (в особенности к действию мыла при температуре 100 °С), чем у целлюлозного волокна, окрашенного активными красителями без смолы. Потеря прочности целлюлозного волокна в случае использования обоих типов катализаторов одинакова. Малосминаемая отделка на основе эпоксидных смол также может быть совмещена с крашением хлортриазиновыми красителями. Наилучшие результаты по уменьшению сминаемости и прочности окраски

достигаются при использовании смеси эпоксидной смолы ДЭГ-1 (75 г/л) и карбамола ЦЭМ (150 г/л). На Ленинградской ситценабивной фабрике имени Веры Слуцкой подтверждена возможность совмещения крашения активными красителями с малосминаемой отделкой хлопчатобумажного мерсеризованного поплина по этому способу. Угол раскрытия ткани увеличивается с 110 до 230°, а после 20 стирок угол раскрытия составляет 222°, то есть уменьшается всего на 8°. Испытания показали высокую прочность окраски к мокрым обработкам. Лощение кож, технологическая операция, применяемая при отделке поверхности кож хромового дубления, казеинового покрытия и юфти. Лощение выполняют на лощильной машине приглаживанием лицевой стороны воздушно-сухой кожи (влажностью 15–19%) гладким полированным роликом из стекла, стали, агата, яшмы, перемещающимся по замкнутой кривой. При Лощение плёнка покрывной краски распределяется на коже более равномерно, что придаёт ей зеркальную поверхность и блеск. Давление ролика уплотняет кожу, толщина её уменьшается на 8–16%, понижается воздухопроницаемость, предел прочности при растяжении увеличивается, площадь кожи остаётся почти неизменной. В связи с уменьшением производства кож казеинового покрытия Лощение заменяют прессованием. Лощение применяется для сглаживания поверхности и придания ей матового глянца после операции мастичения восковыми пастами или грунтования чистой олифой. Операция лощение может быть конечной в случае отделки изделий без применения лаков и политур. Работа обычно по лощению выполняется вручную при помощи суконки, луба или другого подходящего материала. Гладкость и матовый блеск достигаются энергичным натиранием поверхности вдоль волокон. Лучшие результаты лощения получаются при обработке свежеподсохших поверхностей (спустя 30–40 минут после вощения). Поверхности, обработанные олифой, лощат после 12–24-часовой выдержки. Ремонт и реставрация мебели:- требования к выполненной работе:- Лощёная поверхность должна быть гладкой, равномерно матового блеска. Текстура после лощения должна хорошо выделяться. Для выполнения лощения требуются:- сукно шинельное или морская трава, луб, тонкая стружка и тому подобное. Норма расхода материалов на 1 м^2:- морской травы 2–3 г, стружки 10–15 г.

GLEN CHECK = ЛОЩИННАЯ КЛЕТКА (или ПЁСТРОТКАНАЯ ШОТЛАНДКА) – Glen Check patterns usually consist of checks in varying colors with overlines or overchecks of other colors. Glen checks and glen plaids are the same.

GLENGARRY = ГЛЭНГАРИ (или ШОТЛАНДСКАЯ ШАПКА С ЛЕНТАМИ СЗАДИ) – Glengarry is a woolen cap of Scottish origin.

GLEN PLAID = ГЛЭН ПЛЭД (или XX) – Glen Plaid is a fabric woven in a twill pattern of broken checks. Also called Glen Check.

GLEY = ГЛЕЙ (или ГЛЕЕВАЯ (ПОЧВА)) – Gley:- pertaining to grayish, greenish, and bluish soil colors resulting from waterlogging and reduction of the soil material. / Под Глеем понимается горизонт почвенного профиля зелёной или голубой (часто с ржавыми пятнами) окраски, бесструктурный. Характерен для заболоченных и болотных почв.

GLH = GREEN LEAFHOPPER

GLITTER = СВЕРКАНИЕ (или БЛЕСК, или XX) – (1) Glitter is the name, sometimes used in place of lame, for any fabric woven or knitted with all metallic yarns or with a combination of metallic and other fiber yarns. Today, most glitter is made from one of the nontarnishable metallic fibers, a great improvement over lame of the past that tended to darken with age.

(2) Glitter is the specialty ink providing brilliant, sparkling looks.

GLOBAL CERTIFICATE = ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Global Certificate is a collective instrument for securities, in particular for bond issues and shares, which – with the exception of a small number of physically held securities certificates – represents the holdings of all shareholders and bond creditors in equity and bonds of a company's specific issuance. Global certificates serve to simplify securities safekeeping and administration. In the case of new issues, global certificates are often submitted to enable trading to start even before individual certificates have been delivered to Clearstream.

GLOBAL CUSTODIAN = ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (или ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ) – Global Custodian is an institution that provides its customers with safekeeping services and that administers securities that trade and settle throughout the world. / Институт, который обеспечивает своих заказчиков услугами ответственного хранения и который осуществляет администрирование ценных бумаг, торгуемых и рассчитываемых по всему миру.

GLOBAL DEPOSITORY RECEIPT = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ РАСПИСКА – Global Depositary Receipt (GDR):- to raise money in more than one market, some corporations use global depositary receipts (GDRs) to sell their stock on markets in countries other than the one where they have their headquarters. The GDRs are issued in the currency of the country where the stock is trading. For example, a Mexican company might offer GDRs priced in pounds in London and in yen in Tokyo. Individual investors in the countries where the GDRs are issued buy them to diversify into international markets. GDRs let you do this without having to deal with currency conversion and other complications of overseas investing. However, since GDRs are frequently offered by newer or less-known companies, the prices are often volatile and the stocks may be thinly traded. That makes buying GDRs riskier than buying domestic stocks. See also Depositary Receipt. Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) are the same as American Depository Receipt (ADR) but typically not registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form F-6, and are therefore generally restricted in terms of resales. Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) are negotiable certificates issued by depositary banks which represent ownership of a given number of a company's shares which can be listed and traded independently from the underlying shares. These instruments are typically used by companies from emerging markets and marketed to professional investors only. GDRs can be listed on either the Main Market via a Standard Listing or on the Professional Securities Market. A GDR will be used to access two or more markets, usually London and the US. They are often launched for capital raising purposes, so the US element is generally either a Rule 144(a) ADR or a Level III ADR, depending on whether the issuer aims to tap the private placement or public US markets. These securities are generally traded in US Dollars on the Exchange's Electronic Trading Service the International Order Book (IOB). Associated dividends are paid to investors in US Dollars. GDRs are settled in either DTC or Euroclear Bank enhancing their cross border liquidity. The more liquid IOB securities have central counterparty clearing ensuring pre and post trade anonymity as well as mitigation of counterparty risk. Global Depository Receipt (GDR) is a negotiable certificate issued by one country's bank against a certain number of shares held in its custody but traded on the stock exchange of another country. GDRs entitle the shareholders to all associated dividends and capital gains, and can be bought and sold like other securities. Thus they allow investors in any country to buy shares of any other country without losing the income or trading flexibility. Also called European Depository Receipt (EDR) or International Depository Receipt (IDR). Global Depository Receipt (GDR) is:- (1) a bank certificate issued in more than one country for shares in a foreign company. The shares are held by a foreign branch of an international bank. The shares trade as domestic shares, but are offered for sale globally through the various bank branches. A GDR is very similar to an American Depositary Receipt. (2) A financial instrument used by private markets to raise capital denominated in either US Dollars or Euros. These instruments are called EDRs when private markets are attempting to obtain Euros. / Юроклыэ Бэньк (Euroclear Bank). Глобальная Депозитарная Расписка (ГДР) – расписка, подтверждающая право на акции иностранной компании, которые имеют хождение во всех странах мира. Если Американская Депозитарная Расписка (АДР; American Depositary Receipt (ADR)) даёт право иностранным компаниям продавать акции гражданам США, то Глобальная Депозитарная Расписка даёт право компаниям из Европы, Азии, США и

Латинской Америки продавать акции на многих мировых рынках. Преимущество ГДР эмитента состоит в том, что компания-эмитент может привлекать капитал не только на отечественном, но и на многих рынках мира. Удобство ГДР для местных инвесторов заключается в том, что они не должны покупать акции на бирже страны-эмитента, что может быть трудно осуществимо и дорого. Кроме того, курс акций и все дивиденды переводятся в валюту страны – держателя акции. Многие ГДР выпускаются компаниями с развивающихся рынков, таких, как Китай, Индия, Бразилия и Южная Корея, а продаются на ведущих фондовых рынка, в частности через электронную систему информации о ценах на Лондонской Фондовой Бирже (London SEAQ International Trading System). Поскольку компании, выпускающие ГДР, известны недостаточно хорошо и пользуются принципами учёта, отличными от принципов учёта, применяемых Западными фирмами, их акции считаются менее устойчивыми и менее ликвидными.

GLOBAL ECONOMY = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Global Economy is the international economic activity which includes the world-wide integration of markets for goods, services, labor, and capital. / Под Глобальной Экономикой понимается внешнеэкономическая деятельность (или международная экономическая деятельность), включающая в себя повсеместную мировую интеграцию рынков товаров, услуг, труда и капитала.

GLOBAL EXPORT MANAGER = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫМ ВЫВОЗОМ (или УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫМ ЭКСПОРТОМ) – In the United States, the Global Export Manager (GEM) is an electronic system for collecting and disseminating trade leads and business opportunities. GEM is maintained by the National Association of State Development Agencies (NASDA). / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Управляющим Глобальным Экспортом (УГЭ) подразумевается электронная система обработки поступающей информации о торговых инициативах и деловых возможностях. УГЭ поддерживается Национальной Ассоциацией Агентств по Развитию Штата (НААРШ; (the National Association of State Development Agencies (NASDA))).

GLOBAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION STANDARD = ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ – The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed in response to the global financial community's need for one complete, consistent set of global sector and industry definitions that reflects today's economy and is flexible enough to change as the investment world changes. The industry groups under the GICS system are:- Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Financials excluding Property Trusts, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Property Trusts, Telecommunication Services, and Utilities. / , Службы Дальней Связи, и . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

GLOBALIZATION = ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Globalization is the tendency of investment funds and businesses to move beyond domestic and national markets to other markets around the globe, thereby increasing the interconnectedness of different markets. Globalization has had the effect of markedly increasing not only international trade, but also cultural exchange. The advantages and disadvantages of globalization have been heavily scrutinized and debated in recent years. Proponents of globalization say that it helps developing nations 'catch up' to industrialized nations much faster through increased employment and technological advances. Critics of globalization say that it weakens national sovereignty and allows rich nations to ship domestic jobs overseas where labor is much cheaper. Globalization is far-reaching structural changes, also affecting banking business. A visible sign of the far-reaching transformation is the increasing use of a large number of innovative financial instruments, and the steady integration of national financial markets into international ones. This latter development, in particular, has led to a sharp increase in cross-border money and capital transactions, which is widely known as the Internationalization Of Financial Markets or the Globalization Of Banking. Globalization is a favourite catchphrase of journalists and politicians. It has also become a key idea for business theory and practice, and entered academic debates. But what people mean by 'globalization' is often confused and confusing. Here we examine some key themes in the theory and experience of globalization. Globalization is commonly used as a shorthand way of describing the spread and connectedness of production, communication and technologies across the world. That spread has involved the interlacing of economic and cultural activity. Rather confusingly, 'globalization' is also used by some to refer to the efforts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and others to create a global free market for goods and services. This political project, while being significant – and potentially damaging for a lot of poorer nations – is really a means to exploit the larger process. Globalization in the sense of connectivity in economic and cultural life across the world, has been growing for centuries. However, many believe the current situation is of a fundamentally different order to what has gone before. The speed of communication and exchange, the complexity and size of the networks involved, and the sheer volume of trade, interaction and risk give what we now label as 'globalization' a peculiar force. With increased economic interconnection has come deep-seated political changes – poorer, 'peripheral', countries have become even more dependent on activities in 'central' economies such as the USA where capital and technical expertise tend to be located. There has also been a shift in power away from the nation state and toward, some argue, multinational corporations. We have also witnessed the rise and globalization of the 'brand'. It isn't just that large corporations operate across many different countries – they have also developed and marketed products that could be just as well sold in Peking as in Washington. Brands like Coca Cola, Nike, Sony, and a host of others have become part of the fabric of vast numbers of people's lives. Globalization involves the diffusion of ideas, practices and technologies. It is something more than internationalization and universalization. It isn't simply modernization or westernization. It is certainly isn't just the liberalization of markets. Anthony Giddens (1990:- 64) has described globalization as 'the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa'. This involves a change in the way we understand geography and experience localness. As well as offering opportunity it brings with considerable risks linked, for example, to technological change. Globalization, thus, has powerful economic, political, cultural and social dimensions. Here we want to focus on four themes that appear with some regularity in the literature:- (i) de-localization and supraterritoriality; (ii) the speed and power of technological innovation and the associated growth of risk; (iii) the rise of multinational corporations; and (iv) the extent to which the moves towards the creation of (global) free markets to leads to instability and division. Globalization:- delocalization and supraterritoriality:- Manuel Castells (1996) has argued persuasively that in the last twenty years or so of the XX century, a new economy emerged around the world. He characterizes it as a new brand of capitalism that has three fundamental features:- productivity and competitiveness are, by and large, a function of knowledge generation and information processing; firms and territories are organized in networks of production, management and distribution; the core economic activities are global – that is, they have the capacity to work as a unit in real time, or chosen time, on a planetary scale. (Castells 2001:- 52). This last idea runs through a lot of the discussion of globalization. Globalization and de-localization. Many of the activities that previously involved face-to-face interaction, or that were local, are now conducted across great distances. There has been a significant de-localization in social and economic exchanges. Activities and relationships have been uprooted from local origins and cultures (Gray 1999:- 57). One important element in this has been the separation of work from the home (and the classic move to the suburbs – see Putnam's discussion of the impact on this on local social relations). But de-localization goes well beyond this. Increasingly people have to deal with distant systems in order that they may live their lives. Banking and retailing, for example, have adopted new technologies that involve people in less face-to-face interaction. Your contact at the bank is in a call centre many miles away; when you buy goods on the internet the only person you might speak to is the delivery driver. In this last example we move beyond simple notions of

distance and territory into a new realm (and this is what Scholte is especially concerned with when he talks of globalization). When we buy books from an internet supplier like Amazon our communications pass through a large number of computers and routers and may well travel thousands of miles; the computers taking our orders can be on a different continent; and the books can be located anywhere in the world. The 'spaces' we inhabit when using the internet to buy things or to communicate (via things like chatrooms and bulletin boards) can allow us to develop a rather different sense of place and of the community to which we belong. Not everything is global, of course. Most employment, for example, is local or regional – but 'strategically crucial activities and economic factors are networked around a globalized system of inputs and outputs' (Castells 2001:- 52). What happens in local neighbourhoods is increasingly influenced by the activities of people and systems operating many miles away. For example, movements in the world commodity and money markets can have a very significant impact upon people's lives across the globe. People and systems are increasingly interdependent. The starting point for understanding the world today is not the size of its GDP or the destructive power of its weapons systems, but the fact that it is so much more joined together than before. It may look like it is made up of separate and sovereign individuals, firms, nations or cities, but the deeper reality is one of multiple connections. (Mulgan 1998:- 3). Businesses are classic example of this. As Castells (2001) noted they are organized around networks of production, management and distribution. Those that are successful have to be able to respond quickly to change – both in the market and in production. Sophisticated information systems are essential in such globalization. Globalization and the decline in power of national governments. It isn't just individuals and neighbourhood institutions that have felt the impact of de-localization. A major causality of this process has been a decline in the power of national governments to direct and influence their economies (especially with regard to macroeconomic management). Shifts in economic activity in say, Japan or the United States, are felt in countries all over the globe. The internationalization of financial markets, of technology and of some manufacturing and services bring with them a new set of limitations upon the freedom of action of nation states. In addition, the emergence of institutions such as the World Bank, the European Union and the European Central Bank, involve new constraints and imperatives. Yet while the influence of nation states may have shrunk as part of the process of globalization it has not disappeared. Indeed, they remain, in Hirst and Thompson's (1996:- 170) words, 'pivotal' institutions, 'especially in terms of creating the conditions for effective international governance'. However, we need to examine the way in which national governments frame their thinking about policy. There is a strong argument that the impact of globalization is most felt through the extent to which politics everywhere are now essentially market-driven. 'It is not just that governments can no longer 'manage' their national economies', Colin Leys (2001:- 1) comments, 'to survive in office they must increasingly 'manage' national politics in such a ways as to adapt them to the pressures of trans-national market forces'. The initiation, or acceleration, of the commodification of public services was ... a logical result of government's increasingly deferential attitude towards market forces in the era of the globalized economy .... A good deal of what was needed [for the conversion of non-market spheres into profitable fields for investment] was accomplished by market forces themselves, with only periodic interventions by the state, which then appeared as rational responses to previous changes. (Leys 2001:- 214). In other words, the impact of globalization is less about the direct way in which specific policy choices are made, as the shaping and reshaping of social relations within all countries. Risk, technological innovation and globalization:- as we have already noted, a particular feature of 'globalization' is the momentum and power of the change involved. 'It is the interaction of extraordinary technological innovation combined with world-wide reach that gives today's change its particular complexion' (Hutton and Giddens 2001:- vii). Developments in the life sciences, and in digital technology and the like, have opened up vast, new possibilities for production and exchange. Innovations like the internet have made it possible to access information and resources across the world – and to coordinate activities in real time. Globalization and the knowledge economy. Earlier we saw Castells making the point that productivity and competitiveness are, by and large, a function of knowledge generation and information processing. This has involved a major shift – and entails a different way of thinking about economies. For countries in the vanguard of the world economy, the balance between knowledge and resources has shifted so far towards the former that knowledge has become perhaps the most important factor determining the standard of living – more than land, than tools, than labor. Today's most technologically advanced economies are truly knowledge-based. (World Bank 1998). The rise of the so-called 'Knowledge Economy' has meant that economists have been challenged to look beyond labor and capital as the central factors of production. Paul Romer and others have argued that technology (and the knowledge on which it is based) has to be viewed as a third factor in leading economies. (Romer, 1986; 1990). Global finance, thus, becomes just one force driving economies. Knowledge capitalism:- 'the drive to generate new ideas and turn them into commercial products and services which consumers want' is now just as pervasive and powerful (Leadbeater 2000:- 8). Inevitably this leads onto questions around the generation and exploitation of knowledge. There is already a gaping divide between rich and poor nations – and this appears to be accelerating under 'knowledge capitalism'. There is also a growing gap within societies (and this is one of the driving forces behind the English government's Connexions strategy). Commentators like Charles Leadbeater have argued for the need to 'innovate and include' and for a recognition that successful knowledge economies have to take a democratic approach to the spread of knowledge:- 'We must breed an open, inquisitive, challenging and ambitious society' (Leadbeater 2000:- 235, 237). However, there are powerful counter-forces to this ideal. In recent years we have witnessed a significant growth in attempts by large corporations to claim intellectual rights over new discoveries, for example in relation to genetic research, and to reap large profits from licensing use of this 'knowledge' to others. There are also significant doubts as to whether 'modern economies' are, indeed, 'knowledge economies'. It doesn't follow, for example, that only those nations committed to lifelong learning and to creating a learning society will thrive (see Wolf 2002:- 13-55). Globalization and Risk:- as well as opening up considerable possibility, the employment of new technologies, when combined with the desire for profit and this 'world-wide' reach, brings with it particular risks. Indeed, writers like Ulrich Beck (1992:- 13) have argued that the gain in power from the 'techno-economic progress' is quickly being overshadowed by the production of risks. (Risks in this sense can be viewed as the probability of harm arising from technological and economic change). Hazards linked to industrial production, for example, can quickly spread beyond the immediate context in which they are generated. In other words, risks become globalized. Modernization Risks possess an inherent tendency towards globalization. A universalization of hazards accompanies industrial production, independent of the place where they are produced:- food chains connect practically everyone on earth to everyone else. They dip under borders. (Beck 1992:- 39). As Beck (1992:- 37) has argued there is a boomerang effect in globalization of this kind. Risks can catch up with those who profit or produce from them. The basic insight lying behind all this is as simple as possible:- everything which threatens life on this Earth also threatens the property and commercial interests of those who live from the commodification of life and its requisites. In this way a genuine and systematically intensifying contradiction arises between the profit and property interests that advance the industrialization process and its frequently threatening consequences, which endanger and expropriate possessions and profits (not to mention the possession and profit of life) (Beck 1992:- 39). Here we have one of the central paradoxes of what Beck has termed 'the risk society'. As knowledge has grown, so has risk. Indeed, it could be argued that the social relationships, institutions and dynamics within which knowledge is produced have accentuated the risks involved. Risk has been globalized. Globalization and the rise of multinational corporations and branding:- a further, crucial aspect of globalization is the nature and power of multinational corporations. Such companies now account for over 33 per cent of world output, and 66 per cent of world trade (Gray 1999:- 62). Significantly, something like a quarter of world trade occurs within multinational corporations (op. cit). This last point is well illustrated by the operations of car manufacturers who typically source their components from plants situated in different countries. However, it is

important not to run away with the idea that the sort of globalization we have been discussing involves multinationals turning, on any large scale, to transnationals:- international businesses are still largely confined to their home territory in terms of their overall business activity; they remain heavily 'nationally embedded' and continue to be multinational, rather than transnational, corporations. (Hirst and Thompson 1996:- 98). While full globalization in this organizational sense may not have occurred on a large scale, these large multinational corporations still have considerable economic and cultural power. Globalization and the impact of multinationals on local communities. Multinationals can impact upon communities in very diverse places. First, they look to establish or contract operations (production, service and sales) in countries and regions where they can exploit cheaper labor and resources. While this can mean additional wealth flowing into those communities, this form of 'globalization' entails significant inequalities. It can also mean large scale unemployment in those communities where those industries were previously located. The wages paid in the new settings can be minimal, and worker's rights and conditions poor. For example, a 1998 survey of special economic zones in China showed that manufacturers for companies like Ralph Lauren, Adidas and Nike were paying as little as 13 cents per hour (a 'living wage' in that area is around 87 cents per hour). In the United States workers doing similar jobs might expect USD10 per hour (Klein 2001:- 212). Second, multinationals constantly seek out new or under-exploited markets. They look to increase sales – often by trying to create new needs among different target groups. One example here has been the activities of tobacco companies in southern countries. Another has been the development of the markets predominantly populated by children and young people. In fact the child and youth market has grown into one the most profitable and influential sectors. 'The young are not only prized not only for the influence they have over adult spending, but also for their own burgeoning spending power' (Kenway and Bullen 2001:- 90). There is increasing evidence that this is having a deep effect; that our view of childhood (especially in northern and 'developed' countries) is increasingly the product of 'consumer-media' culture. Furthermore, that culture:- ... is underpinned in the sweated work of the 'othered' children of the so-called 'Third World'. With the aid of various media, the commodity form has increasingly become central to the life of the young of the West, constructing their identities and relationships, their emotional and social worlds .... Adults and schools have been negatively positioned in this matrix to the extent that youthful power and pleasure are constructed as that which happens elsewhere – away from adults and schools and mainly with the aid of commodities. (Kenway and Bullen 2001:- 187). Of course such commodification of everyday life is hardly new. Writers like Erich Fromm were commenting on the phenomenon in the early 1950s. However, there has been a significant acceleration and intensification (and globalization) with the rise of the brand (see below) and a heavier focus on seeking to condition children and young people to construct their identities around brands. Third, and linked to the above, we have seen the erosion of pubic space by corporate activities. Significant areas of leisure, for example, have moved from more associational forms like clubs to privatized, commercialized activity. Giroux (2000:- 10), for example, charts this with respect to young people. Young people are increasingly excluded from public spaces outside of schools that once offered them the opportunity to hang out with relative security, work with mentors, and develop their own talents and sense of self-worth. Like the concept of citizenship itself, recreational space is now privatized as commercial profit-making venture. Gone are the youth centers, city public parks, outdoor basketball courts or empty lots where kids call play stick ball. Play areas are now rented out to the highest bidder .... This movement has been well documented in the USA (particularly by Robert Putnam with respect to a decline in social capital and civic community – but did not examine in any depth the role corporations have taken). It has profound implications for the quality of life within communities and the sense of well-being that people experience. Fourth, multinational companies can also have significant influence with regard to policy formation in many national governments and in transnational bodies such as the European Union and the World Bank (key actors within the glboalization process). They have also profited from privatization and the opening up of services. As George Monbiot has argued with respect to Britain, for example:- the provision of hospitals, roads and prisons ... has been deliberately tailored to meet corporate demands rather than public need' (2001:- 4). He continues:- ... biotechnology companies have sought to turn the food chain into a controllable commodity and there is an extraordinary web of influence linking them to government ministers and government agencies .... Corporations have come to govern key decision-making processes within the European Union and, with the British government's blessing, begun to develop a transatlantic single market, controlled and run by corporate chief executives. (Monbiot 2001:- 5). While with globalization the power of national governments over macro-economic forces may have been limited in recent years, the services and support they provide for their citizens have been seen as a considerable opportunity for corporations. In addition, national governments still have considerable influence in international organizations – and have therefore become the target of multinationals for action in this arena. Branding and Globalization:- the growth of multinationals and the globalization of their impact is wrapped up with the rise of the brand. The astronomical growth in the wealth and cultural influence of multi-national corporations over the last fifteen years can arguably be traced back to a single, seemingly innocuous idea developed by management theorists in the mid-1980s:- that successful corporations must primarily produce brands, as opposed to products. (Klein 2001:- 3). As Naomi Klein (2001:- 196) has suggested, 'brand builders are the new primary producers in our so-called Knowledge Economy'. One of the key elements that keeps companies as multinationals rather than transnationals is the extent to which they look to 'outsource' products, components and services. The logic underlying this runs something like the following:- ... corporations should not expend their finite resources on factories that will demand physical upkeep, on machines that will corrode or on employees who will certainly age and die. Instead, they should concentrate those resources in the virtual brick and mortar used to build their brands. Nike, Levi, Coca Cola and other major companies spend huge sums of money in promoting and sustaining their brands. One strategy is to try and establish particular brands as an integral part of the way people understand, or would like to see, themselves. As we have already seen with respect the operation of multinationals this has had a particular impact on children and young people (and education). There is an attempt 'to get them young'. Significantly, the focus on brand rather than the inherent qualities of the product as well as advantaging multinationals in terms of market development also has an Achilles heel. Damage to the brand can do disproportionate harm to sales and profitability. If a brand becomes associated with failure or disgrace (for example where a sports star they use to advertise their brand is exposed as a drug-taker; or where the brand becomes associated in the public's mind with the exploitation of children – as for example has happened with some of the main trainer makers) then it can face major problems in the marketplace. Globalization and the multinationals. While there is no doubting the growth in scale and scope of multinational corporations – the degree of control they have over the central dynamics of globalization remains limited. In reality, they are often weak and amorphous organizations. They display the loss of authority and erosion of common values that afflicts practically all late modern social institutions. The global market is not spawning corporations which assume the past functions of sovereign states. Rather, it has weakened and hollowed out both institutions. (Gray 1999:- 63). While multinationals have played a very significant role in the growth of globalization, it is important not to overplay the degree of control they have had over the central dynamics. Capitalism, Free Markets, Instability and Division:- Amartya Sen (2002) has argued that 'the market economy does not work by itself in global relations – indeed, it cannot operate alone even within a given country'. Yet, for some proponents of globalization the aim is to expand market relations, push back state and interstate interference, and create a global free market. This political project can be seen at work in the activities of transnational organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and has been a significant objective of United States intervention. Part of the impetus for this project was the limited success of corporate/state structures in planning and organizing economies. However, even more significant was the growth in influence of neo-liberal ideologies and their promotion by powerful politicians like Reagan in the USA and Thatcher in the UK. A new

orthodoxy became ascendant. In the USA a Democrat President renounced 'big government'; in Britain, the Labour Party abandoned its commitment to social ownership. The 'markets were in command' (Frank 2002:- xv). The basic formula ran something like the following:- Privatization + Deregulation + Globalization = Turbo-capitalism = Prosperity (Luttwak quoted by Frank 2002:- 17). As various commentators have pointed out, the push toward deregulation and 'setting markets free' that so dominated political rhetoric in many northern countries during the 1980s and 1990s was deeply flawed. For example, the central tenet of free market economics – that unregulated markets 'will of their own accord find unimprovable results for all participants' has, according to Will Hutton (1995:- 237), 'now proved to be a nonsense. It does not hold in theory. It is not true'. Historically, free markets have been dependent upon state power. For markets to function over time they require a reasonable degree of political stability, a solid legal framework and a significant amount of social capital. The push to engineer free markets has contained within it the seeds of its own destruction. The central paradox of our time can be stated thus:- economic globalization does not strengthen the current regime of global laissez-faire. It works to undermine it. There is nothing in today's global market that buffers it against the social strains arising from high uneven economic development within and between the world's diverse societies. The swift waxing and waning of industries and livelihoods, the sudden shifts of production and capital, the casino of currency speculation – these conditions trigger political counter-movements that challenge the very ground rules of the global free market. (Gray 1999:- 7). Capitalism is essentially disruptive and ever-changing – and takes very different forms across the world. While it produces wealth for significant numbers of people, many others have suffered. The gap between rich and poor has widened as global capitalism has expanded. For example, David Landes (1999:- xx) has calculated that the difference in income per head between the richest nation (he cited Switzerland) and the poorest non-industrial country, Mozambique, is now about 400 to 1. 'Two hundred and fifty years ago, the gap between richest and poorest was perhaps 5 to 1, and the difference between Europe and, say, East or South Asia (China or India) was around 1.5 or 2 to 1' (op. cit.). The development of markets, the expansion of economic activity, and the extent to which growing prosperity is experienced by populations as a whole has been, and remains, deeply influenced by public policies around, for example, education, land reform and the legal framework for activity. Economists like Amartya Sen have argued that 'public action that can radically alter the outcome of local and global economic relations'. For him the:- ... central issue of contention is not globalization itself, nor is it the use of the market as an institution, but the inequity in the overall balance of institutional arrangements – which produces very unequal sharing of the benefits of globalization. The question is not just whether the poor, too, gain something from globalization, but whether they get a fair share and a fair opportunity. (Sen 2002). Strong markets require significant state and transnational intervention. To be sustained across time they also require stable social relationships and an environment of trust. Moreover, they can be organized and framed so that people throughout different societies can benefit. Conclusion:- one commentator has argued that there is a very serious case not against 'globalization', ... but against the particular version of it imposed by the world's financial elites. The brand currently ascendant needlessly widens gaps of wealth and poverty, erodes democracy, seeds instability, and fails even its own test of maximizing sustainable economic growth. (Kuttner 2002). The gap between rich and poor countries has widened considerably. However, as Sen (2002) has commented, to 'see globalization as merely Western imperialism of ideas and beliefs (as the rhetoric often suggests) would be a serious and costly error'. He continues:- of course, there are issues related to globalization that do connect with imperialism (the history of conquests, colonialism, and alien rule remains relevant today in many ways), and a postcolonial understanding of the world has its merits. But it would be a great mistake to see globalization primarily as a feature of imperialism. It is much bigger – much greater – than that. For example, while the reach and power of multinationals appears to have grown significantly, neither they, nor individual national governments, have the control over macro-economic forces that they would like. Ecological and technological risks have multiplied. Globalization in the sense of connectivity in economic and cultural life across the world, is of a different order to what has gone before. As we said at the start, the speed of communication and exchange, the complexity and size of the networks involved, and the sheer volume of trade, interaction and risk give what we now label as 'globalization' a peculiar force. All this raises particular questions for educators. Has the process of globalization eroded the autonomy of national education systems? How has it impacted on the forms that education now takes? What is the effect of an increased corporate presence and branding in education? What response should educators make? We examine these and other issues in globalization and the incorporation of education. / Кока Кола (Coca Cola), Найки (или Найк в Великобритании; Nike), Сони (Sony), . Энтэни Гидэнз (Anthony Giddens (1990:- 64)). Мануэль Кастэльс (Manuel Castells; 1996). Малгэн (Mulgan 1998:- 3). в словах Хёст энд Томсэнз (Hirst and Thompson's; 1996:- 170). Калын Лейз (Colin Leys (2001:- 1). Хатэн энд Гидэнз (Hutton and Giddens 2001:- vii). Пауль Рома (Paul Romer). Чарлз Лэдбитё (Charles Leadbeater). (смотрите Волф (Wolf) 2002:- 13-55). Ульрихь Бэк (Ulrich Beck; 1992:- 13). Грэй (Gray; 1999:- 62). Ралф Лорэн (Ralph Lauren), Адидас (Adidas) и Найки (или Найк в Великобритании; Nike). Клайн (Klein 2001:- 212). Кенвэй энд Балэн (Kenway and Bullen 2001:- 90). Эрихь Фром (Erich Fromm). Жиру (Giroux; 2000:- 10). Робэт Патнэм (Robert Putnam). Дьжодьж Манбиоу (George Monbiot). Нэоми Клайн (Naomi Klein (2001:- 196). Найки (или Найк в Великобритании; Nike), Ливай (Levi), Кока Кола (Coca Cola). Аматиа Сэн (Amartya Sen; 2002). Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004) и Магарэт Хилда Сэтчё (Margaret Hilda Thatcher; 1925–2013) в Соединённом Королевстве. Фрэньк (Frank 2002:- xv). Латвак (Luttwak) Фрэньк (Frank 2002:- 17). Вил Хатэн (Will Hutton; 1995:- 237). Дэйвид Лэндис (David Landes (1999:- xx). Экономисты вроде Аматиа Сэн (Amartya Sen). Кутна (Kuttner 2002). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Laissez-Faire = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском).

THE GLOBAL MOBILE COMMERCE INTEROPERABILITY GROUP = ГРУППА ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПО ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ МОБИЛЬНОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ – The Global Mobile Commerce Interoperability Group (GMCIG) was formed in June 2000, as an evolution of MasterCard's and Europay's leadership in the area of wireless payment models. The GMCIG offers participants a global and open organization to develop and promote secure wireless payment standards. The organization seeks contributions from all players in the marketplace including network operators, device manufacturers, mobile technology and content providers, financial institutions, and other global payment associations. / Группа Взаимодействия по Глобальной Мобильной Коммерции (ГВГМК) была сформирована в Июне 2000, в качестве эволюции господствующего положения МэстчёКард и Юропэй в области моделей беспроводных платежей. ГВГМК предлагает участникам глобальную и открытую организацию для развития и продвижения стандартов безопасности беспроводных платежей. Организация спрашивает контрибуции со всех игроков данной рыночной площадки, включая операторов сети, изготовителей устройств, поставщиков мобильной технологии и программного обеспечения, финансовых учреждений, и прочих глобальных платёжных ассоциаций.

GLOBAL QUOTA = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ КВОТА – A Global Quota is a quota on the total imports of a product from all countries. / Глобальная Квота – это квота на весь объём привоза (или импорта) определённого продукта из всех стран.

GLOBAL RADIATION = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ РАДИАЦИЯ (или ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ) – Global Radiation is the wavelength distribution of sunlight under a given environment, e.g., under windowpane glass.

GLOBAL REGISTERED SHARES = ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ИМЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Global Registered Shares are the actual (ordinary) shares of a non-US company, which trade both in the home market and

the United States. The same share certificate is used in both the US and home market. Separate registrars in the US and home country are maintained. In most cases, purchases occurring on a US exchange would be reflected on the US Registrar. Global Registered Shares may also be eligible to list on exchanges in addition to the US and home country. Global Registered Shares are issued pursuant to the company's charter and generally require a charter amendment to create or modify. In the home market, material modifications to local trading settlement practices, ownership transfer procedures and certain other procedures may be necessary. Due to legal and practical considerations, a Global Registered Share structure may only be appropriate in certain jurisdictions and for a limited number of companies with unique goals.

GLOBAL STANDARDS ONE = ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ОДИН – Global Standards One (GS1) is a not-for-profit organization that develops and maintains global standards for business communication. The best known of these standards is the barcode, a symbol printed on products that can be scanned electronically. GS1 barcodes are scanned more than six billion times every day. GS1 has 112 local member organizations and 1.5 million user companies. GS1 standards are designed to improve the efficiency, safety and visibility of supply chains across physical and digital channels in 25 sectors. They form a business language that identifies, captures and shares key information about products, locations, assets and more. History:- in 1969, the retail industry in the US was searching for a way to speed up the check-out process in shops. The Ad Hoc Committee for a Uniform Grocery Product Identification Code was established to find a solution. In 1973, the Universal Product Code (UPC) was selected by this group as the first single standard for unique product identification, and in 1974, the Uniform Code Council (UCC) was founded to administer the standard. On 26 June 1974, a pack of Wrigley's chewing gum became the first ever product with a barcode to be scanned in a shop. In 1976, the original 12-digit code was expanded to 13 digits, which opened the doors for the identification system to be used outside the United States. In 1977, the European Article Numbering Association (EAN) was established in Brussels and with founding members from 12 countries. In 1990, EAN and UCC signed a global cooperation agreement and expanded overall presence to 45 countries. In 1999, EAN and UCC launched the Auto-ID Centre to develop Electronic Product Code (EPC) enabling GS1 standards to be used for RFID (short for the Radio-Frequency Identification). In 2004, EAN and UCC launched the Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN), a global, internet-based initiative that enables trading partners to efficiently exchange product master data. By 2005, the organization was present in over 90 countries started to use the name GS1 on a worldwide basis. Barcodes:- Barcodes defined by GS1 standards are very common. They encode a product identification number that can be scanned electronically, making it easier for products to be tracked, processed, and stored. Barcodes allow for greater safety, reliability, speed and efficiency of supply chains. They have a crucial role in the retail industry, moving beyond just faster checkout to improved inventory and delivery management and the opportunity to sell online on a global scale. In the United Kingdom alone, the introduction of the barcode in the retail industry has resulted in savings of 10.5 billion Pounds per year. Some of the barcodes that GS1 manages are:- EAN/UPC (used mainly on consumer goods), GS1 Data Matrix (used mainly on healthcare products), GS1-128, GS1 DataBar, and GS1 QR Code. Standards:- the most important GS1 standard is the GTIN. It identifies products uniquely around the world and forms the base of the GS1 system. Main GS1 standards are as follows:- ALE; CBV; EAN/UPC barcodes; EPC/RFID tags; EPCIS; GDSN; GDTI; GEPIR; GIAI; GINC; GLN; GPC; GRAI; GS1 DataBar; GS1 Datamatrix; GS1 EANCOM; GS1 EDI; GS1 SmartSearch; GS1 XML; GSIN; GSRN; GTIN; HF Air Interface; LLRP; SSCC; TDS; TDT; Traceability; UHF Gen2 Air Interface. Many GS1 standards are also ISO standards. For example, GTIN, GLN, SSCC. GS1 also acts as the secretariat for ISO's Automatic identification and data capture techniques technical committee (ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31). GS1 standards are developed and maintained through the GS1 Global Standards Management Process (GSMP), a community-based forum that brings together representatives from different industries and businesses. Together they find and implement standards-based solutions to address common supply chain challenges. Industries:- (1) Retail:- retail was the first industry that GS1 began working with and has remained their primary focus. Today, GS1 operates in four retail sub-sectors on a global level:- Apparel, Fresh Foods, CPG/Grocery and General Merchandise. Key focus areas in retail include sustainability, data quality, compliance with regulatory requirements, traceability of products from their origin through delivery, and upstream integration between manufacturers and suppliers. As consumers continue to switch between in-store and e-commerce shopping channels, a consistent shopping experience, efficiency, safety and speed are expected. GS1 has developed standards that uniquely identify products for the benefit of consumers and for search engines, providing accurate and complete product information digitally. Major e-commerce companies such as eBay, Amazon and Google Shopping require companies to use a GS1 number to sell on their websites. (2) Healthcare:- GS1 operates also since many years in Healthcare with the primary objective to increase patient safety and drive supply chain efficiency. Usage of GS1 standards in Healthcare support traceability of products from the manufacturer to the patient, contribute to detect counterfeit products, help to prevent medication errors, enable effective recalls and supports clinical processes. Regulatory bodies across the world are mandating the implementation of GS1 standards for the above reasons as well for medicines as medical devices. (3) Other Industries:- GS1 operates in four other key industries globally:- Transport & Logistics, Foodservice, Technical Industries and Humanitarian Logistics. GS1's Member Organisations in over 100 countries around the world collectively focus on over 25 industry sectors. Membership:- GS1 has over 1.5 million members worldwide. Companies can become members by joining a local GS1 Member Organisation. Governance And Structure:- GS1's governance has three levels:- First Level – GS1 General Assembly, composed of representatives of all Member Organisations. Second Level – GS1 Management Board responsible for global strategic direction (composed of key leaders from multinational businesses and GS1 Member Organisations). Local GS1 Boards responsible for local strategic directions (composed of key leaders from national companies). GS1's management board members are individuals with senior positions in the following companies:- Abudawood; Amazon; Alibaba Group; B. Braun Melsungen; Beijing Hualian Group; Campbell Soup Company; Carrefour; Crossmark; Deutsche Post DHL; eBay; Future Retail; Google; Independent Grocers Association; Johnson & Johnson; LF Logistics; Mattel; Mondelez; Nestlé; Procter & Gamble; Smuckers; Target; Walgreens; Walmart; Wegmans; and GS1 Argentina, GS1 Australia, GS1 Canada, GS1 China, GS1 Germany, GS1 India, GS1 Malta, GS1 UK, GS1 US. Third Level – GS1 Global Office and the Local GS1 Member Organisations. The GS1 Global Office leads the development and maintenance of new standards. Local MO's focus on local services and standards implementation. There are also two other boards at global level:- (i) the GS1 Data Excellence Board (responsible for GS1's data strategy); and (ii) GS1 Innovation Board (responsible for GS1 innovation and R&D activities). Financing:- GS1 Member Organisations around the world are funded by their local members through annual membership fees and sales of services. Partners:- GS1 partners with other international organizations. Some of GS1's partners are:- Consumer Goods Forum; International Standards Organisation (ISO); NATO; United Nations; UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR); World Customs Organisation (WCO); International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua); Joint Initiative Council (JIC). Founded 26 April 1974. GS1 has more than 112 offices worldwide. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. How we got here:- over the last 40 years, we've opened offices in over 100 countries and amassed more than a million members using supply chain standards that make business easier. Learn about key dates in our history. 1973:- the barcode standard is agreed. Industry leaders in the US select a single standard for product identification. Still used today, it's known as the GS1 barcode. 1974:- the first barcode is scanned. On 26 April, a packet of chewing gum becomes the first barcoded product to be scanned in a supermarket. 1977:- the GS1 system is launched. The European Article Numbering (EAN) Association – later called GS1 – opens an office in Brussels. Its founding members launch an identification system to improve supply chain efficiency. 1983:- barcodes are used on wholesale multi-packs. As barcodes have proved their reliability and usefulness in real-world environments, they are extended and used on product outer cases. 1989:- GS1 moves beyond

barcodes. With wide area networks making an impact on supply chains, we create our first international standard for electronic data interchange. 1990:- responsibilities grow. The US and international arms of GS1 come together formally, creating a single organisation with a presence in 45 countries. 1995:- first healthcare standards created. We expand our work into the healthcare sector, working closely with healthcare bodies and providers. 1999:- the GS1 DataBar arrives. After significant research and design, the GS1 DataBar is created. This holds more information than a barcode, yet is significantly smaller. 2000:- 90th local office opens. In just ten years, we double the number of countries in which we have a local presence. 2002:- global standards forum launched. Our Global Standards Management Process is launched. This global forum gives GS1 members one place to discuss standards. 2004:- the first standard for RFID is created. With Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Chips becoming more common, we create a standard for their implementation and use. 2007:- GS1 enters the business-to-consumer world. As ecommerce grows, we begin to create open standards that give consumers direct access to key product information. 2013:- a 40-year celebration. With a presence in over 100 countries and more than a million members, we celebrate 40 years of the global language of business. / Рыглиз (Wrigley's). Абудавуд (Abudawood); Эмэзон (Amazon); Алыбаба Груп (Alibaba Group); Бе. Браун Мельзонэн (B. Braun Melsungen); Бейдьжинь Хуалыэн Груп (Beijing Hualian Group); Кембэл Сюп Кампэни (Campbell Soup Company); Кярфур (Carrefour); Кросмарк (Crossmark); Дойчэ Пост Дэ.Ха.Эль. (Deutsche Post DHL); иБэй (eBay); Фьючэ Ритчэйл (Future Retail); Гугэл (Google); Индипэндэнт Гроусёз Эсощиэйщэн (Independent Grocers Association); Дьжонсэн Энд Дьжонсэн (Johnson & Johnson); Эл.Эф. Лэдьжистыкс (LF Logistics); Матэль (Mattel); Мондэлиз (Mondelez); Нэстле (Nestlé); Проктчё Энд Гембл (Procter & Gamble); Смакёз (Smuckers); Таргетч (Target); Волгринз (Walgreens); Волмарт (Walmart); Вэгмэнз (Wegmans); .

GLOBAL STRAIGHT THROUGH PROCESSING ASSOCIATION = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННОЙ ОБРАБОТКЕ (или СКВОЗНОЙ ОБРАБОТКЕ) ТРАНЗАКЦИЙ – Global Straight Through Processing Association (GSTPA) is an industry association of investment managers, broker/dealers, and global custodians involved in the processing of cross-border trades. The primary objectives of the GSTPA are to accelerate the flow of cross-border trade information, to reduce the number of failed cross-border trades, and to reduce the risks and the costs of cross-border trade settlements. According to the Global Straight Through Processing Association (GSTPA), cross-border volumes have increased dramatically and are forecasted to reach 600 000 securities trades per day (150 million annually) in 2002 compared with 200 000 trades per day (50 million per annum) in 1998. Domestically, the US equities markets, accounting for 35% of total global market capitalization, had a daily aggregate volume on the NYSE®, NASDAQ® and AMEX® of 0.5 billion shares in 1998. That volume is projected to grow to 3.5 billion in 2002. The GSTPA is an industry association comprised of worldwide representatives from investment management, global custodian, and broker/dealer firms. The GSTPA's stated goal is 'organizing and promoting the efficient electronic flow of cross-border trade information on trade date'. To that end, the group has developed a model for future cross-border trading. Axion4, a consortium of vendors chosen by the GSTPA, is in the process of finalizing specifications and identifying firms to participate in a pilot test to begin this fall. A group called the Global Straight Through Processing Association (GSTPA), which is made up of 40 firms, plans to build a global network to promote the more efficient flow of information to brokerages, custodians, and other firms involved in cross-border trade processing. Streamlining the information flows will reduce the number of failed cross-border trades by opening up connectivity among participants involved in post-trade, pre-settlement securities processing. According to GSTPA, a reduction in processing time would reduce USD280 billion daily from being exposed to operational risks in the US Achieving the goals of the more specific STP (short for the Straight Through Processing) initiatives will be one of the top trends in investment-management technology for a few years to come. The Global Straight Through Processing Association, an industry utility conceived, funded, and developed during the boom times of the late 1990s, says its shareholders have voted to suspend operations and dissolve the business. The GSTPA went live September 09, 2002, but weak commitment from investment mangers, combined with an unwillingness on the part of shareholders to kick in more funding, left the utility with little chance of survival, CEO Jurgen Marziniak says:- 'There was a floor in terms of the number of allocations that were necessary, and that floor wasn't reached'. GSTP AG was formed in 1997 by banks, brokers and fund managers to develop a solution to be used by the entire securities industry to help match and settle millions of transactions executed every day. In 2000, the group outsourced the development of the project to a consortium called Axion 4, which comprises SIS-SegaIntersettle Swift, the bank-owned telecommunications network and Teknosoft-Tata Data Consultancy, a software firm. GSTP AG has said that it will now assume direct responsibility for the operation of the utility, migrating from Axion 4. A spokesperson said:- 'We will enter into direct relationships with existing and new service providers, providing the most cost-effective solution for the industry and ensuring continuity of the services and investments made. Swift will continue to be the exclusive provider of messaging services to GSTP AG'. The association has already terminated its relationship with SIS-SegaIntersettle. The Global Straight Through Processing Association's Swiss-based operating company (GSTP AG), Omgeo, TradingLinks and other entities that will undoubtedly emerge over time all have a role to play. However, each should pursue the industry's goal of open-ended, multilateral interconnectivity that permits 95% STP from the traders' desks to the settlement end-points, regardless of the utilities or vendors that particular firms choose to use. In 1998, 90 institutions create the GSTPA (Global Straight – Through Processing Association). This launches the project of 'transaction flow management', which will play the role of an engine of reconciliation ensuring the link between brokers, portfolio managers and banks custodians. In addition to these corporate initiatives, private companies develop solutions, and including Omgeo. This joint venture of Thomson Financial and DTCC (Depositary Trust & Clearing Corporation), which has many thousands of clients, claims world leadership in the electronic confirmation of international transactions, these representing 90 of the volume handled by Oasys Global service. This experience Omgeo now focuses on the 'post-trade pre-settlement' operations, in other words between the response of the negotiator ('broker') and sent to the depositary and the advocates. So, it faces competition the GSTPA which, paradoxically, members are customers. In addition, Omgeo to rely on its Alert base. 'It identifies 4.6 million of internal accounts of brokers around the world and information delivery – for more than 150 000 companies of management portfolios', said Henri Giacobbi. Reuters (with Capco), Bloomberg, Sungard ... are also present in this area. Global Straight Through Processing AG (GSTP AG℠), Zurich, Switzerland. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) и АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Йогэн Марциньяк (Jurgen Marziniak). Аксион Фо (Axion 4), Эс.Ай.Эс.-СэгэИнтёсэтл Свифт (SIS-SegaIntersettle Swift), принадлежащая банкам телекоммуникационная рабочая сеть и Тэкнософт-Тата Дэйтча Кансалтэнси (Teknosoft-Tata Data Consultancy), фирма-разработчик программного обеспечения. Дьжи.Эс.Ти.Пи. А.Ге. (GSTP AG), Амдьжио (Omgeo), ТрэйдиньЛыньнкс (TradingLinks). Томсэн Файнэншэл (Thomson Financial) и Ди.Ти.Си.Си. (Дипозэтчэри Тчраст Энд Клыринь Корпорэйшэн; DTCC (Depositary Trust & Clearing Corporation)). Оэйсис Глоубэл (Oasys Global). Ори Жиакоби (Henri Giacobbi). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Ройтас (Reuters) с Кэпкоу (Capco), Блумбёг (Bloomberg), Сангад (Sungard) . Глобальная Ассоциация по Созданию Системы Сквозной Обработки Транзакций – ассоциация участников рынков ценных бумаг (инвестиционных управляющих, брокеров/дилеров, глобальных кастодианов), осуществляющих обработку трансграничных сделок. Ассоциация была создана в 1997 с целью разработки и внедрения системы сквозной обработки транзакций (straight-through processing (STP)) на международных рынках. В результате была создана автоматическая система обработки сделок – Transaction Flow Manager (TFM), начавшая работать в Сентябре 2002. Ассоциация прекратила своё существование по решению участников в Ноябре 2002.

GLOBAL SYSTEM OF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS = ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА МОБИЛЬНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ (или ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА МОБИЛЬНОЙ ЭЛЕКТРОСВЯЗИ) – Global System Of Mobile Communications (GSM) is 2nd generation mobile network standard. / Глобальная Система Мобильных Коммуникаций (ГСМ) является вторым поколением стандарта на мобильную сеть. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

GLOBEX® = ГЛОБЭКС® – Globex®:- the most advanced and reliable electronic derivatives trading platform in the world, CME Globex®, offers access to energy futures and options with the speed and flexibility to support the most complex and demanding trading. Millisecond response time, price transparency, anonymity, reliability, market integrity and top-of-book, real-time market data translate to unmatched functionality and capacity that is enhanced by unparalleled customer support. Today the CME Globex® trading system operates at the heart of CME®. It was introduced in 1992 as the first global electronic trading platform for futures contracts. This fully electronic trading system allows market participants to trade from booths at the exchange or while sitting in a home or office thousands of miles away. On 2004-October-19, the one billionth (1 000 000 000) transaction was recorded. Since launching on CME Globex® in mid 2006, CME Group energy contracts have more than tripled in volume. That's because CME Globex® reaches a global trading audience, defines the cutting edge of financial trading technology and receives continual enhancements to meet customers' evolving needs. The platform is an open access marketplace that allows customers to participate directly in the trading process, view the book of orders and prices and enter their own orders. Leading the industry in stability, CME Group has achieved near 100 percent uptime. Customers worldwide have access to the platform virtually 24 hours a day through more than 1 100 direct connections in more than 86 countries and foreign territories, with new connections being added all the time. Telecommunication hubs in Singapore, London, Amsterdam, Dublin, Milan and Paris help reduce connectivity costs, increase accessibility and deliver faster, more efficient trading. CME Group is constantly working to reduce processing time – the platform continues to handle significantly more volume at a significantly faster pace, handling more than six billion trades per month with an average 11-millisecond response time. Trades on CME Globex® are executed in less than the blink of an eye and confirmations are immediately sent to the customer anywhere in the world. CME Group is constantly working to reduce processing time, and our focus on speed and reliability has had very positive results. The platform continues to handle significantly more volume, significantly faster. If CME Globex® is open, the Globex® Control Center (GCC) is open. The GCC provides customer support and problem management, 24 hours a day (from 14:00 Sunday through 16:45 Friday, US Central Time (GMT –6 hours)) to members, clearing members and customers designated by clearing members from around the world. A system for global after hours electronic trading in futures and options developed by Reuters Holdings PLC for CME® and CBOT® for use in conjunction with various exchanges around the world. A global after-hours electronic trading system. An international electronic trading system for futures and options that allows participating exchanges to list their products for trading after the close of the exchanges' open outcry trading hours. Developed by Reuters Holdings Plc for use by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®), Globex® was launched on 1992-June-25, for certain CME® contracts. Various MATIF (Marche a Terme International de France) contracts began trading on the system on 1993-March-15. From 2006-August-03 NYMEX® powered by CME Globex®. GLOBEX® is an international automated order-matching system for use before and after regular business hours. It will extend the business day of financial futures and options to a virtual 24-hour capability. It will act as a communications system bringing buyers and sellers together to participate in a competitive market. The system will facilitate competitive prices, a centralized marketplace, access and a continuous flow of price information to the public. All orders will be transmitted through the facilities of exchange members to the GLOBEX® electronic book and will have an equal opportunity to compete based upon price and time of entry. GLOBEX® quotations and price information will be available to all investors throughout the world through the CME's quotation vendor networks. In the early days of PCs and minicomputers, money managers didn't like to admit they used computers for stock screening, or to take the drudgery out of investment analysis. Quantitative money managers such as Batterymarch, led by indexing-pioneer Dean LeBaron, were among the first to embrace a highly computerized investment process. By the mid-1980s, the die was cast for the major role that computers would play. Within a few years, sell-side firms were zapping baskets of stocks or so-called program-trades straight to the New York Stock Exchange's SuperDOT system. Big Wall Street houses like Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs were putting DOT boxes on buy-side-trading desks so that institutional customers could shoot their orders directly to the NYSE® – a precursor to firms supplying FIX connections to their best institutional customers. FIX or Financial Information Exchange is a financial industry standard communication protocol. As international-futures exchanges sprang across Europe and Asia, the US share of financial-futures-trading volume slipped from 100 percent in 1980 to 50 percent by 1992. While Chicago's two dominant future's exchanges – the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Of Trade (CBOT®) still had the lion's share, debate raged over whether or not open outcry pits would prevail over electronic-trading platforms being launched by foreign futures exchanges. Even though the CME® launched GLOBEX® on 1992-June-25, with Reuters Holdings PLC and the CBOT® as its joint-venture partner, the international after-hours platform struggled, though GLOBEX® volumes picked up when the MATIF joined in 1993. By 1994, both Reuters and the CBOT® had dropped out and the CBOT® had developed Project A. When pressures to cut the costs of building proprietary-trading engines heated up during the late 1990s, the CME® swapped Clearing 21 for NSC, a trading engine developed by Euronext – the conglomerate that owns MATIF. In August 1999, CBOT® teamed up with Eurex® – the all-electronic German and Swiss futures exchange turned technology supplier. Proposed initially by CME® Chairman Emeritus Leo Melamed in 1987, GLOBEX® was introduced in 1992. On 1987-September-02, in a far-reaching joint undertaking, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) and Reuters Holdings PLC entered into a long-range agreement to create GLOBEX®, a global electronic automated transaction system for the trading of futures and futures-options. It was introduced on 1992-June-25 as the first global electronic trading platform for futures contracts. In its first launch, GLOBEX® used Reuters' technology and network. September 1998 saw the launch of the second generation of GLOBEX® using a modified version of the NSC trading system, developed by Paris Bourse for the MATIF (Marché A Terme d'Instruments Financiers, and now Euronext). In 1988 MATIF also added commodity contracts to its range of products by taking charge of the activities of the former Commodities Exchange. The Marché A Terme d'Instruments Financiers (French futures market for financial instruments), thus became MATIF the Marché A Terme International de France (French international futures and options exchange). On 2000-September-22 Amsterdam Exchanges (AEX) Brussels Exchanges (BXS) and Paris Bourse merged to form the first European exchange EURONEXT NV. This is the first time world wide that three exchanges from three different countries have merged to create a single company. / Глобэкс® (Globex®) наиболее продвинутая и ответственная . Ройтас Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (Reuters Holdings PLC). (Си.Эм.И.®; Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®)), Глобэкс® (Globex®). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Вол Стрит (Wall Street). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Бэтёримарч (Batterymarch), Дин ЛэБэрэн (Dean LeBaron). Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley) и Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). Французский Международный Срочный Рынок или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Марше а Тэрм Этэрнасьёналь дё Франс (Marché A Terme International de France). Парижская Биржа или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Пари Бурс (Paris Bourse). РСФИ (Рынок Срочных Финансовых Инструментов) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, МАТИФ (Марше А Тэрм д'Энстрюман Финансье; MATIF (Marché A Terme d'Instruments Financiers)). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). и Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)) . Юронэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV).

GLOBOSE = ШАРООБРАЗНОЕ (или ГЛОБОИДНАЯ, или ГЛОБОИДАЛЬНОЕ, или ШАРОВИДНОЕ, или ШАРИКОВИДНОЕ) – Globose:- spherical or spheroidal or rounded. / Шарообразное:- сферическое или сфероидальное или округлённое. Под Глобоидной или Глобоидальной, от Латинского слова Globus, означающее Шар, и Греческого слова Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается сферическое или сфероидальное.

GLOBULAR = ГЛОБУЛЯРНОЕ (или ШАРООБРАЗНОЕ, или ШАРИКОВИДНОЕ) – Globular:- nearly spherical. / Глобулярное (от Латинского слова Globulus, означающее Шарик):- близкое к сферическому.

GLOCHIDS = ГЛОХИДИИ (или КРЮЧОЧКИ, или УСИКИ) – Glochids are spines or hairs, usually small, brittle and barbed. Occurring in tufts and characteristic of Opuntioideae. / колючки или волоски, обычно маленькие, . Глохидии:- крошечные колючки или щетинки, обычно собранные в пучки на ареолах у некоторых Кактусов. Они легко проникают в кожу и часто вызывают раздражение, не позволяя взять Кактусы рукой. Их можно удалить из кожи, приклеив хирургический пластырь, а затем удалив его. Глохидий, от Греческого слова Glochis, означающее Наконечник Стрелы или Шип, паразитическая личинка пресноводных донных пластинчатожаберных моллюсков Семейства Unionidae. Имеет двустворчатую треугольную раковину, замыкающуюся с помощью одного мускула – замыкателя. На конце каждой створки обычно имеется по зазубренному шипу. Нога недоразвита, снабжена длинной клейкой (биссусной) нитью – арканчиком. Кишечник редуцирован. Начальные стадии развития Глохидия протекают в жабрах материнской особи, куда откладываются яйца. Весной Глохидии с помощью арканчиков и шипов прикрепляются к жабрам и коже рыб и таким образом распространяются по водоёмам и против течения рек. После метаморфоза моллюск падает на дно. Заметного вреда рыбам Глохидии не приносят.

GLOMERELLA GOSSYPII = ГЛОМЭРЭЛЛА ГОССИПИИ – Glomerella Gossypii:- Identity:- (i) Name:- Glomerella Gossypii Edgerton; (ii) Anamorph:- Colletotrichum Gossypii Southworth; (iii) Taxonomic Position:- Fungi:- Ascomycetes:- Phyllachorales; (iv) Common Names:- Anthracnose, Pink Boll Rot or Seedling Blight of Cotton (English), Anthracnose du Cotonnier (French), Anthraknose (German), and Antracnosis del Algodonero (Spanish). Hosts:- The only host is cotton. Gossypium Barbadense and Gossypium Hirsutum cultivars are mostly susceptible, while Gossypium Arboreum, Gossypium Herbaceum and Gossypium Thurberi Cultivars show some resistance. In the EPPO (short for the European and Mediterranean Plant Protect Organization; headquartered in Paris, France) region, Cotton is grown in Mediterranean and Eastern European countries. Geographical Distribution:- Glomerella Gossypii, which is probably indigenous to America, now occurs in most Cotton-growing areas throughout the world but tends to be localized in the higher rainfall areas. EPPO region:- Locally established in Bulgaria and Romania; reported from but not established in Italy (Sicily), Spain, Tunisia. Asia:- Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (widespread), Georgia, India (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra), Indonesia, Japan (Honshu), Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand. Mostly absent from the Near East. Africa:- Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, South Africa, Zaire, Zimbabwe. Probably present in most sub-Saharan countries. North America:- Bermuda, Mexico, USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas; also Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee). Central America and Caribbean:- Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic (unconfirmed), Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago. South America:- Argentina, Brazil (Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Sa\tilde\o Paulo), Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela. Colletotrichum Gossypii var. Cephalosporioides reported at least from Brazil and Paraguay. Oceania:- Australia (Western Australia; an earlier record in Queensland was mistaken), Guam. EU:- Present (reported but not established). Biology:- Glomerella Gossypii is transmitted through seed, and may also overwinter in infected cotton plant debris. Perithecia usually develop in old, dead tissues, and release ascospores which are the primary inoculum source. Usually, only the conidial spore stage is seen on the cotton plant. Secondary spread by conidia occurs in rain and wind and, in Côte d'Ivoire, a Hemipteran Insect, Dysdercus Sp., is thought to be an important vector. Two strains of Glomerella Gossypii are reported to exist in Côte d'Ivoire:- strain 1 attacking both Gossypium Hirsutum and Gossypium Barbadense and strain 2 being pathogenic only to Gossypium Barbadense. Colletotrichum Gossypii var. Cephalosporioides differs from Colletotrichum Gossypii var. Gossypii in virulence, aggressiveness, morphology, growth on various media and ability to develop at less than 30 °C. For symptoms to develop, an RH of about 100% and a temperature of 25 °C are needed for 8–10 h. Detection And Identification:- Symptoms:- The disease caused by Glomerella Gossypii is most serious on seedlings and bolls, but lesions also occur on the stems and leaves of plants, sometimes producing a scald-like effect. Seedlings from infected seeds wilt and die. Infected bolls develop small, round, water-soaked spots which rapidly enlarge, become sunken and finally develop reddish borders with pink centers. In dry weather, diseased areas may be greyish in colour. Badly diseased bolls become mummified (darkened and hardened) and never open. In partially affected bolls, the fungus grows through and infects the seed. Lint from diseased bolls is frequently tinted pink and of inferior quality. For more information, see also Cauquil (1960) and Cognee (1963). A form of the anamorph known as Colletotrichum Gossypii var. Cephalosporioides causes a serious disease, known as Ramulose, Escobilla or Witches' Broom. Symptoms observed in the field include excessive branching, stem twisting, leaf curl, and necrotic lesions on leaves, bolls and stems. Morphology:- Glomerella Gossypii in general resembles the widely distributed Glomerella Cingulata in its perithecia and conidia and could practically be regarded as a cotton-specific form of that Fungus, which is not reported as attacking Cotton. Perithecia are formed embedded in the plant tissue, with beaks extending through the epidermis. They do not collect around a mycelial nodule or form in a stroma, but are distinct and separate. Conidia are formed in mucilaginous acervuli, appearing as pink spore masses in infected bolls. Seed infection is not detectable visually. Detection and Inspection Methods:- A seed testing method, by germination, developed by Halfon-Meiri & Volcani (1977) has been incorporated into an EPPO quarantine procedure (OEPP/EPPO, 1992). Means Of Movement And Dispersal:- Natural spore dispersal will only move the Fungus locally. Over longer distances and in international trade, movement is only in infected Cotton seeds. Theoretically, cotton plants could also transport the pathogen, but there is no such movement in practice. Pest Significance:- Economic Impact:- Cotton anthracnose has become less important as a seedling disease since the general practice of seed treatment with fungicides. However, it is still prevalent on seedlings and bolls in the more humid parts of Eastern USA, possibly as a result of cultural methods to increase vegetative growth. In North-West Côte d'Ivoire (Boundiali sector), Glomerella Gossypii has been shown, either alone or in combination with insect larvae, to reduce boll production by about 25%, with 15–18% of bolls being mummified. In Senegal in 1970/71, rot caused by Fungi, including Glomerella Gossypii, affected only 2.7% of bolls, although, in severe cases, 40–60% losses on bolls have been reported. In India, anthracnose became serious in 1953 and, by 1959, was the limiting factor in Cotton production. Control:- The disease is relatively easy to control by producing seeds from healthy bolls, treating seeds with fungicides or acid treatment. Cultivars may show some resistance and this is being actively sought against the more aggressive var. Cephalosporioides. Phytosanitary Risk:- Glomerella Gossypii is listed by EPPO as an A2 quarantine pest (OEPP/EPPO, 1982). The disease is of minor economic importance in the EPPO countries where it now occurs, for in general cotton is not grown in high-rainfall areas within the EPPO region and these are the conditions which most favour the disease. It is reported still absent from several cotton-producing countries (Maghreb countries, Greece, Israel, Turkey) and from the Central Asian Republics of the former USSR. Var. Cephalosporioides from South America presents a further risk (especially if it is also seed-borne). Phytosanitary Measures:- EPPO recommends (OEPP/EPPO, 1990) that Cotton-growing countries should offer a choice between three alternative phytosanitary

measures:- growing-season inspection of the seed crop, seed testing and acid delinting. / Европейская и Средиземноморская Организация по Защите Растений (ЕОЗР). разработанный Хялфэн-Мири Энд Волкэни (Halfon-Meiri & Volcani) (Элайза Хялфэн-Мири (Aliza Halfon-Meiri) из Волкэни Центра (Volcani Center; Bet Dagan, Israel)) в 1977, был . Glomerella Gossypii (South) Edgerton или Антракноз Хлопчатника:- Распространение:- Регион ЕОКЗР:- проявлялся локально в Азербайджане, Армении, Грузии, Болгарии и Румынии; были сообщения из Испании, Италии (Сицилия) и Туниса, но патоген в этих странах не обосновался. Азия:- Афганистан, Бангладеш, Индия, Индонезия, Камбоджа, Китай (широко распространён), КНДР, Республика Корея, Мьянма, Пакистан, Тайвань, Таиланд, Филиппины, Япония (Хонсю). Африка:- Бенин, Гана, Демократическая республика Конго, Зимбабве, Заир, Кения, Кот д'Ивуар, Мадагаскар, Малави, Мали, Мозамбик, Нигерия, Сенегал, Сомали, Судан, Тунис, Уганда, Центрально-Африканская Республика, Эфиопия, Южная Африка. Северная Америка:- Бермуды, Мексика, США. Центральная Америка и Карибы:- Барбадос, Гаити, Гватемала. Гондурас, Доминиканская Республика (не подтверждено), Коста-Рика, Куба, Никарагуа, Пуэрто-Рико, Сальвадор, Тринидад и Тобаго, Ямайка. Южная Америка:- Аргентина, Бразилия, Венесуэла, Гвиана, Колумбия, Парагвай, Уругвай, Эквадор. Океания:- Австралия (Западная Австралия), Гуам. Поражаемые Растения:- семена и растения Хлопчатника (Gossypium). Сорта Видов Хлопчатника Gossypium Hirsutum и Gossypium Barbadense восприимчивы к возбудителю, в то время как Виды Gossypium Arboreum, Gossypium Herbaceum и Gossypium Thurberi отличаются относительной устойчивостью к патогену. Симптомы Поражений:- Поражаются коробочки, плодоножки, стебель и листья Хлопчатника. На корневой шейке, стебельке и семядолях всходов появляются бурые пятна. Пятна разрастаются, ткань загнивает, погибает. При заболевании взрослых растений на листьях и стеблях образуются бурые пятна. При заражении в период формирования коробочек на створках образуются красно-бурые или тёмно-бурые пятна с красным ободком. При раннем поражении коробочки не раскрываются, волокно и семена в них склеиваются и загнивают. При поражении плодоножек коробочки опадают. Развитию болезни способствуют умеренно теплая погода и высокая влажность. За летний период Гриб даёт несколько генераций конидиального спороношения. Спороношение Гриба:- Glomerella Gossypii имеет вид круглых или продолговатых подушечек с немногочисленными щетинками, которые у основания тёмно-коричневые, у вершины бесцветные, прямые или изогнутые, с перегородками. Конидии продолговатоовальные, обычно со светлой каплей в центре, бесцветные, в массе розовые, размером 11–20 x 2.4–5.5 мкм. Пути Распространения:- В ходе международной торговли возбудитель болезни переносится с заражёнными семенами и растениями Хлопчатника. В естественных условиях патоген распространяется воздушнокапельным путём. Методы выявления и идентификации:- визуальный осмотр, метод влажной камеры, метод выделения на питательную среду, микроскопирование и морфометрирование.

GLORY HOLE = ВЕЛИКОЛЕПНАЯ ДЫРА – Glory Hole (maritime term):- steward's quarters. / каюты стюарда.

GLOSS = БЛЕСК (или ГЛЯНЕЦ) – Gloss is the degree of reflection of a coating film. Paints, varnishes, and lacquers having a lot of reflection are said to be glossy, while those having a low level of reflection are said to be flat. / Степень отражаемости покрывающей плёнки. О красках, олифах, и лаках, имеющих повышенную отражаемость, говорят, что они глянцевые (glossy), а о имеющих низкий уровень отражаемости, говорят, что они матовые (flat).

GLOSS = ГЛЯНЕЦ (или ЛОСК, или ОТБЛЕСК) – Gloss:- angular selectivity of reflectance, involving surface-reflected light, responsible for the degree to which reflected highlights or images of objects may be seen as superimposed on a surface.

GLOSS METER = ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬ ОТБЛЕСКА (или БЛЕСКОМЕР) – Gloss Meter is an instrument that measures surface-reflected light at defined angles, i.e. 60°, 85°. / Блескомер – прибор для измерения блеска путём направления светового луча постоянной мощности под углом к тестируемой поверхности и контроля отражённого света. Блескомер производит рабочие замеры при углах наблюдения-освещения 85°/85° целенаправленного потока света. Используется в работе с лакокрасочными, эмалированными и другими покрытиями, имеющими матовость или блеск. Блескомеры определённого типа используют для измерения блеска при определённых углах наблюдения ('60°/60°', '20°/20°', и '85°/85°').

GLOSSY = ЛОСНЯЩЕЕСЯ – Glossy:- leaf blades have a glossy surface to which water easily adheres in large droplets.

GLOVE = ПЕРЧАТКА – Glove is a covering for the hand having separate sections for each of the fingers and the thumb and often extending part way up the arm; gauntlet. / Перчатка – покрытие для руки, имеющее отдельные секции для каждого из .

GLOVE SILK = ПЕРЧАТОЧНЫЙ ШЁЛК – Glove Silk:- silk, rayon, synthetics. Knit – two bar doubleknit tricot. Made on a warp knitted frame. Very finely knit but very strong. Now called Nylon™ Simplex. Similar to chamoisette (cotton). / Найлан[T3] (Nylon™).

GLR = GENERAL LICENSE RETURN (REPLACEMENT)

GLUCOSINOLATES = ГЛЮКОСИНОЛАТЫ – Glucosinolates are natural components of canola, rapeseed, and mustard seed. These compounds are responsible for the pungent odor and sharp flavour of cabbage, brussels sprouts, radishes, broccoli and cauliflower. They are natural toxicants, associated with goitre and liver damage when consumed in large quantities. Glucosinolates may be desirable in mustard seed destined for condiment use. However, high levels in rapeseed restricted the use of this seed for feed. Breeding programs to reduce the level of glucosinolates in rapeseed produced canola. Content of glucosinolates in canola is determined according to procedures prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. / , ответственные за жгучий запах и острый привкус капусты, Брюссельской капусты, редьки, брокколи и цветной капусты. Они являются натуральными токсикантами, связанными с . Содержание глюкозинолатов в кэнолэ (canola) определяется в соответствии с процедурами, описанными в инструкциях Федеральной Службы США по Инспекции Зерна (ФСИЗ; US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS)).

GLULAM = КЛЕЁНАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Glulam is a structural wood product made by bonding together laminations of dimension lumber. / Строительный древесный продукт, изготовленный посредством скрепления в одно целое слоёв мерного пиломатериала.

GLULAM RIVET = ЗАКЛЁПКА ДЛЯ КЛЕЁНОЙ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ – Glulam Rivet is a nail-like oval shaped fastener used in combination with predrilled steel plates to connect glulam members (approved for use in Canada and the United States). / Под Заклёпкой понимается крепёжная деталь, состоящая из стержня и закладной головки. В заклёпочном соединении конец стержня расклёпывают для образования замыкающей головки. Материал заклёпки обычно выбирают однородным с материалом соединяемых деталей во избежание электрохимической коррозии (у металлов) и температурного напряжения в соединении.

GLUME = КОЛОСКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ – Glume:- the two chaffy structures in the inflorescence of grasses. It is made up of the lemma and palea which usually cover the floret before blooming and often remain attached to the ripened 'fruit' or grain of some Cereals, such as Rice.

GLUME DISCOLORATION = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА КОЛОСКОВОЙ ЧЕШУИ (или ОБОЛОЧКИ (ЗЕРНА)) – Glume Discoloration:- synonymous with grain discoloration. Rice grains maybe infected with various organisms causing discoloration ranging from black dots to brown or blackish blotches which may cover the entire glume.

GLUTEN = ГЛУТЭН (или ГЛЮТЕН, или КЛЕЙКОВИНА) – Gluten (from Latin Gluten 'Glue') is a protein composite that appears in foods processed from Wheat and related species, including Barley and Rye. It gives elasticity to dough, helping it to rise and to keep its shape, and often giving the final product a chewy texture. As cases of known gluten sensitivity increase, many foods in the western world are now labeled to clarify whether they contain gluten. Gluten is the composite of a prolamin and a glutelin, which exist, conjoined with starch, in the endosperm of various grass-related grains. Gliadin, a water-soluble, and glutenin, a water-insoluble, (the prolamin and glutelin from Wheat) compose about 80% of the protein contained in Wheat seed. Being insoluble in water, they can be purified by washing away the associated starch. Worldwide, gluten is a source of protein, both in foods prepared directly from sources containing it, and as an additive to foods otherwise low in protein. The seeds of most flowering plants have endosperms with stored protein to nourish embryonic plants during germination. True gluten, with gliadin and glutenin, is limited to certain members of the grass family. The stored proteins of Maize and Rice are sometimes called Glutens, but their proteins differ from Wheat gluten by lacking gliadin. Gluten is extracted from flour by washing out the starch:- starch is water soluble while gluten is not, and gluten binds together strongly, while starch dissolved in cold water is mobile. If a saline solution is used instead of water, a purer protein is obtained, with certain harmless impurities going into solution with the starch. However, on an industrial scale, starch is the prime product, making cold water the favored solvent. In home or restaurant cooking, a ball of Wheat flour dough good is kneaded under water until the starch dissolves out. In industrial production, a slurry of Wheat flour is kneaded vigorously by machinery until the starch dissolves and the gluten condenses into a mass. This mass is collected by centrifugation, then transported through several stages integrated in a continuous process. Approximately 65% of the water in the wet gluten is removed by means of a screw press; the remainder is sprayed through an atomizer nozzle into a drying chamber, where it remains at an elevated temperature a short time to evaporate the water without denaturing the gluten. The process yields a flour-like powder with a 7% moisture content, which is air cooled and pneumatically transported to a receiving vessel. In the final step, the collected gluten is sifted and milled to produce a uniform product. Gluten forms as glutenin molecules cross-link to form a sub-microscopic network attached to gliadin, which contributes viscosity (thickness) and extensibility to the mix. If this dough is leavened with yeast, sugar fermentation produces bubbles of carbon dioxide which, trapped by the gluten network, cause the dough to rise. Baking coagulates the gluten, which, along with starch, stabilizes the shape of the final product. Gluten content has been implicated as a factor in the staling of bread, possibly because it binds water through hydration. The development of gluten (i.e. enhancing its elasticity) affects the texture of the baked goods. Gluten's attainable elasticity is proportional to its content of glutenins with low molecular weights as this portion contains the preponderance of the sulfur atoms responsible for the cross-linking in the network. More refining (of the gluten) leads to chewier products such as pizza and bagels, while less refining yields tender baked goods such as pastry products. Generally, bread flours are high in gluten; cake flours have a lower gluten content. Kneading promotes the formation of gluten strands and cross-links, creating baked product that is chewier in proportion to the length of kneading. An increased moisture content in the dough enhances gluten development. Shortening inhibits formation of cross-links and is used, along with diminished water and less kneading, when a tender and flaky product, such as a pie crust, is desired. The strength and elasticity of gluten in flour is measured in the baking industry using a farinograph. This gives the baker a measurement of quality for different varieties of flours in developing recipes for various baked goods. Gluten, when dried and milled to a powder and added to ordinary flour dough, improves a dough's ability to rise and increases the bread's structural stability and chewiness. Gluten-added dough must be worked vigorously to induce it to rise to its full capacity; an automatic bread machine or food processor may be required for kneading. The added gluten provides supplemental protein to products with low or nonexistent protein levels. Gluten, especially Wheat gluten, is the basis for imitation meats resembling chicken, duck (mock duck), fish, pork and beef. When cooked in broth, gluten absorbs some of the surrounding liquid (including the taste) and becomes firm to the bite, so is widely used in vegetarian and vegan foods as a meat substitute. The 'Codex Alimentarius' set of international standards for food labeling has a standard relating to the labelling of products as 'gluten free', but this standard does not apply to 'foods which in their normal form do not contain gluten'. Gluten is used as a stabilizing agent in products like ice cream and ketchup, where it may be unexpected. Foods of this kind present a problem because the hidden gluten constitutes a hazard for people with celiac disease:- In the United States, at least, gluten might not be listed on the labels of such foods because the US, Food and Drug Administration has classified gluten as GRAS (generally recognized as safe). Requirements for proper labeling are being formulated by the USDA. In the United Kingdom, only cereals currently need to be labelled, while labeling of other products is voluntary. The protein content of some pet foods may also be enhanced by adding gluten. Between 0.5 and 1.0 percent of people in the United States are sensitive to gluten due to celiac disease. Celiac disease constitutes an abnormal immune reaction to partially digested gliadin. It probably occurs with comparable frequencies among all wheat-eating populations in the world. Certain allergies and neuropathies are also caused by gluten consumption and inhalation. Note that Wheat allergy and celiac disease are different disorders. Xxxxx. Gluten is a special type of protein that is commonly found in Rye, Wheat, and Barley. Therefore, it is found in most types of cereals and in many types of bread. Not all foods from the grain family, however, contain gluten. Examples of grains that do not have gluten include wild Rice, Corn, Buckwheat, Millet, Amaranth, Quinoa, Teff, Oats, Soybeans, and Sunflower seeds. Gluten can be removed from wheat flour, producing wheat starch. All of the gluten in Wheat flour, however, cannot be removed. Still, according the the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), if a certain amount of the gluten is removed, the food product can be labeled 'gluten-free'. This is somewhat similar to food products that can be labeled as 0 Calories even though a serving contains 4 or less Calories. Gluten helps make bread elastic, providing it with that chewy texture it has when eaten. For this reason, flour that has had most of its gluten removed, produces a sticky dough that feels much like chewing gum. Gluten provides many additional important qualities to bread. For example, gluten keeps the gases that are released during fermentation in the dough, so the bread is able to rise before it is baked. In addition, gluten firms up when it is cooked and, with the help of starch, helps ensure the bread maintains its proper shape. Gluten also has an absorbent quality, which is why bread is capable of soaking up broth. Because of this feature, gluten is often used by those on a vegetarian diet as an imitation meat. On the downside, gluten is believed to be partly responsible for causing bread to become stale. Some people suffer from a disease called Celiac Disease, which impedes the digestion of gluten. Individuals with celiac disease must eat foods that do not contain gluten in order to prevent illness. If improperly treated, celiac disease can be fatal. In addition, care must be taken when eating grains that do not contain gluten, particularly oats and teff, as they are commonly grown near foods with gluten or processed in the same bins. Catholic sufferers of celiac disease must also exercise precaution, as Wheat, which contains gluten, is a required ingredient in the wafers used for certain religious ceremonies. / пузырь (bubble). Под Клейковиной понимается белковая часть пшеничной муки, остающаяся в виде эластичного сгустка после вымывания крахмала из теста водой. Составляющие клейковину запасные белки – глиадин и глутенин содержатся в эндосперме зерна пшеницы; от их содержания и свойств зависят хлебопекарные качества пшеничной муки. Глютен – смесь двух белков – глиадина (gliadin) и глютенина (glutenin). Глютен содержится в пшенице и ржи, придавая им важное свойство:- когда они смешиваются с водой, то становятся клейкими, начинают захватывать воздух, и из них можно приготовить тесто. Повышенная чувствительность к глютену приводит к развитию чревной болезни у детей. Глютен в питании может быть причиной постоянных головных болей. Если у вас периодические головные боли, плохая координация или

непереносимость глютена, то стоит задуматься о том, сколько пшеницы вы потребляете. Исследователи обнаружили, что если исключить глютен – протеин, который присутствует в пшенице и других зерновых – из диеты, то эти симптомы резко снизятся у людей среднего возраста. Результаты исследования были опубликованы в последнем выпуске Неврологии, научного журнала Американской Академии Неврологии. У 10 пациетнов наблюдалась повышенная чувствительность к глютену и магнитно-резонансная томограмма показывала воспаление центральной нервной системы. Все они время от времени испытывали головные боли, а некоторые из них страдали от нестабильности и отказов мускульной координации. После того, как глютен был исключён из питания, у девяти из десяти пациентов уменьшились или совсем пропали эти симптомы. Один пациент просто не следовал диете. В одном из случаев 50-летний мужчина страдал от головных болей и тошноты, которые сопровождались беспокойством и возбуждением. Он испытывал эпизодические головные боли в течение четырёх лет, затем приступы участились и стали более выраженными. После того, как он исключил глютен из питания, головные боли полностью исчезли. После прекращения этой диеты его периодические головные боли снова вернулись. Устранение инициирующего фактора, в данном случае глютена, может стать терапевтическим методом лечения непереносимости глютена и головных болей. Диагноз непереносимость глютена и связанная с глютеном неврологическая дисфункция объясняется присутствием антител. Кроме того, определённые гены у некоторых людей делают их более предрасположенными к непереносимости. До недавнего времени считалось, что целиакия – непереносимость глютена в зерновых продуктах – довольно редкая в США болезнь. Но положение меняется. Недавние исследования (в 2002) в Клинике Майо (Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, AZ, the United States) показали резкое увеличение случаев этого недуга. Наиболее подвержены этому заболеванию женщины после 40, 50 и 60 лет. В Январском выпуске 2003 публикации Майо Клиник (Mayo Clinic Women's HealthSource) были опубликованы подробные данные, в соответствии с которыми симптомами целиакии являются спорадическая диарея, боли в брюшной полости, вздутие живота, сероватый стул. Очень часто люди испытывали симптомы целиакии задолго до того, как им был поставлен диагноз. Ведь раньше считалось, что эта болезнь редкая. К тому же симптомы очень многочисленны. Диагноз целиакии ставится с помощью теста крови и подтверждается образцами ткани из тонкой кишки. Если был поставлен такой диагноз, то важно исключить глютен из пищи, то есть избегать употребление хлеба, макаронных изделий, выпечки и всего, что содержит пшеницу, ячмень или рожь. Обычно через несколько недель после такой диеты наступает улучшение здоровья.

GLUTINOUS AROMATIC RICE = ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ АРОМАТИЧНЫЙ РИС – Glutinous Aromatic Rice means white glutinous aromatic Rice, brown glutinous aromatic Rice and paddy glutinous aromatic Rice which their characteristics on white glutinous Rice provides opaque appearance. After being steam cooked, the grain turns to glutinous and sticks together. / Под Глютинозным Ароматичным Рисом понимается белый, бурый и нешелушеный глютинозный ароматичный рис, обеспечивает наличие непрозрачности.

GLUTINOUS BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Glutinous Brown Rice For Processing shall be special varieties of Rice (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa) which contain more than 50 percent chalky kernels. Grade US No. 1 shall contain not more than 1.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 2 not more than 2.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 3 not more than 4.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 4 not more than 6.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, and grade US No. 5 not more than 10.0 percent of nonchalky kernels. The maximum limits for 'Chalky kernels' in §868.261 are not applicable to the special grade 'Glutinous Brown Rice For Processing'. / В индустрии риса в Соединённых Штатах Америки под Глютинозным Рисом подразумеваются особые глютинозные Виды Посевного Риса (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa), которые содержат более 50 процентов меловой зерновки (меловых ядер).

GLUTINOUS MILLED RICE = ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the United States, Glutinous Milled Rice shall be special varieties of Rice (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa) which contain more than 50 percent chalky kernels. For long grain, medium grain, and short grain milled rice, grade US No. 1 shall contain not more than 1.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 2 not more than 2.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 3 not more than 4.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 4 not more than 6.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 5 not more than 10.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, and grade US No. 6 not more than 15.0 percent of nonchalky kernels. For second head milled Rice, grade US No. 1 shall contain not more than 4.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 2 not more than 6.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 3 not more than 10.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 4 not more than 15.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, and grade US No. 5 not more than 20.0 percent of nonchalky kernels. For screenings milled rice, there are no grade limits for percent of nonchalky kernels. For brewers milled rice, the special grade 'Glutinous Milled Rice' is not applicable. / Для высевок (screenings). В индустрии Риса в Соединённых Штатах Америки под Глютинозным Обрушенным Рисом подразумеваются особые Глютинозные Виды Посевного Риса (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa), которые содержат более 50 процентов меловой зерновки (меловых ядер).

GLUTINOUS RICE = ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ РИС (или ЛИПКИЙ РИС) – Glutinous Rice also called Sticky Rice or Sweet Rice, consists of amylose and amylopectin starch. With a chalky white texture. The standards for white glutinous Rice are specified as follows:- (i) white glutinous Rice 10%, (ii) Short Grain, and (iii) Long Grain. Glutinous Rice:- refers to waxy Rice with only 0–2% amylose or mainly amylopectin in its endosperm and pollen starch. Raw glutinous endosperm is opaque and becomes moist, sticky, and glossy when cooked. / Глютинозный Рис, именуемый также Клейким Рисом или Сладким Рисом, состоит из амилозы и амилопектинового крахмала. С меловидной белой текстурой. Стандарты на белый глютинозный Рис специфицируются как:- (i) белый глютинозный Рис 10% (white glutinous rice 10%); (ii) Короткозёрный (Short Grain); и (iii) Длиннозёрный (Long Grain). В России, к Глютинозным относят зёрна Риса однородные по цвету, плотного строения, консистенции молочного стекла, в разрезе стеаринообразные без мучнистого или стекловидного вкрапления. Глютинозный Рис:- обработанные зёрна Риса особых глютинозных сортов. От обыкновенного Риса они отличаются тем, что при варке образуют сплошную клейкую массу. Поэтому могут негативно повлиять на качество блюда, особенно если есть желание приготовить Рис рассыпчатым. Глютинозные зёрна плотные, на разрезе с консистенцией молочного стекла, стеаринообразные, однородные по цвету, без мучнистых или стекловидных вкраплений.

GLUTINOUS ROUGH RICE = ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Glutinous Rough Rice shall be special varieties of Rice (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa) which contain more than 50 percent chalky kernels. Grade US No. 1 shall contain not more than 1.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 2 not more than 2.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 3 not more than 4.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 4 not more than 6.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, grade US No. 5 not more than 10.0 percent of nonchalky kernels, and grade US No. 6 not more than 15.0 percent of nonchalky kernels. / В индустрии Риса в Соединённых Штатах Америки под Глютинозным Рисом-Сырцом подразумеваются особые Глютинозные Виды Посевного Риса (Oryza Sativa L. Glutinosa), которые содержат более 50 процентов меловой зерновки (меловых ядер). В соответствии в утверждённой в США градацией Сорт № 1 должен содержать не более 1.0 процента немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер), Сорт № 2 – не более 2.0 процентов немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер), Сорт № 3 – не более 4.0 процентов немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер), Сорт № 4 – не более 6.0 процентов немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер),

Сорт № 5 – не более 10.0 процентов немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер) и Сорт № 6 – не более 15.0 процентов немеловой зерновки (немеловых ядер).

GLV = GENERAL LICENSE SHIPMENTS OF LIMITED VALUE

GLYCOPHYTES = ГЛИКОФИТЫ (или ГЛЮКОФИТЫ) – Glycophytes are Nonhalophytic Plants or Plants that do not grow well when the osmotic pressure of the soil solution rises above two bars. / Под Гликофитами, от Греческих слов Glykýs, означающее Сладкий, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются Растения незасолённых почв и пресных водоёмов. К ним относится большинство Растений, в том числе почти все культурные. Гликофиты или Глюкофиты, от Греческих слов Glykýs, означающее Сладкий, и Phytón, означающее Растение, Растения незаселённых почв и пресных водоёмов. К Гликофитам относятся Мезофиты, Гигро- и Гидрофиты, некоторые Ксерофиты. Почти все культурные Растения являются Гликофитами. Некоторые из них способны приспосабливаться к засолению почвы. Однако засоление всегда снижает продуктивность Гликофитов. Устойчивость Гликофитов к солям можно увеличить предпосевным солевым закаливанием (смотрите Солестойкость Растений). Сравните с Галофитами.

GLYCOPROTEIN = ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН – Glycoprotein is a diverse group of proteins which are modified by addition of short chains of typically 8–10 sugar residues covalently linked to their polypeptide structure. / Под Гликопротеидами или Мукопротеидами, от Греческого слова Glykýs, означающее Сладкий, и Протеин, понимаются сложные белки, содержащие углеводные компоненты. К гликопротеидам относятся многие белки плазмы крови (иммуноглобулины, трансферрины и другие), некоторые ферменты, гормоны (например, тиреотропин) и другие. Гликопротеиды, сложные белки, содержащие углеводы. Молярная масса от нескольких десятков тысяч до нескольких миллионов. Присутствуют почти во всех тканях и жидкостях животных (включая человека), в тканях растений и в микроорганизмах. К гликопротеидам относятся муцины (встречаются в секретах всех слизистых желёз – в слюне, желудочном соке, в спинномозговой и семенной жидкостях) и мукоиды (входят в состав опорных тканей – костей, хряща, связок, стекловидного тела глаза, яичного белка). К гликопротеидам относятся многие белки плазмы крови (церулоплазмин, орозомукоид, трансферин, протромбин), групповые вещества крови, иммуноглобулины, некоторые ферменты (панкреатическая рибонуклеаза Б, така-амилаза), гормоны (тиреотропин и фолликулостимулирующий гормон). Содержание углеводов в гликопротеидах варьирует от долей процента до 80%; их полисахаридная часть может содержать глюкозамин, галактозамин, галактозу, маннозу и другие углеводы. По аминокислотному составу все известные гликопротеиды делят на две группы:- (1) содержащие обычный набор аминокислот и небольшое количество углеводов (3–40%); и (2) имеющие специфический набор аминокислот с преобладанием серина и треонина и высокое содержание углеводов (60–80%).

GLYCOSIDE = ГЛИКОЗИД – Glycoside is any of a large class of natural or synthetic compounds such as anthocyanin that are acetal derivatives of sugars and that on hydrolysis yield one or more molecules of a sugar, often a noncarbohydrate. / Под Гликозидами понимаются органические вещества, молекулы которых состоят из углевода и неуглеводного компонента (агликона), соединённых так называемой гликозидной связью. Широко распространены в растениях, где могут быть формой переноса и хранения различных веществ. Сердечные гликозиды Наперстянки применяют в медицине. Гликозиды, продукты соединения (посредством легко гидролизуемых гликозидных связей) циклических 5- и 6-членных сахаров с веществами типа спиртов или фенолов. Гликозидные связи образуются между ацетальным гидроксилом сахара и спиртовой группой неуглеводного компонента, так называемого Агликона (при отщеплении молекулы воды). В зависимости от участия атомов S, O или N в образовании гликозидной связи различают S^-, O^- или N^- гликозиды. Две последние группы гликозидов наиболее распространены в тканях растений и животных, a- и b-гликозиды различаются пространственным положением агликона по отношению к плоскости кольца углеводного компонента; их гидролиз протекает при участии ферментов a и b-гликозидаз. Классификацию гликозидов затрудняет разнообразие веществ, выступающих в роли агликона, определяющего специфическое биологическое действие гликозидов. Содержащие глюкозу гликозиды называются Глюкозидами. К гликозидам, содержащим дисахаридные остатки, относятся кроцин (содержащий генциобиозу) и ксанторамнин (рамнозу). Полисахариды, также образуемые гликозидными связями, часто относят к гликозидам, а ферменты, их расщепляющие (например, амилазу), – к гликозидазам. Многие гликозиды – красящие вещества. Ряд гликозидов обладает значительной биологической активностью и применяется в медицине и биологии. Так называемые сердечные гликозиды, содержащиеся в растениях Наперстянке, Ландыше, Строфанте и другие, вызывают изменения сердечной деятельности; их применяют при заболеваниях сердца, они повышают сократительную способность сердечной мышцы, усиливают и укорачивают систолу, удлиняют диастолу, что ведёт к улучшению кровоснабжения сердца и устраняет застойные явления. В эксперименте гликозид флоридзин используют для вызывания гликозурии; гликозид сапонин вызывает гемолиз эритроцитов. Важную роль в организме играют гликозиды, образуемые при соединении сахаров рибозы и дезоксирибозы с азотистыми основаниями, – так называемые Нуклеозиды. Их фосфорные производные – нуклеотиды – участвуют в построении нуклеиновых кислот, а также являются коферментами.

GLYPHOSATE = ГЛИФОСАТ – Glyphosate (or RoundUp as it is commonly sold) is in the spotlight following claims it may cause cancer. AustralianFarmers (AustralianFarmers was initiated in 2016 by the National Farmers' Federation) busts the myths and explains why the science doesn't support this claim. What Is Glyphosate? Glyphosate is the active ingredient in the popular weed killer RoundUp, and about 500 other herbicide products. It's widely used by farmers, gardeners and other land managers. When applied, glyphosate prevents weeds from making the proteins they need to grow. Why Is Glyphosate Important? Glyphosate allows farmers to control weeds from above the ground – doing away with the need to plough or till the soil. Reducing tillage maintains soil nutrients and improves water use efficiency. Healthier soils mean higher yielding crops – a win for farmers and the environment. Glyphosate is also used to control aggressive, noxious weeds such as serrated tussock and African lovegrass. If not controlled, these weeds can rapidly take over a landscape – at the expense of native pastures and biodiversity. Why Is Glyphosate Under Pressure? In September (2018), a Californian jury found in favour of a plaintiff who alleged exposure to RoundUp, manufactured by Monsanto, had resulted in terminal non-Hodgkinson Lymphoma. The jury drew on a study by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which identified exposure to glyphosate, as well as activities such as drinking hot drinks, frying food, and hairdressing, as 'probable carcinogenic' activities. In 2016, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) evaluated the IARC report and other contemporary scientific assessments as part of an established chemical review nomination process. The APVMA concluded that glyphosate did not pose a carcinogenic risk to humans and that there were no grounds to place it under formal reconsideration. The APVMA is a globally recognised, science-based regulator. What Does The Science Say? No other agricultural chemical has been tested to the extent that glyphosate has. The scientific evidence supporting glyphosate's safety is clear and overwhelming. In the past three years alone, regulatory authorities in the European Union, South Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States have publicly reaffirmed that exposure to glyphosate does not cause cancer. More than 800 scientific studies and reviews, including numerous independent regulatory safety assessments, have informed and confirmed these regulators' stance. A recent longitudinal study by the United States' National Institute of Agriculture followed 57 000 farmers and registered applicators of glyphosate for more than 20 years. The study found no connection between cancer and glyphosate. Farmers Take These Issues Seriously:- Australian farmers are renowned across the world for producing high quality, safe, sustainable produce. It is a role they take

very seriously. Farmers put their faith in the regulator (the Australian Pesticides And Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)) to only approve for use products that are are safe for the environment and human health. Farmers care about their own health and that of their families, farm workers, communities and consumers. Busting The Myths On Glyphosate:- (1) Myth – Glyphosate Causes Cancer:- In the past 3 years alone regulatory authorities in the European Union, South Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States have publicly reaffirmed that glyphosate does not cause cancer. A longitudinal study followed 57 000 registered users of glyphosate over 20 years and found no connection between cancer and glyphosate. The findings of a study by the World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer, identified exposure to glyphosate, drinking hot drinks, frying food, and hairdressing, as 'probable carcinogenic' activities. In 2016, the APVMA evaluated the IARC report and other contemporary scientific assessments as part of an established chemical review nomination process. The APVMA concluded that glyphosate did not pose a carcinogenic risk to humans and that there were no grounds to place it under formal reconsideration. (2) Fact – Food Grown In Farming Systems Where Glyphosate Is Used, Is Safe To Eat:- Glyphosate is typically not applied directly to food crops. Nevertheless, as with all other agricultural chemicals, farmers must adhere to maximum residue levels (MRLs) for glyphosate. In May 2016, the Joint World Health Organisation (WHO)/Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Meeting on Pesticide Residues concluded that 'glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans from exposure through diet'. (3) Fact – Glyphosate Is Good For The Environment:- Glyphosate allows farmers to control weeds from above the ground, doing away with the need to plough or till fallow paddocks in preparation for the sowing of a crop. This practice minimises soil disruption and maximises soil health and water use efficiency. Less tillage, means less machinery operation and therefore less emissions generation. Glyphosate is also used by farmers to control aggressive, noxious weeds such as serrated tussock and African lovegrass. Left unmanaged, these weeds will spread rapidly, to the detriment of native grasses and biodiversity. (4) Fact – Products Containing Glyphosate Should Be Used According To The Directions On The Label:- In the same way it is recommended users observe the directions for use on the labels of household products, users of glyphosate products should always follow directions for use. It is important to note that there is no level of exposure to glyphosate that has been deemed to be dangerous to human health. (5) Myth – Australian Farmers Could Produce The Food And Fiber They Do Today, Without Using Glyphosate:- Through better weed control, improved soil health and water use efficiency, the addition of glyphosate has allowed farmers, in particular cotton, cereal, oilseed and pulse growers, to greatly improve their productivity per hectare. Today, on average, each Australian farmer grows enough food to feed 300 Australians and 600 global citizens each year. Australian farmers are trusted across the world for producing safe sustainable food and fiber – glyphosate plays an important role in making this possible. (6) Myth – Australian Farmers Could Use An Alternate Herbicide:- Currently, there is no product approved for use in Australia that is as safe or as effective as glyphosate for weed control. / РаундАп (RoundUp), изготавливаемый компанией Мансэнто (Monsanto), не-Хадьжкинсэнская Лимфома (terminal non-Hodgkinson Lymphoma).

GM = GALL MIDGE

GM = GAMBIA

GM = GENERAL MANAGER

GM = GENERAL MEETING

GM = GENETICALLY MODIFIED

GM = GREEN MANURE

GMBH = GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG

GMC = GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATE

GMCIG = THE GLOBAL MOBILE COMMERCE INTEROPERABILITY GROUP

GMD = GEOMETRIC MEAN DIAMETER

GMDB = GUARANTEED MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT

GMDSS = GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SYSTEM

GMM = GENERAL MERCHANDISING MANAGER

GM PLANTS = GENETICALLY MODIFIED PLANTS

GMPP PLANTS = GENETICALLY MODIFIED PEST–PROTECTED PLANTS

GMROI = GROSS MARGIN RETURN ON INVENTORY

GMT = GREENWICH MEAN TIME

GN = GUINEA

GNMA = THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

G–NNR = GENERAL LICENSE NON–NAVAL RESERVE

GNP = GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

GNSO = GENERIC NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION

GO = GENERAL OBLIGATION

GO = GENERAL ORDER

GO ADRIFT = ДРЕЙФОВАТЬ – Go Adrift (maritime term):- break loose.

GOC = GENERAL OPERATING COSTS

GODET ROLL = XX (или ВАЛИК ГАЛЕТА) – Godet Roll is a roll used for transporting and controlling the movement of bundles of fibers and yarns in the processing of these materials. / Godet Wheel = прядильный диск – для отвода пучка искусственных волокон из ванны и для подачи на бобину или в кружку.

GODETS = ГОДЭ (или РАСТИРАЮЩИЕСЯ СКЛАДКИ) – Godets are seam insertions that have triangular shaped panels which are added to the hems seams and this creates a flaring effect in clothes. The shape of the cutting of godets and the insertions depends on how you want the design to look. You can add piping to the godets seams or use a contrast color to make a decorative finish. You can use any fabric to sew godets. / .

GODFRA = GOLD DEPOSIT FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT

GO–DOWN = СКЛАДСКАЯ (или ОТКРЫТАЯ) ПЛОЩАДКА – In the Far East, Go-Down is a warehouse or cargo shed where goods are stored and delivered.

GOFO = GOLD FORWARD OFFERED RATE

GOFRA = GOLD FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT

GO–GO FUND = АКТИВНЫЙ (или ПОСПЕШНЫЙ) ВЫСОКОРИСКОВАННЫЙ ФОНД – Go-Go Fund is the investment fund promising investors exceptionally high earnings achieved by frequently shifting portfolio weightings (trading) and through speculative exposure. / Инвестиционный фонд, обещающий инвесторам исключительно высокие заработки, достигаемые часто переоцененными возможностями портфеля (при торговле) и посредством подверженности спекуляциям.

GOH = GARMENT–ON–HANGER

GOING–CONCERN VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕГО КОНЦЕРНА (или СТОИМОСТЬ ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ) – Going-Concern Value is the value that a firm has as an entity, as opposed to the sum of the values of each of its parts taken separately; particularly important in determining a reasonable railroad rate.

GOING PRIVATE = ПРИВАТИЗАЦИЯ (или ПРИВАТИЗИРОВАНИЕ, или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПУБЛИЧНОЙ КОМПАНИИ В ЧАСТНУЮ) – Going Private:- removing a company from stock exchange listing, a process achieved by the company purchasing its own shares. Going private is usually the result of a decision by the principal shareholders that they require more direct control of the company. Its primary purpose is to reduce interference by outside investors and to render the company considerably less vulnerable to take-over bids. / Выход компании из котировочного списка фондовой биржи и процесс, осуществляемый за счёт приобретения компанией её собственных акций. Приватизация обычно является результатом решения основных акционеров, в котором они требуют более непосредственного контроля над компанией. Главной целью приватизации является снижение вмешательства сторонних инвесторов и перевод компании в значительно менее беззащитное состояние в отношении предложений о поглощении. Приватизация – преобразование публичной акционерной компании в частную либо путём выкупа компанией своих акций, либо путём покупки акций внешним инвестором. Такое преобразование обычно происходит в том случае, если рыночная цена её акций значительно ниже их балансовой стоимости (book value) и, таким образом, существует возможность приобретения активов по низким ценам. Ещё одним мотивом может быть желание сохранить существующего управляющего, что делает компанию непривлекательной в качестве объекта поглощения.

GOING PUBLIC = АКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ЧАСТНОЙ КОМПАНИИ В ПУБЛИЧНУЮ, или ПУБЛИЧНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ, или ОТКРЫТАЯ ПОДПИСКА) – Going Public is the process by which a corporation first sells its shares to the public. When a company sells shares of itself to the public to raise capital. The initial listing of a company's shares on the stock exchange, also known as an Initial Public Offering (IPO). Together with the primary advantage of giving companies access to the capital market as a source of finance, publicity and image building effects as well as fiscal considerations also influence a company's decision to 'go public'. To offer shares of a company to financial institutions and the general public, and thereby receive a listing on the stock exchange. / Акционирование – преобразование частной компании в публичную. Термин используется в том случае, когда частная компания впервые предлагает свои акции к открытой продаже. Право владения компанией, таким образом, переходит из рук нескольких частных акционеров к фонду, который включает акционеров, приобретших акции в открытой продаже. В момент преобразования компании в акционерное общество открытого типа она осуществляет первоначальное публичное предложение (initial public offering) своих акций. Начиная с этого момента или до того, как компания вновь будет преобразована в частную, её акции будут иметь рыночную стоимость (market value).

GOLD = ЗОЛОТО – Gold is a chemical element, a dense, lustrous, yellow precious metal of Group Ib, Period 6, of the periodic table. Gold has several qualities that have made it exceptionally valuable throughout history. It is attractive in colour and brightness, durable to the point of virtual indestructibility, highly malleable, and usually found in nature in a comparatively pure form. The history of gold is unequaled by that of any other metal because of its value in the minds of men from earliest times. Properties, Occurrences, And Uses:- Gold is one of the heaviest of all metals. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is also soft and the most malleable and ductile of metals; an ounce (28 g) can be beaten out to 187 square feet (about 17 square meters) in extremely thin sheets called Gold Leaf. Because gold is visually pleasing and workable and does not tarnish or corrode, it was one of the first metals to attract human attention. Examples of elaborate gold workmanship, many in nearly perfect condition, survive from ancient Egyptian, Minoan, Assyrian, and Etruscan artisans, and gold has continued to be a highly favoured material out of which to craft jewelry and other decorative objects. Owing to its unique qualities, gold has been the one material that is universally accepted in exchange for goods and services. In the form of coins or bullion, gold has occasionally played a major role as a high-denomination currency, although silver has generally been the standard medium of payments in the world's trading systems. Gold began to serve as backing for paper-currency systems when they became widespread in the XIX century, and from the 1870s until World War I the gold standard was the basis for the world's currencies. Although gold's official role in the international monetary system had come to an end by the 1970s, the metal remains a highly regarded reserve asset, and approximately 45 percent of all the world's gold is held by governments and central banks for this purpose. Gold is still accepted by all nations as a medium of international payment. Gold is widespread in low concentrations in all igneous rocks. Its abundance in the Earth's crust is estimated at about 0.005 parts per million. It occurs mostly in the native state, remaining chemically uncombined except with tellurium, selenium, and possibly bismuth. The element's only naturally occurring isotope is gold-197. Gold often occurs in association with copper and lead deposits, and, though the quantity present is often extremely small, it is readily recovered as a by-product in the refining of those base metals. Large masses of gold-bearing rock rich enough to be called Ores are unusual. Two types of deposits containing significant amounts of gold are known:- hydrothermal veins, where it is associated with quartz and pyrite (fool's gold); and placer deposits, both consolidated and unconsolidated, that are derived from the weathering of gold-bearing rocks. The origin of enriched veins is not fully known, but it is believed that the gold was carried up from great depths with other minerals, at least in partial solid solution, and later precipitated. The gold in rocks usually occurs as invisible disseminated grains, more rarely as flakes large enough to be seen, and even more rarely as masses or veinlets. Crystals about 2.5 cm (1 inch) or more across have been found in California. Masses, some on the order of 90 kg (200 pounds), have been reported from Australia. Alluvial deposits of gold found in or along streams were the principal sources of the metal for ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Other deposits were found in Lydia (now in Turkey) and the lands of the Aegean and in Persia (now Iran), India, China, and other lands. During the Middle Ages the chief sources of gold in Europe were the mines of Saxony and Austria. The era of gold production that followed the Spanish discovery of the Americas in the 1490s was probably the greatest the world had witnessed to that time. The exploitation of mines by slave labour and the looting of Indian palaces, temples, and graves in Central and South America resulted in an unprecedented influx of gold that literally unbalanced the economic structure of Europe. From Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World in 1492 to 1600, more than 225 000 kg (8 000 000 ounces) of gold, or 35 percent of world production, came from South

America. The New World's mines – especially those in Colombia – continued into the XVII and XVIII centuries to account for 61 and 80 percent, respectively, of world production; 1 350 000 kg (48 000 000 ounces) were mined in the XVIII century. Russia became the world's leading producer of gold in 1823, and for 14 years it contributed the bulk of the world supply. During the second era of expanding production (1850–75), more gold was produced in the world than in all the years since 1492, primarily because of discoveries in California and Australia. A third marked increase (1890–1915) stemmed from discoveries in Alaska, Yukon Territory, and South Africa. A major factor in the increase of the world's supply of gold was the introduction in 1890 of the cyanide process for the recovery of gold from low-grade ores and ores containing minute, particle-sized gold. Gold production continued to rise throughout the XX century, partly because of the improvement in recovery methods and partly because of the continual growth and expansion of South Africa's gold-mining operations. In the late XX century four countries – South Africa, Russia, the United States, and Australia – accounted for two-thirds of the gold produced annually throughout the world. South Africa alone, with its vast Witwatersrand mines, produces about one-third of the world's gold. Because pure gold is too soft to resist prolonged handling, it is usually alloyed with other metals to increase its hardness for use in jewelry, goldware, or coinage. Most gold used in jewelry is alloyed with silver, copper, and a little zinc to produce various shades of yellow gold or with nickel, copper, and zinc to produce white gold. The color of these gold alloys goes from yellow to white as the proportion of silver in them increases; more than 70 percent silver results in alloys that are white. Alloys of gold with silver or copper are used to make gold coins and goldware, and alloys with platinum or palladium are also used in jewelry. The content of gold alloys is expressed in 24^{ths}, called Karats; a 12-karat gold alloy is 50 percent gold, and 24-karat gold is pure. Because of its high electrical conductivity (71 percent that of copper) and inertness, the largest industrial use of gold is in the electric and electronics industry for plating contacts, terminals, printed circuits, and semiconductor systems. Thin films of gold that reflect up to 98 percent of incident infrared radiation have been employed on satellites to control temperature and on space-suit visors to afford protection. Used in a similar way on the windows of large office buildings, gold reduces the air-conditioning requirement and adds to the beauty. Gold has also long been used for fillings and other repairs to teeth. Compounds:- The characteristic oxidation states of gold are +1 (aurous compounds) and +3 (auric compounds). Gold is more easily displaced from solution by reduction than any other metal; even platinum will reduce Au^{3+} ions to metallic gold. Among the relatively few gold compounds of practical importance are gold (I) chloride, AuCl; gold (III) chloride, or gold trichloride, $AuCl_3$; and chlorauric acid, $HAuCl_4$. All three are involved in the electrolytic refining of gold. Potassium cyanoaurate, $K[Au(CN)_2]$, is the basis for most gold-plating baths (the solution employed when gold is plated). The soluble salt sodium aurichloride, $NaAuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Several organic compounds of gold have industrial applications. For example, gold mercaptides, which are obtained from sulfurized terpenes, are dissolved in certain organic solutions and used for decorating china and glass articles. Atomic number:- 79; atomic weight:- 196.967; melting point:- 1 063 °C (1 945 °F); boiling point:- 2 966 °C (3 371 °F); specific gravity:- 19.3 (20 °C); valence:- 1, 3; electronic config.:- 2-8-18-32-18-1. Gold is a metallic element with a characteristic yellow color, but can also be black or ruby when finely divided, while colloidal solutions are intensely colored and often purple. These colors are the result of gold's plasmon frequency lying in the visible range, which causes red and green light to be reflected, and blue light to be absorbed. Gold is a chemical element with the symbol Au (in Latin, Aurum) and atomic number 79. It is a highly sought-after precious metal which, for many centuries, has been used as money, a store of value and in jewelery. The metal occurs as nuggets or grains in rocks, underground 'veins' and in alluvial deposits. It is one of the coinage metals. It is a dense, soft, shiny, yellow metal, and is the most malleable and ductile of the known metals. Gold forms the basis for a monetary standard used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Its ISO currency code is XAU. Modern industrial uses include dentistry and electronics, where gold has traditionally found use because of its good resistance to oxidative corrosion. Chemically, gold is a trivalent and univalent transition metal. Gold does not react with most chemicals, but is attacked by chlorine, fluorine, aqua regia and cyanide. Gold dissolves in mercury, forming amalgam alloys. In particular, gold is insoluble in nitric acid, which will dissolve most other metals. Nitric acid has long been used to confirm the presence of gold in items, and this is the origin of the colloquial term 'Acid Test', referring to a gold standard test for genuine value. Precious metal used for a number of monetary purposes. Buying gold has been recognized for centuries as one of the best ways to preserve one's wealth and purchasing power. Gold bullion is a unique investment. From the time of ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans to more modern times, man has had an affinity for gold bullion. In all ages, man has been fascinated with the beauty and magic of gold, and with its power to change men's lives. Today, the beauty of a gold bar lies in its proven ability to diversify investments, protect wealth and preserve one's purchasing power. Gold investing objectives may be 'buy-and-hold' and/or trading. How much to invest in gold is subject to your specific situation and objectives. Gold Bullion, available in .995 fine bullion bars (10 ounce units), the standard industry form. Each bar is hallmarked to certify weight and purity. Delivery of gold bullion can also be taken in the form of 32.15 ounce 'kilobars'. Gold coins have a proven ability to protect wealth and preserve one's purchasing power, and gold coins offer divisible size and are universally acceptable in a recognizable form. This makes the purchase of gold coins and the selling of gold coin convenient through reputable coin dealers. Whether it be for investing in pure 24k (k – carats) gold Vienna Philharmonic, American Buffalo, or Canadian Maple Leaf coins, or other monetary bullion coins like the Krugerrand or the US American Eagle, buying gold coins is a convenient method for wealth protection and profit potential. Coins:- (i) Gold Vienna Philharmonics, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins. Pure 24 karat gold. Each coin is .999 fine gold, legal tender, with a face value of 100 Euro/2 000 Austrian Schillings. Vienna Philharmonics are also available for personal delivery only in fractional sizes of ounce, ounce and 1/10 ounce, in units of 20 coins each. (ii) Canadian Gold Maple Leafs, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins. Pure 24 karat gold. Each coin is .999 fine gold with a face value of 50 Canadian Dollars. Legal tender coin in Canada. (iii) US Gold American Buffalos, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. First minted in 2006, American Buffalo gold bullion coins are the first .9999 fine 24-karat gold coins ever struck by the United States Mint. Legal tender coin in the USA with a USD50.00 face value. (iv) US Gold American Eagles, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. .9167 fine gold. Legal tender coin in the USA with a USD50.00 face value. Also available for personal delivery only in fractional sizes of ounce, ounce and 1/10 ounce, in units of 20 coins each. (v) South African Gold Krugerrands, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. .916 fine gold. First introduced in 1967. Legal tender coin has variable monetary value. Recognized and honored around the world. Latin name Aurum. Chemical symbol Au. Its specific gravity is 19.32 and melting point is 1 063 °C. In the United Kingdom, the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (in the 5^{th} Edition of its Balance of Payments Manual) recognise three types of gold:- (i) monetary gold, treated as a financial asset; (ii) gold held as a store of value, to be included in valuables; and (iii) gold as an industrial material, to be included in intermediate consumption or inventories. This is a significant change from previous UK practice and presents problems such that the United Kingdom has received from the European Union a derogation from applying this fully until the year 2005. The present treatment is as follows:- (i) In the accounts a distinction is drawn between gold held as a financial asset (financial gold) and gold held like any other commodity (commodity gold). Commodity gold in the form of finished manufactures together with net domestic and overseas transactions in gold moving into or out of finished manufactured form, i.e. for jewellery, dentistry, electronic goods, medals and proof – but not bullion – coins, is recorded in exports and imports of goods; and (ii) All other transactions in gold, i.e. those involving semi-manufactures such as rods, wire, etc, or bullion, bullion coins or banking-type assets and liabilities denominated in gold, including official reserve assets, are treated as financial gold transactions and included in the financial account of the Balance of Payments. The United Kingdom has adopted different treatment to avoid distortion of its trade in goods account by the substantial transactions of the

London bullion market. For many centuries gold has been much coveted for making jewelry, but above all in 'uncertain' times it is also prized as a capital investment – though it bears no interest. In most cases, buyers are not interested in short-term price gains, but seek to preserve value in the longer term. Over the last few decades, however, gold has been subject to strong price fluctuations. Gold bars or coins can be purchased for investment purposes. The value of gold is based primarily on its use as a currency standard or monetary reserve. In international payment business gold used to play an important part in settling international trade balances, but since 1976 it has largely lost this monetary policy role. Gold Futures (GC) are hedging tools for commercial producers and users of gold. They also provide global gold price discovery and opportunities for portfolio diversification. In addition, they:- (i) offer ongoing trading opportunities, since gold prices respond quickly to political and economic events; and (ii) serve as an alternative to investing in gold bullion, coins, and mining stocks. Things to know about the contracts:- (i) physically delivered; (ii) block-trade eligible; (iii) American-style options; and (iv) can be traded off-exchange for clearing only through CME ClearPort. Diversification:- trading new asset classes such as futures can help traders reduce portfolio volatility, especially during times of financial unrest. Leverage:- leverage is built into each futures contract allowing investors control at a fraction of its total value. Physical Delivery:- gold futures provide a mechanism for taking physical delivery in accordance with details of the contract from licensed depositories. Inflationary Hedge:- historically, the price of Gold has generally moved with inflation, making it a potential hedge against inflationary concerns. Market Liquidity:- liquidity in Gold futures averages a daily volume of over 200 000 trades and over 20 million ounces of Gold. Safe Haven Investment:- gold has historically maintained its value during times of economic or political uncertainty. Many people view it as a safe haven investment. The CME Group Gold futures contract is 100 oz. of Gold:- (1) Product Symbol:- GC. (2) Venue:- CME Globex, CME ClearPort, and Open Outcry (New York). (3) Hours (ET) CME Globex, Hours (ET) CME ClearPort, and Hours (ET) Open Outrcy:- Sunday – Friday 06:00 pm – 05:15 pm (05:00 pm – 04:15 pm Chicago Time/CT) with a 45-minute break each day beginning at 05:15 pm (04:15 pm CT). (4) Contract Size:- 100 Troy ounces. (5) Price Quotation:- US Dollars and Cents per Troy ounce. (6) Minumum Fluctuation:- USD0.10 per Troy ounce. (7) Termination of Trading:- trading terminates on the third last business day of the delivery month. (8) Listed Contracts:- trading is conducted for delivery during the current calendar month; the next two calendar months; any February, April, August, and October falling within a 23-month period; and any June and December falling within a 72-month period beginning with the current month. (9) Settlement Type:- physical. (10) Delivery Period:- delivery may take place on any business day beginning on the first business day of the delivery month or any subsequent business day of the delivery month, but not later than the last business day of the current delivery month. (11) Trading at Settlement (TAS):- Trading at Settlement is allowed in the active contract month. The active contract months will be February, April, June, August and December. On any given date, TAS transactions will be allowed only in a single contract month. TAS transactions may be executed at the current day's settlement price or at any valid price increment ten ticks higher or lower than the settlement price. (12) Grade and Quality Specs:- gold delivered under this contract shall assay to a minimum of 995 fineness. (13) Position Limits:- NYMEX® Position Limits. (14) Rulebook Chapter:- 113. (15) Exchange Rule:- these contracts are listed with, and subject to, the rules and regulations of COMEX. Gold futures offer a unique alternative to trading Gold with three distinct contract sizes (10, 50, and 100 Troy ounces) – one that's right for you. CME Group provides traders of all levels many benefits with Gold futures that other asset classes can't such as opportunity for diversification, greater leverage, deeper market liquidity, the option to take physical delivery and more. Now CME Group has made Gold futures even more accessible with the recent introduction of the 10 oz. E-micro Gold (MGC) futures contract. Like other precious metals, Gold is measured by Troy weight and by grams. When it is alloyed with other metals the term Carat or Karat is used to indicate the amount of gold present, with 24 karats being pure gold and lower ratings proportionally less. The purity of a gold bar can also be expressed as a decimal figure ranging from 0 to 1, known as the Millesimal Fineness, such as 0.995 being very pure. The price of gold is determined on the open market, but a procedure known as the Gold Fixing in London, originating in September 1919, provides a daily benchmark figure to the industry. The afternoon fixing appeared in 1968 to fix a price when US markets are open. Historically gold was used to back currency; in an economic system known as the Gold Standard, a certain weight of gold was given the name of a unit of currency. For a long period, the United States government set the value of the US Dollar so that one Troy ounce was equal to USD20.67 (USD664.56/kg), but in 1934 the Dollar was revalued to USD35.00 per Troy ounce (USD1 125.27/kg). By 1961 it was becoming hard to maintain this price, and a pool of US and European banks agreed to manipulate the market to prevent further currency devaluation against increased gold demand. On 1968-March-17, economic circumstances caused the collapse of the gold pool, and a two-tiered pricing scheme was established whereby gold was still used to settle international accounts at the old USD35.00 per Troy ounce (USD1.13/g) but the price of gold on the private market was allowed to fluctuate; this two-tiered pricing system was abandoned in 1975 when the price of gold was left to find its free-market level. Central banks still hold historical gold reserves as a store of value although the level has generally been declining. The largest gold depository in the world is that of the US Federal Reserve Bank in New York, which holds about 3% of the gold ever mined, as does the similarly-laden US Bullion Depository at Fort Knox. Since 1968 the price of gold on the open market has ranged widely, with a record high of USD850.00/oz (USD27 300.00/kg) on 1980-January-21, to a low of USD252.90/oz (USD8 131.00/kg) on 1999-June-21 (London Fixing). On 2006-May-11 the London gold fixing was USD715.50/oz (USD23 006.00/kg). After dropping along with everything else in 2008, gold embarked on a huge rally based in large part on fear that government stimulus would lead to high inflation. The inflation did not hit and gold took a tumble in 2013. While many take issue with official government inflation numbers, the chart shows that inflation had gotten pretty high prior to the credit crisis but the core (ex food and energy) did not rise above its 2% target. The inflation many saw coming due to quantitative easing has not arrived and gold bulls grew impatient by 2013. Metals in all forms are a pretty strong barometer of global economic health. However there does not appear to be a clear picture of what comes next as the US and global economy attempt to move from this period of extraordinary stimulus to more normal conditions. Metals aren't simply another commodity sector, they say a whole lot about where the global economy is going. Metals are the foundation of economic growth, and precious metals, gold in particular, can be a window to our souls. Besides being used as a currency and store of value when inflation fears rise, gold is the original fear gauge, in high demand when the world seems uncertain and at risk. 'Gold for 5 000 years keeps its value', says George Gero (in April 2014), vice-president of Global Futures RBC Capital Markets and long-time gold trader. You can't trust many currencies so people like to have some gold because it is portable, liquid, holds no allegiances and is instantly convertible to other currencies'. Gold is the most followed and globally traded commodity. That is if it were a commodity. Some call it a precious metal – and it is a lonely one, perhaps the last precious metal – others see it as a currency, the only one that maintains its value – and until we find a real life Rumpelstiltskin able to spin straw into gold like the fairy tale as easily as central bankers can print money, it will remain in demand. However that demand waned in 2013 (see 'Where's the inflation?' right). This came about as the huge increase in inflation expected by so many analysts (based on the massive global stimulus programs from central banks in response to the 2008 credit crisis) did not materialize (see 'Where did the stimulus go?' right). And Gero says traders are abandoning gold positions, which is evident from lower open interest. They keep on buying out-of-the-money calls. Years ago the mining company used to sell forward and buy out-of-the-money calls, but now the minors are selling calls and using the proceeds to but puts, according to Gero. 'We have 1.5 million in open interest in options and only 303 000 in open interest in futures. That is showing me a lack of interest in gold'. Patricia Mohr, vice-president, economics and commodity market specialist at Scotiabank, says gold prices bottomed at its June 2013 low of USD1 180 per oz but that Federal Reserve tapering will limit any move higher. 'Gold was driven up to its all-time record high in 2011 by quantitative easing and the idea that it would be inflationary – to date we haven't seen inflation', Mohr says. 'Talking about reducing QE

is what really unnerved gold. Every time (the Fed) reduces the asset purchase program it will check gold prices, but I do think it has bottomed'. Phillip Streible, senior market strategist at RJO Futures, says, 'I don't think we are going to see USD1 500 plus in gold for a very long time because the US economy is getting better, the global economy is slowly getting better and the Federal Reserve is acknowledging it by continuing to taper. They will stick to that timeline'. Gero agrees. 'There is a need for gold and a use for gold but sometimes it is overused. For the moment it is not bearish; it is not bullish but it is what I call benign neglect', he says. Mohr, adds, 'I don't expect gold to move dramatically higher in the next 12 to 18 months because we expect the Fed will gradually normalize monetary policy in the United States, and I expect monetary policy to be tightened by 2015'. The wild card for gold is geopolitics and there are some signs central banks are hedging their bets. Many sovereign nations have reportedly built up gold reserves. 'It is a form of diversification', says Stephen Platt senior futures strategist for Archer Financial Services. 'Not being totally beholden on the Dollar. It is one of the easiest currencies to diversify, gold and Dollars', he says. 'So if you want to diversify your reserves, central banks have been buyers on the breaks', Platt says. Gero adds, 'In China, traditional investors and government see gold as a store of (value) and because the US Dollar is expected to perform well – they see gold as a US Dollar asset. They will continue to collect gold reserves'. Xxxxx. History of the International Gold Market:- Gold was first used as a form of currency around 1091 BC and has been intimately tied to the financial markets for centuries. Many European countries implemented gold standards in the latter half of the 1800s. In 1900, Congress passed the Gold Standard Act, which officially placed the United States on the gold standard and committed the United States to maintain a fixed exchange rate in relation to other countries on the gold standard. From the late 1800s to World War I, world trade increased from less than USD8 billion to more than USD18 billion. During the same period global gold reserves also increased almost 350% as gold was discovered and utilized as part of the new system of international trade. Following World War II, the world's major industrial states including the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Spain adopted the Bretton Woods system. The chief feature of the Bretton Woods system was an obligation that each country adopt a monetary policy that maintained foreign exchange rates by tying currencies to the United States Dollar (USD), which was in turn pegged to gold. From 1945 to 1971, United States Dollars could be converted to gold by foreign countries and foreigners for USD35 per troy ounce. Thus, the United States was committed to backing every Dollar overseas with physical gold during this period. In its early years, the Bretton Woods system worked well. However, following World War II, Europe and Japan recovered, the United States' share of the world's economic output began to drop, and the Dollar became overvalued as many more people began to hold their assets in Dollars. Thus, the United States did not have sufficient gold reserves to back all of its currency. In an effort to maintain the fixed price of gold, in 1961 the United States, the United Kingdom and six other European countries entered into the London Gold Pool. The London Gold Pool was the pooling of gold reserves to help maintain the Bretton Woods system of fixed-rate convertible currencies and defend the gold price of USD35 per troy ounce by interventions in the London gold market. From 1961 to 1967, the central banks of these eight countries helped balance spikes in the market price of gold as determined by the London fix while also buying gold on price weaknesses. The London Gold Pool was successful in stabilizing the price of gold until 1968 when France withdrew from the pool and runs on gold, the British pound, and the United States Dollar occurred. The London Gold Pool collapsed in March 1968. From 1968 to 1971, the major industrial countries of the world undertook various efforts to suppress the price of gold, but the writing was on the wall. By 1971, the United States' gold reserves were low and foreign banks held many more Dollars than the United States held in gold, leaving the United States vulnerable to a run on its gold. In 1971, President Richard Nixon issued Executive Order 11615, which ended convertibility between United States Dollars and gold (the 'Nixon Shock'). Following the Nixon Shock, the dollar floated freely on the international market and Bretton Woods was abandoned. The events of 1971 meant that the price of gold was no longer artificially tied to the dollar and ignited the onset of a gold bull market culminating at a price of USD850 per troy ounce in January 1980 – an increase of more than 2300% in less than a decade. On December 31, 1974, gold ownership by Americans was again legalized (from 1933 to 1974 such ownership was generally not legal), and gold futures trading commenced within a few years. / Кристофё Каламбэс (Christopher Columbus). Дьжодьж Гароу (George Gero (в Апреле 2014)). Пэтчриша Мор (Patricia Mohr, Вице-Президент, экономист и специалист по рынку сырья в (Scotiabank)). Филып Стчрэйбл (Phillip Streible). Стивэн Плат (Stephen Platt) старший стратег по фьючерсам в Ачё Файнэншэл Сёвисиз (Archer Financial Services). Сродство (Affinity). двухъярусное (two-tier). В Соединённом Королевстве, Система Национальных Счетов (СНС) и . Амэрикэн (American). Крюгаранд (Krugerrand) . Золото, наряду с серебром, платиной и металлами платиновой группы, составляет благородные металлы. Руководство (Manual). Брэтчэн Вудзская система (Bretton Woods system). Президент США Ричод Никсэн (Richard Nixon). Золото, на Латинском языке Аурум (Aurum); обозначение:- Au, является химическим элементом I группы Периодической Системы Менделеева, атомный номер 79, атомная масса 196.966 5. Благородный металл красивого жёлтого цвета, тяжёлый, ковкий (мягкий и очень пластичный); имеет плотность 19 320 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 064.43 °C. Химически золото, как и другие благородные металлы, весьма инертно, на воздухе не изменяется даже при нагревании. Первый из открытых человеком металлов. В природе встречается главным образом самородное золото (коренные и россыпные месторождения). При извлечении золота важное значение имеют процессы амальгамации и цианирования. В технике золото обычно используется в виде сплавов с другими металлами. При сохранении основных свойств золотые сплавы обладают большой твёрдостью и прочностью и позволяют его экономить. Из сплавов золота с платиной делают химически стойкую аппаратуру; из сплава с платиной и серебром – электрические контакты для приборов ответственного назначения. Золото и его сплавы используют также для золочения, изготовления ювелирных изделий и зубных протезов. Содержание золота в ювелирных изделиях, монетах, медалях, полуфабрикатах зубопротезного производства выражают пробой; обычно добавкой служит медь. Коллоидное золото применяют в диагностике почечных и лёгочных заболеваний. С экономической точки зрения золото является специфическим товаром, естественные свойства которого – однородность, делимость, сохраняемость, портативность (большая стоимость при небольшом объёме и массе) – сделали его наиболее подходящим для роли всеобщего эквивалента, то есть денег. Товар, потребительская стоимость которого – способность выражать и измерять стоимость всех других товаров. Золото обращается в форме слитков и монет. Золото (на Латинском – Аурум (Aurum)), Au, химический элемент 1 группы Периодической Системы Менделеева; атомный номер 79, атомная масса 196.966 5; тяжёлый металл жёлтого цвета. Состоит из одного устойчивого изотопа ^{197}Au. Историческая Справка:- золото было первым металлом, известным человеку. Изделия из золота найдены в культурных слоях эпохи неолита (5–4-е тысячелетия до Нашей Эры). В древних государствах – Египте, Месопотамии, Индии, Китае добыча золота, изготовление украшений и других предметов из него существовали за 3–2 тысячи лет до Нашей Эры. Золото часто упоминается в Библии, 'Илиаде', 'Одиссее' и других памятниках древней литературы. Алхимики называли золото 'царём металлов' и обозначали его символом Солнца; открытие способов превращения неблагородных металлов в золото было главной целью алхимии. Распространённость В Природе:- среднее содержание золота в литосфере составляет $4.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$% по массе. В магме и магматических породах золото рассеяно, но из горячих вод в земной коре образуются гидротермальные месторождения золота, имеющие важное промышленное значение (кварцевые золотоносные жилы и другие). В рудах золота в основном находится в свободном (самородном) состоянии и лишь очень редко образует минералы с селеном, теллуром, сурьмой, висмутом. Пирит и другие сульфиды часто содержат примесь золота, которое извлекают при переработке медных, полиметаллических и других руд. В биосфере золото мигрирует в комплексе с органическими соединениями и механическим путём в речных взвесях. 1 литр (л) морской и речной воды содержит около $4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г золота. На участках золоторудных

месторождений подземные воды содержат золота приблизительно 10^{-6} г/л. Оно мигрирует в почвах и оттуда попадает в растения; некоторые из них концентрируют золото, например, Хвощи, Кукуруза. Разрушение эндогенных месторождений золота приводит к образованию россыпей золота, имеющих промышленное значение. Золото добывается в 41 стране; его основные запасы сосредоточены в бывшем СССР, ЮАР и Канаде. Физические и Химические Свойства:- золото – мягкий, очень пластичный, тягучий металл (может быть проковано в листки толщиной до $8 \cdot 10^{-5}$ мм, протянуто в проволоку, 2 км которой весят 1 г), хорошо проводит тепло и электричество, весьма стойко против химических воздействий. Кристаллическая решётка золота гранецентрированная кубическая, a = 4.704 Å. Атомный радиус 1.44 Å, ионный радиус Au^{1+} 1.37 Å. Плотность (при 20 °C) 19.32 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 064.43 °C, $t_{кип}$ 2 947 °C; термический коэффициент линейного расширения $14.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ (при 0–100 °C); удельная теплопроводность 311.48 Вт/(м·К) (0.744 кал/см·сек·°C); удельная теплоёмкость 132.3 Дж/(кг·К) (0.031 6 кал/г·°C) (при 0–100 °C); удельное электросопротивление $2.25 \cdot 10^{-8}$ Ом·м ($2.25 \cdot 10^{-6}$ Ом·см) (при 20 °C); температурный коэффициент электросопротивления 0.003 96 (при 0–100 °C). Модуль упругости $79 \cdot 10^3$ МН/м^2 ($79 \cdot 10^2$ кгс/мм^2), для отожжённого золота предел прочности при растяжении 100–140 МН/м^2 (10–14 кгс/мм^2), относительное удлинение 30–50%, сужение площади поперечного сечения 90%. После пластической деформации на холоду предел прочности повышается до 270–340 МН/м^2 (27–34 кгс/мм^2). Твёрдость по Бринеллю 180 МН/м^2 (18 кгс/мм^2) (для отожжённого золота около 400 °C). Конфигурация внешних электронов атома золота $5d^{10}\ 6s^1$. В соединениях золото имеет валентности 1 и 3 (известны комплексные соединения, в которых золото 2-валентно). С неметаллами (кроме галогенов) золото не взаимодействует. С галогенами золото образует галогениды, например $2Au + 3Cl_2 = 2AuCl_3$. В смеси соляной и азотной кислот золото растворяется, образуя золотохлористоводородную кислоту H $[AuCl_4]$. В растворах цианида натрия NaCN (или калия KCN) при одновременном доступе кислорода золото превращается в цианоаурат (I) натрия $2Na\ [Au\ (CN)_2]$. Эта реакция, открытая в 1843 Петром Романовичем Багратионом (1818–1876), получила практическое применение только в конце XIX века. Для золота характерна лёгкая восстановимость его из соединений до металла и способность к комплексообразованию. Существование закиси золота, то есть оксида золота (I) Au_2O, сомнительно. Хлорид золота (I) AuCl получается при нагревании хлорида золота (III):- $AuCl_3 = AuCl + Cl_2$. Хлорид золота (III) $AuCl_3$ получается действием хлора на порошок или тонкие листочки золота при 200 °C. Красные иглы $AuCl_3$ дают с водой коричнево-красный раствор комплексной кислоты:- $AuCl_3 + H_2O = H_2[AuOCl_3]$. При осаждении раствора $AuCl_3$ едкой щёлочью выпадает амфотерная жёлто-коричневая гидроокись золота(III) $Au(OH)_3$ с преобладанием кислотных свойств; поэтому её называют Золотой Кислотой, а её соли – Ауратами (III). При нагревании гидроокись золота (III) превращается в окись золота Au_2O_3, которая выше 220° разлагается по реакции:- $2Au_2O_3 = 4Au + 3O_2$. При восстановлении солей золота хлоридом олова (II):- $2AuCl_3 + 3SnCl_2 = 3SnCl_4 + 2Au$; образуется весьма стойкий пурпуровый коллоидный раствор золота (Кассиев Пурпур); это используется в анализе для обнаружения золота. Количественное определение золота основано на его осаждении из водных растворов восстановителями ($FeSO_4$, H_2SO_3, $H_2C_2O_4$ и другими) или на применении пробирного анализа. Получение Золота И Его Аффинаж:- из россыпных месторождений золота можно извлечь отмучиванием, основанным на большой разности плотностей золота и пустой породы. Этот способ, применявшийся уже в глубокой древности, сопряжён с большими потерями. Он уступил место Амальгамации (известной уже в I веке до Нашей Эры и применявшейся в Америке начиная с XVI века) и Цианированию, получившему широкое распространение в Америке, Африке и Австралии в 1890-х. В конце XIX – начале XX веков основным источником золота стали коренные месторождения. Золотоносную породу сначала подвергают дроблению и обогащению. Из полученного концентрата извлекают золото раствором цианида калия или натрия. Из раствора комплексного цианида осаждают золото цинком; при этом выпадают и примеси. Для Очистки (Аффинажа) золота электролизом (способ Э. Вольвилла, 1896) аноды, отлитые из нечистого золота, подвешивают в ванне, содержащей солянокислый раствор $AuCl_3$, катодом служит лист чистого золота. При прохождении тока примеси выпадают в осадок (анодный ил, шлам), а на катоде отлагается золото чистотой не менее 99.99%. Применение:- золото в условиях товарного производства выполняет функцию денег. В технике золото применяют в виде сплавов с другими металлами, что повышает прочность и твёрдость золота и позволяет экономить его. Содержание золота в сплавах, применяемых для изготовления ювелирных изделий, монет, медалей, полуфабрикатов зубопротезного производства и так далее, выражают пробой; обычно добавкой служит медь (так называемая Лигатура). В сплаве с платиной золото используется в производстве химически стойкой аппаратуры, в сплаве с платиной и серебром – в электротехнике. Соединения золота используют в фотографии (тонирование). Золото В Искусстве:- золото применяется с древнейших времён в ювелирном искусстве (украшения, культовая и дворцовая утварь и так далее), а также для золочения. Благодаря своей мягкости, ковкости, способности тянуться золото поддаётся особо тонкой обработке чеканкой, литьём, гравировкой. Золото используют для создания разнообразных декоративных эффектов (от глади жёлтой полированной поверхности с плавными переливами световых бликов до сложных фактурных сопоставлений с богатой светотеневой игрой), а также для выполнения тончайшей филиграни. Золото, часто окрашенное примесями других металлов в различные цвета, применяется в сочетании с драгоценными и поделочными камнями, жемчугом, эмалью, чернью. В медицине препараты золота используют в виде взвеси в масле (отечественный препарат кризанил, зарубежный – миокризин) или водорастворимых препаратов (зарубежные – санкризин и солганал) для инъекций при лечении хронических ревматических артритов, эритематозной красной волчанки, часто в сочетании с гормональными и другими препаратами. Препараты золота нередко вызывают побочные явления (повышение температуры тела, раздражение кишечника, почек и другие). Противопоказания к применению препаратов золота:- тяжёлые формы туберкулёза, сахарный диабет, заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы, печени, почек, крови. Радиоактивное золото (чаще ^{198}Au) вводят в ткани в виде штифтов, гранул и тому подобного – для гамма-терапии и в виде коллоидных растворов – для бета-терапии. Его применяют при лечении опухолей, обычно в сочетании с хирургическим и медикаментозным лечением, а также с диагностическими целями – в виде коллоидных растворов при исследовании ретикуло-эндотелиальной системы, печени, селезёнки и других органов. Экономическое Значение:- золото в условиях товарного производства выполняет функцию всеобщего эквивалента. ‘Первая функция золота состоит в том, чтобы доставить товарному миру материал для выражения стоимости, то есть для того, чтобы выразить стоимости товаров как одноимённые величины, качественно одинаковые и количественно сравнимые’ (Карл Маркс (1818–1883), в книге:- Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Сочинения, 2 Издание, Том 23, с. 104). Выражая стоимость всех других товаров, золото в качестве всеобщего эквивалента приобретает особую потребительную стоимость, становится деньгами. ‘Золото и серебро по природе своей не деньги, но деньги по своей природе – золото и серебро’ (Карл Маркс, там же, Том 13, с. 137). Товарный мир выделил золото в качестве денег потому, что оно обладает наилучшими для денежного товара физическими и химическими свойствами:- однородностью, делимостью, сохраняемостью, портативностью (большой стоимостью при небольших объёме и весе), легко поддаётся обработке. Значительное количество золота применяется для изготовления монет или в форме слитков хранится в качестве золотого запаса центральных банков (государства). Золото широко используется для промышленного потребления (в радиоэлектронике, приборостроении и других прогрессивных отраслях), а также как материал для изготовления ювелирных изделий. Первоначально золото употреблялось исключительно для выделки украшений, затем оно стало служить средством сбережения и накопления богатств, а также обмена (сначала в форме слитков). В качестве денег золото использовалось ещё за 1500 лет до Нашей Эры в Китае, Индии, Египте и государствах Месопотамии, а в Древней Греции – в VIII–VII веках до

Нашей Эры. В Лидии, богатой месторождениями золота, в VII веке до Нашей Эры началась чеканка первых в истории монет. Имя Лидийского Царя Креза (правил около 560–546 до Нашей Эры) стало синонимом несметного богатства. На территории бывшего СССР (в Армении) монеты из золота чеканились в I веке до Нашей Эры. Но в древности и в средние века золото не являлось основным валютным металлом. Наряду с ним функции денег выполняли медь и серебро. Погоня за золотом, страсть к обогащению были причинами многочисленных колониальных и торговых войн, в эпоху Великих географических открытий толкали на поиски новых земель. Поток драгоценных металлов в Европу после открытия Америки явился одним из источников первоначального накопления капитала. До середины XVI века из Нового Света в Европу ввозилось преимущественно золото (97–100% ввозимого металла), а со 2-й трети XVI века, после открытия богатейших месторождений серебра в Мексике и Перу – преимущественно серебро (85–99%). В России в начале XIX века стали разрабатываться новые месторождения золота на Урале и в Сибири, и в течение трёх десятилетий страна занимала первое место в мире по его добыче. В середине XIX века были открыты богатые месторождения золота в США (Калифорния) и Австралии, в 1880-х – в Трансваале (Южная Африка). Развитие капитализма, расширение межконтинентальной торговли усилили спрос на денежные металлы, и, хотя добыча золота возросла, во всех странах наряду с золотом в качестве денег ещё продолжало широко использоваться серебро. В конце XIX века произошло резкое снижение стоимости серебра вследствие совершенствования способов его добычи из полиметаллических руд. Рост мировой добычи золота и особенно прилив его в Европу и США из Австралии и Африки ускорили вытеснение обесценившегося серебра и создали условия для перехода большинства стран к монометаллизму (золотому) в его классической форме золотомонетного стандарта (смотрите Золотой Стандарт). Первой к золотому монометаллизму перешла в конце XVIII века Великобритания. К началу XX века золотая валюта утвердилась в большинстве стран мира. Отражая отношения людей в условиях стихийного товарного производства, власть золота выступает на поверхности явлений как отношение вещей, кажется натуральным внутренним свойством золота и порождает золотой и денежный фетишизм. Страсть к накоплению золотых богатств растёт безгранично, толкает на чудовищные преступления. Особенно возрастает власть золота при капитализме, когда товаром становится рабочая сила. Образование при капитализме мирового рынка расширило сферу обращения золота и сделало его мировыми деньгами. В период общего кризиса капитализма подрывается золотой стандарт. Во внутреннем обращении капиталистических стран господствующими становятся бумажные деньги и неразменные на золото банкноты. Ограничиваются или вовсе запрещаются вывоз золота и его купля-продажа. В связи с этим золото перестаёт выполнять функции средства обращения и средства платежа, но, выступая идеально как мера стоимости, а также сохраняя значение средства образования сокровищ и мировых денег, остаётся базой денежных систем и главным средством окончательного урегулирования взаимных денежных требований и обязательств капиталистических стран. Размеры запасов золота – важный показатель устойчивости капиталистических валют и экономического потенциала отдельных стран (смотрите также Золотовалютные Резервы). Купля-продажа золота для промышленного потребления, а также и для частной тезаврации (накопления) осуществляется на специальных рынках золота. Выпадение золота из свободного межгосударственного рыночного оборота вызвало сокращение его доли в валютной системе капиталистического мира и, прежде всего, в валютных резервах капиталистических стран (с 89% в 1913 до 71% в 1928, 69% в 1958 и 55% в 1969). Всё более значительная часть вновь добываемого золота поступает для тезаврации и промышленного использования (в современной химической промышленности, для ракетостроения, космической техники). Так, за 1960–70 частная тезаврация золота возросла в 3.3 раза, его промышленное и ювелирное использование почти в 2.3 раза, золотые запасы капиталистических стран сохранились практически на одном уровне (41 миллиардов Долларов США). В условиях социалистической экономики золото также являлось всеобщим эквивалентом, выступая мерой стоимости и масштабом цен. С 01 Января 1961 золотое содержание Советского Рубля было установлено в 0.987 412 г чистого золота. Это же количество золота было положено в основу Переводного Рубля – международной социалистической валюты стран-членов СЭВ. На мировом социалистическом рынке золото выполняло функцию мировых денег. Золотодобывающая Промышленность – отрасль горной промышленности, занятая добычей золота из коренных и россыпных месторождений. Добыча золота известна с глубокой древности. В Нашу Эру добыча золота производилась в разных странах, где были открыты богатые месторождения:- в Гане (1471), Мексике (1500), Перу, Чили (1532), Бразилии (1577), России (Урал, 1745), Канаде (Квебек, 1823), США (Калифорния, 1848; Колорадо, 1858; Невада, 1859; Аляска, 1890), Австралии (1851), ЮАР (1884). Открытие этих и многих других золотоносных районов с крупнейшими коренными и россыпными месторождениями и общее развитие техники в конце XIX – начале XX веков предопределили большой рост золотодобычи, которая составила:- в XVI веке – 763 тонн (т), в XVII веке – 914 т, в XVIII веке – 1 890 т, в XIX веке – 11 616 т, в XX веке (по 1970, без социалистических стран) – 54 714 т. Месторождения Аляски привлекли десятки тысяч человек, многие из них стали жертвами ‘золотой лихорадки’, погибли от болезней и тяжёлых условий жизни и труда. На территории бывшего СССР золото периодически (с длительными перерывами) добывалось на протяжении всей истории на Кавказе, в Карпатах, на Урале, в Средней Азии, Казахстане, на Дальнем Востоке. Но официально началом создания золотодобывающей промышленности в России принято считать 1745, когда на Урале было открыто Берёзовское золоторудное месторождение. Значительное развитие золотодобывающая промышленность получила после 1814, когда началась эксплуатация многочисленных россыпных месторождений на Урале и несколько позднее – в разных районах Сибири. В царской России добыча золота в основном производилась из россыпных месторождений. До 1917 в эксплуатации находилось не более 10 относительно крупных коренных месторождений. Золотодобывающая промышленность носила полукустарный характер; разрабатывались только богатые руды и россыпи. Добыча золота базировалась главным образом на применении ручного труда, механизированные способы стали появляться в конце XIX – начале XX веков. Развитие золотодобывающей промышленности в дореволюционной России способствовало освоению новых территорий, в том числе Восточной Сибири, где возникали новые поселения. С 1900 в золотодобывающую промышленность России интенсивно проникал иностранный капитал. В 1914 доля последнего составляла 55%. После так называемой Октябрьской Революции 1917 Советское правительство в первую очередь обратило внимание на наиболее крупные районы золотодобычи – Ленский и Уральский. В Декрете СНК РСФСР от 31 Октября 1921 ‘О Золотой И Платиновой Промышленности’ указывалось на особо важное государственное значение золотодобывающей промышленности. В 1926 состоялся съезд работников золотодобывающей промышленности, который разработал развёрнутые мероприятия по восстановлению и механизации золотодобывающих предприятий. Богатые золотоносные россыпи были открыты в 1923 в Алданском районе, в 1930 там же – коренные месторождения, в 1928 – Балейское месторождение и положено начало открытию многочисленных крупных россыпей в бассейне Реки Колымы. В 1933 открыты Джугджурский и Индигирский золотоносные районы, в 1950-х – Чукотский район, в 1960-х – Куларский район. В старых золотоносных районах Урала, Ленской тайги, Приамурья, Приморья, Енисейского кряжа были открыты многочисленные россыпи и получен существенный прирост запасов на крупных коренных месторождениях. В 1960-е открыты крупные коренные месторождения в Средней Азии, Казахстане, на Кавказе и Дальнем Востоке. Золотодобывающая промышленность была превращена в СССР в технически оснащенную отрасль промышленности. Известное значение в развитии золотодобывающей промышленности имела старательская добыча. Разработка россыпей производится преимущественно открытым способом с применением современной высокоэффективной техники (мощных бульдозеров, экскаваторов и другой), дражным и гидравлическими способами. Коренные месторождения

разрабатываются открытым и подземным способами. Переработка руд осуществляется на фабриках с законченным циклом обработки. Созданы высококвалифицированные кадры золотодобывающей промышленности, приисковые и рудничные города и посёлки стали благоустроенными и культурными центрами. Разведанные запасы и перспективы их наращивания обеспечивают дальнейшее увеличение добычи золота из коренных месторождений и сохранение длительной стабильной добычи из россыпей. Золотодобывающая Промышленность В Капиталистических Странах:- к 1940-ым в капиталистических странах добывалось около 1 140 т золота в год, Вторая Мировая Война 1939–45 вызвала снижение золотодобычи до 659 т в 1945. В дальнейшем увеличение добычи происходило за счёт золотосодержащих конгломератов Витватерсранда (ЮАР) при последовательном снижении её в других странах капиталистических мира. Россыпные месторождения в капиталистических странах почти полностью отработаны, из них добывают ежегодно около 30 т. Около 65 т в год извлекается попутно при разработке медных, свинцово-цинковых и других комплексных месторождений. Смотрите также Благородные Металлы. Самородное Золото – минерал класса самородных элементов. Примеси серебра (свыше 25% – электрум), меди, висмута, родия, иридия и других. Цвет ярко-жёлтый, с примесями – бледно-жёлтый, красно-жёлтый, зеленоватый. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 2–3; плотность 15 600–18 300 кг/м^3. Различают:- тонкодисперсное (до 1–5 микрометров (мкм)), пылевидное (5–50 мкм), мелкое (0.05–2 мм) и крупное (свыше 2 мм, в том числе самородки). Главный минерал золотых руд. Добывается золото как из коренных месторождений, где встречается в виде вкраплённостей в породе, так и из россыпей. Самородное Золото – минерал, являющийся природным твёрдым раствором серебра (следы, до 43%) в золоте; обычны примеси (следы, до 0.9%) меди, железа, свинца, реже – висмута, ртути, платины, марганца и других. Известны разновидности с повышенным содержанием меди – до 20% (медистое золото, купроаурит), висмута – до 4% (висмутистое золото, висмутаурит), платиноидов (платинистое и иридистое золото; порпецит – Au, Pd, родит – Au, Rh), природные амальгамы (Au, Hg). Кристаллизуется в кубической системе, в виде октаэдров, ромбических додекаэдров, кубов и более сложных по форме кристаллов; нередко они искажены, сильно вытянуты, образуя ‘проволочки’, ‘волоски’, или уплощены параллельно грани октаэдра. Для самородного золота, особенно низкопробного, характерны формы дендритов и другого. Широко распространены прожилковидные и неправильные комковидные, ‘крючковатые’ выделения самородного золота; на их поверхности нередко сохраняются отпечатки кристаллов других минералов, агрегаты которых включали скопления самородного золота. Травление выявляет кристаллически-зернистое строение золотых частиц. Самородное золото – ярко-жёлтое, в зависимости от примесей – бледно-жёлтое, красноватое, зеленоватое; без спайности; мягкое (чертится иглой); твёрдость по минералогической шкале – 2.5; плотность 1 970–1 560 кг/м^3. По размерам частиц различают:- Тонкодисперсное Самородное Золото (менее 1–5 мк), Пылевидное Самородное Золото (5–50 мк), Мелкое Самородное Золото (0.05–2 мм) и Крупное Самородное Золото (более 2 мм). Резко выделяющиеся по крупности скопления самородного золота массой более 5 г относят к самородкам. Крупнейшие из обнаруженных самородков не сохранились; переплавлены найденные в Австралии самородки ‘Плита Холтермана’ (285 кг вместе с остатками породы) и ‘Желанный Незнакомец’ (71 кг). В бывшем СССР самородками были богаты Восточные (Урал, Лена) и другие районы (самый крупный самородок, найденный на Урале, весил 36.2 кг). Ценные самородки сохраняются государствами. Самородное золото – главная форма нахождения золота в природе; концентрируется в гидротермальных месторождениях, неравномерно распределяясь в трещиноватом жильном кварце и в сульфидах – пирите, арсенопирите, пирротине и других. В существенно сульфидных рудах самородное золото тонкодисперсное. При окислении руд на земной поверхности мелкое самородное золото частично растворяется и переотлагается; в ряде случаев оно обогащает верхние части рудных тел. Процессы их разрушения приводят к освобождению частиц самородного золота и их накоплению в россыпях; перемещаясь водными потоками вместе с другим кластическим материалом, частицы окатываются, округляются, деформируются, частично перекристаллизовываются; в результате электрохимической коррозии на них образуется тонкая оболочка высокопробного золота, что приводит к общему повышению пробы самородного золота в россыпях. Золотые Руды и россыпи, природные минеральные образования, содержание и общее количество золота в которых достаточны для экономически выгодной добычи этого металла. Золото находится в рудах главным образом в самородном виде. Оно не является химически чистым, а представляет собой твёрдый раствор с другими металлами, преимущественно с серебром. Кроме того, золото в рудах присутствует в виде теллуридов (калаверит $AuTe_2$ и другие), но они не имеют большого промышленного значения. Месторождения золота делятся на коренные и россыпные. Коренные месторождения представлены жилами, системами жил, залежами и зонами прожилково-вкраплённых руд различных размеров и форм. Рудные тела приурочены к трещинам, зонам дробления и рассланцевания горных пород. Мощность их от 0.05 до десятков метров (м), длина десятки и тысячи м. Наиболее крупными зонами являются:- жильная зона Колар в Индии (длина 20 километров (км), разрабатываемая до глубины 3.2 км, при средней мощности жил 1.2 м), система жил Мазер-Лод в США (длина 200 км); некоторые жильные зоны Енисейского Кряжа, минерализованные зоны месторождения Мурунтау в Средней Азии. Золотые месторождения известны в складчатых поясах, на платформах и в областях тектонической активизации. Месторождения золотых руд формировались в разные геологические эпохи (от докембрийской до кайнозойской), на разных глубинах (от десятков метров до 4–5 км от земной поверхности), обычно в связи с крупными разломами земной коры, образуя так называемые Золотоносные Пояса. Их происхождение связано в основном с деятельностью гидротерм. Минеральный состав золотых руд разнообразен:- преобладают кварц и сульфиды железа (пирит, марказит), реже – мышьяка (арсенопирит); присутствуют сульфиды и сульфосоли меди, свинца, цинка, висмута, сурьмы, серебра, окислы, карбонаты. По составу и условиям формирования выделяются следующие формации:- (i) золото-сульфидно-кварцевые, представленные кварцевыми жилами и прожилками, содержащими от 0.5 до 30% сульфидов; золото мелкое и крупное (встречаются также самородки), распределено неравномерно, содержание его колеблется от 10–50 до 1 000 г/т (бывший СССР, Канада, США, Бразилия, Индия, Австралийский Союз, Гана, Южная Родезия); и (ii) существенно-сульфидные, представленные залежами, зонами прожилков и вкраплённой минерализации; золото тонкодисперсное, содержание его редко превышает 1–2 г/т, извлекается попутно с другими металлами – медью, цинком, свинцом, никелем (Танзания, Намибия, Канада, Мексика, Австралийский Союз). Зоны окисления руд (Железные Шляпы) некоторых медно-колчеданных и полиметаллических месторождений обогащены переотложенным из коренных руд золотом и являются самостоятельными объектами добычи последнего. Большая часть таких месторождений находится в бывшем СССР (на Урале и в Казахстане). Россыпи золота представляют собой золотоносные рыхлые (реже сцементированные) отложения обломочного материала, образованные в результате разрушения коренных месторождений и золотосодержащих горных пород. По условиям формирования выделяются следующие основные типы россыпей:- (i) элювиальные, (ii) делювиальные, (iii) аллювиальные, (iv) прибрежные, (v) морские и (vi) озёрные. Наибольшую промышленную ценность представляют аллювиальные россыпи, в том числе современные русловые, долинные и террасовые, а также древние погребённые. Длина россыпей от 1–3 до 25 км, редко до 50 и 100 км, при ширине от 1 м до 200–300 м, иногда до 1 км и более; мощность 1–3 м. Содержание золота от десятых долей г/м^3 до десятков кг/м^3. Золотые россыпи образовывались в разные геологические эпохи. Древние россыпи нередко погребены под более молодыми осадками и залегают на глубине до 100–150 м от поверхности земли. Богатейшие золотоносные россыпи за рубежом известны – в Канаде (бассейн рек Юкон и Клондайк), США (Аляска, Калифорния), Колумбии, Австралийском Союзе, Новой Зеландии, Новой Гвинее, Филиппинах; в бывшем СССР

(бассейны рек Енисея, Лены, Бодайбо, Витима, Алдана, Колымы, Яны и Индигирки). Особый тип месторождений золота – Метаморфизованные Россыпи (золотоносные конгломераты, реже гравелиты). К этому типу относится крупнейшее в мире месторождение золота Витватерсранд в ЮАР. Золотые Сплавы – сплавы, важнейшим компонентом которых является золото (Au). Сплавление Au с другими металлами (Лигатурами) имеет целью повышение прочности и твёрдости, а также экономию золота. Наиболее подробно изучены двойные золотые сплавы. Сплавы Au с Ag представляют собой непрерывные твёрдые растворы. При 20–40% Ag эти сплавы имеют зеленовато-жёлтый цвет, при 50% Ag – бледно-жёлтый; все они мягки и ковки; температура их плавления возрастает с увеличением содержания золота. Сплавы Au с Cu (также непрерывные твёрдые растворы) имеют красновато-жёлтый цвет; они менее ковки, но более тверды и упруги, чем чистое золото. Отжиг (ниже 425–450 °C) придаёт сплавам, близким по составу к CuAu, твёрдость и хрупкость, закалка – мягкость и пластичность. Известны сплавы Au с Pt, Pd и другими элементами. Со многими металлами золото даёт интерметаллические соединения – ауриды. Небольшие примеси Sb, Bi и Pb делают золото хрупким. Сплав Au с Hg (Амальгама) применяется при золочении металлических изделий. Из золотых сплавов изготовляют монеты, ювелирные изделия, зубные протезы (сплавы Au с Cu), электрические контакты для приборов ответственного назначения (сплавы Au с Pt и Ag). Содержание золота в золотых сплавах выражают пробой (смотрите также Проба). Золото:- в начале нового тысячелетия суверенные долги многих государств и дефициты торговых балансов стали настолько огромными, что единственным выходом из сложившейся ситуации является синхронизированная девальвация всех основных валют мира для обеспечения экономического роста. Руководители некоторых организаций (например, Международного Валютного Фонда) и компаний даже заговорили на этом фоне об угрозах валютной войны. Но так или иначе, а по мнению некоторых известных аналитиков корреляция между парой USD/EUR и золотом составляет порядка 75%, то есть при ослаблении Доллара США золото растёт в цене и наоборот. Причём изменение стоимости золота происходит с задержкой в 2–3 секунды вслед за изменением значения пары USD/EUR. Эту тенденцию нарушают лишь какие-то существенные фундаментальные факторы, отраслевая статистика с несбывшимся прогнозом, геополитические и форс-мажорные обстоятельства, связанные с Американским рынком золота. В моменты финансовой неразберихи золото всегда считалось безопасным альтернативным активом. Многие инвесторы и торговцы думают, что этот благородный металл не связан с так называемыми экономическими циклами как большинство промышленных родов сырья (например, медь и нефть) и поэтому закупают его, когда опасаются за экономику, фондовый или валютный рынки. Кроме того, так уже сложилось, что покупка золота является инструментом хэдьжирования против растущих потребительских цен, даже невзирая на ‘приручённую’ инфляцию в США. Правительства многих развитых стран в попытке оживления глобальной экономики раздувают рынок государственных обязательств или казначеек (treasuries), направляют банкам через заимствование триллионы Долларов и снижают до рекордных минимумов процентные ставки по кредитам. В этой связи золото вновь стало подменять Доллар США, считавшийся к этому времени всемирной резервной валютой. Национальные центральные банки и в первую очередь Федеральный Резерв в попытке противостоять финансовым и экономическим кризисам и для придания стартового импульса вялому восстановлению экономики ‘тушат костёр бензином’ – они включают печатный станок и выпускают громадное количество ничем не обеспеченных денег, называя свои действия монетарным смягчением (monetary easing) или количественным смягчением (quantitative easing (QE)). Всё это провоцирует ослабление валюты (в частности Доллара США) и вынуждает инвесторов и торговцев повышать спрос на безопасные активы, что и толкает цену золота вверх. Но растянутая резинка имеет свойство стягиваться обратно (когда речь идёт об экстремальных пиках максимумов и минимумов цены). Так что будьте внимательны, особенно когда речь монетарных властей заходит о повышении процентных ставок, которые способны сбить растущую цену золота.

GOLD = ЗОЛОТОЙ – Gold:- a variable color averaging a deep yellow.

GOLD ACCUMULATION PLANS = ПЛАНЫ НАКОПЛЕНИЯ ЗОЛОТА – Gold Accumulation Plans (GAPs):- gold investment accounts whereby the investor agrees to invest a certain sum of currency in gold each month. Gold accumulated in the account can later be sold back or withdrawn as physical metal in a variety of forms, including bars, coins or jewellery.

GOLD BACKING = ПОДКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ЗОЛОТОМ (или ЗОЛОТОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – Gold Backing:- now abandoned concept whereby the volume of money in circulation had to be underpinned by a corresponding amount of gold held by the government or banks; alternatively, the perception that coins had to be made of gold (gold Dollars, gold Marks). See also Gold Coverage. / Золотое Обеспечение – резервный фонд золота, предназначенный для обеспечения банкнотной эмиссии, а в некоторых странах и других обязательств центрального эмиссионного банка, подлежащих оплате по предъявлению. В период Золотого Стандарта золотое обеспечение служило гарантией устойчивости валюты. Золотое обеспечение денежной эмиссии и других обязательств центрального банка в условиях современных бумажно-денежных систем в подавляющем большинстве стран, в том числе крупнейших, отменено. Лишь в некоторых странах (Швейцария, Бельгия и другие) Закон о Золотом Обеспечении сохраняется в силе по традиции. Например, Швейцарский национальный банк по закону должен иметь золотое обеспечение в сумме не менее 40% выпущенных в обращение банкнот. Фактически золотое обеспечение Швейцарских банкнот составляет около 90%.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD = ЗОЛОТОСЛИТКОВЫЙ СТАНДАРТ – Gold Bullion Standard:- variation of the gold standard in which money in circulation consists of bank notes that are convertible into gold bullion. In this system, gold disappears from the money supply in order to save the precious metal. Central banks do not give gold coins to the public (as in the gold specie standard); instead, they issue bank notes that are convertible into gold ingots with a high unit value, so as to conserve the maximum amount of gold for use as foreign reserves. See also Gold Exchange Standard, Gold Specie Standard, and Gold Standard. / Золотослитковый Стандарт. Смотрите также Золотой Стандарт (Gold Standard), и Золотомонетный Стандарт (Gold Specie Standard).

GOLD CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ЗОЛОТО (или ЗОЛОТОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Gold Certificates are a method of holding gold without taking delivery. Issued by individual banks they confirm an individual’s ownership while the bank holds the metal on the client’s behalf. The client thus saves on storage and personal security issues, and gains liquidity in terms of being able to sell portions of the holdings (if need be) by simply telephoning the custodian. A certificate attesting to a person’s ownership of a specific amount of gold bullion. / Сертификат на Золото или Золотой Сертификат – документ, удостоверяющий право собственности на золото, депонированное в банке. Инвестор, из соображений безопасности не желающий держать золото дома, может предпочесть держать его в банке и иметь на него сертификат. Золото, на которое выдаётся сертификат, хранится в центральном банке. Владельцы сертификатов ежегодно вносят небольшую плату за хранение золота в банке.

GOLD CLAUSE = ЗОЛОТАЯ ОГОВОРКА (или ОГОВОРКА О ЗОЛОТЕ) – Gold Clause:- agreement that the amount of certain payments must be linked to the value of fine gold or of specified gold coins (gold value clause). Term in an agreement that certain payments must be effected in gold or gold coins. Contract provision calling for payment in a stipulated quantity of gold or a stipulated quantity of US Dollars, at the option of the party to be paid. In the United States, gold clauses have not been binding since 1933. /

Положение в соглашении, согласно которому определённые платежи должны быть выполнены золотом или золотыми монетами.

GOLD COINS = ЗОЛОТЫЕ МОНЕТЫ – Gold Coins are the modern coins made from gold are usually held only by collectors and investors. They can be bought and sold, at prices that rise and fall with the market price of gold. Coins minted from gold or gold alloys. Some gold coins are still valid as legal tender. In practice, however, all gold coins are traded at their market value, which is subject to continual fluctuations. / Современные монеты, выполненные в золоте обычно удерживаются коллекционерами и инвесторами. Они могут быть куплены и проданы по ценам, которые растут или снижаются в соответствии с рыночной ценой самого золота. Монеты, отчеканенные из золота или золотых сплавов. Некоторые золотые монеты до сих пор являются законным средством платежа. Однако на практике, все золотые монеты торгуются по их рыночной стоимости, которая подвержена постоянным колебаниям. Золотые Монеты чеканятся правительственными монетными дворами и продаются по цене, определяемой на основе содержания золота в них. Наиболее известные золотые монеты – Американский Орёл, Канадский Кленовый Лист, Мексиканское Песо, Австралийский Кенгуру и Южноафриканский Крюгерранд. Коллекционные монеты (numismatic coins) чеканятся в ограниченном количестве, их цена зависит не от веса содержащегося в них золота, а от их эстетической ценности и ценности как раритета. Цена коллекционных монет гораздо выше цены содержащегося в них золота и поэтому не оказывает такого сильного влияния на цену золота, как другие золотые монеты. Золотой Рубль – условная денежная единица в России, содержавшая в соответствии с законом Царского Правительства от 03 Января 1897 О Введении Золотого Монометаллизма 17.424 доли (1 доля = 0.044 435 грамма (г)) чистого золота (0.774 235 г). Золотые монеты чеканились и выпускались в обращение достоинством в 5 и 10, а также в 15 Рублей (Империалы) и 7 Рублей 50 Копеек (Полуимпериалы). Золотой Рубль был устойчивой денежной единицей как внутри страны, так и за её пределами. Эмиссия банкнот почти полностью покрывалась золотым запасом Госбанка. Курс его в отношении иностранных валют колебался в узких пределах золотых точек (смотрите также Золотые Точки). Размен кредитных билетов Госбанка России на золото был прекращен с началом Первой Мировой Войны в 1914, кредитные билеты в Рублях превратились в бумажные деньги. В 1921–22 в связи с тем, что Советские денежные знаки быстро обесценивались, а товарооборот нуждался в устойчивой денежной единице, было допущено применение дореволюционного золотого рубля в качестве счётной единицы. Курс для пересчёта золотого рубля в Советские знаки устанавливался с 15 Декабря 1921 Народным Комиссариатом Финансов (Наркомфином), с 01 Апреля 1922 Госбанком Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республики (РСФСР), а с 25 Августа 1922 Специальной Котировальной Комиссией, в состав которой входили представители Наркомфина, Госбанка и Наркомвнешторга. Необходимость в применении счётного золотого рубля отпала после выпуска в обращение на основании Декрета Совета Народных Комиссаров Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СНК СССР) от 11 Октября 1922 банкнот Госбанка в червонцах.

GOLD COVERAGE = ПОКРЫТИЕ ЗОЛОТОМ (или ЗОЛОТОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ, или ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЗОЛОТОМ) – Gold Coverage is a coverage of a country's bank notes in circulation (the rate may be more than 100 percent) by the official gold reserves. For example, according to Article 19 of the National Bank Law (situation in 1998) the gold cover in Switzerland must be at least 40% of the bank notes in circulation. See also Gold Backing. / Обеспечение банкнот страны, находящихся в обращении (ставка может превосходить 100 процентов), официальными резервами золота. В Швейцарии, например, в соответствии со Статьёй 19 Закона о Национальном Банке обеспечение золотом находящихся в обращении банкнот должно составлять не менее 40%.

GOLD DEPOSIT = ВКЛАД ЗОЛОТОМ (или ДЕПОЗИТ ЗОЛОТОМ) – In banks' accounting, Gold Deposits comprise sight and fixed-term deposits of gold from central banks. Gold is considered by the bank to be a financial instrument. Gold deposits are included in the balance sheet on a trade date basis at their weight in gold (translated at the gold market price and USD exchange rate into SDR) plus accrued interest. Interest on gold deposits is included in interest expense on an effective interest rate basis. Gold Deposits placed with the bank originate entirely from central banks. They are all designated as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. The bank also takes gold deposits that are repayable on the maturity date either in gold or at a fixed amount of currency at the option of the bank (gold dual currency deposits). The embedded gold currency option is included in the balance sheet as a derivative financial instrument and is accounted for at fair value.

GOLD DEPOSIT FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФОРВАРДНОЙ СТАВКЕ НА ВКЛАД ЗОЛОТОМ – The Gold Deposit Forward Rate Agreement (GODFRA) is tailored particularly to central bank activities.

GOLDEN = ЗОЛОТИСТОЕ – Golden:- being or having the color gold or the color of gold; blond.

GOLDEN PARACHUTE = ЗОЛОТОЙ ПАРАШЮТ – Golden Parachute:- substantial benefits given to a top executive (or top executives) in the event that the company is taken over by another firm and the executive is terminated as a result of the merger or takeover. Golden parachutes are contracts given to key executives and can be used as a type of antitakeover measure taken by a firm to discourage an unwanted takeover attempt. Benefits include items such as stock options, cash bonuses, generous severance pay or any combination of these benefits. Also known as Change-In-Control Benefits. Golden parachute clauses can be used to define the lucrative benefits that an employee would receive in the event he or she is terminated; however, the term often relates to terminations that result from a takeover or merger. The use of golden parachutes is controversial. Supporters believe that golden parachutes make it easier to hire and retain top executives, particularly in merger-prone industries. In addition, proponents believe that these lucrative benefits packages allow executives to remain objective if the company is involved in a takeover or merger, and that they can discourage takeovers because of the costs associated with the golden parachute contracts. Opponents of golden parachutes argue that executives are already well-compensated and should not be rewarded for being terminated. Opponents may further argue that executives have an inherent fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interest of the company, and, therefore, should not need additional financial incentive to remain objective and to act in the manner that best benefits the company. In addition, many people who disagree with golden parachutes cite that the associated costs are miniscule when compared to the takeover costs and, as a result, can have little to no impact on the outcome of the takeover attempt. Golden Parachute is a term in a contract of employment whereby the employer is bound to pay the employee a substantial sum of money in the event of dismissal or redundancy. For example, agreements between the company and its directors or senior managers providing for unusually generous payments to be made in the event they resign from their position. Golden Parachute is a clause in an executive's employment contract specifying that he/she will receive large benefits in the event that the company is acquired and the executive's employment is terminated. These benefits can take the form of severance pay, a bonus, stock options, or a combination thereof. / Термин в контракте найма (трудовом договоре), посредством которого наниматель (работодатель) непременно выплатит нанимаемому (работнику) существенную денежную сумму в случае увольнения или сокращения. Например, соглашения между компанией и её директорами или старшими управляющими, предусматривающие осуществление выплат необычайно солидных вознаграждений в случае их отставки от занимаемой должности. Отступные. Золотой Парашют – чрезвычайно выгодный контракт, предлагаемый руководящему работнику фирмы и предусматривающий предоставление огромной компенсации в случае, если его компания будет

поглощена другой фирмой, в результате чего он потеряет свою работу. Золотой Парашют может включать высокую компенсацию в связи с увольнением, опционы на покупку акций или денежную премию. Акт о Налоговой Реформе от 1984 (Tax Reform Act of 1984) устранил возможность вычета из налогооблагаемого дохода 'избыточно высокой компенсации' и ввёл на такие компенсации акцизный налог. Акт о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) уточнил некоторые связанные с этим вопросы.

GOLDEN RULE OF BANKING = ЗОЛОТОЕ ПРАВИЛО БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – Golden Rule Of Banking is a principle which states that the maturities of the loans granted by a bank should be congruent with, or match, the maturities of the deposits used to finance such loans. / Принцип, который гласит, что погашение ссуд, предоставленных банком, должно быть конгруэнтным, или равнозначным, с погашениями депозитов, используемых для финансирования таких ссуд.

GOLDEN SHARE = ЗОЛОТАЯ АКЦИЯ – In some countries, Golden Share is a share of stock held by a government conveying extraordinary shareholder power for a specified period. Single share of a company that has special voting rights such that it can outvote all other shares in certain circumstances. / экстраординарные .

GOLDEN SLIPPERS = ЗОЛОТИСТЫЕ БАШМАКИ – Golden Slippers (maritime term):- tan work shoes issued to US Maritime Service trainees.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD = ЗОЛОТОДЕВИЗНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ (или СТАНДАРТ ОБМЕНА ЗОЛОТА) – Gold Exchange Standard is a form of gold standard where a country using it has neither a gold currency in circulation nor reserves held in gold for external transactions, but instead keeps its reserves mostly in the currency and securities of another country which is on the gold standard. Both Sterling and US Dollars have been reserve currencies. See also Gold Bullion Standard, Gold Specie Standard, and Gold Standard. International monetary exchange system based on gold. It is a variation of the gold standard. Under the gold-exchange standard, a central bank's reserves are held in the form of both gold and reserve currencies which are convertible into gold. The gold-exchange standard was adopted by all free-market economies at the Bretton Woods conference (see also International Monetary Fund). The system was abandoned in 1971 when the United States abolished the convertibility of the US Dollar into gold, and foreign exchange rates were no longer pegged to the Dollar. The Gold-Exchange Standard is the monetary system under which a nation's currency may be converted into bills of exchange drawn on a country whose currency is convertible into gold at a stable rate of exchange. A nation on the gold-exchange standard is thus able to keep its currency at parity with gold without having to maintain as large a gold reserve as is required under the gold standard. The gold-exchange standard came into prominence after World War I because of an inadequate supply of gold for reserve purposes. British Sterling and the US Dollar have been the most widely recognized reserve currencies. The requirement of a fixed rate of exchange for the reserve currency has the effect of limiting the freedom of the reserve-currency country's monetary policy to solve domestic economic problems. The use of gold reserves is now limited almost exclusively to the settlement of international transactions, on rare occasions. Gold Exchange Standard is a variant form of the gold standard under which a country pegged the value of its currency to the value of the currency of a 'major' country, e.g., Sterling or Dollars, which was itself on a gold standard. The international monetary regime in force between 1958 and 1970 is frequently described as a 'gold exchange standard' system because of the wide use of the Dollar, itself pegged to gold, as a reserve currency and as an accepted medium of exchange internationally. / Брэтчэн Вудзская конференция (Bretton Woods conference). Золотодевизный Стандарт, смотрите также Золотой Стандарт. Золотой Стандарт, монометаллическая денежная система, существовавшая во многих странах на определённом этапе развития капитализма, при которой только золото выступало всеобщим эквивалентом и непосредственной основой денежного обращения. Наиболее совершенной, классической формой золотого стандарта был золотомонетный стандарт, при котором денежная единица страны имела определённое, установленное законом и неизменное золотое содержание (золотой паритет), а 'цена' золота в денежных знаках соответствовала этому паритету. Золотые монеты находились в обращении и имели неограниченную силу законного платёжного средства. Центральные эмиссионные банки были обязаны обменивать банкноты и другие денежные знаки (бумажные деньги, монеты из неполноценных металлов) на золото по номиналу. Допускалась свободная чеканка монет из золота, принадлежащего частным лицам, за небольшую плату или безвозмездно, а также переплавка золотых монет в слитки. Был разрешён свободный вывоз и ввоз золота в любом виде и не существовало никаких валютных ограничений. Золотой стандарт впервые был введён в Великобритании (юридически в конце XVIII века, фактически с 1821). Во Франции, Германии, России, Италии, Японии, США и в других капиталистических странах введение золотого стандарта было завершено в последней четверти XIX века. Денежные системы отдельных стран превратились в единую относительно устойчивую мировую валютную систему. Это в значительной мере содействовало развитию капиталистического мирового хозяйства, росту промышленного производства, внутреннего товарооборота и международной торговли, расширению и укреплению кредитной системы. Золотомонетный стандарт потерпел крах с началом общего кризиса капитализма, когда вспыхнула 1-я Мировая Война 1914–18. Он был заменён бумажноденежным обращением. После 1-й Мировой Войны, в 1924–28 была сделана попытка восстановления золотого стандарта, но не в прежнем виде, а в форме золотослиткового и золотодевизного стандарта. Обращение золотых монет не могло быть восстановлено из-за недостатка золотых резервов и неравномерного их распределения между странами. Крупные суммы банкнот обменивались на золотые слитки массой в 12–14 килограммов (кг) (в Великобритании, Франции) или на иностранную валюту, обмениваемую, в свою очередь, на золотые слитки (в Германии, Бельгии и других). Золото было полностью вытеснено из внутреннего обращения во всех странах, кроме Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), где оно продержалось до 1933. Обмен банкнот на слитки производился, как правило, только в случае необходимости погашения дефицита платёжного баланса путём вывоза золота. Однако и эти видоизменённые формы золотого стандарта продержались недолго. Полный крах их был вызван мировым экономическим кризисом 1929–33, в результате которого во всех капиталистических странах, в том числе и в США, установилось бумажноденежное обращение с присущими ему явлениями инфляции, ростом товарных цен, резкими колебаниями валютных курсов и тому подобным. В 1931 был отменен золотой стандарт в Великобритании и Японии, в 1933 – в США, в 1935 – в Бельгии и Италии, в 1936 – во Франции, Швейцарии и Нидерландах. Международную валютную систему, возникшую после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45, иногда также называют Золотодевизным Стандартом, потому что, согласно требованиям этой системы, оформившейся на Бреттонвудской Международной Финансовой Конференции 1944, страны должны иметь резервы в золоте и девизах (в основном в Долларах США) для покрытия дефицитов платёжных балансов. Однако между довоенной и современной формами золотодевизного стандарта имеется существенное различие:- после 2-й Мировой Войны внутреннее обращение в капиталистических странах остаётся полностью на бумажноденежной основе, а предоставленное иностранным держателям национальной валюты право обмена её на Доллары и через Доллары на золотые слитки стало практически неосуществимым после того, как США в связи со снижением их золотого запаса фактически воздерживались от обмена бумажных Долларов на золото даже правительствам и центральным банкам других стран, а с 15 Августа 1971 официально прекратили такой обмен.

GOLD FIX = ФИКСАЦИЯ ЦЕНЫ ЗОЛОТА (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ ЗОЛОТА) – Gold Fix:- the setting of the price of gold by dealers (especially in a twice-daily London meeting at the central bank); the fix is the fundamental worldwide price for setting price of

gold bullion and gold-related contracts and products. See also Gold Fixing, and London Gold Market. The London Gold Fixing (see at http://www.goldfixing.com) takes place twice daily over the telephone. The current four members of the fix 'meet' at 10:30 am and 03:00 pm London time and commence the fix with a trying price. Once Rothschild's seat has been sold, there will once again be five fixing members. The fixing members' representatives relay the price down to their dealing rooms, who are in contact with as many bullion dealers as are interested (or who have interested clients) and these market members then declare how much metal, on a net basis, that they require to buy or sell at that level. The dealers are themselves in contact with their clients, who may change their order, or add or cancel an order, at any time. The position declared by the dealers is the net position outstanding between all their clients, i.e. if one bank has clients wanting to buy a total of two tons, and other clients wanting to sell a total of one ton, then he declares himself as a buyer of one ton. Each fixing member then nets off the position and declares himself, as the representative of all those interested parties, as a net buyer or seller (and of how much), or to be in balance. If the market is out of balance with more gold required than offered, then the price will be adjusted upwards (and vice versa) until balance is achieved (because some clients will pull out if the price does not suit them). At this point the price is fixed. On very rare occasions the price will be fixed when there is an imbalance, at the discretion of the chairman of the fix. The fix is thus entirely open and any market user may participate through his bank. / Как только место Ротшильда (Rothschild) было продано . http://www.goldfixing.com; данный сайт принадлежит компании Зэ Ландэн Голд Макит Фиксинь Эл.ти.ди. (The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd (C/O ScotiaMocatta, 6th Floor, 201 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3NS, the United Kingdom)). Среди участников фиксации цены на золото – полномочные представители Лондонских офисов следующих банков:- Баклис Кэпитэл Пи.Эл.Си. (Barclays Capital PLC; штабквартира расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG; штабквартира расположена во Франкфурте на Майне, Германия), Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC; штабквартира расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), Скоша Макэтэ (Scotia Mocatta; член Зэ Бэньк оф Новэ Скоша (The Bank of Nova Scotia); штабквартира расположена в Торонто, Канада) и Сосьетэ Жэнераль Копрэт Энд Инвэстмэнт Бэнькин (Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking; штабквартира расположена в Париже, Франция). , то есть .

GOLD FIXING = ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ ЗОЛОТА (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ ЗОЛОТА) – On the 12th September 1919 at 11:00 am the first Gold Fixing took place. The original five founding members were:- Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons; Mocatta & Goldsmid; Samuel Montagu & Co.; Pixley & Abell; and Sharps & Wilkins. For over 80 years we have been fixing the price of gold providing market users with the opportunity to buy and sell gold at a single quoted price. It also provides a published benchmark price that is widely used as a pricing medium by producers, consumers, investors and central banks. The fix is carried out twice a day by the 5 members via a dedicated conference call facility. At the start of each fixing, the Chairman announces an opening price to the other 4 members who relay this price to their customers, and based on orders received from them, instruct their representatives to declare themselves as buyers or sellers at that price. Provided there are both buyers and sellers at that price, members are then asked to state the number of bars they wish to trade. If at the opening price there are only buyers or only sellers, or if the numbers of bars to be bought or sold does not balance, the price is moved and the same procedure is followed until a balance is achieved. The Chairman then announces that the price is fixed. It should be noted that the Fix is said to balance if the buy amount and the sell amount are within 50 bars of each other. The Fixing will last as long as it is necessary to establish a price that satisfies both buyers and sellers. Customers may leave orders in advance of the Fixings. Alternatively, they may choose to be kept advised of price changes throughout the Fixing and may alter their orders accordingly at any time until the price is fixed. To ensure that the price is not fixed before the member has had an opportunity to communicate any changes each member has a verbal flag. As long as any flag is raised, the Chairman may not declare the price fixed. The setting of the gold price at 10:30 am (first fixing) and 03:00 pm (second fixing) in London by representatives of the London Gold Market. See also Gold Fix, and London Gold Market. Benefits are:- (i) international benchmark; (ii) published price; (iii) narrow dealing spread; (iv) any quantity may be dealt; and (v) anonmity. Members are:- Barclays Capital PLC (headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom), Deutsche Bank AG (headquarters are in Frankfurt am Main, Germany), HSBC Holdings PLC (headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom), Scotia Mocatta (member of The Bank of Nova Scotia; headquarters are in Toronto, ON, Canada); and Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking (headquarters are in Paris, France). London's deserved reputation as the world's leading international bullion trading centre has its basis in history. The origins of the emergence of London as a gold trading centre can be traced back to around 1671 when the young Moses Mocatta crossed the North Sea from Amsterdam (where he had been trading in sugar and diamonds) to set up business as a merchant, opening an account with Alderman Edward Backwell. Initially his main business was in diamonds, but records from the East India Company in February 1676 show 'By cash of Moses Mocatta for freight on 75 ounces of gold on their ships 'Nathaniel' and 'Society' – £6'. This gold was used to pay for diamonds, and shipments of gold and silver into London soon became regular events. When Napoleon escaped from Elba in 1815 and returned to France to raise his army, the price of gold in the London market jumped overnight from £4.6.6d an ounce to £5.7.0d. Nathan Mayer Rothschild had been ordered by the British Treasury to buy gold to fund the Duke of Wellington's troops in the Battle of Waterloo. At the end of the Napoleonic wars, Britain adopted a formal gold standard (although an unofficial gold standard had been operating since 1717). The rest of Europe remained on the silver standard until increasing supplies of gold, first from Brazil in the XVIII century, then from Russia, California, Australia and South Africa in the XIX century, made it possible for the rest of Europe to switch to the gold standard. The threat of WWI resulted in most countries suspending gold payments, except for urgent settlements, and the gold standard collapsed as central banks started keeping reserves in currencies that could be exchanged for gold. As the war ended, a crucial step was to restore London as the market place for gold. Initially the Bank of England had an agreement with South African mining finance houses for them to ship their gold to London for refining, after which it would be sold through Nathan Mayer Rothschild 'at best price obtainable, giving the London market and the Bullion Brokers an opportunity to bid'. Post WWI:- thus on 12th September 1919 at 11:00 am, the first gold fixing took place, when the price of gold was fixed at £4.18s.9d. per fine ounce. The higher price that day reflected the Sterling/Dollar exchange rate in New York. The New York gold price was USD20.67 per ounce. The bids were made by telephone for the first few days, but it was then decided to hold a formal meeting at the Rothschild offices in New Court, St Swithin's Lane. Although the London fix continued to be in sterling for almost another 50 years, what really counted was the Dollar price of gold, as the Dollar gradually replaced sterling as the world's favorite reserve currency. Britain made a partial return to the gold standard in 1925, however, on 1931-September-21, the gold standard was suspended. Over 200 years of a stable gold price, save for short interludes in the Napoleonic Wars and WWI, had ended. In addition, the reputation of sterling, backed by gold as the international currency was over, sterling was devalued. The US remained on the gold standard, with the price fixed at USD20.67 until 1933, when Roosevelt not only banned the export of gold and halted convertibility of Dollars into gold, but also ordered US citizens to hand in all the gold they possessed (the prohibition on gold lasted until 31 December 1974). Roosevelt, who was trying to boost the US economy, was concerned that the accompanying inflation would weaken the Dollar and lead to an outflow of gold. Roosevelt took to deciding the gold price himself. On the 31st January 1934, the gold price was raised to USD35 an ounce (a total devaluation of the Dollar of almost 40%) and the US resumed the gold standard. The fixing thrived until the outbreak of WWII on 1939-September-03, when the London gold market closed. No fixings were held for almost 15 years, until 22nd March 1954, when the London market was permitted to resume the fixing. The final fixing before World War II had been at a price of £8.1s.0d an ounce, almost double that of 1931. On the 1954-March-22 gold fixed at £12.8s.6d, the increase from the last pre-war fix was due to the devaluation of sterling. Although the fix was still in sterling,

the main concern of the BoE was to keep it in line with the equivalent of USD35. The task of keeping the sterling price in line with USD35 became increasingly difficult, as the private market for gold grew. As early as 1961, the BoE found it had to sell occasionally from reserves on the fix to hold the price at USD35. This lead to the creation of the gold pool – an alliance between central banks around the world to maintain the USD35 level. The pool worked well until 1965, when private buying of gold begun to exceed mine supply, forcing central banks to sell gold reserves into the market to hold the price steady. In 1968, when the Tet offensive in Vietnam touched off a tidal wave of buying, the pool lost 3 000 tons trying to hold the price down. Post 1968:- on the 15th March 1968, the authorities closed the London gold market for two weeks, following an unprecedented three-day speculative surge of gold buying. When the London gold market re-opened on the 1st of April 1968, it fixed the price in Dollars not Sterling, with the gold price no longer set, but free to float and with prices set twice a day, both in the morning and afternoon. Over the course of more than 80 years of the gold fixing, the highest fix was USD850 per ounce on the 21st of January 1980, amid the political crisis in the Middle East, high oil prices and inflation. The longest fixing lasted for 2 hours and fifteen minutes when the stock markets crashed on Black Monday in late October 1987. The highest turnover occurred in March 1968 just before the gold pool collapsed – 14,180 400 oz London Good Delivery bars were traded. Fixing prices for gold and silver are published immediately by the various news agencies. Historical data for Gold and Silver Fixings may be found on the LBMA website (http://www.lbma.org.uk). The Gold Fixing:- there are five members of the Gold Fixing – all of whom are Market Making Members of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). The Fixing is conducted by telephone twice each London business day at 10:30 am and 03:00 pm. Clients place orders with the dealing rooms of Fixing members, who net all orders before communicating the net interest to their representative at the Fixing. The gold price is then adjusted up and down until sell and buy orders are matched, at which point the price is declared 'fixed' and all orders are executed on the basis of that price. Transparency at the Fixing is served by the fact that customers may be kept advised of price changes, together with the level of interest, while the Fixing is in progress and may cancel, increase or decrease their interest dependent upon this information. The chairmanship of the Fixing rotates annually among the member firms. As at June 2008, the Fixing members are The Bank of Nova Scotia – ScotiaMocatta, Barclays Capital, Deutsche Bank AG London, HSBC Bank USA NA London Branch and Societe Generale. Xxxxx. 2015-March-18:- A key part of the gold market will see a major shift Friday (2015-March-20). San Francisco (MarketWatch):- on Friday, for the first time in close to a century, the gold market price fix is about to change. It is a move that could potentially provide a better view of China's insatiable demand for the precious metal. The London Bullion Market Association said the LBMA Gold Price will launch on Friday, with the ICE Benchmark Administration operating the auction process. That will replace the so-called London Gold Fix, a widely-used pricing medium that has been around since 1919 and is administered by London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. twice daily. 'The changes taking place with the new gold fix could be a game changer for gold trading as we know it', said Kevin Kerr, president of Kerr Trading International. Here's why:- The London Gold Fix, which will be discontinued after Thursday, is determined by just four participants. The nearly 100-year-old, medium has also been the target of decades of manipulation allegations. But the LBMA has said the electronic auction process for setting the gold price is designed to be transparent and to allow as many participants as possible. 'The new method for fixing the gold price daily will be more reflective of that day's collective price of gold on the world market', said Jim Wyckoff, senior analyst at Kitco.com, adding that he believes the previous London fix 'was not greatly askew on that determination'. China is expected to participate directly in setting the new price fix, which, in theory, would make inflows and outflows out of the world's second largest economy, and one of the largest gold buyers, more apparent. 'This opens up the playing field for gold trading, and adds an entirely new spectrum of possibilities and participants, mainly the Chinese, on the world stage', Kerr said. 'It may lift the very secretive veil' of China's gold consumption Kerr noted. For it is part, LBMA said it won't reveal the participants for the new pricing medium until the day of the launch. But if the Chinese banks are directly involved in the fixing of the gold price, 'they can arbitrage price differences between Shanghai and London (and smooth) out the market … making it an international, 24-hour market', said Julian Phillips, founder of and contributor to GoldForecaster.com. The new fix isn't expected to affect gold prices GCJ5, +1.35% in the near term. Xxxxx. 2015-March-17 The New London Gold Fixing:- The Heart of the Gold Price – The 'Fix'. The London Gold Fixing, the twice daily gold pricing mechanism at which the bulk of physical gold transactions take place is changing dramatically. In the past five London Based gold bullion banks on a direct telephone link to their clients established a price at which these transactions took place. This was an efficient way to establish an accurate price for gold deals done outside of the contracts used to supply the bulk of gold deals. It is in this market that physical gold traders and speculators (we view the COMEX market as a financial market as around only 5% of its deals involve the movement of physical gold) also participated. By trading the marginal supplies of gold (outside of contracted sales of the bulk of gold supplies) a much smaller total, the influence of traders and speculators has had a disproportionate impact on the moment-to-moment gold prices. While the developed world received 80% of global cash flow (up to the year 2000) it also held power over the global gold market. London – the Heart of the Gold Market:- For centuries London has been the global hub of the gold market particularly during the Gold Standard, when London was importing South Africa's over 1 000 tons of newly mined gold a year. London has been able to maintain its position as the world's leading financial market and in particular its gold market. The high standards of gold and people involved in that market allow it to still dominate the physical gold market. In the last few years there have been charges that the 'Gold Fixing' system was outdated and the gold price manipulated by the gold bullion banks, often with government influence. While this had a large element of truth in it, it was not true of the overall London gold market's individual professional operators. The main gold price manipulation in the past came from 1933 (when the dollar was devalued against gold) and after 1985, when central banks encouraged the acceleration of gold production to swamp the gold market, while implying that they were willing to sell of their over 30 000 tons of gold into the gold market. Such manipulation came to a halt in 2009. Since then individual traders have manipulated prices not only in the gold market but interest rate markets and remain under investigation for other incidents of manipulation in financial markets. But the perception has been that the gold market has been operated by professional, capable men and women, in general. The main bullion banks that operated the gold markets have also been responsible for shipping gold bought there, to the global markets. As we have seen in the recent past, the banks can enjoy larger incomes from the inefficiencies of the distribution chains, which invite the establishment of premiums in markets such as Shanghai and India. These premiums accrued to the banks, so did not encourage an improvement in the distribution system or the lowering of such premiums. The Rise Of The Emerging World:- by 2020, at the latest the emerging world will enjoy 65% of global cash flow and the developed world 35% of it. The shift of wealth and power eastwards has led to a very different global gold market. In the developed world the dollar based currency system has sought to wean the developed world off gold and onto national currencies and has succeeded to date. The gold market appears to therefore have less relevance to financial life than it has had throughout history. With the development of markets trading in gold shares or other gold derivatives (futures and options) the bulk of the demand for actual gold has shrunk to very low levels in the west. This has made it far easier to influence gold prices more directly as new supplies have hit the ceiling they have now. The result has been that the dominance of the major western banks over the gold markets and participants is almost complete. The sheer power of the volumes of money they can wield over all financial markets has allowed them and their traders to 'make' prices. But as emerging markets have risen in wealth and power and gold production, the ability to 'make' prices should have moved away from the developed world eastwards reflecting the percentage of global gold demand China and India represent, alongside the Middle East, if markets had been efficient. But they haven't as the institutions that operated the gold markets retained their power over distribution and markets. Add demand from the Middle East to China and India and their demand represents

around 75% of global gold demand. On top of that China at an annual production level or around 430 tons is now the largest gold producer on the planet. So why doesn't the gold market reflect the fundamental changes in supply and demand? It's all about presence in the global gold market and the products on offer and the ease that they move across the different markets. China's gold market is still developing on the pricing front. It has developed strongly in terms of gold used in its financial system and continues to expand its distribution system westwards in China, but has a long way to go to reach all corners of China. More importantly, its absence from the London gold market, in terms of participating directly in it, has prevented its gold market presence being felt. The same applies in India, where western banks continue to dominate distribution to the country. It is apparent that China is no longer content to use London's banks as its only source of foreign supplied gold. To that end it welcomes the redesign of the London Gold Fixing process and wants to join in. On March 20, the London Gold Fix changes to a new mechanism involving global banks as well as the London Bullion Market banks that operate the Gold Fixing now. It is hoped that the new electronic mechanism will, hopefully, operate more efficiently and smooth out global prices as well as lower the influence of the current London banks on the gold price. At the moment there is a USD5 premium over and above the London gold price in Chinese gold markets. With the following Chinese banks:- Bank of China Ltd, China Construction Bank Corp. and ICBC now set to join in the London Fixing, the pricing power of the Chinese gold market will hopefully, directly impact the gold price thereafter. If we see the premium over the gold price, in China, disappear, this will have happened. Bear in mind that Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. has become the world's largest gold retail bank already and will bring to bear their significant number of clients in China. Not only do we expect these banks to operate in a way that they will try to remove the gold price premium in China (which at the moment increases the profitability of the selling (mainly foreign) banks in China) but make the gold market more globally efficient. With the Chinese gold market being a one-way street (no export of gold is permitted) we expect the Chinese banks to create a 'pool of liquidity' where selling orders from China can take place in London without Chinese gold leaving China. We note that sales of gold in China are extremely small anyway. Nevertheless, that 'pool' of gold liquidity in London that we expect to see, will facilitate arbitrage operations that smooth out global prices and make the Chinese gold market the two-way street it needs to be to reflect global demand and supply. In turn we will see a 24-hour gold market. The swing to 1 kg bars from the 400 ounce 'good delivery' bars in London we are now seeing from the vast tonnages of gold being re-refined in Switzerland and elsewhere, will hopefully increase the fluidity of market products, globally. The presence of Chinese banks in London may well speed that process up. Yuan Gold Fix this Year:- The Chinese have announced that they will set up a Gold Fix in the Yuan in Shanghai, later this year. We believe that, alongside the developments we described above, such a Fix will be taken to heart by the global gold market both in the developed emerging and developed world. The fact that the price will only be in Yuan, will ensure that the gold world will get used to the Chinese currency and be in a position to trade in the Yuan without having to go through the Dollar, the Euro and the Pound Sterling, which carry separate risks. With the Chinese government encouraging the international use of the Yuan in global trade and financing, it will be a small step for foreign entities, including central banks, to hold Yuan in their reserves in the future. But this will not affect the gold market, simply the global currency markets. After all, gold is considered an alternative to all currencies. / Розэвэлт (Roosevelt). Нэйсэн Мэйо Росчайлд Энд Санз (или Натан Майа Ротшильд Энд Санз; Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons); Макэтэ Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid); Сэмьюэл Монтэгю Энд Ко. (Samuel Montagu & Co.); Пиксли Энд Эйбэл (Pixley & Abell); и Щапс Энд Вылкинз (Sharps & Wilkins). Баклиз Кэпитэл Пи.Эл.Си. (Barclays Capital PLC; штабквартира расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG; штабквартира расположена во Франкфурте на Майне, Германия), Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC; штабквартира расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), Скоша Макэтэ (Scotia Mocatta; член Зэ Бэньк оф Новэ Скоша (The Bank of Nova Scotia); штабквартира расположена в Торонто, Канада) и Сосьетэ Жэнераль Копрэт Энд Инвэстмэнт Бэнькин (Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking; штабквартира расположена в Париже, Франция). когда молодой Мозис Макэтэ (Moses Mocatta) пересёк Северное Море из Амстердама (где он торговал сахаром и бриллиантами) для организации дела в качестве купца (merchant), открыв счёт в Олдёмэн Эдвод Баквэл (Alderman Edward Backwell). Ландэн Голд Макит Фиксинь Эл.ти.ди. (The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd.) дважды в день. Кэвин Кё (Kevin Kerr), Президент Кё Трэйдинь Интёнэшэнэл (Kerr Trading International). Дьжим Выкоф (Jim Wyckoff), старший аналитик Китко.дат.кам (Kitco.com), . Дьжулиэн Филыпс (Julian Phillips), основатель и contributor to ГолдФокастё.дат.кам (GoldForecaster.com). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®). Бэньк оф Чайна Эл.ти.ди. (Bank of China Ltd), Чайна Кэнстракшэн Бэньк Корп. (China Construction Bank Corp.) и Ай.Си.Би.Си. (ICBC). Установление цены золота в Лондоне в 10:30 (10:30 дп; первое фиксирование) и 15:00 (03:00 пп; второе фиксирование) по местному времени представителями Лондонского Рынка Золота (London Gold Market). Фиксирование Цены Золота – ежедневное определение цены золота независимыми специалистами по золоту и управляющими работниками банка в Лондоне, Париже и Цюрихе. Цена фиксируется в 10:30 и 15:30 по Лондонскому времени каждый рабочий день согласно соотношению спроса и предложения на рынке. Рынки Золота, особые центры в капиталистических и развивающихся странах, где ведётся регулярная купля-продажа золота. В организационном отношении они обычно представляют собой консорциумы местных банков и специализированных фирм, которые наряду с торговлей золотом производят очистку металла (аффинаж) и изготовляют слитки разной величины. Продавцами выступают в основном золотодобывающие страны, а также владельцы запасов, преимущественно частных; покупателями – частные фирмы и лица – ювелиры, промышленники, инвесторы, тезавраторы (смотрите Тезаврация (Тезаврирование) Золота) и спекулянты, в некоторых случаях – центральные банки. Рынки золота существуют во всех капиталистических и развивающихся странах, как правило, на легальной основе. Там, где государство запрещает гражданам совершать сделки с золотом, функционируют нелегальные, 'чёрные' рынки золота. Большинство рынков золота обслуживает спрос промышленников и тезавраторов в пределах своей страны, деятельность ряда рынков золота носит международный характер. Через последние реализуется основная масса золота; ввоз и вывоз его на этих рынках свободный. С XIX века и до 1960-х XX века центром мировой торговли золотом выступал Лондон. Через него шла реализация добытого золота большинства стран мира, в первую очередь Южно-Африканская Республика (ЮАР), на долю которой приходится более 75% всей мировой добычи золота капиталистических стран. В конце 1960-х Лондон, Соединённое Королевство, был оттеснён на второе место Цюрихом, Швейцария, так как ЮАР, установив прямые отношения с Швейцарскими крупными банками, стала продавать до 80% своей добычи через Цюрих. Два главных международных рынка золота – Цюрих и Лондон, тесно связанные между собой, направляют золото от производителей к конечным потребителям через региональные международные рынки золота, имеющиеся в разных частях света, и непосредственно через крупные внутренние рынки золота некоторых стран. Основные региональные международные рынки золота на Ближнем Востоке – Дубай, Бейрут и Эль-Кувейт; на Дальнем Востоке – Сингапур и Сян Ган (Гон Конг). Они снабжают внутренние рынки золота близлежащих стран Азии и Африки, куда золото завозится главным образом контрабандой. В Западном полушарии основными региональными международными рынками золота до начала 1970-х выступали Торонто и Виннипег, где продаётся золото местной, Канадской, добычи. Эти рынки обслуживали Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) и страны Латинской Америки. С 01 Января 1975 открылся новый международный рынок золота в США (Нью Йорк и Чикаго) в связи с тем, что гражданам США (после запрещения в 1933) было вновь предоставлено право владеть и торговать слитковым золотом. Крупнейший внутренний рынок золота – Париж. Ввоз золота во Францию запрещён, и оно завозится контрабандой главным образом из Швейцарии. Крупными внутренними рынками золота выступают в Европе Милан и Франкфурт-на-Майне, в Азии – Токио, Бомбей ('чёрный рынок'), Дакка, Карачи, в

Африке – Касабланка, Александрия, Каир, в Латинской Америке – Буэнос-Айрес, Рио де Жанейро, Монтевидео. На рынках золота металл продаётся в различных формах. На международных рынках золота в основном в стандартных слитках в 12.5 килограммов (кг), содержащих 995 или 999 частей чистого золота на 1 000 частей сплава, и с клеймами аффинажных заводов и монетных дворов, а также в монете старой и новой чеканки. На внутренних рынках золота металл продаётся в слитках от 1 кг до слитков-малюток в 5–10 граммов (г), в листах, пластинках, дисках, песке и в монете. Для Восточных внутренних рынков золота изготавливаются мелкие слитки особого веса и чистоты. Цена золота, устанавливаемая в Цюрихе и Лондоне, почти совпадает и считается его мировой ценой. Она исчисляется в Долларах США за Тройскую унцию (31.1 г) чистого золота. На региональных международных рынках золота цена золота также определяется в Долларах США за унцию, а на внутренних – в местной валюте за местную меру массы (например, в Европе – кг, в Индии – тола = 11.7 г). Поскольку в ценах региональных международных, а также внутренних рынках золота учитывается стоимость доставки золота из Лондона или Цюриха, плата за страхование, риск, а также ряд других элементов, цены на этих рынках, как правило, выше (на внутренних значительно выше), чем на Лондонском или Цюрихском рынках золота. Цена золота устанавливается в соответствии со спросом и предложением. Попытка её регулирования, предпринятая в 1961, когда по инициативе США для этой цели был создан ‘Золотой Пул’, потерпела провал. ‘Золотой Пул’ в Марте 1968 был ликвидирован. На основании Вашингтонского Соглашения от 17 Марта 1968, заключённого между центральными банками стран-членов ‘Золотого Пула’ (к соглашению присоединилось большинство других капиталистических и развивающихся стран), единый рынок золота, обслуживавший потребности как центральных банков, так и частных фирм и лиц, был разделён на два изолированных рынка:- официальный – для взаимных операций центральных банков по официальной цене 35 Долларов за унцию (по этой цене Казначейство США с 1934 покупало золото у любого продавца, а продавало его только иностранным центральным банкам и валютным органам); и свободный – для всех прочих операций по цене, складывающейся в соответствии со спросом и предложением. За центральными банками, присоединившимися к Вашингтонскому Соглашению и тем самым обязавшимися не продавать и не покупать золото на свободном рынке, в том числе непосредственно у стран-производителей, сохранялось формальное право покупать золото по официальной цене у США. Из золотодобывающих стран только ЮАР разрешалось с 1970 продавать ограниченное количество золота Международному Валютному Фонду (МВФ) по официальной цене, когда рыночная цена не превышала 35 Долларов за унцию. Это гарантировало ЮАР низшую продажную цену (08 Декабря 1974 соглашение ЮАР с Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) было отменено). С 15 Августа 1971 США официально прекратили продажу золота за Доллары иностранным центральным банкам по официальной цене и официальный рынок золота фактически прекратил своё существование. 13 Ноября 1973 Вашингтонское Соглашение о ‘двухъярусном рынке’ было отменено. Однако до конца 1975 ни один из крупных центральных банков не проводил операций с золотом на рынке, кроме Казначейства США, которое в Январе 1975 продало около 20 тонн (т) золота из государственных запасов, чтобы сдержать рост цены золота, ожидавшийся в связи с возможным увеличением спроса со стороны отдельных граждан США, получивших право владеть и торговать золотом, и в Июне 1975 продало ещё 15 т золота с целью уменьшить ввоз золота в страну для промышленных нужд. После двукратной девальвации Доллара США (в Декабре 1971 и в Феврале 1973) официальная цена золота стала равна 42.22 Доллара за унцию, тогда как рыночная цена в 1974 и Январе–Октябре 1975 была в 3–4 раза выше. В Августе 1975 Временный Комитет МВФ вынес рекомендацию о продаже 1/6 золотого запаса фонда и об отмене официальной цены золота.

GOLD FORWARD OFFERED RATE = ПРЕДЛАГАЕМАЯ ФОРВАРДНАЯ СТАВКА ЗА ЗОЛОТО – Gold Forward Offered Rate (GOFO):- How are gold lease rates quoted? Back in Get paid to borrow gold and silver?, we mentioned that:- But for a certain class of gold owners, they do earn interests on gold. Right now, instead of receiving interest for lending out gold, they are paying people to borrow gold. Who are these gold owners? They are the central banks. The ‘interest rates’ on gold is the gold lease rates… One of our readers alerted us to this forum discussion, Anybody like to explain the negative lease rates:- Many people, even those that seem to understand the gold market seem to get confused on how the gold least rate is quoted …. It is the LIBOR rate minus the gold lending rate for the duration quoted. Normally gold is loaned at less than LIBOR and that results in a positive figure for the lease rate (designated as GOFO by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA)). Actually, that explanation from the forum is not accurate too. So, what are the gold lease rates all about and how are they quoted? We did some digging and found this commentary. To explain lease rates, we will start off with the definitions:- GOFO- according to the London Bullion Metal Association, the GOFO is the Gold Forward Offered Rate. These are rates at which contributors are prepared to lend gold on a swap against US Dollars. Quotes are made for 1-, 2-, 3-, 6- and 12-month periods. GOFO is basically the interest rate for borrowing money using gold as collateral. For example, a central bank will enter a swap position with a bank by swapping its gold for US Dollars with the bank. At the end of the period, the swap has to be reversed with the central bank paying an additional certain percentage above the original amount of US Dollars. That ‘certain percentage’ is the GOFO rate. The GOFO rate is related to the gold futures price. This is because if the GOFO rate is too much higher than the gold futures price, then the central bank will be better off selling the gold in the spot market and simultaneously buy gold futures. LIBOR – this is the London inter-banking lending rate. Derived Lease Rate (DLR) – this is the lease rate that you see quoted at Kitco.com. The DLR is defined as LIBOR – GOFO. Now, this is where it is getting complicated. So, we’ll use an example. Let us suppose, this is the current situation:- LIBOR – 5%; GOFO – 1%; DLR – (5 – 1 = 4%); and Gold price - USD1 000/oz. Let’s say Bank A has 100 oz of gold. It then enters a swap with Bank B. So, Bank A will end up with USD100 000 and Bank B has 100 oz of gold. At the end of the period, Bank A has to pay USD101 000 to get back its gold. Now Bank A invests the USD100 000 in the market markets and receives LIBOR interests. At the end of the period, it will have USD105 000. Then it pays USD101 000 to Bank B to get back its gold. The net ‘profit’ in this transaction is USD4 000, which is 4% of the original total gold purchase price. The net effect of these transactions is this:- Bank A lend gold at 4% lease rate. To end it all, the lease rate, as explained in Kitco.com is:- The lease rate is the cost of borrowing gold. In much the same way that individuals borrow Dollars, pay an interest charge, and then return Dollars to the lendor, gold bullion participants will borrow ozs of gold, pay a borrowing cost, and return the ozs of gold to the lendor. The debt is measured in terms of ozs as opposed to Dollars. The value of the metal when it is being borrowed or returned is not a factor. The Gold Offered Forward Rate (GOFO), which is the rate at which dealers will lend gold against US Dollars. GOFO is the interest we need to pay if we swap gold for USD, i.e. if we lend our gold and borrow currency, in this case USD, for the same fixed period. The LBMA publishes daily GOFO quotes for each of the periods of 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 months. Whenever GOFO turns sharply lower or even negative, this indicates stress in the London gold market, i.e. that some of the participants are desperate to get their hands on gold on short notice and are prepared to pay a premium for borrowing gold against USD collateral. GOFO is the (upside down) fever chart of the London gold market. As Figure 1 shows, the London gold market came down with a serious flu on several occasions:- January 1993, November 1995, September 1999, May 2001, and November 2008. It caught a milder form of cold in September 1997, November 1997, March 1998 and September 1998. In this article, we compile various pieces of information, including historical facts, articles in newspapers and market rumours in order to put the evolution of GOFO shown in Figure 1 into a broader context. We focus on November 1997, March 1998, September 1998, September 1999, May 2001, and October 2008. The article will appear in several parts. This is Part I. The Gold Forward Offered Rate (GOFO) is the interest paid if we lend gold and borrow USD for the same period. If we split this swap into its two components, borrowing USD and lending gold, we see that GOFO is approximately LIBOR minus the Gold Lease Rate (GLR). This assumes that the two pieces of counter-party risk compensate each other, namely the risk that the gold is not returned and

the risk that the currency principal is not paid back. LIBOR is the London Inter Bank Offered Rate, the interest on an unsecured USD loan, and GLR the Gold Lease Rate, the interest on an unsecured gold loan. Under normal market conditions, GOFO is positive, i.e. the interest on USD loans is higher than the GLR. This means that we need to pay interest if we lend gold and borrow USD. The gold basically serves as the collateral for borrowing USD at a lower interest rate than we would have to pay for an unsecured loan. Note that the transactions at the LBMA may be in unallocated accounts, i.e. they do not involve the delivery of physical gold, but rather credit or debit in an unallocated account. Swapping (unallocated) gold for USD has the following analogue in the purely physcial world of the commodities exchanges, for example at the New York Commodities Exchange (COMEX®). The swap is (almost) equivalent to the following transaction in the spot and futures markets. We can synthesize the swap by selling physical gold for USD in the spot market, i.e. for immediate delivery, and at the same time purchase a futures contract in order to buy back the same amount of gold at a future date. In the meantime, we can use (most of) the USD proceeds of the gold sale as we please (while we need to post only a small amount of margin in order to hold the futures contract). Under normal market conditions, GOFO is positive and the price of gold for delivery in the future is higher than the spot price. In the terminology of commodities trading, the gold market is in contango. In the following, we are interested in the situations in which GOFO turned negative and in which the gold market therefore was in backwardation, i.e. the gold for future delivery trades at a discount to the spot price. Stress in the Gold Market:- the following interpretation of gold backwardation rests on a few assumptions:- (i) The participants in the London bullion market act like banks. They borrow and lend both USD paper currency and gold, but they are not primarily long or short gold versus USD. They do not primarily speculate and do not engage in proprietary trading. This is why they are called Bullion Banks. They are institutions that lend and borrow gold and silver. Some of them have a commercial banking license, but some do not. (ii) Their physical gold is fractionally reserved, i.e. they lend a certain multiple of the actual physical reserve by creating ledger entries for gold. These are the unallocated gold accounts. (iii) Because of the fractional reserve lending, the participants in the bullion market are prone to a classic run on the bank, i.e. a run on the physical bullion reserve. This happens when the depositors who hold gold in unallocated accounts wish to take possession of the physical bullion and request allocation, while the bank cannot recall their gold loans quickly enough in order to get hold of the physical bullion they have lent to somebody else. A previous article contains some sample balance sheets in order to illustrate how this works. In the case of such a run on the bank, the bullion bank needs to borrow physical gold in the market for the period between the day on which the customer withdraws physical gold and the day on which an outstanding gold loan is repaid in physical gold. One way of borrowing gold from the market is to swap USD for gold, i.e. borrow gold and lend USD, in the LBMA forward market (In this swap, the borrower at first receives the gold as a credit to their unallocated account, but they can immediately request allocation, take possession of the physcial and deliver it to the customer who wanted to withdraw physical gold). The interest received for such a swap is GOFO. If, however, the bullion banks need to obtain large volumes of such swaps under pressure, this will drive down GOFO, possibly rendering it negative so that the bullion banks have to pay interest in order to borrow gold against a USD collateral. This is a plausible explanation for the downward spikes in GOFO seen in Figure 1 above, some of which have sent the gold forward market into backwardation. Another option is to borrow gold for USD using the spot and futures markets by purchasing gold in the spot market and at the same time selling a futures contract, for example at the New York Commodities Exchange (COMEX®). The signature of bullion banks borrowing gold from the market is then buying pressure in the market for physical gold plus an increasing short position in the futures market, possibly causing backwardation at the COMEX®. Gold bugs often interpret this as outright market manipulation, but it may just be some bullion bank borrowing physical gold from the market for a fixed period of time. Gold Forward Offered Rate (GOFO) is the gold equivalent to LIBOR. The rates at which dealers will lend gold on swap against US Dollars. The Gold Offered Forward Rate (GOFO) is the rate at which dealers will lend gold against US Dollars. Since July 1989, 12 market makers of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) have contributed to the GOFO page on Reuters their rates for lending gold against US Dollars; and at 10:00 am every business day, a mean is calculated automatically giving the market, in effect, a gold LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate). The gold lease rate is LIBOR minus the GOFO rate. In 1997, a second GOFO page was added that provides logical data, which allows the user to apply the rates to other applications, such as spreadsheets and charts. Reuters LBMA 07 gives a full list of contributor codes. Gold trades in the most opaque of all markets. Gold traders live in a precarious arena of incomplete and unreliable information, more than in the treacherous market pits for other commodities. Most official data about gold held by national accounts offer only incomplete information, if not outright disinformation. In response, a Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee (GATA) was organized in January 1999 in the US to advocate and undertake litigation against illegal collusion among central banks to control the price and supply of gold and related financial securities. GATA underwrote an anti-trust lawsuit filed by its consultant, Reginald H Howe, in Howe vs Bank for International Settlements et al, in the US District Court in Boston from 2000 to 2002. While the Howe suit was dismissed on a jurisdictional technicality, it became the model for the anti-trust lawsuit by New Orleans-based Blanchard Coin and Bullion, one of the oldest and most respected gold bullion and numismatics dealers in the US, against Barrick Gold Corp. and JPMorgan Chase & Co.. That suit was filed in US District Court in New Orleans in 2002 and caused Barrick Gold to agree to stop selling gold in advance as a hedge for 10 years. By 2001, Barrick, working with JPMorgan Chase, had amassed off-balance-sheet assets that were worth more than the market capitalization of the next five biggest gold-mining companies in the world combined. Barrick made USD2.3 billion on its short sales of gold and made a profit on those short sales for 62 consecutive quarters. Over a period of five years, JPMorgan Chase lent gold to Barrick at approximately 1.5%; sold the gold into the market and invested the dollar proceeds at approximately 6.5%; then paid both the proceeds from the sales and the 5% interest differential to Barrick whenever it repaid any of the borrowed gold. During a period when the price of gold dropped by more than 25%, Barrick's annual operating cash flow increased by more than 400%. Blanchard's class-action lawsuit charged that JPMorgan Chase provided Barrick with so much borrowed gold – presumably obtained from central banks – on such favorable terms that Barrick could overwhelm the market and move prices up or down at will and not have to repay the borrowed gold for many years, if at all. Blanchard maintained that in some years, Barrick was able to supply to the market more gold than was supplied by all the bullion banks combined. According to the World Gold Council, bullion banks are investment banks that function as wholesale suppliers dealing in large quantities of gold. All bullion banks are members of the London Bullion Market Association. Through a combination of apparent market manipulation and a 1992 transaction that Interior secretary Manuel Lujan Jr described as 'the biggest gold heist since the days of Butch Cassidy', Barrick amassed off-balance sheet assets that were worth more than the combined market capitalizations of the next five biggest gold mining companies in the world. Barrick submitted a motion arguing that in borrowing gold and selling it into the market, the company was acting as the agent of central banks and carrying out their policies in the gold market and thus should share their immunity from lawsuits. US District Judge Helen Berrigan rejected the Barrick motion and sent the case on for discovery and trial. Soon after that ruling, in November 2005, Barrick settled the Blanchard lawsuit out of court. While the settlement was sealed, Barrick simultaneously announced that it would stop hedging gold. In the market, a steady rise in the price of gold ensued. On January 20, 2006, Barrick acquired a majority share of Placer Dome. The production of the combined organization moved Barrick to its current position as the largest gold producer, ahead of Newmont Mining Corp. In 2008, it produced 7.7 million ounces of gold at a cash cost of USD443 per ounce. As of 2008-December-31, its proven and probable gold mineral reserves stood at 138.5 million ounces. In 2009, Barrick produced 7.42 million ounces of gold at total cash costs of USD466 per ounce, or net cash costs of USD363 per ounce, and 393 million pounds of copper at total cash costs of USD1.17 per pound. Today, Barrick is the largest pure gold mining company in the world, with

its headquarters in Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and four regional business units (RBU's) in Australia, Africa, North America and South America. It is undertaking mining and exploration projects in Papua New Guinea, the United States, Canada, Dominican Republic, Australia, Peru, Chile, Russia, South Africa, Pakistan, Colombia, Argentina and Tanzania. The corporation has 25 operating mines and a pipeline of large, long-life projects in addition to large land positions on some of the most prolific mineral districts. Barrick offers investors exceptional leverage to higher gold prices with the industry's largest production profile and the largest reserves of gold, in addition to 6.1 billion pounds of copper reserves and 1.06 billion ounces of contained silver within gold reserves as at 2009-December-31. The Gold Offered Forward Rate (GOFO):- the rates at which dealers will lend gold on swap against US Dollars. GOFO:- this is the Gold Forward Offered Rate, which is provided on Reuters page GOFO for the periods of 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 months. The numbers represent rates at which the Market Making Members will lend gold on swap against US Dollars. The GOFO mean provides an international benchmark for gold swap rates. It is the gold equivalent of LIBOR, the London Interbank Offered Rate for currencies and is calculated each business day at 11:00 am and published immediately thereafter. In order for the mean to be valid, rates from at least six Market Makers must be available on the GOFO page at 11:00 am. The mean is then determined by discarding the highest and lowest quotations and calculating the average of the remaining rates. The GOFO mean provides the benchmark for long-term finance and loan agreements as well as for the settlement of gold Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements. / Ройтас (Reuters). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). КиткоДатКам (Kitco.com). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®). Барык Голд Корп. (Barrick Gold Corp.) и Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс Энд Ко. (JPMorgan Chase & Co.). Блошар (Blanchard). Мануэль Люхан Младший (Manuel Lujan Jr) описал как 'самое крупное ограбление по золоту со времён Буча Касиди (Butch Cassidy')). Окружной Судья из США Хэлэн Бэригэн (US District Judge Helen Berrigan). Пласе Дом (Placer Dome).

GOLD FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФОРВАРДНОЙ СТАВКЕ НА ЗОЛОТО – Gold Forward Rate Agreements (GOFRAs):- a transaction where cash flows are exchanged monthly, by two parties, during the term of the transaction. One party to the transaction is a payer of a fixed gold interest rate, the other, the payer of a floating gold interest rate (referenced to the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) 'GOFO' rate). Gold Forward Rate Agreement (GOFRA). An 'off balance sheet' instrument used to minimize forward gold interest rate exposure. It hedges the combined effect of moves in both US Dollar and gold interest rates with settlement in Dollars. Gold Forward Rate Agreement (GOFRA) is an hedging instrument used by producers who, having drawn down gold loans, can lock in forward gold interest rate exposure. The GOFRA hedges against the combined effect of moves in both the US Dollar and gold interest rates with settlement in Dollars. The GOLFRA (Gold Lease Forward Rate Agreement) restricts itself to gold interest rates with settlement in gold. Various gold-related agreements are used in the trade. The Gold Forward Rate Agreement (GOFRA) is a hedging instrument used by producers who, having drawn down gold loans, can lock in forward gold interest rate exposure to both US Dollars and gold borrowing rates with settlement in Dollars. GOFRA hedges against the combined effect of market moves in both US Dollars and gold leasing rates with settlement in Dollars. / Соглашение о Форвардной Ставке по Золоту – производители используют данный хэдьжирующий инструмент, когда они 'выбирают' золотые займы и одновременно хотят зафиксировать с помощью срочной сделки определённый уровень риска потенциальных убытков. Расчёт производится в Долларах США.

GOLD HULL = ЗОЛОТИСТАЯ ШЕЛУХА (или ЗОЛОТИСТАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА (ЗЕРНА)) – Gold Hull (GH):- the hulls show a golden yellow color at maturity.

GOLD KEY SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ЗОЛОТОГО КЛЮЧИКА – In the United States, the Gold Key Service is an International Trade Administration service that provides customized information for US firms visiting a country – market orientation briefings, market research, introductions to potential business partners, an interpreter for meetings, assistance in developing a market strategy, and help in putting together a follow-up plan. Trade Specialists design an agenda of meetings, screen and select the right companies, arrange meetings with key people, and go with US representatives to ensure that no unforeseen difficulties occur.

GOLD LEASE FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ФОРВАРДНОЙ СТАВКЕ НА ЛИЗИНГ ЗОЛОТА – Gold Lease Forward Rate Agreement (GOLFRA):- similar to a Gold Forward Rate Agreement (GOFRA) but is restricted solely to gold interest rates hedging with settlement in gold. A hedging product that is popular with those who have gold borrowing or deposit requirements. GOLFRAs are generally settled against the benchmark of US Dollar LIBOR minus the Gold Forward Offered Rate (GOFO) mean on the observation date. The Gold Leasing Forward Rate Agreement (GOLFRA) restricts itself to gold leasing rates with settlement in gold, as expressed by the gold spot rate in dollars. The increased activity of central banks in lending gold to the market means that central banks also have exposure to gold spot rate volatility. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

GOLD LOAN = ЗОЛОТОЙ ЗАЁМ (или ССУДА ЗОЛОТОМ) – Gold Loan is a financing mechanism whereby gold is borrowed from a bullion bank (which has usually borrowed it from a central bank or banks), and sold into the market to raise cash, usually to finance a gold mining operation. The metal is then repaid over an agreed period of time. The interest on the loan is usually paid either in Dollars or in gold subject to the agreement between the counter-parties. Gold Loan is the provision of finance in gold for a gold-related project or business, typically in mining or jewellery inventory finance, which provides a combination of generally inexpensive funding together with built-in hedging. In a banks' accounting, Gold Loans comprise fixed-term gold loans to commercial banks. Gold is considered by the bank to be a financial instrument. Gold loans are included in the balance sheet on a trade date basis at their weight in gold (translated at the gold market price and USD exchange rate into SDR) plus accrued interest. Interest on gold loans is included in interest income on an effective interest rate basis.

GOLD OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ЗОЛОТО – Gold Option is the right to buy or sell a specified amount of gold bullion at a stipulated price on the option expiration day. / Опцион На Золото – право купить или продать определённое количество слитков золота по обусловленной цене в день прекращения признания опциона.

GOLD PARITY = ЗОЛОТОЙ ПАРИТЕТ – Gold Parity:- legally stipulated amount of gold which is equivalent to one currency unit in Switzerland. The power to set the gold parity of the Swiss Franc is exercised by the Federal Council on the basis of the Federal Law on the Coinage dated 1970-December-18. This power was invoked on 1971-May-09, when the fine gold content of the Franc was raised by 7% from 0.203 22 grams to 0.217 59 grams. Owing to the transaction to floating exchange rates and the waiving of the National Bank's obligation to pay gold for bank notes and coins, the gold parity of the Franc has lost most of its significance. Gold Parity is a legally fixed quantity of gold to which a monetary unit is pegged. The value of one currency unit in grammes of fine gold, established by a national government. Under this system, the value of gold determines the (external) value of a currency. Since gold currencies no longer exist, gold parities were artificially fixed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 1971, this was replaced by IMF special drawing rights (SDRs). / К Золотому Паритету относятся:- (i) зафиксированное законом содержание чистого золота в национальных денежных единицах; и (ii) соотношение двух денежных единиц, исчисленное на основе их золотого содержания. Под Золотым Паритетом, от Латинского слова Paritas, означающее Равенство или Равноценность, понимается:- (1) зафиксированное законом страны весовое содержание чистого золота в национальной денежной единице. При золотом

обращении и неограниченном размене бумажных денег на золото цена золота в национальных денежных единицах соответствовала весовому золотому содержанию этой единицы. Например, если золотое содержание Доллара США по закону 1934 составляло 0.888 671 г чистого золота, то цена одной Тройской унции (31.103 5 г) чистого золота равнялась 35 Долларов США. Эта цена являлась официальной на мировом капиталистическом рынке и в обесцененных бумажных Долларах США (с 1972 = 38 Долларов). Другие капиталистические страны устанавливали золотое содержание своих денежных единиц, исходя из зафиксированного законом и согласованного с Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) официального курса своей денежной единицы по отношению к Доллару США. (2) Соотношение двух денежных единиц, исчисленное на основе их золотого содержания, зафиксированного законом. В этом значении Золотой Паритет обычно заменяет термин Паритетный Курс, который показывает количество денежных единиц другой страны, имеющих такое же весовое содержание чистого золота, какое по закону имеет денежная единица данной страны. Например, Фунт Стерлингов содержал 2.132 81 г чистого золота, а Французский Франк – 0.160 г, то есть в Фунте Стерлингов в 13.33 раза больше чистого золота, чем во Франке. Поэтому паритетный курс между Фунтом Стерлингов и Франком составлял:- 1 Фунт Стерлингов = 13.33 Французских Франков. При золотом стандарте курсы валют колебались вокруг паритета в пределах золотых точек. В валютной системе капитализма, созданной после Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 и регулируемой уставом МВФ, курсы валют могли отклоняться от паритета не более чем на 1% в ту или другую сторону. С начала 1972 МВФ расширил пределы отклонения курсов от паритетов до 2.25% в ту или другую сторону. Поддержание курсов валют в этих пределах осуществляется центральными банками капиталистических стран. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Золотой Паритет устанавливался государством в плановом порядке и служил базой для котировки Госбанком СССР иностранных валют.

GOLD POINTS = ЗОЛОТЫЕ ТОЧКИ (или ЗОЛОТЫЕ ПУНКТЫ) – Gold Points:- under an international gold standard, exchange rate at which it is advantageous to make or receive payments for imports or exports in gold. The gold importing point is the exchange rate below which it is advantageous to receive payments in the form of gold, and the gold exporting point is the exchange rate above which it is advantageous to make payments for foreign purchases in gold. / В соответствии с международным золотым стандартом, . Золотые Точки – верхний и нижний пределы отклонений курсов валют от их монетного паритета в условиях золотого обращения и свободного движения золота между странами. Золотые точки определялись расходами, связанными с перемещением золота между странами (транспорт, страхование). Курс любой валюты в условиях золотого обращения и свободы ввоза и вывоза золота не мог превысить верхней золотой точки. В противном случае плательщикам было выгоднее, даже с учётом расходов по упаковке, пересылке, страхованию и другому, отправить золото в страну кредитора и обменять его там по паритету на национальную валюту, в которой должен был производиться платёж, то есть произошёл бы приток золота в страну данной валюты. Падение же курса национальной валюты за пределы нижней золотой точки не могло иметь места, так как при достижении этого предела становилось более выгодным вывозить золото из страны, то есть начался бы его усиленный отлив. Предельный нижний курс валюты называется иначе Экспортной Золотой Точкой, а предельный высший курс – Импортной Золотой Точкой. С отменой золотого стандарта (смотрите Золотой Стандарт) и введением валютных ограничений золотые точки потеряли практическое значение.

GOLD POOL = ЗОЛОТОЙ ПУЛ – The Gold Pool was an alliance between the central banks of Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany from 1961 to 1968 which endeavoured to maintain the gold price at USD35 Dollars per Troy ounce. Name of the gold trading organization set up by Switzerland's big banks in March 1968 after a two-tier gold market had been created (Zurich Gold Pool). / Название торгующей золотом организации, сформированной крупными Швейцарскими банками в Марте 1968 вслед за созданием двухъярусного рынка золота (Цюрихский Золотой Пул (Zurich Gold Pool)). Под Золотым Пулом подразумевалось международное объединение центральных банков Бельгии, Великобритании, Германии (Федеративной Республики), Италии, Нидерландов, Франции, Щвейцарии и Федерального Резервного Банка Нью Йорка (1961–68). Это объединение безуспешно пыталось стабилизировать цену золота на Лондонском рынке золота на уровне, близком к официальной цене (35 Долларов США за Тройскую унцию), регулируя через Банк Англии куплю-продажу золота с помощью государственных золотых запасов. Золотой Пул – международное объединение центральных банков ряда Западных стран. Участниками его были Федеральный Резервный Банк Нью Йорка, а также центральные банки семи Западно-Европейских стран – Великобритании, ФРГ, Франции, Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов, Швейцарии. 'Золотой Пул' действовал с осени 1961 по Март 1968. Имел целью добиться стабилизации рыночной цены золота на Лондонском рынке (являющемся основным рынком золота) на уровне, близком к официальной цене – 35 Долларов за Тройскую унцию (31.103 5 г) чистого золота. Для этого странами золотого пула был организован совместный консорциум по продаже золота в Лондоне. Английскому банку предоставлялось право продавать золото за счёт золотого пула. Остальные участники обязывались возместить израсходованное золото в пределах заранее согласованных квот. Первоначальные квоты стран были определены (в %):- США – 50, Великобритания, Италия, Франция – по 9, Бельгия, Нидерланды, Швейцария – по 4. В начале 1962 участники золотого пула договорились о совместных покупках золота в Лондоне. Приобретённое золото распределялось между ними пропорционально квотам. Деятельность золотого пула протекала следующим образом:- в течение календарного месяца Английский банк производил операции по купле-продаже золота на Лондонском рынке за счёт собственных ресурсов. В конце месяца выводился чистый итог операций. Дефицит возмещался Английскому банку (каждый центральный банк страны-участницы золотого пула передавал ему золото пропорционально своей доле в сумме согласованных квот). При активном сальдо Английский банк, наоборот, распределял купленный металл между участниками также пропорционально квотам. Сведения об операциях золотого пула строго засекречивались, однако из неофициальных источников известно, что с осени 1961 и до конца 1962 количество золота, проданного через золотой пул, было примерно равно его обратным закупкам. В 1963–64 золотой пул в основном скупал золото, однако в дальнейшем в связи с ослаблением позиций Доллара США и обострением спроса на золото золотому пулу пришлось продать значительное количество металла за счёт государственных запасов участников, чтобы не допустить чрезмерного повышения рыночной цены на золото. После девальвации Фунта Стерлингов в Ноябре 1967 золотые биржи охватила паника. По некоторым оценкам, ущерб, причинённый государственным золотым запасам Западных стран массовыми закупками золота, превысил 3 миллиарда Долларов США. В середине 1967 от участия в операциях золотого пула отказалась Франция. В Марте 1968 остальные участники золотого пула на экстренном совещании в Вашингтоне, США приняли решение прекратить операции на Лондонском рынке золота. Фактически это означало конец золотого пула. Рыночная цена золота стала определяться только соотношением спроса и предложения. В 1970–71, например, она превышала официальную цену на 15–25%. Золотой Блок – группа Европейских стран (Франция, Бельгия, Люксембург, Нидерланды, Италия, Польша, Швейцария), сохранивших золотой стандарт и неизменные паритеты валют в период мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33. На Международной Экономической Конференции в Лондоне (1933) эти страны опубликовали декларацию, в которой обязались оказывать взаимную помощь в поддержании курсов валют. Золотой блок не смог обеспечить стабилизацию валют. Углубление валютного кризиса привело к его распаду. После девальвации Доллара США (1934) и обесценения Фунта Стерлингов странам золотого блока стал невыгоден вывоз (или экспорт) товаров, создались условия для отлива капиталов за границу. В 1934 усилила валютные ограничения Италия. В 1935 Бельгия и

Люксембург отошли от золотого стандарта и девальвировали свои валюты, Польша ввела жёсткий валютный контроль и запретила вывоз золота. В Сентябре 1936 Франция, а за ней Нидерланды и Швейцария отменили золотой стандарт, в Октябре 1936 Франция и Италия девальвировали свои валюты.

GOLD PRICE RISK = РИСК ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ ЗОЛОТА – Gold Price Risk is the potential impact on the fair value of assets and liabilities from changes in the SDR (short for the special drawing rights) price of gold. The bank is exposed to gold price risk principally through its holdings of gold investment assets. This is held in custody or placed on deposit with commercial banks. The bank can also have small exposures to gold price risk through its banking activities with central and commercial banks. Gold price risk is measured within the bank's aggregate market risk economic capital framework.

GOLD RESERVE = ЗОЛОТОЙ РЕЗЕРВ (или ЗОЛОТОЙ ЗАПАС) – Gold Reserve:- a fund of gold bullion or coin held by a government or bank, as distinguished from a private hoard of gold held by an individual or nonfinancial institution. In the past, reserves were accumulated by rulers and governments primarily to meet the costs of waging war, and in most eras governmental policy greatly emphasized the acquiring and holding of 'treasure'. Banks accumulated gold reserves to redeem their promises to pay their depositors in gold. During the XIX century, banks supplanted governments as the principal holders of gold reserves. Commercial banks received deposits subject to repayment in gold on demand and issued notes (paper money) that were redeemable in gold on demand; hence each bank had to hold a reserve of gold coins to meet redemption demands. In the course of time, however, the preponderant portion of the gold reserves shifted to central banks. Because the notes of commercial banks were wholly or largely replaced by notes of the central bank, the commercial banks needed little or no gold for note redemption. The commercial banks also came to depend upon the central bank for gold needed to meet the demands of their depositors. In the 1930s many governments required their central banks to turn over to the national treasuries all or most of their gold holdings. For example, in the United States, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 stipulated that the US Treasury should take title to all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates held by the central Federal Reserve banks, giving gold certificates of a new type and gold credits on its books in exchange. The US Treasury placed most of its gold reserve at Fort Knox, KY (State of Kentucky). But not all governments 'nationalized' gold, with the result that the status of gold reserves varies from country to country. In some countries, monetary gold reserves are held exclusively by the national government; in others they are held largely by the central bank; and in still others they are held partly by the government and partly by the central bank. Regardless of the holder, however, the use of gold reserves is now limited almost exclusively to the settlement of international transactions – and, even then, only rarely. / Золотой Запас – централизованный резерв золота в слитках и монетах, сосредоточенный в центральном эмиссионном банке или казначействе страны. При свободном золотом обращении до начала общего кризиса капитализма золотой запас имел троякое назначение:- (i) резервного фонда для международных платежей (резервный фонд мировых денег), (ii) резервного фонда для внутреннего металлического обращения, и (iii) резервного фонда для платежей по вкладам и для размена банкнот. В 1913 в централизованных резервах было сосредоточено 59% всего мирового запаса монетарного золота, а 41% золота находился в обращении. С заменой металлического обращения бумажным и прекращением размена банкнот на золото сфера функционирования золота сузилась. Создались возможности для более полной концентрации золотых ресурсов в централизованных фондах. Золото стало направляться на обслуживание операций только внешнеэкономического порядка, то есть сохранило значение резервного фонда для международных платежей. В условиях обострения валютного кризиса после Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 эта роль золотого запаса значительно возросла, так как увеличилась потребность в золоте, вызванная расстройством платёжных балансов, инфляцией и обесценением валют. Возросла также роль золотого запаса как военно-финансового резерва. Постепенно во всех капиталистических странах было осуществлено огосударствление золотого запаса путём сосредоточения подавляющей массы золотых ресурсов в центральных банках и казначействах. Мировые ресурсы золота распределяются между странами крайне неравномерно. Перед Первой Мировой Войной 1914–18 золотые запасы Европейских стран почти вдвое превосходили золотой запас США. К началу Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 удельный вес золотого запаса США составлял 56% мировых, к 1949 повысился до 70%. Доля капиталистических стран Европы соответственно уменьшилась с 37 до 15%. К 1969 доля США снизилась до 29%, а доля Европейских стран возросла до 54%. Сокращение мирового золотого запаса к 1969 явилось результатом паники на золотых биржах после девальвации Фунта Стерлингов в Ноябре 1967 и резко возросшей продажи золота частным лицам из государственного золотого запаса США и других стран-участниц Золотого Пула (смотрите также Золотой Пул). После ликвидации в Марте 1968 Золотого Пула и создания двухъярусного рынка золота – официального и свободного – мировые золотые запасы были фактически заморожены. Резкое обострение валютного кризиса в 1971 привело к дальнейшему сокращению в них доли США до 25% (Сентябрь 1971); доля капиталистических стран Европы возросла до 57%. В бывших социалистических странах централизованный золотой запас служил в основном в качестве резерва для международных расчётов, связанных с внешними экономическими отношениями.

GOLD/SILVER RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗОЛОТО/СЕРЕБРО – Gold/Silver Ratio is the number of ounces of silver required to buy one ounce of gold at current spot prices. Gold/Silver Ratio is the number of ounces of silver that can be bought with one ounce of gold. / Количество унций серебра, необходимое для покупки одной унции золота по текущим ценам на наличном рынке.

GOLD SPECIE STANDARD = ЗОЛОТОМОНЕТНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ (или ЗОЛОТОДЕВИЗНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ) – Gold Specie Standard is a gold standard in which money in circulation consists of gold coins and bank notes that are convertible into gold. See also Gold Bullion Standard, Gold Exchange Standard, and Gold Standard. / Золотой стандарт, по которому денежная масса, находящаяся в обращении состоит из золотых монет и банкнот, которые являются обратимыми в золото. Смотрите также Золотой Стандарт (Gold Standard), и Золотослитковый Стандарт (Gold Bullion Standard). Международную валютную систему, возникшую после Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45, иногда также называют Золотодевизным Стандартом, потому что, согласно требованиям этой системы, оформившейся на Брэтчэн Вудзской Международной Финансовой Конференции 1944, страны должны иметь резервы в золоте и девизах (в основном в Долларах США) для покрытия дефицитов платёжных балансов. Однако между довоенной и современной формами золотодевизного стандарта имеется существенное различие:- после Второй Мировой Войны внутреннее обращение в капиталистических странах остаётся полностью на бумажноденежной основе, а предоставленное иностранным держателям национальной валюты право обмена её на Доллары и через Доллары на золотые слитки стало практически неосуществимым после того, как США в связи со снижением их золотого запаса фактически воздерживались от обмена бумажных Долларов на золото даже правительствам и центральным банкам других стран, а с 15 Августа 1971 официально прекратили такой обмен..

GOLD STANDARD = ЗОЛОТОЙ СТАНДАРТ – The Gold Standard:- the great gold discoveries in California and Australia in the 1840s and '50s produced a temporary decline in the value of gold in terms of silver. This price change, plus the dominance of Britain in international finance, led to a widespread shift from a silver standard to a gold standard. Germany adopted gold in 1871–73, the Latin Monetary Union (France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland) in 1873–74, the Scandinavian Union (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) and The Netherlands in 1875–76. By the final decades of the century, silver remained dominant only in the Far East (China, in particular). Elsewhere the gold standard reigned. The early XX century was the great era of the international gold standard. Gold coins circulated

in most of the world; paper money, whether issued by private banks or by government, was convertible on demand into gold coins or gold bullion at an official price (with perhaps the addition of a small fee); and bank deposits were convertible into either gold coin or paper currency that was itself convertible into gold. In a few countries, a minor variant prevailed – the so-called Gold-Exchange Standard, under which the currency was converted at a fixed price into the currency of another country (usually the British pound sterling) that was itself convertible into gold. There was, in effect, a single world money called by different names in different countries. A US Dollar, for example, was defined as 23.22 grains of pure gold (25.8 grains of gold 0.9000 fineness). A British Pound Sterling was defined as 113.00 grains of pure gold (123.274 grains of gold $11/12^{th}$ fine). Accordingly, one British Pound equalled 4.8665 US Dollars (113.00/23.22) at the official parity. The actual exchange rate could deviate from this only by an amount that corresponded to the cost of shipping gold. If the price of the pound sterling in terms of dollars rose to a considerably higher value than this in the foreign exchange market, someone in New York City who had a debt to pay in London might find that, rather than buy the needed pounds on the market, it was cheaper to get gold for Dollars at a bank or at the US subtreasury, ship the gold to London, and get pounds for the gold from the Bank of England. This set an upper limit to the exchange rate. Similarly, the cost of shipping gold from Britain to the United States set a lower limit. These limits were known as the Gold Points. Under such an international gold standard, the quantity of money in each country was determined by the specie-flow adjustment mechanism analyzed by XIX-century economists. If, for whatever reason, the quantity of money in a country rose unduly, this would tend to raise prices in that country relative to prices in other countries; the rise in prices would have the effect of discouraging exports and encouraging imports. The decreased supply of foreign currency from the sale of exports plus the increased demand for foreign currency to pay for imports would tend to raise the price of foreign currency in terms of domestic currency. As soon as this price hit the upper gold point, gold would be shipped out of the country to other countries. The decline in the amount of gold would produce in turn a reduction in the total amount of money – because banks and government institutions, seeing their gold reserves decline, would want to protect themselves against further demands by reducing the claims against gold that were outstanding. This would tend to lower prices at home. The influx of gold abroad would have the opposite effect, increasing the quantity of money there and raising prices. These adjustments would continue until the gold flow ceased or was reversed. This is precisely the mechanism that operates within a unified currency area, the mechanism that determines how much money there is in Illinois compared to how much there is in other states or how much there is in Wales compared to how much there is in other parts of the United Kingdom. In the early XX century, most of the world was a unified currency area, so the gold standard functioned throughout the world. Its great advantage was that – if permitted to operate – it would greatly limit the power of any national government to engage in irresponsible monetary expansion. This was also its great disadvantage. In an era of big government and of full-employment policies, a real gold standard would tie the hands of governments in one of the most important areas of policy. The Decline Of Gold:- World War I ended the real international gold standard. Most belligerents suspended the free convertibility of gold. The United States, even after its entry into the war, maintained convertibility but embargoed gold exports. For a few years after the end of the war, most nations had inconvertible national paper standards – inconvertible in that paper money was not convertible into gold or silver. The exchange rate between any two currencies was a market rate that fluctuated from time to time. During this period this was regarded as a temporary phenomenon, like the British suspension of gold payments during the Napoleonic era, and the US suspension during the Civil War greenback period. The great aim was a restoration of the prewar gold standard. This aim dominated monetary developments during the 1920s. Britain, still a major financial power, returned to gold in 1925. Winston Churchill, then chancellor of the Exchequer, decided to follow prevailing financial opinion and adopt the prewar parity (i.e. to define a pound sterling once again as equal to 123.274 grains of gold $11/12^{th}$ fine). This produced exchange rates that, at the existing prices in sterling, overvalued the pound and so tended to produce gold outflows, especially after France returned to gold in 1928 at a parity that undervalued the franc. By 1929 the important currencies of the world, and most of the less important ones, were again linked to gold. The gold standard that was restored, however, was a far cry from the prewar gold standard. The establishment of the Federal Reserve System in the United States introduced an additional link in the international specie-flow mechanism. That mechanism no longer operated automatically. It operated only if the Federal Reserve chose to let it do so, and the Federal Reserve did not so choose; it took certain measures that prevented gold inflows from producing a corresponding expansion in the money supply. The United Kingdom had recurring difficulties in retaining its gold. It followed a restrictive monetary policy, but, because of rigidities in prices and particularly in wages, the result was unemployment rather than a lowering of prices. Unemployment reduced imports and stimulated exports, thus preventing gold losses. But this was not a tenable long-term position, as a lower price level might have been. Most other countries adopted a gold-exchange standard. Everywhere, central banks took scattered measures to loosen the connection between changes in the money supply and inflows or outflows of gold. If the Great Depression had not occurred, this system might have grown and matured and improved. But the Depression brought the managed gold standards to a quick end. It originated in the United States, spread to all the countries linked by the gold exchange standard, and then reverberated back to the United States. Britain was the first major country to cut the link, leaving the gold standard in 1931. The United States followed in March 1933, restoring a fixed – but higher – Dollar price for gold in January 1934, at USD35 an ounce. The Dollar Standard:- The world's monetary system operated on a Dollar Standard from the end of World War II until 1971, when, in an attempt to control inflation, the United States unilaterally severed the connection between the dollar and gold. Under the dollar standard, the dollar was widely used in international trade, even in trade between countries other than the United States. It was the unit in terms of which the exchange rates of other currencies were expressed. Other countries maintained their 'official' exchange rates by buying and selling US Dollars and held Dollars as their primary reserve currency for that purpose. The existence of a dollar standard did not mean that other countries could not change their exchange rates – as Germany and France did in 1969 – just as the gold standard did not mean that they could not 'devalue' or 'appreciate' in terms of gold. What it did mean was that the United States could not determine its own exchange rate or its balance of payments position. It also meant that US monetary policy had a major effect on the world economy. Since 1971 the world's monetary system has consisted of a collection of national fiat currencies linked by 'floating' exchange rates set in the market. Frequent government interventions to affect exchange rates have been effective at most only temporarily. None of the numerous proposals to reform the system has come close to acceptance. Gold Standard is a monetary system with a fixed price for gold, and with gold coin either forming the whole circulation of currency within a country or with notes representing and redeemable in gold. The Gold Standard:- some economists believe that the Federal Reserve allowed or caused the huge declines in the American money supply partly to preserve the gold standard. Under the gold standard, each country set the value of its currency in terms of gold and took monetary actions to defend the fixed price. It is possible that had the Federal Reserve expanded greatly in response to the banking panics, foreigners could have lost confidence in the United States' commitment to the gold standard. This could have led to large gold outflows, and the United States could have been forced to devalue. Likewise, had the Federal Reserve not tightened in the fall of 1931, it is possible that there would have been a speculative attack on the dollar and the United States would have been forced to abandon the gold standard along with Great Britain. While there is debate about the role the gold standard played in limiting US monetary policy, there is no question that it was a key factor in the transmission of America's economic decline to the rest of the world. Under the gold standard, imbalances in trade or asset flows gave rise to international gold flows. For example, in the mid-1920s intense international demand for American assets such as stocks and bonds brought large inflows of gold to the United States. Likewise, a decision by France after World War I to return to the gold standard with an undervalued Franc led to trade surpluses and substantial gold inflows. Britain chose to return to the gold

standard after World War I at the prewar parity. Wartime inflation, however, implied that the Pound was overvalued, and this overvaluation led to trade deficits and substantial gold outflows after 1925. To stem the gold outflow, the Bank of England raised interest rates substantially. High interest rates depressed British spending and led to high unemployment in Great Britain throughout the second half of the 1920s. Once the US economy began to contract severely, the tendency for gold to flow out of other countries and toward the United States intensified. This took place because deflation in the United States made American goods particularly desirable to foreigners, while low income reduced American demand for foreign products. To counteract the resulting tendency toward an American trade surplus and foreign gold outflows, central banks throughout the world raised interest rates. Maintaining the international gold standard, in essence, required a massive monetary contraction throughout the world to match the one occurring in the United States. The result was a decline in output and prices in countries throughout the world that also nearly matched the downturn in the United States. Financial crises and banking panics occurred in a number of countries besides the United States. In May 1931 payment difficulties at the Creditanstalt, Austria's largest bank, set off a string of financial crises that enveloped much of Europe and were a key factor forcing Britain to abandon the gold standard. Among the countries hardest hit by bank failures and volatile financial markets were Austria, Germany, and Hungary. These widespread banking crises could have been the result of poor regulation and other local factors, or simple contagion from one country to another. In addition, the gold standard, by forcing countries to deflate along with the United States, reduced the value of banks' collateral and made them more vulnerable to runs. As in the United States, banking panics and other financial market disruptions further depressed output and prices in a number of countries. See also Balance of Trade. Monetary system in which money is freely convertible into gold at a specified rate, and vice versa, with no restrictions on quantities or on the international shipment of gold. Gold Standard is a system whereby notes issued are backed by gold. In place in the United Kingdom from 1821–1914. The system has the advantage that it gives an automatic check on inflation, and the drawback that the total of world trade must always be limited by the total output of gold in the world. Three conditions must be satisfied for a gold standard to work:- (i) there must be free mintage of gold into the standard legal coins, (ii) gold must be freely importable into or exportable from the country, and (iii) the legal paper money of the country must be convertible by the central bank into gold on request. See also Gold Bullion Standard, Gold Exchange Standard, and Gold Specie Standard. Gold Standard is a monetary system in which currencies are defined in terms of a given weight of gold. Gold Standard is the monetary system in which the standard unit of currency is a fixed quantity of gold or is kept at the value of a fixed quantity of gold. The currency is freely convertible at home or abroad into a fixed amount of gold per unit of currency. In an international gold-standard system, gold or a currency that is convertible into gold at a fixed price is used as a medium of international payments. Under such a system, exchange rates between countries are fixed; if exchange rates rise above or fall below the fixed mint rate by more than the cost of shipping gold from one country to another, large gold inflows or outflows occur until the rates return to the official level. These 'trigger' prices are known as Gold Points. The gold standard was first put into operation in Great Britain in 1821. Prior to this time silver had been the principal world monetary metal; gold had long been used intermittently for coinage in one or another country, but never as the single reference metal, or standard, to which all other forms of money were coordinated or adjusted. For the next 50 years a bimetallic regime of gold and silver was used outside Great Britain, but in the 1870s a monometallic gold standard was adopted by Germany, France, and the United States, with many other countries following suit. This shift occurred because recent gold discoveries in western North America had made gold more plentiful. In the full gold standard that thus prevailed until 1914, gold could be bought or sold in unlimited quantities at a fixed price in convertible paper money per unit weight of the metal. The reign of the full gold standard was short, lasting only from the 1870s to the outbreak of World War I. That war saw recourse to inconvertible paper money or to restrictions on gold export in nearly every country. By 1928, however, the gold standard had been virtually reestablished, although, because of the relative scarcity of gold, most nations adopted a gold-exchange standard, in which they supplemented their central-bank gold reserves with currencies (US Dollars and British Pounds) that were convertible into gold at a stable rate of exchange. The gold-exchange standard collapsed again during the Great Depression of the 1930s, however, and by 1937 not a single country remained on the full gold standard. The United States, however, set a new minimum dollar price for gold to be used for purchases and sales by foreign central banks. This action, known as 'Pegging' the price of gold, provided the basis for the restoration of an international gold standard after World War II; in this postwar system most exchange rates were pegged either to the US Dollar or to gold. In 1958 a type of gold standard was reestablished in which the major European countries provided for the free convertibility of their currencies into gold and Dollars for international payments. But in 1971 dwindling gold reserves and a mounting deficit in its balance of payments led the United States to suspend the free convertibility of Dollars into gold at fixed rates of exchange for use in international payments. The international monetary system was henceforth based on the Dollar and other paper currencies, and gold's official role in world exchange was at an end. The advantages of the gold standard are that (1) it limits the power of governments or banks to cause price inflation by excessive issue of paper currency, although there is evidence that even before World War I monetary authorities did not contract the supply of money when the country incurred a gold outflow; and (2) it creates certainty in international trade by providing a fixed pattern of exchange rates. The disadvantages are that (1) it may not provide sufficient flexibility in the supply of money, because the supply of newly mined gold is not closely related to the growing needs of the world economy for a commensurate supply of money; (2) a country may not be able to isolate its economy from depression or inflation in the rest of the world; and (3) the process of adjustment for a country with a payments deficit can be long and painful whenever an increase in unemployment or a decline in the rate of economic expansion occurs. / выработка (output). Винстэн Чочил (Winston Churchill). Под Золотым Стандартом понималась система золотого монометаллизма, установленная сначала в Великобритании в конце XVIII века, а затем, в конце XIX века, в большинстве ведущих мировых держав. Для золотого стандарта характерны свободная чеканка и обращение золотых монет, размен банкнот на золото (в слитках и монетах). В связи с неустойчивостью мировой экономики был практически отменён в большинстве стран в годы мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33 и после него. Смотрите также Золотомонетный Стандарт (Gold Specie Standard), и Золотослитковый Стандарт (Gold Bullion Standard). Золотой Стандарт – монометаллическая денежная система, существовавшая во многих странах на определённом этапе развития капитализма, при которой только золото выступало всеобщим эквивалентом и непосредственной основой денежного обращения. Наиболее совершенной, классической формой золотого стандарта был Золотомонетный Стандарт, при котором денежная единица страны имела определённое, установленное законом и неизменное золотое содержание (Золотой Паритет), а 'цена' золота в денежных знаках соответствовала этому паритету. Золотые монеты находились в обращении и имели неограниченную силу законного платёжного средства. Центральные эмиссионные банки были обязаны обменивать банкноты и другие денежные знаки (бумажные деньги, монеты из неполноценных металлов) на золото по номиналу. Допускалась свободная чеканка монет из золота, принадлежащего частным лицам, за небольшую плату или безвозмездно, а также переплавка золотых монет в слитки. Был разрешён свободный вывоз и ввоз золота в любом виде и не существовало никаких валютных ограничений. Золотой стандарт впервые был введён в Великобритании (юридически в конце XVIII века, фактически с 1821). Во Франции, Германии, России, Италии, Японии, США и в других капиталистических странах введение золотого стандарта было завершено в последней четверти XIX века. Денежные системы отдельных стран превратились в единую относительно устойчивую мировую валютную систему. Это в значительной мере содействовало развитию капиталистического мирового хозяйства, росту промышленного производства, внутреннего товарооборота и международной торговли, расширению и укреплению кредитной системы. Золотомонетный стандарт

потерпел крах с началом общего кризиса капитализма, когда вспыхнула Первая Мировая Война 1914–18. Он был заменён бумажноденежным обращением. После Первой Мировой Войны, в 1924–28 была сделана попытка восстановления золотого стандарта, но не в прежнем виде, а в форме Золотослиткового Стандарта и Золотодевизного Стандарта. Обращение золотых монет не могло быть восстановлено из-за недостатка золотых резервов и неравномерного их распределения между странами. Крупные суммы банкнот обменивались на золотые слитки массой в 12–14 кг (в Великобритании, Франции) или на иностранную валюту, обмениваемую, в свою очередь, на золотые слитки (в Германии, Бельгии и других). Золото было полностью вытеснено из внутреннего обращения во всех странах, кроме США, где оно продержалось до 1933. Обмен банкнот на слитки производился, как правило, только в случае необходимости погашения дефицита платёжного баланса путём вывоза золота. Однако и эти видоизменённые формы золотого стандарта продержались недолго. Полный крах их был вызван мировым экономическим кризисом 1929–33, в результате которого во всех капиталистических странах, в том числе и в США, установилось бумажноденежное обращение с присущими ему явлениями инфляции, ростом товарных цен, резкими колебаниями валютных курсов и тому подобным. В 1931 был отменен золотой стандарт в Великобритании и Японии, в 1933 – в США, в 1935 – в Бельгии и Италии, в 1936 – во Франции, Швейцарии и Нидерландах. Международную валютную систему, возникшую после Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45, иногда также называют Золотодевизным Стандартом, потому что, согласно требованиям этой системы, оформившейся на Брэтчэн Вудзской Международной Финансовой Конференции 1944, страны должны иметь резервы в золоте и девизах (в основном в Долларах США) для покрытия дефицитов платёжных балансов. Однако между довоенной и современной формами золотодевизного стандарта имеется существенное различие:- после Второй Мировой Войны внутреннее обращение в капиталистических странах остаётся полностью на бумажноденежной основе, а предоставленное иностранным держателям национальной валюты право обмена её на Доллары и через Доллары на золотые слитки стало практически неосуществимым после того, как США в связи со снижением их золотого запаса фактически воздерживались от обмена бумажных Долларов на золото даже правительствам и центральным банкам других стран, а с 15 Августа 1971 официально прекратили такой обмен. Золотой Стандарт – валютно-денежная система, при которой валютные единицы конвертировались в фиксированное количество золота. Подобные системы считаются антиинфляционными. США в прошлом использовали золотой стандарт, но он был отменён в 1971.

GOLD WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ НА ЗОЛОТО – (1) Gold Warrant is a warrant giving the buyer the right to buy gold at a specific price on a specified value date, for which the buyer pays a premium. While similar in structure to options, warrants are securitized instruments.

(2) Gold Warrant is a certificate often issued by exchanges indicating ownership of physical metal.

GOLF = ГОЛФ – Golf (pronunciation:- GOLF) or G is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I require a pilot. When flown by a fishing vessel:- 'I am hauling nets'. With 4 or 5 numerals, longitude (last two numerals indicate minutes). NATO:- guide of formation.

GOLFRA = GOLD LEASE FORWARD RATE AGREEMENT

GOM = GULF OF MIXICO

GONDOLA = ГОНДОЛА – Gondola is a railcar with a flat platform and sides three to five feet high, used for top loading long, heavy items. / Железнодорожный полувагон, состоящий из платформы и бортов, достигающих в высоту от трёх до пяти футов, используемый для погрузки сверху длинных, тяжёлых изделий. Под Гондолой, от Итальянского слова Gondola, саморазгружающийся железнодорожный полувагон с плоским горизонтальным полом.

GONIOSPECTROPHOTOMETER = ГОНИОСПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТР – Goniospectrophotometer is the spectrophotometer having the capability of measuring with a variety of illuminating and viewing angles using bidirectional geometry; also known as Multi-Angle Spectrophotometer. Usually used to measure colored samples with great directionality. / Под Гониоспектрометром, от Греческих слов Gonía, означающее Угол, и Métron, означающее Мера, или Metréo, означающее Измеряю, и Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, понимается спектрофотометр, имеющий способность измерения разновидности .

GOOD BANK/BAD BANK = НАДЁЖНЫЙ БАНК/НЕНАДЁЖНЫЙ БАНК – In the United States, Good Bank/Bad Bank is a structuring technique designed to segregate troubled assets of a bank into a separate pool or liquidating vehicle, whether or not the separate pool or liquidating vehicle is technically a bank. It is often combined with an arrangement whereby a government entity assumes the risk of loss on all or some portion of the bad assets. Free of all or some of the risk of its bad assets, the transferring bank becomes the 'good bank' that can now attract capital and carry out its business as a normal going concern.

GOOD CONDITION = ХОРОШЕЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ – Good Condition means a bale of cotton that, by comparison with the photographic standards of 'A Guide for Cotton Bale Standards' of the Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee, is determined to be a Grade A or Grade B bale.

GOOD DELIVERY = ДОЛЖНАЯ ПОСТАВКА (или ПОДОБАЮЩАЯ ПОСТАВКА) – Good Delivery:- designation in purchase or sales contracts that the precious metals, securities or merchandise delivered meet the general delivery conditions of the market. Certain basic qualifications must be met before a security sold on the exchange may be delivered. The security must be in proper form to comply with the contract of sale and to transfer title to the purchaser. Good Delivery:- historically, the members of the London bullion market compiled lists of accredited melters and assayers whose gold and silver bars they would accept without question in settlement against transactions conducted between each other and with other acceptable counterparts. Such bars earned the distinction of London Good Delivery status. The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) Good Delivery List is now widely recognised as representing the de facto standard for the quality of gold and silver bars, in large part thanks to the stringent criteria for assaying standards and bar quality that an applicant must satisfy in order to be listed. The assaying capabilities of refiners on the Good Delivery List are periodically checked under the LBMA's Proactive Monitoring programme. The main requirements to be considered for listing are normally that a refiner must:- (i) have an established track record of at least three years of producing the refined metal for which the listing is being sought; (ii) produce a minimum quantity of refined metal per year – 10 tons of gold and 30 tons of silver; (iii) have a tangible net worth of at least £15 million equivalent; (iv) furnish evidence of their ownership structure and directors; and (v) provide, if required, a suitable letter of endorsement, e.g., from the central bank or an acceptable commercial bank in their country of operation. Approved metals brands acceptable for delivery against the metals contracts. Good Delivery:- the specification which a gold or silver bar or a platinum or palladium ingot or plate must meet in order to be acceptable for delivery in a particular terminal market or futures exchange. / Должная Поставка – термин, относящийся к ценным бумагам и означающий, что сертификат имеет необходимые передаточные надписи и удовлетворяет всем остальным требованиям (гарантийная подпись, должная деноминация и иные требования), так что право владения может быть передано путём поставки сертификата покупающему брокеру, который обязан принять его. Не удовлетворяющие этому условию сертификаты обозначаются термином Bad Delivery.

GOOD DELIVERY BARS = МЕРНЫЕ СЛИТКИ ДЛЯ ДОЛЖНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ (или МЕРНЫЕ СЛИТКИ ДЛЯ ПОДОБАЮЩЕЙ ПОСТАВКИ) – Good Delivery Bars:- also referred to as Large Bars, the ingots that conform to London Good Delivery standard.

GOOD DELIVERY STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ НА ДОЛЖНУЮ ПОСТАВКУ (или СТАНДАРТ НА ПОДОБАЮЩУЮ ПОСТАВКУ) – Good Delivery Standard:- the specification to which a gold bar must conform in order to be acceptable on a certain market or exchange. Good delivery for the London Bullion Market is the internationally accredited good delivery standard. A good delivery bar for London should weigh between 350 and 430 ounces (gold content), of minimum purity 99.5% (two nines five). Further specifications can be obtained from the London Bullion Market Association. Good Delivery Standard:- the specification to which a gold bar must conform in order to be acceptable on a certain market or exchange. Good delivery for the London Bullion Market is the internationally accredited good delivery standard.

GOOD FAITH = ЧЕСТНЫЕ НАМЕРЕНИЯ (или ДОБРОСОВЕСТНОСТЬ) – Good Faith is a basic principle of insurance. The Assured and his broker must disclose and truly represent every material circumstance to the underwriter before acceptance of the risk. A breach of good faith entitles the underwriter to avoid the contract. Proposed changes in law may affect this definition. See also Bona Fide. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

GOOD FOR THE DAY = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ НА ЭТОТ ДЕНЬ – Good For The Day is an order that will expire if it is not executed on the same date as it is placed. / Распоряжение, срок действия которого, в случае его неисполнения, истекает в тот же день, в который и было получено.

GOODNESS OF FIT = ВНЯТНОСТЬ ПРИГОДНОСТИ – Goodness Of Fit is a measure of how well observed data conform to a specified, expected, or theoretical probability distribution.

GOODS = ТОВАРЫ (или ГРУЗЫ, или ВЕЩИ) – (1) Goods is a common term indicating movable property, merchandise, or wares. A term Goods includes any container, pallet or similar article of transport or packaging, if supplied by the consignor. / Обобщающий термин означающий движимое имущество, товары или изделия.

(2) Goods:- all materials which are used to satisfy demands. / Все материалы, которые используются для удовлетворения различного спроса.

(3) Goods:- whole or part of the cargo received from the shipper, including any equipment supplied by the shipper. / Весь или часть груза, полученные от отправителя, в том числе любое оборудование, поставленное отправителем.

GOODS AND SERVICES = ТОВАРЫ И УСЛУГИ – (1) Goods And Services:- products of economic activity, and components of production. Material or intangible things that are capable of satisfying a human want. A good may serve to fill a demand for consumption (consumer goods, intermediate goods), or it may be used in production (capital goods). In economics, no distinction is made between physical goods and services.

(2) Goods And Services:- goods are products. In the context of service marks, a service (1) must be a real activity; (2) must be performed to the order of, or for the benefit of, someone other than the applicant; and (3) the activity performed must be qualitatively different from anything necessarily done in connection with the sale of the applicant's goods or the performance of another service.

GOODS CONTROL CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ КОНТРОЛЯ ТОВАРОВ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО КОНТРОЛЯ ТОВАРОВ) – Goods Control Certificate is a document issued by a competent body evidencing the quality of goods described therein, in accordance with national or international standards, or conforming to legislation in the importing country, or as specified in the contract.

GOODS IN TRANSIT = ТОВАРЫ В ТРАНЗИТЕ (или ТОВАРЫ В ПУТИ, или ГРУЗЫ В ПУТИ) – Goods In Transit are the goods which have departed from the initial loading point and not yet arrived at the final unloading point. / Товары, которые покинули первоначальный пункт погрузки, но не прибывшие ещё в конечный пункт выгрузки.

GOODS RECEIPT = ГРУЗОВАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ (или КВИТАНЦИЯ О ПРИЁМЕ ТОВАРОВ, или КВИТАНЦИЯ НА ТОВАРЫ) – Goods Receipt is a document issued by a port, warehouse, shed, or terminal operator acknowledging receipt of goods specified therein on conditions stated or referred to in the document. / Грузовая Квитанция выдаётся отправителю в удостоверение приёма груза к перевозке.

GOOD THIS WEEK ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ, ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ЭТОЙ НЕДЕЛИ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ, ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ЭТОЙ НЕДЕЛИ) – Good This Week Order is an order which is valid only for the week in which it is placed. / Распоряжение, которое остаётся в силе только в течение той недели, в которую оно было размещено.

GOOD 'TILL CANCELED = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДО ОТМЕНЫ – Good 'Till Canceled is an order which is valid at any time until it is cancelled by the customer. Also known as Open Order. An order to be held by a broker until it can be filled or until canceled. An order placed by a trader that is good until canceled by the trader. This type of order is sometimes used to make purchases on breakouts from price channels or other chart patterns in which the order price is above the current price of the asset. An order to a broker to buy or sell at a specific price until the customer cancels the order. The order holds until executed or canceled. Good-Till-Cancelled Order is an order to buy or sell securities, which remains in the trading system either until executed or cancelled by the client. Good-Till-Canceled is an order that will remain open for execution at any time in the future until the customer cancels it. Good 'Til Cancelled (GTC):- applicable to market orders, it signifies that the order will be open and carried forward indefinitely until it is either filled or cancelled by the client. / Действительное До Отмены:- распоряжение брокеру купить или продать по указанной фиксированной цене, если только заказчик не отменит его. Распоряжение остаётся в силе пока не будет исполнено или отменено.

GOOD–TILL–DATE ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ, ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДО ДАТЫ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ, ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДО ДАТЫ) – Good-Till-Date Order is an order to sell or to purchase a security which is only valid until the indicated date.

GOOD UTILITY PRACTICE = ПРАКТИКА ХОРОШЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Good Utility Practice is any of the practices, methods, and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods, and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result of the lowest reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region and consistently adhered to by the Transmission Provider.

GOODWILL = ДЕЛОВАЯ РЕПУТАЦИЯ (или БЛАГОНАДЁЖНОСТЬ, или ГУДВИЛ) – (1) In Canada, Goodwill:- this is a balance sheet item found under assets. It is the 'intangible' value of an asset (for example, a business that is acquired, intellectual property, etc). For example, a patent may be acquired for CAD1 million but has no intrinsic hard value. In this case, it may show up as goodwill

on the balance sheet. A prudent company will avoid showing too much goodwill by writing down the value of such items. Investors take note – goodwill may make a balance sheet look much rosier than it really is. Goodwill is a value of a business over and above the book value of its identifiable or physical assets. Or it is the amount paid on acquisition of a business over its current stock market valuation. The future benefits from unidentifiable assets which are carried as intangible assets of an entity. Goodwill reflect the entity's ability to earn more than a normal rate of return on its physical assets. Goodwill can arise from a number of causes. It is usually recognised in the accounts only when it is acquired through specific purchase. In this situation, it is calculated as the excess of cost of the acquired entity over the current or fair market value of the net tangible assets acquired. Value in excess of the tangible assets of a business entity, arising from the entity's reputation, its good relations with customers and suppliers, its location, etc. In the United States, goodwill is not listed as an asset on the balance sheet unless a specific sum is actually paid for it. When a business depreciates the value of its fixed assets, it enters a corresponding accounting entry as a depreciation expense on the income statement. Purchased technology and goodwill represents the value of other firms and technology acquired by company. When a firm acquires the assets of another firm, it may pay more than the stated book value of its assets. Accountants use goodwill to account for this excess of the acquisition price over the book value. Goodwill may relate to acquired assets that have real value to firms, such as brand names, customer lists, experience, and relationships, but that cannot be directly valued. Goodwill also can reflect the difference between a firm's book value and its market value at the time of acquisition. Goodwill is a premium paid in the acquisition of an entity over the fair value of its identifiable tangible and intangible assets less liabilities assumed. Goodwill will only occur in exceptional circumstances when the company has bought another company at above its asset value. Goodwill represents the difference between the price paid for the company and the assets bought. It is normally written off as soon as possible. The difference between the value of a business as a whole and the value of its separate net assets. Goodwill:- the established good relationship between two or more parties, generally that of a business enterprise and its customers. The dollar value of this relationship, established prior to a sale, is added to what the property would otherwise be worth. Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from the other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. / Под Репутацией, от Французского слова Réputation, понимается создавшееся общее мнение о качествах, достоинствах и недостатках кого-либо, чего-либо.

(2) Goodwill can refer, e.g., to the literal good will of the established customers of a retail business (shop or restaurant) whose benevolent habit (or custom) of using it cannot be shown in the accounts.

GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ РЕПУТАЦИИ – Goodwill Impairment:- an asset reported mainly as goodwill on the balance sheet may be worth much less than the value reported. In this case the good will is impaired and the company will likely have to take a write-down on this asset. This often happens when intellectual property such as software is acquired and a premium price is paid for it. Subsequently, if the software is not commercialized, the goodwill associated with it must be reduced – often to zero.

GOOGLE = ГУГЛ – Google is a popular Internet search engine. To 'google' means to look up on the web using the Google (TM) search engine. / Гугл – популярный поисковый движок в Интернете. Гуглить означает искать что-то в сети, используя поисковый движок Гугл[ТЗ] (Google[TM]).

GOOSENECK = ГУСИНАЯ ШЕЙКА (или ГИБКАЯ МУФТА) – Gooseneck shaped front end of a trailer or chassis. The front rails of the chassis that raise above the plane of the chassis and engage in the tunnel of a container leading to the connection to tractor. / Под Муфтой, от Немецкого слова Muffe или Голландского слова Mouwtje, понимается устройство для соединения валов, тяг, труб, канатов, кабелей и тому подобного. Различают соединительные муфты, муфты приводов.

GOR = GAS–OIL RATIO

GORGE = ВЫРЕЗ (или СРЕЗ) – Gorge:- the break between the collar and the lapel. / Вырез воротника; срез горловины или спинки. между воротничком и лацканом или отворотом.

GORGET = ГОРЖЭ (или ЖОРЖЕТКА, или РУБАНОК–ПАЗОВИК) – Gorget:- a piece of armor protecting the throat; an ornamental collar; part of a wimple covering throat and shoulders. / .

GORR = GROSS OVERRIDING ROYALTY

GOSSAMER = ГАЗ (или ГАСЭМЁ, или ТОНКАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Gossamer:- any sheer, fine fabric may be given the name Gossamer, although the term was traditionally used to describe silk fabrics. Gossamer commonly refers to:- (1) Gossamer (spider silk), very fine spider silk used for ballooning or kiting by various species of spiders; and (2) Gossamer (fabric), very light, sheer, gauze-like fabric. / Gossamer = Тонкая Лёгкая Материя или Лёгкая Шёлковая Шляпа или Очень Лёгкий Плащ. Газ – ткань из шёлка или тонко скрученного хлопка (толщина нити не ниже 120-го номера пряжи). Особенность газового переплетения заключается в том, что при пересечении нитей утка и основы они не уплотняются специальными приспособлениями и между ними остаётся некоторое пространство. В классическом газовом переплетении две нити основы переплетаются с одной нитью утка. Ткани такой выработки получались особенно лёгкими, полупрозрачными. Газ вырабатывался узорным, гладким и даже не только полотняного, но и диагонального переплетения, при котором точки соприкосновения нитей утка и основы давали ощущение косых полос на поверхности тканей. Выделение сортов газовых тканей связано с особенностями обработки исходного сырья. Газ-марабу ткали из шёлка-сырца, но нити предварительно скручивались. Поэтому марабу – газовая ткань золотистого цвета и более жёсткая, чем другие газовые ткани. Газ-рис, напротив, ткался из сырцовых же, но не скрученных нитей, поэтому отличался особой мягкостью. Газ-иллюзион ткался из настолько тонкой пряжи, что был практически прозрачен. После появления особой вращающейся машины для производства кружевного и тюлевого полотна механизировался и процесс ткачества газовых тканей. Это значительно увеличило количество тканей и разнообразило их сорта. В периодических изданиях середины XIX века стали упоминать газ-кристалл. Для его производства использовались разноцветные нити утка и основы – такая ткань отличалась радужным блеском, переливчатостью драгоценного камня. Появление газа-кристалла четко датируется 1852 годом.

GOSSYPIUM = ГОССИПИУМ (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – Gossypium is the generic scientific botanical term for Cotton. There are four types:- Arboreum, Barbadense, Herbaceum, and Hirsutum. / Под Госсипиумом понимается обобщённый научный ботанический термин на Латинском языке для обозначения Рода (Genus) Растения Хлопчатник. Существуют четыре Вида (Species или Spp.) этого Рода:- (i) Госсипиум Арборэум (Gossypium Arboreum) или Древовидный; (ii) Госсипиум Барбадэнсэ (Gossypium Barbadense) или Хлопчатник Барбадосский; (iii) Госсипиум Хэрбасэум (Gossypium Herbaceum) или Хлопчатник Травянистый или Хлопчатник Настоящий; и (iv) Госсипиум Хирсутум (Gossypium Hirsutum) или Хлопчатник Обыкновенный.

GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM = ГОССИПИУМ АРБОРЭУМ (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ДРЕВОВИДНЫЙ) – Gossypium Arboreum is the perrenial tree found in Arabia, China, Egypt, and India which attains a height of 15 to 20 feet, and products good cotton. A third botanical group. Indian and Eastern Asian short staple coarse cotton varies in length from 1/2 to 1 inch, and usually of high micronaire.

/ Третья ботаническая группа Хлопчатника, к которой относятся некоторые Виды Индийского и Восточно-Азиатского Хлопчатника, из которых получается хлопковое волокно с короткой штапельной длиной, варьирующейся от половины до одного дюйма, и имеющее обычно высокие показатели майкронэйр. Госсипиум Арборэум (Gossypium Arboreum) или Хлопчатник Древовидный или, как называют его некоторые, Хлопчатник Индокитайский – Многолетнее Дерево, встречающееся в Аравийском регионе, Египте, Индии, Китае, и достигающее от 457.2 до 609.6 сантиметров (от 15 до 20 футов) в высоту. Волокно у данного Вида Хлопчатника – короткое, штапельная длина от 12.70 до 25.40 миллиметров (от 1/2 до 1 дюйма), с высоким показателем майкронэйр (micronaire).

GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE = ГОССИПИУМ БАРБАДЭНСЭ (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК БАРБАДОССКИЙ, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ПЕРУАНСКИЙ, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ЕГИПЕТСКИЙ) – Gossypium Barbadense:- native to the West Indies, the original home of the famed Sea Island cotton in the United States before the Civil War, this fiber of romance is no longer produced in this country, but is still raised in the Barbados and Central America. The plant is from 6 to 15 feet in height. A second botanical group. Pima or extra long staple cotton varies in length from 1-1/4 to 1-9/16 inches. Major producing countries are Egypt, the United States of America, Israel, Peru and the some Central Asian states of the former Soviet Union (like Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). / Госсипиум Барбадэнсэ (Gossypium Barbadense) или Хлопчатник Барбадосский или, как называют его некоторые, Хлопчатник Египетский или Хлопчатник Перуанский – Растение, родиной которого считаются острова Вэст Индии (West Indies). Чуть позже он оказался на островах Соединённых Штатов Америки, за что получил среди международных торговцев хлопком название Островной или Приморский Хлопок (Sea Island Cotton). Это было перед Гражданской Войной (1861–65) в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) между так называемыми Севером и Югом. Именно этот Сорт Хлопчатника со временем перестали возделывать в США, но он до сих пор возделывается в Барбадосе и странах Центральной Америки. В США сейчас возделывается одна из его Разновидностей, известная под названием Пима (Pima). Кроме того, он возделывается сейчас в Египте под названием Гиза (Giza), Израиле, Перу и некоторых странах Средней Азии (в Таджикистане, Туркменистане и Узбекистане). Растение достигает высоту от 182.9 до 457.2 сантиметров (от 6 до 15 футов). Волокно у данного Вида Хлопчатника – сверхдлинное, штапельная длина от 31.75 до 39.69 миллиметров (от 1-1/4 до 1-9/16 дюйма).

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM = ГОССИПИУМ ХЭРБАСЭУМ (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ТРАВЯНИСТЫЙ, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК НАСТОЯЩИЙ) – Gossypium Herbaceum is a 4- to 6-foot plant native to China, Egypt, India, and Asia Minor. The famed Egyptian cotton belongs in this grouping. A third botanical group. Indian and Eastern Asian short staple coarse cotton varies in length from 1/2 to 1 inch, and usually of high micronaire. The Cotton plant species Gossypium Herbaceum, commonly known as Levant or Arabian Cotton, is native to southern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Since it is considered an ancestor of the more modern varieties, Levant cotton has a long history of cultivation. The evergreen shrub, which was brought over to North America along African trade routes during colonial times, quickly found popularity among the southern regions of the United States. In fact, it is thought to have been one of the first cotton varieties grown in the state of Virginia. The plant was mainly grown for its fibers, which were used to make clothing and similar products. However, Gossypium Herbaceum has been widely used in the production of food and medicine as well. Cotton is not only a valuable source of vitamins but an excellent pain reliever. Gossypin, an active compound found in the cotton plant, has both analgesic and anti-inflammatory benefits. Cottonseeds were once commonly eaten, especially in Egyptian cuisine. The leaves, which are a good source of vitamin E, were cooked and eaten as well. Gossypium Herbaceum seed extract was often used in cooking as a substitute for sesame oil. Cottonseed oil is still used today in cooking oil, salad oil, and shortening. In addition, cottonseed oil can be found in many soap products, as it helps with producing thicker, longer-lasting soap suds. The root bark and cottonseeds of Gossypium Herbaceum were popular for herbal remedies too. Cotton root bark was taken as liquid extract, tea, or a tincture. The remedy was commonly prescribed to help stimulate irregular menstrual cycles, ease childbirth by strengthening contractions, and induce miscarriages when necessary. It was also used to treat symptoms of menopause, such as hot flashes. Additionally, the plant was thought to aid with sexual function by stimulating the reproductive organs. People from India also used the root bark to treat urinary disorders. A decoction made from the leaves of the plant could be used for treating headaches and fever as well. In addition, the seed oil and leaves were helpful when applied to snake bites; stings; and skin conditions, like poison ivy and warts. As with most herbal remedies, Gossypium Herbaceum should not be taken without consulting a qualified health practitioner, especially when pregnant. Although the plant is generally considered safe, both the root bark and seed oil have been known to cause sterility in men. / в этой совокупности. Госсипиум Хэрбасэум (Gossypium Herbaceum) или Хлопчатник Травянистый или Хлопчатник Настоящий или, как называют его некоторые, Хлопчатник Африкано-Азиатский или Хлопчатник Левантийский (Levant Cotton) или Хлопчатник Аравийский (Arabian Cotton) – Растение, произрастающее в Египте, Индии, Китае и в странах Малой Азии (Asia Minor), и достигающее от 121.9 до 182.9 сантиметров (от 4 до 6 футов) в высоту. Известный всем ранее Египетский Хлопчатник также принадлежит к этому виду. Волокно у данного Вида Хлопчатника грубоватое и короткое, штапельная длина от 12.70 до 25.40 миллиметров (от 1/2 до 1 дюйма), и, как правило, с высоким показателем майкронэйр (micronaire).

GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM = ГОССИПИУМ ХИРСУТУМ (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК МОХНАТЫЙ, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЙ) – Gossypium Hirsutum:- this 6-foot plant is found in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States and is the basis for American cottons today. A first botanical group. Typically known as Upland Cotton of medium staple length from about 7/8 to 1-5/16 inches. It is the major species of cotton grown worldwide, accounting for about 90 percent of planted acreage. / Это 6-футовое растение встречается в Южной и Юго-Западной частях Соединённых Штатов Америки и служит в настоящее время основой всего Американского хлопкоробства. Виды (Species). Госсипиум Хирсутум (Gossypium Hirsutum) или Хлопчатник Мохнатый или Хлопчатник Обыкновенный или так называемый Нагорный Хлопчатник (Upland Cotton) или, как называют его некоторые, Хлопчатник Мексиканский – ныне широко (до 90% от общего количества всех Видов Хлопчатника) распространённое Растение, произрастающее в странах Северной, Центральной и Южной Америк, Африки, в Южных странах Европы, в странах Ближнего Востока, Средней Азии, в Австралии, Индии, Китае, Пакистане и в ряде других стран Юго-Восточной Азии, достигающее 182.9 сантиметров (6 футов) в высоту. Волокно у данного Вида Хлопчатника имеет среднюю штапельную длину от 22.23 до 33.34 миллиметров (от 7/8 до 1-5/16 дюйма).

GOSSYPOL = ГОССИПОЛ – Gossypol:- the seed embryo contains innumerable glands filled with a yellow pigment called Gossypol. McDonald et al. (553) state that cotton seeds may contain from 0.3–20 g/kg DM (short for Dry Matter) of gossypol, and concentrations of 4–17 g/kg DM have been quoted for the kernels. Gossypol is a polyphenolic aldehyde which is an antioxidant and polymerisation inhibitor and is toxic to monogastric animals:- pigs and rabbits are the most sensitive, whereas poultry are more tolerant. The general symptoms of gossypol toxicity are constipation, depressed appetite and loss of weight; death usually results from circulatory failure. Although acute toxicity is low, ingestion of a small amounts over a prolonged period can be lethal. It is important to distinguish between free (soluble in 70–30 v/v aqueous acetone) and bound gossypol since only the former is considered to be physiologically active. The free gossypol content of cottonseed meal decreases during processing and varies according to the methods used. In new seed, free gossypol accounts for 0.4–1.4% of the weight of the kernel. Screw pressed materials have 200–500 mg free gossypol/kg, pre-pressed solvent extracted meals 200–700 and solvent extracted 1 000–5 000 mg/kg. Processing conditions have to be carefully controlled to

prevent loss of protein quality owing to binding of gossypol to lysine at high temperatures. Fortunately the shearing effect of the screw press in the expeller process is an efficient gossypol inactivator at temperatures which do not reduce protein quality. It is generally considered that pig and poultry diets should not contain more than 100 mg free gossypol/kg and that inclusions of cottonseed meal should be between 50–100 kg/t of feed. Particular care is required with laying hens since comparatively low levels of the meal may cause an olive green discoloration of the yolk in storage. An associated pink discoloration of the albumen is now considered to be due to cyclopropenoids and not gossypol as was once thought. Treatment with ferrous sulphate can ameliorate the biological effects of gossypol; the amount of iron to be added is largely empirical. To reduce the effects of gossypol on growth, the following proportions of iron to free gossypol have been used:- for cattle 1:1, for broilers 2:1, for layers 4:1 and for pigs 1:1. A substance poisonous to some Animals and Insects, produced in small glands by most Cotton Varieties. / МэкДанэлд (McDonald et al. (553)). Фенольное (Phenolic). СС (сухой субстанции; DM (Dry Matter)). лизин (lysine). Субстанция, ядовитая для некоторых животных и насекомых, производимая маленькими железами у большинства селекционных типов Хлопчатника. изменение цвета . Под Госсиполом погимается гликозиподобное соединение, содержащееся в семенах Хлопчатника (0.02–1.6%). Клеточный, сосудистый и нервно-паралитический яд кумулятивного действия. Отравления животных госсиполом чаще возникает при кормлении их жмыхом и шротом из Хлопчатника. Возможно отравление госсиполом подсосного молодняка через молоко. У животных наблюдают угнетение, сонливость, расстройства функций органов пищеварения, мочевыделения и дыхания (отёк лёгких), венозный застой. При отравлении госсиполом промывают желудок, внутрь дают слабительные, адсорбирующие вещества. Для профилактики отравления госсиполом хлопчатниковые жмыхи, шроты и комбикорма скармливают строго по нормам, с перерывами, исключают из рациона молодняка, кормящих и беременных животных. Госсипол, содержащийся в хлопчатниковых кормах, инактивируется пропариванием, добавлением сульфата железа, сульфата цинка, мела. Максимально допустимый уровень (МДУ) госсипола в кормах 0.02%. Госсипол – природный полифенол, жёлтый пигмент, получаемый из Хлопчатника, ингибитор ряда ферментов-дегидрогеназ. Подавляет сперматогенез и испытывался в Китае в качестве орального контрацептива для мужчин. Формула:- $C_{30}H_{28}O_9$ или $C_{30}H_{30}O_9$. Температура кипения:- 707 °C. Молярная масса:- 518.563 г/моль. Госсипол, находящийся преимущественно в семенах (больше зрелых) растения; в меньших количествах госсипол содержится и в других частях Хлопчатника. Госсипол откладывается в особых железах. Количество госсипола в семенах Хлопчатника (а отсюда и в получаемых из них жмыхах) зависит от сорта, мест культивирования растения, а в одной и той же местности – от почвы, метеорологических условий и прочего. Содержание госсипола в некоторых Среднеазиатских и Закавказских сортах Хлопчатника колеблется от О.15 до 1.59%; в хлопковых жмыхах, полученных из Азербайджанских сортов Хлопчатника, – от 0.04 до 0.05%; в Среднеазиатских доходит до 0.12%. Госсипол обладает сильным местным действием; в зависимости от концентрации раствора и длительности соприкосновения с тканью он вызывает воспаление и даже некроз её. Принятый внутрь поражает слизистую оболочку пищеварительного тракта; более интенсивно (вплоть до геморрагического воспаления) это действие проявляется в тонком отделе кишечника. При всасывании вызывает возбуждение нервной системы, сменяющееся депрессией, явления сердечной недостаточности, нарушение мочеотделения (частое болезненное отделение мочи), деятельности печени, кровообращения (кровоизлияния), отёк лёгких. Считают, что изменения, наблюдаемые при отравлениях Хлопчатником, возникают как следствие гемолитического действия госсипола. Госсипол может накапливаться в организме, а затем медленно выделяться. Явления отравления поэтому возникают не сразу, а после некоторого бессимптомного периода; в некоторых случаях отравления могут проявляться после прекращения скармливания содержащего госсипол корма. В одном случае падёж свиней продолжался после полного прекращения кормления жмыхом в течение 10–15 дней. Госсипол, по-видимому, может выделяться с молоком, которое имеет токсические свойства. Токсикологическое Значение:- отравления госсиполом возникают чаще в результате неумеренного, продолжительного кормления хлопковыми жмыхами, реже после разового поедания большого количества (случайно) жмыха. Они часты в хлопководческих районах страны. В 1942 в одном из крупных хозяйств Туркменской ССР при недостатке других кормов свиньи были переведены на рацион почти из одних жмыхов. Через месяц появились признаки заболевания; в результате пало и было вынужденно прирезано около 250 свиней. Много случаев отравления наблюдалось и среди крупного рогатого скота. В одном хозяйстве Западно-Казахстанской Области заболело 115 голов крупного рогатого скота при кормлении хлопковым жмыхом; из них 16 голов было прирезано (в 1959). Количество жмыхов, способных вызывать отравление, может изменяться в зависимости от содержания госсипола в семенах, от способа обработки семян при получении из них масла, от длительности кормления ими. В двух случаях естественных отравлений крупного рогатого скота токсические количества жмыхов на голову в сутки при длительном кормлении были равны от 1.75 до 3 кг и от 3 до 5 кг. Анализ этих случаев показал, что срок наступления отравлений (от начала кормления жмыхами), токсическое количество жмыхов, интенсивность клинической картины отравлений зависели от характера сопутствующего кормления животных. В одном из случаев при кормлении животных плохим таёжным сеном и яровой (овсяной) соломой отравления начали проявляться через 16–28 дней, общее количество скормленных жмыхов до появления отравлений равнялось 45–60 кг на одно животное; из 17 заболевших животных шесть были убиты в тяжёлом состоянии; во втором случае при обильном кормлении сеном, яровой соломой, силосом, свёклой в течение шести месяцев и даче жмыхов резких симптомов отравления, кроме отдельных случаев атоний, слюнотечения и абортов, отмечено не было. Отравления протекают более умеренно при наличии в рационе свиней мучнистых кормов; в стаде свиней, получавших жмых вместе с мучнистыми кормами (в течение всей зимы), заболевания начали появляться только после того, как из рациона были исключены мучнистые корма. Для молодняка свиней (в возрасте от 2 до 6 месяцев) токсическими оказываются от 300 до 600 г жмыхов на одного поросёнка в сутки; у подсвинков (весом до 60 кг) заболевания возникали через 1 1/2–2 месяца при скармливании хлопкового жмыха в количестве 0.5 кг в сутки одному животному. Кормление жмыхом в дозе от 0.5 до 1 кг на животное через 3 месяца вызвало тяжёлую интоксикацию с большим процентом отхода значительной части стада (4–10-месячных поросят). Дача овце около 800 г жмыха (ежедневно) приводит к появлению интоксикации через 2–2 1/2 месяца. В практическом отношении важно отметить, что новорождённые телята часто заболевают после кормления молоком матерей, получавших продолжительное время до отёла хлопковый жмых. После 3–4 кормлений у телят появляется профузный понос; при явлениях прогрессирующей общей слабости, нарастающей сердечной недостаточности и исхудания телята погибают на 2–3-й день болезни. При вскрытии отмечают изменения, обнаруживаемые при госсипольных отравлениях у взрослых животных. Токсичность молока подтверждена экспериментально. Клиническая Картина:- отравления хлопковыми жмыхами протекают при нарастающих нервных явлениях и сильном поражении желудочно-кишечного тракта, почек, лёгких. Отмечаются отказ от корма, отсутствие жвачки, ослабление перистальтики рубца (у крупного рогатого скота) и кишечника, болезненность при пальпации брюшной стенки, запор, выделение плотного, тёмно окрашенного кала, покрытого плёнками слизи, часто с примесью крови; гастроинтестинальные явления часто носят геморрагический характер с явлениями кровавых поносов. Иногда обращают на себя внимание симптомы поражения почек и мочевого пузыря:- частое болезненное выделение мочи, красное окрашивание её (гемоглобинурия), непроизвольное выделение, наличие в ней большого количества белка, пигментов крови. Поражение лёгких выступает в более поздних стадиях болезни и протекает при симптомах отёка (учащение и усиление дыхания, брюшной тип дыхания, пенистое истечение из носа, иногда с примесью крови, притупление и хрипы в лёгких). Как общие явления вначале возникают возбуждение и беспокойство, позже – прогрессирующая депрессия и сильная

мышечная слабость. Животные лежат, вытянув шею или запрокинув её на бок при полной невозможности подняться. При тяжёлых формах болезни можно наблюдать судороги, фибриллярные подергивания мышц. Иногда поражается (изъязвляется) роговица, что ведёт к слепоте; появляются желтуха, отёки на шее и груди. Возможны аборты. Течение отравлений часто очень острое, с летальным исходом уже в первый день. Обычно болезнь при тяжёлых отравлениях Хлопчатником длится 2–3 дня и больше. Смерть наступает при явлениях асфиксии. У свиней остропротекающие отравления характеризуются тяжёлыми нарушениями дыхания с явлениями отёка лёгких (учащение дыхания, прогрессивно развивающаяся одышка, выделение пенистой жидкости из носа и рта, синюшность слизистых оболочек, беспокойство, стремление найти позу, облегчающую дыхание:- свиньи дышат, широко раскрыв рот, стоят, широко расставив ноги, принимают позу сидящей собаки, подняв голову вверх). Нарушается сердечная деятельность; после периода возбуждения наступают постепенное ослабление её и аритмия. Возбудимость больных повышена. Физическое напряжение ухудшает состояние животных. Смерть может наступить быстро при явлениях асфиксии. При более длительном течении отравления отмечают отсутствие аппетита, состояние тошноты, рвоту, угнетение, поносы – иногда с кровью, последующее развитие запоров, тимпаниты, возможны аборты и гибель молодняка. Выздоравливают больные животные медленно. При длительном скармливании небольших количеств жмыха возможно развитие хронических отравлений, выражающихся в продолжительных поносах, заболеваниях дыхательных путей, прогрессирующей слабости и исхудании. Патологоанатомические Изменения:- при вскрытии животных, павших от остро протекавших отравлений госсиполом, находят серозные инфильтраты подкожной клетчатки в области подчелюстного пространства, шеи и подгрудка; выпоты (иногда кровянистые) в полостях тела; резкие изменения по ходу пищеварительного тракта:- гиперемию и отёчность слизистой оболочки рубца, книжки и сычуга, наличие в них сухих слежавшихся кормовых масс, признаки катарального, иногда катарально-геморрагического воспаления тонкого и толстого отделов кишечника, наличие в них окрашенного (красновато-шоколадного) содержимого; увеличение печени, застойные явления и мускатный рисунок на поверхности её разреза, переполнение желчью желчного пузыря и отёчность его стенки; множественные кровоизлияния под капсулой почек, изменения паренхимы почек, гиперемию и опухание слизистой оболочки мочевого пузыря, наличие в нём красно-окрашенной мочи; серозно-геморрагический отёк лёгких; кровоизлияния на эпи- и эндокарде; дегенеративные изменения мышцы сердца; увеличение и гиперемию лимфатических узлов; ярко-красное, карминное окрашивание поверхности разреза скелетной мышцы и печени после некоторого нахождения их на воздухе. В качестве непостоянных изменений отмечают выпячивание глазных яблок, покраснение и набухание с наличием кровоизлияний и эрозий слизистой оболочки прямой кишки. Патологоанатомические изменения при хронических отравлениях характеризуются общим исхуданием, признаками хронического гастроэнтерита и нефрита и общими гидремическими явлениями – скоплением серозных выпотов в грудной и брюшной полостях. У буйволят обнаруживают закупорку уретры жироподобной массой и переполнение мочой почечной лоханки, мочеточников и мочевого пузыря. Диагноз:- для диагноза основное значение могут иметь анамнестические данные о кормлении заболевших (павших) животных хлопковыми жмыхами. Определение госсипола в корме основано на его свойстве давать красное окрашивание с концентрированной серной кислотой, которое позволяет подсчитать количество желёзок госсипола в навеске жмыха. Техника определения сводится к следующему:- среднюю навеску тонко измельчённого жмыха (20 мг) распределяют на 8–10 предметных стеклах; перед микроскопированием препарат смешивают с кислотой (две-три капли), покрывают покровным стеклом. Подсчитывают количество окрашенных точек (желёзок) в каждом препарате (стекле); цифры суммируют, делением определяют среднее количество желёзок в 1 мг; частное умножают на установленный опытным путём коэффициент 0.085. Произведение будет соответствовать процентному содержанию госсипола в жмыхе. Считают, что наличие железа (гемосидерина) в осадке мочи, обнаруживаемое по синему окрашиванию (образование берлинской лазури) при добавлении к осадку солянокислого раствора жёлтой кровяной соли, может являться дополнительным диагностическим приёмом при отравлении животных госсиполом. Солянокислый раствор жёлтой кровяной соли готовится смешиванием 2%-ного раствора железосинеродистого калия (1 часть) с 1%-ным раствором соляной кислоты (1.5 части). Реакция образования Берлинской лазури (синее окрашивание) может быть также использована в качестве метода посмертного диагноза при отравлении госсиполом. В этом случае реактив наносится на вырезанные кусочки печени или коркового слоя почек, наиболее богатых гемосидерином при данном отравлении. Терапия:- лечение, по-видимому, может быть только симптоматическим, так как отравления обычно возникают спустя некоторое время после кормления жмыхом. Необходимо дать слабительное, лучше касторовое масло, а затем средства, защищающие слизистую оболочку:- слизистые, вяжущие; при общем сильном угнетении и слабости сердца – возбуждающие и сердечные средства; при явлениях отёка лёгких применяются кровопускания; при атонии рубца – массаж 2–3 раза в день. Совершенно необходимо устранить жмыхи из рациона при первом же заболевании животных; в кормовой рацион больных ввести мягкое сено, болтушки из отрубей и муки, отвар из ячменя, корнеплоды, лучше морковь. Из мер обезвреживания хлопкового жмыха, доступных в условиях хозяйства, рекомендуют прогревание корма до 80–85 °С в течение 6–8 часов (прогревание в течение 2 часов при температуре 75 °С оказывается малоэффективным); выдерживание корма в течение суток в растворах щёлочей (2%-ная взвесь гашеной извести) с последующим промыванием водой, заквашивание (силосование). В качестве эффективного способа обезвреживания хлопкового жмыха указывают одночасовое кипячение его в воде с добавлением 10% (к весу жмыха) ячменной муки; в этом случае госсипол входит в соединение с содержащимися в муке натуральными белками и инактивируется. Хороший результат обезвреживания был получен также при кипячении жмыхов с пшеничными отрубями. Полноценное кормление является одной из общих мер предупреждения заболеваний при кормлении животных хлопковым жмыхом. Недостаток в последних витаминов и солей необходимо компенсировать витаминной (зелёный корм, хорошее сено) и минеральной подкормкой. Токсическое действие хлопковых жмыхов снижается, если их скармливают не в чистом виде, а в смеси с другими кормами. Ввиду опасности кормления животных хлопковым жмыхом не рекомендуют давать его молодняку и животным в последний период беременности. Во избежание накопления в организме токсических количеств яда рекомендуют кормить жмыхом с интервалами через каждые 15–20 дней. При введении в кормовой рацион хлопкового жмыха необходимо выполнение существующих официальных указаний. Госсипол является естественным фенолом, полученным из Растения Хлопчатника (Род Gossypium). Госсипол является фенольным альдегидом, который действует как ингибитор для нескольких ферментов дегидрогеназы. Это жёлтый пигмент. История Исследования:- в 1929 исследования в Китайской Провинции Цзянси показали зависимость между низким уровнем рождаемости у мужчин и использованием сырого хлопкового масла для приготовления пищи. Соединение вызывающее контрацептивный эффект было определено как госсипол. В 1970 Китайское правительство начало исследовать использование госсипола в качестве противозачаточного средства. Их исследования задействовали более 10 000 испытуемых, и продолжались более десяти лет. Они пришли к выводу, что госсипол в виде таблеток даёт эффект надёжной контрацепции, и не нарушает баланс мужских гормонов. Госсипол также имел серьезные недостатки. Исследования обнаружили аномально высокие темпы развития гипокалиемии среди испытуемых. (Гипокалиемия – низкий уровень калия в крови – вызывает симптомы усталости, мышечной слабости, в тяжёлых случаях – паралич.) Кроме того, около 7% испытуемых сообщили о влиянии на их пищеварительную систему, и около 12% на повышенную утомляемость. Большинство испытуемых восстановились после прекращения приёма госсипола и принятия калия. Более позднее исследование показало, что приём препаратов калия совместно с госсиполом не помешал развитию гипокалиемии у

приматов. В 1986 Китайские исследования были прекращены по причине побочных эффектов. В середине 1990-х, Бразильская фармацевтическая компания Хеврон объявила о планах выпустить на рынок препарат с низкими дозами госсипола под названием Nofertil. Его выпуск было отложен на неопределённый срок в связи с недопустимо высоким уровнем постоянных бесплодий. Около 25% мужчин страдали азооспермией по прошествии года после прекращения лечения. Исследователи предположили, что госсипол мог бы стать хорошей неинвазивной альтернативой хирургической вазэктомии. В 1998 исследовательская группа Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения (ВОЗ) по методам регулирования мужской фертильности рекомендовала отказаться от исследований госсипола. В дополнение к другим побочным эффектам, исследователи ВОЗ были обеспокоены токсическим действием на приматов при дозе в 10 раз меньшей, чем применяемая ранее при контрацепции. Этим докладом фактически закончились дальнейшие исследования госсипола в качестве временной контрацепции. Исследования использовании в качестве альтернативы вазэктомии продолжается в Австрии, Бразилии, Чили, Китае, Доминиканской Республике и Нигерии.

GOUT = ЗАТКАННЫЙ ПУХ – Gout:- hardened fluff, as well as foreign matter such as piece of leather accessories or wood chips, woven into the texture of the fabric. Gouts:- about the same as neps, except that they are larger and give more trouble to burlers and inspectors, they include foreign matter, wastes or matted fibers found in woven goods. Gout is a foreign matter that is accidentally woven into a fabric. It is usually fly or waste that drops into the loom during weaving or that catches in yarns during spinning. Gout is a foreign matter accidently woven into the fabric. Causes:- (i) improper loom cleaning; and (ii) unclean environment. Mending:- the extra foreign matter can be pulled out with a plucker. Combing in both direction rectifies the resultant patch. Gout is a lumpy, asymmetrical yarn of a fabric. Gouts:- similar in appearance to 'neps', but generally confined to somewhat larger bunches of foreign matter or of waste woven into the fabric. Gout is a foreign matter trapped in a fabric by accident, usually lint or waste. See also Slug. Gout:- it is the foreign matter usually lint or accidentally waste into the fabric. Hardened fluff as well as foreign matter such as pieces of feather accessories or wood chips, woven into the texture of the fabric is known as Gout. Gout is a foreign matter usually lint or waste accidentally woven into the fabric. Weaving Defect. Defect Name:- Gouts. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Gouts:- This defect is the result of masses of accumulated short fiber (fly) being drawn undrafted into the filling yarn during the spinning process. Gouts differ from slubs in that they are characterized by a lumpy appearance while slubs generally are symmetrical. Severity:- Major. / Затканный Пух – порок ткани в виде шишки. Затканный Пух В Виде Шишки (gout):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде наличия на поверхности полотна коротких утолщений пряжи в результате скопления волокон или элементарных нитей. Примечание:- этот порок вызван скоплением отходов волокна в пряже во время прядения.

GOVERNANCE = ПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Governance:- as in board governance – refers to the practice of overseeing a company on behalf of its stakeholders. The board of directors of a company or organization is its governing body – the soul and conscience of the enterprise. Many regulators now prescribe certain governance practices to try to prevent fraudulent practices and malfeasance.

GOVERNING COUNCIL = РУКОВОДЯЩИЙ СОВЕТ – The Governing Council of the ECB is the main decision-making body of the ECB. It consists of:- (i) the six members of the Executive Board, plus (ii) the governors of the national central banks of the 17 Euro area countries. Responsibilities:- (i) to adopt the guidelines and take the decisions necessary to ensure the performance of the tasks entrusted to the Eurosystem; and (ii) to formulate monetary policy for the Euro area. This includes decisions relating to monetary objectives, key interest rates, the supply of reserves in the Eurosystem, and the establishment of guidelines for the implementation of those decisions. Meetings and decisions:- the Governing Council usually meets twice a month at the Eurotower in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. At its first meeting each month, the Governing Council assesses economic and monetary developments and takes its monthly monetary policy decision. At its second meeting, the Council discusses mainly issues related to other tasks and responsibilities of the ECB and the Eurosystem. While the minutes of the meetings are not published, the monetary policy decision is explained in detail at a press conference held shortly after the first meeting each month. The President, assisted by the Vice-President, chairs the press conference. See also General Council. Governing Council is the supreme decision-making body of the European Central Bank (ECB). It comprises the six members of the ECB's Executive Board and the governors of the national central banks of the EU Member States which have adopted the Euro. The Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) takes its monetary policy decision for the Euro area. Shortly after the meeting, the President of the ECB explains the decision in an introductory statement. This is followed by a question-and-answer session with media representatives. A few hours later the transcript of the press conference is published on the ECB website. Governing Council is the supreme decision-making body of the ECB. It comprises all the members of the Executive Board of the ECB and the governors of the NCBs of the countries that have adopted the Euro. / Руководящий Совет является высшим органом Европейского Центрального Банка (ЕЦБ), принимающим решения. Он состоит из шести членов Исполнительного Совета (Executive Board) ЕЦБ и управляющих национальных центральных банков государств членов ЕС, которые адоптировали в своей стране использование Евро в качестве национальной валюты. Смотрите также Генеральный Совет (General Council).

GOVERNING LAW = РЕГУЛИРУЮЩЕЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО – Governing Law:- the jurisdiction whose law will be applied in the event of a dispute relating to an agreement. / Регулирующее Законодательство:- юрисдикция, чьё законодательство будет применяться в случае возникновения спора, связанного с соглашением.

GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ – The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) is an advisory committee comprising appointed representatives of national governments, multi-national governmental organizations and treaty organizations, and distinct economies. Its function is to advise the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board on matters of concern to governments. The GAC will operate as a forum for the discussion of government interests and concerns, including consumer interests. As an advisory committee, the GAC has no legal authority to act for ICANN, but will report its findings and recommendations to the ICANN Board. The Chairman of the GAC is Heather Dryden of Canada. / Правительственный Совещательный Комитет (ПСК) – совещательный комитет, состоящий из назначенных представителей национальных правительств, многонациональных правительственных организаций, межправительственных организаций и обособленных экономических регионов. Его функция заключается в консультировании Правления Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) по вопросам, относящимся к деятельности правительств. ПКК будет работать в качестве форума для обсуждения правительственных интересов и проблем, включая интересы потребителей. Как и любой другой консультативный комитет, ПКК не уполномочен действовать от лица КИРИН, но сможет докладывать о своих результатах и давать рекомендации Правлению КИРИН. Председатель ПКК – Хитер Драйден (Heather Dryden) из Канады.

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL = ОДОБРЕНИЕ (или САНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ) ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или ОДОБРЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ГОСУДАРСТВА, или ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ ДОПУСК) – Government Approval:- mandatory procedure to secure government authorization to do something. The procedure applies to several areas where certain conditions must be met before an action may be performed. For example, by securing government approval, the potential purchaser of a parcel of land can be assured of

its ability to secure a permit to erect its proposed building on the site. The concept of approval implies that the government has discretionary power to authorize the action or transaction contemplated by the approval-seeker.

GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – A Government Bill Of Lading (GBL) is a bill of lading issued by the US Government. See also Military Bill Of Lading. / Правительственный Коносамент (ПК; Government Bill of Lading (GBL)) это коносамент, выдаваемый Правительством США. (Military Bill Of Lading).

GOVERNMENT BOND = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Government Bond is a debt security issued by the government. Interest is usually paid twice yearly at a fixed rate for the life of the bond, usually 10 years. A bond issued by the US Federal Government. / Государственная Облигация представляет собой долговую ценную бумагу, выпущенную правительством страны, как правило казначейством. Процент по такой бумаге выплачивается обычно дважды в год, при этом используется зафиксированная ставка, а срок жизни такой облигации обычно равен 10 годам. Облигация, выпущенная Федеральным Правительством США.

GOVERNMENT CLASS = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ КЛАСС (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ КЛАСС) – In the US Cotton industry, Government Class is the classification by grade, leaf and staple as determined by the USDA Classing Office, on the basis of the official Cotton standards of the United States in effect at the time of such classification.

GOVERNMENT–CONTROLLED STOCKS = ЗАПАСЫ, КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫЕ ГОСУДАРСТВОМ (или ЗАПАСЫ, КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВОМ) – Government-Controlled Stocks are the primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organizations that have been established to hold stocks (stock-holding organizations).

GOVERNMENT IMPELLED = ОТПУСКАЕМЫЙ ПО РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЮ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА – Government Impelled:- a cargo owned by or subsidized by the US Federal Government.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENT MARKET = РЫНОК ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ (или РЫНОК ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ) – Government Instrument Market:- all futures contracts listed by the Chicago Board of Trade in the government instrument market category. / Все фьючерсные контракты, находящиеся в котировочном списке Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) в рыночной категории 'государственные инструменты' или 'правительственные инструменты'.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННАЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ – Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae®):- in 1934, during the depths of the Depression, the US Congress passed the National Housing Act to strengthen a deeply troubled housing market. An important element of this legislation was to make mortgage funds available to more Americans by protecting lenders from the risk of default. In 1938, the US Congress amended the act to create the Federal National Mortgage Association – an entity designed to help mortgage lenders gain access to capital for mortgage loans. The provisions of the act changed gradually over the years until, in 1968, Congress established the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) as a government-owned corporation within the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The GNMA guaranty allows mortgage lenders to obtain a better price for their mortgage loans in the secondary market. The lenders can then use the proceeds to make new mortgage loans available. The GNMA does not buy or sell loans or issue mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Therefore, GNMA's balance sheet doesn't use derivatives to hedge or carry long-term debt. What GNMA does is guarantee investors the timely payment of principal and interest on MBS backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans – mainly loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Other guarantors or issuers of loans eligible as collateral for GNMA MBS include the Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service (RHS) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH). The GNMA securities are the only MBS to carry the full faith and credit guaranty of the United States government, which means that even in difficult times an investment in GNMA MBS is one of the safest an investor can make. Also known as Ginnie Mae®. At Ginnie Mae®, we help make affordable housing a reality for millions of low- and moderate-income households across America by channeling global capital into the nation's housing markets. Specifically, the Ginnie Mae® guaranty allows mortgage lenders to obtain a better price for their mortgage loans in the secondary market. The lenders can then use the proceeds to make new mortgage loans available. Ginnie Mae® does not buy or sell loans or issue Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). Therefore, Ginnie Mae's balance sheet doesn't use derivatives to hedge or carry long term debt. What Ginnie Mae® does is guarantee investors the timely payment of principal and interest on MBS backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans – mainly loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Other guarantors or issuers of loans eligible as collateral for Ginnie Mae® MBS include the Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service (RHS) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH). Ginnie Mae® securities are the only MBS to carry the full faith and credit guaranty of the United States government, which means that even in difficult times an investment in Ginnie Mae® MBS is one of the safest an investor can make. / Известна также как Дьжи.Эн.Эм.Эй. (GNMA) или Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®). Государственная Национальная Ипотечная Ассоциация (Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)) – государственная корпорация, неформально называемая Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®), которая является агентством Департамента Жилья и Городского Развития США (US Department of Housing and Urban Development). Дьжини Мэй гарантирует всеми доходами и возможными заимствованиями Правительства США полную и своевременную выплату всех ежемесячных платежей по основной сумме и процентов по обеспеченным ипотеками ценным бумагам Дьжини Мэй® (pass-through securities). Ценные бумаги, которые выпускаются частными компаниями, например, ипотечными банкирами (mortgage bankers) и сберегательными институтами, и, как правило, реализуются через брокеров-дилеров, представляют собой пулы ипотек, застрахованных или гарантированных Федеральным Управлением по Жилищным Вопросам (Federal Housing Administration (FHA)), Фермерской Жилищной Администрацией (Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA)) или Администрацией по Делам Ветеранов (Veteran's Administration (VA)). Смотрите также (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation); (Federal National Mortgage Association); и Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae® Hass-Through).

GOVERNMENT NOTE = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ НОТА) – In Germany, these Government Notes ('Finanzierungsschätze') are issued regularly by the German federal government with terms of approximately 12 and 24 months. They are issued as discount notes, i.e. they are sold at an interest discount (original issue discount security) and repaid at face value. They are available for purchase to all market participants with the exception of banks. The investment amount is limited to €250 000.00 per person and business day. The smallest denomination is €500.00. Thy are not traded on the stock exchange and cannot be redeemed prior to maturity. / В Германии, эти Государственные Ноты или Правительственные Ноты (Финанцирунгсшатьцэ ('Finanzierungsschätze')) регулярно выпускаются Германским федеральным правительством со сроками .

GOVERNMENT–OWNED ENTERPRISES = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ, ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВУ) – Government-Owned Enterprises are the organizations operating under the supervision or authority of the

government, and which are wholly or partially owned by the government. They generally engage in the production of goods and services that are sold at a minimum price that covers at least the cost of production.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES = ПОЛИТИКА И ПРАКТИКА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЗАКУПОК – Government Procurement Policies And Practices is the term refers to a nontariff barrier to trade involving the discriminatory purchase by official government agencies of goods and services from domestic suppliers, despite their higher prices or inferior quality as compared with competitive goods that could be imported.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СЕКТОР (или ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ СЕКТОР) – In national accounting, Government Sector is one of the sector accounts showing the value added to the economy by government agencies and other publicly owned entities, consisting primarily of services performed by government employees. Also known as Public Sector. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES = ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – Government Securities are the securities issued by the Treasury or government agencies. / К Правительственным или Государственным Ценным Бумагам относятся ценные бумаги, выпущенные казначейством страны или правительственными агентствами. Правительственные Ценные Бумаги (Government Securities) – ценные бумаги, выпускаемые агентствами Правительства США, такими, как Финансовая Корпорация для Урегулирования (Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP)) или Федеральный Земельный Банк (Federal Land Bank). Называются также Ценными Бумагами Агентств (Agency Securities). Хотя эти ценные бумаги имеют высокий кредитный рэйтиньг, они не считаются обязательствами государства (government obligations) и, следовательно, не обеспечиваются всеми доходами и возможными заимствованиями (fullfaith and credit) правительства как Казначейки (treasuries).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DIVISION OF THE FIXED INCOME CLEARING CORPORATION = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫМ ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ КЛИРИНГОВОЙ КОРПОРАЦИИ ФИКСИРОВАННЫХ ДОХОДОВ – The Government Securities Division (GSD) of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC) or FICC/GSD is a systemically important system for settling transactions in US Government Treasury and Agency securities (the FICC/GSD also clears and settles transactions in certain eligible mortgage-backed securities in its General Collateral Finance Repo (GCF Repo®) service) and therefore has assessed itself against the CCP Recommendations. Overall, the FICC/GSD either fully or broadly observes each of the CCP Recommendations as more fully described herein. (Currently, FICC acts as a central counterparties (CCP) through its Government Securities Division only. FICC has submitted a rule filing to the Securities and Exchange Commission to make its Mortgage-Backed Securities Division act as a trade guarantor and CCP. Upon approval of this proposal, this self-assessment will be expanded to include the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division's self-assessment against the CCP Recommendations.) The United States Congress requires clearing agencies, such as FICC, to be registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and subject to the SEC's comprehensive oversight. The standards that the FICC/GSD is required to adhere to as a registered clearing agency mirror a number of the CCP Recommendations. Specifically, FICC's corporate governance structure is designed to fulfill the public interest requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and provides for fair representation of users. The FICC/GSD has a well-founded and transparent legal framework that is based upon the laws and regulations governing the settlement of securities transactions and the conduct of securities clearing agencies in the United States. The FICC/GSD's rules (the Rules) are clear and enable its Members to understand the financial risks associated with participation in the FICC/GSD. (The FICC/GSD's 'netting members' are the participants that use the FICC/GSD's CCP services. The FICC/GSD also offers a comparison-only service, which is a trade matching service. Participants in the comparison-only service do not participate in the netting/CCP service. For ease of description when summarizing the FICC Rules in this assessment, the term 'Member' is used throughout to refer to a netting member.) The FICC/GSD measures and manages credit and market risk exposure through its assessment of daily Clearing Fund (margin) requirements on its Members, ongoing monitoring of their financial condition and by taking other actions permitted under its rules. Finally, FICC provides its Members with safe and secure operations while maintaining cost-effectiveness. Background:- FICC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. (FICC resulted from the merger of the Government Securities Clearing Corporation and the MBS Clearing Corporation on January 01, 2003.) FICC operates under two Divisions, the FICC/GSD and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division. Each Division has its own rules and members. The predecessor to the FICC/GSD was established in 1986 (the FICC/GSD was previously known as the Government Securities Clearing Corporation) to provide automated comparison and settlement services, risk management benefits and operational efficiencies to the US Government securities markets. Today the FICC/GSD is the leading provider of trade comparison, netting, risk management and settlement for the US Government securities marketplace. In 2008, the FICC/GSD processed transactions in US Government securities with a value of USD1 040 000 000 000 000.00. The FICC/GSD's Members include the nation's major brokers and dealers, as well as a wide range of entities that trade US Government securities. The FICC/GSD's inter-dealer broker members play an integral role in this market. Other market participants, such as dealers, often rely on the inter-dealer brokers to trade in the US Government securities market. The inter-dealer brokers provide market participants with screens that indicate best bids and offers available from other dealers. The system is anonymous (i.e. 'blind'). The FICC/GSD accepts buy-sell transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreement transactions ('repos'), and Treasury auction purchases in eligible securities. The US Government securities market is predominantly an over-the-counter market. Most transactions in the US Government securities market are settled on a T+1 basis. The FICC/GSD's comparison and netting systems form the core of all of its services. These systems are used to compare transactions in eligible Treasury bills, notes, bonds and zero-coupon securities, as well as book-entry Fedwire-eligible non-mortgage-backed Federal Agency securities (e.g., Tennessee Valley Authority). The transactions are then netted into one position per CUSIP (short for the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures), where the FICC/GSD becomes the counterparty for settlement purposes for each net settlement position. These services are discussed in more detail below. Trade Comparison/Real-Time Trade Matching (RTTM®):- the crux of the FICC/GSD's comparison system is its RTTM service. This is an interactive tool that enables members to automate the processing of their securities trades throughout the trading day. Using standardized international message formats, RTTM provides a common platform for collecting and matching trade data, enabling the parties to a securities trade to monitor and manage the status of their trades in real time. The result is an immediate confirmation for trade executions that is legal and binding. RTTM creates a more streamlined and operationally efficient processing environment. It maximizes the volume of trades that match on trade date, and it reduces the risk of mismatched securities trades by allowing trading parties to note and fix errors or potential problems in execution or processing as close as possible to trade execution. Because real-time trade information is recorded immediately, RTTM further safeguards Members in the event of an interruption of business at a member firm level or all across the industry. Netting and Settlement:- through netting, the FICC/GSD establishes a single net long or short position for each Member's daily trading activity in a given security. The Member's net position is the difference between all purchases (long) and all sales (short) in a given security. The FICC/GSD replaces each net position with a settlement obligation for the scheduled settlement date whereby the Member settles with the FICC/GSD as CCP. The FICC/GSD's netting system typically reduces the costs associated with securities transfers by reducing the

number of securities movements required to settle transactions. Because FICC is not a depository institution, it is not given direct access to Fedwire and therefore employs the services of its two clearing banks, the Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY) and JPMorgan Chase Bank (JPM), for this purpose. FICC/GSD Rule 12 (Securities Settlement) provides that the FICC/GSD shall notify each Member (prior to the entity activating its membership) of the clearing bank or banks that the FICC/GSD will use to deliver eligible securities to Members and to receive eligible securities from Members, and by product, the types of securities that each such clearing bank will so deliver and receive. In turn, each Member (prior to activating its membership) must notify the FICC/GSD of the clearing bank or banks that the Member has designated to act on its behalf in the delivery of securities to the FICC/GSD and in the receipt of securities from the FICC/GSD. On each business day, the FICC/GSD makes available to each Member output (i.e. a report) that provides information (for example, type of obligation (deliver or receive), name and reference number of the clearing bank, and CUSIP number, settlement date, par value, final dollar value and other information descriptive of an eligible netting security) that the FICC/GSD deems sufficient to enable such Member to be able to settle its net settlement positions on that business day. Each Member, based on the information provided by the FICC/GSD, then provides appropriate instructions to its clearing bank to deliver to the FICC/GSD, and/or to receive from the FICC/GSD, on behalf of the Member, eligible netting securities against payment or receipt at the appropriate settlement value. Obligations may be settled within a clearing bank, i.e. on the books of a clearing bank when the deliver and attendant receive obligation are at the same clearing bank. Otherwise, obligations are settled using Fedwire. All deliveries are made against full payment. Auction Takedown Service:- the FICC/GSD's Auction Takedown service enables Members to have their Treasury auction awards netted and guaranteed with the rest of their trading activity in the secondary markets thereby reducing settlement risk and costs for participants' auction purchases. All auction awards are submitted to the FICC/GSD by the Federal Reserve Banks on a locked-in basis, meaning that the FICC/GSD automatically generates trade confirmations based on information supplied by the Federal Reserve Banks. Repurchase Agreement Services:- repos are financial instruments that enable firms to sell securities to obtain immediate funds for their own accounts, or for the benefit of their clients, and to simultaneously agree to repurchase the same (or similar) securities after a specified time at a given price, including interest calculated using a rate agreed upon at the time of execution. Repos can be executed directly between dealers, or on a blind-brokered basis through inter-dealer brokers. In dealer-to-dealer processing, dealers trade directly with one another. In blind brokering, repos are executed using inter-dealer brokers to ensure dealer anonymity. Over the past several years, the FICC/GSD has provided automated matching, netting, settlement and risk management of repo transactions. The FICC/GSD also provides a service known as the GCF Repo® service, which enables dealers to trade general collateral repos (a general collateral repo is a repo in which the underlying securities collateral is nonspecific, general collateral whose identification is at the option of the seller. This is in contrast to a specific collateral repo), based on rate, term and underlying product, throughout the day with inter-dealer broker netting members ('brokers') on a blind basis. The service helps foster a highly liquid market for short-term financing. Brokers (who are also members of the FICC/GSD) are required to enter data on GCF Repo transactions for submission to the FICC/GSD shortly after trade execution. Because the specific collateral is not known at the point of trade, brokers submit all GCF Repos to the FICC/GSD using generic general collateral CUSIPs (Standardized generic CUSIP numbers established for GCF Repo processing are used to specify the acceptable type of underlying eligible collateral. For example, there is a GCF Repo CUSIP for Treasuries with a remaining maturity of ten years or less) that denote the underlying product. GCF Repo participants can trade in generic CUSIP numbers all day and then, after the netting process at the end of the day, allocate specific securities (the generic general collateral CUSIP defines the appropriate collateral that a dealer may use to satisfy the net settlement obligation in that CUSIP) to their net settlement obligations. The FICC/GSD becomes the CCP for settlement purposes to each dealer party to a GCF Repo transaction and guarantees settlement of GCF Repos upon receipt of trade data. GCF Repo transactions are settled on a tri-party basis (a tri-party repo is one where a custodian bank acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo), which requires dealer Members to have an account with either one or both of the participating clearing banks, BNY and JPM. Dealer Members of the GCF Repo service are permitted to engage in GCF Repo trading on an inter-clearing bank basis, meaning that dealers using different clearing banks (i.e. one dealer clears at BNY and the other dealer clears at JPM) are able to enter into GCF Repo transactions (on a blind basis). Because the net GCF Repo settlement obligations are established after the close of the securities Fedwire, FICC and its two clearing banks have established a tri-party like settlement mechanism to permit a movement of the securities after the securities Fedwire has closed. Specifically, the two clearing banks have agreed to allow the securities to be held under a subcustodial relationship (where FICC is the subcustodian) in lieu of receiving the securities via Fedwire. (The movement of the funds to the clearing bank with the net funds borrowers does not raise the same need because the funds Fedwire stays open later.) In the morning, the GCF pledges are unwound. This means that the securities are returned to the net funds borrowers and the funds are returned to the net funds lenders. The clearing bank (assume it is BNY for illustrative purposes) that is returning the funds to the net funds lenders permits FICC to run a debit in the FICC account at BNY. The net funds borrowers pledge their net free equity (a dealer's net free equity consists of the dealer's balances at the clearing bank and it encompasses the methodology that the clearing banks use to determine whether an account holder, such as a dealer, has sufficient collateral to enter a specific transaction. The net free equity methodology allows a clearing bank to place a limit on its customers' activity by calculating a value on the customers' balances at the bank.) at JPM to FICC; FICC, in turn, pledges this interest to BNY (the clearing bank that has permitted the debit). The debit in the FICC account at the BNY gets satisfied during the end of day GCF settlement process. Specifically, that day's new activity will yield a new interbank funds amount that will move at end of day – this amount is netted with the amount that would have been due in the morning. The holds against the dealers' net free equity accounts are released when the interbank funds movement is made at end of day. Risk Management:- risk management is the foundation for the FICC/GSD's ability to guarantee settlement, as well as the means by which the FICC/GSD protects itself and its Members from the risk inherent in the settlement process. Procedures are in place to ensure that participants comply with the FICC/GSD's rules. The FICC/GSD maintains strict membership standards, including minimum financial requirements, and also collects Clearing Fund to minimize exposure to Members. The Clearing Fund consists of collateral deposits posted by Members in the form of cash and eligible securities. The FICC/GSD also collects mark-to-market payments in the form of margin as part of its funds-only settlement process. Every business day, each Member must pay (or is entitled to collect) an aggregate funds-only settlement amount across all CUSIPs. The main components of this amount include, among other payments, a mark-to-market amount for every net settlement position, a mark-to-market amount for every forward net settlement position, fail marks for obligations that were scheduled to settle and have not yet settled, coupon payments and other adjustments. The FICC/GSD's rules also contain a loss allocation procedure, which would be invoked if a defaulting Member's Clearing Fund deposit is not sufficient to cover losses incurred in the liquidation of the Member's positions. If a Member were to become insolvent, the FICC/GSD would first use that Member's Clearing Fund to cover a loss incurred on the liquidation of the Member's positions (and any funds available from any applicable collateral sharing arrangements with other clearing corporations). If such an extraordinary event occurred where those deposits were insufficient to cover the liquidation of all positions, the FICC/GSD's loss allocation procedure would be used. The procedure allocates any remaining liabilities pro rata among Members who most recently traded with the failed firm, with certain caps and limitations applied to certain trading activity. If losses still remained, the loss allocation provisions provide for loss mutualization among all Members (The FICC/GSD has submitted a rule filing to the SEC to expand its netting membership types to include buy-side entities. Certain types of these firms, such as SEC-registered investment companies, are not permitted by regulation to mutualize loss.

The rule filing proposes to amend the loss allocation structure of the FICC/GSD to exempt these specific entities from loss mutualization, meaning that they would not be assessed for a loss that arose from the default of a Member with whom they had never traded. Other buyside entities would participate in loss allocation.), which in certain instances, may be preceded by the utilization of a certain percent of FICC/GSD's retained earnings. To date, including through a recent well-publicized broker-dealer closeout, the FICC/GSD has never invoked its loss allocation procedure. / Дьжи.Си.Эф. Рипо® (GCF Repo®). Зэ Дипазитори Тчраст Энд Клыринь Корпорэйшэн (The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation). (Эф.Ай.Си.Си. образовалась 01 Января 2003 в результате слияния Правительственной Корпорации по Клирингу Ценных Бумаг (Government Securities Clearing Corporation) и Корпорации по Клирингу Эм.Би.Эс. (MBS Clearing Corporation).) За Бэньк оф Нью Йок Мэлэн Корпорэйшэн (The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation) и Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс Энд Ко. (JPMorgan Chase & Co.).

GOVERNMENT–SPONSORED ENTERPRISE = СПОНСИРУЕМОЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) are a group of financial services corporations created by the United States Congress, whose function is to enhance the flow of credit to targeted sectors of the economy. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are GSEs.

GOVERNOR = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ – In the United States, Governor is an official appointed to govern; the manager or administrative head of an organization, business or institution.

GO WAREHOUSE = GENERAL ORDER WAREHOUSE

GOWN = МАНТИЯ (или СВОБОДНАЯ ШИРОКАЯ ОДЕЖДА, или НАРЯДНОЕ ВЕЧЕРНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ, или ХАЛАТ) – Gown:- a loose flowing outer garment formerly worn by men; a distinctive robe worn by a professional or academic person; a woman's dress; dressing gown; nightgown, wedding-gown; a coverall worn in an operating room.

GP = GENERAL PURPOSE

GP = GERMINATION PERCENTAGE

GP = GUADELOUPE

GPM = GALLONS PER MINUTE

GPM = GRADUATED PAYMENT MORTGAGE

GPM = GROSS PROCESSING MARGIN

GPRA = GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

GPS = GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

GPWUI = GROSS PRODUCTION WATER USE INDEX

GQ = EQUATORIAL GUINEA

GR = GREECE

GRAB STRENGTH TEST = ТЕСТ НА КРЕПОСТЬ ПОЛОСКИ ТКАНИ – Grab Strength Test is a method for measuring the breaking strength of a fabric sample by mounting the sample in the tensile tester so that only a part of the width of the specimen is gripped in the clamps. Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics – Grab Test (ASTM D5034):- a grab test is used for woven and nonwoven textile fabrics, while a modified grab test is mainly for woven textile fabrics. The grab test is a tensile test where the central part of the specimen's width is tested in the grips. It uses 100 x 150 mm (at least) long specimens with a line drawn parallel to the long direction and located in from the edge of one side of the specimen. The modified grab test is similar with lateral slits cut into the sides of each specimen, except for the center 25 mm (specifications are different for testing of wet fabrics). In all tests, the specimen is pulled to break at 300 mm/min (12 in/min). Test results are the breaking strength (maximum load) and elongation. While manual action grips with smooth flat faces or rubber faces will work, many of our customers prefer the pneumatic action grips for ease of use, productivity, and better repeatability. Pneumatic action grips allow the user to set a clamping pressure, while manually operated grips depend on the operator's strength (which may not be so repeatable). Grab tests specify 25 x 25 mm (or 50 mm sizes) faces (while suggesting larger faces for the lower grip) while modified grab tests require one set of 25 x 50 mm and 50 x 50 mm faces. We find that gripping pressure and specimen alignment are very important in these tests. Too much gripping pressure can produce premature breaks, while not enough gripping pressure can lead to specimen slippage or breaks at or near the jaws. Software will help tremendously in these tests since it can correct for preload or pretension once the grips close, or for slack if the specimen is held too loosely in the grips at the start of the test. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Grab Test = Определение разрывной нагрузки полоски ткани методом зажима её в тиски не по всей ширине, а только на один дюйм.

GRACE PERIOD = ЛЬГОТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД – Grace Period is a short period during which cover under an annual policy may be extended beyond its expiry date to allow for the payment of a renewal premium. The privilege will be lost if the insured rejects the proposed renewal terms, by his actions or words. There are no grace periods in motor or marine insurance. / Льготный Период:- в общем значении:- период времени, предоставляемый в большинстве контрактов и страховых полисов, в течение которого контракт не отменяется и не считается нарушенным даже в случае просрочки платежа. В отношении кредитных карт:- количество дней между моментом использования кредитной карты и платежом по ней, когда проценты не взимаются. Большинство банков предоставляет владельцам кредитных карт льготный период длительностью 25 дней, но другие банки могут предоставлять льготный период иной продолжительности. В страховании:- условие некоторых долгосрочных кредитов, как правило, синдицированных кредитов в Евровалюте (Eurocurrency), предоставляемых зарубежным правительствам и мультинациональным корпорациям группой банков, в соответствии с которым в течение определённого периода погашение основной суммы кредита не производится. Льготный период, который может составлять до пяти лет, является важным моментом в ходе переговоров между заёмщиком и кредитором; заёмщики иногда соглашаются на более высокую ставку процента для того, чтобы увеличить продолжительность льготного периода.

GRACILIS = СТРОЙНОЕ (или ТОНКОЕ, или НЕЖНОЕ, или ХУДОЕ, или ТОЩЕЕ, или СКУДНОЕ) – Gracilis:- slender. / – тонкое.

GRADE = СОРТ – (1) In Cotton industry, Grade is the official US classification system given to the Cotton lint to describe its quality in terms of color and leaf content. See also Color Grade, Leaf Grade, and Universal Cotton Standards. Grade:- the quality of raw Cotton judged on the basis of its color, dirt, content and preparation. / В хлопковой индустрии, официальная Американская система классификации, предназначенная для описания хлопкового волокна по его качественным характеристикам, включая цвет и

засорённость. Смотрите также Сорт По Цвету (Color Grade), Сорт По Засорённости (Leaf Grade), и Универсальные Стандарты на Хлопок (Universal Cotton Standards). Сорт – градация продукции по свойствам или признакам, которая охватывает различные наборы потребностей в продукции или услугах, предназначенных для одного и того же функционального применения.

(2) Grade is a classification of lumber or other wood products based on criteria of quality such as natural characteristics and strength. / Классификация пиломатериалов или иных продуктов из древесины, основанная на критерии качества, таком как естественные характеристики и прочность. Условные показатели, устанавливаемые обычно по основной эксплуатационной характеристике или по комплексу главных свойств материала.

(3) Grade is a measurement used in knitted garments that reflects the size of the needles used to knit the garment. The larger the gauge, the smaller the needle the finer the knit.

(4) Grade, as relates to Potatoes, the tuber quality as relates to compliance with specific tolerances for tuber sizes, defects, diseases and other factors outlined in the US No. 1 Seed Potato Grade.

(5) Grade (Silk) is a classification of raw silk on the basis of tests carried out according to standard methods in silk conditioning houses. The qualities taken into consideration are winding, size, tenacity, elongation, evenness, cleanness, neatness, and cohesion.

GRADE = СОРТ (или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЦЕННОГО КОМПОНЕНТА В РУДЕ) – Grade is the mass of desired metal(s) in a given mass of ore.

GRADE = СОРТИРОВАТЬ – Grade:- to separate milled grain according to size and quality – whole grain, broken grain, short grain, or long grain.

GRADE CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ СОРТНОСТИ – A Grade Certificate attests to the quality of a commodity graded by official inspectors, testers and graders. It is another name for Inspection Certificate. / Сертификат Сортности свидетельствует качество сырья, отсортированного официальными инспекторами, испытателями и сортировщиками. Он является ещё одним названием для Сертификата Осмотра или Сертификата Инспекции (Inspection Certificate).

GRADE CODE = СОРТОВОЙ КОД – A Grade Code is a four-digit code used throughout the grain industry to identify each grade of each class of grain. See also Grain Code. / Сортовой Код представляет собой код, состоящий из четырёх цифр и используемый в отрасли производства зерновых для идентификации каждого сорта каждого класса зерна. Смотрите также Код Зерновой Культуры (Grain Code).

GRADED COMMODITIES = СОРТИРОВАННЫЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ – Each official certificate for Graded Commodities shall show:- (i) the class, grade, or any other quality designation according to the official grade standards; (ii) all factor information requested by the applicant; and (iii) all grade determining factors for commodities graded below the highest quality grade. / Под Сортаментом или Сортиментом, искажённым от Французского слова Assortiment от Assortir, означающее Подбирать или Сортировать, понимается состав продукции по маркам, размерам, профилям. Термин ‘Сортамент’ применяется в металлургической промышленности преимущественно к металлопрокату, отражая данные о форме, размерах и материале различных видов однородных изделий; а ‘Сортимент’ – в лесозаготовительном и лесопильном производстве для характеристики назначения лесоматериала, например, пиловочное бревно.

GRADE NOT CONFORMING TO SPECIFICATION MEASUREMENTS = СОРТ, НЕ УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮЩИЙ ЗНАЧЕНИЯМ ИЗ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИИ – Grade Not Conforming to Specification Measurements:- finished product not measuring to specified dimensions and component parts not fitting in relationship to notches, openings and seams such as armholes, sleeve heads, neck bands, neck openings, side seams, inseams, waist measurements etc. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Pattern Grading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

GRADES = СОРТА – Grades are the various qualities of a commodity. / Разновидности по качеству сырья. Под Сортами, от Французского слова Sorte, понимаются рода товара (сырья или готовой продукции), обладающие определёнными качественными признаками. В переносном плане – качество, разряд. Условные показатели, устанавливаемые обычно по основной эксплуатационной характеристике или по комплексу главных свойств материала.

GRADES OF CHEMICALS = СОРТА ХИМИКАЛИЙ (или СОРТА ХИМИКАТОВ) – Grades Of Chemicals:- chemicals are graded according to purity and appropriateness for end use. Common grades include ‘reagent’ or ‘analytical’ (very pure, for laboratory work, very expensive, often in small packages), ‘USP’ or ‘BP’ (United States Pharmacopeia or British Pharmacopeia, usually for use in or as drugs, quite high purity, medium price, small to very large packages), ‘food grade’ and ‘technical grade’. Dyes for textile use are rarely graded, and are often quite crude and impure, compared with other chemicals. / Фамэкопиа (Pharmacopeia). Под Химикалиями или Химикатами понимаются химические препараты, продукты.

GRADE STAMP = ШТАМП ПО СОРТАМ (или СОРТОВОЙ ШТЕМПЕЛЬ, или СОРТОВОЕ КЛЕЙМО) – Grade Stamp is a stamp placed on lumber to denote its grade. / Штамп, размещённый на пиломатериале для обозначения его сорта.

GRADING = ГРАДАЦИЯ (или СОРТИРОВКА, или СОРТНОСТЬ) – In textile industry, Grading is a classification of the unopened or untied fleeces according to fineness, staple length, character, soundness, etc. Grading is the determining, by touch, the fineness of the diameters of individual fibers. Wool tops are graded in this fashion. Efforts are now being made to grade wool in the grease by this method.

GRADING CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ СОРТНОСТИ – Grading Certificate is a formal document setting forth the quality of a commodity as determined by authorized inspectors or grades. A paper setting forth the quality of a commodity as determined by authorized inspectors or graders. / Документ, устанавливающий качество товара, определённое уполномоченными инспекторами или классификаторами.

GRADING FACTOR = СОРТОВОЙ ПРИЗНАК (или ПРИЗНАК СОРТА) – A Grading Factor is a physical condition of grain, the result of growing conditions, handling procedures or storage practices. It is a visual characteristic that indicates a reduction in quality; for example, frost damage, sprouted kernels, or heated kernels. Only relevant grading factors are shown as reasons for a grade. If a sample of Wheat grades No. 3 for one particular reason, there is no need to list other factors that might be acceptable in a higher grade. If the sample is No. 3 for a combination of reasons, the combination must be shown in order of importance. / проросшая зерновка, или .

GRADING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СОРТИРОВКИ (или СИСТЕМА СОРТИРОВАНИЯ) – Grading Systems:- there are two fabric grading systems viz. 4-point and 10-point system. (1) 4-Point System:- Four point system also called as American Approval

Manufacturers Association (AAMA) a giant grading system for determining fabric quality is widely used by department of Defense in US and endorsed by AAMA and ASQ as in Table I. Total defect points per 100 square meters are calculated using the equation:- DPPHSY = (TPSIR x 3 600) / (F_W x TYI); (II.1). Where, DPPHSY is Defect points per 100 square yards, TPSIR is total points scored in the roll and F_W is Fabric width and TYI is Total Yards Inspected Acceptance criteria are 18/24 points per 100 square meters for shirting/suiting material. If one meter of cloth is having more than 10 points is not acceptable. Disadvantages of 4-point system:- It does not have provision for the probability of minor defects causing the fabric to be classified as seconds or minor defects falling out of cutting table during garmenting. There is no standard viewing condition for inspecting the fabric. Manual method has limitation of human error. Table II.B:- (i) Length of defect in fabrics – Points Allotted; (ii) Upto 7.5 cm – 1; (iii) Over 7.5 cm up to 15 cm – 2; (iv) Over 15 cm up to 22.5 cm – 3; (v) Over 22.5 cm – 4; (vi) Holes & opening (largest dimension):- (a) 2.5 cm or less – 2, (b) Over 2.5 cm – 4. (2) 10-Point System:- In 1955, the Ten-Point System for piece goods evaluation was approved and adopted by the Textile Distributor's Institute and National Federation of Textiles. This system assigns penalty points to each defect, depending on its length. The Ten-Point System is somewhat complicated because points-per-length vary for warp and filling defects. Table II.b shows a breakdown of the points:- Under the Ten-Point System, a piece is graded a 'first' if the total penalty points do not exceed the total yardage of the piece. A piece is graded a 'second' if the total penalty points exceed the total yardage of the piece. Table II. C:- (i) Length of defect – Points allotted; (ii) Warp defects:- (a) Up to 2.5 cm – 1, (b) 2.5 cm to 12.5 cm – 3, (c) 12.5 cm to 25 cm – 5, (d) 26 cm to 90 cm – 10; (iii) Filing defect (weft defect):- (a) Up to 2.5 cm – 1, (b) 2.5 cm to 12.5 cm – 3, (c) 12.5 inch to half-width – 5, (d) Larger than half-width – 10.

GRADUATED PAYMENT = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – Graduated Payment:- repayment terms calling for gradual increases in the payments on a closed-end obligation. A graduated payment loan usually involves negative amortization. / выплата (repayment) .

GRAFT = ПРИВОЙ (или ТРАНСПЛАНТАТ) – Graft is a shoot, bud or other tissue joined to, and growing on, another compatible plant. / Привой – черенок, почка или иная ткань, . Под Привоем понимается:- (i) черенок или почка (глазок) одного растения, привитые на другое растение – подвой; или (ii) надземная часть растения, например, яблони, развившаяся из привитых черенка или почки. Под Подвоем понимается растение (или часть его), на которое прививают часть (черенок, почку и тому подобное) другого растения – Привоя. Через корневую систему подвоя осуществляется минеральное питание и водоснабжение привитого растения. Привой снабжает подвой продуктами ассимиляции. Полнота срастания привитых компонентов и нормальное развитие полученного растительного организма зависят от физиологической совместимости подвоя и привоя. Подвой влияет на силу роста, урожайность и долговечность привоя, его зимостойкость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям. Привой, в свою очередь, может влиять на зимостойкость подвоя, на развитие его корневой системы. В плодоводстве в зависимости от производственных задач для одной и той же культуры применяют разные подвои. Например, Яблоню прививают на Юге и в центральных районах бывшего СССР на сеянцах культурных сортов и лесной Яблони, в более Северных районах – на сливолистной Яблоне (Китайке), а на Востоке и Севере – на Сибирской Яблоне. В питомниках бывшего СССР для выращивания привитых саженцев плодовых культур использовали около 40 видов подвоев, различающихся происхождением (дикорастущие и культурные), силой роста и способом размножения (семенные и вегетативные).

GRAFT COPOLYMER = ПРИВИТОЙ СОПОЛИМЕР (или ГРАФТ СОПОЛИМЕР) – Graft Copolymers belong to the general class of segmented copolymers and generally consist of a linear backbone of one composition and randomly distributed branches of a different composition. They have been prepared for many decades and have been used as impact resistant materials, thermoplastic elastomers, compatibilizers or emulsifiers for the preparation of stable blends or alloys. The number of potential applications has now expanded with the development of CRP (short for the conventional radical polymerization). Well-defined graft copolymers are most frequently prepared by either:- (a) a 'grafting through', or (b) a 'grafting from' controlled polymerization process. However the development of 'click' chemistry has led to a third approach, (c) based on site specific 'grafting to' chemistry. (a) Grafting Through:- the 'grafting through' method (or macromonomer method) is one of the simplest ways to synthesize graft copolymers with well defined side chains. Typically a low molecular weight monomer is radically copolymerized with a (meth)acrylate functionalized macromonomer. This method permits incorporation of macromonomers that have prepared by other controlled polymerization processes into a backbone prepared by a CRP. Macromonomers such as polyethylene, poly(ethylene oxide), polysiloxanes, poly(lactic acid), polycaprolactone have been incorporated into a polystyrene or poly(meth)acrylate backbone. Moreover, it is possible to design well-defined graft copolymers by combining the CRP 'grafting through' macromonomers procedure where the macromonomers had been prepared by any controlled polymerization process. This combination of controlled polymerization processes allows control of polydispersity, functionality, copolymer composition, backbone length, branch length and branch spacing by consideration of mole-ratio of the Methacryloyl-terminated macromonomers (MM) in the feed and reactivity ratio of both the monomer and macromonomer. Branches can be distributed homogeneously or heterogeneously based on the reactivity ratio of the terminal functional group on the macromonomer and the low molecular weight monomer; and, as shown in the properties section, this has a significant effect on the physical properties of the materials. A series of segmented poly(alkyl methacrylate)-g-poly(D-lactide)/poly(dimethylsiloxane) terpolymers, with different topologies were prepared by employing a combination of the 'grafting through' technique and CRP. Two synthetic pathways were used. The first was a single-step approach in which a methacrylate monomer (methyl methacrylate or butyl methacrylate) was copolymerized with a mixture of a poly(lactic acid) (PLA) macromonomer and a 1,1-diphenylethylene-functionalized polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) macromonomer. The second strategy was a two-step approach in which a graft copolymer containing one macromonomer was chain-extended by a copolymerization of the second macromonomer and the low-molecular weight methacrylate monomer. The molecular structure of the terpolymers was investigated by 2D GPC which indicated that well-defined terpolymers with controlled branch distribution were prepared via both pathways. The topologies of the graft terpolymers prepared by different combinations of the two step approach are displayed in the following schematic diagrams. While properties have yet to be fully explored, it is likely that phase separation is modified by polymer topology and hence the properties of the material will differ even though compositions were held constant. A spontaneous gradient graft copolymer was prepared by grafting through two different PEO macromonomers. Selection of a PEO methacrylate with a methyl end-group (PEOMeMA, DP of the PEO = 23) and a PEO acrylate end-capped by a phenyl ring (PEOPhA, DP of the PEO = 4) for the copolymerization led to a spontaneous gradient of PEO grafts along the copolymer backbone. A gradient copolymer was formed because of the significant difference in the reactivity of the two PEO macromonomers. The resulting copolymer has a high fraction of PEOMeMA grafts at one end of the polymer chain, gradually changing through hetero-sequences to predominately PEOPhA at the other chain end. An increase in the initial feed ratio of PEO acrylate reduced the rate of change in the shape of the gradient. (b) Grafting From:- the primary requirement for a successful 'grafting from' reaction is a preformed macromolecule with distributed initiating functionality. Grafting from reactions have been conducted from polyethylene, polyvinylchloride, and polyisobutylene. The only requirement for a multifunctional ATRP (short for the Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization) grafting from macroinitiator is distributed radically transferable atoms along the polymer backbone. The initiating sites can be incorporated by copolymerization, be an inherent part of the first polymer, or incorporated in a post-polymerization reaction. Indeed a pre-functionalized isobutylene rubber is commercially available from Exxon, (EXXPRO 3035) and has been employed in a

grafting from ATRP of MMA forming a spectrum of materials ranging from elastomers to impact resistant poly(MMA). Densely grafted copolymers are also prepared by a 'grafting from' polymerization and are discussed in the section on bottle-brush macromolecules and on the 'nanocomposites' page. (c) Grafting To:- grafting to has become a more efficient method for the preparation of graft copolymers with the rise of various 'click' chemistries. This approach has been used for the preparation of well defined star molecules, loosely grafted copolymers and as noted in the following section densely grafted structures. A well-defined copolymers of glycidyl methacrylate (< 40 mol %) and Me methacrylate prepared by ATRP. The glycidyl butyrate monomer unit that had been incorporated into the copolymer was efficiently opened with sodium azide in the presence of ammonium chloride in DMF at 50 °C to prepare a copolymer suitable for 'grafting to' using click linking chemistry. This click-type reaction led to the formation of a copolymer with distributed units of the corresponding 1-hydroxy-2-azido functional group in high yields. These azide-cont aining copolymers were further functionalized in a second click reaction conducted at room temp. CuBr/N,N,N',N",N"-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cyclo-addition of poly(ethylene oxide) methyl ether pentynoate yielded loosely grafted polymeric brushes with hydrophilic PEO side chains. Another 'high yield' chemical reaction, familiar to all interested in CRP, was exploited in a simple one-pot synthesis of heterograft copolymers via 'grafting onto' by atom transfer nitroxide radical coupling chemistry. The main chain was prepared by anionic ring-opening copolymerization of ethylene oxide (EO) and 4-glycidyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (GTEMPO) then polystyrene and poly(tert-Bu acrylate) with bromine end (PS-Br, PtBA-Br) were prepared by ATRP. When the three polymers were mixed in the presence of CuBr/N,N,N',N",N"-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine (PMDETA) at 90 °C, the formed secondary carbon radicals at the PS and PtBA chain ends were quickly trapped by nitroxide radicals on poly(GTEMPO-co-EO). It was found that the density of GTEMPO groups on the main chain of the poly(GTEMPO-co-EO), the MW of PS/PtBA side chains, and the structure of macroradicals significantly affected the efficiency of the grafting to reaction. Heterograft copolymers poly(4-glycidyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl-co- ethylene oxide)-graft-polystyrene and poly(tert-Bu acrylate) (poly(GTEMPO-co-EO)-g-PS/PtBA) were synthesized in one-pot by atom transfer nitroxide radical coupling (ATNRC) reaction via 'graft onto'. Graft Copolymer is a copolymer having branches of varying length made up of different monomer units on a common 'backbone' chain. Graft Copolymers are a special type of branched copolymer in which the side chains are structurally distinct from the main chain. The illustration depicts a special case where the main chain and side chains are composed of distinct homopolymers. However, the individual chains of a graft copolymer may be homopolymers or copolymers. Note that different copolymer sequencing is sufficient to define a structural difference, thus an A-B diblock copolymer with A-B alternating copolymer side chains is properly called a Graft Copolymer. For example, suppose we perform a free-radical polymerization of styrene in the presence of polybutadiene, a synthetic rubber, which retains one reactive C=C double bond per residue. We get polystyrene chains growing out in either direction from some of the places where there were double bonds, with a one-carbon rearrangement. Or to look at it the other way around, the result is a polystyrene backbone with polybutadiene chains growing out of it in both directions. This is an interesting copolymer variant in that one of the ingredients was a polymer to begin with. As with block copolymers, the quasi-composite product has properties of both 'components'. In the example cited, the rubbery chains absorb energy when the substance is hit, so it is much less brittle than ordinary polystyrene. The product is called High-Impact Polystyrene, or HIPS. / ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). боковые цепи или побочные цепи или ответвления (side chains). Кополимер – порошкообразная смола, которая полностью растворяется в ацетоне, образуя вязкие концентрированные прядильные растворы.

GRAIN = ГРАН – Grain is one of the earliest units of weight for gold, one grain being the equivalent of one grain of Wheat taken from the middle of the ear. 1 grain = 0.064 8 grams or 0.002 083 Troy ounces. 15.43 grains = 1 gram; 480.6 grains = 1 Troy ounce; 24 grains = 1 pennyweight. See also Granules. Grain is one of the earliest units of weight for gold. 1 grain = 0.064 8 grams or 0.002 083 Troy ounces. 15.43 grains = 1 gram; 480.6 grains = 1 Troy ounce; 24 grains = 1 pennyweight. Grain (gr) is:- (1) a traditional unit of weight. The grain, equal to 1/480 troy ounce (see also Pound (2)), or exactly 64.798 91 milligrams, was the legal foundation of traditional English weight systems, with various pounds being defined as a specified number of grains:- 5 760 grains in a troy pound and 7 000 grains in an avoirdupois pound, for example. In the version of the troy system used by jewelers, there are 24 grains in a pennyweight and 20 pennyweight in an ounce. In the version used by apothecaries, there are 20 grains in a scruple, 3 scruples in a dram, and 8 drams in an ounce. Originally the grain was defined in England as the weight of a barleycorn. This made the English grain larger than the corresponding grain units of France and other nations of the Continent, because those units were based on the weight of the smaller Wheat grain. Grain is a unit of weight in the US Customary System, an avoirdupois unit equal to 0.002 285 ounce (0.064 798 91 grams). One of the earliest weight units used for measuring gold. One grain is equivalent to 0.064 798 91 grams. Abbreviation:- gr. Grain:- as a unit of mass (weight), approximately 64.8 milligrams. / Обычной Системе Мер США. Одна из самых ранних единиц веса, используемых для измерения золота. Один гран равен 0.064 798 91 граммам. Обозначение:- гр. Под Граном, от Латинского слова Granum, означающее Зерно или Крупинка, понимается единица массы. В Британской Империальной Системе для взвешивания драгоценных камней и металлов использовались аптекарский, торговый и Тройский гран. 1 гран = 64.798 91·10^{-6} килограмма (кг) = 64.798 91 миллиграммам (мг). В России гран использовался в аптекарской практике до введения Метрической Системы Мер и был равен 62.209 миллиграммам (мг).

(2) Grain (gr) is a unit of weight formerly used by jewelers in measuring diamonds and other precious stones. The jeweler's grain is exactly 1/4 carat. Now that the carat has been standardized at 200 milligrams, the jeweler's grain is exactly 50 milligrams, or approximately 0.771 6 Troy grain. This unit is widely used for measuring pearls, so it is sometimes called the Pearl Grain.

(3) Grain (gr) is a traditional French unit of weight equal to 53.115 milligrams.

GRAIN = ЗЕРНО – In Rice industry, Grain (syn. Rough Rice, Paddy, Padi, Caryopsis, Seed) is:- (1) a fruit in which the pericarp is fused with the seed. (2) The ripened ovary and its associated structures such as the lemma, palea, rachilla, sterile lemmas, and the awn if present. Grain is a commodity class for seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting. See also Seeds. Grain (Rice):- (syn. Rough Rice, Paddy, Caryopsis, and Seed). The ripened ovary and its associated structures such as the lemma, palea, rachilla, sterile lemmas, and the awn if present. Sterile or under-developed ovaries enveloped by a well-developed lemma and palea should be termed empty or under-developed spikelets. A Grain is any seed named in the Canada Grain Act or designated by the Canada Grain Regulations as a grain. / Под Зерном понимается:- (i) плод хлебных злаков (зерновка) и семя зернобобовых культур; и (ii) продукт зернового производства или сырьё для крахмало-паточной, комбикормовой, крупяной, мукомольной, пивоваренной промышленности. Зерно, (1) плод хлебных злаков и семя зерновых бобовых культур. (2) Продукт зернового производства. Зерно является одним из основных продуктов питания человека, сырьём для мукомольной, крупяной, пивоваренной, крахмало-паточной, спиртовой, комбикормовой промышленности, концентрированным кормом для сельскохозяйственных животных. Продукты переработки зерна используют в хлебопекарной, макаронной, кондитерской промышленности. Зерно – наиболее важная часть государственных продовольственных резервов и предмет экспорта. Зерно хлебных злаков (смотрите Зерновые Культуры) – сухой односемянный плод (зерновка), голый у Пшеницы, Ржи, Кукурузы, голозёрных форм Ячменя и Овса и плёнчатый (покрыт цветковыми плёнками) у Овса, Ячменя, Риса, Проса и других. Основную массу зерна составляет эндосперм, из которого при помоле получают наиболее ценную часть муки. Клетки

большей части его массы заполнены крахмалом и белковыми веществами. Краевой слой эндосперма – алейроновый – богат белками и жиром. Наибольшее содержание белков – в слое, прилегающем к алейроновому. При сортовых помолах алейроновый слой отделяют в отруби, так как он плохо усваивается организмом человека. В зависимости от размеров, формы и расположения крахмальных зёрен, свойств и распределения белков зерно может быть стекловидным, полустекловидным и мучнистым. В нижней части зерна расположен зародыш-зачаток будущего растения. В нём много белка, жира, сахаров, витаминов, ферментов. При сортовых помолах зародыш удаляют, так как он с трудом измельчается, а содержащийся в нём жир легко прогоркает, вызывая порчу муки при хранении. Снаружи зерно покрыто плодовой и семенной оболочками, которые также при сортовом помоле в основном попадают в отруби. Весовое соотношение частей зерна Пшеницы (в %):- эндосперм 81.1–84.2; алейроновый слой 6.8–8.6; зародыш 1.4–3.2; оболочки 3.1–5.6; у Овса соответственно – 51–61; 4–6; 3–4; 2–4 и, кроме того, цветковые плёнки 20–40. Зрелое зерно зерновых бобовых культур лишено эндосперма. Оно покрыто семенной оболочкой (кожурой), под которой расположен зародыш, состоящий из мясистых семядолей, зародышевых стебля, корня и почечки. Весовое соотношение основных частей зерно наиболее распространённых зернобобовых культур (в %):- оболочка 6.4–11; семядоли 87.2–92.5; корень, стебель и почечка 1.1–2.5. Средний химический состав зерна (при влажности 14%) включает белки, жиры, углеводы (кроме клетчатки), клетчатка и зола. Основная часть углеводов зерна составляет крахмал, гидролиз которого имеет большое значение при приготовлении теста. Клетчатка и гемицеллюлоза входят в состав клеточных оболочек. Из сахаров содержатся мальтоза, глюкоза и фруктоза. Белки зерна хлебных злаков относятся главным образом к проламинам и глютелинам. Основные белки Пшеницы глиадин и глютенин образуют клейковину, от количества и качества которой зависят упругость теста, пористость и объём хлеба. Клейковина Ржи (выделяется в особых условиях) и Ячменя (содержится не во всех Сортах) обладает худшими физическими свойствами. Белки зернобобовых культур состоят главным образом из глобулинов и небольшого количества альбуминов. Они более полноценны, чем белки хлебных Злаков. Жиры, в которые входят в основном ненасыщенные жирные кислоты, содержатся в наибольшем количестве в зародыше, а у Арахиса и Сои – в семядолях. В составе золы зерна – фосфор, калий, магний, кальций, кремний и другие элементы (в виде окислов). Ферменты главным образом сосредоточены в зародыше, из них наибольшее значение имеют a-амилаза, b-амилаза, a-глюкозидаза (мальтаза), b-фруктофуранозидаза (сахараза), липазы, протеазы, каталаза и другие. В зерне содержатся (наибольшее количество – в зародыше и периферических слоях) витамины:- тиамин (B_1), рибофлавин (B_2), пиридоксин (B_6), никотинамид (PP), аскорбиновая кислота (C); только в проросшем зерне – пантотеновая кислота, а также пигмент каротин – источник витамина ретинола (A). Качество зерна оценивают по следующим показателям:- свежесть, цвет, запах, вкус, кислотность, засорённость, заражённость хлебных запасов Вредителями и болезнями, влажность, натура (масса 1 литра (л)), масса 1 000 зёрен и другие. При технологической оценке (мукомольной и хлебопекарной) часто определяют стекловидность, зольность, содержание белка, проводят опытные выпечки хлеба из полученной муки и последующую оценку его (объёмный выход хлеба из 100 граммов (г) муки, формоустойчивость подового хлеба и другие). Качество зерна в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) нормировалось Государственными Стандартами (ГОСТ). Были установлены кондиции на перерабатываемое зерно. Качество экспортного зерна нормировалось Техническими Условиями (ТУ). К Зерновым Культурам относятся растения, возделываемые для получения зерна. В сухом веществе зерна Кукурузы, Овса, Пшеницы, Ржи, Риса и других 7–18% белков, 2–5% жира, 60–80% углеводов, а также витамины и ферменты. Зерно Бобовых зерновых культур (зернобобовых культур) богато белком. Стерня или Жнивьё, нижняя часть стеблей зерновых культур, оставшаяся на корню после уборки урожая.

GRAIN = РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН – (1) Grain:- the direction, size, arrangement, appearance or quality of the fiber in wood or veneer. When speaking of wood, the term grain is used, in several ways, as in the alignment of the wood in the tree. Basic grain descriptions include straight grain, spiral and interlocked. Straight grain runs in a single direction, parallel to the axis of the tree; spiral grain spirals around the axis of the tree and interlocked grain spirals around the axis of the tree, but reverses its direction regularly, alternating, interlocking. Most species grown in temperate climates produce visible annual growth rings (grain) that show the difference in density and color between wood formed early and that formed late in the growing season. The inner part of the growth ring, formed first, is called ‘Spring Wood’; the outer part, formed later in the season, is called ‘Summer Wood’. Spring wood is characterized by cells having relatively large cavities and thin. Summer wood cells have smaller cavities and thicker walls, and consequently are denser than those in spring wood. The growth rings, when exposed by conventional sawing methods, provide the grain or characteristic pattern of the wood. The distinguishing features among the various species results in part from differences in growth-ring formation. And within species, natural variations in growth ensure the unique character and beauty of each piece of wood. Strictly speaking, grain is not the same as the ‘figure’ of wood. In wood, figure refers to the appearance of wood. The figure of a particular piece of wood may be due to the cut, or to innate properties of the wood, however informally ‘Figure’ is often referred to as Grain. Figure is the combination of wood color as well as grain. Types of figure include bear scratches, bird’s eye, blister, burl, curl, dimple, fiddleback, flame, ghost, quilted, and spalted. Special grain alignments and their rarity promote the value of both the raw material and the finished work it becomes a part of. In a wider sense, the term grain may also be applied to the orientation of the cut; the way a given piece of wood has been sawn, as in flat-grain (flat-sawn or plain sawn) or edge grain (quarter-sawn or rift-sawn or straight-grained). An understanding of grain as applied to woodworking techniques is of the utmost importance. In describing the application of a woodworking technique to a given piece of wood, the direction of the technique may be:- (i) with the grain (easy; giving a clean result), (ii) against the grain (heavy going; giving a poor result), and (iii) across the grain (at right angles to the grain). Grain usually runs from somewhere within (or through) a piece of wood to the surface. If that high point encounters the cutter first, the ends of the grain bundles can be snagged, or lifted. The result is often chipping or separated ends. With the ends of the grain angling away from the cutter, the ends are more likely to slice cleanly, leaving a smooth surface. When the angle of grain is relatively steep, determining direction is easy. However, when this angle is more subtle, or appears to run parallel to the long axis of a piece of wood, it can be difficult to identify the correct direction of feed. Grain patterns on the face of boards can be deceiving. When growth rings are dissected during the sawing process, they can show a feathered-appearing edge that might appear to indicate the wrong feed direction. Looking at the edge of the board is often a better way to determine if the grain is rising or falling. To demonstrate the interaction between grain and cutters, hold a common paint brush at an angle, sliding your hand across the bristles in both directions. Notice how easily the bristles slip over your hand when their ends are pointed in approximately the same direction your hand is moving. Then, notice how the bristles catch when their ends face the direction of your hand. Though exaggerated, this is essentially what happens when feeding wood through the various cutters in our shops. And as Mother Nature is not inclined to make things easier for woodworkers, it is necessary to learn techniques to obtain the best results from this ever-changing medium. The time it takes to successfully read the grain orientation in a piece of wood offsets potential loss of wood, and your time, should the piece fracture. Also known as Flair. / Виды (Species). тангенциально распиленное (flat-sawn) или радиально распиленное (edge grain; радиально распиленное (quarter-sawn)).

(2) Grain is the direction in which the yarns run in weaving. The straight grain is the direction of the warp yarns.

GRAIN ASPIRATOR = ЗЕРНОАСПИРАТОР – Grain Aspirator is designed to effectively separate light trash from good cereals and grain. / Зерноаспиратор, воздушный сепаратор, машина для очистки зерна от пыли и примесей, для выделения оболочек

из продуктов переработки крупяных культур, а также для контроля качества крупы, относов и лузги. Зерноаспираторы делятся на две группы. В зерноаспираторах первой группы, работающих при переменном количестве воздуха, подача зерна производится питающим валиком и регулируется клапанами с противовесами. Отклонение клапана устанавливается винтами. В аспирационных каналах частицы, обладающие большей парусностью, уносятся и оседают в камере, откуда выпадают по мере накопления. В зерноаспираторах второй группы, работающих при постоянном количестве воздуха, зерно через трубу рабочей камеры и клапан равномерным слоем падает на подвижный отражательный щиток, а с него в выходной канал, подвергаясь в пути двухкратному продуванию. Захваченные воздушным потоком примеси направляются по аспирационному каналу в осадочную камеру, откуда удаляются шнеком. Воздух поступает во всасывающее отверстие вентилятора, который подаёт его в отверстие рабочей камеры для повторного продувания.

GRAIN BANK = БАНК ЗЕРНА – Grain Bank:- accepting grain on deposit from a livestock producer for redelivery to him/her as a feed product at a future date.

GRAIN CHARACTERISTICS = ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЗЕРНА – Grain Characteristics is the different character and dimensions of the rice grain, e.g., length and shape and cooking qualities. / свойство (character) .

GRAIN CHEMICAL QUALITY = ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ КАЧЕСТВО ЗЕРНА – Grain Chemical Quality is the chemical analysis of the grain's content or nutritional value.

GRAIN CODE = КОД ЗЕРНА – A Grain Code is a two-digit code used throughout the industry for each class of grain. See also Grade Code. / Код Зерна представляет собой код, состоящий из двух цифр и используемый в отрасли для идентификации каждого класса зерна. Смотрите также Сортовой Код (Grade Code).

GRAIN DORMANCY = ПОКОЙ ЗЕРНА – Grain Dormancy:- physiologically, the inactive growth phase of the grain. / Покой Зерна:- это состояние жизнеспособных семян, при котором они не прорастают в обычных условиях, прорастают замедленно или прорастают только при специальных условиях. Различают покой вынужденный, вызванный внешними условиями – отсутствием влаги, необходимой температуры, и органический (или глубокий) – задержка прорастания, связанная с внутренними свойствами семян многих Растений. Причины и продолжительность органического покоя, а также условия его нарушения у различных Видов Растений неодинаковы. В состоянии покоя жизненные процессы в зерне не прекращаются. Происходит медленный обмен веществ, поддерживающий жизнь зародышевой ткани. Покой представляет собой очень Важное приспособительное свойство Растений, предохраняющее семена от несвоевременного прорастания и позволяющее им длительное время сохранять жизнеспособность. Свежеубранные семена многих Злаковых и других культур находятся в неглубоком физиологическом покое, который во времени обычно совпадает с периодом послеуборочного дозревания.

GRAIN FUTURES ACT = АКТ О ФЬЮЧЕРСАХ НА ЗЕРНО – 1922-September-21 – The Grain Futures Act, predecessor to the Commodity Exchange Act, is enacted. The provisions of the Grain Futures Act, including the requirements for designation as a contract market, are similar to those of the Future Trading Act. Unlike the Future Trading Act, the Grain Futures Act is based on the interstate commerce clause and bans off-contract-market futures trading rather than taxing it. The Grain Futures Administration is formed as an agency of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to administer the Grain Futures Act. The Grain Futures Act also creates the Grain Futures Commission, which consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General. The authority to suspend or revoke a contract market designation is vested in the Grain Futures Commission. 1936-June-15 – The Commodity Exchange Act is enacted. The Commodity Exchange Act replaces the Grain Futures Act and extends Federal regulation to a list of enumerated commodities that includes Cotton, Rice, mill feeds, butter, eggs, and Irish Potatoes, as well as grains. All references to 'grains' in the Grain Futures Act are changed to 'commodities'. The Grain Futures Commission becomes the Commodity Exchange Commission and continues to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General. The Commodity Exchange Act grants the Commodity Exchange Commission the authority to establish Federal speculative position limits, but not the authority to require exchanges to set their own speculative position limits. The Commodity Exchange Act, among other things, also requires futures commission merchants to segregate customer funds that are deposited for purposes of margin, prohibits fictitious and fraudulent transactions such as wash sales and accommodation trades, and bans all commodity option trading. The option ban remains in effect until 1981. The US Federal statute that provided for the regulation of trading in grain futures, effective 1923-June-22; administered by the US Department of Agriculture; amended in 1936 by the Commodity Exchange Act.

GRAIN HARDNESS = ТВЁРДОСТЬ ЗЕРНА (или ТВЕРДОЗЁРНОСТЬ, или СТЕКЛОВИДНОСТЬ ЗЕРНА) – Grain Hardness is a key variety trait for milling. Hard and soft Wheats have different processing requirements and end-uses. The hard Wheats used for breadmaking must absorb sufficient water during dough making. Soft Wheats are preferred for biscuits as much added liquid is baked out to produce a crisp product. By crushing individual grains within a Single Kernel Characterisation System (SKCS) instrument, the miller can check grain hardness and identify mixtures of hard and soft varieties. Near infrared calibrations, based on SKCS, can rapidly separate hard and soft Wheat samples. / твёрдость (hardness) .

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ИНСПЕКЦИИ ЗЕРНА, УПАКОВЩИКОВ (или ЗАГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ) И СКОТНЫХ ДВОРОВ – The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) agency that facilitates the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products, and promotes fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture. GIPSA is part of USDA's Marketing and Regulatory Programs, which are working to ensure a productive and competitive global marketplace for US agricultural products. The Agency's Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) promotes fair business practices and competitive environments to market livestock, meat, and poultry. Through its oversight activities, including monitoring programs, reviews, and investigations, P&SP fosters fair competition, provides payment protection, and guards against deceptive and fraudulent trade practices that affect the movement and price of meat animals and their products. P&SP's work protects consumers and members of the livestock, meat, and poultry industries. The Agency's Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) facilitates the marketing of US grain and related agricultural products by establishing standards for quality assessments, regulating handling practices, and managing a network of Federal, State, and private laboratories that provide impartial, user fee funded official inspection and weighing services. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Mission Statement:- to facilitate the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products, and promote fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture. GIPSA's vision is to be a dynamic organization that responds effectively to the changing conditions of American agriculture. As an organization GIPSA values:- (i) integrity and professionalism; (ii) innovation among individuals and teams; (iii) diversity in the workforce; (iv) employees and customers; and (v) fiscal responsibility. Strategic Plan (in 2012):- ensuring fair and transparent markets free from deceptive and fraudulent practices, combined with recognized and reliable descriptors of crop quality and value, promote economic health and prosperity in American agriculture. US farmers produce a wide variety of agricultural products and the vast American infrastructure permits these products to be processed and distributed throughout the United States and international markets effectively and efficiently. The markets serviced by GIPSA represent a total economic value

of approximately USD170 billion annually with exports contributing over USD28.7 billion to the US economy. History:- the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) was established in 1994 as part of the reorganization of the US Department of Agriculture. The formation of the agency resulted from the joining of two previously independent agencies:- the Federal Grain Inspection Service and the Packers and Stockyards Administration. Today, GIPSA is part of USDA's Marketing and Regulatory Programs, which are working to ensure a productive and competitive global marketplace for US agricultural products. The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) was established by Congress in 1976 to manage the national grain inspection system, which initially was established in 1916, and to institute a national grain weighing program. The goal of creating a single Federal grain inspection entity was to ensure development and maintenance of uniform US standards, to develop inspection and weighing procedures for grain in domestic and export trade, and to facilitate grain marketing. Today's (in 2012) Packers and Stockyards Program (P&S) is the progeny of the Packers and Stockyards Administration, which was established in 1921 under the Packers and Stockyards Act. The organization was instituted to regulate livestock marketing activities at public stockyards and the operations of meat packers and live poultry dealers. Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is a federal agency that facilitates the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural commodities, and promotes fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

GRAIN LENGTH = ДЛИНА ЗЕРНА – Grain Length is the distance from the base of the sterile lemma to the tip or spiculus of the lemma or palea.

GRAIN MILLING QUALITY = МУКОМОЛЬНОЕ КАЧЕСТВО ЗЕРНА – Grain Milling Quality:- physical and chemical characteristics of the grain after milling.

GRAIN NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ЗЁРЕН – Grain Number is the number of grains per panicle. This varies with the different Varieties.

GRAIN SHAPE = ФОРМА ЗЕРНА – Grain Shape is the physical shape of the rice grain – round or slender, etc.

GRAIN SIZE = РАЗМЕР ЗЕРНА (или ВЕЛИЧИНА ЗЕРНА, или КРУПНОСТЬ ЗЕРНА) – Grain Size is the dimensions and weight of the grain.

GRAIN SMUT = ГОЛОВНЯ ЗЕРНА – Grain Smut is a disease of the Rice grain caused by Ustilaginoidea virens. The grain becomes yellow-greenish or greenish-black velvety spore balls. Also called False Smut. / споровые шарики. Под Головнёй понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

GRAIN–STRAW RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗЕРНО–СОЛОМА – Grain-Straw Ratio is a ratio of grain weight to the remaining aboveground dry weight or straw weight at harvest.

GRAIN TERMINAL = ЗЕРНОХРАНИЛИЩЕ (или ЗЕРНОВОЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ) – Grain Terminal is a large grain elevator facility with the capacity to ship grain by rail and/or barge to domestic or foreign markets. / Под Зернохранилищем понимается сооружение для хранения зерна. Различают закромные, напольные и силосные зернохранилища. Они оборудуются зерноочистительными машинами, зерносушилками, вентиляторами. Зернохранилище, здание или сооружение для хранения зерна. Зернохранилища должны надёжно сохранять зерно, защищать его от атмосферных осадков, грунтовых и поверхностных вод, Грызунов и Птиц, быть удобными для загрузки и выгрузки зерна и контроля за его состоянием. В царской России крестьяне хранили зерно в амбарах, где приём, очистка, сушка зерна и уход за ним осуществлялись главным образом вручную. Товарное зерно, скупавшееся торговцами, хранилось в так называемых лабазах, отличавшихся от амбаров большей величиной. Во второй половине XX века в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) строили разнообразные зернохранилища – от простейших навесов до высокомеханизированных элеваторов. Зернохранилища бывают напольные, закромные и силосные. В Напольных Зернохранилищах (Зерноскладах) хранят большие массы однородного зерна непосредственно на полу. В бывшем СССР такие зернохранилища ёмкостью от 250 до 5 500 тонн (т) строили в совхозах, колхозах, на хлебоприёмных пунктах. Это одноэтажные здания, чаще всего прямоугольные в плане, в ряде случаев с верхней и нижней галереями, в которых были установлены механизмы для загрузки и выгрузки зерна, со скатной или сводчатой кровлей, горизонтальными или наклонными заглублёнными и полузаглублёнными полами. В Закромных (Бункерных) Зернохранилищах хранили мелкие партии зерна разных культур и сортов. Эти зернохранилища представляли собой напольные склады, разделённые перегородками на отдельные отсеки – закрома, или склады с бункерами, которые имели наклонные или конусные днища. Силосные Зернохранилища – высокие силосы (ёмкости), круглые или прямоугольные в плане, с днищами в виде конусов. Наиболее совершенные из них зерновые элеваторы. Напольные и закромные (бункерные) зернохранилища со скатной кровлей обычно каркасные. Каркас выполняют из сборного железобетона, дерева или металла, стены – из сборного железобетона, кирпича и других материалов, кровлю – чаще всего из волнистых асбестоцементных листов. Сводчатые зернохранилища строят из сборного железобетона. За рубежом распространены напольные зернохранилища цилиндрической формы (Канада, Соединённые Штаты Америки (США)), многоэтажные (Западная Европа), а также зернохранилища с покрытиями из вантовых конструкций. В напольных и закромных зернохранилищах небольшой ёмкости зерно загружают и выгружают передвижными механизмами – транспортёрами, самоподавателями и другими. В крупных зернохранилищах применяют стационарные механизмы, обеспечивающие наименьшие затраты труда. Зерно загружают ленточным транспортёром, размещаемым в верхней галерее. Для приёма зерна и подачи его на верхний транспортёр в торце склада сооружают вышку с нориями, приёмным ковшом и автомобилеподъёмником. Выгружают зерно транспортёром, размещаемым в нижней подземной галерее. Большая часть зерна попадает на транспортёр самотёком, а остальная подгребается передвижными механизмами. В силосных зернохранилищах и напольных с наклонными полами всё зерно разгружается на транспортёры самотёком. Для механизированного приёма зерна, очистки, сушки, подачи в зернохранилище и выгрузки его на хлебоприёмных пунктах и в крупных хозяйствах строят сушильно-очистительные башни с приёмно-отпускными устройствами (СОБ), размещая их в торцах зернохранилищ. Склады связаны с СОБ верхними и нижними транспортёрами. Для хранения больших количеств зерна строят несколько зернохранилищ торцами вплотную один к другому, разделяя их противопожарными стенами. Для лучшего сохранения зерна в зернохранилищах, помимо естественной вентиляции через окно и ворота, а также через шахты с задвижками, устанавливаемые вдоль конька здания, или горизонтального жёлоба внутри закромов, предусматривают активное вентилирование. Температуру зерна в зернохранилищах контролируют электротермометрами, показания которых наблюдают на пульте.

GRAIN TRANSLUCENCY = ПРОСВЕЧИВАЕМОСТЬ (или ПОЛУПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ) ЗЕРНА – Grain Translucency refers to the ability of light to pass through the endosperm, after milling.

GRAIN WEIGHT = ВЕС ЗЕРНА – Grain Weight is the weight of the grain often recorded as grams per 1 000 grains.

GRAIN WIDTH = ШИРИНА ЗЕРНА – Grain Width is the measurement of the grain across the broadest section.

GRAIN YIELD = УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ ЗЕРНА (или ВЫХОД ЗЕРНА, или УМОЛОТ ЗЕРНА, или УРОЖАЙ ЗЕРНА) – Grain Yield is a weight of harvested grain expressed as tons/ha with a moisture content of 14%.

GRAM = ГРАММ – Gram (g) is the unit of mass in the metric system. The name comes from the Greek Gramma, a small weight identified in later Roman and Byzantine times with the Latin Scripulum or Scruple (the English Scruple is equal to about 1.3 grams). The gram was originally defined to be the mass of one cubic centimeter of pure water, but to provide precise standards it was necessary to construct physical objects of specified mass. One gram is now defined to be 1/1 000 of the mass of the standard kilogram, a platinum-iridium bar carefully guarded by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris for more than a century. (The kilogram, rather than the gram, is considered the base unit of mass in the SI.) The gram is a small mass, equal to about 15.432 grains or 0.035 273 966 ounce. The original French spelling Gramme is sometimes used. Note:- The only correct symbol for the gram is g. The abbreviations 'gm' and (worse) 'gr' should never be used. / Под Граммом, от Французского слова Gramme, от Латинского и Греческого слова Gramma, означающее Мелкая Мера Массы, понимается основная единица массы в СГС системе единиц и дольная единица (0.001 кг) массы в СИ. Обозначение:- г (g). 1 г с точностью до 0.2% равен массе 1 $см^3$ химически чистой воды при температуре её наибольшей плотности (около 4 °C). 1 г = 10^{-3} кг.

GRAM BREAK FACTOR = ФАКТОР ОБРЫВНОСТИ В ГРАММАХ – Gram Break Factor:- xxxxx. See also Break Factor.

GRAMINEOUS = ТРАВЯНИСТОЕ (или ЗЛАКОВОЕ) – Gramineous:- belonging to the grass family.

GRAMM–LEACH–BLILEY ACT = АКТ ГРЭМА–ЛЫЧА–БЛАЙЛИ – The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB), also known as the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, (Pub.L. 106-102, 113 Stat. 1338, enacted November 12, 1999) is an act of the 106th United States Congress (1999–2001). It was signed into law by President Bill Clinton and it repealed part of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, opening up the market among banking companies, securities companies and insurance companies. The Glass-Steagall Act prohibited any one institution from acting as any combination of an investment bank, a commercial bank, and an insurance company. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act allowed commercial banks, investment banks, securities firms, and insurance companies to consolidate. For example, Citicorp (a commercial bank holding company) merged with Travelers Group (an insurance company) in 1998 to form the conglomerate Citigroup Inc., a corporation combining banking, securities and insurance services under a house of brands that included Citibank, Smith Barney, Primerica, and Travelers. This combination, announced in 1998, would have violated the Glass-Steagall Act and the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 by combining securities, insurance, and banking, if not for a temporary waiver process. The law was passed to legalize these mergers on a permanent basis. Historically, the combined industry has been known as the 'Financial Services Industry'. Many of the largest banks, brokerages, and insurance companies desired the Act at the time. The justification was that individuals usually put more money into investments when the economy is doing well, but they put most of their money into savings accounts when the economy turns bad. With the new Act, they would be able to do both 'savings' and 'investment' at the same financial institution, which would be able to do well in both good and bad economic times. Prior to the Act, most financial services companies were already offering both saving and investment opportunities to their customers. On the retail/consumer side, a bank called Norwest which would later merge with Wells Fargo Bank led the charge in offering all types of financial services products in 1986. American Express attempted to own almost every field of financial business (although there was little synergy among them). Things culminated in 1998 when Citibank merged with Travelers Insurance creating Citigroup Inc.. The merger violated the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA), but Citibank was given a two-year forbearance that was based on an assumption that they would be able to force a change in the law. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act passed in November 1999, repealing portions of the BHCA and the Glass-Steagall Act, allowing banks, brokerages, and insurance companies to merge, thus making the CitiCorp/Travelers Group merger legal. Also prior to the passage of the Act, there were many relaxations to the Glass-Steagall Act. For example, a few years earlier, commercial Banks were allowed to pursue investment banking, and before that banks were also allowed to begin stock and insurance brokerage. Insurance underwriting was the only main operation they weren't allowed to do, something rarely done by banks even after the passage of the Act. Much consolidation occurred in the financial services industry since, but not at the scale some had expected. Retail banks, for example, do not tend to buy insurance underwriters, as they seek to engage in a more profitable business of insurance brokerage by selling products of other insurance companies. Other retail banks were slow to market investments and insurance products and package those products in a convincing way. Brokerage companies had a hard time getting into banking, because they do not have a large branch and backshop footprint. Banks have recently tended to buy other banks, such as the 2004 Bank of America and Fleet Boston merger, yet they have had less success integrating with investment and insurance companies. Many banks have expanded into investment banking, but have found it hard to package it with their banking services, without resorting to questionable tie-ins which caused scandals at Smith Barney. In the United States, Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act is the Federal legislation that allowed affiliations among banks, securities firms, and insurance companies under a financial holding company structure. The act reaffirmed the Federal Reserve's role as 'umbrella supervisor' over organizations that control banks, while also requiring that bank regulators and functional regulators supervise subsidiaries within a financial holding company. Sen. Phil Gramm (R, Texas), Rep. Jim Leach (R, Iowa), and Rep. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R, Virginia), the co-sponsors of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. (Sen.:- The US Senate; Rep:- the US House of Representatives; R:- Republican Party). / Президент Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton) Акт Глэса-Стигэла от 1933 (Glass-Steagall Act of 1933). Например, Сытикоп (Citicorp; коммерческая банковская холдиньговая компания) слилась с Тчрэвэлёрз Груп (Travelers Group; страховая компания) в 1998, образовав конгломерат Сытигруп Инк. (Citigroup Inc.), Сытибэньк (Citibank), Смис Бани (Smith Barney), Праймэрика (Primerica), и Тчрэвэлёрз (Travelers). Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of America). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Сенатор Фил Грэм (Sen. Phil Gramm (R, Texas)), Республиканец Дьжим Лыч (Rep. Jim Leach (R, Iowa)), и Республиканец Томэс Дьжей. Блайли, Младший (Rep. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R, Virginia)), соспонсоры Акта Грэма-Лича-Блайли (Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act)). Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express).

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE = ДЕДОВСКАЯ ОГОВОРКА (или ОГОВОРКА О НЕРАСПРОСТРАНЕНИИ ДЕЙСТВИЯ НА РАНЕЕ ИМЕВШИЕСЯ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА) – Grandfather Clause is a provision that enabled motor carriers engaged in lawful trucking operations before the passage of the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 to secure common carrier authority w/o proving public convenience and necessity; a similar provision exists for other modes. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provision that allows the original contracting parties to exempt from general GATT obligations mandatory domestic legislation which is inconsistent with GATT provisions, but which existed before the GATT was signed. Newer members may also 'grandfather' domestic legislation if that is agreed to in negotiating the terms of accession. US legislation also provides for 'grandfather clauses'. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). Дедовская Оговорка – положение, не относящееся к ранее начавшейся деятельности. Положение, включаемое в новое правило (или закон), о том, что лица или коммерческие предприятия, уже занимающиеся деятельностью, которой касаются новые правила, являются исключением из действия этих правил. Например, решение Совета по Стандартам Финансового Учёта (Financial Accounting Standards Board), вступающее в силу в 1998, требует,

чтобы коммерческие предприятия амортизировали (списывали) оценку репутации. Однако решение содержит положение о ранее начавшейся деятельности, которое исключает репутацию, приобретённую до 1998, из активов, подлежащих списанию.

GRANDFATHERED ACTIVITIES = АТАВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или УСТАРЕВШИЕ ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – Grandfathered Activities are the nonbank activities, some of which would normally not be permissible for bank holding companies and foreign banks in the United States, but which were acquired or engaged in before a particular date. Such activities may be continued under the 'grandfather' clauses of the Bank Holding Company Act and the International Banking Act.

GRANNY DRESS = БАБУЛЬКИНО ПЛАТЬЕ – Granny Dress is a long loose-fitting dress usually with high neck and long sleeves.

GRANT = ДАР (или ГРАНТ) – Grant:- (1) agree to give or allow (something requested) to, e.g., 'they were granted a meeting'; (2) agree or admit to (someone) that (something) is true, e.g., 'he hasn't made much progress, I'll grant you that'. Grant is:- an amount of money given especially by the government to a person or organization for a special purpose:- (i) student/research grant; or (ii) local authority/government grant. Grant is a bounty, contribution, gift, or subsidy (in cash or kind) bestowed by a government or other organization (called the grantor) for specified purposes to an eligible recipient (called the grantee). Grants are usually conditional upon certain qualifications as to the use, maintenance of specified standards, or a proportional contribution by the grantee or other grantor(s). Grant is a sum of money given by a government or other organization for a particular purpose, e.g., 'a research grant'. Grant (1975-Fenruary; USA):- The term Grant means money or property provided in lieu of money paid or furnished by the Federal Government to recipients under programs that provide financial assistance and support for basic research. The term does not include technical assistance programs which provide services instead of money or other assistance in the form of general revenue sharing, loans, loan guarantees, or insurance. Also the term does not apply to direct payments or direct loans to individuals. (b) The term Recipient includes the following types of organizations which are receiving Federal funds:- (i) Public and private institutions of higher education, (ii) Public and private hospitals, and (iii) Other public and private nonprofit organizations, such as (but not limited to) community action agencies, Head Start agencies, research institutes, educational associations, and health centers. The term does not include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations and Government-owned facilities (GOCO) or research centers providing continuing support for mission-oriented, large scale programs which are (usually) Government-owned or controlled, or are designed as federally-funded research and development centers. (c) The term Agreement means a cooperative agreement, grant, contract or other types of instruments used to reflect a relationship between the Federal Government and the recipient but does not include procurements for goods and services which are normally conducted through solicited competitive bidding or provide for a payment of a fee or profit to the recipient.

GRANTEE = ОДАРЯЕМЫЙ (или ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ ПРАВОВОГО ТИТУЛА) – (1) In real estate, a Grantee is a person who receives property after a sale or other transfer of title. In business, a Grantee could be a person who receives a stock option grant. The idea is that the grantee receives something from another person, often called the Grantor. Grantees receive title and claim to assets of all kinds:- stock options, real estate, or the legal use of some sort of asset. See also Grant. In the legal world, a Grantee is a person who receives something. Grantee is one to whom a grant is made; specifically:- one to whom a grant by deed is made.

(2) Grantee is the buyer of real estate. See also Deed. Grantee is the party who receives title to real property (buyer, recipient, donee) from the seller (grantor) by a document called a Grant Deed or Quit Claim Deed. Grantee is a person to whom a grant or conveyance is made. In contracts and other agreements, it is important to understand who exactly the grantee is. Grantee:- in a case involving the sale of land, the buyer is commonly known as the Grantee.

GRANT–IN–AID = ЦЕЛЕВАЯ ДОТАЦИЯ (или ДАР В ПОМОЩЬ, или ГРАНТ В ПОМОЩЬ) – Grant-In-Aid is money coming from central government for a specific project. This kind of funding is usually used when the government and parliament have decided that the recipient should be publicly funded but operate with reasonable independence from the state. In the United Kingdom, most bodies in receipt of grants-in-aid are non-departmental public bodies. A grant-in-aid is funds allocated by one level of government to another level of government to be used for specific purposes. Such funds are usually accompanied by requirements and standards set by the governing body for how they are to be spent. An example of this would be how the United States Congress required states to raise the drinking age for alcohol from 18 to 21 in order for the individual states to continue to qualify for federal funds for interstate highways located within each state. See also Subsidy. / Смотрите также Субсидия (Subsidy).

GRANTOR = ДАРИТЕЛЬ (или ПРЕДОСТАВИВШИЙ) – (1) Grantor is the party who transfers title in real property (seller, giver) to another (buyer, recipient, donee) by grant deed or quit claim deed. See also Grant. Grantor is a person or institution that makes a grant or conveyance. Grantor is an individual who conveys or transfers ownership of property. In real property law, an individual who sells land is known as the Grantor. / Даритель – лицо или учреждение, которое делает дар или передачу.

(2) The term Grantor can refer to the creator of a trust – the individual whose assets are put into the trust – regardless of whether the grantor also functions as the trustee. Grantor is the person or organization that creates a Trust for the benefit of another person or organization. Grantor is eligible bestower of an easement, grant, or right, such as the one who establishes a trust and transfers his or her property to it. Also called Settlor. / Предоставивиший или Даритель или Доверитель или Лицо, Передающее Право (Grantor):- в законодательстве:- лицо, совершающее акт передачи права владения собственностью или оформляющее доверенность. Называется также (Settlor).

(3) A Grantor, or Writer, is the seller of either call or put options who collects the premiums for which the options are sold. Options are sold through exchanges to option holders who are responsible for the payment of the premium. Synonymous with 'Option Writer', a grantor creates contracts for selling options for an underlying interest or asset. For example, say a grantor has sold a call option or assumed a short position in a call option. If the call option is exercised, then the grantor has to sell the underlying stock at the strike price. Conversely, if the grantor sells a put option, the grantor is said to be long and must purchase the underlying stock at the strike price. Serving the function of an option writer is relatively risky, especially on a naked position when the writer does not actually have possession of the asset involved in the contract. The issuer, maker, or writer of an option contract who, in return for the premium paid for the option, stands ready to purchase the underlying commodity (or futures contract) in the case of a put option or to sell the underlying commodity (or futures contract) in the case of a call option. In option trading, Grantor is the floor broker who grants (sells) any exchange option on the floor of the exchange (either as agent or principal), until the time such option is accepted by the clearing organization. Thereafter, the term means the clearing member that cleared such option for the customer who granted it. See also Seller or Writer. Writer or Seller or Grantor is an individual who sells an option, establishing a short position. / В торговле опционами, брокер на полу, который предоставляет (продаёт) любой биржевой опцион на полу биржи (выступая при этом в качестве агента или принципала) до момента, когда такой опцион будет акцептован клиринговой организацией. После этого, данный термин обозначает клирингового члена, который осуществил расчёт по такому опциону для клиента, который предоставил данный опцион. Смотрите также Продавец (Seller) и Выписавший (Writer). Предоставивиший или Даритель или Доверитель или Лицо, Передающее Право (Grantor):- в торговле опционами:- торговец, ведущий операции с опционами, продающий опцион на

покупку (call option) или опцион на продажу (put option) и получающий доход в виде премии (premium income). Даритель продаёт право на покупку ценных бумаг по определённой цене в случае продажи опциона на покупку и право на продажу ценных бумаг по определённой цене в случае продажи опциона на продажу.

(4) Grantor:- in a sale of realty, the Grantor is the seller.

GRANTS = ГРАНТЫ (или ДОТАЦИИ) – Grants are the voluntary transfer payments. They may be current or capital in nature. Grants from government or the European Union to producers are subsidies.

GRANULAR = ГРАНУЛЯРНЫЙ (или ГРАНУЛИРОВАННЫЙ) – Granular:- small grains or pellets. An aggregate similar in size to a crumb but more dense.

GRANULATED BREWERS MILLED RICE = ГРАНУЛИРОВАННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПИВОВАРЕНИЯ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Granulated Brewers Milled Rice shall be milled Rice which has been crushed or granulated so that 95.0 percent or more will pass through a 5 sieve, 70.0 percent or more will pass through a 4 sieve, and not more than 15.0 percent will pass through a 21/2 sieve.

GRANULES = ГРАНУЛЫ (или ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ) – (1) Granules are chemical formulations in small pellets, formed from various inert clays or sand impregnated with pesticide or fertilizer. / Под Гранулами, от Латинского слова Granulum, означающее Зёрнышко, понимаются .

(2) Granules:- bullion, including its various alloys presented for sale in granulated form, often referred to as Grain. / Под Гранулами, от Латинского слова Granulum, означающее Зёрнышко, понимаются мельчайшие частицы сплавов определённого химического состава.

GRAPEVINE = ВИНОГРАДНАЯ ЛОЗА – Grapevines are vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, rootstock and other plants and plant products of grapevine for vegetative propagation. / Виноградные Лозы – лозы, черенки, привои, побеги, почки, корневище и иные растения и продукты растений виноградной лозы для вегетативного размножения.

GRAPHITE = ГРАФИТ – Graphite is a crystalline form of carbon having a laminar structure, which is used as a lubricant. It may be of natural or synthetic origin. Graphite is the crystalline allotrophic form of carbon. / Под Графитом, от Немецкого слова Graphit, от Греческого слова Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается минерал, наиболее устойчивая кристаллическая полиморфная модификация самородного углерода. Цвет от чёрного до тёмного стально-серого. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1; плотность 2 200–2 300 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Огнеупорен, обладает электрической проводимостью. Графит получают искусственно нагреванием антрацита без доступа воздуха. Используется в литейном деле, станкостроительной промышленности, производстве плавильных тиглей, электродов, смазок, карандашей, типографской краски и так далее, а также в атомных реакторах. Графит – минерал, гексагональная кристаллическая модификация чистого углерода, наиболее устойчивая в условиях земной коры. Хорошо образованные кристаллы редки, форма их обычно пластинчатая. Чаще природный графит представлен листочками без кристаллографических очертаний и их агрегатами. Кристаллическая решётка графита – слоистого типа. В слоях атомы C расположены в узлах гексагональных ячеек слоя. Каждый атом C окружён тремя соседними с расстоянием 1.42Å. Слои располагаются параллельно на расстоянии 3.55Å, с симметрической повторяемостью через один, так как они взаимно смещены. Связь между атомами C в одном слое прочная, ковалентного типа; между слоями – слабая, остаточно-металлического типа. Особенности структуры графита и наличие разного типа связей обусловливают анизотропию ряда физических свойств. Так, остаточно-металлическая связь даёт непрозрачность, металлический блеск и высокую электропроводность. От слабой связи между атомными слоями зависит также характерная для графита спайность по одному направлению. Плотность 2 230 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Твёрдость благодаря лёгкости разрыва между сетками, перпендикулярными плоскости (0001), равна 1 по минералогической шкале; в самом слое твёрдость высокая – 5.5 и выше. Большой прочностью связи между атомами самой сетки объясняется высокая температура плавления графита (3 850 ±50 °C). Графит хорошо проводит электричество (электрическое сопротивление кристаллов $0.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Ом на метр (Ом/м)). Графитовые порошки и блоки имеют значительно большее сопротивление и тем большее, чем выше их дисперсность (до 8–$20 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Ом/см). Графит – магнитноанизотропен, кислотоупорен, окисляется только при высоких температурах, но растворяется в расплавленном железе и сгорает в расплавленной селитре. Графит обладает низким сечением захвата тепловых нейтронов, легко обрабатывается. Свойства графита значительно изменяются при облучении нейтронами:- увеличиваются электросопротивление, модуль упругости и твёрдости; теплопроводность уменьшается приблизительно в 20 раз. Различают месторождения кристаллического графита, связанного с магматическими горными породами или кристаллическими сланцами, и месторождения скрытокристаллического графита, образовавшегося при метаморфизме углей. В магматических горных породах графит кристаллизуется из расплава и отмечается в виде отдельных чешуек и скоплений (гнёзда и штоки) разной величины и разного содержания (например, Ботогольское Месторождение в бывшей Бурятской Автономной Советской Социалистической Республике (АССР), где разрабатывали участки чистого графита без обогащения). Графит добывают в основном из кристаллических сланцев, образовавшихся в результате глубокого метаморфизма глин, содержащих битуминозные вещества. Содержание графита в кристаллических сланцах достигает 3–10–20% и более. Графитовую чешуйку из руды извлекают флотацией. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) графит добывался в Украине; за рубежом – в Чехословакии, Австрии, Федеративной Республике Германии (ФРГ), Финляндии, Малагасийской Республике, и в Шри Ланке (бывшем Цейлоне). Скрытокристаллический графит образуется при изменении пластов угля под воздействием магматических пород. В месторождениях этого типа содержание углерода 60–85:; руды используются без обогащения. Крупные месторождения такого графита были известны в СССР на Урале и в Красноярском Крае; за рубежом – в Мексике, в Южной Корее и других. Наряду с природными графитами к кристаллической разновидности принадлежат также Искусственные (Доменный и Карбидный Графиты). Доменный Графит выделяется при медленном охлаждении больших масс чугуна, Карбидный Графит – при термическом разложении карбидов. К скрытокристаллической разновидности относится графит, получаемый в электрических печах путём нагревания углей до температуры более 2 200 °C. Благодаря совокупности ценных физико-химических свойств графит применяют во многих областях современной промышленности. Высокая жаропрочность обусловливает использование графита в производстве огнеупорных материалов и изделий:- литейных форм, плавильных тиглей, керамики, противопригарных красок в литейном деле и прочем. Искусственный кусковой графит применяют как эрозионностойкие покрытия для сопел ракетных двигателей, камер сгорания, носовых конусов и для изготовления некоторых деталей ракет. Вследствие высокой электропроводности его широко используют для изготовления электротехнических изделий и материалов:- гальванических элементов, щелочных аккумуляторов, электроизделий, скользящих контактов, нагревателей, проводящих покрытий и прочего. Благодаря химической стойкости графит применяют в химическом машиностроении в качестве конструкционных материалов (производство плит для футеровки, труб, теплообменников и прочего). Малый коэффициент трения графита позволяет использовать его для изготовления смазочных и антифрикционных изделий. Блоки из очень чистого искусственного графита используют в ядерной

технике как замедлители нейтронов. Тонкоизмельчённый скрытокристаллический графит в виде суспензии применяется для предупреждения образования накипи на стенках паровых котлов. Графит также применяют для производства карандашей и красок. Все перечисленные области применения графита предъявляют очень разнообразные требования к его качеству (чистоте, величине кристаллов, форме частиц и тому подобному), поэтому графиты разных типов не всегда могут быть взаимозаменяемыми. Среди бывших социалистических стран по размерам добычи графита выделялись СССР и Чехословакия. В капиталистическом мире наибольшие количества графита давали Южная Корея, Мексика, Австрия, ФРГ. Лучшие сорта крупнокристаллического графита (в небольших количества) добывали Цейлон и Малагасийская Республика.

GRAPHITE FIBER = ГРАФИТОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Graphite Fiber:- although the terms carbon and graphite are used interchangeably to describe these fibers, graphite fibers are more accurately defined as fibers that are 99+% carbonized while the term carbon is used for any fiber carbonized to 93 to 95% or more. Graphite Fiber is a fiber made from a precursor by an oxidation, carbonization, and graphitization process. See also Carbon Fiber. Graphite Composite Material Design Guide (light weight, high performance products):- the purpose of this design guide is to provide general information and specifications on graphite (carbon fiber) composite materials and some guidelines for designing lightweight high performance products with graphite composites. If you have more specific questions, please contact our engineers at Performance Composites, and they will gladly assist you. Graphite composites have exceptional mechanical properties which are unequaled by other materials. The material is strong, stiff, and lightweight. Graphite composite is the material of choice for applications where lightweight and superior performance is paramount, such as components for spacecrafts, fighter aircrafts, and racecars. Composite materials are made by combining reinforcement (fiber) with matrix (resin), and this combination of the fiber and matrix provide characteristics superior to either of the materials alone. In a composite material, the fiber carry majority of the load, and is the major contributor in the material properties. The resin helps to transfer load between fibers, prevents the fibers from buckling, and binds the materials together. Graphite Fibers (sometimes called Carbon Fibers) are made from organic polymer such as polyacrylonitrile. The material is drawn into fibers and kept under tension while it is heated under high temperature (> 1 000 °C). 2 dimensional carbon-carbon crystals (graphite) are formed when the hydrogen is driven out. The carbon-carbon chain has extremely strong molecular bonds (diamond is a 3 dimensional carbon-carbon crystal), and that is what gives the fibers its superior mechanical properties. Historically, graphite composites have been very expensive, which limited its use to only special applications. However, over the past fifteen years, as the volume of graphite fiber consumption has increased and the manufacturing processes have improved, the price of graphite composites has steadily declined. Today graphite composites are economically viable in many applications such as sporting goods, performance boats, performance vehicles, and high performance industrial machinery. Applications of Graphite Composite Materials:- composite materials are extremely versatile. The engineer can choose from a wide variety of fibers and resins to obtain the desired material properties. Also the material thickness and fiber orientations can be optimized for each application. The advantages of graphite composites are:- (i) high specific stiffness (stiffness divided by density); (ii) high specific strength (strength divided by density); (iii) extremely low coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE); and (iv) X-ray transparent (due to its low molecular weight). Examples are:- spacecraft structure; aircraft structure; drive shaft for trucks and high performance vehicles; machinery rollers; sail boat mast and boom; bicycle frame; and machinery components that experience high acceleration and require stiffness and precision. Applications for High Specific Strengths:- graphite composites are widely used for lightweight structures that need to carry extremely high loads. Examples are:- motorcycle components (skid plates, rock guards); fishing pole; golf club shaft; aircraft structure; satellite antenna structures; and racecar chassis. Applications for Low CTE:- graphite fiber has a negative coefficient of thermal expansion, which means when it is heated it will shrink. When the graphite fibers are put into a resin matrix (positive CTE), the composite can be tailored to have almost zero CTE. Graphite composites are used for high precision and thermally stable applications. Examples are:- high precision antennas; scanning and imaging machines; precision optical devices; and metrology equipment. Manufacturing Process:- graphite composite components are manufactured utilizing a molding process. The graphite fibers can be woven into cloth, braided into tubes, or made into unidirectional tapes. The fibers are next coated with resin. This fiber and resin mix can be partially cured then frozen to create a pre-preg, or the fiber and resin mix can be used wet. The graphite fiber and resin mix is then placed into a mold in layers. The number of layers and the orientation of the layers will depend on the mechanical properties desired. The layers of graphite is then compacted and consolidated in the mold by pressure from a press or from a vacuum bag. Depending on the resin system, the part can be cured at room temperature or elevated temperature. Once the part is cured, the part is removed from the mold, and it is ready for finishing operations such as trimming and drilling. Design Information:- graphite composites are considered designer's material, because the parts can be tailored to have strength and or stiffness in the directions and locations that are necessary by strategically placing materials and orienting fiber direction. Also the design and manufacturing flexibility that graphite composites offers provide opportunities to consolidate parts and to incorporate many features into the part to further reduce the total part price. Tooling:- molds are used to define the shape of the composite parts. The graphite composite part will pick up all shapes and features of the molds; therefore the quality of the part is heavily influenced by the quality of the mold. The molds can be either male or female. The female molds are the most common and they will produce a part with a smooth exterior surface while a male mold will produce a smooth interior surface. A matched mold (male and female) is required if the part is consolidated using a press. The molds can be made with composite materials, metal filled epoxy, or machined from aluminum or steel. The type of mold and materials used depends on the type of part and the production quantity.

GRAPNEL = ДРЕК (или КОШКА) – Grapnel (maritime term):- a small anchor with several arms used for dragging purposes.

GRASS CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ИЗ ТРАВ (или ТРАВНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Grass Cloth is a plain-weave, loosely woven fabric made from such fibers as hemp, ramie, and even nettle. Today, true grass cloth is relatively rare, but the appearance of grass cloth is copied in wallpaper and fabrics of man-made fibers. Grass Cloth:- a lustrous plain textile of usually loosely woven fibers.

GRASSES = ТРАВЫ – Grasses are the Plants of the Family Gramineae (Poaceae) which range from small, twisted, erect, or creeping annuals to perennials. Stems are called Culms with well-defined nodes and internodes. Leaves arise alternately in two rows from the nodes. The leaf is composed of two parts, the leaf sheath which clasps the stem, the margins overlapping to form the tube, and the leaf blade which is usually thin, narrow, and linear with parallel venation; a large member among the monocotyledonous plants (monocots).

GRASS–GREEN KERNELS = ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЗЕЛЁНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Grass-Green Kernels are kernels of Wheat that are distinctly green because of immaturity. / К Зелёной Зерновке (Зелёным Ядрам) относится зерновка (ядра) Пшеницы, имеющая чётко выраженный зелёный цвет вследствие своей незрелости.

GRASSHOPPER AND ARMYWORM DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАНЧОЙ И ПОХОДНЫМИ ЧЕРВЯМИ – Grasshoppers and Armyworms chew out sections of kernels, particularly the ends and sides. At an early stage, armyworms may chew tunnels through the kernels. This destroys the endosperm, and leaves the exposed chewed areas susceptible to fungal and bacterial infections. Heavy discolorations and moulds may result. / эндосперм (endosperm) . Значительные изменения цвета и . Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть

существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

GRASSY = ТРАВЯНИСТОЕ – Grassy:- resembling grass especially in color.

GRASSY STUNT = ТРАВЯНАЯ КАРЛИКОВОСТЬ – Grassy Stunt is a viral disease caused by rice grassy stunt virus (RGSV). The disease is transmitted by the brown planthopper Nilaparvata lugens. Grassy stunt is widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia and is characterized by pronounced stunting, proliferation of tillers, and short and narrow pale green to yellow leaves.

GRATING = РЕШЕТЧАТЫЙ НАСТИЛ – Grating is a floor of a refrigerated hold/container which is designed so that air can flow along the floor and into the space where the floor is not covered by a load. T-bar gratings comprising aluminum tee profiles are used in refrigerated containers. Hole gratings (braced boards with holes) are normally used on refrigerated cargo ships. Grating (maritime term):- a wooden lattice-work covering a hatch or the bottom boards of a boat; similarly designed gratings of metal are frequently found on shipboard. / Grating – Пропускание или Просеивание.

GRATIS = ГРАТИС (или БЕСПЛАТНО) – Gratis:- without charge or recompense, e.g., the food was supplied gratis. Gratis comes from the Latin word for 'Favor'; so in English a party favor is a small item given gratis to everyone attending a party. Gratis is used as both an adjective ('The drinks were gratis') and an adverb ('Drinks were served gratis'). But however it's used, it means 'Free'. Middle English, from Latin Gratiis, Gratis, from ablative plural of Gratia Favor – more at Grace. Middle English, from Latin Grātīs, Without Charge, Out of Kindness, Free. Complimentary:- costing nothing; 'complimentary tickets'; 'free admission'. Without Payment; I'll give you this gratis. / В переводе с Латинского языка, Безвозмездно, Бесплатно, или Даром.

GRAVESTONE DOJI = НАДГРОБНЫЙ КАМЕНЬ ДОДЗИ (или СТЕЛА ДОДЗИ) – Gravestone Doji:- in a visual analysis, a Doji line that develops when the Doji is at, or very near, the Low of the day. / В визуальном анализе, Надгробный Камень Додзи или Стела Додзи – это линия Додзи, которая вырисовывается тогда, когда Додзи на или очень близко к минимуму торговой сессии конкретного дня биржевой торговли.

GRAVEYARD = МЕСТО ЗАХОРОНЕНИЯ – Graveyard Watch (maritime term):- the middle watch.

GRAVID = БЕРЕМЕННОЕ – Gravid:- an Insect containing fertilized eggs.

GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS = ГРАВИМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Gravimetric Analysis is a method of analysis whereby the dry weight of contaminant per unit volume of fluid can be measured showing the degree of contamination in terms of milligrams of contaminant per liter of fluid. / Под Гравиметрическим Анализом, от Латинского слова Gravis, означающее Тяжёлый, и Греческого слова Metréō, означающее Измеряю, понимается весовой анализ, один из важных методов количественного химического анализа, основанный на точном измерении массы вещества. Определяемое вещество обычно выделяют из анализируемой пробы в виде малорастворимого соединения известного постоянного химического состава, так как выделение вещества в химически чистом виде связано с большими трудностями, а иногда и невозможно. Гравиметрический анализ начинается с взятия точной навески анализируемой пробы и перевода её в раствор. Затем, прибавляя соответствующий реактив, получают малорастворимый осадок соединения, содержащего определяемое вещество. Осадок отделяют от раствора фильтрованием, промывают и сушат или прокаливают до постоянного значения массы. Зная навеску анализируемой пробы a, массу осадка b и его состав, вычисляют содержание определяемого вещества X (обычно, в % по массе):- $X = a \cdot F \cdot 100/b$, где F – фактор пересчёта, представляющий собой отношение атомной массы определяемого вещества (или величины, кратной атомной массе) к молекулярной массе соединения в осадке. Например, при определении содержания железа (атомной масса 55.85), выделенного в виде его окиси Fe_2O_3 (молярная масса 159.70), $F = (2 \cdot 55.85) / 159.70 = 0.699\ 4$. Наиболее ответственная операция гравиметрического анализа – получение легко фильтрующегося (по возможности крупнокристаллического) малорастворимого осадка (потеря вещества вследствие его растворимости не должна превышать 0.1 миллиграмма (мг)), свободного от примесей посторонних веществ, не удаляющихся при сушке или прокаливании. Гравиметрический анализ отличается большой точностью:- относительная ошибка опыта не превышает 0.1%, а при особо тщательной работе может быть доведена до 0.02–0.03%. Недостатки гравиметрического анализа – длительность выполнения и необходимость применения сравнительно больших количеств анализируемой пробы (~0.5 г). Последний недостаток устраняется при использовании микро- и ультрамикрометодов гравиметрического анализа (подробнее смотрите Микрохимический Анализ). Гравиметрический анализ применяют для определения химического состава горных пород, минералов, сплавов, для контроля качества сырья и готовой продукции в ряде отраслей промышленности. К разновидностям гравиметрического анализа относятся Пробирный Анализ и Электрогравиметрический Анализ. Смотрите также Аналитическая Химия, и Количественный Анализ.

GRAVITY = ТЯЖЕСТЬ (или ТЯГОТЕНИЕ, или ВЕС, или ПЛОТНОСТЬ) – (1) Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other. Anything which has mass also has a gravitational pull. The more massive an object is, the stronger its gravitational pull is. Earth's gravity is what keeps you on the ground and what causes objects to fall. Gravity is what holds the planets in orbit around the Sun and what keeps the Moon in orbit around Earth. The closer you are to an object, the stronger its gravitational pull is. Gravity is what gives you weight. It is the force that pulls on all of the mass in your body. Gravity is the force of attraction by which terrestrial bodies tend to fall toward the center of the earth. / Под Силой Тяжести понимается равнодействующая силы тяготения тела (материальной точки) к Земле и центробежной силы инерции, обусловленная вращением Земли. Центробежная сила достигает максимального значения на земном экваторе, но и здесь она составляет 1/288 долю силы тяжести, то есть сила тяжести мало отличается от силы тяготения тела к Земле. Сила тяжести тела $P = mg$, где m – масса тела, g – ускорение свободного падения, которое в первом приближении зависит от географической широты места и его высоты над уровнем моря. Направление силы тяжести определяет вертикаль данного места. Под Тяготением или Гравитацией понимается взаимодействие (притяжение), существующее между любыми двумя частицами или телами и определяемое их массами; самое слабое из всех известных типов взаимодействия (например, для двух электронов оно в 10^{42} раз слабее их электромагнитного взаимодействия). В Ньютоновской Теории тяготение для двух материальных точек с массами m_1 и m_2, находящихся на расстоянии R одна от другой, справедлив Закон Всемирного Тяготения Ньютона:- $F = (Gm_1m_2) / R^2$, где G – гравитационная постоянная. Этот закон является фундаментальным для всей небесной механики. Он определяет орбиты движения небесных тел, фигуры равновесия небесных тел, объясняет приливные явления и так далее. Точное измерение поля тяготения Земли (Гравиметрия) даёт сведения о распределении масс в Земле и используется в геологической разведке. Современной теорией тяготения является так называемая Общая Теория Относительности. Тяготение или Гравитация или Гравитационное Взаимодействие – универсальное взаимодействие между любыми видами материи. Если это взаимодействие относительно слабое и тела движутся медленно (по сравнению со скоростью света), то справедлив закон всемирного тяготения Ньютона. В общем случае тяготение описывается созданной физиком-теоретиком Немецкого происхождения Альбертом Айнштайном (или Эйнштейном; (Albert Einstein; 1879–1955) общей теорией относительности. Эта теория

описывает тяготение как воздействие материи на свойства пространства и времени; в свою очередь, эти свойства пространства-времени влияют на движение тел и другие физические процессы. Таким образом, современная теория тяготения резко отличается от теории других видов взаимодействия – электромагнитного, сильного и слабого. Теория Тяготения Ньютона:- Первые высказывания о тяготении как всеобщем свойстве тел относятся к античности. Так, древнегреческий писатель, историк и философ-моралист, общественный деятель Плутарх (Plutarchos; около 46–около 127) писал:- 'Луна упала бы на Землю как камень, чуть только уничтожилась бы сила её полёта'. В XVI и XVII веках в Европе возродились попытки доказательства существования взаимного тяготения тел. Основатель теоретической астрономии Немец Йоханэс Кэпля (или Кеплер; Johannes Kepler; 1571–1630) говорил, что 'тяжесть есть взаимное стремление всех тел'. Итальянский физик Дьжованни Альфонсо Борэлли (или Борелли; Giovanni Alfonso Borelli; 1608–1679) пытался при помощи тяготения объяснить движение спутников Юпитера вокруг планеты. Однако научное доказательство существования всемирного тяготения и математическая формулировка описывающего его закона стали возможны только на основе открытых Английским физиком, математиком, механиком и астрономом Сэром Айзэком Ньютчэнэм (или Исааком Ньютоном; Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727) законов механики. Окончательная формулировка закона всемирного тяготения была сделана Ньютоном в вышедшем в 1687 главном его труде 'Математические Начала Натуральной Философии'. Закон тяготения Ньютона гласит, что две любые материальные частицы с массами m_A и m_B притягиваются по направлению друг к другу с силой F, прямо пропорциональной произведению масс и обратно пропорциональной квадрату расстояния r между ними:- $F = G\cdot((m_A m_B) / r^2)$ (1) (под материальными частицами здесь понимаются любые тела при условии, что их линейные размеры много меньше расстояния между ними; смотрите Материальная Точка). Коэффициент пропорциональности G называется Постоянной Тяготения Ньютона, или Гравитационной Постоянной. Численное значение G было определено впервые Британским физиком и химиком Хэнри Кэвэндишем (Henry Cavendish; 1731–1810) (1798), измерившим в лаборатории силы притяжения между двумя шарами. По современным данным, $G = (6.673 \pm 0.003)\cdot 10^{-8}$ см^3/г·сек^2. Следует подчеркнуть, что сама форма закона тяготения (1) (пропорциональность силы массам и обратная пропорциональность квадрату расстояния) проверена с гораздо большей точностью, чем точность определения коэффициента G. Согласно закону (1), сила тяготения зависит только от положения частиц в данный момент времени, то есть гравитационное взаимодействие распространяется мгновенно. Другой важной особенностью закона тяготения Ньютона является тот факт, что сила тяготения, с которой данное тело A притягивает другое тело B, пропорциональна массе тела B. Но так как ускорение, которое получает тело B, согласно второму закону механики, обратно пропорционально его массе, то ускорение, испытываемое телом B под влиянием притяжения тела A, не зависит от массы тела B. Это ускорение носит название Ускорения Свободного Падения. (Более подробно значение этого факта обсуждается ниже.) Для того чтобы вычислить силу тяготения, действующую на данную частицу со стороны многих других частиц (или от непрерывного распределения вещества в некоторой области пространства), надо векторно сложить силы, действующие со стороны каждой частицы (проинтегрировать в случае непрерывного распределения вещества). Таким образом, в Ньютоновской теории тяготения справедлив принцип суперпозиции. Ньютон теоретически доказал, что сила тяготения между двумя шарами конечных размеров со сферически симметричным распределением вещества выражается также формулой (1), где m_A и m_B – полные массы шаров, а r – расстояние между их центрами. При произвольном распределении вещества сила тяготения, действующая в данной точке на пробную частицу, может быть выражена как произведение массы этой частицы на вектор g, называемый Напряжённостью Поля Тяготения В Данной Точке. Чем больше величина (модуль) вектора g, тем сильнее поле тяготения. Из закона Ньютона следует, что поле тяготения – потенциальное поле, то есть его напряжённость g может быть выражена как градиент некоторой скалярной величины j, называемым Гравитационным Потенциалом:- $g = -\mathrm{grad}\ j$ (2). Так, потенциал поля тяготения частицы массы m может быть записан в виде:- $\varphi = -(Gm / r)$ (3). Если задано произвольное распределение плотности вещества в пространстве, r = r(r), то теория потенциала позволяет вычислить гравитационный потенциал j этого распределения, а следовательно, и напряжённость гравитационного поля g во всём пространстве. Потенциал j определяется как решение Уравнения Пуассона (Poisson's Equation; Француз Симеу Дёни Пуассо (или Пуассон; (Siméon Denis Poisson); 1781–1840). $Dj = 4\pi Gr$, (4), где D – Оператор Лапласа (Laplace Operator; Француз Пьер-Симу, маркий дё Ляпляс (Pierre-Simon, marquis de Laplace); 1749–1827). Гравитационный потенциал какого-либо тела или системы тел может быть записан в виде суммы потенциалов частичек, слагающих тело или систему (принцип суперпозиции), то есть в виде интеграла от выражений (3):- $\varphi = -\int(Gdm / r)$ (4a). Интегрирование производится по всей массе тела (или системы тел), r – расстояние элемента массы dm от точки, в которой вычисляется потенциал. Выражение (4a) является решением Уравнения Пуассона (4). Потенциал изолированного тела или системы тел определяется, вообще говоря, неоднозначно. Так, например, к потенциалу можно прибавлять произвольную константу. Если потребовать, чтобы вдали от тела или системы, на бесконечности, потенциал равнялся нулю, то потенциал определяется решением Уравнения Пуассона однозначно в виде (4a). Ньютоновская теория тяготения и Ньютоновская механика явились величайшим достижением естествознания. Они позволяют описать с большой точностью обширный круг явлений, в том числе движение естественных и искусственных тел в Солнечной системе, движения в других системах небесных тел:- в двойных звёздах, в звёздных скоплениях, в галактиках. На основе теории тяготения Ньютона было предсказано существование неизвестной ранее планеты Нептун и спутника Сириуса и сделаны многие другие предсказания, впоследствии блестяще подтвердившиеся. В современной астрономии закон тяготения Ньютона является фундаментом, на основе которого вычисляются движения и строение небесных тел, их эволюция, определяются массы небесных тел. Точное определение гравитационного поля Земли позволяет установить распределение масс под её поверхностью (гравиметрическая разведка) и, следовательно, непосредственно решать важные прикладные задачи. Однако в некоторых случаях, когда поля тяготения становятся достаточно сильными, а скорости движения тел в этих полях не малы по сравнению со скоростью света, тяготение уже не может быть описано законом Ньютона. Необходимость Обобщения Закона Тяготения Ньютона:- теория Ньютона предполагает мгновенное распространение тяготения и уже поэтому не может быть согласована со специальной теорией относительности (смотрите Теория Относительности), утверждающей, что никакое взаимодействие не может распространяться со скоростью, превышающей скорость света в вакууме. Нетрудно найти условия, ограничивающие применимость Ньютоновской теории тяготение. Так как эта теория не согласуется со специальной теорией относительности, то её нельзя применять в тех случаях, когда гравитационные поля настолько сильны, что разгоняют движущиеся в них тела до скорости порядка скорости света c. Скорость, до которой разгоняется тело, свободно падающее из бесконечности (предполагается, что там оно имело пренебрежимо малую скорость) до некоторой точки, равна по порядку величины корню квадратному из модуля гравитационного потенциала j в этой точке (на бесконечности j считается равным нулю). Таком образом, теорию Ньютона можно применять только в том случае, если $|j| << c^2$ (5). В полях тяготения обычных небесных тел это условие выполняется:- так, на поверхности Солнца $|j|/c^2 >> 4\cdot 10^{-6}$, а на поверхности белых карликов – порядка 10^{-3}. Кроме того, Ньютоновская теория неприменима и к расчёту движения частиц даже в слабом поле тяготения, удовлетворяющем условию (5), если частицы, пролетающие вблизи массивных тел, уже вдали от этих тел имели скорость, сравнимую со скоростью света. В частности, теория Ньютона неприменима для расчёта траектории света в поле тяготения. Наконец, теория Ньютона неприменима при расчётах переменного поля тяготения, создаваемого движущимися телами (например, двойными звёздами) на расстояниях r >

$l = ct$, где t – характерное время движения в системе (например, период обращения в системе двойной звезды). Действительно, согласно Ньютоновской теории, поле тяготения на любом расстоянии от системы определяется формулой (4a), то есть положением масс в тот же момент времени, в который определяется поле. Это означает, что при движении тел в системе изменения гравитационного поля, связанные с перемещением тел, мгновенно передаются на любое расстояние r. Но, согласно специальной теории относительности, изменение поля, происходящее за время t, не может распространяться со скоростью, большей c. Обобщение теории тяготения на основе специальной теории относительности было сделано Эйнштейном в 1915–16. Новая теория была названа её творцом Общей Теорией Относительности. Принцип Эквивалентности:- самой важной особенностью поля Тяготение, известной в Ньютоновской теории и положенной Эйнштейном в основу его новой теории, является то, что тяготение совершенно одинаково действует на разные тела, сообщая им одинаковые ускорения независимо от их массы, химического состава и других свойств. Так, на поверхности Земли все тела падают под влиянием её поля тяготения с одинаковым ускорением – ускорением свободного падения. Этот факт был установлен опытным путём ещё Итальянским физиком, механиком, астрономом, математиком и философом Галилео Галилеем (Galileo Galilei; 1564–1642) и может быть сформулирован как принцип строгой пропорциональности гравитационной, или тяжёлой, массы $m_Т$, определяющей взаимодействие тела с полем тяготения и входящей в закон (1), и инертной массы $m_И$, определяющей сопротивление тела действующей на него силе и входящей во второй закон механики Ньютона (смотрите Законы Механики Ньютона). Действительно, уравнение движения тела в поле тяготения записывается в виде:- $m_Иa = F = m_Тg$ (6), где a – ускорение, приобретаемое телом под действием напряжённости гравитационного поля g. Если $m_И$ пропорциональна $m_Т$ и коэффициент пропорциональности одинаков для любых тел, то можно выбрать единицы измерения так, что этот коэффициент станет равен единице, $m_И = m_Т$; тогда они сокращаются в уравнении (6), и ускорение a не зависит от массы и равно напряжённости g поля тяготения, $a = g$, в согласии с законом Галилея. (О современном опытном подтверждении этого фундаментального факта смотрите ниже.) Таким образом, тела разной массы и природы движутся в заданном поле тяготения совершенно одинаково, если их начальные скорости были одинаковыми. Этот факт показывает глубокую аналогию между движением тел в поле тяготения и движением тел в отсутствие тяготения, но относительно ускоренной системы отсчёта. Так, в отсутствие тяготения тела разной массы движутся по инерции прямолинейно и равномерно. Если наблюдать эти тела, например, из кабины космического корабля, который движется вне полей тяготения с постоянным ускорением за счёт работы двигателя, то, естественно, по отношению к кабине все тела будут двигаться с постоянным ускорением, равным по величине и противоположным по направлению ускорению корабля. Движение тел будет таким же, как падение с одинаковым ускорением в постоянном однородном поле тяготения. Силы инерции, действующие в космическом корабле, летящем с ускорением, равным ускорению свободного падения на поверхности Земли, неотличимы от сил гравитации, действующих в истинном поле тяготения в корабле, стоящем на поверхности Земли. Следовательно, силы инерции в ускоренной системе отсчёта (связанной с космическим кораблём) эквивалентны гравитационному полю. Этот факт выражается принципом эквивалентности Эйнштейна. Согласно этому принципу, можно осуществить и процедуру обратную описанной выше имитации поля тяготения ускоренной системой отсчёта, а именно, можно ‘уничтожить’ в данной точке истинное гравитационное поле введением системы отсчёта, движущейся с ускорением свободного падения. Действительно, хорошо известно, что в кабине космического корабля, свободно (с выключенными двигателями) движущегося вокруг Земли в её поле тяготения, наступает состояние невесомости – не проявляются силы тяготения. Эйнштейн предположил, что не только механическое движение, но и вообще все физические процессы в истинном поле тяготения, с одной стороны, и в ускоренной системе в отсутствие тяготения, с другой стороны, протекают по одинаковым законам. Этот принцип получил название ‘Сильного Принципа Эквивалентности’ в отличие от ‘Слабого Принципа Эквивалентности’, относящегося только к законам механики. Основная Идея Теории Тяготения Эйнштейна:- рассмотренная выше система отсчёта (космический корабль с работающим двигателем), движущаяся с постоянным ускорением в отсутствие поля тяготения, имитирует только однородное гравитационное поле, одинаковое по величине и направлению во всём пространстве. Но поля тяготения, создаваемые отдельными телами, не таковы. Для того чтобы имитировать, например, сферическое поле тяготения Земли, нужны ускоренные системы с различным направлением ускорения в различных точках. Наблюдатели в разных системах, установив между собой связь, обнаружат, что они движутся ускоренно друг относительно друга, и тем самым установят отсутствие истинного поля тяготения. Таким образом, истинное поле тяготения не сводится просто к введению ускоренной системы отсчёта в обычном пространстве, или, говоря точнее, в пространстве-времени специальной теории относительности. Однако Эйнштейн показал, что если, исходя из принципа эквивалентности, потребовать, чтобы истинное гравитационное поле было эквивалентно локальным соответствующим образом ускоренным в каждой точке системам отсчёта, то в любой конечной области пространство-время окажется искривленным – Неевклидовым. Это означает, что в трёхмерном пространстве геометрия, вообще говоря, будет Неевклидовой (сумма углов треугольника не равна p, отношение длины окружности к радиусу не равно 2p и так далее), а время в разных точках будет течь по-разному. Таким образом, согласно теории тяготения Эйнштейна, истинное гравитационное поле является не чем иным, как проявлением искривления (отличия геометрии от Евклидовой) четырёхмерного пространства-времени. Следует подчеркнуть, что создание теории тяготения Эйнштейна стало возможным только после открытия Неевклидовой геометрии Русским математиком Николаем Ивановичем Лобачевским (1792–1856), Венгерским математиком Яношем Бойайем (János Bolyai; 1802–1860), Немецкими математиками Йоханом Калем Фридрихём Гауссом (Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss; 1777–1855) и Георгом Фридрихём Бернхардом Риманом (Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann; 1826–1866). В отсутствие тяготения движение тела по инерции в пространстве-времени специальной теории относительности изображается прямой линией, или, на математическом языке, экстремальной (геодезической) линией. Идея Эйнштейна, основанная на принципе эквивалентности и составляющая основу теории тяготения, заключается в том, что и в поле тяготения все тела движутся по геодезическим линиям в пространстве-времени, которое, однако, искривлено, и, следовательно, геодезические линии уже не прямые. Массы, создающие поле тяготения, искривляют пространство-время. Тела, которые движутся в искривлённом пространстве-времени, и в этом случае движутся по одним и тем же геодезическим линиям независимо от массы или состава тела. Наблюдатель воспринимает это движение как движение по искривлённым траекториям в трёхмерном пространстве с переменной скоростью. Но с самого начала в теории Эйнштейна заложено, что искривление траектории, закон изменения скорости – это свойства пространства-времени, свойства геодезических линий в этом пространстве-времени, а следовательно, ускорение любых различных тел должно быть одинаково и, значит, отношение тяжёлой массы к инертной (от которого зависит ускорение тела в заданном поле тяготения, смотрите формулу (6)) одинаково для всех тел, и эти массы неотличимы. Таким образом, поле тяготения, по Эйнштейну, есть отклонение свойств пространства-времени от свойств плоского (не искривлённого) многообразия специальной теории относительности. Вторая важная идея, лежащая в основе теории Эйнштейна, – утверждение, что тяготение, то есть искривление пространства-времени, определяется не только массой вещества, слагающего тело, но и всеми видами энергии, присутствующими в системе. Эта идея явилась обобщением на случай теории тяготения принципа эквивалентности массы (m) и энергии (E) специальной теории относительности, выражающейся формулой $E = mc^2$. Согласно этой идее, тяготение зависит не только от распределения масс в пространстве, но и от их движения, от давления и натяжений, имеющихся в телах, от

электромагнитного поля и всех других физических полей. Наконец, в теории тяготения Эйнштейна обобщается вывод специальной теории относительности о конечной скорости распространения всех видов взаимодействия. Согласно Эйнштейну, изменения гравитационного поля распространяются в вакууме со скоростью c. Уравнения Тяготения Эйнштейна:- в специальной теории относительности в инерциальной системе отсчёта квадрат четырёхмерного ‘расстояния’ в пространстве-времени (интервала ds) между двумя бесконечно близкими событиями записывается в виде:- $ds^2 = (cdt)^2 – dx^2 – dy^2 – dz^2$ (7), где t – время, x, y, z – прямоугольные декартовы (пространственные) координаты. Эта система координат называется Галилеевой. Выражение (7) имеет вид, аналогичный выражению для квадрата расстояния в Евклидовом трёхмерном пространстве в декартовых координатах (с точностью до числа измерений и знаков перед квадратами дифференциалов в правой части). Такое пространство-время называют плоским, Евклидовым, или, точнее, псевдоевклидовым, подчёркивая особый характер времени:- в выражении (7) перед $(cdt)^2$ стоит знак ‘+’, в отличие от знаков ‘–‘ перед квадратами дифференциалов пространственных координат. Таким образом, специальная теория относительности является теорией физических процессов в плоском пространстве-времени (пространстве-времени Минковского; смотрите Пространство Минковского; Немецкий математик и физик Хэрман Минковски (Hermann Minkowski); 1864–1909). В пространстве-времени Минковского не обязательно пользоваться декартовыми координатами, в которых интервал записывается в виде (7). Можно ввести любые криволинейные координаты. Тогда квадрат интервала ds^2 будет выражаться через эти новые координаты общей квадратичной формой:- $ds^2 = g_{ik}dx^idx^k$ (8) (i, k = 0, 1, 2, 3), где x^1, x^2, x^3 – произвольные пространств, координаты, $x^0 = ct$ – временная координата (здесь и далее по дважды встречающимся индексам производится суммирование). С физической точки зрения переход к произвольным координатам означает и переход от инерциальной системы отсчёта к системе, вообще говоря, движущейся с ускорением (причём в общем случае разным в разных точках), деформирующейся и вращающейся, и использование в этой системе не декартовых пространственных координат. Несмотря на кажущуюся сложность использования таких систем, практически они иногда оказываются удобными. Но в специальной теории относительности всегда можно пользоваться и Галилеевой системой, в которой интервал записывается особенно просто. (В этом случае в формуле (8) $g_{ik} = 0$ при $i^1 k$, $g_{00} = 1$, $g_{ii} = –1$ при i = 1, 2, 3.) В общей теории относительности пространство-время не плоское, а искривлённое. В искривлённом пространстве-времени (в конечных, не малых, областях) уже нельзя ввести декартовы координаты, и использование криволинейных координат становится неизбежным. В конечных областях такого искривлённого пространства-времени ds^2 записывается в криволинейных координатах в общем виде (8). Зная g_{ik} как функции четырёх координат, можно определить все геометрические свойства пространства-времени. Говорят, что величины g_{ik} определяют метрику пространства-времени, а совокупность всех g_{ik} называют Метрическим Тензором. С помощью g_{ik} вычисляются темп течения времени в разных точках системы отсчёта и расстояния между точками в трёхмерном пространстве. Так, формула для вычисления бесконечно малого интервала времени dt по часам, покоящимся в системе отсчёта, имеет вид:- $dt = \sqrt{(g_{oo}dx^0 / c)}$. При наличии поля тяготения величина g_{00} в разных точках разная, следовательно, темп течения времени зависит от поля тяготения. Оказывается, что чем сильнее поле, тем медленнее течёт время по сравнению с течением времени для наблюдателя вне поля. Математическим аппаратом, изучающим неевклидову геометрию (смотрите Геометрия Риманова (Riemannian Geometry)) в произвольных координатах, является тензорное исчисление. Общая теория относительности использует аппарат тензорного исчисления, её законы записываются в произвольных криволинейных координатах (это означает, в частности, запись в произвольных системах отсчёта), как говорят, в ковариантном виде. Основная задача теории тяготения – определение гравитационного поля, что соответствует в теории Эйнштейна нахождению геометрии пространства-времени. Эта последняя задача сводится к нахождению метрического тензора g_{ik}. Уравнения тяготения Эйнштейна связывают величины g_{ik} с величинами, характеризующими материю, создающую поле:- плотностью, потоками импульса и тому подобными. Эти уравнения записываются в виде:- $R_{ik}(1/2)g_{ik}R = (8tG / c^4) T_{ik}$ (9). Здесь R_{ik} – так называемый Тензор Риччи (Ricci Curvature Tensor; Итальянский математик Грэгорио Риччи-Курбастро (Gregorio Ricci-Curbastro); 1853–1925), выражающийся через g_{ik}, его первые и вторые производные по координатам; $R = R_{ik}g^{ik}$ (величины g^{ik} определяются из уравнений $g_{ik}g^{km} = \delta^m_i$, где δ^m_i – Символ Кронекера (Kronecker Delta); Немецкий математик Лиопольд Кронэка (или Кронекер; Leopold Kronecker); 1823–1891); T_{ik} – так называемый Тензор Энергии-Импульса Материи, компоненты которого выражаются через плотность, потоки импульса и другие величины, характеризующие материю и её движение (под Физической Материей подразумеваются обычное вещество, электромагнитное поле, все другие физические поля). Вскоре после создания общей теории относительности Эйнштейн показал (1917), что существует возможность изменения уравнений (9) с сохранением основных принципов новой теории. Это изменение состоит в добавлении к правой части уравнений (9) так называемого ‘Космологического Члена’:- Lg_{ik}. Постоянная L, называется ‘Космологической Постоянной’, имеет размерность $см^{–2}$. Целью этого усложнения теории была попытка Эйнштейна построить модель Вселенной, которая не изменяется со временем (смотрите Космология). Космологический член можно рассматривать как величину, описывающую плотность энергии и давление (или натяжение) вакуума. Однако вскоре (в 1920-х) Советский математик Александр Александрович Фридман (1888–1925) показал, что уравнения Эйнштейна без L-члена приводят к эволюционирующей модели Вселенной, а Американский астроном Эдвэн Павэл Хабл (Edwin Powell Hubble; 1889–1953) открыл (1929) закон так называемого Красного Смещения для галактик, которое было истолковано как подтверждение эволюционной модели Вселенной. Идея Эйнштейна о статической Вселенной оказалась неверной, и хотя уравнения с L-членом тоже допускают нестационарные решения для модели Вселенной, необходимость в L-члене отпала. После этого Эйнштейн пришёл к выводу, что введение L-члена в уравнения тяготения не нужно (то есть что L = 0). Не все физики согласны с этим заключением Эйнштейна. Но следует подчеркнуть, что пока нет никаких серьёзных наблюдательных, экспериментальных или теоретических оснований считать L отличным от нуля. Во всяком случае, если $L \neq 0$, то, согласно астрофизическим наблюдениям, его абсолютная величина чрезвычайно мала:- $|L| < 10^{–55}$ $см^{–2}$. Он может играть роль только в космологии и практически совершенно не сказывается во всех других задачах теории тяготения. Везде в дальнейшем будет положено L = 0. Внешние уравнения (9) подобны уравнению (4) для Ньютоновского потенциала. В обоих случаях слева стоят величины, характеризующие поле, а справа – величины, характеризующие материю, создающую поле. Однако уравнения (9) имеют ряд существенных особенностей. Уравнение (4) линейно и поэтому удовлетворяет принципу суперпозиции. Оно позволяет вычислить гравитационный потенциал j для любого распределения произвольно движущихся масс. Ньютоновское поле тяготения не зависит от движения масс, поэтому уравнение (4) само не определяет непосредственно их движение. Движение масс определяется из второго закона механики Ньютона (6). Иная ситуация в теории Эйнштейна. Уравнения (9) не линейны, не удовлетворяют принципу суперпозиции. В теории Эйнштейна нельзя произвольным образом задать правую часть уравнений (T_{ik}), зависящую от движения материи, а затем вычислить гравитационное поле g_{ik}. Решение уравнений Эйнштейна приводит к совместному определению и движения материи, создающей поле, и к вычислению самого поля. Существенно при этом, что уравнения поля тяготения содержат в себе и уравнения движения масс в поле тяготения. С физической точки зрения это соответствует тому, что в теории Эйнштейна материя создаёт искривление пространства-времени, а это искривление, в свою очередь, влияет на движение материи, создающей искривление. Разумеется, для решения уравнений Эйнштейна необходимо знать характеристики материи, которые не зависят от гравитационных сил. Так, например, в случае идеального газа надо знать уравнение

состояния вещества – связь между давлением и плотностью. В случае слабых гравитационных полей метрика пространства-времени мало отличается от Евклидовой и уравнения Эйнштейна приближённо переходят в уравнения (4) и (6) теории Ньютона (если рассматриваются движения, медленные по сравнению со скоростью света, и расстояния от источника поля много меньше, чем $l = ct$, где t – характерное время изменения положения тел в источнике поля). В этом случае можно ограничиться вычислением малых поправок к уравнениям Ньютона. Эффекты, соответствующие этим поправкам, позволяют экспериментально проверить теорию Эйнштейна (смотрите ниже). Особенно существенны эффекты теории Эйнштейна в сильных гравитационных полях. Некоторые Выводы Теории Тяготения Эйнштейна:- ряд выводов теории Эйнштейна качественно отличается от выводов Ньютоновской теории тяготения. Важнейшие из них связаны с возникновением 'Чёрных Дыр', сингулярностей пространства-времени (мест, где формально, согласно теории, обрывается существование частиц и полей в обычной, известной нам форме) и существованием гравитационных волн. Чёрные Дыры:- согласно теории Эйнштейна, вторая космическая скорость в сферическом поле тяготения в пустоте выражается той же формулой, что и в теории Ньютона:- $v_2 = \sqrt{(2Gm / r)}$ (10). Следовательно, если тело массы m сожмётся до линейных размеров, меньших величины $r = 2\ Gm/c^2$, называемой Гравитационным Радиусом, то поле тяготения становится настолько сильным, что даже свет не может уйти от него на бесконечность, к далёкому наблюдателю; для этого потребовалась бы скорость больше световой. Такие объекты получили название Чёрных Дыр. Внешний наблюдатель никогда не получит никакой информации из области внутри сферы радиуса $r = 2Gm/c^2$. При сжатии вращающегося тела поле Тяготение, согласно теории Эйнштейна, отличается от поля не вращающегося тела, но вывод об образовании чёрной дыры остаётся в силе. В области размером меньше гравитационного радиуса никакие силы не могут удержать тело от дальнейшего сжатия. Процесс сжатия называется Гравитационным Коллапсом. При этом растёт поле тяготения – увеличивается искривлённость пространства-времени. Доказано, что в результате гравитационного коллапса неизбежно возникает сингулярность пространства-времени, связанная, по-видимому, с возникновением его бесконечной искривлённости. (Об ограниченности применимости теории Эйнштейна в таких условиях смотрите следующий раздел.) Теоретическая астрофизика предсказывает возникновение чёрных дыр в конце эволюции массивных звёзд (смотрите Релятивистская Астрофизика); возможно существование во Вселенной чёрных дыр и другого происхождения. Чёрные дыры, по-видимому, открыты в составе некоторых двойных звёздных систем. Гравитационные Волны:- теория Эйнштейна предсказывает, что тела, движущиеся с переменным ускорением, будут излучать гравитационные волны. Гравитационные волны являются распространяющимися со скоростью света переменными полями приливных гравитационных сил. Такая волна, падая, например, на пробные частицы, расположенные перпендикулярно направлению её распространения, вызывает периодические изменения расстояния между частицами. Однако даже в случае гигантских систем небесных тел излучение гравитационных волн и уносимая ими энергия ничтожны. Так, мощность излучения за счёт движения планет Солнечной системы составляет около 10^{11} эрг/сек, что в 10^{22} раз меньше светового излучения Солнца. Столь же слабо гравитационные волны взаимодействуют с обычной материей. Этим объясняется, что гравитационные волны до сих пор не открыты экспериментально. Квантовые Эффекты. Ограничения Применимости Теории Тяготения Эйнштейна:- Теория Эйнштейна – не квантовая теория. В этом отношении она подобна классической электродинамике Дьжеймза Клока Мэксвэла (или Максвелла; James Clerk Maxwell; 1831–1879). Однако наиболее общие рассуждения показывают, что гравитационное поле должно подчиняться квантовым законам точно так же, как и электромагнитное поле. В противном случае возникли бы противоречия с принципом неопределённости для электронов, фотонов и так далее. Применение квантовой теории к гравитации показывает, что гравитационные волны можно рассматривать как поток квантов – 'гравитонов', которые так же реальны, как и кванты электромагнитного поля – фотоны. Гравитоны представляют собой нейтральные частицы с нулевой массой покоя и со спином, равным 2 (в единицах Постоянной Планка η (или h) (Planc's Constant; Макс Каль Эрнст Людвихь Плянк (или Планк; Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck); 1858–1947)). В подавляющем большинстве мыслимых процессов во Вселенной и в лабораторных условиях квантовые эффекты гравитации чрезвычайно слабы, и можно пользоваться не квантовой теорией Эйнштейна. Однако квантовые эффекты должны стать весьма существенными вблизи сингулярностей поля тяготения, где искривления пространства-времени очень велики. Теория размерностей указывает, что квантовые эффекты в гравитации становятся определяющими, когда радиус кривизны пространства-времени (расстояние, на котором проявляются существенные отклонения от геометрии древнегреческого математика Евклида (Eukléides; 323–285 до Нашей Эры):- чем меньше этот радиус, тем больше кривизна) становится равным величине $r_{Пл} = \sqrt{(G\eta / c^3)}$. Расстояние $r_{пл}$ называется Планковской Длиной; оно ничтожно мало:- $r_{Пл} = 10^{-33}$ см. В таких условиях теория тяготения Эйнштейна неприменима. Сингулярные состояния возникают в ходе гравитационного коллапса; сингулярность в прошлом была в расширяющейся Вселенной (смотрите Космология). Последовательной квантовой теории тяготения, применимой и в сингулярных состояниях, пока не существует. Квантовые эффекты приводят к рождению частиц в поле тяготения чёрных дыр. Для чёрных дыр, возникающих из звёзд и имеющих массу, сравнимую с Солнечной, эти эффекты пренебрежимо малы. Однако они могут быть важны для чёрных дыр малой массы (меньше 10^{15} г), которые в принципе могли возникать на ранних этапах расширения Вселенной (смотрите 'Чёрная Дыра'). Экспериментальная Проверка Теории Эйнштейна:- в основе теории тяготения Эйнштейна лежит принцип эквивалентности. Его проверка с возможно большей точностью является важнейшей экспериментальной задачей. Согласно принципу эквивалентности, все тела независимо от их состава и массы, все виды материи должны падать в поле тяготения с одним и тем же ускорением. Справедливость этого утверждения, как уже говорилось, была впервые установлена Галилеем. Венгерский физик Лоранд Агустон Отвёш, барон фон Отвёш (Vásárosnaményi báró Eötvös Loránd Ágoston или коротко Eötvös Loránd; 1848–1919) с помощью крутильных весов доказал справедливость принципа эквивалентности с точностью до 10^{-8}; Американский физик Робэт Хэнри Дик (Robert Henry Dicke; 1916–1997) с сотрудниками довёл точность до 10^{-10}, а Советский физик Владимир Борисович Брагинский (1931–2016) с сотрудниками – до 10^{-12}. Другой проверкой принципа эквивалентности является вывод об изменении частоты n света при его распространении в гравитационном поле. Теория предсказывает (смотрите Красное Смещение) изменение частоты Dn при распространении между точками с разностью гравитационных потенциалов $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2$:- $\Delta v / v = (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) / c^2$ (11). Эксперименты в лаборатории подтвердили эту формулу с точностью по крайней мере до 1% (смотрите Эффект Мёсбаya или Эффект Мёссбауэра (Mössbauer Effect; Немецкий физик Рудольф Людвихь Мёсбаya (Rudolf Ludwig Mössbauer); 1929–2011)). Кроме этих экспериментов по проверке основ теории, существует ряд опытных проверок её xxxxx. Под Весом Тела понимается сила, с которой тело действует вследствие тяготения к Земле на опору (или подвес), удерживающую его от свободного падения. Если тело и опора неподвижны относительно Земли, то вес тела равен его силе тяжести. Единица веса тела в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – Ньютон (Н). Вес – сила, с которой тело, покоящееся в поле сил тяжести, действует на подвес или горизонтальную опору, препятствующую свободному падению тела. Численно вес тела P равен действующей на него силе тяжести, то есть $P = mg$, где m – масса тела, g – ускорение свободного падения (или ускорение силы тяжести). Поскольку масса тела – величина постоянная (в обычных условиях), а значение g изменяется на Земле с широтой и высотой над уровнем моря (соответствующую формулу смотрите в статье Ускорение Свободного Падения), то соответственно при этом изменяется и вес тела. Одновременно значение g, а с ним и вес зависят от ускорения, обусловленного вращением Земли вокруг своей оси; по этой причине вес тела на экваторе на меньше, чем на полюсе. В малой области вблизи земной

поверхности значение g можно считать постоянным и вес тела – пропорциональным его массе, чем пользуются для измерения массы тел путём их взвешивания на рычажных весах; при этом значение g для взвешиваемого тела и гирь считается одним и тем же. Пружинные весы измеряют вес тела; для определения с их помощью массы надо знать ещё величину g в пункте взвешивания. Вес и масса являются разными физическими величинами, которые нельзя отождествлять; они измеряются в разных единицах:- вес – в единицах силы (Ньютон (Н), килограмм силы (кгс), тонна силы (тс) и другие), а масса – в единицах массы (килограмм (кг), грамм (г), тонна (т) и другие). На тело, погруженное в жидкую или газообразную среду, действует, кроме силы тяжести, Архимедова сила (смотрите Закон Архимеда), равная весу вытесненного объёма среды. Поэтому, например, пружинные весы будут показывать в воздухе вес меньший, чем в вакууме; для рычажных весов различие в показаниях будет зависеть от отношения плотностей гирь и взвешиваемого тела. Тело, покоящееся в лифте, который движется вертикально с ускорением w, будет действовать на пол лифта с силой F = m (g ± w) (знак плюс при движении вверх, минус – вниз), что эквивалентно увеличению веса (перегрузка) или его уменьшению. При свободном падении лифта (w = g) наступает невесомость; такое же состояние имеет место для любого тела, движущегося свободно и поступательно в поле тяготения (ракета, спутник и другие).

(2) API Gravity express the gravity or density of crude oil and liquid petroleum products. API is devised jointly by the American Petroleum Institute and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API. API Gravity can be calculated as:- API = (141.5 / SG) – 131.5, where:- API = Degrees API Gravity, and SG = Specific Gravity (at 60 °F). Oil with the least specific gravity has the highest API gravity.Gravity is the relative weight of a certain volume of a liquid as compared with an equal volume of water. See also API Gravity, Density, Specific Gravity, and Specific Weight. API stands for the American Petroleum Institute, which is the major United States trade association for the oil and natural gas industry. The API represents about 400 corporations in the petroleum industry and helps to set standards for production, refinement, and distribution of petroleum products. They also advocate on behalf of the industry. One of the most important standards that the API has set is the method used for measuring the density of petroleum. This standard is called the API Gravity. Specific gravity is a ratio of the density of one substance to the density of a reference substance, usually water. The API gravity is nothing more than the standard specific gravity used by the oil industry, which compares the density of oil to that of water through a calculation designed to ensure consistency in measurement. Less dense oil or 'light oil' is preferable to more dense oil as it contains greater quantities of hydrocarbons that can be converted to gasoline. Petroleum is less dense that water and in 1916, the US government instituted the Baumé scale as the standard measure for any liquid less dense than water. This, in most cases, applies to oil. The value used in this scale was 141.5 (see calculation below), but subsequent testing showed that, due to error, the actual value should be 140. The government changed the scale to 140 to correct the issue, but the use of 141.5 had become so entrenched in the oil industry that the API decided to create the API gravity scale using the old value of 141.5. API gravity is calculated using the specific gravity of an oil, which is nothing more than the ratio of its density to that of water (density of the oil/density of water). Specific gravity for API calculations is always determined at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. API gravity is found as follows:- API Gravity = (141.5 / Specific Gravity) – 131.5. Though API values do not have units, they are often referred to as degrees. So the API gravity of West Texas Intermediate is said to be 39.6 degrees. API gravity moves inversely to density, which means the denser an oil is, the lower its API gravity will be. An API of 10 is equivalent to water, which means any oil with an API above 10 will float on water while any with an API below 10 will sink. The API gravity is used to classify oils as light, medium, heavy, or extra heavy. As the 'weight' of an oil is the largest determinant of its market value, API gravity is exceptionally important. The API values for each 'weight' are as follows:- (i) Light – API > 31.1; (ii) Medium – API between 22.3 and 31.1; (iii) Heavy – API < 22.3; and (iv) Extra Heavy – API < 10.0. These are only rough valuations as the exact demarcation in API gravity between light and heavy oil changes depending on the region from which oil came. The fluctuation as to what constitutes light crude in a given region is the result of commodity trading in oil. Because density is a measure of weight per volume, API can be used to calculate how many barrels of crude can be extracted from a metric ton of a given oil. A metric ton of West Texas Intermediate, with an API of 39.6, will produce 7.6 barrels (at 42 gallons each). The calculation is:- Barrels Per Metric Ton = 1 / [(141.5/(API / 131.5) x 0.159]. Gravity (weight per unit volume) of oils. See also API Gravity. API Gravity:- the American petroleum Institute's inverted scale for denoting the 'lightness' or 'heaviness' of crude oils and other liquid hydrocarbons. Calibrated in API degrees (or degrees API), it is used universally to expresses a crude's relative density in an inverse measure lighter the crude, higher the API gravity, and vice versa because lighter the crude higher its market value. Oil with API greater than 30° is termed light; between 22° and 30°, medium; below 22°, heavy; and below 10°, extra heavy. Asphalt on average has an API gravity of 8°, Brent Crude of 35.5°, and gasoline of 50°. Formula:- {(141.5 / relative density of the crude (at 15.5 °C or 60 °F)} – 131.5. API Gravity:- an arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:- Degrees API = (141.5 / (sp. gr. 60 °F / 60 °F)) – 131.5. The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity. / Под Плотностью Тела понимается одна из основных физических характеристик тела (вещества), равная отношению массы dm малого элемента вещества объёмом dV к этому объёму:- ρ = dm / dV. Плотность однородного тела одинакова во всех его точках и равна:- ρ = m / V. Плотность неоднородного тела неодинакова в разных его точках; средняя плотность тела ρ_{CP} = m / V. Плотность вещества растёт с увеличением давления и, как правило, убывает с ростом температуры. При переходе вещества из жидкого состояния в газообразное и из твёрдого в жидкое. Плотность скачкообразно уменьшается (исключение представляют вода и чугун, плотность которых при плавлении увеличивается). Единица плотности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – килограмм на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды. Под Удельным Весом (Specific Gravity) понимается вес единицы объёма вещества. В отличие от плотности, удельный вес не является физико-химической характеристикой вещества, так как зависит от места измерения. Удельный Вес – величина γ, равная отношению силы тяжести dP малого элемента тела объёмом dV к этому объёму:- γ = dP / dV. Удельный вес связан с плотностью вещества ρ соотношением:- γ = ρg, g – ускорение свободного падения. Единица удельного веса в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – Ньютон на кубический метр (Н/м^3). Плотность (ρ), физическая величина, определяемая для однородного вещества его массой в единице объёма. Плотность неоднородного вещества – предел отношения массы к объёму, когда объём стягивается к точке, в которой определяется плотность. Отношение плотностей двух веществ при определённых стандартных физических условиях называется Относительной Плотностью:- для жидких и твёрдых веществ она обычно определяется по отношению к плотности дистиллированной воды при 4 °С, для газов – по отношению к плотности сухого воздуха или водорода при нормальных условиях. Средняя Плотность Тела определяется отношением массы тела m к его объёму V, то есть ρ = m/V. Единицей плотности в СИ является килограмм на кубический метр (кг/м^3), в СГС Системе Единиц грамм на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3). На практике пользуются также внесистемными единицами плотности:- грамм на литр (г/л), тонна на кубический метр (т/м^3) и другие. Для измерения плотности веществ применяют плотномеры, пикнометры, ареометры, гидростатическое взвешивание (смотрите Весы Мора). Другие методы определения плотности основаны на связи плотности с параметрами состояния вещества или с зависимостью протекающих в веществе процессов от

его плотности. Так, плотность идеального газа может быть вычислена по уравнению состояния ρ = Pm/RT, где P – давление газа, m – его молекулярная масса (мольная масса), R – газовая постоянная, T – абсолютная температура, или определена, например, по скорости распространения ультразвука c = 1 / √βp (здесь β – адиабатическая сжимаемость газа). Диапазон значений плотности природных тел и сред исключительно широк. Так, плотность межзвёздной среды не превышает 10^{-21} кг/м^3, средняя плотность Солнца составляет 1 410 кг/м^3, Земли – 5 520 кг/м^3, наибольшая плотность металлов – 22 500 кг/м^3 (осмий), плотность вещества атомных ядер – 10^{17} кг/м^3, наконец, плотность нейтронных звёзд может, по-видимому, достигать 10^{20} кг/м^3. Значения плотности некоторых широко используемых веществ и материалов приведены в таблице. Смотрите также Газы, и Металлы. Для пористых и сыпучих тел различают Истинную Плотность (её определяют без учёта имеющихся в теле пустот) и Кажущуюся Плотность (отношение массы тела ко всему занимаемому им объёму). Плотность, как правило, уменьшается с ростом температуры (вследствие теплового расширения тел) и увеличивается с повышением давления. Аномально ведут себя, например, вода, чугун, аморфный кварц. Так, у воды плотность имеет максимальное значение при 4 °C и уменьшается как с повышением, так и с понижением температуры. При агрегатных превращениях вещества плотность изменяется скачком (смотрите Агрегатные Состояния), причём при переходе из жидкого состояния в твёрдое плотность обычно растёт, однако у воды, например, она при затвердевании уменьшается.

Degree API	Specific Gravity	Weight	
		lb/US gal	kg/m^3
1	1.068	8.894	1 067
5	1.037	8.633	1 035
8	1.014	8.447	1 013
10	1.000	8.328	998.9
15	0.965 9	8.044	964.8
20	0.934 0	7.778	933.1
25	0.904 2	7.530	903.2
30	0.876 2	7.297	875.3
35	0.849 8	7.078	848.9
40	0.825 1	6.871	824.3
45	0.801 7	6.677	800.8
50	0.779 6	6.493	778.8
55	0.758 7	6.319	757.9
60	0.738 9	6.154	738.1
70	0.702 2	5.848	701.5
80	0.669 0	5.572	668.3
90	0.638 8	5.320	638.

GRAVITY CONVEYOR = ГРАВИТАЦИОННЫЙ КОНВЕЙЕР (или ГРАВИТАЦИОННЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР) – Gravity Conveyor is a type of conveyor that uses gravity to move materials. Skatewheel conveyer and roller conveyor are the most common types of gravity conveyor used, however, even a simple steel chute is essentially a gravity conveyor.

GRAVITY SEPARATION = ГРАВИТАЦИОННОЕ РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ (или СЕПАРАЦИЯ ПОД ДЕЙСТВИЕМ ТЯЖЕСТИ) – Gravity Separation is a method of separating two components from a mixture. Under the influence of gravity, separation of immiscible phases (gas-solid, liquid-solid, liquid-liquid, solid-solid) allows the denser phase to settle out. / Под Сепарацией, от Латинского слова Separatio, означающее Отделение, понимается отделение жидких или твёрдых частиц от газа, твёрдых – от жидкости; разделение на составные части твёрдых или жидких смесей. Применяется в горном деле, в газовой, пищевой и других отраслях промышленности. Сепарация или Сепарирование в технике, процессы разделения смесей разнородных частиц твёрдых материалов, смесей жидкостей разной плотности, эмульсий; взвесей твёрдых частиц или капелек в газе или паре. При сепарации разделяемые компоненты не изменяют своего химического состава. Например, смесь минеральных зёрен при сепарации разделится на продукты, состоящие из тех же минералов в другом количественном соотношении. Сепарация основана на различии в физических или физико-химических свойствах компонентов смеси:- размеры твёрдых частиц, форма, цвет, блеск, коэффициент трения, прочность, упругость, смачиваемость поверхности, магнитная восприимчивость, электропроводность, люминесценция, радиоактивность и другие. В обогащении полезных ископаемых почти все операции разделения (включая грохочение и классификацию) можно отнести к сепарации. Например, воздушная, или пневматическая, сепарация, сепарация в тяжёлых средах, магнитная, пенная (флотация крупных частиц), электрическая сепарация, трибоадгезионная, радиометрическая сепарация, сепарация по трению, сепарация по упругости и другие. В сельском хозяйстве при переработке зерна операция разделения также называется сепарацией; при этом используют различия в размерах зерна, форме, плотности, коэффициент трения, упругости, магнитной восприимчивости и другом. Свойства, которыми должны отличаться продукты сепарации, не всегда совпадают с признаками, по которым можно разделить смесь компонентов. Например, при сепарации угля и породы продукты одинаковой плотности могут иметь разное содержание золы, определяющее качество угля. Для выбора способа сепарации изучают состав разделяемой смеси, свойства компонентов и степень соответствия желаемых признаков возможным свойствам разделения. Сепарация обычно происходит не по одному главному свойству, отличающему компоненты смеси, а по ряду свойств. Поэтому процесс сепарации зависит от условий проведения и аппарата (сепаратора), в котором происходит разделение. Например, при воздушной сепарации по крупности мелкие частицы должны выноситься потоком воздуха и результаты разделения определяются не только размерами частиц, но также плотностью и формой. В сепарации участвует множество отдельных частиц (зёрен), среди которых имеются частицы с промежуточными свойствами по отношению к главному признаку. В результате промышленной сепарации из исходной смеси не получаются чистые фракции разделяемых веществ, а только продукты с преобладающим их содержанием.

GRAY = ГРЭЙ – Gray is unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation, defined in the 1980s by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements. The Gray is named after Louis Harold Gray (1905–1965), British radiobiologist. One Gray is equal approximately to the absorbed dose delivered when the energy per unit mass imparted to matter by ionizing radiation is one Joule per kilogram. As a unit of measure, the gray is coherent with the units of measure in the International System of Units (SI). The Gray replaced the rad, which was not coherent with the SI system. One Gray equals 100 rads. Gray (Gy) is the unit of absorbed dose where 1 Gy is equivalent to the absorption of 1 Joule per kilogram (1 Gy = 1 J·kg^{-1}). Gray (Gy) the SI unit of radiation dose. Radiation carries energy, and when it is absorbed by matter the matter receives this energy. The dose is the amount of energy deposited per unit of mass. One Gray is defined to be the dose of one Joule of energy absorbed per kilogram of matter, or 100 rad. The unit is named for the

British physician Louis Harold Gray (1905–1965), an authority on the use of radiation in the treatment of cancer. / Под Грэем понимается единица поглощённой дозы излучения и кермы в СИ. Обозначение:- Гр (Gy). Названа в честь Английского учёного Луиса Хэролда Грэя (Louis Harold Gray; 1905–65). 1 Гр = 1 Дж/кг = 10^4 эрг/г = 100 рад.

GRAY = СЕРОЕ – Gray:- color made up from the mix of black and white. The variations of the color of cement.

GRAY = СЕРОЕ (или СУРОВОЕ, или НЕОТДЕЛАННОЕ) – Gray and Grey are different spellings of the same word, and both are used throughout the English-speaking world. But gray is more common in American English, while grey is more common in all the other main varieties of English. In the United Kingdom, for instance, grey appears about twenty times for every instance of gray. In the United States the ratio is reversed. Gray is an intermediate color between black and white, a neutral or achromatic color, meaning literally a color 'without color'. It is the color of a cloud-covered sky, of ash and of lead. See also Greige, and Grey.

GRAY FABRICS = СУРОВЫЕ ТКАНИ (или НЕОТДЕЛАННЫЕ ТКАНИ, или СУРОВЬЁ) – The woven cloth from the loom, called Greige or Grey, is whitish but has a natural yellow tint. This cloth is further treated by various means to improve its appearance and feel, then either bleached, dyed or printed to produce the fabrics used in various products seen on store shelves. See also Greige, and Greige Fabric. Gray Fabric or Greige Fabric:- woven or knitted goods direct from the loom or knitting machine, before they have been given any kind of finishing treatment. Gray Fabric is an unfinished fabric, just removed from a knitting machine or a loom. Also known as Greige Fabric, Grey Fabrics or Grey Goods in the United Kingdom. The raw woven fabric that is sent to a finishing plant where it is bleached, pre-shrunk, dyed, printed and given a special finish. Also known as Gray Goods in the United States, or Grey Fabrics in the United Kingdom. Unbleached and undyed cotton or linen fabric. / Сотканая из пряжи ткань, не прошедшая заключительной отделки. Неотделанные Ткани, снимаемые с ткацкого станка, называется Суровьём. Суровьё – неотделанное текстильное полотно (тканое, трикотажное, нетканое). Суровье обычно подвергают разбраковке, промериванию или взвешиванию, а в некоторых случаях – чистке и штопке (шерстяные ткани), после чего передают в отделку.

GRAY GOODS = СУРОВЫЕ ТОВАРЫ (или НЕОТДЕЛАННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ, или СУРОВЬЁ) – Gray Goods are the fabrics in the off-loom state, prior to their receiving any desizing, boil-off, or bleaching treatment.

GRAYISH = СЕРОВАТОЕ – Grayish:- somewhat gray.

GRAY MARKET = СЕРЫЙ РЫНОК – Gray Market is:- (1) an unofficial market where new issues of shares are bought and sold before they become officially available for trading on the stock exchange. Trading in gray or 'when-issued' markets can provide a good indication of demand for a new issue. In some parts of the world 'Gray' is spelled 'Grey'. (2) The sale or import of goods by unauthorized dealers. In this case, items that were manufactured abroad and imported into a country without the consent of the trademark holder would be a gray market good. Gray Market is a market for unofficial trading. See also Gray Market Prices. What is Gray Market? Generally, a manufacturer works with a single importer who can sell and support their products in a given region. The importer usually has local dealers and distributors who resell the imported products; this is called a 'Distribution Channel'. Gray Market refers to merchandise that is imported and sold by methods other than these normal channels. For local safety regulations and certifications (FCC (short for the Federal Communications Commission), CE (short for the French Conformité Européenne), UL (short for the Underwriters Laboratories Inc.), etc) and government requirements a manufacturer provides special packaging (manuals in the appropriate language, power cables designed for the local receptacle, etc) and product engineering designed to meet local codes. Manufacturers also have service and support agreements with the authorized importer. Gray Market items are not designed to be sold in a particular market and cannot be supported by the authorized importer because they may not meet mandatory safety and certification codes. Because these items are not designed for a particular market they may not function properly, or the authorized importer may not be equipped to provide service, support or software. With the opening of international borders and the use of the Internet to sell goods, Gray Market equipment has become extremely common in the photographic and consumer electronics markets. Many different types of equipment are brought into North America for sale without the proper documentation and US consumers do not always know what they are purchasing. Because the resellers' cost is less they can sell Gray Market items for less. Unfortunately this price savings is only on the initial purchase; because service and support is more difficult to obtain it may end up costing the consumer more in the long run. Legal market in which goods in short supply can be purchased at a premium over normal trading prices. Any semi-legal market; one that keeps within the letter but not the spirit of the law. The term is most usually applied to the market dealing in any stock or share whose issue has been announced but which has not yet taken place. Traders therefore gamble on the eventual selling price of the issue when it comes onto the market. / Сэ.Ё. (CE (Conformité Européenne); Коформите Ёропеэн), Ю.Эл. (UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.); Андэрайтчёрз Лэборэтчориз Инк.). Серый Рынок:- (1) Потребительский рынок:- продажа товаров, как правило, по сниженным ценам дилерами, не имеющими на это разрешения. Потребители, приобретшие товар подпольного изготовления, могут столкнуться с ситуацией, когда производитель отказывается подтвердить гарантию качества этого товара. В некоторых случаях товары подпольного изготовления могут продаваться в стране, где их продажа не предусмотрена. Например, инструкция по применению может быть написана на иностранном языке. (2) Рынок ценных бумаг:- продажа ещё не выпущенных, но разрешённых к выпуску ценных бумаг фирмой, которая не является членом синдиката андеррайтеров. Подобные сделки служат хорошим показателем уровня спроса на предстоящий выпуск акций или облигаций.

GRAY MARKET PRICES = ЦЕНЫ СЕРОГО РЫНКА – Gray Market Prices:- as in the case of stock market trading, asked and bid prices or rates are quoted on the gray market. Gray market prices for forward trading in new Swiss Franc bond issues are regularly published in the Swiss financial press.

GRAY SCALE = ШКАЛА СЕРОГО – Gray Scale is an achromatic scale ranging from black through a series of successively lighter grays to white. Such a series may be made up of steps that appear to be equally distant from one another (such as the Munsell Value Scale) or may be arranged according to some other criteria such as a geometric progression based on lightness. Such scales may be used to describe the relative amount of difference between two similar colors.

GRAY WOOL = СЕРАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Gray Wool:- fleeces with a few dark fibers, a rather common occurrence in the medium wools produced by down or black-faced breeds.

GRC = GENETIC RESOURCES CENTER

GREASE = ПЛАСТИЧНАЯ СМАЗКА (или КОНСИСТЕНТНАЯ СМАЗКА) – Grease is a lubricant composed of an oil or oils thickened with a soap, soaps or other thickener to a semisolid or solid consistency. / Пластичная Смазка – полутвёрдый или твёрдый продукт, состоящий из смеси минерального или синтетического масла, стабилизированного мылами или другими загустителями с возможным содержанием других компонентов. Примечание:- временно до 01 Января 1993 допускалось наряду с термином Пластичный Смазочный Материал применять дополнительную краткую форму Смазка. Под Консистентной Смазкой, от Латинского слова Consistens (Consistentis), означающее Густеющий или Застывающий или Состоящий, понимается нерекомендуемое название Пластичной Смазки. Пластичные Смазки или Консистентные Смазки – смазочные

материалы, проявляющие в зависимости от нагрузки свойства жидкости или твёрдого тела. При малых нагрузках они сохраняют свою форму, не стекают с вертикальных поверхностей и удерживаются в негерметизированных узлах трения. Пластичные смазки состоят из жидкого масла, твёрдого загустителя, присадок и добавок. Частицы загустителя в составе пластичных смазок, имеющие коллоидные размеры, образуют структурный каркас, в ячейках которого удерживается дисперсионная среда (масло). Благодаря этому пластичные смазки начинают деформироваться подобно аномально-вязкой жидкости только при нагрузках, превышающих предел прочности пластичной смазки (обычно 0.1–2 кН/м^2, или 1–20 гс/см^2). Сразу после прекращения деформирования связи структурного каркаса восстанавливаются, и смазка вновь приобретает свойства твёрдого тела. Это позволяет упростить конструкцию и снизить вес узлов трения, предотвращает загрязнение окружающей среды. Сроки смены пластичных смазок больше, чем смазочных материалов. В современных механизмах пластичные смазки часто не меняют в течение всего срока их службы. Промышленность бывшего СССР в 1974 выпускала около 150 сортов пластичных смазоки. Их мировое производство составляет около 1 миллиона тонн (т) в год (3.5% выпуска всех смазочных материалов). Пластичные смазки получают, вводя в нефтяные, реже синтетические, масла 5–30 (обычно 10–20) % твёрдого загустителя. Процесс производства периодический. В варочных котлах готовят расплав загустителя в масле. При охлаждении загуститель кристаллизуется в виде сетки мелких волокон. Загустители с температурой плавления выше 200–300 °C диспергируют в масле при помощи гомогенизаторов, например, коллоидных мельниц. При изготовлении в состав некоторых пластичных смазок вводят присадки (антиокислительные, антикоррозионные, противозадирные и другие) или твёрдые добавки (антифрикционные, герметизирующие). Пластичные смазки классифицируют по типу загустителя и по области применения. Наиболее распространены мыльные пластичные смазки, загущенные кальциевыми, литиевыми, натриевыми мылами высших жирных кислот. Гидратированные кальциевые пластичные смазки (солидолы) работоспособны до 60–80 °C, натриевые до 110 °C, литиевые и комплексные кальциевые до 120–140 °C. На долю углеводородных пластичных смазок, загущаемых парафином и церезином, приходится 10–15% всего выпуска пластичных смазок. Они имеют низкую температуру плавления (50–65 °C) и используются в основном для консервации металлоизделий. В зависимости от назначения и области применения различают следующие типы пластичных смазок:- (i) Антифрикционные, снижающие трение скольжения и уменьшающие износ. Их применяют в подшипниках качения и скольжения, шарнирах, зубчатых и цепных передачах индустриальных механизмов, приборах, транспортных, сельскохозяйственных и других машин. (ii) Консервационные, предотвращающие коррозию металлоизделий. В отличие от других покрытий (окраска, хромирование) они легко удаляются с трущихся и других поверхностей при расконсервировании механизма. (iii) К уплотнительным пластичным смазкам относятся арматурные (для герметизации прямоточных задвижек, пробковых кранов), резьбовые (для предотвращения заедания тяжелонагруженных или высокотемпературных резьбовых пар), вакуумные (для герметизации подвижных вакуумных соединений). Под Пластичными Смазками понимаются высоковязкие мази, получаемые путём загущения нефтяных или синтетических мысел мылами, твёрдыми углеводородами, органическими пигментами и другими продуктами. Применяются главным образом для смазывания трущихся соединений механизмов, когда непрерывная подача жидкой смазки невозможна. Пластичные смазки используются также для консервации деталей и механизмов при их длительном хранении и транспортировании, а также как уплотнительный материал. Важнейшие свойства:- высокая температура каплепадения, прилипаемость к поверхности трения, стабильность. Наиболее распространены литол, солидол, консталин, железнодорожная, графитная и другие пластичные смазки общего назначения. Существуют также низкотемпературные пластичные смазки, работоспособные при температурах до –60 °C, и высокотемпературные – до 200 °C. Устаревшее название пластичных смазок – Консистентные Смазки. Техническое совершенствование техники и оборудования невозможно без использования современных достижений трибологии и высококачественных смазочных материалов. Важную группу смазочных материалов составляют Пластичные Смазки, отличающиеся от масел наличием второго компонента – загустителя, который формирует структуру, придающую смазкам прочность и другие реологические свойства. Улучшение свойств и разработка новых типов смазок ведётся по следующим направлениям:- (i) подбор и создание новых типов загустителей, в том числе смешанных и комплексных, например, сверхщелочных сульфонатов и алкилсалицилатов; (ii) применение в качестве дисперсионных сред синтетических и растительных масел, с целью создания высокотемпературных и экологических (биоразлагаемых) смазок; (iii) улучшения качества смазок в процессе их производства за счёт оптимизации технологических параметров; и (iv) повышение качества смазок и их функциональных характеристик за счёт использования добавок (присадок и наполнителей). Применение в смазках добавок оказалось очень эффективным направлением, позволяющим целенаправленно улучшать свойства смазок и решать ряд важных практических задач:- (i) улучшать функциональные характеристики и расширять диапазон (температурный, нагрузочный, скоростной и так далее) эксплуатации смазок; (ii) более гибко регулировать структуру и реологические характеристики смазок; и (iii) решать технологические и технические задачи, которые невозможно преодолеть, используя только дисперсионную среду и дисперсную фазу.

GREASE FITTING = НАКОНЕЧНИК ДЛЯ ПЛАСТИЧНОЙ СМАЗКИ (или ФИТИНГ ДЛЯ ПЛАСТИЧНОЙ СМАЗКИ) – Grease Fitting is a small fitting which connects a grease gun and the component to be lubricated. The fitting is installed by a threaded connection, leaving a nipple to which the grease gun attaches. See also Grease. / Наконечник (Нагнетателя) Для Пластичной Смазки.

GREASE GUN = НАГНЕТАТЕЛЬ ДЛЯ ПЛАСТИЧНОЙ СМАЗКИ (или ПИСТОЛЕТ ДЛЯ ПЛАСТИЧНОЙ СМАЗКИ, или ШПРИЦ ДЛЯ КОНСИСТЕНТНОЙ СМАЗКИ, или СОЛИДОЛОНАГНЕТАТЕЛЬ) – Grease Gun is a tool (normally hand-powered) which is used for lubrication tasks. By squeezing the trigger of the gun, grease is applied through an aperture to a specific point. See also Grease.

GREASE WOOL = ЖИРОПОТНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Grease Wool is a wool in its natural condition as it comes from the sheep, either shorn or pulled. It contains a mixture of ‘suint’ and wool fats. See also Scouring.

GREATCOAT = ПАЛЬТО (или ШИНЕЛЬ) – Greatcoat is a heavy overcoat.

GREAT LAKES PORTS = ПОРТЫ ВЕЛИКИХ ОЗЁР – Great Lakes Ports are the ports in the lakes of Canada and/or the United States popular for grain shipments. In Canada:- Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Superior; Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto and Prescott on Lake Ontario. In the United States:- Chicago, Milwaukee on Lake Michigan; Duluth and Superior on Lake Superior and Toledo on Lake Erie. / Под Портами Великих Озёр подразумеваются порты Канады и/или Соединённых Штатов Америки популярные в отрасли перевозок зерновых. В Канаде:- Порт Артур (Port Arthur) и Форт Вилъйэм (Fort William) на Верхнем Озере (Lake Superior); Гамильтон (Hamilton), Кингстон (Kingston), Торонто (Toronto) и Прескотт (Prescott) на Озере Онтарио (Lake Ontario). В Соединённых Штатах Америки:- Чикаго (Chicago), Милуоки (Milwaukee) на Озере Мичиган (Lake Michigan); Дулут (Duluth) и Сьюпириор (Superior) на Верхнем Озере (Lake Superior) и Толедо (Toledo) на Озере Эри (Lake Erie).

GREAT LAKES SHIP = СУДНО ДЛЯ ВЕЛИКИХ ОЗЁР – Great Lakes Ship is a cargo ship developed to carry raw materials and manufactured goods on the Great Lakes. Most carry bulk cargoes of grain, iron ore or coal.

GREAT WHEEL = ВЕЛИКОЕ КОЛЕСО – Great Wheel or Walking Wheel:- (usually) turned by hand, very large (e.g., 50" diameter), used for long draw on things like cotton (high twist). Instead of a flyer and bobbins, this wheel is a wheel-driven spindle. The Illinois State Museum site shows a Great Wheel. Full-size 'generic' facsimile of typical North American Great or Wool Wheel, circa 1770–1830. This is a composite design, not a duplicate of any one wheel. Drive wheel is approximately 40" in diameter, with 2-1/4" wide rim. Much of what we make is constructed of MLH (short for the Mixed Light Hardwoods ... which is to say mostly maple, birch, beech and the like. The woods are not light in weight, just light-colored). All pegs, keys, nuts, etc of appropriate woods. Spindle support post has iron or copper collar; tapered socket for various spindle heads. Drive-cord tension adjustment is by through-post hand screw, locking nuts. Wheel is furnished with our 'bat' or 'palm' spindle head. Wheel bearings are 'cone and box' type (similar to wagon wheels). Knocks down for storage, transport. Furnished with modern oil bottle, extra drive cord material, and a chunk of beeswax. 18 to 24 month wait. / высокая крутка .

GREAVE = ПОНОЖИ (или НАГОЛЕННИК) – Greave:- armor for the leg below the knee.

GREEKS = ГРЕКИ – Greeks:- while many of the terms used to describe buying and selling options are the same terms used to describe other investments, some are unique to options. Mastering the new language may take a little time, but it's essential to understanding options strategies you're considering. It's Greek To Me:- the terms that estimate changes in the prices of options as various market factors – such as stock price and time to expiration – change are named after Greek letters, and are collectively known as the Greeks. Many investors use the Greeks to compare options and find an option that fits a particular strategy. It's important to remember, though, that the Greeks are based on mathematical formulas. While they can be used to assess possible future prices, there's no guarantee that they'll hold true. (1) Greeks On Stocks:- when used to describe stocks, these measurements compare the stock's performance to a benchmark index:- (i) Beta:- a measure of how a stock's volatility changes in relation to the overall market. A Beta may help you determine how closely a stock in your portfolio tracks the movement of an index, if you're considering hedging with index options. A Beta of 1.5 means a stock gains 1.5 points for every point the index gains – and loses 1.5 points for every point the index loses. (ii) Alpha:- a measure of how a stock performs in relation to a benchmark, independent of its Beta. A positive Alpha means that the stock outperformed what the beta predicted, and a negative Alpha means the stock didn't perform as well as predicted. (2) Greeks On Options:- when used to describe options, the Greeks usually compare the movement of an option's theoretical price or volatility as the underlying stock changes in price or volatility, or as expiration nears:- (i) Delta:- a measure of how much an option price changes when the underlying stock price changes. The Delta of an option varies over the life of that option, depending on the underlying stock price and the amount of time left until expiration. Like most of the Greeks, Delta is expressed as a decimal between 0 and +1 or 0 and –1. For example, a call Delta of 0.5 means that for every Dollar increase in the stock price, the call premium increases 50 cents. A Delta between 0 and –1 refers to a put option, since put premiums fall as stock price increases. So a Delta of –0.5 would mean that for every Dollar increase in the stock price, the put premium would be expected to drop by 50 cents. (ii) Theta:- the rate at which premium decays per unit of time as expiration nears. As time decays, options prices can decrease rapidly if they're out-of-the-money. If they're in-the-money near expiration, options price changes tend to mirror those of the underlying stock. (iii) Rho:- an estimate of how much the price of an option – its premium – changes when the interest rate changes. For example, higher interest rates may mean that call prices rise and put prices decline. (iv) Vega:- an estimate of how much an option price changes when the volatility assumption changes. In general, greater volatility means a higher option premium. Vega is also sometimes referred to as Kappa, Omega, or Tau. (3) Greeks On Greeks:- some Greeks work as secondary measurements, showing how a particular Greek changes as the option changes in price or volatility:- (i) Gamma:- a measure of how much the Delta changes when the price of the underlying stock changes. You might think of Gamma as the Delta of an option's Delta.

GREEN = ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Green:- somewhat less yellow than growing fresh grass.

GREENBACK = ГРИНБАК (или ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ БАК) – Greenback:- the American paper currency first printed during the Civil War. Identified by the green ink used for printing one side of the bill. Popular informal name for the US Dollar. / Популярное неформальное наименование Доллара США. В России в простонародии называются также как Бак и Грин. Бумажная денежная единица в Соединённых Штатах Америки была впервые отпечатана во время Гражданской Войны (1861–65) между буржуазным Севером и рабовладельческим Югом. Идентифицируется зелёными чернилами, используемыми для печати одной стороны денежного билета.

GREEN BOND = ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – A Green Bond is a type of fixed-income instrument that is specifically earmarked to raise money for climate and environmental projects. These bonds are typically asset-linked and backed by the issuing entity's balance sheet, so they usually carry the same credit rating as their issuers' other debt obligations. Dating back to the first decade of the XXI century, green bonds are also referred to as Climate Bonds. Key Takeaways:- (i) A green bond is a fixed-income instrument designed specifically to support specific climate-related or environmental projects; (ii) Green bonds typically come with tax incentives to enhance their attractiveness to investors; (iii) The World Bank issued the first official so-labeled green bond for institutional investors in 2009; and (iv) Around USD157 billion worth of green bonds were issued in 2019. Understanding Green Bonds:- Green bonds are designated bonds intended to encourage sustainability and to support climate-related or other types of special environmental projects. More specifically, green bonds finance projects aimed at energy efficiency, pollution prevention, sustainable agriculture, fishery and forestry, the protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, clean transportation, clean water, and sustainable water management. They also finance the cultivation of environmentally friendly technologies and the mitigation of climate change. Green bonds come with tax incentives such as tax exemption and tax credits, making them a more attractive investment compared to a comparable taxable bond. These tax advantages provide a monetary incentive to tackle prominent social issues such as climate change and a movement to renewable sources of energy. To qualify for green bond status, they are often verified by a third party such as the Climate Bond Standard Board, which certifies that the bond will fund projects that include benefits to the environment. History of Green Bonds:- As recently as 2012, green bond issuance amounted only to USD2.6 billion. But in 2016, green bonds began to sprout. Much of the action was attributable to Chinese borrowers, who accounted for USD32.9 billion of the total, or more than a third of all issuances. But the interest is global, with the European Union and the United States among the leaders too. In 2017, green bond issuance soared to a record high, accounting for USD161 billion worth of investment worldwide, according to the latest report from the rating agency Moody's. Growth slowed a bit in 2018, hitting only USD167 billion, but rebounded the following year. Moody's estimates that global issuances in 2019, when finally tabulated, could top USD250 billion. The Climate Bonds Initiative, an international, investor-focused not-for-profit organization, puts the figure at USD257.5 billion. The 2010s saw the development of green bond funds, broadening the ability of retail investors to participate in these initiatives. Allianz SE, Axa SA, State Street Corporation, TIAA-CREF, Blackrock, ax World Funds, and HSBC are among the investment companies and asset management firms that have sponsored green bond mutual funds or ETFs. Real-World Example of Green Bonds:- The World Bank is a major issuer of green bonds. While it finances projects around the world, the institution has been very active especially in the United States, where its issuances have totaled USD5.3 billion between FY 2014 and FY 2018, and in India, where its issuances total over 2.7 billion Rupees. In the latter country, one of the bank's oldest ventures has been the Rampur Hydropower Project, which aims to provide low-carbon hydroelectric power to northern India's

electricity grid. It produces 1 957 000 MegaWatts annually, saving 1 407 700 tons of carbon dioxide emissions a year. Green Bonds are standard bonds with a bonus 'green' feature. The green 'use of proceeds' bond market has developed around the idea of flat pricing – where the bond price is the same as ordinary bonds. Prices are flat because the credit profile of green bonds is the same as other vanilla bonds from the same issuer. Therefore, green bonds are pari pasu to vanilla issuance. Green Bonds describe fixed-income financial instruments that fund environmental improvements or projects. The Green Bond Principles, a guidance document crafted by a coalition of key stakeholder banks, describes green bonds as:- (i) Green Bonds are often identical in structure, risk, and return to traditional bonds, except that capital raised from a green bond funds clean energy, energy efficiency, low carbon transport, smart grid, agriculture and forestry, natural resource mitigation or similar projects/ initiatives/ programs. (ii) Green Bonds are marketed as 'green' at the time of issuance. Issuers are expected to provide a description of projects to be funded at the time of issuance, ensure segregation of project funds, and provide post-project reporting or verification about how the funds were used. (iii) Green Bonds typically fund large-scale, capital-intensive green infrastructure projects such as energy efficiency projects, transit, or renewable power, among others, that can be repaid from steady, modest, long-term cash flows. Green Bonds are '... instruments in which the proceeds will be exclusively applied (either by specifying Use of Proceeds, Direct Project Exposure, or Securitization) towards new and existing Green Projects – defined here as projects and activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes'. Why Green Bonds? Climate:- Transitioning communities away from carbon-reliance is a serious challenge; in order to achieve the target of USD53 trillion in clean energy investment needed by 2035 to keep global warming under two degrees, the International Energy Agency suggests using several tools, including Green Bonds. Green Bonds can advance adoption of innovative new technologies, finance projects that provide green jobs, and promote economic and climate resiliency across regions. 'Local governments wield significant influence and authority that can drive environmental sustainability within their jurisdictions'. – The California Sustainability Alliance. Benefits:- (i) Investor Demand and Diversification:- Investors are increasingly demanding socially responsible investment (SRI) opportunities and have expressed a strong appetite for green bonds by repeatedly oversubscribing issuances. While retail investors demand sustainable investments from their brokers and fund managers, institutional investors are using green bonds to address ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) mandates, something that, before Green Bonds, had been a struggle to address with fixed income tools. As a result, green bond issuances have attracted new investors and new types of investors, providing a potential market for future issuances. (ii) Enabling Projects at a Lower Cost of Capital:- Green bonds are an excellent way to secure large amounts of capital to support environmental investments that may not otherwise be available, or that may be uneconomic using more expensive capital. Green bonds are well suited for large-scale sustainability projects such as wind and solar development, which often require capital investment ahead of revenues, and which generate modest revenue over a longer investment horizon. (iii) Leadership:- For the foreseeable future, green bond issuers are leaders in developing this space. They can encourage other municipalities to participate and establish a financially innovative reputation. Early adopters will pave the way for the rest of the nation in financing environmental projects. Government leaders may also participate in working groups and coalitions, which are shaping the market, developing standards, and ensuring lasting success. (iv) Press Coverage & Brand Value:- Green Bonds provide governments with a chance to brand themselves as forward thinking, innovative, and sustainable. The press continues to cover green bond issues favorably. The State of Massachusetts received international coverage by top financial news reporters, resulting in television coverage and interview requests for the treasurer. (v) Green Bonds Over Other Options:- Green Bonds offer an exciting opportunity for both investors and issuers to encourage sustainable growth while leading the investment community. Green bonds provide several advantages over other financing options:- (a) They provide institutional investors with a means of accessing sustainable investments in the fixed income market in a familiar, low-risk vehicle; (b) Issuing this emerging security type sends a strong, pro-active message to stakeholders while attracting a new investor base; and (c) Green Bonds also provide municipalities with an ideal opportunity to develop Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) to accelerate the advancement of new technologies and energy efficiency. One example of this is the 'Morris Model', where Morris County issued low cost bonds for solar projects on government buildings, passing along the low cost to a private developer.

GREEN CARD = ЗЕЛЁНАЯ КАРТА – In insurance, the Green Card or International Motor Insurance Certificate is equivalent to the national motor insurance certificates of all of the countries a motorist visits. It is an internationally recognised document, that is accepted by the authorities of all countries in which the Green Card is valid. The Green Card System is managed by the Council of Bureaux in London. The Green Card itself doesn't provide insurance cover but does certify that the holder has at least the minimum compulsory Third Party insurance cover required by law in the countries visited. Insurance against other hazards, such as fire or theft abroad, should be applied for from the insurance company who may demand a supplement if the existing cover is limited to the Member State in which the vehicle is registered. For visits by motorists to countries participating in the Green Card System the Green Card is not a required document since it is substituted by the national vehicle registration plates of those countries. These countries are the Member Countries of the European Union plus Andorra, Croatia, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. It is still advisable to carry the Green Card when travelling abroad. In Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino, the same situation normally applies but it is advisable to check the cover carefully. The national registration plates of the countries signify to the authorities of the country that your car is insured in respect only for Third Party liabilities for which insurance is compulsory. It is recommended to discuss the following with the insurer:- (i) what, if any, insurance documentation is necessary for the countries to be visited; (ii) the extent of the cover provided by the existing motor insurance policies for the countries to be visited; and (iii) the procedure to be followed in the event of an accident in a visited country. Other countries are party to the Green Card arrangements (you will either need to have a Green Card or purchase insurance at the border). Currently these are:- Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Iran, Israel, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Serbia (Kosovo, while regarded as a part of Serbia, is in effect under the control of the United Nations. Green Cards are not available for Kosovo and border car insurance must be purchased), Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine. Having signed an Agreement called the Uniform Agreement, Spain participates in the Green Card System with all foreign Bureaux members, with the exception of Turkey. In the event of an accident abroad, immediately contact the insurer or their representative in the country concerned. The Green Card gives details of the local Green Card Bureau. If the accident was caused by an uninsured or unidentifiable car, the victim is entitled, under Community law, to compensation from the motor vehicle guarantee fund of the Member State in which the accident occurred. This is in accordance with the rules in force in that Member State. New rules have been introduced to ensure that motorists get rapid compensation for accidents regardless of where they are in the EU. This has made procedures easier and settling claims quicker, with fines being charged on late payments. This applies not only to accidents that happen in the EU but also to accidents between two EU parties in a country outside the EU but which belongs to the Green Card System. Green Card, an international motor insurance certificate, part of the International Motor Insurance Card System, used in and around Europe. The Green Card System was introduced on 1953-January-01 under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations and is managed by the Council of Bureaux, a body established in London, the United Kingdom in 1949. The Green Card System is primarily a European System. It presently includes most, but not all European Countries, west of the Urals and the Caspian Sea and Countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The objectives of the Green Card System are:- (i) to ensure that Third Party victims of road traffic accidents do not suffer from the fact that injuries or damage sustained by them were caused by a visiting motorist rather than a motorist resident in the same country; and (ii) to avoid the need for motorists to obtain insurance cover at

each of the frontiers of the countries which they visit. Through the activities of the Green Card Bureaux established by Law or Regulation in each of the 44 Countries participating in the System. All Green Card Bureaux operate with the recognition and approval of their Governments. Each Green Card Bureau has two functions:- (i) as a 'Bureau of the country of the accident', it has responsibility in accordance with national legal provisions for Compulsory Third Party Motor Insurance for the handling and settlement of claims arising from accidents caused by visiting motorists; and (ii) as a 'Guaranteeing Bureau' it guarantees certificates of Motor Insurance – ('Green Cards') which are issued by its member insurance companies to their policyholders. National bureaux cooperate on the basis of the Internal Regulations signed bilaterally between each of them. The Green Card is equivalent to the national Motor Insurance Certificates of each and all of the Countries which a motorist visits. As such it is accepted without any obstacle or cost by the Authorities of all countries for which the individual Green Card is valid. The Green Card certifies that the visiting motorist has at least the minimum compulsory Third Party insurance cover required by the Laws of the countries visited. Motorists should obtain Green Cards from the Insurer who has issued their motor insurance policy. For visits by motorists to 30 of the 44 Countries participating in the Green Card System the Green Card is not a required document since it is substituted by the national vehicle registration plates of those 30 Countries, which are – the 25/27 Member Countries of the European Union as well as Andorra, Croatia, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. The national registration plates of the 30 countries signify to the Authorities of the country that the vehicle concerned is insured in respect only of the Third Party liabilities for which insurance is compulsory. Motorists are therefore urged to find out from their Insurers:- (i) what, if any, insurance documentation is necessary for the countries to be visited; (ii) the extent of the cover provided by their own motor insurance policies for the countries visited; and (iii) the procedure to be followed in the event of an accident in a visited Country. Green Card means the international certificate of motor insurance conforming to any of the models approved by the Council of Bureaux. Council of Bureaux means the body to which all Bureaux must belong and which is responsible for the administration and the operation of the international motor civil liability insurance system (known as the Green Card System). The Green Card is an International Certificate Of Third Party Motor Insurance that is prepared by motorists on a temporary travel to a certain country or countries within the geographical scope of the Green Card System which has to be presented in the event of an accident or at the borders and even, if necessary, within the member countries of the system. What is the Green Card System? The International Motor Insurance Card System (called as the Green Card System) is based upon a recommendation of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the United Nations, which was adopted in January 1949.The system came into operation on 01 January 1953. To join as a member of The Green Card System:- the basic element for the Green Card System membership is the existing compulsory third party liability law in the participating countries. The Green Card System Members:- there are at present forty-three countries participating in the Green Card System (thirty-eight in Europe and five outside Europe (Iran, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Israel)) and collectively these countries have a total vehicle population of about 220 million vehicles, which travel, within the scope of the Green Card System. Members and Date of Entry:- Albania (1992), Andorra (1996), Austria (1954), Belarus (2003), Belgium (1949), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996), Bulgaria (1971), Croatia (1992), Cyprus (1996), Czech Republic (1949), Denmark (1949), Estonia (1992), Finland (1949), France (1949), Germany (1951), Greece (1949), Hungary (1960), Iceland (1970), Iran (1976), Ireland (1949), Italy (1953), Latvia (1998), Lithuania (2003), Luxembourg (1949), Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of (1994), Malta (1985), Moldova (1997), Morocco (1969), The Netherlands (1949), Norway (1949), Poland (1958), Portugal (1953), Romania (1965), Russia (2009), Serbia (1954), Slovak Republic (1949), Slovenia (1992), Spain (1953), Sweden (1949), Switzerland (1949), Tunisia (1969), Turkey (1964), Ukraine (1997), and United Kingdom (1949). The Bureaux:- in each participating country, there is a national Green Card Bureau. The national Green Card Bureau is entrusted, in accordance with its national law, with managing, checking and taking responsibility for damage caused by vehicles from countries, which are members of the Green Card System. The national Green Card Bureau acts on behalf of the insurer of the foreign vehicle and it is entrusted with the settlement of claims resulting from accidents caused by the visiting motorists. The national Green Card Bureau supervises on the successful enforcement of the uniform agreement between the bureau (UA). All of the bureaux are a member of Council of Bureaux (COB), which is the Managing Organization of the System. Who does issue the Green Card? Third party motor risk insurers, who are members of the national Green Card Bureau of the member countries, issue the Green Card. A person who is the victim of an accident (caused by a foreign motorist) in the visited country, can request the assistance of the Green Card Bureau in the country of origin. 2007:- Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The cover provided under Green Cards issued for Cyprus is restricted to those geographical parts of Cyprus which are under the control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. In regard to:- (i) damage to the insured vehicle, however caused; (ii) personal injuries not covered by the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Law in force in the country of accident; and (iii) renewal of a card the validity of which has expired the national bureau of the country visited should not be approached but notification should be given (unless otherwise instructed by the Insurer) direct to the Insurer. / Страхование Гражданской Ответственности (Third Party insurance) или Страхование Ответственности Перед Третьими Лицами (Third Party Liability insurance).

GREEN COTTON = ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Green Cotton is a Cotton which has been picked prior to maturity. This damp Cotton is found chiefly at the beginning of the picking season.

GREEN DISCOLORATION = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА В ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ЦВЕТ (или ПОЗЕЛЕНЕНИЕ) – Green Discoloration:- Garments:- women's sharkskin-twill blouse; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 130 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 101/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- a customer claimed that green blotches appeared in new white blouses after they were washed. Analysis:- laboratory scouring tests made on the blouses showed that the green discoloration was removed in 0.5% soap solution at 180 °F in a few minutes. In checking with the finisher, it was found that the gray goods as delivered for finishing contained a green tint, which was supposedly fugitive. However, further tests revealed that this green tint, while apparently removed in normal finishing operations, gradually reappeared on exposure to very slight concentrations of acid. Also, the blouses, after washing, tended to become greenish again in some areas, probably because of exposure to certain normal atmospheric conditions. Investigation disclosed that the original yarn had been delivered with the green tint applied by the yarn manufacturer. It was concluded that the use of this particular dyestuff for identification was an improper choice on the part of the yarn manufacturer, on account of its peculiar characteristics. Therefore, its use was subsequently discontinued. The color was later identified as malachite green, a basic dyestuff. / Уточина:- 150/40 .

GREENHOUSE = ПАРНИК (или ТЕПЛИЦА) – Greenhouse is a large construction, usually made from glass, where plants are grown under controlled environmental conditions. / Под Парником понимается сооружение защищённого грунта для выращивания рассады (Капусты, Огурца, Томата, Цветов и другого), овощных (Огурца, Редиса, Салата и другого) и цветочных культур. Котлован с деревянной, железобетонной обвязкой или короб, укрытый застеклёнными рамами или прозрачной плёнкой. Обогрев солнечный, биотопливом, водяной, электрический. Под Теплицей понимается сооружение защищённого грунта для выращивания рассады, овощных, плодовых и декоративных культур, а также размножения и сохранения тропических и субтропических растений, проведения биологических исследований и тому подобного; помещение с покрытием из стекла или

прозрачных для света плёнки и пластика. Обогрев теплицы – солнечный, биологический (теплом биотоплива), технический (водяной, паровой, электрический). Зимние теплицы в эксплуатации круглый год, весенние – весной, летом и осенью; имеются теплицы почвенные и гидропонные.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT = ПАРНИКОВЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ – Greenhouse Effect:- the trapping of heat from sunlight by atmospheric gases (greenhouse gases), including carbon dioxide, methane and water, which raises planetary temperatures above those expected from a simple model of heat radiation received from the sun and re-radiated into space. The high surface temperature on the planet Venus is caused by an extreme form of greenhouse effect. Greenhouse Effect is the process whereby short-wave radiation passes readily through the earth's atmosphere to surface areas, whereas the longer-wave outgoing radiation is absorbed and reradiated by water vapor, droplets and carbon dioxide, thus retaining heat in the atmosphere. Greenhouse Effect is the effect of trapping heat by the transmission of visible solar energy, and the absorption (or reflection) of infra red heat energy. This can be done by a sheet of glass or a layer of some gases, known as Greenhouse Gases. The greenhouse effect is beneficial to mankind as well as harmful as, without it, the surface of the earth would be around 33 °C cooler than it is. The majority of this is natural, changes very slowly and consequently the earth's ecosystems have evolved to function best with the greenhouse effect at this natural level. Since the industrial revolution, however, and the rapidly increasing use of fossil fuels, atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide (CO_2) have increased extremely rapidly to the highest level they have been at for 650 000 years. This is because carbon that was removed from the atmosphere many millions of years ago, and resulted in a reduction of atmospheric CO_2 levels then, is now being extracted as coal, oil and natural gas and returned to the atmosphere. Greenhouse Effect:- the increasing mean global surface temperature of the earth caused by gases in the atmosphere (including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and chlorofluorocarbon). The greenhouse effect allows solar radiation to penetrate but absorbs the infrared radiation returning to space. / Под Парниковым Эффектом или Оранжерейным Эффектом в атмосферах планет понимается нагрев внутренних слоёв атмосферы (Венеры, Земли и других планет с плотными атмосферами), обусловленный прозрачностью атмосферы для основной части излучения Солнца (в оптическом диапазоне) и поглощением атмосферой основной (ИК) части теплового излучения поверхности планеты, нагретой Солнцем. В атмосфере Земли излучение поглощается молекулами H_2O, CO_2, O_3 и другими. Парниковый эффект повышает среднюю температуру планеты, смягчает различия между дневными и ночными температурами.

GREENHOUSE GAS = ПАРНИКОВЫЙ ГАЗ – Greenhouse Gas (GHG) is any one of a number of gases that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere in a similar way to which the glass traps heat in a greenhouse. They work because they transmit light at the visible wavelengths that form the majority of the sun's energy incident on the surface of the earth. When the surface of the earth absorbs this and warms up it re-radiates heat energy at much longer wavelengths, in the infra red, and this is absorbed by GHG molecules such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofuorocarbons (HFCs), ozone (O_3) and water vapour (H_2O). Although carbon dioxide is the most widely known about, as it is responsible for the majority of anthropogenic climate change, other GHGs have a much greater greenhouse gas potential per molecule.

GREENHOUSE SCREENING = ПАРНИКОВЫЙ ОТБОР (или ПАРНИКОВАЯ БРАКОВКА) – Greenhouse Screening is the process of evaluating varieties for resistance in the greenhouse, in contrast to field and screenhouse screening. / Процесс вычисления разновидностей .

GREENISH STAINS = ЗЕЛЕНОВАТЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или ЗЕЛЕНОВАТЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Greenish Stains:- Fabric:- spun-rayon linen-type fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 40 x 40; (ii) Warp:- 16/1 65% 2-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; 35% %-in. IMr den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Finish:- plain dyed maize. Defect:- greenish stains in both gray and finished goods and tender spots or holes in the finished goods only. Analysis:- analysis showed the stains to be confined to the warp yarns only. By chemical tests it was found that traces of copper were present in the stains, which could not be removed through any normal scouring operation. Laboratory bleaching of cuttings of the boiled-off goods resulted in the production of holes in the stained areas. This defect was due to the contamination of the warp yarn during slashing by verdigris or copper-resist stains, the latter being formed by the reaction between copper from metal in the size tank and the free fatty acid in the warp-sizing mix. The tendering in finishing was the result of the catalytic action of the copper in producing localized overbleaching. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

GREEN LEAFHOPPER = ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЦИКАДКА (или ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ПОЕДАТЕЛЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ) – Green Leafhopper is a Rice pest, Nephotettix Spp., prevalent in Asia that can cause hopperburn and also pronounced yellowing and stunting, by transmitting the yellow dwarf virus and tungro diseases in Rice. / Наездник (Hopper).

GREEN MANURE = ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ) УДОБРЕНИЕ (или СИДЕРАТ) – Green Manure is a plant material incorporated into the soil while green or soon after maturity to improve the soil.

GREEN REVOLUTION = ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОРОТ – Green Revolution is a term used to describe the success in increased crop production throughout Asia, commencing in the 1960s as a result of high-yielding Rice varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI; headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines) and Wheat varieties by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT®; headquartered in México, Mexico).

GREEN SEA = СПЛОШНАЯ ВОЛНА – Green Sea (maritime term):- a large body of water taken aboard (ship a sea). / Сплошная Волна, заливающая палубу не разбиваясь.

GREEN STINK BUG = ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ВОНЮЧИЙ КЛОП – Green Stink Bug (Acrosternum hilare) is a large green member of the stink bug family (Pentatomidae) that usually undergoes a generation on wild hosts, such as elderberry and wild cherry, before moving into cotton, often during boll formation. Feeding by adults and large nymphs with needle-like stylets, often on bolls of all sizes, causes small, rounded, dark spots on the exterior carpel wall; feeding can transmit hardlock organism, resulting in unharvestable bolls and low-quality lint. This species' life cycle (egg to adult) typically takes 30 to 35 days.

GREEN TACK = НЕВЫСОХШИЙ КЛЕЙ – Green Tack is a term used in fabric bonding for the preliminary bond created in the first stage of curing by the wet adhesive process. At this point, the bond is not fully cured and hence is 'green'.

GREEN (UNSEASONED) = ЗЕЛЁНАЯ (или СВЕЖЕРАСПИЛЕННАЯ, или НЕВЫДЕРЖАННАЯ, или НЕПРОСУШЕННАЯ) – Green (Unseasoned):- freshly sawed lumber, or lumber that has received no intentional drying. Wood that has become completely wet after immersion in water would not be considered green, but may be said to be in the green condition. / после погружения/окунания в воду.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME = ГРИНВИЧСКОЕ СРЕДНЕЕ ВРЕМЯ – Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the mean solar time at the meridian of Greenwich, England, formerly used as a basis for standard time throughout the world. Originally, the local time at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England was chosen as standard at the 1884 International Meridian Conference, leading to the widespread use of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) in order to set local clocks. This location was chosen because by 1884 two-thirds of all charts and maps already used it as their Prime Meridian. In 1929, the term Universal Time (UT) was introduced to refer to GMT with the day

starting at midnight. Until the 1950s, broadcast time signals were based on UT, and hence on the rotation of the Earth. Also known as Greenwich Civil Time. See also Coordinated Universal Time. GMT is an abbreviation for Greenwich Mean Time, the standard time of longitude 0°. This meridian of longitude, called the Prime Meridian, was fixed as the longitude of the Royal Greenwich Observatory in London by the International Meridian Conference of 1884. GMT is five hours later than US Eastern Standard Time (EST). The abbreviation UT (Universal Time) has largely replaced GMT. Mean solar time at the village of Greenwich near London which, as decided at the International Meridian Congress of 1884, is assigned 0 degrees longitude (called Prime Meridian). Because it is based on the Earth's rotation (which is irregular) it actually follows a fictitious Mean Sun that moves at a uniform speed along the equator. A XIX century worldwide time standard, it was replaced in 1970 by the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for astronomical and navigational use, but is still in common use by airlines and radio and television stations. When expressed in terms of a 24-hour clock, GMT is also called Universal Time (UT) or Z Time and Zulu Time (Z). It is five hours ahead of the US Eastern Standard Time (EST) during standard period, and four hours ahead during daylight-saving period. / Гринвичское Среднее Время (ГСВ). Гринвичский меридиан является начальным (нулевым) меридианом, от которого ведётся счёт долгот по Земле. Он проходит через Гринвич, город в предместье Лондона в Англии, известный расположенной в нём астрономической обсерваторией, через которую условно и проведён нулевой (Гринвичский) меридиан.

GREIGE = СУРОВЬЁ (или НЕОТДЕЛАННОЕ, или СУРОВОЕ) – Greige:- grey-beige; North American equivalent to British Grey. In North America, greige is often used to describe loom state fabric that is unbleached, contains size and lubricants, and may be a bit dirty. Greige goods are made ready for dyeing by singeing, desizing, scouring and usually bleaching. A term used to describe textile products prior to bleaching, dying or finishing. Some greige textiles may, however, contain dyed or finished yarns. Greige is the state of a fabric as it comes from the loom (after it has been constructed) but before it has been colored or finished. / Термин, используемый для описания текстильной продукции перед отбеливанием, крашением или отделкой. Некоторые неотделанные виды текстильной продукции могут, всё же, быть выполнены из крашеной или отделанной пряжи.

GREIGE FABRIC = НЕОТДЕЛАННАЯ ТКАНЬ (или СУРОВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или СУРОВЬЁ) – Greige Fabric is an unfinished fabric just off the loom or knitting machine. Also known as Gray Fabric. See also Fabric, and Greige. / Неотделанные Ткани, снимаемые с ткацкого станка, называется Суровьём.

GREIGE GOODS = НЕОТДЕЛАННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – Greige Goods:- a material in their raw state; before any process has been applied to any piece of fabric. Greige Goods is a term for fabric that is in its natural state of color. Fabric in its raw state, prior to being dyed or printed. In regard to woven fabric, the term greige goods is used to describe cloth woven on a loom with warp and filling yarns that have not been dyed. Greige goods is an unfished fabric, just removed from a knitting machine or loom. The cloth has typically not received dry or wet finishing. The woven fabric may be dyed later after weaving, as in piece dyed fabrics. Greige Goods:- an unfinished fabric, just removed from a knitting machine or a loom. Also known as Gray Goods, or Grey Goods. / с основной и уточной пряжами, которое не было окрашено.

GRENADINE = ГРЕНАДИН – Grenadine is:- (1) a fine, loosely woven fabric in leno weave made with dyed filling yarns and having a clipped dobby design. (2) A silk cord constructed by twisting together several twisted strands. Grenadine is a tightly twisted ply yarn composed of two or three singles. Grenadine:- a moderate reddish orange. An open-weave fabric of various fibers. / уточные пряжи. Гренадин – лёгкая плательная ткань в тканую полоску или клетку; либо кручёный шёлк типа основы, отличающийся от неё лишь большим числом кручений.

GREX = ГРЭКС – Grex is:- (1) the unit of linear density equal to the weight in grams of 10 kilometers (10 000 meters) of yarn, filament, fiber, or other textile strand. (2) The system of yarn numbering based on the use of grex units. See also Yarn Number. / Унивесальная весовая система нумерации всякой пряжи, шёлка, искусственного и синтетического волокна:- номер определяется числом граммов, которые весят 10 000 метров пряжи. Термин Грэкс составлен из букв, составляющих словосочетание (Gr)ame P(e)r(x) 10 000 meters.

GREY = СЕРОЕ (или СУРОВОЕ) – Grey is a British term equivalent to North American Greige.

GREY CAPITAL MARKET = СЕРЫЙ РЫНОК КАПИТАЛА – Grey Capital Market is inofficial name for the unregulated part of the capital market, not monitored by the state. Its products are not sold by banks and not traded on the stock exchange. The grey capital market is characterised by high risks, at times leading to a complete loss of investor capital in connection with illegal investment fraud or embezzlement schemes. Complex investment schemes often make it virtually impossible to track invested capital. Dubious sales techniques and emotional arguments may be used to create over-optimistic hopes and promise unrealistic returns for investors. However, it is safe to assume that a considerable amount of untaxed income (illegal earnings) are in circulation in this market. See also Gray Market, and Pyramid Scheme.

GREY FABRIC = СУРОВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или СУРОВЬЁ) – Grey Fabric is an unfinished fabric just off the loom or knitting machine. See also Gray Fabric, and Greige Fabric.

GREY HEATHER = СЕРЫЙ ВЕРЕСК – Grey Heather:- a mixed fabric color is achieved by using different colors of fiber and mixing them together (a good example is a grey heather T-shirts). Black and white fiber mixed will combine to give grey heather fiber. Heather is blended fibers combined to create a vari-colored effect. Heather fabric typically contains 3 fibers:- cotton, polyester or rayon. Heather grey fabric is never 100% Cotton. Another fiber must always be added with the cotton in order to achieve the necessary color. It is important to note that depending on the percent of cotton, the fabric can still be legally labeled 100% cotton. You will need to check the most current regulations to determine the percentage of cotton required to label as 100% cotton. You can probably learn that information from the Federal Trade Commission.

GREY LIST = СЕРЫЙ СПИСОК (или ТЕНЕВОЙ СПИСОК) – Grey List is a list of disreputable end users in nations of concern for missile proliferation from the intelligence community. Licensing officials in the Commerce and State use this list as a cross-reference when reviewing export license applications for commodities listed in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Equipment and Technology Annex.

GREY–MOLD ROT = СЕРАЯ ПЛЕСНЕВИДНАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Grey-Mold Rot is a storage disease frequently occurring in carrots and tomatoes. / Под Гнилью Растений понимаются болезни, вызываемые Полупаразитными и Сапрофитными Грибами и Бактериями. Подвержены клубнеплоды, корнеплоды, корни, листья, плоды, почки, стволы, цветки многих сельскохозяйственных культур и древесных Растений. Органические вещества клеток больных растений разлагаются и частично минерализуются.

GREY WATER = СЕРАЯ ВОДА – Grey Water is effluent water suitable for use in gardens, from light domestic use for baths, showers, washing clothes or dishes and containing less nitrogen and less likely to be a disease vector than water from toilets.

GRI = GENERAL RATE INCREASE

GRIANDRILLE BAR = XX ПОЛОСКА – Griandrille Bar:- use of wrong component in double yarn. Spinning defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

GRID = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ЭНЕРГОСИСТЕМА) – In reference to electricity, electrical utility distribution system or network including the high voltage backbone system of interconnected transmission lines, substations and related facilities. Grid:- the layout of an electrical distribution system. In the electrical arena, Grid is a term used to refer to the electrical utility distribution network. / По отношению к электричеству, распределительная система или сеть энергопредприятий, включающая высоковольтную магистральную систему линий электропередачи, подстанции и соответствующие установки. Под Энергосистемой или Электроэнергетической Системой понимается совокупность энергетических ресурсов всех видов, методов и средств их получения, преобразования, распределения и использования, обеспечивающих снабжение потребителей всеми видами энергии. В энергосистему входят системы электроэнергетическая, нефте- и газоснабжения, угольной промышленности, ядерной энергетики, обычно объединённые в масштабах страны в единую энергетическую систему.

GRID PLATE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ РЕШЁТЧАТОЙ ПЛИТЫ – Grid Plate Mark:- incorrect selection of grid plate and/or padding. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

GRILL STRUCTURE = РЕШЕТЧАТАЯ СТРУКТУРА (или РЕШЁТКА) – Grill Structure is a lengthwise, widthwise and diagonally crossing main component and rib structure used to form and strengthen decks. See also Pallet. / Решётка (Grill Structure):- продольные, поперечные и диагональные пересекающие основной элемент ребра жёсткости, применяемые для формирования и усиления настилов. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

GRINDING = ТОЧЕНИЕ (или ПРИТИРКА, или ШЛИФОВАНИЕ) – Grinding:- fabricated wear marks on denim; often on the edge fabric of pocket openings, leg openings, or the outer fabric of the fly on a jean; creates a worn-in look that is caused by the wearing through of the edge of fabric (at the hem, for example); grinding is not to be confused with a fray as grinding is somewhat scattered randomly.

GRINNING = НЕРОВНОТА – Grinning is:- (1) a flaw in fabric, especially a ribbed fabric, that occurs when warp threads show through the covering filling threads or when the threads have slipped leaving open spaces on either side. (2) A condition that occurs when the carpet backing shows through the pile. (3) A printing term referring to either poor cover where the background shade shows through the print, or to the ‘two-tone’ appearance of a shade printed with incompatible dyes. / неровнота по цвету. Уточные нити или .

GRIPPER LOOM = ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК С ЗАЖИМНЫМИ КОЛОДКАМИ (или ЗАХВАТКАМИ) – Gripper Looms are the shuttleless looms. These looms employ a projectile with a jaw that grips the end of the filling yarn during the insertion of the pick. Looms without shuttles. Gripper Loom is a type of loom without shuttles. Method of inserting weft yarn:- a small metal gripper shuttle grasps the weft yarn and inserts it. Characteristics:- A very versatile loom, but it is noisy and there is a limit to its operation at high speed. Gripper Loom:- a small metal gripper shuttle grasps the weft yarn and inserts it. A very versatile loom, but it is noisy and there is a limit to its operation at high speed. / относятся к разряду бесчелночных ткацких станков.

GRIST = ТОНИНА ПРЯЖИ (или НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ, или ТОЛЩИНА ШВЕЙНОЙ НИТКИ) – Grist:- the yards (or meters) per pound (YPP). So if you had a finished yarn that came up 890 YPP, one pound of yarn would equal 890 yards. The grist (or count) may range from 300 yds/lb to 3 000 000 yd/lb for a single filament of silk (theoretically).

GRIT = GRANTOR RETAINED INCOME TRUST

GRITS = ЗЁРНА ГРУБОГО ПОМОЛА – Grits are coarsely ground grain, from which the bran and germ have been removed, usually screened to uniform particle size.

GRITTY–APPEARING CRÊPE YARNS = XX КРЭП ПРЯЖИ – Gritty-Appearing Crêpe Yarns:- Complaint:- crêpe twisted-rayon yarns were examined before weaving, and certain lots were found to have a rough or ‘gritty’ appearance. It was decided that this condition should be investigated and corrected before the possibility of producing imperfect fabric should be risked. Analysis:- analysis showed that the smooth-appearing yarns were normal production from a twister operating under relatively high tension. The ‘gritty’ yarn was produced by a defective flyer in the twister, the bent arms apparently reducing the tension to a subnormal level. On immersion of the two yarns in water, it was found that the normal yarn was much less active than the ‘gritty’ yarn, being Blower to untwist and open. Also, single-strand tensile-strength tests showed that the normal yarn had about 23?? elongation at the breaking load, whereas the ‘gritty’ yarn had only ls’< elongation at the break. A few yards of fabric were woven with this ‘gritty’ yarn in the filling and, after it had been boiled off and dyed, the fabric was found to present a ‘cracky’, uneven finished appearance. / в уточине и, .

GRIZZLE = ГРИЗЛ (или КАПРИЗНИЧАТЬ, или ХНЫКАТЬ) – Grizzle:- a roan coat pattern or C, or a brownish red.

GRIZZLED = СЕДОЙ (или XX) – Grizzled:- sprinkled or streaked with gray.

GRL = GRAIN LENGTH

GROATS = КРУПЫ – Groats are hulled grains, and refer to the caryopsis of domestic or wild Oats; that is, it is the kernel with the hull removed. Groats are grain from which the hulls have been removed. Groats are the hulled grains of various Cereals, such as Oats, Wheat, Barley, or Rye. Groats are whole grains that include the cereal germ and fiber-rich bran portion of the grain as well as the endosperm (which is the usual product of milling). Groats can also be produced from pseudocereal seeds such as Buckwheat. Groats are nutritious but hard to chew, so they are often soaked before cooking. Groats are used in soups and porridges:- steel-cut oats is simply another name for sliced oats groats. Groats of many cereals are the basis of kasha, a porridge-like staple meal of Eastern Europe and Eurasia. In the United States Kasha or Kashi usually refers to roasted buckwheat groats in particular. Parboiled and cut durum wheat groats, known as Bulgur, are an essential ingredient of many Middle Eastern dishes such as mansaf and tabbouleh. Groats are also used in some sausages such as black puddings. A traditional dish from the Black Country in England is groaty pudding (not to be confused with groats pudding). Groaty pudding is made from soaked groats, leeks, onions, beef, and beef stock, and baked for up to 16 hours; it is a traditional meal on Guy Fawkes Night. Consuming groats has become increasingly popular among the National Football League (NFL) players, who often cite the sustained energy that groats provide. Typically, they consume the groats the night before. Production:- the grain is cleaned, sorted by grain size and peeled (if necessary) before being husked. Additionally, the grains can be sliced on a ‘Groat Cutter’ which can be adjusted to cut fine, medium or coarse groats. Regardless, thereafter the groats are freed from any adhering parts of the shell by a brushing machine. In the case of cut groats their fragments are sorted by size by sieving. / зерновка (ядро) с удалённой плодовой оболочкой. жатка (cutter). Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size). Под Крупой понимается пищевой продукт из цельных или дроблёных зёрен Крупяных (Гречиха, Кукуруза, Просо, Рис), Зерновых (Овёс, Пшеница, Ячмень) и Бобовых (Горох, Чечевица) культур. К крупам относят хлопья (кукурузные, овсяные), вспученные

зёрна (пшеничные, рисовые) и саго. Крупа, продукт питания, состоящий из цельных или дроблёных зёрен различных культур. Наибольшее количество круп производят из зерна Риса, Проса, Гречихи, а также из Овса, Кукурузы, Пшеницы и Гороха; значительно меньше из Сорго, Чумизы, Чечевицы и других (смотрите Крупяные Культуры), однако крупа из зерна этих растений в некоторых странах Африки, Восточной Азии является основным или важнейшим продуктом питания. К крупяным продуктам относят Саго, получаемое из сердцевины ствола некоторых пальм, а также искусственного саго – из крахмала (смотрите Крупяное Производство). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вырабатывали следующие виды круп:- из Гречихи – ядрица пропаренная и непропаренная и продел; из Риса-зерна – Рис шлифованный, полированный, дроблёный; из Овса – крупа недроблёная пропаренная, плющеная и хлопья ‘геркулес’, толокно; из Гороха – Горох лущёный, полированный (цельный и колотый) и крупа типа манной; из Проса – пшено шлифованное; из Ячменя – перловая, ячневая и пенсак; из Пшеницы – манная, получаемая при помолах мягкой Пшеницы, смеси твёрдой (20%) и мягкой, а также одной твёрдой Пшеницы, и шлифованная – Полтавская, Артек из твёрдой Пшеницы; из Кукурузы – крупа шлифованная, крупа для хлопьев и кукурузных палочек. Из зерна Пшеницы, Кукурузы и Риса изготовляют также так называемые Вспученные (Взорванные) Зёрна, не нуждающиеся в кулинарной обработке. Крупы обладают высокой пищевой ценностью. Внутренняя часть зерна освобождена от оболочки, поэтому крупы хорошо усваиваются, питательны, калорийны и вкусны. Все крупы содержат много углеводов. Наиболее ценны крупы из Гречихи, Риса, Бобовых и Овса. Они содержат в составе белков наибольшее количество незаменимых аминокислот. Для повышения пищевой ценности круп их обогащают белками (сухим обратом), витаминами и микроэлементами. По физиологически обоснованным нормам питания рекомендуется употреблять в пищу в среднем на душу населения 14–15 килограммов (кг) в год различных круп. Они особенно необходимы для питания детей и больных. Крупы используют в основном в виде каш, при приготовлении супов, а также в производстве пищевых концентратов. В некоторых странах крупа заменяет печёный хлеб (например, Рис в Индии, Китае, Японии). Крупы:- обработанные посредством лущения, дробления, шлифования зёрна хлебных растений. Для получения крупы зёрна сначала очищаются в сортировках и триерах от песка, пыли и сорных примесей, потом с них при помощи особых жерновов или вальцов слущиваются оболочки и удаляется зародыш. После отсеивания лузги и мучнистой мелочи на сите остаются чистые ободранные зёрна, которые получают название Крупа и идут или прямо в потребление или подвергаются дальнейшей обработке. Эта обработка состоит в сортировании крупы по величине – зерна, в округлении зёрен, в шлифовании их, в дроблении зёрен на 2–3 части и прочее. Смотря по степени очистки и совершенству обработки крупы делят на высшие и низшие сорта, а по величине зёрен – на крупные, средние и мелкие. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) наибольшее распространение имели гречневая крупа и пшено, менее широко были распространены крупы, выделываемые из Ячменя, Овса, Пшеницы, Кукурузы, Риса и Саго. В некоторых местностях бывшего СССР можно было встретить крупы, выработанные из Росички, Могара, Плывучего Манника, Гаоляна и других растений, принадлежащих к семейству Злаков. По своему питательному значению крупы близки к хлебу. Питательность круп ‘обусловливается главным образом обильным содержанием углеводов, количество которых в некоторых сортах достигает 84%. Белков и других азот-содержащих веществ находится в крупе от 0.74% до 17.69%, жира – от 0.16% до 6.56%. Витаминами крупы не богаты; чем выше сорт крупы по отделке, тем меньше в ней витаминов. Белый шлифованный рис, манная крупа и саго никаких витаминов не содержат; в прочих крупах находится главным образом витамин В и в очень малом количестве витамин Л. Вкус круп в значительной степени зависит от их свежести. Сырость и плохая вентиляция сильно ускоряют порчу крупы. Нередко крупа подвергается нападению насекомых, истребляющих и загрязняющих её. Из них наибольшую опасность для зернохранилищ представляет Амбарный Долгоносик. На рынке обращаются следующие сорта круп:- (i) Гречневая крупа выделывается из семян Гречихи (Polygonum Fagopyrum). Для удаления шелухи семена подсушиваются и затем обрушиваются на мельницах-крупорушках. Смотря по t° сушки, крупа получается зеленовато-белого, желтоватого, красноватого и бурого цвета. Слишком зелёный цвет указывает на недозрел ость гречневого зерна, а слишком бурый – на излишнее пересушивание зерна или на умышленное поджаривание крупы с целью устранения затхлого вкуса залежавшейся крупы. Имеются два главных сорта гречневой крупы:- ядрица –лущёные цельные зерна гречихи и продельная (мелкая) – лущёные зёрна, расколотые на 2–3 части. Наиболее частая примесь в гречневой крупе – необрушенные зёрна гречихи, так называемые ‘галки’, затем остатки шелухи, разного рода сорные семена, комочки сухой земли и мышиные экскременты. Кондиционные нормы для гречневой крупы-ядрицы следующие:- крупа должна быть очищена, влажностью не более 13.5%, с содержанием необрушенных зёрен не более 1%, мучнистой пыли не более 0.5%, сорных примесей не более 0.5%, битых зёрен допускается не более 5%. (ii) Пшено, или пшенная крупа выделывается из семян Обыкновенного Проса (Panicum Miliaceum) или реже – из семян Итальянского Проса – Томи, или Могара (Panicum Italicum, Setaria Italica). Зёрна Проса очищаются от наружной жёсткой кожуры, внутренней тонкой оболочки и зародышевых частей. Пшено, очищенное только от наружной кожуры, носит торговое название пшено-дранец; если удалены ещё внутренняя оболочка и зародыш, то называется пшеном толчёным (обработанное в толчеях). Пшено-дранец ценится значительно ниже толчёного, так как зёрна, у которых не удалены внутренняя тонкая оболочка и зародыш, имеют горьковатый вкус и труднее разваривaются. Различают три основных сорта пшена:- первый, второй и третий, отличающиеся друг от друга величиной зёрен, степенью очистки и количеством примесей. Кондиционное пшено должно иметь влажность не более 13.5%; необрушенных зёрен в нём допускается не более 1 %, посторонних сорных примесей и мучнистой пыли не более 0.5%. В пшене высоко ценится жёлтый цвет, свойственный лучшим сортам его; поэтому белесоватое пшено нередко подкрашивают, чтобы придать ему вид высокосортного товара. Для подкрашивания применяются разнообразные красящие вещества:- куркума, шафран, ноготки, пикриновая кислота, анилиновые краски, охра, сурик, крон и проч. Подкраска пшена пикриновой кислотой, кроном и суриком может вызвать у потребителя тяжелое отравление. К пшену близки крупы, выделываемые из некоторых сортов Сорго:- в Туркестане – Джугара (Sorghum cernuum), в Маньчжурии – Гаолян. К тому же виду Просовидных Злаков относится Росичка (Panicum sanguineum или Digitaria sanguinalis). Для удаления из пшена краски и мучнистой пыли рекомендуется перед варкой крупы тщательно с трением промывать её несколько раз водой. Пшено не выдерживает продолжительного хранения, утрачивает хороший вкус и горкнет. (iii) Ячменная крупа из Ячменя (Hordeumj вырабатывается до 8 сортов круп, отличающихся по величине зерна, степени его очистки, белизне, засорённости. Простые сорта называют ячной крупой, лучшие – перловой крупой. Лучшие сорта перловой крупы носят название ‘голландка’ и ‘полуголландка’. Ячная крупа идёт на приготовление каши, перловая – для супов и отваров. По калорийности и усвояемости ячменная крупа близка к гречневой. (iv) Овсяная крупа из сомин Овса (Avena sativa) выделывают два сорта (первый и второй) простой крупы и несколько сортов так называемой запарной крупы. Простая овсяная крупа готовится путём обычного обрушивания зёрен овса. Для приготовления запарной крупы крупный сортированный овёс слегка поджаривают на сковородах или во вращающихся барабанах и затем обдирают с него все оболочки; полученную крупу пропаривают паром, высушивают и дробят или расплющивают вальцами. Цель поджаривания и пропаривания заключается в придании крупе приятного аромата и устранении горьковатого привкуса, свойственного Овсу. Сорта овсяной крупы, носящие название ‘Геркулес’, ‘Чемпион’, ‘Силач’, ‘Американские патентованные’ относятся к запарным плющенным крупам. По исследованиям Хлопина каша, приготовленная из простой овсяной крупы на воде с маслом, усвояется не лучше грубых сортов ржаного хлеба. Каша из крупы ‘Геркулес’ усвояется лучше, приближаясь по усвоению белковых веществ к простым сортам пшеничного хлеба. Особенностью

овсяной крупы является богатство хорошо усвояемым жиром. Кестнер и Книппинг (Kestner, Knipping) отмечают, что супы и каши из овсяной крупы и муки полезны при заболеваниях пищеварительных органов вследствие большого содержания в Овсе слизистых веществ, обволакивающих слизистую оболочку желудка и кишок и нтим защищающих её от излишнего раздражения пищей. Из поджаренной запарной овсяной крупы посредством размалывания приготовляют 'толокно' – особый вид муки, которая применяется в пищу в виде болтушки с молоком, заварного теста с маслом, колобков и прочего. (v) Пшеничная крупа выделывается двух сортов:- простая и манная. Простая представляет собой слегка раздробленные зёрна Пшеницы (Triticum); манная готовится из самых внутренних частей пшеничного зерна и имеет вид мелких крупинок желтовато-белого цвета. Простая пшеничная крупа в бывшем СССР была мало распространена; в некоторых районах Поволжья и Закаспийского края она служила заменой гречневой крупе. Из разновидностей Пшеницы для выделки простой крупы часто пользуются так называемой полбой. Манная крупа благодаря высоким вкусовым качествам, нежности и высокой усвояемости получила повсеместное широкое распространение как первоклассный продукт питания детей, больных и стариков. Коэффициент усвояемости каши, сваренной из манной крупы, можно приравнять к коэффициенту усвояемости лучших сортов белого пшеничного хлеба, а именно:- белков – 85%, углеводов – 97%, жиров – 85%. При долгом хранении манная крупа утрачивает нежный вкус, нередко приобретает затхлый привкус и слеживается в комки. (vi) Ржаная крупа из ржи (Secale cereale) специальных сортов крупа не выделывается, и если иногда готовят кашу из Ржи, то в качестве крупы применяются обыкновенные зёрна Ржи, очищенные от сорных примесей. В неурожайные годы в СССР Рожь нередко выдавалась в пищевом пайке вместо гречневой и пшенной круп. Каша из Ржи получается неудовлетворительная по вкусу и по консистенции. (vii) Кукурузная крупа представляет собой раздробленные на части семена Кукурузы или Маиса (Zea mays). Смотря по степени дробления различают крупные и мелкие сорта этой крупы. Самый мелкий и чистый сорт напоминает своим видом манную крупу и иногда служит для её фальсификации. В СССР кукурузная крупа была распространена главным образом в некоторых южных районах. Вкусовые достоинства кукурузной крупы невысоки. Однообразное питание Кукурузой, в особенности залежавшейся и испорченной, вызывает заболевания пеллагрой, иногда принимающие характер обширных эпидемий. (viii) Рис получается из семян однолетнего злака того же наименования (Oryza Sativa). Для выработки крупы зрелые семена Риса очищаются от верхней жесткой оболочки, полируются трением и сортируются. Битые зёрна отбрасываются и идут на выработку рисового крахмала. Чем лучше очищен Рис от оболочек и чем цвет его белее, тем выше он ценится. При полировке Риса нередко прибавляется к нему порошок талька, который облегчает шлифование и придаёт крупе особую белизну. Содержание в Рисе более 0.3% талька считается излишним и не должно допускаться. В последнее время за границей для отбелки Риса и других видов круп нередко практикуется применение сернистой кислоты. Такого рода приём отбелки считается недопустимым с санитарной точки зрения, если имеет целью замаскировать порчу крупы и придать ей вид свежего продукта. Значительное содержание сернистой кислоты может само по себе оказать вредное влияние на здоровье. Иногда Рис подсинивают красками, среди которых могут быть и вредные для здоровья. Для удаления талька и краски Рис перед варкой следует энергично с трением промыть в воде. Лучшим сортом Риса считается Каролинский (Американский); высоко ценятся также вывозные из Персии сорта 'Садри' – с тонким длинным стекловидным зерном и 'Акула' – с крупным белым зерном. Туркестанские и Закавказские сорта Риса по качеству уступают привозным из Персии и Индии. Благодаря прекрасным вкусовым качествам, легкой перевариваемости и высокой усвояемости Рис играет весьма важную роль в диетическом питании. Белый шлифованный Рис совершенно не содержит витаминов, и при однообразном питании им может развиться авитаминозное заболевание бери-бери, зависящее от недостатка в пище витамина B. (ix) Саго:- этот вид крупы выделывается не из зёрен хлебных растений, а приготовляется фабричным или кустарным способом из крахмала. Различают два главных сорта Саго:- 'настоящее' и 'искусственное'. Настоящее Саго вырабатывается из крахмала, добываемого из сердцевины Саговых Пальм, растущих в Ост-Индии и на островах Зондского Архипелага. Саговый крахмал слегка клейстеризуется, скатывается в шарики и высушивается – получается крупа саго. Искусственное Саго подобным же образом приготовляется из картофельного крахмала. Питательное значение Саго ниже других круп, так как оно состоит почти исключительно из одного углевода – крахмала, а белки и жиры встречаются в нём лишь в виде следов; никаких витаминов Саго не содержит. Тапиока представляет собой Бразильское Саго, вырабатываемое из крахмала аррорута, добываемого из Растений Tapioca, Manihot и других. Крупяные Культуры, Растения, дающие зерно, используемое в основном для приготовления крупы. Большинство Крупяных культур – Рис, Просо, Могар, Чумиза, Дагусса, Сорго – представители Семейства Злаков, Гречиха – Семейства Гречишных. Зерно Крупяных культур богато углеводами, белком, витаминами. Его (зерно) перерабатывают также на муку, крахмал, спирт и используют на корм Птицам и Свиньям; солому скармливают скоту. Крупяные культуры выращивают во всех странах:- Рис в основном в Индии, Пакистане, Китае, Японии, Демократической Республике Вьетнам (ДРВ), Просо и Сорго – в Индии, Нигерии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Гречиху – в Польше, Болгарии, Франции, Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР), Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) и других, Чумизу и Могар – в Китае, Дагуссу – в Северной Африке и Индии. Мировая посевная площадь Крупяных культур (Риса, Сорго, Проса, Гречихи) 256.1 миллионов гектаров (га), валовой сбор зерна 408.3 миллиона тонн (т) (в 1971). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Крупяными культурами считают Рис, Просо и Гречиху. В 1971 ими было занято 4.6 миллиона га, валовой сбор зерна 4.65 миллиона т. Более подробно о Крупяных культурах смотрите статьи Гречиха, Просо, Рис, Сорго и другие; о производстве их зерна – Зерновое Хозяйство.

GROGRAM = ФАЙ (или ГРОГРЭМ) – Grogram is a coarse loosely woven fabric of silk, silk and mohair, or silk and wool. Compare Grosgrain. / .

GROSGRAIN = ГРОУГРЭЙН (или ГРОСГРЭЙН, или ГРОГРО) – Grosgrain is a closely woven fabric which has fine, horizontal ribs. It is generally made of silk or rayon, although cheaper alternatives are available in synthetic fabrics such as polyester, and is always black. It is a popular material for decorative ribbons. Grosgrain is a heavy fabric with prominent ribs, grosgrain has a dressy appearance and is used in ribbons, vestments, and ceremonial cloths. Grosgrain is a fairly heavy, closely woven, firm, corded or ribbed fabric, made in silk or rayon warp with cotton cords. The cords are round and firm, heavier than in poplin, rounder than in faille. Grosgrain is often made in narrow widths for use as trimming. The most common use of grosgrain is for ribbons in which the ribs are usually narrow, but it can be made with larger ribs for academic gowns. It is really a bengaline in narrow goods and is used for ribbons, neckties, and lapel facings. Grosgrain is a strong close-woven corded fabric usually of silk or rayon and often with cotton filler. Compare Grogram. / Ткань типа поплина с резко выраженным репсовым эффектом. Лента Гро-Гро. фай (faille). Грогрон – гладкокрашеный шёлк наивысшего качества, добываемый из самых лучших коконов шёлковичного червя, дающих длинную неповреждённую нить. Качество сырья позволяло добиться очень плотного кручения пряжи, но при этом вес её был невелик, то есть штука (так в XIX веке называли рулон ткани) материи из грогрона весила много меньше, чем такой же по метражу кусок шёлка другого сорта. Грогрон был самой дорогой шёлковой тканью XIX века. 'Гро', входящий в состав названия какой-либо ткани, означал, что исходным сырьём был шёлк. Сортов таких тканей было очень много. Магазины и мануфактурные лавки середины XIX века предлагали гроданвер – узкий полосатый шёлк из Анвера, гродеберлен – из Берлина, гродещин – из Китая,

гроденапль – из Неаполя, гродетур – из Тура, гродефлоранс – из Флоренции и так далее. Обычно в сортах худшего качества, чем грогрон, утком служили более короткие нити, называемые ‘Трам’.

GROSS = БРУТТО (или ВАЛОВЫЙ, или ВСЕГО, или В ЦЕЛОМ) – Key economic series can be shown as Gross, i.e. before deduction of the consumption of fixed capital or net, i.e. after deduction. / Под Брутто, от Итальянского слова Brutto, означающее Грубый или Нечистый, понимается масса товара с упаковкой. Сравните с Нетто (Net).

GROSS CLAIMS = ВСЕГО ПО ПРЕТЕНЗИЯМ – At the Corporation of Lloyd’s, Gross Claims are the claims under contracts of insurance underwritten by the members of a syndicate plus internal and external claims settlement expenses less salvage or other recoveries, but before the deduction of reinsurance recoveries. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз.

GROSS CREDIT EXPOSURES = ВАЛОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ ЗАЯВЛЕННЫХ КРЕДИТОВ – In BIS (short for the Bank for International Setlements) reports:- Gross Credit Exposures take into account legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements. Excluding CDS contracts (short for the credit default swaps) for all countries except the United States. / соглашения о двустороннем взаиморасчёте или сведении.

GROSS DEFICIENCY = ВАЛОВАЯ НЕХВАТКА (или ВАЛОВЫЙ ДЕФИЦИТ) – Gross Deficiency (in electricity):- the sum of all companies’ individual capacity deficiency, or the shortfall of unforced capacity below unforced capacity obligation. The term is also referred to as Accounted-For Deficiency.

GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME = ВАЛОВОЙ ВНУТРЕННИЙ ДОХОД – Gross Domestic Income (GDI) is the sum of incomes earned and costs incurred in the production of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In national economic accounting, GDP and GDI are conceptually equal. In practice, GDP and GDI differ because they are constructed using largely independent source data.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT = ВАЛОВОЙ ВНУТРЕННИЙ ПРОДУКТ – Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of the goods and services produced by the nation’s economy less the value of the goods and services used up in production. GDP is also equal to the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net exports of goods and services, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output in the economic territory. It is the balancing item on the production account for the whole economy. Domestic product can be measured gross or net. It is presented in the accounts at market (or purchasers’) prices. In national accounting, aggregate of goods and services produced by an economy over a given period, such as one year, obtained by valuing outputs of goods and services at market prices. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) includes all goods used for final consumption or for investment and changes in inventories. It excludes intermediate goods. GDP differs from Gross National Product in that it does not include income from foreign investments. The value of all final goods and services produced by an economy over a particular time period, normally a year. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the country. As long as the labor and property are located in the country, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either residents or residents of foreign countries. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity. GDP represents the value of all the goods and services produced by an economy over a specified period. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is measure of the market value of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of a nation, regardless of asset ownership. Unlike Gross National Product (GNP), GDP excludes receipts from that nation’s business operations in foreign countries, as well as the share of reinvested earning in foreign affiliates of domestic corporations. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by a nation over a given period, usually 1 year. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of a country’s overall economic output. It expresses the monetary value of all goods produced and services rendered annually in a country, expressed in a currency unit, e.g., EUR). Gross domestic product less the depreciation it includes gives net domestic income. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an estimate of the total money value of all the final goods and services produced in a given one-year period using the factors of production located within a particular country’s borders. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a statistical measure which, in essence, tells us what Canada’s domestic output is. Think of it as the aggregate ‘sales’ of all companies operating in the country. Technically speaking, the GNP (Gross National Product) and the GDP differ in the way in which imports and exports are accounted for (i.e. take total Canadian spending, add exports, subtract imports, add change in inventories). Usually the percentage changes are tracked and reported (e.g., in Monday’s Report on Business) to give us some idea as to how our economy is performing overall – relative to our past performance. A common equation for GDP is:- GDP = consumption + investment + government expenditures + exports – imports. It is also useful in comparing our productivity to that of other countries. Check out Major Nations Economic Indicators for some comparisons. What is our GDP? How does our National Deficit (i.e. Canada’s total indebtedness) compare to GDP? What percentage of GDP is paid in taxes? The Province of British Columbia (BC) Government has a good explanation for GDP and other terms on its website at http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/DATA/BUS_STAT/bcea/bcea_faq.htm#Q2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the broadest measure of aggregate economic activity encompassing every measure of the economy, measuring the total value of goods and services produced during a specific period. / выработка (output). В национальном бюджетном процессе, . строка баланса (item). Валовой Внутренний Продукт (ВВП) – это стоимость товаров и услуг, произведённых и оказанных, соответственно, экономикой нации за вычетом товаров и услуг, использовавшихся в производстве. ВВП равен также сумме личных трат на потребление (personal consumption expenditures), валового частного внутреннего инвестирования (gross private domestic investment), чистых вывозов (или экспорта) товаров и услуг (net exports of goods and services), и правительственных трат на потребление и валового инвестирования (government consumption expenditures and gross investment). Валовой Внутренний Продукт (ВВП) является статистическим показателем, отражающим совокупную стоимость конечных товаров и услуг, соответственно произведённых и оказанных на территории данной страны, в рыночных ценах. В отличие от валового национального продукта (ВНП), в состав ВВП не включается сальдо платёжного баланса. Валовой Внутренний Продукт (ВВП) – совокупная стоимость товаров и услуг, произведённых внутри страны. ВВП состоит из потребительских и правительственных доходов, частных инвестиций внутри страны за вычетом стоимости вывозных (или экспортных) товаров и услуг. Данные о величине ВВП в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) ежеквартально представляются Бюро Экономического Анализа при Департаменте Торговли США (Bureau of Economic Analysis of the US Department of Commerce). Скорректированный на инфляцию, или реальный, ВВП служит для оценки темпов роста экономики США. Ранее ВВП назывался Валовым Национальным Продуктом (Gross National Product).

GROSS ELECTRICITY GENERATION = ВАЛОВАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА (или СУММАРНАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА, или СУММАРНАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ) – Gross Electricity Generation is the total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in kiloWatthours (kWh) or MegaWatthours (mWh). See also Net Electricity Generation. / Полное количество электроэнергии, произведённой генерирующими установками, и измеряемое в килоВаттах (кВт) или МегаВаттах (МВт) на генерирующем терминале. Смотрите также Полезная Выработка Электричества (Net Electricity Generation).

GROSS EXCESS = ВАЛОВЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК (или ВАЛОВЫЙ ПРОФИЦИТ) – Gross Excess:- the sum of all LSE’s (short for the Load Serving Entity) individual excess capacity, or the excess of unforced capacity above unforced capacity obligation. The term is referred

to as Accounted-For Excess in the PJM Accounted-For Obligation Manual (Manual 17). PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

GROSS EXPENDITURES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT = ВАЛОВЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ НА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ – Gross Expenditures on Research and Development (GERD) is usually expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Research and Development (R&D) Expenditures in Canada for 1997 are estimated at CAD13Bn, 64% of it coming from Business. Universities account for 21% of this and the federal government for 11%. The GERD/GDP ratio for Canada is 1.64% (Our competitors' ratios are:- USA:- 2.54, Germany:- 2.26). As for provinces, the GERD/GDP ratio winner is Quebec at 1.94.

GROSS EXPORT VOLUME = ВАЛОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ ВЫВОЗА (или ВАЛОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ ЭКСПОРТА) – Gross Export Volume (energy):- the sum of all export transaction volume (MWh (MegaWatthour)).

GROSS FEDERAL DEBT = ВАЛОВЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ДОЛГ – Gross Federal Debt:- that's the gross amount of debt issued by the US Treasury. 'Debt Held By The Public' and 'Debt Held By Federal Government Accounts' here are components of Gross Federal Debt. Today's (2013-April-23) Federal Debt is about USD16 860 592 064 000. The amount is the gross federal debt issued by the United States Department of the Treasury since 1790. It doesn't include state and local debt, and it doesn't include the so-called unfunded liabilities of entitlement programs like Social Security and Medicare. Federal Debt per person is about USD51 672. 'Gross Federal Debt' is the total debt owed by the United States federal government. It comprises 'Debt Held By Public', including foreign governments, debt held by federal government accounts such as IOUs owed to the Social Security trust fund, and 'Debt Held By Federal Reserve', debt bought by the Federal Reserve System as part of the monetary base. Federal debt began the XX century at less than 10 percent of GDP. It jerked above 30 percent as a result of World War I and then declined in the 1920s to 16.3 percent by 1929. Federal debt started to increase after the Crash of 1929, and rose above 40 percent in the depths of the Great Depression. Federal debt exploded during World War II to over 120 percent of GDP, and then began a decline that bottomed out at 32 percent of GDP in 1974. Federal debt almost doubled in the 1980s, reaching 60 percent of GDP in 1990 and peaking at 66 percent of GDP in 1996, before declining to 56 percent in 2001. Federal debt started increasing again in the 2000s, reaching 70 percent of GDP in 2008. Then it exploded in the aftermath of the Crash of 2008, reaching 102 percent of GDP in 2011. Federal debt has breached 100 percent of GDP twice since 1900:- during World War II and in the aftermath of the Crash of 2008. The United States federal government began with a substantial debt, the cost of the Revolutionary War. Under Alexander Hamilton's funding system the debt was paid off by 1840. Government debt has typically peaked after wars. It breached 30 percent of GDP after the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and World War I. It breached 100 percent of GDP in World War II. Government debt also breached 100 percent of GDP in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008. The US federal government differentiates between Gross Debt issued by the US Treasury and Net Debt held by the public. The numbers on Gross Debt are published by the US Treasury here. Numbers on various categories of federal debt, including Gross Debt, debt held by federal government accounts, debt held by the public, and debt held by the Federal Reserve System, are published every year by the Office of Management and Budget in the Federal Budget in the Historical Tables as Table 7.1 – Federal Debt at the End of the Year. The table starts in 1940. The chart above shows three categories of federal debt:- (i) monetized debt (blue), i.e. federal debt bought by the Federal Reserve System; (ii) debt held by the federal government (red), e.g., as IOUs for Social Security; and (iii) other debt (green), i.e. debt in public hands, including foreign governments. See also Federal Deficit. / Алыгзэндё (Alexander). Смотрите также Федеральный Дефицит (Federal Deficit).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION = ВАЛОВОЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФИКСИРОВАННОГО КАПИТАЛА – In national accounting, Gross Fixed Capital Formation is the creation of capital through savings. In this sense, capital is not money, securities or land, but a productive good such as machinery purchased with the savings. Acquisition less disposals of fixed assets and the improvement of land. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, создание капитала посредством сбережений. В этом смысле капитал не является деньгами, ценными бумагами или землёй, а является производственным товаром, таким как машинное оборудование, приобретённым на эти сбережения.

GROSS FREIGHT = СОВОКУПНЫЙ ФРАХТ – Gross Freight is a freight money collected or to be collected without calculating the expenses relating to the running cost of the ship for the voyage undertaken.

GROSS GENERATION = ВАЛОВАЯ ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ – Gross Generation is the total amount of electric energy produced by the generating units at a generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals.

GROSS IMPORT VOLUME = ВАЛОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ ПРИВОЗА (или ВАЛОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ ИМПОРТА) – Gross Import Volume (energy):- the sum of all import transaction volume (MWh (MegaWatthour)).

GROSS INPUT TO ATMOSPHERIC CRUDE OIL DISTILLATION UNITS = СУММАРНАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА УСТАНОВКИ ПЕРВИЧНОЙ (или АТМОСФЕРНОЙ) ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ СЫРОЙ НЕФТИ – Gross Input To Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units:- total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, refinery feedstock, liquefied refinery gases, stop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands and oil shale.

GROSS INTEREST = БРУТТО ПРОЦЕНТ (или ВАЛОВОЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – Gross Interest is an interest paid before deduction of any taxes at source such as withholding tax, excise tax, etc. The opposite of Net Interest.

GROSS LINE = ОБЩАЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА ГРАНИЦЫ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или БРУТТО–ДОЛЯ) – Gross Line is the amount of risk that an insurer or reinsurer is carrying before taking account of any applicable reinsurance that reduces that risk.

GROSS MANIFEST = ВАЛОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ (или БРУТТО МАНИФЕСТ) – Gross Manifest is a manifest containing freight details without any appropriate disbursements. / Манифест, содержащий сведения о фрахте, без каких-либо соответствующих уплат.

GROSS MARKET VALUE = ВАЛОВАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ВАЛОВАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ) – Gross Market Value is a sum of the absolute values of all outstanding derivatives contracts with either positive or negative replacement values evaluated at market prices prevailing on the reporting date. Thus, the gross positive market value of a dealer's outstanding contracts is the sum of the replacement values of all contracts that are in a current gain position to the reporter at current market prices (and therefore, if they were settled immediately, would represent claims on counterparties). The gross negative market value is the sum of the values of all contracts that have a negative value on the reporting date (ie those that are in a current loss position and therefore, if they were settled immediately, would represent liabilities of the dealer to its counterparties). The term 'Gross' indicates that contracts with positive and negative replacement values with the same counterparty are not netted. Nor are the sums of positive and negative contract values within a market risk category such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts, equities and commodities set off against one another. Gross market values supply information about the potential scale of market risk in derivatives transactions and of the associated financial risk transfer taking place. Furthermore, gross market value provides a measure of economic significance that is readily comparable across markets and products.

GROSS MARGIN = ВАЛОВАЯ МАРЖА – Gross Margin (GM):- with respect to financial reporting, this term refers to a company's performance with respect to it's profitability before taking into account overhead or operating costs. For example, if a company sells goods for total proceeds of CAD100K and the direct cost of producing (or acquiring) those goods is CAD60K, then the gross margin is CAD40K, usually expressed as a percentage, i.e. 40% GM. After subtracting fixed (i.e. overhead) expenses such as salaries and rent, from the Gross Margin, the result is Net Profit (before tax). Gross Margin is the amount of profit remaining after deducting Cost of Goods Sold from Delivered (or Written) Sales for a specified period of time and for a specified product, category, vendor or entire company. Can be expressed as a Dollar amount or percentage. Also known as Gross Profit. / Валовая Маржа (ВМ):- в отношении финансовой отчётности, термин относится к производительности компании в отношении её прибыльности до .

GROSS MARGIN FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT = ВАЛОВАЯ МАРЖА ОТ (НАУЧНЫХ) ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ И (ОПЫТНО–КОНСТРУКТОРСКИХ) РАЗРАБОТОК – Gross Margin For Research And Development is calculated by subtracting research and development (R&D) expenses from R&D revenues.

GROSS MARKET VALUES = ВАЛОВЫЕ СРЕДСТВА В РЫНКЕ (или ВАЛОВЫЕ РЫНОЧНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – Gross Market Values:- another measure of the size of derivatives markets is provided by outstandings in terms of Gross Market Values. Gross market values also supply information about the scale of gross transfer of price risks in the derivatives markets. Furthermore, gross market value at current market prices provides a measure of derivatives market size and economic significance that is readily comparable across markets and products. Gross market values are defined as the sums of the absolute values of all open contracts with either positive or negative replacement values calculated at market prices prevailing on the reporting date. Replacement value denotes the price to be received or paid if the instrument were sold in the market at the time of reporting. Market values are therefore the amounts at which a contract could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted price was available for a contract, the number of trading units was multiplied by that market price. If a quoted market price was not available, the reporting institution provided its best estimate of market value based on the quoted price of a similar contract or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. Gross market value is defined as the value of all open contracts before counterparty or any other netting. Thus, the gross positive market value of a firm's outstanding contracts is the sum of all positive replacement values of a firm's contracts. Similarly, the gross negative market value is the sum of all negative values of a firm's contracts. The term gross is used to indicate that contracts with positive and negative replacement values with the same counterparty should not be netted. Nor should the sums of positive and negative contract values be set off against each other within a risk category. In the case of forwards and swaps, the market (or replacement) value of outstanding contracts to which the reporter is a counterparty is either positive, zero or negative, depending on how underlying prices have moved since the contract's initiation. Unlike forwards or swaps, OTC options have a market value at initiation, which is equal to the premium paid to the writer of the option. Throughout their life option contracts can only have a positive market value for the buyer and a negative market value for the seller. If a quoted market price was available for a contract, the market value for that contract was the product of the number of trading units of the contract multiplied by that market price. If a quoted market price was not available, the market value of an outstanding option contract was determined on the basis of secondary market prices for options with the same strike prices and remaining maturities as the options being valued, or by using option pricing models. In an option pricing model, current quotes of forward prices for the underlying (spot prices for American options) and the implied volatility and market interest rate relevant to the option's maturity would normally be used to calculate the 'market' values. In the case of options, the gross positive market value is the sum of the current market values of all purchased options, and gross negative market value is the sum of the values of sold options. As is the case for other instruments, options sold and purchased with the same counterparty were not netted against each other, nor were offset bought and sold options on the same underlying. Data on gross market values were reported as at end-June (in 2007), in US Dollar equivalents, with non-Dollar amounts converted into US Dollars using end-of-period exchange rates. See also Notional Amounts Outstanding. In BIS (short for the Bank for International Setlements) reports:- Gross Market Values, which measure the cost of replacing all existing contracts, provide a measure of market risk. Gross Market Values are defined as the sums of the absolute values of all open contracts with either positive or negative replacement values evaluated at market prices prevailing on the reporting date. Thus, the gross positive market value of a dealer's outstanding contracts is the sum of the replacement values of all contracts that are in a current gain position to the reporter at current market prices (and therefore, if they were settled immediately, would represent claims on counterparties). The gross negative market value is the sum of the values of all contracts that have a negative value on the reporting date (i.e. those that are in a current loss position and therefore, if they were settled immediately, would represent liabilities of the dealer to its counterparties). The term 'gross' is used to indicate that contracts with positive and negative replacement values with the same counterparty are not netted. Nor are the sums of positive and negative contract values within a market risk category such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts, equities and commodities set off against one another. As stated above, gross market values supply information about the potential scale of market risk in derivatives transactions. Furthermore, gross market value at current market prices provides a measure of economic significance that is readily comparable across markets and products. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Чтобы легче было понимать суть этого термина, следует воспользоваться смысловым разъяснением. Задействованные условные суммы (Notional Amounts Outstanding) представляют собой совокупные суммы общих сумм всех внебиржевых контрактов (свопов и опционов) в том или ином сегменте внеучётного рынка, и она не является суммой реально задействованных в этом рынке денежных средств. Дело в том, что покупатель или продавец свопа, приобретая или продавая его у известного игрока или известному игроку (соответственно) внебиржевого рынка не уплачивает за эту сделку всей суммы контракта (в данном случае свопа), а размещает у этого игрока лишь своего рода страховой депозит в виде залога, который служит гарантией исполнения финансовых обязательств по данному свопу. Таким образом, общая сумма контракта (свопа) может быть, например, 100 000.00 Долларов США, в то время как этот страховой депозит может составлять всего 3 000.00 Долларов США. То есть в данной сделке реальных денег задействовано лишь 3 000.00, а условная сумма контракта равна 100 000.00. Приблизительно такая же ситуация и с внебиржевыми опционами, когда условная сумма опциона может составлять предположим также 100 000.00 Долларов США, а уплачиваемая за его покупку премия – 3 000.00 Долларов США. Только в случае со свопом залоговая сумма вернётся залогодателю, а в случае с опционом – нет. Эту сумму реальных денежных средств в размере 3 000.00 Долларов США в различных отчётах о ситуации на внебиржевых рынках называют Валовыми Средствами В Рынке (Gross Market Values). В зависимости от того, что это за рынок, а также от финансового состояния или кредитной истории участника сделки со свопом или опционом, и общей ситуации на рынке, размер реальных денежных средств, задействованных в данной ситуации может колебаться от 3 до 25%. В конечном итоге валовые средства в рынке измеряют стоимость замены всех существующих внебиржевых контрактов, и в этой связи они лучшим образом отображают и измеряют рыночный риск, нежели задействованные условные суммы. Поскольку с возрастанием риска на рынке начинают увеличиваться страховые залоговые депозиты за свопы и премии за опционы, и, стало быть, увеличиваются валовые средства в рынке.

GROSS MASS = БРУТТО МАССА – Gross Mass is the total mass of a consignment, or of any part of a consignment, including the fiber and the tare. See also Mass.

GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME = ВАЛОВОЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РАСПОЛАГАЕМЫЙ ДОХОД – Gross National Disposable Income is the income available to the residents arising from gross domestic product (GDP), and receipts from, less payments to, the rest of the world of employment income, property income and current transfers.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT = ВАЛОВОЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – Gross National Product (GNP) is an estimate of the total money value of all the final goods and services produced in a given one-year period by the factors of production owned by a particular country's residents. ('Final' goods and services means goods and services sold or otherwise provided to their final consumers – that is, to avoid double counting, the value of steel sold to GM to make a car is not added separately into the GNP or gross domestic product (GDP) totals because its value is already included when we add in the final sales price of the car to the customer.) GNP and GDP are very closely related concepts in theory, and in actual practice the numbers tend to be pretty close to each other for most large industrialized countries. The differences between the two measures arise from the facts that there may be foreign-owned companies engaged in production within the country's borders and there may be companies owned by the country's residents that are engaged in production in some other country but provide income to residents. So, for example, when Americans receive more income from their overseas investments than foreigners receive from their investments in the United States, American GNP will be somewhat larger than GDP in that year. If Americans receive less income from their overseas investments than foreigners receive from their US investments, on the other hand, American GNP will be somewhat smaller than GDP. Equivalent estimates of GNP (or GDP) produced in a given year may theoretically be arrived at through at least three different accounting approaches, depending upon whether the transactions that determine the prices of final goods and services are looked at and tallied up by focussing on the buying or by focussing on the proceeds from selling or by focussing on the nature of the products themselves. Using the expenditure approach, you can estimate total GNP as the sum of estimates of the amounts of money that are spent on final goods and services by households (Consumption), by business firms (Investment), by government (Government Purchases), and by the world outside the country (Net Exports). Using the incomes approach, you can estimate total GNP by summing up estimates of the different kinds of earnings people receive from producing these same final goods and services:- (i) total wages and salaries; (ii) profits of incorporated and unincorporated businesses; (iii) rental incomes; and (iv) interest incomes. (Plus certain adjustments to account for wear and tear on productive assets like plant and machinery – depreciation – and what are called Indirect Business Taxes). Using the product or output approach, you can estimate GNP by summing up the output of all the various organizations producing goods and services in the country, subtracting out the costs of their raw materials to avoid double counting and making suitable adjustments for depreciation and for the value of imports and exports. (In theory, all three approaches should give you the same grand totals – but of course in actual practice there will be discrepancies, and sometimes sizable discrepancies, between the three estimates.) Why does anyone bother to estimate the GNP or GDP? For the same reasons statistical data is also gathered on unemployment rates, consumer price levels, the international trade balance and so on – to facilitate economic policy making by government, to assist in planning by decision-makers in private business, and to test economic theories. If government policy makers include among their goals the promotion of economic growth and material prosperity in the national economy as a whole by means of monetary and fiscal policy, they need to have some reasonably precise way of telling how the economy is doing so as to decide whether they should be pushing on the gas or stepping on the brakes. Businessmen responsible for planning new investments in plant and equipment or the introduction of new products can use macroeconomic data and economic theory to forecast the likely levels of demand for their products and the probable trends in their various costs of production. Finally, a historical record of such statistics provides economists with the necessary data to test and refine their theories about how the economy actually works (and, in the process, perhaps to improve the policy makers' understanding of the likely consequences of their policies). GNP and GDP are among the most comprehensive measures of the overall amount of economic production taking place in a national economy. Nevertheless, the available statistics produced by government agencies are always far from perfect estimates of what they purport to measure. They are measured in money value terms to get around the problem of adding up total output of many different goods and services that are normally expressed in many different kinds of incomparable physical units. Microeconomic theory gives us lots of reasons for believing that the relative prices at which products trade on a free market represent reasonably unbiased estimates of the relative values consumers put upon the various kinds of goods and services traded – at least where there are no large problems with externalities or public goods. But not all the final goods and services produced in a society are traded on the free market, and the relative contributions of these untraded goods and services to the consumers' material living standards are therefore awfully difficult to estimate very well. Most of the services produced by government, to take the largest example, cannot be valued at a free market price because they are not offered for voluntary purchase on a free market – instead, the presumed beneficiaries of these services (the citizenry) are forced to pay for them through taxes, whether they think the benefits are 'worth it' or not. In compiling the national accounts, the government statistical offices simply make the heroic (and self-flattering) assumption that all the goods and services provided by government are 'worth' at least what was spent to produce them, however outrageous the costs might have been and however worthless (or harmful) the output might have been in the eyes of the citizenry. A very large category of privately produced goods and services whose production does not register at all in the official GNP or GDP statistics (because they do not trade for money on the market) consists of householders' home production for their own use – things like backyard vegetable gardening, do-it-yourself home and auto repairs, and the innumerable productive service activities of homemakers in cooking, cleaning, sewing, childcare and so on. Another major omission from the national accounts consists of goods and services that actually are traded for money on markets – black markets – but the transactions are deliberately concealed from government information collectors, either to avoid prosecution for trading in illegal demerit goods (for example, drugs and prostitution) or simply to avoid paying taxes or submitting to costly regulations on otherwise potentially legal business transactions (working off the books, unauthorized import/export trade, 'moonshine' production of liquor, etc). Economists' unofficial estimates of the size of the American 'underground economy' in recent years range from no less than 5% to as much as 30% of official GDP!) If one wants to use GNP (or GDP) to measure changes in overall levels of economic production from one year to the next, then using money prices as a 'common denominator' for adding up all the disparate kinds of goods and services introduces another problem for the accuracy of the estimates – inflation. Using money valuations to measure output at several points in time is a little like using a rubber tape-measure to measure several different distances. Part of the increase in GNP (or GDP) from one year to the next really is the result of increased output, but part is also likely to be due merely to change in the value of the currency unit used to measure it. Government statistical compilers try to deal with this problem by producing estimates of 'real' or 'constant Dollar' GNP (and GDP), dividing their original ('current Dollar') estimates by one or another of many possible 'price indexes' constructed to account for and remove the effects of general price inflation – but the problems of choosing and constructing appropriate price indexes for this purpose are themselves numerous and admit of no single unambiguous 'best' answer to the problem. It is also important to keep in mind that GNP and GDP (even when divided by the size of the population to produce 'per capita GNP') were never intended even theoretically to be good measures of overall economic welfare:- they are at best only measures of recent levels or rates of productive activity. Overall societal welfare is a broader concept than just economic welfare, and GNP (or GDP) is at best only a very incomplete measure even of economic welfare, since levels of current production do not necessarily reflect the levels of accumulated wealth actually at the disposal of the citizenry. Moreover, the greater availability of leisure time made possible by today's higher levels of productivity is pretty clearly an improvement in our economic welfare over the days of the early XIX century 14-hour workday. But this

improvement does not show up at all in our long-term GNP growth rates – except possibly in a backwards way, since our official GNP would no doubt be much higher than it is today if everyone still worked a 14-hour workday using our modern technology instead of 'wasting' all those potential labor hours on 'nonproductive' recreation, relaxation, contemplation and socializing. And of course aggregate GNP and GDP do not give any indication as to who gets to consume how much of the goods and services produced, nor do their compilers exercise any 'judgment' about what these goods and services are or ought to be (as the advocates of the 'equitable distribution' and merit goods and demerit goods concepts would want to insist upon as crucial determinants of societal welfare). Gross National Product (GNP) is equal to GDP plus the net income accruing from foreign sources. Aggregate of goods and services produced by various industries in an economy for a given period, such as one year. The Gross National Product (GNP) is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), plus income earned by domestic residents from foreign investments, less income earned in the domestic market by foreigners abroad. The Gross Domestic Product plus the income accruing to domestic residents as a result of investments abroad less income earned in domestic markets accruing to foreigners abroad. The Gross National Product (GNP) is a measure of the market value of goods and services produced by the labor and property of a nation. Includes receipts from that nation's business operation in foreign countries, as well as the share of reinvested earnings in foreign affiliates of domestic corporations. Gross National Product (GNP) is similar to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but it's not only what is produced domestically but also what a countries nationals produce abroad. Hence, it's not the best indicator for what's happening within an economy. / национальные счета. Валовой Национальный Продукт (ВНП) является статистическим показателем, отражающим совокупную стоимость конечных товаров и услуг в рыночных ценах. ВНП включает в себя стоимость потреблённых населением товаров и услуг, государственных закупок, капитальные вложения и сальдо платёжного баланса. Валовой Национальный Продукт (ВНП), экономический показатель, принятый в буржуазной статистике отдельных капиталистических стран, а также международных экономических и статистических организаций, представляющий собой совокупную стоимость конечных товаров и услуг, выраженную в рыночных ценах. Как правило, валовой национальный продукт исчисляется по использованию (а не по производству и распределению) и охватывает стоимость потребления населением товаров и услуг, государственных закупок, капитальные вложения и сальдо платёжного баланса. Оценка в рыночных ценах означает, что в валовой национальный продукт включаются косвенные налоги, входящие в цену, и исключаются государственные субсидии. Валовой национальный продукт существенно отличается по величине и структуре от валового общественного продукта (ВОП) социалистических стран. Так, в величину валового национального продукта не включаются материальные затраты (сырьё, материалы, топливо и так далее), но в то же время входит сумма непроизводственных услуг. По размеру валовой национальный продукт близок к национальному доходу, исчисляемому по концепции буржуазных статистиков:- он превышает национальный доход на величину амортизации основного капитала и косвенных налогов. Вот почему при сопоставлении динамики и структуры экономики капиталистических стран с динамикой и структурой стран социализма требуется значительный пересчёт. Для того чтобы валовой национальный продукт был сопоставим с национальным доходом социалистических стран, из него исключаются амортизация и непроизводственные услуги, что обычно сокращает его величину примерно на 30%.

GROSS PREMIUM = ВАЛОВАЯ СУММА ПРЕМИИ (или БРУТТО СУММА ПРЕМИИ) – Gross Premium is a term normally applied to gross written premiums before deduction of brokerage fees or commission and expenses. Original and additional inward premiums, plus any amount in respect of administration fees or policy expenses remitted with a premium but before the deduction of outward reinsurance premiums.

GROSS PROCESSING MARGIN = ВАЛОВАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – A term Gross Processing Margin refers to the difference between the cost of a commodity and the combined sales income of the finished products that result from processing the commodity. Various industries have formulas to express the relationship of raw material costs to sales income from finished products. See also Crack Spread, Crush Spread, and Spark Spread. The difference between the cost of soybeans and the combined sales income of the processed soybean oil and meal.

GROSS PRODUCT UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ВАЛОВОГО ПРОДУКТА – Gross Product Unit (GPU):- for all children's sleepwear garments meeting 'flame resistant' requirements, a Gross Product Unit Number (GPU #) must be noted on the care label. Every 500 dozen garments must be tested by an outside testing laboratory for flammability and a GPU number assigned. The supporting 'flame resistant' documents must be shipped with the garments to ensure release through customs. The GPU # can be assigned by the vendor. Position the GPU # beneath the RN # on the care label. The words, 'Flame Resistant' (English), 'Igni' Fugo' (Spanish) must appear on the front of the label, visible to customs. Position beneath size indicator. Important Note:- this definition and requirement of GPU may be changed. Please contact the Federal Trade Commission of the USA government for the most current and accurate information. The above definition is being posted in 2004 and we can not guarantee its accuracy.

GROSS PROFIT = ВАЛОВАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ – Gross Profit is the difference between revenue and the direct costs involved in producing goods or delivering services. Also known as Gross Margin. / Валовая Прибыль представляет собой часть валового дохода предприятия, которая остаётся у него за вычетом всех расходов.

GROSS PROFIT MARGIN RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВАЛОВАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ МАРЖА – Gross Profit Margin Ratio:- profit margin after cost of goods sold. Fiscal year revenues minus fiscal year cost of goods sold divided by the revenues. Expressed as a percentage.

GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE = ВАЛОВАЯ РЕГИСТРОВАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ (или ВАЛОВЫЙ РЕГИСТРОВЫЙ ТОННАЖ) – A term Gross Registered Tonnage refers to the carrying capacity of a vessel in volume as opposed to weight. / Под Регистровой Вместимостью судна понимается объём внутренних помещений судна, измеряемый в регистровых тоннах. 1 рег.т = 100 фут^3 = 2.831 685 м^3. Различают:- (i) валовую регистровую вместимость (все помещения), служащую для расчётов сборов в портах и так далее; и (ii) чистую регистровую вместимость (помещения для груза и пассажиров), характеризующую коммерчески эксплуатируемые помещения.

GROSS REGISTERED TONS = ВАЛОВЫХ РЕГИСТРОВЫХ ТОНН – Gross Registered Tons:- a common measurement of the internal volume of a ship with certain spaces excluded. One ton equals 100 cubic feet; the total of all the enclosed spaces within a ship expressed in tons each of which is equivalent to 100 cubic feet.

GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ – Gross Settlement System is a transfer system in which funds are settled or securities are transferred instruction by instruction.

GROSS TON = ВАЛОВАЯ ТОННА – Gross Ton (GT):- the name 'gross ton' is used in at least two ways:- (i) as another name for the British Imperial or long ton of 2 240 pounds (see also Ton (1)); and (ii) as another name for the register ton, a unit of volume equal to 100 cubic feet (see also Ton (3)), in describing the entire interior volume of a ship as opposed to the cargo-carrying capacity. To avoid confusion, it is better to use 'long ton' for use (1) and 'gross register ton' for use (2).

GROSS TONNAGE = ВАЛОВЫЙ ТОННАЖ (или ВАЛОВАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – Gross Tonnage is the volume of the interior of the vessel including all spaces which are permanently closed in (but excluding the double bottom). This is calculated not by weight but by space; one ton being represented by 100 cubic feet or, where metric measurement is concerned, 1 000 cubic centimeters per ton. Gross Tonnage (GT) is a volume measure of the overall size of a vessel determined in accordance with the provisions of the international convention on measurement of vessels usually expressed in register ton. Applies to vessels, not to cargo, (0.2 + 0.02 $\log_{10}V$) where V is the volume in cubic meters of all enclosed spaces on the vessel.

GROSS VALUE ADDED = ВАЛОВАЯ ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или БРУТТО ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Gross Value Added:- the value generated by any unit engaged in production, and the contributions of individual sectors or industries to gross domestic product. It is measured at basic prices, excluding taxes less subsidies on products. Gross Value Added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP (short for the Gross Domestic Product) made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA (short for the System of National Accounts) are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account. Context:- gross value added may be calculated at basic prices, factor cost, producers' prices or at market prices.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT = БРУТТО ВЕС ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Gross Vehicle Weight is the combined total weight of a vehicle and its container, inclusive of prime mover.

GROSS WEIGHT = БРУТТО ВЕС – Gross Weight is the total weight of a shipment of goods, including their packaging such as crates, pallets etc. Gross Weight is total weight of container, chassis, tractor and payload. The full weight of a shipment, including goods and packaging. Compare Tare Weight. Weight (mass) of cargo including packing, but excluding the carrier's equipment. Entire weight of goods, packaging and freight car or container, ready for shipment. Generally, 80 000 pounds maximum container, cargo and tractor for highway transport. Gross Weight is the total weight without deduction for tare (includes packaging and container). Gross Weight is the weight of the goods including packing, wrappers, or containers, both internal and external. The total weight as shipped. Net Weight is the weight of the goods themselves without the inclusion of any wrapper. Gross Weight is the weight of the goods including packing, wrappers, or containers, internal and external. The total weight as shipped. / Вес товара с упаковкой. Вес Брутто (Gross Weight):- масса товара вместе с упаковкой внутренней (неотделимой от товара до его потребления) и внешней – тарой (ящики, мешки, бочки и тому подобное). В международной практике торговых отношений встречается также термин 'полубрутто', обозначающий Вес Брутто за вычетом массы наружной упаковки.

GROSS WEIGHT OF CONTAINER = БРУТТО ВЕС КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Gross Weight Of Container is total weight of container including cargo. / Под Брутто Весом Контейнера понимается полный вес контейнера, включая вес груза.

GROSS WITHDRAWALS = ВАЛОВАЯ ОТКАЧКА – Gross Withdrawals:- in the natural gas industry, full well-stream volume, including all natural gas plant liquids and all nonhydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate. Also includes amounts delivered as royalty payments or consumed in field operations.

GROSS YIELD = ВАЛОВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Gross Yield is the income produced by investments (such as securities, real estate property, etc) before any deductions, charges or taxes. The opposite of Net Yield. / Доход, принесённый инвестициями (такими как ценные бумаги, недвижимость и тому подобное), до каких-либо вычетов, сборов или налогов. В противовес Чистой Доходности (Net Yield).

GROUND = ЗАЗЕМЛЕНИЕ – Ground is a conducting connection between an electrical circuit or device and the earth. A ground may be intentional, such as in the case of a safety ground, or accidental which may result in high overcurrents. / Под Заземлением понимается устройство для электрического соединения с землёй аппаратов, машин, приборов и другого; предназначено для защиты от опасного действия электрического тока, а в ряде случаев для использования земли в качестве проводника тока или одного из плеч несимметричного вибратора (антенны). Состоит из заземлителя (обеспечивающего непосредственный контакт с землёй) и заземляющего проводника. Под Заземлением понимается электрическое соединение элементов электрических машин, аппаратов, приборов и тому подобного с землёй; устройство, обеспечивающее такое соединение. В зависимости от назначения различают защитное заземление, предохраняющее людей от поражения электрическим током (например, заземление корпусов электрических машин и аппаратов), и рабочее заземление (например, заземление радиотехнических антенн). Защитное заземление производится с помощью заземлителя (стальные трубы, полосы и тому подобное), обеспечивающего непосредственный контакт с землёй, и заземляющего проводника.

GROUND COLOR = ЦВЕТ ГРУНТА (или ЦВЕТ ФОНА) – Ground Color is a term describing the plain background color against which a design is created.

GROUND CONVEYOR = НАЗЕМНЫЙ КОНВЕЙЕР (или НАЗЕМНЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР, или ГРУНТОВЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР) – Ground Conveyor is a general term for conveying equipment which runs on wheels along the ground, can be freely steered and is used to convey, pull or push loads, such as forklift trucks or side loaders.

GROUND FIRE = НИЗОВОЙ ОГОНЬ (или НИЗИННЫЙ ПОЖАР) – Ground Fire is a fire that consumes organic material and burns into the underlying soil itself, for example, a peat fire. Applies in some deepwater Rice areas of Southern Vietnam. Ground Fire is a fire that consumes all organic material and burns into the underlying soil itself, as, for example, a peat fire in the marshlands. This applies to some deepwater Rice areas of South Vietnam.

GROUND HOG = ЗЕМНОЙ СУРОК (или ЛЕСНОЙ СУРОК, или ГОРНЫЙ БОБР, или ТРУБКОЗУБ, или ТРОСТНИКОВАЯ КРЫСА) – The Groundhog, or Woodchuck, is one of 14 species of Marmots. These rodents live a feast-or-famine lifestyle and gorge themselves all summer to build up plentiful reserves of fat. After the first frost, they retreat to their underground burrows and snooze until spring, drawing their sustenance from body fat. While hibernating, the animal's heart rate plunges, and its body temperature is not much warmer than the temperature inside its burrow. Groundhog hibernation gave rise to the popular American custom of Groundhog Day, held on the second of February every year. Tradition dictates that if a groundhog sees its shadow that day, there will be six more weeks of winter, though such a prediction seems a sure bet over much of the groundhog's North American range. In the spring, females welcome a litter of perhaps a half dozen newborns, which stay with their mother for several months. Groundhogs are the largest members of the squirrel family. Though they are usually seen on the ground, they can climb trees and are also capable swimmers. These rodents frequent the areas where woodlands meet open spaces, like fields, roads, or streams. Here they eat grasses and plants as well as fruits and tree bark. Groundhogs are the bane of many a gardener. They can decimate a plot while voraciously feeding during the summer and fall seasons. Ground Hog is an animal in West Africa that causes serious damage to Rice crops by chewing the stems. The Groundhog (Marmota monax), also known as a Woodchuck, or in some areas as a land-beaver, is a rodent of the family Sciuridae, belonging to the group of large ground squirrels known as Marmots. Other Marmots, such as the yellow-bellied and hoary Marmots, live in rocky and mountainous areas, but the woodchuck is a lowland creature. It is widely distributed in North

America and common in the North-Eastern and central United States. Groundhogs are found as far north as Alaska, with their habitat extending South-East to Alabama. / Земной Сурок или Лесной Сурок является одним из 14 Видов Сурков. Под Сурками (Marmota) понимается Род Млекопитающих Грызунов Семейства Беличьих. Длина тела до 60 сантиметров, хвоста менее 1/2 длины тела. 13 Видов, в Северном полушарии (исключая пустыни и тундры); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 6 Видов. Объект промысла (мех, жир, мясо). Могут быть носителями возбудителя чумы. В Красных Книгах Международного Союза Охраны Природы и Природных Ресурсов (МСОП) (2 Вида) и бывшего СССР (1 Вид). Под Трубкозубом понимается Отряд Млекопитающих. 1 Вид. Длина тела до 1.5 метров (м), хвоста до 0.6 м. Голова удлинённая. Зубы состоят из нескольких полых призм. В Африке (исключая северную часть). Объект охоты (мясо, кожа), поэтому численность сокращается.

GROUNDING = ВЫГРУЗКА НА ЗЕМЛЮ – Grounding:- to separate a container physically from a chassis stacking the container on the ground.

GROUNDING = ПОСАДКА НА ГРУНТ (или ПОСАДКА НА МЕЛЬ) – Grounding:- deliberate contact by a ship with the bottom while she is moored or anchored as a result of the water level dropping. It is one type of the casualty. Deliberate contact by a ship with the bottom while she is moored or anchored as a result of the water level dropping. Many salvage operations involve a response to vessel groundings. Some groundings occur in areas of great environmental sensitivity. The salvage team arriving at the scene must make a rapid assessment of the casualty's condition and the potential for refloating without further hull damage and loss of cargo. In some instances, it is necessary to discharge part or all of the cargo, in order to free the ship. Much depends on the nature of the grounding site (sand, mud, rock, coral, etc), the extent to which the hull is aground, the degree of damage and a wide range of other operational factors, especially the weather. A forecast deterioration in the weather can have a major influence on the salvage strategy adopted. Grounding (maritime term):- running ashore (hitting the bottom). / необходимо разгрузить часть груза или весь груз вцелом, .

GROUND RENT = ЗЕМЕЛЬНАЯ РЕНТА – Ground Rent is a rent paid to the owner of land in respect of a ground lease granted to a developer who has the right to develop the land.

GROUND TACKLE = ЯКОРНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Ground Tackle (maritime term):- a term used to cover all of the anchor gear.

GROUNDWATER = ПОДЗЕМНАЯ ВОДА (или ГРУНТОВАЯ ВОДА) – Groundwater is that portion of the water below the surface of the ground whose pressure is greater than atmospheric pressure. / Подземные Воды находятся в толще земной коры в жидком, газообразном и твёрдом состоянии (лёд). Подземные воды заполняют поры, трещины и пустоты в почвах и горных породах. Подземные воды могут быть химически и физически связанными (удерживаются в почвах и породах молекулярными силами, переходя при изменении температуры и давления в парообразное и жидкое состояния) и свободными (образуют постоянные водоносные горизонты). В зависимости от гидравлических свойств подземные воды могут быть Грунтовыми и Напорными (или Артезианскими). Под Грунтовыми Водами понимаются подземные воды первого от поверхности Земли постоянного водоносного горизонта, не имеющего сверху сплошной кровли водонепроницаемых пород (давление воды на поверхности равно атмосферному); не обладают напором и подвержены сезонным колебаниям уровня и дебита. Грунтовые воды участвуют в почвообразовательном процессе, определяют водный режим почв и растений. Оптимальная глубина залегания грунтовых вод обеспечивает благоприятный водный режим почвы и растений; повышение их уровня может вызвать подтопление прилегающих земель. Уровень залегания грунтовых вод учитывают при выборе способов орошения (поливов); при применении некоторых пестицидов и другого. Питание грунтовых вод происходит в основном за счёт впитывания атмосферных осадков и поверхностных вод. Напорные Воды залегают в пластах, перекрытых сверху слабопроницаемым слоем (на его поверхности давление выше атмосферного); в скважинах, вскрывающих этот пласт, уровень воды нередко устанавливается выше поверхности земли и скважины фонтанируют. Запасы (ресурсы) подземных вод оцениваются ёмкостью водоносного горизонта; они являются источником питьевого водоснабжения, используются в орошении (1/3 земель в мире поливается подземными водами), слабоминерализованными. Подземные воды – в водоснабжении промышленности. Подземные воды находятся под постоянным влиянием атмосферных, почвенно-биологических, антропогенных и прочих факторов, поэтому их глубины залегания (напоры), химический состав и температура изменяются во времени (режим подземных вод).

GROUNDWATER RUN–OFF = СТОК ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД (или СТОК ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ВОД, или ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ СТОК) – Groundwater Run-Off is a water from a catchment area that moves freely under the influence of gravity and enters the soil.

GROUP = ГРУППА – (1) Group:- affiliation of legally independent companies in an economic unit under common management by means of financial participation. This structure is normally chosen to strengthen market positions. Also known as Concern, and Conglomerate. / в хозяйствующем субъекте . Известна также как Конгломерат (Conglomerate), и Концерн (Concern).

(2) SWIFT message types related to one financial function. Particular groups together comprise a category. A group, within a category, is indicated by the second digit of the message type number. / Типы сообщений Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), относящиеся к одной финансовой функции. Вместе отдельные группы составляют категорию. Группа в пределах категории обозначается второй цифрой номера типа сообщения. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(3) Group:- also referred to as a Technology Center or TC; a unit of several Group Art Units in the mechanical, electrical, chemical or design area, managed by one or more Group Directors. Groups are more properly referred to as Technology Centers, or TCs.

GROUP ACCOUNTS = ГРУППОВЫЕ СЧЕТА (или СЧЕТА ГРУППЫ) – In the United Kingdom (UK), as a general principle, where one company (or undertaking) controls another company (or undertaking) it is required to prepare Group Accounts to show the combined results and position of both companies. The original UK standard on group accounts, Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 14 (SSAP 14 (Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 14)) 'Group Accounts' was issued in September 1978 and was drafted to accord with the relevant provisions of the UK Companies Act of 1985 then in force. At that time the Companies Act did not include detailed rules regarding the preparation of group accounts. The issue of International Accounting Standard No. 3 (IAS 3) 'Consolidated Financial Statements' prompted the UK standard setting board to act. IAS 3 was later replaced by IAS No. 27 'Consolidated financial statements and accounting for investments in subsidiaries' which was recently amended in January 2008. It is normal for group accounts to be in the form of consolidated financial statements, with the terms more or less having the same meaning. The group is effectively treated as though it were a separate single company with only one group of shareholders. The balances and profits shown are only those resulting from transactions with third parties and all balances and transactions within the group are eliminated. Some common adjustments are discussed later. An undertaking is the parent undertaking in relation to another undertaking, the subsidiary, if the subsidiary undertaking is controlled by the parent undertaking. This implies that a group will consist of all undertakings under the control or ownership of the parent. The objective of consolidated financial statements is to present the results of the parent and all the entities over which it has control (i.e. a group) as if they were a single entity. It follows from this that an

entity cannot trade with itself nor make a profit from any transactions within the group. Thus any intra-group transactions need to be eliminated, i.e. cancelled as part of the consolidation process. Such transactions include:- (i) Sales:- if one member of a group sells goods to another, these sales are recorded by the seller in turnover, and by the purchaser in cost of sales at the same amount (the transfer price). Provided the purchaser has sold on the goods to an entity that is not a member of the group, it is a simple matter to eliminate the intra-group sale from turnover and cost of sales (at the same amount) when consolidating the profit and loss accounts. This elimination does not have an effect on the balance sheet. A problem arises when some of the goods from the intra-group sale are still in the inventory (or stocks) of the purchasing company at the year end. As these goods have not left the group, any profit added by the supplying company has not been realized and must therefore be eliminated. Once the amount of the unrealized profit has been determined, it is deducted from gross profit (by increasing cost of sales) and also deducted from the carrying amount of the consolidated inventory on the balance sheet. This deduction reduces the balance sheet value of the inventory to the cost of the group. (ii) Non-current asset transfers:- occasionally, a non-current asset is transferred within the group. The parent may have manufactured the asset as part of its normal production (and therefore included the sale in turnover or revenue, or it may have transferred an asset previously used as part of its own non-current assets. If the transfer is done at cost the required elimination would therefore be to remove the cost of the asset from turnover or revenue and cost of sales. The situation is also complicated if the transfer contains a profit element. At the date of sale /transfer, the profit is unrealized so in the financial statements prepared at this date the profit would be eliminated and also deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. (iii) Loans:- It is quite common for a parent to provide a loan to a subsidiary on which interest will usually be paid and received. The parent will normally show the loan as an investment with any interest received included in its profit and loss account. Conversely, the subsidiary will show the loan as a non-current liability (assuming repayment is due in more than one year's time) and will show any interest paid as a financing cost in its profit and loss account. It is a relatively simple matter to eliminate the asset (investment) against the liability (loan) in the consolidated balance sheet and the interest received against the interest paid in the consolidated profit and loss account. Uniform accounting policies should be used for determining the amounts to be included in the consolidated financial statements, if necessary by adjusting for consolidation the amounts which have been reported by subsidiary undertakings in their individual financial statements. In exceptional cases, different accounting policies may be used but any departures require disclosure of the particulars. The financial statements of subsidiary undertakings to be used in preparing consolidated financial statements should, wherever practicable, be prepared to the same financial year and for the same accounting period as those of the parent undertaking of the group. Where the financial year of the subsidiary undertaking differs from that of the parent, interim financial statements should be prepared to assist in the consolidation. If it is not practicable the subsidiary's last financial statements, providing that the year ended not more than three months before the relevant year end of the parent of the group, should be used for consolidation purposes. Also known as Consolidated Financial Statements in the United States. / МСБУ 3 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 3) – . выплата (repayment) .

GROUPAGE = ГРУППИРОВКА – Groupage is a consolidation service, putting small shipments into containers for shipment.

GROUPAGE AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО ГРУППИРОВКЕ – Groupage Agent is one who consolidates LCL (short for the Less Than Container Load) consignments to offer to a carrier as an FCL (short for the Full Container Load).

GROUP A HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭЙ. – Group A Herbicide:- these post-emergence grass herbicides act through inhibiting acetyl-coA caboxylase, leading to membrane disruption in the plant.

GROUP ART UNIT = ГРУППОВАЯ ЕДИНИЦА ПО ИСКУССТВУ – Group Art Unit:- may be abbreviated 'AU', 'GAU' or 'Grp Art Unit' on office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) correspondence; is a working unit responsible for a cluster of related patent art. Staffed by one supervisory patent examiner (SPE) and a number of patent examiners who determine patentability on applications for a patent. Group Art Units are currently identified by a four digit number, i.e. 1642.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET = ГРУППОВОЙ БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ (или БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ ГРУППЫ) – Group Balance Sheet is a consolidated balance sheet of a group of companies, showing combined results with the exception of inter-company participations, supplies, receivables and debts, shipments and services (i.e. purchases and sales) and similar items. A group income statement is prepared together with the consolidated balance sheet. / , то есть приобретения и продажи) и аналогичные строки баланса (items).

GROUP B HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ БИ. – Group B Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit acetolactate synthase.

GROUP B MILL PRICE = ЗАВОДСКАЯ ЦЕНА ГРУППЫ БИ. – In the United States, Group B Mill Price is the price for Cotton delivered to mills in Western North Carolina and South Carolina. These prices, including landing and brokerage costs, are quoted for Cotton of given grades and staples from given regions. The Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch price is often compared with polyester staple and rayon staple prices to indicate cotton's competitive position in the raw fiber market.

GROUP C HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ СИ. – Group C Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit photosynthesis at photosystem II.

GROUP D HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ДИ. – Group D Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit tubulin formation, effectively inhibiting plant growth.

GROUP E HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ И. – Group E Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit mitosis.

GROUPEUR = ГРУППИРОВЩИК – Grouper:- xxxxx. Also known as Groupage Agent.

GROUP F HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭФ. – Group F Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit carotenoid biosynthesis.

GROUP G HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ДЬЖИ. – Group G Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase.

GROUP H HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭЙЧ. – Group H Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit protein systhesis.

GROUP I HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ АЙ. – Group I Herbicide:- these herbicides disrupt cell growth.

GROUP J HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ДЬЖЕЙ. – Group J Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit fat synthesis.

GROUP K HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ КЕЙ. – Group K Herbicide:- these herbicides have multiple modes of action inhibiting growth and root elongation.

GROUP L HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭЛ. – Group L Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit photoshythesis at photosystem I.

GROUP M HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭМ. – Group M Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase (also known as 3- phosphoshikimate 1-carboxyvinyltransferase).

GROUP N HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД ГРУППЫ ЭН. – Group N Herbicide:- these herbicides inhibit glutamine synthetase.

GROUP OF COMPANIES = ГРУППА КОМПАНИЙ – Group Of Companies:- grouping of companies or businesses which are in some way interdependent. Decisions are usually centralized and guided by a dominant company.

GROUP OF EIGHT = ГРУППА ИЗ ВОСЬМИ – (1) Group Of Eight:- the development countries that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (EC) in 1975, consisting of Australia, Canada, the EC (as one member), Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

(2) Group Of Eight is an international group of the leaders or the finance ministers of the eight leading industrialized democracies created to coordinate economic and monetary policy. The G8 countries are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, The United Kingdom and the United States of America. / Международная группа руководителей или финансовых министров восьми ведущих индустриальных демократий, созданная с целью координации экономической и монетарной политики. Повсеместно указывается под сокращением Г8 (G8). В состав стран Г8 (G8) входят:- Германия, Италия, Канада, Россия, Соединённое Королевство, Соединённые Штаты Америки, Франция и Япония.

GROUP OF ELEVEN = ГРУППА ИЗ ОДИННАДЦАТИ – The G11 is a forum for the largest debtor nations in Latin America. Its members include:- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Also known as Cartagena Group.

GROUP OF FIFTEEN = ГРУППА ИЗ ПЯТНАДЦАТИ – The G15, established in 1990, consists of relatively prosperous or large developing countries. The G15 discusses the benefits of mutual cooperation in improving their international economic positions. Members include:- Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia (a very active member), Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela. Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe.

GROUP OF FIVE = ГРУППА ИЗ ПЯТИ – Similar to the Group of Seven (G7), with the exception of Canada and Italy. / В неё входят все те же страны, что и в Группу из Семи, за исключением Канады и Италии.

GROUP OF NINE = ГРУППА ИЗ ДЕВЯТИ – Group Of Nine is an informal group that discusses matters of mutual interest, consisting of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden and the former Yugoslavia.

GROUP OF NINETEEN = ГРУППА ИЗ ДЕВЯТНАДЦАТИ – Group Of Nineteen:- the less-developed countries (LDCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), held in several sessions between 1975 and 1977. Its members include:- Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

GROUP OF NINETY = ГРУППА ИЗ ДЕВЯНОСТА – Group Of Ninety (G-90) consists of African Group, ACP (short for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States), and least-developed countries. WTO members (65):- Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. WTO observers (14):- Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bhutan, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Yemen. Not WTO members or observers (11):- Cook Islands, Eritrea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Federated States of, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Somalia, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu. During the Fifth Ministerial Conference in Cancún, Mexico from 10 to 14 September 2003 and the subsequent WTO meeting in Geneva in July 2004, small developing countries held together as the Group-of-Ninety (G-90). While most countries recognize the benefits of dismantling the remaining barriers to trade, some – notably the least developed countries (LDCs) and some small island economies in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific (ACP) – are apprehensive. To ensure that their concerns are reflected in the final text of the Doha Round, the LDCs and ACP countries have joined forces to form the Group of Ninety (G-90). One of the core issues at stake is that most G-90 countries already enjoy duty-free access for their exports in key markets – such as the European Union (EU) and the United States – in the context of preference schemes aimed at encouraging export growth and economic development in poor countries. This means that they would have little to gain from additional market access at the global level. More important, the multilateral removal of trade barriers would erode the price advantage that trade preferences confer and would expose countries whose exports rely on this advantage to fierce competition from more cost-efficient suppliers. It is not surprising, therefore, that 'preference erosion' has become an obstacle to completing the Doha Round. The G-90 has called for remedies, including compensatory and other mechanisms, such as measures to promote exports; technical and financial assistance for improving infrastructure, productivity, and diversification, and for development of systems to achieve compliance with technical and sanitary standards; and a laxer application of those standards to G-90 exports. It has also called for WTO members not to take measures that would further erode preferences so as to enable preference beneficiaries who trade on a limited number of products to continue to benefit from an 'equitable' share of the world market. Preference erosion can also occur outside the multilateral context – for example, when export partners eliminate preferences, expand the number of preference beneficiaries, or lower most-favored-nation (MFN) tariffs unilaterally without lowering preferential tariffs proportionately. It is in the latter context that ACP countries have opposed recent EU plans to reform its banana and sugar regimes, which are aimed at the gradual dismantling of the high trade barriers for these products.

GROUP OF SEVEN = ГРУППА ИЗ СЕМИ – Group Of Seven:- this term refers to seven major economic powers (Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States) whose finance ministers seek to promote balanced economic growth and stability among exchange rates. G7 Finance Ministers And Central Bank Governors:- as part of the broader framework of cooperation within the Group of Seven countries (G7; Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States form the Group of Seven (G7) and with Russia the Group of Eight (G8). Heads of State or Government and foreign ministers meet in the G8 composition and finance ministers in the G7 composition.), finance ministers and central bank governors meet regularly to discuss key international economic and financial issues. Their meetings are mainly concerned with economic and financial developments and prospects in their respective countries, exchange rate issues and the global economy. In addition, they address issues of common interest related to international monetary and financial policy. These informal exchanges of views may help participants to achieve a greater understanding of the different issues involved, and may also be of use in the discussion and decision-making processes of international organisations such as the IMF, the World Bank or the OECD, providing possible guidance or political impetus for their work. International group made up of seven leading industrial nations – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States – whose finance ministers and central bank governors meet occasionally to discuss economic policy. The International Economy magazine, now in its twentieth year of publication (Spring 2007), has evolved in step with the G7, it seems. The establishment of the G7 was agreed upon at the Tokyo Summit in 1986, one year after the Plaza Accord (see also Plaza Accord) had

been signed by the G5. The Tokyo declaration states:- '…the Heads of State or Government:- Request the seven Finance Ministers (including those of Italy and Canada) to review their individual economic objectives and forecasts collectively at least once a year, using the indicators specified below, with a particular view to examining their mutual compatibility; As for the G5, in view of the formation of the G7, (the Heads of State or Government) … Reaffirm the undertaking … to cooperate with the International Monetary Fund in strengthening multilateral surveillance, particularly among the countries whose currencies constitute the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), and request that, in conducting such surveillance … their individual economic forecasts should be reviewed, taking into account indicators such as GNP growth rates, inflation rates, interest rates, unemployment rates, fiscal deficit ratios, current account and trade balances, monetary growth rates, reserves, and exchange rates'. In spite of the fact that the Tokyo declaration chose the expression, 'countries whose currencies constitute the SDR' and did not use the 'G5' designation, the G5 meeting was held first for the Louvre Accord in February 1987, and the G7 was treated as a forum for ex post facto authorization. So it seemed at least to the finance minister of Italy, who excused himself midway through the conference and returned home. The upshot was that it proved awkward to hold the G5 meeting thereafter. By 2007, with the passage of twenty years, the G7 has changed its character significantly. First, the process of economic integration in the European Union has advanced and the Euro has been introduced. And second, Russia and China have been invited to G7 meetings for the exchange of views. At the G7's Essen meeting in February 2007, the invitees included Brazil, India, South Africa, and Mexico, in addition to Russia and China. As for the first change, I (Tomomitsu Oba is Chairman of the Japan Center for International Finance and former Vice Finance Minister, Japan) have been musing about the Euro's strength these days. The market cites many reasons for the Euro's strength, such as the economic growth rate of 2.7 percent in the Euro zone, a rate approaching the 3.4 percent growth of the United States, and the narrowing of the interest rate gap between the United States and the Euro zone. Nevertheless, in my assessment, the primary reason lies in the fact that the entire Euro region led by Germany is gathering strength, providing support to the Euro. The strong Euro is a reflection of the strength of the Euro region that is now comparable to that of the Dollar sphere. I think the Euro will become a currency that may threaten the Dollar in good time. I am of the view that the strong Euro is anchored on a strong Euro region and especially on a strong Germany. Some, however, may take issue with this observation and say that political integration has not advanced far enough. That the European constitution was rejected in referendums in France and the Netherlands in 2005, in particular, was a cause for bewilderment for many who had set their hopes on political integration. Nonetheless, the Maastricht, Amsterdam, and Nice Treaties all remain valid. One might argue that the European constitution containing hundreds of pages that even heads of state or cabinet ministers did not bother to look through was justifiably rejected by some Europeans. Suitable further tactical moves will be devised sooner or later. One can say that political integration was not really pushed back. The creation of the Euro itself represents, I think, an important step forward in political integration. German Chancellor Angela Merkel and the finance ministers of Germany and Italy sounded critical about the weak Yen and Dollar shortly before the February G7 meeting. While they should have blamed the appreciating Euro, they obviously shifted the aim of their attack in the interest of bolstering the authority of the European Central Bank. Granted, the yen and the Dollar are growing weaker vis-à-vis the Euro; still the Yen is relatively stable in regard to the Dollar. The two weak currencies stand equably with each other. The increase in Japan's foreign reserves over the last two years was a mere USD50 billion. Only the interest income on investments of the foreign reserves has risen. No intervention in the exchange market has been undertaken by our monetary authorities. Thus, the criticisms regarding yen depreciation by Germans and other Europeans are unfounded. At the February meeting of the G7, the topic of how to define the position of hedge funds and whether to regulate them or not was reportedly on the agenda. The conclusion in favor of enhancing the transparency of hedge funds' trades seems appropriate. It is desirable that the G7 continues exchanging views and consulting with the non-members on a limited range of issues including energy and environments. / Томомицу Оба (Tomomitsu Oba). Этот термин относится к семи крупным экономическим державам (Великобритания, Германия, Италия, Канада, Соединённые Штаты Америки, Франция и Япония), министры финансов которых стремятся продвинуть сбалансированный экономический рост и стабильность обменных курсов своих валют. Международная группа, сформированная семью ведущими промышленными нациями – Германией, Италией, Канадой, Соединёнными Штатами Америки, Соединённым Королевством, Францией и Японией, министры финансов и управляющие центральных банков которых время от времени встречаются для обсуждения вопросов экономической политики.

GROUP OF SEVENTY–SEVEN = ГРУППА ИЗ СЕМИДЕСЯТИ СЕМИ – Goup Of Seventy-Seven:- a grouping of developing countries which had its origins in the early 1960s. This numerical designation persists, although membership had increased to more than 120 countries. The G77 functions as a caucus for the developing countries on economic matters in many forums including the United Nations. Today (in 2011), the G77 has 131 members. Group of developing countries set up in 1964 at the end of the first UNCTAD (originally 77, but now more than 130 countries). Group of 77 (G-77) and China:- a large negotiating alliance of developing countries that focuses on numerous international topics, including climate change. The G-77 was founded in 1967 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It seeks to harmonize the negotiating positions of its 131 member states. / Группа из Семидесяти Семи (Г77 (G77)) – группировка молодых развивающихся стран, отсчитывающих свою историю с начала 1960-х. Данное цифровое обозначение группы поддерживается несмотря на то, что её текущий состав превышает 120 стран. Основными функциями Г77 по причине того, что она состоит из развивающихся стран, является отстаивание интересов и решение экономических вопросов на различных форумах, в том числе и в Организации Объединённых Наций.

GROUP OF SIX = ГРУППА ИЗ ШЕСТИ – Group Of Six:- not to be confused with the Big Six, this refers to Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, whose aim is to achieve nuclear disarmament. / Термин Группа из Шести относится к Аргентине, Греции, Индии, Мексике, Танзании и Швеции, целями которых являются достижение ядерного разоружения. Не путайте с Большой Шестёркой (Big Six).

GROUP OF TEN = ГРУППА ИЗ ДЕСЯТИ – Group of Ten:- the ten nations who met in Paris in 1961 to arrange the special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, UK, US, and West Germany. Abbreviation:- G10. The work of the Group of Ten (G10; The G10 comprises Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Switzerland is an associate member of the G10.) ministers and governors is closely linked to the activities of the IMF. It dates back to the creation of the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), which were established in 1962 to complement the IMF's ordinary resources. In recent years, the main focus of the G10 has been on preventing and managing international financial crises. Group Of Ten:- under the International Monetary Fund's General Agreements to Borrow (GAB), established in 1962, 10 of the wealthiest industrial members of the IMF 'stand ready to lend their currencies to the IMF up to specified amounts when supplementary resources are needed'. The finance ministers of these countries comprise the Group of Ten. Group Of Ten (G10):- now eleven industrialized nations that meet on an annual basis to consult each other, debate and cooperate on international financial matters. The member countries are:- France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, with Switzerland playing a minor role. The G10 has been criticized for its lack of responsiveness to the needs of developing countries. G10 meetings are politically charged events that often make headlines in the international press for the protests that follow them. G10 governors usually meet every second month at the Bank for International Settlements. Group of ten countries that concluded the General Arrangements to Borrow (1962). International credits are granted in

conjunction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). G-10:- a coalition of countries lobbying for agriculture to be treated as diverse and special because of non-trade concerns (not to be confused with the Group of Ten Central Bankers). WTO members (9):- Chinese Taipei, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Republic of, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Norway, and Switzerland. Also known as Paris Club. Group of Ten (economic) is a group originally of ten, now eleven, industrial nations. The Group of Ten or G-10 refers to the group of countries that have agreed to participate in the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB). The GAB was established in 1962, when the governments of eight International Monetary Fund (IMF) members – Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States – and the central banks of two others, Germany and Sweden, agreed to make resources available to the IMF for drawings by participants, and, under certain circumstances, for drawings by nonparticipants. The GAB was strengthened in 1964 by the association of Switzerland, then a nonmember of the Fund, but the name of the G10 remained the same. The following international organizations are official observers of the activities of the G10:- the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), European Commission, International Monetary Fund, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Group of Ten signed the Smithsonian Agreement in December 1971, replacing the world's fixed exchange rate regime with a floating exchange rate regime. Luxembourg is an associate member. / Г10 или Г-10. Известна также как Парижский Клуб (Paris Club).

GROUP OF THIRTY = ГРУППА ИЗ ТРИДЦАТИ – Group Of Thirty is an informal group of 30 leading international bankers, economists, financial experts and businessmen organized by the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with the purpose of discussing and proposing solutions to the world's economic problems. Group of Thirty (G30) is a private, nonprofit international organization composed of representatives from the public sector and the private sector, including academia. The Group's objectives are to deepen the understanding of international financial and economic issues. In 1989, the G30 made recommendations regarding international clearance and settlement systems. The Group of Thirty:- founded in 1978, this has become the world's leading international financial consultative group, comprised of 30 leading figures from economic and financial arenas. It describes itself as a non political organization that explores issues of business practice and public policy, suggesting measures to improve the functioning of the international financial system … (for bankers and big business etc, rather than the population as a whole?) Members include Mervyn King – Governor of the Bank of England, Stanley Fischer – Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, and the Governors of the Bank of France and the Bank of Japan. The Chairman is Jacob Frenkel who recently took over from former US Federal Reserve boss Paul Volcker. Frenkel is chairman of international merchant bankers Merrill Lynch and a former Governor of the Bank of Israel. In reality, there are many more organisations and many possible links between them. For example, the US funded 'British American Project for the Successor Generation' has been responsible, since the 1980s, for recruiting young up and coming British politicians and media people and taking them on expenses paid trips to the US to educate them in the virtues of the 'American dream'. The message is – stick with us boys and girls and you will go far … And many have done just that, for example Neil Kinnock, Blair, Mandelson, Mo Mowlam, George Robertson plus various Labour party advisers and policy makers, not to mention Radio 4 'Today' programme presenter James Naughty and BBC 2 Newsnight presenter Jeremy Paxman. Of all these secretive private forums you might say, so what – it's essential that top people get together to discuss and plan global affairs – what right has anyone to impugn any improper motives on their part – they are doing the best they can for us all. If that's really the case, why the secrecy? And look at the evidence out there all around us. In a world where more than one billion people live in absolute poverty, let's take a careful look at what the outcome of all this really is. See also The Committee of 300. / Мёвин Кин (Mervyn King) – управляющий Банка Англии (Governor of the Bank of England), Стэнли Фищё (Stanley Fischer) – Помощник Управляющего Директора (Deputy Managing Director) МВФ (IMF), и Управляющие Банка Франции (Bank of France) и Банка Японии (Bank of Japan). Председателем (Chairman) является Якоб Фрэнькэл (Jacob Frenkel) Пол Xxxxx (Paul Volcker). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Нил Кинэк (Neil Kinnock), Блэа (Blair), Мандэлсэн (Mandelson), Мо Молэм (Mo Mowlam), Дьжодьж Робэтсэн (George Robertson) плюс различные советники и создатели политики Лейбористской партии (Labour party advisers and policy makers), Рэйдио фо 'Тчудэй' (Radio 4 'Today') Дьжеймз Ноти (James Naughty) и Би.Би.Си. Тчу Ньюзнайтч ведущий Дьжерэми Паксмэн (BBC 2 Newsnight presenter Jeremy Paxman).

GROUP OF THIRTY–THREE = ГРУППА ИЗ ТРИДЦАТИ ТРЁХ – In WTO, Group Of Thirty-Three or G-33:- also called 'Friends of Special Products' in agriculture. Coalition of developing countries pressing for flexibility for developing countries to undertake limited market opening in agriculture. WTO members (46):- Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, China, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The leading economists from 13 countries with the aim of promoting solutions to international economic problems.

GROUP OF THREE = ГРУППА ИЗ ТРОИХ – Group Of Three:- mechanism for policy coordination that consists of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. / Данная группа представляет собой механизм для координации политики и включает в себя в качестве стран-членов Венесуэллу, Колумбию и Мексику.

GROUP OF TWENTY = ГРУППА ИЗ ДВАДЦАТИ – (1) The Group Of Twenty, or G20, is the premier forum for international cooperation on the most important aspects of the international economic and financial agenda. It brings together the world's major advanced and emerging economies. The G20 includes 19 country members and the European Union, that all together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population. The objective of the G20 is:- (i) policy coordination between its members in order to achieve global economic stability, sustainable growth; (ii) to promote financial regulations that reduce risks and prevent future financial crises; and (iii) to create a new international financial architecture. Membership of the G20, which includes both developed and emerging economies, closely reflects two current trends that are transforming international relations:- the increasing influence of emerging economies on political and economic affairs, and the need to find innovative forms of cooperation to meet new global challenges that require collective responses. The G20 includes 19 countries and The European Union:- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Korea (Republic of), Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union. The G20 was created in response to both to the financial crises that arose in a number of emerging economies in the 1990s and to a growing recognition that some of these countries were not adequately represented in global economic discussion and governance. In December 1999, the finance ministers and central bank governors of advanced and emerging countries of systemic importance met in Berlin, Germany, for an informal dialogue on key issues for global economic stability. Since then, finance ministers and central bank governors have met annually:- 2000 – in Canada, 2001 – in Canada, 2002 – in India, 2003 – in Mexico, 2004 – in Germany, 2005 – in China, 2006 – in Australia, 2007 – in South Africa, 2008 – in Brazil. In November 2008, during the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression (1929), the US President George Walker Bush convened a meeting of G20 Leaders in Washington, DC, the USA. The magnitude of the crisis was such that it threatened to engulf the entire global economy; it therefore required a highlevel coordinated response. The G20 was the most suitable forum for achieving this task, given it represents advanced and emerging economies from all corners of the world, and its

relatively small membership allows it to reach agreements rapidly. At that meeting, the Leaders discussed the causes of the global economic and financial crisis and agreed to implement an Action Plan around three main objectives:- (i) restoring global growth; (ii) strengthening the international financial system; and (iii) reforming international financial institutions. Since then, the G20 has held six Leaders' Summits to seek agreements on global economic matters. November 2008 – Washington, DC, the USA; April 2009 – London, the United Kingdom; September 2009 – Pittsburgh, the USA; June 2010 – Toronto, Canada; November 2010 – Seoul, Korea (Republis of); and November 2011 – Cannes, France. Mexico has taken part in all the G20 Summits and meetings and hosted the Ministerial G20 Meeting in 1993 and now (2012) chairs the Annual Presidency of the G20. In today's interdependent global economy, Mexico has promoted the group's role as a representative, inclusive and effective forum for making and implementing economic and financial decisions. The G20 is an international forum made up of 19 countries and the European Union, representing the world's major developed and emerging economies. Together, the G20 members represent 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. Originally bringing together finance ministers and central bank governors, the G20 has evolved into a forum to address broader global challenges. The Group of 20 (G20; The members of the Group of 20 are the finance ministers and central bank governors of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Another member is the European Community, represented by the President of the EU Council and the President of the ECB. The managing director of the IMF and the President of the World Bank, plus the chairpersons of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and Development Committee of the IMF and World Bank, also participate in the talks as ex officio members.) is an informal forum of finance ministers and central bank governors set up in 1999 to involve key emerging market countries in the dialogue on international economic and financial policy issues. It aims to facilitate an open exchange of views on those matters and thus promote consensus-building on issues discussed by the relevant decision-making bodies, such as the IMF and the World Bank. / Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–).

(2) In WTO:- G-20 is a coalition of developing countries pressing for ambitious reforms of agriculture in developed countries with some flexibility for developing countries (not to be confused with the G-20 group of finance ministers and central bank governors, and its recent summit meetings). WTO members (23):- Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe.

GROUP OF TWENTY–FOUR = ГРУППА ИЗ ДВАДЦАТИ ЧЕТЫРЁХ – Group Of 24 (G-24):- twenty-four countries established in 1971 to work together to coordinate the positions of developing countries on international monetary and development finance issues and to ensure that their interests were adequately represented in negotiations on international monetary matters. G-24 is a chapter of the Group of 77 (G-77), the largest intergovernmental group of developing states in the United Nations. Membership is strictly limited to 24 countries, but any member of the G-77 can join discussions. China has been a 'special invitee' since 1981. While it is not an organ of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the IMF provides secretariat services for the Group. Group Of Twenty-Four:- a grouping of finance ministers from 24 developing country members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Group, representing eight countries from each of the African, Asian, and Latin American country groupings in the Group of 77, was formed in 1971 to counterbalance the influence of the Group of 10.

GROUP OF TWO = ГРУППА ИЗ ДВОИХ – Group Of Two is an informal term that came into being in about 1986 and refers to Japan and the United States. / Неформальный термин, появившийся приблизительно в 1986 и относящийся к двум странам – Соединённым Штатам Америки и Японии.

GROWING BEEF CATTLE IN DRY LOTS = РАСТУЩИЙ КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ В СУХИХ СТОЙЛАХ – Growing Beef Cattle in Dry Lots (Steers and/or Heifers):- weaned growing beef Cattle (including dairy breeds), that are maintained in a dry lot, receiving the majority of their diet from harvested forage.

GROWING CATTLE ON PASTURE = РАСТУЩИЙ КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ НА ПАСТБИЩЕ – Growing Cattle on Pasture are stockers, feeders, and slaughters. See also Feeders, Slaughter Cattle, Stockers, and Weaned Cattle.

GROWING DEGREE–DAY = ГРАДУСО–ДЕНЬ РОСТА – Growing Degree-Day:- xxxxx. See also Heat Units.

GROWING MEDIUM = СУБСТРАТ ДЛЯ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ (РАСТЕНИЙ) (или СРЕДА ДЛЯ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ) – Growing Medium is any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose.

GROWING PERIOD = ПЕРИОД РОСТА (или ВЕГЕТАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРИОД) – Growing Period of a Plant Species is a time period of active growth during a growing season.

GROWING POINT = ТОЧКА РОСТА (или КОНУС НАРАСТАНИЯ) – Growing Point is a mass of meristematic tissue at the stem or root tip where growth in length of the stem or root occurs. / на стебле или острие корня, где . Под Конусом Нарастания или Точкой Роста или Апексом понимается верхушка побега и корня растений, состоящая из клеток образовательной ткани (меристемы); обеспечивает формирование первичных тканей и органов и их рост.

GROWING SEASON = СЕЗОН РОСТА (или ВЕГЕТАЦИОННЫЙ СЕЗОН, или СЕЗОН ВЕГЕТАЦИИ) – Growing Season is a period or periods of the year when Plants actively grow in an area, place of production or production site. Growing Season is the period of a year when the environment enables farmers to produce a crop of economic value. / Под Сезоном, от Французского слова Saison, понимается период времени, характеризующийся .

GROWING SEASON INSPECTION = ИНСПЕКЦИЯ В СЕЗОН РОСТА – Growing Season Inspection is an examination of Plants during active growth to verify freedom from specific pests or pathogens. Also may include the growing media or soil.

GROWTH = РОСТ – (1) Growth is:- (1) the change in the size of a plant, resulting in increased volume, increased dry weight, and protein content. (2) The increased population or colony of a culture of microorganisms. Growth is an increase as in, size, number, value, or strength. / В биологии под Ростом понимается увеличение массы и линейных размеров особи за счёт увеличения числа и размеров клеток и неклеточных образований. Характеризуется ритмичностью (суточные, сезонные и другие ритмы). Регулируется главным образом гормонами.

(2) Growth:- in economics, complex process of long-term change, evidenced by an increase in a nation's productivity and transformation of its social structures. Growth is the ultimate goal of all economic systems. The priority given this goal reflects a dual concern:- meeting the growing needs of individuals and communities, i.e. improving the standard of living, and maximizing the nation's advantages in international competition. Growth can only be analyzed over the long term. It is the result of profound changes in all sectors of an economy, after eliminating seasonal or cyclical changes. The basic measure of growth is the gross national products or the gross domestic product. This measure is adjusted for price inflation and expressed in constant terms. Selecting a growth rate is a

fundamental choice in economic planning. This choice, and its effects on major economic, budgetary and monetary equilibria, reflects the basic political choices that are at the root of all planning. / , то есть .

(3) Growth:- in sharemarket, the capital appreciation of a company or trust price rather than the returns from income via dividends.

(4) Growth:- xxxxx. See also Secondary Creep. The void growth occurs primarily under secondary creep conditions. / Смотрите также Вторичная Ползучесть или Вторичная Текучесть (Secondary Creep).

GROWTH ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ РОСТА – Growth Analysis is a method of taking samples at defined intervals and determining the development patterns.

GROWTH CURVE = КРИВАЯ РОСТА – Growth Curve is a graph which plots the plant's weight, height, and leaf area against time and age.

GROWTH DURATION = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ РОСТА – Growth Duration is a length of time the crop takes to mature (seeding to harvest).

GROWTH FUND = ФОНД РОСТА – Growth Fund:- long-term investment that concentrates on capital growth. Growth-oriented investment fund. Such funds place only marginal emphasis on generating a cash yield. The Growth Funds offer potential for appreciation in share value, while the current income may be low. The fluctuation in share price may also be high. Such funds invest in stocks and have tendency to outperform other funds and other modes of savings over a period of time. / Фонд Роста (Growth Fund) – взаимный фонд, вкладывающий средства в акции роста. Целью фонда является обеспечение долгосрочного роста капитала, вложенного акционерами. Фонды, вкладывающие средства в акции роста, являются менее устойчивыми, чем консервативные доходные или финансовые инвестиционные фонды. Как правило, их доходность растёт быстрее, чем у консервативных фондов в ситуации подъёма на рынке, и снижается более резко в периоды спада. Смотрите также (Growth Stock).

GROWTH HABIT = ГАБИТУС РОСТА (или ФОРМА РОСТА) – Growth Habit is the usual sequences of the vegetative and reproductive phases of the plant. / Под Габитусом, от Латинского слова Habitus, означающее Внешность или Наружность, понимается:- (i) наружный вид, облик растения или животного; (ii) наружный вид, облик кристалла, минерала; (iii) внешний облик человека, его телосложение, конституция, осанка.

GROWTH INHIBITORS = ИНГИБИТОРЫ РОСТА – Growth Inhibitors are the suppressants of plant growth such as hormones or chemicals that inhibit the plant's ability to grow or develop. See also Inhibitor. / Под Ингибиторами, от Латинского слова Inhibeo, означающее Удерживаю, понимаются химические вещества, подавляющие активность ферментов. Например, иодуксусная кислота тормозит ферментативные реакции углеводного обмена. Используют для изучения механизма действия ферментов, для лечения нарушений обмена веществ, а также в качестве пестицидов.

GROWTH OF WORLD TRADE = РОСТ ВСЕМИРНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Growth Of World Trade is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the growth of world import volumes and world export volumes.

GROWTH REGULATORS = РЕГУЛЯТОРЫ РОСТА – Growth Regulators are the chemicals that are used to control the plant's growth.

GROWTH RETARDANTS = РЕТАРДАНТЫ РОСТА (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛИ РОСТА) – Growth Retardants are the chemicals that delay or slow down growth. / Под Ретардацией, от Латинского слова Retardatio, означающее Замедление, понимается задержка развития действия.

GROWTH STAGES = СТАДИИ РОСТА – Growth Stages are the defined periods or cycles of the plant's growth, such as the seedling, tillering, and reproductive stages. / Под Стадией, от Греческого слова Stádion, означающее Стадий (мера длины), понимается определённая ступень, период, этап в развитии чего-либо, имеющие свои качественные особенности.

GROWTH STIMULATORS = СТИМУЛЯТОРЫ РОСТА – Growth Stimulators are chemicals or hormones that are used to accelerate or promote the rate of growth in plants. / Под Стимуляторами Роста растений понимаются природные или синтетические вещества, стимулирующие рост растений путём ускорения деления клеток или их растяжения в длину. К природным стимуляторам роста растений относятся фитогормоны – ауксины, гиббереллины, цитокинины, к синтетическим – их аналоги.

GROWTH STOCK = АКЦИИ РОСТА – Growth Stocks are shares of a company or sector believed by analysts to have above-average long-term growth prospects. Stock of a company with a record of earnings growth at a relatively high rate. Shares of a corporation which have scored faster-than-average earnings gains and are expected to show high levels of profit growth. As a consequence, they justify a higher price/earnings ratio but also constitute riskier investments than average equities. / Акции Роста – акции корпораций, уровень роста доходов которых в течение последних нескольких лет был выше среднего, и которые, как ожидается, и далее будут сохранять высокий темп роста доходов. В долгосрочной перспективе акции роста, как правило, показывают лучшие результаты, чем медленно растущие или стабильные акции. Однако акции роста являются более рискованным видом инвестиций, чем средние акции, поскольку они обычно имеют высокое соотношение цены и доходности и дивиденды по ним выплачиваются незначительные либо не выплачиваются вообще. Смотрите также Price/Earnings Ratio.

GRP = GLASS REINFORCED PLASTICS

GRP = GLASS REINFORCED THERMOSETTING PLASTICS

GRS = GRAIN SHAPE

GRT = GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

GS = SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

GS1 = GLOBAL STANDARDS ONE

GSA = GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSE = GOVERNMENT–SPONSORED ENTERPRISE

GSM = GLOBAL SYSTEM OF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

GSM = ГКМ – GSM is a common but non-standard symbol for grams per square meter (g/m^2), the metric unit of density for paper and for fabric. Paper density measured in this unit is often called Grammage.

GSP = GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

GSTPA = GLOBAL STRAIGHT THROUGH PROCESSING ASSOCIATION

G–STRING = БЕЧЁВКА ДЬЖИ. (или XX) – G-String is a strip of cloth passed between the legs and supported by a waist cord.

G–SUIT = КОСТЮМ ДЬЖИ. (или XX) – G-Suit is a suit designed to counteract the physiological effects of acceleration on an aviator or astronaut.

GSV = GRASSY STUNT VIRUS

GT = BILLION TONS

GT = GELATINIZATION TEMPERATURE

GT = GUATEMALA

GTC ORDER = GOOD 'TIL CANCELLED ORDER

GTDA = GENERAL LICENSE TECHNICAL DATA

GTDR = GENERAL LICENSE TECHNICAL DATA RESTRICTED

G–TEMP = GENERAL LICENSE TEMPORARY EXPORT

GTL = GAS TO LIQUIDS

gTLD = GENERIC TOP LEVEL DOMAIN

GTM ORDER = GOOD THIS MONTH ORDER

GTW ORDER = GOOD THIS WEEK ORDER

GTZ = DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT = GERMAN AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

GU = GUAM

GUANACO = ГУАНАКО – Guanaco is a protein fiber from the Guanaco, a relative of the Llama. See also Llama. Guanaco is a wooly, reddish-brown wild animal of the Llama family. Guanaco Species:- the Guanaco is considered to be a wild species, like the Vicuña. Some scientists think that Lamas and Alpacas are races derived from the Guanaco. Other consider that they are different species. Actually, we can say that both theories are valid. In the natural environment, those animals make up herds of 5 to 10 females, a male and their offspring. The period in which the Guanacos are in heat corresponds to the southern summer, between November and February. The gestation period lasts eleven months. The Guanaco belongs to the South American Camelids and is a little bigger than the Vicuña. / Под Гуанако понимается парнокопытное животное рода Лам. Длина 1.2–1.75 метров. Обитает в высокогорьях Анд (Южная Америка). Объект охоты (мясо, кожа); численность сокращается. Предок домашней Ламы. Под Ламой понимается понимается род парнокопытных животных семейства верблюдовых. Длина 1.2–1.75 м. 2 вида – Гуанако и Викунья, обитают в высокогорьях Анд; оба одомашнены – собственно Лама (одомашненный Гуанако) и Альпака (Гуанако, скрещённый с Викуньей). Лам используют как вьючных животных; очень ценится шерсть.

GUAR = ГУАР (или XX) – Guar is a plant-derived gum. Guar gum is used as a thickener in some printing pastes for acid dyes and in etching paste for cellulose fibers. It is reasonably resistant to acids. Guar is unsuitable for use with reactive dyes since it will itself react with the dye. Modified guar gums are also used.

GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ – (1) Guarantee is a legal arrangement involving a promise by one person to perform the obligations of a second person to a third person, in the event the second person fails to perform. Agreement whereby one person assumes responsibility for a second person's debt to a vendor if the second person becomes insolvent. Used in international trade, it backs a vendor's claim in the form of a bank guarantee. Credit insurance for exporters. Guarantee is a contract in which a third party (the guarantor) provides an assurance that a desired outcome will be achieved. He also undertakes to pay compensation for damages resulting from a certain entrepreneurial act or course of action. A guarantee is a form of loan collateral, similar to a suretyship. Unlike a suretyship, however, a guarantee is abstract (i.e. not bound to a principal obligation), thereby giving the lender greater security. / В гражданском праве под Гарантией понимается предусмотренное законом или договором обязательство, в силу которого какое-либо физическое или юридическое лицо полностью или частично отвечает перед кредиторами при неисполнении или ненадлежащем исполнении обязательства должником.

(2) Guarantee is a contract by which a guarantor undertakes to be responsible to a creditor for the fulfilment of a debtor's obligation. The legal basis of a guarantee is formed by §§ 785ff German Civil Code (BGB). The contract is a unilateral obligation on the part of the guarantor. The creditor only has rights under the contract. The guarantee presupposes the existence of a principal debt, to which the guarantee is accessory. There are various types of guarantee. Particularly well known are the absolute guarantee, the non-performance or modified non-performance guarantee, and the joint guarantee. Guarantees are also issued as aval guarantees or as aval credit. Assumption of responsibility by one person (the guarantor) for another's debt or obligation to perform an act or duty. The guarantor is liable for performance or payment only in the event of default by the original debtor. In popular usage, a person or business can 'guarantee' its own performance, i.e. by providing assurance that goods offered for sale will last for a given period. Also known as Cosignature, and Guaranty. A contractual engagement to answer for the debt, default or failure of another person. The guarantor is obligated in respect of the obligee of a third party (principal debtor or obligor) to pay the debt if the third party fails to perform. The purpose of a guarantee is to secure a claim, mainly in order to raise credit (guaranteed credit). / , то есть . Гарантия является инструментом обеспечения исполнения обязательств. Даёт сторонам, заключившим контракт, уверенность в том (гарантию того), что заключённый контракт будет исполнен или стороны получат компенсацию при неисполнении другой стороной условий контракта.

(3) Guarantee is a contract feature that contractually constrains the reporting entity's ability to modify the net cash flows under the contract.

(4) Guarantee is a credit granted by a bank through the assumption of a guarantee on the basis of §§ 765 ff. German Civil Code or through the provision of an indemnity. This means that the bank does not provide liquid funds, but its own creditworthiness, its good name, as it were. When it assumes a guarantee, the bank undertakes to fulfil the borrower's obligations towards a third party. It is accessory and therefore tied strictly to the underlying debt. In the case of an indemnity, the bank undertakes towards a third party to ensure a specific future result. It is abstract and therefore not tied to the underlying debt. The two forms are contingent liabilities reported off the balance sheet.

GUARANTEE CREDIT = ГАРАНТИЙНЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или КРЕДИТНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Guarantee Credit is a bank credit where the bank does not grant funds but incurs liabilities or obligations on behalf of the customer, e.g., bill guarantee, acceptance or surety credit, contingent liability. The opposite of Cash Loan. / , например, . Под Гарантийным Кредитом понимается взаимный кредит предприятия под поручительство (гарантию) банка или государства.

GUARANTEED BENEFITS = ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЕ ВЫПЛАТЫ – Guaranteed Benefits are the payments or other benefits to which a particular policyholder or investor has an unconditional right that is not subject to the contractual discretion of the issuer. / Платежи или иные выплаты, в отношении которых владелец полиса или инвестор имеет безусловное право, которое не является предметом усмотрения по контракту со стороны эмитента этого полиса.

GUARANTEED BOND = ГАРАНТИРУЕМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ГАРАНТИРОВАННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Guaranteed Bond is a debt security that offers a secondary guarantee that interest and principal payment will be made by a third party, should the issuer default due to reasons such as insolvency or bankruptcy. A guaranteed bond can be municipal or corporate, backed by a bond insurer, a fund or group entity, or a government authority. Bonds have an inherent risk of default that could mean a bondholder never gets the principal back upon maturity and loses out on periodic interest payments. A guaranteed bond removes this risk by creating a back-up payer in the event that the issuer is unable to fulfill its obligation. Because of this lowered risk, guaranteed bonds generally have a lower interest rate than non-guaranteed bonds. Guaranteed Bond is a bond issue for which a third party (e.g., parent company) guarantees fulfillment of the terms vis-à-vis the issuer's creditors. Guaranteed Bond is a bond on which payment is guaranteed by a third party such as a government or a bond insurance company. A guaranteed bond is doubly protected because it is payment can come either from the issuer or from the third party in case the issuer defaults. As such, a guaranteed bond is low risk and therefore usually carries a lower coupon rate than an uninsured bond or other bond without a guarantee. A bond guaranteed by the US government is generally thought to be riskless. Guaranteed Bond is a corporate bond whose principal and/or interest payments are guaranteed by a corporation other than the issuer. Guaranteed Bonds are types of bonds that are paid by parties other than those that issued the bonds. A bond is a debt security that represents money the issuer owes the holder. Bonds have individual terms, but in essence, they consist of principal and interest. While principal is the original amount, interest is an additional amount at a fixed rate, which serves as compensation for the borrowed amount. Interest is paid at specific times agreed upon by both the issuer and holder, and when the bond comes to maturity, the full amount of principal plus interest is due. With guaranteed bonds, either the principal, interest or both are paid by a party other than the original issuer, borrower or debtor. Making guaranteed bonds can be a marketing strategy, and it is used by some industrial companies to strengthen credit and to boost their own financial standing. These corporations often target businesses that they have a monetary interest in and offer to make guaranteed bonds for them. These bonds can be risky because they are not necessarily sound investments. A guarantee bond can be difficult to ensure because the guarantor, the one who pledges that the debt will be paid, may default on the payment. A guaranteed bond should be supported with security that ensures the principal and interest can be paid. Guaranteed bonds should always come with written terms that are phrased in a way that requires the guarantor to cover the debtor's payment, no matter what. After guarantee bonds are issued, the terms of guarantee are outlined on the bonds and signed by the guaranteeing company. The best way to look at guaranteed bonds is an obligation of the company that issues them. Bonds that have been guaranteed differ from bonds that have been guaranteed by endorsement. Guaranteed bonds may have been guaranteed after they were issued, and the terms of guarantee are not necessarily explicitly outlined. When bonds are guaranteed by endorsement, each bond lists the fact that it is guaranteed, along with the signature of the cooperating corporation. If the bond issuer goes into default, a guarantee will limit the repercussions for the bondholder. Every country has its own rules for dealing with the defaulting of a bond issuer. In some nations such as Canada, the federal government guarantees the bond. If the issuer defaults, the government is responsible for the total cost of the bond, including principal and interest. Guaranteed Bond is a bond that is issued by one firm and guaranteed as to interest and principal by one or more other firms. Such bonds, often resulting from joint ventures, are particularly common among railroads that lease tracks to and from each another. / виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis). Выпуск облигации, по которому третья сторона (например, материнская компания) гарантирует исполнение положений перед визави кредиторами эмитента. Гарантированная Облигация – облигация корпорации, выплата основной суммы или дивидендов по которой гарантирована компанией, отличной от выпустившей стороны. Подобные облигации практически всегда являются облигациями железнодорожных компаний, выпущенными в результате возникновения ситуации, когда одна железнодорожная компания арендует железнодорожные пути иной компании, и владельцы ценных бумаг арендуемой железной дороги требуют гарантии дохода в обмен на отказ от контроля за собственностью. Гарантированные ценные бумаги, связанные с подобными ситуациями, могут также включать привилегированные или обыкновенные акции, по которым гарантируются дивиденды. И гарантированные акции, и гарантированные облигации, по сути дела, являются долговыми (необеспеченными) обязательствами (debenture) гаранта, хотя при ликвидации (liquidation) статус акций может оказаться ненадёжным. В любом случае если гарант пользуется более устойчивым кредитом, чем железнодорожная компания, ценные бумаги которой он гарантирует, стоимость ценных бумаг растёт. Гарантированные облигации могут также быть результатом взаимоотношений материнской компании и филиала, когда облигации выпускаются филиалом с гарантией материнской компании.

GUARANTEED CREDIT = ГАРАНТИЙНЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЙ КРЕДИТ, или ГАРАНТИРОВАННЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Guaranteed Credit is a credit granted without ad rem collateral but secured by one or several guarantees. In some European countries, special guarantee cooperatives have been founded for this purpose, e.g., mortgage guarantee cooperatives. The banks usually require joint and several guarantees before granting guaranteed credit. / , например, . Под Гарантийным Кредитом понимается взаимный кредит предприятия под поручительство (гарантию) банка или государства.

GUARANTEED ELEMENT = ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ (или ГАРАНТИРОВАННАЯ СОСТАВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ) – Guaranteed Element is an obligation to pay guaranteed benefits, included in a contract that contains a discretionary participation feature. / Обязательство проплатить гарантированные выплаты, включённые в контракт, который содержит пункт об участии по усмотрительности.

GUARANTEED FINAL MATURITY CLASS = КЛАСС ГАРАНТИРОВАННОГО КОНЕЧНОГО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Guaranteed Final Maturity (GRM) Class, which is a class of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) regular interests that benefit from a minimum prepayment guarantee in that they are subject to mandatory retirement by the issuer on a fixed date that is earlier than the date on which the qualified mortgages held by the REMIC would be fully retired if they were not prepaid to any degree. The date typically is set so that the qualified mortgages are expected to be fully retired on or prior to that date based on a reasonable prepayment assumption.

GUARANTEED FREIGHT = ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЙ ФРАХТ (или ГАРАНТИРОВАННЫЙ ФРАХТ) – Guaranteed Freight is a freight payable whether the goods are delivered or not, provided the failure to deliver the goods resulted from causes beyond the carrier's control.

GUARANTEED INSURABILITY = ГАРАНТИРУЕМАЯ СТРАХОВАЯ ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТЬ (или ГАРАНТИРОВАННАЯ СТРАХОВАЯ ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТЬ) – Guaranteed Insurability is a right to take insurance for a specific risk at a later time, without a reassessment of the status of that risk.

GUARANTEED INTRODUCING BROKER = ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР (или ГАРАНТИРОВАННЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР) – Guaranteed Introducing Broker is an introducing broker (IB) that has entered into a guarantee agreement with a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM), whereby the FCM agrees to be jointly and severally liable for all of the Introducing Broker's obligations under the US Commodity Exchange Act. By entering into the agreement, the Introducing Broker is relieved from the necessity of raising its own capital to satisfy minimum financial requirements. In contrast, an Independent Introducing Broker must raise its own capital to meet minimum financial requirements. A firm or individual that solicits and accepts commodity futures orders from customers but does not accept money, securities or property from the customer. A Guaranteed Introducing Broker has a written agreement with a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) that obligates the FCM to assume financial and disciplinary responsibility for the performance of the Guaranteed Introducing Broker in connection with futures and options customers. Therefore, unlike an Independent Introducing Broker, a Guaranteed Introducing Broker must introduce all accounts to its guarantor FCM but is not subject to minimum financial requirements. All Introducing Brokers must be registered with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM DEATH BENEFIT = ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫЙ МИНИМУМ ПОСМЕРТНЫХ ВЫПЛАТ – Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is a feature of variable annuity business. The benefit is a pre-determined minimum amount that the beneficiary will receive upon death.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM RATE = ГАРАНТИРУЕМАЯ МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА – Guaranteed Minimum Rate:- in the United States officially known as 'Guaranteed Minimum Investment Yields', these are relevant only to interest earnings for Series E and EE savings bonds and savings notes that have issue dates prior to 1995-May-01. These yields are applied as rates to produce amounts such bonds are guaranteed to be worth and are specified in offering regulations. Calculations using guaranteed rates never include possible bond redemption values produced by market-based rates. See also Market-based Interest Rate. The 'guaranteed minimum investment yield' is a measure of the minimum overall return from the issue date to any later interest accrual date during the original maturity period. In the case of a bond in extended maturity periods, a measure of the overall return from what the bond was guaranteed to be worth at the start of the extension period the bond is in to any later interest accrual date during that extension period. When comparing guaranteed with market-based returns, the comparison involves comparing the guaranteed return with the market-based return over a bond's entire life from the date of issue, or, if issued before 1982-November-01, from the date a bond first went up in value on or after 1982-November-01. A bond's 'life' ends when the bond stops earning interest.

GUARANTEED RENEWABLE POLICY = ПОЛИС С ГАРАНТИРУЕМЫМ ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕМ – Guaranteed Renewable Policy is a policy which the insured has the right to continue in force by the timely payment of premiums to a specified age, (usually age 50) during which period the insurer has no right to make unilaterally any change in any provision of the policy while the policy is in force but make changes in premium rates for the entire policyholder classification. See also Non-Cancelable Policy.

GUARANTEE FOR WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВАМ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВА – Guarantee For Warranty Obligations is used in import-export business, but also in domestic commercial business, trade and industry, where it is more often a surety. It has a purpose to secure any claims by the buyer on the seller due to possible defects appearing after delivery. Guarantee amount:- frequently 5% to 20% of the value of the contract. Term depends on business sector, frequently 1 year after delivery or commissioning. In the construction trade, the guarantee for warranty obligation in the form of a simple guarantee or a joint and several guarantee is known as a Building (or Works) Contractor's Guarantee. It can also be used in the export business as a 'retention bond' (substitute for payment retention, often 5% to 10% of the value of the contract).

GUARANTEE FUND = ГАРАНТИЙНЫЙ ФОНД – Guarantee Fund:- these funds ensure the repayment of invested capital, or a certain percentage thereof, at the end of their maturity, thereby minimizing the capital investment risk for investors.

GUARANTEE SECURING A CREDIT LINE = ГАРАНТИЯ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩАЯ КРЕДИТНУЮ ЛИНИЮ – Guarantee Securing A Credit Line is used worldwide. It has a purpose to secure any claims by the lender on the borrower due to a credit (loan, etc) not being repaid in accordance with the terms of the contract. Guarantee amount is amount of the credit. Usually includes a margin to cover accrued interest and incidental expenses. Term:- expiry of loan plus, e.g., 15 days. Mainly abstract guarantees in favor of the foreign or domestic lending bank. In international business, 'pay or extend' claims are quite often made under guarantees. This simply extends the validity of the guarantee.

GUARANTOR LIABILITY = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ГАРАНТА – Guarantor Liability is a term for the unlimited liability of the Federal government, the Federal states, cities and communities for all current and future obligations entered into by the banks they support, in particular savings banks and central savings banks. Alongside guarantor liability a maintenance obligation ('Anstaltslast') also used to exist. It prescribed that the public sector had to furnish its companies with the financial means to conduct their business for as long as they existed. On 2001-July-17 the EU Commission and the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to that these two forms of state liability should be discontinued after a transitional phase. Liabilities arising before the start of the transitional phase on 2001-July-18 were covered by guarantor liability. Liabilities entered into during the transitional phase (18.07.2001 to 18.07.2005) and maturing at the latest on 2015-December-31 are also subject to guarantor liability. Liabilities entered into after the transitional phase or during the transitional phase and maturing after 2015-December-31 are no longer covered by guarantor liability. The maintenance obligation was stopped on 2005-July-18. / 'Анштальтсляст' ('Anstaltslast').

GUARD CELL = ЗАМЫКАЮЩАЯ КЛЕТКА – Guard Cell is one of two crescent-shaped cells which surround and control the opening and closing of the aperture of the stoma and thereby regulate passage of gases and water vapor through a plant's epidermis. Guard Cell is one of two crescent-shaped epidermal cells united at the ends whose changes in turgidity determine the opening and closing of the stomata. / Замыкающая Клетка в устьице. и контролирует открытие и закрытие апертуры (отверстия в пыльце) устьица и тем самым регулирует газообмен и испарение .

GUARD HAIR = ОСТЕВОЙ ВОЛОС – Guard Hair:- the long, stiff, usually coarse fiber which projects from the wooly undercoat of a mammal's pelt. Guard Hair is a coarse wiry layer of hair which protects a soft downy undercoat. Most mammals have three distinct kinds of hairs. Guard Hairs protect the rest of the pelage from abrasion and frequently from moisture, and they usually lend a characteristic color pattern. The thicker underfur is primarily insulative and may differ in color from the guard hairs. The third common hair type is the vibrissa, or whisker, a stiff, typically elongate hair that functions in tactile .... Guard Hair is any of the long coarse hairs forming a layer that covers and protects the soft underfur of certain mammals. The pelts of fur-bearing animals are called True Furs when they consist of two elements:- a dense undercoat, called Ground Hair, and longer hairs, extending beyond that layer, called

Guard Hair. The principal function of ground hair is to maintain the animal's body temperature; that of guard hair is to protect the underlying fur and skin and to shed rain or snow. / от истирания и часто от намокания, .

GUARD'S CHECK = КЛЕТОЧКА ГВАРДЕЙЦА (или КЛЕТКА КАК У ОХРАННИКА) – Guard's Check when a 2 and 2 color order is used in both the warp and the weft of a 2/2 twill, a distinctive vertical line effect is produced.

GUAR GUM = ГУАРОВАЯ РЕЗИНА – Guar (derived from word Guaran) is extracted from the seed of the Guar plant which is a leguminous shrub Cyamopsis tetragonoloba. Guar bean Gum is known for its water retention properties. It is an annual leguminous plant harvested at the end of year in semi-arid regions of India and Pakistan. Guar fruit is a pod; its beans have an average radius of approximately 2–3 mm. Guar seed comprise of hull, the albumen or endosperm, which is light cream in color. Seed is made up of two hemispherical segments (splits) which surround the germ. Its major constituent is the polysaccharides and protein rich germ. Gum of guar is an amazingly versatile and efficient high polymer hydrophilic hydrocolloid, economical in use and easy to handle. Its ability to form highly viscous colloidal dispersions at low concentrations, without heating, makes it one of the most interesting of the hydrocolloids. It is few of naturally available water-soluble gums, chemically classified as a galactomannan and possessing a molecular weight reported to be of order 200 000–250 000. It is non-toxic and non-ionic, could be used with other synthetic and natural hydrocolloids. One of the most powerful water binder and viscosity enhancer, superior to practically all known water soluble gums. Guar gum is a galactomannan similar to locust bean gum consisting of a (1-->4)-linked b-D-mannopyranose backbone with branch points from their 6-positions linked to a-D-galactose (i.e. 1-->6-linked-a-D-galactopyranose). There are between 1.5–2 mannose residues for every galactose. Higher Degree of substitution (DS) and Molar Substitution of guar gum gives by carboxyalkyl and hydroxyalkyl groups respectively gives improved solubility, dispersion and emulsification, this is the main reason for popularity of its derivatives in various Industries. Guar Gum powder increase the viscosity of the aqueuos base even at small concentration of approximately 1%. Guar based gels are Non-Newtonian, i.e. their viscosity changes with the change in temperature. It has a Galactose to Mannose ratio of 1:2. Solubility rates of Guar Gum powder could be increased by choosing an appropriate manufacturing process, thus achieving the Quick/Fast Hydrating Guar grades. It is insoluble in organic solvents and soluble in water (hold and cold). Being non-Ionic Guar is not effected by pH, but it is sensitive to high acidic media.The viscosity of guar in water depends on temperature, concentration, pH, shear rate. Guar shows shear-thinning effect, i.e. at high temperature it's solutions are less viscous but viscosity is regained when temperature is lowered. Guar Gum is an industrial gum used to thicken the burn out/devoré, paste during burn out processes. Won't break down under strong acid conditions. Chemically, Guar Gum is a polysaccharide composed of the sugars galactose and mannose. The backbone is a linear chain of β 1,4-linked mannose residues to which galactose residues are 1,6-linked at every second mannose, forming short side-branches. Depending upon the requirement of end product various processing techniques are used. The commercial production of Guar gum is normally undertaken by using process of roasting, differential attrition, sieving and polishing. Food grade guar gum is manufactured in stages. It is very important to select guar split in this process. The split is screened to clean it and then soaked to prehydrate it in a double cone mixer. The prehydrating stage is very important because it determines the rate of hydration of the final product. The soaked splits, which have reasonably high moisture content, are passed through a flaker. The flaked guar split is ground and then dried. The powder is screened through rotary screens to deliver required particle size. Oversize particles are either recycled to main Ultra fine or reground in a separate regrind plant, according to the viscosity requirement. This stage helps to reduce the load at the grinder. The soaked splits are difficult to grind. Direct grinding of those generates more heat in the grinder which is not desired in the process as it reduces the hydration of the product. Through the heating, grinding, and polishing process, the husk is separated from the endosperm halves and the refined Guar Gum split is obtained. Through the further grinding process, the refined Guar split is then treated and converted into powder. The split manufacturing process yields husk and germ called 'Guar Meal', widely sold in the international market as cattle feed. It is high in protein and contains 'Oil and Albuminoids', about 50% in germ and about 25% in husks. The quality of the food grade guar gum powder is defined from its particle size, rate of hydration, and microbial content. E412 guar gum is an important natural food supplement with high nutritional value. Manufacturers define different grades and qualities of guar gum by the particle size, the viscosity generated with a given concentration, and the rate at which that viscosity develops. Coarse-mesh guar gums, will typically, but not always, develop viscosity more slowly. They may achieve a reasonably high viscosity, but will take longer to achieve. On the other hand, they will disperse better than fine-mesh, all conditions being equal. A finer mesh, like a 200 mesh, requires more effort to dissolve. Modified forms of guar gum that are available commercially include enzyme-modified, cationic and hydropropyl guar. Guar Gum, also called Guaran, is a galactomannan. It is primarily the ground endosperm of guar beans. The guar seeds are dehusked, milled and screened to obtain the guar gum. It is typically produced as a free-flowing, pale, off-white-colored, coarse to fine ground powder. The guar bean is principally grown in India and Pakistan, with smaller crops grown in the United States, Australia, China, and Africa. In India, Rajasthan and Haryana are the main producing regions, and Jodhpur in Rajasthan is a major Guar trading market. In Pakistan Sindh is the main area for Production for Guar Beans. The world market of guar is estimated at 150 000 tons annually. According to a Reuters report, India accounts for about 80 percent of the global trade in guar products. India exported 11 billion Rupees worth of guar products in 2007/08 financial year ending March 2008. Pakistan trails India in the global trade. Industrial guar gum is the most sought-after guar product, and accounts for about 45 percent of the total demand. Industrial gum is used as a controlling agent in oil wells to facilitate easy drilling and prevent fluid loss. Guar Gum (Galactomannan) is a high molecular weight carbohydrate polymer derived from the natural seed of guar plant (Cyampopis tetragonolobus). Part of the seed is Hull (14–17%), Endosperm (35–42%), and germ (43–47%). Guar gum is a polysaccharide consisting of a mannose backbone with a galactose side chain. The galactose is randomly placed on the mannose backbone with the average ratio 1:2 of galactose to mannose. Guar gum has a polymeric structure containing numerous hydroxyl groups, which are treated for manufacturing various derivatives used for special applications in various industries. The powder is off white to yellowish in color depending on the quality of the seed. Guar gum is obtained by an automatic mechanical process in which first the seed is split into two halves and the hull and the germ is mechanically scraped off to obtain endosperm. The endosperm thus obtained is further purified and grounded into powder of required granulation and viscosity. Neelkanth Polymers' state-of-the-art plant is capable of producing several grades of guar gum ranging from very low to very high viscosity and from coarse to fine granulation. Guar Gum gives excellent film forming and thickening properties when used for textile sizing, finishing and printing. It reduces warp breakage, reduces dusting while sizing and gives better efficiency in production. / шлифование (grinding). Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid). Devoré:- (1) Дэворе; (2) Пожирать; (3) Съедать. Ройтас (Reuters). Нилкэнт (Neelkanth).

GUAYABERA SHIRT = РУБАШКА ГУАЙАВЭРА – The Guayabera Shirt (gwai-a-Ber-a) is one of the most authentic symbols of Latin Culture. They are made of light fabrics to weather tropical heat. Distinctive for its two vertical pleats, four spacious pockets and embroidery detail in a variety of fashion colors. Usually short-sleeved (but also designed in long sleeve) lightweight sport shirt designed to be worn un-tucked.

GUIDANCE = МЕТОДИЧКА – A term Guidance refers to a public company's comments regarding its up-coming financial results. It forewarns investors about upcoming earnings reports – to avoid surprises, i.e. it is giving some 'guidance' to investors as to what they can expect to see with respect to corporate performance. It is like a preliminary estimate of results.

GUIDE BAR = НАПРАВЛЯЮЩАЯ РЕЙКА (или НАПРАВЛЯЮЩАЯ ГРЕБЁНКА) – Guide Bar is a mechanism on a warp-knitting machine that directs warp threads to the latch needles. Guide Bar is a mechanism on a warp knitting machine which directs warp yarns to the knitting needles, and their movement is controlled so that patterns can be knit.

GUIDES = НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ – Guides are the fittings of various shapes for controlling the path of a threadline.

GUILLOTINE = ГИЛЬОТИНА – Guillotine is a cutting device that consists of a single blade that descends between guides for chopping fibers, plastic strands, etc. / Под Гильотиной, от Французского слова Guillotine, понимается орудие для обезглавливания осуждённых на казнь, введённое во Франции в 1791 во время Французского Государственного Переворота (революции; the French Revolution or in French:- Révolution Française; 1789–99) по предложению Французского врача Доктора Жозэфа-Иньаса Гийота (Joseph-Ignace Guillotin).

GUIMPE = ГИМП (или НАГРУДНИК, или АПОСТОЛЬНИК (у монахинь), или МАНИШКА, или ФИГАРО) – Guimpe is a blouse worn under a jumper or pinafore. / .

GUINEA = ГИНЕЯ – Guinea:- the old British coin system, used until 1971, was a little bit strange for a modern man. The reason was that it wasn't a decimal system, based on the values of 100 subunits yet of different coins with different values compared to each other. So, a pound was equal to 20 shillings, a shilling was 12 pence and each penny was equal to 4 farthing. Therefore, a pound was equal to 20 shillings, 240 pence or 960 farthings. But this wasn't it. A three pence coin was known and had the value of 1/4 shilling. But also a four pence coin, equal to 1/3 shilling was used. The two shilling coin or the florin was first introduced in 1847 and was 1/10 of the pound. The most interesting coin in this difficult money equation was a gold coin, named guinea, introduced in the XVII century and minted until the beginning of the XIX century. This coin was introduced by King Charles 2nd in 1663. The proclamation stated that the new coin will be legal currency starting 27 March 1663. The weight of these coins was established by royal decree and 44 and a half guineas will have the same weight of one troy pound of gold, with a title of 91.66%. The weight was established at around 8.5–8.4 g. The diameter of this coin was established at 25 mm, with slight differences. The coin had the formal value of one pound, being equal to 20 silver shillings. This coin was nicknamed 'guinea' because the gold used for minting it was brought from Guinea in Africa. The area was rich in gold and provided this precious metal in large quantities. The first guinea, minted by Charles 2nd, had on one side the royal portrait, looking right, laured, and the typical legend, and on the other side the four coat of arms, of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, arranged in the form of a cruciform, with scepters. This pattern was used for all the gold coins minted by this king, until 1684. The successor of Charles, Jacob 2nd, used the same patterns for the coins, except that his bust is looking left and not right. It happens to know the name of the designer of the coin, the artist John Roettier. Because gold was a rare metal, soon the guinea was worth more than its value. Officially, it was worth 20 silver shillings, but with the gold in it you can swap it for more silver. So, around 1670 the weight of the coin was lowered to 8.4–8.3 g. Despite this fact, ten years later, the coin was bought from the market with 22 silver shillings. Starting with the reign of William of Orange, the design changed. William hadn't any blood connection with the royal family and he wasn't a direct heir, yet the housband of Mary, the daughter of John 2nd. To legitimate his rule, he used on his coin an unusual image. He and his wife both appeared on the coin, standing on each other side, looking right. This image, stamped on a coin that circulated every day, created the impression that William was the same as another member of the royal family, as his wife, Queen Mary. This led to a useful propaganda in his favor. These coins were minted since 1689 until 1694. Following the death of Mary, in December 1694, the obverse of the guinea changed in 1695, as only William appeared on the face of the coin. In the same manner, the daughter of Jacob and the sister-in-law of William, Queen Anne, appeared on her coins. The Hanovra dynasty, brought in 1714, used at the beginning of the reign the same design for the coins. This suggested that nothing changed in the everyday life. The design was the same. But with the reign of George 2nd, everything changed. During his long reign of 33 years, coins were minted every year (except 1742, 44, 54, 57). The coins minted between 1729 and 1739 sometimes have under the bust the letters EIC, from East India Company, to indicate that the gold was brought from India. In 1745, the letters were LIMA, indicating a South American provenience of the gold. The design of the reverse changed. Instead of the cruciform coat of arms, the new coat of arms was used. Also it must be said that during the reign of George 2nd, the problem of cutting the coins was solved. Following an old habit, people used to cut a small portion of a precious metal coin, keeping that small part. A 0.05–0.1 g is not much and you can hardly feel the difference but when 10 or 20 people do that thing, the coin will be less heavy with 1 g. And a coin that based its value on the content of gold will not be equal to another coin, identical but heavier. Sir Isaac Newton solved this problem. He was the first that introduced the technological procedure of reeding the edges. Every particular intervention will be easy notable from now on. George 3rd also minted a large variety of gold guineas, with the coat of arms similar to the one previously used, or other designs. The most interesting coin is the 1813 'Military guinea', specially minted for the duke of Wellington army. This army stationed in the Pyrenees and needed money to buy provisions from the local people. But the locals only accepted gold so a special issue of 80 000 gold coins was produced. The design is unique, showing the coat of arms, crowned, within a Garter, with the French legend 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense', and the legend 'Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor' on the side. It must also be said that in the same year, one gold guinea worth 27 shillings in paper and 21 in silver. It was the last important guinea mint, as in 1816, the coin was replaced by a new gold coin, worth 20 shillings (one pound) and named sovereign. A subdivision of a guinea was minted. Ever since 1669, the half guinea was used and sometimes the rare third of a guinea (this coin used on the reverse the royal crown and not the coat of arms). In 1718 and 1764 a quarter of a guinea was also minted. Despite the fact that this coin isn't minted and used since 1816, the name still has a great impact in everyday monetary calculation. The term Guinea is still used in modern English, for the value of 1 pound and 5 pence, following the 1971 reform when a shilling was considered equal to 5 new pence. The term guinea is still used in horse races. So used, that modern British coin catalogue considered that it can express the price of that catalogue in guineas and not pounds. Guinea is the British gold coin with a nominal value of £1 first issued in 1663 and named after gold from Guinea in West Africa. It was unofficially revalued at 21 shillings at The Great Recoinage of 1696, a value confirmed in 1717. It has a fineness of 916.6 and a fine gold content of approximately 1/4 Troy ounce. / Эта монета была представлена Королём Чалзом Вторым (King Charles 2nd) в 1663. Дьжон Ротиэ (John Roettier). Вильэм (William of Orange), муж Мэри (Mary), дочери Дьжона Второго (John 2nd). Королева Мэри (Queen Mary). , дочь Дьжейкэба (Jacob) и сводная сестра Вильэма (sister-in-law of William), Королева Энн (Queen Anne), . Династия Хэновра (Hanovra dynasty). Дьжодьж Второй (George 2nd). Сэр Айзэк Ньютчэн (Sir Isaac Newton). Дьжодьж Третий (George 3rd). Вэлинтчэн (Wellington). Гатё (Garter), с надписью (legend) на Французском 'Они Суа Ки Маль И Пас' ('Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'), и надписью 'Британниарум Рэкс Фидэй Дэфэнсор' ('Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor'). Под Гинеей понимается золотая монета, которая чеканилась в 1663–1817; с 1717 равнялась 21 Шиллингу. Была заменена золотым Совереном.

GUIPURE = ГИПЮР – Guipure is a heavy large-patterned decorative lace.

GULES = XX (или КРАСНОЕ) – Gules:- the heraldic color red.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ В ЗАЛИВЕ – The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG), also known as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), is a political and economic union of the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf and located on or near the Arabian Peninsula, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab

Emirates. Jordan and Morocco have been invited to join the council. On 06 March 2012, the six members of the GCC announced that the Gulf Cooperation Council would be evolving from a regional bloc to a confederation, in possible response to Arab democratic unrest and increased Iranian influence in the region. This proposal is strongly backed by Saudi Arabia, but doubts have been raised by the other countries. Established in Abu Dhabi on 25 May 1981, the original Council comprised the 630-million-acre (2 500 000 km^2) Persian Gulf states of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait. The unified economic agreement between the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council was signed on 11 November 1981 in Abu Dhabi. These countries are often referred to as the GCC States. Objectives:- among the stated objectives are:- formulating similar regulations in various fields such as religious, finance, trade, customs, tourism, legislation, and administration; fostering scientific and technical progress in industry, mining, agriculture, water and animal resources; establishing scientific research centers; setting up joint ventures; unified military presence (Peninsula Shield Force); encouraging cooperation of the private sector; strengthening ties between their peoples; and establishing a common currency by 2010. However, Oman announced in December 2006 it would not be able to meet the target date. Following the announcement that the central bank for the monetary union would be located in Riyadh and not in the UAE, the UAE announced their withdrawal from the monetary union project in May 2009. The name Khaleeji has been proposed as a name for this currency. If realised, the GCC monetary union would be the second largest supranational monetary union in the world, measured by GDP of the common-currency area. This area has some of the fastest growing economies in the world, mostly due to a boom in oil and natural gas revenues coupled with a building and investment boom backed by decades of saved petroleum revenues. In an effort to build a tax base and economic foundation before the reserves run out, the UAE's investment arms, including Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, retain over USD900 billion in assets. Other regional funds also have several hundreds of billions dollars of assets under management. The region is also an emerging hotspot for events, including the 2006 Asian Games in Doha, Qatar. Doha also submitted an unsuccessful application for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games. Qatar was later chosen to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup. Recently, the leaders of the Council have come under fire for doing too little to combat the economic downturn. While GCC countries were among the first hit – and the first to respond to the crisis – their programs have been prone to disparities. Recovery plans have been criticized for crowding out the private sector, failing to set clear priorities for growth, failing to restore weak consumer and investor confidence, and undermining long-term stability. The Logo of the GCC consists of two concentric circles. On the upper part of the larger circle, the Bismillah phrase is written in Arabic and on the lower part the Council's full name, in Arabic. The inner circle contains an embossed hexagonal shape representing the Council's six member countries. The inside of the hexagon is filled by a map encompassing the Arabian Peninsula, on which the areas of the member countries are shown in brown. Organizations:- (1) Patent Office:- the GCC Patent Office was approved in 1992 and established soon after in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Applications are filed and prosecuted in the Arabic language before the GCC Patent Office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, which is a separate office from the Saudi Arabian Patent Office. A GCC Patent cannot co-exist with a national application in any of the member states, therefore, a national application must be relinquished within 90 days of filing the GCC Patent Application. (2) Common Market:- a GCC common market was launched on 01 January 2008. The common market grants national treatment to all GCC firms and citizens in any other GCC country, and in doing so removes all barriers to cross country investment and services trade. A customs union was declared in 2003, but practical implementation has lagged behind. Indeed, shortly afterwards, Bahrain concluded a separate Free Trade Agreement with the US, in effect cutting through the GCC's agreement, and causing much friction. (3) Monetary Council:- on 15 December 2009, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia announced the creation of a Monetary Council, a step toward establishing a shared currency. The board of the council, which will set a timetable for establishing a joint central bank and choose a currency regime, will meet for the first time on 30 March 2010. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah said on 08 December 2009 that a single currency may take up to 10 years to establish. The original target was in 2010. Oman and the UAE later announced their withdrawal of the proposed currency until further notice. (4) Peninsula Shield Force:- amidst the 2011 Bahraini protests, Gulf Cooperation Council forces from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE were sent to Bahrain in March 2011. There are six member states of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG) (Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC):- Bahrain; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; and United Arab Emirates (UAE). Since the creation of the council in 1981 its membership has not expanded, with all members being Arab monarchies. Iran and Iraq, which also border the Persian Gulf, are not members. The GCC has land borders with Iraq, Jordan and Yemen. The GCC members and Yemen are also members of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA). However, this is unlikely to significantly affect the agenda of the GCC as it has a more aggressive timetable than GAFTA and is seeking greater integration. The six member countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) control half the proven oil reserves outside the Soviet Union, and account for about 40 percent of all the oil moving in international trade. The GCC was created in 1981, largely in response to the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war. In creating the GCC, the members tried to maintain the balance of power in the Gulf by strengthening multilateral cooperation in security and economic matters. As regards trade, the GCC is only a policy-coordinating forum; the Council cannot impose policies on the members. GCC headquarters are in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The presidency of the GCC rotates yearly among the rules of the member countries. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was established in an agreement concluded on 25 May 1981 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia between: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE. These countries declared that the GCC is established in view of the special relations between them, their similar political systems based on Islamic beliefs, joint destiny and common objectives. The GCC is a regional common market with a defense planning council as well. The geographic proximity of the these countries and their general adoption of free trade economic policies are factors that encouraged them to establish the GCC. Based on their conviction about the connected nature of their security and that an aggression against any one of them is deemed an aggression against all of them, cooperation in the military field has received the attention of the GCC states. Such conviction stems from the facts of geopolitics and faith in one destiny. Moreover, the security challenges in an unstable regional environment, like the Gulf area, imposes on the GCC States coordination of their policies and mobilization of their capabilities. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was formed in 1981 to confront their security challenges collectively. The immediate objective was to protect themselves from the threat posed by the Iran-Iraq War and Iranian-inspired activist Islamism (also seen as fundamentalism). In a series of meetings, chiefs of staff and defense ministers of the gulf states developed plans for mutual defense and launched efforts to form a joint command and a joint defense network. Ground and air units of the six member states carried out several multilateral exercises between 1983 and 1987 under the code name of Peninsula Shield. Military assistance, funded mainly by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, was extended to Bahrain for up-to- date fighter aircraft and a modern air base, and to Oman to improve its defensive capability at the Strait of Hormuz. The GCC planned to integrate naval and ground radar systems and to create a combined air control and warning system based on Saudi AWACS aircraft. Problems of compatibility with different communication and electronic systems, however, delayed the introduction of these programs. In 1984 the GCC defense ministers agreed on the creation of a two-brigade (10 000-man) Peninsula Shield Force. This joint intervention force was based in Saudi Arabia near King Khalid Military City at Hafar al Batin under the command of a Saudi officer. In addition to a headquarters staff, the force consisted of one infantry brigade of about 5 000 men with elements from all GCC states in 1992. Its mission, however, had not been publicly defined. It was not clear, for example, whether the joint force would have authority to intervene in a domestic emergency. The force could be enlarged at a time of threat; it was apparently reinforced prior to the Persian Gulf War in 1991 but did not take part in the war as a distinct unit. Under a 1984 agreement within the GCC, Bahrain and Oman were to receive

USD1.8 billion in aid from richer members of the six-nation group, to build up their armed forces. But some of the states did not keep this commitment. Saudi Arabia was the only country that kept its commitment to this program. After leading Bahrain to sign agreements with the United States and European suppliers, the others then backed out of the commitment because of their own financial problems in the wake of the Gulf War and with the drop in oil prices. In March 1991, after the conclusion of the Persian Gulf War, the six members of the GCC, together with Egypt and Syria, declared their intention to establish a deterrent force to protect Kuwait, with Egypt and Syria to provide the bulk of the troops and the GCC states to provide the financing. The plan subsequently encountered a series of setbacks. At year's end, there appeared little chance that the Arab deterrent force would be installed. In the meantime, Kuwait had succeeded in obtaining security commitments from the United States and Britain and arranged for the prepositioning of United States military equipment. The GCC States seek to build up their defence forces according to a common conception. In this context, they have unified operational procedures, training, and military curricula. They also endeavour to accomplish compatibility of their military systems. Moreover the armed forces of the GCC States carry out joint military exercises with the Peninsula Shield Force, as well as joint air and sea manuvers. Among the important achievements in the military field is the creation of the Peninsula Shield Force in 1982, which incorporates the credibility of the GCC will. Another important achievement was the resolution taken during Kuwait summit in 1997, which entailed to link the GCC Member States with a military communication network for early warning. Bahrain's Supreme Commander in Chief His Majesty King Hamad issued Royal Decree Number 18 for the year 2011 on 15 March 2011 announcing a State of National Safety in accordance with Article 36/b of Bahrain's Constitution of 2002, which will cover all areas of Bahrain as of Tuesday, March 15, 2011 for a period of three months. The commander in Chief of the Bahrain Defense force has been mandated to take the measures and procedures necessary to preserve the safety of the nation and its people; these measures will be implemented by the Bahrain Defense Force, public security forces, National Guard and any other forces if necessay. As protests escalated in March 2011, Bahrain's government, contrary to the advice of the Obama Administration, invited security assistance from other neighboring Gulf Cooperation Council countries. The Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry's (BICI) report found that there was a general breakdown and deterioration in the state of safety, security, and law and order during the events in Bahrain in 2011 as elements of the protest movement crossed the threshold from peaceful protest to full blown riots It also found that groups of vandals and gangs of individuals armed with knives, swords, and other weapons were reported in many of Bahrain's cities and villages where specific groups were targeted and were seriously assaulted. Due to the country's vulnerability at that point, the Peninsula Shield Force, part of the mutual agreement signed 10 October 1982 among Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC), were activated to insure the integrity of Bahrain's territorial borders. Their operations were limited to preparing to assist the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF) against any confrontation by any foreign armed intervention and in protecting and securing vital locations in the country. Peninsula Shield Forces did not participate in any operations involving confrontations with Bahraini civilians or engage in any form of riot control. Furthermore, The Commission did not find any evidence of human rights violations committed by these units deployed in Bahrain starting on 14 March 2011. Regarding reforms, HRH the Crown Prince's initiative for dialogue was extended 3 days after the protest movement started, one that could have led to 'significant constitutional, political and socio- economic reforms and precluded the ensuing negative consequences'. The initiative was rejected by the opposition primarily in their belief that they could achieve greater political gains from the streets. Still, the Government have always maintained and continuously reaffirmed that the door for dialogue is and will remain open for anyone genuinely seeking to move Bahrain forward. New current name is The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf or Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a political, economic, social, regional organization according to its charter. It is a regional cooperation system between the Arab States of the Gulf created to meet the challenges imposed by surrounding circumstances. The scope of its work includes economy, politics, security, culture, health, information, education, legal affairs, administration, energy, industry, mining, agriculture, fishery and livestock. Member States:- The United Arab Emirates; The Kingdom of Bahrain; The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; The Sultanate of Oman; The State of Qatar; and The State of Kuwait. Geographical location of GCC:- GCC states are located in the Arabian peninsula southwest of Asia between the latitudes of 15 and 35 north of equator and longitudes of 35 and 60 east of Greenwich, bordered by Iraq and Jordan in the North, Republic of Yemen and the Arabian Sea in the South, Arabian Gulf in the East, and Red Sea in the West. Population:- according to 2000 census, the total population of the six member states is 31 015 200. Area:- the total area of GCC countries is estimated to be 2 667 000 square kilometers. The establishment of the GCC:- the geographical nature of the GCC states and the similarity of their regulations, economic and social conditions, and the nature of contemporary challenges are the factors that helped in the establishment of the GCC. The Foreign Ministers of the six member states met in Riyadh on February 04, 1981 and issued a communique expressing their agreement to establish a Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, form a Secretariat General for this purpose, hold periodic summit meetings and ministerial meetings to achieve the objectives set out for the member states and their people. The first summit was held on May 25, 1981 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Summits are held every year. Objectives of the GCC:- the basic objectives of the Cooperation Council are as follows:- (1) to effect coordination, integration, and interconnection among member states in all fields in order to achieve unity among them; (2) to deepen and strengthen relations, links and areas of cooperation now prevailing among their people in various fields; (3) to formulate similar regulations in various fields including the following:- (a) economic and financial affairs, (b) commerce, customs and communications, (c) education and culture, (d) social and health affairs, (e) information and tourism, and (f) legislative and administrative affairs; (4) to stimulate scientific and technological progress in the fields of industry, mining, agriculture, water and animal resources, to establish scientific research, to establish joint ventures and encourage cooperation by the private sector for the good of their people. Organizations of the Cooperation Council:- the Cooperation Council has the following main organizations:- (1) The Supreme Council to which is attached the Commission for Settlement of Dispute; (2) The Ministerial Council; and (3) The Secretariat General. Supreme Council:- the Supreme Council is the highest authority of the Cooperation Council formed of heads of member states. Its presidency is rotatory based on the alphabetical order of the names of the member states. It holds two ordinary and consultative sessions every year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened at the request of any member seconded by another member. It holds its session in the territories of member states. Supreme Council's meeting is considered valid if attended by two-thirds of the member states. The Cooperation Council has a commission called 'The Commission for the Settlement of Dispute' which is attached to the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council establishes the composition of the Commission for every case on an 'ad-hoc' basis in accordance with the nature of dispute. If a dispute arises over interpretation or implementation of the Charter and such a dispute is not resolved within the Ministerial Council or the Supreme Council, the Supreme Council may refer such dispute to the Commission for the Settlement of Dispute. The Commission submits its recommendation or opinions as applicable, to the Supreme Council for such action as the Supreme Council deems appropriate. Ministerial Council:- the Ministerial Council is formed of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States or other delegated ministers. The presidency of the Ministerial Council is for the Member States which presided the last ordinary session of the supreme Council or if necessary, or the states which is next to preside the Supreme Council. The Ministerial Council meets every three months. An extraordinary meeting could also be held whenever needed. The Consultative Commission for the GCC Supreme Council:- based on the resolution of the GCC Supreme Council in its 8th session held in Kuwait in December 1997, to establish an advisory commission for the Supreme Council consisting of 30 members (five from each GCC Member State for three renewable years), the Commission held its first meeting in November, 1998. Secretariat General:- the Secretariat General is composed of a Secretary-General, Assistant

Secretaries-General, and a number of staff as required. Its headquarters is in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Secretariat General is consists of the following sectors:- Secretary-General's Office; Political Affairs; Military Affairs; Economic Affairs; Human and Environment Affairs; Legal Affairs; Finance and Administration Affairs; Information Center; Information Department; The Technical Telecommunication Bureau in Bahrain; and GCC Delegation in Brussels. / Кувейтский Министр Иностранных Дел Шейх Мохаммэд Сабах аль-Салем аль-Сабах (Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

GULF COAST GASOLINE = БЕНЗИН ИЗ ПОБЕРЕЖЬЯ ЗАЛИВА – Gulf Coast Gasoline (physical) futures are an outright gasoline contract between a buyer and a seller. The contract:- (i) is based on M Grade conventional gasoline; and (ii) offers risk management coverage for gasoline traded on the Gulf Coast, a primary refining center. Things to know:- (i) traded via open outcry, the CME Globex® electronic trading system, and off-exchange for clearing only through CME ClearPort; and (ii) physically delivered. About Gulf Coast Gasoline:- the Gulf Coast gasoline futures contract gives market participants the opportunity to target their risk management coverage for gasoline traded on the Gulf Coast, the primary refining center. This region is essential to gasoline refiners and retailers because the Gulf Coast serves as one of two key trading centers in the cash market; the other being New York. The Gulf Coast gasoline futures contract, coded LR, was launched to provide greater price transparency to the gasoline market. It features physical delivery of M-grade conventional gasoline into the Colonial Pipeline ratably in increments of 25 contracts during each cycle of the delivery month. Delivery takes place following termination of trading. The final settlement price is based on the average-weighted price of trades done in the closing range on termination day. Delivery shall be made FOB the Colonial Pipeline at the injections station selected by the Seller at Pasadena, Texas; Houston, Texas; Hebert, Texas; Port Arthur, Texas; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Krotz Springs, Louisiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Collins, Mississippi; and Moundville, Alabama. Gulf Coast Gasoline is defined as M Grade conventional gasoline traded on the Gulf Coast, the primary refining center and delivered into the Colonial Pipeline. The Gulf Coast is one of two key trading centers in the cash market. The other one is New York. Gulf Coast gasoline futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol LR. Contract size is 42 000 gallons (1 000 barrels) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon. Delivery takes place all 12 calendar months. Settlement is by physical delivery. / Си.Эм.И. Глобэкс® (CME Globex®).

GULF COAST HARBOR ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL = ДИЗЕЛЬ ИЗ ПОРТОВ ПОБЕРЕЖЬЯ ЗАЛИВА С УЛЬТРАНИЗКИМ СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ СЕРЫ – Gulf Coast Harbor Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) is the new standard for highway diesel fuel in the United States since December, 2010. Physical delivery is into the Colonial Pipeline at a variety of injection stations:- Texas, Pasadena and Houston being the main locations. Gulf Coast Harbor Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol LU. Contract size is 42 000 gallons (1 000 barrels) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon. Delivery takes place all calendar months. Contract settled by physical delivery. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

GULF COAST SOUR CRUDE OIL = КИСЛАЯ (или СЕРНИСТАЯ) НЕФТЬ ИЗ ПОБЕРЕЖЬЯ ЗАЛИВА – Gulf Coast Sour Crude Oil:- Mars-type crude oil of the Louisiana offshore. Gulf Coast Sour Crude Oil futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol MB. Contract size is 1 000 barrels with a contract price quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Delivery dates take place every month of the year. Settlement Price:- Physical delivery will be based on the Final Settlement Price on the last day of trading. The physical delivery obligation is based on MARS-type crude oil at the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port LLC (LOOP) facilities in Clovelly, Louisiana. Alternate delivery of Basrah Light and Russian Urals will be permitted at fixed differentials. The contract will be available for trading as an inter-commodity spread to WTI on CME Globex®, using the MB:CL spread code. Termination of Trading:- Trading in the current delivery month shall cease on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month. If the 25th calendar day of the month is a non-business day, trading shall cease on the third business day prior to the last business day preceding the 25th calendar day. In the event that the official Exchange holiday schedule changes subsequent to the listing of a Crude Oil futures contract, the originally listed expiration date shall remain in effect. Listed Contracts:- 36 consecutive months. Settlement Type:- Physical with delivery at LOOP Facility in Clovelly, LA. Alternate delivery of Basrah Light and Russian Urals will be permitted at fixed differentials. Xxxxx. Physically Delivered Gulf Coast Sour Crude Oil Futures:- Starting on 2009-December-07, the Exchange will re-launch its Gulf Coast Sour Crude Oil futures contract, based on physical delivery of domestically produced Mars crude oil and two foreign sour crude oil streams at the Louisiana Offshore Oil Platform (LOOP) facility in Clovelly, Louisiana. In addition to Mars, the Exchange will allow delivery of two foreign crude oil streams, Basrah Light and Russian Urals. This new futures contract will be listed on CME Globex®, and will feature inter-commodity spread trading with the Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) futures contract. Gulf Coast Sour Crude Oil futures will expire on the same day as the WTI futures contract, and will be linked to the powerful liquidity of the WTI futures contract. The US Gulf Coast area of Texas and Louisiana is the key oil production and import hub for supplying most of the US crude oil refining sector. The US Gulf Coast crude oil market has a diverse group of commercial market participants, fluid interaction with other important regional markets, especially the US Mid-continent market, and a strong existing base of market competition. The LOOP is the largest US deepwater port and is the single largest point of entry for crude oil coming into the US market. It receives and stores crude oil from supertankers, and domestic crude oil produced from the deepwater areas in the Gulf of Mexico. The LOOP terminal has upwards of 60 million barrels of storage capacity with pipeline connections to the refineries located in the US Gulf Coast and Midwest areas. Benefits:- (i) Liquidity:- access the deep liquidity of the world's largest and most diverse derivatives marketplace, where an average of more than 1.5 million energy contracts traded or cleared daily. (ii) Flexibility:- trade with unparalleled flexibility on CME Globex®, through CME ClearPort or directly from our New York trading floor. (iii) Security:- take advantage of more than USD8 billion in financial safeguards and a marketplace where in more than 100 years no member firm has failed to meet its performance bond or delivery obligations. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Си.Эм.И. Глобэкс® (CME Globex®). Си.Эм.И. КлыэПорт (CME ClearPort).

GULP = GROUP UNIVERSAL LIFE POLICY

GUM = ГУММИ (или КАМЕДЬ, или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КЛЕЙ, или СМОЛА, или ЖИВИЦА, или КЛЕЯЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Gum is a term covering a wide range of substances. Strictly, gums are carbohydrate high polymers, either soluble or dispersible in water, that are derived from vegetable origins. Loosely, the term gum is used to mean resins, saps, natural rubber, chicle, starch, cellulose derivatives, and many other products. In textile printing, the term refers to print-paste thickeners. Gum is a material resulting from the breakdown of plant cells including their carbohydrates. On exposure to air, gums dry and harden. / Подклеивать камедью. Этот термин относится к сгустителям загустки (print-paste thickeners).

GUM BOOT = РЕЗИНОВЫЙ САПОГ – Gum Boot is a rubber boot.

GUMMIFERA = КАМЕДЕНОСНОЕ – Gummifera:- bearing gum.

GUMMY WOOL = СМОЛИСТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ЛИПКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Gummy Wool is a scoured wool that still has some yolk in it.

GUN MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ XX – Gun Marks:- ring or impression of gun when we use during removing of stains. Finishing defect. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

GUNMETAL = ПУШЕЧНЫЙ МЕТАЛЛ (или ПУШЕЧНАЯ БРОНЗА, или ХХ) – Gunmetal:- a bluish gray color.

GUNWALE = ПЛАНШИРЬ (или ПРИВАЛЬНЫЙ БРУС, или ЛИНИЯ ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЯ ВЕРХНЕЙ ПАЛУБЫ С БОРТОМ) – The Gunwale, pronounced 'gunnel' to rhyme with 'tunnel', is a nautical term describing the top edge of the side of a boat. Wale is the same word as the skin injury, a weal, which, too, forms a ridge. Originally the gunwale was the 'Gun ridge' on a sailing warship. This represented the strengthening wale or structural band added to the design of the ship, at and above the level of a gun deck. It was designed to accommodate the stresses imposed by the use of artillery. In wooden boats, the gunwale remained, mounted inboard of the sheer strake, regardless of the use of gunnery. In modern boats, it is the top edge of the side where there is usually some form of stiffening. Upper edge of a ship's sides. Gunwale (maritime term):- the upper edge of a vessel or boat's side. / Верхняя кромка борта беспалубного судна. Под Планширем, от Английского слова Plankshеer, понимается:- (i) деревянные или металлические перила поверх судового леерного ограждения или фальшборта; или (ii) продольная связь корпуса шлюпки в виде деревянного бруса с гнёздами для уключин, идущего по бортам и покрывающего верхние концы шпангоутов. Под Привальным Брусом понимается брус, устанавливаемый вдоль борта судна выше ватерлинии, служащий для предохранения его от смятия при ударах во время швартовки к пирсу или другому судну. Бывают деревянными, металлическими, резино-металлическими. Фальшборт, от Немецкого слова Falschbord, лёгкий стальной пояс, выполненный как продолжение бортовой обшивки судна и расположенный выше верхней палубы. Фальшборт служит ограждением открытых частей палубы и уменьшает накат волн на неё.

GUR, JAGGERY, KHANDASARI = ГУР, ДЬЖАГЭРИ, ХАНДАСАРИ – Gur, Jaggery, Khandasari are the semi-processed sugars (plantation whites) extracted from sugarcane in India.

GUTTA = ГУТТА (или ПРОРЕЗИНЕННОЕ, или КАПЛЯ, или КАПЕЛЬКА) – Gutta:- French for 'Resist', which forms a barrier on the fabric to create a pattern. may be water soluble, solvent soluble, or a heat fixable resin. / Под Гуттой, от Латинского слова Gutta, означающее Капля, понимается .

GUTTATION = ГУТТАЦИЯ – Guttation is exudation of liquid water from plants. / Под Гуттацией, от Латинского слова Gutta, означающее Капля, понимается выделение листьями растений капельной жидкости (капель воды) через водяные устьица (гидатоды) на краях и кончиках листьев под воздействием корневого давления. Происходит в том случае, когда поступление воды в растение превышает транспирацию, большей частью ночью, рано утром или в условиях повышенной влажности. Часто наблюдается у молодых проростков, например, Злаков, когда корневая система развивается быстрее, чем листья. Возможно таким образом растение освобождается от избытка солей.

GUTTERED = ЖЕЛОБОЧНОЕ (или С ПАЗАМИ) – Guttered:- of leaf margins folded inward.

GVW = GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT

GW = GIGAWATT

GW = GRAIN WEIGHT

GW = GUINEA–BISSAU

GW·H = GIGAWATT HOUR

GY = GUYANA

GYMNOSPERM = ГОЛОСЕМЕННОЕ (или ГИМНОСПЕРМ) – Gymnosperm:- with naked or unprotected ovules (seeds), e.g., conifers, cone-bearing Plants such as Welwitschia. Gymnosperms do not produce flowers, but instead release pollen through the air to the female ovule, causing fertilization. / Под Голосеменными Растениями понимается древняя Группа (Отдел) Семенных Растений, у которых имеются семяпочки (в отличие от Папоротников), но отсутствуют плодолистики (в отличие от Цветковых). Произошли в девоне от примитивных Папоротниковидных. Около 600 Видов, Деревья и Кустарники, распространены широко. К Голосеменным относятся Классы Саговниковых, Гинкговых, Хвойных и Гнетовых, а также ископаемые семенные Папоротники и Беннеттиты. Хозяйственное значение имеют Хвойные, особенно Сосновые (Сосна, Лиственница, Ель, Пихта, Кедр), а также представители Семейства Таксодиевых и Кипарисовых.

GYNOECIUM = ГИНЕЦЕЙ – Gynoecium is the female part of the flower consisting collectively of the carpel(s) or pistil(s). / Гинецей – женский орган цветка, состоящий совместно из плодолистика(ов) (или карпели(ей)) или пестика(ов). Под Гинецеем, от Греческих слов Gynē, означающее Женщина, и Oikion, означающее Дом или Жилище, понимается совокупность плодолистиков цветка, образующих один или несколько пестиков – женских органов цветка. Гинецей может состоять только из одного плодолистика или из нескольких не сросшихся между собой плодолистиков (апокарпный), например, у Гороха и других видов Бобовых (одночленный), у Земляники (многочленный), но чаще формируется один пестик из двух или большего числа сросшихся между собой плодолистиков – ценокарпный гинецей, который встречается у большинства семейств и в зависимости от способов срастания плодолистиков представлен различными типами.

GYNOSTEGIUM = ГИНОСТЕГИЙ – Gynostegium is a crown of united stamens and style protecting the gynoecium and typical of milkweeds (Asclepias). / объединённых тычинок (stamens) и столбик, защищающий гинецей, и типичный для Ваточников (Asclepias). Под Гиностегием, от Греческих слов Gynē, означающее Женщина, и , означающее , понимается .

GYRO PILOT = ГИРОРУЛЕВОЙ (или АВТОРУЛЕВОЙ, или АВТОПИЛОТ) – Gyro Pilot is an instrument, which automatically controls and steers a ship very accurately, compared with human navigation. An advanced bearing is set and the gyro pilot will direct to that point.

- H -

H = ЭЙЧ. – H is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is the second preferred bond of the company. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

H = DECLARED OR PAID AFTER STOCK DIVIDEND OR SPLIT–UP

h = HECTO = 10^2

H = HOTEL

H1 = FIRST HALF A YEAR

H1 LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ЭЙЧ.1 – H1 Lubricant:- food-grade lubricants used in food processing environments where there is some possibility of incidental food contact. Lubricant formulations may only be composed of one or more approved basestocks, additives and thickeners (if grease) listed in Guidelines of Security Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 21, §178.3570. See also Lubricant.

H2 LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ЭЙЧ.2 – H2 Lubricant:- lubricants used on equipment and machine parts in locations where there is no possibility that the lubricant or lubricated surface contacts food. Because there is not the risk of contacting food, these lubricants do not have a defined list of acceptable ingredients. They cannot, however, contain intentionally heavy metals such as antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury or selenium. Also, the ingredients must not include substances that are carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or mineral acids. See also Lubricant.

H3 LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ЭЙЧ.3 – H3 Lubricant:- also known as Soluble or Edible Oil. These are used to clean and prevent rust on hooks, trolleys and similar equipment. See also Lubricant.

HA = HECTARE

HA = HUMIC ACID

HAB = HOUSE AIR WAYBILL

HABERGEON = XX – Habergeon is a medieval jacket of mail shorter than a hauberk; hauberk.

HABICK = XX – Habick is an instrument used during the Middles Ages to hold fabric under tension during its final preparation and dressing. It is roughly equivalent to the modern stenter rail.

HABILIMENTS = XX (или ОДЕЯНИЯ) – Habiliments:- the dress characteristic of an occupation or occasion.

HABIT = ХАБИТУС (или ГАБИТУС, или (ВНЕШНИЙ) ОБЛИК) – Habit:- the characteristics of growth and general appearance of a plant. Habit is the general form and growth pattern of a plant. / Под Хабитусом или Габитусом, от Латинского слова Habitus, означающее Внешность или Наружность, понимается:- (i) наружный вид, облик Растения или Животного; (ii) наружный вид, облик кристалла, минерала; (iii) внешний облик человека, его телосложение, конституция, осанка.

HABIT = ТЕЛОСЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ВНЕШНИЙ ОБЛИК) – Habit:- a costume characteristic of a calling, rank, or function; a costume worn for horseback riding.

HABITAT = ХАБИТАТ (или ГАБИТАТ, или ОБИТАЛИЩЕ, или МЕСТООБИТАНИЕ, или МЕСТО ОБИТАНИЯ, или МЕСТО ПРОИЗРАСТАНИЯ, или МЕСТО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ, или ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ СРЕДА) – Habitat is a part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism naturally occurs or can establish. Habitat is the place in which a Plant, or other organisms, naturally grows or lives. Habitat is the physical location or type of environment in which a Plant or an organism is found.

HABUTAI = ХАБУТАЙ – Habutai is one of the most basic plain weaves, it is normally a lining silk, but can also be used for T-shirts, lampshades, summer blouses or very light lingerie. It is very lightweight and easy to dye. Habutai is a soft, lightweight silk dress fabric originally woven in the gum on hand looms in Japan. It is sometimes confused with China silk, which is technically lighter in weight. Habutai:- silk. Plain weave. Very light weight and soft. A little heavier than China Silk, but similar. Sold by weight measure known Momme (1 momme = 3.75 g). Made from waste silk that can be twisted. It is piece dyed or printed and sized. Has many defects in the cloth which has a ‘shot-about’ appearance but this does not effect the cloth. Comes from Japan – originnally woven on Japanese hand looms. Lighter than shantung but heavier than silk. / Общее название для многих Японских шёлковых тканей типа Че-су-чи.

HACCP = HAZARD ANALYSIS CRITICAL CONTROL POINT

HACKLES = ЩЕТИ (или ГРЕБНИ, или МЫКАНИЦЫ, или ГРЕБЕННЫЕ ПЛАНКИ, или ПЛАНКИ С ЖЕЛЕЗНЫМИ ЗУБЬЯМИ ДЛЯ ЧЕСАНИЯ ЛЬНА И ПЕНЬКИ) – Hackle is a tool for separating the long flax fibers from the short material. A hackle may also be used with a comb to process wool fibers. Hackles:- the comb for dressing flax or hemp. / Щеть (во множественном числе – Щети).

HACKLING = (МАШИННОЕ) ЧЕСАНИЕ – Hackling is a cleaning the remaining woody particles and separation of the fibers. This is done by drawing the flax fibers through the hackles. Traditionally, there are three sets of hackles that are used to progressively process the fibers. The previous step would be ‘rippling’. Hackling is a combing process that prepares the flax fibers for spinning by removing short lengths of fiber, leaving only longer ones and laying them parallel. It may be done by hand or by machine. / Чесание льна.

HAGBERG FALLING NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ПАДЕНИЯ ХАГБЭРЬЯ – The Hagberg Falling Number (HFN) is a measure of the quality of Wheat and its suitability for certain processes. In practice it is a measure of the viscosity of a broth made from the grain. A sample of the grain is ground, mixed with water and heated. It is put into a narrow tube and the time taken in seconds for a weighted plunger to fall a fixed distance is noted. Low Hagberg indicates high enzyme activity and onset of sprouting. A threshold of 250 seconds is used for breadmaking Wheat and samples with low Hagberg are rejected. Low Hagberg Wheat produces bread with a dark crust color and a weak, sticky crumb that cannot be sliced. The Hagberg test is used worldwide. It measures the time, in seconds, a plunger takes to descend through a heated mixture of ground grain and water. The test provides an indirect estimate of alphaamylase activity. See also Falling Number. 1960:- Sven Hagberg developed a rapid, original method for determining α-amylase activity in sprout-damaged grain. 1961 Sven Hagberg named the method ‘Falling-Number’ (FN) with a simple modification. 1962:- Harald Perten founded Perten Instruments AB (Kungens Kurva, Sweden) and commercialized falling number apparatus. 1968:- International Association of Cereal Science and Technology approved the method as ICC Standard No. 107/1. 1972 The method was implemented as an Official AACC Method 56-81B (AACC is short for the American Association of Cereal Chemists). 1982:- The International Organization for Standardization approved the method as ISO 3093. Pasta/noodle made with low FN flour is fragile, soft and mushy. More starch is lost to cooking water, making the water cloudy. Production problems with low FN flour – uneven extrusion, strand stretching, and irregularities in drying. Traditionally, predicting amylase content for grain trade and the milling and baking industry has relied on a combination of visual inspection and laboratory testing using the conventional Hagberg Falling Number (HFN) test. Developed over 40 years ago, this complicated test requires costly laboratory equipment to estimate alpha-amylase activity in Wheat. Generally, a falling number of 350 seconds or longer indicates a low alpha-amylase enzyme activity and very sound Wheat quality. As the amount of amylase activity or concentration increases, falling number times decrease and Wheat quality is reduced. HFN below 200 seconds indicates high levels of alpha-amylase activity and poor Wheat quality. Wheat Quality:- (i) Good:- Falling Number (Seconds) – 400, and Amylase (ng/ml extract) – 15; (ii) OK:- Falling Number (Seconds) – 300, and Amylase (ng/ml extract) – 100; (iii) Marginal:- Falling Number (Seconds) – 250, and Amylase (ng/ml extract) – 170; and (iv) Poor:- Falling Number (Seconds) – 150, and Amylase (ng/ml extract) – 350. / Смотрите также Число Падения (Falling Number). Свэн Хагбэрьй (Sven Hagberg). Харальд Пэртэн (Harald Perten) Пэртэн Инструмэнтс А.Бе. (Perten Instruments AB) Кунгэнс Курва (Kungens Kurva), Швеция. Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

THE HAGUE PROTOCOL = ГААГСКИЙ ПРОТОКОЛ – The Hague Protocol is an amendment of the Warsaw Convention at The Hague, 1955-September-28 (aircargo). Protocol to amend the Convention of the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning International Air Carriage (done at the Hague on 1955-September-28). A text amending the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 now in force in most countries with the significant exception of the United States. In 1955, the Hague Protocol to the Warsaw Convention increased the per-passenger liability limitation to USD16 600.00, but the United States still regarded this limit as too low and therefore did not ratify the Protocol. The Warsaw Convention of 1929. The Convention on the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, adopted during the early days of aviation, dominated the field of aviation passenger liability for almost half a century. It limits the liability, except in cases of gross negligence on the part of the carrier, to a maximum of 125 000 Poincaré gold Francs (about USD10 000.00). The Hague Protocol of 1955 doubled the existing limits of liability. In 1971, by the Guatemala City Protocol, the rule of the Warsaw Convention based on presumption of fault yielded to strict liability, irrespective of fault. However, it will be some time before the 1971 protocol comes into force because at least 30 states, including five with major air traffic, must ratify it. (As of May 2002, only 7 states had ratified the protocol). An interesting feature of the Guatemala City Protocol is that although it provides for a limit of about USD 100 000.00 per passenger, there is also provision for a domestic supplement if a state that is party to the protocol wishes to have a higher limit. In 1975, an International Conference on Air Law, convened under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), adopted new amendments to the Warsaw Convention, as amended by the Hague Protocol. Under the new provisions, the carrier is responsible for cargo damage, irrespective of fault. Another major change concerns the method of calculating the liability limits by turning from a solely gold monetary basis to a dual system, allowing countries that are members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to base passenger, baggage, and cargo liability on Special Drawing Rights (SDR), whereas countries not members of the IMF would declare liability limits in monetary units based on gold. The Guadalajara Convention of 1961. The Guadalajara Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, contains rules with regard to carriage performed by other than the contracting carrier, that is to say, by a carrier that had not issued the ticket to the passenger, or the air waybill to the consignor. In this case, both the contracting carrier and the actual carrier would be held jointly and severally liable under the Warsaw Convention or that convention as amended by the Hague Protocol. / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

THE HAGUE RULES = ГААГСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА – The Hague Rules means the provision of the International Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels, Belgium on 1924-August-25. Rules governing the carriage of goods by sea and identifying the rights and responsibilities of carriers and owners of cargo. These rules were published in 1924 following an international convention and were subsequently given the force of law by many maritime nations. International Agreement setting forth conditions governing the carriage of goods by sea. Article IV, Rule 5, states that liability for the shipowners negligence is limited to USD500.00 per unit. The Hague Rules package limit is Sterling 100.00. US COGSA (short for the US Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of 1936) USD500.00 per package. Hague Visby is 555.67 SDR's. Hamburg Rules 2.50 SDR's per kg or 835.00 SDR's per package. Warsaw Convention USD20.00 per kg. Code of minimum conditions for the carriage of cargo under a bill of lading. International convention for the unification of rules, pertaining to Bills of Lading (1924). These Rules describe the responsibilities of ocean Carriers. A multilateral maritime treaty adopted in 1921 at The Hague, Netherlands. Standardizes liability of an international carrier under the Ocean Bill of Lading. Establishes a legal floor for Bill of Lading. At the moment the international carriage of goods by sea is governed by the Hague Rules (1924), the Hague-Visby Rules (1968), and the Hamburg Rules (1978). See also The Hague-Visby Rules, and The Hamburg Rules. / Гаагские Правила – основные положения, определяющие объём и формы ответственности судовладельца при перевозке груза. Гаагские Правила – международные основные положения, определяющие объём ответственности судовладельцев при перевозке грузов по коносаментам. Гаагские Правила подразумевают под собой положение Международной Конвенции по Унификации Некоторых Правил, Касающихся Коносамента (The International Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading), подписанное в Брюсселе, Бельгия 25 Августа 1924. Они являются сводом правил, определяющих права и привилегии морских перевозчиков грузов. Основные положения, определяющие объём ответственности судовладельцев при перевозке грузов по коносаментам, были разработаны Международной Ассоциацией Юристов и рассмотрены на Конференции в Гааге в Сентябре 1921. После внесения изменений Гаагские Правила были окончательно приняты и вошли в качестве положения в Международную Конвенцию по Унификации Некоторых Правил, Касающихся Коносамента. Появление этих правил было вызвано необходимостью единообразного толкования условий коносамента, используемого в международных перевозках с участием в них большого числа организаций (судовладельцев, грузоотправителей, банков, страховых компаний), интересы которых не всегда совпадают друг с другом. Согласно Гаагских Правил перевозчик обязан проявить должную заботу, чтобы его судно было мореходным, снаряжённым и снабжённым всем необходимым, он должен также надлежащим образом укомплектовать экипаж судна, обеспечить пригодность грузовых помещений к приёму, перевозке и сохранности груза. Кроме того, эти правила возлагают на перевозчика обязанность надлежащим образом и с проявлением должной заботы загружать, укладывать, перевозить, сохранять, выгружать и обращаться с перевозимым грузом. В данных правилах чётко оговорено, что любой пункт, статья или условие в контракте перевозки (коносаменте), освобождающие перевозчика от ответственности за убытки, возникающие вследствие небрежности, вины или упущений последнего, либо уменьшающие эту ответственность иным образом, чем это предусмотрено Гаагскими Правилами, считаются недействительными и не имеют юридической силы и правовых последствий. Согласно этим правилам перевозчик освобождается от ответственности за потери или убытки, явившиеся результатом действия непреодолимой силы, карантинных ограничений, восстания, гражданских волнений, скрытых пороков груза, небрежности и упущений капитана, лоцмана, членов экипажа судна в судовождении или управлении судном, а также иных причин, если последние не вызваны недостатком должной заботы со стороны перевозчика. Поправки и изменения в Гаагские Правила были внесены 23 Февраля 1968 Брюссельским Протоколом по пересмотру Гаагских Правил для коносаментов (так называемыми Гаагско-Висбайскими Правилами (The Hague-Visby Rules)), а также Гамбургскими Правилами (The Hamburg Rules) Конвенции Организации Ообъединённых Наций по Морской Перевозке Товаров от 1978 (The United National Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea of 1978).

THE HAGUE–VISBY RULES = ГААГСКО–ВИСБЮНСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА (или ГААГСКО–ВИСБИНСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА) – New name for the Hague Rules as amended in 1968 at Visby, Sweden. The Hague-Visby Rules means the Hague Rules as amended by the protocol signed at Brussels, Belgium on 1968-February-23. A set of rules, amending the Hague Rules published in 1968 and subsequently given the force of law by many maritime nations. The Hague-Visby Rules means the provisions of The Hague Rules 1924 as amended by the Protocol adopted at Brussels on 1968-February-23, and 1979-December-21 (SDR Protocol) where applicable. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein it is expressly agreed that nothing herein shall contractually apply the Hague-Visby Rules to the bill of lading and they shall apply only when compulsorily applicable by the law governing the bill of lading. A set of rules, amending the Hague Rules published in 1968 and subsequently given the force of law by many maritime nations. The Hague-Visby Rules are a set of international rules for the carriage of goods by sea. The official title is 'International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading' and was drafted in Brussels in 1924. After being amended by the Brussels Amendments (officially the 'Protocol to Amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills

of Lading') in 1968, the Rules became known as the Hague-Visby Rules. A final amendment was made in the SDR Protocol in 1979 (SDR (short for the Special Drawing Rights) as defined by the International Monetary Fund and applied by the SDR Protocol (1979) signed at Brussels on 1979-December-21 to amend the Hague Rules). The premise of the Hague-Visby Rules is that a carrier has far greater bargaining power than the shipper; and that to protect the interests of the shipper/cargo-owner, the law should impose minimum obligations upon the carrier. At the moment the international carriage of goods by sea is governed by the Hague Rules (1924), the Hague-Visby Rules (1968), and the Hamburg Rules (1978). See also The Hague Rules, and The Hamburg Rules. / Новое название для Гаагских Правил, дополненных в 1968 в Висбю (может также произноситься как Висби), Швеция.

HAIK = АЙК (или НАКИДКА) – Haik is a voluminous piece of usually white cloth worn as an outer garment in northern Africa. / женская накидка.

HAIL = ОКЛИК – Hail (maritime term):- to address a vessel, to come from, as to hail from some port (call).

HAIR = ВОЛОС – Hair is a long thin epidermal appendage, either formed from a single elongated cell or consisting of a single row of cells. See also Arachnoid, Barbate, Canescence, Capillaceus, Capillatus, Ciliate, Cephalium, Coma, Felt, Glabrous, Glochids, Hirsute, Lanate, Lasiacantha, Penicillate, Pubescent, Pubispina, Scabrous, Trichome, Villous, Woolly. Hair is a uni- or multi-cellular epidermal outgrowth. / Под Волосами понимаются роговые производные кожи, образующие волосяной покров у млекопитающих животных и человека. Содержат пигменты, определяющие их окраску, защищают тело от механических повреждений и потери тепла. Нижний ярус волосяного покрова у многих млекопитающих образует Подшёрсток. У некоторых животных (Носороги, Слоны) кожа почти лишена волос. С волосами обычно связаны сальные, а иногда и потовые железы. У многих млекопитающих весной и осенью происходит линька. Волосы у человека в среднем 2–4 года. Подшёрсток или Пуховые Волосы, нижний ярус волосяного покрова (шерсти) у большинства млекопитающих. Подшёрсток представлен извитыми тонкими мягкими волосами и выполняет основную теплоизоляционную функцию шёрстного покрова. У некоторых животных (например, у мериносовых Овец) подшёрсток образует весь волосяной покров, у других (например, у Кабарги) он почти отсутствует. Хорошо выражен у животных, приспособленных к холодному климату, а также у водных животных. Подшёрсток – наиболее ценная часть Шерсти.

HAIRCLOTH = ВОЛОСЯНОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ВОЛОСЯНАЯ БОРТОВКА, или БОРТОВЫЙ ВОЛОС) – Haircloth is a stiff, wiry fabric made from a combination of natural or man-made fibers with animal hair filling, usually mohair (goat) or horsehair. It is used in upholstery and as interfacing and stiffening because of its strength. Haircloth:- any of various stiff wiry fabrics especially of horsehair or camel hair used for upholstery or for stiffening in garments.

HAIRCUT = НАВАР (или СТРИЖКА) – Haircut is the difference between the market value of a security and its value when used as collateral. The haircut is intended to protect a collateral taker from losses due to declines in collateral values. In computing the value of assets for purposes of capital, segregation, or margin requirements, a percentage reduction from the stated value (e.g., book value or market value) to account for possible declines in value that may occur before assets can be liquidated. Haircut is:- (1) in determining whether assets meet capital requirements, a percentage reduction in the stated value of assets. (2) In computing the worth of assets deposited as collateral or margin, a reduction from market value. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). Под Наваром понимается разность между рыночной оценкой ценной бумаги и её оценкой на момент заклада в качестве обеспечения. , например, . Стрижка – термин, использующийся в области операций с ценными бумагами и означающий фактор риска, применяемый для оценки ценных бумаг при расчёте чистого капитала брокера-дилера. Фактор риска варьирует в соответствии с классом ценных бумаг, их рыночным риском и сроком до погашения. Например, государственные ценные бумаги (governments), являющиеся эквивалентами наличных средств, могут иметь фактор риска 0%, ценные бумаги на капитал – 30%, а просроченные инвестиции (ценные бумаги, сроки погашения по которым уже прошли) с невысокой вероятностью выплат могут иметь фактор риска 100%.

HAIRCUTTING = СТРИЖКА – Haircutting:- when securities such as stocks and bonds are used as the investment margin, they are discounted at a percentage to determine their collateral value. Discounting these securities by a certain percentage to determine their margin value is referred to as Haircutting. This is in contrast to cash where the entire amount of the deposit is used for the margin. If for example, a stock is discounted by 30%, only 70% of the particular stock can be used as margin.

HAIR FIBERS = ВОЛОСЯНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Hair Fibers are wool-like fibers from animals other than sheep, including the Alpaca, Llama, Vicuna, Cashmere Goat, Angora Goat, Angora Rabbit and Bactrian Camel.

HAIRLINE = ТОНКИЙ КОНТУРНЫЙ РИСУНОК (или ТОНКАЯ ВОЛОСЯНАЯ ЛИНИЯ, или ОЧЕНЬ МЕЛКИЙ РИСУНОК) – Hairline is a fabric with a hairline design, namely a textile design consisting of lengthwise or crosswise lines usually one thread wide.

HAIRPIN LACE = ШПИЛЕЧНОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Hairpin Lace is a delicate, narrow lace worked over a hairpin or a special hairpin-shaped, loom-like tool.

HAIR SHIRT = ВЛАСЯНИЦА (или ВОЛОСЯНАЯ РУБАШКА) – Hair Shirt is a shirt made of rough animal hair worn next to the skin as a penance.

HAIRY = ВОЛОСАТОЕ (или ШЕРСТИСТОЕ, или ОТЩЕПИВШЕЕСЯ) – Hairy is:- (1) a term describing a woven fabric defect characterized by a hairy appearance due to broken fibers or filaments. Principle causes are underslashed warp; rough drop wires, heddles, or reed; fabric slippage on take-up drum; rough shuttles; cut glass, dents, or reeds in warper; and damage in slashing. (2) A term describing a fabric intentionally made with a hairy surface; such fabrics are usually produced from spun yarns. See also Fuzziness, and Fuzzy.

HAIRY CLOTH = ШЕРСТИСТОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Hairy Cloth:- the fibers in the yarn have been roughened before, during or after weaving.

HALF–BLOOD WOOL = ПОЛУКРОВНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Half-Blood Wool:- designation of a grade classification immediately below the fine grade. / Бостонский термин мериносовой шерсти, идентичный шерсти Halfbred. Полукровная Шерсть – тонина волокна 20–23.5 микрон.

HALF BOOT = ПОЛУСАПОГ (или ПОЛУБОТИНОК) – Half Boot is a boot with a top reaching above the ankle and ending below the knee.

HALF–HEIGHT = С НЕПОЛНОЙ ВЕРХНЕЙ РАМОЙ – Half-Height:- identical to the open top, but with 4'3" ends and not the standard 8'6". Suitable for the carriage of heavy cargo as the box weight is considerably less. 20' only. / Идентичен открытому сверху контейнеру, за исключением наличия бортов нестандартной высоты 8 футов и 6 дюймов, а 4 фута и 3 дюйма. Применяется

для перевозки тяжёлых грузов, поскольку вес такого контейнера значительно легче стандартного. По своей длине ограничены лишь 20-футовыми контейнерами.

HALF–HEIGHT OPEN TOP CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР НА БАЗЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ С НЕПОЛНОЙ ВЕРХНЕЙ РАМОЙ – Half-Height Open Top Container is a half-height container with no roof, which is particularly suitable for heavy and compact cargo. The container can be loaded through the open top using a crane. Due to the reduced height of this container, the rates on container ships can sometimes be more favorable.

HALF–LIFE = ПОЛОВИНА ЖИЗНИ (или ПЕРИОД ПОЛУРАСПАДА, или ПЕРИОД ПОЛУВЫВЕДЕНИЯ, или ПЕРИОД ПОЛУРАЗЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Half-Life is the time taken for a herbicide to be degraded by 50%. Half Life is the time taken for the value of something to reduce to half of that value. Of a radioactive isotope, the time taken for half of the atoms to decay. / Период Полураспада или Период Полувыведения радиоактивного изотопа.

HALF–MAST = ПРИСПУЩЕННОЕ – Half-Mast (maritime term):- the position of a flag when lowered halfway down.

HALF PICK = ХХ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Half Pick:- in case of rapier looms, if the second rapier does not collect the weft, it shall stop in between, and we get half pick.

HALF SIBS = ПОЛУСИБСЫ (или ПОЛУРОДСТВЕННЫЕ) – Half Sibs are the individuals derived from crosses in which one of the two parents is common. / Под Сибсами понимаются потомки одних родителей, родные братья и сёстры. Термин используется в генетике человека и животных.

HALF–SLIP = ПОЛУКОМБИНАЦИЯ (или НИЖНЯЯ ЮБКА) – Half-Slip:- a topless slip with an elasticized waistband.

HALFTONE = ПОЛУТОН (или АВТОТИПИЯ) – Halftone:- a uniform series of dots that give the appearance of a lighter shade of a solid color. The number of dots-per-inch is called the Line Count or Frequency. The amount of coverage is determined by the percentage of dots.

HALLIARD = ФАЛ (или ГАРДЕЛЬ) – Halliard or Halyard (maritime term):- ropes used for hoisting gaffs and sails, and signal flags.

HALLMARK = ПРОБИРНОЕ КЛЕЙМО – Hallmark is a mark or number of marks made on gold or silver jewellery and other fabricated products to confirm that the quality is of the carat fineness marked on the item. Hallmark is a mark or number of marks made on gold, silver or platinum jewellery and other fabricated products to confirm that the quality is of the fineness marked on the item. See website:- http://www.thegoldsmiths.co.uk. Hallmark is a stamped impression on the surface of a precious metals bar and their alloys that indicates the producer, serial number, weight, and purity of metal content. / Пробирное Клеймо – проштампованный на поверхности слитка благородных металлов и их сплавов оттиск, который отражает производителя, серийный номер, вес и чистоту содержащегося в слитке металла. Клеймо Пробы. Именник – это клеймо производителя. Так, первая цифра показывает год клеймения, следующая за ней буква – шифр Госинспекции, производившей операцию. Ещё две-три буквы – это кодированное имя предприятия-производителя. Ювелиры обязаны ежегодно перерегистрировать именник, меняя первую цифру в связи с наступлением нового года.

HALO = ГАЛО (или СИЯЮЩЕЕ, или ОРЕОЛЬНОЕ) – Halo is the off-shade color fringe effect often seen in direct application dyeing when used mixed-color dyes. It is common for different color dyes of the same family to migrate at different rates when solutions are applied to fabric. For example, a purple made by mixing Red MX-8B (usually called Fuchsia) and Turquoise MX-G tends to produce strong turquoise halos. If a drop of dye solution is applied to soda ash pre-soaked fabric, the red component quickly stops moving outward, but the turquoise continues to migrate outward much longer, resulting in a too-red center with a turquoise halo. This can be very difficult to control, other than by selection of the dyes used for mixtures. Because black dyes are almost always mixtures, haloing often occurs with black. Halo:- an area of light color surrounding a localized thick portion of the fabric after dyeing. Note:- this defect is often caused by migration of dye during drying or by less dye reaching the area around the thkkening (e.g., knot, slub, gout) during pad dyeing. / Туркуаз (в переводе с Французского языка – Бирюза или Бирюзовое) Эм.Экс.-Дьжи. (Turquoise MX-G). Ореол (halo):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; более светлая зона, окружающая большой участок полотна после крашения. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при использовании водорастворимого красителя для плюсования, когда недостаточное количество краски попадает в зону вокруг узла, шишковатости или затканного пуха.

HALOPHYTE = ГАЛОФИТ – Halophyte is a plant adapted to, growing in and tolerating salty environments. / Под Галофитом, от Греческих слов Hál̓s, означающее Соль, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается растение, адаптированное к росту и терпению засолённой окружающей среды.

HALTER = НЕДОУЗДОК (или ХХ) – Halter is a woman's blouse that leaves the back, arms, and midriff bare and that is typically held in place by straps around the neck and across the back.

THE HAMBURG RULES = ГАМБУРГСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА – The Hamburg Rules are rules governing the rights and responsibilities of carrier and cargo interests which may be incorporated into a contract for the carriage of goods by sea either by agreement of the parties or statutorily. These rules were adopted by the United National Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea in 1978. The Hamburg Rules means the rules set out in Schedule 4 and embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978. During the 1970's pressure mounted from developing countries and major shipper nations for a full re-examination of cargo liability regimes. Many, especially developing countries, took the view that the Hague Rules had been developed by 'colonial maritime nations' in 1924, largely for the benefit of their maritime interests, and that the imbalance between shipowners and shipper interests needed to be redressed. This led to the negotiation in 1978 of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg Rules). Rather than just amending the Hague Rules, the Hamburg Rules adopted a new approach to cargo liability. Under the Hamburg Rules the carrier is held responsible for the loss of or damage to goods whilst in their charge, unless they can prove that all reasonable measures to avoid damage or loss were taken. Carrier liability is extended to reflect the different categories of cargo now carried, new technology and loading methods, and other practical problems incurred by shippers such as losses incurred through delays in delivery. The Hamburg Rules were adopted on 1978-March-31 at a diplomatic conference held at Hamburg. The Convention entered into force on 1992-November-01 when the pre-requisite number of countries acceded to the Convention. However, none of the world's major trading nations have acceded to the Hamburg Rules, nor have its provisions been widely incorporated in national legislation, reflecting a general view that the Hamburg Rules have over-compensated in their effort to redress a perceived imbalance in the Hague Rules in favor of shipowners. The Hamburg Rules probably cover less than 5 per cent of world maritime trade. The United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (The Hamburg Rules) Hamburg, 1978-March-30. Scope of application:- (i) The provisions of this Convention are applicable to all contracts of carriage by sea between two different States, if:- (a) the port of loading as provided for in the contract of carriage by sea is located in a Contracting State, or (b) the port of discharge as provided for in the contract of carriage by sea is located in a Contracting State, or (c) one of the optional ports of discharge provided for in the contract of

carriage by sea is the actual port of discharge and such port is located in a Contracting State, or (d) the bill of lading or other document evidencing the contract of carriage by sea is issued in a Contracting State, or (e) the bill of lading or other document evidencing the contract of carriage by sea provides that the provisions of this Convention or the legislation of any State giving effect to them are to govern the contract. (ii) The provisions of this Convention are applicable without regard to the nationality of the ship, the carrier, the actual carrier, the shipper, the consignee or any other interested person. (iii) The provisions of this Convention are not applicable to charter-parties. However, where a bill of lading is issued pursuant to a charter-party, the provisions of the Convention apply to such a bill of lading if it governs the relation between the carrier and the holder of the bill of lading, not being the charterer. (iv) If a contract provides for future carriage of goods in a series of shipments during an agreed period, the provisions of this Convention apply to each shipment. However, where a shipment is made under a charter-party, the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article apply. At the moment the international carriage of goods by sea is governed by the Hague Rules (1924), the Hague-Visby Rules (1968), and the Hamburg Rules (1978). See also The Hague Rules, and The Hague-Visby Rules. / Гамбургские Правила – правила, определяющие права и ответственность перевозчика, являются положением Конвенции Организации Объединённых Наций по Морской Перевозке Товаров (The United National Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea). Они были адаптированы на дипломатической конференции в Гамбурге, Германия 31 Марта 1978 и вступили в силу 01 Ноября 1992.

HAMMER = МОЛОТ – Hammer is a bullish reversal candlestick pattern when an asset moves significantly lower after the open, but rallies to close well above the intraday Low. The resulting candlestick looks like a square lollipop with a long stick. The opposite of Hanging Man. The Hammer candlestick pattern forms after a prolonged downtrend. It is considered a strong reversal signal. On the day of the hammer candle, there is strong selling as the market opens up. As the day goes on, however, the market recovers and closes near the unchanged mark, or in some cases even higher. American International Group (AIG) provides a good example of the hammer formation. On June 24, AIG formed a hammer pattern after a prolonged downtrend. The stock opened at USD43.01 and made a low of USD41.53 before closing at USD42.30. Although the stock stabbed lower, it recovered and closed near its opening price, indicating that buyers came in at the lower levels. A reasonable entry point for this particular hammer pattern would be at the high of June 23 at USD43.04. On June 25, AIG opened at USD42.85 and once USD43.01 was broken, longs could have been initiated with a stop loss at the June 23 low of USD41.53. AIG in the coming sessions made a high of USD46.83. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков на свечном графике под Молотом понимается молотообразная бычья свечная модель разворота, когда цена на актив значительно падает после открытия, но к закрытию поднимается немного выше дневного минимума. Отображаемая свеча выглядит как квадратный леденец на длинной палочке. В противоположность Висельнику (Hanging Man).

HAMMOCK = ГАМАЧНАЯ (или ГАМАК) – This cloth, as the name implies, is used in the making of Hammocks. It is made strong and durable to stand the strain and wear that it is subjected to and can be woven on almost any or dinary loom. It is generally made in three grades, viz., best, medium and low. The best grades are generally made on the Jacquard loom, so that very elaborate patterns may be introduced. A 400 tie-up is generally used, but any tie may be used according to the requirements of the design and quality of the cloth. The warp is generally composed of three or four or more colors of yarn, the colors being very bright and contrasting, such colors as green, red gold and black taking a prominent Tart. The design is generally an extensive and elaborate one and in stripe form, but designs of the following character are sometimes employed, with particulars as follows:- design. The warp is woven with an even tension and where a gauze or leno weave is used, two or more beams are necessary and the necessary slackners. When the warp is composed of several colors of yarn, the filling is generally used undyed or in one solid color. Semi-fancies (generally of medium quality) and plain or lower grade cloths may be woven on harness looms (16 to 24 harness being employed). Plain or lower grade cloths are sometimes woven in looms having a cross-weaving or gauze-reed attachment when the weave is a gauze or leno, which is generally the case. These cloths (medium grade) are not made as strong and compact as the first quality; the particulars being as follows:- Warp:- 14 ends per 1 in, % cotton, 7 x 2 dent reed. Filling:- 12 picks per 1 in, % cotton. The weave is generally a semi-fancy one, i.e. plain weave for 2 in or 3 in and then a gauze stripe or gauze stripes at irregular intervals across the warps. The colorings in warp are similar to the first grade coloring, and the design Is less elaborate, sometimes on the following order:- picture. The cheapest qualities are much lighter in weight and more open in texture, the particulars being as follows:- Warp:- 8 ends per 1 in, % cotton, 8 dent reed x 2; mess every other dent Filling:- 7 picks per 1 inch (in), % cotton. The weave is generally a gauze one, one that is largely used, being 3 picks plain and 1 pick gauze. This quality is often made with undyed cotton warp and filling and is dyed in the piece a solid color. It may also be made with colored warp Lhreads, but on account oi the scarcity of warp threads less effective results are obtained than are obtained in the first two grades. A typical sample Is herewith enclosed, but is a little better quality than the particulars given refer to. These cloths are generally made by manufacturers who make up their own cloths into hammocks and sell in this form. They require no finishing, as they are made up into hammocks in the condition as taken from the looms, except in cases where the goods are to i/e dyed. Drapery for Hammocks:- in making hammocks, hangings or draperies are employed and these cloths are closely related to the hammock cloth. They ore made on the same looms as hammock cloths and are of the same texture. The yarn used is the same generally, but the cloth need not be as strong aa the body cloth. The ends and picks per 1 in may be a little lowar. The drapery cloths are made two in a width, there being 12 in or 14 in of the reed empty between the two cloths. The filling is thrown across m tine regular manner, and when the cloth is woven, the filling is cut in the centre of space between the cloths and the ends thus formed constitute the fringe of the hangings, which fringe is knotted in various ways to make the hanging more effective. In order to secure the warp threads at the inside edge of drapery while weaving, the two ends nearest the fringe side are made to cross each other in weaving and make a firm selvage tor the actual cloth. The warp yarn may be either in colored stripe form or solid color, and the filling solid color, or both warp and filling may be in undyed state and dyed in the piece when n-oven. The draperies are made to match tne body, similar colorings and designs being employed. Weaves to Employ:- the best qualities have generally Jacquard effects, and as the texture is not so compact, the plain weave must be used extensively in ground, the figure being either 5 harness satin or 3–1 twill. Low grade cloths are made almost exclusively with the gauze weave, the following being a typical one:- The medium qualities as made on harness looms have weaves of the following character, the plain weave being conspicuous in order to make a firm cloth:- picture. Low grade cloths are made almost exclusively with the gauze weave, the following being a typical one. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Уточина:- .

HAND = МАТРОС (или РАБОЧИЙ) – Hand (maritime term):- a member of the ship's company.

HAND = РУЧНОЙ (МЕТОД) (или НА ОЩУПЬ, или ТУШЕ, или СТРЕЛКА (ПРИБОРА)) – Hand or Handle:- refers to the actual feel of the wool; a good 'handle' has great resilience and softness, fineness, length, strength, and is pleasing to the touch. Hand:- the way the fabric feels when it is touched. Terms like softness, crispness, dryness, silkiness are all terms that describe the hand of the fabric. A good hand refers to shape retention without stiffness. Hand:- a subjective measurement of the reaction obtained from the sense of touch created when handling a fabric, reflecting the many factors which lend individuality and character to a material. The tactile qualities of a fabric, e.g., softness, firmness, elasticity, fineness, resilience, and other qualities perceived by touch. Hand or Handle:- the feel of a fabric. Hand of a fabric is quite subjective, and often difficult to describe. Both chemical and mechanical treatments are frequently used to alter the hand of a fabric. See also Hand-Builder, and Softener. Hand:- the softness of a fabric as judged by feeling it

with your hand. Hand:- the tactile qualities of a fabric, e.g., softness, firmness, elasticity, fineness, resilience, and other qualities perceived by touch.

HANDBAG = РУЧНАЯ СУМОЧКА (или ДАМСКАЯ СУМОЧКА) – Handbag is a bag held in the hand or hung form a shoulder strap and used for carrying small personal articles and money.

HAND–BLOCKED PRINT = НАБИВНАЯ ТКАНЬ РУЧНОЙ НАБИВКИ – Hand-Blocked Print is a fabric that has been printed by hand with wooden or linoleum blocks. See also Printing. Hand-Blocked Print:- fabrics printed by hand with blocks made of wood or linoleum. / Ручная Набойка Деревянными Формами.

HAND–BUILDER = РУЧНОЙ КОМПОНЕНТ – Hand-Builder is a treatment that makes a fabric feel firmer or stiffer. Hand builders are essentially the opposite of fabric softeners. They may be applied to make a fabric easier to manage in sewing, or to make it feel more robust (as for work clothing). Hand builders may be temporary, such as starch, or permanent, such as polymer resins. Hand builders can interfere with dyeing. Some are impossible to remove.

HAND GIRTH = ОБХВАТ КИСТИ – Hand Girth:- to find out your glove size, measure (in inches) around your hand with a tape measure across your palm. You should use your dominant hand, the right if you are right-handed, and the left if you are left-handed. Glove Size Equivalents:- some manufacturers indicate glove sizes by number and others by letters standing for Small, Medium, Large, etc. We always indicate the size of a pair of gloves the same way the manufacturer does. Use the table at the right to translate between 'letter sizes' and 'number sizes'. (A) Measure around the hand at the fullest part (exclude thumb). (B) measure from the tip of the middle finger to the base of the hand. (C) Use the largest of these two measurements for the correct size glove; (D) If you are right handed, take measurements from your right hand; (F) If you are left handed, take measurements from your left hand; (G) The number of inches measured equals the size of the glove, example:- a 7" measurement equals a size 7 glove. Hand Girth or Glove Size is a maximum girth measured over the knuckles (metacarpals) of the open right hand, fingers together and thumb excluded. Measure your dominant hand with a tape measure around the knuckles in inches (your left if you are left handed and your right if you are right handed). The size that you measure in inches, is your glove size, so if you measure 9 inches (for men), you will need a medium (M) glove. Please remember that if the gloves are too tight on your hands they may make your hands feel cold, so if in doubt go up a size! Some manufacturers indicate glove sizes by number and others by letters standing for XXS (Extra Extra Small), XS (Extra Small), S (Small), M (Medium), L (Large), XL (Extra Large), XXL (Extra Extra Large or Double Extra Large), and XXXL (Extra Extra Extra Large); or by years for children – 5 yrs, 6–9 yrs, 10–13 yrs. / Обхват Кисти:- максимальный обхват кисти в сантиметрах в плоскости, проходящей через пястно-фаланговый сустав, пальцы сжаты вместе, за исключением большого пальца. Длина Кисти:- расстояние в сантиметрах от первой складки у основания кисти правой руки до кончика среднего пальца. Измеряют при выпрямленной ладони, сжатых пальцах и вытянутом большом пальце. Люди разных профессий ежедневно используют перчатки для соблюдения правил безопасности и личной защиты. Медицинские работники стараются обезопасить себя при контакте с пациентами от микробов и инфекций. От физических или химических повреждений защищают перчатки работников промышленности, сельского хозяйства, строительной и ремонтной сферы. В пищевой промышленности перчатки надевают, чтобы в еду не попали человеческие микробы. Все люди, пытаясь защитить себя от холода, носят перчатки. Важно знать свой размер перчаток и уметь его определять. Перчатки любого использования следует подбирать по размеру своей руки. В повседневной жизни каждый человек, надевая перчатки, должен чувствовать комфорт и уют, а работники всех сфер – максимально эффективно выполнять свою работу и обеспечивать себе безопасные условия труда. Для распознания размера перчаток из любого материала следует измерить кисть. Кисти у всех людей разные, и существуют перчатки как очень больших, так и очень маленьких размеров. Чтобы определить размер руки для перчаток, нужно взять обычную метровую ленту и наложить на окружность кисти. Мерить окружность нужно в широчайшей части кисти – у основания четырех пальцев. Таким образом, метровая лента показывает число в сантиметрах, которое поможет определить размер подходящих перчаток для любого использования. Интересным фактом является то, что та рука, которая пишет, обычно больше в диаметре, чем вторая. После измерения обхвата кисти и получения какого-то числа можно определить размер перчаток. Стоит учитывать, что размеры мужских перчаток и женских отличаются. Это объясняется тем, что обхват кисти руки у мужчины гораздо больше, чем у женщины. Самый маленький мужской размер перчаток обозначается почти той же цифрой, что и большой размер женских перчаток. Следует обратить внимание, что в мужских перчатках гораздо шире форма пальцев. Женские перчатки намного уже в этом месте. Европейские производители перчаток маркируют размеры цифрами, означающими дюймы. Мужские и женские перчатки по Европейским стандартам имеют одинаковую маркировку. Американский тип маркировки перчаток отличается от Европейского типа тем, что размеры обозначаются буквами. Такой тип маркировки используют для всех видов одежды и аксессуаров во всем мире. Американский тип значительно упрощает выбор перчаток, так как не нужно запоминать цифры, в которых можно запутаться. Достаточно знать всего одну букву.

HAND HELD DEVICE = ПОРТАТИВНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО (или УПРАВЛЯЕМОЕ ВРУЧНУЮ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Hand Held Device is a wireless device utilized by brokers, and Exchange trading floor personnel.

HAND HELD TERMINAL = ПОРТАТИВНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ (или УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ ВРУЧНУЮ ТЕРМИНАЛ) – Hand Held Terminal is a small computer terminal used by floor brokers or floor traders on an exchange to record trade information and transmit that information to the clearing organization.

HANDKERCHIEF = НОСОВОЙ ПЛАТОК – Handkerchief is a small usually square piece of cloth used for various usually personal purposes, as blowing the nose or wiping the eyes, or as an accessory on one's attire.

HANDKERCHIEF LINEN = ЛЬНЯНОЕ ДЛЯ НОСОВЫХ ПЛАТКОВ (или ПЛАТОЧНОЕ ЛЬНЯНОЕ) – Handkerchief Linen is a fine, sheer linen used for handkerchiefs, dresses or blouses, or whenever a lightweight cloth is desired.

HAND–KNOTTED RUG = КОВРИК РУЧНОЙ РАБОТЫ – Hand-Knotted Rug, including Oriental and Persian rugs, is among the most expensive made. Intricate designs are possible. The higher the number of knots to the inch, the finer the rug.

HANDLE = НА ОЩУПЬ – Handle:- the subjective assessment of feel, e.g., roughness, smoothness, pliability and thickness. See also Hand. / На Ощупь:- субъективная оценка испытания качества, например, шершавость, гладкость, гибкость и толщина.

HAND LEAD = РУЧНОЙ ЛОТ – Hand Lead (maritime term):- a lead of from 7 to 14 pounds used with the hand lead line for ascertaining the depth of water in entering or leaving a harbor. Line marked to 20 fathoms.

HAND LENGTH = ДЛИНА КИСТИ – Hand Length is the distance from the center of the most distal wrist crease to the tip of the middle finger. / Длина Кисти:- расстояние в сантиметрах от первой складки у основания кисти правой руки до кончика среднего пальца. Измеряют при выпрямленной ладони, сжатых пальцах и вытянутом большом пальце.

HANDLING = ПЕРЕВАЛКА – Handling is the labor involved in moving product received from the trailer into the warehouse dock and then into the storage location on the 'IN' and moving the product out of the storage location and into a staging location to then be loaded onto a trailer on the 'OUT'. The Warehouse Forklift/Clamp Operator moves product IN and OUT. If additional handling is involved such as opening on days off, pick packing etc, that are not the normal handling as defined in the warehouse contract, these would be defined as additional accessorial charges for handling.

HANDLING = ПЕРЕВАЛКА (или УХОД) – Handling:- a single pick-up, movement and set-down of a loaded or empty pallet.

HANDLING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПЕРЕВАЛКУ – Handling Charge is a charge for normal warehouse handling (inbound or outbound, or both) to customer.

HANDLING COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПЕРЕВАЛКЕ – Handling Costs:- the cost involved in transferring, preparing and otherwise contracting inventory. Handling Costs:- cost to warehouse or the third party logistics (3PL) for all handling operations.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS = ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО ПЕРЕВАЛКЕ (или ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО ОБРАЩЕНИЮ С ГРУЗОМ) – Handling Instructions:- indication how cargo is to be handled. / Указание на то, как следует обращаться с грузом.

HANDLING SERVICE = УСЛУГА ПЕРЕВАЛКИ (или ПЕРЕВАЛОЧНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Handling Service is a service concerning the physical handling of cargo.

HANDLING SYMBOL = СИМВОЛ ПО УХОДУ (или СИМВОЛ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ С ГРУЗОМ, или СИМВОЛ, УКАЗЫВАЮЩИЙ НА СПОСОБ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ С ГРУЗОМ) – Handling Symbols are an essential part of the marking of packages and ensure greater care is taken during cargo handling.

HAND LOOM = РУЧНОЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Hand Loom is:- (1) a weaving devise operated manually; (2) a term used to describe a specially woven sample containing yarn dyes for color judging.

HANDPICKING = РУЧНОЙ СБОР – Handpicking is a removing by hand.

HAND RAIL = ЛЕЕР (или ПОРУЧЕНЬ) – Hand Rail (maritime term):- a steadying rail of a ladder (banister).

HAND ROPE = ЛЕЕР – Hand Rope (maritime term):- same as 'Grab Rope' (rope). / то же, что и Бакштов или Леер.

HANDSPUN = РУЧНОГО ПРЯДЕНИЯ (или СПРЯДЕННАЯ ВРУЧНУЮ) – Handspun:- yarns which are spun by hand using a spinning wheel or electric spinner.

HAND TAUT = ТУГО НАТЯНУТОЕ ВРУЧНУЮ – Hand Taut (maritime term):- as tight as can be pulled by hand.

HAND TRACTOR = ОДНООСНЫЙ ТРАКТОР С ВЫНОСНЫМ УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ – Hand Tractor is the walk-behind, two-wheel tractor commonly used for land preparation in wetland rice. Also called Power Tiller.

HAND TRUCK = РУЧНАЯ ТЕЛЕЖКА – Hand Truck is the Western hand truck is a device used to transport goods manually with wheels within the side rails. The Eastern hand-truck is similar except the wheels are outside the side rails.

HAND–WASHED WOOL = ВЫМЫТАЯ ВРУЧНУЮ ШЕРСТЬ – Hand-Washed Wool is a wool washed before it is shorn from the sheep.

HAND WEEDING = РУЧНАЯ ПРОПОЛКА (или РУЧНОЕ УДАЛЕНИЕ СОРНЯКОВ) – Hand Weeding is a practical and efficient method used to manually remove weeds within rows and hills; used in areas where a cultivating implement cannot be used.

HAND (WHEEL) JACK OPENING = ХХ – Hand (Wheel) Jack Opening is a space provided in the bottom deck to allow pallet jack wheels to bear on the floor.

HANDYBILLY = ПЕРЕНОСНОЙ НАСОС – Handybilly (maritime term):- a watch tackle (small, handy block and tackle for general use).

HANDYMAX VESSEL = СРЕДНЕТОННАЖНОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО ХЭНДИМЭКС) – Handymax is a naval architecture term for a bulk carrier, typically between 35 000 and 60 000 deadweight tonnage (dwt). A handymax ship is typically 150–200 meters (492–656 feet) in length, though certain bulk terminal restrictions, such as those in Japan, mean that many handymax ships are just under 190 meters in overall length. Modern handymax designs are typically 52 000–58 000 dwt in size, have five cargo holds, and four cranes of 30 metric ton lifting capacity. Handymax Vessels:- inexact term, but normally taken to mean a vessel of about 40 000–48 000 dwt. Handymax-Vessels between 30 000 dwt and 60 000 dwt. The Handymax sector operates in a large number of geographically dispersed global trades, mainly carrying grains and minor bulks including steel products, forest products and fertilizers. Vessels less than 60 000 dwt are built with on-board cranes that enable them to load and discharge cargo in countries and ports with limited infrastructure. / 40 000–48 000 грп. Суда грузоподъёмностью менее 60 000 грп со встроенными кранами на борту, которые позволяют им погружать и разгружать груз в странах и портах с ограниченной инфраструктурой.

HANDYSIZE VESSEL = МЕЛКОТОННАЖНОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО ХЭНДИСАЙЗ) – Handysize Vessels:- inexact term, but normally taken to mean a vessel of about 20 000–35 000 dwt. Although there is no official definition in terms of exact tonnages, Handysize most usually refers to a dry bulk vessel (or, less commonly, to a product tanker) with deadweight of about 15 000–35 000 tons. Above this size are Handymax bulkers (typically 35 000–58 000 tons deadweight); there is no well-defined or widely accepted size sector below 15 000 tons. Handysize is numerically the most common size of bulk carrier, with nearly 2 000 units in service totalling about 43 million tons. Handysize ships are very flexible because their size allows them to enter smaller ports, and in most cases they are 'geared', i.e. fitted with cranes, which means that they can load and discharge cargoes at ports which lack cranes or other cargo handling systems. Compared to larger bulk carriers, handysizes carry a wider variety of cargo types. These include steel products, grain, metal ores, phosphate, cement, logs, woodchips and other types of so-called 'Breakbulk' Cargo. Handysize bulkers are built mainly by shipyards in Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines and India, though a few other countries also have the capacity to build such vessels. The most common industry-standard specification handysize bulker is now about 32 000 mt deadweight on a summer draft of about 10.0 meters, and features 5 cargo holds with hydraulically operated hatch covers, with four 30 metric ton cranes for cargo handling. Some handysizes are also fitted with stanchions to enable logs to be loaded in stacks on deck. Such vessels are often referred to as 'Handy Loggers'. Handysize-Vessels up to 30 000 dwt, which carry exclusively minor bulk cargoes. Historically, the Handysize drybulk carrier sector was seen as the most versatile. Increasingly, however, this has become more of a regional trading, niche sector. The vessels are well suited for small ports with length and draft restrictions and also lacking infrastructure. / могли погружать и разгружать грузы в портах .

HANGER BEAM = ВЕШАЛА (или ВЕШАЛОЧНЫЙ БРУС, или ВЕШАЛОЧНАЯ ПЕРЕКЛАДИНА, или ВЕШАЛОЧНАЯ ШТАНГА) – Hanger Beam is a beam affixed with hanging, looped rope utilised to hang clothing in a hangertainer.

HANGERTAINER = ХЭНГЁТЭЙНЁ (или КОНТЕЙНЕР С ВЕШАЛАМИ) – Hangertainer:- use for all kinds of garment. The containers are specially designed for garment product and related industry. There are some options of using a string or bar system or a combination of both. The containers allow increased flexibility, greater load Internal Capacity and savings on transportation and handling cost. Also known as Garment Container. Hangertainer is a specialized container equipped with hanger beams for the purpose of stowing garments on hangers. / Специальный контейнер, оборудованный вешалами для перевозки швейных изделий на вешалках.

HANG FROM THE YARDS = ХХ – Hang From The Yards (maritime term):- dangle a man from one of the yard arms, sometimes by the neck, if the man was to be killed, and sometimes by the toes, if he was merely to be tortured. A severe punishment used aboard sailing ships long ago. Today, a reprimand.

HANGING MAN = ПОВЕСИВШИЙСЯ (или ВИСЯЩИЙ) ЧЕЛОВЕК (или ВИСЕЛЬНИК) – In technical analysis, Hanging Man is a bearish reversal candlestick pattern when an asset moves significantly lower after the open, but rallies to close well above the intraday Low. The resulting candlestick looks like a square lollipop with a long stick. The opposite of Hammer. The Hanging Man mirrors the hammer. It occurs at a top in the market, signaling a likely price fall. Hanging Man candlestick formations are another reversal pattern. This formation typically happens after a prolonged uptrend when a security moves significantly lower after the open, but rallies to close well above the intraday low. It is important to emphasize that the hanging man pattern is a warning of potential price change, not a signal, in and of itself, to go short. 'Hang 'em high' (right) includes an example found in Alcoa (AA). On February 15 (2013), Alcoa formed a hanging man pattern after a brief uptrend, Alcoa opened at USD9.34 and made a high of USD9.36, a low of USD9.20 and then closed at USD9.32. So after making a low of USD9.20, Alcoa recovered and closed almost near its opening price. A trader might have taken short positions once the February 15 low of USD9.20 was taken out in subsequent trading sessions. This happened on February 19 when Alcoa opened at USD9.31. Once the USD9.20 level was broken, shorts might have been initiated, with a stop loss set at the February 15 high of USD9.36. In later trading sessions, Alcoa reached a low of USD8.30. Although they are relatively reliable, candle patterns are just one tool in a trader's toolbox. Traders should integrate candlestick analysis, moving averages, Bollinger Bands®, price patterns (such as triangles) and indicators (such as stochastic or CCI) to reach trading decisions. Of course, the break of a simple trendline is a powerful message that should not be ignored, particularly when done in the neighborhood of reversal formations. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, медвежья свечная модель разворота, когда цена на актив значительно падает после открытия, но к закрытию поднимается намного выше дневного минимума. Отображаемая свеча выглядит как квадратный леденец на длинной палочке. В противоположность Молоту (Hammer). Элкоа (Alcoa). Пограничные Полосы Болындьжёра®, .

HANGING THREADS = ПРОВИСШИЕ (или СВИСАЮЩИЕ) НИТИ – Hanging Threads:- ends loose on the face of the fabric because the short and long ends of the fabric are not removed by the weaver. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

HANG PICK = ПРОВИСШАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПОДНЫРКА) – Hang Pick is a pick that is caught on a warp yarn knot for a short distance which produces a triangular hole in the fabric. Hang picks usually result from knots that are tied incorrectly, shuttle tension that is too loose, or harness that is timed too early. Hang Pick:- a pick which is out of line for a short distance producing a triangular shaped hole in a fabric. Weaving defect. Defect Name:- Hang Pick or Loopy Filling. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Hang Pick or Loopy Filling:- This defect is the result of the filling hanging on the knot which appears approximately one-half inch above the filling loops in the photograph. During weaving, the filling hangs on the knot for a split second until freed by the stroke of the reed. Severity:- Minor. Hang Pick is a pick, caught on a warp yarn knot for a short distance, producing a triangular-shaped hole in the fabric. Synonym:- Hang Shot. / Подныpка – порок или дефект ткачества. Подныpки не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое. Провисшая Поперечная Нить (hang pick):- порок ткани; короткие петли уточной пряжи на поверхности ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван уточной пряжей, зацепившейся за выступающий узлоуловитель пряжи основы в течение доли секунды во время прибоя уточной нити или пока узел не достигнет опушки ткани.

HANG SENG INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ХЭН СЭН (или ИНДЕКС ОТ ВЕЧНОРАСТУЩЕГО) – The Hang Seng Index (HSI) was launched on 24 November 1969 and is one of the earliest stock market indexes in Hong Kong. Also known as the Hong Kong Blue Chip Index, the HSI measures the performance of largest and most liquid companies listed in Hong Kong. To better reflect the price movements of the major sectors of the market, four sub-indexes were introduced in 1985. The constituent stocks are grouped under Finance, Utilities, Properties, and Commerce and Industry sub-indexes. Constituent stocks of the HSI are selected by a rigorous process of detailed analysis. Only companies with a primary listing on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) are eligible potential constituents. Mainland China enterprises that have H-share listing in Hong Kong will be eligible for inclusion in the HSI if they meet any one of the following conditions:- (i) the H-share company has 100% of its ordinary share capital in the form of H shares which are listed on the SEHK; (ii) the H-share company has completed the process of Share Reform, with the result that there is no unlisted share capital in the company; or (iii) for new H-share IPOs, the company has no unlisted share capital. To be eligible for selection, a company in the Universe:- (i) must be among those companies that constitute the top 90% of the total market capitalization of all primary listed shares on the SEHK (market capitalization is expressed as an average of the past 12 months); (ii) must be among those companies that constitute the top 90% of the total turnover of all primary listed shares on the SEHK (turnover is aggregated and individually assessed for eight quarterly sub-periods for the past 24 months); and (iii) should normally have a listing history of 24 months on the SEHK or meet the requirements of the below Guidelines for Handling Large-cap Stocks Listed for Less Than 24 Months. From the many eligible candidates, final selections are based on the following:- (i) the market capitalization and turnover ranking of the company; (ii) the representation of the relevant sub-sector within the HSI directly reflecting that of the market; and (iii) the financial performance of the company. The HSI is reviewed quarterly. HSI:- Launch Date:- 24 November 1969. Base Date:- 31 July 1964. Base Value:- 100.00. Currency:- HKD. Number of Constituents:- maximum 50. Dissemination:- every 15 seconds. Review Frequency and Rebalance Frequency:- quarterly. Sub-Indexes ((i) HSI Finance Sub-index (HSF); (ii) HSI Utilities Sub-index (HSU); (iii) HSI Properties Sub-index (HSP); and (iv) HSI Commerce & Industry Sub-index (HSC)):- Launch Date:- 2 January 1985. Base Date:- 13 January 1984. Base Value:- 975.47. Currency:- HKD. Number of Constituents:- maximum 50. Review Frequency and Rebalance Frequency:- quarterly. The Hang Seng Index (HSI) is one of the earliest stock market indexes in Hong Kong. Publicly launched on 1969-November-24, the HSI has become the most widely quoted indicator of the performance of the Hong Kong stock market. There are 45 HSI constituent stocks in total. In the future, the number of constituent stocks will be increased to 50 in order to reflect the changes in the Hong Kong stock market and to maintain the index as the most representative market benchmark. To better reflect the price

movements of the major sectors of the market, HSI constituent stocks are grouped into Finance, Utilities, Properties, and Commerce and Industry Sub-indexes. (On 1985-January-02, four sub-indices were established in order to make the index clearer and to classify constituent stocks into four distinct sectors). The Hang Seng Index adopts freefloat-adjusted market capitalisation weighted methodology with a 15% cap on each constituent weighting. In case of H-share constituents, only the H-share portion is taken into calculation. Only companies with a primary listing on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) are eligible potential constituents. Mainland China enterprises that have H-share listing in Hong Kong will be eligible for inclusion in the HSI if they meet any one of the following conditions:- (i) the H-share company has 100% of its ordinary share capital in the form of H shares which are listed on the SEHK; (ii) the H-share company has completed the process of Share Reform, with the result that there is no unlisted share capital in the company; or (iii) for new H-share IPOs, the company has no unlisted share capital. To be eligible for selection, a company in the Universe:- (i) must be among those companies that constitute the top 90% of the total market capitalisation of all eligible shares listed on the SEHK (market capitalisation is expressed as an average of the past 12 months); (ii) must be among those companies that constitute the top 90% of the total turnover of all primary listed shares on the SEHK (turnover is aggregated and individually assessed for eight quarterly sub-periods over the past 24 months); and (iii) should normally have a listing history of 24 months on the SEHK or meet the requirements of the following Guidelines:- Guidelines for Handling Large-cap Stocks Listed for Less than 24 Months. From the many eligible candidates, final selections are based on the following:- (i) the market capitalisation and turnover ranking of the company; (ii) the representation of the sub-sectors within the HSI directly reflecting that of the market; and (iii) the financial performance of the company. The HSI is reviewed quarterly. The Hang Seng Index is a free-float capitalization-weighted index of selection of companies from the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. The components of the index are divided into four subindexes:- Commerce and Industry, Finance, Utilities, and Properties. The index was developed with a base level of 100 as of 1964-July-31. Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited (Hang Seng Indexes), a wholly -owned subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank, was established in 1984 and is Hong Kong's leading index compiler covering Hong Kong and mainland China markets. Hang Seng Indexes calculates and manages the Hang Seng Family of Indexes. Starting in 1969 with the creation of the Hang Seng Index, now widely recognised as the barometer of the Hong Kong stock market, Hang Seng Indexes has been at the forefront of the market, developing numerous market measures to help investors make their investment decisions. Indexes in the Hang Seng Family of Indexes are grouped into four categories:- Flagship Indexes, Benchmark Indexes, Thematic Indexes and Strategy Indexes then classified as Hong Kong-listed, Cross-market or Mainland-listed according to where their constituents are listed. Currently, the Hang Seng Family of Indexes comprises over 250 real-time and daily indexes. Going forward, Hang Seng Indexes will continue to broaden its index series to meet the widening spectrum of investor demand for index investment solutions. The Hang Seng Index (abbreviated:- HSI) is a freefloat-adjusted market capitalization-weighted stock market index in Hong Kong. It is used to record and monitor daily changes of the largest companies of the Hong Kong stock market and is the main indicator of the overall market performance in Hong Kong. These 45 constituent companies represent about 60% of capitalization of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX). Starting from 2011-March-07, the HKEX will extend their trading hours. In the first stage, (opening value will be at 09:20) 09.30–12.00 and 13.30–16.00. In the second stage, from 2012-March-05, the afternoon trade will change to 13.00–16.00, that's mark with the mainland trading hours. HSI was started on 1969-November-24, and is currently compiled and maintained by Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank, one of the largest banks registered and listed in Hong Kong in terms of market capitalisation. It is responsible for compiling, publishing and managing the Hang Seng Index and a range of other stock indexes, such as Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, Hang Seng China AH Index Series, Hang Seng China H-Financials Index, Hang Seng Composite Index Series, Hang Seng China A Industry Top Index, Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index Series and Hang Seng Total Return Index Series. When the Hang Seng Index was first published, its base of 100 points was set equivalent to the stocks' total value as of the market close on 1964-July-31. Its all-time low is 58.61 points, reached retroactively on 1967-August-31, after the base value was established but before the publication of the index. The Hang Seng passed the 10 000.00 point milestone for the first time in its history on 1993-December-10 and, 13 years later, passed the 20 000.00 point milestone on 2006-December-28. In less than 10 months, it passed the 30 000.00 point milestone on 2007-October-18. Its all-time high, set on 2007-October-30, was 31 958.41 points during trading and 31 638.22 points at closing. From 2007-October-30 through 2008-March-09, the index lost 9 426 points or approximately 30%. On September 5, it fell past the 20 000 mark the first time in almost a year to a low of 19 708.39, later closing at 19 933.28. On 2008-October-08, the index closed at 15 431.73, over 50% less than the all-time high and the lowest closing value in over two years. On 2008-October-27, the index fell to 10 676.29 points, having fallen nearly two-thirds from its all-time peak. But stocks passed the 20 000 point milestone again to 20 063.93 on 2009-July-24. The Hang Seng Composite Index Series was launched on 2001-October-03, targeting on providing a broad standard of the performance of the Hong Kong stock market. It was last revamped on 2010-March-08, and comprises 307 constituents (will become 306 from 2010-August-09. The market capitalisation of these companies accounts for about 95% of the total capitalisation of the stocks in Hong Kong. To ensure the impartiality of its operation, Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited established an Independent Advisory Committee to give advice on issues pertaining to the indexes, including constituent changes and the development of new indexes. HSI constituent stocks are selected with the use of extensive analysis, together with external consultation. To be qualified for selection, a company:- (i) must be among those that comprise top 90% of the total market value of all ordinary shares; (ii) must be among those that comprise top 90% of the total turnover on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK); and (iii) should have a listing history of 24 months or meet the requirements of the following Guidelines:- Guidelines for Handling Large-cap Stocks Listed for Less than 24 Months. Among the eligible candidates, final selections are based on their:- (i) market capitalisation and turnover rankings; (ii) representation of the respective sub-sectors within HSI; and (iii) financial performance. Hang Seng means 'ever-growing' in Chinese. Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited (HSIL; headquartered in Hong Kong) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank Limited (headquartered in Hong Kong) which is a principal member of the HSBC Group, which is among the world's largest financial services organizations and holds a 62.14% equity interest in the Bank. The Hang Seng Index (HSI), the most widely quoted gauge of the Hong Kong stock market, includes the largest and most liquid stocks listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK). Features:- (i) the index includes the largest and most liquid stocks listed in Hong Kong; (ii) stocks are freefloat-adjusted for investibility representation; (iii) 15% capping is applied to avoid single stock domination; and (iv) four sector sub-indexes are also available:- Finance; Utilities; Properties; Commerce & Industry. / Хэн Сэн Индэксиз Кампэни Лимитид (Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited) Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Груп (HSBC Group). Индекс от Хэн Сэн (ИХС; Hang Seng Index (HSI)) – это важнейший биржевой индекс Гон Конга. Индекс от Хэн Сэн вычисляется как среднее взвешенное по капитализации значение стоимости акций 45 крупнейших акционерных компаний Гон Конга. Индекс от Хэн Сэн используется для записи и изучения ежедневных изменений крупнейших компаний Гон Конга на фондовом рынке страны, а также является основным индикатором поведения рынка в целом. Эти 45 компаний составляют 65% от общей капитализации Фондовой Биржи Гон Конга. Расчёт Индекса от Хэн Сэн начался 24 Ноября 1969 компанией HSI Services Limited, которая полностью принадлежит Hang Seng Bank, второму по величине капитализации банку Гон Конга. Компания собирает, публикует и анализирует информацию по индексу от Хэн Сэн и ряда других фондовых индексов, таких как Hang Seng Composite Index, Hang Seng HK MidCap Index и прочие. Индекс от Хэн Сэн (Hang Seng Index) – главный показатель эффективности фондового рынка Гон Конга. Индекс составляется на базе акций 33 компаний и включает индексы акций 4 групп компаний:- финансовых компаний (4), фирм по работе с недвижимостью (9),

компаний коммунального хозяйства (6), торговых и промышленных компаний (14). Индекс исчисляется как среднеарифметическое среднее, взвешенное по величине рыночной капитализации, и в значительной степени зависит от акций институтов с большой капитализацией, таких, как Hong Kong Bank, Hang Seng Bank, Hong Kong Land и Cheung Kong.

HANG SHOT = ПРОВИСШИЙ (или СВИСАЮЩИЙСЯ) УТОК (или ПОДНЫРКА) – Hang Shot is a pick that is caught on a warp yarn knot for a short distance which produces a triangular hole in the fabric. Hang shots usually result from knots that are tied incorrectly, shuttle tension that is too loose, or harness that is timed too early. See also Hang Pick. / Смотрите также Подныркa (Hang Pick). Подныркa не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныркaми понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

HANG TAGS = СВИСАЮЩИЕ ЯРЛЫКИ – Hang Tags are important point of sale items that can play a valuable role in attracting consumer attention and relaying important information abut the product to which the tags are attached. The tag is utilized to identify the brand name of the product. Hang tags are also utilized to point out important information about a product or the company that supplies the product. In regards to children's clothing, the hang tag occasionally points out safety issues that should be considered when purchasing the product. Hang tag generally hang from garments on a swift tack. This allows the hang tag to hang on the outside of a garment with out falling all over the floor of the retailer. Integrated hang tag is an integration of price ticket information (UPC Price (short for the US Universal Product Code Price), etc) onto a hang tag. This process eliminates the need for having a hang tag plus a price ticket. The integrated hang tag allows you to merge the creative aspect of hang tags with the boring but necessary information from a traditional price ticket. Essentially, this allows for an updated version of an old fashion price ticket.

HANG THREAD = ПРОВИСШАЯ (или СВИСАЮЩАЯСЯ) НИТЬ (или ПОДНЫРКА) – Hang Thread or Long End:- a short light streak, in a dyed fabric, of similar thickness to that of the warp yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by a partially detached warp yarn lying on the fabric surface, which inhibits the penetration of dye into the fabric beneath it. Defect Name:- Hang Thread. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Hang Thread:- This is the result of a weaver failing to clip the excess thread after repairing a broken end and the cloth inspector failing to remove it in the final inspection. The thread on the face of the fabric restricts the penetration of dye into the fabric beneath it resulting in a light streak. Severity:- Major. / Зависающая Нить; Длинный Конец (hang thread; long end):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; короткая светлая полоса в окрашенной ткани той же толщины, что и пряжа основы. Примечание:- этот порок вызван нитью основы, лежащей на поверхности ткани, которая мешает проникновению краски в ткань под ней. Подныркa не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныркaми понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

HANK = МОТОК (или БУХТА, или ПЕТИНКА, или МОТОЧНАЯ) – (1) Hank:- roving and yarn are spoken of in terms of definite yard lengths per pound for the standard. In cotton, for example, there are 840 yards in one pound of the #1 yarn; worsted is 560 yards; cut wool, 300 yards; run wool, 1 600 yards, etc. A unit of measuring yarn; silk hank being 1 000 yards; worsted hank 560 yards long; cotton hank 840 yards; woolen skein 1 600 yards; jute and linen 3 600 yards. Hank is a package of yarn from a reel, hopefully with the yardage and fiber content noted on a label. This may refer to a specified yardage, as in a hank of worsted yarn contains 560 yards, cotton and silk is 840 yards, and linen is 300 yards. Hank is a standard length of slubbing, roving, or yarn. The length is specified by the yarn numbering system in use, e.g., cotton hanks have a length of 840 yards. In textile manufacture, hank is a unit of measure applied to a length of yarn or to a loose assemblage of fibers forming a single strand, and varying according to the fiber origin. A hank of cotton or of the spun silk made from short lengths of waste silk is 840 yards (770 m) long. A hank of linen is 300 yards (270 m). In worsted yarn, made from combed fiber, there are 560 yards (510 m) to a hank. / упаковка пряжи с мотовила, . Моток хлопчатобумажной пряжи, равный 840 ярдам (768.1 метрам) и состоящий из 7 пасем. Английский Моток льняной пряжи, равный 3 000 ярдов, состоящий из 10 пасем по 300 ярдов (274.2 метров) каждая. Шотландский и Ирландский Моток или Талька льняной пряжи, равный 3 600 ярдам (3 290 метрам) и состоящий из 12 пасем по 300 ярдов (274.2 метров) каждая.

(2) The count, number or size of roving, such as a 1.5 or 2-hank roving. Hank is a term applied to slubbing or roving that indicates the yarn number (count), e.g., a 1.5 hank roving. / Единица длины для определения номера пряжи; Номер продукта в прядильном производстве.

(3) Hank is a skein of reeled yarn. / Моток – пасьма пряжи пасьмовой мотки.

HANKIE = ХЭНКИ (или НОСОВОЙ ПЛАТОК) – Hankie:- handkerchief.

HANK ROVING = БУХТОВАЯ РОВНИЦА (или НОМЕР РОВНИЦЫ) – Hank Roving is a term applied to slubbing or roving that indicates the yarn number (count), e.g., a 1.5 hank roving. See also Hank.

HAP = ПОКРОВ – Hap:- (dialectical) something, as a cloak, that serves as a covering or wrap.

HAPLOID = ГАПЛОИД – Haploid (n) is a cell or an organism with the gametic (n) chromosome number. Haploid:- having a single set of chromosomes. / Под Гаплоидом, от Греческих слов Haplóos, означающее Одиночный или Простой, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается клетка или особь с одинарным (гаплоидным) набором непарных хромосом. Гаплоидны половые клетки, некоторые грибы, водоросли. Под Гаплоидом понимается организм, клетки которого имеют один (гаплоидный) набор непарных хромосом. Составляет, как правило, половину хромосомного набора диплоидной материнской особи. Иногда гаплоидами называются также организмы, полученные от полиплоидных видов и имеющие более одного набора непарных хромосом. Гаплоиды встречаются в естественных условиях (у многих эукариотических микроорганизмов, низших и высших растений и очень редко у животных) и могут быть получены искусственно. Развивается гаплоид из гаметы или из функционально-равноценной ей клетки без оплодотворения. У человека и большинства животных гаплоидны только половые клетки. В селекции растений гаплоиды (путём удвоения у них числа хромосом) пользуются для ускоренного получения гомозиготных линий, равноценных самоопылённым линиям при производстве гибридных семян (например, у Кукурузы), а также для перевода селекционного процесса с полиплоидного на диплоидный уровень. Использование моноплоидов Кукурузы сокращает сроки выведения и испытания новых гибридов на 1–3 года. В генетических исследованиях гаплоиды могут быть привлечены для расшифровки геномного состава вида, исследования спектра мутационной изменчивости и так далее.

HAPLOID PLANT = ГАПЛОИДНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ – Haploid Plant is a Plant regenerated from anther or microspore culture with half the number of chromosomes of the diploid (symbol : n). / из пыльника или микроспоры .

HAPTONASTIC = ГАПТОНАСТИЧЕСКОЕ – Haptonastic is a movement response to a touch stimulus. / Под Гаптонастическим, от Греческих слов Háptō, означающее Прикрепляю, и Nastós, означающее Уплотнённый, понимается движение, .

HARAMI = ХАРАМИ (или БЕРЕМЕННОСТЬ) – In technical analysis, Harami is a two day pattern that has a small body day completely contained within the range of the previous body, and is the opposite color. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Харами понимается двухдневная модель, содержащая небольшое тело последнего дня полностью умещающееся в диапазоне предыдущего тела, и при этом, противоположного цвета.

HARAMI CROSS = КРЕСТ ХАРАМИ – In technical analysis, Harami Cross is a two day pattern similar to the Harami. The difference is that the last day is a Doji. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Крестом Харами понимается двухдневная модель аналогичная Харами (Harami) с той лишь разницей, что последний день отображается как Додзи (Doji).

HARBOR = ПОРТ ПРИПИСКИ (или ГАВАНЬ) – A Harbor or Harbour (US spelling Harbor) is a place of security and comfort, a small bay or other sheltered part of an area of water, usually well protected against high waves and strong currents, and deep enough to provide anchorage for ships and other craft. It is also a place where port facilities are provided, e.g., accommodation for ships and cargo handling facilities. The term Port or Seaport normally includes the harbor and the adjacent town or city suitable for loading goods and embarking men. A Haven is a type of harbor used in literature or in names and adds the idea of refuge. Harbor is a place of shelter for vessels. Most of the time used as an indication for the geographical location. / Место убежища для судов. В большинстве случаев используется в качестве указания для географического положения. Под Гаванью, от Голландского слова Haven, понимается естественно или искусственно защищённая от волн, ветра и течений прибрежная часть водного пространства; место стоянки судов. Гаванью называется также прилегающая к причалам часть портовой акватории, где производят грузовые операции (в соответствии со специализацией по роду перерабатываемых грузов или типу обслуживаемых судов – каботажная, лесная, нефтяная, угольная гавани и так далее) или посадку-высадку пассажиров (пассажирская гавань). Различают гавани для стоянки судов специального назначения (например, военная, рыбачья гавани), ремонта судов (ремонтная гавань) или их отстоя в межнавигационный период (зимовочная гавань).

HARBOR DUES = ПОРТОВЫЕ СБОРЫ (или ПОРТОВЫЕ ПОШЛИНЫ) – Assessment by Port Authorities when vessels enter harbor. Harbor Dues:- various local charges against all seagoing vessels entering a harbor, to cover maintenance of channel depths, buoys, lights, etc. All harbors do not necessarily have this charge.

HARBOR MASTER = ГАВАНЬМЕЙСТЕР (или ПОРТОВЫЙ ИНСПЕКТОР, или ХОЗЯИН ПОРТА, или КАПИТАН ПОРТА) – Harbor Master is an officer who attends to the berthing, etc, of ships in a harbor. Harbor Master is a person usually having the experience of a certificated master mariner and having a good knowledge of the characteristics of the port and its whole area. He administers the entire shipping movements that take place in and within reach of the port he is responsible for.

HARD ACTION = ЖЁСТКОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Hard Action:- in light-weight goods, this may result in stud or socket pulling through the material. The snap fastener manufacturer can be of help in recommending proper tension of stud in socket for weight of garment material. Closure defects, and namely – Snap Fasteners. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

HARD AGROUND = ЖЁСТКАЯ (или ТЯЖЁЛАЯ) ПОСАДКА НА МЕЛЬ (или ПОСАДКА НА ГРУНТ; или ВЫБРОС НА СУШУ или НА МЕЛЬ) – Hard Aground:- a vessel which has gone aground and is incapable of refloating under her own power. A vessel had fetched up hard aground. Before it ran aground on Bligh Reef. Bulker goes hard aground. Well, maybe a better term would be ‘soft aground’. Its been really windy here yesterday and last night with 20 to 30 mph winds out of the west and northwest. Some reports had gusts here in the Stamford area at 50 mph. Combine tge wind.

HARDBOARD = ТВЁРДАЯ ВОЛОКНИСТАЯ ПЛИТА (или ДРЕВЕСНОВОЛОКНИСТАЯ ПЛИТА) – Hardboard is a panel manufactured primarily from interfolded wood fibers consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press and used, for example, in the manufacture of siding products. This refers to Hardboards, generally around 2–3 cm thick, that are used for load securing and for interlayer dunnage or top dunnage. Since these hardboards only has minimal material strength and, in addition, one side of the board is very smooth, they are not suitable for use as dunnage and cannot be reccommended. The exception is use as lateral load distibution or to protected neighboring cargo from low physical loads. / Это относится к твёрдым древесноволокнистым плитам, обычно в пределах 2–3 см толщиной, которые используются для защищённости груза и для межслойного или поверхностного деннажа. Поскольку эти древесноволокнистые плиты имеют слишком малую прочность материала и, в добавок, одна сторона плиты является весьма шершавой, они не приемлемы для использования в качестве деннажа и не могут быть рекомендованы для использования с этой целью. Исключением служит лишь использование в качестве поперечного распределения груза или для защищённого прилегающего друг к другу груза от низких физических нагрузок. Под Древесноволокнистыми Плитами понимается материал, получаемый измельчением древесины в волокнистую массу с последующим формованием из неё плит. Древесноволокнистые плиты подразделяются на:- изоляционно-отделочные, изоляционные, полутвёрдые, сверхтвёрдые и твёрдые. Такие плиты используются в мебельной промышленности и строительстве. Древесноволокнистые Плиты (ДВП) – древесные материалы, вырабатываемые путём отлива на сетке (аналогично отливу картона) из обычной, а также из рафинёрной, дефибраторной и другой древесной массы. Существуют два способа производства древесноволокнистых плит:- (i) мокрый – в присутствии воды; и (ii) сухой – без воды с добавлением 4–8% синтетической смолы. Для повышения механической прочности, а также стойкости против влаги, огня, действия насекомых и микроорганизмов в состав плит вводят смолы, гидрофобизирующие вещества, антипирены, антисептики и тому подобное. После отлива плиты сушат (мягкие, изоляционные плиты) или прессуют (полутвёрдые, твёрдые и сверхтвёрдые). Размеры плит (мм):- длина 1 200–5 500, ширина 1 000–2 140, толщина 2.5–12. Древесноволокнистые плиты применяют в строительстве для теплоизоляции кровли, стен, перекрытий, для отделки помещений, в производстве мебели и так далее. Древесноволокнистая Плита – листовой материал, изготовленный путём горячего прессования или сушки ковра из древесных волокон с введением при необходимости связующих и специальных добавок. Существуют два способа производства древесноволокнистых плит:- мокрый (без добавки связующего вещества) и сухой (требующий введения в измельчённую древесину синтетической смолы). Различают сверхтвёрдые, твёрдые, полутвёрдые, изоляционно-отделочные и изоляционные древесноволокнистые плиты. При производстве древесноволокнистых изоляционных плит клеи в древесную массу не добавляются. Твёрдая ДВП – прессованная древесноволокнистая плита плотностью более 800 кг/куб.м. Твёрдые плиты производятся из механической древесной массы, получаемой путём размола технологической щепы и опилок. Древесная масса с добавленными в неё скрепляющими клеями подаётся в прессмашины, где прессуется под высоким давлением и температурой. Твёрдые плиты применяются в строительстве как панельный и изоляционный материал, а также используются в мебельном производстве и для изготовления дверей.

HARD COMMODITIES = ТВЁРДЫЕ РОДЫ СЫРЬЯ – Hard Commodities are the ones extracted through mining. Those include precious metals (gold, silver, palladium, platinum), non-ferrous or base metals (aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, zinc), ferrous metals

(iron ore, steel), minor metals (cobalt, molybdenum, magnesium, sylicon, titanium, etc), rare earth metals (cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, terbium, dysprosium, etc) and uranium.

HARD COPY = ЖЁСТКАЯ КОПИЯ (или РАСПЕЧАТКА, или ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР В ПЕЧАТНОМ ВИДЕ) – Hard Copy:- computer output printed on paper. Text typed or printed on paper of a document that has been written or stored on a computer disk or on microfilm.

HARD CURRENCY = ТВЁРДАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Hard Currency is a currency whose exchange rate tends to go up because demand for it is persistently high relative to the supply. The opposite of Soft Currency. Currency that is expected to remain stable and that is readily convertible into other currencies or into gold. See also Foreign Exchange. Currency that, because of its soundness, is generally accepted in international transactions. Hard Currency is a currency which is sound enough to be accepted internationally and which is usually fully convertible. Hard Currency is a currency, usually from a highly industrialized country, that is widely accepted around the world as a form of payment for goods and services. A hard currency is expected to remain relatively stable through a short period of time, and to be highly liquid in the forex market. Another criterion for a hard currency is that the currency must come from a politically and economically stable country. The US Dollar and the British Pound are good examples of hard currencies.

HARD DOUGH STAGE = СТАДИЯ ТВЁРДОЙ ВОСКОВОЙ СПЕЛОСТИ (или СТАДИЯ ТВЁРДОГО ТЕСТООБРАЗНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ) – Hard Dough Stage is a stage when the Rice grain is almost fully ripe.

HARDENED–STEEL NAIL = ЗАКАЛЁННЫЙ–СТАЛЬНОЙ ГВОЗДЬ – Hardened-Steel Nail is a heat-treated and tempered steel pallet nail with a Morgan Impact Bend Angle Nail Tester (MIBANT) angle between 8 and 28 degrees. / Моргэн (Morgan).

HARD END = ТВЁРДАЯ (или ЖЁСТКАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или КРУТОЙ КОНЕЦ, или ПУТАНКА) – Hard End:- xxxxx. See also Tight Twist End. Fabrics defect.

HARDENING = УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ – (1) A term Hardening describes a price which is gradually stabilizing. / Укрепление:- данный термин описывает цену, которая постепенно стабилизируется.

(2) Hardening is a term indicating a slowly advancing market. / Термин, указывающий на сравнительно медленное повышение цен на рынке.

HARD FIBER = ЖЁСТКОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ТВЁРДОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Hard Fibers are collected from leaves and fruit parts. Sisal, Banana and Bamboo are some examples of leaf fiber production. Many Species of the Genus Agave are produced around the world. The general appearance of most species is that they lack a stem and that the leaves emerge directly from the roots. However, some species do have a visible stem and uses other than for fiber are also well documented. Agave Americana is the source of the Agave found in Mexico and Southern parts of the United States. The leaves of several other Agave Species also yield fiber and many Agave Species are grown as ornamental plants. Sisal (Agave Sisalana) is a Perennial Plant with an average lifespan of 7 to 12 years. The plant flourishes in dry-hot soil and weather conditions, reaching an average height of 4–6 meters (about one third of a meter height increase each year). About 300 000 tons of sisal are produced every year almost without any insecticides, irrigation water or fertilizer. The leaves that yield the fiber are composed of about 90% water. Leaves grow to a length of 1.0 to 1.5 meters in length and have spikes on the edges, which makes it hard to walk through the fields. The first harvest can be brought in when the plants are about two years old and they remain productive for 10 to 12 years. Each plant produces 180 to 240 leaves in its lifetime and yields 1 to 4 tons of fiber per hectare. The leaves are removed from the plant only when they are ready to be processed. Storage of leaves is not recommended because the quality of the fiber tends to deteriorate. The fibers are extracted through a process known as Decortication wherein the leaves are processed by running them through crushers to free the fibers and get rid of the pulp. After the pulp has been squeezed out, the fibers are washed or brushed to leave them more perfectly clean. In East Africa, decortication is done in factories. The leaves are crushed between rollers and then beaten by a rotating wheel with blunt blades. Then the fibers are washed and dried. The key features of sisal fiber are high resistance to bacterial infestation and to deterioration in saltwater. The flowers produced by the sisal plant are usually sterile and the common way of propagating the next generation is through suckers that grow at the base of the plant or by means of small bulbs produced on the flower peduncle. In the past, 96% of the leaf weight was discarded, but today it is used for fertilizer, cattle feed and as fuel for biogas production. Just over 200 000 tons of sisal fiber are produced worldwide and Brazil, with almost two thirds of global production, is the largest producing country. Banana fibers are extracted from the stem of the Banana Plant (Musa Sapientum). The fiber may be harvested from young shoots or from the mature stem after the fruit has been collected. Unlike many other vegetable/plant fibers, the parts of the plant from which the fiber is extracted – young shoots and/or older stems – have an important impact on the quality of the fiber. Young shoots are comparatively easy to process and produce much finer fibers. Accordingly, their uses are also different. Young shoots are harvested periodically and boiled in lye to prepare fibers for making yarn. Even in young shoots the outer layers of the stem produce much coarser fibers than the inner ones. The mature trunk in its entirety, commonly used in Nepal to obtain banana yarn, produces a vast quantity of coarser fibers. According to the literature, the fibers of the banana plant may be extracted by chemical, mechanical or biological methods. Banana fibers look like bamboo and ramie fibers but have a better spinning performance than the other two. The fibers have poor elongation characteristics, but dry rather faster. Banana fibers are comprised of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin. Mukhopadhyay et al. (2008) reported that the botanical composition of banana fiber is about 31% cellulose and some 15% hemicellulose and lignin, the rest being moisture, ash and extractives. The uses of banana fiber vary greatly depending on the fineness, but only a minimal amount goes into the garment industry. Right now, banana fiber is a waste product of banana cultivation and it is utilized inefficiently or only partially. The extraction of fiber from the pseudo stem is not a common practice and much of the stem is not used to produce fiber at all. See also Natural Fibers. Hard Fiber:- stiff, elongated fibers obtained from leaves or stems of plants. Coarse and stiff, they are used in matting and industrial products. Hard Fibers are comparatively stiff, elongated, woody fibers from the leaves or leaf stems of certain perennial plants. These fibers are generally too coarse and stiff to be woven and are used chiefly in twine, netting, and ropes. Examples are Abaca, Henequen, and Sisal. See also Harsh Fiber, and Soft Fibers. / Жёсткие Волокна из листьев растений:- Манильская Пенька (Abaca), Новозеландский Лён (Phormium tenax), Сизаль (Agave) и другие. Сравнительно жёсткие, удлинённые, одеревенелые (древесные) волокна из листьев или стебельков листьев определённых многолетних растений. Эти волокна, как правило, достаточно грубые и жёсткие для того, чтобы использоваться в ткачестве; ранее они использовались, главным образом, для производства бечёвки, верёвки, морских канатов и рыболовных сетей. Примерами служат Абака (Abaca; именуемая также как Манильская Пенька (Manila Hemp) и текстильный банан), Энэкэн (Henequen; именуемое также как Агава Фуркреевидная (Agave Fourcroydes Lem), Энэкин (Henequin) и Эникэн (Heniquen)), и Сисаль (Sisal; именуемая также как Сизаль). Смотрите также Грубое Волокно (Harsh Fiber), и Мягкие Волокна (Soft Fibers). лубяное волокно (bast fiber).

HARD HAT = ТВЁРДАЯ ШЛЯПА – Hard Hat is a protective hat made of rigid material, as metal or fiberglass, and worn especially by construction workers.

HARD MARKET = ЖЁСТКИЙ РЫНОК (или ТВЁРДЫЙ РЫНОК) – A Hard Market is a phase of the property and casualty insurance cycle that is characterized by high demand and low supply. When the growth in demand for insurance increases more rapidly than the

available supply of insurance, the outcome is a hard insurance market. In this type of market, insurance is generally more difficult for buyers to obtain. Buyers are also more likely to experience high insurance premiums and steady rate increases. Given the market dynamics, a hard market is usually considered a seller's market. Insurance companies typically profit during a hard market period. They can command higher insurance premiums from potential buyers because insurance coverage is in demand. Insurance companies are also able to underwrite more restrictive terms and conditions into their insurance policies. During a hard market, buyers lose some of their negotiating power. Based on these factors, insurance companies generally experience few underwriting losses during a hard insurance market phase. A Soft Market is the opposite of a hard market and is often referred to as a Buyer's Market. In a soft market, insurance is usually easier for buyers to obtain. Rates are typically lower because competition among insurance companies increases. In addition, insurance companies tend to adopt more lenient underwriting standards in order to secure prospective buyers and to retain existing clients. As a result, soft markets can mean significant underwriting losses for insurance companies. The property and casualty insurance market is cyclical, and it rotates between soft markets and hard markets. While recurrent periods of hard and soft market conditions exist, the overall cycle is irregular and can be unpredictable. The cycle can be impacted by the occurrence of a major insurable event, such as a hurricane, tsunami or other natural disaster. Although often favorable towards sellers, hard markets can present some challenges for insurance companies. Client retention can be a key concern. When insurance premiums rise, buyers are more likely to start shopping around for a new insurance provider. This can prove challenging for insurance companies who are trying to retain their current book of business. Insurance companies may spend the bulk of their marketing resources and time retaining their existing clients, leaving them with less means to spend on attracting new clients. Hard Market:- one side of the market cycle that is characterized by high rates, low limits, and restricted coverage. See also Soft Market. In the property and liability insurance business, underwriting philosophies fluctuate between periods called the Hard Market and the Soft Market. The hard market is the period during which underwriting standards are very tight and the rates are high. Normally the hard market closely follows a soft market period during which the underwriting standards had been soft and the price or rates are very low, resulting in substantial underwriting losses. The cycle swings back and forth between the two cycles and bounces between soft underwriting with low rates and heavy losses, to the hard market with subsequent tightening of standards and dramatic increases in price. Hard Market:- when the availability of some or all classes of insurance or reinsurances is limited relative to demand for such insurance or reinsurance resulting in increased premiums and coverage restrictions. / Момент, когда доступность некоторых или всех классов страхования или перестрахования ограничена относительно спроса на такое страхование или перестрахование, что проявляется в виде повышенных премий и ограничений покрытия.

HARDNESS = ЖЁСТКОСТЬ (или ТВЁРДОСТЬ) – (1) Hardness is the resistance of a substance to surface abrasion. / сопротивление поверхности к поверхностной абразии. Под Твёрдостью понимается сопротивление материала вдавливанию или царапанию. Твёрдость не является физической постоянной, а представляет собой сложное свойство, зависящее как от прочности и пластичности материала, так и от метода измерения. Подробнее смотрите Твёрдость Металлов, Твёрдость Минералов. Под Жёсткостью понимается способность тела или конструкции сопротивляться образованию деформации; физико-геометрическая характеристика поперечного сечения элемента конструкции. В случаях простых деформаций в пределах Закона Гука (смотрите Закон Гука) жёсткость определяется численно как произведение модуля упругости E (при растяжении сжатии и изгибе) или G (при сдвиге и кручении) на ту или иную геометрическую характеристику поперечного сечения элемента:- EF – при растяжении-сжатии, EI – при изгибе, GF – при сдвиге и так далее, где F – площадь поперечного сечения, I – осевой момент инерции. Понятие Жёсткость широко используется при решении задач сопротивления материалов.

(2) Hardness:- with respect to water, a measure of the content of minerals that impart certain properties. Calcium and magnesium ions are main cause of hardness in tap water. They can interfere with some chemical processes in preparation and dyeing. Soap, for example, forms insoluble compounds when it reacts with hardness minerals. Calcium carbonate or calcium hydroxide, formed when soda ash or sodium hydroxide is added to hard water, are quite insoluble and will precipitate from solution. The precipitate can be deposited on fabric, adversely effecting the hand of the fabric. Sequestrant chemicals can be added to hard water to reduce the effect of the hardness ions. Sodium hexametaphosphate is generally the preferred chemical for this purpose for many dyeing processes. Hardness is:- (1) when used in reference to water, hardness is the total parts per million (ppm) of calcium an $CaCO_3$ plus the magnesium expressed as equivalent $CaCO_3$ (ppm hardness (as $CaCO_3$) = (ppm Ca x 2.497 + ppm Mg x 4.116)). (2) Used in reference to pulp to denote the degree of delignification. / Гексаметафосфат Натрия (Sodium Hexametaphosphate). осадок (precipitate). Под Жёсткостью Воды понимается совокупность свойств, обусловленных содержанием в воде ионов Ca^{2+} и Mg^{2+}. Суммарная концентрация ионов Ca^{2+} (кальциевая жёсткость воды) и Mg^{2+} (магниевая жёсткость воды) называется Общей Жёсткостью Воды. Различают жёсткость воды карбонатную и некарбонатную. Карбонатная жёсткость воды соответствует той части ионов Ca^{2+} и Mg^{2+}, которая эквивалентна содержащимся в воде гидрокарбонат-ионам HCO_3^-. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) величину жёсткости природных вод выражают в миллиграмм-эквивалентах на 1 литр (мг-экв/л), а жёсткость вод умягчённых, обессоленных и тому подобных – в микрограмм-эквивалентах на 1 килограмм (мкг-экв/кг). До 1952 в СССР жёсткость воды выражали в градусах жёсткости (1° соответствует 0.357 мкг-экв/л). Жёсткость природных вод колеблется в очень широких пределах – от 0.1–0.2 мг-экв/л в водах рек и озёр, расположенных в зонах тайги и тундры, до 80–100 мг-экв/л в некоторых подземных водах и водах морей и океанов. Повышенная жёсткость воды природных источников обусловлена преимущественно контактом воды с горными породами, содержащими карбонаты и сульфаты Ca и Mg. Использование жёсткой воды недопустимо в теплоэнергетике, производстве искусственного волокна и ряде других отраслей. Жёсткость воды ведёт к усиленному образованию накипи в котлах и отопительных приборах, что ухудшает теплообмен. Жёсткость воды увеличивает расход мыла при стирке, так как часть его образует с ионами Ca^{2+} нерастворимый осадок. В жёсткой воде плохо разваривaются овощи и мясо, так как ионы Ca^{2+} образуют с белками пищевых продуктов нерастворимые соединения; ухудшается вкус чая. Высокая жёсткость воды способствует образованию мочевых камней у человека. Допустимый предел жёсткости воды, используемой для централизованного водоснабжения, – 7 мг-экв/л; в исключительных случаях по согласованию с органами санитарного надзора может быть допущена большая жёсткость воды – до 14 мг-экв/л. При необходимости использования водоисточника с высокой жёсткостью воды применяют специальные методы умягчения воды (смотрите также Водоподготовка).

HARDPAN = ХАРДПЭН (или ПОДПАХОТНЫЙ СЛОЙ) – Hardpan is a physically compacted soil layer restricting root growth and water movement through it. / рост корня и движения воды через него. Хардпэн – сцементированный горизонт почвы.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT = ТВЁРДАЯ ЯРОВАЯ КРАСНОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – In the United States, Hard Red Spring Wheat is all varieties of Hard Red Spring Wheat. This class shall be divided into the following three subclasses:- (i) Dark Northern Spring Wheat is Hard Red Spring Wheat with 75 percent or more of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels; (ii) Northern Spring Wheat is Hard Red Spring Wheat with 25 percent or more but less than 75 percent of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels; and (iii) Red Spring Wheat is Hard Red Spring Wheat with less than 25 percent of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels. Hard Red Spring Wheat (HRSW) contains the highest protein content (1 316.5%) making it an excellent bread wheat with superior milling and baking characteristics. Hard red spring Wheat

is grown mostly in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. This Wheat is seeded in the spring and may have either a hard or a soft endosperm. Subclasses are Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring Wheats. Total acreage is about 13.8 million acres. / пшеница с 75 процентами или более тёмной, твёрдой, и стекловидной зерновкой (стекловидными ядрами); .

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT = ТВЁРДАЯ ОЗИМАЯ КРАСНОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Hard Red Winter Wheat (HRWW) is a hard, brownish, mellow high-protein Wheat used for bread, hard baked goods and all-purpose flour. It can have either hard or soft endosperm. Hard red winter Wheat is seeded in the fall. It is produced in the Great Plains, between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, and from Texas to the Dakotas and Montana. It's production accounts for more than 40% of the US Wheat crop and constitutes around half of US Wheat exports. Hard red winter Wheat is traded at eh KCBT under ticker symbol KW. Contract size is 5 000 bushels quoted in US Dollars' Cents and 1/4-cents per bushel. Delivery months include:- March, May, July, September, and December. Contract is settled physically. Deliverable grades include No. 2 at contract price and No. 1 at a 1 1/2-cent premium. Hard Red Winter Wheat is all varieties of Hard Red Winter Wheat. There are no subclasses in this class. Hard Red Winter Wheat is the class of Wheat used mostly for bread and all-purpose flour. This Wheat is fall-seeded, has medium to high protein content (10–13.5%), and can have either hard or soft endosperm. Hard red winter Wheat accounts for more than 40% of the US Wheat crop and half of US Wheat exports. This Wheat is produced in the Great Plains, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas to the Dakotas and Montana. It has a wide range of protein and good milling and baking qualities. The flour is used to produce bread, rolls, some sweet goods, and all-purpose flour. Total acreage is about 23 million acres.

HARD SHELL = ТВЁРДАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА – Hard Shell:- a high-impact, abrasion-resistant outer fabric, which provides protection from the environment. / , устойчивая к истиранию .

HARD SIZE = СЛИШКОМ ГУСТАЯ ПО КОНСИСТЕНЦИИ ШЛИХТА (или СИЛЬНАЯ ПРОКЛЕЙКА, или ЗАСТОЙ) – Hard Sizing:- this will give a sandpaper effect and feel to a cloth. Caused by the warp being allowed to remain immersed in sizing solution too long, or to dry too hard against a cylinder while out of action. Hard sizing may be prevented by keeping the slasher moving while the yarn is in process; reduce necessary stops to minimum. Hard – Not degummed. Hard Size characterized by uneven and distorted appearance of the fabric, because of hard gummed spots in the warp. Use of cold size or keeping the immersion roller dipped in size during a long machine stop causes such spots. Hard Size:- when the stoppage occurs in the sizing machine then the chemicals becomes hard at the stage of pressing roller, and then we adjust this problem at the stage of weaving. Hard Size is a condition found in areas of fabric where the warp contains an excessive quantity of sizing. Weaving defect. Hard Size:- sections of cloth containing an excessive quantity of sizing. Synonym:- Starch Lump. / Шлихта слишком густой консистенции. Застой – сплошной заклей основных нитей по всей ширине основы – порок шлихтовки.

HARD SPOTS = ТВЁРДЫЕ ПЯТНА (или ТВЁРДЫЕ МЕСТА) – Hard Spots:- Garment:- woman's dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 52 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 100/60/50 S bright viscose, plied with 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/40/20 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- hard spots in the mid-portion front of the dress. Analysis:- analysis showed that this defect was due to a partial dissolving and hardening of the acetate yarns in those spots. Although it was impossible to determine by chemical means the particular solvent which might have caused this fault, because it had completely evaporated after the damage was done, it was reasonable to believe that a few drops of nail-polish remover had been accidentally spilled on the front of the dress. Most of the commonly used nail-polish removers (and nail polishes) contain acetone or some other organic solvent which attacks cellulose acetate rayon. Since there is a definite solvent action, with permanent damage to the yarns, it is impossible to restore the fabric to its original condition. In some extreme cases, the solvent action may be great enough to cause complete removal of the acetate component of the fabric, producing holes. / Уточина:- 150/40/20 .

HARD TOP OPEN TOP CONTAINER = ОТКРЫТЫЙ СВЕРХУ КОНТЕЙНЕР СО СЪЁМНОЙ ЖЁСТКОЙ КРЫШЕЙ – Hard Top Open Top Container is a container that opens at the top and can be closed with a solid roof (steel sheet). Like all containers that open at the top, this is suitable for crane loading.

HARD TWIST = ПЕРЕКРУЧЕННАЯ (или СИЛЬНО КРУЧЁНАЯ, или С ПОВЫШЕННОЙ КРУТКОЙ, или ВЫСОКАЯ КРУТКА, или ЖЁСТКАЯ) – Hard Twist or Hard Spun:- adjectives applied to yarn which has excessive twist. Such yarn is often not usable, since it may curl, become recessive, or may even loop. Hard Twist:- a yarn with increased twist.

HARD VITREOUS KERNELS = ТВЁРДАЯ СТЕКЛОВИДНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ТВЁРДЫЕ СТЕКЛОВИДНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Hard Vitreous Kernels (HVKs):- vitreousness is the natural translucence of a kernel that is a visible sign of kernel hardness. Hard Vitreous Kernels (HVKs) are a grade determinant for the amber durum Wheat class in Canada and the red spring and red winter Wheat classes in western Canada. HVK content is related to protein content and milling quality, which are particularly important in durum Wheat. Non-vitreous kernels are produced under cool maturation conditions, abundant soil moisture and insufficient nitrogen. Flours milled from non-viteous Wheat have reduced protein content and produce poor loaf volumes. Non-vitreous kernels are not as significant in soft Wheats, since low protein is desirable for most soft Wheat end-products. / твёрдость (hardness).

HARDWARE OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ МЕХАНИЧЕСКОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ – Hardware Operations is the number of cuts plus turnback operation of lock chamber. Calculated to count each emptying or filling of lock chamber. / . Рассчитывается по каждому опорожнению или наполнению камеры шлюза.

HARD WATER = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ВОДА – Hard Water contains salts (usually calcium or magnesium) that interfere with formation of a lather from soap. Hard water used for irrigation of plants may leave white marks on foliage and the salts accumulate in the soil. / Под Тяжёлой Водой, D_2O, понимается изотопная разновидность воды, в молекулах которой атомы водорода заменены атомами дейтерия. Плотность 1.104 г/см3 (3.98 °C), $t_{пл}$ 3.813 °C, $t_{кип}$ 101.43 °C. Соотношение в природных водах H_2O с D_2O около 6 800 : 1. На организмы действует угнетающе, в больших дозах вызывает их гибель. Замедлитель нейтронов и теплоноситель в ядерных реакторах, изотопный индикатор, растворитель. Используется для получения дейтерия. Существует также сверхтяжёлая вода T_2O (T – тритий) и тяжелокислородная вода, молекулы которой вместо атомов ^{16}O содержат атомы ^{17}O и ^{18}O.

HARD WHITE WHEAT = ТВЁРДАЯ БЕЛОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Hard White Wheat is the newest class of Wheat to be grown in the United States. Hard white Wheat is closely related to red Wheats except for the color genes and has a milder, sweeter flavor, equal fiber, and similar milling and baking qualities. Hard white Wheat is used in yeast breads, hard rolls, bulgur, tortillas, and oriental noodles. This Wheat is used in domestic markets and is exported in limited amounts. There are no subclasses. Total acreage is about 0.3 million acres. Hard White Wheat is all hard endosperm white Wheat varieties. There are no subclasses in this class. / эндосперм (endosperm).

HARDWOOD = ТВЁРДАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Hardwood is a wood from broad-leaved species of trees (not necessarily hard or dense).

HARDWOOD (DECIDUOUS) TREES = ДЕРЕВЬЯ ТВЁРДЫХ (ЛИСТВЕННЫХ) ПОРОД – Hardwood (Deciduous) Trees:- one of the botanical groups of trees that have broad leaves, in contrast to the conifers or softwoods. The term does not necessarily refer to the actual hardness of the wood. Hardwood is strong, dense wood from slow-growing broad leaved trees. Hardwood is a tree species with broad, flat, usually deciduous leaves such as oak, maple, cottonwood, and elm. Wood hardness varies a great deal and may actually be softer than some softwoods. / твёрдость (hardness). виды (species).

HARDY = ВЫНОСЛИВОЕ (или СТОЙКОЕ, или ЗАКАЛЁННОЕ) – Hardy is of a plant able to survive the extremes of climate, often taken to mean resistance to cold and frost. Hardy:- a plant that can withstand and grow under severe adverse climatic conditions. / например, морозоустойчивое.

HAREM PANTS = ГАРЕМНЫЕ ШТАНЫ – Harem Pants are the women's loose trousers that fit closely at the ankle.

HARMFUL SUBSTANCE = ВРЕДНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Harmful Substances within the context of Oeko-Tex Standard 100 refer to substances which may be present in a textile product or accessory and exceed a maximum amount or which evolve during normal and prescribed use and exceed a maximum amount, and which may have some kind of effect on people during normal and prescribed use and may, according to current scientific knowledge, be injurious to human health. See also Oeko-Tex Standard 100.

HARMLESS CHEMICALS = БЕЗОПАСНЫЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА (или БЕЗВРЕДНЫЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА) – Harmless Chemicals:- a cargo description, which is a contradiction of terms. A chemical is a substance and whether it is harmless or not, depends on the context in which the substance appears or is used. Some shipping lines (e.g., Maersk Line) does not accept harmless chemicals as a valid cargo description on the shipping documents. / , например, Мэрск Лайн (Maersk Line).

HARMONIC = ГАРМОНИКА (или ГАРМОНИЧЕСКОЕ) – Harmonic:- a sine wave which is an integral multiple of a base frequency. For example, the third harmonic on a 60 Hz system is a frequency of 180 Hz. Certain types of electrical equipment generate harmonics which interfere with the proper functioning of other devices connected to the same system. / Под Гармоникой, от Греческого слова Harmonikós, означающее Слаженный или Соразмерный, понимается простейшая периодическая функция вида $f(t) = A\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$. Характеризует гармоническое колебание, являющееся составляющей сложного колебания, с частотой ω, кратной основной частоте (первой гармонике). В акустике и музыке гармоника назвается Обертоном.

HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИМ ЦЕНАМ – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the measure of prices used by the Governing Council to assess price stability in the Euro area. It is calculated and published by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The HICPs are economic indicators constructed to measure the changes over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired by households. The HICPs give comparable measures of inflation in the Euro-zone, the EU, the European Economic Area and for other countries including accession and candidate countries. They are calculated according to a harmonized approach and a single set of definitions. They provide the official measure of consumer price inflation in the Euro-zone for the purposes of monetary policy in the euro area and assessing inflation convergence as required under the Maastricht criteria. HICP data, including backdata, is revisable under the terms set in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1921/2001. When updated (see release calendar), the database overwrites existing data with the revised data and those changes will only be flagged for a short period, generally until the next update. If you are dealing with indexation you should bear in mind that HICP can be revised at any point in time. Revisions may also affect backdata. To trace revisions, please refer to the monthly HICP publication 'Data in Focus' (pdf). The full set of HICP data is available in the free on-line database (Prices/Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices). You can customize your data extractions using the interfaces provided. HICP was rebased to 2005 = 100. More details on the practical implications of the rebasing can be found in the News Release 146/2005 of 16 November 2005. Available data (2005 = 100):- (i) Monthly Data:- (a) Index; (b) annual rate of change; (c) monthly rate of change; and (d) 12-month average rate of change; (ii) Annual Data:- average index and rate of change; and (iii) Weights:- (a) Country weights; and (b) Item weights. Weights are revised yearly and released with the January data. Country weights for the current year can also be found in the Annex to the January inflation News release, published in February each year. Over 30 special aggregates have been created for economic analysis. These include, for example indices for goods, services, energy, or excluding some components as energy and unprocessed food. Special aggregates are revised according to the underlying classification's revision and the set aggregates were compiled to meet specific policies needs. Their definitions can be found in Eurostat's classifications server. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data can be found in the European Central Bank's website. Consumer price inflation in the Euro area is measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). The HICP is compiled by Eurostat and the national statistical institutes in accordance with harmonised statistical methods. The ECB aims to maintain annual inflation rates as measured by the HICP below, but close to, 2% over the medium term (see Monetary Policy). The HICP is also used in assessing whether a country is ready to join the euro area. Harmonized Index Of Consumer Prices (HICP):- a list of the final costs paid by European consumers for the items in a basket of common goods. The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is produced by each European Union member state to help measure inflation and to guide the European Central Bank in formulating monetary policy. The HICP is also used as the basis of the European Index of Consumer Prices, which is weighted toward household expenditures. The prices measured by the HICP come from the prices of representative goods from urban and rural pricing patterns. The index tracks the prices of goods such as Coffee, Tobacco, meat, fruit, household appliances, cars, pharmaceuticals, electricity, clothing and many other widely used products. Owner-occupied housing costs are excluded from the HICP. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the index of consumer prices whose statistical methodology has been harmonised across countries.

HARMONIZATION = ГАРМОНИЗАЦИЯ – Harmonization is the establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards. / Под Гармонизацией понимается .

HARMONIZED COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND CODING SYSTEM = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ОПИСАНИЯ И КОДИРОВАНИЯ ТОВАРОВ – The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, generally referred to as Harmonized System or simply HS, is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). It comprises about 5 000 commodity groups, each identified by a six digit code, arranged in a legal and logical structure and is supported by well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification. The system is used by more than 177 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the Harmonised System (HS). The HS contributes to the harmonization of Customs and trade procedures, and the non-documentary trade data interchange in connection with such procedures, thus reducing the costs related to international trade. It is also extensively used by governments, international organizations and the private sector for many other purposes such as internal taxes, trade policies, monitoring of controlled goods, rules of origin, freight tariffs, transport statistics, price monitoring, quota controls, compilation of national accounts, and economic research and analysis. The HS is thus a universal economic language and code for goods, and an indispensable tool for international trade. The Harmonized System is governed by The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System done at Brussels, Belgium on 1983-June-14 and as amended by the Protocol

of Amendment to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of 1986-June-24. The maintenance of the HS is a World Customs Organization (WCO) priority. This activity includes measures to secure uniform interpretation of the HS and its periodic updating in light of developments in technology and changes in trade patterns. The WCO manages this process through the Harmonized System Committee (representing the Contracting Parties to the HS Convention), which examines policy matters, takes decisions on classification questions, settles disputes and prepares amendments to the Explanatory Notes. The HS Committee also prepares amendments updating the HS every 4–6 years. Decisions concerning the interpretation and application of the Harmonized System, such as classification decisions and amendments to the Explanatory Notes or to the Compendium of Classification Opinions, become effective two months after the approval by the HS Committee. These are reflected in the amending supplements of the relevant WCO publications. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (or Harmonized System, HS) is a system for classifying goods in international trade, developed under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council. Beginning on 1989-January-01, the new HS numbers replaced previously adhered-to schedules in over 50 countries, including the United States. For the United States, the HS numbers are the numbers that are entered on the actual export and import documents. Any other commodity code classification number (SIC, SITC, end-use, etc) are just rearrangements and transformations of the original HS numbers. An international goods classification system for describing cargo in international trade under a single commodity-coding scheme. Developed under the auspices of the Customs Cooperations Council (CCC), an international Customs organization in Brussels, this code is a hierarchically structured product nomenclature containing approximately 5 000 headings and subheadings. It is organized into 99 chapters arranged in 22 sections. Sections encompass an industry, e.g., Section XI, Textiles and Textile Articles; chapters encompass the various materials and products of the industry, e.g., Chapter 50, Silk; Chapter 55, Manmade Staple Fibers; Chapter 57, Carpets. The basic code contains four-digit headings and six-digit subheadings. Many countries add digits for Customs tariff and statistical purposes. In the United States, duty rates will be the eight-digit level; statistical suffixes will be at the ten-digit level. The Harmonized System (HS) is the current US tariff schedule (TSUSA) for imports and is the basis for the ten-digit Schedule B export code. Also known as Harmonized System, or Harmonized System Of Codes. Xxxxxx. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or, simply, Harmonized System (HS) is an international product nomenclature based on the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2. The CCCN was the product nomenclature authored by the then Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) now known as World Customs Organization (WCO), while SITC Revision 2, drafted by the United Nation (UN), is used in trade statistics. The HS comprises the following:- (a) General Rules for the interpretation of the System; (b) Section and Chapter Notes, including Subheading Notes; and (c) A list of headings arranged in systematic order (i.e. degree of processing) and, where appropriate, subdivided into subheadings. The General Rules are provided to ensure that a given product is always classified in one and the same heading (and subheading), to the exclusion of any others which might appear to merit consideration. The Section and Chapter Notes (including Subheading Notes) form an integral part of the HS and have the same legal force as the General Rules. The 1 240 headings are arranged in 96 Chapters which are themselves grouped into 21 Sections. The HS comprises a total of 5 108 separate groups of goods by a 6-digit code. The HS is reflected as Sections 103 and 104 in the Tariff and Customs Code, Volume I, which provide the General Rules for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System and the list of headings and the legal Notes, respectively. The HS effects uniformity in the classification of goods and standardizes commercial documents which ultimately enhances customs administration. What are the uses of the HS?:- (a) as a tariff nomenclature; (b) as a statistical nomenclature; (c) as a base for the harmonization of economic classification, e.g., market surveys and data collection; (d) as a multipurpose nomenclature by international unions of shipping and transport organizations; (e) as an international language and code for customs purposes; and (f) as a base for the determination of the Rules of Origin (ROO) for non- preferential trade purposes such as the MFN treatment, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, safeguard measures and origin marking. The HS was implemented in October 1988. / национальные счета , например, .

HARMONIZED EUROPEAN STANDARDS = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННЫЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЕ СТАНДАРТЫ – Harmonized European Standards are those drawn up on the basis of a standardization ‘request’ (formerly called a ‘Mandate’) by the European Commission (or the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)). Roughly 19% of all European Standards are ‘harmonized’ standards. These standards give detail to the more general ‘essential safety and health requirements’ laid down in European legislation such as the directives. Lists of harmonized standards are published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU). In each harmonized standard, the relationship between it and the relevant directive is described in an Annex. Compliance with a harmonized European Standard means that it can be assumed that the essential requirements of the respective directive(s) have been met. Although products and services in accordance with harmonized European Standards must be accepted in all EU member countries, the use of such standards remains voluntary. However, manufacturers who do not comply with these standards must provide another form of proof that the essential requirements of the Directive have been met.

HARMONIZED PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННЫЕ ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЕ МЕРЫ – Harmonized Phytosanitary Measures are phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), based on international standards. / К Гармонизированным Фитосанитарным Мерам относятся такие фитосанитарные меры, которые устанавливаются договаривающимися сторонами Международной Конвенции По Защите Растений (МКЗР; International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)) и основаны на международных стандартах.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ТАРИФОВ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – Harmonized Tariff Schedule Of The United States (HTSUS):- published by the US International Trade Commission, the HTSUS is used in the classification of imported merchandise for rates of duty and statistical purposes. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) replaced the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) effective January 01, 1989. Chapters 1 through 97 are based upon the internationally adopted Harmonized Commodity Desaiption and Coding System through the 6-digit level of product description, with additional US product subdivisions at the 8-digit level Chapters 98 and 99 contain special US classification provisions and temporary rate provisions, respectively. Rates of duty in the general subcolumn of HTS column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates; for the most part, they represent the final concession rate from the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Column 1-general duty rates are applicable to imported goods from all nonembargoed countries except those enumerated in general note 3(b) to the HTS Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Kampuchea, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam – whose goods are dutiable at the rates set forth in column 2. Goods from Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, the People’s Republic of China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan are now eligible for MFN treatment. Among goods dutiable at column 1-general rates, particular products of enumerated countries may be eligible for reduced rates of duty or for duty-free entry under one or more preferential tariff programs. Such tariff treatment is set forth in the special subcolumn of HTS column 1. Where eligibility for special tariff treatment is not claimed or established, goods are dutiable at column 1-general rates.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SYSTEM = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ТАРИФОВ – Harmonized Tariff System is an international classification system designed to improve the collection of import and export statistics as well as provide a uniform tariff code structure for incorporation into national tariff systems. Promotes a high degree of international uniformity in the presentation of customs tariffs and foreign trade statistics. Consists of approximately 5 000 item descriptions, grouped into 21 sections and 97 chapters. The liability of imported goods to customs duty and the rates of duty to which they are subject depends on their tariff classification, i.e. the particular heading or sub-heading of the tariff under which they fall. Classification is also used to determine liability to a variety of non-tariff measures such as import licensing and import quotas. The classification is made by way of numerical codings which are the subject of an international convention known as the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System or HS as it is more commonly known. This Convention was adopted by the European Community (EC) and most of its major trading partners, including the United States and Japan, from 1988-January-01. The HS provides over 5 000 descriptions of goods to which individual numerical codings are allocated. The HS has a pyramidal structure:- goods are grouped into 21 Sections according to their principal characteristics, e.g., Section I comprises live animals, Section II vegetable products, etc. These Sections are sub-dividend into one or more Chapters totaling (currently, July 2008) 97 in all. Each description of goods identified under the HS has a six-digit numerical code, the first four of which are known as the 'Heading Number'. The EC has adopted the HS and expanded its subheadings for a number of purposes:- (i) To establish its Combined Nomenclature (CN), i.e. a combination of tariff and statistical subheadings, for the purpose of more closely identifying goods. It does this by breaking out the HS subheadings into more detailed subheadings. These subheadings are represented by two additional digits. Thus, each CN subheading has an 8 digit code. (ii) To establish the Integrated Tariff of the European Community known as Le TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté, in French), based on the CN. This includes additional Community subdivisions, referred to as 'TARIC' subheadings, to identify goods subject to particular EC tariff measures, e.g., preferential rates of duty, tariff suspensions, anti-dumping duty, and to certain measures under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). These subheadings are generally denoted by a further 2 digits. The complete 10 digit number forms the TARIC code number. Exceptionally an additional TARIC code of 4 digits is provided for use where Community measures are not coded or are incompletely coded at the 9th and 10th digit level. (iii) To establish an Export Refund Nomenclature (ERN) for CAP purposes. The ERN code consists of a 12 digit code and determines the rates of export refund applicable to specific products. The Combined Nomenclature (CN), the schedules of duty rates and other charges, e.g., CAP, and certain tariff measures agreed at international level (such as INN, WTO quotas) taken together constitute the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the EC. In general, the CN's 8-digit code is used in respect of the internal trade of the EC in Community goods and for exports from the EC. The 10+ digit code is used in respect of imports into the EC from non-EC countries and for exports of CAP products eligible for export refunds. Also known as Harmonized Commodity Description And Coding System. / Известна также как Гармонизированная Система Описания И Кодирования Товаров (Harmonized Commodity Description And Coding System). ИТАРС (Интегрированный Тариф Сообщества) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Лё ТАРИК (Лё Тариф Этэгрэ дё ля Коммюноте; Le TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté)).

THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА – The Harmonized System (HS) is the 'language of international trade'. The Harmonized System or HS is a goods nomenclature that is developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO), and is governed by the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System done at Brussels, Belgium on 1983-June-14 and as amended by the Protocol of Amendment to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of 1986-June-24. Over 190 countries and economies use the HS as a basis for their customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Although there are 'only' 127 contracting parties to the HS Convention (situation in February, 2007), many other countries and territories apply the HS without formally being a contracting party to the HS Convention. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS, which can thus truly be labeled the 'language of international trade'. The HS provides a logical structure in which over 1 200 headings are grouped in 96 Chapters, some of which are further divided into sub-Chapters. The Chapters are arranged in 21 Sections. Each heading is identified by a four-digit code, the first two digits indicating the Chapter wherein the heading appears, the latter two indicating the position of the heading in the Chapter. In addition, most of the headings are subdivided into 1-dash subheadings which, where necessary, are further subdivided into 2-dash subheadings, identified by a 6-digit code (HS code). Thus, for instance, HS code 2204.21 refers to the fourth heading (2204.21) of Chapter 22 (2204.21), namely the first two-dash subheading (2204.21) of the second one-dash subheading (2204.21). The full description of subheading 2204.21 is 'Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by addition of alcohol; in containers holding 2 l or less'. The HS Convention requires in particular that HS headings, subheadings and numerical codes be used without addition or modification, and that the General Rules for interpretation are used for its application. Within these limits, textual adaptations are allowed if necessary to give effect to the HS in domestic law, as well as further subdivisions beyond the level of the six-digit HS codes. For instance, it would be allowed to create further subheadings for HS code 2204.21 according to alcoholic strength, but further subdivisions of this subheading may not cover 'sparkling wines in containers holding 2 l or less', as these must stay under subheading 2204.10, or further subdivisions added thereto. The HS is set up as a 'closed system':- it classifies all traded goods, whether or not existing at the time the HS was established. A number of tools are built into the HS system to accomplish this ambition. Also known as Harmonized Commodity Description And Coding System. / Известна также как Гармонизированная Система Описания И Кодирования Товаров (Harmonized Commodity Description And Coding System).

HARNESS = РЕМИЗКА – Harness is a frame holding the heddles in position in the loom during weaving. See also Loom. / ремизной рамы (harness frame). Ремизка (harness) – деталь ткацкого станка, состоящая из двух металлических или деревянных планок, между которыми натянуты галева (heddles) – проволочки, пластинки или кручёные нити с отверстием посредине для продевания через них нитей основы. Ремизки, перемещаясь вверх или вниз, поднимают или опускают нити основы, образуя зев (shed), в который прокладываются нити утка. Набор ремизок на станке называется Ремизом. Каждая ремизка состоит из рамки с надетыми на неё галевами. В большинстве случаев используют рамки с металлическими планками, а на станках старых конструкций – с деревянными планками. С рамками хомутами соединены прутки, на которые надевают галева. Галева бывают металлические и нитяные. Галево имеет глазок, через который продевают нить основы. Размеры и форма глазков зависят от вида вырабатываемой ткани и линейной плотности нити основы. Каждая нить основы проходит через соответствующий ей глазок галева (heddle eye) одной из ремизок (harness), а затем между двумя зубьями бёрда.

HARNESS(ES) = РЕМИЗ(Ы) – Harnesses:- the wooden frames upon which the heddles are placed by means of top-heddle loop and a bottom-heddle loop. The harnesses form the shed in the loom when some of them are raised while others are lowered.

HARNESS BALK = РЕМИЗНЫЙ ХХ – Defect Name:- Harness Balk. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Harness Balk:- This defect is the result of one harness of this six-harness plain weave failing to move in its prescribed sequence, causing a pick of filling to float over certain warp ends with which it should have interlaced. Severity:- Major.

HARNESS BREAKDOWN = РЕМИЗНЫЙ РАЗРЫВ – Harness Breakdown:- caused by the harness straps breaking on a conventional loom. There will be definite pattern change in the weave. Woven fabric defect. (1) Defect Name:- Harness Breakdown. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Harness Breakdown:- This is the result of harness straps breaking on a conventional loom. This view shows the effect of the harness staying down and the warp floats on the back of the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Harness Breakdown. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Harness Breakdown:- This is the result of harness straps breaking on a conventional loom. This view shows the effect of the harness staying up and the warp floats on the face of the fabric. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

HARNESS CHAIN = РЕМИЗНАЯ ЦЕПЬ (или ЦЕПЬ РЕМИЗА) – Harness Chain:- an endless, wooden chain with each bar of the chain fitted with lags, according to the motif to be used in the weave in the fabric. The lags in each bar come under the jack-tip on the loom, causing the harnesses thus affected to rise and bring the warp ends drawn through the heddles on the particular harness to rise and form raisers in the cloth. Each bar represents one pick in the goods. The chain is located at the headstock side of the loom where the head motion, dobby, or otherwise is situated. The harness chain is made from the drawing-in draft used to draw-in the warp ends as prescribed by the designer of the material. Another, but serving the same purpose, is the chain built of all metal – the bars, rollers or balls, sinker disks, and cotter pins. Harness Chain is a mechanism used to control the vertical movements of the harness, or shaft, on a loom. See also Loom. / Набор ремизок на станке называется Ремизом.

HARNESS MISDRAW = РЕМИЗНЫЙ ХХ – (1) Defect Name:- Harness Misdraw. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Harness Misdraw:- This is the result of two ends being drawn wrong through the harness. Instead of the 1-2-3-4 draw, they are drawn 1-3-2-4. This distorts the weave and breaks the twill line. Severity:- Major.

(2) Defect Name:- Harness Misdraw. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Harness Misdraw:- This is the result of ends being drawn wrong through the harness. This takes place in a plain weave section of the fabric resulting in what is commonly called a ‘Flat’. Severity:- Major.

HARNESS SATIN = РЕМИЗНЫЙ АТЛАС – Harness Satin:- weaving pattern producing a satin appearance. ‘Eight-harness’ means the warp tow crosses over seven fill tows and under the eighth (repeatedly).

HARNESS (WARP) SKIP = РЕМИЗНАЯ (ОСНОВНАЯ) ПРОБОРКА (или ПОДНЫРКА) – Harness (Warp) Skip or Harness Skip:- warp yarns appearing more or less continuously on the surface of the fabric due to non interlacement of weft yarns. Weaving defect. See also Float. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Подныркu не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныркаmи понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

HARRIS TWEED = ХАРИСОВСКИЙ ТВИД – Harris Tweed is a tweed hand-woven from yarns spun by hand or machine on the islands of the Outer Hebrides off the coast of Scotland. Harris is one of these islands. Harris Tweed:- all are hand woven on the islands off the Northern coast of Scotland (outer Hebrides). There are two types of Harris Tweed:- (i) fabric woven from hand-spun yarn; and (ii) fabric woven from machine-spun yarn. Now very few are woven from hand spun yarns as it takes too much time and labor. It is always stamped to that effect in addition to the label which any Harris Tweed always bears. Much is woven in 27” and 28” widths, but also in 54”. When damp, it smells mossy and smokey. Is now made from Scottish and other wools. Is also power warped and power beamed. / .

HARROW = БОРОНА – Harrow is a cultivating implement usually with spikes or teeth used for secondary tillage to pulverize and smoothen the soil, mulching, covering, or removing weeds, e.g., comb-tooth or spike-tooth harrow and wooden plank. / Под Бороной понимается сельскохозяйственное орудие для боронования почвы. Различают бороны зубовые (лапчатые, ножевидные, вращающиеся и другие) и дисковые (disc harrow). Борона, сельскохозяйственное орудие для неглубокого рыхления почвы и ухода за растениями. Первые сведения о применении бороны относятся к Римскому времени (Италия, I век до Нашей Эры). У Славянских племён борона распространилась не позже конца 1-го тысячелетия Нашей Эры, первое письменное упоминание о бороне содержится в Русской правде (XI–XII века). Древнейшей формой бороны на Руси была ‘Суковатка’ – ствол Ели с обрубленными до длины 50–70 см сучьями. Позднее применяли:- борону-смык из связанных обрубков древесных стволов с сучьями длиной от 35 до 50 см; бороны-плетёнки, состоящие из ряда деревянных брусьев и кольев, связанных лыком; бороны с деревянными рамами и металлическими зубьями, а также с металлическими рамами и металлическими зубьями; дисковые бороны. Все эти бороны перевозились по полю живым тяглом. Современные бороны, как правило, имеют металлическую раму и металлические рабочие органы. Их агрегатируют обычно с тракторами. Современные бороны подразделяют на зубовые и дисковые, а также на бороны общего и специального назначения. (1) Зубовые Бороны применяют для рыхления верхнего слоя почвы после вспашки, разрушения почвенной корки весной на посевах озимых и боронования всходов, заделки семян и минеральных удобрений, выравнивания поверхности поля перед посевом, уничтожения сорняков. Рабочие органы этих борон – стальные зубья (квадратные, круглые, прямоугольные, ножевидные). Зубья крепят жёстко или шарнирно к раме бороны либо к пружинной стойке. Для зубовых борон принята рама зигзагообразной формы, которая обеспечивает симметричное расположение зубьев и меньшую забиваемость орудия. По нагрузке, приходящейся на один зуб, эти бороны разделяют на тяжёлые (16–20 Н), средние (12–16 Н) и лёгкие (5–12 Н) (1 Н » 0.1 кгс). Зубовые бороны бывают следующих типов:- ‘Зигзаг’, шлейф-бороны, сетчатые, пружинные, прополочные, луговые и ножевые вращающиеся и другие. Борона ‘Зигзаг’ состоит из 3 зубовых звеньев. Их выпускают прицепными или навесными. Шлейф-Борона состоит из 2 звеньев. Каждое звено имеет стальной нож (струг), борону с одним рядом зубьев и волокушу из 4 брусьев. Струг срезает гребни и глыбы, зубья крошат их, а брусья волокуши измельчают комки и выравнивают поверхность поля. Сетчатая Борона имеет зубья из круглой стали, соединённые шарнирно и образующие сетку, которая хорошо приспосабливается к рельефу поля. Сетчатые Бороны могут быть прицепными и навесными. Сетчатая Прореживающая Борона (Скребница) предназначена для прореживания всходов сахарной Свёклы и прополки Свёклы и Кукурузы. Борона состоит из 2 секций с фигурно изогнутыми звеньями, оканчивающимися зубьями. Пружинная Борона состоит из 3 брусьев с закреплёнными на них пружинными зубьями. Прополочная Борона имеет пружинные эластичные зубья с заострёнными концами, которыми обрабатывают защитные зоны у растений с одновременным рыхлением междурядий. Луговая Борона снабжена пластинчатыми ножами скребкового типа, которые разбивают комья земли, заравнивают кротовины, вычесывают сгнившие корни трав и другое. Ножевая Вращающаяся Борона предназначена для работы на почвах, засорённых камнями. Её рабочие органы – пластинчатые ножи закреплены на вращающихся валах. Борона хорошо приспосабливается к рельефу поля и преодолевает препятствия (пни, камни) высотой до 35 см. (2) Дисковые Бороны (Disc Harrow) используют в основном для рыхления задернелых пластов и разрушения крупных глыб и комьев почвы. Рабочими органами их являются гладкие или вырезные диски диаметром 450, 510 и 660 мм. Диски собирают в батареи. Расположенные под углом к направлению движения агрегата диски, вращаясь во время работы,

разрезают пласты почвы, рыхлят, перемешивают и отваливают почву в сторону. Дисковые бороны разделяют на болотные, полевые и садовые, навесные, полунавесные и прицепные. Полевые Бороны имеют батареи, снабжённые балластными ящиками, в которые добавляют груз, увеличивающий вес бороны в целях лучшей обработки почвы. Батареи Садовых Борон для обработки почвы в междурядьях и приствольных полосах садов и ягодников расположены несимметрично относительно продольной оси бороны, вследствие чего смещается точка прицепа в сторону, что даёт возможность удалить трактор от плодовых деревьев на 1.5–3.5 м. Кроме того, бороны оборудованы приспособлением для отвода батарей в междурядье при соприкосновении с плодовым деревом.

HARROWING = БОРОНОВАНИЕ – Harrowing is a secondary tillage operation which pulverizes, smoothens and firms the soil in seedbed preparation. It controls weeds or incorporates material spread on the surface into the soil. / Под Боронованием понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки. Боронование, приём мелкой обработки почвы и ухода за сельскохозяйственными растениями. Проводится зубовыми или дисковыми боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Боронование предохраняет почву от быстрого высыхания, улучшает воздухо- и водопроницаемость, что благоприятствует усилению полезных микробиологических процессов и накоплению в почве усвояемых растениями питательных веществ. В этих целях ранней весной боронуют зябь, чёрный пар, озимые. Боронованием перед посевом яровых выравнивают поверхность пашни, после посева уничтожают проростки сорняков и разрушают почвенную корку до появления всходов и по всходам (лучше вращающимися мотыгами или сетчатыми боронами). На паровых полях и при подготовке почвы под озимые из-под непаровых предшественников боронование применяют для выравнивания поверхности пашни и сбережения почвенной влаги. Вспашку и культивацию обычно проводят одновременно с боронованием. В малоснежных районах (Восточная Сибирь и другие), где гребнистая поверхность пашни, вспаханной на зябь, усиливает иссушение почвы, практикуют осеннее боронование зяби. Качество боронования зависит от влажности обрабатываемого слоя почвы, орудия и техники выполнения. Хорошее крошение обеспечивается при физической спелости почвы, когда она содержит 60–70% влаги от полной влагоёмкости. Боронование пересохшей или переувлажнённой почвы может принести вред. Повышение скорости обработки способствует лучшему рыхлению, но усиливает распыление почвы. Боронование поперёк пахоты или по диагонали по сравнению с продольным обеспечивает лучшее рыхление и выравнивание поверхности. Показателями высокого качества боронования являются:- хорошо разрыхлённый верхний слой почвы и незначительное его распыление, выровненная поверхность пашни и максимальное количество уничтоженных всходов сорняков.

HARSH = ГРУБАЯ – Harsh:- a coarse, rough wool.

HARSH FIBER = ГРУБОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Harsh Fiber is a fiber that is rough or coarse to the touch, but not fused or bonded filaments.

HARSH HAND = ГРУБОЕ НА ОЩУПЬ (или ГРУБОЕ ТУШЕ) – Harsh Hand:- Fabric:- spun-rayon-and-wool suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 74; (ii) Warp:- 20 1 25$ 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 25% 58's wool cut 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- 22/1, same blend as warp; Finish:- plain dyed rose with resin finish. Defect:- customer complained of the harshness of hand of several pieces, as compared with earlier deliveries. Analysis:- preliminary examination indicated that the difference in hand was due to the finish. However, after laboratory removal of the resin from cuttings of both the original and the unsatisfactory pieces, the new goods were still harsh. It was assumed that an error had been made in using a blended yarn with a lower grade of wool, but microscopic analysis showed the quality to be identical. While the yarns were being examined microscopically, it was observed that the wool fibers in the harsher feeling goods were damaged in appearance. Chemical analysis was made and the wool content of the harsh fabric was found to be appreciably lower than the original amount specific' 1. Tests made of the dyestuffs used confirmed the fact that the goods had been vat-dyed and it was decided that the dyer had caused the fiber's degradation through careless use of sodium hydroxide, the damaged wool giving the harsher hand. / Уточина:- .

HARSHNESS OF HAND = ГРУБОСТЬ НА ОЩУПЬ – Harshness Of Hand:- Garments:- laundered bird's-eye diapers; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 29/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 13/1 carded cotton. Complaint:- excessive roughing up and harshening of the hand in diapers after several launderings. The customer claimed that the cotton quality was inferior. Analysis:- analysis of the cotton in the laundered diapers, as well as in cuttings of new diaper fabric, showed that the cotton was of standard quality and fiber length. Repeated laundering tests made on new diapers from the same delivery showed no excessive balling up or harshening of the hand. It was concluded that this defect was due to improper laundering. High alkalinity of the scouring bath, along with careless drying and processing in the laundering, is frequently responsible for an undesirable rough and harsh hand. / Уточина:- .

HARTER ACT = АКТ ХАТЁ (или АКТ ХАРТЁРА) – Harter Act is a US statute pertaining to merchandise or property transported from or between ports of the United States and foreign ports. Currently, the Act is partially superseded by the US Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of 1936 (COGSA). However, the Harter Act still applies to carriage of goods not subject to COGSA, including the period before loading and after discharge and carriage between US ports unless the bill of lading expressly makes COGSA applicable to such shipments. Harter Act voids clauses in ocean bills of lading which attempt to relieve the vessel owner of liability for loss or damage to cargo arising from negligence in loading, stowage, care and proper delivery or clauses that attempt to avoid or lessen the vessel owner's obligations to exercise due diligence to provide a seaworthy vessel and crew for the carriage and delivery of cargo. It also relieves a vessel owner of liability for errors in navigation or management of the vessel if the owner exercises due diligence to make the vessel in all respects seaworthy. Act of February 13, 1893 (probably named after Michael Daniel Harter, a US Representative from Ohio; 1846–1896). The Harter Act was designed to protect American shipping companies from liability involving damaged or lost cargo. English companies were allowed to add clauses to the bills of lading that protected them from responsibility in certain events if goods were damaged. The Harter act was designed to give the same protection to American shippers. It only applies to domestic shipping. If applies to international shipping, the Harter act must be mentioned in the bill of lading. So, The Harter Act:- 'If the owner of any vessel transporting merchandise or property to or from any port in the United States of America shall exercise due diligence to make the said vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the vessel, her owner or owners, agent, or charterers, shall become or be held responsible for damage or loss resulting from faults or errors in navigation or in the management of said vessel nor shall the vessel, her owner or owners, charterers, agent, or master be held liable for losses arising from dangers of the sea or other navigable waters, acts of God, or public enemies, or the inherent defect, quality, or vice of the thing carried, or from insufficiency of package, or seizure under legal process, or for loss resulting from any act or omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent or representative, or from saving or attempting to save life or property at sea, or from any deviation in rendering such service'. In essence the law makes the following points in protecting ship owners from liability. The following circumstances are those that the shipper is not liable for if damage or loss occurs to the cargo:- (i) Four circumstances were recognised by everyone before the passage of the act:- (a) acts of God; (b) destruction by pirates or countries at war; (c) inherent vice; and (d) fire (not listed in Harter, rather in the Fire Statute of 1851, but implied in Harter). (ii) The following are specific to the Harter Act only:- (a) errors in navigating or managing the ship; (b) acts of God at sea (storms, whale attacks and I am not kidding, see Moby Dick, etc); (c) bad packaging on the

part of the manufacturer, such as badly built crates; (d) seizure of the cargo by law enforcment or legal authorities; (e) acts or omissions by the shipper; and (f) if damage to the cargo results while attempting to save lives at sea. (iii) The shipper can only enjoy the above ten immunities if he fulfills three requirements:- (a) the cargo must be properly stowed and cared for; (b) the ship must be properly equipped, manned, and provisioned; and (c) the ship must be seaworthy. This US statute refers to merchandise or property transported from or between ports of the United States and foreign ports. Now partially superseded by the US Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of 1936. A law passed by the US Congress in 1893. The Harter Act provides that a vessel owner is not responsible for loss or damage caused by faults or errors in navigation, provided the ship owner has taken proper care to see that his/her ship is in all respects seaworthy and properly manned and equipped. / или хозяин (или капитан). возможно Майкэл Дэниэл Хатё (Michael Daniel Harter; 1846–1896; Американский Конгрессмен от Штата Огайо). Акт Хатё (известный в Русском языке как Акт Хартёра, одобренный Конгрессом США 13 Февраля 1893, который определил ответственность судовладельцев по морским грузовым перевозкам и установил содержание ограничительных оговорок, которые морской перевозчик вправе включить в свой коносамент.

HARVEST = ЖАТВА (или УБОРКА УРОЖАЯ, или СБОР УРОЖАЯ) – Harvest:- to cut and collect by hand or machine the grain or product of the Plant.

HARVESTABLE BOLL = КОРОБОЧКА, ГОТОВАЯ К СБОРУ УРОЖАЯ – Harvestable Boll is a boll that will open before the end of the growing season to permit mechanical harvest. Normally, the capsule will dry and open to expose the fiber in such a way that the seedcotton is ready for mechanical spindle picking. Some immature bolls also open and can be harvested. In contrast, boll development may have been arrested by some factor such as excessively cool weather, which prevents opening of the boll and exposure of the seedcotton. A general sense of which bolls are harvestable is important in order to limit management inputs designed to protect non-harvestable bolls late in the cropping season.

HARVESTER = СБОРЩИК (или УБОРОЧНАЯ МАШИНА) – Harvester is a person or machine that cuts and collects the product of a plant.

HARVEST INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО УРОЖАЮ – Harvest Index (HI) is the ratio between the economic yield (grain) and the total dry matter produced. The ratio of grain weight to total aboveground plant dry weight.

HARVESTING = ЖАТВА (или УБОРКА УРОЖАЯ, или СБОР УРОЖАЯ) – Harvesting is the process of gathering in a crop; in the case of Rice, the gathering in of mature Rice panicles from the field.

HARVEST INITIATION = ОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ СБОРА УРОЖАЯ (или XX) – Harvest Initiation:- The time when sufficient bolls are open to begin first harvest in a field. Harvest initiation is generally sequenced among fields based on maturity.

HASH FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ ХЭШИРОВАНИЯ (или ХЭШ ФУНКЦИЯ) – Hash Function is a (mathematical) function which maps values from a large (possibly very large) domain into a smaller range. A ‘good’ hash function is such that the results of applying the function to a (large) set of values in the domain will be evenly distributed (and apparently at random) over the range. / Функция Хэширования или Хэш Функция – функция, отображающая строки бит в строки бит фиксированной длины и удовлетворяющая следующим свойствам:- (i) по данному значению функции сложно вычислить исходные данные, отображённые в это значение; (ii) для заданных исходных данных трудно найти другие исходные данные, отображаемые с тем же результатом; и (iii) трудно найти какую-либо пару исходных данных с одинаковым значением хэш-функции. Примечание:- применительно к области электронной цифровой подписи свойство (i) подразумевает, что по известной электронной цифровой подписью невозможно восстановить исходное сообщение; свойство (ii) подразумевает, что для заданного подписанного сообщения трудно подобрать другое (фальсифицированное) сообщение, имеющее ту же электронную цифровую подпись, свойство (iii) подразумевает, что трудно подобрать какую-либо пару сообщений, имеющих одну и ту же подпись.

HASHTAG = ЗАГОЛОВОК (или МЕТКА ПЕРЕД (СИМВОЛОМ) #, или ХЭШТЭГ) – Hashtag is a metadata tag that is prefaced by the hash symbol, #. Hashtags are widely used on microblogging and photo-sharing services such as Twitter and Instagram as a form of user-generated tagging that enables cross-referencing of content sharing a subject or theme. For example, a search within Instagram for the hashtag #bluesky returns all posts that have been tagged with that hashtag. After the initial hash symbol, a hashtag may include letters, digits, and underscores. The use of hashtags was first proposed by Chris Messina in a 2007 tweet, that, although initially decried by Twitter as a ‘thing for nerds’, eventually led to their use rapidly becoming widespread throughout the platform. Messina, who made no attempt to patent the use because he felt ‘they were born of the Internet, and owned by no one’, has subsequently been credited as the godfather of the hashtag. By the end of the decade hashtags could be seen in most emerging as well as established social media platforms including Instagram, Facebook, Reddit, and YouTube – so much so that Instagram had to officially place a ‘30 hashtags’ limit on its posts to prevent people from abusing their use, a limit that Instagrammers eventually circumvented by posting hashtags in the comments section of their posts. As of 2018 more than 85% of the top 50 websites by traffic on the Internet use hashtags and their use is common by millennials, Generation Z (or simply Gen Z, also known as Zoomers), politicians, influencers, and celebrities worldwide. Because of its widespread use, hashtag was added to the Oxford English Dictionary in June 2014. The term Hashtag is sometimes erroneously used to refer to the hash symbol itself when used in the context of a hashtag. Formal taxonomies can be developed from the folk taxonomy rendered machine-readable by the markup that hashtags provide. This process is called Folksonomy. Origin And Uses:- The number sign or hash symbol ‘#’ is often used in information technology to highlight a special meaning. (The symbol is also called an ‘Octothorpe’ or ‘pound sign’ in the US, and ‘hash’ in the UK) In 1970, for example, the number sign was used to denote immediate address mode in the assembly language of the PDP-11 (short for the Programmed Data Processor-11) when placed next to a symbol or a number. In 1978, Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie used # in the C programming language to indicate special keywords that the C preprocessor had to process first. In the 1986 SGML standard (short for the Standard Generalized Markup Language), ISO 8879:1986 (q.v.), # is a reserved name indicator (rni) that precedes keyword syntactic literals, – e.g., the primitive content token #PCDATA, used for parsed character data. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) approved in November 1988 recommendation E.161 that put the pound sign on the right side of the 0 in the 4 x 3 button arrangement for push buttons on telephones. This same arrangement is still used today in most software phones (see Android dialer for example). The ITU recommendation had 2 design options for the pound sign:- a European version where the hash sign was built with a 90-degree angle and a North-American version with an 80-degree angle. The North-American version seems to have prevailed as most pound signs in Europe now follow the 80-degree inclination. The pound sign was adopted for use within IRC (Internet Relay Chat) networks circa 1988 to label groups and topics. Channels or topics that are available across an entire IRC network are prefixed with a hash symbol # (as opposed to those local to a server, which use an ampersand ‘&’). Internationally, the hashtag became a practice of writing style for Twitter posts during the 2009–2010 Iranian election protests; Twitter users inside and outside Iran used both English- and Persian-language hashtags in communications during the events. The first published use of the term ‘Hash Tag’ was in a blog post by Stowe Boyd, ‘Hash Tags = Twitter Groupings’, on August 26, 2007, according to lexicographer Ben Zimmer Chair of the American Dialect Society’s New Words Committee. Beginning July 02, 2009, Twitter began to hyperlink all hashtags in tweets to Twitter search

results for the hashtagged word (and for the standard spelling of commonly misspelled words). In 2010, Twitter introduced 'Trending Topics' on the Twitter front page, displaying hashtags that are rapidly becoming popular. Twitter has an algorithm to tackle attempts to spam the trending list and ensure that hashtags trend naturally. Although the hashtag started out most popularly on Twitter as the main social media platform for this use, the use has extended to other social media sites including Instagram, Facebook, Flickr, Tumblr, and Google+. Other Uses:- The feature has been added to other, non-short-message-oriented services, such as the user comment systems on YouTube and Gawker Media. In the case of the latter, hashtags for blog comments and directly submitted comments were used to maintain a more constant rate of user activity even when paid employees were not logged into the website. Real-time search aggregators such as the former Google Real-Time Search also support hashtags in syndicated posts, meaning that hashtags inserted into Twitter posts can be hyperlinked to incoming posts falling under that same hashtag; this has further enabled a view of the 'river' of Twitter posts. Style:- A hashtag must begin with a hash character followed by other characters, and is terminated by a space or end of message. It is always safe to precede the '#' with a space, and to include letters without diacritics, digits, and underscores. In many cases, other characters are also allowed, in particular, accented characters used in many languages, but handling may vary from one client to another and from time to time as standards evolve. A discussion of hashtag standards suggests that if #Romeo&Juliet is used, different Twitter clients might link to #Romeo, #Romeo&, or #Romeo&Juliet. Hashtags are not case sensitive:- a search for '#hashtag' finds '#HashTag'. The use of embedded capitals (CamelCase) increases legibility and avoids confusion. On microblogging and social networking sites hashtags can be inserted anywhere within a text, often at the beginning or the end, but also within the text, usually as a word (e.g., 'It is #sunny today'). Languages that do not use word dividers handle hashtags differently. In China, microblogs Sina Weibo and Tencent Weibo use a double-hashtag-delimited #HashName# format, since the lack of spacing between Chinese characters necessitates a closing tag. Twitter uses a different syntax for Chinese characters and orthographies with similar spacing conventions:- the hashtag contains unspaced characters, separated from preceding and following text by spaces (e.g., '我#爱你' instead of '我#爱你') or by zero-width non-joiner characters before and after the hashtagged element, to retain a linguistically natural appearance (displaying as unspaced '我#爱你', but with invisible non-joiners delimiting the hashtag). It is considered acceptable to tag a post once when contributing to a specific conversation. Two hashtags are considered acceptable when adding a location to the conversation. Three hashtags are seen by some as the 'absolute maximum', and any contribution exceeding this risks 'raising the ire of the community'. As well as frustrating other users, the misuse of hashtags can lead to account suspensions. Twitter warns that adding hashtags to unrelated tweets, or repeated use of the same hashtag without adding to a conversation can filter an account from search results, or suspend the account. Jimmy Fallon and Justin Timberlake performed a sketch parodying the often incorrect and misunderstood use of hashtags on Late Night with Jimmy Fallon in September 2013. Function:- Hashtags are mostly used in unmoderated, ad hoc discussion forums; any combination of characters led by a hash symbol is a hashtag, and any hashtag, if promoted by enough individuals, can 'trend' and attract more individual users to discussion. On Twitter, when a hashtag becomes extremely popular, it appears in the 'Trending Topics' area of a user's homepage. The trending topics can be organized by geographic area or by all of Twitter. Hashtags are neither registered nor controlled by any one user or group of users. They cannot be 'retired' from public usage, meaning that any given hashtag can theoretically be used in perpetuity. They do not contain any set definitions, meaning that a single hashtag can be used for any number of purposes, as chosen by the creators of them. Hashtags intended for discussion of a particular event tend to use an obscure wording to avoid being caught up with generic conversations on similar subjects, such as a cake festival using #cakefestival rather than simply #cake. However, this can also make it difficult for topics to become 'trending topics' because people often use different spelling or words to refer to the same topic. For topics to trend, there must be a consensus, whether silent or stated, that the hashtag refers to that specific topic. Hashtags also function as beacons that help users find and 'follow' (subscribe) or 'list' (organize into public contact lists) other users of similar interest. Television broadcasters such as Channel 4 have employed the hashtag during the transmission of programmes such as First Dates and The Undateables. Research has shown that audience numbers go up when individuals can be interactive by tweeting while viewing a programme. Hashtags can be used on the social network Instagram, by posting a picture and hashtagging it with its subject. As an example, a photo of oneself and a friend posted to the social network can be hashtagged #bffl or #friends. Instagram has banned certain hashtags, some because they are too generic, such as #photography #iPhone #iphoneography, and therefore do not fulfill a purpose. They have also blocked hashtags that can be linked to illegal activities, such as drug use. The ban against certain hashtags has a consequential role in the way that particular subaltern communities are built and maintained on Instagram. Despite Instagram's content policies, users are finding creative ways of maintaining their practices and ultimately circumventing censorship. Famous YouTube bloggers often use hashtags to promote their videos to a wide audience. Thus, by leaving various hashtags under the video, they are trying to increase their views and gain as many likes as possible. Usually, hashtags are left under the video itself in a special line. By clicking on the hashtag you go directly to the link to the video, which are similar in topic. Hashtags are also used informally to express context around a given message, with no intent to categorize the message for later searching, sharing, or other reasons. One of the functions of the hashtag is to serve as a reflexive meta-commentary, which contributes to the idea of how written communication in new media can be paralleled to how pragmatic methodology is applied to speech. In addition, the culture of hashtag has developed due to recent Black Lives Matter movement. In this case hashtags has been used to access vital information and news update on the topic. Similarly, hashtags were used for the #MeToo social movement. It was used to spread awareness and empower people to fight for gender equality. The spreadability function of the hashtag was very impactful for the cause because it allowed for people's messages to reach a wider audience. Through the spread of external information regarding the #MeToo movement empowered by the use of hashtags, has caused for an increase in financial investment towards sexual assault reform. This can help express contextual cues or offer more depth to the information or message that appears with the hashtag. 'My arms are getting darker by the minute. #toomuchfaketan'. Another function of the hashtag can be used to express personal feelings and emotions. For example, with 'It's Monday!! #excited #sarcasm' in which the adjectives are directly indicating the emotions of the speaker. It can also be used as a disclaimer of the information that the hashtag accompanies, as in, 'BREAKING NEWS:- US GDP growth is back! #kidding'. In this case, the hashtag provides an essential piece of information in which the meaning of the utterance is changed entirely by the disclaimer hashtag. This may also be conveyed with #sarcasm, as in the previous example. Self-mockery is another informal function of the hashtag used by writers, as in this tweet:- 'Feeling great about myself till I met an old friend who now races at the Master's level. Yup, there's today's #lessoninhumility', where the informality of the hashtag provides commentary on the tweet itself. Hashtags are a combination of keywords or phrases preceded by the # symbol, excluding any spaces or punctuations. For example, if you put the # symbol in front of the words 'social media', it becomes a hashtag #socialmedia. / Крис Мэссина (Chris Messina). Инстэгрэм (Instagram), Фэйсбок (Facebook), Рэдит (Reddit), и ЮТюб (YouTube). В 1978 Брайэн Кёнигэн (Brian Kernighan) и Дэнис Ричи (Dennis Ritchie) использовали. Стоу Бойд (Stowe Boyd) Председатель Бен Зимэ (Ben Zimmer Chair). Твитэ (Twitter) Инстэгрэм (Instagram), Фэйсбок (Facebook), Флыкё (Flickr), Тамблэ (Tumblr), и Гуглплас (Google+). ЮТюб (YouTube) и Гокэ Мидиэ (Gawker Media). #РомиоЭндДьжулиэт (#Romeo&Juliet). В Китае микроблоги Сайна Вэйбо (Sina Weibo) и Тенсэн Вэйбо (Tencent Weibo). Дьжимми Фэлэн (Jimmy Fallon) и Дьжастин Тимбэлэйк (Justin Timberlake).

HASP = МОТОК (или ШПУЛЬКА) – Jute or linen yarn measure, equal to 3 600 yards. Hasp:- jute or linen yarn in a 3 600-yard length. See also Heer. / мера джутовой или льняной пряжи, равная 3 600 ярдам длины. Смотрите также Xxxxx (Heer).

HASTATE = СТРЕЛОВИДНОЕ (или КОПЬЕВИДНОЕ) – Hastate:- arrowhead-shaped.

HASTATE LEAF = СТРЕЛОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Hastate Leaf:- halberd-shaped; remembering to that old fashioned weapon which was a combination between a spear and a battleax; wider at the base but with lobes ending sharply. Hastate Leaf is a leaf shaped like a spearhead with flaring pointed lobes at the base. / более широкий у основания, но с .

HAT = ШЛЯПА – Hat is a covering for the head usually having a shaped crown and brim. Headwear.

HATCH = ВЫЛУПЛЯТЬСЯ (или ВЫВОДИТЬСЯ, или ВЫВОДОК) – Hatch:- in the nymph or larva of insects, to come out of the egg after the embryo has completed development.

HATCH = ЛЮК – Hatch is an opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deck affording access into the compartment below. The opening in the deck of a vessel; gives access to the cargo hold. Opening in a ship's deck through which cargo is lowered to or brought up from the holds. Hatch (maritime term):- an opening in a ship's deck for passageway or for handling cargo or stores. / Под Люком, от Голландского слова Luik, понимается отверстие в палубе судна для сообщения с нижерасположенными помещениями (сходный люк, грузовой люк) или доступа света и свежего воздуха (светлый люк). Люки на верхней палубе обычно окаймлены комингсами и снабжены непроницаемыми люковыми закрытиями. Закрытия больших люков (грузовых, светлых) имеют электрический или гидравлический привод. Люки устраивают также в фюзеляже самолёта, космического корабля, в полу и стенах промышленных сооружений, котлах, на колодцах для доступа в водопроводную, газовую, канализационную, телефонную сети и другие.

HATCH COVER = КРЫШКА ЛЮКА – Watertight means of closing the hatchway of a vessel. Hatch Cover is a water-tight covering which goes over the opening in the deck of a vessel giving access to the cargo hold.

HATCH WAY = ШАХТА ЛЮКА – Hatch Way:- opening in the deck of a vessel through which cargo is loaded into, or discharged from the hold and which is closed by means of a hatch cover. / Отверстие в палубе судна, через которое груз погружается в или разгружается из трюма, и которое закрывается с помощью крышки люка.

HAU = HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

HAUBERK = КОЛЬЧУГА – Hauberk is a tunic of chain mail worn as defensive armor from the XII to the XIV centuries.

HAULAGE = ДОСТАВКА (или ПОДВОЗКА, или НАЗЕМНЫЙ ПОДВОЗ, или ИЗВОЗ) – Haulage is the inland carriage of cargo or containers between named locations. Haulage is the inland transport service which is offered by the carrier under the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the relative transport document. / порядки и условия .

HAULIER = ДОСТАВЩИК (или ОТКАТЧИК, или СУХОПУТНЫЙ ПОДВОЗЧИК) – Haulier is a person or firm that transports goods by lorry (motor truck); one engaged in road haulage. Road Carrier. Haulier is a company that carries goods in trucks or trains for other companies. / Автомобильный перевозчик.

HAULM = СОЛОМА (или СОЛОМИНА, или БОТВА) – Haulm is the collective stems or tops of crop plants (e.g., Beans, Peas, Potatoes, grains, grasses) after the crop has been gathered, as used for bedding or thatching. Occasionally applied to a single stem. / Солома – коллективные стебли и надземные части возделываемых растений (например, Фасолей, Горохов, Картофелей, зерновых, трав) после того, как были убраны, используемые для подстилки скоту или закрепления почвы. Изредка применимо к одинокому стеблю (Соломина). Под Соломиной понимается цилиндрический, обычно полый в междоузлиях стебель злаков; у современных Сортов Овса, Пшеницы, Ржи и других сельскохозяйственных культур; устойчив к полеганию. Под Ботвой понимается надземная растительная масса овощных, кормовых и технических корнеклубнеплодов. Свежую, высушенную и силосованную ботву скармливают крупно рогатому скоту, в небольших количествах свиньям и овцам. Ботва, надземная растительная масса овощных, кормовых и технических корнеклубнеплодов. Идёт на корм в свежем, высушенном и силосованном виде. Содержит воды 80–85%, сухого вещества 15–20%. Питательность свежей ботвы:- 11.4 (Турнепса) – 15.8 (Свёклы Сахарной) кормовых единиц и 1.8–2 кг переваримого протеина в 100 кг корма; силосованной, соответственно, 12.0–15.9 кормовых единиц и 1.4–2.3 кг переваримого протеина. Скармливают ботву преимущественно крупному рогатому скоту (10–15 кг в сутки) и в небольших количествах свиньям и овцам. При больших дачах для нейтрализации свободных кислот добавляют мел (1 г на 1 кг ботвы). Ботву Картофеля скармливают осторожно из-за содержания в ней вредного для животных вещества солонина; беременным животным и молодняку её не дают. Силосуют ботву в чистом виде и в смеси с соломенной резкой или мякиной (10–15%).

HAURLAN INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ХОАРЛЭНА – Haurlan Index is a technical analysis indicator, developed by Peter N. Haurlan, that is used to detect market breadth. There are three components of the Haurlan index:- (i) Short Term:- a 3-day exponential moving average is taken of the net NYSE advances over declines. (ii) Intermediate Term:- same, using a 20-day exponential moving average. (iii) Long Term:- same, using a 200-day exponential moving average. Breaking Down 'Haurlan Index':- each of the three components is used to detect a different movement, whether it is momentum, breakouts, or resistance. Haurlan Index is an indicator developed by Pete Haurlan to detect market breadth. The Haurlan Index is a technical indicator used to determine overbought and oversold conditions. Developed in the 1960s by Peter N. Haurlan (1923–1978), a rocket scientist and analytical trading enthusiast, the index itself measures market breadth through short-, intermediate- and long-term components. Each component is designed to measure a different aspect of price movements. This index was designed to be applied to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), but analysts can use it for most major exchanges or indexes. Haurlan built this tool around the familiar advance-decline line and combined it with exponential moving averages (EMAs) over three-, 20- and 200-day lines. The short-term EMA is used to watch for breakouts and has a large influence on day-to-day trading. The intermediate-term EMA sets support and resistance levels and was considered by Haurlan to be the most important of the three lines. The long-term EMA does not actually generate any trading signals itself; it is only used to smooth out the signals from the other two lines and help provide a primary trend. Most analysts and traders will use the Haurlan Index in combination with other indicators, especially support and resistance oscillators. The Haurlan Index is mostly a short-term trading tool, even though there is a long-term trend calculation, so tools that help provide long-running support information aren't as useful in confirming Haurlan signals. Since the Haurlan Index is based on advance-decline (A/D) line numbers, it can also be used in a support role as a measurement of trend support. Other momentum indicators that rely on the A/D line are not good confirmation candidates with the Haurlan, as the underlying calculations would be somewhat redundant. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Американец Питё Эн. Хоарлэн (Peter N. Haurlan; 1923–1978).

HAUSTAURIUM = ГАУСТОРИЯ – Haustaurium (pl. haustoria) is a specialized organ through which a parasitic plant absorbs nourishment from its host. / Под Гаусторией, от Латинского слова Haustor, означающее Пьющий или Черпающий, понимается часть гифы паразитического Гриба, находящаяся внутри живой клетки растения-хозяина. Через гаусторию питательные вещества клеток организма-хозяина поступают в таллом Гриба. Имеются у многих фитопатогенных Грибов. Под Гаусториями,

от Латинского слова Haustor, означающее Пьющий или Черпающий, понимаются одноклеточные или многоклеточные образования Растений, служащие для всасывания тех или иных веществ. Гаустории у Паразитных Покрытосеменных Растений (например, у Повилики, Заразихи) – многоклеточные образования, представляющие большей частью видоизменённые корни; они развиваются при соприкосновении паразита с телом растения-хозяина, внедряются в его ткани и поглощают из них питательные вещества. Гаустории эндосперма и других структур зародышевого мешка у некоторых Покрытосеменных Растений – видоизменённые клетки, служащие для усиления притока питательных веществ к зародышу из окружающих тканей. Гаустории у Грибов – выросты клеток Гриба, проникающие в клетки хозяина.

HAUTE COUTURE = ОТ КУТЮР (или ВЕРХ ПОШИВА, или ВЫСОКАЯ МОДА) – Haute Couture:- the term haute couture is a designation protected by law and 'only those companies mentioned on the list drawn up each year by a commission domiciled at the Ministry for Industry are entitled to avail themselves thereof', to quote the Syndical Chamber for Haute Couture. The main criteria, set forth in 1945 and updated in 1992, are as follows:- to employ a minimum of fifteen people at the workshops, to present to the press in Paris each season (spring/summer and autumn/winter) a collection of at least thirty-five runs consisting of models for daytime wear and evening wear. Haute Couture is the business of designing, making, and selling high fashion, custom-made clothing. / Под От Кутюр, от Французского Haute Couture, означающее буквально Высокая Мода, понимается дело, связанное с .

HAVELOCK = ЧЕХОЛ С НАЗАТЫЛЬНИКОМ – Havelock is a covering attached to a cap to protect the neck from the sun or bad weather.

HAVERSACK = РАНЕЦ–РЮКЗАК (или РЮКЗАК ДЛЯ ПРОВИЗИИ) – Haversack is a bag similar to a knapsack but worn over one shoulder.

HAVING = ДОПРОС (или ОБЛАДАНИЕ) – Having:- used when defining the scope of a claim. A transitional phrase that is synonymous with (means the same thing as) 'including', 'containing' or 'characterized by'; is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.

HAWAIIAN SHIRT = ГАВАЙСКАЯ РУБАШКА – Hawaiian Shirt is a usually short-sleeved sport shirt with a colorful pattern.

HAWB = HOUSE AIRWAY BILL

HAWB/MAWB = HOUSE AIRWAYBILL/MASTER AIRWAYBILL

HAWSE BUCKLER = КЛЮЗОВАЯ КРЫШКА – Hawse Buckler (maritime term):- an iron plate covering a hawse hole.

HAWSE–PIPE = ЯКОРНАЯ ТРУБА – Hawse-Pipe (maritime term):- a pipe lead-in for anchor chain through ship's bow.

HAWSER = ТРОС (или ШВАРТОВ, или ФАЛ, или КАНАТ) – Hawser is a large strong rope used for towing purposes and for securing or mooring ships. Hawsers are now mostly made of steel. Hawser (maritime term):- a rope used for towing or, mooring. / Под Тросом, от Голландского слова Tros, подразумевается наименование канатно-верёвочных изделий, изготовляемых из естественных (растительных) и искусственных волокнистых материалов, а также из стальной проволоки. Под Швартовным Устройством судна понимается совокупность приспособлений и механизмов (вьюшки, киповые планки, клюзы, кнехты, лебёдки, утки, швартовные клюзы, швартовные лебёдки или шпили, швартовы и прочие) для удержания судна во время стоянки у причала или у борта другого судна. Управление швартовными механизмами местное или дистанционное. Автоматическое потравливание или выбирание швартового троса при изменении его натяжения (например, при погрузке или разгрузке судна) позволяет избежать тяжёлой ручной работы. Швартов, от Голландского слова Zwaartouw, гибкий трос (стальной, синтетический или из растительного волокна), с помощью которого подтягивают и крепят судно к причалу или другому судну. Под Фалом, от Голландского слова Val, понимается трос, верёвка – одним словом, судовая снасть бегучего (подвижного) такелажа, используемая для подъёма гафелей, парусов, реев, флажных сигналов. Под Канатом понимается гибкое изделие, изготовленное из нитей, пряжи (каболок) из волокон растительного, синтетического или минирального происхождения, а также из стальной проволоки. По способу изготовления канаты подразделяются на кручёные или витые, невитые, плетёные. Стальные канаты изготовляют из проволок диаметром 0.5–2 мм круглого или фасонного сечения. Витые круглые канаты могут иметь одинарную (спиральную), двойную (тросовую), тройную (кабельтовую) свивку. Комбинированные витые канаты изготовляют чаще всего из пеньки и стали. Невитые канаты состоят из плотно уложенных групп стальных проволок или спиральных кабелей, обжатых спиральной обмоткой или зажимами. Плетёные канаты изготовляют из чётного числа (обычно четырёх) переплетённых прядей. Неметаллические канаты свивают из волокон асбеста, капрона (принятое в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) торговое название поликапроамида и волокон из него), Найлана^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}), пеньки, полипропилена, хлопка и других.

HAWSER–LAID = КАБЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ (или ТРОСОВОГО СПУСКА) – Hawser-Laid (maritime term):- left-handed rope of nine strands, in the form of three three-stranded, right-handed ropes. / Кабельной Работы (о тросе).

HAWSER TWIST = КАНАТНАЯ КРУТКА (или ТРОСОВАЯ СВИВКА, или ТРОЩЕНИЕ) – Hawser Twist is the construction of cabled yarn, cord, or rope in which the single and first-ply twist are in the same direction and the second-ply twist is in the opposite direction, and S/S/Z or Z/Z/S construction. / Конструкция многокруточной нити, верёвки или каната. Для скручивания готовой пряжи или химических нитей применяются трощение и кручение. Канатная Крутка – крутка одиночной пряжи и крутка первого сложения имеют одинаковое направление, а крутка последующего сложения имеет противоположное направление:- S/S/Z или Z/Z/S. Трощение является подготовительным процессом и заключается в соединении заданного числа одиночных нитей в один продукт, называемый трощёным или строщенным изделием, обладающим большой ровнотой по линейной плотности. При трощении необходимо обеспечить постоянство числа одиночных нитей по длине изделия и равенство натяжений отдельных компонентов. Затем трощёное изделие подвергают кручению, направление которого обозначают так же, как и при производстве однониточной пряжи (S и Z). Трощение – совместное параллельное наматывание (без крутки) нескольких текстильных нитей на одну паковку. Трощение обычно предшествует кручению. Применяется при производстве кручёных нитей, швейных ниток и тому подобного. Выполняется на тростильных машинах.

HAZARD = ОПАСНОСТЬ – Something that causes an exposure to injury, loss or damage. Hazard is a specific situation that increases the probability of the occurrence of loss arising from a peril, or that may influence the extent of the loss. For example, accident, sickness, fire, flood, liability, explosion are perils. Slippery floors, unsanitary conditions, shingled roofs, congested traffic, unguarded premises, and uninspected boilers are Hazards. / Опасность – возможность, угроза чего-нибудь очень плохого, какого-нибудь несчастья.

HAZARD CARGO SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА ОПАСНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА ОПАСНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Hazard Cargo Surcharge is a surcharge applied to hazard (dangerous) cargoes by shipping lines tariffs. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS = (ОСОБО) ОПАСНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ – HazMat is a short for Hazardous Material. Material is deemed hazardous by the government or a carrier. HazMat may require special handling or special facilities. Not all warehouses or carriers will handle HazMat. Cargo or goods deemed dangerous because of their nature, such as caustic substances, radioactive materials, explosives, combustibles, etc. HAZ MAT is an industry abbreviation for 'Hazardous Material'. Hazardous Materials:- substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may cause or significantly pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when improperly packaged, stored, transported, or otherwise managed. In the United States, material designated as hazardous by 49 CFR (49 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 49). A Hazardous Material is a substance or material which has been determined by the Department of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property when transported. A complete listing of hazardous material can be found in 49 CFR 172.101.

HAZARDOUS PURSUITS = ОПАСНЫЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ – Hazardous Pursuits:- certain sports and activities are termed hazardous pursuits and are excluded from travel insurances although it may be possible to have them included on payment of an additional premium. / Определённые виды спорта и другой деятельности определяются как опасные занятия и исключаются из страховок при путешествиях, хотя у многих страховых компаний существует возможность включать их в эти страховки, но при оплате дополнительной премии.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE = ОПАСНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – A Hazardous Substance is defined in the Regulations as any pesticide, herbicide or desiccant. / Предписаниями под Опасным Веществом определяется такое вещество, как гербицид, десикант (обезвоживатель) или любой пестицид.

HAZARDOUS WASTES = (ОСОБО) ОПАСНЫЕ ОТХОДЫ – Hazardous Waste is a waste that because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Solid waste means any garbage, refuse or sludge from a waste treatment plan, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations and from community activities. A hazardous waste is considered a liquid if it does not pass the Paint Filter Liquids Test as described in EPA Publication No. SW-846 'Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes. Physical/Chemical Methods'. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified four characteristics of hazardous wastes that are:- (i) Corrosivity – D002 – the material is a liquid and can erode materials and human tissue. Examples include alkaline cleaners, some chlorides, fluorides and acids; pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or corrodes steel at a rate greater than 1/4 inch per year; (ii) Ignitability – D001 – the material is a liquid and is capable of burning or causing fire; examples include acetone, gasoline and industrial alcohols. Flash point less than 140 degrees F. (iii) Reactivity – D003 – the material is capable of reacting with air or water, causing an explosion or a release of poisonous fumes; examples include peroxides, isocynates, cyanides and chlorine; and (iv) Toxicity Characteristic (TC) – D004 – D043 – the material contains compounds that can poison humans. Examples include heavy metals and pesticide wastes. Wastes are determined to be TC wastes if they fail the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test, which is an analytical method designed to decide how much of a particular contaminant leaches from a material. Forty-three compounds are included; and they are listed in the following table. If a material leaches a compound on this list in amounts greater than the regulatory limit, it is a TC hazardous waste. Hazardous Wastes:- in the United States, any material, whether solid, liquid or containing gaseous material, identified in the Resource & Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) either by name (listed) or by characteristics. A waste is any solid, liquid, or contained gaseous material that is discarded by being disposed of, burned or incinerated, or recycled. There are some exceptions for recycled materials. It can be the byproduct of a manufacturing process or simply a commercial product that you use in your business – such as a cleaning fluid or battery acid – and that is being disposed of. Even materials that are recyclable or can be reused in some way (such as burning solvents for fuel) might be considered waste. / Щелочное (Alkaline). сохранение (conservation).

HAZE = ДЫМКА (или ЛЁГКИЙ ТУМАН, или МУТНОСТЬ (жидкости)) – Haze:- in reflection, (1) scattering of light at the glossy surface of a specimen responsible for the apparent reduction in contrast of objects viewed by reflection at the surface. (2) Percent of reflected light scattered by a specimen having a glossy surface so that its direction deviates more than a specified angle from the direction of specular reflection. Haze is the scattering of light within or at the surface of a nearly clear specimen, responsible for cloudy appearance seen in transmission. / Атмосферная Дымка, равномерная световая вуаль, заволакивающая далёкие части ландшафта; вызывается рассеянием лучей в слое воздуха, расположенном между наблюдателем и рассматриваемыми предметами. В чистом воздухе лучи сине-фиолетовой части спектра рассеиваются сильнее, чем жёлтые и красные, поэтому атмосферная дымка, а вместе с ней и тёмные далёкие предметы приобретают голубоватую окраску ('синие дали'). Атмосферная дымка сглаживает различия в яркости и цвете удалённых предметов и этим ухудшает их видимость, вплоть до полного её исчезновения (смотрите Атмосферная Видимость). Техника ослабления эффекта атмосферной дымки разработана наиболее полно в аэрофотографии; в её основу положено перенесение съёмки (то есть применение соответствующих аэрофотоплёнок и светофильтров) в жёлтую, красную и ближнюю инфракрасную часть спектра, где яркость атмосферной дымки меньше. Когда атмосферная дымка вызывается рассеянием на крупных частицах пыли, тумана и тому подобного, такие методы не эффективны, так как в этих случаях рассеяние во всех частях спектра одинаково. Под Мутностью понимается способность оптически неоднородной среды рассеивать проходящий сквозь неё свет (смотрите Мутные Среды). Количественной характеристикой мутности служит коэффициент экстинкции (ослабления), определяемый по уравнению:- $t = (1 / l) \ln (I_0 / I)$, где I_0 и I – интенсивности светового луча соответственно до и после прохождения через слой среды толщиной l. Мутность определяют методами нефелометрии и турбидиметрии. Мутность Атмосферы, уменьшение прозрачности воздуха, обусловленное как рассеянием света взвешенными в атмосфере частицами (мельчайшими каплями воды, кристалликами льда, пылинками, частицами дыма и прочим), так и поглощением света водяным паром. С увеличением мутности атмосферы усиливается рассеяние Солнечных лучей и уменьшается интенсивность прямой Солнечной радиации. Количественной характеристикой мутности атмосферы служит фактор мутности.

HAZEL = ОРЕХОВОЕ (или ЛЕЩИНА) – Hazel:- a light brown to strong yellowish brown. / от светло-коричневого до строгого желтовато-бурого.

HAZ MAT = HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HB = HYBRIDIZATION BLOCK

HBD = HARBOUR DUES

HCES = HONAM CROP EXPERIMENT STATION

HC CONTAINER = HIGH CUBE CONTAINER

HCPV = HYDROCARBON PORE VOLUME

HD = HIGH DENSITY

HDD = HEATING DEGREE–DAYS

HDD/CDD = HEATING DEGREE DAY/COOLING DEGREE DAY

HDI = HIGH DENSITY INDEX

HEAD = ГОЛОВКА – A Head (Capitulum) is a short dense spike in which the flowers are borne directly on a broad, flat peduncle, giving the inflorescence the appearance of a single flower, as in the Dandelion (Taraxacum). / как у Одуванчика (Тараксакум; Dandelion (Taraxacum)). У растений под Головкой (Capitulum) понимается простое соцветие с укороченной, иногда утолщённой (но не плоской, как у корзинки) осью, на верхушке которой на коротких цветоножках сидят цветки. Примеры головок:- соцветия Ворсянки, Клевера и других.

HEAD = ГОЛОВКА (или (ВЕРХНЕЕ) ДНИЩЕ, или ХХ) – Head is an end closure for the filter case or bowl which contains one or more ports.

HEAD = МЕТЁЛКА (или КОЛОС, или ЗОНТИК, или КОРЗИНКА) – Head is:- (1) a dense cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers. (2) The inflorescence or panicles of cereals such as Rice and Sorghum. / Корзинка – тип соцветия; метёлка у злаковых; кочан капусты. Под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных). Под Колосом понимается соцветие, в котором на удлинённой главной оси расположены сидячие цветки (простой колос – у Вербены, Подорожника) или колоски (сложный колос – у Пшеницы, Ржи). Под Зонтиком понимается соцветие с укороченной главной осью и цветками, располагающимися на удлинённых цветоножках почти в одной плоскости. Простой зонтик у Вишни, Примулы, сложный – у многих растений семейства Зонтичных. Под Корзинкой понимается тип соцветия, в котором цветки сидят на расширенной оси в виде блюдцевидной или шаровидной площадки (у Подсолнечника, Ромашки и других сложноцветных).

HEAD = ГОЛОВА (или ГАЛЬЮН) – Head (maritime term):- the ship's water closet (toilet or wash-room). The upper edge of a quadrilateral sail. / В Англоязычном морском жаргоне термин .

HEAD AND SHOULDERS = ГОЛОВА И ПЛЕЧИ – Head And Shoulders is a pattern in price trends which chartists consider indicates a price trend reversal. The price has risen for some time, at the peak of the left shoulder, profit taking has caused the price to drop or level. The price then rises steeply again to the head before more profit taking causes the price to drop to around the same level as the shoulder. A further modest rise or level will indicate that a further major fall is imminent. The breach of the neckline is the indication to sell. In technical analysis, a chart formation that resembles a human head and shoulders and is generally considered to be predictive of a price reversal. A head and shoulders top (which is considered predictive of a price decline) consists of a high price, a decline to a support level, a rally to a higher price than the previous high price, a second decline to the support level, and a weaker rally to about the level of the first high price. The reverse (upside-down) formation is called a Head And Shoulders Bottom (which is considered predictive of a price rally). Head And Shoulders is a reversal formation where three relatively similar thrusts in a trend are attempted with the middle (head) price move slightly higher/lower. The two shoulders are typically uniform in size, although the right shoulder may be smaller (withered) as the effects of the trend reversal are already being felt in the market. The trading signal is a breakout below/above the neckline. A reversal pattern characterized by a high, a higher high, a lower high, and a break below the line joining the lows between the highs, the so-called Neck-Line. Head And Shoulders:- This is one of the most popular and reliable chart patterns in technical analysis. Head and shoulders is a reversal chart pattern that when formed, signals that the security is likely to move against the previous trend. As you can see in Figure 1, there are two versions of the head and shoulders chart pattern. Head and shoulders top (shown on the left) is a chart pattern that is formed at the high of an upward movement and signals that the upward trend is about to end. Head and shoulders bottom, also known as Inverse Head And Shoulders (shown on the right) is the lesser known of the two, but is used to signal a reversal in a downtrend. Figure 1:- head and shoulders top is shown on the left. Head and shoulders bottom, or inverse head and shoulders, is on the right. Both of these head and shoulders patterns are similar in that there are four main parts:- two shoulders, a head and a neckline. Also, each individual head and shoulder is comprised of a high and a low. For example, in the head and shoulders top image shown on the left side in Figure 1, the left shoulder is made up of a high followed by a low. In this pattern, the neckline is a level of support or resistance. Remember that an upward trend is a period of successive rising highs and rising lows. The head and shoulders chart pattern, therefore, illustrates a weakening in a trend by showing the deterioration in the successive movements of the highs and lows. In technical analysis, Head And Shoulders is a three-peak pattern resembling the head and shoulders outline of a person, which is used to chart stock and commodity price trends. The pattern indicates the reversal of a trend. As prices move down to the right shoulder, a head and shoulders top is formed, meaning that prices should be falling. A reverse head and shoulders pattern has the head formation at the bottom of the chart and means that prices should be rising. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Голова И Плечи – разворотная фигура, характеризуемая тремя максимальными значениями, из которых первое – максимумом, второе – более высокий, нежели первое, максимум и третье – более низкий, нежели первое, максимум, и падением с пробоем линии, соединяющей минимумы значений первого и третьего максимумов, так называемой линии 'шеи'.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS BOTTOM = ПЕРЕВЁРНУТЫЕ ГОЛОВА И ПЛЕЧИ ВНИЗУ – Head And Shoulders Bottom is a well-known reversal pattern marked by three (or more) prominent troughs with a middle trough (the head) that is lower than the other troughs (the shoulders). When the trendline (neckline) connecting the peaks at the top of the pattern is broken, the pattern is complete. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

HEAD AND SHOULDERS TOP = ГОЛОВА И ПЛЕЧИ ВВЕРХУ – Head And Shoulders Top is a well-known reversal pattern marked by three (or more) prominent peaks with a middle peak (the head) that is higher than the other peaks (the shoulders). When the trendline (neckline) connecting the troughs at the bottom of the pattern is broken, the pattern is complete. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

HEADBAND = ГОЛОВНАЯ ПОВЯЗКА – Headband is a band worn on or around the head.

HEADDRESS = ЗАМЫСЛОВАТЫЙ ГОЛОВНОЙ УБОР – Headdress is an often elaborate covering for the head.

HEAD DYE = ХХ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Head Dye:- xxxxx. See also Illuminating Dye.

HEAD END = ГОЛОВНОЙ КОНЕЦ (или КАЗОВЫЙ КОНЕЦ) – Head End is:- (1) the beginning of a new piece of fabric in the loom that bears appropriate identification. (2) A small sample of fabric that may be submitted to a customer for approval. Head End:- theoretically, the start of a piece of fabric, but more commonly used to describe a small full-width sample of gray or finished goods. /

Головной Конец:- (1) начало куска ткани на ткацком станке; (2) наружный конец куска готовой ткани с фабричными знаками; казовый конец куска ткани; (3) передняя или головная часть шлихтовальной машины.

HEADER = ЗАГОЛОВОК – Header is that part of the SWIFT message envelope which precedes the message text. Its prime purpose is to identify the receiver to SWIFT and the sender to the receiver. The sender and receiver are identified only in the header. The information contained in the header is network dependent. / Под Заголовком понимается та часть оболочки (envelop) сообщения Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), которая предшествует тексту самого сообщения. Его главной целью является идентификация получателя для СВМФДС и отправителя для получателя. Отправитель и получатель идентифицируются только в заголовке. Информация, содержащаяся в заголовке зависит от рабочей сети. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

HEADER = ФЕРМА – Header is a single member composed of two or more wood members, securely fastened together and used to increase load carrying capability at wall or floor openings. / В строительной механике под Фермой, от Французского слова Ferme от Латинского слова Firmus, означающее Крепкий или Прочный, понимается геометрически неизменяемая стержневая система, у которой все узлы принимаются при расчёте шарнирными. Металлические, железобетонные, деревянные и комбинированные фермы применяют в покрытиях зданий, мостах и другом. Под Фермой, от Французского слова Ferme, от Латинского слова Firmus, означающее Крепкий или Прочный, понимается стержневая несущая конструкция покрытия здания, пролётного строения моста, гидротехнического сооружения и так далее. Фермы изготовляются из металла, железобетона, дерева и комбинированных (из нескольких) материалов. В расчётной схеме ферма соединение стержней в узлах обычно условно принимается шарнирным, а нагрузка – передающейся через узлы. Поэтому при расчёте полагают, что в стержнях фермы возникают только продольные (растягивающие или сжимающие) усилия. Основные составные части фермы – пояса (прямолинейные и полигональные) и решётка (простая, сложная и составная). Ферма с прямоугольной решёткой и жёстким соединением стержней, работающих на изгиб, называется безраскосной. Пояса и решётка стальных ферм покрытий обычно изготовляются из двух уголковых профилей, соединённых прокладками.

HEADER BAR = ГОЛОВНОЙ (или ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ) СТЕРЖЕНЬ – Header Bar is a bar or beam on rear of container (open top) that can be removed or swung to improve access into container. / Стержень или брус на задней стороне контейнера (открытого сверху), который может быть вынут или вывёрнут с целью обеспечения доступа к контейнер. Контейнер, открытый сверху сходен во всех отношениях с контейнером общего назначения, за исключением того, что у него вместо жёсткой крыши имеется гибкий раздвижной или съёмный чехол, сделанный, например, из брезента или пластика (иногда армированного) и обычно поддерживаемый откидными или съёмными балками. Аналогичные контейнеры выпускают также совсем без крыши. Они могут иметь откидные или съёмные верхние торцовые поперечные элементы над торцовыми дверями. Контейнер общего назначения с открывающейся крышей может использоваться для тех же специальных целей, как и открытый сверху контейнер.

HEADGEAR = ГОЛОВНОЙ УБОР (или ШЛЕМ) – Headgear is a covering or protective device for the head.

HEAD GIRTH = ОБХВАТ ГОЛОВЫ – Head Girth:- using measuring tape, start one inch above your eye brows and go around the widest part of your head. Measure in inches. Depth is typically determined by the distance between your ears and the top of your head. In order for a cap or hat to fit comfortably and without escessive wrinkling, it is important for you to first understand what head shape you have. / Обхват Головы:- максимальный горизонтальный обхват головы, измеренный над ушами в сантиметрах.

HEADING = ВЫМЁТЫВАНИЕ (или ВЫБРАСЫВАНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ, или ВЫБРАСЫВАНИЕ СУЛТАНА, или КОЛОШЕНИЕ, или ВЫКОЛАШИВАНИЕ) – Heading is a growth stage of the rice plant marked by emergence of the panicle from the boot.

HEADLAND PATTERN = РИСУНОК ЗАЩИТНОЙ ПОЛОСЫ – Headland Pattern is a plowing technique that makes a dead or back furrow plowing pattern. This technique is used in many plowing operations but especially in large operations using large tillage equipment.

HEADLINE EARNINGS = ЗАРАБОТКИ ОТ ОСНОВНОГО ВИДА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Headline Earnings are the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders from trading operations, excluding capital profits and losses, amortization of goodwill, revaluations of investment properties and impairment of advances.

HEADLOAD = НАГРУЗКА НА ПЕРЕДНЮЮ ЧАСТЬ – Headload:- a quantity of cargo loaded in the front of a container.

HEADPIECE = ГОЛОВНОЙ УБОР (или ШЛЕМ, или КАСКА) – Headpiece is a protective or defensive head covering; an ornamental, ceremonial, or traditional covering for the head.

HEAD RICE = ОСНОВНОЕ ЗЕРНО РИСА – Head Rice:- the whole grains of milled Rice that can be obtained from a given quantity of clean rough Rice (paddy). It is usually expressed as a percentage of rough Rice. Broken Rice larger than 3/4 of a grain is also considered as Head Rice. Head Rice may vary from as low as 25% to as high as 65%. Head Rice is the portion of total milled Rice consisting of whole kernels. Head Rice or Head Rice Percentage is the weight of head grain or whole kernels in the Rice lot. Head Rice normally includes broken kernels that are 75–80% of the whole kernel. High Head Rice yield is one of the most important criteria for measuring milled Rice quality. Broken grain has normally only half of the value of head Rice. The actual head Rice percentage in a sample of milled Rice will depend on both varietal characteristics (i.e. the potential head Rice yield), production factors, and harvesting, drying and milling process. In general harvesting, drying, and milling can be responsible for some losses and damage to the grain. Head Rice means broken kernels whose lengths are more than those of brokens but have not reached the length of the whole kernel. This includes split kernels that retain the area as from 80% of the whole kernel. / Под Основным Зерном Риса понимается часть полностью обрушенного Риса, состоящая из целиковой зерновки (целых ядер). дроблёнка или сечка (brokens). У Ячменя:- к основному зерну относят зёрна Ячменя, по характеру повреждений не относящиеся к сорной и зерновой примесям, а также мелкие зёрна Ячменя.

HEAD ROOM = МЕЖПАЛУБНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО (или ГАБАРИТНАЯ ВЫСОТА) – Head Room (maritime term):- the height of the decks, below decks.

HEAD–TO–ROW = РЯД, ЗАСЕЯННЫЙ СЕМЕНАМИ ОДНОГО КОЛОСА или ОДНОЙ МЕТЁЛКИ (или МЕТЁЛКА К РЯДУ) – Head-To-Row:- a process of growing seeds of individual plants to determine or maintain seed purity of a variety.

HEALTH CHECK REFORM OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY = РЕФОРМА ПРОВЕРКИ ГОТОВНОСТИ ОБЩЕЙ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ – Health Check Reform Of The Common Agricultural Policy:- on 20 November 2008 the EU agriculture ministers reached a political agreement on the Health Check of the Common Agricultural Policy. Among a range of measures, the agreement abolishes arable set-aside, increases milk quotas gradually leading up to their abolition in 2015, and

converts market intervention into a genuine safety net. Ministers also agreed to increase modulation, whereby direct payments to farmers are reduced and the money transferred to the Rural Development Fund.

HEALTH INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ – Health Insurance is a generic term applying to all types of insurance indemnifying or reimbursing for losses caused by bodily injury or sickness or for expenses of medical treatment necessitated by sickness or accidental bodily injury. The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Health Insurance is a network of doctors, hospitals, health care providers, and pharmacies that offer medical treatment at a reduced cost to members. Each health care provider that is part of the network works together to manage the cost and quality of the health care provided to members. A member of an HMO health insurance plan is responsible for choosing a Primary Care Physician (PCP) from a list of physicians that are a part of the network. These physicians range from general practice, internal medicine, family practice, and pediatrics. The Primary Care Physician is responsible for coordinating the health care needs of the member of the HMO plan. The PCP can provide care or recommend a specialist if needed. There are numerous specialists that are part of the HMO health network. There are several advantages to having an HMO health insurance plan. One of the biggest advantages is that members enjoy low out-of-pocket expenses in comparison to pricey, traditional health insurance plans. A visit to a doctor's office or a hospital is covered after a small co-payment of USD5 or USD10 is paid. An HMO health insurance plan usually includes routine physicals, prescription drugs, lab tests, well baby care, maternity visits, and vision exams. With this type of plan, members are not expected to pay an annual deductible before their medical treatment is covered. / Страхование Здоровья – в широком смысле – страхование, предусматривающее покрытие расходов на медикаменты и медицинское обслуживание, включая Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) – программы страхования в выбранной страхователем организации и тому подобное. При страховании предусматривается возмещение убытков, вызванных болезнью или телесным повреждением, несчастным случаем, возмещение потери дохода в результате нетрудоспособности.

HEALTHY TILLER = ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОТРОСТОК – Healthy Tiller is a tiller that is free of pest damage.

HEART = СЕРДЦЕВИНА – Heart (maritime term):- the inside center strand of rope.

HEART ROT = СЕРДЦЕВИННАЯ ГНИЛЬ (или ГНИЛЬ СЕРДЦЕВИНЫ, или ЯДРОВАЯ ГНИЛЬ) – Any rot characteristically confined to the heartwood originating in the living tree. Heart Rot is often defined as decay in living trees. Some define it as decay that develops primarily in the heartwood or inner wood of living trees. It is usually used to refer to decays that primarily develop in the stem rather than in the roots and butt. / гниение в растущих деревьях.

HEART SHAPED = В ФОРМЕ СЕРДЦА (или СЕРДЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ) – Heart Shaped or Butterfly Headress:- this head dress looked like wings had been attached on the sides. A veil was worn over it, and many times a caul would be worn underneath.

HEARTWOOD = СЕРДЦЕВИННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА (или СЕРДЦЕВИНА, или ЯДРО) – Nonliving, inner and often dark-colored wood in which no water transport occurs. It is surrounded by sapwood. Has preformed defenses but no active defenses. Heartwood is the wood extending from the true center to the sapwood, and whose cells no longer participate in the life processes of the tree. Heartwood may contain gums, resins, and other materials that usually make it darker and more decay resistant than sapwood. See also Pith. / и большей сопротивляемостью гниению, нежели . Под Сердцевиной понимается узкая центральная часть ствола, состоящая из рыхлой ткани, характеризующаяся бурым или более светлым, чем у окружающей древесины, цветом. На торцах сортимента наблюдается в виде пятна (около 5 мм) различной формы, на радиальных поверхностях – в виде узкой полосы. В ботанике под Сердцевиной понимается центральная часть стебля или корня, занятая рыхлой паренхимной тканью, в которой откладывается дубящие вещества, крахмал, масла. Кнаружи от сердцевины расположена древесина.

HEAT–AWAY™ = ХИТ–ЭВЭЙ™ – Heat-Away™ (thermogaze):- is a special heat-sensitive, woven cotton fabric often referred to as 'Burn-Away' or 'Aetz-Cloth'. It is used in the following situations:- (i) on top of fabrics that cannot be made wet, like corduroy or velvet, to keep stitches from sinking in and getting lost; and (ii) to create 'free-standing' embroidery. Just hoop Heat-Away™ and embroider directly onto it. After removing the Heat-Away™, only the embroidered pattern remains. / Хит-Эвэй™ (Heat-Away™).

HEAT CAPACITY = ТЕПЛОЁМКОСТЬ – Heat Capacity is a physical property of a material indicating its ability to retain heat; measured in kJ/(kg K); typical values:- 4.182 kJ/(kg °C) for water, 2.1 kJ/(kg °C) for ice, 1.6 kJ/(kg °C) for many frozen foodstuffs. / Под Теплоёмкостью понимается количество теплоты, которое необходимо подвести к телу, чтобы повысить его температуру на 1 °C или 1 K, точнее – отношение количества теплоты, полученное телом (веществом) при бесконечно малом изменении его состояния в каком-либо процессе, к вызванному им приращению температуры. Теплоёмкость единицы массы называют Удельной Теплоёмкостью. Теплоёмкость – величина равная отношению количества теплоты δQ, сообщаемого телу (системе) при бесконечно малом изменении его состояния в каком-либо процессе, к соответствующему изменению температуры T этого тела:- C = δQ / dT. Отношение T к массе тела m называют Удельной Теплоёмкостью c = C / m, а отношение T к количеству вещества – Молярной Теплоёмкостью:- C_m = Mc = MC / m, где M – молярная масса вещества. Теплоёмкость зависит от химического состава, условий, в которых оно находится, процесса теплопередачи. Например, в адиабатном процессе C = 0, в изохорическом процессе C = C_v, в изобарическом процессе C = C_p и в изотермическом процессе C = ±∞. Для идеального газа выполняется Уравнение Майера (Немецкий естествоиспытатель, врач Юлиус Робэрт Майэр (Mayer) 1814–78). В общем случае теплоёмкость – функция температуры. Единица теплоёмкости в СИ – Дж/К.

HEAT CONTENT = ТЕПЛОТВОРНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или КАЛОРИЙНОСТЬ (устаревшее), или ТЕПЛОСОДЕРЖАНИЕ, или ТЕПЛОТА СГОРАНИЯ, или ТЕПЛОТВОРНОСТЬ, или ЭНТАЛЬПИЯ) – Heat Content:- the amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form, e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kiloWatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam. The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in British thermal units (Btus). Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of their gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The US Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values. / Количество тепловой энергии, доступное к выпуску путём трансформации, или применение специфической физической единицы энергии, например, тонна угля, баррель нефти, килоВаттчас электричества, кубический фут природного газа или фунт пара. Количество тепловой энергии обычно выражается в Британских единицах теплоты (Бет). Теплосодержание, выделяемое в процессах сгорания, может быть выражено либо как валовое содержимое тепла (высшая или полезная величина тепла), либо как чистое содержимое тепла (низшая полезная величина тепла) в зависимости от того, включает ли или нет доступная тепловая энергия энергию, используемую для производства пара из воды (содержавшуюся в первоначальной форме энергии или созданную в процессе сгорания). Администрация США по Информации в Сфере Энергетики обычно использует величины валового содержимого тепла. Под Калорийностью топлива понимается теплота сгорания. Теплосодержание, то же, что Энтальпия. Под Теплотой Сгорания топлива или Теплотой Горения понимается количество теплоты в Джоулях (Дж) или калориях (кал), выделяющейся

при полном сгорании твёрдого, жидкого или газообразного топлива. Различают теплоту сгорания низшую (без учёта теплоты, израсходованной на испарение воды, содержащейся в топливе или образующейся при сгорании) и высшую, а также удельную и объёмную. Под Энтальпией, от Греческого слова Enthálpō, означающее Нагреваю или Согреваю, понимается однозначная функция H состояния термодинамической системы при независимых параметрах энтропии S и давлении p, связана с внутренней энергией U соотношением:- H = U + pV, где V – объём системы. При постоянном p (то есть в изобарическом процессе) изменение энтальпии равно количеству теплоты, подведённой к системе, поэтому энтальпию часто называют тепловой функцией или теплосодержанием. В состоянии термодинамического равновесия (при постоянных p и S) энтальпия системы минимальна. Единица энтальпии в СИ – Джоуль (Дж).

HEAT–DAMAGED KERNELS = ПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ САМОСОГРЕВАНИЕМ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ САМОСОГРЕВАНИЕМ ЯДРА) – (1) Heat-Damaged Kernels are the kernels, pieces of Wheat kernels, and other grains that are materially discolored and damaged by heat which remain in the sample after the removal of dockage and shrunken and broken kernels. / изменили цвет .

(2) Heat-Damaged Kernels:- whole or large broken kernels of Rice which are materially discolored and damaged as a result of heating, and whole or large broken kernels of parboiled rice in nonparboiled Rice which are as dark as, or darker in color than, the interpretive line for heat-damaged kernels. / изменили цвет .

(3) Heat-Damaged Kernels:- Canola and pieces of Canola which, after being crushed, exhibit that they are discolored and damaged by heat. / , которые изменили цвет и .

HEAT DURABILITY = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОДДЕРЖИВАНИЯ ТЕПЛА – Heat Durability is the extent to which a material retains its useful properties at ambient air conditions, following its exposure to a specified temperature and environment for a specified time and its return to ambient air conditions.

HEATED CONTAINER = ОТАПЛИВАЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или ПРОГРЕВАЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Heated Container is a thermal container served by a heat producing appliance.

HEATED KERNELS = СОГРЕТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или СОГРЕТЫЕ ЯДРА) – Heated Kernels have the light tan to dark brown color or an odor typical of grain that has heated in storage. The term includes kernels discolored from artificial drying, but not binburnt or fireburnt kernels. / изменившую цвет .

HEATED STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ В ТЁПЛЫХ СКЛАДАХ – Heated Storage:- warehouse specifically heated to protect bottled cargo. / Склад, специально обогреваемый, для сохранности бутилированного груза.

HEAT EXCHANGER = ТЕПЛООБМЕННИК – Heat Exchanger is a device which transfers heat through a conducting wall from one fluid to another. / Теплообменник или Теплообменный Аппарат – устройство, в котором осуществляется теплообмен между двумя или несколькими теплоносителями либо между теплоносителем и поверхностью твёрдого тела. Процесс передачи теплоты от одного теплоносителя к другому – один из наиболее важных и часто используемых в технике процессов, например, получение пара в теплообменниках-котлоагрегатах основано на теплообмене между продуктами сгорания органического топлива и водой. По принципу действия теплообменники подразделяют на рекуператоры, регенераторы и смесительные теплообменники; существуют также теплообменники, в которых нагрев (охлаждение) теплоносителя осуществляется за счёт ‘внутреннего’ источника теплоты (холода). Рекуперативные теплообменники – аппараты, в которых 2 движущихся теплоносителя с различной температурой разделены твёрдой стенкой. Теплообмен происходит путём конвекции в теплоносителях и теплопроводности стенки (смотрите Конвективный Теплообмен), а также лучистого теплообмена, если хотя бы одним из теплоносителей является излучающий газ. К рекуператорам относятся парогенераторы, подогреватели, выпарные аппараты и так далее. На рисунке даны некоторые конструкции рекуперативных теплообменников. В регенеративных теплообменниках одна и та же поверхность нагрева периодически омывается то горячим, то холодным теплоносителем, то есть сперва поверхность отбирает теплоту и нагревается, а затем отдаёт теплоту и охлаждается. Типичный пример регенераторов – воздухонагреватели доменных печей (смотрите Каупер). Так как в рекуперативных и регенеративных теплообменниках теплообмен осуществляется на поверхности твёрдого тела, их называют поверхностными. В смесительных теплообменниках теплообмен идёт при непосредственном соприкосновении теплоносителей. Теплообменник такого типа – градирни, в которых вода охлаждается атмосферным воздухом. В теплообменниках с внутренним источником теплоты (холода) используется только один теплоноситель. К подобным теплообменникам относятся ядерные реакторы, электронагреватели и так далее. Тепловой расчёт теплообменника сводится к совместному решению уравнений теплового баланса и теплопередачи. Различают проектные расчёты, необходимые для определения поверхности теплообмена и выполняемые при конструировании новых теплообменников; и поверочные расчёты теплообменника, цель которых определить количество переданной теплоты и конечные температуры теплоносителей при известной поверхности теплообменника. Теплообменники широко применяются в теплоэнергетике (воздухоподогреватели, конденсаторы, пароперегреватели, экономайзеры), в химической и пищевой промышленности и так далее.

HEAT EXPANSION RUPTURE = РАЗРЫВ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ТЕПЛОВОГО УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ В ОБЪЁМЕ – Heat Expansion Rupture is a damage to a product or its packaging caused by an increase in volume when the temperature rises above a critical point.

HEATH = ВЕРЕЩАТНИК (или ПУСТОШЬ) – Heath is open land covered with low-growing shrubs such as heather. / Верещатник – открытая местность, покрытая низкорастущими кустами, такими как обыкновенный Вереск (heather). Под Верещатниками понимаются заросли кустарников, преимущественно семейства Вересковых (Вереск, Эрика); встречаются Брусника, Лишайники, Мхи, Толокнянка и Черника. Распространены на песчаных и торфянистых почвах в условиях умеренного влажного океанического климата (Западная Европа; на территории бывшего СССР – Прибалтика). Под Пустошью понимается растительность, образованная в основном вечнозелёными кустарничками преимущественно на месте лесов, главным образом после вырубок или пожаров, например, верещатники в приморских районах Западной Европы. Пустошью называются также некоторые сходные типы растительности в Южной Африке и Южной Австралии.

HEATHER = ПЁСТРОЕ – Heather is a yarn that is spun using pre-dyed fibers. These fibers are blended together to give a particular look. For example, black and white may be blended together to create a grey heathered yarn. The term, heather, may also be used to describe the fabric made from heathered yarns.

HEATHER YARN = ПЁСТРАЯ ПРЯЖА – Heather Yarn is a term describing mottled or melange-type yarns.

HEAT–INDUCED BLOWING = ВЗДУТИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ТЕПЛОМ – Heat-Induced Blowing is a bulging on cans caused by dilation (expansion) of the canned product.

HEATING DEGREE DAY/COOLING DEGREE DAY = ГРАДУСО–ДЕНЬ ОТОПЛЕНИЯ/ГРАДУСО–ДЕНЬ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ – Heating Degree Day/Cooling Degree Day (HDD/CDD):- HDD is a measurement designed to reflect the demand for energy needed to heat a building or facility. The heating requirements for a given structure at a specific location are considered to be directly proportional to the number of HDDs at that location. A similar measurement, CDD, reflects the amount of energy used to cool a building. HDDs are defined relative to a base temperature, which is the outside temperature above which a building needs no heating. HDDs can be calculated in several different ways, depending on the accuracy desired, but one of the simplest and most common uses 65° F as a base temperature, and is calculated as follows:- Take the average temperature on any given day, and subtract it from the base temperature. If the value is less than or equal to zero, that day has zero HDDs. But if the value is positive, that number represents the number of HDDs on that day. Other calculation methods improve accuracy by taking into account such things as the type of building and how well it's insulated, any heat-generating occupants or equipment, the time of day when heating is required, or the cumulative effect of residual heat. Why does this matter? Because HDDs are typical indicators of energy consumption for space heating, they can be used to monitor the heating costs for climate-controlled buildings, to forecast heating demand, or for estimating future heating demand costs.

HEATING DEGREE–DAYS = ГРАДУСО–ДНИ ОТОПЛЕНИЯ – Heating Degree Days (HDD) is a measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit (or 18.3 °C). The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees per day that the daily temperature is below a given temperature. The given temperature is the point below which the consumer is assumed to use fuels for space heating and varies from country to country. See also Cooling Degree-Days, Degree Day, and Degree-Days Normals. Heating Degree Days (HDD) is a measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use. / Измерение того, насколько холодно в данном месте в течение определённого периода по отношению к базовому значению температуры, как правило, составляющему 65 градусов по Фаренгейту (18.3 °C). Значения вычисляются по каждому дню путём вычитания из базовой температуры (65 градусов) среднеарифметических значений макисмальной и минимальной суточной температуры, при этом отрицательные величины приравниваются к нулю. Ежедневные значения градусо-дней отопления суммируются для определения значения градусо-дня отопления для конретно выбранного периода. Градусо-дни отопления используются в анализе ситуации в энергетике в качестве индикатора потребности или фактического потребления энергии, направленной на отопление помещений. Другими словами, градусо-днями отопления называют количество градусов в сутки, на которое среднесуточная температура ниже базовой. Эта температура служит значением, ниже которого потребитель предположительно использует энергию для отопления помещений; и она может быть различной в разных странах. Смотрите также Градусо-Дни Кондиционирования (Cooling Degree-Days), Градусо-День (Degree Day), и Среднестатистические Градусо-Дни (Degree-Days Normals).

HEATING OIL = ТОПЛИВО ПЕЧНОЕ БЫТОВОЕ – Heating Oil is a low-viscosity petroleum product that is derived from crude oil. As a result, heating oil prices are often tied to WTI crude. Generally, 25% of the yield of a barrel of crude is devoted to heating oil, the second most after gasoline. Heating oil is generally used as a fuel for furnaces or boilers to heat homes and businesses. The fuel is especially popular in parts in of Northeastern US where natural gas and propane are either inaccessible or too expensive for these often cold markets. The product is also popular in the British Isles and especially Northern Ireland. Furthermore, contracts of the fuel are a popular choice for those seeking to hedge prices of diesel and jet fuel which do not trade as liquidly as heating oil does but are often a stable premium above NYMEX® heating oil futures contracts. For those looking to invest directly in heating oil, a limited number of options are available. While there are heavily traded futures contracts for the product, there are currently no pure play stocks or equity ETFs that invest in companies that exclusively produce heating oil and do not also refine it themselves from crude oil. With that being said, some smaller firms or even some utilities may be a way to gain some level of exposure to the sector. There are, however, a number of ETPs that offer exposure to the commodity's futures contracts either in a basket or pure-play form. Heating Oil:- No. 2 fuel oil, a distillate fuel oil used either for domestic heating or in moderate capacity commercial-industrial burners. The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) launched the heating oil futures contract on 1978-November-14. See also Fuel Oil. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Дословно отопительное масло, печное бытовое топливо № 2 (No. 2 heating oil). Под Котельными Топливами понимаются тяжёлые продукты переработки нефтей, каменных углей, горючих сланцев. Применяются для корабельных, судовых и стационарных котельных установок и в промышленных печах различного назначения.

HEATING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОТОПЛЕНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ОБОГРЕВА) – Heating System:- Energy Efficiency program promotion aimed at improving the efficiency of the heating delivery system, including replacement, in the residential, commercial, or industrial sectors. / Под Отоплением понимается искусственный обогрев помещений для поддержания температуры, отвечающей условиям теплового комфорта (например, 18–20 °C в жилых помещениях), а иногда и требованиям технологического процесса. Под отоплением понимают также системы, выполняющие эти функции. Основные виды:- водяное, воздушное, лучистое, панельное, печное, электрическое отопление. Под Отоплением понимается искусственный обогрев помещений для возмещения в них тепловых потерь и поддержания на заданном уровне температуры, отвечающей чаще всего условиям теплового комфорта для людей, а иногда требованиям технологического процесса. Наиболее распространено водяное отопление.

HEAT RECOVERY STEAM GENERATOR = XX – Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) is an air-to-steam heat exchanger installed on combined-cycle generators.

HEAT RESISTANCE = ТЕПЛОСТОЙКОСТЬ (или ЖАРОПРОЧНОСТЬ) – Heat Resistance is a property of certain fibers or yarns whereby they resist degradation at high temperature. Heat resistance may be an inherent property of the fiber-forming polymer or it may be imparted by additives or treatment during manufacture. See also Heat Stabilized. Heat Resistance can be a quality inherent in a yarn, or it may be imparted by additives or treatment of the resulting fabric. Heat Resistance is the extent to which a material retains useful properties as measured during exposure of the material to a specified temperature and environment for a specified time.

HEAT SET FINISH (HEAT SEALING) = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ФОРМУ ТЕПЛОМ (ТЕПЛОВОЕ ЗАПЕЧАТЫВАНИЕ) – Heat Set Finish (Heat Sealing) is a process of heat finishing that will stabilize many manufactured fiber fabrics in order that there will not be any subsequent change in shape or size. Heat setting is used to permanently impart a crease, a pleat, or durability into a fabric or garment – a finish that will remain through repeated washings and dry cleanings.

HEAT SETTING = ТЕРМОУСАДКА (или ОТВЕРДЕНИЕ ПРИ НАГРЕВАНИИ) – Heat-Setting is the process of conferring dimensional stability and often other desirable properties such as wrinkle resistance and improved heat resistance to manufactured fibers, yarns, and fabrics by means of either moist of dry heat. Heat Setting is the process of conferring stability upon fibers, yarns, or fabrics by means of steam or dry heat. Heat Setting:- although practices similar to heat setting are used in the finishing of almost all fabrics, the term heat setting, strictly speaking, refers only to thermoplastic man-made fibers. Because of the thermoplastic nature of most man-made fibers (they change their shape when heat is applied), certain features, such as pleats, can be made permanent by treating them under very high heat. Heat setting usually gives a smooth appearance to a fabric and sets its final measurements. Boarding, a process in the rnanufacture of stockings, is a type of heat setting.

HEAT STABILIZED = СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ ТЕПЛОМ (или СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ ПРИ НАГРЕВАНИИ, или ТЕРМОСТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ) – Heat Stabilized is a term to describe fiber or yarn heat-treated to reduce the tendency of the fiber to shrink or elongate under load at elevated temperature. See also Heat Resistance.

HEAT TRANSFER = ТЕПЛОПЕРЕДАЧА – Heat Transfer is a form of printing in which elaborate colors and designs are printed onto a special type of paper. The paper is placed over the fabric and the designs and colors are transferred to the fabric through the application of heat. / Теплопередача, теплообмен между двумя теплоносителями через разделяющую их твёрдую стенку или через поверхность раздела между ними. Теплопередача включает в себя теплоотдачу от более горячей жидкости к стенке, теплопроводность в стенке, теплоотдачу от стенки к более холодной подвижной среде. Интенсивность передачи теплоты при теплопередаче характеризуется Коэффициентом Теплопередачи k, численно равным количеству теплоты, которое передаётся через единицу поверхности стенки в единицу времени при разности температур между жидкостями в 1 К; размерность k – Вт/(м^2·К) [ккал/м^2·°С)]. Величина R, обратная коэффициенту теплопередачи, называется полным термическим сопротивлением теплопередачи. Например, R однослойной стенки:- $R = 1 / k = (1 / \alpha_1) + (\delta / \lambda) + (1 / \alpha_2)$, где α_1 и α_2 – коэффициенты теплоотдачи от горячей жидкости к поверхности стенки и от поверхности стенки к холодной жидкости; d – толщина стенки; l – коэффициент теплопроводности. В большинстве встречающихся на практике случаев коэффициент теплопередачи определяется опытным путём. При этом полученные результаты обрабатываются методами теории подобия. Смотрите также Конвективный Теплообмен.

HEAT TRANSFER PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ТЕПЛОПЕРЕДАЧЕЙ – Heat Transfer Printing:- the popularity of polyester fabrics has led to the development of a completely new form of printing termed heat transfer printing, which prints the pattern on paper with carefully selected dyes. The paper is then applied to the fabric by passing the two together through a type of hot calender, and the pattern is transferred from one to the other. This method opens up new possibilities such as the production of halftone effects. In all textile printing, the nature and, particularly, the viscosity of the print paste are important, and the thickeners employed must be compatible with all the other components. For conventional methods the thickeners are such reagents as starch, gum tragacanth, alginates, methyl cellulose ethers, and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose. Many types of dye can be applied, including direct cotton, vat, mordant, and reactive dyes, as well as pigment colors. Most dyes are fixed by steaming or aging, by a batch or continuous method, and more rapid fixation is effected by flash aging, e.g., allowing a shorter steaming period by employing smaller machines. After steaming, the fabric must be thoroughly washed to remove loose dye and thickener, ensuring fastness to rubbing. Most textile materials can be printed without special pretreatment, but wool cloths are generally chlorinated before printing. Tops (long, parallel wool fibers), printed in stripes, are used for mixed effects, and printed warps produce shadowy effects. Tufted carpets are printed by a process designed to ensure good penetration. Heat Transfer Printing is a method of printing fabric of polyester or other thermoplastic fibers with disperse dyes. The design is transferred from preprinted paper onto the fabric by contact heat which causes the dye to sublime. Having no affinity for paper, the dyes are taken up by the fabric. The method is capable of producing well-defined, clear prints. / Сродство (Affinity). протирание или притирка (rubbing).

HEAT TRANSITION COEFFICIENT = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ПЕРЕДАЧИ (или СОПРЯЖЕНИЯ) ТЕПЛА – Heat Transition Coefficient, also known as the K-Value; physical value that specifies the degree of insulation provided by a wall or similar. For containers, heat transition takes account of the heat transfer from the air inside the container to the wall, the heat transmitted by the wall, and the heat transferred to the air outside the container; unit of measurement: W/(m^{2}K); Typical value for refrigerated containers:- 0.3 W/(m^{2}K) (new), 0.4 W/(m^{2}K) (old).

HEAT TREATING = ТЕПЛОВАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (или ТЕРМИЧЕСКАЯ ОБРАБОТКА) – Heat Treating:- the properties of metals can be substantially changed by various heat-treatment processes. Depending on the alloy and its condition, heat treating can harden or soften a metal. (i) Hardening Treatments:- hardening heat treatments invariably involve heating to a sufficiently high temperature to dissolve solute-rich precipitates. The metal is then rapidly cooled to avoid reprecipitation; often this is done by quenching in water or oil. The concentration of solute dissolved in the metal is now much greater than the equilibrium concentration. This produces what is known as Solid-Solution Hardening, but the alloy can usually be hardened appreciably more by aging to allow a very fine precipitate to form. Aging is done at an elevated temperature that is still well below the temperature at which the precipitate will dissolve. If the alloy is heated still further, the precipitate will coarsen; that is, the finest particles will dissolve so that the average particle size will increase. This will reduce the hardness somewhat but increase the ductility. Precipitation hardening is used to produce most high-strength alloys. In products made of soft, ductile metals such as aluminum or copper, the age-hardened alloy is put into service with the finest precipitate (that is, the highest strength) possible. When heated to a high temperature, a few metals, principally iron and titanium alloys, transform to a different crystal structure. Often the high-temperature phase has a higher solubility for the solute, thus aiding the dissolution of the precipitate. If the alloy is slowly cooled, the reverse phase transformation will occur at a high temperature, forming a coarse precipitate and yielding a soft structure. This is the principle behind annealing procedures. However, if the alloy is quenched from the high temperature, the reverse transformation occurs at a much lower temperature, so that a very fine precipitate forms. This is the basis for hardening iron-carbon (steel) alloys. The hardness of the low-temperature-transformation phase (known as Martensite) increases with carbon content, and this can result in some very strong alloys. Other alloying elements such as nickel, chromium, and manganese are added to steel primarily to slow transformation from the high-temperature phase so that thicker pieces, which cool more slowly on quenching, will harden to martensite on cooling. Steel with fresh martensite is still not tough enough for use without first being heated to an elevated temperature. This tempering process reduces residual stresses produced by the phase transformation, reduces hardness by coarsening the carbide precipitate, and increases toughness. Where high strength is the main concern, the tempering temperature is kept low. When toughness is the primary goal and strength secondary, a relatively high tempering temperature is used. (ii) Softening Treatments:- in many situations the purpose of heat treating is to soften the alloy and thereby increase its ductility. This may be necessary if a number of cold-forming operations are required to form a part but the metal is so hardened after the first operation that further cold working will cause it to crack. If the metal is recrystallized by annealing at an elevated temperature, it will become soft enough to allow further forming operations. Another case arises when it is necessary to machine high-carbon tools in order to form a die. If the alloy is quenched from a high temperature to form martensite, it will be hard, brittle, and virtually impossible to machine. But if it is slowly cooled, the carbides will be much coarser, and the steel will be machinable.

Processes:- most furnaces designed for heat treatment use natural gas or electricity to raise the temperature. The atmosphere around the work may be air for low-temperature anneals, but at elevated temperatures some atmosphere other than air must be used in order to avoid oxidation. One common atmosphere is obtained by burning natural gas with less than the stoichiometric amount of air. With more reactive metals, annealing can be done in a vacuum furnace. In some heat treatments only the surface need be heated. With electromagnetic induction or by use of a laser, this can be done so quickly that no special atmosphere is needed to avoid oxidation. Surface heat treating also avoids the distortion that can accompany heating and quenching the entire part. For example, the rear axle of most automobiles is a steel bar roughly 1 meter long and 3 centimeters in diameter (about 3 feet long and 1.25 inches in diameter). The surface can be hardened by passing the bar through an induction coil that quickly heats the surface immediately beneath the coil to red heat, transforming it to austenite. The inside remains cold, however, and, after the coil passes, this cold interior quickly draws heat from the surface, transforming it to martensite. The part is then tempered and put into service. Since most of the cross section of the part is not heated or transformed during this operation, there is no distortion and therefore no need to straighten a hardened part. / как Мартенсит (Martensite). легирование или легирующее (alloying). осадок (precipitate). твёрдость (hardness).

HEAT TREATMENT = ТЕПЛОВАЯ ОБРАБОТКА – (1) Heat Treatment is the process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an official technical specification. / Тепловая Обработка – процесс, при котором сырьё нагревается до достижения минимальной температуры на минимальный период времени в соответствии с официальной технической спецификацией.

(2) Heat Treatment:- high temperature conditions used to sterilize seeds or to break dormancy.

HEAT UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ТЕПЛОТЫ – Heat Unit is a synonym for Degree-Day or Growing Degree-Day. In the United States, an alternate name, coined by Americans, for the British thermal unit (Btu). / Под Единицей Теплоты в Международной Системе Единиц СИ понимается Джоуль (Дж).

HEAT UNITS = ЕДИНИЦ ТЕПЛОТЫ (или ХХ) – Heat Units:- A concept that utilizes temperature rather than calendar days in describing growth and development of a crop. The concept is based on a developmental temperature threshold (usually 60 °F for Cotton) above which the crop grows and below which little or no development occurs. There is no upper threshold, although there is some evidence that this may be needed. The basic formula for calculating heat units involves adding the maximum and minimum temperatures for each day, dividing by 2, and subtracting the threshold temperature. Calculation of the accumulated heat units, and a knowledge of the heat unit requirement for any particular growth stage, can be used to explain and predict the occurrence of events or the duration of stages in crop development, i.e. as a general physiological time scale of development during the season. The expected range of heat units for any particular growth stage may be influenced by deficiencies of nutrients or water, insect infestations, disease, or physical damage by weather or chemicals. Also known as Growing Degree-Days or DD60's (for a threshold temperature of 60 °F or 15.5 °C). See also Heat Units From NAWF=5.

HEAT UNITS FROM NAWF=5 = ЕДИНИЦ ТЕПЛОТЫ С УВБЦ=5 – Heat Units From NAWF=5:- A method used to assist with end-of-season management decisions based on the development of the last effective boll population sequenced by heat unit accumulation. Research has shown that approximately 850 DD60's or 850 Growing Degree-Days (for a threshold temperature of 60 °F or 15.5 °C) are required for the last effective bolls to mature in the Mississippi River delta. See also Heat Units; and Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF). / В хлопководстве под термином Единиц Теплоты С УВБЦ=5 понимается метод, используемый для помощи в принятии правленческих решений в конце сезона, основанных на развитии последней эффективной популяции коробочек, . Смотрите также Единицы Теплоты (Heat Units); и Узлы Выше Белого Цветка (УВБЦ) (Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF)).

HEAVE = ВЫБИРАТЬ (или ВЫХАЖИВАТЬ, или ПОДАВАТЬ) – Heave (maritime term):- to haul or pull on a line; to throw a heaving line.

HEAVE AROUND = ПОВОРАЧИВАТЬСЯ (или ВЫБИРАТЬ) – Heave Around (maritime term):- to revolve the drum of a capstan, winch or windlass. (Pulling with mechanical deck heaving gear). / Выбирать на шпиль; Выбирать лебёдку.

HEAVE AWAY = ПОШЁЛ ШПИЛЬ (или ПОШЁЛ БРАШПИЛЬ, или ПОШЁЛ ТАЛИ) – Heave Away (maritime term):- an order to haul away or to heave around a capstan (pull).

HEAVE IN = ВЫХАЖИВАТЬ (или ВЫБИРАТЬ, или ПОДНИМАТЬ НА БОРТ) – Heave In (maritime term):- to haul in. / Выхаживать на шпиле; Выбирать снасть; Поднимать на борт.

HEAVE SHORT = ВЫБИРАТЬ ДО ПАНЕРА – Heave Short (maritime term):- to heave in until the vessel is riding nearly over her anchor. / Выбирать якорную цепь до панера.

HEAVE TAUT = ВЫБИРАТЬ ВТУГУЮ (или ВЫБИРАТЬ НАТУГО, или ОБТЯГИВАТЬ) – Heave Taut (maritime term):- to haul in until the line has a strain upon it.

HEAVE THE LEAD = БРОСАТЬ ЛОТ – Heave The Lead (maritime term):- the operation of taking a sounding with the hand lead (to find bottom).

HEAVE TO = ЛОЖИТЬСЯ В ДРЕЙФ – Heave To (maritime term):- to bring vessel on a course on which she rides easily and hold her there by the use of the ship's engines (holding a position). / Ложиться В Дрейф; Лежать В Дрейфе; Останавливаться в открытом море, держась против волны и ветра.

HEAVING LINE = БРОСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ (или БРОСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОНЕЦ) – Heaving Line (maritime term):- a small line thrown to an approaching vessel, or a dock as a messenger.

HEAVY = ТЯЖЁЛОЕ – Heavy:- a large number of sell orders hanging over the market without a corresponding number of buy orders.

HEAVY CARGO SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА ТЯЖЕЛОВЕСНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА ТЯЖЕЛОВЕСНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Heavy Cargo Surcharge is a surcharge applied to heavy cargoes by shipping lines tariffs. Depends on direction. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

HEAVY COLOR = ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ ЦВЕТ – Heavy Color:- excess color smudged in a weftways band. Note:- this defect is often caused by the stopping of a printing machine, allowing more paste than normal to penetrate the fabric. / Тёмная Полоса Из-За Остановки Машины (heavy color):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; полоса густой краски, размазанная по ширине. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается остановкой машины набивки, допуская нанесение больше пасты, чем необходимо для обычного проникновения в ткань.

HEAVY CRUDE = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ НЕФТЬ – Heavy Crude is a crude oil with a high specific gravity and a low API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity due to the presence of a high proportion of heavy hydrocarbon fractions. See also Heavy Oil. Has an API gravity of less than 28 degrees. The lower the API gravity, the heavier the oil. / Тяжёлая Нефть – нефть с высоким удельным весом и низкой тяжестью по шкале измерений АИН (Американский Институт Нефти) вследствие наличия высокой пропорции тяжёлых углеводородных фракций. Имеет тяжесть по АИН менее 28 градусов. Чем меньше тяжесть по АИН, тем тяжелее нефть.

HEAVY END = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ ЗАНИЖЕННОГО НОМЕРА) – Heavyend:- xxxxx. See also Coarse End, and Coarse Thread. / Основа заниженного номера.

HEAVY ENDS = ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ ПОГОНЫ (или ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ КОНЦЕВЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ, или ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ ХВОСТОВЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ) – Heavy Ends are the portions of a petroleum distillate fraction which are highest boiling, and therefore distill over last if the temperature is raised progressively. Heavyend is the higher boiling fraction in distillation. What is light end, heavy end in distillation column? What are their relationship with initial boiling point (IBP) and final boiling point (FBP)? In general, 'Lighter' materials have lower boiling points so they will evaporate first and condense out last (at the first place they see that is cool enough). 'Heavier' things, in general, have higher boiling points so they will evaporate last and condense first. Not sure about terminology IBP and FBP. IBP is the initial boiling point and reflects the lightest component of a mixture. FBP is the final boiling point and reflects the heaviest component of a mixture. / В нефтехимии к Тяжёлым Фракциям относятся масляные фракции, выкипающие при температуре выше 300 °C при атмосферном давлении.

HEAVY FILLING = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ УТОЧИНА (или УТОЧИНА ЗАНИЖЕННОГО НОМЕРА) – Heavy Filling:- xxxxx. See also Coarse Pick, and Coarse Thread. / Уток заниженного номера.

HEAVY FUEL OIL = МАЗУТ (или ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ ТОПЛИВНЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ) – Heavy Fuel Oil is a blended product based on the residues from various refinery, distillation and cracking processes. It is a viscous liquid with a characteristic odor and it requires heating for storage and combustion. Heavy fuel oil is used in medium to large industrial plants, marine applications and power stations in combustion equipment such as boilers, furnaces and diesel engines. Heavy fuel oil is a general term and other names commonly used to describe this range of products include:- residual fuel oil, bunker fuel, bunker C, fuel oil No. 6, industrial fuel oil, marine fuel oil and black oil. Moreover, terms such as heavy fuel oil, medium fuel oil and light fuel oil are used to describe products for industrial applications to give a general indication of the viscosity and density of the product. Two main categories of fuel oil can be distinguished according to their sulphur content:- (i) low sulphur fuel oil:- sulphur content is lower than 1%; and (ii) high sulphur fuel oil:- sulphur content is 1% or higher. This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80 °C. The flash point is always above 50 °C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l. Low sulphur content is a heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%. High sulphur content is a heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher. Heavy Fuels are blends of the residues and distillates that are derived from various refinery distillation, cracking and reforming processes. These heavy fuels are complex mixtures which may boil in the range from 121 to 600 °C. They consist of aromatic, aliphatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons, generally having carbon numbers in the range of C7 to C50, together with asphaltenes and smaller amounts of heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen. The individual streams in this category may be:- (i) Atmospheric Distillates – distillates from atmospheric distillation of crude oil; (ii) Atmospheric Residues – residues from atmospheric distillation of crude oil; (iii) Vacuum Distillates – distillates from vacuum distillation of atmospheric residue; (iv) Vacuum Residues – residues from vacuum distillation of atmospheric residue; (v) Cracked Distillates – distillates of streams derived from cracking processes; (vi) Cracked Residues – residues of streams derived from cracking processes; and (vii) Reformer Residues – residues of streams derived from distillation of reformer processes. Analytical data on heavy fuel oil streams are scarce, since they are blended into heavy fuels normally because they have no commercial value in any other use and consequently have not been fully characterized. See also Residue. Fuel oil is heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. The viscosity is above 115" Redwood 1 at 38 °C. It is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Heavy oil that makes up the distillation residue. It comprises all fuels (including those obtained by blending) with a kinematic viscosity above 27.5 cSt at 38 °C. Its flash point is always above 50 °C and its specific gravity is higher than 0.90. It is commonly used by ships and industrial large-scale heating installations as fuel in furnaces or boilers. Heavy Fuel Oil is a waste from refining oil, which includes all heavy products and is generally used in boilers, power plants and navigation. Fuel Oil, under this term, various products can be exported or imported. They include among others:- (i) industrial fuel oil; (ii) marine fuel oil for ships; (iii) heavy fuel oil; and (iv) reduced topping crude oil. / В нефтехимии к Тяжёлым Фракциям относятся масляные фракции, выкипающие при температуре выше 300 °C при атмосферном давлении. Слово Мазут было заимствовано из Тюркского языка. Оно означает густую жидкость тёмно-коричневого цвета, остаток после отгона от нефти бензина, керосина и фракций дизельного топлива. Плотность мазута составляет 0.89–1.00 г/см^3, теплота сгорания 39.4–40.7 МДж/кг. Мазут применяют как жидкое котельное топливо, а также для производства битумов, кокса и моторных топлив. Под Мазутом (происхождение слова из Тюркского языка) понимается остаток после перегонки нефти при атмосферном давлении (отгонки бензина, керосина и дизельного топлива). Мазут – густая тёмная жидкость; плотность 890–1 000 кг/м^3, низшая теплота сгорания около 40 МДж/кг. Применяется как сырьё для крекинга, в качестве котельного топлива, для получения смазочных масел. Остаток после отбора масляных фракций называется гудроном. Марки мазута различаются по вязкости, температуре вспышки, зольности, температуре застывания и прочему.

HEAVY LIFT = ПОДЪЁМ ТЯЖЁЛОВЕСНОГО ГРУЗА – Heavy Lift:- a unit of cargo which cannot be lifted by the normal ship's lifting gear. Single commodities too heavy to be lifted by the ship's regular equipment. Single commodity exceeding the capacity of normal loading equipment and requiring special equipment and rigging methods for handling. Pieces of cargo normally weighing in excess of 8 960 lb.

HEAVY LIFT CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПОДЪЁМ ТЯЖЁЛОВЕСНОГО ГРУЗА – Heavy Lift Charge is a charge for cargo which is too heavy to be lifted by standard cranes or ship's tackle. A charge made for lifting articles too heavy to be lifted by a ship's normal tackle. Additional tariff charge assessed for use of special heavy-duty machine to handle heavy cargo.

HEAVY–LIFT STEEL CORNERPIECES = ТЯЖЕЛОВЕСНЫЕ СТАЛЬНЫЕ УГОЛЬНИКИ – Heavy-Lift Steel Cornerpieces:- these are angled steel plates attached to the bottom and/or top of cargo items to prevent damage by slinging equipment.

HEAVY LIFT VESSEL = СУДНО ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ТЯЖЁЛОВЕСНЫХ ГРУЗОВ – Heavy Lift Vessel is a vessel specially designed and equipped for the carriage of heavy cargoes. A vessel specifically designed to be self-sustaining with heavy lift cranes to handle unusually heavy or outsized cargoes.

HEAVY MARKET = СКУЧНЫЙ РЫНОК (или ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ РЫНОК) – Heavy Market is a market for a security characterized by more sell orders than buy orders. Trading in such a market usually involves declining prices because of the downward pressure created by the glut of sell orders. Heavy Market is a market in which prices are demonstrating either an inability to advance or a slight tendency to decline. Heavy Market is a market that is demonstrating difficulty in advancing and is displaying a tendency to decline. A heavy market

may be a manifestation of investor uncertainty about near-term direction, and a sign that the market is topping out. It may also be characterized by a shortage of buyers (many of whom may prefer to stay on the sidelines until the uncertainty abates) and an abundance of sellers. Such a market is sometimes also referred to as a Top-Heavy Market. A heavy market could find itself vulnerable to toppling over if economic conditions and/or uncertainty worsen, as this would exacerbate the imbalance between buyers and sellers of stocks or futures. As such, a heavy market could be interpreted as a signal of, or precursor to, a potential steep decline in the near to medium-term. Heavy Market is a declining market. Heavy Market is a situation in trading that is characterized by a greater amount of sell orders than buy orders. This creates downward pressure on the price of the traded assets. This observable event can occur in any market for any financial instrument, such as stocks, bonds or commodities. / Рынок, на котором цены проявляют либо невозможность повышаться, либо слабую тенденцию к снижению. Тяжёлый Рынок – рынок акций, облигаций или товарно-сырьевой продукции со снижающимися котировками, сложившийся в результате превышения предложения над спросом.

HEAVY METALS = ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ – Heavy Metals are those metals which have densities greater than five. / Под Тяжёлыми Металлами понимаются цветные металлы с плотностью, большей, чем у железа; Висмут (Bi), Кадмий (Cd), Кобальт (Co), Медь (Cu), Никель (Ni), Олово (Sn), Ртуть (Hg), Свинец (Pb), Сурьма (Sb), и Цинк (Zn).

HEAVY OIL = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ НЕФТЬ – Heavy Oil is a type of crude oil which is very viscous, meaning that it does not flow easily. The common characteristic properties of heavy oil are:- high specific gravity, low hydrogen to carbon ratios, high carbon residues, and high contents of asphaltenes, heavy metal, sulphur and nitrogen. Specialized processing is required to produce more useful fractions, such as: naphtha, kerosene, and gas oil. The Husky Energy Lloydminster Upgrader is specially designed to take heavy oil and bitumen feedstock and process it into high quality, low sulfur, synthetic crude oil. The upgrader in 1998 produced an average of 54 000 barrels per day (bpd) of synthetic crude oil (8 585 m^3) and 15 000 bpd (2 385 m^3 per day) of oil equivalent in other products such as:- diluent, petroleum coke, and sulphur. By 2008, the average production had increased to 6 600 bpd of synthetic crude blend, 1 000 tons per day of petroleum coke, 375 tons per day of sulphur (used in fertilizer), 12 000 bpd of diluent (used to reduce the viscosity of heavy oil to facilitate movement in pipelines, for example, and 4 000 bpd of low sulphur diesel fuel. Heavy Oil is a mix of heterogeneous denominations. 4 Classes based mainly on downhole viscosity:- (i) A Class:- Medium Heavy Oil 25° > d° API > 18°; 100 cPo > μ > 10 cPo, mobile at reservoir conditions; (ii) B Class:- Extra Heavy Oil 20° > d° API > 7°; 10 000 cPo > μ > 100 cPo, mobile at reservoir conditions; (iii) C Class:- Tar Sands and Bitumen 12° > d° API > 7°; μ > 10 000 cPo, non mobile at reservoir conditions; and (iv) D Class:- Oil Shales, Reservoir = Source Rock, no permeability, Mining Extraction only. / Тяжёлая Нефть – тип нефти, которая очень вязкая, что значит, что она не льётся легко. Общими характерными свойствами тяжёлой нефти являются:- высокий удельный вес, .

HEAVY OIL = ТЯЖЁЛЫЕ НЕФТЯНЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ – Heavy Oil:- the fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil. / Разновидности дизельного топлива, остающегося после отгонки лёгких нефтяных фракций в процессе очистки. Если не принимать в расчёт запуск и стабилизацию пламени, фактически все нефтепродукты, используемые в теплоэлектроцентралях, относятся к тяжёлым нефтяным фракциям. Под Нефтяными Погонами или Нефтяными Дистиллятами понимаются фракции, отбираемые при перегонке нефти, например, бензиновая или керосиновая. С повышением температуры кипения фракции повышается плотность, изменяются свойства и углеводородный состав нефтяных дистиллятов. Аналогичные по температурам кипения фракции разных нефтей могут различаться между собой.

HEAVY PICK = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ ЗАНИЖЕННОГО НОМЕРА) – Heavy Pick:- xxxxx. See also Coarse Pick, and Coarse Thread. / Уток заниженного номера.

HEAVY PLATE = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ПЛИТА – Heavy Plate:- hot-rolled thick steel sheets (sometimes several cm), generally further processed or used in the ‘raw’ steel industry (shipbuilding).

HEAVY SOIL = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ПОЧВА (или ПОЧВА ТЯЖЁЛОГО МЕХАНИЧЕСКОГО (ГРАНУЛОМЕТРИЧЕСКОГО) СОСТАВА) – Heavy Soil is a soil with a high clay content.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION = КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ИЗ КРУПНОЙ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПИЛОПРОДУКЦИИ (или ПОЛУОГНЕСТОЙКАЯ ПОСТРОЙКА С ТОЛСТЫМИ ДЕРЕВЯННЫМИ БАЛКАМИ ПЕРЕКРЫТИЙ) – Heavy Timber Construction is a type of combustible construction in which a degree of fire safety is attained by placing limitations on the sizes of wood structural members and on thickness and composition of wood floors and roofs and by the avoidance of concealed spaces under floors and roofs. / .

HEAVY WEIGHT = ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ ВЕС – Heavy Weight:- also called Expedition Weight. Most often use din base layers. Thick and warm, it is usually brushed on the inside for warmth and wicking, and smooth on the outside to protect.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ ВЕС – Heavy Weight Charge is a surcharge for exceeding certain weight. 20ft containers exceeding the weight of 14 000 kg tare (container) are subject to a heavy weight surcharge (HWT). An empty 20ft container weighs approximately 2 300 kg. 40ft containers are not subject to a heavy weight surcharge. Both 20ft and 40ft containers can carry a load of more than 28 000 kg.

HEAVY WOOL = ТЯЖЁЛАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Heavy Wool is a wool which has a high shrinkage in scouring; consequently, a low-yield fleece. Heavy Wool is a wool that has considerable grease or dirt and will have a high shrinkage in scouring.

HECTIC = ГЕКТИЧЕСКОЕ (или БУРНОЕ, или ЛИХОРАДОЧНОЕ) – Hectic:- red; flushed.

HECTARE = ГЕКТАР – Hectare:- a further complication is that a square hectometer (hm^2) is commonly known by its old metric name hectare (ha), a non-SI unit. A hectare equals a square 100 m·100 m, which is 10 000 m^2. That’s about the area of two football fields. There are 100 ha or 100 hm^2 in a square kilometer (km^2). Hectare (ha) is a metric unit of area equal to 100 Ares (2.471 acres) and equivalent to 10 000 square meters (107 639 square feet). Hectare is a measurement of land area in the metric system equivalent to 10 000 m^2. See also Acre. / Под Гектаром, от Греческого слова Гекто (Hekatón), означающее Сто, и Ар, понимается допускаемая к применению наравне с единицами СИ в сельском и лесном хозяйстве внесистемная единица площади. Обозначение:- га (ha). 1 га = 100 ар = 10 000 $м^2$. Смотрите также Акр (Acre). Гектар, единица площади в Метрической системе мер, применяемая для измерений земельных участков. Сокращённое обозначение:- Русское га, международное ha. 1 га равен площади квадрата со стороной 100 метров (м). Наименование ‘гектары’ образовано добавлением приставки гекто... (от Греческого слова Hekatón, означающее Сто) к наименованию единицы площади ар. 1 га = 100 ар = 10 000 м, 1 десятина = 1.092 54 га. Под Аром, от Латинского слова Area, означающее Площадь, понимается единица площади в Метрической системе мер, равна площади квадрата со стороной в 10 метров (м), то есть 1 ар = 100 квадратных метров ($м^2$). Наиболее употребительная в практике земельная мера гектар (сокращённое обозначение га); 1 га = 100 ар = 10 000 $м^2$.

HEDDLE = ГАЛЕВО – Heddle is a cord, round steel wire, or thin flat steel strip with a loop or eye near the center through which one or more warp threads pass on the loom so that the thread movement may be controlled in weaving. The heddles are held at both ends by the harness frame. They control the weave pattern and shed as the harnesses are raised and lowered during weaving. Heddles:- usually made of fine pressed-steel wire, they have a hole or eye in the center through which the respective warp ends are drawn. / ремизной рамы (harness frame). Галева:- обычно выполненные из тонкой . Каждая ремизка состоит из рамки с надетыми на неё галевами. В большинстве случаев используют рамки с металлическими планками, а на станках старых конструкций – с деревянными планками. С рамками хомутами соединены прутки, на которые надевают галева. Галева бывают металлические и нитяные. Галево имеет глазок, через который продевают нить основы. Размеры и форма глазков зависят от вида вырабатываемой ткани и линейной плотности нити основы. Каждая нить основы проходит через соответствующий ей глазок галева (heddle eye) одной из ремизок (harness), а затем между двумя зубьями бёрда.

HEDGE = ОГРАЖДЕНИЕ – Hedge or Hedgerow is a border, fence or boundary formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes often trimmed to a formal shape. The number of Species forming a hedge tends to increase in proportion to its age. / Виды (Species).

HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ (или ОГРАЖДЕНИЕ (ОТ ЦЕНОВОГО РИСКА)) – Hedge is a form of risk compensation. Countertrade or covering transaction designed to offset an existing or potential risk position by eliminating or diminishing the element of risk, in particular price, interest rate or exchange rate risk. Risk compensation is achieved by incurring a similar yet countercurrent risk to that entailed by the position to be hedged. Future transactions are classic examples of hedging instruments. Securities portfolios can be hedged with financial derivatives. Also known as Hedging. A financial transaction to mitigate risk. For example, taking an equal and opposite position on the futures market to that held in physicals to reduce price exposure in physicals. Hedge is the initiation of a position in a futures or options market that is intended as a temporary substitute for the sale or purchase of the actual commodity. The sale of futures contracts in anticipation of future sales of cash commodities as a protection against possible price declines, or the purchase of futures contracts in anticipation of future purchases of cash commodities as a protection against the possibility of increasing costs. The purchase or sale of a futures contract as a temporary substitute for a cash market transaction to be made at a later date. Usually it involves opposite positions in the cash market and futures market at the same time. Hedge involves taking a position in the futures market that is equal and opposite to the position one expects to take in the cash market, thus providing protection against adverse price movements. Hedge is a transaction entered into in order to offset the impact of adverse price movements of an asset. / Хэдьж – своего рода страхование от возможного изменения цен. Стратегия, используемая для ограничения инвестиционного риска. Идеальным является хэдьж, исключающий возможность получения прибыли или убытков. Например, акционер, беспокоящийся о том, что курсы акций падают, может застраховать свои вложения, приобретя опцион на продажу (put option) на акции, или путём продажи опциона на покупку (call option). Некто, имеющий 100 акций компании XYZ, продающихся по 70 Долларов за акцию, может застраховать свою позицию, приобретя опцион на продажу, дающий ему право продать 100 акций по 70 Долларов в любой момент времени в течение нескольких месяцев. Этот инвестор может заплатить определённую сумму, называемую премией (premium), за это право. Если акции компании XYZ в течение этого периода падают, инвестор может реализовать свой опцион, то есть продать акции по 70 Долларов, сохранив, таким образом, стоимость в 70 Долларов своих вложений в акции XYZ. Тот же владелец акций компании XYZ может хэдьжировать свою позицию путём продажи опциона на покупку. В подобной сделке он продаёт право на покупку акций компании XYZ по 70 Долларов за акцию в течение нескольких месяцев, в обмен он получает премию. Если акции компании XYZ падают в цене, то доход от полученной премии сможет компенсировать до некоторой степени спад курса на акции. Продажа в короткую (selling short) является ещё одним широко распространённым методом хэдьжирования. Инвесторы часто пытаются застраховаться от инфляции, приобретая активы, которые растут в цене быстрее инфляции, такие, как золото, недвижимость или другие реальные активы. Крупные коммерческие фирмы, стремящиеся гарантировать цену, которую они получат или заплатят за товарно-сырьевую продукцию, хэдьжируют свои позиции путём соответствующих одновременных покупок и продаж на фьючерсных рынках (futures market). Например, компания Hershey может застраховать поставки какао на фьючерсном рынке для того, чтобы ограничить риск роста цен на какао. Управляющие крупных денежных фондов, таких, как пенсионный и взаимный фонды, могут хэдьжировать валютный риск либо риск процентных ставок с помощью покупки или продажи фьючерсных и опционных контрактов. Например, управляющий глобального взаимного фонда (global mutual fund), имеющий большой пакет Японских акций и считающий, что курс Японской Иены понизится относительно курса Доллара, может купить фьючерс или опцион на Японскую Иену для уменьшения убытков.

HEDGE EFFECTIVENESS = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ХЭДЬЖА (или ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ОГРАЖДЕНИЯ) – Hedge Effectiveness is the degree to which changes in the fair value of cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to a hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument.

HEDGE EXEMPTION = ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ХЭДЬЖА – Hedge Exemption is an exemption from speculative position limits for bona fide hedgers and certain other persons who meet the requirements of exchange and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

HEDGE FUND = ХЭДЬЖ ФОНД – A Hedge Fund is a collective investment scheme (CIS) commonly recognised as an alternative investment product because of the management style employed and the types of risks adopted within the investment strategy. Generally hedge funds are flexible in their investment strategy – they can take long and short positions, use derivatives for speculative purposes and use leverage to gear assets. In addition to buying assets in the hope that their value will rise, hedge funds may use short-selling strategies that rely on an asset decreasing in value. Hedge funds may also borrow money to leverage their assets and gear their positions. These factors make the investment strategies of hedge funds more complicated than those of traditional CIS. Hedge funds usually adopt an active investment style. Therefore the skill of the hedge fund manager is highly important to the performance of the fund. Hedge funds often charge performance-based fees as a result. A private investment fund or pool that trades and invests in various assets such as securities, commodities, currency, and derivatives on behalf of its clients, typically wealthy individuals. Some Commodity Pool Operators operate hedge funds. The term Hedge Fund generally is used to refer to an entity that holds a pool of securities, and perhaps other assets, whose interests are not sold in a registered public offering and which is not registered as an investment company. One of the first hedge funds invested in equities and used leverage and short selling to 'hedge' the portfolio's exposure to movements of the corporate equity markets. Over time, hedge funds have diversified their portfolios to include other financial instruments and engage in a wider variety of investment strategies. In addition to trading in equities, hedge funds may trade fixed income securities, convertible securities, currencies, exchange-traded futures, over-the-counter derivatives, futures contracts, commodity options and other non-securities investments. Hedge funds may or may not utilize hedging and arbitrage strategies and may engage in relatively traditional, long-only equity strategies. Hedge Funds operate with funds of pension funds, insurance companies, investment and private banks, and rich individuals. They trade actively, bet heavily and have large sums of money at their disposal. Hedge funds may employ a variety of techniques to enhance returns, such as both buying and selling assets according to a valuation model. Among the current hedging strategies and techniques are the following:- convertible arbitrage, event-

driven, merger arbitrage, and market-neutral. Individual hedge funds are very different in what they do and the risk they take on and they are difficult to understand. Also known as Fund of Funds. Hedge Funds are part of so-called Alternative Investments. Unlike equity or fixed-income funds they are not distinguished by type of investment. Hedge funds managers are to a limited extent subject to any strict regulatory requirements and as such can make use of a wide range of investment instruments and strategies. Hedge funds' asset allocation and investment risks may be totally different. The number of possible hedge fund strategies a fund manager may choose from within the limits imposed on a fund at its launch can be divided into 5 main categories:- (i) Relative value strategies benefit from market arbitrage. In case of fixed income arbitrage (interest arbitrage) the hedge fund speculates with and attempts to exploit price inefficiencies on the fixed-income, futures and derivatives markets for bonds. Such funds will customarily purchase an undervalued security (long position) and simultaneously sell a synthetic version of the instrument. Since price inefficiencies are generally not very large, borrowed funds are used extensively in order to increase the share of third-party funds (leverage), thereby raising the return on equity. (ii) Managers of event-driven hedge funds target specific events in a company's life cycle, such a takeovers, mergers or reorganizations not yet anticipated by the market. Here, investment performance depends not on overall market developments but on the manager's ability to analyze and exploit event-driven situations. (iii) Global macro-strategies attempt to profit from worldwide developments on the equity, foreign exchange, interest, commodity and other markets, usually based on a macroeconomic analysis. They try to predict and anticipate changing trends on the markets. (iv) Long/short strategies (equity hedged) were the original basis for the development of hedge funds. Shares classified as undervalued are bought and overvalued shares sold short at the same time. With this approach, a positive return can be achieved both in rising and falling markets. The focus is not on expected movements in the overall stock market, but rather the assessment of individual shares and their relationship to one another. (v) Managed futures strategies involve professional, active and often global portfolio management of various asset classes using exchange-traded futures and derivates on financial assets and commodities. The idea is that price movements follow certain, analytically predictable trends. Hedge funds offer good chances of achieving high returns, but also entail equally high risks of incurring substantial losses. Hedge Funds:- these are high return, relatively high risk funds in which the risks are hedged through diversification or offsetting investments. Hedge funds attempt to preserve capital while achieving high returns for their investors. The name comes from the fact that they may be used as a 'hedge' (i.e. safeguard) against risk. These funds can take long or short positions, invest in commodities, futures, bonds or stocks, buy and sell options, invest in private companies – almost anything where impressive gains could be realized. For example, to protect against a downturn in the market, a fund that holds a basket of stocks could short S&P 500 futures contracts. To hedge against other risks, for example weather-dependent crop shortfalls, a fund could sell Orange Juice futures as a hedge against inclement weather. Hedge Fund is the unregulated investment fund and various types of money managers, including commodity trading advisers (CTAs), which share (a combination of) the following characteristics:- they often follow a relatively broad range of investment strategies that are not subject to borrowing and leverage restrictions, with many of them using high levels of leverage; they often have a different regulatory mandate than 'Institutional Investors' and typically cater to sophisticated investors such as high net worth individuals or institutions; and they often hold long and short positions in various markets, asset classes and instruments, with frequent use of derivatives for speculative purposes. / Хэдьж Фонды оперируют крупными капиталами пенсионных фондов, страховых компаний, частных банков и богачей. Они активно торгуют, делают крупные ставки и имеют в своём распоряжении солидные денежные суммы. Хэдьж фонды берут на вооружение множество различных технологий для получения доходов, таких как покупка и продажа активов в соответствии с избранной моделью оценки. Среди современных стратегий и техник хэдьжирования встречаются такие, как обратимое арбитражирование (конвертируемое арбитражирование), действие по важным обстоятельствам (исходя из выгоды сделки), арбитражирование на поглощении и стратегия нейтральности рынка. Между различными хэдьж фондами имеются серьёзные различия в плане выбираемых стратегий и соответствующих им рисков, принимаемых на себя хэдьж фондами; а сами эти стратегии достаточно сложны для понимания. Известен также как Фонд Фондов (Fund of Funds). Хэдьж Фонд – частный взаимный инвестиционный фонд (для инвесторов в США) или офшорный взаимный фонд (для инвесторов за пределами США или освобождённых от налогов инвесторов), в которых главному партнёру принадлежит основная сумма вклада и регистрационные документы которых предусматривают возможность занятия как коротких, так и длинных позиций на рынке ценных бумаг, использование финансового рычага и производных финансовых инструментов и осуществление инвестиций на многих рынках. Хэдьж фонды часто берут на себя большой риск, применяя спекулятивные стратегии, такие, как программная торговля (program trading), короткие продажи (selling short), свопы (swaps), арбитраж (arbitrage). Фонду нет необходимости применять все эти стратегии, но он должен иметь возможность их применения. Поскольку фонд не ограничен в приобретении ценных бумаг, он может быть потенциально прибыльным в любых рыночных условиях, включая и ситуацию резкого падения цен. Поскольку хэдьж фонды имеют возможность быстро перемещать огромные суммы денег между рынками, они могут оказывать значительное влияние на ежедневную ситуацию на рынках акций, облигаций и фьючерсов. Хэдьж фонды предоставляют главному партнёру право на поощрительные дополнительные выплаты, величина которых зависит от показателя дохода – чем больше доход, тем выше выплаты. По условиям хэдьж фонда 65% инвесторов должны быть аккредитованными инвесторами, то есть суммарные активы индивидуального инвестора или семейной пары должны составлять не менее 1 миллиона Долларов, или же доход индивидуального инвестора за последний год должен быть не менее 200 000 Долларов, семейной пары – не менее 300 000 Долларов. Хотя в действительности инвестору нужно гораздо больше средств. Кроме того, хэдьж фонды устанавливают минимальный размер инвестиций, который значителен даже для аккредитованных инвесторов. Минимальный размер взноса варьируется от 250 000 до 10 миллионов Долларов. В хэдьж фонды инвестор отдаёт ликвидные средства. Только что вступивший инвестор, как правило, не может изъять эти средства в течение одного года. Хэдьж Фонды представляют собой частные инвестиционные пулы, основная задача которых заключается в получении максимальной прибыли, в том числе, за счёт использования рискованных спекулятивных инвестиционных стратегий и производных финансовых инструментов. В отличие от взаимных фондов, действующих в жёстких регуляторных рамках и не имеющих права совершать операции с высокой степенью риска, хэдьж фонды обладают необычайной гибкостью в выборе стратегий и инструментов инвестирования. Минимальный объём инвестиций в эти фонды, как правило, составляет один миллион Долларов США. Согласно Американскому законодательству (National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996), услуги хэдьж фондов доступны лишь индивидуальным инвесторам с капиталом свыше 5 миллионов Долларов США. Подобные законодательные нормы были разработаны для того, чтобы допустить к участию в операциях хэдьж фондов только наиболее опытных индивидуальных инвесторов. На сегодняшний день хэдьж фонды работают преимущественно с институциональными инвесторами.

HEDGER = ХЭДЬЖЕР – Commodity Hedgers are the sellers or buyers of the actual physical commodity (e.g., farmers, oil companies, millers, etc) who engage in hedging strategies by selling or buying commodity futures contracts to protect themselves from the adverse effects of commodity price volatility. Hedgers transfer price risk to speculators who assume higher risk for a higher profit potential. Hedgers reduce the adverse effects of changing prices, but face the adverse effect of a changing basis. Hedger is a trader who enters the market with the specific intent of protecting an existing or anticipated physical market exposure from unexpected or adverse price fluctuations. Hedger is an individual or company owning or planning to own a cash commodity Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, Wheat, US Treasury bills, bonds or notes, etc and concerned that the cost of the commodity may change before either buying or selling it in the

cash market. A hedger achieves protection against changing cash prices by purchasing (selling) futures contracts of the same or similar commodity and later offsetting that position by selling (purchasing) futures contracts of the same quantity and type as the initial transaction. / Хэдьжерами сырья являются продавцы или покупатели фактического материального сырья (например, фермеры, мельники, нефтяные компании и так далее), которые вовлечены в стратегии хэдьжирования посредством продажи или покупки фьючерсных контрактов на сырьё с целью своей защиты от неблагоприятных эффектов лихорадочности цен на сырьё. флуктуации (колебания) цены. Хэдьжеры переводят ценовой риск на спекулянтов, которые принимают на себя повышенный риск за более высокий потенциал прибыли. Хэдьжеры уменьшают неблагоприятные эффекты от меняющихся цен, но сталкиваются при этом с неблагоприятным эффектом изменяющегося базиса.

HEDGE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ХЭДЬЖЕМ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ОГРАЖДЕНИЕМ) – (1) Hedge Ratio is a ratio of the value of futures contracts purchased or sold to the value of the cash commodity being hedged, a computation necessary to minimize basis risk. The number of futures contracts needed to hedge a cash market position. In the field of options and futures trading, the hedge ratio indicates how many such options or futures must be bought or sold to fully offset any price changes in the underlying asset. / Показатель, отражающий использование биржевого механизма уменьшения риска. Рассчитывается как отношение числа открытых контрактов или неликвидных обязательств хэдьжеров к величине того капитала по сырью, который подвержен риску изменения стоимости.

(2) Hedge Ratio is the ratio, determined by an option's Delta, of futures to options required to establish a riskless position. For example, if a USD1.00/barrel change in the underlying futures price leads to a USD0.25/barrel change in the options premium, the hedge ratio is four (four options for each futures contract).

HEDGE–TO–ARRIVE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С ХЭДЬЖЕМ–К–ПРИБЫТИЮ – Hedge-To-Arrive (HTA) Contracts came into use (in the United States) in the Corn Belt in the early 1990s. There are two main types of futures-based HTAs, ranging from a non-roll HTA contract with a relatively simple two-decision version to a slightly more complex intra-year rolling HTA contract that is limited to the typical crop marketing year annually (September 01 through August 31). Thus, September 01 is the start of the new crop marketing year. Since harvest in the Corn Belt typically does not start until late September or early October, farmers using HTA contracts for harvest delivery prices typically utilize December Corn and November Soybean futures contracts, respectively. Non-roll HTAs remove price-level risk but involve exposure to basis risk – the risk that the difference between local cash prices and the nearby futures price will move in an adverse direction and lower the producer's net price received. Basis risk is typically relatively small but can be sizable in times of extreme weather problems, inadequate storage space, transportation problems, and demand shocks. Spread risk (differences in various futures price delivery months) is not involved with these contracts. Intra-year HTAs involve exposure to both basis risk and intra-year spread risk. Intra-year spreads (differences in various futures prices delivery months) are more typical in years when supplies are incredibly tight. Inter-year spreads can be extremely volatile and involve significant exposure to futures prices and spread risk. These contracts are no longer offered by the grain industry. Non-Roll HTAs:- These contracts originally were offered as an alternative to basis contracts, in which the basis is set at the start of the contract. Still, the producer is given an extended time to choose his or her price level, as reflected by the futures market. In contrast, non-roll HTAs set the futures price at the start of the contract but leave the basis to be set later. Non-roll HTAs are quite like cash forward contracts, except that the basis is established at a time the producer chooses, but usually before the delivery of the actual grain. The elevator or processor that initiates the contract covers the position by selling futures contracts and is exposed to margin calls if futures prices move in an adverse direction. The producer, rather than the elevator or processor, carries the basis risk. The main difference between non-roll HTAs and forward cash contracts is basis change with its potential for a higher, or lower final cash price received reflecting the final basis accepted. Non-roll HTAs require a specific quantity and quality of grain to be delivered at a predetermined date and place that cannot be changed. The only decision that's remaining after the contract is signed when to set the basis. Non-roll HTA contracts for corn and soybeans can be for delivery in the current crop year or delivery of the next two years of crops. Delivery in later crop years is possible because the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has simultaneous trading of harvest-delivery futures contracts for three different crop years. Hence, an elevator or processer could simultaneously offer non-roll Corn HTAs for fall 2020 delivery based on December 2020 Corn futures contracts. Also, both 2021 and 2022 Corn non-roll HTAs are based on December 2021 and 2022 Corn futures contract prices. Basis risk is the leading market risk for the producer using non-roll HTA contracts. Basis risk is typically much smaller than price-level risk. Like a forward cash contract, non-roll HTAs prevent the producer from benefiting if futures prices rise but protect against declining futures prices. If the basis strengthens from the start of the contract to the time the producer sets the basis, the net price will increase from what was available when the contract was initiated. If the basis weakens, the net price to the producer will decline. To effectively use these contracts, the producer must have a good understanding of the local basis and factors affecting it. He or she also must monitor the basis and be able to decide when the basis will be set. Intra-Year Rolling HTAs:- These contracts are like non-roll HTAs except that the delivery date can be changed to another time within the same crop marketing year (September to August). This flexibility in delivery dates creates exposure to intra-year spread risk, which is usually small. However, caution should be used when rolling old-crop contracts to new crop contract months. Typically, September corn and September soybean futures contracts are the start of a new crop marketing year. With this type of contract, potential price gains come only from basis improvement or rolling the price up a few cents to a later-delivery old-crop futures month. Neither of these sources of higher prices is guaranteed. Both involve risk, and both can result in lower net cash prices. These contracts lock in a level of futures prices and prevent gaining from a rising futures market. Intra-year rolling HTAs are more complex than non-roll HTAs because the producer must decide when to set the basis and when to roll the contract. Risk exposure is typically greater because the intra-year rolling HTA contracts include both basis risk and intra-year spread risk. In spring 1996, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the regulatory agency for commodity futures markets, issued guidelines discouraging the use of HTAs that allow inter-year rolling. Regulatory review and pending litigation altered the future use of these inter-roll and multi-year inter-roll HTAs. The grain industry no longer provides this type of inter-year roll HTA contracts. In short, considerable risk exposure was involved with inter-year rolling HTA contracts and created a stigma that lasted for decades. Conclusions:- There are two main types of futures-based HTA grain contracts offered by most elevators and processors throughout the Corn Belt. One is a non-roll HTA contract with a relatively simple two-decision process initiating the futures price first and then later fixing the basis. The other is an intra-year rolling HTA contract, which has both basis risk as well as intra-year spread risk. This particular contract is typically limited by the time frame of a crop marketing year that runs annually from September 01 through August 31. Hedge-To-Arrive Contract is an agreement where a producer chooses a future contract month and establishes the futures price for grain he/she intends to sell. The basis is established later at the discretion of the producer. The producer's price is the futures price less the basis. Hedge-to-arrive contracts can often be rolled forward to another futures contract month. The elevator performs the hedging transaction. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Minimum Price Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

HEDGIE = HEDGE FUND

HEDGING = ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ (или ОГОРАЖИВАНИЕ (ОТ ЦЕНОВОГО РИСКА), или ОГРАЖДЕНИЕ (ОТ ЦЕНОВОГО РИСКА)) – Hedging is a means of protection against extensive loss due to adverse price fluctuations. In the futures market, to purchase or sell for future delivery as a temporary substitute for a merchandising transaction to be made later. Hedging is the practice of buying or selling futures contracts to offset an existing position in the cash or spot market, thus reducing the risks of unforeseen major price changes. Hedging is a taking a position in a futures or options market offsetting a position held in the cash market to minimize the risk of financial loss from an adverse price change. The major function of a futures market is to provide facilities where commercial companies can hedge their price risks. The price to the public is reduced, because hedging enables processors to reduce operating costs. The ability to reduce risk by hedging makes the cost of financing lower. Basic hedging with futures contracts is achieved when a position in the futures market is approximately equal and opposite to the position held by the hedger in the cash or physical market. There is often a strong relationship between futures and cash markets. The quotation for each unit is expressed in the same way in both the cash and futures markets. The fact that traders know that deliveries can be made is the principal reason why futures prices preserve a continuing relationship with cash market prices. Since futures market prices typically move in tandem with the cash market over the course of time, tending to converge as contracts mature, a gain in the futures market will offset a loss in the cash market, or vice versa. The balancing of operations in spot cotton, or related products, with offsetting operations in cotton futures, to reduce the risk of loss through price change during the period of merchandising or manufacturing. Hedging is the financial technique to offset the risk of loss from price, exchange rate or interest rate fluctuations, usually by means of futures contracts, options and interest rate swaps. The purchase or sale of a derivative security (such as options or futures) in order to reduce or neutralize all or some portion of the risk of holding another security. Hedging is the practice of offsetting the price risk inherent in any cash market position by taking an equal but opposite position in the futures market. Hedgers use the futures markets to protect their business from adverse price changes. A long hedge involves buying futures contracts to protect against possible increasing prices of commodities. A short hedge involves selling futures contracts to protect against possible declining prices of commodities. See also Long Hedge, Purchasing Hedge, Selling Hedge, and Short Hedge. Hedging is the taking a position in a futures market opposite to a position held in the cash market to minimize the risk of financial loss from an adverse price change; or a purchase or sale of futures as a temporary substitute for a cash transaction that will occur later. Hedging is the use of financial instruments such as futures contracts to mitigate risk in a commodity market, e.g., if a company expects to receive a large payment in USD 6 months in the future, it can buy CAD (Canadian Dollar) contracts in the futures market to offset a potential decrease in CAD value when the USD are received and converted into CAD. One can hedge either a long cash market position (e.g., one owns the cash commodity) or a short cash market position (e.g., one plans on buying the cash commodity in the future). Hedging is a safeguarding an investment against risks such as price or currency risks by concluding a countertrade. This may be an options or futures deal, for instance, of a type and volume capable of offsetting the risks of the underlying transaction. Hedging:- actions taken to reduce risk, i.e. to secure a subsequent price or rate (e.g., interest rate, exchange rate) on a transaction. Such actions include (but not limited to) acquisition of a derivative financial contract such as options, forwards, futures or swaps. Hedging is an action taken to protect the value of a portfolio against a change in market prices. Hedging involves holding offsetting long and short positions in the assets. The values of the long and short positions are expected to respond identically to market changes. Hedging is a buying or a selling of futures contracts as substitutes for later cash transactions to insure against price change. See also Long Hedge; and Short Hedge. / Открытие позиции на фьючерсном рынке, противоположной удерживаемой позиции на рынке реального актива с целью снижения риска финансового убытка при неблагоприятном развороте цены; или приобретение или продажа фьючерсов в качестве временного замещения сделки с наличным активом, которая состоится позже. , например, . флуктуации (колебания) процентной ставки. Хэдьжирование:- заключение сделки, которая уменьшает риск существующей операции или торговли на определённом рынке. Например:- Дьжон, импортёр, должен 20 Ноября заплатить USD1 000 000 за привозную (или импортную) операцию. Сегодня, 03 Октября, в соответствии с текущим курсом Доллара, на его счёте достаточно денег, чтобы это сделать. Тем не менее, невозможно знать заранее, каким будет обменный курс Доллара на 20 Ноября. Чтобы подстраховаться, импортёр Дьжон может заключить форвардную сделку по покупке USD1 000 000, что и будет выполнено 20 Ноября по цене, эквивалентной сегодняшнему курсу Доллара (03 Октября). Таким образом, Дьжон страхует (хэдьжирует) сам себя и исключает риск ситуации, когда у него может не оказаться достаточной суммы в Долларах, чтобы заплатить за привозимые (или импортируемые) товары.

HEDGING TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЯ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЯ) – Hedging Transaction:- (a) in general, for purposes of this section, the term Hedging Transaction means any transaction entered into by the taxpayer in the normal course of the taxpayer's trade or business primarily:- (i) to manage risk of price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to ordinary property which is held or to be held by the taxpayer; (ii) to manage risk of interest rate or price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, by the taxpayer; or (iii) to manage such other risks as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations. (B) Treatment of nonidentification or improper identification of hedging transactions:- notwithstanding subsection (a)(7), the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to properly characterize any income, gain, expense, or loss arising from a transaction:- (i) which is a hedging transaction but which was not identified as such in accordance with subsection (a)(7); or (ii) which was so identified but is not a hedging transaction.

HEEL = ОПОРНЫЙ УЗЕЛ (или ОПОРНЫЙ КАБЛУЧОК, или ОПОРНАЯ ПЯТА) – Heel is a point on truss at which the top and bottom chords intersect. / Точка фермы, в которой пересекаются верхний и нижний пояса.

HEEL = ПЯТКА – Heel is a small portion of the previous year's growth at the base of a cutting. / Пятка или нижняя часть черенка, например, винограда.

HEELING = КРЕН (или НАКРЕНЕНИЕ, или ВАЛКОСТЬ) – Heel or Heel Angle:- temporary inclination of a ship to one side along its fore-and-aft axis brought about by external forces working on the ship. Heeling can be caused by a rough seas, winds or the rudder position. The heel angle describes the inclination of the ship. The heel angle is the deviation from the perpendicular. / Крен или Угол Крена:- временное наклонение судна в одну сторону . Под Креном понимается отклонение вертикальной плоскости симметрии судна, летательного аппарата от вертикали к земной поверхности. Креном летательного аппарата называется также движение, при котором происходит изменение угла крена. Движение креном характеризуется скоростью крена и используется, например, при выполнении фигур пилотажа, при заходе на посадку для парирования смещения траектории летательного аппарата относительно оси взлётнопосадочной полосы (ВПП). Под Креном, от Голландского слова Krengen, означающее Класть Судно На Бок, понимается поворот судна или летательного аппарата относительно продольной оси. Под Тангажем, от Французского слова Tangage, понимается угловое движение судна или летательного аппарата, например, самолёта, относительно главной поперечной (горизонтальной) оси инерции. Угол тангажа – угол между продольной осью летательного аппарата и горизонтальной плоскостью. Под Валкостью судна понимается свойство судна крениться под действием небольших усилий (ветра, перемещения груза и тому подобного). Валкость присуща судам с малой начальной остойчивостью. Кренование – искусственное создание крена судна для проверки положения по высоте его центра тяжести и начальной метацентрической высоты. В процессе кренования определяют кренящий момент, углы крена и период свободных колебаний.

Кренование производят после постройки или ремонта судна. Кренование применяют также для обнажения борта судна на плаву. Креномeтр или Креномер – прибор для измерения угла крена судна; состоит из подставки со шкалой в виде кругового сектора с градусными делениями и маятника с указательной стрелкой, подвешенной в геометрическом центре сектора; устанавливается обычно в ходовой рубке.

HEER = МОТОК – Heer is the unit of measure for jute and linen yarn, equal to 600 yards or $1/24^{th}$ of a spindle. A full spindle would have 14 400 yards. See also Hasp. / Моток – единица измерения джутовой и льняной пряжи, равная 600 ярдам (или 548.6 метрам) или . (1) Моток льняной пряжи, а также моток пряжи из аппаратной шерсти, равный 600 ярдам (или 548.6 метрам); (2) Две пасьмы льняной пряжи по 300 ярдов каждая.

HEIFER = ТЁЛКА (или НЕТЕЛЬ) – Domestic (in the United Kingdom) cows are one of the most common farm Animals around the world, and the English language has several words to describe these Animals at various ages. A baby cow is called a Calf. A female calf is sometimes called a Heifer Calf and a male a Bull Calf. A Heifer is a female that has not had any offspring. The term usually refers to immature females; after giving birth to her first calf, however, a heifer becomes a cow. An adult male is known as a Bull. Many male cattle are castrated to reduce their aggressive tendencies and make them more tractable. Young neutered males, which are primarily raised for beef, are called Steers or Bullocks, whereas adult neutered males, which are usually used for draft purposes, are known as Oxen. A group of cows, cattle, or Kine (an archaic term for more than one cow) constitutes a herd. English lacks a gender-neutral singular form, and so 'Cow' is used for both female individuals and all domestic bovines. Heifer (in farming) is a cow that has not borne a calf, or has borne only one calf. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА – Height (h) is a overall dimension vertical to the deck plane. See also Pallet. / Высота h (Height):- габаритный размер поддона перпендикулярный к горизонтальной плоскости, определённой осями длины и ширины. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

HEIGHT = РОСТ – Height:- vertical distance between the crown of the head and the soles of the feet, measured with the subject standing erect without shoes and with the feet together (for infants not yet able to stand upright:- length of the body measured in a straight line from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet). Human Height or Stature is the distance from the bottom of the feet to the top of the head in a human body, standing erect. It is measured using a stadiometer, usually in centimetres when using the metric system, or feet and inches when using the imperial system. / Рост:- вертикальное расстояние в сантиметрах от макушки головы до подошв ступней. При измерении человек стоит прямо, без обуви, ступни ног вместе. Рост (детей, не умеющих стоять):- длина тела, измеренная по прямой линии от макушки до подошв ступней.

HEIGHT–TO–NODE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВЫСОТЫ К УЗЛУ – Height-To-Node Ratio:- The total plant height in inches divided by the total number of main-stem nodes. Plant height is measured from the cotyledonary node to the uppermost main-stem node with an unfurled leaf. Number of main-stem nodes is determined by counting the main-stem node immediately above the cotyledonary node to the highest main-stem node with an unfurled leaf. The height-to-node ratio is used as an index of plant vigor. Height-to-node ratio is very sensitive to temperature early in the year, such that before 10 main-stem nodes the ratio is generally more indicative of spring temperatures than any management decisions. Research in California has shown that prior to 7 nodes, a low height-to-node ratio will not limit yield potential because the leaves that support bolls have not yet developed. After node 7, changes in the ratio become very important and determine stature and potential carrying capacity of the plant, e.g., 70% of the yield comes from branches on nodes 7 to 16. In Arkansas, average height-to-node ratio is 2.0 for adapted Cultivars. Below this value indicates slow height development and stressed conditions, while higher values indicate excessive vegetative growth. The developing fruit load reduces the height-to-node ratio.

HEL = HOME EQUITY LOAN

HELD COVERED = УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ ПОКРЫТЫМ – Held Covered:- a provisional acceptance of risk, subject to confirmation at a later date that the agreed cover is needed. Where applicable to an existing insurance, cover is conditional, in practice, on prompt advice to the underwriter as soon as the assured is aware of the circumstances to be held covered coming into effect, and a reasonable additional premium is payable if the risk held covered comes into effect. An agreement by underwriters to provide cover in certain circumstances. Where this is a policy provision, cover is subject to prompt advice to the underwriters that the circumstances have taken place and payment of an additional premium, if required. The held covered provision may allow underwriters to amend the policy conditions. A 'held covered' provision in broker's slip is not legally binding on the subscribing underwriters until it is embodied in a legally valid policy, but underwriters should still ensure that they understand what is intended when initialing such slip agreements. Where it is agreed in the London market to hold covered a renewal, pending receipt of confirmation from the assured, such agreement is valid for no more than 14 days unless agreed otherwise.

HELD TO MATURITY INVESTMENTS = ИНВЕСТИЦИИ, УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЕ ДО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Held To Maturity Investments:- a non-derivative financial asset with fixed payments and fixed maturity that an entity has intention to hold to maturity other than those designated as fair value through profit and loss; available for sale; and meet the definition of loans and receivables.

HELICAL GEAR = ГЕЛИКОИДАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ГЕЛИКОИДАЛЬНАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ВИНТОВАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или КОСОЗУБОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Helical Gears:- helical gears operate more smoothly and quietly compared to spur gears due to the way the teeth interact. The teeth on a helical gear cut at an angle to the face of the gear. When two of the teeth start to engage, the contact is gradual-starting at one end of the tooth and maintaining contact as the gear rotates into full engagement. The typical range of the helix angle is about 15 to 30 deg. The thrust load varies directly with the magnitude of tangent of helix angle. Helical is the most commonly used gear in transmissions. They also generate large amounts of thrust and use bearings to help support the thrust load. Helical gears can be used to adjust the rotation angle by 90 deg. when mounted on perpendicular shafts. Its normal gear ratio range is 3:2 to 10:1. Helical Gear is a cylindrical gear wheel which has slanted teeth that follow the pitch surface in a helical manner. See also Gear. Helical Gears are one type of cylindrical gears with slanted tooth trace. Compared to spur gears, they have the larger contact ratio and excel in quietness and less vibration and able to transmit large force. A pair of helical gears has the same helix angle but the helix hand is opposite. When the reference section of the gear is in the normal plane, by tilting the hobbing tool, the spur gear hobbing machine and hobbing tool can be used to produce helical gears. Because of the twist of teeth, their manufacturing has the disadvantage of more difficult production. The helical gears made by KHK (brand of Japanese gears) can be classified into two groups by the reference section of the gears being in the rotating plane (transverse module) and normal plane (normal module). If the reference section is in the rotating plane, the center distance is identical to spur gears as long as they are the same module and number of teeth. This allows for easy swapping with spur gears. However, in this case, they require special hobbing cutters and grinding stones, leading to higher production cost. On the other hand, if the reference section is in the normal plane, it is possible to use spur gear hobbing tools and grinding stones. However, the same module and number of teeth in spur gears no longer

match the center distance of helical gears, and swapping becomes very difficult. In addition, the center distance is usually not an integer. While spur gears do not generate axial thrust forces, because of the twist in the tooth trace, helical gears produce axial thrust force. Therefore, it is desirable to use thrust bearings to absorb this force. However, combining right hand and left hand helical gears making double helical gears will eliminate the thrust force. Helical gears are often used in automotive transmissions by replacing spur gears. / часто используются в автотракторных трансмиссиях, заменяя цилиндрические прямозубые передачи (или колёса) (spur gears). Под Геликоидом, от Греческих слов Hélix, родительный подеж Hélikos, означающее Спираль, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается один из видов винтовой поверхности. Винтовая Зубчатая Передача – цилиндрическая зубчатая передача винтовыми колёсами между перекрещивающимися валами. В основном применяются винтовая зубчатая передача с межосевым углом 90°. Перекрещивание валов позволяет выводить оба вала передачи за её пределы в разных направлениях, что даёт возможность передавать вращение от одного вала к нескольким другим. В связи с точечным контактом зубьев и большим скольжением в зацеплении винтовые зубчатые передачи склонны к быстрому износу и заеданию даже при небольших нагрузках, поэтому их применяют главным образом в кинематических цепях приборов.

HELICALLY THREADED NAIL = XX (или ВЫПУКЛЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Helically Threaded Nail is a screw nailthreaded nail on which the threaded portion has a medium lead angle and rolling expansion approximately equal to the depression. See also Pallet. / Выпуклый Гвоздь (Helically Threaded Nail):- гвоздь, имеющий выпуклую нарезку со средним углом профиля, при этом выпуклая (расширяющаяся) часть приблизительно равна нижней. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

HELICAL NAIL = ВИТОЙ ГВОЗДЬ (или СПИРАЛЬНЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Helical Nail is a helically (continuous spiral) threaded pallet nail. See also Drive Screw Nail.

HELICAL WINDING = ВИНТОВАЯ НАМОТКА (или СПИРАЛЬНАЯ НАМОТКА, или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНАЯ НАМОТКА) – Helical Winding:- in filament wound items, a winding in which a filament band advances along a helical path, not necessarily at a constant angle except in the case of a cylinder.

HELICOVERPA ARMIGERA = ХЭЛИКОВЭРПА АРМИГЭРА (или АФРИКАНСКАЯ ХЛОПКОВАЯ СОВКА, или ХЛОПКОВАЯ СОВКА) – Moths Helicoverpa Armigera (Hübner, 1808):- homotypic synonym – Heliothis (Helicoverpa) Armiger or Heliothis Armigera. Embankk common name:- Cotton Bollworm. Other names:- African Bollworm, Corn Ear Worm, Scarce Bordered Straw, Tobacco Budworm. The Corn Earworm Helicoverpa Zea (Boddie) and the old world Bollworm Helicoverpa Armigera (Hübner) (Lepidoptera:- Noctuidae) are allopatric Species and occur in important agricultural crops. In Maize, both Species tend to infest the ear. The introduction of Helicoverpa Armigera in Brazil has created a new scenario, where these Helicoverpa Species might cohabit and interact with one another, affecting the prevalence of each Species in the agroecosystem, integrated pest management, and Insect resistance management. In this study, larval occurrence and proportion of these Species in Maize was assessed in three regions of Brazil during three crop seasons. Interaction between the Species was evaluated in interspecific and intraspecific scenarios under laboratory and field conditions. Helicoverpa Zea was predominant in Rio Grande do Sul and the Planaltina, DF (central Brazil). In Western Bahia, Helicoverpa Zea was predominant in the first collection, but approximately equal in number to Helicoverpa Armigera in the second crop season. Both Species exhibit high cannibalism/predation rates, and larval size was the primary factor for larval survival in the interaction studies. Larva of Helicoverpa Zea had higher survival when interacting with Helicoverpa Armigera, indicating that Helicoverpa Zea has an advantage in intraguild interactions with Helicoverpa Armigera in Maize. Overall, the results from this study indicate that Maize might play a role as a source of infestation or a sink of insecticide or Bt protein unselected Helicoverpa Armigera populations, depending on the Helicoverpa Zea:- Helicoverpa Armigera intraguild competition and adult movement in the landscape. The Heliothinae (Lepidoptera:- Noctuidae) is a cosmopolitan Subfamily of Noctuid Moths that comprises more than 400 Species. A review involving the Corn Earworm complex proposed the Genera Helicoverpa. One of the significant contributions of this review was to propose the Species differentiation between Helicoverpa Zea (Boddie) and Helicoverpa Armigera (Hübner) based on male and female genitalia. Helicoverpa Zea and Helicoverpa Armigera are allopatric Species that have a preference to feed on Plant reproductive tissues, often causing economic damage. Helicoverpa Zea is only present in the American continents, and so is named the new old world Bollworm. Helicoverpa Armigera, the old world Bollworm, was reported present in Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia. However, a new scenario of Helicoverpa Zea and Helicoverpa Armigera cohabiting in an American continent was reported with the detection of Helicoverpa Armigera in Brazil during the crop season of 2012/13. Indeed, Helicoverpa Armigera was present in Brazil at least since 2008, and the potential for it to spread throughout North and South America has been confirmed by reports of its occurrence in other countries, such as Argentina, and in the United States on 17 June 2015, where three Helicoverpa Armigera moths were collected in Florida. Several concerns have been raised about the impact of the interaction between these two former allopatric Species, with relevance to integrated pest management and Insect resistance management. Maize is the major host of Helicoverpa Zea, and moths usually oviposit on silks, where the neonates feed, and then move to kernels after entering the tip of the husk. When larvae reach the third instar, they become cannibalistic and frequently only one larva survives per Maize ear. This Species presents management challenges because of its biological and behavioral characteristics and rapid adaptation to chemical control (e.g., resistance to organophosphate and pyrethroid insecticides). One alternative to insecticide control has been the use of transgenic hybrids expressing active proteins of the bacterium Bacillus Thuringiensis (Bt). However, cases of resistance of Helicoverpa Zea have already been reported on Bt Maize expressing the proteins Cry1Ab. Helicoverpa Armigera is a polyphagous Pest and prefers Cotton and Sorghum. However, injury in Maize is reported, and similarly to Helicoverpa Zea, Helicoverpa Armigera moths tend to oviposit on Maize silks and larvae feed on kernels. Considering this preference for reproductive tissues (silks and early ear development stages), Maize supports one generation of Helicoverpa Armigera, and economic impact has been reported. In addition, insecticide resistance of Helicoverpa Armigera has been reported to organophosphate, carbamate, and pyrethroid insecticides. In Brazil, besides Maize, there is the possibility that these two Species could cohabit in other economically important crops such as Soybean, Cotton, Tomatoes, Dry Beans, among others. However, Maize represents a model crop to study the interaction between these two Pests. The Maize ear is the same feeding site for both Species, where larvae are naturally confined with less possibility of movement to other reproductive tissues on the same plant. Larval movement to other feeding sites is more likely in Cotton or Soybean. Thus, Maize represents an appropriate arena for intraguild interaction studies. In addition, larvae of both Species have cannibalistic behavior, which might intensify the intraguild competition. African Bollworm Caterpillar (3–4 cm long) is initially pale green, sometimes with black dots, and a pattern of thin dark lines running along the body, the lines being darker around the second and third segments. In later instars, the dark lines become less conspicuous, and the black spots develop red areas around them. There is a good deal of variation in colour in this Species. Lighter and darker forms of both caterpillars and moths are known, for example, having white instead of black spots on the caterpillars. The caterpillar postures when disturbed characteristic of a number of Species in this. Scientific Name:- Helicoverpa Armigera (Synonym:- Heliothis Armigera). Order/Family:- Lepidoptera:- Noctuidae. Common Names:- African Bollworm, Fruitworm, Podborer, Corn Earworm, Tomato Grub, Tobacco Budworm. Type of Pest:- Insect. Host Plants:- Beans, Cotton, Cowpea, Green Gram, Maize, Okra, Peas, Peppers, Sorghum, Tomato. Other Crops:- Sunflower. Helicoverpa Species:- two Species of Helicoverpa are serious Pests of field crops (particularly grain legumes, summer grains and Cotton) in the Northern grains region of Australia.

Helicoverpa Armigera is generally regarded as the more serious pest because of its greater capacity to develop resistance to insecticides, broader host range, and persistence in cropping areas from year to year. Helicoverpa Punctigera numbers in cropping regions fluctuate based on conditions in inland breeding areas. Scientific Name:- Helicoverpa Armigera (Cotton Bollworm or Corn Earworm) and Helicoverpa Punctigera (Native Budworm). Identification:- eggs are 0.5 mm in diameter and change from white to brown to a black head stage before hatching. Newly hatched larvae are light in colour with tiny dark spots and dark heads. As larvae develop they become darker and the darker spots become more obvious. Both Species look the same at the egg and small larvae stages. Medium larvae develop lines and bands running the length of the body and are variable in color. Helicoverpa Armigera have a saddle of darker pigment on the fourth segment and at the back of the head and dark-colored legs. Helicoverpa Punctigera have no saddle and light-colored legs. Large larvae of Helicoverpa Armigera have white hairs around the head; Helicoverpa Punctigera have black hairs around the head. Pupae are found in soil underneath the crop. Healthy pupae wriggle violently when touched. Helicoverpa Armigera pupal tail spines are more widely spaced than those of Helicoverpa Punctigera. Moths are a dull light brown with dark markings and are 35 mm long. Helicoverpa Armigera has a small light or pale patch in the dark section of the hindwing while the dark section is uniform in Helicoverpa Punctigera. Forewings are brown in the female and cream in the male. Similar Species:- commonly confused Species include Armyworms and Loopers. Helicoverpa larvae have a group of four pairs of 'legs' in the back half of the body while loopers can have a group of two, three or four pairs of legs at the rear and loop when walking. Armyworm also have 4 pairs of prolegs, but are smoother and fatter, with more colored bands than Helicoverpa. Life Cycle:- Helicoverpa Armigera and Helicoverpa Punctigera take about 4–6 weeks to deveop from egg to adult in summer, and 8–12 weeks in spring or autumn. Moths live for around 10 days during which females lay 1 000 eggs. Crops Attacked:- the two Helicoverpa Species prefer different hosts:- (i) Helicoverpa Punctigera attacks broadleaf Species, e.g., Cotton, Chickpea, Sunflower, Soybean, Mungbean, Navy Bean, Lucerne, Canola, Peanut, Faba Bean, Safflower, Linseed and Azuki Bean. It is not found on grass or Cereal crops, such as Wheat, Barley, Sorghum or Maize. (ii) Helicoverpa Armigera will attack all field crops, but is less common in Wheat and Barley. Larvae feed on leaves but are most damaging when feeding on growing terminals, buds or squares, flowers, pods, seed and/or fruit. This includes direct losses through shedding and reduced quality. Monitoring:- Helicoverpa can be present in crops from the vegetative stage onwards. Very susceptible crops (e.g., Cotton) need to be closely monitored from emergence to maturity for eggs and larvae, however, most field crops only need to be monitored closely from budding/flowering through to maturity. Eggs are most commonly laid on the top third of the Plant and growing points. Management:- to manage Helicoverpa Armigera and Helicoverpa Punctigera well, it is important to understand the basic differences between the two Species. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies incorporating chemical, cultural and biological methods aim to restrict populations to below damaging levels. Helicoverpa Armigera has developed resistance to a wide range of insecticides, however a number of products are now registered for both Species that have reduced impacts on natural enemies in the crop. Larvae are best targeted when smaller than 7 mm. Natural Enemies:- all stages of the Helicoverpa lifecycle are attacked by a wide range of predators, parasitoids and pathgens, and conserving these in the crop through the avoidance of broad-spectrum insecticides can help prevent/minimize the need for insecticide treatments. / Хэликовэрпа Армигэра или Хлопковая Совка (Helicoverpa Armigera или Heliothis Armigera), бабочка Семейства Совок. Передние крылья серовато-жёлтые, задние более светлые; размах крыльев 30–40 миллиметров (мм). Распространена в хлопкосеющих странах; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – на Юге Европейской части и на Кавказе. Из зимующих в почве куколок бабочки вылетают весной при температуре верхнего слоя почвы 17–20 °C, откладывают яйца (около 500 штук) на верхние части растения. Гусеницы повреждают более 120 Видов культурных и дикорастущих Растений; наиболее часто Хлопчатник, Кукурузу, Нут, Томат, Кенаф, Табак, Сою. Сначала скелетируют листья, затем повреждают бутоны, цветки, завязи, вызывая их опадение, в дальнейшем выедают семена в коробочках (отсюда название 'Коробочный Червь' Хлопчатника). На Кукурузе гусеницы питаются зерном в початках, на Табаке, Томате – семенами. Меры борьбы:- зяблевая вспашка, уничтожение цветущих Сорных Растений весной; обработка в Мае посевов Кукурузы, Табака, Нута, Томата и других культур, на которых обнаружены яйца Вредителя, инсектицидами (обработку прекращают за 25–30 суток (сут) до сбора урожая); обработка Хлопчатника во время бутонизации инсектицидами; раннее скашивание Кукурузы на силос; уничтожение яиц и гусениц Хлопковой Совки при чеканке Хлопчатника; удаление с поля послеуборочных остатков.

HELIOTHIS = ХЭЛИОТИС (или ГЕЛИОТИС, или СОВКА) – Heliothis or Genus Heliothis (synonym) is a Genus of Noctuidae. Heliothis used as a noun is very rare. A Heliothis virus. Heliothis:- an evaluation of protein, amino nitrogen, and trehalose levels in the hemolymph of parasitized Heliothis indicates that each parasitoid Species exerts a different effect on Heliothis. A number of parasitoid Genera still remain to be evaluated relative to their effects on host growth before a relationship can be established between parasitoid taxon and effects of their parasitism on hosts. Parasitoids of Heliothis Spp. (Lepidoptera:- Noctuidae). Heliothis is a Genus of Moths, whose larvae are agricultural pests on crop Species such as Tobacco, Cotton, Soybean and Pigeon Pea. Several of the Species formerly placed in this Genus are now in the Genus Helicoverpa. Heliothis Armigera has been a growing problem for many years. The Cotton industry has had a voluntary chemical usage strategy for many years, however, due to many of the same chemicals being used on other crops, chemicals are failing because of the continuous exposure of Heliothis to the same chemical in different crops, e.g., Carbamates on Chickpeas, Cotton and Mung Beans. / Виды (Species). Хэлиотис или Гелиотис или Совка (Heliothis), или Семейство Совок (Ночниц) (синоним) является Семейством Чешуекрылых Вредителей (или Бабочек (Lepidoptera)) Ноктуидэ или Совок (Noctuidae). гусеница и бабочка.

HELIOTHIS ARMIGERA = ХЭЛИОТИС АРМИГЭРА (или ХЛОПКОВАЯ СОВКА, или ХЛОПКОВАЯ НОЧНИЦА) – Heliothis Armigera is other name for Helicoverpa Armigera (Cotton Bollworm). See also Helicoverpa Armigera.

HELIOTROPE = ЛИЛОВОЕ (или ГЕЛИОТРОП или ГЕЛИОТРОПНОЕ) – Heliotrope:- a variable color averaging a moderate to reddish purple.

HELIX ANGLE = УГОЛ СПИРАЛИ (или УГОЛ ЗМЕЕВИКА) – Helix Angle is:- (1) the angle formed by the path of a ply and the major axis in a yarn or tire cord. (2) The angle between the tangent to a yarn and the minor axis of the package on which it is wound. Also called Wind Angle.

THE HELLENIC REAL–TIME MONEY TRANSFER EXPRESS SYSTEM = ГРЕЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПРЕСС СИСТЕМА ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПЕРЕВОДОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – The Hellenic Real-Time Money Transfer Express System (HERMES) is the Greek RTGS system, and is owned and managed by the Bank of Greece. HERMES commenced operations in March 2000, and is used for credit transfers among the Bank of Greece and the credit institutions. The aim of HERMES is to provide the infrastructure to ensure the smooth flow of funds in the domestic market and, through TARGET, to all EU countries, thus facilitating the implementation of monetary policy and minimizing the systemic risks related to the settlement of payments. HERMES provides real-time settlement of customer and interbank payment orders, subject to the availability of funds in the settlement account of the sending participant held with the Bank of Greece. The settlement account can be overdrawn only against collateralized assets. The settlement of balances of other payment and securities settlement systems in Greece is also carried out via HERMES. The Hellenic Real-time Money Transfer Express System (HERMES) is the Greek Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system. An RTGS system for large-value payments,

HERMES, was set up to enable real-time transfers between the accounts held by credit institutions with the Bank of Greece. At the same time DIAS (ΔΙΑΤΡΑΠΕΖΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΕ (DIAS AE), http://www.dias.com.gr, INTERBANKING SYSTEMS (DIAS) SA) was established in Maroussi, Greece on 1989-June-28 on the initiative of the Hellenic Bank Association. The Company's shareholders are only credit institutions, specialized credit institutions and the Central Bank, the Bank of Greece), a net settlement system for retail payments, has developed several subsystems for the clearing of different payment instruments (cheques and credit transfers) as well as for ATM interoperability, while further developments are under way (direct debits). The statutory and legal framework authorizes the Bank of Greece to operate and manage clearing and settlement systems, while its other responsibilities include the oversight of payment systems and the supervision of credit institutions and other financial organizations. The Bank of Greece plays a pivotal role in the Greek payment system. It developed and manages the RTGS system, HERMES, the securities settlement system, BOGS (The Bank of Greece's SSS (The Securities Settlement Systems)), and the Electronic Secondary Securities Market (ESSM; HDAT is the acronym in Greek) system. The Bank of Greece has developed an electronic market (HDAT) and a settlement system (BOGS) for trading and settling Greek government securities in book-entry form. The Bank of Greece acts as manager and operator of these systems. HERMES is available for processing both interbank and customer payments, irrespective of their value. Its primary goal is to attract all large-value payments in order to reduce systemic risks effectively, but small-value payments represent a significant proportion of HERMES activity. Certain payments are settled exclusively via HERMES. These are the payments related to:- (i) single monetary policy operations; (ii) the settlement of the Euro leg of foreign exchange operations involving the Eurosystem; and (iii) fund transfers in which the Bank of Greece is involved either as a receiving or a sending party. In addition, the balances of the existing clearing systems operating in Greece settle through HERMES. Large-value netting systems in Euro are settled through HERMES. ATM networks have spread throughout the country and are all interlinked through DIAS SA, which performs the switching of all ATM transactions. The DIAS SA system provides the capacity for bank customers to withdraw cash from ATMs belonging to any bank connected to the system. DIAS is a clearing system for retail payments. The name DIAS SA stands for 'Interbanking systems', and the company was formed in 1989 on the initiative of the Hellenic Bank Association (HBA). Currently (June 2001), 36 banks cover the company's share capital in proportion to their share of the banking market. The largest shareholder is the Bank of Greece. Participation is restricted to DIAS shareholders. DIAS has developed and operates five subsystems, each one focusing on a different area, and a sixth is under development, but due to be operational soon. DIAS performs the clearing and then proceeds to consolidate the clearing balances of all the sub-systems. / (HERMES). ДИАС (DIAS). Греческая система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) .

HELM = КАСКА (или ШЛЕМ) – Helm:- helmet. A Helm is a wheel or tiller by which a ship is steered. A Helmet is a form of protective head covering worn by soldiers, firefighters, divers, cyclists, etc.

HELM = ШТУРВАЛ (или РУЛЬ) – Helm is a tiller or a wheel generally installed on the bridge or wheelhouse of a ship to turn the rudder during maneuvering and navigation. It is in fact the steering wheel of the ship. / Румпель или колесо. Под Штурвалом, от Голландского слова Stuurwiel от Stuur, означающее Руль, и Wiel, означающее Колесо, понимается орган или устройство в системе управления (обычно в виде колеса) автомобилем, заслонками в трубопроводах, комбайном (ведущими колёсами), самолётом (элеронами и рулями высоты), судном (перекладкой руля) и так далее. На многих судах ручной или машинный штурвал заменены кнопочным устройством. Под судовым Рулём, от Голландского слова Roer, понимается устройство для удержания судна на курсе, а также для поворота на ходу. Обычно – пластина, поворачивающаяся вокруг вертикальной оси. Под Рулём судна понимается средство управления судном. Руль состоит из пера и баллера, вокруг оси которого поворачивается руль. По форме профиля пера рули делятся на плоские и обтекаемые; по способу соединения баллера с корпусом – на простые (многоопорные), полуподвесные и подвесные; по положению оси баллера относительно пера руля – на небалансирные, полубалансирные и балансирные. На подводных кораблях, кроме вертикального руля для управления в надводном плавании, имеются также носовые и кормовые горизонтальные рули для управления под водой. У судов с гребными винтами в поворотных направляющих насадках рулями служат насадки. Под Румпелем, от Голландского слова Roerpen от Roer, означающее Весло или Руль, и Pen, означающее Шпенёк, понимается рычаг на верхней части оси руля. Служит для перекладывания (поворота) руля на малых судах. Под Румпелем понимается рычаг, жёстко соединённый с головной частью баллера руля и предназначенный для его поворота – перекладки руля. Румпель бывает в виде одноплечего рычага (продольный), двуплечего рычага (поперечный), сектора с тросовым или зубчатым приводом (секторный).

HELMET = ШЛЕМ (или КАСКА) – Helmet:- a covering or enclosing headpiece of ancient or medieval armor; any of various protective head coverings usually made of a hard material to resist impact. A Helmet is a form of protective gear worn to protect the head from injuries. Ceremonial or symbolic helmets (e.g., UK policeman's helmet) without protective function are sometimes used. The oldest known use of helmets was by Assyrian soldiers in 900 BC, who wore thick leather or bronze helmets to protect the head from blunt object and sword blows and arrow strikes in combat. Soldiers still wear helmets, now often made from lightweight plastic materials. In civilian life, helmets are used for recreational activities and sports (e.g., jockeys in horse racing, American football, ice hockey, cricket, baseball, and rock climbing); dangerous work activities (e.g., construction, mining, riot police); and transportation (e.g., Motorcycle helmets and bicycle helmets). Since the 1990s, most helmets are made from resin or plastic, which may be reinforced with fibers such as aramids. The word Helmet is diminutive from Helm, Medieval word for combat protective headgear. The Medieval great helm covers the whole head and often is accompanied with camail protecting throat and neck as well. Originally a helmet was a helm which covered the head only partly.

HEM = ОКОЙМА (или РУБЕЦ, или ОБШИВКА, или ПОДРУБЛЕННЫЙ ШОВ, или ПОДРУБОЧНЫЙ ШОВ, или КРАЙ, или КАЙМА, или ПОДОГНУТОЕ) – (1) Hem (clean):- the double fold of fabric secured with a row of stitching with the raw edge of the fabric buried within the fold. / втачивание (stitching).

(2) Hem is a fold which may be used as a finish or as a decoration on a garment. A hem may be straight or curved. Curved hems must be narrow, whereas straight hems may be any width, the only requirement being good proportion for the placing. The first fold of a hem depends upon the width of the hem and the firmness of the fabric. Hem (raw):- a single fold of fabric secured with a row of stitching, leaving the raw edge of the fabric exposed. Hem is the edge of a piece of cloth, such as the bottom edge of a skirt or dress, which is folded over and sewn so that it does not develop loose threads. / втачивание (stitching).

HEMICELLULOSE = ГЕМИЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА (или ПОЛУЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Hemicellulose is heterogeneous mixture of polysaccharides resembling cellulose, but of lower molecular weight and less complex. Hemicellulose is insoluble in hot water or with chelating agents, but can be extracted with dilute aqueous alkali. Present in allmost all plant cell walls where hemicellulose binds with pectin to cellulose to form a network of crosslinked fibers, but found especially in woody tisues. Includes xylan, glucuronoxylan, arabinoxylan, arabinogalactan II, glucomannan, xyloglucan and galactomannan. Hemicelluloses are the principal noncellulosic polysaccharides in

wood. Wood contains 28 to 35% hemicelluloses, the balance being cellulose and lignin. / Под Гемицеллюлозой, от Греческого слова Hēmi, означающее Полу (Половина или Наполовину), и от Французского слова Cellulose, от Латинского слова Cellula, означающее буквально Комнатка, а здесь – Клетка, понимается . Щёлочь (Alkali). хелатообразователь (chelating agent). Включает ксилан, глюкуроноксилан, арабиноксилан, . Гемицеллюлозы, высокомолекулярные (молярная масса 1 000–12 000) гетерополисахариды (смотрите Полисахариды). Встречаются в значительном количестве (от 6 до 27%) в одревесневших частях растений (соломе, семенах, орехах, древесине) вместе с целлюлозой; в отличие от неё, гемицеллюлозы легко гидролизуются разбавленными минеральными кислотами с образованием галактозы, ксилозы, арабинозы и уроновых кислот. Из растений извлекаются разбавленными щёлочами.

HEMIMETABOLIC = ГЕМИМЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОЕ (или ПОЛУМЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОЕ) – Hemimetabolic:- having incomplete metamorphosis especially in insects with aquatic larvae in which the young does not resemble the old. / С неполным превращением. Под Гемиметаболическим, от Греческих слов Hēmi, означающее Полу (Половина или Наполовину), и Metabolē, означающее Перемена или Превращение, понимается . Под Гемиметаболией, от Греческих слов Hemi-, означающее Полу-, и Metabole, означающее Превращение, понимается неполное превращение, тип постэмбрионального развития насекомых ряда систематических групп (Стрекозы, Подёнки, Веснянки, Прямокрылые, Клопы и другие), при котором из яйца выходит личинка (нимфа), внешне сходная со взрослым насекомым:- имеет фасеточные глаза, расчленённые лапки, такие же, как у взрослого, ротовые органы. У насекомых из разных Отрядов постэмбриональное развитие включает от 3 до 30 нимфальных возрастов. Превращение нимфы во взрослое насекомое происходит без стадии куколки. Иногда термин Гемиметаболия применяется только к развитию Стрекоз, Подёнок и Веснянок, имеющих в нимфальной стадии провизорные, или временные, органы (жабры, маска); развитие других насекомых с неполным превращением, при котором у личинки нет провизорных органов, называется Паурометаболией. Сравните с Голометаболия.

HEMMING STITCH = ПОДРУБОЧНАЯ СТРОЧКА – Hemming Stitch is a stitch used to finish the raw edge of a fabric, usually by turning up and catching the edge to another point on the fabric. The needle is inserted in a slanted direction into the edge being hemmed, then into the fabric which is to be caught. Many other types of stitches can also be used for hemming. See also Stitch.

HEMP = КОНОПЛЯ – Hemp:- this is found in India, Italy, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, and Spain. Russia produces more than all other nations combined. The best quality comes from Italy. Hemp is grown in this country in the states of California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri. In recent years Wisconsin has begun raising the fiber, and excellent results have been obtained due to the mineral matter in the soil. The fiber is difficult to bleach, a serious drawback to its progress. Like Jute, the fiber comes from just inside the outer bark of the plant which grows from six to ten feet high. Hemp is stronger than jute and withstands water better than any other natural textile fiber. Uses of hemp are ropes, twines, cables, and rugs. Hemp is the fiber from the plant Cannabis Sativa. Hemp is a coarse, durable bast fiber obtained from the inner bark of the hemp plant. Used primarily in twines and cordages, and most recently apparel. Hemp is a coarse, durable bast fiber of Cannabis sativa found all over the world. Used primarily for twines, cordage, halyards, and tarred riggings. Hemp (Cannabis sativa) is a bast fiber that was probably used first in Asia. The fiber is dark tan or brown and is difficult to bleach, but it can be dyed bright and dark colors. The Hemp fibers vary widely in length, depending upon their ultimate use. Industrial fibers may be several inches long, while fibers used for domestic textiles are about 3/4 inch to 1 inch (1.9 to 2.54 cm) long. The elongation (1 to 6 percent) is low and its elasticity poor. The thermal reactions of hemp and the effect of sunlight are the same as for cotton. Hemp is moth resistant, but it is not impervious to mildew. Coarse Hemp fibers and yarns are woven into cordage, rope, sacking and heavy-duty tarpaulins. In Italy, fine Hemp fibers are used for interior design and apparel fabrics. Hemp is a plant grown in nearly all the temperate countries of the world. It furnishes a bast fiber, obtained by a retting process, which is used for rope and textiles. Some of the fiber enters the paper industry as waste material. The term Hemp has also come to be used in a generic sense as fiber and then preceded by an adjective, for example, Manila Hemp (see also Abaca), Sisal Hemp (see also Sisal). Hemp is a plant grown in the Philippines, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and India. Outer fibers are used for cordage, inner fibers for cables and canvas. Hemp:- The Plant:- Hemp fiber is obtained from the bast of the Plant Cannabis Sativa L. It grows easily – to a height of 4 meters – without agrochemicals and captures large quantities of carbon. Production of hemp is restricted in some countries, where the plant is confused with marijuana. Optimum yield of hemp fiber is more than 2 tons per ha, while average yields are around 650 kg. Hemp:- easy to grow without agrochemicals, hemp is used increasingly in agrotextiles, car panels and fibreboard, and ‘cottonized’ for clothing. The Fiber:- Long, strong and durable, Hemp fibers are about 70% cellulose and contain low levels of lignin (around 8–10%). The fiber diameter ranges from 16 to 50 microns. Hemp fiber conducts heat, dyes well, resists mildew, blocks ultraviolet light and has natural anti-bacterial properties. Shorter, woody core fibers (‘tow’) contain higher levels of lignin. Uses Of Hemp:- Hemp has been used for centuries to make rope, canvas and paper. Long Hemp fibers can be spun and woven to make crisp, linen-like fabric used in clothing, home furnishing textiles and floor coverings. In China, Hemp is de-gummed for processing on flax or cotton machinery. Blending with cotton, linen, silk and wool gives Hemp a softer feel, while adding resistance and durability to the product. In Europe, Hemp fibers are used mainly in the special paper industry – thanks to lower lignin content, it can be pulped using fewer chemicals than wood. Hemp fibers are also used to reinforce moulded thermoplastics in the automobile industry. The short core fibers go into insulation products, fibreboard and erosion control mats, while the fibrous core can be blended with lime to make strong, lightweight concrete. Producers:- The world’s leading producer of Hemp is China, with smaller production in Europe, Chile and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. In the European Union Hemp is grown on around 15 000 ha of land. Major producers are France, Germany and the United Kingdom. Production And Trade:- Between 2000 and 2006, world production of Hemp fiber grew from 50 000 tons to almost 90 000 tons, almost half of it produced in China. Production in the EU was 23 000 tons. China is the largest exporter of Hemp textiles, mainly to Europe and North America, where the market for hemp clothing is growing rapidly. China also exports Hemp-based fibreboard. Hemp’s Future In Chinese Fabrics:- The key is ‘cottonization’ to produce fine, soft textile fibres suitable for blending with cotton, wool and synthetics. Zhang Jianchun, Director General of China’s Hemp Research Centre in Beijing has a dream:- to see lush green plantations of Cannabis Sativa growing across 1.3 million hectares (ha) of the country’s farmland. That would be sufficient, Zhang calculates, to produce up to 10 million tons of Hemp plants a year and, with it, around two million tonnes of hemp fiber. Expanded production of Hemp, he says, offers enormous benefits for China. First, it would provide a major new source of fiber for the textile industry, reduce dependency on Cotton and, in the process, free large areas of Cotton-growing land for food production. In addition, Hemp cultivation would generate extra income for millions of small-scale farmers in some of the country’s poorest rural areas. China currently cultivates industrial hemp over an area of around 20 000 ha. That is just a fraction of the 5.6 million ha dedicated to cotton (China is the world’s biggest cotton grower, with a harvest of some 6.6 million tons in 2006). Among natural fibers processed for use in Chinese textiles, Hemp output ranks far behind that of wool and silk and of other bast sources such as Flax, Jute, Kenaf and Ramie. ‘Performance Properties’:- The Hemp Research Centre is working to change that – and restore Hemp to its once important place in Chinese agriculture and textiles. Zhang points out that China is the birthplace of industrial Hemp:- archaeological evidence shows that the plant was grown for fiber some 4 000 years ago, and it was not overtaken by cotton in clothing until early last century. Today, a small quantity of pure Hemp fashion fabric is produced in China for high-value niche markets. But, Zhang says, the fiber’s future lies in its integration into the production of cotton, wool, cashmere and silk textiles, and blending with

synthetic fibers. ‘The inherent and special performance properties of Hemp are very important in the market because they are attractive to consumers’, he says. ‘Compared with cotton, Hemp fiber has greater heat resistance and better moisture absorption and dispersion, while its high rate of absorption of toxic gases makes it excellent for use in household textiles’. The key to hemp’s future in fabrics is ‘cottonization’:- removing the lignin that binds the Hemp fibers (and gives stalks their rigidity), but prevents them from being spun and finished on slightly modified cotton or wool processing equipment. Using specially developed machines and an array of de-gumming technologies, Chinese scientists say they have successfully reduced the lignin content in Hemp fibers from 8–10% to as little as 0.2%. Result:- ‘We can now cottonize Hemp fiber into quite fine, soft and workable textile fibers for cotton and wool systems and for blending with man-made fibers’, says Zhang. ‘One kilogram of textile fibers can be produced from 2 kgs of Hemp bark’. Technologies developed by the center are now being used in China’s first commercial-scale Hemp processing mill, in Xishuangbana,Yunnan Province, which has the capacity to process 50 000 tons of Hemp fibers a year, mainly for use in Cotton-Hemp blends. Not Only Fibers ...:- China’s Hemp Research Centre says most parts of the Hemp plant can be used in a variety of applications. The seed is an excellent source of edible oil also suitable for cosmetics and lotions, while the leaves and flowers are used in medicine. The Centre has also made viscose from Hemp hurd, the fibrous core of the Hemp stalk which, because of its short length and low density, is usually treated as waste. Hemp hurd was used in the wood/plastic composite outdoor flooring of the Beijing Olympic Park. Food Security:- Zhang says hemp agriculture could play an important role in guaranteeing China’s food security, protecting the environment and contributing to farmers’ incomes. ‘Hemp production is best suited to hilly areas and uplands, as well as semi-arid regions and areas with poor soils’, he says. ‘It can also be grown with little need for pesticides, unlike Cotton. If 1.3 million ha of Hemp were grown, China could reduce its Cotton area by the same amount and use it for growing food crops’. The centre has identified large areas in northern and northwest China and in Yunnan Province suitable for hemp. ‘In these regions, Hemp will not displace food crop production’, says Zhang Jianchun. ‘In some cases, they are not major food growing areas. In others, such as the Northern plains, Hemp would be ideal as a rotation crop with Soybean and Wheat, allowing farmers to make better use of their land and generate extra income’. For the large-scale Soybean farms of Northern China, the centre recommends its newly developed ‘combine harvester + decorticator’ for Hemp operations. / лубяное волокно (bast fiber). Конопля – растение, Пенька – волокно. Конопля (Cannabis) является Родом Однолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Коноплёвых, лубоволокнистая прядильная и масличная культура. Имеется три близких Вида Конопли (иногда их объединяют в один Вид), преимущественно в Азии. Возделывают с 1-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры в Средней Азии, на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с IX века Нашей Эры, в Европейских странах распространилась в XVI веке, родина – Средняя Азия) культурную Посевную Коноплю (Cannabis Sativa; в сухих стеблях до 25% волокна (пеньки), а в семенах до 35% конопляного жирного масла) и Индийскую Коноплю – наркотическое растение. Наркотик, получаемый из верхних частей Индийской Конопли называется Марихуана. Сорная Конопля (Cannabis Ruderalis) – Сорняк яровых культур в бывшем СССР (Западная Сибирь, Поволжье, Средняя Азия). Посевная Конопля – относительно теплолюбивое (молодые растения переносят заморозки до –5 °С) растение, требовательно к почвенной влаге, особенно в период бутонизации и цветения; в это же время потребляет наибольшее количество питательных веществ. Вегетационный период 65–160 суток (в зависимости от принадлежности сорта к раннеспелой, среднеспелой и позднеспелой группе). Растение двудомное (мужские особи – Посконь, или Замашка, женские – Матёрка). Посконь в отличие от Матёрки является менее облиственным растением, раньше созревает (что создаёт неудобства при уборке), содержит больше волокна. Опыляется перекрёстно (ветром). Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы и осушенные торфяники. Из Поскони и Зеленца (Матёрка, убранная в период технической спелости) получают волокно (пеньку), из которой изготавливают ткани. Из более грубого волокна Матёрки, убранной на семена, делают канаты, верёвки, парусину. Выход волокна из сухих стеблей Поскони 20–25%, Зеленца 12–20%. Семена Конопли содержат 30–35% жирного пищевого масла, используемого также для технических целей. Жмых скармливают скоту. Основные коноплесеющие районы в бывшем СССР:- Центральночернозёмные области России, Поволжье, Северный Кавказ, лесостепная и Южная Украина, Белоруссия. Распространённые сорта:- двудомной Конопли – Южная Созревающая 6, Краснодарская 35, Кубань, Днепровская 4; однодомной Конопли – Днепровская Однодомная 6, Южносозревающая Однодомная 14, Золотлношская 13 и другие. Ведётся работа по выведению сортов с одновременно созревающей Посконью и Матёркой. Средняя урожайность волокна 8–9 ц/га, высокая – 12–15 ц/га. Коноплю выращивают в севооборотах с короткой ротацией (4–5 польные), которые обычно размещают на пойменных землях и осушенных торфяниках. Предшественники – многолетние травы, Картофель, Сахарная Свёкла. Под вспашку вносят навоз или компост (40–60 т/га). Минеральные удобрения (30–120 кг/га N, 30–100 кг/га P_2O_5 и 45–120 кг/га K_2O) применяют под вспашку, при посеве в рядки и в подкормку. Сеют Коноплю при прогревании верхнего слоя почвы до 8–10 °С, обычным рядовым (междурядья 15 см) способом, норма посева семян на Зеленец 90–120 кг/га, для двустороннего использования однодомной Конопли 70–80 кг/га, двудомной – 90–100 кг/га, глубина посева 3–4 см. Для получения с посевов волокна и семян во время массового цветения выдёргивают Посконь, а затем при созревании семян убирают Матёрку коноплежаткой (с последующим обмолотом коноплемолотилкой) или коноплеуборочным комбайном. При зеленцовой культуре (только на волокно) Посконь и Матёрку убирают одновременно в начале отцветания Поскони. После обмолота стебли мочат в водоёмах, затем тресту сушат и перерабатывают на волокно. Разработаны и осваиваются интенсивные технологии возделывания и уборки Конопли, основанные на механизации всех операций, строгом соблюдении технологической дисциплины (сроков и параметров агротехнических приёмов), применении поточного метода уборки с формированием крупных тюков соломы и тресты и механизированной погрузки их в транспортные средства. Вредители – Конопляная Блошка и Листовёртка, Стеблевой Мотылёк. Болезни – фузариоз. Из Сорняков очень вредоносна Заразиха. Садовую форму Посевной Конопли (var. sinensis) с красивой светлой зеленью выращивают как декоративное Растение. Пенька – грубое лубяное волокно, получаемое из стеблей однолетнего травянистого растения – Конопли. Применяется для выработки грубых тканей бытового и технического назначения. Из пеньки производят также кручёные изделия – верёвки, канаты, шпагат и тому подобное. Пенька – грубое лубяное волокно, полученное из стеблей Конопли. На заводах и пунктах первичной обработки в результате мятья и трепания тресты (вымоченных стеблей Конопли) получают пеньку (длиной более 700 мм) и отходы (короткое пеньковое волокно). Выделяют пеньку пенькотрёпальными машинами. Пенька – сырьё для изготовления канатов, хозяйственной верёвки, сноповязального и упаковочного шпагата, брезента, парусины, пожарных рукавов и тому подобного. Изделия из пеньки устойчивы к гниению. Пенькой называют также лубяные волокна, извлекаемые из растений других ботанических видов, например, Манильская Пенька или Абака (из листьев прядильного Банана), Бомбейская Пенька (из стеблей Кроталярии).

HEMP = ПЕНЬКОВЫЙ ТРОС – Hemp (maritime term):- rope made of the fibers of the Hemp Plant and used for small stuff or less than 24 thread (1.75 inch circumference). Rope is measured by circumference, wire by diameter.

HENLEY = ХЭНЛИ (или XX) – Henley is a type of shirt. They can be long sleeve or short sleeve. A Henley shirt is a collarless shirt that is generally for casualwear. Characterized by a 4–6” long slit beneath the round neckline, usually having 2–5 buttons. It essentially resembles a collarless polo shirt. A Henley shirt is a collarless men’s pullover shirt, characterized by a 10-centimeter-long (4 in) placket beneath the round neckline, usually having 2–5 buttons. It essentially resembles a collarless polo shirt. The sleeves may be either short or long, and it can be made in almost any fabric, although cotton, cotton-polyester blends, and thermals are by far the most popular.

Henley shirts are generally regarded as menswear, but women's versions have appeared as well. They were so named because this particular style of shirt was the traditional uniform of rowers in the English town of Henley-on-Thames. Some crews still use this style as part of their uniform. Originally quite popular in the early 1970s, Henley shirts have recently made a fashion comeback, especially in Western countries such as the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and Australia, but also in some East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea. In his biography of Ralph Lauren, the journalist Michael Gross quotes a New York merchant who recalled showing a vintage shirt to a Ralph Lauren buyer:- 'I showed this fellow underwear – a three-button long-sleeve shirt by Johnstown Knitting Mills. He said, 'This is a new shirt'. That's where he got the idea for the Henley shirt'. / Ралф Лорэн (Ralph Lauren), журналист Майкэл Грос (Michael Gross). Дьжонстаун Нитинь Милз (Johnstown Knitting Mills). Рубашка без воротника, с короткими рукавами, с небольшим разрезом на груди у шеи на пуговицах.

HENRY = ХЭНРИ (или ГЕНРИ) – Henry (H) is the SI unit of electric inductance. A changing magnetic field induces an electric current in a loop of wire (or in a coil of many loops) located in the field. Although the induced voltage depends only on the rate at which the magnetic flux changes, measured in Webers per second, the amount of the current depends also on the physical properties of the coil. A coil with an inductance of one Henry requires a flux of one Weber for each Ampere of induced current. If, on the other hand, it is the current which changes, then the induced field will generate a potential difference within the coil:- if the inductance is one Henry a current change of one Ampere per second generates a potential difference of one Volt. The Henry is a large unit; inductances in practical circuits are measured in milliHenrys (mH) or microHenrys (μH). The unit is named for the American physicist Joseph Henry (1797–1878), one of several scientists who discovered independently how magnetic fields can be used to generate alternating currents. The plural is sometimes spelled Henrys, but in English it is correct to spell it Henries. Henry is the practical unit of inductance. One Henry is equal to the inductance in which the change of one Ampere per second results in an induced voltage of one Volt. Abbreviated H. Named for the American physicist Joseph Henry 1878. / Генри, по имени Американского физика Дьжосэфа Хэнри (Joseph Henry; 1797–1878), единица продуктивности и взаимной индуктивности в СИ. Обозначение:- Гн (Н). 1 Генри (Гн) равен индуктивности электрической цепи, с которой при силе постоянного тока в ней 1 Ампер (А) сцепляется магнитный поток 1 Вебер (Вб). 1 Гн = 1 В·с / А = 1 Вб / А = 10^9 см (единица СГСМ) = $1.11 \cdot 10^{-12}$ единицы СГСЭ.

HENRY HUB = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УЗЕЛ ХЭНРИ – Henry Hub is the pricing point for natural gas futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). It is a point on the natural gas pipeline system in Erath, State of Louisiana. It is owned by Sabine Pipe Line LLC. It interconnects with nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines:- Acadian, Bridgeline, Columbia Gulf Transmission, Gulf South Pipeline, Jefferson Island, NGPL, Sabine, Sea Robin, Southern Natural Pipeline, Texas Gas Transmission, Transcontinental Pipeline, and Trunkline Pipeline. The two compressor stations can compress 520 000 decatherm/day or 6.3 GigaWatts (GW). The transportation capacity (in 2000) is 1.8 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) or 590 cubic meters per second (m^3/s) or 20.4 GigaWatts (GW). Spot and future prices set at Henry Hub are denominated in US Dollars per million of British Thermal Units (MMBTUs) and are generally seen to be the primary price set for the North American natural gas market. North American unregulated wellhead and burnertip natural gas prices are closely correlated to those set at Henry Hub. See also National Balancing Point, and Title Transfer Facility. The Henry Hub is a natural gas pipeline hub in Louisiana, USA that serves as the delivery point for New York Mercantile Exchange natural gas futures contracts and often serves as a benchmark for wholesale natural gas prices across the United States. Henry Hub is a major gas collection and interconnection facility in Southern Louisiana, US. Henry Hub is owned and operated by Sabine Pipeline LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chevron Texaco. The Henry Hub is physically located at Sabine's Henry Gas Processing Plant in Louisiana. The Henry Hub interconnects nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines Collectively these pipelines in the North East, South East and Mid-West states. Henry Hub accommodates 1.8 bcfd (billion cubic feet per day). The US market is perhaps the world's best example of open market pricing at work. Gas wholesale prices are referenced to Henry Hub, the interconnection point for thirteen 13 major US inter and intrastate pipelines. Since 1990, the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) has adopted Henry Hub as the benchmark point for gas trading. Marketers and traders therefore purchase wholesale supplies, for immediate or future delivery, on the basis of on line Henry Hub prices quoted on NYMEX®. Wellhead prices are usually lower than Henry Hub, reflecting the cost of transportation to the Hub. The price paid by the final customers in the US market varies across states and sectors, reflecting differential cost of service to get the gas to the customers' plant gate. This includes costs of transportation and storage both of which are tightly regulated by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). For example, customer in Boston could be paying as much as USD5.00 per MMbtu when the wholesale price at Henry Hub is USD4.00 per MMBtu (million British thermal unit). Short term volatility in gas prices over time reflect the changes in supply and demand factors including weather conditions, the level of storage, production rates, import capacity, and the cost of competing fuels. The Henry Hub in Erath, Louisiana, USA is a distribution hub connecting nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines, which lends its name to the pricing point for natural gas futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). Spot and future prices set at the Henry Hub are denominated in USD/mmBtu (millions of British thermal units) and are the benchmark prices in the North American natural gas market. The Henry Hub is the largest centralized point for natural gas spot and futures trading in the United States. The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) uses the Henry Hub as the point of delivery for its natural gas futures contract. The NYMEX® gas futures contract began trading on April 3, 1990 and is currently traded 72 months into the future. NYMEX® deliveries at the Henry Hub are treated in the same way as cash-market transactions. Many natural gas marketers also use the Henry Hub as their physical contract delivery point or their price benchmark for spot trades of natural gas. Because Henry Hub spot and futures prices have become the surrogate for 'real-time' wellhead natural gas prices, EIA frequently has been asked about the relationship between these two prices series. This analysis examines the relationship by comparing US wellhead gas prices with Henry Hub spot prices. The Henry Hub is owned and operated by Sabine Pipe Line, LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ChevronTexaco. The Sabine Pipe Line starts in eastern Texas near Port Arthur, runs through south Louisiana, not far from the Gulf of Mexico, and ends in Vermillion Parish, Louisiana, at the Henry Hub near the town of Erath. The Henry Hub is physically situated at Sabine's Henry Gas Processing Plant. The Henry Hub interconnects nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines, including:- Acadian, Columbia Gulf, Dow, Equitable (Jefferson Island), Koch Gateway, LRC, Natural Gas Pipe Line, Sea Robin, Southern Natural, Texas Gas, Transco, Trunkline, and Sabine's mainline. Collectively, these pipelines provide access to markets in the Midwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Gulf Coast regions of the United States. Sabine currently has the ability to transport 1.8 billion cubic feet per day across the Henry Hub. Relative to the total US lower 48 average daily gas consumption of 60.6 billion cubic feet per day in 2000, the Henry Hub can handle up to 3.0 percent of average daily gas consumption. Approximately 49 percent of the US wellhead production either occurs near the Henry Hub or passes close to the Henry Hub as it moves to downstream consumption markets. This is based on 2000 production levels reported for the Gulf of Mexico and the onshore Louisiana and Texas regions encircling the Gulf of Mexico. / Собин Пайп Лайн Эл.Эл.Си. (Sabine Pipe Line LLC) Шеврон Тэксэкоу (Chevron Texaco). Универсальный газопроводный технологический узел в Луизиане, США, используемый в качестве пункта поставки по фьючерсным контрактам Нью Йоркской Товарной Биржи (или НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®)) на природный газ, и часто служащий в качестве ориентира для цен оптовой продажи природного газа внутри Соединённых Штатов.

HENRY HUB NATURAL GAS = ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ ИЗ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОГО ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО УЗЛА ХЭНРИ – The Henry Hub is a distribution hub on the natural gas pipeline system in Erath, Louisiana, owned by Sabine Pipe Line LLC. Due to its importance,

it lends its name to the pricing point for natural gas futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) and the OTC swaps traded on IntercontinentalExchange (ICE). It interconnects with nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines:- Acadian, Columbia Gulf Transmission, Gulf South Pipeline, Bridgeline, NGPL, Sea Robin, Southern Natural Pipeline, Texas Gas Transmission, Transcontinental Pipeline, Trunkline Pipeline, Jefferson Island, and Sabine. The two compressor stations can compress 520 000 decatherm/d (6.3 GW). The transportation capacity is 1.8 billion ft^3/d (bcf) (590 m^3/s) (20.4 GW) (Sabine Pipe Line, LLC, 2000). Spot and future prices set at Henry Hub are denominated in USD/mmbtu (millions of British thermal units) and are generally seen to be the primary price set for the North American natural gas market. North American unregulated wellhead and burnertip natural gas prices are closely correlated to those set at Henry Hub. The area surrounding the Henry Hub was affected by the flooding and storm surge from Hurricanes Ike and Rita, but the facility suffered minimal damage. In 2011, the Henry Hub was the site of a land dispute, in which Sabine, a subsidiary of Chevron, sued to condemn land near the site of the hub, and expropriate it from the Broussard family, who had owned it for generations, arguing that it was acting in the national interest. Henry Hub Natural Gas:- Henry Hub is the pricing point for natural gas futures contracts traded on the NYMEX®. It is a point on the natural gas pipeline system in Erath, Louisiana. Spot and future prices set at Henry Hub are generally seen to be the primary price set for the North American natural gas market. The US Wellhead and Henry Hub Spot Natural Gas Prices:- the US wellhead price, as reported in EIA's Natural Gas Monthly, is the price received by natural gas producers for marketed gas, as reported on Form EIA-895 by the States and the MMS. The wellhead price is reported in EIA publications in dollars per thousand cubic feet. Henry Hub 'spot gas', as defined by the data series used in this analysis, represents natural gas sales contracted for next day delivery and title transfer at the Henry Hub. This analysis uses the monthly Henry Hub spot price collected and reported by Natural Gas Week (NGW). The NGW Henry Hub price data begin in January 1995. The NGW monthly price represents a volume-weighted average price of spot transactions, collected by NGW staff on a daily basis from natural gas marketers. Henry Hub spot prices are reported in dollars per million Btu. The Henry Hub spot price and the wellhead price reflect the supply and demand conditions for two distinct facets of the natural gas market. The Henry Hub spot price pertains to transactions for next-day delivery occurring at the Henry Gas Processing Plant and is measured downstream of the wellhead, after the natural gas liquids have been removed and after a transportation cost has been incurred. In contrast, the wellhead price includes the value of natural gas liquids and pertains to all transactions occurring in the United States, thereby encompassing purchase commitments of all durations. For the period spanning all of 2001 through early 2002, the average monthly wellhead gas price currently reported by EIA is an estimated number. Because these wellhead prices are estimated rather than measured quantities, the prices for 2001 and 2002 were excluded from consideration. The actual difference equals the Henry Hub spot price minus the wellhead price (expressed in 2000 Dollars) and is shown in Figure 2 for the period August 1996 through December 2000. The table below lists descriptive statistics for the actual difference. The mean (arithmetic average) price difference is 31.6 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the median value is 23.6 cents per thousand cubic feet. Both values are consistent with the notion that the Henry Hub, being a downstream location, incurs a transportation cost for moving the natural gas from the wellhead. The spread of 8 cents per thousand cubic feet between the mean and median values in the table above indicates that the distribution of observations is not symmetric around the mean. Moreover, the standard deviation of 38.5 cents per thousand cubic feet indicates a relatively wide distribution of observations around the mean value of 31.6 cents per thousand cubic feet. Given the large difference between the mean and median values and the relatively large standard deviation, the price difference is not a particularly precise expression of the relationship between the two prices. Because of the nonsymmetric nature of the observations, the median value might be more representative of the central tendency of the data than is the mean value. The Henry Hub Natural Gas spot price standard. In late 1989, Sabine was selected by the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) as the official delivery mechanism for the world's first natural gas futures contract. The 'spot price' is the Henry Hub price at that moment in time – not associated with a future contract. Natural gas is priced in units of one million British thermal units (MMBtu). If Natural gas is trading for in dollars is referring to the Henry Hub price for the current month's contract. The standard NYMEX® NGAS Contract is for 10 000 million British thermal units. The Henry Hub uses the average of the natural gas prices from 13 interconnected pipelines. / Собин Пайп Лайн Эл.Эл.Си. (Sabine Pipe Line LLC). Нью Йоркской Товарной Биржей (или НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®)). Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation).

HERB = ТРАВА (или ГЕРБА) – Herb is a vascular plant lacking a woody structure. / , от Латинского слова Эрба (Herba), означающее Трава или Растение, .

HERBACEOUS = ТРАВЯНИСТОЕ (или ТРАВЯНОЕ) – Herbaceous:- dying to the ground periodically or lacking a definite woody structure. Herbaceous:- non-woody plants. / , от Латинского слова Herba, означающее Трава, .

HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД – Herbicide is any substance, or mixture of substances, intended to prevent the growth of or to destroy terrestrial or aquatic Weeds. Weeds are any woody or non-woody undesirable vegetation. Herbicide is an agent, usually chemical, for killing or inhibiting the growth of unwanted Plants, i.e. Weeds. In the past, sea salt, by-products of chemical industries, and various oils were used as Weed killers. Late in the XIX century the selective control of broad-leaved Weeds among cereal crops came into practice. The central development in modern Weed control was the introduction in 1945 of so-called Organic Herbicides; they were revolutionary in that their high toxicity allowed for effective Weed control at very low dosages – about 1–2 percent of the dosage rates of such earlier Weed killers as carbon disulfide, borax, and arsenic trioxide. Modern weed killers are put in two categories:- selective (affecting specific Plant Species) and nonselective (affecting Plants generally). These, in turn, are classified as foliage-applied and soil herbicides. Contact herbicides (e.g., sulfuric acid, diquat, paraquat) kill only the plant organs with which they are in contact. Translocated herbicides (e.g., amitrole; picloram; 2,4-D) are effective against roots or other organs to which they are transported from aboveground treated surfaces (i.e. soil). With respect to planting time, herbicides are also classified as preplant, preemergence, or postemergence Weed killers. Preplant herbicides may be applied to the soil or to weeds before crop planting. Certain herbicides (e.g., sodium arsenite) are sometimes applied by the jar method, whereby the tops of weeds are bent over and immersed in jars of poisonous solution. The herbicide is drawn into the rest of the plant and into connecting plants, gradually killing the entire system. Wild morning glory, poison oak, and camel thorn are sometimes treated in this manner. Chlorinated benzene and certain aromatic solvents are used to control aquatic Weeds by adding them directly to the watery medium. See also Defoliant. Herbicide is a chemical substance or cultured biological organism designed to interfere with specific chemical processes in Plants. Herbicide is a material used to kill Weeds. In Cotton the material usually is characterized by (1) timing:- PPI (prior to planting and incorporated), Pre (prior to plant emergence from soil), and Post (after plant emergence); or by (2) application type:- Broadcast (applied evenly over an area), Banded (applied over a portion of the total area), or Directed (targeted at a specific area), usually toward the base of the Cotton Plant. Algicide kills algae. Herbicide is a chemical used for killing or inhibiting the growth of certain Plants or Weeds. / Виды (Species). Гербициды сплошного действия и гербициды избирательного (селективного) действия, которые подразделяются на контактные и системные гербициды. Под Гербицидами, от Латинских слов Хэрба (Herba), означающее Трава, и Сэдо (Caedo), означающее Убиваю, понимаются химические вещества, применяемые для уничтожения растительности. По характеру действия на растения делятся на:- (i) Гербициды Сплошного Действия, убивающие все Виды Растений; и (ii) Гербициды Избирательного (Селективного) Действия, поражающие одни Виды Растений и не повреждающие других. Первые применяют для уничтожения растительности вокруг промышленных объектов, на лесных вырубках, аэродромах, железных и шоссейных дорогах, под

линиями высоковольтных электропередач, в дренажных каналах, прудах и озёрах; вторые – для защиты культурных растений от Сорняков (химическая прополка). Такое деление условно, так как в большинстве случаев одно и то же вещество в зависимости от концентрации, норм расхода и условий применения может проявлять себя как гербициды сплошного или избирательного действия. Например, монурон и диурон в дозах 1.2–1.6 килограмма (кг) действующего вещества на 1 гектар (га) уничтожают однолетние Сорняки в посевах Хлопчатника, в более высоких дозах – всю растительность. Избирательность действия гербицида определяется химическим составом, формой и дозами препарата, методом и сроками обработки посевов, фазами роста растений, их анатомическим и морфологическим строением, почвенно-климатическими условиями и так далее. Различают биохимическую и топографическую избирательность гербицидов. При Биохимической Избирательности действие гербицидов основано на вмешательстве его в обмен веществ растений. Биохимическая Избирательность в большинстве случаев проявляется в неодинаковом превращении гербицидов:- в устойчивых растениях гербицид блокируется компонентами клетки и разлагается до нетоксичных соединений или до токсичных, с последующей их инактивацией; в чувствительных – гербицид или угнетает растения (ингибирующее действие) или под влиянием компонентов клетки разрушается до токсических соединений, убивающих Растения. Например, симазин и атразин в устойчивой к ним Кукурузе разлагаются до нетоксических соединений, в чувствительных (корневищевых многолетних Сорняках) – не разлагаются. Топографическая Избирательность гербицида связана с различиями в анатомо-морфологическом строении Растений и способе внесения гербицида. На избирательности этого типа основано использование 2М–4Х в посевах Льна. Лён, в отличие от многих двудольных Сорняков, мало чувствителен к 2М–4Х при крупнокапельном опрыскивании его этим гербицидом в фазу ‘ёлочки’, так как капли раствора стекают с узких листьев Льна, покрытых восковым налётом и расположенных под острым углом к стеблю. Более устойчивы к гербицидам сильно опушённые растения, плохо смачивающиеся ими, растения с толстой, мало проницаемой кутикулой и небольшим количеством устьиц. Топографической избирательностью объясняется, например, различная чувствительность к гербицидам Растений даже одного и того же Вида:- Растения, произрастающие в тени, на влажной, богатой питательными веществами и особенно азотом почве, вырастают более изнеженными и более чувствительными к гербицидам. Гербициды могут быть с широкой и узкой избирательностью. Широкой избирательностью обладает, например, 2,4–Д, уничтожающий все двудольные Растения, узкой – пропанид, уничтожающий Просянки в посевах Риса, и другие. Гербициды сплошного и избирательного действия в зависимости от способности перемещаться в растении делят на контактные и системные. Контактные Гербициды (ДНОК, пропанид, грамоксон, пентахлорфенолят натрия и другие), попав на растение, вызывают местное отравление участков ткани, которые быстро увядают, буреют и засыхают. Системные Гербициды (2,4–Д, 2М–4Х, симазин, атразин, монурон и другие) способны передвигаться по сосудистой системе растений вместе с питательными веществами и продуктами обмена веществ, вызывая общее отравление (деформацию стебля и листьев Растений, постепенное угнетение роста, хлоротичность, хрупкость листьев и стеблей, стерильность и так далее), что особенно ценно для борьбы с многолетними и имеющими мощную корневую систему Сорняками. Контактные и системные гербициды наносят на листовую поверхность Растений (Листовые Гербициды) и на почву (Почвенные, или Корневые, Гербициды). Многие гербициды могут быть использованы как для обработки надземных частей Сорняков, так и для внесения в почву. Современные гербициды – органические соединения, делящиеся на несколько больших групп:- замещённые фенолы (ДНОК, пентахлорфенолят натрия); бензонитрилы (иоксинил и другие); четвертичные соединения аммония (реглон, грамоксон); производные хлорфеноксиалкилкарбоновых кислот (2,4–Д; 2,4–ДМ; 2,4–ДП; 2М–4Х; 2М–4ХМ; 2М–4ХП; 2,4,5–Т); бензойные кислоты (2,3,6–ТБК; банвел-Д); галоидозамещённые алифатические кислоты (ТХА, далапон); карбаматы (хлор-ИФК; ИФК, карбин); тиокарбаматы (диаллат, энтам, тиллам, триаллат, ялан); амиды (солан, пропанид, дифенамид); производные мочевины (дихлоральмочевина, фенурон, монурон, диурон, которан, линурон, метурин, монолинурон); производные урацила (ленацил), триазины (симазин, атразин, пропазин, прометрин, десметрин); гербициды других групп (дактал, пиклорам, трефлан и другие). В качестве гербицидов в ограниченных масштабах применяют и некоторые неорганические вещества:- сульфамат аммония, цианат калия, хлораты натрия, магния, кальция, нитрат натрия и другие. Известно свыше 1 000 соединений с гербицидными свойствами. Для борьбы с сорняками используют около 140. Гербициды изготовляют главным образом в виде растворов, растворимых в воде порошков, паст, смачивающихся порошков, концентратов эмульсии. Основной способ применения гербицидов – опрыскивание с помощью наземных опрыскивателей и с самолётов водными растворами, водными эмульсиями и водными суспензиями. Используются гранулированные гербициды, но их применение пока незначительно. Гербициды вносят до или после зяблевой вспашки, в различное время до посева сельскохозяйственной культуры, в период от посева до появления всходов и после появления всходов культурных растений в различные фазы их развития. Доза гербицида зависит от степени засорения полей, сортовых особенностей сельскохозяйственной культуры, почвенно-климатических условий и агротехнических приёмов. При низких дозах избирательное действие гербицида проявляется сильнее, при очень высоких полностью исчезает. При одних и тех же дозах гербициды (кроме триазинов) с понижением температуры (ниже 8–12°С) действуют слабее, с повышением – сильнее. Контактные гербициды лучше действуют в ясную погоду при температуре 18–22 °С. На лёгких почвах дозы гербицида обычно меньше, чем на тяжёлых, богатых гумусом, сильнее удерживающих гербицид. Против однолетних сорняков Бобовых культур вносят (в кг на 1 га действующего вещества) прометрин (1.5–2.5), линурон (2–3), ДНОК (3–4), пентахлорфенолят натрия (6–8) одновременно с посевом или в течение 3–4 дней после него; Сои – трефлан (1–2) до её посева; Картофеля – аминные соли (1–1.5) и эфиры (0.8–1) 2,4–Д, 2М–4Х (1–1.5), метурин (2–3), монолинурон (2–3) и другие не позднее чем за 5–6 дней до появления всходов, против Пырея ползучего под зяблевую вспашку вносят ТХА (20–30). Против двудольных однолетних сорняков Клевера используют 2М–4ХМ (2–3), Люцерны – 2,4–ДМ (1.5–2.5) в фазе развития у неё 1-го тройчатого листа; против повилик стерню многолетних трав через 1–3 дня после 1-го укоса опрыскивают ДНОК (1,5), пентахлорфенолятом натрия (16–20), реглоном (1–1.5). В садах, виноградниках и ягодниках наибольшее применение нашли симазин, атразин, ТХА, далапон и реглон, на сенокосах и пастбищах – амиинные соли и эфиры 2,4-Д и так далее. Химические методы борьбы с сорняками обычно применяют в сочетании с агротехническими. Использование гербицидов в сельском хозяйстве помогает совершенствовать приёмы агротехники. Например, химическая прополка позволила перейти на частогнездовой посев Кукурузы и Хлопчатника, гребневую посадку Картофеля, сократить количество междурядных обработок и так далее. Использование гербицидов очень рентабельно и обеспечивает повышение в среднем урожая (в ц с 1 га) зерновых на 2,5 (2,4-Д), Риса на 4–7 (пропанид), Кукурузы на зелёную массу на 50 и зерно на 7 (симазин и атразин) и так далее. Кроме того, применение гербицидов ведёт к значительной экономии ручного труда. Большинство гербицидов средне- и малоядовито для человека и теплокровных животных и только некоторые (ДНОК, пентахлорфенолят натрия) – высокоядовитые вещества. Большинство гербицидов сохраняется в неизменном виде в почве максимум несколько недель, и только некоторые производные триазинов, мочевины, трихлорбензойной кислоты, внесённые в больших дозах, могут сохраняться в течение ряда лет. Чтобы предупредить неблагоприятное действие гербицида (попадание в водоёмы, накопление в растительных кормах или в животных продуктах и тому подобное), необходимо строго соблюдать правила, предусмотренные инструкциями по их применению; если имеются эффективные биологические методы борьбы с сорными растениями, то отдавать предпочтение этим методам. Работают с гербицидами в резиновых перчатках, спецодежде, респираторах, очках, чтобы

исключить попадание препаратов на открытые части тела, в рот, нос, глаза, соблюдая правила личной гигиены. Под термином Гербициды понимаются химические препараты из группы пестицидов для уничтожения нежелательной, главным образом сорной, растительности. В состав гербицидов входят:- (i) арборициды, уничтожающие нежелательную древесно-кустарниковую растительность, например, кустарники на пастбище; и (ii) альгициды (algicides), уничтожающие водные растения (водоросли) в водохранилищах, каналах и тому подобном. Кроме того, по характеру действия гербициды различают на:- (i) гербициды сплошного действия, поражающие все виды растений, используемые вокруг промышленных объектов, на аэродромах, под линиями электропередач и в других местах; и (ii) гербициды избирательного действия, уничтожающие лишь определённые виды растений, например, сорняки, и не повреждающие культурные растения, благодаря чему пригодны для химической прополки сельскохозяйственных культур. Гербициды широко применяют в сельском хозяйстве для химической прополки на полях, в садах, виноградниках и тому подобных местах. В качестве гербицидов применяют, например, карбаматы и тиокарбаматы, производные бензойной кислоты, многие гетероциклические соединения, цианамид кальция. Избирательность и эффективность действия гербицидов повышаются при их применении в смесях с так называемыми гербицидными антидотами. В зависимости от формы их вносят в почву, ими проводят опыливание и опрыскивание. Во многих странах мира использование гербицидов регламентируется в законодательном порядке. Неправильное применение гербицидов может привести к загрязнению почвы и водоёмов, гибели растений и животных, и нарушению биологической связи в биогеоценозах. Уничтожение гербицидами сорняков в посевах и посадках культурных растений называется Химической Прополкой. Улучшает условия жизнедеятельности возделываемых растений, повышает урожайность. Гербициды – вещества, уничтожающие нежелательные Растения (гербициды, применяемые для уничтожения Деревьев и Кустарников, называются также арборицидами, вещества, служащие для борьбы с Водорослями, – альгицидами). Главная область применения гербицидов – уничтожение сорняков в посевах сельскохозяйственных культур (Химическая Прополка), особенно Кукурузы, Сои, Хлопчатника, Пшеницы, Риса и Сахарной Свеклы. Товарные формы гербицидов – растворы, концентраты эмульсий, смачивающиеся порошки (реже гранулы), содержащие, помимо действующего вещества, разбавители и вспомогательные добавки; от состава этих препаратов и их физико-химических свойств существенно зависит эффективность гербицидов. Для расширения спектра действия и повышения активности гербицидов часто используют их смеси, выпускаемые промышленностью или приготовляемые на месте применения. Различают гербициды избирательного и сплошного действия; первые уничтожают лишь некоторые растения, вторые – всякую растительность. Это деление в известной мере условно, так как многие гербициды с повышением их дозы (или концентрации в препарате) свою избирательность утрачивают. Различают также гербициды контактного действия, поражающие растение в местах контакта с ним, и системные, способные передвигаться по сосудистой системе растения от места поглощения к месту действия. По условиям применения гербициды делят на почвенные, или довсходовые (их вносят в почву или наносят на неё до посева либо до появления всходов), и листовые, или послевсходовые. Почвенные гербициды поглощаются семенами, корнями, проростками, листовые – надземными частями растений в различные периоды вегетации. Гербицидная активность веществ обусловлена их способностью проникать в те или иные части растения, перемещаться в нём, влиять на процессы жизнедеятельности растения, а также подвергаться метаболизму под действием ферментов или других веществ, содержащихся в растении и почве, с образованием менее (или более) токсичных продуктов. Для почвенных гербицидов важны их адсорбция и десорбция, перемещение в почве и вымывание из неё, разложение под действием влаги, света и почвенной микрофлоры, способность длительно сохраняться в почве (так называемая персистентность). Избирательность гербицидов в наибольшей мере обусловлена биохимическими факторами, в частности неодинаковой способностью различных растений разлагать гербициды или связывать его с образованием нетоксичных веществ. Однако иногда она может быть обусловлена физическими или морфологическими причинами, например, тем, что на листья злаков, которые имеют меньшую поверхность и хуже смачиваются, чем листья двудольных растений, попадает при обработке (например, опрыскивании) меньше гербицидов. Эффект, который достигается в результате применения гербицидов, зависит также от видового состава обрабатываемых растений и условий окружающей среды (температура, влажность, состав почвы и другие). В соответствии с природой и механизмом действия выделяют следующие основные группы гербицидов:- (i) Ингибиторы Фотосинтеза – эти гербициды проникают в хлоропласты растений; некоторые из них (например, соли дипиридилия) препятствуют захвату электронов ферредоксином и нарушают процесс восстановления кофермента никотинамидадениндинуклеотидфосфата (НАДФ) в так называемой фотосистеме I, другие (из групп арилмочевин, сим-триазинов, 1,2,4-триазинонов, урацилов, гидроксибензонитрилов, пиридазинонов) препятствуют переносу электронов к пластохинону в так называемой фотосистеме II. (ii) Гербициды, влияющие на дыхание растений, в частности разобщающие цепь окислительного фосфорилирования и подавляющие образование АТФ (например, соединения из групп динитрофенолов и галогенфенолов). (iii) Ингибиторы клеточного деления (митоза), например, N-арилкарбаматы и динитроанилины; вносят их, как правило, в почву, где гербициды подавляют прорастание семян и рост корней. (iv) Гербициды, регулирующие рост растений, или ‘Синтетические Ауксины’, аналогичные по свойствам 3-индолилуксусной кислоте (ге-тероауксину) – природному гормону роста (при его избытке непомерно ускоряется рост растения, что приводит к истощению и гибели); ауксиноподобными свойствами обладают соединения из групп арилоксиалканкарбоновых и арилкарбоновых кислот, производные пиколиновой кислоты. Активность гербицидов может быть связана также с подавлением таких процессов, как синтез нуклеиновых кислот, каротиноидов, белков, липидов, или с блокированием биосинтеза и транспорта природных регуляторов, катализирующих эти процессы. Механизм действия многих гербицидов пока не выяснен. Наиболее важные гербициды (рассматриваемые ниже гербициды относятся к разным классам органических соединений (при описании гербицидов, кроме условного международного названия, присваиваемого обычно пестицидным веществам, в скобках указаны фирменные названия торговых препаратов на их основе; показатели $ЛД_{50}$ приведены для крыс при введении перорально):- (i) Кетоны:- к этой группе гербицидов относятся метоксифенон (Каяфенон) и Na-соль замещённого 1,3-циклогександиона-аллоксидим-натрий (Кусагард, II; $ЛД_{50}$ 2 200 мг/кг). Соединения I используют для обработки Риса, II-для обработки Сахарной Свёклы, Сои и других (норма расхода 0.75–1.1 кг/га). Ещё более активным, чем II, является довсходовый гербицид Сетоксидим (Па). (ii) Нитро- и галогенфенолы. Несмотря на высокую токсичность этих соединений, в качестве гербицидов применяют ряд производных:- 4,6-динитро-о-крезол (ДНОК, R = H, Y = CH_3; $ЛД_{50}$ 40–85 мг/кг), используемый для послевсходовой обработки многолетних злаковых трав (1.2–4.8 кг/га); диносеб (R = H, Y = втор-C_4H_9), динотерб (R = H, Y = трет-C_4H_9), диносеб- и динотерб-ацетаты (R = = $COCH_3$). Все эти соединения – типичные контактные гербициды; к их действию устойчивы лишь те растения, которые имеют плотную восковую кутикулу и плохо смачиваются. К контактным гербицидам относятся и галогенфенолы:- пентахлорфенол, его Na-соль и наиболее важный из этой группы-иоксинил (IV, X = 1; ЛД50 150 мг/кг), используемый (в том числе в виде октаноата) против сорняков, устойчивых к 2,4-дихлорфеноксиуксусной кислоте. Для обработки зерновых культур применяют также бромоксинил (IV, X = Br) и менее токсичный бромфеноксим (фанерой, V; ЛД50 1217 мг/кг). (iii) Нитродифениловые Эфиры: из гербицидов этой группы наиболее широко применяют соединения:- нитро-фен (нитрохлор, R = C1, R' = H; $ЛД_{50}$ 3 630 мг/кг), бифенокс (Модаун, R = Cl, R’ = $COOCH_3$), хлометок-синил (R = Cl, R’ = OCH_3; $ЛД_{50}$ 10 000 мг/кг) и ацифлуорфен (Блазер, R = CF_3, R’ = $COOCH_3$). Нитродифениловые эфиры менее токсичны для людей и животных, чем нитро- и галогенфенолы; используют их для до- и

послевсходовой обработки Риса, Сои, овощных культур и других. Действие этих гербицидов основано главным образом на подавлении фотосинтеза и лучше всего проявляется при хорошем солнечном освещении. (iv) Динитроанилины:- большое экономическое значение приобрели ингибиторы митоза-гербициды из группы 2,6-динитроанилинов; главный из них – трифлуралин (Трефлан, Нитран, X = CF_3, R = R' = н-C_3H_7, Y = H; $ЛД_{50}$ 3 300 мг/кг), применяемый в больших масштабах для обработки Хлопчатника, Сои, Подсолнечника, Капусты, Томатов и других (1–2.5 кг/га). Гербицидной активностью обладают также аналоги трифлуралина-нитралин (X = CH_3SO_2), оризалин (X = NH_2SO_2), изопропалин (X = изо-C_3H_7). Из других динитроанилинов важен пендиметалин (Стомп, Проул, VII, X = = Y = CH_3, R = 1-этилпропил, R' = H; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 050 мг/кг), используемый в посевах Хлопчатника (1–2 кг/га). (v) Галогеналифатические и Аралифатические Кислоты:- среди галогеналифатических кислот наибольшее значение имеют доступные трихлоруксусная и 2,2-дихлопропионовая кислоты. Применяют их в виде Na-солей, главным образом для уничтожения однодольных сорняков. $Cl_3CCOONa$ (ТХАН; $ЛД_{50}$ 3 320 мг/кг) поглощается корнями растений, CH_3CCl_2COONa (Далапон) – как корнями, так и листьями. Оба препарата часто используют для осенней подготовки почвы (4–50 кг/га, ТХАН-до 100 кг/га). Некоторое применение находит также CHF_2CF_2COONa. Из арилалифатических кислот и их производных важны:- хлорфен-проп-метил (Бидизин) 4-$ClC_6H_4CH_2CH(Cl)COOCH_3$-гербицид для борьбы с Овсюгом; 2,3,6-$Cl_3C_6H_2CH_2COOH$ (Фенак); беназолин (VIII; $ЛД_{50}$ 3 000 мг/кг) – гербицид ауксиноподобного действия, применяемый обычно в смеси с 2,4-дихлорфеноксиуксусной кислотой. (vi) Арилоксиалканкарбоновые Кислоты:- в эту весьма важную группу входит ряд системных гербицидов ауксиноподобного действия; применяют их как до, так и после появления всходов в форме солей или эфиров (первые лучше поглощаются корнями, вторые – надземными частями растений). Главные гербициды среди соединений:- 2,4-дихлорфеноксиуксусная кислота, или 2,4-Д (X = Cl, Y = = H, и = 1), и 2М-4Х (X = CH_3, Y = H, и=1), в больших масштабах используемые для уничтожения двудольных сорняков в посевах зерновых культур (0.2–2 кг/га). Для этих же целей служат аналоги 2,4-Д и 2М-4Х с п = 3 (соответственно 2,4-ДМ и 2М-4ХМ). Эффективный гербицид 2,4,5-Т (X = = Y = Cl, n = 1) в бывшем СССР и ряде других стран не разрешён, так как при его синтезе возможно образование примеси ядовитого тетрахлордибензо-и-диоксина. Соединения, где n-чётное число, гербицидной активностью не обладают. (vii) Гербициды из Группы а-феноксипропионовых Кислот:- 2,4-ДП (X, R = x = Cl, Y = Z = H) и 2М-4ХП (X, R = Cl, X = CH_3, Y = = Z = H), а также весьма избирательные дихлофоп-метил (Иллоксан, X, R = 2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3O$, X = Y = H, Z = CH_3) и флуазифоп-бутил, уничтожающие Овсюг и другие злаковые сорняки в посевах злаковых культур (0.12–1 кг/га). Против злаковых сорняков в посевах широколиственных культур эффективен до- и послевсходовый гербицид хинофоп-этил при норме расхода 0.05–0.5 кг/га. Действие соединений связано с блокированием транспорта ауксинов. Высокоактивен также гетероциклический арборицид трихлопир (Гарлон; $ЛД_{50}$ 713 мг/кг), уничтожающий лиственные деревья в культуре хвойных (1–2 кг/га). (viii) Ароматические и Гетероциклические Кислоты:- среди ароматических кислот чаще всего активны соединения, содержащие в ядре атомы галогена; из них наиболее известен послевсходовый гербицид дикамба (Банвел Д, X = = OCH_3, Y = Cl; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 200 мг/кг), применяемый, как и полидим (Трисбен, X = Y = Cl), для борьбы с многолетними сорняками. Используются также производные 2,6-дихлорбензойной кислоты – нитрил 2,6-$Cl_2C_6H_3CN$ (дихлобенил) и тиоамид 2,6-$Cl_2C_6H_3CSNH_2$ (Хлортиамид, Префикс). Для обработки Томатов и Сои применяют амибен (X = Cl, Y = NH_2), для обработки овощных культур-хлортал-диметил (Дактал). (ix) Высокой гербицидной активностью обладают Производные Пиколиновой кислоты – лонтрел и пиклорам (Тордон; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 500 мг/кг). Лонтрел при послевсходовом применении (50–150 г/га) уничтожает сорняки в посевах Пшеницы, Ячменя и Кукурузы, малоизбирательный пиклорам служит для борьбы с глубокоукореняющимися сорняками и древесной растительностью. (x) Производные Аминокислот:- производные аланина – флампроп-изопропил (Суффикс BW, X = F, R = изо-C_3H_7; $ЛД_{50}$ 3 000 мг/кг) и бензоилпроп-этил (Суффикс; X = Cl, R = C_2H_5) применяют как послевсходовые гербициды для борьбы с Овсюгом в посевах злаков; активность этих соединений, более высокая у (–)-изомеров, обусловлена гидролизом до свободных кислот, избирательность – различием в скоростях гидролиза в сорняках и культурных растениях. (xi) Амиды Карбоновых Кислот:- наиболее распространённые гербициды этой группы – анилиды и замещённые амиды монохлоруксусной кислоты. Среди первых особенно важен пропанид (R = C_2H_5; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 300 мг/кг), применяемый для обработки Риса (3–9 кг/га), среди вторых – пропахлор (Рамрод, R = C_6H_5, R'= н-C_3H_7; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 300 мг/кг), используемый в посевах овощных культур и Кукурузы, и аллидохлор (Рандокс, R = R' = $CH_2CH=CH_2$). По механизму действия амиды обычно отличаются от гербицидных кислот:- соединения первых – контактные послевсходовые гербициды, ингибирующие фотосинтез, соединения вторых и третьих – довсходовые гербициды, ингибирующие, по-видимому, биосинтез гиббереллинов. Гербицидной активностью обладает также ряд 2,6-диалкиланили-дов, особенно алахлор (Лассо, R = CH_3, $ЛД_{50}$ 1 040 мг/кг), бутахлор (Мачете, R = н-C_4H_9) и актион (Антор, R = $CH_2COOC_2H_5$). Довсходовыми гербицидами служат дифенамид $(C_6H_5)_2CHCON(CH_3)_2$, напропамид (Девринол, Дэпра) и пропизамид. (xii) Карбаматы и Тиокарбаматы:- известно несколько гербицидов из числа N-алкилкарбаматов, однако чаще гербицидную активность проявляют N-арилкарбаматы, в том числе замещённые в положениях 3 и 4 фенильного ядра. Среди этих соединений, помимо применяемых в ограниченных масштабах ИФК (X = Y = H, R = изо-C_3H_7) и хлор-ИФК (X = C1, Y = H, R = изо-C_3H_7), эффективных главным образом против однодольных сорняков, известен барбан (Карбин, X = C1, Y = H, R = $CH_2C=CCH_2Cl$) – послевсходовый гербицид для борьбы с Овсюгом в посевах зерновых (0.4–0.6 кг/га). бис-Карбамат фенмедифам (Бетанал; $ЛД_{50}$ 750 мг/кг) часто применяют для послевсходовой обработки свеклы (1–1.5 кг/га); в посевах этой культуры иногда используют также проксимфам $C_6H_5NHCOOM=C(CH_3)_2$ и асулам 4-$NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHCOOCH_3$. При послевсходовом применении N-арилкарбаматы действуют как ингибиторы фотосинтеза, при довсходовом – как ингибиторы митоза. Широкое и разнообразное применение нашли почвенные гербициды из группы тиокарбаматов, особенно ЭПТК (Эптам, R = R' = C_3H_7, X = C_2H_5; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 660 мг/кг) и бутилат (Сутан, R = R'= изо-C_4H_9, X = C_2H_5; $ЛД_{50}$ >4 000 мг/кг); при обработке Кукурузы их обычно используют в виде препаратов Эрадикан и Сутан-Плюс, содержащих добавку антидота. В посевах Риса применяют молинат (Ялан, R = R' = $(CH_2)_6$, X = = C_2H_5), Сои – вернолат (Вернам, R = R' = X = C_3H_7), Сахарной Свёклы – циклоат (Ронит, R = X = C_2H_5, R'= = циклогексил), для борьбы со злаковыми сорняками в посевах зерновых и других культур – триаллат (R = R'= = изо-C_3H_7, X = $CH_2CCl=CCl_2$; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 470 мг/кг; норма расхода 0.8–1.6 кг/га). (xiii) Производные Мочевины:- среди соединений этой весьма важной группы гербицидов активность чаще всего проявляют трёхзамещённые производные. Их избирательность и спектр действия существенно зависят от характера заместителей в фенильном ядре. Трёхзамещённое производное мочевины линурон – один из важнейших гербицидов для обработки Сои, Кукурузы, Картофеля (1–3 кг/га). Гербицидной активностью обладают также многочисленные соединения аналоги, содержащие вместо одной CH_3-группы другой алкильный радикал или вместо фенила – другой карбо- или гетероциклический остаток (например, циклооктил, 5-трет-бутил-2-изоксазолил). Так, метабензтиа-зурон (Трибунил, XXVII, R = CH_3) – используется для до- или послевсходовой обработки зерновых; тиадиазолилмочевины (R = трет-C_4H_9, CF_3, $C_2H_5SO_2$ и другие) – высокоактивные гербициды сплошного действия. Четырёхзамещённые производные мочевины проявляют активность лишь в том случае, когда один из заместителей легко отщепляется. Среди двузамещённых мочевин известен ряд гербицидов:- дихлоральмочевина $[CCl_3CH(OH)NH]_2CO$ – старейший легкодоступный гербицид, используемый в посевах Свеклы; более эффективный для этой культуры бензтиазурон (Мерпелан, R = H); Димурон, применяемый в посевах Риса. Хлорсульфурон (Глин), содержащий триазиновую группировку, – новый и пока самый высокоактивный из всех известных гербицидов. Его доза при обработке зерновых культур в полевых условиях составляет всего 5–60 г/га (обычно 10–20 г/га), то

есть он примерно в 100 раз более активен, чем 2,4-Д. Хлорсульфурон ингибирует деление и рост клеток чувствительных к нему растений и не влияет на фотосинтез и дыхание растений. При замене атома Cl на $COOCH_3$ – группу получен гербицид метсульфуронметил, активный даже в дозе 4–8 г/га; при замене триазинового цикла на пиримидиновый также получаются высокоактивные гербициды. (xiv) Пятичленные Гетероциклические Соединения:- среди большого числа этих соединений (1,3-оксазолидиндионов, замещённых пиразолов, имидазолов, бензотиадиазолов и других), обладающих гербицидной активностью, число веществ, применяемых на практике, сравнительно невелико. Так, оксадиазон (Ронстар; ЛД50 > 8 000 мг/кг) используют для обработки Сои, Риса (0.75–1 кг/га) и других; Метазол – для довсходовой обработки Хлопчатника и Картофеля; Этофумезат (Нортрон; $ЛД_{50}$ > 6 000 мг/кг) – в посевах Свёклы. Дифензокват-метилсульфат (Авендж) – послевсходовый гербицид для борьбы с Овсюгом в посевах зерновых (0.8–1.5 кг/га), проявляющий также фунгицидное действие. (xv) Шестичленные Гетероциклические Соединения:- среди этих соединений с одним гетероатомом (помимо упоминавшихся выше Трихлопира, Лонтрела и Пиклорама) широко известны соли 2,2'-и 4,4'-дипиридилия- быстродействующие контактные гербициды. Дикват-дибромид (Реглон; $ЛД_{50}$ 282 мг/кг) эффективен главным образом против двудольных растений и нередко применяется также, как десикант; паракват-дихлорид (Грамоксон; $ЛД_{50}$ 150 мг/кг) – гербицид сплошного действия; в почве он быстро разлагается, не мешая развитию культур, высеваемых после обработки. Поэтому паракват (а отчасти и дикват) пригоден для так называемого беспахотного земледелия в районах, где почва подвержена ветровой эрозии. В бывшем СССР паракват не был разрешён из-за его токсичности. Важнейшие гербициды среди шестичленных гетероциклов с двумя гетероатомами-производные пиридазинов и пиримидинов. Из пиридазинов наиболее известен хлоридазон (Феназон, Пирамин; $ЛД_{50}$ > 2 000 мг/кг), используемый для довсходовой обработки Свёклы. Этот гербицид – ингибитор фотосинтеза; в растениях Свёклы он дезактивируется, образуя N-гликозиды. Близкий к нему по структуре норфлуразон (Зориал) находит применение в хлопководстве. Кредазин – гербицид для обработки Томатов и Земляники, Пиридат – послевсходовый контактный гербицид для обработки зерновых. Из многочисленных производных пиримидина, обладающих гербицидной активностью, практическое применение нашли лишь соединения из группы пиримидиндионов (Урацилов), в частности ленацил (Гексилур; $ЛД_{50}$ > 11 000 мг/кг) – довсходовый гербицид для обработки Свёклы (0.8–1.6 кг/га), а также соединения:- бромацил (X = Br, R = втор-C_4H_9) и тербацил (X = Cl, R = трет-C_4H_9), используемые как гербициды сплошного действия. Из шестичленных гетероциклических соединений с тремя гетероатомами (помимо триазинов, рассматриваемых ниже) важен бентазон (Базагран; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 100 мг/кг), применяемый в виде водорастворимой Na-соли для послевсходовой обработки зерновых (1–2 кг/га). (xvi) Триазины:- сим-1,3,5-Триазины – крупнейшая группа гербицидов по масштабам мирового производства. Гербицидной активностью обладают соединения, содержащие алкиламиногруппы в положениях 4 и 6 и галоген, метилтио- или метокси-группы-в положении 2. Из соединений, в к-рых X = Hal, наиболее важны атразин (R = C_2H_5, R' = = изо-C_3H_7) и симазин (R = R' = C_2H_5; $ЛД_{50}$ 1 390 мг/кг), используемые для довсходовой обработки Кукурузы (1.5–4 кг/га) и других культур, а также цианазин (Бладекс, R = = C_2H_5, K' = $C(CH_3)_2CN$) – до- и послевсходовый гербицид для Кукурузы, бобовых и зерновых культур. 2-Метилтиопроизводные сим-триазинов (X = = SCH_3) выгодно отличаются от других гербицидов этой группы более широким спектром действия, большей избирательностью и не слишком большой персистентностью в почве. Наибольшее распространение получил прометрин (R = R' = изо-C3H7; $ЛД_{50}$ > 3 000 мг/кг), применяемый в культурах Хлопчатника, Подсолнечника, Картофеля, Моркови и других (1.5–2.5 кг/га). В посадках Капусты часто применяют десметрин (Семерон, R = CH_3, R' = изо-C_3H_7), а также его аналог – 2-метилтио-4-азидо-6-изопропиламино-1,3,5-триазин (Азипротрин). Важное значение в хлопководстве приобрел дипропетрин (Котофор, X = SC_2H_5; R = R' = изо-C_3H_7). Некоторое применение находят и 2-метокситриазины (X = OCH_3), избирательность которых меньше, чем у других смм-триазинов. Гербицидная активность производных смм-триазинов обусловлена главным образом ингибированием фотосинтеза; дезактивация этих гербицидов в почве и растениях связана обычно с гидролизом до неактивных 2-гидроксипроизводных (X-OH). Активностью обладают также и некоторые тетрагидро-сим-триазины, в частности гексазинон (Велпар) – гербицид сплошного действия, применяемый на незасеваемых площадях (2–13 кг/га) и в лесном хозяйстве. Известен ряд избирательных гербицидов и среди производных 1,2,4-триазина, важнейшие из которых:- метрибузин (Зенкор, R = = трет-C_4H_9, R' = SCH_3; $ЛД_{50}$ > 1 100 мг/кг), применяемый для довсходовой обработки Картофеля (1–1.5 кг/га) и послевсходовой обработки Томатов, Сои, а также метамитрон (Голтикс, R = C_6H_5, R' = CH_3) – до- и послевсходовый гербицид для Свёклы (3–5 кг/га). (xvii) Органические Соединения Фосфора и Мышьяка:- среди фосфорорганических соединений наиболее важным является глифосат $(HO)_2P(O)CH_2NHCH_2COOH$ (Раундап; $ЛД_{50}$ 4 320 мг/кг) – системный гербицид сплошного действия, быстро разлагающийся в почве и применяемый в виде изопропиламмониевой соли для борьбы с глубокоукореняющимися и многолетними сорняками (1–1.5 кг/га) в период вегетации; используются также бутамифос (Кремарт), R = 5-CH_3, R'= C_2H_5, R" = втор-C_4H_9) и амипрофос-метил (Токунол, R = 4-CH3, R' = CH_3, R" = изо-C_3H_7); кренайт – арборицид, эффективный в дозе 2.5–5 кг/га; бенсулид (изо-$C_3H_7O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2SO_2C_6H_5$ (Префар), применяемый для обработки овощных и бахчевых культур; пиперофос – гербицид для до- и послевсходовой обработки Риса. Наряду с глифосатом применение нашёл контактный гербицид сплошного действия – глуфосинат аммония (L)-норма расхода 0.15–1.2 кг/га. К мышъякорганическим гербицидам относятся, например, метиларсонаты натрия и аммония, Na-солъ какодиловой кислоты. В бывшем СССР и Западной Европе эти гербициды не применяют из-за их высокой токсичности. Уничтожение растений с помощью химических средств известно с XIX века, когда при прокладке дорог и расчистке промышленных площадок в качестве гербицидов сплошного действия использовали в больших дозах дешёвые неорганические соли, серную кислоту, отходы нефтяной, коксохимической и горнорудной промышленности. В начале XX века у некоторых веществ (например, медного купороса, серной кислоты и особенно 4,6-динитро-о-крезола) была отмечена избирательность действия. Широкое и быстрое распространение гербициды получили после открытия в 1942–45 свойств 2,4-дихлорфенок-сиуксусной кислоты, не утратившей своего значения. Использование гербицидов в сельском хозяйстве, особенно в промышленно развитых странах, оказало огромное влияние на агротехнику возделывания многих культур в условиях нехватки рабочей силы. Мировое производство гербицидов постоянно расширяется, например, в США в 1980 оно превысило 300 000 тонн (в расчёте на действующее вещество). Мировой ассортимент гербицидов насчитывает свыше 200 действующих веществ (без учёта их смесей), около 100 веществ было разрешено к применению в бывшем СССР на 1982–85. Продажа и применение гербицидов во всех странах допускаются лишь с разрешения компетентных государственных органов на основании данных, подтверждающих эффективность гербицида, его безопасность для людей, животных и объектов окружающей среды. При этом регламентируются правила транспортировки, хранения и применения гербицида. Допустимые остатки гербицидов в продуктах питания и фураже строго нормируются и контролируются органами Госсанинспекции. Неправильное применение гербицидов может загрязнить почву и водоёмы, вызвать гибель растений и животных, нарушить биологические связи в биогеоценозах.

HERBICIDE DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ГЕРБИЦИДАМИ – Herbicides applied at planting can be washed into the root zone by rain, especially with dry loose seed beds, planting slots that open with drying, or depressions along the top of the bed. Fluometuron causes interveinal bleaching of leaves that can persist until the end of the season, sometimes with a grey crusty surface. Fluometuron in combination with prometryn can damage or kill seedlings. High rates of trifluralin may cause swelling at the base of cotton stems and rootpruning. New roots attempting growth from the base of the stem may also 'burn' back. Residual herbicides used on other crops and

in fallows can damage cotton. Metsulfuron may cause yellowing and stunting in seedlings. Glyphosate drift causes stunting and reddening of petioles and cotyledons fold down. Patterns of damage reflect the direction of drift. Higher levels of exposure kill seedlings. 'Safe' herbicides can damage cotton if applied under adverse conditions. In very cold weather pyrithiobac-sodium may cause puckering and yellowing of seedling leaves. Xxxxx. Herbicide Damage is most prevalent during the early stages of growth and symptoms vary considerably according to the type and rate of herbicide used. Symptoms may include yellowing between the veins on cotyledons and lower leaves, stunting and slow growth, root pruning and poor root development, death and defoliation of leaves and cotyledons, seedling death, declining plant stand, etc. Assuming that the rates of application are correct and appropriate for the soil type and assuming the spray equipment is well maintained and calibrated correctly, then, problems are most likely to occur when pre-plant herbicides are incorporated too deeply or when herbicides applied at planting are washed into the root zone by rain that falls after planting. Damage may be accentuated if the press-wheel on the planter has left a depression along the planting line on top of the bed or if the beds are poorly prepared and loose or have dried considerably prior to the rainfall after planting. / черешков листа (petioles) и семядолей (cotyledons). сеялка точного высева (planter). Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

HERBICIDE DRIFT = ДРЕЙФ ГЕРБИЦИДА (или СНОС ГЕРБИЦИДА) – Herbicide Drift is the drift of a herbicide off-target, or from where it was applied. / Снос гербицида от запланированного места или с места применения.

HERBICIDE REGISTRATION = РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ ГЕРБИЦИДА – Herbicide Registration:- before herbicides can be sold, supplied, distributed or used in Australia, they must be registered by the National Registration Authority (NRA). The registration process is governed by Commonwealth legislation and undertaken according to accepted scientific principles and through rigorous independent analysis by several government agencies and the NRA.

HERBIVORE = ТРАВОЯДНОЕ – Herbivore is an animal that eats only plants. / , от Латинского слова Herba, означающее Трава, .

HEREDITY = НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТЬ (или НАСЛЕДОВАНИЕ) – Heredity is the genetic transmission of characteristics from parents to their offspring. / Под Наследственностью понимается свойство организма повторять в ряду поколений сходные типы обмена веществ и индивидуального развития в целом. Обеспечивается самовоспроизведением материальных единиц наследственности – генов, локализованных в специфических структурах ядра клетки (хромосомах) и цитоплазмы. Вместе с изменчивостью наследственность обеспечивает постоянство и многообразие форм жизни и лежит в основе эволюции живой природы.

HERFINDAHL–HIRSCHMAN INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ХЁФИНДАЛА–ХЁЩМЭНА – Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is calculated as the sum of the squares of the market share percentages of all firms in a market. Also known as Herfindahl Index. / в честь Американского сельскохозяйственного экономиста, Профессора Ориса Клэмэнта Хёфиндала (Orris Clement Herfindahl; 1918–1972). Американский экономист, Профессор Албёт Ото Хёщмэн (Albert Otto Hirschman; 1915–2012).

HERFINDAHL INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ХЁФИНДАЛА – The Herfindahl Index is a measure of concentration of the production in an industry calculated as the sum of the squares of market shares for each firm. This is one method of summarizing the degree to which an industry is oligopolistic and the concentration of market control held by the largest firms in the industry. Two other measures of industry concentration are the four-firm concentration ratio and the eight-firm concentration ratio. The Herfindahl index is a measure of industry concentration. It was developed to provide an alternative measure of the relative market control of the largest firms to that found with the four-firm and eight-firm concentration ratios. The Herfindahl index is named after Professor Orris Clement Herfindahl, the economist first credited with using it to analyze industry concentration. However, upon further review, another economist, Albert Otto Hirschman, was found to have used this index earlier. As such, it is often termed the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI). The Herfindahl index is considered an improvement over concentration ratios because it uses information about each firm in the industry. Should the market shares of the first and second firms in an industry change, then the Herfindahl index also changes. This is not true for concentration ratios. Suppose, for example, that sales of OmniCola increase from USD460 million to USD560 million, which causing an increase in market share to 28 percent. At the same time sales of Juice-Up decrease from USD350 million to USD250 million, which causes a decrease in market share to 12.5 percent. In this case, the Herfindahl index increases from 1 177 to 1 282. However, these changes in sales and market shares have no affect on four-firm and eight-firm concentration ratios. The top four firms in the Shady Valley soft drink market account for 61.25 percent of industry sales before and after the change. The top eight firms also account for 78.5 percent of total industry sales before and after. Yet, the increase in sales of OmniCola and market share, at the expense of Juice-Up, gives OmniCola more market control. This change in market control is reflected by the Herfindahl index, but not by either concentration ratio. This index, developed by Orris Clement Herfindahl and Albert Otto Hirschmann in the 1960s, is an exponential function of the 'market share' of each participant in an industry or economy. 'Herfindahl Scores' are standardized, ranging only from zero to one. A score of zero suggests a complete lack of concentration while a score of one indicates complete dominance by one entity. The Herfindahl Index (HI), also known as the Concentration Index, measures industry concentration by summing the squared market shares of the firms in the industry. It is commonly used to support antitrust claims. The index can be large or small, but decreases are indicative of a loss in pricing power and/or increased competition while increases suggest the opposite. Most mergers must pass the scrutiny of the Herfindahl Index before being approved by the US Department of Justice. Interpret the results:- the Herfindahl index for the medical-supplies industry is 0.245 (for example). In general, a Herfindahl index below 0.1 signifies low concentration, while an index above 0.18 signifies high concentration. If all companies in an industry have equal market share, the reciprocal of the index is is equal to the number of companies in the industry. In BIS (short for the Bank for International Setlements) reports:- the Herfindahl Index (HI) represents a measure of market concentration and is defined as the sum of the squares of the market shares of each individual institution. It ranges from 0 to 10 000. The more concentrated the market, the higher the measure becomes. If the market is fully concentrated (only one institution) the measure will have the (maximum) value of 10 000. The Herfindahl Index (HI), also known as Herfindahl-Hirschman Index or HHI, is a measure of the size of firms in relation to the industry and an indicator of the amount of competition among them. Named after economists Orris Clement Herfindahl (1918–1972) and Albert Otto Hirschman (1915–2012), it is an economic concept widely applied in competition law, antitrust and also technology management. It is defined as the sum of the squares of the market shares of the 50 largest firms (or summed over all the firms if there are fewer than 50) within the industry, where the market shares are expressed as fractions. The result is proportional to the average market share, weighted by market share. As such, it can range from 0 to 1.0, moving from a huge number of very small firms to a single monopolistic producer. Increases in the Herfindahl index generally indicate a decrease in competition and an increase of market power, whereas decreases indicate the opposite. The major benefit of the Herfindahl index in relationship to such measures as the concentration ratio is that it gives more weight to larger firms. The measure is essentially equivalent to the Simpson Diversity Index used in ecology. The United States Federal anti-trust authorities such as the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission use the Herfindahl index as a screening tool to determine whether a proposed merger is likely to raise antitrust concerns (increases of over 0.0100 points

generally provoke scrutiny, although this varies from case to case. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice considers Herfindahl indices between 0.1000 and 0.1800 to be moderately concentrated and indices above 0.1800 to be concentrated. As the market concentration increases, competition and efficiency decrease and the chances of collusion and monopoly increase. Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is an index of market concentration the US Department of Justice uses to determine whether a monopoly is forming. The scale goes from zero to 10 000, with 10 000 indicating that a single company controls 100% of the market share in a given industry. An HHI of less than 1 000 indicates a market with little concentration, which the Justice Department prefers. Any merger or acquisition leading to an increase of more than 100 when the HHI was previously greater than 1 800 may lead to antitrust action against the company involved. / в честь Американского сельскохозяйственного экономиста, Профессора Ориса Клэмэнта Хёфиндала (Orris Clement Herfindahl; 1918–1972). Американский экономист, Профессор Албёт Ото Хёщмэн (Albert Otto Hirschman; 1915–2012). Симпсэн (Simpson). ОмниКола (OmniCola).

HERITABILITY = НАСЛЕДУЕМОСТЬ – Heritability:- in the broad sense, the proportion of the total phenotypic variance which is inherited, the remainder being due to environmental effects. In the narrow sense, the proportion of variance due to additive effects of genes.

HERITABLE = НАСЛЕДУЕМОЕ (или НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОЕ) – Heritable:- the characteristics of parents transmitted to their progeny.

HERMAPHRODITE = ГЕРМАФРОДИТ (или ОБОЕПОЛОЕ) – Hermaphrodite:- with both male and female reproductive parts usually in the same flower. Hermaphrodite is a flower which possesses both male and female organs; bisexual. / ; двуполое. В Греческой мифологии под Гермафродитом подразумевался сын Гермеса и Афродиты, юноша необычайной красоты. По просьбе нимфы Салмакиды, страстно и безответно влюблённой в Гермафродита, боги слили её с ним в одно двуполое существо. Гермафродитизм подразумевает наличие у одного организма мужских и женских половых органов. Различают естественный гермафродитизм, свойственный главным образом беспозвоночным, и аномальный (порок развития), встречающийся и у человека.

HERMES = THE HELLENIC REAL–TIME MONEY TRANSFER EXPRESS SYSTEM

HERRINGBONE = В ЁЛОЧКУ (или ЁЛОЧКОЙ, или ЁЛКОЙ) – The term Herringbone is used to refer to a distinctive pattern which appears in masonry, clothing design, and parquetry. The pattern has been used for hundreds of years, especially in Europe. It can be difficult to make the elements of a herringbone pattern line up. As a result, creating things with a herringbone pattern is usually limited to skilled craftsmen if the pattern has to be created entirely by hand. The advent of modular systems for things like brickwork and flooring has made herringbone easier, and therefore more common. The pattern consists of very short rows of slanted parallel lines. The rows are oriented in opposition to each other, causing the slanted lines to form a dense pattern of chevrons, with each slant meeting up at the end with a slant going in the opposite direction. The pattern is named for the herring fish, which is famous for being rather densely bony. Depending on personal taste, a herringbone pattern may be made with different colors or textures to make the lines stand out, or it may be left subtle and simple. Clothing produced with a herringbone pattern is usually intended for use as an outer layer. Tweed, a fabric well known in England, is often produced with a herringbone pattern. Tweed is a coarse woolen cloth which is worn as an outer layer. The wool makes tweed highly insulating, and also resists water so that the garment can be worn outdoors for activities like hunting and shooting. Twill fabric is also produced with a herringbone pattern, in which the alternating lines are often ribbed, creating a raised pattern. In parquetry, more casually known as Flooring, herringbone patterns can be accomplished in wood, brick, and tile. Subtle alternating colors may be used to create a distinctive floor pattern, or the materials used may be the same, causing the floor to look uniform from a distance. Laying a herringbone floor is very challenging, since the multitude of small rows must be made to line up smoothly, which can be difficult in a room which is not perfectly plumb. Small mistakes in a herringbone floor can be rather glaring because of the way the pattern lines up, so care must be taken. Masonry also utilizes herringbone, often as an accent pattern on the sides of buildings and other structures. A floor or outdoor walkway made from stone or brick may be made entirely from herringbone, or herringbone stripes may be integrated into other patterns. Just like with flooring, the rows must be carefully aligned to maintain the integrity of the pattern. Herringbone:- a variation on the twill weave construction in which the twill is reversed, or broken, at regular intervals, producing a zig-zag effect. Herringbone is a distinctive V-shaped weaving pattern usually found in twill fabric. The pattern is named so because it looks like the skeleton of a herring fish. Herringbone-patterned fabric is usually wool, and is often used for suits and outerwear. Tweed cloth is often woven with a herringbone pattern. Herringbone is a broken twill weave characterized by a balanced zigzag effect produced by having the rib run first to the right and then to the left for an equal number of threads. Herringbone is a fabric in which the pattern of weave resembles the skeletal structure of the herring. It is a twill weave in which the wale runs in one direction for a few rows and then re verses, forming a ‘V’ pattern. It is made with a broken twill weave that produces a balanced, zigzag effect and is used for sportswear, suits, and coats. Herringbone is a twilled fabric with a herringbone pattern, namely a pattern made up of rows of parallel lines which in any two adjacent rows slope in opposite directions. A suit made of herringbone, namely a twilled fabric with a herringbone pattern, namely rows of parallel lines which in any two adjacent rows slope in opposite directions.

HERRINGBONE TWILL = ОБРАТНАЯ САРЖА (или САРЖЕВОЕ В ЁЛОЧКУ, или САРЖА ЁЛКОЙ, или ГРИНСБОН) – Herringbone Twill is a broken twill weave composed of vertical sections which are alternately right hand and left hand in direction. The twill changes direction perfectly where the weave breaks, balancing the overall pattern of the fabric.

HERSTATT RISK = РИСК ХЭРШТАТТА – Herstatt Risk, also known as Cross-Currency Settlement Risk or Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk that a party to a trade fails to make payment even though it has been paid by its counterparty. It is named after the German bank Herstatt whose license was withdrawn by regulators on 1974-June-26 due to its inability to cover its liabilities. This forced the bank into liquidation and it ceased operating. Because of time zone differences this meant that Herstatt was unable to pay some New York banks for foreign exchange it had received before it ceased operating. The risk that when dealing with an overseas client a bank may not be able to recover its funds if the counter party defaults on its payment obligation. Named for the failed German bank Bankhaus Herstatt on 1974-June-26. Also known as Cross-Currency Settlement Risk. Herstatt Bank was a privately owned bank in the German city of Cologne. It went bankrupt on 1974-June-26 in a famous incident illustrating settlement risk in international finance. On 1974-June-26, German regulators forced the troubled Bank Herstatt into liquidation. That day, a number of banks had released payment of DEM to Herstatt in Frankfurt in exchange for USD that was to be delivered in New York. Because of time-zone differences, Herstatt ceased operations between the times of the respective payments. The counterparty banks did not receive their USD payments. Responding to the cross-jurisdictional implications of the Herstatt debacle, the G-10 countries (the G-10 is actually eleven countries:- Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) and Luxembourg formed a standing committee under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Called the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the committee comprises representatives from central banks and regulatory authorities. This type of settlement risk, in which one party in a foreign exchange trade pays out the currency it sold but does not receive the currency it bought, is sometimes called Herstatt Risk. The failure of Bank Herstatt was one factor that led to the creation of the continuous linked settlement platform (CLS), which launched almost 30 years later in 2002. This payment versus payment (PVP)

process enables member banks to trade foreign currencies without assuming the settlement risk associated with the process, whereby a counterparty could fail before delivering their leg of the transaction. / Банкхаус Хэрштат (Bankhaus Herstatt).

HERTZ = ГЕРЦ – Hertz is a unit of frequency. The number of Hertz (abbreviated Hz) equals the number of cycles per second. The frequency of any phenomenon with regular periodic variations can be expressed in Hertz, but the term is used most frequently in connection with alternating electric currents, electromagnetic waves (light, radar, etc), and sound. It is part of the International System of Units (SI), which is based on the metric system. The term Hertz was proposed in the early 1920s by German scientists to honour the XIX-century German physicist Heinrich (Rudolf) Hertz (born 1857-February-22, in Hamburg, Germany, died 1894-January-01, in Bonn, Germany). The unit was adopted in October 1933 by a committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission and is in widespread use today, although it has not entirely replaced the expression 'cycles per second'. A rarely used multiple of the Hertz is the Fresnel, which is equal to 10^{12} Hertz. The Fresnel was named for the XVIII–XIX-century French scientist Augustin Jean Fresnel, one of the pioneers of the science of optics. Hertz is the unit of frequency. One Hertz equals one complete cycle per second of an ac source. Abbreviated Hz. Named after the German physicist Heinrich R. Hertz 1894. This unit replaces the former 'cycles-per-second'. Hertz (Hz) is the SI unit of frequency, equal to one cycle per second. The Hertz is used to measure the rates of events that happen periodically in a fixed and definite cycle; the becquerel, also equal to one 'event' per second, is used to measure the rates of things which happen randomly or unpredictably. Multiples of the Hertz are common:- the frequencies of radio and television waves are measured in kiloHertz (kHz), MegaHertz (MHz), or even GigaHertz (GHz), and the frequencies of light waves in TeraHertz (THz). The unit is named for the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz (1857–94), who proved in 1887 that energy is transmitted through a vacuum by electromagnetic waves. Herz (Hz):- electricity system frequency is measured in Herz. / Огюста Жо Фрэнэль (Augustin Jean Fresnel). Герц, единица частоты периодического процесса в системах единиц СИ и СГС. Названа по имени Немецкого физика Хайнрихя Рудольфа Херца (или Генриха Рудольфа Герца; Heinrich Rudolf Hertz, родившегося 22 Февраля 1857 в Гамбурге, Германия и скончавшегося 01 Января 1894 в Бонне, Германия). Обозначение:- Гц (Hz). 1 Гц равен частоте периодического процесса, при которой за время 1 с происходит один цикл процесса. В технике широко используются кратные единицы от Гц:- килоГерц (1 кГц = 10^3 Гц), МегаГерц (1 МГц = 10^6 Гц), ГигаГерц (1 ГГц = 10^9 Гц). В честь Французского учёного Огюста Жо Фрэнэля (Augustin Jean Fresnel), одного из пионеров в науке оптика. Герц – единица частоты. Названа в честь Генриха Герца. Сокращённое обозначение:- Русское Гц, международное Hz. 1 Герц – частота периодического процесса, при которой за время в 1 секунду (сек) происходит один цикл процесса. Широко применяются кратные единицы от Герца – килоГерц (10^3 Гц), МегаГерц (10^6 Гц) и другие.

HESSIAN = ДЖУТОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ГЕССЕНСКОЕ) – Hessian is a name for burlap used in the United Kingdom, India, and parts or Europe. See also Burlap. / Смотрите также Мешочная Ткань (Burlap).

HESSIAN BOOT = ГЕССЕНСКИЙ САПОГ (или БОТФОРТ, или ВЫСОКИЙ САПОГ) – Hessian Boot:- a high boot that extends to just below the knee and is commonly ornamented with a tassel and that was introduced into England by the Hessians early in the XIX century. / сапог с высоким голенищем; тяжёлый военный сапог с кисточкой для украшения. Гессенский – из города Гессен, Германия.

HETEROBELTIOSIS = ГЕТЕРОБЕЛТИОЗ (или ГЕТЕРОБЕЛТИОЗИС) – Heterobeltiosis refers to the phenomenon in which the FI hybrid obtained by crossing two genetically dissimilar parents shows superiority over the better parent in one or a combination of characters. / свойства (characters). / , от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, .

HETEROCARYOPSIS = ГЕТЕРОКАРИОПСИС (или ГЕТЕРОЗЕРНОВКА) – Heterocaryopsis:- the condition in which there are two or more genetically different nuclei in a single cell of a fungal mycelium. / , от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, .

HETEROCHROMATIN = ГЕТЕРОХРОМАТИН – Heterochromatin is a portion of genomic DNA which is highly stained because of high condensation. The heterochromatin is transcriptionally inactive and often contains large amounts of highly repeated DNA (satellite DNA). / повторяющейся ДНК (сателлитной ДНК). Под Гетерохроматином понимается вещество хромосом, сохраняющее компактную (спирализованную) структуру на всех стадиях клеточного цикла. Функция гетерохроматина не совсем ясна. Под Гетерохроматином, от от Греческих слов Héteros, означающее Другой, и Chroma, означающее Цвет, понимаются участки хромосом, остающиеся в промежутке между делениями клетки, то есть в интерфазе, уплотнёнными (в отличие от других участков – эухроматина). Гетерохроматин иногда тесно связан с ядрышком, образуя вокруг него подобие кольца или оболочки. Во время митоза гетерохроматин окрашивается сильнее или слабее, чем эухроматин (явление положительного или отрицательного гетеропикноза). Гетерохроматин особенно характерен для половых хромосом многих видов животных. Гетеропикнотические участки удаётся получить в эксперименте, например, при действии низкой температуры. Полагают, что гетерохроматин не содержит генов, контролирующих развитие организма.

HETEROCYST = ГЕТЕРОЦИСТА – Heterocyst is a thick-walled, usually translucent cell of some blue-green algae known to be the site of nitrogen fixation. / Под Гетероцистой, от Греческих слов Héteros, означающее Другой, и Kýstis, означающее Пузырь, у водорослей понимаются крупные жёлтые клетки, лишённые живого содержимого. Характерны для Синезелёных Водорослей. По гетероцисте обычно происходит разрыв нити Водорослей.

HETEROFILAMENT = ГЕТЕРОЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ НИТЬ (или НЕОДНОРОДНЫЙ ФИЛАМЕНТ, или ГЕТЕРОФИЛАМЕНТ) – Heterofilament is a filament made up of more than one polymer. Also known as Heterofil. See also Bicomponent Fibers.

HETEROGENEOUS = ГЕТЕРОГЕННОЕ (или РАЗНОРОДНОЕ, или НЕОДНОРОДНОЕ) – Heterogeneous:- having different genotypes in a population. / Под Гетерогенным, от Греческого слова Heterogenes, означающее Разнородный, .

HETEROLOGOUS GENE TRANSFER = ГЕТЕРОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА ГЕНА (или ГЕТЕРОЛОГИЧНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА ГЕНА) – Heterologous Gene Transfer is a type of alien gene transfer where there is a transfer of traits from species possessing different genome(s). / от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, .

HETEROMORPHUS = ГЕТЕРОМОРФНОЕ – Heteromorphus:- with an irregular or unusual shape or structure. / Под Гетероморфным, от Греческих слов Héteros, означающее Другой, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается .

HETEROSIS = ГЕТЕРОЗИС (или ГИБРИДНАЯ СИЛА) – Heterosis (standard) refers to the phenomenon in which the FI hybrid obtained by the crossing of two genetically dissimilar parents shows superiority over the best standard check prevailing at that time in one or a combination of characters. / свойства (characters). Под Гетерозисом, от Греческого слова Heteróiōsis, означающее Изменение или Превращение, понимается свойство гибридов первого поколения превосходить по жизнестойкости, плодовитости и другим признакам лучшую из родительских форм. Во втором и последующих поколениях гетерозис обычно затухает. Гетерозис Растений и Животных используют как важный приём повышения урожайности и продуктивности. Гетерозис или 'Гибридная Сила', ускорение роста и увеличение размеров, повышение жизнестойкости и плодовитости гибридов первого поколения при различных скрещиваниях как животных, так и растений. Во втором и последующих

поколениях гетерозис обычно затухает. Различают Истинный Гетерозис – способность гибридов оставлять большое число плодовитых потомков, и Гигантизм – увеличение всего гибридного организма или отдельных его частей. Гетерозис обнаружен у разнообразных многоклеточных Животных и Растений (в том числе и самоопылителей). Сходные с гетерозисом явления наблюдаются при половом процессе и у некоторых одноклеточных. У сельскохозяйственных Животных и возделываемых Растений гетерозис нередко приводит к значительному повышению продуктивности и урожайности (смотрите ниже – Гетерозис В Сельском Хозяйстве). Гетерозис и обратная ему инбредная депрессия (смотрите Инбридинг) были известны уже древним Грекам, в частности Аристотелю (Aristotle; 384–322 до Нашей Эры). Первые научные исследования гетерозиса у растений проведены Немецким ботаником Йозэфом Готлибом Коэльройта (Joseph Gottlieb Koelreuter; 1733–1806) в 1760. Английский натуралист, геолог и биолог Чалз Давин (или Дарвин; Charles Darwin; 1809–1882) обобщил наблюдения о пользе скрещиваний в 1876, оказав тем самым большое влияние на работы Русского селекционера Ивана Владимировича Мичурина (1855–1935) и многих других селекционеров. Термин Гетерозис предложил Американский генетик Дьжодьж Хэрэсэн Щал (George Harrison Shull; 1874–1954) (в 1914); он первый получил ‘двойные’ межлинейные гибриды Кукурузы. Основы метода промышленного выращивания этих гибридов разработал Американский учёный Данэлд Форща Дьжонз (Donald Forsha Jones; 1890–1963) в 1917. Применение гибридизации в сельском хозяйстве расширяется из года в год, что стимулирует и теоретические исследования гетерозиса. Особи с сильно выраженным гетерозисом имеют преимущества при естественном отборе, и потому проявления гетерозиса усиливаются, что способствует увеличению генетической изменчивости. Нередко возникают устойчивые генетические системы, обеспечивающие преимущественное выживание гетерозигот по многим генам. Исследование гетерозиса, помимо обычного изучения морфологических признаков, требует применения физиологических и биохимических методик, позволяющих обнаружить тонкие различия между гибридами и исходными формами. Начато изучение гетерозиса и на молекулярном уровне:- в частности, у многих гибридов исследуется строение специфических белковых молекул – ферментов, антигенов и других. По Дарвину, гетерозис обусловлен объединением в оплодотворённой яйцеклетке разнородных наследственных задатков. На этой основе возникли две главные гипотезы о механизме гетерозиса:- Гипотеза Гетерозиготности (‘сверхдоминирования’, ‘одногенного’ гетерозиса) была выдвинута Американскими исследователями Эдводом Мориэм Истом (Edward Murray East; 1879–1938) и Дьжодьжем Хэрэсэном Щалом в 1908. Два состояния (два аллеля) одного и того же гена при их совмещении в гетерозиготе дополняют друг друга в своём действии на организм. Каждый ген управляет синтезом определённого полипептида. У гетерозиготы синтезируются несколько различных белковых цепочек вместо одной и нередко образуются гетерополимеры – ‘гибридные’ молекулы (смотрите Комплементарность); это может дать ей преимущество. Гипотезу доминантности (суммирования доминантных генов) сформулировали Американские биологи Эй.Би. Брюс (A.B. Bruce) в 1910, Данэлд Форща Дьжонз в 1917 и другие. Мутации (изменения) генов в общей массе вредны. Защитой от них служит увеличение доминантности ‘нормальных’ для популяции генов (эволюция доминантности). Совмещение у гибрида благоприятных доминантных генов двух родителей приводит к гетерозису. Обе гипотезы гетерозиса могут быть объединены концепцией генетического баланса (Американский учёный Дьжей. Лонё (J Lerner), Английский Сэр Кэнес Мэйзё (Sir Kenneth Mather; 1911–1990), Русский генетик Николай Васильевич Турбин (1912–1998)). В основе гетерозиса, по-видимому, лежит взаимодействие как аллельных, так и неаллельных генов; однако во всех случаях гетерозис связан с повышенной гетерозиготностью гибрида и его биохимическим обогащением, что и обусловливает усиление обмена веществ. Особый практический и теоретический интерес представляет проблема закрепления гетерозиса. Она может быть решена путём удвоения хромосомных наборов (смотрите Полиплоидия), создания устойчивых гетерозиготных структур и использования всех форм апомиксиса, а также вегетативного размножения гибридов. Эффект гетерозиса может быть закреплён и при удвоении отдельных генов или небольших участков хромосом. Роль таких дупликаций в эволюции очень велика; поэтому гетерозис следует рассматривать как важный этап на пути эволюционного прогресса. Гетерозис В Сельском Хозяйстве:- Использование гетерозиса в растениеводстве – важный приём повышения продуктивности растений. Урожай гетерозисных гибридов на 10–30% выше, чем у обычных сортов. Для использования гетерозиса в производстве разработаны экономически рентабельные способы получения гибридных семян Кукурузы, Томатов, Баклажанов, Перца, Лука, Огурцов, Арбузов, Тыквы, Сахарной Свёклы, Сорго, Ржи, Люцерны и других сельскохозяйственных Растений. Особое положение занимает Группа вегетативно размножаемых Растений, у которых возможно закрепление гетерозиса в потомстве, например, Сорта Картофеля и плодово-ягодных культур, выведенные из гибридных семян. Для использования гетерозиса с практической целью применяются межсортовые скрещивания гомозиготных Сортов самоопыляющихся Растений, межсортовые (межпопуляционные) скрещивания самоопылённых линий перекрёстноопыляющихся Растений (парные, трёхлинейные, двойные – четырёхлинейные, множественные) и сортолинейные скрещивания. Преимущество определённых типов скрещивания для каждой сельскохозяйственной культуры устанавливается на основе экономической оценки. Устранению трудностей в получении гибридных семян может способствовать использование цитоплазматической мужской стерильности (ЦМС), свойства несовместимости у некоторых перекрестноопыляющихся Растений и других наследственных особенностей в структуре цветка и соцветия, исключающих большие затраты на кастрацию. При выборе родительских форм для получения гетерозисных гибридов оценивают их комбинационную способность. Первоначально селекция в этом направлении сводилась к выделению лучших по комбинационной ценности генотипов из популяций свободноопыляющихся Сортов на основе инбридинга в форме принудительного самоопыления. Разработаны методы оценки и повышения комбинационной способности линий и других групп растений, используемых для скрещиваний. Наибольший эффект в использовании гетерозиса достигнут на Кукурузе. Создание и внедрение в производство гибридов Кукурузы позволило повысить на 20–30% валовые сборы зерна на огромных площадях, занимаемых этой культурой в разных странах мира. Созданы гибриды Кукурузы, совмещающие в себе высокую урожайность с хорошим качеством семян, засухоустойчивостью и иммунитетом к различным болезням. Районированы гетерозисные гибриды Сорго (Гибрид Ранний 1, Гибрид Восход), гетерозисные межсортовые гибриды Сахарной Свёклы, из которых наибольшее распространение получил Ялтушковский гибрид. Для получения гетерозисных форм все шире используются линии Сахарной Свёклы со стерильной пыльцой. Явления гетерозиса установлены также у многих овощных и масличных культур. Получены первые результаты в изучении гетерозиса у гибридов Пшеницы первого поколения, созданы стерильные аналоги и восстановители фертильности (плодовитости), выявлены источники ЦМС у Пшеницы. В животноводстве явления гетерозиса наблюдаются при гибридизации, межпородном и внутрипородном (межлинейном) скрещивании и обеспечивают заметное повышение продуктивности сельскохозяйственных животных. Наибольшее распространение получило использование гетерозис при промышленном скрещивании. В птицеводстве при скрещивании яйценоских пород кур, например, Леггорнов с Австралорпами, Родайландами и другими, яйценоскость помесей первого поколения возрастает на 20–25 яиц в год; скрещивание мясных пород кур с мясо-яичными обусловливает повышение мясных качеств (смотрите Бройлер); гетерозис по комплексу признаков получают при скрещивании близкородственных линий кур одной породы или при межпородных скрещиваниях. В свиноводстве, овцеводстве и скотоводстве промышленным скрещиванием пользуются для получения гетерозиса по мясной продуктивности, что выражается в повышении скороспелости и живого веса животных, увеличении убойного выхода, улучшении качества туши. Свиней мясо-сальных (комбинированных) пород скрещивают с хряками мясных пород. Мелких малопродуктивных овец

местных пород скрещивают с баранами мясо-шёрстных пород, тонкорунных маток – с баранами скороспелых мясных или полутонкорунных пород. Для повышения мясной продуктивности коров молочных, молочно-мясных и местных мясных пород скрещивают с быками специализированных мясных пород.

HETEROSIS BREEDING = ГЕТЕРОЗИСНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ (или ГЕТЕРОЗИСНАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ) – Heterosis Breeding is a method of breeding to develop FI hybrids which exploit the phenomenon of hybrid vigor to increase yield potential and yield stability. / от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, . Под Разведением сельскохозяйственных животных понимается наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород; раздел зоотехнии; производственная деятельность по осуществлению этих задач. Разрабатывает теорию и практические приёмы племенной работы применительно ко всем видам сельскохозяйственных животных. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе животных. Тесно связано с генетикой. Под Селекцией, от Латинского слова Selectio, означающее Выбор или Отбор, понимается:- (1) раздел агрономии и зоотехнии, изучающий методы создания сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных растений и пород животных с нужными человеку признаками. (2) Отрасль сельскохозяйственного производства, занимающаяся выведением сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур, пород животных. Основные направления селекции:- (i) растений на урожайность или животных на продуктивность; (ii) на качество продукции; (iii) растений – на зимостойкость, засухоустойчивость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям, приспособленность к высоким дозам удобрений и другого; (iv) животных – на плодовитость и другое. Методы селекции:- отбор, гибридизация, мутагенез.

HETEROTROPH = ГЕТЕРОТРОФ (или ГЕТЕРОТРОФНЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ) – Heterotroph is an organism that can not make its own food and consumes other organisms to survive. / Под Гетеротрофом или Гетеротрофным Организмом, от Греческих слов Héteros, означающее Другой, и Trophē, означающее Пища, понимается организмы, использующие для своего питания готовые органические вещества. К Гетеротрофам относятся Человек, все Животные, некоторые Растения, большинство Бактерий, Грибы. Гетеротрофные Организмы или Гетеротрофы, организмы, использующие для своего питания готовые органические соединения (в отличие от автотрофных организмов, способных первично синтезировать необходимые им органические вещества из неорганических соединений углерода, азота, серы и других). К гетеротрофным организмам относятся все Животные и Человек, а также некоторые Растения (Грибы, многие паразиты и сапрофиты Покрытосеменных Растений) и микроорганизмы. Однако разделение растений и микроорганизмов на гетеротрофные и автотрофные, несмотря на принципиальное различие в типе их обмена веществ, довольно условно. Даже типичные автотрофы – фотосинтезирующие зелёные Растения – могут усваивать некоторое количество органических веществ из почвы через корни, но их рост и развитие лучше протекают на минеральных источниках азота. Некоторые зелёные Растения, обладая способностью к фотосинтезу, являются в то же время насекомоядными (Росянка, Пузырчатка и другие), то есть используют в основном органический азот, а их углеродное питание осуществляется фотосинтетически. Некоторые автотрофы нуждаются в присутствии в среде витаминоподобных веществ, необходимых для автотрофного синтеза, и так далее. В 1921 Русский учёный Александр Фёдорович Лебедев (1882–1936) показал, а в 1933 с помощью изотопного метода Американские учёные Харлэнд Гаф Вуд (Harland Goff Wood; 1907–1991) и Чэстёр Хэмлын Вокмэн (Chester Hamlin Werkman; 1893–1962) подтвердили, что даже ярко выраженные гетеротрофные организмы (некоторые Бактерии, Грибы и другие) способны усваивать углерод CO_2. Гетеротрофный синтез обеспечивает незначительное накопление органического вещества (до 10% всего углерода организма). Возможность усвоения CO_2 клеткой, не содержащей зелёного (или иного) пигмента, имеет принципиальное значение для понимания эволюции хемосинтеза и фотосинтеза, Выявлена способность и животных тканей использовать CO_2. В связи с этим возникла тенденция к дифференциации организмов на автотрофы и гетеротрофы не по типу углеродного питания, а по характеру источника жизненно необходимой энергии. В соответствии с этим к гетеротрофным организмам относят организмы, для которых источником углерода служит окисление сложных органических соединений – углеводородов жиров, белков; к фотоавтотрофам – организмы, осуществляющие фотохимические реакции; к хемоавтотрофам – организмы, для которых источником энергии являются реакции окисления неорганических веществ Строго гетеротрофные организмы – Животные и Человек, использующие органические соединения для покрытия энергетического расхода построения и возобновления тканей тела и регуляции жизненных функций. Такие гетеротрофные организмы различают по потребности в тех или иных органических соединениях (что зависит от степени их участия в обмене веществ организмов), а также по возможности синтезирования этих соединений самими организмами. К числу необходимых, но несинтезируемых гетеротрофными организмами веществ относятся так называемые незаменимые аминокислоты, витамины и близкие к ним соединения Осуществляя разложение и минерализацию сложных органических веществ, гетеротрофные организмы играют важную роль в круговороте веществ в природе.

HETEROTROPHIC = ГЕТЕРОТРОФИЧЕСКОЕ (или ГЕТЕРОТРОФНОЕ) – Heterotrophic is the obtaining nourishment from outside sources, specifically requiring complex organic compounds of nitrogen and carbon for metabolic synthesis. / от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, .

HETEROTROPHIC NITRIFICATION = ГЕТЕРОТРОФИЧЕСКАЯ НИТРИФИКАЦИЯ (или ГЕТЕРОТРОФНАЯ НИТРИФИКАЦИЯ) – Heterotrophic Nitrification is the biochemical oxidation of reduced forms of nitrogen to nitrate by heterotrophic microorganisms. / от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой, . Под Нитрификацией, от Греческого слова Nitron, означающее первоначально – Природная Сода, затем – Селитра, и Латинского слова Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается превращение так называемыми нитрифицирующими Бактериями аммонийных солей почвы и водоёмов в нитраты, усваиваемые растениями. Играет первостепенную роль в круговороте азота в биосфере. Свидетельствует о завершении процесса минерализации в экосистеме. Обработка почвы, улучшающая её аэрацию, усиливает нитрификацию. Чрезмерное накопление нитратов в почве нежелательно, так как они легко вымываются и загрязняют воду.

HETEROZYGOTE = ГЕТЕРОЗИГОТА – Heterozygote is an individual having different alleles for any gene pair and producing two kinds of gametes. Heterozygote:- with unlike genes on any particular pair of chromosomes. / Под Гетерозиготой, от Греческих слов Héteros, означающее Другой или Иной, и Zygōtós, означающее Соединённый Вместе, понимается клетка или организм, в наследственном наборе (генотипе) которого гомологичные хромосомы несут разные формы (аллели) того или иного гена. Гетерозигота, клетка или организм, имеющие в наследственном наборе (генотипе) разные формы (аллели) того или иного гена. Гетерозигота получается при слиянии разнокачественных по генному составу гамет, каждая из которых приносит в зиготу свои аллели. Например, гомозиготные формы АА и аа образуют гаметы соответственно А и а. Полученная при скрещивании АА x аа гетерозигота всегда образует разнокачественные гаметы:- А и а. Скрещивание такой формы внутри себя или с рецессивной родительской формой аа даёт потомков двух видов – фенотипически А и фенотипически а (смотрите Рецессивность, Фенотип). Расщепление гетерозиготы происходит по определённому правилу (смотрите Законы Менделя). Сохранение гетерозиготы имеет значение для сельскохозяйственной практики, так как расщепление часто ведёт к утрате

ценных качеств. Почти все плодовые деревья гетерозиготны. Чтобы предупредить у них расщепление признаков и утерю ценных свойств, прибегают к вегетативному размножению или апомиксису. Для сохранения гетерозиготного состояния могут применяться также гиногенез и партеногенез. Сравните с Гомозигота.

HETEROZYGOUS = ГЕТЕРОЗИГОТНОЕ – Heterozygous is a hybrid for any gene pair, with different alleles for the gene being considered, usually one dominant or recessive.

HEURISTIC = ЭВРИСТИКА (или ЭВРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ) – Heuristic:- the process of solving problems by evaluating each step in the progress, searching for satisfactory solutions rather than optimal solutions. It comprises a form of problem solving where the results are determined by experience or intuition instead of by optimization. / Эвристик или Эвристический (от Греческого слова Heurisko, означающее Открываю или Отыскиваю) анализатор – компонент антивирусной программы, который позволяет обнаруживать новые и неизвестные ранее вирусы. Эвристик анализирует как файлы, так и загрузочные сектора дисков. При эвристическом анализе осуществляется проверка исполняемого кода в исследуемом объекте и делается попытка выявить присутствие характерных для вирусов функций. Если эвристик находит подозрительный код, пользователю выдаётся сообщение о возможном инфицировании объекта неизвестным вирусом с указанием категории, к которой этот код относится. Во многих антивирусных программах выделяются следующие категории подозрительных объектов, определяемых эвристиком:- COM, EXE, WIN.EXE, TSR, MACRO, BOOT, CRYPT, SCRIPT, BATCH, IRC, WORM. В случае, если в процессе работы сканера антивирусной программы или резидентного монитора (специальной функции защиты во время работы компьютера) выдаётся сообщение о возможном инфицировании того или иного объекта одной из вышеуказанных категорий вирусов, разработчики антивирусных программ рекомендуют отправить подозрительный файл для изучения в их службу поддержки пользователей с помощью специальной формы.

HEX = HELSINKI EXCHANGE

HEXAGONAL GROUP = ШЕСТИСТОРОННЯЯ ГРУППА (или ШЕСТИГРАННАЯ ГРУППА) – Hexagonal Group is the old Pentagonal Group plus one, with the goal of forming an economic and political cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic Seas. Its members were Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland and the former Yugoslavia. / Шестисторонняя Группа образовалась в результате присоединения к старой Пятисторонней или Пятигранной Группе (Pentagonal Group) ещё одного члена с целью создания группы по экономическому и политическому сотрудничеству в регионе, расположенном между Адриатическим и Балтийским Морями. Её членами являлись Австрия, Венгрия, Италия, Польша, и бывшие Чехословакия и Югославия.

HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE = ГЕКСАМЕТИЛЕНДИАМИН – Hexamethylenediamine:- 1,6-diaminohexane, ($H_2N(CH_2)_6NH_2$). It is used in the polymerization reaction to form nylon 66. / Гексаметилендиамин, $NH_2(CH_2)_6NH_2$, . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

HEXAPLOID = ГЕКСАПЛОИД (или ГЕКСАПЛОИДНОЕ) – Hexaploid is a plant that has six sets of chromosomes. / Под Гексаплоидом, от Греческих слов Héxplóos, означающее Шестой, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается .

HF = HELD FOR

HFCS = HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP

HFR = HOLD FOR RELEASE

HG = HEXAGONAL GROUP

HHD = HAND HELD DEVICE

HHI = HERFINDAHL–HIRSCHMAN INDEX

HHP = HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE

HH SAVINGS BONDS = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ СЕРИИ ЭЙЧ.ЭЙЧ. – In the United States, a Series HH US Savings Bond is a current income savings bond issued after 1979 that is a contract between the owner or co-owners and the United States. Under the contract, the owner or co-owners lend money to the United States, and the US must both repay that money when the bond is redeemed at 6 months after issue or later. The US must also pay interest to the owner or co-owners starting at six months after issue and every six months thereafter until the bond stops bearing interest 20 years after issue. The interest rate is subject to change after Series HH bonds are 10 years old. Regulations for these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 352 and 353, also published as Department of the Treasury Circulars, Public Debt Series Nos. 2-80 and 3-80.

HI = HARVEST INDEX

HIBERNATION = ГИБЕРНАЦИЯ (или ЗИМОВАНИЕ, или ЗИМНЯЯ СПЯЧКА) – Hibernation:- spending the winter months in a resting or dormant state. Hibernation is the inactive or dormant state of insects during winter. / Под Гибернацией, от Латинского слова Hibernatio, означающее Зимняя Спячка, понимается .

HIBOR = HONG KONG INTERBANK OFFERED RATE

HICP = HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

HIDDEN ECONOMY = ТЕНЕВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Hidden Economy:- certain activities may be productive and also legal but are concealed from the authorities for various reasons – for example to evade taxes or regulation. In principle these, as well as economic production that is illegal, are to be included in the accounts but they are by their nature difficult to measure.

HIDE = ШКУРА – Hide, the pelt taken from a cow, steer, or bull of the bovine species, from the pelt of a horse, or from the integument of some other large adult animal. The pelts of smaller animals are commonly called Skins – namely, sheepskins, goatskins, calfskins, etc. For the preservation and tanning of hides. See also Leather, Pelt, and Skin.

HIDING POWER = КРОЮЩАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ЭНЕРГИЯ (или МОЩНОСТЬ, или СИЛА) ПРЯТАНИЯ (или СКРЫВАНИЯ, или СОКРЫТИЯ, или УТАИВАНИЯ)) – Hiding Power is:- (1) the ability of a coating material to hide the surface coated by producing a specified opacity at a given film thickness. The greater the amount of scattering pigments, the greater the hide. (2) The area over which a specified volume of paint can be spread to produce a specified contrast between areas where the substrate is black and where it is white.

HIGH = МАКСИМУМ – High is the highest price an asset trades in a particular period of time, usually a day. The daily High is the highest price received during the trading day for a particular asset. It normally reflects the highest price that occurred during all trading sessions for the day. The bar's or candle's high is the highest price received during each time interval. / Дневной Максимум – это

самая высокая цена сделки, состоявшейся в течение дня торговли по конкретному активу. Обычно он отражает самую высокую цену, имевшую место в течение всех торговых сессий одного дня торговли. Штриховой или свечной максимум – это самая высокая цена, имевшая место в течение каждого временного интервала.

HIGH–BULK YARN = ВЫСОКООБЪЁМНАЯ ПРЯЖА – High-Bulk Yarn is the yarn from spinnable fibers which is of lighter weight than the material it is taken from. The yarn bulk is given a special finish – a boarding which provides ready-made products (knitted upper garments, underwear) with qualities of high utility, e.g., porosity and an aesthetic appearance, and makes them full and soft to the touch. See also Textured Yarn. Although the term High-Bulk Yarn is definitely a technical one, it is used occasionally in advertising. Highbulk yarns are processed so that, through a form of shrinkage in the processing, they are thicker and bulkier than they would be otherwise. High-Bulk Yarn is produced by combining a low-shrink fiber with chemical staple fibers (primarily polyacrylonitrile) having a shrinkage of 20–30 percent. Heat treatment of such yarn in a free state shortens the high-shrink fibers but leaves the low-shrink fiber virtually unchanged in length. The low-shrink fiber is bonded to the high-shrink fibers by friction, and the fibers are bent, which gives the yarn a fluffy appearance. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Высокообъёмная Пряжа – пряжа, дополнительная объёмность которой получена путём химической и/или тепловой обработки.

HIGH BULK YARN QUALITATIVE = КАЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ВЫСОКООБЪЁМНАЯ ПРЯЖА – High Bulk Yarn Qualitative is a term to describe a textured yarn. A bulked yarn develops more bulk than stretch in the finished fabric.

HIGH CUBE CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ПОВЫШЕННОЙ ВМЕСТИМОСТИ (или КОНТЕЙНЕР ПОВЫШЕННОГО ОБЪЁМА) – A High Cube Container is a container with above average cubic capacity. High Cube (HC) Container is a container which exceeds 8’6” in height. With high cube containers, you gain an extra foot in height compared with general-purpose containers. Ideal for light, voluminous cargo or bulky cargo. These extra volume containers come in steel and aluminium. Large volume container (many cubic meters), as it is 9-1/2 feet high (as opposed to 8 ft or 8-1/2 ft). Any container exceeding 102 inches in height. Container 40’ in length 9’6” height. High Cube Dry Containers ensure that you gain an extra foot in height compared with dry containers. The high cube dry containers are ideal for light, voluminous or bulky cargo. These extra volume containers are made in 40’ and 45’ sizes in steel and aluminium. Specific dimensions and capacity of high cube dry containers may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner. Container which exceeds 8-feet-6-inches (102 inches) (2.56 meters) in height. Identical to the GP (General Purpose) container, but with 9’6” sides and not the standard 8’6”. 40 ft and 45 ft only.

HIGH CUBE PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ПОВЫШЕННУЮ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ – High Cube Premium is a surcharge for High Cube container equipment. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge) за .

HIGH DENSITY = ВЫСОКАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ – (1) High Density is a term to describe a material with heavier than normal weight per unit volume. See also Density.

(2) In the Cotton industry, High Density is the compression of a flat, modified flat, or gin standard bale of Cotton to high density of about 32 pounds per cubic foot. In the United States, previously used for most exported Cotton, but currently replaced by universal density compression of about 28 pounds per cubic foot.

HIGH DENSITY GRAIN = ЗЕРНО ВЫСОКОЙ ПЛОТНОСТИ – High Density Grain:- grains having specific gravity greater than 1.20. The specific gravity of a grain indicates the degree to which the cavity of the hull is filled and the density of carbohydrate deposition in the grain. Hence, high density grains are filled to their potential size and weight.

HIGH–END = ВЫСШЕГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ – High-End is a term normally describing goods that are produced for the top of the market and are consequently very expensive.

HIGH FLYERS = ПОДАЮЩИЕ БОЛЬШИЕ НАДЕЖДЫ (или ПТИЦЫ ВЫСОКОГО ПОЛЁТА, или ВЫСШИЙ ЭШЕЛОН) – High Flyers:- is an expression used for shares showing extreme increases in their market price and mostly above-average price/earnings ratios.

HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP = КУКУРУЗНЫЙ СИРОП С ВЫСОКИМ СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ ФРУКТОЗЫ – High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) is the isoglucose sweetener extracted from Maize.

HIGH GRADE = ВЫСОКИЙ СОРТ (или ВЫСОКОСОРТНОЕ, или ВЫСОКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЦЕННОГО КОМПОНЕНТА В РУДЕ) – High Grade:- the best or richest ore in a deposit.

HIGH–GRADE FUND = ВЫСОКОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ (или ВЫСОКОКАЧЕСТВЕННЫЙ) ФОНД (или ФОНД, СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА ВЫСОКОКАЧЕСТВЕННЫХ АКТИВАХ, или ФОНД КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ В ВЫСОКОКАЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – High-Grade Fund is an investment fund investing solely in first-class assets. / Инвестиционный фонд, инвестирующий исключительно в первоклассные активы.

HIGH HEELS = ВЫСОКИЕ КАБЛУКИ – High Heels are the shoes with high heels. / heel = каблук или пятка.

HIGH INCIDENCE OF WARP BREAKS = ЧАСТОЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ ОБРЫВОВ ОСНОВЫ – High Incidence of Warp Breaks:- excessive warp tension, blunt or loose shuttle tip, rough shuttles, too small or too big shed formation, bottom shed line beating down on slay race, jerky movement of healds, too early or too late shedding, race board badly worn out, healds catching each other, sharp or rigid reed wires, warp size accumulation on reed, pirns projecting above or below shuttle, improper sizing, improper humidity in the loom shed, a weaker warp yarn, a higher speed of loom, more number of ends per inch for the count being used, less air space in reed are the main causes for excessive warp breaks.

HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGES VIRUSES = ВИРУСЫ ЯЗЫКОВ ВЫСОКОГО УРОВНЯ – High Level Languages Viruses (HLL Viruses):- prior to the launch of Microsoft Windows 95, most computer viruses were compact programs written in assembly language. Computer viruses written in Ada, BASIC, C, C++. Delphi, FORTH, Visual BASIC and other programming languages were called HLL (High Level Languages) Viruses. Viruses written in high level programming languages were larger than those written in assembly language and tended to function more simply. However, their larger size often made them more complicated to analyze and innocent programs written in the same language as the HLL computer virus were sometimes incorrectly flagged as malicious (a ‘false positive’). / Майкрософт Виндоуз 95 (Microsoft Windows 95). Эйда (Ada), БЭЙСИК (BASIC), Си. (C), Си. ++ (C++). Дэлфай (или Дэлфи; Delphi), ФОРС (FORTH), Вижюол БЭЙСИК (Visual BASIC).

HIGH LOFT = ВЫСОКОЛЕТУЧЕЕ (или ВЫСКОУПРУГОЕ) – Highloft is a general term for a fiber structure containing more air than fiber. Specifically, a lofty, low-density nonwoven structure that is used for applications such as fiberfill, insulation, health care, personal protection and cleaning material. High Loft is a term given to a fiber structure that contains more air then fiber. It is a lofty, low-density material that is used in such applications as fiberfill, insulation, etc.

HIGH, LOW = МАКСИМУМ, МИНИМУМ – High, Low:- the highest and lowest prices the stock sold for that day.

HIGH–LOW PILE = ВЫСОКИЙ–НИЗКИЙ ВОРС – High-Low Pile is a pile construction characterized by the presence of two or more pile heights. High-low pile carpets sometimes combine looped and cut surface yarns.

HIGHLY EFFECTIVE HEDGE = ВЫСОКО ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ ХЭДЬЖ – Highly Effective Hedge:- for hedge accounting to occur IAS 39 (short for the International Accounting Standard 39) requires that the hedge is highly effective. In managing offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows, changes (in value of hedge and underlying instrument) must almost fully offset each other and actual results must be within a range of 80% to 125%. / МСБУ 39 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 39) – .

HIGHLY PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS = ВЕСЬМА (или ОЧЕНЬ) СКОРОПОРТЯЩИЕСЯ ПИЩЕВЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Highly Perishable Foodstuffs are foodstuffs that are at risk of rapid quality degredation.

HIGH MODULUS = ВЫСОКОМОДУЛЬНОЕ (или ВЫСОКИЙ МОДУЛЬ) – High Modulus is a term that refers to a material with a higher than normal resistance to deformation. See also Modulus.

HIGH PERFORMANCE FIBERS AND FABRICS = ВОЛОКНА И ТКАНИ ВЫСОКИХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК – Basic weaving concepts are utilized in the manufacture of high performance fibers and fabrics, such as glass and aramid. The technology, however, is advanced to incorporate specialized precision equipment to meet the exacting demands of modern applications. For composite applications there are sixbasic fabric patterns:- Plain, Basket, Leno, Four Harness Satin, Eight Harness Satin, and Twill. Physical Properties of Selected Advanced Performance Fibers:- Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene (UHMWPE) – Spectra® (is a registered trademark of Honeywell International Corp., Morristown, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States). (1) High Strength:- UHMWPE has a density of 0.97 g/cc making it one of the lightest high performance fibers, with a high strength to weight ratio. This fiber can be up to fifteen times as strong as steel. (2) Chemical Resistance:- UHMWPE has excellent resistance to water, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, ammonium hydroxide, kerosene, toluene, trichloromethane and microorganisms. This fiber is slightly affected by strong base. (3) Thermal Stability:- the melting point of UHMWPE is 150 °C. The tenacity and modulus decrease at higher temperatures but increase in sub-zero temperatures. They show essentially no embrittlement at temperatures as low as –150 °C. Advanced Materials Applications:- (1) Ballistics and Protection Products:- JPS Industries Inc. (is the world's leading manufacturer of high strength fiberglass, Astroquartz®, and aramid fabrics and reinforcements; headquartered in Anderson, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States) manufactures high performance fabrics for use in ballistic resistant applications. High performance fabrics are used extensively in bullet, fragment, and stab resistant body armor for militaries, federal agencies, police, and correctional departments. They are also used in the manufacture of helmets for both military and civilian agencies. (2) Marine, Tooling, and Recreational Products:- JPS Industries Inc. high performance fabrics, exhibiting the properties of high strength and durability, are used in a variety of applications ranging from boating to skiing. Applications are driven by strength, weight durability, clarity, and cost. Applications include kayaks, boats, hydroplanes, safety equipment, and other sporting goods. Advanced Materials Fiber Nomenclature:- high performance fibers are typically designated by denier, tex, or decitex (dtex). Each is described below:- (i) Denier:- the denier system is used internationally to measure the size of silk and synthetic filaments and yarns. Denier number indicates the weight in grams of 9 000 meters of filament or filament yarn. For example, if 9 000 meters weighs 100 grams, it is a 100-denier yarn. The smaller the denier number, the finer the yarn. Denier = dtex x 0.9. (ii) Tex and Decitex:- the tex system is also applicable to the measurement of filament yarns. It is based on the weight in grams of one kilometer (3 300 feet) of yarn. Decitex (dtex) is defined as ten times tex. Tex = dtex / 10. For example, 840 denier yarn may also be designated as 933 dtex or 93.3 Tex. / Хонивэл Интёнэшэнэл Корп. (Honeywell International Corp.). Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.) Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®; Astroquartz®).

HIGH pH FINISH = АППРЕТ С ВЫСОКИМ ВОДОРОДНЫМ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕМ – High pH Finish is a finish, basic in nature rather than acid or neutral, that is applied to yarn or fiber.

HIGH PRESSURE SIDE = УЧАСТОК ВЫСОКОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ – High Pressure Side is the portion of the process preceding the gin stand (including unloading, drying, extracting, cleaning, and overflow handling systems) in which material is conveyed by a higher pressure air, and exhausts are typically controlled by cyclones.

HIGH–PRICED SHARES = ВЫСОКО ОЦЕНИВАЕМЫЕ АКЦИИ – High-Priced Shares are the shares with a market price which far exceeds the average. They are therefore generally acquired only by large investors.

HIGH SEAS = ОТКРЫТЫЕ МОРЯ – High Seas, in maritime law, all parts of the mass of saltwater surrounding the globe that are not part of the territorial sea or internal waters of a state. For several centuries beginning in the European Middle Ages, a number of maritime states asserted sovereignty over large portions of the high seas. Well-known examples were the claims of Genoa in the Mediterranean and of Great Britain in the North Sea and elsewhere. The doctrine that the high seas in time of peace are open to all nations and may not be subjected to national sovereignty (freedom of the seas) was proposed by the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius as early as 1609. It did not become an accepted principle of international law, however, until the XIX century. Freedom of the seas was ideologically connected with other XIX-century freedoms, particularly laissez-faire economic theory, and was vigorously pressed by the great maritime and commercial powers, especially Great Britain. Freedom of the high seas is now recognized to include freedom of navigation, fishing, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and overflight of aircraft. By the second half of the XX century, demands by some coastal states for increased security and customs zones, for exclusive offshore-fishing rights, for conservation of maritime resources, and for exploitation of resources, especially oil, found in continental shelves caused serious conflicts. The first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland in 1958, sought to codify the law of the high seas but was unable to resolve many issues, notably the maximum permissible breadth of the territorial sea subject to national sovereignty. A second conference (Geneva 1960) also failed to resolve this point; and a third conference began in Caracas, Venezuela in 1973, later convening in Geneva and New York City. In the United States, maritime areas that are outside the jurisdiction of any state. Oceans, seas, and waters outside of national jurisdiction are referred to as the High Seas or, in Latin, Mare Liberum (meaning Free Seas). Ships sailing the high seas are generally under the jurisdiction of the flag state; (if there is one) however, when a ship is involved in certain criminal acts, such as piracy, any nation can exercise jurisdiction under the doctrine of universal jurisdiction. / сохранение (conservation). от Латинского словосочетания Марэ Либэрум (Mare Liberum), означающее Свободное Море, . Laissez-Faire = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском).

HIGH–SHRINK STAPLE = ВЫСОКОУСАДОЧНЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЬ – High-Shrink Staple is a staple with a higher degree of potential shrinkage than regular staple of the same generic fiber. When blended with regular staple and treated (in yarn or fabric form) to induce shrinkage, it produces a high degree of bulk in the product.

HIGH–TEMPERATURE DYEING = ВЫСОКОТЕМПЕРАТУРНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ ПРИ ВЫСОКОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЕ) – High-Temperature Dyeing is a new method for the high-temperature dyeing of acrylic fibers. A new method of

dyeing polyacrylonitrile fibers at high temperatures, in the presence of hydroxyl-amine sulphate, is described in detail. The hydroxylamine salt seems to modify the nitrile groups into new functions containing amino groups, which confer on the fiber affinity for soluble and insoluble dyes of different classes – acid, direct, metal-complex, phthalocyanine, etc. See also Dyeing. High-Temperature Dyeing is a dyeing operation in which the aqueous dyebaths are maintained at temperatures greater than 100 °C by use of pressurized equipment. Used for many manufactured fibers.

HIGH TEMPERATURE HIGH SHEAR VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫСОКОЙ СКОРОСТИ СДВИГА И ВЫСОКОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЕ (или ВЫСОКОТЕМПЕРАТУРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫСОКОЙ СКОРОСТИ СДВИГА) – High Temperature High Shear (HTHS) Viscosity is a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow under conditions resembling highly-loaded journal bearings in fired internal combustion engines, typically 1 million per second @ 150 °C. See also Viscosity. ASTM D4741-21 Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity at High Temperature and High Shear Rate by Tapered-Plug Viscometer. Viscosity measured under the conditions of this test method is considered to be representative of that at the temperatures and shear rates but not the pressures in the journal bearings of internal combustion engines under operating conditions. The high temperature high shear (HTHS) viscosity at this shear rate can be measured at other temperatures using this apparatus. This is achieved by the use of a different range of Newtonian calibration fluids. The precision has not been studied for any temperature or viscosity range not noted in the precision section. Scope:- This test method covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of oils at 150 °C and $1 \cdot 10^6$ s^{-1} and at 100 °C and $1 \cdot 10^6$ s^{-1}, using high shear rate tapered-plug viscometer models BE/C or BS/C. Newtonian calibration oils are used to adjust the working gap and for calibration of the apparatus. These calibration oils cover a range from approximately 1.4 mPa·s to 5.9 mPa·s (cP) at 150 °C and 4.2 mPa·s to 18.9 mPa·s (cP) at 100 °C. This test method should not be used for extrapolation to higher viscosities than those of the Newtonian calibration oils used for calibration of the apparatus. If it is so used, the precision statement will no longer apply. The precision has only been determined for the viscosity range 1.48 mPa·s to 5.07 mPa·s at 150 °C and from 4.9 mPa·s to 11.8 mPa·s at 100 °C for the materials listed in the precision section. A non-Newtonian reference oil is used to check that the working conditions are correct. The exact viscosity appropriate to each batch of this oil is established by testing on a number of instruments in different laboratories. The agreed value for this reference oil may be obtained from the chairman of the Coordinating European Council (CEC) Surveillance Group for CEC L-36-90, or from the distributor. Applicability to products other than engine oils has not been determined in preparing this test method. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard except those noted below. Exception:- This test method uses the SI unit millipascal-second (mPa·s) as the unit of viscosity. (1 cP = 1 mPa·s.) This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, The United States of America (at www.astm.org). / При высоких температурах вязкость моторного масла снижается, масляная плёнка становится тоньше. Параметр HTHS – это высокотемпературная вязкость при высокой скорости сдвига, определяемая при 150 °C и скорости сдвига 10^6 c^{-1}. В последнее время при введении все более строгих норм на токсичность отработанных газов и выбросов CO_2 автомобилями, намечается тенденция к снижению HTHS, особенно у Японских и Корейских автопроизводителей, и применение масел вязкостей SAE 0W-20, SAE 5W-20 – это мера, которая даёт возможность автомобилестроителям дополнительно понизить вредность выбросов в атмосферу и снизить расход топлива. Использование таких масел экономически и экологически оправдано для автомобилестроителей. Масла с низким HTHS дают большую экономию топлива по сравнению с обычными маслами более высокой вязкости. Меньшая вязкость масла приводит к меньшему сопротивлению деталям двигателя, что приводит к увеличению мощности двигателя, меньшему износу в некоторых узлах двигателя. Применение таких масел так же положительно влияет на экологию. Выброс CO_2 в атмосферу на низковязких маслах ниже, чем на маслах более высокой вязкости. Стоит обратить внимание что Европейские изготовители автомобилей (за исключением Европейского подразделения Фод Мото Кампэни (Ford Motor Company)) не придерживаются этого направления. Так, например, последние лицензии моторных масел с допусками BMW LL-04, MB 229.51, VW 504 00/507 00, Renault 0710/0720 чётко стандартизируют параметр HTHS более 3.5 мПа·с (mPa·s). В моторах, спроектированных для использования в них масла с пониженным HTHS, имеется ряд существенных отличий:- (1) расстояние между трущимися поверхностями уменьшено, более высокая точность сборки и подгонки деталей друг к другу (минимальные зазоры между деталями); (2) применение масло-насосов более высокой производительности для создания требуемого давления при использовании более жидких масел; и (3) применение широко-поверхностных подшипников, в которых масло высокой вязкости поступает медленнее. специальное нанесение микропрофиля поверхности на деталях – на подобие хона в цилиндрах, для удерживания на деталях низковязких масел. Если двигатель не спроектирован под низковязкие масла, использование таких масел в нём недопустимо! Именно для этого в руководствах по эксплуатации использование моторных масел чётко регламентировано, например, соответствованием требованиям ACEA или требованиям изготовителя автомобиля с чётким указанием необходимого допуска у масла. Возможные Негативные Последствия Использования Масел С Низким HTHS В Неподготовленных Двигателях. Применение масла с пониженным HTHS в не предназначенных для этого двигателях может привести к их ускоренному износу. Особенно при эксплуатации в условиях повышенных температур, постоянной езды в городских пробках, а также на высоких скоростях. (1) Высокие Скорости, Нагруженность Автомобиля, Высокие Температуры Окружающего Воздуха:- Наряду с плюсами низковязких масел – экономия топлива, экология, более высокий КПД, есть и минусы! Дело в том, что слишком тонкая плёнка на высокой скорости и при сопутствующих факторах (например, пониженное давление в системе смазки, что то же может быть следствием сниженной вязкости) может недостаточно защищать пары трения от износа. (2) Абразивные Отложения В Двигателе:- Ещё одна проблема при использовании низковязких масел – абразивные отложения в двигателе. Например, частицы пыли, сажа, частицы естественного износа, в двигателе негативно влияют на слишком тонкую масляную пленку, разрывая её – что неминуемо приводит к ещё большему износу. В тяжёлых условиях эксплуатации такие отложения совсем не редкость, а скорее даже закономерность. Низкокачественное топливо, при сгорании которого образовалась зола, некачественный воздушный фильтр или подсос воздуха приводит к попаданию пыли в двигатель и масло. (3) Попадание Топлива В Моторное Масло:- Приводит к дополнительному разжижению. При низкотемпературном запуске двигателя, а также неполное сгорание топлива на холостых оборотах и коротких поездках или при неисправностях электроники двигателя, очень часто не воспламенившееся топливо попадает в моторное масло и дополнительно разжижает его. Низковязкое масло, при попадании в него топлива становится ещё более жидким! Топливо, конечно же, испаряется со временем, но масло не полностью восстанавливает свои первоначальные характеристики. Согласно исследованиям, проведённым в 1997 институтом Toyota R&D, на четырёх цилиндровых двигателях 1.6 DOHC наблюдается увеличение износа при снижении HTHS при температуре 130 °C, чего не наблюдалось при температуре масла 90 °C – при которой вязкости масел практически не отличаются. Если Есть Необходимость Использования Одного Масла В Автомобилях С Различными Требованиями По Вязкости HTHS:- Стоит учитывать, что негативные последствия от

использования масла с низким HTHS (< 3.5 мПа·с) могут превысить все плюсы от использования таковых. Можно поступиться некоторой экономией топлива (около 2–4%), которую можно даже не заметить при разных водителях, разной дорожной обстановке и других меняющихся условий. Для длительной, бесперебойной работы следует использовать более универсальный продукт с HTHS > 3.5 мПа·с, соответствующий спецификациям ACEA A3/B3/B4, например, масел вязкостью SAE 5W-30 или SAE 5W-40.

HIGH TENACITY = ВЫСОКОПРОЧНОЕ (или ВЫСОКАЯ (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или ТЯГУЧЕСТЬ, или ВЫСОКАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ) – High Tenacity is a term to describe a material with a higher than normal tensile strength. See also Tenacity. High Tenacity:- high strength of modified rayon and acetate fibers as a result of chemical treatment while the fibers are in the plastic state.

HIGH TENACITY YARN = ВЫСОКОПРОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ВЫСОКОЙ (УДЕЛЬНОЙ) ПРОЧНОСТИ (или ТЯГУЧЕСТИ, или ВЯЗКОСТИ)) – High Tenacity Yarn is the yarn with a significantly higher breaking tenacity than others of the same generic category, generally used because of that main characteristic. Note:- currently the following lower limits are used for high tenacity yarns. Limits for high tenacity filament yarns (generic category of fiber – lower limit of tenacity, in cN/tex):- Aramid – 180; Polyamide/Nylon – 53; Polyester – 53; and Viscose – 28. Kayavlon Impex Pvt Ltd (India) is a leading exporter of High Tenacity Yarns in India and has been exporting world class quality high tenacity yarn to various countries across the globe creating its demand for quality products in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. A yarn containing filaments made from synthetic polymers has a cross-section having at least 5 vertices, a titer of 1 to 7 dtex and a tenacity of at least 60 cN/tex. The filaments of the high tenacity yarn preferably have a cross-section having 5 to 8 vertices, possibly with indentations between the vertices. The cross-section of the filaments is preferably star-shaped. The high tenacity yarn preferably has a tenacity of 60 to 85 cN/tex, an elongation at break of 15% to 35%, a hot-air shrinkage of 4% to 10% and a stretch recovery of 250 to 400 cN/tex. High Tenacity yarn is also available in different variant like normal shrinkage, low shrinkage and super low shrinkage depending upon the suitable end-use. The high tenacity yarn is excellently suited for use in the manufacture of industrial fabrics, particularly airbag fabrics. High tenacity yarns have been used in the manufacture of textiles, carpets and tarpaulin. In the manufacture of textile fabrics such as wovens, knitted and crocheted fabrics and nonwovens from yarns containing synthetic polymer filaments. The most important consideration in the manufacture of these fabrics is the use of yarns with filaments having high tenacity and guaranteeing good foldability. The high tenacity yarns have high durability, toughness and chemical resistance, and withstands extremely hot environments that can stress conventional multi-filaments to their performance limits. For example:- 55D (D = Denier) 24F (F = No. of Filament) BR (Bright Luster) or 4 000D 576F. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Каявлон Импэкс Пи.ви.ти. Эл.ти.ди. (Kayavlon Impex Pvt Ltd). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

HIGH–TENSILE YARN = СИЛЬНО НАТЯНУТАЯ (или РАСТЯНУТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – High-Tensile Yarn is called Elastik in the USSR; abroad, the trade name ‘Helanca’ is usually used. It is produced by the twisting of compound synthetic fibers (polyamide, polyester, and other fibers) up to 2 500–5 000 twists per meter, heat setting of the twisted yarn, and untwisting of the set yarn. The yarn assumes a spiral shape and acquires high stretchability (up to 400 percent) and fluffiness. See also Low-Tensile Yarns, and Textured Yarns. / Хэлэнка (или Хэлянка (Helanca)).

HIGH VISABILITY FABRICS = ТКАНИ ВЫСОКОЙ ВЫРАЖАЕМОСТИ – High Visability Fabrics are the fabrics that contain fluorescent materials in order to make the wearer visible in dim and dark lights. These fabrics have the ability to reflect on-coming lights, which cause them to glow in the dark.

HIGH VISCOSITY INDEX = ВЫСОКИЙ ИНДЕКС ВЯЗКОСТИ – High Viscosity Index (HVI):- typically from 80 to 110 VI units. See also Viscosity Index.

HIGH VOLUME INSTRUMENT = ВЫСОКОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ (или ВЫСОКОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРИБОР) – High Volume Instrument (HVI) testing. Systems (test lines) by which high speed bale by bale testing can be attained. Cotton bales are tested for micronaire, length, uniformity, strength, elongation, color and trash content. High Volume Instrument (HVI):- The testing of fibers was always of importance to the spinner. It is done by the HVI machine. High volume instrument systems are based on the fiber bundle strength testing, i.e. many fibers are checked at the same time and their average values determined. Traditional testing using micronaire, pressley, stelometre, and fibro graph are designed to determine average value for a large number of fibers, the so called fiber bundle tests. In HVI, the bundle testing method is automated. Here, the time for testing is less and so the number of samples that could be processed is increased, quite considerably. The influence of operator is reduced. The HVI testing is attractive due to the classing of Cotton and the laying down of a mix in the spinning mill. This HVI testing is suitable for the extensive quality control of all the bales processed in a spinning mill. The mill is in a position to determine its own quality level within a certain operating range. The time for testing per sample is 0.3 minutes. It is best applied to instituting optimum condition for raw material. About 180 samples per hour can be tested and that too with only 2 operators. Historical Development of HVI:- Conventionally measurement of the fiber properties was mainly carried out using manual method and it included the maximum chance of getting errors involved in it due to manual errors and was also a time consuming job. Thus there was a need for development of an instrument capable of measuring all properties in minimum time for better Cotton classification. The US PCCA (Plains Cotton Cooperative Association) played a key role in the development of High Volume Instrument (HVI) testing to determine the fiber properties of Cotton which revolutionized the Cotton and textile industries. As its name implies, HVI determines the fiber properties of a bale of Cotton more quickly and more accurately than the previous method of evaluating some of those properties by hand classing. The HVI system provides more information about a bale of cotton than the subjective hand classing method. In 1960, PCCA and Motion Control, Inc., an instrument manufacturer in Dallas, Texas, began pioneering the development of a system to eliminate the potential for human error that existed with hand classing and expand the number of fiber properties that could rapidly be determined for each bale of cotton. The goal was to be able to provide seven fiber quality characteristics for every bale produced by PCCA’s farmer-owners. Laboratory instruments were available for determining most of the fiber properties, but they required up to 15 minutes or longer to determine each of the properties. The PCCA theory was based on economics:- the faster cotton could be classed, the faster it could be marketed; and, the more accurate measurements of quality could result in a more adequate supply of cotton with fiber properties to meet the specific needs of textile mills. By the mid-1960s, the United States Department of Agricultural (USDA) and the Cotton Producers Institute (now called Cotton, Incorporated) also became involved in the research required to bring this concept to the marketplace. In 1968 three of the first five HVI lines were in operation in Lubbock, Texas. One line was at Texas Tech University’s International Textile Center and two at PCCA. These lines were the very earliest versions to have all seven-fiber properties combined into a single testing line and measure them in less than 20 seconds per test. In 1980, USDA built a new classing office in Lamesa, Texas, (about 60 miles south of Lubbock) specifically designed only for instrument testing all of the Cotton samples received at that office using the latest version of the HVI equipment. This was a daring step but was based on data collected and analysed and improvements made in the HVI system during the previous 20 years. Although met with scepticism in the initial years by many in the cotton and textile industries, the HVI system prevailed, and USDA continued to install the instrument testing lines in all government Cotton classing offices. In 1991, USDA

used the HVI system on all the cotton provided to the department for classing. Today, HVI class data is accepted throughout the world and is the foundation on which cotton is traded. Manufacturers of HVI:- In total, there are five companies manufacturing rapid instrument testing machines in the world:- (1) Uster Technologies, Inc., (2) Premier Evolvics Pvt. Ltd., (3) Lintronics (China, Mainland), (4) Changing Technologies (China, Mainland), and (5) Statex Engineering (India). High volume instrument (HVI) is the most common rapid instrument testing machine made by Uster Technologies, Inc.. The only other company that has over 100 machines installed in the world, mostly in Asia, is Premier Evolvics Pvt. Ltd. based in India. It is estimated that close to 2 000 rapid instruments testing machines have already been stalled in the world, mostly from Uster Technologies, Inc.. Not only do the machines from each company differ, but various models from each company also differ among themselves. The full fledge models of both the manufacturers are capable of measuring measure micronaire, length, length uniformity, strength, color, trash, maturity, sugar content etc. Various HVI Models Available In Market In Present Date Are:- (1) USTER® HVI 1000, Available Options:- (i) Barcode Reader (M700), (ii) UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) device; (iii) UV Module, and (iv) NEP Module; and (2) ART 2-high volume fiber tester premier. Principle Of HVI:- High volume instrument systems are based on the fiber bundle testing, i.e. many fibers are checked at the same time and their average values determined. Traditional testing using micronaire, pressley, stelometre, and fibro graph are designed to determine average value for a large number of fibers, the so called fiber bundle tests. In HVI, the bundle testing method is automated. HVI Used In Bale Management System:- This is based on the categorising of Cotton bales according to their fiber quality characteristics. It includes the measurement of the fiber characteristics with reference to each individual bale, separation of bales into classes and lying down of balanced bale mixes based on these classes. The reason for undertaking this work lies in the fact that there is sometimes a considerable variation in the fiber characteristics from one bale to another, even within the same delivery. This variation will result in the yarn quality variation if the bales are mixed in an uncontrolled manner. The bale management software, normally embedded with an HVI, helps in selection of bales for a particular mix from the available stock. Once the data are received from HVI in the software, classification of bales in groups are done with user defined criteria:- (i) Manual calculation errors and the tedious task of day to day manual planning of mix are avoided; (ii) The storage of large number of data enables for tracking long period records or results thereby helping in clear analysis; (iii) More cost effective mix can be made since cost factor is also included; it also helps in planning for further requirements or purchase; (iv) Additional details such as party name, weighment details, and rejection details can be printed along with the test results which will be useful for the mill personnel for better analysis; (v) Separate range criteria shall be selected for basic samples, lot samples and mixing; (vi) Flexible intervals in grouping of bales with reference to the selected category; and (vii) Basic sample results and results checked after lot arrival shall be compared graphically or numerically for easy decision making of approval or rejection. Information:- The instruments are calibrated to read in staple length. Length measurements obtained from the instrument are considerably more repeatable than the staple length determination by the classer. In one experiment the instrument repeated the same staple length determination 44% of the time while the classer repeated this determination only 29% of the time. Similarly, the instrument repeated to 1/32” on 76% of the samples, while the classer agreed on 71% of the samples to within 1/31”. The precision of the HVI length measurement has been improved over the last few years. If we take the same bale of Cotton used in the earlier example and repeatedly measure length with an HVI system, over two-thirds of measurements will be in a range of only about 1/32nd of an inch:- 95% of the individual readings will be within 1/32nd of an inch of the bale average. In the 77 000 bales tested, the length readings were repeated within 0.02” on 71% of the bales between laboratories. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Моушэн Кэнтчрол, Инк. (Motion Control, Inc.). Катэн, Инкорпорэйтид (Cotton, Incorporated). (1) Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз, Инк. (Uster Technologies, Inc.; США), (2) Прэмиэ Ивалвикс Пи.ви.ти. Эл.ти.ди. (Premier Evolvics Pvt. Ltd.; Индия), (3) Лынтчроникс (Lintronics; Китай), (4) Чэйндьжинь Тчэкнолодьжиз (Changing Technologies; Китай), и (5) Статэкс Эндьжиниэринь (Statex Engineering; Индия). Испытания на Высокопроизводительном Инструменте. Системы (измерительные линии), посредством которых могут быть произведены быстрые измерения различных качественных характеристик хлопкового волокна кипы за кипой. Кипы хлопка испытываются на майкронейр, длину, однородность, крепость, растяжение, цвет и содержание сорных примесей.

HIGH VOLUME INSTRUMENT TESTING = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ВЫСОКОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОМ ИНСТРУМЕНТЕ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ВЫСОКОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРИБОРЕ) – In the Cotton industry, High Volume Instrument (HVI) Testing is a process for determining cotton quality that utilizes instruments rather than sight and touch methods to determine quality characteristics. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI).

HIGH WET MODULUS RAYON = ВЫСОКОМОДУЛЬНЫЙ ВО ВЛАЖНОМ СОСТОЯНИИ РЭЙОН (или ВЫСОКОМОДУЛЬНАЯ ВО ВЛАЖНОМ СОСТОЯНИИ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – High Wet Modulus Rayon is a rayon made by a modified viscose process. The resulting rayon is rnuch stronger when wet than ordinary rayon. Zantrel and Avril are examples of high wet modulus rayon. See also Viscose Rayon.

HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME = ВЫСОКИЙ, ШИРОКИЙ И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЙ (или СЧАСТЛИВЧИК) – High, Wide And Handsome (maritime term):- sailing ship with a favorable wind, sailing dry and easily. A person riding the crest of good fortune.

HIGH–YIELD BONDS = ВЫСОКОДОХОДНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – High-Yield Bonds are fixed-income securities which leading rating agencies classify as BB+ (Standard & Poor’s), Ba1 (Moody’s) or poorer, or unrated bonds corresponding to those ratings. Owing to their inferior credit quality, high-yield bonds offer a higher return than investment-grade securities but also entail greater risks. Bonds of this type are issued primarily by corporates and emerging markets. / Высокодоходные Облигации – ценные бумаги с фиксированным доходом, которые ведущие рэйтиньговые агентства классифицируют как BB+ (Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor’s)), Ba1 (Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody’s Investors Service Ltd)) или более слабые, или как облигации, на которые не распространяется рэйтиньг, данных агентств. Из-за низшего кредитного качества, высокодоходные облигации предлагают более высокую отдачу, нежели ценные бумаги инвестиционного сорта, а также сопряжены с более высокими рисками. Облигации этого типа выпускаются главным образом от имени корпораций или развивающихся рынков.

HIGH–YIELDING VARIETIES = ВЫСОКОУРОЖАЙНЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ (или ВЫСОКОПРОДУКТИВНЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ) – High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) are Rice Varieties developed through a breeding program that possess desirable agronomic characteristics, resistance to Insects and diseases, and tolerance for environmental stresses like soil problems, temperature, and drought; nearly all HYVs are short-statured or semidwarf.

HIGH YIELD INSTALMENTS = ВЫСОКОДОХОДНЫЕ ВЫПУСКИ – High Yield Instalments or Hot Instalments are instalments containing a higher gearing level (usually between 70% to 110%) when issued compared to regular ones.

HIJAB = ХИЖЭБ (или ХИДЖЯБ) – Hijab is the modern word for the practice of dressing modestly, which all practicing Muslims past the age of puberty are instructed to do in their holy book, the Qur’an. No precise dress code for men or women is set out in the Qur’an (the most specific part being 33:59 mentioning that believers ‘draw their cloaks close round them (when they go out)’), and various Islamic scholars have interpreted the meaning of hijab in different ways. The basic requirements are that when in the presence of someone of the opposite sex other than a ‘close family member’ (Mahram), a woman should cover her body, and walk and dress in a

way which does not draw sexual attention to her, and that a man should be covered from at least the navel to the knees, and similarly not wear figure-hugging clothes that draw sexual attention to him.

HIJACKER = ПОХИТИТЕЛЬ – Hijacker is the System Modification Software deployed without adequate notice, consent, or control to the user. Hijackers often unexpectedly alter browser settings, redirect Web searches and/or network requests to unintended sites, or replace Web content. Hijackers may also frustrate users' attempts to undo these changes, by restoring hijacked settings upon each system start.

HILL = КУЧА – Hill is a group of Rice Plants directly adjacent to each other because the seeds or seedlings were planted together. A hill may also consist of only one plant.

HILL RICE = ГОРНЫЙ РИС (или РИС С ХОЛМОВ, или РИС С ВОЗВЫШЕННОСТЕЙ) – Hill Riceis a Rice grown in the uplands on the steep slopes of hills usually with high rainfall.

HI–LO = ВЫСОКО–НИЗКО (или ВВЕРХ–ВНИЗ, или ХХ) – Hi-Lo:- also known as Forklift. References the ability of the truck to lift and put down freight.

HILUM = ХИЛУМ (или (СЕМЕННОЙ) РУБЧИК) – Hilum is the small scar on a seed coat where it was attached to the seed pod by the funicle. Hilum is the scar at the point of attachment of the seed of the plant. Hilum is a scar on the caryopsis indicating the point of attachment to the palea. / Рубчик – маленький шов на семени, место прикрепления семяножки. Шов на семени в месте прикрепления семяножки. Под Семенным Рубчиком понимается место отделения зрелого семени от семяножки. Хилум:- (1) Рубчик или место прикрепления семени в плоде. (2) Апертура у пыльцевого зерна. (3) Центр крахмального зерна, вокруг которого откладываются слои крахмала.

HIMATION = ГИМАТИЙ (или ПЛАЩ) – Himation is a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body and worn as a garment in ancient Greece. / .

HINDRANCE = ПРЕПЯТСТВИЕ (или ПОМЕХА) – In transport by sea, Hindrance means any real or apprehended hindrance, risk, delay, difficulty or disadvantage of whatsoever kind to the carriage, the carrier, sub-contractor(s), the vessel, or the goods or any property including without limitation the existence or apprehension of:- (i) acts of God; (ii) war, hostilities, civil commotions, acts of public enemies, or terrorism; (iii) governmental restraints on commerce, shipping or trading (including voluntary import or export quotas arising from the threat of governmental restraints); (iv) quarantine, sanitary or other similar regulations or restrictions; (v) epidemics or diseases; (vi) work stoppages, strikes, or lockouts, whether or not conducted by employees of the carrier or sub-contractor(s); (vii) accidents, casualties, fire, or transportation disasters; (viii) congestion of, closure of, obstacle in or danger to any canal, strait, waterway, port, wharf, sea terminal, or any other place; or (ix) bad weather, shallow water, ice, earthquake, landslip or other obstacles in the carriage.

HINTERLAND = ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ПОРТА – Hinterland is an inland area served by a particular port. Etymology:- borrowing from German Hinterland, from Hinter = Behind + Land = Land, cognate to English Hind = Back or Rear + Land. First used in English in 1888 by George Chisholm in his work Handbook of Commercial Geography originally as hinderland, but current spelling (following German) became more popular. The term is characteristic of thalassocratic analysis of space (from the point of view of nation, such as XIX century Britain, with maritime supremacy). / Наземная часть, обслуживаемая конкретным портом.

HIP GIRTH = ОБХВАТ БЁДЕР – Hip Girth:- when standing, measure around the widest part of the hip. Hip Girth or Hips (for women):- standing with heels together, measure around the fullest part of your hips and bottom. Hip Girth (for women):- stand with heels together, and measure around the fullest part of your hips (about 8 inches from your waist). Hip Girth (for men):- measure around the widest part of the seat. Have the tape moderately tight. Hip Girth or Hips:- measure around the fullest part of your seat. Please do not convert underbust measurement into US bra size, i.e. underbust measurement 32" into US bra size 32, use the manufacturers' charts instead. Hips:- measured across the widest part of the thigh. Hips:- measure across the widest part of your hips, just below your hips. / Обхват Бёдер:- горизонтальный обхват, измеренный в сантиметрах по наиболее выступающим точкам ягодиц. Обхват Бёдер – сантиметровая лента проходит по наиболее выступающим точкам ягодиц. Обхват Бёдер – расстояние на уровне выступающих точек ягодиц. Обхват Бёдер (для женщин) – это третья цифра на маркировке. Однако если речь идёт о поясных изделиях (например, трусиках), то на ярлыке стоит единственная цифра – обхват бёдер. Межразмерная разница в обхвате бёдер составляет ±2 см. По обхвату бёдер можно судить, к какой полнотной группе относится Ваша фигура. Согласно стандартам выделяют 4-е полнотные группы. Чтобы определить, к какой группе относитесь Вы, нужно вычесть из обхвата бёдер (с учётом выступа живота) обхват груди. Число, которое получилось и есть Ваша группа. Разница между обхватом бёдер и обхватом груди составляет:- (i) первая полнотная группа: -4 см; (ii) вторая полнотная группа: -8 см; (iii) третья полнотная группа: -12 см; и (iv) четвёртая полнотная группа: -16 см.

HIP BOOT = САПОГ С ВЫСОКИМ ГОЛЕНИЩЕМ – Hip Boot is a waterproof boot reaching to the hips. / доходящие до бёдер.

HIPS = HOST INTRUSION PREVENTION SYSTEMS

HIRSUTE = КОСМАТОЕ (или ВОЛОСАТОЕ, или ЩЕТИНИСТОЕ) – Hirsute:- pubescent, with coarse, stiff hairs. Hirsute:- with rough or coarse hairs.

HIRSUTUS = ШЕРШАВОЕ (или ЖЁСТКОВОЛОСИСТОЕ)

HISPA = ЩИТОВКА – Hispa is a common name for insects of the species Dicladispa (Hispa) Armigera. / Под Щитовками понимается группа Семейств Насекомых Подотряда Кокцидовых. На теле плотный щиток (отсюда название). Для самок 0.8–2 миллиметра (самцы мельче). Свыше 2 000 Видов. Распространены широко; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 250 Видов. Многие повреждают культурные Растения (Яблони и другие).

HISPIDULOUS YARN = КОЛЮЧАЯ ПРЯЖА – Hispidulous Yarn is the yarn which has a 'hairy' surface. Generally intended for yarn-yarn interlocking when fabricating composite preforms. Hispidulous:- covered with stiff, short hairs.

HISTORICAL VOLATILITY = ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ – Historical Volatility is a statistical measure of the volatility of a futures contract, security, or other instrument over a specified number of past trading days. The annualized standard deviation of percent changes in futures prices over a specific period. It is an indication of past volatility in the marketplace. Historical Volatility indicates how much prices have changed in the past and is derived by using daily settlement prices for futures. Historical Volatility is the degree to which a particular price has fluctuated in the past. Historic Volatility:- mathematically derived from price fluctuations of the underlying asset over a past specified period of time. / Историческая Лихорадочность:- показатель колебания определённой цены в прошлом. Уровень, до которого определённая цена колебалась в прошлом.

HISTORIC VOLATILITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬЮ – Historic Volatility Ratio:- a comparison of recent, short tem volatility to the longer-term average. Short-term volatility much below the longer-term average is another indicator for breakout mode.

HISTOSOL = ГИСТОСОЛЬ – Histosol:- soils that have organic materials in more than half of the upper 80 cm. / Гистосоль – органогенная почва с волокнистой структурой. Под Гисто, от Греческого слова Histós или Histion, означающее Ткань, и . Гистосоль:- почва с мощным органогенным горизонтом, формирующаяся при обилии влаги и богатых остатков растительности, наиболее типична на болотах.

HITCH = СЦЕПКА (или НАВЕСНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, или ПРИЦЕПНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, или СЦЕПНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Hitch is an attachment on a tractor or machinery used for connecting it to another piece of machinery or equipment.

HITCH–BACK = ОТТАЛКИВАТЬ (или ОТТЯГИВАТЬ, или ОТЦЕПЛЯТЬ, или ОТКРЕПЛЯТЬ) – Hitch-Back:- xxxxx. Fabrics defect. See also Draw-Back, and Sticker, 1. / hitch = зацепка.

HITCHHIKER PEST = ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ ХИТЧХАЙКЁ (или ХХ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ) – Hitchhiker Pest:- when traveling, the last souvenir that you want to bring home would be bed bug bites or even worse, bed Bugs themselves. Bed Bugs are great Hitchhikers. Therefore, its really important to keep your eye open for them. Whether youre staying in a one-star motel or a five-star resort, or anywhere where people come and go. Getting rid of bed Bugs, once youve got them at home, can be very difficult. See also Contaminating Pest. The best way to deal with bed bugs is to seek out a bed bug exterminator, as this invasive pest can be very difficult to get rid of without proper treatments. Bed Bugs present unique challenges to the bug extermination industry because Bed Bugs are great 'hitchhikers'; they can hide in luggage, purses, clothing and even a wallet. They are very small in their young stages and difficult to find. In Austin (the US; and beyond!) Bed Bugs can be transferred by individuals or live on possessions in homes, hotels, college dorms, apartments, and shelters. Once Bed Bugs have been introduced into a structure, they find numerous areas to harbor and continue to increase in population. Typically, they hide out in cracks and crevices during the day, coming out at night in search of a meal. Bed Bugs also lay eggs frequently – usually four to five every day and tend to move away from the initial point of entry into other parts of a room or even between rooms in a home or building. Developing a Bed Bug problem in your home can me worrisome, but it is not your fault! Bed Bugs can be prevalent in clean homes just as easily as unkempt ones. Bed Bug activity is independent of sanitation and economic status – they are equal opportunity pests. / Постельный Клоп (bed Bug).

HITCHMENT = СБОР (или УВЯЗКА, или ПОДБОР) – Hitchment is the marrying of two or more portions of one shipment that originate at different locations, moving under one bill of lading, from one shipper to one consignee. Authority for this service must be granted by tariff publication. See also Bill Of Lading.

HITCHMENT BILL OF LADING = СБОРНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Hitchment Bill Of Lading (B/L) is a bill covering parts of a shipment which are loaded at more than one location. Hitchment B/L usually consists of two parts, hitchment and hitchment memo. The hitchment portion usually covers the majority of a divided shipment and carries the entire revenue. / Сборный Коносамент – коносамент на несколько грузов, предназначенных для различных грузополучателей.

HITCHMENT CARGO = СБОРНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Hitchment Cargo:- an amount of goods which is added to an original consignment as the owner and the destination are the same as those of the original consignment. / Количество товаров, которые добавляются к первоначальной консигнации, поскольку и владелец и место назначения новой части товаров являются теми же самыми, что и у первоначальной консигнации.

HIT THE MARKET = ОЖИВИТЬ РЫНОК (или ЗАВОЕВАТЬ РЫНОК) – Hit The Market:- (i) be launched into the market; or (ii) have an impact on the market. See also Hit The Ring. / Смотрите также Оживить Ринг (Hit The Ring).

HIT THE RING = ОЖИВИТЬ РИНГ – Hit The Ring:- sounds more like a descriptive phrase. It is just slang for orders arriving in the ring (the physical location where traders gather). As orders to buy or sell the asset are sent to the ring, you might say they hit the ring, especially if they act to move prices. Also known as Hit The Market.

HK = HONG KONG

HKD = HONG KONG DOLLAR

HKFE = HONG KONG FUTURES EXCHANGE

H/L = HEAVY LIFT

HL = HECTOLITER

HLA = HIGH LEVEL ARCHITECTURE

HLL VIRUSES = HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGES VIRUSES

HLT = HIGHLY LEVERAGED TRANSACTION

HM = HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HM = HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

HMPE = HIGH MODULUS POLYETHYLENE

HMT = HARBOR MAINTENANCE TAX

HN = HONDURAS

HNL = HONDURAN LEMPIRA

HOARDING = НАКОПЛЕНИЕ (или ТЕЗАВРАЦИЯ) – To collect or amass precious metals, cash or other supplies for security reasons. Hoarding is an accumulation of idle goods or money by an economic unit. Money or objects of value are ordinarily saved in the form of income-producing investments, thus returning the funds to the normal stream of circulation. In economic theory, any money that is saved but not invested is said to be hoarded. When money is hoarded, the funds are removed from the normal stream of circulation, reducing total income and slowing down the velocity of money. / товаров и денежных средств хозяйствующим субъектом. Под Тезаврацией, от Греческого слова Thesauros, означающее Сокровище, понимается:- (i) изъятие драгоценных металлов, монет и банкнот из обращения с целью накопления, а не получения доходов, в ожидании роста их стоимости или получения прибыли в будущем; (ii) накопление драгоценных металлов (в виде слитков, монет, ювелирных изделий) частными владельцами в виде сокровища или страховых фондов. В современных условиях тезаврация обусловлена, в первую очередь,

стремлением застраховать капиталы и сбережения от инфляционного обесценения; и (iii) создание золотого запаса государства. Тезаврация или Тезаврирование золота, от Греческого слова Thesaurós, означающее Сокровище, понимается накопление золота как сокровища частными лицами в докапиталистических формациях и при капитализме. Накопление государством золотых запасов для международных расчётов, образования стратегических резервов, укрепления денежного обращения и тому подобного тезаврацией не является. На протяжении многих веков (вплоть до 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45) тезаврация золота для бытовых и обрядовых надобностей была характерна для стран Востока – Индии, Китая, Египта и других. В развитых капиталистических странах тезаврация золота развивается главным образом в периоды войн и послевоенных хозяйственных неурядиц, экономических кризисов, инфляции и так далее с целью предохранить денежные капиталы и сбережения от обесценения бумажных денег. По данным Лиги Наций и ряда зарубежных источников, тезаврация золота поглотила за 20 лет (1914–33) свыше 5 тысяч тонн (т) золота. Во время 2-й Мировой Войны и в первые послевоенные годы тезаврация золота не приняла широких размеров, так как в большинстве воюющих стран был введён жёсткий валютный контроль, добыча золота в основных добывающих странах (в сфере влияния Великобритании и в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США)) резко сокращена, весь добываемый металл сдавался государству; частная торговля золотом была фактически запрещена. После восстановления свободной торговли золотом в 1950-х в связи с углублением валютного кризиса объём тезаврации золота быстро возрастал. За 1956–66 было тезаврировано 4.8 тысяч т золота, по данным Международного Валютного Фонда (6.5 тысяч т золота, по данным Банка Международных Расчётов). (Разница в оценках связана с тем, что первая учитывает золото, тезаврированное в форме слитков и монет, а вторая включает также примитивные ювелирные изделия из золота.) Наиболее крупные частные накопления золота сосредоточены во Франции и Индии. По оценкам Американского агентства Ф. Пика, из общего количества золота, добытого в мире со времени открытия Америки (1492) до 1975, оцениваемого приблизительно в 77 тысяч т (исключая добычу в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) после 1917 и в других социалистических странах после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45), тезаврация золота поглотила 24 тысяч т. Запасы Французских тезавраторов к конце 1974 достигли 4.6 тысяч т, из 5 тысяч т золота, тезаврированного в странах Азии, большая часть приходилась на Индию.

HOARY = СЕДОЕ (или ДРЯХЛОЕ) – Hoary:- gray or white with or as if with age.

HOAX = НАДУВАТЕЛЬСТВО – Hoax:- there are many hoaxes sent as chain letters via email and social media, spreading because people are tricked into forwarding them, rather than through malicious code. The only way to defend from hoaxes is heightened caution. Hoaxes often claim to be quoting trustworthy companies ('Microsoft warns…', 'CNN announced…', etc) and often consist of warnings about catastrophic consequences. For example, devastating new viruses that will cause a computer to catch on fire and explode, or serial killers hiding in the back seats of cars. 'Sympathy Hoaxes' claim that forwarding the message will somehow benefit children with cancer, or help find a missing person. Others claim that forwarding the hoax will benefit the person forwarding by earning them money or free goods. What these messages have in common is an appeal to forward them immediately to others. This is how hoaxes are spread.

HOBBLE SKIRT = НЕУКЛЮЖАЯ ЮБКА (или НЕСКЛАДНАЯ ЮБКА, или УГЛОВАТАЯ ЮБКА) – Hobble Skirt is a skirt constricted at the bottom.

HOEING = ОКАПЫВАНИЕ (или МОТЫЖЕНИЕ, или РЫХЛЕНИЕ) – Hoeing is a technique used with a hoe to loosen the soil, to remove weeds between the rows of Rice or other Plants. A hoe is an ancient and versatile agricultural tool used to move small amounts of soil. Common goals include Weed control by agitating the surface of the soil around Plants, piling soil around the base of Plants (hilling), creating narrow furrows (drills) and shallow trenches for planting seeds and bulbs, to chop Weeds, roots and crop residues, and even to dig or move soil, such as when harvesting root crops like Potatoes. / Прополка от сорняков.

HOG–CORN RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ БОРОВ–КУКУРУЗА – Hog-Corn Ratio is the relationship of feeding costs to the Dollar value of hogs. It is measured by dividing the price of hogs (hundredweight) by the price of Corn (bushel). When corn prices are high relative to pork prices, fewer units of Corn equal the Dollar value of 100 pounds of pork. Conversely, when Corn prices are low in relation to pork prices, more units of Corn are required to equal the value of 100 pounds of pork. See also Corn-Hog Ration, Feed Ratio, and Steer-Corn Ratio. Hog-Corn Ratio is the number of bushels of Corn that are equal (in value) to one hundred pounds of live hogs; that is, the price of hogs per hundredweight divided by the price of Corn per bushel. A favorable (high) ratio is usually followed by an increase in hog production; an unfavorable (low) ratio, by a decrease. Also known as Corn-Hog Ratio. / Смотрите также Соотношение Кукуруза-Боров (Corn-Hog Ration), и Соотношение С Кормом (Feed Ratio).

HOGGED = С ПЕРЕГИБОМ – A Hogged ship is one that is held amidships with both ends sagging lower than the center. Loading condition of a vessel in such a way that the center of the vessel is slightly raised (arch-wise in the center).

HOGGET WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ЯРКИ (или ШЕРСТЬ ГОДОВАЛОГО БАРАШКА) – Hogget Wool comes from sheep twelve to fourteen months old that have not been previously shorn. The fiber is fine, soft resilient, and mature, and has tapered ends. Hogget wool is a very desirable grade of wool and, because of its strength, is used primarily for the warp yarns of fabrics.

HOIST = ПОДЪЁМНИК – The term Hoist shall mean a power-driven apparatus for raising or lowering a load by the application of a pulling force. Also known as High-Lift Truck. The term High-Lift Truck shall mean a power-driven industrial type of truck used for lateral transportation that is equipped with a power-operated lifting device usually in the form of a fork or platform capable of tiering loaded pallets. The term shall not mean low-lift trucks or low-lift platform trucks that are designed for the transportation of but not the tiering of material. Hoist is applied principally to the lifting of heavy objects, often by mechanical means:- hoist a sunken ship. Heavy forklift machine used for lifting and stacking containers and cargo. Also known as Fork Hoist. / Погрузчик или Погрузочная Машина, самоходная машина, предназначенная для выполнения операций захвата, подъёма, транспортирования и укладки грузов в транспортные средства, штабели или отвалы. Погрузчики периодического действия производят захват, транспортирование и выдачу груза поочерёдно; погрузчики непрерывного действия – непрерывно. Различают погрузчики общего назначения (универсальные), выполняющие работы в различных отраслях народного хозяйства с грузами широкой номенклатуры, снабжаемые сменным рабочим оборудованием (до 40 видов), и специальные, предназначенные для работ с грузами ограниченной номенклатуры или в особых условиях (например, в шахтах – смотрите Погрузочная Машина Горная). Оборудование погрузчика монтируют на специально конструируемых шасси или используют шасси тракторов, колёсных тягачей, автомобилей. Наиболее распространённые погрузчики периодического действия – электропогрузчики и автопогрузчики. Рабочее оборудование погрузчика периодического действия имеет обычно объёмный гидропривод. В механизмах передвижения применяют механические, электрические, гидродинамические (с гидротрансформатором) трансмиссии или мотор-колёса. Электро- и автопогрузчики снабжены однотипным рабочим оборудованием – грузоподъёмником с набором съёмных грузозахватных приспособлений. Одноковшовые погрузчики, кроме погрузки и перевозки сыпучих, кусковых, штучных грузов, могут выполнять земляные, дорожные, карьерные работы, корчевать пни, срезать кустарники. Их основное рабочее оборудование – закреплённый шарнирно на конце подъёмной стрелы ковш,

наполняемый под действием напорного усилия ходовой части или при заторможенной ходовой части при помощи гидроцилиндров. В зависимости от средней плотности перегружаемых материалов используют ковши нормальной, увеличенной и уменьшенной ёмкостей. Кроме ковшей, предусматривают использование других рабочих органов, например, вил, челюстных захватов, крановых крюков и тому подобного. Ёмкость ковшей – 0.1–30 кубических метров (м3) при мощности двигателей 10 – 700 килоВатт (кВт) и высоте разгрузки 2.5 – 4 м, транспортные скорости достигают 12 километров в час (км/ч) (гусеничные погрузчики) и 50 км/ч (колёсные погрузчики). Погрузчики непрерывного действия – самоходные конвейеры с самозагрузкой, предназначенные для погрузки и транспортирования сыпучих и мелкокусковых грузов из штабелей и отвалов, имеют по сравнению с одноковшовыми погрузчиками большую производительность (30 – 400 м3/ч), меньшую энерго- и металлоёмкость. Их рабочее оборудование:- питатель нагребающего или зачерпывающего типа, транспортирующий орган, то есть основной конвейер (ковшового, ленточного, скребкового и других типов), и отвальный орган, состоящий обычно из вспомогательного ленточного конвейера или поворотного лотка. В ряде конструкций основной конвейер дополнительно выполняет функции отсутствующего грузозахватного или отвального органа. Погрузчик непрерывного действия имеет механический, реже – электромеханический или электрогидравлический привод рабочего органа; в механизмах передвижения для получения малых рабочих скоростей ставят ходоуменьшители с приводом от гидродвигателя. На некоторых типах машин применяется гидростатическая трансмиссия. Подъёмник, грузоподъёмная машина прерывного (циклического) или непрерывного действия для подъёма груза и людей в специальных грузонесущих устройствах, движущихся по жёстким вертикальным (иногда наклонным) направляющим или рельсовому пути. По способу передачи воздействия от привода к грузонесущим устройствам различают канатные, цепные, реечные, винтовые и плунжерные подъёмники. Преимущественное распространение получили канатные подъёмники, в которых грузонесущие устройства подвешиваются на стальных канатах, огибающих канатоведущие шкивы или навиваемых на барабаны подъёмных лебёдок. В подъёмниках с канатоведущими шкивами, передающими тяговое усилие трением, грузонесущие устройства (кабина, клеть, скип, платформа, тележка или вагон) уравновешиваются другими такими же устройствами или противовесом, также движущимися по направляющим. В барабанных подъёмниках уравновешивание уменьшает нагрузки на привод. При применении дополнительных грузоподъёмных средств для уравновешивания производительность подъёмника увеличивается. Подъёмники имеют, как правило, электрический или реже гидравлический привод. Подъёмники охватывают широкую сферу применения, чем обусловлено разнообразие их конструктивных форм и типов. В жилых, общественных, административных и промышленных зданиях получили распространение лифты, эскалаторы, реже патерностеры. Для подъёма людей в вагонах по рельсовому наклонному пути на горы, крутые берега и другие естественные возвышения служат фуникулёры – пассажирские канатные подъёмники циклического действия. Для выдачи на поверхность полезных ископаемых и пустых пород в шахтах, рудниках и карьерах, для загрузки доменных печей применяют скиповые подъёмники (смотрите Скип); при подземной разработке полезных ископаемых для подъёма (спуска) людей, оборудования, материалов устраивают клетьевые подъёмники (смотрите Шахтный Подъём). Сооружение зданий ведут с помощью строительных подъёмников – мачтовых, канатных, шахтных; монтаж напорных трубопроводов при строительстве высокогорных ГЭС осуществляют специальными тележечными подъёмниками. Различные типы подъёмников используются на ремонтных заводах (например, для подъёма автомобилей и тому подобного), при обслуживании и мелком ремонте зданий, газгольдеров и других высоких сооружений (например, подъёмники на автомобилях-вышках). Подъёмниками называют также устройства для подъёма судов при движении их по каналам с разными уровнями воды (смотрите Судоподъёмник). Под Подъёмником понимается грузоподъёмная машина для вертикального или наклонного перемещения грузов или людей с одного уровня на другой в кабинах, клетях, ковшах или на платформах, подвешенных к канатам или цепям и перемещающихся по направляющим. Различают скиповые, строительные, шахтные подъёмники, лифты, фуникулёры и прочие. Подъёмно-Транспортные Машины предназначены для подъёма и перемещения грузов, в том числе людей, на небольшие расстояния в пределах заводов, портов, складов, строительных площадок и тому подобного. Различают подъёмно-транспортные машины непрерывного действия (конвейеры, элеваторы, эскалаторы), периодического действия (грузоподъёмные машины), устройства наземного и подвесного транспорта (канатные дороги, фуникулёры), которые могут быть циклического и непрерывного действия. Грузоподъёмная Машина, устройство для подъёма груза и людей в вертикальной или близкой к ней наклонной плоскости (лифты – грузовые и пассажирские, подъёмники – шахтные, скиповые, строительные и прочие). Термин Грузоподъёмная Машина объединяет различные по конструкции и кинематическим схемам машины. К грузоподъёмным машинам относятся и такие простейшие устройства, как домкраты, тали, вороты, полиспасты, и такие сложные, как самоходный стреловой полноповоротный кран, или автопогрузчик. Грузоподъёмная машина в зависимости от назначения может быть стационарной, самоходной или передвижной, прерывного или непрерывного действия, с электроприводом, с приводом от двигателя внутреннего сгорания или с каким-либо другим. Грузоподъёмность машин колеблется от нескольких килограммов (кг) до нескольких сотен тонн (т). Многие грузоподъёмные машины обеспечивают не только подъём, опускание груза и удержание его на заданной высоте, но и перемещение в горизонтальной плоскости (различного рода краны). При одновременном включении механизмов подъёма и горизонтального перемещения груз можно передвигать в пространстве по любой траектории. Основные части грузоподъёмной машины:- остов, механизм подъёма, грузонесущий (грузозахватный) орган. Самоходные грузоподъёмные машины снабжаются также механизмом передвижения, а поворотные – механизмом поворота. Грузозахватные приспособления грузоподъёмной машины, как и конструкция самой машины, зависят от размеров, веса и свойств перемещаемого груза, а также от технологии производственного процесса. Для подъёма и опускания людей используют клети и кабины, для штучных грузов – различные крючья и специальные захваты, а для сыпучих грузов – бадьи, ковши, грейдеры и прочее. Под Грузоподъёмной Машиной понимается устройство для перемещения груза или людей в вертикальном или близкой к ней наклонной плоскости (грузовые и пассажирские лифты, краны, шахтные, строительные и другие подъёмники). Под термином Грузоподъёмная Машина понимают различные по конструкции и кинематическим схемам машины:- простейшие устройства – вороты, домкраты, полиспасты, тали; сложные – самоходный стреловой полноповоротный кран или автопогрузчик и тому подобное. В зависимости от назначения грузоподъёмная машина может быть стационарной или передвижной, прерывного или непрерывного действия, с электроприводом, с приводом от двигателя внутреннего сгорания или с каким-либо другим приводом. Под Грузозахватным Приспособлением понимается устройство или механизм грузоподъёмной машины для захвата, перемещения и разгрузки различных грузов. Грузозахватные приспособления навешиваются на рабочий орган грузоподъёмной машины. Различают грузозахватные приспособления для штучных грузов – чалочные стропы, скобы, траверсы, клещи; для насыпных – грейферы, ковши, кюбели; для наливных – бадьи, специальные ёмкости. Разновидность грузозахватных приспособлений – подъёмные электромагниты, вакуумные грузозахваты и тому подобные. К грузозахватным приспособлениям относят также автостропы, обеспечивающие захват и освобождение штучных грузов при погрузочно-разгрузочных, строительных и монтажных работах без участия стропальщика. Операции строповки и отстроповки могут выполняться, например, с помощью электромагнита, установленного на автостропе и управляемого из кабины крановщиком.

HOIST AWAY = ВЫБИРАЙ (или ПОШЁЛ ТАЛИ) – Hoist Away (maritime term):- an order to haul up.

HOISTING ROPE = ПОДЪЁМНЫЙ ТРОС – Hoisting Rope is a special flexible wire rope for lifting purposes, generally being of six strands with 19 wires in each strand and in most cases having a hemp rope at the center.

HOIST OPERATION = ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПОДЪЁМНИКА – Hoist Operation is an operation with lifting gear (cranes etc).

HOJA BLANCA = БЕЛОЛИСТНОСТЬ (или БЕЛЫЙ ЛИСТ, или ОХА БЛАНКА) – Hoja Blanca is a viral disease caused by Rice hoja blanca virus transmitted by the Planthopper Sogatodes Oryzicola and the Leafhopper Hortensia Similis. The disease is known to occur only in the Western Hemisphere and common only in Central and South America, and the Caribbean. The disease is characterized by stunting; leaves may have yellowish stripes or are mottled; the panicle may be incompletely exserted, and flowers are sterile or absent. / .

HOLD = ТРЮМ – Hold is a general name for the spaces below the main deck designated for stowage of general cargo. A hold on a tanker is usually just forward of No. 1 cargo tank. Some newer tankers have no hold. See also Bays. Compartment below deck used solely for carrying cargo. Hold is the space below the deck of a vessel used to carry cargo. Section of vessel in which containers are stored. Hold (maritime term):- the space below decks utilized for the stowage of cargo and stores. / Под Трюмом, от Голландского слова 'Truim, понимается помещение в корпусе судна под нижней палубой, то есть между нижней палубой и днищем или вторым дном. В трюмах размещают грузы (грузовые трюмы), судовые механизмы (машинные трюмы), запасы и так далее.

HOLDDOWN CLAMP = НИЖНЯЯ СКОБА (или НИЖНЕЕ КРЕПЛЕНИЕ, или НИЖНИЙ ЗАЖИМ) – Holddown Clamp is a locking device to hold container on chassis during transit. / запирающее устройство для удерживания контейнера на шасси во время транзита.

HOLDER = ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ (или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ) – (1) A Holder is the person who has possession of, and a property right in, a bill of lading. 49 USC §80101(4) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). Someone who owns something or owns rights in something, such as bills, bonds, credit cards, or shares. Holder is a person who is the ultimate or beneficial owner of the American Depository Receipt (ADR) or American Depository Share (ADS).

(2) In option trading, Holder is the purchaser of either a call or put option. Option buyers receive the right, but not the obligation, to assume a futures position. Also known as Buyer. The opposite of Grantor. Holder is the buyer of an option, more commonly referred to as the Taker. Holder is the option buyer that pays a premium in return for the right to exercise the option. / В противовес Предоставившему (Grantor).

HOLDER IN DUE COURSE = ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ В ПОРЯДКЕ ЗАКОННОГО ПРАВОПРЕЕМСТВА – Any entity whose endorsement appears on a negotiable instrument. Holder In Due Course is a person who has taken up a bill for value before payment is due, and who has no good reason to suspect the title of the previous holder.

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ УДЕРЖАНИИ И ПЕРЕДАЧЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ УЩЕРБА – Hold Harmless Agreement is a contractual arrangement whereby one party assumes the liability inherent in a situation, thereby relieving the other party of responsibility. Such agreements are typically found in contracts like leases. A typical lease may provide that the lessee must hold harmless' the lessor for any liability from accidents arising out of the premises.

HOLDING COMPANY = КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ХОЛДИНЬГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ, или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬСКАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Holding Company is a company whose primary purpose is to control corporations through ownership or control of their voting stock. Like those of an investment company, most of the assets of a holding company are financial in nature (stocks, bonds), but the two differ in purpose. A holding company may also be an industrial company, such as AT&T. See also Company, Conglomerate, Domination, and Merger. A corporation that owns the securities of another, in most cases with voting control. Holding Company is a company that exists to own shares in other companies, that are (depending on the level of shareholding) its subsidiaries. An immediate holding company is one that holds a controlling interest in another company, but in turn, the immediate holding company itself may be owned by a holding company. Holding Company is a company with permanent holdings in other companies for the purpose of control or financing. In Switzerland, the Federal Government and most cantons grant tax relief to holding companies (known as the Holding Privilege). A Holding Company is a company or firm that owns other companies' outstanding stock. The term usually refers to a company which does not produce goods or services itself; rather, its purpose is to own shares of other companies. Holding companies allow the reduction of risk for the owners and can allow the ownership and control of a number of different companies. In the United States, 80% or more of stock, in voting and value, must be owned before tax consolidation benefits such as tax-free dividends can be claimed. Sometimes a company intended to be a pure holding company identifies itself as such by adding 'Holdings' or '(Holdings)' to its name, as in Sears Holdings Corporation. In the United States, Berkshire Hathaway is the largest publicly traded holding company; it owns numerous insurance companies, manufacturing businesses, retailers, and other companies. Two other large notable holding companies are United Continental Holdings and AMR Corporation, whose primary purposes are to wholly own United Airlines and American Airlines, respectively. In some instances, holding companies have held capital for pending investments. In US broadcasting, many major media conglomerates have purchased smaller broadcasters outright, but have not changed the broadcast licenses to reflect this, resulting in stations that are (for example) still licensed to Jacor and Citicasters, effectively making them such as subsidiary companies of their owner Clear Channel Communications. This is sometimes done on a per-market basis; for example in Atlanta both WNNX and later WWWQ are licensed to 'WNNX LiCo, Inc.' (LiCo meaning 'license company'), both owned by Susquehanna Radio (which was later sold to Cumulus Media). In determining caps to prevent excessive concentration of media ownership, all of these are attributed to the parent company, as are leased stations, as a matter of broadcast regulation. In the United States, a personal holding company is defined in section 542 of the Internal Revenue Code. A corporation is a personal holding company if both of the following requirements are met:- (i) Gross Income Test:- at least 60% of the corporation's adjusted ordinary gross income is from dividends, interest, rent, and royalties; and (ii) Stock Ownership Test:- more than 50% in value of the corporation's outstanding stock is owned by five or fewer individuals. A Parent Company is a company that owns enough voting stock in another firm (subsidiary) to control management and operations by influencing or electing its board of directors. A parent company could simply be a company that wholly owns another company. This would be known as a 'Wholly Owned Subsidiary'. Holding Company is a parent corporation that owns enough voting stock in another corporation to control its board of directors (and, therefore, controls its policies and management). A holding company must own at least 80% of voting stock to get tax consolidation benefits, such as tax-free dividends. / ДаблЮ.Эн.Эн.Экс. ЛыКо, Инк. (WNNX LiCo, Inc.), Сасквэхэна Рэйдиоу (Susquehanna Radio) (которая в последстие была продана Кьюмюлас Мидиа (Cumulus Media)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под так называемой Холдинь Кампэни, от Английского слов Holding Company, от Holding, означающее Владеющий (акциями), понимается Холдинь или Холдиньговая Компания или Держательская Компания, владеющая контрольными пакетами акций других компаний с целью контроля и управления их деятельностью. Имеется 2 типа Холдинь Кампэни:- (i) Чистый, выполняющий только указанные функции; и (ii) Смешанный, занимающийся также определённой предпринимательской деятельностью – промышленной, торговой, транспортной, кредитно-финансовой и тому

подобной. Холдинь Кампэни представляет собой неотъемлемое звено так называемой Системы Участия. Во всех капиталистических странах во главе трестов или концернов находятся Холдинь Кампэни, а некоторые, главным образом многонациональные монополии, возглавляет целая система Холдинь Кампэни. Так, например, Англо-Голландская нефтяная монополия Ройэл Дач Шэл возглавляется двумя холдиньгами – Английским Шэл Тчрэнспот и Голландским Рохал Дутч Петролеум, которые держат акции ещё двух Холдинь Кампэни – Шэл Пэтчролиэм Ко. Лтд в Великобритании и Шэл Петролеум Эн.Ви. в Нидерландах; последние две компании непосредственно и через свои дочерние общества владеют или участвуют в капитале более чем 500 компаний. Такая же сложная структура и у Англо-Голландского пищевкусового и мыловаренно-парфюмерного треста Юниливё (Uniliver). Холдинь Кампэни, в составе которой одновременно находятся промышленные предприятия, коммерческие банки, страховые и другие компании, являются одной из форм организации финансовой олигархии. Примером могут служить банки ФРГ – Немецкий и Дрезденский и Бельгийский банк Сосьете Женераль де Бельжик, возглавляющие одноимённые финансовые группы. Эти банки владеют акциями и контролируют деятельность в среднем 150 компаний каждый, включая кредитно-финансовые, инвестиционные, страховые, торговые, промышленные и транспортные общества и предприятия сферы услуг. Тресты и концерны широко используют Холдинь Кампэни и в своей внутренней организационной структуре с целью контроля и руководства группами дочерних фирм, выделенными по какому-либо определённому признаку:- географическому, отраслевому, товарному и так далее. Например, крупнейшая нефтяная монополия капиталистического мира ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)) имеет в своём составе около 10 таких холдиньгов, возглавляющих дочерние фирмы, которые действуют в Африке, на Ближнем Востоке и так далее. Стремясь увеличить прибыли, монополии часто создают такие Холдинь Кампэни в странах с более низким налогообложением. Развитие Холдинь Кампэни означает усиление процесса концентрации производства и капитала, способствуя подчинению крупным компаниям мелких и средних фирм. Холдиньговая Компания – корпорация, владеющая количеством акций с правом голоса иной корпорации, достаточным для того, чтобы оказывать влияние на её правление и, следовательно, контролировать управление и политику. Холдиньговая компания не обязательно должна владеть большинством акций в своих филиалах или вести такую же деятельность. Однако для того, чтобы воспользоваться возможностью объединить налоги, включая не облагаемые налогом дивиденды, выплачиваемые материнской компании, и возможностью разделить убытки в результате деятельности, холдиньговая компания должна владеть 80% или более акций филиала с правом голоса. Преимуществами холдиньговой компании по сравнению с таким подходом к расширению, как объединение компаний (merger), являются;- способность контролировать значительную сферу деятельности компании при неполном участии во владении и сравнительно небольших инвестициях; некоторая теоретическая возможность принимать риск через филиалы с ответственностью, ограниченной участием в филиале; возможность расширения путём негласного приобретения акций, в противоположность необходимости получения одобрения акционеров другой компании. Недостатками холдиньговой компании являются:- многократное налогообложение, в том случае если в собственности находится менее 80% филиала, а кроме того, взимание иных специальных налогов и налогов штата; риск вынужденного роспуска (divestiture) (легче добиться вынужденного роспуска холдиньговой компании, чем разделения действующего объединения); риск негативных последствий широкого использования заёмных средств, выражающийся в избыточном расширении бизнеса (pyramiding). Следующие типы холдиньговых компаний определяются особым образом и подчиняются особому законодательству:- холдиньговые компании, предоставляющие общественные коммунальные услуги (Public Utility Holding Company), банковские холдиньговые компании (bank holding company), железнодорожные и воздушно-транспортные холдиньговые компании.

HOLDING COMPANY DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS = ДЕПОЗИТАРНЫЕ РАСПИСКИ КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩЕЙ КОМПАНИИ (или ДЕПОЗИТАРНЫЕ РАСПИСКИ ХОЛДИНЬГОВОЙ КОМПАНИИ) – Holding Company Depository Receipt (HOLDR) is a financial product created by Merrill Lynch and traded daily on the American Stock Exchange that allows investors to buy and sell a basket of stocks in a particular sector, industry or other classification in a single transaction. There is a wide range of HOLDRs, covering various segments of the market such as biotech, internet and Europe 2001. Each HOLDR represents individual ownership in the stocks underlying the HOLDR. The value of the HOLDR fluctuates with the change in value of the underlying stocks. The benefit of this instrument is that it enables an investor to gain exposure to a segment of the market and diversify within that sector. To gain the same level of diversification without this vehicle, the investor would need to purchase each company individually, thus increasing the amount of commissions. The Holding Company Depository Receipts (HOLDRs), launched by Merrill Lynch, trade just like stocks on the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®). Each HOLDR is a basket of stocks designed to track the performance of a particular industry segment. For example, the Regional Bank HOLDRs (RKH) consist of stock from about 20 regional banks. Holding Company Depositary Receipts (HOLDRs):- Looking for the benefits of a diversified portfolio but don't want to pay the fees associated with it? Maybe you want a more direct and focused approach, something that most mutual funds cannot offer. Your wait is over. Merrill Lynch has invented a new type of investment that solves these problems and more. They're called HOLDRs (which is short for Holding Company Depositary Receipts). The composition of HOLDRs:- HOLDRs are essentially a bundle of stocks traded as one security. In the past, investors that wanted to invest in a certain industry or sector were forced to buy shares of dozens of companies, paying a brokerage commission on each purchase and sale. These transaction expenses significantly lowered his investment returns over time. Now, that same investor can call his broker and place an order for HOLDRs. He will pay only one commission and receive shares in dozens of companies in exchange. Investing in HOLDRs:- HOLDRs must be purchased in lots (units of 100 or more). A single regional bank HOLDRs (symbol:- RKH), for example, currently trades at USD127.55; meaning an investor would have to purchase USD12 755 worth (USD127.55 x 100 units). Example of underlying securities in HOLDRs:- an investor that purchased one lot of telecom HOLDRs would beneficially own the following:- (i) 27 shares SBC Communications; (ii) 25 shares AT&T Corp.; (iii) 22 shares MCI WorldCom; (iv) 12 shares Bell Atlantic; (v) 15 shares Bell South; (vi) 8 shares GTE Corp.; (vii) 5 shares BCE Inc.; (viii) 6 shares Sprint FON; (ix) 3 shares Sprint PCS; (x) 6 shares Global Crossing; (xi) 3 shares Nextel; (xii) 4 shares US West; (xiii) 6 shares Qwest Communications; (xiv) 3 shares Level 3 Communications; (xv) 2 shares Alltell; (xvi) 1 share Telephone & Data Systems; (xvii) 1 share NTL Inc.; (xviii) 2 shares Broadwing; (xix) 1 share McLeod USA; (xx) 1 share Century Telephone Enterprises. At any time, the investor could pay a USD10 per-lot cancellation fee and take possession of the underlying shares of stock, e.g., if you owned one lot of telecom HOLDRs, you would be able to exchange it into the specific number of shares of the companies listed above. Even better, exchanging HOLDRs for the underlying securities is a non-taxable event, ensuring your money will stay invested and not go to Uncle Sam. Types of HOLDRs:- there are currently seventeen types of HOLDRs in which you can invest. They are:- (i) Biotech HOLDRS; (ii) Broadband HOLDRS; (iii) B2B Internet HOLDRS; (iv) Europe 2001 HOLDRS; (v) Internet HOLDRS; (vi) Internet Architecture HOLDRS; (vii) Internet Infrastructure HOLDRS; (viii) Market 2000+ HOLDRS; (ix) Oil Services HOLDRS; (x) Pharmaceutical HOLDRS; (xi) Regional Bank HOLDRS; (xii) Retail HOLDRS; (xiii) Semiconductor HOLDRS; (xiv) Software HOLDRS; (xv) Telecom HOLDRS; (xvi) Utilities HOLDRS; and (xvii) Wireless HOLDRS. The benefits of direct investment vs. HOLDRs:- one of the best things about HOLDRs is that you are eligible for all of the services and benefits provided to those who purchase shares of stock outright; dividends, annual reports, and shareholder perks are still provided quarterly or annually where applicable. HOLDRs vs. mutual funds:- mutual funds are pools of assets invested by a professional money manager. HOLDRs, on the other hand, are a type of basket investing. They are merely a way to acquire shares in dozens of companies by only purchasing one security. Although both mutual funds and HOLDRs offer certain

diversification benefits, they are drastically different creatures. Holding Company Depository Receipts (HOLDERs):- shares in several publicly-traded companies packaged together and traded as if they were one stock. HOLDRs are printed on one stock certificate. HOLDRs are put together in situations where some stocks pay higher dividends, while others have the higher potential for appreciation. They were created and are administered by Merrill Lynch, and trade on the American Stock Exchange. HOLDRs exist in many different industries. Holding Company Depository Receipts (HOLDRs), pronounced 'Holders', are defined as trust-issued receipts that represent the investor's beneficial ownership of a specified group of stocks. HOLDRs allow the investor to benefit from the ownership of a specified group of stocks. They automatically provide diversified exposure to an industry, a sector, or a group of stocks in a single investment HOLDRs also allow the investor to tax losses in any stocks that decline, and to defer gains indefinitely on the best-performing stocks. Shareholders retain the voting and dividend rights on the underlying stocks. / Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). (i) 27 акций Эс.Би.Си. Камъюникэйшэнз (SBC Communications); (ii) 25 акций Эй.Ти.ЭндТи. Корп. (AT&T Corp.); (iii) 22 акции Эм.Си.Ай. ВорлдКам (MCI WorldCom); (iv) 12 акций Бэл Этлэнтик (Bell Atlantic); (v) 15 акций Бэл Саус (Bell South); (vi) 8 акций Дьжи.Ти.И. Корп. (GTE Corp.); (vii) 5 акций Би.Си.И. Инк. (BCE Inc.); (viii) 6 акций Спрынт Эф.Оу.Эн. (Sprint FON); (ix) 3 акции Спрынт Пи.Си.Эс. (Sprint PCS); (x) 6 акций Глоубэл Красынь (Global Crossing); (xi) 3 акции Нэкстэл (Nextel); (xii) 4 акции Ю.Эс. Вэст (US West); (xiii) 6 акций Квэст Камъюникэйшэнз (Qwest Communications); (xiv) 3 акции Лэвэл Сри Камъюникэйшэнз (Level 3 Communications); (xv) 2 акции Алтчэл (Alltell); (xvi) 1 акция Тчэлэфон Энд Дэйтча Систэмз (Telephone & Data Systems); (xvii) 1 акция Эн.Ти.Эл. Инк. (NTL Inc.); (xviii) 2 акции Бродвинг (Broadwing); (xix) 1 акция МэКлауд Ю.Эс.Эй. (McLeod USA); (xx) 1 акция Сэнтчури Тчэлэфон Энтёпрайзиз (Century Telephone Enterprises).

HOLDING GAINS OR LOSSES = ПРИБЫЛИ ИЛИ УБЫТКИ ОТ УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ (или ЗАРАБОТКИ ИЛИ ПОТЕРИ ОТ УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ) – holding Gains Or Losses:- profit or loss obtained by virtue of the changing price of assets being held. Holding gains or losses may arise from either physical and financial assets.

HOLDING LOCK = УДЕРЖИВАЮЩИЙ ЗАМОК – A Holding Lock is a facility that prevents securities from being deducted from, or entered into, a Holding pursuant to a Transfer or Conversion.

HOLD METEOROLOGY STUDY GROUP = XX ГРУППА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ МЕТЕОРОЛОГИИ – Hold Meteorology Study Group:- the objective of the container meteorology study group at the Warnemünde-Wustrow University of Seafaring, established by Professor Ulrich Scharnow (1926–1999) in 1970, who has headed the group since that time, was to investigate the complex thermodynamic processes occurring in containers. The investigations were carried out on two standard containers, each of which was equipped with an air lock to prevent disturbing the cryptoclimate when monitoring and making measurements and a weather station. The results of the investigations were able to provide information to both container manufacturers and consignors, particularly to consignors of hygroscopic goods, about the potential for climatological stress to which the goods stored in containers are subjected under specific climatological conditions, particularly in ambient conditions exposed to radiation. / Университет Ванэмюндэ-Вустро (Warnemünde-Wustrow University of Seafaring), основанный Профессором Ульрихём Шарнофом (Ulrich Scharnow; 1926–1999) в 1970.

HOLDRS = HOLDING COMPANY DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

HOLE = ДЫРА (или ПРОБОИНА, или ОТВЕРСТИЕ) – (1) Hole is formed due to accidental cutting or tear. Rough Mechanical parts of the looms can cause this. Minor Defect Classification:- Not reckoned. Major Defect Classification:- Up to 0.6 cm. (1) Defect Name:- Hole. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Hole:- This is where the fabric has been pulverized during compaction. This is the back of the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Hole. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Hole:- This is the result of a lint ball interfering with the normal interloping of the yarn. Severity:- Major. Hole:- in fabric, an imperfection where one or more yarns are sufficiently damaged to create an aperture. Hole:- a breakdown in the fabric where one or more adjacent loops are severed. Note:- this defect can be due to very many causes, amongst which are:- careless handling of the fabric, defective machine elements, chemical damage, insect darnage or darnage during finishing such as lack of control during singeing, shearing, etc. Hole:- a break in the fabric involving more than two yarns. Holes:- all defects that break the fabric, regardless of size, shall be penalized a maximum of four points. A hole consists of two or more broken yarns. Holes:- if there is any small holes present in the fabric and then it is a major fabric defect. Fabric Hole:- includes holes in the fabric and needle holes. All fabric holes should be considered defective. Hole:- caused by broken needle. A large Hole or a press off is the result of a broken yarn at a specific needle feed so that knitting cannot occur. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. Hole:- caused by broken needle. Holes:- Fabric:- cotton dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 92; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- small holes near one selvage and extending in for about 4 inches from the edge. Analysis:- examination of the sample submitted showed that both warp and filling threads were punctured throughout the entire piece. The series of small holes was attributed to damage by the coarse or dull pins on a wooden temple roll used on the loom. In recent years this type of temple roll has been replaced by rolls covered with rubber or other surfaces, which grip the fabric without the danger of cutting by the metal pins, particularly after they tend to become dull. Holes by defective machine elements. Holes:- Fabric:- cotton sheeting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 92; (ii) Warp:- 28/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 36/1 carded cotton; Finish:- desized and singed. Defect:- small holes across width of piece at irregular intervals. Analysis:- examination showed that, wherever the small holes were present, there were thin places in the fabric resulting from set marks, or loom starting-up places, where the pickage was much less than the normal. When goods containing this kind of imperfection are singed in the finishing plant by passing them over open gas flames, there is the danger of the flame's shooting through the more open places and burning small holes in the cloth. It was noted that there were brownish scorched areas around the holes, which confirmed the fact that the damage was produced by burning. / Уточина:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая; . основные и уточные нити. Порок или дефект. Ткацкая Дыра (пробоины, просечки) – отверстия различных размеров, возникающие при повреждении ткани частями ткацкого станка. Под Дырой понимается местный порок, при котором разрушена целостность полотна. Прорез (hole):- порок ткани; нарушение ткани, где две или более смежных нити разъединены. Примечание:- этот порок может произойти из-за очень многих причин, среди которых:- небрежная обработка ткани, дефектные элементы машины (такие как ролики натяжного механизма или шаблоны), химическое повреждение, повреждение насекомыми или повреждение во время обработки, таких как нехватка контроля во время стрижки и так далее.

(2) Hole:- damage caused by faulty machine or related equipment. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

(3) Holes:- resulting from greige goods weaving, finishing, or needle cuts such as would occur in the sewing operation. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект. , или игольных прорубок таких, какие могли бы возникнуть в процессе операции шитья.

HOLE AND WEAK SPOT = ДЫРА И СЛАБОЕ ПЯТНО (или МЕСТО) – Hole And Weak Spot:- Garment:- one pair of khaki cotton trousers; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 106 x 56; (ii) Warp:- 36/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- the trousers were returned by the customer to the retailer because of a small hole and a single weak spot in the left trouser leg, adjacent to the seam. Analysis:- laboratory tests revealed the presence of a small amount of sulphuric acid in the tender and slightly discolored area

around the hole. Since the stained section was confined to one side of the trouser seam, it was evident that the acid must have come into contact with the fabric before it had been made up into trousers. Although it was impossible to determine whether the acid contamination had taken place before or after the material was received by the customer, it was assumed that this type of damage was more likely to occur at the finishing plant or in transit than in the plant of the garment manufacturer. It is not unusual for the garments of gas station attendants to show damage from the spattering of automobile battery acid. In those cases, however, the stains or holes are more than likely to show on both sides of seams, in sewing thread, or even through two layers of the fabric. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа. развод (или потёк (stain)).

HOLE, CUT OR TEAR = ДЫРА, ПОРЕЗ (или ПРОРЕЗЬ) ИЛИ РАЗРЫВ (или РАЗДИР) – Hole, Cut or Tear:- this is self explanatory. Causes:- (i) sharp edges on cloth roll; (ii) hard substance between layers of fabric in cloth roll; (iii) course temples used for fine fabric; and (iv) during removal of hard particles like, iron particles woven in the cloth. Mending:- non mendable. Hole, Cut or Tear:- the occurrence of hole, cut or tear which is self explanatory. Weaving Defect.

HOLES = ДЫРЫ (или ПРОБОИНЫ) – Holes in interlocked fabric. Possible Cause:- weak place in yarn which could have resulted in breakage. This is usually a minor defect. Holes in interlocked fabric don't have the tendency to open up. Depending on the size and color of fabric they can even be mended by sewing and hidden to a considerable degree. Spinning defect. Hole:- fabric fall off. Possible Cause:- one reason for a hole of this type can be the needle latch getting stuck in flat bed machines. This is a major defect. The fabric will continue opening up whenever such a defect occurs. It must be mended immediately to prevent further damage. Knitting defect. Hole in sulfur dyed fabric due to tendering. Possible Cause:- this hole appeared in the levis denim article soon after it was purchased. The hole appeared on washing the garment. This is a major defect. Consumers want their purchase to retain the characteristics they bought, unless stated otherwise. Dyeing defect. Holes:- Fabric:- novelty dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 64; (ii) Warp:- One end of 100/60 viscose rayon, alternating with one end of 100/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 30/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; Finish:- cross-dyed red (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:- small holes throughout. Analysis:- inspection under a low-power pick glass showed that the holes were due to breaks in the white acetate warp yarns. There was also evidence of a slight fusing or dissolving of the tips of the broken ends. Although the original construction specified the use of bright acetate warp yarn, microscopic examination revealed that these yarns were not pigmented but were dulled through the use of some chemical agent. It was subsequently determined that, prior to dyeing the goods, the finisher had used a phenolic compound as a delusterant. Through lack of proper control of chemical concentration and temperature, the acetate was not only delustered but was also partly dissolved in those areas where the holes appeared. The delustering of bright acetate rayon by the finisher is seldom practiced in this country today. Holes:- Fabric:- spun-rayon broadcloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 128 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed green. Defect:- numerous small breaks in the filling. Analysis:- the finished goods showed numerous places where single filling yarns were broken. Careful examination of a number of pieces of the gray goods revealed the presence of several kinked filling yarns which protruded slightly above the cloth surface. By checking with the finisher, it was learned that the gray goods were singed before processing. It was evident that this operation was causing a burning of the protruding loop, with the subsequent production of filling breaks and holes. Holes:- Fabric:- rayon lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gray. Defect:- small holes throughout the finished goods. Analysis:- examination showed that a large proportion of the holes were appearing at intervals of about 1 yard. There being no evidence of any finishing operation which would produce this type of damage, the investigation was continued by inspecting a large number of bales of gray goods. Eventually several bales were found which showed what resembled a mechanical chafing or bruising along the edges of several of the flat-folded pieces. When the additional goods being held at the finishing plant were checked, it was learned that similar damage had been found in the same type of fabric from two gray mills, located many miles apart. Microscopic analysis showed positive evidence of insect damage, in many cases only the warp yarns (containing sizing) being attacked. Traces of insect excrement were found around the damaged areas, and it was concluded that the defect was caused by silverfish at the finishing plant. Most of the damage occurred at approximately 1-yard intervals, because the gray goods were baled in flat, folded condition, and the folded edges, about 1 yard apart, were most readily accessible to attack. Holes (tow):- in tow opening processes, partial or complete filament breakage within a confined spread of tow, usually circular or oval in shape. Not to be confused with splitting or partial crimp deregistration, which are linear. Holes:- Complaint:- a number of bellows from folding-type cameras were returned to the finishing plant by a customer who was engaged in the business of rubberizing black-dyed cotton fabric for this use. It was reported that pinholes had developed in the finished bellows, which were consequently rejected by camera manufacturers because of light leakage. Analysis:- the rubberizer claimed that the fabric, as delivered, showed no damage, but that the pinholes developed after the rubber had been applied. Tracing the records of the finisher who had dyed the fabric revealed that due warning had been given of the proposed end use 4 of this material. Since traces of copper act as a catalyst in causing rubber deterioration, special care had been exercised in selecting copper-free sulphur black dyes. Further investigation revealed that, through some error, the dyed fabric had been dried on copper dry cans, which contaminated it with sufficient metal to produce the damage. Although it might have been possible to treat the dyed fabric with cyanide solutions to remove the traces of copper which caused the trouble, the hazards involved in using such poisonous chemicals in the dyehouse were considered too great to warrant running the risk for the sake of avoiding the monetary loss which the dyer was forced to assume. / Уточина:- такая же как и основа.

HOLES AND CUTS = ДЫРЫ И ПОРЕЗЫ (или ПРОРЕЗИ) – (1) Holes And Cuts:- easily discernible and seriousness depends on size and location. Holes and cuts on the inner stitch line or between the inner stitch line and the teeth are serious. Those beyond the inner stitch line are minor in importance except as they may affect the appearance of the finished garment. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / на линии внутреннего стежка или между . Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

(2) Same as for metal zippers. Holes And Cuts:- easily discernible and seriousness depends on size and location. Holes and cuts on the inner stitch line or between the inner stitch line and the teeth are serious. Those beyond the inner stitch line are minor in importance except as they may affect the appearance of the finished garment. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Tape and Cord Detects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

HOLES IN SHIRT = ДЫРЫ В РУБАШКЕ – Holes In Shirt:- Garment:- man's rayon sport shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 120/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 15/1 50% 1/4 -in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 50% 1%-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- holes developed after very few wearings and launderings. Analysis:- inspection disclosed that the holes appeared chiefly in those areas where the fabric was doubled or in several layers, such as at the collar points, cuffs, and seams. In other sections the fabric surface had a smooth, glazed appearance. Analysis showed evidence of fusing of the acetate in those places, as if by a hot iron. It was concluded that the damage was caused by the use of excessive heat in ironing, a condition for which neither the mill nor the manufacturer could assume responsibility, because this is a characteristic of cellulose acetate fibers and yarns which is commonly known. In this particular case, too, the garment bore a label cautioning the user to 'iron with a cool iron only'. Many attempts have been made to overcome the danger of fusing fabrics made of cellulose acetate rayon when they are ironed at high temperatures by means of

saponification of the fabric surface. In general, this technique has not been very successful, probably because the saponification process weakens the fibers, reduces the denier, tends to cause yarn slippage, and alters the dyeing characteristics. / Уточина:- .

HOLES IN TABLECLOTH = ДЫРЫ В СКАТЕРТИ – Holes In Tablecloth:- Article:- white cotton striped damask tablecloth; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 78 x 46; (ii) Warp:- 18/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 17/1 cotton. Complaint:- holes appeared in cloth after it was laundered once. Analysis:- physical tests confirmed the fact that the fabric was excessively weak in certain areas. Chemical tests for oxycellulose were positive, indicating that the tendering was produced by some corrosive chemical agent. When the history of the fabric was traced, it was learned that these goods were given a so-called 'Permanent' Finish, involving the use of an alkaline viscose (cellulose) solution, which was applied and then precipitated in the fabric by treatment with a mineral acid. Under the circumstances, it was assumed that the finisher, rather than the consumer or the laundry, was more likely to have been responsible for this condition. Apparently some pieces of fabric had been finished without having been adequately neutralized or rinsed after the acid treatment. This assumption was evidently a correct one, because at a later date several more complaints developed on similar tablecloths made from the same lot of finished goods. / Уточина:- .

HOLES OR CRACK = ДЫРЫ ИЛИ НЕДОСЕКИ – Holes or Crack:- local holes obtained when yarn breaks during loop formation. Causes:- (i) relation between cylinder and dial loop not correct; (ii) weak places in yarn, which breaks during loop formation; (iii) knots; and (iv) yarn running tension is too high. Can be avoided by:- (i) use of flat knots; (ii) accurate yarn guide setting; (iii) use of fabric fault detector; and (iv) use of yarn having lower hariness. Knitted fabric defect.

HOLES OR MARKS = ДЫРЫ ИЛИ ОТМЕТИНЫ – Holes Or Marks:- caused by drag on garment while being transported. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

HOLIDAY = НЕОБРАБОТАННОЕ МЕСТО – Holiday (maritime term):- an imperfection, spots left unfinished in cleaning or painting. / Необработанное по недосмотру при окраске или очистке поверхности место.

HOLISTIC = ХОЛИСТИЧНОЕ – Holistic:- of, concerned with, or dealing with whole or integrated systems rather than with their parts. / , от Греческого слова Hólos, означающее Весь или Целый, .

HOLLAND = ГОЛЛАНДСКАЯ – Holland is a plain weave fabric similar to sheeting with a stiff sometimes glazed finish. Often of linen or cotton. Frequently used for shades. See also Shadecloth. Holland is a plain-weave fabric used in the home primarily for window shades. Holland Shade Cloth is a plain woven linen, finished with a sizing of oil and starch which renders it opaque. Most shade cloth now made of fine cotton and finished to look like linen. Uses:- window shades, lamp shades. Holland is a cotton or linen fabric in plain weave usually heavily sized or glazed and used for window shades, bookbinding, and clothing. / Голландская – такнь полотняного переплетения, похожая на бязь с . Смотрите также Экранное Полотно или Экранная Ткань (Shadecloth).

HOLLAND FINISH = ГОЛЛАНДСКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА (или ГОЛЛАНДСКИЙ АППРЕТ) – Holland Finish is a glazed or unglazed finish containing oil and a filling material. The finish is applied to cotton fabrics to make them opaque or semiopaque. The resultant fabric resembles a beetled linen fabric called Holland Fabric.

HOLLOW CONJUGATE POLYESTER FIBER = ПОЛОЕ ВЫСОКОИЗВИТОЕ (СЛОЖНОЕ) ПОЛИЭФИРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Hollow Conjugate (silicone, non-silicone) Polyester Fiber, produced by bicomponent hollow spinning technology of heterogeneous polyester, will be able to meet your anticipation about high quality non-woven and stuffing use with its superior bulky property, high resilience and light weight which is generated through three dimensional helical structured and permanent crimp. Advantages:- (i) superior bulkiness; (ii) permanent bulkiness; (iii) excellent resilience; and (iv) light and soft. Usage:- (i) Stuffing:- toy, sofa, bedding series, etc; (ii) Industires:- padding, mattress, cushion, filter, needing punch, furniture, etc; and (iii) Others. Specification:- (i) Type:- Silicone / Non-silicone / Flame Retardant etc; (ii) Denier:- 3/ 6/ 7/ 9/ 12/ 15/ 20/ 23D etc; and (iii) Length:- 32 / 51 / 64 / 76 /102 mm. Notes:- (i) Virgin:- polymer directly spinning; and (ii) Recycle:- made from Chip and PET Flakes.

HOLLOW FIBER = ПОЛОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПУСТОТЕЛОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Hollow Fiber is a manufactured fiber made with a hollow center. / Полое Волокно – изготавливаемое волокно, сделанное с полым центром.

HOLLOW FILAMENT FIBERS = ПОЛЫЕ НИТЕВИДНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ВОЛОКНА В ВИДЕ ПОЛЫХ НИТЕЙ) – Hollow Filament Fibers are manufactured, continuous filament fibers, having voids created by introduction of air or other gas in the polymer solution or by melt spinning through specially designed spinnerets. Hollow Filament Fibers are manufactured, continuous filament fibers that have a center void, which has been created through the introduction of air or other gas in the polymer solution, or by melt spinning through specially designed spinnerets during production.

HOLLOW CONJUGATED SILICONIZED POLYESTER FIBER = ПОЛОЕ ВЫСОКОИЗВИТОЕ СИЛИКОНИЗИРОВАННОЕ (СЛОЖНОЕ) ПОЛИЭФИРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Hollow Conjugated Siliconized (HCS) Polyester Fiber:- at times, customers ask me what we mean by describing our pillow forms as made with 'hollow, siliconized, conjugate, virgin polyester fiber'. As much as it sounds like a bunch of jargon, here is a brief explanation of what it all means:- (i) Hollow:- this means that it traps the airl; in other words this is what gives the pillow forms their loft and shape; (ii) Siliconized:- the polyester fibers are coated with silicon. In cheaper fibers, the silicon coating is not used and this causes the fibers to stick together. Silicon coating allows the fibers to slide over each other; (iii) Conjugated:- conjugate polyester fibers are twisted, giving it extra resiliency and bounce, allowing it to last long and fill pillows up with a strong loft factor (fill power); and (iv) Virgin:- this means that the fiber is made from all new, non-recycled polyester fibers only.

HOLOTYPE = ГОЛОТИП – Holotype is the type specimen of a taxon as designated in the author's description. / Голотип – типовой экземпляр таксономической единицы (таксона) в качестве назначенного в описании автора. Под Голотипом, от Греческих слов Hólos, означающее Весь, и Týpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается .

HOLY STONE = СВЯЩЕННЫЙ КАМЕНЬ – Holy Stone (maritime term):- the soft sandstone block sailors use to scrub the deck, so-called, because seamen were on their knees to use it. / Камень для драйки палубы.

HOMBURG = ХОМБУРГ (или ХОМБЁГ, или ХОМБУРГСКАЯ) – Homburg is a man's felt hat with a stiff curled brim and a high crown creased lengthwise. / Элегантная фетровая шляпа с лентой вокруг тульи. По названию курорта, на котором будущий Английский Король Эдуард впервые появился в такой шляпе.

HOME BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ НА ДОМУ – Home Banking is the practice of conducting banking transactions from home rather than at branch locations. Home banking generally refers to either banking over the telephone or on the internet. The first experiments with internet banking started in the early 1980s, but it did not become popular until the mid 1990s when home internet access was widespread. Today, a variety of internet banks exist which maintain few, if any, physical branches. The increasing popularity of home banking has fundamentally changed the character of the banking industry. Many people are able to arrange their affairs so that they seldom have need of a physical branch. Online-only banks have profited from this shift in the industry.

The absence of brick and mortar locations allows online banks to offer favorable interest rates, lower fees and many other incentives for those willing to bank online. Home Banking is the execution of banking transactions by customers from their homes using a computer and modem connected to the bank's computer. See also Telebanking. / Осуществление клиентами своих банковских операций непосредственно из дома, используя при этом компьютер и модем, соединяемые с компьютером банка. Смотрите также Дистанционное Банковское Обслуживание или Банковское Обслуживание На Отдалении (Telebanking). Банковское Обслуживание на Дому – вид банковских услуг, позволяющий клиентам и мелким предпринимателям проводить многие банковские операции, не выходя из дома, используя компьютеры, телефоны и кабельное телевидение, что создаёт для них ряд удобств. Клиенты банка, кроме получения прочих услуг, могут переводить средства с одного счёта на другой, обратиться за займом и производить выплаты по кредитам, оплачивать счета, проверять остатки, покупать или продавать ценные бумаги. Поскольку получение банковских услуг на дому стало более лёгким и удобным, всё большее количество клиентов желают ими пользоваться. Преимущества этих услуг состоят в конфиденциальности, быстроте и точности исполнения, возможности проведения операций в любое время. Большинство банков взимает дополнительную плату за предоставление таких услуг. Однако услуги на дому не распространяются на такой вид операций, как получение наличных денег, за которыми клиент должен приходить в банк и получать их у кассира, или пользование пластиковыми карточками.

HOME COPY = ДОМАШНЯЯ КОПИЯ (или ДОМАШНИЙ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР, или ХХ) – Home Copy is a copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the receiving office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) where the international application was filed. / копия для получающего ведомства – копия международной заявки, которая остаётся в получающем ведомстве.

HOME EQUITY LINE OF CREDIT = КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ ПОД ЗАЛОГ ДОМА – In the United States, a Home Equity Line Of Credit is a form of revolving credit in which your home serves as collateral. Because a home often is a consumer's most valuable asset, many homeowners use home equity credit lines only for major items, such as education, home improvements, or medical bills, and choose not to use them for day-to-day expenses. With a home equity line, you will be approved for a specific amount of credit. Many lenders set the credit limit on a home equity line by taking a percentage (say, 75%) of the home's appraised value and subtracting from that the balance owed on the existing mortgage. In determining your actual credit limit, the lender will also consider your ability to repay the loan (principal and interest) by looking at your income, debts, and other financial obligations as well as your credit history. Many home equity plans set a fixed period during which you can borrow money, such as 10 years. At the end of this 'draw period', you may be allowed to renew the credit line. If your plan does not allow renewals, you will not be able to borrow additional money once the period has ended. Some plans may call for payment in full of any outstanding balance at the end of the period. Others may allow repayment over a fixed period (the 'repayment period'), for example, 10 years. Once approved for a home equity line of credit, you will most likely be able to borrow up to your credit limit whenever you want. Typically, you will use special checks to draw on your line. Under some plans, borrowers can use a credit card or other means to draw on the line. There may be other limitations on how you use the line. Some plans may require you to borrow a minimum amount each time you draw on the line (for example, USD300.00) or keep a minimum amount outstanding. Some plans may also require that you take an initial advance when the line is set up. / выплата (repayment) .

HOME OFFICE = ДОМАШНЯЯ КОНТОРА (или ДОМАШНИЙ ОФИС) – Generally, Home Office is the corporate headquarters of insurers and the location where the chief officers of the organization are housed. / Так обычно между собой страховщики называют свою корпоративную штабквартиру, в которой размещено руководство их организации.

HOMEOTHERMIC PESTS = ГОМЕОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛИ – Homeothermic Pests:- (Greek:- homoios – identical; thermos – heat) Warm-blooded Pests. / Теплокровные Вредители.

HOMESPUN = ПРИМИТИВНОЕ (или КУСТАРНОЕ, или СПРЯДЕННОЕ ДОМА, или ДОМАШНЕГО ПРЯДЕНИЯ) – Homespun, in theory, this refers to rough, coarse, tweed-like fabric made with thick, uneven yarns and a plain weave. Obviously, not defined by a person who spends much time with good handspinners. Homespun:- a loosely woven usually woolen or linen fabric originally made from homespun yarn. Coarse, rugged yarn is used. Originally an un dyed woolen cloth spun into yarn and woven in the home, by peasants and country folk the world over. Has substantial appearance and serviceable qualities. Made with irregular, slightly twisted uneven yarns. Has a spongy feel with a hand-loomed tweedy appearance. Genuine homespun is produced in a very limited quantity and much powerloom cloth is sold as genuine homespun. Many qualities are made, the best is an ideal rough-and-ready type of cloth. Homespun:- coarse plain-weave fabric of uneven yarns that have a handspun appearance. Homespun:- originally, fabrics made from yarns spun by hand. Today, homespun is used for fabrics that imitate this look. It is a very coarse, rough, plain-weave fabric, loosely woven with irregular, tightly twisted, and nubby, unevenly spun yarns. It is made from linen, wool, cotton, or man-made fiber, or blends in varied colors and is used for coats, suits, sportswear, draperies, upholstery, and slipcovers. / Ткань типа твида из грубой шерстяной меланжевой пряжи.

HOMOGENEOUS = ГОМОГЕННОЕ (или ОДНОРОДНОЕ) – Homogeneous:- uniform in appearance and similar in genetic composition due to descent from a common ancestor.

HOMOLOGOUS = ГОМОЛОГИЧНОЕ (или ГОМОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ) – Homologous:- pertaining to DNA molecules that have identical or nearly identical base sequences.

HOMOLOGOUS CHROMOSOMES = ГОМОЛОГИЧНЫЕ ХРОМОСОМЫ – Homologous Chromosomes is a pair of essentially identical chromosomes.

HOMOLOGOUS GENE TRANSFER = ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ПЕРЕНОС) ГОМОЛОГИЧНЫХ ГЕНОВ – Homologous Gene Transfer is a type of alien gene transfer where there is a transfer of traits from species having the same genome.

HOMOLOGY = ГОМОЛОГИЯ (или СООТВЕТСТВИЕ) – Homology:- having the same phylogenetic origin, but not necessarily identical form or function. / , от Греческого слова Homólogos, означающее Подобный или Соответственный, .

HOMONYM = ГОМОНИМ – Homonym is a name that already exists for another Plant. The newest name is illegitimate and must be changed. / Гомоним – одинаковое название разных ботанических Видов. Под Гомонимом, от Греческого слова Homós, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, .

HOMOPLASY = ГОМОПЛАЗИЯ – Homoplasy:- of different species with similar characters that have evolved separately and are not from a common phylogenetic origin. / Гомоплазия:- о различных видах с аналогичными характеристиками, которые и не являются из общего филогенетического происхождения. Под Гомоплазией, от Греческих слов Homós, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Plasis, означающее Образование, понимается .

HOMOPOLYMER = ГОМОПОЛИМЕР – Homopolymer is a polymer composed of one substance or one type of molecule. / Гомополимер – полимер, макромолекулы которого состоят из одинаковых по составу и строению повторяющихся структурных единиц (мономерных звеньев). Они имеют такой же химический состав (эмпирическую формулу), что и молекулы исходного мономера, только для полимеров, полученных полимеризацией ненасыщенного или циклического мономера. Если же при получении макромолекул в ходе реакции выделяется низкомолекулярное соединение, например, при проведении поликонденсации, то повторяющееся звено отличается по составу от молекул мономера.

HOMOZYGOSIS = ГОМОЗИГОТНОСТЬ – Homozygosis is the union of gametes identical for one or more pairs of genes. / Под Гомозиготностью, от Греческих слов Homós, означающее Взаимный или Общий или Одинаковый или Равный, и Zygōtós, означающее Соединённый Вместе, понимается состояние организма, при котором гомологичные хромосомы несут одну и ту же аллель того или иного гена. Самооплодотворяющиеся организмы практически гомозиготны. В генетике гомозиготные формы (линии) используют для решения ряда теоретических вопросов наследственности и изменчивости (доминантность, кроссинговер, мутации и другое). В сельскохозяйственном производстве гомозиготность широко применяют для использования эффекта Гетерозиса.

HOMOZYGOTE = ГОМОЗИГОТА – Homozygote is a zygote derived from the union of genetically identical gametes. An individual with both alleles alike for any given gene; these are therefore pure for any given trait. Homozygote:- with identical genes on any particular pair of chromosomes. / Под Гомозиготой, от Греческих слов Homós, означающее Взаимный или Общий или Одинаковый или Равный, и Zygōtós, означающее Соединённый Вместе, понимается клетка или организм, в наследственном наборе (генотипе) которого гомологичные хромосомы несут одну и ту же форму данного гена. Сравните с Гетерозиготой.

HOMOZYGOUS = ГОМОЗИГОТНОЕ – Homozygous:- having one type of allele in both chromosomes for a given gene or genes. Having the same members of the allelic gene pair, either dominant or recessive on both chromosomes, and producing only one kind of gamete.

HONAN = ХОНЭНСКОЕ (или ХОНАНЬСКОЕ) – Honan is a heavy silk, pongee-type, but a finer weave, originally the product of wild silkworms of Honan, China. A fabric of the best grade of Chinese silk, it is sometimes woven with blue edges. It is now made to resemble a heavy pongee, with slub yarns in both warp and filling. Honan is manufactured from silk or from man-made fibers. It is used for women's dresses. See also Pongee, Silk, and Wild Silk. Honan is a pongee-type fabric of the very best Chinese wild silk. Honan is sometimes woven with blue edges. Honan:- silk, also from man-made synthetics. Plain weave. The best grade of wild silk. Very similar to 'pongee' but finer. Made from wild silkworms raised in the Honan area of China. The only wild type that gives even dyeing results. Do not fit too tightly. / Хонэн (Honan). основа и уточина. Китайская шёлковая ткань типа Че-су-чи.

HONAN SILK = ХОНЭНСКИЙ ШЁЛК – Honan Silk is a silk similar to pongee. See also Pongee.

HONEYCOMB = ВАФЕЛЬНОЕ – (1) Honeycomb is a weave that results in fabrics that have diamonds or other geometric shapes resembling a honeycomb. Waffle weaves are identical to honeycomb weaves, and many weaves called Thermal are honeycomb weaves.

(2) Honey Comb is a fabric in which the warp and weft threads float to form a diamond shape with ridges and hollows to produce a cellular cloth. Brighton and Grecian weaves are adaptations of the honeycomb principle. / ткань, в которой нити основы и утка .

HONEYCOMB = МЕДОВАЯ СОТА (или СОТОВИДНАЯ СЕРЕДИНКА, или ОПОРНЫЕ КЛЕТКИ, или СВИЩ, или РАКОВИНА) – Honeycomb:- a cellular separation in the interior of a wood piece, usually along the wood grain, a result of internal stress. It normally occurs during kiln drying, particularly in white or red oak, when too much heat is applied too rapidly. / Источенная древесина.

HONEYCOMBING = ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СОТОВЫХ ПУСТОТ – Honeycombing is the situation that occurs when a lot (see also Lot) is partially depleted and the remaining space is wasted because it cannot be utilized.

HONEYDEW = МЕДОВАЯ РОСА (или МЕДВЯНАЯ РОСА, или ПАДЬ) – Honeydew:- liquid excretions of Homoptera, consisting largely of sugars and amino acids. Honeydew causes a scorching of leaves, the photosynthetic activity of which is reduced by the presence of sooty moulds. Honeydew is a sugary liquid excretion of plant-sucking Hoppers which consists of a mixture of undigested plant material and excretory products. The Cotton Aphid (Aphid Gossypii), also known as the Melon Aphid, infests the Cotton seedlings. Cotton Aphids are among the most injuring insects found in Cotton. They suck sap from leaves and secrete honeydew on the undersides of leaves. Honeydew secretions may burn the leaves and interfere with photosynthesis. In addition, Aphid is a vector of viruses and a carrier of other Insects. In Africa, Aphid infestations are among the most injuring insect pests in terms of economic yield lost. An excretion of plant sap sucking Insects such as Aphids and Whiteflies high in sugars. Honeydew contaminated Cotton lint can accrue large discounts. Sticky Cotton is a term used to refer to Cotton fiber that has thereon sticky sugar deposits which have been excreted by certain (Homopteran) Insects (mainly the Sweet Potato Whitefly (Bemisia Tabaci) and the Cotton Aphid (Aphis Gossyppi) which feed on Cotton leaves above open bolls. Sticky cotton causes severe problems during the milling of cotton. It is a problem faced by Cotton growers all over the world. The sticky substance on the cotton fibers of sticky cotton is called Honeydew. Honeydew is a complex mixture of mono-, di-, trisaccharides and small amounts of protein and organic acids (1,2). A typical composition of the honeydew produced by white flies is 29.5% oligosaccharides (including melezitose), 10.1% sucrose, 5.3% glucose, 11.7% fructose, and 43.1% trehalulose (3). Honeydew on cotton makes it difficult to process the cotton in gins and textile mills. Furthermore, the presence of such honeydew enhances the microbial fermentation of fiber staining Fungi which greatly deleteriously effects the fiber quality of the cotton. In gins, sticky cotton interferes with trash removal and requires gin blades to be cleaned more frequently, slowing the ginning operation. This can significantly reduce productivity. In textile mills, honeydew interferes with the major processing steps including carding, drawing, roving and spinning operations. Because of the adaptation of high speed technology, sticky cotton is a major threat to cotton production in many countries and plays an important quality consideration in the textile industry. There seems to be limited work reported in reducing the stickiness of infected cotton. Heating the sticky cotton to 130–140 °C for a short time was reported to caramelize the sugars in honeydew to avoid stickiness during spinning (4). The application of a hydrocarbon and surfactant additive to the cotton was reported to eliminate the sticking problem in yarn manufacturing (5). Another approach which has been reported is to spray contaminated cotton bales with dilute solutions of ammonium hydroxide or ammonium nitrate to enhance microbial breakdown of the sugars in honeydew (2). Others have indicated the use of insecticides to control cotton stickiness (6,7). The use of a material called Tempanil®, reported to contain glucose oxidase, applied to contaminated cotton was found to significantly decrease soluble sugars (8). The change in stickiness of the treated cotton was not mentioned. Tempanil® consists of two parts:- a powdered preparation of glucose oxidase and catalase; and, a liquid mixture of non-ionic and anionic wetting agents. / Тчэмпэнил® (Tempanil®). Богатое сахаром выделение Насекомых, высасывающих сок Растений, среди которых Тли и Белокрылки (Хлопковые Совки). На хлопковое волокно, поражённое медовой росой, полагается большая скидка. Сахаристые выделения Хлопковой Тли на волокне Хлопчатника.

HONITON = ОНИТОН – Honiton Lace was made from the XVII century but this is the lace made in the XIX century that made Honiton famous. It was the favourite of Queen Victoria, whose coronation gown was made of Honiton. The queen was so impressed by the quality of the works that she commissioned a second piece as the christening robe of her eldest son, later to be King Edward VII. There is no proof of any lace making at Honiton as lace was made by individual workers who lived in the surrounding villages. The most famous one were Branscombe, Axminster, Beer, Ottery, St Mary, Seaton and Sidmouth. Each area developed a distinctive style. Honiton Bobbin lace may be divided into three branches, Honiton, Honiton Appliqué, and raised Honiton. Raised Honiton:- the lace obtains its name from the raised cord bordering parts of the design, this cord being unlike any other, as it is made on the pillow by the worker as she proceeds, and thereby serves a double purpose:- enriching the lace and making the work easier. The worker can by means of this cord proceed from one part of the design to another where she would otherwise be obliged to cut off the bobbins and restart. People interested by Honiton lace schould visit the Alhalows Museum in Honiton. / Королева Виктчориа (Queen Victoria). Король Эдвод VII (King Edward VII). Онитон Аплике (Honiton Appliqué). Appliqué = Прилепленный.

HONOR = ОПЛАЧИВАТЬ В СРОК (или ИСПОЛНИТЬ ФИНАНСОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – (1) Honor or Honour is a term introduced in the UCP 600 to clarify the obligations of an issuing or confirming bank and remove ambiguity. Honour means:- (i) to pay at sight if the credit is available by sight payment; (ii) to incur a deferred payment undertaking and pay at maturity if the credit is available by deferred payment; and (iii) to accept a bill of exchange (draft) drawn by the beneficiary and pay at maturity if the credit is available by acceptance. To pay at sight if the credit is available by sight payment. / Оплатить по предъявлению, если предоставленный кредит был выдан на условии оплаты по предъявлению.

(2) Honor:- to incur a deferred payment undertaking and pay at maturity if the credit is available by deferred payment.

(3) Honor:- to accept a bill of exchange or draft drawn by the beneficiary and pay at maturity if the credit is available by acceptance.

HOOD = КАПЮШОН (или КАПОР, или ЧЕПЕЦ, или ЧЕПЧИК, или КЛОБУК) – Hood:- a flexible covering for the head and neck; a protective covering for the head and face; an ornamental scarf worn over an academic gown that indicates by its color the wearer's college or university.

HOOK = КРЮК (или КРЮЧОК) – Hook is the device used to pull the lead through the wheel's orifice.

HOOKED = КРЮЧКОВАТОЕ – Hooked:- with a straight basal portion and a tip curved into an arc.

HOOKED BOW = КРЮЧКОВАТЫЙ (или КРЮЧКОВИДНЫЙ) ПЕРЕКОС – Hooked Bow is a fabric condition in which the filling or course yarns are in the proper position for most of the fabric width but are pulled out of alignment at one side of the fabric. See also Double Hooked Bow. Fabrics defect. / уточина или .

HOOKED RUG = СВЯЗАННЫЙ КРЮЧКОМ КОВРИК – Hooked Rug is a rug made by hand or machine using a hook to pull loops of yarn or fabric through a coarse backing or canvas to form a pile.

HOOK REED = БЁРДО С КРЮЧКАМИ (или КРЮЧКОВАТОЕ БЁРДО) – Hook Reed:- this type of reeds is used for beaming and sizing machines. It is the most popular reed on the market for obtaining an end to end or single end lease for your loom beams from a section beam creel. The threading is easy as the cap on the top is removable and the oval rod is provided for laying in the ends. The middle portion of the drawing shows the exclusive dent spacing effect supplied on every hook reed. This ensures a stiff reed while running and an evenly spaced comb when laying in. The hooks are precision formed and highly polished to handle the finest yarn. All parts are rust-proofed. Mind that all hooks must always face the take-up beam. It is recommended to use the single hook reed in all operations with an even number of beams. The double hook reed has a similar construction, but the hook arrangement is changed to allow leasing of odd numbers of section beams. When ordering a double hook type, be sure the thread arrangement illustrated is applicable to your work. Other parameters for hook reeds include:- (i) quantity; (ii) density (dents/m); (iii) total number of dents; (iv) useful length (mm); and (iv) total length (mm). See also Reed. / Смотрите также Бёрдо (Reed).

HOOK REVERSAL = КРЮКООБРАЗНЫЙ РАЗВОРОТ – In visual analysis, Hook Reversal is a single bar reversal pattern (normally on a daily chart) where a new high/low for a trend is accomplished early in the session and then followed by a lower/higher close.

HOOK TO HOOK = ГАК К ГАКУ (или КРЮК К КРЮКУ, или ПРИХВАТ К ПРИХВАТУ) – Liner Term Hook/Hook (LTHH):- given that this is a notional point in chartering terms, this is best described as the Shipper/Receiver arranging for delivery/receival of cargo to/from directly under ships hook and the ship paying for the labor to stow the cargo in the vessels cargo holds, as well as on-board lashing and securing and provision of dunnage materials, and to discharge again over the ship's side. Shore based stevedoring aspects remain the responsibility of the shipper/receiver, however, there are some owners that may incorporate these costs into their LTHH rate. Once again, ask owners to clearly define this aspect. Wharfage charges/dues/taxes can be a contentious issue but are usually considered to be for the Shippers/Receivers account and there may also be many other statutory levies on cargo or freight that may apply. Many Shippers/Receivers are unaware of these additional costs and do not include them into their costing and consequently may be left with an unexpected considerable expense at the completion of a project. Hook To Hook:- describe the period from the time the cargo comes within reach of a vessel's tackle until the cargo leaves it at the discharging port. Hook is the high-capacity J-shaped equipment used to hang various other equipment, particularly the swivel and kelly, the elevator bails or topdrive units. The hook is attached to the bottom of the traveling block and provides a way to pick up heavy loads with the traveling block. The hook is either locked (the normal condition) or free to rotate, so that it may be mated or decoupled with items positioned around the rig floor, not limited to a single direction. / , и разгружать .

HOOPSKIRT = НИЖНЯЯ ЮБКА С ФИЖМАМИ (или ЮБКА С ОБОДАМИ, или ОБВЯЗЫВАЕМАЯ ЮБКА, или КРИНОЛИН) – Hoopskirt is a skirt stiffened with as if with hoops.

HOOT = ЛЕПОТА (или ЛАФА, или БАЛДЁЖ, или ПЕРЕКУР) – Hoot is a maritime slang for a longshore shift between 02:00/03:00 hours and 08:00 hours. / Термин 'Лепота/Лафа/Балдёж/Перекур' относится к разряду морского жаргона и означает период времени ночной портовой смены в промежутке между 02:00/03:00 и 08:00 часами.

HOPPER = ХОППЕР (или ХОПЁ) – Hopper:- funnel-like cargo handling equipment used to measure and direct bulk cargoes such as Wheat or fertilizer into a truck's or ship's hold. May be self-propelled or require towing to manoeuvre into place. / Под Хоппером понимается саморазгружающийся грузовой железнодорожный вагон с кузовом в виде бункера (воронки) для перевозки главным образом сыпучих грузов. Загружается хоппер сверху, разгружается снизу через люки со специальными разгрузочными приспособлениями. В России создано и внедрено в эксплуатацию семейство специальных хопперов для перевозки горячих грузов (агломерата, кокса, окатышей), зерна, технического углерода, цемента. Хоппер (Hopper):- разновидность полувагона. Используется для массовых перевозок сыпучих грузов. Для перевозок цемента, зерна и других сыпучих грузов, требующих защиты от атмосферных осадков, применяются крытые хопперы с загрузочными люками на крыше.

HOPPER BARGE = ГРУНТООТВОЗНАЯ ШАЛАНДА (или ГРУНТООТВОЗНАЯ БАРЖА) – Hopper Barge is a barge which loads material dumped into it by a dredger and discharges the cargo through the bottom. / Баржа, загружаемая донными отложениями, поднимаемыми на борт драгой (агрегатом с многочерпаковым рабочим органом для подводной разработки), и разгружаемыми затем через специальные отверстия в собственном днище. Под Шаландой, от Французского слова Chaland, понимается небольшая баржа для погрузки и разгрузки крупнотоннажных судов на рейде, перевозки земли и тому подобного.

HOPPERBURN = ОЖОГ (или ВЫГОРАНИЕ, или ВЫЖИГАНИЕ) ПРЫГАЮЩИМИ НАСЕКОМЫМИ – Hopperburn is the complete drying up of Rice Plants caused by the extensive feeding by large number of Planthoppers which suck plant sap, e.g., brown Planthoppers Nilaparvata Lugens. / Наездник (Hopper).

HOPPER CAR = ВАГОН–ХОППЕР (или ВАГОН БУНКЕРНОГО ТИПА) – Hopper Car is a railcar that permits top loading and bottom unloading of bulk commodities; some hopper cars have permanent tops with hatches to provide protection against the elements. See also Hopper. / и разгрузку через днище . Смотрите также Хоппер (Hopper).

HOPSACKING = РОГОЖКА (или ТКАНЬ ШАШЕЧНОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ, или ТКАНЬ РОГОЖНО–КЛЕТЧАТОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ) – Hopsacking is a coarse, open, basket-weave fabric that gets its name from the plain-weave fabric of jute or hemp used for sacking in which hops are gathered. Hopsack or Hopsacking is a rough-surfaced loosely woven clothing fabric. Cotton, wool, linen, rayon, silk, hemp, jute. Basket weave. Made with coarse yarn. Has a rather rough texture and quite durable. Often quite bulky but various weights.

HORIZON = ГОРИЗОНТ (или НЕБОСКЛОН) – Horizon:- a type of light source used in a commercial light box to simulate early morning sunrise, or late afternoon sunset conditions. The correct technical definition for Horizon light is as follows:- a simulated horizon sunlight source providing a color temperature of 2 300 ±200 Kelvin (K) at a minimum illumination of 80 ft/candles.

HORIZONTAL AND DIRECTIONAL DRILLING = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЕ И НАПРАВЛЕННОЕ БУРЕНИЕ – Horizontal And Directional Drilling:- following a conventional vertical drilling, it is possible to change direction and drill horizontally or directionally. The approach is particularly useful in increasing the yield from thin layers of oil deposits without needing to drill additional bore holes. / Под Наклонно-Направленным Бурением понимается бурение скважины с отклонением от вертикали (до нескольких километров). Применяется для вскрытия и эксплуатации залежей нефти, находящихся под участками, недоступными для установки буровых вышек (заболоченные места, реки, крутые овраги, бурение с берега под дно моря и другие), а также для глушения нефтяных и газовых фонтанов. Его применяют также для проходки взрывных скважин.

HORIZONTAL ARCH = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЙ СВОД (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ ДУГА) – The Horizontal Arch is measured from the beginning of the bone under the armpit, through the nipple and until the end of the bone between the breasts (Note:- measurements are not rounded). The horizontal arch should be measured in a underwire soft bra (push up bra does not fit).

HORIZONTAL BAND OF DIFFERENT COLOR = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛОСА ОТЛИЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ ЦВЕТА – Horizontal Band Of Different Color on bottom of T-shirt. Possible Cause:- this happens due to a change of bobbin in the knitting machine. Different lots of yarn can have slight shade variations which can produced shade differences in fabric. Technically a major defect should not make its way to a garment. This variation was not visible when the article was bought. However, was very apparent when the shirt was worn in sunlight. Knitting defect.

HORIZONTAL EXPORT TRADING COMPANY = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНО ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ ВЫВОЗНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНО ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Horizontal Export Trading Company is an export trading company which exports a range of similar or identical products supplied by a number of manufacturers or other producers. Webb-Pomerene Organizations, trade-grouped organized export trading companies, and an export trading company formed by an association of agricultural cooperatives are the prime examples of horizontally organized export trading companies. See also Webb-Pomerene Act Of 1918. / Вэб-Помэринские Организации (Webb-Pomerene Organizations). Смотрите также Акт Вэба-Помэрина От 1918 (Webb-Pomerene Act Of 1918).

HORIZONTAL FLAME TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНУЮ ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ (или ТЕСТ ПО ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОМУ ОКРАШИВАНИЮ ПЛАМЕНИ) – Horizontal Flame Test is a test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a horizontal holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time to measure burning rate and char-hole diameter. Horizontal Flame Test measures the burning rate of automotive interior materials when subjected to a 1.5" flame. Burning rate is calculated. This is mandatory for all automotive fabrics. See also Flammability Tests.

HORIZONTAL LINE = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Horizontal Line is any line lying in a horizontal plane. See also Ring. Horizontal Line is:- (1) a narrow band around hosiery appearing different from the rest of the hose. Principal causes:- variations in yarn size, dye, absorption, or luster. (2) The device that carries the traveler up and down the package in ring spinning. Also see Ring Spinning.

HORIZONTAL LIP = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ КРОМКА – Horizontal Lip is a horizontal projection of the top deck beyond the stringers or blocks intended for load-retention purposes (e.g., shrink or stretch wrap), which is not intended to be used for lifting. See also Pallet. / Горизонтальная Кромка:- горизонтальный выступ верхнего настила, предназначенный для крепления ограждающих приспособлений, поддерживающих груз, но не предназначенный для подъёма груза. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

HORIZONTAL OPTION SPREAD = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ОПЦИОНОВ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД ОПЦИОНОВ) – Horizontal Option Spread:- the options vary with respect to maturity but not strike price. Also called a Calendar Spread.

HORIZONTAL RESISTANCE = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Horizontal Resistance is a resistance governed by many genes of minor effects which provide resistance (usually moderate) to any (or all) diseases or insect biotype of a given species, but can be easily affected by the environment, e.g., a variety may be susceptible in the greenhouse but may be resistant in the field or vice versa. A type of resistance expressed equally against all biotypes of a pest species. It does not involve a gene-for-gene relationship.

HORIZONTAL SPREAD = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Horizontal Spread is an option spread involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and strike prices but different expiration dates. The purchase of either a call or put option and the simultaneous sale of the same type of option with typically the same strike price but with a different expiration month. Also known as Calendar Spread and Time Spread. Horizontal Spread is an options strategy involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of two options of the same type, having the same strike price, but different expiration dates. An example of this would be the purchase of a December 20 call and the sale of a June 20 call. This strategy is used to profit from a change in the price difference as the securities move closer to maturity. Also referred to as Calendar Spread, or Time Spread. See also Diagonal Spread, and Vertical Spread. The Horizontal Spread refers to a family of spreads involving options of the same

underlying stock, same strike prices, but different expiration month. They can be created with either all calls or all puts. Horizontal Spread is the options strategy that involves buying and selling the same number of options contracts with the same exercise price, but with different maturity dates; also called a Calendar Spread. For instance, an investor might buy ten XYZ call options with a striking price of USD70 and a maturity date of October. At the same time, he would sell ten XYZ call options with the same striking price of USD70 but a maturity date of July. The investor hopes to profit by moves in XYZ stock by this means. Horizontal Spreads have two options with the same strike price but different expirations. This type of spread, also known as a Calendar Spread, is neither bearish or bullish, it will profit as a result of the time premium on the short leg eroding faster then the time premium on the long leg. / Горизонтальная Курсовая Разница или Горизонтальный Спрэд – опционная стратегия, заключающаяся в покупке и продаже одного и того же количества опционных контрактов с одной и той же ценой исполнения, но с различными сроками исполнения; называется также Календарным Спрэдом (Calendar Spread). Например, инвестор может приобрести 10 опционов на покупку акций компании XYZ со сходной ценой в 70 Долларов и сроком исполнения в Октябре. В то же время он продаёт 10 опционов на покупку акций компании XYZ с такой же ценой исполнения в 70 Долларов, но со сроком исполнения в Июле. Таким образом, инвестор надеется получить прибыль от изменения цены акций компании XYZ.

HORIZONTAL STRIPES = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ – Horizontal Stripes are caused by unevenness in the courses. They traverse horizontally and repeat themselves regularly or irregularly. Causes:- (i) yarn feeder set badly; (ii) differences in the yarn running-in tension; and (iii) jerky impulse from fabric take up. Mending:- non mendable. Knitted fabric defect.

HORIZONTHALONIUS = ХОРИЗОНТАЛОНИУС (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЕ) – Horizonthalonius:- with a flat, level disc.

HORMONE = ГОРМОН – Hormone is a chemical substance produced in a plant tissue, capable of diffusing or transport to other parts where it's presence or gradients regulates specific functions such as abscission, differentiation, flowering, growth and tropisms. Hormone is the regulatory substance that controls metabolism and development, acts at low concentrations (e.g., less than one ppm, micromolar) and at a distance from its site of synthesis. / , рост и тропизмы. Под Гормонами, от Греческого слова Hormáō, означающее Возбуждаю или Привожу В Движение, понимаются биологически активные вещества, вырабатываемые в организме специализированными клетками или органами (железами внутренней секреции) и оказывающие целенаправленное влияние на деятельность других органов и тканей. Позвоночные животные и человек имеют развитую систему таких желёз (гипофиз, надпочечники, половые, щитовидная и другие), которые посредством гормон, выделяемых в кровь, участвуют в регуляции всех жизненно важных процессов – роста, развития, размножения, обмена веществ. Развитые эндокринные железы есть и у высокоорганизованных беспозвоночных – Головоногих Моллюсков, Насекомых, Ракообразных. Секретируемые ими гормоны контролируют рост, линьку, метаморфоз, половое размножение и другое. Каждый из гормон влияет на организм в сложном взаимодействии с другими гормонами; в целом гормональная система совместно с нервной системой обеспечивает деятельность организма как единого целого. Химическая природа гормон различна – белки, пептиды, производные аминокислот, стероиды. Гормоны, используемые в медицине, получают химическим синтезом или выделяют из соответствующих органов животных. О гормонах растений смотрите Фитогормоны.

HORMUZ = ОРМУЗСКИЙ (или ХОРМУЗСКИЙ) – The narrow Strait of Hormuz is considered one of the most, if not the most strategic strait of water on the planet. Through its waters, in giant ocean-going tankers, passes much of the oil from Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Bordered by Iran, Oman's Musandam Peninsula and the United Arab Emirates, this stretch of water is of obvious military significance, and subsequently, the US Navy and others patrol its waters. According to historians, the name 'Hormuz' is derived from a variation of the Persian God named Hormoz, or from the Persian word Hurmogh – meaning date Palm Tree. In 1988, just a few miles to the South of Qeshm Island, the United States Navy cruiser, USS Vincennes (accidentally?) shot down an Iranian Air Bus passenger jet with 290 people aboard, and to this day that controversial action has yet to fully explained to the satisfaction of all parties. The Strait of Hormuz is the sea-passage out of the Persian Gulf between Iran on the Eastern shore and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman on the West. The Strait of Hormuz forms a strategic link between the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, which is a maritime dead end, the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean. It has a width between 48 and 80 km, but navigation is limited to two 3 km wide channels, each exclusively used for inbound or outbound traffic. Circulation in and out of the Persian Gulf is thus highly constrained, namely because the sizable amount of tanker and container ship traffic makes navigation difficult along the narrow channels. In addition, islands that ensure the control of the strait are contested by Iran and the United Arab Emirates. The security of the strait has been often compromised and its commercial usage has been the object of contentions. Between 1984 and 1987 a 'Tanker War' took place between Iran and Iraq, during the Iran-Iraq War (1980–88), where each belligerent began firing on tankers, even neutrals, bound for their respective ports. Shipping in the Persian Gulf dropped by 25 percent, forcing the intervention of the United States to secure the oil shipping lanes. About 88 percent of all the petroleum exported from the Persian Gulf transits through the Strait of Hormuz, bound for Asia, Western Europe and the United States. Its importance for global oil circulation cannot be overstated. For instance, 75 percent of all Japanese oil imports transit through the strait. There are thus very few alternative outlets to oil exports if the traffic of about 14 Mb/d going through Hormuz were compromised. In addition to geopolitics, the geography of the Middle East creates challenges for petroleum distribution. The first is the concentration of reserves around the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and the United Arab Emirates) leaving the Strait of Hormuz as one of the only viable outlets to export oil using large oil tankers. The second is the constrained access to the main European markets through the Suez Canal, whereby a fully laden VLCC cannot transit through the canal and must round Africa. While the Persian Gulf has conventionally been centered on oil production and distribution, the growth of container shipping has also expanded its commercial importance. For instance, Dubai ranked in 2010 as the world's ninth largest container port with traffic above 11.6 million TEU but it can only be accessed through the Strait of Hormuz. It has become a major transshipment hub linking the main Asian, Middle Eastern and East African trade routes. Consequently, compromising circulation through the Strait of Hormuz would impair global oil trade as well as commercial trade along Europe/Asia routes. / Ормузский или Хормузский Пролив (Strait of Hormuz) – морской путь из Персидского Залива (Persian Gulf) между Ираном с восточной стороны и Объединёнными Арабскими Эмиратами (ОАЭ) и Оманом с западной. Ормузский или Хормузский Пролив между Аравийским Полуостровом и материковой частью Азии, соединяет Персидский и Оманский заливы. Длина Ормузского Пролива составляет 195 километров, наименьшая ширина – 54 километра. Глубина на фарватере составляет 27.5 метров. Основной порт – Бендер Аббас (Bandar-e Abbas), столица Остана Хормозган (Ostan-e Hormozgān), Иран; с 22 Июля 2008 название этого порта было изменено на новое – Порт Специальная Экономическая Зона имени Шахида Раджи (Shahid Rajaee Special Economic Zone или Shahid Rajaee SEZ).

HORORATA TARTAN© = ХОРОРАТЧАВСКАЯ КЛЕТКА© – The Hororata Tartan© incorporates specially selected colors which represent the area of Hororata villiage in New Zealand, including red to represent the native Rata Tree after which Hororata was named and yellow and black to symbolize the local sports teams and school. Wilton xxx one of the world xxx leading tartan designers xxx offered to design Hororata xxx very own tartan to help raise money after an earthquake. The fabric would be woven in Scotland and gifted to the local community. Xxxxx. The Hororata Tartan© was designed and gifted to the people of Hororata. This Tartan is designed with six colors, each color chosen to symbolise what it means to be from the Hororata region:- (i) red represents our native

Rata tree's flower of which HoroRATA was named; (ii) white represents the snow that blankets our mountains each winter; (iii) blue represents the rivers and waterways that bring life and enjoyment; (iv) green represents the grass and pounamu; (v) our region has three primary schools, and their colors are all represented:- black and yellow for Hororata School, green and white for Windwhistle School and blue and black for Glentunnel School. You can join Clan Hororata by purchasing your own Hororata Tartan© Kilt. Personally tailored for you by the New Zealand Kilt Company (Hororata, New Zealand). Also available in the Hororata Tartan© we have ties and scarves. By purchasing a Hororata Tartan© garment, you will a contributing to the Hororata Community Trust thus become an honorary member of Clan Hororata. The Hororata Tartan© was modelled by Miss Scotland Jennifer Reoch (2011) with renowned Glasgow based photographer Neil Macmillan taking the stunning photographs on the grounds of Cameron House, Loch Lomond. This is a vibrant Tartan which will bring any garment to life. / Хороратча Тартэн© (Hororata Tartan©). Вилтчэн (Wilton). Мисс Шотландия 2011 Дьженифё Риок (Miss Scotland Jennifer Reoch (2011)) фотографом Нилом Мэкмилэн (Neil Macmillan) Камёрэн Хаус, Лох Ломэнд (Cameron House, Loch Lomond).

HORSEHAIR = КОНСКИЙ ВОЛОС – Horsehair:- fibers that are hair from the mane and tail, for the most part, of Canadian and Argentine horses. It is occasionally used for upholstery, but is more commonly used in interfacings for stiffening and strength. It is always combined with other fibers. True horsehair is rare and fabrics loosely called horsehair are often made from other hairs (such as goat) or man-made fibers. Horsehair:- cloth made from horsehair.

HORSE LATITUDES = КОНСКИЕ ШИРОТЫ (или ЛОШАДИНЫЕ ШИРОТЫ, или ШТИЛЕВЫЕ ЗОНЫ) – Horse Latitudes (maritime term):- the latitudes on the outer margins of the trades where the prevailing winds are light and variable.

HORSEPOWER = ЛОШАДИНАЯ СИЛА – Horsepower (hp or HP or Hp) is the name of several non-SI units of power. It was originally defined to allow the output of steam engines to be measured and compared with the power output of draft horses. The horsepower was widely adopted to measure the output of piston engines, turbines, electric motors and other machinery. Different regions adopted different definitions of the unit. Most countries now use the SI unit 'Watt' for measurement of power. The definition of a horsepower unit is different in different applications; application outside of the context of a particular definition will be inaccurate:- (i) One Mechanical Horsepower of 550 foot-pounds per second is equivalent to 745.7 Watts. (ii) A Metric Horsepower of 75 kgf·m per second is equivalent to 735.499 Watts. (iii) A Boiler Horsepower is used for rating steam boilers and is equivalent to 34.5 pounds of water evaporated per hour at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, or 9 809.5 Watts. (iv) One Horsepower for rating electric motors is equal to 746 Watts. (v) A Pferdestärke is a name for a group of similar power measurements used in Germany around the end of the XIX century, all of about one metric horsepower in size. Metric horsepower began in Germany in the XIX century and became popular across Europe and Asia. The various units used to indicate this definition (PS, CV, pk, and ch) all translate to 'horse power' in English, so it is common to see these values referred to as 'horsepower' or 'hp' in the press releases or media coverage of the German, French, Italian, and Japanese automobile companies. British manufacturers often intermix metric horsepower and mechanical horsepower depending on the origin of the engine in question. Metric horsepower, as a rule, is defined as 0.735 498 75 kW, or roughly 98.6% of mechanical horsepower. This was a minor issue in the days when measurement systems varied widely and engines produced less power, but has become a major sticking point today. Exotic cars from Europe like the McLaren F1 and Bugatti Veyron are often quoted using the wrong definition, and their power output is sometimes even converted twice because of confusion over whether the original 'horsepower' number was Metric or mechanical. The Dutch 'Paardenkracht' (pk), the Swedish 'Hästkraft' (hk), the Finnish 'Hevosvoima' (hv), the Norwegian and Danish 'Hestekraft' (hk), the Hungarian 'Lóerő' (LE), the Czech-Slovak 'Koňská Síla' (k or ks), the Serbo-Croatian 'Konjska Snaga' (k or ks) and the Polish 'Koń Mechaniczny' (KM) all equal the German 'Pferdestärke' (PS). In Italian ('Cavalli'), Spanish ('Caballos'), and Portuguese ('Cavalos'), 'CV' is the equivalent to the German 'PS'. It is also used as the French term for the Pferdestärke, but in French, this should be written in lowercase letters as 'cv'. See also Chevaux, Chevaux Vapeur, Pferdestärke, and Watt. Horsepower is the unit of power equal to 745.7 Watts. / Мэкларэн Эф.Уан. (McLaren F1) и Бугати Вэйрон (Bugatti Veyron). Нидерландское Пардэнкрахт (Пэй.Ка.; paardenkracht (pk)); Шведское хэсткрафт (Хо.Ко.; hästkraft (hk)), Финское хэвосвойма (Хо.Вэ.; hevosvoima (hv)), Норвежское и Датское хэстэкрафт (Хо.Ко.; hestekraft (hk)), Венгерское луэрль (Эль.Э.; lóerő (LE)), Чехо-Словацкое коньска сила (К. или К.С.; koňská síla (k или ks)), Сербо-Хорватское коньска снага (Кё. Или Кё.Со.; konjska snaga (k или ks)) и Польское Конь Мэханичны (Ка.Эм.; koń mechaniczny (KM) или лошадиная сила (лс)) всё это равноценно Немецкому Фиэдэштакэ (Пэ.Эс.; Pferdestärke (PS)). Лошадей по-Итальянски Кавалли (Cavalli), по-Испански Кавайос (Caballos) и по-Португальски Кавалюс (Cavalos), . Смотрите также Фиэдэштакэ или Лошадиная Сила (Pferdestärke), Шво или Лошадей (Chevaux), и Шво Вапёр или Лошадиный Пар (Chevaux Vapeur). Лошадиная Сила, устаревшая внесистемная единица мощности; была введена в XVIII веке, продолжает применяться в ряде отраслей техники (главным образом в автомобилестроении и тракторостроении). Обозначается л.с., PS (Pferdestärke, Немецкий), CV (cheval-vapeur, Французский), HP или hp (horsepower, Английский). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и некоторых других странах 1 л.с. (1 PS, 1 CV) = 75 кгс·м/сек = 736 Вт. В США, Великобритании и других странах 1 hp = 550 фут·фунт/сек = 746 Вт. Лошадиная Сила относится к устаревшей, не подлежащей применению, но время от времени используемой внесистемной единицей мощности. Обозначение:- л.с.. 1 лс (метрическая) = 75 кгс·м/с = 735.499 Вт. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки применяют лошадиную силу, которая обозначается hp и равна 745.7 Вт.

HORSETAIL LINING CLOTH = ПОДКЛАДОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО ИЗ ЛОШАДИНОГО ХВОСТА – Horsetail Lining Cloth:- the natural horsetail is a kind of materials with high elasticity, softness but sturdiness. So the horsetail lining cloth made of horsetail is the necessary accessories for western suits. It is a kind of plain cloth made of cotton yarn or T/C yarn as warp and whole good spring natural horsetail hair as weft. High elasticity, wrinklefree, softness but sturdiness is their most outstanding feature. It is really the ideal material for the lining cloth. Core-spun horsetail cloth is a kind of never-ending yarn spun by three-cord cotton thread with the horsetail. The core-spun horsetail lining cloth takes the cotton yarn as warp, and core-spun horsetail cloth as weft. Compared with horsetail lining cloth, it is wider, thicker, more elastic. So it is better to act as material of shoulder pads, wind coats, over coats, full dress, military suits, etc and it could be used together with horsetail lining cloth. Hair Interlining adopts wool and camel hair as the raw materials and is processed with special finishing. It can also be made with horse hair core-spun yarns and chemical filament fiber. Due to its particular structures and the adoption of sizing and resin finishing of base cloth, the finished interlining boasts anisotropic features. It bears excellent drapability warp-wise and distinguished elasticity weft-wise. Besides, the interlining is characteristic of a soft handle and excellent shape retention. The shrinkage after dry wash and water wash is both unnoticeable, compared to that of pure wool or blended fabrics. The hair interlining can be adopted as the front interlining, bias strip and cuff interlining of top-grade business suits, ceremonial dresses and suits.

HORT = ПЛОДОВОДСТВЕННОЕ (или САДОВОЕ) – Hort:- as part of a species name means 'associated with gardens', 'of garden or horticultural origin'. Usually applied to a selected form or cultivar or hybridized so that the true origin is obscure. / 'ассоциируемое с садами', 'о садовом или плодоводственном происхождении'.

HORTICULTURE = ПЛОДОВОДСТВО (или САДОВОДСТВО) – Horticulture is the science of growing plants for decorative effect or for consumption as food. / Под Плодоводством понимается отрасль растениеводства. Направления:- собственно Плодоводство (получение плодов Абрикоса, Вишни, Груши, Инжира, Персика, Сливы, Хурмы, Черешни, Яблони и других), ягодоводство (выращивание Земляники, Клубники, Крыжовника, Малины, Смородины и других), питомниководство (выращивание посадочного материала плодовых культур в питомниках). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1960 плодовых садов и ягодников 2.92 миллиона га, валовой сбор продукции 3.07 миллиона тонн (т); в 1984 соответственно 3.1 миллиона га, 10.0 миллионов т. Наибольшие площади в России, Украине, Узбекистане, Грузии. Выращивали более 1 500 сортов 34 культур. За рубежом плодоводство развито в Аргентине, Болгарии, Индии, Италии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), бывшей Югославии и других странах. Под Садоводством понимается отрасль растениеводства; выращивание плодовых культур, декоративных (декоративное садоводство), в том числе комнатных (комнатное садоводство) растений.

HOSE = ЧУЛКИ (или РУКАВ, или ВЯЗАНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ В ФОРМЕ РУКАВА) – Hose:- a cloth leg covering that sometimes covers the foot; stocking, sock; a close-fitting garment covering the legs and waist that is usually attached to a doublet by points; short breeches reaching to the knee.

HOSIERY HOSE = ТРИКОТАЖНЫЕ ЧУЛКИ (или ТРИКОТАЖНЫЙ РУКАВ) – Hosiery Hose:- knitwear (chiefly British).

HOST = ХОЗЯИН (или НОСИТЕЛЬ) – Host is the organism on or in which a parasite lives and from which it derives its nourishment. Sometimes also used for the plant on which an epiphyte lives. Host is the organism on which a parasite lives or the plant on which a pest feeds. / Носитель, например, вируса. Под Хозяином понимается организм на или в котором живёт паразит и от которого он добывает своё питание.

HOST EVASION = УКЛОНЕНИЕ ХОЗЯИНА (или УСКОЛЬЗАНИЕ ХОЗЯИНА) – Host Evasion is a type of pseudoresistance where the Plant evades Insect injury by passing through the susceptible stage quickly or when insect numbers are low. An example is an early-maturing variety which is harvested before the Insects reach damaging levels.

HOSTILE TAKEOVER = НЕПРИЯЗНЕННОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ (или ВРАЖДЕБНОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ) – Hostile Takeover is a corporate takeover attempt that is strongly resisted by the target firm. This often leads to low morale among employees. Usually such an attempt is made by a competitor that thinks he can acquire a company at a bargain price and/or to eliminate competition. This often happens when market conditions are poor and valuation multiples are lower making acquisition targets more appealing. Hostile Takeover is a takeover that occurs without the approval of the target corporation's board of directors. Hostile Takeover is the acquisition of one company (called the Target Company) by another (called the Acquirer) that is accomplished not by coming to an agreement with the target company's management, but by going directly to the company's shareholders or fighting to replace management in order to get the acquisition approved. A hostile takeover can be accomplished through either a tender offer or a proxy fight. The key characteristic of a hostile takeover is that the target company's management does not want the deal to go through. Sometimes a company's management will defend against unwanted hostile takeovers by using several controversial strategies including the poison pill, crown-jewel defense, golden parachute, pac-man defense, and others. Hostile Takeover:- disapproval of, or open resistance from, its board of directors. The acquirer ('raider') usually takes the takeover offer direct to the target firm's stockholders (shareholders) or seeks their approval to remove the obstructing board members. Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A):- these two words represent how companies buy, sell and recombine businesses. They're also the reason why today's corporate landscape is a maze of conglomerations. Insurance companies own breakfast cereal makers, shopping mall outlets are part of military manufacturing groups, and movie studios own airlines, all because of mergers and acquisitions. Not all M&As are peaceful, however. Sometimes, a company can take over another one against its will – a hostile takeover. Hostile Takeover is a takeover of a company (usually made by an open tender offer to shareholders) against the wishes of the current management and the Board of Directors by an acquiring company or raider. Hostile Takeover is the acquisition of one company by another without the consent of the target company's board of directors. Generally speaking, a hostile takeover involves the acquiring company buying stock directly from shareholders, sometimes by offering a particularly high price. The acquiring company may buy up to 5% of the target company without registering the move with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). See also Corporate Raider, and Friendly Takeover. / Враждебное Поглощение – поглощение компании против воли её руководства и совета директоров. Такое поглощение может быть предпринято другой компанией или захватчиком (raider), получившим хорошую финансовую поддержку. Если цена предложения достаточно высока, акционеры могут согласиться на предложение о поглощении, даже если руководство компании будет возражать и утверждать, что компания на самом деле стоит гораздо больше. Если поглотитель предложит достаточно высокую цену, руководство компании может изменить своё отношение к сделке, представляя враждебное поглощение дружественным. В распоряжении руководства компании имеется много способов противостояния поглощению, среди прочих 'зелёный шантаж' (greenmail), 'ядовитые пилюли' (poison pills), 'выжженная земля' (scorched earth), 'пилюли самоубийства' (suicide pills). Также называется недружественным поглощением (unfriendly takeover). Смотрите также Takeover.

HOST INTRUSION PREVENTION SYSTEMS = СИСТЕМЫ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ ВТОРЖЕНИЯ В ХОЗЯИНА – Host Intrusion Prevention Systems (HIPS) protect your system from malware and unwanted activity likely to interfere with the running of your computer. A HIPS generally works on a different principle to an anti-virus scanner – it monitors entry points into the system (and specific system activities, such as process creation, driver loading, etc) and blocks suspected intrusion attempts (or prompts the user to allow or reject a suspicious activity).

HOSTLER = КОНЮХ – Hostler is a driver who moves container within the same facility or between two facilities in the same general area.

HOST NAME = НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ ХОЗЯИНА – Host Name is the unique name used to identify a computer on a network. / Уникальное наименование, используемое для идентификации компьютера в сети.

HOST PEST LIST = СПИСОК ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ ХОЗЯЕВ – Host Pest List is a list of Pests that infest a Plant Species, globally or in an area.

HOST PLANT = РАСТЕНИЕ ХОЗЯИН – Host Plant is a plant that provides nourishment and protection to a parasitic organism, living Plant, or Animal.

HOST PLANT RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ РАСТЕНИЯ ХОЗЯИНА – Host Plant Resistance is the relative genetic ability of a cultivar to produce a larger or higher quality crop compared with other cultivars exposed to the same infestation level.

HOST RANGE = КРУГ ХОЗЯЕВ (или ДИАПАЗОН ХОЗЯЕВ) – Host Range:- species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism. Host Range:- the various kinds of plants that may be attacked by a pathogen or insect.

HOST RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ ХОЗЯИНА – Host Resistance is a plant that is resistant to or tolerant of attacks of parasites or pathogens by evolving morphological or physiological modifications.

HOST–SPECIFICITY TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ НА СПЕЦИФИЧНОСТЬ В ОТНОШЕННИИ ХОЗЯЕВ – Host-Specificity Testing is a process by which the range of plants at risk from attack by a biological control agent in the field is determined.

HOT AIR EMASCULATION = ЭМАСКУЛЯЦИЯ ГОРЯЧИМ ВОЗДУХОМ (или КАСТРАЦИЯ ГОРЯЧИМ ВОЗДУХОМ) – Hot Air Emasculation is the use of hot air to open and force the floret to remove or kill the anther. / пыльник (anther). Эмаскуляция – удаление несозревших пестиков у цветков. Под Кастрацией, от Латинского слова Castratio, означающее Оскопление, понимается:- (1) у человека – удаление половых желёз (яичек, яичников) хирургическим путём или подавлением их функции другими методами (гормоны, облучение) преимущественно при опухолях. (2) У животных – удаление половых желёз у самцов и самок с хозяйственными и реже лечебными целями. Кастрированные сельскохозяйственные животные более спокойны, лучше откармливаются, их мясо вкуснее, питательнее.

HOT–AIR SHRINKAGE = УСАДКА ПОД ГОРЯЧИМ ВОЗДУХОМ – Hot Air Shrinkage is the yarn length reduction caused by hot air treatment, expressed as a percentage of the initial yarn length. We distinguish between free shrinkage and shrinkage under pretension. (1) Free Shrinkage:- after the measurement of the yarn length (L1) under 1cN/Tex pretension, the sample is submitted free of tension to a defined temperature (usually between 100 °C and 200 °C; for Nexis Fibers:- 180 °C) for 15 minutes. After a cooling time of 1 hour under standard atmospheric conditions, the shrunk yarn is measured again under 1 cN/Tex pretension to define its shrunk length (L2). The residual shrinkage is defined as:- ((L1 – L2) x 100) / L1. (2) Shrinkage Under Pretension:- the yarn sample is introduced under a pretension of 0.1 cN/Tex into a heated channel. The induced yarn shrinkage, in percentage of the initially introduced yarn length, is read directly from a scale. The test conditions are:- (i) 15 minutes at 180 °C for Polyamide 6 yarns; (ii) 10 minutes at 180 °C for Polyamide 6.6 yarns < 940 dtex; and (iii) 15 minutes at 180 °C for Polyamide 6.6 yarns ≥ 940 dtex. Generally, Hot-Air Shrinkage is the reduction in the dimensions of a fabric, yarn, or fiber induced by exposure to dry heat. Specifically, a fundamental property of fibers.

HOT AIR SHRINKAGE, AFTER TREATMENT = УСАДКА ОТ ГОРЯЧЕГО ВОЗДУХА, ПОСЛЕ ОБРАБОТКИ – Hot Air Shrinkage, After Treatment is the decrease in length of a test specimen caused by a treatment in hot air under specified temperature and time, expressed as a percentage of the length of the untreated test specimen. The lengths are measured before and after treatment under a specified pretension. See also Shrinkage.

HOT AIR SHRINKAGE, DURING TREATMENT = УСАДКА ОТ ГОРЯЧЕГО ВОЗДУХА, В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ОБРАБОТКИ – Hot Air Shrinkage, During Treatment is the decrease in length of a test specimen caused by a treatment in hot air under specified temperature and time, expressed as a percentage of the length of the untreated test specimen. The lengths are measured before (under a specified pretension) and during treatment (under a specified measuring tension). See also Shrinkage.

HOT AIR SHRINKAGE FORCE = СИЛА УСАДКИ ПОД ГОРЯЧИМ ВОЗДУХОМ – Hot Air Shrinkage Force is the shrinkage force in cN resulting from the hot air treatment at 180 °C, under a pretension of 0.1 cN/Tex.

HOTEL = ХОТЭЛ – Hotel (pronunciation:- hoh-TELL) or H is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I have a pilot on board.

HOTEL FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ГОСТИНИЦ (или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ГОСТИНИЧНОГО БИЗНЕСА) – Hotel Financing is a financing especially adapted to the needs and practices of the hotel industry. For banking institutions, hotel financing is an important facet of the commercial lending business in tourist regions. / Финансирование, специально адаптированное под нужды и хозяйственную деятельность гостиничного сектора экономики. Для банковских учреждений финансирование гостиничного бизнеса является важным аспектом коммерческого ссудного бизнеса в туристических регионах.

HOT–HEAD PRESS = ГОРЯЧЕНАПОРНЫЙ ПРЕСС – Hot-Head Press is a pressing machine capable of generating high temperatures and pressures. Used for pressing and processing permanent-press fabrics.

HOT INSTALMENTS = ГОРЯЧИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВЫПУСКИ – Hot Instalments:- if you have a strong positive view about a share and an appetite for risk, consider Macquarie Hot Instalments. They give you the potential for highly leveraged returns on more than 40 leading Australian shares. You pay 5–30% of the price upfront and enjoy the dividend and franking creditabenefits of share ownership. Also known as High Yield Installments.

HOT ISSUES = ГОРЯЧИЕ ЭМИССИИ (или ГОРЯЧИЕ ВЫПУСКИ) – Hot Issue:- newly issued stock that is in great public demand. Hot issue stocks usually shoot up in price at their initial offering, since there is more demand than there are shares available. Special National Association of Securities Dealers rules apply to the distribution of hot issues by the selling investment banking syndicate. Newly issued securities strongly oversubscribed in the primary market and often traded at higher-than-issue prices in the secondary market. Hot Issue:- newly issued stock that is in great public demand. Hot issue stocks usually shoot up in price at their initial offering since there is more demand than there are shares available. Also known as Hot New Issue. / Вновь эмитируемые ценные бумаги, серьёзно перевыписанные на первичном рынке, и часто торгуемые на вторичном рынке по ценам выше цен на момент выпуска. Горячий Выпуск – новые акции, пользующиеся высоким спросом. Акции горячего выпуска обычно резко вырастают в цене при их первоначальном предложении, поскольку спрос сильно превышает предложение имеющихся акций. При размещении горячих выпусков через банковские синдикаты, продающие ценные бумаги, применяются специальные правила Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (Special National Association of Securities Dealers rules).

HOT–MELT ADHESIVE = ТЕРМОПЛАВКИЙ КЛЕЙ (или ТЕРМОПЛАВКИЙ АДГЕЗИВ) – Hot-Melt Adhesive is a solid material that melts quickly upon heating, then sets to a firm bond upon cooling. Use of this type adhesive provides almost instantaneous bonding. Hot-Melt Adhesive is an adhesive that is applied in a molten state and forms a bond on cooling to a solid state. / Термоплавкий Клей – адгезив, который наносится в расплавленном состоянии и формирует сцепление при охлаждении до твёрдого состояния.

HOT MONEY = ГОРЯЧИЕ ДЕНЬГИ – (1) Hot Money is:- (1) a money that flows regularly between financial markets as investors attempt to ensure they get the highest short-term interest rates possible. Hot money will flow from low interest rate yielding countries into higher interest rates countries by investors looking to make the highest return. These financial transfers could affect the exchange rate if the sum is high enough and can therefore impact the balance of payments. Banks usually attract 'hot money' by offering relatively short-term certificates of deposit that have above-average interest rates. As soon as the institution reduces interest rates or another institution offers higher rates, investors with 'hot money' withdraw their funds and move them to another institution with higher rates. (2) Stolen money that is marked so as as to be traceable. Hot money might have been involved in a robbery and tracked through dye marks on each bill or through recorded serial numbers. Hot Money is another expression for flight capital, i.e. money transferred by the owner into another country in violation of capital export restrictions or exchange controls, usually to take advantage of more favorable rates of return in the country of destination. Hot Money is the money that is moved by its owner quickly from one form of investment to another, as to take advantage of changing international exchange rates or gain high short-term returns on investments.

Hot Money is a capital transferred from one financial centre to another seeking the highest interest rates or the best opportunity for short-term gain, esp from changes in exchange rates. Hot Money:- funds transferred frequently or hastily from one country to another chiefly to avoid depreciation in value or to take advantage of higher interest rates. / Ещё одно выражение для обозначения беглого капитала, то есть денежных средств, переводимых их владельцем в другую страну в нарушение ограничений по вывозу капитала или валютного контроля, осуществляемое обычно для того, чтобы воспользоваться преимуществом более благоприятных ставок отдачи в той стране назначения. Горячие Деньги – инвестиционные средства, которые вкладываются избирательно для получения высоких краткосрочных доходов. Заёмщики, привлекающие горячие деньги, такие, как банки, выпускающие высокодоходные депозитные сертификаты (certificates of deposit), должны быть готовы к тому, что они могут потерять эти деньги, если другой заёмщик предложит более высокую процентную ставку.

(2) Hot Money:- short-term speculative international capital movements motivated by interest rate differentials or expectations of revaluation or devaluation during a period of economic crisis. / Краткосрочные спекулятивные подвижки международного капитала, мотивированные разницами в процентной ставке или ожиданиями ревальвации или девальвации в течение периода экономического кризиса.

HOT ROLLED STEELS = ГОРЯЧЕКАТАНЫЕ СТАЛИ – Hot Rolled Steels are just that:- they are heated up red-hot and pushed through rollers that squeeze the metal, literally squishing it into a particular profile, depending on the shape of the rollers. The process takes a long time, and because the steel is so hot for so long in the open air of the steel mill, the surface of the metal has has a long time to oxidize, producing a thick, tough oxide scale with the characteristic blue grey finish of the final product. The chemical coloring of metals relies on the action of the chemicals with the metal itself. The only surface exposed on a Hot Rolled Steel product is the blue oxide scale, which is virtually inert. In order to color the metal, either the grey of the base metal must be exposed by grinding and then can be colored, or pigmented lacquers or paints must be used on the surface. Because the surface is rough, it takes paints and lacquers very well. Hot Rolled Steel products are not a consistent blueish color. This is particularly true with hot rolled sheet, over the surface of which the color varies dramatically, more blue at the edges, more grey in the center of the sheet. The blue scale finish on hot rolled products is incidental to the process of producing the product, and so, is not controlled in any way. This gives rise to fairly strong inconsistencies in the finish, particularly in sheet and plate. Again, the blue scale on the metal prevents any chemical coloring on the surface ot the metal unless the scale is removed, exposing the bare metal beneath. Most hot rolled products are very soft and bendable. This is really only noticable in the smaller bar sizes, but it can affect the final product if you are relying on the product to take a lot of strain. If you are looking for a stiffer product, use Cold Finished Steel. The shapes available in hot rolled steels are availble in 12 ft, 20 ft, and sometimes 40 ft lengths, so check with your supplier. Hot rolled plate is a very rough product, and should be treated as such. All hot rolled products weld, bend, drill, and form very easily, and as well are the least expensive of the steels, giving rise to the least expensive finished product of any of the steels. Nearly all metalwork involves welding or soldering the metal. How those welds are addressed is often the difference between a hack job and good craftsmanship. If hot rolled steel is welded, either the un-dressed welds are left as a part of the aesthetic, or they will have to be ground down by hand. Grinding and dressing the welds, of course, removes the blue scale at the weld zone while leaving the blue scale on the rest of the material. This aesthetic difference must be addressed at every weld. It is possible to return the color, but not the texture, of the blue scale at the ground weld joint where the metal has been exposed by heating up the joint red hot and allowing to cool. A reminder:- (i) pipe is specified by the inside diameter, and (ii) tubing is specified by the outside diameter. Hot rolled steel stock products mostly have a rounded appearance at the corners and edges and relatively inexact dimensions, whereas cold finished steels are much smoother and more precise. / шлифование (grinding).

HOT ROLLED (WIDE) STRIP = ГОРЯЧЕКАТАНЫЙ (ШИРОКИЙ) ШТРИП – The Hot Rolled (Wide) Strip is a hot rolled steel product with a rectangular cross-section of at least 600 mm in width. It is immediately wound into coils after rolling with the edges aligned as closely as possible (like a watch spring). It is subsequently used to produce thin steel sheet and heavy plate as well as cold rolled strip/cold rolled wide strip. / прокатка (rolling). Под Штрипсами, от Английского слова Strip, означающее Лента или Полоса, понимаются стальные полосы, используемые в качестве заготовки для производства сварных труб.

HOT SPOT = ГОРЯЧАЯ ТОЧКА (или ПРИРОДНЫЙ ОЧАГ) – Hot Spot is a site where the natural field infestation of a particular Insect or disease is high, providing sufficient pressure for reliable results in varietal resistance tests.

HOT START = ЖАРКОЕ НАЧАЛО – Hot Start:- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) modification with the reaction tube kept at 95 °C prior to addition of primer and polymerase.

HOT WATER EMASCULATION = ЭМАСКУЛЯЦИЯ ГОРЯЧЕЙ ВОДОЙ (или КАСТРАЦИЯ ГОРЯЧЕЙ ВОДОЙ) – Hot Water Emasculation is the use of hot water to open and force the floret to remove the anther. Emerging the panicle in hot water to kill the pollen grains. / пыльник (anther). Эмаскуляция – удаление несозревших пестиков у цветков. Под Кастрацией, от Латинского слова Castratio, означающее Оскопление, понимается:- (1) у человека – удаление половых желёз (яичек, яичников) хирургическим путём или подавлением их функции другими методами (гормоны, облучение) преимущественно при опухолях. (2) У животных – удаление половых желёз у самцов и самок с хозяйственными и реже лечебными целями. Кастрированные сельскохозяйственные животные более спокойны, лучше откармливаются, их мясо вкуснее, питательнее.

HOT WATER SHRINKAGE = УСАДКА ОТ ГОРЯЧЕЙ ВОДЫ – Hot Water Shrinkage (95 °C) is the industrial multifilament yarn length reduction caused by hot water treatment, expressed as a percentage of the initial yarn length, defined according to the following method:- (1) on a standard reel of 1m circumference, skeins are prepared for a 5 000 dtex equivalent. The length of the skeins are measured under 1 cN/Tex pretension in order to define L1; (2) The skeins are then boiled free of tension during 15 minutes in hot water (95 °C), then dried and conditioned at standar d conditions; and (3) The shrunk skeins are measured again under 1 cN/Tex pretension in order to define L2. The hot water shrinkage is expressed in percent as:- ((L1 – L2) x 100) / L1. Hot Water Shrinkage is the decrease in length of a test specimen caused by a treatment in hot water under a specified temperature and time, expressed as a percentage of the length of the untreated test specimen. The lengths are measured before and after treatment under a specified pretension. The water temperature to be applied is specified between buyer and seller. See also Shrinkage. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

HOT WATER TREATMENT = ОБРАБОТКА ГОРЯЧЕЙ ВОДОЙ – Hot Water Treatment is a water treatment at high temperature applied to seed samples to make them aseptic, used particularly for international shipments.

HOUNDSTOOTH = СОБАЧИЙ ЗУБЕЦ – Houndstooth:- one of the most easily identifiable checks is the houndstooth or dogstooth check. This weave is produced in a pattern of four light and four dark yarns in both warp and weft. The gun club check is a variation of the houndstooth but using a different color sequence traditionally on a light colored ground. Houndstooth is a term describing a medium-sized broken-check effect; the check is actually a four pointed star. Houndstooth is a duotone textile pattern characterized by broken checks or abstract four-pointed shapes. The traditional colors are black and white, although sometimes different colors are substituted for black. / клетчатый рисунок на ткани, причём эти клетки с зазубринами.

HOUNDSTOOTH CHECK = XX КЛЕТКА – Houndstooth Check:- a variation on the twill weave construction in which a broken check effect is produced by a variation in the pattern of interlacing yarns, utilizing at least two different colored yarns.

HOURLY CHART = ПОЧАСОВОЙ ГРАФИК – Hourly Chart is a graphical representation of price where the time interval is 60 minutes of a trading session with the possible exception of the last bar of the day. / В биржевом деле под Почасовым Графиком понимается графическое отображение ситуации с изменением цены, в котором временной интервал торговли соответствует 60 минутам торговой сессии с возможным исключением для самого последнего штриха этого графика, который может отражать неполный текущий временной интервал торговли, например, 20 или 45 минут и так далее.

HOURLY NON–FIRM TRANSMISSION SERVICE = ПОЧАСОВАЯ УСЛУГА НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ (или НЕТВЁРДОЙ) ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Hourly Non-Firm Transmission Service:- point-to-point transmission that is scheduled and paid for on an as-available basis and is subject to interruption.

HOUSE = РУБКА (или ПОМЕЩАТЬ) – House (maritime term):- to stow or secure in a safe place. A top-mast is housed by lowering it and securing it to a lowermast.

HOUSE ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ДОМА – House Account is an account designated for the brokers own transactions.

HOUSE AIR WAYBILL = АВИАГРУЗОВАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ ПУНКТА СБОРА – House Air Waybill is a bill of lading issued by a forwarder to a shipper as a receipt for goods that the forwarder will consolidate with cargo from other shippers for transport. Contains all the information of an air waybill but is not a financial document. This is a contract between the shipper and freight forwarder. All the shipments covered by the individual house air waybills are consolidated and a single air waybill is issued to cover the consolidated shipment.

HOUSE BILL OF LADING = ДОМАШНИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ, или СБОРНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ, или КОНОСАМЕНТ ПУНКТА СБОРА) – House Bill Of Lading:- a freight forwarder can act as agent for a group of exporters of smaller consignments. The small shipments are 'Less than Containerload' (LCL). When the freight forwarder 'consolidates' the consignments, he is called a 'Consolidator' or 'Groupage Contractor' and may issue to each customer a cerificate of receipt that may contain the terms of the contract of carriage between him and the customer. Such a document is known as a 'House Bill Of Lading'. It can also be known as a 'Groupage Certificate'. The freight forwarder will then enter into separate contracts of carriage with the actual carrier or carriers for a 'Full Containerload' (FCL) and as far as they are concerned, the freight forwarder is the 'shipper'. He will obtain from them a bill of lading. The document that he issues to his customers may not really be a 'bill of lading'. Therefore it may not possess the characteristic of a document of title and may be rejected by banks unless the credit precisely permits their acceptance for payment. Indeed, Art. 26(c)(iv) of the UCP 1983 states:- 'Unless otherwise stipulated in the credit, banks will reject a document which:- is issued by a freight forwarder, unless it indicates that it is issued by such freight forwarder acting as a carrier, or as the agent of a named carrier'. If the freight forwarder is acting as a 'Non-Vessel Owning Carrier' (NVOC) or even as a NVOCC ('Non-Vessel Owning Common Carrier'), depending on the circumstance of carriage and jurisdiction in which disputes may be brought, the document issued as a 'bill of lading' may be accepted by banks as a document of title. The carriage will be by combined transport, and the document may be a 'combined transport document' as referred to in the publication UCP 1983, Arts. 25 and 26(b)(i), and which is acceptable to banks. However, para. (d) of the Articles provides that:- 'Unless otherwise stipulated in the credit, banks will reject a transport document issued by a freight forwarder unless it is a FIATA (short for the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations) Combined Transport Bill of Lading approved by the International Chamber of Commerce or otherwise indicates that it is issued by a freight forwarder acting as a carrier or agent of a named carrier'. The phrase 'House To House Bill Of Lading' is different from a 'House Bill Of Lading'. The former covers carriage from door-to-door, i.e. in combined transport for the entire journey. The issuer is likely to be the 'carrier' for the complete transport and therefore likely to carry the full burden of liability for loss or damage or delay. The latter is a document (or 'receipt') issued by a freight forwarder to his customer whose goods are consolidated with other customers' goods for onward carriage by another 'carrier'. The 'House Bill Of Lading' may contain terms and conditions but may also be subject to 'standard trading conditions' of the freight forwarder or the Association he may belong to. House Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading issued by a freight forwarder or consolidator covering a single shipment containing the names, addresses and specific description of the goods shipped. What is the difference between House Bill of Lading, Master Bill of Lading? House Bill of Lading (HBL) is issued by the NVOCC/Freight Forwarder to the actual customer. (NVOCC is short for the Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier). Master Bill of Lading (MBL) is issued by the Shipping Line (Carrier) to the NVOCC/Freight Forwarder – also known as Ocean Bill of Lading. House Bill of Lading will be an exact replica of the Master Bill of Lading issued by the actual Shipping line in respect of cargo details. The only difference will be that the shipper, consignee and notify party details will be different in the HBL and MBL. In the HBL:- (i) the Shipper will usually be the actual shipper/exporter of the cargo (or as dictated by the L/C); (ii) the Consignee will usually be the actual receiver/importer of the cargo (or as dictated by the L/C); and (iii) the Notify could be the same as Consignee or any other party as dictated by the L/C). In the MBL:- (i) the Shipper will usually be the NVOCC operator or their agent or the Freight Forwarder; (ii) the Consignee will usually be the destination agent or counterpart or office of the NVOCC operator or the Freight Forwarder; and (iii) the Notify could be the same as Consignee or any other party. The rest of the details like vessel/voyage information, cargo description, number of containers, seal numbers, weight, measurements etc will all remain the same. Unless required otherwise by the L/C, the HBL can also be used as a negotiable document and can be considered the title of goods and receipt of cargo same as an MBL. In the interest of the NVOCC operator and their insurance coverage/exposure, it is recommended that all the details except the shipper, consignee and notify details on the HBL remain the same on the MBL. The House Bill of Lading also known as the Forwarder's Bill of Lading has to do with carriers and freight. The actual term House Bill of Lading is commonly used to describe the various transport documents issued by forwarders. A House Bill of Lading (HBL) is a document created by an Ocean Transport Intermediary (OTI) such as a freight forwarder or non-vessel operating company (NVOCC). The document is an acknowledgment of the receipt of goods that are to be shipped. It is issued to the supplier once the cargo has been received and may be used in lieu Letter of Credit in lieu of a Master Bill of Lading (MBL). HBL includes the name and address of the supplier, who delivers the shipment to the freight forwarder, and the consignee, who the freight forwarder delivers the shipment to. The document also includes specific information about the items shipped and the value of the shipping contract. / Хозяйский (или Капитанский) Коносамент. Коносамент, выдаваемый грузовым экспедитором или комплектовщиком (консолидатором), покрывающий единую грузовую отправку и содержащий в себе наименования, адреса и специфическое описание отгруженных товаров. Домашний Коносамент (House Bill of Lading (HBL)) – это коносамент, выпускаемый экспедитором (NVOCC), нередко – в дополнение к линейному (linear), или мастер-коносаменту (Master Bill of Lading (MBL)). Домашний и линейный (мастер) Коносаменты часто рассматривают как альтернативы друг другу, разницы в товарораспорядительных свойствах между ними нет. Первый – подтверждает договор между отправителем и транспортной или экспедиционной компанией, оператором смешанной перевозки, но не линии; второй – между отправителем и морской линией. Домашний Коносамент выпускается самим экспедитором или уполномоченной организацией FIATA (если экспедитор является её членом). Линейный Коносамент выпускается одновременно с домашним, но в электронном виде,

хранится в электронной системе перевозчика. Мастер-Коносамент в этом случае не содержит реальных данных отправителя и получателя, а сам Коносамент грузовладелец, скорее всего, никогда не увидит. Агент отправителя по распоряжению отправителя выписывает телекс-релиз у агента судоходной линии в порту отправления, чтобы покупатель мог получить контейнер в порту назначения. В телекс-релизе (его ещё называют экспресс-релизом, потому что виден в электронной системе перевозчика в течение суток с момента выпуска) есть ссылка на электронную версию линейного коносамента. В релизе указывается, что получить контейнер возможно без предоставления 3 оригиналов коносамента. Для Чего Нужен Домашний Коносамент? Домашний Коносамент выпускается экспедитором в дополнении к мастер-коносаменту, когда это требуется условиями аккредитива или банковскими условиями. Например, банк может выставить такие условия сделки, которые для линии (морского перевозчика) будут неприемлемыми. Тогда экспедитор в дополнении к Линейному Коносаменту (Linear B/L), который будет выпущен в любом случае, выпускает Домашний Коносамент (House B/L). Документ нужен и в том случае, когда продавец передал груз на хранение перевозчику (экспедитору), а тот ещё не погрузил его на судно. В этом случае поставщик использует Домашний Коносамент для представления его в банк в качестве подтверждения отгрузки груза и получения причитающегося по условиям договора купли-продажи платежа. Банки могут перестраховываться, выставляя условие наличия пометки ‘clean on board’, при котором перевозчик не сможет высказать претензии к состоянию груза после его погрузки на борт. Не всякая судоходная линия согласится на подобные условия, что и порождает потребность в House Bill of Lading. То есть преимущество, которое даёт Домашний Коносамент клиенту перед Линейным Коносаментом сводится к возможности выполнения всех банковских условий. Отличия Домашнего От Мастер Коносамента:- Главное отличие между двумя этими видами коносаментов в том, кто выпускает документы и кто фактически владеет грузом. В MBL при наличии HBL отправителем и получателем груза является экспедитор. По Домашнему Коносаменту линия не обязана выдавать груз никому, в том числе реальному владельцу, так как для перевозчика имеет силу только MBL, где указан получателем экспедитор. Домашний Коносамент даёт экспедитору широкие возможности по манипулированию клиентом – нередко требуются депозиты за использование контейнера, может взиматься плата за возврат порожнего контейнера в сток морской линии. Наконец, недобросовестный экспедитор имеет возможность вообще забрать груз и увезти его в неизвестном направлении. Решение подобной ситуации возможно будет только по суду. Также нужно понимать, что существует множество видов Домашних Коносаментов. С практической точки зрения важно обратить внимание на организацию, выдающую Домашний Коносамент. Например, Maersk не предоставит никаких документов, пока не получит письма от NVOCC-оператора (например, Kuehne+Nagel), что контейнер нужно выдать именно указанному получателю. К крупным NVOCC можно отнести Kuehne+Nagel, Panalpina, Schenker, Militzer&Munch и других. Они имеют филиалы в странах отправления, зарегистрированы в местных торгово-промышленных палатах (ТПП), в FIATA. Они имеют право на выпуск Домашних Коносаментов, признаваемых банками для Letter of Credit. Такие Домашние Коносаменты могут использоваться даже для таможенного оформления (признаются некоторыми таможнями). В Новороссийске, впрочем, HBL тяжело признается таможней даже в связке с MBL (инспекторы часто требуют копии договоров между поименованными в документах получателем и отправителем груза, например, Kuehne+Nagel China и Kuehne+Nagel Russia). Риски С Домашними Коносаментами:- Когда Домашний Коносамент выписывается случайным экспедитором возможны различные варианты развития событий:- (i) груз будет отправлен в другой порт (например, вместо СПб – в Новороссийск); (ii) перевозка будет осуществляться иной, чем указано в HBL, морской линией (указанной же вполне возможно не существует вообще); (iii) возникают дополнительные платежи (на выгрузку груза, оформление документов, портовые сборы, ...), при отказе получателем от которых груз будет удерживаться в порту. Не застрахованы грузополучатели и в том случае, если HBL выпускается проверенным компаниями – в этом случае риски возникают, например, когда груз уже в пути, а отправитель хочет поменять получателя. Основная цель выпуска Домашнего Коносамента – минимизация участия грузоотправителя в процессе организации перевозки. Задачи по местному обслуживанию и размещению бронирования в морской линии берёт на себя NVOCC оператор. Он же и выпускает HBL для грузоотправителя. Домашний коносамент является дополнительным и второстепенным по отношению к линейному, который будет оформлен перевозчиком (морской линией) для NVOCC оператора.

HOUSECOAT = КАПОТ (или (ДОМАШНИЙ) ХАЛАТ) – Housecoat:- a woman’s often long-skirted informal garment for wear around the house. See examples in the Flannel Housecoats section.

HOUSEDRESS = ДОМАШНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ – Housedress is a dress with simple lines that is suitable for housework and is made usually of a washable fabric.

HOUSE FLAG = ФЛАГ ПАРОХОДСТВА (или ФЛАГ СУДОХОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ) – House Flag (maritime term):- distinguishing flag of a merchant marine company flown from the mainmast of merchant ships.

HOUSEHOLDER = ДОМОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ – Householder:- in the United States, the data on relationship to householder were derived from the question, ‘How is this person related to Person 1’, which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e. Person 1). Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished:- family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

HOUSEHOLDS = ДОМОВЛАДЕНИЯ – Household:- composed of the farmer and his family. Considered both the production and consumption unit of the social organization. The household can be managed by one person or operated collectively, as family members live, sleep, eat, share the same place, and divide household duties and general farm management and work. Individuals or small groups of individuals as consumers and in some cases as entrepreneurs producing goods and market services, where such activities cannot be hived off and treated as those of a quasi corporation. In the United States, a Household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

HOUSEKEEPING = ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ ЧИСТОТЫ И ПОРЯДКА – Housekeeping is a keeping the warehouse presentable, organized, and safe for all parties.

HOUSE–TO–HOUSE = ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ДО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или ОТ ДОМА ДО ДОМА) – House-To-House:- shipment is containerised at the shipper’s factory or warehouse, and then transported to the consignee’s premises, where the cargo is unloaded. /

Партия груза, загруженная в контейнер на фабрике или складе отправителя, и в дальнейшем перевозимая в помещения консигнатора (грузополучателя), в которых данный груз выгружается из контейнера.

HOUSE TO PIER = ОТ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ДО ПИРСА (или ОТ ДОМА ДО ПИРСА) – House To Pier:- shipment is containerised at the shipper's factory or warehouse. It is then destuffed at the discharge pier prior to final delivery. Shipper loaded container that will be de-consolidated at destination terminal for distribution. Cargo loaded into a container by the shipper under shipper's supervision. When the cargo is exported, it is unloaded at the foreign pier destination. / на пирсе разгрузки .

HOUSING = КОЖУХ (или КОРПУС) – Housing:- a ported enclosure which directs the flow of fluid through the filter element. / направляет поток жидкости через фильтрующий элемент.

HOVERCRAFT = СКЕГОВОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО НА ВОЗДУШНОЙ ПОДУШКЕ, или ПОЛЗОЛЁТ) – Hovercraft:- in the early 1950s, engineers in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Switzerland were seeking solutions to Sir John Thornycroft's 80-year-old problem. Christopher Cockerell of the United Kingdom is now acknowledged to have been the father of the Hovercraft, as the air-cushion vehicle is popularly known. During World War II he had been closely connected with the development of radar and other radio aids and had retired into peacetime life as a boatbuilder. Soon he began to concern himself with Thornycroft's problem of reducing the hydrodynamic drag on the hull of a boat with some kind of air lubrication. Cockerell (later knighted) bypassed Thornycroft's plenum chamber (in effect, an empty box with an open bottom) principle, in which air is pumped directly into a cavity beneath the vessel, because of the difficulty in containing the cushion. He theorized that, if air were instead pumped under the vessel through a narrow slot running entirely around the circumference, the air would flow toward the centre of the vessel, forming an external curtain that would effectively contain the cushion. This system is known as a Peripheral Jet. Once air has built up below the craft to a pressure equaling the craft weight, incoming air has nowhere to go but outward and experiences a sharp change of velocity on striking the surface. The momentum of the peripheral jet air keeps the cushion pressure and the ground clearance higher than it would be if air were pumped directly into a plenum chamber. To test his theory, Cockerell set up an apparatus consisting of a blower that fed air into an inverted coffee tin through a hole in the base. The tin was suspended over the weighing pan of a pair of kitchen scales, and air blown into the tin forced the pan down against the mass of a number of weights. In this way the forces involved were roughly measured. By securing a second tin within the first and directing air down through the space between, Cockerell was able to demonstrate that more than three times the number of weights could be raised by this means, compared with the plenum chamber effect of the single can. Cockerell's first patent was filed on 1955-December-12, and in the following year he formed a company known as Hovercraft Ltd. His early memoranda and reports show a prescient grasp of the problems involved in translating the theory into practice. Such problems still concerned designers of Hovercraft years later, and some of Cockerell's ideas have yet to be fully explored. He forecast, for example, that some kind of secondary suspension would be required in addition to the air cushion itself. Another of his ideas still to be developed deals with the recirculation of air in the peripheral jet so that part of it is used over and over, improving efficiency and reducing the power required. Realizing that his discovery would not only make boats go faster but also would allow the development of amphibious craft, Cockerell approached the Ministry of Supply, the British government's defense-equipment procurement authority. The air-cushion vehicle was classified 'secret' in November 1956, and a development contract was placed with a British aircraft and seaplane manufacturer. In 1959 the world's first practical air-cushion vehicle (ACV) was launched. It was called the SR.N1. Originally the SR.N1 had a total weight of four tons and could carry three men at a maximum speed of 25 knots (1 knot = 1.15 miles or 1.85 kilometers per hour) over very calm water. Instead of having a completely solid structure to contain the cushion and peripheral jet, it incorporated a 6-inch- (15-centimeter-) deep skirt of rubberized fabric. This development provided a means whereby the air cushion could easily be contained despite unevenness of the ground or water. It was soon found that the skirt made it possible to revert once again to the plenum chamber as a cushion producer. Use of the skirt brought the problem of making skirts durable enough to withstand the friction wear produced at high speeds through water. It was necessary to develop the design and manufacturing skills that would allow skirts to be made in the optimum shape for aerodynamic efficiency. Skirts of rubber and plastic mixtures, 4 feet (1.2 meters) deep, had been developed by early 1963, and the performance of the SR.N1 had been increased by using them (and incorporating gas-turbine power) to a payload of seven tons and a maximum speed of 50 knots. The first crossing of the English Channel by the SR.N1 was in 1959, symbolically on the 50th anniversary of Louis Blériot's first flight across the same water. Manufacturers and operators in many parts of the world became interested. Manufacture began in the United States, Japan, Sweden, and France; and in Britain additional British companies were building craft in the early 1960s. The years 1962–64 were a peak period for worldwide interest in Hovercraft, but by the early 1970s only the British had produced what could truly be called a range of craft, and this against considerable odds. There were signs, however, that US, Soviet, and French manufacturers were seriously contemplating reentry into the field and that Australia and Japan also were becoming ACV-minded. The stagnation of the intervening seven years can be explained by the failure of air-cushion vehicles to live up to what many people thought was their original promise. Cockerell and others had foreseen many of the difficulties, but some second-generation designers, builders, and, particularly, operators thought that the simple Hovercraft would be the answer to a variety of problems that at that stage of development were considerably beyond the scope of the craft available. In the first place, amphibious craft generally needed to be air-propelled. Directional control was imprecise, precluding their use on highways. As already mentioned, the design of and materials used in flexible skirts had to be developed from the first, and not until 1965 was an efficient and economic flexible-skirt arrangement evolved, and even then the materials were still being developed. Another major problem arose when aircraft gas-turbine engines were used in a marine environment. Although such engines, suitably modified, had been installed in ships with some success, their transition into Hovercraft brought out their extreme vulnerability to saltwater corrosion. By its very nature the air-cushion vehicle generates a great deal of spray when it is hovering over water, and the spray is drawn into the intakes of gas turbines in amounts not envisaged by the engine designer. Even after considerable filtering, the moisture and salt content is high enough to corrode large modern gas-turbine engines to such an extent that they need a daily wash with pure water and even then have a considerably reduced life span between overhauls. The costs of engine overhauls and skirt maintenance and repairs have probably been the main factors retarding the advancement of air-cushion vehicles. Skirt development proceeded extremely rapidly in the first decade after SR.N1. Jet-engine corrosion may be solved by new materials or possibly by intake design to limit spray ingestion. In the meantime, some manufacturers are bypassing the gas-turbine difficulty by using high-speed marine diesel engines in multiple units. These are cheaper, more economical to run, and relatively free from corrosion problems but for a given power output are considerably heavier than their gas-turbine counterparts. The history of the air-cushion vehicle principle also includes the use of air-cushion support in other applications, both for transportation and for support as such. These include air-cushion transporters, trains, and even beds. Also known as Air-Cushion Machine. A vessel used for the transportation of passengers and cargo riding on a cushion of air formed under it. It is very maneuverable and is also amphibious. An air-cushion machine, such as the British Hovercraft, is not considered an amphibious vehicle. / проблема 80-летнего Сэра Дьжона Соникрофта (Sir John Thornycroft). Кристофё Кокёрэл (Christopher Cockerell) из Соединённого Королевства. Хавёкрэфт Эл.ти.ди. (Hovercraft Ltd.). 50-Летие первого полёта Люи Блеръё (Louis Blériot) . Под Судном на Воздушной Подушке (СВП) понимается транспортное средство, сила поддержания которого формируется слоем сжатого воздуха, создаваемого под корпусом судна или под его несущими поверхностями с помощью специальных нагнетателей. Существуют СВП с полным отрывом от поверхности (амфибийное судно) и с неполным

отрывом от поверхности (скеговое судно). Отрыв корпуса судна от поверхности позволяет снизить сопротивление движению и добиться увеличения скорости. Скеговое Судно на воздушной подушке – транспортное средство с жёстким бортовым ограждением (скегами) и гибким или жёстким ограждением воздушной подушки в оконечностях. Скеговые суда вследствие неполного отрыва их от воды из-за погружения бортовых ограждений воздушной подушки в воду не являются амфибийными.

hp = HP = HORSEPOWER

H/P = HOUSE TO PIER

HPE STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ ХА.ПЭ.Э. – HPE Standards:- packaging guidelines for boxes, crates, wooden supports, etc. HPE is the abbreviation for the:- Bundesverband Holzpackmittel Paletten Exportverpackung e.V. (German Federal Association for Wooden Packaging, Export and Palets). / Бундэсфабанд Хольцпакмитэль Палетэн Экспотфапакун Э.Фау. (Bundesverband Holzpackmittel Paletten Exportverpackung e.V.).

HPLC = HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

HQ = HEADQUARTERS

HR = CROATIA

HR = HIGHLY RESISTANT

HR = HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HRD = HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

HRK = CROATIAN KUNA

HRR = HEAD RICE RECOVERY

HRSG = HEAT RECOVERY STEAM GENERATOR

HS = HARMONIZED SYSTEM

HS = HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE

HSA = HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

HSFO = HIGH SULPHUR FUEL OIL

H–SHARES = АКЦИИ ЭЙЧ. – H-Shares means shares of a company incorporated in the Chinese mainland that are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) or other foreign exchange. H-shares are still regulated by Chinese law, but they are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and trade the same as other equities on the Honk Kong exchange. H-shares on the exchange are automatically included in the Hang Seng China Enterprise Index, provided that they maintain the Hong Kong exchange regulatory requirements. H-shares are available for more than 90 Chinese companies, giving investors at least some access to most of the major economic sectors such as financials, industrials and utilities. In 2007, the Chinese government decided to allow mainland investors to invest in the Hong Kong exchange, which greatly increased the demand for H-shares, as mainland investors were previously forbidden from investing in the exchange. China still offers A-shares in many of the same companies, but only mainland residents can invest in them. H-Shares are shares in Chinese companies that trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. H-shares are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and allow companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China to have access to capital from Hong Kong. H-Shares are subject to Chinese regulations and are included on the Hang Seng index. H Shares are shares in Chinese companies issued in China under Chinese law. They are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and subject to its stringent listing and disclosure requirements. The shares are denominated in Hong Kong Dollar and trade like any other shares listed on the Hong Kong Exchange. There are now (in 2006) 91 companies offering H shares giving exposure to more than a dozen sectors including Telecommunications, Insurance, Real Estate, Airlines, Logistics as well as Infrastructure such as roads and electricity, Oil, Mining and Basic Materials such as steel, cement, aluminum and petrochemicals. They are required to meet the same standard of disclosure required of all companies listed on the SEHK. H Shares (also known as Hang Seng China Enterprises Index) refers to the shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that are traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK). Many companies float their shares simultaneously on the Hong Kong market and one of the two mainland Chinese stock exchanges. Huge price discrepancies between the H shares and the A share counterparts of the same company are not uncommon. A shares generally trade at a premium to H shares as the People's Republic of China government restricts mainland Chinese people from investing abroad, and foreigners from investing in the A-share markets in mainland China. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

HSI = HANG SENG INDEX

HT = HAITI

HT = HEIGHT

HT = HERBICIDE TOLERANT

HT = HYDRO TILLER

HT1 = HYDRO TILLER (REGULAR)

HT2 = HYDRO TILLER (MODIFIED)

HT3 = (MINI) HYDRO TILLER

HTG = HAITIAN GOURDE

HTHS VISCOSITY = HIGH TEMPERATURE HIGH SHEAR VISCOSITY

HTS = HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE

HU = (CENTRIFUGAL) HULLER

HU = HUNGARY

HUARACHE = УАРАЧЭ (или ГУАРАЧЕ) – Huarache:- a low-heeled sandal having an upper made of interwoven leather strips. / Huaracho = плетёная кожаная сандалия; Мексиканская сандалия. heel = каблук или пятка. Уарачэ или Гуараче – появившиеся в Мексике комфортные и удобные в носке сандалии на плоской подошве с верхом из переплетённых между собой кожаных ремешков из сыромятной кожи.

HUB = РАЗВЯЗКА (или РАЗВЯЗОЧНЫЙ УЗЕЛ, или (УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ) УЗЕЛ) – Hub is a central location to which traffic from many cities is directed and from which traffic is fed to other areas. Hub is a transfer site or system where several pipelines interconnect and where shippers may obtain services to manage and facilitate their routing of supplies from production areas to markets. Transshipment point in a service network, which serves points beyond that of a particular service by means of feeder vessels. Hub is the central transhipment point in a transport structure, serving a number of consignees and/or consignors by means of spokes. The stretches between hubs mutually are referred to as Trunks. For example, Zeebrugge, Belgium is the main trading hub for natural gas in Western Europe. / Развязочный сайт или система, где между собой соединяются несколько трубопроводов и где отправители могут воспользоваться услугами управления и содействия их рутинным поставкам из регионов добычи и производства на конкретные рынки. Например, Зээбрюгэ, Бельгия (Zeebrugge, Belgium) является главным торговым узлом для природного газа в Западной Европе.

HUB PORT/SERVICE = РАЗВЯЗОЧНЫЙ ПОРТ/СЛУЖБА (или УЗЛОВОЙ ПОРТ/СЛУЖБА) – A term Hub Port/Service refers to the practice where shipping lines call at one port in a country or region, rather than at several ports. / Этот термин относится к практике судоходных линий, которые предпочитают работать с одним каким-то крупным портом или регионом, нежели распылять свои усилия не несколько портов.

HUBRIS = НАДМЕННОСТЬ (или ВЫСОКОМЕРНОСТЬ, или ГОРДЫНЯ, или СПЕСЬ) – Hubris:- though not a financial or business term per se, it's included here because it is often used in reference to a characteristic displayed by some entrepreneurs. It's a noun meaning exaggerated pride or self-confidence. The opposite of Humble.

HUCK = МЕЛКОУЗОРЧАТАЯ (или ХАК, или ПОЛОТЕНЕЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ С МЕЛКОУЗОРЧАТЫМ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕМ, или БЕДРО, или РЯДИТЬСЯ, или СУРОВОЕ ПОЛОТЕНЦЕ) – Huck is a type of toweling fabric with a honeycombed surface made by using heavy filling yarns in a dobby weave. It has excellent absorbent qualities. It is woven with a pattern, most often with a dobby attachment on the loom and may have Jacquard borders. Huck is traditionally made of cotton, linen, or rayon, or a mixture of these, although today, other fibers may be used. In a mixture it is called a Union Fabric. Face or hand towels are made in white or colors and are used for drying dishes, glasses, and kitchen utensils. Huck is also called Huckaback. Embroidery enthusiasts often use huck as a ground for their work. See also Dobby. / тяжёлые уточные пряжи в . Жакяр (Jacquard). тип полотенечной ткани с усеянной поверхностью, выработанной с использованием тяжёлой уточной пряжи в кареточном переплетении. Она имеет отличные абсорбирующие свойства.

HUCKABACK = МЕЛКОУЗОРЧАТОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или КАМЧАТОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Huckaback:- a heavy, serviceable toweling made with slackly twisted filling yarns to aid absorption. The cloth has a honeycomb effect. Huckaback is an absorbent durable fabric of cotton, linen, or both used chiefly for towels. It is strong. Has variation in weaves but most have small squares on the surface that stand out from the background. Comes in white, colors, or colored borders. Also stripes. The motif is made from a series of floats, some of them rather long, which gives a loose effect in certain areas. This, if well spaced, acts as a good absorbing agency. / кручёные уточные пряжи .

HUCKEPACK CARRIAGE = ПЕРЕВОЗКА НА ЗАКОРКАХ (или КОМБИНИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Huckepack Carriage is the carriage of road vehicles and trailers on railway wagons. The name of this transport technology originated from the German words:- Huckepack Tragen = Carrying on the Back. The analogous term is Piggyback in English and Kangourou in the French-speaking area. It describes in fact the carriage of road vehicles together with their load on the railway cars. See also Piggyback. Special low-height wagons for piggyback (huckepack) carriage of unaccompanied semitrailers with recessed pockets to accommodate the trailer road-wheels, or spine wagons. In the last thirty years the West European area has noted a permanent economic growth that has been reflected also on the growth of the overall transport operations. The transport sector in the European Union has recorded an estimated 4 per cent gross national product of the Union and employed more than 6 million people. Road transport of goods is constantly increasing and occupies mainly the dominant position in cargo transport. At the same time the share of railways has been reduced over the last thirty years. Therefore, there is an increasing need for the data on intermodal transport. The rail/road system combines the advantages of both rail and road and can make a considerable contribution towards resolving intra-European traffic problems. The success of huckepack transport must be based on consistent policies with respect to standards for both loading units and the vehicles carrying them. The carriage of goods, especially in international transport requires co-operation between several carriers from all the traffic branches. One carrier cannot deal with the whole transport task due to the diversity of transport routes. Depending on the organization and the technical and technological co-ordination and co-operation of the participating transport branches, by simultaneous usage of transport and manipulation means in various combinations of transport, different forms have developed, that is, different techniques of rationalization in the exploitation of the intermodal transport. This work will be based on the road and railway traffic and the problems concerning that most of the combined transport is 'unaccompanied', i.e. the loading unit is not accompanied by a driver, equal conditions of competition between various modes of transport, situation regarding border controls, interoperability, problems of bottlenecks and impact of new technologies in combined transport as the basis for the development of advanced transport technologies. The road and railway combination is a logical step towards maintaining flexibility and reducing external costs. Commercial intermodal road-rail transport started comparatively late in Germany although lorries and tanks were moved by rail during World War II. Soon, Germany became the leading European country for developing intermodal transport. On a Europe-wide scale, intermodal transport has been used commercially since the late 1960's. Road transportation is currently very competitive within the European Union (EU). Prices are down, service levels are up and deregulation is ahead of rail transportation. The EU Directive 91/440 on competition and revitalization of railways forces them to be profitable in business economic terms. Current bad profitability keeps new actors away from entering the industry on a large scale. The decline in the quality of combined transport started in 1997 and continued in 1998. The problems included the lack of engines, usage of non-standardised engines, insufficient number of engine drivers, delays, etc. / Кагуру (Kangourou). Перевозка на Закорках или Комбинированная Перевозка (Huckepack Tragen).

HUD = THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HUE = ТОН (или ОТТЕНОК, или ПРЕОБЛАДАЮЩИЙ ЦВЕТ, или ЦВЕТОВОЙ ТОН, или ОКРАС, или ТОН ОКРАСКИ, или РАСЦВЕТКА) – Hue is the attribute of color perception by means of which an object is judged to be red, yellow, green, blue or purple. Hue is the pure spectrum colors commonly referred to by the 'color names' – red, orange, yellow, blue, green violet. Hue:- the attribute of color by means of which a color is perceived to be red, yellow, green, blue, purple, etc. Pure white, black, and grays possess no hue. / Тон цветовой, одна из основных характеристик цвета (наряду с его светлотой и насыщенностью), определяющая его оттенок и выражающаяся словами 'красный, синий, сиреневый' и так далее; различия в названиях красок указывают в первую очередь

на цветовой тон (например, ‘изумрудная зелень’, ‘лимонная’, ‘жёлтая’ и так далее). В живописи тоном называют также основной оттенок, обобщающий и подчиняющий себе все цвета произведения и сообщающий колориту цельность. Краски в тональной живописи подбираются с расчётом на объединение цветов общим тоном. В зависимости от преобладания тех или иных цветов и различия в их сочетаниях тон в картине может быть серебристым, золотистым, тёплым или холодным и так далее. Термином Тон в живописи определяют также светлоту цвета. Оттенок – цвет, получаемый из чистого цвета добавлением белого или чёрного, а также – в небольших количествах других цветов.

HUF = HUNGARIAN FORINT

HUG = ДЕРЖАТЬСЯ БЛИЖЕ – Hug (maritime term):- to keep close. / Держаться Ближе к ветру или берегу.

HUG–ME–TIGHT = ОБНИМИ МЕНЯ КРЕПКО – Hug-Me-Tight:- a woman’s short usually knitted sleeveless close-fitting jacket.

HULK = БЛОКШИВ (или ПЛАШКОУТ, или КИЛЕКТОР) – Hulk (maritime term):- a worn out vessel.

HULL = КОРПУС – Hull is a shell or body of a ship. Outer shell of a vessel, usually made of steel plates. Hull is the outer shell of a vessel, made of steel plates or other suitable material to keep water outside the vessel. / Под Корпусом судна, от Латинского слова Corpus, означающее Единое Целое, Сущность или Тело, понимается основная часть судна, состоящая из каркаса (балок различного направления – набора) и оболочки (наружной обшивки и настила верхней палубы). Внутри корпус судна может быть разделён вертикальными или наклонными поперечными и продольными переборками, а по высоте – промежуточными палубами и платформами; на крупных судах устраивают двойное дно. К корпусу судна крепят фундаменты судовых механизмов и оборудования. Корпуса судов военных кораблей имеют броню и элементы обшивки, создающие их невидимыми для радаров. Обычно корпус судна изготовляют из стали, используются также дерево, железобетон, алюминиевые сплавы и пластмассы.

HULL = ШЕЛУХА (или КОЖИЦА, или КОЖУРА, или СКОРЛУПА, или СЕМЕННАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА) – Hull is the outermost covering of the Rice grain which provides protection to the Rice caryopsis composed of lemma and palea. It ranges from 17 to 24% of the rough Rice content. The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the outer skin of a kernel. Also known as Husk. Hull (syn. Husk, and Chaff) includes the lemma and palea. Structures such as the rachilla, sterile lemmas, the awn if present, and broken segment of the pedicel are usually associated with the hull, if they survive the threshing process. Hull is the outer covering of a seed or fruit, as the husk of grain, pod of a pea, shell of a nut, etc. Hull is the outer hard shell of Cotton seeds. / Плёнка Зерна (Hull). состоящая из нижней цветковой чешуи (lemma) и верхней цветковой чешуи (palea).

HULL COLORS = ЦВЕТА ШЕЛУХИ (или ЦВЕТА КОЖИЦЫ) – Hull Colors (Hm, Hi, Hg, Hf):- non-anthocyanin colors which appear on the lemma and palea only when the straw hull gene, Gh, is present.

HULL DOWN = КОРПУС ВНИЗУ (или КОРПУС СКРЫТ ЗА ГОРИЗОНТОМ) – Hull Down (maritime term):- said of a vessel when, due to its distance on the horizon, only the masts are visible.

HULLED KERNELS = ЛУЩЁНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ШЕЛУШЕНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или ЛУЩЁНЫЕ ЯДРА, или ШЕЛУШЕНЫЕ ЯДРА, или ОТШЕЛУШЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА) – Hulled Kernels have the hulls removed, e.g., oat groats, peeled barley and hulled sunflower seeds.

HULLESS KERNELS = ГОЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ГОЛЫЕ ЯДРА) – Hulless Kernels have naturally loose hulls or no hulls, e.g., Wheat, hulless Oats and Barley. / Голая Зерновка (Голые Ядра), которая естественным образом потеряла кожуру или не имела её вовсе, например, голозёрного Овса, ядра Пшеницы и Ячменя.

HULLING = ШЕЛУШЕНИЕ (или ЛУЩЕНИЕ, или ОБРУШИВАНИЕ, или ОБДИРКА, или ОТШЕЛУШИВАНИЕ) – Hulling is the removal of the husks or hulls from the Rice grain; converting rough Rice or paddy into milled Rice. / Отшелушивание цветочной оболочки, производимое Марьянским Рисозаводом, Россия.

HULL INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КОРПУСА СУДНА – Hull Insurance is boat insurance that covers damage to a boat, its machinery and its equipment. According to United Marine Underwriters, it is the closest maritime equivalent to comprehensive and collision automobile insurance. Like other products in the insurance market, coverage and deductibles vary by company, so read and compare insurance contracts before you buy. Hull insurance is a term sometimes used for aircraft. Hull Insurance is an insurance on the ship, its machinery and equipment. Marine Hull insurance covers nearly everything that floats and moves, starting with rowing boat to huge ocean going tankers. Besides that, hull underwriters will not hesitate to insure non-propelled objects, which may occassionaly move such as floating docks, buoys, transshipment barges and even floating hotels. Furthermore we can say that vessels under conversion or construction are also dealt with by marine hull underwriters. In fact, there are many uniform conditions around the world and many alternatives how to insure your beloved ship, but let us outline the most widely known insurance covers, which your fellow shipowners are considering to have:- (1) Hull & Machinery (H&M):- this is very basic of marine hull. Sceleton, if we may say so. This policy will cover your vessel, including hull, machinery, gear and equipment against loss or damage. Normaly you would be also entitled to claim for your ship’s proportion of salvage, salvage charges, general average as well as wages and maintenance under your H&M policy, but you need to check your wording first. (2) Disbursements, Freight, Increased Value (IV):- underwriters would normaly say that there is a big deal of difference between these insurances, but all in all, these are basicaly the same as you would be entitled to claim certain amount of money (which you have agreed beforehand with you underwriter friend) in excess of insured value of your vessel in case she will be a total loss, whatever actual or constructive. (3) Loss of Hire (LOH):- it goes without saying that you need some money to run your ship and you would expect some profit from her operation as well. Ok, but you would naturaly be left without income once your ship is not working, so that’s why here is LOH insurance. This policy will compensate daily amount stated in your policy (again you have to agree it before) whilst your ship is under repairs following an accident covered under H&M insurance. Underwriters would normaly allow 14 days deductible before they open their wallets, but this still is nothing in case of reasonably serious damage. (4) Mortgagees’ Interest Insurance (MII):- this policy would normaly be demanded by bankers (or, as we say, mortgagees). It protects the mortgagees’ interest in the insured vessel in case H&M underwriters would refuse to settle a claim due to breach of warranty stated in H&M policy, e.g., H&M is allowing vessel to sail only within Baltic sea, but your vessel end up in collision in English channel – you hardly can expect you H&M underwriter to pay for it, but MII policy will protect mortgagees’ interest anyway. (5) Builders’ Risks:- this is insurance for the vessel under construction. Cover is normaly against all risks of loss or damage to vessel whilt under construction or conversion and during trials and would include certain liability risks as well. This insurance is normaly taken by ship builders. Hull Insurance covers more than the hull. Sails, motors and masts may also be included. Hull Insurance:- the basic Marine Policy is used to cover either the shipowner or the shipper (or buyer) of goods. When coverage is for goods it is termed a Cargo Policy; when the ship is covered, it is termed Hull Insurance. The shipowner is provided legal liability protection to others, for instance in the event of a collision. The Hull Policy can be written for each voyage of a ship, or for a specified time period, typically one year. When written on a time period basis, an implied warranty of seaworthiness is applied to the vessel. This warranty does not adhere to

the time basis coverage; it is deemed to present a potential hardship to the shipowner, since the ship may be at sea or at a port where suitable repairs might not be available, when coverage begins. / Страховка по судну, его машинной части и оборудования. Страхование Корпуса Судна, Механизмов и Оборудования:- полис, покрывающий страхование корпуса, механизмов и оборудования является основой морского страхования. При этом страхуется ущерб, наносимый корпусу, механизмам и оборудованию, находящимся на судне. Основная цель страхования корпуса, механизмов и оборудования – это обеспечение уверенности судовладельца в том, что эксплуатационные возможности судна в период его эксплуатации останутся без изменений. Поскольку судовладелец понимает, что страховой случай может наступить в каждом рейсе, то он страхует корпус, машины и оборудование на случай ущерба, который может понести судно и его оборудование в период эксплуатации. Получаемый в данном случае полис предусматривает компенсацию за физические повреждения или ущерб в результате действия морских стихий, и включает в себя затраты по спасательной операции и всем прочим действиям, связанным с утратой судна или его повреждением в море. Такой полис адаптирован к требованиям и типам судов конкретного судовладельца, и учитывает состояние судна, его стоимость, страховые премии, а также оговаривает тип предоставляемого страхового покрытия – 'страхование от всех рисков', 'ограниченное страхование' или 'страхование на случай полной утраты судна'. Чаще всего при страховании корпуса и механизмов используются три варианта общепризнанных страховых условий:- (i) План Норвежского Морского Страхования от 1996, в редакции 2010 (The Norwegian Marine Insurance Plan of 1996, Version 2010); (ii) Стандартные Английские Условия Срочного Страхования Корпуса и Механизмов (the Institute Time Clauses – Hulls (ITCH)); и (iii) Стандартные Американские Условия Страхования Корпуса и Механизмов от 02 Июня 1977 (the American Institute Hull Clauses June 02, 1977). Были изданы также более новые редакции Английских условий, которые не нашли широкого применения, однако, их последняя версия, известная как Международные условия страхования корпуса и механизмов от 11 Января 2003 (International Hull Clauses (IHC) of 2003-January-11), нашла некоторую поддержку и может применяться в будущем вместо Стандартных Английских условий страхования корпуса и механизмов. Полис предусматривает страхование судов от гибели или ущерба в результате:- (i) воздействий стихии на море, реках, озёрах и всех прочих судоходных водах; (ii) неблагоприятных погодных условий; (iii) столкновения с другим судном; (iv) контакта с плавающими или подводными объектами; (v) контакта с закреплёнными объектами; (vi) посадки на грунт; (vii) посадки на мель; (viii) пожара, взрыва, удара молнии; (ix) хищения, совершённого лицами, не являющимися членами экипажа судна; (x) контакта с сухопутными средствами, причальным или портовым оборудованием или сооружениями; (xi) землетрясения, извержения вулкана; (xii) несчастного случая при погрузке, выгрузке или перемещении груза или бункера; (xiii) контакта с самолётами, вертолётами или подобными объектами, а также объектами, падающими с них; (xiv) взрыва котлов и любого скрытого дефекта гребного вала, коленчатого вала, кулачкового вала или любой части или частей главного двигателя или любых вспомогательных машин, или корпуса; (xv) халатности ремонтных рабочих; (xvi) ошибки капитана, лиц командного состава, команды или лоцмана в период нахождения на вахте, заключающейся в несоответствующем исполнении действий, требующихся согласно любым правилам, положениям или хорошей морской практики, или преобладающим окружающим условиям; и (xvii) законных действий любых органов власти, направленных на предотвращение или смягчение опасности загрязнения или ущерба окружающей среде, или угрозы загрязнения или ущерба, возникающих непосредственно в результате повреждения застрахованного судна. Страхуемые Риски:- (i) полная утрата судна (фактическая или конструктивная); (ii) повреждение корпуса, механизмов, оборудования и всех относящихся к ним устройств; (iii) общая авария; (iv) спасательные работы, вознаграждение за спасение; (v) затраты, понесённые в разумных пределах с целью избежания гибели или минимизации ущерба (судебные издержки и оплата рабочей силы); (vi) затраты по предотвращению столкновения или нападения; и (vii) затраты по постановке судна в сухой док для осмотра подводной части корпуса после посадки на грунт или мель, в том числе, если повреждения обнаружены не были.

HULL SPOT = ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ШЕЛУХИ (или ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ КОЖИЦЫ) – Hull Spot (HSP):- small tissue areas on the lemma and palea which are thin and transparent and appear discolored.

HUMAN CAPITAL = ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ – Human Capital:- a loose catch-all term for the practical knowledge, acquired skills and learned abilities of an individual that make him or her potentially productive and thus equip him or her to earn income in exchange for labor. The figurative use of the term capital in connection with what would perhaps better be called the 'Quality Of Labor' is somewhat confusing. In the strictest sense of the term, human capital is not really capital at all. The term was coined so as to make a useful illustrative analogy between investing resources to increase the stock of ordinary physical capital (tools, machines, buildings, etc) in order to increase the productivity of labor and 'investing' in the education or training of the labor force as an alternative means of accomplishing the same general objective of higher productivity. In both sorts of 'investment', costs are incurred by investors in the present in the expectation of deriving extra benefits over a long period of time in the future. As in the case of ordinary investments in physical capital, investments in human capital make economic sense to the extent that the value of the additional future benefits to be expected (greater productivity and thus more income for the worker and his employer) exceed the extra costs that have to be incurred in the present to obtain them (costs of schooling or training programs, production and income foregone while the individual is in training, the loss of leisure and perhaps the experience of mental anguish undergone by the individual in having to learn new things, etc). Varying levels of past investment in human capital provides one of the main explanation for the size of wage and salary differentials among individuals:- payment for an individual's labor in reality includes not just payment for the employee's leisure time foregone but also a premium that represents the going rate of return on his past investment in human capital. The analogy between human capital and real capital breaks down in one important respect, however. Property rights over ordinary inanimate capital are normally readily transferable by sale from one owner to another, and consequently markets for capital goods can function easily and smoothly to reallocate such resources from one project to another with minimal complications and transactions costs. The value of resources that have been invested in physical capital by an investor can often be readily recovered later (at least in good part) through resale, with the proceeds being easily redeployed into purchases for consumption or reinvestment in other types of capital goods as the investor may choose. However, human capital is by definition inseparably embedded in the nervous system of a specific individual and it thus cannot be separately owned apart from the individual's living body itself. Except in societies that legalize slavery (or at least enforce very long term transferable indentured labor contracts), human capital itself cannot be directly bought and sold on the market – only its temporary services as reflected in the labor productivity of the one individual who alone can own it. If an employee chooses to quit his or her job (perhaps because of an offer of much higher pay by a competing firm in the same industry), then any past investment the employer may have made to upgrade the employee's job skills is lost to the firm from the minute the former employee walks out the door for the last time. The only person who can invest in human capital with full confidence that he will not be arbitrarily deprived of its fruits in the future without compensation is the individual in whom the investment is made, so other firms or individuals therefore have much less incentive to invest resources in him or her in this way, even if this might be the cheapest way to increase productivity. Even the individual in whom the human capital is to be embedded may be somewhat deterred from investing by the fact that such an investment is necessarily very illiquid – that he cannot later recoup any part of the value of his own investment in human capital by selling it off if he should desire to go into some other line of endeavor where the skills involved are not useful.

HUMECTANT = УВЛАЖНИТЕЛЬ (или СМАЧИВАТЕЛЬ) – Humectant is a chemical that helps retain moisture. In some dyeing techniques, such as direct application, it is necessary to prevent the dye solution applied to the fabric from drying out before the dye has time to fix to the fibers. A humectant, often urea or occasionally glycerine, may be used for this purpose. Humectants may be unnecessary if it is possible to wrap the fabric in plastic sheeting or put it in a closed plastic container to keep it from drying out. / Увлажнитель:- устройство для повышения влажности воздуха в комнате. Иногда используют поднос с испаряющейся водой, но более сложные увлажнители работают на электричестве.

HUMERAL VEIL = ХЬЮМЁРЭЛ ВЭЙЛ (или УМЕРАЛЬ ВЭЙ, или ВУАЛЬ НА ПЛЕЧИ, или НАПЛЕЧНАЯ ВУАЛЬ) – Humeral Veil:- an oblong vestment worn around the shoulders and over the hands by a priest holding a sacred vessel. / Humeral = Плечевой.

HUMIDITY = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ (или СЫРОСТЬ) – In the Cotton industry, the actual Humidity content of a Cotton. Such content, stated as a percentage of the absolute dry weight of the sample after duly dried at the ventilated oven, is the hygrometric grade or 'regain' of such sample. Unless otherwise stated, the standard 'regain' is 8.5% on dry weight. This value is the basis for the calculation of the commercial weight or corrected invoice weight of a lot of Cotton. The 'regain' of a lot is the average of the values obtained from samples submitted to a test. When the weight of the Cotton completely dried out increased by 8.5% shows a weight in excess of the original weight, there is a 'humidity loss'; when being below, there is a 'humidity gain'. The loss or gain is expressed in percentage of the original net weight. On calculating the commercial weight, the 'humidity loss' 'increases' the net delivered weight. The 'humidity gain' 'decreases' the net delivered weight. Humidity is a dampness, the amount of water or water vapor in the air. / Стандартом предусмотрены нормы влажности хлопкового волокна в пределах 5.0–8.5%. Влажность – содержание влаги в .

HUMIDITY MOTOR = МОТОР ВЛАЖНОСТИ (или ДВИГАТЕЛЬ ВЛАЖНОСТИ) – Humidity Motor:- circulation produced when the temperature gradient between the cargo and the container wall is too steep. This increases the transport of humidity to the surfaces of the container.

HUMPING = СЦЕПКА ПРИ СПУСКЕ С ГОРКИ – Humping is the process of connecting a moving railcar with a motionless railcar which results in a force of great magnitude and shock. Humping is the process of connecting a moving rail car with a motionless rail car within a rail classification yard in order to make up a train. The cars move by gravity from an incline or hump onto the appropriate track.

HUMPY CHAIN = ВЫГНУТАЯ ЦЕПОЧКА – Humpy Chain:- readily noticeable by its waviness. Causes difficulty at sewing operation and distorts finished garment's appearance. See also Curved Or Crooked Chain. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

HUMUS = ГУМУС (или ПЕРЕГНОЙ) – Humus is the organic component of soil, composed of partially or completely decayed plant and animal remains that provides nutrients for plants and increases the ability of soil to retain water. / Под Гумусом или Перегноем, от Латинского слова Humus, означающее Земля или Почва, понимаются высокомолекулярные тёмноокрашенные органические вещества почвы. Состоит из гуминовых кислот, фульвокислот, гумина и ульмина. Образуется в результате гумификации продуктов разложения органических остатков. Содержит элементы питания растений, которые после разложения гумуса переходят в доступную для них форму. Почвы, богатые гумусом, плодородны.

HUNDREDWEIGHT = ХАНДРЭДВЭЙТ (или ХАНДРЕДВЕЙТ, или ЦЕНТНЕР, или ЦЕНТАЛ) – The Hundredweight or Centum Weight (abbreviated cwt) is a unit of mass defined in terms of the pound (lb). Its British definition is not the same as that used in North America. The two are distinguished by speaking of the long hundredweight and the short hundredweight:- (i) In Imperial units, a (long) hundredweight is defined as 112 lb, which is equal to 50.802 345 kg; (ii) In United States (US) customary units, a (short) hundredweight is defined as 100 lb, which is equal to 45.359 237 kg. This is also the usual hundredweight in Canada. The short hundredweight is also called a Cental, especially in places which normally use the long hundredweight. Under both conventions, twenty hundredweights are in a ton:- the long ton of 2 240 lb and the short ton of 2 000 lb. The long ton is approximately equal to the metric tonne of 1 000 kg (2 205 lb). The long and short hundredweight are both descended from the French avoirdupois weight system, which became established in England in Late Medieval times. For some history on how the British and American units diverged from each other, or why the British unit is 112 lbs, see also Avoirdupois. In brief, British custom came to widely use the Stone weight, which is 14 pounds, and wished for the hundredweight unit to be in whole integers of Stones – and 100 divided by 14 is not an integer. The Stone was not one of the avoirdupois units in Medieval France, and never became customary in the British American colonies or the United States of America. In 1824 in the United Kingdom (UK), new weights and measures legislation made it illegal for merchants to use the word hundredweight in the sense of a hundred pounds. A merchant could be sued for fraud for doing so. In 1879, the hundred pound weight was re-legalized for trade in the UK under the name 'cental', in response to legislative pressure from UK merchants who were importing corn and tobacco from the US. The short hundredweight is commonly used in US in the sale of livestock and some cereal grains and oilseeds and concrete additives and on futures exchanges. The long hundredweight is now little used in any country, and its usage is decreasing, since the English-speaking countries other than the US adopted the metric system. A few decades ago, commodities weighted in terms of long hundredweights included cattle, cattle fodder, fertilizers, coal, some industrial chemicals, other industrial materials, large church bells, and so on. Before the XV century in England, a hundredweight was a different unit equal to 108 lb. In Canada, a Hundredweight (abbreviation:- cwt) is equal to 100 pounds of potatoes. The hundredweight replaced the bushelas the commonly accepted measurement in agriculture. In Canada, the bushel was replaced by the hundredweightas the commonly accepted unit of measurement in agriculture. In the United Kingdom, Hundredweight is the Imperial measurement equal to one hundred and twelve pounds, or eight stones; 50.8 kilograms. Hundredweight is a measure of weight containing 100 pounds (45.5 kg) in the United States or 112 pounds (50.802 3 kg) in the United Kingdom. Short ton hundredweight = 100 pounds. Long ton hundredweight = 112 pounds. Hundredweight:- also referred to as Centum Weight, the hundredweight (cwt) is a unit of mass expressed in terms of pounds. In commodity trading the (short) hundredweight is used as unit for rough rice (RR) future contracts traded at the CBOT®. Imperial system:- 1 (long) hundredweight = 112 lb = 50.802 345 kg; 20 hundredweight = 1 (long) ton = 2 240 lb ≈ 1 metric ton (2 205 lb = 1 000 kg). US customary system:- 1 (short) hundredweight = 100 lb = 45.359 237 kg; 20 hundredweight = 1 (short) ton = 2 000 lb. The pricing unit used in transportation; a hundredweight is equal to 100 pounds. / Короткий Центнер = 100 фунтов = 45.359 237 килограмм; в США известен как Квинтал. Длинный Центнер = 112 фунтов = 50.802 345 килограмм; в Соединённом Королевстве. СИБАТ® (CBOT®).

HUNGRY FINE = ТОНКОЕ ОТ ГОЛОДА – Hungry Fine is a term used to describe a fine wool caused by poor nourishment as opposed to careful breeding.

HUNTER COLOR DIFFERENCE = ЦВЕТОВОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ ПО ХАНТЁРУ – Hunter Color Difference is the color difference calculated by the use of the Hunter equations, based on the opponent-color coordinates, L, a, b, applied to CIE 1931 tristimulus values for CIE standard illuminant C, and by extension to the CIE 1964 standard observer and other CIE standard illuminants. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. HunterLab Inc., Reston, State of

Virginia, the United States. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)). ХантёЛэб Инк. (HunterLab Inc.).

HUNTER GREEN = ЗЕЛЁНО–ОХОТНИЧЬЕ (или ОХОТНИЧЬЯ ЗЕЛЕНЬ) – Hunter Green:- a dark yellowish green.

HUNTER LAB SCALE = ШКАЛА ХАНТЁ ЛЭБ – Hunter Lab Scale is a uniform color scale devised by Hunter in 1958 for use in a color difference meter. It is based on Hering's opponent-colors theory of vision. HunterLab Inc., Reston, State of Virginia, the United States. / ХантёЛэб Инк. (HunterLab Inc.).

HURDLE RATE = ПОРОГОВАЯ СТАВКА (или БАРЬЕРНАЯ СТАВКА) – Hurdle Rate is the minimum rate of investment that is acceptable to an investor. It is also used in the context of achieving a certain rate before other events can take place. For example, a fund manager has to achieve a certain hurdle rate for his investors before he is paid a bonus.

HURRICANE = УРАГАН – The ingredients for a Hurricane include a pre-existing weather disturbance, warm tropical oceans, moisture, and relatively light winds aloft. If the right conditions persist long enough, they can combine to produce the violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods we associate with this phenomenon. Each year, an average of eleven tropical storms develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean and never impact the US coastline. Six of these storms become hurricanes each year. In an average 3-year period, roughly five hurricanes strike the US coastline, killing approximately 50 to 100 people anywhere from Texas to Maine. Of these, two are typically 'major' or 'intense' hurricanes (a category 3 or higher storm on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale). A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, which is a generic term for a low pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. The cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms and, in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:- (i) Tropical Depression – an organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 kt) or less; (ii) Tropical Storm – an organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39–73 mph (34–63 kt); and (iii) Hurricane – an intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 kt) or higher. Sustained winds – a 1-minute average wind measured at about 33 ft (10 meters) above the surface. 1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour or 1.15 statute miles per hour. Abbreviated as 'kt'. Hurricanes are categorized according to the strength of their winds using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. A Category 1 storm has the lowest wind speeds, while a Category 5 hurricane has the strongest. These are relative terms, because lower category storms can sometimes inflict greater damage than higher category storms, depending on where they strike and the particular hazards they bring. In fact, tropical storms can also produce significant damage and loss of life, mainly due to flooding. When the the winds from these storms reach 39 mph (34 kts), the cyclones are given names. Years ago, an international committee developed names for Atlantic cyclones (The History of Naming Hurricanes). In 1979 a six year rotating list of Atlantic storm names was adopted – alternating between male and female hurricane names. Storm names are used to facilitate geographic referencing, for warning services, for legal issues, and to reduce confusion when two or more tropical cyclones occur at the same time. Through a vote of the World Meteorological Organization Region IV Subcommittee, Atlantic cyclone names are retired usually when hurricanes result in substantial damage or death or for other special circumstances. See also The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. Hurricane (maritime term):- force of wind over 65 knots. / (i) Тропическая Депрессия (Tropical Depression); (ii) Тропический Шторм (Tropical Storm); (iii) Ураган (Hurricane). Смотрите также Шкала Сафира-Симпсона По Мощи Ураганов (The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale). штормовой нагон воды . 1 узел (knot) = 1 морской миле в час (nautical mile per hour) или 1.15 уставных (или статутных, или законных) милей в час (statute miles per hour).

HUSBANDING = АККУРАТНОЕ ОТНОШЕНИЕ (или БЕРЕЖЛИВОЕ ОТНОШЕНИЕ, или ОТНОШЕНИЕ ДОЛЖНЫМ ОБРАЗОМ) – Taking care of a vessel's non cargo related operations as instructed the by the master or owner of the vessel. Husbanding is a term used by steamship lines, agents, or port captains who are appointed to handle all matters in assisting the master of the vessel while in port to obtain such services as bunkering, fresh water, food and supplies, payroll for the crew, doctors appointments, and ship repair. / хозяином (или капитаном) или .

HUSK = СКОРЛУПА (или ШЕЛУХА, или ЛУЗГА, или ПЛОДОВАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА, или МЯКИННАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА, или КОЖИЦА, или ПЛЁНКА) – (1) Husk is the dry outer covering of various fruits or seeds, as of an ear of corn. Husk (in botany) is the outer shell or coating of a seed. Also known as Hull. Rice shell, Husk or Hull:- encloses the brown Rice consists mainly of embryo and endosperm. Husk is:- (i) a usually dry or membranous outer covering (such as a pod or one composed of bracts) of various seeds and fruits (such as Barley and Corn); and also one of the constituent parts; (ii) an outer layer; an emptied shell. Husk is a synonymous with Hull. / Лущильные Лущилкой (Husked). Рисовая оболочка, Кожица или Семенная Шелуха:- покрывает семя бурого Риса, которое состоит, главным образом, из зародыша и эндосперма. Лузга Подсолнечниковая, оболочки семян Подсолнечника, отход маслоэкстракционного производства. Содержит много клетчатки (52–58%), безазотистые экстрактивные вещества (38–39%), протеин (3.7–4.5%), жир (1.3–1.6%). В 1 кг подсолнечниковой лузги около 0.2 кормовых единиц. Используют в кормлении крупного рогатого скота. Скармливают в смеси с концентратами (в виде муки и гранул). Лузга – субстрат для выращивания дрожжей кормовых.

(2) Husk is the inner portion of a cocoon; too fine to reel and know as Silk Waste. / Внутренняя составляющая кокона, слишком тонкая для разматывания и известная как Отходы Шёлка (Silk Waste).

HUSTLER = ПЕРЕГРУЗОЧНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ, или ТРАНСПОРТЁР КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ) – Hustler is a tractor that pulls containers around the pier for positioning. Also known as Yard Hustler.

HVI = HIGHT VISCOSITY INDEX

HVI = HIGH VOLUME INSTRUMENT

HVK = HARD VITREOUS KERNELS

HW = HAND WEEDING

HWR = HULL WEIGHT RATIO

HWT = HOT WATER TREATMENT

HYALINE = ГИАЛИН (или ГИАЛИНОВОЕ, или СТЕКЛОВИДНОЕ) – Hyaline:- translucent or transparent. / Прозрачное. Гиалиновое – просвечиваемое. Под Гиалиновым, от Греческого слова Hyálinos, понимается стекловидный, прозрачный, например, гиалиновый хрящ.

HYBRID = ГИБРИД – Hybrid, for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) purposes, hybrid is the offspring of two genetically dissimilar taxa where at least one parent is listed in a CITES Appendix. This would include the offspring of parents belonging to different species, different genera, and crosses made between a species and a hybrid.

Offspring from parents of the same species (i.e. intra-specific crosses) are regulated as species and are not considered hybrids. Hybrid:- progeny from an inter-specific (or inter-generic) fertilization, often of intermediate appearance to the parents. Hybrid:- seed or plants produced as the result of controlled pollination as opposed to seed produced as the result of natural pollination. Hybrid is the product of a cross between genetically dissimilar parents. / Под Гибридом, от Латинского слова Hibrida, понимается организм, полученный в результате скрещивания генетически различающихся родительских форм (видов, пород, линий и других).

HYBRID ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE = ГИБРИДНАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ – Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage:- in the United States, these adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) are a mix – or a hybrid – of a fixed-rate period and an adjustable-rate period. The interest rate is fixed for the first several years of the loan; after that, the rate could adjust annually. For example, hybrid ARMs can be advertised as 3/1 or 5/1 – the first number tells you how long the fixed interest-rate period will be and the second number tells you how often the rate will adjust after the initial period. / Гибридная Закладная С Переоцениваемой Ставкой:- в Соединённых Штатах Америки закладные с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) являются смесью – или гибридом – периода с фиксированной ставкой (fixed-rate period) и периода с переоцениваемой ставкой (adjustable-rate period). Процентная ставка зафиксирована для нескольких первых лет займа; после чего, ставка может ежегодно переоцениваться. Например, гибридные ЗПС могут подаваться в прессе как 3/1 или 5/1 – первая цифра указывает на то, как долго или сколько лет будет продолжаться период с фиксированной ставкой процентов, а вторая цифра указывает на то, как часто ставка будет переоцениваться, спустя первоначальный период.

HYBRID BEARING = ГИБРИДНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ГИДРОСТАТОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДШИПНИК) – Hybrid Bearing is a bearing that consists of metal rings and ceramic balls. See also Bearing. / По виду смазки Гибридный Подшипник или Гидростатодинамический Подшипник – подшипник скольжения, предназначенный для работы как при гидродинамической, так и при гидростатической смазке.

HYBRID COMPOSITE = ГИБРИДНЫЙ КОМПОЗИЦИОННЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или ГИБРИДНЫЙ КОМПОЗИТ) – Hybrid Composite is the advanced composite with a combination of different high-strength continuous filaments in the matrix. Also, composite in which continuous and staple fibers are used in the same matrix.

HYBRID EXCHANGE TRADED FUND = ГИБРИДНЫЙ ФОНД, ТОРГУЕМЫЙ НА БИРЖЕ – An Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) that can either be based on an index or be 'actively managed' by the fund manager selecting the securities that he or she favors.

HYBRID FABRIC = ГИБРИДНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или РАЗНОРОДНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Hybrid Fabric is a fabric for composite manufacture in which two or more different yarns are used in the fabric construction. This provides design flexibility to meet performance requirements and controls cost by permitting some lower priced fibers to be used.

HYBRID INSTRUMENTS = ГИБРИДНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ – Hybrid Instruments are the financial instruments that possess, in varying combinations, characteristics of forward contracts, futures contracts, option contracts, debt instruments, bank depository interests, and other interests. Certain hybrid instruments are exempt from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) regulation.

HYBRIDIZATION = ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ – Hybridization is a breeding method in which two varieties are crossed to generate new variability and to produce desired recombinants. The hybrids are allowed to self-pollinate and the segregating populations are handled by an appropriate method. / метод разведения, в котором скрещены две разновидности для . Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же вида (различных подвидов, сортов, пород или линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных видов или родов – отдалённой гибридизацией. Гибридизация как высокочувствительный метод выявления специфических последовательностей нуклеотидов. Если водный раствор ДНК нагреть до 100 °C и повысить pH до 13, то ДНК диссоциирует на 2 цепи (денатурирует), так как комплементарные связи между основаниями разрушаются. В 1961 было обнаружено, что этот процесс обратим:- выдерживание ДНК при температуре 65 °C вело к восстановлению структуры двойной спирали. Этот процесс называется Ренатурация или Гибридизация. Процессы гибридизации происходят между любыми одинарными цепями, если они комплементарны:- ДНК – ДНК, РНК – РНК, ДНК – РНК. Для теста необходимо иметь чистый одноцепочечный фрагмент ДНК, комплементарный той последовательности, которую хотим обнаружить. Этот фрагмент получают либо клонированием, либо путём химического синтеза. Одноцепочечная ДНК, используемая в качестве индикатора, называется ДНК-Зонд. Она может содержать от 15 до 1 000 нуклеотидов. ДНК-зонды применяются в различных целях. Гибридизация ДНК-зонда с РНК, выделенной из анализируемой клетки, может выявить наличие или отсутствие экспрессии гена. Если гибридизации не происходит, значит ген молчит, не работает. ДНК-зонды также позволяют проводить диагностику наследственных болезней. В большинстве случаев мутации, ведущие к наследственным болезням, рецессивны, то есть болезнь развивается, если человек получает дефектные гены от обоих родителей. Аномальные эмбрионы лучше выявлять до рождения. Например, для серповидноклеточной анемии в мутантном гене, кодирующем бэта-цепь гемоглобина, последовательность ГАГ заменена на ГТГ. В этом случае синтезируют олигонуклеотид длиной около 20 оснований, метят радиоактивной меткой. Из эмбриональных клеток, содержащихся в амниотической жидкости, выделяют ДНК и используют её для гибридизации. Если эмбрион дефектен, то тест будет положительным. Анализ проводят по следующей схеме (Блоттинг ДНК по Саузерну):- исследуемую ДНК гидролизуют рестриктазами, фракционируют электрофорезом, переносят разделённые фрагменты на нитроцеллюлозный фильтр и проводят реакцию гибридизации с мечеными олигонуклеотидами. Этот метод был разработан Саузерном в 1975. В отечественной литературе его принято называть Южный Блотинг. Блотинг – в переводе с Английского означает Промокашка, Саузер – Южный, в данном случае игра слов:- фамилия учёного переводится как географическое направление. Молекулы ДНК разгоняют в агарозном геле электрофорезом. ДНК в геле денатурируют щёлочью. Щёлочь нейтрализуют и пластину геля покрывают листом нитроцеллюлозы. Сверху на нитроцеллюлозу помещают стопку листов фильтровальной бумаги, обеспечивая медленный ток буферного раствора через гель в направлении, перпендикулярном направлению электрофореза. ДНК диффундирует из геля и связывается с нитроцеллюлозным фильтром. После прогревания фильтра при 80 °C в вакууме ДНК необратимо связывается с нитроцеллюлозой. Расположение полос иммобилизованной ДНК точно соответствует их расположению в геле. ДНК, связанную с нитроцеллюлозным фильтром, можно гибридизовать с радиоактивно меченой ДНК. Блотинг по Саузерну является исключительно полезным также и для локализации изучаемых генов в определённых фрагментах, полученных в результате гидролиза различными рестриктазами гибридных молекул ДНК, хромосомной ДНК и т. д. Аналогичным методом на нитроцеллюлозу переносят молекулы РНК (Северный Блоттинг) и белка (Западный Блоттинг). Из частей света осталась свободной только Западная, хотя вакантными остались 2 класса макромолекул – углеводы и липиды. Одним из наиболее точных и современных методов анализа является использование чипов. Они представляют собой пластинки с иммобилизованными меченными ДНК-зондами. Каждая такая пластинка может содержать несколько десятков

тысяч зондов, расположенных в определённой последовательности. Метка проявляется только в спаренных двухцепочечных фрагментах. Если в исследуемом образце есть последовательности, комплементарные последовательностям зонда, то гибридизацию можно определить визуально или с помощью специальных приборов. Как правило, детекторы соединены с компьютером, то есть процедура считывания и обработки информации автоматизирована. Такие ДНК-чипы можно применять для комплексной диагностики инфекционных заболеваний, наследственных дефектов, установления экспрессии тех или иных генов (в этом случае идёт гибридизация с мРНК), то есть отслеживания нарушений обмена веществ. Они дёшевы, очень надёжны, просты в обращении и могут многократно использоваться. Недостаток – дорогая аппаратура для детекции.

HYBRIDIZATION BLOCK = БЛОК ГИБРИДИЗАЦИИ – Hybridization Block is a specific piece of land set aside for research in making specific crosses in breeding particular varieties of Rice.

HYBRID RICE = ГИБРИДНЫЙ РИС – Hybrid Rice is the F_1 seed used as commercial variety. Major determinants of Rice grain quality are:- (i) hull and pericarp color; (ii) grain size, shape, weight uniformity and general appearance; (iii) milling and head rice recovery; (iv) kernel chalkiness, translucency and color; and (v) cooking, eating, and processing characteristics. Some rice grain tissues are of maternal origin and others result from fertilization and union of genetically diverse gametes. Seeds borne on F_1 Rice hybrids are F_2 seeds. These would not show genetic segregation for traits of maternal tissues viz., lemma and palea of the Rice hull, seed size and shape, and pericarp color. However, traits of endosperm (viz., endosperm translucency, chalkiness, amylose content, gelatinization temperature, gel consistency, etc) are bound to show genetic segregation because endosperm is formed by fertilization and union of the 2n gamete of the female parent and the n gamete from the male parent. / Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

HYBRID VARIETY = ГИБРИДНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ – Hybrid Variety:- (1) a variety of Rice developed from crossing and selection to gain higher yields. (2) F_1 offspring of two genetically dissimilar parents.

HYBRID VIGOR = ГИБРИДНАЯ СИЛА (или ГИБРИДНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Hybrid Vigor:- the increase in vigor of hybrids over their parental inbred types. Also known as Heterosis. / Известна также как Гетерозис (Heterosis).

HYBRID YARN = ГИБРИДНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или РАЗНОРОДНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – In aerospace textiles, Hybrid Yarn is a yarn having more than one component. See also Commingled Yarn.

HYDATHODE = ГИДАТОД (или ГИДАТОДА) – Hydathode is a specialized gland or pore on the surface or leaf margin of higher plants that exudes water from the plant tissues. Hydathode is a water-excreting gland or pore occurring on the edges or tips of the leaves of many plants. / Под Гидатодами, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, родительный падеж Hýdatos, означающее Вода, и Hodós, означающее Путь, понимаются желёзки в эпидермисе листа, обеспечивающие гуттацию.

HYDRATION = ГИДРАТИРОВАНИЕ (или ГИДРАТАЦИЯ) – Hydration is the process where a compound combines with water in a definite ratio. / Под Гидратацией понимается присоединение воды к веществу. Может протекать с разрушением молекул воды, например, при синтезе этанола гидратация этилена, или без их разрушения, например, при образовании кристаллогидратов. Обусловливает растворимость веществ в воде, электролитическую диссоциацию ионных соединений.

HYDRATION NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ГИДРАТАЦИИ – Hydration Number is a value indicating how many water molecules are associated with each molecule of some other compound in a crystal of that compound. Many chemicals have one or more water molecules associated with each chemical molecule in the commercially-sold form of that chemical. For example, sodium carbonate (soda ash) may be sold as anhydrous (containing no water molecules), monohydrate (one water molecule per sodium carbonate molecule, written as $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$) or decahydrate (ten water molecules per sodium carbonate molecule – $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$). This water is not visibly present as water – it does not cause dampness, though it may change the appearance of the dry chemical. The hydration state must be considered when measuring the chemical by weight. For example, 1 gram of sodium carbonate decahydrate contains about 0.37 grams of sodium carbonate, and 0.63 grams of water. If chemicals are exposed to air for long periods, the hydration may either increase or decrease depending on conditions. See also Hygroscopic. / безводное (anhydrous). десятиводный гидрат (decahydrate).

HYDRAULIC ENTANGLEMENT = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДПЛЕТИНА (или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКОЕ ПУТАНЬЕ, или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКОЕ СПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Hydraulic Entanglement is the process of entangling individual fibers with each other by using water jets with varyubg degrees of water pressure. The higher water pressure, the greater is the degree of entanglement. Depending on the backing substrate used during the entangling process, one can get a product that has a uniform surface or one that is aperture. Most coating substrate end uses require a uniformly surfaced product. In a sense, one can consider hydraulic entangling to be a hydraulic needlepunching process. While hydraulic entanglement produces a material that is flatter and thinner than a needlepunched one, the bond formed has a lot in common with that produced by needlepunching. It is more like an anchor point than a rigid bond point, and the fabrics made – like some needlepunched fabrics – tends to have low elastic recovery. Hydraulic Entanglement:- the basic hydraulic entangling process entails impinging high energy water onto a substrate while the substrate is in contact with an impaction surface, thereby changing the structure and the properties of the substrate. What may seem like a very simple process is in fact extremely complex, although reproducibility from lot to lot is excellent. See also Hydroentangling.

HYDRAULIC FLUID = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ – Hydraulic Fluid is a fluid serving as the power transmission medium in a hydraulic system. The most commonly used fluids are petroleum oils, synthetic lubricants, oil-water emulsions, and water-glycol mixtures. The principal requirements of a premium hydraulic fluid are proper viscosity, high viscosity index, anti-wear protection (if needed), good oxidation stability, adequate pour point, good demulsibility, rust inhibition, resistance to foaming, and compatibility with seal materials. Anti-wear oils are frequently used in compact, high-pressure, and capacity pumps that require extra lubrication protection. / противоизносная защита . точка потери текучести (pour point). Гидравлические Жидкости – жидкости, применяемые в машинах и механизмах для передачи усилий (смотрите Гидравлическая Передача, Гидравлический Двигатель, Гидродинамическая Передача и Объёмная Гидропередача). Гидравлические жидкости должны обладать высокой стабильностью против окисления, малой вспениваемостью, инертностью к материалам деталей гидросистемы, пологой кривой вязкости, низкой температурой застывания и высокой температурой вспышки. Нефтехимическая промышленность выпускает более 20 сортов минеральных масел, используемых в гидравлических системах. В ряде случаев в качестве гидравлических жидкостей применяют некоторые индустриальные и моторные масла. Большинство гидравлических жидкостей содержит антиокислительные, антипенные и другие присадки.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗРЫВ – Hydraulic Fracturing produces fractures in the rock formation that stimulate the flow of natural gas or oil, increasing the volumes that can be recovered. Wells may be drilled vertically hundreds to thousands of feet below the land surface and may include horizontal or directional sections extending thousands of feet. Fractures are

created by pumping large quantities of fluids at high pressure down a wellbore and into the target rock formation. Hydraulic fracturing fluid commonly consists of water, proppant and chemical additives that open and enlarge fractures within the rock formation. These fractures can extend several hundred feet away from the wellbore. The proppants – sand, ceramic pellets or other small incompressible particles – hold open the newly created fractures. Once the injection process is completed, the internal pressure of the rock formation causes fluid to return to the surface through the wellbore. This fluid is known as both 'Flowback' and 'Produced Water' and may contain the injected chemicals plus naturally occurring materials such as brines, metals, radionuclides, and hydrocarbons. The flowback and produced water is typically stored on site in tanks or pits before treatment, disposal or recycling. In many cases, it is injected underground for disposal. In areas where that is not an option, it may be treated and reused or processed by a wastewater treatment facility and then discharged to surface water. Hydraulic fracturing is a technique used in 'unconventional' gas production. 'Unconventional' reservoirs can cost-effectively produce gas only by using a special stimulation technique, like hydraulic fracturing, or other special recovery process and technology. This is often because the gas is highly dispersed in the rock, rather than occurring in a concentrated underground location. Extracting unconventional gas is relatively new. Coalbed methane production began in the 1980s; shale gas extraction is even more recent. The main enabling technologies, hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, have opened up new areas for oil and gas development, with particular focus on natural gas reservoirs such as shale, coalbed and tight sands. Hydraulic Fracturing (or Fracking) is a process used in nine out of 10 natural gas wells in the United States, where millions of gallons of water, sand and chemicals are pumped underground to break apart the rock and release the gas. Scientists are worried that the chemicals used in fracturing may pose a threat either underground or when waste fluids are handled and sometimes spilled on the surface. Hydraulic Fracturing involves the injection of more than a million gallons of water, sand and chemicals at high pressure down and across into horizontally drilled wells as far as 10 000 feet below the surface. The pressured mixture causes the rock layer, in this case th Marcellus Shale, to crack. These fissures are held open by the sand particles so that natural gas from the shale can flow up the well. Hydraulic Fracturing:- geologic formations may contain large quantities of oil or gas, but have a poor flow rate due to low permeability, or from damage or clogging of the formation during drilling. This is particularly true for tight sands, shales and coalbed methane formations. Hydraulic Fracturing (aka Fracking, which rhymes with cracking) stimulates wells drilled into these formations, making profitable otherwise prohibitively expensive extraction. Within the past decade, the combination of hydraulic fracturing with horizontal drilling has opened up shale deposits across the country and brought large-scale natural gas drilling to new regions. The fracking process occurs after a well has been drilled and steel pipe (casing) has been inserted in the well bore. The casing is perforated within the target zones that contain oil or gas, so that when the fracturing fluid is injected into the well it flows through the perforations into the target zones. Eventually, the target formation will not be able to absorb the fluid as quickly as it is being injected. At this point, the pressure created causes the formation to crack or fracture. Once the fractures have been created, injection ceases and the fracturing fluids begin to flow back to the surface. Materials called Proppants (e.g., usually sand or ceramic beads), which were injected as part of the frac fluid mixture, remain in the target formation to hold open the fractures. Typically, a mixture of water, proppants and chemicals is pumped into the rock or coal formation. There are, however, other ways to fracture wells. Sometimes fractures are created by injecting gases such as propane or nitrogen, and sometimes acidizing occurs simultaneously with fracturing. Acidizing involves pumping acid (usually hydrochloric acid), into the formation to dissolve some of the rock material to clean out pores and enable gas and fluid to flows more readily into the well. Some studies have shown that more than 90% of fracking fluids may remain underground. Used fracturing fluids that return to the surface are often referred to as Flowback, and these wastes are typically stored in open pits or tanks at the well site prior to disposal.

HYDRAULIC MOTOR = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ МОТОР (или ГИДРОМОТОР) – Hydraulic Motor is a device which converts hydraulic fluid power into mechanical force and motion by transfer of flow under pressure. It usually provided rotary mechanical motion.

HYDRAULIC OIL = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКОЕ МАСЛО (или МАСЛО ДЛЯ ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ) – Hydraulic Oil is an oil specially suited for use as either the specific gravity or the American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of a liquid. / Гидравлические Масла:- гидравлические устройства используются во многих отраслях промышленности – горнодобывающей, металлургической, автомобильной, транспортной и так далее. Рабочим веществом в гидравлическом оборудовании является жидкость. От её вида и качества зависит надёжность, срок службы и безотказная работа всей системы. В зависимости от конструкции и условий эксплуатации применяются разные гидравлические жидкости, называемые также рабочими жидкостями или маслами. По химическому составу гидравлические жидкости можно разделить на следующие группы:- (i) минеральные масла; (ii) синтетические гидравлические масла; (iii) трудновоспламеняемые гидравлические жидкости; и (iv) биоразлагаемые гидравлические масла. Гидравлические минеральные масла – это, как правило, специально подобранные минеральные основы, в которые добавлены присадки, обеспечивающие соответствующие свойства масла. Они характеризуются хорошей термоокислительной стабильностью, стойкостью к коррозии и другими физико-химическими и эксплуатационными свойствами в зависимости от своего состава. Синтетические Гидравлические Масла – это, как правило, углеводородные масла на основе полиальфаолефинов (ПАО), синтетических сложных эфиров или полигликолей. Трудновоспламеняемые гидравлические жидкости, как правило, производятся для горной и литейной промышленностей, а также для всех областей, в которых присутствует пожарная опасность и не находят применения традиционные минеральные масла. Чаще всего встречающимися трудновоспламеняемыми гидравлическими жидкостями являются микроэмульсии категорий HFA (Hydraulic Fire-resistant fluid group A), HFB (Hydraulic Fire-resistant fluid group B) и синтетические водные растворы полимеров категории HFC (Hydraulic Fire-resistant fluid group C). Биоразлагаемые Гидравлические Масла – это масла, в которых масляной основой являются синтетические сложные эфиры, белые масла или масла растительного происхождения с определённым набором присадок. Производятся также гидравлические жидкости специального назначения. Это масла для пищевой промышленности, гидравлические трансмиссионные жидкости, универсальные моторно-трансмиссионно-гидравлические масла, гидравлические жидкости с высоким индексом вязкости и низкой температурой текучести, применяемые в авиации. Функции Гидравлических Масел:- гидравлическая жидкость передаёт энергию от гидравлического привода, которым обычно является насос, к приёмникам энергии, например, гидродвигателям. Задача насоса заключается в обеспечении гидросистемы достаточно большим количеством масла/рабочей жидкости под соответствующим давлением, что приводит в движение элементы гидростистемы и вызывает выделение тепла. Гидравлическая жидкость должна осуществлять следующие функции:- (i) переносить силу; (ii) переносить давление и уплотнять; (iii) смазывать и уменьшать изнашивание; и (iv) отводить тепло. Гидравлическая жидкость при эксплуатации должна обладать следующими параметрами:- (i) стойкость к окислению и гидролизу; (ii) стойкость к пенообразованию; (iii) склонность к выделению воздуха; (iv) деэмульгирующие свойства; (v) ограниченная воспламеняемость; и (vi) биоразлагаемость. Основные Параметры Гидравлических Масел:- Вязкость И Индекс Вязкости:- самым важным параметром, характеризующим свойства гидравлических (и прочих) масел, является вязкость и её изменение в зависимости от условий работы системы (давления, температуры). С ростом давления вязкость масла возрастает, а повышение температуры, напротив, приводит к уменьшению вязкости. От вязкости зависит степень уплотнения подвижных систем и качество смазки подвижных узлов – она должна быть подобрана таким образом, чтобы при нагревании системы до рабочей температуры в подвижных узлах исполнительных механизмов возникало жидкостное трение. Устройства,

работающие в широком диапазоне температур, нуждаются в жидкости с высоким индексом вязкости (ИВ), то есть в меньших изменениях вязкости масла в зависимости от температуры, и обладающей необходимой прокачиваемостью при самой низкой рабочей температуре. Индекс вязкости является параметром, который зависит от группового состава содержащихся в масле углеводородов. Правильный выбор вязкости имеет значение при отводе тепла от узлов трения. В случае применения масла с меньшей вязкостью отвод тепла больше, однако вязкость должна обеспечивать требуемое смазывание. Принято считать, что для масляных гидравлических систем минимальная допустимая вязкость составляет 5 мм^2/с. Очень важным параметром является влияние давления на вязкость, поскольку при повышении давления вязкость тоже растёт. Вследствие продолжительного влияния давления масло в системе может утратить свои свойства и будет подвергаться деформации сдвига под действием механических сил. Выделение Воздуха:- при необходимости ограничить присутствие воздуха в гидросистеме очень важна способность масла к быстрому выделению воздуха. Растворимость воздуха в гидравлическом масле является функцией давления в гидросистеме. В районах скачкообразного понижения давления происходит резкое выделение пузырьков воздуха. Пена, образующаяся в зонах с большой скоростью циркуляции, может вызвать кавитационное повреждение поверхности клапанов и насосов. Гидравлическую систему необходимо конструировать и эксплуатировать таким образом, чтобы избежать попадания в неё воздуха. Образование пены в гидросистеме приводит к опасности утечки гидравлической жидкости и всасывания избыточного воздуха, а в результате – к сбоям в работе системы. В связи с этим гидравлические жидкости должны обладать хорошими противопенными свойствами. Смазочные Свойства:- гидравлические масла применяются во все более форсируемых системах, работающих в условиях высокой нагрузки, поэтому они должны характеризоваться хорошими противоизносными свойствами и защищать взаимодействующие детали от чрезмерного износа. В состав гидравлических масел необходимо включать противозадирные и противоизносные присадки. Органические или металлоорганические присадки позволяют придать гидравлической жидкости требуемые противоизносные свойства даже при очень большом давлении. Они образуют на металлической поверхности слой масляной плёнки, уменьшающей вероятность появления микрозадиров. Стойкость К Эмульгированию:- гидравлическое масло должно характеризоваться высокой степенью стабильности в присутствии воды, от которой оно должно отделяться быстро и полностью. Вода способствует коррозии, вызывает гидролиз присадок, образует с маслом эмульсию, благоприятствуя появлению осадков и блокированию фильтров, что может привести к изнашиванию деталей – а в результате к сбоям в работе всей гидросистемы. Масло должно обладать стойкостью к эмульгированию и легко выделять воду, которая подверглась дисперсии, а также содержать присадки с высокой гидролитической стойкостью. Термическая Стабильность:- при работе гидравлической системы температура масла начинает повышаться. Повышение температуры, даже краткосрочное, может приводить к ухудшению качества гидравлической жидкости в результате её окисления и термического разложения. Продукты разложения оказывают коррозионное действие на металлы, образуют осадки и шламы. В экстремальных условиях применяются маслоохладители, обеспечивающие работу в стабильных температурных условиях. Действие На Уплотнения И Провода:- гидравлические масла не должны оказывать разрушительного действия на материалыуплотнений и проводов гидросистемы, такие как резина, тефлон и другие пластические массы. Недопустимо применение в гидросистемах элементов, которые под действием масел будут набухать, затвердевать или растворять провода и уплотнения, приводя к остановке или поломке гидравлической системы. Рецептуры гидравлических масел составляются таким образом, чтобы их компоненты не вступали в реакции с деталями гидросистемы. Фильтруемость:- в современных гидравлических системах, оснащённых фильтрами тщательной очистки, должны применяться масла, обладающие соответствующей фильтруемостью, то есть способностью к непрерывной циркуляции. Присутствие некоторых функциональных добавок может приводить к уменьшению фильтруемости. Эта способность может уменьшаться также из-за присутствия в гидравлическом масле воды и продуктов окисления. Наиболее распространённым методом определения фильтруемости является метод Denison TP-02/100, применяемый для оценки фильтруемости свежих гидравлических жидкостей. Чистота Гидравлических Жидкостей:- растущие ожидания, связанные с качеством гидравлических масел в гидросистемах, приводят к необходимости применять жидкости с высокой степенью чистоты. Для этого требуется доставить конечному пользователю масло определённого класса чистоты, залить в гидросистему чистое масло, контролировать чистоту масла и обеспечить правильный уход за гидросистемой, в том числе следить за исправностью системы фильтрации. Класс чистоты гидравлических масел определяется в зависимости от содержания в них твёрдых частиц по двум стандартам:- NAS 1638 (все твёрдые частицы, содержащиеся в пробе объёмом 100 мл, подсчитываются и делятся на группы в зависимости от размера) и ISO 4406:99 – степень загрязнённости гидравлического масла описывается тремя числами (например, ISO 18/16/13), информирующими о количестве твёрдых частиц размером более 4, 6 и 14 мкм в 100 мл исследуемой жидкости. Однако чаще всего результат описывается с помощью двух чисел (ISO */16/13). Класс чистоты всегда связан с системой, в которой находится данное масло, а значит, он может измениться, если перелить масло в другой резервуар. Чтобы получить нужный класс чистоты, необходимо ещё раз профильтровать масло после того, как оно залито в систему. Следует помнить, что всегда после замены масла необходима надлежащая очистка системы перед повторной заливкой. Спецификации Производителей:- требования к качеству гидравлических масел установлены двумя стандартами:- ISO 6746/4 и DIN 51524 ч. 1–3. Кроме этих двух стандартов производители гидравлического оборудования (Denison HF-0, HF-1, HF-2; Eaton Vickers M-2950-S, I-286-S; Cincinnati Milacron P-68, P-69, P-70) разработали собственные фирменные спецификации. По сравнению со стандартом DIN 51524 данные спецификации используют новые методы исследований, расширяют диапазон определяемых свойств масел. Общая черта этих спецификаций – введение требования испытаний масла на стенде с гидравлическим насосом, моделирующим работу гидросистемы. Стандарт DIN 51524 и спецификация Denison HF-0 (только для вязкости VG 32-68) охватывают широкий диапазон свойств, существенных для испытаний гидравлических масел. Значимые с точки зрения производителей свойства охватывают спецификации M-2950-S и P-70. Уход И Надлежащие Условия Работы:- срок службы гидравлического масла зависит от многих факторов, в частности, от конструкции гидросистемы, свойств материала, из которого она сделана, рабочей температуры, условий окружающей среды, нагрузок на установку, химического состава масла и добросовестности обслуживания. Гидравлическое масло следует беречь от загрязнения внешними материалами (такими как пыль, песок, ржавчина, вода и других твёрдых загрязнителей) во время его переливания, транспортировки к оборудованию и работы в гидросистеме. По мере возможности следует обеспечить мониторинг основных параметров, от которых зависит работа системы, таких как вязкость, содержание воды, чистота, кислотное число. Эти исследования можно проводить в месте эксплуатации гидравлического масла. После обнаружения нарушений часть из них можно быстро устранить на месте, что позволит избежать простоев в работе машин.

HYDRAULIC PUMP = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ НАСОС – Hydraulic Pump is a device which converts mechanical force and motion into hydraulic fluid power by means of producing flow. See also Pump.

HYDRAULICS = ГИДРАВЛИКА – Hydraulics is the engineering science pertaining to liquid pressure and flow. / Гидравлика – инженерная наука, . Под Гидравликой, от Греческого слова Hydraulikós, означающее Водяной, от Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Aulos, означающее Трубка, понимается наука о законах движения и равновесия жидкостей и способах приложения этих законов к решению задач инженерной практики. В отличие от гидромеханики, гидравлика характеризуется особым подходом к

изучению явлений течения жидкостей; она устанавливает приближённые зависимости, ограничиваясь во многих случаях рассмотрением одноразмерного движения, широко используя при этом эксперимент, как в лабораторных, так и в натурных условиях. Наряду с этим намечается всё большее сближение между гидромеханикой и гидравликой:- с одной стороны, гидромеханика всё чаще обращается к эксперименту, с другой – методы гидравлического анализа становятся более строгими. Гидравлика изучает капельные жидкости, считая их обычно несжимаемыми. Однако выводы гидравлики применимы и к газам в тех случаях, когда давление в них, а вместе с тем и плотность, почти постоянны. Течения газов с большими скоростями исследуются в газовой динамике. Рассматривая главным образом так называемую внутреннюю задачу, то есть движение жидкости в твёрдых границах, гидравлика почти не касается вопроса о распределении силового воздействия на поверхность обтекаемых тел, которому уделяется много внимания в аэродинамике. Гидравлика обычно подразделяется на две части:- теоретические основы гидравлики, где излагаются важнейшие положения учения о равновесии и движении жидкостей; и практическую гидравлику, применяющую эти положения к решению частных вопросов инженерной практики. Основные разделы практической гидравлики:- течение по трубам (гидравлика трубопроводов), течение в каналах и реках (гидравлика открытых русел), истечение жидкости из отверстия и через водосливы, движение в пористых средах (фильтрация), взаимодействие потока и твёрдого преграждения (гидравлика сооружений). Во всех указанных разделах движение жидкости рассматривается как установившееся, так и неустановившееся (нестационарное). Изучая равновесие жидкостей, гидравлика исследует общие законы гидростатики, а также частные вопросы:- давление жидкости на стенки различных сосудов, труб, на плотины, быки и устои мостов и прочее, давление на погруженные в жидкость тела (смотрите Закон Архимеда), условия равновесия плавающих тел (смотрите Плавание Тел). Рассматривая движения жидкости, гидравлика пользуется основными уравнениями гидродинамики, при этом главнейшими соотношениями являются:- Уравнение Бернулли для реальной жидкости (смотрите Уравнение Бернулли), определяющее общую связь между давлением, высотой, скоростью течения жидкости и потерями напора, и уравнение неразрывности (смотрите Уравнение Неразрывности) в гидравлической форме. Гидравлика подробно рассматривает вопрос о гидравлических сопротивлениях, возникающих при различных режимах течения жидкости (смотрите Ламинарное Течение, Турбулентное Течение), а также условия перехода из одного режима в другой (смотрите Число Рэйнолдза или Число Рейнольдса). Гидравлика Трубопроводов указывает способы определения размеров труб, необходимых для пропуска заданного расхода жидкости при заданных условиях и для решения ряда вопросов, возникающих при проектировании и строительстве трубопроводов различного назначения (водопроводные сети, напорные трубопроводы гидроэлектростанций, нефтепроводы и прочие). Здесь же рассматривается вопрос о распределении скоростей в трубах, что имеет большое значение для расчётов теплопередачи, устройств пневматического и гидравлического транспорта, при измерении расходов и так далее. Теория неустановившегося движения в трубах исследует явление гидравлического удара. Гидравлика Открытых Русел изучает течение воды в каналах и реках. Здесь даются способы определения глубины воды в каналах при заданном расходе и уклоне дна, широко применяемые при проектировании судоходных, оросительных, осушительных и гидроэнергетических каналов, канализационных труб, при выправительных работах на реках и прочем. Гидравлика открытых русел исследует также вопрос о распределении скоростей по сечению потока, что весьма существенно для гидрометрии, расчёта движения наносов и прочего. Теория неравномерного движения в открытых руслах даёт возможность определять кривые свободной поверхности воды, а теория неустановившегося движения важна при учёте явлений, связанных с маневрированием затворами плотин, суточным регулированием гидроэлектростанций, попуском воды из водохранилищ и прочим. В разделах гидравлики, посвящённых истечению жидкости из отверстий и через водосливы, приводятся расчётные зависимости для определения необходимых размеров отверстий в различных резервуарах, шлюзах, плотинах, водопропускных трубах и так далее, а также для выявления скоростей истечения жидкостей и времени опорожнения резервуаров. Гидравлическая теория фильтрации даёт методы расчёта дебита и скорости течения воды в различных условиях безнапорного и напорного потоков (фильтрация воды через плотины, фильтрация нефти, газа и воды в пластовых условиях, фильтрация из каналов, приток к грунтовым колодцам и прочее). В гидравлике рассматриваются также движение наносов в открытых потоках и пульпы в трубах, методы гидравлических измерений, моделирование гидравлических явлений и некоторые другие вопросы. Существенно важные для расчёта гидротехнических сооружений вопросы гидравлики – неравномерное и неустановившееся движение в открытых руслах и трубах, течение с переменным расходом, фильтрация и другие – иногда объединяют под общим названием Инженерная Гидравлика или Гидравлика Сооружений. Таким образом, круг вопросов, охватываемых гидравликой, весьма обширен и законы гидравлики в той или иной мере находят применение практически во всех областях инженерной деятельности, а особенно в гидротехнике, мелиорации, водоснабжении, канализации, теплогазоснабжении, гидромеханизации, гидроэнергетике, водном транспорте и другом. Некоторые принципы гидростатики были установлены ещё древнегреческим математиком и физиком Архимедом (Archimedes; 287–212 до Нашей Эры), возникновение гидродинамики также относится к античному периоду, однако формирование гидравлики как науки начинается с середины XV века, когда Итальяно-Французский учёный и художник Леонардо ди сэр Пьеро да Винчи (Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci; 1452–1519) лабораторными опытами положил начало экспериментальному методу в гидравлике. В XVI–XVII веках Нидерландский математик, механик и инженер Симон Стэфин (Simon Stevin; 1548–1620), Итальянский физик, механик, астроном, философ и математик Галилео Галилей (Galileo Galilei; 1564–1642) и Французский Католический теолог, писатель, математик и физик Блез Паскаль (Blaise Pascal; 1623–1662) разработали основы гидростатики как науки, а Итальянский математик и физик Эванджелиста Торричелли (Evangelista Torricelli; 1608–1647) дал известную формулу для скорости жидкости, вытекающей из отверстия. В дальнейшем Сэр Айзэк Ньютчэн (или Исаак Ньютон (Sir Isaac Newton; 1643–1727) высказал основные положения о внутреннем трении в жидкостях. В XVIII веке Швейцарский физик-универсал, механик и математик Даниэл Бэрнулли (Daniel Bernoulli; 1700–1782) и Швейцарско-Немецко-Российский математик и механик Лионхард Ойля (или Леонард Эйлер; Leonhard Euler; 1707–1783) разработали общие уравнения движения идеальной жидкости, послужившие основой для дальнейшего развития гидромеханики и гидравлики. Однако применение этих уравнений (так же как и предложенных несколько позже уравнений движения вязкой жидкости) для решения практических задач привело к удовлетворительным результатам лишь в немногих случаях. В связи с этим с конца XVIII века многие учёные и инженеры (Французы Отуан дё Шэзи (Antoine de Chézy; 1718–1798), Ори Филибэр Гяспар Дарси (Henry Philibert Gaspard Darcy; 1803–1858), и Ори-Эмиль База (Henri-Émile Bazin; 1829–1917), и Немец Юлиус Людвихь Вайсбах (Julius Ludwig Weisbach; 1806–1871) и другие) опытным путём изучали движение воды в различных частных случаях, в результате чего гидравлика обогатилась значительным числом эмпирических формул. Создававшаяся таким образом практическая гидравлика всё более отдалялась от теоретической гидродинамики. Сближение между ними наметалось лишь к концу XIX века в результате формирования новых взглядов на движение жидкости, основанных на исследовании структуры потока. Особо заслуживают упоминания работы Английского физика и инженера Озбона Рэйнолдза (или Осборна Рейнольдса; Osborne Reynolds; 1842–1912), позволившие глубже проникнуть в сложный процесс течения реальной жидкости и в физическую природу гидравлических сопротивлений и положившие начало учению о турбулентном движении. Впоследствии это учение, благодаря исследованиям Немецкого учёного Людвихя Прандтля (Ludwig Prandtl; 1875–1953) и Венгерско-Американского учёного Тодора Кармана (Tódor Kármán; 1881–1963), завершилось созданием полуэмпирических теорий турбулентности, получивших широкое

практическое применение. К этому же периоду относятся исследования Николая Егоровича Жуковского (1847–1921), из которых для гидравлики наибольшее значение имели работы о гидравлическом ударе и о движении грунтовых вод. В XX веке быстрый рост гидротехники, теплоэнергетики, гидромашиностроения, а также авиационной техники привёл к интенсивному развитию гидравлики, которое характеризуется синтезом теоретических и экспериментальных методов. Большой вклад в развитие гидравлики был сделан Советскими учёными (работы Николая Николаевича Павловского (1884–1937), Леонида Самуиловича Лейбензона (1879–1951), Михаила Андреевича Великанова (1879–1964) и других). Практическое значение гидравлики возросло в связи с потребностями современной техники в решении вопросов транспортирования жидкостей и газов различного назначения и использования их для разнообразных целей. Если ранее в гидравлике изучалась лишь одна жидкость – вода, то в современных условиях всё большее внимание уделяется изучению закономерностей движения вязких жидкостей (нефти и её продуктов), газов, неоднородных и так называемых Неньютоновских Жидкостей. Меняются и методы исследования и решения гидравлических задач. Сравнительно недавно в гидравлике основное место отводилось чисто эмпирическим зависимостям, справедливым только для воды и часто лишь в узких пределах изменения скоростей, температур, геометрических параметров потока; теперь всё большее значение приобретают закономерности общего порядка, действительные для всех жидкостей, отвечающие требованиям теории подобия и прочее. При этом отдельные случаи могут рассматриваться как следствие обобщённых закономерностей. Гидравлика постепенно превращается в один из прикладных разделов общей науки о движении жидкостей – механики жидкости. Исследования в области гидравлики координируются Международной Ассоциацией Гидравлических Исследований (МАГИ). Её орган – Journal of the International Association for Hydraulic Research (Delft, с 1937). Периодические издания в области гидравлики:- журналы Гидротехническое Строительство (с 1930) и Гидротехника И Мелиорация (с 1949), Известия Всесоюзного Научно-Исследовательского Института Гидротехники имени Бориса Евгеньевича Веденеева (с 1931), Труды Координационных Совещаний По Гидротехнике (с 1961), сборники Гидравлика И Гидротехника (с 1961), Houille Blanche (Grenoble, с 1946), Journal of the Hydraulics Division. American Society of Civil Engineers (New York, с 1956), L'Energia Elettrica (Milano, с 1924).

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ГИДРОСИСТЕМА) – Hydraulic System is a system designed to transmit power through a liquid medium, permitting multiplication of force in accordance with Pascal's Law, which stated that 'a pressure exerted on a confined liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions and acts with equal force on all equal areas'. Hydraulic systems have six basic components:- (1) a reservoir to hold the fluid supply; (2) a fluid to transmit the power; (3) a pump to move the fluid; (4) a valve to regulate pressure; (5) a directional valve to control the flow, and (6) a working component – such as a cylinder and piston or a shaft rotated by pressurized fluid – to turn hydraulic power into mechanical motion. Hydraulic systems offer several advantages over mechanical systems:- They eliminate complicated mechanisms such as cams, gears, and levers; are less subject to wear; are usually more easily adjusted for control of speed and force; are easily adaptable to both rotary and liner transmission of power; and can transmit power over long distances and in any direction with small losses. / износ; .

HYDRO = ГИДРО – Hydro or Hydros (in Britain) is a dyehouse term for sodium hydrosulfite.

HYDROCARBONS = УГЛЕВОДОРОДЫ – Hydrocarbons are the compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen. Petroleum consists chiefly of hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are the organic chemical compounds containing hydrogen and carbon atoms. They form the basis of all petroleum products. Hydrocarbons:- an organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to very heavy and very complex. / Под Углеводородами понимаются органические соединения, молекулы которых построены только из атомов углерода и водорода. Атомы углерода образуют в углеводороде 'открытые' линейные или разветвлённые цепи (например, нормальный пентан и изопентаны), а также циклы (например, циклогексан, бензол). Различают:- (i) ациклические или алифатические углеводороды, в молекулах которых атомы углерода образуют линейные или разветвлённые 'открытые' цепи, например, изобутилен или этан; и (ii) карбоциклические углеводороды, молекулы которых представляют собой циклы (кольца) из трёх или более атомов углерода. Эти углеводороды подразделяют на алициклические, например, циклогексан, и ароматические, например, бензол. Углеводороды являются важнейшими компонентами нефти, природного газа, каменного угля и продуктов их переработки, широко используемыми в качестве сырья для получения многочисленных химических продуктов, топлива и другого. Углеводороды – класс органических соединений, молекулы которых состоят только из атомов углерода и водорода. В зависимости от строения различают ациклические, или алифатические, углеводороды, в молекулах которых атомы углерода связаны друг с другом в линейные или разветвлённые цепи; и изоциклические, или карбоциклические, углеводороды, молекулы которых представляют собой кольца (циклы) из 3 и более атомов углерода. Эту группу углеводородов делят на алициклические углеводороды и ароматические углеводороды (смотрите также Ароматические Соединения). Ациклические углеводороды подразделяют на насыщенные углеводороды, содержащие только простые связи (родоначальник ряда – метан), и ненасыщенные углеводороды, в молекулах которых могут содержаться кратные связи – двойные и тройные, например, одна двойная связь (смотрите Олефины), две двойные связи (смотрите Диеновые Углеводороды), одна тройная связь (как, например, в ацетилене). Алициклические углеводороды также могут быть насыщенными (смотрите Циклоалканы) и ненасыщенными. Углеводороды образуют гомологические ряды, характеризующиеся закономерным изменением физических и химических свойств (смотрите также Органическая Химия).

HYDROCHLORIC ACID = ХЛОРИСТОВОДОРОДНАЯ КИСЛОТА (или СОЛЯНАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Hydrochloric Acid is a strong inorganic acid; solution of HCl in water, typically about 37%; often called Muriatic Acid. Hydrochloric acid is not much used in dyeing, but is used in some processes to strip certain finishes from fabric. It can cause skin burns, and the fumes are very noxious. Handle and store it with great care. It is a strong acid. / Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid).

HYDROCRACKING = ГИДРОКРЕКИНГ – Hydrocracking is a catalytic cracking by application of medium and high pressure gas with hydrogen content. Choice of catalysts and technical parameters makes it possible to obtain high-quality components for most petroleum products (liquefied gas, gasoline and diesel, oil components, etc) from virtually any raw hydrocarbons by hydrocracking. While thermal and catalytic cracking produce shorter hydrocarbon molecules largely by disposing of the excess carbon atoms, hydrocracking inserts hydrogen atoms to achieve the same effect. Hydrocracking is a refining process that uses catalysts and hydrogen at high pressures for converting heavy oils (fuel oil components) to lighter and more valuable products (notably naphtha and middle distillate components). The process can handle high sulphur feedstock without prior desulphurisation, yielding low sulphur blending components. / , от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и . В процессе термического и каталитического крекинга более короткие углеводородные молекулы образуются в основном за счёт высвобождения атомов углерода; при гидрокрекинге тот же эффект достигается за счёт встраивания дополнительных атомов водорода. Гидрокрекинг это процесс каталитического крекинга с применением водородсодержащего газа под средним и высоким давлением, позволяющий путём подбора катализаторов и технических параметров получать практически из любого углеводородного сырья высококачественные компоненты основных нефтепродуктов (сжиженный газ, бензин, дизельное топливо, компоненты масел и так далее). Процесс переработки, использующий катализаторы и водород под высоким давлением для переработки тяжёлых

нефтяных фракций (компонентов топочного топлива) в лёгкие и более дорогостоящие продукты (особенно прямогонный бензин и компоненты средних дистиллятов). Этот процесс может позволяет перерабатывать высоко сернистое сырьё без предварительной десульфурации (обессеривания) и получать низкосернистые смешанные компоненты. Гидрокрекинг, каталитический процесс переработки низкосортных топлив. Смотрите также Деструктивная Гидрогенизация. Под Гидрокрекингом понимается переработка высококипящих нефтяных фракций, мазута или гудрона для получения бензина, дизельного и реактивного топлив, смазочных масел и другого. Проводят действием водорода при 330–450 °C и давлении 5–30 МПа в присутствии цеолитсодержащих катализаторов. Десульфурация (обессеривание).

HYDRODYNAMIC LUBRICATION = ГИДРОДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Hydrodynamic Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which the shape and relative motion of the sliding surfaces causes the formation of a fluid film having sufficient pressure to separate the surfaces. See also Lubrication.

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT = ГИДРОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ГИДРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Hydroelectric Plant:- the first electrical generation facility in Fall Creek gorge was built in the early 1880's. That plant was powered by water from a dam just above the present dam, with a water wheel just above the present plant with a cable to a generator located near the Foundry. In 1904, the present plant was built. Construction was preceded by replacing Triphammer Dam slightly west of it original location in 1896. Water is supplied to the plant from Beebe Lake by a five-foot diameter underground penstock, 1 700 feet long. The existing intake dates to 1953 and was upgraded in 1981. The original plant capacity was 300 kW with 2 Pelton Wheel turbines and 2 30kW DC exciters. This was increased in 1913 by adding a 360 kW Francis turbine. The facility was overhauled in 1935 after being completely flooded. In 1957, No. 2 generator was replaced with a 175 kW unit. The plant capacity then stood at 850 kW @2 400 Volts. In this configuration, the plant last operated in 1970. It was vandalized in 1972. In 1981, the plant was completely renovated and all the original machinery removed except for one of the DC exciters. Two Ossberger crossflow turbines were installed with a total rated capacity of 1 950 kW. The plant, however, is limited to about 1 100 kW output because of the size of the penstock. This hydroelectric plant is 'run of river', which means that no water is stored. At all times, 10 cfs must continue to pass over the dam. The average production for this plant is 4.5M KWh to 5.5KWh. Hydroelectric Plant is a plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water. Hydroelectric energy is made by moving water. Hydro comes from the Greek word for water. Hydroelectric energy has been in use for thousands of years. Ancient Romans built turbines, which are wheels turned by flowing water. Roman turbines were not used for electricity, but for grinding grains to make flour and breads. Water mills provide another source of hydroelectric energy. Water mills, which were common until the Industrial Revolution, are large wheels usually located on the banks of moderately flowing rivers. Water mills generate energy that powers such diverse activities as grinding grain, cutting lumber, or creating hot fires to create steel. The first US hydroelectric power plant was built on the Fox River in 1882 in Appleton, Wisconsin. This plant powered two paper mills and one home. Harnessing Hydroelectricity:- to harness energy from flowing water, the water must be controlled. A large reservoir is created, usually by damming a river to create an artificial lake, or reservoir. Water is channeled through tunnels in the dam. The energy of water flowing through the dam's tunnels causes turbines to turn. The turbines make generators move. Generators are machines that produce electricity. Engineers control the amount of water let through the dam. The process used to control this flow of water is called the intake system. When a lot of energy is needed, most of the tunnels to the turbines are open, and millions of gallons of water flow through them. When less energy is needed, engineers slow down the intake system by closing some of the tunnels. During floods, the intake system is helped by a spillway. A spillway is a structure that allows water to flow directly into the river or other body of water below the dam, bypassing all tunnels, turbines, and generators. Spillways prevent the dam and the community from being damaged. Spillways, which look like long ramps, are empty and dry most of the time. From Water Currents to Electrical Currents:- large, fast-flowing rivers produce the most hydroelectricity. The Columbia River, which forms part of the border between the US states of Washington and Oregon, is a big river that produces massive amounts of hydroelectric energy. The Bonneville Dam, one of many dams on the Columbia River, has 20 turbines and generates more than a million watts of power every year. Thats enough energy to power hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses. Hydroelectric power plants near waterfalls can create huge amounts of energy, too. Water crashing over the fall line is full of energy. A famous example of this is the hydroelectric plant at Niagara Falls, which spans the border between the United States and Canada. Hydroelectric energy generated by Niagara Falls is split between the US state of New York and the Canadian province of Ontario. Engineers at Niagara Falls cannot turn the falls off, but they can severely limit the intake and control the amount of water rushing over the waterfall. The largest hydroelectric power plant in the world is the enormous Three Gorges Dam, which spans the Yangtze River in China. It is 185 meters (607 feet) tall and 115 meters (377 feet) thick at its base. It has 26 turbines and will be able to generate more than a billion watts of power. The Three Gorges Dam is operating, but engineers are still working on the system. They are adding even more turbines and generators to the project. Hydroelectric Energy and the Environment:- hydroelectricity relies on water, which is a clean, renewable energy source. A renewable source of energy is one that will not run out. Renewable energy comes from natural sources, like wind, sunlight, rain, tides, and geothermal energy (the heat produced inside the Earth). Non-renewable energy sources include coal, oil, and natural gas. Water is renewable because the water cycle is continually recycling itself. Water evaporates, forms clouds, and then rains down on the Earth, starting the cycle again. Reservoirs created by dams can provide large, safe recreational space for a community. Boaters and water skiers can enjoy the lake. Many reservoirs are also stocked with fish. The area around a reservoir is often a protected natural space, allowing campers and hikers to enjoy the natural environment. Using water as a source of energy is generally a safe environmental choice. Its not perfect, though. Hydroelectric power plants require a dam and a reservoir. These man-made structures may be obstacles for fish trying to swim upstream. Some dams, including the Bonneville Dam, have installed fish ladders to help fish migrate. Fish ladders are a series of wide steps built on the side of the river and dam. The ladder allows fish to slowly swim upstream instead of being totally blocked by the dam. Dams flood river banks, destroying wetland habitat for thousands of organisms. Aquatic birds such as cranes and ducks are often at risk, as well as plants that depend on the marshy habitat of a river bank. Operating the power plant may also raise the temperature of the water in the reservoir. Plants and animals near the dam have to adjust to this change or migrate elsewhere. The OShaughnessy Dam on the Tuolumne River in the US state of California was one of the first hydroelectric energy projects to draw widespread criticism for its impact on the environment. The dam, constructed in 1913, flooded a region called Hetch Hetchy Valley, part of Yosemite National Park. The lake created by the OShaughnessy Dam is called the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Environmental coalitions opposed the dam, citing the destruction of the environment and the habitats it provided. However, the power plant provided affordable hydroelectric energy to the booming urban area around San Francisco. The Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is still a controversial project. Many people believe the OShaughnessy Dam should be destroyed and the valley returned to its native habitat. Others contend that destroying a source of energy for such a major urban area would reduce the quality of life for residents of the Bay Area. There are limits to the amount of hydroelectric energy a dam can provide. The most limiting factor is silt that builds up on the reservoirs bed. This silt is carried by the flowing river, but prevented from reaching its normal destination in a delta or river mouth by the dam. Hundreds of meters of silt build up on the bottom of the reservoir, reducing the amount of water in the facility. Less water means less powerful energy to flow through the systems turbines. Most dams must spend a considerable amount of money to avoid silt build-up, a process called Siltation. Some power plants can only provide electricity for 20 or 30 years because of siltation. Hydroelectric Energy and People:- billions of people

depend on hydroelectricity every day. It powers homes, offices, factories, hospitals, and schools. Hydroelectric energy is usually one of the first methods a developing country uses to bring affordable electricity to rural areas. Hydroelectricity helps improve the hygiene, education, and employment opportunities available to a community. China and India, for instance, have built dozens of dams over the past decade, as their development has quickly grown. The United States depended on hydroelectric energy to bring electricity to many rural or poor areas. Most of this construction took place during the 1930s. Dams were a huge part of the New Deal, a series of government programs that put people to work and brought electricity to millions of Americans during the Great Depression. The Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, the Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River, and the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River are some dams constructed as part of the New Deal. The most famous hydroelectric power project of the New Deal is probably the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The TVA constructed a series of dams along the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Today, the TVA is the largest public power company in the United States, providing affordable electricity for residents in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. However, hydroelectricity often comes at a human cost. The huge dams required for hydroelectric energy projects create reservoirs that flood entire valleys. Homes, communities, and towns may be relocated as dam construction begins. Egypt began construction of the Aswan Dam complex on the Nile River in 1960. Engineers realized that ancient temples of Abu Simbel were going to be flooded by the reservoir, called Lake Nasser. These monuments were built directly into cliffs several stories tall. The Abu Simbel temples are a part of Egypts cultural heritage and a major tourist destination. Rather than have the monuments flooded, the government of Egypt relocated the entire mountainside to an artificial hill nearby. Today, Abu Simbel sits above the Aswan Dam. Chinas massive Three Gorges Dam project will bring safe, affordable electricity to millions of people. It will allow hospitals, schools, and factories to work longer, more reliable hours. It will also allow people to maintain healthier lifestyles by providing clean water. Construction of the dam directly benefited workers, too. More than a quarter of a million people have found work with the project. However, the project has forced more than a million people to relocate. Lifestyles were disrupted. Many families were relocated from rural towns on the banks of the Yangtze River to Chongqing, a major urban area with 31 million residents. Other people were relocated out of the province entirely. Hydroelectric Plant is a place where electricity is produced by the energy of rapidly moving water. / Под Гидроэлектрической Станцией или Гидроэлектростанцией (ГЭС) понимается электростанция, вырабатывающая электрическую энергию в результате преобразования энергии водного потока. ГЭС состоит из гидротехнических сооружений, обеспечивающих необходимую концентрацию потока воды и создание напора, и энергетического оборудования, преобразующего энергию движущейся по напором воды в электрическую энергию. Основное энергетическое оборудование размещают в здании ГЭС:- в машинном зале – гидроагрегаты, вспомогательное оборудование, устройства автоматического управления и контроля; на центральном посту управления – пульт оператора-диспетчера или автооператор ГЭС. Повышающие трансформаторы, как правило, располагаются у продольной стены здания ГЭС на открытом воздухе, распределительные устройства высшего напряжения – на специальных открытых площадках. По напору ГЭС делятся на высоконапорные (более 60 м), средненапорные (от 60 до 25 м) и низконапорные (до 25 м). На высоконапорных ГЭС устанавливают ковшовые и радиально-осевые турбины с металлическими спиральными камерами; на средненапорных – поворотно-лопастные и радиально-осевые турбины с железобетонными и металлическими спиральными камерами; на низконапорных – поворотно-лопастные турбины в бетонных и железобетонных спиральных камерах, иногда горизонтальные турбины в капсулах или в открытых камерах. Существуют основные схемы ГЭС:- Плотинная (с искусственным подпором уровня реки за счёт плотины) и Деривационная (с отводом воды из русла реки по специальному выводу к месту с большой разностью уровней). В зависимости от особенностей выполнения гидротехнических сооружений различают Русловые ГЭС (здание станции входит в состав водоподпорных сооружений), Приплотинные ГЭС (здание станции располагается за плотиной), Деривационные ГЭС. Широкое распространение получили Совмещённые ГЭС, у которых здание станции одновременно выполняет функцию водосбросного сооружения. Особое место среди ГЭС занимают Гидроаккумулирующие Электростанции и Приливные Электростанции. Отдельные ГЭС или каскады ГЭС, как правило, работают в энергосистеме совместно с Конденсационными Электростанциями, Теплоэлектроцентралями, Атомными Электростанциями, Газотурбинными Электростанциями; в зависимости от характера участия в покрытии графика нагрузки ГЭС могут быть Базисными, Полупиковыми и Пиковыми. Наиболее крупные гидроэлектростанции в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР):- Волжская ГЭС имени Владимира Ильича Ленина мощностью 2.3 ГВт, Волжская ГЭС имени XXII Съезда КПСС – 2.53 ГВт, Нурекская ГЭС (на Реке Вахше) – 2.7 ГВт, Усть-Илимская ГЭС (на Реке Ангаре) – 4.32 ГВт, Братская ГЭС имени 50-летия Великого Октября (на Реке Ангаре) – 4.5 ГВт, Красноярская ГЭС имени 50-Летия СССР (на Реке Енисее) – 6 ГВт, Саяно-Шушенская ГЭС (на Реке Енисее) – 6.4 ГВт.

HYDRO–ENTANGLEMENT = ГИДРО–СПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или ГИДРО–ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Hydro-Entanglement:- It is a bonding process for wet or dry fibrous webs made by either carding, airlaying or wet-laying, the resulting bonded fabric being a nonwoven. It uses fine, high pressure jets of water which penetrate the web, hit the conveyor belt and bounce back causing the fibers to entangle. Hydroentanglement is sometimes known as Spunlacing, because the early nonwovens were entangled on conveyors with a patterned weave which gave the nonwovens a lacy appearance.

HYDROENTANGLING = ГИДРОПОДПЛЕТИНА (или ГИДРОСПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или ГИДРОПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Hydroentangling is a process for forming a fabric by mechanically wrapping and knotting fibers in a web through the use of high-velocity jets or curtains of water. See also Spunlaces Fabric.

HYDROEXTRACTOR = ГИДРОЭКСТРАКТОР (или ОТЖИМАЛКА) – Hydroextractors are the machines which are used in textile processing industry. These are mainly centrifuges. The wet material is placed in the extractor, which has a wall of perforated metal, generally stainless steel. the internal drum rotates at high speed thus throwing out the water contained in it. The use of hydroextractor significantly reduces the energy required to dry any material. See also Centrifuge. Centrifugal Hydro Extractor machine applies to separation of the crystallization of particles larger than 0.1 mm, amorphous materials, as well as fibrous materials, such as sugar paste, slurry, ammonium bicarbonate, salt, viscose fiber, plastic particles. Types of Centrifugal Hydro Extractor:- (i) Hydro Extractor Machine; (ii) Bag Lifting Centrifuge; (iii) Four Point Suspension CGMP Centrifuge; and (iv) Centrifuge Hydro Extractors. / Смотрите также Центрифуга (Centrifuge).

HYDROFINISHING = ГИДРОФАЙНИНГ (или ГИДРООЧИСТКА) – Hydrofinishing is a process for treating raw extracted base stocks with hydrogen to saturate them for improved stability. Hydrofinishing:- hydrogen treatment of crude oil in order to saturate the molecules and increase stability. / Процесс каталитической сероочистки в присутствии водорода. Гидроочистка – процесс селективного гидрирования содержащихся в моторных топливах (бензин, керосин, дизельное топливо), маслах и других нефтепродуктах (например, в сырье для каталитического риформинга) органических сернистых, азотистых и кислородных соединений, которые, присоединяя водород, образуют соответственно сероводород, аммиак и воду и в таком виде удаляются из очищаемого продукта. Гидроочистку ведут в присутствии гидрирующего катализатора, например, алюмомолибдата кобальта, при 260–430 °C и давлении водородсодержащего газа 1–10 МН/м^2 (10–100 кгс/см^2). При гидроочистке расходуется значительное количество водорода (чтобы снизить на 1% содержание серы, необходимо затратить его 9–18 м^3 на 1 м^3 сырья),

поэтому установки гидроочистки обычно совмещают с установками каталитического риформинга, дающими избыточный водород. Образующийся при гидроочистке сероводород улавливают и используют для получения серы и серной кислоты. В результате гидроочистки повышается качество нефтепродуктов, снижается коррозия оборудования, уменьшается загрязнение атмосферы. Гидроочистка смазочных масел, применяемая вместо контактной очистки глинами, улучшает цвет и запах, понижает кислотность и коксуемость масел. Процесс гидроочистки приобрёл очень большое значение в связи с вовлечением в переработку больших количеств сернистых и высокосернистых (более 1.9% серы) нефтей.

HYDROFOIL = СУДНО НА ПОДВОДНЫХ КРЫЛЬЯХ – Hydrofoil is a craft more or less similar to the hovercraft insofar as it flies over water and thus eliminates friction between the water and the hull. Under acceleration it rises above water but remains in contact with the surface through supporting legs. Hydrofoil:- underwater fin with a flat or curved winglike surface that is designed to lift a moving boat or ship by means of the reaction upon its surface from the water through which it moves. Ships that use hydrofoils, or foils, are themselves called Hydrofoils. Hydrofoils can lift a boat's hull clear of the water as speed increases, and the resultant reduction in drag yields higher speeds without expending more horsepower. The two main foil systems now in use are the surface-piercing and submerged types. Surface-piercing foils just break the surface of the water and are usually arranged in a V-shape. Foils that stay fully submerged project down into the water vertically. When at rest or steaming slowly, a hydrofoil ship supports its weight by its own buoyance, but as speed is increased, the foils carry progressively more weight until the ship's hull is raised clear of the water. Hydrofoil ships are faster than ships of conventional design but are limited to moderate sizes. The first efficient manned hydrofoil ship was built in Italy about 1900 by an Italian engineer, inventor and aeronautical pioneer Enrico Forlanini (1848–1930). Hydrofoils were not widely used until the 1950s, when military and commercial models were built. By the 1970s hydrofoil craft were in operation in many places, and speeds of up to 80 knots (nautical miles per hour) had been achieved. / Итальянским инженером, изобретателем и пионером аэронавтики Энрико Форлянини (Enrico Forlanini; 1848–1930). Аппарат, более-менее похожий на судно на воздушной подушке, поскольку он парит над водой и следовательно исключает трение между водой и корпусом. При ускорении он приподнимается над водной поверхностью, но остаётся в контакте с ней посредством подводных крыльев, размещённых в нижней части стоек. Судно на Подводных Крыльях (СПК), судно, корпус которого при движении поднимается над водой под действием подъёмной силы, создаваемой погружёнными в воду крыльями. Патент на судно на подводных крыльях был выдан в России в 1891. Применяются с середины XX века для перевозки пассажиров (до 300 человек) и небольших срочных грузов, в военно-морском флоте. Скорость 80–100 км/ч. Судно на Подводных Крыльях (СПК), судно с крыльями под днищем, на которых при движении возникает подъёмная сила, вызывающая всплытие корпуса над водой. В СПК сопротивление воды движению резко уменьшено, что позволяет достигать высоких скоростей хода без больших затрат энергии. Скорость пассажирских СПК достигает 60–100 км/ч.

HYDROGENATION = ГИДРОГЕНАЦИЯ (или ГИДРИРОВАНИЕ, или ГИДРОГЕНИЗАЦИЯ, или НАВОДОРОЖИВАНИЕ) – Hydrogenation:- in refining, the chemical addition of hydrogen to a hydrocarbon in the presence of a catalyst; a severe form of hydrogen treating. Hydrogenation may be either destructive or non-destructive. In the former case, hydrocarbon chains are ruptured (cracked) and hydrogen is added where the breaks have occurred. In the latter, hydrogen is added to a molecule that is unsaturated with respect ot hydrogen. In either case, the resulting products are highly stable. Temperatures and pressures in the hydrogenation process are usually greater than in hydrofining. Hydrogenation is the process of passing hydrogen into an unsaturated chemical in the presence of a catalyst to convert the material to a more saturated state, i.e. containing more combined hydrogen. / Под Гидрогенизацией (от Латинского слова Hydrogenium, означающее Водород) или Гидрированием понимается каталитическая реакция присоединения водорода к простым веществам (элементам) или химическим соединениям. Обратная реакция – отщепление водорода от химических соединений – называется Дегидрогенизацией (или Дегидрированием). Гидрогенизация и Дегидрогенизация – важные методы каталитического синтеза различных органических веществ, основанные на реакциях окислительно-восстановительного типа, связанных подвижным равновесием (смотрите Химическое Равновесие). Примером может служить обратимое каталитическое превращение этилового спирта в ацетальдегид:- $C_2H_5OH \leftrightarrow CH_3CHO + H_2$. Повышение температуры и понижение давления H_2 способствуют образованию ацетальдегида, а понижение температуры и повышение давления H_2 – образованию этилового спирта; такое влияние условий типично для всех реакций гидрогенизации и дегидрогенизации. Катализаторами гидрогенизации и дегидрогенизации являются многие металлы (Fe, Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Os и другие), окислы (NiO, CoO, Cr_2O_3, MoO_2 и другие), а также сульфиды (WS_2, MoS_2, Cr_nS_m). Гидрогенизация и дегидрогенизация широко используются в промышленности. Например, синтез такого важного продукта, как метиловый спирт, служащий сырьём для многих химических производств и растворителем, осуществляют гидрогенизацией окиси углерода ($CO + 2H_2 = CH_3OH$) на окисных цинк-хромовых катализаторах при 300–400 °C и давлении водорода 20–30 МН/м^2 (200–300 кгс/см^2). При другом составе катализаторов этим методом можно получать и высшие спирты. Гидрогенизация жиров лежит в основе производства маргарина (смотрите Гидрогенизация Жиров). В связи с возникновением производства таких материалов, как капрон, Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}) и прочих (смотрите Полиамидные Волокна), метод гидрогенизации стал широко применяться для получения промежуточных продуктов – циклогексанола из фенола, циклогексана из бензола, гексаметилендиамина из динитрила адипиновой кислоты (на никелевых катализаторах) и циклогексиламина из анилина (на кобальтсодержащих катализаторах). Для облагораживания топлив, получаемых из сернистых нефтей, большое значение имеет гидроочистка (смотрите Очистка Нефти) – гидрогенизация на алюмо-кобальт-молибденовом или вольфрамо-никелевом катализаторах, приводящая к разрушению органических сернистых соединений и удалению серы в виде H_2S. Другой процесс облагораживания нефтепродуктов – гидрогенизация деструктивная (на вольфрамсульфидных и некоторых других катализаторах) – приводит к увеличению выхода светлых и лёгких продуктов при переработке нефти. При гидрогенизации CO на различных катализаторах можно получать бензин, твёрдые парафины или кислородсодержащие органические соединения. Синтез неорганического вещества аммиака взаимодействием азота и водорода под высоким давлением также относится к гидрогенизации и является примером гидрогенизации простого вещества. Один из простейших примеров дегидрогенизации – дегидрирование спиртов. Значительное количество ацетальдегида производится дегидрогенизацией гидролизного (получаемого из древесины) этилового спирта. Дегидрогенизация углеводородов является одной из основных реакций, протекающих на смешанных катализаторах в сложном процессе риформинга, который приводит к существенному улучшению качеств моторных топлив; эта реакция позволяет получать также различные ароматические углеводороды из нафтеновых и парафиновых (смотрите также Ароматизация Нефтепродуктов). Широкое применение дегидрогенизация нашла в производстве мономеров для синтеза каучуков и смол. Так, парафиновые углеводороды бутан и изопентан дегидрируются при 500–600 °C на катализаторах, содержащих окись хрома, соответственно в бутилены и изопентен (изоамилен), которые, в свою очередь, дегидрируются на сложных катализаторах в диолефины – бутадиен и изопрен. В производстве полимеров стирола и его производных большое значение приобрела дегидрогенизация алкилароматических углеводородов – этилбензола в стирол, изопропилбензола в метилстирол и тому подобное. Начало широкого изучения гидрогенизации было положено в 1897–1900 научными школами Поля Сабатье (Paul Sabatier; 1854–1941) во Франции и Николая Дмитриевича Зелинского (1861–1953) в России. Основные закономерности гидрогенизации смесей органических соединений установил Сергей

Васильевич Лебедев (1874–1934). В области практического применения гидрогенизации крупные успехи были достигнуты уже в 1-й четверти XX века Немецким химиком Фрицем Хаба (Fritz Haber; 1868–1934) (синтез аммиака), Немецким химиком-технологом Фридрихём Карлом Рудольфом Бэргиусом (Friedrich Karl Rudolf Bergius; 1884–1949) (гидрогенизация угля) и Французским учёным Жоржем Эмилем Лео Патаром (Georges Emile Léon Patart; 1869–1944; синтез метанола). Дегидрогенизацию спиртов открыл в 1886 Французский химик и общественный деятель Пьер Ожэн Марсэля Бертэлю (Pierre Eugène Marcellin Berthelot; 1827–1907). В 1901 Сабатье наблюдал наряду с другими превращениями углеводородов и их дегидрогенизацию. В чистом виде дегидрогенизацию углеводородов впервые удалось осуществить Николаю Дмитриевичу Зелинскому, разработавшему ряд избирательно действующих катализаторов. Большой вклад в развитие теории и практики гидрогенизации и дегидрогенизации внесли Советские химики, академики Борис Александрович Казанский (1891–1943), Алексей Александрович Баландин (1898–1967) и их научные школы. Гидрогенизация – восстановление ненасыщенного соединения с присоединением атомов водорода по кратной связи. Гидрогенация (присоединение H_2 по двойной связи) на никелевом катализаторе:- из непредельного жидкого масла триолеина получаем предельный твёрдый жир тристеарин.

HYDROGEN BOND = ВОДОРОДНАЯ СВЯЗЬ – Hydrogen Bond is a chemical bond in which hydrogen that is already covalently bonded to one atom is electrically attracted to a lone pair of electrons on another atom. Some atoms such as oxygen are said to be very electronegative, which means that they strongly draw bonding electrons toward themselves. If hydrogen is bonded to such an atom, the hydrogen 'appears' to have some positive charge. Lone pairs (that is, not involved in bonding to other atoms) of electronegative atoms tend to attract hydrogen from other molecules, but a new compound is not formed. Hydrogen bonds are weak to moderate in strength, but there can be very large numbers of hydrogen bonds between molecules of compounds like cellulose. It is hydrogen bonds between cellulose molecules that keep the molecules together as fibers (and it is because they are easily broken and re-formed that cotton wrinkles). Hydrogen bonds play a role in dyeing with direct dyes, and may be present as 'temporary' bonds with other dye types.

HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION = КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ ВОДОРОДНЫХ ИОНОВ (или КИСЛОТНОСТЬ) – Hydrogen Ion Concentration is:- (1) a measure of acidity/alkalinity of a solution. (2) Mathematically is equal to the negative logarithm of the molar concentration of hydrogen ion; measurement of acidity/alkalinity of a solution; pH less than 7 = acidic; above 7 = basic. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity).

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE = ПЕРОКСИД ВОДОРОДА (или ПЕРЕКИСЬ ВОДОРОДА) – Hydrogen Peroxide, H_2O_2, normally as a solution in water. Hydrogen peroxide is extensively used in commercial bleaching of textiles, especially cellulose fibers and wool. It is effective and non-polluting. The hydrogen peroxide sold in drug and grocery stores is about a 3% solution. Industrial strength hydrogen peroxide may be 35%, 50% or 70%. At these strengths it is quite dangerous to handle, and spills can cause fires. Hydrogen peroxide can behave as either an oxidizing agent or a reducing agent. It is sometimes used as an antichlor. Sodium percarbonate and potassium monopersulfate are dry chemicals derived from hydrogen peroxide. / перкарбонат натрия (sodium percarbonate). моноперсульфат калия (potassium monopersulfate).

HYDROGRAPH = ГИДРОГРАФ – Hydrograph is a flooding pattern shown as a continuous curve of water depth based on daily depth values. / Под Гидрографом, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается график изменения во времени расхода воды в створе реки (канала). Отражает характер распределения водного стока в течение года, сезона, половодья (паводка), межени.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY = ГИДРОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗЫСКАНИЕ (или ГИДРОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ, или ГИДРОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОМЕР) – Hydrographic Survey is the scientific mapping of the sea bed for navigation. / , от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается . Научное картографирование морского дна, проводимое для определения возможности навигации в данном месте. Используемое для этих целей гидрографическое судно осуществляет промеры глубин, съёмку береговой полосы и тому подобное на морях, озёрах и реках.

HYDROLOGY = ГИДРОЛОГИЯ – Hydrology is the science dealing with the distribution and movement of water. / Под Гидрологией, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука, изучающая природные воды, явления и процессы, в них протекающие. Предмет изучения геологии – водные объекты, снежный покров, ледники, почвенные и подземные воды. Гидрология разделяется на гидрологию моря, гидрологию суши, гидрогеологию, гляциологию. Гидрология исследует круговорот воды в природе, влияние на него деятельности человека и управление режимом водных объектов и водным режимом отдельных территорий; проводит анализ гидрологических элементов для отдельных территорий и Земли в целом. Гидрология даёт оценку и прогноз состояния и рационального использования вод, ресурсов. Современная гидрология пользуется методами, применяемыми в географии, физике и других науках.

HYDROLYSIS = ГИДРОЛИЗ – Hydrolysis is a breakdown process that occurs in anhydrous hydraulic fluids as a result of heat, water, and metal catalysts (iron, steel, copper, etc). In general, Hydrolysis is the decomposition of a chemical by reaction with water. Some chemicals, such as MX dyes, are effectively destroyed by hydrolysis. Others, such as soda ash, are made useful because of hydrolysis. Hydrolysis will occur when susceptible compounds are in aqueous solution, but can also occur because of water absorbed from moist air, without the compound ever appearing wet or damp. This is why many dry chemicals must be kept in sealed containers. See also Hygroscopic. Hydrolysis is the decomposition or alteration of a chemical substance by water. Hydrolysis is a double decomposition reaction involving the addition of the elements of water and the formation of an acid and a base, an acid and an alcohol, or an acid and phenol. / Под Гидролизом, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Lýsis, означающее Разложение или Распад или Растворение, понимается обменная реакция между веществом и водой, например, $AlCl_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow Al(OH)_3 + 3HCl$. Основа многих технологических и природных процессов. Гидролиз – реакция ионного обмена между различными веществами и водой. Равновесие в процессе гидролиза солей подчиняется Закону Действующих Масс. Если в результате гидролиза образуется нерастворимое или легколетучее вещество, гидролиз идёт практически до полного разложения исходной соли. В остальных случаях гидролиз солей проходит тем полнее, чем слабее соответствующая соли кислота или основание. Если гидролизу подвергается соль, образованная слабой кислотой и сильным основанием, например, KCN, раствор имеет щелочную реакцию; это объясняется тем, что анион слабой кислоты частично связывает образовавшиеся при диссоциации воды ионы H^+ и в растворе остаётся избыток ионов OH^-. Раствор соли сильной кислоты и слабого основания, например, NH_4Cl, – кислый. Если заряд катиона (или аниона) соли больше единицы, то гидролиз часто приводит к образованию кислых (или основных) солей в качестве продуктов первой ступени процесса. Количественной характеристикой гидролиза солей может служить степень гидролиза (a), определяемая отношением концентрации гидролизованной части молекул к общей концентрации данной соли в растворе; в большинстве случаев она невелика. Так, в 0.1 молярных растворах ацетата натрия CH_3COONa или хлорида аммония NH_4Cl при 25 °C a = 0.01%, а для ацетата аммония CH_3COONH_4 a = 0.5%. С повышением температуры и разбавлением раствора степень гидролиза увеличивается. Гидролиз солей лежит в основе многих важных процессов в химической промышленности и лабораторной практике. Частичный гидролиз трёхкальциевого силиката является

причиной выделения свободной извести при взаимодействии портландцемента с водой (смотрите Цемент). Благодаря гидролизу возможно существование буферных систем, способных поддерживать постоянную кислотность среды. Такие растворы имеют и очень важное физиологическое значение – постоянная концентрация ионов H^+ необходима для нормальной жизнедеятельности организма. С гидролизом солей связан ряд геологических изменений земной коры и образование минералов, формирование природных вод и почв. Гидролиз органических соединений – расщепление органического соединения водой с образованием двух или более веществ. Обычно гидролиз осуществляется в присутствии кислот (кислотный гидролиз) или щёлочей (щелочной гидролиз). Гидролитическому расщеплению чаще всего подвергаются связи атома углерода с другими атомами (галогенами, кислородом, азотом и другими). Так, щелочной гидролиз галогенидов служит методом получения (в том числе и промышленного) спиртов и фенолов. В зависимости от строения углеводородного радикала (R) и от условий реакции гидролиз галогенпроизводных может осуществляться как мономолекулярный (S_N1) или бимолекулярный (S_N2) процесс. В случае мономолекулярной реакции вначале происходит ионизация связи углерод-галоген, а затем образующийся ион карбония реагирует с водой; щёлочь, если она добавлена, не влияет на скорость гидролиза и служит только для нейтрализации выделяющейся галогеноводородной кислоты и смещения равновесия. В случае бимолекулярной реакции скорость гидролиза прямо пропорциональна концентрации щёлочи. Исключительно важен гидролиз сложных эфиров (реакция, обратная этерификации). Кислотный гидролиз сложных эфиров является обратимым процессом. Щелочной гидролиз сложных эфиров необратим, поскольку он приводит к образованию спирта и соли кислоты. Этот процесс широко применяется в промышленности для получения спиртов и кислот, например, при омылении жиров с целью получения глицерина и солей высших алифатических кислот (мыла). Аналогично сложным эфирам гидролизуются амиды кислот. Случаи гидролиза углерод-углеродной связи сравнительно редки. К ним относятся, в частности, кетонное (действием кислот и разбавленных щёлочей) и кислотное (действием концентрированной щёлочи) расщепление 1,3-дикарбонильных соединений, например, ацетоуксусного эфира. Термин Гидролиз обычно применяется в органической химии также по отношению к некоторым процессам, которые более правильно было бы называть Гидратацией; примером может служить превращение нитрилов кислот в амиды. Гидролиз сложноэфирных, гликозидных (в углеводах) и амидных (в белках) связей играет огромную роль в жизнедеятельности любых организмов, например, в таких процессах, как усвоение пищи, передача нервных импульсов и тому подобных. Гидролиз в живом организме катализируется ферментами Гидролазами. Смотрите также Гидролиз Растительных Материалов.

HYDROLYTIC CLASS = ГИДРОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ КЛАСС – Hydrolytic Class is the degree of water resistance for glass products.

HYDROLYTIC/ENZYMATIC FAT CLEAVAGE = ГИДРОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ/ЭНЗИМАТИЧЕСКОЕ (или ФЕРМЕНТАТИВНОЕ) РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ ЖИРА – Hydrolytic/Enzymatic Fat Cleavage:- (Greek:- hydro – water; lysis – solution; enzymos – fermented) Fat cleavage due to moisture and fat-cleaving enzymes (lipases).

HYDROLYTIC STABILITY = ГИДРОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ГИДРОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Hydrolytic Stability is an ability of additives and certain synthetic lubricants to resist chemical decomposition (hydrolysis) in the presence of water. / устойчивость к гидролизу.

HYDROMETALLURGY = ГИДРОМЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ – Hydrometallurgy is concerned with the selective leaching of metallic compounds to form a solution from which the metals can be precipitated and recovered. Leaching processes are used when it is the simplest method or when the ore is of too low a grade for more expensive extractive procedures. (i) Conversion:- because not all ores and concentrates are found naturally in a form that is satisfactory for leaching, they must often be subjected to preliminary operations. For example, sulfide ores, which are relatively insoluble in sulfuric acid, can be converted to quite soluble forms by oxidizing or sulfatizing roasts. On the other hand, oxide ores and concentrates can be given a controlled reducing roast in order to produce a calcine containing a reduced metal that will dissolve easily in the leaching solution. These treatments are described in more detail above. A second popular treatment for converting sulfides is pressure oxidation, in which the sulfides are oxidized to a porous structure that provides good access for the leaching solution. This treatment was developed for the recovery of gold from sulfide ores, which are not suitable for cyanide leaching without first being oxidized. A finely ground concentrate slurry is preheated to 175 °C (350 °F) and pumped into a four- or five-compartment autoclave, each compartment containing an agitator. Gaseous oxygen is added to each compartment, and retention time in the autoclave is two hours in order to achieve the desired oxidation. (ii) Leaching:- oxides are leached with a sulfuric acid or sodium carbonate solvent, while sulfates can be leached with water or sulfuric acid. Ammonium hydroxide is used for native ores, carbonates, and sulfides, and sodium hydroxide is used for oxides. Cyanide solutions are a solvent for the precious metals, while a sodium chloride solution dissolves some chlorides. In all cases the leach solvent should be cheap and available, strong, and preferably selective for the values present. Leaching is carried out by two main methods: simple leaching at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure; and pressure leaching, in which pressure and temperature are increased in order to accelerate the operation. The method chosen depends on the grade of the feed material, with richer feed accommodating a costlier, more extensive treatment. Leaching in-place, or in situ leaching, is practiced on ores that are too far underground and of too low a grade for surface treatment. A leach solution is circulated down through a fractured ore body to dissolve the values and is then pumped to the surface, where the values are precipitated. Heap leaching is done on ores of semilow grade – that is, high enough to be brought to the surface for treatment. This method is increasing in popularity as larger tonnages of semilow-grade ore are mined. The ore is piled in heaps on pads and sprayed with leach solution, which trickles down through the heaps while dissolving the values. The pregnant solution is drained away and taken to precipitation tanks. Higher-grade ores are treated by tank leaching, which is carried out in two ways. One method is of very large scale, with several thousand tons of ore treated at a time in large concrete tanks with a circulating solution. In the second method, small amounts of finely ground high-grade ore are agitated in tanks by air or by mechanical impellers. Both solutions pass to precipitation after leaching is completed. Pressure leaching shortens the treatment time by improving the solubility of solids that dissolve only very slowly at atmospheric pressure. For this process autoclaves are used, in both vertical and horizontal styles. After leaching, the pregnant solution is separated from the insoluble residue and sent to precipitation. (iii) Recovery:- pregnant solution from leaching operations is treated in a variety of ways to precipitate the dissolved metal values and recover them in solid form. These include electrolytic deposition, transfer of metal ions, chemical precipitation, solvent extraction in combination with electrolytic and chemical methods, and carbon adsorption combined with electrolytic treatment. Electrolytic deposition, also called Electrowinning, gives a pure product and is a preferred method. However, it is expensive, owing to the cost of electricity, and must have a solution of high metal content. Insoluble anodes, and cathodes made of either a strippable inert material or a thin sheet of the deposited metal, are inserted into a tank containing leach solution. As current is passed, the solution dissociates, and metal ions deposit at the cathode. This common method is used for copper, zinc, nickel, and cobalt. Solvent extraction combined with electrolytic deposition takes dilute, low-value metal solutions and concentrates them into small volumes and high metal contents, rendering them satisfactory for electrolytic treatment. Low-grade copper ores are processed in this manner. First, a large volume of a low-value copper leach solution (2.5 grams per liter, or 0.33 ounces per gallon) is contacted with a small volume of water-immiscible organic solvent in kerosene. The metal values pass from the leach solution into the extraction solution, the two phases are separated, and the extraction

solution goes on to the stripping circuit. Here another fluid is added that has a still greater affinity for the metal values, picking them out of the extraction solution. The two solutions are separated, with the small volume of stripping solution having a metal content high enough (50 grams per liter, or 6.6 ounces per gallon) to be suitable for electrolytic precipitation. An adsorption circuit is used to strip pregnant solutions of gold cyanide with activated carbon. The carbon is in turn stripped of the metal by a solution, which then goes to an electrolytic cell where the gold content is deposited at the cathode. Chemical precipitation can be accomplished in a number of ways. In one method, a displacement reaction takes place in which a more active metal replaces a less active metal in solution. For example, in copper cementation iron replaces copper ions in solution, solid particles of copper precipitating while iron goes into solution. This is an inexpensive method commonly applied to weak, dilute leach solutions. Another displacement reaction uses gas, with hydrogen sulfide, for example, added to a solution containing nickel sulfate and precipitating nickel sulfide. Finally, changing the acidity of a solution is a common method of precipitation. Yellow cake, a common name for sodium diuranate, is precipitated from a concentrated uranium leach solution by adding sodium hydroxide to raise the pH to 7. / Восстановительный Обжиг (Reducing Roast). Сульфатизирующие Обжиги (Sulfatizing Roasts). осадок (precipitate). Под Гидрометаллургией, от слов Гидро... и Металлургия, понимается извлечение металлов из руд, концентратов и отходов различных производств водными растворами химических реагентов с последующим выделением металлов из растворов. На возможность применения гидрометаллургических процессов для извлечения металлов из руд указывал ещё в 1763 Русский учёный Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов (1711–1765). Значительный вклад в развитие гидрометаллургии внёс Русский учёный Пётр Романович Багратион (1818–1876), создавший теорию цианирования золота (в 1843). В начале XX века промышленное значение приобрела гидрометаллургия меди. Позднее были разработаны гидрометаллургические способы получения многих других металлов. Гидрометаллургия включает ряд основных технологических операций, выполняемых в определённой последовательности. Механическая обработка руды – дробление и измельчение с целью полного или частичного раскрытия зёрен минералов, содержащих извлекаемый металл. Изменение химического состава руды или концентрата для подготовки их к выщелачиванию – хлорирующий, окислительный, сульфатизирующий или восстановительный обжиг, спекание. Цель – разложение химических соединений извлекаемого металла и перевод их в растворимую форму. Выщелачивание – перевод извлекаемого металла в водный раствор. Эта операция иногда осуществляется попутно в процессе мокрого измельчения (в мельницах, классификаторах) или в специальной аппаратуре (чаны для выщелачивания, автоклавы). Отделение металлосодержащего раствора от измельчённого материала обезвоживанием и промывкой в сгустителях, на фильтрах. Подготовка растворов к выделению из них соединений или металлов отделением взвешенных частиц (осветление) или химическим осаждением сопутствующих металлов и примесей. Осаждение металлов или их соединений из растворов электролизом (медь, цинк и другие), восстановлением более электроотрицательным металлом – цементацией (медь, серебро, золото и другие), сорбцией ионообменными смолами или углем, жидкостной экстракцией соединений металла органическими растворителями с последующей реэкстракцией в водный раствор и осаждением из него чистого металла или химического соединения. Переработка осадка с целью дальнейшей очистки выделенного соединения или чернового металла или непосредственное получение готового товарного металла может осуществляться:- перекристаллизацией, возгонкой, прокаливанием, переплавкой, электролизом из водных или расплавленных сред. При химическом взаимодействии металла с растворителем нейтральный атом металла переходит в ионное состояние, образуя растворимое соединение. Растворение происходит легко в случае выщелачивания руд или концентратов, в которых металл присутствует в окисленной (ионной) форме. Примером могут служить окисленные медные и урановые руды, обожжённые цинковые концентраты, продукты хлорирующего обжига. В некоторых случаях для извлечения металла растворителем необходимо предварительное окисление кислородом или другим окислителем (например, при содовом выщелачивании руд, содержащих 4-валентный уран, для перевода последнего в 6-валентный). При растворении металлов (самородных или восстановленных) неизбежно окисление их для перехода в ионное состояние. Окисление металла с одновременной ионизацией окислителя (например, растворённого в воде молекулярного кислорода) в случае более благородных металлов термодинамически возможно лишь при затрате энергии, которая, например, может быть получена при образовании комплексного иона (цианирование золота и серебра, аммиачное выщелачивание металлической меди, никеля). Растворение минералов с различными видами химической связи в кристаллической решётке (ковалентная, металлическая, ионная) характерно для выщелачивания сульфидов, арсенидов, селенидов, теллуридов. Растворение этих минералов, если предварительно не проведён окислительный обжиг, в большинстве случаев также требует окисления в пульпе, например, при аммиачном выщелачивании медно-никелевых сульфидных руд в автоклаве под давлением кислорода или воздуха. Перенос растворителя и удаление продуктов реакции происходит в объёме раствора конвекцией (турбулентной диффузией), а в слое на границе с минералом – молекулярной (тепловой) диффузией. Обычно реакция, происходящая при гидрометаллургическом извлечении, находится в диффузионной области; определяющим фактором является скорость диффузии вещества, лимитирующая течение реакции. Возрастание скорости растворения минерала происходит при увеличении его относительной поверхности (то есть степени измельчения), при ускорении перемешивания и при повышении температуры. Форма поверхности и размер частиц растворяемого минерала определяют функциональную зависимость количества растворившегося металла от времени контакта с раствором; поэтому они влияют на степень извлечения и на объём аппаратов для выщелачивания. Растворителями для выщелачивания соединений является преимущественно серная кислота (ванадий, медь, цинк), сода (ванадий в карбонатных рудах, молибден, вольфрам), едкий натр (глинозём, вольфрам), аммиак (медь, никель), цианистые соли (золото, серебро), сернистый натрий (сурьма, ртуть), растворы хлора и хлоридов (благородные металлы, свинец, редкие металлы), тиосульфаты (золото, серебро). Для жидкостной экстракции применяют различные соединения (например, раствор трибутилфосфата и ди-2-этилгексилфосфата в керосине и другие). После экстракции очищенное соединение металла извлекается из органического растворителя водным раствором, часто с добавкой кислоты или другого реагента. Из раствора металлы осаждаются методом цементации или углем, или водородом под давлением. Применяются также аниониты или катиониты. После сорбции соединение металла снимается растворителем с ионита и последний подвергается регенерации. При больших масштабах гидрометаллургического производства (например, при выщелачивании меди из окисленных крупнокусковых руд) обработка иногда осуществляется орошением штабелей руды слабыми растворами серной кислоты. Медьсодержащие растворы дренируются в сборные резервуары, а затем в цементаторы. Для дроблёных и рассортированных песковых фракций руд (например, золотых) применяется просачивание раствора в чанах через слой хорошо фильтрующей загрузки. Для интенсификации этого процесса раствор иногда предварительно насыщают воздухом, создают вакуум под фильтрующим днищем. Для выщелачивания тонкоизмельчённого материала применяют чаны для перемешивания (механической, пневматической и пневмомеханической) пульпы. Для непрерывного выщелачивания обычно их соединяют последовательно. Иногда возможны комбинированные схемы выщелачивания:- зернистого классифицированного материала – просачиванием, отделённого мелкого материала (шлама) – перемешиванием. В отдельных случаях возможно и другое аппаратурное оформление выщелачивания, например, в автоклавах непрерывного и периодического действия. Выщелачивание кислыми растворами производится в стальной гуммированной, керамической или другой кислотоупорной аппаратуре; для щелочных растворов пригодна стальная, иногда деревянная аппаратура. Методы жидкостной экстракции или дополняют выщелачивание, или применяются для

непосредственного извлечения соединений металлов из руд. Экстракция производится по принципу противотока в экстракционных колонках (экстракт и отходящий раствор непрерывно удаляют в разных направлениях). Обезвоживание и промывка производятся в сгустителях (гребковые с центральным и периферическим приводом, многоярусные) и фильтрах (вакуум-фильтры и фильтр-прессы непрерывного и периодического действия). Осаждение из растворов производится в аппаратах, конструкция которых зависит от осадителя. Для химических (растворимых) осадителей применяют реакторы и фильтры. Порошкообразные осадители (цинковая, алюминиевая пыль) вводятся в смесители с раствором, осаждение затем может продолжаться внутри перекачивающего насоса, в трубопроводе и через слой осадителя на фильтре. Можно осаждать металл или его соединения в самой пульпе (например, погружением в пульпу сетчатых корзин с ионитом). Порошковые осадители после контакта с раствором можно выделять флотацией. Осаждение кусковыми осадителями (железо для меди, цинковая стружка или уголь для золота) производят в желобах или ящиках с перегородками для зигзагообразного движения раствора вверх и вниз через слой осадителя. Возможно выделение примесей (например, железа) гидролизом из очищенного раствора с последующим получением основного металла (например, цинка) осаждением на катоде электролизом с нерастворимыми анодами. Смотрите также Благородные Металлы.

HYDROMETER = ГИДРОМЕТР (или АРЕОМЕТР) – Hydrometer is an instrument for determining either the specific gravity of a liquid or the American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity. Hydrometer is measuring equipment used to determine the density of liquids, also Areometer. / Под Гидрометром, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Metréo, означающее Измеряю, понимается . Под Ареометром, от Греческих слов Araiys, означающее Слабый, а здесь – Жидкий, и Metréo, означающее Измеряю, понимается прибор для измерений плотности жидкостей и твёрдых тел. Устройство ареометра основано на Законе Архимеда (смотрите Закон Архимеда), из которого следует, что вес жидкости, вытесненной плавающим телом (в данном случае ареометром), равен его весу. По глубине погружения ареометра (объёму вытесненной им жидкости) и весу ареометра можно определить плотность исследуемой жидкости. На практике применяют ареометры двух типов:- ареометры постоянного веса (более распространённые) и ареометры постоянного объёма. К ареометрам постоянного веса относятся Денсиметры, шкалы которых градуируются в единицах плотности (ранее распространённые ареометры со шкалами, градуированными в условных единицах – градусах Бомё, Брикса, Траллеса и другие, теперь не допускаются к применению); и ареометры для измерений концентрации растворов, шкалы которых градуируются в % по объёму или по массе. Многие ареометры, предназначенные для измерений концентрации веществ в определённых жидких смесях и растворах, имеют специальные названия:- лактоденсиметры, которыми определяют жирность молока, спиртомеры – содержание спирта в воде, сахаромеры – содержание сахара в сиропах (по массе, в %), и так далее. Плотность у денсиметров отсчитывается непосредственно по шкале. Цена деления шкалы эталонных денсиметров составляет 0.000 1, 0.000 2 и 0.000 5 г/см^3, у рабочих (в зависимости от пределов измерений) – от 0.000 5 до 0.02 г/см^3, у ареометров для измерений концентрации – от 0.1 до 2%. При измерениях плотности у ареометра постоянного объёма остаётся неизменным объём погруженной части прибора, что достигается изменением веса ареометра. Плотность определяется по массе гирь, снятых или добавленных для того, чтобы ареометр погрузился до метки, указывающей объём вытесненной жидкости. Плотность твёрдых тел измеряют ареометром постоянного объёма с дополнительной тарелкой, присоединённой к корпусу ареометра снизу (ареометрические весы) (смотрите Гидростатическое Взвешивание).

HYDROMORPHIC = ГИДРОМОРФНОЕ – Hydromorphic:- (1) pertaining to a soil showing characteristics associated with permanent or periodic excess water, e.g., gley phenomena. (2) Derived from hydro (water) and morph (form). Descriptive of soil developed in the presence of permanent or periodic excess of moisture.

HYDROMORPHIC RICE = ГИДРОМОРФНЫЙ РИС – Hydromorphic Rice is a Rice that is grown where the water table is very close to the surface.

HYDROPHILIC = ГИДРОФИЛЬНОЕ (или ВЛАГОЛЮБИВОЕ) – Hydrophilic:- having strong affinity for or the ability to absorb water. Hydrophilic:- water-loving. Hydrophilic:- compounds with an affinity for water. / Под Гидрофильным, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Philia, означающее Любовь, понимается влаголюбивое.

HYDROPHILIC FIBERS = ГИДРОФИЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Hydrophilic Fibers are the fibers that absorb water easily, take longer to dry, and require more ironing. These fibers denote a finish that improves wearing comfort. / Под Гидрофильными Волокнами, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Philia, означающее Любовь, понимается .

HYDROPHOBIC = ГИДРОФОБНОЕ – Hydrophobic:- compounds that repel water. Hydrophobic:- lacking affinity for or the ability to absorb water. / Под Гидрофобным, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Phóbos, означающее Боязнь или Страх, понимается .

HYDROPHOBIC FIBERS = ГИДРОФОБНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Hydrophobic Fibers are the fibers that lack the ability to absorb water. These fibers denote a finish normally applied to create water-repellent products. / Под Гидрофобными Волокнами, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Phóbos, означающее Боязнь или Страх, понимаются волокна, которые .

HYDROPONICS = ГИДРОПОНИКА – Hydroponics is the growing of plants in nutrient solutions with or without an inert medium to provide mechanical support. / Под Гидропоникой, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и Pónos, означающее Работа, понимается выращивание растений (овощных, цветочных, ягодных и других) без почвы. Корни укрепляются в гравии, мхе, песке и другом твёрдом субстрате (куда подаётся вода с растворёнными в ней элементами питания), погружаются в питательный раствор или, находясь в воздушной среде, периодически этим раствором опрыскиваются.

HYDROSCOPIC = ГИДРОСКОПИЧНОЕ (или ГИГРОСКОПИЧЕСКОЕ) – Hydroscopic:- having the ability to absorb moisture from the atmosphere. All fibers have this property in varying degrees. See also Hygroscopic. / Под Гигроскопическим, от Греческих слов Hygrós, означающее Влажный, и Skopeo, означающее Наблюдаю, понимается прилагательное от свойства материалов поглощать (сорбировать) влагу из воздуха.

HYDROSTATIC LUBRICATION = ГИДРОСТАТИЧЕСКОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ – Hydrostatic Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which the lubricant is supplied under sufficient external pressure to separate the opposing surfaces by a fluid film. See also Lubrication.

HYDRO TILLER = ГИДРО ПОЧВОФРЕЗА (или ГИДРО КУЛЬТИВАТОР) – Hydro Tiller is the engine-powered, rotary, walk-behind tiller or puddler of the floating type. A Hydraulic Tiller is a piece of machinery often used in conjunction with a towing vehicle such as a tractor or all-terrain vehicle (ATV) that tills soil, turning it for aeration and weed or rock removal. This machine is used in preparation for planting, usually in gardens or areas that are being prepared to be landscaped. A hydraulic tiller will feature rotating teeth or blades that are propelled by a hydraulic system that uses fluids to provide driving force. Such a design cuts down on noise as well as friction that can be damaging to various components. Some hydraulic tiller models can be used by walking behind the unit rather than towing it on a tractor or ATV. These units offer more portability and versatility in tight spots where a tractor or ATV cannot fit. The handlebars for

such designs will feature hand brakes that can slow or stop wheels mounted on either side of the machine, and the brakes can be used to help steer the unit. Pulling the brake handle on the left side, for example, will slow the left wheel, thereby turning the entire hydraulic tiller to the left. Depressing the right brake will have a similar effect in the opposite direction. Some models that are mounted to tractors can take advantage of the power take-off system (PTO) often built into the tractor. This system can power a variety of components, and a hydraulic tiller may be mounted to the power take-off to operate the tines. The unit itself can then be raised and lowered using a hydraulic arm; this allows the user to adjust the depth to which the tines will cut into the soil, or to raise the unit entirely off the ground so the driver can drive over areas that do not need tilling. PTO systems may or may not accommodate hydraulically driven tillers; this depends on the type of tractor as well as its compatibility with the tiller. The fluid used in hydraulic systems is usually a type of oil. The thickness or viscosity of this oil can vary depending on its application; when the oil is forced through hydraulic hoses and into actuator cylinders, the tines of the tiller can be rotated to cut into the soil. When the fluid is retracted, the tines will stop rotating. This motion is usually controlled by some sort of master cylinder that may or may not be adjustable, depending on the type of system included with the particular tiller model.

HYDROTREATING = ГИДРООЧИСТКА – Hydrotreating is a refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., heavy gasoil, middle distillates, naphtha, reformer feeds, and residual fuel oil) and other petroleum streams (e.g., cat-cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gasoil, etc) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating results in desulphurisation, removal of substances that deactivate catalysts (e.g., nitrogen compounds) and conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline. Hydrotreating is a process for reducing sulfur and nitrogen elements in petroleum products using a catalyst under pressure from a gas containing hydrogen. / , от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и . прямогонный бензин, сырьё для риформинга и) и другие нефтяные потоки. олефинов в парафины для снижения содержания смолы в бензине. , например, . Гидроочистка это процесс снижения содержания сернистых и азотистых соединений в нефтепродуктах на катализаторе под давлением водородсодержащего газа. Под Гидроочисткой понимается очистка моторных топлив, масел и других нефтепродуктов от примесей органических производных серы, кислорода и азота. Данный процесс осуществляется каталитической гидрогенизацией продукта при 250–425 °C и давлении 1–15 МПа. Во время этого процесса примеси превращаются в предельные углеводороды и легкоудаляемые H_2S, H_2O и NH_3. Десульфурация (обессеривание). Гидроочистка, процесс селективного гидрирования содержащихся в моторных топливах (бензин, керосин, дизельное топливо), маслах и других нефтепродуктах (например, в сырье для каталитического риформинга) органических сернистых, азотистых и кислородных соединений, которые, присоединяя водород, образуют соответственно сероводород, аммиак и воду и в таком виде удаляются из очищаемого продукта. Гидроочистку ведут в присутствии гидрирующего катализатора, например, алюмомолибдата кобальта, при 260–430 °C и давлении водородсодержащего газа 1–10 МегаНьютонов на один квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (10–100 килограмм силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)). При гидроочистке расходуется значительное количество водорода (чтобы снизить на 1% содержание серы, необходимо затратить его 9–18 кубических метров (м^3) на 1 м^3 сырья), поэтому установки гидроочистки обычно совмещают с установками каталитического риформинга, дающими избыточный водород. Образующийся при гидроочистке сероводород улавливают и используют для получения серы и серной кислоты. В результате гидроочистки повышается качество нефтепродуктов, снижается коррозия оборудования, уменьшается загрязнение атмосферы. Гидроочистка смазочных масел, применяемая вместо контактной очистки глинами, улучшает цвет и запах, понижает кислотность и коксуемость масел. Процесс гидроочистки приобрёл очень большое значение в связи с вовлечением в переработку больших количеств сернистых и высокосернистых (более 1.9% серы) нефтей.

HYDROTROPISM = ГИДРОТРОПИЗМ – Hydrotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part in response to a water source. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Гидротропизмом, от Греческих слов Hýdōr, означающее Вода, и . Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Trópos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

HYDRO TURBINE = ГИДРОТУРБИНА (или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКАЯ ТУРБИНА, или ВОДЯНАЯ ТУРБИНА) – Hydro Turbine is a rotary engine whose energy is generated from moving water. / Гидротурбина – роторный двигатель, энергия которого генерируется из движущейся воды. Гидротурбина или Гидравлическая Турбина или Водяная Турбина – ротационный двигатель, преобразующий механическую энергию воды (её энергию положения, давления и скоростную) в энергию вращающегося вала. По принципу действия гидротурбины делятся на активные и реактивные. Основным рабочим органом гидротурбины, в котором происходит преобразование энергии, является рабочее колесо. Вода подводится к рабочему колесу в активных гидротурбинах через сопла, в реактивных – через направляющий аппарат. В активной гидротурбине вода перед рабочим колесом и за ним имеет давление, равное атмосферному. В реактивной гидротурбине давление, воды перед рабочим колесом больше атмосферного, а за ним может быть как больше, так и меньше атмосферного давления. Первая реактивная гидротурбина была изобретена в 1827 Французским инженером Бэнуа Фурнэйро (Benoît Fourneyron; 1802–1867); эта гидротурбина имела на рабочем колесе мощность 6 л.с., но из-за плохих энергетических свойств подобные гидротурбины уже не применяются. В 1855 Британо-Американский инженер Дьжеймз Байкино Фрэнсис (James Bicheno Francis; 1815–1892) изобрёл радиально-осевое рабочее колесо гидротурбины с неповоротными лопастями, а в 1887 Немецкий инженер, Профессор Финк (Fink) предложил направляющий аппарат с поворотными лопатками (смотрите Радиально-Осевая Гидротурбина). В 1889 Американский инженер Лэстё Алэн Пэлтэн (Lester Allen Pelton; 1829–1908) запатентовал активную – ковшовую гидротурбину, в 1920 Австрийский инженер и изобретатель Викто Каплян (Viktor Kaplan; 1876–1934) получил патент на поворотнолопастную гидротурбину. Радиально-осевые, поворотнолопастные и ковшовые гидротурбины широко применяются для выработки электрической энергии (смотрите Гидроэнергетика). Для расчёта профиля лопасти рабочего колеса гидротурбины, вращающегося с постоянной угловой скоростью, используется уравнение:- $H \cdot \eta_Г = (U_1 \cdot V_1 \cdot \cos\alpha 1 - U_2 \cdot V_2 \cdot \cos\alpha_2) / g$, где H – рабочий напор гидротурбины, то есть запас энергии 1 кг воды (разность отметок горизонтов воды перед входом в сооружения гидравлической силовой установки и по выходе из них за вычетом потерь на сопротивление во всех сооружениях, но без вычета потерь в самой гидротурбине); U_1 и U_2 – окружные скорости лопастей на входе воды в рабочее колесо и на выходе из него, м/сек; V_1 и V_2 – абсолютные скорости воды на входе и выходе, м/сек; (α_1 и α_2 – углы между направлениями окружных и абсолютных скоростей в точках, соответствующих осереднённой по энергии поверхности тока, град; g – ускорение свободного падения, м/сек^2. В левую часть уравнения вводится множитель $\eta_Г$, являющийся гидравлическим коэффициентом полезного действия (кпд) гидротурбины. Часть мощности, полученная колесом, расходуется на преодоление механических сопротивлений, эти потери учитываются механический кпд гидротурбин η_0. Утечка воды в обход рабочего колеса учитывается объёмным кпд гидротурбины. Полный кпд гидротурбины $\eta = \eta_Г \cdot \eta_M \cdot \eta_0$ – отношение полезной мощности, отдаваемой турбинным валом, к мощности пропускаемой через гидротурбину воды. В современной гидротурбине

полный кпд равен 0.85–0.92; при благоприятных условиях работы лучших образцов гидротурбин он достигает 0.94–0.95. Геометрические размеры гидротурбин характеризуются номинальным диаметром Д, рабочего колеса. Гидротурбины разных размеров образуют турбинную серию, если обладают однотипными рабочими колёсами и геометрическими подобными элементами проточной части. Определив необходимые параметры одной из гидротурбин данной серии, можно подсчитать, пользуясь формулами подобия, те же параметры для любой гидравлической турбины этой серии (смотрите Гидродинамическое И Аэродинамическое Моделирование). Каждую турбинную серию характеризует коэффициент быстроходности, численно равный частоте вращения вала гидротурбины, развивающей при напоре 1 м мощность 0.735 5 кВт (1 л.с.). Чем больше этот коэффициент, тем больше частота вращения вала при заданных напоре и мощности. Гидротурбина и электрический генератор обходятся дешевле при увеличении частоты их вращения, поэтому стремятся строить гидротурбины с возможно большим коэффициентом быстроходности. Однако в реактивных гидротурбинах этому препятствует явление кавитации, вызывающее вибрацию агрегата, снижение кпд и разрушение материала гидротурбины. Графики, выражающие зависимости величин, характеризующих гидротурбину, называются Турбинными Характеристиками. На Рисунке представлены характеристики гидротурбины при постоянном напоре и частоте вращения колеса, но при различных нагрузках и расходе воды. В реальных условиях гидротурбины работают при меняющемся напоре; их поведение в этом случае изображается универсальными характеристиками для модели и эксплуатационными характеристиками – для натурной гидротурбины. Универсальные характеристики строятся на основании лабораторных исследований модели, проточная часть которой геометрически подобна натурной. На универсальных характеристиках, исходя из условий моделирования, в координатах приведённых величин расхода Q'_1 л/сек и частоты вращения h'_1 об/мин (характерных для гидротурбин данной серии диаметром рабочего колеса 1 м, работающих при напоре 1 м) наносятся изолинии равных кпд η%, коэффициент кавитации s и открытия направляющего аппарата α_0. Эксплуатационные характеристики строятся на основании универсальных и показывают зависимость кпд натурной турбины η% от нагрузки N Мвм и напора Нм при номинальной частоте вращения турбины n = const. Здесь же обычно наносят линию ограничения мощности, выражающую зависимость гарантированной мощности от напора. На этих же характеристиках изображают линии равных допустимых высот отсасывания H_S м, показывающих заглубление рабочего колеса гидротурбины под уровень воды в нижнем бьефе (разность отметок расположения рабочего колеса и уровня нижнего бьефа). Проточная часть реактивных гидротурбин состоит из следующих основных элементов:- спиральной камеры гидротурбины; направляющего аппарата, регулирующего расход воды; рабочего колеса и отсасывающей трубы, отводящей воду от гидротурбины. Реактивные гидротурбины по направлению потока в рабочем колесе делятся на осевые и радиально-осевые. По способу регулирования мощности реактивные гидротурбины бывают одинарного и двойного регулирования. К гидротурбинам одинарного регулирования относятся гидротурбины, содержащие направляющий аппарат с поворотными лопатками, через который вода подводится к рабочему колесу (регулирование в этих гидротурбинах производится изменением угла поворота лопаток направляющего аппарата), и лопастнорегулируемые гидротурбина, у которых лопасти рабочего колеса могут поворачиваться вокруг своих осей (регулирование в этих гидротурбинах производится изменением угла поворота лопастей рабочего колеса). Гидротурбины двойного регулирования содержат направляющий аппарат с поворотными лопатками и рабочее колесо с поворотными лопастями. Поворотнолопастные гидротурбины, применяемые на напоры до 150 м, могут быть осевыми и диагональными гидротурбинами. Разновидностью осевых являются двухперовые, в которых на каждом фланце размещаются по две лопасти вместо одной. Радиально-осевые гидротурбины одиночного регулирования применяют на напоры до 500–600 м. Активные гидротурбины строят преимущественно в виде ковшовых гидротурбин и применяют на напоры выше 500–600 м; их делят на парциальные и непарциальные. В парциальных гидротурбинах вода к рабочему колесу подводится в виде струй через одно или несколько сопел и поэтому одновременно работает одна или несколько лопастей рабочего колеса. В непарциальных гидротурбинах вода подводится одной кольцевой струёй и поэтому одновременно работают все лопасти рабочего колеса. В активных гидротурбинах отсасывающие трубы и спиральные камеры отсутствуют, роль регулятора расхода выполняют сопловые устройства с иглами, перемещающимися внутри сопел и изменяющими площадь выходного сечения. Крупные гидротурбины снабжаются автоматическими регуляторами скорости. По расположению вала рабочего колеса гидротурбины делятся на вертикальные, горизонтальные и наклонные. Сочетание гидротурбины с гидрогенератором называют Гидроагрегатом. Горизонтальные гидроагрегаты с поворотно-лопастными или пропеллерными гидротурбинами могут выполняться в виде капсульного гидроагрегата. Широкое распространение получили обратимые гидроагрегаты для гидроаккумулирующих и приливных электростанций, состоящие из насосо-турбины (гидромашины, способной работать как в насосном, так и в турбинном режимах) и двигателя-генератора (электромашины, работающей как в двигательном, так и в генераторном режимах). В обратимых гидроагрегатах применяются только реактивные гидротурбины. Для приливных электростанций используются капсульные гидроагрегаты. В 1962 в бывшем СССР была разработана номенклатура поворотнолопастных и радиально-осевых гидротурбин, в которой давались система типов и размеров гидротурбин и их основные гидравлические и конструктивные характеристики. Эта номенклатура была основана на закономерном изменении зависимостей геометрических и гидравлических параметров рабочих колёс от напора. Основными тенденциями в развитии гидротурбин являются:- увеличение единичной мощности, продвижение каждого типа гидротурбин в область повышенных напоров, совершенствование и создание новых типов гидротурбин, улучшение качества, повышение надёжности и долговечности оборудования. В бывшем СССР были созданы и успешно работали гидротурбины радиально-осевого типа мощностью 508 МВт на расчётный напор 93 м с диаметром рабочего колеса 7.5 м для Красноярской ГЭС, разрабатывались гидротурбины такого же типа для Саянской ГЭС (единичная мощность 650 МВт, расчётный напор 194 м, диаметр рабочего колеса 6.5 м). Больших успехов в создании гидротурбин достигли фирмы:- Японские Хитачи (Hitachi), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Тощиба (Toshiba), Шведская НОХАБ (NOHAB (Nydqvist & Holm AB)), Французская Нэрпи (Neirpik), Британская Инглыш Илэктчрик (English Electric), Немецкая Фот (Voith) и другие. Например, Японской фирмой Тосиба проектировалась гидротурбина для ГЭС Гранд-Кули-III единичной мощностью 600 МВт на напор 87 м с диаметром рабочего колеса 9.7 м.

HYDROXYL END GROUP = ГИДРОКСИЛЬНАЯ КОНЦЕВАЯ ГРУППА (или ГИДРОКСИЛЬНАЯ ГОЛОВНАЯ ГРУППА) – Hydroxyl End Group is a polymer chain-terminating (–OH) group.

HYGROPHILIC MICROORGANISMS = ГИГРОФИЛЬНЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ (или ВЛАГОЛЮБИВЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ) – Hygrophilic Microorganisms:- (Greek:- hygros – moist, philos – love) microorganisms that require a relative humidity of > 90%.

HYGROSCOPIC = ГИГРОСКОПИЧНОЕ – Hygroscopic:- having a tendency to absorb water (usually meaning absorbing it from air). Some of the commonly used chemicals in dyeing are hygroscopic. If they are left exposed to moist air, they will absorb water from the air. This may lead to caking, and increases the ratio of weight to volume of the chemical. For many chemicals, there are no visual signs that water has been absorbed. For others (such as copper sulfate), the color will change. Some, such as sodium hydroxide are deliquescent – they will absorb so much water from air that a liquid solution will form. Hygroscopic chemicals should be stored in tightly sealed, moisture proof containers. See also Hydroscopic.

HYGROSCOPICITY = ГИГРОСКОПИЧНОСТЬ – Hygroscopicity:- (Greek:- hygros – moist) a property of products that react to the air humidity. Hygroscopicity is the ability to readily take up and retain moisture. / Под Гигроскопичностью, от Греческих слов Hygrós, означающее Влажный, и Skopéō, означающее Наблюдаю, понимается способность материалов или веществ поглощать влагу из окружающей среды (обычно пары воды из воздуха). Гигроскопичны различные осушающие вещества, например, прокалённый хлорид кальция. Под Гигроскопичностью, от Греческих слов Hygrós, означающее Влажный, и Skopéō, означающее Наблюдаю, понимается свойство материалов поглощать (сорбировать) влагу из воздуха. Гигроскопичностью обладают:- смачиваемые водой (гидрофильные) материалы капиллярно-пористой структуры (древесина, зерно и другие), в тонких капиллярах которых происходит конденсация влаги (смотрите Капиллярная Конденсация); хорошо растворимые в воде вещества (пищевая соль, сахар, концентрированная серная кислота и другие), особенно химические соединения, образующие с водой кристаллогидраты. Количество поглощённой пористым материалом влаги (гигроскопическая влажность, $W_{гиг.}$) возрастает с увеличением влагосодержания воздуха, достигая максимума при относительной влажности воздуха 100%. Для древесины максимальная $W_{гиг.}$ ~30% (по массе), для Пшеницы ~36%. Знание гигроскопичности материала важно для расчёта процессов сушки и увлажнения:- гигроскопичность учитывается при длительном хранении и перевозке материалов, особенно морем. Гигроскопичностью объясняется отсыревание и даже расплывание ряда солей при хранении на воздухе. Некоторые гигроскопические вещества (например, концентрированную серную кислоту) применяют для осушения воздуха.

HYPANTHIUM = ГИПАНТИЙ – Hypanthium is a cup-like, ring-like or tubular base of a flower carrying on its rim the calyx, sepals, petals, and stamens and often superior to the ovary. / Гипантий – основание цветка типа чашечки, кольца или трубчатое, несущее на своём ободке чашечку (calyx), чашелистики (sepals), лепестки (petals), и тычинки (stamens) и часто превосходящее до завязи. Под Гипантием, от Греческих слов Hypo, означающее Внизу или Снизу, и Anthos, означающее Цветок, понимается расширенное цветоложе, с которым обычно срастаются основания листочков околоцветника и тычинок. Встречается у цветков со средней завязью (например, у Шиповника, Земляники).

HYPANTHODIUM = ГИПАНТОДИЙ – Hypanthodium is an inflorescence composed of an aggregate of flowers on the inner fleshy wall of a concave capitulum, e.g., Ficus or the characteristic flat 'shield flowers' of Dorstenia. / Гипантодий – соцветие состоящее из совокупности цветков на внутренней мясистой (fleshy) стенке головки (capitulum) подбарабанья (concave), например, Фикуса (Ficus) или характерных плоских 'щитковых цветков' Дорстэнии (Dorstenia).

HYPERINFLATION = ГИПЕРИНФЛЯЦИЯ – Hyperinflation is the extremely rapid or out of control inflation. There is no precise numerical definition to hyperinflation. Hyperinflation is a situation where the price increases are so out of control that the concept of inflation is meaningless. When associated with depressions, hyperinflation often occurs when there is a large increase in the money supply not supported by gross domestic product (GDP) growth, resulting in an imbalance in the supply and demand for the money. Left unchecked this causes prices to increase, as the currency loses its value. When associated with wars, hyperinflation often occurs when there is a loss of confidence in a currency's ability to maintain its value in the aftermath. Because of this, sellers demand a risk premium to accept the currency, and they do this by raising their prices. One of the most famous examples of hyperinflation occurred in Germany between January 1922 and November 1923. By some estimates, the average price level increased by a factor of 20 billion, doubling every 28 hours. See also Deflation, Inflation, and Price Stability. Hyperinflation is an extremely rapid period of inflation, usually caused by a rapid increase in the money supply. Usually due to unrestrained printing of fiat currency. Unfortunately, there is no exact percentage where inflation turns from 'Ordinary Inflation' to 'Hyperinflation'. So you can't say for instance that 9.9% inflation is ordinary but 10% inflation is hyperinflation. Typically in hyperinflation it just gets progressively worse. Every month the inflation rate just gets higher and higher until the curve goes hyperbolic. Classic Hyperinflation:- Classic examples are the Hyperinflation of Weimar Germany and the more recent Zimbabwean Hyperinflation which reached 2.2 Million Percent. For instance in Germany prices doubled in only 5 years between 1914 and 1919, but then things got really bad .... So the doubling in 5 years was only the beginning and if it had ended there might not have even been considered hyperinflation. But as it went on, things got worse, dentists and doctors stopped asking for currency, seeking payment in butter or eggs instead. Prices rose not just by the day, but by the hour – or even the minute. If you had your morning coffee in a café, and you preferred drinking two cups rather than one, it was cheaper to order both cups at the same time. The flight from currency that had begun with the buying of diamonds, gold, country houses, and antiques now extended to minor and almost useless items – bric-a-brac, soap, hairpins. During times of Hyperinflation people know the money will be worth less tomorrow so they exchange any cash they have for any physical good they can get their hands on (whether they need it or not). After all, a bar of soap will still be a bar of soap tomorrow but it may take twice as many Dollars to buy it. This has the effect of further stoking the fires of inflation by increasing the Velocity of money. In Zimbabwe, by 2008 the (hyper)inflation rate had reached 2.2 million percent. Eggs sold for a million dollars each. And things were just physically extremely difficult because of the lack of a stable medium of exchange. Hyperinflation Leads to Lawlessness:- In most cases of hyperinflation the lack of a reliable system of exchange leads to a breakdown in society and a 'wild-west' sort of atmosphere. In Germany:- The law-abiding country crumbled into petty thievery. Copper pipes and brass armatures weren't safe. Gasoline was siphoned from cars. People bought things they didn't need and used them to barter – a pair of shoes for a shirt, some crockery for Coffee. Berlin had a 'witches' Sabbath' atmosphere. Prostitutes of both sexes roamed the streets. Cocaine was the fashionable drug. In Zimbabwe:- Inflation is making it impossible for families to afford basic commodities they need to live day by day. A Chivhu resident who asked to be identified only as Innocent, said inflation is obliging many Zimbabweans to make a living by means that are sometimes 'less than reputable'. Hyperinflation is not as uncommon as you think. Egypt 276 AD – 334 AD 1 million percent inflation in 58 years. A measure of wheat which sold for 200 Drachmae in 276 AD increased to more than 2 000 000 Drachmae in 334 AD. France 1789–1803:- Assignats were created as notes by the French Government based on the value of confiscated church property. But they were printed with no relation to the underlying value and eventually became totally worthless (no exchange value). United States 1779:- 47% inflation per month. United States 1861–65:- Total hyperinflation of 1 200 to 1. Confederate Civil War Inflation Rates. Austria 1914–23:- Inflation in one year (1922) reached 1 426% and overall the consumer price index rose by a factor of 11 836. Germany 1914–23:- Total hyperinflation 1 000 000 000 000 to 1. Hyperinflation in Weimar Germany. Hungary 1919–24:- Inflation reached 98% per month in 1922. Poland 1918–24:- Hyperinflation 800 000 to 1. Philippines 1942–44:- Conquering Japanese army issued fiat currency which rapidly became worthless. Greece 1942–53:- Total hyperinflation 50 000 000 000 000 to 1. Hungary 1945–46:- Total hyperinflation 400 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 to 1. Some historians believe this hyperinflation was actually an act of war as Russian Marxists tried to destroy the Hungarian middle and upper classes. China 1947–49:- Total hyperinflation 15 000 000 000 000 000 000 to 1. Brazil 1967–94:- Total hyperinflation of 2 750 000 000 000 000 000 to 1. Mexico 1982–93:- Total hyperinflation of 10 000%. Bolivia 1984–87:- New currency replaced the old currency at a rate of 1 Million to one. Iraq 1987–95:- Total hyperinflation of 10 000 to 1. Nicaragua 1988–91:- Total hyperinflation of 50 000 000 000 to 1. Argentina 1975–93:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 100 Billion to one. Peru 1986–91:- Total hyperinflation of 1 000 000 000 to 1. Yugoslavia 1989–94:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 10^{27} to one. Poland 1989–94:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 10 000 to one. Zaire 1989–96:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 300 000 000 000 to one. Angola 1991–99:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 1 Billion to one. Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992–93:- Hyperinflation at the rate of 100 000 to 1. Belarus 1994–2002:- By the end the hyperinflation currency exchanged at 1 Million to one.

Zimbabwe 1998–2008:- The overall impact of hyperinflation was 1 = 10^{25}. The final result was a total elimination of the currency and only foreign currencies traded. North Korea:- December 2009 to mid-January 2011. Hyperinflation is extremely rapid or 'run-away' inflation. The precise boundary line between 'ordinary' inflation and hyperinflation is somewhat arbitrary, but contemporary economists generally reserve the term hyperinflation for situations in which the general price level is increasing at rates in excess of 50% per month. Hyperinflation isn't just an increase in the money supply; after all the central bank increases the money supply all the time, a phenomenon we know as simple inflation and which we come to expect as a constant. Hyperinflation, however, happens when uncertainty in the future worth of the currency causes people to start trading it for things of actual utility and more reliable stores of value as soon as they can. The velocity of paper money through the system increases as people seek to get rid of it. So hyperinflation isn't just the expansion of the monetary base, though the expansion is at the root. The expansion is fuel, but the conflagration doesn't start till the herd panics. Citizens generally know that the paper currencies they are forced by law to use aren't quite as good as gold. There is an oily, slippery quality to the paper. That its value will go down gradually over time is a given, but most folks deluded themselves into believing it's for the best and that the government has it all in hand. But eventually a nation has to face the inevitable outcome of government trying to manage an economy; centralized planning leads to misinvestments on a colossal – even global – scale. These are paid for by the stealthy tax of inflation … and eventually the whole thing collapses. Hyperinflation:- How does it happen? The government borrows money into existence (from the central bank) and then spends it into the economy. Governments and central banks technically are separate entities, but they collude with each other like this all the time. When citizens and foreigners won't lend (buy bonds) and raising taxes isn't enough, the central bank is always there willing to play ball. The central bank can increase the monetary base as much as it wants…because it's the entity that issues the currency. It then uses that currency to buy bonds from the government, which is just a convoluted way of saying it loans this money to the government so that the government can continue to spend money. Of course if anyone else tries this sort of legerdemain, it would be called Counterfeiting. When the government and central bank does it, it's considered economic stimulus. Then the government can spend this new money into the economy by its usual favorite venues: wars, welfare and – in times when stimulus is called for – an alphabet soup of make-work programs. Hyperinflation takes off when the entire population gets wise. The money supply might have been growing in fits and spurts for decades, but the hyperinflationary storm happens when that money really starts to move around as people try to get rid of it. The prices of useful goods get bid up to embarrassing levels. The process accelerates when governments try to stabilize markets … often by adding more paper … because honestly, what else can a government do? Mismanagement and fraud are the only things governments really get right consistently. So for the government a problem that's caused by the theft of inflation can only be solved by … more mismanagement and fraud. The entire process is self-reinforcing and results in the hyperinflationary death spiral to which all currency is heir. Hyperinflation:- A brief history:- before paper money, rulers would just debase the coins – that is remove the quantity of precious metals in each and increase the number in circulation. Each coin had less gold or silver in it, though the rulers who issued the currency would insist – on pain of death – that everyone pretends that the coins were worth just as much. This sort thing led to Sir Thomas Gresham's pithy maxim:- 'bad money drives good money out of circulation'. That is to say that people generally aren't fooled by a debased currency and will hold on to the unadulterated forms of money while they use the debased stuff for their transactions. They use the debased stuff for day-to-day transactions, but put the good stuff under their mattresses. Inflation and declining value have been features of fiat currencies since their inception in China about a millennium ago. Hyperinflation is a new mutated version of this ancient terror, born in the XX century. The most famous example worked its horrors during the Weimar Republic period in Germany. In 1921 a dollar was worth about 50 German Marks; by the end of 1923 the exchange rate was 4.2 trillion Marks for a Dollar. Onerous demands by the British for war reparations forced the German government essentially to pay with the futures of its citizens. Hyperinflation:- Why does this matter now? This matters now because the new administration is going to 'monetize the debt'. They are going to create new money in order to bail out various banks and businesses and even mortgage debtors. But again, governments may be able to create money, but they cannot create purchasing power. It's a swindle. The money they create dilutes the value of that already in existence. It is a way to siphon purchasing power from those trusting souls who have saved in the currency. It's an indirect and subtle tax. This is wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. This sort of thing can't happen when the money is just a stand-in for gold. Then the money supply is fairly fixed. But that sort of thing ties government's hands. When you want a strictly limited constitutional government, that's a good thing. Of course, if you want centralized planning, market interventions and wars, gold standards are horribly restricting. That's why governments get rid of them as quickly as they can. Then there is absolutely no need to be fiscally responsible. Then governments can use all the usual means to grow in scope and reach:- the wars, welfare and market intervention previously mentioned. Hyperinflation:- Myths? When speaking of the collapse of a currency, people often trot out the adage 'you can't eat gold'. By this they mean that in a true currency crisis and attendant collapse, only fuel and food and the arms to protect them will have any value. Gold, despite being branded a barbarous relic by Keynes, is actually a symbol of civilization and trade. Therefore it won't perform its monetary function when civilization and trade break down. In a true collapse, there may be no trade at all or what little trade there is could be limited to barter. As long as there is any exchange being done, people will find something to use as money; the guy with the cows and the milk you want is not always going to want the furs you have to trade. If trade goes on at all, even if barter is a large part of it, precious metals will have a place. They've been used as money for thousands of years because they perform the function of money so well. On the other hand, a common assumption is that gold is absolutely the best thing to hold during hyperinflation. Not necessarily true. It will do a lot better than the failing currency … but a hyperinflationary scenario means that just about everything is doing better than the failing currency … the currency is the one thing that no one wants to hold. Depending on where things are at the start, however, it may not do the best. Real estate is traditionally a good hedge against currency failure, but in recent history real estate prices were extremely overblown all over the western world by access to credit in the form of the leveraging instrument known as the 30-year mortgage (100-years in Japan during its bubble) and exotic permutations thereof. So gold in this particular situation has a bit of head start on real estate which itself has a further to fall. And speaking of real estate and other falling asset prices …. Hyperinflation:- What about deflation? Isn't that what we're experiencing now? Don't count on deflation in any real sense. Under a fiat currency, deflation can only ever be a short-term phenomena, and it generally only occurs when available credit contracts. Also keep in mind that credit is something that banks can over-issue far above actual reserves thanks to those pernicious fractional lending laws. Credit is like an appendix to the actual supply of money; some folks count it in the measure of the overall monetary base, while some don't. It's a fact that it can deflate and the effect on the economy is indeed very deflationary as prices bid up by credit collapse (housing is a very obvious example, but luxury items and even needed commodities are affected by availability of credit) and activity dependent on credit ceases, and the jobs attached to those activities disappear. Credit distorts prices. It's how the banks – under direction from the central bank – gets the disaster rolling. Fractional reserve lending laws allow banks to make loans far beyond what they actually have on reserve (a fraction of those reserves, hence the name). Assets get bid up with credit and bad business ideas get funded. People get all sorts of false signals because of the availability of credit and bad decisions get made. Debts grow on all sorts of unproductive purchases and ventures. This can't go on forever – borrowing from the future and on reserves that aren't really there. When it stops working, those debts have to be worked out somehow. The temptingly easy way to do this is to devalue the debts and make them easier to pay. A little inflationary easing thus seems like a really good idea. That's how governments make inflation palatable to their subjects. It makes the weight of bad financial decisions easier to bear. The government labels this sort

of thing as ‘economic stimulus’ or ‘quantitative easing’, though a more honest description would be ‘defrauding the minority of savers’ and ‘prolonging the inevitable painful outcome of propping up misinvestments’. A term Hyperinflation refers to very rapid, out-of-control inflation. There is no exact definition of what constitutes hyperinflation. In 1922 this occurred in Germany when the country printed banknotes so liberally that consumers had to take bags full of currency to make purchases. Inflation has been over 100% for many countries at various times in their history. Since inflation for stable economies is in the low single-digits, it is generally understood that inflation above 10% would constitute hyperinflation. A situation in which the rate of inflation is very high and/or rises constantly and eventually becomes out of control is called Hyperinflation. Socially, hyperinflation is a very destructive phenomenon which has far-reaching consequences for individuals and society as a whole. Although there is no generally accepted definition of hyperinflation, most economists would agree that a situation where the monthly inflation rate exceeds 50% can be described as hyperinflation. Hyperinflation and periods of very high inflation occurred several times during the XX century. Below are some examples of countries that experienced such high annual rates of inflation and the respective figures for the years indicated:- (i) 1922 – Germany 5 000%; (ii) 1985 – Bolivia more than 10 000%; (iii) 1989 – Argentina 3 100%; (iv) 1990 – Peru 7 500%; (v) 1993 – Brazil 2 100%; (vi) 1993 – Ukraine 5 000%; and (vii) 2020 – Zimbabwe above 500% annually. Let us briefly illustrate the consequences of such a phenomenon. An inflation rate of 50% per month implies an increase of more than 100-fold in the price level over a year and an increase of more than two million-fold over three years. There is no doubt that such rates of inflation place a heavy burden on society. In fact, in Germany, the hyperinflation that followed World War I and peaked in 1923 had devastating economic, social and – as is widely agreed – political consequences. As many people lost their savings, this led to a substantial loss in wealth for broad segments of the population. The realisation that price levels were constantly rising sparked a vicious circle. People naturally asked for higher wages, anticipating higher price levels in the future. These expectations became a reality, since higher wages translated into higher costs of production, which again meant higher prices. In the same vein, people started to pass on their money – which lost its value – by spending faster and faster. The Government reacted to the decline in the value of money by adding more and more zeros to the paper currency, but over time it became impossible to keep up with the exploding price level. Eventually these hyperinflation costs became intolerable. Over time money completely lost its role as a store of value, unit of account and medium of exchange. Barter became more common and unofficial monies, such as cigarettes, which did not lose their value due to inflation, started to replace official paper money. / Сэр Томэс Грэшэм (Sir Thomas Gresham). пузырь (bubble). Гиперинфляция – исключительно быстрый рост цен, ведущий к резкому обесценению денежной единицы, расстройству платёжного оборота и к экономическому кризису в стране. Принято считать, что гиперинфляция наступает при росте цен более чем на 50% в месяц. Однако отдельные специалисты оспаривают такой критерий, полагая, что гиперинфляция не может иметь какого-либо количественного измерителя. Разрушение денежно-кредитной системы, массовое ‘бегство’ от денег есть признак её наступления. Причины этого явления следующие:- обвальное падение производства; разрыв хозяйственных связей; потеря управляемости; чрезмерный дефицит государственного бюджета. Последствия гиперинфляции чрезвычайно губительны: обесценение результатов труда; рост безработицы; снижение инвестиционное активности и другое. Наиболее радикальный способ борьбы с гиперинфляцией – восстановление производства, рост его эффективности. Гиперинфляция – инфляция с высокими темпами. В разных источниках указываются разные критерии. Это может быть рост цен свыше 10 раз (+900%) в год; более 50% в месяц (то есть в 129.7 раз год); свыше 100% за 3 года (то есть свыше 2% в месяц в течение 3 лет). Гиперинфляцию выделяют в отдельный вид, поскольку она ведёт к развалу товарно-денежного обращения и финансовой системы страны из-за потери доверия к деньгам. Деньги утрачивают свою естественную роль в экономике как меры стоимости, средства обращения, средства накопления и средства платежа. Период гиперинфляции обозначает кризис в государстве. Гиперинфляцию могут сопровождать дифолт по долгам государства, массовые банкротства, максимальное увеличение бартера и отказ от использования денег, обнищание населения из-за невозможности делать накопления. В ходе гиперинфляции, как, например, во время Гражданской войны в России, или Германии начала 1920-х, денежное обращение часто уступает место натуральному обмену. Эквивалентами начинают выступать ликвидные товары, внутренняя стоимость которых не зависит от государственной политики:- свободно конвертируемая валюта, благородные металлы, некоторые товары (водка, сигареты, сахар). Следствием может стать Долларизация экономики, когда иностранная валюта (чаще всего в XX веке и до кризиса 2008 это был Доллар США) широко применяется для операций внутри страны или отдельных отраслей, вплоть до полного вытеснения национальной валюты. Одним из способов сохранения сбережений во времена гиперинфляции может стать покупка (как в Турции) стройматериалов для медленного возведения каких-либо построек. Такой ‘долгострой’ позволяет вкладывать денежные излишки в товар – кирпич, цемент и прочее без необходимости последующей их продажи – их всегда можно использовать для строительства по мере накопления. Но обычно люди вынуждены тратить свои деньги на закупку чего-либо, не обращая внимания на реальную необходимость, что ещё более увеличивает спрос и поднимает цену. Деградация денежной системы, обесценивание сбережений и долговых облигаций ведёт к экономическому спаду, в результате которого производство товаров резко падает, что приводит к новому росту цен из-за снижения предложения на рынке. Виновниками гиперинфляции считаются правительства, которые пытаются покрывать государственные расходы за счёт эмиссии (выпуска) новых необеспеченных денег, подрывая этим доверие населения к своей валюте. Банкноты утрачивают свою стоимость и население старается избавиться от них как можно быстрее. Поскольку соотношение объёма товаров с объёмом денег связано не напрямую, а через скорость оборота денежной массы в экономике (требуется меньший объём денежной массы при увеличении скорости её оборота), то при увеличении скорости оборота денег при неизменной товарной массе должны увеличиться цены – стоимость денег падает. На уровень инфляции существенное влияние оказывает и объём денежной массы, выведенной из обращения путём замораживания вкладов в банках. Для этого могут применять как административные механизмы (запреты), так и увеличение ставки рефинансирования. Однако на практике при гиперинфляции нет экономической привлекательности в долгосрочных вкладах. Несмотря на пагубность такой эмиссии, многие правительства (особенно во время войн) прибегали к ней в попытке предотвратить ещё более пагубные для них альтернативы – немедленный экономический коллапс, военное поражение. Зачастую доверие к национальной валюте возвращают в результате денежной реформы, в том числе с заменой названия валюты. Рекордным примером гиперинфляции может служить инфляция в Зимбабве 2000-х. После экспроприации земель белых фермеров в Октябре 2008 инфляция составляла 231 миллион процентов в год (по официальным данным). По неофициальным данным – инфляция составляла около $6.5 \cdot 10^{108}$ процентов. Цены удваивались всреднем примерно за каждые 1.5 часа.

HYPERPLASIA = ГИПЕРПЛАЗИЯ – Hyperplasia is an excessive multiplication of cells. / Под Гиперплазией, от Греческих слов Hypér, означающее Над или Сверх, и Plásis, означающее Образование или Создание, понимается увеличение числа структурных элементов тканей (клеток, волокон) вследствие избыточного их образования, например, при усилении функции органа, воспалении, предраке, при образовании галлов у Растений. Под Гиперплазией, от Греческих слов Hypér, означающее Над или Сверх, и Plásis, означающее Образование или Создание, понимается увеличение числа структурных элементов тканей и органов. У Человека и Животных в основе гиперплазии лежат усиленное размножение клеток и образование новых структур. Гиперплазия наблюдается при разнообразных патологических разрастаниях тканей (хроническое продуктивное воспаление, опухоль), при регенерации и гипертрофии. Часто гиперплазия носит компенсаторный характер. Гиперплазия у

Растений – местное разрастание тканей в результате митотического или амитотического деления клеток; возникает при поражении Вредителями, возбудителями болезней, при травмах, воздействии стимуляторов роста, ядохимикатов и других препаратов. Результат гиперплазии – образование галлов, каллюсов, капов и тому подобного.

HYPERSENSITIVITY = ГИПЕРЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или КРАЙНЯЯ ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Hypersensitivity is the extreme sensitivity.

HYPERTROPHY = ГИПЕРТРОФИЯ – Hypertrophy is an abnormal increase in size of cells. / Под Гипертрофией, от Греческих слов Hypér, означающее Над или Сверх, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, понимается увеличение объёма органа или части тела. Различают гипертрофию физиологическую (например, гипертрофия мышц у атлетов, гипертрофия матки при беременности) и патологическую (например, гипертрофия миокарда при пороках сердца). Под Гипертрофией понимается увеличение объёма органа тела или отдельной его части. Гипертрофия у Человека (или Животного) может происходить либо в результате увеличения объёма отдельных составных элементов органа (клеток и тканей), либо вследствие увеличения их количества (гиперплазия). Различают истинную и ложную гипертрофии. К истинной гипертрофии относится увеличение объёма или массы специфических элементов в результате усиленной функциональной нагрузки (так называемая рабочая, или компенсаторная, гипертрофия) или при нарушении регулирующих влияний со стороны нервной и эндокринной систем. Рабочая гипертрофия может возникать в здоровом организме у лиц, занятых физическим трудом, спортсменов (‘физиологическая гипертрофия’ мышц), а также при поражении части какого-либо органа, например сердца при его пороке (компенсаторная гипертрофия) или при гибели парного органа, например, почки (викарная гипертрофия). Во всех случаях рабочей гипертрофии происходит компенсация нарушенных функций. Примерами гипертрофии, наступающей в результате нарушения нейро-эндокринных влияний, являются акромегалия, гинекомастия; в этих случаях гипертрофия не имеет компенсаторного значения, а сопровождается значительными расстройствами функций. Ложной гипертрофией называют увеличение органа в результате избыточного разрастания межуточной, чаще всего жировой, ткани при атрофии паренхимы (функциональной ткани); функция органа при этом обычно бывает снижена. Гипертрофия органов у Растений осуществляется на основе увеличения объёма их клеток. Она может быть результатом усиления синтеза веществ клеточных оболочек, цитоплазмы, отложения запасных соединений, возникновения многоядерности, полиплоидии и тому подобного. Причины гипертрофии – нарушение синтеза и обмена фенольных соединений, аминокислот, белков, углеводов и жиров, дефицит микроэлементов и тому подобное. Гипертрофию могут вызывать Вирусы, Бактерии, Грибы, Беспозвоночные и Растения-Паразиты; она может сопровождать многие мутации, прививки, воздействие на Растения ионизирующими излучениями, ультразвуком и другим. Гипертрофия обычно взаимосвязана с гиперплазией и нарушениями дифференциации тканей в органах. Во многих случаях, например, при возникновении опухолей и галлов, гипертрофия возникает вслед за клеточным делением; при механических повреждениях, физических и химических воздействиях она нередко первична. Гипертрофия наблюдается как у Высших, так и у Низших Растений.

HYPERVIRULENT = ГИПЕРВИРУЛЕНТНЫЙ – Hupervirulent:- more virulent than all previously identified races or strains. The hypervirulent races of the bacterial blight pathogen are able to overcome a combination of several resistance genes in the plant whereas all previously identified races are only able to overcome single resistance genes.

HYPHA = ГИФА – Hypha is one of the individual threads that make up the mycelium of a Fungus; hyphae increase by lateral branching. / Под Гифами, от Греческого слова Hyphē, означающее Паутина или Ткань, понимаются микроскопически тонкие, простые или ветвящиеся нити, из которых формируются вегетативное тело (грибница, или мицелий) и плодовые тела Грибов.

HYPO = ГИПО – Hypo is a British textile industry term for hypochlorite bleach (see Bleach,Chlorine). Don’t confuse this use of ‘hypo’ with the use in photographic processing where it means something very different – sodium hyposulfate (more commonly called Sodium Thiosulfate).

HYPO–ALLERGETIC = ГИПОАЛЛЕРГЕТИК – Hypo-Allergetic:- a fiber or material is deemed hypo-allergenic if it has undergone a process that makes it less apt to cause an allergic reaction.

HYPOCHLOROUS ACID = ГИПОХЛОРИСТАЯ КИСЛОТА (или ХЛОРНОВАТИСТАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Hypochlorous Acid, HClO, is produced by hydrolysis of sodium hypochlorite under pH neutral to slightly acid conditions. Hypochlorous acid, though effective at bleaching, is also believed to be very damaging to cellulose. For this reason, chlorine bleach baths are maintained at pH between about 9 and 11. / хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach).

HYPOCOTYL = ГИПОКОТИЛЬ (или ПОДСЕМЯДОЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕНО) – Hypocotyl is the main axis of the seed embryo just below the cotyledons and continuing into the developing primary root of the seedling. Hypocotyl is the part of the stem of a seedling or embryo below the cotyledons. / Под Гипокотилем или Подсемядольным Коленом (Hypocotyle) понимается участок стебля у зародыша и у проростков растений от корневой шейки до места отхождения (прикрепления) семядолей. У одних проростков, например, Редиса, Тыквы, гипокотиль вытягивается и выносит на свет ассимилирующие семядоли (так называемый надземный тип прорастания), у других (например, Горох, Дуб) он остаётся под землёй, и семядоли не воносятся на поверхность почвы (подземный тип прорастания). На гипокотиле могут возникать придаточные корни и побеги. У некоторых растений гипокотиль становится вместилищем запасных веществ (например, корнеплод у Редиса); у Моркови, Редьки, Свёклы гипокотиль – составная часть корнеплода, находящаяся между головкой (стеблевой частью) и собственно корнем.

HYPODERMIS = ГИПОДЕРМА – Hypodermis is the tissue immediately beneath the epidermis of a plant especially when lignified, suberized, or otherwise modified to serve as a supporting and protecting layer. Hypodermis is a layer of cells below the epidermis. / Гиподерма – слой клеток, расположенный под эпидермисом. Под Гиподермой, от Греческих слов Hypó, означающее Внизу или Под, и Dérma, означающее Кожа, понимается:- (i) у Беспозвоночных Животных – тонкий слой эпителия, лежащий под кутикулой и вырабатывающий её; (ii) у Растений – один или несколько слоёв клеток, расположенных под эпидермисом (кожицей) стеблей, листьев, семян и плодов или под эпиблемой (волосконосным слоем) корней.

HYPOGEAL = ПОДЗЕМНОЕ – Hypogeal:- happening, living or remaining below ground. Of the emergence of cotyledons below the surface of the ground or within the seed coat. / Подземное:- появляющийся, живущий или остающийся ниже земли. Возникновение котиледонов (семядолей) ниже поверхности земли или внутри семенной оболочки. , от Греческих слов Hypó, означающее Внизу или Под, и .

HYPOGEOUS = ГИПОГЕННОЕ (или ЭНДОГЕННОЕ, или ГЛУБИННОЕ) – Hypogeous:- below ground. / :- ниже земли. Под Гипогенным или Эндогенным, от Греческих слов Hypó, означающее Внизу или Под, и , означающее , понимается расположенные в глуби или под поверхностью.

HYPOID AXLE = ГИПОИДНАЯ ОСЬ – Hypoid Axle:- Hypoid is an abbreviation for hypocycloidal and relates to the geometry of the crown wheel and pinion arrangement usually on rear wheel drive cars. The pinion is usually highly offset to reduce propshaft intrusion into the passenger compartment.

HYPOID GEAR = ГИПОИДНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ГИПОИДНАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или КОНИЧЕСКАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ГИПОИДНОЕ ЗУБЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Hypoid Gears are the gears in which the pinion axis intersects the plane of the ring gear at a point below the ring-gear axle and above the outer edge of the ring gear, or above the ring-gear axle and below the outer edge of the ring gear. See also Gear. / Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear). Гипоидная Передача (сокращённое от гиперболоидная), особый вид винтовой зубчатой передачи, осуществляемой коническими колёсами со скрещивающимися осями. В гипоидной передаче ось малого зубчатого колеса (шестерни) смещена относительно оси большого зубчатого колеса. При передаточном числе i = 1–2.5 смещение E ≤ (0.33–0.23) $D_к$, где $D_к$ – диаметр колеса, при i > 2.5 смещение E ≤ 0.20 $D_к$. Колёса гипоидной передачи могут иметь косые, или криволинейные, зубья; угол скрещивания осей обычно равен 90°. Передаточное число большинства гипоидных передач не превышает 10, однако в некоторых случаях достигает 30 и более. Нагрузочная способность гипоидной передачи по сравнению с другими передачами со скрещивающимися осями выше благодаря линейному контакту зубьев и увеличению числа пар зубьев, находящихся в зацеплении. В гипоидной передаче обеспечивается хорошее притирание сопряжённых поверхностей; этим объясняется плавная и бесшумная работа передачи. При тех же $D_к$ и i шестерня гипоидной передачи имеет больший размер, чем обычная коническая; это позволяет увеличить диаметр вала шестерни и таким образом сделать его более жёстким, применить подшипники большего размера, то есть повысить их долговечность. Недостатком гипоидной передачи является повышенная опасность заедания, обусловленная скольжением вдоль линий контакта зубьев. Это явление сопровождается снижением несущей способности масляного клина. Опасность заедания устраняется применением противозадирной смазки (гипоидного масла) и термической обработкой зубьев, обеспечивающей высокую твёрдость их поверхности. Гипоидные передачи применяют в приводах ведущих колёс автомобилей и тракторов, в тепловозах, в текстильных машинах для передачи вращения от одного вала многим десяткам веретён, в станках для обеспечения высокой точности при большом передаточном числе, в прецизионных станках вместо червячных передач.

HYPOID GEAR LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ДЛЯ ГИПОИДНЫХ ПЕРЕДАЧ – Hypoid Gear Lubricant is a gear lubricant having extreme pressure characteristics for use with a hypoid type of gear as in the differential of an automobile. See also Gear, and Lubricant. / Смазка Для Гипоидных Передач – смазка для (зубчатых) передач, имеющая характеристики для сверхвысокого давления для использования с .

HYPOSTATIC = ГИПОСТАТИЧНОЕ (или ГИПОСТАТИЧЕСКОЕ) – Hypostatic:- in a gene, one that is suppressed by a nonallelic dominant gene.

HYPOTHECATION = ЗАКЛАДЫВАНИЕ – (1) Hypothecation is the established practice of a borrower pledging an asset as collateral for a loan, while retaining ownership of the assets and enjoying the benefits therefrom. With hypothecation, the lender has the right to seize the asset if the borrower cannot service the loan as stipulated by the terms in the loan agreement. Hypothecation also refers to securities in a margin account that an investor uses as collateral to borrow funds from a brokerage. Since the practice of hypothecation provides security to the lender because of the collateral pledged by the borrower, the lender generally offers the loan at a lower rate of interest than on an unsecured loan. Mortgages and margin loans are the most common examples of hypothecation. While it enables the borrower to obtain loans on more favorable terms than unsecured loans, the borrower risks losing the asset if prices plunge precipitously and the loan cannot be serviced. For example, a record number of the US homeowners lost their homes to foreclosure in the wake of the 2006–08 housing collapse and financial crisis, as home prices plunged and interest rates on mortgages rose. In the United States, Hypothecation is the pledging of securities as collateral, for example, to secure the debit balance in a margin account. Hypothecation is the practice where a borrower pledges collateral to secure a debt or a borrower, as a condition precedent to a loan, has a third party (usually an affiliate) pledge collateral for the borrower. The borrower retains ownership of the collateral, but it is ‘hypothetically’ controlled by the creditor in that he has the right to seize possession if the borrower defaults. A common example occurs when a consumer enters into a mortgage agreement, in which the consumer’s house becomes collateral until the mortgage loan is paid off. The detailed practice and rules regulating hypothecation vary depending on context and on the jurisdiction where it takes place. In the United States, the legal right for the creditor to take ownership of the collateral if the debtor defaults is classified as a lien. Rehypothecation is a practice that occurs principally in the financial markets, where a bank or other broker-dealer reuses the collateral pledged by its clients as collateral for its own borrowing. Hypothecation is a common feature of consumer contracts involving mortgages – the borrower legally owns the house, but until the mortgage is paid off, the creditor has the right to take possession in the hypothetical case that the borrower fails to keep up with repayments. If a consumer takes out an additional loan secured against the value of his mortgage (approximately the current value of the house minus outstanding repayments) the consumer is then hypothecating the mortgage itself – the creditor can still seize the house but in this case the creditor then becomes responsible for the outstanding mortgage debt. Sometimes consumer goods and business equipment can be bought on credit agreements involving hypothecation – the goods are legally owned by the borrower, but once again the creditor can seize them if required. Hypothecation in the investment markets:- when an investor asks a broker to purchase securities on margin, hypothecation can occur in two senses. The purchased assets can be hypothecated, so that if the investor fails to keep up credit repayments the broker can sell some of the securities. The broker can also sell the securities if they drop in value and the investor fails to respond to a margin call. The second sense is that the original deposit the investor puts down for the margin account can itself be in the form of securities rather than a cash deposit, and again the securities belong to the investor but can be sold by the creditor in the case of a default. In both cases, unlike with consumer or business finance, the borrower does not typically have possession of the securities as they will be in accounts controlled by the broker, however the borrower does still retain legal ownership. Rehypothecation:- re-hypothecation occurs when banks or broker-dealers re-use the collateral posted by clients such as hedge funds to back the broker’s own trades and borrowing. In the United Kingdom, there is no limit on the amount of a clients assets that can be rehypothecated, except if the client has negotiated an agreement with their broker that includes a limit or prohibition. In the United States, re-hypothecation is capped at 140% of a client’s debit balance. In 2007, rehypothecation accounted for half the activity in the shadow banking system. Because the collateral is not cash it does not show up on conventional balance sheet accounting. Before the Lehman collapse, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) calculated that US banks were receiving over USD4 trillion worth of funding by rehypothecation, much of it sourced from the UK where there are no statutory limits governing the reuse of a client’s collateral. It is estimated that only USD1 trillion of original collateral was being used, meaning that collateral was being rehypothecated several times over, with an estimated churn factor of 4. Following the Lehman collapse, large hedge funds in particular became more wary of allowing their collateral to be rehypothecated, and even in the UK they would insist on contracts that limit the amount of their assets that can be reposted, or even prohibit rehypothecation completely. In 2009 the IMF estimated that the funds available to US banks due to rehypothecation had declined by more than half to USD2.1 trillion – due to both less original collateral being available for rehypothecation in the first place and a lower churn factor. The

possible role of rehypothecation in the financial crisis of 2007–10 and in the shadow banking system was largely overlooked by the mainstream financial press, until Dr. Gillian Tett of the Financial Times drew attention in August 2010 to a paper from Manmohan Singh and James Aitken of the International Monetary Fund which examined the issue. Rehypothecation in repo agreements:- rehypothecation can be involved in repurchase agreements, commonly called Repos. In a two-party repurchase agreement, one party sells to the other a security at a price with a commitment to buy the security back at a later date for another price. Overnight repurchase agreements, the most commonly used form of this arrangement, comprise a sale which takes place the first day and a repurchase that reverses the transaction the next day. Term repurchase agreements, less commonly used, extend for a fixed period of time that may be as long as three months. Open-ended term repurchase agreements are also possible. A so-called Reverse Repo is not actually different than a repo; it merely describes the opposite side of the transaction. The seller of the security who later repurchases it is entering into a repurchase agreement; the purchaser who later resells the security enters into a reverse repurchase agreement. Notwithstanding its nominal form as a sale and subsequent repurchase of a security, the economic effect of a repurchase agreement is that of a secured loan. Hypothecation is the collateralizing arrangement in which neither the possession nor the title but only the right to sell an asset or property passes on to the creditor or lender (called a Grantee). Arrangement where the grantee has the possession and right to sell, but not the title, is called Pledging. See also Mortgage. Hypothecation is the act of pledging a mortgage or lien as collateral against a loan. It refers to the right a lender has to liquidate an asset if necessary to pay a debt. A borrower is said to hypothecate the mortgage. / Доктор Дьжилиэн Тэт (Dr. Gillian Tett) из Файнэншэл Таймз (Financial Times) Маньмогхэн Синь (Manmohan Singh) и Дьжеймз Эйткин (James Aitken). В Соединённых Штатах Америки закладывание ценных бумаг в качестве обеспечения, например, для гарантирования дебетового сальдо на маржинальном счёте. Под Ипотекой, от Греческого слова Hypothēkē, означающее Заклад или Залог, понимается залог недвидимого имущества, главным образом земли, с целью получения ссуды, так называемого Ипотечного Кредита. Ипотекой называют также Закладную (Mortgage) на заложенное имущество и долг по ипотечному кредиту. С точки зрения распределения дохода, созданного в сельском хозяйстве, ипотека означает продажу в ей земельной ренты или части её в виде процентов по ипотечному кредиту. В этом состоит экономическая сущность залога земли и вообще всякой недвижимости, приносящей ренту, например, залог жилых домов, сдаваемых их собственниками внаём. Ипотека широко распространена в экономике современного капитализма, особенно в сельском хозяйстве, что связано с высокоразвитым кредитным делом. В наибольшей степени ипотека развита в США, Канаде, Великобритании, Франции, Швеции. Благодаря ипотеке банковский, государственный и частный капитал устанавливает свой контроль над значительной частью земельного фонда. В то же время ипотека является одним из основных каналов поступления капиталовложений в сельскохозяйственное производство и другие отрасли экономики. Она позволяет предпринимателю увеличивать долю производительно используемого свободного капитала, землевладельцам – финансировать покупку дополнительных крупных участков земли при высоком уровне цен на неё. Значение ипотеки особенно возрастает в связи с техническим прогрессом в сельском хозяйстве, требующим увеличения капитальных затрат на возведение современных производственных построек и сооружений, покупку дорогостоящего оборудования и так далее. Кредит по ипотеке – самый долгосрочный. Ипотечные ссуды выдаются на 15–40 и более лет, что обусловливает сравнительно низкие годовые проценты (1–5%). Они имеют целевой характер (на покупку земли, оборудования, на строительство, мелиорацию и так далее) и предоставляются с рассрочкой платежей разной периодичности (ежегодной, квартальной, ежемесячной) при фиксированном проценте за непогашенную часть задолженности. В США в конце 1960-х задолженность по ипотеке составляла свыше половины, а в Великобритании до 1/4 общей стоимости построек, сооружений, машин и оборудования в сельскохозяйстенных предприятиях. Большая часть ипотечных ссуд достаётся крупным земельным собственникам, мелкие землевладельцы прибегают к ипотеке гораздо реже. Так, в США кредитом под залог земли в конце 1960-х пользовалось примерно 3/4 крупных фермеров-землевладельцев и только 1/4 мелких. Во многих Западно-Европейских странах государственные и частные ипотечные банки вообще не кредитуют мелких фермеров и крестьян (как и других владельцев недвижимости). Они устанавливают минимальный размер владения, необходимый для получения ипотечной ссуды. Поэтому мелкие крестьяне-землевладельцы могут прибегать лишь к частной ипотеке за высокие проценты, которая, как правило, не спасает мелкие хозяйства от разорения. В социалистических странах земля не являлась объектом купли, продажи и залога, поэтому ипотека в них не существовала. Термин Ипотека впервые появился в Греции в начале VI века до Нашей Эры. Он был связан с обеспечением ответственности должника перед кредитором определёнными земельными владениями (первоначально в Афинах залоговым обеспечением служила личность должника, которому в случае невыполнения обязательства грозило рабство). Для этого оформлялись обязательства, а на границе принадлежащей заёмщику земельной территории ставился столб с надписью о том, что указанная собственность служит обеспечением претензии кредитора в указанной сумме. На таком столбе, получившем название Ипотека (от Греческого слова Hypotheka, означающее Подпорка или Подставка), отмечались все долги собственника земли. Новое развитие институт ипотеки получил в Римской Империи. В I веке Нашей Эры. создавались ипотечные учреждения, которые выдавали кредиты под залог имущества частным лицам. В период правления Императора Антония Пия (II век Нашей Эры) было разработано особое законодательство для ипотечных банков, которые существовали наряду с другими специализированными банками, а также иными кредитными учреждениями – прообразами сберкасс и сберегательных ассоциаций. Государство часто оказывало большую поддержку ипотечному кредитованию. Так, при Императоре Траяне были созданы специальные фонды для поддержки вдов и сирот, которые предоставляли ипотечные кредиты под 5% годовых. Аналогичные финансовые системы были образованы в России в XIX веке, правда, поддержка в основном адресовалась представителям дворянского сословия. Ипотека – залог недвижимого имущества на основании договора между залогодателем и залогодержателем. Ипотека может быть установлена в обеспечение обязательства по кредитному договору, по договору займа или иного обязательства, в том числе обязательства, основанного на купле-продаже, аренде, подряде, другом договоре, причинении вреда, если иное не предусмотрено законом. Закладывание (Hypothecation) – банковские операции:- передача собственности в залог с целью обеспечения займа. Право владения собственностью при залоге не предоставляется, но даётся право на продажу заложенной собственности в случае невыплаты ссуды. Ценные бумаги:- передача в залог ценных бумаг в качестве обеспечения займов, предоставляемых с целью приобретения ценных бумаг или покрытия ‘коротких’ продаж, называемых займами с гарантийным взносом. Когда то же самое обеспечение вносится в залог банку брокером в качестве обеспечения по брокерскому займу, этот процесс называется Перезакладыванием (Rehypothecation).

(2) Hypothecation:- a firm of shippers may borrow money from a bank using cargo it is currently shipping as security. In this case, the bank takes out a lien on the cargo and this is conveyed in a letter of hypothecation. / Фирма грузоотправителей может занять деньги у банка, используя груз, который в текущий момент отгружается, в качестве гарантии исполнения обязательств перед банком. В этом случае банк оставляет за собой право на удержание груза и этот факт излагается в направляемом письме о закладывании (letter of hypothecation).

HYPOTHESIS = ГИПОТЕЗА – Hypothesis:- an assumption, supposition, or postulate drawn before all the facts have been discovered or investigated and adopted for the time being as a guide for further investigation. Something not yet proven or assumed to be true for

the sake of testing its soundness or in order to bring out new evidence. / Под Гипотезой, от Греческого слова Hypóthesis, означающее Основание или Предположение, понимается предположительное суждение о закономерной (причинной) связи явлений; форма развития науки.

HYSTERESIS = ГИСТЕРЕЗИС – Hysteresis:- (1) in tire cord, a measurement of work lost through heat during dynamic operation. (2) In tensile testing, loss of linear recovery following repeated loading and relaxation. / Под Гистерезисом, от Греческого слова Hysteresis, означающее Запаздывание или Отставание, понимается явление, которое состоит в том, что физическая величина, характеризующая состояние тела (например, намагниченность), неоднозначно зависит от физической величины, характеризующей внешние условия (например, магнитного поля). Гистерезис наблюдается в тех случаях, когда состояние тела в данный момент времени определяется внешними условиями не только в тот же, но и в предшествующие моменты времени. Неоднозначная зависимость величин наблюдается в любых процессах, так как для изменения состояния тела всегда требуется определённое время (время релаксации) и реакция тела отстаёт от вызывающих её причин. Такое отставание тем меньше, чем медленнее изменяются внешние условия Однако для некоторых процессов отставание при замедлении изменения внешних условий не уменьшается. В этих случаях неоднозначную зависимость величин называют гистерезисной, а само явление – гистерезисом. Гистерезис наблюдается в различных веществах и при разных физических процессах. Наибольший интерес представляют:- магнитный гистерезис, диэлектрический гистерезис и упругий гистерезис. Магнитный гистерезис наблюдается в магнитных материалах, например, в ферромагнетиках. Основной особенностью ферромагнетиков является наличие спонтанной (самопроизвольной) намагниченности. Обычно ферромагнетик намагничен не однородно, а разбит на домены – области однородной спонтанной намагниченности, у которых величина намагниченности (магнитного момента единицы объёма) одинакова, а направления различны. Под действием внешнего магнитного поля число и размеры доменов, намагниченных по полю, увеличиваются за счёт других доменов. Кроме того, магнитные моменты отдельных доменов могут поворачиваться по полю. В результате магнитный момент образца увеличивается. На Рисунке 1 изображена зависимость магнитного момента M ферромагнитного образца от напряжённости H внешнего магнитного поля (кривая намагничивания). В достаточно сильном магнитном поле образец намагничивается до насыщения (при дальнейшем увеличении поля значение M практически не изменяется, точка A). При этом образец состоит из одного домена с магнитным моментом насыщения M_s, направленным по полю. При уменьшении напряжённости внешнего магнитного поля H магнитный момент образца M будет уменьшаться по кривой I преимущественно за счёт возникновения и роста доменов с магнитным моментом, направленным против поля. Рост доменов обусловлен движением доменных стенок. Это движение затруднено из-за наличия в образце различных дефектов (примесей, неоднородностей и тому подобного), которые закрепляют доменные стенки в некоторых положениях; требуются достаточно сильные магнитные поля для того, чтобы их сдвинуть. Поэтому при уменьшении поля H до нуля у образца сохраняется так называемый остаточный магнитный момент M_r (точка B). Образец полностью размагничивается лишь в достаточно сильном поле противоположного направления, называемом Коэрцитивным Полем (коэрцитивной силой) H_c (точка C). При дальнейшем увеличении магнитного поля обратного направления образец вновь намагничивается вдоль поля до насыщения (точка D). Перемагничивание образца (из точки D в точку A) происходит по кривой II. Таким образом, при циклическом изменении поля кривая, характеризующая изменение магнитного момента образца, образует петлю магнитного гистерезиса. Если поле H циклически изменять в таких пределах, что намагниченность насыщения не достигается, то получается непредельная петля магнитного гистерезиса (кривая III). Уменьшая амплитуду изменения поля H до нуля, можно образец полностью размагнитить (прийти в точку O). Намагничивание образца из точки O происходит по кривой IV. При магнитном гистерезисе одному и тому же значению напряжённости внешнего магнитного поля H соответствуют разные значения магнитного момента M. Эта неоднозначность обусловлена влиянием состояний образца, предшествующих данному (то есть магнитной предысторией образца). Вид и размеры петли магнитного гистерезиса, величина H_c в различных ферромагнетиках могут меняться в широких пределах. Например, в чистом железе H_c = 1 э, в сплаве магнико H_c = 580 э. На петлю магнитного гистерезиса сильно влияет обработка материала, при которой изменяется число дефектов (Рисунок 2). Площадь петли магнитного гистерезиса равна энергии, теряемой в образце за один цикл изменения поля. Эта энергия идёт, в конечном счёте, на нагревание образца. Такие потери энергии называются гистерезисными. В тех случаях, когда потери на гистерезис нежелательны (например, в сердечниках трансформаторов, в статорах и роторах электрических машин), применяют магнитномягкие материалы, обладающие малым H_c и малой площадью петли гистерезиса Для изготовления постоянных магнитов, напротив, требуются магнитножёсткие материалы с большим H_c. С ростом частоты переменного магнитного поля (числа циклов перемагничивания в единицу времени) к гистерезисным потерям добавляются другие потери, связанные с вихревыми токами и магнитной вязкостью. Соответственно площадь петли гистерезиса при высоких частотах увеличивается. Такую петлю иногда называют Динамической Петлёй, в отличие от описанной выше статической петли. От магнитного момента зависят многие другие свойства ферромагнетика, например, электрическое сопротивление, механическая деформация. Изменение магнитного момента вызывает изменение и этих свойств. Соответственно наблюдается, например, гальваномагнитный гистерезис, магнитострикционный гистерезис. Диэлектрический гистерезис наблюдается обычно в сегнетоэлектриках, например, титанате бария. Зависимость поляризации P от напряжённости электрического поля E в сегнетоэлектриках (Рисунок 3) подобна зависимости M от H в ферромагнетиках и объясняется наличием спонтанной электрической поляризации, электрических доменов и трудностью перестройки доменной структуры. Гистерезисные потери составляют большую часть диэлектрических потерь в сегнетоэлектриках. Поскольку с поляризацией связаны другие характеристики сегнетоэлектриков, например, деформация, то с диэлектрическим гистерезисом связаны другие виды гистерезиса, например, пьезоэлектрический гистерезис (Рисунок 4), гистерезис электрооптического эффекта. В некоторых случаях наблюдаются двойные петли диэлектрического гистерезиса (Рисунок 5). Это объясняется тем, что под влиянием электрического поля в образце происходит фазовый переход с перестройкой кристаллической структуры. Такого рода диэлектрический гистерезис тесно связан с гистерезисом при фазовых переходах. Упругий гистерезис, то есть гистерезисная зависимость деформации и от механического напряжения s, наблюдается в любых реальных материалах при достаточно больших напряжениях (Рисунок 6). Упругий гистерезис возникает всякий раз, когда имеет место пластическая (неупругая) деформация (смотрите Пластичность). Пластическая деформация обусловлена перемещением дефектов, например, дислокаций, всегда присутствующих в реальных материалах. Примеси, включения и другие дефекты, а также сама кристаллическая решётка стремятся удержать дислокацию в определённых положениях в кристалле. Поэтому требуются напряжения достаточной величины, чтобы сдвинуть дислокацию. Механическая обработка и введение примесей приводят к закреплению дислокаций, в результате чего происходит упрочнение материала, пластическая деформация и упругий гистерезис наблюдаются при больших напряжениях. Энергия, теряемая в образце за один цикл, идёт в конечном счёте на нагревание образца. Потери на упругий гистерезис дают вклад во внутреннее трение. В случае упругих деформаций, помимо гистерезисных, есть и другие потери, например, обусловленные вязкостью. Величина этих потерь, в отличие от гистерезисных, зависит от частоты изменения s (или и). Иногда понятие ‘Упругий Гистерезис’ употребляется шире – говорят о динамической петле упругого гистерезиса, включающей все потери на данной частоте.

HYV = HIGH–YIELDING VARIETY

Hz = HERTZ

- I -

I = АЙ. – I is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that it is the third preferred bond of the company. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

I = INDIA

I = INDICA

I = INTERMEDIATE

I = PAID THIS YEAR, DIVIDEND OMITTED, DEFERRED OR NO ACTION TAKEN AT LAST DIVIDEND MEETING

I_1, I_2, I_3, ETC = АЙ.$_1$, АЙ.$_2$, АЙ.$_3$ И ТАК ДАЛЕЕ – I_1, I_2, I_3, etc:- symbol used to designate the first, second, third inbred generations, etc.

I/A = INDEPENDENT ACTION

IAA = INDOLEACETIC ACID

IAA = INTERNATIONAL ACTUARIAL ASSOCIATION

IAAE = INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

IAAP = INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREA PROGRAM

IAC = INSTITUTO AGRONÔMICO DE CAMPINAS

IAC = INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CENTER

IAC = INVENTORS ASSISTANCE CENTER

IACC = INTERNATIONAL ANTICOUNTERFEITING COALITION

IACOD = INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR COOPERATION ON DEVELOPMENT

IACS = INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLASSIFIACTION SOCIETIES

IADB = INTER–AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

IADP = INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAM

IADS = INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

IAE = INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

IAEA = INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

IAFP = INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING

IAG = INDUSTRY ADVISORY GROUP

IANA = INTERNET ASSIGNED NUMBERS AUTHORITY

IARC = INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

IARFP = INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED FINANCIAL PLANNERS

IARI = INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IARI–WTC = INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WATER TECHNOLOGY CENTER

IARPCB = INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON PLANTAIN AND OTHER COOKING BANANAS

IAS = INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

IAS = INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD

IASB = INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

IASB/IASC = INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD/INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS COMMITTEE

IASB/IFRS = INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS/INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

IASP = INTERNATIONAL ACTUARIAL STANDARD OF PRACTICE

IASRI = INDIAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IATA = INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

IATA TRAVEL PASS = ПРОПУСК ДЛЯ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЙ МАВТ – IATA Travel Pass (on 2021-February-16):- IATA (short for the International Air Transport Association) Travel Pass is a mobile application that helps travellers to store and manage their verified certifications for COVID-19 tests or COVID-19 vaccines. This will be important for governments that are likely to require either verified testing or vaccination proof as a condition of international travel during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The IATA Travel Pass will be more secure and efficient than current paper processes used to manage health requirements (the International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis, for example). This will be important given the potentially enormous scale of testing or vaccine verifications that will need to be securely managed. How does IATA Travel Pass work? IATA Travel Pass will help people to travel with ease while meeting any government requirements for COVID-19 tests or vaccines. The IATA Travel Pass has four open and interoperable modules which together create the end-to-end solution. IATA Travel Pass incorporates:- (1) Global registry of health requirements – enables passengers to find accurate information on travel, testing and eventually vaccine requirements for their journey. (2) Global

registry of testing/vaccination centers – enables passengers to find testing centers and labs at their departure location which meet the standards for testing and vaccination requirements of their destination. (3) Lab App – enables authorized labs and test centers to securely share test and vaccination certificates with passengers. (4) Contactless Travel App – enables passengers to (1) create a 'digital passport', (2) receive test and vaccination certificates and verify that they are sufficient for their itinerary, and (3) share testing or vaccination certificates with airlines and authorities to facilitate travel. This app can also be used by travelers to manage travel documentation digitally and seamlessly throughout their journey, improving travel experience. Why did IATA decide to develop IATA Travel Pass? IATA Travel Pass modernizes an existing system. For decades we have had a paper documentation system for providing proof of vaccination. The most well-known is the requirement of many governments for a yellowfever vaccination depending on your travel history and travel destination. Under the International Health Regulations, this is managed by the 'yellow book' or International Certificate of Vaccination and Prophylaxis. The IATA Travel Pass moves this to a digital platform and joins it with up-to-date information on entry requirements. This makes the process more convenient for travelers and helps avoid fraudulent documentation. This modernization will be crucial as government entry requirements are expected to evolve with the epidemiological situation. An electronic process will be better able to manage the volumes of data that are likely to be needed and it will help passengers to adapt to any changes more easily in government requirements. Importantly, there will be paper-based alternatives for people who do not have mobile phones, albeit less convenient ones. IATA is already managing health requirements through its Timatic solution, so IATA Travel Pass is a natural evolution to support the industry during the pandemic. How will IATA Travel Pass help the reopening of international travel? IATA Travel Pass will help provide governments with the confidence to reopen borders without quarantine. To reopen borders without quarantine, governments need to be confident that they are mitigating the risk of importing COVID-19. Testing or proof of vaccine is the solution. IATA Travel Pass will manage and verify the secure flow of necessary testing or vaccine information among governments, airlines, laboratories, and travellers giving governments confidence in a passenger COVID-19 status. It appears that each traveler must have a smartphone, so how do you handle families who may not have a smartphone each, or people who just do not have a smartphone? There will be paper-based alternatives for people who do not have mobile phones. And for families, we have formed an industry working group to explore how we can make the process as seamless and efficient as possible. Is IATA mandating that passengers have a COVID-19 vaccine to travel? No. Governments decide the requirements to travel; airlines and passengers need to comply. In normal times there are visa and vaccination requirements in many countries. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic governments have imposed additional restrictions: quarantine measures, testing requirements and eventually vaccination requirements. IATA Travel Pass is a tool for use by governments, travelers, airlines, and test centers/vaccination providers to get verified information to those who need it in a safe and secure manner. Questions On Timelines And Trials:- When will IATA launch IATA Travel Pass? The first-cross border pilots started end of 2020 and the iOS and Android launch is slated for the end of March 2021. To be ready for when governments re-open borders, we are working as fast as we can with our member airlines to bring this to market. To deliver immediate assistance to the industry, the Timatic enhancements for the global registry of health requirements were completed at the end of January 2021. How many airlines are expected to take part? We expect the IATA Travel Pass to be popular with airlines because it is being built with deep knowledge of their operational requirements and the needs of their customers in mind. There are other solution providers in the market. The IATA Travel pass is being built with four modules (entry requirement registry, test center registry, certification holder, and digital identity). They can be used together as a whole solution or in combination with other solutions. We want it to be as flexible as possible. Who is IATA planning to run trials with? Since kicking off the development of IATA Travel Pass in December, we are fast approaching the roll out of the first full pilot with Singapore Airlines at the end of March. This will be followed by a pilot with IAG and trials with Qatar Airways, Emirates, Etihad Airways, and Copa Airlines along with another 15 airlines. We have also received public endorsement for IATA Travel Pass from the government of Panama and discussions are ongoing with other governments. Questions On Privacy:- How will IATA ensure the integrity of personal data? Travelers always remain in control of their data with their privacy protected. The IATA Travel Pass does not store any data centrally. It simply links entities that need verification (airlines and governments) with the test or vaccination data when travelers permit. This last point is key. No verification will go to an airline or a government without the authorization of the traveler. How will the various stakeholders needing access to the testing vaccine data be able to access it, i.e. airlines, immigration, airports, etc? Verified certificates for COVID-19 tests or vaccinations will be stored on the traveller's phone. When needed, the traveller will be prompted to release their certificates to authorities and other stakeholders. If the passenger chooses to do so the data is sent by them from their phones directly to the other entity. Travelers always remain in control of their data with their privacy protected. Questions On Other Providers:- How does IATA Travel Pass differ from other solutions? There are several solutions that are at various stages of readiness. We cannot speak for them. But we are building IATA Travel Pass in modules using open standards so that it can work with other solutions that are being developed. We are building the IATA Travel Pass this way because we believe that a competitive market is important. IATA also brings unique experience to this endeavor in four key areas:- (i) Managing Entry Requirements:- IATA has long been the trusted source for entry requirements. The Travel Pass will use the expertise of Timatic, which helped airlines to ensure that the travel documentation of 700 million travelers met government entry requirements in 2019. (ii) Digital Identity:- IATA has been working on digital identification technologies for some time. The Contactless Travel App already exists for this purpose. With a few modifications it is well-suited to help travelers manage digital test or vaccination certificates. (iii) Accreditation:- IATA has accredited travel and cargo agents worldwide for decades as part of its trusted global financial settlement capabilities. This experience will prove valuable in accrediting labs and test centers. (iv) Standard Setting:- Standards are developed and adopted under the IATA Conference structure. Through its advocacy and standard activities, IATA has earned trust as a partner for governments, industry, and international institutions, which lends credibility to the IATA Travel Pass endeavor and any other competing apps that use the same trusted IATA standards. Is IATA Travel Pass in direct competition with other solutions? We believe that there should be competitive market for solutions to manage health credentials. We are building a product that can stand on its own. But it is being built in modules, so that other solutions can use parts of the IATA Travel Pass in their offering. Our aim is for airlines and their passengers to have choice. Questions On Costs:- Do passengers need to pay for IATA Travel Pass? No, IATA Travel Pass will be free for passengers to download and use. How much will airlines have to pay to use IATA Travel Pass? We aim to make this solution as low cost for airlines as possible while ensuring that the solution is robust. Final pricing has yet to be determined. How much has IATA Travel Pass cost to develop? This is still a work in progress. There are some cost-efficiencies as the IATA Travel Pass relies on some existing IATA solutions like the IATA Contactless Travel App and Timatic. We do not, however, intend to disclose the development cost. Does IATA Support initiatives such as the Good Health Pass Initiative? We welcome the effort of technology providers to develop open standards like Verifiable Credentials and Decentralized Identifiers that offer an opportunity to meet the many challenges of today's digital world. However, we believe the optimal approach is to work with the institutions who develop these standards directly such as ICAO, which is responsible for developing global standards for aviation and WHO which is responsible for health accreditation standards, such as vaccine certificates. Questions On Lab Verification:- How will IATA approve the labs which will provide the testing? Governments will need to decide the criteria for labs and test centers. IATA will not approve labs. Our job is to accurately register them. IATA will leverage the expertise we have in travel agency and cargo provider approval. There is a vast number of labs across the globe. We are working with partners who can help us with their expertise and reach to help us ensure that, through the IATA Travel Pass, travelers will have the most accurate and up-to-date information on accredited

labs as possible. How many labs may have to be verified? This is likely to be a considerable number. We are working with airlines and partners who can help us with their expertise and reach to help us ensure that, through the IATA Travel Pass, travelers will have the most accurate and up-to-date information on accredited labs as possible. How do we verify that a test result or vaccination is not fraudulent? IATA does not verify the test or vaccine results. We provide the means for registered labs to send test results and vaccine details with travelers in a secured manner whereby the details can be verified to guarantee authenticity of origin and integrity of the content. The IATA Travel Pass ensures that this transaction is secure and matches the identity of the traveler with the identity of the person taking the test/vaccination. COVID-19 test results and vaccination details are sent from the registered laboratory to the passenger's phone as a verifiable credential. As such it is not possible for the passenger to tamper with this data. There are also checks put in place to ensure the passengers identity to avoid transferring test results to a new person. By when are we expecting the Lab Registry to be available? Discussions are progressing to identify key partners and to on-board them. The plan is to gradually build up the lab network by first addressing the requirements for the pilots and before building a wider base. How will customers be able to find out which Labs are relevant for them? A search feature will be made available on the Contactless Travel App. In addition, airlines and other customers may have this search feature on their digital channels as well. We are investigating if this capability can be included in the IATA Travel Centre Questions On Digital Identity:- How does the IATA Contactless Travel App module work? The IATA Contactless Travel App is a module of the IATA Travel Pass. It enables passengers to (1) create a 'digital passport', (2) receive test and vaccination certificates and verify that they are sufficient for their itinerary, and (3) share testing or vaccination certificates with airlines and authorities to facilitate travel. This app can also be used by travelers to manage travel documentation digitally and seamlessly throughout their journey, improving travel experience. How do passengers create a 'digital version of their passport' using the Contactless Travel App? To create a digital identity a passenger will need to follow the steps below:- (1) Download the free IATA Travel Pass to their Smart phone. (2) Log in. (3) Take a selfie with their Smart phone. (4) Complete a liveness test as instructed by the phone, i.e. move their head, close their eyes in front of the camera as instructed. (5) Take a scan of the data on the two lines at the bottom of the passport photo page with their Smart phones. (6) Scan the data-chip on the passport as prompted by the phone. (7) The IATA Travel Pass then verifies that:- (i) the passport belongs to the person in front of the phone, and (ii) that the passport is genuine and has not been tampered with. (8) The verified digital credential is then stored on the passenger's phone and can be used as their 'digital passport'. How are my passport details used? The IATA Contactless Travel App will enable passengers to create a digital version of their passport on the phone. The passenger can then choose to securely send their passport details to airlines, airports and border control. This will ensure that document and identity verification can be performed off airport, and facial recognition can be used to swiftly process them at key touch points at the airport without the need to physically exchange passports and boarding passes. Is contactless travel possible with the Contactless Travel App? Yes, the Contactless Travel App will allow passengers to:- (1) Create a digital identity by scanning their passports with their smart phones. The scan is then stored on their phone and can be used as their 'digital passport'. (2) Choose to share their digital identity including their digital photo directly with airline, airport, and border control partners. (3) Experience contactless travel at the airport by using facial recognition to link them to their digital passport. Their face becomes their passport and boarding passport. Can IATA Contactless Travel App element be used for contactless travel only? Yes, each module of the IATA Travel Pass can be used individually or as a full end-to-end solution. Questions On Vaccinations:- Will those not vaccinated (for whatever reason) be banned from traveling? Governments, not airlines and not IATA, make the rules on entry requirements for travelers. Airlines and passengers need to comply. Governments will also decide if vaccinations will be mandatory or voluntary for their populations. If governments make vaccinations a requirement for travel, airlines will comply, and the IATA Travel Pass will help them. Is IATA mandating that passengers have a COVID-19 vaccine to travel? No, governments decide the requirements to travel; airlines and passengers need to comply. In some cases, individual airlines, in coordination with their regulators may also develop company policies in this respect. Why is IATA planning to force additional restrictions on passengers when at the same time you declare on your homepage that there is an extremely low risk of viral transmission inflight? The risk of transmission on-board is low. Government requirements for vaccinations or tests are expected to be implemented as a border control measure (international and in some cases also across domestic borders). This is to control the spread or importation of COVID-19 by the movement of travelers. For this, governments may require verified evidence that the person has been tested or vaccinated. IATA Travel Pass enables that verification. There are many other types of communicable diseases, such as measles, mumps, Ebola, HIV etc. How many of the above will be included? Timatic is updated with health requirements for many diseases including some of the above when there is a regulatory requirement. When the Ebola crisis surfaced Timatic played a critical role in some parts of the world. The current scope of IATA Travel Pass is limited to COVID-19 as this is only disease which governments limit access to their country apart from Yellow Fever. It could be expanded if the situation requires it. Fraud:- Are fake COVID-19 tests of concern to IATA? Fake COVID-19 test/vaccine results are of concern and an area that we are keeping an eye on. In addition to Afghanistan we are aware of counterfeit test results having cropped up in other countries around the world including Brazil, Bangladesh and France. Paper test results come not only in different formats and languages, but they can also be easily manipulated. Check-in agents need to follow extensive entry requirement guidance and try to determine the authenticity of multiple non-standard test documents passengers present to them. This leads to health check inefficiencies, errors and fraud – an increasing problem around the world. The existing system of paper test and vaccine certificates needs to be modernized through digitalization. IATA is developing a solution called IATA Travel Pass, a mobile app to help passengers easily and securely manage their travel in line with government requirements for COVID-19 tests or vaccines. The IATA Travel Pass moves existing paper processes to a digital platform. / Международной Ассоциации Воздушного Транспорта.

IB = INCLUSION BOD

IB = INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

IB = INTRODUCING BROKER

IBAN = INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

IBC = INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER

IBC = INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CORPORATION

IBCP = IRRI–BURMA–CIDA PROJECT

IBEC = INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

IBES = INSTITUTIONAL BROKERS ESTIMATE SYSTEM

IBF = INTERNATIONAL BANKING FACILITY

IBGE = INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATISTICA = BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS

IBIT = INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES

IBMA = INTERNATIONAL BULLION MASTER AGREEMENT

IBNR = INCURRED BUT NOT REPORTED

IBPGR = INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

IBRD = INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

IBSNAT = INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK FOR AGROTECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

IBSRAM = INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR SOIL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

IBU = INLANDBOATMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC

IC = IMPORT CERTIFICATE

IC = INFORMATION COEFFICIENT

IC = INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

IC = INTERNATIONAL CLASS

ICA = INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO AGROPECUARIO

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENT

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION

ICA = INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AQUACULTURE

ICAC = INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

ICAC = INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ICANN = INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

ICAO = INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ICAP = INSTALLED CAPACITY

ICAP/UCAP = INSTALLED CAPACITY/UNFORCED CAPACITY

ICAR = INDIAN COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

ICARDA = INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS

ICASA = INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS APPROACH TO AGRICULTURE

ICASALS = INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ARID AND SEMI–ARID LAND STUDIES

ICASS = INTEGRATED COMPUTER ASSISTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

ICC = INSTITUTE CARGO CLAUSES

ICC = INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CARD

ICC = INTERLINKING COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

ICC = INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ICC = INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

ICCA = INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND CONVENTION ASSOCIATION

ICCH = INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CLEARINGHOUSE

ICD = INLAND CLEARANCE DEPOT

ICDUP = INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERUTILIZED PLANTS

ICE® = INTERCONTINENTALEXCHANGE, INC.

ICE–BOUND = ЗАТЁРТОЕ ЛЬДАМИ (или СКОВАННОЕ ЛЬДОМ) – Ice-Bound (maritime term):- caught in the ice.

ICE CLAUSE = ЛЕДОВАЯ ОГОВОРКА – An Ice Clause is a standard clause in the chartering of ocean vessels. It dictates the course a vessel master may take if the ship is prevented from entering the loading or discharge port because of ice, or if the vessel is threatened by ice while in the port. The clause establishes rights and obligations of both vessel owner and charterer if these events occur. / Ледовая Оговорка – стандартная оговорка при . от захода в порт погрузки или разгрузки . хозяин (или капитан) судна .

ICE CLEAR US, INC. = АЙ.СИ.И. КЛЫЭ Ю.ЭС., ИНК. – ICE Clear US, Inc. is the designated clearing house for ICE Futures US, Inc. ICE Clear US℠, Inc. was originally organized in 1915 as the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association and later became the Commodity Clearing Corporation. Although an ICE Futures US® subsidiary, ICE Clear US℠ has its own membership, Board of Directors, elected officers and operating staff. ICE Clear US℠ provides clearing services and financial stability for its clearing members. ICE Clear US℠ performs two major functions:- (i) reconciliation and clearing of all futures and options transactions made on ICE Futures US®; and (ii) assuring the financial integrity of such transactions. Through its system of financial safeguards and transaction guarantees, ICE Clear US℠ protects the interests of the trading public, members of ICE Futures US® and its clearing members. ICE Clear US, Inc. is the derivatives clearing organization for ICE Futures US, a commodity exchange regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). Although ICE Clear US℠ is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE Futures US, it maintains its own membership, Board of Directors, officers and operating staff. ICE Clear US℠ provides an integral service that

enhances the stability and integrity of ICE Futures US® through a comprehensive set of procedures that includes enforcement of stringent membership standards; management of risk through real-time oversight of clearing member positions; twice daily margin settlements with its clearing members; limits on the size of positions that may be carried in relation to a clearing member's capital; and substantial default resources, including a Guaranty Fund. ICE Clear US℠ provides the financial backing for all ICE Futures US® market participants and ICE Clear US℠ clearing members. The ICE Clearing Systems encompass a number of integrated systems, most importantly the Post-Trade Management System, or PTMS, Allocation and Claim Transaction System, or ACT, and the Extensible Clearing System, or ECS. PTMS provides real-time trade processing services enabling clearing members to offer real-time risk management services. ACT provides for straight through processing of trade executions given up to other clearing members. ECS supports open and delivery position management, real-time trade and post-trade accounting, risk management (daily and intra-day cash, marked-to-market/option premium and original margin using the CME SPAN® algorithm), collateral management, daily settlement and banking. Each of the parts of ICE Clear US℠ risk management process is explained more fully below. The Role Of The Clearing House:- Through its system of financial safeguards, ICE Clear US, Inc. (Clearing House) performs two major functions:- (1) reconciling and clearing all futures and options transactions executed on ICE Futures US®; and (2) assuring the financial integrity of each transaction and resulting position. When a trade has been matched and cleared, ICE Clear US℠ is substituted as the central counterparty to the trade, thereby guaranteeing financial performance of the contract to the clearing member on the opposite side. In its role as counterparty for all cleared contracts, ICE Clear US℠ deals exclusively with Clearing Members. Each Clearing Member is financially responsible for the contracts it has submitted to ICE Clear US℠, and the Clearinghouse is responsible to each Clearing Member for the net settlement from all contracts it clears. In support of its role as the central counterparty for all cleared contracts, ICE Clear US℠ has instituted a series of financial safeguards and procedures designed to manage the risks it assumes and protect the integrity of the Clearinghouse, as described below. Clearing Membership Financial Requirements:- Only firms that have adequate capital are eligible to become members of ICE Clear US℠. Once admitted, Clearing Members must adhere to stringent financial and operational requirements. Clearing Members must have at least USD5 000 000 in adjusted net capital, and any Clearing Member regulated by the CFTC must also satisfy applicable CFTC capital requirements and segregate and account for all customer funds and property separate and apart from the Clearing Member's own property. All clearing members must also be member firms of ICE Futures US® (See section entitled Applying for ICE Clear US Membership for a guide to becoming a member firm of ICE Futures US®). Additionally, Clearing Members must institute risk management controls and demonstrate the operational capability to handle customer business. All clearing members must establish banking arrangements with approved banks to facilitate payments to and from ICE Clear US℠. Customer Protection:- The contracts cleared by ICE Clear US℠ are maintained in its records within two accounts or 'origins'. These accounts isolate the clearing activity related to a Clearing Member's proprietary business in the 'house' origin account and the clearing activity of clients into the 'customer segregated' origin account for each Clearing Member. The ICE Clear US℠ rules and Clearing Member Agreement clearly define the exclusive relationship between ICE Clear US℠ and its members. Controlling Risk Through The Collection Of Margin:- Unique to the clearing of commodity futures contracts, two margin methods are used by ICE Clear US℠ to secure performance by its clearing members. One method is the collection of variation margin based on the twice-daily mark-to-market of open contracts. Following this procedure, ICE Clear US typically collects from member firms the vast majority of its financial exposure from open positions before the end of the trading day. The second margin method is the collection of original margin, which is a good-faith deposit designed to serve as security for the payment of the Clearing Member's variation margin obligations to the Clearing House. These two kinds of margin are described below. Variation Margin:- variation margin covers the previous day's open positions and the new positions resulting from the current day's trading activity of the clearing member. Variation margin for futures contracts can be paid to, and must be collected from, clearing members twice each day. The intra-day variation calculation uses a prevailing market price whereas the end of day calculation uses the daily settlement price for each futures contract. In addition to the scheduled intra-day variation calculation, the Clearinghouse may initiate additional intra-day variation calls, for example, in times of great volatility. These intra-day variation payments constitute advance payments against the end-of- day variation calculation. Calls for intra-day variation payments by clearing members are required to be satisfied within 60 minutes of request by ICE Clear US℠. Clearing members must pay the variation margin calculated at the end of each day by the morning of the following business day. The end-of-day variation margin includes any remaining variation margin not paid or received from the prior day's intra-day variation margin calls resulting from price changes, new trading activity and option premiums. Original Margin:- original margin is sometimes referred to as a Performance Bond and is calculated using the historical price volatility of the contract being margined. It is collected to ensure Clearing Members can meet their variation margin obligations for the next day, should the market move significantly against the positions they are carrying. ICE Clear US℠ calculates original margin requirements using a system that determines the largest theoretical loss a Clearing Member could incur in one day based on historical market prices and volatility. The Risk Department at ICE Clear US℠ uses a variety of analytical tools and procedures to establish and validate the margin requirement. The Risk Department's targeted minimum confidence interval covers the greater of 97th percentile or 99th confidence interval of one day price moves during the preceding 10, 30, and 60 days. The Clearinghouse adjusts the margin requirement for each commodity up or down as market volatility changes. If a clearing member's original margin requirement increases and ICE Clear US℠ is not holding sufficient excess cash or collateral from the firm to cover the increase, ICE Clear US℠ will call that Clearing Member for additional original margin to meet the deficiency. This calculation is made daily on the basis of each firm's end-of-day positions. The clearing house is required to collect gross margins for customer segregated positions from its clearing members. As such, clearing members are required to submit customer positions by account to the clearing house on a daily basis. The positions reported by the clearing member are reconciled against the customer segregated positions in clearing. Those positions that cannot be reconciled comprise a balancing account which is margined on an outright basis. Monitoring Risk Intra-Day:- throughout the trading day, ICE Clear US℠ monitors the position and market exposure of each clearing member to ensure that there are enough funds on deposit as original margin to cover their risk. This is done by calculating real time profit and loss using up-to-date position and pricing information and by calculating potential losses using pricing information based on simulated adverse market conditions. ICE Clear US℠ risk management staff is automatically notified when clearing members have breached pre-defined thresholds allowing them to take immediate action to resolve any risk issues. Position Limits:- ICE Clear US℠ establishes for each clearing member a limit that restricts the size of the total positions it may carry with the Clearinghouse. These limits are based on the adjusted net capital of the firm. If a Clearing Member exceeds its position limits, a margin surcharge is added to its original margin requirement. ICE Clear US℠ may also reduce the position limits of a clearing member when circumstances warrant. (See section 5.6, Position Risk, of ICE Clear US Bylaws: https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/rulebooks/clear/ICE_Clear_Bylaws.pdf). The Guaranty Fund:- Covering Unmargined Risk:- the margin procedures and establishment of position limits by the Clearinghouse have proven, over time, to be a sound risk management technique. It is possible, however, that extreme market conditions or special circumstances relating to a particular clearing member may result in a default by a clearing member. ICE Clear US℠ further protects itself from such an event by maintaining a Guaranty Fund into which each clearing member must make a specified contribution based on the percentage of the overall margins held by the Clearing House and of the trading volume cleared by the Clearing House it represents. The minimum contribution by each clearing member to the Guaranty Fund currently is USD2 000 000. The Guaranty Fund provides ICE Clear US℠ with additional resources to

cover a default where the losses of a clearing member are greater than the amount of the original margin held by the Clearinghouse from that firm. In such a case, ICE Clear US[SM] can apply the clearing member's Guaranty Fund contribution and, if any deficiency still remains, may apply all or any part of the Guaranty Fund contributions of all other clearing members, in addition to utilizing other sources of funds described below. The size of the guaranty fund is designed to cover the greatest potential loss at any one clearing member given the largest historical price move in any one commodity. (See Section 5.4 Guaranty Fund of ICE Clear US[SM] Bylaws:- https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/rulebooks/clear/ICE_Clear_Bylaws.pdf). It is important to note that while ICE Clear US[SM] has established the Guaranty Fund as a resource, the need to draw upon it has never arisen. Financial Stress:- the US Bankruptcy Code contains provisions that allow the Clearinghouse to take actions to minimize its exposure to loss from an insolvent clearing member. In addition, CFTC Regulations establish a regime governing the distribution of the assets of a bankrupt commodity broker. In the event of a clearing member's financial default, ICE Clear US[M] will suspend the clearing member and attempt to transfer all open positions of its non-defaulting customers to one or more other clearing members who are in good standing. Any positions not transferred can be liquidated by the Clearinghouse in the market or by book entry in certain cases. The Bylaws authorize ICE Clear US to use the following additional sources of funds in the event that the original margin deposits held by the Clearinghouse from a defaulting firm, along with that firm's Guaranty Fund deposit, is not sufficient to cover its obligation to ICE Clear US[SM]:- (i) the portion of the surplus capital of ICE Clear US that the Clearinghouse's Board of Directors determines is available to cover the default; (ii) a loan, which may be secured by the Guaranty Fund; (iii) the Guaranty Fund (for the most recent information regarding the size of Guaranty Fund, please see IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.'s most recent 10-K or 10-Q SEC filing:- http://ir.theice.com/sec.cfm?DocType=Annual&Year=&FormatFilter=; (iv) insurance proceeds, if any, received by the Corporation in connection with the default; and (v) assessments levied by the Clearinghouse upon all of the non-defaulting clearing members. In addition, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. has reserved USD50 000 000 of a committed line of credit for the use of ICE Clear US[SM] should it be needed to provide short-term liquidity in the event of a clearing member default. Clearing Notices:- one of the primary ways ICE Clear US[SM] communicates with its clearing member community is by way of Clearing Notices. The Clearing Notices regularly report margin changes, changes of rules and by-laws, system notices and calendars. One of the Clearing Notices published each month is a calendar of events that includes holidays, new contracts and relevant delivery and expiration dates for that month. The calendar is published at the end of each month for the next month's events. Every clearing member should subscribe to the Clearing Notices distribution. Any number of your company's staff members may subscribe to Clearing Notices by visiting:- https://www.theice.com/Subscription.shtml, submitting an e-mail address, and choosing the ICE Clear US[SM] Feed. Within the ICE Clear US[SM] Feed, you may subscribe to Expiration Notices, General Information, and Margin notices; you may assign different e-mail addresses to receive these notices, but someone at your firm should be receiving each kind of notice. The ICE Clear US monthly calendar is included in the General Information notices. In addition to the items in the ICE Clear US[SM] Feed, for clearing and delivery considerations you should consider subscribing to these items:- (i) from the ICE System Alert Feed, to the ICE Clear US[SM] Alerts, which are time sensitive alerts sent by e-mail; (ii) from the Market Notices Feed, to the notices labeled 'ICE Futures US[®]' – in particular to the ICE Futures US[®] Exchange Notices; and (iii) from the General Information Feed, the ICE News Releases. ICE[®] Community:- all clearing members are encouraged to sign up for access to ICE Community, an online network for clearing member firms that serves as a resource for information on technical system specifications, commonly used forms required by ICE Clear US[SM], clearing member contact lists and recaps of the clearing member working group meetings. Users are also able to post documents and start discussions about ongoing ICE[®] projects or generic industry topics with others in the community. When ICE Clear US[SM] is planning a major system initiative, a separate space is be dedicated in ICE Community for system specifications, FAQs and manuals. Some documents are only available online at ICE[®] Community. To ensure that information is shared only with the community of ICE Clear US[SM] members and service vendors, the application for admission to ICE[®] Community is password protected. Access to ICE[®] Community can by requested at:- https://community.theice.com. Once access is approved and users are logged in, users will note that there are several Communities (column on the left) from which to select, ICE Clear being one among several. The space is also shared with other ICE[®] clearing houses. Users should also take note of the Notifications Heading on the lower right side of the page. ICE[®] Community users receive email notifications when new or updated information is posted to the Community. In conjunction with its January 2007 acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT[®]), ICE[®] acquired the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC[®]). NYCC[®] was renamed ICE Clear US[SM] effective 2007-June-01 and continues to operate as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization under the oversight of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). On 2007-July-18, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc., a Delaware corporation (ICE[®]), and ICE Futures, ICE's United Kingdom regulated futures subsidiary, notified LCH.Clearnet Group Ltd (LCH; headquartered in London, UK) that ICE[®] and ICE Futures were terminating the Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated 2003-October-09 between ICE[®] and LCH and terminating the Clearing Services Agreement dated 2003-October-09 between ICE Futures and LCH. Under these agreements, LCH provides clearing services to ICE[®] and ICE Futures for all energy contracts traded on the ICE[®] platform. The notices of termination from ICE[®] and ICE Futures provide LCH one year's written notice of termination and specify that the termination date will be a date agreed to between the parties, or, in the event that no agreement is reached between the parties regarding a termination date, will be the date that is twelve (12) months from the date of the notice. ICE and ICE Futures provided LCH with the notices of termination in connection with ICE's previously announced plans to form a wholly-owned European clearing house. The European clearing house will be based in London and is part of ICE's strategic plan to offer clearing services through wholly-owned clearing businesses in the United States and the United Kingdom. The European clearing house will be known as ICE Clear Europe[SM]. ICE Clear Europe is preparing an application to the Uinted Kingdom's Financial Services Authority (FSA) to become a Recognised Clearing House. In conjunction with ICE's January 2007 acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT[®]), ICE acquired the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC[®]). NYCC[®] has been renamed 'ICE Clear US[SM]' and will operate as the ICE clearing house in the United States. ICE Clear US continues to operate as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization under the oversight of the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). In January 2007, Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. merged with and acquired both NYBOT[®] and its clearing organization, NYCC[®], a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYBOT[®]. Previously, in 1999, NYCC[®] had taken over clearing functions of the Commodity Clearing Corporation and the Commodity Futures Clearing Corporation of New York that formerly cleared for the New York Cotton Exchange and Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., respectively. On 2007-June-01, the name of NYCC[®] changed to ICE Clear US, Inc.. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE[®]), an electronic energy marketplace and soft commodity exchange, has plans to build on its existing United States clearing operations with the formation of a wholly-owned European clearing house. The clearing house will be based in London and is part of ICE's strategic plan to offer clearing services through wholly-owned clearing businesses in the United States and the United Kingdom. These clearing houses will complement ICE's diverse futures and over-the-counter (OTC) execution business while meeting the risk management and regulatory requirements of a global marketplace. The European clearing house, to be known as ICE Clear Europe[SM], will partner with ICE's United States clearing house to serve ICE's global customer base across the commodities and financial products marketplace, including futures and over-the-counter (OTC) markets. ICE Clear Europe is preparing an application to the United Kingdom's Financial Services Authority (FSA) to become a Recognised Clearing House. The final application is expected to be submitted by July 2007. Assuming that the information provided is satisfactory and the timeline is met, regulatory approval is anticipated in early 2008. In

conjunction with its January 2007 acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®), ICE® acquired the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®). NYCC® will be renamed 'ICE Clear US℠' effective 2007-June-01 and will continue to operate as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization under the oversight of the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). ICE expects to transition its energy futures and OTC derivatives business to its own clearing operations at the end of the second quarter of 2008, through the transfer of positions to ICE Clear Europe. Currently, ICE's energy futures and OTC derivatives businesses are cleared through LCH.Clearnet Ltd (headquartered in London, UK). The ICE Clear group will leverage a common technology and development team from the outset. The Extensible Clearing System (ECS), a highly flexible platform originally based on the OnExchange system, will serve as the cornerstone of the expanded clearing technology platform. For the benefit of European firms presently clearing ICE® energy markets and to minimize their technological and operational changes, ECS will be linked to the Trade Registration System (TRS) for ICE Clear Europe. This is the post-trade technology platform currently used for ICE's cleared energy markets and is provided by AEMS (Atos Euronext Market Solutions). In April, ICE announced an investment in TRS technology capacity. Beginning in January 2007, ICE® and NYBOT® engineers began a second phase of development around all NYCC® clearing systems to significantly expand functionality, processing capacity and electronic trading interfaces. Prior to NYBOT® offering electronic trading in early February, ICE® and NYCC® quickly and successfully integrated their respective trading and clearing platforms, with the initial development efforts resulting in a ten-fold expansion of clearing capacity. Currently, ICE's technology and clearing team is developing a new state-of-the-art clearing platform employing new technologies such as Java J2EE, Oracle and IBM AIX. Design and development on the enterprise solution is ongoing, with the next phase of clearing enhancements supporting a new Post Trade Management System (PTMS) slated for completion in June 2007. 'We believe that through collaboration with futures and OTC market participants, we are uniquely positioned to execute on a best-in-class clearing solution, and one that addresses the risk management requirements of ICE's diverse and global business', said Jeffrey C. Sprecher, ICE® Chairman and CEO. 'Earlier this year, we began actively planning and executing on our strategy with a team of technology and clearing experts assembled from both inside and outside our organization in the United States and Europe. Our highest priority as we expand our clearing platform is to ensure the integrity of the financial framework that underlies these vital operations'. Sprecher continued, 'At the same time, we believe continued innovation and competition in clearing will offer meaningful benefits to the broader trading community. Gaining greater control over this core capability will allow us to introduce more services to the OTC markets for brokers and dealers. And finally, this flexibility will allow us to increase our speed-to-market for new cleared products and to expand our products further into the physical commodity markets'. With regard to expectations for clearing revenues and expenses, ICE has provided the following estimates and information. ICE® expects to provide further information on ICE Clear as details and timelines are available:- (i) In 2006, ICE estimates that its customers generated approximately USD50 million in clearing fees payable to LCH.Clearnet Ltd relating to ICE's futures, options and OTC contracts cleared through LCH.Clearnet Ltd. (ii) ICE expects to begin clearing its energy futures and OTC contracts as of July 2008 following the migration of this business from LCH.Clearnet Ltd. (iii) As a result, ICE® estimates in 2008 it will realize incremental clearing revenues beginning in July of approximately USD25 million to USD30 million, with annual incremental clearing revenues in 2009 in excess of USD60 million. ICE does not provide revenue or growth forecasts. (iv) Annual incremental clearing expenses for ICE's clearing operations are expected to be in the range of USD9 million to USD14 million. (v) ICE® expects to incur USD7 million to USD9 million in start-up costs over the combined period of 2007–08 in connection with the development of ICE Clear, with some portion of these expenses to be capitalized relating to technology and software development costs. (vi) Capital expenditures related to clearing over the combined period of 2007–08 are projected in the range of USD7 million to USD10 million. The portion of capital expenditures relating to the current year was included in ICE's earlier estimates of USD25 million to USD30 million for 2007. ICE Clear US, Inc. is the designated clearinghouse for ICE Futures US®. ICE Clear US, Inc. is a subsidiary of ICE Futures US, Inc. and serves as the clearing house for products traded on the exchange. ICE Futures US® is the successor organization to the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) and its affiliated clearing house, the New York Clearing Corporation. ICE Futures US® and ICE Clear US℠, which are relatively new participants in the US derivatives markets, benefit from the long and rich history of some the first established futures markets in the US. The New York Board of Trade, prior to the acquisition by the IntercontinentalExchange, grew from the merger of several of the original futures exchanges in New York. The oldest of these exchanges was the New York Cotton Exchange that was established in 1870. Individual futures markets for coffee, sugar, cocoa and orange juice followed and eventually merged into the New York Board of Trade. The New York futures markets for these 'soft' commodities have had a long and storied role in the economic history of New York and US popular culture. In 2007, the New York Board of Trade was acquired by IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. As part of that acquisition, the futures exchange was re-named ICE Futures US® and its clearing subsidiary became ICE Clear US℠. The clearing services offered by ICE Clear US℠ provide a key role in the success of the markets of ICE Futures US®. By serving as the central counterparty to each matched trade, trading participants do not need to evaluate the credit potential of counterparties on each executed transaction or limit their execution to a select group of counterparties. In addition, the risk management procedures and policies of ICE Clear US℠ which include; intraday mark-to-market, the continuous margining of trading activity and positions, and a rigorous membership process are designed to mitigate risk exposure to the clearing house and ensure the continued integrity of the marketplace. This discipline and counterparty risk intermediation is the critical feature of ICE Clear US℠ that supports the availability of efficient and liquid markets of ICE Futures US®. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) is a leading operator of regulated futures exchanges and over-the-counter markets. ICE® is also a leading operator of central clearing services for the futures and over-the-counter markets, with five regulated clearing houses across North America and Europe. ICE® serves customers in more than 70 countries. ICE Clear US is the primary derivatives clearing organization for ICE Futures US®. Although ICE Clear US is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE Futures US®, it maintains its own membership, Board of Directors, management team and operating staff. ICE Clear US adheres to CFTC rules designed to meet the international standards set forth in the PFMIs, and accordingly retains its status as a Qualified Central Counterparty (QCCP). ICE Clear US provides an integral service that enhances the stability and integrity of ICE Futures US® through a comprehensive set of procedures that includes enforcement of stringent membership standards; management of risk through real-time oversight of clearing member positions; twice daily margin settlements with its clearing members; limits on the size of positions that may be carried in relation to a clearing member's capital; and substantial default resources, including a guaranty fund. The ICE Clearing Systems encompass a number of integrated systems, most importantly the Post-Trade Management System, or PTMS, Allocation and Claim Transaction System, or ACT, and the Extensible Clearing System, or ECS. PTMS provides real-time trade processing services enabling clearing members to offer real-time risk management services. ACT provides for straight through processing of trade executions given up to other clearing members. ECS supports open position and delivery position management, real-time trade and post-trade accounting, risk management (daily and intra-day cash, marked-to-market/option premium and original margin using the CME SPAN® algorithm), collateral management, daily settlement and banking. The Role Of The Clearing House:- Through its system of financial safeguards, ICE Clear US performs two major functions:- (1) reconciling and clearing all futures and options transactions executed on ICE Futures US®; and (2) guaranteeing the 4 financial integrity of each transaction and resulting position. When a trade has been matched and cleared, ICE Clear US is substituted as the central counterparty to the trade, thereby guaranteeing financial performance of the contract to the clearing member on the opposite side. In its role as counterparty for all cleared contracts, ICE Clear US deals exclusively with clearing members. Each clearing member is financially responsible for the

contracts it has submitted to ICE Clear US, and the clearing house is responsible to each clearing member for the net settlement from all contracts it clears. In support of its role as the central counterparty for all cleared contracts, ICE Clear US has instituted a series of financial safeguards and procedures designed to manage the risks it assumes and protect the integrity of the clearing house, as described below. Clearing Membership Financial Requirements:- Only firms that have adequate capital are eligible to become members of ICE Clear US. Once admitted, Clearing Members must adhere to stringent financial and operational requirements. Clearing members must have at least USD5 000 000 in adjusted net capital, and any clearing member regulated by the CFTC must also satisfy applicable CFTC capital requirements and segregate and account for all customer funds and property separate and apart from the clearing member's own property. All clearing members must also be member firms of ICE Futures US® (See Applying for ICE Clear US Membership for a guide to becoming a member firm of ICE Futures US®). Additionally, clearing member must institute risk management controls and demonstrate the operational capability to handle customer business. All clearing member must establish banking arrangements with approved banks to facilitate payments to and from ICE Clear US. Customer Protection:- The contracts cleared by ICE Clear US are maintained in its records within two accounts or 'origins'. These accounts isolate the clearing activity related to a clearing member's proprietary business in the house' origin account and the clearing activity of clients into the 'customer segregated' origin account for each clearing member. The ICE Clear US rules and Clearing Member Agreement clearly define the exclusive relationship between ICE Clear US and its members. Risk Management At ICE Clear US:- Unique to the clearing of futures contracts, two margin methods are used by ICE Clear US to secure performance by its clearing members. One method is the collection of variation margin based on the twice-daily mark-to-market of open contracts. Following this procedure, ICE Clear US typically collects from clearing members the vast majority of its financial exposure from open positions before the end of the trading day. The second margin method is the collection of original margin, which is a good-faith deposit designed to serve as security for the payment of the clearing member's variation margin obligations to the clearing house. These two kinds of margin are described below. Variation Margin:- Variation margin covers the previous day's open positions and the new positions resulting from the current day's trading activity of the clearing member. Variation margin for futures contracts can be paid to, and must be collected from, clearing members twice each day. The intra-day variation calculation uses a prevailing market price whereas the end of day calculation uses the daily settlement price for each futures contract. In addition to the scheduled intra-day variation calculation, the clearing house may initiate additional intraday variation calls, for example, in times of great volatility or market stress events. These intra-day variation payments constitute advance payments against the end-of-day variation calculation. Calls for intra-day variation payments by clearing members are required to be satisfied within 60 minutes of request by ICE Clear US. Clearing members must pay the variation margin calculated at the end of each day by the settlement deadline on the following business day. The end-of-day variation margin includes any remaining variation margin not paid or received from the prior day's intra-day variation margin calls resulting from price changes, new trading activity and option premiums. Original Margin:- Original margin is sometimes referred to as a Performance Bond and is calculated using the historical price volatility of the contract being margined. It is collected to ensure clearing members can meet their payment obligations to the clearing house. ICE Clear US calculates original margin requirements using a system that determines the largest theoretical loss a clearing member could incur in one day based on historical market prices and volatility. The Risk Department at ICE Clear US uses a variety of analytical tools and procedures to establish and validate the original margin requirement. The targeted minimum confidence interval covers 99% of one day price moves during the preceding 10, 30, and 60 days. The clearing house adjusts the margin requirement for each commodity up or down as market volatility changes. If a clearing member's original margin requirement increases and ICE Clear US is not holding sufficient excess cash or collateral from the firm to cover the increase, ICE Clear US will call that clearing member for additional original margin to meet the deficiency. This calculation is made daily on the basis of each firm's end-of-day positions. The clearing house is required to collect gross margins for customer segregated positions from its clearing members. As such, clearing members are required to submit customer positions by account to the clearing house on a daily basis. The positions reported by the clearing member are reconciled against the customer segregated positions in clearing. Those positions that cannot be reconciled comprise a balancing account which is margined on an outright basis. Clearing members must pay any original margin deficits to the clearing house by the settlement deadline on the following business day. Monitoring Risk Intra-Day:- Throughout the trading day, ICE Clear US monitors the position and market exposure of each clearing member to ensure that there are enough funds on deposit as original margin to cover their risk. This is done by calculating real time profit and loss using up-to-date position and pricing information and by calculating potential losses using pricing information based on simulated adverse market conditions. ICE Clear US risk management staff is automatically notified when clearing members have breached predefined thresholds allowing them to take immediate action to resolve any risk issues. Position Limits:- ICE Clear US establishes for each clearing member a limit that restricts the size of the total positions it may carry with the clearing house. These limits are based on the adjusted net capital of the firm. If a clearing member exceeds its position limits, a margin surcharge is added to its original margin requirement. ICE Clear US may also reduce the position limits of a clearing member when circumstances warrant. See Section 5.6, Position Risk, of ICE Clear US Bylaws Pursuant to CFTC regulations, ICE Futures US® applies position limit and position accountability regimes to the commodity contracts. These limits and accountability regimes area based on numerous factors including the size of the underlying commercial market and the demonstrated liquidity of the commodity contracts themselves. The Guaranty Fund:- Covering Unmargined Risk:- The margin procedures and establishment of position limits by the clearing house have proven, over time, to be a sound risk management technique. It is possible however that extreme market conditions or special circumstances relating to a particular clearing member may result in a default by a clearing 6 member. ICE Clear US further protects itself from such an event by maintaining a guaranty fund into which each clearing member must make a specified contribution based on the percentage of the overall margins held by the clearing house and of the trading volume cleared by the clearing house it represents. The minimum contribution by each clearing member to the guaranty fund currently is USD2 000 000. The guaranty fund provides ICE Clear US with additional resources to cover a default where the losses of a clearing member are greater than the amount of the original margin held by the clearing house from that firm. In such a case, ICE Clear US can apply the clearing member's guaranty fund contribution and, if any deficiency still remains, may apply all or any part of the guaranty fund contributions of all other clearing members, in addition to utilizing other sources of funds described below. The size of the guaranty fund is designed to enable ICE Clear US to meet its financial obligations to its clearing members notwithstanding a default by the two clearing members creating the largest combined loss to ICE Clear US in extreme but plausible market conditions. See Section 5.4 Guaranty Fund of ICE Clear US Bylaws. It is important to note that while ICE Clear US has established the guaranty fund as a resource, the need to draw upon it has not arisen during past defaults. For the most recent information regarding the size of the ICE Clear US guaranty fund, please see:- ICE Clear US Financial Resources. Financial Resources:- The US Bankruptcy Code contains provisions that allow the clearing house to take actions to minimize its exposure to loss from an insolvent clearing member. In addition, CFTC regulations establish a regime governing the distribution of the assets of a bankrupt commodity broker. In the event of a clearing member's financial default, ICE Clear US will suspend the clearing member and attempt to transfer all open positions of its non-defaulting customers to one or more other clearing members who are in good standing. Any positions not transferred can be liquidated by the clearing house in the market or by book entry in certain cases. The bylaws authorize ICE Clear US to use the following additional sources of funds in the event that the original margin deposits held by the clearing house from a defaulting firm, along with that firm's guaranty fund deposit, is not sufficient to cover its obligation to ICE Clear US:- (i) USD25 000 000 ICE Clear US

priority contribution; (ii) Non-defaulting members' contributions to the guaranty fund and ICE Clear US pro rata contribution of USD25 000 000; (iii) Assessments levied by the clearing house upon all of the non-defaulting clearing members subject to certain caps. In addition, Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. has reserved USD50 000 000 of a committed line of credit for the use of ICE Clear US which can be used to provide short-term liquidity in the event of a clearing member default. The ICE Clear US℠ is the successor clearing organization of the New York Clearing Corporation and clears the trades of the ICE Futures US, Inc.. ICE Clear US, Inc. was originally organized in 1915 as the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association and later became the Commodity Clearing Corporation. Although an ICE Futures US® subsidiary, ICE Clear US℠ has its own separate membership, Board of Directors, elected officers and operating staff. ICE Clear US℠ provides clearing services and financial stability for its clearing members. ICE Clear US℠ performs two major functions:- (i) reconciliation and clearing of all futures and options transactions made on ICE Futures US®; and (ii) assuring the financial integrity of such transactions. Through its system of financial safeguards and transaction guarantees, ICE Clear US℠ protects the interests of the trading public, members of the Exchange and the clearing members of the Clearing Corporation. / Ай.Си.И. Клыэ Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Clear US, Inc.). Кэмадити Клыэринь Корпорэйшэн (Commodity Clearing Corporation). Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). мы в единственном роде позиционированы для . Юронэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV). инновация . Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.). Эл.Си.Эйч. Клыэнэт Эл.ти.ди. (LCH.Clearnet Ltd.).

ICE–CREAM = ЛЕДЯНОЙ КРЕМ (или МОРОЖЕНОЕ) – Ice-Cream:- of a color similar to that of vanilla ice cream.

ICE FUTURES ABU DHABI HOLDINGS LIMITED = АЙ.СИ.И. ФЬЮЧЕЗ АБУ ДАБИ ХОЛДИНЬГЗ ЛИТИТИД – Ice Futures Abu Dhabi Holdings Limited is a Private Limited Company that was established in 2019 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The organisation operates in the Holding Companies sector. Ownership of the organisation is held by British, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Singaporean, and Swiss based enterprises. In November 2019, Abu Dhabi's Supreme Petroleum Council (SPC) announced that Abu Dhabi National Oil Company's (ADNOC's) flagship onshore crude oil, Murban, would move to market-driven, forward-based pricing, using a new futures contract as its price marker. (Note:- ADNOC is one of the world's leading diversified energy and petrochemicals groups with a daily output of about 3 million barrels of oil and 10.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas. With 14 specialist subsidiary and joint venture companies, ADNOC is a primary catalyst for the UAE's growth and diversification.) The SPC also authorized ADNOC to remove destination restrictions on Murban crude sales. This was followed by an announcement from Intercontinental Exchange Inc. (ICE®) that it will launch a new exchange, ICE Futures Abu Dhabi (IFAD), to host the world's first futures contract based on ADNOC's Murban crude oil. ICE Futures Abu Dhabi and trading in Murban Futures plans to launch on March 29, 2021, subject to the completion of regulatory approvals. Nine of the world's largest energy traders will join ICE® and ADNOC as founding partners in ICE Futures Abu Dhabi (IFAD). Those partners are BP, GS Caltex, INPEX, JXTG, PetroChina, PTT, Shell, Total and Vitol. In November 2019, ICE announced its plans to launch ICE Futures Abu Dhabi (IFAD), with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and nine of the world's largest energy traders partnering with ICE® on the launch. IFAD will be home to the world's first Murban Crude futures contract, offering transparent pricing in this global crude for the first time. By establishing a secondary market and offering inter-commodity spreads, participants will have more options to manage risk and clear trades. ICE® Murban Futures will be complemented with a range of cash settled derivatives which IFAD plan to launch for day one of trading. Contracts traded at IFAD will be cleared at ICE Clear Europe, a leading energy clearing house, and will clear alongside global oil benchmarks – ICE® Brent, ICE® WTI, ICE® (Platts) Dubai and ICE® Low Sulphur Gasoil – allowing customers to benefit from associated margin offsets and delivering capital efficiencies. ICE Futures Abu Dhabi Recognized as an Overseas Investment Exchange by UK's Financial Conduct Authority:- Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates – (Business Wire) – March 26, 2021 – Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (NYSE:ICE), a leading operator of global exchanges and clearing houses and provider of mortgage technology, data and listings services, today announced that ICE Futures Abu Dhabi (IFAD), ICE's new exchange in Abu Dhabi, has been recognized as an overseas investment exchange by the UK's Financial Conduct Authority. This recognition ensures that UK-based traders can access IFAD markets and trading in ICE® Murban Crude Oil Futures and 18 related cash settled derivatives and inter-commodity spreads launching on March 29, 2021. Alongside the UK, investors from jurisdictions including Abu Dhabi Global Market, the United States, Singapore, Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, Norway, Australia, Japan and South Korea, are able to trade on IFAD. ICE Futures Abu Dhabi has published a list of the jurisdictions where it has obtained advice regarding permitting access to IFAD markets. Contracts traded on IFAD will be cleared at ICE Clear Europe. The 26 approved Exchange Members, of which 19 are approved Clearing Members, are listed in full on IFAD's Membership page. Clearing members will stand behind all trades made through IFAD and cleared by ICE Clear Europe, whether it is for the account of a customer, member, or their own account. ICE® is launching IFAD with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and nine of the world's largest energy traders including BP, ENEOS, GS Caltex, INPEX, PetroChina, PTT, Shell, TOTSA (Total) and Vitol. ICE® Murban Futures will be a physically delivered contract with delivery at Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates on a free on board (FOB) basis. Murban Crude is a light sweet crude produced by ADNOC. ADNOC produces roughly three million barrels of oil per day, of which approximately 1.7 million barrels per day is Murban crude.

ICE FUTURES CANADA, INC. = АЙ.СИ.И. ФЬЮЧЕЗ КЭНЭДА, ИНК. – ICE Futures Canada, Inc. was established in 1887 and has been facilitating futures contract trading since 1904. A wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE® since 2007, ICE Futures Canada® is Canada's leading agricultural exchange and was the first fully-electronic exchange in North America. ICE Futures Canada® offers futures and options contracts on canola and barley, along with trading and risk management services. ICE Futures Canada® contracts are cleared through ICE Clear Canada. ICE Futures Canada, Inc. is registered as a commodity futures exchange and a self-regulatory organization under The Commodity Futures Act, 1996, S.M. c73. The Manitoba Securities Commission (MSC) is the primary regulator. ICE Futures Canada® has been granted No-Action relief by staff of the US Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), permitting it to make its electronic trading system available to US-based participants. See also IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. ICE Futures Canada®, the former Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) is Canada's largest agricultural derivatives platform and lists the world's most heavily-traded canola contract, as well as futures and options on Barley and Wheat. It also owns the Canadian Climate Exchange. The WCE demutualized in 2001, and its WCE Holdings parent was acquired for CAD50 million in August 2007 by the IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) on 2007-August-28. All trading on the exchange transitioned to the ICE® electronic platform on 2007-December-10. The business was renamed ICE Futures Canada®, effective 2008-January-01. ICE Futures Canada® is Canada's leading agricultural futures and options exchange and hosts the world's leading Canola futures contract. Headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba (MB), Canada. The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) was founded as the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange in 1887 as an unincorporated association providing a cash market in Wheat, Oats and Barley. Futures in Wheat, Oats and flaxseed were added in 1904. It changed its name to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1908, and to the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange in 1972. The WCE Clearing Corporation was established in 1998, and the Manitoba Securities Commission became its regulatory authority in 2000. In May 2004, members agreed to end open-outcry trading and transfer listings to the Chicago Board of Trade's electronic e-CBOT® platform, and became the first North American commodities exchange to end all floor-based trading with the last session on 2004-December-17. The member-owned exchange demutualized in November 2001 and, on 2007-April-26, announced it had retained Deutsche Bank AG to explore strategic alternatives, including a possible sale. On 2007-June-22, the company accepted an offer from

the ICE®, but announced in August 2007 that it had received a superior offer, which traders said came from the New York Mercantile Exchange. WCE accepted an amended offer from the ICE® on 2007-August-22, and the transaction closed on August-28. The ICE® paid CAD77.59 per common share, or CAD50 million in aggregate. WCE products were transferred to the ICE® trading platform on 2007-December-10. The exchange offers futures and options in canola (rapeseed), domestic feed Wheat and western Barley, with canola futures dominating volume, which reached record levels in November 2007. Canola futures were launched in 1963, and accounted for 95 percent of trades in November 2007, with Wheat futures accounting for 4.2 percent. At the end of November 2007, total open interest stood at 169 188 contracts. Ice Futures Canada, Inc. is a private company categorized under Commodity Contract Exchanges and located in Winnipeg, MB, Canada. Current (on 2010) estimates show this company has an annual revenue of CAD7 797 120 and employs a staff of approximately 18. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) is a leading operator of regulated futures exchanges and over-the-counter markets. ICE® is also a leading operator of central clearing services for the futures and over-the-counter markets, with five regulated clearing houses across North America and Europe. ICE® serves customers in more than 70 countries. / Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Кэнэда, Инк. (ICE Futures Canada, Inc.). Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG). СИБАТ® (СВОТ®).

ICE FUTURES EUROPE® = АЙ.СИ.И. ФЬЮЧЕЗ ЮРЭП® – ICE Futures Europe® is ICE's London-based, regulated futures exchange for global energy markets. As the leading fully-electronic energy futures exchange, ICE Futures Europe® lists the leading global crude oil benchmarks and sees half of the trade in the world's crude oil and refined product futures in its markets. ICE® also offers the leading European emissions futures market. Participants in more than 70 countries have access to a range of futures and options contracts to manage risk around-the-clock, in a transparent and liquid marketplace. Powered by a widely distributed, sophisticated technology platform, ICE Futures Europe® brings the world's energy markets together. ICE Futures Europe® contracts are cleared through ICE Clear Europe Limited. See also IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. ICE Futures Europe® is the leading electronic, regulated futures and options exchange for global energy markets, including the world's leading crude oil benchmarks – Brent and WTI crude oil. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. ICE® will suffice for ICE Futures Europe®, formerly called The International Petroleum Exchange of London (IPE). A chip off the old ICE® block, ICE Futures Europe® is a subsidiary of US-based IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) and is an electronic exchange market for regulated energy futures and options in Europe. Products traded include derivative contracts based on energy commodities such as crude oil, refined oil (including heating oil and jet fuel), and natural gas and electric power. The exchange has transitioned from pit trading to electronic trade operations and no longer has an open-outcry platform. Its contracts are cleared through ICE Clear Europe Limited, its London-based clearing house. Introduced in 1988, the ICE® Brent Crude futures contract is the leading benchmark for pricing the world's crude oil, including grades in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. ICE Futures Europe® has also listed the North American benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures contract since 2006. WTI has also established a daily volume record in 2011. ICE Futures Europe® is the UK-regulated, London-based subsidiary through which IntercontinentalExchange® conducts its energy futures markets. Previously, the exchange was named the International Petroleum Exchange before being acquired by ICE®. ICE Futures Europe® offers the trading in oil benchmarks and trades nearly half of the world's global crude futures in its markets. Clearing for ICE Futures Europe® and ICE's OTC energy products are done through LCH.Clearnet Ltd (headquartered in London, UK). Clearing was expected to move to ICE's wholly owned European clearing house ICE Clear Europe Limited in September of 2008, but was deferred due to the financial market turmoil of early September. Also in July of 2008, ICE Futures Europe® Chairman Bob Reid said at a British parliamentary panel on oil market speculation that the exchange was willing to adopt US trading limits for its contract in US crude oil. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) had indicated it wished to extend its trading limits to the US crude oil futures contract traded on the ICE®. As debate about speculative trade has increased, some US politicians have asserted that US traders take advantage of a lack of position limits at ICE Futures Europe® to build large, and potentially price-changing, positions. Trading in ICE® West Texas Intermediate Light Sweet Crude Oil contract on ICE® represents 15 percent of the open interest in the global WTI market. ICE Futures Europe® was founded in 1980 as the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE). In June 2001 IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) acquired the IPE, which was subsequently renamed ICE Futures Europe® in 2006. On November 29, exchange-wide volume at ICE Futures Europe® reached a record 875 375 contracts, surpassing the 2007-November-13 record of 858 604 contracts. ICE® offers participants access to Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) global crude oil benchmark futures contracts, Gas Oil, Natural Gas, Electricity, Coal, and ECX carbon financial instruments. On 2008-February-21, the European Climate Exchange Ltd (ECX) and ICE® Futures Europe announced the imminent launch of futures contracts on Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), noting ECX had reached an agreement with LCH.Clearnet regarding the launch of the contracts. It was anticipated the exact date for the launch was to be announced shortly. This put to rest speculation of what may occur with the contracts. On 2010-March-15, ICE Futures Europe® introduced the ICE® TTF Natural Gas futures contract. The first trade was executed by Total Gas and Power and Credit Suisse Group AG. The contract is based on the Title Transfer Facility (TTF) in the Netherlands and trades alongside ICE's UK. NBP Natural Gas futures contract, the leading benchmark for UK natural gas. On 2011-March-14, the ICE Futures Europe® announced the introduction of the first Brent Crude cracks to US-refined products on ICE Futures Europe®. The new contracts, available for trading today, are:- (i) ICE® Heating Oil vs ICE® Brent Futures Crack Spread; and (ii) ICE® RBOB Gasoline vs ICE® Brent Futures Crack Spread. ICE Futures Europe® is launching these ICE® Brent-based cracks to US-refined products in response to requests from US-based market participants who require a tradable crack relationship to the global Brent Crude benchmark. Brent is the most widely used contract for pricing global crude, including grades in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Product cracks expressed against Brent for hedging and trading physical crude are widely used outside North America. The two new Brent-based cracks make it possible to effectively align US-refined product pricing with the benchmark that best represents the global price of crude oil for refiners, traders and hedgers. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) is a leading operator of regulated futures exchanges and over-the-counter markets. ICE® is also a leading operator of central clearing services for the futures and over-the-counter markets, with five regulated clearing houses across North America and Europe. ICE® serves customers in more than 70 countries. / Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®). Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG).

ICE FUTURES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD. = АЙ.СИ.И. ФЬЮЧЕЗ СИНАПО ПИ.ТИ.И. ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – ICE Futures Singapore℠ offers secure, regulated futures trading and clearing services to market participants within this key region. Tailored for the Asian market, ICE Futures Singapore's portfolio of energy, FX, equity derivatives and digital assets contracts offer a range of hedging tools that enables you to effectively mitigate risk and drive growth within your company. ICE Futures Singapore Pte. Ltd. is a Private Company Limited by Shares, incorporated on 15 November 2006 (Wednesday) in Singapore. The address of the Business's registered office is 6 Battery Road, #36-01, Singapore (049909). Formerly Known As:- Asian Merchantile Exchange Pte. Ltd., Global Merchantile Exchange Pte. Ltd., and Singapore Merchantile Exchange Pte. Ltd.. All members conducting regulated activity in Singapore, as set out in the Securities And Futures Act (SFA), must be authorized by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) unless exempted under the SFA and related regulations. Individuals conducting any regulated activity in Singapore must, where relevant, be registered with the MAS. Overseas members must, in addition, have the appropriate regulatory status in the jurisdiction of their incorporation or place of business. All members must check that ICE Futures Singapore℠ has the relevant regulatory status in each jurisdiction from which they wish to trade ICE Futures Singapore℠ products on the ICE Platform.

ICE FUTURES US, INC. = АЙ.СИ.И. ФЬЮЧЕЗ Ю.ЭС., ИНК. – ICE Futures US, Inc. was founded in 2007 through merger and is based in New York and is a leading global soft commodity futures and options exchange, with markets for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and orange juice. ICE® is also the exclusive venue for trading Russell 1000® and Russell 2000® index futures and options contracts as well as contracts based on the ICE® US Dollar Index. ICE Futures US® offers a range of trading and risk management services across soft commodities, equity indexes and foreign exchange (FX), and its state-of-the-art electronic trading platform brings market access and transparency to participants around the world. ICE Futures US® markets are cleared by ICE Clear US. See also IntercontinentalExchange, Inc., and New York Board Of Trade. ICE Futures US® is a leading global futures and options exchange that lists futures and options for agricultural commodities and precious metals, as well as futures and options contracts for equity and credit indexes, currencies and North American natural gas and power products. ICE Futures US® and its predecessor companies have offered trading in contracts based on agricultural commodities for over 130 years and maintain a strong franchise in these products. The contracts are designed to provide effective pricing and hedging tools to industry users worldwide, as well as strategic trading opportunities for investors. The prices for agricultural contracts serve as global benchmarks for the physical commodity markets, including Sugar No. 11® (world raw sugar), Coffee 'C'® (Arabica Coffee), Cotton No. 2®, Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice and Cocoa. In 2012, ICE Futures US® broadened its commodity product suite to include financially-settled futures on US grains and oilseeds and options on those futures. ICE Futures US® offers financial products in equity index, currency and credit markets. The exchange lists futures and options contracts on Russell indices, including the US small cap equity benchmark Russell 2000® index, as well as the Russell 1000® and related style indices. Additionally, the exchange began offering mini MSCI futures on June 30, 2014. These benchmark futures, including the mini MSCI Emerging Markets and mini MSCI EAFE futures were previously listed on NYSE Liffe US and cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation. ICE Futures US also provides futures and options markets for nearly 60 currency pair contracts including euro-based, US Dollar-based, yen-based, sterling-based and other cross-rates, as well as the benchmark US Dollar Index® futures contract. The US Dollar Index futures contract is based on the ICE US Dollar Index, the most well-known and widely quoted measure of the performance of the United States Dollar. ICE Futures US® recently began offering a full suite of precious metals futures and options on precious metals futures, including full sized and mini gold contracts and full sized and mini sized silver contracts. These products were previously listed on NYSE Liffe US and cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation until their transition to ICE Futures US® on June 30, 2014. ICE Futures US® also offers futures and options contracts on an array of US power, natural gas and emissions markets. These energy contracts trade on ICE Futures US® and are cleared by ICE Clear Europe. The US Commodity Exchange Act generally requires that futures trading in the United States be conducted on a commodity exchange registered as a designated contract market by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC. ICE Futures US® operates as a designated contract market and is regulated by the CFTC. ICE Futures US® is responsible for carrying out self-regulatory functions and has its own governance, compliance, surveillance functions, as well as a framework for disciplining members and other market participants that do not comply with exchange rules and policies. ICE Futures US® is periodically reviewed by the CFTC to ensure that it is complying with its self-regulatory obligations. Market Participants:- ICE Futures US's participants include representatives from segments of the underlying industries served by its agricultural, precious metals, and financial markets, including the sugar, coffee, cotton and cocoa industries. Traders in these futures markets include hedgers, speculators and investors. Investors and speculators typically place orders through futures commission merchants (FCMs) or through introducing brokers (IBs) who have clearing relationships with FCMs. Investors may also pool their funds with other investors in collective investment vehicles known as Commodity Pools, which are managed by commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors (CTAs). Trading Technology:- Trading of all ICE Futures US® listed products takes place electronically. (In 2008, futures contracts at ICE Futures US® transitioned to exclusive electronic trading. In October 2012, options contracts at ICE Futures US® transitioned to exclusive electronic trading. Some transactions, such as EFPs and blocks, are transacted privately rather than on the electronic trading platform and submitted electronically for clearing using ICE Block). The exchange uses the ICE® electronic trading platform for it futures and options contracts. For futures-related products, the platform supports several order types, matching algorithms, price reasonability checks, inter-commodity spread pricing and real-time risk management. ICE® has also developed an implied matching engine that automatically discovers best bid and offer prices throughout the forward curve. The ICE® platform delivers sub-millisecond average round trip transaction times in its futures markets (transaction time is measured round trip performance end-to-end within the ICE® data center and through the ICE® matching engine). ICE's platform has proven to be extremely consistent, with more than 99.5% of transactions being completed in less than twenty milliseconds during peak trading periods. Along with speed and consistency, the ICE® trading platform is reliable, typically offering greater than 99.99% availability. Connectivity:- ICE® offers access to its electronic markets through a broad range of interfaces, including dedicated lines, server co-location data centers, telecommunications hubs in the United States, Europe and Asia, and directly via the Internet. The ICE® global network consists of high speed dedicated data lines connecting data hubs in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, London and Singapore with the exchange's and clearing house's primary and disaster recovery data centers. ICE's state-of-the-art hosting center is in Illinois, outside Chicago, and its disaster recovery site for its technology systems is in Georgia. ICE® offers server co-location space at its data centers to all its customers. This service allows customers to deploy their trading servers and applications onsite, virtually eliminating data transmission latency between the customer and the exchange. Available via an internet browser, WebICE is feature-rich trading interface offering a single point of access to all ICE Futures markets. ICE's web-based front-end, WebICE, is a feature-rich trading interface offering a single point of access to all ICE Futures markets. The ICE trading platform is also available through multiple independent software vendors (ISVs) and application program interfaces (APIs) for order routing, market data and trade capture. ICE also has introduced ICE® mobile for iPhone®, iPod Touch® and iPad®, and Android® and Blackberry enabled devices. ICE mobile allows WebICE users the ability to view and manage their WebICE orders from mobile devices as well as the option to enter orders and trade from certain mobile devices (These devices include the iPhone, iPad and Android devices). ICE® also offers the industry's most intuitive instant messaging platform for traders and brokers in the commodity and equity derivatives market, ICE® Chat. And WhenTech is an advanced option pricing and risk management platform for options analysis and pricing tools that allow users to quickly price nearly all options/futures spreads via an intuitive point-andclick interface. ICE Futures US® is the leading global futures and options exchange for trading an array of futures and options contracts for agricultural and financial commodities, including the benchmark Sugar and Russell 2000® contracts. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States. IntercontinentalExchange® conducts global futures and options markets in soft commodity, foreign exchange, interest rates, currencies and equity index markets through its US futures exchange, ICE Futures US, Inc., formerly the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). The NYBOT® was acquired by ICE® in January 2007. Clearing services for ICE Futures US® are provided through ICE Clear US, Inc.. In early 2007, the US Internal Revenue Service gave ICE Futures contracts, which are regulated in the United Kingdom, the same tax treatment as contracts traded on US futures exchanges. The ruling applied to contracts traded from April 01. The ruling meant that US market participants would receive a 60/40 tax treatment. Many believed the change in tax treatment served to put ICE® on more level ground with the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). The ICE® and NYBOT® announced their merger agreement on 2006-September-14, and the deal was completed on 2007-January-12. The transaction consideration comprised 10.297 million shares of ICE® common stock and USD400 million in cash. The number of shares of ICE common stock issued pursuant to the merger agreement represented approximately 15 percent of the issued and outstanding share capital of ICE®. Computershare Shareholder

Services, Inc, as exchange agent delivered the applicable merger consideration to each NYBOT® member by late January 2007. Side-by-side (electronic and open outcry) trading of the NYBOT's benchmark agricultural commodities on ICE's electronic trading platform began the evening of January 25 for the trade date January 26. On 2007-October-22, The Wall Street Journal posted a report that NYBOT® is planning to officially shut down its futures pits in the next six months as electronic commodities trading takes over. (Note that the WSJ cited sources 'familiar with the matter'.) It could also eventually lead the downtown exchange to abandon its headquarters at the World Financial Center, according to the report. On 2008-February-25, ICE Futures US® said that effective with the start of trading on 2008-April-01, the exchange would implement amendments to its open outcry trading hours for the following options contracts (all times are New York times):- (i) ICE® Sugar No. 11 options 08:10 am to 01:30 pm; (ii) ICE® Coffee 'C' options 08:00 am to 01:30 pm; (iii) ICE® Cocoa options 08:00 am to 01:00 pm; and (iv) ICE® USDX and Euro Index options 08:00 am to 03:00 pm. For all other products, options floor trading hours would be unchanged and remain as follows:- (i) ICE® Cotton No. 2 options 10:30 am to 02:15 pm; (ii) ICE® FCOJ-A options 10:00 am to 1:30 pm; (iii) ICE® RJ-CRB options and CI Indexes options 10:00 am to 02:30 pm; and (iv) ICE® Russell options and NYSE® Stock Index options 09:30 am to 04:15 pm. ICE Futures US® offers trading in futures and options on sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, and Orange juice, in addition to interest rates, currency, and indexes. In October 2007, ICE Futures US® announced that it would begin offering 11 electronically traded foreign exchange futures 22 hours/day, beginning on 2007-November-09, with the listing to occur in phases. These include:- British Pound/Japanese Yen; British Pounds; British Pound/Swiss Franc; British Pound/US Dollar; Euro/British Pound; Euro/Japanese Yen; Euro/Swiss Franc; Euro/US Dollar; Swiss Franc/Japanese Yen; US Dollar/Japanese Yen; and US Dollar/Swiss Franc. On 2008-September-22, ICE® announced the successful transition of the US Russell Index complex to ICE Futures US®. ICE® signed an exclusive license agreement with Russell Investments in June 2007 that gave ICE® the exclusive right to trade futures and options based on Russell's US equity indexes. These include the Russell 1000 Index and Russell 2000 Index, as well as the related value and growth indexes Russell offers. In October of 2008, it was announced that ICE Futures US® would launch a suite of million-currency-unit foreign exchange (FX) futures contracts on 2008-November-06. The new futures contracts, known as ICE® Millions and first announced on September 24, combine the benefits of futures and OTC products, bringing additional transactional efficiencies and risk management tools to the FX marketplace. ICE® Millions are 10 times the notional value of the existing suite of ICE® FX futures and options contracts. ICE Futures US® also lists the ICE® US Dollar Index futures, which would remain the existing notional size of USD1 000 times the index value. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) is a leading operator of regulated futures exchanges and over-the-counter markets. ICE® is also a leading operator of central clearing services for the futures and over-the-counter markets, with five regulated clearing houses across North America and Europe. ICE® serves customers in more than 70 countries. ICE Futures US, Inc. (IFUS) is a leading regulated commodity futures exchange for the trading of agricultural commodities. IFUS and its predecessor companies have offered trading in contracts based on agricultural commodities for over 130 years and IFUS maintains a strong franchise in these products. The contracts are designed to provide effective pricing and hedging tools to industry users worldwide, as well as strategic trading opportunities for investors. The prices for IFUS agricultural contracts serve as global benchmarks for the physical commodity markets, including Sugar No. 11 (world raw sugar), Coffee 'C' (Arabica Coffee), Cotton No. 2℠ (Cotton), Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice and Cocoa. In 2012, IFUS broadened its commodity product suite to include financially-settled futures on US grains and oilseeds and options on those futures. IFUS offers financial products in equity index, currency and commodity index markets. The exchange lists futures and options contracts on Russell indexes, including the US small cap equity benchmark Russell 2000® index, as well as the Russell 1000® and related style indexes. ICE® entered into a licensing agreement with Russell for the use of its indexes as the basis for equity index futures and options and ICE® has exclusive rights through the remainder of the licensing agreement, which extends through June 2017. IFUS also provides futures and options markets for over 60 currency pair contracts including Euro-based, US Dollar-based, Yen-based, Sterling-based and other cross-rates, as well as the benchmark US Dollar Index® futures contract. The US Dollar Index futures contract is based on the ICE US Dollar Index, the most well-known and widely quoted measure of the performance of the US Dollar. The exchange also offers futures contracts based on the Continuous Commodity Index, or CCI, and the Reuters Jefferies CRB Futures Price Index. The US Commodity Exchange Act generally requires that futures trading in the US be conducted on a commodity exchange registered as a designated contract market by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC. ICE Futures US® operates as a designated contract market and is regulated by the CFTC. ICE Futures US® is responsible for carrying out self-regulatory functions and has its own governance, compliance, surveillance functions, as well as a framework for disciplining members and other market participants that do not comply with exchange rules and policies. IFUS is periodically reviewed by the CFTC to insure that it is complying with its self-regulatory obligations. Market Participants:- ICE Futures US's participants include representatives from segments of the underlying industries served by its agricultural and financial markets, including the sugar, coffee,cotton and cocoa industries. Traders in these futures markets include hedgers, speculators and investors. Investors and speculators typically place orders through futures commission merchants (FCMs) or through introducing brokers (IBs) who have clearing relationships with FCMs. Investors may also pool their funds with other investors in collective investment vehicles known as Commodity Pools, which are managed by commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors (CTAs). Trading Technology:- Trading of all ICE Futures US® listed products takes place electronically. In 2008, futures contracts at ICE Futures US® transitioned to exclusive electronic trading. In October 2012, open outcry trading of options came to an end. Some transactions, such as EFPs and blocks, are transacted privately rather than on the electronic trading platform and submitted electronically for clearing using ICEBlock. IFUS offers its screens for electronic trading in 30 jurisdictions. IFUS uses the ICE® electronic trading platform for it futures and options contracts. For futures-related products, the platform supports several order types, matching algorithms, price reasonability checks, inter-commodity spread pricing and real-time risk management. ICE® has also developed an implied matching engine that automatically discovers best bid and offer prices throughout the forward curve. The ICE® platform delivers average round trip transaction times of approximately 700 microseconds in its futures markets (transaction time is measured round trip performance end-to-end within the ICE® data center and through the ICE® matching engine). ICE's platform has proven to be extremely consistent, with more than 99.5% of transactions being completed in less than twenty milliseconds during peak trading periods. Along with speed and consistency, the ICE trading platform is reliable, typically offering greater than 99.99% availability. Connectivity:- ICE® offers access to its electronic markets through a broad range of interfaces, including dedicated lines, server co-location data centers, telecommunications hubs in the US, Europe and Asia, and directly via the Internet. The ICE® global network consists of high speed dedicated data lines connecting data hubs in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, London and Singapore with the exchange's and clearing house's primary and disaster recovery data centers. ICE's state-of-the-art hosting center is in Illinois, outside Chicago, and its disaster recovery site for its technology systems is in Georgia. ICE® offers server co-location space at its data centers to all its customers. This service allows customers to deploy their trading servers and applications onsite, virtually eliminating data transmission latency between the customer and the exchange. ICE's web-based front-end is called WebICE, and connectivity to the ICE trading platform is available through WebICE as well as multiple independent software vendors (ISVs; ICE® has approved a number of ISVs based on their technology offering and commitment to customer service; a list of the approved ISVs is available on the ICE website) and application program interfaces (APIs) for order routing, market data and trade capture. Generally, ICE® has over 10 000 connections to its platform daily via WebICE and over 4 000 connections to its platform through multiple ISVs, co-location centers, dedicated lines and global telecommunications hubs. ICE also has introduced ICE mobile

for iPhone®, iPod Touch® and iPad®, and Android® and Blackberry enabled devices. ICE® mobile allows WebICE users the ability to view and manage their WebICE orders from mobile devices as well as the option to enter orders and trade from certain mobile devices. These devices include the iPhone®, iPad® and Android® devices. / Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) Расэл (Russell). Ай.Си.И. Клыэ Ю.Эс. (ICE Clear US). Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Лайф Ю.Эс. (NYSE Liffe US). Для айФон (iPhone®), айПад Тач (iPod Touch®) и айПад (iPad®), и Эндройд (Android®) и Блакбэри (Blackberry). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Ройтас Дьжефёриз (Reuters Jefferies). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

ICE SKATE = КОНЁК – Ice Skate:- a shoe with a metal runner attached for ice-skating.

ICFP = INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNERS

ICFTU = INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

ICGEB = INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

ICHCA = INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLING COORDINATING ASSOCIATION

ICID = INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

ICIMOD = INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

ICIPE = INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

ICLARM = INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

ICM = INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ICMA = INSTITUTE OF COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS

ICO = INITIAL COIN OFFERING

ICO = INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

ICP = INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAM ON INTEGRATED PEST CONTROL

ICPM = INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ICRAF = INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY

ICRC = INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RED CROSS

ICRISAT = INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI–ARID TROPICS

ICS = INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

ICS = INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

ICS = INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

ICS = INVESTMENT CLIMATE STATEMENT

ICSD = INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY

ICSID = INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

ICSU = INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

ICTA = INSTITUTO DE CIENCIA Y TECHNOLOGIA AGRICOLAS = INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ICTF = INTERMEDIATE CONTAINER TRANSFER FACILITY

ICWG–GR = INTER–CENTER WORKING GROUP ON GENETIC RESOURCES

ID = IBID

ID = INDONESIA

ID = INSIDE DIAMETER

ID = И.ДЭ. – ID is short for ‘Ibid’ (an abbreviation of ‘Ibidem’), meaning literally In The Same Place or Same As Previously Cited. / , от Латинского слова Ибид (Ibid), сокращение от Ибидэм (Ibidem), означающее В Том Же Месте, . ID = Idem = Тот Же.

IDA = INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

IDA = INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

IDB = INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOND

IDB = ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

IDC = INITIAL DATA CAPTURE

IDCA = INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

IDE = INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS AND/OR SERVICES = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ТОВАРОВ И/ИЛИ УСЛУГ (или ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ И/ИЛИ УСЛУГ) – In the US patent law, Identification Of Goods And/Or Services is a written statement of the goods and/or services included in an application. Every application must include an identification of goods and/or services. If you fail to list any recognizable goods or services, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will return the application and refund the fee. When specifying the goods and/or services, applicants should use clear, concise terms, i.e. common commercial names and language that the general public easily understands. Please note that the terms in the class headings or short titles of the classes in the ‘International Classification of Classes of Goods and Services’ are generally too broad and should not be used alone as an identification. Also, an international class number alone is never an acceptable listing. For a listing of acceptable wording for goods and services.

IDENTIFICATION TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЮ (или ТЕСТ НА ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЕ, или ТЕСТ НА ОПОЗНАВАНИЕ) – Identification Test is any procedure for determining kinds of fibers, yarn construction, fabric construction, or finish and coloring of textiles. Physical, chemical, microscopic and other methods may be used. / Под Идентификацией, от Латинского слова Identificare, означающее Отождествлять, понимается установление на основании определённых признаков тождества различных объектов.

IDENTITY–PRESERVED = РАЗДЕЛЬНО КОНСЕРВИРУЕМОЕ (или ХРАНИМОЕ ОТДЕЛЬНО) – In a primary elevator, Identity-Preserved or special bin grain is held in a separate bin at the request of the owner. / В заготовительном (первичном) элеваторе раздельно консервируемое (или хранимое отдельно) или специальное бункерное зерно, которое хранится в отдельном бункере по требованию владельца.

I/D ENTRE = IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ENTRY

IDEOTYPE = ИДЕОТИП – Ideotype is an ideal plant type used as a model for selective breeding to develop specific plant characteristics desired or required in particular ecosystems. / Под Идеотипом, от Греческих слов Idéa, означающее Идея или Образ, и Тýpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается .

IDESSA = INSTITUT DES SAVANES

IDH = ISOCITRIC DEHYDROGENASE

IDIAP = INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN AGROPECUARIA DE PANAMÁ

IDIOBLAST = ИДИОБЛАСТ – Idioblast is a special cell in a tissue which differs markedly in form, size or contents from other cells in the same tissue. / особая клетка в ткани, которая . Под Идиобластом, от Греческого слова Idios, означающее Особый или Своеобразный или Свой, и Blastos, означающее Росток, понимается . Растительная клетка, отличающаяся по форме, структуре или содержимому от остальных клеток той же ткани.

IDLE TIME = ПРОСТОЙ (или ВРЕМЯ ПРОСТОЯ) – Idle Time is the amount of ineffective time whereby the available resources are not used, e.g., a container in a yard. / Количество неэффективного времени, в течение которого доступные ресурсы не используются, например, контейнер в контейнерном дворе.

IDNs = INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES

IDPS = IRRI DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

IDR = INDONESIAN RUPIAH

IDR = INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY RECEIPT

IDRC = INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

IDRON = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED LOWLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IDRYN = INTERNATIONAL DEEPWATER RICE YIELD NURSERY

IDS = INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

IE = IMMEDIATE EXIT

IE = IRELAND

IEA = INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

IEA = INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

IEC = INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

IEEE = INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

IEEPA = INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT

IEF = ISOELECTRIC FOCUSING

IEP = IRISH PUNT = IRISH POUND

IEPG = INDEPENDENT EUROPEAN PROGRAM GROUP

IESAM = INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT

IESC = INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS

IET = INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX

IETF = INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE

IFA = INTERNATIONAL FERTILISER INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

IFAC = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

IFAD = INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ACCOUNTANCY DEVELOPMENT

IFAD = INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

IFAIN = INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO AGROINDUSTRIAL

IFC = INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

IFCC = INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DU CAFÉ, DU CACAO ET AUTRES PLANTES STIMULANTES

IFDC = INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

IFDP = INSTITUTE FOR FOOD DEVELOPMENT POLICY

IFIA = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INSPECTION AGENCIES

IFM = INWARD FOREIGN MANIFEST

IFOAM = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS

IFPRI = INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFRB = INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

IFRI = INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFRON = INTERNATIONAL FLOATING RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IFRPD = INSTITUTE OF FOOD RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

IFRS = INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

IFS = IN–FLIGHT SURVEY

IFS = INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF SCIENCE

IFT = INTERFACIAL TENSION

IFW = IMAGE FILE WRAPPER

IG = INSPECTOR GENERAL

IGAC = INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY PROJECT

IGADD = INTER–GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DROUGHT AND DEVELOPMENT

IGAU = INDIRA GANDHI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

IGBP = INTERNATIONAL GEOSPHERE–BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME:- A STUDY OF GLOBAL CHANGE

IGBP–DIS = IGBP DATA AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

IGC = INTERAGENCY GROUP ON COUNTERTRADE

IGC = INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL

IGCCBD = INTER–GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

IGF = INTERNATIONAL GENETICS FEDERATION

IgG = SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULIN

IGLIC = INTERNATIONAL GRAIN LEGUME INFORMATION CENTRE

IGLOO = ИГЛУ – Igloo:- pallets and containers used in air transportation. The igloo shape fits the internal wall contours of a narrow-body airplane. / Иглу:- поддоны и контейнеры, используемые в воздушных перевозках. Форма иглу подходит к внутренним контурам корпуса самолёта с узким фюзеляжем.

IGLU = INDEX GROWTH LINKED UNIT

IGS = INFORMATION GENERATION SYSTEM

IGU = INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION

IGUAT = INDIRA GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

IHC = INLAND HAULAGE CHARGE

IHPR = INSECT HOST PLANT RESISTANCE

IIA = INDEX INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

IIAC = INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

IIASA = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

IIB = INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

IIBC = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

IIC = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON

IIE = IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

IIEDS = INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE

IIHR = INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH

IIMI = INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

IIP = INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

IIRON = INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATED RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IIRR = INERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

IIRYN–E = INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATED RICE YIELD NURSERY – EARLY

IIRYN–M = INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATED RICE YIELD NURSERY – MEDIUM

IIRYN–VE = INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATED RICE YIELD NURSERY – VERY EARLY

IISD = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

IIT = INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

IITA = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

I/J = INDICA/JAPONICA

I–JOIST = ДВУТАВРОВАЯ ВТОРОСТЕПЕННАЯ БАЛКА – I-Joist is an engineered wood joist, more commonly known as an I-Joist is a product designed to eliminate many of the problems that occur with using conventional wood joists. Invented in 1969, the I-joist is a man made engineered wood product which has incredible strength in relation to its size and weight. The biggest notable difference, other than their look, compared to dimensional lumber is that the I-joist is designed to carry heavy loads over long distances while using less lumber than a dimensional solid wood joist of a size necessary to do the same task. As of 2005, approximately 50% of all wood light framed floors were framed using I-joists. The wood I-Joist is very efficient at utilizing wood fiber. The flanges (the top and bottom of the assembled member) are designed to resist bending forces and provide stiffness to the product. The web section, typically plywood or OSB, is designed to resist the shear forces in the joist. The connection between the two typically occurs in a rout in the flange where adhesive has been applied. The efficiencies obtained through the use of an 'I' cross section require additional considerations relative to solid rectangular sections. The intent of this document is to familiarize the user with the special requirements of designing and installing I-Joist systems. Wood I-Joists are well accepted throughout the construction industry. I-joists are a high strength, cost efficient alternative to conventional framing. They are exceptionally stiff, lightweight and capable of long spans. Holes may be easily cut in the web according to manufacturer's recommendations, allowing ducts and utilities to be run through the joist. I-joists are dimensionally stable and uniform in size, with no crown. This keeps floors quieter, reduces field modifications, and eliminates rejects in the field. I-joists may be field cut to proper length using conventional methods and tools. Manufacturing of I-joists utilizes the geometry of the cross-section and high strength components to maximize the strength and stiffness of the wood fiber. Flanges are manufactured from solid sawn lumber or structural composite lumber, while webs typically consist of plywood or oriented strand board. The efficient utilization of raw materials, along with high quality exterior adhesives and state of the art quality control procedures, result in an extremely consistent product that maximizes environmental benefits as well. Wood I-joists are produced as proprietary products which are covered by code acceptance reports by one or all of the model building codes. Acceptance reports and product literature should be consulted for current design information. Prefabricated wood I-joists are used throughout the world. They are widely used as a framing material for housing in North America. I-joists are made in different grades and with various processes and can be utilized in various applications. Proper design is required to optimize performance and economics. In addition to use in housing, I-joists find increasing use in commercial and industrial construction. The high strength, stiffness, wide availability and cost saving attributes make them a viable alternative in most low-rise construction projects. Prefabricated wood I-joists are typically used as floor and roof joists in conventional construction. In addition, I-joists are used as studs where long lengths and high strengths are required. I-joists are widely regarded as a premium construction material and are available throughout the United States. To efficiently specify I-joists for individual construction projects, consideration should be given to the size and the required strength of the I-joist. Sizes vary with each individual product. The best source of this information is your local lumber supplier, distribution center or I-joist manufacturer. Proper design is facilitated through the use of manufacturer's literature and specification software available from I-joist manufacturers. / древесная балка (wood joist). , тогда как раскосы/решётки . Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов.

IKAT = ИКАТ – Ikat is a fabric in which the yarns have been tie-dyed before weaving. / Икат – Малайская ткань из предварительно окрашенных нитей.

IL = INTERLINKING SYSTEM

IL = ISRAEL

ILA = INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

ILC = INTERLINKING COMPONENT

ILCA = INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA

ILGWU = INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

ILL = INTERLIBRARY LENDING

ILLIQUIDITY = НЕЛИКВИДНОСТЬ – (1) Illiquidity is a situation in which an asset is not easily converted into cash, or in which a person is unable to raise cash quickly and/or easily. / Ситуация, при которой актив не является свободно обратимым в денежные средства, или при которой лицо не в состоянии быстро и/или легко раздобыть денежные средства.

(2) Illiquidity is a lack of liquid and easily marketable assets resulting in payment liabilities and obligations not being met on time. See also Insolvency. / Неликвидность – нехватка ликвидных и легко обращаемых на рынке активов вследствие оплаты пассивов и обязательств, которые не были удовлетворены в срок. Смотрите также Неплатёжеспособность (Insolvency).

ILLITE = ИЛЛИТ – Illite is a 2:1 layered clay in which a negative charge caused by ion substitution is neutralized by potassium ions.

ILLIMINANT = ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ИСТОЧНИК СВЕТА, или ИЛЛЮМИНАНТ) – Illuminant:- mathematical description of the relative spectral power distribution of a real or imaginary light source, that is, the relative energy emitted by a source at each wavelength in its emission spectrum (the data entered into a color computer, used to predict the effect of different light sources on the perceived color). Illuminant is a table of spectral distribution as close as possible to that of the natural light source, usually daylight, to be duplicated.

ILLUMINANT A = ИЛЛЮМИНАНТ ЭЙ. – Illuminant A (CIE):- incandescent illumination, yellow orange in color, with a correlated color temperature of 2 856 K. It is defined in the wavelength range of 380–770 nm. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

ILLUMINANTS D = ИЛЛЮМИНАНТЫ ДИ. – Illuminants D:- daylight illuminants, defined from 300–830 nm, the UV portion 300–380 nm being necessary to describe correctly colors which contain fluorescent dyes or pigments. They are designated as D with a subscript to describe the correlated color temperature:- D65 having a correlated color temperature of 6 504 K, close to that of Illuminant C, is the most commonly used. They are based on actual measurements of the spectral distribution of daylight.

ILLUMINATING DYE = СВЕТИЛЬНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или ИЛЛЮМИНИРУЮЩИЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ, или ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Illuminating Dye is a dye mixed with discharge paste in printing techniques; also called Head Dye. In some discharge

printing techniques, dye is mixed with the discharge paste, so that the discharged area is given a new color. Illuminating dyes must be selected carefully, since they must resist the effects of the discharge chemicals.

ILLUMINATOR = ИЛЛЮМИНАТОР (или ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬ, или СВЕТИЛЬНИК, или ОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРИБОР) – Illuminator:- the portion of a radiometric or photometric instrument that provides the illuminating beam on the specimen, including the source, occasionally the monochromator or spectral filters, a diffuser such as an integrating sphere, if used, and associated optics. / Под Иллюминатором, от Латинского слова Illuminator, означающее Осветитель, от Illumino, означающее Освещаю, понимается застеклённое окно в корпусе или надстройке судна для освещения и вентиляции внутренних помещений. Судовые иллюминаторы бывают круглые (бортовые и рубочные) и прямоугольные (рубочные), глухие и открывающиеся, часто с водонепроницаемыми крышками. Выбор типа иллюминатора определяется местом его установки и расстоянием до ватерлинии. Иллюминаторами называются также круглые окна подводного исследовательского аппарата, самолёта, вертолёта, космического корабля и других.

ILLUSION = ИЛЛЮЗИЯ (или ОБМАН, или ОБМАНКА) – Illusion is a very fine net or mesh fabrics such as those used in bridal veils. Illusion usually is made of either silk or nylon. Illusion:- a very fine, all-silk tulle which originated in France. It has a cobweb appearance. Hexagonal open mesh. Made in 52 inch and 72 inch widths. Used in veils, particularly for weddings, trimmings. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Под Иллюзиями, от Латинского слова Illusio, от Illudo, означающее Насмехаюсь или Обманываю или Разыгрываю, понимаются:- (1) неадекватное представление о воспринимаемом объекте, выходящее за границы обычных ошибок восприятия. Иллюзии представляют собой по преимуществу неосознанное и не поддающееся произвольной коррекции явление. (2) Ложные, несбыточные надежды, мечты.

ILMA = INDEPENDENT LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ILO = INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

ILRAD = INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES

ILRI = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LAND RECLAMATION AND IMPROVEMENT

ILRI = INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ILS = ISRAELI SHEKEL

ILSAC = INTERNATIONAL LUBRICANT STANDARDIZATION AND APPROVAL COMMITTEE

ILU = INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS

ILV = INTEGRATED LLOYD'S VEHICLE

IMAGE ANALYZER = АНАЛИЗАТОР ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ – Image Analyzer is a sophisticated microscopic system involving a microscope, a television camera, a dedicated computer, and a viewing monitor similar to a television screen.

IMAGE FILE WRAPPER = ХХ ФАЙЛА ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ – In the US patent paw, Image File Wrapper (IFW) is an electronic version of a patent application, including image and/or text versions of the bibliographic information, all papers as filed, and all office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) actions and correspondence related to that application.

IMAGE PRESENTMENT = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ (или ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ КОПИИ) – In the United States, Image Presentment means electronic check presentment when an image of the check and the magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) line are included in the data sent to the paying bank. Under image presentment, the delivery of paper checks to the paying bank is not necessary for legal presentment.

IMAGO = ИМАГО (или ВЗРОСЛАЯ СТАДИЯ) – Imago is the last (adult) stage of development of an insect, after the last ecdysis (moulting) of an incomplete metamorphosis, or after emergence from the pupae where the metamorphosis is complete. As this is the only stage that is sexually mature and has functional wings in winged species, the imago is often referred to as the Adult Stage. The Latin plural of imago is imagines, and this is the term generally used by entomologists. However, imagos is also acceptable. Imago (plural:- Imagoes):- fully developed insects. / Полностью развившиеся насекомые. Взрослая стадия в метаморфозе насекомого. Термин Имаго, от Латинского слова Imago, означающее Вид или Образ, относится к окончательной (дефинитивной) стадии индивидуального развития животных, взрослому животному. Этот термин обычно употребляется по отношению к насекомым.

IMBALANCE ENERGY = ДИСБАЛАНС ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ – Imbalance Energy:- the real-time change in generation output or demand requested by the Independent System Operator (ISO) to maintain reliability of the ISO-controlled grid. Sources of imbalance energy include regulation, spinning and non-spinning reserves, replacement reserve, and energy from other generating units that are able to respond to the ISO's request for more or less energy. Discrepancy between the amount that a seller contracted to deliver and the actual volume of power delivered. Imbalances are resolved through monetary payment. / выработка (output). Расхождение в количестве между законтрактованным продавцом объёмом поставки электроэнергии и реально поставленным объёмом. Эти несоответствия разрешаются через денежные взаиморасчёты.

IMBIBITION = ВПИТЫВАНИЕ (или ВСАСЫВАНИЕ, или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ, или НАБУХАНИЕ, или НАСЫЩЕНИЕ ВЛАГОЙ) – (1) Imbibition is the process of absorbing or taking in water as in drinking.

(2) Imbibition is a measure of the liquid or water-holding capacity of a textile material. / .

IMBIBITION = НАБУХАНИЕ (или НАСЫЩЕНИЕ ВЛАГОЙ) – Imbibitions are a physical process mainly concerned with adsorption of water. If a living (e.g., seed) or a dead plant (e.g., dry wood) material is kept in water, it absorbs water and swells, up considerably leading to increase in volume. These substances (seeds, dry wood etc) are called Imbibants. The liquid (water) which is absorbed is termed as Imbibed Substance and the phenomenon is referred to as Imbibitions. Imbibitions may be defined as a physical process in which living or dead plant materials take up water or liquid mainly by adsorption due to the presence of hydrophilic or lyophilic colloids inside them through the submicroscopic capillaries present on their general surface of the body. In plants imbibitions of water takes place by the constituents of cell wall and protoplasm such as carbohydrates, proteins etc. Conditions necessary for imbibitions:- (i) the existence of a diffusion pressure gradient between the imbibant and the substance imbibed; and (ii) the existence of certain affinity between components of the imbibant and the imbibed substance. Dry plant materials and seeds posses too much negative water potential. As a result water moves into them, when the plant materials arc placed in water. The movement of water into plant materials continues till a dynamic equilibrium is attained. An imbibing does not necessarily imbibe all kinds of liquids. For example, dry plant materials immersed in ether do not swell appreciably. However, rubber, a plant product does imbibe ether and swell appreciably if submerged in it. On the other hand rubber will not imbibe water. This shows there exists some affinity or attractive force between the

imbibant (rubber) and the liquid ether a considerable amount of materials such as proteins, carbohydrates etc occur as hydrophilic colloids inside the cells. They have a strong affinity for water. Imbibitions Pressure:- it represents the pressure that an imbibant develops when submerged in water. This pressure can be of tremendous magnitude. This fact becomes clear from the splitting of rock brought about by inserting dry wooden stakes in the crcuiccs of rock and soaking them with water. Why does rock split because too much imbibitions pressure develops due to imbibitions. The imbibitional pressure also helps in breaking soil profiles by germinating seeds. Factors affecting the rate of imbibitions:- (i) Temperature:- the rate of imbibitions increases with the increase in temperature. (ii) Concentration of the Solute:- the presence of solutes in water affects the rate of imbibitions the rate L more in pure water than in a solution. Increase in concentration of the solute decreases imbibitions. Imbibitions totally ceases at a very high concentration of solutes in external solution. Biological importance of imbibitions:- (i) imbibitions play a key role in the initial stage of water absorption by the roots; (ii) imbibitions initiate seed germination; (iii) the imbibitions force is useful in adhering water to the walls of xylem elements; (iv) it helps fruits to retain water; and (v) it also plays a major role in young and actively growing tissues. See also Water Imbibition. / Под Набуханием понимается увеличение объёма твёрдого тела вследствие поглощения им из окружающей среды жидкости или пара. Набухание характерно для полимеров и некоторых минералов со слоистой кристаллической решёткой. Набухание – важный процесс в текстильной технологии, кожевенном производстве, хлебопекарной промышленности.

IMBRICATE = ЧЕРЕПИТЧАТО–РАСПОЛОЖЕННОЕ (или ЧЕРЕПИЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ, или НАБЕГАЮЩЕЕ) – Imbricate:- with overlapping edges. / – с заходящими друг на друга краями.

IMC = INDEX OF MARKET CONNECTION

IMC = INTERMODAL MARKETING COMPANY

IMCO = INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

IMDG CODE = INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE

IMF = INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IMI = INTERNATIONAL MARKET INSIGHTS

IMM = INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET

IMMATURE = НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЕ – Immature damaged Soybeans are characterized by a green exterior appearance in conjunction with green discoloration penetrating the cotyledon. Examination of the cotyledons is determined by cutting the Soybeans in cross section. For grading purposes, immature damaged Soybeans are considered as part of the Total Damage grade specification. Soybeans that are green in appearance and have no discoloration of the cotyledon or just a halo of green around the outside of the cotyledon are to be assessed against the overall color of the sample. / Недозрелые повреждённые Соевые Бобы характеризуются наличием зелёной окраски снаружи совместно с проникающим изменением в зелёный цвет семядоли (cotyledon). Проверка семядолей осуществляется с помощью поперечного среза Соевых Бобов. В отношении определения сорта недозрелые повреждённые соевые бобы рассматриваются как часть Полного Повреждения в сортовой спецификации. Соевые Бобы зелёной наружности, не имеющие изменения цвета семядоли или просто с ореолом зелёного цвета вокруг наружной поверхности семядоли, должны оцениваться против всеобщего цвета пробы.

IMMATURE COTTON = НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или НЕЗРЕЛЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – Immature Cotton is a Cotton that has been picked and baled before the fiber has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior value.

IMMATURE COTTON FIBER = НЕДОЗРЕЛОЕ ХЛОПКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Immature Cotton Fiber is the fiber which, upon swelling, either assumes a spiral form or lies flat, thinly outlined and almost transparent. It has a wall thickness of less than one-fourth of the maximum fiber width. Immature Cotton has a different cross-section from mature Cotton, and the permeability test helps identify this important parameter. Immature Cotton fibers also have dyeing characteristics that differ from those of mature fibers. Thus it is often important to determine if the fiber being used is mature or not.

IMMATURE GRAINS = НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЕ ЗЁРНА (или НЕЗРЕЛЫЕ ЗЁРНА) – Immature Grains are the grains with still greenish caryopsis or brown Rice.

IMMATURE KERNELS = НЕДОЗРЕЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЕ ЯДРА) – Immature Kernels mean Rice kernels which are light green and smaller than normal grains. Immature kernels mean Rice kernels that are light green, obtained from immature paddy. / Под Недозрелой Зерновкой понимается зерновка риса, имеющая светло-зеленоватый оттенок вследствие недозрелости собранного риса и характеризующаяся меньшими размерами нежели нормальные зёрна.

IMMATURE SEED COTTON = НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЙ ХЛОПОК–СЫРЕЦ – Immature Seed Cotton:- immature seeds are motes:- can be either fuzzy (immature seeds on which fiber development ceased at an early stage) or bearded (a piece of seed coat with long fibers attached). Both are often termed seed coat neps. Immature seeds covered with fuzz fibers and sometimes also with very short lint. Immature seeds on which fiber development ceased at an early stage. Cotton which has been picked and baled before actual maturity; causes inferior staple. / Хлопок-сырец с нераспушёнными слежавшимися дольками из-за раннего прекращения отложения клетчатки в волокне и, в следствии этого, с полным отсутствием в нём извитости, упругости и прочности волокна.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ENTRY = ВВОЗ ДЛЯ НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – In the United States, the Immediate Delivery Entry (I/D Entry) used to expedite clearance of cargo. It allows for up to ten days for the payment of estimated duty and processing of the consumption entry. In addition, it permits the delivery of the cargo prior to payment of the estimated duty and then allows subsequent filing of the consumption entry and duty. Procedure allowing cargo to be delivered up to ten days prior to the payment of estimated duties. Includes merchandise such as fresh fruits and vegetables for human consumption from Mexico and Canada.

IMMEDIATE ELASTIC DEFORMATION = МГНОВЕННАЯ ЭЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ (МГНОВЕННАЯ УПРУГАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ, или МГНОВЕННАЯ ОБРАТИМАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ) – Immediate Elastic Deformation is the recoverable deformation that is essentially independent of time, i.e. occurring in (a time approaching) zero time and recoverable in (a time approaching) zero time after removal of the applied load.

IMMEDIATE EXIT = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или НЕМЕДЛЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК) – In the United States, Customs Immediate Exit (IE) Form is used when goods are brought into the US and are to be immediately re-exported without being transported within the US.

IMMEDIATE EXPORTATION = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫВОЗ (или НЕМЕДЛЕННОЕ ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) – Immediate Exportation is an entry that allows foreign merchandise arriving at one port to be exported from the same port without the payment of

duty. / вывоз (exportation). Ввоз, который позволяет иностранному товару, прибывающему в какой-либо порт, быть вывезенным (или экспортированным) из этого же порта без оплаты пошлины.

IMMEDIATE OR CANCEL ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА НЕМЕДЛЕННОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ИЛИ ОТМЕНУ – Immediate-Or-Cancel Order is a type of order in the Xetra® electronic trading system requiring that all or part of the order be executed immediately after it has been brought to the market. Any portions not executed immediately are automatically cancelled. An order which must be filled immediately or be canceled. Immediate Or Cancel (IOC) orders need not be filled in their entirety. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Распоряжение, которое должно быть исполнено немедленно, в противном случае отменено. Распоряжения на Немедленное Исполнение Или Отмену (НИО) вовсе не нуждаются в исполнении в полном объёме.

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION ENTRY = ВВОЗ ДЛЯ НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННОЙ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ – Immediate Transportation Entry:- refers to an I/T Entry (US Customs). Allows the cargo to move beyond the vessel entry point in bond for customs clearance at the destination named in the I/T movement from one customs district to another, e.g., cargo entering the United States at Los Angeles destined for Chicago can move to Chicago before having a customs inspection. Cargo must clear Customs at the inland destination point. Immediate Transportation Entry (I/T Entry) allows the cargo to be moved from the pier to an inland destination via a bonded carrier without the payment of duties or finalization of the entry at the port of arrival. Immediate Transportation Entry permits shipment to be moved, by a bonded domestic carrier, from the port-of-entry to an inland destination without payment of duty or finalization of entry at port-of-entry.

IMMISCIBLE = НЕСМЕШИВАЕМОЕ (или НЕСМЕШИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Immiscible:- incapable of being mixed without separation of phases. Water and petroleum oil are immiscible under most conditions, although they can be made miscible with the addition of an emulsifier.

IMMOBILIZATION = ИММОБИЛИЗАЦИЯ (или ОБЕЗДВИЖИВАНИЕ) – (1) Immobilization is a placement of certificated securities and financial instruments in a central securities depository to facilitate book-entry transfers. / Размещение сертифицированных ценных бумаг и финансовых инструментов в центральном депозитарии ценных бумаг для облегчения бездокументарной передачи.

(2) Immobilization is the conversion of an element from inorganic form to organic form in microbial tissues so that the element is not readily available to plants.

IMMUNE = ИММУННОЕ – Immune:- completely resistant to infection by a plant pathogen. Immunity is normal as most plants are immune to most pathogens. Immune:- completely resistant to pest or disease of the plant.

IMO = INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

IMPACT = INTERNATIONAL MODEL FOR POLICY ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND TRADE

IMPACT DAY = УДАРНЫЙ ДЕНЬ (или ДЕНЬ ДЕЙСТВИЙ) – Impact Day is the day on which the availability of the prospectus is advertised, and the flotation is officially announced, along with the pricing of the shares.

IMPACT RESISTANCE = УДАРОСТОЙКОСТЬ (или УДАРНАЯ СТОЙКОСТЬ, или УДАРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ УДАРУ) – Impact Resistance is:- (1) the resistance of a material to fracture by a blow, expressed in terms of the amount of energy absorbed before fracture. (2) In yarn or cord, the ability to withstand instantaneous or rapid rate of loading.

IMPACT STRENGTH = УДАРОПРОЧНОСТЬ (или УДАРНАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ ПРИ УДАРЕ, или КРЕПОСТЬ ПРИ УДАРЕ) – Impact Strength is the ability of a material to absorb mechanical energy in the process of deformation and fracture under impact loading. The term Impact Strength, as well as the term Impact Energy, is also applied to the amount of energy absorbed before fracture. To determine impact strength, a bending impact test is commonly used. The specimen in this case has a prismatic bar shape, and a transverse notch is cut in one side of the specimen. The impact strength is regarded as the work required for the fracture of the specimen. In the former USSR the work is generally referred to the cross-sectional area of the specimen at the base of the notch and is expressed in Joules per square meter, Newton-meters per square meter, or kilogram-force-meters per square centimeter. Impact strength is one of the most important strength characteristics of a metal. When the test temperature is lowered over a series of tests, a sharp drop in impact strength indicates the brittle temperature of the material. Reliable performance of the material is possible only at temperatures above the brittle temperature. In another type of bending impact test that is sometimes used, a small fatigue crack is produced in advance at the base of the notch; the crack is 1.5 mm in length. In this case a measurement is made of the specific work required for fracture of the specimen. Compared with the impact strength as measured in the first type of test described, the impact strength measured in this way provides a more sensitive characterization of the brittleness of high-strength materials. See also Impact Resistance. Impact Strength, is the capability of the material to withstand a suddenly applied load and is expressed in terms of energy. Often measured with the Izod impact strength test or Charpy impact test (French scientist Georges Charpy (full name Georges Augustin Albert Charpy (01 September 1865 – 25 November 1945) proposed the Charpy impact test in 1901), both of which measure the impact energy required to fracture a sample. Volume, modulus of elasticity, distribution of forces, and yield strength affect the impact strength of a material. In order for a material or object to have a higher impact strength the stresses must be distributed evenly throughout the object. It also must have a large volume with a low modulus of elasticity and a high material yield strength. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Ударный Тест по Шарпи ИСО 179 (АОИМ Ди.256 (ASTM D256)):- основным отличием методов Шарпи и Изода является способ установки испытуемого образца. При испытании по методу Шарпи образец не зажимают, а свободно устанавливают на опору в горизонтальном положении. (полное имя Жорж Огюста Альбэр Шарпи (Georges Augustin Albert Charpy)).

IMPAIRMENT = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ (или СНИЖЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ) – (1) Impairment is the act of making something futile and useless (as by routine). See also Write Down. / Смотрите также Уценка (Write Down).

(2) Impairment is a reduction in a company's stated capital. This is usually reduced because of poorly estimated losses or gains. Impairment is a reduction in a firm's capital as a result of distributions or losses. Impairment is a reduction in a company's working capital as a result of a loss on an investment or a distribution (such as a coupon or dividend) to investors. Impairment is the occurrence of a change for the worse (as in strength, value, or quality).

(3) The total capital that is less than the par value of the company's capital stock. Impairment can be used in many contexts. Whatever the situation, impairment is bad for the company.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGE = СПИСАНИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ (или ЗАПИСЬ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ СНИЖЕНИЯ СТОИМОСТИ) – Impairment Charge is a specific reduction on a company's balance sheet that adjusts the value of a company's goodwill. Due to accounting rules, a company must monitor and test the value of its goodwill, to determine if it is overvalued. If it is, the

company must issue an impairment charge on its balance sheet, to take into account the reduced value of the goodwill. Adjustment in the accounting value of an asset. Impairment Charge is the new term for writing off worthless goodwill. These charges started making headlines in 2002 as companies adopted new accounting rules and disclosed huge goodwill write-offs (for example, AOL – USD54 billion, SBC – USD1.8 billion, and McDonald's – USD99 million). While impairment charges have since then gone relatively unnoticed, they will get more attention as the weak economy and faltering stock market force more goodwill charge-offs and increase concerns about corporate balance sheets. This article will define the impairment charge and look at its good, bad and ugly effects. Impairment Defined:- as with most generally accepted accounting principles, the definition of 'impairment' is in the eye of the beholder. The regulations are complex, but the fundamentals are relatively easy to understand. Under the new rules, all goodwill is to be assigned to the company's reporting units that are expected to benefit from that goodwill. Then the goodwill must be tested (at least annually) to determine if the recorded value of the goodwill is greater than the fair value. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, the goodwill is deemed 'impaired' and must be charged off. This charge reduces the value of goodwill to the fair market value and represents a 'mark-to-market' charge. The Good:- if done correctly, this will provide investors with more valuable information. Balance sheets are bloated with goodwill that resulted from acquisitions during the bubble years, when companies overpaid for assets by using overpriced stock. Over-inflated financial statements distort not only the analysis of a company but also what investors should pay for that stock. The new rules force companies to revalue these bad investments, much like what the stock market has done to individual stocks. The impairment charge also provides investors with a way to evaluate corporate management and its decision-making track record. Companies that have to write off billions of Dollars due to impairment have not made good investment decisions. Managements that bite the bullet and take an honest all-encompassing charge should be viewed more favorably than those who slowly bleed a company to death by deciding to take a series of recurring impairment charges, thereby manipulating reality. The Bad:- the accounting rules (FAS 141 and FAS 142) allow companies a great deal of discretion in allocating goodwill and determining its value. Determining fair value has always been as much an art as a science and different experts can arrive honestly at different valuations. In addition, it is possible for the allocation process to be manipulated for the purpose of avoiding flunking the impairment test. As managements attempt to avoid these charge-offs, more accounting shenanigans will undoubtedly result. It's doubtful that very many corporate managements will face reality and take their medicine. Compensation packages will incite managers to delay the inevitable as they hope for a stock market rebound that will boost fair value. A delay, however, could backfire and adversely impact EPS in 2003. According to the rules, impairment charges that occur within the first year of adopting the new accounting rules (calendar 2002 for most corporations) are accounted for as a charge to equity. After the first year, impairment charges hit the income statement. Consequently, postponing may help results in 2002 but could reduce EPS in 2003. The other bad thing is that investors will have a hard time evaluating how management is handling this issue. The process of allocating goodwill to business units and the valuation process will be hidden from investors, which will provide ample opportunity for manipulation. Companies are also not required to disclose what is determined to be the fair value of goodwill, even though this information would help investors make a more informed investment decision. The Ugly:- things could get ugly if increased impairment charges reduce equity to levels that trigger technical loan defaults. Most lenders require companies who have borrowed money to promise to maintain certain operating ratios. If a company does not meet these obligations (also called Loan Covenants), it can be deemed in default of the loan agreement. This could have a detrimental effect on the company's ability to refinance its debt, especially if it has a large amount of debt and in need of more financing. An Example:- assume that NetcoDOA (a pretend company) has equity of USD3.45 billion, intangibles of USD3.17 billion and total debt of USD3.96 billion. This means that NetcoDOA's tangible net worth is USD28 million (USD3.45 billion of equity less debt of USD3.17 billion). Let's also assume that NetcoDOA took out a bank loan in late 2000 that will mature in 2005. The loan requires that NetcoDOA maintain a capitalization ratio no greater than 70%. A typical capitalization ratio is defined as debt represented as a percent of capital (debt plus equity). This means that NetcoDOA's capitalization ratio is 53.4%:- debt of USD3.96 billion divided by capital of USD7.41 billion (equity of USD3.45 billion plus debt of USD3.96 billion). Now assume that NetcoDOA is faced with an impairment charge that will wipe out half of its goodwill (USD1.725 billion), which will also reduce equity by the same amount. This will cause the capitalization ratio to rise to 70%, which is the limit established by the bank. Also assume that, in the most recent quarter, the company posted an operating loss that further reduced equity and caused the capitalization ratio to exceed the maximum 70%. In this situation, NetcoDOA is in technical default of its loan. The bank has the right to either demand it be repaid immediately (by declaring that NetcoDOA is in default) or, more likely, require NetcoDOA to renegotiate the loan. The bank holds all the cards and can require a higher interest rate or ask NetcoDOA to find another lender. In the current economic climate, this is not an easy thing to do. Note:- The numbers used above are based upon real data. They represent the average values for the 61 stocks in Baseline's integrated telco industry list. Conclusion:- new accounting regulations that require companies to mark their goodwill to market will be a painful way to resolve the misallocation of assets that occurred during the dotcom bubble (1995–2000). In several ways, it will help investors by providing more relevant financial information, but it also gives companies a way to manipulate reality and postpone the inevitable. If the economy and stock markets remain weak, many companies could face loan defaults. Individuals need to be aware of these risks and factor them into their investing decision-making process. There are no easy ways to evaluate impairment risk, but there are a few generalizations that should serve as red flags indicating which companies are at risk:- (i) company made large acquisitions in the late 1990s (notably the telco and AOL); (ii) company has high (greater than 70%) leverage ratios and negative operating cash flows; and (iii) company's stock price has declined significantly since 2000. Unfortunately, the above can be said about most companies. / Переоценка учётной ценности актива. пузырь (bubble).

IMPAIRMENT LOSS = УБЫТОК ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ (или УБЫТОК ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ СНИЖЕНИЯ СТОИМОСТИ) – Impairment Loss is a special, nonrecurring charge taken to write down an asset with an overstated book value. Generally an asset is considered to be value-impaired when its book value exceeds the future net cash flows expected to be received from its use. An impairment write-down reduces an overstated book value to fair value. An impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of that asset. The Impairment Loss is reported as a separate line item on the income statement, and new adjusted value of goodwill is reported in the balance sheet. The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. / Сумма, на которую текущая сумма актива превышает её покрываемую сумму.

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ АКТИВОВ (или СНИЖЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ АКТИВОВ) – IAS 36 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 36) Impairment of Assets – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described as impaired and the Standard requires the entity to recognise an impairment loss. The Standard also specifies when an entity should reverse an impairment loss and prescribes disclosures. Identifying an asset that may be impaired:- An entity shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an entity shall also:- (a) test an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by

comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test may be performed at any time during an annual period, provided it is performed at the same time every year. Different intangible assets may be tested for impairment at different times. However, if such an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current annual period, that intangible asset shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. (b) test goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually in accordance with paragraphs 80–99. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, an entity shall determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit). A 'cash-generating unit' is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Measuring recoverable amount:- The 'recoverable amount' of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. It is not always necessary to determine both an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If either of these amounts exceeds the asset's carrying amount, the asset is not impaired and it is not necessary to estimate the other amount. 'Fair value less costs to sell' is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. 'Value in use' is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. The following elements shall be reflected in the calculation of an asset's value in use:- (a) an estimate of the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset; (b) expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows; (c) the time value of money, represented by the current market risk-free rate of interest; (d) the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset; and (e) other factors, such as illiquidity, that market participants would reflect in pricing the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset. Estimates of future cash flows shall include:- (a) projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset; (b) projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset; and (c) net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life. Future cash flows shall be estimated for the asset in its current condition. Estimates of future cash flows shall not include estimated future cash inflows or outflows that are expected to arise from:- (a) a future restructuring to which an entity is not yet committed; or (b) improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Estimates of future cash flows shall not include:- (a) cash inflows or outflows from financing activities; or (b) income tax receipts or payments. Recognising and measuring an impairment loss:- If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss. An impairment loss shall be recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (for example, in accordance with the revaluation model in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard. An impairment loss shall be recognised for a cash-generating unit (the smallest group of cash-generating units to which goodwill or a corporate asset has been allocated) if, and only if, the recoverable amount of the unit (group of units) is less than the carrying amount of the unit (group of units). The impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit (group of units) in the following order:- (a) first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of units); and (b) then, to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). However, an entity shall not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:- (a) its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable); (b) its value in use (if determinable); and (c) zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset shall be allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit (group of units). Goodwill:- For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. The annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated may be performed at any time during an annual period, provided the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times. However, if some or all of the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. The Standard permits the most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (group of units) to which goodwill has been allocated to be used in the impairment test for that unit (group of units) in the current period, provided specified criteria are met. Reversing an impairment loss:- An entity shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit shall be allocated to the assets of the unit, except for goodwill, pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill shall be recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (for example, the revaluation model in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation increase in accordance with that other Standard. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent period. / МСБУ 36 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 36) – .

IMPAIRMENTS OF ADVANCES = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ АВАНСОВ (или СНИЖЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ АВАНСОВ) – Impairments Of Advances:- advances are impaired (provided for) where the present value of the future cash flows on advances is less than the current carrying value in the records.

IMPAIRMENT TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ (или ТЕСТ НА СНИЖЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ) – Impairment Test is the process of testing that an impairment loss exists for an asset or group of assets.

IMPEDANCE = ИМПЕДАНС – In electricity, Impedance is a measure in Ohms of the degree to which an electric circuit resists the flow of electric current when a voltage is impressed across its terminals. Impedance:- the total effects of a circuit that oppose the flow of an ac current consisting of inductance, capacitance, and resistance. It can be quantified in the units of Ohms. / Под Импеданс, От Латинского слова Impedio, означающее Препятствую, понимается:- (1) В акустике – комплексное сопротивление, вводимое при рассмотрении колебаний акустических систем (по аналогии с электротехникой). Понятием импеданс пользуются при рассмотрении распространения звука в трубах переменного сечения, рупорах, фундаментах и опорах и тому подобном, при изучении акустических свойств излучателей и приёмников звука. (2) В электротехнике – устаревшее название Полного Сопротивления электрической цепи. Полное Сопротивление, величина, характеризующая сопротивление электрической цепи

току. Полное сопротивление синусоидальному току выражается отношением действующего напряжения U к действующему току I в этой цепи:- $Z = U/I = \sqrt{(r^2 + x^2)}$, где r и x – активное и реактивное сопротивления. Измеряется в Омах.

IMPERFECT = НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЕ (или ИМПЕРФЕКТ, или НЕПОЛНОЕ, или НЕЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ) – Imperfect:- flowers lacking either pistils or stamens. / либо тычинок (stamens). Под Имперфектом, от Латинского слова Imperfectus, означающее Незавершённый, понимается .

IMPERFECT FLOWER = НЕСОВЕРШЕННЫЙ ЦВЕТОК – Imperfect Flower:- lacking a pistil or stamen. / и тычинка (stamen).

IMPERFECT SELVAGE = НЕСОВЕРШЕННАЯ КРОМКА (или НЕЗАКОНЧЕННАЯ КРОМКА) – Imperfect Selvage:- a selvage serves a double purpose:- (i) as a binding point for the filling when weaving; and (ii) as an aid for maintaining the proper width when dyeing and finishing a fabric. To be imperfect a selvage may be:- loose, narrow, thick or thin, tight, and uneven (with respect to its own width). Selvage must be matched to the fabric it is supporting. This is done by trial and error or by the use of previous experience. Weaving imperfections directly due to faulty selvages are broken picks, bowed filling, over-beating, loom stoppage, loose selvage, shiners. The troubles of the dyer are multiplied by poor edges. Tight edges cause bowing; loose edges give a scalloped appearance; thin or narrow selvages slip through the tender clips; thick edges 'build-up' at the edges, causing dye streakiness, especially in jig-dyeing. Imperfect selvages are caused by the incorrect diameter of the yarn, poor slashing or warping, and the use of a selvage yarn that has a different coefficient of contraction from that of the body yarn. / уточина.

IMPERIAL UNITS = ИМПЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или ИМПЕРИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ) – Imperial Units are the units of the British Imperial system, adopted by Parliament in 1824. The basic units of the system are the foot, the avoirdupois pound, and the Imperial pint. The Weights and Measures Acts of 1963 and 1985 have redefined the Imperial units in term of the SI units. The Imperial units remain in varying degrees of use in Britain, Canada, Australia, and other areas of British heritage despite the introduction of metric units there. Americans should note that the Imperial foot and pound are essentially the same as the units used in the United States, but the Imperial pint is significantly larger than the US liquid and dry pints. See also British Imperial System.

IMPERVIOUS = НЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ (или НЕПРОХОДИМОЕ, или НЕДОСТУПНОЕ) – Impervious:- incapable of being penetrated. Resistant to penetration by fluids or by roots. / или корнями.

IMPLIED REPO RATE = ПОДРАЗУМЕВАЕМАЯ СТАВКА ПО РИПО – Implied Repo Rate is the rate of return that can be obtained from selling a debt instrument futures contract and simultaneously buying a bond or note deliverable against that futures contract with borrowed funds. The bond or note with the highest implied repo rate is cheapest to deliver. The return earned by buying a cheapest-to-deliver bond for a bond futures contract and selling it forward via the futures contract.

IMPLIED VOLATILITY = ПОДРАЗУМЕВАЕМАЯ ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ (или ПОДРАЗУМЕВАЕМОЕ ШАРАХАНЬЕ) – Implied Volatility (IV):- a key variable in most option pricing models, including the famous Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. Other variables usually include:- security price, strike price, risk-free rate of return and days to expiration. If all other variables are equal, the security with the highest volatility will have the highest option prices. Many NASDAQ® and tech stocks (CSCO (Cisco Systems, Inc.) and AMGN (Amgen Inc.)) have higher volatilities than New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and non-tech stocks (G (Gillette®) and MRK (Merck & Co., Inc.)), and their options are also prices accordingly. One method of measuring volatility is by finding the standard deviation of the underlying security. However, the standard deviation cannot always explain the volatility that is implied by an option's price. Many times the price of an option will reflect more volatility than that measured by the standard deviation. This led to the notion of implied volatility, which is based on option prices. If the option price is known, then plugging in all variables and solving for volatility will yield the implied volatility. The volatility of a futures contract, security, or other instrument as implied by the prices of an option on that instrument, calculated using an options pricing model. A measurement of the market's expected price range of the underlying commodity futures based on market-traded options premiums. Implied Volatility measures how much the market thinks prices will change in the future, and is obtained from daily settlement prices for options. Implied Volatility (IV) reflects expectations regarding the underlying asset's future volatility, used to determine an option price. Implied volatility is computed iteratively from the Black-Scholes formula, provided all other parameters (such as option price, maturity, interest rate) are known. With everything else being equal, i.e. the same share, comparable basis, maturity and subscription ratio, the option which has the lowest implied volatility is the 'least expensive'. The volatility level at which the theoretical value calculated by model would be the same as current option price. The value of volatility embedded in an option price. All things being equal, higher implied volatility will lead to higher vanilla option prices and vice versa. The effect of changes in volatility on an option's price is known as Vega. If an option's premium is known, its implied volatility can be derived by inputting all the known factors into an option pricing model (the current price of the underlying, interest rates, the time to maturity and the strike price). The model will then calculate the volatility assumed in the option price, which will be the market's best estimate of the future volatility of the underlying. Implied Volatility is a volatility as calculated by determining the variable in the Black-Scholes option price formula from market option prices. The element of the formula that identifies the degree of supply and demand for options. / Уровень лихорадочности или шараханья, при котором теоретическое значение, рассчитанное по модели, могло бы быть таким же, как и у текущей цены опциона. Модель Блэка-Сколза (Black-Scholes Model). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) Си.Эс.Си.Оу. (Сыско Сыстэмз, Инк.; CSCO (Cisco Systems, Inc.)) и Эй.Эм.Дьжи.Эн. (Эмдьжен Инк.; AMGN (Amgen Inc.)) Дьжи. (Дьжилэт®; G (Gillette®)) и Эм.Ар.Кей. (Мёк Энд Ко., Инк.; MRK (Merck & Co., Inc.)).

IMPLIED WARRANTY = ПОДРАЗУМЕВАЕМОЕ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО – Implied Warranty is a warranty that is not expressed in a policy, but which is implied to be therein by law, e.g., warranty of seaworthiness in a voyage policy, warranty of legality in all policies. A warranty is a representation by the policyholder that certain conditions exist or will be met. Even if the warranty is not in writing, it may exist as an 'implied' warranty, e.g., that a building is not on fire when insured, or that a vessel is seaworthy. Implied Warranty:- fundamental conditions implied in a contract of marine insurance are seaworthiness of the vessel and the legality of the venture. / , например, .

IMPORT = ПРИВОЗ (или ИМПОРТ) – To bring foreign goods and services into a country. To receive goods from a foreign country. Imports are merchandise brought into one place or country from another. Collectively, imports and exports are referred to as Trade. Trade may be denominated in volume, financial value, or both. Good or service purchased from a foreign country. Goods or services purchased from another country and brought into one's own country. / Товар или услуга, приобретённая у иностранного государства. Термин Импорт, от Латинского слова Importo, означающее Ввожу, относится к ввозу товаров в страну из-за границы.

IMPORTANCE FACTOR = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ВАЖНОСТИ – Importance Factor is a factor applied to factored loads, other than dead load, to take into account the consequence of collapse as related to the use and occupancy of the structure, as in Limit States Design. / в Расчёте Предельных Состояний.

IMPORT BAN = ЗАПРЕТ НА ПРИВОЗ (или ЗАПРЕТ НА ИМПОРТ) – Import Ban is a ban of specified imports, often for political rather than economical observe. Prohibition on the import of a good or service. / Запрет на привоз (или импорт) товаров или услуг.

IMPORT BARRIERS = ПРИВОЗНЫЕ БАРЬЕРЫ (или ИМПОРТНЫЕ БАРЬЕРЫ) – Import Barriers are the quotas, tariffs, and embargoes used by a country to restrict the quantity or value of a commodity that may enter that country. See also Competitive Imports; Import Quota; Imports; and Import Substitution.

IMPORT CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ПРИВОЗ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ИМПОРТ) – The Import Certificate is a means by which the government of the country of ultimate destination exercises legal control over the internal channeling of the commodities covered by the import certificate.

IMPORTER OF RECORD = ИМПОРТЁР СОГЛАСНО ДОКУМЕНТОВ (или ПРИВОЗЯЩИЙ ПО ЗАПИСИ) – US Customs Service defines the Importer of Record as the owner or purchaser of the goods; or, when designated by the owner, purchaser, or consignee, a licensed Customs broker.

IMPORT LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ПРИВОЗ (или СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ПРИВОЗ, или ИМПОРТНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ, или ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ИМПОРТ) – Import License is a document required and issued by some national governments authorizing the importation of goods. Government-issued permit to import an item under specified conditions. / привоз (importation).

IMPORT PERMIT = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ПРИВОЗ (или ИМПОРТНОЕ РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ) – (1) Import Permit:- some countries use this term interchangeably with import license. Permits are usually required for items which might affect the public health morals, or animal life/vegetation, etc, in other words, foodstuffs, feedstuffs, pharmaceuticals (human and veterinary), medical equipment, seeds, plants, various written materials (including tapes, cassettes, movies, TV tapes or TV movies). Import Permit is a document allowing a person to order and receive a thing from another country. Used in seed exchange.

(2) Import Permit is an official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements. / привоз (importation).

(3) Import Permit (of a biological control agent) is an official document authorizing importation (of a biological control agent) in accordance with specified requirements. / привоз (importation).

IMPORT QUOTA = КВОТА НА ПРИВОЗ (или ИМПОРТНАЯ КВОТА, или КВОТА НА ИМПОРТ) – Import Quota is the maximum quantity or value of a commodity allowed to enter a country during a specific period of time. See also Competitive Imports; Import Barriers; Imports; and Import Substitution. Import Quota is a means of restricting imports by the issuance of licenses to importers, assigning each a quota, after determination of the total amount of any commodity which is to be imported during a period. Import licenses may also specify the country from which the importer must purchase the goods. Import Quota:- the maximum quantity or value of a commodity allowed to enter a country during a specified time period. Import Quota is the maximum amount of a commodity that can be imported in a specified time period. In the cotton industry, for example, United States imposes an annual import quota on raw cotton totaling 14.5 million pounds (about 30 000 bales) of short staple cotton having a length of less than 1-1/8 inches and a quota of 45.7 million pounds (about 95 000 bales) of long staple cotton having a length of 1-1/8 or more inches. / Импортная Квота – экономический количественный показатель, характеризующий значимость привоза (или импорта) для национального хозяйства, для отдельных отраслей и производства, по различным видам продукции. Импортная квота в исчисляется в ценностном или натуральном выражении за определённый период в виде отношения объёма привоза (или импорта) к объёму внутреннего потребления. Нетарифное количественное ограничение ввоза определённых видов товаров в страну, устанавливаемое правительством в целях ограждения собственной экономики, защиты внутреннего рынка. Импортная Квота – нетарифное, то есть не связанное с ценами и налогами, количественное ограничение ввоза определённых видов товаров в страну, устанавливаемое правительством в целях ограждения собственной экономики, защиты внутреннего рынка.

IMPORT QUOTA AUCTIONING = ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АУКЦИОНА ПО ПРИВОЗНЫМ КВОТАМ (или ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АУКЦИОНА ПО ИМПОРТНЫМ КВОТАМ) – Import Quota Auctioning is the process of auctioning the right to import specified quantities of quota-restricted goods. / Процесс заполучения права в ходе проводимого аукциона на ввоз определённых количеств ограничиваемых квотами товаров.

IMPORT RESTRICTION = ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ ПРИВОЗА (или ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ ИМПОРТА) – Import Restriction, applied by a country with an adverse trade balance (or for other reasons), reflect a desire to control the volume of goods coming into the country from other countries may include the imposition of tariffs or import quotas, restrictions on the amount of foreign currency available to cover imports, a requirement for import deposits, the imposition of import surcharges, or the prohibition of various categories of imports. / надбавок или доплат (surcharges) при импорте или .

IMPORTS = ПРИВОЗЫ (или ИМПОРТ) – Imports are the quantity or value of commodities legally entering a country. See also Competitive Imports; Import Barriers; Import Quota; and Import Substitution. Imports:- goods and services which one country's residents purchase and transport from another country into their own country. Imports of merchandise include commodities of foreign origin as well as goods of domestic origin returned to the United States with no change in condition or after having been processed and/or assembled in other countries. For statistical purposes, imports are classified by type of transaction:- (i) merchandise entered for immediate consumption ('duty free' merchandise and merchandise on which duty is paid on arrival); (ii) merchandise withdrawn for consumption from Customs bonded warehouses, and US Foreign Trade Zones; and (iii) merchandise entered into Customs bonded warehouses and US Foreign Trade Zones from foreign countries. / Привозы или Импорт:- товары и услуги, которые резиденты одной страны приобрели и перевезли из другой страны в свою собственную страну.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION = ПРИВОЗЫ ДЛЯ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или ИМПОРТ ДЛЯ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ) – Imports For Consumption measure the total of merchandise that has physically cleared through US Customs either entering consumption channels immediately or entering after withdrawal for consumption from bonded warehouses under Customs custody or from Foreign Trade Zones. Many countries use the term 'special imports' to designate statistics compiled on this basis.

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION = СУБСТИТУЦИЯ ПРИВОЗА (или ЗАМЕЩЕНИЕ ИМПОРТА, или ИМПОРТОЗАМЕЩЕНИЕ) – Import Substitution is the economic policy adopted in most developing countries from the 1930s to the 1980s to promote industrialization by protecting domestic producers from the competition of imports. Protection – in the form of high tariffs or the restriction of imports through quotas – was applied indiscriminately, often to inherently high-cost industries that had no hope of ever becoming internationally competitive. After the early stages of import substitution, protected new industries tended to be very intensive in the use of capital and especially of imported capital goods, i.e. tangible items such as buildings, machinery, and equipment produced and used in the production of other goods and .... Import Substitution is a government strategy that emphasizes replacement of some agricultural or industrial imports to encourage local production for local consumption, rather than producing for export markets. Import substitutes are

meant to generate employment, reduce foreign exchange demand, stimulate innovation, and make the country self-reliant in critical areas such as food, defense, and advanced technology. A policy of Import Substitution was intended to promote industrialization by protecting domestic producers from the competition of imports. Protection, in the form of high tariffs or the restriction of imports through quotas, was applied indiscriminately, often to inherently high-cost industries that had no hope of ever becoming internationally competitive. Also, after the early stages of import substitution, protected new industries tended to be very intensive in the use of capital and especially of imported capital goods. The import-substitution approach defined 'industrialization' rather narrowly as the expansion of the modern manufacturing sector based on capital-intensive technology. Capital was therefore identified with durable capital equipment in the form of complex machinery and other inputs that the underdeveloped countries were not able to produce domestically. Thus, foreign-exchange requirements were calculated on the basis of the fixed technical input-output coefficients of the manufacturing sector. With high levels of protection for domestic industry, and with exchange rates that were often maintained at unrealistic levels (usually in an effort to make imported capital goods 'cheap'), the experience of most developing countries was that export earnings grew relatively slowly. The simultaneously sharp increase in demand for imported capital goods (and for raw materials and replacement parts as well) resulted in unexpectedly large increases in imports. Most developing countries found themselves with critical foreign-exchange shortages and were forced to reduce imports in order to cut their current-account deficits to manageable proportions. The cutbacks in imports usually resulted in reduced growth rates, if not recessions. This result led to the view that economic stagnation was caused primarily by a shortage of foreign exchange with which to buy essential industrial inputs. But over the longer term the growth rates of countries that continued to protect their domestic industries heavily not only stagnated but declined sharply. Contrasting the experience of countries that persisted in policies of import substitution with those that followed alternative policies (see below) subsequently demonstrated that foreign-exchange shortage was a barrier to growth only within the context of the protectionist policies adopted and was not inherently a barrier to the development process itself. Import Substitution is a strategy which emphasizes the replacement of imports with domestically produced goods, rather than the production of goods for export, to encourage the development of domestic industry. See also Competitive Imports; Import Barriers; Import Quota; and Imports. / Замещение Привоза (или Импорта) – политика замещения привезённых (или импортных) товаров отечественной продукцией под покровительством квот и тарифов. Замещение Импорта – снижение доли привезённых (или импортных) товаров в общем ассортименте товаров на отечественном рынке. Замещение привоза (или импорта) способствует стимулированию национальной экономики, особенно промышленности. Замещение импорта осуществляется ограничением привоза (увеличением таможенных пошлин, введением лимитов и валютных ограничений), а также инвестированием средств в национальную промышленность, налоговыми льготами для отечественных производителей и тому подобным. Замещение Привоза (или Импорта) – уменьшение или прекращение привоза (или импорта) определённого товара посредством производства в стране такого же или аналогичного товара (импортозамещающего товара). Импортозамещение.

IMPRACTICABLE = НЕОСУЩЕСТВИМОЕ (или НЕВЫПОЛНИМОЕ) – Impracticable:- when an entity cannot apply a requirement after making every reasonable effort to do so. For a particular prior period, it is impracticable to apply a change in an accounting policy retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct an error if:- (i) the effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable; (ii) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or (iii) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that:- (a) provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the date(s) as at which those amounts are to be recognized, measured or disclosed; and (b) would have been available when the financial statements for that prior period were authorized for issue from other information.

IMPREGNATED FABRIC = ПРОПИТАННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Impregnated Fabric is a fabric in which the interstices between the yarns are completely filled, as compared to sized or coated material where the interstices are not completely filled. Not included in the definition is a woven fabric constructed from impregnated yarns, rather than one impregnated after weaving.

IMPROPER ALIGNMENT = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ – Improper Alignment:- gauges are available for attaching equipment to assure proper alignment in positioning. This is a necessity if garment is to have a properly tailored look, if the top of the zipper is extended into the waistband of the trouser, then the hook and eye should be offset to prevent it from hitting the zipper material. Closure defects, and namely – Hooks and Eyes. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

IMPROPER CUTTING = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЙ РАСКРОЙ – Improper Cutting:- not following marker lines, resulting in distorted parts. Letting knife lean, causing top and bottom plys to be of different sizes. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

IMPROPER DIMENSIONS = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЕ РАЗМЕРНОСТИ – Improper Dimensions:- not always apparent unless slider works with great difficulty or operates too easily. Zipper may give initial satisfactory operation but fail after only moderate use and especially after laundering or dry cleaning. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

IMPROPER DIMENSIONS OF TOP OR BOTTOM STOP = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЕ РАЗМЕРНОСТИ ВЕРХНЕГО ИЛИ НИЖНЕГО СТОПОРА – Improper Dimensions of Top or Bottom Stop:- not readily apparent. Results in stop pulling away from fabric and may cause slider to jam. May not be evident until the garment is in use. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Top or Bottom Stop Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]).

IMPROPER FINISHES = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОТДЕЛКИ – Improper Finishes:- finishes which are weak, brittle, have long selvages, hard to cut or hard to sew. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект.

IMPROPER KNIFE SHARPENING = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ОСТРОТА (или ЗАТОЧКА) НОЖА – Improper Knife Sharpening:- causing ragged, frayed or fused edges on bundles. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

IMPROPERLY APPLIED = ПРИЛОЖЕННОЕ НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИМ ОБРАЗОМ – Improperly Applied:- this is usually caused by a careless operator or improperly adjusted attaching equipment, and corrections are usually simple when apparent. Closure defects, and namely – Hooks and Eyes. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

IMPROPERLY ATTACHED = ПРИКРЕПЛЁННОЕ НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИМ ОБРАЗОМ – Improperly Attached:- this may be due to lack of sufficient reinforcement at point of attachment, material at point of attachment too thin or too thick, or material at point of attachment not even, i.e. several thicknesses under part of closure and less than that under other part, or improper attaching machine adjustment. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Buttons, Snap Fasteners, Rivets and Burrs. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

IMPROPERLY LOCATED STOP = ОСТАНОВ, ПРЕДПРИНЯТЫЙ В НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕМ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИИ – Improperly Located Stop:- if top stop or bottom stop does not contain the end of the coil, it will permit coil to loosen from fabric, interfering with slider

operation. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Top or Bottom Stop Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

IMPROPER MATCHING OF FACE OF MATERIAL = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ПОДГОНКА ЛИЦА МАТЕРИАЛА – Improper Matching of Face of Material:- not spread face down, face up or face to face as required. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

IMPROPER PRESSING OVER ZIPPERS or OTHER CLOSURES = ХХ или ИНЫЕ ЗАСТЁЖКИ – Improper Pressing Over Zippers or Other Closures:- often produces a tear or unsightly impression on the face of the garment. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

IMPROPER TENSION = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ – Improper Tension:- cloth spread too tight or too loose, causing parts not to fit in sewing or distorting dimensions of garments. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

IMPROPER WEFT THREADING = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ЗАПРАВКА (или ЗАВОДКА, или ВДЕВАНИЕ) УТКА – Improper Weft Threading (Single Moti) is the defect is characterized by a loose and uneven selvedge consisting of weft and warp protroduing loosly beyong the true selvedge line. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

IMPROVED CULTIVAR = УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННЫЙ КУЛЬТИВАР – Improved Cultivar is a Rice Variety that has been bred to increase production.

IMPROVED PLANT TYPE = УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННЫЙ ТИП РАСТЕНИЯ – Improved Plant Type:- specific morphological and physiological features of the Rice plant that make it more efficient and higher yielding.

IMPURITY = ПРИМЕСЬ (или СОР) – Impurity is any undesirable extraneous material present in a fleece or textile product.

IMPUTATION = ВМЕНЕНИЕ (или ПРИПИСЫВАНИЕ) – Imputation is the process of inventing a transaction where, although no money has changed hands, there has been a flow of goods or services. It is confined to a very small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the assumed valuation is available.

IMPUTATION CREDIT = ВМЕНЁННЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Imputation Credit;- the tax credits passed on to a shareholder who receives a franked dividend. Under provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act, imputation credits entitle investors to a rebate for tax already paid by an Australian company. See Dividend Imputation. An Imputation Credit is a credit to a person owning shares for the tax that has already been paid by the issuing company on their dividends. These are also known as Franking Credits.

IMRO = INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT REGULATORY ORGANISATION

IN = INDIA

INACTIVATION = ИНАКТИВАЦИЯ – Inactivation is a rendering micro-organisms incapable of development.

INADEQUATE PRESSING = НЕАДЕКВАТНОЕ ПРЕССОВАНИЕ – Inadequate Pressing:- excessive heat or pressure resulting in poor pleating, fullness or twisting of a seam or garment surface. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

INADVERTENT ENERGY = НЕЗАЯВЛЕННАЯ (или НЕНАМЕРЕННАЯ, или НЕУМЫШЛЕННАЯ, или НЕПРЕДНАМЕРЕННАЯ) ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИЯ – Inadvertent Energy:- the imbalance of energy flows back and forth that are on-going and routine between a generator of power and the centers of demand. These imbalances are typically settled through exchanges of physical commodity exchange. / Дисбаланс энергии, которая протекает туда и обратно между генератором энергии и центрами потребления, является типичным процессом. Эти дисбалансы обычно устраняются посредством обмена физического сырья.

INBOARD = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ – Inboard (maritime term):- towards the center line of a ship (towards the center).

IN BOND = ПОД ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или ПОД ТАМОЖЕННЫМ КОНТРОЛЕМ) – In Bond:- cargo moving under Customs control where duty has not yet been paid. The transportation of a shipment to an inland point for Customs clearance rather than filing an entry to clear the goods at the port of arrival.

IN–BOND SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ТАМОЖЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ (или СЛЕЖЕНИЯ) – In the United States, the In-Bond System, a part of Customs' Automated Comercial System, controls merchandise from the point of unloading at the port of entry or exportation. The system works with the input of departures (from the port of unloading), arrivals, and closures (accountability of arrivals). The US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must strive to balance its competing goals of facilitating trade, providing port security, and collecting trade revenues. CBP's in-bond system, which allows goods to transit the United States without formally entering US commerce, must also balance these goals. In response to concerns that previously identified weaknesses in the in-bond system have not been remedied, the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) examined (1) the purpose of the in-bond system and the extent of its use (2) CBP efforts to ensure that revenues are collected and trade concerns are minimized, and (3) CBP efforts to ensure that security-related inspections are properly targeted. GAO examined audit reports and agency documents, interviewed officials at CBP headquarters and at 10 CBP port offices. GAO also discussed the in-bond system with trade groups impacted by the in-bond system. The In-Bond System is designed to facilitate the flow of trade; however, CBP does not know the extent of the in-bond system's use as a result of lax oversight. The system allows cargo to be transported from the arrival port, without appraisal or payment of duties, to another US port for official entry into US commerce or for exportation. Although the in-bond system is estimated to be widely used, CBP cannot assess the extent of program use because it collects little information on in-bond shipments and performs limited analysis of data that it does collect. Despite numerous program reviews and audits that identified problems in CBP's management of the in-bond system, weaknesses persist and continue to impede CBP's ability to ensure proper collection of trade revenue and management of trade risks. The major weakness is that CBP does not adequately monitor and track in-bond goods. In particular, it does not consistently reconcile in-bond documents issued at the arrival port with documents at the destination port to ensure that the cargo is either officially entered with appropriate duties or quotas applied, or is in fact exported. CBP records show that many in-bond cargo shipments remained unreconciled, or 'open', with one port reporting that 77 percent of its in-bond transactions were open. Also, in-bond regulations provide unusual flexibility for the trade community, but create challenges for CBP in tracking movements. Finally, some CBP ports do not consistently perform in-bond compliance reviews which could identify weaknesses and possible solutions. The limited information available on in-bond cargo also impedes CBP efforts to manage security risks and ensure proper targeting of inspections. In-bond goods transit the United States with a security score based on manifest information and do not use more accurate and detailed entry type information to re-score until and unless the cargo enters US commerce. As a result, some higher risk cargo may not be identified for inspection, and scarce inspection resources may be used for some lower risk cargo. / вывоз (exportation).

INBOUND = ВВОЗИМОЕ – Inbound:- import shipment.

INBRED = ИНБРЕДНОЕ (или ИНЦУХТИРОВАННОЕ) – Inbred:- an individual resulting from the mating of closely related parents or selfing.

INBRED LINE = ИНБРЕДНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ИНЦУХТИРОВАННАЯ ЛИНИЯ, или САМООПЫЛЁННАЯ ЛИНИЯ) – Inbred Line is a nearly homozygous breeding line produced by continued self-fertilization.

INBREEDING = ИНБРИДИНГ (или ИНЦУХТ, или БЛИЗКОРОДСТВЕННОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Inbreeding is the interbreeding of closely related individuals occurring naturally (as in a closed population), or as a deliberately chosen system of breeding and serving especially to preserve and fix desirable characters of and to eliminate unfavorable characters from a suitably selected stock but tending to effect an unwanted decline (as in size, vigor, or fertility) through the fixation of undesirable and often recessive characters when the initial stock is any way defective. / свойства (characters) . Под Инбридингом или Инцухтом, от Английского Слова Inbreeding, от In, означающее В или Внутри, и Breeding, означающее Разведение, или от Немецкого слова Inzucht, понимается скрещивание близкородственных организмов. У самоопыляющихся растений (Пшеница, Цитрусовые, Ячмень и другие). Инбридинг – нормальное явление. У животных и перекрёстноопыляемых растений при длительном инбридинге возможны возникновения уродств, снижение продуктивности, жизнеспособности или гибель особей. При скрещивании инбредных линий у гибридов первого поколения часто проявляется гетерозис. Под Инбридингом понимается разведение ‘в себе’, скрещивание близкородственных форм в пределах одной популяции организмов. (1) В применении к растениям в том же значении часто пользуются термином Инцухт (от Немецкого слова Inzucht). У растений крайнее выражение естественного инбридинга – автогамия у самоопылителей. У перекрёстно опыляющихся растений инбридинг – принудительное самоопыление, повторяющееся в большем или меньшем числе последовательных поколений, ведёт к возрастанию гомозиготности и к инбредной депрессии, то есть снижению продуктивности и жизнеспособности особей. Причина инбредной депрессии – переход рецессивных летальных генов, а также генов, снижающих жизнеспособность организма, в гомозиготное состояние. Например, при самоопылении Капусты Кочанной, Картофеля, Кукурузы наблюдаются снижение интенсивности роста, плодовитости, возникновению аномалий и уродств. Депрессия, связанная с инбридингом, наиболее заметно проявляется в первых поколениях, а затем, дойдя до определённого уровня (инбредного минимума), не развивается. Так как инбредные особи становятся гомозиготными и по нормальным генам, в том числе и обусловливающим ценные в хозяйственном отношении признаки, они устойчиво передают ценные свойства потомству. Скрещивание двух или нескольких инбредных линий часто приводит к гетерозису в первом гибридном поколении. Тетрагибриды Кукурузы – продукт скрещивания четырёх инбредных линий – дают повышение урожайности на 30–60% по сравнению с обычными сортами. Инбридинг у самоопыляющихся растений в природе часто чередуется с перекрёстным опылением:- первый обеспечивает наследственную устойчивость потомства, второе – гетерозис и наследственную дифференциацию. (2) Инбридинг в животноводстве – спаривание животных, находящихся в кровном родстве. Форма однородного подбора в животноводстве. Применяется при углублённой племенной работе для усиления в потомстве свойств родоначальника и получения ценных племенных животных. Использовался при выведении многих культурных пород сельскохозяйственных животных. В зависимости от близости родства с родоначальником, на которого ведётся инбридинг, различают несколько степеней инбридинга:- I – II (мать х сын), II – I (дочь х отец), I – III (бабка х внук), III – I (внучка х дед), II – II (сестра х брат) – кровосмешение, III – II, II – III, I – IV, IV – I, III – III – близкородственное, IV – III, III – IV, I – V, V – I, IV – IV – умереннородственное, IV – V, V – IV, V – V и более отдалённородственное. Половые клетки самца и самки при родственном спаривании генетически более сходны, поэтому у инбредных животных автоматически возрастает гомозиготность. Длительное применение близкородственных спариваний в животноводстве обычно вызывает снижение жизнеспособности животных, ослабление конституции и сопротивляемости организма, снижение продуктивности и ухудшение качества продукции, уменьшение плодовитости (иногда полное бесплодие), появление уродливого и мертворождённого приплода и другое. Вредные последствия инбридинга объясняются переходом в гомозиготное состояние многих вредных рецессивных генов и нарушением эволюционно сложившихся закономерностей онтогенеза. Осторожное применение инбридинга тесных степеней на выдающихся предков, а также комплексный инбридинг на двух или нескольких высокоценных животных, особенно помесного происхождения, предварительно уже испытанных в родственных спариваниях, дают хорошие результаты. Тесный Инбридинг необходим при существенной качественной переделке породы, а также на начальных этапах создания новых пород. Инбридинг применяют и для выведения высокогомозиготных линий животных с целью последующего использования кроссов этих линий для получения высокопродуктивного потомства с признаками гетерозиса. Для получения гетерозисных животных применяют:- (i) Инкроссинг – кросс двух инбредных линий, выведенных в пределах одной породы; (ii) Инкроссбридинг – кросс инбредных линий разных пород; (iii) Топкроссинг – спаривание инбредных производителей с неинбредными и неродственными производителю матками. Близкородственное спаривание как острый и рискованный приём разведения животных применяли в Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в племенных хозяйствах при углублённой племенной работе, умереннородственное – в племенных хозяйствах для репродукции племенного материала. В пользовательном животноводстве инбридинг недопустим. Инбридинг, родственное скрещивание, разведение при помощи родственных скрещиваний, разведение ‘в себе’, ‘внутрибрачие’. Инбридинг в широком смысле называется родственное скрещивание вообще; в узком смысле (обычно с прибавлением слов:- строгий, тесный Инбридинг – close inbreeding, strenge Inzucht) – и размножение при помощи самооплодотворения или путём скрещивания брата с сестрой в каждом поколении. Значение Инбридинга в лаборатории, селекции и природе. Тесный Инбридинг встречается в качестве нормального явления в природе, например у самоопыляющихся растений. Тесный Инбридинг является очень плодотворным методом разведения в генетике и селекции:- при его помощи выводятся чистые и чистокровные линии и культуры растений и животных, а также производится экспериментальный анализ наследственных признаков. В морфологии и физиологии, при экспериментальном изучении варьирующих признаков и реакций организма на определённые внешние воздействия, также приходится прибегать к Инбридингу для получения по возможности ‘чистого’, наследственно-однородного материала, чем устраняется ‘затемняющее’ опыт влияние наследственной изменчивости данного признака или реакции. Инбридинг в широком смысле слова, в виде более или менее отдалённых или близких родственных скрещиваний, встречается в природе в небольших изолированных популяциях; в этих случаях, ускоряя проявление запаса рецессивных генов данной популяции, инбридинг принимает участие в механизме эволюционного процесса. Вопрос о ‘вырождении’ в результате Инбридинга. В медицине, животноводстве и растениеводстве вопрос об Инбридинге ставится кроме того и в совершенно иной плоскости. С давних пор утвердилось мнение, что родственное скрещивание, особенно – близкое и повторное, ведёт к ‘вырождению’ соответствующей семьи, породы, культуры или линии, к появлению в ней уродств и ослаблению её ‘жизнеспособности’ и плодовитости. В конце XIX века в связи с изучением вопроса о потенциальном бессмертии протистов (одноклеточных), теорией пола и Вейсмановской теорией амфимиксиса это мнение получает как-будто подтверждение со стороны общей биологии. В настоящее время с развитием экспериментальной генетики вопрос о ‘вырождении в результате родственного скрещивания’ можно считать разъяснённым. Несомненно, что инбридинг как таковой никакого вредного действия на потомство не оказывает. Это

показывают и случаи природных, естественных Инбридингов (например, у Самоопыляющихся Растений) и целый ряд точных лабораторных опытов (например, Мухy Drosophila можно в течение сотни поколений разводить в тесном Инбридинге без того, чтобы появились признаки 'вырождения'). Общебиологические предпосылки в пользу старого мнения также отпали:- оказалось, что у протистов амфимиксис может заменяться аутомиксисом и что 'омолаживающее' действие на организм одноклеточных и некоторых многоклеточных, помимо амфимиксиса, может оказывать и повторная регенерация после искусственных поранений. Значение и действие Инбридинга сводится таким образом к следующему:- если в гетерогенной среде (популяции), содержащей ряд генов в гетерозиготном состоянии, наступает инбридинг, то для ряда рецессивных генов создаётся возможность проявиться, перейдя в гомозиготное состояние; в результате этого в потомстве появляется ряд рецессивных наследственных признаков, бывших до того в 'скрытом', гетерозиготном состоянии; среди них наряду с нейтральными и положительными проявятся и патологические, отрицательные признаки (уродства, наследственные болезни, гены, вызывающие частичное или полное бесплодие, и так далее), а эти последние, особенно бросаясь в глаза, и создают представление о вредном действии Инбридинга. Повышая гомозиготность (наследственную гомогенность) в потомстве, и тем самым сокращает нереализованную 'наследственную потенцию' (данной породы, семьи, линии) и может создать при участии отбора односторонность и специализацию породы (например, породы и сорта культурных растений и животных).

INBREEDING DEPRESSION = ИНБРЕДНАЯ ДЕПРЕССИЯ – Inbreeding Depression is a continuous breeding of genetically related individuals resulting in decrease in reproductive capacity.

IN BULK = НАВАЛОМ – A term 'In Bulk' refers to seed when loose either in vehicles of transportation or in storage, and not to seed in bags or other containers.

INC. = INCORPORATED

INCA = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS

INCARNADINE = БЛЕДНО–АЛОЕ (или СВЕТЛО–КРАСНОЕ, или РОЗОВОЕ, или АЛОЕ, или БАГРЯНОЕ, или КРОВАВО–КРАСНОЕ) – Incarnadine:- having the pinkish color of flesh; red, especially bloodred.

INCENTIVE = СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЕ (или ПООЩРЕНИЕ) – Incentive:- positive motive, sometimes artificially generated, for performing some task. Means of encouraging certain economic behavior by consumers or producers. Incentive:- something that provides a motive for a person to choose a particular course of action. Organized cooperative activities in a social setting – such as cooperation for the purpose of economic production – depends upon each of the participants having some sort of incentive to behave in the required cooperative fashion. Different societies (and even different organizations within the same society) vary considerably in the nature of the incentive systems upon which they characteristically rely to organize their common projects. Incentives may be classified according to a number of different schemes, but one of the more useful classifications subdivides incentives into three general types:- moral incentives, coercive incentives and remunerative incentives. (i) A person has a moral incentive to behave in a particular way when he has been taught to believe that it is the 'right' or 'proper' or 'admirable' thing to do. If he behaves as others expect him to, he may expect the approval or even the admiration of the other members of the collectivity and enjoy an enhanced sense of acceptance or self-esteem. If he behaves improperly, he may expect verbal expressions of condemnation, scorn, ridicule or even ostracism from the collectivity, and he may experience unpleasant feelings of guilt, shame or self-condemnation. (ii) A person has a coercive incentive to behave in a particular way when it has been made known to him that failure to do so will result in some form of physical aggression being directed at him by other members of the collectivity in the form of inflicting pain or physical harm on him or his loved ones, depriving him of his freedom of movement, or perhaps confiscating or destroying his treasured possessions. (iii) A person has a remunerative incentive to behave in a particular way if it has been made known to him that doing so will result in some form of material reward he will not otherwise receive. If he behaves as desired, he will receive some specified amount of a valuable good or service (or money with which he can purchase whatever he wishes) in exchange. All known societies employ all three sorts of incentives to at least some degree in order to evoke from its members the necessary degree of cooperation for the society to survive and flourish. However, different societies differ radically in the relative proportions of these different kinds of incentives used within their characteristic mix of incentives. 'Primitive' or 'traditional' cultures such as those of hunter-gatherers tend to rely very heavily on moral incentives and make relatively little use of coercive and remunerative incentives to sustain social cooperation. More 'advanced' or 'modern' societies built around a much more specialized and complex division of labor tend to make much greater use of both coercive and remunerative incentives in organizing social activities, while still relying in very important ways upon moral or normative incentives. Among the more 'advanced' societies, liberal societies try to rely as much as possible on remunerative and moral incentives in preference to the use of coercive incentives, while authoritarian and totalitarian societies display much less reluctance to resort to coercive incentives in securing social cooperation. / Означает поощрение определённого экономического поведения потребителями или производителями.

INCENTIVE RATE = СТИМУЛИРУЮЩАЯ СТАВКА – Incentive Rate is a lower-than-usual tariff rate assessed because a shipper offers a greater volume than specified in the tariff. The incentive rate is assessed for that portion exceeding the normal volume.

INCEPTION DATE = НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ДАТА (или ДАТА НАСТУПЛЕНИЯ) – In reference to insurance, an Inception Date is the date from which, under the terms of a policy, an insurer is deemed to be at risk.

INCH = ДЮЙМ – Inch is a unit of British Imperial and United States Customary measure equal to 1/36 of a yard. The unit derives from the Old English Ince, or Ynce, which in turn came from the Latin unit Uncia, which was 'one-twelfth' of a Roman foot, or pes. The Latin word Uncia was the source of the name of another English unit, the Ounce. The old English ynce was defined by King David I of Scotland about 1150 as the breadth of a man's thumb at the base of the nail. To help maintain consistency of the unit, the measure was usually achieved by adding the thumb breadth of three men – one small, one medium, and one large – and then dividing the figure by three. During the reign of King Edward II, in the early XIV century, the inch was defined as 'three grains of barley, dry and round, placed end to end lengthwise'. At various times the inch has also been defined as the combined lengths of 12 poppyseeds. Since 1959 the inch has been defined officially as 2.54 cm. / Данная единица измерения возникла от старого Английского термина Инс (Ince или Ynce), которые, в свою очередь, пришли из Латинского языка от единицы измерения Унсиа (Uncia). Королём Дэйвидом I (King David I). Короля Эдвода II (King Edward II). Под Дюймом, от Голландского слова Duim, означающее Большой Палец, понимается Британская Имперальная единица длины равная 1/12 фута или 25.4 мм. Применяют дольные от дюйма – микродюйм, равный 10^{-6} дюйма или 25.4 нм, и мил, равный 10^{-3} дюйма или 25.4 микрометров (мкм).

INCHMAREE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ИНЧМАРИ – Inchmaree Clause is a standard clause in maritime insurance contracts covering risk of events not directly linked to perils at sea such as, but not necessarily limited to, loading accidents. Named after a ship called the Inchmaree which suffered damage as a result of the breakdown of a pump. A British Court, in 1884, held that such an accident was not a peril of the sea and so not covered by the standard wording of insurance contracts of the time. Since then, maritime insurance contracts specifically address that by including a comprehensive clause on such risks that, while not directly linked to perils of the sea,

nonetheless relate directly to shipping; called an Inchmaree Clause. So-called for a famous legal decision involving a vessel of that name. Covers losses resulting from a latent defect in the vessel's hull or machinery and losses resulting from errors in navigation or management of the vessel by the master or crew. Inchmaree Clause – provides coverage for loss or damage to cargo from bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the hull or machinery of the vessel or from errors in the navigation or management of the vessel by the master, mates, engineers, or pilots. / и убытки, возникающие вследствие навигационной ошибки или ошибки в управлении судном хозяином (или капитаном) или экипажем (или командой). Оговорка Инчмари – оговорка о возмещении страховщиком убытков, вызванных скрытыми дефектами в корпусе или машине судна.

INCH QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ДЮЙМА – Inch Quality is a measure of quality of warp knit fabric, the number of inches of fabric per rack. See also Rack. / мера качества основовязаной трикотажной ткани, число дюймов ткани на . Смотрите также (Rack).

INCHWORM = ДЮЙМОВЫЙ ЧЕРВЯК – Inchworm is a perjorative term used to describe tense spinners who 'inch' their way through their fibers; often too close to the wheel oriface. Relax. This is supposed to be fun. Inch Worm is a short draw drafting technique where both hands work the fiber. One hand controls the twist while the other hand pulls and feeds fiber to be spun.

INCIDENCE = ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТЬ – Incidence:- the proportion (%) of plants or bolls that are affected by a particular disease as opposed to disease severity which is a measure of the mean intensity or extent of the symptoms on each plant or boll.

INCIPIENT DECAY = ЗАРОЖДАЮЩЕЕСЯ ГНИЕНИЕ (или ЗАРОЖДАЮЩЕЕСЯ ЗАГНИВАНИЕ, или ЗАРОЖДАЮЩЕЕСЯ РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ, или ЗАРОЖДАЮЩИЙСЯ РАСПАД) – Incipient Decay:- the early stage of decay that has not proceeded far enough to soften or otherwise apparently impair the hardness of the wood. It is usually accompanied by a slight discoloration or bleaching of wood. / лёгким изменением цвета или . твёрдость (hardness).

INCOME = ДОХОД (или ПРИХОД) – (1) Income is an amount received by an individual or group in payment for labor or from a factor of production. Real income is the purchasing power of income, determined by adjusting money income to current price levels. Income:- money, goods or services received from any activity. Income may be either a return on one of the factors of production:- an interest, profit, rent, or salary, or a transfer payment made for some other reason, such as unemployment benefit. The definition includes non-monetary income such as the benefit derived from the possession of assets.

(2) Income:- the maximum value that could be withdrawn by the owners of an entity during a period without reducing their equity in the entity below the level at the beginning of the period. Calculated in accounting as the excess of revenues and gains over expenses and losses for a period, or as the increase in owners' equity, excluding capital contributions or withdrawals, between two dates. Also referred to as Net Income, Net Profit, and Profit. Income is inflow of revenue during a period of time. Also known as Profit in the United Kingdom. In the United States, in accounting, excess of revenues over expenses and losses for an accounting period. See also Net Income, and Operation Profit. / Доходами признаётся приращение экономических выгод в течение отчётного периода, происходящее в форме притока или увеличения активов или уменьшения обязательств, что выражается в увеличении капитала, не связанного с вкладами участников акционерного капитала. Доходы включают как выручку, так и прочие доходы. Выручка возникает в процессе обычной деятельности компании и может называться по-разному:- продажи, вознаграждения, проценты, роялти, дивиденды, арендная плата.

INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES = ДОХОД ДО ИСЧИСЛЕНИЯ И УПЛАТЫ ПРОЦЕНТОВ И НАЛОГОВ – For company, Income Before Interest and Taxes (known as IBIT or EBIT – for Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) is presented as a separate item before the final net income figure is calculated. This allows the reader to see the firm's profits without financing and tax costs. Another common format calculates a gross margin before deducting selling, general, and administrative costs, which helps in understanding the firm's core profitability from operations before administrative, sales, and overhead costs are considered. Company lists three sources of income:- product sales, research and development, and interest income. Product Sales and Research and Development Revenue account for the revenue realized during the 12 months from each respective activity. Interest income is revenue earned from the company's investment of surplus cash in marketable securities. Since the income statement presents separate expense figures for manufactured products and research and development activities, it is possible to determine a gross profit for each activity. Gross Profit (also known as Gross Margin) is the difference between revenue and the direct costs involved in producing goods or delivering services. Costs of Goods Sold is the name used for the direct expenses incurred by company to make its products, including materials, labor, energy, and other items. The gross margin for company's product sales is calculated by subtracting the costs of goods sold from product sales. Income Before Interest And Taxes (IBIT), this earnings amount is often referred to as Operating Profits since it measures a firm's earnings from all its operations before the impact of financing, taxes, or other nonoperating expenses are considered. Like gross margin, operating profit is more informative when expressed as a percentage of total revenue. / строка баланса (item).

INCOME BOND = ДОХОДНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Generally, Income Bonds promise to repay principal but to pay interest only when earned. In some cases unpaid interest on an income bond may accumulate as a claim against the corporation when the bond becomes due. An income bond may also be issued in lieu of preferred stock. Income Bond is a bond on which interest is paid only if the issuer generates sufficient earnings. The principal of income bonds is guaranteed, and the bond represent a lien on the issuer's income. Income Bond is a type of debt security in which only the face value of the bond is promised to be paid to the investor, with any coupon payments being paid only if the issuing company has enough earnings to pay for the coupon payment. The income bond is a somewhat rare financial instrument which generally serves a corporate purpose similar to that of preferred shares. It may be structured so that unpaid interest payments accumulate and become due upon maturity of the bond issue, but this is usually not the case; as such, it can be a useful tool to help a corporation avoid bankruptcy during times of poor financial health or ongoing reorganization. Investment in a unit trust that produces a good annual income as opposed to capital growth realizable at the end of a certain period of time.

INCOME COVER = ПОКРЫТИЕ ДОХОДА (или ХХ) – Income Cover is a calculation made for loans issued by companies. The income cover is the number of times that the profit of the company (before interest payable and tax) covers the interest on the loan (including the interest on prior ranking loans).

INCOME FUND = ДОХОДНЫЙ ФОНД – Income Fund is a type of mutual fund that emphasizes current income, either on a monthly or quarterly basis, as opposed to capital appreciation. Such funds hold a variety of government, municipal and corporate debt obligations, preferred stock, money market instruments, and dividend-paying stocks. Share prices of income funds are not fixed; they tend to fall when interest rates are rising and to increase when interest rates are falling. Generally, the bonds included in the portfolios of these funds are of investment grade. The other securities are of sufficient credit quality to assure a preservation of capital. There are two popular high-risk funds that also focus mainly on income:- high-yield bond funds and bank loan funds. The former invests primarily in corporate 'junk' bonds and the latter in floating-rate loans issued by banks or other financial institutions. The Income Fund or Bond

Fund, offer good current income but very little potential for growth. Such funds invest in government paper, bonds issued by municipal or local bodies, corporate debts and in stocks of utility companies, offering regular return.

INCOME GEARING (%) = ДОХОДНОЕ ПЛЕЧО (%) – Income Gearing (%) is the interest expressed as a percentage of the operating profit. Thus it shows to what extent a company can pay for its borrowings or what percentage of profits has to be paid for borrowing outside funds. / Доход, Идущий На Погашение Процентов или Использование Заёмного Капитала Для Увеличения Прибыли или Леверидж Доходов.

INCOME STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ДОХОДАХ – Income Statement is company's accounting statement that shows its Income, Expenses, and Profit (or Loss) over a period of time. It is a picture of the financial performance of a company. It is sometimes referred to as a Profit & Loss (P&L) Statement. It allows a company (or others) to compare its performance to that of other similar businesses. It tells shareholders how well their company is doing with respect to generating profits and earnings per share. Income Statement is a summary of the effect of revenues and expenses over a period of time. The Income Statement reports a company's profitability during a specified period of time. The period of time could be one year, one month, three months, 13 weeks, or any other time interval chosen by the company. The main components of the income statement are revenues, expenses, gains, and losses. Revenues include such things as sales, service revenues, and interest revenue. Expenses include the cost of goods sold, operating expenses (such as salaries, rent, utilities, advertising), and nonoperating expenses (such as interest expense). If a corporation's stock is publicly traded, the earnings per share of its common stock are reported on the income statement. A report on a company's financial status over a period of time. It totals profits, subtracts expenses and pinpoints how much money the company can reinvest. The second major financial statement produced by firms is the Income Statement, also referred to as a Profit and Loss Statement or a Statement of Revenue and Expenses. While the balance sheet presents a firm's financial position at one point in time, the income statement shows the financial results from a business's activities over a period of time. It summarizes the two parts of a company's financial flows that determine its profits:- revenues and expenses. By relating a firm's expenses to its revenue over a period of time, the income statement presents the economic results of the firm's activities for that period, i.e. its profits. Summary of the operating and non-operating revenues and expenses of a business or other organization for a given period, usually the fiscal year, and showing net profit or loss for that period. Also known as Profit And Loss Account in the United Kingdom. Income Statement is a key account providing information describing how the company has been trading over a period of time. Therefore it provides information on sales, expenditures, profit and tax. A typical Income Statement consists of:- Sales; Cost of Goods Sold; Distribution Costs; Administration Costs; Other Costs; Operating Profit; Interest Paid; Pretax Profit; Income Taxes; Earnings; Dividend; and Retained Profit. The Income Statement may also be called the Earnings Report, Operating Statement or Profit and Loss Statement. Income Statement is a financial statement that compares sales to expenses to measure profitability. This statement is usually viewed by corporation and store (profit center) for months, quarters and years. Also known as Profit & Loss (P&L) Statement. / Известен также как Отчёт О Прибылях И Убытках (Profit And Loss Account) в Соединённом Королевстве.

INCOME STOCK = ДОХОДНАЯ АКЦИЯ – Income Stock is an equity security that pays regular, often steadily increasing dividends, and offers a high yield that may generate the majority of overall returns. While there is no specific breakpoint for classification, most income stocks have lower levels of volatility than the overall stock market, and offer higher-than-market dividend yields. Income stocks may have limited future growth options, thereby requiring a lower level of ongoing capital investment. The excess cash flow from profits can therefore be directed back toward investors on a regular basis. Income stocks can come from any industry, but are most commonly found as companies operating within real estate (through real estate investment trusts, or REITs), energy sectors, utilities, natural resources and financial institutions. Income stocks are sought by conservative investors who still want some exposure to corporate profit growth. They also have steady streams of revenue that allow for a high level of income payout to investors. The ideal income stock would have a very low volatility (as the Beta would measure), a dividend yield higher than prevailing 10-year treasury bond rates, and a modest level of annual profit growth. Ideal income stocks would also show a history of increasing dividends on a regular basis so as to keep up with inflation, which eats away at future cash payments. Income Stock:- common stocks that pay large dividends that an investor could use as income. / Обыкновенные акции, по которым выплачиваются крупные дивиденды, которые, в свою очередь, могли бы быть использованы инвесторами в качестве доходов. Доходные Акции (Income Stock) – акции, по которым регулярно выплачиваются дивиденды. Существует несколько компаний и институтов, акции которых считаются доходными:- компании электро- и газоснабжения, телефонные компании, ипотечные инвестиционные трасты, банки и страховые компании. Высококачественными доходными акциями считаются акции, по которым дивиденды выплачиваются продолжительное время и имеют тенденцию к постоянному росту. Все дивиденды, выплачиваемые по доходным акциям, облагаются налогом в год их получения, если они не хранятся на счетах с отсроченными налогами, таких, как индивидуальный пенсионный счёт (IRA) или счёт по Плану Кио (Keogh Plan).

INCOME TAXES = НАЛОГИ НА ДОХОДЫ – Income Tax (in the United Kingdom) is a tax payable to the Inland Revenue and which is taken from coupons/interest/dividends. IAS 12 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 12) Income Taxes – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for Income Taxes. For the purposes of this Standard, income taxes include all domestic and foreign taxes which are based on taxable profits. Income taxes also include taxes, such as withholding taxes, which are payable by a subsidiary, associate or joint venture on distributions to the reporting entity. The principal issue in accounting for income taxes is how to account for the current and future tax consequences of:- (a) the future recovery (settlement) of the carrying amount of assets (liabilities) that are recognised in an entity's balance sheet; and (b) transactions and other events of the current period that are recognised in an entity's financial statements. Current tax for current and prior periods shall, to the extent unpaid, be recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess shall be recognised as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods shall be measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. It is inherent in the recognition of an asset or liability that the reporting entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of that asset or liability. If it is probable that recovery or settlement of that carrying amount will make future tax payments larger (smaller) than they would be if such recovery or settlement were to have no tax consequences, this Standard requires an entity to recognise a deferred tax liability (deferred tax asset), with certain limited exceptions. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets shall reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall not be discounted. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at each balance sheet date. An entity shall reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow

the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. This Standard requires an entity to account for the tax consequences of transactions and other events in the same way that it accounts for the transactions and other events themselves. Thus, for transactions and other events recognised in profit or loss, any related tax effects are also recognised in profit or loss. For transactions and other events recognised directly in equity, any related tax effects are also recognised directly in equity. Similarly, the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in a business combination affects the amount of goodwill arising in that business combination or the amount of any excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the combination. Income Taxes is the value of tax that is due based on the operation of the business over the period. It is shown in the Profit & Loss Statement. In the balance sheet, the company applies the asset and liability method for the determination of provisions for income taxes. The income taxes for the reporting period consist of the current taxes (taxes paid and taxes payable) plus the change in the deferred taxes for the respective period. Deferred taxes represent the estimated future tax consequences of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce the deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. / МСБУ 12 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 12) – . Налог на Доходы – ежегодный налог на доходы, налагаемый федеральным правительством и властями штатов, а также местными властями. Существует два основных вида налога на доходы:- (i) налог на личные доходы физических лиц, налагаемый на доходы семьи или компании, не являющейся корпорацией (акционерным обществом); и (ii) налог на доходы корпорации с юридических лиц, налагаемый на чистую прибыль корпорации. В США налог на доходы был введён в 1913 16-й поправкой к Конституции. Поступления от него обычно составляют около половины суммарного годового дохода федерального правительства. Почти все штаты, а также многие крупные города, облагают налогом на доходы доходы физических и юридических лиц, хотя основным источником муниципальных и штатных доходов являются налоги на имущество и налоги на продажи. Налог на личные доходы и в меньшей степени налог на доходы корпорации являются прогрессивными:- чем выше уровень дохода, тем больший процент от него отчисляется в виде налога на доходы. Ранжирование доходов с точки зрения применения более прогрессивной высокой ставки налогообложения называется 'налоговыми категориями' (tax brackets), которые также определяют объёмы вычетов (deductions), таких, как издержки производства и расходы, штатные и муниципальные подоходные налоги и расходы на благотворительность. В 1986 налог на доходы физических лиц включал 15 предельных налоговых категорий (в том числе необлагаемую налогом сумму (zero bracket amount)), ранжированных до величины 50%. Корпорации платят базовую ставку налога на первые 25 000 Долларов дохода, повышенную ставку на следующие 25 000 Долларов дохода и наивысшую ставку на доходы, превышающие 50 000 Долларов. Долгосрочная прибыль от продажи активов после длительного срока владения ими (long-term capital gains) получила льготный порядок налогообложения как для физических, так и для юридических лиц. Поскольку повышенный уровень доходов от прироста стоимости капитала – это вознаграждение налогоплательщику за принятие на себя повышенного риска, и так как возможности уклонения от уплаты налогов (loopholes) и 'налоговые укрытия' (tax shelters) в целях избежания перехода в более высокую налоговую категорию более доступны для самых богатых налогоплательщиков, то принцип прогрессивности системы налогообложения чаще декларируется, чем применяется реально. Акт о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) ввёл модифицированную систему фиксированного налога (flat tax) на доходы и содержал наиболее обширные изменения в налоговом законодательстве с 1913. Он радикально сократил ставки налогообложения как физических, так и юридических лиц, сжал структуру предельных уровней для физических лиц до двух основных категорий налогообложения, прекратил льготный порядок налогообложения прироста стоимости капитала, уменьшил возможности уклонения от уплаты налогов и 'налоговых укрытий' и ввёл точный альтернативный минимальный налог (alternative minimum tax). В 1990 Конгресс США установил повышенную ставку на доходы от прироста стоимости капитала и ограничил её 28%. И хотя ограничение на прирост стоимости капитала остаётся на уровне 28%, Акт об Урегулировании Доходов от 1993 (Revenue Reconcilation Act of 1993) внёс изменения в области высоких ставок налогообложения и упростил наиболее сложные расчёты.

INCOME TAXES PAYABLE = НАЛОГИ НА ДОХОДЫ К ОПЛАТЕ – Income Taxes Payable are company's unpaid portion of its tax liability on its net income from the prior period. Depending on the applicable state and local taxes, a firm may have additional tax liabilities for property, excise, and other taxes.

INCOME TRUSTS = ДОХОДНЫЕ ТРАСТЫ – Income Trusts:- these are a Canadian invention conceived in the mid-80's as a tax-efficient way for companies to distribute revenues to investors in so-called 'Income Trusts'. By setting up a legal trust, companies can expense payments to a trust and the trust can then flow these to the trust's investors. In this manner, income is effectively taxed only once, not twice, as is the case when companies distribute after-tax earnings as dividends to their investors who are taxed on said dividends.

INCOMPATIBLE = НЕСОВМЕСТИМОЕ (или НЕСОГЛАСУЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Incompatible:- a plant that is unable to set seed or units when selfed, crossed, or grafted because of structural, physiological, or ontogenic reasons.

INCOMPATIBLE FLUIDS = НЕСОВМЕСТИМЫЕ ЖИДКОСТИ – Incompatible Fluids are the fluids which when mixed in a system, will have a deleterious effect on that system, its components or its operation.

INCOMPLETE DOMINANCE = НЕПОЛНАЯ ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ (или НЕПОЛНОЕ ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ) – Incomplete Dominance:- two different alleles (e.g., dominant and recessive gene) producing an intermediate effect compared with effect of the dominant alleles. / Под Доминантностью или Доминированием понимается форма взаимоотношений парных (аллельных) генов, при которой один из них – доминантный – оказывает более сильное влияние на соответствующий признак особи, чем другой - рацессивный.

INCOMPLETE FERTILIZER = НЕПОЛНОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ – Incomplete Fertilizer is a classification of fertilizers that contains only 1 or 2 of the major fertilizer elements N, P, and K.

INCOMPLETE REMOVAL OF COLOR IN DISCHARGE PRINTING = НЕПОЛНОЕ УДАЛЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА ПРИ ВЫТРАВНОМ ПЕЧАТАНИИ – Incomplete Removal Of Color In Discharge Printing:- Possible Cause:- loss of strength of reducing agent employed to remove the color or inadequate quantity of reducing agent in the print paste. This is a major defect. The lightly colored areas should have been completely white. Printing defect.

INCOMPLETELY FORMED = НЕ ДО КОНЦА СФОРМИРОВАННЫЕ – Incompletely Formed:- a rare defect and is usually caught during button manufacturing process. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

INCOMPLETE TILLAGE = НЕПОЛНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ – Incomplete Tillage is the result of omitting one or more of the elements of a complete tillage system. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы

боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

INCONSPICUOUS ADMIXTURE = ТРУДНО ОТДЕЛЯЕМЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ – In the Canola industry of the United States, Inconspicuous Admixture is any seed which is difficult to distinguish from Canola. This includes, but is not limited to, common wild Mustard (Brassica Kaber and Brassica Juncea), domestic brown Mustard (Brassica Juncea), yellow Mustard (Brassica Hirta), and seed other than the Mustard group. See also Conspicuous Admixture. / Смотрите также Легко Отеляемые Примеси (Conspicuous Admixture).

INCORPORATE = ЗАДЕЛЫВАТЬ (или ВВОДИТЬ, или ВНОСИТЬ) – Incorporate:- to mix foreign materials, such as pesticides, fertilizers, or plant residues into the soil. / Заделывать удобрения.

INCORPORATION = ИНКОРПОРАЦИЯ – Incorporation is the process of legally declaring a corporate entity as separate from its owners. Incorporation has many advantages for a business and its owners, including:- (i) protects the owner's assets against the company's liabilities; (ii) allows for easy transfer of ownership to another party; (iii) achieves a lower tax rate than on personal income; (iv) receives more lenient tax restrictions on loss carry forwards; and (v) can raise capital through the sale of stock. Incorporation involves drafting an 'Articles of Incorporation', which lists the primary purpose of the business and its location, along with the number of shares and class of stock being issued, if any. Incorporation will also involve state-specific registration information and fees. Incorporation creates a protective bubble around a company's owners, shareholders and directors. Incorporated businesses can take the risks that make growth possible without exposing the shareholders, owners and directors to personal financial liability outside of their original investments in the company. In the United States, incorporated businesses have legal endings such as Inc., Ltd. or Corp. The same general process is used around the world, although legal endings vary by nation. In the United States, an Incorporation is the act of creating or organizing a corporation under the laws of a specific jurisdiction. Incorporation is the process of creating a legal, tax-paying entity. Businesses or companies can be incorporated or unincorporated. If unincorporated, the owner(s) of the business personally take on the assets and liabilities of the business and are personally responsible for all taxes. When incorporating, which is simply a legal registration process, a new, tax-payer is, in essence, created. Incorporating a business is a straightforward process. Lawyers and other agencies usually provide this service. There is even a company which allows you to incorporate in any State in the USA for a reasonable cost (check out www.incorporate.com). By incorporating a business, the owners of the business are personally shielded from most liabilities which that business may incur – this does not apply, however, to the directors of the company who may still be liable for certain actions. In Canada, companies do not need to use any specific identification such as 'Inc.' or 'Limited' or 'Corp.' to identify themselves as legally incorporated businesses, although these descriptions are commonly used. / пузырь (bubble). Корп. (Corp.). В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Инкорпорацией, от позднелатинского слова Incorporatio, означающее Включение В Свой Состав, от Латинских слов In, означающее В, и Corpus, означающее Единое Целое или Тело, понимается акт создания или организации корпорации по законам конкретной юрисдикции. Инкорпорация – процедура, с помощью которой компания регистрирует устав и получает лицензию (или сертификат об инкорпорации), позволяющую ей действовать в качестве корпорации. Факт регистрации в качестве корпорации должен быть отражён в юридическом названии компании, в котором должно присутствовать слово incorporated, сокращенно inc. Смотрите также Articles of Incorporation.

INCORPORATOR = ИНКОРПОРАТОР – In the United States, an Incorporator is the person(s) who perform the act of incorporation and who sign the articles of incorporation and deliver them for filing.

INCORRECT MATERIAL SHADING = НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ОТТЕНОЧНОСТЬ МАТЕРИАЛА – Incorrect Material Shading:- where components do not match exactly as to shade. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

INCORRECT NEEDLE = НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ИГЛА – Incorrect Needle:- results in cuts, burns, picking and poor sewability. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

INCORRECT WEIGHT = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС – Incorrect Weight:- a lighter or heavier weight interlining has been used than what is properly standard for the garment. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект.

INCOTERMS® = ИНКОТЁРМЗ – Incoterms® 2000 is the latest version of ICC's standard trade definitions, commonly known as the INCO terms. The terms consist of 13 rules which are fundamental to international trade, defining the most important responsibilities of buyers and sellers in international sales contracts. Incoterms are a basic reference for sales contracts, recognized as the international standard by customs authorities and courts everywhere. Since they were first published in 1936, Incoterms – a trademarked ICC product – have been updated six times. Trade terms in coded form as established by the International Chamber of Commerce™ in 1953, whereafter they have been regularly updated. INCOTERMS® 2000:- ICC's standard commercial terms, Incoterms, are in constant daily use in international sales contracts throughout the world. They have been fully revised for the new millennium in line with developments in commercial practice. Published on 1999-September-13, INCOTERMS® 2000 may be used to define the responsibilities of buyer and seller in contracts effective from 2000-January-01. INCOTERMS® 2000 describe the responsibilities of seller and buyer in international trade. The full and authoritative definition of each trade term is published in INCOTERMS® 2000, Publication 560, obtainable from the distributors and ICC national committees throughout the world. INCOTERMS® is a set of ICC™ (short for the International Chamber of Commerce™) terms offered for optional use in trading contracts and intended to reduce misunderstandings in the meaning of international trading terms. Maintained by the International Chamber of Commerce™ (ICC™), this codification of terms is used in foreign trade contracts to define which parties incur the costs and at what specific point the costs are incurred. INCOTERMS® 2000 will make international trading easier:- Paris, France, 13 September 1999 – the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) today published the millennium edition of its standard trade definitions, INCOTERMS® 2000. Incoterms are a basic reference for sales contracts, in constant daily use throughout the world. The new version will make it easier for traders to do business in the new century, despite the growing volume and complexity of international transactions. Since Incoterms were first published in 1936, they have been updated six times. They precisely define the responsibilities of buyer and seller and are recognized as the international standard by customs authorities and courts in all the main trading nations. Among the best known Incoterms are EXW (Ex Works), FOB (Free on Board), CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight), DDU (Delivered Duty Unpaid), and CPT (Carriage Paid To). This trade-marked ICC product has become the cornerstone of international trade. Provided that the Incoterms themselves are correctly used, the risk of costly misunderstandings and legal disputes is greatly reduced. They should now be incorporated under the reference 'Incoterms 2000' into contracts that are effective from January 2000 or any date thereafter. Incoterms 1990 remain valid until the end of 1999. The latest edition takes account of the increased use of intermodal transport by providing for the delivery of goods from seller to buyer at any point in the transport chain instead of concentrating as in the past on the moment the cross the ship's rail. The term FCA (Free Carrier) gives a clear definition of the seller's delivery obligation in the country of export, irrespective of the mode of transport. Mr Emmanuel Jolivet, ICC's policy manager for international commercial practice, said the terms offer an array of choices for buyers and sellers to express the main provisions of a sales contract. For example, EXW covers the seller's minimum obligations – putting the goods at the buyer's disposal while they are still on the seller's premises. At the other end of spectrum, Delivered Duty Paid (DDP) expressed the maximum obligations for the seller – delivery is completed when goods are cleared for import and placed at the buyer's

disposal at the named place of destination. Under DDP, the buyer is responsible for unloading the goods from the 'arriving means of transport'. A big advantage of the new edition of Incoterms is that they clearly allocate the loading and unloading obligations of both buyer and seller. Mr Jolivet noted:- 'One of the most frequent queries we received about the old version was on the allocation of terminal handling charges under FCA. Previous ambiguities have now been removed'. Mr Jolivet said much anguish and expense can be avoided if specific reference to INCOTERMS® 2000 is made whenever the terms are used. Another basic requirement is that relevant locations are named whenever an Incoterm is inserted into a contract. For example, the term Delivered at Frontier (DAF) should always be accompanied by a reference to the exact place and on which frontier delivery is to be made. 'If the contract neglects this fundamental detail, the buyer could be put to enormous inconvenience because the seller would then be entitled to choose any place of delivery at the frontier', Mr Jolivet said. Here are some examples of the correct use of Incoterms:- (i) FOB Liverpool Incoterms 2000; (ii) DDU Frankfurt Schmidt GmbH Warehouse 4 Incoterms 2000; and (iii) CPT Smith Carriers, Inc. Main Warehouse New York Incoterms 2000. INCOTERMS® 2000 are the culmination of two years of work by ICC's Working Party on Trade Terms, consisting of more than 40 trade experts from companies and business associations around the world. The group carried out extensive consultations among users before agreeing on the final draft. INCOTERMS® 2000 are available in a bilingual English-French edition from ICC Publishing SA in Paris, France and ICC national committees worldwide. They may also be ordered through the distributors. INCOTERMS® – the recognized abbreviation for the International Commercial Terms. These terms were last amended, effective on 2000-July-01 (INCOTERMS® 2000). So-called INCOTERMS® 2000 (the ICC Publication No. 560), the official International Chamber of Commerce™ rules for the interpretation of trade terms, facilitate the conduct of international trade. Reference to INCOTERMS® 2000 in a sales contract defines clearly the parties' respective obligations and reduces the risk of legal complications. Frequently, parties to a contract are unaware of the different trading practices in their respective countries. This can give rise to misunderstandings, disputes and litigation, with all the waste of time and money that this entails. In order to remedy these problems, the International Chamber of Commerce™ first published in 1936 a set of international rules for the interpretation of trade terms. These rules were known as INCOTERMS® 1936. Since the creation of INCOTERMS® by ICC™ in 1936, this undisputed world-wide contractual standard has been regularly updated to keep pace with the development of international trade. Amendments and additions were later made in 1953, 1967, 1976, 1980, 1990 and in 2000 in order to bring the rules in line with current international trade practices. INCOTERMS® 2000 take account of the recent spread of customs-free zones, the increased use of electronic communications in business transactions, and changes in transport practices. INCOTERMS® 2000 offer a simpler and clearer presentation of the 13 definitions (CFR or COST AND FREIGHT (… named port of destination); CIF or COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT (… named port of destination); CIP or CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO (… named place of destination); CPT or CARRIAGE PAID TO (… named place of destination); DAF or DELIVERED AT FRONTIER (… named place); DDP or DELIVERED DUTY PAID (… named place of destination); DDU or DELIVERED DUTY UNPAID (… named place of destination); DEQ or DELIVERED EX QUAY (… named port of destination); DES or DELIVERED EX SHIP (… named port of destination); EXW or EX WORKS (… named place); FAS or FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP (… named port of shipment); FCA or FREE CARRIER (… named place); and FOB or FREE ON BOARD (… named port of shipment)), all of which have been revised. It should be stressed that the scope of INCOTERMS® is limited to matters relating to the rights and obligations of the parties to the contract of sale with respect to the delivery of goods sold (in the sense of 'tangibles', not including 'intangibles' such as computer software). INCOTERMS® 2010 (the ICC™ Publication No. 715):- INCOTERMS® or International Commercial Terms are a series of sales terms. They are published by the International Chamber of Commerce™ (ICC™) and are widely used in international commercial transactions. The purpose of Incoterms is to provide a set of international rules for the interpretation of commonly used trade terms in international transactions. They closely correspond to the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The first Incoterms were issued in 1936. The most recent Incoterms were updated in 2010 and became effective 2011-January-01. Who needs to understand Incoterms? Government trade officials as well as many private sector parties should understand INCOTERMS®. Such private sector parties include:- exporters, importers, trade finance professionals, export compliance specialists, customs brokers, freight forwarders, insurers, international credit professionals, and sales and purchasing managers. What are Incoterms used for? INCOTERMS® assist trade practitioners in interpreting the most commonly used international trade terms. Using correct Incoterms in an international transaction reduces considerably uncertainties arising from the different interpretation of such terms in different countries. They apportion international trade transaction costs and responsibilities between buyers (importers) and sellers (exporters) and reflect modern-day transportation practices. INCOTERMS® assist in significantly reducing misunderstandings among traders and thereby minimizing trade disputes and litigation. However, their scope is limited to matters related to the international rights and obligations of the parties involved in the contract of sale with respect to the delivery of the goods sold. Thus, they apply to the contract of carriage, not the contract of sale. Why were the INCOTERMS® 2000 revised? INCOTERMS® 2010 are the updated version of INCOTERMS® 2000. INCOTERMS® 2010 have been developed as a result of an extensive review of current shipping practices and trends in an effort to keep up with the rapid expansion of world trade. The key drivers for this update include:- a need for improved cargo security, changes to the Uniform Commercial Code in 2004 that resulted in a deletion of US shipment and delivery terms, and new trends in global transportation. How do INCOTERMS® 2010 differ from INCOTERMS® 2000? In addition to providing a set of rules for the interpretation of commonly used trade terms, INCOTERMS® 2010 significantly revise Group D listed in INCOTERMS® 2000. The five INCOTERMS® 2000 listed in Group D included the following:- (i) DAF – Delivered At Frontier; (ii) DES – Delivered Ex Ship; (iii) DEQ – Delivered Ex Quay; (iv) DDU – Delivered Duty Unpaid; and (v) DDP – Delivered Duty Paid. INCOTERMS® 2010 contain the following categories:- (i) DAT – Delivered At Terminal; (ii) DAP – Delivered At Place; and (iii) DDP – Delivered Duty Paid. Moreover, INCOTERMS® 2010 reduce the number of Incoterm groupings from four to two, allowing trade experts to choose the most suitable rule related to the mode of transport. The 13 INCOTERMS® 2000 contained four essential categories of Incoterms. They were:- (i) Group E – Departure; (ii) Group F – Main carriage unpaid; (iii) Group C – Main carriage paid; and (iv) Group D – Arrival. The two main categories of INCOTERMS® 2010 are now organized by modes of transport. Used in international as well as in domestic contracts for the first time, the new groups aim to simplify the drafting of contracts and help avoid misunderstandings by clearly stipulating certain obligations of buyers and sellers. Group 1:- Incoterms that apply to any mode of transport are:- (i) EXW – Ex Works; (ii) FCA – Free Carrier; (iii) CPT – Carriage Paid To; (iv) CIP – Carriage And Insurance Paid To; (v) DAT – Delivered At Terminal; (vi) DAP – Delivered At Place; (vii) DDP – Delivered Duty Paid. Group 2:- Incoterms that apply to sea and inland waterway transport only:- (i) FAS – Free Alongside Ship; (ii) FOB – Free On Board; (iii) CFR – Cost And Freight; (iv) CIF – Cost, Insurance, and Freight. Further, the two new groupings listed above note a reduction of the number of Incoterms from 13 to 11. Finally, INCOTERMS® 2010 provide additional helpful guidance and clarify obligations. For instance, the revised terms also spell out rules regarding the use of electronic procedures; detail information on security-related clearances for shipments; and offer advice with respect to domestic trade. Can I still use the INCOTERMS® 2000? According to the International Chamber of Commerce™, all contracts made under INCOTERMS® 2000 remain valid even after 2011. In addition, although the ICC™ recommends using INCOTERMS® 2010 after 2011, parties to a contract for the sale with respect of the delivery of goods can agree to use any version of Incoterms after 2011. It is important, however, to clearly specify the chosen version INCOTERMS® 2010, INCOTERMS® 2000, or any earlier version. Where can I obtain a copy of the new INCOTERMS® 2010? You can purchase a copy of the new INCOTERMS® 2010 from the ICC™ website:- http://www.iccwbo.org. The new INCOTERMS® 2010 became effective 2011-

January-01. INCOTERMS® – which is an abbreviation for International Commercial Terms – are a series of sales terms. They are published by the International Chamber of Commerce™ (ICC™) and are widely used in commercial transactions. In addition to providing a set of rules for the interpretation of commonly used trade terms, INCOTERMS® 2010 accomplish the following:- (a) significantly revises Group D listed in INCOTERMS® 2000; (b) reduce Incoterms from four groups to two groups, allowing trade experts to choose the most suitable rule related to the mode of transport; and (c) reduce the absolute number of Incoterms from 13 to 11. Moreover, INCOTERMS® 2010 offer additional guidance which assists users in selecting the most appropriate Incoterm for each transaction. The revised terms also spell out rules regarding the use of electronic procedures; detail information on security-related clearances for shipments; and offer advice with respect to domestic trade. Incoterms® 2010 were launched in mid-September 2010 and came into effect on 2011-January-01. The Incoterms® rules are an internationally recognized standard and are used worldwide in international and domestic contracts for the sale of goods. First published in 1936, Incoterms® rules provide internationally accepted definitions and rules of interpretation for most common commercial terms. The rules have been developed and maintained by experts and practitioners brought together by ICC™ and have become the standard in international business rules setting. They help traders avoid costly misunderstandings by clarifying the tasks, costs and risks involved in the delivery of goods from sellers to buyers. Incoterms® rules are recognized by UNCITRAL (short for the the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) as the global standard for the interpretation of the most common terms in foreign trade. Please note that all contracts made under INCOTERMS® 2000 remain valid even after 2011. Moreover, although we recommend using Incoterms® 2010 after 2011, parties to a contract for the sale of goods can agree to choose any version of the Incoterms rules after 2011. It is important however to clearly specify the chosen version INCOTERMS® 2010, INCOTERMS® 2000 or any earlier version. Incoterms® are the International Commercial Terms, also known as Terms Of Delivery, are standard trade definitions most commonly used in international trade contracts. They define basic contract responsibilities and liabilities between buyer and seller, particularly as concerns the transport of goods and the distribution of costs and risks between the parties. Two widely-known terms are CIF (= Cost, Insurance, Freight) and FOB (= Free on Board). The Incoterms® (International Commercial Terms) are a series of international sales terms, published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and widely used in international commercial transactions. These sales terms that govern delivery duties, transportation duties, duties regarding customs clearance and regarding transfer of risk have been revised. They will be published officially at the end of September 2010 and will become valid on 2011-January-01. Here is what is new:- (i) Four sales terms have been removed – DAF (delivered at frontier), DES (delivered ex ship), DEQ (delivered ex quay) and DDU (delivered duty unpaid) will be replaced by two new terms, DAP (delivered at place) and DAT (delivered at terminal). Therefore, there will be eleven sales terms altogether, compared to thirteen sales terms with the Incoterms® 2000. (ii) There will be more clear distinctions between the so called 'Blue Terms' for shipping by ship and the terms for multimodal shipping. The explanations for the sales terms will provide indications which sales terms to use for which mode of transportation (multimodal terms:- EXW, FCA, CPT, CIP, DAP, DAT, DDP; blue terms:- FAS, FOB, CFR, CIF). (iii) The sales terms FOB, CFR and CIF have been adjusted or additional explanation have been provided. The point is for example that regarding FOB the transfer of risk has been happened formerly on if the goods had passed the vertical of the ship's rail – it was similar with CFR and CIF. Now it is made clear that the transfer of risk does only happen if the goods have been set down on the ship. Another small part of the risk has been transfered to the supplier. (iv) Additionally, the new sales terms now contain suggestions that in modern container traffic the sales terms CFR and CIF are barely helpful, because the circumstances in modern container ports no longer do justice for the determination of the transfer of risk by means of the loading of the ship (now:- set down of the goods on the ship). It is recommended to use in container traffic the sales terms CPT or CIP (in these cases the transfer of risk happens in case of surrendering the goods to the carrier). (v) The new set of sales terms will also take more strongly into account 'supply chain security' and electronic documents. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Аманюэль Жоливе (Emmanuel Jolivet). (ii) Ди.Ди.Ю. Франкфурт Шмит Ге.эм.бе.Ха Склад 4 Инкотермы 2000 (DDU Frankfurt Schmidt GmbH Warehouse 4 Incoterms 2000); и (iii) Си.Пи.Ти. Смис Кариёрз, Инк. Главный Склад Нью Йорк Инкотермы 2000 (CPT Smith Carriers, Inc. Main Warehouse New York Incoterms 2000). ИНКОТЕРМЫ® 2000 стали кульминацией двухлетней работы Рабочей Группы МТП по Терминам Торговли (ICC's Working Party on Trade Terms), состоявшей из более 40 экспертов торговли из компаний и деловых ассоциаций со всего мира. ИНКОТЕРМЫ® 2000 доступны в двуязычной Англо-Французской редакции у Ай.Си.Си. Паблишинь Эс.А. (ICC Publishing SA) в Париже, Франция. В Русскоязычном исполнении данный Англоязычный термин мог бы выглядеть как ИНКОТЕРМЫ (от Интернациональные Коммерческие Термины) или МЕКОТЕРМЫ (от Международные Коммерческие Термины) в зависимости от того, как переводить. Так называемые ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000 (Публикация № 560 МТП[ТЗ]), официальные правила Международной Торговой Палаты[ТЗ] для толкования торговых терминов, и содействия осуществлению международной торговли. Ссылка в контрактах продажи на ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2000 чётко определяет соответствующие обязательства сторон и снижает риск юридических осложнений. Довольно часто, стороны по контракту не подозревают о всевозможных торговых обычаях в их соответствующих странах. Это может привести в возникновению разногласий, споров и тяжбе в судах,). обозначение . Комиссия Организации Объединённых Наций по Праву Международной Торговли (КООНПМТ или АНСИТРАЛ или, как это уже устоялось в Русском языке, ЮНСИТРАЛ; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)). ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010 (Публикация № 715 МТП[ТЗ]) были опубликованы 27 Сентября 2010, и вступили в силу с 01 Января 2011. В новых правилах уже не 13, а 11 торговых терминов, которые разбиты всего на две группы:- термины для перевозки всеми видами транспорта и термины для перевозки морем (включая океаны) и внутренними водами. Инкотёрмз® (от Английских International Commercial Terms) представляют собой международные правила по толкованию наиболее широко используемых торговых терминов в области внешней торговли. Международные торговые термины – это стандартные условия договора международной купли-продажи. Эти условия определяют обязанности сторон, участвующих в международной торговле, а также регламентируют момент передачи права собственности на товар, и соответственно, ответственность за испортившийся в пути товар, неправильное оформление документов на груз и так далее. Первая версия Инкотёрмз® была представлена в 1936. С тех пор специалисты по международной торговле совместно с юристами вносили изменения в первоначальный вариант 6 раз. Новая редакция – Инкотёрмз® 2010 – вступила в силу 01 Января 2011. Краткая информация об Инкотёрмз® 2010:- Что делать с уже заключенными контрактами? ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010 будет действовать для уже заключённых контрактов, даже если исполнение обязательств по нему предусмотрено в 2011. После 01 Января 2011 любая ссылка и упоминание ИНКОТЁРМЗ® в новых контрактах будет подразумевать ссылку на ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010. Стоит ли Вам беспокоиться по поводу ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010? Это зависит от условий, которые обычно используются в Вашем контракте. GAFTA/FOSFA/Сахар (SAL/RSA) не используют ИНКОТЁРМЗ® вообще. Таким образом, Вы можете не принимать во внимание вступающие в силу изменения. Стандартные контракты о нефтепродуктах, как и большинство контрактов о поставках угля, этанола, металлов ссылаются на ИНКОТЁРМЗ®. В этом случае Вам необходимо:- проверить типовой контракт; внести изменения с учётом ИНКОТЁРМЗ® 2010; и сделать необходимые изменения (например, изменить DES на DAP) в типовом контракте, который будет использоваться для будущих сделок. О каких основных изменениях в ИНКОТЁРМЗ 2010 Вам необходимо знать? Исключены 4 (DAF, DES, DEQ и DDU) и введены 2 новых условия поставки (DAP – Доставленно до места (Delivered at Place) и DAT – Доставленно на терминал (Delivered at Terminal)). Создание 2 классов ИНКОТЁРМЗ® – (1) правил для любого вида

транспорта и (2) правил для морских и речных перевозок (ИНКОТЁРМ3® 2000 имел 4 класса). Правила, которые теперь работают как для международных, так и для внутренних поставок. Введение ссылок на –использование электронных записей – в случае согласия сторон, или когда это общепринято. Пересмотренное страховое покрытие с учётом правок внесённых в Institute Cargo Clauses (Институт Лондонских Страховщиков). Чёткое указание ответственности за уплату хранение на Терминале. Детали:- (1) ICC вводит два новых условия доставки:- (i) DAP (Delivered At Place) – Доставлено в месте, который будет использоваться вместо DAF, DES и DDU; и (ii) DAT (Delivered At Terminal) – Доставленно на терминал, который будет использоваться вместо DEQ. Эти условия могут быть использованы независимо от соглашения о виде транспорта. Причина принятия решения о снижении количества условий было обусловлено тем, что торговцы зачастую выбирали неверные или запутанные условия, ведущие к противоречивым или неясным контрактам. (2) Две Категории, Вместо Четырёх:- 11 условий стали систематизированы в двух категориях:- (i) Доставка любым видом транспорта (морским, наземным, воздушным, ж/д) – EXW, FCA, CPT, CIP, DAP, DAT и DDP. Они могут быть использованы, когда отсутствует морской транспорт; и (ii) Доставка морским/речным путём – FAS, FOB, CFR и CIF. (3) Адаптированные Правила:- новый ИНКОТЁРМ3® особенно направлен для использования как в случаях международной, так и в случаях внутренней торговли. К слову, это указанно на титульной странице официального издания ИНКОТЁРМ3®. Для торговых организаций и блоков (к примеру ЕС), где границы формально отсутствуют – новые правила и условия стали проще для использования. (4) Электронные Документы (Записи):- обязательства покупателя и продавца предоставлять контрактную документацию теперь могут быть в виде электронных документов. Введением этого пункта, ICC отражает своё понимание возрастающего объёма использования электронной документации. (5) Institute Cargo Clauses (Институт Лондонских Страховщиков):- там где условия требуют получения страховки, страховые требования изменены с учётом поправок в Институте Лондонских Страховщиков. (6) Безопасность:- проблема безопасности товаров, судов и так далее, сейчас является одной из основных в умах людей, когда осуществляется международная торговля. Учитывая, что большинство стран сейчас предъявляют требования высочайших проверок безопасности, новые правила вводят обязательство обоих сторон предоставлять всю необходимую информацию по запросу в случаях проведения таможенной привозо-вывозной (или импортно-экспортной) очистки. Предыдущая версия ИНКОТЁРМ3® не предъявляла такой вид сотрудничества. (7) Издержки По Хранению На Терминале:- когда продавец должен организовать и оплатить за доставку товаров до согласованного места (CIP, CPT, CFR, CIF, DAT, DAP и CCP) может случиться, что уплата издержек за хранение на терминале переходят к покупателю как часть контрактной цены за товары. Тем не менее, исторически, в некоторых случаях, продавец также должен был платить терминалу за хранение (двойная уплата). ИНКОТЁРМ3® 2010 направлен для исправления ситуации и внесения ясности кто ответственен за уплату издержек по хранению на терминале. Однако ещё предстоит выявить, положит ли это конец двойным оплатам, для тех, кто с ними сталкивался в прошлом.

INCREASED VALUE = УВЕЛИЧЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ВОЗРОСШАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Increased Value:- an insurance effected on a hull interest, e.g., 'disbursements', to provide additional indemnity to that provided by the assured's hull and machinery (H&M) marine policy in event of a total loss of the insured ship. The H&M policy incorporates a warranty which restricts the amount that can be insured in an increased value policy. / ручательство (warranty).

INCREASED VALUE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ УВЕЛИЧЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ (или ОГОВОРКА О ВОЗРОСШЕЙ СТОИМОСТИ) – Increased Value Clause is a clause in a cargo policy which provides that, where both an underlying policy and an increased value policy cover the same goods for the same transit, the insured values expressed in both policies shall be aggregated; so that the sum insured by each policy shall be deemed to be part of the whole. The intention is that, where both policies settle a claim, any recoveries in respect of that claim are shared between the underwriters subscribing both policies.

INCREMENTAL EFFECTS = ПРИРОСТАЮЩИЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ – Incremental Effects are the annual effects in energy use (measured in MegaWatthours) and peak load (measured in kiloWatts) caused by new participants in existing Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs and all participants in new DSM programs during a given year. Reported Incremental Effects should be annualized to indicate the program effects that would have occurred had these participants been initiated into the program on January 01 of the given year. Incremental effects are not simply the Annual Effects of a given year minus the Annual Effects of the prior year, since these net effects would fail to account for program attrition, degradation, demolition, and participant dropouts.

INCREMENT OFFERS = ХХ ОФЕРТЫ (или ХХ) – Increment Offers are the financial offers in the Day-Ahead Energy Market to supply specified amounts of MW (MegaWatt) at, or above, a given price.

IN–CROP = В СТАДИИ ПЛОДОНОШЕНИЯ – (1) In-Crop:- a period of time from crop emergence to crop defoliation.

(2) In-Crop:- within a crop area.

INCUBATE = ИНКУБИРОВАТЬ (или ВЫВОДИТЬ) – Incubate:- to provide (for seeds, embryos of animals, or bacteria) prescribed and usually controlled conditions (as temperature and moisture) favorable for development or hatching.

INCUBATION PERIOD = ИНКУБАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или ПЕРИОД ИНКУБАЦИИ) – Incubation Period is a time after inoculation required for the symptoms of a disease to appear. / Под Инкубационным Периодом, от Латинского слова Incubo, означающее в данном случае Покоюсь, понимается скрытый период от момента внедрения в организм возбудителя до появления первых признаков инфекционного заболевания. При ряде заболеваний больные заразны уже в конце инкубационного периода.

INCUMBENT = НАЛЕГАЮЩЕЕ (или ЛЕЖАЩЕЕ) – Incumbent:- resting or leaning upon. Also applied to a pair of cotyledons curving back down the hypocotyl so that the back of one is turned towards the hypocotyl and the back of the other is turned away from it. / паре котиледонов (семядолей) гипокотиль (подсемядольное колено).

INCURRED BUT NOT REPORTED = ПОНЕСЁННЫЕ, НО НЕЗАЯВЛЕННЫЕ – Incurred But Not Reported:- estimated losses which an insurer or reinsurer, based on its knowledge or experience of underwriting similar contracts, believes have arisen or will arise under one or more contracts of insurance or reinsurance, but which have not been notified to an insurer or reinsurer at the time of their estimation. Provision for claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) by the balance sheet date. In other words, it is anticipated that an event will affect a number of policies, although no claims have been made so far, and is therefore likely to result in liability for the insurer.

INCURRED LOSSES = ПОНЕСЁННЫЕ УБЫТКИ – Incurred Losses:- the aggregate of the paid and outstanding claims of an insurer or reinsurer for a year of account or some other given period of time. These losses represent known losses to an insurer or reinsurer and, subject to issues of proof of liability and the determination of the final amount payable in the case of outstanding claims, are relatively certain.

INCURRED LOSS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОНЕСЁННЫМ УБЫТКОМ – In insurance, Incurred Loss Ratio is the percentage of losses incurred to premiums earned. See also Experience. Incurred Loss Ratio is the ratio of losses paid and reserved (i.e. incurred)

to premiums earned. Incurred Loss Ratio is a proportion of losses incurred to premiums earned. This ratio indicates the amount of a premium dollar that is being consumed by losses.

INCURSION = НАШЕСТВИЕ (или ВТОРЖЕНИЕ) – Incursion is an isolated population of a pest recently detected in an area, not known to be established, but expected to survive for the immediate future.

INCURVISPINUS = С ВОГНУТЫМИ (или ИСКРИВЛЁННЫМИ ВНУТРЬ) ШИПАМИ – Incurvispinus:- with inwardly curved spines.

INDEHISCENT = НЕРАСТРЕСКИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или НЕВСКРЫВАЮЩЕЕСЯ, или НЕРАСКРЫВАЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Indehiscent:- (1) does not split open when ripe. (2) Does not open at maturity to discharge seeds. Indehiscent:- failing to split open at maturity. / Невскрывающееся или Нераскрывающееся.

INDEMNIFICATION = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – Indemnification is an agreement to compensate for damage or loss. Custodians may indemnify customers that lend securities. Compensation for a loss and/or the expenses incurred. Indemnification is a financial protection provided by a corporation to its directors, officers, and employees against expenses and liabilities incurred by them in lawsuits alleging that they breached some duty in their service to or on behalf of the corporation. Compensation for expenses incurred as a result of suffered losses or damages.

INDEMNIFY = ВОЗМЕЩАТЬ (или КОМПЕНСИРОВАТЬ) – Indemnify:- to restore the victim of a loss, in whole or in part, by payment, repair or replacement.

INDEMNIFYING BANK = ВОЗМЕЩАЮЩИЙ БАНК – In the United States, the term Indemnifying Bank means a bank that is providing an indemnity under Section 6 (Indemnity; the Act of Public Law 108-100 – October 28, 2003) with respect to a substitute check. See also Indemnity. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Возмещающим Банком понимается банк, который в соответствии с Параграфом 6 (Возмещение; Акт Публичного Законодательства 108-100 – 28 Октября 2003) обеспечивает возмещение в отношении чека субститута. Смотрите также Возмещение (Indemnity).

INDEMNITY = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ) – (1) Indemnity:- the principle according to which a person who has suffered a loss is restored (so far as possible) to the same financial position that he was in immediately prior to the loss, subject in the case of insurance to any contractual limitation as to the amount payable (the loss may be greater than the policy limit). The application of this principle is called Indemnification. Most contracts of insurance are contracts of indemnity. Life insurances and personal accident insurances are not contracts of indemnity as the payments due under those contracts for loss of life or bodily injury are not based on the principle of indemnity. Liability of an insurer for loss under a policy. Undertaking that gives protection against loss or damage. Indemnity may be in the form of replacement or repair of property lost or damaged, or provision of cash to the value of the property. One party's agreement to insure or otherwise defend another party against any claims by third parties resulting from performance under the agreement. Indemnity is insurance principle by which a policyholder is placed in the same financial position after a loss, as they were immediately before it. / Возмещение является принципом страхования, посредством которого держатель страхового полиса останется в том же самом финансовом состоянии после получения убытка (или наступления страхового случая), которое было у него непосредственно перед ним.

(2) In the Act of Public Law 108-100 – October 28, 2003:- (a) Indemnity:- A reconverting bank and each bank that subsequently transfers, presents, or returns a substitute check in any electronic or paper form, and receives consideration for such transfer, presentment, or return shall indemnify the transferee, any subsequent collecting or returning bank, the depositary bank, the drawee, the drawer, the payee, the depositor, and any endorser, up to the amount described in subsections (b) and (c), as applicable, to the extent of any loss incurred by any recipient of a substitute check if that loss occurred due to the receipt of a substitute check instead of the original check. (b) Indemnity Amount:- (1) Amount in event of breach of warranty:- The amount of the indemnity under subsection (a) shall be the amount of any loss (including costs and reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of representation) proximately caused by a breach of a warranty provided under Section 5 (Substitute Check Warranties). (2) Amount in absence of breach of warranty:- In the absence of a breach of a warranty provided under Section 5, the amount of the indemnity under subsection (a) shall be the sum of:- (A) the amount of any loss, up to the amount of the substitute check; and (B) interest and expenses (including costs and reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of representation). (c) Comparative Negligence:- (1) In General:- If a loss described in Subsection (a) results in whole or in part from the negligence or failure to act in good faith on the part of an indemnified party, then that party's indemnification under this section shall be reduced in proportion to the amount of negligence or bad faith attributable to that party. (2) Rule Of Construction:- Nothing in this subsection reduces the rights of a consumer or any other person under the Uniform Commercial Code or other applicable provision of Federal or State law. (d) Effect Of Producing Original Check Or Copy:- (1) In General:- If the indemnifying bank produces the original check or a copy of the original check (including an image or a substitute check) that accurately represents all of the information on the front and back of the original check (as of the time the original check was truncated) or is otherwise sufficient to determine whether or not a claim is valid, the indemnifying bank shall:- (A) be liable under this section only for losses covered by the indemnity that are incurred up to the time that the original check or copy is provided to the indemnified party; and (B) have a right to the return of any funds it has paid under the indemnity in excess of those losses. (2) Coordination Of Indemnity With Implied Warranty:- The production of the original check, a substitute check, or a copy under paragraph (1) by an indemnifying bank shall not absolve the bank from any liability on a warranty established under this Act or any other provision of law. (e) Subrogation Of Rights:- (1) In General:- Each indemnifying bank shall be subrogated to the rights of any indemnified party to the extent of the indemnity. (2) Recovery Under Warranty:- A bank that indemnifies a party under this section may attempt to recover from another party based on a warranty or other claim. (3) Duty Of Indemnified Party:- Each indemnified party shall have a duty to comply with all reasonable requests for assistance from an indemnifying bank in connection with any claim the indemnifying bank brings against a warrantor or other party related to a check that forms the basis for the indemnification.

INDEMNITY BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО КОМПЕНСАЦИИ) – (1) Indemnity Bond is an agreement to hold a carrier harmless with regard to a liability.

(2) Indemnity Bond is a bond which indemnifies the obligee against loss which arises as a result of failure on the part of a principal to perform.

INDEMNITY COVERAGE = ПОКРЫТИЕ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ – Indemnity Coverage:- an application for a Carnet de Passages en Douane can be obtained in person or by mail by contacting your local Canadian Automobile Association (CAA) office or by printing the online application form. Once your application has been reviewed, you will also need to supply a Financial Guarantee. This guarantee can be funded using one of these options:- (i) indemnity coverage; (ii) Cash Guarantee or (iii) Irrevocable Letter of Credit. Effective 2008-September-01, CAA offers indemnity coverage as an alternative to providing a cash guarantee or a bank letter of credit. This eliminates the need to tie up significant assets until the Carnet is discharged following your return. The indemnity cost depends upon where you are travelling and the value of your vehicle. Using the insurers indemnity table take the highest percentage for the countries

you plan to visit. Multiply 10% of the current market value of your vehicle by this percentage and add 8% tax as indicated on the table, and you will have an idea of the cost of the indemnity coverage. Please note that upon the discharge of your Carnet following your return, 50% of your premium (plus 8% of taxes less a 7.5% CAA administration fee) will be refunded. Please note that the duration of the policy is for one year coinciding with the one year validity of your Carnet. Therefore, if your travels extend beyond that one year period, an additional policy must be purchased.

INDENTURE = ИНДЕНТУРА (или ДОГОВОР (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) ЗА ПЕЧАТЬЮ СО ВСЕМИ УСЛОВИЯМИ) – An Indenture is a legal contract reflecting a debt or purchase obligation, specifically referring to two types of practices:- in historical usage, an indentured servant status, and in modern usage, an instrument used for commercial debt or real estate transaction. The formal agreement between the issuer of a bond/debenture and the bondholder. The indenture lists all of the rights and obligations of the bondholder, trustee and issuer. Deed or instrument to which there is more than one party. It is so called because such deeds were formerly cut or torn (intended) into portions, one for each party, to prevent forgery and provide proof of each person's involvement in the transaction. Indentures were formerly widely used to bind an apprentice to his master for the period of his apprentice ship. A written agreement under which bonds and debentures are issued, setting forth maturity date, interest rate, and other terms. An Indenture is a contract stating that an individual would work for another individual for a specific number of years. Many early immigrants to the United States came over as indentured servants – someone else paid for their trip over, and in return they had to work for the individual for several years. / хозяину (или капитану) на период . Письменное соглашение, в соответствии с которым выпускаются облигации и долговые обязательства, устанавливающее дату погашения, процентную ставку и иные условия. Индентура – контракт, заключаемый между акционерным обществом и попечителем держателей облигаций, в чью обязанность входит их защита; определяет права держателей облигаций или долговых обязательств по отношению к акционерному обществу.

INDEPENDENT = НЕЗАВИСИМАЯ – (1) Independent:- describing a person or organization that is free to act unilaterally and is not dependent on any other person or organization. / В отношении описания лица или организации, это относится к его или её возможности беспрепятственно действовать самостоятельно и отсутствии его или её зависимости от любого другого лица или организации.

(2) In oil industry, Independent is a term generally applies to a non-integrated oil or natural gas company, usually active in only one or two sectors of the industry. An independent marketer buys petroleum products from major or independent refiners and resells them under his own brand name or buys natural gas from producers and resells it. There are also independents which are active exclusively either in oil or gas production or refining. / В нефтегазовой индустрии этот термин главным образом относится к неинтегрированной нефтяной или газовой компании, действующей обычно только лишь в одном или двух секторах данной индустрии. Независимый сбытовик покупает нефтепродукты у крупных или независимых нефтеперегонщиков и перепродаёт их под своим собственным фирменным названием или просто покупает природный газ у производителей и перепродаёт его. Существуют также независимые компании, действующие исключительно лишь в нефте- или газодобыче или очистке.

INDEPENDENT ACTION = НЕЗАВИСИМОЕ (или САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЕ) ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Independent Action (I/A) is a separate action taken by an individual member of a conference agreement to change rates or terms of carriage as laid out in the conference agreements. Setting rate within a conference tariff that is different from the rate(s) for the same items established by other conference members. Independent Action (I/A) is a carrier can take an independent action in a conference resulting in a unique rate for that carrier within a conference (to and from the United States); ability to file a rate independently of other carrier's action. The right of a conference member to publish a rate of tariff rule that departs from the agreement's common rate or rule.

INDEPENDENT ADJUSTER = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ДИСПАШЕР (или НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ АДЖАСТЕР) – Independent Adjuster is an adjuster who works as an independent contractor, hiring himself out to insurance companies or other organizations for the investigation and settlement of claims. / Диспашер или аджастер, который работает в качестве независимого подрядчика, самостоятельно предлагающего страховым компаниям быть нанятым для расследования и урегулирования претензий. Диспашеры составляют диспашу с расчётом убытков по авариям.

INDEPENDENT ASSORTMENT = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ АССОРТИМЕНТ – Independent Assortment is the random assortment in which segregation for one type has no effect on any other alleles. Meiotic behavior of genes located on nonhomologous chromosomes. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

INDEPENDENT BROKER = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ БРОКЕР – Independent Broker is a member on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange who executes orders for other brokers having more business at that time than they can handle themselves, or for firms who do not have their exchange member on the floor. Formerly known as Two-Dollar Brokers from the time when these independent brokers received USD2.00 per hundred shares of executing such orders. Their fees are paid by the Commission Brokers. See also Commission Broker. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Независимый Брокер – член Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)), исполняющий приказы для иных брокеров торгового зала биржи, если объём данных ими приказов превышает количество, которое они могут осуществить, или для фирм, члены биржи которых не присутствуют в торговом зале. Независимые брокеры, ранее называвшиеся 'двухдолларовыми' брокерами по сумме взимаемых ими комиссионных за сделки с полными лотами ценных бумаг, получают от брокеров, работающих за комиссионные, компенсацию, которая одно время была фиксированной, но теперь составляет договорную сумму.

INDEPENDENT CARRIER = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Independent Carrier is a carrier that is not a member of a shipping conference. / Под Независимым Перевозчиком понимается перевозчик, который не является участником конференции по перевозкам.

INDEPENDENT CLAIM = НЕЗАВИСИМАЯ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ (или НЕЗАВИСИМОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ) – Independent Claim is a claim that does not refer back to or depend on another claim.

INDEPENDENT EUROPEAN PROGRAM GROUP = НЕЗАВИСИМАЯ ГРУППА ПО ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ – The Independent European Program Group (IEPG) is an intergovernmental organization that is not formally part of NATO but whose membership includes all the EC members of the alliance, plus Norway and Turkey. Established in 1976, IEPG's objectives are to promote European cooperation in research, development, and production of defense equipment; improve transatlantic armaments cooperation; and maintain a healthy European defense industrial base. In 1976, the Defence Ministers of the European NATO nations (except Iceland) established a forum for armaments cooperation, the Independent European Programme Group (IEPG). The Declaration agreed by the Western European Union (WEU) Ministers in Maastricht on 10 December 1991 called for further examination of the possibilities for enhanced cooperation in the field of armaments, with the aim of creating a European Armaments Agency. At their meeting in Bonn in December 1992, the Defence Ministers of the 13 countries of the IEPG decided upon the transfer of the functions of the IEPG to the WEU. Furthermore they agreed six basic principles for the transfer, principal among which were:- (i) all 13 nations should be entitled to participate fully and with the same rights and responsibilities, in any European armaments cooperation forum; (ii)

there should be a single European armaments cooperation forum; (iii) armaments cooperation in Europe should be managed by the National Armaments Directors of all the 13 nations, who will be accountable to the Ministers of Defence of those governments; and (iv) the existing links with NATO and EDIG should be maintained. At the meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers in Rome in May 1993, the Defence Ministers of the IEPG reaffirmed the six key principles on which armaments cooperation should be based, and in particular that all decisions on these matters within the WEU framework should be taken by the 13 nations. They agreed on a number of organizational aspects of the transfer which were subsequently adopted formally by the Council at 13. Since that meeting the WEU armaments cooperation forum has been known as the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG). At their meeting in Marseille in November 2000, WEAG Defence Ministers agreed to the accession to WEAG full membership of six new nations:- Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Sweden. WEAG numbers now (in 2005) 19 full members each enjoying the same rights and responsibilities. Objectives:- the objectives of the WEAG are the following:- (i) more efficient use of resources through, inter alia, increased harmonization of requirements; (ii) the opening up of national defence markets to cross-border competition; (iii) to strengthen the European defence technological and industrial base; and (iv) cooperation in research and development. The need for progress towards these objectives has become more pressing in recent years because of reductions in defence budgets and the increasing pace of technological change. Industry is responding by downsizing, restructuring and by rationalization through mergers and joint ventures or exiting from the market. Governments are also responding to ensure that defence requirements can be met in the longer term through access to affordable technology at the necessary level of capability. They are working together to intensify cooperation in the context of the developing European defence identity. Participation:- Full Members:- Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom. European Armaments Partnership:- in November 1997, at their Erfurt meeting, WEAG Ministers noted the continued interest in WEAG armaments cooperation activities expressed by a number of WEU Observers which are not members of WEAG and WEU Associate Partners and, recalling their agreement at Ostend the year before to examine a European Armaments Partnership, they agreed to respond by further opening the WEAG to those nations. They also agreed on the modalities for the participation of those nations in WEAG activities. At their meeting in Luxembourg in November 1999, WEAG Defence Ministers, in the light of the accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to NATO and their subsequent Associate Membership in WEU, updated the modalities agreed in Erfurt in November 1997. This enabled those nations to participate in WEAG activities. Furthermore Ministers also approved a procedure for full membership of WEAG. At their meeting in Marseille in November 2000, WEAG Defence Ministers agreed to the accession to WEAG full membership of Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Sweden. The modalities agreed at the Erfurt meeting for the participation of interested WEU Associate Partners remain valid. WEAG Panels and their Sub-groups are allowed to examine whether, for each item on the agenda, participation can be opened to Associate Partners. If it is decided that an Associate Partner shall participate in a specific armaments project, the nation concerned shall take part in that project on the same basis as full members, including the contribution of an appropriate financial share. WEAG closes on 23 May 2005. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . в Марселе (Marseille), Франция.

INDEPENDENT INTRODUCING BROKER = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР – Independent Introducing Broker is a firm or individual that solicits and accepts commodity futures orders from customers but does not accept money, securities or property from the customer. Unlike a Guaranteed Introducing Broker, an Independent Introducing Broker is subject to minimum capital requirements and can introduce accounts to any registered Futures Commission Merchant.

INDEPENDENT LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ НЕЗАВИСИМЫХ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ СМАЗОК – The Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Association (ILMA) is a trade association of businesses engaged in compounding, blending, formulating, packaging, marketing, and distributing lubricants. Headquartered in Alexandria, State of Virginia (VA), the United States of America. See also Lubricant. Since 1948, the Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Association (ILMA) has been the voice of member companies that produce more than a quarter of the nation's automotive lubricants and three-quarters of its metalworking fluids for customers who use their products to improve performance and increase efficiency. A Thriving Lubricants Industry Means A Thriving American Economy! Our members make specialized lubricants for everything from backhoes to bone screws. Their products keep planes in the air; cars on the road; and the machines in businesses, households and hospitals running efficiently. Without lubricants and metalworking fluids, American businesses and manufacturing would grind to a halt. Through our enforceable Code of Ethics, ILMA promotes integrity and quality in lubricant manufacturing and marketing. Our top priority is providing the safest, highest-quality products to customers for industrial, transportation and household use. We support policies based on sound science, rigorous analysis and common sense that keep our customers, employees and communities safe, while protecting our business model – providing individual solutions for our customers' needs. ILMA also serves as a technical and educational resource to members, their customers and lawmakers. For decades, our members' scientists have deepened the pool of research and enriched the technical and educational resources that inform our members, our industry and lawmakers. Who Are Our Members? ILMA members are bedrock companies, most are still privately owned, and many have been family-owned for generations; they help customers find custom solutions to their challenges. ILMA members don't drill or refine, but they often work with major refiners and distributors. Manufacturing Members are independent lubricant companies that produce over 30 percent of all lubricants and 75 percent of the metalworking fluids and other specialty industrial lubricants sold in America. International Members are independent companies manufacturing lubricants outside North America. ILMA's membership also includes Supplier Member companies that are key suppliers of the independent lubricant manufacturing industry and Marketing Member companies which market and manufacture lubricants, own and operate a lubricant storage facility and maintain a finished product inventory or utilize a toll blender to do so, but which do not meet Manufacturing Member criteria. ILMA is the principal voice for the industry before Congress, federal regulatory agencies and other industry groups. We unite around issues such as a level financial playing field, smarter regulation, advancement of American manufacturing and the protection of our members' ability to compete with larger companies. Our approach to public policy is persuasive but collaborative. We'd rather work with someone than against them. Our recommendations improve laws on behalf of our members and make environmental and safety enhancements for our customers, employees and neighbors balanced with profit and competition.

INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCER = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ ЭНЕРГИИ – Independent Power Producer is a nonutility power generating company that is not a qualifying facility. See also Qualifying Facility. / Автономная элетрогенерирующая компания, которая не причисляется к квалифицированной установке. Смотрите также Квалифицированная Установка (Qualifying Facility).

INDEPENDENT TARIFF = НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ ТАРИФ – Independent Tariff:- any body of rate tariffs that are not part of an agreement or conference system.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE = НЕЗАВИСИМАЯ ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ – Independent Variable is the variable that is not affected or influenced by other variables or factors.

INDETERMINATE = ИНДЕТЕРМИНАНТНОЕ (или НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЕ) – Indeterminate:- (i) capable of continuing to grow at an apex or tip; and (ii) of sequential flowering from lateral or basal buds to the central or apical bud. See also Determinate. Indeterminate:- when no flower bud growth ends the axis of the flower cluster on the inflorescence. / Под Индетерминантным, от Латинских слов In, означающее отрицание, и Determinans, означающее Определяющий, понимается – не реагирующий на длину дня.

INDETERMINATE GROWTH = ИНДЕТЕРМИНАНТНЫЙ РОСТ – Cotton has an Indeterminate Growth habit and can grow very tall under conditions of unrestrained growth. Growth regulators, such as mepiquat chloride, are generally applied to Cotton to slow internode elongation, especially for well-fertilized irrigated Cotton. Otherwise, vigorous Cotton varieties with plenty of water and nutrients can develop very tall, heavy vegetative growth. This type of rank growth promotes boll rot and fruit abscission, and makes a Cotton crop difficult to harvest. Having a growth pattern in which stems continue growing indefinitely; with flower clusters, the opening of the lower (lateral) flowers first, and the terminal one opening later. See also Determinate. / Хлопчатник обладает индетерминантным характером роста и может вырасти очень толстым при условии несдерживаемого роста. Регуляторы роста, такие как хлорид мепикуат (mepiquat chloride), используются, главным образом, для замедления междоузлового растяжения Хлопчатника, особенно для как следует удобренного и орошаемого Хлопчатника. Иными словами, сильные селекционные сорта Хлопчатника в условиях изобилия воды и питательных веществ могут развиться в очень долстые, с мощным вегетативным ростом. Этот тип обильного роста приводит к появлению коробочной гнили и опадению плодов, что, в свою очередь, приводит к сложности в уборке урожая Хлопчатника. Наличие модели роста, при которой стебли продолжают расти неограниченно; со скоплением цветков, открытием нижних (в горизонтальном плане) цветков первыми, а верхушечных цветков – последующими. Смотрите также Детерминантный (Determinate).

INDEX = ИНДЕКС (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ) – (1) An Index means a number, calculated by reference to a theoretical collection of assets, market indicators, securities, or derivatives, whose absolute level or periodic difference relate to the performance of the theoretical collection over that period. Third parties may be involved in the administration, maintenance, or calculation of an index. To the extent that an index provider (IP) relies on a third party for the administration, maintenance, and/or calculation of an index, the IP should establish clear roles and responsibilities for that party and receive adequate assurances that the party's index-relevant activities facilitate delivering the index according to its methodology. Index is a measure of a change in value of underlying securities. For example the All Ordinaries Index. Number measuring the change in a value (or set of values) in time or in an area. When measuring the change in a simple value, which is expressed by a single number, the index is the ratio of this value to another value for a prior period, called the base period, or for another geographic area that serves as a reference. Indexes are generally used to represent the change in a set of values, rather than in a single value. For example, indexes are used to measure changes in prices for a basket of commodities or services (consumer price index), or changes in domestic industrial production. The index is a weighted average of base indexes, which measure changes in individual values making up the composite index. A statistical yardstick expressed in terms of percentages of a base year or years. For instance, the New York Stock Exchange® Composite Index of all NYSE® common stocks is based on year-end 1965 as 50. An index is not an average. See also Averages and NYSE® Composite Index. An Index, e.g., a stock index like the Dow, is a collection of stocks that represent a certain grouping, e.g., a tech group, blue chips, a broad market (many stocks like S&P 500), narrow market (high caps), or an entire exchange (e.g., VSE index). A Stock Index, like the Dow, TSE300, or our very own T-Net20 measure the performance of a 'basket' of shares usually representing a 'market', e.g., the Dow represents the best of corporate America, the TSE300 represents the broader Toronto market, whereas the T-Net20 represents the Top BC (the Province of British Columbia) tech companies. Indexes give you a 'sense' of how any given market is performing. The T-Net, which was pegged at 1000 in Jan'98 is now (Sep'99) in the 2900+ range. Some indexes are price weighted and some are value weighted. The T-Net, a market cap weighted index, gives a true representation of what would happen to an investment in that market. In other words, CAD1 000 invested in Jan'98 would return CAD2 900 today. You can also think of a Stock Index like a Mutual Fund (in fact mutual funds are often compared to an index). Statistical indicator share index, stock index futures (index futures). / Сводный Индекс От Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи по всем обыкновенным акциям НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Дау (Dow).

(2) Index is a statistical indicator providing representation of the value of the items that constitute it. Indexes often serve as barometers for a given market or industry. Indexes often serve as benchmarks against which financial or economic performance is measured. The economic indicator used to calculate interest-rate adjustments for adjustable-rate mortgages. No one can be sure when an index rate will go up or down. Index:- plural:- indices. Statistical instrument used to track the development of prices and volumes of commodities and securities (stock index) over time. This is usually done by comparing the performance of the components in the index, either in percentage or relative terms, to a basic parameter which is assumed to be 100%. The economic indicator used to calculate interest-rate adjustments for adjustable-rate mortgages or other adjustable-rate loans. The index rate can increase or decrease at any time. / индикатор, используемый для переоценок процентной ставки для закладных с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)). Термин Индекс, от Латинского слова Index, означающее Перечень или Список или Указатель, в зависимости от контекста может относиться к:- (i) указателю, реестру имён, названий и тому подобного; (ii) условному обозначению (буквенному, цифровому или комбинированному) в системе какой-либо классификации, например, почтовый индекс; и (iii) числовому или буквенному указателю, которым снабжаются математические выражения для того, чтобы отличать их друг от друга, например, a_1, a_i, x_8, x_n (здесь 1, i, 8 и n – индексы) и тому подобное. В статистике индекс относится к относительной величине, характеризующей (обычно в %) динамику совокупности, состоящей из непосредственно несоизмеримых единиц, или части такой совокупности, а также изменение уровня какого-либо экономического явления по отношению к уровню того же явления, принятому за базу сравнения, например, общий индекс оптовых цен всех товаров и групповые индексы цен продовольственных и непродовольственных товаров или промышленных и сельскохозяйственных товаров и так далее. Элементы любого индекса:- индексируемая величина, тип (форма), веса, сроки исчисления. Указатель – перечень упорядоченных по алфавитному, систематическому, хронологическому, нумерационному или какому-либо другому признаку описаний произведений печати и письменности, названий предметов, собственных имён, обозначений (формул, символов и тому подобного) или других объектов, обеспечивающий быстрый поиск необходимых сведений в соответствующем информационном массиве (книжном, журнальном, аудиовизуальном и так далее). По содержанию и назначению традиционно различают два больших класса указателей – Библиографические Указатели и Вспомогательные Указатели. Библиографический Указатель, или Указатель Литературы, является разновидностью библиографических пособий; библиографические записи организованы, как правило, в систематическом порядке. Имеет самостоятельное справочное значение. Состоит обычно из двух частей:- основного указателя, являющегося справочным массивом, и вспомогательного указателя, помогающего осуществить поиск сведений, не выявленных группировкой материала в основном указателе. В зарубежной практике встречаются указатели, в которых основной (предметный) и вспомогательный (именной) указатели объединены в один с единым алфавитным расположением (так называемым словарным). Вспомогательный указатель служит путеводителем по тексту; он состоит из перечня упорядоченных рубрик, называющих (или обозначающих) информационные объекты основного текста; ссылок 'см.' и 'см. также', связывающих семантически близкие, но лексически разные понятия, и ссылок к тексту (на порядковые номера страниц, глав, параграфов, библиографических записей и других). Как существенный

элемент справочного аппарата вспомогательный указатель является эффективным средством поиска информации и выборочного чтения. Кроме того, вспомогательный указатель позволяет наглядно представить семантическую структуру произведения. Вспомогательные указатели придаются научным изданиям, библиографическим пособиям, библиотечным каталогам, архивным фондам, собраниям аудиовизуальных материалов и другим. Вспомогательные указатели подразделяются по разным признакам, в том числе:- (1) по содержанию, то есть наличию рубрик, отражающих имена собственные (личные, географические названия, названия организаций и так далее); названия конкретных предметов, названия произведений или первые строки стихотворений, цитаты, аббревиатуры, символы, формулы и так далее; соответственно различают указатели именные, предметные, географических названий, указатели цитат и так далее; (2) по группировке материала различают указатели алфавитные, систематические (тематические), хронологические и так далее; (3) по структуре рубрик, которые могут быть простыми, состоящими из одного слова или словосочетания, или же сложными, то есть включать в себя несколько звеньев – заголовок и подзаголовки; указатели, состоящие только из простых рубрик, называемых 'глухими', из сложных (и простых) – развёрнутыми, или аналитическими, а при наличии дополнительных сведений в виде аннотаций, прямых цитат из текста, дефиниций и тому подобного – аннотированными. По форме издания указатель может быть частью издания, к которому он составляется; издан отдельно в виде самостоятельной публикации; издан на карточках (перфорированных, неперфорированных). Выбор конкретного указателя или системы указателей зависит от вида издания, его тематики и читательского назначения. Высокоразвитая система указателей представлена в научно-справочном аппарате Полного собрания сочинений Владимира Ильича Ленина (5-е Издание). С середины XX века с развитием электронно-вычислительной техники в научно-информационной деятельности стали применяться также новые виды указателей, обычно подготавливаемые при помощи ЭЦВМ и основанные на принципе координатного индексирования. К ним относятся:- указатели цитированной литературы, пермутационные и координатные указатели. Указатель цитированной литературы (библиографических ссылок) представляет собой перечень фамилий авторов (в алфавитном порядке) и названий их работ, на которые ссылается автор данного текста. В ссылках даются также краткие указания на издания, в которых упомянуты ('цитируются') работы авторов. Полное описание этих изданий и публикаций даётся в отдельном указателе источников. Указатель цитированной литературы способствуют, в частности, решению задач науковедческого анализа и прогнозирования (смотрите Научно-Технический Прогноз). Пермутационный указатель – разновидность вспомогательного алфавитно-предметного указателя, в котором функцию предметных заголовков выполняют значимые слова в заглавиях индексируемых документов или в их рефератах. Каждое такое слово последовательно вводится в поисковую колонку, отделённую пробелом от остальных слов заглавия или реферата, составляющих контекст данной предметной рубрики (отсюда его другое название – Указатель Ключевых Слов, Приводимых В Контексте). Каждой строке пермутационного указателя ставится в соответствие код (шифр документа, полное описание которого содержится в библиографической части указателя). Разновидности указателя – двойной пермутационный указатель (ключевые слова используются как традиционные предметные рубрики), указатель ключевых слов, приводимых вне контекста, квазипермутационный указатель (вместо заглавий используются цепочки дескрипторов из поисковых образов документов). Координатный (табличный, коррелятивный, неманипулятивный) указатель позволяет производить координацию двух или более терминов, которые необязательно расположены в алфавитном порядке (как в предметном указателе) или в порядке смысловой иерархии (как в систематическом указателе). Индекс или Указатель – статистический составной показатель, отражающий изменения в экономике или на финансовых рынках, часто отражает процентные изменения по сравнению с базисным годом или предыдущим месяцем. Например, при расчёте индекса по потребительским ценам (consumer price index) в качестве базисного сейчас используется период 1982–84. Этот индекс включает показатели по основным потребительским товарам и услугам, он сдвигается вверх или вниз в зависимости от изменения уровня инфляции. К середине 1990-х индекс вырос со 100 в 1982–84 до более чем 150, и это означает, что стоимость потребительской корзины, на которой основан индекс, выросла с этого времени более чем на 50%. Индексы также являются мерой роста и падения котировок на рынках акций, облигаций и товарно-сырьевой продукции, так как отражают рыночные цены и количество находящихся в собственности акционеров акций компаний, включённых в индекс. Среди нескольких широко известных индексов – Индекс от Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (New York Stock Exchange Index), Индекс от Американской Фондовой Биржи (American Stock Exchange® Index), Индекс от Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's), а также Индекс от Валъю Лайн (Value Line). Также рассчитываются подиндексы для отдельных отраслей промышленности, таких, как производство напитков или компьютеров, железные дороги. Индексы рынков акций составляют основу торговых операций с опционами на индекс (index options).

INDEX ARBITRAGE = ИНДЕКСНОЕ АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ (или АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ НА ИНДЕКСАХ) – Index Arbitrage is a strategy where a trader tries to profit from pricing discrepancies between an index futures contract and the underlying index. The trader either buys or sells the stocks making up the index, and simultaneously takes the opposite position in the futures market. The simultaneous purchase (sale) of stock index futures and the sale (purchase) of some or all of the component stocks that make up the particular stock index to profit from sufficiently large intermarket spreads between the futures contract and the index itself. See also Arbitrage, and Program Trading.

INDEX CONTRACT = ИНДЕКСНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или КОНТРАКТ НА ИНДЕКС) – Index Contract:- any futures and option contracts and any other commodity contracts which are based on any index (for example, Reuters CRB Futures Price Index) and traded at the exchange. / Ройтас (Reuters).

INDEXED BOND = ИНДЕКСИРУЕМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Indexed Bond:- with this financial instrument, investors are guaranteed a fixed rate of return in real terms, since the nominal interest rate is regularly adjusted to match changes in the price index. See also Index-Linked Bond. Indexed Bond is a bond whose payments are linked to an index, e.g., the consumer price index. / Индексируемая Облигация – облигация с переменным доходом, для которой номинал облигации постоянно пересчитывается с учётом изменения определённого индекса, и доход начисляется с учётом изменения номинала.

INDEX GROWTH LINKED UNIT = ПАЙ, УВЯЗАННЫЙ С РОСТОМ ИНДЕКСА – Index Growth Linked Unit (IGLU) is a structured product consisting of a bond and a call option on the market index. Index Growth Linked Units (IGLUs) offer a synthetic diversified share portfolio which is also hedged against losses (minimum capital redemption is guaranteed). Index Growth-Linked Units (IGLUs) is a combination of a note and a collar or equity risk reversal position. As the name implies, the underlying is usually an index, but it may also be a small basket of stocks.

INDEX FUND = ИНДЕКСНЫЙ ФОНД – An Index Fund or index tracker is a collective investment scheme (usually a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund) that aims to replicate the movements of an index of a specific financial market, or a set of rules of ownership that are held constant, regardless of market conditions. As of 2007, index funds made up over 11% of equity mutual fund assets in the United States. Algorithmic trading ahead of index fund rebalancing transfers profits from investors. Tracking can be achieved by trying to hold all of the securities in the index, in the same proportions as the index. Other methods include statistically sampling the market and holding 'representative' securities. Many index funds rely on a computer model with little or no human input in the decision as to

which securities are purchased or sold and are thus subject to a form of passive management. The lack of active management generally gives the advantage of lower fees (which otherwise reduce the investor's return) and, in taxable accounts, lower taxes. In addition it is usually impossible to precisely mirror the index as the models for sampling and mirroring, by their nature, cannot be 100% accurate. The difference between the index performance and the fund performance is called the 'Tracking Error', or, colloquially, 'Jitter'. Index funds are available from many investment managers. Some common indices include the S&P 500, the Nikkei 225, and the FTSE 100. Less common indexes come from academics like Eugene Fama and Kenneth French, who created 'research indexes' in order to develop asset pricing models, such as their Three Factor Model. The Fama-French three-factor model is used by Dimensional Fund Advisors to design their index funds. Robert Arnott and Professor Jeremy Siegel have also created new competing fundamentally based indexes based on such criteria as dividends, earnings, book value, and sales. Investment fund whose portfolio is selected to match the structure of a recognized stock market index. Index Fund is a type of mutual fund with a portfolio constructed to match or track the components of a market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500). An index mutual fund is said to provide broad market exposure, low operating expenses and low portfolio turnover. 'Indexing' is a passive form of fund management that has been successful in outperforming most actively managed mutual funds. While the most popular index funds track the S&P 500, a number of other indexes, including the Russell 2000 (small companies), the DJ Wilshire 5000 (total stock market), the MSCI EAFE (foreign stocks in Europe, Australasia, Far East) and the Lehman Aggregate Bond Index (total bond market) are widely used for index funds. Investing in an index fund is a form of passive investing. The primary advantage to such a strategy is the lower management expense ratio on an index fund. Also, a majority of mutual funds fail to beat broad indexes, such as the S&P 500. Although a S&P 500 or Dow Jones Industrial Average index fund should each replicate its respective index, the fund's performance is not guaranteed to be the same as others like it or as the index it mimics. The Cover:- an index fund is a passive investment. As such, the fund manager selects a combination of assets for a portfolio that is intended to mimic an index, such as the S&P 500. Because the fund's underlying assets are held and not actively traded, operating expenses are usually lower. A Closer Look:- to some investors, it is reasonable to assume that all index funds perform the same; however, a deeper look will uncover all sorts of discrepancies between funds. The most important difference that will eat into your return is a fund's operating expenses, which are expressed as a ratio – the percentage of expenses compared to the amount of annual average assets under management:- (Example – Expense Ratios) investors who choose to place their money in index funds generally expect lower operating expenses. After all, the fund management doesn't have to select or manage any securities whatsoever! In general, expenses are very important to consider when investing, and index funds are no exception to the rule because expenses reduce an investor's return. Consider the following comparison of 10 S&P 500 funds and their expense ratios as of April 2003. The different bars in the chart above represent different funds. Notice that expense ratios range from 0.15% to almost 1.60%. Bear in mind that the yearly return of the S&P 500 as of the end of April 2003 was approximately 5%. If we assume that the fund tracks the index closely, a 1.60% expense ratio will reduce an investor's return by about 30%! Fee Factor:- it is outlandish that index funds with almost identical portfolio mixes and investing strategies can get away with charging higher fees. The sad truth is that some index funds actually charge front-end loads, back-end loads and 12b-1 fees – all of which will eat into your return. For example, one fund in the above chart (which will remain unnamed), does not have the highest expense ratio but charges a back-end load of 3% and a 12b-1 fee of 1%! Larger and more established funds, such as the Vanguard 500 Index fund, tend to charge lower fees. This may be because management has more experience in tracking indexes or because of the ability to use the economies of scale that a large asset base produces. Furthermore, more established funds do not need additional advertising to attract investors. Whatever the reason, there is simply no justification for higher fees or, for that matter, operating expenses for the exact same product. The Tracking Error:- another way to compare index funds is by looking at their tracking errors, which measures how much the fund deviates from the index it is mimicking. The tracking error is usually expressed as a standard deviation, and a large deviation indicates that there are large inconsistencies between the return of an index fund and its benchmark. This large divergence could be an indication of poor fund construction and/or large fund fees and high operating expenses. High costs can cause the return on an index fund to be significantly lower than the index's return, resulting in a large tracking error. Deviation creates smaller gains and larger losses for the fund. Consider Figure 2, below, which compares the S&P 500's return (red), the Vanguard 500 (green), the Dreyfus S&P 500 (blue) and the Advantus Index 500 B (purple). Notice that the index fund's divergence from the benchmark increases as expenses increase. What's in a Name? When screening for an index fund that fits your investing needs, do not be misled to believe that all index funds labeled as S&P 500 or Wilshire 5000 only follow those indexes. Some funds actually have divergent management behavior. Within the S&P 500 fund group, there is a socially responsible index fund and an enhanced fund. Both of these funds can be found within the S&P 500 Index Tracker funds category – but are they really index funds? When a portfolio manager for an index fund performs additional management services, the fund is no longer passive. Consequently, funds with these added selling features have fees that are well above average. Take, for example, the Devcap Shared Return fund, which is a socially responsible S&P 500 index fund. As of June 04, 2003, it had an expense ratio of 1.75% and charged a 12b-1 fee of 0.25%. Another fund, the ASAF Bernstein Managed Index 500 B, was categorized as an S&P 500 index fund, but it actually sought to outperform the S&P 500! It's not a problem to want to buy a fund that tries to beat the S&P or is socially responsible. The point here is not to get confused between true index funds and funds that just have index-like names. Final Considerations:- within the index fund category, not all funds listed are as diversified as those tracking an index such as the S&P 500. Many index funds actually have the same properties as focused, value and/or sector funds. Remember that focused funds tend to hold fewer than 30 stocks or assets within the same sector. The lack of diversification in sector funds – like the American Gas Index fund – and value index funds that invest in fewer than 30 stocks – like the Strong Dow 30 Value fund – expose investors to higher risk than a fund tracking the S&P 500, which is comprised of 500 companies within various sectors of the economy. Due to the increased risk, it becomes even more important to consider fees, because they reduce the amount of return received for the risks taken. Consider the following comparison of Dow 30 index funds. In this example, the Orbitex Focus 30 A has an expense ratio of almost 3%! A closer look shows a front-end load of 5.78% and 12b-1 fees of 0.40%. Because the Dow lost around 12% over the year ending at the end of April 2003, investors in this fund would have lost around 15%! Take-Home Notes:- if you are an investor who would like to invest in an index fund, be sure to look beyond just the cover:- (i) costs and tracking errors – try to choose investments that have minimal operating expenses and, preferably, no fees or tracking errors. An excellent resource that we've found useful for screening index funds, especially those tracking the S&P 500 index, is Indexfunds.com. This website's screening feature allows you to sort funds according to their expense ratios, returns and other elements. (ii) Compare your chosen index fund with other similar funds – this will allow you to determine the reasonable range of expenses and tracking errors for that particular fund group. The Bottom Line:- not all index funds perform the same. Expense ratios, fees and tracking errors can drastically affect an index fund's performance. Investors should carefully investigate an index fund before buying in to make sure that its fees are low and that they have a firm understanding of what the fund invests in, as well as the strategies and goals that management uses to meet its objectives. Index funds can be very dependable investments, but investors are more likely to find one they can count on if they weed out any element of surprise. A portfolio of investments that closely reflects the composition of an index in order to mirror its performance. Index Fund or Exchange Traded Index Fund (ETIF):- these are like mutual funds that mirror the composition of an Index, e.g., a very popular one is called the Nasdaq 100 (ticker symbol QQQ) ETIF in which you can effectively buy and sell the underlying Index on a stock exchange (look it up!). Index Fund is an investment fund that is linked directly to a share index,

in that it has investments in shares on that index. / Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500), Никкэй 225 (Nikkei 225), и ФУТСИ 100 (FTSE 100). От таких академиков как Юдьжин Фама (Eugene Fama) и Кенес Фрэнч (Kenneth French), которые создали . Робёт Анэт (Robert Arnott) и Профессор Дьжерэми Сигэл (Jeremy Siegel). Индекс по 500 от Стэндод Энд Поз (Эс.ЭндПи. 500; Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500)). Расэл 2000 (по малым компаниям) (Russell 2000 (small companies)), Ди.Дьжей. Вилшир 5000 (по всему фондовому рынку) (DJ Wilshire 5000 (total stock market)). от Лимэна (Lehman Aggregate Bond Index). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones) . Индекс по 500 от Вэнгад (Vanguard 500 Index). Дрэйфюс Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (Dreyfus S&P 500). Индекс Би. по 500 от Эдвэнтас (Advantus Index 500 B). Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.). Дэвкэп (Devcap Shared Return fund). Бёнстайн (ASAF Bernstein Managed Index 500 B). 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Индексный Фонд – взаимный фонд, портфель которого привязан к портфелю с широкой базой. Он может включать Индекс по 500 от Standard & Poor's, индексы по акциям со средним и низким уровнем капитализацией, индекс по зарубежным акциям, просто индексы по акциям. Многие институциональные и индивидуальные инвесторы, особенно сторонники теории эффективного рынка (efficient market), размешают средства в индексные фонды, считая, что, поскольку превысить средние рыночные показатели при долгосрочных вложениях практически невозможно, вложения в такие фонды позволят по меньшей мере получить доходы, соответствующие индексу по рынку. С тех пор как управленческие расходы в индексных фондах значительно снизились по сравнению с расходами на управление портфелем, подобные фонды получили преимущество по стоимости. Индексные Фонды включают в свои портфели все акции, входящие в расчётную базу определённого индекса, и, таким образом, отслеживают результаты целого сегмента рынка или даже рынка в целом, отражаемые данным индексом. Наиболее популярным индексом, отслеживаемым индексными фондами, является Standard & Poor's 500. Однако в настоящее время на рынке представлены фонды, отслеживающие несколько десятков различных индексов, причём число отслеживаемых фондами индексов постоянно увеличивается. Инвестирование в индексные фонды часто называют 'пассивным' инвестированием из-за отсутствия у данных фондов необходимости осуществлять активное управление портфелем. Результаты индексного фонда не могут превзойти результаты соответствующего индекса. Тем не менее, средняя доходность индексных фондов нередко превышает доходность большинства 'активно управляемых' фондов, а их коэффициенты расходов обычно значительно ниже.

INDEX FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС НА ИНДЕКС – Index Futures is a futures contract on a stock or financial index. For each index there may be a different multiple for determining the price of the futures contract. For example, the S&P 500 Index is one of the most widely traded index futures contracts in the United States. Stock portfolio managers who want to hedge risk over a certain period of time often use S&P 500 futures to do so. By shorting these contracts, stock portfolio managers can protect themselves from the downside price risk of the broader market. However, by using this hedging strategy, if perfectly done, the manager's portfolio will not participate in any gains on the index; instead, the portfolio will lock in gains equivalent to the risk-free rate of interest. Alternatively, stock portfolio managers can use index futures to increase their exposure to movements in a particular index, essentially leveraging their portfolios. Index Futures is a futures contract which has as its underlying asset an index, for example, an index based on the price of selected shares. Contracts for future delivery based on the development of a share or price index within a specified period. See also Financial Futures, and Share Index.

INDEX HEDGING = ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ ИНДЕКСОМ – Index Hedging is a strategy of hedging a share portfolio with put options on a share index, e.g., Swiss Market Index (SMI) hedging. / Стратегия хэдьжирования портфеля акций с помощью опционов на продажу по фондовому индексу, например, хэдьжирование Индексом по Швейцарскому Рынку (ИШР; Swiss Market Index (SMI)).

INDEX INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДЕКСНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ (или АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДУСТРИИ ИНДЕКСОВ) – Founded in 2012, the Index Industry Association (IIA) is an independent, not-for-profit organization representing the global index industry. The purpose of IIA is to represent the global index industry by working with market participants, regulators, and other representative bodies to promote sound practices in the index industry that strengthen markets and serve the needs of investors. Several of the leading index providers in the world are members of IIA, including Barclays, FTSE Group, Markit, MSCI Inc., NASDAQ OMX, Russell Investments, and S&P/Dow Jones Indices, LLC. Our members have calculated indices since 1896 and, in the aggregate, the members of IIA calculate over one million indices for their clients, covering a number of different asset classes, including equities, fixed income, and commodities. Headquartered in New York, the United States. / Барклис (Barclays), ФУТСИ Груп (FTSE Group), Маркит (Markit), Эм.Эс.Си.Ай. Инк. (MSCI Inc.), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), Расэл Инвэстмэнтс (Russell Investments), и Эс.ЭндПи./Дау Дьжонз (S&P/Dow Jones).

INDEXING = ИНДЕКСИРОВАНИЕ – Indexing is a method of tying the value of an investment or return on investment to changes in a base reference or index, such as price, production or productivity. Also known as Index-Linking. An investment strategy that aims to replicate the performance of a market or market segment by owning the specific securities in an index. / Индексирование – привязка к индексу. (1) Формирование инвестиционного портфеля таким образом, чтобы он был привязан к фондовому индексу, подобному Индексу от Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's), для того чтобы результаты вложений соответствовали показателям этого индекса, или были куплены акции индексного фонда (index fund). (2) Привязка заработной платы, налогов или иных платежей к некоторому индексу. Например, в трудовом контракте может быть оговорена индексация заработной платы в соответствии с индексом по потребительским ценам для защиты от потери покупательной способности в периоды растущей инфляции.

INDEX LEPOS = ИНДЕКСНЫЕ ОНЦИ – Index LEPOs:- what is the difference between a future and an index LEPO? LEPO stands for Low Exercise Price Option. LEPOs give the option taker the right to 'buy' the underlying index at a strike price price of 1 point. Economically, LEPOs exhibit similar price behaviour to futures contracts over the same index. There are some differences between the two instruments:- (i) the taker of a LEPO must remember to exercise the LEPO at expiry if the position has not been closed out, whereas the futures contract is automatically cash settled at maturity; (ii) the risk margin of a LEPO is calculated as a percentage of the value of the underlying index, whereas the initial margin of a futures contract is a fixed dollar amount; (iii) LEPOs are traded on the ASX's options market. Low Exercise Price Options (LEPOs) may be over either shares or an index. An Index LEPO is a European call option over a share price index with a 1 point strike price.

INDEX–LINKED BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С УВЯЗКОЙ К ИНДЕКСУ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ, ПРИВЯЗАННАЯ К ИНДЕКСУ) – Index-Linked Bond is a bond in which payment of income on the principal is related to a specific price index – often the Consumer Price Index. This feature provides protection to investors by shielding them from changes in the underlying index. The bond's cash flows are adjusted to ensure that the holder of the bond receives a known real rate of return. In Canada, they also referred to as Real Return Bonds. This type of bond is valuable to investors because the real value of the bond is known from purchase and the risk involved with uncertainty is eliminated. These bonds are also less volatile than nominal bonds and they help investors to maintain their purchasing power. For example, assume that you purchase a regular bond with a nominal return of 4%. If inflation is 3%, you will actually only receive 1% in real terms. On the other hand, if you buy an index-linked bond your cash flow will be adjusted to changes in inflation and

you will still receive the full 4% in returns. Index-Linked Bond:- international bonds for which the interest (or coupon) rate and/or redemption value is linked to a specified index, such as the price of gold, other currencies, commodities, etc. Also known as Indexed Bond.

INDEX–LINKED BOND ISSUE = ЭМИССИЯ ОБЛИГАЦИИ С УВЯЗКОЙ К ИНДЕКСУ (или ВЫПУСК ОБЛИГАЦИИ, ПРИВЯЗАННОЙ К ИНДЕКСУ) – Index-Linked Bond Issue is the bond issue which links the amount to be repaid for principal and interest to the changes in a specific index. A price index clause can protect bondholders to a large extent against the consequences of monetary erosion (inflation).

INDEX–LINKED GILTS = УВЯЗАННЫЕ С ИНДЕКСОМ ГИЛТЫ (или ГИЛТЫ, ПРИВЯЗАННЫЕ К ИНДЕКСУ) – In the United Kingdom, Index-Linked Gilts are the gilts whose coupon and redemption value are linked to movements in the retail prices index. Index-Linked Gilt is a bond issued by the British Government for which the interest payments (coupons) and the final redemption proceeds are linked to movements in the official government Retail Price Index (RPI).

INDEX MANAGED = УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ ИНДЕКС – Index Managed:- where a fund manager holds the components of the index in order to replicate its performance. This may be over one or more indices. The manager adopts a 'buy and hold' approach rather than actively managing the fund.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION = ИНДЕКС ПО ПРОМЫШЛЕННОМУ ПРОИЗВОДСТВУ – Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in simplest terms is an index which details out the growth of various sectors in an economy, e.g., Indian IIP will focus on sectors like mining, electricity and manufacturing. Also base year needs to be decided on the basis of which all the index figures would be arrived at. In case of India the base year was first fixed at 1993–94 hence the same would be equivalent to 100 Points but now the base year is changed to 2004–05. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an abstract number, the magnitude of which represents the status of production in the industrial sector for a given period of time as compared to a reference period of time. The all India IIP is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period. It is compiled and published monthly by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) with the time lag of six weeks from the reference month. In India, the first official attempt to compute the IIP was made much earlier than even the recommendations on the subject at the international level. The Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry made the first attempt of compilation and release of IIP with base year 1937, covering 15 important industries, accounting for more than 90% of the total production of the selected industries. The all-India IIP is being released as a monthly series since 1950. With the inception of the Central Statistical Organization in 1951, the responsibility for compilation and publication of IIP was vested with this office. Index Of Industrial Production is a measure of the physical output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities. Industrial Production Index (IPI) is an economic indicator that is released monthly by the Federal Reserve Board. The indicator measures the amount of output from the manufacturing, mining, electric and gas industries. The reference year for the index is 2002 and a level of 100. Production data is often received directly from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and trade associations, both on physical output and inputs used in the production process. Each individual index is calculated using the Fischer index formula. Investors can use the IPI of various industries to examine the growth in the respective industry. If the IPI is growing month-over-month for a particular industry, this is a sign that the companies in the industry are performing well. / выработка (output).

INDEX OF REFRACTION = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ РЕФРАКЦИИ (или ИНДЕКС РЕФРАКЦИИ, или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЯ) – Index Of Refraction is a ratio of the velocity of light in one medium to its velocity in a second medium as the light passes from medium to medium. If a medium is crystalline, the velocity may depend on the direction of the light with respect to the crystalline axes and the substance may have several indexes of refraction, i.e. it may be birefringent. See also Birefringence. Index Of Refraction is the numerical expression of the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to the velocity of light in a substance (gas, liquid, solid), at a specified wavelength. / Смотрите также Двупреломление или Двойное Лучепреломление (Birefringence). Показатель Преломления – отношение скорости распространения света в воздухе к скорости распространения света в испытуемом веществе. В фармакогнозии показатель преломления определяют для жирных и эфирных масел.

INDEX OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ НА ИНДЕКС (или ИНДЕКСНЫЕ ОПЦИОНЫ) – Index Option is a financial derivative that gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a basket of stocks, such as the S&P 500, at an agreed-upon price and before a certain date. An index option is similar to other options contracts, the difference being the underlying instruments are indexes. Options contracts, including index options, allow investors to profit from an expected market move or to reduce the risk of holding the underlying instrument. Index options provide diversification as investors are exposed to a large number of securities in one trading instrument. The degree of exposure varies with the particular index option. Popular index options include S&P 500 Index Options (SPX), Dow Jones Industrial Average Index Options (DJX) and Nasdaq-100 Index Options (NDX). Index options are typically cash settled. Index Options:- you can balance your portfolio by investing in options on a stock index, which tracks an entire market or sector. Index options are puts and calls on a stock index, rather than on an individual stock. For many investors, the appeal of index options is the exposure they provide to the performance of a group of stocks. Holding the equivalent stock positions of one index option – say the 500 stocks in the S&P 500 – would require much more capital and numerous transactions. Another attraction is that index options can be flexible, fitting into the financial plans of both conservative and more aggressive investors. If you've concentrated your portfolio on large US companies, you might sell options on an index that correlates to your portfolio to hedge your investments. Or, if you feel that the biotech industry is headed for record gains, you could purchase a call on the Biotech Industry Index. Most index options are European style, which means they can only be exercised at expiration, not before. Hedging Your Portfolio:- conservative investors may use index options to hedge their portfolios. If your portfolio drops in value, an index that corresponds to the movement of your portfolio will drop as well. By purchasing a put on that index, you're entitled, at expiration, to an amount of cash proportionate to the drop of the index below the strike price. For example, say you have USD100 000 invested in a portfolio that contains some of the larger stocks in the broad-based XYZ Index, which is currently trading at about 950. You'd like to protect yourself against a loss of more than 5%, or USD5 000. You purchase a 900 put on the XYZ Index. In the next few months, your portfolio drops in value by about 10%, to USD90 000. Since XYZ has a similar makeup, it has also dropped by a little more than 10%, to 850. Your put is now in-the-money by 50 points, and at expiration you receive USD5 000 minus the premium you paid for the put and any sales charges. Your overall loss is reduced to about USD5 000, or 5%, which was your predetermined acceptable level. Keep in mind, though, that what you pay for the put affects your return. If the index doesn't drop before expiration, your option will remain out-of-the-money or at-the-money. You can decide whether to extend your hedge by buying another option with a later expiration, or rolling out. Using Leverage:- index options also appeal to investors because of the leverage they provide. Investors can participate in moves for a fraction of the cost of purchasing the equivalent assortment of stocks. And even a small change can result in large percentage gains. The downside of leverage, of course, is that if the market moves against expectations, the percentage loss can be high, and might be all of your investment. The leverage of index options also means that if you're confident a certain sector is going to make gains, but you don't know which individual stock will rise, you can purchase an index call to benefit from the broader market shift. What's The Risk? The risk of buying index options is the

same as the risk of buying stock options:- It's limited to the amount of premium you pay. If you're considering buying a put, it's important to weigh the cost of hedging your portfolio against the benefits of the hedge. Index options writers, however, face substantial potential risk. Since the value of the index might drop suddenly, a put writer might owe a lot of cash. The same risk applies to a call writer, if the index increases sharply. And index call writers usually can't cover themselves by holding the underlying instrument, as they can with individual stock options. Margin Considerations:- the margin requirements are different for writing index options than for writing options on individual equities. In general, you initially need to deposit the entire premium, and at least 15% of the contract's aggregate value, or the level of the index multiplied by USD100, in your margin account. Since the aggregate value of an index option changes daily, the amount of the margin maintenance requirement fluctuates, which means you'll need to pay close attention to your account to avoid a margin call. How Much Insurance? If you're using index puts to hedge your portfolio, you'll have to calculate the number of contracts to purchase in order to match the size of your portfolio. (1) Determine the current aggregate value of the index option:- Aggregate Value = XXX Current Index Value x USD100. (2) Divide the value of your portfolio by the aggregate value:- Number Of Contracts = XXX Your Portfolio's Value / Aggregate Value (from above); the result is the number of contracts that will protect your entire portfolio. Once you've determined the number of contracts that will cover your portfolio, you should calculate how much downside protection you want. The strike price you choose should match that amount, so that the insurance will kick in if the index drops that far. For example, if you want to protect against a decline greater than 10% in your portfolio, your strike price should be 90% of the current value of the index, which would be the value of the index if it drops 10% from current value. If your goal is to hedge your portfolio with index puts, the key is to find an index that mirrors the movement of your portfolio. Otherwise, what happens to the index won't accurately reflect what happens to your portfolio, and you may not offset any of its declining value. The first step is to find indexes that cover the same market or sector as your portfolio. Once you've narrowed your choices, you might use the past performance of an index or judge its volatility to find one that closely mirrors your portfolio's movement. But unless your portfolio exactly matches the makeup of an index – which is very unlikely – you'll always face the risk that it won't move the same way your portfolio does. Index Options are the options over a share price index. Index options are cash settled on exercise. Index options quotations, updated once a day at 08:00 pm Eastern time (the United States), are grouped by the exchange on which they trade, and are listed alphabetically. Introduced in 1981, stock Index Options are options whose underlying is not a single stock but an index comprising many stocks. Investors and speculators trade index options to gain exposure to the entire market or specific segments of the market with a single trading decision and often thru one transaction. Obtaining the same level of diversification using individual stocks or individual stock options require numerous transactions and consequently slower decision making and higher costs. Leverage & Predetermined Risk for the Buyer:- like equity options, trading index options gives the investor leverage and predetermined risk. The index option buyer gains leverage as the premium paid relative to the contract value is small. Consequently, for a small percentage moves of the underlying index, the index option holder can see large percentage gains for his position. Furthermore, risk is predetermined as the most the index option trader can lose is the premium paid to hold the options. Contract Multiplier:- stock index options typically have a contract multiplier of USD100. The contract multiplier is used to compute the cash value of each index option contract. Premium:- similar to equity options, index options premiums are quoted in Dollars and cents. The price of a single equity index option contract can be determined by multiplying the quoted premium amount by the contract multiplier. This is the amount that an index option buyer will need to pay to purchase the option and the amount that the index option writer will receive when selling the option. Rights Conferred:- as index options are cash-settled options, the holder of an index option does not possess the right to purchase or sell the underlying stocks of the index but rather, he or she is entitled to demand the equivalent cash value from the option writer upon exercising his option. / Опционы на Индекс по 500 от Эс.ЭндПи. (S&P 500 Index Options (SPX)), Опционы на Промышленный Усреднённый Индекс от Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Industrial Average Index Options (DJX)) и Опционы на Индекс по 100 от Нэздэк (Nasdaq-100 Index Options (NDX)). Опционы на индекс по ценам акций. Опционы на индекс при их исполнении предполагают финансовый взаиморасчёт между лицами, вовлечёнными в сделку с данными опционами. Опционы на Индекс или Индексные Опционы – опционы на покупку и продажу на индексы по акциям. Торговля этими опционами ведётся, среди прочих, на Нью Йоркской и Американской фондовых биржах, Чикагской Бирже Опционов (Chicago Board Options Exchange). В индексы с широкой базой включаются акции многих компаний и отраслей промышленности, в то время как в индексы с узкой базой включаются акции одной отрасли промышленности или одного сектора экономики. Индексные опционы позволяют инвесторам вести торговые операции на определённых рынках или с акциями определённых промышленных групп без покупки всех акций по одной. Например, лицо, предполагающее, что ожидается падение котировок акций нефтяных компаний, может приобрести опцион на продажу на индекс по акциям нефтяных компаний вместо того, чтобы осуществлять продажу в короткую половины своих акций нефтяных компаний.

INDEX TRACKING FUND = ФОНД, ОТСЛЕЖИВАЮЩИЙ ИНДЕКС – Index Tracking Fund (or an Index Fund) is an investment fund with the specific objective of tracking a particular index. The fund manager can either hold all the stocks in the index in the appropriate proportions (known as Full Replication) or use some mathematical model to choose a smaller sample of stocks which will perform as closely as possible to the index.

INDEX WARRANTS = ИНДЕКСНЫЕ ВАРРАНТЫ – Index Warrant is an option issued by a corporation to buy or sell a stock index that is exercisable throughout the life of the option for a cash settlement. Index warrants are typically used in hedge strategies to protect portfolios against adverse market movements. Index Warrant is a stock index option issued by either a corporate or a sovereign entity as part of a security offering, and guaranteed by an option clearing corporation. Index Warrant is an option on a stock index or other security index. Those who buy and sell index warrants are often hedging against the overall movement of the index that the option tracks. For example, one may take a long position on an index fund, where the investor benefits if the index rises, and simultaneously purchase put index warrants locking in a certain price to sell the index fund if the long position does not rise. Index Warrants are linked to the performance of a share price index such as the S&P, ASX 200 index or a foreign index.

INDIA = ИНДИА – India (pronunciation:- IN-dee-ah) or I is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- I am directing my course to port. (ii) Navy:- Coming alongside. (iii) Sailing Regatta:- Round the Ends Starting Rule. Meaning:- I am altering my course to port. Inport (flown by both vessels on engaged side):- I am coming alongside. At the dip:- preparing. Closed up:- ready. Hauled down:- first line over. International Meaning:- I am altering course to port.

INDIAN MUSLIN = ИНДИЙСКИЙ МУСЛИН – Indian Muslin is a muslin is the name for a very large group of plain-weave fabrics originally made of cotton. Most muslin used for purposes other than sheets is unbleached, which means that bits of trash, usually appearing as brown flecks, add color to the fabric. Occasionally, unbleached muslin becomes popular in fashion, even for wedding gowns. Indian muslin is a very fine muslin from India, often printed with gold and silver and is an expensive luxury fabric. See also Flecks, Muslin, and Trash.

INDIAN REDI = ИНДИЙСКОЕ РЭДИ – Indian Redi is a strong or moderate reddish brown.

INDICA RICE = РИС ИНДИКА – Indica Rice is one of the two major ecogeographical races of Oryza Sativa (see also Japonica). The major type of Rice grown in the tropics and subtropics. It has broad to narrow, light green leaves and tall to intermediate plant stature (except for the semidwarf). Indica plants tiller profusely. Grains are long to short, slender, somewhat flat, and awnless. Indica grains shatter easily and have 23–31% amylose content. They grow mostly in the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Java, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, central and southern China, African countries, and other tropical regions.

INDICATED PRICE = УКАЗАННАЯ ЦЕНА – An Indicated Price is for information purposes and would need to be 'firmed up' in order to transact any deal. / Указанная Цена служит лишь для информационных целей и .

INDICATION = ИНДИКАЦИЯ (или УКАЗАНИЕ, или ИЗЪЯВЛЕНИЕ ЖЕЛАНИЯ) – In insurance, Indication is a non-binding statement by an underwriter of the likely level of premium that he would charge to underwrite a risk, subject to the provision of additional information.

INDICATOR = ИНДИКАТОР – (1) Indicator is a device which provides external evidence of sensed phenomena. / Под Индикатором, от позднелатинского слова Indicator, означающее Указатель, от Латинского слова Indico, означающее Определяю или Указываю, понимается прибор, устройство, элемент, отображающие ход процесса или состояние объекта наблюдения, его качественные либо количественные характеристики в форме, удобной для восприятия человеком. В соответствии с рецепторами, на которые воздействует сигнал, различают визуальные, акустические, тактильные и другие индикаторы. 90% всей информации человек воспринимает зрительно, поэтому наиболее широко применяют визуальные индикаторы, достаточно часто – акустические и реже – действующие на осязание (тактильные), обоняние и тому подобное. Акустические индикаторы используют при плохой видимости, когда зрительное восприятие наблюдателя перегружено информацией или его внимание отвлечено от визуального индикатора. Тактильные индикаторы применяют обычно в сочетании с визуальными, если необходима исключительно быстрая реакция на поступающие сигналы. В химии, Индикаторы – название вещества, показывающие наличие химической реакции или изменения, произошедшие в исследуемой среде (смотрите Химические Индикаторы). Наиболее часто устанавливают сигнальные индикаторы в виде простых устройств, например, сигнальных ламп, звонков, рычагов и другого. Для отображения 2–3 чётко различимых состояний используют цвета:- зелёный (ход процесса нормальный – разрешение), жёлтый (требуется усиленное внимание оператора, наблюдателя – предупреждение), красный (ход процесса нарушен – опасность); разницу в яркости (мигающий указатель поворота на автомобиле; подсвеченные кнопки на пульте и другие) или положении, например, рукоятки переключателя. Посредством сигнальных ламп с нанесёнными цифрами или надписями подают команды или сообщают количественную информацию. Если необходимо надёжное восприятие визуального сигнала, его дублируют звуковым (звонок, ревун). Для указания точных числовых значений измеряемых или контролируемых величин, таких, как время, расстояние, направление, скорость, расход, температура, применяют стрелочные индикаторы со шкалой, проградуированной в минутах, метрах, килограммах, градусах и так далее. Кроме абсолютных значений, стрелочные индикаторы могут отражать и качественную информацию, выражаемую относительной скоростью движения указателя или положением его на шкале. Цифровые индикаторы, обеспечивающие быстрое считывание показаний, если оператору нужна точная количественная информация, выполняются в виде барабанных счётчиков, проекционных или с боковой подсветкой приборов, матричных панелей и так далее. Для увеличения пределов или повышения точности измерения стрелочные и цифровые индикаторы совмещают. Совмещение отображения нескольких видов информации в одном приборе даёт оператору общую картину, сокращая время, необходимое на раздельное восприятие разрозненных её частей. Изобразительные (наглядные) индикаторы отображают положение объекта в пространстве, изменение характеристик в виде графика или кривой на экране электроннолучевой трубки. Проекционные индикаторы, состоящие из проекционного устройства и экрана, отображают сложную и многообразную информацию (смотрите Устройство Отображения Информации). Существуют также комбинированные индикаторы для наглядного воспроизведения непосредственно на щите (графической панели) или пульте оператора состояния и главные характеристик процесса (смотрите Мнемоническая Схема). Восприятие информации улучшается с применением визуальных индикаторов, создающих эффект присутствия. Например, в приборе слепой посадки показания восьми отдельных индикаторов положения самолёта при заходе на посадку заменяются одним наглядным, хотя и условным, отображением перемещения объекта на экране. Направление движения показывается в виде устремлённой к горизонту ленты, разделённой поперечными тёмными полосами, которые при движении объекта смещаются, как бы набегают на оператора. Оператор стремится удержать движущийся объект на лежащей перед ним 'дороге'. Главное достоинство подобных индикаторов заключается в непосредственным восприятии оператором сложной информации без промежуточных преобразований. Индикаторы широко применяют при научных исследованиях, в технике и быту. Они сигнализируют об аварийных ситуациях и о поступлении особо срочной информации, облегчают принятие решения и служат одним из основных средств информационной связи между машиной и человеком (смотрите Инженерная Психология, Система 'Человек И Машина').

(2) Indicator:- any of various statistical values that collectively provide an indication of the stability of an economic system. Data which provides information about or predicts the overall health of the economy or financial markets, e.g., inflation and interest rates. / Под Индикатором, от позднелатинского слова Indicator, означающее Указатель, понимается . Индикатор – показатель, используемый аналитиками фондового рынка для прогнозирования динамики рыночных показателей, таких, как направление инвестиций, объём торговли акциями, динамика процентных ставок, а также покупки и продажи ценных бумаг членами корпораций.

(3) Indicator:- in the technical analysis, a value, usually derived from a stock's price or volume, that an investor can use to try to anticipate future price movements. Indicators are derived into two groups:- trend following or lagging and momentum or leading. Lagging indicators tell you what prices are doing now, or in the recent past, so they are useful when stocks are trending. A moving average is an example of a lagging indicator. Leading indicators are designed to anticipate future price action and many come in the form of oscillators. RSI is an example of a momentum indicator. A way to summarize data in a different way. Used to make the analysis of the data more easy, more reliable or quicker. / индикатор момента .

INDICATOR PLANTS = РАСТЕНИЯ ИНДИКАТОРЫ – Indicator Plants are the plants showing particular characteristics in response to specific soil or site conditions. / Под Индикатором, от Латинского слова Indicator, означающее Указатель, .

INDIGENOUS = АВТОХТОННОЕ (или МЕСТНОЕ, или АБОРИГЕННОЕ, или ТУЗЕМНОЕ) – Indigenous:- occurring naturally in an area. Not introduced. Indigenous:- native to a particular area. / Под Автохтонами, от Греческого слова Autóchtōn, означающее Коренной или Местный, или Аборигеном понимаются виды (роды, семейства) организмов, которые во времени своего становления обитают в данной местности. Например, утконос – автохтон Австралии, дикий Картофель – автохтон Южной Америки. Сравните с Аллохтонами.

INDIGO = ИНДИГО – Indigo is a natural or synthetic vat dye; designated Color Index Vat Blue 1. Indigo is probably one of the oldest colorants used for textiles. Originally it was extracted from plants, but now it is usually synthetic. It is of low substantivity, so multiple

'dips' are required to produce strong shades. Unlike other vat dyes, it exhibits quite poor washfastness. Natural and synthetic indigo are chemically the same. Indigo is a blue dye from a variety of plants in the Indigofera family. Commonly used as a vat dye on both cellulose and protein fibers. Indigo:- originally, a natural blue vat dye extracted from plants, especially the Indigofera tinctoria plant. Most indigo dyes today are synthetic. They are frequently used on dungarees and denims. Indigo is a type of dyestuff, originally obtained from the indigo plant, now produced synthetically. Blues are brilliant. It Is colorfast to washing and light. Indigo:- a variable color averaging a dark grayish blue. A natural dye material of a deep blue color. Natural Indigo is perhaps the oldest dye known to man. The oldest historic texts speak of it, as in the colors chosen for the Tabernacle of the Arc of the Covenant. The oldest fragments of cloth are dyed with it. It was the original dye of the 'Levi's' blue jeans, a trademark color for durability. Natural Indigo is one of the fastest dyes known to man and is the only natural blue dye of permanence. / Субстантивность (Substantivity). Под Индиго ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$), от Испанского слова Indigo, через Латинское слово Indicum, от Греческого слова Indikós, означающее Индийский, понимаются тёмно-синие кристаллы с медным отливом; $t_{пл}$ 390–392 °C (с разложением). Ранее добывали из некоторых Растений, с конца XIX века получают химическим синтезом. Кубовый краситель для текстильных материалов (окраски светостойки, но мало устойчивы к действию хлора и трению), используются также для изготовления чернил и красок. Под Индиго понимается кубовый краситель синего цвета. известен с глубокой древности, добывался из индигоносных Растений (Индигофера и других). Промышленный синтез индиго освоен в конце XIX века. Широко применяется для крашения джинсовой ткани.

INDIGO DYE RANGE STOP = XX (или ОСТАНОВ ДИАПАЗОНА ИНДИГО КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Defect Name:- Indigo Dye Range Stop. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Indigo Dye Range Stop:- This is the result of a machine stop on an indigo range. In this case, one end on the indigo range contains approximately one-eight of the total ends in the loom warp. This condition exists in a filling wise band of approximately fifteen inches. Severity:- Major.

INDIRECT BUCKETING = КОСВЕННОЕ (или СКРЫТОЕ, или НЕПРЯМОЕ) МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО – A term Indirect Bucketing refers to when a floor broker trades against his customer in a non-competitive transaction. The opposite customer, often called the Accommodator, assists the floor trader by making it appear that the customer traded with him rather than the floor broker.

INDIRECT COSTS = КОСВЕННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ – Indirect Costs are the costs of items or activities, such as maintenance of buildings and machinery, that are not used in the production of goods, nor immediately necessary for their production. Indirect Costs are the costs that are not directly traceable to a specific product or enterprise. See also Indirect Labor Costs, and Materials Overhead.

INDIRECT DAMAGE = КОСВЕННОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или НЕПРЯМОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ) – Indirect Damage is a damage caused by an insured peril but not proximately caused thereby. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

INDIRECT EXPENSES = КОСВЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Indirect Expenses are the expenses incurred in production, but not directly attributable to any one factor of production. Various costs related to several different operating cost categories of a business entity, which must be allocated among these categories.

INDIRECT EXPORTING = КОСВЕННЫЙ ВЫВОЗ (или КОСВЕННОЕ ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) – Indirect Exporting is a sale by the exporter to the buyer through a domestically located intermediary. / Продажа экспортёром покупателю через посредника, расположенного в стране покупателя.

INDIRECT LABOR COSTS = КОСВЕННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ НА ТРУД (или КОСВЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА ТРУД, или КОСВЕННЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ НА ТРУД) – Indirect Labor Costs:- salaries of production workers whose efforts usually are not directly traceable to the finished good, including personnel, quality-control workers, and inspectors.

INDIRECT MORTGAGE LOAN = КОСВЕННЫЙ ИПОТЕЧНЫЙ ЗАЁМ – Indirect Mortgage Loan is a mortgage credit in which a debt instrument secured by real estate (such as a mortgage note) is pledged as collateral. If the debtor becomes insolvent, the bank can dispose of or realize the property only after it has obtained title to it, e.g., by debt collection for realization of the pledge. / , например, .

INDIRECT ROUTE = ОБХОДНОЙ МАРШРУТ (или НЕПРЯМОЙ МАРШРУТ) – Indirect Route is any route other than the direct route (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, любой маршрут, отличающийся от прямого маршрута.

INDIRECT QUOTATION = НЕПРЯМАЯ РАСЦЕНКА (или ОБРАТНАЯ КОТИРОВКА) – Indirect Quotation:- one unit or 100 units of a local currency expressed in units of a foreign currency. See also Direct Listing.

INDIRECT SHIPMENT = ОТГРУЗКА НЕПРЯМОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – An Indirect Shipment from a terminal elevator is one that will be reloaded at a transfer elevator for delivery to the buyer.

INDIRECT UTILITY COST = НЕПРЯМАЯ ЗАТРАТА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Indirect Utility Cost is the utility cost that may not be meaningfully identified with any particular Demand-Side Management (DSM) program category. Indirect costs could be attributable to one of several accounting cost categories, i.e. Administrative, Marketing, Monitoring & Evaluation, Utility-Earned Incentives, Other. Accounting costs that are known DSM program costs should not be reported under Indirect Utility Cost, rather those costs should be reported as Direct Utility Costs under the appropriate DSM program category.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ – Individual Development Account (IDA) is a type of savings account, offered in some communities, for people whose income is below a certain level.

INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ЭКСПРЕСС ДОСТАВКИ ДЛЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или СЛУЖБА ЭКСПРЕСС ДОСТАВКИ ДЛЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – Individual Investor Express Delivery Service is a service for individual investors which put their orders to the head of any Tandem System Queue (CMS, Super Dot and PSS).

INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – Individual Investors Advisory Committee provides counsel on the needs and concerns of individual investors. The committee advises the board on policies and programs to advance the interests of individuals who invest in equities, options, futures, and fixed income securities. In addition, the committee serves as a liaison and enhances communications between individual shareholders and the New York Stock Exchange board. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INDIVIDUALLY QUICK FROZEN RICE = ОСОБО БЫСТРО ЗАМОРОЖЕННЫЙ РИС – Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) Rice is Rice that has been fully cooked (to about 64% moisture) and then quick frozen. The Rice can be thawed and heated in a microwave (in two to four minutes) and is ready to eat. Unlike instant Rice, there has been no damage (cracking or fissuring of the kernel), and so the

quality of this product is as good or better than Rice cooked at home in a Rice cooker. The process for making this Rice is very similar to the cooking process used at home. Once the Rice is cooked and ready to eat, it is then quick-frozen. Sage V Foods is the leader in this new and developing industry. Most IQF Rice is sold today in 1 400 lb bulk totes to large industrial users who use the Rice to put into frozen entrees containing Rice. The IQF Rice is easy to handle and can flow through conveying and portion scaling systems. Sage V Foods can flavor, mix with vegetables, and package IQF Rice in small microwaveable pouches.

INDIVIDUAL PROVISION = ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ – Individual Provision:- allowance for accumulated impairment of loans and advances where the impairment can be identified as belonging to individual assets.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT = ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕНСИОННЫЙ СЧЁТ – The term Individual Retirement Account means a trust created or organized in the United States for the exclusive benefit of an individual or his beneficiaries, but only if the written governing instrument creating the trust meets the following requirements:- (1) Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in subsection (d)(3) in [1] section 402 (c), 403 (a)(4), 403 (b)(8), or 457 (e)(16), no contribution will be accepted unless it is in cash, and contributions will not be accepted for the taxable year on behalf of any individual in excess of the amount in effect for such taxable year under section 219 (b)(1)(A). (2) The trustee is a bank (as defined in subsection (n)) or such other person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will administer the trust will be consistent with the requirements of this section. (3) No part of the trust funds will be invested in life insurance contracts. (4) The interest of an individual in the balance in his account is nonforfeitable. (5) The assets of the trust will not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund. (6) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, rules similar to the rules of section 401 (a)(9) and the incidental death benefit requirements of section 401 (a) shall apply to the distribution of the entire interest of an individual for whose benefit the trust is maintained. A retirement plan which a person can establish for his/herself. A pension plan with tax advantages, Individual Retirement Account (IRA) permits investment through intermediaries like mutual funds, insurance companies and banks or directly in stocks and bonds through stockbrokers. See also Keogh Plan. The US Tax Reform Act of 1976 authorized a qualified retirement plan for individuals. Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is an investing tool used by individuals to earn and earmark funds for retirement savings. There are several types of IRAs:- Traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs and SEP IRAs. Traditional and Roth IRAs are established by individual taxpayers, who are allowed to contribute 100% of compensation (self-employment income for sole proprietors and partners) up to a set maximum Dollar amount. Contributions to the Traditional IRA may be tax deductible depending on the taxpayer's income, tax filing status and coverage by an employer-sponsored retirement plan. Roth IRA (is an individual retirement account that offers a valuable future tax break:- Tax-free income in retiremen. Retirement Online LLC, Birmingham, AL, the United States) contributions are not tax-deductible. SEPs and SIMPLEs are retirement plans established by employers. Individual participant contributions are made to SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs. Also referred to as 'Individual Retirement Arrangements'. With the exception of Roth IRAs, where eligible distributions are tax-free, eventual withdrawal from an IRA is taxed as income; including the capital gains. Because income is likely to be lower after retirement, the tax rate may be lower. Combined with potential tax savings at the time of contribution, IRAs can prove to be very valuable tax management tools for individuals. Also, depending on income, an individual may be able to fit into a lower tax bracket with tax-deductible contributions during his or her working years while still enjoying a low tax bracket during retirement. In the United States, Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is a retirement plan, offered by banks, brokerage firms and insurance companies, to which individuals can contribute each year on a tax-deferred basis. / Смотрите также План Кио (Keogh Plan). Индивидуальный Пенсионный Счёт (ИПС) – счёт с отсроченным налогообложением (tax-deferred), который может получить каждый работающий человек, с ежегодным вкладом не более 2 000 Долларов в год (4 000 Долларов для супружеской пары, когда оба супруга работают, или 2 250 Долларов для пары, в которой один из супругов работает, а доход другого супруга составляет 250 Долларов или менее). Актом о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) были установлены дополнительные правила ведения индивидуальных пенсионных счетов. Так, начиная с 1986 ежегодные взносы не облагаются налогом, если ни налогоплательщик, ни его супруг (супруга) не участвуют в другом специальном пенсионном плане или трасте (qualified plan or trust). Однако даже когда налогоплательщик участвует в другой пенсионной программе, он может вычесть из облагаемых налогом сумм взносы на индивидуальные пенсионные счета, если его скорректированный совокупный доход (adjusted gross income) составляет менее 40 000 Долларов при совместной налоговой декларации или менее 25 000 Долларов при индивидуальной налоговой декларации. Кроме того, супружеские пары с доходом от 40 000 до 50 000 Долларов, а также не состоящие в браке налогоплательщики с доходом от 25 000 до 35 000 Долларов могут производить частичные вычеты из налогообложения, суммы которых сокращаются пропорционально в рамках 10 000 Долларов, причём минимально вычитаемая сумма составляет 200 Долларов. Семейным налогоплательщикам с совместным доходом выше 50 000 Долларов, одиноким с доходом выше 35 000 Долларов не разрешается делать вычеты из базы налогообложения, но они могут вносить такие же взносы (рассматриваемые после снятия средств со счёта как не облагаемый налогом доход на капитал (return of capital)) и, таким образом, получать преимущества в связи с отсрочкой налогообложения. Налогоплательщики, участвующие в специальном пенсионном плане, могут вносить не вычитаемые из базы налогообложения взносы. При снятии средств с индивидуальных пенсионных счетов до достижения 59.5 лет взимается штраф в размере 10% основной суммы.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT PLAN BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО ПЕНСИОННОГО ПЛАНА – In the United States, Individual Retirement Plan Bonds are nontransferable accrual-type US savings securities sold to individuals eligible to participate in an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA). These bonds were first issued in January 1975 after enactment of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The sale of these bonds was terminated 1982-April-30. Regulations governing these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Part 346, also published as Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 1-75.

INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTION = ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или НЕДЕЛИМАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Individual Transaction:- for the International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) Master Agreement, in jurisdictions where close-out netting is enforceable, all transactions under the ISDA® Master Agreement constitute a single agreement between the two counterparties instead of being separate contracts. The confirmation of a transaction serves as evidence of that transaction, and each transaction is incorporated into the ISDA® Master Agreement. See also Close-Out Netting. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . Головное Соглашение.

INDIVIDUAL VALIDATED LICENSE = РАЗОВАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ – In the United States, an Individual Validated License (IVL) is written approval by which the US Department of Commerce grants permission, which is valid for 2 years, for the export of a specified quantity of products or technical data to a single recipient. IVLs also are required, under certain circumstances, as authorization for the reexport of US-origin commodities to new destinations abroad. / обратный вывоз (или реэкспорт; reexport).

INDO SUB–BITUMINOUS COAL = ИНДО–СУББИТУМИНОЗНЫЙ УГОЛЬ – Indo Sub-Bituminous Coal is seaborne thermal coal delivered FOB into ocean going vessels from a range of East and South Kalimantan load-outs (Borneo). It represents the types of coals currently supplied by companies like Adaro Resources, Kideco Jaya Agung, Bumi Resources (Melawan), Berau Coal, ABK (Loajanan) and Straits Resources (Jembayan) to name a few. FOB Indo Sub-bituminous Coal is traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol SUB. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars per ton. Contract is cash-settled at an amount equal to the arithmetic average, for the corresponding month, of the IHS McCloskey Indonesian Sub-Bituminous FOB marker. The Indonesian sub-bituminous FOB marker is an assessment of the price of this quality of coal delivered into ocean going ships from a range of East and South Kalimantan ports. / Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®).

INDUCED RESISTANCE = ИНДУЦИРОВАННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ВЫЗВАННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ) – Induced Resistance is a type of pseudoresistance in which a plant temporarily acquires increased resistance from some conditions of plant or environment, such as change in soil fertility.

INDUCEMENT = СТИМУЛ (или ПРИМАНКА, или ПОБУЖДЕНИЕ) – Inducement:- placing a port on a vessel's itinerary because the volume of cargo offered at that port justifies the cost of routing the vessel. / Размещение порта на пути судна вследствие того, что объём груза, предлагаемого в данному порту, оправдывает расход на маршрутизацию судна.

INDUCTANCE = ИНДУКТИВНОСТЬ – Inductance:- the characteristic of an electric circuit by which a voltage is induced in it by a variation of current. This can be a variation of the current in the circuit itself (self-inductance) or in a nearby circuit (mutual inductance). The magnitude of the characteristic is measured in the units of Henries. / Под Индуктивностью, от Латинского слова Inductio, означающее Наведение или Побуждение, понимается количественная характеристика связи между магнитным потоком самоиндукции Φ_c электрической цепи и силой тока I в ней. Обозначение:- L. Различают индукцию статическую $L_{ст} = \Phi_c / I$ и динамическую Lдин = $\lim\Delta\Phi_c / \Delta I = d\Phi_c / dI$. Индуктивность зависит от размеров и конфигурации электрической цепи и магнитной проницаемости μ проводников, образующих цепь, и окружающей среды. Для неферромагнитных сред и проводников μ не зависит от напряжённости магнитного поля и Φ_c прямо пропорционально силе тока I, так что $L_{ст} = L_{дин} = L$ = const. Единица индуктивности в СИ – Генри (Гн). Индуктивность – физическая величина, характеризующая магнитные свойства электрических цепей и равная отношению потока Ф магнитной индукции, пересекающего поверхность, ограниченную проводящим контуром, к силе тока в этом контуре, создающем Ф.

INDUCTOR = ИНДУКТОР – An Inductor is electric device consisting of one or more turns of wire and typically having two terminals. An inductor is usually connected into a circuit in order to raise the inductance to a desired value. / Индукторная Электрическая Машина – синхронная электрическая машина, у которой обмотки якоря и возбуждения расположены на статоре; ротор имеет ряд равномерно расположенных по окружности выступов без обмотки. Под Индуктором, от Латинского слова Inductor от Induco, означающее Ввожу или Навожу или Побуждаю, понимаются:- (i) электромагнитное устройство для индукционного нагрева тел, преимущественно проводников, вихревыми токами, возбуждаемыми переменным магнитным полем; или (ii) магнитоэлектрическая машина, обычно с ручным приводом, вырабатывающая высокое напряжение и применяемая в телефонных аппаратах станций ручного обслуживания и другом. (a) Нагревательный индуктор – электромагнитное устройство, предназначенное для индукционного нагрева. Состоит из двух основных частей – индуктирующего провода, создающего переменное электромагнитное поле, и токопроводов для подключения его к источнику электрической энергии. (b) Телефонный индуктор – магнитоэлектрическая машина с ручным приводом, применяемая в телефонных аппаратах для посылки сигналов вызова и отбоя на станции ручного обслуживания. (c) Индуктор электрической машины – часть магнитной цепи электрической машины, содержащая обмотку возбуждения.

INDUSTRIAL BOND = ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ, или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО СЕКТОРА) – Industrial Bond is a long-term bond issued by a private company intending to construct or make improvements to a factory, plant, or something else industrial. Industrial Bond is a financial instrument issued by businesses primarily to fund expansion or acquisitions. Industrial Bond is a financing instrument used by local authorities to raise revenue for building projects that will benefit the community. The bond issuer retains ownership of the purchased assets and leases them back to the user which is the way the bond debt is ultimately retired. If the project is for a public purpose, the bond interest may be tax exempt at the state level. Industrial Bond is a long-term debt security issued by a corporation engaged in industrial activities such as manufacturing or refining.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN = ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ДИЗАЙН (или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН, или ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ) – An Industrial Design is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. The design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or of two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or color. Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of products of industry and handicraft: from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry, and other luxury items; from housewares and electrical appliances to vehicles and architectural structures; from textile designs to leisure goods. To be protected under most national laws, an industrial design must be new and/or original. Novelty or originality is determined with respect to the existing design corpus. An industrial design is primarily of an aesthetic nature, and does not protect any technical features of the article to which it is applied. Industrial designs are what makes a product attractive and appealing; hence, they add to the commercial value of a product and increase its marketability. When an industrial design is protected, this helps to ensure a fair return on investment. An effective system of protection also benefits consumers and the public at large, by promoting fair competition and honest trade practices. Protecting industrial designs helps economic development, by encouraging creativity in the industrial and manufacturing sectors and contributes to the expansion of commercial activities and the export of national products. How can industrial designs be protected? In most countries, an industrial design must be registered in order to be protected under industrial design law. As a general rule, to be registrable, the design must be 'new' or 'original'. Different countries have varying definitions of such terms, as well as variations in the registration process itself. Generally, 'new' means that no identical or very similar design is known to have existed before. Once a design is registered, the term of protection is generally five years, with the possibility of further periods of renewal up to, in most cases, 15 years. Depending on the particular national law and the kind of design, an industrial design may also be protected as a work of art under copyright law. In some countries, industrial design and copyright protection can exist concurrently. In other countries, they are mutually exclusive:- once the owner chooses one kind of protection, he can no longer invoke the other. Under certain circumstances an industrial design may also be protectable under unfair competition law, although the conditions of protection and the rights and remedies ensured can be significantly different. What cannot be protected by industrial design rights? Designs that are generally barred from registration in many territories include:- (i) designs that do not meet the requirements of novelty, originality and/or individual character; (ii) designs that are considered to be dictated exclusively by the technical function of a product; such technical or functional design features may be protected, depending on the facts of each case, by other IP rights (e.g., patents, utility models or trade secrets); (iii) designs incorporating protected official symbols or emblems (such as the national flag); and (iv) designs which are considered to be contrary to public order or morality. Some countries exclude handicrafts from design protection, as

industrial design law in these countries requires that the product to which an industrial design is applied is ‘an article of manufacture’ or that it can be replicated by ‘industrial means’. What rights are conferred by industrial design protection? When an industrial design is registered, the holder receives the right to prevent unauthorized copying or imitation by third parties. This includes the right to prevent all unauthorized parties from making, selling or importing any product in which the design is incorporated or to which it is applied. Because industrial design rights are territorial in nature, this right is limited to the territory for which the design is registered. How extensive is industrial design protection? Generally, industrial design protection is limited to the country in which protection is granted. Under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs, a WIPO-administered treaty, a procedure for an international registration is offered. An applicant can file a single international application with WIPO (short for the World Intellectual Property Organization). The applicant can designate as many Contracting Parties as he wishes. Industrial Design is any original shape, pattern or ornamentation applied to an article of manufacture, such as the shape of a table, the pattern of a fabric, or the decoration on the handle of a spoon. Industrial designs are distinct from patents, copyrights and trademarks. Also known as Design Patent in the United States. An Industrial Design, in general terms, is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of a useful article. This aspect may depend on the shape, pattern or color of the article. The design must have visual appeal and perform its intended function efficiently. Moreover, it must be able to be reproduced by industrial means; this is the essential purpose of the design, and is why the design is called Industrial. In a legal sense, industrial design refers to the right granted in many countries, pursuant to a registration system, to protect the original, ornamental and nonfunctional features of a product that result from design activity. Visual appeal is one of the main factors which influence consumers in their preference for one product over another. When the technical performance of a product offered by different manufacturers is relatively equal, consumers will make their choice based on price and aesthetic appeal. So in registering their industrial designs, manufacturers protect one of the distinctive elements that determine market success. By rewarding creators for their effort in producing new industrial designs, this legal protection also serves as an incentive to invest resources in design activities. One of the basic aims of industrial design protection is to stimulate the design element of production. This is why industrial design laws usually only protect designs that can be used in industry or that can be produced on a large scale. This condition of utility is a notable difference between industrial design protection and copyright, since the latter is only concerned with aesthetic creations. Industrial designs can generally be protected if they are new or original. Designs may not be considered new or original if they do not significantly differ from known designs or their combinations. In most industrial design laws, designs that are dictated solely by the article’s function are excluded from protection. If the design for an article produced by many manufacturers, such as a screw, is dictated purely by the function that the screw is intended to perform, then protection for that design would have the effect of excluding all other manufacturers from producing items intended to perform the same function. Such exclusion is not warranted, unless the design is sufficiently novel and inventive to qualify for patent protection. In other words, the legal protection offered by industrial designs concerns only the design that is applied to, or embodied in, articles or products. This protection does not prevent other manufacturers from producing or dealing in similar articles or products, as long as these do not embody or reproduce the protected design. Industrial design registration protects against unauthorized exploitation of the design in industrial articles. It grants the owner of the design the exclusive right to make, import, sell, hire or offer for sale articles to which the design is applied or in which the design is embodied. The term for an industrial design right varies from country to country. The usual maximum term is from 10 to 25 years, often divided into terms requiring the proprietor to renew the registration in order to obtain an extension of the term. The relatively short period of protection may be related to the association of designs with more general styles of fashions, which tend to enjoy somewhat transient acceptance or success, particularly in highly fashion-conscious areas, such as clothing or footwear. / Термин Дизайн, предполагающий Замысел, Проект, Рисунок или Чертёж, обозначает различные виды проектировочной деятельности, имеющей целью формирование эстетических и функциональных качеств предметной среды. В узком смысле слова Дизайн – художественное конструирование. Промышленный Образец, новое художественно-конструкторское решение изделия, определяющее его внешний вид, соответствующее требованиям технической эстетики, пригодное к осуществлению промышленным способом и дающее положительный эффект. Объект промышленной собственности. Под Промышленными Образцами, или просто образцами, понимается художественное оформление или эстетический компонент продуктов. Промышленные образцы представляют собой вид промышленной собственности, охраняемый правами интеллектуальной собственности. ВОИС взаимодействует с государствами-членами в рамках Постоянного Комитета по Законодательству в Области Товарных Знаков, Промышленных Образцов и Географических Указаний (ПКТЗ) в целях разработки международных правовых норм и стандартов, касающихся образцов. Гаагская система международной регистрации промышленных образцов, административные функции которой выполняет ВОИС, предоставляет доступ к охране промышленных образцов во множестве стран путём подачи одной заявки. По вопросам проведения поиска в международных регистрациях образцов обращайтесь к базе данных Hague Express. Почему охраняются промышленные образцы? За счёт использования промышленных образцов изделие приобретает внешнюю и потребительскую привлекательность; в результате возрастает коммерческая стоимость изделия и вероятность его реализации на рынке сбыта. Если промышленный образец охраняется, владелец – физическое или юридическое лицо, зарегистрировавшее образец, обеспечивает себе исключительное право на защиту от несанкционированного копирования или имитации образца третьими лицами. Это способствует получению справедливой прибыли на вложенный капитал. Эффективная система охраны также приносит пользу потребителю и обществу в целом, обеспечивая добросовестную конкуренцию и соблюдение правил добросовестной торговли, а также способствуя развитию художественного творчества и привлекая внимание потребителя к наиболее совершенным в эстетическом отношении изделиям. Охрана промышленных образцов способствует экономическому развитию, активизируя художественное творчество в промышленности и производстве, а также в традиционных сферах искусства и художественных промыслах. А это способствует оживлению коммерческой деятельности и вывозу (или экспорту) национальной продукции. Создать промышленные образцы и обеспечить их охрану относительно недорого и просто. Создание образцов под силу небольшим и средним предприятиям, а также отдельным художникам и ремесленникам как в промышленно развитых, так и в развивающихся странах. Как охраняются промышленные образцы? В большинстве стран для предоставления охраны в соответствии с законодательством о промышленных образцах промышленный образец необходимо зарегистрировать. Обычно в соответствии с требованиями при регистрации образец должен обладать новизной или оригинальностью. В разных странах этим терминам даются различные определения, и каждая страна может установить свой порядок регистрации. В общем случае ‘новый’ означает, что насколько известно, аналогичный либо подобный образец до этого не существовал. При регистрации промышленного образца выдаётся свидетельство о регистрации. Срок охраны обычно составляет пять лет и может продлеваться на последующие сроки, в большинстве случаев до 15 лет. В зависимости от конкретного национального законодательства и от самого образца, промышленный образец может стать объектом охраны как произведение искусства в соответствии с законодательством по авторскому праву. В некоторых странах охрана одного и того же объекта может осуществляться параллельно:- как промышленного образца и как произведения искусства. В других странах авторское право и охрана промышленных образцов взаимно исключают друг друга:- если владелец выбирает один вариант охраны, он не может одновременно воспользоваться другим. В определённых обстоятельствах можно обеспечить охрану промышленного образца в соответствии с законодательством о недобросовестной конкуренции, хотя при этом условия охраны, гарантированные права

и средства правовой защиты могут быть совершенно иными. На какой территории действует охрана промышленных образцов? Обычно охрана промышленного образца ограничивается территорией страны, в которой предоставлена охрана. В рамках Гаагского Соглашения о международном депонировании промышленных образцов, административные функции которого выполняет ВОИС, предлагается новый порядок международной регистрации. Заявитель может подать заявку на одну международную регистрацию либо в ВОИС, либо в национальном ведомстве страны – участницы Соглашения. Затем образцу предоставляется охрана в тех странах – участницах Соглашения, в которых владелец желает её получить.

INDUSTRIAL FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Industrial Fabric is a broad term for fabrics used for nonapparel and nondecorative uses. They fall into several classes:- (i) a broad group including fabrics employed in industrial processes, e.g., filtering, polishing, and absorption; (ii) fabrics combined with other materials to produce a different type of product, e.g., rubberized fabric for hose, belting, and tires; fabric combined with synthetic resins to be used for timing gears and electrical machinery parts; coated or enameled fabrics for automobile tops and book bindings; and fabrics impregnated with adhesive and dielectric compounds for application in the electrical industry; and (iii) fabrics directly incorporated in a finished product, e.g., sails, tarpaulins, tents, awnings, and specialty belts for agricultural machinery, airplanes, and conveyors. Fabrics developed for industrial uses cover a wide variety of widths, weights, and constructions and are attained, in many cases, only after painstaking research and experiment. Cotton and manufactured fibers are important fibers in this group, but virtually all textile fibers have industrial uses. The names mechanical fabrics or technical fabrics sometimes have been applied to certain industrial fabrics. These uses fall into several classes:- (i) a broad group of fabrics employed in industrial processes such as filtering, polishing, and absorption; (ii) fabrics combined with other materials to produce a different type of product such as electrical machinery parts, hose, and tires; and (iii) fabrics incorporated directly in a finished products such as awnings, tarpaulins, and tents. Industrial Fabric is a broad term for fabrics used for nonapparel and nondecorative uses. These uses fall into the following classes:- (i) a broad group of fabrics employed in industrial processes, e.g., filtration, polishing, and absorption; (ii) fabrics combined with other materials to produce a different tye of product, e.g., rubberized fabric for hose, belting, tires, timing gears, bearings, and electrical parts; (iii) fabrics impregnated with an adhesive and dielectric compounds; and (iv) fabrics incorporated directly in a finished product, e.g., sales, tarps, tents, awnings, and specialty belts for agricultural machinery, airplanes, and conveyers. Fabrics developed for industrial use cover a wide variety of widths, weights, and construction. In many cases, they have been painstakingly developed to meet a specific application. / Техническая Ткань – текстильная ткань, используемая в качестве основного или вспомогательного материала для изготовления деталей машин, установок и технических изделий в химической, резиновой, обувной, автомобильной и других отраслях промышленности. Изготавливается в основном из химических волокон (капрона, лавсана, стеклянных, углеродных и других нитей). Вырабатывается обычно полотняным переплетением, одно- и многослойной. Технические ткани служат фильтровальными материалами, основой для нанесения различных покрытий, применяются для пошива защитной одежды. Они используются также при изготовлении автомобильных шин, конвейерных лент, пожарных рукавов, парашютов и так далее.

INDUSTRIAL FIBER = ВОЛОКНО ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Industrial Fiber:- fibers intended for use in products other than non-protective clothing, household, furnishing and floor coverings selected principally but not exclusively for their performance and properties as opposed to their aesthetic or decorative characteristics.

INDUSTRIAL LIST = ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ СПИСОК – The CoCom Industrial List contains dual-use items whose export are controlled for strategic reasons. In June 1990, CoCom agreed to review and replace the Industrial List with a greatly shortened ‘Core List’ in order to facilitate certain exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The US Commodity Control List is currently (in 1991) undergoing a similar review. CoCom was dissolved in March 1994. / Промышленный Список КоКам (CoCom) состоял из изделий двойного назначения, вывоз (или экспорт) которых контролировался, исходя из стратегических соображений.

INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANT = ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ СМАЗКА (или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНАЯ СМАЗКА) – Industrial Lubricant is any petroleum or synthetic-base fluid or grease commonly used in lubricating industrial equipment, such as gears, turbines, and compressors. See also Lubricant. / Промышленная Смазка или Индустриальная Смазка – любой нефтепродукт или жидкость на синтетической основе или пластичная смазка, используемые главным образом в смазывающемся промышленном оборудовании, таком как (зубчатые) передачи, турбины и компрессоры. Смотрите также Смазка (Lubricant).

INDUSTRIAL METALS COMMODITIES INDEX = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫМ МЕТАЛЛАМ – The Industrial Metals Commodities Index charted by StockCharts.com is published by Goldman Sachs. The industrial metals listed include aluminum, copper, and zinc. / Сырьевой Индекс по Промышленным Металлам, графики которого предлагаются компанией StockCharts.com на их одноимённом сайте StockCharts.com, публикуется компанией Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). К числу промышленных металлов, учитываемых в расчёте индекса, относятся алюминий, медь и цинк.

INDUSTRIAL OILSEEDS = ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ МАСЛИЧНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Industrial Oilseeds:- a category of oilseed production in the European Union for industrial use (i.e. biofuels).

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY = ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Industrial Property shall be understood in the broadest sense and shall apply not only to industry and commerce proper, but likewise to agricultural and extractive industries and to all manufactured or natural products, for example, wines, grain, tobacco leaf, fruit, cattle, minerals, mineral waters, beer, flowers, and flour. Patents shall include the various kinds of industrial patents recognized by the laws of the countries of the Union (the countries to which the Paris Convention applies constitute a Union for the protection of industrial property), such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, patents and certificates of addition, etc. The protection of industrial property has as its object patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, trade names, indications of source or appellations of origin, and the repression of unfair competition. See also The Paris Convention. Industrial Property:- the broad application of the term ‘industrial’ is clearly set out in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Article 1 (3)):- ‘Industrial property shall be understood in the broadest sense and shall apply not only to industry and commerce proper, but likewise to agricultural and extractive industries and to all manufactured or natural products, for example, wines, grain, tobacco leaf, fruit, cattle, minerals, mineral waters, beer, flowers, and flour’. Industrial property takes a range of forms, the main types of which will be outlined in this booklet. These include patents to protect inventions; and industrial designs, which are aesthetic creations determining the appearance of industrial products. Industrial property also covers trademarks, service marks, layout-designs of integrated circuits, commercial names and designations, as well as geographical indications, and protection against unfair competition. In some of these, the aspect of intellectual creation, although existent, is less clearly defined. What counts here is that the object of industrial property typically consists of signs transmitting information, in particular to consumers, as regards products and services offered on the market. Protection is directed against unauthorized use of such signs likely to mislead consumers, and against misleading practices in general. / привоз (importation).

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR = ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ СЕКТОР (или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫЙ СЕКТОР) – In some US energy reports, Industrial Sector is an energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity:- agriculture, construction (NAICS code 23, fishing, forestry, hunting (NAICS code 11), manufacturing (NAICS codes 31–33), and mining (including oil and gas extraction, NAICS code 21). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for air conditioning, facility heating, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. The Industrial Sector is generally defined as manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 01-39). The utility may classify industrial service using the SIC codes, or based on demand or annual usage exceeding some specified limit. The limit may be set by the utility based on the rate schedule of the utility. / и/или тепловую выработку .

INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT = РАСТВОРИТЕЛЬ (или ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СПИРТ, или ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫЙ СПИРТ, или ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ СПИРТ) – Industrial Spirit or SBP (Special Boiling Points) Spirit is refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. Light oils distilling between 30 °C and 200 °C. There are seven or eight grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60 °C). / Под Растворителями понимаются индивидуальные химические соединения или их смеси, способные переводить различные вещества в раствор. Подразделяются на неорганические (важнейший из них – вода) и органические. Среди последних свойствами растворителей обладают ароматические углеводороды, спирты, эфиры, хлорированные алифатические углеводороды и многие другие. Наиболее распространённые смеси органических веществ, используемые как растворитель, – бензин скипидар, сольвент, уайт-спирит. Растворители применяют практически во всех отраслях промышленности, а также в сельском хозяйстве и в быту. Большинство органических растворителей – летучие, горючие, иногда токсичные жидкости, образующие с воздухом взрывоопасные смеси. При работе с такими растворителями необходимо соблюдать правила техники безопасности и противопожарной охраны. Под Растворителем понимается неорганическое (главным образом вода) или органическое (ацетон, бензол, спирты, хлороформ и другие) соединение, а также смесь (например, бензин), способное растворять различные вещества. Основные требования:- минимальная пожароопасность и токсичность, химическая инертность по отношению к растворяемому веществу, доступность и дешевизна.

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER = ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ СТОЧНАЯ ВОДА (или ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ СТОКИ) – Industrial Wastewater is a wastewater produced by industrial processes.

INDUSTRY = ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ (или ИНДУСТРИЯ) – Industry is a grouping of companies in the same line of business. Industry groupings are more specific to the business than sector groupings. For example, the transportation sector includes airfreight, airline, railroad, shipping, and trucking industry groups. / Группирование компаний по одному и тому же направлению бизнеса. Промышленные группирования являются более специфичными в отношении любого направления деятельности, нежели секторные группирования. Например, сектор транспортировки включает промышленные группы авиаперевозки, авиалиний, железных дорог, водного и автомобильного транспорта. Промышленность или Индустрия – важнейшая отрасль народного хозяйства, оказывающая решающее воздействие на уровень развития производительных сил общества; представляет собой совокупность предприятий (заводов, рудников, фабрик, шахт, электростанций), занятых производством орудий труда для самой промышленности, так и для других отраслей народного хозяйства, а также добычей сырья, материалов, топлива, производством энергии, заготовкой леса и дальнейшей обработкой продуктов, полученных в промышленности или произведённых в сельском хозяйстве. Промышленность состоит из двух больших групп отраслей – добывающей и обрабатывающей. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) к добывающей промышленности относились предприятия по добыче горнохимического сырья, руд чёрных и цветных металлов и нерудного сырья для металлургии, неметаллических руд, нефти, газа, угля, сланцев, соли, нерудных строительных материалов, лёгких природных заполнителей и известняка, а также ГЭС, предприятия лесоэксплуатации, по лову рыбы и добыче морепродуктов, водопроводы. К обрабатывающей промышленности относились предприятия по производству чёрных и цветных металлов, проката, химических и нефтехимических продуктов, машин и оборудования, продуктов деревообработки и целлюлозно-бумажной промышленности, цемента и других строительных материалов, продуктов лёгкой и пищевой промышленности, а также предприятия по ремонту промышленных изделий и ТЭС. Промышленность подразделялась также на производство средств производства (Группа А) и производство предметов потребления (Группа Б). Термин Индустрия, от Латинского слова Industria, означающее Усердие, это одно и тоже, что и Промышленность. Промышленность, важнейшая отрасль народного хозяйства, оказывающая решающее воздействие на уровень развития производительных сил общества. Состоит из двух больших групп отраслей – добывающей и обрабатывающей промышленностей и подразделяется на производство средств производства (Группа А) и производство предметов потребления (Группа Б).

INDUSTRY ADVISORY GROUP = ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНАЯ (или ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ, или ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ) СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ ГРУППА – The Industry Advisory Group (IAG) helps to coordinate industry participation in the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO). Each country selects an IAG chairperson; the primary role of the three chairpersons is to interface with the Executive Committee and facilitate two-way communication with their industry. The IAG Chairpersons have the responsibility to communicate with their various industry sectors and to bring the interests and concerns of these sectors to the NAPPO executive and to the NAPPO annual meeting. In addition they are expected to support the mission and strategic plan of NAPPO and to actively promote NAPPO within their countries. Specific Responsibilities:- (i) attend and actively participate in the NAPPO Annual Meeting and meetings of the Executive Committee; (ii) chair their country industry meetings at the NAPPO Annual Meeting; (iii) gather and convey industry input to NAPPO Executive Committee and Working Group on an ongoing or as-needed basis; (iv) identify key industry sectors affected by the work of NAPPO, any significant gaps in industry involvement, and encourage active industry participation in the Annual Meeting, and relevant Panel meetings; (v) work with industry sectors to identify a primary (and optionally, an alternate) point of contact for each NAPPO Panel for which industry participation is relevant and important. Assist in maintaining accurate information for key industry contacts; and (vi) encourage industry groups to join and support the work of NAPPO as Sustaining Associate Members. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INDUSTRY COMMUNICATIONS PLATFORM = ПЛАТФОРМА ДЛЯ СВЯЗИ В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ (или ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА ДЛЯ СВЯЗИ) – Industry Communications Platform (ICP):- technology, people and processes that employ the internet and other next generation applications to streamline communication and business activities in a targeted industry, e.g., ApparelSearch.com and edaflow.

INDUSTRY SERVICES AUTOMATION = ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ УСЛУГ – Industry Services Automation (ISA) is a networked computerized system that is incorporated into the visual grading system used by the Canadian Grain Commission's (CGC's) Inspection Services for the analysis of dockage and grading factors, test weight, and moisture content. The workstation consists of a computer terminal, keyboard, and Mettler electronic scale. The output from the ISA represents the original and official Inspection Report.

INDUSTRY STANDARDIZATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL TRADE COMMUNICATIONS = ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИЯ СРЕДСТВ СВЯЗИ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Industry Standardization for Institutional Trade Communications (ISITC) is a working committee of securities operations professionals that defines message standards governing communications between custodians, investment managers, custodians, and broker/dealers and vendors. The ISITC's mission is to foster alliances and advocate standards that promote straight-through processing (STP) of securities transactions. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INDUSTRY STOCKS = ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Industry Stocks are the primary stocks owned by oil companies, traders and other organizations except those holding government-controlled stocks. They include stocks held by industry to meet International Energy Agency (IEA), European Union and national emergency reserve commitments. / Первичные запасы, принадлежащие нефтяным компаниям, торговцам и иным организациям, за исключением тех запасов, которые удерживаются под контролем правительства или государства. Они включают запасы, удерживаемые отраслью с целью удовлетворения обязательств перед Международным Агентством по Энергетике (МАЭ), Европейским Союзом и национальными резервами на случаи чрезвычайной обстановки.

INEDIBLE = НЕСЪЕДОБНОЕ (или НЕПИЩЕВОЕ) – Inedible:- unpleasant, bad tasting, not possible to eat.

INEFFECTIVE TILLERS = НЕЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ (или БЕЗРЕЗУЛЬТАТНЫЕ, или НЕСПОСОБНЫЕ) ПОБЕГИ (или РОСТКИ, или ОТРОСТКИ) – Ineffective Tillers are the tillers that do not bear panicles.

INEP = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS E PESQUISAS EDUCACIONAIS ANISIO TEIXEIRA

INEPA = INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY OF AFRICA

INERA = INSTITUT NATIONAL POUR L'ETUDE ET LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE

INERMIS = БЕЗЗАЩИТНОЕ – Inermis (Latin:- Unarmed):- of a plant or plant part without spines of thorns.

INERT GAS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИНЕРТНОГО ГАЗА – Inert Gas System is a system of preventing any explosion in the cargo tanks of a tanker by replacing the cargo, as it is pumped out, by an inert gas, often the exhaust of the ship's engine. Gas-freeing must be carried out subsequently if worker have to enter the empty tanks.

INERT INGREDIENT = ИНЕРТНЫЙ ИНГРЕДИЕНТ – Inert Ingredient is any ingredient in a formulation which has no pesticidal activity. / Под Инертным Ингредиентом, от Латинских слов Iners, родительный падеж Inertis, означающее Бездеятельный, и Ingrediens, родительный падеж Ingredientis, означающее Входящий, понимается бездействующая или с отсутствием активности составная часть какого-либо сложного соединения или смеси.

INFECT = ИНФИЦИРОВАТЬ (или ЗАРАЖАТЬ) – Infect:- to introduce or contaminate the plant with a pathogen or disease-producing substance. To invade and establish a parasitic relationship with the host plant.

INFECTION = ИНФЕКЦИЯ (или ЗАРАЖЕНИЕ) – Infection is a stage in a disease cycle when the pathogen penetrates and establishes a parasitic relationship with the host. Infection:- (Latin:- inficere – to poison) Invasion of the body by pathogenic microorganisms causing inflammation. / Под Инфекцией, от позднелатинского слова Infectio, означающее Заражение, понимается внедрение и размножение в организме человека или животного болезнетворных микроорганизмов, сопровождающееся комплексом реактивных процессов; завершается инфекционным заболеванием, бактерионосительством или гибелью микробов. Источник возбудителя инфекции заражает здоровых при соприкосновении, через рот (с водой и пищей), воздух (с капельками слюны и слизи), членистоногих переносчиков.

INFECTIVE INSECT = ИНФЕКЦИОННОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ (или ЗАРАЗНОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ) – Infective Insect is an Insect that actually transmits a viral disease.

INFERIOR = НИЖНЕЕ – Inferior:- below another organ or part.

INFERIOR OVARY = НИЖНЯЯ ЗАВЯЗЬ – Inferior Ovary is an ovary positioned below the receptacle of a flower, as in members of the Iris Family. Inferior Ovary is:- (i) one to which the sepals or floral tube are apparently attached; and/or (ii) one to which the floral tube is fused.

INFEST = ПОРАЖАТЬ (или НАВОДНЯТЬ (ПАРАЗИТАМИ), или КИШЕТЬ (ПАРАЗИТАМИ)) – Infest:- to attack externally, e.g., by insect pests; attack on a part of a plant such as grain of rice. Also to contain the parasite.

INFESTATION = НАШЕСТВИЕ (или ЗАРАЖЕНИЕ, или ИНВАЗИЯ) – Infestation (of a commodity) is a presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection. Infestation is the presence of Insects on a Plant or on Grain. / Заражение включает инфекцию. Заражение – присутствие в товаре живого организма, вредного для Растения или растительного продукта. Заражение включает также инфицирование.

INFESTED AREA = ИНВАЗИРОВАННЫЙ АРЕАЛ (или ЗАРАЖЁННЫЙ АРЕАЛ) – Infested Area is an area which has been determined to have an established pest population.

INFESTED ROUGH RICE = ИНВАЗИРОВАННЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ (или ЗАРАЖЁННЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ) – In the Rice industry of the United States, tolerances for live insects for Infested Rough Rice are defined according to sampling designations as follows:- (i) Representative sample. The representative sample consists of the work portion, and the file sample if needed and when available. The rough Rice (except when examined according to paragraph (a)(3) of this section will be considered infested if the representative sample contains two or more live Weevils, or one live Weevil and one or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice or five or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice. (ii) Lot as a whole (stationary). The lot as a whole is considered infested when two or more live Weevils, or one live Weevil and one or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice, or five or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice, or 15 or more live Angoumois moths or other live moths injurious to stored Rice are found in, on, or about the lot. (iii) Sample as a whole during continuous loading/unloading. The minimum sample size for Rice being sampled during continuous loading/unloading is 500 grams per each 100 000 pounds of Rice. The sample as a whole is considered infested when a component

(as defined in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions) contains two or more live Weevils, or one live Weevil and one or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice, or five or more other live insects injurious to stored Rice. / Долгоносик (Weevil).

INFILTRATION = ИНФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ (или ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ) – Infiltration is the downward entry of water into the soil. / Под Инфильтрацией, от Латинских слов In, означающее В, и Filtratio, означающее Процеживание, понимается проникновение атмосферных и поверхностных вод в почву, горную породу по капиллярным и субкапиллярным порам и другим пустотам.

INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS = ЛЕГКО ВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩИЕСЯ ЖИДКОСТИ – Inflammable Liquids are liquids liable to spontaneous combustion which give off inflammable vapors at or below 80 degrees F. For example, ether, ethyl, benzine, gasoline, paints, enamels, carbon disulfide, etc. / Легко Воспламеняющиеся Жидкости:- жидкости, способные к спонтанному воспламенению, от которых исходят воспламеняемые пары при температуре 80 градусов по Фаренгейту (Ф) или ещё ниже. Примерами таких жидкостей служат:- бензин, газолин, дисульфид углерода, краски, эмали (enamels), этил, эфир и тому подобные.

INFLATABLE STRUCTURES = РАЗДУВАЕМЫЕ СТРУКТУРЫ (или НАДУВАЕМЫЕ СТРУКТУРЫ) – Inflatable Structures are the structures opened or enlarged by input of air and, once enlarged, able to retain the air to maintain the distended position.

INFLATION = ИНФЛЯЦИЯ – In macroeconomic terms, Inflation is a lasting rise in the general level of prices. Inflation can be caused by non-monetary (rise in demand) or monetary factors (expansive monetary policy). To combat inflation, central banks can tighten the money supply, or economic policies can be pursued to reduce state spending and dampen demand. Disciplined collective bargaining and reasonable wage settlements can also help keep inflation with bounds. The opposite of inflation is Deflation, which typically leads to falling prices, recession or even economic crises. See also Deflation, Hyperinflation, and Price Stability. Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level or a decline in the value or purchasing power of money. Inflation:- in contemporary usage, a sustained rise over time in the general level of prices, normally measured by a weighted index of prices of a large and representative sample of goods and services (both consumers' goods and producers' goods) regularly traded in the economy under consideration. (In XIX century usage, the term referred more specifically to any sustained expansion in the stock of money available within the economy under consideration – the eventual consequence of which would normally be a generalized increase in prices.) When the quantity of money available in the economy begins to exceed the amount that firms and households (in the aggregate) feel they wish to keep on hand to finance their expected volume of trading in the foreseeable future, people tend to increase their rate of spending all at once, shifting the demand curves for nearly all goods and services to the right at the same time and thus driving up the general price level – which is just another way of saying that each unit of money begins to be worth less than before in its purchasing power. Such an acceleration of spending may happen for any of a number of reasons:- (i) the money stock itself is rapidly expanding; (ii) the available stocks of many goods have suddenly shrunk dramatically due to natural disaster, wartime destruction, or political interruption of established international trading relationships through embargoes or blockades; (iii) the average amounts of money people want to keep on hand is shrinking due to rising guesstimates of what future inflation rates might be; (iv) increasing availability of new close money-substitutes like credit cards; or (v) because households' willingness or ability to save is for some reason sharply decreasing. History strongly suggests, however, that sustained inflation at rates of more than four or five percent per year in 'normal' times is nearly always due primarily to government or central bank policies of rapid monetary expansion rather than to anything else that may be going on in the private sector to influence the public's demand for cash balances. If the money stock continues to increase a great deal faster than the public's total demand for cash holdings, the inflationary process begins to feed upon itself. Initial experience with accelerating inflation quickly convinces the public that the future purchasing power of their money holdings is going to be very much less than it is in the present – leading people to reduce still further their desired amounts of money to hold and further accelerating the general rise in prices because of their desperate efforts to spend away their money as quickly as possible, before its value melts away. When such an inflationary panic once takes hold, the result is apt to be hyperinflation, in which prices may begin increasing by several hundred percent (or even several thousand percent) per month until the monetary system collapses altogether and people resort to primitive barter (or the use of more stable foreign currencies, if available) rather than accept the government's worthless money as payment for their goods or services. Inflation is a persistent increase in the general price level, leading to a persistent fall in the purchasing power of money. It is usually expressed as an annual percentage change in a consumer price index such as the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). Increase in the general price level due to increased total spending relative to the supply of goods on the market, resulting in diminished purchasing power and loss in the value of money. There are two types of inflation:- demand-pull inflation and cost-push inflation. In demand-pull inflation, high demand for credit causes price to rise, stimulating growth in the gross national product, which pulls prices up even further. Bottlenecks are one cause of demand-pull inflation. In cost-push inflation, wage increases cause producers to raise prices to cover the cost of higher wages, resulting in a cyclical pattern of higher wages and prices (the wage-price spiral). The main causes of inflation are disequilibrium between supply and demand; price increases; excess money supply; disequilibrium between consumption and investment; deficit spending by the government; economic and social factors and psychological factors or expectations. The opposite of Deflation. See also Stagflation. The overall general upward price movement of goods and services in an economy. Inflation is a sustained increase in the general level of prices, which is equivalent to a decline in the value or purchasing power of money. If the supply of money and credit increases too rapidly over many months, the result will be inflation. With inflation, a Dollar buys less and less over time. Here are some examples of how inflation can hurt businesses or individuals:- (i) Inflation might make people worse off if their incomes don't rise as rapidly as prices. (ii) Lenders might lose because they will be repaid with Dollars that aren't worth as much. (iii) Savers might lose because the Dollar they save today will not buy as much when they are ready to spend it. (iv) Businesses will find it harder to plan and therefore may decrease investment in future projects. (v) Owners of financial assets suffer. (vi) Interest rate-sensitive industries, like mortgage companies, may suffer as inflation drives up long-term interest rates and Federal Reserve tightening raises short-term rates. Increase in the general level of prices and wages and a decrease in the purchasing power of money, resulting from growth in the money supply in relation to the supply of goods. Inflation And Deflation:- inflation and deflation are important economic phenomenona that have negative consequences for the economy. Basically, inflation is defined as a general, or broadly-based, increase in the prices of goods and services over an extended period which consequently leads to a decline in the value of money and thus its purchasing power. Deflation is often defined as the opposite of inflation, namely as a situation in which the overall price level falls over an extended period. When there is no inflation or deflation, we can say that there is price stability if, on average, prices neither increase nor decrease but stay stable over time. If, for instance, EUR100 can buy the same basket of goods as it could, say, one and two years ago, then this can be called a situation of absolute price stability. Movements In Individual Prices And In The General Price Level:- it is important to make a distinction between movements in prices of any individual good or service and movements in the general price level. Frequent changes in individual prices are quite normal in market-based economies, even if there is price stability overall. The changes in supply and/or demand conditions of individual goods or services inevitably lead to changes in their price. For example, in recent years we have seen substantial declines in the prices of computers and mobile phones, mainly resulting from rapid technological progress. However, from the beginning of 1999 to mid-2006, oil and other energy prices increased, partly as a result of concerns regarding the future supply of energy and partly as a result of increased demand for energy, in particular from fast-growing economies. On the whole, inflation in most industrialised

countries remained low and stable – stability in the general price level can go hand-in-hand with substantial changes in individual prices as long as falling and rising prices offset each other so that the overall price level remains unchanged. Measurement Issues:- How can inflation be measured? There are millions of individual prices in an economy.These prices are subject to continuous moves which basically reflect changes in the supply of and the demand for individual goods and services and thus give an indication of the 'relative scarcity' of the respective goods and services. It is obvious that it is neither feasible nor desirable to take all of these prices into account, but neither is it appropriate to look at just a few of them, since they may not be representative of the general price level. Consumer Price Index:- most countries have a simple common-sense approach to measuring inflation, using the socalled 'Consumer Price Index' (CPI). (In fact, the Consumer Price Index, which measures the price changes in consumer goods and services, is not the only price index in an economy. Another index which is of similar economic importance is the Producer Price Index.This index measures the changes made by domestic producers of goods and services to sales prices over time.) For this purpose, the purchasing patterns of consumers are analysed to determine the goods and services which consumers typically buy and which can therefore be considered as some how representative of the average consumer in an economy. As such they do not only include those items which consumers buy on a day-to-day basis (e.g., bread and fruit), but also purchases of durable goods (e.g., cars, PCs, washing machines, etc) and frequent transactions (e.g., rents). Putting together this 'shopping list' of items and weighting them according to their importance in consumer budgets leads to the creation of what is referred to as a 'Market Basket'. (More precisely, these goods are weighted according to final monetary expenditure shares of private households. In practice, the weights in the basket are periodically revised in order to reflect changes in consumer behaviour.) Each month, a host of 'price surveyors' checks on the prices of these items in various outlets. Subsequently, the costs of this basket are then compared over time, determining a series for the price index. The annual rate of inflation can then be calculated by expressing the change in the costs of the market basket today as a percentage of the costs of the identical basket the previous year. However, the developments of the price level as identified by such a basket only reflect the situation of an 'average' or representative consumer. If a person's buying habits differ substantially from the average consumption pattern and thus from the market basket on which the index is based, that person may experience a change in the cost of living that is different to the one shown in the index. There will therefore always be some people who experience a higher 'inflation rate' for their 'individual basket' and some who face a lower 'individual rate of inflation'. In other words, the inflation measured by the index is only an approximate measure of the average situation in the economy; it is not identical to the overall price changes faced by each individual consumer. In principle, Inflation is defined as a general increase in the prices of goods and services over a protracted period, resulting in a decline in the value of money and thus its purchasing power. Deflation is when the overall price level falls over a protracted period. Inflation is the amount (in %) by which a basket of goods increases in price in one year. One statistical measure of this is the consumer price index (CPI). Too high a rate of inflation (>2%) can lead to economic instability and generally results in a government raising interest rates in an attempt to keep inflation down. Inflation is an increase in the general price level, e.g., in the consumer price index, over an extended period. A simple way to define Inflation is 'an increase in the price you pay for goods' but that only tells part of the story .... It could also be seen as a 'decline in the purchasing power of your money'. But there is more to inflation than that. There are two sides to inflation 'Price Inflation' and 'Monetary Inflation'. Price Inflation vs Monetary Inflation:- Technically, Price Inflation is when prices get higher or it takes more money to buy the same item and this is what people commonly think of when they hear the word Inflation. Monetary Inflation is an increase in the money supply which generally results in price inflation. This acts as a 'hidden tax' on the consumers in that country and is the primary cause of price inflation. Monetary inflation is commonly referred to as the government 'printing money' although the actual process is a bit more complex than just cranking up the printing presses but the effects are essentially the same. As the money supply increases the currency loses it's purchasing power and the price of goods and services increases. In a large economy like that of the US this process usually takes 18 months to 2 years so the government is able to spend the newly minted Dollars at the old value before consumers realize that they have been cheated into accepting something that will purchase less than they originally thought it would. Inflation is measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States using the Consumer Price Index. What Causes Inflation? There are a variety of different causes for inflation. The primary cause of macroeconomic inflation is an increase in the money supply. As 'more money chases fewer goods' the price of the available goods is bid up. So simply increasing the money supply will increase prices. A secondary cause that is generally more limited in scope and duration is a temporary shortage of goods either due to a natural disaster like Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Sandy. In this type of situation the disaster has created a shortage of goods, but the supply of money has remained the same. And the demand for the goods is the same or even increased as rebuilding is necessary. So once again prices are bid up because there is more money than goods. But this situation is usually short lived as producers ramp up production to handle the increased demand or in the case of a localized disaster, producers may ship goods in from unaffected areas. Weather can also cause localized crop failures which can drive up prices but this has become less of a problem as food production and distribution has become more globalized. A third cause of inflation could be the effects of an organized cartel that is purposely restricting supply and artificially raising prices. This only works as long as the cartel maintains a monopoly. Economic theory tells us that if prices are raised it will encourage competitors to enter the business and eventually drive prices back toward the cost of production. But if the producers collude together they can raise prices by restricting supply. This happened in the 1970's as OPEC agreed to limit oil production in an effort to raise Oil Prices. The effectiveness of this type of price manipulation depends on the unity of the cartel because as prices rise there is more incentive to 'cheat' on production quotas. Thus other members of the cartel bear the cost of restricting supply while the individual gets the benefit of increased sales at a higher price. Thus most cartels are generally only successful in the short run. The one notable exception is the DeBeers Diamond Cartel. Currency exchange rates can have some effects on the price of imported goods but generally they are a function of the money supply in the country (if they are allowed to fluctuate on the open market). In other words, if a country like Zimbabwe or Venezuela prints lots of money their currency will devalue in relation to other currencies. Making their products cheaper on the world market. At first this doesn't make sense but think of it this way:- A Venezuelan produces a vase that he is willing to sell for 100 Bolívar. When the exchange rate is 1 to 1 that vase will cost an American USD100. But if the exchange rate drops to 100 to 1 it will only cost the American USD1. The problem is that prices will probably rise in Venezuela and the next vase will have to be sold for 10 000 Bolívar. Another problem arises when the government tries to set the exchange rate or institutes price controls which results in economic distortions, shortages and a rise of the 'Black Market', i.e. the free market. So from a macroeconomic point of view the only cause of long term inflation is an increase in the money supply, since the other causes are self-limiting and of limited duration. Inflation Risk:- The primary risk in inflation is that your purchasing power will be eroded during the time that you hold the money. In other words, you will be able to buy less. If you work one hour and expect to be able to buy one toaster with the money you receive from your labors but you don't need a toaster at the moment you expect your money to retain its value so you can buy that toaster at a later date. The primary risk of inflation is that the longer you hold those dollars the less they will buy. So after a year that money that used to buy a toaster will now only buy 90% of a toaster or 50% of a toaster. The higher the inflation rate, the faster the purchasing power decreases. And consequently the quicker people want to unload this depreciating asset. Better to buy the toaster now, even though you don't need it at the moment, rather than wait and have to spend more money later. This causes people to spend money faster and faster the higher the inflation rate goes. The speed at which people unload their money is called the Velocity of Money. Definition of Inflation in Economics:- However, it appears that the meaning of the word inflation has changed over time. Let's look at how to define inflation and

how the definition has changed and what that actually means to you the consumer. Webster's 1983 Definition of Inflation:- According to Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary published in 1983 the second definition of 'inflation' after 'the act of inflating or the condition of being inflated' is:- 'An increase in the amount of currency in circulation, resulting in a relatively sharp and sudden fall in its value and rise in prices: it may be caused by an increase in the volume of paper money issued or of gold mined, or a relative increase in expenditures as when the supply of goods fails to meet the demand.' This definition includes some of the basic economics of inflation and would seem to indicate that inflation is not defined as the increase in prices but as the increase in the supply of money that causes the increase in prices, i.e. inflation is a cause rather than an effect. But ....' Webster's 2000 Definition of Inflation:- 'The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Copyright © 2000 Published by Houghton Mifflin Company says:- 'Inflation:- A persistent increase in the level of consumer prices or a persistent decline in the purchasing power of money, caused by an increase in available currency and credit beyond the proportion of available goods and services.' In this definition, inflation (rising prices) would appear to be the consequence or result, rather than the cause.' Shifty Words:- 'So between 1983 and 2000 the definition appears to have shifted from the cause to the result. Also note that the cause could be either an increase in money supply or a decrease in available goods and services.' From this page we can see that even Dictionaries don't agree on the definition of inflation and economists continue to argue over its primary cause. Although it is generally agreed that economic inflation may be caused by either an increase in the money supply or a decrease in the quantity of goods. Therefore it should be equally obvious that falling prices will result from a decrease in the money supply or a rapid increase in the quantity of available goods. Recent years have seen a virtual explosion of inexpensive goods produced in China and other former Communist Countries. So it is no wonder that we in the United States see falling prices rather than the effects of inflating the money supply in our economy. The opposite of inflation is Deflation. Inflation Rate:- The inflation rate is generally measured on a percentage basis in annual terms. In other words, the percentage increase of prices over the previous year. So if something cost USD1.00 a year ago and costs USD1.10 now there has been 10% inflation. Inflation Hedge:- An inflation hedge is a method of protecting yourself against the effects of inflation. So if you would like to buy something a year from now but want to protect your purchasing power in the mean time you might purchase an 'inflation hedge' commonly inflation hedges are commodities under the assumption that if paper money is depreciating then physical commodities will be appreciating. Typically precious metals like gold and silver are considered the best inflation hedges because they are easily transportable, divisible, and readily accepted. Occasionally, other commodities can be used as an inflation hedge. If you are hedging large investments Oil might serve as an inflation hedge. During times of HyperInflation such as that of Weimar Germany people would buy any commodity they could get their hands on such as soap, matches, teacups, whatever ... assuming that anything was better than holding on to money that would be worthless shortly. Once they had a commodity they could exchange it with someone else for what they actually needed. / Под Инфляцией, от Латинского слова Inflatio, означающее Вздутие, понимается присущее экономике переполнение сферы обращения бумажными деньгами вследствие чрезмерного (по сравнению с потребностями в действительных деньгах – золоте) выпуска их. Инфляция может быть и результатом сокращения товарной массы в обращении при неизменном количестве выпущенных бумажных денег. Она выражается в обесценении последних по отношению к золоту, сопровождается ростом цен и падением реальной заработной платы. В период общего кризиса с отменой золотого стандарта инфляция приняла всеобщий, затяжной и хронический характер. В современных условиях проявляется в повышении рыночной цены золота, стоимости жизни, введении 'плавающих' курсов валют и росте цен. Инфляция – рост цен. Рост уровня цен на товары и услуги, происходящий в случае роста расходов по отношению к предложению товаров и услуг на рынке; иными словами, слишком большое количество денег направлено на приобретение слишком малого количества товаров. Умеренная инфляция является обычным результатом экономического роста. Гиперинфляция, когда цены поднимаются на 100% и более, приводит к потере доверия к данной валюте и массовому переводу активов в другую валюту, недвижимость или золото, что обычно позволяет сохранить их ценность в периоды инфляции.

INFLATIONARY = РАЗДУВАНИЕ – Inflationary:- of, relating to, tending to cause inflation. Substantial and continuing rise in the general price level of commodities. / Под Инфляцией, от Латинского слова Inflatio, означающее Вздутие, понимается .

INFLATIONARY GAP = ИНФЛЯЦИОННЫЙ РАЗРЫВ – An Inflationary Gap, in economics, is the amount by which the real Gross domestic product, or real GDP, exceeds potential GDP. The real GDP is also known as GDP 'Adjusted For Inflation', 'constant prices' GDP or 'constant Dollar' GDP, because it measures the aggregate output in a country's income accounts in a given year, expressed in base-year prices. On the other hand, the potential GDP is the quantity of real GDP when a country's economy is at full-employment. It is one type of output gap, the other being a recessionary gap. The concept of the inflationary gap was first given by John Maynard Keynes in his work How to Pay for War? (1940) this method was basically employed to study and solve problems regarding war finance. Keynes starts the analysis of the inflationary gap from the level of full employment equilibrium whereas his other analyses are based on under-employment equilibrium. Let the full employment output be YF and the actual output that the economy is currently producing be Y. If the difference YF – Y is negative, the actual national income exceeds the potential national income, which is known as the Inflationary Gap. If this gap is positive, it is known as Recessionary Gap. The inflationary gap is always an ex-ante phenomenon, it is always expected to occur in the future. It arises when expected expenditure will not equal expected consumption at a future date. Keynes defines it as the excess demand in the market for consumption of goods and services. He defined an inflationary gap as an excess of planned expenditure over the available output at pre-inflation or base prices.Given a constant average propensity to save, rising:- money incomes at full employment level would lead to an excess of demand over supply and to a consequent inflationary gap. Thus Keynes used the concept of the inflationary gap to show the main determinants that cause an inflationary rise of prices. When an initial increase in aggregate demand produces inflation (so called Demand-Pull Inflation) and real GDP increase, the price level and real GDP are determined at the point where the new aggregate demand and the short-run aggregate supply meet. This point is known as Above Full-Employment Equilibrium, since the short-run aggregate supply is above the long-term aggregate supply, i.e. above the aggregate supply at full employment. The gap created between real GDP and potential GDP is the consequence of inflation, this is one of the reasons this type of gap is called an Inflationary Gap. Obviously, this situation cannot last forever, because there is a shortage of labor. The shortage of labor produces the rise of wage rates, which makes the short-run aggregate supply decrease, until it reaches the full-employment level. The short-run aggregate supply decrease makes an upward pressure on the price level, consequently causing inflation. The once created gap between real GDP and potential GDP was the sign of forthcoming inflation, this is another reason this type gap is called an Inflationary Gap. The main cause of the gap is considered to be expansionary monetary policies carried out by the government. An inflationary gap is a signal that the economy is in the boom part of the trade cycle, resources are being used over their capacity, factories are operating with increasing average costs; wage rates increase because labor is used beyond normal hours at overtime pay rates. A case of the gap can arise when consumer or investor spending is very buoyant, when foreign demand is increasing or when government expenditure increases. According to some economists, such a situation arose in the United States in 1999–2000 and 2006–07, when the unemployment rate was below 5%. Wages increase as a result of the increase in aggregate demand which in turn raises business costs. This leads to an increase in prices (inflation) and these higher prices reduce consumer purchasing power, causing aggregate demand to fall and the output gap to close. When the gap is finally eliminated, equilibrium is

achieved, with actual GDP equal to potential GDP but at a higher price level. Economists warn that this is not an auto mechanism. Government action in the form of fiscal and monetary policies is a must to close the gap. Monetary policy can be used to contract the money supply in the economy by raising interest rates, which would reduce purchasing power, resulting in falling demand. Keynes, however, was not in favour of monetary methods. He suggested a method of progressive taxation, where the collections from the taxes would be saved and used once equilibrium is achieved in the economy, which he called 'forced savings'. Another method is to cut transfer payments and subsidies, thus cutting down consumption. Friedman criticized the Keynesian inflationary gap on the grounds that gap analysis can be used only under special circumstances like wartime. He stated that the analysis did not improve our knowledge of business cycles to a great extent. Bert Hansen criticized Keynes for limiting his analysis of the gap only to the goods market, leaving out the factor market. According to him, the gap is caused due to excess demand in both the goods and factor market. Another drawback of this model is its static nature, which was criticized by Milton Friedman, Eric Lundberg and other economists. Keynes himself recognised this drawback and introduced time lags concerning receipts and expenditure of income. Tjalling Charles Koopmans (1910–1985; Dutch American mathematician and economist) introduced the idea of the speed of inflation, stating that the inflationary gap reduces as the speed of inflation falls. Another weakness of the theory is that it is concerned only with flow concepts like current income, expenditure, consumption, and saving. However the increase of prices affects not only current goods but also the stock of goods already out in the market. This point is ignored in the theory. Despite these criticisms, the concept of inflationary gap has proved to be of much importance in explaining rising prices at full employment level and policy measures in controlling inflation. Inflationary Gap:- amount by which government and private spending exceeds the amount needed to maintain a stable price level and full employment. / Дьжон Мэйнад Кейнз (John Maynard Keynes; 1883 – 1946; Английский экономист). Чалин Шарл Коопманс (Tjalling Charles Koopmans; 1910–1985; Нидерландско-Американский математик и экономист).

INFLATION FACTOR = ИНФЛЯЦИОННЫЙ ФАКТОР (или ФАКТОР ИНФЛЯЦИИ) – Inflation Factor is a loading to provide for increased medical costs and loss payments in the future due to inflation.

INFLATION–INDEXED DEBT INSTRUMENT = ДОЛГОВОЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ, ИНДЕКСИРУЕМЫЙ С УЧЁТОМ ИНФЛЯЦИИ – Inflation-Indexed Debt Instrument is generally a debt instrument (such as a bond or note) on which the payments are adjusted for inflation and deflation. In a typical inflation-indexed instrument, the principal amount is adjusted monthly based on an inflation index such as the Consumer Price Index.

INFLATION–INDEXED SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ИНДЕКСИРУЕМЫЕ С УЧЁТОМ ИНФЛЯЦИИ – Inflation-Indexed Securities offer a valuable option – an investment specifically designed to provide a substantial and predictable real rate of return over inflation. For example, if inflation is 3%, a 5% interest rate provides a 2% real return over inflation. Also known as Inflation Linked Securities and Linkers in the United Kingdom.

INFLATION–LINKED SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С УВЯЗКОЙ К ИНФЛЯЦИИ (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ПРИВЯЗАННЫЕ К СТАВКЕ ИНФЛЯЦИИ) – Inflation-Linked Securities:- in the fall of 1972 President Nixon announced that the rate at which inflation was increasing was decreasing. This was the first time that a sitting US President used a third derivative to advance his case for re-election. The modelling of inflation has a number of rather subtle features associated with it. The essential idea here is that one treats the CPI as if it were the price of a foreign currency. The associated 'foreign' interest rate system then has the interpretation of being the system of 'real' interest rates. Inflation is a monetary phenomenon. To model a monetary economy with inflation we need three more ingredients. These are:- (i) the rate of real consumption – k_t, (ii) the money supply – M_t, and (iii) the liquidity benefit rate – β_t associated with the money supply. The process β_t describes the effective rate of benefit, in Dollars per unit of time, associated with a given level of the money supply, on an aggregate basis. If the money supply at time t is M_t, the associated benefit rate is (β_t x M_t) Dollars per year. Thus one thinks of the benefit as a kind of 'consumable' commodity. Of course what really 'counts' is the real rate of benefit derivable from the presence of the money supply. This is given by:- $l_t = (\beta_t \times M_t) / C_t$. The consumer price index (CPI) is thus used as a kind of 'exchange rate' to convert the nominal benefit into a real benefit. Our assumption is that in equilibrium the price level – C_t and the rate of real consumption – k_t will be adjusted to each other in such a way as to maximize the total expected utility. Many types of investments can help you keep pace with, or stay ahead of, inflation. But generally, the higher the desired return, the more risk you must take. Over long periods of time, stocks have often beaten inflation, but not always – as the mid-1970's, early 1980s, and even the early part of this decade, made dramatically clear. Also keep in mind that stocks represent the riskiest class when compared to guaranteed, fixed income and real estate asset classes, and, of course, you should remember that past performance does not guarantee future returns. Real estate investments can also effectively hedge against inflation, since the cost of commercial real estate and rents is more directly related to an overall business expansion and price trends, than to one isolated economic factor. However, you need to be aware that real estate is illiquid, and that it may be slow to react to more rapid changes in inflation. Money market accounts are short-term enough to be highly responsive to inflation, but generally do not stay very far ahead of it. And while longer-term bonds tend to provide higher returns than money market investments, they are vulnerable to current interest rate changes – the kind often created by inflation – that can reduce the value of existing portfolios. Inflation-indexed securities offer a valuable option – an investment specifically designed to provide a substantial and predictable real rate of return over inflation. For example, if inflation is 3%, a 5% interest rate provides a 2% real return over inflation. 'Linkers' – as these inflation-linked investments are sometimes called – have been available in Britain since 1981. Similar securities were then introduced in a number of other countries that were fighting inflation, including Australia, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Sweden, Israel, Canada, and, in 1997, the United States. All work on the same principle:- They pay an interest rate based on an official inflation measure, plus a present real rate of return over inflation. The real rate stays constant no matter how much inflation swings up and down. The US government's inflation-fighting securities are called Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS. Since their introduction in 1997, the US Treasury inflation bond market has grown to more than USD400 billion. TIPS base their inflation component on the monthly Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U), which measures the changing prices of goods and services. For new issues, the real rate over the CPI is set at periodic auctions held by the government. In an inflationary environment, demand will almost certainly drive up TIPS prices, which then usually causes interest rates paid by new issues to drop. Both of these factors will tend to boost the value of current portfolios and make it more expensive for investors to jump in. The debt financing securities that offer their holders protection against fluctuations in the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index (CPI). The yields of these securities adjust monthly with respect to the current rate of inflation. Although they are not as common as conventional debt instruments, inflation-protected debt can provide an investor with a balanced risk exposure:- these securities pose all of the normal risks associated with regular debt securities – such as default risk – but they remove the possibility of inflationary changes eroding their real returns. There are corporate and municipal inflation-linked securities. Inflation-Linked Securities are investments that have been available in Britain since 1981. Similar securities were then introduced in a number of other countries that were fighting inflation, including Australia, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Sweden, Israel, Canada, and, in 1997, the United States. All work on the same principle:- they pay an interest rate based on an official inflation measure, plus a present real rate of return over inflation. The real rate stays constant no matter how much inflation swings up and down. Also known as Inflation-Indexed Securities in the United States, and Linkers in the United Kingdom. Debt financing securities that offer their holders

protection against fluctuations in the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The yields of these securities adjust monthly with respect to the current rate of inflation. Inflation-Linked Securities:- although they are not as common as conventional debt instruments, inflation-protected corporate debt can provide an investor with a balanced risk exposure:- these securities pose all of the normal risks associated with regular corporate debt securities – such as default risk – but they remove the possibility of inflationary changes eroding their real returns. / флуктуации (колебания).

INFLATION PROTECTION BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ С ЗАЩИТОЙ ОТ ИНФЛЯЦИИ – In the United States, Inflation Protection Bonds are issued with a constant par value and usually in increments of USD1 000.00, these bonds are designed to protect an investor's capital against inflation, thereby, maintaining purchasing power. The principal value fluctuates daily along with changes in the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index – Urban). The bonds also pay interest semi-annually, by applying a fixed interest rate to the principal balance of the bond, not the par value. The bonds will make a final payment based on the CPI-U for the maturity date. Investors, however, are guaranteed a minimum of par value at the time of maturity. Inflation indexed bonds may be stripped into principal and interest components. These are not inter-changeable like other US Treasury STRIPS. An interest strip may mature for less than the par value (during periods of deflation), while the corpus strip guarantees that you will receive at least par value at maturity. There have been no inflation-indexed bonds that have been stripped and sold to investors to our knowledge. Inflation indexed bonds have a number of common features:- (i) Par Value remains constant; (ii) Principal Balance varies daily; (iii) Interest rate is fixed; (iv) Coupon Payments vary with the principal balance; (v) Bonds may be stripped; and (vi) CPI-U index is applied with a 3 month lag.

INFLATION RATE = СТАВКА ИНФЛЯЦИИ (или УРОВЕНЬ ИНФЛЯЦИИ) – Inflation Rate is an important economic indicator. The rate at which prices are rising. The inflation rate is based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI). / Уровень инфляции является важным экономическим индикатором, отражающим уровень роста цен. Ставка Инфляции – скорость изменения цен. Два основных показателя уровня инфляции в США – индекс по потребительским ценам (consumer price index) и индекс по ценам от производителей (producer price index) – отражают изменения цен для потребителей и производителей. Ставка инфляции может быть рассчитан на погодовой, помесячной или иной основе.

INFLATION RISK PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА РИСК ИНФЛЯЦИИ – Inflation Risk Premium is the difference between the yield on a fixed income bond and the sum of the guaranteed real yield and the expected inflation rate on a similar index-linked bond. It is required as compensation for the uncertainty in the real return on the bond by investors with index-linked liabilities. Under the inflation risk premium theory the yield curve will tend to slope upwards because investors need a higher yield to compensate them for holding longer dated stocks which are more vulnerable to inflation risk than shorter dated stocks.

INFLATION TAX = ИНФЛЯЦИОННЫЙ НАЛОГ – Inflation Tax is a term which refers to the financial loss of value suffered by holders of cash and fixed-rate bonds, as well those on fixed income (not indexed to inflation), due to the effects of inflation; or capital gains tax resulting from inflation. This financial loss of value is often expressed as a loss of purchasing power. It may be better characterized as a wealth transfer than a tax - since many people including debtors, holders of hard assets and some equities may simultaneously gain. Many economists hold that inflation affects the lower and middle classes more than the rich, as they hold a larger fraction of their income in cash, they are much less likely to receive the newly created monies before the market has adjusted with inflated prices, more often have fixed incomes, wages or pensions, and lack the means to avoid domestic inflation by reallocating assets overseas. Some argue that inflation is a regressive non-linear consumption tax. Nevertheless, inflation improves the economic position of people with outstanding fixed interest debt like student loans and mortgages. It can improve the nation's balance of trade – stimulating exports with a less expensive currency – and decreasing imports. A large portion of the 'tax' also falls on foreign holders of fixed income debt in the inflated currency. It is important to note that this 'tax' on creditors is coupled with a simultaneous transfer to debtors – reducing their debt burden. By transferring wealth to people who are more likely to spend it, an inflation 'tax' can further increase real (inflation adjusted) economic growth (beyond its beneficial impact on trade). It may also hasten new purchases since inflation makes it costly to keep cash. Inflation can increase liquidity in depressed real estate markets since it would increase nominal asset values back above the loan values. This improved LTV (Loan To Value is a ratio of the outstanding debt on a property to the market value of that property) allows for people to sell their homes, and move to pursue better economic opportunities and as such can improve efficiency of the labor markets. In this way, an 'inflation tax' can improve real (inflation adjusted) economic growth and improve employment. Therefore a very tight monetary policy which seeks to reduce inflation – even at the cost of real (inflation adjusted) economic growth and jobs can be viewed as a 'stagnation tax'. Inflation Tax:- the transfer of resources to the government from businesses and consumers that occurs when government spending is financed by printing government-issued money rather than being financed by government taxes or borrowing from the public. When the government obtains goods and services by printing new money and inflation occurs, consumers and businesses holding money pay an inflation tax because inflation erodes the purchasing power of their money holdings. / Величина Инфляционного Налога (ИН) равна произведению уровня инфляции (И) показывающему, насколько обесцениваются деньги, на сумму денег, имеющихся в наличии у населения (Д):- ИН = И х Д.

IN–FLIGHT SURVEY = ОТЧЁТ ПО ДАННОМУ РЕЙСУ – The In-Flight Survey (IFS) is administered to US and foreign travelers departing the US as a means of providing data on visitor characteristics, travel patterns and spending habits, and for supplying data on the US international travel Dollar accounts as well as to meet balance of payments estimation needs. The IFS covers about 70 percent of US carriers and 35 percent of foreign carriers, who voluntarily choose to participate. Sample results are expanded to universe estimates to account for nonresponse of passengers on each sampled flight, for coverage of all flights on each major airline route, and for all international routes. The basis for the expansion is the number of passengers departing the United States, obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

INFLORESCENCE = СОЦВЕТИЕ – Inflorescence (from New Latin Inflōrēscentia, from Late Latin Inflōrescere = To Blossom, from Flōrescere = To Bloom) is a flower cluster, including bracts, on a stalk. See also Catkin, Corymb, Cyathium, Cyme, Dichasium, Fascicle, Head (or Capitulum), Panicle, Raceme, Spadix, Spike, Thyrse Umbel. Inflorescence is the arrangement of flowers on the axis. Inflorescence:- in a flowering plant, a cluster of flowers on a branch or a system of branches. An inflorescence is categorized on the basis of the arrangement of flowers on a main axis (peduncle) and by the timing of its flowering (determinate and indeterminate). There are determinate and indeterminate inflorescences. Determinate inflorescence:- in determinate (cymose) inflorescences, the youngest flowers are at the bottom of an elongated axis or on the outside of a truncated axis. At the time of flowering, the apical meristem (the terminal point of cell division) produces a flower bud, thus arresting the growth of the peduncle:- (i) A Cyme is a flat-topped inflorescence in which the central flowers open first, followed by the peripheral flowers, as in the onion (genus Allium). (ii) A Dichasium is one unit of a cyme and is characterized by a stunted central flower and two lateral flowers on elongated pedicels, as in the wood stichwort (species Stellaria nemorum). Indeterminate inflorescence:- in indeterminate inflorescences, the youngest flowers are at the top of an elongated axis or on the centre of a truncated axis. An indeterminate inflorescence may be a catkin, corymb, head, panicle, raceme, spadix, spike, and umbel:- (i) A Catkin (or Ament) is a spike in which the flowers are either male (staminate) or female (carpellate). It is usually pendulous, and the perianth may be reduced or absent, as in Oaks (Quercus). (ii) A Corymb is a raceme in

which the pedicels of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper flowers so that the inflorescence has a flat-topped appearance overall, as in Hawthorn (Crataegus). (iii) A Head (Capitulum) is a short dense spike in which the flowers are borne directly on a broad, flat peduncle, giving the inflorescence the appearance of a single flower, as in the Dandelion (Taraxacum). (iv) A Panicle is a branched raceme in which each branch has more than one flower, as in the Astilbe (Astilbe). (v) In a Raceme a flower develops at the upper angle (axil) between the stem and branch of each leaf along a long, unbranched axis. Each flower is borne on a short stalk, called a Pedicel. An example of a raceme is found in the Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus). (vi) A Spadix is a spike borne on a fleshy stem and is common in the family Araceae (e.g., Philodendron). The subtending bract is called a Spathe. (vii) A Spike is a raceme, but the flowers develop directly from the stem and are not borne on pedicels, as in Barley (Hordeum). (viii) In an Umbel, each of the pedicels initiates from about the same point at the tip of the peduncle, giving the appearance of an umbrella-like shape, as in the Wax Flowers (Hoya). Inflorescence is a group of flowers growing from a common stem, often in a characteristic arrangement. Also called Flower Cluster. Inflorescence is the part of a floral shoot where the flowers are segregated as more or less distinct units. Inflorescence is the flowering part of a plant including the bracts, flower stalks, and flowers. / (i) как у Лука (Род Аллиум или Лук (Genus Allium)). (ii) Дихазий (Виды Звездчатки или Стеллярии Нэморум (Stellaria Nemorum)). (i) Серёжка (Catkin или Ament) как у Дубов (Куэркус; Oaks (Quercus)). (ii) (Corymb) как у Боярышника (Кратэгус; Hawthorn (Crataegus)). (iii) Головка (Head или Capitulum) как у Одуванчика (Тараксакум; Dandelion (Taraxacum)). (iv) Метёлка (Panicle) как у Астильбы (Astilbe). (v) Кисть (Raceme) у Львиного Зева (Антирринум Майус; Snapdragon (Antirrhinum Majus)). (vi) Початок (Spadix) Обёртка или Покрывало (Spathe). (vii) Колос (Spike) у Ячменя (Barley (Hordeum)). (viii) (Umbel) как у Восковых Цветков (; Hoya). рацемозное (ботрическое) соцветие или гроздь (cluster), состоящее из . Смотрите также Серёжка (Catkin), Коримб или Щиток (Corymb), Циатий (Cyathium), Полузонтик или Ложный Зонтик (Cyme), Дихазий (Dichasium), Пучок или Гроздь (Fascicle), Головка (Head или Капитулум (Capitulum)), Метёлка (Panicle), Кисть (Raceme), Початок (Spadix), Колос (Spike), и Тирсоидный или Пирамидально-Метёльчатый Зонтик (Thyrse Umbel). Под Соцветием понимается часть годичного побега растения, несущая цветки и видоизменённые прицветные листья; более или менее чётко ограничена от вегетативной части растения. Различают соцветия ботрические (с моноподиальным ветвлением, цветки распускаются от основания к верхушке или от периферии к центру) и цимозные (с симподиальным ветвлением, цветки распускаются от вершины к основанию), простые (головка, зонтик, кисть, колос и так далее) и сложные (сложный колос, метёлка и так далее). Основные типы соцветия:- (i) головка (Клевер); (ii) зонтик (Первоцвет); (iii) кисть (Иванчай); (iv) колос (Подорожник); (v) сложный колос (Рожь); и (vi) метёлка (Овёс).

INFLOW QUENCH = ВХОД (или ВПУСК, или ВТЕКАНИЕ, или ПРИТОК, или ЗАСАСЫВАНИЕ, или ПРИЛИВ, или ВТЕКАТЬ) ТУШИТЬ (или ТУШЕНИЕ, или ГАШЕНИЕ, или ЗАКАЛКА, или ГАСИТЬ, или ОСЛАБЕВАТЬ, или РЕЗКОЕ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕ, или ПОДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Inflow Quench:- cooling air for extruded polymer filaments that is directed radially inward across the path of the filaments. The threadline is completely enclosed in a quench cabinet in inflow quenching. See also Outflow Quench.

INFLUENCE = ВЛИЯНИЕ (или ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ) – Influence:- to modify the growth and development of a plant in any way by natural selection or research.

INFLUENT = ВТЕКАЮЩЕЕ – Influent is the fluid entering a component.

INFORMAL APPLICATION = НЕФОРМАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЯВКА – Informal Application is an application that has been filed without one or more of the elements required to receive a filing date. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will return informal applications to applicants. Please see the entry for ‘application’ above for a list of the required elements.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT = ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ О РАСКРЫТИИ ИНФОРМАЦИИ – Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) is a list of all patents, publications, US applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) in a non-provisional patent application filed under 35 USC § 111(a) to comply with applicant’s duty to submit to the office information which is material to patentability of the invention claimed in the non-provisional application. For patent applications filed under 35 USC § 111(a), applicants and other individuals who are substantively involved in preparing or prosecuting a patent application must submit to the office information which is material to patentability (could render a claim unpatentable) as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations). The provisions of 37 CFR § 1.97 and 37 CFR § 1.98 provide a mechanism for compliance with the duty of disclosure provided in 37 CFR § 1.56. The IDS must include a list of all patents, publications, US applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the office. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provides forms for use in the submission of an IDS, the PTO/SB/08a and PTO/SB/08b. / Заявление О Раскрытии Информации – документ, прилагающийся к заявке и содержащий дополнительную информацию.

INFORMATION GENERATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СБОРА, ОБРАБОТКИ И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ – Information Generation System reads information lines, calculates best bid offer, index calculation, best price quotes (pricing for odd lots), and forms and sends information to trading floor overhead screen (FID).

INFORMATION SYSTEM AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЕ – The Information System Agreement (ISA) is a leading organization of ocean carriers that develops, promotes and implements electronic commerce solutions for the maritime industry.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – Information Technology (IT) is a generic term for people or systems working toward business improvement. / Информационная технология это обобщённый термин для людей или систем, работающих на усовершенствование бизнеса.

INFORMING CUSTOMER = ИНФОРМИРУЮЩИЙ ЗАКАЗЧИК – In the cotton futures trading, the stopping clearing member informs his customer as to the number of bales, the grade, staple, and pertinent classing data of the cotton stopped. The clearing member will also inform his customer regarding the point of delivery of the cotton, and will, if requested by mutual consent, arrange for local delivery.

INFRARED ANALYSIS = ИНФРАКРАСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Infrared Analysis is a form of absorption spectroscopy that identifies organic functional groups present in a used oil sample by measuring their light absorption at specific infrared wavelengths; absorbance is proportional to concentration. The test can indicate additive depletion, the presence of water, hydrocarbon contamination of a synthetic lubricant, oxidation, nitration, and glycol contamination from coolant. Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) permits the generation of complex curves from digitally represented data. / Анализ с помощью инфракрасной спектроскопии.

INFRARED SPECTRA = ИНФРАКРАСНЫЕ СПЕКТРЫ – Infrared Spectra is a graph of infrared energy absorbed at various frequencies in the additive region of the infrared spectrum. The current sample, the reference oil and the previous samples are usually compared. / Инфракрасные Спектры или ИК-Спектры .

INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY = ИНФРАКРАСНАЯ СПЕКТРОСКОПИЯ – Infrared Spectroscopy is an analytical method using infrared absorption for assessing the properties of used oil and certain contaminants suspended therein. See also Fourier Transform

Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). / Инфракрасная Спектроскопия или ИК-Спектроскопия – раздел спектроскопии, включающий получение, исследование и применение спектров испускания, поглощения и отражения в инфракрасной области спектра (смотрите Инфракрасное Излучение). Инфракрасная спектроскопия занимается главным образом изучением молекулярных спектров, так как в ИК-области расположено большинство колебательных и вращательных спектров молекул. В инфракрасной спектроскопии наиболее широкое распространение получило исследование ИК-спектров поглощения, которые возникают в результате поглощения ИК-излучения при прохождении его через вещество. Это поглощение носит селективный характер и происходит на тех частотах, которые совпадают с некоторыми собственными частотами колебаний атомов в молекулах вещества и с частотами вращения молекул как целого, а в случае кристаллического вещества – с частотами колебаний кристаллической решётки. В результате интенсивность ИК-излучения на этих частотах резко падает – образуются полосы поглощения. Количественная связь между интенсивностью I прошедшего через вещество излучения, интенсивностью падающего излучения I_0 и величинами, характеризующими поглощающее вещество, даётся Законом Бугера-Ламберта-Бера. На практике обычно ИК-спектр поглощения представляют графически в виде зависимости от частоты n (или длины волны l) ряда величин, характеризующих поглощающее вещество:- коэффициента пропускания T (n) = $I(n)/I_0(n)$; коэффициента поглощения A(n) = $[I_0(n) – I(n)]/I_0(n) = 1 – T(n)$; оптической плотности D(n) = $\ln[1/T(n)] = c(n)cl$, где c(n) – показатель поглощения, c – концентрация поглощающего вещества, l – толщина поглощающего слоя вещества. Поскольку D(n) пропорциональна c(n) и c, она обычно применяется для количественного анализа по спектрам поглощения. Основные характеристики спектра ИК-поглощения:- число полос поглощения в спектре, их положение, определяемое частотой n (или длиной волны l), ширина и форма полос, величина поглощения – определяются природой (структурой и химическим составом) поглощающего вещества, а также зависят от агрегатного состояния вещества, температуры, давления и другого. Изучение колебательно-вращательных и чисто вращательных спектров методами инфракрасной спектроскопии позволяет определять структуру молекул, их химический состав, моменты инерции молекул, величины сил, действующих между атомами в молекуле, и другое. Вследствие однозначности связи между строением молекулы и её молекулярным спектром инфракрасная спектроскопия широко используется для качественного и количественного анализа смесей различных веществ (например, моторного топлива). Изменения параметров ИК-спектров (смещение полос поглощения, изменение их ширины, формы, величины поглощения), происходящие при переходе из одного агрегатного состояния в другое, растворении, изменении температуры и давления, позволяют судить о величине и характере межмолекулярных взаимодействий. Инфракрасная спектроскопия находит применение в исследовании строения полупроводниковых материалов, полимеров, биологических объектов и непосредственно живых клеток. Быстродействующие спектрометры позволяют получать спектры поглощения за доли секунды и используются при изучении быстропротекающих химических реакций. С помощью специальных зеркальных микроприставок можно получать спектры поглощения очень малых объектов, что представляет интерес для биологии и минералогии. Инфракрасная спектроскопия играет большую роль в создании и изучении молекулярных оптических квантовых генераторов, излучение которых лежит в инфракрасной области спектра. Методами инфракрасной спектроскопии наиболее широко исследуются ближняя и средняя области ИК-спектра, для чего изготовляется большое число разнообразных (главным образом двухлучевых) спектрометров. Далёкая ИК-область освоена несколько меньше, но исследование ИК-спектров в этой области также представляет большой интерес, так как в ней, кроме чисто вращательных спектров молекул, расположены спектры частот колебаний кристаллических решёток полупроводников, межмолекулярных колебаний и другое.

INFRASTRUCTURE = ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА – Infrastructure:- public utilities of a country. System of airfields and airports, housing, ports, railways, roads, telecommunication systems and networks, water and sewerage systems, and other public amenities in a certain area. Also known as Overhead Capital. / системы и сети дальней связи, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Инфраструктурой, от двух Латинских слов Infra, означающее Ниже или Под, и Structura, означающее Расположение или Строение, понимается комплекс отраслей хозяйства, обслуживающих производство – производственная инфраструктура и обеспечивающих условия жизнедеятельности общества – социальная инфраструктура. Производственная Инфраструктура подразумевает под собой аэродромы, водоснабжение, водохранилища, гидромелиорацию, дороги, каналы, мосты, порты, связь, склады, транспорт и другое. Социальная или Непроизводственная Инфраструктура подразумевает под собой здравоохранение, науку, образование и другое. Уровень развития инфраструктуры отражает степень освоенности (обустройства) данной территории. Инфраструктура – базисная экономическая система страны, включающая транспорт, коммуникации и иные сферы материального производства. Строительство и обслуживание дорог, мостов, канализационных линий и электросистем обеспечивает функционирование миллионов рабочих мест по всей стране. Для развивающихся стран построение инфраструктуры является первым шагом в экономическом развитии.

INFRASTRUCTURE FUND = ИНФРАСТРУКТУРНЫЙ ФОНД – Infrastructure Fund:- a managed investment that invests in public infrastructure assets which companies and individuals utilise during ordinary day-to-day activity. This may include transport, telecommunications, materials handling and utilities facilities. / транспорт, дальнюю связь, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INFRINGEMENT = НАРУШЕНИЕ (или ПОСЯГАТЕЛЬСТВО) – Infringement is an unauthorized use of material protected by copyright, patent or trademark law. / Законодательство по авторскому праву, патентам или товарным знакам защищает от неавторизованного использования материала.

INFUSION TECHNOLOGY = ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВЛИВАНИЯ – Infusion Technology is an infused polymer construction process that reinforces the fabric of outerwear garments in the places where they take the most abuse:- zipper and pocket flaps, and other high-abrasion areas. The technology blends polymers, penetrates deep into the inner fibers, and surrounds them to form a permanent bond. this tough, resilient matrix ensures a highly wear-resistant surface while allowing the fabric to remain lightweight and flexible. The infused polymer process eliminates the need for heavier-weight abrasion overlays, tapes and bindings, and adds increased strength to the most crucial points on the garment, which dramatically extends the life of the garment. / и прочие зоны повышенного истирания.

INGARD® COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ИНГАД® – INGARD® Cotton is the Australian name for Monsanto's BT transgenic technology. This technology is owned by Monsanto and is protected by a labyrinth of international patents. To be able to plant transgenic seed in a given area a farmer must first receive a license for that area from Monsanto. / Хлопчатник ИНГАД® – это зарегистрированное в Австралии название для БТ трансгенетической технологии компании Монсэнто (Monsanto). Эта технология принадлежит компании Монсэнто и защищена серией международных патентов. Чтобы использовать трансгенетические семена для посева на какой-то территории фермер, в первую очередь, должен получить от Монсэнто лицензию для конкретной территории.

IN GATE = У ВОРОТ (или В ПРОХОДЕ) – In Gate:- the transaction or interchange that occurs at the time a container is received by a rail terminal or water port from another carrier. / Операция или взаимообмен, который возникает в момент, когда контейнер получен железнодорожным терминалом или водным портом от иного перевозчика.

INGER = INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR GENETIC EVALUATION OF RICE

INGESTED CONTAMINANTS = ПРОГЛАТЫВАЕМЫЕ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛИ (или ПРОГЛАТЫВАЕМЫЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА) – Ingested Contaminants:- environmental contaminant that ingresses due to the action of the system or machine.

INGOT = ЧУШКА (или ШТЫК, или СЛИТОК) – Ingot is a mass of metal cast into a size and shape such as a bar, plate, or sheet convenient to store, transport, and work into a semifinished or finished product; it also refers to a mold in which metal is so cast. Gold, silver, and steel, particularly, are cast into ingots for further processing. Steel ingots range in size from small rectangular blocks weighing a few pounds to huge, tapered, octagonal masses weighing more than 500 tons. Tin ingots are the starting material for many products, whether the tin is to be alloyed with other metals, converted to other physical forms, applied to other metal surfaces, or converted to chemical compounds. Ingots are blocks of metal which are cast into a particular shape. They can vary greatly from metal to metal and from production site to production site. Aluminum, lead, zinc and tin are very often transported in this form. Ingot is the mass of metal that results from casting molten steel into a mould. An ingot is usually rectangular in shape and is subsequently rolled into blooms and billets for rods, bars and sections and slabs for plates, sheet and strip. With the increasing use of the continuous casting process the ingot route is less used as the molten steel is now directly cast into a bloom or billet. A bar of metal, usually precious or semi-precious. A block of metal that is cast in a particular shape for convenient handling. See also Bar. Ingot is a mass of metal, such as a bar or block, that is cast in a standard shape for convenient storage or shipment. Ingots are large rough castings designed for storage and transportation. The shape usually resembles a rectangle or square with generous fillets. They are tapered, usually with the big-end-down. Ingot is a form of metal bar, often a preferred form for delivery. Derived from casting into a simple shape for hot working or remelting. / такие как пруток (bar). литьё или отливка (casting). непрерывное литьё или непрерывная разливка или непрерывный слиток (continuous casting). обычно окантован в форме . Чушка меди или свинца. Под Чушкой понимается небольшой слиток металла – чугуна, цветных металлов, ферросплавов – в виде бруска, отливаемого в горизонтальном положении в открытую сверху форму (мульду). Под Слитком понимается литая металлическая заготовка для дальнейшей переработки путём пластической деформации, переплава или електролиза. Под Слитком понимается металл, затвердевший при кристаллизации в изложнице; чаще всего имеющий форму усечённой пирамиды, призмы (квадратной, прямоугольной или многогранной), цилиндра или конуса. Слиток служит полуфабрикатом для дальнейшей переработки, главным образом прокаткой или ковкой. При массовом производстве стали в цехах с высокопроизводительными агрегатами большой вместимости отливают крупные слитки (массой в несколько десятков тонн) для последующего обжатия на блюмингах или слябингах. Под Слитком понимается литая металлическая заготовка, предназначенная для дальнейшей переработки путём пластической деформации (прокатка, ковка, прессование), переплава (получение фасонных отливок, приготовление сплавов) или электролиза (аноды из черновой меди, никеля и другого). Слитки получают путём разливки жидкого металла в формы сравнительно простых очертаний – изложницы, а также методом непрерывного литья и наплавления в водоохлаждаемом кристаллизаторе (электрошлаковый переплав, переплав в дуговых вакуумных печах). Слитки, отлитые в изложницы и предназначенные для дальнейшей обработки давлением, имеют чаще всего форму усечённой пирамиды или усечённого конуса. Если металл кристаллизуется с усадкой, как, например, спокойная сталь, то в слитке имеется прибыльная часть (прибыль), где концентрируется усадочная раковина; при дальнейшем переделе эту часть отрезают и направляют на переплавку. Кипящая сталь затвердевает без образования сосредоточенной усадочной раковины, поэтому в слитках такой стали нет прибыльной части. Слитки, отлитые методом непрерывного литья, имеют форму призм (квадратного, прямоугольного, многоугольного сечения) или цилиндров. Иногда отливают слитки более сложной формы, например, полые. В верхней части непрерывнолитых слитков также располагается усадочная раковина (сравнительно небольшого размера); эту часть отделяют при резке заготовки на мерные длины. В слитках электрошлакового и вакуумно-дугового переплава усадочная раковина значительно меньше, что обусловлено снижением скорости наплавления на заключительном этапе формирования слитков. Масса слитков, предназначенных для обработки давлением, от нескольких килограмм (кг) до 250 тонн (т) и более. Наиболее употребительны стальные слитки массой от 0.5 до 20 т. Слитки чугуна и некоторых цветных металлов, предназначенные для переплава, имеют обычно форму небольших усечённых пирамид с большой конусностью. Такие слитки называются Чушками. Их масса не превышает, как правило, 30–40 кг. Из других форм слитков можно отметить так называемые Штыки (медные), различные болванки и так далее. В связи с тем что условия кристаллизации металла существенно изменяются в ходе затвердевания, строение и химический состав металла в слитках весьма неоднородны (смотри Ликвация). Чем крупнее слиток, тем сильнее выражена в нём химическая и структурная неоднородность. Слитки, получаемые методом непрерывного литья или путём наплавления в кристаллизаторе, значительно более однородны, чем слитки, отлитые в изложницы. Слиток:- золотой резерв Федеральной Резервной Системы (Federal Reserve System (FRS)) США хранится в виде металлических слитков. Частные инвесторы могут хранить слитки ценного металла, такого, как золото или серебро, или приобрести сертификат, дающий им право на долевое участие во владении слитком.

INGRAIN = ЛЕДЯНОЕ (или ПОЛУФАБРИКАТ, ОКРАШЕННЫЙ ДО ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ, или ИЗ КРАШЕНОЙ ПРЯЖИ) – Ingrain is a term used to describe yarn or stock that is dyed in two or more shades prior to knitting or weaving to create blended color effects in fabrics. Made of predyed fibers; thoroughly dyed:- ingrain yarn. Ingrain Dyes:- the term ‘Ingrain’ is very old and has been used to denote insoluble dyes formed by chemical reaction, on the fiber, of reagents applied either from a mixed bath or from a succession of baths. The modern technical description places them more specifically into two groups: insoluble azo-dyes and oxidation colors. Insoluble azo dyes are also known as Azoic Dyes and as ice colors (from the ice employed in preparing the diazonium compound). Conventionally, two components of the dye are applied separately to the fiber. The first is an aromatic hydroxy compound, known as Naphthol, and often a Phenol, which is applied uniformly in alkaline solution. On subsequently passing the prepared material through a solution of a diazotised amine (a diazo-compound), coupling occurs and results in the precipitation of a colored, insoluble azo-compound inside the fibers. In a refinement of this technique, particularly useful for textile printing, the diazo-compound is converted into a stable, non-coupling form which may safely be mixed with a naphthol without the dye being formed. The two are then applied together. On treating the material with mild acid the diazo-compound is regenerated and coupling again takes place. Since the final dye is insoluble, the fastness to washing, etc, is good. Many members are also resistant to attack during normal processing. Insoluble azo-dyes are used mainly for coloring cellulosic fibers and also, by modified techniques, the newer synthetic fibers. Oxidation colors are black or brown dyes produced by the oxidation of suitable aromatic amines on the fire to be dyed. By far the most important is aniline black, obtained from aniline. Aniline, together with either hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent, is first applied to the cloth, which is then heated in a moist atmosphere, and subsequently treated with a dichromate and acid. The aniline is oxidized in a number of stages, resulting finally in the formation of a dense black precipitate within the fiber. Aniline black is applied mainly to cotton, especially by printing, and also gives dense blacks on nylon. Other amines, when oxidised in a similar way, give brown shades and are used for the dyeing of fur and of hair. Ingrain:- made of fiber or yarn dyed before weaving. Used especially of rugs. Ingrain is a knitted or woven fabric made of yarns dyed before knitting or weaving. Ingrain:- yarn or fiber dyed before manufacture. See also Dyeing. / осадок (precipitate). Найлан^{ТЗ} (Nylon^{TM}).

INGRESSION LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ИНГРЕССИИ (или ИНГРЕССИОННЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ) – Ingression Level:- particles added per unit of circulating fluid volume. / Под Ингрессией, от Латинского слова Ingressio, означающее Вхождение, понимается проникновение

морских вод в понижения рельефа прибрежной суши при повышении уровня моря или погружении берега. В результате ингрессии формируются ингрессионные берега, характеризующиеся изрезанной береговой линией. В зависимости от происхождения понижений рельефа различают берега гляциального, флювиального, эолового и структурно-денудационного расчленения.

INHERENT ADVANTAGE = ХАРАКТЕРНОЕ (или СВОЙСТВЕННОЕ, или ПРИСУЩЕЕ) ДОСТОИНСТВО (или ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО) – Inherent Advance:- the cost and service benefits of one mode compared with other modes.

INHERENT FLAME RESISTANCE = ХАРАКТЕРНАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЮ – Inherent Flame Resistance:- as applied to textiles, flame resistance that derives from an essential characteristic of the fiber from which the textile is made.

INHERENT NATURE = ХАРАКТЕРНАЯ ЧЕРТА (или ХАРАКТЕРНОЕ СВОЙСТВО) – Inherent Nature:- the natural tendency of certain cargoes to suffer from inevitable loss; usually engendered by delay in transit. An example would be fruit which deteriorates naturally during delay. Unless the policy provides otherwise, inherent nature of the subject matter insured is excluded by the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906.

INHERENT VICE = ХАРАКТЕРНЫЙ НЕДОСТАТОК – (1) Inherent Vice is a quality in a cargo which, in event of certain circumstances, will cause loss to the cargo. An example would be the inherent vice in soft coal which can give rise to spontaneous combustion when the coal is carried in a wet condition in a hot humid hold. Unless the policy provides otherwise, inherent vice of the subject matter insured is excluded by the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906. A quality in goods that produces damage to them by its own action without the assistance of an outside agency. Inherent Vice is an insurance term referring to any defect or other characteristic of a product that could result in damage to the product without external cause, for example, instability in a chemical that could cause it to explode spontaneously. Insurance policies may exclude inherent vice losses.

(2) Inherent Vice is a defect or cause of loss arising out of the nature of the goods in question. / Дефект или причина убытка, вытекающего исходя из природы самих товаров в принципе.

INHERENT VISCOSITY = ХАРАКТЕРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ (или ХАРАКТЕРИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ) – In dilute solution viscosity measurements, Inherent Viscosity is the ratio of the natural logarithm of the relative viscosity to the concentration of the polymer in grams per 100 ml of solvent. The unit of inherent viscosity is dL/g. See also Intrinsic Viscosity.

INHERIT = НАСЛЕДОВАТЬ (или УНАСЛЕДОВАТЬ) – Inherit:- to receive a specific set of genes from the parents with particular traits; to transfer characteristics from parent to offspring.

INHERITANCE = НАСЛЕДСТВЕННОСТЬ (или НАСЛЕДОВАНИЕ) – Inheritance is the process of genetic transmission of characters or characteristics. / свойства (characters) . Под Наследственностью понимается свойство организмов повторять в ряду поколений сходные типы обмена веществ и индивидуального развития в целом. Обеспечивается самовоспроизведением материальных единиц наследственности – генов, локализованных в специфических структурах ядра клетки (хромосомах) и цитоплазмы. Вместе с изменчивостью наследственность обеспечивает постоянство и многообразие форм жизни и лежит в основе эволюции живой природы.

INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ) – Inhibitor is any substance that slows or prevents such chemical reactions as corrosion or oxidation. Inhibitor is a substance that retards or prevents a chemical or physical change. In textiles, a chemical agent that is added to prevent fading, degradation, or other undesirable effects. / Ингибитор или Замедлитель – тормозящее вещество, химический стабилизатор. Под Ингибиторами (химическими), от Латинского слова Inhibeo, означающее Останавливаю или Сдерживаю, понимаются вещества, тормозящие разнообразные химические реакции; находят широкое применение для предотвращения или замедления нежелательных процессов, например, коррозионного разрушения металлов, окисления топлив, смазочных масел и пищевых продуктов, полимеризации, старения полимеров (смотрите Стабилизаторы Полимерных Материалов) и другого. Характерной особенностью химических ингибиторов является эффективность их в малых концентрациях – от тысячных долей % до нескольких %. Эффективность ингибирования зависит от природы химических ингибиторов и характера ингибируемой реакции, а также от количества ингибитора, времени его введения в реакционную среду, температуры, содержания других веществ, влияющих на эффективность ингибитора. Ингибиторы коррозии вводят в коррозионно-активную среду для защиты металлов от коррозии. Ингибиторы коррозии относятся к наиболее эффективным средствам борьбы с коррозией и находят широкое применение при травлении металлов с целью удаления окалины, для защиты энергетического оборудования, при добыче и переработке нефти и газа, в промышленном и бытовом водоснабжении, в охладительных системах промышленного оборудования и транспортных средств (двигатели внутреннего сгорания), для защиты от атмосферной коррозии изделий машиностроения, при гидроиспытаниях и так далее. Широко используют ингибиторы для защиты деталей машин и приборов во время межоперационного хранения, консервации и транспортировки. Защитное действие ингибиторов коррозии определяется их способностью изменять кинетику электрохимических реакций, обусловливающих коррозионный процесс. В зависимости от того, какую из электрохимических реакций сильнее тормозят ингибиторы коррозии, они делятся на анодные, катодные и смешанные. К анодным ингибиторам коррозии относятся, например, такие окислители, как хроматы и нитриты, широко применяемые в промышленности (авиационной, химической, нефтеперерабатывающей и так далее). При действии этих ингибиторов металл переходит в устойчивое, пассивное состояние. В качестве катодных ингибиторов коррозии применяют соли мышьяка и висмута, а также различные органические соединения, повышающие перенапряжение водорода на металле. Катодными ингибиторами коррозии могут служить также вещества, поглощающие катодные деполяризаторы; в частности, для защиты котельной аппаратуры применяют гидразин или сульфит натрия, связывающие растворённый в воде кислород. В зависимости от природы коррозионной среды различают ингибиторы коррозии для кислых, нейтральных и щелочных сред, а также ингибиторы атмосферной коррозии. Для защиты от атмосферной коррозии, например, широкое распространение получили так называемые Летучие Ингибиторы, пары которых адсорбируются на поверхности металла. Широко распространённый и эффективный метод применения ингибиторов атмосферной коррозии – введение их в упаковочные материалы. Для защиты чёрных металлов применяют нитрит дициклогексиламмония (НДА), карбонат циклогексиламмония (КЦА), смеси мочевины или гексаметилентетрамина (уротропина) с нитритом натрия (УНИ); для защиты чёрных металлов в сочетании с цветными – соли нитро- и динитробензойной кислот с аминами. С целью предотвращения коррозии металлов химические ингибиторы вводят также в топлива, масла, смазки и полимерные покрытия. В масла и смазки добавляют окисленные нефтепродукты, нитрованные масла, сульфонаты, амины, нитриты и другие; в полимерные покрытия – хроматы, нитрованные масла и другие. Ингибиторы окислительных реакций тормозят окисление молекулярным кислородом; они добавляются к топливам, маслам и смазкам для замедления их окисления при хранении и в процессе применения (смотрите Антиокислители). Содержание в топливах и маслах некоторых металлов оказывает каталитическое действие на окисление и снижает эффективность ингибитора. Для устранения этого влияния в топлива вводят так называемые Дезактиваторы Металлов, например, салицилидены, образующие

с металлами нереакционноспособные комплексы. В качестве ингибиторов окислительных реакций используют главным образом фенолы, ароматические амины и некоторые сернистые соединения. Например, в бензины добавляют фенил-n-аминофенол, 2,4-диметил-6-трет-бутилфенол, 2,6-ди-трет-бутил-4-метилфенол (техническое название Тонанол-О) и другие. Ингибиторы, вводимые с той же целью в смазочные масла (смотрите Присадки), обладают обычно сложной химической природой и, помимо повышения стойкости к окислению, улучшают также и ряд других эксплуатационных характеристик масел. Ингибиторы окисления пищевых продуктов – природные или синтетические вещества, задерживающие окисление жиров и жиросодержащих продуктов. Примерами таких ингибиторов являются известные с глубокой древности пряности – тимьян, шалфей, тмин и тому подобные, которые придают продуктам приятный запах и ингибируют их окисление (прогоркание). Природные ингибиторы, из которых наиболее известны токоферолы, содержатся во многих натуральных жирах и маслах, однако теряются при их рафинировании; поэтому в рафинированные жиры и масла обычно вводят химические ингибиторы. Для этих целей используют, например, природные продукты – сырое хлопковое или соевое масла (в концентрациях до 5%), или же синтетические продукты, например, нетоксичные сложные эфиры галловой кислоты – этил- и пропилгаллаты, ионол (3,5-ди-трет-бутил-4-окситолуол), а также многие фенолы и амины (например, для предохранения от окисления льняного масла). Действие химических ингибиторов в этих случаях может усиливаться другими веществами, например, лимонной и аскорбиновой кислотами. Ингибиторы полимеризации задерживают или замедляют полимеризацию мономеров (а также олигомеров) при их хранении или перегонке. Ингибиторы полимеризации должны предохранять не только от спонтанной полимеризации, но и от окисления кислородом воздуха. Ингибиторами полимеризации являются сера, фенолы, таннин, канифоль, соли меди и другие. Об ингибиторах, угнетающих активность ферментов, смотрите Ингибиторы (в биологии). Ингибиторы Коррозии – вещества, снижающие скорость коррозии; применяются для антикоррозионной защиты материалов, главным образом металлов. Подробнее смотрите Ингибиторы (химические). Ингибиторы (в биологии) – природные и синтетические вещества, угнетающие активность ферментов (как в живом организме, так и в бесклеточных системах); различаются по характеру действия, специфичности и другим свойствам. В организме в роли естественных ингибиторов ферментов могут выступать продукты обмена веществ. По аналогии с техникой, такое ингибирование называется Торможением По Принципу Обратной Связи, так как конечный продукт какого-либо биосинтетического процесса специфически ингибирует одну из первых его стадий. Ингибирование осуществляется либо на генетическом уровне (Ингибитор, называемый в этом случае Репрессором, тормозит биосинтез одного из ферментов, действующих в начале биосинтетической цепи), либо на кинетическом уровне (Ингибитор, называемый Ретроингибитором, снижает активность этого фермента). Ретроингибирование – частный случай так называемой Аллостерической Регуляции Активности Фермента. Ингибиторы широко используются для изучения механизма каталитического действия ферментов, установления природы функциональных групп белков, для выяснения роли различных ферментативных процессов в обмене веществ. Ингибиторы имеют большое практическое значение. Так, применение ядохимикатов для борьбы с вредными насекомыми и сорняками связано с их способностью ингибировать процессы, жизненно важные для этих организмов (смотрите Ферментные Яды). Действие некоторых фармакологических средств и лекарств также основано на ингибировании ферментативных реакций. В более широком смысле термин Ингибитор применяют для обозначения веществ, тормозящих какие-либо сложные биологические процессы (например, Ингибиторы Роста Растений). Смотрите также Ферментативный Катализ. Ингибиторы Роста Растений – вещества, тормозящие рост Растений (подавляющие распускание почек, прорастание семян и рост стебля). Природные ингибиторы роста растений накапливаются в больших количествах в тканях почек и семян осенью в период приостановки процессов роста при переходе Растения в состояние покоя. Весной, перед распусканием почек и прорастанием семян, содержание ингибиторов роста Растений резко снижается. К числу природных ингибиторов роста Растений относят соединения фенольной (кумарин и его производные, салициловая кислота, наринген и другие) и терпеноидной (абсцизовая кислота и её аналоги) природы. Ингибиторы роста Растений способны подавлять стимулирующее действие на ростовые процессы всех известных фитогормонов. Для обработки Растений с целью задержки их роста используют синтетические ингибиторы роста Растений:- антагонисты транспорта ауксинов (трииодбензойная кислота, дихлоранизол, нафтилметилпропионовая кислота и другие), ретарданты, подавляющие рост стебля (CCC, AMO-1618, B-9), морфактины, нарушающие морфогенез (флуоренол, хлорфлуоренол), парализаторы (ГМК, Na^- ГМК и другие).

INHIBITORY GENE = ГЕН ИНГИБИТОР (или ПОДАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ГЕН) – Inhibitory Gene is a gene that inhibits the expression of other genes either in dominant or recessive form. / Под Ингибиторами, от Латинского слова Inhibeo, означающее Удерживаю, понимаются химические вещества, подавляющие активность ферментов. Например, иодуксусная кислота тормозит ферментативные реакции углеводного обмена. Используют для изучения механизма действия ферментов, для лечения нарушений обмена веществ, а также в качестве пестицидов.

IN–HOUSE DAMAGE = ВНУТРИСКЛАДСКОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – In-House Damage is a damage to product that occurred while in the warehouse, i.e. water leak, dropped product, etc.

INIA = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN AGRARIA

INIA = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA

INIAP = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROPECUARIAS

INIBAP = INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF BANANA AND PLANTAIN

INIFAP = INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES FORESTALES, AGRICOLAS Y PECUARIAS

INITIAL CARRIER = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Initial Carrier is the transportation line to which a shipment is delivered by the shipper. / Перевозочная линия, для которой груз был поставлен отправителем.

INITIAL COIN OFFERING = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ МОНЕТ – Initial Coin Offering (ICO):- an unregulated means by which funds are raised for a new cryptocurrency venture. An Initial Coin Offering (ICO) is used by startups to bypass the rigorous and regulated capital-raising process required by venture capitalists or banks. In an ICO campaign, a percentage of the cryptocurrency is sold to early backers of the project in exchange for legal tender or other cryptocurrencies, but usually for Bitcoin. Also called an Initial Public Coin Offering (IPCO). When a cryptocurrency startup firm wants to raise money through an Initial Coin Offering (ICO), it usually creates a plan on a whitepaper which states what the project is about, what need(s) the project will fulfill upon completion, how much money is needed to undertake the venture, how much of the virtual tokens the pioneers of the project will keep for themselves, what type of money is accepted, and how long the ICO campaign will run for. During the ICO campaign, enthusiasts and supporters of the firm's initiative buy some of the distributed cryptocoins with fiat or virtual currency. These coins are referred to as tokens and are similar to shares of a company sold to investors in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) transaction. If the money raised does not meet the minimum funds required by the firm, the money is returned to the backers and the ICO is deemed to be unsuccessful. If the funds requirements are met within the specified timeframe, the money raised is used to either initiate the new scheme or to complete it. Early investors in

the operation are usually motivated to buy the cryptocoins in the hope that the plan becomes successful after it launches which could translate to a higher cryptocoin value than what they purchased it for before the project was initiated. An example of a successful ICO project that was profitable to early investors is the smart contracts platform called Ethereum which has Ethers as its coin tokens. In 2014, the Ethereum project was announced and its ICO raised USD18 million in Bitcoins or USD0.40 per Ether. The project went live in 2015 and in 2016 had an ether value that went up as high as USD14 with a market capitalization of over USD1 billion. ICOs are similar to IPOs and crowdfunding. Like IPOs, a stake of the startup or company is sold to raise money for the entity's operations during an ICO operation. However, while IPOs deal with investors, ICOs deal with supporters that are keen to invest in a new project much like a crowdfunding event. But ICOs differ from crowdfunding in that the backers of the former are motivated by a prospective return in their investments, while the funds raised in the latter campaign are basically donations. For these reasons, ICOs are referred to as crowdsales. Although there are successful ICO transactions on record and ICOs are poised to be disruptive innovative tools in the digital era, investors are cautioned to be wary as some ICO or crowdsale campaigns are actually fraudulent. Because these fund-raising operatives are not regulated by financial authorities such as the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), funds that are lost due to fraudulent initiatives may never be recovered. In early September, 2017, the People's Bank of China officially banned ICOs, citing it as disruptive to economic and financial stability. The central bank said tokens cannot be used as currency on the market and banks cannot offer services relating to ICOs. As a result, both bitcoin and ethereum tumbled, and it was viewed as a sign that regulations of cryptocurrencies are coming. The ban also penalizes offerings already completed. Xxxxx. An ICO is a fundraising tool that trades future cryptocoins in exchange for cryptocurrencies of immediate, liquid value. You give the ICO bitcoin or ethereum, and you get some of Billy's New Super Great Coin or the infamous CrunchCoin. The Financial Times calls ICOs 'unregulated issuances of cryptocoins where investors can raise money in bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies', which is accurate, especially if you underline the word 'unregulated'. We'll get to that in a moment. Sticking close to the older financial publications, The Economist also took a look at the financing mechanism, describing what you buy in an ICO in the following fashion:- ICO 'coins' are essentially digital coupons, tokens issued on an indelible distributed ledger, or blockchain, of the kind that underpins bitcoin, a crypto-currency. That means they can easily be traded, although unlike shares they do not confer ownership rights. ... Investors hope that successful projects will cause tokens' value to rise. The referenced value increase is critical to understanding the appeal of ICOs. These are not transactions of love. They are investments made in hopes of quick, strong returns. Latest Crunch Report:- Watch More Episodes:- notably, not all ICOs are for cryptos that will maintain their own blockchain. According to the crypto-focused Smith + Crown research group, some ICOs are actually 'launching 'meta-tokens' built on Ethereum, Bitcoin, NXT or others'. After all, why not. So ICOs can be coins on top of coins funded by the transfer of other cryptos to accounts in the hunt for what's next. That might sound crazy, but it's hot times in the crypto world. And that heat is keeping ICOs bubbling. The same Economist piece, published in April of 2017, notes:- 'nearly USD250m has already been invested in ICOs, of which USD107m alone has flowed in this year', a metric that it attributes to the aforementioned Smith + Crown. That is a lot of money, making ICOs large in terms of their sheer Dollar-scale. It's therefore not hard to understand why more traditional business publications are paying attention. Following the money is their jam. In short:- ICOs are the new funding slingshot by which nascent cryptos are flung into the world. Thieves, Lies And Laws:- as with any boom, there are bad actors to be found in the land of ICOs. Given bitcoin and the larger cryptocurrency world's deep tradition of enduring bad behavior, it is not a surprise that ICOs are attracting humans of base intent. ICO fraud and skullduggery is common enough that a quick search yields heart-melting headlines like 'Ver Backed Qtum Founder Ran Previous ICO Scam', 'To everyone that bought into the Matchpool ICO, it looks like it was maybe a scam…', and 'A Digital Currency Scam is Misusing the Rothschild Family Name'. All of the articles are from this year to date. In the world of ICOs, fraud is never hard to find. Add in regular sums of incompetence that any new venture could fall prey to, and ICOs feel a bit Old West. Laws:- but what about regulation, you reasonably protest. Surely that must exist to protect consumers? Returning to Smith + Crown, skirting usual rules concerning fundraising is nearly normal in the realm of ICOs – at least partially explaining why guard rails in crypto offerings may remain a homegrown affair:- most ICOs today are marketed as 'software presale tokens' akin to giving early access to an online game to early supporters. In order to try to avoid legal requirements that come with any form of a security sale, many ICOs today use language such as 'crowdsale' or 'donation' instead of ICOs. So regulation is out of the mix for now. There is an argument to be made that a dearth of regulatory oversight is actually good, as it allows the ICO market to iterate and innovate quickly. It is a reasonable(ish) argument and likely technically correct, but that doesn't mitigate the potential for unsophisticated investors to be preyed upon. Caveat emptor and moral hazard are fine arguments in favor of no rules regarding ICOs and cryptos, but if the market wants to keep growing, it will need to do more to attract consistently larger pools of capital. Bubble Me This:- is there a chance that ICOs will slow? Of course, but the forces behind them run a bit deeper than we might have first guessed. CryptoHustle makes the related point in a recent article that 'ICO mania is likely due to early Ethereum adopters making serious returns after the last bull run'. Etherum's run has certainly been staggering. If it is fueling the ICO craze, we could be in for a long cycle. Regardless, the point doesn't mean that cryptomarkets are as they should be. That ICOs would eventually get ahead of themselves and bubble like so many young technology niches was predicted at least since last October (in 2016). How long the good times will last isn't obvious. But the correction will come, as always, and when it does, we'll see which cryptos have a real shot. Take This Away:- the cryptocurrency market is hot once again. And while it continues to set new records, a host of altcoins will demand its slice of the market. Should you buy into an ICO? Only if you have a massive appetite for risk, zero fear of losing your capital and are willing to take a flying chance on an idea that could flop. Then again, crowdfunding has similar risks and seems perfectly healthy. Your call. Xxxxx. Initial Coin Offering (ICO) is an unregulated and controversial means of crowdfunding via use of cryptocurrency, which can be a source of capital for startup companies. In an ICO, a percentage of the newly issued cryptocurrency is sold to investors in exchange for legal tender or other cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin or Ethereum. Early token sales were held by Mastercoin in July 2013 and Ethereum and Karmacoin in 2014, but 'mainstream' ICOs began with messaging app developer Kik in September 2017. By November 2017 there were around 50 offerings a month, despite bans in countries such as China and South Korea. History:- the first token sale (also known as an ICO) was held by Mastercoin in July 2013. Ethereum raised money with a token sale in 2014, raising 3 700 BTC in its first 12 hours, equal to approximately USD2.3 million dollars at the time. An ICO was held by Karmacoin in April 2014 for its Karmashares project. One of the first 'mainstream' ICOs was executed by the messaging app developer Kik in September 2017. Kik had previously issued USD50 million in tokens called 'Kin' to institutional investors, and sought to raise an additional USD125 million from the public. In connection with this ICO, an unidentified third party executed a phishing scam by circulating a fake URL for the offering through social media. ICOs and token sales are now extremely popular. As of November 2017 there were currently around 50 offerings a month, and a new web browser Brave's ICO generated about USD35 million in under 30 seconds. There are at least 18 websites that track ICOs. At the start of October 2017, ICO coin sales worth USD2.3 billion had been conducted during the year, more than ten times as much as in all of 2016. Detail:- the term may be analogous with 'token sale' or crowdsale, which refers to a method of selling participation in an economy, giving investors access to the features of a particular project starting at a later date. ICOs may sell a right of ownership or royalties to a project, in contrast to an initial public offering which sells a share in the ownership of the company itself. According to Amy Wan, a partner at Trowbridge Sidoti LLP practicing crowdfunding and syndication law, 'The coin in an ICO is a symbol of ownership interest in an enterprise – a digital stock certificate, if you will'. In contrast to initial public offerings (IPOs), where investors gain shares in the ownership of the company, in ICOs, the investors buy coins of the company, which can appreciate in value

if the business is successful. These coins are sometimes 'pre-mined', eliminating the need for proof of work. Often contributions are capped at a certain value and depending on how long the ICO lasts, on a per-day basis. Conversely, those same coins can depreciate if the company does not perform. At least 400 ICOs have been conducted as of August 2017. Ethereum is (as of August 2017) the leading blockchain platform for ICOs with more than 50% market share. These tokens are called ERC20. The Ethereum network ICOs have resulted in considerable phishing, Ponzi schemes, and other scams, accounting for about 10% of ICOs. Older coins focused on being a currency, while newer coins based on the Ethereum blockchain have developed some controversy through the selling of what is tantamount to 'securities' in the form of ICO tokens. These developments have created an evolution in the ICO release marketplace towards the new 'utility' token replacing the typical token. Some commentators believe that 'utility tokens', which can be exchanged for a unit of service such as storage, could avoid such questions. As A Mechanism For Scams:- ICOs can be used for a wide range of activities, ranging from corporate finance, to charitable fundraising, to outright fraud. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has warned investors to beware of scammers using ICOs to execute 'pump and dump' schemes, in which the scammer talks up the value of an ICO in order to generate interest and drive up the value of the coins, and then quickly 'dumps' the coins for a profit. The developers themselves can be guilty of such tactics. However, the SEC has also acknowledged that ICOs 'may provide fair and lawful investment opportunities'. The UK Financial Conduct Authority has also warned that ICOs are very high risk and speculative investments, are scams in some cases, and often offer no protections for investors. Even in cases of legitimate ICOs, funded projects are typically in an early and therefore high-risk stage of development. Increased regulation of ICOs will reportedly encourage institutional investors to invest in them. / Биткойн (Bitcoin). смышлёная контрактная платформа, называемая Эсэреэм (Ethereum), которая имеет Эсёрз (Ethers) в качестве её монетных жетонов (coin tokens). Новая Супер Великая Монета Били (Billy's New Super Great Coin) или неизвестная монета КранчКойн (CrunchCoin). Смис Плас Краун (Smith + Crown). Файнэншэл Таймз (Financial Times). Икономист (Economist). Мэтчпул (Matchpool). Ротшильд (или Росчайлд; Rothschild). Мэстчёркойн (Mastercoin). Камакойн (Karmacoin) в 2014, но Кик (Kik). Камащеэз (Karmashares). Кин (Kin). Брэйв (Brave). Эми Ван (Amy Wan), партнёр в компании Тчроубридьж Sidoti Эл.Эл.Пи. (Trowbridge Sidoti LLP). Понзи (Ponzi).

INITIAL DATA CAPTURE = СБОР (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ) ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫХ ДАННЫХ – In the US patent law, Initial Data Capture (IDC) is the first phase of the publication process for a patent where the patent file is electronically captured. It takes approximately 6 weeks from the date that the allowed file is received for the completion of the Initial Data Capture of the application. The application is then sent to the File Maintenance Facility (FMF) for matching of the issue fee and any other correspondence. The application may stay in the FMF for approximately 1–2 weeks. However, if all requirements are not yet fulfilled the application will remain at the FMF until the requirements are met. Once all files are matched, the application will move to the Final Data Capture (FDC).

INITIAL DEPOSIT = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ (или ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ ВКЛАД) – Initial Deposit:- customers' funds put up as security for a guarantee of contract fulfillment at the time a futures market position is established. Also known as Initial Margin. / Первоначальный Депозит:- фонды заказчиков, размещённые в качестве обеспечения по гарантии исполнения контракта на срок удерживания открытой позиции на рынке фьючерсов . Известен также как Первоначальная Маржа (Initial Margin).

INITIAL DEPOSIT/MARGIN = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ/МАРЖА – Initial Deposit/Margin is the funds put up as security for the guarantee of the contract fulfillment at the beginning of a futures or options contract.

INITIAL EVALUATION PERIOD = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРИОД ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ – Initial Evaluation Period is the first trial conducted in a program of testing to identify varieties or lines that could be retained for future trials.

INITIALISATION = ИНИЦИАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Initialisation is a provisioning the Personal Trusted Device (PTD) with one or more public-private key pairs and root certificates.

INITIAL LENGTH = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ДЛИНА (или НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ДЛИНА) – Initial Length is the length of a test specimen under specified pretension at the beginning of a test. Note:- for a tensile test the initial length is measured between the two effective clamping points.

INITIAL MARGIN = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ МАРЖА – Initial Margin is the percentage of the purchase price of securities (that can be purchased on margin) that the investor must pay for with his or her own cash or marginable securities. Also called the 'Initital Margin Requirement'. According to Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board, the initial margin is currently 50%. This level is only a minimum and some brokerages require you to deposit more than 50%. For futures contracts, initial margin requirements are set by the exchange. Initial Margin is the amount of margin required by the broker when a futures position is opened. Initial Margin is the minimum value on deposit in trader's margin account to establish a new futures or options position, or to add to an existing position. Initial margin amount levels differ by contract. Brokerage firms set the level of Initial Margin required, and it may change at any time at their discretion. Increases or decreases in Initial Margin levels reflect anticipated or actual changes in market volatility. Also known as Original Margin, or Initial Performance Bond. Customers' funds put up as security for a guarantee of contract fulfillment at the time a futures or options market position is established. Initial Margin is a security deposit to be made when placing a futures trade. Also known as First Margin. It serves primarily to secure the counterparty's financial claims, thereby reducing the risks involved. Initial Margin is the minimum amount required to open a futures position. Initial margin requirements are determined by the board of directors of an exchange and are based on the volatility and price of the futures contract. Initial Margin is the initial deposit you make to your broker when you open a new futures position whether long or short. Initial margin, also known as Futures Requirement, Original Margin or Initial Margin Level (IML), is the first of three futures margins that all futures traders must be familiar with before actually trading futures. Yes, futures margin is definitely the most confusing aspect of futures trading that all beginner futures traders struggle with. Initial margin is the first of these margins and is actually nothing more than a deposit you give to your broker when you open any futures positions. This initial margin is to be paid no matter if you are the long or the short in this new position. That's right, you need to pay eventhough you are 'Selling' or 'Writing' a new futures contract. What is Initial Margin in Futures Trading? Initial margin is one of three margin terms that all futures traders must understand. The other two being Maintenance Margin and Variation Margin. Initial margin is the initial deposit you need to make in order to open a new futures position. Indeed, the term 'Margin' in futures trading is just a fanciful industry term for 'Deposit'. This initial margin varies according to the underlying asset that is covered. Some assets require a high amount of initial margin while some assets require only a very low amount of initial margin. Initial margin is always calculated based on a certain percentage of the total value of the assets covered and is normally quoted directly as a Dollar amount by your futures broker. Initial Margin serves as the starting point for new futures positions from which profits will be added on to and losses deducted from. In fact, the initial margin is a kind of guarantee that you have the money to pay for your losses should losses occur right the very first day the futures position is put on. It works exactly like the chips you buy in a casino upon entering without which there is no guarantee of payment for your losses. For instance, if you bought 1 contract of the AAPL (code for share of Apple Inc.) June 2010 Single Stock Futures (SSF) in the picture above, you would be prompted for a 'Futures Requirement' of USD4 965 (contract size 100). This 'Futures Requirement' is the initial margin. All you need is to have at least USD4 965 in your futures trading account before you

place the order and you would have fulfilled initial margin requirement. Assuming AAPL drops by USD0.50 on the very day you bought those Single Stock Futures, the loss amount of USD50 will be deducted from your initial margin of USD4 965 through daily settlement. This deduction of loss is the very purpose of Initial Margin in futures trading. The whole futures margin system is a mechanism to make sure parties involved have sufficient cash to cover losses in order to lower the clearinghouse's risk of guaranteeing performance. Initial margin is calculated as a percentage of the full contract value. The main purpose of Initial Margin is to make sure that you have enough cash to cover losses incurred due to a large single day move. As such, initial margin requirement is generally determined based on the volatility of the asset being covered. The more volatile the underlying asset is, the higher the margin requirement would be. In the US market, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) requires all initial margin to be at least 25% of the value of the asset covered. If an asset is deemed to be volatile, your broker may require as much as 50% as initial margin. All Single Stock Futures traded in the US market requires 25% initial margin. Initial margin requirement can change as the volatility of the underlying asset changes but such changes do not happen often. However, it is common for initial margin requirement for futures contracts of different expiration months to be different, as such, you need to be sure to check the initial margin requirement of the different futures contracts you are trading even if they are of the same underlying asset but different expiration months. Initial margin requirement is typically lower when you put on a futures spread rather than an outright futures position due to the lower risk and volatility of a spread position. More and more clearinghouses and futures exchanges around the world are adopting what is known as SPAN Margin. SPAN is short for Standardized Portfolio Analysis of Risk. This is a complex computer system that attempts to determine the worst possible single day move of a futures position and determine the initial margin requirement based on that calculation instead of applying a standard rate across the board in all market conditions. The objective of SPAN margin is really to lower initial margin requirement to more realistic levels so that futures trading becomes more accessible. This system also rewards sophisticated futures traders who apply hedges to their positions in order to lower risk and therefore initial margin requirement. Initial Margin is an amount of cash or eligible securities required to be deposited by the buyer or seller at the clearing office via a broker or bank before engaging in margin transactions. What is the difference between Maintenance Margin and Initial Margin? Initial margin is the margin that market participants must pay when they initiate their position with their clearing firm whereas maintenance margin is the minimum level at which market participants must keep in their account, or 'maintain' in their account over time. Initial Margin is the margin deposit required by the exchange when a new futures trade is entered. See also Margin Deposit. Initial Margin is the amount of money that must be deposited at the time a futures position is entered into. Also called Original Margin. See also Maintenance Margin; Margin; and Margin Call. / Средства клиента, депонированные в качестве гарантии исполнения контракта на время покупки фьючерсов или опционов.

INITIAL MODULUS = НАЧАЛЬНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ (или ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ) – Initial Modulus:- the slope of the initial straight portion of the stressstrain curve. The modulus is the ratio of the change in stress, expressed in newtons per tex, grams-force per tex, or grams-force per denier, to the change in strain expressed as a fraction of the original length.

INITIAL NEGOTIATING RIGHT = ИЗНАЧАЛЬНО СОГЛАСОВАННОЕ (или ОГОВОРЁННОЕ) ПРАВО – An Initial Negotiating Right (INR) is a right held by one GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) country to seek compensation for an impairment of a given bound tariff rate by another GATT country. INRs stem from past negotiating concessions and allow the INR holder to seek compensation for an impairment of tariff concessions regardless of its status as a supplier of the product in question. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)).

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПУБЛИЧНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – A term 'Initial Public Offering' (IPO) is used to refer to companies tapping the stock market for the first time as part of a capital increase or reallocation. In other words, shares in a company are offered publicly for sale to interested investors for the first time. In most cases, an IPO involves the company's listing and the quotation of its shares on the stock exchange. From the company's point of view, an IPO is a way of using its stock as a financing instrument to acquire third-party risk capital. Synonym:- Going Public. The first issue of a company's shares to the public. The first sale of stock by a private company to the public. IPOs are often issued by smaller, younger companies seeking capital to expand, but can also be done by large privately-owned companies looking to become publicly traded. In an IPO, the issuer obtains the assistance of an underwriting firm, which helps it determine what type of security to issue (common or preferred), best offering price and time to bring it to market. Also known as Public Offering. IPOs can be a risky investment. For the individual investor it is tough to predict what the stock will do on its initial day of trading and in the near future since there is often little historical data to analyze the company with. Also, most IPOs are of companies going through a transitory growth period and are therefore subject to additional uncertainty regarding their future value. A privately held company converts to being a public company by holding an initial public offering, generally offered by one or more underwriters, depending on the size of the offering. There are significant regulatory and disclosure documents that a company must file prior to going public. In securities industry, this term used when a private company first offers its shares, PCs (an acronym for Professional Corporation, a business legal entity), etc to the public. A step towards becoming a public company and towards widening the capital base. A corporation's first offering of common stock to the public. Initial Public Offering (IPO) is a company's offering of newly issued shares from treasury to the general public. It is generally the first time that a company does so – making the transition from being a closed-door privately operated company (CCPC – Canadian Controlled Private Corp.) to being a publicly traded, highly visible, entity. When doing an IPO, an underwriter, i.e. a stockbroker firm, handles the distribution of shares to the public. Effectively, the brokerage firm subscribes (underwrites) for the shares and then sells them to its clients (investors). After the IPO, the shares will then trade on a stock exchange. It is sometime referred to as 'Going Public'. Entrepreneurs and VCs (Venture, or 'vulture' Capitalists) sometimes call it 'cashing in'. Up until a company is public (i.e. anyone can buy or sell its shares), it is private and operates away from the limelight. Companies often go public to raise huge amounts of money or to give investors liquidity. / Корп. (Corp.). Первоначальная эмиссия акций компании на рынке. Смотрите также Нахождение В Обращении или Флотация (Flotation).

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING COSTS = РАСХОДЫ НА ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПУБЛИЧНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – In Canada, Initial Public Offering (IPO) Costs:- these vary depending on the size of an IPO offering and the exchange on which it takes place. IPO costs entail legal, accounting, and agency fees. IPO costs also include the selling agents' commissions – but these are generally reported separately because they account for most of the costs of an underwriting – but are in fact contingent on success (they are 'just a sales commission'). The 'fixed' costs run anywhere from as low as CAD75 000 on a junior exchange to several CAD100K's on senior exchanges. If an IPO is very broad (several exchanges or international), costs can run in the millions of Dollars, excluding commissions!

INITIAL STORAGE = НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ – Initial Storage is a warehouse storage charge for the month when product is received; it is typically billed when product is received.

INITIAL THRESHOLD = XX – Initial Threshold (in electricity):- in the context of the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) economic planning process, when the cumulative gross congestion cost of a constraint exceeds the applicable initial threshold, PJM begins determining the extent to which the load affected by that constraint is unhedgeable. Initial

threshold values are specific to the transmission level voltage of the affected facility. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

INITIATION OF FUNDS TRANSFER INSTRUCTION = ИНИЦИАЦИЯ (или ИНИЦИИРОВАНИЕ) ИНСТРУКЦИИ НА ПЕРЕВОД ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Initiation Of Funds Transfer Instruction:- the creation of a funds transfer instruction by the ordering customer based on the electronic Payment Initiator (ePI) data, e.g., importation of ePI data elements at the ordering customer's site into an electronic payment order, such as a cross-border payment template in an electronic banking application. / Создание инструкции на перевод денежных средств , шаблон (template). , например, привоз (importation) .

INITIATOR = ИНИЦИАТОР (или ВОЗБУДИТЕЛЬ) – Initiator is a chemical added to start a reaction such as polymerization. Unlike catalysts, initiators may be consumed during the reaction.

INJECTIONS = ИНЖЕКЦИИ (или НАГНЕТАНИЯ, или ПОПОЛНЕНИЯ, или РЕПРЕССИИ) – Injections:- natural gas injected into storage reservoirs. / Природный газ, закачиваемый в резервуары для хранения.

INJURY = УЩЕРБ (или ВРЕД) – Injury:- in the United States law, a finding by the International Trade Commission that imports are causing, or are likely to cause, harm to a US industry. An injury determination is the basis for a Section 201 case. It is also a requirement in all antidumping and most countervailing duty cases, in conjunction with Commerce Department determinations on dumping and subsidization.

IN–KIND CONTRIBUTIONS = КОНТРИБУЦИИ В НАТУРАЛЬНОМ ВИДЕ (или ХХ) – In-Kind Contributions represent the value of noncash contributions provided by the recipient and non-Federal third parties. Only when authorized by Federal legislation may property purchased with Federal funds be considered as the recipient's in-kind contributions. In-kind contributions may be in the form of charges for real property and nonexpendable personal property, and value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program.

INK–JET PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ НАПЫЛЕНИЕМ ЧЕРНИЛ – Ink-Jet Printing is a non-contact printing that uses electrostatic acceleration and deflection of ink particles released by small nozzles to form the pattern.

INKLE = ТЕСЬМА (или ЛЕНТА) – Inkle is a colored linen tape or braid woven on a very narrow loom and used for trimming.

INLAND BILL OF LADING = СУХОПУТНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – An Inland Bill of Lading (a waybill on rail or the 'pro forma' bill of lading in trucking) is used to document the transportation of the point of origin or destination. It should contain information such as marks, numbers, steamship line, and similar information to match with a dock receipt. A bill of lading used in transporting goods overland to the exporter's international carrier. Although a through bill of lading can sometimes be used, it is usually necessary to prepare both an inland bill of lading and an ocean bill of lading for export shipments. See also Bill of Lading.

INLAND CARRIER = СУХОПУТНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Inland Carrier is the transportation line or company which hauls import or export traffic between ports and inland points. / Транспортная линия или компания, которая доставляет привозные (или импортные) и вывозные (или экспортные) грузы на участке между портами и сухопутными пунктами.

INLAND CLEARANCE DEPOT = СУХОПУТНЫЙ ПУНКТ ОЧИСТКИ (или ТАМОЖЕННОГО ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ) – Inland Clearance Depot is the inland location where cargo, particularly containerized, may be cleared by customs.

INLAND HAULAGE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА СУХОПУТНЫЙ ПОДВОЗ (или ДОСТАВКУ) – Inland Haulage Charge:- cost to move a container to an inland destination. / Стоимость транспортировки контейнера к наземному пункту назначения.

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ПО ВНУТРЕННИМ ВОДАМ – Inland Marine Insurance:- although there are no standard forms in inland marine insurance, most contracts follow a typical pattern. They are usually written on a named-peril basis covering such perils of transportation as collision, derailment, rising water, tornado, fire, lightning, and windstorm. The policies generally exclude losses resulting from pilferage, strike, riot, civil commotion, war, delay of shipments, loss of markets, illegal trade, or leakage and breakage. The scope of inland marine is greatly extended by means of 'floater' policies. These are used to insure certain types of movable property whether or not the property is actually in transit. Business floater policies are purchased by jewelers, launderers, dry cleaners, tailors, upholsterers, and other persons who hold the property of others while performing services. Personal property floaters are used to cover, on a comprehensive basis, any item of personal property owned by a private individual. They may also cover the property of visitors, or the property of servants while on the premises of the insured. They exclude certain types of property for which other contracts have been designed, such as automobiles, aircraft, motorcycles, animals, or business and professional equipment. Inland Marine Insurance is a branch of the insurance business which developed from the insuring of shipments which did not involve ocean voyages. Exposures eligible for this form of protection are described in the nationwide definition of Marine Insurance. Such diverse properties as bridges, tunnels, jewelry, and furs can now be written under Inland Marine forms.

INLAND POINT = СУХОПУТНЫЙ ПУНКТ – Inland Point is a city with no port; landlocked city. / Город без порта; окружённый сушей город.

INLAND POINT INTERMODAL = К СУХОПУТНОМУ ПУНКТУ СМЕШАННЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ – Inland Point Intermodal (IPI):- cargo moving via land from/to an inland point. See also Micro Bridge. Inland carriage by another mode of transportation after port discharge, cargo moving to/from an inland point. Inland carriage by another mode of transportation after port discharge; cargo moving to/from an inland point (synonym for Micro-Bridge). Reverse Inland Point Intermodal (IPI) – same as above except cargo moves overland to another port not in the natural flow necessitating longer water transit. / порта разгрузки, .

INLAND TRANSPORT = СУХОПУТНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или НАЗЕМНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Inland Transport means carriage during combined transport other than between the port of loading and the port of discharge.

INLAND VALLEY SWAMPS = НАЗЕМНЫЕ ДОЛИННЫЕ ЛЕСНЫЕ БОЛОТА – Inland Valley Swamps:- small to moderate sized valley bottoms in rainforest not associated with streams, which flood perennially or intermittently with stagnant water.

INLAND WATERS = ВНУТРЕННИЕ ВОДЫ – Inland Waters is a term referring to lakes, streams, rivers, canals, waterways, inlets, bays and the like. / В международном праве под Внутренними Водами понимаются все воды, находящиеся в пределах территории данного государства (кроме его территориальных вод):- водохранилища, каналы, озёра, проливы, реки и так далее. Внутренними водами считаются также внутренние моря, ограниченные со всех сторон сушей, составляющей территорию только одного государства. К внутренним водам относятся морские воды (воды бухт, заливов, портов) от исходной линии территории вод государства в сторону берега. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) согласно Закону о Государственной Границе СССР 1982 последние ограничивались шириной входа не более 24 миль.

IN–LINE FILTER = ХХ ФИЛЬТР (или СОВМЕЩЁННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР, или ВСТРОЕННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР, или ПРОХОДНОЙ ФИЛЬТР, или НАХОДЯЩИЙСЯ НА ОДНОЙ ЛИНИИ ФИЛЬТР) – In-Line Filter is a filter assembly in which the inlet, outlet and filter element axes are in a straight line. See also Filter.

INMARSAT = INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SATELLITE ORGANIZATION

INNER DECKBOARD = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ДОСКА НАСТИЛА – In pallet, Inner Deckboard is any deckboard located between the end deckboards.

INNER PACKAGING = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ УПАКОВКА (или ПЕРВИЧНАЯ УПАКОВКА) – Inner Packaging:- also known as Dunnage, includes materials such as foam, paper, or wood used to minimize movement within the container.

INNOTECH = REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

INNOVATION = ИННОВАЦИЯ (или НОВОВВЕДЕНИЕ) – Innovation is the practical application of a new technology to the production process, or of a new method to the management of a business unit, resulting in an improvement. / Практическое применение новой технологии в производственном процессе, или нового метода управления хозяйствующего субъекта, приводящее к усовершенствованию.

INOCULATE = ИНОКУЛИРОВАТЬ (или ПРИВИВАТЬ) – Inoculate:- to introduce microorganisms into another organism or medium.

INOCULATION = ИНОКУЛЯЦИЯ (или ПРИВИВКА, или ЗАСЕВ) – Inoculation is the introduction of an explant (any plant part) into a suitable medium for callus formation and ultimately plant production. / Под Инокуляцией, от Латинского слова Inoculatio, означающее Прививка, понимается введение живых микроорганизмов, инфицированного материала, сыворотки или других веществ в ткани растений, животных или человека, а также в питательные среды. Под Инокуляцией понимается введение живых микроорганизмов, инфицированного материала, сыворотки или других веществ в ткани Растений, Животных или Человека (а также в питательные среды). Инокуляция живого возбудителя инфекционного заболевания (например, вируса вакцины) применяют, чтобы спровоцировать у здорового человека развитие болезни в ослабленной форме и тем самым способствовать развитию у него иммунитета. Инокуляция может быть лечебной – введение специфической сыворотки с лечебными целями и профилактической – введение иммуносыворотки или вакцины как защитного средства против определённого заболевания.

INOCULUM = ИНОКУЛЯТ (или ПОСЕВНОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Inoculum is a material (as spores, bacteria, or contaminated fluids) used in or suitable for use in inoculating or inoculation, e.g., portion of a pathogen (spores, mycelium, hypha in the case of Fungi) or Insect (eggs, young larvae) capable of being disseminated and causing infection/infestation. Infective material or spores. That part of a pathogen that is produced on or in infected host tissue and is able to infect a new host or healthy host tissue. Inoculum is usually in the form of spores or sclerotia but may also be in the form of bacteria or fungal fragments growing and surviving in plant residues or seed. / (как споры, Бактерия или). Под Инокуляцией, от Латинского слова Inoculatio, означающее Прививка, понимается введение живых микроорганизмов, инфицированного материала, сыворотки или других веществ в ткани Растений, Животных или Человека, а также в питательные среды.

INORGANIC = НЕОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ – Inorganic:- of molecules or chemistry based mainly on elements other than carbon. See also Organic. Inorganic:- of mineral origin. / Под Неорганическим понимается связанное с неорганической химией.

INORGANIC FERTILIZER = НЕОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ (или МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ) – Inorganic Fertilizer:- fertilizer materials derived from minerals, atmospheric gases, water, and inert materials. Can be natural or synthetic products of chemical reactions. / Под Минеральными Удобрениями понимаются минеральные соединения, главным образом соли, содержащие элементы питания растений и используемые для повышения плодородия почвы. Промышленность бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускала минеральные удобрения азотные, фосфорные, калийные, микроудобрения; твёрдые (порошковидные и гранулированные) и жидкие. Обогащают почву питательными элементами, изменяют реакцию почвенного раствора, влияют на микробиологические процессы. Мировое производство минеральных удобрений (миллионов тонн в пересчёте на 100%-ное содержание N, P_2O_5 и K_2O):- 47 в 1965 и 133 в 1984; в бывшем СССР соответственно 7.4 и 30.8.

INORGANIC FIBER = НЕОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Inorganic Fibers either begin as synthetic fibers that undergo further processing such as carbonization (performed to rayon and acrylic to from carbon fiber) or are mineral based such as glass fiber, i.e. fiberglass. Inorganic fibers are typically found in composite structures. Inorganic Fibers are:- carbon, ceramic, glass, and metal fibers. Inorganic Fibers are essentially composed by inorganic chemical compounds, based on natural elements like carbon and other minerals such as silicon and boron, which, in general, after receiving treatment at high temperatures, are turned into fibers. The outstanding features of these fibers are their resistance to high temperatures and high mechanical strength. Because of these important properties they are also featured in the so-called 'High-Performance Fibers'. This group includes carbon, glass, boron, metal, aluminum silicate, silicon carbide and rock wool fibers. Carbon and glass fibers outweigh steel (considered to be the most resistant material) to some extent, on their mechanical properties, and with the advantage of not presenting steel's corrosion problems. Among the most common applications of inorganic fibers are those that require high-performance materials, such as parts of airplanes and spaceships, race cars, equipment and clothing for extreme sports, building materials, concrete reinforcement, equipment and clothing for extreme conditions (fire, corrosive environments, bacterial attacks, rain, and extreme cold), protective clothing (bullet proof vests, cut-resistant gloves, etc). Inorganic Fibers are the fibers of inorganic products manufactured from metals and glass. A carbon fiber is also included in these fibers.

IN–PACKAGE DESICCATION = ВНУТРИУПАКОВОЧНАЯ ДЕСИКАЦИЯ (или ВНУТРИУПАКОВОЧНОЕ ВЫСЫХАНИЕ, или ВНУТРИУПАКОВОЧНОЕ ВЫСУШИВАНИЕ) – In-Package Desiccation is a drying out that occurs within the package.

IN PERSONAM = ИН ПЭРСОНАМ (или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНО) – In Personam is a Latin phrase meaning 'directed toward a particular person'. In a lawsuit in which the case is against a specific individual, that person must be served with a summons and complaint to give the court jurisdiction to try the case, and the judgment applies to that person and is called an 'In Personam Judgment'. In personam is distinguished from in rem, which applies to property or 'all the world' instead of a specific person. This technical distinction is important to determine where to file a lawsuit and how to serve a defendant. In personam means that a judgment can be enforceable against the person wherever he/she is. On the other hand, if the lawsuit is to determine title to property (in rem) then the action must be filed where the property exists and is only enforceable there. Legal action against a person. / Юридическое действие против лица.

IN POSITION = В ГОТОВНОСТИ (или В НАЛИЧИИ) – A term In Position refers to a commodity located where it can readily be moved to another point or delivered on a futures contract. Commodities not so situated are Out of Position. Soybeans in Mississippi are out of position for delivery in Chicago, but in position for export shipment from the Gulf of Mexico. The opposite of Out Of Position.

INPUT = ВЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ЗАТРАТА, или ВХОДЯЩИЕ ДАННЫЕ, или ПРИХОД) – Input:- money or other cost of production. Products added to the soil to improve plant production. Data into a computer. Personal contribution.

INPUT–OUTPUT = ПРИХОД–РАСХОД – Input-Output:- in the United Kingdom, a detailed analytical framework based on Supply and Use tables. These are matrices showing the composition of output of individual industries by types of product and how the domestic and imported supply of goods and services is allocated between various intermediate and final uses, including exports.

INR = INDIAN RUPEE

INR = INITIAL NEGOTIATING RIGHT

IN REM = ИН РЭМ (или ВЕЩЬ В СЕБЕ) – In Rem is Latin for 'in a thing'. In a lawsuit, an action in rem is directed towards some specific piece of property, rather than being a claim for, say, monetary compensation against a person (which is an in personam or personal action). It focuses on proprietary title to property. Land is an example of a case where, when the title (e.g., who owns a house) is in dispute, an in rem action is used to deliver the land itself back to the rightful owner. The distinction between an in rem action and an in personam action is relevant to which jurisdiction a court case may need to be filed in, for the purposes of conflict of laws and civil procedure. In an in rem action the right jurisdiction would be where the property actually is. Late Latin:- In = Against + Rem, accusative of Rēs = Matter or Thing. In late Latin:- In The Thing Itself. Against a thing, such as property, status, or a right, rather than against a person. Used of an action or a judgment. A lawsuit against an item of property, not against a person (In Personam). An action In Rem is a proceeding that takes no notice of the owner of the property but determines rights in the property that are conclusive against all the world. For example, an action to determine whether certain property illegally imported into the United States ought to be forfeited can be captioned United States v. Thirty-nine Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Cigars. The object of the lawsuit is to determine the disposition of the property, regardless of who the owner is or who else might have an interest in it. Interested parties might appear and make out a case one way or another, but the action is In Rem, against the things. A legal term referring to an action against a corporation is an In Personam action. In Rem lawsuits can be brought against the property of debtors in order to collect what is owed, and they are begun for the partition of real property, foreclosure of mortgages, and the enforcement of liens. They may be directed against real or personal property. In Rem actions are permitted only when the court has control of the property or where its authority extends to cover it. For example, the courts in Kansas may determine rights to a farm in Kansas, but not the ownership of a cannery in Texas. The In Rem jurisdiction of a court may be exercised only after parties who are known to have an interest in the property are notified of the proceedings and have been given a chance to present their claim to the court. See also Lien In Rem. / Вещь В Себе. Против Вещи. Смотрите также Удержание У Себя (Lien In Rem). 'Вещь В Себе' это философское понятие, означающее вещи, как они существуют сами по себе ('в себе'), независимо от нас и нашего познания, в отличие от того, как они являются 'для нас' в познании или, иными словами, как они раскрываются человеком в процессе познания. Эти термины в XVIII веке приобрели особое значение в связи с отрицанием возможности познания 'вещей в себе'. Высказанное ещё Английским философом-материалистом Дьжоном Локком (1632–1704), это положение было подробно обосновано и являлось одним из центральных понятий 'Критики Чистого Разума' Немецкого философа, родоначальника Немецкой классической философии Профессора Иммануила Канта (1724–1804). Кант утверждал, что мы имеем дело только с явлением, полностью оторванным от 'вещи в себе'. У Канта 'Вещь В Себе' означает также сверхприродные, непознаваемые, недоступные опыту сущности:- Бог, свобода воли и так далее. Диалектический материализм, сходя из принципиальной познаваемости мира, рассматривает познание как процесс превращения 'вещи в себе' в 'вещь для нас' на основе практики.

INSA = INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

INSAET = INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

INSCRIPTION = НАДПИСЬ – In the United States, Inscription:- the social security account number or, if assigned by the IRS, the employer identification number, names, connective ('OR', 'POD', 'Payable on death to'), and addresses appearing on the face of a bond. See also Registration. Letters inscribed (especially words engraved or carved) on something.

INSEAM = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ДЛИНА НОГИ (или ВНУТРЕННИЙ ШОВ) – Inseam or Inside Leg:- select a pair of your best-fitting pants of a similar material. Measure from the crotch to the bottom. The number of incges, to the nearest half-inch, is the inseam length. Inside Leg (for men):- measure from the crutch to the top of the heel of the shoe. Outside Leg (for men):- measure from the top of the trouser waistband to the top of the shoe at the ankle. Inseam:- the distance from the bottom of a trouser leg to the crotch. The measurement is taken along the inside leg seam that joins the front and the back leg panels. / Длина Ноги По Внутренней Поверхности:- расстояние в сантиметрах по внутренней поверхности ноги от промежности до основания ступни, измеренное по прямой линии. Человек стоит прямо, нрги слегка раздвинуты, масса тела равномерно распределена на обе ноги. Длина Внутреннего Шва Брючин – измеряется по внутреннему шву брючин от промежности до низа.

INSECT = НАСЕКОМОЕ – Insect, (Class Insecta or Hexapoda), any member of the largest Class of the Phylum Arthropoda, which is itself the largest of the Animal Phyla. Insects have segmented bodies, jointed legs, and external skeletons (exoskeletons). Insects are distinguished from other Arthropods by their body, which is divided into three major regions:- (1) the head, which bears the mouthparts, eyes, and a pair of antennae, (2) the three-segmented thorax, which usually has three pairs of legs (hence 'Hexapoda') in adults and usually one or two pairs of wings, and (3) the many-segmented abdomen, which contains the digestive, excretory, and reproductive organs. ... Insect:- members of the Phylum Arthropoda ('jointed legs'); they have six legs, three distinct body regions (head, thorax, and abdomen), one pair of antennae, and usually wings. The world's most abundant creatures are the Insects, whose known Species outnumber all the other Animals and the Plants combined. Insects have been so successful in their fight for life that they are sometimes described as the human race's closest rivals for domination of the Earth. Entomologists, the scientists who study Insects, have named almost 1 000 000 Species – perhaps less than one third of the total number. Insects thrive in almost any habitat where life is possible. Some are found only in the Arctic regions, and some live only in deserts. Others thrive only in fresh water or only in brackish water. Many Species of Insects are able to tolerate both freezing and tropical temperatures. Such hardy Species are often found to range widely over the Earth. Few Insects, however, inhabit marine environments. Small size, relatively minor food requirements, and rapid reproduction have all aided in perpetuating the many Species of Insects. Certain parasitic Insects spend much of their lives on or within the body of an Animal host, where all the comforts of life – food, moisture, warmth, protection from enemies – are optimal. Other kinds of Insects spend all or some part of their lives securely enclosed in a food Plant. Some Species have become remarkably versatile in order to meet the changing demands of the environment. Various Water Bugs and Water Beetles are able to fly and swim, as well as crawl. Many Types of Insects, such as the Bees, Ants, and Wasps depend on a complex social structure and defensive behavior. Nonpredatory Species frequently have special defenses, such as an unpleasant taste or odor, venomous spines, or camouflage. Although they are adaptable and versatile as a group, Insects are often unable to adjust to unusual weather conditions. Excessive rain, an unusually early frost, an extended drought – these and other weather extremes can quickly wipe out or drastically reduce Insect populations in a region. Because Insects are an important item in the diet of many other Animals – Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and

Fish, as well as other Insects – the number is constantly held in check. The total of all factors unfavorable to Insect survival is overwhelming; thus, in some Species, out of hundreds of eggs laid by a single female, seldom do more than a few individuals reach adulthood. The survival of some Species is enhanced by the large numbers of eggs laid. Insect Structure And Function:- Despite their diversity, all adult Insects share some basic external and internal anatomical features. Insects are distinguished from other members of the Animal Kingdom by having six legs; one pair of antennae; a ringed, or segmented, body; and three well-defined body regions. It is from the joined body rings, or segments, that Insects derived their name, for the Latin word Insecta means 'Segmented'. Many creatures closely resemble Insects and are often mistaken for them – for instance, Spiders and Scorpions, which have eight legs; centipedes, which have dozens of legs; and mites and ticks, which have saclike bodies unbroken by segments. The name Bug refers to certain Insects with piercing and sucking mouthparts but is also commonly applied to Insects in general. External Anatomy:- The three main sections of an Insect body are the head; the middle section, or thorax; and the hind section, or abdomen. The body is covered with a horny substance containing chitin. The protective armor plate also serves as an external skeleton, or exoskeleton, for the support of the internal organs. The head bears the antennae, the mouthparts, and the eyes. The thorax has three segments; on each is a pair of legs. In Winged Insects the thorax also bears one or two pairs of wings. The abdomen typically has 11 segments, though no more than 10 are visible; it contains a large part of the digestive system. In females the ovipositor, or egg-laying organ, is located at the tip of the abdomen. Internal Organs:- The nervous system of the Insect includes a brain and a pair of parallel nerve cords, which extend along the length of the underside of the body. Along the nerve cords are a series of nerve masses, called Ganglia. Each ganglion controls certain activities and is more or less independent of the others. Insect blood is usually green, yellow, or colorless. Few Insects have red blood. The fluid is not enclosed in a system of arteries, veins, and capillaries but fills the body cavity. It is circulated by a tube that extends down the length of the body along the center of the back. The tube has valved intake openings along its sides and is open at the anterior, or front, end. By means of muscles, it draws the blood through the side openings and pumps it forward into the head cavity and out again into the body. The pulsations of the tube can be easily seen in light-colored caterpillars. Air enters the body through breathing pores, called spiracles. A pair of spiracles is usually found on each of two thoracic segments and on several abdominal segments. From the spiracles, large air tubes called Tracheae and smaller ones known as Tracheoles carry air to all parts of the body. Some Water Insects breathe by means of gills. Other Aquatic Insects have a snorkellike tube that leads to the water's surface. Certain internal parasites and very primitive Insects breathe directly through the body wall. Mouthparts:- Mouthparts vary with feeding habits. For example, the mouth of a Chewing Insect, such as the Grasshopper, has several parts. There is an upper lip, the labrum, and a lower lip, the labium. Between these are two pairs of jaws, which work sideways. The upper jaws, or mandibles, are for crushing; the lower pair, the maxillae, manipulate the food. On the maxillae and on the labium are two pairs of sensory structures called Palpi. On the floor of the mouth is the tonguelike hypopharynx, which secretes digestive juices. The sucking type of mouth is a modification of the chewing type. The butterfly's coiled proboscis, or sucking tube, is a modification of the maxillae. Sense Organs:- The sense organs of Insects are as varied as they are intricate. In some of these creatures the visual organs are capable of nothing more than distinguishing night from day. Others have eyes as efficient and sensitive as those of the vertebrates. Insect eyes are of two general types – simple and compound. Simple eyes, also called Ocelli, are usually located in small clusters on the sides of the head or on the frons, or forehead. Although small, they may easily be seen by means of a magnifying glass. Ocelli are found in both immature and mature Insects, but they appear to be more important in the mature forms. Individually these organs can do no more than detect light; however, the sensations received by several ocelli can together produce in the Insect's brain an image of the surrounding area as the creature turns its head from side to side. Compound eyes, like the sight organs of higher animals, are present in pairs, with one eye on each side of the head. They are most common in adult Insects. Some – certain Mayflies, for example – have two pairs of compound eyes. The eyes are called compound because each one is composed of many lenslike facets. Each of these facets – of which there are, for example, some 25 000 in a single Dragonfly eye – receives a separate image. The total effect of these images is a composite picture in the Insect's brain. The eyes of many Insects – Bees, for example – are sensitive to ultraviolet light, but Insect eyes are generally less sensitive to colors at the red end of the spectrum. The antennae are vital structures, because organs of taste, touch, smell, and hearing may be located in them. The loss of the pair of antennae usually leaves the Insect in a shocked and helpless state. Their appearance and structure may vary greatly, even between Insects of the same Order. The hearing organs of Insects are well developed in many Species and are found on various parts of the body. The ears of katydids and crickets are located on the tibiae of the forelegs. The typical Grasshopper's ear is clearly visible as an oval plate on the first abdominal segment. The 'Voices' Of Insects:- Insect sounds are produced by specialized structures to attract the opposite sex, to communicate with other members of a group, or to frighten enemies. Wings or mouthparts may be rubbed together. Legs may be scraped against wings or bodies. The grubs of certain wood-boring Beetles produce sound by rubbing their legs together. The male Cicada vibrates miniature 'drumheads' on the lower surface of its abdomen. The song of the female Mosquito comes from the vibration of special bands stretched across its breathing organs. Growth And Development:- The development from egg to adult is most interesting, especially in those Insects that go through the complex changes called Complete Metamorphosis. The growth of Insects is quite different from that of vertebrates because the Insect skeleton is an external covering rather than an internal framework. Except for the pliable fold between the plates of chitinous cuticle making up the exoskeleton, there is no place where expansion can occur; thus the growing Insect must periodically shed, or molt, its covering. The new skin, already formed, then expands and begins to harden. The offspring of all Insects undergo a varying number of such growth intervals before maturity. Adult Insects do not grow at all. With the exception of the subimago (subadult) stage of the Mayfly, only adults have functional wings. Primitive Species such as Silverfish mature with little change in appearance except their size. These kinds of Insects are known as Ametabolous Insects. The immature Insects of such Species are called simply the 'Young'. Immature Grasshoppers, Cicadas, the True Bugs, and a number of other Types resemble the adults in many respects but lack functional wings. Such young, called Nymphs, are hemimetabolous or are said to exhibit incomplete metamorphosis. A variation of such development occurs in Dragonflies, Mayflies, and Caddis Flies. The nymphs of these forms are aquatic and have a way of life quite unlike that of the adults. Bees, Beetles, Butterflies, and Moths are some of the Insects that go through all the changes of complete metamorphosis. They are said to be holometabolous. The young are called Larvae (singular, Larva). In the inactive stage immediately preceding adulthood they are called Pupae (singular, Pupa). The larva hatches from an egg. Often larvae are mistaken for Worms. They may be smooth-bodied, like the maggots of the fly, or hairy, like some caterpillars (literally, 'hairy cat'), or they may be vicious-looking, like the grub of the Tiger Beetle. Larvae are classified into five forms, based on their shape:- eruciform (caterpillarlike), scarabaeiform (grublike), campodeiform (elongated, flattened, and active), elateriform (wirewormlike), and vermiform (maggotlike). Larvae differ from adults in many respects. The mouthparts may be completely different. The mouth is always well developed, for this stage is the hungriest period of the Insect's life. Eyes, if present, are usually simple rather than compound. Certain structures found in the larva may be absent in the adult. Caterpillars, for example, have several additional legs, called Prolegs, along the abdomen. Near the end of its larval stage, the Insect must find a place in which to pupate, or turn into a pupa. Beetle larvae, as well as certain caterpillars, may hollow out cells in the soil. Some caterpillars may spin silken cocoons about their bodies; some may spin bands to hold themselves against twigs or leaves. Some caterpillars hang upside down from silken pads. Hairy caterpillars pluck out their hairs to line the walls of their cocoons. The pupal stage is a time of tissue transformation. During this period different kinds of mouthparts, legs, eyes, and, perhaps, breathing organs must replace those of the larva. When the changes are completed, the creature bursts out

of its old skin to become a fully developed Insect. In this final, sexually mature state, it is also known as an Imago. Habits And Bahavior:- Each Species of Insect, in its struggle for survival, has developed complex behavior mechanisms and habits. These involve every activity of daily life – including egg laying, nest building, self-defense, and the search for food. Egg Laying And Care Of The Young:- Most Species of Insects are of two sexes, but in some – the White-Fringed Beetle, for example – males are unknown. In certain Insects the sex of the offspring depends upon whether or not the egg has been fertilized. The unmated females of some parasitic Wasps produce males only, while mated ones produce the two sexes in about equal numbers. The queen honeybee can lay either fertilized or unfertilized eggs, according to the needs of the hive. Unfertilized eggs produce drones, while fertilized eggs produce females. The adult female instinctively places her eggs in a place suitable for their hatching and for proper development of the young. Parasitic Wasps and Flies place their eggs directly on the host. The horse botfly glues her eggs to the hairs of the horse where they can be licked off and thus be transferred to the Horse's stomach; the larvae live on the lining of the stomach and intestines. If a caterpillar feeds on only one Species of Plant, then the egg from which it will hatch is unerringly placed upon that Plant. Often Insects' eggs are hidden in special protective materials. They may be encased in frothy secretions which dry to form a hard covering, or clusters of eggs may be coated with hairs or scales from the adult Insect's body. The eggs of many Species are inserted directly into Plant tissues by means of sawlike or spearlike ovipositors. The young of some Insects are born alive. Such Insects are called Viviparous (from Latin Vivus, 'Alive', and Parere, 'Bring Forth'), to distinguish them from Egg-Laying Insects, which are called Oviparous (from Latin Ovum, 'Egg'). Aphids sometimes lay eggs and sometimes produce live young; female Aphids also bear young for many generations without mating. This is called Parthenogenesis (from the Greek words meaning 'Virgin Birth'). A few Insects reproduce in the larval or pupal stages. This is known as Paedogenesis (from the Greek words meaning 'Birth From Young'). Nests:- Nest building as an adult activity is peculiar to Ants, Wasps, and Bees. Carpenter Ants live in galleries, which they chew out of tree trunks, logs, and fence posts. Mound-building ants construct cities in the soil, with thousands of chambers and passageways. The great paper apartment houses of the paper Wasps and the honeycombs of the Bees are considered to be marvels of engineering. Nesting Species must feed their larvae. Ants forage for food for their young. Some Species raise Fungus gardens and cultivate Aphid 'Cows', whose liquid excrement, or honeydew, they eat. The mud dauber Wasp lays its eggs in tubes of mud. It then stocks the tubes with paralyzed Spiders and seals the tubes. After the larvae hatch, a sufficient food supply is at hand until they pupate. How Insects Spend The Winter:- Each Species of Insect usually passes the winter in one particular phase of development. Some Butterflies winter as pupae, caterpillars, or eggs. The monarch Butterfly migrates long distances Southward in the fall; some survive for a return flight in the spring. In the winter some Insects may come out of hibernation during brief periods of mild weather. Snow Scorpion Flies and Springtails are often found on snow or ice. Honeybees in well-protected hives use their body heat to maintain a hive temperature that permits them to remain somewhat active and to feed on stored sweets. They leave the hive when the temperature rises to about 55 °F (13 °C). Extreme heat or drought brings about a period of inactivity called Estivation. The eggs of Mosquitoes do not hatch and the nymphs and adults of many Aquatic Insects become dormant when the breeding ponds and marshes dry up. Protection From Enemies:- Insects have developed many methods of self-defense to avoid being devoured by their enemies. Flight, concealment, motion, armor and weapons, and even grotesqueness are some of these methods. Certain Insects are specially adapted for hiding. Vast numbers hide beneath stones or the bark of trees. The flattened bodies of Cockroaches and Bedbugs enable them to disappear into narrow cracks. The most interesting means of concealment are mimicry and protective coloration. The Walkingstick looks like a Twig. Certain moths blend so well into the bark of the tree on which they rest that they cannot be distinguished from the Tree. Some harmless Insects resemble stinging Species in shape or color and so are avoided by predators. Certain moths and flies mimic Bees. Armor and weapons are well developed in many Insects. The tough, horny covering of the Beetles amounts to a solid shell of armor. Sharp jaws and beaks, poisoned stingers, and spines serve as effective weapons. The extreme hairiness of some caterpillars makes Birds and other predators avoid them, and in some caterpillars the hairs have venomous spines. Stink glands in some Insects repel attackers in the same way as those in a skunk. When disturbed, the Bombardier Beetle ejects an irritating gas from its tail. The gas may be fired repeatedly and audibly. Grasshoppers exude a fluid popularly known as 'Tobacco Juice'. The flavor of some Insects is so bitter or sour that would-be predators avoid eating them. Response To Environment:- Insects are not able to reason. They are guided by instinct and by physiological reactions to their environment. Such reactions are called Tropisms, from the Greek word Tropos, meaning 'Turn'. All tropisms involve turning toward or away from a stimulus. Through chemotropism, chemical stimuli help Insects find places to lay their eggs. The Carrion Beetle, for example, deposits eggs on decayed meat – drawn to it by odor. Butterflies and Bees are attracted to flowers by odor as well as color. The scent glands of various Insects help them attract a mate. Insects also avoid certain substances by chemotropic reactions. Clothes chests made of cedar or camphor wood have long been used for storing woolens and furs because these woods contain substances repellent to clothes moths. Many Insects seem to be attracted to or repelled by light (phototropism). Moths are attracted to artificial light and moonlight but avoid sunlight. Butterflies react in the opposite way. Cockroaches in a dark room hide when a light is turned on. Response to gravity (geotropism) may govern the way various boring Insects react. Thermotropism, or attraction to heat, may draw parasites to their warm-blooded hosts. Thigmotropism is reaction to touch. Some Insects avoid all contact with others; some thrive in close contact. The swarming of Bees may be due to an attraction to one another's bodies. Attraction to water (hydrotropism), adjustment to currents of streams (rheotropism), and adjustment to air currents (anemotropism) may explain the behavior of a wide variety of Insects. However, no single stimulus governs all of their complex activities. Classification:- Insects belong to the Phylum Arthropoda, one of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom. The name comes from two Greek words, Arthron ('Joint') and Podos ('Foot'), and refers to the jointed feet. Arthropods also include Spiders, Lobsters, Centipedes, and other Animals. In this Phylum, Insects belong to the Class Insecta. Each Insect has two parts to its scientific name. For example, the Housefly is Musca Domestica. The first half of the name is that of the Genus (a group of closely related Species) to which the species Domestica belongs. The many thousands of Insect Genera (plural of Genus) are grouped under more than 900 Families. These Families, in turn, are grouped under as many as 30 Orders. To summarize, the housefly is classified as follows:- Kingdom, Animalia; Phylum, Arthropoda; Class, Insecta (Hexapoda); Order, Diptera; Family, Muscidae; Genus, Musca; Species, Domestica. Each of these groups is often divided even further into subgroups (Subphylum, Subclass, Suborder, and so on). Ancestors Of The Modern Insect:- Insects appeared on Earth long before the advent of Humans or the earliest Mammals. The first Insects probably evolved from primitive Ringed Worms. These Insect ancestors were wingless and developed without metamorphosis, as do today's Silverfish. The oldest fossils of ancestral Insect forms are believed to be some 350 million years old. There are also fossil records, from later eras, of highly developed forms very similar to the Mayflies, Cockroaches, and Dragonflies now in existence. Some ancient Insects were truly huge; Dragonflies, for example, had a wingspread of 2 feet (0.61 meter) or more. The Imprtance Of Insects To Humans:- Insects that attack Humans or anything of value to Humans are termed Pests; many of these are mutually competitive with Humans for the world's food supply. Other Insects are benefactors of Humans, as they devour the carcasses of dead Animals, pollinate orchards, manufacture honey, or simply serve as another link in the food chain of the Animal Kingdom, for Humans eat the Animals – including Fish and Birds – which, in turn, live upon the Insects. (1) Harmful Insects:- About 10 000 Species of Insects have been classified as Pests. Some are disease carriers, afflicting and often killing Humans. Many Insects prey upon domestic Animals; others eat human food, clothing, and other possessions. Still others, in their quest for food or lodging, destroy trees, wood, and paper. Carriers Of Disease:- As vectors, or transmitting agents, of disease organisms, Insects have caused more deaths and have inflicted

greater misery and hardship on humankind than all the wars of history. In their efforts to find food, Insects wage their own war against the Human Race. Some feed upon humans directly. Notable among these are the True Flies, including Mosquitoes, Horseflies, Black Flies, Tsetse Flies, and other two-winged Pests. Perhaps humankind's worst enemy among the Insects is the Mosquito. More lives have been lost as a result of malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis, and other Mosquito-borne diseases than from all the other Insect-borne diseases combined. The Tsetse Fly has been a serious deterrent to the development of much of tropical Africa, for the Insect acts as a vector of trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness) among Humans and of nagana, a serious disease of Livestock. Horseflies and Stable Flies also transmit disease through their bites. The common housefly is not a biter, but it can carry myriad disease organisms on the hairs and the sticky secretions of its body. The Assassin, or Kissing, Bug transmits the highly fatal Chagas' disease. Bedbugs, Fleas, and lice live on the blood of Birds and Mammals, including Humans. The Human louse lives on the blood of Humans alone and transmits typhus, relapsing fever, and trench fever. The Flea is potentially one of humankind's deadliest enemies; Rat Fleas, for example, carry the germs of murine typhus and plague, which wiped out about one-third of the population of Europe in four years in the mid-1300s. Household Pests:- Insect Pests in the home are most commonly chewers. One of the most troublesome of these – the Clothes Moth – attacks furs, woolens, and materials made of hair. The Silverfish and the Firebrat eat sized or stiffened material, such as the paper and bindings of books and starched clothing and curtains. In some parts of the United States, Termites do considerable damage to furniture and paper products, as well as to the timber frameworks of buildings. Plant-Eating Pests:- Most Insects are Herbivorous – that is, they feed on Plants. Virtually every part of a Plant, from the flower to the root, is vulnerable to their attack. They do their damage in a variety of ways. Insects with chewing mouthparts are the most destructive Plant eaters. A horde of Grasshoppers, for example, can strip every blade of vegetation from a field in a few hours. The destruction caused by other Chewing Insects, such as Beetles, can also be enormous. Insects with sucking mouthparts, though usually smaller and less conspicuous than the chewers, also do a great deal of damage to farm crops and to forest and garden Plants. These Insects pierce Plant tissues and draw out the vital juices. These Insects include the Aphids, Chinch Bugs, Cicadas, and Scale Insects. Damage is also done to the host Plant from within by many other Plant Pests – usually as larvae. Some eat their way between the top and bottom layers of a leaf, giving it a blotched appearance. The leaf roller, the larval form of certain moths, rolls a leaf into a tube and spins silk to hold it together. The caterpillar then feeds on the leaf. Other Insect Pests tie several leaves together into a large nest. Gallflies cause swellings on buds, flowers, leaves, stems, bark, or roots of Plants. Usually the female pierces the Plant and lays an egg; the Plant then grows a gall, or swelling, around the egg (see Oak). Insect Immigrants Upset Nature's Balance:- As long as a region is left in its natural state, no Species of Insect is likely to increase disproportionately in numbers. The balance of nature prevents this from happening. Every Insect has natural enemies, such as the Spider, the praying mantis, and many kinds of disease organisms, that help keep the number of Insects down. The balance of nature in the New World was upset when settlers from Europe brought their domestic Plants with them. Many Insects that were harbored by these Plants escaped the natural controls that were present in their old environments and became Pests. The widespread use of such insecticides as DDT, now largely discontinued, also disrupted the balance of nature in some areas. Pests arrive in many ways and from many lands. The Gypsy Moth, for example, was brought to the United States for experiments in the 1860s. It escaped from the laboratory and before the end of the XIX century had cost millions of Dollars annually in damage to shade Trees. The Argentine Ant, an enemy of field crops and stored foods, was a stowaway in a cargo that reached New Orleans, State of Louisiana (La. or LA), United States, in 1891. The Brown-Tail Moth, another shade-tree Pest, reached New England from Europe in about 1897. The Alfalfa Weevil came to Utah in 1902 in soil adhering to imported Plants. The Corn Borer was carried from Southern Europe in 1909 in a shipment of broomcorn. Two serious Pests came from Japan – the Oriental Fruit Moth, on Cherry Trees presented by the city of Tokyo to Washington, DC, in 1913; and the Japanese Beetle, on Trees reaching New Jersey in 1916. Also in 1916, carloads of cottonseed from Mexico brought in the Pink Bollworm. Four arrived in 1920:- the Satin Moth, an enemy of shade Trees; the Asiatic Beetle, which destroys lawns; the Mexican Bean Beetle, which feeds on a variety of Beans; and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, which is highly destructive of fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Methods Of Insect Control:- Until the middle of the XIX century Americans were helpless against the growing Insect menace. Finally, in the 1860s, arsenic compounds were found to be effective in combating the Colorado Potato Beetle. This was the first successful control of Insect Pests by scientific means. In the Morrill Act, in 1862, Congress provided for the study of Insect Pests and other agricultural problems. Six principal methods are used in the control of Insect Pests. These methods are chemical, mechanical, radiological, cultural, biological, and legal. Chemical:- The chemical substances used to destroy Insects are called Insecticides. These may be broadly classified as stomach poisons, contact poisons, fumigants, and sorptive dusts. The stomach poisons are more effective against the Chewing Insects; the contact poisons, against Sucking Insects. Fumigants are gaseous poisons that enter the Insect's breathing system. Sorptive dusts are dry chemical compounds that kill Insects by absorbing fatty substances from the exoskeleton, thus causing vital body fluids to evaporate. Mechanical:- Mechanical methods of Insect control – often primitive and time-consuming – are generally less effective than chemical methods. They can seldom be applied practically to large populations of Insects or over wide areas. These methods include swatting, the use of traps and barriers, water control, and temperature control. Water control involves adjustment of the water level or the rate of flow in breeding places. Temperature control is sometimes effective against Insects that infest enclosed storage facilities. Reducing the temperature to 40 or 50 °F (4 or 10 °C) will cause most Insects to become dormant; raising the temperature to 130 °F (54 °C) for three hours is sufficient to kill almost any Insect. Radiological:- Perhaps the most dramatic, wholesale destruction of Insects can be accomplished by making them infertile. Sexual sterility in male Insects is induced by treating them with the rays of radioactive cobalt. If a large number of a particular Species undergo this process in the laboratory, the treated males – though sterile – will still mate with fertile females; but the eggs laid by these females will be sterile. Following continual releases of sterile males in a single area, the number of young can be gradually reduced over a period of several generations until the population of the Insect is totally wiped out within that area. Through this technique the Screwfly, a serious Pest of Cattle, was first eradicated from the Island of Curaçao in the West Indies in 1954. Radiological warfare was then used to bring the Screwfly under control in the South-Eastern United States. Cultural:- The cultural control of Insect Pests is of special interest to the farmer. Methods include the destruction of Plant residues and Weeds, crop tillage, crop rotation, and the growing of Insect-resistant strains of crops. When the farmer destroys the crop residues and Weeds, he also destroys hibernating Insects that would otherwise reproduce the following season. By plowing or cultivating at the right time of year, he can often eliminate large numbers of Harmful Insects living in the soil. Crop rotation is an important means of combating Insect Pests of field crops, for many such Pests will feed on only a single Species or a single Family of Plant. Thus, if a farmer grows a grain one season and a legume the next, populations of many Grain Pests (as well as legume Pests) can be kept down or eliminated. Insect-resistant strains of many crops have been developed. Many of these strains have been developed by means of genetic engineering techniques. Resistance to the European Corn Borer, the Wireworm, and the Chinch Bug, for example, has been obtained in a single Corn hybrid through selective breeding. Biological:- The control of Insects by biological means involves the application of the Pest's natural enemies. These enemies may be Microbes, Mites, or other Insects. Scientists have succeeded in controlling Harmful Insects by first determining the major predators or parasites of that Insect in its country of origin. Then the scientists introduced these natural enemies as control agents in the new country that the Pest had infested. A classic example is the Cottony Cushion Scale, which threatened the survival of the California Citrus industry in 1886. The predatory Ladybird Beetle, or Vedalia Beetle, was introduced from Australia, and within two years the Scale Insect had virtually disappeared from California. In Eastern Canada in the early 1940s the

vicious European Spruce Sawfly was completely controlled by the spontaneous appearance of a viral Plant disease, perhaps unknowingly introduced from Europe. This event led to increased interest in Plant diseases as potential means of Pest control. Legal:- The legal control of Insects concerns government regulations to prevent the spread of Insect Pests from one country or region to another. The US Federal Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 began the fight against imported Pests by providing for inspectors at ports of entry. These officials examine all Plant products as well as passengers' baggage. Infested material is destroyed or thoroughly fumigated. Aircraft are examined and may be fumigated as soon as they arrive in the United States from countries where Insect Pests are a potential threat. By the time an immigrant Pest is discovered in domestic Plants, it is usually too late for eradication of the injurious Insect. In some instances, however, control has been achieved. In 1929 the Mediterranean Fruit Fly was detected in Florida Orchards; the Insects threatened ruin to the fruit crop. State and federal entomologists united for battle, and all Florida was quarantined. Abandoned and rundown Orchards were destroyed. Chemists developed new poison sprays. By the end of the summer not a 'Medfly' could be found in Florida. In 1956 a second such outbreak occurred; this too was put down after several months of intensive warfare. In 1981 a serious spread of the Medfly threatened California's agricultural regions with economic disaster. The Pest had been imported accidentally in 1980. An attempt to control the Insects by importing sterilized males from Peru failed. The US Department of Agriculture threatened to quarantine the state's produce unless the infected areas were fumigated. Governor Jerry Brown finally authorized helicopter spraying of the pesticide called Malathion in July 1981. The spraying halted the threat to the California crops. (See also Pest Control.) (2) Beneficial Insects:- Numerous Species of Plants depend upon Insects to pollinate them. In visiting flowers for nectar, Insects carry pollen from one flower to the pistil of another. In this way they fertilize the Plant and enable it to make seeds. Without Insects there would be no Orchard fruits or berries. Tomatoes, Peas, Onions, Cabbages, and many other Vegetables would not exist. There would be no clover or Alfalfa. The Animals that need these forage crops would be of poor quality, and humankind's meat supply would suffer. There would be no linen or cotton; no tea, coffee, or chocolate. The Honeybee produces honey and wax. Silk is made by the Silkworm larva. Shellac is secreted by an Oriental Scale Insect. Such Insects as the Dobsonfly are used in sport fishing as bait. In many underdeveloped areas of the world Grasshoppers, caterpillars, and other Insects are necessary to Humans as food. Insects are also important to Humans as food for other Animals. Freshwater fishes depend upon Insects for food. Hundreds of Species of Birds would perish if there were no Insects to eat. Insects have also played a significant role in the biological laboratory. The Drosophila Fly, in particular, has been valuable in the study of inherited characteristics (see Genetics). The European Blister Beetle, or Spanish Fly, is helpful in the fight against Human disease, for it secretes cantharidin, a substance used medically as a blistering agent. Many Insects are invaluable as predators on Insects that are Pests to Humans. In the same way, Plant-Eating Insects are often valuable for their destruction of Weeds. Insects that burrow in the earth improve the physical and chemical condition of the soil. As scavengers, Insects perform the important function of eating dead Plants and Animals. The housefly, scorned as a disease carrier, is beneficial in its larval form – the maggot. It feeds on decaying refuse and in this way makes the world somewhat cleaner and more habitable for others. / Под Насекомыми понимается Класс Беспозвоночных типа Членистоногих. Тело разделено на голову, грудь и брюшко. 3 пары ног, у большинства – крылья. Дышат трахеями. Развитие, как правило, с метаморфозом – яйцо, личинка, нимфа (или куколка), взрослое Насекомое. Самая многочисленная и разнообразная группа животных на Земле:- известно около одного миллиона Видов, истинное их число, вероятно, 1.5–2 миллиона Видов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось 80 000–100 000 Видов. Число Отрядов по разным системам от 30 до 40. Некоторые Насекомые повреждают сельскохозяйственные, лесные и декоративные Растения, зерно и другие пищевые продукты в хранилищах, переносят возбудителей болезней Человека и Животных; есть и полезные – опыляют Растения, дают пищевые продукты и сырьё (воск, мёд, шёлк), истребляют Насекомых-Вредителей (например, Наездники). Численность многих Видов, особенно Бабочек, сокращается. 202 Вида Насекомых числились в Красной Книге бывшего СССР. Наука о Насекомых – Энтомология. Обобщённое Внешнее Строение Насекомого:- головная капсула, усики, сложные глаза, простые глаза, верхняя губа, жвалы, нижние челюсти, нижняя губа, переднегрудь, среднегрудь, заднегрудь, нижние полукольца (стерниты) грудных сегментов, их верхние полукольца (тергиты), их бочки (плейриты), тазик, вертлуг, бедро, голень, лапка, крылья с системой жилок, костальная жилка, Ск – субкостальная, Р – радиальные, М – медиальные (срединные), Ку – кубительные, А – Анальные жилки, брюшко, тергиты и стерниты брюшных сегментов, церки, яйцеклад и стигмы. Насекомые (Insecta), Класс Беспозвоночных Животных типа Членистоногих. Тело членистое, покрыто плотной кутикулой, образующей наружный скелет; подразделено на 3 отдела – голову, грудь и брюшко. Голова несёт ротовые органы, глаза и пару усиков; образована плотной головной капсулой; имеются парные сложные глаза и простые глазки; усики, или антенны (нитевидные, щетинковидные, булавовидные, перистые, пластинчатые и другие), служат органами осязания и обоняния. Ротовые органы (верхняя и нижняя пара челюстей, и нижняя губа) сверху прикрыты верхней губой. Дифференциация ротовых органов связана с приспособлением к различным способам питания. Из исходных грызущих ротовых органов Прямокрылых, Жуков, Перепончатокрылых и других возникли сосущие органы (рабочий орган – хоботок) Бабочек, Мух, приспособленные для использования жидкой пищи, и колюще-сосущие – Клопов, Равнокрылых, Трипсов, кровососущих Комаров, Слепней и других, питающихся клеточным соком растений и кровью животных. Грудь трёхчлениковая, несёт обычно 3 пары членистых ног, а у большинства и крылья; снабжена сильной мускулатурой, имеет прочный скелет и подразделяется на передне-, средне- и заднегрудь. На каждом сегменте груди – по 1 паре ног. Ноги членистые, подразделяются на тазик, вертлуг, бедро, голень и заканчиваются членистой лапкой с парой концевых коготков. Помимо передвижения (ходильные, бегательные, прыгательные и плавательные ноги), у некоторых Насекомых ноги приспособлены для поимки добычи (хватательные), рытья (роющие) или для сбора цветочной пыльцы (собирательная задняя пара ног у Пчелиных). У крылатых Насекомых средне- и заднегрудь несут по паре перепончатых крыльев, укреплённых сетью жилок. Расположение жилок характерно для разных групп Насекомых и имеет значение для систематики. Брюшко – многочленистое, содержит до 11 сегментов, у взрослых Насекомых лишено развитых ног; у многих Насекомых имеет концевые придатки:- парные членистые или нечленистые церки, иногда непарный парацерк, у самки – яйцеклад или жало, у самца – пару нечленистых грифельков. Анатомическое строение Насекомых сложно. Пищеварительная система представлена кишечным каналом, состоящим из переднего, среднего и заднего отделов и слюнных желёз. Строение органов пищеварения различно в зависимости от типа пищи. Кровеносная система незамкнутая; передвижение крови (гемолимфы), заполняющей полость тела, обеспечивается спинным сосудом с пульсирующим отделом – сердцем. Дыхательные органы – сложная система ветвящихся воздухоносных трубок – трахей, заканчивающихся тончайшими капиллярами – трахеолами; воздух поступает в трахейную систему через дыхальца по бокам тела и непосредственно достигает тканей и клеток тела. Выделительные органы представлены мальпигиевыми сосудами, удаляющими из организма ненужные и вредные продукты жизнедеятельности. Развитие Насекомых и многие процессы их жизнедеятельности регулируются гормонами, выделяемыми эндокринными железами, связанными с нервной системой. У многих Насекомых развиты пахучие, ядовитые, воскоотделительные и шёлкоотделительные железы. Половая система состоит из желёз (семенники у самца, яичники у самки и придаточные железы) и выводящих протоков; у самцов Высших Насекомых имеется сложный копулятивный аппарат. Нервная система представлена так называемым Головным Мозгом и Брюшной Нервной Цепочкой, состоящей из нескольких узлов – Ганглиев. Помимо зрения, Насекомые обладают осязанием, обонянием, вкусом, слухом и гигротермическим чувством. Поведенческие

реакции Насекомых отличаются большим разнообразием и сложностью (смотрите Общение Животных). Развитие Насекомых сопровождается сменой стадий (фаз) и превращением – метаморфозом; при неполном превращении выражены лишь 3 стадии – яйцо, личинка (нимфа) и взрослое Насекомые, или имаго; при полном – между личинкой и имаго есть ещё стадия куколки. Жизненный цикл разнообразен, определяется числом поколений в году, особенностями сезонного развития и характером диапаузы. Систематика Насекомых:- известно около 1 миллиона Видов Насекомых, то есть больше, чем всех остальных Животных и Растений вместе взятых. Ежегодно описывают тысячи новых Видов; истинное число Видов Насекомых на земном шаре, вероятно достигает 2 миллионов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 80 000–100 000 Видов, но изучены далеко не все. Из-за большого разнообразия их классификация очень сложна; существует несколько разных систем. По одной из них Насекомых делят на 2 Подкласса:- Низшие, Первичнобескрылые, или Аптериготы, с 4 Отрядами (Бессяжковые, Ногохвостки, Двухвостки и Щетинохвостки) и Высшие, Крылатые, или Птериготы. Высших, Крылатых Насекомых разделяют на Насекомых с неполным превращением и с полным превращением. К Насекомым с неполным превращением относятся (из ныне живущих) отряды Подёнок и Стрекоз (иногда объединяемые в группу Древнекрылых, противопоставляемую всем остальным крылатым Насекомым, называемым Новокрылыми), а также Таракановые, Богомоловые, или Богомолы, Термиты, Эмбии, Гриллоблаттиды, Палочники, Прямокрылые, Кожистокрылые, Гемимериды, Зораптеры, Веснянки, Равнокрылые, Клопы, Пузыреногие, Пухоеды, Вши и Сеноеды. Насекомые с полным превращением включают следующие отряды:- Жуки, Веерокрылые, Вислокрылки, Верблюдки, Сетчатокрылые, Скорпионовы Мухи, Ручейники, Бабочки, Блохи, Двукрылые, Перепончатокрылые. По другой системе, Насекомых разделяют на 2 подкласса:- Энтогнатные, или Скрытночелюстные (Entognatha), с 3 отрядами (Бессяжковые Насекомые, Ногохвостки и Двухвостки) и Эктогнатные, Наружночелюстные (Ectognatha) – Щетинохвостки и все Высшие Насекомые. Всё разнообразие Насекомых, их анатомию, эмбриологию, физиологию, экологию, их распространение, методы борьбы с вредителями изучает Энтомология. Роль Насекомых в природе необычайно разнообразна. Они участвуют в круговороте веществ, так как используют самые разнообразные источники пищи (от живого растения и тела других животных до разлагающихся остатков растительного и животного происхождения), выполняют санитарную функцию, активно участвуют в почвообразовательном процессе. Велика их роль в опылении Цветковых Растений. Насекомые дают ценную пищевую и техническую продукцию (Медоносные Пчёлы, Шёлкопряды, Лаковые Червецы и другие). Некоторые Насекомые полезны истреблением вредителей и сорняков, многие виды служат пищей для ряда промысловых животных – Млекопитающих, Птиц и Рыб. Среди Насекомых много опасных вредителей растений и животных. Большой вред Насекомые наносят как переносчики возбудителей ряда заболеваний, кровососы и другие. Численность многих Насекомых в популяциях непостоянна, у некоторых видов может повышаться во много раз (смотрите Динамика Численности Животных). Ископаемые Насекомые:- единичные остатки Ногохвосток обнаружены в среднем девоне. С середины карбона Насекомые становятся многочисленными и представлены преимущественно вымершими отрядами – Палеодиктиоптерами, гигантскими Стрекозами, Таракановыми и другими. В перми появляются первые Жуки, Скорпионницы и другие, а в триасе – первые Перепончатокрылые. Юрские Насекомые известны только из Евразии; характерно обилие Жуков, Двукрылых и других. С раннего мела появляются многие новые Семейства, формирующие кайнозойскую фауну Насекомых, которая уже с палеогена мало отличалась от современной. Остатки ископаемых Насекомых помогают определить геологический возраст отложений, климат и биогеоценозы прошлого. Ископаемые Насекомые изучаются в ряде стран, особенно широко с 1930-х в бывшем СССР, где открыто около 500 местонахождений и собраны обширные коллекции.

INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR = РЕГУЛЯТОР РОСТА НАСЕКОМЫХ – Insect Growth Regulator is a compound, either natural or synthetic, that influences Insect growth and development, e.g., Dimilin affects Boll Weevil grub integument formation during shed, resulting in deformed pupae and adults or premature death. Often referred to by its acronym, IGR. / Димилын (Dimilin). Регуляторы Роста Насекомых относятся к группе нетоксичных инсектицидов. Это синтетические гормональные инсектициды, которые являются химическими соединениями, нарушающими биологические процессы на конкретных этапах развития Насекомых. Они созданы как аналоги существующих в природе гормонов. При контактном воздействии регулятора роста на Насекомое происходит блокирование развития и метаморфоз Насекомых во всех фазах развития – от яйца до взрослого Насекомого. Это происходит под контролем двух конкретных видов гормонов:- (i) ювенильного гормона, который контролирует и непосредственно влияет на процесс инкубации яйца, появления личинок, куколок и взрослых насекомых; и (ii) ‘раздевающего’ гормона, блокирующего процесс смены эпидермиса Насекомого, создающего условия для формирования ‘раздетого’ Насекомого при переходе из одной фазы его развития в другую. При гормональном дисбалансе Насекомые погибают или становятся стерильными.

INSECTICIDE = ИНСЕКТИЦИД – Insecticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or control any Insect or other arthropod. Insecticide is a material that kills Insects. Insecticide is any toxic substance that is used to kill Insects. Such substances are used primarily to control Pests that infest cultivated Plants or to eliminate disease-carrying Insects in specific areas. Insecticides can be classified in any of several ways, on the basis of their chemistry, their toxicological action, or their mode of penetration. In the latter scheme, they are classified according to whether they take effect upon ingestion (stomach poisons), inhalation (fumigants), or upon penetration of the body covering (contact poisons). Most synthetic organic insecticides penetrate by all three of these pathways, however, and hence are better distinguished from each other by their basic chemistry. Besides the synthetic organics, some organic compounds occurring naturally in plants are useful insecticides, as are some inorganic compounds. Most insecticides are sprayed or dusted onto plants and other surfaces traversed or fed upon by insects. Stomach poisons are toxic only if ingested through the mouth and are most useful against those insects that have biting or chewing mouth parts, such as caterpillars, beetles, and grasshoppers. The chief stomach poisons are the arsenicals, e.g., Paris green (copper acetoarsenite), lead arsenate, and calcium arsenate; and the fluorine compounds, among them sodium fluoride and cryolite. They are applied as sprays or dusts onto the leaves and stems of plants eaten by the target Insects. Stomach poisons have gradually been replaced by synthetic organic insecticides, which are less dangerous to humans and other mammals. Contact poisons penetrate the skin of the pest and are used against those arthropods, such as aphids, that pierce the surface of a plant and suck out the juices. The contact insecticides can be divided into two main groups: naturally occurring compounds and synthetic organic ones. The naturally occurring contact insecticides include nicotine, developed from Tobacco; pyrethrum, obtained from flowers of Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium; rotenone, from the roots of Derris Species and related Plants; and oils, from petroleum. Though these compounds were originally derived mainly from plant extracts, the toxic agents of some of them (e.g., pyrethrins) have been synthesized. Natural insecticides are usually short-lived on Plants and cannot provide protection against prolonged invasions. Except for pyrethrum, they have largely been replaced by newer synthetic organic insecticides. The synthetic contact insecticides are now the primary agents of insect control. In general they penetrate insects readily and are toxic to a wide range of species. The main synthetic groups are the chlorinated hydrocarbons, organic phosphates (organophosphates), and carbamates. The chlorinated hydrocarbons were developed beginning in the 1940s after the discovery (1939) of the insecticidal properties of DDT. Other examples of this series are BHC, lindane, Chlorobenzilate, methoxychlor, and the cyclodienes (which include aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, heptachlor, and endrin). Some of these compounds are quite stable and have a

long residual action; they are, therefore, particularly valuable where protection is required for long periods. Their toxic action is not fully understood, but they are known to disrupt the nervous system. The organophosphates are now the largest and most versatile class of insecticides. Two widely used compounds in this class are parathion and malathion; others are Diazinon, naled, methyl parathion, and dichlorvos. They are especially effective against sucking insects such as aphids and mites, which feed on plant juices. The chemicals' absorption into the plant is achieved either by spraying the leaves or by applying solutions impregnated with the chemicals to the soil, so that intake occurs through the roots. The organophosphates usually have little residual action and are important, therefore, where residual tolerances limit the choice of insecticides. They are generally much more toxic than the chlorinated hydrocarbons. Organophosphates kill Insects by inhibiting the enzyme cholinesterase, which is essential in the functioning of the nervous system. The carbamates are a relatively new group of insecticides that includes such compounds as carbamyl, methomyl, and carbofuran. They are rapidly detoxified and eliminated from animal tissues. Their toxicity is thought to arise from a mechanism somewhat similar to that for the organophosphates. Fumigants are toxic compounds that enter the respiratory system of the insect through its spiracles, or breathing openings. They include such chemicals as hydrogen cyanide, naphthalene, nicotine, and methyl bromide and are used mainly for killing Insect Pests of stored products or for fumigating nursery stock. The advent of synthetic organic insecticides in the mid-XX century made the control of insects and other arthropod pests much more effective, and such chemicals remain essential in modern agriculture despite their environmental drawbacks. By preventing crop losses, raising the quality of produce, and lowering the cost of farming, modern insecticides increased crop yields by as much as 50 percent in some regions of the world in the period 1945–65. They have also been important in improving the health of both humans and domestic animals; malaria, yellow fever, and typhus, among other infectious diseases, have been greatly reduced in many areas of the world through their use. But the use of insecticides has also resulted in several serious problems, chief among them environmental contamination and the development of resistance in pest species. Because insecticides are poisonous compounds, they may adversely affect other organisms besides harmful insects. The accumulation of some insecticides in the environment can in fact pose a serious threat to both wildlife and humans. Many insecticides are short-lived or are metabolized by the animals that ingest them, but some are persistent, and when applied in large amounts they pervade the environment. When an insecticide is applied, much of it reaches the soil, and groundwater can also become contaminated from direct application or runoff from treated areas. The main soil contaminants are the chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, and BHC. Owing to repeated sprayings, these chemicals can accumulate in soils in surprisingly large amounts (10–100 pounds per acre), and their effect on wildlife is greatly increased as they become associated with food chains. The stability of DDT and its relatives leads to their accumulation in the bodily tissues of insects that constitute the diet of other animals higher up the food chain, with toxic effects on the latter. Birds of prey such as eagles, hawks, and falcons are usually most severely affected, and serious declines in their populations have been traced to the effects of DDT and its relatives. Consequently, the use of such chemicals began to be restricted in the 1960s and banned outright in the 1970s in many countries. Cases of insecticide poisoning of humans also occur occasionally, and the use of one common organophosphate, parathion, was drastically curtailed in the United States in 1991 owing to its toxic effects on farm laborers who were directly exposed to it. Another problem with insecticides is the tendency of some target insect populations to develop resistance as their susceptible members are killed off and those resistant strains that survive multiply, eventually perhaps to form a majority of the population. Resistance denotes a formerly susceptible insect population that can no longer be controlled by a pesticide at normally recommended rates. Hundreds of species of harmful insects have acquired resistance to different synthetic organic pesticides, and strains that become resistant to one insecticide may also be resistant to a second that has a similar mode of action to the first. Once resistance has developed, it tends to persist in the absence of the pesticide for varying amounts of time, depending on the type of resistance and the species of pest. Insecticides may also encourage the growth of harmful insect populations by eliminating the natural enemies that previously held them in check. The nonspecific nature of broad-spectrum chemicals makes them more likely to have such unintended effects on the abundance of both harmful and beneficial insects. Because of the problems associated with the heavy use of some chemical insecticides, current insect-control practice combines their use with biological methods in an approach called Integrated Control. In this approach, a minimal use of insecticide may be combined with the use of pest-resistant crop varieties; the use of crop-raising methods that inhibit pest proliferation; the release of organisms that are predators or parasites of the pest species; and the disruption of the pest's reproduction by the release of sterilized pests. Insecticide is a pesticide designed specifically to combat insects. Insecticide is a chemical used for killing Insects. / Виды (Species). Под Инсектицидом, от Латинских слов Insectum, означающее Насекомое, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается химический препарат из группы пестицидов для борьбы с Насекомыми – вредителями сельскохозяйственных Растений. Инсектициды, уничтожающие яйца Насекомых Вредителей – овициды, уничтожающие личинки Насекомых Вредителей – ларвициды. Инсектициды включают антифиданты, аттрактанты и хемостерилизаторы. Инсектициды вносят в почву, используют для опыливания и опрыскивания Растений, обработки Животных против паразитов. Их используют и для защиты продовольственных запасов, древесины, тканей, для борьбы с переносчиками болезней и бытовыми насекомыми.

INSECT INFESTATION = НАШЕСТВИЕ НАСЕКОМЫХ (или ЗАРАЖЕНИЕ НАСЕКОМЫМИ) – Insect Infestation:- the Canada Grain Regulations establish procedures for handling infested grain at primary elevators. Grain found infested at terminal or transfer elevators is handled and treated under the direction of an officer of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC). According to the Canada Grain Act, infested grain is grain that contains any injurious, noxious or troublesome Insect or Animal Pest.

INSECTIVOROUS = НАСЕКОМОЯДНОЕ – Insectivorous:- trapping and obtaining nutrients from insects. See also Entomophagous. / Смотрите также Энтомофаги (Entomophagous). Под Насекомоядными понимается отряд Млекопитающих. Длина тела от 3 до 45 сантиметров. 7 Семейств; около 300 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось 35 Видов из 3 Семейств:- Ежи, Землеройки и Кроты. Некоторые насекомоядные – объект пушного промысла. Насекомоядные (Insectivora), Отряд Млекопитающих. Длина тела от 3 (Бурозубка-Крошка, Малая Белозубка) до 39 сантиметров (см) (Тенрек). Голова удлинённая, обычно оканчивается подвижным хоботком. Глаза небольшие, у некоторых скрыты под кожей. Тело покрыто короткой густой шерстью (Кроты, Выхухоли, Землеройки), у некоторых – щетиной (Тенреки) или иглами (Ежи). Окраска однотонная – серая, бурая или чёрная, изредка пятнистая. Конечности короткие, пятипалые, стопо- или полустопоходящие, у Прыгунчиков – пальцеходящие. Хвост у одних (например, Ежи) очень короткий, у других (например, Выхухоль) по длине почти равен телу. Кожные железы хорошо выражены, у некоторых видов выделяют пахучий секрет. Сильно развит обонятельный отдел головного мозга; большие полушария невелики, часто не покрывают мозжечка. Из органов чувств наиболее развиты обоняние и осязание. 9 Семейств:- Щелезубы, Тенреки, Выдровые Землеройки (представитель – Выдровая Землеройка), Златокроты, Ежи, Прыгунчики, Землеройки, Кроты, Выхухоли (единственный Вид – Выхухоль); включают около 63 Родов (свыше 300 Видов). Иногда к Насекомоядным относят Тупай. Распространены Насекомоядные по всему земному шару, исключая Гренландию, Антарктиду, Австралию и большую часть Южной Америки. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 4 Семейства:- Ежи, Землеройки, Кроты, Выхухоли (10 Родов, представленных 38 Видами). Встречаются повсеместно, на Севере до побережья Ледовитого Океана и прибрежных островов, в горах – до линии снегов. Насекомоядные ведут наземный (Ежи, Тенреки, Землеройки), подземный (Златокроты, Кроты) или полуводный и водный (Выдровые Землеройки, Куторы, Выхухоли) образ жизни.

Преимущественно ночные Животные. Всеядны, но предпочитают животную пищу:- беспозвоночных и мелких позвоночных Животных. Убежищем для многих служат норы, иногда очень сложные; мелкие лесные наземные Виды живут в лесной подстилке. Активны круглый год, лишь некоторые представители Семейства Ежей впадают на зиму в спячку. Размножаются до 3 раз в год, в помёте от 1 до 25 детёнышей. Ряд Насекомоядных служит объектом пушного промысла (Выхухоль, Кроты). Насекомоядные истребляют Вредных Насекомых; являются промежуточными хозяевами Клещей – переносчиков опасных болезней. Численность некоторых Видов (Щелезубы, Выхухоль) крайне низка, и они находятся под охраной. Насекомоядные известны с нижнего мела. Это самая древняя и примитивная группа Плацентарных Млекопитающих, давшая начало многим Отрядам Млекопитающих (Рукокрылым, Приматам, Грызунам, Хищным и другим). Иногда Отряд Насекомоядных делят на 3 отряда. Под Насекомоядными Растениями понимаются Многолетние Травянистые (наземные и водные) Растения, использующие мелких Насекомых как дополнительный источник питания. Около 500 Видов, во всех частях света; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось 18 Видов из Семейства Росянковых и Пузырчатковых. Ловчие органы – листья с липкими железистыми волосками, закрывающиеся при попадании насекомых, или в форме специальных ловушек. Переваривают добычу с помощью протеолитических ферментов и органических кислот. Наиболее известны Жирянка, Венерина Мухоловка, Непентес, Росянка. Насекомоядные Растения, Многолетние Травянистые Растения, улавливающие Насекомых (изредка других мелких Животных) и использующие их как дополнительный источник питания (главным образом азотистого). Насекомоядные Растения встречаются во всех частях света. Около 500 Видов из 6 Семейств, в том числе Росянковых, Пузырчатковых, Непентесовых, Саррациниевых и Цефалотовых. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 18 Видов из 4 Родов, относящихся к 2 Семействам:- Росянковых (Росянка, Альдрованда) и Пузырчатковых (Пузырчатка, Жирянка). Насекомоядные растения обитают в воде пресных водоёмов, на заболоченных лугах и болотах, то есть на субстратах, бедных соединениями азота. Неизбежное в таких условиях азотистое голодание, а также недостаток фосфора, калия и других веществ Насекомоядные Растения восполняют за счёт Насекомых, улавливаемых ими при помощи ловчих органов – метаморфизованных листьев. На поверхности таких листьев имеются желёзки, выделяющие пищеварительные ферменты типа пепсина и органические кислоты (муравьиную, бензойную и другие). Ферменты расщепляют белки тела животного до более простых, усваиваемых Насекомоядными Растениями соединений. У наземных Насекомоядных Растений корневая система развита слабо, у водных она редуцирована, тем не менее, все они могут существовать за счёт веществ, получаемых из почвы или воды. Однако дополнительное питание животной пищей ускоряет развитие Насекомоядных Растений, переход к цветению и плодоношению. У одних Насекомоядных Растений (Росянка, Жирянка, Росолист и других) листья покрыты многочисленными головчатыми желёзками, выделяющими липкую прозрачную жидкость, привлекающую Насекомых и приклеивающую их к листу. При попадании насекомого на ловушку у растения усиливается секреция желёзок; при этом железистые волоски изгибаются по направлению к телу Насекомого (Росянка) или заворачиваются края ловчего листа, на котором оно находится (Жирянка). У других Растений ловчий аппарат представлен или пассивно улавливающими Насекомых урнами (Непентес, Саррацения, Дарлингтония и другие) или активно действующими ловушками (Дионея, Альдрованда, Пузырчатка и другие).

INSECT PARTS = ЧАСТИЦЫ НАСЕКОМЫХ (или ОРГАНЫ НАСЕКОМЫХ) – A term Insect Parts refers to pieces of Insects such as Grasshoppers and Lady Bugs that remain in the sample after cleaning or processing. Samples are analyzed for the percentage of Insect fragments and graded according to established tolerances. If pulse crops come into contact with Insects during the harvesting process, it may result in seed staining and earth adhering to the seed and may result in samples having an objectionable odor. Samples containing staining of this nature will be considered to be earth tagged and graded according to color definitions. Samples having a distinct objectionable odor not associated with the quality of the grain will be graded Type of Grain Sample Account Odor. / таких как, Саранча (Кузнечики) и Божьи Коровки, которые .

INSECT SAFE BOLLS = КОРОБОЧКИ, УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ К НАСЕКОМЫМ (или БЕЗОПАСНЫЕ В ОТНОШЕНИИ НАСЕКОМЫХ КОРОБОЧКИ) – Insect Safe Bolls (bolls tolerant to Insects):- The point in development when a boll becomes safe from Insects has been determined in caged boll tests only and is being further validated under field conditions. The endocarpal layer of the boll was rarely penetrated by Boll Weevil (Anthomonus Grandis Boheman) or third-instar Bollworm (Helicoverpa Zea Boddie) larvae after a boll had accumulated 350 DD60's. Thus, the last effective boll population is projected to be resistant to Insects as soon as 350 DD60's have accumulated from physiological cutout (nodes above white flower (NAWF) = 5).

INSECT SPOTS = ПЯТНА ОТ НАСЕКОМЫХ – Insect Spots:- Insects spots on fabric. Finishing defect. / Пятна От Насекомых на ткани. Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

INSECT VECTORS OF RICE YELLOW MOTTLE VIRUS = НАСЕКОМЫЕ–ПЕРЕНОСЧИКИ ВИРУСА МОЗАИЧНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ РИСА – Insect Vectors of Rice Yellow Mottle Virus (RYMV):- General Information:- (i) the Rice yellow mottle virus (RYMV) is one of the most economically damaging diseases of Rice in Africa and Madagascar. First identified in irrigated Rice fields at Otonglo, Kisumu, Kenya in 1966. (ii) RYMV is a spherical positive sense single stranded RNA (ssRNA) virus belonging to the sobemovirus group. It occurs at relatively high concentration in systemically infected plants. (iii) The virus is mechanically transmitted – gains entry into Rice plants through injuries. The possible roots of entry are:- (a) root damage during transplanting and roots intertwining in the soil, (b) weeding operations with hoes, (c) harvesting with sickle, and (d) insects; and (iv) Owing to the seriousness of the disease in limiting Rice yields in Africa, the need to understand the dynamics of virus spread and the vector's role in it became vital so that control options which would be both sustainable and accessible to the low-income farming community are well targeted. Symptoms:- (i) RYMV is characterized by pale yellow mottle leaves, stunting, reduced tillering, non-synchronous flowering, and yellowish streaking of rice leaves; (ii) malformation and incomplete emergence of panicles and sterility are observed on infected Rice Plants; (iii) some Varieties developed conspicuous bronze or orange coloration followed by rolling of leaf margins and subsequent leaf desiccation; and (iv) the symptoms could be mistaken for iron or nitrogen deficiency as well as iron toxicity damageadults (workers) that consume the roots and fill the stem. Causes of RYMV outbreaks:- (i) newly introduced Varieties from Asia which are inherently vulnerable than the traditional land races they have replaced coupled with monoculture over large acreage; (ii) the availability of irrigation water that allows Rice planting throughout the year facilitates the survival and penetration of pests and pathogens. It also leads to enhanced growth and continuity of weed hosts and seedling volunteers; (iii) outbreaks of the Insect vectors which acquire the virus from the infected Rice and weeds; (iv) increased use of fertilizer influenced the natural ecology of crops in favor of pest population build up and increase in the incidence of the virus; (v) wide range and non-synchronous planting dates increases the risks of RYMV outbreaks; and (vi) rapidly increasingly international transfer of germplasm without adequate adaptive testing may also contribute to the spread of the virus. Control:- (i) the control of the Insect vectors using biopesticides; (ii) early transplanting before the outbreak of Trichispa Sericea, with reduction in spacing of Plants; (iii) destruction of Rice residues after harvest and ratoons that harbour the virus and insect vectors; (iv) synchronous planting; (v) diversification of Varieties on a single plot; (vi) change of site for nurseries; (vii) early transplanting before the outbreak of Trichispa Sericea, with reduction in spacing of plants; (viii) rouging of infected plants and immediate replanting; (ix) reduction of fertilizer application (e.g., urea) on attacked plots; (x) early and double weeding to reduce the weed reservoir of the virus

and Insect vectors; and (xi) withholding irrigation water between plantings to provide a Rice-free period and so restrict the build-up of the virus infection and insect population. / Под Мозаичными Болезнями растений понимаются болезни, вызываемые вирусами. Вредоносны мозаики Капусты, Огурца, Свёклы, Табака, Томата и других. На листьях и плодах зелёные пятна различной интенсивности, формы и величины.

INSECURE BACKSTITCHING = НЕНАДЁЖНАЯ СПЛОШНАЯ СТРОЧКА – Insecure Backstitching:- original stitch row not covered with second seam. Sewing Room Defects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

INSFFER = INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON SOIL FERTILITY AND FERTILIZER EVALUATION FOR RICE

INSIDE DAY = ДЕНЬ ВНУТРИ (или ДЕНЬ СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ) – Inside Day:- the day's trading range is contained inside that of the previous day, i.e. a higher low and a lower high. Inside Day is a day in which price stays inside the range of the price of the previous day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, ситуация, при которой диапазон торговли данного дня находится внутри диапазона предыдущего дня, то есть высший уровень цены ниже и низший уровень цены выше. День, когда диапазон изменения цены остаётся внутри диапазона изменения цены в предыдущий день.

INSIDE INFORMATION = ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ДЛЯ СЛУЖЕБНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ (или ИНСАЙДЕРСКАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ) – For example in Germany, according to §13 of the Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG)), Inside Information is concrete knowledge pertaining to (1) circumstances which have not been made public, relating to (2) one or more issuers of insider securities, or to insider securities themselves, which (3) if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant impact on the price of the insider security. Examples of such events are major incoming orders, company mergers, an unexpected fall in profits, a research breakthrough and the like, provided these developments have not been made public. / Информация для Служебного Пользования – состояние дел компании, не получившее ещё открытой огласки. Например, ответственные работники компании знают о том, что состоится поглощение их компании, или о том, что последний отчёт о доходах будет значительно отличаться от ранее сообщавшейся информации. В соответствии с правилами Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)) лицо, имеющее доступ к закрытой информации – инсайдер (insider), не имеет права осуществлять торговые операции на её основе.

INSIDE–MOUNTED SEAL = УСТАНОВЛЕННОЕ ИЗНУТРИ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Inside-Mounted Seal is a mechanical seal located inside the seal chamber with the pumped product's pressure at its outside diameter (OD). See also Seal.

INSIDER = ПОСВЯЩЁННЫЙ (или ПОСВЯЩЁННОЕ ЛИЦО, или ИНСАЙДЕР) – In general usage an Insider is anyone who has access to information not yet available to others. An insider is also someone who is aware – ahead of the great majority of current or potential shareholders – of company developments which could have a considerable impact on the price of the securities involved. Attempts to gain unfair advantages by trading on the basis of inside information are subject to prosecution. In Germany, pursuant to § 14 of the Securities Trading Act, insiders are prohibited from (i) taking advantage of their knowledge of inside information to acquire or dispose of insider securities for their own account, or for the account or on behalf of a third party; (ii) disclosing or making available inside information to a third party without authority to do so; (iii) recommending or persuading a third party to acquire or dispose of insider securities. Criminal proceedings may be instituted against insiders who act in violation of these regulations. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) is responsible for tracing and prosecuting insider trades prohibited by § 14 of the Securities Trading Act. Insiders are those people who are directors or senior officers or individuals who hold more than a 10% voting interest in the company. If these people buy or sell shares (publicly or privately) in their company, they are doing what is referred to as Insider Trading. Insider is a person party to confidential information on the strength of his or her professional position. Normally used in connection with information which when made public is likely to have a significant influence on the price of securities. See also Insider Transactions. / БаФин (BaFin). Инсайдер – лицо, имеющее доступ к закрытой информации. Лицо, имеющее доступ к ключевой информации до того, как она будет сообщена публично. Обычно этим словом обозначают директоров и ответственных работников компании, но с юридической точки зрения это определение было расширено за счёт включения родственников и иных лиц, которые могут получить прибыль от использования внутренней (конфиденциальной) информации о компании (inside information). Лица, имеющие доступ к такой информации, не имеют права осуществлять торговые операции для того, чтобы получать прибыль на её основе.

INSIDE RANGE BAR = ШТРИХ ВНУТРИ ДИАПАЗОНА – Inside Range Bar is a price bar on a chart where the high is less than the previous bar's high, and the low is greater than the previous bar's low. Normally considered both a consolidation and continuation pattern. Observe any world-class sprinter in training. He will speed down a track in obsessive pursuit of a faster time but occasionally will break and rest before resuming his charge. Often, its during these pauses that the athlete recovers his physical stamina for a perfectly timed surge designed to deliver a superior finish. In trading, price behaves similarly, moving from periods of expansion and trends to periods of contraction and stability. During these pauses, opportunity can be found. It's here that traders can identify low-risk entries using a particular price pattern that marks both reversal points and continuation moves. Inside bar patterns refer to times when the high of a price bar is lower than the previous bar's high and the low of a price bar is higher than the previous bar's low. Inside bars reflect reduced volatility in the commodity or stock and identify periods of contraction. Such periods are common when a price has experienced a sustained trend, followed by a shorter-term reversal, but they can occur at any time. Inside bars can be found on any time frame, and often the pattern precedes a significant price move. Inside bars reveal price points where the ascent or descent of price action is in question. Traders participating in the stock's trend are at an impasse, and that indecision results in a lack of movement until the bulls or bears assert themselves and take control of the trend (see 'Inside Apple', right). Multiple inside price bars are a phenomenon that occurs when neither side of the market takes control for subsequent trading sessions. Price meanders with no conviction, typically after a strong run up or decline. Similar to a widely accepted tenet of channel trading, the longer the sideways action, the stronger the expected break in price once that break occurs. Although the application of inside price bars seems simple, there are some key distinctions that traders must keep in mind to use this method effectively. Picking Your Shots:- depending on the context of the market, inside bars can be used to confirm price trends or to fade support and resistance. For example, a common challenge of breakout trading is that the moves are so explosive they can catch traders unaware, and by the time the trend is clear, a reasonable entry point is history. Inside bars, however, can clue you into the potential move at a more opportune moment. Once price begins to pull back, any inside bar formed during the brief lull will provide a compelling entry point. A buy entry over the high of the inside bar in a bullish market or a sell entry below the low of the inside bar for a bearish market are reliable entries in the presence of strong price trends (see 'Buying the dips', right). Trading bounces off support and resistance levels is one of the most reliable and well-known technical trading methods. The reason this approach works is that price zones are defined clearly, and they offer high-probability trades. Inside bars are an excellent supplemental indicator, adding evidence to the likelihood that support or resistance will hold, allowing a low-risk entry. Once an inside bar occurs at a support or resistance level, place an entry order above or below the formation with the expectation that the price level will bounce accordingly. When the pattern forms in either price zone, it is further confirmation that a short-term reversal is imminent. An entry at the upper level of an inside bar off support is one of the most reliable

and simple bullish technical trades you can make – and the opposite is true for bearish trades off resistance. Sushi Roll:- inside price bars can be used alone as a reliable method of anticipating trends or confirming support and resistance in the market, but they also can be used in combinations to identify key trading opportunities. One important characteristic of inside bars is that they reflect lower volatility, typically following strong price movement. This could have a number of causes. New information may have been introduced to the market that impacts current prospects or future price expectations. This sentiment could spread, and the former zeal behind the earlier move could wane. However, often that zeal rests just below the surface, and it doesn't take much to kickstart a new surge in price and volatility. This can happen all at once or over the course of several days. In either case, inside bar patterns can clue you in to pending opportunity. One of these patterns is known as the Sushi Roll. This is a multiple-period formation consisting of 10 bars where the first five are inside bars, falling within a narrow range of highs and lows, and the next five are outside bars that contain the first five. The name of the pattern was coined by Mark Fisher, trader and author of the book 'The Logical Trader'. The major benefit of this pattern is that it signals a potential price reversal much sooner than chart patterns such as a double bottom or head-and-shoulders formation. Plus, it's applicable to any time frame, so it can be customized depending on your own trading preference. To that end, it is important to note that the 10-price-bar rule is not set in stone. What is important is the underlying principle that any price range that trades in a small range followed by expanding price action makes a strong case for a price reversal. This knowledge alone can help you avoid unnecessary losses by tightening up your stops, taking profits or exiting the trade altogether. The strategy can be adopted for larger time frames by conservative traders simply by increasing the number of days to watch for market reversals. Increasing the day range to as many as 20, for example, can help you avoid false moves compared to using the 10-day pattern. While you sacrifice getting into a market reversal earlier and lose some of the early profit potential, the trade-off is that you can catch trends that have the potential of lasting for years. Inside Game:- just as the pause between musical notes makes structured music possible and pleasing, market forces are a symphony of buying and selling, with pauses and accelerations giving trends their character and providing the potential for profit. Inside price action offers a skilled trader the opportunity to recognize when the tide is shifting, providing a relatively lowrisk entry or exit. Look for patterns of this type of price action during strong trends or periods of contraction for effective trade setups. This method is effective especially when trades follow the tone of the general market – buying when major indexes are rising and selling when major indexes are falling. / Эпэл (Apple). Марк Фишё (Mark Fisher). Сущи Рол (Sushi Roll). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, ценовой штрих на графике, у которого максимум ниже максимума предудыщего штриха, а минимум – выше минимума предыдущего штриха. Обычно это рассматривается и как модель консолидации и как модель продолжения.

INSIDER DEALING = СОВЕРШЕНИЕ СДЕЛОК С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ – In the United Kingdom, Insider Dealing is the purchase or sale of securities by someone who possesses 'inside' information affecting securities which has not yet been made available to the market and which, if made available, would significantly affect the share price. In the United Kingdom such deals are a criminal offence. / Информацией Ограниченного Доступа является информация представляющая ценность для её владельца, доступ к которой ограничивается на законном основании. В свою очередь информация ограниченного доступа подразделяется на информацию составляющию государственную тайну и информацию, соблюдение конфиденциальности которой установлено законом (конфиденциальная информация).

INSIDER TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ, или ИНСАЙДЕРСКАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Insider Trading is the trading (buying or selling) of shares in a company by an insider, i.e. a senior manager, director, or person who owns more than 10% of the shares of a company. Insider trading is not illegal. But, if insiders trade on material privileged information – before it becomes known to the general public – that is a problem! This is perfectly legal except when trading takes place using privileged information which has not yet been released to the public. We often hear of insiders selling stock if they know that a weak earnings report is about to be issued. All insiders must report their trading regularly to the appropriate securities commission. This information is available on-line to the public. If you are about to invest in a company, you might want to find out if insiders are buying or selling. It may give you an indication of their own confidence level in the company.

INSIDER TRANSACTIONS = ТРАНЗАКЦИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ) – In Switzerland, Insider Transactions are the transactions designed to secure a pecuniary advantage by improperly exploiting an information lead. According to Penal Code Article 161 introduced in 1988, insider transactions are punishable offences under Swiss law. Any insider obtaining a pecuniary advantage for himself or a third party by exploiting confidential information relevant to the price of a stock shall be liable to punishment. It is also a punishable offence for persons (even if they are non-insiders) to receive and make use of insider information.

IN SIGHT = В ПОЛЕ ЗРЕНИЯ – In Sight:- the amount of a particular commodity that arrives at terminal or central locations in or near producing areas. When a commodity is 'in sight', it is inferred that reasonably prompt delivery can be made; the quantity and quality also become known factors rather than estimates. / Объём конкретного сырья, который прибывает на терминал или центральное местоположение или близ производственных областей. Когда о сырье говорят, что оно находится 'в поле зрения', то это значит, что оно резонно может быть поставлено покупателю или заказчику без какого-либо промедления; кроме того, это значит, что количество и качество также становятся известными, а не предполагаемыми параметрами.

IN SITU = ИН СИТУ (или НА МЕСТЕ) – In Situ:- Latin:- meaning, in the natural or original location, position or place. In Situ is a Latin phrase which translated literally as 'In position'. It is used in many different contexts. In biology, In Situ means to examine the phenomenon exactly in place where it occurs, i.e. without moving it to some special medium.

IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION = ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ ИН СИТУ (или ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ НА МЕСТЕ) – In Situ Hybridization is a technique used for hybridization of cytological (chromosome) preparations with the labeled DNA probes. The method couples molecular biology, biochemistry, and cytology. Usually the expression of a gene (as RNA) or the location of target DNA (for example, in a chromosome) is detected by a molecular probe. The probe can be labeled by a variety of biochemical methods. / Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм Животных и Растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же Вида (различных Подвидов, Сортов, пород или линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных Видов или Родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

INSOLUBLES = НЕРАСТВОРИМЫЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА – Insolubles are the particles of carbon or agglomerates of carbon and other material. Indicates deposition or dispersant drop-out in an engine. Not serious in a compressor or gearbox unless there has been a rapid increase in these particles. / в компрессоре или коробке передач .

INSOLVENCY = НЕПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Insolvency is a state in which total liabilities (excluding equity capital) exceed total assets; therefore, it is the inability to pay debts when called upon to do so. If insolvency is chronic, bankruptcy or liquidation generally follow. The inability to pay debts as and when they become due and payable. Inability of an individual or entity to pay its debts as they come due. According to the US Bankruptcy Act, a person is insolvent if the total fair market value of his or her property is insufficient to

pay his or her debts. The opposite of Solvency. See also Bankruptcy. Insolvency is the sustained inability of a debtor to repay his debt when due. In microeconomic terms, insolvency almost always results in the collapse of the debtor's business enterprise. / Под Неплатёжеспособностью понимается финансовое положение хозяйствующего субъекта, при котором он систематически допускает неплатежи поставщикам, банкам. Неплатёжеспособность – неспособность в установленный срок оплатить свои задолженности.

INSOLVENT = НЕПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНЫЙ – Insolvent:- when an entity's liabilities exceed its assets. Insolvent:- when a business cannot meet its financial obligations (i.e. pay its bills and debts), it is said to be insolvent. The state of insolvency. Unable to pay one's debts as they become due. The opposite of Solvent.

INSOTEC = INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIO–ECONÓMICAS Y TECNOLÓGICAS

INSPECTION = ИНСПЕКЦИЯ (или ОСМОТР) – (1) In the US Cotton industry, an Inspection is the process of weighing, sampling, and inspecting physical Cotton being submitted for classing. Inspection is done under the supervision of the New York exchange or its designated agency. / Под Инспекцией, от Латинского слова Inspectio, означающее Осмотр, понимается . Действия, такие как измерение, обследование, испытание и калибровка одного или нескольких показателей продукции или услуги и сравнение с установленными требованиями для определения соответствия.

(2) Inspection is the process of examining textiles for defects at any stage of manufacturing and finishing. Inspection is the process of identifying and mending the fabric defects. It is visual examination of fabric. Reasons why inspection is carried out:- (i) to remove defects; (ii) to minimize the future reoccurrences of the defect; (iii) to determine quality and hence the price of the fabric; and (iv) to supply information to proper levels of management as to the qualities being produced. Different Grading systems:- (i) point systems; (ii) Graniteville system; and (iii) Dallas system. See also Defect. / Смотрите также Порок или Дефект (Defect).

(3) Inspection is an official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ОСМОТРЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ИНСПЕКЦИИ) – (1) Inspection Certificate is a certificate issued by an independent agent or firm attesting to the quality and/or quantity of the merchandise being shipped. Such a certificate is usually required in a letter of credit for commodity shipments.

(2) Inspection Certificates:- cooperating agencies such as Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) perform export inspections for specified commodities and issue certificates that may be accepted by USDA-APHIS-PPQ (United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine) in place of inspection. These certificates are based on officially drawn samples and export inspections conducted by designed Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) personnel. While not all certificates are accepted by PPQ in place of inspection, a list of acceptable inspection certificates issued by FGIS and other agencies.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATION = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВОВАНИЕ ОСМОТРА (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ОСМОТРА) – Inspection Certification:- some purchasers and countries may require a certificate of inspection attesting to the specifications of the goods shipped, usually performed by a third party. Inspection certificates are often obtained from independent testing organizations.

INSPECTOR = ОСМОТРЩИК (или ИНСПЕКТОР) – Inspector is a person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions.

INSPECTOR GENERAL = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОСМОТРЩИК (или ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ИНСПЕКТОР) – In the US patent law, Inspector General (IG):- 57 statutory Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) were created by an act of Congress in 1978 to independently detect fraud or instances of waste, abuse or misuse of federal funds and identify operational deficiencies within each of the Departments.

INSTALLED CAPACITY = XX (или УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ЁМКОСТЬ) – Installed Capacity:- system total installed capacity measures the sum of the installed capacity (in installed, not unforced, terms) from all internal and qualified external resources designated as PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) capacity resources. See also Unforced Capacity. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

INSTALLED CAPACITY/UNFORCED CAPACITY = XX – Installed Capacity/Unforced Capacity (ICAP/UCAP):- Installed Capacity (ICAP) refers to the maximum amount of electricity a generator is designed to produce, or what is sometimes referred to as the boilerplate (or nameplate) rating, and is usually expressed in MegaWatts (MW). However, despite this rating, power plants are usually not able to produce this maximum output 100% of the time. Unforced Capacity (UCAP) refers to the average amount of electricity that is actually available at any given time after discounting the time that the facility is unavailable due to outages or deratings. For example, if a generating facility has an ICAP rating of 100 MWs, but ambient conditions only allow the generator to produce 90 MW, the UCAP rating would be 90 MW. Likewise, if the same generator with an ICAP rating of 100 MW can actually produce 100 MW of electrical output, but is shut down 10% of the time due to repairs, its UCAP rating would also be 90 MWs. Power plants that generate an amount of electricity close to their ICAP rating are said to have a high capacity factor. Regional regulatory authorities determine how much total capacity is needed for system reliability purposes. The total amount of capacity required is allotted among customers based on their individual peak demands, which gives each individual customer a specific capacity requirement. Why does this matter? The cost of capacity is ultimately born by the customer, and becomes a component of their electric rate. A customer's capacity requirement is based on their PLC (Peak Load Contribution), so by managing their energy use during periods of peak demand, a customer can, to some degree, control their capacity cost, and, in turn, their overall rate.

INSTALLMENT CREDIT = КРЕДИТ В РАССРОЧКУ – Installment Credit is a loan, extended by financial institution or retail firms, to be repaid along with interest charge in fixed periodic payments or, if variable rate of interest is charged, to be repaid in amounts that vary with the interest charged. Purchasing consumer goods and paying for them in partial payments, or installments, spread out over a period of time. Installment credit enables buyers to use the goods before they are paid for and sellers to charge more for them, since they collect interest on the unpaid balance. Installment credit is often financed by a credit institution that pays the seller for the purchase and collects the installments from the buyer, charging the seller a fee for this service and charging the buyer interest on unpaid balances.

INSTALLMENT LETTER OF CREDIT = АККРЕДИТИВ В РАССРОЧКУ (или АККРЕДИТИВ ЧАСТЯМИ) – Installment Letter Of Credit (LC) is the LC calling for multiple shipments within specified date ranges. / Аккредитив, предполагающий многочисленные отгрузки в рамках определённого графика.

INSTALLMENT LOAN = ССУДА В РАССРОЧКУ – Installment Loan is a loan paid back in several (monthly) instalments over a specified period of time. Also known as Hire Purchase Loan in the United Kingdom. / В Соединённом Королевстве известен как Ссуда На Аренду С Выкупом (Hire Purchase Loan).

INSTALLMENT PLAN = ПЛАН РАССРОЧКИ – Installment Plan is a plan requiring a borrower to make payments at specified intervals over the life of a loan. / План Рассрочки – это план, требующий от заёмщика производить платежи по прошествии очередного временного интервала в течение всего периода заимствования.

INSTALLMENT SHIPMENTS = ОТГРУЗКИ ЧАСТЯМИ – Installment Shipments:- successive shipments are permitted under letters of credit. Usually they must take place within a given period of time.

INSTALMENT WARRANTS = ВАРРАНТЫ В РАССРОЧКУ – Instalment Warrants give holders the right to buy the underlying shares or instrument by payment of several instalments (usually two) during the life of the warrant. The Final payment is usually between 40% and 60% of the price of the underlying instarument at the time of issue. Instalment warrants are often covered warrants with the underlying asset being held in trust/custody for the benefit of the holder. A common feature of instalment warrants is that the holder is entitled to any dividends or distributions and possibly franking credits paid by the underlying asset during the life of the warrant. An interest component is usually part of the payments due. There are different types of instalments. See also High Yield Instalments, or Hot Instalments, and Rolling Instalments.

INSTANT RICE = МГНОВЕННЫЙ РИС – Instant Rice or Quick Cooking Rice is Rice that has been precooked and then dried so that the consumers can recook the Rice in a short period of time. Kraft General Food's 'Minute Rice' is instant rice. Regular white rice takes about 15 minutes to cook. Parboil Rice takes about 18 minutes to cook. Instant Rice can be ready in a little as 3 minutes. Cooking Rice involves getting moisture to the center of the kernel then getting that moisture to a temperature of over about 160 °F to gelatinize the starch. Raw starch in uncooked Rice is tightly compacted and so it takes about 15 minutes for boiling hot water to migrate to the center of the kernel. There are several processes to make instant Rice, but the one most commonly used starts much like the home cooking process. Rice is blanched in hot water, steamed, and then rinsed. Then the Rice is then dried in a hot oven drier. The degree of cooking and degree of puffing in the drier determine the final cook time for the instant Rice. When the Rice is cooked again by the consumer, the water migrates faster through the kernel because the starch has been gelatinized and there are many small cracks and fissures in the kernel. Quality of the final cooked Rice is affected by the instantizing process. The faster the Rice cooks, the lower the quality. Instant Rice that cooks in 10 minutes is very close to the real thing. Instant Rice that cooks in 5 minutes has a much poorer texture that Rice cooked in a home Rice cooker. Rice that is ready in hot water (like cup of noodles) is very mushy. All companies involved are trying to improve the process, but it is impossible to make a dry instant Rice that cooks in under five minutes that is equal in quality to Rice cooked in the home in a Rice cooker. Most companies that manufacture instant Rice sell the Rice to the consumer though grocery stores.

INSTAR = (ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ) ВОЗРАСТНАЯ СТАДИЯ – Instar is the stage of an insect between successive molts, the first instar being the stage between hatching and the first molt. Instar is a stage of nymph (e.g., stink bug) or larva (e.g., bollworm) between molts. An Instar is a developmental stage of arthropods, such as insects, between each moult (ecdysis), until sexual maturity is reached. Arthropods must shed the exoskeleton in order to grow or assume a new form. Differences between instars can often be seen in altered body proportions or changes in the number of body segments. Some arthropods can continue to molt after sexual maturity, but these subsequent molts are generally not called instars. For most insect species the term Instar is used to denote the developmental stage of the larval or nymphal forms of holometabolous (complete metamorphism) or hemimetabolous (incomplete metamorphism) insects, but the term can be used to describe any developmental stage including pupa or imago (the adult, which does not molt in insects). The number of instars an insect completes depends on the species and the environmental conditions. Cooler temperatures and lower humidity often slow the rate of development. Nonetheless, there seem to be some limits, and it is rare for an insect to pass through any fewer than 4 total larval instars before reaching maturity. The stage of an insect between successive moults. / Промежуточная стадия развития Насекомого между последовательными линьками. , например, . Виды (Species).

INSTEX = INSTRUMENT IN SUPPORT OF TRADE EXCHANGES

INSTINET = INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKS CORPORATION

INSTITUTE CARGO CLAUSES = ИНСТИТУТСКИЕ ОГОВОРКИ О ГРУЗЕ (или ОГОВОРКИ ИНСТИТУТА О ГРУЗЕ) – Institute Cargo Clauses is a set of terms for cargo insurance policies voluntarily adopted as standard terms by many international marine insurance organizations, including the Institute Of London Underwriters and the American Institute Of Marine Underwriters. Widest insurance cover is provided under 'Institute Cargo Clause A', a more restrictive cover under 'Institute Cargo Clause B', and the most restrictive cover under 'Institute Cargo Clause C'. These clauses have replaced the older 'All Risks', 'With Average', and 'Free Of Particular Average' clauses. Also called American Institute Cargo Clauses. Institute Cargo Clauses:- standard insurance conditions, published by the Institute of London Underwriters, for policies covering goods in transit overseas. Treaty wordings developed by the International Chamber of Commerce. There are three basic sets of these clauses (A, B and C). The A clauses cover All Risks, subject to specified exclusions. The B and C clauses cover specified risks, subject to specified exclusions. / Стандартные условия страхования, публикуемые Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров), для полисов, покрывающих товары в транзите за границей.

INSTITUTE CLAUSE = ИНСТИТУТСКАЯ ОГОВОРКА (или ОГОВОРКА ИНСТИТУТА) – Institute Clause is a standard clause published by the Institute of London Underwriters. / Стандартная оговорка, публикуемая Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров).

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS = ИНСТИТУТ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ В СФЕРЕ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА И ЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ (или ИНСТИТУТ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ ЭЛЕКТРИКОВ И ЭЛЕКТРОНЩИКОВ) – The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is the world's largest professional association dedicated to advancing technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity. IEEE and its members inspire a global community through IEEE's highly cited publications, conferences, technology standards, and professional and educational activities. IEEE, pronounced 'Eye-triple-E', stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The association is chartered under this name and it is the full legal name. IEEE's core purpose is to foster technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity. IEEE will be essential to the global technical community and to technical professionals everywhere, and be universally recognized for the contributions of technology and of technical professionals in improving global conditions. The IEEE is engaged in an enterprise-wide strategic planning process. IEEE creates an environment where members collaborate on world-changing technologies – from computing and sustainable energy systems, to aerospace, communications, robotics, healthcare, and more. The strategic plan of IEEE is driven by an envisioned future that realizes the full potential of the role IEEE plays in advancing technology for humanity. The IEEE Brand Identity Toolkit explains the basic usage rules for all corporate identity elements and how to utilize them to create a powerful and consistent communications pieces. IEEE is led by a

diverse body of elected and appointed volunteer members. The governance structure includes boards for operational areas as well as bodies representing members in the 45 Societies and technical Councils and ten worldwide geographic regions. For over a century, the IEEE has sponsored various programs to honor achievements in education, industry, research, and service. These awards and recognitions each have a unique mission and criteria, and offer the opportunity to praise distinguished colleagues, dedicated teachers, and corporate leaders who have made a lasting impact on humanity, technology, and the profession. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is an independent organization which develops electrical standards and furthers the profession of electrical and electronics engineers. It is a non-profit organization, IEEE is the world's largest professional association for the advancement of technology. Headquartered in Piscataway Township, State of New Jersey, the United States of America. IEEE, an association dedicated to advancing innovation and technological excellence for the benefit of humanity, is the world's largest technical professional society. It is designed to serve professionals involved in all aspects of the electrical, electronic and computing fields and related areas of science and technology that underlie modern civilization. IEEE's roots, however, go back to 1884 when electricity was just beginning to become a major force in society. There was one major established electrical industry, the telegraph, which – beginning in the 1840s – had come to connect the world with a communications system faster than the speed of transportation. A second major area had only barely gotten underway – electric power and light, originating in Thomas Edison's inventions and his pioneering Pearl Street Station in New York. IEEE, pronounced 'Eye-triple-E', stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The association is chartered under this name and it is the full legal name. However, as the world's largest technical professional association, IEEE's membership has long been composed of engineers, scientists, and allied professionals. These include computer scientists, software developers, information technology professionals, physicists, medical doctors, and many others in addition to our electrical and electronics engineering core. For this reason the organization no longer goes by the full name, except on legal business documents, and is referred to simply as IEEE. Foundation of the AIEE:- in the spring of 1884, a small group of individuals in the electrical professions met in New York. They formed a new organization to support professionals in their nascent field and to aid them in their efforts to apply innovation for the betterment of humanity – the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, or AIEE for short. That October the AIEE held its first technical meeting in Philadelphia, PA. Many early leaders, such as founding President Norvin Green of Western Union, came from telegraphy. Others, such as Thomas Edison, came from power, while Alexander Graham Bell represented the newer telephone industry. As electric power spread rapidly across the land – enhanced by innovations such as Nikola Tesla's AC Induction Motor, long distance AC transmission and large-scale power plants, and commercialized by industries such as Westinghouse and General Electric – the AIEE became increasingly focused on electrical power and its ability to change people's lives through the unprecedented products and services it could deliver. There was a secondary focus on wired communication, both the telegraph and the telephone. Through technical meetings, publications, and promotion of standards, the AIEE led the growth of the electrical engineering profession, while through local sections and student branches, it brought its benefits to engineers in widespread places. Foundation of the IRE:- a new industry arose beginning with Guglielmo Marconi's wireless telegraphy experiments at the turn of the century. What was originally called 'Wireless' became radio with the electrical amplification possibilities inherent in the vacuum tubes which evolved from John Fleming's diode and Lee de Forest's triode. With the new industry came a new society in 1912, the Institute of Radio Engineers. The IRE was modeled on the AIEE, but was devoted to radio, and then increasingly to electronics. It, too, furthered its profession by linking its members through publications, standards and conferences, and encouraging them to advance their industries by promoting innovation and excellence in the emerging new products and services. The Societies converge and merge:- through the help of leadership from the two societies, and with the applications of its members' innovations to industry, electricity wove its way – decade by decade – more deeply into every corner of life – television, radar, transistors, computers. Increasingly, the interests of the societies overlapped. Membership in both societies grew, but beginning in the 1940s, the IRE grew faster and in 1957 became the larger group. On 01 January 1963, The AIEE and the IRE merged to form the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, or IEEE. At its formation, the IEEE had 150 000 members, 140 000 of whom were in the United States. Growth and globalization:- over the decades that followed, with IEEE's continued leadership, the societal roles of the technologies under its aegis continued to spread across the world, and reach into more and more areas of people's lives. The professional groups and technical boards of the predecessor institutions evolved into IEEE Societies. By the early XXI century, IEEE served its members and their interests with 38 societies; 130 journals, transactions and magazines; more 300 conferences annually; and 900 active standards. Since that time, computers evolved from massive mainframes to desktop appliances to portable devices, all part of a global network connected by satellites and then by fiber optics. IEEE's fields of interest expanded well beyond electrical/electronic engineering and computing into areas such as micro- and nanotechnology, ultrasonics, bioengineering, robotics, electronic materials, and many others. Electronics became ubiquitous – from jet cockpits to industrial robots to medical imaging. As technologies and the industries that developed them increasingly transcended national boundaries, IEEE kept pace, becoming a truly global institution which used the innovations of the practitioners it represented in order to enhance its own excellence in delivering products and services to members, industries, and the public at large. Publications and educational programs were delivered online, as were member services such as renewal and elections. By 2010, IEEE had over 395 000 members in 160 countries. Through its worldwide network of geographical units, publications, web services, and conferences, IEEE remains the world's largest technical professional association. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is the world's largest technical professional society. Founded in 1884 by a handful of practitioners of the new electrical engineering discipline, today's Institute is comprised of more than 395 000 members who conduct and participate in its activities in 160 countries. The men and women of the IEEE are the technical and scientific professionals making the revolutionary engineering advances which are reshaping our world today. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Президент Норвин Грин (Norvin Green) из Вэстён Юниэн (Western Union), пришёл из телеграфии. Другие, такие как Томэс Эдэсэн (Thomas Edison), пришёл из энергетики, в то время как Алыгзэндё Грээм Бэл (Alexander Graham Bell) представлял более новую отрасль – телефонию. Никола Тэсла (Nikola Tesla) , такие как Вэстиньхауз (Westinghouse) и Дьженерэл Элэктрик (General Electric) – . Гульэльмо Маркони (Guglielmo Marconi) . из диода Дьжона Флэминя (John Fleming) и триода Ли дэ Форэста (Lee de Forest).

INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS = ИНСТИТУТ ЛОНДОНСКИХ РАСПИСЧИКОВ (или ИНСТИТУТ ЛОНДОНСКИХ АНДЕРРАЙТЕРОВ) – Institute Of London Underwriters (ILU) is an organization representing the interests of member insurance companies. Although the majority of members are British companies, membership is available, at the discretion of the Institute of London Underwriters (ILU), to foreign companies. The Institute maintains a close liaison with Lloyd's marine market, and provides facilities for a number of joint committees to operate. In the XIX century, Lloyd's and the Institute of London Underwriters (a grouping of London company insurers) developed between them standardized clauses for the use of marine insurance, and these have been maintained since. These are known as the Institute Clauses because the Institute covered the cost of their publication. Within the overall guidance of the Marine Insurance Act and the Institute Clauses parties retain a considerable freedom to contract between themselves. Institute of London Underwriters is a group of insurance companies in the United Kingdom that pool risk for marine and air insurance. It draws up standardized contracts for members and settles claims. While the Institute is not part of Lloyd's, the two organizations work together for common goals. It was established in the late XIX century. Institute of London Underwriters is an organization of British insurance companies that work with each other to provide marine and aviation insurance. The Institute of London

Underwriters also works closely with Lloyds of London. Institute Of London Underwriters (ILU) is an association of UK insurance companies that cooperate with each other in providing a market for marine insurance and aviation insurance. Although Lloyd's underwriters are not members of the institute, the two organizations work closely with each other. The ILU appoints agents to settle claims, provides certificates of insurance for cargo shippers insured by members, and is responsible for drawing up its own insurance contracts for the use of members; it also draws up the Institute cargo clauses widely used in many marine and aviation policies. Institute of London Underwriters is a trade association of insurance companies that writes transportation, aviation, and marine insurance. The association began operation in the 1880s and it suggests standard clauses to be incorporated in policies written by the underwriters in London. The Institute of London Underwriters (ILU) was established in 1884 as the trade association for insurance companies transacting marine, aviation, and transport business in the London market. Although comparable in some respects to other representative market bodies, it differed from many of these in that it was concerned with the day-to-day business of the market as well as matters of policy. The governing body of the Institute was the Committee of fifteen, elected from among the nominated representatives of its member companies. The Committee in turn elected a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, both normally serving for two years. The Institute was at first simply an association of underwriters working in the London market. It stemmed from informal meetings of London underwriters to discuss mutual problems. The underwriters recognised that more formal association would be helpful in many ways, such as providing an official channel for talks with governments, shipowners or even other insurers. From the earliest days, the Institute took a dominant role in trying to improve a variety of clauses in general use. Until the Second World War, the Institute remained a small secretariat concerned with promoting its members' interests in general rather than providing services to help process their business. However, the shortage of civilian labor during the Second World War led to the formation of a central Policy Department in October 1942, and the Institute's role began to grow substantially. During 1946, the Institute's Articles of Association were extended to comprise vessels, aircraft, cargoes, freight or other objects of marine, aviation and transit insurance. Lloyd's underwriters were included in membership in the early years, but Lloyd's Underwriters' Association was founded as a separate body in 1909. Nevertheless, the Institute continued to provide a secretariat to deal with questions of interest to the market as a whole. This led to a system of joint ILU/Lloyd's committees to monitor topics of interest in particular fields. The Joint Hull Committee was formed in 1910 to discuss all matters connected with hull insurance. The Technical and Clauses Committee (formed 1925) drew its members from company and Lloyd's underwriters and claim adjusters, to act on mandates from the main committees to revise existing clauses or introduce new ones. The War Risks Rating Committee (formed 1935) monitored situations which might affect the insurance of war risks for cargoes. The Joint Cargo Committee (formed 1942) dealt with insurance of cargo by air as well as by sea. The Institute was situated at 4 Royal Exchange Buildings (1884–87); 1 St. Michael's House, Cornhill (1887–1930); 37/39 Lime Street (1930–56); 40 Lime Street (1956–86); and 49 Leadenhall Street (1986–98). In 1965 a subsidiary office was opened in Folkestone, to house the Policy Department and accounting centre. In December 1998 the ILU merged with the London International Insurance and Reinsurance Market Association (LIIRMA) to form the International Underwriting Association of London. See also International Underwriting Association. / Лойд (Lloyd). Институт Лондонских Расписчиков (ИЛР) – ассоциация страховщиков, образованная в 1884, занимавшаяся морским и авиационным страхованием, основной задачей которой являлось рассмотрение вопросов, представляющих интерес для субъектов страхового рынка, выработка рекомендаций по страхованию различных рисков, разработка и внедрение в практику стандартных условий и оговорок по страхованию воздушных и морских судов, грузов. В 1998 в результате слияния с Ассоциацией Лондонского Рынка Страхования и Перестрахования (London Insurance And Reinsurance Market Association) преобразован в Международную Ассоциацию Андеррайтинга (International Underwriting Association).

INSTITUTE TIME CLAUSES = ОГОВОРКИ ИНСТИТУТА О СРОКЕ (или ИНСТИТУТСКИЕ ОГОВОРКИ О СРОКЕ) – Institute Time Clauses:- standard insurance conditions, published by the Institute of London Underwriters, for policies covering ships for a period of time. / Стандартные условия страхования, публикуемые Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров), для полисов, покрывающих суда на период времени.

INSTITUTE WARRANTIES = РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВА ИНСТИТУТА – Institute Warranties:- a set of express warranties, published by the Institute of London Underwriters, for use in hull and machinery policies. The set comprises five locality warranties and one trade warranty; the latter relating to the carriage of Indian coal as cargo. In event of breach of any of the warranties, the assured is held covered by the breach of warranty clause in the Institute hull clauses. See also Breach of Warranty Clause. / , публикуемых Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров). ручательство (warranty).

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNIFICATION DU DROIT PRIVE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ПО УНИФИКАЦИИ ЧАСТНОГО ПРАВА (или ИНСТИТЬЮТ ЭНТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ПУР Л'ЮНИФИАКСЬЁН ДЮ ДРУА ПРИВЕ) – Institut International Pour L'Unification Du Droit Prive (UNIDROIT) or International Institute for the Unification of Private Law is an international governmental organization headquartered in Rome, Italy, whose tasks are to study needs and methods for modernising, harmonising and coordinating private and in particular commercial law as between States and groups of States and to formulate uniform law instruments, principles and rules to achieve those objectives. Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute. UNIDROIT's 63 member States (in 2017) are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds. See also International Institute For The Unification Of Private Law. Institut International Pour L'Unification Du Droit Prive (UNIDROIT) or International Institute for the Unification of Private Law:- Purpose:- The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) is an independent intergovernmental Organisation with its seat in the Villa Aldobrandini in Rome. Its purpose is to study needs and methods for modernising, harmonising and co-ordinating private and in particular commercial law as between States and groups of States and to formulate uniform law instruments, principles and rules to achieve those objectives. Origins:- Set up in 1926 as an auxiliary organ of the League of Nations, the Institute was, following the demise of the League, re-established in 1940 on the basis of a multilateral agreement, the UNIDROIT Statute. Membership:- Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute. UNIDROIT's 63 member States are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds. Funding:- The Institute is financed by annual contributions from its member States which are fixed by the General Assembly. Extra-budgetary contributions may be made to fund specific projects or activities. Structure:- UNIDROIT has an essentially three-tiered structure, made up of a Secretariat, a Governing Council and a General Assembly. The Secretariat is the executive organ of UNIDROIT responsible carrying out its Work Programme from day to day. It is headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Governing Council on the nomination of the President of the Institute. The Secretary-General is assisted by a team of international civil servants and supporting staff. Annual Reports on the activity of UNIDROIT. The Governing Council supervises all policy aspects of the means by which the Institute's statutory objectives are to be attained and in particular the way in which the Secretariat carries out the Work Programme drawn up by the Council. It is made up of one ex officio member, the President of the Institute, and 25 elected members, mostly eminent judges, practitioners, academics and civil servants. The Governing Council is chaired by the President of the Institute who is a member of the Council ex officio. The General Assembly is the ultimate decision-making organ of UNIDROIT:- it votes the Institute's budget each year; it approves the Work Programme every three years; it elects the Governing Council every five years. It

is made up of one representative from each member Government. The Presidency of the General Assembly is held, on a rotating basis and for one year, by the Ambassador of one of the Organisation's member States. Reports on the annual sessions of the General Assembly of Member States. Languages:- The official languages of UNIDROIT are English, French, German, Italian and Spanish; its working languages are English and French. Legislative Policy:- UNIDROIT has over the years prepared over seventy studies and drafts. Many of these have resulted in international instruments, including international Conventions, Model Laws, Principles and Legal and Contractual Guides. In the case of Conventions, they were adopted by diplomatic Conferences convened by member States of UNIDROIT:- UNIDROIT's work has also served as the basis for a number of international instruments adopted under the auspices of other international Organisations, several of which are already in force. (1) Nature Of Instruments Drawn Up By UNIDROIT:- UNIDROIT's basic statutory objective is to prepare modern and where appropriate harmonised uniform rules of private law understood in a broad sense. However, experience has demonstrated a need for occasional incursion into public law, especially in areas where hard and fast lines of demarcation are difficult to draw or where transactional law and regulatory law are intertwined. Uniform rules prepared by UNIDROIT are concerned with the unification of substantive law rules; they will only include uniform conflict of laws rules incidentally. (2) Technical Approach To Harmonisation Or Unification Favoured By UNIDROIT:- UNIDROIT's independent status amongst intergovernmental Organisations has enabled it to pursue working methods which have made it a particularly suitable forum for tackling more technical and correspondingly less political issues. (3) Factors Determining Eligibility Of Subjects For Uniform Law Treatment:- New technologies and international commercial practices call for new, harmonised and widely acceptable solutions. Generally speaking, the eligibility of a subject for harmonisation or even unification will to a large extent be conditional on the willingness of States to accept changes to domestic law rules in favour of a new international solution on the relevant subject. Legal and other arguments in favour of harmonisation have accordingly to be weighed carefully against such perception. Similar considerations will also tend to determine the most appropriate sphere of application to be given to uniform rules, that is to say, whether they should be restricted to truly cross-border transactions or extended to cover internal situations as well. While commercial law topics tend to make for most of the international harmonisation initiatives, the broad mandate given to UNIDROIT allows the organisation to deal with non-commercial matters as well. (4) Factors Determining Choice Of Instrument To Be Prepared:- The uniform rules drawn up by UNIDROIT have, in keeping with its intergovernmental structure, generally taken the form of international Conventions, designed to apply automatically in preference to a State's municipal law once all the formal requirements of that State's domestic law for their entry into force have been completed. However, alternative forms of unification have become increasingly popular in areas where a binding instrument is not felt to be essential. Such alternatives may include model laws which States may take into consideration when drafting domestic legislation or general principles which the judges, arbitrators and contracting parties they address are free to decide whether to use or not. Where a subject is not judged ripe for uniform rules, another alternative consists in the legal guides, typically on new business techniques or types of transaction or on the framework for the organisation of markets both at the domestic and the international level. Generally speaking, 'hard law' solutions (i.e. Conventions) are needed where the scope of the proposed rules transcends the purely contractual relationships and where third parties' or public interests are at stake as is the case in property law. The choice of topics for the UNIDROIT work programme, their priority levels and working methods, as well as the overall line of activities follow the criteria and strategic objetives of the Institute, as set out in its Strategic Plan. Working Methods:- (1) Preliminary Stage:- Once a subject has been entered on UNIDROIT's Work Programme, the Secretariat, where necessary assisted by experts in the field, will draw up a feasibility study and/or a preliminary comparative law report designed to ascertain the desirability and feasibility of law reform. Where appropriate and funding permitting, an economic impact assessment study is also carried out. The report, which may include a first rough draft of the relevant principles or uniform rules, will then be laid before the Governing Council which, if satisfied that a case has been made out for taking action, will typically ask the Secretariat to convene a study group, traditionally chaired by a member of the Council, to prepare a preliminary draft Convention or one of the alternatives mentioned above. The membership of such study groups, made up of experts sitting in their personal capacity, is a matter for the Secretariat to decide. In doing so, the Secretariat will seek to ensure as balanced a representation as possible of the world's different legal and economic systems and geographic regions. (2) Intergovernmental Negotiation Stage:- A preliminary draft instrument prepared by the study group will be laid before the Governing Council for approval and advice as to the most appropriate further steps to be taken. In the case of a preliminary draft Convention, the Council will usually ask the Secretariat to convene a committee of governmental experts whose task it will be to finalise a draft Convention capable of submission for adoption to a diplomatic Conference. In the case of one of the alternatives to a preliminary draft Convention not suitable by virtue of its nature for transmission to a committee of governmental experts, the Council will be called upon to authorise its publication and dissemination by UNIDROIT in the circles for which it was prepared. Full participation in UNIDROIT committees of governmental experts is open to representatives of all UNIDROIT member States. The Secretariat may also invite such other States as it deems appropriate, notably in light of the subject-matter concerned, as well as the relevant international Organisations and professional associations to participate as observers. A draft Convention finalised by a committee of governmental experts will be submitted to the Governing Council for approval and advice as to the most appropriate further steps to be taken. Typically, where it judges that the draft Convention reflects a consensus as between the States represented in the committee of governmental experts and that it accordingly stands a good chance of adoption at a diplomatic Conference, the Council will authorise the draft Convention to be transmitted to a diplomatic Conference for adoption as an international Convention. Such a Conference will be convened by one of UNIDROIT's member States. (3) Co-operation With Other International Organisations:- UNIDROIT maintains close ties of co-operation with other international Organisations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, which in many cases take the form of co-operation agreements concluded at inter-Secretariat level. The Hague Conference on Private International Law, UNIDROIT and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the three private-law formulating agencies, are quite appropriately referred to as 'The Three Sisters'. By reason of its expertise in the international unification of law, UNIDROIT is moreover at times commissioned by such other Organisations to prepare comparative law studies and/or draft Conventions designed to serve as the basis for the preparation and/or finalisation of international instruments in those Organisations. (4) Network Of Correspondents:- UNIDROIT's ability to obtain up-to-date information on the state of the law in all the various countries is essential to the pursuit of its statutory objectives. Such information can be difficult to obtain and UNIDROIT therefore maintains a network of correspondents in both member and non-member States, who are appointed by the Governing Council from amongst academic and practising lawyers. Depositary Functions:- UNIDROIT has been designated as the Depositary to its most recent instruments: the 2001 Cape Town Convention (pursuant its Article 62(1)), the 2001 Aircraft Protocol (pursuant to its Article XXXVII(1)), which both entered into force on 01 March 2006, the 2007 Luxembourg Rail Protocol (pursuant to its Article XXXIV(1)), the 2012 Space Protocol (pursuant to its Article XLVIII(1)) which have not yet entered into force, as well as the 2009 UNIDROIT Convention on Substantive Rules for Intermediated Securities (pursuant to its Article 48 (1) (also not yet in force). UNIDROIT's responsibilities as Depositary under those instruments are specified in each instrument, and include the operation of a system for the receipt and notification of all instruments of ratification, declarations and other documents lodged with the Depositary. UNIDROIT provides information for the assistance of States that are contemplating becoming Contracting States to them. Legislative Activities:- (i) Principles of International Commercial Contracts; (ii) Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on Matters specific to Space Assets; (iii) Netting of Financial Instruments; (iv) Principles and rules capable of enhancing trading in securities in

emerging markets; (v) Third Party Liability for Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Services; (vi) Preparation of a new Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on matters specific to agricultural, mining and construction equipment; (vii) Private law and social and economic development; and (viii) Model legislative provisions on State ownership of undiscovered cultural objects. Non-Legislative Activities And Outreach Resources:- Essential support for UNIDROIT's core activity - that is the drawing up of uniform rules - is provided by its maintenance of a world-renowned library, its preparation of a number of specialised publications in the field of the unification of law, its legal co-operation programme , its project for a uniform law data base, and its periodic organisation of congresses, meetings and seminars. Library:- The UNIDROIT Library is one of the leading documentation centres in its field and is consulted by researchers from all over the world. Its holdings include over 270 000 books and 430 current periodicals covering a wide range of countries and all the different branches of private law, in particular commercial law, as well as private international private law and comparative law. The library catalogue is available on-line. Publications:- From its earliest days UNIDROIT has put out a number of publications. Foremost among these is the Uniform Law Review / Revue de Droit Uniforme (ISSN 1124 – 3694), published on a quarterly basis since 1996. In addition, the Institute collects all its working materials in the UNIDROIT Proceedings and Papers series which is updated annually and is available on the UNIDROIT website. Congresses, Meetings And Seminars:- UNIDROIT periodically organizes international congresses, meetings and seminars to discuss topical aspects of the harmonised modernisation and unification of law, such as methodology and its practical applications to specific projects or in general. These events bring together judges, arbitrators, academics and practising lawyers as well as national and international civil servants. Legal Co-operation:- UNIDROIT makes its expertise in the field of legal harmonisation available to developing countries or regions and countries in economic transition, in particular, also with a view to promoting uniform law in those parts of the world. It also offers technical assistance with the drafting of national and regional legislation, a prime example being its co-operation with the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). At the request of that Organisation, UNIDROIT prepared a preliminary draft OHADA Uniform Act on contract law, largely inspired by the UNIDROIT Principles. Moreover, UNIDROIT provides assistance in implementing and publicising UNIDROIT instruments and activities, including training and research in respect of uniform law. A research scholarships programme, funded largely by outside donors, enables the UNIDROIT Library to host a certain number of researchers each year.

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Institutional Delivery (ID) System is a trade confirmation and affirmation system provided by the Depository Trust Corporation (DTC). Sometimes referred to as DTC-ID. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR = ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР – Institutional Inestors:- entities with large amounts to invest, such as investment companies, pension funds and endowment funds. Investment companies and pension funds, usually with large amounts to invest. Organizations with substantial (mostly continuous) investment needs which trade large volumes of securities, e.g., insurance companies, investment funds, pension funds, etc. Organizations which invest funds on behalf of client, generally intending to reap profits only in the long term. Institutional Inestor is an organization whose primary purpose is to invest its own assets or those held in trust by it for others. Includes pension funds, investment companies, insurance companies, insurances and banks. An entity such as an insurance company, investment company, mutual fund, pension fund or trust department of a bank, that invests large sums in the securities markets. Institutional Inestors:- organizations that buy securities on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, mutual funds, or insurance companies. Institutional investors often manage considerable capital. / , например, . Институциональный Инвестор – организация, ведущая операции с ценными бумагами в крупном объёме. Некоторыми примерами являются взаимные фонды, банки, страховые компании, пенсионные фонды, профсоюзные фонды, планы участия в прибылях, корпорации, а также фонды, в которые вносятся средства на обучение в колледжах. Как правило, более 50%, а иногда до 70% ежедневных торгов на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже приходится на институциональных инвесторов.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ТОРГОВЦЕВ – Institutional Traders Advisory Committee advises on policies and procedures for strengthening the efficiency of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) markets. Its members, who represent leading financial institutions, also assist the NYSE® staff in developing ways to improve communication with investing institutions. They provide views on the prospective impact of proposed trading rules on institutional investors' needs and interests. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INSTITUTIONAL UNIT = ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ (или ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – In the United Kingdom, Institutional Units are the individual bodies whose data is amalgamated to form the sectors of the economy. A body is regarded as an institutional unit if it has decision-making autonomy in respect of its principal function and either keeps a complete set of accounts or is in a position to compile, if required, a complete set of accounts which would be meaningful from both an economic and a legal viewpoint.

INSTRON® TENSILE TESTER = ИНСТРЭНОВСКИЙ® ДИНАМОМЕТР (или ИНСТРЭНСКИЙ® ТЕСТЕР ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ (или РАЗРЫВА)) – Instron® Tensile Tester is a high precision electronic test instrument designed for testing a variety of material under a broad range of test conditions. It is used to measure and chart the load-elongation properties of fibers, yarns, fabrics, webbings, plastics, films, rubber, leather, paper, etc. May also be used to measure such properties as tear resistance and resistance to compression. Instron® is a registered trademark of Illinois Tool Works, Inc. (ITW), Norwood, State of Massachusetts (MA), the United States. / Инстрэн® (Instron®) является зарегистрированным товарным знаком компании Илыной Тул Вокс, Инк. (Ай.Ти.ДаблЮ.; Illinois Tool Works, Inc. (ITW)).

INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ – Instrument is a tradable asset such as a commodity, security, or derivative, or an index or value that underlies a derivative or could underlie a derivative. / Под Инструментом, от Латинского слова Instrumentum, означающее Орудие, понимается торгуемый актив, такой как сырьё, ценная бумага, или дериватив (производное), или индекс, или ценность, которая лежит или может лежать в основе деривативa. Инструмент – актив; обязательство; финансовый или кредитно-денежный документ. Юридический документ, в котором формально отражены определённые контрактные взаимоотношения или в соответствии с которым предоставляются определённые права, например векселя, контракты, соглашения.

INSTRUMENT IN SUPPORT OF TRADE EXCHANGES = ИНСТРУМЕНТ В ПОДДЕРЖКУ ТОРГОВЫХ ОБМЕНОВ – Instrument In Support Of Trade Exchange (in Iran and the European Union) or Instrument For Supporting Trade Exchanges (in the United States) (INSTEX) (2019-June-28):- Nuclear talks progress 'not enough' for Iran to change course. INSTEX payment system now operational, but Iran says needs to be used for oil purchases to be useful. Diplomats meeting in Vienna in a bid to save a 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and world powers made progress but it was 'not enough' to stop Tehran scaling back compliance with the accord, according to the Iranian deputy foreign minister. Officials from the deal's remaining signatories – China, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Iran – as well as the European Union, held talks in the Austrian capital on Friday after Tehran warned that it would soon breach a limit on the amount of enriched uranium set out in the agreement. 'It was a step forward, but it is still not enough and not meeting Iran's expectations', Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Abbas Araqchi (Iran's top nuclear negotiator) told reporters. 'I don't

think the progress made today will be enough to stop our process but the decision will be made in Tehran'. The meeting took place amid growing concern that the deal could collapse, a year after the United States unilaterally withdrew from the accord, which limits Iran's nuclear activity in exchange for relief from sanctions. After pulling out, the US reimposed sanctions on Iran and called for Iranian oil exports to be reduced to zero as part of a 'maximum pressure' campaign against Tehran, which has dramatically reduced Iran's oil exports. The remaining signatories to the deal want Iran to remain within its limits but Tehran says they have not offered sufficient incentives. In addition to the stockpile limit, Iran has said that in early July it will start to enrich uranium above the 3.67 percent cap agreed in the deal. Al Jazeera's Dorsa Jabbari, reporting from Tehran, said the progress at the talks was unlikely to be enough for the Iranians to remain within the limits set out in the deal. 'What happens next is up to the leadership here to decide. We know that they are going to go ahead with scaling back their commitment', she said. 'In the next few days, we'll see how far the Iranians go'. INSTEX Operational:- In a statement on Friday, the EU said Germany, France and the UK have set up a special trade channel with Iran that aims to circumvent US sanctions on the Islamic Republic. 'France, Germany and the United Kingdom informed participants that INSTEX had been made operational and available to all EU Member States and that the first transactions are being processed', the EU said, referring to the trade channel's formal name. The countries that set up INSTEX have said that it would be 'initially focusing on the sectors most essential to the Iranian population – such as pharmaceutical, medical devices and agrifood goods'. This would avoid a clash with the US, as its sanctions permit trade in humanitarian goods. Araqchi said on Friday that INSTEX would need to expand to cover a wider range of goods in order to satisfy Iran. 'For INSTEX to be useful for Iran, Europeans need to buy oil or consider credit lines for this mechanism otherwise INSTEX is not like they or us expect', he said. Oil exports are a key source of revenue for Iran. The payment system, which would act as a middleman in trade between Iran and European companies and reduce the need for direct transactions, had been widened to include more countries beyond the UK, France and Germany, he added. Reporting from Vienna, Al Jazeera's Dominic Kane said the meeting appeared to be broadly positive but cautioned that the world powers did not send high-level delegations to the talks. 'This meeting had been presented by the Iranian side as perhaps the last chance to reach a conclusion', he said. 'Iran sent its deputy foreign minister here but the other parties did not send senior foreign ministers to attend, so the ball is in the other parties' court'. Foreign ministers from Iran and the five remaining signatories would meet 'very soon', Araqchi said. China Rejects US Sanctions:- Meanwhile, China's delegate at the talks, Fu Cong, said Beijing would continue to import Iranian oil despite Washington's sanctions on Tehran. 'We reject the unilateral imposition of sanctions', he said. 'For us, energy security is important and the importation of Iranian oil is important to Chinese energy security and also the livelihood of the people'. He added that the meeting was 'conducive to easing tensions in the region', referring to sabre-rattling between Washington and Tehran in the Gulf. Concern about a possible confrontation in the region escalated sharply last week when Iran shot down a US unmanned drone, which Tehran said was in its airspace. The US said it was downed in international airspace. US President Donald Trump ordered retaliatory attacks on Iran but later cancelled them, saying they would not have been proportional. It was the latest in a series of escalatory events in the Gulf region in recent weeks, including alleged attacks on tankers which the US has blamed on Iran, despite Tehran's denials. Xxxxx. Iran on April 29, 2019 announced the establishment of a company designed to match a mechanism European countries have set up to facilitate trade despite US sanctions. Earlier on March 20, the Governor of Central Bank of Iran (CBI) Abdolnaser Hemmati had announced that a mechanism similar to Europe's Instrument for Trade and Exchanges (INSTEX) has been registered. The mechanism, called the Special Trade and Finance Institute (STFI) was introduced after technical and expert negotiations between Iranian delegations and representatives from three European countries (Britain, France and Germany). STFI has been devised to work in tandem INSTEX, designed to alleviate facilitate limited trade with Iran. The newly established Iranian company has started its activity with one billion Rials (about USD24 000) capital. France, Germany and the UK set up INSTEX on January 31, 2019, following the US withdrawal from the deal with Iran in 2018, to help Tehran with limited trade despite US sanctions. However, the Islamic Republic's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has repeatedly called INSTEX a 'meaningless' measure and 'a bitter joke', adding that 'Europeans should have stood up to the US after it left the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and should have lifted all sanctions against Iran'. The US Representative to the EU, Gordon Sondland, also reiterated on April 11, that the era of the US-Europe dispute over the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) or Tehran's nuclear deal with world powers is over. 'The SPVs (INSTEX) are Europe's attempt to appease Iran by showing that they are still trying their very best to facilitate proper transfers of payments to Iran. We believe that those special purpose vehicles (SPVs) are really nothing more than, and I've said it before, a paper tiger', said Gordon D. Sondland (the United States Ambassador to the European Union). The formal announcement of Special Trade and Finance Institute's (STFI's) establishment has been followed by another round of attacks by Iranian officials on the EU and on what they describe as the 'EU3 procrastination'. Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani insisted on Monday, April 29, that Iran no longer cares about Europe's demands as European governments have let it down in countering 'hostile US policies'. 'We are trying to find out why European leaders and the European Union only support us in rhetoric or only express regret at America's actions', Larijani said during a meeting with Wolfgang Gerstl, the head of Austria-Iran parliamentary friendship group in Tehran on Monday. 'Sure, you might say there are problems because of US pressure and it might sound logical, but we look at this from our own point of view and the most important thing for us is that this behavior has raised questions about EU's credibility and it means that the EU lacks the weight to solve problems', local news outlets cited Larijani as saying. Larijani expressed his dissatisfaction with the EU3 to the extent that he stressed, 'We do not need Europe's help in getting back at Washington. We will get even with America'. Xxxxx. Joint statement on the creation of INSTEX, the special purpose vehicle aimed at facilitating legitimate trade with Iran in the framework of the efforts to preserve the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) (31 January 2019):- Joint statement by the E3 Foreign Ministers Jean-Yves Le Drian (France), Heiko Maas (Germany), Jeremy Hunt (United Kingdom):- France, Germany and the United Kingdom, in accordance with their resolute commitment and continued efforts to preserve the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) endorsed by United Nations Security Council resolution 2231, announce the creation of INSTEX SAS (Instrument for Supporting Trade Exchanges), a Special Purpose Vehicle aimed at facilitating legitimate trade between European economic operators and Iran. The E3 reaffirm that their efforts to preserve the economic provisions of the JCPOA are conditioned upon Iran's full implementation of its nuclear-related commitments, including full and timely cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). INSTEX will support legitimate European trade with Iran, focusing initially on the sectors most essential to the Iranian population – such as pharmaceutical, medical devices and agri-food goods. INSTEX aims in the long term to be open to economic operators from third countries who wish to trade with Iran and the E3 continue to explore how to achieve this objective. The creation of INSTEX is a major first step taken by E3 countries today. The operationalisation of INSTEX will follow a step-by-step approach:- (i) The E3 together with INSTEX will continue to work on concrete and operational details to define the way the company will operate; and (ii) The E3 will also work with Iran to create an effective and transparent corresponding entity that is required to be able to operationalise INSTEX. INSTEX will function under the highest international standards with regards to anti-money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and European Union and United Nations sanctions compliance. In this respect, the E3 expect Iran to swiftly implement all elements of its Financial Action Task Force (FATF) action plan. The E3 underline their commitment to pursue the further development of INSTEX with interested European countries to make this instrument in support of trade exchanges with Iran operational by following the steps set out above. Xxxxx. INSTEX:- More About Politics Than Economics? (2019-June-07; Atlantic Council, Washington, DC, USA):- Ever since the US withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal in May 2018, the European Union (EU) has emphasized its sovereignty regarding both

commercial and political relations with Iran, insisting that it could continue trade under the framework of the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Despite that, trade has cratered and a mechanism – the Instrument for Supporting Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) – expressly created to keep up commercial ties has not yet been implemented. When INSTEX was announced on January 31, Per Fischer, the former Head of Financial Institutions at Commerzbank, was appointed as its President. The INSTEX Supervisory Board includes Simon McDonald, the UK Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Miguel Berger, Head of the Economic Department at the German Foreign Office; and Maurice Gourdault-Montagne, Secretary-General of the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. These are seasoned senior diplomats. There is, however, a noticeable absence of senior officials from the UK Treasury, Germany's Federal Ministry of Finance, France's Ministry of the Economy and Finance or central bank officials from Britain, France and Germany – the so-called E3. While diplomats can contribute to the work, the more obvious choice of INSTEX directors should have been senior officials and experts from E3 finance ministries or central banks, i.e. experts in international financial markets and trade as INSTEX is expected to define and implement a financial solution for EU-Iran trade and not primarily drive a political solution. By not appointing senior officials from E3 finance ministries or central banks to lead INSTEX, these countries are intentionally or unintentionally conveying a message to the Iranian government, as well as to EU and Iranian companies and banks:- the E3 consider establishing INSTEX as a political move rather than an effort to create a viable trade mechanism. If interpreted that way, Iran will consider this as a maneuver by the E3 to shy away from its commitments under the JCPOA due to US pressure. On April 29, 2019, Iran announced the establishment of a Special Trade and Finance Institute (STFI), which will mirror INSTEX in order to facilitate EU-Iran trade under US sanctions. Unlike those named to INSTEX, the appointed members of STFI all come from the Iranian banking sector although none come from Iran's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance or at the Central Bank of Iran (CBI), which has been sanctioned by the United States. STFI's President is Ali Asqar Nouri, a former advisor at Iran Zamin Bank. STFI's board consists of Hamid Ghanbari, a former director at the CBI, as chairman; Farshid Farrokh representing Refah Bank; Sharhzad Moshiri from Bank Keshavarzi; Mohammad Reza Javadian representing Bank Pasargad; and Hamid Ghanbari representing Faradis Gostar Kish, a company that provides mobile payment solutions. None of the appointed STFI directors are diplomats or high-ranking government officials. While skilled in their fields, these directors are not at the same political and operational level as their INSTEX counterparts. This could indicate that Iran is equally not considering INSTEX as a serious E3 approach aimed at solving the EU-Iran trade dilemma. Neither body, so far, has shared detailed information about the mechanism with any chamber of commerce, trade organization or press in any affected country. The president of STFI said in an interview on May 29, 2019, 'All these processes have been defined, but doing them all is very complex'. Looking at the structures of INSTEX and STFI, it appears that neither the E3 nor Iran anticipate that the proposed mechanism will work. From the start, the idea of this mechanism has raised questions about its practicality given the imbalance between European exports to and imports from Iran as well as the expansive nature of US sanctions. In order for the INSTEX 'barter' process to work, the revenue generated by selling Iranian oil needs to be 'transferred' to it. However, with continued US restrictions that prevent selling Iranian oil, the influx of Iranian funds into INSTEX will become a challenge that ultimately leads to a deficit for Iran. Further, considering that the major buyers of Iranian oil are not European – e.g., China, India, Korea and Japan – it is not certain that those buyers would accept transferring payments to INSTEX. That would require complicated negotiations between the parties, where US interference and influence cannot be ignored. Furthermore, even if the Iranian oil revenues pour into INSTEX, Iran will still be restricted from spending the funds on any trade other than medicine and food. Last, but not least, Iran may speculate that its funds being held by INSTEX might become blocked in Europe due to collapse of the JCPOA or other disputes with the US and EU in the future. That would undoubtedly trigger political turmoil both inside Iran and between Tehran and the E3. The EU's commitment to Iran was to lift sanctions under the JCPOA's framework assuming that Tehran also fulfilled its commitments, which it has done to date. Considering the sophisticated and significant nature of EU-Iran trade, establishing a limited trade and financial mechanism like INSTEX does not fulfill the EU's obligations under the JCPOA. Therefore, if INSTEX does not rapidly accommodate a full spectrum of EU-Iran trade, and if Tehran is prevented from selling its oil to generate required funds, INSTEX will be doomed to fail. Establishing a sustainable and functioning EU-Iran trade mechanism cannot be done without cooperation with the US. The Trump administration will not hesitate to politically and financially pressure the EU if US sanctions against Iran are circumvented by an EU-based financial mechanism. The US will impose penalties against any trade mechanism that enabled business with Iran without US consent. In her letter to the President of INSTEX on May 07, 2019, the US Treasury Department undersecretary clearly stated:- 'Engaging in activities that run afoul of US sanctions can result in severe consequences, including a loss of access to the US financial system'. Even if INSTEX works in practice, it is still unclear if European or even non-European companies and banks, which have much more lucrative business activities with US companies and banks, will be willing to use INSTEX to trade with Iran as the risk of penalties or blacklisting by the US is so high. / Помощник Министра Иностранных Дел Ирана Аппос Аракчи (Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Abbas Araqchi). Дорса Джаббари из Эль Джазиры (Al Jazeera's Dorsa Jabbari). Доминик Кейн из Эль Джазиры (Al Jazeera's Dominic Kane). Данэлд Тчрамп, Президент США (US President Donald Trump). Абдолнасер Хеммати, Управляющий Центрального Банка Ирана (Governor of Central Bank of Iran (CBI) Abdolnaser Hemmati). Аятолла Али Хамэнэи (Ayatollah Ali Khamenei). Годэн Ди. Сандлэнд, Посол Соединённых Штатов Америки в Европейском Союзе (Gordon D. Sondland). Али Лариджани, Спикер Парламента Ирана (Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani). Вольфган Гярстэль, Глава Австрийско-Иранской Группы Дружбы Парламентариев (Wolfgang Gerstl, the Head of Austria-Iran parliamentary friendship group). Министры Иностранных Дел Жо-Ив Лё Дэрьё (Jean-Yves Le Drian; Франция), Хэйко Мас (Heiko Maas; Германия), Дьжерэми Хант (Jeremy Hunt; Соединённое Королевство). Пеа Фиша (Per Fischer), бывший Глава Финансовых Учреждений Комерцбанка (Head of Financial Institutions at Commerzbank), был назначен в качестве его Президента. Саймэн МэкДанэлд (Simon McDonald, the UK Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Мигэль Бэрга, Глава Экономического Департамента при Министерстве Иностранных Дел Германии (Miguel Berger, Head of the Economic Department at the German Foreign Office); и Морис Гурдо-Мутаньа, Генеральный Секретарь Министерства Европейских и Иностранных Дел Франции (Maurice Gourdault-Montagne, Secretary-General of the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs). Президентом Специального Института Торговли и Финансов (СИТФ) (Special Trade and Finance Institute (STFI)) является Али Аскар Нури (Ali Asqar Nouri), бывший советник Иранского банка Иран Замин Банк (Iran Zamin Bank). В Совет СИТФ входят также Хамид Ганбари (Hamid Ghanbari), бывший Директор и Председатель Центрального Банка Ирана; Фаршид Фаррок (Farshid Farrokh), представлявший Иранский банк Рефах Банк (Refah Bank); Шарзад Мошири (Sharhzad Moshiri) из Иранского банка Банк Кешаварзи (Bank Keshavarzi); Мохаммад Реза Джавадян (Mohammad Reza Javadian), представлявший Иранский банк Банк Пасаргад (Bank Pasargad); и Хамид Ганбари (Hamid Ghanbari), представлявший Иранскую компанию Фарадис Гостар Киш (Faradis Gostar Kish), обеспечивавшую решения по мобильным платежам.

INSUFFICIENT CARTON STRENGTH = НЕДОСТАТОЧНАЯ КРЕПОСТЬ КАРТОННОГО КОРОБА – Insufficient Carton Strength:- self explanatory. Thread defects, and namely – Packing. / Порок или дефект ниток.

INSUFFICIENT TENSILE = НЕДОСТАТОЧНОЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ – Insufficient Tensile:- when thread tensile is not normal for thread of its size and finish. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

INSULATED CONTAINER = ТЕРМОИЗОЛИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или ИЗОЛИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Insulated Container is a container used to protect cargo from freezing or extremely warm temperatures with no refrigeration unit. A container insulated on the walls, roof, floor, and doors, to reduce the effect of external temperatures on the cargo. / Изолированный по торцевой и боковым стенкам, крыше, днищу и дверям контейнер для уменьшения степени воздействия внешних температур на перевозимый в таком контейнере груз.

INSULATED CONTAINER TANK = ТЕРМОИЗОЛИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР–ЦИСТЕРНА (или ИЗОЛИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР–ЦИСТЕРНА) – Insulated Container Tank is the frame of a container constructed to hold one or more thermally insulated tanks for liquids. / Сконструированная рама контейнера для удерживания в ней одной или более термоизолированных цистерн для перевозки жидкостей.

INSULATION = ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ – Insulation:- with respect to a fabric, a material that protects from the loss of warmth or the penetration of cold. / В текстильной отрасли под Изоляцией, от Французского слова Isolation, означающее Отделение или Разобщение, понимается .

INSURABLE INTEREST = СТРАХУЕМЫЙ ИНТЕРЕС (или СТРАХОВОЙ ИНТЕРЕС) – Insurable Interest is the interest one has in relation to property exposed to peril whereby one may lose financially by the loss of, or damage to, such property or may incur a liability in respect thereof. A person who effects a marine insurance contract without an insurable interest or a reasonable expectation of acquiring such interest is guilty of an offence under English law. In order to claim under a policy, one must have an insurable interest in the subject matter insured at the time the loss occurs. A direct monetary interest in the insured property sufficient to result in monetary loss should the property be damaged or destroyed. If an insured wishes to enforce a contract of insurance before the Courts he must have an insurable interest in the subject matter of the insurance, which is to say that he stands to benefit from its preservation and will suffer from its loss. In non-marine insurances, the insured must have insurable interest when the policy is taken out and also at the date of loss giving rise to a claim under the policy. In life insurance the insured must have insurable interest must when the policy is taken out and in marine insurance the insured must generally have insurable interest at the date of loss giving rise to a claim under the policy. Insurable Interest is the principle that the insured must have an interest, usually financial, in the risk for which the policy is to be issued. Insurance requires for its validity that the insured shall be so related to the subject-matter of the insurance that he will benefit from its survival or will suffer from loss or damage to it or may incur liability in respect of it. In the absence of such an interest, known as an Insurable Interest, the insurance will be invalid.

INSURABLE RISK = СТРАХУЕМЫЙ РИСК (или СТРАХОВОЙ РИСК) – Insurable Risk is a risk which meets most of the following requisites:- (i) the loss insured against must be defined; (ii) it must be accidental; (iii) it must be large enough to cause hardship to the insured; (iv) it must belong to a homogenous group of risks large enough to make losses predictable; (v) it must not be subject to the same loss at the same time as a large number of other risks; (vi) the insurance company must be able to determine a reasonable cost for the insurance; (vii) the insurance company must be able to calculate the chance of loss.

INSURABLE VALUE = СТРАХУЕМАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или СТРАХОВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Insurable Value is the value of property as expressed in a policy of insurance. / Стоимость имущества, указанного в страховом полисе.

INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Insurance is a a system under which the insurer, for a consideration usually agreed upon in advance, promises to reimburse the insured or to render services to the insured in the event that certain accidental occurrences result in losses during a given period. It thus is a method of coping with risk. Its primary function is to substitute certainty for uncertainty as regards the economic cost of loss-producing events. Insurance relies heavily on the 'law of large numbers'. In large homogeneous populations it is possible to estimate the normal frequency of common events such as deaths and accidents. Losses can be predicted with reasonable accuracy, and this accuracy increases as the size of the group expands. From a theoretical standpoint, it is possible to eliminate all pure risk if an infinitely large group is selected. From the standpoint of the insurer, an insurable risk must meet the following requirements:- (1) the objects to be insured must be numerous enough and homogeneous enough to allow a reasonably close calculation of the probable frequency and severity of losses. (2) The insured objects must not be subject to simultaneous destruction. For example, if all the buildings insured by one insurer are in an area subject to flood, and a flood occurs, the loss to the insurance underwriter may be catastrophic. (3) The possible loss must be accidental in nature, and beyond the control of the insured. If the insured could cause the loss, the element of randomness and predictability would be destroyed. (4) There must be some way to determine whether a loss has occurred and how great that loss is. This is why insurance contracts specify very definitely what events must take place, what constitutes loss, and how it is to be measured. From the viewpoint of the insured person, an insurable risk is one for which the probability of loss is not so high as to require excessive premiums. What is 'excessive' depends on individual circumstances, including the insured's attitude toward risk. At the same time, the potential loss must be severe enough to cause financial hardship if it is not insured against. Insurable risks include losses to property resulting from fire, explosion, windstorm, etc; losses of life or health; and the legal liability arising out of use of automobiles, occupancy of buildings, employment, or manufacture. Uninsurable risks include losses resulting from price changes and competitive conditions in the market. Political risks such as war or currency debasement are usually not insurable by private parties but may be insurable by governmental institutions. Very often contracts can be drawn in such a way that an 'uninsurable risk' can be turned into an 'insurable' one through restrictions on losses, redefinitions of perils, or other methods. A system of protection against loss under which a number of parties agree to pay certain sums (premiums) for a guarantee that they will be compensated under certain conditions for specified loss and damage. The US Insurance Market is the largest in the world. There were 7 948 licensed insurance companies at the end of 2008. Total premium volume in 2008 of USD1.24 trillion accounted for 29 percent of the global market. On insurance density measures (premiums per capita), the United States ranked ninth at USD4 078 in 2008 and thirteenth on insurance penetration (premiums as a percentage of GDP) at 8.7 percent. There are three main Sectors:- life, property and casualty, and health insurance. Key specialist insurance lines (i.e. those which must be written in separate companies) are:- financial guaranty (bond insurance – the 'monoline insurers'); mortgage insurance; and title insurance. Most US insurers write primary insurance on US risks:- the US market is characterized by low market concentration in most sectors, indicating a high degree of competition; limited private sector capacity in certain 'hard to insure' risks, such as natural catastrophes, which has led to the creation of programs provided by government; limited international insurance business and a relatively small reinsurance capacity – 58 percent of all premium ceded to reinsurers by US insurers is to markets in Europe and Bermuda; and relatively few groups offering insurance as well as other financial services:- for example, only 17 groups are headed by a bank holding company and regulated by the Federal Reserve. Distribution of insurance products is mainly through agents and brokers:- intermediaries distributing insurance in the United States are generally referred to as 'Producers'. They may act as agents of one or more insurance companies (captive agents or independent agents) or as brokers, i.e. acting on behalf of the customer. Overall, the insurance sector, and property and casualty business in particular, has been resilient through the financial crisis:- capital and surplus, the key measure of the buffer available in case reserves prove inadequate to ensure that policyholder claims can be paid, fell by 6.7 percent in life and 8.5 percent in property and casualty between end-2007 and mid-2009. Companies whose capital adequacy,

measured by the regulators' risk-based capital (RBC) requirements, fell to regulatory intervention levels accounted for only 3 percent of the total in 2008. The property and casualty sector suffered from investment falls, but losses from natural catastrophes in 2009 were not as high as in some recent years. However, there have also been significant stresses in the insurance sector in the last two years (on 2010-July):- writers of financial guaranty business (the monoline insurers) lost their high ratings after serious losses related to impair structured finance products. The American International Group (AIG) was supported by the federal authorities after major losses at its capital markets affiliate. Two other insurance groups with federally regulated banking or thrift subsidiaries were granted federal government capital support under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) (others had applied for funds). Life insurance was particularly affected by the crisis, many strains being related to growth in non-traditional savings products such as variable annuities, many of which have generous guarantees. While pressures have eased, there remain challenges:- while the recovery in many markets since March 2009 has brought relief, life companies in particular remain exposed to possible further problems if economic recovery continues to be modest. However, as life companies have shifted to savings products, their insurance risks (mortality and longevity) have become less significant. Health insurers are subject to significant uncertainty arising from the federal government reforms to health insurance. Property and casualty risks are more dispersed. While the United States is exposed to major natural catastrophes, their impact is regional; national companies are diversified and the largest risks are carried by foreign reinsurers. Insurance is a predominantly state-regulated activity in the United States:- the 1945 McCarran-Ferguson Act reinstated the regulatory authority of the states 'on matters of the business of insurance' and exempted the 'business of insurance' as regulated by the states from federal anti-trust laws. The federal government has enacted various measures affecting insurance, including the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 and the 2002 USA PATRIOT Act, which gave examination powers in relation to anti-money laundering and specified insurance business to federal authorities. States carry out insurance regulatory functions within the state administration:- the insurance departments or similar units within state administrations carry out licensing and oversight work for insurance companies and intermediaries under powers set out in state legislation and in accordance with state budgets. A commissioner heads the department and exercises all formal powers. Some commissioners are elected, but most are appointed by the state governor. While arrangements vary among states, funding is usually raised from the insurance markets via fees and levies. Insurance departments also collect premium taxes for the states, a significant part of state governments' total revenues. State insurance departments carry out both financial and market conduct regulation:- states set reserving and capital requirements. They carry out financial analysis and onsite examinations. Most states have some review or approval authority over policy forms and, in the case of property and casualty insurers, they also often regulate premium rates. Departments also respond directly to consumers' complaints and requests for information. They license and oversee insurance intermediaries. The US National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) plays an important coordinating role for state regulators:- the NAIC is a not-for-profit organization established by the state insurance commissioners to centralize some functions to achieve economies and greater uniformity. The NAIC itself employs some 430 staff, which compares with nearly 12 000 employed by the states. Key functions of the NAIC include the development of model laws and regulations, which now total over 200; the Financial Regulation Standards and Accreditation Program (referred to in this report as 'the accreditation program'), aimed at ensuring that states meet certain minimum standards in respect to financial regulation; and the centralized process of financial analysis operated through the NAIC's Financial Analysis Working Group (FAWG). Insurance policyholders are protected against the insolvency of insurance companies by guaranty associations in each state:- all US insurance companies are required to be members of associations covering life and health insurance and, through separate organizations, property and casualty. Payments are triggered by the insolvency of an insurer. Laws differ on the extent of coverage and maximum payable per policyholder. A contract whereby an insurer promises to pay the insured a sum of money or some other benefit upon the happening of one or more uncertain events in exchange for the payment of a premium. There must be uncertainty as to whether the relevant event(s) may happen at all or, if they will occur (e.g., death) as to their timing. Insurance is the main way that businesses and individuals reduce the financial impact of a risk occurring. While an insurance policy does not remove a risk, it does provide the policyholder with some security should the worst happen. A business that provides insurance – known as the 'Insurer' – agrees to take on the risk on behalf of the business or individual concerned – known as the 'Insured'. It does this by providing the insured with an insurance contract, sometimes called a 'Policy'. In this contract the insurer will state what risks it has agreed to insure against and how much it will pay if the risk happens so that the insured is put back into the same position as if the risk had not happened. The policy may also include a list of things that are not insured against, known as 'Exclusions'. So, for example, if someone buys insurance in case their car is stolen, the insurance may have an exclusion if the insured was careless and left the keys in the car, making it easy for the car to be stolen. In return, the insurer receives a fee from the insured, and this is called the Insurance 'Premium'. The insurer will collect premiums on a number of policies and pool these funds, which it then invests to make the pot of money grow. Should any insured person make a claim on a policy, the insurer will pay out on that claim from the pool of funds. The insurer is in business to make a profit and will be hoping that the total premiums it receives in any one year, together with any money it can make by investing the money, will exceed the total claims it has to pay out. Insurers in the United Kingdom and in most countries are very closely supervised to make sure that they do keep enough money to pay all their claims. To be included in an insurance policy, a risk must be capable of being measured in monetary terms. It must also be something that is not certain to happen. So to take a very simple example, you cannot insure against the risk that the sun is going to set. That is a certainly going to happen and it is not something for which you can buy insurance. Also the insured person must have a direct interest in any loss – you cannot take out life insurance on the life of a complete stranger, for example. The insurer will look at all the circumstances surrounding a risk before deciding whether or not to provide insurance cover against it, and this whole process is called 'Underwriting'. Underwriters are the specialists employed by the insurer to carry out this task and they will want to understand a number of things about the risk such as how likely is it to happen, what steps are already being taken to reduce the risk and what are the financial consequences of it happening? The underwriters at Lloyd's are among the best in the world. The risks that they cover are usually brought into the Lloyd's market by brokers, and the underwriters and brokers together will use their considerable knowledge and expertise to agree the right insurance cover at the right price and on the right terms. Economic function whose end result is to provide compensation for damage to property and persons, by assuming responsibility for certain risks and paying compensation. By extension, industry consisting of business entities that play this role. The right to insurance compensation, formalized by a contract between the insurer and the insured, is given in exchange for payment of an insurance premium, which may be paid by the insured or on the insured's behalf by a third party. / 1945 Акт МэКэрэна-Фёгасэна (McCarran-Ferguson Act). , включая Акт Грэма-Лыча-Блайли от 1999 (Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999) и Ю.Эс.Эй. Пэйтчриэт Акт от 2002 (2002 USA PATRIOT Act), . Под Страхованием понимается система мероприятий по созданию денежного (страхового) фонда за счёт взносов его участников, из средств которого возмещается ущерб, причинённый стихийными бедствиями, несчастными случаями, а также выплачиваются иные денежные суммы в связи с наступлением определённых событий. Страхование, система мероприятий по созданию денежного (страхового) фонда, из средств которого производится возмещение ущерба и выплата иных денежных сумм в результате стихийных бедствий, несчастных случаев, наступления других событий. Страхование, как указывал Карл Маркс, составляет экономическую необходимость, так как общественное производство нуждается в средствах, предназначенных для покрытия чрезвычайных убытков, вызываемых случайностями и силами природы (смотрите Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 24, С. 199). Институт страхования

возник в средние века, первоначально в торговом мореплавании в связи с присущими ему опасностями. Впоследствии страхование охватило другие области. В зависимости от объекта страхование подразделяется на имущественное (например, страхование строений, посевов, сельскохозяйственных животных, домашнего имущества, средств транспорта) и личное (страхование жизни, здоровья, трудоспособности). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) государственное страхование – новый общественно-исторический тип страхования, его основы были заложены национализацией страхового дела, необходимость которой обосновал Владимир Ильич Ленин. Впервые страхование стало монополией государства. Общее руководство страховым делом было возложено на Министерство Финансов СССР, при котором на началах хозрасчёта действовало Главное Управление Государственного Страхования – Госстрах СССР. Для выполнения страховых операций на внешнеторговом рынке был образован на акционерных началах Ингосстрах. Порядок и условия страхования, виды, объекты страхования определялись законодательством Союза ССР. Отдельные виды страхования детально регулировали правила и инструкции, утверждаемые Министерством Финансов СССР. Законодательством союзных республик разрешались только вопросы страхования, отнесённые к их ведению законодательством СССР. Сторонами страхового правоотношения являлись страховая организация (Госстрах) и страхователь (колхозы, другие кооперативные и общественные организации, граждане). Страхование осуществлялось в форме обязательного (когда страховые отношения возникали исключительно в силу закона в обязательном порядке) и добровольного (на основании договора между страховой организацией и страхователем). Страхователь обязуется уплачивать Госстраху установленные платежи, а Госстрах – при наступлении страхового случая уплатить страхователю или иному лицу при имущественном страховании страховое возмещение, при личном – страховую сумму. Перечень имущества, подлежащего обязательному страхованию и могущего быть предметом дополнительного добровольного страхования, устанавливается нормативными актами, которые регулируют порядок и условия данного вида страхования. Государственное имущество, по общему правилу, не страхуется – возмещение ущерба, причинённого стихийными бедствиями и иными обстоятельствами имуществу, находящемуся в оперативном управлении государственных организаций, осуществляется за счёт государственного бюджета СССР. Государственное имущество, находящееся в пользовании кооперативных и общественных организаций, а также отдельных граждан, подлежит обязательному страхованию в соответствии с условиями (правилами) пользования им; оно может быть также застраховано и дополнительно по усмотрению организаций или граждан, несущих ответственность за сохранность и целостность этого имущества. Государственные организации могут страховать имущество колхозов, иных кооперативных и общественных организаций и граждан, принятое ими на хранение, комиссию, в ремонт, для переработки и тому подобное. Обязательному страхованию подлежат определённые виды имущества колхозов и межколхозных организаций (например, урожай сельскохозяйственных культур, сельскохозяйственные животные, домашняя птица, здания, сооружения, транспортные средства), а также граждан (например, строения, крупный рогатый скот). В законе содержится подробный перечень опасностей, от наступления которых страхуется имущество. Размер страхового возмещения заранее определён законом и не может быть изменён соглашением сторон. Прочее имущество кооперативных и общественных организаций и граждан страхуется в добровольном порядке. Договор страхования совершается только в письменной форме, оформляется выдаваемым Госстрахом Страховым Свидетельством, Страховой Квитанцией или Страховым Полисом. Страхователь обязан:- уплачивать Госстраху страховые платежи; содержать застрахованное имущество в надлежащем состоянии; принимать все возможные меры к предупреждению гибели или повреждения застрахованного имущества; во время и после стихийного бедствия или аварии принимать меры к спасению застрахованного имущества и к предотвращению дальнейшего его повреждения и так далее. При наступлении страхового случая Госстрах обязан составить Акт о Гибели или Повреждении Имущества, определить размер страхового возмещения и выплатить его в установленные сроки. В порядке обязательного личного страхования производится страхование пассажиров от несчастных случаев на железнодорожном и водном транспорте (кроме пригородного сообщения), на воздушном транспорте, автомобильном транспорте общего пользования (кроме путей внутриобластного сообщения, а в республиках, где нет областного деления, – внутриреспубликанского сообщения). Застрахованными считаются все пассажиры с момента объявления посадки. Соответствующий страховой сбор взимается при продаже билетов, проездных и иных документов. При добровольном личном страховании предметом страхования также являются жизнь и здоровье застрахованного. При заключении договора личного страхования учитываются возраст гражданина, состояние его здоровья и так далее. Существуют различные виды договора личного страхования:- смешанного страхования жизни (в том числе с условием выплаты двойной страховой суммы), страхования от несчастных случаев, пожизненного страхования на случай смерти и утраты трудоспособности, страхования пенсий, страхования детей, страхования работников за счёт государственных, кооперативных и общественных организаций. Договор личного страхования может быть заключён в пользу какого-либо третьего лица. Договор вступает в силу после взноса первого платежа. Страховая сумма выплачивается Госстрахом независимо от причитающихся страхователю или иному лицу, в пользу которого заключён договор, выплат по государственному социальному страхованию, социальному обеспечению, сумм, причитающихся ему в возмещение причинённого вреда. Страхование в капиталистических странах осуществляется по договорам имущественного и личного страхования крупными капиталистическими страховыми предприятиями (смотрите Страховые Монополии) и является важным инструментом финансирования банковского капитала. Большую роль в развитии страхования и концентрации страхового дела в руках монополий играет перестрахование – соглашение между страховыми обществами, по которому одно страховое предприятие обязуется возместить другому страховому предприятию сумму (или её часть), выплаченную последним клиенту по договору страхования. Будучи вызвано к жизни концентрацией капитала, перестрахование ускоряет процесс этой концентрации. Участие буржуазного государства в регулировании страхового дела ограничивается контролем специальных государственных органов за образованием, деятельностью и ликвидацией страховых предприятий, установлением условий страхования и так далее. В большинстве буржуазных стран изданы специальные законы о надзоре за страховыми предприятиями. Страхование – система, в рамках которой частные лица и компании, беспокоящиеся относительно потенциальных опасных ситуаций, вносят средства в страховые компании, которые затем возмещают им понесённый ущерб в случае наступления страхового события. Страховые компании получают прибыль от инвестирования вносимых ими страховых взносов. Некоторые наиболее распространённые виды страхования покрывают коммерческие риски, автомобили, дома, лодки, заработную плату работников и здоровье. Страхование жизни гарантирует выплату средств бенефициарам в случае смерти застрахованного лица. В широком экономическом значении страхование переносит риск с индивидов на более широкую группу лиц, которая более надёжно способна компенсировать убытки.

INSURANCE ASSET = СТРАХОВОЙ АКТИВ – Insurance Asset is an insurer's net contractual rights under an insurance contract.

INSURANCE BROKER = СТРАХОВОЙ БРОКЕР – Insurance Broker is an individual or firm that acts as agent for an individual, body or firm in arranging insurance cover and in presenting claims under such cover. At present only Lloyd's brokers may arrange cover directly with or on behalf of underwriters in the underwriting room. Insurance Broker is an insurance intermediary who advises their clients and arranges their insurances. Although they act as an agent for their client, they will normally be remunerated by a commission (brokerage) from the insurer. An insurance broker is a full-time specialist in handling insurance business who belongs to a professional

body and complies with their code of practice. Also known as Insurance Agent. / Лойд. Страховой Брокер – независимый брокер, который находит для клиента страховую компанию с лучшими условиями покрытия риска и с меньшими для клиента затратами. Страховые брокеры работают не на страховые компании, а на покупателей страховых полисов. Они постоянно следят за страховыми компаниями, чтобы иметь возможность предложить своим клиентам наиболее выгодные условия.

INSURANCE CERTIFICATE = СТРАХОВОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СТРАХОВОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Insurance Documents:- Apart from the insurance policy, which is the agreement between insurer and insured party and which sets in details the risks covered, the conditions and the rates, the following other documents are currently used in the insurance market:- (i) Insurance Certificates:- a furtherance of the policy to cover consignments in transit, to describe them, the journeys, the amounts covered, agents to contact at destination and other details relevant to the insurance cases. Insurance certificates are signed by the underwriters and the original certificate is normally required in the set of documents to be presented to a bank for a transaction covered by a letter of credit. When not required for banking purposes and to cut down on administrative work, certificates can be replaced by much simpler notices of insurance where only the agent to contact at destination need to be added. This can be arranged by an agreement between the holder of a long-term-agreement and the insurance company. (ii) Survey Report:- the document established by the insurance company's agents at destination, when consignments are received in bad order. Since survey reports are costly, they should be requested only when it is expected that the loss or damage will exceed the figure considered reasonable by the underwriters or when a survey report is registered by the insurer. The survey report will be the basis of settlement of an insurance claim and it can be accompanied by an estimate of repairs approved by the surveyor when applicable. The fees levied by the surveyor for establishing his report is payable by the person/party who requested his attendance, but are reimbursable by the insurance company. This certificate is used to assure the consignee that insurance is provided to cover loss of or damage to the cargo while in transit. Insurance Certificate is a document which assures the consignee that insurance is provided to cover loss or damage to the cargo while in transit. A certificate issued by an insurer to a shipper (or other party) as evidence that a shipment of merchandise is covered under a marine policy. / Страховой Сертификат – документ, содержащий условия договора страхования, заменяет страховой полис.

INSURANCE COMPANY = СТРАХОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Insurance Companies may be classified into two groups:- (i) Life Insurance Companies, which sell life insurance, annuities and pensions products; and (ii) Non-Life, General, or Property/Casualty Insurance companies, which sell other types of insurance. General insurance companies can be further divided into these sub categories:- (a) Standard Lines; and (b) Excess Lines. In most countries, life and non-life insurers are subject to different regulatory regimes and different tax and accounting rules. The main reason for the distinction between the two types of company is that life, annuity, and pension business is very long-term in nature – coverage for life assurance or a pension can cover risks over many decades. By contrast, non-life insurance cover usually covers a shorter period, such as one year. In the United States, standard line insurance companies are insurers that have received a license or authorization from a state for the purpose of writing specific kinds of insurance in that state, such as automobile insurance or homeowners' insurance. They are typically referred to as 'Admitted' Insurers. Generally, such an insurance company must submit its rates and policy forms to the state's insurance regulator to receive his or her prior approval, although whether an insurance company must receive prior approval depends upon the kind of insurance being written. Standard line insurance companies usually charge lower premiums than excess line insurers and may sell directly to individual insureds. They are regulated by state laws, which include restrictions on rates and forms, and which aim to protect consumers and the public from unfair or abusive practices. These insurers also are required to contribute to state guarantee funds, which are used to pay for losses if an insurer becomes insolvent. Excess line insurance companies (also known as Excess and Surplus) typically insure risks not covered by the standard lines insurance market, due to a variety of reasons (e.g., new entity or an entity that does not have an adequate loss history, an entity with unique risk characteristics, or an entity that has a loss history that does not fit the underwriting requirements of the standard lines insurance market). They are typically referred to as Non-Admitted or Unlicensed Insurers. Non-admitted insurers are generally not licensed or authorized in the states in which they write business, although they must be licensed or authorized in the state in which they are domiciled. These companies have more flexibility and can react faster than standard line insurance companies because they are not required to file rates and forms. However, they still have substantial regulatory requirements placed upon them. Most states require that excess line insurers submit financial information, articles of incorporation, a list of officers, and other general information. They also may not write insurance that is typically available in the admitted market, do not participate in state guarantee funds (and therefore policyholders do not have any recourse through these funds if an insurer becomes insolvent and cannot pay claims), may pay higher taxes, only may write coverage for a risk if it has been rejected by three different admitted insurers, and only when the insurance producer placing the business has a surplus lines license. Generally, when an excess line insurer writes a policy, it must, pursuant to state laws, provide disclosure to the policyholder that the policyholder's policy is being written by an excess line insurer. On July 21, 2010, President Barack Obama signed into law the Nonadmitted and Reinsurance Reform Act of 2010 ('NRRA'), which took effect on July 21, 2011 and was part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The NRRA changed the regulatory paradigm for excess line insurance. Generally, under the NRRA, only the insured's home state may regulate and tax the excess line transaction. Insurance companies are generally classified as either mutual or proprietary companies. Mutual companies are owned by the policyholders, while shareholders (who may or may not own policies) own proprietary insurance companies. Demutualization of mutual insurers to form stock companies, as well as the formation of a hybrid known as a Mutual Holding Company, became common in some countries, such as the United States, in the late XX century. However, not all states permit mutual holding companies. Other possible forms for an insurance company include reciprocals, in which policyholders reciprocate in sharing risks, and Lloyd's organizations. Insurance companies are rated by various agencies such as A.M. Best (A.M. Best Company, Inc., headquartered in Oldwick, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States). The ratings include the company's financial strength, which measures its ability to pay claims. It also rates financial instruments issued by the insurance company, such as bonds, notes, and securitization products. Reinsurance companies are insurance companies that sell policies to other insurance companies, allowing them to reduce their risks and protect themselves from very large losses. The reinsurance market is dominated by a few very large companies, with huge reserves. A reinsurer may also be a direct writer of insurance risks as well. Captive insurance companies may be defined as limited-purpose insurance companies established with the specific objective of financing risks emanating from their parent group or groups. This definition can sometimes be extended to include some of the risks of the parent company's customers. In short, it is an in-house self-insurance vehicle. Captives may take the form of a 'pure' entity (which is a 100% subsidiary of the self-insured parent company); of a 'mutual' captive (which insures the collective risks of members of an industry); and of an 'association' captive (which self-insures individual risks of the members of a professional, commercial or industrial association). Captives represent commercial, economic and tax advantages to their sponsors because of the reductions in costs they help create and for the ease of insurance risk management and the flexibility for cash flows they generate. Additionally, they may provide coverage of risks which is neither available nor offered in the traditional insurance market at reasonable prices. The types of risk that a captive can underwrite for their parents include property damage, public and product liability, professional indemnity, employee benefits, employers' liability, motor and medical aid expenses. The captive's exposure to such risks may be limited by the use of reinsurance. Captives are becoming an increasingly important component of the risk management and risk financing strategy of

their parent. This can be understood against the following background:- (i) heavy and increasing premium costs in almost every line of coverage; (ii) difficulties in insuring certain types of fortuitous risk; (iii) differential coverage standards in various parts of the world; (iv) rating structures which reflect market trends rather than individual loss experience; and (v) insufficient credit for deductibles and/or loss control efforts. There are also companies known as Insurance Consultants. Like a mortgage broker, these companies are paid a fee by the customer to shop around for the best insurance policy amongst many companies. Similar to an insurance consultant, an 'Insurance Broker' also shops around for the best insurance policy amongst many companies. However, with insurance brokers, the fee is usually paid in the form of commission from the insurer that is selected rather than directly from the client. Neither insurance consultants nor insurance brokers are insurance companies and no risks are transferred to them in insurance transactions. Third party administrators are companies that perform underwriting and sometimes claims handling services for insurance companies. These companies often have special expertise that the insurance companies do not have. The financial stability and strength of an insurance company should be a major consideration when buying an insurance contract. An insurance premium paid currently provides coverage for losses that might arise many years in the future. For that reason, the viability of the insurance carrier is very important. In recent years, a number of insurance companies have become insolvent, leaving their policyholders with no coverage (or coverage only from a government-backed insurance pool or other arrangement with less attractive payouts for losses). A number of independent rating agencies provide information and rate the financial viability of insurance companies. Insurance Company is the party covering the risks of the issued goods and/or services that are insured. / 21 Июля 2010 Президент США Барак Обама (Barack Obama) и был частью Акта Дада-Фрэнька (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act). Мьютчуол Холдинь Кампэни (Mutual Holding Company). Эй.Эм. Бэст (Эй.Эм. Бэст Кампэни, Инк.) (A.M. Best (A.M. Best Company, Inc.)). Сторона, покрывающая риски за отпущенные товары и/или услуги, являющиеся застрахованными.

INSURANCE COMPONENT = СТРАХОВОЙ КОМПОНЕНТ (или КОМПОНЕНТ СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – Insurance Component is a contractual component that would be a separate instrument. / Контрактный компонент, который мог бы быть отдельным инструментом.

INSURANCE CONTRACT = ДОГОВОР СТРАХОВАНИЯ (или СТРАХОВОЙ ДОГОВОР, или КОНТРАКТ СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – Insurance Contract is a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Determines what insurance coverage is in place and determines the legal framework under which the content of an insurance policy is enforced. / Под Страховым Полисом, от Французского слова Police, от Итальянского слова Polizza, означающее Квитанция или Расписка, понимается документ (как правило, именной), удостоверяющий заключение договоров личного или имущественного страхования, а также отношения по государственному обязательному страхованию. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) при добровольном страховании страховой полис вручался страхователю (гражданину или организации, в интересах которых осуществлялось страхование) вслед за уплатой им первого страхового взноса. При обязательном страховании страховой полис выдавался после определения органами Госстраха состава имущества, подлежащего страхованию, его оценки, исчисления размера страховых платежей. В страховом полисе фиксировались основные условия страхования:- вид, объект, начало и конец действия страхования, размер страховой суммы, сведения о страхователе, страховщике и другое.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS = ДОГОВОРЫ СТРАХОВАНИЯ (или СТРАХОВЫЕ ДОГОВОРЫ, или КОНТРАКТЫ СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – IFRS 4 (short the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 4) Insurance Contracts – the objective of this IFRS is to specify the financial reporting for insurance contracts by any entity that issues such contracts (described in this IFRS as an insurer) until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes the second phase of its project on insurance contracts. In particular, this IFRS requires:- (a) limited improvements to accounting by insurers for insurance contracts; and (b) disclosure that identifies and explains the amounts in an insurer's financial statements arising from insurance contracts and helps users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows from insurance contracts. An insurance contract is a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. The IFRS applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds, except for specified contracts covered by other IFRSs. It does not apply to other assets and liabilities of an insurer, such as financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement. Furthermore, it does not address accounting by policyholders. The IFRS exempts an insurer temporarily from some requirements of other IFRSs, including the requirement to consider the Framework in selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts. However, the IFRS:- (a) prohibits provisions for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date (such as catastrophe and equalisation provisions); (b) requires a test for the adequacy of recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets; and (c) requires an insurer to keep insurance liabilities in its balance sheet until they are discharged or cancelled, or expire, and to present insurance liabilities without offsetting them against related reinsurance assets. The IFRS permits an insurer to change its accounting policies for insurance contracts only if, as a result, its financial statements present information that is more relevant and no less reliable, or more reliable and no less relevant. In particular, an insurer cannot introduce any of the following practices, although it may continue using accounting policies that involve them:- (a) measuring insurance liabilities on an undiscounted basis; (b) measuring contractual rights to future investment management fees at an amount that exceeds their fair value as implied by a comparison with current fees charged by other market participants for similar services; and (c) using non-uniform accounting policies for the insurance liabilities of subsidiaries. The IFRS permits the introduction of an accounting policy that involves remeasuring designated insurance liabilities consistently in each period to reflect current market interest rates (and, if the insurer so elects, other current estimates and assumptions). Without this permission, an insurer would have been required to apply the change in accounting policies consistently to all similar liabilities. The IFRS requires disclosure to help users understand:- (a) the amounts in the insurer's financial statements that arise from insurance contracts; and (b) the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows from insurance contracts. Xxxxx. The IASB and FASB continued their discussions on insurance contracts by considering the unit of account and separation of investment components from the insurance contract. Unit of account:- the IASB tentatively decided that:- (a) a portfolio of insurance contracts should be defined as contracts that are:- (i) subject to similar risks and priced similarly relative to the risk taken on; and (ii) managed together as a single pool; (b) the unit of account used to determine the residual margin and perform the onerous test should be the portfolio; (c) the unit of account used to release the residual margin should not be prescribed. However, the release of the residual margin should be performed in a manner consistent with the objective of releasing the residual margin over the coverage period to the period(s) in which the service is provided. Nine IASB members supported these decisions and five opposed them. The FASB tentatively decided that:- (a) a portfolio of insurance contracts should be defined as contracts that are:- (i) subject to similar risks and priced similarly relative to the risk taken on; and (ii) have similar duration and similar expected patterns of release of the single margin; (b) the unit of account used to determine and release the single margin, and perform the onerous contract test should be the portfolio. All FASB members agreed with these decisions. Separation of investment components from the insurance contract:- The IASB and

FASB tentatively decided that:- (a) an investment component in an insurance contract is an amount that the insurer is obligated to pay the policyholder or a beneficiary regardless of whether an insured event occurs. Nine IASB members and all FASB members supported this decision and five IASB members opposed it. (b) In the statement of financial position, insurers should not be required to present investment components separately from the insurance contract. However insurers should disclose both:- (i) the portion of the insurance contract liability that represents the aggregated portions of premiums received (and claims / benefits paid) that were excluded from the statement of comprehensive income; and (ii) the amounts payable on demand. Eleven IASB members and four FASB members agreed with these decisions and three IASB members and three FASB members opposed it. In addition, the IASB tentatively decided that insurers should exclude from the aggregate premium presented in the statement of comprehensive income the present value of the amounts that the insurer is obligated to pay to policyholders or their beneficiaries regardless of whether an insured event occurs, determined consistently with measurement of the overall insurance contract liability. Twelve IASB members supported this decision and two opposed it. The FASB did not vote on this issue. Both boards directed the staff to consider whether any investment components (as defined) are sufficiently distinct from the insurance component that they should be recognised separately and measured applying the financial instrument standard, rather than the insurance contracts standard. Next steps:- both boards will continue their discussion on insurance contracts in the week commencing 16 April 2012. / МСБУ 39 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 39) – .

INSURANCE INTERMEDIARY = ПОСРЕДНИК ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ – Insurance Intermediary is a person through whom an insurance contract is effected. It normally refers to an insurance broker and/or an agent of an insurer such as a coverholder.

INSURANCE LIABILITY = СТРАХОВАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – Insurance Liability:- an insurer's net contractual obligations under an insurance contract. / Чистые контрактные обязательства страховщика по контракту страхования. Страховая Ответственность – несение риска страховщиком.

INSURANCE–LINKED SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ КОМПАНИЙ СТРАХОВОГО СЕКТОРА – Insurance-Linked Securities:- in risk securitisation, bonds issued by an insurance or reinsurance company or corporation and purchased by institutional investors. The underlying risk of the bond is a peak risk, and the payment of interest and/or principal depends on the occurrence or severity of an insurance event.

INSURANCE OMBUDSMAN = УПОЛНОМОЧЕНЫЙ ПО ПРАВАМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ОБЛАСТИ СТРАХОВАНИЯ – In the United Kingdom, Insurance Ombudsman is an official body, financed by participating insurers, to whom unresolved complaints can be referred.

INSURANCE PREMIUM = СТРАХОВАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или СТРАХОВОЙ ВЗНОС) – Insurance Premium is a payment made to secure insurance. The premium is compensation owed by the insured to the insurer in exchange for the risk assumed by the insurer. The premium covers the insurance company's estimated risk, administrative and other operating expenses, and profits. / Страховой Премией называется плата, которую страховщик взимает за страхование (принятие на себя ответственности за возможное повреждение или гибель судна); сумма страховой премии образуется от умножения ставки премии на страховую сумму (сумма, которая обозначается в договоре страхования и которая не может быть выше действительной стоимости судна на момент страхования). Тарифная или договорная ставка премии есть плата за страхование, выраженная в сотых или тысячных долях страховой суммы (в процентах или промилле от страховой суммы). Размер страховой премии зависит прежде всего от степени риска по страховой сделке и фиксируется в страховом полисе (insurance policy), который выдаётся страховщиком страхователю и подтверждает заключение сделки страхования. Страховая Премия:- выплаты, производимые владельцем страхового полиса. Размер премии устанавливается, исходя из вероятности риска потерь и конкуренции со стороны других страховщиков. Актуарий страховой компании определяет уровень риска для отдельных категорий страхователей, а затем при рассмотрении заявления конкретного страхователя сравнивает его риск с рисками категории таких страхователей в целом. Если держатель полиса не уплачивает страховой премии, то страхование или полис могут потерять законную силу. В случае приобретения полиса с объявленной денежной стоимостью клиент может выбрать полис с низкой номинальной стоимостью, по которому вносит все причитающиеся взносы, или продлить срочный полис.

INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX = НАЛОГ НА СТРАХОВУЮ ПРЕМИЮ – Insurance Premium Tax is the Finance Act 1994 introduced this new tax on most general insurance risks located in the United Kingdom. All amounts stated on documentation should make clear the amount of tax payable. Insurance premium tax is currently 5%.

INSURANCE RISK = СТРАХОВОЙ РИСК – Insurance Risk is a risk, other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of a contract to the issuer.

INSURANCE WITH AVERAGE CLAUSE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ С ОГОВОРКОЙ ОБ АВАРИИ – Insurance With Average Clause:- this type of clause covers merchandise if the damage amounts to three percent or more of the insured value of the package or cargo. If the vessel burns, sinks, collides, or sinks, all losses are fully covered. In marine insurance, the word average describes partial damage or partial loss.

INSURED = СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ (или ЗАСТРАХОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО, или ЗАСТРАХОВАННЫЙ) – Insured is the person, firm or company insured under the policy. A person who is insured under a contract of insurance. Where there is one insured this person may also be referred to as the Policyholder. Insured is the person whose risk is transferred and shared; the party to an insurance agreement whom the insurer agrees to indemnify for losses, provide benefits for, or render services to. Also known as Assured. / Застрахованное Лицо или Застрахованный или Страхователь – владелец страхового полиса. Частное лицо, группа людей или собственность, которые имеют право или к которым может быть применено право на страховое покрытие по страховому полису (insurance policy). В полисе чётко указывается, возмещение каких убытков гарантируется страховщиком. Страхователем может выступать частное лицо, купившее полис страхования жизни, группа лиц в групповом полисе страхования жизни, приобретённом компанией от лица своих работников. Полис страхования домовладельцев (homeowner's insurance policy) предусматривает страхование собственности домовладельцев, такой, как дом или имущество.

INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION = ЗАСТРАХОВАННОЕ ДЕПОЗИТАРНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ – In the United States, Insured Depository Institution is a depository institution benefitting from federal deposit insurance. Under existing law, all federally-chartered and most state-chartered depository institutions must have federal deposit insurance. Federal deposit insurance funds currently guarantee all deposits at federally insured institutions up to USD250 000.00 per depositor.

INSURED EVENT = ЗАСТРАХОВАННЫЙ СЛУЧАЙ (или ЗАСТРАХОВАННОЕ СОБЫТИЕ, или СТРАХОВОЙ СЛУЧАЙ) – Insured Event is an uncertain future event that is covered by an insurance contract and creates insurance risk. / Неопределённое событие в будущем, которое покрывается контрактом страхования (договором страхования) и создаёт страховой риск.

INSURED PERIL = ЗАСТРАХОВАННАЯ УГРОЗА (или ЗАСТРАХОВАННАЯ ОПАСНОСТЬ) – Insured Peril is a harmful event which is covered under a contract of insurance. / Событие, приводящее к ущербу, которое покрывается контрактом страхования (договором страхования).

INSURED VALUE = ЗАСТРАХОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или СТРАХОВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Insured Value:- usually computed by adding the invoice cost, guaranteed freight, other costs, and insurance premium plus a percentage, commonly 10%. This usually represents landed value. / Застрахованная Стоимость или Страховая Стоимость рассчитывается сложением стоимости, указанной в счёте-фактуре, гарантированного фрахта, иных расходов и страховой премии плюс процент от этой суммы, как правило порядка 10%. Обычно отражает стоимость по выгрузке. Добавляемые к документально подтверждённой сумме 10% предполагают под собой сумму упущенной выгоды и расходов на всевозможные разбирательства с партнёрами на случай проявления страхового риска и нанесения материального ущерба застрахованному имуществу или грузу.

INSURER = СТРАХОВЩИК – Insurer is an insurance company or Lloyd's underwriter who, in return for a premium, agrees to provide indemnity in the event of a specified loss suffered by the person paying the premium as a result of some accident or occurrence. The party that has an obligation under an insurance contract to compensate a policyholder if an insured event occurs. Insurer is a provider of insurance. If the insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's the insurer(s) will be the members of one or more syndicates. If the insurance is not underwritten at Lloyd's the insurer(s) will be one or more insurance companies. Some insurances may be underwritten by syndicates and insurance companies. Insurer is the company or group offering protection through the sale of an insurance policy to an insured. The party to an insurance agreement who undertakes to indemnify for losses, provide pecuniary benefits, or render services. / Лойд. Компания или группа, предлагающая защиту посредством продажи страхователю страхового полиса. Сторона в договоре о страховании, которая принимает на себя обязательство застраховать от возможных убытков, обеспечить денежными выплатами, или оказать услуги.

INSURF = INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON SOIL FERTILITY AND SUSTAINABLE RICE FARMING

INTA = INSTITUTO NACIONAL TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA

INTA® = INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION

INTAGLIO = ИНТАЛИЯ – Intaglio is:- (1) a printing style in which the design is cut into the surface of the cylinder and is thus below the surface. (2) A lustrous, brocade pattern knitted in a tricot fabric. / Под Инталией, от Итальянского слова Intaglio, означающее Резьба, понимается резной камень (гемма) с углублённым изображением. Инталии служили главным образом печатями. Появились в 4-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры (в странах Древнего Востока), широко распространились в период античности.

INTAKE AIR TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ЗАБОРНОГО ВОЗДУХА – Intake Air Temperature is a temperature of the air as it leaves the cooling mechanism and is blown into the refrigerated hold/container. The intake air temperature is regulated during chilled operation.

INTANGIBLE ASSET = НЕМАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЙ АКТИВ – Intangible Asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Most such assets consist of deferred acquisition costs and contractual rights acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer. Intangible fixed assets include mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals. Expenditure on them is part of gross fixed capital formation. They exclude non-produced intangible assets such as patented entities, leases, transferable contracts and purchased goodwill, expenditure on which would be intermediate consumption. Non-physical assets giving an entity future economic benefits arising from some exclusive, preferred, or protected position, e.g., franchises, goodwill, patents, or trademarks. Intangible Asset is an asset lacking physical substance, such as goodwill, or representing a right granted by the government, such as a patent or trademark, or by another company, such as a franchise, with a life of more than one year. The opposite of Tangible Asset. / , например, . Нематериальный Актив – права или нематериальные ресурсы, которые, как считается, дают фирме преимущество на рынке. Подобные активы включают авторские права, патенты, торговые марки (trademarks), репутацию (goodwill), компьютерные программы, капитализированные расходы на рекламу, организационные расходы, лицензии, договоры аренды (leases), франшизы (franchises), разрешения на поиск ископаемых, а также на привоз (или импорт) и вывоз (или экспорт).

INTANGIBLE ASSETS = НЕМАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – IAS 38 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 38) Intangible Assets – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another Standard. This Standard requires an entity to recognise an intangible asset if, and only if, specified criteria are met. The Standard also specifies how to measure the carrying amount of intangible assets and requires specified disclosures about intangible assets. An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Recognition and measurement:- The recognition of an item as an intangible asset requires an entity to demonstrate that the item meets:- (a) the definition of an intangible asset; and (b) the recognition criteria. This requirement applies to costs incurred initially to acquire or internally generate an intangible asset and those incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. An asset meets the identifiability criterion in the definition of an intangible asset when it:- (a) is separable, ie is capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability; or (b) arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations. An intangible asset shall be recognised if, and only if:- (a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The probability recognition criterion is always considered to be satisfied for intangible assets that are acquired separately or in a business combination. An intangible asset shall be measured initially at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises:- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. In accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, if an intangible asset is acquired in a business combination, the cost of that intangible asset is its fair value at the acquisition date. The only circumstances in which it might not be possible to measure reliably the fair value of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination are when the intangible asset arises from legal or other contractual rights and either:- (a) is not separable; or (b) is separable, but there is no history or evidence of exchange transactions for the same or similar assets, and otherwise estimating fair value would be dependent on immeasurable variables. Internally generated intangible assets:- Internally generated goodwill shall not be recognised as an asset. No intangible asset arising from research (or from the research phase of an internal project) shall be recognised. Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) shall be recognised if, and only if, an entity can demonstrate all of the following:- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; (b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; (c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset; (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of

the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset. (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and (f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance shall not be recognised as intangible assets. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset for the purpose of paragraph 24 is the sum of expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria in paragraphs 21, 22 and 57. Paragraph 71 prohibits reinstatement of expenditure previously recognised as an expense. Expenditure on an intangible item shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred unless:- (a) it forms part of the cost of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria; or (b) the item is acquired in a business combination and cannot be recognised as an intangible asset. If this is the case, this expenditure (included in the cost of the business combination) shall form part of the amount attributed to goodwill at the acquisition date (see IFRS 3 Business Combinations). Measurement after recognition:- An entity shall choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy. If an intangible asset is accounted for using the revaluation model, all the other assets in its class shall also be accounted for using the same model, unless there is no active market for those assets. Cost model:- After initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Revaluation Model:- after initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of revaluations under this Standard, fair value shall be determined by reference to an active market. Revaluations shall be made with such regularity that at the balance sheet date the carrying amount of the asset does not differ materially from its fair value. An ‘active market’ is a market in which all the following conditions exist:- (a) the items traded in the market are homogeneous; (b) willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and (c) prices are available to the public. If an intangible asset’s carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an intangible asset’s carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. Useful life:- An entity shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of, or number of production or similar units constituting, that useful life. An intangible asset shall be regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. ‘Useful life’ is:- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity. The useful life of an intangible asset that arises from contractual or other legal rights shall not exceed the period of the contractual or other legal rights, but may be shorter depending on the period over which the entity expects to use the asset. If the contractual or other legal rights are conveyed for a limited term that can be renewed, the useful life of the intangible asset shall include the renewal period(s) only if there is evidence to support renewal by the entity without significant cost. To determine whether an intangible asset is impaired, an entity applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. Intangible assets with finite useful lives:- The depreciable amount of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. ‘Depreciable amount’ is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation shall begin when the asset is available for use, ie when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Amortisation shall cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset’s future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. If that pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method shall be used. The amortisation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless this or another Standard permits or requires it to be included in the carrying amount of another asset. The ‘residual value’ of an intangible asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless:- (a) there is a commitment by a third party to purchase the asset at the end of its useful life; or (b) there is an active market for the asset and:- (i) residual value can be determined by reference to that market; and (ii) it is probable that such a market will exist at the end of the asset’s useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:- An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life shall not be amortised. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, an entity is required to test an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount (a) annually, and (b) whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The useful life of an intangible asset that is not being amortised shall be reviewed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset. If they do not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. / МСБУ 38 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 38) – . выработка (output). в соотвествии с МСБУ 8 Политики Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта, Изменения в Оценках Бухгалтерского Учёта и Ошибки.

INTARSIA = ИНТАРСИЯ (или ИНКРУСТАЦИЯ) – Intarsia is a pattern knitted into a fabric. The term usually refers to a design on only one part of the fabric. / Под Интарсией, от Итальянского слова Intarsio, означающее Инкрустация, понимается вид инкрустации на деревянных предметах (мебели и так далее):- фигурные изображения или узоры из пластинок дерева, разных по текстуре и цвету, врезанных в поверхность деревянного предмета. Наивысшего расцвета интарсия достигла в Италии в XV веке.

INTEGRAL REFRIGERATED CONTAINER = ИНТЕГРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Integral Refrigerated Container is the insulated refrigerated container with an integrated refrigeration unit. Requires a three-phase power supply for operation.

INTEGRATED = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ – Integrated:- a company engaged in more than one aspect of the oil industry. For example, an integrated refiner-marketer is involved in both the refining and marketing of petroleum products. / В нефтяной отрасли экономики Интегрированной компанией считается компания, вовлечённая более чем в один аспект деятельности. Например, нефтеперегонное-сбытовое предприятие вовлечено как в процесс перегонки нефти, так и в сбыт нефтепродуктов.

INTEGRATED CARRIER = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Integrated Carrier:- carriers that have both air and ground fleets; or other combinations, such as sea, rail, and truck. Since they usually handle thousands of small parcels an hour, they are less expensive and offer more diverse services than regular carriers.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ СЕТЬ – Integrated Circuit (IC):- semiconductor chip in which many active or passive elements are fabricated and connected together on a continuous substrate, as opposed to discrete devices, such as transistors, resistors, capacitors and diodes that exist individually. Integrated Circuit is an electronic component designed to perform processing and/or memory functions. Intellectual Property with Regard to Integrated Circuits:- the question of the type of protection to be granted to the layout design or topography of integrated circuits is relatively new. Although prefabricated components of electrical circuitry have been used for a long time in the manufacture of electrical equipment (such as radios), large-scale integration of a multitude of electrical functions in a very small component became possible as a result of advances in semiconductor technology. Integrated circuits are manufactured in accordance with very detailed plans or layout designs. The layout designs of integrated circuits are creations of the human mind. They are usually the result of vast investment, of both expertise and financial resources. There is a continuing need for the creation of new layout designs that reduce the dimensions of existing integrated circuits and simultaneously increase their functions. The smaller an integrated circuit, the less material is needed for its manufacture, and the smaller the space needed to accommodate it. Integrated circuits are used in a wide range of products, including articles of everyday use, such as watches, television sets, washing machines and cars, as well as sophisticated computers and servers. Whereas creating a new layout design for an integrated circuit involves a major investment, it is possible to copy such a layout design for a fraction of that cost. Copying may be done by photographing each layer of an integrated circuit and preparing masks for the production of the integrated circuit on the basis of the photographs obtained. The high cost of the creation of such layout designs and the relative ease of copying are the main reasons why layout designs need protection. Layout designs of integrated circuits are not considered to be industrial designs in the sense of the laws providing for the registration of industrial designs. This is because they do not determine the external appearance of integrated circuits, but rather the physical location, within the integrated circuit, of each element with an electronic function. Moreover, layout designs of integrated circuits are not normally patentable inventions, because their creation usually does not involve an inventive step, although it requires a great deal of work by an expert. Further, copyright protection may not apply if national law determines that layout designs cannot be copyrighted. In response to the uncertainty surrounding the protection of layout designs, the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits was adopted under WIPO's auspices on 1989-May-26. The Treaty has not entered into force but its substantive provisions have, to a large extent, been incorporated by reference in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which was concluded in 1994. / Электронный компонент, разработанный для выполнения функций обработки и/или запоминания.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CARD = КАРТА ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЙ СЕТИ – Integrated Circuit Card is an ID–1 card type (as specified in ISO 7810, ISO 7811 parts 1–5, ISO 7812, and ISO 7813) into which has been inserted one or more integrated circuits.

INTEGRATED COMPUTER ASSISTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ НАДЗОРА – Integrated Computer Assisted Surveillance System accesses data from many sources to provide on-line stock watch and follow-up case studies.

INTEGRATED HANG TAG = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ ПРИКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ ЯРЛЫК – Integrated Hang Tag:- this is an integration of price ticket information (UPC Price (short for the US Universal Product Code Price), etc) onto a hang tag. This process eliminates the need for having a hang tag plus a price ticket. The integrated hang tag allows you to merge the creative aspect of hang tags with the boring but necessary information from a traditional price ticket. Essentially, this allows for an updated version of an old fashion price ticket.

INTEGRATED LLOYD'S VEHICLE = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЕ В ЛОЙДЗ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Integrated Lloyd's Vehicle (ILV) is an arrangement in which a syndicate's capital is wholly provided by corporate members that are under the same ownership and control as the syndicate's managing agent. At the Corporation of Lloyd's, a company which owns a corporate member of a syndicate and the managing agent of that syndicate. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT = КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ БОРЬБЫ С ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМИ (или ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМИ, или ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМИ) – Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a strategy that combines different pest control measures and applies these at varying frequencies and degrees depending on the stage of an actual or potential infestation. As conditions change, control measures can be applied to meet the increased or decreased insect hazard, while always maintaining an appropriate level of base protection. Is an approach to pest control which recognises that maximum control of pests is likely to require several methods used in concert, including using cultural, biological, mechanical and chemical control methods. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an approach to weed, insect and disease management that uses all available control strategies to manage pest populations, keeping them below economic thresholds. This results in a cropping system that is more resilient to failures since it does not exclusively rely on the use of pesticides to control pests. For example, integrated weed management strategies include field scouting, tillage and nutrient management practices, crop rotations and cover crops. Ongoing monitoring of fields and crops, throughout the growing season and beyond, allows a farmer to observe issues and apply remediation in a timely manner to minimize any negative economic impact, while improving field operation efciencies. Some problems cannot be addressed when observed, but the information can still be recorded for future use. While traditionally feld scouting has been solely associated with pest monitoring and management, it has many other benefts, including:- (i) pre-planting field walks that identify drainage issues; (ii) post-planting field walks to look at equipment performance (planters delivering desired population, depth, placement across the entire unit); (iii) nutrient management (specific areas with nutrient deficiency symptoms); (iv) crop variety selection (evaluation of in-field comparisons of variety performance); and (v) scouting as part of soil sampling, which allows observation of field conditions (erosion, drainage) outside the cropping window. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a strategy that utilizes various tactics or control methods (cultural, biological, and chemical) in a harmonious way in which control actions are based on frequent monitoring of the pest. IPM depends on multidisciplinary ecological strategies to weigh the effect of each tactic, as part of the agroecosystem, in producing the least disturbance and yield loss in the long run.

INTEGRATED PRODUCER = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ – Integrated Producer is a producer who also owns the smelting and semi-fabricating facilities. Integrated Producer is a company that both makes and sells a product. Integrated producers extract, refine, and sell the oil themselves. Integrated Producer is a producer of metal who owns mines, smelters, and refineries, and sometimes also fabricating plants. Integrated Producer is a person whose job is to market a company's brand using different methods, such as the internet, television, and newspapers. / Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting).

INTEGRATED TUG BARGE = БАРЖА, СОЧЛЕНЁННАЯ С БУКСИРОМ ТОЛКАЧЁМ – Integrated Tug Barge is a large barge of about 600 feet (182.88 meters) and 22 000 tons cargo capacity, integrated from the rear on to the bow of a tug purposely constructed

to push the barge. / Крупная баржа в 182.88 метра (600 футов) и грузоподъёмностью в 22 000 тонн, сочленённая сзади с носовой частью буксира толкача, специально сконструированной для буксировки барж методом толкания.

INTEGRATED UNIT = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ ЕДИНИЦА – Integrated Unit is a refrigerated container with integrated refrigeration unit.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT = ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СОРНЯКАМИ (или ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА СОРНЯКАМИ) – Integrated Weed Management is a set of management tools or options that, when used in conjunction with each other, result in a sustainable system of wholefarm management of Weeds.

INTEGRATE TECHNOLOGY PLAN NETWORK = XX – Integrate Technology Plan Network:- high-speed secure environment to integrate services and functions supporting the trading floor. / Высокоскоростная безопасная среда для интеграции услуг и функций, поддерживающих торговый пол.

INTEGRATING SPHERE = ИНТЕГРИРУЮЩАЯ СФЕРА – Integrating Sphere is an optical device used either to collect light reflected or transmitted from a specimen into a hemisphere or to provide isotropic irradiation of a specimen from a complete hemisphere, consisting of an approximately spherical cavity with apertures (ports) for admitting and detecting light, and usually having additional apertures over which sample and reference specimens are placed and for including or excluding the specularly reflected components (surface reflected light).

INTEGRATION = ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ – (1) Integration is a business concentration. There are two basic forms of business integration:- (i) in horizontal integration, a business expands through merger with or acquisitions of firms active in the same production stage for a given good; and (ii) in vertical integration, a business expands by acquisition of firms engaged in production stages or activities that are different from, but complement its own. / Термин Интеграция, от Латинского слова Integratio, означающее Восполнение или Восстановление, относится к процессу сближения, происходящий наряду с процессами их дифференциации. В экономике интеграция относится к форме интернационализации хозяйственной жизни, возникшей после Второй Мировой Войны. Она превратилась в объективный процесс переплетения национальных хозяйств и проведения согласованной межгосударственной экономической политики. Под интеграцией может также пониматься создание межгосударственных объединений (например, Европейское Экономическое Сообщество или Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли) – замкнутых экономических блоков как новых форм борьбы за экономический раздел и передел мира. При этом, она может характеризоваться острыми противоречиями между региональными экономическими группировками и внутри их.

(2) Integration is a term that describes the degree in, and to, which one given company participates in all phases of the petroleum industry. / Интеграция – термин, который описывает уровень участия отдельно взятой компании во всех фазах нефтяной отрасли.

INTEGRATOR = ИНТЕГРАТОР (или ИНТЕГРИРУЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Integrator (in air transport) is a cargo company that offers its customers complete services:- pickup, airport-to-airport transport, delivery, and all the supporting ancillary services. Usually synonymous with a carrier that provides express services. / Интегратор, то же, что Интегрирующее Устройство. Интегрирующее Устройство или Интегратор, вычислительное устройство для определения интеграла, например, вида $Z = \int_{x0}^{x1} ydx$, где x и y – входные переменные. Входными переменными величинами могут быть механическое перемещение, давление, электрический ток (напряжение), число импульсов, температура и тому подобное. Интегрирующее устройство используется как самостоятельное вычислительное устройство при решении математических задач методами интегрирования; может служить элементом системы автоматического регулирования (интегрирующее звено); входить в состав вычислительной машины; использоваться для моделирования физического процесса и так далее. Так, например, гидравлическое интегрирующее устройство применяют для изучения неустановившихся процессов теплопередачи, фильтрации, диффузии. Исследуемые переменные отображаются уровнями жидкости в сосудах, сообщающихся через так называемые трубки сопротивлений. Если в трубках открыть краны, то начальные уровни жидкости перераспределятся в соответствии с заданными условиями. Отыскание значений выходной величины сводится в этом случае к измерению уровней жидкости в сосудах. Основным элементом электронных интегрирующих устройств непрерывного действия (аналоговых) является электрический конденсатор, напряжение на котором пропорционально интегралу от силы тока, протекающего через конденсатор в цепи обратной связи операционного усилителя. Такие интегрирующие устройства обычно входят в состав аналоговых вычислительных машин. Цифровые интегрирующие устройства входят в состав цифровых дифференциальных анализаторов, а также некоторых специализированных вычислительных устройств, например, интерполяторов. Интегрирование функции в цифровых интегрирующих устройствах заменяется операцией суммирования конечного числа последовательных значений этой функции (её приращений), заданных в дискретных точках. При этом входная и выходная числовая информация представляется в виде электрических импульсов, а интегрирование осуществляется суммированием этих импульсов. Выбирая цену импульсов достаточно малой, можно обеспечить практически необходимую точность при замене интеграла суммой; точность аналогового интегрирующего устройства ограничена.

INTEGRITY = ЦЕЛОСТНОСТЬ – (1) The property of ensuring that information is not altered in any way, either by accident or with fraudulent intent. Integrity is the characteristic of data whereby they have not been deleted, changed, added to or otherwise tampered with. / Под Целостностью понимается внутреннее единство объекта, его относительная автономность, независимость от окружающей среды.

(2) Integrity (of a consignment) is a composition of a consignment as described by its Phytosanitary Certificate or other officially acceptable document, maintained without loss, addition or substitution. / Целостность (груза):- состав груза в соответствии с описанием, данным в фитосанитарном сертификате или другом официально признаваемом документе, поддерживаемый без потерь, добавлений или замен.

INTEGUMENT = ИНТЕГУМЕНТ (или НАРУЖНЫЙ ПОКРОВ) – Integument is the something that covers or encloses, e.g., skin, husk, rind, outer layer of an insect. Integument:- the covering of an ovule or other structure. / Под Интегументом, от Латинского слова Integumentum, означающее Покрывало, понимается покров семяпочки, вырастающий из её центральной части – нуцеллуса. На верхушке семяпочки интегумент образует отверстие – пыльцевход или микропиле. При образовании семени интегумент превращается в семенную кожуру.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY = ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Countries with innovative local industries almost invariably have laws to foster innovation by regulating the copying of inventions, identifying symbols and creative expressions. These laws encompass four separate and distinct types of intangible property, namely, patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets, which are collectively referred to as Intellectual Property. Intellectual property shares many of the same characteristics associated with real and personal property. For example, intellectual property is an asset and as such it can bought, sold, licensed, exchanged or gratuitously given away like any other form of property. Further, the intellectual property owner has the right to prevent the

unauthorized use or sale of the property. The most noticeable difference between intellectual property and other forms of property, however, is that intellectual property is intangible, i.e. it cannot be defined or identified by its own physical parameters. It must be expressed in some discernible way to be protectable. Creations of the mind – creative works or ideas embodied in a form that can be shared or can enable others to recreate, emulate, or manufacture them. There are four ways to protect intellectual property:- (i) patents; (ii) trademarks; (iii) copyrights; or (iv) trade secrets. See also Copyright, Mask Work, Patent, Trademark, and Unfair Competition. Intellectual Property (IP) refers to creations of the mind:- inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories:- Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs. For an introduction to IP for non-specialists, refer to:- (i) Understanding Copyright and Related Rights; (ii) Understanding Industrial Property; and (iii) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Intellectual Property Handbook (a comprehensive introduction to the policy, law and use of IP). The innovations and creative expressions of indigenous and local communities are also IP, yet because they are 'traditional' they may not be fully protected by existing IP systems. Access to, and equitable benefit-sharing in, genetic resources also raise IP questions. Normative and capacity-building programs are underway at WIPO to develop balanced and appropriate legal and practical responses to these issues. Term that describes inventions or other discoveries that have been registered with government authorities for the sale or use by their owner. Intellectual property rights is the ownership of the right to possess or otherwise use or dispose of products created by human ingenuity. The term Intellectual Property refers broadly to the creations of the human mind. Intellectual property rights protect the interests of creators by giving them property rights over their creations. The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (1967) does not seek to define intellectual property, but gives the following list of the subject matter protected by intellectual property rights:- (i) literary, artistic and scientific works; (ii) performances of performing artists, phonograms, and broadcasts; (iii) inventions in all fields of human endeavor; (iv) scientific discoveries; (v) industrial designs; (vi) trademarks, service marks, and commercial names and designations; (vii) protection against unfair competition; and (viii) 'all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields'. Intellectual property relates to items of information or knowledge, which can be incorporated in tangible objects at the same time in an unlimited number of copies at different locations anywhere in the world. The property is not in those copies but in the information or knowledge reflected in them. Intellectual property rights are also characterized by certain limitations, such as limited duration in the case of copyright and patents. The importance of protecting intellectual property was first recognized in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1883 and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in 1886. Both treaties are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Countries generally have laws to protect intellectual property for two main reasons. One is to give statutory expression to the moral and economic rights of creators in their creations and to the rights of the public in accessing those creations. The second is to promote creativity and the dissemination and application of its results, and to encourage fair trade, which would contribute to economic and social development. The Two Branches of Intellectual Property:- Intellectual property is usually divided into two branches, namely Copyright and Industrial Property. Expression of the theory that ideas as well as tangible inventions and innovations are unique to one person or group and should be patentable. At the moment, intellectual property has no clear standing in the UK law, other than in Copyright. A term Intellectual Property refers to all assets of a company that have an intellectual nature to them. They are often referred to as 'Soft' Assets such as trademarks, logos, patents, software, trade secrets, brands, industrial designs, music, colors, designs, etc. They usually have intangible value unlike hard assets such as land, buildings, and equipment. / инновации . чертёж (drawing). Под Интеллектуальной Собственностью, от Латинского слова Intellectualis, означающее Умственный, понимаются творения человеческого разума:- изобретения, литературные и художественные произведения, символику, названия, изображения и образцы, используемые в торговле. Интеллектуальная собственность подразделяется на две категории:- промышленная собственность, которая включает изобретения (патенты), товарные знаки, промышленные образцы и географические указания источника происхождения; и авторское право, которое включает литературные и художественные произведения, такие как романы, стихи и пьесы, фильмы, музыкальные произведения; и произведения изобразительного искусства, такие как рисунки, картины, фотографии и скульптуры, а также архитектурные сооружения. Смежные права включают права артистов-исполнителей на их исполнения, права производителей фонограмм на их записи и права вещательных организаций на их радио и телевизионные программы. Приводимые ниже ссылки обеспечивают более подробную информацию по различным областям интеллектуальной собственности. Промышленная собственность:- (i) Изобретения (патенты); (ii) Товарные знаки; (iii) Промышленные образцы; (iv) Географические указания. Авторское право и смежные права:- (i) Авторское право; (ii) Смежные права; и (iii) Коллективное управление авторским правом. Интеллектуальная Собственность является юридическим понятием, охватывающим авторское право, изобретательское право и иные права, относящиеся к интеллектуальной деятельности. Интеллектуальная Собственность относится к разряду неосязаемой собственности, состоящей из четырёх отдельных и самостоятельных компонентов, а именно:- патентов, торговых или сервисных марок, авторских прав и торговых секретов. Как и обычная собственность, интеллектуальная собственность также обладает большинством аналогичных характеристик, то есть может продаваться, лицензироваться, обмениваться и тому подобному. Но она отличается от обычных видов собственности тем, что является неосязаемой, иными словами, интеллектуальная собственность не может быть определена или идентифицирована посредством своих собственных физических параметров. , то есть . В праве под Промышленной Собственностью понимается исключительное право на нематериальные ценности:- изобретение, промышленный образец, товарный знак и тому подобное. Регламентируется национальным законодательством и международными договорами, например, Парижская Конвенция 1883 об Охране Промышленной Собственности.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS = ПРАВА НА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНУЮ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ – Intellectual Property Rights are the rights relating to:- (i) literary, artistic and scientific works, (ii) performances of performing artists, phonograms and broadcasts, (iii) inventions in all fields of human endeavour, (iv) scientific discoveries, (v) industrial designs, (vi) trademarks, service marks and commercial names and designations, (vii) protection against unfair competition, and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields. This term is defined by the World Intellectual Property Organization. This is an overall definition, and Customs administrations should refer to the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, including trade in counterfeit goods (TRIPS), in their application of legislation relating to intellectual property rights.

INTELSAT = INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION

INTENDED USE = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПО ПРЕДНАЗНАЧЕНИЮ (или РАСШИРЕННОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Intended Use is a declared purpose for which plants, plant products, or other regulated articles are imported, produced, or used.

INTENDED USER = ПРОДВИНУТЫЙ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ – Intended User is the actuary's principal or other individual or entity that the actuary anticipates and intends to use the work product at the time the actuary provides professional services to the principal.

INTENSIFIER = ИНТЕНСИФИКАТОР (или МУЛЬТИПЛИКАТОР, или УСИЛИТЕЛЬ) – Intensifier is a device which converts low pressure fluid power into higher pressure fluid power. / Мультипликатор давления. Под Интенсификатором, от Латинских слов Intensio, означающее Напряжение или Усилие, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается . Под Мультипликатором, от Латинского слова Multiplico, означающее Увеличиваю или Умножаю, понимается:- (1) устройство для увеличения частоты вращения вала машины, выполненное в виде обособленного механизма, обычно с повышающими зубчатыми передачами. Применяется редко, преимущественно в испытательных и лабораторных установках, когда частота вращения вала двигателя, приводящего в действие вал машины, недостаточна для выполнения требуемой операции. (2) Устройство для повышения давления жидкости, состоящее из двух соединённых между собой цилиндров. В цилиндре низкого давления находится поршень большого диаметра D, который соединён с плунжером малого диаметра d, входящим в цилиндр высокого давления. Получаемое давление p_B будет в D^2/d^2 раз больше подводимого p_H (в 40–60 раз). Мультипликаторы, главным образом гидравлические, имеют ограниченное применение в современных гидравлических прессах (для увеличения усилия прессования), в пневмогидравлических усилителях (в многоточечных зажимных устройствах металлорежущих станков). Усилитель в технике, устройство, в котором осуществляется увеличение энергетических параметров входного (управляющего) сигнала (воздействия) за счёт использования энергии вспомогательного (управляемого) источника. В усилителе, в отличие от преобразователя, связь между выходными и входными сигналами непрерывная и однозначная. По виду энергии управляющего сигнала и управляемого источника различают усилители электрические, магнитные, гидравлические, пневматические, механические. Усилитель – один из основных элементов устройств автоматики, телемеханики, вычислительной и измерительной техники, радиоэлектроники и связи, а также приводов рабочих машин (в электроэнергетике, машиностроении, на транспорте). Смотрите также Гидравлический Усилитель, Диэлектрический Усилитель, Квантовый Усилитель, Усилитель Постоянного Тока, Усилитель Электрических Колебаний, Фотоэлектрический Усилитель, и Электромашинный Усилитель.

INTENSITY = ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ (или ГЛУБИНА, или СИЛА) – Intensity is:- (1) the amount of energy per unit (space, charge, time). (2) The brilliance of a color. (3) The brightness of light.

INTENT TO USE = НАМЕРЕНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ – In the US patent and trademark law, a term Intent To Use (ITU) refers to the intent-to-use filing basis provided for in Trademark Act Section 1(b), 15 USC 1051(b). Applicants who have not yet used (in commerce that can be regulated by Congress) the mark they wish to register may file a trademark application under this filing basis. An 'intent to use' application must include a sworn statement (usually in the form of a declaration) that applicants have a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce. A properly worded declaration is included in the trademark application form for registration. The applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant must sign the declaration. Applicants who file based on 'intent to use' must begin actual use of the mark in commerce and file an Allegation of Use before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will register the mark. See also definitions of 'Amendment to Allege Use' and 'Statement of Use'. There is an additional filing fee for the Allegation of Use.

INTERACTION = ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ (или ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЕ) – Interaction is the differential response of two or more factors which is more than can be attributed to chance.

INTERAGENCY GROUP ON COUNTERTRADE = МЕЖАГЕНТСТКАЯ ГРУППА ПО ВСТРЕЧНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ (или МЕЖВЕДОМСТВЕННАЯ ГРУППА ПО ВСТРЕЧНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ) – Interagency Group On Countertrade (IGC):- (1) Establishment:- The President shall establish an interagency group on countertrade, to be composed of representatives of such departments and agencies of the United States as the President considers appropriate. The Secretary of Commerce shall be the chairman of the interagency group. (2) Functions:- it shall be the function of the interagency group to:- (A) review and evaluate:- (i) United States policy on countertrade and offsets, in light of current trends in international countertrade and offsets and the impact of those trends on the United States economy; (ii) the use of countertrade and offsets in United States exports and bilateral United States foreign economic assistance programs; and (iii) the need for and the feasibility of negotiating with other countries, through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other appropriate international organizations, to reach agreements on the use of countertrade and offsets; and (B) make recommendations to the President and the Congress on the basis of the review and evaluation referred to in subparagraph (A). (3) Sharing of information:- other departments and agencies of the United States shall provide to the interagency group such information available to such departments and agencies as the interagency group may request, except that the requirements, including penalties for violation thereof, for preserving the confidentiality of such information which are applicable to the officials, employees, experts, or consultants of such departments and agencies shall apply in the same manner to each member of the interagency group and to any other person performing any function under this subsection. In the United States, the Interagency Group on Countertrade (IGC), established in 1988 under Executive Order 12661, reviews policy and negotiates agreements with other countries on countertrade and offsets. The IGC operates at the Assistant Secretary level, with the Department of Commerce as chair. Membership includes 11 other agencies:- Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Justice, Labor, State, Treasury, the Agency for International Development, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the US Trade Representative, and the Office of Management and Budget. / Межведомственная Группа По Встречной Торговле (МГВТ) была создана в 1988 с целью пересмотра и переоценки политики США в области встречной торговли и бартера в свете текущих тенденций в международной коммерции; возглавляется Департаментом Торговли США.

INTER ALIA = ИНТЭР АЛИА – Inter Alia:- Among Other Things. Latin:- Inter = Among + Alia, neuter accusative pl. of Alius = Other. Latin, Among other things. A phrase used in pleading to designate that a particular statute set out therein is only a part of the statute that is relevant to the facts of the lawsuit and not the entire statute. Inter alia is also used when reporting court decisions to indicate that there were other rulings made by the court but only a particular holding of the case is cited. / Интэр Алиа в переводе с Латинского языка – Ко Всему Прочему или Между Прочим или Среди Прочего.

INTERALLELIC = МЕЖАЛЛЕЛЬНОЕ – Interallelic:- between two different alleles of a gene, e.g., interallellic action is one which is influenced by two different alleles.

INTER–AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK = МЕЖАМЕРИКАНСКИЙ БАНК РАЗВИТИЯ – The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the main source of multilateral financing and expertise for sustainable economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB Group is composed of the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). The IIC focuses on support for small and medium-sized businesses, while the MIF promotes private sector growth through grants and investments, with an emphasis on microenterprise. Partnering with clients, the IDB seeks to eliminate poverty and inequality, and promotes sustainable economic growth. The Bank supports clients in the design of projects, and provides financing, technical assistance and knowledge services to support development interventions. The IDB focuses on empirical evidence for making decisions and measuring the impact of this projects to increase its development effectiveness. The IDB lends to national, provincial, state and municipal governments as well as autonomous public institutions. Civil

society organizations and private sector companies are also elegible for IDB financing. What we finance and what we seek to achieve:- (i) our priorities and areas of action; (ii) mandates; (iii) Sector Initiatives; and (iv) Regional initiatives. What types of products we offer:- (i) IDB Financing (Financial Instruments:- Rates, Loans, Grants, Guarantees, Investments, Technical Cooperation, Financial Products, Financial Resources); (ii) Knowledge Generation; and (iii) Project Preparation Facilities. Operations:- (i) Operational Summary; (ii) New Lending Framework, 2005–08 (in force until 2012); (iii) Evaluation and Auditing; (iv) Integrity and Transparency; and (v) Debt Relief. To help raise awareness of tackle social issues, the IDB supports campaigns that promote changes in key areas such as human trafficking and youth participation in development. The idea of a development institution for Latin America was first floated during the earliest efforts to create an inter-American system, at the First Pan-American Conference in 1890. It would take nearly seven decades for the IDB to become a reality, under an initiative proposed by President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil. The Bank was formally created in 1959, when the Organization of American States drafted the Articles of Agreement establishing the Inter-American Development Bank. Throughout the years, the IDB has added new member countries and it increased its capital nine times. These actions have allowed the IDB to boost support for poverty alleviation and other development programs that have helped transform Latin America and the Caribbean. Although much remains to be done, the region's social indicators have improved significantly in such areas as literacy, nutrition and life expectancy. The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) is a regional financial institution established in 1959 to advance the economic and social development on 27 Latin American member countries. IADB headquarters are in Washington, DC, the United States, with country offices in 26 borrowing countries, plus a regional office in Asia and office in Europe. Clients:- central governments, provinces, municipalities, private firms and non-governmental organizations. We support efforts by Latin America and the Caribbean countries to reduce poverty and inequality. We aim to bring about development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. Established in 1959, we are the largest source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a strong commitment to achieve measurable results, increased integrity, transparency and accountability. We have an evolving reform agenda that seeks to increase our development impact in the region. While we are a regular bank in many ways, we are also unique in some key respects. Besides loans, we also provide grants, technical assistance and do research. Our shareholders are 48 member countries, including 26 Latin American and Caribbean borrowing members, who have a majority ownership of the IDB. Our Fund for Special Operations (FSO) provides concessional financing to our most vulnerable member countries. Given our shareholder base and prudent management, we have a strong financial position. As a result, the IDB is able to borrow in international markets at competitive rates and transfer that benefit to our clients. The Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank became effective December 30, 1959, and has been amended on several occasions. The latest amendments were those which took effect on July 31, 1995 relating to the Eighth General Increase in the Resources of the Bank. / выдвинутая Президентом Бразилии Жусэлино Кубишэк (Juscelino Kubitschek). Межамериканский Банк Развития (МАБР) является региональным финансовым учреждением, основанным в 1959, для авансирования экономического и социального развития 27 Латино-Американских стран участниц. Штабквартира МАБР расположена в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, Соединённые Штаты Америки. Межамериканский Банк Развития (МБР), межправительственная кредитная организация, основанная в 1959 для финансирования программ развития в странах Латинской Америки. Штабквартира банка расположена в Вашингтоне, США. Членами банка являются 25 Латино-Американских стран, Канада, США и 16 стран из других регионов (Австрия, Бельгия, Великобритания, Германия, Дания, Израиль, Испания, Италия, Нидерланды, Португалия, Финляндия, Франция, Швейцария, Швеция, Югославия, Япония). На Декабрь 1983 ресурсы банка, мобилизованные в форме подписки на капитал, оценивались в 21.4 миллиарда Долларов США. Наибольшие объёмы средств привлекаются с частного рынка. В период между 1961 и 1983 банк выдал кредиты на сумму 14.9 миллиардов Долларов. Решающие позиции занимают США, что даёт им возможность использовать МБР в своих политических целях.

INTERBANK BUSINESS = МЕЖБАНКОВСКИЙ БИЗНЕС – Interbank Business:- lending and deposit operations conducted directly between banks. Reported in the balance sheet under due from and due to banks. / Операции по предоставлению ссуд или размещению вкладов, осуществляемые непосредственно между банками. В балансовом отчёте банка выделяются отдельными строками:- в активах как 'Средства В Кредитных Организациях', и в пассивах как 'Средства Кредитных Организаций'.

INTERBANK FUNDS = МЕЖБАНКОВСКИЕ ФОНДЫ – Interbank Funds are the borrowed funds raised within the banking system in contrast to funds placed with the bank by the public.

INTERBANK MONEY MARKET = МЕЖБАНКОВСКИЙ ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ РЫНОК – Interbank Money Market is the market for short-term loans between banks. The term usually describes the trading of funds with a maturity of between one day (overnight or even less than one day) and one year. / (однодневный расчёт) .

INTERBANK PAYMENTS = МЕЖБАНКОВСКИЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ – Interbank Payments are the transfers of funds where all parties involved are credit institutions. Settlement of foreign exchange, money market, securities trading and other bank-to-bank transactions.

INTERBANK RATE = МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СТАВКА – Interbank Rate is the interest rate applied to credit operations between banking institutions. On the Euromoney market the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is calculated daily and serves as a guide for the interest rates used for many international loans in Eurocurrencies. Another example of an interbank rate is the federal funds rate (funds banks lend one another for short periods). / Под Межбанковской Ставкой понимается процентная ставка, применённая к кредитным операциям между банковскими учреждениями. На рынке Евроденег (Euromoney market) Лондонская Межбанковская Ставка Предложения (London Interbank Offered Rate), более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR), рассчитывается ежедневно и служит в качестве пособия для процентных ставок, применяемых для многих международных займов в Евровалютах. Другим примером межбанковской ставки является ставка по федеральным средствам (federal funds rate), то есть фондам, которые банки ссуживают друг другу на короткие периоды времени.

INTERBANK SETTLEMENT AMOUNT = СУММА МЕЖБАНКОВСКОГО РАСЧЁТА – Interbank Settlement Amount is an amount paid by the receiving bank to the sending bank.

INTERBANK SETTLEMENT DATE = ДАТА МЕЖБАНКОВСКОГО РАСЧЁТА – Interbank Settlement Date is the date on which reimbursement funds are available to the sender (direct debits).

INTERBANK SETTLEMENT VALUE DATE = ДАТА ЗАЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПРИ МЕЖБАНКОВСКИХ РАСЧЁТАХ – Interbank Settlement Value Date is the date on which reimbursement funds are available to the receiver.

INTERBREEDING = ИНТЕРБРИДИНГ – Interbreeding is the use of plants capable of gene exchange by hybridization. / Под Интербридингом понимается использование растений, способных к генетическому обмену посредством гибридизации. Интербридинг – скрещивание между разновидностями внутри вида. Под Разведением сельскохозяйственных животных понимается наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород; раздел зоотехнии; производственная деятельность по

осуществлению этих задач. Разрабатывает теорию и практические приёмы племенной работы применительно ко всем видам сельскохозяйственных животных. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе животных. Тесно связано с генетикой.

INTERCEPTION = ПРЕГРАЖДЕНИЕ – (1) Interception (of a consignment) is the refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations.

(2) Interception (of a pest) is the detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment.

INTERCHANGE = ВЗАИМООБМЕН (или ПЕРЕДАЧА) – interchange:- transfer of a container from one party to another. Interchange or also Receipt is the dispatch or receipt notification issued by a terminal and a record of the condition of a container. In addition Interchange is also used to describe the location at a terminal where lorry drivers 'Check In and Out'.

INTERCHANGEABLE ITEMS = ВЗАИМОЗАМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Interchangeable Items:- interchangeability is the ability to exchange parts or assemblies between like equipments, without having to alter or physically change the item. This is an extremely important life cycle cost design requirement. Total interchangeability exists when two or more items are physically and functionally interchangeable in all possible applications, i.e. when the items are capable of full, mutual substitution in all directions. Functional interchangeability is attained when an item, regardless of its physical specifications, can perform the specific functions of another item. Physical interchangeability exists when two or more parts or units made to the same specification can be mounted, connected, and used effectively in the same position in an assembly or system. The two broad classes of interchangeability are:- (i) Universally Interchangeable:- items that are required to be interchangeable in the field even though manufactured by different facilities; and (ii) Locally Interchangeable:- items that are interchangeable with other components made by the same facility but not necessarily interchangeable with those made by other facilities. This may result from different sets of measurement units employed in their design and manufacture. Also known as Fungible Items. That can be interchanged:- interchangeable items of clothing; interchangeable automotive parts. / Известны также как Взаимозаменяемые Изделия (Fungible Items).

INTERCHANGE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВЗАИМООБМЕНЕ – Interchange Agreement is a document authorizing exchange of containers/equipment in intermodal transit, e.g., ocean carrier releasing a container to a railroad. Contract between carrier and trucker that legally permits interchange of equipment. Contract between two steamship companies or between a steamship company and a trucker which legally permits interchange of equipment. / , например, .

INTERCHANGE POINT = ПУНКТ ВЗАИМООБМЕНА (или ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Interchange Point is a location where one carrier delivers freight to another carrier.

INTERCOASTAL = ПРИБРЕЖНОЕ (или КАБОТАЖНОЕ) – Intercoastal:- between one coast and another, as between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. Domestic shipping routes serving more than one coast. Water service between two coasts; in the United States, this usually refers to water service between the Atlantic and Pacific or Gulf Coasts. As opposed to coastal water operations, Intercoastal refers to water transport carried out between coasts, e.g., between US Pacific and Atlantic coasts. / Под Каботажной Перевозкой понимается перевозка грузов между разными побережьями одной страны, например, между Атлантическим и Тихоокеанским побережьями США.

INTER–COMMODITY SPREAD = МЕЖСЫРЬЕВАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или МЕЖСЫРЬЕВОЙ СПРЭД) – An Inter-Commodity Spread involves the simultaneous purchase of a given delivery month of one futures market and the sale of the same delivery month of a different, but related, futures market. For example, an inter-commodity spreader might buy July Wheat futures and sell July Corn futures to take advantage of expected price relationship changes between the two commodities. The purchase of a given delivery month of one futures market and the simultaneous sale of the same delivery month of a different, but related, futures market. An Inter-Commodity Spread is a spread between two different but related commodities. The two commodities can either be used interchangeably or have common supply and demand characteristics. Although it is not necessary to spread the same months in both commodities, it is a common practice. One popular inter-commodity spread, the Wheat/Corn spread, involves buying (or selling) one or more Wheat futures contracts and selling (or buying) one or more Corn futures contracts of the same delivery month. The Wheat/Corn spread is quoted as Wheat over Corn – that is, Wheat minus Corn. Since Wheat prices are generally higher than Corn prices, the spread is usually positive. Changes in the Wheat/Corn spread are often seasonal. The Wheat/Corn spread usually tends to become less positive some time in May/June/July, following the winter Wheat harvest, when Wheat prices are low and Corn prices are high. On the other hand, a trader might expect the spread to become more positive in September/October/November, during the Corn harvest, when Corn prices are low and Wheat prices are high. Given the existence of a 'normal' spread relationship between Wheat and Corn, traders can take advantage of abnormal relationships in the spread as those relationships return to normal. Conversely, traders can also seize opportunities when they anticipate abnormal spread relationships developing from normal ones. Suppose a trader anticipates a normal spread, with Wheat falling faster relative to Corn until summer, then Wheat gaining on Corn in the fall. On June 29, the trader buys one Wheat futures contract at USD3.75 per bushel and sells one Corn futures contract at USD3.02½ per bushel in anticipation of spread becoming more positive. The spread difference is 72½ cents a bushel (USD3.75 – USD3.02½). On November 02, the trader offsets the position by selling one Wheat futures contract at USD4.01 per bushel and buying one Corn futures contract at USD2.49 per bushel, for a difference of USD1.52 per bushel (USD4.01 – USD2.49). The spread moved from 72½ cents to USD1.52, and the trader profited accordingly, actually gaining on both legs of the spread. His total gain on the position was 79½ cents per bushel (USD1.52 – USD0.72½), or USD3 975.00 per spread (USD0.79½ x 5 000 bushels). A special type of inter-commodity spread is the spread between a commodity and its products. The most common example, the spread between soybeans and its two products – soybean meal and soybean oil – is known as the Crush Spread. By buying soybean futures and selling soybean oil and meal futures, soybean processing firms often 'put on the crush' to hedge the purchase price of soybeans and the selling price of Soybean oil and meal. Specifically, these processing firms use the crush spread to minimize the financial risks of sudden increases in Soybean cost or declining values of finished Soybean oil and meal. To make a profit from Soybean processing, processors must buy beans at a lower cost than the combined sales income from the finished oil and meal. The difference, or profit margin, is called the Gross Processing Margin (GPM). Application of the GPM to the Soybean, Soybean oil, and Soybean meal futures markets makes it possible for processors to buy Soybean futures to hedge later purchases of cash soybeans and, at the same time, sell Soybean oil and meal futures to hedge later sales of meal and oil. Given a favorable price relationship between Soybean futures and Soybean oil and meal futures, processors buy Soybean futures and simultaneously sell oil and meal futures. They hold the long Soybean portion of the hedge until they actually buy the required cash soybeans. Suppose, as a processor feared, the price of Soybeans rises in the cash market. The processor remains relatively unaffected because the futures price of Soybeans also increases in response to the same economic factors. The processor buy Soybeans in the cash market and offsets the long Soybean futures position – at a higher price – by selling an equal number of Soybean futures contracts. The gain on the futures position approximately offsets the increased cost of the raw material. The processor holds the short side of the crush hedge – the sale of oil and meal futures – until ready to sell the finished oil and meal. If the cash market prices of oil and meal decline, the futures prices probably will decline as well. Thus, even if the processor

receives less income from a cash market sale of the oil and meal, the gain the processor can realize in the futures market roughly offsets this cash market loss. This crush spread hedge works in the same way and for the same reasons as do all well placed hedges – because of the tendency of cash and futures prices, which are influenced by the same economic factors, to move in the same direction. But the crush spread is a uniquely effective hedge because it affords Soybean processors protection in three related markets. The crush spread's opposite, e reverse crush, works well too. This spreading pooprtunity results from distortions in normal price patterns, that is, when the cost of Soybeans exceeds the combined sales value of Soybean oil and meal. The resulting unfavorable gross processing margin makes it unprofitable for soybean processors to manufacture meal and oil. When the GPM drops below a profitable level, Soybean processors may slow down or even stop manufacturing operations and at the same time possibly initiate reverse crush spreads – selling Soybean futures and buying oil and meal futures. Other market participants would likely move to seize the same spreading opportunity, and the concerted market pressure of reduced soybean meal and oil manufacturing and reverse crush spreads in the futures market will gradually return price relationship to a more normal level. Intercommodity Spread:- the simultaneous purchase of futures in one commodity and sale of futures in another commodity. Inter-Commodity Spread is a spread in which the long and short legs are in two different but generally related commodity markets. Also known as Intermarket Spread. See also Spread.

INTERCOMPANY TRANSFER PRICE = ВНУТРИСТРУКТУРНАЯ (или ВНУТРИХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ) ТРАНСФЕРТНАЯ ЦЕНА – Intercompany Transfer Price is a price at which goods and services are bought and sold among divisions of one company or among affiliates of a consolidated group of companies. Profits from intercompany transactions are eliminated from net income in the consolidated financial statements.

INTERCONTAINER = АНТЭРКОНТЭНЭР – Intercontainer is a co-operative formed by 19 European Railways, for the management of international rail container traffic in Europe. Intercontainer is a joint subsidiary of 24 European railway undertakings responsible for organizing and selling international container carriage services. Its legal form is that of a Belgian cooperative society, and it was set up in 1967 with its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. It participates in the market as an operator by purchasing rail traction from the railway undertakings. Until 1990 Intercontainer operated exclusively in the market segment involving sea-borne containers and swap bodies in international traffic. Since 1991 it has been able to act in all segments of the market:- containers, swap bodies, trailers and semi-trailers, in both national and international traffic.

INTERCONTINENTALEXCHANGE, INC. = МЕЖКОНТИНЕНТАЛЬНАЯБИРЖА, ИНК. – In May 2000, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) was established, with its founding shareholders representing some of the world's largest energy companies and global banks. ICE's mission was to transform OTC energy markets by providing an open, accessible, around-the-clock electronic energy marketplace to a previously fragmented and opaque market. ICE® offered the energy community price transparency, more efficiency, greater liquidity and lower costs than manual trading, such as voice or floor markets. Working together with participants in the energy markets, ICE® developed the leading electronic marketplace for energy commodities, along with the leading electronic trade confirmation platform. ICE Data was launched in 2002 to meet the demand for increased market data in the OTC energy markets, and is today one of the leading providers globally. ICE® has developed and maintained its state-of-the-art technology infrastructure for trading, trade processing, clearing, market data and risk management, investing over USD120 million in technology since inception. In June 2001, ICE® expanded its business into the futures markets by acquiring the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), now ICE Futures Europe®, Europe's leading regulated energy futures exchange. ICE Futures Europe's markets today account for approximately 50% of the world's crude oil and refined futures traded each day. In April 2005, ICE Futures Europe® became the first fully electronic energy exchange. Since 2003, ICE® has partnered with the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) to host its OTC emissions markets, and today offers the leading European emissions futures in conjunction with the European Climate Exchange (ECX). the ICE/ECX carbon futures contracts are the most widely relied upon carbon contracts globally. In November 2005, ICE completed its IPO on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) under the ticker ICE®. Today, ICE is a member of the Russell 1000® and the S&P 500 indexes. In 2006, The Wall Street Journal recognized ICE® as the best performing stock of all publicly traded US stocks. In January 2007, ICE® acquired the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) now known as ICE Futures US®. Today, its futures contracts for soft commodities, including sugar and coffee are listed on the ICE platform. In June 2007, ICE® and Russell Investments entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with respect to the US Russell Index futures complex, and today Russell Index futures trade exclusively on ICE®. Also in 2007, ICE acquired the exclusive right to key natural gas indexes, including NGI and NGX, and transitioned them to electronic markets on ICE's OTC platform. In July 2007, ICE® acquired and integrated ChemConnect's natural gas liquids (NGLs) and chemicals markets into its OTC markets. In September 2007, ICE® acquired the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE), the world's leading canola market, now known as ICE Futures Canada®. In October 2007, ICE® acquired Chatham Energy, a leading OTC energy options broker. In January 2008, ICE® acquired YellowJacket (YJ), a leading peer-to-peer negotiation platform for the OTC energy options markets. In August 2008, ICE® completed its acquistion of Creditex, a leading interdealer market for the execution and processing of credit derivatives with operations in New York, London and Singapore. In March 2009, ICE® acquired The Clearing Corporation (TCC), which provides the clearing technology for ICE's credit default swap clearing house, known as 'ICE Trust'. Approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve in March 2009, ICE Trust, is a member of the Federal Reserve and is a New York bank holding company and is the leading CDS clearing house globally. Today, ICE® employs over 750 professionals across the United States, Europe and Asia. IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) is a leading operator of regulated futures exchanges and over-the-counter markets. ICE® is also a leading operator of central clearing services for the futures and over-the-counter markets, with five regulated clearing houses across North America and Europe. ICE® serves customers in more than 70 countries. Operates the leading electronic global futures and over-the-counter (OTC) marketplace for trading a broad array of energy commodity contracts on its Internet-based trading platform. These contracts include oil, natural gas, and power. ICE® conducts its futures markets trading through its subsidiary, the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), Europe's leading energy futures and options exchange. The IPE provides regulated marketplaces in which participants use futures and options to manage their price risk exposure. ICE® also offers services to support the broader trading and risk management infrastructure, including cleared OTC contracts, electronic trade confirmations, and energy market data. ICE® is based in Atlanta, Georgia, with offices in Calgary, Chicago, Houston, London, New York, and Singapore. In June of 2001, ICE expanded its business into futures trading by acquiring the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), now ICE Futures Europe®, which operated Europe's leading open-outcry energy futures exchange. Since 2003, ICE® has partnered with the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) to host its electronic marketplace. In April of 2005, the entire ICE® portfolio of energy futures became fully electronic. ICE® became a publicly traded company on 2005-November-16, and was added to the Russell 1000® Index on 2006-June-30. The company announced its intent to acquire the New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®) on 2006-September-14. In the late 1990s, Mr Jeffrey Sprecher, ICE's founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, acquired Continental Power Exchange, Inc with the objective of developing a platform to provide a more transparent and efficient market structure for over-the-counter (OTC) energy commodity trading. Mr Sprecher realized that the electronic revolution in the international financial markets provided a great opportunity to bring the benefits of an electronic marketplace to energy trading. In May 2000, The Intercontinental Exchange (ICE®) was established, with its founding shareholders representing some of the world's largest energy traders. The company's mission was to transform OTC trading by providing an open, accessible, multi-dealer, around-the-clock electronic energy exchange. The exchange was built and

offered the trading community better price transparency, more efficiency, greater liquidity and lower costs than manual trading. In June of 2001, ICE® expanded its business into futures trading by acquiring the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE) located in London, UK, now ICE Futures Europe®, which operated Europe's leading open-outcry energy futures exchange. Since 2003, ICE® has partnered with the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) to host its electronic marketplace. In April of 2005, the entire ICE portfolio of energy futures became fully electronic. Along with Headquarters in Atlanta, State of Georgia, USA, ICE® has offices in Chicago, Houston, New York; in Calgary, Canada, London, UK, and Singapore to support operations worldwide. In the late 1990s, Jeffrey Sprecher, ICE's founder, chairman, and Chief Executive Officer, acquired Continental Power Exchange, Inc. with the objective of developing a platform to provide a more transparent and efficient market structure for OTC energy commodity trading. Mr. Sprecher realized that the electronic revolution in the international financial markets provided a great opportunity to bring the benefits of an electronic marketplace to energy trading. In May 2000, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc was established, with its founding shareholders representing some of the world's largest energy traders. The company's mission was to transform OTC trading by providing an open, accessible, multi-dealer, around-the-clock electronic energy exchange. The exchange was built and offered the trading community better price transparency, more efficiency, greater liquidity and lower costs than manual trading. In June of 2001, ICE® expanded its business into futures trading by acquiring the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), now ICE Futures Europe®, which operated Europe's leading open-outcry energy futures exchange. Since 2003, ICE® has partnered with the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) to host its electronic marketplace. In April of 2005, the entire ICE® portfolio of energy futures became fully electronic. ICE® continues to develop new products and services designed to meet the needs of energy market participants. However, the company's commitment to its markets and participants does not change:- ICE® is dedicated to providing a marketplace that levels the playing field, creates greater opportunities, and offers access to energy commodities markets from anywhere, at anytime. ICE's products include derivative contracts based on key energy commodities:- crude oil and refined oil products such as heating oil and jet fuel, and other products like natural gas and electric power. Recently, ICE Futures introduced what has become Europe's leading emissions futures contract in conjunction with the European Climate Exchange. The majority of trades in ICE's markets are cash-settled, based on the value of the underlying commodity, rather than settled through physical delivery of the commodity. ICE® is the only marketplace offering integrated electronic markets for side-by-side trading of energy products in both futures and over-the-counter (OTC) markets, bringing together the world's buyers and sellers of derivative and physical energy commodity contracts. ICE's ability to offer centralized access to futures and OTC contracts on either a cleared or bilateral basis, and through multiple interfaces, allows participants to optimize trading opportunities, operations and strategies. ICE's Internet-based platform increases the accessibility and transparency of the energy commodity markets and enhances the speed and quality of trade execution. ICE conducts its OTC business directly, and operates its futures business through its wholly-owned subsidiary, ICE Futures, the largest electronic energy futures exchange (formerly known as the International Petroleum Exchange, or IPE) which is a regulated market in the United Kingdom. All futures and cleared OTC contracts are processed through a central clearinghouse – LCH.Clearnet Ltd (headquartered in London, UK). IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) became the center of global trading in 'soft' commodities with its acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) in 2007. Now known as ICE Futures US, Inc., the exchange offers futures and options on futures on soft commodities include coffee, cocoa, frozen concentrated orange juice, sugar and cotton. IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) became the center of global trading in 'soft' commodities with its acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) in 2007. Now known as ICE Futures US®, the exchange offers futures and options on futures on soft commodities include Coffee, Cocoa, frozen concentrated orange juice, sugar and Cotton. Cotton futures have traded in New York since 1870, first on the New York Cotton Exchange, then on the New York Board of Trade and now on ICE Futures US®. Options on Cotton futures were introduced on the NYBOT® in 1984. Futures and options on futures have been used by the domestic and global Cotton industries to price and hedge transactions. Because Cotton is at the center of the global textiles industry, it is a preferred contract among commodity trading advisors and hedge funds. ICE Futures US® is the exclusive global market for Cotton No. 2^{SM} futures and options. In addition to agricultural commodities, ICE® operates existing futures and options markets for crude oil, refined products, natural gas, power, emissions, and foreign currency and equity index futures and options. ICE® conducts its energy futures markets through ICE Futures Europe®, its UK regulated London-based subsidiary, which offers the world's leading oil benchmarks and trades nearly half of the world's global crude oil futures. ICE® conducts its soft commodity, foreign exchange and index markets through its US regulated subsidiary, ICE Futures US®, which provides global futures and options markets, as well as clearing services through ICE Clear US®, its wholly owned clearinghouse. ICE's state-of-the-art electronic trading platform brings market access and transparency to participants in more than 50 countries. ICE was added to the Russell 1000® Index in June 2006. Headquartered in Atlanta, ICE® also has offices in Calgary, Chicago, Houston, London, New York and Singapore. ICE® also conducts futures and options trading in Canola oil, feed Wheat and western Barley through ICE Futures Canada®, a regulated market in Manitoba, Canada. See also Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange. IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) began offering risk management and trading for the grain markets through its acquisition of the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) in September 2007. Today, WCE is known as ICE Futures Canada, Inc.. Established in 1887, the exchange has a rich history in serving the needs of hedgers in the grain markets. Today, ICE Futures Canada® is Canada's leading agricultural exchange. Based in Winnipeg, ICE Futures Canada® offers electronically traded futures and options markets for canola and western barley contracts. 2014-November-07 (Bloomberg):- ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) will run the replacement for the 95-year-old London gold fixing, as benchmarks for other precious metals were overhauled this year. Intercontinental Exchange Inc.'s IBA will provide a price platform, methodology and administer the procedure that now takes place by phone each day at 10:30 am and 03 pm, the London Bullion Market Association and ICE said today in statements. Societe Generale SA, Bank of Nova Scotia, HSBC Holdings Plc and Barclays Plc currently conduct the fixings used by miners to central banks to trade and value metal. Silver became the first precious metal to ditch the daily fixing procedure in August after Deutsche Bank AG said it would stop taking part as it scales back its commodities business. A new mechanism will replace platinum and palladium fixes on December 01. Scrutiny on how benchmarks are set increased after regulators uncovered price-rigging in everything from interbank-loan rates to currencies. IBA said it expects to start running the LBMA Gold Price in the first quarter of next year. 'I'm delighted to announce an administrator in time to allow the market to move forward from consultation into timely implementation', Ruth Crowell, chief executive of the LBMA, said in a statement. 'While we know that it is subject to internal compliance approvals, we are pleased to have 11 entities intending to be phase one participants'. Consultation Period:- The LBMA ran two market surveys, a seminar and met with participants during a consultation period in which a consensus was reached that IBA should be the administrator, the association said. IBA is responsible for the London interbank offered rate. The London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. said in July that the LBMA would help in seeking to appoint a new administrator. The association said October 17 that ICE, the London Metal Exchange, CME Group Inc. and Thomson Reuters Corp., Autilla Ltd. (Sapient) and EBS were shortlisted. The firms presented proposals to the market at an October 24 seminar in London. About USD18 trillion of gold circulated globally last year, according to CPM Group, a New York-based research company. Gold was fixed at USD1 145 an ounce in London this morning. Bullion for immediate delivery reached a four-year low of USD1 132.16 earlier today and is down 4.8 percent this year. Prices slumped 28 percent in 2013, the biggest annual decline in three decades. Gold Fixing:- Deutsche Bank's withdrawal from the gold fixing in May left just four other banks to conduct the ritual that dates back to 1919. Meetings had been held in a wood-paneled room at Rothschild's offices in St. Swithin's Lane until the process was switched to a telephone conference call in 2004. During fixings, members declare how much

metal they want to buy or sell for clients as well as their own accounts. Traders relay shifts in supply and demand to clients and take fresh orders as the spot price changes, before the fix is made. Participants can trade the metal and its derivatives on the over-the-counter market and exchanges during the calls. The LBMA Gold Price will be a physically settled, electronic and tradable auction, IBA said. Aggregated gold bids and offers will be published real-time and the price updated every 30 seconds until a balance is found. Guidelines for financial benchmarks designed to improve integrity and reliability in the wake of the Libor scandal were published by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) last year. The principles cover issues of governance and methodology, with one of the key recommendations the use of 'observable transactions' as the basis of a benchmark. New Procedures:- 'We look forward to working closely with the LBMA and the precious metals industry as we deliver an IOSCO-compliant benchmark that fulfills the requirements of market participants in an efficient and transparent manner', Finbarr Hutcheson, President of IBA, said in a statement. CME Group and Thomson Reuters began running the new electronic, auction-based silver system on August 15, three months after the three banks conducting the procedure said they would stop participating. The London Metal Exchange will run the platinum and palladium replacement on December 01. Bloomberg LP, the parent company of Bloomberg News, competes with Thomson Reuters in selling financial and legal information, and trading systems. See also Gold Fixing. IntercontinentalExchange (ICE) refer to IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. ICE Futures Europe refers to our wholly-owned subsidiary, which, prior to September 03, 2007, operated as ICE Futures and which, prior to October 25, 2005, operated as the International Petroleum Exchange of London, Ltd. (IPE). ICE Futures U.S. refers to our wholly-owned subsidiary that we acquired on January 12, 2007, which, prior to our acquisition, operated as the Board of Trade of the City of New York, Inc. (NYBOT), a member-owned not-for-profit corporation, and, after our acquisition, operated as the Board of Trade of the City of New York, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of IntercontinentalExchange. On September 03, 2007, we renamed NYBOT 'ICE Futures U.S.' 'ICE Clear U.S.' refers to ICE Futures U.S.'s wholly-owned clearing subsidiary, which previously operated as the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC). ICE Futures Canada refers to our wholly-owned subsidiary that we acquired on August 27, 2007 and which previously operated as the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange, Inc. (WCE). ICE Clear Canada refers to ICE Futures Canada's wholly-owned clearing subsidiary, which previously operated as WCE Clearing Corporation (WCECC). We are a leading regulated global futures exchange and over-the-counter, or OTC, market operator. We operate the leading electronic futures and OTC marketplace for trading a broad array of energy, soft agricultural and agricultural commodities, credit default swaps, or CDS, and financial products. Currently, we are the only marketplace to offer an integrated electronic platform for side-by-side trading of products in both futures and OTC markets, together with clearing services. Through our widely-distributed electronic marketplace, we bring together buyers and sellers of derivative and physical commodities and financial contracts and offer a range of services to support our participants' risk management needs. We conduct our regulated energy futures markets through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ICE Futures Europe, which is based in the United Kingdom, or U.K. ICE Futures Europe is the largest energy futures exchange outside of the United States, or U.S., as measured by 2008 traded contract volume, and one of the top 10 commodity exchanges in the world, according to the Futures Industry Association. We conduct our regulated U.S. futures markets through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ICE Futures U.S. We conduct our regulated Canadian futures markets through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ICE Futures Canada. ICE Futures Europe clears its business through ICE Clear Europe, ICE Futures U.S. clears its business through ICE Clear U.S. and ICE Futures Canada clears its business through ICE Clear Canada. We completed our acquisition of ICE Futures U.S. in January 2007 and our acquisition of ICE Futures Canada in August 2007. The launch of ICE Clear Europe occurred in November 2008, completing our strategic plan to offer clearing services through wholly-owned clearing businesses in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Clearing services for our UK energy futures and cleared global OTC energy businesses were previously outsourced to a third party UK clearing house. We conduct our OTC business directly through IntercontinentalExchange as an Exempt Commercial Market under the Commodity Exchange Act and through Creditex Group Inc., or Creditex, an interdealer broker. We completed our acquisition of Creditex in August 2008. Creditex is a market leader and innovator in the execution and processing of index and single-name CDS with markets spanning the United States, Europe and Asia. In October 2008 we announced our planned acquisition of The Clearing Corporation as part of our strategy to offer clearing in the CDS market. Our Business:- We operate diverse global markets that promote price transparency and offer participants the opportunity to trade a variety of energy, soft agricultural and agricultural commodities, CDS and financial products. Our core products include contracts based on crude and refined oil products, natural gas, power, coal, emissions, sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, canola, orange juice, CDS, foreign exchange and equity index products. Our derivative and physical products provide participants with a means for managing risks associated with changes in the prices of these commodities, asset allocation, ensuring physical delivery of select commodity products and trading. The majority of our trading volume is financially or cash settled, meaning that settlement is made through cash payments based on the difference between the purchase price of the contract and the value of the underlying commodity at contract expiration, rather than through physical delivery of the commodity itself. All futures and options contracts and many of our OTC swap contracts are cleared through a central counterparty clearing house. We also offer OTC swap contracts that can be traded on a bilateral basis. Our customer base includes professional traders, financial institutions, institutional and individual investors, corporations, manufacturers, commodity producers and refiners, and governmental bodies. We do not take proprietary trading positions in any contracts in our markets. We operate our US, UK and Canadian exchanges, as well as our OTC markets, primarily on our electronic platform, except for the Creditex business, in which trading is conducted both electronically on Creditex's proprietary platform, and through voice brokered transactions. ICE Futures U.S. continues to offer options on futures markets through its open-outcry trading floor based in New York City, complementing our electronic futures and options offerings. In addition to trade execution, our electronic platform offers a comprehensive suite of trading-related services, including pre- and post-trade risk management tools, electronic trade confirmation and clearing services. Through our platform, we facilitate straight-through processing of trades, with the goal of providing seamless integration of front-, back- and mid-office trading and risk management activities. We operate and manage our business on the basis of three segments:- our futures business segment, our OTC business segment and our market data business segment. For a discussion of these segments and related financial disclosure, refer to note 18 to our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. History:- In May 2000, IntercontinentalExchange was established, with our founding shareholders representing some of the world's largest energy companies and global banks. Our mission was to transform OTC energy markets by providing an open, accessible, around-the-clock electronic energy marketplace to a previously fragmented and opaque market. We offered the energy community greater price transparency, efficiency, liquidity and lower costs than manual trading, such as voice or floor markets. Working together with participants in the energy markets, we developed the leading electronic marketplace for energy commodities, along with the leading electronic trade confirmation platform. In June 2001, we expanded our business into the futures markets by acquiring the IPE, now ICE Futures Europe. Europe's leading regulated energy futures exchange, ICE Futures Europe's markets today account for approximately 50% of the world's crude oil and refined futures traded each day. In April 2005, ICE Futures Europe became the first fully electronic energy exchange. ICE Data was launched in 2002 to meet the demand for increased market data in the OTC energy markets, and is today one of the leading providers of futures and OTC data globally. Since 2003, we have partnered with the Chicago Climate Exchange, or CCX, to host its OTC emissions markets, and today we offer the leading European emissions futures contracts in conjunction with the European Climate Exchange, or ECX. In November 2005, we completed our initial public offering on the New York Stock Exchange

under the ticker symbol ‘ICE’ and have since become a member of the Russell 1000 and the S&P 500 indexes. In January 2007, we acquired NYBOT, now known as ICE Futures U.S. Today, ICE Futures U.S.’s futures contracts for soft agricultural commodities such as sugar and coffee are listed in our electronic markets. In June 2007, we entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with the Frank Russell Company to list the US Russell Index futures complex. Also in 2007, we acquired the exclusive right to key natural gas indexes, including the NGI and NGX indexes. In July 2007, we acquired and integrated ChemConnect’s OTC natural gas liquids and chemicals markets. In August 2007, we acquired the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange, the leading canola market in the world, now known as ICE Futures Canada. In October 2007, we acquired Chatham Energy, or Chatham, a leading OTC energy options broker, and in February 2008, we acquired YellowJacket Software, Inc., or YellowJacket, a leading peer-to-peer negotiation platform for the OTC options markets. In August 2008, we completed our acquisition of Creditex, a leading interdealer market for the execution and processing of credit derivatives. In October 2008, we announced plans to acquire The Clearing Corporation, or TCC, and the transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2009. TCC will be the clearing service provider for our CDS clearing house, known as ICE US Trust, or ICE Trust. ICE Trust is a limited purpose New York trust regulated by the New York State Banking Department. ICE Trust plans to commence clearing in the first quarter of 2009. Today, we employ over 790 professionals across the United States, Europe and Asia. Futures Marketplaces:- In our futures business, we operate three regulated futures exchanges in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. ICE Futures Europe operates as a Recognized Investment Exchange in the United Kingdom, where it is regulated by the UK Financial Services Authority, or FSA. ICE Futures Europe was founded in 1980 as a traditional open-outcry auction market, and today operates exclusively as an electronic exchange. Trades in our energy futures markets may only be executed in the name of exchange members for the members’ own account or their customers’ account. Our members and their customers include many of the world’s largest energy companies and leading financial institutions. ICE Futures U.S. is a leading global futures and options exchange for trading in a broad array of soft agricultural commodities, including sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa and frozen concentrated orange juice, or FCOJ. ICE Futures U.S. also provides trading in futures and options contracts for a variety of financial products, including its futures and options contracts based on the Russell indexes and the US Dollar Index, or USDX. ICE Futures U.S. operates as a Designated Contract Market and is regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC. Until February 02, 2007, ICE Futures U.S. operated exclusively as an open-outcry exchange and provided only floor-based markets. On that date, ICE Futures U.S. listed its core soft agricultural commodity markets on our electronic platform, and has subsequently introduced the Russell indexes, currency pairs and USDX futures and options contracts electronically. Options markets continue to be available for trading on the floor of the exchange. ICE Futures Canada is Canada’s leading commodity futures and options exchange and North America’s first fully electronic commodity futures exchange. Based in Winnipeg, Manitoba, ICE Futures Canada offers futures and options contracts on Canola and Western Barley. For over a century ICE Futures Canada, and its predecessor companies, have operated futures markets that bring together agricultural industry participants, traders, and investors to engage in price discovery, price risk transfer and price dissemination for the markets. ICE Futures Canada is a recognized commodity futures exchange under the provisions of The Commodity Futures Act (Manitoba), or the CFA, and is regulated by the Manitoba Securities Commission, or MSC. ICE Clear Europe clears and settles contracts for ICE Futures Europe and is regulated by the FSA as a Recognized Clearing House. ICE Futures U.S. owns its clearing house, ICE Clear U.S., which clears and settles contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, ICE Futures U.S. ICE Clear U.S. is a Derivatives Clearing Organization and is regulated by the CFTC. ICE Futures Canada owns it clearing house, ICE Clear Canada, which clears and settles contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, ICE Futures Canada. ICE Clear Canada is a recognized clearing house under the provisions of the CFA and is regulated by the MSC. OTC Marketplace:- In our OTC business, we operate global over-the-counter markets primarily through our electronic platform. We offer trading in thousands of contracts, covering a broad range of energy-related products and contract types. These contracts include derivative contracts as well as contracts that provide for physical delivery of the underlying commodity, principally relating to natural gas, power, natural gas liquids, chemicals and crude and refined oil products. We offer a wide range of derivative contracts in our OTC markets due to the availability of various combinations of commodities, product types, delivery ‘hub’ locations and terms or settlement dates for a given contract. In 2008 and 2007, we acquired Creditex, YellowJacket, ChemConnect and Chatham, and as a result, have expanded our markets to include CDS, natural gas liquids, chemicals and natural gas options contracts. Our OTC market participants include many of the world’s largest energy companies, leading financial institutions and proprietary trading firms, as well as natural gas distribution companies and utilities. Participants in our OTC energy markets must qualify as eligible commercial participants or eligible commercial entities under the Commodity Exchange Act. Market Data:- We offer a variety of market data services for both futures and OTC markets through our market data subsidiary, ICE Data. ICE Data compiles and repackages market data derived from trading activity on our platform into information products that are sold to a broad customer base extending beyond our core trading community. Since its inception, ICE Data has expanded to provide data services covering our energy futures and OTC markets, as well as soft agricultural and agricultural commodities, equity indexes and currency pairs. Market data services for these segments include publication of daily indices, access to historical price and other data, view only access to our trading platform, end of day settlements and pricing data sets, as well as a service that provides independent validation of participants’ own valuations for OTC products. Clearing House Function:- We operate a clearing house for ICE Futures U.S. through ICE Clear U.S., for ICE Futures Canada through ICE Clear Canada and for ICE Futures Europe and our OTC cleared businesses through ICE Clear Europe. These clearing houses clear, settle and guarantee to their clearing members the financial performance of all futures contracts and options on futures contracts matched through our execution facilities and accepted by the clearing house from clearing members in our US, UK and Canadian regulated futures markets as well as our cleared OTC markets. Through our clearing houses, we maintain a system for performance of financial obligations owed to the clearing members through which buyers and sellers conduct transactions. This system is supported by several mechanisms, including rigorous clearing membership requirements, the posting of original margin deposits, daily mark-to-market of positions and payment of variation margin, maintenance of a guaranty fund in which clearing members maintain deposits with our clearing houses and broad assessment powers to recoup financial losses if they arise due to a clearing member financial default. The amount of margin deposits on hand will fluctuate over time as a result of, among other things, the extent of open positions held at any point in time by market participants and the volatility of the market as reflected in the margin rates then in effect for such contracts. In addition to our existing three clearing houses, we are developing a clearing house to act as a central counterparty in the registration and clearing of credit default swap transactions. We are forming a limited purpose bank, ICE Trust, to serve as the facility to clear credit default swaps transactions. In November 2008, we launched ICE Clear Europe, a clearing house based in London, as part of our strategic plan to offer clearing services through wholly-owned clearing businesses in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Clearing services for our UK energy futures and cleared global OTC energy businesses were previously outsourced to a third party UK clearing house. Gaining greater control over this core clearing process will allow us to introduce more products and services to the futures and OTC markets for broker-dealers and for our customers, as well as to ensure technology and operational service levels meet the efficiency standards that we have set within our execution business. We also believe that this flexibility will allow us to increase our speed-to-market for new cleared products and to expand our products further into physically-delivered commodity products on a competitive basis with other derivatives exchanges that manage their own clearing and risk management services. Control of our own clearing houses enables us to capture the revenue associated with both the trading and clearing of our futures and

options contracts. It is our objective to provide a clearing model that benefits customers and clearing firms alike, through technological innovation, offering a competitive alternative for clearing for new products and new exchanges, competitive pricing, and greater profit participation by member firms and new value-added services. Longer term, we anticipate that collectively, our US, UK and Canadian clearing houses may partner to serve our global customer base across the commodities and financial products marketplaces in an innovative and capital efficient manner. Our clearing strategy is designed to complement our diverse markets while meeting the risk management, capital and regulatory requirements of an expanding global marketplace. We believe our clearing houses are a significant attraction to our market participants, and an important part of the functioning of our exchanges. Because the role of the clearing house is to serve as a central counterparty for each matched trade, clearing members do not need to evaluate the credit of each potential counterparty or limit themselves to a selected set of counterparties. This flexibility increases the potential liquidity available for each trade. The interposition of our clearing house as the counterparty for each matched trade allows our customers to establish a position with one party and then to offset the position with another party. This contract offsetting process provides our customers with flexibility in establishing and adjusting positions. In order to ensure performance, our clearing houses establish and monitor financial requirements for our clearing members and set minimum margin requirements for our traded products. Our clearing houses use proprietary software, based on an industry standard margining convention, to determine the appropriate margin requirements for each clearing member by simulating the gains and losses of complex portfolios. We typically hold margin collateral to cover at least 99% of price changes for a given product within a given historical period. At each settlement cycle, our clearing houses value, at the market price prevailing at that time, or mark-to-market, all open futures positions and require payments from clearing members whose positions have lost value and make payments to clearing members whose positions have gained value. Our clearing houses mark-to-market all open futures positions at least once a day, and in some cases more often if market volatility warrants. Marking-to-market provides both participants in a transaction with an accounting of their financial obligations under the contract. Having a mark-to-market cycle of a minimum of two times a day for ICE Clear U.S. and once daily for ICE Clear Europe and ICE Clear Canada helps protect the financial integrity of our clearing houses, our clearing members and market participants. This allows our clearing houses to identify quickly any clearing members that may not be able to satisfy the financial obligations resulting from changes in the prices of their open contracts before those financial obligations become exceptionally large and jeopardize the ability of our clearing houses to ensure financial performance of their open positions. All our clearing houses may call multiple intraday original margin in circumstances where market conditions require they take additional protection. As a self-regulatory organization, ICE Clear U.S. has instituted detailed risk-management policies and procedures to guard against default risk with respect to cleared contracts. In order to manage the risk of financial non-performance, we (i) have established that clearing members maintain at least USD5 million in minimum working capital, (ii) limit the risk exposure of open positions based upon the clearing member's capital, (iii) require clearing members to post original margin collateral for all open positions, and to collect original margin from their customers, (iv) pay and collect variation margin on a marked-to-market basis at least twice daily, (v) require clearing members to collect funds from under-margined customers, (vi) require deposits to the guaranty fund from clearing members which would be available to cover financial non-performance, and (vii) have broad assessment authority to recoup financial losses. ICE Clear Europe has instituted a similar multi-layered risk management system of rules, policies and procedures to protect itself in the event of a clearing member default which include requiring its members to (i) hold a sufficient minimum level of capital, (ii) make sufficient margin payments as required under the ICE Clear Europe rules, (iii) have made a guaranty fund contribution as required by ICE Clear Europe, (iv) have acceded to the ICE Clear Europe regulations and thereby accept ICE Clear Europe's powers of assessment to require the provision of additional funds by clearing members in certain situations consequent on an event of default, and (v) hold accounts as required under the ICE Clear Europe regulations at ICE Clear Europe approved financial institutions in relation to which ICE Clear Europe has established direct debit mandates in its favor. ICE Clear Canada has instituted a similar multi-layered risk management system of rules, policies and procedures to protect against default which include (i) operational and financial standards for clearing participants applicable to category of registration, (ii) requirements for clearing participants to post original margin for house and client positions and requirements to collect additional margin from clients, (iii) assessing and collecting intra-day margin payments on a pre-determined basis, (iv) requiring all clearing participants to pay into a guaranty fund, and (v) rules requiring all clearing participants to provide additional monies for the clearing fund in the event of a default. We also maintain extensive surveillance and compliance operations and procedures to monitor and enforce compliance with rules pertaining to the trading, position sizes, delivery obligations and financial condition of clearing members. In the unlikely event of a payment default by a clearing member, the clearing house would first apply assets of the clearing member to cover its payment obligation. These assets include original margin, variation margin and the guaranty fund deposits and any other available assets. In addition, we would make a demand for payment pursuant to any applicable guarantee provided to the clearing houses by the parent of a clearing member. Thereafter, if the payment default remains unsatisfied, the clearing house would use the guaranty fund of other clearing members and funds collected through an assessment against all other solvent clearing members to satisfy the deficit. We have agreed to reserve USD50.0 million of the USD250.0 million available under our revolving credit facility for use by ICE Clear U.S. to provide temporary liquidity in the event of default by a clearing member. In June 2008, the Company entered into a separate senior unsecured credit agreement which provides for a 364-day revolving credit facility in the aggregate principal amount of USD150.0 million which is available for operational use solely by ICE Clear Europe. ICE Clear Canada has arranged a total of USD3.0 million in revolving standby credit facilities with the Royal Bank of Canada to provide liquidity in the event of default by a clearing member. ICE Clear Europe has committed USD100.0 million in cash as part of its guaranty fund, of which USD50.0 million will be available only in the event a clearing member defaults and such member has used all its available funds to settle the position. The USD50.0 million will be used before other funds in the guaranty fund are used. If additional cash is required to settle positions, then the remaining USD50.0 million will be called pro-rata along with other non-defaulting ICE Clear Europe clearing members' deposits in the guaranty fund. ICE Clear Europe is also insured up to USD100.0 million in the event of a clearing member default, which would be called upon after the guaranty funds are depleted and prior to any clearing member assessment. As part of the powers and procedures designed to backstop financial obligations in the event of a default, each of the clearing houses may levy assessments on all of our clearing members if there are insufficient funds available to cover a deficit. There is no limit on this assessment of each clearing member unless the clearing member has notified the clearing house that it is withdrawing as a clearing member. However, before the clearing member can withdraw from the clearing house, the clearing house can assess the clearing member an amount up to two times the initial amount of the clearing member's guaranty fund balance to cover any remaining default. Despite this authority to levy assessments, there can be no assurance that the relevant clearing members will have the financial resources available to pay, or will not choose to be expelled from membership rather than pay, any such assessments. Despite the risk mitigation techniques adopted by, and the other powers and procedures implemented by our clearing houses, which are designed to, among other things, minimize the potential risks associated with the occurrence of monetary defaults, there can be no assurance that these powers and procedures will prevent such defaults or will otherwise function to preserve the liquidity of the clearing houses. Our clearing houses have an excellent risk management track record. ICE Clear Europe, ICE Clear U.S. and ICE Clear Canada, and their predecessor companies, have never experienced an incident of a clearing member default which has required the use of the guaranty funds or assets of the clearing house. / Ротшильд. Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Юрэп® (ICE Futures Europe®). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). В Октябре

2007 Ай.Си.И.® (ICE®) поглотила Чэтэм Энёджи (Chatham Energy), ведущего брокера по опционам на внеучётном рынке энергии. В Январе 2008 Ай.Си.И.® (ICE®) поглотила Йеллоу Дьжакит (Уай.Дьжей.; YellowJacket (YJ)), ведущую платформу . В Августе 2008 Ай.Си.И.® (ICE®) завершила своё поглощение компании Крэдитэкс (Creditex), . Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG) . Рус Кравэл (Ruth Crowell). Баклиз Пи.Эл.Си. (Barclays PLC). Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC). За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Томсэн Ройтас Корп. (Thomson Reuters Corp.). Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). Расэл (Russell) . печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) . Смотрите также Чжэнчжоуская Сырьевая Биржа (Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Дьжефри Спрэкё (Jeffrey Sprecher), основатель Ай.Си.И.. Эл.Си.Эйч.Клыэнэт Эл.ти.ди. (LCH.Clearnet Ltd). Ай.Си.И. Клыэ Ю.Эс.® (ICE Clear US®). Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Кэнэда® (ICE Futures Canada®). Финбар Хачесэн (Finbarr Hutcheson). Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Томсэн Ройтас Корп. (Thomson Reuters Corp.), Отила Эл.ти.ди. (Сэйпиэнт) (Autilla Ltd. (Sapient)).

INTERCOOLER = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ОХЛАДИТЕЛЬ – Intercooler is a device which cools a gas between the compressive steps of a multiple stage compressor. / устройство, которое охлаждает газ между .

INTERCORPORATE HAULING = ВНУТРИКОРПОРАТИВНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА ВНУТРЕННИМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ) – Intercorporate Hauling is a private carrier hauling a subsidiary's goods and charging the subsidiary a fee; this is legal if the subsidiary is wholly owned or if the private carrier has common carrier authority.

INTERCROPPING = ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫХ КУЛЬТУР (или УПЛОТНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОСЕВ, или УПЛОТНЁННЫЙ ПОСЕВ, или ПОСЕВ В МЕЖДУРЯДЬЯХ, или МЕЖРЯДНАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ) – Intercropping is a growing two or more crops simultaneously in alternating rows or sets of rows in the same plot. See also Mixed Intercropping. / возделывание двух или более культур одновременно в .

INTER–CROP SPREADS = МЕЖУРОЖАЙНЫЕ КУРСОВЫЕ РАЗНИЦЫ (или МЕЖУРОЖАЙНЫЕ СПРЭДЫ) – Inter-Crop Spreads are the differences in price between futures contracts with delivery in different marketing years.

INTERDELIVERY SPREAD = МЕЖПОСТАВОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО РАЗЛИЧНЫМ СРОКАМ ПОСТАВКИ, или СПРЭД ПО РАЗЛИЧНЫМ СРОКАМ ПОСТАВКИ) – Interdelivery Spread:- simultaneously entering a long and short on the same futures contract but with different delivery months in the hopes that the price difference between the two months widens or narrows, depending on the underlying investment. Spread traders are only concerned that their long positions rise in value relative to their short positions. For example, if a trader is long June Corn and short August Corn, then the trader is hoping that the price of June Corn rises and the price of August Corn falls. Interdelivery Spread is a spread involving two different months of the same commodity. See also Spread. An Interdelivery Spread, one of the most commonly used spreads, lets spread traders take advantage of abnormal price differences between two delivery months of a single futures market. Traders describe interdelivery spreads as either bull or bear spreads. In an agricultural (ag) bull spread, a trader buys the nearby month and sells the deferred, expecting the nearby to gain on the deferred. An ag bear spread is just the opposite:- a trader sells the nearby month and buys the deferred, expecting the deferred to gain on the nearby. The nearby futures month refers to the contract month closest to expiration, while a deferred futures month is any contract month further from expiration. Note that in a metals bull spread, traders sell the nearby month and buy the deferred – just the opposite of an ag bull spread. That's because in the ag markets, an increase in the cash price typically raises the nearby month more than the deferred month. In the metals market, an increase in price typically raises the deferred month price by more. Among storable commodities, such as grains and metals, carrying charges have the greatest effect on the underlying futures prices of different delivery months. Carrying charges represent the cost of storage, insurance, and interest. The combination of storage cost and insurance for Corn, Oats, Soybeans, or Wheat in Chicago Board of Trade-approved elevators averaged 3.9 to 4.5 cents per bushel per month in 1993. A set amount of cents per month for interest is more difficult to state since interest rates have typically been a variable component of carrying charges. Theoretically, in a normal futures market – reflecting adequate supplies of the underlying cash commodity and sufficient storage capacity – the price of the nearby futures month and the price of the deferred futures month have a definite relationship. That is, the deferred futures price is usually more than the nearby futures price by approximately the amount of the cost of carrying the commodity from the nearby to the deferred month. Each futures delivery month price is typically priced higher than the previous month by the amount of the cost to store, insure, and finance the commodity from month to month. For example, in the case of Corn priced at USD2.50 per bushel, with a base cost for storage and insurance of 4.5 cents per bushel per month and an interest rate of 10 percent, the carrying charge is 6.58 cents per bushel (bu) per month (mo):- ((USD2.50 x 10%) / 12) + USD0.045 = USD0.065 8 / bu / mo. Thus, the theoretical spreads of futures prices at full carry are:- December – USD2.50; March – USD2.69¾; May – USD2.83; and July – USD2.96¼. These prices reflect the Corn crop year that begins September 01 and ends August 31. Consequently, December is considered the first new-crop futures delivery month and July the last. Futures prices tend to be at their seasonal low right after harvest – October and November for Corn. In a normal market, then, December futures should be priced lower than the deferred contract months since carrying charges accumulate as the marketing year progresses. Remember that these full-carry markets are theoretical. In practice, interdelivery futures price spreads only rarely reflect the full cost of carry due to changing market conditions. Take actual Corn spreads at the Chicago Board of Trade from mid-November 1982. With the nearby December Corn futures selling at USD2.34½ per bushel and a prime rate of 11½ percent, the monthly carrying cost was about 7 cents. December 1982 – USD2.34½; March 1983 – USD2.45; May – USD2.51½; July – USD2.56¼; and September – USD2.60. These spreads are far from full carry. Many different market variables could have affected the spread between the delivery months, including expectations about the amount of Corn planted by farmers during the next crop year; corn demand for animal feed, food, seed, and industrial uses; carryover expectations (remaining supplies of corn carried from one crop year to the next); the expected rate of inflation; interest rate fluctuations; and the availability of storage. In fact, some markets may not reflect carrying charges at all. During periods when a commodity is in short supply, the nearby futures contract can trade at a premium to the deferred futures. Such a market is called an Inverted Market. The inversion represents, in effect, a negative return for holding inventories. One of the most common interdelivery spreads is the intercrop, or old-crop/new-crop, spread. It involves buying futures in one crop year and selling futures in another crop year. Since prices are usually lowest at harvest, new-crop futures tend to be priced lower than futures from the previous crop year. Traders must consider a number of factors, however, when establishing an old-crop/new-crop spread. First, traders should look at the price relationship – not absolute price levels – between the two contracts and determine how they think the spread will change. Then traders must ask:- (i) How large are remaining supplies (carryover) from the last harvest? (ii) What is the outlook for the size of next harvest? (iii) How does the rate of usage compare to previous forecasts? (iv) How strong is future demand expected to be? Answering these questions helps determine how a spread will change pver time. If traders expect old-crop prices to rise relative to new-crop prices, they can buy the old-crop month and simultaneously sell the new-crop month. If, on the other hand, they expect new-crop prices to gain relative to old-crop prices, they can buy the new-crop month and simultaneously sell the old-crop month. In each case, both sides of the spread are usually executed in one step, not two. The July/December Corn spread is a common intercrop spread. July represents the old-crop month; December represents the new-crop month. Traders calculate the spread by

subtracting the December futures price from the July futures price (July minus December). The purchase of one delivery month of a given futures contract and simultaneous sale of another delivery month of the same commodity on the same exchange. Also known as Calendar Spread, Intra-commodity Spread, and Intramarket Spread. An Interdelivery Spread, sometimes called an Intramarket Spread, involves the simultaneous purchase of one delivery month of a given futures contract and the sale of another delivery month of the same commodity on the same exchange. For example, an interdelivery spreader might buy July Wheat and sell December Wheat at the Chicago Board of Trade.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SERVICE = МЕЖДЕПАРТАМЕНТНАЯ УСЛУГА – Interdepartmental Service (electric) is the interdepartmental service includes amounts charged by the electric department at tariff or other specified rates for electricity supplied by it to other utility departments.

INTERDUNAL SWALE WETLAND = XX СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ – Interdunal Swale Wetland is a wetland dominated by grasslike vegetation that occurs in the low areas between sand dunes or beach ridges along the Great Lakes shoreline.

INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ (или ИНТЕРЕС) – (1) Interest:- the price paid for credit is a function of two main factors:- time and risk. The cost of lending as a function of time compensates the lender for giving up the use of the borrowed funds. The risk that the borrower will become insolvent increases over time and justifies charging a certain premium over and above the cost of lending, and varies with the borrower's creditworthiness and the guarantees associated with the credit. Gross interest paid. This includes financial charges, but does not include interest capitalized. Interest paid is not netted off against interest received. Interest:- cost of service rendered by a lender to a borrower, and paid by the borrower for the use of a sum of money for a given period of time. Interest is an expense for the party who pays it, and a revenue for the recipient. It is a price, in the economic sense. Interest may be defined in terms of an interest rate, that is, the relationship of the amount of interest due for one year and the amount of principal loaned, with each amount expressed in units of money. This is simple interest, as opposed to compound interest, which applies the principal plus the amount of interest already accrued thereon. Payments borrowers pay lenders for the use of their money. A corporation pays interest on its bonds to its bondholders. Interest is a compensation at a specified rate, which is paid for the use of money. The price paid by a borrower for the use of the lender's money. A term Interest refers to any physical commodity, currency or other tangible goods, intangibles (such as an equity security, bond, futures contract, swap or option, interest rates, another index, including indexes that track the performance of a rule-based trading strategy or the volatility of a financial instrument or another index), any financial instrument on an Interest, which is intended to be measured by a Benchmark. Depending on the context, it is assumed that the word 'Interest' also includes the market for such Interest. / Под Процентом, от Латинского словосочетания Pro Centum, означающее За Сто, понимается сотая доля числа, обозначаемая знаком %. Проценты – сотые доли целого (принимаемого за единицу). Процентом называют одну сотую долю и обозначают знаком %; так, 19% от 3 метров (м) составляют 0.57 м, или 57 сантиметров (см). Тысячная доля целого, то есть десятая часть процента, имеет специальное название – Промилле – и особое обозначение 0/00. В хозяйственных и статистических расчётах, а также во многих отраслях науки части величин принято выражать в процентах; для их нахождения служит формула простых процентов:- если с величины a нарастает p % за год (или за какой-либо другой промежуток времени), то через t лет она превратится в xxx. При этом предполагается, что по истечении каждого года доход за этот год изымается, так что за новый год доход исчисляется с первоначальной величины (в этом именно смысле говорят о простых процентах). Если же доход причисляют к первоначальной величине и, следовательно, доход за новый год исчисляется с наращенной суммы, то говорят о сложных процентах; в этом случае величина, в которую превратится a через t лет, вычисляется по формуле сложных процентов:- xxx сут, а каждый месяц – 30 сут. Сложные проценты применяются во многих областях хозяйственной деятельности и бухгалтерского учёта (в банках, сберегательных кассах и так далее), а также в различных статистических расчётах (в первую очередь при определении среднегодовых темпов относительного прироста или снижения за длительные периоды времени – пятилетки, десятилетия и так далее).

(2) Interest is the price paid for the provision of money and capital. The price paid for borrowing money, usually given in percentages and as an annual rate. Interest is a fee for the use of money over time. It is an expense to the borrower and revenue to the lender. Also money earned on a savings account. Interest is the price paid for making money available. In this respect the customer can either obtain interest from the bank for cash deposits (credit interest) or interest can be paid by the customer, e.g., for taking down a loan (debit interest). The charge or cost for the use of money. Interest is a payment for the use or forbearance of money. / Сбор или стоимость использования денег. Под Ссудным Процентом, от Латинского слова Procentum, означающее За Сто), понимается плата, получаемая кредитором от заёмщика за пользование отданными в ссуду деньгами. В докапиталистических формациях, когда кредит выступал в форме ростовщического, источником процента был прибавочный и частично необходимый труд мелких производителей или рабов. При капитализме процент составляет лишь часть произведённой прибавочной стоимости, или прибыли. Прибыль на капитал делится на процент, присваиваемый ссудным капиталистом, и предпринимательский доход, присваиваемый функционирующим капиталистом. На поверхности явлений процент выступает как плод самого капитала, что маскирует капиталистическую эксплуатацию. Он принимает форму цены капитала, как товара, при потреблении которого стоимость и потребительная стоимость не только сохраняются, но и увеличиваются, в то время как потребительная стоимость других товаров в конце концов потребляется. При социализме процент – часть прибыли социалистического предприятия или часть дохода юридического или физического лица, уплачиваемая за пользование денежными средствами в форме ссуды, вклада и тому подобного. Устанавливая его, социалистическое государство исходит из необходимости обеспечить наиболее полное и эффективное использование денежных ресурсов, укрепление режима экономии и хозяйственного расчёта. Процент выплачивается по банковским ссудам социалистическими предприятиями и организациями, начисляется по вкладам предприятий, организаций, населения в банках и сберегательных кассах.

(3) Interest is a share of profits or assets of an entity, e.g., minority interest, interest in a partnership. / Доля в прибылях или активах юридического лица, например, миноритарный процент, процент в товариществе. Под Интересом, от Латинского слова Interest, означающее Иметь Значение, понимается .

INTEREST ACCRUAL = НАЧИСЛЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕНТА – In the United States, Interest Accrual is the interest earned by an appreciation-type or accrual-type savings security, such as a Series EE bond, and added to what the bond was worth either at the time it was purchased or at some point thereafter according to applicable regulations.

INTEREST ACCRUAL DATE = ДАТА НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПРОЦЕНТА – Interest Accrual Date is a date from which interest is computed on a new bond or other debt instrument. See also Dividend Date.

INTEREST ARBITRAGE = ПРОЦЕНТНОЕ АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ – Interest Arbitrage:- the operation wherein foreign debt instruments are purchased to profit from the higher interest rate in the foreign country over the home country. The operation is profitable only when the forward rate on the foreign currency is selling at a discount less than the premium on the interest rate. See also Arbitrage, and Interest Rate Parity.

INTEREST–BEARING CLAIM = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ НА ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕНТОВ – Interest-Bearing Claim is a financial asset which entitles its owner to receive interest payments from the debtor who issued it.

INTEREST COUPON = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ КУПОН – Interest Coupon:- the receipt form accompanying fixed-income securities which is presented on the interest payment date against payment of the due interest amount. A renewal coupon is attached to the interest coupon sheet on which several interest coupons are combined. Also known as Coupon. The coupon attached to bonds and medium-term notes. Presented to collect interest on the due dates. / Купон, прилагаемый к облигациям и среднесрочным нотам. Представляется для получения процентов в надлежащие (причитающиеся) даты.

INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕНТ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ ПРОЦЕНТОВ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Interest Coverage Ratio:- fiscal year earnings from continuing operations (before interest and taxes) divided by the interest expense. This data is taken from the 10K Report. This ratio measures a company's ability to pay interest. The higher the ratio, the more capable a company is of paying its interest. Interest Coverage Ratio:- income before income tax expense, plus interest and debt expense and amortization of capitalized interest, less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, divided by before-tax interest costs.

INTEREST COVER RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕНТ ПОКРЫТИЕ – Interest Cover Ratio is a ratio that shows the number of times interest payments are covered by earnings before interest and tax (EBIT). The higher the interest cover, the greater the company's ability to meet interest payments. Interest Cover = Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) / Net Interest Payments = number of times covered. Ratio Interest Cover = EBITDA / Interest Expense.

INTEREST DAYS = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ ДНИ – Interest Days:- the number of days per month and year taken for interest calculations. German practice (also followed in Switzerland):- 1 month = 30 days, 1 year = 360 days. UK practice (followed on the Euromarket):- the exact number of days in a calendar month is taken, 1 year = 365 days.

INTEREST DEDUCTION = ВЫЧЕТ ПРОЦЕНТОВ (или УДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Interest Deduction is a deduction for taxpayers who pay certain types of interest. Interest deductions reduce the amount of income subject to tax. The two main types of interest deductions are for home mortgage and home equity loan interest, and margin account interest. These deductions are allowed primarily to encourage home ownership and investment activity. Other interest deductions can come from the interest paid on student loans. Interest deductions face some limitations. Taxpayers must be able to itemize in order to claim either of the deductions listed above, and margin account interest and other investment-related expenses are only deductible for amounts in excess of 2% of adjusted gross income. Additionally, margin loan interest is only tax-deductible if the loan is used to purchase taxable investments, and the deduction is limited to net investment income. However, once these conditions are met, it is possible to reduce or even eliminate one's taxable income if a sufficient amount of interest has been paid. In savings business, an interest reduction imposed following a failure to comply with the agreed period of notice.

INTEREST DISCOUNT PAPER = БУМАГА С ПРОЦЕНТНЫМ ДИСКОНТОМ – Interest Discount Paper is a security for which the purchase price is calculated on the date of purchase by discounting the interest on the nominal amount to be repaid at a later date. The interest (plus compound interest) is only paid out upon redemption at the end of the term. Typical interest discount papers are zero bonds, financing bills, etc. The opposite of interest discount paper is Accrued Interest Paper.

INTEREST DIVISOR = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ДЕЛИТЕЛЬ – Interest Divisor is a calculated constant for simplifying the computation of interest. The number of the days in the year divided by the rate of interest.

INTEREST EARNED = ЗАРАБОТАННЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ – Interest Earned is an amount earned by a company on its interest bearing bank accounts or other investments. The amount should be reported as Interest Revenues, Interest Income, or Investment Revenues in the accounting period in which the interest is earned. Also known as Interest Received. / Известны также как Полученные Проценты (Interest Received).

INTEREST EXPENSE = РАСХОДЫ ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ (или ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – In the United States, Interest Expense is an expense for interest on a loan made to an individual, corporation or other entity. Also known as Interest Payable in the United Kingdom. Interest Expense is the cost of borrowing during the period. This cost would appear on the income statement, whether it has been paid in cash or not. Computed using compound interest calculations based on principal balances owed, interest rates, and amount of time during the period. / К Процентным Расходам относят:- расходы по уплате процентов по вкладам юридических и физических лиц; уплаченные проценты по долговым обязательствам банка (облигациям, сберегательным и депозитным сертификатам, векселям); уплаченные проценты по ресурсам, привлечённым от других банков, в том числе от центрального банка, и овердрафт по кредитным ресурсам, перераспределённым между головным банком и его филиалами; расходы по уплате процентов по кредитам, приобретённым банком на аукционной, ломбардной основе, по отсроченным межбанковским кредитам, в том числе по разрешениям правительства; уплаченные проценты по счетам банков-корреспондентов и другие.

INTEREST FORMULA = ФОРМУЛА ПРОЦЕНТОВ (или ФОРМУЛА РАСЧЁТА ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Interest = interest numbers divided by interest divisor. The interest number is produced by multiplying the interest days by one hundredth of the capital. When someone lends money to someone else, the borrower usually pays a fee to the lender. This fee is called 'Interest'. 'Simple' Interest, or 'Flat Rate' Interest. The amount of simple interest paid each year is a fixed percentage of the amount borrowed or lent at the start. The simple interest formula is as follows:- Interest = Principal x Rate x Time; where:- 'Interest' is the total amount of interest paid, 'Principal' is the amount lent or borrowed, 'Rate' is the percentage of the principal charged as interest each year. The rate is expressed as a decimal fraction, so percentages must be divided by 100. For example, if the rate is 15%, then use 15/100 or 0.15 in the formula. 'Time' is the time in years of the loan. The simple interest formula is often abbreviated in this form:- $I = P \cdot R \cdot T$.

INTEREST GROUP = ГРУППА ПО ИНТЕРЕСАМ – Interest Group is a group of people who share common traits, attitudes, beliefs, and/or objectives who have formed a formal organization to serve specific common interests of the membership. Examples of interest groups would include such disparate organizations as the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the elementary school PTA (short for the Parent-Teacher Association), the Teamsters Union, the Southern Baptist Convention, the American Numismatics Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Brangus Breeders Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Cosa Nostra, and the Benevolent Order of Elks. Interest groups typically have formal admission to membership, dues, elected officers, by-laws and regular meetings, and they often provide information and regular opportunities for communication through newsletters or magazines, sponsor recreational or educational activities, organize volunteer public service projects, make deals for group discounts or group insurance and so on. Larger interest group organizations may have full-time paid officers or professional staff to manage and to supplement the efforts of member-volunteers in furthering the work of the organization. Many interest groups at least occasionally engage in some form of lobbying or other political activities with respect to issues that touch directly on the common interests that are the organization's reason for being – for example, the PTA may

organize support for a bond issue election to pay for erecting a new school building. Some interest groups have political activity as their principal or only reason for being in the first place. Interest groups that exist primarily for exerting political influence as a means of affecting government policies or legislation are often referred to by the narrower term pressure groups. Since more and more activities have become politicized with the expansion of the scope of activities of the government in the XX century, more and more interest groups find themselves drawn into politics to protect or promote the interests of their membership, and the distinction in usage between the terms interest group and pressure group has accordingly become less significant in ordinary language. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTEREST INCOME = ДОХОД ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ (или ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ДОХОД) – In the United States, Interest Income is the type of income generated by bank deposits, bonds, guaranteed investment certificate (GIC's), treasury bills, fixed income investments, strip bonds and strip coupons. Also known as Interest Receivable in the United Kingdom. Earnings on investments such as savings accounts, certificates of deposit and seller-financed mortgages.

INTEREST INCOME STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ ПО ДОХОДУ ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ (или ОТЧЁТ О ПРОЦЕНТНОМ ДОХОДЕ) – In the United States, Interest Income Statement (IRS Form 1099-INT) is a paper information return showing the amount of reportable interest paid to a taxpayer. Typically, the return shows the total amount of such interest paid to that taxpayer in a year. This return has to be mailed to the taxpayer no later than the end of January following the tax year in which the payment of interest to the taxpayer occurred. The statement may include interest on accrual (EE/I/E) or current income (HH/H) savings bonds. Box 1 – Interest Income:- shows taxable interest paid to you during the calendar year by the payer. This does not include interest shown in box 3 (Interest on US Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations). May also show the total amount of the credits from clean renewable energy bonds, Gulf tax credit bonds, qualified forestry conservation bonds, new clean renewable energy bonds, qualified energy conservation bonds, qualified zone academy bonds, Midwestern tax credit bonds, qualified school construction bonds, and build America bonds that must be included in your interest income. These amounts were treated as paid to you during 2011 on the credit allowance dates (March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15). Box 3 – Interest on US Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations:- Shows interest on US Savings Bonds, Treasury bills, Treasury bonds, and Treasury notes. This may or may not all be taxable. This interest is exempt from state and local income taxes. This interest is not included in box 1 (Interest Income). Due dates:- Furnish Copy B of this form to the recipient by 2012-January-31. File Copy A of this form with the IRS by 2012-February-28. If you file electronically, the due date is 2012-April-02. To file electronically, you must have software that generates a file according to the specifications in Pub. 1220, Specifications for Filing Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, 8935, and W-2G Electronically. IRS does not provide a fill-in form option. Forms 1099-INT and 1098:- If you received mortgage interest in the course of your trade or business, you may have to report it to the payer of such mortgage interest and to the IRS on Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement. Do not report mortgage interest to the payer on Form 1099-INT. Foreign recipient:- If the recipient is a nonresident alien, you may have to withhold federal income tax and file Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's US Source Income Subject to Withholding. Interest excluded from reporting:- You are not required to file Form 1099-INT for interest on an obligation issued by an individual, interest on amounts from sources outside the United States paid outside the United States by a non-US payer or non-US middleman, certain portfolio interest, interest on an obligation issued by an international organization and paid by that organization, and payments made to a foreign beneficial owner or foreign payee. Other exception:- Do not report tax-deferred interest, such as interest that is earned but not distributed from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). / Надлежащие (причитающиеся) даты:- . сохранение (conservation).

INTEREST IN SUSPENSE = ПРОЦЕНТ В НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОСТИ – Interest In Suspense:- contractual interest suspended on non-performing loans.

INTEREST MARGIN = МАРЖА ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ (или ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ МАРЖА) – (1) Interest Margin is the difference between the interest earned by a bank and the interest paid by it. / Разница между процентами, заработанными банком, и процентами, уплаченными этим банком.

(2) Interest Margin is the difference between the interest rates in a particular sector of the banking business, e.g., between the interest rate for first mortgages and the interest rate on the deposits and borrowings used to refinance the mortgages. / Разница между процентными ставками в конкретном секторе банковского дела, например, между процентной ставкой по первым закладным и процентной ставкой по депозитам и заимствованиям, используемым для рефинансирования данных закладных.

INTEREST MARGIN ON AVERAGE ADVANCES = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ МАРЖА ПО УСРЕДНЁННОЙ СУММЕ АВАНСОВ – Interest Margin On Average Advances:- net interest income (before deducting the impairment on doubtful advances) divided by gross average advances.

INTEREST MARGIN ON AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ МАРЖА ПО УСРЕДНЁННЫМ СУММАРНЫМ АКТИВАМ – Interest Margin On Average Total Assets:- net interest income (before deducting the impairment on doubtful advances) divided by average total assets.

INTEREST–ONLY PAYMENT ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С РЕГУЛИРУЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ С ОПЛАТОЙ ТОЛЬКО ПРОЦЕНТОВ – In the United States, an Interest-Only Payment Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (I-O payment ARM) plan allows you to pay only the interest for a specified number of years. After that, you must repay both the principal and the interest over the remaining term of the loan.

INTEREST OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ – Interest Operations are the bank operations connected with the payment or receipt of interest (claims, liabilities). In general, bill of exchange and money market paper business also falls under interest operations.

INTEREST PAID = ВЫПЛАЧЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ – Interest Paid:- balance sheet item showing the interest paid by the bank on funds it has received on deposit. Usually called Credit Interest in current account transactions. The opposite of Interest Received. Interest Paid shows the total amount of interest paid on loans (long & short-term) and overdrafts less any interest earned on Bank Deposits. / Строка (item) балансового отчёта . Выплаченные Проценты – статья баланса банка по пассиву, показывающая процентные выплаты по привлечённым депозитам.

INTEREST PAYABLE = ПРОЦЕНТЫ К ОПЛАТЕ – In the United Kingdom, Interest Payable is an accounting term which refers to the amount a company pays in the form of interest on cash borrowings. The figure for interest payable can be found in the balance sheet. Its flip side is 'interest receivable' – the amount a company receives as interest on its cash deposits. Also known as Interest Expense in the United States.

INTEREST PAYMENT DATE = ДАТА ПРОЦЕНТНЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ (или ДАТА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Interest Payment Date is a date specified in the bond terms for the payment of interest. In Germany, interest is generally paid annually, in other countries mostly semi-annually or quarterly (e.g., in the USA) on a retroactive basis.

INTEREST PAYMENTS = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ (или ВЫПЛАТЫ ПРОЦЕНТОВ) – Interest Payments:- the return expressed in percentage earned on an investment each year. These payments are issued every six months based on an annual rate.

INTEREST RATE = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Interest Rates are set by the capital markets. The market assesses the risk of the company. Many bonds are explicitly rated, or graded, based on the amount of default risk they carry. Most US debentures (bonds backed by the general faith and credit of the borrowing company) have fixed coupons. Most bank loans, obtained by both US and non-US corporations have floating rates; in other words, the interest rate charged periodically changes to reflect changes in market interest rates. Syndicated bank loans, those funded by a large number of commercial banks, typically fluctuate with LIBOR, the London interbank offered rate. The percentage rate used to determine the cost of borrowing money, stated usually as a percentage of the principal loan amount and as an annual rate. Interest Rate is the rate charged to borrow funds, usually from banks or other lending institutions. The Interest Rate is the relationship between the annual amount of interest payable and the principal amount, and is the unit charge for the service rendered. Another important economic indicator. The price, calculated as a percentage of the money loaned, that banks are charging borrowers for the use of the bank's money. The rate of interest expressed as a percentage and calculated for a year. See also Accrued Interest, and Variable Interest Rate. Interest Rate(s) is(are) the price(s) of obtaining the temporary use of money that one borrows from someone else who actually owns it, normally expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed per year. Since loans and loan repayment extend over considerable periods of time and entail more complex security arrangements than a simple cash-on-the-barrelhead exchange, interest rates to be paid are normally spelled out as part of a relatively complex written contract between borrower and lender. Like most other prices in an advanced market economy, the going levels of interest rates are determined in rather well-developed, highly competitive markets (in this case, they are referred to as 'Credit Markets' or 'Financial Markets') by the interaction and mutual adjustment of supply and demand. The demand for loanable funds mainly comes from firms who need them for investment purposes, from households who want them mainly for the purchase of big-ticket consumer durable goods like houses or autos, and from national, state and local governments who want them in order to make up the difference between the amount of money available in the treasury from tax collections and the (larger) amount of money the government has nevertheless decided to spend in financing its various projects and programs. The supply of loanable funds comes mainly from individual household and business firm savings placed with financial intermediary firms such as banks, thrift institutions, and insurance companies or else mobilized directly from individual lenders through the issuance of bonds, notes and other credit instruments tradeable on financial markets. In economies such as our own that allow fractional reserve banking, a considerable portion of the supply of loanable funds comes through credit creation by the central bank and the banking system. It is a serious oversimplification to refer to 'the' rate of interest because at any given time there will normally be a whole range of different rates of interest that vary according to (among other things) the particular form of lending (bank savings deposits, personal i.o.u.'s, secured mortgages, collateralized bank loans, corporate bonds, US Treasury notes, etc), the contractual terms upon which the money is loaned (duration of the loan, repayment schedule, fixed rate or floating rate, national currency in which the loan is to be repaid, etc), and the perceived degree of risk that the particular category of borrower will default on his repayments. For theoretical or analytical purposes, economists often like to postulate the existence of a 'pure' (completely risk free) rate of interest (closely approximated by the rate of return on very short-term US government Treasury bills) and then analyze other real world interest rates in terms of various factors peculiar to particular types of loans that each cause some sort of 'premium' to be added on to the pure rate of interest in proportion to the various kinds and degrees of risk entailed (risk of default, risk of inflation or currency devaluation reducing the real value of the repayment over time, risk that the debt would be hard to resell if the lender unexpectedly needs to get his money out before the term of the loan expires, etc). The level of interest rates plays an extremely important role on either the supply side or the demand side of very many other important markets in the economy, and for that reason interest rates are often perceived by government policy makers as a potentially powerful tool for manipulating the economy in the interests of promoting growth, controlling inflation, stimulating exports and so on. Large-scale investment projects by business firms such as building new factories (or starting up new businesses) are often financed largely by borrowing, and the level of interest rates plays an important role in determining whether a particular investment project under consideration seems likely to be profitable or not. Thus, a period of very high interest rates (especially very high long-term interest rates) is likely to reduce greatly the amount of new investment undertaken – with obvious short-term consequences for the level of employment in the construction and machine-tools industries and with longer-term consequences for the country's overall economic growth in the future. Similarly, the level of interest rates plays a large role in the willingness and ability of consumers to purchase new houses, recreational vehicles, automobiles, refrigerators and other big ticket items – with important implications for the profitability and level of employment in these industries. Interest rates available on savings accounts, bonds, and the like play a role in determining household decisions about how much income to save and how much to spend on immediate consumption. Interest rates (and especially their relationship to the levels of interest rates in other countries) also play a crucial role in affecting the volume of savings entering the country from abroad for local investment or leaving the country for foreign investment purposes – thus influencing not only investment activity but also the exchange rates of the domestic currency in relation to foreign currencies, and thus the attractiveness of the country's exports to potential purchasers abroad. For all these reasons (and others), governments in the XX century are nearly always deeply involved in deliberate efforts to influence interest rates by means of monetary policies that encourage the expansion (or, occasionally, contraction) of the money stock through regulatory pressures on the banking system. The Interest Rate indicates the interest rate level in percent. It is the price a borrower must pay for borrowing money, respectively the money a creditor receives for providing capital. A central bank can determine the Short-Term Nominal Interest Rates which banks have to pay when they want to get credit from the central bank. Banks need to go to the central bank for credit as they need banknotes for their clients and need to fulfil minimum reserve requirements in the form of deposits with the central bank. As central banks are the only institutions which can issue banknotes (and bank reserves), i.e. they are the monopolistic suppliers of base money, they can determine the policy rates, e.g., the short-term nominal interest rates on loans given to the banks. The expectations regarding the future development of policy rates in turn influence a wide range of longer-term bank and market interest rates. From the perspective of an individual household, a higher real interest rate makes it more attractive to save, since the return on saving in terms of future consumption is higher.Therefore, higher real interest rates typically lead to a fall in current consumption and an increase in savings. From a firm's standpoint, a higher real interest rate will, provided all other variables remain the same, deter investment, because fewer of the available investment projects will offer a return sufficient to cover the higher cost of capital. To sum up, an interest rate rise will make current consumption less desirable for households and discourage current investment by firms.The effects on individual households and firms show that an increase in real interest rates brought about by monetary policy will lead to a reduction in current expenditure in the economy as a whole (if the other variables remain constant). Economists say that such a policy change causes a drop in aggregate demand and is thus often referred to as a 'Tightening' of monetary policy. It is important to understand that there are time lags in this process. It might easily take months for firms to put a new investment plan in place; investments involving the construction of new plants or the ordering of special equipment can even take years. Housing investment also takes some time to respond to changes in interest rates. Also many consumers will not immediately change their consumption plans in response to changes in interest rates. Indeed, it is generally agreed that the overall transmission process of monetary policy takes time. Monetary policy cannot, therefore, control the overall demand for goods and services in the short run. Expressed in another way, there is a significant time lag between a change in monetary policy and its effect on the economy.

Interest Rate:- the percentage of extra money you get back if you lend your money to someone else (or keep it in the bank) or the percentage of extra money you have to pay back if you borrow money (in addition to the loan received). / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Под Процентной Ставкой понимается размер процента, устанавливаемый банками по различным видам проводимых ими операций (краткосрочным и долгосрочным ссудам, срочным вкладам, вкладам до востребования и другим). Процетная Ставка, размер процента, устанавливаемый банками по различным видам проводимых ими операций (краткосрочным и долгосрочным ссудам, срочным вкладам, вкладам до востребования и другим). Процентная Ставка – размер процента за ссуду денег. Представляет собой отношение величины дохода от ссуды к сумме ссуды. В докапиталистических формациях основной формой кредита выступал ростовщический кредит и процентная ставка, если в стране не существовало специального законодательного ограничения, практически не имела предела (так называемая ростовщическая процентная ставка). При капитализме процентная ставка колеблется в рамках средней нормы прибыли в зависимости от спроса и предложения на ссудный капитал. В современных условиях на неё также оказывают влияние инфляционные процессы, международные переливы капиталов, государственно-монополистическое регулирование кредита и так далее. При социализме процентная ставка устанавливается государством в плановом порядке и не подвержена стихийным колебаниям. Процентная Ставка – ставка процента, выплачиваемая за использование денежных средств, обычно в годовом исчислении. Ставка вычисляется путём деления суммы процентных платежей на величину основной суммы займа. Например, если банк за кредит в 100 Долларов требует уплаты 10 центов в год, то среднегодовая ставка по его кредиту составляет 10%. Проценты начисляются по векселям, облигациям, кредитным картам и многим видам потребительских и коммерческих кредитов. Процентная Ставка:- плата за кредит в процентном выражении к сумме кредита в расчёте на один год. Устанавливаемый центральным банком какой либо страны, процентная ставка повышает валютный курс относительно валюты этой страны при её увеличении, из-за того что держать средства именно в этой валюте становится более выгодно, следовательно и спрос на эту валюту будет расти.

INTEREST RATE CAP = ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ – Interest Rate Cap is a limit on the amount your interest rate can increase. Interest caps come in two versions:- (i) periodic adjustment caps, which limit the interest-rate increase from one adjustment period to the next; and (ii) lifetime caps, which limit the interest-rate increase over the life of the loan. By law, virtually all adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) must have an overall cap. See also Cap. / все закладные с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) должны иметь .

INTEREST RATE CAP = ОПЦИОН НА ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ – Interest Rate Cap is an over-the-counter (OTC) option that pays the difference between a floating interest rate and the cap rate. See also Cap. / Опцион на верхний предел процентной ставки, внеучётный опцион, предусматривающий выплату разницы между изменяющимся уровнем и верхним пределом процентной ставки.

INTEREST RATE COLLAR = ОПЦИОН НА ДИАПАЗОН ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ (или ОПЦИОН НА ВЕРХНИЙ И НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛЫ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ) – Interest Rate Collar is a combination of cap and floor. See also Cap, Collar, and Floor. / Комбинация опционов на врехний (cap) и нижний пределы (floor) процентной ставки.

INTEREST RATE FLOOR = ОПЦИОН НА НИЖНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ – Interest Rate Floor is an over-the-counter (OTC) option that pays the difference between the floor rate and a floating interest rate. See also Floor. / Опцион на нижний предел процентной ставки, внеучётный опцион, предусматривающий выплату разницы между нижним пределом и изменяющимся уровнем процентной ставки.

INTEREST RATE FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ – Interest Rate Futures are the futures contracts traded on fixed income securities such as US Treasury issues, or based on the levels of specified interest rates such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate). Currency is excluded from this category, even though interest rates are a factor in currency values. Forward contracts for hedging against interest rate fluctuations. See also Financial Futures. Interest Rate Futures are the futures contracts traded on fixed income securities such as CDs, GNMAs, US Treasury issues. Currency is excluded from this category, even though interest rates are a factor in currency values. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). от флуктуаций (колебаний) процентной ставки. Фьючерсный Контракт На Процентную Ставку – фьючерсные контракты на основе долговых ценных бумаг или межбанковских депозитов. Теоретически покупатель фьючерсного контракта на облигацию обязуется принять эту облигацию в срок исполнения контракта, а продавец фьючерсного контракта согласен поставить эту облигацию. Однако большинство фьючерсных контрактов завершается до срока исполнения без поставки финансового инструмента. Стоимость контрактов изменяется в направлении, обратном изменению процентных ставок. Например, если доходность Казначейских Облигаций растёт, то цена фьючерсных контрактов на Казначейские Облигации падает. И наоборот, когда доходность Казначейских Облигаций падает, цена фьючерсных контрактов растёт. Существует множество видов фьючерсных контрактов на процентную ставку, среди них контракты на Казначейские Векселя, краткосрочные и долгосрочные облигации; ценные бумаги Государственной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным (Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)), обеспеченные ипотекой; муниципальные облигации; межбанковские депозиты, такие, как Евродоллары (Eurodollars). Подобными контрактами торгуют спекулянты (speculators), рассчитывающие на повышение или понижение процентных ставок. Кроме того, компании, имеющие риск потенциальных убытков от изменения процентных ставок, такие, как брокерские фирмы, банки и страховые компании, могут использовать фьючерсные контракты для защиты от риска (hedge) своих позиций по Казначейским Облигациям и другим долговым финансовым инструментам или стоимости будущих займов. Перечень процентных фьючерсных контрактов смотрите (Securities And Commodities Exchanges).

INTEREST RATE OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ – Interest Rate Option is an over-the-counter (OTC) option, provision to pay or receive a specific interest rate on a predetermined principal for a set period of time. A transaction in which one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to receive a payment equal to the amount by which an interest rate either exceeds (in the case of a call option) or is less than (in the case of a put option) a specified strike rate. In an Interest Rate Option, the underlying asset is related to the change in an interest rate. In an Interest Rate Cap, for example, the seller agrees to compensate the buyer for the amount by which an underlying short-term rate exceeds a specified rate on a series of dates during the life of the contract. In an Interest Rate Floor, the seller agrees to compensate the buyer for a rate falling below the specified rate during the contract period. A Collar is a combination of a long (short) cap and short (long) floor, struck at different rates. Finally, a Swap Option (Swaption) gives the holder the right – but not the obligation – to enter an interest rate swap at an agreed upon fixed rate until or at some future date. / Опцион на процентную ставку – это внеучётный опцион, . Опционный Контракт На Процентную Ставку (Interest-Rate Option Contract) – опционный контракт на долговую ценную бумагу. Опционы, в отличие от фьючерсов, дают покупателю право, но не обязывают его купить облигации по фиксированной цене до определённого срока в будущем. Продавцы опциона обещают продать облигации по оговорённой цене в любой момент до срока исполнения контракта. Покупатель опциона, который получает право на покупку финансового инструмента, уплачивает

за это премию продавцу опциона. Цена опционов на покупку на базе доходности возрастает вместе с ростом доходности, цена опциона на продажу на базе доходности растёт с падением доходности. Существуют Опционы на Процентную Ставку на Казначейские Векселя, краткосрочные и долгосрочные облигации, ценные бумаги Государственной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным (Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)), обеспеченные ипотекой; муниципальные облигации и другие финансовые инструменты, чувствительные к изменению процентных ставок. Полный перечень этих контрактов смотрите (Securities and Commodities Exchanges).

INTEREST RATE PARITY = ПАРИТЕТ ПРОЦЕНТНЫХ СТАВОК – The formal theory of Interest Rate Parity holds that under normal conditions the forward premium or discount on a currency in terms of another is directly related to the interest differential between the two countries. For example, the forward rate discount (or premium) on Swiss francs in terms of Dollars would equal the premium (or discount) of interest rates in Switzerland over (or under) those in the US. This theory holds only when there are unrestricted flows of international short-term capital. In reality, numerous economic and legal obstacles restrict the movement, so that actual parity is rare. See also Interest Arbitrage. / Формальная теория о паритете процентных ставок предполагает, что при обычных условиях .

INTEREST RATE RISK = РИСК (ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ) ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ (или ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ РИСК) – Most banks' principal market risk exposure is Interest Rate Risk (IRR). IRR is the exposure of a bank's current or future earnings and capital to interest rate changes. Interest rate fluctuations affect earnings by changing net interest income and other interest-sensitive income and expense levels. Interest rate changes affect capital by altering banks' economic value of equity (EVE). EVE represents the net present value of all asset, liability, and off-balance sheet cash flows. Interest rate movements change the present values of those cash flows. EVE estimates the long-term, expected change to earnings and capital that will result from an interest rate movement. As financial intermediaries, banks can not completely avoid IRR. However, excessive IRR can threaten banks' earnings, capital, liquidity, and solvency. IRR has many components, including repricing risk, basis risk, yield curve risk, option risk, and price risk. The board of directors (board) must ensure that management effectively identifies, measures, monitors, and controls IRR. The policies, procedures, and systems used to achieve those goals comprise the IRR management program. Although many methodologies effectively guide IRR management, all programs should address:- (i) board and senior management oversight; (ii) strategies, risk limits, and controls; (iii) risk identification and measurement; (iv) monitoring and reporting; and (v) independent review. The bank's complexity and risk profile should determine its IRR management program's formality and sophistication. Banks that do not employ complex strategies, maintain basic balance sheet structures, and exhibit low IRR may rely on less intricate programs. However, all procedures should be clearly documented and senior management should actively supervise daily operations. More complex banks will likely need more formal, detailed IRR management programs. In such cases, management should establish specific controls and produce cogent analysis that addresses all major risk exposures. At those banks, internal controls should include an independent review process for IRR analysis and requirements for reasonable separation of duties. IRR measurement systems range from simplistic to extremely complex. Despite that variety, all systems require verifiable account data, rely heavily on assumptions, and lose precision when analyzing complex instruments or volatile markets. Most important, measurement systems are only a forecasting tool and can not flawlessly predict cash flows, earnings, or capital. Although IRR is the principal market risk taken by most banks, other activities can dramatically increase (or reduce) market risk exposure. (i) Foreign Exchange activities expose banks to the price (exchange rate) risk that results from volatile currency markets. Exchange rates depend upon a variety of global and local factors that are difficult to predict, including interest rates, economic performance, and political developments. (ii) Commodity activities involve using contracts (including futures and options) for fungible, bulk goods to speculate or hedge. Commodity prices depend upon many factors, including weather, economic conditions, and political developments that are exceptionally difficult to forecast. Generally, banks should only use foreign exchange or commodity activities to control specific market risks. Management, independent of the broker/dealer, should demonstrate expertise commensurate with the activities undertaken. In addition, management should produce documented analysis that clearly details the effectiveness of all foreign exchange and commodity activities. That analysis should be prepared at least quarterly and presented to the Board for review. (iii) Equity Trading And Investing creates market risk exposure, since changes in equity prices can adversely affect earnings and capital. The board and management have a responsibility to identify, measure, monitor and control trading activity risks. Management should carefully monitor all equity investments, regularly evaluate the resulting market risk exposure, and provide timely reports to the Board. Certain restrictions on this activity are contained in Part 362 of the US the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FDIC) Rules and Regulations, 'Activities and Investments of Insured State Banks' which implements section 24 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Section 24 prohibits an insured state bank from directly, or indirectly, acquiring or retaining any equity investment of a type that is not permissible for a national bank. National banks are generally prohibited from owning equity securities and, by extension, insured state banks are also enjoined from this activity. However, there are three exceptions to the referenced section 24 prohibition. One of these exceptions enables certain insured state banks (grandfathered banks) to retain and continue to invest in common or preferred stock, or shares of investment companies. The FDIC has extended this exception by regulation to enable banks having the grandfathered authority to hold the subject investments through majority-owned subsidiaries provided the bank is wellcapitalized. Foreign exchange, commodity, or equity speculation may be considered an unsafe and unsound practice. However, well-capitalized banks with sophisticated, effective management may safely engage in prudent foreign exchange, commodity, and equity trading. When necessary, contact a designated Capital Markets Specialist for additional guidance. Changes in interest-rate levels on the money and capital markets have a direct impact on the prices of fixed-interest securities. Rising interest rates usually have a negative impact on the market prices of equities and bonds. By contrast, falling interest rates have a positive impact on prices. Interest Rate Risk is the potential impact on the fair value of assets and liabilities from changes in interest rates. The bank is exposed to interest rate risk principally through the interest-bearing assets relating to the management of its equity. These assets are managed using a fixed duration benchmark of bonds. The bank is also exposed to limited interest rate risk through its activities in accepting and reinvesting customer deposits. The bank closely monitors interest rate risk including the sensitivity of fair values to movements in interest rates. Market risk is restricted using economic capital, value-at-risk (VaR) and stress test-based limits. Risk of gain or loss in the value of a portfolio as a result of changes in market interest rates. The risks associated with changes in interest rates, i.e. the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect an Issuer's position with respect to borrowing costs, re-investment opportunities, at-market investment termination, etc. / Процентный Риск – риск возникновения финансовых потерь (убытков) вследствие неблагоприятного изменения процентных ставок по активам, пассивам и внебалансовым инструментам кредитной организации. Основными источниками процентного риска могут являться:- (i) несовпадение сроков погашения активов, пассивов и внебалансовых требований и обязательств по инструментам с фиксированной процентной ставкой; (ii) несовпадение сроков погашения активов, пассивов и внебалансовых требований и обязательств по инструментам с изменяющейся процентной ставкой (риск пересмотра процентной ставки); (iii) изменения конфигурации кривой доходности по длинным и коротким позициям по финансовым инструментам одного эмитента, создающие риск потерь в результате превышения потенциальных расходов над доходами при закрытии данных позиций (риск кривой доходности); (iv) для финансовых инструментов с фиксированной процентной ставкой при условии совпадения сроков их погашения – несовпадение степени изменения процентных ставок по привлекаемым и размещаемым кредитной организацией ресурсам;

для финансовых инструментов с плавающей процентной ставкой при условии одинаковой частоты пересмотра плавающей процентной ставки – несовпадение степени изменения процентных ставок (базисный риск); и (v) широкое применение опционных сделок с традиционными процентными инструментами, чувствительными к изменению процентных ставок (облигациями, кредитами, ипотечными займами и ценными бумагами и прочим), порождающих риск возникновения убытков в результате отказа от исполнения обязательств одной из сторон сделки (опционный риск).

INTEREST RATE SUBSIDY = СУБСИДИЯ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ – Interest Rate Subsidy is a sum of money or subsidy paid by a government to a financial institution to enable the lender to offer loans at discounted rates to certain borrowers. See also Incentive.

INTEREST RATE SWAP = СВОП НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ – An Interest Rate Swap (IRS) is an agreement to exchange net future cashflows. Interest rate swaps most commonly change the basis on which liabilities are paid on a specified principal. They are also used to transform the interest basis of assets. In its commonest form, the fixed-floating swap, one counterparty pays a fixed rate and the other pays a floating rate based on a reference rate, such as LIBOR. There is no exchange of principal – the interest rate payments are made on a notional amount. In floating-floating swaps the two counterparties pay a floating rate on a different index, such as three-month LIBOR versus six-month LIBOR. Swaps usually extend out as far as 10 years, although 12–40 year maturities are available in some liquid currencies. However, the longer the maturity of the swap, the less liquid it becomes and credit risk increases. Credit enhancements such as mutual put options and collateral are used to ameliorate the credit risk of longer term swaps. Interest rate swaps provide users with a way of hedging the effects of changing interest rates. For example, a company can convert floating-rate interest payments to fixed-rate payments if it thinks interest rates will rise (which would make its liabilities more expensive). Companies can also use interest rate swaps in conjunction with new debt issuance, raising money on, say, a fixed basis and swapping it into floating-rate debt. In an interest rate swap there is a fixed-rate payer (floating-rate receiver) and a fixed-rate receiver (floating-rate payer). If there is a preponderance of fixed-rate payers (for example, when companies want to lock into low rates), the swap spread (the yield spread over equivalent maturity government bonds) increases. If there is a preponderance of fixed-rate receivers, the swap spread declines. Interest rate swaps were initially transacted back-to-back, with a bank acting as an intermediary. In return for putting the differing requirements together and for taking the credit risk on the interest rate payments, the bank took a fee – either fixed or a small proportion of the interest payments. Now banks run swap books and act as principals in transactions. As a result they have to hedge the swaps they put on their books. This can be done with another swap or with securities. Since US Dollar and Sterling interest rate swaps are priced as a spread over Treasuries, this is not too difficult, although movement in the swap spread does create basis risk. Most dealers use short-term interest rate futures such as Eurodollar futures or Euroyen futures to hedge swap positions. Disparities between futures and cash bonds and notes can drive swap spreads up and down. Such hedges can be imperfect when swap payments differ from the contract's maturity. Interest Rate Swap is an agreement to exchange periodic payments related to interest rates on a single currency; can be fixed for floating, or floating for floating based on different indices. This group includes those swaps whose notional principal is amortised according to a fixed schedule independent of interest rates. An Interest Rate Swap (IRS) is an agreement to exchange interest rate cash flows, calculated on a notional principal amount, at specified intervals (payment dates) during the life of the agreement. Each party's payment obligation is computed using a different interest rate. In an Interest Rate Swap, the notional principal is never exchanged. Although there are no standardized swaps, a plain vanilla swap typically refers to a generic interest rate swap in which one party pays a fixed rate and one party pays a floating rate (usually LIBOR). There are risks associated with Interest Rate Swaps. Typically, a party entering a swap gives up (or takes on) exposure to a given interest rate. At the same time, each party take on the risk – known as Counterparty Credit Risk – that the other party will default at some time during the life of the contract. The value of an Interest Rate Swaps to a counterparty is the net difference between the Present Value of the payments the counterparty expects to receive and the Present Value of the payments the counterparty expect to make. At the inception of the swap, the value is generally zero to both parties, and becomes positive to one and negative to the other depending on the movement of interest rates. Present Value is the value of a quantity to be received in the future, adjusted for the time value of money (interest foregone while waiting for the quantity. It is a transaction whereby two counter-parties exchange fixed and floating interest with each other. This transaction can be regarded as two parallel loans, one fixed and one floating. The floating is set against LIBOR, and the difference between the two rates is paid in the appropriate direction on each rollover. In a single currency Interest Rate Swaps, no principal changes hands, only interest. A swap in which the two counterparties agree to exchange interest rate flows. Typically, one party agrees to pay a fixed rate on a specified series of payment dates and the other party pays a floating rate that may be based on LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) on those payment dates. The interest rates are paid on a specified principal amount called the Notional Principal. A transaction in which one party pays periodic amounts of a given currency based on a specified fixed rate and the other party pays periodic amounts of the same currency based on a specified floating rate that is reset periodically, such as the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate; all calculations are based on a notional amount of the given currency. Suppose a client enters into an interest rate swap with derivatives dealer to protect against rates rising by locking in a fixed rate. Doesn't that mean the dealer expects rates to fall? Otherwise, why would the dealer take on the risk of losing money? The dealer's view on interest rates does not matter. When the dealer assumes a client's risk, the dealer typically lays off – that is, hedges – that risk with an offsetting transaction. Suppose, for example, a dealer enters into a swap in which the client pays a fixed rate to the dealer and the dealer pays a floating rate to the client. The dealer could hedge the risk by entering into an offsetting swap with another client or dealer. Or, it could take a Treasury security position with interest rate exposure that offsets the swap. Or, it could take an offsetting futures position. Over the entire portfolio some risks might be uncovered at various times – which is essential to the existence of a liquid market – but such risks are carefully monitored and controlled by dealers. / Своп на Процентную Ставку – соглашение, по которому одна сторона совершает с другой стороной обмен обязательствами с плавающей ставкой на обязательства с фиксированной процентной ставкой. Сделка защищает первого партнёра в случае изменения процентной ставки. Вторая сторона выигрывает, если понижаются базовые процентные ставки. (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

INTEREST RATE SWAPTION = ОПЦИОН НА СВОП НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ – Interest Rate Swaption is an over-the-counter (OTC) option to enter into an interest rate swap contract, purchasing the right to pay or receive a certain fixed rate.

INTEREST RATE WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ – Interest Rate Warrant is an over-the-counter (OTC) option; long-dated (over one year) interest rate option. These products fall into the other OTC options subsection.

INTEREST RECEIVABLE = ПРОЦЕНТЫ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ – In the United Kingdom, Interest Receivable is an accounting term which refers to the amount of income a company receives in the form of interest payments on its cash. The figure for interest receivable can be found in the balance sheet. Its flip side is 'interest payable' – the amount a company pays on its borrowings. Also known as Interest Income in the United States. / В Соединённом Королевстве, Проценты К Получению являются бухгалтерским термином, относящимся к сумме дохода, которую компания получает в форме .

INTEREST RECEIVED = ПОЛУЧЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТЫ – Interest Received:- interest paid to a bank for the money it has lent out. The opposite of Interest Paid. Also known as Interest Earned. / Процент, выплачиваемый банку за те деньги, которые он

предоставляет в кредит. В противоположность Процентам К Оплате (Interest Paid). Известны также как Заработанные Проценты (Interest Earned).

INTEREST RETURN = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ ОТДАЧА (или ОТДАЧА ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ) – Interest Return is a current yield differs from nominal yield, because securities are purchased at a flexible market price, which can be higher or lower than the face value. Since the interest is always paid on the face value, the following calculation is applied:- (interest rate x 100) / market value = current yield; also return.

INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES = ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В АССОЦИАТАХ И СОВМЕСТНЫХ ВЕНЧУРАХ (или ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В АССОЦИАТАХ И СОВМЕСТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, или ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В АССОЦИАТАХ И СОВМЕСТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ) – Interests In Associates And Joint Ventures:- Associate is an entity (other than a subsidiary) in which another entity (the investor) has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the investor exercises a significant influence. This definition includes the phrases 'participating interest' and 'exercises a significant influence'. Joint Venture is an entity in which the reporting entity holds an interest on a long-term basis and is jointly controlled by the reporting entity and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement. Participating interest is an interest held in the shares of another entity on a long-term basis for the purpose of securing a contribution to the investor's activities by the exercise of control or influence arising from or related to that interest. The investor's interest must, therefore, be a beneficial one and the benefits expected to arise must be linked to the exercise of its significant influence over the investee's operating and financial policies. An interest in the shares of another entity includes an interest convertible into an interest in shares or an option to acquire shares. In the United Kingdom, long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method. Equity method of accounting is a method of accounting that brings an investment into its investor's financial statements initially at its cost, identifying any goodwill arising. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted in each period by the investor's share of the results of its investee less any amortization or write-off for goodwill, the investor's share of any relevant gains or losses, and any other changes in the investee's net assets including distributions to its owners, for example by dividend. The investor's share of its investee's results is recognized in its profit and loss account. The investor's cash flow statement includes the cash flows between the investor and its investee, for example relating to dividends and loans. / Ассоциат или Зависимое Лицо (associate) . доля (share) .

INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES = ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В СОВМЕСТНЫХ ВЕНЧУРАХ (или ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В СОВМЕСТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, или ДОЛИ УЧАСТИЯ В СОВМЕСТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ) – IAS 31 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 31) Interests in Joint Ventures – This Standard shall be applied in accounting for interests in joint ventures and the reporting of joint venture assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements of venturers and investors, regardless of the structures or forms under which the joint venture activities take place. However, it does not apply to venturers' interests in jointly controlled entities held by:- (a) venture capital organisations, or (b) mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds that upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or are classified as held for trading and accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers). Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an economic activity so as to obtain benefits from it. A venturer is a party to a joint venture and has joint control over that joint venture. Joint ventures take many different forms and structures. This Standard identifies three broad types – jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities – that are commonly described as, and meet the definition of, joint ventures. Jointly controlled operations:- The operation of some joint ventures involves the use of the assets and other resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity, or a financial structure that is separate from the venturers themselves. Each venturer uses its own property, plant and equipment and carries its own inventories. It also incurs its own expenses and liabilities and raises its own finance, which represent its own obligations. In respect of its interests in jointly controlled operations, a venturer shall recognise in its financial statements:- (a) the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs; and (b) the expenses that it incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the sale of goods or services by the joint venture. Jointly controlled assets:- Some joint ventures involve the joint control, and often the joint ownership, by the venturers of one or more assets contributed to, or acquired for the purpose of, the joint venture and dedicated to the purposes of the joint venture. The assets are used to obtain benefits for the venturers. Each venturer may take a share of the output from the assets and each bears an agreed share of the expenses incurred. In respect of its interest in jointly controlled assets, a venturer shall recognise in its financial statements:- (a) its share of the jointly controlled assets, classified according to the nature of the assets; (b) any liabilities that it has incurred; (c) its share of any liabilities incurred jointly with the other venturers in relation to the joint venture; (d) any income from the sale or use of its share of the output of the joint venture, together with its share of any expenses incurred by the joint venture; and (e) any expenses that it has incurred in respect of its interest in the joint venture. Jointly controlled entities:- A jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity in which each venturer has an interest. The entity operates in the same way as other entities, except that a contractual arrangement between the venturers establishes joint control over the economic activity of the entity. A venturer shall recognise its interest in a jointly controlled entity using proportionate consolidation or the equity method. Proportionate consolidation is a method of accounting whereby a venturer's share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a jointly controlled entity is combined line by line with similar items in the venturer's financial statements or reported as separate line items in the venturer's financial statements. The equity method is a method of accounting whereby an interest in a jointly controlled entity is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the venturer's share of net assets of the jointly controlled entity. The profit or loss of the venturer includes the venturer's share of the profit or loss of the jointly controlled entity. Transactions between a venturer and a joint venture:- When a venturer contributes or sells assets to a joint venture, recognition of any portion of a gain or loss from the transaction shall reflect the substance of the transaction. While the assets are retained by the joint venture, and provided the venturer has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership, the venturer shall recognise only that portion of the gain or loss that is attributable to the interests of the other venturers. The venturer shall recognise the full amount of any loss when the contribution or sale provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss. When a venturer purchases assets from a joint venture, the venturer shall not recognise its share of the profits of the joint venture from the transaction until it resells the assets to an independent party. A venturer shall recognise its share of the losses resulting from these transactions in the same way as profits except that losses shall be recognised immediately when they represent a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss. Separate financial statements of a venture:- When separate financial statements are prepared, investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates that are not classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 shall be accounted for either:- (a) at cost, or (b) in accordance with IAS 39. The same accounting shall be applied for each category of investments. Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates that are classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 shall be accounted for in accordance with that IFRS.

Investments in jointly controlled entities and associates that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 in the consolidated financial statements shall be accounted for in the same way in the investor's separate financial statements. / МСБУ 31 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 31) – . выработка (output).

INTEREST YIELD = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ В ПРОЦЕНТАХ) – In the context of the London Metal Exchange (LME), Interest Yield refers to the profit earned by borrowing metal in a contango market, sometimes giving the user a greater return than is available from the current interest rate on money.

INTERFACIAL POLYMERIZATION = МЕЖФАЗНАЯ ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ (или ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ НА ГРАНИЦЕ РАЗДЕЛА ФАЗ) – Interfacial Polymerization is a polymerization in which two reactive monomers, each dissolved in different solvents that are mutually immiscible, react at the interface between the two solutions.

INTERFACIAL PROBLEMS = ВНУТРИПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ (или МЕЖФАЗНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ) – Interfacial Problems:- transfer of heat and water vapor at interfaces.

INTERFACIAL TENSION = МЕЖФАЗНОЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ – Interfacial Tension (IFT) is the energy per unit area present at the boundary of two immiscible liquids. It is usually expressed in dynes/cm (ASTM Designation D 971). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

INTERFACING = ПРОКЛАДКА – Interfacing:- fabrics used to support, reinforce and give shape to fashion fabrics in sewn products. Often placed between the lining and the outer fabric, it can be made from yarns or directly from fibers, and may be either woven, nonwoven, or knitted. Some interfacings are designed to be fused (adhered with heat from an iron), while others are meant to be stitched to the fashion fabric. See also Interlining. Interfacing is a stiffening fabric made of horsehair (often goat hair, wool, man-made fibers, or combinations of these fibers). Interfacing is used to give additional body and strength to certain parts of garments. Areas that usually require interfacing in-clude the front opening edges, collars, pocket flaps, and any piece where stretching or a loss of crispness would be a disadvantage.

INTERFERENCE = ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВО (или СТОЛКНОВЕНИЕ, или ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЙ СПОР) – Interference:- a proceeding, conducted before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (Board), to determine priority of invention between a pending application and one or more pending applications and/or one or more unexpired patents.

INTERFERENCE FILTER = ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИОННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ФИЛЬТР ПОМЕХ) – Interference Filter is a filter constructed of extremely thin alternate layers of high and low refractive-index material and capable of transmitting narrow spectral bands formed by constructive interference within the desired waveband and destructive interference at other wavelengths (used in filter colorimeters and some abridged spectrophotometers).

INTERFLOW = ВНУТРИПОЧВЕННЫЙ СТОК (или ПОДПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ СТОК) – Interflow is a shallow and often ephemeral and perched groundwater moving laterally.

INTERFLUVE = МЕЖДУРЕЧЬЕ – Interfluve is an area of higher ground between two rivers flowing into the same drainage system. / Под Междуречьем понимается территория, расположенная между двумя или несколькими реками и включающая водораздельное пространство с прилегающими склонами долин.

INTER–GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DROUGHT AND DEVELOPMENT = МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ ОРГАН ПО ВОПРОСАМ ЗАСУХИ И РАЗВИТИЯ – The Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) consists of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, with the common goal of promoting cooperation on drought-related matters. / Межправительственный Орган по Вопросам Засухи и Развития (МОВЗР) был создан с общей целью обеспечения сотрудничества по вопросам, связанным с засухами. В МОВЗР входят представители Джибути, Кении, Сомали, Судана, Уганды и Эфиопии.

INTERGRADING = ЭВОЛЮЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ПРИЗНАКОВ ДРУГОГО ВИДА) – Intergrading is a merging from one form to another by a continuous series of intermediate forms rather than divided into discrete sets.

INTERIM ACCOUNT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Interim Account (IA) is an integrated trading and clearing account used for temporary registration of transactions. The account is used for error trades or trades where the correct customer is to be identified. A contract may be registered on an interim account during the term of the contract but no automatic netting will take place. Exercise and other events relating to contracts may take place on an interim account. Also known as Suspense Account. Interim Accounts are the accounts prepared during the financial year to show a company's current progress and financial position. An Interim Account is an account used to temporarily hold a transaction before it is transferred to a permanent account. It is common business practice to use an interim account when a business transaction is split into two steps due to timing of the activity. / Известен также как Счёт Переходящих Сумм (Suspense Account). / Промежуточный Счёт – временный счёт, служащий для накопления средств на проведение коммерческих операций. Промежуточный Счёт – временный счёт в бухгалтерских книгах организации, используемый для записи остатков, исправляющих ошибки, или остатков, которые ещё окончательно не определились (например, из-за того, что какая-либо конкретная сделка не была завершена.

INTERIM DIVIDEND = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Interim Dividend:- when a dividend is paid more than once a year, dividends other than the final one are called Interim Dividends. Typically, dividends are paid twice a year, one interim and one final dividend. The size of the interim dividend is determined prior to the closing of the financial year on the basis of the current income statement. Adjustment to the result for the year is made by means of the final dividend.

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОТЧЁТНОСТЬ – IAS 34 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 34) Interim Financial Reporting – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the minimum content of an interim financial report and to prescribe the principles for recognition and measurement in complete or condensed financial statements for an interim period. Timely and reliable interim financial reporting improves the ability of investors, creditors, and others to understand an entity's capacity to generate earnings and cash flows and its financial condition and liquidity. This Standard applies if an entity is required or elects to publish an interim financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Interim financial report means a financial report containing either a complete set of financial statements (as described in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements) or a set of condensed financial statements (as described in this Standard) for an interim period. Interim period is a financial reporting period shorter than a full financial year. In the interest of timeliness and cost considerations and to avoid repetition of information previously reported, an entity may be required to or may elect to provide less information at interim dates as compared with its annual financial statements. This Standard defines the minimum content of an interim financial report as including condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes. The interim financial report is intended to provide an update on the latest complete set of annual financial statements. Accordingly, it focuses on new activities, events, and circumstances and does not

duplicate information previously reported. Nothing in this Standard is intended to prohibit or discourage an entity from publishing a complete set of financial statements (as described in IAS 1) in its interim financial report, rather than condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes. If an entity publishes a complete set of financial statements in its interim financial report, the form and content of those statements shall conform to the requirements of IAS 1 for a complete set of financial statements. An interim financial report shall include, at a minimum, the following components:- (a) condensed balance sheet; (b) condensed income statement; (c) condensed statement showing either (i) all changes in equity or (ii) changes in equity other than those arising from capital transactions with owners and distributions to owners; (d) condensed cash flow statement; and (e) selected explanatory notes. If an entity publishes a set of condensed financial statements in its interim financial report, those condensed statements shall include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in its most recent annual financial statements and the selected explanatory notes as required by this Standard. Additional line items or notes shall be included if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading. In deciding how to recognise, measure, classify, or disclose an item for interim financial reporting purposes, materiality shall be assessed in relation to the interim period financial data. In making assessments of materiality, it shall be recognised that interim measurements may rely on estimates to a greater extent than measurements of annual financial data. An entity shall apply the same accounting policies in its interim financial statements as are applied in its annual financial statements, except for accounting policy changes made after the date of the most recent annual financial statements that are to be reflected in the next annual financial statements. To achieve that objective, measurements for interim reporting purposes shall be made on a year-to-date basis. The measurement procedures to be followed in an interim financial report shall be designed to ensure that the resulting information is reliable and that all material financial information that is relevant to an understanding of the financial position or performance of the entity is appropriately disclosed. While measurements in both annual and interim financial reports are often based on reasonable estimates, the preparation of interim financial reports generally will require a greater use of estimation methods than annual financial reports. / МСБУ 34 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 34) – .

INTERIM FINANCING = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ (или ВРЕМЕННОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) – Interim Financing:- temporary loan secured to finance an economic transaction until permanent financing can be obtained. See also Bridge Loan.

INTERIM RECEIPT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ (или ВРЕМЕННАЯ) РАСПИСКА – Interim Receipt is a receipt given by a carrier pending execution of an Air Waybill (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

INTERIM RECEIVER = ВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ – (1) Interim Receiver is a person appointed by a court to act as receiver, until a receiver proper is appointed.

(2) In cotton futures trading, a Stopper of a Delivery Notice who retenders the contract during the same deliver period in which he stopped the notice. The Interim Receiver takes possession and assumes ownership of the duplicate samples. / В торговле фьючерсами на хлопок, Останавливающий Уведомление о Поставке.

INTERIM STATEMENT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Interim Statement is a short financial statement produced by a company, often unaudited, in the middle of the year, halfway between publication of the annual accounts. Also known as Interim Accounts in the United Kingdom. Balance sheet of a company covering a period ending between the regular annual closing dates.

INTERIOR PANEL = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ПАНЕЛЬ – Interior Panel is a general term for a panel made from a type of adhesive which is not resistant to moisture and is therefore limited to uses where protection from moisture is provided. See also Exterior Panel. / Смотрите также Наружная Панель (Exterior Panel). Под Панелью, от Немецкого слова Paneel, понимается плоский крупноразмерный элемент (конструкция) заводского изготовления, широко применяемый в современном строительстве зданий и сооружений различного назначения (например, панель покрытия, стеновая панель и другие).

INTERLACED YARN = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или СПЛЁТШАЯСЯ ПРЯЖА) – Interlaced Yarn (synonym:- Intermingled Yarn) is a multifilament yarn in which cohesion is imparted to the filaments usually by passing the yarn through a turbulent air-, gas- or steam-jet without overfeed causing entwining of the filaments and the formation of randomly distributed interlacing points. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

INTERLACING DISTANCE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТАЮЩАЯСЯ ДИСТАНЦИЯ (или РАССТОЯНИЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ) – Interlacing Distance is the distance between adjacent interlacing points. / одиночное перекрытие основы и утка (interlacing point).

INTERLACING FREQUENCY = ПЕРЕПЛЕТАЮЩАЯСЯ ЧАСТОТА (или ЧАСТОТА ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ) – Interlacing Frequency is the number of interlacing points per unit length. / одиночное перекрытие основы и утка (interlacing point).

INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 = ЧЕРЕДУЕМЫЙ 2 ИЗ 5 – Interleaved 2 of 5:- this is strictly a numeric barcode. Each encoded character is made up of five elements, two are wide and three are narrow. The number of characters to be printed must be an even number. If the number of characters to be printed is odd, a zero will be appended to the beginning of the code.

INTERLIBRARY LENDING = МЕЖБИБЛИОТЕЧНАЯ ВЫДАЧА – Interlibrary Lending is a loaning materials owned or licensed by one library to another library or its users.

INTERLINE = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или МЕЖЛИНЕЙНОЕ) – Interline:- between two or more transportation lines or a carrier with which one interchanges cargo and/or equipment. Two or more motor carriers working together to haul a shipment to a destination. Carriers may interchange equipment but usually they rehandle the shipment without transferring the equipment.

INTERLINE AGREEMENT = МЕЖЛИНЕЙНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Interline Agreement:- the cooperation between two or more airlines for the carriage over particular routes (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, сотрудничество между двумя или более авиалиниями для транспортировки грузов по конкретным маршрутам.

INTERLINE CARRIAGE = МЕЖЛИНЕЙНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – Interline Carriage is the carriage over the routes of two or more parties of an interline agreement (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

INTERLINE CARRIER = МЕЖЛИНЕЙНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Interline Carrier is a carrier with whom another carrier has an interline agreement. / Перевозчик, с которым другой перевозчик имеет межлинейное соглашение.

INTERLINE FREIGHT = МЕЖЛИНЕЙНЫЙ ФРАХТ – Interline Freight is a freight moving from origin to destination over the freight lines of two or more transportation carriers. / Фрахт (груз), перемещаемый из пункта отгрузки к пункту назначения грузовыми линиями двух или более транспортных перевозчиков.

INTERLINING = ПРОКЛАДОЧНАЯ (ТКАНЬ) (или ПОДКЛАДОЧНАЯ (ТКАНЬ)) – Interlining is a padding or stiffening fabric used in garment manufacture to provide shape retention. Interlining is sandwiched between layers of fabric. Interlining is:- (1) an insulation,

padding, or stiffening fabric, either sewn to the wrong side of the lining or the inner side of the outer shell fabric. The interlining is used primarily to provide warmth in coats, jackets, and outerwear. (2) Firm stiff linen canvas for men's coats. Interlining is a layer of fabric placed between the outer fabric and the lining of the garment to add warmth. It is most commonly found in coats and jackets. Interlinings are offen made of reprocessed wool, but other materials such as polyester fiberfill may be used. See also Fiberfill, and Reprocessed Wool.

INTERLINKING MECHANISM = ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННЫЙ МЕХАНИЗМ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ МЕХАНИЗМ, или СВЯЗУЮЩИЙ МЕХАНИЗМ) – Interlinking Mechanism is one of the components of the TARGET system. The term is used to designate the infrastructures and procedures which link domestic Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems in order to enable the processing of cross-border payments within Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET).

INTERLINKING PROCESSING COMPONENT = КОМПОНЕНТ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННОЙ (или ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОЙ) ОБРАБОТКИ – Interlinking Processing Component is the component used to implement validation and other interlinking processes and to communicate with the domestic Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system processing components. / с внутренней системой валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ) .

INTERLINKING SYSTEM = ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ СИСТЕМА, или СВЯЗУЮЩАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Interlinking System:- the infrastructure and procedures which are used within each Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system or in addition to the RTGS systems to process cross-border payments within Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) system. / , которые используются в каждой системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ) или . ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

INTERLOCK = ИНТЕРЛОК (или КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНОЕ) – Interlock:- a fine gauge, compound knit fabric with a smooth surface on both front and back, composed of two separate 1 x 1 rib fabrics interknitted to form one cloth, made on an interlock machine. The fabric was traditionally used for underwear, but today is being used for apparel. Despite the name of the fabric, poorly made interlock develops runs at the edges and all interlock knits should be reinforced or finished in some way at these edges. Interlock is the stitch variation of the rib stitch, which resembles two separate 1 x 1 ribbed fabrics that are interknitted. Plain (double knit) interlock stitch fabrics are thicker, heavier, and more stable than single knit constructions. Interlock is a special type of eight-lock knit cloth. The stitch variation of the rib stitch, which generally resembles a double 1 x 1 ribbed fabric that is interknitted with crossed sinker wales. Plain (double knit) interlock stitch fabrics are thicker, heavier, and more stable than single knit constructions. The fabric has a smooth surface on both sides, and possesses good wearing qualities. Interlock Fabrics are made with four sets of needles and two feeders with two separate yarns Each needle bed uses two types, short and long needles, alternatively. At the same time the shorter needle from one needle bed are placed exactly opposite to the longer needle of the other needle bed. Interlock is a stretchable fabric made on a circular knitting machine and consisting of two ribbed fabrics joined by interlocking. A garment made of interlock fabric, namely one that is stretchable and made on a circular knitting machine and consisting of two ribbed fabrics joined by interlocking. / Интерлок (или Двуластик):- (i) образован из двух ластиков, ввязаных один в другой. Петельные столбики одного из ластиков располагаются против петельных столбиков другого ластика, изнаночной стороной внутрь. (ii) Лицевая и изнаночная стороны интерлока одинаковы и образованы лицевыми столбиками. (iii) Обладает повышенной упругостью, хорошими теплозащитными свойствами, меньшей растяжимостью по сравнению с переплетением 'ластик', но более высокой растяжимостью по сравнению с кулирной гладью, низкой распускаемостью, не скручивается. Полотна интерлок, изготовленные из хлопчатобумажной пряжи без вложения химических волокон, имеют высокую остаточную деформацию и подвержены усадке по длине и притяжке по ширине. Интерлок – это трикотажное полотно со структурой в 'резинку', гладкое с обеих сторон. Этот материал очень устойчив к деформации, после растягивания приобретает прежнюю форму, не распускается. Интерлок очень мягкий на ощупь, тёплый и комфортный. Одежда из интерлока очень приятна к телу. Так как это натуральный материал, он пропускает воздух и позволяет коже дышать. Кроме этого, это материал, из которого получаются не только удобные, но и очень эффектные и нарядные вещи для малышей. Практически не даёт усадку после стирки.

INTERLOCK KNIT = ИНТЕРЛОЧНЫЙ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ) ТРИКОТАЖ (или ВЯЗКА) – Interlock Knit:- to produce an interlock knit, long and short needles are arranged alternately in both the dial and cylinder; the needles in the dial and cylinder are also positioned in direct alignment. When the long and short needles knit in alternate feeds in both needle housings, a fabric with a type of cross 1 x 1 rib effect is produced. Interlock Knit:- sometimes known as T-Shirt Knit, it usually has a stretch across the grain. It is most commonly used for lightweight pants, skirts and tops.

INTERLOCK STITCH KNIT = ТРИКОТАЖ XX – Interlock Stitch Knits are variations of rib stitch knits. The front and back of interlocks are the same. These fabrics are usually heavier and thicker than regular rib knit fabrics. However, fine yarns can be used to produce lightweight interlock knits. The interlocking of stitches prevents runs and produces apparel fabrics that do not ravel or curl at the edges.

INTERMARKET ANALYSIS = МЕЖРЫНОЧНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Intermarket Analysis:- an additional aspect of market analysis that takes into consideration the price action of related market sectors. The four sectors are bonds, commodities, currencies, and stocks. International markets are also included. This approach is based on the premise that all markets are interrelated and impact on one another. / Межрыночный Анализ:- дополнительный аспект анализа рынка, принимающий в расчёт поведение цен в связанных с данным рынком секторах. Четырьмя основными секторами являются:- акции, валюты, облигации и сырьё. Сюда включаются и международные рынки данных активов или инструментов. Такой подход основывается на предпосылке того, что все рынки являются взаимоувязываемыми и влияющими друг на друга.

INTERMARKET SPREAD = МЕЖРЫНОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или МЕЖРЫНОЧНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Intermarket Spread:- some commodities trade on not just one but several exchanges. Futures trading in Wheat, for instance, occurs at the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. Intermarket spreads, such as taking a long position in Kansas City Wheat futures against a short position in Chicago Borad of Trade Wheat futures, attempt to take advantage of changing price relationships between these various markets. These price differences often reflect specific geographic factors that the intermarket spreader must analyze. Transport costs, for instance, are one important factor. Wheat prices are generally lowest in the primary producing areas and increase by at least the cost of transportation elsewhere. The value of the class and grade of wheat deliverable on each exchange also influences price differentials. While the different exchanges generally allow delivery of several classes of Wheat (premiums and discounts allowed), each market tends to reflect the prices of a particular Wheat class. For example, Chicago Board of Trade Wheat futures prices tend to reflect the price of soft red winter Wheat, while Kansas City Wheat futures prices tend to reflect the price of hard red winter Wheat – each market reflecting the type of Wheat grown nearby. Spread traders must also realize that different Wheat classes tend to vary in price, depending on their use. Market participants interested in spreading Wheat watch the relationship between these two markets. When the price relationship becomes abnormal,

spreaders buy the underpriced contract and sell the overpriced contract. This occurred in October 1986, when Chicago wheat futures traded nearly 40 cents higher than Kansas City wheat futures. The price discrepancy corresponded with a shortage of soft red winter Wheat in the cash market caused by a poor crop coupled with heavy participation by Wheat producers in government programs. In this market situation, spreaders bought Kansas City Wheat futures and sold Chicago Board of Trade Wheat futures. When the price relationship reflected more normal market conditions, they closed their spreads by selling Kansas City Wheat and buying Chicago Wheat. Opportunities also exist for spreading between the US futures markets and foreign futures exchanges. Some common international spread positions include New York versus London Cocoa, sugar, or copper and gold spreads between New York, Chicago, and London. Intermarket Spread:- the sale of a given delivery month of a futures contract on one exchange and the simultaneous purchase of the same delivery month of a futures contract on another exchange. See also Inter-commodity Spread, and Spread. An Intermarket Spread involves the simultaneous sale of a given delivery month of a futures contract on one exchange and purchase of the same delivery month and futures contract on another exchange. For example, an intermarket spreader might sell December Wheat futures at the Chicago Board of Trade and buy December Wheat futures at the Kansas City Borad of Trade to capitalize on expected price relationship changes between the two months and different markets. Intermarket Spread:- the simultaneous purchase of futures in one exchange and sale of futures with the same commodity delivery month in another exchange. / Межрыночная Курсовая Разница или Межрыночный Спрэд формируется путём продажи фьючерсного контракта с конкретным месяцем поставки на одной бирже и одновременной покупки фьючерсного контракта с тем же самым месяцем поставки на другой бирже. Так сложилось, что некоторые виды одного и того же сырья торгуются сразу на нескольких биржах. Например, фьючерсы на Пшеницу (futures on Wheat) до недавнего времени торговались на следующих Американских биржах:- Чикагская Палата Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade), Палата Торговли Города Канзаса (Kansas City Board of Trade), СреднеАмериканская Сырьевая Биржа (MidAmerica Commodity Exchange), и Миннеаполисская Биржа Зерна (Minneapolis Grain Exchange). Суть операций с межрыночной курсовой разницей заключается в том, чтобы использовать в своих интересах предполагаемую взаимосвязь меняющейся цены одинакового рода сырья с одинаковым месяцем поставки между двумя различными рынками, когда, например, в Палате Торговли Города Канзаса открывается позиция покупки Декабрьского фьючерса на Пшеницу, против открытой ранее в Чикагской Палате Торговли позиции продажи Декабрьского фьючерса на Пшеницу. Существующие различия в ценах очень часто объясняются наличием специфических географических факторов, которые должны быть обязательно учтены в данной стратегии торговли. Одним из таких важных факторов являются затраты на перевозку (transport costs). По крайней мере, все отталкиваются от того, что цены на Пшеницу являются самыми низкими главным образом в регионах её возделывания, и по мере отдаления от таких регионов цена становится выше вследствие накладных расходов по её перевозке и доставке к местам назначения. Кроме того, следует учитывать, что стоимость поставляемой Пшеницы может существенно разниться в зависимости от её класса и сорта, а также от их использования. Несмотря на то, что разные биржи предусматривают поставки Пшеницы нескольких классов с учётом имеющихся надбавок и скидок, каждый из рынков делает некий упор в отражении цен на конкретный класс Пшеницы, который возделывается вблизи данного рынка. Например, Палата Торговли Города Канзаса делает основной упор на цену твёрдой озимой краснозёрной Пшеницы (hard red winter Wheat), а Чикагская Палата Торговли – мягкой озимой краснозёрной Пшеницы (soft red winter Wheat). Биржевые дельцы, заинтересованные в сделках с курсовой разницей, смотрят и на тот и на другой рынок, пытаясь уловить определённую взаимосвязь между ними. Как только соотношение цен становится ненормальным, спрэдеры покупают недооцененный контракт (the underpriced contract) и продают переоцененный контракт (the overpriced contract). Ярко выраженный пример такой ситуации произошёл в Октябре 1986, когда фьючерсы на Пшеницу в Чикаго котировались почти на 40 центов выше цен на фьючерсы на Пшеницу в Канзасе. Такое существенное расхождение в ценах было связано с нехваткой мягкой озимой краснозёрной Пшеницы на реальном рынке, вызванной низким урожаем, усугублённым активнейшим участием производителей Пшеницы в правительственных программах. В той сложившейся обстановке спрэдеры покупали фьючерсы на Пшеницу в Канзасе и продавали фьючерсы на Пшеницу в Чикаго. Постепенно ситуация с ценой стала нормализоваться, и спрэдеры стали прикрывать свои ранее открытые позиции посредством продажи фьючерсов на Пшеницу в Канзасе и покупки фьючерсов на Пшеницу в Чикаго. Подобные возможности для сделок с курсовой разницей существуют также на международных рынках фьючерсов, например, разница в ценах на одно и то же сырьё, котируемое на Американских биржах фьючерсов и на зарубежных биржах фьючерсов. К числу наиболее распространённых сделок с курсовой разницей в этом случае относятся сделки с фьючерсами на Какао и сахар на биржах в Нью Йорке и в Лондоне или сделки с фьючерсами на медь и золото на биржах в Нью Йорке, Чикаго и Лондоне. Фактически, операции, основанные на межрыночной курсовой разнице, относятся к так называемым операциям арбитражирования, рассматриваемым далее. Смотрите также Межсырьевая Курсовая Разница или Межсырьевой Спрэд (Inter-commodity Spread), и Курсовая Разница или Спрэд (Spread).

INTERMARKET SURVEILLANCE GROUP = ГРУППА МЕЖРЫНОЧНОГО НАДЗОРА – The Intermarket Surveillance Group (ISG) was established in the early 1980s and is comprised of an international group of exchanges, market centers, and market regulators that perform front-line market surveillance in their respective jurisdictions. ISG has two main purposes:- (1) the coordination and development of programs and procedures to identify possible fraudulent and manipulative activities across markets; and (2) information sharing. The organization is governed by a written Agreement that requires every member to represent that it has the ability to obtain and freely share regulatory information and documents with other ISG members in order to assist them in investigations and/or pursue disciplinary actions. An ISG member's ability to share regulatory information must be generally unencumbered by rules, nationally imposed blocking statutes or bank secrecy laws. Initially the focus of ISG was on US markets. However, over time, given the growth of cross border trading and proliferation of international products, membership in the ISG has grown to over 50 organizations worldwide. In 2008, the ISG structure and Agreement were modernized to reflect the evolving international character of the group. The work of organization is undertaken by a number of standing sub-groups:- Membership, Technology, Derivatives, Surveillance Practices, Forum and Events, US Members and Non-US Members. Membership in the standing sub-groups is voluntary although, since there are considerable areas of common interest, many ISG members contribute to the activities of more than one standing sub-group. While ISG membership is open to all exchanges, strict requirements exist with respect to an applicant's regulatory capabilities related to market surveillance as well as their ability to obtain and freely share information. The US Intermarket Surveillance Group (ISG) allows regulatory staffs of the national securities exchanges and the National Association Of Securities Dealers (NASD) to coordinate industry-wide cooperative efforts for exchanging market data. Their goal is to enhance intermarket surveillance to assure the integrity of trading in options and equities, and to enhance public protection. The purpose of the ISG is to provide a framework for the sharing of information and the coordination of regulatory efforts among exchanges trading securities and related products to address potential intermarket manipulations and trading abuses. The ISG plays a crucial role in information sharing among markets that trade securities, options on securities, security futures products, and futures and options on broad-based security indexes. The ISG also provides a forum for discussing common regulatory concerns, thus enhancing members' ability to efficiently fulfill their regulatory responsibilities. In effect, the ISG is an information-sharing cooperative governed by a written Agreement. The ISG is not subject to regulatory oversight, nor does it file rule changes with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or seek approval from any outside entity when it considers requests from securities or derivative exchanges to

become a member. History:- the ISG was created in 1981 by the major US securities exchanges in response to the growing need among those marketplaces to share information regarding securities' related products and the need to conduct routine market surveillance. The proliferation of related products and derivative instruments created the need for a system of formalized, consistent procedures for the exchange of information across different jurisdictions. In 1990, an Affiliate category of ISG membership was created to allow futures exchanges and non-US organizations admission into the ISG to facilitate further information sharing. In 2008 the Agreement and structure of the ISG was modernized to eliminate the distinction between Full and Affiliate members and reflect the growing international character of the organization. Today the ISG has grown to include North American, Australian, Asian, Middle Eastern, South Asian and European exchanges, all of which have a common interest in ensuring that the securities and derivative marketplaces are regulated effectively and efficiently. All US national securities exchanges and national securities associations are members of the ISG. In addition, major US futures exchanges as well as non-US exchanges and associations that trade securities and related products are also members. Information Sharing:- membership in the ISG carries with it a commitment to share information required for regulatory purposes with other members. In connection with the routine sharing of information, the ISG has defined certain types of violations which can occur across markets. The ISG Agreement provides that shared information must be kept strictly confidential and used only for regulatory purposes. Such information is shared on an as-needed basis and only upon request. In addition, US securities participants, via the facilities of the Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC) and The Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), routinely share trading information electronically. Meetings:- generally, the ISG meets at least twice each year. Meetings, hosted by member organizations in both domestic and international locations, are open only to representatives of members, prospective members, SIAC representatives, and appropriate governmental authorities such as the CFTC, SEC, the UK Financial Services Authority, and, on occasion, organizations such as the International Organization of Securities Commissions. Senior market surveillance or market regulation personnel represent member organizations. Subgroups:- the ISG has seven Standing subgroups; Membership, Technology, Derivatives, Surveillance Practices, Forum and Events, US Members and Non-US Members. Standing subgroup Chairpersons are elected by the full ISG membership on a rotating basis for two year terms. An Executive Committee is comprised of the Chairpersons of each of the Standing subgroups in addition to the ISG Chair and the ISG Deputy Chair, though the ISG Chair & Deputy Chair are non-voting members of the Executive Committee. From time to time, and at the discretion of the ISG Chairman, Special subgroups may be formed to address specific issues of importance to the Group. Special subgroups may be permanent or have a limited life depending on the subject. Special subgroups are headed by a representative of a member and are appointed by the Chairman. Meetings of subgroups, whether standing or special, may be independent of regular ISG meetings and may take place either at a location directed by the subgroup chairperson or telephonically during the interval between ISG meetings. Ordinarily, Standing subgroups also meet on the day preceding a full ISG meeting. Eligibility:- membership in the ISG is open to all recognized market centers that trade products and have rules and regulations designed to detect and deter possible abuses in their marketplaces. Participants in the ISG must have the ability to share regulatory information and otherwise cooperate with other ISG participants in connection with regulatory matters affecting their markets.

INTERMARKET SURVEILLANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА МЕЖРЫНОЧНОГО НАДЗОРА – Houses detailed and summarized equity and option transaction, quotation and clearance data from all the Intermarket Surveillance Group (ISG) participants, as well as the proprietary data of participants. An New York Stock Exchange product, Intermarket Surveillance Information System (ISIS) was used by the American, Boston, and Philadelphia stock exchanges. Providing surveillance personnel with easy on-line access to complete, accurate, and timely data makes surveillance tasks more efficient and effective.

INTERMARKET TRADING SYSTEM = МЕЖРЫНОЧНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Intermarket Trading System is an electronic communications network that links participating market centers. The system enables market professionals to interact with their counterparts in other markets whenever the nationwide Consolidated Quote System (CQS) shows a better price in another market, thus ensuring price protection. See also Broker ITS. An electronic network of US exchanges and NASD (short for the National Association Of Securities Dealers) broker/dealers. The Intermarket Trading System (ITS) displays quotes of stocks traded on multiple exchanges. This allows specialists and traders to get the best possible price of a stock for their customers. Links the New York Stock Exchange and other national market centers in a communications and data-processing network. Intermarket Trading Sysytem, cooperatively developed by the system's competing markets, enables brokers and participating market-makers to reach electronically into any of the markets within seconds, whenever the Consolidated Quotation System indicates the possibility of better execution. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERMEDIARY = ПОСРЕДНИК – (1) Intermediary is a person who acts between and deals with two parties who themselves make no direct contact with each other. / Лицо, которое действует между двумя сторонами и ведёт с ними дела, а сами эти две стороны не предпринимают никаких прямых контактов друг с другом. Посредник – лицо или организация, имеющие право на проведение инвестиций и принятие решений за других людей. Некоторыми примерами являются банки, ссудо-сберегательные ассоциации, страховые компании, брокерские фирмы, взаимные фонды, а также кредитные союзы. Эти специалисты обладают широкими знаниями относительно инвестиционных альтернатив и могут добиться более высокого дохода, чем средний инвестор. Кроме того, они имеют дело с крупными суммами, несут меньшие расходы на осуществление сделок и могут разнообразить свои активы. Также называются Финансовыми Посредниками (Financial Intermediary).

(2) Intermediary is a person who acts on behalf of another person in connection with futures trading, such as an Associated Person, Commodity Pool Operator, Commodity Trading Advisor, Futures Commission Merchant, or Introducing Broker.

(3) In reinsurance, an Intermediary is a third party in the design, negotiation, and administration of a reinsurance agreement. Intermediaries recommend to cedants the type and amount of reinsurance to be purchased and negotiate the placement of coverage with reinsurers.

INTERMEDIARY CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПОСРЕДНИКЕ – In reinsurance, Intermediary Clause is a provision in reinsurance agreements which identifies the intermediary negotiating the agreement. Most intermediary clauses shift all credit risk to reinsurers by providing that:- (i) the cedant's payments to the intermediary are deemed payments to the reinsurer; and (ii) the reinsurer's payments to the intermediary are not payments to the cedant until actually received by the cedant. This clause is mandatory in some states.

INTERMEDIARY REIMBURSEMENT INSTITUTION = СТОРОННЕЕ (или ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСКОЕ) УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПО РАМБУРСИРОВАНИЮ (или ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЮ) – Intermediary Reimbursement Institution:- in a SWIFT message a financial institution between the sender's correspondent and the receiver's correspondent, through which reimbursement of a transaction will take place. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERMEDIATE = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЕ – Intermediate:- (1) the characters or traits of the plant between two different levels. (2) A substance which is in a metabolic pathway between two other substances. / свойства (characters) .

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ТЕРМОС ДЛЯ СЫПУЧИХ ГРУЗОВ – Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) is a special type of bulk container for hazardous materials. / Специальный тип контейнера для перевозки опасных материалов навалом.

INTERMEDIATE CONSIGNEE = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ КОНСИГНАТОР (или ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – An Intermediate Consignee is the bank, forwarding agent, or other intermediary (if any) that acts in a foreign country as an agent for the exporter, the purchaser, or the ultimate consignee, for the purpose of effecting delivery of the export to the ultimate consignee.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ) – Intermediate Consumption is a consumption of goods and services in the production process. It may be contrasted with final consumption and capital formation. See also Final Consumption Expenditure.

INTERMEDIATE CONTAINER TRANSFER FACILITY = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ БАЗА ПЕРЕДАЧИ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ – Intermediate Container transfer Facility (ICTF) is a site where cargo is transferred from one form of transit to another, such as rail to ship.

INTERMEDIATE LOAD = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Intermediate Load (electric system):- the range from base load to a point between base load and peak. This point may be the midpoint, a percent of the peakload, or the load over a specified time period.

INTERMEDIATE POINT = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ПУНКТ – Intermediate Point is a point located en route between two other points. / Пункт, расположенный на маршруте между двумя другими пунктами.

INTERMEDIATE QUARANTINE = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ КАРАНТИН – Intermediate Quarantine is a quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination.

INTERMEDIATE TARGETS = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЕ ЦЕЛИ (или НАМЕЧЕННЫЕ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ) – An Intermediate Target is a variable (such as the money supply) that is not directly under the control of the central bank, but that does respond fairly quickly to policy actions, is observable frequently and bears a predictable relationship to the ultimate goals of policy.

INTERMEDIATE TERM = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ СРОК (или СРЕДНЕСРОЧНЫЙ) – Intermediate Term:- a period of time that is less than the long term, and greater than the short term. Must be defined by each trader based on personal preference and trading style. A good rule of thumb is 3–15 days (1–3 weeks). Daily charts are best used as a trading vehicle. / Период времени в биржевой торговле меньший нежели долгосрочный, и больший нежели краткосрочный. Должен определяться каждым торговцем, опираясь на личные предпочтения и стиль торговли. Более менее точным в этом плане мог бы быть период времени от 3 до 15 рабочих дней (1–3 недели). В качестве торгового проводника, при этом, лучше всего использовать посуточные графики.

INTERMINGLED YARN = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЁННАЯ (или ПЕРЕМЕШАННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Intermingled Yarn is a multifilament yarn in which cohesion is imparted to the filament bundle by entwining the filaments instead of, or in addition to, twisting. The effect is usually achieved by passing the yarn under light tension through the turbulent zone of an air-jet. Intermingled Yarn, also known as Interlaced Yarn, is the replacement for lightly twisted yarns. See also Interlaced Yarn. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

INTERMINGLING = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕШИВАНИЕ) – Intermingling is:- (1) the use of air jets to create turbulence to entangle the filaments of continuous filaments yarns, without forming loops, after extrusion. Provides dimensional stability and cohesion for further processing but is not of itself a texturing process. It is compatible with high-speed spin-drawing and high-speed take-up. When compared with twisting processes, it also permits increased take-up package size. (2) Combining two or more yarns via an intermingling jet. Can be used to get special effect yarns, i.e. mixing dye variants to get heather effects upon subsequent dyeing. Intermingling is the number of points per meter of industrial multifilament yarn, where filaments are interlaced. These filament entanglement points along the yarn are necessary to insure a good unwinding and processability of a non-twisted yarn during any transformation process. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

INTERMITTENT IRRIGATION = ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКАЯ ИРРИГАЦИЯ (или ПРЕРЫВИСТАЯ ИРРИГАЦИЯ, или ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОРОШЕНИЕ, или ПРЕРЫВИСТОЕ ОРОШЕНИЕ) – Intermittent Irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water by which the field is alternately watered and drained. The soil surface is allowed to dry prior to the next application of water. / Под Ирригацией, от Латинского слова Irrigatio, понимается то же, что Орошение – подвод воды на поля, испытывающие недостаток влаги, и увеличение её запасов в почве; вид мелиорации. Различают орошение регулярное и периодическое – 1 раз в год (лиманное). В 1980 мировая площадь орошаемых земель составляла свыше 230 миллионов га (наибольшие – в Китае, Индии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Италии, Болгарии, Франции); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (в 1984) 19.5 миллионов га (Средняя Азия, Юг Украины, Молдавия, Северный Кавказ).

INTERMITTENT PATTERN = ПРЕРЫВИСТАЯ ВЫКРОЙКА (или ПЕРЕМЕЖАЮЩИЙСЯ УЗОР) – Intermittent Pattern is a pattern occurring in interrupted sequence.

INTERMODAL = СМЕШАННОЕ (или ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНОЕ) – A term Intermodal means using 2 or more, modes of transportation:- rail, truck or ship. The stock can move over sea by ship, over land by rail and then, at the main rail switch, the container is removed and put on truck chassis. The stock is then carried by truck to distribution centers. Intermodal:- combination of modes of transportation. Intermodal:- coordinated transport of freight, especially in connection with relatively long-haul movements, using any combination of freight forwarders, piggy-back, containerization, air freight, assemblers, rail and road. Used to denote movements of cargo containers interchangeably between transport modes, i.e. motor, water, and air carriers, and where the equipment is compatible within the multiple systems. A term Intermodal refers to the handling of containers between different forms of transport (ship-to-ship, inter-terminal, rail, truck). Also known as Combined. / , то есть . Известна также как Комбинированная (Combined).

INTERMODAL BILL OF LADING = СМЕШАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Intermodal Bill Of Lading is a bill covering cargo moving via multimodal means. Also known as Combined Transport Bill of Lading, or Multimodal Bill of Lading. / Смешанный Коносамент – коносамент, покрывающий перевозку груза в смешанном сообщении, то есть с использованием различных типов перевозки, например, морской и автодорожной или железнодорожной и тому подобных типов в различной комбинации. Известен также как Коносамент Для Комбинированной Перевозки (Combined Transport Bill of Lading), и Мультимодальный Коносамент или Смешанный Коносамент (Multimodal Bill of Lading).

INTERMODAL CONTAINER TRANSFER FACILITY = СМЕШАННАЯ БАЗА ПЕРЕДАЧИ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ – Intermodal Container Transfer Facility is a facility where cargo is transferred from one mode of transportation to another, usually from ship or truck to rail.

INTERMODAL CO–ORDINATED TRANSPORT = СМЕШАННАЯ СКООРДИНИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНАЯ СКООРДИНИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Intermodal Co-Ordinated Transport:- this is normally used to describe the capability of interchange of container units among the various carriers. The fact that the containers are of recognized

modular dimensions, and have common handling characteristics, permits them to be transferred from trucker to railroad, to ocean carrier, in an origin-to-destination movement.

INTERMODALISM = ИНТЕРМОДАЛИЗМ – Intermodalism is the concept of transportation as a door-to-door service rather than port-to-port. Thus efficiency is enhanced by having a single carrier coordinating the movement and documentation among different modes of transportation.

INTERMODAL MARKETING COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ПО СМЕШАННОМУ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЮ (или ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНАЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Intermodal Marketing Company consolidates container loads or piggyback trailers from several shippers and contracts with railroads for volume space. An intermediary that sells intermodal services to shippers. / Посредник, который торгует услугами смешанных перевозок для грузоотправителей.

INTERMODAL TRANSPORT = ПЕРЕВОЗКА В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ (или СМЕШАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА, или ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – The terms Intermodal Transport and Combined Transport are often used interchangeably to describe the carriage of goods by two or more modes of transport. In the European Union, Intermodal Transport is defined as the movement of goods in one and the same loading unit or road vehicle, which uses successively two or more modes of transport without handling the goods themselves in changing modes. Combined Transport has been defined as intermodal transport where the major part of the European journey is by rail, inland and waterways or sea and any initial or final legs carried out by road are as short as possible. See also Combined Transport, and Multimodal Transport. Moving of cargo through more than one mode of transportation, i.e. ocean to rail to road. / , то есть . Под Смешанной Перевозкой понимается перевозка пассажиров и грузов при помощи нескольких видов транспорта (железнодорожного, речного и так далее).

INTERNAL BREAKDOWN = ВНУТРЕННИЙ РАСПАД (или ВНУТРЕННЕЕ РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Internal Breakdown is a chilling damage in pomaceous fruit. If, for instance, apples are stored at too cold a temperature, they 'freeze' and suffer irreparable metabolic damage. The flesh of the fruit usually becomes soft and brown from the core. Such damage generally cannot be detected externally. / в выжитых плодах.

INTERNAL COMBUSTION PLANT = ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ С ДВИГАТЕЛЕМ ВНУТРЕННЕГО СГОРАНИЯ – Internal Combustion Plant is a plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. An internal combustion engine has one or more cylinders in which the process of combustion takes place, converting energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture into mechanical energy. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

INTERNAL CONSUMPTION = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – Internal Consumption:- an amount of goods produced by a company or economy for its own use. In economics, this is a function of economic development. Traditional agrarian economies are characterized by a high level of internal consumption. As trade evolves and producers specialize, the amount of internally consumed goods declines.

INTERNAL CONTROL = ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Internal Control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding achievement of various management objectives such as the reliability of financial reports.

INTERNAL DYE VARIABILITY = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ НЕПОСТОЯНСТВО КРАСИТЕЛЯ (или ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ КРАСИТЕЛЯ) – Internal Dye Variability is the change from point to point in dye uniformity across the diameter and along the length of the individual filaments. Affects appearance of the dyed product and is a function of fiber, dye, dyeing process, and dyebath characteristics.

INTERNAL FINANCING = ВНУТРЕННЕЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Internal Financing is a method of financing whereby a business entity pays for its capital expenditures using its own resources. Contrast with external financing through borrowing, loans, capital increases, etc. The business entity does not look to lenders – banks, financial markets, venture capitalists – for the resources needed to finance its own capital investments, but uses cash flow from its own operations. Governments also use internal financing, in the form of surplus revenues from taxes or other sources to pay for operating expenses. Also known as Plow Back, and Self-Financing.

INTERNAL MARKET AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE GENERAL = ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ДИРЕКТОРАТ ПО ВНУТРЕННЕМУ РЫНКУ И УСЛУГАМ – DG MARKT:- Internal Market DG of the European Commission:- has responsibility inter alia for EU accounting legislation. The Internal Market and Services Directorate General (DG MARKT) is one of the Directorates General and specialized services which make up the European Commission. Its main role is to coordinate the Commission's policy on the European Single Market and to seek the removal of unjustified obstacles to trade, in particular in the field of services and financial markets. The Internal Market and Services DG is based in Brussels and has a staff of approximately 500, working under the political authority of Commissioner Michel Barnier and managed by Director General Jonathan Faull. The DG's mission is to develop and maintain a dynamic and open European single market that enables citizens to meet the challenges of globalisation. We aim to provide a regulatory environment that enhances competitiveness, stimulates innovation, and promotes financial stability. We also aim to improve the range and quality of products and services available at competitive prices throughout the Single Market in order to deliver higher living standards, better job opportunities, and a prosperous economic future for all citizens. In this context, the Internal Market and Services Directorate-general is directly responsible for proposing and – once laws are adopted by the European Parliament and Council – controlling the implementing of a European legal framework in the following specific areas:- regulated professions, services, company law and corporate governance, public procurement, intellectual and industrial property and postal services' In the area of financial services, it aims at establishing the legal framework for the integration of the Union's capital markets and the creation of a single market for financial services. The first role of the Directorate-general is therefore to bring forward proposals for legislation aiming to remove barriers, thus simplifying life for consumers and for businesses, stimulating competition, reducing prices and widening choice. This involves not only making it easier for goods and services to circulate, but also making it easier for EU citizens to work and to live in other EU countries. The second responsibility of the Directorate-General is to ensure that the opportunities offered by the Single Market are fully exploited. It does so by controlling the full and timely respect of Community law in co-operation with the Member States and by monitoring closely how EU law is being applied in practice. The third task for the Directorate-general is to inform citizens and businesses about the rights they have within the Single Market and of the benefits available to them. / Комиссара Мишэля Барнье (Commissioner Michel Barnier) и управляемый Генеральным Директором Йонатаном Фаулем (Jonathan Faull).

INTERNAL MOVEMENT VEHICLE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННИХ ПЕРЕВОЗОК – Internal Movement Vehicle is a heavy-haul truck used to move containers between facilities within the port. / Автомобиль-тяжеловоз, используемый для перемещения контейнеров между площадками в пределах одного порта.

INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ СТАВКА ОТДАЧИ – Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is the annualized rate of return (in percent) of an investment using compound interest rate calculations. These are built in to many time-value-of-money programs,

including the financial functions in popular spreadsheets such as 1-2-3 and Excel as well as many calculators and on-line web-based calculators. The IRR is calculated at the point when the net present value of cash outflows (the cost of the investment) and cash inflows (returns on the investment) equal zero. This is very useful when one has a number of future cash flows on which an interest rate needs to be calculated.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДОХОДОВ – In the United States, a Government agency which handles the income tax returns filed by individuals and corporations. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) frequently performs auditing functions pertaining to these income tax returns and the accounting records on which they are based. It has also been called upon to administer certain temporary economic controls, such as wage and price controls. Also known as Department Of Inland Revenue in the United Kingdom. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is a federal agency that administers the internal revenue code. The IRS is part of the United States Treasury Department. The IRS is a bureau of the Department of the Treasury and one of the world's most efficient tax administrators. In fiscal year 2009, the IRS collected more than USD2.3 trillion in revenue and processed more than 236 million tax returns (The IRS spent just 50 cents for each USD100 it collected in FY 2009). The IRS Mission:- provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all. This mission statement describes our role and the public's expectation about how we should perform that role. (i) In the United States, the Congress passes tax laws and requires taxpayers to comply. (ii) The taxpayer's role is to understand and meet his or her tax obligations. (iii) The IRS role is to help the large majority of compliant taxpayers with the tax law, while ensuring that the minority who are unwilling to comply pay their fair share. The IRS is organized to carry out the responsibilities of the secretary of the Treasury under section 7801 of the Internal Revenue Code. The secretary has full authority to administer and enforce the internal revenue laws and has the power to create an agency to enforce these laws. The IRS was created based on this legislative grant. Section 7803 of the Internal Revenue Code provides for the appointment of a commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer and supervise the execution and application of the internal revenue laws. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The IRS is the US government agency responsible for tax collection and tax law enforcement. Origin:- the roots of IRS go back to the Civil War when President Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) and Congress, in 1862, created the position of commissioner of Internal Revenue and enacted an income tax to pay war expenses. The income tax was repealed 10 years later. Congress revived the income tax in 1894, but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional the following year. 16th Amendment:- in 1913, Wyoming ratified the 16th Amendment, providing the three-quarter majority of states necessary to amend the Constitution. The 16th Amendment gave Congress the authority to enact an income tax. That same year, the first Form 1040 appeared after Congress levied a 1 percent tax on net personal incomes above USD3 000.00 with a 6 percent surtax on incomes of more than USD500 000.00. In 1918, during World War I, the top rate of the income tax rose to 77 percent to help finance the war effort. It dropped sharply in the post-war years, down to 24 percent in 1929, and rose again during the Depression. During World War II, Congress introduced payroll withholding and quarterly tax payments. 1913 Form 1040. A New Name:- in the 1950s, the agency was reorganized to replace a patronage system with career, professional employees. The Bureau of Internal Revenue name was changed to the Internal Revenue Service. Only the IRS commissioner and chief counsel are selected by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Today's IRS Organization:- the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 prompted the most comprehensive reorganization and modernization of IRS in nearly half a century. The IRS reorganized itself to closely resemble the private sector model of organizing around customers with similar needs. / когда Президент США Эйбрэхэм Лынкэн (Abraham Lincoln; 1809–1865) и Конгресс . Служба Внутренних Доходов (СВД) – налоговое управление, федеральное агентство Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), уполномоченное собирать практически все федеральные налоги, включая личный и корпорационный подоходный налоги, налог на социальное обеспечение, а также акцизные налоги и налоги на дарения. Основные исключения составляют налоги, связанные с алкоголем, табаком, оружием, взрывчатыми веществами, а также таможенные сборы и пошлины. Служба Внутренних Доходов США контролирует исполнение правил и процедур, входящих в сферу компетенции Департамента Финансов США (US Department of Treasury), а также расследует ситуации и налагает наказание (через Налоговый Суд США (US Tax Court)) в случае нарушения налогового законодательства.

INTERNAL SETTLEMENT = ВНУТРЕННИЙ РАСЧЁТ – Internal Settlement is a settlement that is effected through transfers of securities and funds on the books of a single intermediary. An internal settlement requires both counterparties to maintain their securities and funds accounts with the same intermediary. / Под Внутренним Расчётом понимается расчёт, который производится посредством перевода ценных бумаг и денежных средств с помощью проводок по книгам учёта или бухгалтерским книгам единственного посредника. Внутренний расчёт требует от обеих встречных сторон сделки поддерживать свои счета ценных бумаг и денежных средств у одного и того же посредника.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) were designated 'International Accounting Standards' (IAS). In 2001, IASC became the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and announced that its accounting standards would be designated 'International Financial Reporting Standards' (IFRS). The International Accounting Standard (IAS) is a standard or its interpretation regarding financial reporting, as approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee, the predecessor organization to the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), or as updated by the IASB. IASs can refer to all of these standards and interpretations. Similarities and Differences between the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) Standards and US GAAP (short for the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). The IASC–US comparison project set out to identify similarities and differences between IASC standards and US GAAP (primarily FASB (short for the Financial Accounting Standards Board) standards) predisposed to the view that the shortest route to understanding comparability would be to zero in on differences. Therefore, this report, by its very nature, focuses on differences as a basis for comparison. Similarities tend to be identified and described in a general manner, while differences are discussed in more detail. IASC standards are different from FASB standards. That conclusion is not new, nor is it unique to this report. It is neither the objective nor the intent of the IASC to develop standards identical to FASB standards. IASC standards and FASB standards seek to serve different environments (international versus national), respond to different mandates, have different technical support levels, and result from different standard-setting structures and processes. Differences between those two sets of standards, therefore, are inevitable and not necessarily inappropriate. However, if financial statements based on IASC standards are to be considered appropriate for cross-border access to the world's capital markets (including those in the United States), it is essential that IASC standards meet the demands of those capital markets for high-quality financial information. In undertaking the project, the FASB staff sought to obtain greater understanding of the specific nature of IASC standards. At the time that the project began (in 1995), detailed information about the level of comparability of reported financial results between financial statements prepared based on IASC standards and those prepared based on US GAAP was available to relatively few individuals. In large part due to increased awareness resulting from publicity surrounding the IASC's core standards project, research on the issues related to international comparability has increased. However, conclusions about the acceptability of IASC standards for cross-border securities listings and other purposes are mixed and often are supported by fragmentary evidence. Some studies that compare IASC standards with US GAAP have asserted that the two sets of standards are broadly similar or that use of IASC standards can lead to results similar to those that would have been obtained had US GAAP been used. As some of the comparative analyses in

this report show, some of the IASC standards and their US GAAP counterparts do have a similar underlying approach to accounting in certain areas and it may be possible to arrive at similar results under both standards. However, the existence of alternatives, even within standards that are very similar, can create the potential for very different reported results. The comparative analysis of IAS 23, Borrowing Costs, provides an example. The allowed alternative treatment in IAS 23 requires capitalization of borrowing costs incurred in the acquisition, construction, or production of certain assets. That is very similar to the US GAAP requirement. However, IAS 23's benchmark treatment requires that borrowing costs be expensed. That is very different from the allowed alternative treatment (and, consequently, from US GAAP). The existence of both a benchmark and allowed alternative treatment has the potential to result in noncomparability both between IASC-based and US GAAP-based financial statements and among financial statements prepared under IASC standards. Other studies have concluded that IASC standards are too broad and general to ensure that similar accounting methods are applied in similar circumstances or that similar results are consistently achieved. While the guidance provided by IASC standards often is more general than that found in US GAAP, IASC standards may be more rigorous than the national standards of some countries and, in some circumstances, may be equally or more effective than US GAAP. For example, both IAS 2, Inventories, and US GAAP provide broad, general guidance on cost-flow assumptions in estimating inventory cost. However, IAS 2 provides more-extensive guidance than does US GAAP on the topic of accounting for inventories of service providers. On the other hand, an absence of implementation guidance can lead to differences in applying standards that are broadly similar. For example, IAS 33, Earnings per Share, and its US GAAP counterpart, FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings per Share, resulted from a cooperative standard-setting effort between the IASC and the FASB. The two standards are very similar. However, Statement 128 provides more-specific implementation guidance for some of the calculations required for determining earnings per share, for example, for determining the impact of different types of contingencies related to contingently issuable shares. There may be differences in earnings-per-share calculations between enterprises following IAS 33 and those following Statement 128 because, in the absence of implementation guidance, enterprises following IAS 33 are not required to determine the impact of contingently issued shares on the same basis as that described in Statement 128 and would not be prohibited from using alternative bases for making that determination. Finally, not all questions about comparability relate to the comparability of financial statements prepared using different sets of accounting standards. Few studies have focused on comparability among the financial statements of enterprises following IASC standards. For example, there is little (if any) research that provides evidence of whether the IASC-based financial statements provided by an enterprise from France are comparable to the financial statements provided by a similar enterprise from Japan that also is following IASC standards. That type of comparison was beyond the scope of this report. Notwithstanding similarities with or differences from US GAAP, because IASC standards will be applied in different national environments-each with its own set of national accounting standards or conceptual framework-IASC standards must be capable of being consistently interpreted and applied in order to meet the objective of international comparability among those enterprises that use IASC standards. Thus, it would be misleading to make sweeping generalizations or blanket assertions about the relative quality of IASC standards based solely on the similarities and differences between two sets of accounting standards. The mere existence of differences between accounting standards is not a sufficient measure of the quality or merit of any particular accounting standard relative to the other. The true test of an accounting standard is whether it satisfies the demand for information in the environment in which it is intended to be used. What is required, therefore, is a fuller understanding of the nature of similarities and differences in the information provided in the financial statements as a result of applying the two sets of accounting principles. The FASB staff believes that the comparative analyses in this report will provide useful information to help interested parties evaluate the current state of IASC–US GAAP comparability and draw their own conclusions.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD® = ПАЛАТА ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ СТАНДАРТАМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА® (или СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ СТАНДАРТАМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА®) – The IASB (short for the International Accounting Standards Board®):- The IASC Foundation (short for International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation®) is an independent, not-for profit private sector organization working in the public interest. Its principal objectives are:- (i) to develop a single set of high quality, understandable, enforceable and globally accepted international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) through its standard-setting body, the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB); (ii) to promote the use and rigorous application of those standards; (iii) to take account of the financial reporting needs of emerging economies and small and medium-sized entities (SMEs); and (iv) to bring about convergence of national accounting standards and IFRSs to high quality solutions. The governance and oversight of the activities undertaken by the IASC Foundation and its standard-setting body rests with its Trustees, who are also responsible for safeguarding the independence of the IASB and ensuring the financing of the organization. The Trustees are publicly accountable to a Monitoring Board of public authorities. The IASB is the independent standard-setting body of the IASC Foundation. Its members (currently 15 full-time members) are responsible for the development and publication of IFRSs, including the IFRS for SMEs and for approving Interpretations of IFRSs as developed by the IFRIC. All meetings of the IASB are held in public and webcast. In fulfilling its standard-setting duties the IASB follows a thorough, open and transparent due process of which the publication of consultative documents, such as discussion papers and exposure drafts, for public comment is an important component. The IASB engages closely with stakeholders around the world, including investors, analysts, regulators, business leaders, accounting standard-setters and the accountancy profession. The IFRIC (short for the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee):- The IFRIC is the interpretative body of the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB). The IFRIC comprises 14 voting members appointed by the Trustees and drawn from a variety of countries and professional backgrounds. The mandate of the IFRIC is to review on a timely basis widespread accounting issues that have arisen within the context of current IFRSs and to provide authoritative guidance (IFRICs) on those issues. IFRIC meetings are open to the public and webcast. In developing interpretations, the IFRIC works closely with similar national committees and follows a transparent, thorough and open due process. All other activities undertaken by the IASC Foundation in support of the objectives of the organization are managed by the IASC Foundation's staff. Those activities include:- (i) the creation of an XBRL taxonomy for IFRSs and the IFRS for SMEs to facilitate the electronic use, exchange and comparability of financial data prepared in accordance with IFRSs. This is done by the IFRS XBRL team. (ii) The production of high quality, understandable and up to date material including freely downloadable training material for the IFRS for SMEs, and the organization of conferences and workshops about IFRSs. These activities are grouped within the IASC Foundation Education Initiative. (iii) The protection of the IFRS brand and the support of global convergence through addressing translation and copyright issues and contributing to the financing of the organization through the provision of publication services. These activities are grouped under Content Management. (iv) operations, including the day-to-day management of and support for the organization. Also included are communications, improving and expanding external relationships, and promoting a better understanding of the work of the organization. The International Accounting Standard Board® (IASB) is the accounting standard setter that adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). In April 2001, the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB), an independent accounting standardsetter based in London, assumed accounting standard-setting responsibilities from its predecessor body, the International Accounting Standards Committee. The IASB is responsible for International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. See also XBRL Taxonomy. IASC Foundation (was incorporated in 2001) is a head of the structure. The IASC Foundation is a not-for-profit, private sector body that raises funds to support the operations of the IASB as an independent accounting standard-setter. Our objective:- To develop a single set of high quality, understandable, enforceable and globally accepted

financial reporting standards based upon clearly articulated accounting principles. How do we do this?:- (i) an independent standard-setting board, overseen by a geographically and professionally diverse body of trustees, publicly accountable to the Monitoring Board of public capital market authorities; (ii) supported by an external standards advisory council (SAC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) to offer guidance where divergence in practice occurs; (iii) a thorough, open, participatory and transparent due process; (iv) engagement with investors, regulators, business leaders and the global accountancy profession at every stage of the process; and (v) collaborative efforts with the worldwide standard-setting community. International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is an independent private sector body formed in 1973 (as the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC)). IASB is responsible for setting accounting standards, designated International Financial Reporting Standards. Its headquarters are in London. The IFRS are drawn up and published by the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB). The IASB is a private and independent accounting standard-setter based in London. It is made up of 14 members from 9 countries. The IASB works together with national standard-setting bodies (DRSC in Germany, FASB in the USA) to promote the harmonization of national rules with international accounting standards. The IASC was the predecessor body to the IASB. / (i) создание таксономии Экс.Би.Ар.Эл. для . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ СТАНДАРТАМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА – The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) is a predecessor to the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB). Voluntary, private organization of over 100 professional associations from 80 countries. It addressed accounting questions with the aim of formulating, publishing and raising worldwide acceptance of principles and regulations for drawing up annual statements of account. A further declared aim was to promote the international harmonization of standards, accounting principles and methods for the preparation of annual statements of account.

INTERNATIONAL ACTUARIAL ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АКТУАРНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – The International Actuarial Association (IAA) in renewed form was established in June 1998 (26th International Congress of Actuaries, Birmingham, the United Kingdom:- a proposal to formally restructure the IAA into an association of associations is formally adopted). The primary role of the IAA is to focus the activity of the global profession in support of the public's interest. By offering a global interface, it extends service in support of the public interest beyond the confines of any one country and ensures that the actuarial practice platforms of the future can maintain that role. In an environment of international transactions and personal mobility, the contributions of actuaries to the analysis and quantification of financial risk emerge as important considerations. Users' trust in this analysis is paramount to the success of the professional advice. Global consistency of professional competence and practice, in preparation of that advice, augments the trust and reliance placed upon the actuarial advisor. Step by step, the IAA continues the path set over the past 10 years, building on the understandings gained and the respect developed among the member associations. As the future opens opportunities for increased public service without border constraints and with innovations freely shared, the professional forum offered by the IAA – with its free sharing of innovations – increases in scope and value. Demands on the international realm of each association's activity are beginning to be recognized as important to the success of the local individual professional. The XXI century, a mystery in many respects, is already identified as a focal point for actuarial skills in terms of issues of humanity and risk. These will require a global approach to actuarial research and practice. Xxxxx. Founded in 1895, the International Actuarial Association (IAA) is the worldwide association regrouping local professional actuarial associations and their individual actuaries. The IAA exists to encourage the development of a global profession, acknowledged as technically competent and professionally reliable, which will ensure that the public interest is served. The actuarial profession is recognized worldwide as a major player in the decision-making process within the financial services industry, in the area of social protection and in the management of risk, contributing to the well-being of society as a whole. The mission of the IAA, as the worldwide organization of actuarial associations, is:- (i) to represent the actuarial profession and promote its role, reputation and recognition in the international domain; and (ii) to promote professionalism, develop education standards and encourage research, with the active involvement of its Member Associations and Sections, in order to address changing needs. The IAA adheres to the values of integrity, accountability, transparency, and objectivity when dealing with Member Associations, other stakeholders and the public. History of the IAA:- the year 1998 will go down in history as a major turning point for the actuarial profession and an important step in preparing the profession for the challenges of the next millennium. On the occasion of the 26th International Congress of Actuaries held in Birmingham from 1998-June 07-12, the General Assembly of the International Actuarial Association (IAA) constituted itself as an association in accordance with Swiss Law with a Secretariat in Ottawa, Canada. The IAA is the continuation of the 'Comité Permanent des Congrès d'Actuaires' established in 1895 as an association of individuals, which was renamed the IAA in 1968. Within the scope of the reorganization of the IAA in June 1998, the International Forum of Actuarial Associations (IFAA), which was formed as a section of the IAA on 1995-September-10, was dissolved. The governance and structure of the IFAA were thus incorporated into the reorganized IAA to meet the growing needs of the actuarial profession as it expands in a global economy. The restructure created a single, stronger unified framework to ensure unity of direction and efficient coordination with respect to issues of a world-wide nature. The major responsibilities of the IAA are now in the hands of the actuarial associations, which bring together the actuaries in their respective countries and is the link between the actuaries and the actuarial associations worldwide. The IAA is the unique international organization dedicated to the research, education and development of the profession and of actuarial associations. The IAA has seven sections, ASTIN, AFIR, IACA, IAAHS, PBSS, AWB and LIFE. The ASTIN Section stands for Actuarial STudies In Non-life insurance and was founded in 1957. However, the scope of its investigations has been enlarged recently so as to include health insurance. ASTIN publishes the ASTIN Bulletin, an internationally renowned referenced scientific journal, twice a year and organizes annual colloquia. The AFIR Section stands for Actuarial Approach for Financial Risks and was founded in 1988. It has as its objective the promotion of actuarial research in financial risks and problems and its most important function is the organizing of annual colloquia. The IACA Section stands for International Association of Consulting Actuaries and was founded in 1968, independently of the IAA, to facilitate international exchange of views between consulting actuaries. It was admitted as a section of the IAA in 1999. The International Actuarial Association Health Section (IAAHS) was founded in 2003 to provide an international perspective on health actuarial practice, public and private health insurance, and health policy matters. The Pensions, Benefits, Social Security Section (PBSS) was founded in 2003 to serve actuaries around the world who have personal, professional, educational or research interests in social protection and the commercial, social and public policy issues concerning the provision of pensions and other benefits. The Actuaries Without Frontiers Borders (AWB) was also founded in 2003 to link situations in need of actuarial skills with financial resources and with actuarial volunteers to meet those needs. The LIFE Section has as its objectives to promote and facilitate an international exchange of views, advice, research and practical information among actuaries involved with life insurance issues. The International Actuarial Association (IAA) is an organization whose members are actuarial associations representing over ninety-five percent of actuaries worldwide. Headquartered in Ottawa, Canada. In the late XIX century (in 1895), actuaries in Belgium recognized the value of a textbook prepared by the Institute of Actuaries in London and sought to gain permission to translate it. But first, they wanted to be sure there was a market large enough to warrant a French version. The newly created Association Francaise des Actuaires in France provided the market assurance and the Institute's Dr. King gave permission for the translation. The result was a friendly relationship among the actuaries of the three nations. A few years later, a draft law was submitted to the Belgian Parliament.

In this text, the role of controller was assigned to actuaries. During the discussion, a member of Parliament asked what an actuary actually was, saying he had not found a definition of the word ‘actuary’ in the most recent dictionaries. The word was dropped and the Belgian actuaries were omitted. To demonstrate that actuaries existed in other countries, the Belgian actuaries organized a meeting of actuaries in Brussels and succeeded in convincing some members of the Belgian government to invite other nations throughout the world to send delegates to Brussels. As a result, the 1895 Congress of Actuaries was an initiative of a small actuarial group in Belgium supported diplomatically under the auspices of the Belgian government. The purpose was to prove to the government that actuaries existed and performed a legitimate and needed field of work. This became the first international actuarial congress. The format of the congress was in the academic model of the time; papers were prepared for prior circulation and on-site presentation. Proceedings were documented and printed. The first Congress did not discuss creating an organization; only the wish to meet again was expressed. In 1896, the Belgian organizers invited French and British actuaries to Brussels to discuss the possibility of creating a permanent structure for future Congresses. They met and agreed to do so and wrote the bylaws of the ‘Comite Permanent des Congres Internationaux d’Actuaires’ to be located in Brussels. The name ‘Comite Permanent’ was in use for more than 50 years; it was during the 1960s when the name International Actuarial Association (IAA) was adopted. It was initially agreed to repeat the Congress every three years and invitations from represented associations were solicited to provide hosting duties. The Congresses were structured around individual memberships in a corporation set up in Belgium. The Belgian association volunteered to provide the Secretariat. Actuaries from around the world could apply for a membership that gave them the right to attend Congresses. Eligibility was determined by whether the local definition of an actuary was acceptable to the Comite. Governance of the IAA was by a Council. The terms of reference for the Council were to plan for the next Congress and, eventually, to receive and distribute reports of actuarial happenings from the various countries represented. Over time, the IAA adopted additional purposes – to convene specialty ‘Section’ colloquia and establish Committees, elected by their individual members, to direct the Section’s activities and programs, and to promote their defined specialty interests. The Council was made up of individuals, some appointed by associations, some volunteering after personal solicitation by retiring Council members. The number of individuals on the Council from a country tended to depend on the heritage of the profession in that country. Some members were appointed by and spoke for their home associations, while others acted independently. The practice of the Council was to meet annually, at a Congress or in Brussels. Throughout the XX century, the IAA held Congresses around the world, apart from during times of global conflicts. It also published proceedings and bulletins. The central characteristic of the first 100 years of the IAA was that it was an organization of individual members meeting together for discussion of technical advances of actuarial research and practice. There was no governing link directly to actuarial associations that would have enabled it to address professionalism and the public interest. This was consistent with the times. Actuaries from around the world embraced the IAA with varying degrees of allegiance; for some it was the hallmark of their professional standing, while for others it had little relevance. As such, and without strong association links, the IAA would have had difficulty serving as a platform for XXI century professionalism. In the early 1990s, recognizing the increased freedom of geographic border transparency and the globalization of many aspects of actuarial practice, North American and European actuarial leaders began discussing approaches that could be taken to establish an international framework of professionalism. Two models were available. In Europe, national actuarial associations joined forces in the Groupe Consultatif to interface with the bureaucracy of the European Union. In North America, where separate actuarial associations represented specialty practices and national interests, agreement had been reached to combine efforts for the public good wherever possible. Discussions began at the 1992 Congress in Montreal and continued in various worldwide venues. Recognizing the tradition of the IAA as an individual-based association, it became apparent that the discussion needed to focus on a new, separate international association of associations with an emphasis on the public interest and global professionalism. As discussions moved toward a concluding proposal, leaders of the IAA suggested that the IAA sponsor the proposed association of associations as a Section of the IAA. This idea was embraced and resulted in the establishment of the International Forum of Actuarial Associations Section in 1995 at the Brussels Congress. Within the context of professionalism, the consistent goals of the discussions were two-fold:- to encourage actuarial associations worldwide to talk to each other, and to further the profession and enable jurisdictional borders to be crossed in actuarial practice. These goals were refined and expanded as the discussion committee wrote the statutes for the International Forum of Actuarial Associations (IFAA). The task was delicate, since long traditions existed and a global model of another profession was not available as a template. Some founding principles became implicit in the crafting of the organization structure and the resulting protocols. All of these were reflections of a future that was difficult to define. The result was to create an association of member associations rather than an association of individuals. Delegates would represent and speak on behalf of the constituent IFAA member association. Every member association was given an opportunity to be at the table of the IFAA Committee (the governing body) and most IFAA subcommittees. Each association would appoint its delegates to the Committee and subcommittees, and the IFAA protocols were to allow enough time for those delegates to be instructed by their individual associations with respect to the issues at hand, whether at the Committee or at the subcommittees. Agenda structures needed to allow for association consultation and advice to delegates. The resulting organization was to be accessible and transparent to the member associations in all respects, except for the areas of audit and nominations. It was recognized that there was great potential for disinterest or disassociation, so ample opportunity had to be made available for both awareness and involvement. There needed to be substantial consensus on all positions taken. A statement of position of the IFAA would be a statement of position of the associations combined. For many issues, a majority of votes would govern; for more important issues, a super-majority would be necessary. A target of discussions was to have a structure that would search for attainment of a consensus, so that the voting step would be a confirmation rather than a decisive step in addressing the issues. This was the reason for weighted vote values; while each member association had one delegate in the Committee, the vote of that delegate carried a weight ranging from one to four. As a result, no geographic or linguistic cluster of associations would be able to dominate decision-making. The principle of ‘subsidiarity’, a concept from international diplomacy, was the result of concern about potential overlapping jurisdictions. Its original intent was to recognize that the IFAA should defer to local groups whenever the latter were better equipped to address an issue. Subsidiarity:- Statutes – Article 8 Co-operation: The IAA will restrict its activities to strategies and programmes which require international co-ordination or direction, or can be handled more efficiently across national and regional boundaries. It will not become involved with actions at the level of the Member Associations or regional groups of actuarial associations, except at the express invitation of such an association or group. The IAA will therefore take any measures necessary to avoid duplication or overlap with the activities of Member Associations or regional groups of actuarial associations. The IFAA established membership conditions for associations and its Accreditation Subcommittee began addressing the membership status of applying associations. Within weeks of its formation, the IFAA responded to proposed revisions in international pension accounting standards by recruiting key actuaries from North America and Europe to represent the profession in subsequent discussions. This resulted in newly found respect for the profession. In mid-1997, several practice-oriented subcommittees were established. One that came to be of particular significance was a subcommittee to interface with the general initiative to enhance international accounting standards that had been mandated by regulators of security exchanges. It focused on developments relating to insurance companies and insurance contracts. This was closely followed by the formation of a subcommittee to interface with the recently formed International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS). The IFAA established a Secretariat in Canada and a dues structure for member associations. Protocols for selection of Officers and subcommittee leadership were set within

the Nominations Committee. In 1995, after 100 years of Belgian volunteer service and recognizing that the future scope of work was beyond the level appropriate for a volunteer organization, the IAA Council decided it would be appropriate to receive proposals from interested associations to host the Secretariat in the future. A special committee was delegated to recommend an alternative legal and administrative structure. The special committee was composed of members of several large associations and others; all had been active over the years in the IAA Council. Associations were invited to submit proposals to serve in a Secretariat role. Eventually, Canada was agreed to be the locale for the Secretariat with Switzerland to be the country of incorporation. A part of the discussion of the special committee was to examine the viability of the ongoing IAA structure given the new existence of the IFAA within it as a Section. In 1995, a review of this issue had been requested by several IAA Council members. As it was discussed by the special committee, the conclusion became clear that it was appropriate for the IAA itself to become an association of associations based on a strong platform of professionalism, with opportunities for individuals to relate to one another internationally at Congresses and through the activity of Sections. The acceptability of this idea was in large part due to the respect in which the members of the special committee were held by Council members. The result was a proposal to have the IAA adopt a new set of governing documents that would embrace the features of the IFAA Section as well as other features appropriate for the IAA heritage of being an individual member-based organization. This included the tradition of communicating in both English and French. The proposal also would disband the IFAA and move the IAA forward as an association of associations. The proposal was agreed to at the Birmingham Congress in 1998. The IAA Secretariat moved to Canada and the new structure – a renewed IAA – was established. In the decade following the restructuring, the renewed IAA has focused on its service to the public and to the profession through member associations, as well as to the profession's members through congresses and the IAA Sections. Expectations were set out in the aims adopted in the Statutes of the restructured IAA. Although no ten-year targets were stated in 1998, 2008 finds the IAA operating at a surprisingly multi-dimensional level of activity that interfaces with a broad set of international organizations, while developing a deeper sense of global professionalism among member associations. Not surprisingly, tensions are present related to the need for changes to the IAA's operations to reflect the enhanced international presence of the profession and the many actions under consideration. Intense effort has been expended to aid in the nurturing of the profession in emerging economies, with prodigious results in terms of new associations in countries where there were no actuaries at all until recent years, or in some cases only in the distant past. Committees address long agendas and aggressively seek consensus on items that move the profession forward internationally. Technology is applied to the fullest extent available within IAA operations to reduce communication lag and generate fiscal prudence. Actuarial associations now aspire to IAA membership. Its membership criteria are taken seriously by both the IAA and its member associations. Fundamental to the IAA restructuring is the recognition of the components of a profession:- a unique field of knowledge grounded in ongoing research and education, a certification process for those who possess a mastery of the field of knowledge, a code of conduct that provides assurance of dedication to the public good and of skilled competence, an articulated set of practice standards that help ensure the proper use of appropriate methodology and practice, and an active professional or regulatory discipline process that provides motivation for compliance by individual practitioners, combined with a just route for appeal. The components of professionalism deemed necessary in each applying association provide for realization of the goals of the restructured IAA and the basis for the continuing IAA member association accreditation process. With the structure focused on professional issues, the IAA is poised to interface with both users of actuarial counsel and other international providers of complementary services. Throughout the world the profession shows growth, especially in countries with developing financial and risk-related economies. These statistics are apparent in the growth of IAA member associations as well as within the associations themselves. In 1998, there were 39 Full Member associations and 19 Observer Member associations (now referred to as Associate Members). At the start of 2008, there were 58 Full Member associations and 23 Associate Member associations. Two contractual savings conferences have been sponsored jointly with the World Bank. Links have been developed with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris and have resulted in granting reciprocal observer status between the IAA and the OECD. The IAA opened relationships with the World Trade Organization (WTO) that created contacts between the WTO and the IAA Professionalism Committee, which could give the WTO an extensive insight into the role and the organization of the profession. / Комитэ Пермано дэ Конгрэ д'Актюэр (Comité Permanent des Congrès d'Actuaires). Международная Актуарная Ассоциация (МАА; The International Actuarial Association (IAA)) представляет собой организацию, членами которой являются актуарные ассоциации, представляющие свыше девяноста пяти процентов актуариев по всему миру. Штабквартира расположена в Оттаве, Канада. шаблон (template). инновации . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL ACTUARIAL STANDARD OF PRACTICE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АКТУАРНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ ПРАКТИКИ – The International Actuarial Standard Of Practice (IASP) is a standard of practice adopted by the International Actuarial Association (IAA), which is a statement of behavior required of actuaries operating within a specified context, including the methodology adopted, the approach used to set assumptions, the contents of the resulting report or opinion and the report or opinion's presentation. The four types of IASP are Class 1:- Mandatory; Class 2:- Voluntary; Class 3:- Recommended Practice; and Class 4:- Practice Guideline.

INTERNATIONAL AIR AMBULANCE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ СКОРАЯ ПОМОЩЬ – International Air Ambulance, like the ones Air Ambulance Network uses; are aircraft that are used to transport patients from one country to another. This generally a fixed wing aircraft (Airplane). Air Ambulance Network has been performing international air ambulance transfers since 1971. Air Ambulance Network has been providing an international air ambulance medically configured to take care of the patient's requirements since 1971. An international air ambulance uses an array of business size aircraft in providing air medical transports, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most international air ambulance transfers a jet is used such as the Lear Jet, which is the workhorse of international air ambulances. Air Ambulance Network has been providing international air ambulance services since 1971. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first international air ambulance transport providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the international air ambulance transport industry.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ВОЗДУШНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА – The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is an international organization of airlines, founded in 1945, with the aim of promoting the commercial air traffic. This should be achieved by cooperation between parties concerned and by performance of certain rules, procedures and tariffs, regarding both cargo and passengers, by those parties. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is a trade association serving airlines, passengers, shippers, travel agents, and governments. IATA head office is in Montreal, Canada and executive office in Geneva, Switzerland. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) was founded in Havana, Cuba, in April 1945. It is the prime vehicle for inter-airline cooperation in promoting safe, reliable, secure and economical air services – for the benefit of the world's consumers. The international scheduled air transport industry is now more than 100 times larger than it was in 1945. Few industries can match the dynamism of that growth, which would have been much less spectacular without the standards, practices and procedures developed within IATA. At its founding, IATA had 57 members from 31 nations, mostly in Europe and North America. Today it has some 240 members from more than 140 nations in every part of the globe. The modern IATA is the successor to the International Air Traffic Association founded in the Hague in 1919 – the year of the world's first international scheduled services. The old IATA was able to start small and grow gradually. It was also limited to a European dimension until 1939 when Pan American joined. The post-

1945 IATA immediately had to handle worldwide responsibilities with a more systematic organization and a larger infrastructure. This was reflected in the 1945 Articles of Association and a much more precise definition of IATA's aims than had existed before 1939. (1) To promote safe, regular and economical air transport for the benefit of the peoples of the world, to foster air commerce, and to study the problems connected therewith. (2) To provide means for collaboration among the air transport enterprises engaged directly or indirectly in international air transport service. (3) To cooperate with the newly created International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO – the specialized United Nations agency for civil aviation) and other international organizations. The most important tasks of IATA during its earliest days were technical, because safety and reliability are fundamental to airline operations. These require the highest standards in air navigation, airport infrastructure and flight operations. The IATA airlines provided vital input to the work of ICAO, as that organization drafted its Standards and commended Practices. By 1949, the drafting process was largely complete and reflected in 'Annexes' to the Chicago convention, the treaty which still governs the conduct of international civil aviation. In those early days, ICAO coordinated regional air navigation and support for airports and operational aids in countries which could not themselves afford such services. IATA provided airline input to ICAO and to sessions of the International Telecommunications Union on wavelength allocation. The standardization of documentation and procedures for the smooth functioning of the world air transport network also required a sound legal basis. IATA helped to mesh international conventions, developed through ICAO, with US air transport law which had developed in isolation prior to World War Two. The Association made a vital input to the development of Conditions of Carriage the contract between the customer and the transporting airline. One early item on the legal agenda was revision and modernization of the Warsaw Convention, originally signed in 1929, on airline liability for passenger injury or death and cargo damage or loss. This work continues. Once they were operating within a sound technical and legal framework, airlines' next requirements were for answers to questions such as:- who can fly where? What prices are to be charged? How is the money from multi-airline journeys – that is, interlining – to be divided up, and how do airlines settle their accounts? The Chicago Conference of 1944 which gave birth to the Chicago Convention tried to achieve a multilateral answer to the first two questions, but failed to do so. The questions of who flies, and where, were resolved on a bilateral basis. The benchmark Bermuda Agreement of 1946 between the United States and the United Kingdom was the first of almost 4 000 bilateral air transport agreements so far signed and registered with ICAO. In the early days, governments insisted on the right to oversee the prices charged by international airlines but could not, in practical terms, develop those prices for themselves. IATA was delegated to hold Traffic Conferences for this purpose, with all fares and rates subject to final government approval. The aim was twofold:- ensuring that fares and rates would not involve cut-throat competition, while ensuring that they could be set as low as possible, in the interests of consumers. A coherent pattern of fares and rates pattern was established, avoiding inconsistencies between tariffs affecting neighbouring countries – and thereby avoiding traffic diversion. The predictability of fares and rates in this pattern also enabled airlines to accept each others' tickets on multi-sector journeys and thus gave birth to interlining. Today, 50 million international air passengers a year pay for their ticket in one place, in one currency, but complete their journey using at least two, and sometimes five or more, airlines from different countries using different currencies. The first worldwide Traffic Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1947. It reached unanimous agreement on nearly 400 resolutions covering all aspects of air travel. Fare construction rules for multi-sector trips, revenue allocation – pro-rating – rules, baggage allowances, ticket and air waybill design and agency appointment procedures were typical details agreed at this pioneering meeting. Today, that pioneering work is reflected in the currently applicable IATA Resolutions dealing with these and many other subjects. Notable examples are:- (i) The Multilateral Interline Traffic Agreements:- these are the basis for the airlines' interline network. Close to 300 airlines have signed them, accepting each others' tickets and air waybills – and thus their passenger and cargo traffic – on a reciprocal basis. (ii) Passenger and Cargo Services Conference Resolutions:- these prescribe a variety of standard formats and technical specifications for tickets and air paybills. (iii) Passenger and Cargo Agency Agreements & Sales Agency Rules:- these govern the relationships between IATA Member airlines and their accredited agents with regard to passenger and cargo. Debt Settlement between airlines, largely arising from interlining, takes place through the Clearing House, which began operations in January 1947. During its first year, 17 airlines cleared USD26 million. The IATA Clearing House today. International air transport grew at double-digit rates from its earliest post-1945 days until the first oil crisis in 1973. Much of the impetus for this growth came from technical innovation. The introduction of turbo-propeller aircraft in the early 1950s, transatlantic jets in 1958, wide-bodied aircraft and high by-pass engines in 1970 and later, advanced avionics were the main innovations. They brought higher speeds, greater size, better unit cost control and, as a result, lower real fares and rates. Combined with increased real incomes and more leisure time, the effect was an explosion in demand for air travel. Increased demand for air travel led to increased activity for IATA. Unit Load Devices, or ULDs – principally, containers – allow rapid, economical cargo handling. IATA Members developed the technical specifications for containers and created a ULD control center, to keep track of their movements. Until 1955, there was a complete embargo on the air transport of toxic, flammable or corrosive materials. Then IATA developed Dangerous Goods Regulations for their safe carriage. A decade later, Live Animals Regulations provided for suitable standards for the in-flight welfare of animals. Eventually, IATA was re-organized on a two-tier basis in October 1979. The tiers comprised:- (i) Trade Association (technical, legal, financial, traffic services and most agency matters); and (ii) Tariff Coordination (passenger fares, cargo rates, and related conditions and charges). At present, some 100 Members, including the world's largest airlines, continue to participate in Tariff Coordination. The IATA that emerged since 1979 has put an increasing share of its resources into trade association activities. IATA also changed the basis of its funding. Much of the association's funding is now done through the marketing of its products and services to Member airlines, other airlines and others in the travel, transport and tourism industry. As a result airlines can access a broader array of professional services, tapping into IATA's expertise. And IATA has greater flexibility in the way it approaches its tasks, while remaining devoted to its non-for profit operations principles. / инновация . Международный Союз Дальней Связи (). Амэрикэн (American). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). двухъярусное (two-tier).

INTERNATIONAL ANTICOUNTERFEITING COALITION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОАЛИЦИЯ ПО ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЮ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ФАЛЬШИВЫХ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ЗНАКОВ – International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition:- the touchstone of the IACC's mission is to combat counterfeiting and piracy by promoting laws, regulations and directives designed to render the theft of intellectual property undesirable and unprofitable. The IACC serves as an umbrella organization, offering anti-counterfeiting programs designed to increase protection for patents, trademarks, copyrights, service marks, trade dress and trade secrets. Critical to the IACC's purpose is its belief that acts of counterfeiting create severe public health and safety hazards, as well as economic harm. The IACC initiates actions and supports government actions that will ultimately result in increased enforcement, lead to the prosecution of intellectual property infringers, and create a strong deterrent to counterfeiters and pirates. In an effort to create conditions under which its members' intellectual property rights are safe from illegal copying, infringement and other forms of theft, the IACC engages in substantive dialogue with governments worldwide. In pursuing its mission, the IACC provides law enforcement officials with information and training to identify counterfeit and pirated products and in the methods of product security to prevent the infringement of its members' intellectual property rights. The International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition Inc (IACC) is a Washington, DC-based non-profit organization devoted solely to combating product counterfeiting and piracy. Formed in 1979, today it is comprised of a cross section of business and industry – from autos, apparel, luxury goods and pharmaceuticals, to food, software and entertainment – the IACC's members' combined annual revenues exceed USD650 billion. The IACC develops and conducts training for domestic and foreign law

enforcement officials, submits comments on intellectual property enforcement laws and regulations in the United States and abroad and participates in regional and international programs aimed at improving intellectual property enforcement standards. The International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition (IACC), founded in 1978, is a nonprofit organization located in Washington, DC, the United States. The IACC seeks to advance intellectual property rights (IPR) protection on a worldwide basis by promoting laws, regulations, and directives designed to render theft of IPR unattractive and unprofitable. The International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition is the world's largest non-profit organization devoted solely to protecting intellectual property and deterring counterfeiting. Our membership spans from automotive, apparel, luxury goods and pharmaceuticals, to food, software and entertainment. From the small privately-owned companies to large multinationals, we share one common goal–to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЗАЯВКА – International Application is:- (i) an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty; (ii) allows a trademark owner to seek registration in any of the countries that have joined the Madrid Protocol by filing a single application.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ – International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (IAPIP) or, in French, Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle (AIPPI). AIPPI dates back to 1897, shortly following the signature of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the year 1883. Following the initiative of leading legal scientists and practitioners a founders meeting was held in Brussels on 1897-May-08 and in October 1897 the first Congress was convened in Vienna with subsequent festivities in Budapest. Congresses were held annually in the early stages, later alternating with 'Reunions', until the beginning of the First World War dictated an interruption in 1914. The revival of the Association took place in 1925. Under the leadership of the Swiss Patent Attorney, Eugen Blum, the center of gravity of AIPPI moved to Switzerland. As a consequence of the Second World War, the activities of the Association suffered a second interruption from 1938 to 1946. The development of AIPPI to its present form has been a continual one. Starting with an emphasis on Western Europe it has become a truly international Association, including North and South America, Eastern European countries, Asia, Australia and Africa. In 1997 AIPPI celebrated its Centennial in Vienna and Budapest. In its long history, AIPPI has adopted more than 700 Resolutions and Reports. The presentation of these Resolutions and Reports to international Governmental Organizations, in particular the WIPO, has contributed considerably to the development, improvement and harmonization of the international protection of Intellectual Property. Recently AIPPI has revised and improved its Statutes and Regulations (which are available in English, French and German) in order to meet not only the challenges present in the IP field but also the needs of the Membership. What has AIPPI actually achieved for the Benefit of Intellectual Property Owners and Users? Some important examples are as follows:- (i) Promotion of Revisions of the Paris Conventions leading to enormous improvement in the protection of industrial property during the XX century; (ii) The establishment of the Trade Marks Law Treaty (which is the result of an AIPPI initiative); (iii) The passing of Resolutions (such as the test for the Experimental Use exception in patent law) which are cited as authority on what the law should be in some jurisdictions; and (iv) Delegations of AIPPI are established as active participants in all major international and regional discussions on intellectual property law projects – viz Patent Law Treaty, European Community Patent Convention, Directive of the European Union on Biotechnology, the Hague Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, to mention just a few. The Members of AIPPI are people actively interested in intellectual property protection on a national or international level. They include lawyers, patent attorneys and trademark agents as well as judges, scientists and engineers. They also include corporations. AIPPI is organized into 64 National and one Regional Groups and membership is obtained by joining one of these Groups. In countries where no Group exists, membership is obtained as an Independent Member in the international organization. The primary international bodies of AIPPI are:- (i) the General Assembly, in which all Members have a right to participate and which is responsible for adopting and modifying the Statutes; (ii) the Executive Committee, made up of Delegates of all of the Groups – around 300 in number; this is the principal decision-making body of AIPPI; (iii) the Council of Presidents, made up of the Presidents of the Groups plus a representative of the Independent Members; and (iv) the Bureau which directs the activities of AIPPI; it is formed of eight Members including the President of AIPPI who chairs the Bureau and the Vice President; the Secretary General and a Deputy who are responsible for administration and representation; the Reporter General and two Deputies who, with two Assistants, organize the substantive work of the Association; and a Treasurer General who is in charge of financial resources. The General Secretariat and staff have offices in Zurich, Switzerland. Among the more important Standing Committees are the Programme Committee which recommends to the Executive Committee the subjects for study; the Finance Advisory Committee which acts as an internal auditor; and the Nominating Committee which proposes candidates for the various elective offices. Headquarters are in Zürich, Switzerland. The International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property, generally known under the abbreviated name AIPPI, is the world's leading International Organization dedicated to the development and improvement of intellectual property. It is a politically neutral, non-profit organization, domiciled in Switzerland which currently has over 8 000 Members representing more than 100 countries. The objective of AIPPI is to improve and promote the protection of intellectual property on both an international and national basis. It pursues this objective by working for the development, expansion and improvement of international and regional treaties and agreements and also of national laws relating to intellectual property. It operates by conducting studies of existing national laws and proposes measures to achieve harmonization of these laws on an international basis. In this context AIPPI has become increasingly concerned with issues concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights. / Международная Ассоциация по Защите Интеллектуальной Собственности или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации ассоциации, Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Протэксьён дё ля Проприете Интэллектюэль (А.И.Пэ.Пэ.И.; Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle (AIPPI)). Штабквартира расположена в Цюрихе, Швейцария. Ойген Блюм (Eugen Blum).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLASSIFICATION SOCIETIES LTD = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫХ ОБЩЕСТВ ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – The International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) is a technically-based, maritime organization headquartered in London. It was founded on 1968-September-11 in the city of Hamburg. Its membership is comprised, as of January 2011, of the eleven largest marine classification societies in the world. An estimated 90% of the world's cargo carrying ships' tonnage is covered by the classification standards set by the eleven Member Societies of IACS. More than 50 organizations worldwide define their activities as providing marine classification. Any classification society that meets the qualitative conditions of membership may apply for membership within IACS. To remain a member of IACS, all members are required to demonstrate continued compliance with strict quality standards as determined by periodic audits. Dedicated to promoting maritime safety and clean seas, IACS and its individual members make a unique contribution to the marine and offshore industries by carrying out extensive research and development on marine-related topics, providing technical support and verifying compliance with published standards. Marine classification is a system for promoting the safety of life, property and the environment primarily through the establishment and verification of compliance with technical and engineering standards for the design, construction and life-cycle maintenance of ships, offshore units and other marine-related facilities. These standards are contained in relevant rules established by each Society. IACS provides a forum within which the member societies can discuss, research and adopt technical criteria that enhance maritime safety. The classification process begins with the evaluation by the class society of a submitted design to determine

its compliance with the applicable rules. During construction, classification society surveyors attend the vessel to verify that it is built in conformance with the approved drawings and to the relevant rules. On delivery, the vessel enters a regimen of periodic surveys by the society to verify that it is being maintained to a standard that is in compliance with the applicable classification rules. These periodic surveys generally follow a five-year cycle of annual, intermediate and special surveys with the extent of the survey varying depending upon the age of the vessel or offshore unit and the type of survey being conducted. For a vessel to remain 'in class' it must be determined to have met the applicable class rule requirements at the completion of each survey. Should a vessel sustain in-service damage, the vessel's owner is required to advise the classification society of record so that a damage survey can be arranged as soon as is practical. Should the surveyor determine that the damaged vessel no longer meets the applicable rule requirements, the owner will be required to carry out the necessary repairs to bring the vessel back into compliance if it is to remain in class. Although IACS is a non-governmental organization, it also plays a unique role within the International Maritime Organization (IMO), for which IACS provides technical support and guidance and develops unified interpretations of the international statutory regulations developed by the Member States of the IMO. Once adopted, these unified interpretations are applied by each of the IACS member societies, in a harmonized manner, when certifying compliance with the statutory regulations on behalf of authorizing flag States. IACS has consultative status with the IMO, and remains the only non-governmental organization with observer status which also develops and applies technical rules that are reflective of the aims embodied within IMO conventions. The link between the international maritime regulations, developed by the IMO and the classification rule requirements for a ship's hull structure and essential engineering systems is codified in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). IACS can trace its origins back to the International Load Line Convention of 1930 and its recommendations. The Convention recommended collaboration between classification societies to secure 'as much uniformity as possible in the application of the standards of strength upon which freeboard is based…'. Following the Convention, RINA hosted the first conference of major societies in 1939 – also attended by ABS, BV, DNV, GL, LR and NK – which agreed on further cooperation between the societies. A second major class society conference, held in 1955, led to the creation of Working Parties on specific topics and, in 1968, to the formation of IACS by seven leading societies. The value of their combined and unique level of technical knowledge and experience was quickly recognized when, in 1969, IACS was given consultative status by the IMO. Its membership has steadily increased since that time to the current eleven members. IACS is governed by a Council, with each Member represented on the Council by a senior management executive. The position of Chairman of the Council is rotated between the members on an annual basis. Reporting to the Council is the General Policy Group (GPG), made up of a senior management representative from each member society. The GPG develops and implements actions giving effect to the policies, directions and long term plans of the Council. The chair of GPG is taken by the Member holding the Council chair. Much of the technical development work of IACS is undertaken by a number of working parties (WP), the members of which are drawn from the technical, engineering, survey or quality management staff of the member societies as appropriate. The members of IACS are:- American Bureau of Shipping (ABS), Bureau Veritas (BV), China Classification Society (CCS), Det Norske Veritas (DNV), Germanischer Lloyd (GL), Korean Register of Shipping (KR), Lloyd's Register (LR), Nippon Kaiji Kyokai (NK; ClassNK), Registro Italiano Navale (RINA), Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RS), and Indian Register of Shipping (IRS). The International Association of Classification Societies Ltd (IACS) is an organization in which the major classification societies, among others American Bureau of Shipping, Lloyd's Register of Shipping and Germanischer Lloyd, are joined, whose principal aim is the improvement of standards concerning safety at sea. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. / Бюро Вэритас (Бе.Ве.; Bureau Veritas (BV)), , Дэ Ношке Вэритас (Дэ.Эн.Вэ.; Det Norske Veritas (DNV)), Германский Лойд (Germanischer Lloyd), , , Ниппон Кайдьжи Киокай (Nippon Kaiji Kyokai (NK; ClassNK)), Рэдьжистро Итальяно Навалэ (Эрры.И.Энни.А.; Registro Italiano Navale (RINA)), . Организация, в которой объединились ведущие классификационные общества, среди прочих в которой Американское Бюро Судоходства (American Bureau of Shipping), Регистр Судоходства Лойда (Lloyd's Register of Shipping) и Германский Лойд (Germanischer Lloyd), чьими главенствующими целями является совершенствование стандартов, касающихся безопасности на море. Штабквартира ассоциации расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONGRESS CENTERS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ КОНГРЕСС ЦЕНТРОВ – AIPC (Association Internationale des Palais de Congres, in French, or International Association of Congress Centres, in English) is an international association of convention and exhibition centers whose mission is to support, encourage and recognize excellence in convention center operation and management. Its programs are directed towards enhancing the profile and performance of its members, who represent facilities whose primary purpose is to accommodate and service meetings, conventions, congresses and exhibitions and who are already engaged in or are interested in participating in the international meetings market. AIPC is an association of member centers rather than individuals. Typically, a member center is represented by the most senior executive position in the organization. AIPC welcomes new member applications through the following process, which is designed to ensure that the prospective member's goals and operation are aligned with those of the AIPC membership. Founded in 1958, AIPC is a professional, non-profit association of international congress, convention and exhibition centers with the mission of encouraging and recognizing excellence in congress center management. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. With a global network of more than 150 of the world's leading centers, its programs help members develop and enhance management expertise in the areas of operations, finance, technology, staff development, marketing, client relations and environment. AIPC addresses its mission with a variety of activities including:- (i) industry research, analysis and technical publications; (ii) training, educational and professional development activities; (iii) global marketing and communications for the industry; (iv) member networking and information exchange forums; (v) performance standards and recognition programs; and (vi) Annual AIPC Apex Award for 'World's Best Congress Centre' and the 'AIPC Innovation Award' for the recognition of management innovations. AIPC focuses specifically on the issues, opportunities and challenges facing convention and exhibition centers and maintains close working relations with related industry organizations and the trade media to ensure that both members and other sectors of the industry are well informed about key issues. / Международная Ассоциация Конгресс Центров (МАКЦ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь дэ Пале дё Конгрэ (А.И.Пэ.Сэ.; Association Internationale des Palais de Congres (AIPC)). инновация . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ – The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's 'Atoms for Peace' organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies. Organizational Profile:- the IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. Operational liaison and regional offices are located in Geneva, Switzerland; New York, USA; Toronto, Canada; and Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA runs or supports research centers and scientific laboratories in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria; Monaco; and Trieste, Italy. The IAEA Secretariat is a team of 2 200 multi-disciplinary professional and support staff from more than 90 countries. The Agency is led by Director General Yukiya Amano and six Deputy Directors General who head the major departments. IAEA programmes and budgets are set through decisions of its policymaking bodies – the 35-member Board of Governors and the General Conference of all Member States. Reports on IAEA activities are submitted periodically or as cases warrant

to the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly. IAEA financial resources include the regular budget and voluntary contributions. The Regular Budget for 2008 amounts to €277 million. The target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Co-operation Fund for 2008 is USD80 million (as per the latest IAEA Annual Report). The IAEA's mission is guided by the interests and needs of Member States, strategic plans and the vision embodied in the IAEA Statute. Three main pillars – or areas of work – underpin the IAEA's mission-: Safety and Security; Science and Technology; and Safeguards and Verification. As an independent international organization related to the United Nations system, the IAEA's relationship with the UN is regulated by special agreement. In terms of its Statute, the IAEA reports annually to the UN General Assembly and, when appropriate, to the Security Council regarding non-compliance by States with their safeguards obligations as well as on matters relating to international peace and security. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the primary international organization that enforces a system of safeguards to ensure that non-nuclear weapons states do not divert shipments of sensitive equipment from placeful applications to the production of nuclear weapons. Before a supplier state of nuclear materials or equipment may approve an export to a non-nuclear weapons NPT (Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty) signatory state, it must receive assurances that the recipient will place the material under IAEA safeguards. Subsequent to shipment, the recipient state must allow IAEA officials to verify the legitimate end use of the exported materials or equipment. IAEA, established in 1957, gives advice and technical assistance to developing countries on nuclear power development, nuclear safety, radioactive waste management, and related efforts. Safeguards are the technical means applied by the IAEA to verify that nuclear equipment or materials are used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations resulting from the discovery of nuclear energy. Its fortunes are uniquely geared to this controversial technology that can be used either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. The Agency's genesis was US President Eisenhower's 'Atoms for Peace' address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1953-December-08. These ideas helped to shape the IAEA Statute, which 81 nations unanimously approved in October 1956. The Statute outlines the three pillars of the Agency's work – nuclear verification and security, safety and technology transfer. In the years following the Agency's creation, the political and technical climate had changed so much that by 1958 it had become politically impracticable for the IAEA to begin work on some of the main tasks foreseen in its Statute. But in the aftermath of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the USA and the USSR began seeking common ground in nuclear arms control. In 1961 the IAEA opened its Laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria, creating a channel for cooperative global nuclear research. That year the Agency signed a trilateral agreement with Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute headed by Jacques Cousteau for research on the effects of radioactivity in the sea, an action that eventually lead to the creation of the IAEA's Marine Environment Laboratory. As more countries mastered nuclear technology, concern deepened that they would sooner or later acquire nuclear weapons, particularly since two additional nations had 'joined the club', France in 1960 and China in 1964. The safeguards prescribed in the IAEA's Statute, designed chiefly to cover individual nuclear plants or supplies of fuel, were clearly inadequate to deter proliferation. There was growing support for international, legally binding, commitments and comprehensive safeguards to stop the further spread of nuclear weapons and to work towards their eventual elimination. This found regional expression in 1968, with the approval of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The NPT essentially freezes the number of declared nuclear weapon States at five (USA, Russia, UK, France and China). Other States are required to forswear the nuclear weapons option and to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the IAEA on their nuclear materials. The 1970s showed that the NPT would be accepted by almost all of the key industrial countries and by the vast majority of developing countries. At the same time the prospects for nuclear power improved dramatically. The technology had matured and was commercially available, and the oil crisis of 1973 enhanced the attraction of the nuclear energy option. The IAEA's functions became distinctly more important. But the pendulum was soon to swing back. The first surge of worldwide enthusiasm for nuclear power lasted barely two decades. By the early 1980s, the demand for new nuclear power plants had declined sharply in most Western countries, and it shrank nearly to zero in these countries after the 1986 Chernobyl accident. In 1988 the IAEA and UN Food and Agricultural Organization joined forces with other agencies to eradicate New World Screwworm – which spreads a deadly livestock disease. The radiation-based technology to eradicate the worm was developed at the Agency's Laboratory Seibersdorf. In 1991, the discovery of Iraq's clandestine weapon programme sowed doubts about the adequacy of IAEA safeguards, but also led to steps to strengthen them, some of which were put to the test when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) became the second country that was discovered violating its NPT safeguards agreement. The Three Mile Island accident and especially the Chernobyl disaster persuaded governments to strengthen the IAEA's role in enhancing nuclear safety. In the early 1990s, the end of the Cold War and the consequent improvement in international security virtually eliminated the danger of a global nuclear conflict. Broad adherence to regional treaties underscored the nuclear weapon free status of Latin America, Africa and South East Asia, as well as the South Pacific. The threat of proliferation in some successor States of the former Soviet Union was averted; in Iraq and the DPRK the threat was contained. In 1995, the NPT was made permanent and in 1996 the UN General Assembly approved and opened for signature a comprehensive test ban treaty. While military nuclear activities were beyond the IAEA's statutory scope, it was now accepted that the Agency might properly deal with some of the problems bequeathed by the nuclear arms race – verification of the peaceful use or storage of nuclear material from dismantled weapons and surplus military stocks of fissile material, determining the risks posed by the nuclear wastes of nuclear warships dumped in the Arctic, and verifying the safety of former nuclear test sites in Central Asia and the Pacific. In recent years, the Agency's work has taken on some urgent added dimensions. Among them are countermeasures against the threat of nuclear terrorism, the focus of a new multi-faceted Agency action plan. Xxxxx. The IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. The Agency's genesis was US President Eisenhower's 'Atoms for Peace' address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953. The US Ratification of the Statute by President Eisenhower, 29 July 1957, marks the official birth of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the press conference following the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington, DC, President Eisenhower evoked his address to the UN General Assembly in December 1953, at which he had proposed to establish the IAEA. 'In fact, we did no more than crystallize a hope that was developing in many minds in many places … the splitting of the atom may lead to the unifying of the entire divided world'. The IAEA is strongly linked to nuclear technology and its controversial applications, either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. The ideas President Eisenhower expressed in his speech in 1953 helped shape the IAEA's Statute, which 81 nations unanimously approved in October 1956. The Agency was set up as the world's 'Atoms for Peace' organization within the United Nations family. From the beginning, it was given the mandate to work with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies. The objectives of the IAEA's dual mission – to promote and control the Atom – are defined in Article II of the IAEA Statute. 'The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose'. In October 1957, the delegates to the First General Conference decided to establish the IAEA's headquarters in Vienna, Austria. Until the opening of the Vienna International Centre in August 1979, the old Grand Hotel next to the Vienna Opera House served as the Agency's temporary headquarters. The IAEA has also two regional offices located in Toronto, Canada (since 1979) and Tokyo, Japan (since 1984), as well as two liaison offices in New York City, United States of America (since 1957) and Geneva, Switzerland (since 1965). The Agency runs laboratories specialized in nuclear technology in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria, opened in1961, and, since 1961, in Monaco. List of Member States:- Total

Membership:- 168 (as of February 2016). Eighteen ratifications were required to bring the IAEA's Statute into force on 29 July 1957. In the list below, the year denotes year of membership. The names of States are not necessarily their historical designations:- 1957:- Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Socialist Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam. 1958:- Belgium, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Luxembourg, Mexico, Philippines, Sudan. 1959:- Iraq. 1960:- Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Senegal. 1961:- Lebanon, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 1962:- Liberia, Saudi Arabia. 1963:- Algeria, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Syria, Uruguay. 1964:- Cameroon, Gabon, Kuwait, Nigeria. 1965:- Costa Rica, Cyprus, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar. 1966:- Jordan, Panama. 1967:- Sierra Leone, Singapore, Uganda. 1968:- Liechtenstein. 1969:- Malaysia, Niger, Zambia. 1970:- Ireland. 1972:- Bangladesh. 1973:- Mongolia. 1974:- Mauritius. 1976:- Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania. 1977:- Nicaragua. 1983:- Namibia. 1984:- China. 1986:- Zimbabwe. 1992:- Estonia, Slovenia. 1993:- Armenia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovakia. 1994:- the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Uzbekistan, Yemen. 1995:- Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1996:- Georgia. 1997:- Latvia, Malta, Moldova. 1998:- Burkina Faso. 1999:- Angola, Benin. 2000:- Tajikistan. 2001:- Azerbaijan, Central African Republic, Serbia. 2002:- Eritrea, Botswana. 2003:- Honduras, Seychelles, Kyrgyzstan. 2004:- Mauritania. 2005:- Chad. 2006:- Belize, Malawi, Montenegro, Mozambique. 2007:- Cabo Verde*. 2008:- Nepal, Palau. 2009:- Bahrain, Burundi, Cambodia, Congo, Lesotho, Oman. 2011:- Lao People's Democratic Republic, Tonga*. 2012:- Dominica, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago. 2013:- San Marino, Swaziland. 2014:- The Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros*. 2015:- Djibouti, Guyana, Vanuatu, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados. 2016:- Saint Lucia*, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, The Gambia*, Turkmenistan. Notes:- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership of the IAEA in 1994. * For the following States, membership has been approved by the IAEA General Conference and will take effect once the State deposits the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA:- Cabo Verde, Comoros, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, The Gambia, Tonga. / Агентство возглавлялось Генеральным Директором Юкиа Амано (Yukiya Amano). Президент США Двайт Дэйвид Айзэнхауэ (Dwight David Eisenhower; 1890–1969) . Институт, возглавляемый Жакём Кусто (Jacques Cousteau). Трилатеральный (Trilateral), от Латинского слова Trilaterus, означающее Трёхсторонний, от Tri, в сложных словах означающее Три, и Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона. Международное Агентство по Атомной Энергии (сокращённо – МАГАТЭ) было создано в 1957 для развития международного сотрудничества в области мирного использования атомной энергии. В 1985 в состав МАГАТЭ входили 113 государств. Штабквартира расположена в Вене, Австрия. Международное Агентство По Атомной Энергии (МАГАТЭ) – организация для развития международного сотрудничества в области мирного использования атомной энергии. Создана в соответствии с решением Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) (03 Декабря 1955), с которой связана специальным соглашением; ежегодно представляет Генеральной Ассамблее ООН доклад о своей деятельности. Устав МАГАТЭ был утверждён на Международной Конференции в Нью Йорке в Октябре 1956 и вступил в силу 29 Июля 1957. МАГАТЭ созывает международные конференции и другие совещания для обсуждения вопросов развития атомной энергетики, посылает в различные страны (главным образом развивающиеся) специалистов для помощи в исследовательской работе, оказывает посреднические межгосударственные услуги по передаче ядерного оборудования и материалов, исполняет контрольные функции и, в частности, наблюдает за тем, чтобы помощь, предоставляемая непосредственно агентством или при его содействии, не была использована для 'каких-либо военных целей'; по Договору О Нераспространении Ядерного Оружия на МАГАТЭ возложена проверка выполнения обязательств его участников. В конце 1972 членами МАГАТЭ было 103 государства (в том числе все государства, располагающие ядерным оружием, за исключением Китая). Руководящие органы – созываемая ежегодно Генеральная Конференция всех стран-членов, Совет Управляющих из 25 человек и Секретариат, осуществляющий текущую работу (возглавляется Генеральным Директором).

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ – Since its birth in 1904, the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) has been dedicated to representing the interests of motoring organizations and motor car users throughout the world. It is also the governing body of motor sport worldwide. This combination of road and track gives the FIA a unique responsibility as an indenpendent word body concerned with a wide range of automotive, motoring and mobility issues. The FIA is a non-profit making association which brings together 222 national motoring organizations from 130 countries on five continents. Its member clubs represent over 100 million motorists and their families. This is a powerful mandate which the FIA is proud to defend. On issues such as safety, mobility, the environment and consumer law the FIA actively promotes the interests of motorists at the United Nations, within the European Union and other international bodies. International Automobile Federation (IAF) or, in French, Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). Headquarters are in Paris, France and adiministrative offices in Geneve, Switzerland. / Международная Автомобильная Федерация (МАФ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации ассоциации, Федерасьён Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Ётомобиль (Эф.И.А.; Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)). Штабквартира расположена в Париже, Франция, а административные офисы в Женеве, Швейцария.

INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НОМЕР БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – The IBAN facilitates the automation of cross-border payment transaction processing. Each country has its particular national IBAN format. The ISO 13616 standard specifies the structure of an ISO-compliant national IBAN format. ISO has designated SWIFT to act as the registration authority for national IBAN formats. Only a national standards body or a national central bank can request a national IBAN format registration for its country. SWIFT publishes the ISO 13616 IBAN Registry. This registry contains the technical specification of the national IBAN formats of those countries that are compliant with the ISO 13616 standard. The IBAN Registry is updated upon request from the ISO national standards bodies or the national central banks. For the rationalization of cross-border payments transfer the new International Bank Account Number (IBAN) was created by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS). The International Bank Account Number (IBAN) is an international standard for identifying bank accounts across national borders. It was originally adopted by the European Committee for Banking Standards, and was later adopted as ISO 13616:1997 and now as ISO 13616:2003. The IBAN was developed to facilitate payments within the European Union. Customers, especially individuals and SMEs, are frequently confused by differing national standards for bank account numbers. The IBAN is not yet used for routing, because the IBAN has not been widely adopted outside Europe, among other reasons. The ECBS expects that adoption may take up to ten years, so it remains necessary to use the current ISO 9362 Bank Identifier Code system (BIC or SWIFT code) in conjunction with the BBAN (short for Basic Bank Account Number) or IBAN. At present, the United States does not participate in IBAN. Any US participation in IBAN would likely be tied to the standards of the US Automated Clearing House, since this is the only US banking system that provides a fixed length for bank account numbers (17 digits). The IBAN consists of a ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code, followed by two check digits, and up to thirty alphanumeric characters for the domestic bank account number, called the BBAN (Basic Bank Account Number). It is up to each country's national banking community to decide on the length of the BBAN for accounts in that country, but its length must be fixed for any given country. The IBAN must not contain spaces when stored

electronically. When printed on paper, however, the norm is to express it in groups of four characters, the last group being of variable length. The International Bank Account Number (IBAN) is part of an international initiative to standardize account numbers. Together with the BIC Code (separate entry) IBAN serves as the international standard for mapping bank data in cross-border payment business in Europe. The IBAN code is made up of a maximum of 27 alphanumerical characters in Europe; (the German IBAN has 22 characters). Outside of Europe it may have up to 34 digits. The IBAN format, which varies according to national specifications, combines an international identification element (country code and check digit) with a bank code and account number. The expanded version of the Basic Bank Account Number (BBAN), intended for use internationally. The IBAN uniquely identifies an individual account, at a specific financial institution, in a particular country. It is the ISO 13616 international standard for numbering bank accounts. In 2006, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designated SWIFT as the Registration Authority for ISO 13616. The IBAN facilitates the communication and processing of cross-border transactions. It allows exchanging account identification details in a machine-readable form. The IBAN structure is defined in ISO 13616-1 and consists of a two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code, followed by two check digits and up to thirty alphanumeric characters for a BBAN which has a fixed length per country and, included within it, a bank identifier with a fixed position and a fixed length per country. The check digits are calculated based on the scheme defined in ISO/IEC 7064 (MOD97-10). See also Basic Bank Account Number. An expanded version of the Basic Bank Account Number (BBAN) used internationally to uniquely identify the account of a customer at a financial institution. IBANs have been introduced to standardise the identification of bank accounts. The complete identifier, original bank code and account number, plus the additional characters will be known as the IBAN. IBAN implementation will facilitate improvements in the quality of information exchanged between parties involved in European cross-border payments and to help reduce errors and delays. The IBAN provides a guard against the accidental transposition of its characters/numbers. Its validation does not guarantee that the bank code or account number is correct. Nor does it guarantee that the account actually exists, or is live. Officially an IBAN can only be issued for an account by the bank that services the account. The account owner is responsible for communicating their IBAN to their trading partner(s). It is unwise to take IBANs from any other source. It is also unwise to generate them from any source other than one provided by the account servicing bank. These other sources may be misinformed and give inaccurate or incorrect IBANs, and thus may cause delays in the payment process. / МНБС в единственном роде идентифицирует индивидуальный счёт в конкретном финансовом учреждении, в конкретной стране. Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ БАНК РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ И РАЗВИТИЯ – The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services. Established in 1944 as the original institution of the World Bank Group, IBRD is structured like a cooperative that is owned and operated for the benefit of its 187 member countries. IBRD raises most of its funds on the world's financial markets and has become one of the most established borrowers since issuing its first bond in 1947. The income that IBRD has generated over the years has allowed it to fund development activities and to ensure its financial strength, which enables it to borrow at low cost and offer clients good borrowing terms. At its Annual Meeting in September 2006, the World Bank – with the encouragement of its shareholder governments – committed to make further improvements to the services it provides its members. To meet the increasingly sophisticated demands of middle-income countries, IBRD is overhauling financial and risk management products, broadening the provision of free-standing knowledge services and making it easier for clients to deal with the Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established in 1944 with headquarters in Washington, DC, the United States, to help countries reconstruct their economies after World War II. IBRD now assists developing member countries by lending to government agencies, or by guaranteeing private loans for such projects as agricultural modernization or infrastructural development. Also known as the World Bank. Established in 1944 and more commonly known as the World Bank, the IBRD provides under three main headings:- straqtegy and coordination services, financial services including loans and development assistance to middle and low-income countries with a stated aim of reducing poverty, and knowldge services. Loans generally have a five-year grace period and must be repaid over a period of 15–20 years. In 2008 the IBRD commited a total of USD13.5 billion in loans, in contrast to USD13.6 billon in 2005, destined for a large range of projects. The Bank obtains some of its funds through the sale of bonds on international financial market while most of its income comes from interest on loans made from its own capital. This capital consists of reserves built up over the years as well as money paid in by its 184 member countries. While not a profit maximizing organisation, the IBRD has earned net income every year since 1948. International Bank Of Reconstruction And Development (IBRD) is a component of the United Nation's World Bank Group that was established in 1945 with the original mandate of providing funding towards the post-World War II rebuilding efforts. In the modern era, the IBRD's main objective is to provide loans and other financial services to less fortunate countries in hopes of reducing global poverty. The IBRD raises captial for the loans via the issuance of AAA rated bonds. Around USD10–15 billion worth of bonds are issued on an annual basis. The IBRD has had its AAA credit rating since 1959. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is a global development cooperative owned by 189 member countries (on June 2017). As the largest development bank in the world, it supports the World Bank Group's mission by providing loans, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries, as well as by coordinating responses to regional and global challenges. Created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II, IBRD joins with IDA, our fund for the poorest countries, to form the World Bank. They work closely with all institutions of the World Bank Group and the public and private sectors in developing countries to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity. IBRD's Services:- through our partnership with middle-income countries (MICs) and creditworthy poorer countries, IBRD offers innovative financial solutions, including financial products (loans, guarantees, and risk management products) and knowledge and advisory services (including on a reimbursable basis) to governments at the national and subnational levels. IBRD finances investments across all sectors and provides technical support and expertise at each stage of a project. IBRD's resources not only supply borrowing countries with needed financing, but also serve as a vehicle for global knowledge transfer and technical assistance. Advisory services in public debt and asset management help governments, official sector institutions, and development organizations build institutional capacity to protect and expand financial resources. IBRD supports government efforts to strengthen public financial management as well as improve the investment climate, address service delivery bottlenecks, and strengthen policies and institutions. How IBRD Is Financed:- IBRD raises most of its funds in the world's financial markets. This has allowed it to provide more than USD500 billion in loans to alleviate poverty around the world since 1946, with its shareholder governments paying in about USD14 billion in capital. IBRD has maintained a triple-A rating since 1959. This high credit rating allows it to borrow at low cost and offer middle-income developing countries access to capital on favorable terms – helping ensure that development projects go forward in a more sustainable manner, while often complementing or catalyzing private financing. IBRD earns income every year from the return on its equity and from the small margin it makes on lending. This pays for World Bank operating expenses, goes into reserves to strengthen the balance sheet, and provides an annual transfer of funds to IDA, the fund for the poorest countries. / Известен также как Всемирный Банк (The World Bank). Международный Банк Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) является специализированным учреждением Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН),

созданным в 1945 и начавшим свои операции с 1946. В 1984 членами МБРР являлись 148 государств. Капитал банка, формируемый из взносов государств участников, оценивался в 60 миллиардов Долларов США. Штабквартира расположена в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Международный Банк Реконструкции И Развития (МБРР) – международная финансовая организация, учреждённая в результате Бреттон-Вудской конференции в 1944; первоначально ориентировался на восстановление экономики стран Западной Европы, а сегодня, главным образом, кредитует развивающиеся государства на рыночных условиях под правительственные гарантии; не конкурирует с коммерческими банками и аккумулирует свои ресурсы путём выпуска долгосрочных облигаций; группа МБРР включает также Международную Финансовую Корпорацию, Международную Ассоциацию Развития, Многостороннее Агентство Гарантий по Инвестициям и другие международные финансовые организации. Международный Банк Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)) – специализированное учреждение Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), международный кредитный институт, созданный одновременно с Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) в соответствии с решением Валютно-Финансовой Конференции 44 стран в Бреттон Вудсе (США, 1944). Начал операции в Июне 1946. Имеет форму акционерного общества, участниками которого могут быть только государства-члены МВФ. На середину 1973 в МБРР входило 122 страны. В капитале МБРР страны-члены участвуют пропорционально их доле в капитале МВФ. Основной капитал МБРР на 01 Июля 1947 был определён в 10 миллиардов Долларов США, в середине 1973 он достигал 30.4 миллиардов Долларов США, в том числе оплаченный – 3 миллиарда Долларов США. Бывший Советский Союз в деятельности банка не участвовал. Высший орган – Совет Управляющих. Каждая страна имеет в нём 250 голосов плюс 1 голос на акцию (100 000 Долларов США). Это обеспечивает Соединённым Штатам Америки (США) 25% голосов, Великобритании – 10%, Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) – 5%, Франции – 4%, Канаде, Индии и Японии по 3% общего количества голосов. Исполнительный орган – Директорат – состоит из 20 директоров, в числе которых постоянно назначаемые представители США, Великобритании, ФРГ, Франции, Японии и Индии и избираемые 14 директоров, представляющие остальных участников банка. Президент банка – Робёт Стрэйндьж МэкНэмэра (Robert Strange McNamara; 1916-Июнь-09–2009-Июль-06) (США). Правление МБРР находится в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Официальные цели МБРР:- содействие развитию производительных сил стран-участниц, в первую очередь менее развитых стран, вывозу (или экспорту) в них частного капитала путём гарантирования таких капиталовложений или участия в них. Фактически МБРР превратился в средство содействия вывозу (или экспорту) капиталов империалистических монополий. 65–70% кредитов МБРР предоставляются на финансирование развития инфраструктуры (транспорта, дорог, коммунального хозяйства и другого), вложения в которую создают основу для последующих вложений частных средств в доходные отрасли. Предоставление кредитов экономически слаборазвитым странам МБРР нередко обусловливается проведением ими экономической политики, приносящей выгоды иностранным монополиям. Главные ресурсы для кредитных вложений МБРР получает путём размещения своих облигаций на международных рынках капиталов. Монополиям, приобретающим эти облигации, государствами-членами МБРР гарантируется возвратность средств. Задолженность МБРР по размещённым им займам на середину 1973 составляла 8.9 миллиардов Долларов США. Общая сумма предоставленных банком кредитов – 20.3 миллиардов Долларов США, непогашенная задолженность на середину 1973 – 14.6 миллиардов Долларов США (банк имеет право перепродавать обязательства стран-дебиторов, поэтому разница между суммой предоставленных кредитов и фактической задолженностью представляет собой не только погашенные, но и перепроданные кредиты). Часть средств (в середине 1973 – 1.8 миллиардов Долларов США) МБРР держит в государственных ценных бумагах, преимущественно США. Срок кредитов МБРР от 5 до 25 лет; процентная ставка устанавливается на базе рыночных ставок, по которым МБРР привлекает средства плюс около 1% комиссионных; ставка неоднократно повышалась; с Августа 1970 составляла 7.25% годовых. Основные получатели кредитов МБРР – государственные организации; для предоставления кредитов частным компаниям требуются гарантии государственных организаций. Кредиты МБРР в 1973 распределялись следующим образом:- страны Латинской Америки – 39%, страны Азии и Океании – 25%, страны Европы, Среднего Востока и Северной Африки – 24%, страны Восточной и Западной Африки – 12%. Деятельность МБРР дополняется деятельностью её двух дочерних организаций:- Международной Ассоциации Развития (МАР) и Международной Финансовой Корпорации (МФК). Международный Банк Реконструкции И Развития (МБРР) – организация, созданная в соответствии с Бреттон-Вудским Соглашением 1944 (Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944) с целью оказания содействия финансированию восстановления Европы и Азии после Второй Мировой Войны. Выполнив эту задачу, Всемирный Банк (The World Bank) – под этим названием известен МБРР – обратился к финансированию коммерческих проектов и развитию инфраструктуры, в частности в развивающихся странах. Он не конкурирует с коммерческими банками, однако может оказать содействие в предоставлении займа коммерческим банком. Займы, предоставляемые Всемирным Банком, должны гарантироваться правительством получающей заём страны.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING FACILITY = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ОФИС ИНОСТРАННОГО БАНКА (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ОФИС БАНКА) – International Banking Facility (IBF):- in the United States, specially designated activities of a bank located in the United States that are treated as those of an offshore bank by US regulatory authorities. Dollar deposits in such a facility are considered to be Eurodollars. An International Banking Facility (IBF) is one of four categories of foreign banking in the United States. An IBF is a set of asset and liability accounts that is segregated and limited to financing international trade. In the United States, International Banking Facilities (IBFs) are the facilities which, in general, can accept time deposits from foreign customers free of reserve requirements and interest rate limitations, and can lend to foreigners if the funds are for the conduct of foreign business outside of the United States Net borrowing from these facilities by domestic banking offices is subject to reserve requirements.

INTERNATIONAL BULLION MASTER AGREEMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ГОЛОВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СЛИТКАХ – The International Bullion Master Agreement (IBMA), issued by The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) in 1994. IFEMA International Foreign Exchange Master Agreement. The 1994 International Bullion Master Agreement (IBMA) is an agreement which gives a common set of terms reflecting best market practice for spot and forward bullion transactions and options, providing for the closing out and netting of outstanding bullion transactions between the parties in the event of default by one of them. As such, it is a single-product netting agreement. It is in a form that may be executed between the parties or, if not executed and one party is acting through an office in the United Kingdom, will be presumed to apply if no other bilateral documentation has been signed between the parties. Copies of IBMA may be obtained in print format only from The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) – this publication is not available electronically. There is a charge if you are not within the LBMA membership. Please send an email if you are interested in obtaining a copy.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ БЮРО – In the US patent law, International Bureau (IB) is the secretariat of the the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) which, among other functions, centralizes information of various kinds relating to the protection of intellectual property.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CORPORATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ДЕЛОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ БИЗНЕС КОРПОРАЦИЯ) – International Business Corporation or International Business Company (IBC):- the term International

Business Corporation or IBC refers to a corporation formed in an offshore financial secrecy jurisdiction which is afforded certain tax advantages and protection as to the disclosure of its beneficial owner. Depending on the offshore financial secrecy jurisdiction, shareholders of the IBC may remain confidential through the use of bearer shares. Just as with US corporations, the same person may act as a shareholder, director, president, agent, or as any other officer within the company. Generally, however, the beneficial owner(s) will appoint resident officers and directors for the IBC. Typically an IBC is authorized to do business anywhere in the world except in its home country where it was incorporated, i.e. an IBC formed in The Bahamas may do business anywhere in the world except The Bahamas. The IBC may purchase real estate, cars, businesses, etc. The beneficial owner may act as an agent of the IBC to purchase assets on its behalf. By this means, assets are held under a corporate name, thereby helping to protect the beneficial owner's privacy. It has been reported that there are over one million IBCs formed in offshore jurisdictions worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKET ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ РЫНКА КАПИТАЛОВ – The International Capital Market Association (ICMA) is a unique self regulatory organization and an influential voice for the global capital market. It represents a broad range of capital market interests including global investment banks and smaller regional banks, as well as asset managers, exchanges, central banks, law firms and other professional advisers. ICMA's market conventions and standards have been the pillars of the international debt market for over 40 years. ICMA is the representative body and voice for all capital market constituencies with a European focus. It seeks to unify currently fragmented industry representation, at European level through the European Financial Markets Federation (EFMF) and collaboration through the Global Capital Markets Board (GCMB) at global level. ICMA promotes the development and efficient functioning of the global capital markets through:- (i) development and maintenance of high standards of market practice; (ii) fostering appropriate levels of regulation; (iii) educating market participants and others through training and research; and (iv) facilitating communication and establishing information forums. Development and maintenance of high standards of market practice through:- (i) self regulatory framework, i.e. rulebook; (ii) standardised documentation, master agreements and legal opinions; (iii) collaboration with other associations through the Global Capital Markets Board (GCMB) and the European Financial Markets Federation (EFMF); (iv) co-ordination and support for industry working groups and committees. Fostering appropriate levels of regulation:- (a) advocacy to regulatory and legislative bodies and governments and (b) informing members of legislative and regulatory developments. Provision of educational and research services:- (i) executive training courses; (ii) development of industry-recognised academic qualifications through a network of universities across Europe; and (iii) sponsorship and dissemination of research. Facilitating communication and establishing information forums:- (i) facilitation of communication between members; (ii) gathering and dissemination of information on key market issues to members and the market; (iii) organisation and sponsorship of conferences and seminars; and (iv) informing the wider constituency of media, government and general public about role of capital markets in global economic development. Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. The Association was established under the name 'Association of International Bond Dealers' (AIBD) in February 1969 in Zurich, where it is entered in the commercial register. With effect from 1992-January-01, the Association changed its name to 'International Securities Market Association' (ISMA). As a result of the Association's merger with the International Primary Market Association (IPMA), the Association changed its name to 'International Capital Market Association' (ICMA) effective 2005-July-01. 1970s:- AIBD oversees the formation of a series of rules and recommendations governing trading and settlement in the international securities market; establishes a regional structure to reflect the geographic composition of the Association's global membership; creates the AIBD Certificate and the Operations Certificate Programme (OCP). 1980s:- In the UK AIBD is approved as an International Securities Self-Regulating Organisation (ISSRO) and recognised as a Designated Investment Exchange (DIE). AIBD Ltd. opens in London to provide data services to the market, and in 1989 AIBD launches TRAX, the transaction matching and regulatory reporting system. 1990s:- General Certificate Programme (GCP) replaces AIBD certificate. Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) launched in 1992 and the ISMA Centre established at the University of Reading. AIBD changes its name to International Securities Market Association (ISMA). The Swiss Federal Banking Commission, the predecessor of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), recognises ISMA as an 'institution similar to an exchange' under the Swiss Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading (SESTA) in 1998. In this capacity and to the extent of its submission under SESTA, ISMA is subject to the Swiss Federal Banking Commission's supervision. 2000 to 2003:- ISMA maintains its ISSRO status under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The International Repo Council is formed under ISMA auspices in 2000; ISMA launches Coredeal, a screen based order-driven exchange recognised by the FSA as an investment exchange in May 2000, and sold to MTS in November 2001. First international regulatory consultant employed in 2002. 2005:- ISMA and the International Primary Market Association (IPMA) create ICMA. The Regulatory Policy team is built up to provide services and expertise for members. 2006 to present:- ICMA adopts a new governance and management structure which clearly identifies the board's supervisory role and the executive committee's responsibility for the Association's management. ICMA develops close working relationships with other associations, pursuing informal co-operation on regulatory policy work, establishes partnerships with local trade associations worldwide and combines activities with the Euro Debt Market Association (AMTE). ICMA extends representation to all capital market constituencies, with the investor-led Asset Management and Investors Council and the Covered Bond Investor Council, and opens associate membership to law firms. A membership categorisation structure is introduced. ICMA creates a new sub-region covering Latin America. ICMA Centre facilities are extended, accommodating an increase of 50% in physical capacity, and ICMA Executive Education is expanded with the launch of the Financial Markets Foundation Course (FMFC). ICMA sells its market services arm, Xtrakter, to Euroclear. The International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) was formed in 2005 by the merger of the International Primary Market Association (IPMA) and the International Securities Market Association (ISMA) entstanden. The ICMA is an organization representing the interests of international investment banks with the aim of maintaining and developing an efficient and cost effective international capital market. As part of its work, it addresses regulatory issues affecting the capital market and supports product innovation or qualification initiatives. / (Xtrakter), Юроклыэ (Euroclear). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). головные соглашения .

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО РЫНКАМ КАПИТАЛА (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО РЫНКАМ КАПИТАЛА) – International Capital Advisory Committee advises on policies to strengthen the position of the US as a world capital center and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) as an international market. The committee's widely respected international finance experts receive and react to the NYSE's prospective international policies and programs, and advise on operating systems and procedures to facilitate nonresidents' trading in US securities. They recommend programs to encourage the listing of foreign companies' securities in the US, and advise the staff on fulfilling the NYSE's obligations as a member of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)).

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – International Carriage is a carriage whereby the place of departure and any place of landing are situated in more than one country (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, перевозка, в которой место вылета и любое место прилёта расположены более чем в одной стране.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The International Central Securities Depository (ICSD) is a securities settlement system which clears and settles trades on international and certain local markets, usually through a network of direct or indirect links (via local banks) to local central securities depositories (CSDs). Originally the work of ICSDs was limited to eurobond clearing and settlement, for which there was no supporting market infrastructure at the time. In Europe there are 2 ICSDs:- Clearstream Banking Luxembourg (CBL) and Euroclear Bank in Brussels, Belgium. The International Central Securities Depository (ICSD) is a central securities depository that settles trades in international and domestic securities, usually through direct or indirect (through local agents) links to local central securities depositories. Customers include commercial and central banks, custodians, and broker/dealers. / Юроклыэ Банк (Euroclear Bank).

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ПО РАЗРЕШЕНИЮ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ СПОРОВ – The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is a separate organization of the World Bank which was established in 1966. The ICSID encourages greater flows of investment capital by providing facilities for the conciliation and arbitration of disputes between governments and foreign investors. The ICSID also conducts and publishes research in foreign-investment law. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. ICSID is an autonomous international institution established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the ICSID or the Washington Convention) with over one hundred and forty member States. The Convention sets forth ICSID's mandate, organization and core functions. The primary purpose of ICSID is to provide facilities for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes. The ICSID Convention is a multilateral treaty formulated by the Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). It was opened for signature on 1965-March-18 and entered into force on 1966-October-14. The Convention sought to remove major impediments to the free international flows of private investment posed by non-commercial risks and the absence of specialized international methods for investment dispute settlement. ICSID was created by the Convention as an impartial international forum providing facilities for the resolution of legal disputes between eligible parties, through conciliation or arbitration procedures. Recourse to the ICSID facilities is always subject to the parties' consent. As evidenced by its large membership, considerable caseload, and by the numerous references to its arbitration facilities in investment treaties and laws, ICSID plays an important role in the field of international investment and economic development. Today, ICSID is considered to be the leading international arbitration institution devoted to investor-State dispute settlement.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE™ = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА™ – International Chamber of Commerce™ (ICC™) – The World Business Organization™ is the voice of world business championing the global economy as a force for economic growth, job creation and prosperity. Because national economies are now so closely interwoven, government decisions have far stronger international repercussions than in the past. ICC™ – the world's only truly global business organization responds by being more assertive in expressing business views. ICC™ activities cover a broad spectrum, from arbitration and dispute resolution to making the case for open trade and the market economy system, business self-regulation, fighting corruption or combating commercial crime. ICC™ has direct access to national governments all over the world through its national committees. The organization's Paris-based international secretariat feeds business views into intergovernmental organizations on issues that directly affect business operations. Setting rules and standards:- (i) arbitration under the rules of the ICC™ International Court of Arbitration is on the increase. Since 1999, the Court has received new cases at a rate of more than 500 a year. (ii) ICC's Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600) are the rules that banks apply to finance billions of Dollars worth of world trade every year. (iii) ICC™ Incoterms® are standard international trade definitions used every day in countless thousands of contracts. ICC™ model contracts make life easier for small companies that cannot afford big legal departments. (iv) ICC™ is a pioneer in business self-regulation of e-commerce. ICC™ codes on advertising and marketing are frequently reflected in national legislation and the codes of professional associations. Promoting growth and prosperity:- (i) ICC™ supports government efforts to make a success of the Doha trade round. ICC™ provides world business recommendations to the World Trade Organization. (ii) ICC™ speaks for world business when governments take up such issues as intellectual property rights, transport policy, trade law or the environment. (iii) Signed articles by ICC™ leaders in major newspapers and radio and TV interviews reinforce the ICC™ stance on trade, investment and other business topics. (iv) Every year, the ICC™ Presidency meets with the leader of the G8 host country to provide business input to the summit. (v) ICC™ is the main business partner of the United Nations and its agencies. Spreading business expertise:- (i) At UN summits on sustainable development, financing for development and the information society, ICC™ spearheads the business contribution. (ii) Together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), ICC™ helps some of the world's poorest countries to attract foreign direct investment. (iii) In partnership with UNCTAD, ICC™ has set up an Investment Advisory Council for the least-developed countries. (iv) ICC™ mobilizes business support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development. At ICC™ World Congresses every two years, business executives tackle the most urgent international economic issues. (v) The World Chambers Congress, also biennial, provides a global forum for chambers of commerce. (vi) Regular ICC™ regional con-ferences focus on the concerns of business in Africa, Asia, the Arab World and Latin America. Advocate for international business:- ICC™ speaks for world business whenever governments make decisions that crucially affect corporate strategies and the bottom line. ICC's advocacy has never been more relevant to the interests of thousands of member companies and business associations in every part of the world. Equally vital is ICC's role in forging internationally agreed rules and standards that companies adopt voluntarily and can be incorporated in binding contracts. ICC™ provides business input to the United Nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and many other intergovernmental bodies, both international and regional. International standards and practices organization. The International Chamber of Commerce™ was founded in 1919 with an overriding aim that remains unchanged: to serve world business by promoting trade and investment, open markets for goods and services, and the free flow of capital. Much of ICC's initial impetus came from its first president, Etienne Clémentel, a former French minister of commerce. Under his influence, the organization's international secretariat was established in Paris and he was instrumental in creating the ICC™ International Court of Arbitration in 1923. ICC™ has evolved beyond recognition since those early post-war days when business leaders from the allied nations met for the first time in Atlantic City. The original nucleus, representing the private sectors of Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and the United States, has expanded to become a world business organization with thousands of member companies and associations in around 120 countries. Members include many of the world's most influential companies and represent every major industrial and service sector. Traditionally, ICC™ has acted on behalf of business in making representations to governments and intergovernmental organizations. Three prominent ICC™ members served on the Dawes Commission which forged the international treaty on war reparations in 1924, seen as a breakthrough in international relations at the time. A year after the creation of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945, ICC™ was granted the highest level consultative status with the UN and its specialized agencies. Ever since, it has ensured that the international business view receives due weight within the UN system and before intergovernmental bodies and meetings such as the G20 and G8 where decisions affecting the conduct of business are made. ICC's reach – and the complexity of its work – have kept pace with the globalization of business and technology. In the 1920s ICC™ focused on reparations and war debts. A decade later, it struggled vainly through the years of depression to hold back the tide of protectionism and economic nationalism. After war came in 1939, ICC™ assured continuity by transferring its operations to neutral Sweden. In the post-war years, ICC™ remained a diligent

defender of the open multilateral trading system. As membership grew to include more and more countries of the developing world, the organization stepped up demands for the opening of world markets to the products of developing countries. ICC™ continues to argue that trade is better than aid. In the 1980s and the early 1990s, ICC™ resisted the resurgence of protectionism in new guises such as reciprocal trading arrangements, voluntary export restraints and curbs introduced under the euphemism of 'managed trade'. After the disintegration of communism in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, ICC™ faced fresh challenges as the free market system won wider acceptance than ever before, and countries that had hitherto relied on state intervention switched to privatization and economic liberalization. As the world enters the XXI century, ICC™ is building a stronger presence in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and the emerging economies of eastern and central Europe. Today, 13 ICC™ commissions of experts from the private sector cover every specialized field of concern to international business. Subjects range from banking techniques to financial services and taxation, from competition law to intellectual property rights, telecommunications and information technology, from air and maritime transport to international investment regimes and trade policy. Self-regulation is a common thread running through the work of the commissions. The conviction that business operates most effectively with a minimum of government intervention inspired ICC's voluntary codes. Marketing codes cover sponsoring, advertising practice, sales promotion, marketing and social research, direct sales practice, and marketing on the Internet. Launched in 1991, ICC's Business Charter for Sustainable Development provides 16 principles for good environmental conduct that have been endorsed by more than 2 300 companies and business associations. The first Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits came out in 1933 and the latest version, UCP 600, came into effect in January 1994. These rules are used by banks throughout the world. A supplement to UCP 600, called the eUCP, was added in 2002 to deal with the presentation of all electronic or part electronic documents. In 1936, the first nine Incoterms® were published, providing standard definitions of universally employed terms like Ex Quay, CIF and FOB, and whenever necessary they are revised. Incoterms® 2010 came into force on 2011-January-01. In 1950 the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC) was created. It quickly became a focal point for cooperation between chambers of commerce in developing and industrial countries, and took on added importance as chambers of commerce of transition economies responded to the stimulus of the market economy. In 2001, on the occasion of the 2nd World Chambers Congress in Korea, IBCC was renamed the World Chambers Federation (WCF), clarifying WCF as the world business organization's department for chamber of commerce affairs. WCF also administers the ATA Carnet system for temporary duty-free imports, a service delivered by chambers of commerce, which started in 1958 and is now operating in over 68 countries. Another ICC™ service, the Institute for World Business Law was created in 1979 to study legal issues relating to international business. At the Cannes film festival every year, the Institute holds a conference on audiovisual law. In the early 1980s, ICC set up three London-based services to combat commercial crime:- the International Maritime Bureau, dealing with all types of maritime crime; the Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau; and the Financial Investigation Bureau. A cybercrime unit was added in 1998. An umbrella organization, ICC™ Commercial Crime Services, coordinates the activities of the specialized anti-crime services. All these activities fulfil the pledge made in a key article of the ICC's constitution:- 'to assure effective and consistent action in the economic and legal fields in order to contribute to the harmonious growth and the freedom of international commerce'. Private, politically independent organization formed to improve trade and business relations between nations. Founded in 1920 in Paris, France. Founded in 1920, it is a world federation of business organizations, business firms, and business people. It frequently acts as the voice of the business community in the international field and presents the business point of view to governments and to world public opinion. The organization was granted the highest consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, that of category A. In addition to publishing a quarterly called World Trade, the International Chamber of Commerce™ (ICC™) operates a court of arbitration that provides conciliation and arbitration facilities for the settlement of commercial disputes for members of disparate nationalities. In the majority of cases the awards of this court are accepted and executed. Fifty-eight national councils with the goal of promoting free trade and private enterprise and the represent business interests at national and international levels. In 1919, a handful of entrepreneurs decided to create an organization that would represent business everywhere. The group of industrialists, financiers and traders were determined to bring economic prosperity to a world that was still reeling from the devastation of World War I. They founded the International Chamber of Commerce and called themselves 'the merchants of peace'. The world had few working international structures in the immediate aftermath of the first of the XX century's global conflicts. There was no world system of rules to govern trade, investment, finance or commercial relations. That the private sector should start filling the gap without waiting for governments was ground-breaking. It was an idea that took hold. Although they did not know it at the time, the pioneers were creating an organization that would become essential to the global economy. Over the years, ICC™ has taken a central role in international trade and business. It forges international rules, mechanisms and standards that are used every day throughout a vastly more complex world than that of 1919. The original nucleus of businessmen from five countries has expanded to become a world business organization with hundreds of thousands of member companies in more than 120 countries. Members include many of the world's biggest multinationals as well as small- and medium-sized companies. Much of ICC's early impetus came from its first president, Etienne Clémentel, a former French minister of commerce. Under his leadership, the new organization's international secretariat was established in Paris. Mr Clémentel was also instrumental in creating the ICC™ International Court of Arbitration in 1923. From the very beginning, ICC™ spoke out on behalf of business in making representations to governments and intergovernmental organizations. Three ICC™ members served on the Dawes Commission, which drew up the international treaty on war reparations in 1924. In the 1920s, ICC™ focused on reparations and war debts. Then the disastrous Smoot-Hawley tariff in the United States set the scene for the economic nationalism of the 1930s. ICC™ struggled through those years of depression to hold back the tide of protectionism as another world war loomed. ICC™ issued the first version of its Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, still used by banks all over the world to finance trade, in 1933. Incoterms® the standard trade definitions that are familiar to every trader came in 1936, updated whenever necessary since then. And, the following year, ICC™ introduced its first International Code of Advertising Practice. ICC™ was awarded the highest level consultative status with the United Nations (UN) in 1946, and since then has represented the private sector by engaging in a broad range of activities with the UN and its specialized agencies. ICC™ has remained a diligent advocate of the open multilateral trading system through successive trade rounds, including the Doha Round. As ICC™ membership included more and more countries in the developing world, the organization stepped up demands for the opening of world markets to their products, especially agriculture. To meet the needs of its members, ICC™ has expanded its activities over the years. ICC™ Commercial Crime Services, based in London, was founded in the 1980s to address all aspects of commercial crime. The World Chambers Federation provides a hub for chambers of commerce throughout the world. Today, 13 ICC™ commissions comprising experts from the private sector cover specialized fields of immediate concern to international business. Subjects range from banking techniques to taxation, from competition law to intellectual property rights, telecommunications and information technology, from transport, environment and energy to international investment and trade policy. All these activities fulfil the pledge in ICC's constitution 'to further the development of an open world economy with the firm conviction that international commercial exchanges are conducive to both greater global prosperity and peace among nations'. / ковка или штамповка (forging). Международная Торговая Палата™ (МТП™) была основана в 1920. Она объединяет деловые круги и отдельные фирмы большинства стран мира. Штабквартира расположена в Париже, Франция. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). (iii) МТП™ Инкотёрмз® (ICC™ Incoterms®). от первого Президента МТП™ Этьена Клемотэля (Etienne Clémentel),

бывшего Французского Министра Торговли. Комиссия Доза (Dawes Commission), в 1924. тариф Смюта-Холи (Smoot-Hawley tariff).

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПАЛАТА ПО СУДОХОДСТВУ – The International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) is the world's principal shipping organisation, representing around 75% of the world's merchant tonnage; through membership of national shipowners' associations, concerned with all regulatory, operational and legal issues. A major ICS activity is at the United Nations agency with responsibility for the safety of life at sea and the protection of the marine environment – The International Maritime Organisation (IMO). ICS is unique in that it unlike other international shipping trade associations it represents the global interests of all the different trades in the industry:- bulk carrier operators, tanker operators, passenger ship operators and container liner trades, including shipowners and third party ship managers. ICS has consultative status with a number of intergovernmental bodies which have an impact on shipping, these include: the World Customs Organisation, the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Meteorological Organization. Another key strength of ICS is its close relationships with industry organisations representing different maritime interests such as shipping, ports, pilotage, the oil industry, insurance and classification societies responsible for the surveying of ships. The International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) is a voluntary organization of US national shipowner's associations with the objective of promoting member interests, primarily in the technical and legal fields of shipping operations. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) is the principal international trade association for the shipping industry, representing all sectors and trades. ICS membership comprises national shipowners' associations whose member shipping companies operate two thirds of the world's merchant tonnage. Established in 1921, ICS is concerned with all technical, legal and policy issues that may have an impact on international shipping. ICS is actively engaged with the following international bodies:- International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), United Nations Conference on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Customs Organization (WCO), World Trade Organization (WTO). It also enjoys a close relationship with national maritime authorities throughout the world and with relevant departments and agencies of the European Union. The aim of ICS is to promote the interests of shipowners and operators in all matters of shipping policy and ship operations. To that end ICS will:- (i) encourage high standards of operation and the provision of high quality and efficient shipping services; (ii) strive for a regulatory environment which supports safe shipping operations, protection of the environment and adherence to internationally adopted standards and procedures; (iii) promote properly considered international regulation of shipping and oppose unilateral and regional action by governments; (iv) press for recognition of the commercial realities of shipping and the need for quality to be rewarded by a proper commercial return; (v) remain committed to the promotion of industry guidance on best operating practices; (vi) co-operate with other organisations, both intergovernmental and nongovernmental, in the pursuit of these objectives; and (vii) anticipate whenever possible and respond whenever appropriate to policies and actions which conflict with the above. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ АВИАЦИИ – The consequence of the studies initiated by the US and subsequent consultations between the Major Allies was that the US government extended an invitation to 55 States or authorities to attend, in November 1944, an International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago. Fifty-four States attended this Conference end of which a Convention on International Civil Aviation was signed by 52 States set up the permanent International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a means to secure international co-operation an highest possible degree of uniformity in regulations and standards, procedures and organisation regarding civil aviation matters. At the same time the International Services Transit Agreement and the International Air Transport Agreement were signed. The most important work accomplished by the Chicago Conference was in the technical field because the Conference laid the foundation for a set of rules and regulations regarding air navigation as a whole which brought safety in flying a great step forward and paved the way for the application of a common air navigation system throughout the world. Because of the inevitable delays in the ratification of the Convention, the Conference had signed an Interim Agreement, which foresaw the creation of a Provisional International Organization of a technical and advisory nature with the purpose of collaboration in the field of international civil aviation (PICAO – North Atlantic Route Service Conference; Dublin, Ireland, March 1946). This Organization was in operation from August 1945 to April 1947 when the permanent ICAO came into being. Its seat was in Montreal, Canada and in 1947 the change from PICAO to ICAO was little more than a formality. However, it also brought about the end of ICAN because, now that ICAO was firmly established, the ICAN member States agreed to dissolve ICAN by naming ICAO specifically as its successor Organization. From the very assumption of activities of PICAO/ICAO, it was realised that the work of the Secretariat, especially in the technical field, would have to cover two major activities:- (i) those which covered generally applicable rules and regulations concerning training and licensing of aeronautical personnel both in the air and on the ground, communication systems and procedures, rules for the air and air traffic control systems and practices, airworthiness requirements for aircraft engaged in international air navigation as well as their registration and identification, aeronautical meteorology and maps and charts. For obvious reasons, these aspects required uniformity on a world-wide scale if truly international air navigation was to become a possibility. Activities in these fields had therefore to be handled by a central agency, i.e. ICAO headquarters, if local deviations or separate developments were to be avoided; and (ii) those concerning the practical application of air navigation services and facilities by States and their co-ordinated implementation in specific areas where operating conditions and other relevant parameters were comparable. To meet the latter objective it was agreed to sub-divide the surface of the earth into a number of 'regions' within which distinct and specific air navigation problems of a similar nature existed. A typical example of this process is illustrated by a comparison of the so-called 'North Atlantic Region (NAT)', where the primary problems concern long-range overseas navigation, with the 'European-Mediterranean region (EUR)' where the co-ordination of trans-European operations with domestic and short-range international traffic constitutes the major problem. Once the regions created, it was necessary to provide bodies which were able to assist States in the resolution of their specific 'regional' problems and it was agreed that this could best be achieved by the creation of a number of Regional Offices which were to be located either in the Region they served or, if more than one Region was to be served by such an Office, as close as possible to the Region concerned. As a consequence of the above ICAO adopted the concept of Regions and Regional Offices on the understanding that any regional activities could only be undertaken provided they did not conflict with the world-wide activities of the Organization. However, it was also recognised that such activities could vary from Region to Region taking into account the general economic, technical or social environment of the Region concerned. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a United Nations specialized agency consisting of 164 member states with the goal of promoting international cooperation in civil aviation. Headquartered in Montréal, Quebec, Canada. Convention on International Civil Aviation (also known as Chicago Convention), was signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944 by 52 States. Pending ratification of the Convention by 26 States, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) was established. It functioned from 1945-June-06 until 1947-April-04. By 1947-March-05 the 26th ratification was received. ICAO came into being on 1947-April-04. In October of the same year, ICAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations linked to Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Convention on International Civil Aviation set forth the purpose of ICAO:- 'Whereas the future development of international civil aviation can greatly

help to create and preserve friendship and understanding among the nations and peoples of the world, yet its abuse can become a threat to the general security; and Whereas it is desirable to avoid friction and to promote that co-operation between nations and peoples upon which the peace of the world depends; Therefore, the undersigned governments having agreed on certain principles and arrangements in order that international civil aviation may be developed in a safe and orderly manner and that international air transport services may be established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically; Have accordingly concluded this Convention to that end'. / домогательство (abuse). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международная Организация Гражданской Авиации (МОГА) является специализированным агентством Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), состоящим из 164 стран участниц, и созданным в 1944 с целью продвижения международного сотрудничества в сфере гражданской авиации. Организация начала действовать с 1947. Штабквартира организации расположена в Монреале, Канада.

INTERNATIONAL CLASS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КЛАСС – In the US patent law, International Class (IC):- class(es) assigned to a mark under the International Classification of Goods and Services (Nice Agreement); used in the United States since 01 September 1973.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О КОФЕ – The International Coffee Agreement (ICA) is a United Nations agreement establishing the International Coffee Organization. Initially created in 1963 (and extended or renegotiated several times since), this agreement was designed to help stablize Coffee prices. It was created as a response to a crash in the the Coffee market in the late 1950s which lasted into the early 1960s. Since the original agreement, there have been five subsequent agreements, ratified in 1968, 1976, 1983, 1994, and 2001. Prior to the original agreement, the global Coffee market was prone to wild swings in price, with overproduction often drastically affecting the income of major exporters of Coffee. In previous years, organizations such as the National Coffee Association had opposed such agreements on the grounds that they infringed upon free trade (and likely resulted in a higher prices for consumers). However, against the backdrop of the Cold War, such organizations came to support the idea of quotas to prop up the price of Coffee so as to prevent the worsening of poverty conditions which could have the affect of opening the door to communist influence in developing countries. There have been several International Coffee Agreements since its inception, each one requiring negotiations to address contemporary issues. he original Internation Coffee Agreement established quotas which limited world Coffee exports to major consuming countries to a total of 45.6 million bags annually, with Brazil being allowed a plurality of the quota (18 million bags). While it was drafted on 1962-September-28, this agreement was not actually ratified until 1963. The agreement dictated that exported Coffee include country of origin certification to guarantee the orgin of the Coffee. This initial version of the agreement is considered to be largely symbolic as all provisions were voluntary, and the producing countries were not limited in their exports to countries with low consumption rates. Additionally, with 90 days notice, any participating country could withdraw from the agreement. Even with the weakness of enforcement in this version of the agreement, the United States of America, one of the major consumers of Coffee in the world, initially balked at ratifying the agreement. Against concerns of high Coffee prices, the United States did not officially approve of this agreement until February of 1965, but only after export quotas were increased by another 2.3 million bags. The International Coffee Agreement is an agreement presently signed by 67 countries, representing all of the world's major exporters and importers of Coffee. The United States is a party to the agreement. / Международное Соглашение о Кофе является соглашением, в настоящее время подписанным 67 странами, представляющими всех основных мировых экспортёров и импортёров Кофе. Соединённые Штаты Америки являются одной из сторон данного соглашения. 2015-Март-04:- Совет Федерации России ратифицировал закон о присоединении России к Международному Соглашению по Кофе; оно было принято 28 Сентября 2007 в Лондоне резолюцией Международного Совета по Кофе (International Coffee Council) и окончательно вступило в силу 02 Февраля 2011. Основными целями соглашения являются содействие развитию международного сотрудничества в области производства, торговли и переработки Кофе, обеспечение возможности для межправительственных консультаций и переговоров, направленных на достижение баланса и долгосрочного равновесия между спросом и предложением на рынке Кофе. Присоединяясь к соглашению, Россия получает возможность вносить в повестку дня мирового кофейного сообщества вопросы, имеющие важное экономическое значение для предприятий страны. На сегодняшний день потребление Кофе в России выросло по сравнению с 1998 более чем на 50% и достигло 250 000 тонн в год. Объём рынка в денежном эквиваленте приблизился к 3 миллиардам Долларов США. Процент Россиян, регулярно потребляющих Кофе, остаётся стабильно высоким на протяжении последних лет (76–77% в 2009–13), говорится в пояснительной записке. Приоритетные вопросы для России – модернизация базовых принципов поставки кофейного сырья для Российской кофейной индустрии на фоне высокой лихорадочности цен на бирже, сокращение количества посредников в цепи поставок кофейного сырья из стран-производителей на Российский рынок, что влечёт за собой уменьшение стоимости продукта. Экономический эффект от решения такого рода вопросов оценивается в несколько миллионов Долларов США. Закон поступает на подпись Президенту России.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО КОФЕ – The International Coffee Organization (ICO):- Coffee is a tree crop which became an important commodity in international trade during the XIX century. Since then it has suffered from long periods of over supply and low prices followed by relatively brief periods of short supply and high prices. In more recent times, during the period of severe economic depression in the 1930s and during the second World War from 1939 to 1945, supply increased, demand fell and prices were low. In the immediate post-war years, however, demand increased and supplies were inadequate to satisfy this rising demand. Between 1950 and 1953 stocks reached levels below the minimum needs for normal trading purposes, a situation which was exacerbated by the outbreak of the Korean War and a serious drought in Brazil, which was followed by a frost. Prices rose to unprecedented heights in 1953. This gave rise to a substantial increase in planting throughout the world and over-production followed. Stocks increased and, in the second half of the 1950s and early 1960s, prices fell drastically. This led to an intergovernmental initiative to attempt to stabilize the market and to halt the fall in prices which had had serious economic and political consequences for a large number of Coffee producing countries in Latin America and Africa. The International Coffee Organization was established in 1963 when the first International Coffee Agreement (ICA) entered into force in 1962 for a period of five years, and it has continued to operate under successive Agreements negotiated since then. These include the ICA 1968 (and its two extensions), the ICA 1976 (with one extension), 1983 (and its four extensions), the 1994 Agreement (with one extension) and the 2001 Agreement (with three extensions). The text of the latest Agreement, the ICA 2007, was adopted by the Council on 28 September 2007. It will enter into force once signatory Governments with two-thirds of the votes of exporting and importing Members, respectively, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The International Coffee Organization (ICO) is the main intergovernmental organization for Coffee, bringing together exporting and importing Governments to tackle the challenges facing the world Coffee sector through international cooperation. Its Member Governments represent 97% of world Coffee production and over 80% of world consumption. The ICO's mission is to strengthen the global Coffee sector and promote its sustainable expansion in a market-based environment for the betterment of all participants in the Coffee sector. It makes a practical contribution to the development of a sustainable world Coffee sector and to reducing poverty in developing countries by:- enabling governments and the private sector to exchange views on Coffee matters, market conditions and

trends, and coordinate policies at high-level meetings; developing and seeking finance for projects that benefit the world Coffee economy; promoting Coffee quality through a Coffee Quality-Improvement Programme; promoting market transparency by providing a wide range of statistics on the world coffee sector; developing Coffee consumption and markets for Coffee through innovative market development activities; encouraging the development of strategies to enhance the capacity of local communities and small-scale farmers; promoting training and information programmes to assist the transfer of technology relevant to Coffee; facilitating information on financial tools and services to assist producers; and providing objective and comprehensive economic, technical and scientific information on the world Coffee sector. The ICO was set up in London in 1963 under the auspices of the United Nations because of the great economic importance of Coffee. It administers the International Coffee Agreement (ICA), an important instrument for development cooperation. The latest Agreement, the ICA 2007, entered into force on 2011-February-02. Importance of Coffee:- Coffee is one of the world's most widely traded commodities, and is produced in over 60 countries. Many of these countries are heavily dependent on coffee, which can account for over 50% of their total export earnings. It provides a livelihood for over 125 million people around the world and is particularly important for smallholder farmers who produce most of the world's Coffee. Among consumers Coffee is a universally popular drink, with over 600 billion cups consumed each year.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ БИРЖА – International Commercial Exchange was founded in 1970, and located in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States. It was the first exchange to trade currency futures, beginning on April 23, 1970, two years before the CME. It ceased operations in 1973 and former International Commercial Exchange traders were granted certain trading privileges on NYMEX. The International Commercial Exchange became a Designated Contract Market (DCM) in April of 1971. It was founded in 1970 by members of the New York Produce Exchange, and the two exchanges eventually merged. The International Commercial Exchange was the first exchange to trade currency futures. They launched on April 23, 1970 thanks to the work of then exchange non-executive Chairman Murray Borowitz, two years before the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) listed its currency products. With the Bretton Woods agreement still in effect, the exchange's attempt at listing currency futures may have been premature, however. The International Commercial Exchange ceased operations in 1973 and former International Commercial Exchange traders were granted certain trading privileges on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX). The exchange designation was never formally vacated but the exchange was not active on April 21, 1975, the effective date of the CFTC Act of 1974 when the CFTC commenced operations. / НАЙМЭКС (NYMEX). Председатель Мори Боровыц (Murray Borowitz).

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ КРАСНОГО КРЕСТА – The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is made up of 25 individuals (all Swiss nationals) with the aim of providing humanitarian aid in wartime. The ICRC, established in 1863, works worldwide to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote the laws that protect victims of war. An independent and neutral organization, its mandate stems essentially from the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, it employs some 12 000 people in 80 countries; it is financed mainly by voluntary donations from governments and from national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The work of the ICRC is based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols, its Statutes – and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence. It takes action in response to emergencies and at the same time promotes respect for international humanitarian law and its implementation in national law. Since its creation in 1863, the ICRC's sole objective has been to ensure protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict and strife. It does so through its direct action around the world, as well as by encouraging the development of international humanitarian law (IHL) and promoting respect for it by governments and all weapon bearers. Its story is about the development of humanitarian action, the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movemen. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Up until the middle of the XIX century, there were no organized and well-established army nursing systems for casualties and no safe and protected institutions to accommodate and treat those who were wounded on the battlefield. In June 1859, the Swiss businessman Henry Dunant travelled to Italy to meet French emperor Napoléon III with the intention of discussing difficulties in conducting business in Algeria, at that time occupied by France. When he arrived in the small town of Solferino on the evening of June 24, he witnessed the Battle of Solferino, an engagement in the Austro-Sardinian War. In a single day, about 40 000 soldiers on both sides died or were left wounded on the field. Henry Dunant was shocked by the terrible aftermath of the battle, the suffering of the wounded soldiers, and the near-total lack of medical attendance and basic care. He completely abandoned the original intent of his trip and for several days he devoted himself to helping with the treatment and care for the wounded. He succeeded in organizing an overwhelming level of relief assistance by motivating the local population to aid without discrimination. Back in his home in Geneva, he decided to write a book entitled A Memory of Solferino which he published with his own money in 1862. He sent copies of the book to leading political and military figures throughout Europe. In addition to penning a vivid description of his experiences in Solferino in 1859, he explicitly advocated the formation of national voluntary relief organizations to help nurse wounded soldiers in the case of war. In addition, he called for the development of international treaties to guarantee the neutrality and protection of those wounded on the battlefield as well as medics and field hospitals. On 1863-February-09 in Geneva, Henry Dunant founded the 'Committee of the Five' (together with four other leading figures from well-known Geneva families) as an investigatory commission of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare. Their aim was to examine the feasibility of Dunant's ideas and to organize an international conference about their possible implementation. The members of this committee, aside from Dunant himself, were Gustave Moynier, lawyer and chairman of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare; physician Louis Appia, who had significant experience working as a field surgeon; Appia's friend and colleague Théodore Maunoir, from the Geneva Hygiene and Health Commission; and Guillaume-Henri Dufour, a Swiss Army general of great renown. Eight days later, the five men decided to rename the committee to the 'International Committee for Relief to the Wounded'. In October (26–29) 1863, the international conference organized by the committee was held in Geneva to develop possible measures to improve medical services on the battle field. The conference was attended by 36 individuals:- eighteen official delegates from national governments, six delegates from other non-governmental organizations, seven non-official foreign delegates, and the five members of the International Committee. The states and kingdoms represented by official delegates were Baden, Bavaria, France, Britain, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Spain. Among the proposals written in the final resolutions of the conference, adopted on October 29, 1863, were:- (i) the foundation of national relief societies for wounded soldiers; (ii) neutrality and protection for wounded soldiers; (iii) the utilization of volunteer forces for relief assistance on the battlefield; (iv) the organization of additional conferences to enact these concepts in legally binding international treaties; and (v) the introduction of a common distinctive protection symbol for medical

personnel in the field, namely a white armlet bearing a red cross. Only one year later, the Swiss government invited the governments of all European countries, as well as the United States, Brazil, and Mexico, to attend an official diplomatic conference. Sixteen countries sent a total of twenty-six delegates to Geneva. On 1864-August-22, the conference adopted the first Geneva Convention 'for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field'. Representatives of 12 states and kingdoms signed the convention:- Baden, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland, Spain, and Württemberg. The convention contained ten articles, establishing for the first time legally binding rules guaranteeing neutrality and protection for wounded soldiers, field medical personnel, and specific humanitarian institutions in an armed conflict. Furthermore, the convention defined two specific requirements for recognition of a national relief society by the International Committee:- the national society must be recognized by its own national government as a relief society according to the convention; and the national government of the respective country must be a state party to the Geneva Convention. Directly following the establishment of the Geneva Convention, the first national societies were founded in Belgium, Denmark, France, Oldenburg, Prussia, Spain, and Württemberg. Also in 1864, Louis Appia and Charles van de Velde, a captain of the Dutch Army, became the first independent and neutral delegates to work under the symbol of the Red Cross in an armed conflict. Three years later in 1867, the first International Conference of National Aid Societies for the Nursing of the War Wounded was convened. Also in 1867, Henry Dunant was forced to declare bankruptcy due to business failures in Algeria, partly because he had neglected his business interests during his tireless activities for the International Committee. Controversy surrounding Dunant's business dealings and the resulting negative public opinion, combined with an ongoing conflict with Gustave Moynier, led to Dunant's expulsion from his position as a member and secretary. He was charged with fraudulent bankruptcy and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Thus, he was forced to leave Geneva and never returned to his home city. In the following years, national societies were founded in nearly every country in Europe. In 1876, the committee adopted the name 'International Committee of the Red Cross' (ICRC), which is still its official designation today. Five years later, the American Red Cross was founded through the efforts of Clara Barton. More and more countries signed the Geneva Convention and began to respect it in practice during armed conflicts. In a rather short period of time, the Red Cross gained huge momentum as an internationally respected movement, and the national societies became increasingly popular as a venue for volunteer work. When the first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded in 1901, the Norwegian Nobel Committee opted to give it jointly to Henry Dunant and Frédéric Passy, a leading international pacifist. More significant than the honor of the prize itself, the official congratulation from the International Committee of the Red Cross marked the overdue rehabilitation of Henry Dunant and represented a tribute to his key role in the formation of the Red Cross. Dunant died nine years later in the small Swiss health resort of Heiden. Only two months earlier his long-standing adversary Gustave Moynier had also died, leaving a mark in the history of the Committee as its longest-serving president ever. In 1906, the 1864 Geneva Convention was revised for the first time. One year later, the Hague Convention X, adopted at the Second International Peace Conference in The Hague, extended the scope of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. Shortly before the beginning of the First World War in 1914, 50 years after the foundation of the ICRC and the adoption of the first Geneva Convention, there were already 45 national relief societies throughout the world. The movement had extended itself beyond Europe and North America to Central and South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela), Asia (the Republic of China, Japan, Korea, Siam), and Africa (Republic of South Africa). The original motto of the International Committee of the Red Cross was Inter Arma Caritas ('Amidst War, Charity'). It has preserved this motto while other Red Cross organizations have adopted others. Due to Geneva's location in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, the ICRC is also known under its initial French name Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR). However, the ICRC has four official languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish). The official symbol of the ICRC is the Red Cross on white background (the inverse of the Swiss flag) with the words 'Comite International Geneve' circling the cross. / В Июне 1859 Швейцарский предприниматель Жон Ори Дюно (Jean Henry Dunant; 1828–1910) поехал в Италию на встречу с Французским императором Наполео III (Napoléon III). Членами этого комитета, кроме самого Дюно, были Гюстав Муанье (Gustave Moynier), юрист и председатель Женевского Общества за Публичное Благосостояние (Geneva Society for Public Welfare); врач Люи Апьа (Louis Appia), который имел богатый опыт, работая полевым хирургом; друг Апьи и коллега Тэодор Монуар (Théodore Maunoir), из Женевской Комиссии по Гигиене и Здоровью (Geneva Hygiene and Health Commission); и Гийом-Ори Дюфур (Guillaume-Henri Dufour), генерал Швейцарской Армии . Шарл фан дэ Фэлдэ (Charles van de Velde), капитан Нидерландской Армии. И Фрэдэрикь Паси (Frédéric Passy), ведущий международный пацифист. Комитэ Этэрнасьёналь дё ля Круа-Руж (Сэ.И.Сэ.Эр.; Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR)). Обязанный своим появлением порыву души одного человека, который не остался равнодушным к судьбе раненных солдат, на протяжении последних 140 лет МККК помогает оказывать помощь миллионам людей, пострадавшим в результате вооружённых конфликтов по всему миру. Наряду с осуществлением гуманитарных программ, МККК способствует развитию права вооружённых конфликтов для обеспечения эффективной защиты тех, кто не принимает или прекратил принимать участие в военных действиях. Деятельность МККК основывается на положениях Женевских конвенций. МККК трижды был удостоен Нобелевской Премии, последний раз в 1963. Международный Комитет Красного Креста (МККК (ICRC)) формируется из 25 лиц (все Швейцарской национальности) с целью обеспечения гуманитарной помощи в военное время. Международный Комитет Красного Креста (МККК) был основан почти полтора столетия назад. Его миссия состоит в том, чтобы предоставлять защиту и оказывать помощь пострадавшим в вооружённых конфликтах и внутренних беспорядках. Принцип, которым руководствуется МККК, заключается в том, что даже у войны есть пределы, ограничивающие методы и средства ведения военных действий и поведение воюющих. Свод основанных на этом принципе правил составляет международное гуманитарное право, в основе которого лежат Женевские конвенции. Участниками Женевских конвенций стали все государства мира.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СЫРЬЕ – The International Commodity Agreement (ICA) is an international understanding, usually reflected in a legal instrument, relating to trade in a particular basic commodity, and based on terms negotiated and accepted by most of the countries that export and import commercially significant quantities of the commodity. Some commodity agreements (such as exists for Cocoa, Coffee, natural rubber, sugar, and tin) center on economic provisions intended to defend a price range for the commodity through the use of buffet stocks or export quotas or both. Other commodity agreements (such as existing agreements for Jute and Jute products, olive oil and Wheat) promote cooperation among producers and consumers through improved consultation, exchange of information, research and development, and export promotion.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CLEARING HOUSE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА – The International Commodity Clearing House (ICCH) is an independent organization that serves as a clearinghouse for most futures markets in Australia, Bermuda, London, New Zealand, and Singapore. Office:- Auckland, New Zealand. / Независимая организация, служащая в качестве клиринговой палаты (расчётной палаты) для большинства рынков фьючерсов в Австралии, Бермудах, Лондоне, Новой Зеландии и Сингапуре.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СПУТНИКОВОЙ СВЯЗИ – The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO) is an intergovernmental organization with the mission to

ensure that Intelsat, Ltd. provides public telecommunications services, including voice, data and video, on a global and non-discriminatory basis. The organization formed under a multilateral agreement which owns, maintains, and operates the global satellite system used by 150 participating countries. Headquartered in Washington, DC, ITSO currently has 150 member countries. COMSAT is the United States' representative to and participant in INTELSAT. Established in August 1964 by a group of 11 countries in Washington, DC. The creation of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), previously known by the acronym, 'INTELSAT', resulted from the efforts of a group of nations to join the United States in 1964 to establish a global communications satellite system. The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization is an intergovernmental organization that incorporates the principle set forth in Resolution 1721 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which establishes that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis. It also incorporates the principle embedded in the 'Outer Space Treaty', which states that outer space shall be used for the benefit and in the interest of all countries. The Organization underwent an important restructuring in 2001 in order to secure the long-term viability of its communications system in a market that is characterized by increasing competition, fast-paced innovations and rising capital costs, and in order to attract private investments. The Assembly of Parties, the highest decision-making body of the Organization, in 2000 approved the legal instruments and framework necessary to create a commercial and pro-competitive company named 'Intelsat, Ltd', to operate the satellite system and provide space segment capacity in a manner consistent with the core principles of global coverage and connectivity, lifeline connectivity and non-discriminatory access. For this purpose, ITSO transferred its global satellite system, including the geostationary-orbital locations, 'landing rights' and the brand-name of 'Intelsat', to Intelsat, Ltd. Since this transfer in 2001, Intelsat has invested USD2.6 billion to substantially improve the global connectivity and coverage that it offers. As a result, Intelsat's global communications network, which was composed of 19 satellites in 2001, has expanded to 53 satellites through new launches and acquisitions, while Intelsat simultaneously has expanded its terrestrial facilities, including teleports, points of presence and fiber connectivity. Since its establishment, the Organization has proved to be an efficient catalyst for global cooperation in satellite communications. It has promoted cross-border flows of information that are vital to business, trade and peace, and it has been instrumental in linking the developing countries to the global economy and enhancing the competitiveness of their economies. ITSO has succeeded in providing high-quality and reliable space segment capacity for public telecommunications services, including telephony, data, video and Internet connectivity, to more than 200 countries and territories, no matter their location, size or level of development. The Organization also has inspired the emergence of dozens of participants at the national, regional and international level in the satellite industry, which today is worth more than USD100 billion. Since 18 July 2001, ITSO has been restructured as follows:- (a) At the intergovernmental level:- (i) Assembly of Parties is the governing body of the Organization, currently comprised of the 150 member countries of ITSO, and meets normally every two years in ordinary Assemblies. The Assembly of Parties elects a Panel of Legal Experts that resolves disputes in connection with the Agreement between two or more member countries, or between ITSO and one or more member country. (ii) Executive Organ is headed by the Director General, who is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the legal representative of ITSO, and is responsible to the Assembly of Parties. The Director General supervises and monitors Intelsat, Ltd's provision of public telecommunications services. An Advisory Committee comprised of representatives of 23 member countries provides consultative advice to the Director General on any matters requested. (b) At the operating level:- Intelsat, Ltd is a private and competitive company based in Washington, DC and headquartered in Bermuda. The corporate structure of Intelsat, Ltd includes several subsidiaries established under the laws of various countries. Intelsat Global Service, established under US law, is located in Washington, DC, and employs the majority of the 800 staff. The United States and United Kingdom were the two countries selected by the Organization to manage licensing issues. The United States is responsible for licensing the launch and operation of satellites for 'Fixed Satellite Services' (FSS) in C- and Ku- bands, while the United Kingdom is responsible for 'Broadcasting Satellite Services' (BSS) and FSS in Ka-bands. Within their responsibility as the notifying administrations of Intelsat, Ltd, the United States and the United Kingdom work with the Director General on potential activities to expand access to lifeline countries and to maintain global connectivity and service to these countries. / Интэлсэт, Эл.ти.ди. (Intelsat, Ltd.). Создана в 1964. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕДЕРАЦИЯ СВОБОДНЫХ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ – The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), was set up in 1949 and has 241 affiliated organisations in 156 countries and territories on all five continents, with a membership of 155 million, 40% of who are women. It has three major regional organisations, APRO (short for the Asian and Pacific Regional Organisation of ICFTU) for Asia and the Pacific, AFRO (short for the African Regional Organisation of ICFTU) for Africa, and ORIT (short for the Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores) for the Americas. It also maintains close links with the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) (which includes all ICFTU European affiliates) and Global Union Federations, which link together national unions from a particular trade or industry at international level. Membership:- it is a Confederation of national trade union centres, each of which links together the trade unions of that particular country. Membership is open to bona fide trade union organisations, that are independent of outside influence, and have a democratic structure. Finances:- its activities are financed by the fees paid by member organisations. International Relations:- the ICFTU cooperates closely with the International Labour Organisation and has consultative status with the United Nations' Economic and Social Council and with specialized agencies such as UNESCO (short for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), FAO (short for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), etc. It maintains contacts with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation and has offices in Geneva, New York and Washington. Activities:- the ICFTU organizes and directs campaigns on issues such as:- (i) the respect and defence of trade union and workers' rights; (ii) the eradication of forced and child labor; (iii) the promotion of equal rights for working women; (iv) the environment; (v) education programmes for trade unionists all over the world; (vi) encouraging the organisation of young workers; and (vii) sends missions to investigate the trade union situation in many countries. Priorities for Action:- the five main ICFTU priorities are:- (i) employment and international labor standards; (ii) tackling the multinationals; (iii) trade union rights; (iv) equality, women, race and migrants; and (v) trade union organisation and recruitment. Publications:- The ICFTU produces a number of publications each year on particular themes. Each June it publishes a Survey of Trade Union Rights, which gives details of more than 115 countries which violate basic trade union rights norms. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) consists of 144 national organizations with the goal of promoting the trade union movement. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) is the main international trade union organization, representing the interests of working people worldwide. It has 301 affiliated member organizations in 151 countries and territories, with a total membership of 176 million workers. The ITUC was founded at its inaugural Congress in Vienna, Austria, on 2006-November-01-03. It groups together the former affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), along with trade union organizations which had no global affiliation. The ICFTU and the WCL dissolved themselves on 2006-October-31, to pave the way for the creation of the ITUC. The ITUC represents 176 million workers in 151 countries and territories and has 301 national affiliates. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). Международная Конфедерация Свободных Профсоюзов (МКСП) – международное объединение профсоюзов. Основана в 1949 на учредительной конференции в Лондоне в результате раскола ВФП правыми лидерами профсоюзов США и Великобритании. Объединяет реформистские профцентры капиталистических и

развивающихся стран (в 1972 – 115 организаций из 91 страны, насчитывавшие, по данным их руководства, около 50 миллионов членов). Принятые МКСП в 1949 устав, Манифест и Декларация О Социально-Экономических Требованиях содержат антикоммунистические выпады наряду с выражением готовности вести борьбу за права профсоюзов, за экономический, социальный и культурный прогресс в рамках социал-демократического реформизма. Документы, публиковавшиеся конфедерацией в 1950-х, заявляли о поддержке ею НАТО, Плана Маршалла, агрессии США в Корее, милитаризации Западных стран; в 1955 Исполком МКСП запретил её членским организациям обмениваться делегациями с профсоюзами социалистических стран. В 1960 – начале 1970-х МКСП принимала решения, отражавшие в той или иной степени проблемы и задачи, поставленные перед рабочим классом сложившимися условиями его борьбы (например, заявление 7-го Конгресса в 1962 о достижении полной занятости и социальных последствиях автоматизации, резолюция 9-го Конгресса в 1969 о последствиях для трудящихся процесса интернационализации производства, резолюции 10-го Конгресса в 1972 о международных корпорациях, об инфляции и занятости). Многие национальные организации, входящие в МКСП, вопреки сопротивлению правых лидеров установили контакты с объединениями, входящими в ВФП, в том числе с профсоюзами социалистических стран. В 1969 из МКСП вышел профцентр США Американская Федерация Труда – Конгресс Производственных Профсоюзов, по мнению руководителей которого конфедерация перестала в достаточной мере выполнять роль антикоммунистического международного профцентра. Высший орган МКСП – Конгресс, созываемый раз в 3 года (в 1949–72 проведено 10 конгрессов). Конгресс избирает Исполком и Генерального Секретаря (с 1972 по 1982 – Ото Керстэн (Otto Kersten), ФРГ). Исполком избирает Председателя (с 1972 – Д. Макдоналд, Канада) и Вице-Председателей МКСП, а также Подкомитет (в составе Председателя, Генерального Секретаря и нескольких членов Исполкома), принимающий решения между сессиями Исполкома. Текущую работу ведёт Секретариат. Региональную деятельность осуществляют Межамериканская Региональная Организация Трудящихся и Азиатская региональная организация (созданы в 1951). Европейская региональная организация (создана в 1950) к началу 1970 прекратила своё существование. В 1973 была основана формально независимая от МКСП Европейская Профсоюзная Конфедерация, объединившая Западноевропейские членские организации МКСП. Африканская региональная организация (оформилась в 1960) с конца 1960-х не действовала, 10-й Конгресс МКСП принял решение о возобновлении её деятельности. Штаб-квартира МКСП – в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Официальный орган МКСП – ежемесячный журнал Фри Лейбор Ворлд (Free Labour World). Международная Конфедерация Свободных Профсоюзов (МКСП) состоит из 144 национальных организаций, объединившихся с целью продвижения самого профсоюзного движения. МКСП была основана в Декабре 1949 в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство, в результате раскола Всемирной Федерации Профсоюзов (ВФП) правыми лидерами профсоюзов Западных стран. Конфедерация объединяет реформистские профцентры, в 1984 – 154 национальных организаций 95 стран и территорий с общей численностью населения около 83 миллионов человек. Многие национальные организации МКСП, вопреки сопротивлению её правых лидеров, установили контакты с профцентрами, входящими в ВФП.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND CONVENTION ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ КОНГРЕССОВ И СЪЕЗДОВ – The International Congress & Convention Association (ICCA) was founded in 1963 by a group of travel agents. Headquartered in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Their first and foremost aim was to evaluate practical ways to get the travel industry involved in the rapidly expanding market of international meetings and to exchange actual information related to their operations in this market. This initiative soon proved to have been taken at the right moment:- the meeting industry expanded even more rapidly than foreseen. As a result of which candidates from all over the world applied for ICCA membership. Not only congress travel agents but representatives from all the various sectors of the meetings industry. ICCA now is one of the most prominent organizations in the world of international meetings. It is the only association that comprises a membership representing the main specialists in handling, transporting and accommodating international events. With approximately 850 members in over 80 countries worldwide, it is certainly the most global organization within the meetings industry. ICCA has offices in the Netherlands, Malaysia, the United States of America and Uruguay. Mission:- ICCA is the global community for the meetings industry, enabling its members to generate and maintain significant competitive advantage. ICCA's network of suppliers to the international meetings industry spans the globe, with members in 80 countries. All companies and organizations which have a strategic commitment to provide top quality products and services for international meetings should consider ICCA membership as part of their long term plans. International meeting planners can rely on the ICCA network to find solutions for all their event objectives:- venue selection; technical advice; assistance with delegate transportation; full convention planning or ad hoc services. ICCA members represent the top destinations worldwide, and the most experienced specialist suppliers. / для данного случая (ad hoc).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – A term International Convention means an international agreement concluded among states in written form and governed by international law. / Термин Международная Конвенция означает международное соглашение, заключённое между государствами в письменной форме и руководствующееся международным правом.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ХЛОПКУ – The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) is the outgrowth of an International Cotton Meeting held in Washington, in September 1939. At that time, world stocks of cotton had reached nearly 25 million bales, of which over half were located in the United States. The following ten producing countries convened in Washington, DC, in September 1939:- Brazil, British cotton exporting colonies, Egypt, French cotton exporting colonies, India, Mexico, Peru, Sudan, the USSR, and the United States, to discuss problems of over-production, rising stocks and falling prices. The principal objective was to take concerted international action to avoid chaotic developments in the world cotton economy. The following resolution was passed:- that an advisory committee be set up in Washington representing the countries participating in the present conference, and including in addition representatives of other important cotton growing and exporting nations; such committee to undertake the following function:- (i) to observe and keep in close touch with developments in the world cotton situation; and (ii) to suggest, as and when advisable, to the Governments represented any measures the committee considers suitable and practicable for the achievement of ultimate collaboration. The ICAC met for the first time in Washington, DC in April 1940. At first, membership was limited to cotton producing countries. After the fourth meeting, an invitation to join the Committee was extended to all other United and Associated Nations substantially interested in the production, export or import of cotton. At the fifth Meeting in May 1946, it was decided to establish a Secretariat and a governing Executive Committee consisting of representatives from six cotton producing and six cotton consuming countries. A beginning was also made with the statistical and economic information program, which became an intrinsic part of the Committee's work. Subsequently, in 1948, it was agreed to replace the original Executive Committee with a Standing Committee in which all countries would have a voice. International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), a worldwide association of governments which assembles, analyzes, and publishes data on world production, consumption, stocks, and prices. ICAC closely monitors developments in the world cotton market and promotes intergovernmental cooperation in developing and maintaining a sound world cotton economy. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The ICAC is an association of governments of cotton producing, consuming and trading countries. The Committee was formed in 1939, and the Secretariat was established in 1946. The annual budget is USD1.8 million, of which about 85% come from

government assessments and 15% from the sale of subscriptions and participant fees at meetings and seminars. There are eleven members of the Secretariat representing ten countries; all work from one office in Washington. Documents are published in English, French and Spanish, monthly summaries are available in Russian and annual summaries are available in Arabic and Russian. The mission of the ICAC is to assist governments in fostering a healthy world cotton economy. The Committee achieves its mission by providing transparency to the world cotton market, by serving as a clearinghouse for technical information on cotton production and by serving as a forum for discussion of cotton issues of international significance. The role of the ICAC is to raise awareness of emerging issues, provide information relevant to the solving of problems and to foster cooperation in the achievement of common objectives. By serving as an objective statistical observer and by bringing together producing, consuming and trading countries and all segments of the cotton industry, the ICAC serves a unique role as a catalyst for constructive change. The ICAC does not have a role in setting market prices or in intervening in market mechanisms. However, the ICAC Secretariat provides valuable information that is timely and relevant to all sectors of the cotton industry in assessing market conditions. The ICAC is the premier source of international data on the world cotton industry. The Secretariat forecasts cotton supply, use and prices, estimates the supply of extra-fine cotton, and tracks exports by destination and imports by origin. The Secretariat measures and forecasts cotton consumption and cotton's share of fiber demand in the world and by region and is the primary source in the world for statistics on fiber demand. The ICAC Research Associate Program serves as an annual training program for researchers from both producing and consuming countries. The ICAC organizes each World Cotton Research Conference at four-year intervals, and helps to sponsor regional technical conferences around the world. Issues of The Recorder, special technical publications, as well as research on the cost of cotton production and cotton production practices help to inform all segments of the cotton research community. The Secretariat keeps abreast of new developments in cotton research, including organic cotton production, transgenic cotton and developments in fiber testing. The Secretariat is actively engaged in efforts to develop an international consensus on the adoption of objective classification standards to replace the current system of grades and types, and the Secretariat is facilitating efforts in producing countries to develop methods of reducing contamination in cotton. The ICAC Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) serves as the basis for international cooperation among cotton testing laboratories. CSITC ensures that all laboratories testing cotton are using the same calibration standards and same definitions to ensure that tests performed anywhere in the world are comparable. The ICAC Expert Panel on Social, Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton Production (SEEP) works to provide information about the impacts of cotton production and recommend policies and practices to governments for improvement. SEEP published a review of social science literature on the social impacts of cotton production. SEEP is now finalizing a report on pesticide use in cotton production, and SEEP is gathering data on labor costs and practices in cotton production. The ICAC Secretariat works with UNICEF, government agencies and some NGOs on the issue of child labor in cotton production. The ICAC is the International Commodity Body for Cotton and Cotton Textiles before the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). Since the Fund became operational in the early 1990s, a total of 22 cotton projects valued at USD70 million have been supported. Plenary meetings of the ICAC provide a forum for the discussion of international issues of importance to the world cotton industry, and provide opportunities for industry and government leaders from producing, consuming and trading countries to consult on matters of mutual concern. As the International Commodity Body for Cotton and Cotton Textiles, the ICAC plays a crucial role in the achievement of broad objectives in the cotton industry, and all industry participants and government officials with a concern about the health of the sector are invited to participate in ICAC activities. Member Countries (on 2019-December – 29 members):- Argentina (May 1946), Australia (May 1946), Bangladesh (February 2017), Belgium, Brazil (September 1939), Burkina Faso (October 1997), Cameroon, Chad (March 1967), Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire (August 1973), Egypt (September 1939), European Union (May 2017), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India (September 1939), Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan (September 2006), Kenya (July 2007), Korea (Republic of Korea; March 1954), Mali (July 1996), Mozambique (September 2010), Netherlands, Nigeria (July 2019), Pakistan (July 1948), Poland, Russia (February 1962; as USSR – September 1939), South Africa (July 1991), Spain, Sudan (September 1939; January-2021), Switzerland (January 1951), Syria, Taiwan (February 1963), Tanzania (1961; and again in December 2019), Togo (September 1999), Turkey (November 1947), Uganda (November 1962), United States (September 1939), Uzbekistan (September 1992), Zambia, Zimbabwe (April 1991). The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), an association of governments from cotton producing, consuming and trading countries, is the only global intergovernmental group for cotton and cotton textiles. With a mission to assist members in fostering a healthy world cotton economy, ICAC continually strives to operate internationally in the interests of the cotton industry. Its role is to raise awareness, provide information, and serve as a catalyst for cooperative action on issues of International significance. ICAC membership delivers tangible benefits in the form of increased access to statistics and critical technical information provided by the Secretariat, and can lead to enhanced participation in collaborative interactions in cotton research and development. Perhaps most importantly, membership provides the avenue for a country's government and cotton industry to fully join with other cotton countries to discuss issues of international scope and significance. Founded at the International Cotton Meeting in Washington, DC in 1939, and the Secretariat in 1946, the ICAC advocates for cotton producing nations, publishes studies and technical information on the cotton industry, and holds an annual Plenary Meeting of member states. The nine Secretariat members originate from eight countries and work from an office in Washington, DC. Documents are published in English, French and Spanish, monthly summaries are available in Russian, and annual summaries are available in both Arabic and Russian. The annual budget is USD1.8 million (in 2018), of which about 85% comes from members assessments and 15% from the sale of subscriptions and participant fees at meetings and seminars. ICAC Projects and Initiatives:- ICAC has reinvented itself to focus more on innovation and technological solutions to the biggest challenges the global cotton industry faces, including:- (i) A Soil & Plant Health app that will allow farmers all over the world to identify their specific crop problems, including diseases and pests, while standing in their fields – even if the farmer is illiterate; (ii) A Virtual Reality training program that will educate cotton researchers and scientists by 'transporting' them to cotton fields from all over the world – without ever leaving the classroom; and (iii) The #TruthAboutCotton initiative, a social media project created to counter the misinformation that is so rampant in today's media. Established:- September 1939. Created by an International Cotton Meeting in Washington, DC. Mission:- to assist governments in fostering a healthy world cotton economy. The role of the ICAC is to raise awareness, to provide information and to serve as a catalyst for cooperative action on issues of international significance. Functions:- (i) provide statistics on world cotton production, consumption, trade and stocks and to identify emerging changes in the structure of the world cotton market; (ii) serve as a clearing house for technical information about cotton and cotton textiles; (iii) serve as an objective forum for discussion of cotton matters of international significance; and (iv) represent the international cotton industry before UN agencies and other international organizations. / Международный Совещательный Комитет по Хлопку (МСКХ) был учреждён в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, Соединённые Штаты Америки делегатами Международной Встречи по Хлопку (International Cotton Meeting), состоявшейся в Сентябре 1939.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СУД СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ – The International Court of Justice, commonly known as the World Court, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, though the court's origins predate the League of Nations. The idea for the creation of an international court to arbitrate international disputes arose during an international conference held at The Hague in 1899. This institution was subsumed under the League of Nations in 1919 as the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) and adopted its present name with the founding of the UN in 1945. The court's decisions are binding, and

its broad jurisdiction encompasses 'all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force'. Most importantly, states may not be parties to a dispute without their consent, though they may accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court in specified categories of disputes. The court may give advisory opinions at the request of the General Assembly or the Security Council or at the request of other organs and specialized agencies authorized by the General Assembly. Although the court has successfully arbitrated some cases (e.g., the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador in 1992), governments have been reluctant to submit sensitive issues, thereby limiting the court's ability to resolve threats to international peace and security. At times countries also have refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction or the findings of the court. For example, when Nicaragua sued the United States in the court in 1984 for mining its harbours, the court found in favor of Nicaragua, but the United States refused to accept the court's decision. The 15 judges of the court are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. No two judges may be nationals of the same state, and the judges are to represent a cross section of the major legal systems of the world. Judges serve nine-year terms and are eligible for reelection. The seat of the World Court is The Hague. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is made up of 15 judges elected by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council to represent all principal legal systems. It is the primary judicial organ of the UN. Also known as the World Court. / Международный Суд Справедливости или, как это устоялось в Русскоязычной версии, просто Международный Суд был образован в 1945. Являясь одним из главных органов Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) и главным судебным органом ООН, он разрешает правовые споры между государствами с их согласия и даёт консультативные заключения по правовым вопросам. Международный Суд Справедливости действует в соответствии со своим Статутом, основанным на Статуте Постоянной Палаты Международного Правосудия и образующим неотъемлемую часть Устава ООН. Международный Суд Справедливости состоит из 15 судей, избираемых Генеральной Ассамблеей и Советом Безопасности ООН для представления интересов всех основных правовых систем. Все члены ООН по факту являются участниками Статута Международного Суда. Государство, не являющееся членом ООН, может стать участником Статута Международного Суда на условиях, которые определяются, в каждом отдельном случае, Генеральной Ассамблеей по рекомендации Совета Безопасности ООН. Каждый член ООН обязуется выполнить решение Международного Суда Правосудия по тому делу, в котором он является стороной. В случае, если какая-либо сторона в деле не выполнит обязательства, возложенного на неё решением данного суда, другая сторона может обратиться в Совет Безопасности ООН, который может, если признает это необходимым, сделать рекомендации или решить о принятии мер для приведения решения в исполнение. Устав ООН ни в коей мере не препятствует членам ООН поручать разрешение своих разногласий другим судам в силу уже существующих соглашений или таких, которые могут быть заключены в будущем. Генеральная Ассамблея или Совет Безопасности ООН могут запрашивать от Международного Суда Правосудия консультативные заключения по любому юридическому вопросу. Другие органы ООН и специализированные учреждения, которым Генеральная Ассамблея может дать в любое время разрешение на это, также могут запрашивать консультативные заключения данного суда по юридическим вопросам, возникающим в пределах их круга деятельности. Известен также как Всемирный Суд (World Court). Международный Суд Справедливости (МСС) – главный судебный орган Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). Образован в 1945. Организация, компетенция и процедура определяются Статутом МСС, образующим неотъемлемую часть Устава ООН, в силу чего все члены ООН являются участниками Статута. МСС принимает также свой Регламент, определяющий порядок выполнения им своих функций и правила судопроизводства. Международный Суд Справедливости состоит из 15 судей, избираемых на 9 лет Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН и Советом Безопасности (независимо друг от друга) абсолютным большинством голосов; каждые 3 года суд обновляется на 1/3. Суд избирает на 3 года Председателя, Вице-Председателя, а также назначает Секретаря (на 7 лет). Кандидатов в МСС выдвигают национальные группы Постоянной Палаты Третейского Суда или специально назначенные группы. Согласно Статуту состав суда должен обеспечивать представительство 'главнейших форм цивилизации и основных правовых систем мира'. При исполнении служебных обязанностей члены суда пользуются дипломатическими привилегиями и иммунитетами. Главная задача МСС состоит в разрешении на основе международного права дел (международных споров), переданных ему сторонами (только государствами), и только с согласия всех спорящих сторон. Государства-члены ООН вправе сделать заявление о признании ими юрисдикции МСС ООН, обязательной по тем или иным правовым вопросам, или оговорить изъятие из компетенции суда некоторых категорий споров. Решения суда принимаются большинством голосов присутствующих на заседании судей при кворуме не менее 9 членов. Решения обязательны лишь для участвующих в споре государств и лишь по данному делу. Решения МСС ООН окончательны и обжалованию не подлежат. Международный Суд Справедливости ООН может также давать консультативные заключения по любому юридическому вопросу по запросу любого учреждения ООН, имеющего на то право. Такие заключения в принципе имеют лишь характер рекомендаций.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УГОЛОВНОЙ ПОЛИЦИИ – The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is the world's largest international police organization, with 188 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime. INTERPOL aims to facilitate international police co-operation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. INTERPOL's constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'. INTERPOL's activities are guided by the following four core functions:- (1) Secure global police communication services:- INTERPOL's global police communications system, known as I-24/7, enables police in all member countries to request, submit and access vital data instantly in a secure environment. (2) Operational data services and databases for police:- Member countries have direct and immediate access to a wide range of databases including information on known criminals, fingerprints, DNA profiles and stolen or lost travel documents. INTERPOL also disseminates critical crime-related data through a system of international notices. (3) Operational police support services:- INTERPOL provides law enforcement officials in the field with emergency support and operational activities, especially in its priority crime areas. A Command and Co-ordination Centre operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and can deploy an Incident Response Team to the scene of a serious crime or disaster. (4) Police training and development:- INTERPOL provides focused police training initiatives with the aim of enhancing the capacity of member countries to effectively combat transnational crime and terrorism. This includes sharing knowledge, skills and best practices in policing and establishing global standards. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is made up of 188 members with the goal of promoting international cooperation between criminal police authorities. Headquartered in Lyon, France. 1914:- First International Criminal Police Congress held in Monaco. Police officers, lawyers and magistrates from 14 countries meet to discuss arrest procedures, identification techniques, centralized international criminal records and extradition proceedings. 1923:- Creation of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) with headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on the initiative of Dr Johannes Schober, president of the Vienna Police. 1925:- The General Assembly, held in Berlin, Germany, proposes that each country establish a central point of contact within its police structure:- the forerunner of the National Central Bureau (NCB). 1927:- Resolution to establish NCBs adopted. 1930:- Specialized departments established to deal with currency counterfeiting, criminal records and passport forgery. 1932:- Following the death of Dr Schober, new statutes put in place creating the post of Secretary General. The first was Austrian Police

Commissioner Oskar Dressler. 1935:- INTERPOL international radio network launched. 1938:- The Nazis assume control after deposing of Secretary General Oskar Dressler. Most countries stop participating and ICPC effectively ceases to exist as an international organization. 1942:- ICPC falls completely under German control and is relocated to Berlin, Germany. 1946:- Belgium leads the rebuilding of the organization after the end of World War II. A new headquarters set up in Paris, France, and 'INTERPOL' chosen as the organization's telegraphic address. Democratic process to elect the President and Executive Committee instituted. Present INTERPOL color-coded notice system initiated and first Red Notices for persons wanted internationally issued. 1949:- The United Nations grants INTERPOL consultative status as a non-governmental organization. 1956:- Following the adoption of a modernized constitution, the ICPC becomes the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL, abbreviated to ICPO-INTERPOL or just INTERPOL. The organization becomes autonomous by collecting dues from member countries and relying on investments as the main means of support. 1958:- Contributions of member countries revised and financial regulations adopted. 1963:- First regional conference held, in Monrovia, Liberia. 1965:- The General Assembly sets out operating policies for NCBs. 1971:- The United Nations recognizes INTERPOL as an intergovernmental organization. 1972:- A Headquarters Agreement with France recognizes INTERPOL as an international organization. 1982:- An independent body created to monitor the implementation of INTERPOL's internal rules in relation to data protection. This will become the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL Files in 2003. 1989:- INTERPOL moves its General Secretariat to Lyon, France. 1990:- The X.400 communication system launched, enabling NCBs to send electronic messages to each other and to the General Secretariat directly. 1992:- An automated search facility for remote searches of INTERPOL databases introduced. 1995:- As part of a programme of regionalization the General Assembly adopts guidelines for the establishment and operation of Sub-Regional Bureaus. 1996:- ASF-SMV database operational. 1997:- INTERPOL's first website launched. 1998:- INTERPOL Criminal Information System (ICIS) database created. 2002:- The I-24/7 web-based communication system launched, significantly improving NCBs' access to INTERPOL's databases and services. Canada is the first country to connect to the system. Database of stolen and lost travel documents launched. 2003:- A Command and Co-ordination Centre created at the General Secretariat, enabling the organization to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. 2004:- INTERPOL liaison office inaugurated at the United Nations in New York and first Special Representative appointed. 2005:- First INTERPOL-United Nations Special Notices issued for individuals subject to UN sanctions against Al Qaeda and the Taliban. MIND/FIND – Mobile or Fixed INTERPOL Network Database – two technical solutions developed to give front-line officers access to INTERPOL databases. 2008 - Special Representative appointed to the European Union in Brussels, Belgium. / Доктор Йоханэс Шоба (Dr Johannes Schober). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Первым был Австрийский Комиссар Полиции Оска Дрэсля (Austrian Police Commissioner Oskar Dressler). Международная Организация Уголовной Полиции (МОУП) или, так называемый ИНТЕРПОЛ (INTERPOL), состоящая в настоящее время из 188 участников, была создана с целью продвижения международного сотрудничества между руководствами уголовных полиций. Была создана в Вене, Австрия в 1923 как Международная Комиссия Уголовной Полиции (МКУП) для борьбы с общеуголовными преступлениями. В 1938 МКУП прекратила своё существование. В современном виде ИНТЕРПОЛ был воссоздан в 1946. Штабквартира организации расположена в Лионе, Франция.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY RECEIPT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ РАСПИСКА – The International Depositary Receipt (IDR):- certificates that represent ownership of international securities. An international depositary receipt, or IDR, is the international equivalent of an American Depositary Receipt (ADR). IDRs were introduced by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in 1970 to facilitate international trading in securities; they are only used outside the United States. International Depository Receipt (IDR) is the negotiable certificate issued by a bank that proves the ownership of securities by someone outside the country of origin. / были представлены в 1970 компанией Моргэн Гэрэнти Тчраст Кампэни (Morgan Guaranty Trust Company).

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ – The International Development Association (IDA) complements the World Bank's other lending arm – the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) – which serves middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 79 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. It is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in the poorest countries. IDA lends money (known as Credits) on concessional terms. This means that IDA credits have no interest charge and repayments are stretched over 35 to 40 years, including a 10-year grace period. IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress. Since its inception, IDA credits and grants have totaled USD222 billion, averaging USD13 billion a year in recent years and directing the largest share, about 50 percent, to Africa. Eligibility for IDA support depends first and foremost on a country's relative poverty, defined as gross national income (GNI) per capita below an established threshold and updated annually (in fiscal year 2011:- USD1 165.00). IDA also supports some countries, including several small island economies, which are above the operational cutoff but lack the creditworthiness needed to borrow from IBRD. Some countries, such as India and Pakistan, are IDA-eligible based on per capita income levels, but are also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing. They are referred to as 'Blend' Countries. Seventy-nine countries are currently eligible to receive IDA resources. Together, these countries are home to 2.5 billion people, half of the total population of the developing world. An estimated 1.5 billion people there survive on incomes of USD2 or less a day. DA credits have maturities of 20, 35 or 40 years with a 10-year grace period before repayments of principal begins. IDA funds are allocated to the borrowing countries in relation to their income levels and record of success in managing their economies and their ongoing IDA projects. Nearly all IDA credits have no interest charge, but credits do carry a small service charge, currently 0.75 percent on funds paid out. IDA also provides grants, which are allocated to the countries that are at risk of debt distress. In fiscal year 2010 (which ended June 30, 2010), IDA commitments totaled USD14.5 billion, of which 18 percent was provided on grant terms. New commitments in FY10 comprised 190 new operations. Since 1960, IDA has provided USD222 billion to 108 countries. Annual commitments have increased steadily and averaged about USD13 billion over the last three years. IDA-financed operations address primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, environmental safeguards, business climate improvements, infrastructure and institutional reforms. These projects pave the way toward economic growth, job creation, higher incomes and better living conditions. IDA emphasizes broad-based growth, including:- (i) sound economic policies, rural development, private business and sustainable environmental practices; (ii) investment in people, in education and health, especially in the struggle against HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB; (iii) expansion of borrower capacity to provide basic services and ensure accountability for public resources; (iv) recovery from civil strife, armed conflict and natural disaster; and (v) promotion of trade and regional integration. IDA carries out analytical studies to build the knowledge base that allows intelligent design of policies to reduce poverty. IDA advises governments on ways to broaden the base of economic growth and protect the poor from economic shocks. IDA also coordinates donor assistance to provide relief for poor countries that cannot manage their debt-service burden. IDA has developed a system for allocating grants based on countries' risk of debt distress, designed to help countries ensure debt sustainability. While the IBRD raises most of its funds on the world's financial markets, IDA is funded largely by contributions from the governments of its richer member countries. Additional funds come from IBRD's income and from borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits. IDA Replenishments:- Donors get together every three years to replenish IDA funds. 51 countries contributed to the 16th replenishment of IDA, which totaled USD49.3 billion. The IDA16 replenishment

raised funds for poor countries for the three-year period between July 2011 and June 2014. These are critical years for countries trying to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals since it takes time for projects to be completed and yield measurable results. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), better known as the World Bank, was established in 1944 to help Europe recover from the devastation of World War II. The success of that enterprise led the Bank, within a few years, to turn its attention to developing countries. By the 1950s, it became clear that the poorest developing countries needed softer terms than those that could be offered by the Bank, so they could afford to borrow the capital they needed to grow. With the United States taking the initiative, a group of the Bank's member countries decided to set up an agency that could lend to the poorest countries on the most favorable terms possible. They called the agency the 'International Development Association'. Its founders saw IDA as a way for the 'haves' of the world to help the 'have-nots'. But they also wanted IDA to be run with the discipline of a bank. For this reason, US President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed, and other countries agreed, that IDA should be part of the World Bank. IDA's Articles of Agreement became effective in 1960. The first IDA loans, known as Credits, were approved in 1961 to Chile, Honduras, India and Sudan. IDA currently has 170 member countries. Members subscribe to IDA's initial subscriptions and subsequent replenishments by submitting the necessary documentation and making the required payments under the replenishment arrangements. Thirty-five countries have graduated from IDA throughout its history, ceasing to borrow from the Association. Some of these countries have since 'reverse graduated', or reentered IDA. One of two organizations (along with International Finance Corporation) later created to further the aims of the World Bank by providing loans to underdeveloped countries at less rigorous terms than the Bank would normally stipulate. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing interest-free credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions. Affiliate of the World Bank that lends money at no interest, other than a service charge of 1 percent or less, over long terms (up to 50 years) to developing countries that are unable to obtain investment capital through conventional channels at normal rates. See also World Bank. The International Development Association (IDA) is an affiliate of the World Bank Group that was created in 1959 to lend money to developing countries at no interest and for a long repayment period. By providing development assistance through soft loans, IDA meets the needs of many developing countries that cannot afford development loans at ordinary rates of interest and in the time span of conventional loans. / выплата (repayment) . Президент США Двайт Дэйвид Айзэнхауэ (Dwight David Eisenhower; 1890–1969). Международная Ассоциация Развития (МАР), специализированное учреждение ООН, была создана в 1959 в качестве филиала Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР). Предоставляет займы главным образом развивающимся странам на более льготных, чем МБРР, условиях. Штабквартира МАР расположена в Вашингтоне, США. Международная Ассоциация Развития (МАР; International Development Association (IDA)) – дочерняя организация Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР). Создана в 1960 для предоставления развивающимся странам кредитов и займов на более льготных, чем в МБРР, условиях как в свободной конвертируемой, так и в неконвертируемой валютах. На середину 1973 МАР насчитывала 112 членов. Во главе её – Совет Управляющих (высший орган управления), Директорат и Президент. Директорат МАР является постоянно действующим исполнительным органом. Директорами МАР становятся по совместительству Директора МБРР. Функции Президента МАР выполняет Президент МБРР. Все вопросы в Совете Управляющих и Директорате решаются большинством голосов. Голоса распределяются в зависимости от суммы взносов в основной капитал. Страна-член МАР имеет 500 голосов плюс один дополнительный голос за каждые 5 000 Долларов США суммы её первоначального взноса. Основной капитал МАР составлял на середину 1973 1 061 000 000 Долларов США. Наибольшие квоты имели (в миллионах Долларов США):- США – 332, Великобритания – 135, Франция – 55, ФРГ – 56, Индия – 42, Япония – 35. В соответствии с порядком распределения голосов 17 промышленно развитых стран в 1972 получили 159 269 голосов, или 62.02%, в том числе Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) 25.14%, Великобритания 10.41%, Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ) 4.32%, Япония 2.81% общего числа голосов. Развивающиеся страны, для кредитования которых создана МАР, получили 97 523 голоса, или 37.98%. Промышленно развитые страны производят взносы золотом или обратимой валютой, развивающиеся страны только 10 % своих взносов вносят золотом или обратимой валютой, а остальные 90% – в национальной валюте. В целях пополнения источников кредитования в 1964 и 1969 были приняты решения о дополнительных взносах 17 промышленно развитыми странами на общую сумму 1 950 190 Долларов США. Займы МАР являются беспроцентными сроком, как правило, на 50 лет. Погашение их предусматривается начинать через 10 лет, причём в последующие 10 лет из расчёта по 1% в год, а в остальные 30 лет по 3%. Займы предоставляются правительству или под его гарантию органам отдельных административных единиц, частным или общественным организациям. В 1960–71 МАР заключила соглашения о выплате 274 займов 58 странам на общую сумму 3 340 400 000 Долларов США. Из этой суммы страны Азии (включая весь Ближний Восток) получили 2 374 700 000 Долларов США (71.1%), страны Африки – 666 000 000 Долларов США (19.9%), Латинской Америки – 176 700 000 Долларов США (5.2%), Океании – 11 000 000 Долларов США (0.5%) и страны Европы – 111 800 000 Долларов США (3.3%). Займы МАР предоставляются для финансирования строительства электростанций, железных и шоссейных дорог и сельского хозяйства. МАР преследует те же цели, что и МБРР:- сохранить развивающиеся страны в положении сельскохозяйственных придатков к экономике промышленно развитых стран, создать благоприятные условия для частных иностранных капиталовложений и переложить на налогоплательщиков, то есть на трудящихся, расходы, связанные со строительством капиталоёмких и нерентабельных для частных предпринимателей объектов. Это свидетельствует о дальнейшем обострении противоречий капиталистической системы, которые правящие круги империалистических государств пытаются разрешить за счёт развивающихся стран.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РАЗВИТИЮ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА – The International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) is a coordinating body of all aspects of US economic assistance and cooperation with Less Developed Countries (LDCs). The United States International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) consists of three parts:- Agency for International Development (AID), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), and Trade and Development Program (TDP). The Administrator of AID currently serves as the Acting Director of IDCA. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. An International Development Cooperation Agency, an independent agency of the US Government, was established by Executive Order in September, 1979 to coordinate foreign assistance activities as they related to bilateral programs administered by USAID, multilateral programs of international lending institutions then under the purview of the Department of the Treasury, voluntary contributions to United Nations agencies then administered by the Department of State, food programs then administered by USAID, and the activities of OPIC. The International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) was established by Executive Order in September, 1979. As an attempt to reorganize the foreign assistance management structure, the IDCA was envisioned by Senator Hubert Humphrey in 1978, to coordinate foreign assistance activities as they related to bilateral programs administered by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), multilateral programs of international lending institutions then under the purview of the Department of the Treasury, voluntary contributions to United Nations agencies then administered by the Department of State, food programs then administered by USAID, and the activities of OPIC. An International Development Institute would be established within IDCA to address, among other things, private and voluntary organizations and with one of the Institute's constituent parts being the Peace Corps. As established under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1979, the only entity

it actually coordinated was USAID and, since it was staffed with fewer than 75 people, could make only a marginal impact on overall bilateral and multilateral assistance policy. In the Reagan Administration, no staff were provided to IDCA and, functionally, it faded quickly from the scene. The Executive Order creating IDCA remained intact, however, defining some of the lines of authority in the administration of foreign assistance. Some of the other coordinating functions that had been expected to be exercised by IDCA (but not contained in the Executive Order) were initially exercised instead by USAID, but over time the functions fell into disuse. The IDCA was abolished by act of 1998-October-02 (112 Stat. 2681-790) and its functions transferred to the Department of State, US Agency for International Development (USAID), and Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). / Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004).

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ – The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC):- millions of devices that contain electronics, and use or produce electricity, rely on IEC International Standards and Conformity Assessment Systems to perform, fit and work safely together. Founded in 1906, the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is the world's leading organization for the preparation and publication of International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. These are known collectively as 'electrotechnology'. IEC provides a platform to companies, industries and governments for meeting, discussing and developing the International Standards they require. All IEC International Standards are fully consensus-based and represent the needs of key stakeholders of every nation participating in IEC work. Every member country, no matter how large or small, has one vote and a say in what goes into an IEC International Standard. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization, founded in 1906. The IEC's members are National Committees, and they appoint experts and delegates coming from industry, government bodies, associations and academia to participate in the technical and conformity assessment work of the IEC. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the world's leading organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. Over 10 000 experts from industry, commerce, government, test and research labs, academia and consumer groups participate in IEC Standardization work. Globally Relevant:- the IEC is one of three global sister organizations (IEC, ISO, ITU) that develop International Standards for the world. When appropriate, IEC cooperates with ISO (International Organization for Standardization) or ITU (International Telecommunication Union) to ensure that International Standards fit together seamlessly and complement each other. Joint committees ensure that International Standards combine all relevant knowledge of experts working in related areas. The International Electrotechnical Commission is the leading global organization that publishes consensus-based International Standards and manages conformity assessment systems for electric and electronic products, systems and services, collectively known as Electrotechnology. IEC publications serve as a basis for national standardization and as references when drafting international tenders and contracts. Central Office is located in Geneva, Switzerland. IEC has offices in the following cities and countries:- Singapore, Singapore (IEC Asia-Pacific); São Paulo, Brazil (IEC Latin America); Worcester, State of Massachusetts (MA), the United States of America; and Sydney, New South Wales (NSW), Australia (IECEx/IECQ). The IEC came into being on 26–27 June 1906 in London, UK, and ever since has been giving the very best global standards to the world's electrotechnical industries. The IEC thanks industry, government, academia, end-users, and everyone else who has been involved from around the world for more than a century of commitment and partnership. / Международная Электротехническая Комиссия (МЭК) (International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)) разрабатывает стандарты в области электротехники, радиоэлектроники, связи. Она была создана в 1906, то есть задолго до образования Международной Организации по Стандартизации (МОС). Первоначально комиссия располагалась в Лондоне, с 1948 по настоящее время штаб-квартира находится в Женеве, Швейцария. Так же имеются региональные центры в Юго-Восточной Азии (Сингапур), Латинской Америке (Сан-Пауло, Бразилия) и Северной Америке (Бостон, США). Разновременность образования и разная направленность МЭК и МОС определили факт параллельного существования двух крупных международных организаций. С учётом общности задач МОС и МЭК, а также возможности дублирования деятельности отдельных технических органов между этими организациями заключено соглашение, которое направлено, с одной стороны, на разграничение сферы деятельности, а с другой – на координацию технической деятельности. Число членов МЭК – 76 стран. Россия является членом МЭК с 1911. Высший руководящий орган МЭК – Совет, в котором представлены все национальные комитеты. Бюджет МЭК, как и бюджет МОС, складывается из взносов стран-членов этой организации и поступлений от продажи международных стандартов. Структура технических органов МЭК такая же, как и МОС:- технические комитеты, подкомитеты и рабочие группы. В МЭК функционируют 174 комитета и подкомитета, часть которых (как и в МОС) разрабатывает международные стандарты (МС) общетехнического и межотраслевого характера, а другая – МС на конкретные виды продукции (бытовая радиоэлектронная аппаратура, трансформаторы, изделия электронной техники). В настоящее время разработано свыше 5 200 стандартов, технических отчётов, рекомендаций. Следует отметить важность проводимых МЭК работ по установлению требований безопасности для бытовых электроприборов и машин. В связи с различным подходом к обеспечению безопасности в разных странах ТК 61 'Безопасность бытовых электроприборов' выпущено более 40 МС, устанавливающих требования практически ко всем электробытовым приборам и машинам. Разработка МС в этой области имеет особенно важное значение в связи с созданием в МЭК системы сертификации электробытовых приборов и машин на соответствие их МС МЭК. В перспективе, по прогнозу отдельных специалистов, деятельность МЭК и МОС будет постепенно сближаться:- на первом этапе – это разработка единых правил подготовки МС, создание совместных ТК (такой опыт имеется по вопросам информационной технологии), а на втором этапе – возможное слияние, тем более что большинство стран представлено в МОС и МЭК одними и теми же органами – национальными организациями по стандартизации. Актуальной задачей является сокращение сроков подготовки МС МОС и МЭК, так как в настоящее время разработка их занимает в среднем четыре-пять лет. Тенденция к сокращению сроков морального старения продукции, необходимость оперативного реагирования на запросы международной торговли в стандартах ставят задачу резкого сокращения сроков разработки МС. Все чаще начинает практиковаться процедура обсуждения проектов МС в рамках телеконференций. В отличие от традиционных заседаний рабочих органов по стандартизации, на которые командируются специалисты из разных стран, телеконференции могут проводиться чаще, организованнее и оперативнее. По оценкам специалистов, проведение телеконференций экономит 80% средств и 60% времени, затрачиваемых на разработку МС в рамках традиционных процедур. Глобализация мирового рынка, характеризующаяся стиранием границ на пути свободного перемещения людей, товаров, капитала и информации, требует перехода стран на единые стандарты. Пока средний показатель использования странами-членами МОС международных стандартов в общем числе национальных – 22%, в странах с более высоким уровнем развития – 40%. Как идеал выдвинут принцип единого стандарта; единых испытаний; сертификатов, признанных повсюду. Этот принцип реализовался в проекте МОС, предложенного в 2001 как 'Мечта 1/1/1' (1/1/1 'Dream'). Смысл проекта – в устранении разнообразия в стандартах, в исключении повторов в испытаниях и процедурах подтверждения. Имеются примеры воплощения 'Мечты':- на мировом рынке такие объекты стандартизации, как контейнерные перевозки, кредитные карточки, кораблестроение, отвечают стандартам и оцениваются по единым процедурам соответствия.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ – The International Energy Agency (IEA), is an autonomous body which was established in November 1974 within the framework of the Organisation for Economic

Co-operation and Development (OECD), to implement an international energy programme. It carries out a comprehensive programme of energy co-operation among twenty-six of the OECD's thirty member countries. The basic aims of the IEA are:- (i) to maintain and improve systems for coping with oil supply disruptions; (ii) to promote rational energy policies in a global context through co-operative relations with nonmember countries, industry and international organizations; (iii) to operate a permanent information system on the international oil market; (iv) to improve the world's energy supply and demand structure by developing alternative energy sources and increasing the efficiency of energy use; and (v) to assist in the integration of environmental and energy policies. Headquartered in Paris, France. The IEA member countries are:- Australia (joined 1979), Austria (founding member 1974), Belgium (founding member 1974), Canada (founding member 1974), the Czech Republic (joined 2001), Denmark (founding member 1974), Finland (joined 1992), France (joined 1992), Germany (founding member 1974), Greece (joined 1977), Hungary (joined 1997), Ireland (founding member 1974), Italy (founding member 1974), Japan (founding member 1974), the Republic of Korea (joined 2002), Luxembourg (founding member 1974), the Netherlands (founding member 1974), New Zealand (joined 1977), Norway (participates in the Agency under a special Agreement since 1974), Poland (joined 2008), Portugal (joined 1981), Slovak Republic (joined 2007), Spain (founding member 1974), Sweden (founding member 1974), Switzerland (founding member 1974), Turkey (founding member 1974), the United Kingdom (founding member 1974), the United States (founding member 1974). The European Commission also takes part in the work of the IEA. These countries are also all member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as the IEA is an autonomous agency linked with the OECD. See also The Organisation For Economic Co-operation And Development. The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous agency linked with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). IEA acts as energy policy advisor for its 28 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for their citizens. Founded during the oil crisis of 1973–74 with Headquarters in Paris, France, its initial role was to coordinate measures in times of oil supply emergencies. But during the last decades, the energy markets have changed, and so has the IEA. It now focuses well beyond oil crisis management on broader energy issues, including climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration and outreach to the rest of the world. With a staff of around 150, mainly energy experts and statisticians from its 26 members countries, the IEA conducts a broad program of energy research, data compilation, publications and public dissemination of the latest energy policy analysis and recommendations on good practices. The Member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) seek to create conditions in which the energy sectors of their economies can make the fullest possible contribution to sustainable economic development and to the well-being of their people and of the environment. In formulating energy policies, the establishment of free and open markets is a fundamental point of departure, though energy security and environmental protection need to be given particular emphasis by governments. IEA countries recognise the significance of increasing global interdependence in energy. They therefore seek to promote the effective operation of international energy markets and encourage dialogue with all participants. In order to secure their objectives, member countries therefore aim to create a policy framework consistent with the following goals:- (i) Diversity, efficiency and flexibility within the energy sector are basic conditions for longer-term energy security:- the fuels used within and across sectors and the sources of those fuels should be as diverse as practicable. Non-fossil fuels, particularly nuclear and hydro power, make a substantial contribution to the energy supply diversity of IEA countries as a group. (ii) Energy systems should have the ability to respond promptly and flexibly to energy emergencies. In some cases this requires collective mechanisms and action: IEA countries co-operate through the Agency in responding jointly to oil supply emergencies. (iii) The environmentally sustainable provision and use of energy are central to the achievement of these shared goals. Decision-makers should seek to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of energy activities, just as environmental decisions should take account of the energy consequences. Government interventions should respect the Polluter Pays Principle where practicable. (iv) More environmentally acceptable energy sources need to be encouraged and developed. Clean and efficient use of fossil fuels is essential. The development of economic non-fossil sources is also a priority. A number of IEA member countries wish to retain and improve the nuclear option for the future, at the highest available safety standards, because nuclear energy does not emit carbon dioxide. Renewable sources will also have an increasingly important contribution to make. (v) Improved energy efficiency can promote both environmental protection and energy security in a cost-effective manner. There are significant opportunities for greater energy efficiency at all stages of the energy cycle from production to consumption. Strong efforts by governments and all energy users are needed to realise these opportunities. (vi) Continued research, development and market deployment of new and improved energy technologies make a critical contribution to achieving the objectives outlined above. Energy technology policies should complement broader energy policies. International co-operation in the development and dissemination of energy technologies, including industry participation and co-operation with non-Member countries, should be encouraged. (vii) Undistorted energy prices enable markets to work efficiently. Energy prices should not be held artificially below the costs of supply to promote social or industrial goals. To the extent necessary and practicable, the environmental costs of energy production and use should be reflected in prices. (viii) Free and open trade and a secure framework for investment contribute to efficient energy markets and energy security. Distortions to energy trade and investment should be avoided. (ix) Co-operation among all energy market participants helps to improve information and understanding, and encourages the development of efficient, environmentally acceptable and flexible energy systems and markets worldwide. These are needed to help promote the investment, trade and confidence necessary to achieve global energy security and environmental objectives. The 'Shared Goals' were adopted by IEA Ministers at their 04 June 1993 meeting in Paris, France. The International Energy Agency (IEA) was founded in 1974 as a forum for energy cooperation among 28 member nations. The IEA helped participating countries prepare to reduce the economic risks of oil supply disruptions and to reduce dependence on oil through coordinated and cooperative research efforts. Emergency response to oil supply disruptions has remained a core mission of the International Energy Agency since its founding in 1974. This information pamphlet explains the decisionmaking process leading to an IEA collective action, the measures available – focusing on stockdraw – and finally, the historical background of major oil supply disruptions and the IEA response to them. It also demonstrates the continuing need for emergency preparedness, including the growing importance of engaging key transition and emerging economies in dialogue about energy security. Standing Groups and Committees:- (i) The Standing Group on Emergency Questions (SEQ) is responsible for all aspects of IEA oil emergency preparedness and collective response to supply disruptions. (ii) The Standing Group on the Oil Market (SOM) monitors and analyses short- and medium-term developments in the international oil market to help IEA Member countries react promptly and effectively to changes in market conditions. (iii) The Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation (SLT) encourages co-operation among IEA member countries to ensure their collective energy security, improve the economic efficiency of their energy sector and promote the environmental protection in provision of energy services. The SLT has established an expert body:- the Working Party on Energy Efficiency. (iv) The Standing Group for Global Energy Dialogue (SGD) is responsible for work with countries and regions outside of the IEA membership, including China, Russia and India. Many SGD projects draw upon both regional and sectoral expertise and are carried out jointly with other IEA divisions. (v) The Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT) co-ordinates and promotes the development, demonstration and deployment of technologies to meet challenges in the energy sector. The CERT has established four expert bodies:- the Working Party on Fossil Fuels; the Working Party on Renewable Energy Technologies; the Working Party Energy End-Use Technologies and the Fusion Power Co-ordinating Committee. The IEA provides a framework for more than 40 international collaborative energy research, development and demonstration projects known as Implementing Agreements. The 28 member countries of IEA are committed to taking joint measures

to meet oil supply emergencies. They also have agreed to share energy information, to coordinate their energy policies and to cooperate in the development of rational energy programs. The International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous agency, was established in November 1974. Its primary mandate was – and is – two-fold:- to promote energy security amongst its member countries through collective response to physical disruptions in oil supply, and provide authoritative research and analysis on ways to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries and beyond. The IEA carries out a comprehensive programme of energy co-operation among its member countries, each of which is obliged to hold oil stocks equivalent to 90 days of its net imports. The Agency's aims include the following objectives:- (i) Secure member countries' access to reliable and ample supplies of all forms of energy; in particular, through maintaining effective emergency response capabilities in case of oil supply disruptions; (ii) Promote sustainable energy policies that spur economic growth and environmental protection in a global context – particularly in terms of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions that contribute to climate change; (iii) Improve transparency of international markets through collection and analysis of energy data; (iv) Support global collaboration on energy technology to secure future energy supplies and mitigate their environmental impact, including through improved energy efficiency and development and deployment of low-carbon technologies; (v) Find solutions to global energy challenges through engagement and dialogue with non-member countries, industry, international organisations and other stakeholders. The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous organization which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries (in 2014) and beyond. Founded in response to the 1973/74 oil crisis, the IEA's initial role was to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in oil supply through the release of emergency oil stocks to the markets. While this continues to be a key aspect of its work, the IEA has evolved and expanded. It is at the heart of global dialogue on energy, providing authoritative and unbiased research, statistics, analysis and recommendations. Today, the IEA's four main areas of focus are:- (i) energy security:- promoting diversity, efficiency and flexibility within all energy sectors; (ii) economic development:- ensuring the stable supply of energy to IEA member countries and promoting free markets to foster economic growth and eliminate energy poverty; (iii) environmental awareness:- enhancing international knowledge of options for tackling climate change; and (iv) engagement worldwide:- working closely with non-member countries, especially major producers and consumers, to find solutions to shared energy and environmental concerns. The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous body which was established in November 1974 within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to implement an inter national energy programme. It carries out a comprehensive programme of energy co-operation among twenty-eight of the OECD thirty member countries. The basic aims of the IEA are:- (i) To maintain and improve systems for coping with oil supply disruptions; (ii) To promote rational energy policies in a global context through co-operative relations with non-member countries, industry and inter national organisations; (iii) To operate a permanent information system on the international oil market; (iv) To improve the world's energy supply and demand structure by developing alternative energy sources and increasing the effi ciency of energy use; (v) To promote international collaboration on energy technology; (vi) To assist in the integration of environmental and energy policies. The IEA member countries are (in August 2008):- Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. The European Commission also participates in the work of the IEA. See also Organisation For Economic Co-operation And Development.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ACCOUNTANTS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРОВ – International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) is the global organization for the accountancy profession dedicated to serving the public interest by strengthening the profession and contributing to the development of strong international economies. IFAC is comprised of 172 members and associates in 129 countries and jurisdictions, representing approximately 2.5 million accountants in public practice, education, government service, industry, and commerce. IFAC's mission is to serve the public interest by:- (i) contributing to the development of high-quality standards and guidance; (ii) facilitating the adoption and implementation of high-quality standards and guidance; (iii) contributing to the development of strong professional accountancy organizations and accounting firms and to high-quality practices by professional accountants, and promoting the value of professional accountants worldwide; and (iv) speaking out on public interest issues where the accountancy profession's expertise is most relevant. IFAC's vision is that the global accountancy profession be recognized as a valued leader in the development of strong and sustainable organizations, financial markets and economies. IFAC's view is that a fundamental way to protect and serve the public interest is to develop, promote, and enforce high-quality, internationally recognized standards for auditing and assurance, education, ethics, and public sector accounting. These standards and related regulation are essential to ensuring the credibility of information upon which investors and other stakeholders depends and to achieving sustainable global economic development. As a result, IFAC supports the following independent standard-setting boards:- (i) International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board; (ii) International Accounting Education Standards Board; (iii) International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants; and (iv) International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. It promotes convergence to the standards issued by the boards as well as to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) set by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFAC also issues tools, guidance, and resources to support member bodies and their members who are professional accountants in business or employed in small and medium practices – both of these groups play a critical role in the global economy. In addition, it collaborates with member bodies and works with organizations throughout the world to support the growth and development of the accountancy profession in emerging economies. IFAC also issues tools, guidance, and resources to support member bodies and their members who are professional accountants in business or employed in small and medium practices – both of these groups play a critical role in the global economy. In addition, it collaborates with member bodies and works with organizations throughout the world to support the growth and development of the accountancy profession in emerging economies. The International Federation of Accountants was founded on October 07, 1977, in Munich, Germany, at the 11th World Congress of Accountants. IFAC was established to strengthen the worldwide accountancy profession in the public interest by:- (i) developing high-quality international standards in auditing and assurance, public sector accounting, ethics, and education for professional accountants and supporting their adoption and use; (ii) facilitating collaboration and cooperation among its member bodies; (iii) collaborating and cooperating with other international organizations; and (iv) serving as the international spokesperson for the accountancy profession. At the first meeting of the IFAC Assembly and Council in October 1977, a 12-point work program was developed to guide IFAC committees and staff through the first five years of activities. Many elements of this work program are still relevant today. Beginning with 63 founding members from 51 countries in 1977, IFAC's membership has grown to now include 173 members and associates in 129 countries and jurisdictions worldwide. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDERS ASSOCIATIONS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ АССОЦИАЦИЙ ГРУЗОВЫХ ЭКСПЕДИТОРОВ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ЭКСПЕДИТОРСКИХ АССОЦИАЦИЙ) – The International Federation of Freight Forwarders or, in French, Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimiliés (FIATA) or, in German, Internationale Föderation der Spediteurorganisationen, was founded in Vienna, Austria on 1926-May-31. FIATA, a non-governmental organization, represents today an industry covering approximately 40 000 forwarding and logistics firms, also known as the 'Architects of Transport', employing around 8–10 million people in 150 countries. FIATA has consultative

status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (inter alia ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). It is recognised as representing the freight forwarding industry by many other governmental organizations, governmental authorities, private international organizations in the field of transport such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Union of Railways (UIC), the International Road Transport Union (IRU), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), etc. In summary FIATA is the largest non-governmental organization in the field of transportation. Its influence is worldwide. Headquartered in Glattbrugg, Switzerland. / Международная Федерация Ассоциаций Экспедиторов и Им Подобных или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации федерации, Федэрасьё Этэрнасьёналь дэз Асосьясьё дё Транзитэр э Ассимилье (Эф.И.А.Тэ.А.; Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés (FIATA)), или, на Немецком, Международная Федерация Экспедиторских Организаций или Интернационале Фёдерацион дэр Шпедитойрорганизационен (Internationale Föderation der Spediteurorganisationen).

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INSPECTION AGENCIES (LIMITED) = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ИНСПЕКЦИОННЫХ АГЕНТСТВ (ЛИМИТИД) – The International Federation of Inspection Agencies Limited (IFIA) is the trade association for inspection agencies and other organizations that provide inspection, testing and certification services internationally. The promotion of integrity is one of the federation's top priorities. IFIA was founded in 1982 and Members and Associate Members include the leading international inspection companies from around the world. They cover every field of inspection and related testing making IFIA's work and views truly representative of the profession. IFIA is a nonprofit making organization. Its objectives are to review and, where possible, to improve the methods, standards, safety procedures and rules used and observed by Members for the benefit of Members and their clients. IFIA promotes cooperation between inspection agencies, laboratories and allied businesses throughout the world in order to:- (i) develop and coordinate technical and professional standards, methods of inspection and testing, and codes of practice; (ii) improve efficiency and establish standard procedures; (iii) develop methods of technical education and training; (iv) represent the profession to Government Authorities and Trade Associations; and (v) promote uniform interpretation of international conventions on safety and cooperate in their implementation. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФИНАНСОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – The International Finance Corporation (IFC) fosters sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private sector investment, mobilizing capital in the international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. IFC helps companies and financial institutions in emerging markets create jobs, generate tax revenues, improve corporate governance and environmental performance, and contribute to their local communities. The goal is to improve lives, especially for the people who most need the benefits of growth. IFC invests in enterprises majority-owned by the private sector throughout most developing countries in the world. Developing regions include:- Sub-Saharan Africa; East Asia & the Pacific; South Asia; Europe & Central Asia; Latin America & the Caribbean; and Middle East & North Africa. IFC emphasizes five strategic priorities for maximizing its sustainable development impact:- (i) strengthening its focus on frontier markets, particularly the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector; (ii) building long-term partnerships with emerging global players in developing countries; (iii) addressing climate change, and environment and social sustainability activities; (iv) addressing constraints to private sector investment in infrastructure, health, and education; and (v) developing domestic financial markets through institution building and the use of innovative financial products. For all new investments, IFC articulates the expected impact on sustainable development, and, as the projects mature, IFC assesses the quality of the development benefits realized. IFC offers an array of financial products and services to its clients and continues to develop new financial tools that enable companies to manage risk and broaden their access to foreign and domestic capital markets. IFC offers a range of advisory services in support of private sector development in developing countries. IFC has 182 member countries (2011). IFC's corporate powers are vested in a Board of Governors, to which each country appoints a governor, generally the minister of finance or an equivalent. The creation of IFC in 1956 represented the first step by the global community to foster private sector investment in developing nations. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a member of the World Bank Group. An organization of the World Bank. It was created to further economic development in less developed countries (LDCs) by dealing with private investors acting without government guarantors. See also International Development Association. Affiliate of the World Bank created in 1955 to authorize the Bank to lend money to private industry in developing countries. See also World Bank. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in 1956 as a member of the World Bank Group. The IFC promotes capital flow into private investment in developing countries. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. / Международная Финансовая Корпорация (МФК), специализированное учреждение ООН, созданная в 1956 в качестве филиала Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) для капиталовложений в частный сектор развивающихся стран участниц МФК. В середине 1984 в МФК входили 125 государств. Штабквартира корпорации расположена в Вашингтоне, США. Международная Финансовая Корпорация (МФК; International Finance Corporation (IFC)) – дочерняя организация Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР). Создана в Июле 1956 для капиталовложений в частный сектор развивающихся стран-участниц, преимущественно в прибыльные предприятия, в форме кредитов (74% средств МФК) и участия в акционерных капиталах (26% средств МФК). В 1973 в неё входило 100 стран. МФК не требует государственных гарантий, но обязательным условием получения её кредитов является участие в размере 50% капитала в финансируемых проектах местного или иностранного частного капитала. Сроки предоставления кредитов – от 5 до 15 лет. Размеры процентных ставок – от 5 до 10% годовых. Управляют МФК руководящие органы МБРР. Уставный капитал МФК к середине 1973 достигал 110 миллионов Долларов США, из которых 107 миллионов Долларов США оплачено золотом и свободно конвертируемой валютой. Сумма подписки каждой страны пропорциональна доле её участия в капитале МБРР. Это обеспечивает подавляющее число голосов (около 1/3) США. МФК имеет резервный фонд, сформированный за счёт прибылей (на середину 1973 он составлял 76 миллионов Долларов США). МБРР предоставил МФК кредиты, сумма которых к середине 1973 равнялась 297 миллионам Долларов США, из них было использовано 104 миллиона Долларов США. МФК выпускает и размещает на рынках капиталов свои облигации, перепродаёт акции и обязательства по кредитам. Сумма вложений МФК к середине 1973 составляла 848 миллионов Долларов США (в 203 предприятия 51 страны) при общей стоимости проектов (с учётом частных вложений) в 4.3 миллиарда Долларов США; задолженность по кредитам и вложениям МФК на середину 1973 – 368 миллионов Долларов США.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ – The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are standards and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB). Many of the standards forming part of IFRS are known by the older name of International Accounting Standards (IAS). IAS were issued between 1973 and 2001 by the board of the International Accounting Standards Committee. In April 2001, the IASB adopted all IAS and continued their development, calling the new standards IFRS. IFRS are used in many parts of the world, including the European Union (EU), Hong Kong, Australia, Pakistan, India, Russia, South Africa, Singapore and Turkey. Currently about 75 countries require the use of IFRS, or some form of modified IFRS. All listed EU companies (including banks and insurance companies) have been required to use IFRS since 2005. Prior to 2005, there were approximately 350 publicly listed companies that used IFRS. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is a standard or its interpretation regarding financial

reporting, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB), London, the United Kingdom. They comprised:- (i) the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS); (ii) the International Accounting Standard IAS; and (iii) Interpretations originated by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC; the IFRIC is the interpretative body of the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB)) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC). The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are the financial reporting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) or the International Accounting Standards Board® (IASB). These regulations, formerly known as International Accounting Standards (IAS), are now referred to as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to reflect their broader remit. IAS standards retain their current designations. As with IAS, new IFRS rules are consecutively numbered ('IFRS 1', 'IFRS 2' etc). Therefore, both an IAS 1 and an IFRS 1 exist side by side. Reporting under IFRS/IAS values securities by the 'mark to market' method and therefore restricts the formation of undisclosed reserves. The main objective of reporting is to provide information, primarily for investors, to meet the basic criteria of comprehensibility, relevance to decision-making, comparability and reliability. In contrast to the emphasis on creditor protection and the principle of caution typical of traditional German accounting methods, IFRS is guided by the concept of 'fair presentation'. To be admitted to the Prime Standard listing segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, companies are required to report according to IFRS or US GAAP (short for the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are a set of international accounting standards stating how particular types of transactions and other events should be reported in financial statements. IFRS are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFRS are sometimes confused with International Accounting Standards (IAS), which are the older standards that IFRS replaced. IAS were issued from 1973 to 2000. The goal with IFRS is to make international comparisons as easy as possible. This is difficult because, to a large extent, each country has its own set of rules. For example, US GAAP are different from Canadian GAAP. Synchronizing accounting standards across the globe is an ongoing process in the international accounting community. The International Financial Reporting Standards (until 2001:- International Accounting Standards (IAS)) are developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. In accordance with the IAS Regulation, the application of IFRS has been mandatory for listed companies headquartered in the European Union since 2005. / строка баланса (item). Всё больше компаний по всему миру выходят на международные рынки, а для подтверждения своего устойчивого финансового положения они публикуют в прессе результаты своей финансовой деятельности. В большинстве стран мира действовали и продолжают действовать свои стандарты ведения бухгалтерского учёта, что может создавать в других странах некоторое непонимание публикуемой на основе национальных стандартов финансовой отчётности. Для разрешения таких проблем и было принято решение о разработке и повсеместном продвижении единых универсальных международных стандартов ведения бухгалтерского учёта или, говоря языком экономистов, финансовой отчётности. Впервые Международные Стандарты Финансовой Отчётности (МСФО; International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) были выпущены в 1973. Их разработывала специально созданная международная организация – Комитет по Международным Стандартам Бухгалтерского Учёта (КМСБУ; International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC)). Первоначально эти стандарты назывались Международными Стандартами Бухгалтерского Учёта (МСБУ; International Accounting Standards (IAS)); часть из них продолжает действовать и по сей день, несмотря на введение в обращение и новых МСФО. В 2000-м этот комитет был реформирован в Палату по Международным Стандартам Бухгалтерского Учёта (ПМСБУ; International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)), которая и занимается разработкой и продвижением МСФО. Штабквартира ПМСБУ расположена в Лондоне, Соединёное Королевство. Переход от национальных стандартов ведения бухгалтерского учёта на МСФО изменяет не только принципы подготовки самой финансовой отчётности, но и принципы когнтроля её качества и аудита. Международные Стандарты Финансовой Отчётности базируются на трёх основных концепциях:- (i) концепция справедливой стоимости; (ii) концепция приоритета экономического содержания над правовой формой; и (iii) концепция прозрачности. Концепция справедливой стоимости заключается в том, что пользователю информации о финансовом состоянии и результатах деятельности предприятия исходя из его реальной стоимости на момент оформления отчётности. Концепция приоритета экономического содержания над правовой формой предполагает под собой то, что не столь важно в какую правовую форму облечён тот или иной факт хозяйственной деятельности предприятия, гораздо важнее что он собой представляет с экономической точки зрения. Концепция прозрачности заключается в том, что несмотря на достаточно большой объём публикуемых сведений о деятельности предприятия, пользователь информации должен увидеть и осознать все существенные детали с тем, чтобы у него создалось представление о реальном финансовом состоянии данного предприятия. Потребность в Международных Стандартах Финансовой Отчётности (МСФО) возникла в 1950-е на фоне интеграции послевоенных экономик. В 1973 бухгалтерские ассоциации десяти стран (Австралия, Великобритания, Германия, Ирландия, Канада, Мексика, Нидерланды, США, Франция и Япония) основали Комитет по Международным Стандартам Бухгалтерского Учёта (IASC). В 2001 он уступил место Совету по Международным Стандартам Финансовой Отчётности (IASB). Организация является некоммерческой, а её штабквартира расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство. В 2002 в Европейском Союзе был принят закон, обязывающий все публичные компании вести отчётность по МСФО начиная с 2005. На сегодня МСФО в том или ином виде используется практически везде, за исключением США. С 2002 IASB и Совет по Стандартам Финансового Учёта США (FASB) совместно работают над адаптацией МСФО и Американских стандартов GAAP с целью свести их воедино. В 2008 Комиссия США по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (SEC) опубликовала так называемую 'дорожную карту' по возможному использованию Американскими компаниями МСФО начиная с 2014. Но полноценное принятие МСФО Соединёнными Штатами Америки в обозримом будущем (на Август 2014) оказалось маловероятными (по словам специалистов агентства Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd)). IASB и FASB пока так и не смогли завершить три из четырёх проектов по сближению стандартов – финансовые инструменты, аренда и договоры страхования.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ACCOUNTANCY DEVELOPMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ФОРУМ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО ДЕЛА – International Forum on Accountancy Development (IFAD) meets 2 or 3 times per year, members are i.a. the Accounting firms, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), The World Bank, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ГРУЗОВОЙ ЭКСПЕДИТОР – International Freight Forwarder:- freight forwarders that handle booking, paperwork and consolidation of exports. / Под Международными Грузовыми Экспедиторами понимается грузовые экспедиторы, которые занимаются бронированием, оформлением документации ('бумажной работой') и консолидацией грузов для вывоза.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПАЛАТА ПО РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ЧАСТОТ – The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) is an organizational entity under the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, IFRB is composed of five full-time elected officials with a rotating chairmanship. IFRB maintains the International Frequency Register, monitors and analyzes all ITU records of frequency use around the world, and makes determinations as to whether or not certain systems are in compliance with the Radio Regulations. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) was created to act as an administrative body to regulate the use of frequencies. It was created at the

International Radio Conference (at Atlantic City, the United States, on 16 May – 02 October, 1947) and approved by the International Telecommunication Conference. The creation of the IFRB introduced an entirely new type of administrative body and new concept in the regulation of radio to the Union. The IFRB would create a master frequency list that would enable the notification and registration of frequency use to be tracked. In addition, the IFRB would notify member countries of new registrations giving them an opportunity to raise concerns and objections. The registration of a new frequency would be completed if it conformed with all provisions of the Regulations. A working group was created to draw up procedures for the IFRB including its duties: the notification and registration of frequencies, undertaking studies and recommendations on frequency usage and the cancellation of frequency recordings. The IFRB would have eleven members from four areas of regional representation:- Americas, Western Europe and Africa, Eastern Europe and North Asia and the rest of the world. Furthermore, the members of the IFRB were to be free of outside influence. They were not on the board to represent their country, but an international public trust. The IFRB would be brought into existence on 1948-January-01; however, the representatives for the IFRB were elected at the conference and held their first meeting on 1947-September-30. A committee convened and examined the frequencies that were in use, but also the frequencies that were needed. This committee also examined and determined the directives for the International Frequency List. It was decided that work on a new International Frequency List would continue after the conference. Following the International Radio Conference the IFRB would work with the Provisional Frequency Board to create a new International Frequency List that would be compiled based on engineering principles. / при Международном Союзе Дальней Связи (МСДС; International Telecommunication Union (ITU)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ФОНД СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ – The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. The conference resolved that 'an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries'. One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production, but structural problems relating to poverty and to the fact that the majority of the developing world's poor populations were concentrated in rural areas. IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people – 1.4 billion women, children and men – live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples' access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources. IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security. IFAD will ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of:- (i) natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices; (ii) improved agricultural technologies and effective production services; (iii) a broad range of financial services; (iv) transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce; (v) opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development; and (vi) local and national policy and programming processes. All of IFAD's decisions – on regional, country and thematic strategies, poverty reduction strategies, policy dialogue and development partners – are made with these principles and objectives in mind. As reflected in the strategic framework, IFAD is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the target to halve the proportion of hungry and extremely poor people by 2015. Through low-interest loans and grants, IFAD works with governments to develop and finance programmes and projects that enable rural poor people to overcome poverty themselves. Since starting operations in 1978, IFAD has invested USD12.0 billion in 860 projects and programmes that have reached some 370 million poor rural people. Governments and other financing sources in recipient countries, including project participants, contributed USD10.8 billion, and multilateral, bilateral and other donors provided approximately another USD8.8 billion in cofinancing. This represents a total investment of about USD19.6 billion. IFAD tackles poverty not only as a lender, but also as an advocate for rural poor people. Its multilateral base provides a natural global platform to discuss important policy issues that influence the lives of rural poor people, as well as to draw attention to the centrality of rural development to meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Membership in IFAD is open to any state that is a member of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Governing Council is IFAD's highest decision-making authority, with 165 Member States represented by a Governor and Alternate Governor and any other designated advisers. The Council meets annually. The Executive Board, responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and approving loans and grants, is composed of 18 members and 18 alternate members. The President, who serves for a four-year term (renewable once), is IFAD's chief executive officer and chair of the Executive Board. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an UN specialized agency that promotes agricultural development. It is made up of 144 members divided into three categories. Headquartered in Rome, Italy. / сохранение (conservation). Международный Фонд Сельскохозяйственного Развития (МФСР), специализированное агентство ООН, был создан в 1977 для мобилизации дополнительных ресурсов и предоставления их на льготных условиях развивающимся странам и межправительственным организациям членам МФСР. Штабквартира фонда расположена в Риме, Италия.

INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ ПО ГАЗУ – As per today (2011), the International Gas Union (IGU) has 75 Charter members and 35 Associate members in 74 countries. The member countries are marked in yellow below. The International Gas Union was founded in 1931. It is a worldwide non-profit organization registered in Vevey, Switzerland with the present Secretariat located in Oslo, Norway. The objective of IGU is to promote the technical and economic progress of the gas industry. The members of IGU are associations and entities of the gas industries in 74 countries. It cooperates with many global energy organisations. IGU's working organisation covers all domains of the gas industry from exploration and production of natural gas on- or offshore, pipeline and piped distribution systems to customers' premises and combustion of the gas at the point of use. The programme towards the World Gas Conference, which takes place every three years, is implemented by Working Committees. It may vary from time to time but for the triennium 2006–09 the areas of interest are covered by the following Working and Programme Committees and Task Forces:- (i) Exploration & Production of Gas; (ii) Gas storage; (iii) Transmission of Gas; (iv) Distribution of Gas; (v) Utilisation of Gas; (vi) Sustainable Development; (vii) Strategy, Economics and Regulation; (viii) Developing Gas Markets; (ix) LNG; (x) Task Force on Research and Development; and (xi) Task Force on Gas Market Integration (GMI). Vision:- recognising that natural gas has an important part to play in satisfying the global need for an environment-friendly energy source, IGU will be the most influential, effective and independent non-profit organization, while serving as the spokesman for the gas industry world-wide. Supplemented by Mission:- (i) IGU will actively, directly and through its members promote the technical and economic progress of the global gas industry. (ii) IGU will work towards improving the competitiveness of gas in the world energy markets. By promoting the development and application of new technologies and best practises, IGU will help optimise the economics of the entire gas chain, while emphasising sound environmental performance, safety and reliability. (iii) IGU – serving as a global information clearing house – will promote transfer of technology and know-how. (iv) In carrying out this mission, IGU will maximise value to its members and to gas customers. Objectives:-

in striving towards the vision and fulfilling the mission, IGU will regarding:- (i) economy:- promote all activities within the entire gas chain, which can add to the technical and economic progress of gas; (ii) customers:- encourage development of good customer services and customer relations; (iii) technology:- encourage research and development towards new and better technologies for the gas community; (iv) safety:- promote the safe production, transmission, distribution and utilisation of gas; (v) environment:- encourage and promote development of clean technology, renewable energy applications and other activities, which will add to the environmental benefits of gas; (vi) international gas trade:- encourage international trade in gas by supporting non-discriminatory policies and sound contracting principles and practises; (vii) legal:- promote and contribute to the development of legislation concerning:- (a) establishing equitable, non-discriminatory and reasonable environmental and energy efficiency regulations; (b) efforts to establish appropriate and relevant international standards; as well as (c) promote and participate in the exchange of information relating to regulatory processes; (viii) co-operation:- enhance partnership with industry and manufacturers, and co-operation with Governments, policy makers and international energy related organizations; and (ix) promote the exchange of information among members in order to help them improving the efficiency and safety of gas operations. See also Eurogas.

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ЗЕРНОВЫМ – The International Grains Agreement 1995 comprises two conventions, one on grains trade and the other on food aid, with the Food Aid Convention being tied to the existence of the Grains Trade Convention. Both conventions are administered by the International Grains Council (IGC), set up under the Grains Trade Convention. The current Grains Trade Convention (GTC 1995) and Food Aid Convention (FAC 1999) are the latest in a long series of multilateral cooperation instruments, in operation since 1949 for grains trade and since 1967 for food aid matters. The Grains Trade Convention (GTC) applies to trade in Wheat, Maize, Barley, Sorghum and other grains, and their products. It seeks to further international cooperation in grains trade; to promote expansion, openness and fairness in the grains sector; to contribute to grain market stability and to enhance world food security. These objectives are sought by improving market transparency through information-sharing, analysis and consultation on grain market and policy developments. The Convention also establishes the International Grains Council as an intergovernmental forum for cooperation in grains trade matters. The IGC includes all parties to the Grains Trade Convention. It holds two regular sessions each year, usually in June and December. Its functions are to oversee the implementation of the GTC; to discuss current and prospective world grain market developments; and to monitor changes in national grain policies and their market implications. The Council may develop and sponsor grains-related projects in member countries for financing by the UN Common Fund for Commodities. The IGC Secretariat provides administrative services for both the International Grains Council and the Food Aid Committee. It provides an independent source of authoritative information and analyses of world grain market developments and monitors shipments under the Food Aid Convention. The Food Aid Committee consists of all parties to the Food Aid Convention. Donor members oversee the implementation of the Convention and exchange information on their food aid operations. The Committee holds two regular meetings a year, usually at the same time as the IGC. The Food Aid Committee monitors the performance of members' undertakings under the Convention, on the basis of records maintained by the IGC Secretariat. It shares information on policy developments affecting food aid and discusses the world food situation and prospects in developing countries. It also considers ways in which donors' aid efforts may best achieve their objectives, with emphasis on the monitoring and evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of food aid operations. The International Grains Council (IGC) is an intergovernmental organization concerned with grains trade. It administers the Grains Trade Convention, 1995. The IGC Secretariat, based in London since 1949, also services the Food Aid Committee, established under the Food Aid Convention 1999. Institutionalised multilateral grains cooperation goes back at least to 1934, when a comprehensive International Wheat Agreement was negotiated between a number of exporting and importing countries in response to persistent problems of oversupply and low prices, and spreading agricultural protectionism. Its ambitious 'economic provisions' could not be made to operate effectively, but the Wheat Advisory Committee (which became the International Wheat Council in 1942) remained in being as a focus for discussions and negotiations and a clearing house for information. After several attempts, a new International Wheat Agreement was brought into effect in 1949. Price stability and assurance of supplies to importing countries were its major objectives, reflecting the post-war background of shortages and high prices in world Wheat markets. This Agreement took the form of a multilateral contract between Wheat exporting and importing countries, involving mandatory price ranges and supply and purchase commitments. However, unlike the 1934 agreement, it placed no limits on members' exports or production. The seat of the International Wheat Council (IWC) was established in London. Similar Wheat Agreements were successively implemented in 1953, 1956, 1959 and 1962. When surpluses reappeared in the mid-1950s, major exporting countries insulated their mounting stocks from the market to keep prices within the limits specified under the Agreement. They also sought to expand sales on special terms to countries not yet able to finance large commercial imports. But in the mid-1960s, when repeated monsoon failures in the Indian sub-continent led to a sudden increase in trade and an unexpected drop in exporting countries' stocks, the threat of shortage awakened international concerns about world food security. The International Grains Agreement 1967, negotiated in the context of the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Kennedy Round, reflected the tightening grain markets and the wish of existing food aid donors to share their efforts with other countries. It consisted of two legally separate but linked instruments:- a Wheat Trade Convention (WTC) with 'substantive economic provisions' and the first Food Aid Convention (FAC). Shortly after the entry into force of the Grains Agreement, surpluses reappeared on Wheat markets and export prices fell below the specified minima. The mechanisms provided in the WTC to deal with such a situation could not be made to work effectively. The major exporting countries then agreed between themselves on steps, including planting reductions, to bring supplies into better balance with demand. The 'substantive economic provisions' under the WTC were suspended in 1969, and the successor Wheat Trade Convention of 1971 included none. The FAC 1967 involved a pledge by its members to provide annual food aid totalling 4.5 million tons of grain to developing countries. Commitments were expressed in tonnages, guaranteeing minimum food aid levels even if scarcity forced up world grain prices. Donors were free to decide how to distribute their aid, but the FAC encouraged them to channel some multilaterally. From the outset, FAC food aid has been an important resource for the World Food Programme in support of its various projects. The FAC was renewed with little change in 1971. Massive, unexpected purchases by the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s caused world grain stocks to fall to exceptionally low levels and prices to soar. Many developing countries became concerned about the security of their future supplies, and a UN World Food Conference was convened in 1974, in response to what became known as the 'World Food Crisis'. The Conference resolved that at least 10 m. tons of grains should be provided annually as food aid, and urged governments to discuss establishing grain reserves, located at strategic points. Wheat stocks were the focus of an unsuccessful conference in 1978–79 which attempted to negotiate a new Wheat Trade Convention (WTC). Differences over the appropriate price levels to trigger stock actions, and other technical points, could not be overcome. The WTC 1971 was extended unchanged to 1986. Under the FAC 1980, minimum obligations of donor members were raised to a total of 7.6 million tons, as part of a joint effort of the international community to meet the World Food Conference target. Rice was brought within the coverage of the Convention. Members began to make greater use of the Food Aid Committee as a forum to discuss their food aid policies and to review experience with food aid deliveries. The FAC was renewed in 1986. Global aid shipments exceeded 10 million tons in most years under these two Conventions. The basic objective of previous Conventions was maintained in the Food Aid Convention of 1995, although it incorporated a few changes, notably adding pulses (e.g., grain legumes) to the list of products which could be supplied. During the 1980s and 1990s, the international trading environment moved away from regulatory-type commodity agreements, with increasing privatisation, deregulation and decentralisation

of grain production and trade activities. The IWC's information, analysis and consultation functions were strengthened and more attention was given to maize and other coarse grains, which, in 1986, were formally incorporated under a new WTC. Inauguration of annual IGC Grains Conferences in 1992 provided enhanced opportunities for contacts between governments and world grain industry leaders. In the changing trading environment ushered in by the WTO Agreement, a new International Grains Agreement came into force on 1995-July-01, with two linked Conventions concerning grains trade and food aid matters. Under the Grains Trade Convention, 1995 (GTC), the International Wheat Council (IWC) became the International Grains Council (IGC), giving recognition to the full coverage of coarse grains and their products in its activities. The IGC's Market Conditions Committee was given a firmer institutional basis to monitor all matters affecting the world grain economy and analyse supply and demand developments and policies. In 2004, its meetings became full-day dialogue forums, including expert presentations on specific topics such as the impact on grain of meat trade and the increasing use of biofuels. The Food Aid Convention 1995 was opened for renegotiation in December 1997. This followed the Recommendations in respect of Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries adopted by WTO Ministers at their Singapore Conference in December 1996 and the Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action adopted by the Rome World Food Summit in the same year. There had also been significant changes in the food aid policies of several donor countries. The renegotiation was completed in April 1999 and the new Convention brought into force with effect from 1999-July-01. In June 2004, FAC members undertook a renegotiation of the Convention 1999 'to strengthen its capacity to meet identified needs when food aid is the appropriate response'. However, the Committee decided this would need to await the outcome of the trade-related food aid issues being addressed in the WTO agriculture negotiations. In the meantime, members agreed that the existing Convention should be extended for two years after 2005-July-01. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

INTERNATIONAL GRAY SCALE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СЕРАЯ ШКАЛА (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ШКАЛА СЕРОГО) – International Gray Scale is a scale distributed through the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) that is used as a comparison standard to rate degrees of fading from 5 (negligible or no change) to 1 (severe change). The term is sometimes applied to any scale of quality in which 5 is excellent and 1 is poor. / Шкала Серого – шкала, состоящая из ряда полей с определёнными величинами оптической плотности от белого до чёрного, используемая для контрольных измерений.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT CERTIFICATE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПРИВОЗЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ИМПОРТЕ) – International Import Certificate is a document required by the importing country indicating that the importing country recognizes that a controlled shipment is entering their country. The importing country pledges to monitor the shipment and prevent its re-export, except in accordance with its own export control regulations.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА – The International Institute for Cotton:- active in the 1960s through 1980s of the XX century, based on the financing by the member countries governments, what appeared to be not enough for creation of effective, unified world cotton promotion programme. After a series of re-structuring, financial problems and shifts of the legal ownership, the Institute had unfortunately lost its position and meaning, which could have allowed it to retain the Cotton Emblem and its wide-scale promotion opportunities. International Institute for Cotton (IIC):- With 10 other cotton-exporting nations, the United States participates in the IIC, established in 1966. The IIC's purpose is to increase throughout the world the consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through programs of utilization and marketing research, sales promotion, education, and public relations. The Institute is currently operating cotton market development programs in Japan and 13 countries in Western Europe. The active members of the IIC – Argentina, Brazil, Greece, India, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Tanzania, Uganda and the United States – account for about 40 percent of world cotton production and exports. Membership is open to all cotton-exporting countries that are members of the United Nations or the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. In the field of utilization research, the IIC's program, in cooperation with leading research institutes and universities of Western Europe, provides for basic research to improve the qualities of cotton products. The research is concentrated on chemical finishing, with special emphasis given to treatments to provide more easy-care and better wrinkle-resistant properties. Research into the unique properties of cotton for adaptation to open end spinning is also a high priority. Sales promotion activities are conducted in the 13 program countries. The broad objective is to stimulate demand for cotton products generally by emphasizing the specific advantages the fiber imparts to the product. The International Institute for Cotton (IIC), a nonprofit organization of cotton producing countries founded in 1966. Its purpose is to increase world consumption of cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education, and public relations. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. In the mid-1960s, the ICAC held discussions on how cotton should react to the competitive challenge of synthetic fibers. It was decided that promotion was the responsibility of producers and that a producers-only organization, the International Institute for Cotton, be established for cotton market development. Producer-only or producer dominated organizations have not been successful in cotton. The producer caucus of the late 1970s became a splinter group which faded away. The producer funded International Institute for Cotton was in existence for nearly 30 years, but suffered during most of them from lack of funding. Organizations which require large sums of money have also not been successful in cotton. The International Institute for Cotton had difficulty maintaining a budget of USD5 million. The International Institute for Cotton received two-thirds of its financial support over the years from the USA; the contributions requested from other countries discouraged membership and led eventually to the withdrawal of several of its core members in later years. In the end, the Institute was forced to close in 1994 from lack of participation by a sufficient number of countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ПО УНИФИКАЦИИ ЧАСТНОГО ПРАВА – Institut International Pour L'Unification Du Droit Prive (UNIDROIT) or International Institute for the Unification of Private Law is an international governmental organization headquartered in Rome, Italy, whose tasks are to study needs and methods for modernising, harmonising and coordinating private and in particular commercial law as between States and groups of States and to formulate uniform law instruments, principles and rules to achieve those objectives. Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute. UNIDROIT's 63 member States (in 2017) are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds. See also Institut International Pour L'Unification Du Droit Prive. / Смотрите также Международный Институт По Унификации Частного Права или Институт Энтэрнасьёналь Пур Л'Юнификасьён Дю Друа Приве (Institut International Pour L'Unification Du Droit Prive).

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ – International Investment Position (IIP):- since 2006 the European Central Bank (ECB) has compiled the international investment position (IIP) for the Euro area as a whole at quarter ends and publishes it with the detailed quarterly balance of payments (BOP) four months after the date to which it relates. The IIP is published in fuller detail (including changes in outstanding amounts stemming from factors other than transactions, broken down by price changes, exchange rate changes and other adjustments) at year ends. These statements of the external assets and liabilities of the Euro area reveal the structure of the Euro area's external financial position and complement the BOP data for monetary policy and foreign exchange market analysis. Periodic stock data also provide a check on the plausibility of BOP flows. The quarterly IIP data were developed, in part, for incorporation into the Euro area accounts. The breakdown required quarterly is very similar to that in the financial account of the quarterly BOP, although in the financial derivatives category, asset and liability positions

are shown separately. The annual IIP data are also similar, but with more detail on direct investment, where equity in listed companies appears at both book and market value (the latter being the recommended approach in international standards for valuation in the IIP). For practical reasons, direct investment in unlisted companies is shown at book value only, although, since in principle it draws on the accounts of foreign affiliates, it should reflect reinvested earnings. The annual IIP is accompanied by a geographical breakdown of the Euro area's external assets and liabilities, but presents essentially the same breakdown of counterparts as that accompanying the quarterly BOP. As in the case of the BOP, there is no geographical breakdown in the IIP of portfolio investment liabilities, financial derivatives or reserve assets. The breakdown of portfolio investment liabilities cannot be calculated from the information available from ECB sources; some counterpart information is available from the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey and related IMF surveys, the results of which become available later than the ECB's annual IIP. Euro area IIP, including a geographical breakdown (released annually, about ten and a half months after the year-end to which the data relate). The quarterly BOP and the annual IIP statistics provide a geographical breakdown, by country or group of countries, of counterparties to the Euro area's external transactions and positions.

INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES = ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗИРОВАННЫЕ ДОМЕННЫЕ ИМЕНА – Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) are domain names that include characters used in the local representation of languages that are not written with the twenty-six letters of the basic Latin alphabet 'a–z'. An IDN can contain Latin letters with diacritical marks, as required by many European languages, or may consist of characters from non-Latin scripts such as Arabic or Chinese. Many languages also use other types of digits than the European '0–9'. The basic Latin alphabet together with the European-Arabic digits are, for the purpose of domain names, termed 'ASCII characters' (ASCII = American Standard Code for Information Interchange). These are also included in the broader range of 'Unicode characters' that provides the basis for IDNs. The 'hostname rule' requires that all domain names of the type under consideration here are stored in the DNS using only the ASCII characters listed above, with the one further addition of the hyphen '–'. The Unicode form of an IDN therefore requires special encoding before it is entered into the DNS. The following terminology is used when distinguishing between these forms:- A Domain Name consists of a series of 'labels' (separated by 'dots'). The ASCII form of an IDN label is termed an 'A-label'. All operations defined in the DNS protocol use A-labels exclusively. The Unicode form, which a user expects to be displayed, is termed a 'U-label'. The difference may be illustrated with the Hindi word for 'Test' – □□□□□ – appearing here as a U-label would (in the Devanagari script). A special form of 'ASCII compatible encoding' (abbreviated ACE) is applied to this to produce the corresponding A-label:- xn--11b5bs1di. A domain name that only includes ASCII letters, digits, and hyphens is termed an 'LDH label'. Although the definitions of A-labels and LDH-labels overlap, a name consisting exclusively of LDH labels, such as 'icann.org' is not an IDN. / Интернационализированные Доменные Имена (ИДИ) представляют собой доменные имена, включающие символы, используемые в местном графическом представлении языков, письменность которых не основывается на двадцати шести буквах базового Латинского алфавита (a-z). ИДИ могут содержать Латинские символы с диакритическими знаками, необходимые во многих Европейских языках, или могут состоять из символов, не входящих в Латинский алфавит, например, символов Арабского или Китайского языков. Во многих языках также используются другие типы цифр вместо Европейских (0–9). Базовый Латинский алфавит в совокупности с Европейско-Арабскими цифрами в контексте системы доменных имён называется 'символами ASCII' (где ASCII – Американский Стандартный Код Обмена Информацией). Это множество символов также входит в состав более широкого диапазона 'символов Юникода', создающих основу интернационализированных доменных имён (ИДИ). 'Правило именования узлов' требует, чтобы все доменные имена рассматриваемого здесь типа хранились в DNS только с использованием перечисленных выше символов ASCII, за исключением единственного дополнения в виде дефиса '–'. Поэтому представление ИДИ в форме Юникода требует специального кодирования перед вводом в СДИ (DNS). Для проведения различия между этими формами используется следующая терминология:- Доменное Имя состоит из серии 'меток' (разделяемых 'точками'). Форма метки ИДИ в кодировке ASCII называется 'A-меткой'. При выполнении всех определённых в СДИ операций используются исключительно A-метки. Метка в форме Юникода, которую пользователь ожидает увидеть в адресной строке, называется 'U-меткой'. Это различие можно проиллюстрировать на примере слова 'Тест' на языке Хинди – □□□□□, которое приведено здесь как U-метка (с использованием письменности Деванагари). После применения к этой метке особой формы 'ASCII-совместимого кодирования' (сокращенно ACE) создаётся соответствующая A-метка:- xn--11b5bs1di. Доменное Имя, содержащее только ASCII, цифры и дефисы, называется 'LDH-меткой'. Хотя определения A-меток и LDH-меток пересекаются, имя, состоящее исключительно из LDH-меток, такое как 'icann.org' не является ИДИ.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТРУДА – International Labor Organization or International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) dedicated to improving labor conditions and living standards throughout the world. Established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League of Nations, the ILO became the first affiliated specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946. In recognition of its activities, the ILO was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1969. The functions of the ILO include the development and promotion of standards for national legislation to protect and improve working conditions and standards of living. The ILO also provides technical assistance in social policy and administration and in workforce training; fosters cooperative organizations and rural industries; compiles labor statistics and conducts research on the social problems of international competition, unemployment and underemployment, labor and industrial relations, and technological change (including automation); and helps to protect the rights of international migrants and organized labor. In its first decade the ILO was primarily concerned with legislative and research efforts, with defining and promoting proper minimum standards of labor legislation for adoption by member states, and with arranging for collaboration among workers, employers, government delegates, and ILO professional staff. During the worldwide economic depression of the 1930s the ILO sought ways to combat widespread unemployment. With the postwar breakup of the European colonial empires and the expansion of ILO membership to include poorer and less developed countries, the ILO addressed itself to new issues, including the social problems created by the liberalization of international trade, the problem of child labor, and the relationship between working conditions and the environment. Among intergovernmental organizations the ILO is unique in that its approximately 175 member states are represented not only by delegates of their governments but also by delegates of those states' employers and workers, especially trade unions. National representatives meet annually at the International Labor Conference. The ILO's executive authority is vested in a 56-member Governing Body, which is elected by the Conference. The International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, composed of the permanent Secretariat and professional staff, handles day-to-day operations under the supervision of an appointed director general. The ILO has international civil servants and technical-assistance experts working in countries throughout the world. Among the ILO's many publications are the International Labor Review and the Year Book of Labor Statistics. International Labor Organization (ILO):- based in Geneva, Switzerland, it is one of the oldest components of the United Nations (UN) system of specialized agencies and has been involved over the years in appraising and seeking to improve and regulate conditions for seafarers. In its unusual tripartite way, involving official representatives of government, employer and employee interests, its joint Maritime Commission have had in hand moves on the employment of foreign seafarers to urge the application of minimum labor standards, on crew accommodation, accident prevention, medical examination and medical care, food and catering and officer's competency. Hedaquartered in Genève,

Switzerland. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the only tripartite United Nations agency for the world of work. It sets international labor standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has a unique structure, bringing together governments, employers' and workers' representatives. The ILO has 187 member States and is one of the oldest The ILO is founded as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended the First World War, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace cannot be achieved without social justice. 1919 The ILO becomes the first specialized agency of the United Nations. 1946 The Declaration of Philadelphia states that labor is not a commodity and establishes basic human and economic rights for States to uphold. 1944 The Organization is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. 1969 UN agencies. The ILO's Secretariat has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and a global network of technical experts and fi eld offi ces in more than 40 countries. The International Labour Conference (ILC) meets once a year to adopt new international labor standards and to approve the ILO's work plan and budget. The Governing Body is the executive council of the ILO and meets three times a year in Geneva. Creating Jobs:- Promoting economies that generate opportunities for investment, entrepreneurship, skills development, job creation and sustainable livelihoods. Promoting Social Dialogue:- Strong and independent workers' and employers' organizations are central to increasing productivity, avoiding disputes at work and building cohesive societies. Extending Social Protection:- Ensuring that women and men enjoy working conditions that are safe, allow adequate free time and rest, take into account family and social values, provide for adequate compensation in case of lost or reduced income and permit access to adequate health care. Guaranteeing Rights At Work:- Obtaining recognition and respect for the rights of workers. All workers, and in particular disadvantaged or poor workers, need representation, participation and laws that protect their rights. Tripartism And Social Dialogue:- Underlying the ILO's work is the importance of cooperation between governments and employers' and workers' organizations in fostering social and economic progress. The ILO aims to ensure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programmes. The very structure of the ILO, where workers and employers together have an equal voice with governments in its deliberations, shows social dialogue in action. It ensures that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in ILO labor standards, policies and programmes. The ILO encourages this tripartism within its constituents – employers, workers and member States, by promoting a social dialogue between trade unions and employers in formulating, and where appropriate, implementing national policy on social, economic, and many other issues. Main Bodies:- The ILO accomplishes its work through three main bodies which comprise governments', employers' and workers' representatives:- (i) The International labour Conference sets the International labor standards and the broad policies of the ILO. It meets annually in Geneva. Often called an international parliament of labour, the Conference is also a forum for discussion of key social and labour questions. (ii) The Governing body is the executive council of the ILO. It meets three times a year in Geneva. It takes decisions on ILO policy and establishes the programme and the budget, which it then submits to the Conference for adoption. (iii) the International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the International Labour Organization. It is the focal point for International Labour Organization's overall activities, which it prepares under the scrutiny of the Governing Body and under the leadership of the Director-General. The work of the Governing Body and of the Office is aided by tripartite committees covering major industries. It is also supported by committees of experts on such matters as vocational training, management development, occupational safety and health, industrial relations, workers' education, and special problems of women and young workers. Regional meetings of the ILO member States are held periodically to examine matters of special interest to the regions concerned. Standards Supervisory System:- International labour standards are backed by a supervisory system that is unique at the international level and that helps to ensure that countries implement the conventions they ratify. The ILO regularly examines the application of standards in member states and points out areas where they could be better applied. If there are any problems in the application of standards, the ILO seeks to assist countries through social dialogue and technical assistance. The ILO has developed various means of supervising the application of Conventions and Recommendations in law and practice following their adoption by the International Labour Conference and their ratification by States. There are two kinds of supervisory mechanism. Partnering For Development:- Since the early 1950s, the ILO has been providing technical cooperation to countries on all continents and at all stages of economic development. Projects are implemented through close cooperation between recipient countries, donors, and the ILO, which maintains a network of country offices worldwide. Development cooperation builds bridges between the ILO's standard-setting role and women and men everywhere. It is essential to give people decent work opportunities and an important means of assisting our constituents – workers, employers and governments – in making the Decent Work Agenda a reality. Simply put, development cooperation supports the technical, organizational and institutional capacities of ILO constituents for them to put in place meaningful and coherent social policy and ensure sustainable development. With over 50 years of experience in development cooperation on all continents and at all stages of development, the ILO today has over 600 programmes and projects in more than 100 countries – with the support of 120 development partners. Programme And Budget:- The Programme and Budget of the Organization which sets out the strategic objectives and expected outcomes for the Organization's work is approved every two years by the International Labour Conference. Mission And Impact Of The ILO:- Promoting jobs, Protecting people. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights, pursuing its founding mission that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace. Only tripartite UN agency, the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of 187 member States, to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. Today, the ILO's Decent Work agenda helps advance the economic and working conditions that give all workers, employers and governments a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress. Four Strategic Objectives At The Heart Of The Decent Work Agenda:- (i) Set and promote standards and fundamental principles and rights at work; (ii) Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income; (iii) Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; and (iv) Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue. Unmatched Expertise And Knowledge About The World Of Work:- In support of its goals, the ILO offers unmatched expertise and knowledge about the world of work, acquired over almost 100 years of responding to the needs of people everywhere for decent work, livelihoods and dignity. It serves its tripartite constituents – and society as a whole – in a variety of ways, including:- (i) Formulation of international policies and programmes to promote basic human rights, improve working and living conditions, and enhance employment opportunities; (ii) Creation of international labour standards backed by a unique system to supervise their application; (iii) An extensive programme of international technical cooperation formulated and implemented in an active partnership with constituents, to help countries put these policies into practice in an effective manner; and (iv) Training, education and research activities to help advance all of these efforts. History of the ILO:- As the ILO celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2019, it is timely to reflect on the many life-changing events which are linked to the ten decades of ILO history. The Organization has played a role at key historical junctures – the Great Depression, decolonization, the creation of Solidarność in Poland, the victory over apartheid in South Africa – and today in the building of an ethical and productive framework for a fair globalization. It was created in 1919, as part of the reaty of Versailles that ended World War I, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice. The Constitution of the ILO was drafted in early 1919 by the Labor Commission, chaired by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) in the United States. It was composed of representatives from nine countries:- Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The process resulted in a tripartite organization, the only one of its kind, bringing together representatives of governments, employers and

workers in its executive bodies. The driving forces for the ILO's creation arose from security, humanitarian, political and economic considerations. The founders of the ILO recognized the importance of social justice in securing peace, against a background of the exploitation of workers in the industrializing nations of that time. There was also increasing understanding of the world's economic interdependence and the need for cooperation to obtain similarity of working conditions in countries competing for markets. Reflecting these ideas, the Preamble of the ILO Constitution states:- (i) Whereas universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; (ii) And whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; and (iii) Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries. The areas of improvement listed in the Preamble remain relevant today, including the regulation of working time and labour supply, the prevention of unemployment and the provision of an adequate living wage, social protection of workers, children, young persons and women. The Preamble also recognizes a number of key principles, for example equal remuneration for work of equal value and freedom of association, and highlights, among others, the importance of vocational and technical education. Early Years:- The ILO moved to Geneva in the summer of 1920, with France's Albert Thomas as its first Director. Nine International Labour Conventions and 10 Recommendations were adopted in less than two years. These standards covered key issues, including:- (i) hours of work, (ii) unemployment, (iii) maternity protection, (iv) night work for women, (v) minimum age, and (vi) night work for young persons. A Committee of Experts was set up in 1926 to supervise the application of ILO standards. The Committee, which still exists today, is composed of independent jurists responsible for examining government reports and presenting each year to the Conference its own report on the implementation of ILO Conventions and Recommendations. The Great Depression, with its resulting massive unemployment, soon confronted Britain's Harold Butler, who succeeded Albert Thomas as Director in 1932. Realizing that handling labour issues also requires international cooperation, the United States became a Member of the ILO in 1934, although it continued to stay out of the League of Nations. The American, John Winant, took over as head of the ILO in 1939 – just as the Second World War was imminent. He moved the ILO's headquarters temporarily to Montreal, Canada, in May 1940 for reasons of safety. His successor, Ireland's Edward Phelan, had helped to write the 1919 Constitution and played an important role once again during the Philadelphia meeting of the International Labour Conference, in the midst of the Second World War. Government delegates, employers and workers from 41 countries adopted the Declaration of Philadelphia as an annex to the ILO Constitution. The Declaration still constitutes the Charter of the aims and objectives of the ILO. The Declaration sets out the key principles for the ILO's work after the end of World War II. These include that 'labor is not a commodity', and that 'all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity'. Going Global:- In 1946, the ILO became a specialized agency of the newly formed United Nations. America's David Morse was Director-General from 1948–1970, when the number of Member States doubled and the Organization took on its universal character. Industrialized countries became a minority among developing countries, the budget grew five-fold and the number of officials quadrupled. The ILO established the Geneva-based International Institute for Labour Studies in 1960 and the International Training Centre in Turin in 1965. The Organization won the Nobel Peace Prize on its 50th anniversary in 1969. Under Britain's Wilfred Jenks, Director-General from 1970–73, the ILO advanced further in the development of standards and mechanisms for supervising their application, particularly the promotion of freedom of association and the right to organize. His successor, Francis Blanchard of France, expanded ILO's technical cooperation with developing countries. The ILO played a major role in the emancipation of Poland from dictatorship by giving its full support to the legitimacy of the Solidarnosc Union, based on respect for Convention No. 87 on freedom of association, which Poland had ratified in 1957. Belgium's Michel Hansenne succeeded him in 1989 and guided the ILO into the post-Cold War period, emphasizing the importance of placing social justice at the heart of international economic and social policies. He also set the ILO on a course of decentralization of activities and resources away from the Geneva headquarters. In March 1999, Juan Somavia of Chile took over as Director-General. He emphasized the importance of making decent work a strategic international goal and promoting a fair globalization. He also underlined work as an instrument of poverty alleviation and the ILO's role in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including cutting world poverty in half by 2015. Under Somavia, the ILO established the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization, which published a major report responding to the needs of people as they cope with the unprecedented changes that globalization has brought to societies. In May 2012, Guy Ryder (UK) was elected as the tenth Director-General of the ILO. He was re-elected to his second five-year term in November 2016. Ryder has emphasised that the future of work is not predetermined:- Decent work for all is possible but societies have to make it happen. It is precisely with this imperative that the ILO established its Global Commission on the Future of Work as part of its initiative to mark its centenary in 2019. International Labor Organization or International Labour Organization (ILO):- the only tripartite UN agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. / Самьюэл Гомпёз (Samuel Gompers (или Gumpertz); 1850–1924). Француз Альбэр Тома (Albert Thomas; 1878–1932). Сэр Харолд Бэрэсфод Батлё (Sir Harold Beresford Butler; 1883–1951). Американец Дьжон Гилбёрт Винэнт (John Gilbert Winant; 1889–1947). из Ирландии Эдвод Дьжосэф Филэн (Edward Joseph Phelan; 1888–1967). из Америки Дэйвид Абнё Морс (David Abner Morse; 1907–1990). Британец Клэрэнц Вилфрид Дьженькс (Clarence Wilfred Jenks; 1909–1973). Фросис Блёшар (Francis Blanchard; 1916–2009) из Франции. Мишэль Осэна (Michel Hansenne; 1940–) из Бельгии. Хуан Сомавиа Альтамирано (Juan Somavía Altamirano; 1941–) из Чили. Гай Райдэ (Guy Ryder; 1956–) из Соединённого Королевства. Создана в 1919 при Лиге Наций как Международная Комиссия для выработки конвенций и рекомендаций по вопросам трудового законодательства и улучшения условий труда. Местопребывание:- Женева, Швейцария. Международная Организация Труда (МОТ) – международная межправительственная организация, созданная в 1919 по решению Парижской Мирной Конференции как автономная организация Лиги Наций (Устав МОТ был утверждён как часть XIII Версальского Мирного Договора 1919). В 1946 МОТ стала первым специализированным учреждением Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). В 2006 в МОТ в качестве членов состояло 175 государств, в 2020 – 187 стран участниц, в том числе и Российская Федерация. Структуру МОТ составляют:- Международная Конференция Труда, Административный Совет, Международное Бюро Труда, Трёхсторонние Комитеты, Региональные и Специальные Конференции. Международная Организация Труда (МОТ) – специализированное учреждение Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), одна из крупнейших современных международных организаций. Создана в 1919 согласно Версальскому Мирному Договору в рамках Лиги Наций. На 01 Января 1974 членами МОТ являлись 123 государства. Бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) входил в МОТ в 1934–40; в интересах расширения сотрудничества в решении задач, стоящих перед МОТ, Советский Союз в 1954 снова стал её членом; членами МОТ состояли также Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика (БССР) и Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика (УССР). Согласно Уставу целями МОТ являются достижение всеобщего и прочного мира 'на основе социальной справедливости' и улучшение существующих условий труда, что может быть достигнуто:- регламентацией рабочего времени, включая установление максимальной продолжительности рабочего дня и рабочей недели; регламентацией набора рабочей силы путём борьбы с безработицей; установлением гарантий заработной платы, обеспечивающей удовлетворительные условия жизни, и другим. Эти положения устава подтверждены декларацией

относительно целей и задач МОТ, принятой Генеральной Конференцией МОТ в Филадельфии (США) в 1944. Местонахождение органов МОТ – Женева, Швейцария. Устав МОТ исходит из двух принципов – всеобщности (универсальности) и 3-стороннего представительства. Первый означает прежде всего возможность вступления в МОТ для всех государств, берущих на себя предусмотренные уставом обязательства. Этот принцип обязывает членов МОТ способствовать улучшению условий труда и жизни трудящихся во всех странах, предоставлять им равное право пользоваться теми преимуществами, которые вытекают из членства в организации. Если принцип всеобщности характерен для большинства международных организаций, то принцип 3-стороннего представительства свойствен только МОТ. Сущность его состоит в том, что каждый член МОТ представлен в организации делегатами правительства, трудящихся и предпринимателей, причём каждая группа представителей может занимать самостоятельную позицию при решении проблем труда. Принцип 3-стороннего представительства основан на реформистской идее сотрудничества труда и капитала, которая является ведущей для буржуазных представителей в МОТ. Основные органы МОТ:- Генеральная Конференция, Административный Совет и Международное Бюро Труда (МБТ). Генеральная Конференция (или Международная Конференция Труда) – высший орган МОТ. В её ежегодных сессиях участвуют по 4 представителя от каждого члена МОТ (2 правительств, делегата, по 1 от трудящихся и предпринимателей). Согласно уставу все делегаты пользуются равными правами, в том числе правом участия в голосовании, практически же принцип равноправия не всегда соблюдается. Административный Совет – исполнительный орган МОТ. Состоит из 48 членов – 24 представителей правительств (10 назначаются правительствами наиболее крупных промышленных государств), 12 представителей предпринимателей и 12 представителей трудящихся. Все члены совета (кроме указанных 10) избираются на Генеральной Конференции (соответственно делегатами правительств, предпринимателей и трудящихся) на 3 года. В функции Административного Совета входит определение повестки дня сессий Генеральной Конференции и других органов МОТ, назначение Генерального Директора Международного Бюро Труда, создание вспомогательных органов, комиссий, координирование деятельности МОТ с деятельностью других международных организаций и так далее. Международное Бюро Труда – постоянный секретариат МОТ. МОТ образует также различные комитеты, комиссии, региональные конференции и тому подобное. Органы МОТ должны формироваться с учётом справедливого географического распределения мест и должностей, равноправия социально-экономических систем, однако практически это не всегда имеет место. В МБТ, например, подавляющее большинство ответственных постов занято представителями капиталистических государств. МОТ осуществляет деятельность в трёх основных направлениях:- разработка конвенций и рекомендаций о труде; оказание технической помощи развивающимся странам Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки; обучение и просвещение по вопросам, входящим в круг деятельности МОТ. Разработка конвенций и рекомендаций о труде – важнейшая форма деятельности МОТ. На 01 Января 1974 принято 136 конвенций и 144 рекомендации. Содержащиеся в них международные нормы о труде охватывают самые различные области трудовых отношений, направлены на запрещение принудительного труда, дискриминации трудящихся, охрану материнства и труда молодёжи, обеспечение профсоюзной свободы, равноправия в оплате труда мужчин и женщин, гарантий заработной платы и так далее. Конвенции МОТ становятся обязательными для государств-членов МОТ в случае их ратификации. Ратифицируя конвенцию, государство берёт на себя обязательство принимать необходимые меры для эффективного применения её положений. Рекомендации не подлежат ратификации и не порождают других обязательств для государств, кроме предусмотренных уставом обязанностей процедурного характера. В МОТ нет юридического обязательства ратифицировать конвенции. Однако, вступая в организацию, государство берёт на себя в этом плане определённое моральное обязательство. Советский Союз ратифицировал 40 конвенций МОТ, в том числе важнейшие из них:- № 29 О Принудительном Труде, № 87 О Свободе Ассоциаций И Защите Права На Организацию, № 111 О Дискриминации В Области Найма И Занятий и так далее. Многие буржуазные государства уклоняются от ратификации важнейших конвенций МОТ:- США, например, ратифицировали всего 7 конвенций. Международные нормы о труде собраны в Международном Кодексе Труда (издан в Женеве, в двух томах), который представляет собой систематическое собрание международных норм о труде, содержащихся в конвенциях и рекомендациях МОТ; обязательной силы не имеет. Деятельность МОТ по оказанию технической помощи развивающимся странам получила развитие в 1950–60-х. Она заключается в направлении по просьбе заинтересованных правительств экспертов по организации труда и управлению предприятиями, подготовке трудового законодательства и так далее. Деятельность МОТ по обучению и просвещению связана с созданием в Женеве в 1960 Международного Института Социальных Исследований, который, по замыслу его организаторов, представляет собой как бы высшее учебное заведение университетского типа в области социальной и трудовой политики. Участвуя в МОТ, бывший СССР и другие социалистические страны оказывали поддержку рабочему классу капиталистических стран, ведущему борьбу за улучшение положения трудящихся и стремящемуся использовать в этой борьбе, наряду с другими средствами, международные организации. Советский Союз оказывал всемерную поддержку мероприятиям МОТ, направленным на развитие международного сотрудничества, содействующего улучшению положения трудящихся и упрочению мира между народами.

INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЛИКВИДНОСТЬ – International Liquidity:- foreign exchange reserves available to governments to pay the balance of commercial and financial transactions among themselves. / Под Международной Ликвидностью понимаются резервы в иностранной валюте, доступные правительствам для оплаты остатков по коммерческим и финансовым операциям между собой.

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ГРУЗОВОЙ МАРКЕ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ О НАИМЕНЬШЕЙ ВЫСОТЕ НАДВОДНОГО БОРТА) – International Load Line Certificate is a certificate which gives details of a ship's freeboards and states that the ship has been surveyed and the appropriate load lines marked on her sides. A classification society or the US Coast Guard issues this certificate. International Load Line Certificate:- issued under the provisions of the International Convention on Load Lines (ICLL), 1966, as modified by the Protocol of 1988 relating thereto under the authority of the Government of United States of America. Purpose of Load Line Assignment:- The purpose of load line assignment is to ensure the seaworthiness of the intact (undamaged) vessel. This is accomplished by:- (i) ensuring a robust hull that can withstand severe sea conditions, i.e. structural design, construction, and maintenance; (ii) ensuring weathertight & watertight integrity, i.e. coamings; exposed doors, hatches, hull valves, etc, are in good working condition; (iii) ensuring that the vessel has reserve buoyancy and is not overloaded (by limiting the maximum loaded draft); (iv) ensuring that the vessel has adequate stability for all loading and operating conditions (by approved stability documentation and instructions); (v) ensuring rapid drainage of water on deck (boarding seas) (by adequate arrangement of freeing ports in bulwarks); (vi) ensuring safety of crew while working on deck (by increased freeboard to reduce boarding seas, guardrails); (vii) ensuring that modifications to vessel do not compromise seaworthiness (modifications must be approved by LL assigning authority); (viii) periodic inspections (afloat and dry docked) to verify that the above are properly maintained (by LL assigning authority). Obtaining a Load Line:- International load line certificates are issued to vessels that meet the requirements of the IMO International Convention on Load Lines (ICLL); ICLL certificates are required on US vessels that go on voyages to foreign ports or waters. Domestic load line certificates are issued to vessels that meet the requirements of US load line regulations (which are found in 46 CFR Subchapter E). With minor exceptions, the US requirements for an unrestricted domestic

load line (suitable for high seas voyages) are the same as the requirements for an international ICLL load line. For this reason, an ICLL certificate is acceptable in lieu of a domestic certificate. Load line certificates (domestic or ICLL) are issued on behalf of the United States by the American Bureau of Shipping or one of several other USCG-approved classification societies. The choice of assigning authority is made by the vessel owner/operator. The Coast Guard itself does not issue load lines other than a 'single voyage exemption certificate'. In order to be issued a load line (whether domestic or international ICLL), the vessel must be constructed to meet the load line requirements. This entails pre-construction review and approval of the vessel's design by the assigning authority. Surveyors then periodically visit the shipyard to verify that it is being constructed according to the approved design. Upon completion of construction, the vessel is inclined so that its stability documents can be approved and issued. The freeboard assignment is calculated, and the load line marks are inscribed on the hull. Upon final verification that all of these steps have been properly accomplished, the vessel is issued a load line certificate. A load line certificate is normally issued for a 5-year term, subject to annual 'topside' surveys to verify that hatch covers, doors, vent covers, and other critical closures are in good working condition, and that there have not been any damage or unauthorized modifications that would compromise the vessel's seaworthiness. At the end of the 5-year term, the vessel must be dry docked to inspect the underwater hull, seachests and valves, etc, before a new certificate can be issued. Load Line Enforcement and Violations:- US vessel owners and operators are subject to fines and penalties if a vessel is overloaded such that the load line marks are submerged, or the vessel is operated in violation of any restrictions on its certificate. Penalties are set forth in 46 USC 5116. Foreign vessels in US waters are required to have a valid international (ICLL) load line certificate. A foreign vessel may be detained in port if the Coast Guard determines that it is overloaded, or unseaworthy due to poor condition. The vessel won't be released to depart until the deficiencies have been corrected:- excess cargo is offloaded, repairs have been made and a surveyor from the assigning authority has attended the vessel to confirm its compliance with ICLL regulations. Origin of Load Lines:- Historically, the concept of a load line evolved during the 1870s in Great Britain to guard against merchant ships being overloaded. Lloyd's Register established a minimum freeboard requirement for its classed ships, to ensure that a ship had good reserve buoyancy in heavy boarding seas. After considerable persuasive efforts by Samuel Plimsoll, Parliament extended the requirement to all British merchant ships; thus was born the 'Plimsoll mark'. Originally, only British ships were required to have a load line, but in 1906, Parliament extended the requirement to include all foreign ships in British waters. Consequently, similar load line requirements were individually adopted by other maritime nations, until they were internationally standardized in the Load Line Convention of 1930. The present International Convention on Load Lines (ICLL) was drawn up in 1966 and entered into force on July 21, 1968. It is periodically amended via the Load Line Protocol of 1988 (in force since February 03, 2000). The Convention and it's Protocol are administered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. Vessels of countries signatory to the Convention are required to have an ICLL certificate for international voyages. As of May 2016, 161 countries (representing 98.5% of world tonnage) are signatory the 1966 ICLL, and 103 countries (representing 95.3% of world tonnage) are signatory to the 1988 LL Protocol. The United States is a signatory to both the original 1966 ICLL and the 1988 LL Protocol, and therefore US vessels engaged on international voyages are subject to the Convention, as modified by the Protocol. Load line regulations for US vessels operating solely on domestic routes are developed by the Coast Guard, and reflect the less-severe operating environments of coastwise service. Special load line standards apply to vessels operating on certain coastwise routes and on the Great Lakes. International Load Line Certificate is the certificate issued by a classification society or the US Coast Guard. An International load line certificate provides the details of a ship's freeboards and states that the ship has been surveyed and the appropriate load lines marked on her sides. / Английский политик и социальный реформатор Сэмьюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll; 1824–1898). Грузовая Марка, знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины. Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Над грузовой маркой наносят палубную линию. Положение грузовой марки по высоте определяется величиной минимального надводного борта, регламентируемой Международной Конвенцией о Грузовых Марках (1966) либо национальными правилами, в зависимости от назначения, размеров и конструктивных особенностей судна, и удостоверяется Свидетельством о Грузовой Марке, выдаваемым классификационным обществом. Для уменьшения регистровой вместимости при перевозке грузов с большим удельным погрузочным объёмом морские грузовые суда могут иметь ниже второй палубы тоннажную марку – равносторонний треугольник, вершиной касающийся горизонтальной линии с уступом, которая показывает наибольшую осадку судна в морской и пресной воде. Грузовые Марки на бортах судов, соответствующие сезону года и зоне или району плавания, не должны быть погружены на протяжении всего времени, когда судно выходит в море, находится в плавании и приходит в порт за исключением погружения на величину поправки в пресной воде или временного погружения на величину соответственно весу топлива и всех других материалов, используемых судном во внутренних водах перед выходом в море. В тех случаях, когда плотность воды отличается от единицы, поправка должна быть пропорциональна разнице между 1.025 и действительной плотностью. Судно подлежит:- (i) первоначальному освидетельствованию перед вводом в эксплуатацию; (ii) периодическому освидетельствованию – через 5 лет, чтобы удостовериться, что судно полностью отвечает требованиям Конвенции; и (iii) промежуточному – ежегодному, плюс/минус три месяца – что не производилось изменений, влияющих на расчёт определения места нанесения Грузовых Марок и что устройства и средства для закрытия отверстий, штормовых портиков и доступа в помещения команды содержатся в надлежащем состоянии. На основании результатов освидетельствования судну выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate). Свидетельство теряет силу (аннулируется):- (i) при просрочке периодического освидетельствования, ежегодного подтверждения; (ii) при существенных изменениях в корпусе и надстройке судна, влияющих на надводный борт; (iii) при содержании в ненадлежащем состоянии устройств и средств для закрытия ВНЗ; (iv) снижении прочности конструкций корпуса ниже допустимых пределов; и (v) при передаче судна под Флаг другого Государства. Грузовая Марка – знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины (грузовая ватерлиния). Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Английские моряки называют грузовую марку Диском Плимсэла, которая на основании правил международной конвенции наносится на борта каждого спущенного на воду торгового судна, если его тоннаж превышает сто пятьдесят регистровых тонн. Впервые такую грузовую марку предложил Сэмьюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll), Англичанин и пивовар из города Дерби, который не имел никакого отношения к судоходству. Применяются следующие грузовые марки:- (i) летняя грузовая марка – Л (S); (ii) зимняя грузовая марка – З (W); (iii) зимняя грузовая марка для Северной Атлантики – ЗСА (WNA); (iv) тропическая грузовая марка – Т (T); (v) грузовая марка для пресной воды – П (F); и (v) тропическая марка для пресной воды – ТП (TF). Для каждого судна грузовую марку размечают по международным правилам, которые обязательны для всех морских держав мира. Поэтому форма грузовой марки везде одинакова. Единственное отличие – в буквах. Обозначение организации, назначившей грузовую марку, наносится над горизонтальной линией, проходящей через центр кольца знака (Диск Плимсэла). Обозначение Регистра Судоходства Российской Федерации – РС, L и R = Регистр Лойда, A и B

= Американское Бюро Судоходства и так далее. Различают грузовые марки для лесовозов, пассажирских и парусных судов. Грузовая марка, соответствующая сезону, не должна быть погружена в воду на протяжении всего периода от момента выхода из порта до прихода в следующий порт. Судам, на борта которых нанесены грузовые марки, выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate) на срок не более чем на 5 лет. На каждом судне хранится свидетельство на надводный борт, и если осадка больше, чем это допускается грузовой маркой, то его капитан не имеет права выйти в море. В случае перегрузки портовые власти, ответственные за выход судна в рейс, вправе потребовать удаления лишнего груза и даже задержать судно в порту. Марки углубления ни в коем случае нельзя путать с грузовой маркой, так как они служат только для измерения фактической носовой и кормовой осадки на данный момент. Применение:- согласно Международной Конвенции о Грузовой Марке судну запрещён выход в море на международный рейс, если ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. Настоящая конвенция применяется ко всем судам кроме:- (i) военных кораблей; (ii) новых судов длиной менее 24 метров (79 футов); (iii) существующих судов валовой вместимостью менее 150 регистровых тонн; (iv) прогулочных яхт, не занимающихся коммерческими перевозками; и (v) рыболовных судов. Ничто в настоящей Конвекции не применяется к судам, совершающим плавание исключительно:- (a) по Великим Озёрам Северной Америки и по Реке Святого Лаврентия в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой от Мыса Розье до Мыса Вест Пойнт на Острове Антикости, и далее прямой линией, проведённой от Острова Антикости в Северном направлении по меридиану 63° Западной долготы; (б) в Каспийском Море; (в) по рекам Ла-Плата, Парана и Уругвай в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой между Пунта Раза (Кабо Сан Антонио), Аргентина, и Пунта дель Эсте, Уругвай. Международная Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (International Convention on Load Lines), кратко именуемая МКГМ, подписанная 05 Апреля 1966 в Лондоне по инициативе Международной Морской Организации (ММО). В 1988 специальным Протоколом в неё были внесены изменения, позднее, в 2003 дополненные Комитетом по Безопасности на Море ММО. Изменённая Международная Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (МКГМ-66/88) вступила в силу 01 Января 2005. Конвенция запрещает выход в море судна в международный рейс, если оно не было соответствующим образом освидетельствовано, ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. В Приложениях к Конвенции устанавливаются правила определения грузовых марок, условия назначения и величины надводного борта, модификации конвенционных требований по зонам, районам и сезонным периодам, а также приводятся формы Международного Свидетельства о Грузовой Марке. В 1988 был принят Протокол к Конвенции о Грузовой Марке, вступивший в силу в 2000. Этим Протоколом требования Конвенции 1966 относительно освидетельствования и выдачи международных свидетельств были приведены в соответствие с требованиями Международной Конвенции по Предотвращению Загрязнения с Судов (МАРПОЛ 73/78) и Международной Конвенции по Охране Человеческой Жизни на Море (СОЛАС).

INTERNATIONAL LUBRICANT STANDARDIZATION AND APPROVAL COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ И ОДОБРЕНИЮ СМАЗОК – The International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee (ILSAC) is a joint committee of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) and the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) members that assists in the development of new minimum oil performance standards. The International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee (ILSAC) is the organization responsible for creating lubricant specifications for passenger cars. ILSAC/OIL is the entity within ILSAC that develops and introduces the newly required specifications. The entity is divided into two branches:- ILSAC, which includes the AAM (Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers) and the JAMA (Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association):- (i) ILSAC, which includes the AAM (Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers) and the JAMA (Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association); and (ii) OIL, which is composed of representatives from organizations within the petroleum industry, the API and the ACC (American Chemistry Council). Tests performed by ILSAC/OIL are certified by the API. There are five ILSAC specifications:- (i) GF-1 and GF-2 are now obsolete; (ii) GF-3, introduced in 2001 (API SL level+ improved Fuel Economy +improved volatility+deposit control and viscosity performance) with a limit for phosphorous of 0.1% max; (iii) GF-4, introduced in 2005 (API SM level + improved Fuel Economy performance) and designed for low emission vehicles; it includes limits for phosphorus and sulfur contents in order to improve the lifespan of post-treatment systems; (iv) GF-5 was introduced in 2010. It was designed with the aim of:- (a) Improving fuel economies and maintaining them over time (Fuel Economy retention), (b) Ensuring good protection of new engine technologies, better sludge control, (c) Protecting post-treatment systems, and (d) Suiting E85 fuel driven engines. TOTAL proposes complete product ranges – some of wich have been totally reformulated to meet the ILSAC GF-5 standards. And (v) ILSAC GF-6 is currently under development nad might be launched in 2018. There will be 2 subcategories:- (a) GF-6A:- backward compatible with GF-5, but with improved fuel economy and durability, and (b) GF-6B:- similar performance as GF-6A, but allowing more fluid grades such as 0W-16. Not backward compatible with GF-5.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BUREAU = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ МОРСКОЕ БЮРО – The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a specialized department of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC; headquartered in Paris, France). The IMB's responsibilities lie in fighting crimes related to maritime trade and transportation, particularly piracy and commercial fraud, and in protecting the crews of ocean-going vessels. It publishes a weekly piracy report and maintains a 24-hour piracy reporting centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The IMB is part of ICC Commercial Crime Services whose other divisions include The Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, The Financial Investigation Bureau and FraudNet. FraudNet is the world's leading network of fraud and asset recovery lawyers with 63 lawyers in 56 different jurisdictions. The bureau, endorsed by the UN's International Maritime Organisation (IMO; headquartered in London, The United Kingdom), was founded in 1981. The body has observer status with Interpol and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the World Customs Organization (WCO; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium). A special division of the International Chamber of Commerce. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The ICC International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a specialized division of the International Chamber Of Commerce (ICC). The IMB is a non-profit making organisation, established in 1981 to act as a focal point in the fight against all types of maritime crime and malpractice. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) in it's resolution A 504 (XII) (5) and (9) adopted on 1981-November-20, has inter alia, urged governments, all interests and organisations to cooperate and exchange information with each other and the IMB with a view to maintaining and developing a co-ordinated action in combating maritime fraud. The IMB has a MOU with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and has observer status with Interpol (ICPO). IMB's main task is to protect the integrity of international trade by seeking out fraud and malpractice. For over 25 years, it has used industry knowledge, experience and access to a large number of well-placed contacts around the world to do this:- identifying and investigating frauds, spotting new criminal methods and trends, and highlighting other threats to trade. The information gathered from sources and during investigations is provided to members in the form of timely advice via a number of different communication routes. It lists the threats and explains how members can reduce their vulnerability to them. Over the years, this approach has thwarted many attempted frauds and saved the shipping and trading industry many millions of Dollars. The IMB provides an authentication service for trade finance documentation. It also investigates and reports on a number of other topics, notably documentary credit fraud, charter party fraud, cargo theft, ship deviation and ship finance fraud. As well as helping to prevent crime, the IMB also has a duty to educate both

the shipping community and a wider audience that comprises just about every entity engaged in trade. To this end, the IMB runs a regular series of courses and training programmes that have a wide-ranging syllabus and many proven benefits. It also offers bespoke consultancy services in areas such as ship and port security. One of the IMB's principal areas of expertise is in the suppression of piracy. Concerned at the alarming growth in the phenomenon, this led to the creation of the IMB Piracy Reporting Centre in 1992. The Centre is based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It maintains a round-the-clock watch on the world's shipping lanes, reporting pirate attacks to local law enforcement and issuing warnings about piracy hotspots to shipping. With its multi-lingual and multi-disciplined staff, experience, unique structure, industry support and well-placed contacts, the IMB can rightly claim to be the world's premier independent crime-fighting watchdog for international trade. / Специальное подразделение Международной Торговой Палаты (International Chamber of Commerce). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международное Морское Бюро (ММБ) является специализированным подразделением Международной Торговой Палаты (МТП; штабквартира в Париже, Франция). История Создания Международного Морского Бюро:- Дата создания – 1981. Играет роль координационного центра борьбы против всевозможных видов морской преступности, злоупотребления служебным положением. Международная Морская Организация (ММО; штабквартира в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), своей резолюцией 504 (XII) (5) и (9) от 20 Ноября 1981 призвала правительства, все заинтересованные организации сотрудничать, обмениваться информацией друг с другом и ММБ. Цель – сохранение, развитие скоординированных действий в борьбе против мошенничества в морской отрасли. Бюро подписало Меморандум о Взаимопонимании со Всемирной Организацией Таможен (ВОТ; штабквартира в Брюсселе, Бельгия), имеет статус наблюдателя в Интерпол. Цели И Задачи Международного Морского Бюро:- Основополагающая задача Международного Морского Бюро – защита международной торговли путём разоблачения мошенничества, злоупотреблений служебным положением. На протяжении более 40-ти лет, ММБ использует свои знания, опыт, широкую сеть контактов по всему миру, для того чтобы выявлять, расследовать мошенничество, создавать новые методы выявления иных угроз международной торговле. Полученная в ходе расследования информация предоставляется всем членам ММБ в виде консультаций, где перечисляются возможные угрозы, разъяснения участникам о методах снижения уязвимости членов Международного Морского Бюро перед такими угрозами. Подход позволяет экономить судоходству, торговой индустрии миллионы Долларов США. Деятельность Международного Морского Бюро:- ММБ предоставляет услугу аутентификации финансово-торговой документации своих участников. Бюро проводит расследования в следующих сферах:- (i) мошенничество с аккредитивами; (ii) мошенничество с чартерами; (iii) кража груза; и (iv) девиация судна от условий контракта и финансовое мошенничество со стороны судна. Для воспитания принципов добросовестности среди членов-участников международной торговли, Международное Морское Бюро периодически проводит курсы, семинары. ММБ предоставляет консультационные услуги по вопросам безопасности судов, портов и других видов морских инженерных сооружений. Важнейшая область специализации ММБ – борьба с пиратством на море. Выражая общую обеспокоенность своих участников по поводу роста обозначенного явления, Международное Морское Бюро участвовало в создании Центра Докладов о Пиратстве (IMB Piracy Reporting Centre) в 1992. Центр базируется в Куала Лумпуре (Малайзия), несёт непрерывную вахту наблюдения за морскими торговыми путями по всему земному шару, сообщая о пиратских нападениях местным правоохранительным органам, издаёт предупреждения о пиратстве судам находящимся вблизи горячих точек. Издания И Публикации Международного Морского Бюро:- Специально для членов ММБ, дважды в месяц издаётся Конфиденциальный Бюллетень, представляющий собой списки мошенников, коммерческих неудач и неуплат долгов, с указанием имен виновных, адресов и псевдонимов, любой другой актуальной информации. Доставляется участникам бюро электронной почтой в формате pdf. Сопутствующие статьи объясняют деятельность мошенников, указывают на сферы их возможного действия; приводятся примеры используемой документации.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МОРСКАЯ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МОРСКАЯ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – The International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) is a United Nations agency dealing solely with maritime affairs. The organization focuses on the improvement of maritime safety and the prevention of maritime pollution. International Maritime Consultative Organization is a forum in which most major maritime nations participate and through which recommendations for the carriage of dangerous goods, bulk commodities, and maritime regulations become internationally acceptable.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МОРСКОЙ КОДЕКС ПО ОПАСНЫМ ТОВАРАМ – The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) is accepted as an international guideline to the safe transportation or shipment of dangerous goods or hazardous materials by water on vessel. IMDG Code is intended to protect crew members and to prevent marine pollution in the safe transportation of hazardous materials by vessel. It is recommended to governments for adoption or for use as the basis for national regulations. The implementation of the Code is mandatory in conjunction with the obligations of the members of united nation government under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78). It is intended for use not only by the mariner but also by all those involved in industries and services connected with shipping. Contains advice on terminology, packaging, labeling, placarding, markings, stowage, segregation, handling, and emergency response. The code is updated and maintained by the DSC Sub-Committee of the International Maritime Organization every 2 years. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code:- the regulations published by the IMO for transporting hazardous materials internationally. A code, representing the classification of dangerous goods as defined by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in compliance with international legal requirements. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code:- regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by sea. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МОРСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – The International Maritime Organization (IMO). Aim:- to deal with international maritime affairs; a UN specialized agency. Established in:- 1948-March-06 set up as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; effective – 1958-March-17. Notes:- name changed from Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 1982-May-22. International Maritime Organization (IMO) is formerly known as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), was established in 1958 through the United Nations to coordinate international maritime safety and related practices. The IMO was established as a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1948. The IMO facilitates cooperation on technical matters affecting merchant shipping and traffic, including improved maritime safety and prevention of marine pollution. Headquarters are in London, The United Kingdom. A United Nations agency concerned with safety at sea. Its work includes codes and rules pertaining to tonnage measurement of vessels, load lines, pollution and the carriage of hazardous goods. Previous name:- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO), since 1982 known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The Convention establishing the International Maritime Organization (IMO) was adopted in Geneva in 1948 and IMO first met in 1959. IMO's main task has been to develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping and its remit today includes safety, environmental concerns, legal matters, technical co-operation, maritime security and the efficiency of shipping. A specialized agency of the United Nations with 167 Member States and three Associate Members, IMO is based in the United Kingdom with around 300 international staff. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. It has always been

recognized that the best way of improving safety at sea is by developing international regulations that are followed by all shipping nations and from the mid-XIX century onwards a number of such treaties were adopted. Several countries proposed that a permanent international body should be established to promote maritime safety more effectively, but it was not until the establishment of the United Nations itself that these hopes were realized. In 1948 an international conference in Geneva adopted a convention formally establishing IMO (the original name was the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, or IMCO, but the name was changed in 1982 to IMO). The IMO Convention entered into force in 1958 and the new Organization met for the first time the following year. The purposes of the Organization, as summarized by Article 1(a) of the Convention, are 'to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade; to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships'. The Organization is also empowered to deal with administrative and legal matters related to these purposes. IMO's first task was to adopt a new version of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), the most important of all treaties dealing with maritime safety. This was achieved in 1960 and IMO then turned its attention to such matters as the facilitation of international maritime traffic, load lines and the carriage of dangerous goods, while the system of measuring the tonnage of ships was revised. But although safety was and remains IMO's most important responsibility, a new problem began to emerge – pollution. The growth in the amount of oil being transported by sea and in the size of oil tankers was of particular concern and the Torrey Canyon disaster of 1967, in which 120 000 tons of oil was spilled, demonstrated the scale of the problem. During the next few years IMO introduced a series of measures designed to prevent tanker accidents and to minimize their consequences. It also tackled the environmental threat caused by routine operations such as the cleaning of oil cargo tanks and the disposal of engine room wastes – in tonnage terms a bigger menace than accidental pollution. The most important of all these measures was the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78). It covers not only accidental and operational oil pollution but also pollution by chemicals, goods in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution. IMO was also given the task of establishing a system for providing compensation to those who had suffered financially as a result of pollution. Two treaties were adopted, in 1969 and 1971, which enabled victims of oil pollution to obtain compensation much more simply and quickly than had been possible before. Both treaties were amended in 1992, and again in 2000, to increase the limits of compensation payable to victims of pollution. A number of other legal conventions have been developed since, most of which concern liability and compensation issues. Also in the 1970s a global search and rescue system was initiated, with the establishment of the International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO), which has greatly improved the provision of radio and other messages to ships. The Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) was adopted in 1988 and began to be phased in from 1992. In February 1999, the GMDSS became fully operational, so that now a ship that is in distress anywhere in the world can be virtually guaranteed assistance, even if the ship's crew do not have time to radio for help, as the message will be transmitted automatically. Two initiatives in the 1990s are especially important insofar as they relate to the human element in shipping. On 1998-July-01 the International Safety Management Code entered into force and became applicable to passenger ships, oil and chemical tankers, bulk carriers, gas carriers and cargo high speed craft of 500 gross tonnage and above. It became applicable to other cargo ships and mobile offshore drilling units of 500 gross tonnage and above from 2002-July-01. On 1997-February-01, the 1995 amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 entered into force. They greatly improve seafarer standards and, for the first time, give IMO itself powers to check Government actions with Parties required to submit information to IMO regarding their compliance with the Convention. New conventions relating to the marine environment were adopted in the early 2000s, including one on anti-fouling sytems (AFS 2001) and ballast water management (BWM 2004). The 2000s also saw a focus on maritime security, with the entry into force in July 2004 of a new, comprehensive security regime for international shipping, including the International Shiip and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, made mandatory under amendments to SOLAS adopted in 2002. In 2005, IMO adopted amendments to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts (SUA) Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and its related Protocol (the 2005 SUA Protocols), which amongst other things, introduce the right of a a State Party desires to board a ship flying the flag of another State Party when the requesting Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that the ship or a person on board the ship is, has been, or is about to be involved in, the commission of an offence under the Convention. As IMO instruments have entered into force and been implemented, developments in technology and/or lessons learned from accidents have led to changes and amendments being adopted. The focus on implementation continues, with the technical co-operation programme a key strand of IMO's work. Meanwhile, the first audits under the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme were completed at the end of 2006. / Тори Кэньэн (Torrey Canyon). Международная Морская Организация (ММО), специализированное агентство ООН, основанная в 1958 в целях содействия международному сотрудничеству в области морских перевозок и морской торговли. До 1982 ММО именовалась Межправительственной Морской Консультативной Комиссией (ММКК). По данным на 1985 в состав ММО входили 127 государств. Штабквартира ММК расположена в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SATELLITE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ МОРСКОЙ СПУТНИКОВОЙ СВЯЗИ – The International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO) is the intergovernmental organization that oversees certain public satellite safety and security communication services provided via the Inmarsat satellites. These public services include:- (i) services for maritime safety within the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO); (ii) distress alerting; (iii) search and rescue co-ordinating communications; (iv) maritime safety information (MSI) broadcasts; (v) general communications; and (vi) aeronautical safety AMS(R)S services through compliance with the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). IMSO also acts as the International LRIT Coordinator, appointed by IMO to coordinate the establishment and operation of the international system for the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) worldwide. IMSO is established under the provisions of the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization which also defines the public services, such as satellite services for the GMDSS, that are subject to international oversight. The Organization has a form of public-private partnership contract with Inmarsat Ltd through a Public Services Agreement which sets out the obligations of Inmarsat Ltd in respect of the relevant public services, as well as defining the oversight mechanism that exists between Inmarsat and IMSO. A Public Services Committee which meets every three months provides formal regular contact between the company and the organization. Similar arrangements will be put in place when IMO recognises other mobile satellite service providers for participation in the GMDSS. IMSO also owns a 'special share' in Inmarsat Ltd which provides a mechanism to ensure that any commercial decisions taken are not detrimental to the public services. IMSO works closely with IMO, ICAO, ITU and other interested international organizations, as well as Inmarsat Ltd itself, in developing recommendations, standards and operational practices that support and may improve the public services. The Organization's special relationship with IMO is fostered and maintained by regular reports to the IMO Maritime Safety Committee on the provision and quality of satellite services for the GMDSS, and continuing detailed work on the establishment of the International LRIT System. The Organization operates through:- (i) the Assembly of Parties, integrated by its 94 member States, which generally meets every two years; (ii) the Directorate, headed by the Director General, Capt. Esteban Pacha-Vicente of Spain, who is the Chief Executive Officer and legal representative of IMSO; and (iii) an Advisory Committee, comprising a number of Member States, appointed by the Assembly, which meets regularly.

Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The establishment of the Organization was based on two international public law instruments developed under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). These are:- (a) Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) between States Parties to the Convention; and (b) Operating Agreement between telecommunications entities public or private (one per Party) called 'Signatories' designated by a State. Both instruments entered into force on 16 July 1979. The purpose of Inmarsat was to make provision for the space segment necessary for improved maritime communications and, in particular, for improved safety of life at sea communications and the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). This purpose was later extended through amendments to the Convention and Operating Agreement to provide the space segment for land mobile and aeronautical communications, and the name of the organization was changed to the International Mobile Satellite Organization to reflect the amended purpose. Inmarsat was structured with three principal organs:- (a) the Assembly of Parties (one State, one vote), which dealt with general policy matters and the long term objectives of the Organization; (b) the Council, composed of 22 Signatories, or groups of Signatories. It decided on all financial, operational, technical and administrative matters, and made provision for the space segment for carrying out the purposes of the Organization. Signatories' voting rights were linked to their utilization of the system via investment shares; and (c) the Directorate which was the executive body of the Organization headed by a Director General who was the Chief Executive Officer and legal representative of the Organization. After twenty years of successful operation, Member States and Signatories of the intergovernmental organization Inmarsat decided to challenge rapidly growing competition from private providers of satellite communications services and pioneered the first ever privatization of all assets and business carried on by the intergovernmental organization while adhering to the continuous provision of the public service obligations and governmental oversight as a pre-requisite of the privatization. At its Twelfth Session in April 1998, the Inmarsat Assembly adopted amendments to the Inmarsat Convention and Operating Agreement which were intended to transform the Organization's business into a privatised corporate structure, while retaining intergovernmental oversight of certain public service obligations and, in particular, the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). The Assembly and Council of Inmarsat subsequently decided to implement the amendments as from 15 April 1999, pending their formal entry into force. In doing so, it was recognised that early implementation of the new structure was needed to maintain the commercial viability of the system in a rapidly changing satellite communications environment, and thereby ensure continuity of GMDSS services and other public service obligations, namely:- peaceful uses of the system, non-discrimination, service to all geographical regions and fair competition. The restructuring amendments entered into force on 31 July 2001 and became binding upon all Parties, including those which had not accepted them, and the Operating Agreement terminated on the same date. The restructuring of Inmarsat involved the incorporation of holding and operating companies, located in England and registered under British law on 15 April 1999, as planned. On the same day, the Headquarters Agreement between the UK Government and the IMSO was signed. A Public Services Agreement between IMSO and the privatized Inmarsat Ltd was also executed with immediate effect. The Operating Agreement was terminated and the Signatories received ordinary shares in the privatised Inmarsat Ltd in exchange for their investment shares. Capital requirements are met from existing shareholders, strategic investors and public investment through a listing of the shares on a stock exchange (IPO). The Inmarsat satellites and all other assets of the former intergovernmental organization have been transferred to the privatised operating Company which continues to manage the global mobile satellite communications system, including maritime distress and safety services for GMDSS at either no cost or at a special rate. Xxxxx. The International Mobile Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) is the intergovernmental organization that oversees certain public satellite safety and security communication services provided via the Inmarsat satellites. Some of these services concern:- (i) the Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS) established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO); (ii) search and rescue co-ordinating communications; (iii) maritime safety information (MSI) broadcasts; (iv) the aeronautical mobile satellite (route) service, or AMS(R)S, through compliance with the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); and (v) general communications. The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) was established under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization by the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization signed at London on 03 September 1976. The Assembly of the IMSO decided to rename the organization to the International Mobile Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) in December 1994. The IMSO was reestablished by the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization signed at London on 24 April 1998 and succeeded INMARSAT on 15 April 1999. After the succession, the INMARSAT space segment and operational business were transferred to Inmarsat Ltd., a UK company, with the IMSO overseeing the public services obligations of the company pursuant to an agreement concluded between IMSO and Inmarsat Ltd. An agreement between the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the IMSO was signed in Montreal on 20 September 2000 and addresses the relationship between ICAO and IMSO. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom, but as a global organization, Inmarsat is represented around the world. Our network operations are run from our headquarters in London and our regional offices provide on-the-ground, local support for our partners and customers. Dubai office, covering the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia and Russia. Singapore office, covering Asia Pacific, East Asia, South-east Asia, North Asia and Australasia. Miami Office, covering the Americas, including North America (except Government development), Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and South America. Washington Office, covering global government development. Inmarsat PLC is the world's leading provider of global mobile satellite communications. We provide voice and high-speed data services to almost anywhere on the planet – on land, at sea and in the air. Our services are delivered through the most versatile and reliable satellite network in the world. We own and operate 11 satellites in geostationary orbit 35 786 km (22 236 mi) above the Earth, controlled from our HQ in London via ground stations located around the globe. We sell our services through a worldwide network of distribution partners and service providers. As well as being some of the world's leading telecommunications service providers, they all have specialist satellite industry experience. We work together with our partners to develop innovative, customised solutions for businesses and organisations all over the world. These include major corporations from the maritime, media, oil and gas, construction and aeronautical industries, as well as governments and aid agencies. Our customers rely on us for mission-critical mobile communications. We are a trusted and integral part of their global operations. Inmarsat's goal is to remain the leading mobile satellite services operator – through a combination of extensive portfolio, global coverage and technological innovation. We aim to deliver the highest standards of reliability in the market, while offering excellent value for money. With the deployment of Inmarsat-5 Global Xpress™ network from the end of 2014, we will be able to offer customers mobile broadband speeds of 50 Mbps to terminals as small as 60 cms, and speeds of up to 10 Mbps to terminals as small as 20 cm. Ka-band First:- it will be the first time a commercial operator has utilised Ka-band radio frequencies to deliver a global satellite service. This additional capacity will also free us to enhance our existing portfolio of L-band services – including BGAN, FleetBroadband and SwiftBroadband, and our global handheld phone, IsatPhone Pro. We see a future where mobile satellite services are delivered through a combination of L-band and Ka-band satellites, harnessing the strengths of each to offer an unrivalled package of services based on speed, price and portability. Inmarsat was the operator of the first global mobile satellite communications system – its goal to enable merchant ships to stay in touch across the oceans and to call for help in an emergency. Today Inmarsat owns and operates three global constellations of 11 satellites flying in geosynchronous orbit 37 786 km (22 240 statute miles) above the Earth. Award For Innovation:- our first wholly owned satellites, the Inmarsat-2s, were launched in the early 1990s, and the Inmarsat-3s – the first generation to use spot beam technology – followed later in the decade. The Inmarsat-4 satellites – winner in 2010 of the Royal Academy of Engineering's prestigious MacRobert Award for

innovation – established the world's first global 3G network in 2009. They are expected to remain in service until 2020 and beyond. Mobile Coverage:- in the meantime, Inmarsat has entered into agreement with the European Space Agency (ESA) to become the commercial operator of a new satellite called Alphasat. Built by Astrium, Alphasat is scheduled for completion in 2012, when it will supplement the I-4 satellites by providing L-band mobile coverage of Europe, the Middle East and Africa. The Inmarsat-5s:- a new constellation of Ka-band satellites, the Inmarsat-5s, is also being built by US manufacturer Boeing, planned for launch in 2013–14. They will form the backbone of our new Inmarsat Global Xpress™ network, offering broadband speeds of 50 Mbps around the world. The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) is an international partnership of signatories from 62 nations. The partnership provides mobile satellite capacity to its signatories, who, in turn, use the capacity to provide worldwide mobile satellite services to their maritime, aeronautical and land-mobile customers – including shipping, cruise, fishing, research and offshore exploration industries and airlines. INMARSAT began service in 1976. COMSAT is the US signatory to INMARSAT. Inmarsat has been at the forefront of mobile satellite services for over 31 years. We are recognized leaders in our field and we continue to introduce new technologies that redefine the standard for our industry. As of August 2010, Boeing, the US aerospace manufacturer, has been contracted to build a pioneering new constellation of satellites – the Inmarsat-5s. They will form the backbone of our planned Inmarsat Global Xpress™ network, delivering mobile broadband speeds of up to 50 Megabits per second. Global Coverage:- our current fleet of 11-satellites already provides seamless mobile voice and data communications around the world, enabling users to make phone calls or connect to the internet – whenever and wherever they need – on land, at sea or in the air. Inmarsat's award-winning Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) service, for example, makes it possible for TV broadcasters to beam live breaking news from remote locations into millions of homes. And in future, when you make a mobile phone call or send a text message from an aircraft, it's likely to be routed via the Inmarsat satellites to the ground. Safety Services:- but for the maritime community our communication and safety services are nothing new. Their lives and livelihoods have depended upon Inmarsat for more than a quarter of a century. We were founded in 1979 to ensure that ships could stay in constant touch by telephone. In 1999, we became the first intergovernmental organisation to transform into a private company and, in 2005, were floated on the London Stock Exchange. / Инмасэт Эл.ти.ди. (Inmarsat Ltd). (ii) Директорат, возглавляемый Генеральным Директором, Капитаном Эстэваном Пача-Висэнтэ (Director General, Capt. Esteban Pacha-Vicente) из Испании, который . рабочая сеть Инмасэт-файв Глоубэл Экспрэс^{T3} (Inmarsat-5 Global Xpress™ network). – включая Би.Дьжи.Эй.Эн. (BGAN), ФлитБродбэнд (FleetBroadband) и СвыфтБродбэнд (SwiftBroadband), и нашу АйсэтФон Про (IsatPhone Pro). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международная Организация Морской Спутниковой Связи (МОМСС или ИНМАРСАТ по произношению Англоязычного сокращения INMARSAT) была учреждена Конвенцией 1976 с целью обеспечения использования искусственных спутников Земли для мореплавания. За десять лет своего существования организация добилась того, что в её составе находились 80 стран участниц.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET INSIGHTS = ОЗНАКОМЛЕНИЯ С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ РЫНКАМИ (или ВЗГЛЯДЫ ИЗНУТРИ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ РЫНОК) – In the United States, the International Market Insight (IMI) reports are prepared by staff at American embassies and consulates. An IMI covers developments in a single country that are of interest to traders and investors. Topics may include:- new laws, policies and procedures, new trade regulations and marketplace changes.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ФОНД (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МОНЕТАРНЫЙ ФОНД) – The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 187 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. The IMF works to foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty. The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitates the balanced growth of international trade, and provides resources to help members in balance of payments difficulties or to assist with poverty reduction. The IMF has 187 member countries. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations but has its own charter, governing structure, and finances. Its members are represented through a quota system broadly based on their relative size in the global economy. Through its economic surveillance, the IMF keeps track of the economic health of its member countries, alerting them to risks on the horizon and providing policy advice. It also lends to countries in difficulty, and provides technical assistance and training to help countries improve economic management. This work is backed by IMF research and statistics. The IMF works with other international organizations to promote growth and poverty reduction. It also interacts with think tanks, civil society, and the media on a daily basis. The IMF has played a part in shaping the global economy since the end of World War II. Cooperation and reconstruction (1944–71):- as the Second World War ends, the job of rebuilding national economies begins. The IMF is charged with overseeing the international monetary system to ensure exchange rate stability and encouraging members to eliminate exchange restrictions that hinder trade. The end of the Bretton Woods System (1972–81):- after the system of fixed exchange rates collapses in 1971, countries are free to choose their exchange arrangement. Oil shocks occur in 1973–74 and 1979, and the IMF steps in to help countries deal with the consequences. Debt and painful reforms (1982–89):- the oil shocks lead to an international debt crisis, and the IMF assists in coordinating the global response. Societal Change for Eastern Europe and Asian Upheaval (1990–2004):- the IMF plays a central role in helping the countries of the former Soviet bloc transition from central planning to market-driven economies. Globalization and the Crisis (2005 – present):- the implications of the continued rise of capital flows for economic policy and the stability of the international financial system are still not entirely clear. The current credit crisis and the food and oil price shock are clear signs that new challenges for the IMF are waiting just around the corner. The IMF's fundamental mission is to help ensure stability in the international system. It does so in three ways:- keeping track of the global economy and the economies of member countries; lending to countries with balance of payments difficulties; and giving practical help to members. Surveillance:- the IMF oversees the international monetary system and monitors the financial and economic policies of its members. It keeps track of economic developments on a national, regional, and global basis, consulting regularly with member countries and providing them with macroeconomic and financial policy advice. Technical Assistance:- to assist mainly low- and middle-income countries in effectively managing their economies, the IMF provides practical guidance and training on how to upgrade institutions, and design appropriate macroeconomic, financial, and structural policies. Lending:- the IMF provides loans to countries that have trouble meeting their international payments and cannot otherwise find sufficient financing on affordable terms. This financial assistance is designed to help countries restore macroeconomic stability by rebuilding their international reserves, stabilizing their currencies, and paying for imports – all necessary conditions for relaunching growth. The IMF also provides concessional loans to low-income countries to help them develop their economies and reduce poverty. International organization established for lending funds to member nations to promote international monetary cooperation among nations, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to finance temporary balance-of-payments deficits, usually in conjunction with macroeconomic adjustment programs. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization with 187 members, including the United States. The main functions of the IMF are to lend funds to member nations to finance temporary balance of payments problems, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to promote international monetary cooperation among nations. The IMF also creates special drawing rights (SDRs), which provide member nations with a source of additional reserves. Member nations are

required to subscribe to a Fund quota, paid mainly in their own currency. The IMF grew out of the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in 1946 to act as the banker of last resort for countries experiencing foreign exchange deficiencies, and to monitor currency exchange relationships among nations. A fund set up as a result of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 which began operations in 1947. It currently has 187 member countries including most of the major countries of the world. The fund was set up to supervise the fixed exchange rate system agreed at Bretton Woods and to make available to its members a pool of foreign exchange resources to assist them when they have balance of payments difficulties. It is funded by member countries' subscriptions according to agreed quotas. The most important international organization for monetary policy cooperation. The IMF, like the World Bank, was established in 1944 in Bretton Woods and is headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. In the 2005–06 fiscal year the organization numbered 184 member countries. International organization affiliated with the United Nations, created at the Bretton Woods Economic Conference in 1944 to maintain monetary stability in the world community. It has 187 members. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is responsible for ensuring that the international monetary systems runs smoothly. To fulfill this mission, it performs three main functions:- (i) it defines and maintains order in the international monetary system; (ii) it offers member nations technical assistance and a forum for negotiations on fiscal and monetary matters; and (iii) it provides credit to countries with balance of payments difficulties. The IMF has consistently worked to promote stable exchange rates and to oppose restrictive and discriminatory practices. In the 1970s, the IMF played a key role in reforming the international monetary system from a fixed to a floating exchange rate system. It created a new reserve asset known as Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), whose value is based on a basket of currencies. SDRs have been reissued several times since they were first created in 1970. Loans made by the IMF are purchases of foreign currencies and SDRs, and repayments are repurchases by IMF members of their own currencies, using SDRs or foreign exchange. In recent years, the IMF has linked its lending activities to stringent internal restraints designed to bring inflation rates and the world debt crisis under control by reducing imports and increasing exports. In restructuring debt owed by Third World nations, it has added its guarantee to private bank loans and made direct loans to encourage banks to renew maturing loans. Since the break-up of the former USSR, the IMF has been working to help the 15 republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and planned to provide USD25–30 million to help those countries in their transition to a market economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 to promote international monetary co-operation and stability. It opened in Washington DC in 1947. Website:- http://www.imf.org. The IMF is an international organization established in 1945 to foster international trade and global economic cooperation. Further objectives include promoting exchange rate stability, providing temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment, and participating in debt restructuring agreements. Today (2011), it has 187 member countries. International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international monetary organization which was established in 1944 under the Bretton Woods Agreement. It is based in Washington DC, and now has 184 member countries (in 2006). Under the IMF Articles of Agreement, its main tasks are to foster global monetary cooperation, secure exchange rate stability, facilitate international trade and promote economic growth. / выплата (repayment). Международный Валютный Фонд (МВФ) является специализированным агентством Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), созданным в 1944 для поддержания валютных курсов путём представления среднесрочных валютных займов. В 2011 членами фонда являлись 187 государств. Капитал МВФ, формируемый из взносов государств участников, составлял 90 миллиардов единиц Специальных Прав Заимствования (СПЗ). Штабквартира фонда расположена в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Международный Валютный Фонд – ведущая международная валютно-финансовая организация, учреждённая в 1944 в результате Бреттон-Вудских соглашений с целью поддержания стабильности международной валютной системы и снижения торговых и валютных барьеров между странами; координирует международное сотрудничество в валютно-финансовой сфере, финансирует страны-члены и консультирует их по различным экономическим вопросам, выпускает СДР; ресурсы МВФ состоят из взносов стран-членов и рыночных заимствований. Международный Валютный Фонд (МВФ; International Monetary Fund (IMF)) – международная валютная организация, имеющая статус специализированного учреждения ООН. МВФ создан в 1944 по решению валютно-финансовой конференции 44 стран в Бреттон Вудсе (Bretton Woods), США. Начал операции в Марте 1947. В 1947 в него входило 49 стран. Основной капитал составлял 7.7 миллиардов Долларов США. В середине 1973 МВФ насчитывал 125 стран-членов. Основной капитал достиг 28.8 миллиардов Долларов США. Бывший Советский Союз в деятельности фонда не участвовал. Правление МВФ – в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Фонд имеет отделение в Париже, Франция. МВФ (согласно его Уставу) создан с целью содействия международному валютному сотрудничеству, урегулирования валютно-расчётных отношений между странами, поддержания равновесия платёжных балансов стран, входящих в МВФ, и регулирования курсов их валют. Фактически деятельность МВФ осуществляется под контролем США, которые заняли в нём ведущее положение и используют в целях укрепления позиций Доллара США как ключевой валюты капиталистического мира. Основной капитал МВФ образуется из взносов (квот) стран, входящих в фонд. Размеры квот устанавливаются с учётом экономического значения страны в мировой торговле. На Сентябрь 1972 квоты главных капиталистических стран составили (в миллионах Долларов США):- США – 6 700, Великобритании – 2 800, ФРГ – 1 600, Франции – 1 500, Японии – 1 200, Канады – 1 100; 25% квоты вносится золотом и 75% в национальной валюте страны. Высший орган – Совет Управляющих. Каждый член МВФ имеет в совете 250 голосов плюс 1 голос на каждые 100 000 Долларов США квоты страны. Это обеспечивает решающее большинство голосов развитым капиталистическим странам. На долю 10 стран:- США, Великобритании, ФРГ, Франции, Японии, Канады, Италии, Бельгии, Нидерландов и Швеции в 1972 приходилось 56.4% голосов. Исполнительный орган банка – Исполнительный Директорат, во главе которого стоит Председатель, являющийся одновременно Директором-Распорядителем МВФ. Задачей фонда с момента его образования является установление твёрдых паритетов валют. Страны-члены МВФ согласились установить паритеты своих валют в золоте или Долларах США и не изменять их без согласия фонда больше чем на 10%, а также не отклоняться от паритета при проведении операций более чем на ±1% (с Декабря 1971 ±2.25%). В целях смягчения и предотвращения вспышек валютного кризиса МВФ предоставляет странам-членам краткосрочные (до 1 года) и среднесрочные (до 3–5 лет) кредиты из расчёта в среднем 2–3.5% годовых. Кредиты предоставляются в форме купли-продажи национальной валюты данной страны на эквивалент национальной валюты других стран-членов. Центральной проблемой, стоящей перед МВФ, была и остаётся проблема обеспечения международной ликвидности, то есть способности стран беспрепятственно производить платежи по внешнеторговым и другим международным операциям и свободно превращать образующееся активное сальдо платёжного баланса в валюты, используемые в качестве средств международных расчётов. Валютно-финансовая система, основы которой были разработаны на Бреттонвудской Конференции, в качестве международных ликвидных средств использует золото и Доллар США как ключевую валюту капиталистического мира. С Декабря 1971 за основу этой системы принято равенство:- 38 Долларов США (до Декабря 1971 35 Долларов США) за 1 Тройскую унцию золота (31.003 5 грамм (г)), с Февраля 1973 – 44.22 Доллара США за 1 унцию золота. Существовавшая система золотодевизного стандарта явно не успевала за быстро растущей мировой торговлей и была не в состоянии обеспечить нормальные условия международного товарообмена (смотрите Валютный Кризис, Золотовалютные Резервы). Добыча золота отставала от потребностей платёжного оборота. Кризис Доллара США, вызванный хроническим дефицитом платёжного баланса и значительными военными расходами правительства США, привёл к его девальвациям в Декабре 1971 (на 7.89%) и Феврале 1973 (на 10%) и глубокому

расстройству всей системы международных расчётов. В целях повышения уровня международной ликвидности на сессии МВФ в Рио де Жанейро (1967) была разработана и с 01 Января 1970 введена система 'специальных прав заимствования' (система предоставления взаимных кредитов в условных расчётных денежных единицах – СДР, приравненных по золотому содержанию к Доллару США). Кредиты в СДР предоставляются странам-членам МВФ при дефиците платёжного баланса и недостатке золотовалютных резервов. Новые кредитные средства выдаются странам пропорционально их квоте в капитале фонда. С Января 1970 по Январь 1972 страны-члены получили 9.4 миллиарда единиц. В Сентябре 1972 на 27-й Сессии Совета Управляющих МВФ был сформирован специальный Комитет по Реформе Международной Валютной Системы.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МОНЕТАРНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ВАЛЮТНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – International Monetary System:- institutions, agreements and rules of behavior governing the settlement of international exchanges. See also European Monetary System, and Gold Exchange Standard.

INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ) – International Multimodal Transport means the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport on the basis of a multimodal transport contract from a place in one country at which the goods are taken in charge by the multimodal transport operator to a place designated for delivery situated in a different country. Also known as International Combined Transport. A term International Multimodal Transport means the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport on the basis of a multimodal transport contract from a place in one country at which the goods are taken in charge by the multimodal transport operator to a place designated for delivery situated in a different country. The operations of pick-up and delivery of goods carried out in the performance of a unimodal transport contract, as defined in such contract, shall not be considered as international multimodal transport.

INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION COMPENSATION FUND = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ФОНД ПО КОМПЕНСАЦИЯМ ОТ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЙ НЕФТЬЮ – International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund is an inter-governmental agency designed to pay compensation for oil pollution damage, exceeding the shipowner's liability. It was created by an IMO (short for the International Maritime Organization) Convention in 1971 and started its operations in October 1978. Contributions come mainly from the oil companies of member states.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОЛИМПИЙСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ – At the Congress of Paris in 1894, the control and development of the modern Olympic Games was entrusted to the International Olympic Committee (IOC; Comité International Olympique), with headquarters to be established in Switzerland. It is responsible for maintaining the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, seeing that the Games are carried out in the spirit that inspired their revival, and promoting the development of amateur sport throughout the world. The original committee in 1894 consisted of 14 members and Coubertin, and membership since then has been self-perpetuating. Convinced that the downfall of the ancient Olympic Games had been caused by outside influences that undermined the spirit of the Games, Coubertin felt that the revived Games would go the same way unless they were in the hands of people whose concern was to keep the spirit of amateur sport alive and who were responsible in no way to any outside influences. Thus IOC members are regarded as ambassadors from the IOC to their national sports organizations. They are in no sense delegates to the committee and may not accept from the government of their country, or from any organization or individual, any instructions that in any way affect their independence. In light of this stance, in December 1998 the sporting world was shocked by allegations of widespread corruption within the IOC. It was charged that IOC members had accepted bribes – in the form of cash, gifts, entertainment, business favors, travel expenses, medical expenses, and even college tuition for members' children – from members of the committee that had successfully advanced the bid of Salt Lake City, Utah, the United States, as the site for the 2002 Winter Games. Accusations of impropriety were also alleged in the conduct of several previous bid committees. The IOC responded by expelling six members; several others resigned. An IOC 2000 reform commission announced in December 1999 a 50-point reform package covering the selection and conduct of the IOC members, the bid process, the transparency of financial dealings, the size and conduct of the Games, and drug regulation. An independent IOC Ethics Commission was established. The IOC is a permanent organization that elects its own members. The 1999 reforms set the maximum membership at 115, of which 70 are individuals, 15 current Olympic athletes, 15 National Olympic Committee presidents, and 15 International Sports Federation presidents. The members are elected to renewable eight-year terms, but they must retire at age 70. Term limits were also applied to future presidents. The IOC elects its president for a period of eight years, at the end of which the president is eligible for reelection for further periods of four years each. Jacques Rogge (of Belgium) was elected in 2001. Previous presidents were Dimítrios Vikélas (1894–96, Greece), Pierre, baron de Coubertin (1896–1925, France), Henri, comte de Baillet-Latour (1925–42, Belgium), J. Sigfrid Edström (1946–52, Sweden), Avery Brundage (1952–72, the United States), Michael Morris, Lord Killanin (1972–80, Ireland), and Juan António Samaranch (1980–2001, Spain). The executive board of 15 members holds periodic meetings with the international federations and National Olympic Committees. The IOC as a whole meets annually, and a meeting can be convened at any time that one-third of the members so request. The International Olympic Committee (IOC), established in 1894, consists of 167 members with the goals of conducting, promoting the Olympic ideals and administer the modern Olympic games. The International Olympic Committee is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. Acting as a catalyst for collaboration between all parties of the Olympic family, from the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the International Sports Federations (IFs), the athletes, the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs), to the TOP partners, broadcast partners and United Nations agencies, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) shepherds success through a wide range of programmes and projects. On this basis it ensures the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, supports all affiliated member organisations of the Olympic Movement and strongly encourages, by appropriate means, the promotion of the Olympic values. In detail the role of the IOC, according to the Olympic Charter, is:- (i) to encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned; (ii) to encourage and support the organisation, development and coordination of sport and sports competitions; (iii) to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games; (iv) to cooperate with the competent public or private organisations and authorities in the endeavour to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace; (v) to take action in order to strengthen the unity and to protect the independence of the Olympic Movement; (vi) to act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement; (vii) to encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women; (viii) to lead the fight against doping in sport; (ix) to encourage and support measures protecting the health of athletes; (x) to oppose any political or commercial abuse of sport and athletes; (xi) to encourage and support the efforts of sports organisations and public authorities to provide for the social and professional future of athletes; (xii) to encourage and support the development of sport for all; (xiii) to encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly; (xiv) to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries; (xv) to encourage and support initiatives blending sport with culture and education; and (xvi) to encourage and support the activities of the International Olympic Academy (IOA) and other institutions which dedicate themselves to Olympic education. The administration of the IOC is

placed under the responsibility of the Director General who, under the authority of the President, runs it with the assistance of the directors; the latter are at the head of small units responsible for dealing with business in their respective sectors of competence (Olympic Games, International Cooperation and Development, Finance and Administration, Sports, Relations with the National Olympic Committees, Technology, Communications, Information Management, Television and Marketing Services, Legal Affairs, Medical and Scientific, Olympic Museum and Olympic Solidarity). Headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. Xxxxx. When he announced in Paris, on a winter's evening in 1892, the forthcoming re-establishment of the Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin was applauded, but nobody at the time imagined the scale of the project entailed by reviving the ancient Olympic Games, appointing a committee in charge of organising them and creating an international movement. The IOC was created on 23 June 1894; the 1st Olympic Games of the modern era opened in Athens on 06 April 1896; and the Olympic Movement has not stopped growing ever since. The Olympic Movement encompasses organisations, athletes and other persons who agree to be guided by the principles of the Olympic Charter. Its composition and general organisation are governed by Chapter 1 of the Charter. The Movement comprises three main constituents:- (i) The IOC:- the supreme authority of the Movement; (ii) The International Federations (IFs):- these are international non-governmental organisations administering one or several sports at world level and encompassing organisations administering such sports at national level (More information about IFs); and (iii) The National Olympic Committees:- their mission is to develop, promote and protect the Olympic Movement in their respective countries. The NOCs are the only organisations that can select and designate the city which may apply to organise Olympic Games in their respective countries. In addition, they alone can send athletes to the Games. The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised without discrimination or any kind, in a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play. The Olympic Movement is defined also by the numerous activities in which it engages, such as:- (i) promoting sport and competitions through the intermediary of national and international sports institutions worldwide; (ii) cooperation with public and private organisations to place sport at the service of mankind; (iii) assistance to develop 'Sport for All'; (iv) advancement of women in sport at all levels and in all structures, with a view to achieving equality between men and women.Help in the development of sport for all; (v) opposition to all forms of commercial exploitation of sport and athletes; (vi) the fight against doping; (vii) promoting sports ethics and fair play; (viii) raising awareness of environmental problems; (ix) financial and educational support for developing countries through the IOC institution Olympic Solidarity. / Комитэ Этэрнасьёналь Олямпик (Comité International Olympique). ; несколько других подали в отставку (resigned). Жакь Рогe (Jacques Rogge; из Бельгии) был избран в 2001. Предшествующими президентами были Димитриос Викелас (Dimítrios Vikélas; 1894–96; Греция), Пьер, барон дё Куберта (Pierre, baron de Coubertin; 1896–1925; Франция), Ори комт дё Байе-Лятур (Henri, comte de Baillet-Latour; 1925–42; Бельгия), Йий. Сигфрид Эдстром (J. Sigfrid Edström; 1946–52; Швеция), Эйвёри Брандэдьж (Avery Brundage; 1952–72; Соединённые Штаты Америки), Майкел Морис, Лод Килэнын (Michael Morris, Lord Killanin; 1972–80; Ирландия), Хуан Антонио Самаранч (Juan António Samaranch; 1980–2001; Испания), Жакь Рогe (Jacques Rogge; 2001–13; Бельгия), и Томас Бах (Thomas Bach; 2013–; Германия). домогательство (abuse). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международный Олимпийский Комитет (МОК), созданный в 1894 по инициативе Французского барона, спортивного и общественного деятеля, историка, педагога и литератора Пьера дё Куберта (Pierre de Coubertin; 1863-Январь-01–1937-Сентябрь-02), Французского общественного деятеля, и состоящий из 167 членов, в качестве основных целей имеет продвижение Олимпийских идеалов и администрирование Олимпийских игр. Комитет является высшим постоянно действующим органом современного олимпийского движения. В 1985 МОК признал 160 Национальных Олимпийских Комитетов, хотя в его составе в это время насчитывалось 92 члена (свыше 70 стран). Международный Олимпийский Комитет (МОК) – высший руководящий орган современного олимпийского движения. Создан 23 Июня 1894 по инициативе Французского общественного деятеля Пьера дё Куберта на Международном Конгрессе, созванном в Париже, Франция для обсуждения актуальных проблем физического воспитания и спорта. На МОК была возложена организация современных Олимпийских Игр. В состав МОК были избраны представители Аргентины, Бельгии, Великобритании, Венгрии, Греции, Италии, Новой Зеландии, России (Генерал Алексей Дмитриевич Бутовский (1838–1917)), Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), Франции, Чехии и Швеции; первые члены МОК были организаторами Национальных Олимпийских Комитетов (НОК) в своих странах. Уставный документ МОК – Хартия Олимпийских Игр. Задачи МОК:- регулярное проведение Олимпийских Игр, их постоянное совершенствование, руководство развитием любительского спорта, содействие укреплению дружбы между спортсменами всех стран. МОК принимает решения о признании НОК и международных спортивных федераций (на 01 Ноября 1973 МОК признаны 131 НОК и 26 международных федераций), определяет программу Олимпийских Игр. Во время игр МОК передаёт международным спортивным федерациям право технического контроля за проведением соревнований по соответствующим видам спорта. Штаб-квартира МОК – в Лозанне, Швейцария. МОК – постоянно действующая организация. Своих членов он избирает из лиц, которые проживают в странах, имеющих НОК. Для страны избирается один член МОК (для крупнейших и наиболее активно участвующих в олимпийском движении стран, а также для тех, где уже проводились Олимпийские Игры, могут быть 2 члена). Члены МОК согласно Хартии являются его представителями в своих странах, а не представляют страны в МОК. На 01 Ноября 1973 в составе МОК было 78 членов из 62 стран; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) два члена МОК – Константин Александрович Андрианов (1910–1988) (с 1951; с 1962 – член Исполкома) и Виталий Георгиевич Смирнов (1935–) (с 1971); почётный член Алексей Осипович Романов (1904–1979) (в 1952–71 член МОК). 69 стран, участвующих в олимпийском движении, не имеют представителей МОК. Президентами МОК были:- Димитриос Викелас (Греция) в 1894–96, Пьер дё Куберта (Франция) в 1896–1925, Ори комт дё Байе-Лятур (Бельгия) в 1925–42, Йий. Сигфрид Эдстром (Швеция) в 1942–52, Эйвёри Брандэдьж (США) в 1952–72; в 1972–80 3-й Барон Майкел Морис Килэнын (Ирландия); в 1980–2001 Хуан Антонио Самаранч (Испания); в 2001–13 Жакь Рогe (Бельгия); с 2013 – Томас Бах (Германия). Ежегодно проводятся сессии МОК, в олимпийском году дважды – во время летних и зимних игр. По инициативе представителей социалистических стран МОК неоднократно рассматривал общие проблемы международных спортивных связей, демократизации олимпийского движения, выступал против политической и расовой дискриминации в спорте (в 1968 МОК предоставил право спортивным организациям Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР) и Корейской Народной Демократической Республики (КНДР) направлять на Олимпийские Игры самостоятельные национальные команды; закрыл доступ на Олимпийские Игры 1964 и 1968 и отказал в признании в 1970 НОК Южно-Африканской Республике (ЮАР), где тогда проводилась государственная политика апартеида). В 1967 МОК по предложению НОК СССР принял обращение к спортсменам всех стран с призывом выступать в защиту мира. В отдельных вопросах МОК остаётся на консервативных позициях, в частности не отказывается от недемократического принципа своего формирования. До 1930 МОК периодически созывал Олимпийские Конгрессы для обсуждения проблем олимпийского движения (состоялось 9 конгрессов); затем в течение 43 лет, стремясь сохранить монопольное руководство движением, МОК не проводил их. Под влиянием прогрессивных сил международного спортивного движения в 1973 в Болгарии был проведён 10-й конгресс с участием членов МОК, делегатов НОК и международных спортивных федераций. Конгресс принял обращение к спортсменам о расширении контактов в целях укрепления мира, высказался за активное участие НОК и международных федераций в разрешении проблем мирового спорта, определил основные пути совершенствования олимпийского движения.

INTERNATIONAL OPTIONS MARKET ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ РЫНКА ОПЦИОНОВ – International Options Market Association (IOMA):- 1983:- founded in Amsterdam, the Netherlands as the International Association of Options Exchanges and Clearing Houses; 1993:- present name adopted; 2002:- affiliated with the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE). IOMA was founded an association of options markets and clearinghouses around the world. It includes most of the major exchanges trading options on equities, equity indexes, debt instruments, currencies and commodities. Since its affiliating with WFE in 2002, IOMA has widen its scope to include futures and commodity trading. IOMA conducts the annual survey of options markets, and maintains a directory of IOMA members. Between annual meetings, a Board of Directors consisting of eight members governs the association.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ – International Organization For Standartization (ISO) sets viscosity reference scales. 2007 May:- it has a membership of 156 national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all regions of the world. ISO develops voluntary technical standards which add value to all types of business operations. They contribute to the dissemination of technology and making the development, manufacturing and supply of products and services more efficient, safer and cleaner. They make trade between countries easier and fairer. ISO standards also safeguard users and consumers, and make many aspects of their lives simpler. ISO develops only those standards that are required by the market. This work is carried out by experts coming from the industrial, technical and business sectors which have asked for the standards, and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by others with relevant knowledge, such as representatives of government agencies, consumer organizations, academia and testing laboratories. Published under the designation of International Standards, ISO standards represent an international consensus on the state of the art in the technology or good practice concerned. ISO deals in standards of all sorts, ranging from documentation to equipment packaging and labeling. ISO is the Interational Organization for Standardization. Because the name of the International Organization for Standardization would have different abbreviations in different languages (IOS in English, OIN in French), it was decided to use a word derived from the Greek ‘Isos’, meaning ‘Equal’. Therefore, the short form of the organization’s name is always ISO. International standardization began in the electrotechnical field:- the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was established in 1906. Pioneering work in other fields was carried out by the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations (ISA), which was set up in 1926. The emphasis within ISA was laid heavily on mechanical engineering. ISA’s activities came to an end in 1942. In 1946, delegates from 25 countries met in London, the United Kingdom and decided to create a new international organization, of which the object would be ‘to facilitate the international coordination and unification of industrial standards’. The new organization, ISO, officially began operating on 1947-February-23. International Organization for Standardization is made up of national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all regions of the world. ISO currently has some 130 member organizations on the basis of one member per country. ISO is a non-governmental organization and its members are not, therefore, national governments, but are the standards institutes in their respective countries. Every participating member has the right to take part in the development of any standard which it judges to be important to its country’s economy. No matter what the size or strength of that economy, each participating member in ISO has one vote. ISO’s activities are thus carried out in a democratic framework where each country is on an equal footing to influence the direction of ISO’s work at the strategic level, as well as the technical content of its individual standards. ISO develops voluntary technical standards which add value to all types of business operations. ISO does not enforce their implementation. ISO standards contribute to making the development, manufacturing and supply of products and services more efficient, safer and cleaner. They make trade between countries easier and fairer. ISO standards also serve to safeguard consumers, and users in general, of products and services, as well as to making their lives simpler. ISO develops only those standards which are required by the market. This work is carried out by experts on loan from the industrial, technical and business sectors which have asked for the standards, and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by others with relevant knowledge, such as representatives of government agencies, regulatory authorities, consumer organizations, academia, testing bodies and laboratories. A certain percentage of ISO standards, mainly those concerned with health, safety or the environment, has been adopted in some countries as part of their regulatory framework, or is referred to in legislation for which it serves as the technical basis. However, such adoptions are sovereign decisions by the regulatory authorities or governments of the countries concerned. ISO itself does not regulate or legislate. Published under the designation of International Standards, ISO standards represent an international consensus on the state of the art in the technology concerned. ISO standards are technical agreements which provide the framework for compatible technology worldwide. All technical work is coordinated from ISO Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, which also publishes the standards. Since 1947, ISO has published more than 12 000 International Standards. ISO’s work programme ranges from standards for traditional activities, such as agriculture and construction, through mechanical engineering to the newest information technology developments, such as the digital coding of audio-visual signals for multimedia applications. A world-wide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The International Organization for Standardization (ISO), established in 1947, is a worldwide federation of national bodies, representing approximately 90 member countries. The scope of the International Organization for Standardization covers standardization in all fields except electrical and electronic engineering standards, which are the responsibility of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Together, the ISO and IEC form the specialized system for worldwide standardization – the world’s largest nongovernmental system for voluntary industrial and technical collaboration at the international level. The result of ISO technical work is published in the form of International Standards. There are, for example, ISO standards for the quality grading of steel; for testing the strength of woven textiles; for storage of citrus fruits; for magnetic codes on credit cards; for automobile safety belts; and for ensuring the quality and performance of such diverse products as surgical implants, ski bindings, wire ropes, and photographic lenses. / обозначения . являются суверенными (самостоятельными) решениями . Международная Организация по Стандартизации (МОС) является международной неправительственной организацией, осуществляющей разработку международных стандартов и сотрудничество в области стандартизации. МОС пользуется консультативным статусом в Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). Под таким названием организация официально стала действовать с 23 Февраля 1947. Первоначально штабквартира организации располагалась в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство. Центральный Секретариат МОС расположен в Женеве, Швейцария. Рабочими органами МОС являются 146 технических комитетов по отраслям техники, разрабатывающих рекомендации и международные стандарты. Членами МОС являются национальные организации по стандартизации. Россия является постоянным членом Совета МОС. Международная Организация по Стандартизации (МОС; International Organization for Standardization (ISO); Organisation Internationale de Normalisation), международная неправительственная организация, осуществляющая разработку международных стандартов и сотрудничество в области стандартизации. Учреждена в 1946 в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство на совещании представителей 25 стран. По состоянию на 01 Января 1973 членами МОС являлись национальные организации по стандартизации 70 стран. От имени бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) членом МОС являлся Государственный Комитет Стандартов Совета Министров СССР. МОС содействует развитию стандартизации в мировом масштабе с целью облегчения международного товарообмена и взаимопомощи и сотрудничеству в области интеллектуальной, научно-технической и экономической деятельности. Международные стандарты, разрабатываемые МОС на основе координации и унификации национальных стандартов, имеют рекомендательный характер. Высший орган МОС – Генеральная Ассамблея, которая созывается не реже 1 раза в 3 года. В период между сессиями

Генеральной Ассамблеи работой МОС руководит Совет, состоящий из 14 членов, избираемых на 3 года. Генеральная Ассамблея избирает также Президента МОС со сроком полномочий 3 года. Ведение дел организации возлагается на Центральный Секретариат МОС, возглавляемый Генеральным Секретарём. Вся техническая работа по разработке проектов международных стандартов проводится в технических комитетах МОС, секретариаты которых возглавляют члены организации. На 01 Июля 1973 в МОС имелось 146 технических комитетов. Программа их работы определяется членами МОС. На 01 Июля 1973 в рамках МОС было издано 2 400 международных стандартов, тематика которых охватывает практически все области науки и техники. Международная Организация по Стандартизации (МОС; International Organization for Standardization (ISO)) функционирует с 1947. Сфера деятельности МОС охватывает стандартизацию во всех областях, за исключением электроники и электротехники, которые относятся к компетенции Международной Электротехнической Комиссии (МЭК; International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)). На сегодняшний день в состав МОС входит 162 страны. Бывший СССР был одним из основателей организации. Денежные фонды МОС составляются из взносов стран-членов, от продажи стандартов и других изданий, пожертвований. Органами МОС являются Генеральная Ассамблея, Совет МОС, Комитеты Совета, Технические Комитеты и Центральный Секретариат. Высший орган МОС – Генеральная Ассамблея, представляющая собой, собрание должностных лиц и делегатов, назначенных комитетами-членами. Каждый комитет-член имеет право представить не более трёх делегатов, но их могут сопровождать наблюдатели. Члены-корреспонденты и члены-абоненты участвуют как наблюдатели. В период между сессиями Генеральной Ассамблеи работой организации руководит Совет, в который входят представители национальных организаций по стандартизации. При Совете создано исполнительное бюро, которое руководит техническими комитетами МОС. Проекты международных стандартов разрабатываются непосредственно рабочими группами, действующими в рамках технических комитетов. В рамках МОС функционирует около 200 технических комитетов. Технические Комитеты (ТК) подразделяются на общетехнические и комитеты, работающие в конкретных областях техники. Общетехнические ТК решают общетехнические и межотраслевые задачи. К ним, например, относятся ТК 12 ‘Единицы измерений’, ТК 19 ‘Предпочтительные числа’, ТК 37 ‘Терминология’. Остальные ТК действуют в конкретных областях техники (ТК 22 ‘Автомобили’, ТК 39 ‘Станки’ и другие). ТК, деятельность которых охватывает целую отрасль (химия, авиационная и космическая техника и другие), организуют подкомитеты (ПК) и рабочие группы (РГ). В зависимости от степени заинтересованности каждый член МОС определяет статус своего участия в работе каждого ТК. Членство может быть активным и в качестве наблюдателей. Проект международного стандарта (МС) считается принятым, если он одобрен большинством (75%) активных членов ТК. К началу 2006 действовало примерно 14 тысяч международных стандартов (МС) МОС. 75% МС МОС – основополагающие стандарты и стандарты на методы испытаний. В практике международной стандартизации основной упор при разработке стандартов на продукцию делается на установление единых методов испытаний продукции, требований к маркировке, терминологии, то есть на те аспекты, без которых невозможно взаимопонимание изготовителя и потребителя независимо от страны, где производится и используется продукция. В МС также устанавливаются требования к продукции в части безопасности её для жизни и здоровья людей, окружающей среды, взаимозаменяемости и технической совместимости. Что касается других требований к качеству конкретной продукции, то их нецелесообразно устанавливать в МС, – конкретные нормы качества на конкретную продукцию для разных категорий потребителей регулируются через цену непосредственно в контрактах. Значительными достижениями МОС являются разработка международной системы единиц измерения, принятие метрической системы резьбы, системы стандартных размеров и конструкции контейнеров для перевозки грузов всеми видами транспорта. В настоящее время особое внимание привлекает работа ТК 176 ‘Системы обеспечения качества’, созданного в 1979. В его задачу входят стандартизация и гармонизация основополагающих принципов создания систем обеспечения качества. В 1987 была опубликована первая версия четырёх стандартов МОС серии 9000, направленных на единообразный подход к решению вопросов качества продукции на предприятиях, в 1994 – вторая версия, в 2000 – третья версия. Другими органами Совета МОС являются Техническое Бюро и семь комитетов:- (1) ПЛАКО (PLACO – Planning Committee) подготавливает предложения по планированию работы МОС, по организации и координации технических сторон работы. В сферу работы ПЛАКО входят рассмотрение предложений по созданию и роспуску технических комитетов, определение области стандартизации, которой должны заниматься комитеты. (2) КОПОЛКО (COPOLCO – Committee on Consumer Policy) изучает вопросы обеспечения интересов потребителей и возможности содействия этому через стандартизацию; обобщает опыт участия потребителей в создании стандартов и составляет программы по обучению потребителей в области стандартизации и доведению до них необходимой информации о международных стандартах. Этому способствует периодическое издание Перечня Международных и Национальных Стандартов, а также полезных для потребителей руководств:- ‘Сравнительные испытания потребительских товаров’, ‘Информация о товарах для потребителей’, ‘Разработка стандартных методов измерения эксплуатационных характеристик потребительских товаров’ и другие. КОПОЛКО участвовал в разработке руководства МОС/МЭК по подготовке стандартов безопасности. (3) СТАКО комитет по изучению научных принципов стандартизации. (4) КАСКО (CASCO – Committee on Conformity Assessment) занимается вопросами подтверждения соответствия продукции, услуг процессов и систем качества требованиям стандартов, изучая практику этой деятельности и анализируя информацию. Комитет разрабатывает руководства по испытаниям и оценке соответствия (сертификации) продукции, услуг, систем качества, подтверждению компетентности испытательных лабораторий и органов по сертификации. Важная область работы КАСКО – содействие взаимному признанию и принятию национальных и региональных систем сертификации, а также использованию международных стандартов в области испытаний и подтверждения соответствия. КАСКО совместно с МЭК подготовлен целый ряд руководств по различным аспектам сертификации, которые широко используются в странах-членах МОС и МЭК:- принципы, изложенные в этих документах, учтены в национальных системах сертификации, а также служат основой для соглашений по оценке соответствия взаимопоставляемой продукции в торгово-экономических связях стран разных регионов. КАСКО также занимается вопросами создания общих требований к аудиторам по аккредитации испытательных лабораторий и оценке качества работы аккредитующих органов; взаимного признания сертификатов соответствия продукции и систем качества и другого. (5) ИНФКО – комитет по научно-технической информации, к компетенции ИНФКО относятся:- координация и гармонизация деятельности МОС и членов организации в области информационных услуг, баз данных, маркетинга, продажи стандартов и технических регламентов; консультирование Генеральной Ассамблеи МОС по разработке политики по гармонизации стандартов и другим указанным выше вопросам; контроль и руководство деятельностью Информационной Сети МОС (ИСОНЕТ). (6) ДЕВКО (DEVCO – Committee on Developing Country Matters) изучает запросы развивающихся стран в области стандартизации и разрабатывает рекомендации по содействию этим странам в данной области. Главные функции ДЕВКО:- организация обсуждения в широких масштабах всех аспектов стандартизации в развивающихся странах, создание условий для обмена опытом с развитыми странами; подготовка специалистов по стандартизации на базе различных обучающих центров в развитых странах; содействие ознакомительным поездкам специалистов организаций, занимающихся стандартизацией в развивающихся странах; подготовка учебных пособий по стандартизации для развивающихся стран; стимулирование развития двустороннего сотрудничества промышленно развитых и развивающихся государств в области стандартизации и метрологии. В этих направлениях ДЕВКО сотрудничает с ООН. Одним из результатов совместных усилий

стало создание и функционирование международных центров обучения. (7) РЕМКО (REMCO – Committee on Reference Materials) оказывает методическую помощь МОС путём разработки соответствующих руководств по вопросам, касающимся стандартных образцов (эталонов). Так, подготовлен справочник по стандартным образцам и несколько руководств:- 'Ссылка на стандартные образцы в международных стандартах', 'Аттестация стандартных образцов. Общие и статистические принципы' и другие. Кроме того, РЕМКО – координатор деятельности МОС по стандартным образцам с международными метрологическими организациями, в частности, с МОЗМ – Международной Организацией Законодательной Метрологии. МС МОС не являются обязательными, то есть каждая страна вправе применять их целиком, отдельными разделами или вообще не применять. Однако в условиях острой конкуренции на мировом рынке изготовители продукции, стремясь поддержать высокую конкурентоспособность своих изделий, вынуждены пользоваться международными стандартами. По оценке зарубежных специалистов, передовые промышленно развитые страны мира применяют до 80% всего фонда стандартов МОС. Особенно широко используют стандарты МОС и других международных организаций страны, экономика которых в большой степени зависит от внешней торговли. Это Нидерланды, Швеция, Бельгия, Австрия, Дания, у которых доля внешней торговли по отношению к общему объёму производства составляет 40–50 процентов. Эти страны стремятся не создавать национальные стандарты в тех областях, в которых действуют соответствующие международные стандарты.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SECURITIES COMMISSIONS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ КОМИССИЙ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) was born in 1983 from the transformation of its ancestor inter-American regional association (created in 1974) into a truly international cooperative body. Eleven securities regulatory agencies from North and South America gathered in Quito, Ecuador in April 1983 to take that important decision. In 1984, securities regulators from France, Indonesia, Korea and the United Kingdom were the first agencies to join the membership from outside the Americas. The IOSCO July 1986 Paris Annual Conference was the first to take place outside of the American continents. On that occasion a decision was made to create a permanent General Secretariat for the Organization. Today IOSCO is recognized as the international standard setter for securities markets. The Organization's wide membership regulates more than 90% of the world's securities markets and IOSCO is the world's most important international cooperative forum for securities regulatory agencies. IOSCO members regulate more than one hundred jurisdictions and the Organization's membership is steadily growing. IOSCO adopted in 1998 a comprehensive set of Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation (IOSCO Principles), which are today recognized as the international regulatory benchmarks for all securities markets. The Organization endorsed in 2003 a comprehensive methodology (IOSCO Principles Assessment Methodology) that enables an objective assessment of the level of implementation of the IOSCO Principles in the jurisdictions of its members and the development of practical action plans to correct identified deficiencies. In 2002 IOSCO adopted a IOSCO multilateral memorandum of understanding (MOU) designed to facilitate cross-border enforcement and exchange of information among the international community of securities regulators. 2005 was a landmark year for IOSCO. The Organization endorsed the IOSCO MOU as the benchmark for international cooperation among securities regulators and set-out clear strategic objectives to rapidly expand the network of IOSCO MOU signatories by 2010. It approved as an unambiguous operational priority the effective implementation, in particular within its wide membership, of the IOSCO Principles and of the IOSCO MOU, which are considered as primary instruments to facilitate cross-border cooperation, reduce global systemic risk, protect investors and ensure fair and efficient securities markets. IOSCO also adopted a comprehensive consultation policy designed to facilitate its continuous interaction with the international financial community and in particular with the industry. IOSCO provides comprehensive technical assistance to its members, in particular those which regulate emerging securities markets. Headquartered in Madrid, Spain. Encourages cooperative policies on market regulation, surveillance, and enforcement at the domestic and international levels in order to maintain just and efficient securities markets. The primary objectives of IOSCO are to promote high standards of regulation in order to maintain just, efficient, and sound markets; to establish standards and an effective surveillance of international securities transactions; and to promote the integrity of the markets by applying standards rigorously and enforcing them effectively. International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) is the international body of securities commissioners and administrators from more than sixty countries. IOSCO's primary mandate is to facilitate and coordinate international securities regulation and to promote consistency in regulation across borders.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT INSTRUCTION = ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ПЛАТЕЖАМ – A paper form for credit transfer instructions to be combined with (cross-border) invoices in order to facilitate automated (cross-border) credit transfers. International Payment Instruction (IPI) is a standard, which was defined by the European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS). This standard regulates the use of a payment order, which simplifies in particular the automated cross-border payment transfers. / Документальная форма для инструкций по кредитным переводам, которая должна сопровождаться трангранічными счетами-фактурами с тем, чтобы облегчить автоматизированные трансграничные кредитные переводы. Инструкция по Международным Платежам (ИМП; International Payment Instruction (IPI)) это стандарт, который был установлен Европейским Комитетом по Стандартам в Сфере Банковского Обслуживания (ЕКСБО; European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS)). Этот стандарт регулирует использование платёжного поручения, которое облегчает автоматизированные переводы трансграничных платежей.

THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ БИРЖА НЕФТИ – International Petroleum Exchange of London Ltd.:- Europe's leading energy futures and options exchange. It provides a regulated marketplace where over USD2 billion in underlying value is traded daily. It is organized as a Recognised Investment Exchange (RIE) under British law. The UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) supervises the members of the IPE. Futures and options for four commodities trade on the IPE:- Brent Crude (Oil), Gas Oil, Natural Gas, and Electricity. Trade occurs at the exchange through open outcry. Orders from clients are taken over the telephone by brokers and transmitted to the appropriate traders in the pit, who shout out their orders. Hand signals may be used to supplement spoken words but can't replace them. A group of energy and futures companies founded the IPE in 1980, and it began trading its first contract, Gas Oil futures, in 1981. In June 1988, the IPE successfully launched Brent Crude futures. In 1997, the IPE began trading its first non-oil contract, Natural Gas futures, which are traded electronically. In March 2001, the IPE began trading an Electricity futures contract. Today, ICE Futures operates exclusively as an electronic marketplace. The International Petroleum Exchange (IPE) (or International Petroleum Exchange of London Limited (full name)) was founded in 1980 as a traditional open-outcry auction market by a group of leading energy and trading companies. IPE headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The International Petroleum Exchange, as a regulated futures exchange, had both established liquidity and an established brand in global energy markets. The Brent crude futures contract, its benchmark contract, was launched in 1988. Brent crude is sourced from the North Sea. The International Petroleum Exchange had been seeking to expand its electronic trading capabilities since the late 1990s following the emergence of the industry trend toward electronic trade execution. The IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE) acquired the International Petroleum Exchange to develop a leading platform for energy commodities trading that would offer liquidity in both the futures and over-the-counter (OTC) markets. In February 2006, ICE Futures introduced a West Texas Intermediate, or WTI, futures contract, which is a benchmark crude oil contract based on delivery in Cushing, Oklahoma in the United States. The ICE Gas Oil futures contract is a leading benchmark for the pricing of a range of traded refined oil products outside the United States. Formerly an

independent London energy exchange, the IPE became a wholly owned subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) in June 2001. Its name has since changed to Intercontinental Exchange Futures Europe and trading has been shifted onto an electronic trading platform. This exchange has futures and options contracts for energy products including Brent blend crude oil, gasoil natural gas, electricity (baseload and peakload), coal contracts and carbon emission allowances. The International Petroleum Exchange, based in London, is one of the world's largest energy futures and options exchanges. Its flagship commodity, Brent Crude is a world benchmark for oil prices, but the exchange also handles futures contracts and options on gas oil, natural gas, electricity (baseload and peakload), coal contracts and, as of 2005-April-22, carbon emission allowances with the European Climate Exchange (ECX). The IPE was acquired by the IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. in June 2001. The IPE was an open outcry exchange until 2005-April-07, when its name was changed to ICE Futures and all trading was shifted onto an electronic trading platform. Until the 1970s, the price of oil was relatively stable with production largely controlled by the biggest oil companies. The 1970s transformed the industry forever. Two oil price shocks meant that price volatility became a fundamental feature of the market, short-term physical markets rapidly evolved, and the need to hedge emerged. A group of energy and futures companies founded the IPE in 1980 and the first contract, for Gas Oil futures, was launched the following year. In June 1988, the IPE successfully launched Brent Crude futures. Volumes rapidly took off and the Exchange has experienced incremental growth, year-on-year for almost its entire history. New trading instruments such as swaps, futures and options have grown up. The modern business, though complex, is efficient, flexible and fast moving. Since its inception Oil futures and latterly options have been traded in pits on the market floor using the open outcry system. As business volumes have grown the IPE has moved location several times to accommodate new pits and increasing number of traders. Since 1997 the ICE Futures has expanded its offerings from Brent Crude and Gas Oil to include Natural Gas (1997), Electricity (2004), and ECX carbon financial instruments (2005). These expansions have meant that the ICE Futures can now offer a full spectrum of energy products. More advanced transactions are also now possible, due to cross and multi-product transactions, which eliminate the need to use multiple markets or an adviser. The IPE is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) as a recognised investment exchange (RIE) under Part XVIII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA). Further, in April 2003, the IPE received no-action relief from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission under Sections 5 and 5a of the Commodity Exchange Act to make all of its contracts available in the United Kingdom on the ICE Platform during the course of the entire trading day. In accordance with the FSMA (short for the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000), all IPE General Participants based in the United Kingdom will be authorized and regulated by the UK Financial Services Authority (FSA). Where General Participants are incorporated overseas, they will be regulated by the relevant regulatory authority in that jurisdiction. LCH Limited (London, UK; recognized central counterparty – clearing house) guarantees financial performance of all IPE contracts registered with it by its clearing Members. All IPE Floor Member companies are either members of LCH, or have a clearing agreement with a Floor Member who is a member of LCH. The International Petroleum Exchange in London is one of the world's premier energy futures and contracts exchange. Brent crude from North sea oil fields is one of the major commodities traded at the IPC. Apart from Brent crude, natural gas and gas oil is also actively traded here. Brent crude traded at the IPE is regarded as one of the bench marks for crude trade around the world. Until the 1970s, the price of oil was relatively stable with production largely controlled by the biggest oil companies. The 1970s transformed the industry forever. Two oil price shocks meant that price volatility became a fundamental feature of the market, short-term physical markets rapidly evolved, and the need to hedge emerged. A group of energy and futures companies founded the IPE in 1980 and the first contract, for Gas Oil futures, was launched the following year. In June 1988, the IPE successfully launched Brent Crude futures. 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This platform has been further enhanced since its first launch and now also provides the medium for parallel trading of oil contracts. / Международная Биржа Нефти (МБН) – Лондонская биржа фьючерсов и опционов на энергоносители, на которой продаются опционы и фьючерсы на сырую нефть, попутный газ и фьючерсы на неэтилированный бензин. Расчёт по сделкам с фьючерсами на сырую нефть производится наличными. На бирже представлены три класса участников:- (i) фирмы – члены биржи, имеющие право голоса, место на бирже и собственную долю биржи; (ii) торговые ассоциации, принимающие непосредственное участие в добыче, переработке или торговле нефтью и нефтепродуктами; и (iii) местные члены биржи – частные лица, которые могут заключать сделки в зале биржи. Торги проводятся через членов биржи, участвовать в торгах через членов биржи может любой. Местные члены биржи участвуют в торгах для себя за свой счёт или для фирм – членов биржи и других местных членов биржи, но не для клиентов. Торги на МБН проходят с Понедельника по Пятницу с 09:15 до 20:15.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty to secure action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and to promote appropriate measures for their control. The Convention was adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1951 and entered into force in 1952. The New Revised Text of the Convention was adopted in 1997 and entered into force in 2005. The Convention has 144 Contracting Parties (in June 2009). The purpose of the Convention is 'to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control'. Although the IPPC clearly has strong relevance to the regulation of trade, the Convention is not limited in this respect. International cooperation in many forms of plant protection may fall within the scope of the Convention. Likewise, plants are not limited to cultivated plants and protection is not limited to direct damage from pests. Therefore, the scope of the Convention extends to the protection of natural flora and includes indirect harm or damage from pests such as weeds. The role of the Convention with respect to trade has changed significantly in recent years as reflected in the substantial amendments found in the New Revised Text approved in 1997. In addition to describing the fundamental elements of national plant protection organizations, the IPPC is now also an active organization strongly involved with international standard setting. The New Revised Text of the IPPC (1997) emphasizes cooperation and the exchange of information toward the objective of global harmonization. In addition to describing national plant protection responsibilities, it also addresses important elements of international cooperation for the protection of plant health and the establishment and use of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, which adopts International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (24 ISPMs have been adopted so far). The Commission is comprised of the Contracting Parties to the Convention. The IPPC Secretariat coordinates the activities of the Convention; it is hosted by the FAO. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international agreement on plant health with 177 current signatories (in 2011). It aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The Secretariat of the IPPC is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement, established in 1952, that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) is the governing body of the IPPC. International travel and trade are greater than ever

before – and as people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them. Pest introductions and outbreaks cost governments, farmers and consumers billions every year. Once pest species are established their eradication is often impossible, and controlling them takes up a significant percentage of the cost of producing food. The IPPC allows countries to analyze risks to their national plant resources and to use science-based measures to safeguard their cultivated and wild plants. By protecting plant resources from pests and diseases, the IPPC helps:- (i) protect farmers from economically devastating pest and disease outbreaks; (ii) protect the environment from loss of species diversity; (iii) protect ecosystems from loss of viability and function as a result of pest invasions; and (iv) protect industries and consumers from the costs of pest control or eradication. Contracting parties to the IPPC share the same goal: to protect the world's cultivated and natural plant resources from the spread and introduction of plant pests while minimizing interference with the international movement of goods and people. The IPPC provides an international framework for plant protection that includes developing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) for safeguarding plant resources. ISPMs developed as of 31 July 2009 include standards for:- (i) procedures and references; (ii) pest surveillance, survey and monitoring; (iii) import regulations and pest risk analysis; (iv) compliance procedures and phytosanitary inspection methodologies; (v) pest management; (vi) post entry quarantine; (vii) exotic pest emergency response, control and eradication; and (viii) export certification. The IPPC also provides information exchange related to import and export requirements, pest status and regulated pest lists provided by each member country. Developing countries also receive technical assistance to support their ability to implement the Convention and the ISPMs. While the IPPC's primary focus is on plants and plant products moving in international trade, the convention also covers research materials, biological control organisms, germplasm banks, containment facilities and anything else that can act as a vector for the spread of plant pests – for example, containers, packaging materials, soil, vehicles, vessels and machinery. Contracting parties to the IPPC agree to promote technical assistance to other contracting parties. In particular, the Convention encourages support to developing countries to improve the effectiveness of their National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and to participate in regional plant protection organizations, to help them realize the benefits of safe trade. The concept of international plant protection began in 1881, when five countries signed an agreement to control the spread of grape phylloxera, a North American aphid that was accidentally introduced into Europe around 1865 and that subsequently devastated much of Europe's grape-growing regions. The next major step was the International Convention for the Protection of Plants, signed in Rome in 1929, followed in 1951 by the adoption of the International Plant Protection Convention – the IPPC – by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The IPPC came into force in April 1952, superseding all previous international plant protection agreements. It was recognized by the 1989 Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a standard setting organization for the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement). In 1992 the IPPC Secretariat was established at FAO headquarters in Rome and began its international standard-setting program, which was adopted by FAO the following year. IPPC members requested revision of the Convention in 1995 to reflect contemporary phytosanitary concepts and the role of the IPPC in relation to the Uruguay Round Agreements of the World Trade Organization, particularly the SPS Agreement. In the same year the FAO Conference approved the first three international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) – formal, binding agreements to help protect the world's plants and plant industries by controlling the spread of plant pests. Under the SPS Agreement, the IPPC provides international standards for phytosanitary measures implemented by governments to protect their plant resources from harmful pests, while ensuring that these measures are justified and are not used as unjustified barriers to international trade. The 29th FAO Conference in 1997 unanimously adopted the New Revised Text of the IPPC, which came into force in 2005. The IPPC Secretariat's current work programme focuses on the development of ISPMs, the exchange of official information, and capacity building and technical assistance. International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty that aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of Pests of Plants and plant products. The Convention extends beyond the protection of cultivated Plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by Pests, so it includes Weeds. It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests. The Convention provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange between contracting parties. Its implementation involves collaboration by National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) – the official services established by governments to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC – and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), which can act as coordinating bodies at a regional level to achieve the objectives of the IPPC. The convention has been deposited with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) since its adoption in 1951. / Международная Конценция по Защите Растений (МКЗР) . Виды (Species).

INTERNATIONAL POW WOW = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПАУ ВАУ – The International POW WOW promotes foreign tourism to the United States. It is an annual trade fair, sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America, which brings together over 1 200 international buyers (tour operators and wholesalers) from 55 countries. The buyers are chosen through international selection criteria and purchase packages which they sell to their respective travel retailers.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОМ ЭКЗАМЕНИРОВАНИИ (или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ) – International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER; Form PCT/IPEA/409), produced by an International Preliminary Examining Authority, is a preliminary and non-binding opinion on whether the invention claimed in an international application appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), and to be industrially applicable.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY = ОРГАН МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНИРОВАНИЯ (или ОРГАН МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ) – International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) is either a national office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) or an intergovernmental organization whose tasks include the establishment of examination reports on inventions which are the subject of international applications.

INTERNATIONAL PRICE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЦЕНА – International Price:- in the Cotton industry of the United States, there is no statistically valid, single estimate of a World Price. Two popular measures are reported by Cotlook Ltd (or Liverpool Cotton Services, Ltd), Liverpool, the United Kingdom, publishers of Cotton Outlook. The Cotlook® A Index is a simple arithmetic average of the five lowest priced growths of the 11 quoted for Middling 1-3/32-inch Cotton delivered to Northern Europe from various exporting countries. The Cotlook® B Index is a simple average of the three lowest Northern European prices of the six quoted for shorter staple coarse Cotton varying in staple length from 1 inch to 1-3/32 inches. The Cotlook® B Index is a simple average of the three lowest Northern European prices quoted for shorter staple coarse Cotton varying in staple length from 1 inch to 1-3/32 inches. These prices are used to compare export competitiveness of American and foreign growths. See also Cotlook® Index A, and Cotlook® Index B. The Cotlook® A Index is average of cheapest 5 quotations from a current selection of the 15 styles of principal upland Cottons of Middling 1-3/32" quality traded internationally. Cash price for Cotton from 15 different countries or areas are used to form this index. The Cotlook® B

Index is a simple average of cheapest 3 of 9 styles of Strict Low Middling 1-1/16" quality so marked, taking nearer shipment when two are quoted. Cash price for Cotton from 9 different countries or areas are used to form this index. / Международная Цена:- в хлопковой отрасли Соединённых Штатов Америки не существует как таковой некоей единственной, статистически обоснованной оценки Мировой Цены (World Price). Две популярные меры оценки публиковались компанией Котлук Лимитид (Cotlook Ltd) (или Ливэпул Котчэн Совисиз, Эл.ти.ди. (Liverpool Cotton Services, Ltd)), Ливерпул, Соединённое Королевство, издателем Котчэн Аутлук (Cotton Outlook). Индекс А от Котлук® (зарегистрированный Ливерпулской компанией Котлук Лимитид) является среднеарифметическим значением по 5 самых дешёвым из 15 предлагаемых видов хлопкового волокна Среднего качества со штапельной длиной волокна 1-3/32 дюйма (Middling 1-3/32") из 15 разных стран или регионов происхождения, поставленных в Северную Европу (ранее). Индекс Б от Котлук® (зарегистрированный Ливерпулской компанией Котлук Лимитид) являлся среднеарифметическим значением для 3 самых дешёвых из 9 предлагавшихся видов хлопкового волокна качества Строго Низкого Среднего со штапельной длиной волокна 1-1/16 дюйма (Strict Low Middling 1-1/16"), то есть более короткого, утолщённого волокна, из 9 разных стран или регионов происхождения, поставленных в Северную Европу (ранее). Эти цены (значения индексов) использовались для сравнения конкурентоспособности Американского хлопкового волокна с хлопковым волокном из других стран или регионов. Смотрите также Индекс А от Котлук® (Cotlook® Index A) и Индекс Б от Котлук® (Cotlook® Index B).

THE INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ СОЮЗ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА) – The International Road Transport Union (IRU) or, in French, Union Internationale des Transports Routiers, through its national associations, represents the entire road transport industry world-wide. It speaks for the operators of coaches, taxis and trucks, from large transport fleets to driver-owners. In all international bodies that make decisions affecting road transport, the IRU acts as the industry's advocate. By working for the highest professional standards, the IRU improves the safety record and environmental performance of road transport and ensures the mobility of people and goods. Among its practical services to the industry, the IRU is international guarantor of the TIR carnet system under which trucks are sealed by customs upon departure and can cross several borders without further checks until they reach their destinations. The IRU:- takes the initiative in making sure that vehicles are safe, clean, efficient, and economical in fuel consumption; encourages sound fleet management, strict vehicle maintenance and good working conditions for drivers; helps to make roads safer and less congested; seeks improvements in the environmental performance of vehicles; maintains close working relationships with the competent national, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations; works for harmonisation and simplification of procedures affecting road transport; alerts the industry to changes in national and international legislation; and strives to lift the barriers to international transport and trade. The IRU, founded in Geneva, Switzerland on 1948-March-23, has local and global reach through its 180 members in 70 countries. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. / Международный Автотранспортный Союз или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации союза, Юньён Этэрнасьёналь дэ Транспор Рутэр (Union Internationale des Transports Routiers), встречается также под сокращением IRU, произносимого по-Английски – Ай.Ар.Ю., а по-Французски – И.Эр.Ю..

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY MANAGEMENT CODE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОДЕКС УПРАВЛЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬЮ – The International Maritime Organization Assembly adopted the International Safety Management Code (ISM Code) in 1993. On 1998-July-01, the ISM Code became mandatory for passenger vessels, passenger high-speed craft, oil tankers, chemical tankers, bulk carriers, and cargo high-speed craft of 500 gross tons or more. On 2002-July-01, the ISM Code became applicable to other cargo ships and to self-propelled mobile offshore drilling units of 500 gross tons or more.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH AUTHORITY = ОРГАН МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (или ОРГАН МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПОИСКА) – International Search Authority (ISA) is either a national office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) or an intergovernmental organization whose tasks include the establishment of documentary search reports on prior art with respect to inventions which are the subject of international applications.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ (или ОТЧЁТ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ПОИСКЕ) – International Search Report (ISR; Form PCT/ISA/210), produced by an International Searching Authority, is a report listing citations of published documents that might affect the patentability of the invention claimed in an international application.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION DIRECTORY = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СПРАВОЧНИК ПО ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – International Securities Identification Directory (ISID) is a directory which includes CUSIP (short for the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) numbers and International Securities Identification Numbers, as well as cross-references to other international securities numbering systems. ISIDPlus is produced jointly by Standard and Poor's and Telekurs (USA). / номера Си.Ю.Эс.Ай.Пи. (CUSIP). МСИЦБ Плюс (ISIDPlus) создаётся совместно компаниями Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) и Тэликёз (Telekurs; США).

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The International Securities Identificaion Number (ISIN) provides a uniform structure for use in the trading and administration of securities in the international securities industry. The Euroclear Operations Center has been designated as the numbering agency for international securities. / Юроклыэ (Euroclear).

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ РЫНКА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – International Securities Market Association (ISMA) is a self-regulatory organization and trade association originally located in Zürich, Switzerland, that encourages systematic and compliant trading in the international securities market. It also promotes the development of the Euromarkets and is acknowledged as a designated investment exchange by the Financial Services Authority, which regulates the financial services industry in the United Kingdom. ISMA helped to establish standardized trading procedures in the international bond market. It had 430 members in 49 different countries, representing all of the major securities firms active in the secondary international debt market. In July 2005, the ISMA and International Primary Market Association merged to become the International Capital Market Association. An industry organization located in Zurich, Switzerland, International Securities Market Association (ISMA) acts as a forum for questions related to international securities markets. The Association was established under the name 'Association of International Bond Dealers' (AIBD) in February 1969 in Zurich, where it is entered in the commercial register. With effect from 1992-January-01, the Association changed its name to 'International Securities Market Association' (ISMA). As a result of the Association's merger with the International Primary Market Association (IPMA), the Association changed its name to 'International Capital Market Association' (ICMA) effective 2005-July-01.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES SERVICES ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ СЛУЖБ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – The International Securities Services Association (ISSA) is an umbrella organization established in 1979 on the initiative of Citibank, Deutsche Bank AG and Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS AG). Its objective is to standardize and promote the development of securities settlement techniques and procedures. Today, ISSA has nearly 100 members institutions. An international organization of participants in the global securities markets including banks, clearing organizations, central securities depositories, broker/dealers, and

asset managers. ISSA's stated goals include increasing knowledge of participants, improving communications, and promoting progress in the securities services industry. The International Securities Services Association (ISSA) provides leadership in the formulation and promotion of best practice to improve efficiency and risk management in the global asset servicing industry. Headquartered in Zürich-Altstetten, Switzerland. The idea of an association of securities administrators from all over the world was first conceived in 1975 over a luncheon between C.F. Ahrens, then Head of Securities Administration at Citibank, New York, and B. Imseng, Head of Securities Administration at Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich. The perceived need was, on one hand, to create an organisation able to collect and disseminate information on the developments in the rapidly changing international securities markets, and on the other hand to offer securities operations professionals a forum to exchange ideas and issues of common interest. In 1979, Citibank, Deutsche Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland, by jointly organising a first meeting of senior securities administrators in Switzerland, laid the foundation of the International Society of Securities Administrators. ISSA continued to grow over the years. Chase Manhattan Bank, Dresdner Bank, Midland Bank and Nomura Securities joined the association as Sponsoring Members, followed by BNP Paribas Securities Services, Franklin Templeton, Morgan Stanley and Schroders Investment Management Ltd. in 2004. Recognising that the face of the securities custody industry has changed dramatically over the years, and that the term Securities Administrator no longer adequately describes the nature of tasks performed by its members, the association changed its name to International Securities Services Association at the end of 1996. Morgan Stanley decided to step down from the board at the end of 2008. As of January 01, 2009 Clearstream, Euroclear, Swift and The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation strengthen the ISSA Executive Board. / Сытибэньк (Citibank), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG) и (Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG)). Си.Эф. Арэнс (C.F. Ahrens) Би. Имсэн (B. Imseng). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Чэйс Мэнхэтэн Бэньк (Chase Manhattan Bank), Дрэсна Банк (Dresdner Bank), Мидлэнд Бэньк (Midland Bank), и Номура Сэкьюритиз (Nomura Securities). Бе.Эн.Пе. Париба Сэкьюритиз Сёвисиз (BNP Paribas Securities Services), Фрэньклын Тэмпэлтэн (Franklin Templeton), Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley) и Шройдас Инвэстмэнт Мэнэдьжмент Эл.ти.ди. (Schroders Investment Management Ltd.). Клыэстрим (Clearstream), Юроклыэ (Euroclear), Свифт (Swift) и Зэ Дипазытори Тчраст Энд Клыэринь Корпорэйшэн (The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation).

INTERNATIONAL SHARE PLACEMENT = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ – International Share Placement:- underwriting of shares outside the capital market of the country where the issuing company is domiciled. Analogous to Eurobonds, these internationally placed shares are usually called Euroequities since the issuing houses operating on the Euromarket as a rule collaborate in the placement and trading activities. Primary offerings abroad frequently employ the so-called Tender Offer. Other equity paper, such as PCs (an acronym for Professional Corporation, a business legal entity), is placed abroad in a similar manner.

INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY CODE = КОДЕКС МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СУДНА И ПОРТОВОЙ БАЗЫ – The International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code is an amendment to the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention (1974/1988) on minimum security arrangements for ships, ports and government agencies. Having come into force in 2004, it prescribes responsibilities to governments, shipping companies, shipboard personnel, and port/facility personnel to 'detect security threats and take preventative measures against security incidents affecting ships or port facilities used in international trade'. The International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (ISPS Code) represents the culmination of just over a year's intense work by IMO's Maritime Committee and its Maritime Security Working Group since the twenty-second session of the Assembly adopted resolution A.924(22), on the review of measures and procedures to prevent acts of terrorism which threaten the security of passengers and crews and the safety of ships, in November 2001. The ISPS Code was adopted by one of the resolutions that were adopted on 12 December 2002 by the Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (London, the United Kingdom 2002-December-09-13). Another resolution also includes the necessary amendments to chapters V and XI of SOLAS by which compliance with the Code will become mandatory on 2004-July-01, if deemed accepted on 2004-January-01. The existing chapter XI of SOLAS was amended and re-identified as chapter XI-1 and a new chapter XI-2 was adopted on special measures to enhance maritime security. The ISPS Code and these amendments to SOLAS are set out in this publication, as are other resolutions (relating to the work that will need to be completed before the Code can be implemented in 2004 and the revision of the Code, technical co-operation, and co-operative work with the International Labour Organization and the World Customs Organization) that were adopted by the Conference. The objectives of this Code are to establish an international framework involving co-operation between Contracting Governments, Government agencies, local administrations and the shipping and port industries to detect/assess security threats and take preventive measures against security incidents affecting ships or port facilities used in international trade; to establish the respective roles and responsibilities of all these parties concerned, at the national and international level, for ensuring maritime security; to ensure the early and efficient collation and exchange of security-related information; to provide a methodology for security assessments so as to have in place plans and procedures to react to changing security levels; and to ensure confidence that adequate and proportionate maritime security measures are in place. The objectives are to be achieved by the designation of appropriate officers/personnel on each ship, in each port facility and in each shipping company to prepare and to put into effect the security plans that will be approved for each ship and port facility. Parts A and B of the Code are, respectively, the mandatory requirements regarding the provisions of chapter XI-2 of SOLAS, 1974, as amended, and guidance regarding the provisions of chapter XI-2 of SOLAS, 1974, as amended, and part A of the Code. The International Ship and Port Facility Code (ISPF Code) adopted by an International Maritime Organization (IMO) Diplomatic Conference in December 2002. Measure is designed to strengthen maritime security. The IMO states that 'The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) is a comprehensive set of measures to enhance the security of ships and port facilities, developed in response to the perceived threats to ships and port facilities in the wake of the 9/11 attacks in the United States' (IMO). Development and implementation were speeded up drastically in reaction to the 2001-September-11 attacks and the bombing of the French oil tanker Limburg. The US Coast Guard, as the lead agency in the United States delegation to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), advocated for the measure. The Code was agreed at a meeting of the 108 signatories to the SOLAS convention in London in December 2002. The measures agreed under the Code were brought into force on 2004-July-01. The Code is a two-part document describing minimum requirements for security of ships and ports. Part A provides mandatory requirements. Part B provides guidance for implementation. The ISPS Code applies to ships on international voyages (including passenger ships, cargo ships of 500 GT and upwards, and mobile offshore drilling units) and the port facilities serving such ships. The main objectives of the ISPS Code are:- (i) to detect security threats and implement security measures; (ii) to establish roles and responsibilities concerning maritime security for governments, local administrations, ship and port industries at the national and international level; (iii) to collate and promulgate security-related information; and (iv) to provide a methodology for security assessments so as to have in place plans and procedures to react to changing security levels.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY SECURITY = БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СУДНА И ПОРТОВОЙ БАЗЫ – The International Ship And Port Facility Security:- following the tragic events of 2001-September-11 in the United States and the recognition that any means of transport could be a target for terrorist attacks the International Maritime Organization (IMO) supplemented the SOLAS Agreement with the so-called ISPS Code in December 2002. This code of practice defines the international security measures required to prevent terrorist attacks on port facilities and on ocean-going ships. The changes to the SOLAS

Agreement apply on the one hand to international passenger ships and freight ships with a registered tonnage of 500 or more. On the other hand this agreement also covers port facilities visited by the aforementioned ships, i.e. those areas within a port operating as interfaces between ships and the port.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY SECURITY CHARGE = СБОР ЗА БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СУДНА И ПОРТОВОЙ БАЗЫ – Certain European terminal operators have recently (August 2004) announced their intention to start charging an International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) terminal surcharge. Individual carriers have not fully accepted the Terminals' arguments for imposing the proposed ISPS terminal surcharge levels, which, in some cases are being forced upon the Lines. Failure to agree could cause severe disruption to the movement of cargo. The Lines will incur costs of EUR5.00 per container at ports in the North Continent of Europe, Scandinavia, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. For the United Kingdom the charge will be GBP3.50, but will be GBP1.50 per container for those Terminals which do not charge for empties and transhipment (presently Felixstowe, Southampton, Thamesport and Tilbury). This is due to the different method of charging by the terminals. This Carriers' charge will be in addition to the charge levied by the Terminals on the Lines for each container moved. In the light of these extra costs the Far Eastern Freight Conference (FEFC) Member Lines would like to announce that, with effect from 2004-September-15 they will tariff an 'add on' charge, which will be in addition to the Security Charge levied by the Terminals, as follows:- (i) For Containers moved to or from Ports in the North Continent of Europe, Scandinavia, the Baltic and the Mediterranean EUR5.00; (ii) For containers moved to, or from the ports of Felixstowe, Thamesport, Tilbury and Southampton where Lines recover the Security Charge from shippers/consignees GBP1.50; (iii) For Containers moved to, or from all other ports in the United Kingdom GBP3.50. The level of the Terminal Charge to which the above charges will be added will depend on the outcome of negotiations between the Terminal and the Lines. These charges are payable by the shipper/consignee in Europe. / терминальная надбавка или доплата (terminal surcharge) .

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПО СУДОХОДСТВУ – The International Shipping Federation (ISF) is the principal international employers' organisation for the shipping industry, representing all sectors and trades. ISF membership comprises national shipowners' associations whose member shipping companies together operate two thirds of the world's merchant tonnage and employ a commensurate proportion of the world's 1.25 million seafarers. Established in 1909, ISF is concerned with all labor affairs, manpower and training, and seafarers' health and welfare issues that may have an impact on international shipping. ISF is actively engaged with the following international bodies:- International Labour Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Committee on Seafarers' Welfare (ICSW), International Organisation of Employers (IOE). ISF also enjoys a close relationship with national maritime authorities throughout the world. The national associations that form the membership of ISF appoint representatives to its expert committees, which are responsible for developing the international labor policy of maritime employers. This includes positions to be adopted on international maritime regulatory questions, industrial relations and training issues that may have an impact on the global shipping industry. For the past 80 years, ISF has played an infl uential role in the development, implementation and subsequent revision of all ILO maritime labor instruments. It was responsible for co-ordinating the position of maritime employers throughout the development and adoption of the ILO Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. For the last 30 years, ISF has also played a similar role in the development and subsequent amendment of the IMO Standards of Training, Certifi cation and Watchkeeping Convention (STCW) and other IMO regulations that may have a direct impact on maritime employers, including discussions relevant to the role of the 'human element' in maritime safety. Through its institutional role as an ILO 'social partner', ISF is the opposite number of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) with whose affi liates ISF member shipowners' associations make up the membership of the ILO Joint Maritime Commission, which is responsible for recommending the ILO minimum wage for Able Seafarers. ISF also works very closely with its sister organisation, the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), and the other partners in the Round Table of international shipping associations – BIMCO, Intercargo and Intertanko. ISF is centrally involved in the co-ordination and representation of the global shipping industry's views on most issues affecting maritime employers, including:- employment standards; industrial relations; health, safety and accident prevention; living and working conditions; manning agency standards; manpower supply; Maritime Labour Convention implementation; port welfare; safety culture; seafarers' rights; training and certification standards; wage cost information; and work hour regulations. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BANKING PRACTICE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СТАНДАРТНАЯ ПРАКТИКА БАНКОВСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – The International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP):- For the Examination of Documents UCP 600 (short for the last edition of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits). This publication is a checklist of best practices worldwide for checking documents under the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC's) universally used rules on letters of credit. Because the UCP rules are general in nature, it was necessary to define in greater detail the term 'international standard banking practice', first found in UCP 500 sub-article 13 (a), the previous version of the UCP. ISBP 681:- the ISBP, which was revised in 2007 as ISBP 681, is credited with dramatically reducing the number of discrepancies between banks dealing with documentary credits. The ISBP addresses a range of subjects, for example, typing errors, mathematical calculations, drafts and how they are drawn, description of the goods in invoices and signing of bills of lading, among others. In light of comments from users, the banking commission has decided to both update and expand the current ISBP to take in a range of new topics – such as transfer, amendments, etc, that are not covered in ISBP 681. The new revision will relate to ICC's latest revision of the UCP, UCP 600. ISBP Online Training:- the course is designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of documentary credit professionals. This course includes expert commentary on the ISBP, related UCP 600 articles, sample document extracts and ICC Opinions that help to provide context/reasoning on an ISBP provision. ISBP Publication – 2013 Revised Edition:- International Standard Banking Practice – ISBP 2013 is the most up to date, comprehensive guide to handling and examining trade documents under documentary credits. This new ISBP is the most up to date and comprehensive guide to handling and examining trade documents under documentary credits. Completely revised, ISBP 2013 enables to apply banking practices under UCP 600 to various trade documents, e.g., invoices, transport documents, bills of lading, and certificate of origin. ISBP also addresses documents, not treated in previous editions:- (i) packing list; (ii) weight list; (iii) beneficiary certificate; (iv) non-negotiable sea waybills; and (v) analysis, inspection, health, quantity and quality certificate. ISBP is the best reference book in banking practices for international letters of credit documents subject to UCP 600. Use of ISBP has significantly reduced international discrepancies for documentary credits and is regularly used by banking, logistics, insurance, legal and corporate professionals and academics worldwide. It is a great companion book with UCP 600. International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP):- For the Examination of Documents under Documentary Credits. This Publication, an update of the successful International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) publication 645, reflects international standard banking practice for all parties to a documentary credit under UCP 600. Figures show that more than 50% of credits are rejected for discrepancies on first presentation. The new ISBP, by encouraging a uniformity of practice worldwide, should reduce that figure dramatically and, by doing so, facilitate the flow of world trade. The 2003 publication International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP) for the examination of documents under documentary credits (ICC Publication 645) was widely acclaimed by practitioners as an essential companion to UCP 500. This revised version of the ISBP brings it into line with UCP 600. ISBP was conceived as an intelligent checklist of procedures for document checkers to follow in examining the documents presented under letters of credit. While not a substitute for the UCP, which

remains the guiding text, the ISBP demonstrates how the UCP is to be integrated into day-to-day practice. In this volume, users will find guidance on how to deal with documents covering at least two different modes of transport (UCP 600 article 19):- insurance documents and coverage (UCP600 article 28):- transferable credits (UCP600 article 38) and a broad range of other issues covered in the new documentary credit rules. International Standard Banking Practice – ISBP 2013 is the most up to date, comprehensive guide to handling and examining trade documents under documentary credits. An invaluable source of practical information for trade finance professionals and academics, this revised edition of ISBP provides readers with the latest ICC approved guidelines for all parties to documentary credits. ISBP 2013 details how to apply banking practices under UCP600 to various trade documents (invoices, transport documents, bills of lading, certificates of origin …) and features the following documents, which were not covered in previous editions:- (i) Packing List; (ii) Weight List; (iii) Beneficiary Certificate; (iv) Non-negotiable Sea Waybills; and (v) Analysis, Inspection, Health, Phytosanitary, Quantity and Quality Certificates. The professionals' reference book to best banking practices for international L/C documents subject to UCP600, ISBP has already played a significant role in reducing international discrepancies for documentary credits and is regularly consulted by a wide range of banking, logistics, insurance, legal and corporate professionals and academics worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ ПО ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫМ МЕРАМ – International Standard For Phytosanitary Measures is an international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO (short for the Food and Agriculture Organization), the Interim Commission on phytosanitary measures or the Commission on phytosanitary measures, established under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). ISPMs are available at the following Web site:- https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ – International Standards are standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). / В сфере защиты и карантина растений под Международными Стандартами понимаются стандарты, установленные в соответствии со Статьёй X параграфами 1 и 2 Международной Конвенции по Защите Растений (МКЗР).

THE INTERNATIONAL SWAPS AND DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATION, INC. = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО СВОПАМ И ДЕРИВАТИВАМ, ИНК. – The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®), a global trade association representing leading participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry, a business which includes interest rate, currency, commodity, credit and equity swaps, and related products such as caps, collars, floors, and swaptions. The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) is an international financial trade association whose membership comprises over 670 (February 2006) of the world's largest commercial, merchant and investment banks, corporations, government entities and other institutions. ISDA's members represent a broad cross section of the institutions that act as dealers and end-users of swaps and other privately negotiated derivative transactions in jurisdictions worldwide (50 countries (February 2006)). The Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives market began in the early 1980's with interest rate swaps. In the early to mid 1980's most OTC derivative traders had their own proprietary derivative documentation. The result was every trader had their own standards and meant negotiating every piece of documentation was a long and tortuous process. All trades done on an individual basis with extensive lawyer input. The individual nature of each trade meant there was no basis for close out netting for multiple trades. The first trader committee was formed in 1985 to agree and create some standard terms and documentation. That trader committee became the International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA®) subsequently changing to The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA®). The first set of standard documentation was produced in 1985 being the Code of Swaps. The Code of Swaps was not a contract but a set of definitions which could be used to standardise the concept of swap trades and trading. It laid the foundation of the future ISDA® Master Agreement. The Swaps Code was designed as a series of options that could be chosen in their entirety by counterparts or on a pick and choose basis. The Swaps Code was quickly followed by the first set of definitions covering the swap itself. This was issued in 1987 as the ISDA® Currency and Interest Rate Agreement. The first complete ISDA® Master Agreement was published in 1993 but known as the 1992 ISDA® Master Agreement. This 1992 Master extended the usage of the agreement to all potential asset classes rather than just rates and currency. ISDA® is an organization of 815 members in 56 different countries which:- (i) Promotes practices conducive to the efficient conduct of the business, including the development and maintenance of derivatives documentation. Issues standard documentation for facilitating a legal environment in which derivatives can be traded, i.e. Master Agreements and Collateral Agreements. (ii) Obtains legal opinions on the enforceability of ISDA® contracts in different legal jurisdictions and educating all parties on the various issues and aspects of derivatives. (iii) Represents the derivatives market with external parties and advancing public understanding of the derivatives business. (iv) Promoting the development of sound risk management practices. ISDA® is not a regulator or a self regulating body. It is more like a trade association representing the industry with external parties. ISDA® does not involve itself in dispute resolution. ISDA® provides unbiased, standard documentation to market participants. It does not force participants to use it. If trade disputes occur it is up to the parties to resolve either amicably or via the legal system. ISDA® will not take sides. ISDA® obtains legal opinions with regard to:- (i) the creation and wording of definitions or master documentation; (ii) enforceability of all terms in ISDA® Master Agreements, e.g., Netting; and (iii) ad-hoc specific legal terms on a trade by trade basis, e.g., whether convertible bonds are deliverable under standard credit default swap terms. ISDA® will not become involved in disputes between counterparts. This is a defined documentation environment that may be adapted and used for any asset type such that:- (i) They remove much of the legal wording previously included in confirmations by using shortened terms. (ii) These terms are then expanded within the definitions to represent full legal definition. (iii) Their standard definitions are generic; they can be used in confirming trades across asset classes. (iv) They provide for all trades between counterparties fitting neatly within a single ISDA® Master Agreement and CSA agreement. The basis of this nomenclature is the terms of the 2006 ISDA® Definitions and the ISDA® Master Agreement. Therefore the 2006 definitions fully define various trade attributes and represent them in confirmations by the following terms:- Trade Date; Effective Date; Termination Date; Scheduled Termination Date; Fixed Rate Payer; Floating Rate Payer; Fixed Rate Payer Calculation Amount; Floating Rate Payer Calculation Amount; and Fixed Rate. These terms have identical meanings in equity, credit, commodity derivative confirmations etc unless specifically defined for a particular transaction. This standard nomenclature provides for new asset types to be easily incorporated into the ISDA® documentation framework and hence easily confirmed. Standardisation means improved efficiency, greater accuracy and less errors. Ultimately liquidity in a new product increases as confidence in the process increases. There are 3 key pieces of documentation usually required in executing an ISDA® based derivative:- (i) a confirmation for the particular transaction; (ii) an ISDA® Master Agreement with the counterparty to the transaction; and (iii) a Collateral Agreement between the parties (CSA). All trade confirmations will usually make reference to the ISDA® Master and include that trade under the terms of the Master agreement. When included the CSA is an addendum to the ISDA® Master and therefore its terms are automatically incorporated. The 3 documents therefore form a secure record of the terms under which the trade has been traded and the economic terms of that trade. The terms of the confirmation supersede should there be discrepancies between the 3 documents. Executing and confirming a derivative transaction goes through a number of stages dependent upon:- (i) whether there is an ISDA® Master agreement in place with the counterparty; (ii) what type of underlying asset and product are being traded; (iii) whether the underlying asset and product is standardised or bespoke; and (iv) whether the counterparties do electronic confirmation through DTCC or Swaps wire. Deals may be executed in the following

ways or combinations or ways:- telephone only direct; telephone only via broker; telephone and term sheet and/or draft confirmation; vendor system, e.g., broker internet trading site; bank trading system; and Bloomberg messaging or email. Most OTC derivatives are initially transacted by telephone but always followed up with a written confirmation. Where transactions are vanilla and market practice is clearly defined the above will be the standard modus operandi. Complex or non-standard trades might be transacted using a term sheet or a draft confirmation. In very complex transactions it might be agreed that the trade is not struck until the signing of the confirmation is complete to avoid any misunderstandings or errors. In this scenario the parties may either state on the telephone that the agreed terms are as defined in the term sheet/draft confirmation or sign the term sheet/draft confirmation and send back as affirmation of the trade terms. Some banks and regulators require that all trading room conversations are recorded so that if discrepancies occur they have a record of the trade and terms being agreed. Trades can be booked in risk management systems in the following ways:- (i) trader directly inputs into the system from blotter or immediately after trading; (ii) trader writes ticket and it is input by trade assistant or middle office; (iii) direct automatic input from vendor or bank trading system; and (iv) Complex or Exotic trades with multiple legs might be input by middle office based on term sheet/ confirmation. Confirmations may take these forms:- (i) paper manual confirmation; (ii) electronic confirmation, e.g., DTCC; (iii) vendor or bank automatically generated confirmation; and (iv) broker confirmation. The confirmation process will differ depending on the product type and complexity of product and the sophistication of the parties:- (i) for an Interest rate swap between banks, the standard is that the parties exchange confirmations; (ii) for credit derivatives between banks the standard is that the seller prepares a confirmation which the other party signs and returns; (iii) for client trades the bank will always prepare irrespective of market standard; and (iv) Complex or Exotic trades will typically have a single confirmation which is sent backwards and forwards between parties. Term Sheets are used frequently on exotic or complex non standard trades to represent the economic terms and main legal terms. They are typically prepared by one party, the bank on client trades, and one of the banks on a bank trade. Term sheets vary in detail and quality. The best term sheets are clear, concise, use ISDA® language where required and specify all important terms, leaving only very standard non-contentious items for the confirmation. If a trade is executed by telephone, the failure to follow up with a confirmation will not effect the validity of the trade. A trade executed over the telephone is binding unless both traders have stated that it is subject to other matters being agreed or confirmation. Once a confirmation is executed it becomes the record of the trade such that the courts would view it in the absence of anything else as a complete statement of the agreed terms. The only exception to this would be a claim for rectification if there was an error in the confirmation. An earlier agreement verbal or otherwise cannot be used to change the later executed confirmation. Sometimes each party produces a confirmation and exchanges with neither party expecting the confirmations to be countersigned. It is acknowledged that providing the terms agreed are consistent that these confirmation terms will supersede the telephone agreement. If the confirmations are not consistent life is more complicated. Initially any broker note or agreed term sheet is used to verify terms. If one of the confirmations can be shown to reflect the terms of the verbal agreement and the other not then this will be strong evidence that the former confirmation reflects the trade. In some cases where exchange of documents is usual both documents may have discrepancies. In this case the parties will need to make changes to both documents to fully confirm the trade. There may be difficulties where both confirmations introduce new terms and are not consistent with each other. In this case, from a pure legal point of view, unless both parties are totally in agreement with these changes then the original trader telephone conversation prevails. There will be little additional economic data added at the confirmation stage. Most banks therefore consider that as long as the terms are consistent with each other then they represent the terms of the trade. It is then only with respect to inconsistencies that they will need to refer to the original telephone contract. Hence, the importance of well drafted and complete term sheets. Errors and Mistakes occasionally occur in the confirmation or trading process. If the parties are unable to agree whether the mistake or error is such that there is no market arbitration, e.g., ISDA®. It is up to the parties to agree or occasionally go to court. The court would look to the contract and the intention of the parties. In common law if both parties were mistaken the contract is void. However, if one party had warranted or indemnified the mistake the contract will be valid. Errors/Mistakes may be:- (i) mutual, i.e. both parties are mistaken, e.g., not specific enough on the Reference Entity in a credit derivative; (ii) unilateral where one party didn't execute what they meant to execute, i.e. They traded Ford Motor Co. rather than Ford Motor Credit as the Reference Entity in a CDS transaction. In the unilateral case the mistaken party will be protected:- (i) if a reasonable person would have understood the words used in executing the trade in a different sense from the meaning they might appear to mean; and (ii) if one of the parties knew the other was mistaken. The most common mistakes/errors are in the economics of the transaction:- maturity date, notional amount, rate, and reference entity. Ultimately these may end in court case if no agreement can be reached. Particularly, problems will occur if mistakes are made regarding the direction of the trade. These are the most costly for the incorrect party. One famous case was UBS AG versus Deutsche Bank AG on a credit derivative where the Reference Entity in the signed confirmation was not the standard Reference Entity and was not the intention of the parties. There are four types of confirmation:- (i) Long Form Confirmation referencing no specific Product Definitions or referencing only the general Interest Rate definitions; (ii) Short Form Confirmation Referencing a set of specific product Definitions, e.g., the 2003 Credit Derivative Definitions; (iii) Master Confirmation Referencing A Master Confirmation Agreement or Supplement; and (iv) a DTCC or Swapswire electronic confirmation which uses a Short Form or Master Confirmation template incorporated into the DTCC OR Swapswire software terms. These are a set of contract definitions for use with particular asset types, the main ones being:- (i) Credit:- 2003 ISDA® 2003 Credit Derivative Definitions; (ii) Equity:- 2002 ISDA® Equity Derivative Definitions and Users Guide; (iii) Commodities:- 2005 ISDA® Commodity Definitions and User's Guide to the 2005 ISDA® Commodity Definitions; (iv) Interest Rates:- 2006 ISDA® Definitions; (v) Foreign Exchange:- 1998 FX and Currency Option Definitions; (vi) Property:- 2007 ISDA® Property Index Derivatives Definitions and Forms of Confirmation. If Definitions didn't exist confirmation would be up to 60 pages long. Definitions standardise, where possible, all of the legal terms separately. Which can then be incorporated into a confirmation reduced to 3 pages which has only the main economic terms and any legal terms for which there are alternatives given in the Definitions. Even where Definitions exist, e.g., in credit derivatives, these may not be general or specific enough to incorporate specific asset types. So, for example, in credit the Definitions were not deemed to be sufficient for:- (a) leveraged loans and (b) mortgage backed, asset backed and CDO's. Specific Supplements were therefore issued for these product types to provide additional terms not covered and to amend others in the ISDA® 2003 Credit Derivative Definitions. For these product types the short form confirmation references the Supplement. The Supplement itself references the ISDA® 2003 Credit Derivative Definitions. Master Confirmation Agreements (MCAs) currently only exist for credit and equity derivatives. The master confirmation agreement is the next stage in standardising legal terms. Thus, a short form confirmation runs to 3 pages and includes some legal term choices. The credit derivative market then further standardised, so that even these choices could be pre-agreed. The market progressed from a short form to signing Master Confirmation Agreements where all legal terms were pre-agreed for the different types of trades and the confirmation was further reduced to one page of economic terms which could be easily transferred to electronic, e.g., for Credit – DTCC initially. If a party wants to make use of a Master Confirmation Agreement they must agree and sign an agreement with each counterpart. The master agreement will attach a matrix of standard legal terms for each type of trade, e.g., ISDA® periodically publishes new matrices for credit derivatives. It is then up to the parties to decide if new terms are incorporated automatically each time a change is made or if the Agreement needs re-negotiation. Eventually master confirmation agreements will be developed for interest rate swaps, equities and commodities. ISDA® has published a series of User Guides to the published Definitions. There is currently no User Guide for Credit Derivatives. This is probably because at the time ISDA®

drafted the Definitions in 1999 there were many disputes and uncertainties on the documentation and ISDA® did not want to be seen to get involved in disputes. The User Guide aims to provide a layman's explanation of the legal terms in Definitions. The Definitions can be difficult to understand and the legal language difficult to interpret. DTCC is an electronic confirmation matching system for derivatives and is currently used mainly for credit derivatives with some small volumes of equity and rates. Swapswire is primarily used for interest rate swaps with a small amount of equities. With the explosion in derivative volumes in the last 5 years confirming derivatives in paper form became unsustainable. Electronic systems have been available to match derivative trades for 10 years but up until the last 5 years usage was insignificant. The rapid increase in business over the last 5 years has forced market participants to electronically match:- In 2004 there was a market push to confirm as many credit derivatives as possible in electronic form thereby reducing human input and operational risk. The easiest derivatives to confirm electronically are vanilla CDSs (Credit Default Swaps) and IRSs (Interest Rate Swaps). More problematic are structured or non-standard trades. In DTCC and Swapswire the electronic input is reduced to the master confirmation terms, all other legal terms being pre-agreed in the master confirmation agreement. Thus, the electronic confirmation is reduced to the economic terms. Both DTCC and Swapswire have electronic confirmation templates for the asset classes they support. Using electronic matching systems means it is possible to link the trading/confirmation systems directly to the matching service; minimising human input and errors. Obviously to use an electronic service both parties must be on the same service. Percentage electronic confirmed trades:- Credit – 85%, Interest Rates – 37%, Equity – 20%, Commodities – 42%. These percentages reflect:- volumes; standardisation of documentation; proportion of vanilla versus structured trades; and regulatory requirements. The reason for the high percentage of credit derivatives is that in 2003 volumes increased so rapidly that banks were unable to control the existing paper confirmation process. This lead to high standardization of documentation (Master Confirmation Agreements) and the use of DTCC. In 2006, due to increasing numbers of outstanding confirmations, the Regulators started to focus on the credit derivatives business. Working with the banks, targets were set to reduce the overall number of outstandings, but also targets were agreed for usage of electronic matching systems. At the time, less focus was placed on rates and equities but targets have now been set for these products. Interest Rate swaps are a standard product, however the level of electronic confirmation is much lower due to more non-standard terms that still persist such as break clauses. The credit derivatives market has developed indices which unlike equities are not exchange traded. In London these are the ITRAXX (iTraxxx – the Europe CDS Crossover index, comprised of 45 equally weighted single company credit default swaps). In the US the CDX, ABX and CMBX. These indices are administered by Markit® (Markit Limited, London, United Kingdom; global financial information and services company). The documentation is published by Markit on their website and is heavily based on the ISDA® templates for the underlying assets. Once a derivative transaction has been executed there are 3 ways of closing out the derivative position:- (i) execute an opposite and equal trade; (ii) do a termination with the original counterpart to the trade; and (iii) novate the original contract to a third party. Each of these have advantages and disadvantages. The ISDA® Master Agreement is the glue that holds the derivatives market together and provides the legal framework for derivative transactions. Fundamentally, the ISDA® Master is a credit agreement that governs the credit relationship between the two parties to a derivative. If a derivative is traded with no ISDA® Master being in place this would be equivalent to lending money without a loan agreement. Master Agreement aims to identify, monitor and manage risks associated with OTC transactions. Master Agreement is a bilateral framework agreement inclusive of general terms and conditions which are not transaction specific. Accompanying Schedule details additionally negotiate clauses. Together the Master Agreement and Schedule complete the 'Master Agreement'. Subject to any provisions in the Agreement, parties must make payment and deliveries specified in the confirmation. Payments to be made on due date specified and into the account shown on confirmation. Importance of delivery emphasized in place of performance, i.e. it references receipt of the funds rather than efforts to make the payments. Provides administrative certainty. Performance could become impossible, e.g., systems closure. In the event of bankruptcy, courts can uphold transactions favorable to the bankrupt company, and annul those that are unfavorable. This is known as Cherry Picking. For derivatives this means the court would only recognize transactions where the bankrupt party was due money, or In the Money. By not recognising Out the Money transactions there could be a scenario where one party makes a payment to the bankrupt counterparty on a single chosen trade when overall it should be receiving money as a result of netting the whole portfolio. Payment netting:- (i) where amounts are due in same currency and due on same day in respect of same transactions; (ii) designed to reduce settlement risk and also provides administrative advantage in reducing number of payments made; (iii) should parties wish to net payments under different transactions, appropriate election must be made in Schedule (Multiple Transaction Payment Netting); (iv) however, would require parties to have such systems in place to identify when payments arise. The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) is a New York-based group of major international swaps dealers, that publishes the Code of Standard Wording, Assumptions and Provisions for Swaps, or Swaps Code, for US Dollar interest rate swaps as well as standard master interest rate, credit, and currency swap agreements and definitions for use in connection with the creation and trading of swaps. The global trade association representing participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry, a business covering swaps and options across all asset classes (commodity, credit, currency, equity, and interest rate). The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) was chartered in 1985, and in 2006 numbers over 670 member institutions from 50 countries on six continents. These members include most of the world's major institutions who deal in, as well as leading end-users of, privately negotiated derivatives. The membership includes associated service providers and consultants. Since its inception, ISDA® has pioneered efforts to identify and reduce the sources of risk in derivatives and risk management business. Among its most notable accomplishments are:- developing the ISDA® Master Agreement; publishing a wide range of related documentation materials and instruments covering a variety of transaction types; producing legal opinions on the enforceability of netting and collateral arrangements (available only to ISDA® members); securing recognition of the risk-reducing effects of netting in determining capital requirements; promoting sound risk management practices, and advancing the understanding and treatment of derivatives and risk management from public policy and regulatory capital perspectives. Website:- http://www.isda.org. / Головное Соглашение. Форд Мото Ко. (Ford Motor Co.) Форд Мото Крэдит (Ford Motor Credit). Самым знаменитым разбирательством было дело Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG) против Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . листки (sheets). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . ректификация (rectification). Справочник Пользователя . шаблон (template). порядки и условия . Платежи, которые должны быть произведены в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату . иТракс (или ай.Тчрэксэкс; iTraxxx). В Соединённых Штатах Америки это Си.Ди.Экс. (CDX), Эй.Би.Экс. (ABX) и Си.Эм.Би.Экс. (CMBX). Эти индексы администрируются компанией Макитч® (Markit®) Макитч Лимитид (Markit Limited, Лондон, Соединённое Королевство; компания по предоставлению глобальной финансовой информации и оказанию глобальных финансовых услуг).

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ЕДИНИЦ – International System Of Units:- just as the original conception of the metric system had grown out of the problems scientists encountered in dealing with the medieval system, so the new International System grew out of the problems a vastly enlarged scientific community faced in the proliferation of subsystems improvised to serve particular disciplines. At the same time, it had long been known that the original XVIII-century standards were not accurate to the degree demanded by XX-century scientific operations; new definitions were required. After lengthy discussion the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (11th CGPM), meeting in Paris, birthplace of the metric system, in October 1960

formulated a new International System of Units (abbreviated SI). The SI was amended by subsequent convocations of the CGPM. The following base units have been adopted and defined:- Ampere (unit of electric current), candela (unit of light (luminous) intensity), Kelvin (unit of thermodynamic temperature), kilogram (unit of mass), metre (unit of length), mole (unit of amount of substance), second (unit of time). The 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (in October 1960) adopted the name 'Le Système International d'Unités' (International System of Units, international abbreviation SI), for the recommended practical system of units of measurement. The 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (la 11e Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM)) laid down rules for the prefixes, the derived units, and other matters. The base units are a choice of seven well-defined units which by convention are regarded as dimensionally independent:- the metre (meter), the kilogram, the second, the Ampere, the Kelvin, the mole, and the candela. Derived units are those formed by combining base units according to the algebraic relations linking the corresponding quantities. The names and symbols of some of the units thus formed can be replaced by special names and symbols which can themselves be used to form expressions and symbols of other derived units. The SI is not static but evolves to match the world's increasingly demanding requirements for measurement. The creation of the decimal metric system at the time of the French Revolution and the subsequent deposition of two platinum standards representing the metre and the kilogram, on 1799-June-22, in the Archives de la République in Paris can be seen as the first step in the development of the present International System of Units. In 1832, Gauss strongly promoted the application of this metric system, together with the second defined in astronomy, as a coherent system of units for the physical sciences. Gauss was the first to make absolute measurements of the Earth's magnetic field in terms of a decimal system based on the three mechanical units millimetre, gram, and second for, respectively, the quantities length, mass, and time. In later years, Gauss and Weber extended these measurements to include electrical phenomena. These applications in the field of electricity and magnetism were further developed in the 1860s under the active leadership of Maxwell and Thomson through the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS, now BA). They formulated the requirement for a coherent system of units with base units and derived units. In 1874 the BAAS introduced the CGS (centimeter-gram-second) system of units, a three-dimensional coherent unit system based on the three mechanical units centimetre, gram, and second, using prefixes ranging from micro to Mega to express decimal submultiples and multiples. The subsequent development of physics as an experimental science was largely based on this system. The sizes of the coherent CGS units in the fields of electricity and magnetism proved to be inconvenient so, in the 1880s, the BAAS and the International Electrical Congress, predecessor of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), approved a mutually coherent set of practical units. Among them were the Ohm for electrical resistance, the Volt for electromotive force, and the Ampere for electric current. After the signing of the Metre Convention on 1875-May-20, which created the BIPM and established the CGPM and the International Committee for Weights and Measures (known in French as Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)), work began on the construction of new international prototypes of the metre and kilogram. In 1889 the 1st CGPM sanctioned the international prototypes for the metre and the kilogram. Together with the astronomical second as the unit of time, these units constituted a three-dimensional mechanical unit system similar to the CGS (centimeter-gram-second) system of units, but with the base units metre, kilogram, and second, the MKS (metre-kilogram-second) system of units. In 1901 Giorgi showed that it is possible to combine the mechanical units of this metre-kilogram-second system with the practical electric units to form a single coherent four-dimensional system by adding to the three base units a fourth unit, of an electrical nature such as the Ampere or the Ohm, and rewriting the equations occurring in electromagnetism in the so-called Rationalized Form. Giorgi's proposal opened the path to a number of new developments. After the revision of the Metre Convention by the 6th CGPM in 1921, which extended the scope and responsibilities of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (known in French as Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)) to other fields in physics, and the subsequent creation of the Consultative Committee for Electricity (known in French as Comité Consultatif d'Électricité (CCE); now Consultative Committee for Electricity and Magnetism (known in French as Comité Consultatif d'Électricité et Magnétisme (CCEM))) by the 7th CGPM in 1927, the Giorgi proposal was thoroughly discussed by the IEC, the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP), and other international organizations. This led the CCE to propose, in 1939, the adoption of a four-dimensional system based on the metre, kilogram, second, and Ampere, the MKSA (metre-kilogram-second-Ampere) system of units, a proposal approved by the CIPM in 1946. Following an international inquiry by the BIPM, which began in 1948, the 10th CGPM, in 1954, approved the introduction of the Ampere, the Kelvin and the candela as base units, respectively, for electric current, thermodynamic temperature and luminous intensity. The name International System of Units, with the abbreviation SI, was given to the system by the 11th CGPM in 1960. At the 14th CGPM in 1971, after lengthy discussions between physicists and chemists, the current version of the SI was completed by adding the mole as the base unit for amount of substance, bringing the total number of base units to seven. As of 2005-December-31, fifty-one states were members of this convention:- Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Twenty States and Economies were Associates of the General Conference:- Belarus, CARICOM (Caribbean Community consists of 15 member states:- Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago; and 5 associate members:- Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands), Chinese Taipei, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Estonia, Hong Kong (China), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Panama, Philippines, Slovenia, Ukraine, and Viet Nam. The International System of Units (abbreviated SI from the French 'le Système International d'Unités') is the modern form of the metric system and is generally a system devised around the convenience of the number ten. It is the world's most widely used system of measurement, both in everyday commerce and in science. The older metric system included several groups of units. The SI was developed in October 1960 from the old metre-kilogram-second system, rather than the centimetre-gram-second system, which, in turn, had a few variants. Because the SI is not static, units are created and definitions are modified through international agreement among many nations as the technology of measurement progresses, and as the precision of measurements improves. The system is nearly universally employed. Three principal exceptions are Burma (Myanmar), Liberia, and the United States (US). The United Kingdom has officially adopted the International System of Units but not with the intention of replacing customary measures entirely. The European Union (EU) had a directive banning non-SI markings after 2009-December-31 on any goods imported into the European Union. This would apply to all markings on products, enclosed directions and papers, packaging and advertisements; however problems experienced during metrication efforts in the UK forced the EU to abandon this deadline. On 2007-September-11, the EU announced that the United Kingdom would be exempted from this directive and Imperial measurements would still be permitted indefinitely alongside with the metric system as supplementary indications. The EU directive is also in the process of being modified to allow the continuation of both US customary and metric units for US consumer goods sold in the EU. The international system of units consists of a set of units together with a set of prefixes. The units of SI can be divided into two subsets. There are seven base units:- Each of these base units represents, at least in principle, different kinds of physical quantities. From these seven base units, several other units are derived. In addition to the SI units, there is also a set of non-SI units accepted for use with SI which includes some

commonly used units such as the litre (liter). A prefix may be added to a unit to produce a multiple of the original unit. All multiples are integer powers of ten. For example, kilo- denotes a multiple of a thousand and milli- denotes a multiple of a thousandth; hence there are one thousand millimetres to the metre and one thousand metres to the kilometre. The prefixes are never combined: a millionth of a kilogram is a milligram not a microkilogram. / Комитэ Этэрнасьёналь дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Сэ.И.Пэ.Эм.; Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)). В 1901 Жиоржи (Giorgi). Бюро Этэрнасьёналь дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Бэ.И.Пэ.Эм.; Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)) Комитэ Консультатифь д'Электриситэ (Сэ.Сэ.Ё.; Comité Consultatif d'Électricité (CCE); сейчас Консультативный Комитет по Электричеству и Магнетизму (Consultative Committee for Electricity and Magnetism; известный на Французском языке как Комитэ Консультатифь д'Электриситэ э Маньэтисмэ (Сэ.Сэ.Ё.Эм.; Comité Consultatif d'Électricité et Magnétisme (CCEM)). Томсэн (Thomson). Международная Система Единиц или, как это звучит на Французском языке, Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Le Système International d'Unités сокращённо – Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ (SI)) была принята в Октябре 1960 11-й Генеральной Конференцией по Мерам и Весам (ГКМВ; или как это звучит опять же на Французском языке, Ля Онзьем Конференс Женераль дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Сэ.Жэ.Пэ.Эм.; la 11^{e} Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM))). Последующие конференции вносили в данную редакцию некоторые уточнения. В настоящее время Международная Система Единиц состоит из семи основных единиц:- Ампер (единица силы электрического тока в СИ, а также единица магнитодвижущей силы в СИ и единица разности магнитных потенциалов в СИ; обозначение:- А), кандела (единица силы света в СИ; обозначение:- кд), Кельвин (единица термодинамической температуры в СИ; обозначение:- К), килограмм (единица массы в СИ; обозначение:- кг), метр (единица длины в СИ; обозначение:- м), моль (единица количества вещества в СИ; обозначение:- моль) и секунда (единица времени в СИ; обозначение:- с); двух дополнительных единиц:- радиан (единица плоского угла в СИ; обозначение:- рад) и стерадиан (единица телесного угла в СИ; обозначение:- ср); а также большого числа производных единиц таких как, квадратный или кубический метр, метр в секунду, Ватт (универсальная единица мощности в СИ; обозначение:- Вт), Вольт (единица электрического напряжения, электрического потенциала, разности электрических потенциалов, электродвижущей силы в СИ; обозначение:- В), Герц (единица частоты периодического процесса; обозначение:- Гц), Джоуль (единица работы, энергии (механической, электромагнитной, ионизирующего излучения, звуковой и так далее) и количества теплоты в СИ; обозначение:- Дж), Кулон (единица количества электричества, электрического заряда и потока электрического смещения в СИ; обозначение:- Кл), Паскаль (единица давления (в том числе звукового, осмотического) и механического напряжения в СИ; обозначение:- Па), градус Цельсия (внесистемная единица температуры, допускаемая к применению наравне с единицей СИ – Кельвином; обозначение:- °С) и другие. Производные единицы СИ являются когерентными (согласованными) единицами. Как правило, их образуют с помощью простейших уравнений связи между величинами (определяющих уравнений), в которых числовые коэффициенты равны 1. Для образования производных единиц величины в уравнениях связи принимаются равными единицам СИ. Например, единицу скорости образуют с помощью уравнения, определяющего скорость прямолинейно и равномерно движущейся точки, v = s/t, где v – скорость, s – длина пройденного пути, t – время движения точки. В результате подстановки единиц СИ вместо s и v получают [v] = [s]/[t] = 1 м/1 с = 1 м/с. Следовательно, единицей скорости СИ является метр в секунду, равный такой скорости прямолинейно и равномерно движущейся точки, при которой эта точка за время 1 с перемещается на расстояние 1 м. Производные единицы СИ электрических и магнитных величин образованы в соответствии с рационализированной формой уравнений электромагнитного поля. При этом фиксировано численное значение магнитной постоянной μ_0. 18 производным единицам СИ ГКМВ присвоены специальные наименования, например, люкс (lx, лк) или люмен (lm, лм), а остальным 16 производным единицам СИ присвоены наименования в виде фамилий учёных:- Беккерель (единица активности нуклида в радиоактивном источнике (активности изотопа) в СИ; обозначение:- Бк (Bq)), Ватт (универсальная единица мощности в СИ; обозначение:- Вт (W)), Вебер (единица магнитного потока в СИ; обозначение:- Вб (Wb)), Вольт (единица электрического напряжения, электрического потенциала, разности электрических потенциалов, электродвижущей силы в СИ; обозначение:- В (V)), Генри (единица индуктивности и взаимной индуктивности в СИ; обозначение:- Гн (H)), Герц (единица частоты периодического процесса; обозначение:- Гц (Hz)), Грэй (единица поглощённой дозы излучения и кермы в СИ; обозначение:- Гр (Gy)), Джоуль (единица работы, энергии (механической, электромагнитной, ионизирующего излучения, звуковой и так далее) и количества теплоты в СИ; обозначение:- Дж (J)), Зиверт (специальное наименование единицы эквивалентной дозы излучения в СИ; обозначение:- Зв (Sv)), Кулон (единица количества электричества, электрического заряда и потока электрического смещения в СИ; обозначение:- Кл (C)), Ньютон (единица силы и веса в СИ; обозначение:- Н (N)), Ом (единица электрического сопротивления в СИ; обозначение:- Ом (Ω)), Паскаль (единица давления (в том числе звукового, осмотического) и механического напряжения в СИ; обозначение:- Па (Pa)), Сименс (единица электрической проводимости в СИ; обозначение:- См (S)), Тесла (единица магнитной индукции в СИ; обозначение:- Тл (T)) и Фарад (единица электрической ёмкости в СИ; обозначение:- Ф (F)). Не допускается применять специальные наименования единиц, не утверждённые ГКМВ, например, бакт и эр для Ватта – единицы мощности бактерицидного и эритемного излучения. Наименования производных единиц СИ, как правило (кроме указанных выше 18 единиц), содержат наименования основных, дополнительных или других производных единиц, например, Ватт на стерадиан (W/sr, Вт/ср), метр в секунду (m/s, м/с) или Паскаль·секунда (Pa·s, Па·с). Определения основных единиц СИ увязаны с физическими методами воспроизведения их размеров в эталонах. Международный Комитет Мер и Весов принимает рекомендации по условиям, в которых должны реализовываться заложенные в определениях методы, что способствует росту международного единства и точности измерений. Основные преимущества СИ:- унификация единиц физических величин, охватывающая все области науки, техники и человеческой деятельности, удобные для практического использования размеры основных, дополнительных и большинства производных единиц, когерентность производных единиц и упрощение записи большинства важных для практики уравнений и формул, возможность использования широкого набора множителей и приставок для образования десятичных кратных и дольных единиц, обеспеченность современными международными и национальными эталонами, воспроизводящими размеры основных единиц с наивысшей точностью. Эти преимущества обусловливают повышение эффективности труда при использовании единиц СИ, облегчение педагогического процесса, лучшее взаимопонимание при дальнейшем развитии научно-технических и экономических связей между странами. Упорядочение и унификация единиц физических величин на основе СИ происходит во всём мире, в том числе и в 'неметрических' странах (Австралия, Великобритания, Канада, США, Япония и другие). Наравне с единицами СИ допускается в обоснованных случаях применять следующие единицы:- единицы длины (астрономическая единица (обозначение:- а.е. (ua)), световой год (обозначение:- св. год (ly)), парсек (обозначение:- пк (pc))), единицы массы (тонна (обозначение:- т (t)), атомная единица массы (обозначение:- а.е.м. (u))), единицы времени (минута (обозначение:- мин (min)), час (обозначение:- ч (h)), сутки (обозначение:- сут (d))), единицы плоского угла (градус (°), минута (’), секунда (”), град (гон; …^{g} (gon), град)), единицу площади – гектар (обозначение:- га (ha)), единицу объёма или вместимости – литр (обозначение:- л (l, L)), единицу энергии – электронВольт (обозначение:- эВ (eV)), единицу оптической силы – диоптрия (–, дптр), единицу механического напряжения – Ньютон на квадратный миллиметр (обозначение:- Н/мм^2 (N/mm^2)), единицу полной мощности в электротехнике – Вольт-Ампер (обозначение:- В·А (V·A)) и единицу реактивной мощности в электротехнике – вар (обозначение:- вар (var)); их сочетания с единицами СИ, а также получившие широкое распространение на практике кратные и дольные от этих единиц. Допускается

применение относительных и логарифмических величин и их единиц. В связи с удобством их использования для ряда приложений (линии связи, системы регулирования и тому подобное) наблюдается расширение масштабов их применения для представления значений энергетических или силовых величин в логарифмическом масштабе. При этом в качестве исходных принимаются уровни, рекомендуемые специализированными организациями. За исходные уровни приняты (к началу 1988):- для звукового давления – $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ Па, для звуковой мощности – 10^{-12} Вт, для мощности на ВЧ или СВЧ – 10^{-3} Вт, для оптической мощности в световоде – 10^{-3} Вт, для интенсивности звука – 10^{-12} Вт/м^2. Учитывая разнообразие этих уровней, к применению относительных и логарифмических величин следует проявлять повышенное внимание. Десятичные кратные и дольные единицы образуются умножением исходных единиц на один из множителей, представляющих 10^{3n} (10 в степени 3 в степени n), где n – целое положительное или отрицательное число (от –6 до 6). Наименования десятичных кратных и дольных единиц образуются присоединением десятичных приставок СИ. Приставки гекто (10^2), дека (10^1), деци (10^{-1}) и санти (10^{-2}) рекомендуется допускать только в наименованиях кратных и дольных единиц, уже получивших широкое распространение, например, декалитр, квадратный дециметр, квадратный сантиметр. Нежелательно образование новых единиц с этими приставками, например, гектоВольт, декаНьютон, сантигрэй. Не допускается присоединение к наименованию единицы двух или более приставок. В связи с тем, что наименование основной единицы массы – килограмм содержит приставку ‘кило’, для образования кратных и дольных единиц массы используется дольная единица грамм, к наименованию которой и следует присоединять десятичные приставки. Если единица образована как произведение единиц, то приставку следует присоединять к наименованию первой единицы, входящей в произведение, например, кПа·с/м, а не Па·кс/м. Для отношения единиц и начального использования приставки с единицей, стоящей в знаменателе, перенос приставки к первой стоящей в числителе единице сопровождается изменением знака степени её множителя и её названия, например, В/мс следует обозначать как кВ/с. Выбор десятичной кратной или дольной единицы от единицы СИ диктуется прежде всего удобством её применения. Числовые значения величин при использовании выбранной приставки должны находиться в диапазоне 0.1–1 000. Например, лучше писать 0.5 микрометра (мкм), а не 0.000 5 мм или 0.000 05 см; 80 МВт вместо 80 000 кВт; 140 кН, а не 140 000 Н; 720 ГПа вместо 720 000 МПА. Однако в таблицах числовых значений одной и той же величины или при сопоставлении этих значений в одном тексте целесообразно применять одну и ту же кратную или дольную единицу, даже если числовые значения выходят за указанные пределы. Аршив дё ля Републик (Archives de la République). Ля Онзьем Конференс Женераль дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Сэ.Жэ.Пэ.Эм.; la 11^e Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM)). Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д’Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ). Международная Система Единиц является универсальной системой единиц физических величин для всех отраслей науки, техники экономики и системы обучения, которая была принята и рекомендована к практическому применению в Париже, Франция в Октябре 1960 XI-й Генеральной Конференцией по Мерам и Весам. В России известна как система СИ, хотя правильнее было называть Эс.И. по произношению на Французском языке сокращения SI. Международная Система Единиц содержит 7 основных единиц:- Ампер – силы электрического тока, кандела – силы света, Кельвин – термодинамической температуры, килограмм – веса (ранее массы), метр – длины, моль – количества вещества, и секунда – времени. При расчётах, если значения всех величин выражены в единицах СИ, в формулы не требуется вводить коэффициенты, зависящие от выбора единиц. В настоящее время Международная Система Единиц применяется в большинстве стран мира. Международная Система Единиц была введена в бывшем СССР в действие с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения в соответствии с ГОСТ 9867-61 и с 01 Января 1982 для обязательного применения в соответствии с ГОСТ 8.417-81 ‘Единицы Физических Величин’. Международная Система Единиц (Systeme International d ‘Unitées) – система единиц физических величин, принятая 11-й Генеральной Конференцией По Мерам И Весам (1960). Сокращённое обозначение системы – SI (в Русской транскрипции – СИ). Международная Система Единиц разработана с целью замены сложной совокупности систем единиц и отдельных внесистемных единиц, сложившейся на основе Метрической Системы Мер, и упрощения пользования единицами. Достоинствами Международной Системы Единиц являются её универсальность (охватывает все отрасли науки и техники) и когерентность, то есть согласованность производных единиц, которые образуются по уравнениям, не содержащим коэффициент пропорциональности. Благодаря этому при расчётах, если выражать значения всех величин в единицах Международной Системы Единиц, в формулы не требуется вводить коэффициенты, зависящие от выбора единиц. Первые три основные единицы (метр, килограмм, секунда) позволяют образовывать когерентные производные единицы для всех величин, имеющих механическую природу, остальные добавлены для образования производных единиц величин, не сводимых к механическим:- Ампер – для электрических и магнитных величин, Кельвин – для тепловых, кандела – для световых и моль – для величин в области физической химии и молекулярной физики. Дополнительные единицы радиан и стерадиан служат для образования производных единиц величин, зависящих от плоского или телесного углов. Для образования наименований десятичных кратных и дольных единиц служат специальные приставки СИ:- деци (для образования единиц, равных 10^{-1} по отношению к исходной), санти (10^{-2}), милли (10^{-3}), микро (10^{-6}), нано (10^{-9}), пико (10^{-12}), фемто (10^{-15}), атто (10^{-18}), дека (10^1), гекто (10^2), кило (10^3), мега (10^6), гига (10^9), тера (10^{12}); смотрите также Дольные Единицы; и Кратные Единицы. В соответствии с Метрической Конвенцией, подписанной в Париже, Франция 20 Мая 1875, был создан Международный Комитет Мер и Весов для организации и согласования международных метрологических работ. Члены комитета избираются государствами участниками Метрической Конвенции. Международное Бюро Мер и Весов (The International Bureau of Weights and Measures или, как это выглядит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)) является научно-техническим органом Международного Комитета Мер и Весов (The International Committee for Weights and Measures или, как это выглядит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)). Оно хранит эталоны Международной Системы Единиц и проводит метрологические исследования. Штабквартира бюро расположена в городе Севр (Sèvres) пригороде Парижа, Франция. Международный Эталон – средство измерений, обеспечивающее воспроизведение размера единицы физической величины, применяемое для установления международного единства измерений и признанное в качестве эталона Международной Организацией Мер и Весов. Под Системой Единиц МКГСС (MKGSS System of Units) понимается устаревшая и не подлежащая применению так называемая техническая (поскольку была распространена в технике) система единиц – система единиц физических величин lft (где l – длина, f – сила, t – время) с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, килограмм-сила (кгс) – единица силы, секунда (с) – единица времени. За единицу массы принята масса тела, приобретающего ускорение 1 м/с^2 под действием приложенной к нему силы 1 кгс, её называют технической единицей массы (т.е.м.) или инертой. 1 т.е.м. равна 9.81 килограмма. Система Единиц МКГСС некогерентна (не согласована) с единицами электрических, магнитных, тепловых и световых величин. С введением Международной Системы Единиц СИ Система Единиц МКГСС вышла из употребления. Под Системой Единиц МКС (MKS (metre-kilogram-second) System of Units) понимается система единиц механических (а также акустических) величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время) с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, килограмм (кг) – единица массы, секунда (с) – единица времени. Система Единиц МКС входит как составная часть в Международную Систему Единиц СИ. Под Системой Единиц МКСА (MKSA (metre-kilogram-second-Ampere) System of Units), именуемой также Системой Единиц Джорджи, понимается система единиц электрических и магнитных величин lmtI (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время, I – сила электрического тока), принятая для рационализованной формы уравнений

электромагнитного поля, с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, килограмм (кг) – единица массы, секунда (с) – единица времени и Ампер (А) – единица силы электрического тока. К Системе Единиц МКСА принадлежат распространённые практические электрические единицы:- Вольт, кулон, Ом и другие. Система Единиц МКСА входит как составная часть в Международную Систему Единиц СИ. Под Системой Единиц МКСК (MKSK System of Units) понимается система единиц тепловых величин lmtT (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время, T – термодинамическая температура) с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, килограмм (кг) – единица массы, секунда (с) – единица времени и Кельвин (К) – единица термодинамической температуры (Кельвин ранее называли градусом Кельвина (°К), в связи с чем система обозначалась МКСГ). В Системе Единиц МКСК пользуются двумя температурными шкалами:- Термодинамической Температурной Шкалой (Thermodynamic Temperature Scale) и Международной Практической Температурной Шкалой (МПТШ-68; International Practical Temperature Scale of 1968 (IPTS-68)), с 01 Января 1990 заменённой Международной Температурной Шкалой (International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90)), в которой наряду с Кельвином (К) применяют градус Цельсия (1 К = 1 °С). Система Единиц МКСК входит как составная часть в Международную Систему Единиц СИ. Под Системой Единиц МТС (MTS System of Units) понималась вышедшая из употребления система единиц механических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время) с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, секунда (с) – единица времени и тонна (т) – единица массы. Важнейшими производными единицами этой системы являлись:- кВт – единица мощности, пьеза – единица давления, стен – единица силы, стен-метр или кДж – единица работы. Под Системой Единиц СГС (SGS System of Units) понимается система единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см; единица длины) – грамм (г; единица массы) – секунда (с; единица времени), заменяемые сокращением СГС. В механике и акустике важнейшие производные единицы, получившие специальные наименования, – дина (дин) – единица силы, эрг (эрг) – единица работы и энергии, пуаз (П) – единица динамической вязкости, Стокс (Ст) – единица кинематической вязкости, гал (Гал) – единица ускорения. Применяется главным образом в трудах по физике и астрономии. В электродинамике применялись 7 видов Системы Единиц СГС:- (1) магнитную СГСМ (магнитная проницаемость вакуума μ_0 принята равной безразмерной единицей), в этой системе специальные наименования имеют единица магнитного потока – Максвелл (Мкс), единица магнитной индукции – Гаусс (Гс), единица напряжённости магнитного поля – Эрстед (Э) и единица магнитодвижущей силы – Гильберт (Гб); (2) электростатическую СГСЭ (диэлектрическую проницаемость вакуума ε_0 принята равной безразмерной единице); (3) симметричную (смешанную) систему единиц СГС (или систему единиц Гаусса), получившую в XX веке наибольшее распространение, в которой магнитные единицы равны единицам системы СГСМ (Гаусс, Максвелл, Эрстед и другие), электрические – единицам системы СГСЭ (собственных наименований не имеют), магнитная постоянная $\mu_0 = 1$ и электрическая постоянная $\varepsilon_0 = 1$ (при нерационализированной форме уравнений электромагнитного поля); (4–7) получившие наибольшее распространение системы СГС ε_0 (ε_0 – четвёртая основная единица), СГС μ_0 (μ_0 – четвёртая основная единица), СГСФ (четвёртая основная единица – Франклин (Ф)), СГСБ (четвёртая основная единица – Био (Б)). Единицы Системы Единиц СГС всех видов не подлежат применению, за исключением научно-исследовательских работ и публикаций теоретического характера в области естествознания. Под Системой Единиц МСК (MSC System of Units) понимается система единиц световых величин ltJ (где l – длина, t – время, J – сила света) с основными единицами метр (м) – единица длины, секунда (с) – единица времени и кандела (кд; candela) – единица силы света (кандела ранее называлась свечой, в связи с чем система обозначалась МСС). Система Единиц МСК входит как составная часть в Международную Систему Единиц СИ.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СПУТНИКОВОЙ ДАЛЬНЕЙ СВЯЗИ – International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT):- in 1965, Intelsat established the first commercial global satellite communications system. For the first time, people, businesses and governments could communicate instantly, reliably and simultaneously from all corners of the globe. NASA put a man on the moon – and the world watched it happen via Intelsat. In 2006, our merger with PanAmSat brought in a heritage of challengers and determined commercial entrepreneurs that made satellite communications part of our daily lives and spearheaded the creation of today's USD7 billion industry. As we move forward together, we intend to continue to find innovative solutions to tomorrow's communications challenges. We have doubled our collective knowledge and gained cultural and professional diversity that promises potential beyond anything previously imagined. As we look ahead, our customers will depend on our people, our networks, our technical leadership and commercial innovation to offer their customers seamless, secure and easy access to people, information and entertainment all over the planet – bringing the world closer, by far. The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), created in 1964 under a multilateral agreement, is a nonprofit cooperative of (presently) 116 countries that jointly own and operate a global communications satellite system serving the world. The system is used primarily for international communications, and by many countries for domestic communications. In 1991, the INTELSAT system comprised a network of 16 satellites in geosynchronous orbit over the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean regions, with service to about 1 500 international and domestic earth station antennas. Intelsat was established in 1964 as the first commercial satellite services provider. At Intelsat, our business is enabling the delivery of information and entertainment worldwide. We use a combination of satellite and terrestrial connectivity technology to help enterprises, governments and service providers deliver content around the world quickly, securely and reliably – to people at home, in the office or on the move. Services:- (i) Capacity services:- flexible, diverse satellite coverage and capacity options for quality point-to-point or point-to-multipoint services; (ii) IntelsatONE^{SM} managed services:- portfolio of global, integrated satellite and terrestrial network managed services to meet broadband, trunking and media requirements worldwide; and (iii) Specialized services:- Value-added and specialized services including disaster recovery, customer premise equipment programs, co-location services and consulting and technical management including support to satellite companies, organizations and governments. Operational Strength:- (i) carries one out of every four television channels transmitted over fixed satellites; (ii) supports 32 DTH platforms worldwide; (iii) operates 27 satellites that are part of video neighborhoods around the world; (iv) is the number one provider of transponders for video programming worldwide; (v) is the largest provider of commercial satellite services to the government sector; (vi) is the leading provider of services to enterprise, Internet and mobile network operators; and (vii) provides communications services to 99 percent of the world's populated regions. Global Network:- Using optimized capacity on a fleet of approximately 50 satellites and a large, complementary terrestrial infrastructure including eight owned teleports, fiber connectivity and more than 50 points of presence in almost 40 cities, Intelsat offers an unparalleled class of service. Customers:- We serve approximately 1 800 customers around the world, including the world's largest Internet service providers, telecommunications companies, broadcasters and corporate network service providers. Milestones:- 1965 – launched the world's first commercial communications satellite; 1969 – first live global television broadcast of the Apollo XI lunar landing; 1974 – created the first international digital satellite voice communications service; 1987 – linked 50 000 people in 70 cities for world's largest teleconference; 1998 – established high-speed Internet backbone links around the world; 2000 – compressed 40 000 hours of programming into two weeks for Sydney Olympics; 2001 – Intelsat becomes a private company after 37 years as an intergovernmental organization; 2004 – Intelsat acquires from Loral five satellites and the rights to operate from six orbital locations over North America; 2005 – Intelsat announces the successful closing of the acquisition of Intelsat by Intelsat Holdings, Ltd., an entity formed at the direction of funds advised by or associated with Apax Partners Worldwide LLP, Apax Partners, Inc., Apollo Management V, L.P., MDP Global Investors Limited and Permira Advisors, LLC.; 2006 – Intelsat announces the successful closing of the acquisition of PanAmSat

Holding Corporation. Merger creates world's largest commercial fixed satellite services provider, bringing the new Intelsat closer, by far, to meeting customer needs with unrivaled satellite and terrestrial resources and expanded delivery of value-added services. Total Revenue:- USD2.4 billion in 2008. Employees:- Staff of 1 100. Offices:- Intelsat has offices in Brazil, China (Hong Kong), France, Germany, India, Singapore, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. Intelsat Global SA headquartered in Luxembourg. / ИНТЭЛСЭТ (INTELSAT). ПэнАмСэт (PanAmSat). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). (ii) ИнтэлсэтОу.Эн.И.^{3O} (IntelsatONE^{SM}). Интэлсэт Холдиньгз, Эл.ти.ди. (Intelsat Holdings, Ltd.), юридическое лицо, образованное Эйпэкс Патнёз Волдвайд Эл.Эл.Пи. (Apax Partners Worldwide LLP), Эйпэкс Патнёз, Инк. (Apax Partners, Inc.), Опало Мэнэдьжмент Ви., Эл.Пи. (Apollo Management V, L.P.), Эм.Ди.Пи. Глоубэл Инвэстоз Лимитид (MDP Global Investors Limited) и Пёмира Эдвайзоз Эл.Эл.Си. (Permira Advisors, LLC.; 2006 – Интэлсэт анонсировал успешное завершение поглощения ПэнАмСэт Холдинь Корпорэйшэн (PanAmSat Holding Corporation). Международная Организация Спутниковой Дальней Связи (МОСДС, известная под Англоязычным сокращением ИНТЭЛСЭТ (INTELSAT)), созданная в 1964 по многостороннему соглашению, в настоящее время является бесприбыльным кооперативом (некоммерческой организацией), состоящим из 116 стран, которые совместно владеют и оперируют глобальной системой спутниковой дальней связи, обеспечивающей своими услугами весь мир. Данная система используется главным образом для международной дальней связи, а многими странами и для внутренней дальней связи. В 1991 система космической связи ИНТЭЛСЭТ обладала серией связанных искусственных спутников Земли (ИСЗ) в количестве 16 штук, составлявших единую сеть и находившихся на геосинхронной орбите над регионами Атлантического, Индийского и Тихого Океанов в купе почти что с 1 500 международных и внутренних наземных стационарных антенн, обеспечивающих бесперебойную взаимосвязь с пользователями предоставляемых ИНТЭЛСЭТом услуг. Спутники связи и ракетоносители для вывода их на орбиты разрабатывались Американскими фирмами с участием Западно-Европейских и Японских фирм. Ряд стран арендует каналы искусственных спутников Земли, входящих в систему ИНТЭЛСЭТ, для использования в региональных системах связи, обслуживающих территории этих стран.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ УСЛУГИ ДАЛЬНЕЙ СВЯЗИ – International Telecommunications Services:- these are transborder services provided via cable, radio, or satellite. These service offerings have traditionally been international message telephone service (IMTS), telex and telegraph, but during the 1980s have grown to include private leased lines, overseas value-added services, and international 800 services. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Имеются трансграничные услуги, обеспечиваемые через кабель, по радио или с помощью спутников. К предложениям этих услуг традиционно относились услуги международного телефонного сообщения (УМТС), телекса и телеграфа, а в течение 1980-х они значительно выросли, особенно с появлением частных арендуемых линий, зарубежных услуг с добавленной стоимостью, и международных услуг формата 800 (бесплатного для звонящего).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ ДАЛЬНЕЙ СВЯЗИ – The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. For 145 years, ITU has coordinated the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoted international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, worked to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, established the worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communications systems and addressed the global challenges of our times, such as mitigating climate change and strengthening cybersecurity. ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together the most influential representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology for the benefit of the global community, and in particular the developing world. From broadband Internet to latest-generation wireless technologies, from aeronautical and maritime navigation to radio astronomy and satellite-based meteorology, from convergence in fixed-mobile phone, Internet access, data, voice and TV broadcasting to next-generation networks, ITU is committed to connecting the world. ITU is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and its membership includes 192 Member States and more than 700 Sector Members and Associates (in 2011). The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations with resonsibilities for developing operational procedures and technical standards for the use of the ratio frequency spectrum, the satellite orbit, and for the international public telephone and telegraph network. There are over 160 member nations of the ITU. The Radio Regulations that result from ITU conferences have treaty status and provide the principal guidelines for world telecommunications. In the case of the United States, they are the framework for development of the US national frequency allocations and regulations. The ITU has four permanent organs:- (i) the General Secretariat, (ii) the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), (iii) the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), and (iv) the International Telegraph and Telephone and Consultative Committee (ITTCC). ITU's mission is to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society and global economy. The ability to communicate freely is a pre-requisite for a more equitable, prosperous and peaceful world. And ITU assists in mobilizing the technical, financial and human resources needed to make this vision a reality. A key priority lies in bridging the so called Digital Divide by building information and communication infrastructure, promoting adequate capacity building and developing confidence in the use of cyberspace through enhanced online security. Achieving cybersecurity and cyberpeace are amongst the most critical concerns of the information age, and ITU is taking concrete measures through its landmark Global Cybersecurity Agenda. ITU also concentrates on strengthening emergency communications for disaster prevention and mitigation. While both developing and developed countries are equally vulnerable to natural disasters, poorer nations are hardest hit because of their already fragile economies and lack of resources. Whether through developing the standards used to create infrastructure to deliver telecommunications services on a worldwide basis, through equitable management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits to help bring wireless services to every corner of the world, or through providing support to countries as they pursue telecommunication development strategies, all the elements of ITU's work are centred around the goal of putting every human being within easy and affordable reach of information and communication and to contribute significantly towards economic and social development of all people. ITU remains dedicated to helping the world communicate. Every time someone picks up a telephone and dials a number, answers a call on a mobile, sends a fax or receives an e-mail, takes a plane or a ship, listens to the radio or watches a favorite television programme, they benefit from the universal telecommunication and ICT frameworks put in place by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). ITU has been at the cutting edge of information and communication technologies, defining and adopting the globally agreed technical standards that have allowed industry to interconnect people and equipment seamlessly around the world. It has also successfully regulated worldwide use of the radio-frequency spectrum, ensuring all international wireless communications remain interference-free to ensure the relay of vital information and economic data around the world. Spearheading telecommunications development on a global scale, ITU also fosters the deployment of telecommunications in developing countries by advising on development policies, regulatory frameworks and strategies, and by providing specialized technical assistance in the areas of technology transfer, cybersecurity, management, financing, installation and maintenance of networks,

disaster mitigation, and capacity building. Founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU took its present name – the International Telecommunication Union – in 1934 and, in 1947, became a specialized agency of the United Nations. Nominated by leading international consultant Booz Allen Hamilton in 2002 as one of the world's topmost enduring institutions, ITU is also the most inclusive global telecommunications organization. A public-private partnership organization since its inception, ITU now has a membership of 192 countries and over 700 public and private sector companies as well as international and regional telecommunication entities. The Union's consensus-based approach gives a voice to all its members and its work helps deploy infrastructure, achieve connectivity, and provide efficient telecommunication services worldwide. ITU's biggest achievement is undoubtedly the pivotal role it has played in the creation of the international telecommunications network – the largest man-made artefact ever created. Today, thanks to the advent of the Internet, mobile wireless telephony, convergence strategies and more, this network keeps us in touch, brings us world news and entertainment, provides access to a huge global store of information, and underpins the global economy. It would not exist without ITU's work. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was founded in 1865 making it the oldest international organization in the UN family. ITU is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. From its beginnings in 1865 up until the present ITU has produced a multitude of documents that chart the organization's history and contribution to information and communication technology issues. The ITU History Portal will enable you to discover many of these documents, as well as learn how ITU has evolved. Using the navigation menu on the left-hand side of the screen, you are invited to use the ITU History Portal to access a variety of information. Digitized historical documents and pertinent information can be found by accessing our series of historical micro-sites listed in this menu. We invite you to explore and enjoy some highlights from ITU's illustrious history. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Международный Союз Дальней Связи (МСДС) является специализированном агентством ОрганизацииОбъединённых Наций (ООН), основанным в 1865 с целью содействия развитию международного сотрудничества для улучшения и рационального использования всех видов дальней связи (телеграфной, телефонной и радио). До 1932 он именовался Международным Телеграфным Союзом. В 1985 в составе союза насчитывалось 159 государств членов. Штабквартира союза расположена в Женеве, Швейцария. Международный Союз Электросвязи (МСЭ) – международная межправительственная организация. Учреждён 17 Мая 1865 в Париже, Франция 22 государствами (в том числе Россией). До 1932 называлась Международным Телеграфным Союзом. С 1947 специализированное учреждение Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). На 01 Января 1974 членами МСЭ является 141 государство (бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – член МСЭ с 1925). Согласно уставу МСЭ его цели – содействие развитию международного сотрудничества для улучшения и рационального использования всех видов электросвязи, включая телеграф, телефон и радио, совершенствования этих служб и расширения их использования населением, согласования деятельности государств-членов в этой области. МСЭ осуществляет распределение между государствами радиочастотного спектра и регистрацию выделенных радиочастот; координирует меры по ликвидации помех при работе радиостанций различных государств; поощряет международное сотрудничество в целях установления наиболее низких тарифов за пользование различными видами электросвязи; способствует принятию мер для обеспечения безопасности при пользовании электросвязью; проводит исследования и разрабатывает рекомендации, включая методы и нормы космической электросвязи; собирает и публикует информацию по вопросам электросвязи в интересах всех членов союза. Высший орган МСЭ – Полномочная Конференция, состоящая из представителей всех членов МСЭ, созывается обычно 1 раз в 5 лет; пересматривает международную конвенцию электросвязи, заключает соглашения с другими межправительственными организациями, избирает другие главные органы МСЭ:- Административный Совет, Генерального Секретаря и его Заместителя. Одновременно с Полномочной Конференцией обычно созываются Административные Конференции МСЭ:- Административная Телеграфная И Телефонная Конференции и Административная Радиоконференция, которые пересматривают соответственно телеграфный, телефонный и радиорегламенты, а также избирают членов Международного Комитета Регистрации Частот (5 членов из числа специалистов в этой области на основе принципа справедливого географического представительства). Постоянными органами МСЭ являются Международный Телеграфный И Телефонный Консультативный Комитет, Международный Консультативный Комитет По Радио, Международный Комитет По Регистрации Частот и Генеральный Секретариат. Консультативные комитеты МСЭ разрабатывают технические стандарты и рекомендации, относящиеся к аппаратуре, тарифам и нормам эксплуатации электросвязи. На Административных Радиоконференциях 1963 и 1971 по вопросам космической радиосвязи были определены полосы частот для работы различных космических радиослужб и для служб радиоастрономии, установлен порядок регистрации частот для этих целей, приняты технические рекомендации по использованию космического пространства для радиовещания и телевидения. Значительное место в деятельности МСЭ занимает оказание технической помощи развивающимся странам, в том числе содействие развитию региональных сетей электросвязи в Африке, Азии и Латинской Америке.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ ТЕКСТИЛЯ – The International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) is an international association of the global textile industries. It has set out to keep its members over the whole world continually updated by means of questionnaires, studies and publications as well as by the organisation of annual conferences. Over and above this, the ITMF achieves this goal by its participation in the further development of the industry's value added chain and by the publication of well-considered opinions on future trends and international developments. History:- The International Textile Manufacturers Federation is one of the oldest non-governmental organisations. It was founded in Zurich in 1904 on the initiative of the British cotton spinning industry. The newly founded organisation thereby adopted the name International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. It was often referred to as the International Cotton Federation. The organisation established its headquarters in Manchester, England. For many years and throughout both world wars, it represented and promoted the interests of the global cotton spinning and cotton production industries. The appearance of synthetic fibres extended the raw material basis of the cotton industry. Simultaneously, the structure of the industry was changed by the vertical integration of textile companies and its size thereby enlarged:- meanwhile it has become a multi-fibre and multi-process industry. In 1963, the organisation's headquarters was transferred from Manchester in England to Zurich in Switzerland in order to facilitate international contacts and to improve the administration services as well as the communication. Since 1960, membership of the organisation has substantially increased and today comprises the greatest part of the worldwide textile production. It consequently also reflects the internationalisation process that has taken place in the field of textile manufacture since the end of the Second World War. So not only has the geographical location of the global textile industry's capacity drastically changed but the process of adjustment has also influenced the structure of trade associations in the industry. Their original fragmentation has gradually made way for a more strongly integrated and comprehensive form of representation. The global organization known today as the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) came into existence in 1904, in direct response to an acute crisis in the European spinning industry which had emerged as chronic cotton shortages created an environment of price spikes, supply disruptions and market manipulation. This unprecedented instance of textile industrialists cooperating across national borders to extract the industry from a raw material squeeze was the launch-pad for a century of multilateral initiatives to promote the well-being of the world's textile

industries. From an early point in its history, the Federation began appointing Honorary Officers from all over the world to underscore its aspiration to become a genuinely international forum. In the wake of the large scale speculative attempt in February 1904 on the New York Cotton Exchange, the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners called together the First International Cotton Congress, in Zürich, at the end of May that year to establish a common defence programme for the industry by means of securing agreement among the principal cotton spinning and manufacturing associations of Western Europe. The Congress aimed to encourage the expansion of raw cotton production; defeat large scale speculations on cotton; and establish a permanent international organization for the industry to facilitate future cooperative action. On that occasion, the value of working collaboratively was firmly implanted, and – as often happens – once industry representatives were brought together to discuss matters of mutual interest, a great backlog of potential projects began being brought to the table. To these, the International Federation has dedicated itself over one hundred years of engagement with the challenges and opportunities of textile manufacturing. The new organisation was formally named the 'International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations', and was often subsequently referred to as the 'International Cotton Federation'. For many years, and through both World Wars, the Federation represented and promoted the interests of the cotton spinning and manufacturing industries of the world. The advent of man-made fibres broadened the raw material basis of the cotton industry. At the same time, vertical integration in textile enterprises changed the structure of the industry and broadened its scope:- it has today become a multi-fibre, multi-process industry. In 1954, the Federation took steps to adjust to this structural evolution by changing its name to 'International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries' (often referred to as IFCATI). (Reorganized and new Statutes adopted, May 1954.) The membership and range of activities were expanded accordingly. In 1963, the Federation moved its headquarters from Manchester, England to Zürich, Switzerland, to facilitate international contacts and improve administrative services and communications. In response to developments in the global adjustment process taking place in the industry, the Federation in 1978 changed its name to 'International Textile Manufacturers Federation' and concluded its first century of operation well-qualified to represent the broadest possible segment of the world's textile industries. In 2001, the Federation introduced a new membership category, Corporate Membership, to enable companies to enter the Federation and thus, to embrace textile interests in countries that would otherwise have no access to its activities. Cotton Supply Concerns at the Origin of the Federation:- The world economy at the time of the International Federation's birth in 1904 presented a picture closer to today's economic conditions than was the case in many of the intervening decades. It was an environment of largely unconstrained international trade, certainly within the British Empire which was then at its geographical peak. Raw materials and minerals flowed into Britain from around the world, fuelling the unrivalled manufacturing complex built up there in the later 19th century. The textiles industries' dominant raw material, cotton, was somewhat unusual in that most of the world supply originated outside the Empire – in the United States of America. Continental Western Europe, where raw cotton consumption was even greater that in Great Britain and the United States, was similarly sourcing a significant part of its cotton from a country outside its political influence. Thus, the exposure of the British and continental textile industries to supply and price risks was substantial. In the absence of buffer stocks, the market forces of supply, demand, and speculation were beginning to engender risks in an industry running at near-full capacity. At the beginning of the 20th century, Britain accounted for 70% of the world's textile trade, while the United States produced 75% of the annual tradable cotton crop. Against the backdrop of rapid industrial and population growth in the Western world, it was widely recognized that America could not produce sufficient cotton to meet world demand, and that the Untied States was using a greater share of its own cotton every year. The only other substantial sources of cotton, India and Egypt, were not producing cotton in the quantities and grades needed to adequately supplement American supply. While these source countries were within the political orbit of Great Britain, the other European textile producing states also possessed territories in which the climate favoured cotton cultivation. These trends – the need to diversify European sources of good quality cotton, and the high volatility and even market manipulation in periods of short supply – combined to create a sense of crisis in the European spinning Industry, which was extensively discussed at the First International Cotton Congress in Zürich in May, 1904, and led to the establishment of the International Federation. The congress framed a formal resolution 'that this international congress of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers being convinced of the absolute necessity of an increase in the supply of raw cotton, strongly urges various nationalities represented in the Congress to take all necessary steps for obtaining such increase'. It was accepted among delegates that even if America were able to increase production, greater diversification by country remained a vital task for the industry's future security of supply. It was also agreed that the International Committee would begin collecting information with regard to the growth of cotton, and endeavour to enlist the sympathies of governments and of other dependent industries to the cause. The prosperity of the cotton textile industries were critical to maintaining living standards for many millions in the countries affected, and the Federation's founding industrialists believed that this fact would ensure widespread support for increasing global cotton cultivation. In the decade prior to 1914, the cotton problem continued to be one of supply. Even on occasions of large American cotton crops, abnormally-high supply was immediately taken up by abnormally-strong demand, leaving the industry convinced that it remained at risk from shortages and price-spikes. Expanding Cotton Cultivation:- India:- The possibility of increasing global cotton supply by developing cotton cultivation in India had been approached with caution, due to quality issues. The Indian cotton industry joined the International Federation in 1910, being the second extra-European country to do so (the first was Japan in 1907). Following India's joining, the Secretary of the International Federation, Mr. A.S. Pearse, visited India three times to study cotton production conditions and trading issues. A significant commercial problem for purchasers of Indian cotton had been the widespread practice of ginners and dealers in India artificially watering cotton to increase its weight. Representations were made to the Indian government that this practice should be ended, and eventually the government legislated to make watering of cotton and seed cotton a criminal offence. In 1913, a joint delegation of members of the International Federation and of the UK Parliament representing Lancashire, visited India and again urged that cultivation should be expanded and various trading malpractices eliminated. Spinners noted that in subsequent years, Indian cotton improved, both in the quantity available and in the quality. Egypt and Sudan:- The first official contact between the International Federation and the main producers of high-quality extra-long staple cottons took place in 1912, when the Secretary made an extensive tour of Egypt and Sudan and issued reports on cotton growing in both countries. In the following year, the Federation lobbied the British government that cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan should be increased and improved. In consequence, the government underwrote a 3 million pound loan to capitalise the formation of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. By 1930, it was noted that an increasing part of European cotton consumption originated from countries other than the traditional producers. The International Federation expressed some satisfaction that their efforts to spread the growing of cotton to suitable regions of the world had not been in vain. Dealing With The Supply Shortage:- No Support for Coordinated International Action:- A key development in global cotton supply emerged in the later part of the 1930s. The agricultural support policy in the US, which substantially restricted production of cotton, was more than counter-balanced by increases in the cotton output of other countries. Notwithstanding that in the US one quarter of land under cotton cultivation had been taken out of production, by 1939 America was in possession of large stocks of domestically grown cotton. However, while the possibility of restricting production by joint international agreement had been discussed immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities, no further initiative was taken. Production restrictions and price maintenance schemes, at least on an international level, did not find support among the International Federation's members when activities resumed after the War. In fact, the Federation adopted a strong resolution in 1950 which was sent to the governments of all cotton growing countries, condemning the various trading and production restrictions and price maintenance

schemes placed on raw cotton around the world. The Federation's position here once again coincided with free market principles and perceptions, as the resolution pointed out that such practices merely stimulated cotton growing in parts of the world not included within the cartel, and that it also stimulated the consumption of alternative fibres. Repeated discussions about co-ordinated international short-time mill operation failed to result in agreement. At the Fifth Congress (1908) a resolution was adopted stating that 'whenever there was a lack of raw material or the supply of any manufactured article exceeded the demand in any country, the adoption of short time working was the only remedy and all affiliated Associations were requested to structure their organization in order to put this into operation, whenever necessary'. However, the exigencies of business and the durability of mill-owner individualism meant that such orchestrated action was never undertaken. ... and the Building of Reserve Stocks'. Similarly, the proposal first raised in 1906 that European spinners form a syndicate to build up a substantial reserve stock of raw cotton as a means of encouraging price stability was never implemented; mainly due to the high level of investment required. These two early instances of cooperative (today, some would say collusive) schemes failing to come to pass serve to underline the fact that from its foundation onwards, the International Federation has never been able to impose an agenda on members and has relied implicitly on unanimity emerging among them. In this way, it has all along represented the 'broad church' of textile-producing industrialists, rather than coming to be associated with sectional or regional interest groups. In the long run, such a parliamentary inclusiveness has undoubtedly served to sustain the International Federation as an independent authority on the global textile scene. An Early Concern for Quality:- Rather than conducting campaigns to influence the cotton market, the Federation began early in its life to use its industry representative status to bring about improvements in the quality of raw cotton as supplied to mills. The process of identifying quality concerns, developing a set of practical recommendations in response, and maintaining pressure on suppliers to make the desired improvements has continued to the present day. American Raw Cotton Contracts:- The first instance of the International Federation attempting to bring about a quality improvement occurred in 1906, when the Committee adopted a resolution on American raw cotton contracts. It was decided that contract conditions should specify:- (i) that canvass and bands should not together exceed more than 4.5% of gross invoice weight; (ii) that cotton should be bought be weight, and not by the number of bales; (iii) that country-damaged bales should not be accepted by purchaser spinners; and (iv) that moisture content should not exceed 8.5%. Cotton Baling:- The next year, further resolutions covered the baling of cotton and the desired materials for bale-wrapping; suggestions that cotton seed selection and ginning be improved; that gins introduce high-density square bales; and that bale labelling be introduced to assist in minimizing country damage to the raw material. Many of these resolutions were made at the 1907 Congress in Atlanta, Georgia, and were directly related to cotton of US origin. Cotton Classing:- Perhaps the most enduring quality-related consequence of the Atlanta meeting was the resolution that the US Government or representative association of American raw cotton exporters and exchanges establish a standardized cotton classing system. The classification of raw cotton was to be carried out on the basis of grade and colour, and staple was not to be determinative. This suggestion was eventually to lead to the creation of the Universal Cotton Standards system of classing in 1924, a system which has endured to the present day. Cotton Testing and Crop Estimation:- The 1920s also saw a number of initiatives undertaken by the International Federation in respect to raw materials risks. In 1922, it was recommended that each country should create cotton testing houses based on the Le Havre Testing House in France. From that year onwards, the Secretary made annual tours of the Cotton Belt in the USA to arrive at a private crop estimate, which was circulated among Federation members. Until these were replaced by government estimates, the private forecasts were advantageous to spinners in an environment of extreme sensitivity to fluctuations in the total crop size. Egyptian Cotton Quality:- In 1927, a group of important resolutions taken at the Congress held in Egypt covered the improvement of Egyptian government crop forecasts and how to address spinners' complaints regarding humidity, foreign matter, and mixing of cotton varieties in Egyptian cotton. In response to the Federation's representations, the Egyptian government prohibited the mixing of varieties in the bale, established a testing house in Alexandria with an International Federation representative involved at Board level, and, in 1930, the International Federation and the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association resolved that excess humidity above 8.5% would be paid for by shippers. The corollary agreement was that consignments with humidity levels below this would require spinners to pay the difference. This arrangement became most satisfactory from spinners' point of view, and even countries not in membership of the Federation came to adopt it for shipments from Egypt. Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee:- The 1927 Congress also saw the Foundation of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, which brought together the Egyptian government and the cotton shippers of Alexandria on one side, and on the other, the spinners of extra-long staple cottons represented by members of the Federation. This was the first important sub-committee of the International Federation, allowing for full and frank discussion of quality and trading issues arising between the cotton trade and the spinning industry. The concept of such a sub-committee later influenced the thinking behind the establishment of the Joint Cotton Committee of ITMF, although this body does not directly include government representatives. ICAC – a New Discussion Forum for Cotton:- In September 1939, the International Cotton Advisory Committee was established in Washington DC, but it commenced activity only after the War. The ICAC was intended to primarily address problems in connection with raw cotton, through the offices of the cooperating governments of cotton producing, and later cotton consuming, countries. Due to the resources at the disposal of a governmental organization, it was inevitable that certain statistics and highly technical areas of investigation formerly at the heart of International Federation activity came to be ceded to the new organisation. Developments in the field of cotton production and trade led cotton producing countries to feel that a dedicated intergovernmental agency should be charged with coordinating information on cotton world wide. In 1948 at the first ICAC Plenary Meeting in Egypt, the Committee was organized along its present lines. The International Federation immediately established a close cooperative working pattern with the new committee, as was natural considering its previous intensive involvement in raw cotton issues. Ever since, the Federation has attended ICAC Plenary Meetings, and the ICAC is regularly invited to the Federation's annual conference with observer status. As early as the International Federation's meeting in Zürich in 1949, the Federation agreed to work as closely as possible with the ICAC, and although the new Committee was governmental in composition, it was felt that government activities with regard to specific growing problems had become generally effective. Thus, the environment in which the International Federation gradually began resuming activities following the severe disruption to commercial relations between 1939 and 1945 was characterized by the emergence of new fibre and textile organizations offering opportunities to collaborate on matters of mutual interest. The Federation re-established its headquarters in Manchester and most countries renewed their membership. Following the transfer of responsibility for monitoring and advising on the global raw cotton supply to the ICAC, the International Federation retained a 'watching brief' over the raw cotton market as the representative body of the most important group of consumers. The increasing 'governmentalisation' of world trade – the rising consensus that the problems of major trading industries could be dealt with through government intervention – was to become the backdrop to Federation activity for the next four decades. In the textiles arena, the dawn of the era of 'managed trade' introduced political considerations that significantly affected the activities of the International Federation's member associations, introducing quota allocation and lobbying to the agenda. These developments, and the consequent re-focusing of the Federation on providing knowledge-based services to support the prosperity of the industry as a whole, are reviewed in the next section. Dealing With Cotton in a Multi-Fibre Era:- From the latter part of the 1950s, through to the oil-shocks of the early 1970s, natural fibres enjoyed a period of relative price stability. The Federation was able, in 1965, to ascribe the credit for reduced cotton price volatility largely to the policies of the USA. At the same time, it was noted that 'natural fibres, particularly cotton, are facing growing competition from man-made fibres. Any measures, which would tend to freeze prices or to keep them at artificially high levels, would encourage the

substitution of natural by man-made fibres'. However, it was not held to be good long-term strategy for the International Federation to enter into a partisan battle on behalf of pure cotton. Rather, the same meeting produced a concluding statement that called on the producers of natural fibres (cotton) to concentrate their efforts on production research and promotion, and welcomed advances made in the development of man-made fibres as an important complementary raw material for the industry. This approach served the Federation well twelve years later, when it became possible to open associate membership to MMF-producer organizations. In this way, the International Federation moved definitively towards a multi-fibre outlook, without relegating the importance of its cotton-related activity programme which up to the Seventies had been entrusted to and was conducted under the auspices basically of the Raw Cotton Merchants Committee and the Joint Cotton Committee. Despite the rising share of man-made fibres in world fibre consumption, the proportions of fibre input at the short-staple spinning stage remain heavily oriented to cotton to this day. Unlike the situation prevailing between man-made fibre users and the fibre producers, where solutions may be worked out in direct consultation, in the cotton world – with its large number of source countries and the multitude of decision-makers influencing the raw material – clearly a common voice is required at the international level. The articulation of vital current messages in this single voice has always been the province of the International Federation. Raw Cotton Merchants Committee:- At the congress in Egypt in 1951, the Cotton Exchanges of Europe were admitted to associate membership of the International Federation, to facilitate discussions in a neutral arena between the representatives of the buyers and sellers of cotton. Once cotton exchanges were brought into the membership, it became possible to establish a Raw Cotton Merchants Committee dealing with matters affecting the raw cotton trade. The futures trade was kept continuously under review in this Committee, in the context of a broad monitoring of the commercial aspects of the trade. Questions of quality maintenance and improvement, and problems connected with seed breeding, ginning, packing and shipping of raw cotton were the main areas of Committee activity. It is interesting to recall with regard to the cotton futures market that Dr. W.T. Kroese, then President of the International Federation, noted in his 1960 report that 'it stands to reason, as long as governments continue to interfere with the mechanism of the market – especially hampering the futures market – the workload resting upon this Committee is not likely to become lighter'. Before the Raw Cotton Merchants Committee was dissolved in 1977 following the formation of the Committee for International Cooperation between Cotton Associations (CICCA), which largely absorbed its objectives, the working programme had included almost all the imaginable aspects of physical international cotton trade; quality control, freight, insurance, clean bills of lading, flag discrimination, harmonization of cotton exchange trading rules, and cotton standards. Joint Cotton Committee:- The Joint Cotton Committee, established in 1962 as a forum for merchants and spinners, became the primary mechanism through which the International Federation cooperated with governments, international organizations and relevant trade associations interested in raw cotton production, trading and marketing. Regarding the vital issue of sanctity of contract, the Committee remains active to the present day in close cooperation with the cotton associations and exchanges which are associate members of the Federation. It thus maintained a strong interest in achieving the performance of agreed contract terms, and has even gone further, in considering an optimal set of terms to be recommended for raw cotton contracting as originally presented by the Spinners Committee. The increasingly challenging commercial environment with which industry participants were confronted by the end of the 1970s spurred their representatives to thinking about how the Federation could promote and pursue the critical interests of the modern cotton textiles industry in a more focused way. This re-assessment led to the formation of the International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods (ICCTM) in 1980, and of the Spinners Committee five years later. Both committees have flourished and after two decades in continuous operation are recognised on the international stage as the primary consultative institutions in their respective fields of endeavour. International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods:- As the quality requirements for textiles became more exacting, new methods of testing and measuring fibre properties came to the fore during a period of technological innovation dating from the 1970s. In 1980 it was agreed that the Federation should assemble a standing committee of the most pre-eminent cotton testing specialists in the world to provide members and other interested parties with rigorous commentary and advice as the technologies developed. The International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods (ICCTM) was therefore convened under the aegis of the Federations Technical Committee. Due to the highly specialised nature of the subject matter, and to the global dispersion of the participating experts, the committee has been itself divided into working groups, each with its own Chair and Vice Chair. Presently, these working groups are concerned with maturity, stickiness, dust/trash, fibre length, and high volume instrument testing (HVI). In 1997 the Committee published the first edition of 'HVI User Guide' with the purpose of putting the HVI testing of cotton on a sound international foundation. Testing Committee members closely monitor technical progress and the results of round trials etc. throughout the world, as well as cooperating with much larger dedicated national agricultural agencies such as the US Department of Agriculture, and with international bodies – primarily, the ICAC. The biennial cycle of Bremen Conferences and the subsequent issuing of a detailed report has facilitated a high level of dialogue, and progress is periodically presented to the members of the Federation. Spinners Committee:- By the early 1980s, it was felt that within the overarching multi-fibre character of the Federation, a specialist committee should be created to allow for a strong, identifiable spinners' voice to comment on all aspects of the industry. The Spinners Committee was thus set up in 1985, drawing its membership from senior figures active in yarn spinning in Federation member countries. The Committee currently has three main objectives:- to support the development of quality cotton fibre based on modern spinning requirements; to provide advice relating to the harvesting, handling and ginning of cotton; and to promote the mechanical testing of raw cotton. To achieve these objectives, it convenes meetings with other interested parties and in particular with machinery and testing instrument manufacturers; pays visits to cotton producing countries with the purpose of fostering an interchange of ideas between breeders, farmers, ginners, traders and spinners; and propagates the progressive replacement of the traditional cotton classification with mechanical classing like HVI. Beginning with its visit to Pakistan in 1989, the Committee has issued regular sets of country-specific recommendations to the cotton-growing countries it visits. Because of the high level of expertise and global experience represented on the Committee, it has been able to credibly encourage positive developments in cotton growing and ginning, and provide constructive criticism based on the spinners' commercial priorities. As well as its function in keeping abreast of growing and processing practices around the world, the Spinners Committee has synthesized its accumulated knowledge into the brochure, 'Guidelines for the Purchase of Raw Cotton' (1999) and into its continuing work on designing an electronic cotton contract. The Chairman of the Spinners Committee reports on the year's activities to the Federation's Committee of Management. Participation in International Bodies:- In addition to the working programmes of its own specialist sub-committees, the Federation also has played a major role in other international bodies which, over several decades, have been dedicated to providing the tools by which technically-oriented cotton assessment may proceed on an agreed and scientifically-robust footing. The International Calibration Cotton Standards Committee is a collaborative undertaking between the main agencies active in the US cotton pipeline – USDA, National Cotton Council and American Cotton Shippers Association – and the International Federation, which supports the programme through its international mandate. Its purpose has been to provide calibration cottons, so that cotton laboratories can standardize levels of both instruments and operators. Calibration cottons are distributed by the US Department of Agriculture. The ICCS Programme began in 1957 and by 1980 had expanded to cover around 500 active fibre laboratories in 57 countries. The Cotton Contamination Surveys:- The contamination of raw cotton by foreign matter has been a long-term bugbear of the spinning industry, imposing additional costs and raising concerns about end-product quality which become more pressing with every year that passes. For most of the last century, the degree of contamination among different cotton growths has been largely a matter of anecdote and reputation. To shed more light on spinners' perception of the occurrence of cotton

contamination, foreign matter, stickiness and seedcoat fragments, the Federation since the late Seventies has conducted every other year a survey among spinning mills affiliated with its world-wide membership. It was however only in 1989 that a solid methodological basis was devised which is allowing the report to put developments into the longer-term perspective. This initiative is known to be valued by all segments throughout the cotton pipeline from spinners to growers to traders. It is distributed free-of-charge as a ready reference on contamination and other problems affecting quality of raw cotton in the bale. The survey can help buyers to check their individual impressions of the perceived contamination level in a given cotton origin, and may capture evidence of medium-term improvement in countries where anti-contaminant practices and technologies have been introduced. Thus, it serves as a bridge between the standards being continually encouraged by the International Federation, and the grass-roots level of cotton production, ginning and trading. The report may be seen as an essential supplement to the work of the Spinners Committee and the Committee on Cotton Testing Methods.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES AND CLOTHING BUREAU = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ БЮРО ПО ТЕКСТИЛЮ И ОДЕЖДЕ – International Textiles And Clothing Bureau:- the coming into force of the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, an intergovernmental body of Third World exporting members of the Multifibre Arrangements (MFA) was announced Friday (on 1985-February-08) in Geneva. Felipe Jaramillo, Colombia's Ambassador to GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and UNCTAD (short for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), announced that the agreement (of which the government of Colombia is the depository) has now entered into force, having been signed and ratified by seven countries who accounted for 70 percent of the Third World MFA exports. As of February 08, 1985, ten countries have signed the agreement – China, Colombia, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, South Korea, Macao, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru. Of these ten, Colombia, Egypt and Mexico are still in the process of ratification, as required by their constitutions. The Bureau has as its main objectives:- (i) the elimination of discrimination and protectionism directed against textiles and clothing exports of its members in the world market, and for full application of GATT rules and principles to this trade; (ii) assist members in ensuring their rights under the MFA; and (iii) assist members in their effective participation in all relevant international fora dealing with textiles and clothing sector. The Bureau is to be allocated in Geneva, Switzerland, and negotiations are in progress with the Swiss Federal Authorities in this matter, Jaramillo said. Third World MFA exporters have been already cooperating among themselves, and have for the last three years or more been presenting a united stand, through the 'programme of cooperation among developing countries exporters of textiles and clothing', which has 29 members. It is financed by a trust fund contributed by members and others and administered by the UNCTAD secretariat. Jaramillo hoped that most, if not all members of the programme of cooperation, would join the Textiles and Clothing Bureau, and that in any event the two would complement each other. Members of the programme would be able to attend the Bureau as observers, and at least in the beginning this would facilitate the joint presentation of a Third World view, not only in GATT and other fora, but also in educating public opinion in industrial countries. At present, only the viewpoint of the domestic textile industry was presented in the media, Jaramillo complained. The first meeting of the Council of the Bureau is expected to be held soon, when the election of a chairman and an executive director, and other matters would be considered. The programme of cooperation itself was holding a workshop of its members in Mexico in April 1985, and at the same time the Council of the Bureau would also be meeting, Jaramillo said. Jaramillo expected all Third World MFA exporters and members of the cooperation programme to join the Bureau, with the exception perhaps of a few small countries who do not have any representation in Geneva. But even they would be associated as observers. The setting up of the Bureau was a concrete example of mutual cooperation among the Third World countries, and would also deal with their negotiations with the industrial countries, Jaramillo added. Through the trust fund administered by UNCTAD, these countries had received help and cooperation from the UNCTAD secretariat and they expected the cooperation to continue in the future also. / Фэлипэ Харамильо, Посол Колумбии (Felipe Jaramillo, Colombia's Ambassador).

INTERNATIONAL TONNAGE CERTIFICATE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ТОННАЖЕ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ ТОННАЖА) – International Tonnage Certificate is a certificate issued to a shipowner by a government department in the case of a ship whose gross and net tonnages have been determined in accordance with the International Convention of Tonnage Measurement of Ships. The certificate states the gross and net tonnages together with details of the spaces attributed to each. / Свидетельство, выдаваемое собственнику судна правительственным департаментом в отношении судна, валовый и чистый тоннаж которого был определён в соответствии с Международной Конвенцией об Измерении Тоннажа Судов. Свидетельство указывает на валовый и чистый тоннаж совместно со сведениями о пространстве, относящемуся к каждому.

INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АЛЬЯНС ПО ТУРИЗМУ – The International Touring Alliance (ITA) or, in French, Alliance Internationale de Tourisme (AIT), established in 1898, is the oldest non-profit, non-governmental organization in the world to represent the interests of national automobile associations and touring clubs. This century of experience at the service of its member associations has grown to include many different areas of activity relating to travel and mobility. For more information on these activities please read our brochure or visit the links provided in the menus opposite. Although the AIT does not deal directly with the public, its services are far-reaching and include mutual assistance agreements between its member associations for the benefit of these associations' individual members. Membership of the AIT carries a number of advantages, though specific membership criteria have to be met in order to belong. In 2002 the AIT consisted of 140 member associations in 101 countries. Headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. / Международный Альянс по Туризму (МАТ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации альянса, Альянс Этэрнасьёналь дё Турисм (А.И.Тэ.; Alliance Internationale de Tourisme (AIT)) был основан в 1898 и является старейшей бесприбыльной (некоммерческой), неправительственной организацией в мире. Он представляет интересы национальных автомобильных ассоциаций и клубов путешествий. . Штабквартира расположена в Женеве, Швейцария.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, quasijudicial Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. The agency investigates the effects of dumped and subsidized imports on domestic industries and conducts global safeguard investigations. The Commission also adjudicates cases involving imports that allegedly infringe intellectual property rights. Through such proceedings, the agency facilitates a rules-based international trading system. The Commission also serves as a Federal resource where trade data and other trade policy-related information are gathered and analyzed. The information and analysis are provided to the President, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), and Congress to facilitate the development of sound and informed US trade policy. The Commission makes most of its information and analysis available to the public to promote understanding of international trade issues. The mission of the Commission is to:- (i) administer US trade remedy laws within its mandate in a fair and objective manner; (ii) provide the President, USTR, and Congress with independent analysis, information, and support on matters of tariffs, international trade, and US competitiveness; and (iii) maintain the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The Commission has five major operations that serve its external customers:- (i) Import Injury Investigations; (ii) Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations; (iii) Industry and Economic Analysis; (iv) Tariff and Trade Information Services; and (v) Trade Policy Support. The International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent US Government fact-finding agency with six

commissioners who review and make recommendations concerning countervailing duty and antidumping petitions submitted by US industries seeking relief from imports that benefit unfair trade practices. Known as the US Tariff Commission before its mandate was broadened by the Trade Act of 1974. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. 1916:- as a part of a large body of legislation passed during the Progressive Era, Congress established a government body called the United States Tariff Commission (which became the International Trade Commission in 1974). The Tariff Commission was to apply scientific principles to the study of tariffs and to assist in recommending appropriate levels. Harvard University economist Frank Taussig was named the Commission's first Chairman. The first offices of the US Tariff Commission were located at 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, DC. An independent federal agency determining import injury to US industries in antidumping, countervailing duty, and global and China safeguard investigations; directing actions against unfair trade practices involving patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. / Штабквартира расположена в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, Соединённые Штаты Америки.

INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ТОВАРНЫМ ЗНАКАМ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ТОРГОВЫМ МАРКАМ) – The International Trademark Association (INTA®) is a not-for-profit membership association dedicated to the support and advancement of trademarks and related intellectual property as elements of fair and effective commerce. The association (originally as the United States Trademark Association (USTA®)) was founded in 1878 by 17 merchants and manufacturers who saw a need for an organization 'to protect and promote the rights of trademark owners, to secure useful legislation and to give aid and encouragement to all efforts for the advancement and observance of trademark rights'. Today (in 2012), 5 900 trademark owners, professionals and academics from more than 190 countries make INTA® a powerful network of powerful brands. Members of INTA® find true value in the Association's global trademark research, policy development, and education and training. Headquartered in New York City, NY, the United States, INTA® also has offices in Shanghai (China), Brussels (Belgium) and Washington (DC, the United States) and representatives in Geneva (Switzerland) and Mumbai (India). 1993:- the United States Trademark Association (USTA®) changes its name to the International Trademark Association (INTA®).

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES GROUP = ГРУППА ПО ДИРЕКТИВАМ В СФЕРЕ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ПЕРЕВОЗОК – The International Transport Implementation Guidelines Group (ITIGG) is an international group of experts engaged in the development and implementation of UN/EDIFACT-standard messages for electronic trading in the transport industry. 2011:- ITIGG is a sub-group of TBG3, the UN/EDIFACT Message Development Group for Transport (ранняя версия:- ITIGG is a subgroup of D4, the UN/EDIFACT Message Development Group for Transport). The development of UN/EDIFACT messages in the Transport sector in the late 1980's initiated the formation of a global EDI standards organisation and this development has continued to progress from the inception of the UN/EDIFACT standard to the present time. Message structures essential to the use of electronic commerce in the transport sector have been agreed and approved by the relevant United Nations and local authorities, have been implemented by various communities around the world over the past ten years. These existing implementations have, in most cases, developed in isolation and this has resulted in differing interpretations of the standard messages. In turn this has resulted in a lack of international synergy with regard to the use of codes, qualifiers, data elements, composites, segments, groups of segments and even the messages themselves. The UN/EDIFACT Message Development Group for Transport (TBG3) has recognised that this lack of synergy represents a serious inhibitor to the growth of global electronic commerce. Interested members of the Transport Group formed an informal group to harmonise known message implementation guides and user manuals and to provide a basis for intending implementers to proceed with confidence. This group formally established itself in 1995 as the International Transport Implementation Guidelines Group (ITIGG). ITIGG realised its major objective of compiling and issuing a document which provides the principles and rules for the international implementation of electronic messages in the transport industry. ITIGG has thus produced harmonised guidelines for all modes of transport (maritime, air, road, rail and other means of inland transport) through consistent recommendations which apply across all modes. Through TBG3 ITIGG is actively participating in the UN/CEFACT process of comparing and harmonising segment usage between different industry sectors. ITIGG develops recommendations which provide software developers with a series of simple, straightforward tools to assist in designing applications which can be used for trading electronically throughout the world, and to clarify the intentions of the designers of key UN/EDIFACT messages. In the longer term the group aims to harmonise messages used in the transport sector, so that the same message specifications can be used anywhere in the world. Current ITIGG secretary is located in Vlaardingen, the Netherlands. The publication of detailed, comprehensive and easily understood documents to support the implementation of key UN/EDIFACT messages is one of ITIGG's key tasks. To date this has resulted in the release of a large number of documents related to the the International Forwarding and Transport Message set (IFTM** set of freight movement messages), and the container message set (CO**** set of container messages), as well as a number of other messages used in the transport sector. Those documents which have been finalised are available for free down-load from this site. Draft documents are available for download by ITIGG members from the Meeting Papers page. ITIGG documents are currently of two types:- (i) Detailed recommendations covering segment, code and data usage in every segment of a message or a related group of messages (known as 'Principles and Rules' documents). These documents are 'high level' and are not intended for implementation. And (ii) Sample implementation guidelines for individual messages derived from the recommendations in the Principles and Rules documents (known as 'International Reference Guidelines'). These documents provide more specific guidance for developers wishing to design specific purpose guidelines. In some cases users may choose to use the International Reference Guideline for their local implementation. ITIGG does not always choose to produce an International Reference Guideline for every message of interest to the transport community. Instead, this task is often assigned to an ITIGG member or associated group. Thus the Reference Guideline for the BAPLIE message is maintained by the shiplanning Message Development Group (SMDG), and the Guideline for the DESTIM message is maintained by the Concord EDI Group, in accordance with the ITIGG Principles and Rules which apply to each message. Changes to documents:- ITIGG documents are reviewed at regular intervals, usually coinciding with the six monthly meetings of the UN/CEFACT Forum. These meetings formally endorse proposals which have been developed in advance through electronic mail dialogue amongst ITIGG members. Proposals can be put forward by anyone with an interest in implementation of UN/EDIFACT transport messages, by contacting the ITIGG secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION (LTD) = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ АНДЕРРАЙТИНЬГА (ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ.) – The International Underwriting Association of London (IUA) is the world's largest representative organization for international and wholesale insurance and reinsurance companies. Mission Statement:- the IUA exists to promote and enhance the business environment for international insurance and reinsurance companies operating in or through London. History:- the IUA was formed on 31 December 1998, through the merger of the London International Insurance and Reinsurance Market Association (LIRMA) and the Institute of London Underwriters (ILU). This union brought together the representative bodies for the marine and non-marine sectors of the London company insurance market. The ILU's history in the history in the marine, aviation and transport insurance markets dates back to 1884. Senior members of marine insurance companies had, since the 1850s, been meeting informally in the Jerusalem Coffee House and the Jamaica Wine Rooms near the Royal Exchange to discuss policy wordings and other matters of mutual interest. A proposal was made to establish a formal representative underwriting association in July 1882 and two years later the new ILU took up offices in the Royal Exchange Buildings. LIRMA was formed in 1991 from the merger of previous insurance

associations, established in the 1960s and 1970s, to support non-marine insurance business and reinsurance. Who can be a member of the IUA? The IUA is a membership organisation for companies, not individuals. Member companies are international wholesale insurance and reinsurance businesses operating in or through London. For more information on membership visit Joining the IUA. What is the London company market's premium income? The IUA publishes a London Company Market Statistics Report surveying premium income which can be downloaded from the documents section of website:- http://www.iua.co.uk. The IUA also produces for its members underwriting statistics showing premiums received and claims paid by companies using Xchanging Ins-sure processing services. However, a number of member companies do not use Xchanging Ins-sure for processing their business and these statistics, therefore, do not represent the total size of the London company market. What is the capacity of the London company market? It is impossible to measure exactly the capacity of IUA members for reasons similar to those encountered trying to measure premium income. As part of large international groups the capital of IUA companies is used to write all business and is not necessarily identified and allocated specifically to the London Market. In addition, the capability of international insurance companies to accept risk is governed not solely by location and their premium income, but also the size and structure of their global reinsurance programme. Thus, on a worldwide basis, IUA members potentially offer access to capital running into many hundreds of billions of Dollars. For a full explanation of the difficulties in compiling statistics on the London Market click here. What is the difference between the International Underwriting Association (IUA) and the Association of British Insurers (ABI)? The IUA represents the company wholesale insurance and reinsurance market in London. The ABI represents retail insurance companies and life insurers. What is the difference between the IUA and Lloyd's? The IUA is an association representing companies operating in London, but outside of the Lloyd's market. We do not have any regulatory authority over our members. Lloyd's is not an insurance company but a society of members, both corporate and individual, that accept insurance risks through their participation in competing syndicates. The Lloyd's Franchise Board is responsible for commercially managing the Lloyd's market. Can the IUA comment on premium rates and/or renewal negotiations? No. The IUA is a trade and market association. It has no involvement or authority over the commercial pricing decisions of its member companies. The London Market is a distinct, separate part of the UK insurance and reinsurance industry centred on the City of London. It comprises insurance and reinsurance companies, Lloyd's syndicates, P&I clubs, and brokers. Whilst there is no watertight definition of the market, there is general agreement that the core of its activity is the conduct of internationally traded insurance and reinsurance business. This is mostly non-life (general) insurance and reinsurance, with an increasing emphasis on high-exposure risks. There is also, however, a significant amount of life reinsurance activity in London. Despite the growth of other international centres, London retains its position as the world's leading international insurance and reinsurance market. There may be far fewer companies operating in the market than in the late 1980s, but their average size has increased, and so has the overall level of business. The London Market's international character is reflected not only in the sources of its business but also in the nationalities of its participants and their ultimate owners. A majority of the companies underwriting in the London Market are foreign or foreign-owned. It is still the only centre in which all of the world's 20 largest reinsurance groups are represented. Insurance in London began well over 400 years ago, and gained prominence in the XIX century, reflecting Britain's then dominant role in shipping and shipbuilding. As the British Empire expanded London developed into a dominant global financial centre. For most of this period, the marine insurance industry was dominated by Lloyd's, but a flourishing company sector also developed and later expanded to embrace emerging aviation and energy markets. By the 1980s, the company non-marine sector had also grown to match the Lloyd's market, boosted by an influx of overseas capital. An important competitive strength of the London Market lies in the number, diversity and expertise of the insurers competing here. Brokers can find the capacity and expertise required for the underwriting of virtually any type of risk. Brokers control most of the business placed in the market. London is largely a subscription market where risks are shared. A key feature is the presence of highly skilled 'lead underwriters' whose judgements on premium rates to be charged for different risks are followed by other insurers in London and indeed other markets across the globe. Another important attribute is geographical concentration with many insurers and intermediaries located in close vicinity within the City of London. Thus, brokers can know personally the strengths, specialities and reputations of the underwriters and the insurers with whom they deal, and readily tap the combined underwriting capacity for all sectors of the market. Similarly buyers can meet insurers, and market information is spread rapidly among all participants. The London Market also contains an unrivalled pool of service providers, for example law firms, IT support and professional bodies such as the IUA, and a liberal but effective regulatory environment. All of these attributes contribute to an enviable reputation for innovation and security. The International Underwriting Association Ltd (IUA) is the representational organization for international commercial insurers and reinsurers trading though London. IUA's aim is to ensure that the international market centred on London offers its members a first class environment in which to do business. To this end, the IUA/Lloyd's Forum was set up in July 1999, and IUA representatives have worked with Lloyd's and brokers on the London Market Principles 2001 – a set of proposals for market reform. Formed from the merger of Institute of London Underwriters (ILU) with London Insurance and Reinsurance Market Association (LIRMA) in 1998, the IUA's membership includes virtually every large and medium sized company in the industry. The association covers all classes of business, and its horizons stretch well beyond London. It represents members to policy makers and regulators in the US, the European Union World Trade Association talks, as well as the International Association of Insurance Supervisors and the UN International Maritime Organization. The IUA's subsidiary, the London Processing Centre, processes premiums and claims of IUA members electronically across Europe. IUA looks to promote e-commerce, to encourage education and training and provide information and publish research. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MARINE INSURANCE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ МОРСКОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ – The International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI) is a professional body run by and for its members. It provides an essential forum to discuss and exchange ideas of common interest and to protect and advance members' interests. It also provides through its worldwide communication network- a platform from which views on matters of concern to its members are disseminated to the marine and shipping industry, international organizations and international media. IUMI has a unique status in the world of marine insurance, whose members are dedicated to expand trade and to enter emerging markets. International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI) was founded during the inaugural meeting that was held in Berlin, Germany from January 8th to 11th 1874. IUMI has for its object the representation, safeguarding and development of insurers' interests in Marine and all types of Transport insurance. The current seat of IUMI is in Zurich, Switzerland. The roots of IUMI, in its present form, can be traced to the later part of the XIX century, a time of continuous increase in the volume of international trade and consumption and of constantly improving communications. The transition from sail to steam was already under way, leading to a greater need for marine insurance, especially cargo insurance, both ocean and inland. Until the mid-XIX century, most marine insurance was placed in local markets. The developments, in international trade and shipping, however, gave rise to more international transactions. New markets were emerging and there was a demand for uniformity in insurance cover, not least by banks and clients. In the wake of such rapid changes, a great number of marine insurance companies were formed, all endeavouring to secure a share of the market. This led to fierce competition and to the chaotic use of a variety of rules and policy conditions, many of which lacked conformity and substance. The recession that followed in 1870 hit these companies in the midst of a cut-throat fight for business and drove many of them into liquidation. It was then that the need for international cooperation was fully recognised by the traditional markets, mainly in Britain and Continental Europe and it was German Underwriters who took the initiative on 1874-January-08 by forming the Internationaler Transport – Versicherungs – Verband in Berlin, Germany. This later

became the International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI). The purpose of this initiative was to create an association 'where the members could discuss business matters of common interest with the purpose of agreeing upon principles concerning the management of marine insurance business'. At the same time further initiatives were taken to improve the classification of ships and thus influence the work done by Classification Societies; to compile regulations with regard to customs practices and insurance conditions; and to express opinions on legal matters, such as uniform rules for Bills of Lading etc. IUMI also tried to establish advisory rates for certain commodities such as cotton, grain, wood, wool, tobacco etc. However, these efforts failed as any understandings and/or agreements on rates would have been against laws that existed in some member states. By World War I, individual companies from 22 countries had enrolled as members. In 1926 British and French companies also joined. After World War II (1946), individual membership was replaced by membership of National Associations. This made it possible for Lloyd's to join through its Underwriters' Association, and it was then that IUMI started becoming a truly international organization, tying together the pre-war history of IUMI with the post-war aspirations, needs and demands of the various national markets. Today, IUMI has 53 National associations as Full Members and 1 Associations as Associate Member. Membership is limited to national or market marine insurance associations or, in the absence of such associations, to bodies acting in the same capacity and representing exclusively the interest of insurers, pursuing the aims mentioned in the Articles of Association. IUMI's primary objective is:- to represent, safeguard and develop insurers' interests in marine and transport insurance. In fulfilling its mission, IUMI, inter alia:- (i) advances the interests of the marine insurance business; fosters the cooperation of national markets on marine issues; (ii) facilitates the exchange and dissemination of information relating to marine insurance and technology and (iii) promotes cooperation with other international governmental and non-governmental-related marine organizations and associations. IUMI is not a decision-making body, nor is it involved in the formulation of rating schedules, clauses or conditions. Rather it is a forum to exchange experience, information and statistical data on marine insurance matters; to discuss legislative issues, loss prevention and safety measures; to debate, in an objective and conducive way, the challenges and opportunities facing marine insurers. / формированием в Берлине, Германия Международной Перевозки – Фэрзихэрунгс – Фэрбанд (Versicherungs – Verband). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ – The International Union of Railways or, in French, Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (UIC) is the worldwide international organisation of the railway sector. UIC including 196 members across all 5 continents; 81 active members (including the railways from Europe, Russia, the Middle East, North Africa, South Africa, India, Pakistan, China, Japan, Korea, Kazakhstan, and companies operating worldwide such as Veolia Transport); 80 associate members (including railways from Asia, Africa, America and Australia); and 35 affiliate members (related or ancillary rail transport businesses or services). UIC members may be:- (i) integrated railway companies; (ii) infrastructure managers; and (iii) railway or combined transport operators, rolling stock and traction leasing companies service providers (restaurant services, sleeping cars, public transport, maritime transport). UIC mission:- to promote rail transport at world level and meet the challenges of mobility and sustainable development. Main UIC objectives:- (i) facilitate the sharing of best practices among members (benchmarking); (ii) support members in their efforts to develop new business and new areas of activities; (iii) propose new ways to improve technical and environmental performance; (iv) promote interoperability, create new world standards for railways (including common standards with other transport modes); (v) develop centres of competence (High Speed, Safety, Security, e-Business, …). UIC original principal task:- to harmonise and improve conditions for railway constructions and operations. The idea of creating an international organisation, bringing together the railway companies, was developed in the wake of the international conference of Portorosa, in Italy on 1921-November-23, followed by the international conference of Geneva on 1922-May-03. State representatives favored the 'creation of a permanent rail administration focusing on international traffic for the standardisation and improvement of conditions of railway construction and operations'. The international conference founding UIC was held in Paris on 1922-October-17. Initially the UIC had 51 members from 29 countries including Japan and China, which were soon joined by the railways from the USSR, the Middle East and North Africa. The idea of creating an international organization, bringing together the railway companies, was developed in the wake of the international conference of Portorosa, in Italy on 1921-November-23, followed by the international conference of Genoa on 1922-May-03. State representatives favored the 'creation of a permanent rail administration focusing on international traffic for the standardization and improvement of conditions of railway construction and operations'. The international conference founding UIC was held in Paris on 1922-October-17. Initially the UIC had 51 members from 29 countries including Japan and China, which were soon joined by the railways from the USSR, the Middle East and North Africa. The International Union of Railways or, in French, Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (UIC) is the world-wide organization for international cooperation among railways and promotion of the rail transport mode. It was founded in 1922. Its initial purpose was standardization and improvement of conditions for railway construction and operations, especially in view of international traffic. In 2005 a 'New UIC' has been designed in order to cope with a series of new challenges, in particular railway liberalization, increasing competition from other modes, the growing economic constraints on railways together with the challenge of globalization of the transport market which creates new opportunities for railways. The UIC mission in 2006 consists in promoting Rail transport at World level in order to meet challenges of Mobility and Sustainable Development. UIC groups 171 members (railways, rail operators, infrastructure managers, railway service providers, public transport companies, etc) on all 5 continents. The Headquarters are located in Paris, France. / Международный Союз Железных Дорог или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации союза, Юньён Этэрнасьёналь дэ Шмэн дё Фэр (Ю.И.Сэ.; Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (UIC)).

INTERNATIONAL VALUE–ADDED NETWORK SERVICES = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ УСЛУГИ СЕТИ С ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ – The International Value-Added Network Services (IVANS) include advanced telecommunications services, such as voice mail and electronic banking. IVANS agreements play a growing role in maintaining the competitiveness of American firms and provide benefits for consumers worldwide. / службы дальней связи, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ВОДНЫЕ ПУТИ – International Waterways:- consist of international straits, inland and interocean canals and rivers where they separate the territories of two or more nations. Provided no treaty is enforced both merchant ships and warships have the right of free and unrestricted navigation through these waterways. / Под Водными Путями понимаются водные пространства, используемые для судоходства и сплава леса. Наиболее экономичный для перевозки грузов и пассажиров вид путей сообщения.

INTERNATIONAL WOOL TEXTILE ORGANISATION = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ШЕРСТЯНОМУ ТЕКСТИЛЮ – The International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO) has been the recognized global authority for standards in the wool textile industry since 1930. With a membership drawn from 22 countries encompassing the wool pipeline 'from sheep to shop', IWTO represents the interests of the world's wool textile trade at the international level. By facilitating industry strategy and ensuring standards in manufacturing and sustainability, IWTO fosters connection between members and all stakeholders through mutual support of opportunities for wool. Wool industry players wishing to participate in securing wool's future should consider the benefits of an IWTO

membership. IWTO is based in Brussels, Belgium. IWTO's vision is a sustainable, profitable, international wool industry, working together for the future of our fiber. Our mission is to connect all parts of the wool supply chain in order to strengthen wool's credentials as the world's leading sustainable fiber and represent the wool industry at international level. We accomplish our mission through the following activities:- (i) Communicating the benefits and values of wool to both internal and external stakeholders; (ii) Documenting and disseminating the science that supports wool's unique natural properties; (iii) Linking members and international agencies and organizations; (iv) Governing the trading standards and regulations for wool across the world; (v) Supporting a platform for information and knowledge-sharing. Xxxxx. Wool is increasingly seen by caring consumers as a sustainable lifestyle choice for fashion and interiors. In 2010 HRH The Prince of Wales launched the Campaign for Wool with the purpose of renewing interest in and creating a greater awareness of wool's environmental credentials. Of equal importance to the Campaign is the preservation of sustainable practices on farms for the benefit of the rural community. Fashion and Retail now, as a matter of course, are asking textile manufacturers ever more searching questions about provenance, origin and sustainability. Animal welfare and caring for the land are increasingly important elements in areas relating to Corporate Social Responsibility. The IWTO is the recognized global authority for manufacturing standards in the wool textile industry and we are fully aware we are working in an area where sustainable practices need to be transparent at all stages in the pipeline. Animal welfare is very much a part of this process. I was delighted that so many grower countries contributed to the preparation of this valuable document which will be of significant assistance to spinners and weavers working closely with downstream manufacturers in the global market. The route from farm to fashion crosses many borders where standards of manufacturing excellence and Corporate Social Responsibility need to respond to the expectations of the increasingly vigilant consumers. Our intent is that these guidelines provide a ready resource for anyone interested in the applicable standards for wool sheep production globally, and for those interested in development or refinement of individual country codes. It will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

INTERNET = ИНТЕРНЕТ – Internet is a system architecture that has revolutionized communications and methods of commerce by allowing various computer networks around the world to interconnect. Sometimes referred to as a 'Network Of Networks', the Internet emerged in the United States in the 1970s but did not become visible to the general public until the early 1990s. By the beginning of the XXI century approximately 360 million people, or roughly 6 percent of the world's population, were estimated to have access to the Internet. It is widely assumed that at least half of the world's population will have some form of Internet access by 2010 and that wireless access will play a growing role. The Internet provides a capability so powerful and general that it can be used for almost any purpose that depends on information, and it is accessible by every individual who connects to one of its constituent networks. It supports human communication via electronic mail (e-mail), 'chat rooms', newsgroups, and audio and video transmission and allows people to work collaboratively at many different locations. It supports access to digital information by many applications, including the World Wide Web (WWW). The Internet has proved to be a spawning ground for a large and growing number of 'e-businesses' (including subsidiaries of traditional 'brick-and-mortar' companies) that carry out most of their sales and services over the Internet. Many experts believe that the Internet will dramatically transform business as well as society. A worldwide system of interconnected networks and computers. Worldwide public computer network. The Internet had its origin in a program developed in the late sixties and used by US defense, research and administration organizations. Its breakthrough as a medium for private and, increasingly, commercial use came in the nineties with the rise in popularity of personal computers. Also used by banks as a medium for telebanking. See also WWW. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Днём рождения Интернета считается 02 Сентября 1969, именно в этот день сотрудники одной Американской корпорации связали через 5-метровую сеть несколько компьютеров. Также используется банками в качестве связующего звена при банковском обслуживании на отдалении или тэлибэнькин (telebanking). Смотрите также Дабл.Ю.Дабл.Ю.Дабл.Ю. (WWW).

INTERNET ASSIGNED NUMBERS AUTHORITY = ВЕДОМСТВО ПО РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ НОМЕРОВ ИНТЕРНЕТА – The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the authority originally responsible for the oversight of IP address allocation, the coordination of the assignment of protocol parameters provided for in Internet technical standards, and the management of the DNS, including the delegation of top-level domains and oversight of the root name server system. Under the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the IANA continues to distribute addresses to the Regional Internet Registries, coordinate with the IETF and others to assign protocol parameters, and oversee the operation of the DNS. / Агентство по Распределению Номеров Интернета (АРНИ) – агентство, которое изначально отвечало за контроль распределения IP-адресов, координацию назначения параметров протокола, предусмотренных в технических стандартах Интернета, а также за управление СДИ, включая назначение доменов верхнего уровня и контроль за системой корневых серверов имён. Под управлением Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) агентство АРНИ продолжает распределять адреса среди региональных реестров Интернета, согласовывать с группой ИПГИ и другими официальными органами назначаемые параметры протокола, а также осуществлять надзор за функционированием СДИ.

INTERNET BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИНТЕРНЕТА – Internet Banking is a banking service which enables customers to use the decentralized, global electronic network known as the Internet to obtain cash / custody account information and conduct other payment and securities transactions. Safe data transmission channels protect the confidentiality of the information conveyed. Internet banking is a form of home banking. Usually conducted through a personal computer (PC) that connects to a banking web site via the Internet. Internet banking can also be conducted via wireless technology through both personal digital assistants (PDAs) and cellular phones. / Обычно осуществляется с помощью персонального компьютера (ПК), который подключается к вэб сайту банка через Интернет. Банковское обслуживание с использованием Интернета может также осуществляться с помощью беспроводной технологии через персональных цифровых помощников (ПЦП) и сотовые телефоны.

INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ИНТЕРНЕТА ПО РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ ИМЁН И НОМЕРОВ – The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN):- to reach another person on the Internet you have to type an address into your computer – a name or a number. That address must be unique so computers know where to find each other. ICANN coordinates these unique identifiers across the world. Without that coordination, we wouldn't have one global Internet. In more technical terms, ICANN coordinates the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions, which are key technical services critical to the continued operations of the Internet's underlying address book, the Domain Name System (DNS). The IANA functions include:- (1) the coordination of the assignment of technical protocol parameters including the management of the address and routing parameter area (ARPA) top-level domain; (2) the administration of certain responsibilities associated with Internet DNS root zone management such as generic (gTLD) and country code (ccTLD) Top-Level Domains; (3) the allocation of Internet numbering resources; and (4) other services. ICANN performs the IANA functions under a US Government contract. How Does ICANN Work? Besides providing technical operations of vital DNS resources, ICANN also defines policies for how the 'names and numbers' of the Internet should run. The work moves forward in a style we describe as the 'bottom-up, consensus-driven, multi-

stakeholder model':- (i) Bottom up:- at ICANN, rather than the Board of Directors solely declaring what topics ICANN will address, members of sub-groups in ICANN can raise issues at the grassroots level. Then, if the issue is worth addressing and falls within ICANN's remit, it can rise through various Advisory Committees and Supporting Organizations until eventually policy recommendations are passed to the Board for a vote. (ii) Consensus-driven:- through its By-laws, processes, and international meetings, ICANN provides the arena where all advocates can discuss Internet policy issues. Almost anyone can join most of ICANN's volunteer Working Groups, assuring broad representation of the world's perspectives. Hearing all points of view, searching for mutual interests, and working toward consensus take time, but the process resists capture by any single interest – an important consideration when managing a resource as vital as the global Internet. (iii) Multi-stakeholder model:- ICANN's inclusive approach treats the public sector, the private sector, and technical experts as peers. In the ICANN community, you'll find registries, registrars, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), intellectual property advocates, commercial and business interests, non-commercial and non-profit interests, representation from more than 100 governments, and a global array of individual Internet users. All points of view receive consideration on their own merits. ICANN's fundamental belief is that all users of the Internet deserve a say in how it is run. What Has ICANN Accomplished? Here are just a few highlights of what our bottom-up, consensus-driven, multi-stakeholder model has produced:- (i) ICANN established market competition for generic domain name (gTLD) registrations resulting in a lowering of domain name costs by 80% and saving consumers and businesses over USD1 billion annually in domain registration fees. (ii) ICANN implemented an efficient and cost-effective Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), which has been used to resolve thousands of disputes over the rights to domain names. (iii) Working in coordination with the appropriate technical communities and stakeholders, ICANN adopted guidelines for the deployment of Internationalized Domain Names (IDN), opening the way for registration of domains in hundreds of the world's languages. (iv) Verisign, ICANN and NTIA jointly completed deployment of Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) for the root zone in July 2010. These extensions make certain kinds of cyberfraud much more difficult to perpetrate. As of 30 June 2011, 70 TLDs had adopted DNSSEC, including two of the largest TLDs – .com and .de. (v) ICANN created the New gTLD Program, so that any established entity in the world can apply to operate its own top-level domain. Many of these new gTLDs will go online in 2013. (vi) The world broadly accepts ICANN as the place to work out Internet governance policies. As 2011 ended, the Governmental Advisory Committee represented 109 nations (plus the European Union and the Vatican). The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) represented more than 120 country code domains. The At-Large Advisory Committee represented 134 At-Large Structures (ALSes) from all geographic regions. ICANN is a not-for-profit public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers. Through its coordination role of the Internet's naming system, it does have an important impact on the expansion and evolution of the Internet. How it works? At the heart of ICANN's policy-making is what is called a 'Multistakeholder Model'. This is a community-based consensus-driven approach to policy-making. The idea is that Internet governance should mimic the structure of the Internet itself-borderless and open to all. Effect on the Internet:- ICANN plays a unique role in the infrastructure of the internet. Through its contracts with registries (such as dot-com or dot-info) and registrars (companies that sell domain names to individuals and organisations), we help define how the domain name system functions and expands. Get involved:- explore online forums and the Supporting Organizations and Advisory Committees or active mailing lists for participants. ICANN holds public meetings throughout the year. Many of the groups working on policy issues are seeking public input. Share your perspective, on the Public Comment forum. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is an internationally organized, non-profit corporation that has responsibility for Internet Protocol (IP) address space allocation, protocol identifier assignment, generic (gTLD) and country code (ccTLD) Top-Level Domain name system management, and root server system management functions. Originally, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and other entities performed these services under US Government contract. ICANN now performs the IANA function. As a private-public partnership, ICANN is dedicated to preserving the operational stability of the Internet; to promoting competition; to achieving broad representation of global Internet communities; and to developing policy appropriate to its mission through bottom-up, consensus-based processes. The DNS translates the domain name you type into the corresponding IP address, and connects you to your desired website. The DNS also enables email to function properly, so the email you send will reach the intended recipient. / Корпорация Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) – международная некоммерческая организация, отвечающая за глобальную координацию системы уникальных элементов интернета, ее стабильную работу и безопасную организацию. Корпорация Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) – международная некоммерческая корпорация, несущая ответственность за распределение адресного пространства Интернет Протокола (IP-адресов), назначение идентификаторов протокола, управление системой доменных имен родовых доменов верхнего уровня (рДВУ) и национальных доменов верхнего уровня (нДВУ), а также за функции управления системой корневых серверов. Первоначально ответственность за оказание данных услуг несли Агентство по Распределению Номеров Интернета (IANA) и другие организации согласно контракту с правительством США. Сейчас функции IANA выполняет КИРИН. Как участник частно-государственного партнерства КИРИН отвечает за сохранение безопасности и стабильности функционирования Интернета, стимулирование конкуренции, за достижение широкого представительства международных Интернет сообществ и за разработку политики, соответствующей ее миссии, в рамках демократических процессов на основе достижения консенсуса. Система DNS преобразует введенное доменное имя в соответствующий IP-адрес и соединяет пользователя с нужным веб-сайтом. Система DNS также отвечает за нормальное функционирование электронной почты; благодаря ей посланное электронное письмо достигает требуемого адресата. КИРИН (ICANN) была создана 18 Сентября 1998 при участии Правительства США для регулирования вопросов, связанных с доменными именами, IP-адресами и прочими аспектами функционирования Интернета. Деятельность КИРИН существенно изменила облик Интернета. До 1998 регистрацией имён в доменах общего пользования занималась только одна компания. Подобный монополизм обусловливал высокую стоимость регистрации – каждый домен в зонах .com, .net и .org ежегодно обходился его владельцу в USD50. Это, в свою очередь, было одной из причин, препятствовавших росту количества зарегистрированных доменных имен:- в 1998 в мире их насчитывалось всего три миллиона. Корпорация КИРИН начала использовать распределённую систему регистрации доменов, которая основана на принципе свободного доступа аккредитованных регистраторов к реестрам доменных имён. Этот шаг положил начало формированию конкурентного доменного рынка. Сегодня в доменных зонах общего пользования работает более 900 аккредитованных регистраторов, благодаря чему количество зарегистрированных доменов значительно возросло и уже превышает 270 миллионов. В рамках развития системы адресации корпорация КИРИН последовательно расширяла список доменов общего пользования – сейчас их уже 18, тогда как в 1998 было всего три (.com, .net, .org). С 2001 корпорация внедрила доменные зоны .info, .biz, .name, .coop, .museum, .aero, .pro, .travel, .jobs, .cat, .asia, .eu, .mobi, .tel. При этом в КИРИН намерены и в дальнейшем следовать политике расширения адресного пространства за счёт создания новых доменов верхнего уровня, в том числе с использованием символов национальных алфавитов. Заслугой КИРИН можно назвать и то, что все принимаемые корпорацией решения предварительно обсуждаются с представителями Интернет сообщества, бизнеса и государственных органов власти различных стран. Это необходимо для обеспечения сбалансированного управления адресным пространством с учётом мнения всех заинтересованных в этом процессе сторон. Обсуждение документов КИРИН сегодня проходит в самых различных форматах. В частности, перед утверждением все они доступны для

комментариев на сайте организации. Кроме того, корпорация регулярно проводит международные конференции. Сегодня в КИРИН проводится комплекс мер по выводу корпорации из-под контроля Правительства США. Однако даже при нынешнем положении дел вряд ли можно поспорить с международным статусом организации. Офисы КИРИН расположены в Лос Анджелесе, Брюсселе, Сиднее и Вашингтоне, а в руководящих органах корпорации есть представители самых разных уголков нашей планеты. На прошедшей в Каире 02–07 Ноября 2008 33-й конференции КИРИН было принято Решение о выделении России кириллического домена верхнего уровня '.рф'. 04 Февраля 2011 IPv4 адреса стали подходить к концу. КИРИН уже начала внедрять новую серию IPv6 адресов. В Июле-Сентябре 2011 компания провела масштабное исследование, целью которого было выявление абсолютного количества всей существующей информации в мире, в том числе и абсолютно идентичных файлов, скопированных на разные источники. По результатам исследования, в мире насчитывается порядка 2.56 зеттабайта информации. То же исследование высказало прогноз, что к концу XXI века количество информации будет равно 4.22 йоттабайта. Штабквартира корпорации расположена в Лос Анджелесе, Штат Калифорния, США.

INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE = ИНЖЕНЕРНАЯ ПРОЕКТНАЯ ГРУППА ИНТЕРНЕТА – Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual. / Инженерная Проектная Группа Интернета (ИПГИ) – большое открытое международное сообщество проектировщиков, операторов, производителей и исследователей сетей, работающих над развитием архитектуры Интернета и обеспечением его бесперебойной работы. Сообщество открыто для всех заинтересованных лиц.

INTERNET PROTOCOL = ИНТЕРНЕТ ПРОТОКОЛ – Internet Protocol (IP) is a standard developed to identify computers and networks linked to the Internet. Internet Protocol (IP) is the communications protocol underlying the Internet, IP allows large, geographically diverse networks of computers to communicate with each other quickly and economically over a variety of physical links. An Internet Protocol Address is the numerical address by which a location in the Internet is identified. Computers on the Internet use IP addresses to route traffic and establish connections among themselves; people generally use the human-friendly names made possible by the Domain Name System. / Стандарт, разработанный для идентификации компьютеров и связаных сетей в Интернете. Интернет Протокол (ИП) или Протокол Интернета (ПИ) – коммуникационный протокол, лежащий в основе Интернета. Протокол ИП позволяет большим, территориально распределённым компьютерным сетям быстро и экономично соединяться друг с другом по различным физическим каналам. Адрес Интернет Протокола – это цифровой адрес, посредством которого определяется местоположение узла в Интернете. Компьютеры в Интернете используют ИП-адреса для маршрутизации трафика и установления соединений между собой; люди, как правило, используют более лёгкие для запоминания имена, которые стали доступны благодаря системе доменных имён.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER = ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГ ИНТЕРНЕТА – The Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company, which provides access to the Internet to organizations and/or individuals. Access services provided by ISPs may include web hosting, email, VoIP (voice over IP), and support for many other applications. / Поставщик Услуг Интернета (ПУИ) – это компания, которая предоставляет организациям и частным лицам доступ к Интернету. Службы доступа, предоставляемые ПУИ, могут включать веб-хостинг, электронную почту, VoIP (IP-телефонию) и поддержку многих других приложений.

INTERNET SOCIETY = ИНТЕРНЕТ СООБЩЕСТВО – The Internet Society (ISOC) is the international organization for global cooperation and coordination for the Internet and its internetworking technologies and applications. ISOC membership is open to any interested person. / Интернет Сообщество (ИСОО) или Общество Интернета – международная организация, созданная в целях глобального сотрудничества и координации развития Интернета, его технологий и приложений. Общество открыто для всех заинтересованных лиц.

INTERNODE = МЕЖДОУЗЛИЕ – Internode:- the portion of the main stem between nodes. In cotton it is often used as an indicator of growth, i.e. a greater internode length indicates faster growth and the possible need of a growth regulator capable of slowing growth, such as Pix. Internode is a part of a stem between two nodes. Internode is the portion of the stem between two nodes. Smooth and solid (when young) or hollow; (when mature) part of the culm. The portion of a stem between two nodes. Also known as Internodium. See also Node. Internode is the smooth, solid (when young) or hollow (when mature) part of the culm, short basally and long apically, between two successives nodes. Internode is the stem section between two nodes, that is, the space between two successive true leaves on the main stem or a branch. / Участок стебля между двумя узлами. В Английском языке может также использоваться термин Междоузлие как Internodium. Смотрите также Узел (Node).

INTER PARTES REEXAMINATION = МЕЖСТОРОННЯЯ ПЕРЕЭКЗАМЕНАЦИЯ (или МЕЖСТОРОННЯЯ ПОВТОРНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА, или ПЕРЕЭКЗАМЕНАЦИЯ ИНТЭР ПАРТЭС) – Inter Partes Reexamination practice primarily differs from ex parte practice in that the third party requestor may file written comments addressing issues raised by the patent owner in a response to office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action. See also Reexamination Proceeding. Inter Partes is a Latin phrase that literally translated means 'Between The Parties'. It is often used by attorneys and judges to refer to situations in which both sides involved in a particular dispute are present. It can also be used to define the drafting of contracts that are between two entities. In many jurisdictions, lawsuits or other court proceedings cannot happen unless all parties to it have been properly notified of the time, place, and circumstances. This is so that all individuals involved have an opportunity to have their sides heard. Notification is normally given by serving each one with a summons, or warning, that he should appear in court to defend allegations being made against him. Any judgment made during an inter partes hearing normally binds all parties that have been served, subject to any appeals that might be available. This allows judges to render decisions that can be applied to certain situations without having to hear multiple lawsuits. This helps the court system work fairly and effectively, since everyone has a chance to have their voice heard.

INTERPOL = INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

INTERPOLATION = ИНТЕРПОЛЯЦИЯ – Interpolation is a process of establishing an approximate value for a point between two points of known origin. / Процесс отыскания ориентировочного значения промежуточного пункта между двумя другими пунктами с известными местоположениями. В математике и статистике под Интерполяцией, от Латинского слова Interpolatio, означающее Изменение или Обновление или Переделка, понимается отыскание промежуточных значений величины по некоторым известным её значениям. Например, отыскание значений функции f(x) в точках x, лежащих между точками $x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n$, по известным значениям $y_i = f(x_i)$, где i = 0, 1, …, n. Если x лежит вне интервала (x_0, x_n), аналогичная процедура нахывается экстраполяцией.

INTERROGATION DEVICE = УСТРОЙСТВО ДЛЯ ОПРОСА (или ОПРАШИВАЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Interrogation Device is a computer terminal that provides market information – last sale price, quotes, volume, etc – on a screen or paper tape. / Компьютерный терминал, который обеспечивает информацией о рынке – ценой последней продажи, котировками, объёмом и так далее – с выводом на экран или бумажную ленту.

INTER–ROW CULTIVATION = МЕЖДУРЯДНАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ (или МЕЖДУРЯДНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА) – Inter-Row Cultivation:- the act of cultivation between the plant lines. / Междурядная Культивация – процесс культивации между рядами растений.

INTERRUPTED NAIL = XX (или ГВОЗДЬ С ПЕРЕМЫЧКАМИ) – Interrupted Thread Nail is a threaded nail on which the threaded portion has a non-threaded zone between two threaded areas, to allow for collating by wire or plastics strip. See also Pallet. / Гвоздь С Перемычками (Interrupted Thread Nail):- нарезной гвоздь, имеющий между двумя резьбовыми участками участки без резьбы, позволяющие прикреплять проволоку или полимерную ленту. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

INTERRUPTIBLE DEMAND = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (ПО НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ) С ПЕРЕРЫВАМИ (или ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ С ПЕРЕБОЯМИ, или ПРЕРЫВАЕМОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕБОЙНЫЙ СПРОС) – Interruptible Demand:- the amount of customer demand that, in accordance with contractual arrangements, can be interrupted by direct control of the system operator, remote tripping, or by action of the customer at the direct request of the system operator. / Объёмы потребления электроэнергии, поставка которых в соответствии с условиями контракта может быть прервана прямым вмешательством оператора системы, дистанционным отключением или самим потребителем по прямому требованию оператора системы.

INTERRUPTIBLE GAS = ПЕРЕБОЙНЫЙ ГАЗ – Interruptible Gas is a gas sold to customers with a provision that permits curtailment or cessation of service at the discretion of the distributing company under certain circumstances, as specified in the service contract.

INTERRUPTIBLE LOAD = ПРЕРЫВАЕМАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Term Interruptible Load refers to program activities that, in accordance with contractual arrangements, can interrupt consumer load at times of seasonal peak load by direct control of the utility system operator or by action of the consumer at the direct request of the system operator. It usually involves commercial and industrial consumers. In some instances the load reduction may be affected by direct action of the system operator (remote tripping) after notice to the consumer in accordance with contractual provisions. For example, loads that can be interrupted to fulfill planning or operation reserve requirements should be reported as Interruptible Load. Interruptible Load as defined here excludes Direct Load Control and Other Load Management. (Interruptible Load, as reported here, is synonymous with Interruptible Demand reported to the North American Electric Reliability Council on the voluntary Office of Energy Emergency Operations Form OE-411, 'Coordinated Regional Bulk Power Supply Program Report', with the exception that annual peak load effects are reported on the Form EIA-861 and seasonal (i.e. summer and winter) peak load effects are reported on the OE-411).

INTERRUPTIBLE SERVICE = ЭНЕРГОСНАБЖЕНИЕ С КРАТКОВРЕМЕННЫМИ ПЕРЕРЫВАМИ (или НЕ ГАРАНТИРОВАННАЯ ПОСТАВКА, или ПОДАЧА С ПЕРЕБОЯМИ, или ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ С ПЕРЕБОЯМИ, или ПЕРЕБОЙНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Interruptible Service is the utility service which expects and permits interruption on short notice, generally in peak-load periods, in order to meet the demand by firm service customers. Interruptible service customers usually pay a lower rate than firm service customers. The opposite of Firm Service. / Подача, осуществляемая энергопредприятием, которая предполагает и разрешает её прерывание после уведомления за короткий срок, обычно в периоды пиковых нагрузок, с тем, чтобы удовлетворить потребности клиентов, прерывать поставку электроэнергии которым нельзя. Клиенты, подача энергии которым может быть прервана, обычно платят по более низкому тарифу, нежели клиенты, прерывать поставку электроэнергии которым нельзя. В противоположность Гарантированная Поставка или Бесперебойному Обслуживанию (Firm Service).

INTERSPECIFIC CROSS = МЕЖВИДОВОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ – Interspecific Cross is a cross between two different species of a genus. / Под Помесью или Метисом понимается животное, полученное от скрещивания особей разных пород. Благодаря неоднородной генетической структуре наследственности обычно отличается повышенной продуктивностью, жизнеспособностью. Служит хорошим материалом для отбора при выведении новых пород.

INTERSTATE AIR COMMERCE = ВНУТРИШТАТОВСКАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ – Interstate Air Commerce means the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft for compensation, the transportation of mail by aircraft, or the operation of aircraft in furthering a business or vocation:- (i) between a place in:- (a) a State, territory, or possession of the United States and a place in the District of Columbia or another State, territory, or possession of the United States; (b) a State and another place in the same State through the airspace over a place outside the State; (c) the District of Columbia and another place in the District of Columbia; or (d) a territory or possession of the United States and another place in the same territory or possession; and (ii) when any part of the transportation or operation is by aircraft. / .

INTERTANKO = ИНТЁТЭНЬКО (или ИНТЕРТАНКО) – INTERTANKO is an association of independent tanker owners whose aims are to represent the views of its members internationally. INTERTANKO is committed to working for safe transport, cleaner seas and free competition. Mission:- provide leadership to the Tanker Industry in serving the world with the safe, environmentally sound and efficient seaborne transportation of oil, gas and chemical products. Vision For The Tanker Industry:- a responsible, sustainable and respected Tanker Industry, committed to continuous improvement and constructively influencing its future. INTERTANKO And Its Members' Goals:- (1) Be the representative forum of choice for all quality tanker owners and managers; (2) Enhance public and political awareness of the importance and positive performance of the tanker industry; (3) Promote balanced terms of trade and a competitive, transparent and sustainable tanker industry; (4) Lead the development, acceptance and implementation of uniform, worldwide international tanker standards; (5) Lead in establishing and maintaining partnerships, cooperation and open and constructive dialogue with the relevant maritime authorities, organizations, associations and special interest groups. INTERTANKO Members Will:- (6) Lead the continuous improvement of the Tanker Industry's performance in striving to achieve the goals of:- (a) Zero fatalities, (b) Zero pollution, and (c) Zero detentions. (7) Deliver the highest quality services to meet the expectations of their stakeholders; and (8) Promote the availability and utilization of personnel with the highest quality marine skills and competencies. INTERTANKO's Four Strategic Objectives:- (1) To develop and promote best practices in all sectors of the tanker industry, with owners and operators setting the example; (2) To be a positive and proactive influence with key stakeholders, developing policies and positions, harmonising a united industry voice, and engaging with policy and decision makers; (3) To profile and promote the tanker industry, communicating its role, strategic importance and social value; and (4) To provide key services to Members, with customised advice, assistance and access to information, and enabling contact and communication between Members and with other stakeholders. Membership is open to independent tanker owners and operators of oil, chemical and gas tankers, i.e. non-oil companies and non-state controlled tanker owners, who fulfil the Association's membership criteria. As of January 2017, the organisation had 205 members, whose combined fleet comprises some 3 805 tankers totalling over 332 million dwt. INTERTANKO's Associate Membership stands at some 260 companies and organisations related to the tanker industry. INTERTANKO is a forum where the industry meets, policies are discussed and best practice developed. It is a valuable source of first-hand information, opinions and guidance. INTERTANKO stands for safe transport, cleaner seas and free competition. INTERTANKO Industry Spokesperson:- the strong support that INTERTANKO enjoys allows it to speak authoritatively and proactively on behalf of tanker operators at international, regional, national and local level. It is also able to maintain a 20-strong Secretariat and a network of 14 committees and five regional panels that coordinate an extensive work programme that comprises more than 50 agenda items. Governments and shipping regulators have taken a closer interest in tanker shipping. INTERTANKO has responded by establishing, strengthening and maintaining relationships with legislators on all

levels, working with them to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of the responsibilities and liabilities involved in carrying oil and chemicals by sea. Underlining its commitment to representing its members where key decisions are made, INTERTANKO opened offices in Singapore and Washington DC in 1999, in addition to its principal offices in Oslo and London. Within the shipping industry itself, INTERTANKO participates in discussions within the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) where we have NGO status, and the International Oil Spill Compensation Fund. In addition, it has consultative status at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Oil, its derivatives and gas will remain the world's most critical commodity in the foreseeable future and tankers will be needed to distribute it to where it is needed. As long as tankers are vital to this distribution INTERTANKO will provide leadership in the development and implementation of industry standards and practices, and international regulations for maritime safety and environmental protection. INTERTANKO Information Services:- INTERTANKO is actively involved in a wide range of topics, which include commercial, technical, legal and operational matters. INTERTANKO's direct contact with the members and original sources enables it to select and promulgate the information which is essential to the tanker industry. INTERTANKO's information and advisory services include our Weekly NEWS, courses, seminars and free access to a range of web-based services. INTERTANKO produces publications, specialising in technical, operational, environmental, documentary and market issues. Members and associate members are also entitled to direct expert opinions from resourceful and experienced lawyers, mariners, naval architects, marine engineers, economists and other specialists within INTERTANKO. Their wide network of contacts routinely benefit directly members and associate members. INTERTANKO membership fleet:- (i) 205 Members; (ii) 3 805 tankers; (iii) 332 m dwt; and (iv) 40 countries. INTERTANKO is the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners. INTERTANKO has been the voice of independent tanker owners since 1970, ensuring that the liquid energy that keeps the world turning is shipped safely, responsibly and competitively. History of INTERTANKO since its inaugural meeting in Oslo on 21 October 1970. The text and images have been collated from our 25th anniversary book, which was published in 1996, and the pages will be further developed to include the history of INTERTANKO's development up until today.

INTERTEXTUS = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЁННОЕ (или ИНТЭРТЭКСТУС) – Intertextus:- interwoven.

INTERTROPICAL CONVERGENCE ZONE = ИНТЕРТРОПИЧЕСКАЯ ЗОНА КОНВЕРГЕНЦИИ – Intertropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ or ITD, intertropical discontinuity; a broad trough of low pressure at the confluence of the trade winds which moves north and south roughly parallel to the equator with the seasonal change in the winds.

INTERVAL MARKET = ИНТЕРВАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК (или XX) – Interval Market (in electricity in the United States):- the Capacity Market rules provide for three Interval Markets, covering the months from January through May, June through September and October through December.

INTERVENING CAUSE = ВМЕШАВШЕЕСЯ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВО – Intervening Cause:- an event that prevents a loss being attributable to another event by breaking the chain of causation.

INTERVENTION = ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ – Intervention:- deliberate, direct or indirect action on the part of central banks to manipulate currency rates in foreign exchange markets, or to maintain an orderly market. Central banks intervene by buying or selling currencies or engaging in currency swaps with other central banks. In economics, government intervention is an attempt to influence the economy and guide it in a direction consistent with a nation's economic policy. / Под Интервенцией, от позднелатинского слова Interventio, означающее Вмешательство, в международном праве понимается насильственное вмешательство одного или нескольких государств во внутренние дела другого государства. Интервенция может быть военной (одна из форм агрессии), экономической, дипломатической и идеологической. Все виды интервенции запрещены международным правом и несовместимы с Уставом ООН.

INTERVENTION POINTS = ИНТЕРВЕНЦИОННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ (или КОРИДОР ДЛЯ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЙ) – In a system of fixed exchange rates, Intervention Points are the specified rate limits between which the exchange rate of a currency may fluctuate freely. If there is a danger that the rate will transcend this band, the relevant authority has to intervene and regulate. Systems of flexible or floating exchange rates do not provide for intervention points. / может свободно колебаться .

INTERVENTION PURCHASE PRICE = ЦЕНА ИНТЕРВЕНЦИОННЫХ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЙ – Intervention Purchase Price is the price at which the European Commission will purchase produce to support internal market prices. It usually is below 100% of the intervention price, which is an annually decided policy price.

INTERVENTION PURCHASES = ИНТЕРВЕНЦИОННЫЕ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – Intervention Purchases are the purchases by the EC Commission of certain commodities to support internal market prices.

INTERVENTION STOCKS = ЗАПАСЫ ДЛЯ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЙ (или ИНТЕРВЕНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ) – Intervention Stocks are the stocks held by national intervention agencies in the European Union as a result of intervention buying of commodities subject to market price support. Intervention stocks may be released onto the internal markets if internal prices exceed intervention prices; otherwise, they may be sold on the world market with the aid of export restitutions. Intervention Stocks are the stocks held by national intervention agencies in the European Union as a result of intervention buying of commodities subject to market price support. Intervention stocks may be released onto the internal markets if internal prices exceed intervention prices.

IN THE MONEY OPTION = ПРИБЫЛЬНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – A term 'In-The-Money Option' describes an option whose strike price is advantageous compared to the current forward market price of the underlying. The more an option is in-the-money, the higher its intrinsic value and the more expensive it becomes. As an option becomes more in-the-money, its delta increases and it behaves more like the underlying in profit and loss terms; hence deep in-the-money options will have a delta of close to one. If an option is 'in the money' that means it has a positive 'intrinsic value'. A call option is in the money if the price of the underlying asset is above the strike price. A put option is in the money if the price is below the strike price. In-The-Money Option is an option with intrinsic value – option is said to be in the money. For calls, the strike price must be below the current market price of the underlying futures contract or asset. For puts, the strike price must exceed it. An option that can be exercised and immediately closed out against the underlying market for a cash credit. In-The-Money Option is a term used to describe an option contract that has a positive value if exercised. A call with a strike price of USD390 on gold trading at USD400 is in-the-money 10 US Dollars. See also Intrinsic Value. In-The-Money is a term used to describe an option contract that is showing a profit. In The Money:- refers to options with intrinsic value. For example, calls where the strike price is less than the underlying asset price or puts where the strike price is greater than the underlying asset price. In-The-Money Option is an option with a positive intrinsic value is in-the-money. In-The-Money Option (ITM Option) is a call option whose strike price is lower than the stock or future's price, or a put option whose strike price is higher than the underlying stock or future's price. In-The-Money Option is an option (call or put) which has intrinsic value. In-The-Money, for a put option, is when the strike price is above the current price of the underlying futures contract (the option has intrinsic value). A call option is in-the-money when the strike price is below the current price of the underlying futures contract (the option has intrinsic value). In-The-Money Option is an option with intrinsic (exercise) value. A put option with a strike price above the current price of the underlying futures contract. A call option with a

strike price below the current price of the underlying futures contract. See also At-The-Money, and Out-Of-The-Money. / Опцион с внутренней ценностью является опционом, о котором говорят, что он прибыльный. Иными словами под прибыльным опционом понимается опционный контракт, который имеет положительную стоимость (ценность) в случае его исполнения. Для опционов на покупку, сходная цена должна быть ниже текущей рыночной цены соответствующего фьючерсного контракта или актива. Например, в торговле фьючерсами на золото опцион на покупку со сходной ценой в 390 Долларов США при текущей стоимости золота в 400 Долларов является прибыльным на 10 Долларов США (400 – 390 = 10). Правда в этом случае не принимается в расчёт размер премии, потраченной на приобретение данного опциона. Для опциона на продажу, сходная цена должна превышать текущую цену соответствующего фьючерсного контракта или актива. Прибыльный опцион может быть исполнен и немедленно выведен из соответствующего рынка для получения по нему денежных средств. Смотрите также Внутренняя Ценность (Intrinsic Value).

IN THE MONEY STRIKE = ПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ СХОДНАЯ ЦЕНА – In The Money Strike is an exercise price that has intrinsic value now. For calls, that would include all strikes with a strike less than the price of the underlying asset. For puts, it would encompass all strikes with a strike higher than the price of the underlying asset. / Прибыльная Сходная Цена – цена исполнения опциона, имеющая в данный момент внутреннюю ценность. Для опционов на покупку она могла бы включать все сходные цены, которые находятся ниже значения цены соответствующего актива. Для опционов на продажу она могла бы включать все сходные цены, которые находятся выше значения цены соответствующего актива.

INTIMATE BLEND = БЛИЗКАЯ СМЕСКА – Intimate Blend is a technique of mixing two or more dissimiliar fibers in a very uniform mixture. Usually the stock is mixed before or at the picker. / техника смешивания двух или более .

INTL = INTERNATIONAL

INTO = ДО – Into:- in reference to US electricity, demarcates seller and buyer responsibility. In the United States, sellers are responsible for the transmission service required to deliver energy from the generating source to any ComEd (short for the Commonwealth Edison) or TVA (short for the Tennessee Valey Authority) interface, but not for transmission service within the ComEd or TVA transmission system. Buyers are obliged to receive firm electric energy and are responsible for transmission service within the ComEd or TVA transmission system. / Эдэсэн (Edison). По отношению к электричеству, разграничивает ответственность между продавцом и покупателем. В Соединённых Штатах Америки, продавцы несут ответственность за подачу элетроэнергии, требуемой к поставке от источника генерации к любой границе раздела СоЭд (ComEd) или ВТД (TVA), но не для подачи электроэнергии в пределах системы передачи СоЭд или ВТД. Покупатели обязаны принимать бесперебойную элетроэнергию и несут ответственность за её подачу внутри системы передачи СоЭд или ВТД.

INTRACOASTAL = ПРИМОРСКОЕ – Intracoastal:- domestic shipping routes along a single coast.

INTRA–COMMODITY SPREAD = ВНУТРИСЫРЬЕВАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ВНУТРИСЫРЬЕВОЙ СПРЭД) – Intra-Commodity Spread is a spread in which a trader buys and sells futures contracts of a single commodity on a single exchange, but of different months. See also Interdelivery Spread, and Spread. Intra-Commodity Spread is an options strategy in which a futures contract of a given delivery month is purchased and, simultaneously, a futures contract of a different delivery month of the same commodity (on the same exchange) is sold. Also called Interdelivery Spread. See also Inter-Commodity Spread. A buying one commodity and selling a related commodity is known as an Inter-Commodity Spread. These spreads can often be more volatile than the underlying individual commodities themselves and can give clues as to the future performance of one or more commodities. I pointed out the relationship between soybeans and corn and that historically soybeans were cheap relative to the corn price. While an inter-commodity spread contains a long and short position of two commodities that are related as parents and children or cousins; an intra-commodity spread can best be described as a spread between siblings. An intra-commodity spread is a spread within the same commodity. And, an intra-commodity spread can give important clues as to the future price of a commodity. In fact, I believe that an intra-commodity spread in natural gas may be giving a call to action in that commodity at this very moment! Let's understand intra-commodity spreads before we get to the current situation in the natural gas market. There are several different types of intra-commodity spreads:- (i) Location Spread:- the same commodity that is traded in different delivery locations; (ii) Quality Spread:- the same commodity might have different standards and grades measuring value and quality; and (iii) Time Spread:- different prices for different months. As with inter-commodity spreads an intra-commodity spread can also be very volatile.

INTRA–CROP SPREADS = ВНУТРИУРОЖАЙНЫЕ КУРСОВЫЕ РАЗНИЦЫ (или ВНУТРИУРОЖАЙНЫЕ СПРЭДЫ) – Intra-Crop Spreads are the differences in price between futures contracts with delivery in the same marketing year, e.g., September 01–August 31 for Corn and Soybeans. See also Spread.

INTRADAY CHARTS = ВНУТРИСУТОЧНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – The term Intraday is used to describe those charts that are constructed of less than daily bars or candles. These would include tick, 1-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 30-, 45-, 60-minute bars or candles. Each intraday bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each trading day. / Термин внутрисуточный используется для описания графиков, строящихся на штрихах или свечах, формируемых на менее, чем посуточной основе. Это могут быть пошаговые, 1-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 30-, 45-, 60-минутные штрихи или свечи. Каждый внутрисуточный штрих или свеча содержит значения цен Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, имевших место в течение каждого дня торговли.

INTRADAY CREDIT = ВНУТРИДНЕВНОЙ КРЕДИТ – Intraday Credit is a credit extended and reimbursed within a period of less than one business day. The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) will extend intraday credit (based on eligible assets) to eligible counterparties for payment systems purposes. Intraday Credit:- a negative balance in an institution's master account at any time during the Fedwire operating day. Also called Daylight Overdraft. / хозяйский счёт.

INTRADAY LIQUIDITY = ВНУТРИДНЕВНАЯ ЛИКВИДНОСТЬ – Intraday Liquidity:- available funds consisting in intraday credit plus cash balances.

INTRAMARKET SPREAD = ВНУТРИРЫНОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ВНУТРИРЫНОЧНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Intramarket Spread, also called a Time Spread, comprises a long position in one contract month against a short position in another contract month in the same futures contract on the same exchange. An example would be long March Sugar #11 futures contract, the world benchmark contract for raw sugar trading vs. short July sugar futures on ICE Futures US or short September soybean futures vs long January soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade (CME Group). The spread, or difference, between the prices of various futures delivery months reflects supply, demand and carrying costs. Because carrying costs generally increase over time, in many futures markets the price of each succeeding delivery month is higher than that of the preceding delivery month. See also Interdelivery Spread. Intramarket Spread:- a situation in which futures contracts for the same commodity are bought for one month and sold for another month. For example, August heating oil contracts are purchased, and September heating oil contracts are sold. Intramarket spreads are very common. Spread trades on most exchanges qualify for lower commission rates and lower margin requirements. Traders use

intramarket spreads to make a profit in the future direction of prices. They also use this to roll over their position from one month to another. Also called Interdelivery Spread. / Внутрирыночная Курсовая Разница или Внутрирыночный Спрэд, называемая также Календарная Курсовая Разница или Календарный Спрэд (Calendar Spread), Срочная Курсовая Разница или Срочный Спрэд (Time Spread), Межпоставочная Курсовая Разница или Межпоставочный Спрэд (Interdelivery Spread) формируется путём открытия позиции покупки (a long position) в одном контрактном месяце, то есть покупки фьючерса с одним месяцем поставки, и открытия позиции продажи (a short position) в другом контрактном месяце, то есть продажи фьючерса с другим месяцем поставки. Биржа как и сам фьючерсный контракт на какой-то актив, биржевой инструмент или сырьё в обоих случаях одни и те же; кроме того количество покупаемых контрактов должно совпадать с количеством продаваемых контрактов. Внутрирыночная курсовая разница торгуется в настоящее время на большинстве известных международных бирж фьючерсов. Сделки с ней отличаются более низкими ставками комиссии и более низкими требованиями в отношении ставок маржи. В качестве примеров внутрирыночной курсовой разницы можно привести следующие:- (i) покупка на бирже Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) Фьючерсного Контракта № 2^{3O} на Хлопок (являющегося всемирным ориентиром на рынке хлопка) с поставкой в Июле против продажи Фьючерсного Контракта № 2^{3O} на Хлопок с поставкой в Декабре; или (ii) покупка на бирже Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) фьючерсного контракта № 11 на сахар (являющегося всемирным ориентиром на рынке сахара-сырца) с поставкой в Марте против продажи фьючерсного контракта № 11 на сахар с поставкой в Июле; или (iii) покупка на Нью Йоркской Товарной Бирже, Инк. (New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc.; известной по своей аббревиатуре НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®)) фьючерсного контракта № 2 на печное бытовое топливо с поставкой в Октябре против продажи фьючерсного контракта № 2 на печное бытовое топливо с поставкой в Ноябре; или (iv) продажа на бирже Чикагская Палата Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade; известной по своей аббревиатуре СИБАТ® (CBOT®)) фьючерсного контракта № 2 на жёлтые соевые бобы с поставкой в Сентябре против покупки фьючерсного контракта № 2 на жёлтые соевые бобы с поставкой в Январе. В настоящее время сделки с внутрирыночной курсовой разницей или внутрирыночным спрэдом являются весьма распространёнными среди международных биржевых дельцов. Фактически внутрирыночный спрэд представляет собой разницу в ценах между различными месяцами поставки одного и того же фьючерсного контракта, а сама такая разница обуславливается спросом и предложением для разного времени поставки, а также возможными накладными расходами на хранение, страхование соответствующего данному фьючерсному контракту сырья. В связи с тем, что накладные расходы со временем лишь нарастают, на многих рынках фьючерсов на сырьё каждый последующий месяц поставки превышает в цене каждый предшествующий месяц поставки. Именно поэтому биржевые дельцы используют внутрирыночную курсовую разницу с целью извлечения прибыли в направлении возможных будущих цен. Кроме того, они используют такую тактику для переноса своей позиции из одного месяца поставки, который подходит к завершению торговли, к другому месяцу, который становится активным ближайшим месяцем поставки по конкретному фьючерсному контракту. Смотрите также Курсовая Разница По Различным Срокам Поставки или Спрэд По Различным Срокам Поставки (Interdelivery Spread).

INTRASTATE AIR CARRIER = ВНУТРИШТАТОВСКИЙ ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Intrastate Air Carrier means a citizen of the United States undertaking by any means to provide only intrastate air transportation.

INTRASTATE AIR TRANSPORTATION = ВНУТРИШТАТОВСКАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА – Intrastate Air Transportation means the transportation by a common carrier of passengers or property for compensation, entirely in the same State, by turbojet-powered aircraft capable of carrying at least 30 passengers. Interstate Air Transportation means the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft as a common carrier for compensation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft:- (i) between a place in:- (a) a State, territory, or possession of the United States and a place in the District of Columbia or another State, territory, or possession of the United States; (b) Hawaii and another place in Hawaii through the airspace over a place outside Hawaii; (c) the District of Columbia and another place in the District of Columbia; or (d) a territory or possession of the United States and another place in the same territory or possession; and (ii) when any part of the transportation is by aircraft.

INTRA VIRES = ИНТРА ВИРЭС – Intra Vires:- Latin for 'Within The Powers'. Within the legal power or authority or a person or official or body etc. It is used as a legal term in a number of common law contexts. / В переводе с Латинского, В Пределах Полномочий. Например, действия в пределах полномочий.

INTRINSIC VALUE = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ – The Intrinsic Value of an option is equivalent to the proceeds an option buyer would gain from the immediate exercise of his option right. An option has intrinsic value if the strike price of a call (put) option is below (above) the current price of the underlying asset. An immediate exercise of the option would generate a profit equivalent to the positive difference between strike price (including ancillary costs) and the current asset price.If the underlying asset is quoted below (above) the strike price of a call (put), or equals it, the intrinsic value is zero. Formula:- Intrinsic Value = (Asset Price – Strike Price) x Exercise Ratio. Intrinsic Value is a measure of the value of an option or a warrant if immediately exercised, that is the extent to which it is in-the-money. The amount by which the current price for the underlying commodity or futures contract is above the strike price of a call option or below the strike price of a put option for the commodity or futures contract. Intrinsic Value is a value, if any, that an option or a warrant would have if exercised at the present time. Difference between the current price of the underlying asset and an option's strike (exercise) price. The amount by which a put or call option is in-the-money. For a call option, the excess of the current market price of the asset or futures contract underlying the option over the strike price of the option. For a put option, the excess of the strike price over the current market price of the asset or futures contract underlying the option. Out-of-the-money options have no intrinsic value. Intrinsic value and time value are the two components of an option premium, or price. Intrinsic value is never less than zero. See also Extrinsic Value or Time Value. A term Intrinsic Value refers to options. The difference between the current spot price and the option strike (or exercise) price, i.e. the in-the-money element. Intrinsic Value:- for a call option, the greater of zero and the amount by which the market price of the underlying asset exceeds the exercise price. For a put option, the greater of zero and the amount by which the exercise price exceeds the market price of the underlying asset. Intrinsic Value is the amount which would be realized if the option were exercised. Also know as Exercise Value. Intrinsic Value:- for a call option, the difference between the asset price and the exercise price (if positive, otherwise no intrinsic value) . For a put option the difference between the exercise price and the asset price (if positive, otherwise no intrinsic value). / Внутренняя Ценность:- сумма, которую мог бы иметь опцион или варрант в случае исполнения в настоящий момент времени. Разница между текущей ценой соответствующего актива и сходной ценой (ценой исполнения) опциона. Сумма, на которую опцион на продажу или покупку считается прибыльным. Для опциона на покупку – превышение текущей рыночной цены актива или фьючерсного контракта, соответствующего опциону, над сходной ценой опциона. Для опциона на продажу – превышение сходной цены над текущей рыночной ценой актива или фьючерсного контракта, соответствующего опциону. Убыточные опционы не имеют внутренней ценности. Внутренняя ценность и временная ценность являются двумя составляющими премии за опцион или стоимости опциона. Внутренняя ценность не может быть ниже нуля. Смотрите также Внешнюю Ценность (Extrinsic Value) или Временную Ценность (Time Value).

INTRINSIC VISCOSITY = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ (или СОБСТВЕННАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ИСТИННАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ХАРАКТЕРИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ) – Intrinsic Viscosity is a ratio of the specific viscosity (R.V.-1) of a solution of known

concentration to the concentration of solute extrapolated to zero concentration. Also called the Limiting Viscosity Number. It is directly proportional to the polymer-average molecular weight. / Предельное Число Вязкости или Характеристическая Приведённая Вязкость (Limiting Viscosity Number).

INTRODUCING BROKER = ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР – Introducing Broker is a person (other than a person registered as an Associated Person of a Futures Commission Merchant) who is engaged in soliciting or in accepting orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery on an exchange who does not accept any money, securities, or property to margin, guarantee, or secure any trades or contracts that result therefrom. Introducing Brokers (IBs) and Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) help investors access CTAs. They are the firms that execute, clear and carry the actual positions directed by CTAs. Independent IBs can help CTAs access a number of clearing firms and negotiate competitive rates – benefits that can be passed on to the managed futures investor. Introducing Broker is any person or organization, other than someone registered as an associated person of a Futures Commission Merchant, who solicits or accepts orders to buy or sell commodity, security, currency or index or services customer brokerage accounts but does not accept money or other assets from customers to support such orders. This person introduces (passes on) customer's orders to Futures Commission Merchants for execution, clearing and record keeping. See also Guaranteed Introducing Broker and Independent Introducing Broker. / Любое лицо или организация, отличные от тех, которые зарегистрированы в качестве ассоциированных лиц Торговца Фьючерсами За Комиссию, которые запрашивают или акцептуют распоряжения на покупку или продажу сырья, ценных бумаг, валюты или индекса или обслуживают брокерский счёт заказчика, но не акцептуют денежные или иные средства заказчика для поддержки таких распоряжений. Это лицо представляет (передаёт) распоряжения заказчика Торговцам Фьючерсами За Комиссию для исполнения, клиринга и сохранения записи. Смотрите также Гарантированный Представляющий Брокер (Guaranteed Introducing Broker) и Независимый Представляющий Брокер (Independent Introducing Broker).

INTRODUCTION = ИНТРОДУКЦИЯ (или ВВЕДЕНИЕ, или ВНЕДРЕНИЕ) – (1) Introduction is the entry of a pest resulting in its establishment. / Интродукция это проникновение вредителя, приводящее к его обоснованию (акклиматизации). Под Интродукцией, от Латинского слова Introductio, означающее Введение, понимается переселение особей какого-либо Вида Животных и Растений за пределы естественного ареала, в места, где они раньше не жили. Целенаправленная интродукция осуществляется главным образом для введения в культуру новых Видов и форм, например, Картофель, Кукуруза интродуцированы в Европу из Америки. Под Интродукцией Насекомых понимается ввоз Полезных Насекомых в какую-либо страну или область вне их современного ареала. При недостаточности карантинных мероприятий происходит распространение карантинных Вредителей и Сорняков, которые оказываются опаснее и вредоноснее местных Видов, так как обычно остаются без своих врагов, регулирующих их размножение на родине. Резко снизить потери в этом случае может интродукция насекомых – врагов этих карантинных вредителей и сорняков. Для этого на родине вредителя или сорняка оценивают, испытывают и отбирают эффективные виды хищников и паразитов вредителя, а также вредителей сорняков. После ряда карантинных мероприятий, гарантирующих от завоза вторичных паразитов или новых рас хозяина, интродуцированных насекомых размножают в инсектарии и выпускают в очаги вредителей и сорняков. Интродукция – перемещение иноземного вида в результате косвенных или прямых человеческих действий вовне его естественного ареала распространения (прошлого или настоящего). Это перемещение может быть или в пределах страны или между странами, или между зонами, находящимися за границами национальной юрисдикции. Интродукция касается иноземного вида, и, таким образом, вида, который уже проник в зону. Тем не менее, на основании других документов можно предположить, что это не так, и что не местный вид, проникающий впервые, является интродуцированным. Вид может быть интродуцирован много раз, тогда как в соответствии с другими формулировками однажды акклиматизировавшийся вид уже не может быть интродуцирован. Интродукция – проникновение вида в зону, в которой он является не местным, путём перемещения в результате человеческих действий, либо непосредственно из зоны, где вид является местным, либо косвенно (последовательным передмещением из зоны, где вид является местным через одну или несколько зон, где он не является местным). В случае косвенного перемещения, в определении особо не указано, должны ли все перемещения из одной зоны в другую считаться интродукцией (в результате человеческих действий, намеренных или ненамеренных), или некоторые из них могут происходить путём естественного распространения. Этот вопрос возникает, например, в случае, когда вид был интродуцирован в одну зону, а затем распространяется естественным путём в смежную зону. По-видимому, это можно рассматривать как косвенную интродукцию, а рассматриваемый вид в этом случае является иноземным видом в смежной зоне, несмотря на то, что он проник в неё естественным путём. Промежуточная страна, из которой происходит естественное распространение, не обязана предпринимать какие-либо действия по его ограничению, хотя она может быть обязана предотвращать намеренную или ненамеренную интродукцию, если рассматриваемая привозящая (или импортирующая) страна устанавливает соответствующие фитосанитарные меры.

(2) Introduction:- cultivar of Rice taken from one place to another. / Под Интродукцией Растений понимается переселение отдельных Видов за пределы естественного ареала в места, где они раньше не произрастали. Основы интродукции Растений разрабатывал ещё Швейцарский ботаник Огюста Пирамю дё Кондоль (Augustin Pyramus de Candolle; 1778–1841; 1855) и его сын Альфонс Люи Пьер Пирамю дё Кондоль (Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de Candolle; 1806–1893). Русский учёный Николай Иванович Вавилов (1887–1943) вместо чисто имперических приёмов 'проб и ошибок' предложил прогнозировать реальный успех интродукции Растений путём сопоставления всей суммы природных условий родины интродуцента с таковыми же района интродукции. В разработке научных основ интродукции растений большую роль сыграла теория Вавилова о центрах происхождения культурных Растений. Большинство современных культурных Растений являются интродуцентами. В XVI–XVII веках в Европу завезены их Америки Картофель, Кукуруза, Перец Стручковый, Подсолнечник, Табак, Томат и другие. В Центральную и Южную Америку Сахарный Тростник попал из Южной Азии через Канарские Острова. В Северной Америке уже в XVII веке культивировались привезённые из Европы Груша, Конский Каштан, Слива, Яблоня и другие. В Австралии появились Виноград, Кукуруза, Маслина, Тыква, Цитрусовые и другие. Обычные для сельского хозяйства Африки Арахис, Багат, Маниок завезены из Америки. Большое хозяйственное значение имела интродукция Эвкалипта из Австралии в страны Африки и Азии. При интродукции Растений из природного ареала в новые районы нередко происходит улучшение жизненности видов (сортов) и тех хозяйственно ценных признаков, ради которых осуществляется интродукция:- повышение урожайности плодов (семян), фитомассы, устойчивости к различным факторам среды, болезням, вредителям и другому. Так, наиболее ценные Сорта Пшеницы характерны для далёких окраин её ареала (Австралия, Америка, Европа). В природных экосистемах интродукция Растений часто способствует восстановлению состава и функции нарушенных фитоценозов, уменьшает риск вымирания Видов. Вместе с тем работы с интродуцентами могут привести и к нежелательным последствиям, например, переносу вместе с семенами, черенками, саженцами возбудителей болезней (Бактерии, Грибы), Насекомых-Вредителей, а также Сорняков, которые могут вызвать негативные изменения в биоценозах или даже формирование новых экологических комплексов с резко обеднённой местной флорой. Интродукция Растений должна осуществляться с соблюдением карантинных правил. Научную работу по интродукции Растений ведут ботанические сады, в которых в

экспериментальной культуре сосредоточено большое разнообразие тех или иных Растений. Из коллекционных фондов отбирают наиболее перспективные для практики и введения в промышленную культуру. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Совет Ботанических Садов к 1962 подготовил районирование интродукционной работы, для чего было выделено 11 регионов, в каждом из которых ботанические сады проводили подбор полезных растений местного ассортимента, изучали биологию растений, перспективных прежде всего в данном регионе, и так далее. Ботанические сады много сделали для введения в широкую культуру различных пищевых растений (прежде всего плодовых, ягодных, орехоплодовых):- Айвы Японской, Лимонника, Облепихи, Ореха Маньчжурского и Серого, Фундука и других. Работу по интродукции растений осуществляют также сельскохозяйственные научно-исследовательские и учебные институты, опытные станции и интродукционные питомники.

(3) Introduction (of a biological control agent) is the release of a biological control agent into an ecosystem where it did not exist previously. See also Establishment.

INTRODUCTION = ИНТРОДУКЦИЯ (или ВВЕДЕНИЕ, или ВНЕДРЕНИЕ) – Introduction is a method of obtaining a listing for an unquoted company which already has a large number of investors owning its shares. No new capital is raised by this means. It can also happen when a share is listed on a different stock exchange, or when a merger of two existing companies occurs and a new holding company is formed.

INTROGRESSION = ИНТРОГРЕССИЯ – Introgression is an incorporation of genes of one species into the gene pool of another species by hybridization and backcrossing. / Интрогрессия – приобретение гена другого вида при межвидовой гибридизации. Под Интрогрессией, от Латинского слова Intro, означающее Внутрь, и , понимается .

INTRON = ИНТРОН – Intron is the intervening sequence in genes. Transcribed but not translated.

INTRORSE = ИНТРОРЗНОЕ – Introrse:- facing inwards. / Интрорзное – обращённое внутрь или обращённое к оси.

INTROSE = ОБРАЩЁННОЕ ВНУТРЬ – Introse:- facing inwards.

INTSORMIL = INTERNATIONAL SORGHUM AND MILLET PROGRAM

INTSOY = INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN PROGRAM

INTUMESCENCE = ВСПУЧИВАНИЕ (или ВЗДУТИЕ) – Intumescence:- the swelling of a fire- retardant coating when heated, resulting in the formation of low-density film which provides a degree of surface flame-spread resistance. / .

INULIN = ИНУЛИН – Inulin syrups are extracted from Chicory through a process commercially developed in the 1980s. They usually contain 83% fructose. Inulin syrup production in the European Union is covered by the sugar regime and subject to a production quota. / Инулин, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, органическое вещество из группы полисахаридов, полимер D-фруктозы. Инулин – белый порошок, легко растворимый в горячей воде и трудно в холодной. Молекулярная масса 5 000–6 000. Имеет сладкий вкус. При гидролизе под действием кислот и фермента инулазы образует D-фруктозу и небольшое количество глюкозы. Инулин, как и промежуточные продукты его ферментативного расщепления – инулиды, не обладает восстанавливающими свойствами. Молекула инулина – цепочка из 30–36 остатков фруктозы в фуранозной форме. Подобно крахмалу, инулин служит запасным углеводом, встречается во многих Растениях, главным образом Семейства Сложноцветных, а также Колокольчиковых, Лилейных, Лобелиевых и Фиалковых. В клубнях и корнях Георгины, Нарцисса, Гиацинта, Туберозы, Цикория и Земляной Груши (Топинамбура) содержание инулина достигает 10–12%. В Растениях вместе с инулином почти всегда встречаются родственные углеводы – псевдоинулин, инуленин, левулин, гелиантенин, синистрин, иризин и другие, дающие, как и инулин, при гидролизе D-фруктозу. Добывают инулин из Цикория или из Топинамбура. Легко усваивается организмом человека, в связи с чем применяется в медицине как заменитель крахмала и сахара при сахарном диабете. Служит исходным материалом для промышленного получения фруктозы.

INUNDATE = ЗАТОПЛЯТЬ (или НАВОДНЯТЬ) – Inundate:- to be completely submerged, e.g., by floodwater.

INUNDATION = ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ (или НАВОДНЕНИЕ, или ПАВОДОК, или РАЗЛИВ) – Inundation is the time of onset or arrival of the floods. / Под Наводнением понимается значительное затопление водой местности в результате подъёма уровня воды в реке, озере или море, вызываемого обильным притоком воды в период снеготаяния или ливней, ветровых нагонов воды, при заторах, зажорах и тому подобном. Под Паводком понимается сравнительно кратковременное и непериодическое поднятие уровня воды, возникающее в результате быстрого таяния ледников, снега, обильных дождей. Следующие один за другим могут образовать половодье. Значительный паводок может вызвать наводнение.

INUNDATIVE RELEASE = НАВОДНЯЮЩИЙ ВЫПУСК – Inundative Release is the release of large numbers of mass-produced biological control agents or beneficial organisms with the expectation of achieving a rapid effect. Inundative Release is the release of overwhelming numbers of a mass-produced, invertebrate biological control agent in the expectation of achieving a rapid reduction of a pest population without necessarily achieving continuing impact.

INVALID UNIQUE IDENTIFIER = НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УНИКАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР – Invalid Unique Identifier shall mean an identifier which does not meet the standardized requirements, if any.

INVASION = ИНВАЗИЯ (или ВТОРЖЕНИЕ, или НАПАДЕНИЕ) – Invasion:- when an infectious agent attacks the host plant causing a disease. Invasion, in the context of the Container Handbook:- insect attack of goods. / Инвазия – проникновение в организм хозяина. Под Инвазией, от Латинского слова Invasio, означающее Вторжение или Нападение, понимается заражение человека, животного или растения паразитами животного происхождения с последующим развитием взаимодействия между организмом-хозяином и паразитом. Инвазия проявляется инвазивной болезнью либо протекает бессимптомно (субклинически). Инвазия у Животных может быть представлена одним или несколькими (смешанная инвазия) Видами Паразитов. Для возникновения инвазии необходимы следующие условия:- восприимчивость хозяина и благоприятная среда для развития паразита. На развитие и течение инвазии влияют возраст животного (более тяжело болеет молодняк), путь проникновения паразита, сезонность года, климатические условия местности. Продолжительность инвазии зависит от длительности жизни паразита, вида и возраста хозяина. Освобождение организма-хозяина от инвазии происходит по различным причинам:- в связи с завершением стадий развития паразита, в результате его гибели, например, при дегельминтизации, высокой сопротивляемости организма-хозяина и по другим причинам. Часто наблюдают повторные инвазии (суперинвазии и реинвазии).

INVENTION = ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЕ – In the US patent law, Invention is any art or process (way of doing or making things), machine, manufacture, design, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any variety of plant, which is or may be patentable under the patent laws of the United States. / Авторское Свидетельство является документом, удостоверяющим право

на изобретение. Под Изобретением понимается новое и обладающее существенными отличиями, дающее положительный эффект техническое решение задачи, необходимое для создания и неоднократного воспроизведения устройства, способа, вещества или применения ранее известных устройств, способов, веществ по новому назначению в любой области народного хозяйства, социально-культурного строительства и обороны страны. Изобретение защищается Авторским Свидетельством или Патентом. Заявка на изобретение представляет собой совокупность документов (заявление) о выдаче авторского свидетельства или патента, описание изобретения с формулой изобретения, чертежи, схемы и другое, подаваемых в национальную или международную организацию по делам изобретений и открытий, которые подвергаются государственной научно-технической экспертизе с целью вынесения решения о признании или непризнании предложения изобретением. Право на изобретение удостоверяется авторским свидетельством или патентом. Изобретение, техническое усовершенствование, приоритет, патент на изобретение, изобретатель, автор, издательский договор.

INVENTOR = ИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ – In the US patent law, Inventor is one who contributes to the conception of an invention. The patent law of the United States of America requires that the applicant in a patent application must be the inventor. See also Applicant, and Joint Inventor.

INVENTORIES = ИНВЕНТАРЬ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – Inventories are initially recognized at cost. Cost of inventories includes import duties, non-refundable taxes, transport and handling costs and any other directly attributable costs less trade discounts, rebates and similar items. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses. Also known as Stocks in the United Kingdom. Inventories:- these are produced assets but not being used for further production such as materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods, and goods for resale. Inventories are assets:- (i) held for sale in the ordinary course of business; (ii) in the process of production for such sale; and (iii) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. IAS 2 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 2) – Inventories – prescribes the measurement of inventories, including the amount to be initially recognised as an asset in the balance sheet and, subsequently recognised as an expense in the income statement, including any write-down to net realisable value. IAS 2 requires inventories to be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an item by item basis. The cost of inventories is the aggregation of the costs of purchase (e.g., purchase price, import duties, transportation and handling costs) net of trade discounts and rebates, the costs of conversion into finished products (e.g., labor and production overhead costs) and other costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition excluding the cost of abnormal wastage, storage, administration and selling. The cost of inventories may be approximated using the standard cost method (cost of inventories estimated based on normal operating activity) or the retail inventory method (cost of inventories estimated based on reducing the sales value by the appropriate gross margin). The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects shall be assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs. The assignment of the cost of inventories to inventory items is to be done by using either the first-in first-out (inventory items on hand at the end of the period are assigned the cost of those items most recently purchased or produced) or weighted average cost formula (inventory items on hand at the end of the period are assigned the weighted average of the cost of those items on hand at the beginning of the period and those produced or purchased during the period). Net realisable value is the net amount an entity expects to realise from the sale of inventory in the ordinary course of business. Once measured, the lower of cost and net realisable value is the carrying amount an entity recognises as an asset in the balance sheet. Upon the sale of inventories, the carrying amount of those inventories is to be recognised as an expense in the income statement in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If net realisable value falls below the cost of inventories the write-down is expensed in the income statement in the period in which the write-down occurs. An increase in net realisable value that reverses a previous write-down is to be recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period the reversal occurs. IAS 2 applies to all inventories, except:- (i) work in progress arising under construction contracts; (ii) financial instruments; and (iii) biological assets related to agricultural activity and agricultural produce at the point of harvest. IAS 2 measurement principles do not apply to the inventories held by:- (i) producers of agricultural and forest products, agricultural produce after harvest, and minerals and mineral products, to the extent that they are measured at net realisable value in accordance with well-established practices in those industries; and (ii) commodity broker-traders who measure their inventories at fair value less costs to sell. In the United Kingdom, Inventories (known as Stocks in the former system) consist of finished goods (held by the producer prior to sale, further processing or other use) and products (materials and fuel) acquired from other producers to be used for intermediate consumption or resold without further processing. In accounting, this account group includes tangible personal property acquired for normal operations, supplies to be used in the production of property for resale, or supplies to be used in the production of goods and services. Inventories may be maintained under a periodic system where costs are accumulated during the period and an adjustment is made to a physical count at the end of the period. A perpetual inventory system records additions and deductions from the inventory on a continuous basis, thus providing a perpetual record of inventory on hand. Adjustments are made to a physical count at least once during the fiscal accounting period. / МСБУ 2 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 2) – . строка баланса (item). ненормальных отходов, хранения, администрирования и . Под Производственными Запасами понимаются средства производства, поступившие предприятию потребителю, но ещё не переданные на рабочие места. Они подразделяются на подготовительные, страховые и текущие запасы.

INVENTORIES/COST OF GOODS SOLD = ИНВЕНТАРЬ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ)/СТОМОСТЬ ПРОДАННЫХ ТОВАРОВ – Inventories/Cost Of Goods Sold is the total value of inventories (expressed in days) as a proportion of the Cost of Goods Sold. Thus it is a measure of the average inventory level. Note:- it is also known as Inventory Days. This measure of the level of inventories may also be expressed as the Cost of Goods Sold divided by the value of inventories (this form of the measure is known as Inventory Turnover). The level of inventory varies depending on the industry and the efficiency of the business. A typical value (for manufacturing industries) is 73 days (an Inventory Turnover of 5).

INVENTORIES OF WORK–IN–PROGRESS = МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ НЕЗАВЕРШЁННОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Inventories Of Work-In-Progress consist of goods and services that are partially completed but that are not usually turned over to other units without further processing or that are not mature and whose production process will be continued in a subsequent period by the same producer. Inventories of Work-In-Process:- that part of a manufacturer's inventory that is in the production process and has not yet been completed and transferred to the finished goods inventory. This account contains the cost of the direct material, direct labor, and factory overhead placed into the products on the factory floor. A manufacturer must disclose in its financial statements the cost of its work-in-process as well as the cost of finished goods and materials on hand.

INVENTORIES OF WORK–IN–PROGRESS ON CULTIVATED ASSETS = МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ НЕЗАВЕРШЁННОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ПО ВЗРАЩЕННЫМ АКТИВАМ – Inventories Of Work-In-Progress On Cultivated Assets:-

inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets consist of livestock raised for products yielded only on slaughter, such as fowl and fish raised commercially, trees and other vegetation yielding once-only products on destruction and immature cultivated assets yielding repeat products.

INVENTORS ASSISTANCE CENTER = ЦЕНТР ПОМОЩИ ИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЯМ – In the US patent law, Inventors Assistance Center (IAC) is formerly Patent Assistance Center.

INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНО–ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ, или ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – Inventory:- the raw materials, work-in-process goods and completely finished goods that are considered to be the portion of a business's assets that are ready or will be ready for sale. Inventory represents one of the most important assets that most businesses possess, because the turnover of inventory represents one of the primary sources of revenue generation and subsequent earnings for the company's shareholders/owners. Possessing a high amount of inventory for long periods of time is not usually good for a business because of inventory storage, obsolescence and spoilage costs. However, possessing too little inventory isn't good either, because the business runs the risk of losing out on potential sales and potential market share as well. Inventory management forecasts and strategies, such as a just-in-time inventory system, can help minimize inventory costs because goods are created or received as inventory only when needed. Inventory is a tangible property held for sale, or materials used in a production process to make a product. Tangible property held:- (i) for resale in the ordinary course of business; or (ii) in the process of production for such sale; or (iii) to be consumed in the production of goods or services for sale. Also known as Stock-In-Trade, or Stock-On-Hand. Raw materials, intermediate goods or other products owned and held by a business entity for use in its operations. All the raw materials and finished products a company has in its possession. Inventory refers to goods held by the firm in one of three forms:- (i) raw materials and supplies that are used in the firm's business; (ii) unfinished goods-in-progress that the firm is still in the process of manufacturing; and (iii) finished products. Some firms list inventory under these three separate categories on their balance, but others consolidate all three types of inventory into one figure. Inventory is a major asset for some business, such as manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers, but is of little significance to service businesses. The number of units and/or value of the stock of goods a company holds. Inventory is the total value of undelivered product which is on hand, including sold, unsold, damaged and missing product. This figure will vary between the actual Physical Inventory, the computer-known Physical (Perpetual) Inventory and the Book Inventory due to timing, accounting methods and possible computer or human error. In the United States, Inventory is the quantity owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at any specified time. For example, about 123 000 bales of Upland Cotton were in CCC inventory (owned by CCC) on July 31, 1985. / Под Материальными Ресурсами понимается исходное сырьё, материалы, комплектующие изделия, топливо, энергия (предметы труда), а также машины, оборудование и приборы (средства труда), необходимые для производства какой-либо продукции. Материальные ресурсы измеряются в натуральных (штуках, килограммах, Джоулях и тому подобном) или стоимостных (например, в Рублях или Долларах) показателях. Материальные ресурсы представляют собой прошлый овеществлённый труд; экономия их при создании новой продукции является важнейшим резервом снижения материалоёмкости (показатель расхода материальных ресурсов при производстве какой-либо продукции) и повышения эффективности производства.

INVENTORY CARRYING COSTS = НАКЛАДНЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ИНВЕНТАРЮ (или НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – Inventory Carrying Costs:- generally, carrying costs or holding costs are financial measurements that calculate all the costs associated with holding goods in storage. It includes inventory-in-storage, warehousing, obsolescence, deterioration, spoilage and labor costs, as well as insurance and taxes.

INVENTORY COST = ИНВЕНТАРНАЯ ЗАТРАТА (или ЗАТРАТА НА ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ) – Inventory Cost is the cost of holding goods, usually expressed as a percentage of the inventory value; includes the cost of capital, warehousing, taxes, insurance, depreciation, and obsolescence.

INVENTORY DAYS = ИНВЕНТАРНЫЕ ДНИ – Inventory Days:- The average number of days goods remain in inventory before being sold. As a measure of short-term sales potential, a number above the industry norm indicates problems with sales forecasts. And a number below the norm indicates loss of sales due to the company's inability to fulfill demand. Also known as Days Cover, Stock Cover, Days Of Inventory, or Days Sales To Inventory. Formula:- Average Inventory x 365 / Sales Revenue. See also Inventories/Cost of Goods Sold.

INVENTORY IN TRANSIT = УЧЁТ В ТРАНЗИТЕ (или ИНВЕНТАРЬ В ТРАНЗИТЕ, или ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ В ТРАНЗИТЕ) – Inventory In Transit is an inventory in a carrier's possession, being transported to the buyer.

INVENTORY LOAN = ИНВЕНТАРНЫЙ ЗАЁМ – The Inventory Loan is the basic financial tool of the precious metals fabricating and refining industries. For example, jewellery manufacturers can finance the raw material in their production process by leasing gold or silver, generally at interest rates much lower than those prevailing in their local currency. As repayment of the bullion loan can be made by purchasing bullion for spot at the same time that finished jewellery products are sold, price exposure between the local currency, as well as the US Dollar gold price, is automatically hedged. The jeweller buys his gold or silver when he sells his finished jewellery, thereby avoiding any price risk. The same kind of strategy would, for example, be adopted in platinum and/or palladium by catalyst manufacturers or users.

INVENTORY RESERVE = ИНВЕНТАРНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ (или РЕЗЕРВ ТОВАРНО–МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ) – Inventory Reserve is a minimum amount of inventory needed for a business entity to conduct normal business operations. Also known as Working Inventory.

INVENTORY TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ ИНВЕНТАРЯ (или ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ ИНВЕНТАРЯ) – Inventory Turnover:- the cost of goods sold, divided by the average level of inventory on hand. The ratio measures how many times a company's inventory has been sold during the year. See also Inventories/Cost Of Goods Sold.

INVENTORY TURN RATE = СТАВКА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ИНВЕНТАРЯ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ИНВЕНТАРЯ) – Inventory Turn Rate is the amount of times Inventory will be replenished in entirety during any specified period (generally one year). This is a relative measurement based on a snapshot as most products will not be completely depleted and replenished but, rather, perpetually restocked.

INVENTORY TURNS = ВОЗВРАТЫ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ (или ВОЗВРАТЫ СКЛАДСКИХ ЗАПАСОВ) – Inventory Turns:- the number of times inventory turns is calculated using the following method:- (a) a sum the Inventory In and the Inventory Out, and then divide by 2 to arrive at the Throughput; and (b) the number of Inventory Turns is equal to the Throughput divided by the Average Inventory.

INVENTORY VELOCITY = СКОРОСТЬ ИНВЕНТАРИЗИЦИИ – Inventory Velocity is the speed with which products move from receiving dock to shipping dock.

INVERNESS = ПЛАЩ–НАКИДКА – Inverness:- a loose belted coat having a cape with a close-fitting round collar. / Плащ-Накидка с капюшоном.

INVERSION = ИНВЕРСИЯ – Inversion is a rearrangement of a chromosome segment so that its genes are in reversed linear order. Reverse order, e.g., warm air near the ground, cool air above. / В биологии под Инверсией, от Латинского слова Inversio, означающее Перестановка, понимается тип хромосомной перестройки (мутации), заключающийся в разрыве и повороте на 180° одного из внутренних участков хромосомы.

INVERTED HAMMER = ПЕРЕВЁРНУТЫЙ МОЛОТ – Inverted Hammer:- in technical analysis, a one day bullish reversal pattern. In a downtrend, the open is lower, then it trades higher, but closes near its open, therefore looking like an inverted lollipop. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Перевёрнутый Молот является однодневной бычьей моделью разворота. При тенденции на понижение цен на рынке, цена открытия ниже максимальной цены торговли в этот день, но цена закрытия находится рядом с ценой открытия, и исходя из этого модель выглядит как перевёрнутый леденец на палочке.

INVERTED MARKET = ОБРАТНЫЙ РЫНОК – Inverted Market is a futures market in which the nearer months are selling at prices higher than the more distant months; a market displaying 'inverse carrying charges', characteristic of markets in which supplies are currently in shortage or the yield on the underlying asset exceeds the cost of carrying that asset. Also known as Backwardation. Inverted Market is a futures market in which the price for the nearby trading month contracts are higher than those for later months. Inverted Market:- some years there is little to no carry in the futures markets. This typically occurs when there's strong demand for the nearby delivery months. It likely reflects worries about securing adequate supplies in the near term. / Рынок с соотношением цен в состоянии бэквордэйшэн, когда сырьё или товар с поставкой в ближайшем будущем стоит дороже, чем с поставкой в более отдалённые сроки, и поэтому затраты на хранение не покрываются благоприятным соотношением цен. В условиях этого рынка размер премии за наличное сырьё или товар теоретически может ограничиваться произвольно. Обратный рынок на товарно-сырьевых биржах характеризуется, как правило, усилением спекулятивной составляющей, изменением практики и эффективности хэдьжирования.

INVERTED YIELD CURVE = ПЕРЕВЁРНУТАЯ КРИВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ (или ОБРАТНАЯ КРИВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ) – Inverted Yield Curve:- unusual situation where short-term interest rates are higher than long-term rates. Such distortions in the interest rate structure are generally short-lived. See also Yield Curve.

INVERTER = ИНВЕРТОР – Inverter is an electrical device which is designed to convert direct current into alternating current. This was originally done with rotating machines which produced true sine wave ac output. More recently this conversion has been performed more economically and efficiently using solid state electronics. However, except for the most expensive models, these devices usually do not produce perfect sine wave output. This sometimes can result in electromagnetic interference with other sensitive electronic devices. / Под Инвертором, от Латинского слова Inverto, означающее Изменяю или Переворачиваю, понимается:- (1) В радиотехнике – электрическая цепь или электронное устройство, на выходе которого изменение амплитуды, полярность или фаза электрических сигналов противоположны входным. В радиотехнической аппаратуре инвертор, точнее, фазоинвертор, применяют для получения двух равных по амплитуде, но противоположных по фазе сигналов. (2) В электротехнике – устройство, выполненное на газоразрядных или полупроводниковых (ПП) приборах, обладающих свойствами электрического вентиля; служит для преобразования постоянного тока в переменный. (3) В вычислительной технике – функциональный блок АВМ, в котором выходная величина y(t) с входной величиной x(t), являющиеся функциями времени, связаны зависимостью y(t) = –x(t); логический элемент ЭВМ, выполняющий логическую операцию 'отрицание' (инверсию). Представляет собой электронное устройство, выполненное на ПП приборах или в виде интегральной схемы с одним входом и одним выходом. Различают потенциальные и импульсные инверторы:- (i) в потенциальных инверторах высокий уровень входного напряжения преобразуется в низкий на выходе и наоборот; и (ii) в импульсном инверторе в момент подачи сигнала на вход появляется на выходе сигнал противоположной полярности либо сигнал на выходе появляется только при отсутствии сигнала на входе. Под Инвертором понимается:- (1) простейшее устройство электронной вычислительной машины (ЭВМ), выполненное на транзисторах или интегральной микросхеме, преобразующее сигнал низкого уровня на входе в сигнал высокого уровня на выходе и наоборот, что эквивалентно логической операции отрицания. (2) Устройство, выполненное на газоразрядных или полупроводниковых приборах, преобразующее постоянный ток в переменный.

INVERTORY RATE = ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС – Inventory Rate is the rate or price at which foreign exchange, bank notes, gold coins, securities, etc are maintained on the books of the banks for internal and balance sheet purposes. / Курс или цена, по которым иностранная валюта, банкноты, золотые монеты, ценные бумаги и так далее учитываются в банковских книгах для служебных целей и для ведения бухгалтерского баланса.

INVEST = ИНВЕСТИРОВАТЬ (или ВКЛАДЫВАТЬ) – A term Invest usually referred to be a buy and hold strategy over a very long term. / Обычно относится к стратегии покупки и удержания активов в течение длительного периода времени.

INVESTED CAPITAL = ИНВЕСТИРОВАННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ВЛОЖЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЯ) – (1) In accounting, Invested Capital is a total amount of money invested in a business entity by the owners and shareholders for use in conducting business.

(2) Invested Capital:- equity of all those who hold securities in a business entity, i.e. shareholders and holders of long-term liabilities, including bondholders. / Собственные средства всех тех, кто удерживает ценные бумаги конкретного юридического лица, то есть акционеры и держатели долгосрочных обязательств, включая держателей облигаций (облигационеров).

INVESTING = ВЛОЖЕНИЕ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ) – Investing is the act of using money to make more money. / Инвестирование – это акт использования денежных средств для получения ещё больших денежных средств.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES = ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПО ВЛОЖЕНИЮ КАПИТАЛА ПО ВИДАМ (или ВИДЫ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – Investing Activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents. The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from investing activities is important because the cash flows represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows. The aggregate cash flows arising from acquisitions and from disposals of subsidiaries or other business units shall be presented separately and classified as investing activities.

INVESTMENT = ВЛОЖЕНИЕ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ) – In economics, Investment is a purchase of capital goods used in production. By extension:- acquisition of capital that is expected to produce some form of income or profit, such as securities. In the strict sense, investment is the use of income to create an increase in capital stock. Investment is an important determinant of national income. It is the opposite of consumption, which satisfies needs by using up goods and services. The use of money for the purpose of making more money, to gain income or increase capital, or both. Investment is an asset acquired for the purpose of producing income

and/or capital gains for its owner. Investment is an expenditure used to purchase goods or services that could produce a return to the investor. Investment is all income expended by firms or government agencies on capital goods for use in their productive activities. Thus aggregate investment in a national economy is the total amount of spending in order to maintain or increase the stock of physical goods not intended for immediate consumption by the purchasing entity but rather for use in producing other kinds of goods or services to be delivered to others. (Note that the economist's sense of the term is somewhat narrower than the general population's use of the term, in that the economist would exclude the purchase of purely financial paper assets like bonds or shares of stock from coverage by the term 'Investment'.) All forms of investment thus require prior saving from income, but not all savings are for the purpose of investment. / Термин Инвестиция, от Немецкого слова Investition, от Латинского слова Investio, означающее Одеваю, относится к долгосрочным вложениям капитала в различные отрасли экономики как внутри страны, так и за границей. Различают финансовые инвестиции (покупка ценных бумаг) и реальные инвестиции (вложение капитала в промышленность, сельское хозяйство, строительство и другое). Инвестиция, долгосрочное вложение капитала в промышленность, сельское хозяйство, транспорт и другие отрасли хозяйства как внутри страны, так и за границей с целью получения прибыли. В буржуазной экономической науке различаются инвестиции финансовые и реальные. Инвестиция финансовая – вложение капитала в покупку акций, облигаций и других ценных бумаг, выпущенных корпорациями или государством. Инвестиция реальная – вложение капитала в производственный основной капитал (здания, сооружения, оборудование), жилищное строительство, товарно-материальные запасы как внутри страны, так и за границей. Инвестиции осуществляются частными корпорациями и государством. Частные инвестиции направляются в те отрасли народного хозяйства, где извлекаются наибольшие прибыли (прежде всего в промышленность), государственные – в малодоходные отрасли, например, в инфраструктуру. Частные инвестиции финансируются как за счёт собственных (внутренних) источников (амортизационные отчисления и нераспределённая прибыль), так и за счёт привлечённых источников:- долгосрочные кредиты и выпуск ценных бумаг. Источниками финансирования государственных инвестиций являются налоги, внутренние и внешние займы, доходы от государственных предприятий, выпуск новых денег. Операции по финансированию инвестиций осуществляются через банки (коммерческие и инвестиционные) и небанковские финансовые учреждения – сберегательные кассы, страховые компании, инвестиционные тресты, пенсионные фонды и так далее, которые способствуют аккумуляции огромных средств населения и использованию их для накопления капитала в интересах финансовой олигархии. Буржуазные экономисты видят границы инвестиций не в капиталистических производственных отношениях, а в технических условиях производства и психологических факторах. Действительно, инвестиции создают доходы и расширяют рынок, но это ограничено антагонистическими классовыми отношениями капиталистического общества. Действие всеобщего закона капиталистического накопления ведёт к тому, что благодаря инвестициям, сопровождающимся повышением органического строения капитала, возрастает богатство капиталистов, а положение рабочего класса ухудшается.

(2) In national accounting, Investment is the expenditures for products and services not consumed during a given accounting period. Investment includes gross fixed capital formation and government spending on capital assets. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, .

(3) In banking, Investment is the act or process of placing money in a property, security or other item of value or in a venture, generally on a longer-term basis.

(4) In corporate finance, Investment is the longer-term commitment of funds for the purchase of buildings, equipment, machines, etc. / В корпоративных финансах, долгосрочное вложение денежных средств на приобретение зданий, оборудования, машин, и тому подобного.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES = СОВЕТНИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛУГИ ПО ВЛОЖЕНИЮ КАПИТАЛА (или СОВЕТНИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛУГИ ПО ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЮ) – Investment Advisory Services:- counselling facilities of a bank or other specialized units in the area of asset management. Advisory services are geared to clients' requirements:- capital growth or income-oriented. Unlike with a managed account, the client ultimately makes his own investment decisions. Investment advisory services may also include succession planning, drafting agreements and establishing foundations.

INVESTMENT ASSETS = АКТИВЫ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Investment Assets:- capital invested in an investment company against the issue of shares and assets thus acquired are investment assets. Investment assets must be held separately from the investment company's own assets. Investment companies may form several pools of investment assets bearing different names which must be managed separately. The investment assets do not serve as collateral for the liabilities of the investment company.

INVESTMENT BANKER = БАНКИР ПО ВЛОЖЕНИЯМ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНКИР) – Investment Banker:- act as underwriters for a stock offering. The underwriter buys all the public shares of a company presenting an IPO at a set price and resells them to the public (on an exchange or over-the-counter (OTC)), hopefully at a profit. The 'middleman' between a corporation issuing new securities and the public. The usual practice is for one or more investment bankers to buy outright from a corporation a new issue of stocks or bonds. The group forms a syndicate to sell the securities to individuals and institutions. Investment bankers also distribute very large blocks of stock or bonds – perhaps help by an estate. Also known as Underwriter. Investment Bank (IB) is a financial intermediary that performs a variety of services. This includes underwriting, acting as an intermediary between an issuer of securities and the investing public, facilitating mergers and other corporate reorganizations, and also acting as a broker for institutional clients. The role of the investment bank begins with pre-underwriting counseling and continues after the distribution of securities in the form of advice. / Инвестиционный Банкир (Investment Banker) – компания, действующая в качестве андеррайтера или агента, которая выступает в качестве посредника между эмитентом ценных бумаг и общественностью, вкладывающей средства в инвестиции. В соответствии с твёрдым обязательством (firm commitment) по размещению ценных бумаг инвестиционный банк, являющийся либо управляющим, либо членом синдиката инвестиционных банков, полностью приобретает выпуск новых ценных бумаг у организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги, и размещает их среди дилеров и инвесторов, получая прибыль на разнице между ценой покупки и ценой продажи (ценой предложения в открытой продаже). Согласно условиям так называемой купленной сделки (best effort), инвестиционный банк организует выпуск ценных бумаг с гарантией их покупки по фиксированной цене в случае невозможности размещения, при этом банк действует в качестве агента, а не принципала и получает комиссионные за то количество ценных бумаг, которое ему удастся реализовать. Согласно резервному обязательству (standby commitment) один или более инвестиционный банк оказывает услуги организациям, выпустившим новые ценные бумаги, соглашаясь приобрести и перепродать все ценные бумаги, не приобретённые владельцами прав (rights) в течение 2–4 недель. В том случае, когда существует договорённость с клиентом, инвестиционный банк начинает выполнять свои функции с предоставления консультаций, предшествующих принятию обязательств по размещению ценных бумаг, и продолжает выполнять их после его завершения в форме постоянных экспертных консультаций и руководства, что часто включает и предоставление банку места в совете директоров. В США прямые обязательства по размещению ценных

бумаг включают подготовку отчёта для регистрации в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)); консультации в отношении курсов ценных бумаг; формирование синдиката и управление им; организацию группы продавцов, если это необходимо; искусственное поддержание (pegging) цен на бумаги данного выпуска в течение периода их предложения и размещения. Помимо предложения новых ценных бумаг инвестиционные банки осуществляют размещение блоков ранее выпущенных ценных бумаг либо путём вторичного предложения, либо с помощью заключения соответствующих договорённостей, поддерживают торговлю уже размещёнными ценными бумагами, а также действуют в качестве посредников при размещении ценных бумаг частными лицами. Параллельно с исполнением функций инвестиционных банков большинство инвестиционных банкиров также осуществляют брокерско-дилерские операции, обслуживая как оптовых, так и розничных клиентов, предоставляя им брокерские или консультационные услуги и предлагая им всё большее число сопутствующих финансовых услуг.

INVESTMENT BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ПО ВЛОЖЕНИЮ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Investment Banking is an area of banking covering issues, trading, repos and corporate and takeover financing.

INVESTMENT BANKS = БАНКИ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЕ БАНКИ) – Investment Banks are the financial intermediaries who perform a variety of services, including advising, aiding in the sale of securities, facilitating mergers and other corporate reorganizations, acting as brokers to both individual and institutional clients, and trading for their own accounts. Also known as Prime Brokerages. See also Underwriters. Under the traditional US separate banking system, investment banks are specialized in securities issuing and underwriting as well as mergers and acquisitions business (M&A). / Инвестиционные Банки, вид капиталистических банков, специализирующихся на финансировании и долгосрочном кредитовании различных отраслей народного хозяйства, главным образом промышленности, транспорта, торговли. Особенно широкое развитие получили в эпоху империализма. Средства инвестиционных банков формируются в основном путём размещения на денежном рынке собственных акций и облигаций. С развитием государственного монополистического капитализма в ряде капиталистических стран (Федеративной Республики Германии (ФРГ), Японии, Италии, Турции и других) создаются государственные инвестиционные банки, фонды или капиталы которых в основном формируются за счёт бюджетных средств (смотрите также Банки).

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВЛОЖЕНИИ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Investment Certificates are shares (or units) in a securities or real estate fund. As a rule, they can be sold back to the investment company at any time at the bid price. However, there is no organized market to date for shares in closed-ended investment trusts (real estate funds). / Инвестиционный Сертификат – сертификат, являющийся свидетельством на вклад капитала в ссудо-сберегательную ассоциацию, в котором указывается инвестированная сумма. Инвестиционные сертификаты не дают права голоса и не накладывают каких-либо обязательств. Называется также как Взаимный Сертификат на Капитал (Mutual Capital Certificate).

INVESTMENT CLIMATE STATEMENTS = БЮЛЛЕТЕНИ ОБ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОМ КЛИМАТЕ – Investment Climate Statements (ICSs) are prepared occasionally by the commercial sections of the US embassies for the US and Foreign Commercial Service, covering 67 individual countries. The ICSs provide statistics and analysis of policies and issues effecting the climate for direct investment in the individual country.

INVESTMENT COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Investment Company is a firm that, for a management fee, invests the pooled funds of small investors in securities appropriate for its stated investment objectives. It offers participants more diversification, liquidity, and professional management service than would normally be available to them as individuals. There are two basic types of investment companies:- (i) Open-End, better known as a Mutual Fund, which has a floating number of outstanding shares (hence the name open-end) and stands prepared to sell or redeem shares at their current net asset value; and (ii) Closed-End, also known as an Investment Trust, which, like a corporation, has a fixed number of outstanding shares that are traded like a stock, often on the New York and American stock exchanges. Open-end management companies are basically divided into two categories, based on the way they distribute their funds to customers. The first category is Load Funds, which are sold in the over-the-counter market by broker-dealers, who do not receive a sales commission; instead a 'loading charge' is added to the net asset value at time of purchase. For many years the charge was 8½%, but more recently it has been reduced to 4.5–5%. Many load funds do not charge an upfront load, but instead impose a back-end load which customers must pay if they sell fund shares within a certain number of years, usually five. Funds are available as classes of shares, each having a different fee structure. The second category is No-Load Funds, which are bought directly from sponsoring fund companies. Such companies do not charge a loading fee, although some funds levy a redemption fee is shares are sold within a specified number of years. Some funds, both load and no-load, are called 12b-I Mutual Funds because they levy an annual 12b-I charge of up to 0.75% of asstes to pay for promotional and marketing expenses. Dealers in closed-end investment companies obtain their revenue from regular brokerage commissions, just as they do in selling any individual stock. Both open-end and closed-end investment companies charge annual management fees, typically ranging from 0.25% to 2% of the value of assets in the fund. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registration statement and prospectus of every investment company must state its specific investment objectives. Investment companies fall into many categories, including:- diversified common stock funds (with growth of capital as the principal objective); balanced funds (mixing common and preferred stocks, bonds, and cash); bond and preferred stock funds (emphasizing current income); specialized funds (by industry, groups of industries, geography, or size of company); income funds buying high-yield stocks and bonds; dual-purpose funds (a form of closed-end investment company offering a choice of income shares or capital gains shares); and money market funds which invest in money market instruments. Company formed for the purpose of pooling member resources to invest in securities or real estate. See also Investment Fund, Mutual Fund, and Open-End Investment Company. Investment Company is a company or trust that uses its capital to invest in other companies or/and real estate. There are two principal types:- the closed-end and the open-end, also known as a Mutual Fund. Shares of closed-end investment companies, most of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, are readily transferable in the open market and are bought and sold like shares of stock. Capitalization of these companies remains the same unless action is taken to change, which is rare. Open-end funds sell their own new shares to investors, stand ready to buy back their old shares, and are not listed. Open-end funds are so called because their capitalization is not fixed; they issue more shares as people want them. Investment Company is an institution for the management of investment funds consisting of securities (equity or fixed-income funds) or real estate (property funds). The shares in the funds are referred to as Investment Certificates (Investment Fund Certificates) which are sold on the market. Investment funds offer clients – even those with smaller investment budgets – the advantage of a diversified portfolio made up of a wide range of securities or other assets. / Инвестиционная Компания – фирма, которая, взимая определённую комиссию за управление, инвестирует объединённые средства мелких инвесторов в ценные бумаги, приемлемые для их инвестиционных целей. Она предлагает участникам большую диверсификацию, ликвидность и услуги по профессиональному управлению средствами, чем они могли бы получить как

частные лица. Существует два основных типа инвестиционных компаний:- (i) открытая (open-end) инвестиционная компания, более известная как взаимный фонд (mutual fund), имеющая неопределённое число находящихся во владении акционеров акций и готовая в любой момент продать или выкупить акции по их текущей стоимости, рассчитанной на базе чистых активов (net asset value); и (ii) закрытая (closed-end) инвестиционная компания, также известная как инвестиционный траст (investment trust), который подобно корпорации имеет фиксированное число находящихся во владении акционеров акций; торговые операции с ними проводятся на Нью Йоркской и Американской фондовых биржах (New York and American stock exchanges). Открытые управленческие инвестиционные компании часто подразделяются на две категории, в соответствии со способом размещения акций среди инвесторов:- (a) фонды 'с нагрузкой' (load funds) продают акции на внеучётном рынке через брокеров-дилеров, не получающих комиссионных; вместо этого специальная надбавка прибавляется в момент покупки к чистой стоимости активов. Эта надбавка обычно составляет 8.5%, но при покупке пакета акций может быть снижена на 4.5–5%. Многие инвестиционные фонды, продающие свои акции с надбавкой, не назначают надбавку предварительно, а вместо неё взимают с клиентов разовый сбор, который выплачивается клиентами, если они продадут акции фонда в течение назначенного количества лет (обычно пяти) после даты их приобретения; и (b) фонды 'без нагрузки' (no-load funds), акции которых приобретаются напрямую у спонсирующих компаний. Подобные компании не взимают плату за покупку акций, хотя небольшой сбор при погашении акций является обычным. Дилеры, ведущие операции с закрытыми инвестиционными компаниями, получают свою прибыль от продаж в форме брокерских комиссионных. Некоторые фонды, как повышающие, так и не повышающие цену продажи своих акций, называются взаимными инвестиционными фондами 12b-I (12b-I mutual funds (12b-I is a rule of Investment Company Act of 1940)), поскольку они взимают ежегодный сбор по формуле 12b-I, достигающий 0.75% стоимости своих активов, чтобы покрыть маркетинговые расходы. Дилеры в инвестиционных компаниях закрытого типа получают доход от регулярных брокерских комиссионных, точно так же, как они получали бы его при продаже любых других акций. Как закрытые, так и открытые инвестиционные компании взимают ежегодную плату за управление средствами, как правило, составляющую от 0.25 до 2% объёма инвестиций. В соответствии с Актом об Инвестиционных Компаниях от 1940 (Investment Company Act of 1940) регистрационное заявление и проспект каждой инвестиционной компании должны содержать её конкретные инвестиционные цели. В основном инвестиционные компании подразделяются на следующие категории:- диверсифицированные фонды обыкновенных акций; сбалансированные фонды (вкладывающие средства в облигации, привилегированные и обыкновенные акции); фонды облигаций и привилегированных акций (предоставляющие фиксированный доход); специализированные фонды (по отрасли промышленности, группе отраслей промышленности, месту расположения, размерам компании); доходные фонды (высокодоходные акции и облигации); фонды с двойными целями (форма закрытой инвестиционной компании, предлагающая на выбор акции, приносящие дивиденды, и акции с приростом капитала); фонды денежного рынка (инструменты денежного рынка).

INVESTMENT CONTRACT = ДОГОВОР О ВЛОЖЕНИИ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КОНТРАКТ) – Investment Contract is a financial instrument that may or may not include a service component but is not an insurance contract or a stand-alone derivative where the reporting entity is the issuer. The unbundled deposit component of an insurance contract under the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 4 would be included. It is an informal term used for convenience.

INVESTMENT COUNSEL = СОВЕТНИК ПО ВЛОЖЕНИЯМ КАПИТАЛА (или СОВЕТНИК ПО ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМ) – Investment Counsel is one whose principal business consists of acting as investment adviser and rendering investment supervisory services. / Советник по Инвестициям – лицо, деятельность которого состоит в предоставлении клиентам консультаций в области инвестиций и реализации инвестиционных решений.

INVESTMENT FOUNDATION = ФОНД ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ФОНД) – Investment Foundation:- in Switzerland this term is understood as being a tax-exempt foundation under federal supervision for the investment of the capital accumulated by company pension funds.

INVESTMENT FUND = ФОНД ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ФОНД) – Investment Fund is a company whose sole object is to invest its capital in the shares of a wide range of companies. Under Swiss law the investment fund is an entity in which investors pool their capital for joint investment. The assets are managed by the fund's management for the account of the investors according to the risk distribution principle. Depending on the type of investment fund, the assets may be invested in securities, money market instruments or in real estate; investments can also be made in special fund products and asset allocation funds. Swiss investment funds must be invested in variable capital and are obliged to redeem units whenever requested. Company or trust formed for the purpose of pooling member resources to invest in other companies. Investment funds offer more diversified forms of investment in different companies and industries, thereby reducing risk. Closed-end investment funds or trusts issue a limited number of shares of stock. The sale value of the shares, whether listed or unlisted, is not defined by the value of the net assets but by supply and demand. Open-end investment trusts issue shares as demand arises. Also known as Investment Trust. See also Money Market Fund, Mutual Fund, Real Estate Fund, Regional Fund, Sector Fund, and Securities Fund.

INVESTMENT FUND UNIT = ПАЙ ФОНДА ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ПАЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ФОНДА) – Investment Fund Unit:- one of a number of equal portions (security) evidencing participation in an investment fund. Issued without par value.

INVESTMENT–GRADE BOND = ОБИГАЦИЯ СОРТА ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ХАРАКТЕРА) – Investment-Grade Bond is fixed-income securities which have been awarded a high rating by major credit rating agencies. A distinction is made between top-quality bonds (investment grade) and speculative-grade bonds (high yield oder junk bonds). A downgrading of a borrower to less than 'investment grade' will usually result in steep price markdowns on the bonds. Standard & Poor's considers investment-grade bonds to range from AAA to BBB– (BB+ to CCC– = non-investment grade) and Moody's from Aaa to Baa3 (Ba1 to Caa3 = non-investment grade). / Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Эл.ти.ди. (Moody's Investors Service Ltd).

INVESTMENT GROUP = ГРУППА ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ГРУППА) – Investment Group is a group formed by individual savers who pool their resources, which are usually invested in marketable securities. / Инвестиционная Группа или Группа Вложений – группа, формируемая индивидуальными сберегателями (вкладчиками), объединяющими свои ресурсы. Эти ресурсы обычно вкладываются в торгуемые на рынке ценные бумаги.

INVESTMENT INCOME TAX = НАЛОГ НА ДОХОД ОТ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или НАЛОГ НА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЕ ДОХОДЫ) – Investment Income Tax is a special income tax levied on specific types of domestic investment income. Invest income tax must be withheld by the debtor or his bank for the account of the creditor and paid to the tax office. Withholding of investment income tax can be avoided by submitting a non-assessment certificate or a tax exemption application (for investment income). The sum withheld counts against the income tax to be paid.

INVESTMENT LIST = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ СПИСОК) – Investment List is a list prepared periodically by a bank and which contains a selection of the securities recommended for investment. / Периодически подготавливаемый банком список, содержащий подбор ценных бумаг, рекомендуемых для инвестирования.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT REGULATORY ORGANISATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЛОЖЕНИЯМИ КАПИТАЛА (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМИ) – The Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (IMRO) is a group in the United Kingdom that regulates and mangers the investment funds like retirement funds as a part of the Financial Services Authority. The Investment Management Regulatory Organisation was a self regulating group under the Financial Services Act of 1986. They did the following:- (i) investment management; (ii) management of unit trusts and various pension funds; and (iii) investment advice to corporate and institutional clients. However in December of 2001 when the financial services and Markets act of 2000 came into play the Financial Services Authority took over the business of the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation. The Financial Services Authority or FSA is a non government body that was given statutory powers by the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000. The board sets the overall day to day policies and decisions of the staff. The FSA was set up by the government; they regulate financial services markets, firms and exchanges. They set standards that must be met and take action against the firms that do not meet those standards. Under the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 it states that the Financial Services Authority is to have functions on it by or under that act. They must comply with the requirements to the constitution. The Banking Act of 2009 provides the references to the functions of the Authority. In conclusion the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation was taken over by the Financial Services Authority in 2001 under the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000. The Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (IMRO) is an self-regulatory organization (SRO) superseded by the Financial Services Authority in 2001.

INVESTMENT PAPER = БУМАГА ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ БУМАГА) – Investment Paper:- securities which are particularly suitable for longer-term investments. / Ценные бумаги, которые особенно приемлемы для долгосрочных инвестиций.

INVESTMENT PLAN = ПЛАН ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ПЛАН) – Investment Plan is a plan for the optimum investment of specific funds. / План по оптимальному инвестированию определённых средств.

INVESTMENT POLICY = ПОЛИТИКА ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА) – Investment Policy:- all operations to be performed in connection with the investment of funds in order to optimally attain a specific investment objective. Depending on the financial circumstances of the investor, special importance is attached to security, yield, the price and growth potential of the holdings or their liquidity. Of equal significance is the timing of the acquisition and sale of the investments.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO = ПОРТФЕЛЬ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ) – Investment Portfolio is a variety of securities owned by an individual or an institution. See also Portfolio. / Совокупность ценных бумаг, удерживаемых физическим или юридическим лицом. Смотрите также Портфель (Portfolio).

INVESTMENT PROPERTY = ИМУЩЕСТВО ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО) – IAS 40 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 40) Investment Property – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for investment property and related disclosure requirements. Investment property is property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or (b) sale in the ordinary course of business. A property interest that is held by a lessee under an operating lease may be classified and accounted for as investment property provided that:- (a) the rest of the definition of investment property is met; (b) the operating lease is accounted for as if it were a finance lease in accordance with IAS 17 Leases; and (c) the lessee uses the fair value model set out in this Standard for the asset recognised. Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:- (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably. An investment property shall be measured initially at its cost. Transaction costs shall be included in the initial measurement. The initial cost of a property interest held under a lease and classified as an investment property shall be as prescribed for a finance lease by paragraph 20 of IAS 17, ie the asset shall be recognised at the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. An equivalent amount shall be recognised as a liability in accordance with that same paragraph. The Standard permits entities to choose either:- (a) a fair value model, under which an investment property is measured, after initial measurement, at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss; or (b) a cost model. The cost model is specified in IAS 16 and requires an investment property to be measured after initial measurement at depreciated cost (less any accumulated impairment losses). An entity that chooses the cost model discloses the fair value of its investment property. The fair value of investment property is the price at which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. An investment property shall be derecognised (eliminated from the balance sheet) on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and shall be recognised in profit or loss (unless IAS 17 requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback) in the period of the retirement or disposal. / МСБУ 40 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 40) – .

INVESTMENT RISK GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО РИСКАМ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫМ РИСКАМ) – Investment Risk Guarantee (IRG):- scheme, usually government-operated, which covers a portion of the risks connected with investments abroad. In Switzerland, the investment risk guarantee program is regulated by a federal law dated 1970-March-20. The Federal Investment Risk Guarantee (IRG) is primarily designed to facilitate investment in developing countries and covers both participations and loans. It insures against risks arising from political events or government measures in the country of investment and against insolvency or refusal to pay by states and public enterprises.

INVESTMENTS = ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИИ, или ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ) – Investments show the value (at cost) of Stocks owned in other companies.

INVESTMENT SAVING = СБЕРЕЖЕНИЕ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЕ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЕ) – Investment Saving:- investment of savings in investment certificates (investment saving), fixed-income securities and shares.

INVESTMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЙ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Investment Savings Account:- such accounts enjoy basically the same security, interest and withdrawal conditions as investment savings books, but take the form of an account.

INVESTMENT SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА ВЛОЖЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – Investment Security is a marketable security held by an investor as part of an income-producing portfolio. / Рыночная ценная бумага, удерживаемая инвестором как часть приносящего доход инвестиционного портфеля.

INVESTMENT TRUST = ТРЕСТ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ТРЕСТ) – In the United Kingdom, Investment Trust is an institution that invests its capital in a wide range of other companies' shares. Investment trusts issue shares which are listed on the London Stock Exchange and use this capital to invest in the shares of other companies. See also Unit Trusts. Investment Trusts are public companies whose function is to manage shares and investments. They have a capital structure in the same way as other public companies and can raise both loan and equity capital. Most have quoted shares allowing small investors to gain exposure to the portfolio held by the investment trust. / Инвестиционный Трест:- учреждение в Соединённом Королевстве, которое инвестирует свой капитал в широкий диапазон акций других компаний. Инвестиционные тресты выпускают акции, которые котируются на Лондонской Фондовой Бирже (the London Stock Exchange), и используют этот капитал для инвестирования в акции других компаний.

INVESTOR = ВКЛАДЧИК КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТОР) – Investor is an organization, corporation, individual or other entity that acquires an ownership position in an investment, assuming risk of loss in exchange for anticipated returns. / На рынке закладных под Инвестором понимается юридическое или физическое лицо, приобретающее ценные бумаги, обеспеченные ипотечными кредитами, имитируемые кредиторами или операторами вторичного рынка. К ним относятся инвестиционные фонды, страховые компании, паевые инвестиционные фонды. Инвестор – частное лицо или институциональная организация, вкладывающая деньги с риском.

INVESTORS' ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТОРСКИЙ СЧЁТ, или СЧЁТ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – Investors' Account:- transaction account for private or institutional investment clients, normally used for the settlement of investment transactions; the account may be drawn on at any time.

INVESTORS' SAVINGS ACCOUNT = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или ИНВЕСТОРСКИЙ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ, или СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – Investors' Savings Account is an account yielding a preferential interest rate for private investment clients' medium-term savings deposits in combination with a securities safekeeping account and a corresponding transaction account. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account).

INVISIBLE LOSSES = НЕВИДИМЫЕ ПОТЕРИ (или НЕРАЗЛИЧИМЫЕ ПОТЕРИ) – Invisible Losses are normal losses of weight of grain during normal handling. Shrinkage allowances are provided to prevent gross weight losses from affecting the net weight of an elevator's grain stocks. Invisible weight losses are primarily from:- (i) dust losses during handling; (ii) moisture losses during storage; and (iii) unexplained weight losses in oilseeds during storage.

INVISIBLES = НЕВИДИМЫЕ СТАТЬИ – Invisibles:- this refers to areas of non-merchandise 'invisible trade' that include expenses such as freight and insurance and most types of services and investment.

INVISIBLE SUPPLY = НЕВИДИМОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Invisible Supply:- uncounted stocks of a commodity in the hands of wholesalers, manufacturers, and producers that cannot be identified accurately; stocks outside commercial channels but theoretically available to the market. See also Visible Supply.

IN VITRO = ИН ВИТРО (или В ПРОБИРКЕ, или В ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ) – In Vitro:- Latin:- meaning, outside the living cell. In a test tube or other artificial medium. Denotes the growth of explants in glass or other artificial environment. / Под Пробирками, от Немецкого слова Probieren, означающее Испытывать или Пробовать, от Латинского слова Probo, означающее Испытываю, понимаются трубки (в основном стеклянные), запаянные с одного конца. Вид химической лабораторной посуды. Пробирки предназначены для работы с небольшими количествами вещества.

IN VITRO SELECTION = СЕЛЕКЦИЯ ИН ВИТРО (или ОТБОР ИН ВИТРО) – In Vitro Selection is a selection for phenotypes (traits) expressed at the cellular or callus level which usually possess genetic changes that control the trait. / Под Селекцией, от Латинского слова Selectio, означающее Выбор или Отбор, понимается:- (1) раздел агрономии и зоотехнии, изучающий методы создания сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных растений и пород животных с нужными человеку признаками. (2) Отрасль сельскохозяйственного производства, занимающаяся выведением сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур, пород животных. Основные направления селекции:- (i) растений на урожайность или животных на продуктивность; (ii) на качество продукции; (iii) растений – на зимостойкость, засухоустойчивость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям, приспособленность к высоким дозам удобрений и другого; (iv) животных – на плодовитость и другое. Методы селекции:- отбор, гибридизация, мутагенез.

IN VIVO = ИН ВИВО (или В ЖИВОМ ОРГАНИЗМЕ) – In Vivo:- Latin:- meaning, in real life; in the living cell.

INVOICE = СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – Invoice is a statement from a supplier, for goods and/or services supplied by him. An itemized list of goods shipped to a buyer, stating quantities, prices, shipping charges, etc. Invoice:- dated statement provided by a seller to a buyer showing the name of the seller and of the buyer, and itemizing the goods sold, prices and quantities. An invoice includes or implies a request for payment and indicates that the sales contract has been concluded. A Pro Forma Invoice (invoice 'as a matter of form') is an estimate, prepared by the seller in the form of an invoice, showing the exact prices and quantities on an order, before the sales contract is concluded. A pro forma invoice may be required to secure import or export licenses (see Documentary Credit). A Customs Invoice is a normal commercial invoice presented in the form required by the customs service of the importing country and showing delivery conditions, such as Free On Board (FOB), Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF), etc. A Consular Invoice has been stamped by the consular or diplomatic authorities in the country of origin of an export. This is required by some countries. Such invoices must be prepared on official forms, often by a bank, and stamped by the consulate in the exporting country. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. Document which shows the terms of sale; contains full description of goods, sale price, charges, discounts, etc. Invoice is a document setting out in detail the goods consigned, marks and numbers, cost, any charges, and name of consignee. / Документ, показывающий все термины продажи и содержащий полное описание товаров, стоимость продажи, накладные расходы, скидки и тому подобное. Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice). Счёт-Фактура – счёт, подготовленный продавцом товаров или услуг и представляемый покупателю. В этом счёте перечисляются все приобретённые товары и услуги, а также суммы покупок. Счёт-Фактура:- (1) документ выписывающийся продавцом на имя покупателя, удостоверяющий фактическую поставку товара или оказание услуг и их стоимость, после приёмки. Содержит подробное описание и цену поставленной продукции, номер отгрузочного документа, сумму счёта и иные

реквизиты. В установленных случаях может служить в качестве накладной, направляемой с товаром и сертификата о происхождении товара. (2) Документ, необходимый для осуществления процедуры внутреннего таможенного транзита; содержащий сведения, необходимые для таможенного контроля:- дату составления, наименование и почтовый адрес экспортёра и импортёра, номер и дату контракта, условия поставки, наименование и код товара, вид и качество грузовых мест и данные об их маркировке, вес брутто, стоимость товара в валюте, штамп экспортёра.

INVOICED SALES = ПРОДАЖИ, ПО КОТОРЫМ ВЫСТАВЛЕНЫ СЧЕТА–ФАКТУРЫ (или XX) – Invoiced Sales are sales that have been delivered and have been posted to the general ledger, creating a Debit Balance if unpaid at time of invoicing.

INVOICED VALUE ADDED TAX = ФАКТУРНЫЙ НАЛОГ НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ (или XX) – Invoiced Value Added Tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on the sales of a producer; it is shown separately on the invoice which the producer presents to the purchaser.

INVOICE MASS = МАССА В СЧЁТЕ–ФАКТУРЕ – Invoice Mass is the mass indicated on the invoice and used as a commercial basis for charging. In BISFA (short for the Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles or The International Bureau for the Standardization of Man-made Fibres; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) the invoice mass should not normally differ from the commercial mass by more than the tolerance of the invoice mass. See also Mass. / Международное Бюро по Стандартизации Искусственных Волокон (МБСИВ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Бюро Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Стандардизасьён дэ Фибр Артифисибль (БИСФА; Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles (BISFA)).

INVOICE PRICE = ЦЕНА В СЧЁТЕ–ФАКТУРЕ (или ФАКТУРНАЯ ЦЕНА) – Invoice Price is the price fixed by the clearing house at which deliveries on futures are invoiced – generally the price at which the futures contract is settled when deliveries are made. Also known as Delivery Price.

INVOLUCRE = ПОКРЫВАЛЬЦЕ (или ОБВЁРТКА) – Involucre is a whorl of small leaves close underneath a flower or flower cluster. Involucre is a ring of bracts subtending a flower head. / Обвёртка соцветия. или рацемозное (ботрическое соцветие) или гроздь (cluster).

INVOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ – In the United States, Involuntary Dissolution is the termination of a corporation's legal existence pursuant to an administrative or judicial proceeding; dissolution forced upon a corporation rather than decided upon by the corporation. See also Administrative Dissolution, Dissolution, Judicial Dissolution, and Voluntary Dissolution. / Смотрите также Прекращение Деятельности (Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Административном Порядке (Administrative Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Добровольном Порядке (Voluntary Dissolution), и Прекращение Деятельности В Судебном Порядке (Judicial Dissolution).

INWARD CHARGES = СБОРЫ ПО ПРИБЫТИИ (или СБОРЫ ЗА ЗАХОД) – Inward Charges:- pilotage and other expenses incurred on entering port.

INWARD COLLECTION = ВХОДЯЩЕЕ ИНКАССО – Inward Collection:- entrusted by a foreign correspondent bank or an affiliated bank, and according to their instructions, the bank collects import payments and delivers relevant commercial documents to the importer. Classification:- inward collection has two forms including documents against payment (D/P) and documents against acceptance (D/A). Features:- (i) Low Cost:- low banking fees, help reduce financial expenses and control the costs; (ii) Easy To Use:- simple procedures and easy to use as compared L/Cs; (iii) Reduce Funds Occupation:- no advance payment required when the exporter prepares and ships the goods, the goods documents can be obtained immediately and the goods become disposable upon payment or acceptance; and (iv) Improve Cash Flow:- with D/A, the importer can immediately obtain the goods document and dispose the goods after acceptance, and can make payments later as the inflow of cash are generated by the sale of goods. With almost no occupation of funds, the company's financial position and solvency can be greatly improved. Target Customers:- (i) importers who wish to pay to exporters with lower cost and simpler procedures than L/Cs; (ii) importer with sufficient liquidity may use D/P; and (iii) importers with insufficient liquidity who need exporters to grant financing facility of forward payment may choose D/A provided that they have a good business relationship with exporters. Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; and (ii) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade. Required Documents:- applicants shall submit the following documents to the bank under D/P:- payment voucher and verification certificate of import trade payment in foreign exchange. Process:- (i) the foreign exporter initiates collection by submitting relevant documents to its bank after the preparation and shipment of goods; (ii) exporter's bank mails the collection documents to the bank of importer and the bank will notify the importer to pay (D/P) or accept (D/A) as instructed; (iii) after the importer has made payment or acceptance to the exporter via the bank, the bank shall release the documents to the importer; and (iv) when the acceptance under D/A is due, the importer shall pay to the exporter via the bank of importer. Kind Reminder:- (i) under D/A, importer must make acceptance of the forward draft and make payments as the draft is due, as required; and (ii) importer may also apply for trade finance such as import advance under documentary credit or overseas import bill advance from the bank of importer.

INWARD FOREIGN MANIFEST = МАНИФЕСТ ПО ПРИХОДУ О СОДЕРЖИМОМ ИНОСТРАННОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ – Inward Foreign Manifest:- a complete listing of all cargo entering the country of discharge. Required at all world ports and is the primary source of cargo control, against which duty is assessed by the receiving country. / груза, пребывающего в страну разгрузки.

INWARD PROCESSING RELIEF = ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ ОПЛАТЫ ПОШЛИН ПРИ ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ ВНУТРИ СТРАНЫ – Inward Processing Relief (IPR) is a customs procedure providing import duty relief for goods imported into the country for process and export outside the country. See also Outward Processing Relief.

INWARD REINSURANCE = ВХОДЯЩЕЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Inward Reinsurance:- reinsurance that is assumed by a Lloyd's syndicate or other carrier as distinct from outward reinsurance. / синдикатом Лойда или иным перевозчиком .

INWARD REMITTANCE = ВХОДЯЩЕЕ ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЕ – Inward Remittance:- the service of paying the amounts to the designated payee as instructed by the foreign remitting bank. Category:- the product is used for international settlement of fund transfer/remittance. Methods of remittance include telegraphic transfer, mail transfer and draft transfer, the latter two methods are normally used now. Features:- (i) Low Cost:- compared with L/C and collection, remittance is easy to use with low cost; (ii) Fast Process:- telegraphic transfer is fast and helpful for exporters to collect payments timely and accelerate capital turnover; and (iii) Simple Operation:- it is simple to process and widely applicable. Scope of Application:- (i) customers who want faster fund circulation or lower financial cost may choose inward remittance; and (ii) remittance should be used for settlement under non-trading and capital items. Application Qualifications:- legally approved and registered with annually checked business license and other documents effectively proving its legal status and business scope. Process (solid line for Telegraphic transfer and Mail transfer, dotted lines for Draft transfer):- (i) the bank of exporter receives remittance instruction telegraph (under T/T) or instruction letter (under M/T) from the

foreign remitting bank, or the draft transfer presented by the payee to the bank of exporter (under D/T); and (ii) the bank of exporter will pay the remittance to the payee after verifying the above instruction telegraph, letter or draft and receiving position. Kind Reminder:- (i) if you have opened an account with the remittance paying bank, the bank will credit the remitted amounts into the account; if you haven't such account, then the bank will process transfer for you in a reasonable way; and (ii) please timely contact the bank if you do not receive the remittance.

IN–WELL TRANSFER = ПЕРЕДАЧА ВНУТРИ ХРАНИЛИЩА (или ПЕРЕДАЧА НА СКВАЖИНЕ) – In-Well Transfer is an inventory transfer of propane held in underground caverns or storage.

IO = BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

IO = INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

IO = INTEREST–ONLY STRIP

IOC = INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

IOC ORDER = IMMEDIATE OR CANCEL ORDER

IODINE VALUE = ЙОДНОЕ ЧИСЛО (или ИОДНОЕ ЧИСЛО) – Iodine Value is a measure of the total amount of unsaturated fatty acids in an oil. In flaxseed, iodine values of 189 or greater are required for the manufacture of paints and inks. Lower values, around 182, are needed for the manufacture of linoleum. Iodine Value is a measure of the degree of unsaturated hydrocarbons in oils and fats. Iodine Value is a measure of the number of unsaturated carbon-carbon double bonds in a vegetable oil molecule. By titrating the oil with iodine, which reacts at the double bond sites, the number of such sites can be measured. Double bonds in vegetable oils make the molecules less flexible, and mean that they solidify at a lower temperature. In liquid biuofuel applications this gives a lower cold filter plugging point (CFPP) or cloud point. While this makes it good for use in cooler temperatures, double bonds can allow polymerization, leading to the formation of lacquers and possibly blockage and damage to engine or fuel train components. / Йодное Число – показатель содержания непредельных жирных кислот в жире или масле, выражаемый количеством йода в граммах, присоединяющегося к 100 граммам исследуемого органического вещества. Иодное Число, масса йода (или иода) (в граммах (г)), присоединяющегося к 100 г органического вещества. Иодное число, которое характеризует содержание двойных связей в ненасыщенном соединении, определяют при исследовании жиров (смотрите Животные Жиры), а также при анализе жирных кислот (смотрите Карбоновые Кислоты) и установлении содержания реагирующих с иодом примесей в ароматических углеводородах. В некоторых случаях при определении иодного числа устанавливают массу более легко присоединяющегося брома и вычисляют эквивалентную ей массу иода.

IOM = INDEX AND OPTION MARKET

IOM = INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MIGRATION

IOMA = INTERNATIONAL OPTIONS MARKET ASSOCIATION

ION = ИОН – Ion is an electrically charged particle resulting from adding or removing electrons to an atom or a group of bonded atoms. Many chemicals ionize in solutions in water. For example sodium chloride in solution ionizes to positively charged sodium ions (Na^+) and negatively charged chlorine ions (Cl^-) – one electron that was shared between the sodium and the chlorine in the molecular form of salt leaves the chlorine and goes with the sodium (sodium chloride is actually an ionic solid). Some chemicals used in dyeing, such as acetic acid and sodium carbonate, partially ionize in solution, with some remaining in intact molecular form. With chemicals of this nature, if some of the ions in solution are used up in reactions, more of the molecules will ionize. Ion is a positively or negatively charged atom or molecule. British physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (22 September 1791 – 25 August 1867; best known for his discoveries of electromagnetic induction and of the laws of electrolysis). / Под Ионами, от Греческого слова Iōn, означающее Идущий, понимаются электрически заряженные атомы или группы атомов, образующиеся при потере или присоединении одного или нескольких электронов (или других заряженных частиц) к атомам или группам атомов или химически связанным атомным группам. Заряд иона кратен заряду электрона. Делятся на 2 типа:- катионы (положительно заряженные), например, Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, NH_4^+, и анионы (отрицательно заряженные), например, Cl^-, CO_3^{2-}. В виде самостоятельных частиц ионы встречаются во всех агрегатных состояниях вещества – в газах (в частности, в атмосфере), в жидкостях (в расплавах и растворах), в кристаллах (ионные кристаллы, например, Na^+Cl^-). Термин был предложен Английским физиком Майкэлом Фарэдэем (1791–1867; Michael Faraday) в 1834.

ION EXCHANGE = ИОННЫЙ ОБМЕН – Ion Exchange is a transfer of ions between two electrolytes or between an electrolyte solution and a complex. The term normally denotes the processes of purification, separation and decontamination of aqueous and other ion-containing solutions with an insoluble (usually resinous) solid. / Ионный Обмен – обмен ионов в растворах электролитов (гомогенный ионный обмен). При смешении разбавленных растворов электролитов, например, NaCl и KNO_3 в смеси присутствуют ионы Na^+, K^+, NO_3^- и Cl^-. Равновесное состояние выразится в этом случае уравнением:- $NaCl + KNO_3 \leftrightarrow NaNO_3 +$ KCl (реакция двойного обмена). Если одно из веществ, могущих получиться при взаимодействии, диссоциировано меньше других, равновесие сдвигается в сторону образования малодиссоциированного вещества. Равновесие сдвигается также в сторону образования летучего или малорастворимого продукта (если он выделяется из данной фазы) по реакциям:- $H_2SO_4 + 2KCN \leftrightarrow K_2SO_4 + 2HCN\uparrow$, $NaCl + AgNO_3 \leftrightarrow NaNO_3 + AgCl\downarrow$. При выпаривании равновесного раствора прежде всего начинается кристаллизация соли (комбинации ионов), обладающей меньшей растворимостью. Избирательность кристаллизации может быть вызвана также добавлением органических растворителей (спирт, ацетон, диоксан и тому подобное). При гетерогенном ионном обмене (ионообменная сорбция) обмен происходит между ионами, находящимися в растворе, и ионами, присутствующими на поверхности твёрдой фазы – ионита. При соприкосновении ионита, насыщенного одним ионом, например H^+, с раствором, содержащим другие ионы, например, Na^+ и Ca^{2+}, происходит обмен ионов между раствором и ионитом:- в растворе уменьшаются концентрации Na^+ и Ca^{2+} и появляется эквивалентное количество ионов H^+. Гетерогенный ионный обмен имеет место при сорбции из растворов электролитов на некоторых минералах (алюмосиликатах, гидратах окисей металлов, цеолитах), в клетках и мембранах живых организмов и в синтетических ионообменных сорбентах. Гетерогенный ионный обмен широко применяется для обессоливания воды, идущей для питания котлов паром высоких параметров, в гидрометаллургии, в химической и фармацевтической промышленности (смотрите Иониты).

IONIC BOND = ИОННАЯ СВЯЗЬ (или ЭЛЕКТРОВАЛЕНТНАЯ СВЯЗЬ, или ГЕТЕРОПОЛЯРНАЯ СВЯЗЬ) – Ionic Bond is a chemical bond as a result of electrical attraction between positive and negative ions; also called Salt Linkage. In ionic bonding, typically an electron is transferred from one atom to another, leaving one with a positive charge and one with a negative charge. These electrical charges produce strong attraction between the differently charged ions. Ionic bonds are quite strong, but not generally as

strong as covalent bonds (where pairs of electrons are shared equally) between nuclei. Such bonds are important with acid dyes and basic (cationic) dyes. / Ионная Связь (электровалентная, гетерополярная).

IONIZING RADIATION = ИОНИЗИРУЮЩАЯ РАДИАЦИЯ – Ionizing Radiation:- charged particles and electromagnetic waves that as a result of physical interaction create ions by either primary or secondary processes. / заряженные частицы . Под Ионизирующим Излучением понимаются потоки частиц и квантов электромагнитного излучения, прохождение которых через вещество приводит к ионизации и возбуждению его атомов или молекул. Это электроны, позитроны, протоны, нейтроны и другие элементарные частицы, а также атомные ядра и электромагнитное излучение гамма-, рентгеновского и оптического диапазонов. В случае нейтральных частиц (γ-кванты, нейтроны) ионизацию осуществляют вторичные заряженные частицы, образующиеся при взаимодействии нейтральных частиц с веществом (электроны и позитроны – в случае γ-квантов, протоны или ядра отдачи – в случае нейтронов).

IONOMER = ИОНОМЕР – Ionomer is a polymer having covalent bonds between the constituents of the long-chain molecules and ionic bonds between the chains. / и ионные связи между .

I–O PAYMENT ARM = INTEREST–ONLY PAYMENT ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE

IOR = IMPROVED OIL RECOVERY

IOR = INCREASED OIL RECOVERY

IORD = INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

IOSCO = INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SECURITIES COMMISSIONS

IOU = I OWE YOU

I OWE YOU = Я ДОЛЖЕН ВАМ (или ДОЛГОВАЯ РАСПИСКА) – 'I Owe You' (IOU) is a non-negotiable written note recording a debt. A promise to pay a debt, especially a signed paper stating the specific amount owed and often bearing the letters IOU. An IOU in the business community is actually a legally binding agreement between a borrower and a lender. The terms of the loan are set out in a contract, and, once it's signed, the two parties must abide by the terms of the contract or face legal repercussions. For example, when a corporation issues bonds, it is in essence issuing an IOU to bondholders. The IOU or bond contract sets out the terms, including the principal that will be owed, the interest that will be paid, and the time at which these payments will occur. / Документ в письменной форме, признающий наличие долга, что обычно записывается в форме 'Я Должен Вам …'. Это не переуступаемый инструмент (negotiable instrument) и не долговое обязательство (promissory note), и потому он не требует печати, за исключением случаев, когда в нём содержится обещание об уплате долга. Тем не менее, такой документ может использоваться в качестве юридического подтверждения наличия долга.

IP = IMPORT PERMIT

IP = INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

IP = INTERNET PROTOCOL

IPA = INTERNET PURCHASING APPLICATION

IP ADDRESS = ИП АДРЕС (или АЙ.ПИ. АДРЕС) – IP Address or ips refers to the unique network address of a visitor to a website. A unique identifier of computers and/or networks linked to the Internet. / Уникальный идентификатор компьютеров и/или сетей, подключённых к Интернету.

IPB = INSTITUTE OF PLANT BREEDING

IPC = INTERLINKING PROCESSING COMPONENT

IPCA = BRAZILIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

IPCC = INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IPCO = INITIAL PUBLIC COIN OFFERING

IPE = THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE

IPEA = INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

IPER = INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING REPORT

IPGRI = INTERNATIONAL PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES INSTITUTE

IPI = INLAND POINT INTERMODAL

IPI = INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT INSTRUCTION

IPL = INVESTMENT PRODUCT LINE

IPM = INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

IPMN = INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT NETWORK

IPMRN = INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH NETWORK

IPO = INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

IPO = INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

IPP = INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCER

IPPC = THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CENTER

IPPC = THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

IPR = INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

IPR = INWARD PROCESSING RELIEF

IQ = IRAQ

IQD = IRAQI DINAR

IQF RICE = INDIVIDUALLY QUICK FROZEN RICE

IR = INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

IR = INVESTOR RELATIONS

IR = IRRIGATED RICE

IR = ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

IRA = INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

IRA = INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMIC RESEARCH

IRAEN = INTERNATIONAL RICE AGRO–ECONOMIC NETWORK

IRAF = INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES AGRONOMIQUES ET FORESTIÈRES

IRALON = INTERNATIONAL RICE ACID LOWLAND SOILS OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRALSN = INTERNATIONAL RICE ACID LOWLAND SOIL NURSERY

IRAM = INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES ET D'APPLICATIONS DE MÉTHODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT = INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DEVELOPMENT METHODS

IRAT = INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES AGRONOMIQUES TROPICALES ET DES CULTURES VIVRIÈRES = INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

IRAUSN = INTERNATIONAL RICE ACID UPLAND SOIL NURSERY

IRB = INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND

IRB = INVESTMENT REVIEW BOARD

IRBBN = INTERNATIONAL RICE BACTERIAL BLIGHT NURSERY

IRBN = INTERNATIONAL RICE BLAST NURSERY

IRBN–L = INTERNATIONAL RICE BLAST NURSERY – LOWLAND

IRBN–U = INTERNATIONAL RICE BLAST NURSERY – UPLAND

IRBON = INTERNATIONAL RICE BORO OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRBPHN = INTERNATIONAL RICE BROWN PLANTHOPPER NURSERY

IRC = INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

IRC = INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

IRC = INTERROW CULTIVATION

IRCTN = INTERNATIONAL RICE COLD TOLERANCE NURSERY

IRD = INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT = INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

IRDP = INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

IRDSN = INTERNATIONAL RICE DROUGHT SCREENING NURSERY

IRDTN = INTERNATIONAL RICE DROUGHT TOLERANCE NURSERY

IRDWON = INTERNATIONAL RICE DEEP WATER OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRDWYN = INTERNATIONAL RICE DEEP WATER YIELD NURSERY

IRFAON = INTERNATIONAL RICE FINEGRAIN AROMATIC OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRG = INVESTMENT RISK GUARANTEE

IRGA = INSTITUTO RIO GRANDENSE DO ARROZ

IRGC = INTERNATIONAL RICE GERMPLASM CENTER

IRGD = IRRIGATED VILLAGE DUMMY

IRGMN = INTERNATIONAL RICE GALL MIDGE NURSERY

IRHON = INTERNATIONAL RICE HYBRID OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRIDESCENT = ПЕРЕЛИВАЮЩАЯСЯ (или ИРИЗИРУЮЩАЯ, или ПЕРЕЛИВЧАТАЯ, или РАДУЖНАЯ) – Iridescent:- fabric woven with yarns of one color in the warp and another color in the filling so that the fabric seems to change color as the light strikes it. Other names for this type of fabric are changeable and shot. / уточина.

IRIDIUM = ИРИДИЙ – Iridium:- chemical symbol Ir. Its specific gravity is 22.50 and its melting point is 1 539 °C. / Под Иридием, от Греческого слова Iris, означающее Радуга (из-за разнообразия окраски его солей), Латинское название Iridium, символ Ir, понимается химический элемент VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 77, атомная масса 192.22, относится к платиновым металлам. Иридий – серебристо-белый металл; плотность 22 420–22 650 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 2 447–2 450 °C. В природе встречается редко, главным образом в виде осмистого Иридия, который входит в состав самородной Платины. Получают Иридий избирательным осаждением его соединений из раствора платиновых металлов. Применяют для нанесения защитных покрытий на электроконтакты, изготовления тиглей для плавки лазерных материалов и искусственных ювелирных камней, изготовления электродов и термопар. Является компонентом сплавов с Вольфрамом, Осмием, Палладием, Платиной, Рутением и другими (химическая аппаратура, эталоны метра и килограмма (из сплава Платины (90%) и Иридия (10%)), детали измерительных приборов, напайка 'вечных перьев'), обладающих высокими твёрдостью и износостойкостью.

IRIS = INARIHAN RIVER IRRIGATION SYSTEM

IRISH LACE = ИРЛАНДСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – The term Irish Lace can be used to refer to any lace made in Ireland, but crocheted laces are those most often given the name. Embroidered nets are another type of Irish lace. See also Crocheted Lace. / Смотрите также Вязаное Кружево (Crocheted Lace).

IRISH LINEN = ИРЛАНДСКОЕ ЛЬНЯНОЕ – Irish Linen refers to linen items from Northern Ireland and Eire.

IRISH PENNANT = ИРЛАНДСКИЙ ВЫМПЕЛ (или ИРЛАНДСКИЙ ШКЕНТЕЛЬ) – Irish Pennant (maritime term):- an untidy loose end of a rope (or rags). / Незакреплённый (болтающийся) конец троса.

IRISH REALTIME INTERBANK SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = ИРЛАНДСКАЯ СИСТЕМА МЕЖБАНКОВСКИХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – In 1980 the Central Bank of Ireland established the Daily Interbank Settlement system (DIS) and through this medium provided settlement account services to credit institutions. The DIS was replaced by the RTGS system, known as IRIS, which was introduced in March 1997. The RTGS system is fully automated and consists of two major components, the Central Accounting System (or CAS, for which the software is provided by Logica) and the messaging system (SWIFT). All participants hold settlement accounts at the Central Bank of Ireland and must also be members of IRISCo. The RTGS system is essentially the settlement account system of the Central Bank of Ireland. The IRIS RTGS system is interlinked to the TARGET system. In Ireland, large-value payments and interbank settlements are effected using a fully automated RTGS system known as IRIS, an acronym derived from the name of the company which owns the system, the Irish Real-time Interbank Settlement Company Limited (IRISCo). The RTGS system, which commenced operations in March 1997, is managed and operated by the Central Bank of Ireland and is interlinked with the TARGET system. Prior to the introduction of RTGS, large-value payments and interbank settlements were carried out via the Daily Interbank Settlement system (DIS), an endof-day gross settlement system. There is no largevalue netting system in Ireland. There are three main clearing systems in Ireland – IRIS, IRECC and IPCC. IRIS is Ireland's TARGET-linked RTGS system. There are two multilateral net settlement systems for retail payments – IRECC processes electronic payments and IPCC processes paper payments. The Irish Realtime Interbank Settlement Company Limited (IRIS) was incorporated on 1995-May-30 to allow IRIS members to purchase and establish a real-time gross settlement system (RTGS) to facilitate real-time gross settlement in Irish pounds in Ireland. This RTGS system became fully operational in March 1997 and is now the RTGS system for the settlement of Euro. The RTGS system is managed and operated by the Central Bank of Ireland and is interlinked with the TARGET System – the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer system. TARGET is the European real-time gross settlement system for the Euro which commenced operations on 1999-January-04. TARGET consists of 15 national real-time gross settlement (RTGS) systems and the payment mechanism of the European Central Bank. All these systems are interlinked so as to provide an EU-wide uniform platform for the processing of cross-border Euro payments. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . системы валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ) ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

IRISH TWEED = ИРЛАНДСКИЙ ТВИД – Irish Tweed is a tweed made in Ireland, Northern Ireland, or Eire. These tweeds generally can be distinguished by a white warp and colored filling threads. / белыми основными и цветными уточными нитями.

IRIS SYSTEM = IRISH REALTIME INTERBANK SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

IRLON = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED LOWLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRLYN = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED LOWLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY

IRLYN–E = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED LOWLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY – EARLY

IRLYN–M = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED LOWLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY – MEDIUM

IRM = INSTALLED RESERVE MARGIN

IRON = INTERNATIONAL RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRON–E = INTERNATIONAL RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – EARLY

IRON–M = INTERNATIONAL RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – MEDIUM

IRON–VE = INTERNATIONAL RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – VERY EARLY

IRON GRAY = СЕРО–СТАЛЬНОЕ (или ЖЕЛЕЗНОЕ СЕРОЕ) – Iron Gray:- a slightly greenish dark gray.

IRON SULFATE = СУЛЬФАТ ЖЕЛЕЗА – Iron Sulfate (iron (II) sulfate, read iron two sulfate), ferrous sulfate, $FeSO_4$ (archaic terms include copperas, green vitriol and iron vitriol). Iron (II) sulfate is a common mordant for natural dyes. Solutions are not very stable, since reaction with air will cause precipitation of insoluble iron oxide. Fabric can be colored by dipping into a solution of iron sulfate, then hanging in a moist environment to allow conversion to iron oxide (rust). Post-treatments such as tannic acid can be used to alter the color. / Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота (Tannic Acid). зелёный витриол или зелёный купорос (green vitriol) и витриол железа или железный купорос (iron vitriol).

IRON TOXICITY = ТОКСИЧНОСТЬ ЖЕЛЕЗА – Iron Toxicity is a disorder that occurs when the iron concentration in the soil solution is high. The symptoms of iron toxicity are many tiny brown spots on the green leaves which start from the tips and develop into a general browning of the leaf blades followed by the death of lower leaves. / расстройство, которое возникает . Под Токсичностью, от Греческого слова Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимается способность некоторых химических соединений и веществ биологической природы оказывать вредное действие на организм животных, растений и человека.

IRON TRIANGLES = ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЕ ТРЕУГОЛЬНИКИ – Iron Triangles are the closed, mutually supportive relationships that often prevail in the United States between the government agencies, the special interest lobbying organizations, and the legislative committees or subcommittees with jurisdiction over a particular functional area of government policy. As long as they hang together, the members of these small groups of movers and shakers tend to dominate all policy-making in their respective specialized areas of concern, and they tend to present a united front against 'outsiders' who attempt to invade their turf and alter established policies that have been worked out by years of private negotiations among the 'insiders'. The middle-level bureaucrats who run the agencies may use their special friends in Congress to block the efforts of a new President or a new Congressional majority leadership bent on reforming or reducing the size of their agencies. The Congressmen and Senators on the oversight committees can count upon their

friends in the agencies to continue 'pet' programs and pork-barrel projects important to their local constituencies or even to do special favors for their political supporters and financial backers. Lobbying organizations provide useful information to the committees and the agencies, provide campaign support for the relevant Congressmen, and often help to mobilize public opinion in favor of larger appropriations and expanded programs for 'their' part of the government bureaucracy. In return, they tend to be consulted and carefully placated when new laws or administrative regulations or important appointments affecting their special interests are being made. These triangles are said to be 'strong as iron' in that these mutually supportive relationships are often so politically powerful that representatives of the more general interests of society are usually effectively prevented from 'interfering' with policy-making altogether whenever their concept of the general interest runs counter to the special interests of the entrenched interest groups, bureaucrats and politicians.

IRR = INTEREST RATE RISK

IRR = INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN

IRR = IRANIAN RIAL

IRRADIANCE = СИЯНИЕ (или СВЕЧЕНИЕ, или БЛЕСК, или ОБЛУЧЕНИЕ, или ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ) – Irradiance is a radiant flux density on a given surface usually expressed in watts per square centimeter or square meter. Irradiance is the amount of light energy illuminating the Earth per unit area. / , от Латинского слова Irradio, означающее Испускаю Лучи или Озаряю или Свечусь или Сияю, . Под Блеском понимается качественная характеристика свойства поверхности, отражающей свет. Строгого научного определения понятия Блеск не существует. Под Блеском или Освещённостью небесного светила понимается создаваемая светилом в месте наблюдения на перпендикулярной к лучам плоскости (влияние атмосферы не учитывается); измеряется в звёздных величинах. Под Облучением понимается воздействие излучений (инфракрасного (ИК), ультрафиолетового (УФ), ионизирующего) на вещество или биологические объекты с лечебной целью (например, УФ или лучевая терапия), случайное (например, авария) и у лиц, работающих с источниками излучений.

IRRADIATION = ИРРАДИАЦИЯ (или ОБЛУЧЕНИЕ) – Irradiation (genetics and plant breeding) is an exposure of plants or plant parts to radiation to increase mutation rates. Irradiation is a treatment with any type of ionizing radiation. / В оптике под Иррадиацией, от Латинского слова Irradio, означающее Испускаю Лучи или Сияю, понимается кажущееся увеличение размеров светлых фигур на чёрном фоне по сравнению с тёмными фигурами равной величины на белом фоне (положительная иррадиация) или при малых яркостях фона – обратная картина (отрицательная иррадиация). Под Облучением понимается воздействие излучений (инфракрасного (ИК), ультрафиолетового (УФ), ионизирующего) на вещество или биологические объекты с лечебной целью (например, УФ или лучевая терапия), случайное (например, авария) и у лиц, работающих с источниками излучений.

IRREGULAR FLOWER = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК (или ИРРЕГУЛЯРНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК) – Irregular Flower is a flower in which similar parts are unequal in size, form or extent of fusion as in, e.g., Leguminosae (Pea Family). Often bilaterally symmetrical. See also Zygomorphic. / Смотрите также Зигоморфный (Zygomorphic). Под Иррегулярным, от позднелатинского слова Irregularis, означающее Неправильный, или Неправильным Цветком понимается цветок .

IRREGULAR GAUGE OF STITCHING = НЕРЕГУЛЯРНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ СТРОЧКИ – Irregular Gauge Of Stitching:- not using correct sewing machine or using single needle machine where a multiple needle machine is required. Sewing Room Defects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

IRREGULAR PICK DENSITY = НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПО ПОПЕРЕЧНОЙ НИТИ (или ИРРЕГУЛЯРНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПО ПОПЕРЕЧНОЙ НИТИ) – Irregular Pick Density:- if the pick density that is pick per inch varies due to mechanical fault then thick or thin place may be formed in the fabric.

IRREGULAR REPPINESS = XX – Irregular Reppiness is characterized by the prominance of alternate picks over small areas on one face of the fabric. The following precautions can help to minimize the occurrence of repiness:- (i) worn out tappets and tradle bowls should be replaced; (ii) the back rest should be raised by about 4 cm with respect to the fell line; (iii) the emery rolles should be in good condition; and (iv) an increase in warp tension within workable limits helps to reduce this defects. / Порок или дефект.

IRREGULARITY U = НЕРЕГУЛЯРНОСТЬ Ю. (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНОСТЬ Ю., или НЕСИММЕТРИЧНОСТЬ Ю.) – Irregularity U of the mass with a cut length of approximately 1 cm (measuring field length). In other words, this is the U value you would have got from cutting the yarn into approximately 1 cm sections and weighing those short sections.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PERCENTAGE = НЕЗАВИСИМО ОТ ПРОЦЕНТНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ – Irrespective Of Percentage:- this term was often seen in cargo insurance contracts when the SG (ships and goods) policy was in use. Its effect was to make claims payable without reference to the FPA (free of particular average) warranty or the franchise expressed in the memorandum in the policy form. With the abrogation of the SG policy for cargo insurances, the term has fallen into disuse in the London market. Letter of Credit wordings requiring no deductible/excess. / С аброгацией (отменой устаревшего) полиса . ручательство (warranty).

IRREVOCABLE LETTER OF CREDIT = БЕЗОТЗЫВНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – An Irrevocable Letter of Credit is one which obligates the issuing bank to pay the exporter when all terms and conditions of the letter of credit have been met. None of the terms and conditions may be changed without the consent of all parties to the letter of credit. Letter of credit in which the specified payment is guaranteed by the bank if all terms and conditions are met by the drawee and which cannot be revoked without joint agreement of both the buyer and the seller. / банк, открывший аккредитив. бенефициар . если все порядки и условия . Безотзывный Аккредитив – аккредитив, который не может быть изменён или аннулирован банком эмитентом без предварительного уведомления бенефициара и получения его согласия на изменение или анну ляцию аккредитива. Безотзывный Аккредитив:- твёрдое обязательство банка-эмитента произвести платежи, акцептовать или купить переводные векселя, выставленные бенефициаром (получателем денег), при предоставлении банку коммерческих документов, предусмотренных аккредитивом, и соблюдении бенефициаром всех его условий. В нём указывается срок, до истечения которого аккредитив не может быть отозван.

IRREVOCABLE TRANSFER = БЕЗОТЗЫВНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД – Irrevocable Transfer is a transfer that the transferor cannot revoke. / Перевод, который не может быть отозван плательщиком обратно.

IRRI = INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IRRI–BN = INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE – BLAST NURSERY

IRRIGATED RICE = ПОЛИВНОЙ РИС (или ОРОШАЕМЫЙ РИС, или РИС С ОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ, или ИРРИГАЦИОННЫЙ РИС) – Irrigated Rice is a Rice which is supplementary or fully supported with water supplied by artificial means. / Под Ирригацией, от Латинского слова Irrigatio, понимается то же, что Орошение – подвод воды на поля, испытывающие недостаток влаги, и

увеличение её запасов в почве; вид мелиорации. Различают орошение регулярное и периодическое – 1 раз в год (лиманное). В 1980 мировая площадь орошаемых земель составляла свыше 230 миллионов га (наибольшие – в Китае, Индии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Италии, Болгарии, Франции); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (в 1984) 19.5 миллионов га (Средняя Азия, Юг Украины, Молдавия, Северный Кавказ).

IRRIGATED RICELAND = ОРОШАЕМАЯ РИСОВАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ (или ПОЛИВНАЯ РИСОВАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ, или ИРРИГАЦИОННАЯ РИСОВАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ) – Irrigated Riceland:- Rice areas that have assured irrigation for one or more crops per year. Some areas are served only by supplemental irrigation in the wet season.

IRRIGATION = ИРРИГАЦИЯ (или ОРОШЕНИЕ) – Irrigation is the artificial supply of water to areas by ditches, pipes, etc by pumping or gravitation to the soil for the purpose of growing crops. / Под Ирригацией, от Латинского слова Irrigatio, понимается то же, что Орошение – подвод воды на поля, испытывающие недостаток влаги, и увеличение её запасов в почве; вид мелиорации. Различают орошение регулярное и периодическое – 1 раз в год (лиманное). В 1980 мировая площадь орошаемых земель составляла свыше 230 миллионов гектаров (га) (наибольшие – в Китае, Индии, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Италии, Болгарии, Франции); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (в 1984) 19.5 миллионов га (Средняя Азия, Юг Украины, Молдавия, Северный Кавказ). Ирригация в сельском хозяйстве, подвод воды на земли, испытывающие недостаток влаги, и увеличение её запасов в корнеобитаемом слое почвы; один из видов мелиорации. Более распространён термин Орошение.

IRRIGATION COTTON = ПОЛИВНОЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С ОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Irrigation Cotton is a Cotton grown using mainly water provided by the artificial irrigation. / Поливной Хлопчатник – Хлопчатник, выращенный, главным образом, с использованием искусственного орошения (ирригации).

IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИРРИГАЦИИ (или ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ОРОШЕНИЯ) – Irrigation Efficiency is the ratio of the water actually consumed by crops on an irrigated area to the amount of water diverted from the source onto the area.

IRRIGATION METHODS = МЕТОДЫ ИРРИГАЦИИ (или СПОСОБЫ ОРОШЕНИЯ) – Irrigation Methods:- the manner in which water is controlled and applied to an area.

IRRN = INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH NOTES

IRRSWON = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED RICE SHALLOW WATER OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRRSWON–E = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED RICE SHALLOW WATER OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – EARLY

IRRSWON–M = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED RICE SHALLOW WATER OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – MEDIUM

IRRSWYN–E = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED RICE SHALLOW WATER YIELD NURSERY – EARLY

IRRSWYN–M = INTERNATIONAL RAINFED RICE SHALLOW WATER YIELD NURSERY – MEDIUM

IRS = INTEREST RATE SWAP

IRS = INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

IRS = INTERNATIONALLY RECRUITED STAFF

IRSATON = INTERNATIONAL RICE SALINITY AND ALKALINITY TOLERANCE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRSBN = INTERNATIONAL RICE STEM BORER NURSERY

IRSGON = INTERNATIONAL RICE SLENDER GRAIN OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRSSTN = INTERNATIONAL RICE SOIL STRESS NURSERY

IRSTON = INTERNATIONAL RICE SALINITY TOLERANCE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRTIP = INTERNATIONAL RICE TESTING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

IRTN = INTERNATIONAL RICE TUNGRO NURSERY

IRTON = INTERNATIONAL RICE TEMPERATE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IRTP = INTERNATIONAL RICE TESTING PROGRAM

IRU = INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION = UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS

IRUN = INTERNATIONAL RICE UFRA NURSERY

IRUSS = INTERNATIONAL RICE UFRA SCREENING SET

IRWBPHN = INTERNATIONAL RICE WHITEBACKED PLANTHOPPER NURSERY

IRWIT = INTERNATIONAL RICE–WHEAT INTEGRATED TRIAL

IRYN = INTERNATIONAL RICE YIELD NURSERY

IRYN–E = INTERNATIONAL RICE YIELD NURSERY – EARLY

IRYN–M = INTERNATIONAL RICE YIELD NURSERY – MEDIUM

IRYN–VE = INTERNATIONAL RICE YIELD NURSERY – VERY EARLY

IS = ICELAND

ISA = INFORMATION SYSTEM AGREEMENT

ISA = INTERNATIONAL SEARCH AUTHORITY

ISA = INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

ISABU = INSTITUT DES SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES DU BURUNDI

ISAID = INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ISAR = INSTITUT DES SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES DU RWANDA

I SAVINGS BONDS = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (СЕРИИ) АЙ. – In the United States, I Savings Bonds or I Bonds are a low-risk, liquid savings product. While you own them they earn interest and protect you from inflation. You may purchase I Bonds via TreasuryDirect, at most local financial institutions or through payroll deduction. As a TreasuryDirect account holder, you can purchase, manage, and redeem I Bonds directly from your Web browser. I Savings Bonds are a low-risk savings product that earn interest while protecting you from inflation. Sold at face value. A Series I Bond is an appreciation-type (or accrual-type) savings security issued after August 1998 that is a contract between the owner and co-owners and the United States. USD200 and USD10 000 I Bonds are issued no earlier than May 1999. Under the contract, the owner or co-owners lend money to the United States, and the US must repay that money with interest when the bond is redeemed. You can cash Series I bonds anytime after 12 months. Interest stops accruing 30 years after issue. Interest accumulates monthly (with semiannual compounding) and is paid when the bond is redeemed. Interest earnings are inflation-indexed. The I Bond earnings rate is a combination of two separate rates:- a fixed rate of return (set by the Treasury Department) and a variable semiannual inflation rate (based on changes in the nonseasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for all Urban consumers). Regulations for these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 359 and 360, also published as Department of the Treasury Circulars, Public Debt Series Nos. 1-98 and 2-98.

ISBN = INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER

ISBP = INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BANKING PRACTICE

ISCC = INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CLEARING CORPORATION

ISDA® = THE INTERNATIONAL SWAPS AND DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATION, INC

ISDA® BULLION DEFINITIONS = ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ МАСД ПО СЛИТКАМ – ISDA® Bullion Definitions:- an addendum to the ISDA® Master Agreement developed in 1997 by ISDA® and the LBMA to cover bullion terms. The 2005 ISDA® Commodity Definitions incorporates the 1997 ISDA® Bullion Definitions with some revisions. / Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД; The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)). Головное Соглашение.

ISDA® MASTER AGREEMENT = ГОЛОВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ МАСД® (или РУКОВОДЯЩЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ МАСД®) – The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA®) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives master agreement was drawn up by the New York-based trade association in 1987, revised in 1992 and again updated in 2002. See also The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and Master Agreement. / Смотрите также Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД; The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)). Головное Соглашение.

ISDEF = INTERNATIONAL SOIL DATA EXCHANGE FILE

ISDN = INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK

ISE = INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE (OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)

ISEAL = INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACCREDITATION AND LABELLING ALLIANCE

ISFEIP = INTERNATIONAL SOIL FERTILITY EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ISG = INTERMARKET SURVEILLANCE GROUP

ISHARES = ИНДЕКСНЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ИНДЕКСНЫЕ ПАИ) – iShares:- developed by Barclays Global Investors, iShares are index funds that trade like stocks. These shares can be bought or sold like normal stocks and are designed to track:- (i) broad-based US indices such as the S&P 500 and Russell 2000®; (ii) sectors such as healthcare and financial services; and (iii) international stock markets such as France (CAC40) and Hong Kong (Hang Seng). / Баклиз Глоубэл Инвэстоз (Barclays Global Investors). Американские индексы такие как 500 от Эс.ЭндПи. (S&P 500) и 2000 от Рассэл® (Russell 2000®); (ii) .

ISID = INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION DIRECTORY

ISIN = INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

ISIS = INTERMARKET SURVEILLANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

ISITC = INDUSTRY STANDARDIZATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL TRADE COMMUNICATIONS

ISK = ICELANDIC KRONA

ISLAND = ОСТРОВ – In visual analysis, Island is a chart pattern after an extended price move where a single, or small group of price bars have been isolated by a chart gap on both the upside and downside thereby creating a trend reversal. This is an exhaustion pattern during a market climax. In technical analysis, an island top is formed when a market gaps up and then gaps down during an uptrend to leave an isolated trading session. An island bottom is found at the base of a downtrend. Islands are regarded as a reversal pattern. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Остров представляет собой графическую модель после .

ISLAND REVERSAL = ОСТРОВНОЙ РАЗВОРОТ – Island Reversals are a specific pattern in which a market gaps up to a new high or low bar (or to two or three higher or lower bars), then gaps back in the opposite direction. Island Reversal is a reversal chart pattern that occurs when the price of a security gaps up (or down), trades above (or below) the gap for a while, and then gaps down (or up) past the first gap. The price action forms a group of prices that are separated from the rest of the price pattern by two gaps. The second gap, which is in the opposite direction of the first, offers a strong indication of trend reversal. The reversal is intact until the second gap is closed. Keep in mind the other aspects of technical analysis should be employed as well. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Островной Разворот представляет собой специфическую графическую модель разворота, которая возникает в те моменты, когда цена ценной бумаги уходит с отрывом вверх (или вниз) и начинает торговаться соответственно выше (или ниже) состоявшегося отрыва .

ISLANDS–IN–THE–SEA = ОСТРОВА В МОРЕ – Islands-In-The-Sea is a type of component fiber described as multipleinterface or filament-in-matrix. The ‘island’ are fibrils of one or more polymers imbedded in the ‘sea’ (or matrix) consisting of another polymer. The matrix is often dissolved away to leave filaments of very low denier per filament. These fibers have been used in ion-exchange products and in imitation fur products as well as to produce textile products with a different hand.

ISMA = INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET ASSOCIATION

ISMARC = IRRIGATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ISM CODE = INTERNATIONAL SAFETY MANAGEMENT CODE

ISNAR = INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

ISO = INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR

ISO = INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO 9001 = МОС 9001 – ISO 9001 is an international quality management system standard published by the International Organisation For Standardisation (ISO). / Международный стандарт для системы управления качеством, публикуемый Международной Организацией по Стандартизации (МОС).

ISO 14001 = МОС 14001 – ISO 14001 is an international standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that determines the general requirements for an environmental management system for voluntary certification. ISO 14001 is an international environmental management system standard published by the International Organisation For Standardisation (ISO). / Международный стандарт для системы управления в сфере защиты окружающей среды, публикуемый Международной Организацией по Стандартизации (МОС).

ISO 19011 = МОС 19011 – ISO 19011 is an international standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that determines requirements for audits of quality management and environmental management systems.

ISOC = INTERNET SOCIETY

ISO CURRENCY CODE = КОД ВАЛЮТЫ ПО МОС – ISO Currency Code:- system of internationally recognized 3-letter currency codes created by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Designed to overcome the problem of ambiguous currency references and facilitate computer processing. Code structure:- the first two letters identify the country, e.g., US for the United States of America, and the third the unit of currency, e.g., D for Dollar, giving USD for the US Dollar. / (например, US для Соединённых Штатов Америки), а третья – саму единицу валюты (например, D для Доллара), в результате получается USD для Доллара США. Российский Рубль по классификации Международной Организации по Стандартизации (МОС) непонятно по какой причине имеет трёхбуквенный код RUB. Вполне возможно, что не совсем осведомлённые Российские чиновники решили внести свои корректировки, опираясь на употребляемое внутри страны сокращение РУБ, хотя и в других странах мира имеются свои сокращения у национальной валюты, однако же они не касаются международной классификации их валюты. До этого нововведения у Российского Рубля был вполне нормальный код RUR, у которого первые две буквы относились к двухбуквенному коду страны RU, а третья буква была начальной буквой названия валюты R.

ISOGENIC = ИЗОГЕННОЕ – Isogenic:- having the same genic constitution. / Под Изогенным, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Genēs, означающее Рождающий или Рождённый, понимается .

ISOGENIC LINES = ИЗОГЕННЫЕ ЛИНИИ – Isogenic Lines are the lines (families) which differ by one gene only. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

ISOGLUCOSE = ИЗОГЛЮКОЗА – Isoglucose is a starch-based fructose sweetener, produced by the action of glucose isomerase enzyme on dextrose. This isomerisation process can be used to produce glucose/fructose blends containing up to 42% fructose. Application of a further process can raise the fructose content to 55%. Where the fructose content is 42%, isoglucose is equivalent in sweetness to sugar. Isoglucose production in the European Union is covered by the sugar regime and subject to a production quota.

ISOLATE = ИЗОЛЯТ – Isolate:- (1) a single spore or culture and the subculture derived from it. Also used to indicate collections of a pathogen made at different times and/or space.(2) To remove or separate an individual sample from a given sample population. / спора или культура и . Под Изолятором, от Французского слова Isoler, означающее Разобщать, понимается .

ISOLATION = ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ – Isolation (barrier):- (1) the growing into pure culture in artificial/synthetic medium of pathogenic microorganisms. / В биологии под Изоляцией, от Французского слова Isolation, означающее Отделение или Разобщение, понимается возникновение барьеров (территориально-механических, экологических, поведенческих, физиолого-морфологических, генетических), препятствующих свободному скрещиванию организмов; одна из причин разобщения и углубления различий между близкими формами и образования новых видов. Изоляция (биологическая), ограничение или нарушение свободного скрещивания индивидов и перемешивания (панмиксия) разных форм организмов; один из элементарных факторов эволюции. Чалз Робэт Давин (или Дарвин; Charles Robert Darwin; 1809–1882) на примере островных фаун и флор показал роль изоляции в возникновении, расширении и углублении различий между близкими формами живых организмов. Если какая-либо, чаще периферическая, часть исходной популяции изолируется какими-либо географическими преградами, то со временем эта часть популяции может превратиться в самостоятельный вид. Такой географический (аллопатрический; смотрите Аллопатрия) способ видообразования, по мнению многих биологов, – единственный или, во всяком случае, главный путь видообразования. В макроэволюционном плане (смотрите Макроэволюция) изоляция обусловливается нескрещиваемостью разных Видов, то есть преимущественно носит характер репродуктивной изоляции. В микроэволюционном плане (смотрите Микроэволюция), то есть на внутривидовом уровне, различают 2 основные группы изоляции:- территориально-механическую, к которой относятся все случаи возникновения преград между разными частями населения или разными популяциями (например, водные барьеры для сухопутных и суша для водных организмов, горы для долинных и долины для горных видов и другие), и биологическую, которая подразделяется на 3 подгруппы:- (а) экологическая изоляция – индивиды двух или большего числа биотипов редко или совсем не встречаются в течение репродукционного периода; (б) морфо-физиологическая изоляция – копуляция затруднена или невозможна по морфологическим или этологическим (поведенческим) причинам; (в) собственно генетическая изоляция, обусловленная неполноценностью (снижение жизнеспособности, плодовитости или полная стерильность) гибридов, полученных в результате соответствующих скрещиваний. Все виды изоляции могут оказывать на популяции различное давление, так как любая форма изоляции может быть количественно выражена в разной степени. Территориально-механическая изоляция (на больших территориях – географическая) приводит к аллопатрическому формообразованию и при достаточно длительном действии обычно вызывает появление какой-либо формы биологической изоляции. Случаи первичного возникновения биологической изоляции могут повести к симпатрическому формообразованию (смотрите Симпатрия).

(2) Isolation:- the separation of one group of plants from another so that fertilization between or among groups is prevented. Separation between two hybrid seed production plots can be provided by topographic surface features or artificial/natural barriers, to the height of at least 2.5 m, in the case of Rice.

(3) Isolation (time) is the separation can also be provided by growing two groups at different times of the crop season so that one group is already mature (stopped providing pollen) when the other group comes to flowering. Generally a 21-day difference in flowering is sufficient in the case of Rice.

ISOMERISATION = ИЗОМЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Isomerisation or Isomerization is a refining process that alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing any atoms from the original material. Isomerisation is used to convert normal butane into isobutene (iC_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (iC_5) and isohexane (iC_6) (high-octane gasoline components). Isomerization is a process for obtaining high-octane isoparaffin fractions by refining low-octane paraffin hydrocarbons from light gasoline fractions using catalysts. Isomerization:- (Greek:- Isos – same; Méros – part) intra-molecular restructuring. The atoms in the molecule are reorganized in such a way that the actual composition does not change. This usually has an effect on the chemical and physical properties. / Процесс переработки обычного бутана в изобутан, алкилирование (alkylation), и обычный пентан и гексан в изопентан (iC_5) и изогексан (iC_6) (компоненты высокооктанового бензина). Изомеризация это процесс получения высокооктановых изопарафиновых фракций путём переработки низкооктановых парафиновых углеводородов из лёгких бензиновых фракций в присутствии катализаторов. Под Изомеризацией, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Méros, означающее Доля или Часть, понимается превращение химического соединения в соединение другого строения или с иным расположением атомов (атомных групп) в пространстве, не сопровождающееся изменением состава и молекулярной массы. Происходит обычно под действием катализаторов. Важное практическое значение имеет изомеризация углеводородов при крекинге и пиролизе нефтяных фракций. Изомеризация, превращение какого-либо химического соединения в его изомер. При изомеризации могут изменяться углеродный скелет молекулы, характер функциональных групп и их положение, может происходить сужение или расширение цикла и так далее. Так, насыщенные углеводороды нормального строения при действии хлористого алюминия ($AlCl_3$) превращаются в углеводороды изостроения (например, бутан – в изобутан):- $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3 \rightarrow (CH_3)_2CH - CH_3$. Эти превращения происходят при переработке нефти (процессы – крекинг, пиролиз, риформинг) и приводят, в частности, к получению бензинов с высоким октановым числом. Циклогексаноноксим под действием кислот изомеризуется в капролактам – исходный продукт для получения синтетического волокна капрон (смотрите Полиамидные Волокна). Эта изомеризация – частный случай бекмановской перегруппировки. Среди других практически важных процессов изомеризации – превращение окиси этилена в ацетальдегид, изомеризация о- и м-ксилолов в n-ксилол, окислением которого получают терефталевую кислоту, превращение гидразобензола в бензидин и другое. Понятие изомеризации включает также взаимные превращения геометрических изомеров, например, малеиновой и фумаровой кислот и многочисленные случаи рацемизации оптически деятельных веществ (смотрите Стереохимия).

ISOPLASMIC = ИЗОПЛАЗМЕННОЕ (или ИЗОПЛАЗМИЧЕСКОЕ) – Isoplasmic:- CMS or restorer lines differing in nuclear genetic constitution but having a common cytoplasm. / , от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Подобный или Равный, и Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, .

ISO SOLID CONTAMINANT CODE (ISO 4406) = КОД ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЯ ПО МОС (МОС 4406) (или КОД ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕГО ВЕЩЕСТВА ПО МОС (МОС 4406)) – ISO Solid Contaminant Code (ISO 4406) is a code assigned on the basis of the number of particles per unit volume greater than 5 and 15 micrometers in size. Range numbers identify each increment in the particle population throughout the spectrum of levels.

ISO STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ МОС – The ISO Standard is a standard compliant with the International Organization for Standardization.

ISO STANDARD 4021 = СТАНДАРТ МОС 4021 – ISO Standard 4021:- the accepted procedure for extracting samples from dynamic fluid lines.

ISOTACTIC POLYMER = ИЗОТАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Isotactic Polymer is a polymer structure in which there is a regular spatial or stereo relationship from one repeat unit to the next. See also Atactic Polymer, Syndiotactic Polymer, and Tactic Polymer. / Смотрите также Атактический Полимер или Стереонерегулярный Полимер (Atactic Polymer), Синдиотактический Полимер (Syndiotactic Polymer), и Изотактический Полимер (Isotactic Polymer). Изотактический Полимер – один из видов стереорегулярных полимеров.

ISOTHERM = ИЗОТЕРМА – Isotherm is a constant temperature line used on graphs of climatic conditions or thermodynamic relations, such as pressure-volume relations at constant temperature. / Под Изотермой, от от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Подобный или Равный, и Thérme, означающее Теплота, понимается линия на диаграмме состояния, изображающая процесс, происходящий при постоянной температуре (изотермический процесс). Уравнение изотермы идеального газа $pV = const$, где p – давление, V – объём газа. Для реального газа уравнение изотермы имеет более сложный характер и переходит в уравнение изотермы идеального газа только при малых давлениях или высоких температурах. Семейство изотерм реального газа в координатах p, V приведено в статье Уравнение Ван-дер-Ваальса. На диаграмме p–V в точке пересечения изотермы и адиабаты последняя идёт круче изотермы. Сходный характер имеют изотермы ферромагнетиков в координатах M, H, где M – намагниченность, H – напряжённость магнитного поля. Под Изотермами понимаются изолинии температуры воздуха, воды или почвы. Чаще всего составляются карты изотерм для средней многолетней месячной температуры воздуха, средней температуры любого периода времени или температуры на определённый момент времени. Для исключения влияния высоты при проведении изотерм иногда значения температур приводят предварительно к уровню моря, принимая, что с увеличением высоты температура воздуха понижается в среднем на 0.6 °C на каждые 100 метров (м).

ISOTROPIC = ИЗОТРОПНОЕ – Isotropic:- having the same physical properties in every direction in the plane of a fabric. It is related to the random distribution of fibers in nonwoven manufacture. Isotropic:- having the same property in all directions. / Изотропное:- имеющее одно и то же свойство во всех направлениях. Под Изотропным, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается .

ISO VISCOSITY GRADE = СОРТ ПО ВЯЗКОСТИ ПО МОС – ISO Viscosity Grade is a number indicating the nominal viscosity of an industrial fluid lubricant at 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) as defined by ASTM Standard Viscosity System for Industrial Fluid Lubricants D 2422. Essentially identical to ISO Standard 3448. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). See also Viscosity Grade. / Сорт По Вязкости По МОС (сокращение для Международной Организации по Стандартизации) или, как некоторые называют его, Класс Вязкости По МОС:- Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

ISO Viscosity Grade Сорт По Вязкости По МОС	Средняя Вязкость, сСт при 40 °C	Диапазон Кинематической Вязости, сСт при 40 °C
2	2.2	1.98 – 2.42

3	3.2	2.88 – 3.52
5	4.6	4.14 – 5.06
7	6.8	6.12 – 7.48
10	10	9 – 11
15	15	13.5 – 16.5
22	22	19.8 – 24.2
32	32	28.8 – 35.2
46	46	41.2 – 50.6
68	68	61.2 – 74.8
100	100	90 – 110
150	150	135 – 165
220	220	198 – 242
320	360	288 – 352
460	460	414 – 506
680	680	612 – 748
1 000	1 000	900 – 1 100
1 500	1 500	1 350 – 1 650

ISOZYME = ИЗОЗИМ (или ИЗОЭНЗИМ, или ИЗОФЕРМЕНТ) – Isozyme is an enzyme which exists in multiple electrophoretic forms either because of allelic variation within one polypeptide or multimeric associations of variant forms. Similar or identical catalytic activities occur within the same organism. Also known as Allozyme. / Под Изозимами или Изоэнзимами, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый или Равный, и Zýmē, означающее Закваска, понимаются ферменты, различающиеся по строению, но катализирующие одну и ту же реакцию; то же, что Изоферменты. Под Изоферментами понимаются ферменты, катализирующие одну и ту же реакцию, но различающиеся по структуре, физико-химическим и иммунологическим свойствам. Определение набора изоферментов (изоферментного спектра) у различных организмов используют в биологической систематике, а также в медицине для диагностики некоторых заболеваний. Изоферменты или Изоэнзимы или Изозимы, разные структурные формы ферментов, обладающие каталитической активностью одного типа; встречаются у организмов одного вида (или в одной ткани). Изоферменты катализируют одну и ту же реакцию, но различаются аминокислотным составом, некоторыми физическими, иммунологическими и каталитическими свойствами. Изоферменты состоят из нескольких полипептидных цепей (субъединиц), которые, комбинируясь различными способами, образуют четвертичную структуру фермента (смотрите Белки). Так, из организма цыплёнка выделены две формы фермента лактатдегидрогеназы, одна из которых характерна для скелетных мышц, другая – для сердечной мышцы. Всего у цыплят, а также в других организмах обнаружено 5 изоформ этого фермента; каждая такая форма (тетрамер) построена из 4 белковых субъединиц двух типов. Изоферменты могут быть разделены с помощью электрофореза. У организмов одного вида (или в одной ткани) изоферменты составляют характерный набор – ‘спектр’, который может меняться при патологических изменениях тканей (чем пользуются в диагностике) и в процессе онтогенеза.

ISP = INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

ISPF CODE = INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY CODE

ISPM = INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPS (CHARGE) = THE INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY SECURITY (CHARGE)

ISR = INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ISRA = INSTITUT SÉNÉGALAIS DE RECHERCHES AGRICOLES

ISRIC = INTERNATIONAL SOIL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION CENTRE

ISRO = INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES REGULATORY ORGANIZATION

ISSN = INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER

ISSS = INTERNATIONAL SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY

ISSUANCE OF FURTHER CAPITAL = ВЫПУСК ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Issuance Of Further Capital:- where a company wants to issue further capital (called Raising The Capital), shares are first offered to current shareholders. The issuance of further capital to Present Shareholders is called Right Issue. This issue is in proportion to current shares held by the shareholders. The shareholders can accept or reject the offer. If shareholders refuse to accept these shares then these are offered to other people.

ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF CREDIT = ВЫПУСК АККРЕДИТИВА (или ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ АККРЕДИТИВА) – Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C):- the L/C is a payment undertaking by the bank to the foreign importer. The bank will fulfill its payment obligation when the terms stipulated in the L/C are complied with. Features:- (i) Improvement of Your Bargaining Position in a Negotiation:- opening L/C provides the exporter with a conditional payment commitment on top of the commercial credit, giving you better credit by which you may win favorable price terms for your goods; (ii) Warranty of Your Cargo:- commercial credit is enhanced by bank credit through the product. The trade itself will be warranted by the bank, and the ownership of the cargo, shipping date and quality of cargos are well controlled under the documents and terms; and (iii) Reduction of Fund Occupation:- for the importer who uses the L/C with credit limits, the fund occupation will be minimized during the period between the L/C issuance and payment. Target Customers:- (i) importer and exporter wish to promote the level of trade credit by making appointment on each other’s business activities; (ii) the imported commodity is within a seller’s market and the exporter insists on settlement with L/Cs; and (iii) both importer and exporter want to select trade finance out of the lack of liquidity. Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; and (ii) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade. Process:- (i) the importer submits the application for issuance of L/C, and the bank will issue the L/C based on margin or credit line taken up after examination and approval; (ii) the exporters prepares and ships the goods in accordance with the relevant L/C clauses after having been advised of the L/C; (iii) the exporter presents the documents required by the L/C and the presenting bank mails the documents to Bank of China to request payment or acceptance; (iv) upon receipt of the documents, the bank will make payment or acceptance to the exporters after examination and approval; and (v) the bank makes the payment when the acceptance is due.

ISSUE = ЭМИССИЯ (или ВЫПУСК) – An Issue is the placement of securities on the market. These may be stocks, bonds, mutual fund shares or other securities. An issue is typically effected via a bank (underwriting house) or a consortium of banks (underwriting syndicate). The purpose is to procure equity or debt capital. If the issue price is above the security's par value, it is known as an Issue Above Par, if it is below that value, as an issue under par. The difference between the issue price and the par value is the premium or discount, respectively. See also Issuing. In securities trading, issue of new securities. Issue:- creation of money or securities, and placing them in circulation. In economics, the term is almost exclusively reserved to the creation and circulation of money or its equivalents, or instruments of payment, whether by an individual – through the issue of checks or commercial paper – or by a business or financial entity – through the issue of securities by a corporation, of money by the US Federal Reserve System or by the banks, etc. Any of a company's securities, or the act of distributing such securities. / Любые ценные бумаги компании, либо процесс размещения таких ценных бумаг. Под Эмиссией, от Латинского слова Emissio, означающее Выпуск, понимается выпуск в обращение банковских и казначейских билетов, бумажных денег и ценных бумаг. Эмиссия ценных бумаг может быть частной (выпуск акций и облигаций акционерными компаниями) и государственной (эмиссия облигаций государственных займов). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) эмиссия денег и ценных бумаг осуществлялась Государственным Банком СССР. Под Эмиссией, от Латинского слова Emissio, означающее Выпуск, от Emitto, означающее Выпускаю, понимается выпуск в обращение денег и ценных бумаг. В капиталистических странах эмиссия денег производится центральными (эмиссионными) банками и казначействами. Первые выпускают кредитные деньги – банкноты (смотрите Банковские Билеты), вторые – Казначейские Билеты и разменные монеты. Депозитно-чековая эмиссия, служащая основой безналичных расчётов и значительно превосходящая по своему объёму банкнотную, производится коммерческими банками. В главных капиталистических странах благодаря концентрации банковского капитала основная часть депозитов сосредоточена у наиболее мощных монополистических банков (смотрите Вклады). В разных странах сложились различные эмиссионные системы, определяющие правила выпуска банкнот, размеры эмиссии, нормы и формы её обеспечения. В Великобритании Акт Робэта Пила (1844) устанавливал твёрдый лимит фидуциарной (не покрытой золотом эмиссии в 14 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, все банкноты сверх этого лимита подлежали 100%-ному обеспечению золотом. При этом общий максимум банкнотной эмиссии не фиксировался. Во Франции эмиссионная система, введённая в 1870, определила общий максимум банкнотной эмиссии, обеспеченной и не обеспеченной металлом, в 1.8 миллиарда Франков; Банку Франции предоставлялось право определять размер металлического покрытия эмиссии (в дальнейшем максимальный лимит эмиссии увеличивался и накануне 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 составлял 6.8 миллиардов Франков). В Германии по закону 1875 максимальный контингент не обеспеченной золотом эмиссии определялся в 250 миллионов Марок для Рейхсбанка и 135 миллионов Марок для 32 других эмиссионных учреждений страны; кроме того, вводился принцип 'третного покрытия' банкнот:- они обеспечивались металлом не менее чем на 1/3. В России в 1897 была введена эмиссионная система, по которой Госбанку разрешалось выпускать не покрытые золотом кредитные билеты на сумму до 300 миллионов Рублей; в пределах до 600 миллионов Рублей золотое обеспечение составляло не менее 60%, вся эмиссия, превышавшая этот лимит, подлежала 100%-ному обеспечению золотом. В некоторых странах разрешалось превышать размер допустимой по закону необеспеченной эмиссии при уплате так называемого эмиссионного налога. В Германии в 1875 был введён налог в размере 5% от суммы превышения по сравнению с разрешённой законом эмиссии. В США по закону 1913 при снижении нормы покрытия с 40% до 32.5% уплачивался налог в 1%, при последующем снижении на 2.5% – 1.5% и так далее. В начале XX века металлическое обеспечение банкнотной эмиссии утратило прежнее значение. На первый план выдвинулась проблема обеспечения эластичности денежного обращения в связи с острыми денежно-кредитными кризисами, которыми сопровождались циклические колебания конъюнктуры. Повысилось значение кредитно-вексельного обеспечения эмиссии. Так, закон об учреждении в 1913 Федеральной Резервной Системы (ФРС) Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) предусматривал, что не менее 40% эмитируемых банкнот должны обеспечиваться золотом а остальные 60% – переучтёнными векселями и акцептов, траттами (переводными векселями). 1-я Мировая Война 1914–18 вызвала огромное увеличение выпуска не обеспеченных металлом бумажных денег. Восстановленный в 1920-х в урезанных формах золотой стандарт потерпел крушение почти во всех странах в годы мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33. Золотой запас был передан центральными банками в стабилизационные валютные фонды казначейств и в большинстве стран перестал использоваться для покрытия внутренней эмиссии. Норма 40%-ного золотого покрытия сохранилась в Швейцарии, 33%-ного – в Бельгии, 25%-ного – в Португалии. В США норма металлического покрытия эмиссии, сниженная в 1945 с 40% до 25%, просуществовала до 1968, но имела практически формальное значение. Главным видом обеспечения банкнотной эмиссии стали государственные ценные бумаги. В США, по данным на 01 Января 1977, банкноты в обращении на сумму 83.7 миллиарда Долларов были обеспечены портфелем государственных облигаций на 97 миллиардов Долларов, принадлежащих ФРС. В Великобритании в Ноябре 1976 кредитные билеты в обращении на сумму 6 646 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов обеспечивались портфелем государственных облигаций, числящихся на балансе Банка Англии в сумме 8 046 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Широкая эмиссия банкнот под государственные ценные бумаги – важный фактор инфляционного роста цен и прогрессирующего обесценения денег (смотрите Инфляция). Для контроля депозитно-чековой эмиссии (более сложного, чем регулирование наличной денежной эмиссии) банки капиталистических стран пытаются регулировать эмиссию депозитов, ограничивая размеры кассовых резервов коммерческих банков, однако они не могут поддерживать директивно установленный темп увеличения денежной эмиссии в условиях стихийного инфляционного денежного обращения. В Великобритании, например, в 1971–76 среднегодовой прирост денежной массы (включая депозиты до востребования) составлял, как правило, 14–19%, что в несколько раз превышало темпы роста валового национального продукта и товарооборота. Такое же положение в сфере денежного обращения Японии, Италии, Канады, США. Эмиссия ценных бумаг (акций и облигаций) осуществляют акционерные компании в сфере промышленности, торговли, коммунальных и бытовых услуг, кредита и финансов, а также буржуазное государство (его центральные и местные органы). Кроме того, на валютном рынке данной страны могут размещать свои выпуски ценных бумаг иностранные эмитенты (акционерные компании, банки). Эмиссия ценных бумаг акционерных компаний служит одним из средств мобилизации долгосрочного капитала (так называемый Эмитированный Капитал). Современные монополистические концерны практикуют эмиссию мелких акций и имеют сотни тысяч, а в некоторых случаях миллионы акционеров. Фактический контроль над акционерными компаниями принадлежит финансовой олигархии (смотрите Акционерное Общество). В 1960–70-х всё большая часть эмиссии облигаций распределяется не в результате продажи их на рынке различным инвесторам, а путём покупки всего займа узкой группой финансовых учреждений (например, страховых компаний). В 1975 в США эмиссия ценных бумаг частных компаний составила 53.3 миллиарда Долларов (в том числе выпуски для замены ценных бумаг, по которым истёк срок, – 10.9 миллиардов Долларов). Из этой суммы 40.5 миллиардов Долларов приходилось на облигации и 12.8 миллиардов Долларов – на акции. Кроме того, местные органы власти эмитировали облигации на сумму в 30.6 миллиардов Долларов. В Великобритании эмиссия ценных бумаг частных предприятий в 1975 составила 1 835.3 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, в том числе 296.4 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов – ценные бумаги иностранных эмитентов; выпуски местных органов власти и государственных предприятий – 1 009.5 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Неуклонный рост эмиссии облигаций центральных правительств капиталистических стран отражает хроническую

несбалансированность бюджетов, обременённых крупными государственными расходами на милитаризацию, государственно-монополистическое регулирование экономики и так далее. В США, например, задолженность Федерального Правительства по займам увеличилась с 45.9 миллиардов Долларов в 1939 до 620.4 миллиардов Долларов в 1976. Основной прирост эмиссии государственных облигаций имел место в годы 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 и войны во Вьетнаме (1964–73). Особой категорией эмиссии ценных бумаг являются международные эмиссии, составившие в 1976 сумму в 30 миллиардов Долларов, в том числе выпуск иностранных облигаций в США – 1.0 миллиард Долларов, на денежных рынках других стран – 5.8 миллиардов Долларов и Еврооблигаций – 14.1 миллиардов Долларов (последние представляют собой часть Европейского рынка капиталов – 230 миллиардов Долларов на конец Сентября 1976). В социалистических странах эмиссия денег (банкнот и казначейских билетов) осуществляется в соответствии с потребностями народного хозяйства и регулируется в плановом порядке. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпуск или изъятие денег из обращения производил Государственный Банк СССР в соответствии с кредитным и кассовым планами. С 1922 кредитные билеты Госбанка СССР на 25% обеспечивались золотом и другими драгоценными металлами, а в остальной части – прочими активами Госбанка. Для оперативного маневрирования эмиссионными ресурсами в отдельных учреждениях Госбанка создавались резервные фонды кредитных билетов и монеты. Их размер регулировался лимитом, утверждаемым в целом по народному хозяйству Советом Министров СССР, а для отдельных учреждений – правлением Госбанка или республиканскими конторами. Деньги выпускались в обращение на основе специальных эмиссионных разрешений. Эмиссия ценных бумаг в социалистических странах ограничена выпуском облигаций государственных займов. Средства от размещения этих займов используются для развития социалистического хозяйства и финансирования социально-культурных мероприятий. Эмиссия или Выпуск:- (1) Акции или облигации, проданные некоторой корпорацией или государственным органом в некоторый момент времени. (2) Продажа новых ценных бумаг, выпущенных корпорацией или государственным органом либо через распространителя, либо путём частного размещения. (3) Потомки, такие, как дети или внуки. Например, можно сказать:- Имущество этого человека будет передано после его смерти его потомкам (his issue).

ISSUE AT PAR = ЭМИССИЯ ПО НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ (или ВЫПУСК ПО НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ) – Issue At Par:- securities issued at the nominal or face value, i.e. without agio or disagio (premium or discount). In the case of an above par issue the price is higher than the nominal value and in the case of a below par issue it is lower. / Ценные бумаги, эмитированные по номиналу или лицевой стоимости, то есть без ажио или дизажио (премии или скидки). В случае с эмиссией выше нарицательной стоимости, цена выше номинальной стоимости, а в случае с эмиссией ниже нарицательной стоимости, цена ниже номинальной стоимости.

ISSUE DATE = ДАТА ВЫДАЧИ – Issue Date is the date that a patent application becomes a US patent. The issue date is the date that patent rights can be exercised. US patents are always issued on Tuesdays.

ISSUE DATE = ДАТА ЭМИССИИ (или ДАТА ВЫПУСКА) – Issue Date is the first day of the month in which payment of the issue price is received by an authorized issuing agent. This means that the issue date is the first day of the month in which the bond is purchased. The issue date is inscribed in the upper right-hand corner of the bond. The issue date is the date used for determining when the bond is eligible for payment, the amount at which an accrual type bond is redeemed, the interest payment dates on current income savings bonds (such as H and HH in the US), and the date the bond reaches final maturity and ceases earning interest.

ISSUED CAPITAL = ЭМИТИРОВАННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ВЫПУЩЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – In the United Kingdom, an Issued Capital is the nominal, rather than actual, value of the part of the authorised share capital that has been issued to shareholders. Issued Capital is the value of securities allotted in a company to its shareholders and debtholders. Where debt has been issued the issued share capital is shown separately. Also known as Subscribed Capital. Contrast Authorised Capital, Issued Shares, and Paid-Up Capital. See also Issuing. / Под Эмитированным Капиталом, от Латинского слова Emitto, означающее Выпускаю, понимается капитал акционерного общества в акциях, фактически выпущенных на рынок. Эмитированный Капитал, ценные бумаги (акции и облигации), выпускаемые акционерными компаниями и буржуазным государством. Смотрите также статью Эмиссия (Issuing).

ISSUED SHARES = ЭМИТИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ВЫПУЩЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – In the United States, Issued Shares that have been reacquired by the company. Treasury shares may be resold or cancelled. Dividends are not paid on treasury shares nor are voting fights associated with them. Shows the total value of shares issued by the company to shareholders. The shares are at their nominal value. Issued Shares is a term of law and finance for the quantity of shares of a corporation, which have been sold or awarded and are subsequently held by the shareholders. The number of issued shares usually a subset of the total authorized shares, which the board of directors and/or shareholders have agreed to distribute under certain circumstances. Issued Shares:- the number of securities of a company outstanding. This may be equal to or less than the number of shares a company is authorized to issue. Issued Shares are the number of shares held by parties other than the corporation. Issued shares are equal to or less than the authorized share amount. The shares of a company that have been allotted to shareholders. Compare Authorised Capital. Contrast Issued Capital. Also known as Alloted Shares in the United Kingdom. / Выпуск эмиссионных ценных бумаг – совокупность всех ценных бумаг.

ISSUED STOCKS = ЭМИТИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ВЫПУЩЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Issued Stocks shows the total value of stocks issued by the company to stockholders. The stocks are at their nominal value.

ISSUE LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ЭМИССИИ (или ЛИМИТ ВЫПУСКА) – Issue Limit:- in Germany, Pfandbriefe (the Pfandbrief (plural:- Pfandbriefe), is a type of bond issued by German mortgage banks that is collateralized by long-term assets used, and a mostly triple-A rated German bank debenture, has become the blueprint of many covered bond models in Europe and beyond) and public-sector bonds may only be issued by mortgage banks up to a certain limit. The total amount of bonds outstanding is governed by law. The amount is determined by the share capital (equity capital) and the bank's reserves. The issue limit guarantees the issued securities.

ISSUE PRICE = ЭМИССИОННАЯ ЦЕНА – Issue Price is the price at which mutual fund management companies in Germany sell their fund units. The issue price is the repurchase price (unit price) plus, as a rule, a front load. Issue Price:- when the security/stock first becomes available (i.e. is issued), e.g., by the British Government, it may not cost exactly £100 to buy £100 nominal of stock/security. If it, say, costs £95 to buy £100 nominal of stock, the stock is said to be issued below par, at 95% and if it costs say £105 to buy £100 nominal of stock, the stock is said to be issued above par, at 105%. Price at which an investment fund sells newly issued units to the public. The issue price is equal to the net asset value of the shares plus an issuing commission. In the United States, Issue Price is the actual amount paid to purchase a savings bond. Series E bonds were purchased for 75% of face value, for example, USD18.75 for a USD25.00 E Bond; Series EE bonds are purchased for 50% of face value; and I Bonds are bought at face amount, for example, you pay USD50.00 for a USD50.00 I Bond. / Эмиссионная Цена – цена, по которой ценные бумаги продаются сразу же после их выпуска, цена первичного рынка ценных бумаг. Обычно эта цена равна нарицательной стоимости или превышает её на величину эмиссионной премии.

ISSUE PROSPECTUS = ПРОСПЕКТ ЭМИССИИ – Issue Prospectus:- for the admission of securities to trading on the official or regulated market, the Stock Exchange Act and the Securities Prospectus Act, among other things, impose a general duty to write a prospectus and to file it with the stock exchange listing office. The prospectus contains all important information about the security, the issuer, the company's structure, its financial situation, business activities and all bodies and companies involved in the issue. It should allow the formation of an accurate judgement of the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial situation, profits and losses and future prospects. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority checks the prospectus for formal, but not material, correctness. The issuer and issuing syndicate are responsible and liable for the correctness of the content. Prospectus. / Проспект. Эмиссионный Проспект – публикация информации обо всех деталях предстоящей эмиссии новых акций, включая данные о фирме, её балансы, отчёты и другое.

ISSUER = ЭМИТЕНТ – (1) Issuer is a company or institution that issues securities launched for the first time. Issuers can be companies, banks, entities under public law, the state or other institutions. The issuer benefits from an issue by having immediate access to liquidity, and the subscriber stands to achieve a return on his capital input through interest income, dividends and/or, ideally, proceeeds from the sale of securities. The company, government, depositary or other legal entity which issues securities such as common stock, preferred stock, ordinary shares, bonds and ADRs/GDRs (issued by a foreign company). An Issuer is any organization (company, government, utility, etc) than can 'issue' securities (stocks, bonds, debentures, etc) to the general public in order to raise capital. An entity that puts a financial asset in the marketplace. / Любой орган или организация, выпускающие в обращение деньги и ценные бумаги, производящие эмиссию. Под Эмитентом, от Латинского слова Emittiere, означающее Выпускать, понимается юридическое лицо, имеющее право выпускать и распространять ценные бумаги. Ценные бумаги выпускают корпорации, муниципалитеты, иностранные и отечественные правительственные органы и их агентства, инвестиционные трасты. Юридические лица, выпускающие облигации, принимают на себя обязательства в срок выплачивать проценты и делать выплаты по основной сумме владельцам облигаций. Эмитент – любой орган или организация (государственный банк, финансово-кредитное учреждение, предприятие, компания), выпускающие в обращение деньги и ценные бумаги, производящие эмиссию.

(2) Issuer is a private sector corporation or public authority raising capital for its own use by issuing securities on the public market. Also known as Borrower.

(3) Issuer is a party of:- (i) an insurance contract obliging that party to compensate a policyholder if an insured event occurs; (ii) a financial instrument that is an investment contract obliging that party to provide specified benefits; or (iii) a service contract, obliging that party to perform an agreed task.

(4) Issuer is the financial institution which issues payment cards. / Финансовое учреждение, которое выпускает платёжные карты.

(5) Issuer is an entity which has issued a service certificate for a key pair in the personal trusted device (PTD). Typically this might be a bank or a credit card company. The entity and its supporting infrastructure are used synonymously.

(6) Issuer is the clearing member that issued the notice of delivery of the underlying commodity and has the responsibility of effecting the delivery of the underlying commodity. Also called Deliverer. / Клиринговый член, который выпускает уведомление о поставке соответствующего сырья и несёт ответственность за осуществление данной поставки соответствующего сырья. Известен также как Поставщик (Deliverer).

ISSUING = ЭМИССИЯ (или ВЫПУСК) – In banking, the Issuing is the process by which beneficiaries prepare and send out International Payment Instructions (IPIs) to ordering customers for payment. See also Issue. / В банковском обслуживании под Эмиссией, от Латинского слова Emissio, означающее Выпуск, понимается процесс, посредством которого бенефициары подготавливают и отправляют Инструкции по Международным Платежам (ИМП; International Payment Instructions (IPIs)) Клиентам Распорядителям или Инструктирующим Заказчикам (ordering customers) для оплаты. Под Эмиссией, от Латинского слова Emissio, означающее Выпуск, от Emitto, означающее Выпускаю, понимается выпуск в обращение денег и ценных бумаг. В капиталистических странах эмиссия денег производится центральными (эмиссионными) банками и казначействами. Первые выпускают кредитные деньги – банкноты (смотрите Банковские Билеты), вторые – казначейские билеты и разменные монеты. Депозитно-чековая эмиссия, служащая основой безналичных расчётов и значительно превосходящая по своему объёму банкнотную, производится коммерческими банками. В главных капиталистических странах благодаря концентрации банковского капитала основная часть депозитов сосредоточена у наиболее мощных монополистических банков (смотрите Вклады). В разных странах сложились различные эмиссионные системы, определяющие правила выпуска банкнот, размеры эмиссии, нормы и формы её обеспечения. В Великобритании Акт Робэта Пила (1844) устанавливал твёрдый лимит фидуциарной (не покрытой золотом) эмиссии в 14 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, все банкноты сверх этого лимита подлежали 100%-ному обеспечению золотом. При этом общий максимум банкнотной эмиссии не фиксировался. Во Франции эмиссионная система, введённая в 1870, определила общий максимум банкнотной эмиссии, обеспеченной и не обеспеченной металлом, в 1.8 миллиарда Франков; Банку Франции предоставлялось право определять размер металлического покрытия эмиссии (в дальнейшем максимальный лимит эмиссии увеличивался и накануне 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 составлял 6.8 миллиардов Франков). В Германии по закону 1875 максимальный контингент не обеспеченной золотом эмиссит определялся в 250 миллионов Марок для Рейхсбанка и 135 миллионов Марок для 32 других эмиссионных учреждений страны; кроме того, вводился принцип 'третного покрытия' банкнот:- они обеспечивались металлом не менее чем на 1/3. В России в 1897 была введена эмиссионная система, по которой Госбанку разрешалось выпускать не покрытые золотом кредитные билеты на сумму до 300 миллионов Рублей; в пределах до 600 миллионов Рублей золотое обеспечение составляло не менее 60%, вся эмиссия, превышавшая этот лимит, подлежала 100%-ному обеспечению золотом. В некоторых странах разрешалось превышать размер допустимой по закону необеспеченной эмиссии при уплате так называемого эмиссионного налога. В Германии в 1875 был введён налог в размере 5% от суммы превышения по сравнению с разрешённой законом эмиссией. В США по закону 1913 при снижении нормы покрытия с 40% до 32.5% уплачивался налог в 1%, при последующем снижении на 2.5–1.5% и так далее. В начале XX века металлическое обеспечение банкнотной эмиссии утратило прежнее значение. На первый план выдвинулась проблема обеспечения эластичности денежного обращения в связи с острыми денежно-кредитными кризисами, которыми сопровождались циклические колебания конъюнктуры. Повысилось значение кредитно-вексельного обеспечения эмиссии. Так, закон об учреждении в 1913 Федеральной Резервной Системы (ФРС) США предусматривал, что не менее 40% эмитируемых банкнот должны обеспечиваться золотом, а остальные 60% – переучтёнными векселями и акцептов, траттами (переводными векселями). 1-я Мировая Война 1914–18 вызвала огромное увеличение выпуска не обеспеченных металлом бумажных денег. Восстановленный в 1920-х в урезанных формах золотой стандарт потерпел крушение почти во всех странах в годы мирового экономического кризиса 1929–33. Золотой запас был передан центральными банками в стабилизационные валютные фонды казначейств и в большинстве стран перестал использоваться для покрытия внутренней эмиссии. Норма 40%-ного золотого покрытия сохранилась в Швейцарии, 33%-ного –

в Бельгии, 25%-ного – в Португалии. В США норма металлического покрытия эмиссии, сниженная в 1945 с 40% до 25%, просуществовала до 1968, но имела практически формальное значение. Главным видом обеспечения банкнотной эмиссии стали государственные ценные бумаги. В США, по данным на 01 Января 1977, банкноты в обращении на сумму 83.7 миллиарда Долларов были обеспечены портфелем государственных облигаций на 97 миллиардов Долларов, принадлежащих ФРС. В Великобритании в Ноябре 1976 кредитные билеты в обращении на сумму 6 646 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов обеспечивались портфелем государственных облигаций, числящихся на балансе Банка Англии в сумме 8 046 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Широкая эмиссия банкнот под государственные ценные бумаги – важный фактор инфляционного роста цен и прогрессирующего обесценения денег (смотрите Инфляция). Для контроля депозитно-чековой эмиссии (более сложного, чем регулирование наличной денежной эмиссии) банки капиталистических стран пытаются регулировать эмиссию депозитов, ограничивая размеры кассовых резервов коммерческих банков, однако они не могут поддерживать директивно установленный темп увеличения денежной эмиссии в условиях стихийного инфляционного денежного обращения. В Великобритании, например, в 1971–76 среднегодовой прирост денежной массы (включая депозиты до востребования) составлял, как правило, 14–19%, что в несколько раз превышало темпы роста валового национального продукта и товарооборота. Такое же положение в сфере денежного обращения Японии, Италии, Канады, США. В социалистических странах эмиссия денег (банкнот и казначейских билетов) осуществляется в соответствии с потребностями народного хозяйства и регулируется в плановом порядке. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпуск или изъятие денег из обращения производил Государственный Банк СССР в соответствии с кредитным и кассовым планами. С 1922 кредитные билеты Госбанка СССР на 25% обеспечивались золотом и другими драгоценными металлами, а в остальной части – прочими активами Госбанка. Для оперативного маневрирования эмиссионными ресурсами в отдельных учреждениях Госбанка создавались резервные фонды кредитных билетов и монеты. Их размер регулировался лимитом, утверждаемым в целом по народному хозяйству Советом Министров СССР, а для отдельных учреждений – правлением Госбанка или республиканскими конторами. Деньги выпускались в обращение на основе специальных эмиссионных разрешений. Эмиссию ценных бумаг (акций и облигаций) осуществляют акционерные компании в сфере промышленности, торговли, коммунальных и бытовых услуг, кредита и финансов, а также буржуазное государство (его центральные и местные органы). Кроме того, на валютном рынке данной страны могут размещать свои выпуски ценных бумаг иностранные эмитенты (акционерные компании, банки). Эмиссия ценных бумаг акционерных компаний служит одним из средств мобилизации долгосрочного капитала (так называемый эмитированный капитал). Современные монополистические концерны практикуют эмиссию мелких акций и имеют сотни тысяч, а в некоторых случаях миллионы акционеров. Фактический контроль над акционерными компаниями принадлежит финансовой олигархии (смотрите Акционерное Общество). В 1960–70-х всё большая часть эмиссии облигаций распределяется не в результате продажи их на рынке различным инвесторам, а путём покупки всего займа узкой группой финансовых учреждений (например, страховых компаний). В 1975 в США эмиссия ценных бумаг частных компаний составила 53.3 миллиарда Долларов (в том числе выпуски для замены ценных бумаг, по которым истёк срок, – 10.9 миллиардов Долларов). Из этой суммы 40.5 миллиардов Долларов приходилось на облигации и 12.8 миллиардов Долларов – на акции. Кроме того, местные органы власти эмитировали облигации на сумму в 30.6 миллиардов Долларов. В Великобритании эмиссия ценных бумаг частных предприятий в 1975 составила 1 835.3 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, в том числе 296.4 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов – ценные бумаги иностранных эмитентов; выпуски местных органов власти и государственных предприятий – 1 009.5 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Неуклонный рост эмиссии облигаций центральных правительств капиталистических стран отражает хроническую несбалансированность бюджетов, обременённых крупными государственными расходами на милитаризацию, государственно-монополистическое регулирование экономики и так далее. В США, например, задолженность федерального правительства по займам увеличилась с 45.9 миллиардов Долларов в 1939 до 620.4 миллиардов Долларов в 1976. Основной прирост эмиссий государственных облигаций имел место в годы 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 и войны во Вьетнаме (1964–73). Особой категорией эмиссии ценных бумаг являются международные эмиссии, составившие в 1976 сумму в 30 миллиардов Долларов, в том числе выпуск иностранных облигаций в США – 1.0 миллиард Долларов, на денежных рынках других стран – 5.8 миллиардов Долларов и Еврооблигаций – 14.1 миллиардов Долларов (последние представляют собой часть Европейского рынка капиталов – 230 миллиардов Долларов на конец Сентября 1976). Эмиссия ценных бумаг в социалистических странах ограничена выпуском облигаций государственных займов. Средства от размещения этих займов используются для развития социалистического хозяйства и финансирования социально-культурных мероприятий. Эмиссия – выпуск в обращение ценных бумаг, денежных знаков во всех формах. Эмиссия денег означает не только печатание денежных знаков, но и увеличение всей массы наличных и безналичных денег в обращении. Эмиссия ценных бумаг – выпуск в обращение акций, сертификатов, облигаций и других ценных бумаг любыми эмитентами, включая государство, кредитные учреждения и акционерные компании.

ISSUING BANK = ЭМИССИОННЫЙ БАНК (или БАНК ЭМИТЕНТ) – (1) Issuing Bank is a financial institution that issues a means of payment to its customers. A means of payment could be a real card, a virtual card, cash, virtual cash, etc. The Issuing Bank's liability to pay and to be reimbursed from its customer becomes absolute upon the completion of the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. Under the provisions of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, the bank is given a reasonable amount of time after receipt of the documents to honor the draft. The issuing banks' role is to provide a guarantee to the seller that if compliant documents are presented, the bank will pay the seller the amount due and to examine the documents, and only pay if these documents comply with the terms and conditions set out in the letter of credit. Typically the documents requested will include a commercial invoice, a transport document such as a bill of lading or airway bill and an insurance document; but there are many others. Letters of credit deal in documents, not goods. / Под Эмиссионным Банком понимается банк, наделённый монопольным правом выпуска банковских билетов (банкнот). В большинстве стран мира эмиссионные банки национализированы или находятся под контролем государства. Смотрите также Центральные (Эмиссионные) Банки. Центральные (Эмиссионные) Банки капиталистических стран, центры государственно-монополистического регулирования экономики, наделённые правом монопольного выпуска банкнот, организации и контроля за денежным обращением и банковским кредитом в стране. На ранних этапах развития капитализма одни и те же банки занимались коммерческим (приёмом вкладов и предоставлением ссуд) и эмиссионной (выпуском банкнот) деятельностью. С середины XIX – начала XX веков в большинстве развитых капиталистических стран функции центрального (эмиссионного) банка или эмиссионного банка были закреплены за определёнными банками. Так, во Франции единым эмиссионным центром с 1848 стал Банк Франции, в США с 1913 – 12 федеральных резервных банков США, являющихся центральным эмиссионным банком, в России с 1860 – Государственный Банк. В Великобритании право эмиссии наряду с Английским Банком первоначально имели также другие эмиссионные банки, но размеры совокупной эмиссии банкнот этих банков были незначительны (в 1844 банкнотное обращение Английского Банка составляло 19 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, других эмиссионных банков – около 8 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, в начале XX века соответственно – 30 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов и 1 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов), с 1921 Английский Банк – основной эмиссионный центр страны. Смотрите также Банк Италии, Банк Канады, Банк Японии и другие. В эпоху государственно-монополистического капитализма роль центральных (эмиссионных) банков как орудия государственной экономической политики резко возросла.

После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 в развивающихся странах создавались национальные центральные (эмиссионные) банки с целью выпуска новых национальных валют взамен валют, обращавшихся при колониальных режимах, а также содействия при помощи банковского кредита развитию национальной экономики. Основными функциями центральных (эмиссионных) банков являются следующие:- (1) Эмиссия денежных знаков и наблюдение за общим объёмом денежного обращения, включая сферу безналичных платежей. Центральное место в обеспечении денежного обращения в современных капиталистических странах занимают государственные обязательства, в связи с чем эмиссия имеет фидуциарный (не покрытый золотом) характер. В середине 1970-х только в нескольких странах центральные (эмиссионные) банки сохранили норму обеспечения выпуска банкнот золотом (Швейцария – 40%, Бельгия – 33%, Португалия – 25%) и золотом и иностранной валютой (Нидерланды – 50%, Дания – 25%). (2) Хранение резервных средств коммерческих банков и предоставление им необходимой кредитной поддержки (‘Банк Банков’). Хотя центральным (эмиссионным) банкам некоторых стран (Финляндия, Франция, Швейцария, Япония) разрешается проводить операции с другой клиентурой, кроме банков, объём этих операций незначителен. (3) Хранение свободных средств государственного бюджета и операции с ними от имени правительства (‘Банк Правительства’). В условиях хронической дефицитности бюджетов капиталистических стран кредитование центральными (эмиссионными) банками государства в форме вложений в государственные обязательства значительно превышает по стоимости остатки на бюджетных счетах в центральных (эмиссионных) банках. (4) Воздействие на объём кредита и уровень деловой активности коммерческих банков методами денежно-кредитной политики (смотрите Кредитная Политика):- изменения ставки центрального (эмиссионного) банка по переучёту векселей для коммерческих банков с целью удорожания или удешевления банковского кредита, изменения лимитов переучёта векселей в центральном (эмиссионном) банке и проведения ‘операций на открытом рынке’ по покупке и продаже государственных обязательств. (5) Прямой контроль за деятельностью коммерческих банков путём наблюдения за выполнением выработанных центральным (эмиссионным) банком норм (минимальный размер капитала, коэффициент ликвидности, правила в отношении слияний банков и другие). После волны банкротств банков в 1974 этот контроль в ряде стран был усилен вплоть до требований регулярного представления коммерческими банками в центральные (эмиссионные) банки отчётов по установленной форме. (6) Организация безналичных расчётов в стране в самих центральных (эмиссионных) банках или при помощи специальных расчётных палат. (7) Хранение государственных резервов международных платёжных средств, поддержка курса национальной валюты и валютный контроль. (8) Центральные (эмиссионные) банки также собирают и публикуют финансовую и экономическую статистику и консультируют государственные организации и банки по валютно-финансовым вопросам. О центральных (эмиссионных) банках социалистических стран смотрите в статье Государственный Банк. Эмиссионный Банк – эмиссионный орган, ответственный за эмиссию денег, как правило, центральный национальный банк страны.

(2) Issuing Bank is a bank that opens a straight or negotiable letter of credit and assumes the obligation to pay the bank or beneficiary if the documents presented are in accordance with the terms of the letter of credit. / Банк Эмитент – банк, открывающий (выставляющий) аккредитив. Банк Эмитент – банк, выпускающий финансовое обязательство. В международной торговле финансовые обязательства банков представлены аккредитивами, банковскими гарантиями, поручительствами или некоторыми другими обязательства.

ISSUING CARRIER = ВЫПУСКАЮЩИЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Issuing Carrier is the carrier issuing transportation documents or publishing a tariff.

ISTA = INTERNATIONAL SEED TESTING ASSOCIATION

ISTANBUL CONVENTION = СТАМБУЛЬСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – Istanbul Convention:- its full name is ‘Convention on Temporary Admission’ (done at Istanbul, 1990-June-26). It is a new convention which has combined within one international instrument all existing Conventions on temporary admission, including the A.T.A. Convention. It provides simplified and harmonized procedures and standardized model Customs documents for temporary importation of goods (including means of transport) specified in the Annexes to this Convention. It entered into force on 1993-November-27. One annex deals directly with humanitarian assistance, namely:- Annex B.9. concerning goods imported for humanitarian purposes:- This annex contains provisions for temporary admission of goods imported for humanitarian purposes, namely medical, surgical and laboratory equipment and relief consignments (‘all goods, such as vehicles and other means of transport, blankets, tents, prefabricated houses or other goods of prime necessity, forwarded as aid to those affected by natural disaster and similar catastrophes’). By definition, the provisions of this Annex apply only to those goods involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance which are imported temporarily and are subject to re-export from the country of importation. As some of the goods imported for humanitarian purposes (e.g., all disaster relief items and, occasionally, some equipment of disaster relief teams) might eventually have to stay in the recipient country, their ‘temporary admission may be terminated by clearance for home use, when circumstances justify and national legislation so permits’ (Article 13 of the body of the Istanbul Convention). Several other annexes are also relevant to the delivery of humanitarian assistance:- (i) Annex A concerning temporary admission papers (ATA carnets and CPD carnets):- This Annex replaces the A.T.A. Convention, Brussels, 1961-December-06 (see above) and contains the provisions of this convention in full. In addition, it contains provisions related to the temporary importation of means of transport. Appendices I and II provide model forms for international Customs documents for temporary admission of goods (ATA carnet) and of means of transport (CPD carnet - Carnet de Passage en Douane). These documents may also be issued and used for transit. The first pages of the ATA and CPD carnets are reproduced for information in Annex 3 and Annex 4 to this paper. The remarks concerning the ATA Convention are valid for this Annex. (ii) Annex B.2. concerning professional equipment:- it contains provisions for temporary admission of, inter alia, transmission and communication equipment, instruments and apparatus necessary for doctors, surgeons, veterinary surgeons, midwives and members of similar professions, measuring, checking or testing equipment, etc. This Annex replaces the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of professional equipment, Brussels, 1961-June-08. Its provisions might be applied for movement of disaster relief teams’ equipment which, though not directly involved in relief operations, is forwarded to fight and eliminate consequences of natural and similar disasters, e.g., for elimination of pollution of all types, decontamination of buildings and territories, inspection of industrial structures, etc. (iii) Annex B.6. concerning travellers’ personal effects and goods imported for sport purposes:- It contains provisions for temporary admission of, inter alia, personal effects, including portable personal computers, portable sound recorders and reproducers, video cameras etc, being brought by any person who temporarily enters a Customs territory for professional meetings, business etc. This Annex replaces the application of Articles 2 and 5 of the Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring, New York, 1954-June-04; its provisions cover movement of personal effects of disaster relief team members, which must be imported on a team member or in his/her baggage (whether or not accompanied) and which include all articles, new or used, which the team member may reasonably require, taking into account all circumstances of his/her journey, but excluding any goods imported for commercial purposes. (iv) Annex C concerning means of transport:- It contain provisions for temporary admission of means of transport and of spare parts and equipment for their repair. The provisions of this Annex would be applied when the means of transport arrive as disaster relief items or as search and rescue team equipment. (v) Annex D concerning animals:- it contain provisions for temporary admission of animals, in particular, for rescue

operations. The provisions of this Annex would be applied when a search and rescue team is accompanied by specially trained dogs. The expression commonly used to refer to the Convention on Temporary Admission, adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Istanbul, Turkey in 1990. / привоз (importation). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Выражение, используемое обычно в отношении Конвенции по Временному Допуску (Convention on Temporary Admission), принятой Советом по Таможенному Сотрудничеству (Customs Co-operation Council) в Стамбуле, Турция в 1990.

ISTANBUL GOLD EXCHANGE = СТАМБУЛЬСКАЯ БИРЖА ЗОЛОТА – Istanbul Gold Exchange (IGE):- it took a long time to bring gold which has important social and economic roles in Turkey into its current financial situation. With the amendments in Decree number 32 concerning the Protection of the Value of Turkish Currency in 1993, determination of the gold price, gold export and import are liberalized. The decisions aimed at liberalization of gold helped import and export processes. The rapid growth seen in gold sector due to these developments, accelerated new decisions concerning gold which has a great economic potential. These new decisions aimed at restructuring gold sector. Establishment & Legal Structure of the Istanbul Gold Exchange:- the most important development during restructuring process is the trading of gold under an organized market by the establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange (IGE). Istanbul Gold Exchange became an important step in canalizing the gold to financial system, developing gold based investment vehicles and international integration of gold sector in Turkey. After the IGE, local gold prices became in conformity with international prices, imported gold bars was enforced to meet generally accepted standards and fineness and the system gained a transparent structure. The establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange started a continuous development process on the market, set a base for the development of gold based financial instruments. The first legal decision concerning the establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange was made in 1993, 'General Regulation Concerning the Foundation and Operation Principles of Precious Metals Exchanges' was issued by Capital Markets Board on the basis of the provisions of Article 40/A of Code of Capital Markets, number 2499 as amended by law number 3794. The Istanbul Altin Borsasi or Istanbul Gold Exchange (in English) was founded on 1995-July-26. Headquartered in Istanbul, Turkey. Website:- http://www.iab.gov.tr. It took a long time to bring gold which has important social and economic roles in Turkey into its current financial situation. With the amendments in Decree number 32 concerning the Protection of the Value of Turkish Currency in 1993, determination of the gold price, gold export and import are liberalized. The decisions aimed at liberalization of gold helped import and export processes. The rapid growth seen in gold sector due to these developments accelerated new decisions concerning gold which has a great economic potential. These new decisions aimed at restructuring gold sector. In 1995 the Istanbul Gold Exchange (IGE) was opened (26.07.1995) and authority to import gold was given to the members of the IGE in addition to the Central Bank. The most important development during restructuring process is the trading of gold under an organized market by the establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange (IGE). Istanbul Gold Exchange became an important step in canalizing the gold to financial system, developing gold based investment vehicles and international integration of gold sector in Turkey. After the IGE, local gold prices became in conformity with international prices, imported gold bars were enforced to meet generally accepted standards and fineness and the system gained a transparent structure. The establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange started a continuous development process on the market, set a base for the development of gold based financial instruments. The first legal decision concerning the establishment of Istanbul Gold Exchange was made in 1993, 'General Regulation Concerning the Foundation and Operation Principles of Precious Metals Exchanges' was issued by Capital Markets Board on the basis of the provisions of Article 40/A of Code of Capital Markets, number 2499 as amended by law number 3794. Bodies of the Exchange are the General Assembly, Management Board; Supervisory Board and Exchange President. The General Assembly that is the top decision making body consists of Exchange members. Administrative organization of the Exchange is comprised of Presidency, Vice Presidency and Service Units. Becoming an exchange that deepens the money market instruments, provides trading of all precious metals, precious stones, commodity and rights in international standards, with its dynamic and strong financial structure, being an impulsive force for local precious metals and stone markets and a reference exchange for international markets. Mission:- providing a safe and regulated perfect competition market conditions for precious metals and stones subject to trading in the Exchange including registration process for commodities that are traded in the Exchange in terms of buying, selling and production, making a contribution to develop new instruments, systems and fund management techniques based on commodities that are traded in the Exchange, facilitating funding problems of precious metals sector and companies, supporting education and collaboration activities to improve corporate structure of the Exchange members and their awareness, making contribution to the activities of Istanbul International Financial Center project. Targets:- (i) achieving an organizational structure similar to the exchanges of developed countries; (ii) being an active member of the precious metals trading of Middle East and Turkic Republics in the world trade; (iii) contributing to activities for securitizing precious metals, developing precious metal instruments based on derivatives, active using of fund management methods; (iv) providing active usage of precious metals lending transactions and its certificates to ensure Turkish precious metals sector overcome financial difficulties; (v) creating a link between Turkish precious metals market and financial sector; and (vi) contributing Istanbul to be an international financial center. Activity Area:- (i) registration of import and trade of unprocessed precious metals like gold, silver, platinum and palladium that are defined in Decree No. 32 concerning the Protection of the Value of Turkish Currency which is issued in the Official Gazette dated 11/8/1989; (ii) registration and trade of precious metals that are domestically produced; (iii) trade of precious metals with fineness lower than certain amount defined by 'Communique of Standards and Refineries of metals to be Transacted on The Precious Metals Exchange'; (iv) physical exchange of the transactions between members of the Exchange; (v) storage of precious metals owned by members, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds assets; (vi) studies for the development of instruments and legislation based on precious metals; and (vii) import and export procedures for rough diamonds that are taken into consideration under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Duties and Powers:- (i) creating markets in the Exchange for precious metals with standards defined by the Treasury; (ii) providing legal regulations and organization for possible markets to be formed; (iii) providing execution of trade in a secure and stable manner under free competition in the Exchange; (iv) enforcing legal sanctions for members who violet Exchange rules; (v) taking necessary measures under the power of Exchange regulation in case of unfavorable incidents; (vi) creating precious metals and lending markets based on transactions of capital market instruments; and (vii) performing tasks given by Turkish Treasury and Capital Markets Board. Legislation encompasses entire laws, by-laws and communiqués of precious metals and stones subject to purchase and sale in a safe and stable manner under conditions of free competition on the basis of the provisions of Article 40/A of Code of Capital Markets, dated 28.07.1981, No. 2499 as amended by law No. 3794 dated 29.04.1992. Istanbul Gold Exchange commenced its operations on July 26, 1995. The exchange has three types of markets:- (i) Precious Metals Market includes the spot trade of standard and non-standard gold, silver, platinum and palladium metals; (ii) Precious Metal Lending Market provide lending and certificate transactions of defined precious metals; and (iii) Diamond and Precious Stones Market provides transactions of diamond and precious stones. Domestic or foreign banks, precious metals brokerage companies, authorized corporations (formerly called Currency Office) precious metals producing and marketing companies, international precious metal companies with its full-authorized branch in Turkey that obtained the membership certificate from the Under-Secretariat of Turkish Treasury and complied with the requirements set forth by the IGE Board of Directors, are authorized for trading on the exchange. Only IGE members are eligible to import precious metals and obliged to submit the import to the IGE vault within three business days after the arrival of precious metal to Turkey. Conduct of Trading:- the members are represented by a broker on the floor who submits orders

and executes transactions and the authorized person in the member's head office. The brokers submit their order through a computer system either in session floor or from their office by using remote connection trading system. The system automatically matches orders submitted by the buyers and sellers. The orders are listed on the screen based on price and time priority. When a match occurs, the trade is automatically executed and registered. The pending orders are broadcasted worldwide beyond the trading floor through information broadcast services. Trading Hours:- in the Precious Metals Market two sessions are held every working day. The daily session is held between 09:45 am – 17:30 pm. The internet session is held between 17:45 pm – 09:40 am (included weekend and holiday). Collaterals:- in order to have the right to trade on the exchange the members have to submit two types of collaterals to the IGE. Risk Collateral:- covers the possible losses come out by the member transactions in which a member may cause to other members or the exchange. Trading Collateral:- sets the upper limit on the transaction volume of a member. Hence a member can trade up to 25 times the sum of trading collateral and the amount of precious metals that is kept in the IGE vault member's account for only maturities T+0. However Members can trade From T+1 to T+5, 20 times and 12 times for maturities from T+6 to T+9 with their own collaterals. The collaterals can be submitted to a bank defined by the Exchange's Executive Board as in following forms:- (i) cash (TL or foreign currency); (ii) bank letter of credit; (iii) precious metals existing in IGE vault; and (iv) Treasury bonds and bills. Clearing:- the Exchange's Clearing Department acts as the buyer to the seller and the seller to the buyer. The Clearing department takes collaterals against the risk of member default. In case a member does not fulfill its obligations, the Exchange asks the member to cover the losses due to this incompleteness. If this loss is not remedied, the Clearing Department uses member's collaterals to cover losses. The clearing mechanism functions as follows: The precious metal is transferred from the seller's account in the IGE vault to the buyer's account by Exchange's Clearing House. The payment covering the value of the metal subject to transaction must be made to the Clearing Department account through a liaison bank. Clearing Department transfers the related cash amount to seller's account in settlement bank. Subsequent to these operations, clearing becomes completed.

ISWRN = INTERNATIONAL SPRING WHEAT RUST NURSERY

IT = IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION

IT = INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IT = ITALY

ITA = INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT

ITA = INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

ITAC = INSTITUTIONAL TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ITC = INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER

ITC = INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

ITCZ = INTERTROPICAL CONVERGENCE ZONE

ITEM CARRIED FORWARD = СТРОКА НА БУДУЩИЙ ОТЧЁТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или СТАТЬЯ НА БУДУЩИЙ ОТЧЁТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД) – Item Carried Forward:- entry of a current account movement transferred to the new period. Subject to interest. / Проводка по движению на текущем счёте, перенесённая на новый период. Данная ситуация относится к процентам.

I/T ENTRY = IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION ENTRY

ITIGG = INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES GROUP

ITINERARY OF TECHNIQUES = ПУТЬ ТЕХНИК (или МАРШРУТ ТЕХНИК) – Itinerary Of Techniques is the logical and well-ordered combination of techniques applied to a crop by the farmer to achieve a given production objective in a given environment.

ITL = ITALIAN LIRA

ITMF = INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION

ITM OPTION = IN THE MONEY OPTION

ITPN = INTEGRATE TECHNOLOGY PLAN NETWORK

ITPRON = INTERNATIONAL TIDE–PRONE RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

I–TRADER = INTRADAY TRADER

ITRON = INTERNATIONAL TIDAL WETLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

ITS = INTERMARKET TRADING SYSTEM

ITU = INTENT TO USE

ITU = INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITUC = INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

IUBS = INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

IUCN = INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

IUMI = INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MARINE INSURANCE

IUPAC = INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

IURON = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

IURON–E = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – EARLY

IURON–M = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY – MEDIUM

IURYN = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY

IURYN–E = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY – EARLY

IURYN–M = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY – MEDIUM

IUU (FISHING) = ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (FISHING)

IVANS = INTERNATIONAL VALUE–ADDED NETWORK SERVICES

IVB = INNER VASCULAR BUNDLE

IVL = INDIVIDUAL VALIDATED LICENSE

IVOMD = IN VITRO ORGANIC MATTER DIGESTIBILITY

IVORY = ИВОРИ (или АЙВЭРИ, или СЛОНОВАЯ КОСТЬ, или МАТОВОЕ) – Ivory:- a variable color averaging a pale yellow. / .

IVRI = INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IVTDMD = IN VITRO TOTAL DRY MATTER DIGESTIBILITY

IWUI = IRRIGATION WATER USE INDEX

- J -

J = ДЬЖЕЙ. – J is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying the issue is the voting stock of the company. / Дьжей. (J) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

J = JAPONICA

J = JOULE

J = JULIET

J2 = JUVENILES

J2EE = JAVA 2 ENTERPRISE EDITION

JA = JOINT ACCOUNT

JABOT = ЖАБО – Jabot:- fall of lace or cloth attached to the front of a man's neckband (XVIII century); pleated frill of cloth or lace attached down the center front of a woman's dress or blouse. / Жабо, отделка из кружев или лёгкой ткани на блузке или платье. В Европейском костюме XVIII века нашивка (из кружев, кисеи, муслина) со сборками, прикреплявшаяся к вороту мужских сорочек и спускавшаяся на грудь. Жабо назывался также распространённый в XIX веке полотняный стоячий воротник, закрывавший нижние части щёк. Под Жабо, от Французского слова Jabot, означающее Птичий Зоб, понимается отделка блузки, платья или рубашки в виде оборки из ткани или кружев, которые спускаются от горловины вниз по груди. Некоторые толковые словари определяют жабо как воротник или галстук. История:- первое появление жабо в Европейском костюме относят к XVII веку. Жабо в то время являлось неотъемлемой частью мужской белоснежной рубашки, которая в свою очередь являлась признаком истинного щегольства и богатства. Именно в этот период и сформировалась основная форма жабо:- оно ниспадало до уровня талии пышной волной, выступами или сплошной оборкой в мелкую складку (иногда двойной или тройной). В России жабо появилось в XVIII веке вместе с платьем Западно-Европейского покроя. Во времена правления Императрицы Екатерины II (1762–96) женщины носили мундирные платья с камзолами, неотъемлемым дополнением которых были рубашки с жабо. Тем не менее, до 1840-х жабо оставалось деталью преимущественно мужского костюма. С приходом фраков в мужскую моду, жабо стало меньше в объёме и лаконичнее. Теперь оно стало атрибутом штатской одежды. В XVIII – первой половине XIX веков жабо для мужского костюма шили из ткани рубашки и отделывали различным кружевом. С середины XIX века жабо вновь появилось в женском гардеробе, но не для того, чтобы скрыть застёжку на блузке (застёжка спереди появилась только около 1880 года, блузы и платья до этого застегивались сзади), а исключительно для украшения. Во второй половине XIX века жабо практически исчезло из мужской одежды, а попытки возродить его в середине 1960-х успеха не имели. В женской и детской моде жабо сохраняется до сих пор. Жабо Сегодня:- жабо в современную моду вернул Немецкий дизайнер Кал Ото Лагафэльд (Karl Otto Lagerfeld; 1933–2019). Он первый начал использовать эти рюши в своих коллекциях. Сегодня жабо – это преимущественно атрибут романтического и ретро-стиля в женской одежде. Жабо периодически появляются в коллекциях таких Модных Домов, как Шанэль (Chanel), Робэрто Кавалли (Roberto Cavalli), Кристиа Лякруа (Christian Lacroix), Ралф Лорэн (Ralph Lauren) и других. Жабо по-прежнему украшают в основном блузки и рубашки, также жабо можно увидеть на элегантных топах и коктейльных платьях. Жабо сегодня довольно современно, однако дизайнеры нередко прибегают и к ретро-образам, предлагая одежду с жабо, подобную той, которую носили в XIX веке. Также жабо сегодня часто украшает праздничную одежду, придавая женскому образу романтичность и торжественность одновременно..

JACK = ГЮЙС (или ДЬЖАК) – Jack (maritime term):- the flag similar to the union of the national flag.

JACK = ЖУРАВЛИК (или РЫЧАГ, или КОСАРЬ, или ЖУРАВЛЬ, или КРЮЧОЧНЫЙ СТЕРЖЕНЬ, или НАПРАВИТЕЛЬ, или ПОПОЛЗУШКА, или СЕЛЕКТОР, или НИТЕИСКАТЕЛЬ, или СБРАСЫВАЮЩИЙ ГРЕБЕНЬ, или ПОДНОЖКА (в ткацком станке), или ДОМКРАТ) – Jack is:- (1) a blade having high and/or low butts used to actuate the movement of latch knitting needles. (2) Part of a dobby head designed to serve as a lever in the operation of the harness of a loom. / (2) Журавлик каретки .

JACKBOOT = БОТФОРТ (или РЫБАЦКИЙ САПОГ, или САПОГ ВЫШЕ КОЛЕНА) – Jackboot is a heavy military boot made of glossy black leather extending above the knee and worn especially during the XVII and XVIII centuries; a laceless military boot reaching to the calf.

JACKET = ЖАКЕТ – Jacket is a garment for the upper body usually having a front opening, collar, lapels, sleeves, and pockets. Jacket is a short coat. / Жакет – это короткая верхняя одежда. Под Жакетом, от Французского слова Xxxxx, означающее Xxxxx, понимается короткая женская верхняя одежда, укороченный вариант пиджака, обычно длиной до талии. Иногда длина жакета может достигать середины бедра. Классический жакет имеет полуприлегающий силуэт. Длина такого жакета может достигать линии бёдер. История:- упоминания о жакете встречаются в XIII–XV веках в период Бургундской моды. В те времена жакет представлял собой короткую распашную мужскую одежду, полы которой расходились в виде юбки от стянутой поясом талии. Жакет имел стоячий воротник, рукава различного вида, чаще всего жиго. В 1930-е был модным очень короткий жакет. Его фигурные манжеты и пояс были сделаны из контрастной ткани. В 1930–40-е годы появляются жакеты из плотных тканей (габардина, шевиота, бостона), которые носили в комплекте с платьями из тонких тканей (шифона, маркизета, батиста, ситца). С течением времени жакет претерпел множество изменений, пока не превратился в такой, каким мы его знаем сегодня. Жакет Сегодня:- жакет – очень удобная верхняя одежда, которую можно носить в любом возрасте. Сегодня жакет делается с

расширенной и спрямлённой линией плеч, чаще всего приталенным. Рукав может быть втачным, цельнокроеным и реглан. Воротник может быть самой разной формы, он также может и отсутствовать. Современные жакеты разнообразны по тканям и формам. Сегодня невероятно популярны летние жакеты из лёгких тканей с коротким рукавом. Такие жакеты визуально делают руку тоньше. Также не выходят из моды укороченные жакеты (болеро), трикотажные жакеты (кардиганы), меховые жакеты (полушубки). С Чем Носить? Жакет обычно носят в сочетании с юбками, брюками, леггинсами, шортами или платьями. Жакеты расклешённой формы будут прекрасно смотреться с узкими брюками, к ним также подойдёт и юбка-карандаш. Жакеты с короткими рукавами можно носить с перчатками, чтобы придать образу элегантности. Короткие жакеты (болеро) и жакеты длиной до талии можно носить с прямыми юбками, юбками-карандаш или с короткими пышными юбками. Здесь также будут уместны широкие брюки, брюки-дудочки, брюки-клёш и леггинсы. Жакеты с декором и/или принтами будут особенно стильно смотреться с однотонным платьем или костюмом, не контрастирующим с ним по цвету. Жакеты в стиле милитари будут удачным дополнением делового костюма или наряда для вечеринки. Также такие жакеты отлично подойдут для повседневных прогулок. Меховые жакеты практически никогда не выходили из моды и приемлемы обычно для любых условий. С равным успехом их носят и подростки, и студенты, и светские львицы, и деловые леди. Такие жакеты сочетаются с любой одеждой:- с джинсами и классическими брюками, с юбками мини и макси, с шортами и бриджами и так далее. Выбор Звёзд:- всевозможные пиджаки, жакеты и кардиганы очень любимы знаменитостями. Эти предметы одежды звёзды надевают в самых разных ситуациях:- как на светские мероприятия, так и на обычную прогулку с друзьями или поход по магазинам.

JACKET = ЧЕХОЛ (или МАНШОН, или КОЖУХ, или ОБШИВКА) – (1) Jacket is a wood or fiber cover placed around such containers as cans and bottles. / Деревянный или волоконный чехол вокруг таких контейнеров как банки и бутылки.

(2) Jacket is a woven or felted tubular sleeve for covering and shrinking on a machine roll. / муфта (sleeve).

(3) In polymer manufacture, Jacket is an external shell around a reaction vessel. For example, jacketed vessels are used when heat-transfer medium is circulated around the vessel.

JACKET CUSTODY = ХХ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Jacket Custody:- securities held in separate custody are kept separate from holdings of the bank or third parties. Securities are held in separate custody if they are not admitted to collective custody by a securities clearing and deposit bank, or at the depositor's request. The name of the owner is noted on the strip of paper wrapped around the securities. The advantage of separate custody for the customer is that he can receive the original of the securities deposited with the bank. See also Separate Custody. Opposite:- Collective Custody.

JACK TAR = МОРСКОЙ ВОЛК (или СТАРЫЙ МОРЯК) – Jack Tar (maritime term):- sailors were once called by their first names only, and Jack was their generic name. Tar came from seamen's custom of waterproofing clothing using tar.

JACK–UP RIG = САМОПОДЪЁМНАЯ БУРОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА (или БУРОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА НА ВЫДВИЖНЫХ СВАЯХ) – In oil industry, Jack-Up Rig is a seadrill rig system that can extract oil at different water depths. Jack-up rig's legs can either sit on the ocean floor or be ratcheted up to allow the rig to float while being relocated by a tug. Water dept up to 120 meters. See also Drillship, Semisubmersible Rig, Semitender Rig, and Tender Rig. / Ноги самоподъёмной буровой установки (СПБУ). Смотрите также Буровое Судно (Drillship), Полупогружная Буровая Установка (Semisubmersible Rig), Полупогружная Платформа С Буровой Установкой На Сваях (Semitender Rig или Tender Rig). Плавучая Буровая Установка (ПБУ) – буровая установка для бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин в открытом море. Бурение производится с ПБУ, опирающейся на морское дно при помощи мощных колонн (при глубинах до 70 метров); с заякоренной ПБУ (от 60 до 300 м); с ПБУ с динамической стабилизацией (более 250–300 м).

JACOB'S LADDER = ЛЕСТВИЦА ИАКОВА (или ШТОРМ–ТРАП) – Jacob's Ladder is a rope ladder with wooden rungs which can be rolled up and hangs down the side of vessel, for example, for a pilot to board the ship from a pilot boat. A rope ladder suspended from the side of a vessel and used for boarding. Jacob's Ladder is a ladder made of rope with wooden rungs, e.g., pilot ladder which is used over the ship's side for embarkation and disembarkation of pilots. Jacob's Ladder is a ladder to heaven, described in the Book of Genesis, which the biblical patriarch Jacob envisions during his flight from his brother Esau. Jacob's ladder is a ladder of rope with rungs, used over the side. / Под Шторм-Трапом понимается верёвочная лестница, используемая для сообщения между судами на стоянке и на неспокойном море. Под Трапом, от Голландского слова Trap, понимается верёвочная, деревянная или металлическая судовая лестница. Различают:- внутренний и забортный трап, постоянный и съёмный трап, наклонный и вертикальный трап. Забортные трапы (парадные трапы, шторм-трапы) служат для сообщения с береговыми причалами или с плавучими средствами. Верёвочный трап, используемый для сообщения между судами на стоянке и на неспокойном море, называется шторм-трапом. Трапом называются также лестницы различной конструкции, используемые при посадке/высадке в вертолёты, самолёты и тому подобное. Лествица Иакова – библейская аллегория. Брат Иосий (Esau). Лествица Иакова (Jacob's Ladder) – переводное апокрифическое сказание. В Книге Бытия (Book of Genesis; XXVIII, 10–22) содержится рассказ о том, как Иаков, сын Исаака, видит во сне лестницу, основание которой покоится на земле, а вершина достигает неба; по ней всходят и нисходят ангелы. Бог предвещает Иакову величие его рода в будущем. В основанном на этом библейском сюжете апокрифе, условно называемом Лествица Иакова, содержится более подробное описание лестницы (на ней 12 ступеней, на каждой из них справа и слева лица, а на самом верху – 'лице, акы человече, из огня изсечено'). Существенно расширено толкование видения:- ангел разъясняет символику ступеней, лиц на них, движения по лестнице ангелов, которое предвещает сошествие Христа на землю; подробнее говорится о судьбе потомков Иакова. В той части апокрифа, где рассказывается о чудесах при сошествии Христа, имеется сюжетная перекличка со Сказанием Афродитиана. И увидел во сне:- вот, лестница стоит на земле, а верх её касается неба; и вот, Ангелы Божии восходят и нисходят по ней. И вот, Господь стоит на ней и говорит:- Я Господь, Бог Авраама, отца твоего, и Бог Исаака. Землю, на которой ты лежишь, Я дам тебе и потомству твоему; и будет потомство твоё, как песок земной; и распространишься к морю и к востоку, и к северу и к полудню; и благословятся в тебе и в семени твоём все племена земные; и вот Я с тобою, и сохраню тебя везде, куда ты ни пойдёшь; и возвращу тебя в сию землю, ибо Я не оставлю тебя, доколе не исполню того, что Я сказал тебе. Иаков пробудился от сна своего и сказал:- истинно Господь присутствует на месте сем; а я не знал! Jacob's ladder – (1) Библейская лестница Иакова; (2) Разговорное:- длинная крутая лестница; (3) Морское:- скок-ванты; вант-трап (4) Ботаническое:- синюха голубая.

JACODEC = JAPAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

JACONET = ДЬЖЕКЭНЭТ (или ЖАКОНЕТ, или МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ КЛЕЁНКА, или ЛИНЕН–БАТИСТ) – Jaconet is a lightweight cotton cloth used for clothing and bandages. / .

JACQUARD = ЖАККАРДОВАЯ – (1) Jacquard is a system of weaving that utilizes a highly versatile pattern mechanism to permit the production of large, intricate designs. The weave pattern is achieved by a series of punched cards. Each card perforation controls the action of one warp thread for the passage of one pick. The machine may carry a large number of cards, depending upon the design, because there is a separate card for each pick in the pattern. Jacquard weaving is used for tapestry, brocade, damask, brocatelle,

figured necktie and dress fabrics, and some floor coverings. A similar device is used for the production of figured patterns on some knit goods. Jacquard is a mechanical loom invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752–1834; French weaver and merchant) that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles with complex patterns such as brocade, damask and matelasse. It is usually applied to silk, rayon and polyester. The product is an intricately woven, shiny fabric with an interwoven, textured and dimensional design. Jacquard is a system of weaving that utilizes a highly versatile pattern mechanism to permit the production of large, intricate designs and (at Bally Ribbon Mills) shapes. The weave controls the action of one warp yarn for the passage of one pick. Each card perforation machine may carry a large number of cards, depending upon the design, because there is a separate card for each pick in the pattern. / Жозеф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант). брокатель (brocatelle).

(2) Jacquard:- woven fabrics manufactured by using the Jacquard attachment on the loom. This attachment provides versatility in designs and permits individual control of each of the warp yarns. Thus, fabrics of almost any type or complexity can be made. Brocade and damask are types of Jacquard woven fabrics. Jacquard:- Joseph Jacquard invented this decorative weaving technique in 1804. A special loom is used to weave a pattern directly into the fabric; a costly process that produces an elegant cloth. A fabric of intricate variegated weave or pattern. Jacquard is a term used to describe fabrics with a woven or knitted pattern, whether or not they are made with a Jacquard attachment on the loom. The Jacquard attachment for weaving and knitting machines makes possible the manufacture of complicated, repeated geometrical designs in knits and wovens. See also Dobby. / Жозеф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант). Жаккардовая Ткань:- . Смотрите Крупноузорчатые Переплетения.

JACQUARD KNIT = ЖАККАРДОВЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ – Jacquard Knit is a knit with a design knit into the fabric in a regular allover pattern. Most Jacquard patterns are closely knitted, but it is possible to make some pattern knits with a Jacquard machine. Jacquard Knit is a weft double knit fabric in which a Jacquard type of mechanism is used. This device individually controls needles or small groups of needles, and allows very complex and highly patterned knits to be created. / Жозеф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант).

JACQUARD LACE = ЖАККАРДОВОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Jacquard Lace:- the name ‘Jacquard’ comes from the name given to the family of looms invented in Germany following the Second World War. The simple, quite unrefined lace produced on the first loom in this series was gradually improved on subsequent looms, from Jacquard, to Jacquardtronic, to Textronic to conclude with the most recent creation, the Super Textronic. The common characteristic of all these looms is the tricot stitch from which the lace is created, a stitch that is easier and quicker than the weft and warp of the Leavers looms, but which gives a thicker lace, with a less defined pattern, a rather uniform background and a ‘flat’ appearance with little depth. / Жозеф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант).

JACQUARD MECHANISM = ЖАККАРДОВ МЕХАНИЗМ (или МАШИНА ЖАККАРДА, или МЕХАНИЗМ ЖАКЯРА) – Jacquard is a special fabrication in which a pattern is woven directly into the material. A device for weaving such elaborate designs by a machine was invented between 1801 and 1810 by Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752–1834). The Jacquard mechanism is attached to a loom and operated by a punched card system which selects individual warp threads. A variety of mechanically operated Jacquard machines exist providing control over 100, 200, 400 or 600 ends. There are also Jacquard systems for knitting machines. Jacquard systems can now be electronically controlled. Jacquard Mechanism is a mechanism, named after Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752–1834), which gives individual control of several hundred warp threads or knitting needles, enabling large figures designs to be produced. / Жозэф Мари Жакяр (или Жаккар; Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834), Французский ткач и изобретатель. Около 1800 усовершенствовал ручной ткацкий станок, создав приспособление для выработки крупноузорчатых тканей. На промышленной выставке в Париже в 1801 на его модель обратили внимание и он получил приглашение в Париж на работу в Музей (консерваторию) искусств и ремёсел. В 1808 Жакяр сконструировал новую модель машины для узорчатого ткачества, которая получила широкое распространение в ткацком производстве (смотрите Машина Жаккарда). Машина Жаккарда была изобретена Фрунцузским изобретателем, ткачом и механиком Жозэфом Мари Жакяром (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834) в период 1804–05, а в 1806 объявлена общественным достоянием. Она представляла собой зевообразовательный механизм ткацкого станка для выработки крупноузорчатых тканей (декоративных тканей, ковров, скатертей и тому подобного). Эта машина даёт возможность раздельно управлять каждой нитью основы или небольшой их группой. Машина Жаккарда, приспособление к ткацкому станку для выработки тканей с крупным узором. Названа по имени Французского ткача и изобретателя Жозэфа Мари Жакяра (или Жаккарда). Машина Жаккарда возможность при образовании зева на ткацком станке раздельно управлять перемещением каждой нити или небольшой группы нитей основы и вырабатывать ткани, раппорт которых состоит из большого числа нитей. При помощи машины Жаккарда можно изготовлять узорчатые платьевые и декоративные ткани, ковры, скатерти и другое. Машина Жаккарда имеет ножи, крючки, иглы, рамную доску, рамные шнуры и перфорированную призму. Нити основы, пробранные в глазки лиц (галев), связаны с машиной при помощи аркатных шнуров, продетых в делительную доску для равномерного распределения по ширине станка. Ножи, закреплённые в ножевой раме, совершают возвратно-поступательное движение в вертикальной плоскости. Крючки, находящиеся в зоне действия ножей, захватываются ими и поднимаются вверх, а через рамные и аркатные шнуры поднимаются вверх и нити основы, образуя верхнюю часть зева (основные перекрытия в ткани). Крючки, выведенные из зоны действия ножей, опускаются вниз вместе с рамной доской. Опускание крючков и нитей основы происходит под действием силы тяжести грузиков. Опущенные нити основы образуют нижнюю часть зева (уточные переплетения в ткани). Крючки из зоны действия ножей выводятся иглами, на которые действует призма, имеющая качательные и вращательные движения. На призму надет картон, состоящий из отдельных бумажных карт, которые имеют просечённые и непросечённые места против концов игл. Встречая просечённое место, игла входит в призму, и крючок остаётся в зоне действия ножа, а непросечённое место карты перемещает иглу и выключает крючок из взаимодействия с ножом. Сочетание просечённых и непросечённых мест на картах позволяет осуществить вполне определённое чередование подъёмов и опускания нитей основы и образование на ткани узора.

JACQUARD PATTERNS = ЖАККАРДОВЫЕ УЗОРЫ (или ЖАККАРДОВЫ УЗОРЫ, или ЖАККАРДОВЫ РИСУНКИ) – Jacquard Patterns are the fancy patterns knitted in articles made by a special attachment on the knitting machine. Jacquard weave A construction characterized by very intricate woven-in designs. A special Jacquard loom makes these designs by controlling each warp yarn. / Жозеф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант).

JACQUARD WEAVE = ЖАККАРДОВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или КРУПНОУЗОРЧАТОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Jacquard Weave is used to produce patterned fabrics. The intricate patterns or figures are created all over the fabrics. It is woven on a Jacquard loom. This type of loom differs with standard looms. It has a Jacquard attachment or a punch card. In Jacquard loom, the warp yarns is individually controlled and not in groups. This allows creating more complex designs. Jacquard weave was invented by a French named Joseph Marie Jacquired. Fabrics of Jacquard weave are costly because it involves more time and skill in making the Jacquard cards to produce new pattern. Moreover the weaving operation is also very slow. Characteristics of Jacquard Weave:- (i) the fabrics have the tendency to have floats; (ii) it has luster contrasts; (iii) it has snagging potential; and (iv) it is more stable and resilient than the basic

weaves. See also Weave. / Жозэф Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834; Французский ткач и коммерсант). Смотрите также Переплетение (Weave). Для выработки крупноузорчатых тканей с большим раппортом переплетения по основе и утку применяют машины Жаккарда. Жаккардовые Переплетения, то же, что Крупноузорчатые Переплетения. Крупноузорчатые Переплетения тканей, вид переплетений нитей, служащий для воспроизведения узоров на ткани. Раппорт узоров включает большое число нитей как по основе, так и по утку. Крупноузорчатые переплетения получаются на ткацких станках с жаккардовыми машинами (поэтому иногда называются жаккардовыми). Контуры узора срисовываются ткацким рисовальщиком на канвовую бумагу с модели, выполненной художником, и заполняются графическими элементами различных переплетений (так называемое Патронирование). Готовый патрон определяет порядок насечки (перфорации) карт, управляющих машиной Жаккарда. Раппорты некоторых крупноузорчатых переплетений по основе могут достигать нескольких сотен нитей; бывают рисунки, раппорт переплетения которых занимает всю ширину ткани. Раппорт по утку неограничен и в отдельных случаях достигает нескольких тысяч нитей. Простые крупноузорчатые переплетения образуются из одной основы и одного утка. Такими переплетениями вырабатывают некоторые хлопчатобумажные, шёлковые и шерстяные ткани для платьев, подкладочные ткани, камчатные полотна, салфетки, скатерти и другое. Сложные крупноузорчатые переплетения образуют узор на ткани из нескольких систем основных и уточных нитей. Различают двухлицевые, двухслойные и ворсовые крупноузорчатые переплетения. Такими переплетениями вырабатывают ткани для платьев, костюмов, пальто, мебельные и другие декоративные ткани. Крупноузорчатые переплетения позволяют получить на поверхности ткани разнообразные световые эффекты, а в сочетании с разными цветами и материалом нитей – красивые, мягкие переходы тонов и резко очерченные контуры узоров, иногда весьма сложных (орнаменты, пейзажи, портреты и тому подобное).

JADE GREEN = ЗЕЛЁНО–НЕФРИТОВОЕ (или НЕФРИТОВОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Jade Green:- a light bluish green.

JADE™ MASTER TERMINAL = ХОЗЯЙСКИЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ ДЬЖЕЙДА™3 (или КАПИТАНСКИЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ ДЬЖЕЙДА™3) – The organization within Jade Corporation which supplies and supports CentrePort's core cargo management system for Chartts™. Jade™ Master Terminal is also the name of the cargo tracking system that this organization has developed. Good software design requires absolute understanding of an operator's requirements, objectives and strategies. Software needs to be better than just 'good'. Through innovative design and thought leadership Jade 'Master Terminal' has become a world-class Terminal Operating System (TOS) managing terminals around the world. The Master Terminal TOS is designed to handle a wide variety of terminal operations, from dedicated modern and sophisticated major container terminals to multi cargo type operations with mixed TOS requirements. All aspects of the terminal operation are integrated and handled with ease by Master Terminal, providing a most valuable tool to optimise operations and reduce operating costs. One of Jade Logistics client terminals was recently awarded the 'best terminal in northern Europe' by Maersk Line. Master Terminal also has a capacity to manage multi-modal and multi-site terminal operations. It is a cost-effective and comprehensive tool to help you improve operational productivity and the return on your investment. The core Terminal Operating System delivers commercial, technical, operational and optimisation capability through different modules recognising that even now cargo still comes in different shapes and sizes:- Break bulk, Bulk, Containers, General cargo, Inter-modal, and Roll on / Roll off. Master Terminal allows you the complete flexibility of use of individual functionalities. Each module may be operated individually or combined to suit your business requirements and to minimise your costs. We aim to help you to grow your business alongside our own, and our innovative fee structures have been established to minimise your business risks, to allow you to accurately forecast your IT costs, and to maintain the market competitiveness of your current and future operations. Our industry experts have managed, designed and developed container terminals, inter-modal terminals, Roll on / Roll off and rail operations around the world. Jade Software Corporation Ltd, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Master Terminal allows you the complete flexibility of use of individual functionalities. Each module may be operated individually or combined to suit your business requirements and to minimise your costs. It is a part of Jade Master Series which include also:- (i) Master Care24 (with Master Care24 you enjoy the benefits of having one supplier responsible for a significant portion of both the technology and service management layers involved in the delivery of your logistics solution); (ii) Master Rail (supports the new business processes, new efficiencies and cost reductions today's industry needs to remain at the top of their game); and (iii) Master Services (the team of consultants at Jade Logistics has many years of hands-on experience in the logistics and consulting industries around the world, specialising in the design and development of state of the art terminals and cargo handling facilities). / Дьжейд Софтвэа Корпорэйшэн Лимитид (Jade Software Corporation Ltd). Мэстчё КэаТчвэнтиФо (Master Care24). Мэрск Лайн (Maersk Line).

JAKARTA FUTURES EXCHANGE = ДЖАКАРТСКАЯ БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – The PT. Bursa Berjangka Jakarta (BBJ; Jakarta Futures Exchange or JFX®) was established in August 1999. Headquartered in Jakarta, Indonesia. Website:- http://www.jfx.co.id. The benefit of establishing a local exchange through which Indonesian business entities can hedge their risks has been confirmed by various studies commissioned by the Indonesian government. Recognizing that the benefits far outweigh the possible cost, the Indonesian government submitted a bill for approval by Parliament in 1996. It was signed into law on 1997-December-05 as Act No. 32/1997 (Commodity Futures Trading Act). PT. Bursa Berjangka Jakarta is the first exchange established under this law. PT. Bursa Berjangka Jakarta was established on 1999-August-19 by 4 palm plantations, 7 refineries, 8 coffee exporter, 8 securities companies and 2 general traders. Of the 40 billion capital authorized, capital paid-up was Rp 11.6 billion. Bursa Berjangka Jakarta fulfills all the requirements as stated by the Act. It is expected that Bursa Berjangka Jakarta was licensed to operate in the second semester of 2000. Although there is a growing trend of merging of exchanges, like we saw in many countries some even happenend across borders, we welcomed the challenge of having competition in Indonesia when the government issued another permit. The Exchange is designed as a multi-commodity Futures Exchange. The first two contracts:- Olein Futures Contract and Robusta Futures Contract will be followed in due time by Cocoa Futures, Pepper Futures, Rubber Futures, and Plywood Futures. Options on Futures and Financial Futures will be considered later. JFX was concieved to use an electronic trading system from the very start of its operation. Exchange management saw this as a necessity as this is the trend all exchanges are experiencing. An electronic trading system called JAFeTS was then devised to meet management's criteria, i.e.:- (i) it should use latest technologies which to facilitate the adaptation of newer technologies; (ii) it should give room to system expansion if market so dictates; (iii) it should be affordable, so are its future modifications; and (iv) it should be custom built, as are the modifications so that modifications can be made in the appropriate time, without the normal delays encountered with off-the-shelf systems. Purpose and Benefits:- main purpose of the implementation of the JAFeTS and therefore its benefits are:- (i) to provide level playing field where all market participants have equal access; (ii) to provide trading facility with integrated control which minimises trade risks; (iii) to provide efficient, fast, economical and reliable trading facility; (iv) to provide a system that uses latest technologies on par with foreign leading bourses; (v) to provide a solid foundation for remote trading system, whereby market participants can access the system from their premises; and (vi) to provide a system that can be easily tailored to suit market demand as it arises, such as:- adding new products, extending trading hours. JAFeTS Components:- basically, there are five components that constitute JAFeTS:- (i) Trader Interface:- this is the screen that Screen Traders input, change, and delete orders. They can also view overall market situation through this interface. (ii) Trade Information:- publication of trade data to quote vendors and the outside world is done through this component. (iii) Administrator Interface:- this is used by exchange officers to define and set up parameters that govern the operation of JAFeTS. Among others, parameters that can be set include:- contract types,

price limit, screen traders' user ids and passwords, trading sessions. (iv) Surveillance Application:- a facility through which exchange surveillance officers monitor market activities. (v) Clearing House Interface:- trade data are sent to the clearing house electronically via this interface. (vi) Data Vendor Interface:- trade data are sent to the data vendors electronically via this interface. (vii) Interface for Bappebti:- trade data are sent to Bappebti (Coftra) electronically via this interface. JAFeTS Development:- eversince JAFeTS 1.0 was used as the electronic trading platform, it has been continuously improved and upgraded. Version 1.0 – put in usage on 15 December 2000 – used web based technology. When the a major upgrade was done to the system – hence dubbed version 2.0 – JAFeTS uses push client-server technology with Java Messaging System and Application Server at its core. This version of JAFeTS can be accessed remotely by our members and liquidity providers. It also features basis trading among other enhancements programmed into the system. Execution speed of 50 messages per second is deemed sufficient for current trading activities. Plan is underway to radically upgrade the electronic trading system for even greater capacity and capabilities. And now in order to revitalize its commodity based futures contracts, Jakarta Futures Exchange has acquired a new trading system engine named JAFeTS 3.0. This new trading engine system have more capable to process more transaction and can ensure the data integrity better than it's predecessor. It's also have better availability and robustness compare to the previous system, which make it more reliable. The user interface of JAFeTS 3.0 is much simpler than the previous one and it also easy to operate which make the trading engine system is more user frienldy. With the introduction of the JAFeTS 3.0 which deployed and implemented recently, Jakarta Futures Exchange hopes its commodity based contracts may propel the exchange to the same league as another successful commodity futures exchange. The Next JAFeTS:- expect to see future JAFeTS Next Generation capable of:- (i) handling more transaction per second than its predecessor; (ii) upgrading the risk management functions; and (iii) improving the reliability and availability of the current Online trading. / Бапэбти (Bappebti) (Кофтра (Coftra)).

JAM = ЗАКЛИНИВАТЬ (или ЗАЖИМАТЬ, или ЗАЕДАТЬ) – Jam (maritime term):- to wedge tight.

JAMBEAU = ДЬЖЕМБО (или НАШЕЙНИК) – Jambeau is a piece of medieval armor for the leg below the knee. / .

JAPANESE CANDLESTICK THEORY = ЯПОНСКАЯ ТЕОРИЯ ПОДСВЕЧНИКОВ – Japanese Candlestick Theory:- the principles were developed in Japan during the XVII century by Munehisa Homma, a Rice broker. Similarly to a bar chart, a candle chart uses the open, high, low and closing prices – however, in a candle chart a body is created between the opening and closing prices. The bodies are presented in different colors to highlight the session's direction – usually a white body for an up day (open above the close) and a black body for a down session (close below the open). Regarded as good short-term signals. / Мунехиса Хома (Munehisa Homma).

JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION = ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЯПОНИИ – Although legally under the aegis of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) administers the export programs of the Japanese Government independently. MITI subsidizes about 60 percent of JETRO's total annual expenditures and, technically, has final decision-making authority over JETRO management and programs. Originally established to help Japanese firms export, JETRO also assists international companies seeking to export to Japan and promotes Japanese direct investment in foreign countries and international direct investment in Japan. Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan. JETRO, or the Japan External Trade Organization, is a government-related organization that works to promote mutual trade and investment between Japan and the rest of the world. Originally established in 1958 to promote Japanese exports abroad, JETRO's core focus in the XXI century has shifted toward promoting foreign direct investment into Japan and helping small to medium size Japanese firms maximize their global export potential. Outlines JETRO's overall sphere of activities, both in Japan and overseas:- (i) promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) into Japan; (ii) facilitating economic growth in developing countries through trade promotion; (iii) cooperating in Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); (iv) assisting Japan's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); (v) supplying Japan with foreign economic information; (vi) promoting cross-border business tie-ups in high-tech and other key industry sectors; (vii) helping Japanese firms expand overseas and aiding efforts to protect intellectual property; and (viii) researching developing economies (IDE). JETRO Membership:- providing support and information on overseas business.

JAPONICA RICE = РИС ЯПОНИКА – Japonica Rice is one of the two major ecogeographical Races of Oryza Sativa (see also Indica). A Group of Rice Varieties from Northern and Eastern China grown extensively in some areas of the world. It has narrow, dark green leaves, medium-height tillers and short to intermediate plant stature. It is found in the cooler zones of the subtropics and in the temperate zones. Grains are short, roundish, spikelets awnless to long-awned, panicles low-shattering, and have 0–20% amylose content. Rice breeding in Japan began to be carried out on a large scale in the Meiji era (1868–1912). Many historical records indicate that various landraces began to be recognized at that time. These landraces became valuable resources for modern Rice breeding in Japan. However, newly established Varieties were promoted and used instead of landraces, and thus genetic diversity among cultivated Rice populations rapidly disappeared. The materials used in this study were Rice stocks for emergency food stored about 100 years go in the Meiji era by a farmer in Inabu-cho, Toyota city, Aichi prefecture. This component and eating quality of this preserved Rice have been reported previously, and it was confirmed that germination ability had been lost. However, the genetic background of these Rice has not investigated. Assessment of genetic diversity using preserved Rice allows direct insight into the breeding and dispersal of Rice Varieties in the past. Clarification of Varieties that have adapted to the environment at a particular time may be informative for breeding and the conservation of genetic diversity in the present and future. For phenotypic analysis, seed size variation has been used as a key indicator of phenotypic diversity. Archaeological remains have also been a useful source for clarifying seed diversity or transitional shapes. The grain shape index (ratio of the length/width (L/W) of a Rice grain) was established by Matsuo (1952) and defines three major categories:- a-type (short type), b-type (large type), and c-type (long-type). These three types are considered to be typical grain shapes for Temperate Japonica, Tropical Japonica, and Indica, respectively, with a few exceptions, and grain shape is used as a key factor for distinguishing landraces. Generally, Japanese landraces were Temperate Japonica types, with some exceptions. For molecular based genetic analysis, a number of molecular markers have been developed as indicators of genetic diversity. By investigating 40 isozyme loci of 1948 Rice strains from Asia and Africa, Second (1982) found that Indica and Japonica had been domesticated independently from their respective ancestors. Glaszmann (1987) found a discriminant marker for Indica-Japonica by polymorphic analysis of 15 isozyme loci and various phenotypic criteria among 1688 Asian Rice strains. Ishikawa et al. (1991) also found Indica-Japonica discriminant markers among 60 Asian Rice strains through polymorphic analysis of isozymes and physiologic and phenotypic criteria based on Morishima and Oka (1981). Chen et al. (1993) developed a specific cytoplasmic marker inherited maternally for distinguishing Indica or Japonica. Simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers were also developed and applied to confirm varietal differentiation. These reports suggested that Indica and Japonica had maintained a close relationship during the process of domestication. DNA extraction from the endosperm is possible even when germination ability has been lost. This extraction method is applicable for not only varietal identification of milled Rice grains but also long-preserved seeds like those reported here and carbonized seeds excavated from archaeological sites. Rice straw and chaff are also possible DNA sources. DNA analysis of ancient botanical specimens found among archaeological remains has been reported well; however, reports of samples from the middle ages to early modern era are very limited in number. The objective of this study was to understand the genetic background of a preserved seed population. To estimate genetic variation of these preserved seeds, seed size variation, Indica-Japonica classification by

polymorphisms among three insertion/deletion (INDEL) markers and three single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers of isozymes, and population structure analyses by using the 21 SSR markers in the preserved seed population and three populations of current landraces and varieties.

JARI = JUTE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

JAROSITE = ЯРОЗИТ – Jarosite is an ocher-yellow or brown mineral consisting of basic sulfate of potassium and iron and occurring in minute rhombohedral crystals or in masses. Found in acid sulfate soils. / Ярозит (от названия местности Jaroso (Харосо) в Испании, где впервые был найден ярозит), минерал класса сульфатов; химический состав $KFe_3(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$. Обычно содержит примесь натрия. Кристаллизуется в тригональной системе. Встречается в виде землистых и мелкозернистых масс охристо-жёлтого или жёлто-бурого цвета; реже в виде мелких кристаллов ромбоэдрического и псевдокубического габитуса с сильно стеклянным или алмазным блеском. Обладает пироэлектрическими свойствами и очень высоким двупреломлением. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 2.5–3.5; плотность 3 150–3 260 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Образуется в зоне окисления рудных месторождений за счёт сульфидов железа (пирит, пирротин и другие) главным образом в условиях сухого климата; при значительной влажности разлагается с образованием гидроокислов железа. Отлагается также из кислых сульфатных вод в районах действующих вулканов. Ассоциирует с гипсом, самородной серой, гетитом, самородным золотом. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) ярозит известен в месторождениях Южного Урала, Казахстана, Алтая, за рубежом – в Испании, Чехословакии, Франции. Из чистых разновидностей ярозита путём обжига получают полировальные порошки состава Fe_2O_3 (так называемый Крокус). Ярозит:- (1) минерал из группы основных сульфатов, $KFe_5(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$. Ярозит кристаллизуется в тритон, сингонии. Кристаллы встречаются редко и небольшой величины. Чаще ярозит находится в землистых агрегатах жёлтой окраски. Обладает пироэлектрическими свойствами. При значительной влажности разлагается с образованием оксидов железа. Спутниками ярозита, кроме оксидов железа, являются в некоторых месторождениях самородная S, галогениды Ag, гипс и другие. (2) В гидрометаллургии Zn образов, ярозит состава $R+Fe_3(OH)_6(SO_4)_2$ или $(R,H_3O)Fe_3(OH)_6(SO_4)_2$ или $R,SO_4 \cdot Fe_2(SO_4), \cdot 4Fe(OH)$, где R = Na+, NH4+, K+, и используется для выделения железа из Zn-содержащих растворов. Ярозит образуется в кислых сульфатных растворах при pH = 1.7–2.5 (в зависимости от концентрации Fe, температуры и природы иона R). При более высоком значении pH из раствора выделяется аморфный основный сульфат железа. Осаждается ярозит ускоренной затравкой, то есть кристаллами, которые служат центрами кристаллизации. Осаждается ярозит ускоренным повышением температуры pH и добавлением затравки. Из раствора ярозит выпадает не сразу, а по истечении некоторого времени (инкубационного периода).

JASDAQ = JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS AUTOMATED QUOTATION SYSTEM

JASMINE = ЖАСМИНОВОЕ (или ЖАСМИН) – Jasmine:- a light yellow.

JASON CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ДЬЖЕЙСЭНА – Jason Clause is a clause included by shipowners in bills of lading or charter parties to protect themselves against the consequences of damage through unseaworthiness, latent defects, negligence, etc for which the shipowners are not responsible, the consignees, cargo owners or shippers agreeing to contribute in the event of general average arising from any of these causes. It is so termed because the validity of this clause was admitted in court after eight years of litigation concerning cargo carried by the steamer 'Jason'. Jason Clause is a clause in a contract of carriage relating to liability of the shipowner under the US Harter Act in disputes concerning general average. New Jason Clause:- in the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods shall contribute with the carrier in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the goods. If a salving ship is owned or operated by the carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving ship or ships belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the carrier or his agents may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the goods and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods to the carrier before delivery. / Оговорка Дьжейсэна – это оговорка в контракте на перевозку, касающаяся ответственности судовладельца согласно Американскому Акту Хартёра (the US Harter Act) в отношении споров, касающихся общей аварии (general average).

JASPÉ = ЖАСПЕ – Jaspé is:- (1) a fabric used for suiting, draperies, or upholstery characterized by a series of faint stripes formed by dark, medium, and light yarns of the same color. (2) A term describing carpets having a faint striped effect. / Под Жаспе, от Французского слова Jaspé, означающее Воронёное или Крапчатое, понимается . (1) Однониточная двухцветная пряжа, изготовленная из двух ровниц разного цвета, имитирующая двухцветную кручёную пряжу. (2) Занавесочная ткань из хлопка полотняного переплетения набивная или с вышивным узором для занавесей, покрывал и другого.

JASPER = ЯШМОВОЕ (или ЯШМА) – Jasper:- a blackish green.

JAU = JIANGXI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

JAVANICA RICE = РИС ЯВАНИКА – Javanica Rice:- designation for the Bulu and Gundil Varieties of Indonesia and many upland Rices. They belong to the Japonica Race of Oryza Sativa. Rice Varieties with broad, stiff, light green leaves. It is low-tillering and has a tall plant stature. Grains are long, broad, and thick, awned or awnless. Javanica grains are low-shattering and have 0–25% amylose content.

JAW FACES = ЧЕЛЮСТНЫЕ ЛИЦЕВЫЕ СТОРОНЫ – Jaw Faces are the elements of a clamp which grip the test specimen without damaging it and which prevent slippage during the test.

JAY = СОЙКА (или РОНЖА) – Jay:- a moderate blue.

J–BOX = КОМПЕНСАТОР В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ ДЬЖЕЙ. (J) – J-Box is a J-shaped holding device used in continuous operations to provide varying amounts of intermediate material storage such as in wet processing of fabrics and in tow production. The material is fed to the top and pleated to fill the long arm before being withdrawn from the short arm. / Компенсатор – шахта в отбельном производстве.

JCAD = JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

JCB CO., LTD = ДЬЖЕЙ.СИ.БИ. КО., ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – JCB Co., Ltd. (an initialism of the company's former name, Japan Credit Bureau) is a credit card company based in Tokyo, Japan. It is accepted at JCB merchants, it also in a strategic alliance with Discover Network merchants in the United States, UnionPay merchants in China, American Express merchants in Canada, and RuPay merchants in India. History Point:- founded in January 1961 as Japan Credit Bureau, JCB established dominance over the Japanese credit card market when it purchased Osaka Credit Bureau in 1968, and its cards are now issued in 20 different countries. 69.26 million JCB

cardmembers worldwide use their cards to purchase over USD62.7 billion of goods and services annually in 190 countries worldwide. JCB also operates a network of membership lounges targeting East Asian travelers in Europe, Asia and North America. Since 1981, JCB has been aggressively expanding its business overseas. JCB cards are issued in 20 countries numbering almost 9 million, in most countries JCB is affiliated with financial institutions to license them to issue JCB-branded cards. All international operations are conducted through its 100%-owned subsidiary, JCB International Credit Card Co., Ltd.. In the United States, JCB is not a primary credit card network such as Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express. While the brand was primarily accepted by tourism-related businesses such as airlines, car rental companies, hotels, Japanese speciality retailers and select department stores it gained wider acceptance when on August 23, 2006 JCB announced an alliance with the Discover Network. The two companies signed a long-term agreement that led to acceptance of Discover Network brand cards at JCB point-of-sale terminals in Japan and of JCB cards on the Discover network in the US. This partnership became operational in 2011. Local JCB accounts in the United States are issued by JCBUSA, but are only available to residents of California, Connecticut, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii. Xxxxx. History:- 1961 – Japan Credit Bureau (JCB) established; Osaka Credit Bureau (OCB) established. JCB was established in January 1961 and two months later issued Japan's first credit card, compatible with the ISO standard. In May 1961 JCB also became the first private company in Japan to offer customers convenient automatic bank draft payment for credit card bills. 1968 – JCB and OCB merged. 1972 – JCB cardmembers reach 1 million. 1974 – Annual sales volume exceeds 100 billion JPY (Japanese Yen). 1978 – Name changed to JCB Co., Ltd.; credit card point program launched. First Credit Card Point Program In Japan:- JCB's groundbreaking Joy Joy point reward program drew the attention of the entire industry. The program started with 1 point per card transaction plus 1 point for every 10 000 Yen spent. Customers received point stamps with their credit card bill to collect and exchange for rewards such as the Sony Walkman. 1980 – JCB Travel Co., Ltd. established; JCB gift certificate services commenced. 1981 – started international operation; JCB International Co., Ltd., established in Tokyo; JCB International (Asia) Ltd. established in Hong Kong. JCB As A Global Payment Brand:- as more and more Japanese tourists traveled abroad, Japan's credit card companies started issuing cards with US based international brands to secure acceptance abroad. JCB was the only one to decide to establish its own global acceptance and service network. The only global payment brand based in Japan was born form this decision to prioritize JCB brand independence. 1982 – JCB Gold Card issuance commenced; start issuing cards with magnetic stripe; franchisee card business commenced. 1983 – JCB cardmembers reach 5 million; Annual sales volume exceeds 500 billion JPY. 1984 – first JCB card issued outside Japan in Hong Kong. 1986 – annual sales volume exceeds 1 trillion JPY. 1987 – JCB cardmembers reach 10 million; JCB International Credit Card Co., Ltd. established in USA. 1988 – launched no-signature acceptance, the first in the industry in Japan; JCB International (Europe) Ltd. established in UK. 1989 – JCB Shopping and Dining Passport (current JCB Special Offers Guide) published; JCB cards issued in USA. 1990 – JCB Plaza services commenced (Paris); JCB International (Italy) S.p.A. established; JCB International (Oceania) Pty Ltd. established in Australia; JCB International (Micronesia) Ltd. established in Guam; JCB cards issued in UK and Thailand. 1991 – JCB International Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. established (Singapore). 1993 – JCB International (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. established; JCB cards issued in Korea. 1994 – JCB cards issued in Taiwan. 1995 – Japan Card Network Co., Ltd. established; JCB cards issued in Germany, Singapore and Australia. 1996 – JCB cards issued in Indonesia and Philippines. 1997 – JCB cards issued in Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain. 1999 – JCB cardmembers outside Japan reach 1 million; launched of J/Smart™ EMV compliant payment application; JCB cards issued in New Zealand. 2000 – announced aquiring partnership with American Express; JCB became a Corporate Marketing Partner of UNIVERSAL STUDIOS JAPAN®; JCB cards issued in Malaysia. 2001 – J/Smart™ card issuance commenced; JCB International (Thailand) Co., Ltd. established; Japan Point Anex Inc. established. 2002 – JCB card acceptance locations outside Japan reach 5 million. 2004 – acquisition of ownership in EMVCo; Rollout of J/Secure™ payer authentication program. 2005 – launch of QUICPay contactless payment; JCB cards issued in Bahrain and Bulgaria; JCB cards issued in China; Certified with BS7799. 2006 – launched Diners Club Card acquiring operation in Japan with Citi Cards Japan, Inc.; J&J Business Development Corp., JCB Travel Co., Ltd., J&J Gift Co., Ltd. established with JTB; alliance with Discover Financial Services; foundation of PCI Security Standards Council, LLC with 4 other payment brands; launched UnionPay card acceptance on JCB's ATM network in Japan. 2007 – New JCB Brand Emblem and Brand Slogan 'Good times start here' are announced; JCB conveys trust and delivers expection; the JCB emblem consists of stylized S characters in 3 colors representing Support (blue), Strength (red) and Sharing (green); first commercial rollout of J/Speedy, the JCB contactless payment program. JCB launched J/Speedy, global contactless payment service using NFC technology, global standards for proximity communication, and the EMV chip technology. 2008 – JCB cards issued in the UAE. 2009 – JCB Original Series Card issuance commenced; JCB card International (Korea) Co., Ltd. established; JCB cardmembers outside Japan reach 5 million. 2010 – JCB International Business Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. established; JCB Plazas expanded to 61 locations worldwide; JCB overseas purchase protection service commenced; launched merchant acquiring operation in Japan with China UnionPay. 2011 – JCB's 50th anniversary; PT. JCB International Indonesia established; JCB cards issued in Vietnam; cardmembers outside Japan exceed 10 million. 2012 – JCB International do Brasil Representação Comercial Ltda. (current JCB International do Brasil Administradora de Cartões de Pagamento Ltda.) established; JCB card acceptance locations outside Japan reach 15 million. 2013 – cardmembers outside Japan exceed 15 million. 2014 – JCB International (Eurasia) LLC established; JCB Tottori Solution Center (JCB EQSe Co., Ltd.) established; JCB card issued in Laos; JCB card issued in Bangladesh. 2015 – JCB card issued in Austria; JCB card issued in Russia; cardmembers outside Japan exceed 20 million; JCB Plaza Kyoto was opened at Kyoto station as the second JCB Plaza in Japan to provide unique JCB hospitality and travel support to the increasing number of visitors coming to Japan; new brand message 'Uniquely Yours' is announced. 2016 – JCB card issued in Pakistan; JCB card issued in Germany. / Дьжей.Си.Би. (JCB). Дискавё Нэтворк (Discover Network), ЮниэнПэй (UnionPay), Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), и РуПэй (RuPay). Виза (Visa), МэстчёКард (MasterCard), Дискавё (Discover), или Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express). Дьжой Дьжой (Joy Joy). Сони Вокмэн (Sony Walkman). Дьжей.Си.Би. Тчрэвэл Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (JCB Travel Co., Ltd.). Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл (Эйжя) Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International (Asia) Ltd.). Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл Крэдит Кард Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International Credit Card Co., Ltd.). Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл (Юроп) Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International (Europe) Ltd.). Жи.Сэ.Бе. Пляза (JCB Plaza (Париж)); И.люнга.Чи.Би. Инэрнэшональ (Итчэли) Эссэ.пи.А. (JCB International (Italy) S.p.A.); Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл (Оушиэниа) Пи.ти.уай. Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International (Oceania) Pty Ltd. создана в Австралии); Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл (Майкронэжя) Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International (Micronesia) Ltd. создана в Гуаме). Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл Эйжя Пэсыфик Пи.ти.и. Эл.ти.ди. (JCB International Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.) создана в Сингапуре. Дьжей.Си.Би. Интёнэшэнэл (Тчайван) Ко., Эл.ти.ди. 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JCCT = JOINT COMMISSION ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

JCP = JUNIOR CAPITAL POOL

J CURVE AND REAL EXCHANGE RATES = КРИВАЯ ДЬЖЕЙ. И РЕАЛЬНЫЕ ВАЛЮТНЫЕ КУРСЫ – J Curve And Real Exchange Rates:- the current account may initially worsen before improving in response to real depreciation in exchange rates, because it takes time for the growth of import volumes to decline in response to higher import prices. This phenomenon is known as the J-Curve Effect, because the downward movement followed by an upward movement in the current account resembles the letter J.

J–CUT = СРЕЗ В ВИДЕ БУКВЫ ДЬЖЕЙ. (J) (или ХХ РАЗРЕЗ) – J-Cut:- in tufting cut-pile carpet constructions, uneven cutting of the loops caused by poor adjustment of knives and hooks or excessive tension.

JEAN = ДЬЖИН (или ДЖИНСА, или ДЖИНСОВКА, или ДЖИНСОВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Jean is a durable twilled cotton cloth used especially for sportswear and work clothes. Close-fitting pants made especially of jean or denim. Usually used in plural. Jean is a cotton twill fabric, similar to denim, but lighter and finer, in a 2/1 weave for sportswear and linings. In theory, a sturdy, solid-colored or striped twill-weave cotton fabric, softer and finer than denim and drill. In practice, the term Denim is almost always used for the fabric, whereas the term Jeans is used for pants made of denim. Jean is used for sport blouses, work shirts, women's and girl's pants and shorts, and children's overalls and playclothes. / В самом начале 1500-х на Юге Франции в городе Ним (Nîmes) освоили и впервые стали изготавливать ткань саржу (по-Французски – Сэрж (Serge)). Дешёвый голубой (blue) краситель из Индии – Индиго (Indigo) доставлялся в Ним в основном из Итальянского порта Генуя (по-Французски – Жени (Gênes)), и именовался во Франции Блю дё Жени (Bleu de Gênes). Из готовой голубой ткани очень скоро стали шить для Генуэзских моряков штаны, а о поставляемой ткани говорили как о Сарже из Нима (по-Французски – Сэрж дё Ним (Serge de Nîmes)). От сюда со временем и пошли сокращённые термины Дёним или Дэним (Denim) и Голубая Джин или Джинса (Blue Jean). Смотрите также Дёним или Джинса или Джинсовка или Джинсовая Ткань (Denim). Плотная хлопчатобумажная ткань основонастилочная саржевого переплетения 2/1; основная саржа с трёхнитным раппортом.

JENSEN'S ALPHA = АЛЬФА ДЬЖЕНСЭНА – Jensen's Alpha follows directly from the single-factor market model, which links the expected return of an investment to the amount of beta risk incurred. Jensen's Alpha is a direct measure of the absolute amount by which an asset is estimated to outperform, if positive, the return on efficiently priced assets of equal systematic risk in a single-factor market model. It is tempting to describe the return in the context of the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), but strictly speaking, no asset offers a nonzero Alpha in a CAPM world, because all assets are priced efficiently. In practice, expected returns on the asset and the market, as well as the true Beta of the asset, are unobservable. So Jensen's Alpha is typically estimated using historical data as the intercept (a) of the following regression equation:- Rt – Rf = a + b(Rm,t – Rf) + εt, where Rt is the return of the portfolio or asset in period t, Rm,t is the return of the market portfolio in time t, a is the estimated intercept of the regression, b is the estimated slope coefficient of the regression and εt is the residual of the regression in time t. The error term εt estimates the idiosyncratic return of the portfolio in time t, b is an estimate of the portfolio's Beta and a is an estimate of the portfolio's average abnormal or idiosyncratic return. Because the intercept, a, is estimated, it should be interpreted subject to levels of confidence. Positive levels of Alpha show outperformance, meaning that the manager has earned a greater amount of return than justified by the amount of risk undertaken. Conversely, negative Alpha measures underperformance, where the return on the investment was lower than expected for the amount of risk incurred. Other popular performance measures exist, and some firms use those unique to the firm. In practice, a variety of performance measures should be explored, each of which is selected to view performance from a relevant perspective. Jensen's Alpha is a direct measure of the absolute amount by which an asset is estimated to outperform, if positive, the return on efficiently priced assets of equal systematic risk in a single-factor market model. Formula:- $p = E(R_p) - R_f - p[E(R_m) - R_f]$, where:- $E(R_p)$ is the expected return of the portfolio; R_f is the riskless rate; $p[E(R_m) - R_f]$ is the required risk premium; and p is the Alpha of the returns of portfolio p. Example:- if a portfolio is expected to earn 7% annualized return when the riskless rate is 4% and the expected return of the market is 8%, then if the Beta of the portfolio is 0.5, the Alpha of the portfolio is 1%:- $p = 7\% - 4\% - [0.5\ (8\% - 4\%)] = 1\%$. Jensen's Alpha was first used as a measure in the evaluation of mutual fund managers by Michael Cole 'Mike' Jensen (1939–; American economist) in 1968. The CAPM return is supposed to be 'risk adjusted', which means it takes account of the relative riskiness of the asset. This is based on the concept that riskier assets should have higher expected returns than less risky assets. If an asset's return is even higher than the risk adjusted return, that asset is said to have 'positive Alpha' or 'abnormal returns'. Investors are constantly seeking investments that have higher Alpha. Since Eugene Francis 'Gene' Fama (1939–; American economist), many academics believe financial markets are too efficient to allow for repeatedly earning positive Alpha, unless by chance. Nevertheless, Alpha is still widely used to evaluate mutual fund and portfolio manager performance, often in conjunction with the Sharpe Ratio (William Forsyth Sharpe; 1934–; American economist) and the Treynor Ratio (Jack Lawrence Treynor; 1930–2016; American economist). / Майкэл Кол 'Майк' Дьженсэн (Michael Cole 'Mike' Jensen; 1939–; Американский экономист). Юдьжин Фрэнсис 'Дьжин' Фама (Eugene Francis 'Gene' Fama; 1939–; Американский экономист). с Соотношением Шапа (Sharpe Ratio; Вилъйэм Фосайс Шарп (William Forsyth Sharpe); 1934–; Американский экономист) и Соотношением Трэйнёра (Treynor Ratio; Дьжак Лорэнс Трэйнё (Jack Lawrence Treynor); 1930–2016; Американский экономист).

JERK–BACK FILLING = ОТДЁРНУТАЯ (или НАТЯНУТАЯ, или ВЫДЕРНУТАЯ) УТОЧИНА (или НАТЯЖКА) – Jerk-Back Filling:- xxxxx. See also Pulled-In Filling.

JERKED–IN FILLING = НАТЯНУТАЯ (или ПРОДЁРНУТАЯ) УТОЧИНА (или НАТЯЖКА) – Jerked-In Filling:- xxxxx. See also Pulled-In Filling. The invention being to provide automatically controlled means for lifting the fillings of the idle shuttles of a loom, out of the path of travel of the active shuttle, during the weaving operation, thereby eliminating what is commonly known as Jerked In Filling, which results in a defective weave and an inferior grade of material produced. / Натяжки – порок ткани в виде поперечной полосатости от сильного натяжения поперечной нити (утка).

JERKIN = КУРТКА–БЕЗРУКАВКА – Jerkin:- a close-fitting hip-length usually sleeveless jacket.

JERK–IN = НАТЯЖКА – Jerk-In:- caused by an extra piece of filling being jerked part way into the fabric by the shuttle. The defect will appear at the selvedge. Severity:- major or minor depending how close the patterns are cut to the selvedge. Woven fabric defect. Jerk-In:- in woven fabric, an extra filling thread dragged into the shed with the regular pick and extending only part of the way across the

cloth. Synonym:- Lash-In, and Pull-In. Compare Double Pick. Jerk-In:- an extra piece of filling yarn jerked by the shuttle into the fabric along with a regular pick of filling. (1) Defect Name:- Jerk-In. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Jerk-In:- This is the result of an extra piece of filling yarn having been jerked by the shuttle part way into the body of the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Jerk-In. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Jerk-In:- This is the result of an extra piece of filling having been jerked by the shuttle from the selvage part way into the body of the fabric. Severity:- Major. / Уточина. Порок тканой ткани. Синоним:- Прибивать (Lash-In), и Втягивать или Стягивать или Сдерживать или Осаживать (Pull-In). Натяжки – порок ткани в виде поперечной полосатости от сильного натяжения утка. Порок или дефект ткачества.

JERQUE NOTE = БИЛЕТ ПРОВЕРКИ (или НОТА СВЕРКИ) – Jerque Note is a document given to the master by the UK Customs officer after the inward cargo is discharged and the vessel has been rummaged. / Документ, предоставляемый хозяину (или капитану) сотрудником Таможни Соединённого Королевства после того, как завозимый груз разгружен и судно подверглось досмотру.

JERSEY FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ДЬЖЁЗИ (или ТКАНЬ ДЬЖЁЗИНКА, или ТКАНЬ ДЖЕРСИ, или ДЬЖЁЗИНСКАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Jersey is:- (1) a circular-knit or flat-knit fabric made with a plain stitch in which the loops intermesh in only one direction. As a result, the appearance of the face and the back of a Jersey fabric is wholly different. (2) A tricot fabric made with a simple stitch, characterized by excellent drape and wrinkle recovery properties. Jersey Fabric:- the consistent interlooping of yarns in the Jersey stitch to produces a fabric with a smooth, flat face, and a more textured, but uniform back. Jersey fabrics may be produced on either circular or flat weft knitting machines. Jersey is a single knit fabric with plain stitches on the right side and purl stitches on the back. A weft-knitted rayon, acetate, or two-bar tricot-knitted rayon or acetate used for slips, gowns, and blouses. Jersey is also made of wool, cotton, silk, nylon, or blends of the newer synthetics. As an elastic knitted wool fabric, usually in stockinette stitch, Jersey was first made on the Island of Jersey off the English coast and used for fisherman's clothing. It is also used for blouses, dresses, and basque shirts. The word Jersey is also occasionally used as a synonym for any knit. See also Knitting, Single Knit, and Purl Knit. Jersey Fabric is a somewhat elastic, machine-knit dress fabric. Most commonly made of wool or cotton, but can also be made from rayon or synthetic fibers. Jersey:- made of wool, worsted, silk, cotton, rayon, and synthetics. Knitted on circular, flat-bed or warp knitted methods (later popular as a tricot-knit). Right side has lengthwise ribs (wales) and wrong side has crosswise ribs (courses). Very elastic with good draping qualities. Has special crease-resistant qualities due to its construction. Is knitted plain or has many elaborate tweed designs and fancy motifs as well as printed designs. Can look very much like woven fabric. Wears very well and if washable; it washes very well. First made on the Island on Jersey off the English coast and had been used for fisherman's clothing. / Найлан[ТЗ] (Nylon[TM]). Под Джерси, от названия Английского острова Дьжёзи (или Джерси; Jersey), понимается основовязаный (из многих нитей) средний и тонкий кулирный трикотаж из шерстяных, хлопчатобумажных, шёлковых или синтетических нитей. Джерси – шёлковое трикотажное полотно.

JERSEY STITCH = СРЕДНИЕ И ТОНКИЕ КУЛИРНЫЕ ГЛАДКИЕ ТОВАРЫ (или ДЬЖЁЗИНСКОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или ДЬЖЁЗИНСКАЯ СТЁЖКА) – Jersey Stitch is a basic stitch used in weft knitting, in which each loop formed in the knit is identical. The Jersey stitch is also called the Plain, Felt, or Stockinet Stitch.

JET = ГАГАТОВОЕ (или ГАГАТ, или ЧЁРНОЕ КАК СМОЛЬ) – Jet:- an intense black.

JET = ФОРСУНКА (или ПАТРУБОК, или НАСАДОК) – Jet is:- (1) a device used to bulk yarns by introducing curls, coils, and loops that are formed by the action of a high velocity stream, usually of air or steam. See also Texturing, Air Jet Method. (2) See also Spinneret.

JET DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СТРУЁЙ (или РАЗБРЫЗГИВАНИЕМ) (или СТРУЙНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ) – Jet Dyeing is a high temperature piece dyeing in which the dye liquor is circulated via a Venturi jet thus providing the driving force to move the loop of fabric. Jet Dyeing:- fabric is placed in a heated tube where jets of dye solution are forced through it at high pressures. The fabric too moves along the tube. The solution moves faster than the cloth while coloring it thoroughly.

JET DYEING MACHINE = СТРУЙНАЯ (или РАЗБРЫЗГИВАЮЩАЯ) КРАСИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Jet Dyeing Machine is a high-temperature piecedyeing machine that circulates the dye liquor through a Venturi jet, thus imparting a driving force to move the fabric. The fabric, in rope form, is sewn together to form a loop.

JET FUEL = РЕАКТИВНОЕ ТОПЛИВО – In the United States, Jet Fuel includes kerosene-type (commercial or military) and naphtha-type:- (i) kerosene-type jet fuel:- a quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 °F at the 10% recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 °F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Commercial:- kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use. Military:- kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use. (ii) Naphtha-type jet fuel:- a fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 140 °C at the 20% recovery point and 240 °C at the 90% recovery point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels. Kerosene-type; high-quality kerosene product used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Jet Fuel is a fuel of naphtha and kerosene type suitable for commercial or military purpose on aircraft turbine engines. Includes kerosene-type (commercial or military) and naphtha-type. See also Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, and Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АООИМ). Под Реактивным Топливом понимается основное топливо для авиационных воздушно-реактивных двигателей. Наиболее распространённое реактивное топливо – керосиновые фракции нефти, получаемые прямой перегонкой нефти с последующей гидроочисткой. Реактивное Топливо, топливо для авиационных реактивных двигателей. В качестве реактивного топлива наибольшее применение нашли керосиновые фракции, получаемые прямой перегонкой из малосернистых (например, отечественное топливо марки Т-1) и сернистых (ТС-1) нефтей. Для производства топлив, обладающих повышенной термической стабильностью (например, отечественное топливо РТ, зарубежные А, А-1, В), фракции прямой перегонки подвергают гидроочистке. В производстве реактивного топлива используются также компоненты гидрокрекинга и демеркаптанизации. Важнейшими показателями реактивного топлива являются плотность и теплота сгорания, определяющие дальность полёта, а также температура начала кристаллизации, общее содержание серы и содержание меркаптановой серы. Реактивное топливо должно иметь высокую термическую стабильность, особенно если оно применяется на сверхзвуковых самолётах, в баках которых топливо может нагреваться до 150–200 °C и выше. Высокая термическая стабильность достигается очисткой топлива от неуглеводородных примесей (сернистых, азотистых, кислородных соединений), например, путём обработки водородом (смотрите Очистка Нефтепродуктов). При этом одновременно обеспечивается и низкая коррозионная агрессивность реактивного топлива. К очищенным сортам топлива для повышения их стабильности при хранении добавляются антиокислители (до 24 миллиграммов на литр (мг/л)) и деактиваторы металлов (6 миллилитров на литр (мл/л)). В реактивном топливе содержится растворённая вода (до 0.008–0.01% при обычных температурах), которая при

изменении условий может выделяться из топлива и вызывать электрохимическую коррозию топливной аппаратуры, а также образовывать кристаллы льда. Поэтому в реактивное топливо вводятся ингибиторы коррозии (смотрите Ингибиторы Химические) (10–45 мг/л) и антиобледенительные присадки (0.1–0.3 объёмного %); добавляются также присадки, предотвращающие накопление статического электричества и повышающие противоизносные свойства топлив.

JET FUEL PRICE = ЦЕНА НА РЕАКТИВНОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Jet Fuel Price is a price for a one-time open market transaction covering immediate delivery purchased at current market rates.

JET KEROSENE = АВИАЦИОННЫЙ КЕРОСИН (или РЕАКТИВНЫЙ КЕРОСИН) – Jet Kerosene is an aviation fuel. The aviation fuels include three types:- aviation gasoline (see also Gasoline), gasoline (or naphtha) type jet fuel and kerosene type jet fuel. In terms of demand for the different products, jet kerosene has a share of 99% of all aviation fuels and it is the only one basic type of jet fuel in civil use world-wide. The widecut gasoline type of jet fuel has not been used by civil aircraft for many years (less than 0.05% of world aviation fuel demand) and, once the fuel for many military organizations, its military use has rapidly decreased over the last few years. Aviation gasoline (included in gasoline) accounts for slightly less than 1% of world aviation fuel demand. Jet kerosene is a middle-distillate fuel, generally produced to exact the stringent specifications of international civil specifications, for use as civil aviation fuel. In recent years however, many military organizations, including for example the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), now use fuels which are virtually identical to some of the internationally accepted jet kerosene, mainly differing in the additives included. Lower quality specification kerosene (other kerosene) or a dual purpose grade is used in some regions as domestic heating oil, especially in Asia, notably in Japan and Korea. Please note that some organizations collect information for jet fuel. Jet fuel includes both kerosene type and naphtha or gasoline type jet fuel. This is not a substantial problem as the latter category barely represents 0.05% of world-wide aviation fuel demand.

JET LOOM = СТРУЙНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК (или БЕСЧЕЛНОЧНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК) – Jet Loom is a shuttleless loom that employs a jet of water or air to carry the filling yarn through the shed. See also Loom, and Weft Insertion. / уточную пряжу через .

JETRO = JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

JETSAM = ПРЕДМЕТЫ, СБРАСЫВАЕМЫЕ ЗА БОРТ (С АВАРИЙНОГО СУДНА) – Cargo or goods which sink when jettisoned. The term applies also to such goods when washed ashore. Jetsam is the part of a ship, its equipment, or its cargo that is cast overboard to lighten the load in time of distress and that sinks or is washed ashore. / для восстановления плавучести и устойчивости судна.

JETTISON = СБРОС ЗА БОРТ – Jettison is a voluntary dumping overboard of cargo to relieve a vessel in distress. The act of throwing overboard part of a vessel's cargo or hull in hopes of saving the ship from sinking. Jettison is an act of throwing cargo or equipment (jetsam) overboard when a ship is in danger. Jettison:- to throw goods overboard. Voluntary dumping either of cargo or of ship's material or stores overboard, to protect other property from a common danger. / Сознательный сброс за борт либо грузов, либо принадлежностей или запасов судна для защиты другого имущества при общей опасности.

JETTY = ВОЛНОЛОМ (или МОЛ) – Jetty is a landing wharf or pier; a dike at a river's mouth. A mole or breakwater, built into the sea to protect the harbour or coast. Jetty is a mole or breakwater, running out into the sea to protect harbour or coast. It is sometimes used as a landing-pier. / Под Волноломом понимается гидротехническое сооружение для защиты от волнения (ветровых волн) акватории порта и рейдовых причалов, подходов к каналам и шлюзам порта, береговых участков моря. Различают:- (i) берегозащитные волноломы, расположенные непосредственно у берега; и (ii) оградительные волноломы, окружённые водным пространством. Под Молом, от Итальянского слова Molo от Латинского слова Moles, означающее Масса или Насыпь, понимается гидротехническое оградительное сооружение в виде узкой вертикальной или наклонной стенки, примыкающее одним концом к берегу и защищающее акваторию порта от волнения. Мол уширенного профиля часто служит также для размещения причалов.

JEWELLER'S BLOCK POLICY = ПАКЕТНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЮВЕЛИРА – Jewellers Block was originally developed at Lloyd's of London in the late 1880's by a diamond merchant's clerk named Thomas March. Mr March, who was concerned at the inability of his employer to obtain insurance against theft, was friendly with one of the leading Lloyd's Underwriters of the day and between them they devised the first Jewellers Block policy. Soon after an insurance brokerage bearing Mr March's name was established and flourishes to this day as one of the leading Jewellers Block specialist brokers in Great Britain. What does 'Block' Mean? No one remembers how the name came about, but probably it is from the term 'En Bloc'. What Coverage is Provided? The Jewellers Block Policy is an 'all risk' coverage, which means that the insurer must specify what is not covered. If a risk is not in the list of exclusions, it is covered. Typical risks that are covered are Burglary, Robbery, Shoplifting, Grab and Run, Trick Loss, Substitution and Accidental Damage, in addition to the usual risks such as Fire. What Risks are Not Covered? The most important exclusions are Employee Dishonesty, Damage to Goods Being Worked Upon and Mysterious Loss or Unexplained Loss. Most other exclusions can be bought back if required or they are 'common sense' exclusions. What Extensions are Available? Coverage is based on stock at your premises but may be extended to follow your stock almost wherever it goes, including:- (i) Jobbers And Outworkers; (ii) Memo Of Consignment To Other Jewelers; (iii) Bank Or Safety Deposit Boxes; (iv) Commission Sales Representatives; (v) Travel By Principals Or Employees; (vi) Shipments; (vii) Trade Shows And Exhibitions; (viii) Personal Residences; and (ix) While Being Worn. What are the Requirements? (1) Must be working from business premises. (2) A burglary resistant safe according to the value of stock. (3) Burglar alarm connected by a direct line to the alarm company's monitoring station and certified by Underwriters Laboratories as Extent 3 Premises Protection with Level 3 Line Security or better. The system must include at least one hold up button and a door contact on the safe. These are the minimum requirements and insurers may have further requirements. If you are located in an area where ULC (short for the Underwriters Laboratories of Canada) certification is not available, a specification schedule from your alarm company may be acceptable. (4) Closed Circuit Television with a monitor is mandatory by most insurers except where values are low. Digital recorders have become the norm for most jewellers but are not mandatory in every case. (5) Security outside business hours is important and usually not more than 10% of jewellery and watches may be left out of safe outside business hours. (6) Physical inventory must be taken at least once a year and records maintained of all sales and purchases. A perpetual inventory is the best system to operate, this can be based on a computer or books or a card system. Conclusion:- the above gives you a general view of what the Jewellers Block Policy has to offer and how it operates. When considering which quotation to accept, you should check your policy carefully and compare how different insurers handle the conditions and warranties. The experience of your insurance broker in the field is also critical. Brokers must be prepared to explain conditions to you and knowledgeable enough to deal with disputed claim situations. A good test is to ask your broker what 'memo' means; if they do not know – go elsewhere. Jeweller's Block Policy is a form of property insurance that is provided to jewellers. / первоначально разработанное у Лойда из Лондона (Lloyd's of London) в конце 1880-х клерком коммерсанта по бриллиантам по имени Томэс Мач (Thomas March). Боглэри (Burglary), Робэри (Robbery). Форма имущественного страхования, предназначенная для ювелиров.

JEWS HARP = ЕВРЕЙСКАЯ АРФА (или ХХ) – Jews Harp (maritime term):- the ring bolted to the upper end of the shank of an anchor and to which the bending shackle secures.

JFK® = JAKARTA FUTURES EXCHANGE

JIC = JOINT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

JICA = JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

JICT = JAPAN INFORMATION CENTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

JIG = ДЬЖИГЕР (или РОЛИКОВАЯ (КРАСИЛЬНАЯ) МАШИНА, или (КРАСИЛЬНО–)РОЛИКОВАЯ МАШИНА) – Jig is a machine used to dye piece goods. Full-width material is passed from a roller through the dye bath is an open vat, and then proceeds to another roller. This treatment is repeated until the desired shade is assured. Also known as Jigger. Jig (Jigger) is a dyeing machine used for processing goods in the open width and consisting essentially of a vessel holding the dye liquor and one roll mounted at either end and above the bath on which the cloth is unwound and wound, passing through the liquor during repeated operation. Each complete transfer from one roll to the other is known to the dyer as an 'end'. Jig is a machine in which fabric in open width-form is transferred repeatedly from one roller to another, passing each time through a bath of relatively small volume. Jigs are used for scouring, dyeing, bleaching, and finishing.

JIG DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ НА РОЛИКОВОЙ КРАСИЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЕ – Jig Dyeing is similar to the process of beck dyeing with a slight variation. The fabric in jig dyeing is held on rollers at full width rather than in rope form as it is passed through the dyebath.

JIG–DYEING MACHINE = РОЛИКОВАЯ КРАСИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Jig-Dyeing Machine is a machine in which cloth is dyed. The machine is composed of a large vat fitted with rollers to guide the cloth through a dye solution and subject it thoroughly to the action of the dye.

JIRCAS = JAPAN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

JIT = JUST IN TIME

JM = JAMAICA

JMD = JAMAICAN DOLLAR

JNAU = JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

JO = JORDAN

JOBBER = МАКЛЕР – (1) In the United Kingdom, Jobber is a dealer engaged in the wholesaling of securities. Unlike a stockbroker, the jobber deals only with brokers and other jobbers, but not with the general public. Also known as Dealer or Specialist in the United States, and as Stockjobber in the United Kingdom, where they are usually organized into firms. Jobber is a term for market maker used on the London Stock Exchange.

(2) Jobber is a middleman. A gasoline jobber, for example, might buy from refiners and would resell to small distributors or consumers. / Посредник. Например, маклер, специализирующийся на бензине, который может купить его у нефтеперегонного предприятия и затем перепродать мелким дистрибуторам или заказчикам.

JOBLESS CLAIMS = ОБРАЩЕНИЯ ЗА ПОСОБИЯМИ ПО БЕЗРАБОТИЦЕ – Jobless Claims is a weekly compilation of the number of individuals who filed for unemployment insurance for the first time. It predicts trends in the labor market.

JOB LOT = РАБОЧИЙ ЛОТ – (1) Job Lot:- collection of stocks or goods sold together, perhaps to somebody who wants only some of them.

(2) Job Lot:- a form of contract having a smaller unit of trading than is featured in a regular contract. / Форма контракта, предполагающая продажу меньшей партии, предположим, товара, нежели предусмотрено в обычном контракте.

JOC = JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

JOCK = ДЬЖОК (или ЙОК, или ХХ) – Jock:- athletic supporter. / .

JOCKSTRAP = СУСПЕНЗОРИЙ (или ДЬЖОКСТРЭП) – Jockstrap is an athletic supporter. / .

JOD = JORDANIAN DINAR

JODHPUR = ДЬЖОДПУР (или КАВАЛЕРИЙСКИЙ ПОЛУСАПОГ, или ГАЛИФЕ) – Jodhpur:- (plural) riding breeches cut full through the hips and close-fitting from knee to ankle; an ankle-high boot fastened with a strap that is buckled at the side. Also called Jodhpur Boot. / Галифе, от Французского слова Galliffet, – это брюки, облегающие голени и сильно расширяющиеся на бёдрах. Названы по имени Французского генерала Гястона Александрэ Огюста дё Галифе (Gaston Alexandre Auguste de Gallifet 1830–1909), который ввёл их для кавалеристов. История:- Французский кавалерийский генерал Гястон Александрэ Огюст дё Галифе во время Франко-Прусской войны (1870–71) получил ранение, в результате которого его бедро было изуродовано и искривлено. Поскольку в те времена военные носили облегающие брюки-лосины, генерал, из-за полученной травмы, не мог носить их, из-за чего редко появлялся в обществе. Однажды старый друг генерала Галифе, полковник Ковенкюр, принес ему приглашение на бал, который устраивало Французское правительство. Галифе отказывался ехать, однако дочь полковника, Анна-Мари, всё-таки его уговорила. Генерал Галифе появился на балу в новых брюках оригинального для того времени покроя:- очень свободных на бёдрах и сильно зауженных от колена. Несмотря на такой необычный покрой, брюки не выглядели смешно, а Анна-Мари, наоборот, отметила, что генералу невероятно идёт подобный фасон. Спустя несколько месяцев после бала генерал Галифе женился на Анне-Мари, а фасон новых брюк ввёл для своей армии. Позже галифе были заимствованы и другими армиями. А в 1980-х галифе вошли в женскую моду. Галифе Сегодня:- современные брюки галифе занимают прочные позиции как в мужском, так и в женском гардеробе. Галифе не выходят из моды вот уже несколько лет. Дизайнеры придумывают новые фасоны и интересный крой, экспериментируют с тканями и отделками. Галифе из атласа или шёлка, к примеру, уже никого не удивят. Сегодня также популярны не только галифе-брюки, но и капри, и шорты подобного фасона. Галифе можно наблюдать в коллекциях Гуччи (Gucci), Жан Поль Готье (Jean Paul Gaultier), Баленсиага (Balenciaga), Дольчэ э Габбана (Dolce & Gabbana), Нина Риччи (Nina Ricci), Рэлф Лорэн (Ralph Lauren), Пол Энд Дьжоу (Paul & Joe), Кристиан Диор (Christian Dior), и других. Как И С Чем Носить:- главный принцип подбора одежды к брюкам галифе – не выбирать слишком объёмный верх, поскольку объём уже присутствует ниже пояса. Галифе могут сделать ноги визуально меньше и шире, поэтому такие брюки в идеале подходят длинноногим и худощавым женщинам. Обладательницам низкого

роста желательно носить галифе с обувью на высоких каблуках. Полным женщинам стоит отдавать предпочтение брюкам тёмных цветов (чёрный, тёмно-серый, коричневый, болотный, хаки). Укороченные брюки галифе отлично сочетаются с туфлями на высоких каблуках. Для более простого и повседневного варианта укороченные галифе можно носить в сочетании с лоферами, надев наверх топ и/или жакет. Галифе хорошо сочетаются с водолазками, строгими рубашками и романтичными блузками. Также галифе будет хорошо смотреться с жакетами в стиле милитари, с меховыми жакетами. Что касается выбора топов, то здесь ограничений нет:- с галифе прекрасно сочетаются и майки, и корсеты и элегантные топы.

JO–DOG = ЛЕНИВЕЦ – Jo-Dog is a mechanical device attached to a fifth wheel to increase a tractor to a three-axle unit increasing the legal weight carrying capability of the tractor. / механическое устройство, прикреплённое в пятому колесу, для .

JOHNNY = ДЬЖОНИ – Johnny:- a short-sleeved collarless gown that is open in the back and is worn by persons, as hospital patients, undergoing medical examination or treatment.

JOINING = ВЯЗКА – Joining is a mating, to produce offspring.

JOINT = СОЧЛЕНЕНИЕ (или ЧЛЕНИК, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ, или СУСТАВ) – Joint is a point where a side-shoot or leaf grows out of a stem. A single section or segment of a stem composed of a series of units. / Узел стебля растения.

JOINT = ШАШКА (или XX) – Joint is an intersection and connection of components, often identified by location within the pallet as the end joint, center joint and corner joint. See also Pallet.

JOINT ACCOUNT = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ОБЩИЙ СЧЁТ) – Joint Account is an account opened jointly in the names of two or more persons. Depending on the exact terms of the account agreement, withdrawals from such an account may be made by either of the joint depositors alone or they may require the signatures of both or all of them together. It may also be specified that withdrawals can be effected by any two of three or more depositors. Joint Account is an account owned by two or more persons or an association of individuals. A joint account may either give each accountholder the right to operate the account on his or her own ('or' account) or require all accountholders to act jointly ('and' account). / Совместный Счёт или Общий Счёт – банковский или брокерский счёт, находящийся в совместном владении двух или более лиц. Совместные счета могут быть организованы двумя способами:- (i) либо все стороны, владеющие счётом, должны подписывать чеки и одобрять любое снятие средств со счёта или все брокерские сделки; (ii) либо любая сторона может предпринимать подобные действия от своего имени.

JOINT AND SEVERAL GUARANTEE = СОЛИДАРНАЯ И РАЗДЕЛЬНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ (или СОЛИДАРНАЯ И ДОЛЕВАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – In accordance with Art. 496 para. 1 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the joint and several guarantor can be ordered to pay on behalf of the principal obligor and before realization of the real estate mortgages under the following conditions:- (i) if the principal obligor is in arrears with his or her payment despite reminders; and (ii) the principal obligor is clearly insolvent. Joint And Several Guarantee is a guarantee, under which the guarantor or guarantors commit themselves jointly and severally with the principal debtor. The guarantor can, on principle, be sued even before the principal debtor if the latter is in arrears with his payments and there has already been an unsuccessful attempt at collection. / солидарно или порознь .

JOINT APPLICATION = СОВМЕСТНАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или СОЛИДАРНАЯ ЗАЯВКА) – Joint Application is an application in which the invention is presented as that of two or more persons. See also Joint Inventor.

JOINT CARGO COMMITTEE = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ГРУЗАМ – Joint Cargo Committee represents the interests of those writing marine cargo and related risks within the London market. This committee comprises underwriting representatives from both the Lloyd's and the International Underwriting Association (IUA) company markets and includes representation from the UK cargo market. The committee also includes two specie representatives elected from within the specie sector. Joint Cargo Committee is a group of London company underwriters and Lloyd's underwriters who meet to discuss matters relating to cargo insurance and to make recommendations to the cargo insurance market. / Лойд.

JOINT CHARGE = СОЛИДАРНЫЙ СБОР (или СБОР ЗА СТЫКОВКУ) – Joint Charge is a charge which applies to the carriage over the lines of two or more carriers and which is published as a single amount (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, сбор, который взимается при перевозке груза по одному маршруту с задействованием двух или более перевозчиков, и которай публикуется как одна сумма.

JOINT CONTROL = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Joint Control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity.

JOINTED = СОСТАВНОЕ (или СОЧЛЕНЁННОЕ, или УЗЛОВАТОЕ) – Jointed:- constricted at intervals.

JOINT FLOAT = СОВМЕСТНОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ – Joint Float is an arrangement by which a group of currencies maintain a fixed relationship relative to each other, but move jointly relative to another currency in response to supply and demand conditions in the exchange market.

JOINT HULL COMMITTEE = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО КОРПУСАМ – Joint Hull Committee is a group of London company underwriters and Lloyd's underwriters who meet to discuss matters relating to hull insurance conditions and rating structures. The Joint Hull Committee was founded in 1910 and is the oldest Joint Committee. It comprises underwriting representatives from both the Lloyd's and IUA company markets, representing the interests of those who write marine hull business in the London market. It has a number of sub-committees, principally Navigating Limits and Risk Assessment. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. / Лойда.

JOINT INVENTOR = СОИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ (или СОАВТОР) – In the US patent law, Joint Inventor is an inventor who is named with at least one other inventor in a patent application, wherein each inventor contributes to the conception of the invention set forth in at least one claim in a patent application. See also Coinventor.

JOINT LIABILITY = СОЛИДАРНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Joint Liability:- contractual obligation of several debtors under which each is individually answerable to the creditor for the discharge of the entire debt. / Контрактное обязательство нескольких должников, по которому каждый из них несёт индивидуальную ответственность перед кредитором за возврат всего долга. Под Солидарным Обязательством понимается обязательство с несколькими должниками или кредиторами, при котором любой из должников обязан исполнить обязательство. Солидарное Обязательство – обязательство двух или более сторон перед требованиями к активам компании или частного лица.

JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS GROUP = СОВМЕСТНАЯ ГРУППА ЭКСПЕРТОВ ПО ФОТОГРАФИРОВАНИЮ – 'Joint Photographic Experts Group' or .jpg file type extension or JPEG is one of several digital image formats that are viewable in web browsers. JPEG image files are encoded using a standard for file compression (making the files smaller) that preserves essential color and display information in a fairly photorealistic way, with smooth edges, shapes and color blends. JPEG files are generally preferred

for displaying still image photographs in digital form. The JPEG format is 'lossy', meaning some information is lost when an image is compressed. This accounts for the 'fuzziness' and patchy color areas what you may see when lower resolution JPEG images are enlarged to fill a space on the screen.

JOINT PROPERTY = ОБЩАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ (или СОВМЕСТНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Joint Property:- undivided ownership of a property by a community of persons. They can only dispose of the property by unanimous decision because each has a right to the undivided property and not to quotas or shares. / Под Общей Собственностью понимается имущество, принадлежащее двум или более лицам, например, жилой дом, принадлежащий нескольким гражданам, или имущество супругов. Известна также как Совместная Собственность.

JOINT RATE = ОБЩАЯ СТАВКА (или СОЛИДАРНАЯ СТАВКА) – Joint Rate is a rate applicable from a point located on one transportation line to a point on another transportation line, made by agreement and published in a single tariff by all transportation lines over which the rate applies. Joint Rate is a rate from a point located on one transportation line to a point on another transportation line which is published in a single tariff.

JOINT SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – In Switzerland, Joint Safekeeping Account is a term for the custody account held jointly at a bank by two or more people, each of whom is entitled to dispose over the assets in the joint safekeeping account without the involvement of the other(s). / В Швейцарии этот термин применяется при обозначении банковского счёта по доверительному управлению, принадлежащего одному или более лицам, каждый из которых вправе распоряжаться активами, находящимися в управлении на этом счёте по своему собственному усмотрению, без согласования с другим или другими владельцами этого же счёта.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ С СОВМЕСТНЫМ КАПИТАЛОМ (или КОМПАНИЯ С ОБЩИМ КАПИТАЛОМ) – In the United Kingdom, a group or association of people recognized in law as an individual entity with a fixed capital stock (share capital) divided into parts (shares). Also known as Corporation in the United States, and as Limited Company in the United Kingdom. Joint Stock Corporation (Aktiengesellschaft (AG)) is one of the legal forms that companies can take. In a joint stock corporation, the owners hold their stakes in the company in the form of shares. Shareholders are only liable up to the amount of their shareholding, but not with their other assets. The management bodies of the joint stock corporation are the management board (Vorstand), the supervisory board (Aufsichtsrat) and the annual general meeting (Hauptversammlung). A joint stock corporation is managed by the management board, which is appointed by the supervisory board, while the suervisory board is elected by the annual general meeting, i.e. the shareholders in general meeting. Furthermore, the shareholders also resolve at annual general meetings on important questions of key relevance to the company, such as the appropriation of profits, the ratification of the acts of management of the supervisory board and management board as well as on capital increases and mergers. / Акциэнгезэльшафт (А.Ге.; Aktiengesellschaft (AG)). Компания с Совместным Капиталом или Компания с Общим Капиталом – форма коммерческой организации, сочетающая признаки корпорации и товарищества. В соответствии с законодательством США компании с совместным капиталом считаются корпорациями с неограниченной ответственностью для акционеров. Как и в обычной корпорации, инвесторы, вкладывающие средства в компании с совместным капиталом, получают акции, которые они могут свободно продавать по своему желанию, не прекращая существования корпорации; они также избирают директоров, в отличие от корпораций с ограниченной ответственностью. Однако каждый акционер акционерной компании с неограниченной ответственностью по закону несёт ответственность по задолженностям компании. У этой формы организации существуют определённые преимущества по сравнению с компаниями с ограниченной ответственностью:- меньшие налоги, простота организации в соответствии с гражданским законодательством, большая безопасность для кредиторов, мобильность, отсутствие ограничений. Но недостатки, состоящие, например, в том, что компания с совместным капиталом с неограниченной ответственностью обычно не может владеть недвижимостью, в самом статусе компании с неограниченной ответственностью обычно перевешивают преимущества, в результате чего эта форма организации относительно малопопулярна.

JOINT VENTURE = СОВМЕСТНЫЙ ВЕНЧУР (или СОВМЕСТНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ, или СОВМЕСТНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ) – The term 'Joint Venture' was first used in the United Kingdom pronouncements in SSAP 1 (Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 1) in 1971, but was not defined. It was introduced into company law by the UK Companies Act of 1985, which whilst not providing an explicit definition, implies the criterion of joint management of the (holding) undertaking with a non-consolidated one (the venture). A business undertaking in which more than one firm share ownership and control of production and/or marketing. In the United Kingdom, a Joint Venture (JV) is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties (the venturers) undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control is defined as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an economic activity. Joint ventures fall into three categories:- jointly controlled entities, jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets. The accounting treatment depends on the type of joint venture. A joint undertaking by a number of persons or companies to achieve a specified entrepreneurial objective, e.g., to construct a plant or power station, or carry out a research study. A joint venture can take the form of a contract or the founding of a jointly owned subsidiary, affiliate or holding company. Some international financing institutions (such as the World Bank) also practice this form of collaboration in the field of development financing. Partnership formed for the purpose of carrying out a single project rather than as an ongoing business. Joint Venture is an enterprise participated in by associates acting together, with a community of interests, each associate having the right to participate in its management. For income tax purposes, a joint venture is treated as a partnership, not taxable in its own capacity, but regarded as a taxpayer for the purpose of computing its taxable income, which is distributable among the associates in the proportions agreed upon. Such distributive shares are reported by the associates on their individual income tax returns. Also known as Equity Investment in the United States. A joint activity of two or more companies, usually performed under a common name. An association of persons to jointly explore, finance or direct a particular development with a view to mutual profit. May be in various forms, that is, 50/50, 75/25 with the right to increase to 60/40 etc. Joint Venture:- when two or more persons or organizations gather capital to provide a product or service. Often carried out as a partnership. Joint Venture:- joint untertaking by several people or companies to achieve specific entrepreneurial objectives, for example, to build a factory or power plant, or to carry out research projects. Depending on the circumstances, the cooperation can be managed through contractual arrangements or by establishing a joint subsidiary or holding company. Joint Venture is a business enterprise, usually a corporation, that is formed between two other companies. Joint Venture is a contractual agreement between two or more parties for the purpose of executing a business undertaking. All parties agree to share in the profits and losses of the enterprise. / , например, . Совместное Предприятие – соглашение, в соответствии с которым две или более стороны совместно работают над проектом. Часто, когда компании, имеющие взаимодополняющие технологии, желают произвести изделия или услуги, совместное предприятие создаётся с использованием сильных сторон участников. Совместное предприятие, которое обычно ограничивается одним проектом, отличается от партнерства, составляющего основу сотрудничества по многим проектам.

JOIST = ПОДБАЛКА (или ВТОРОСТЕПЕННАЯ БАЛКА, или СЛЕГА, или БАЛКА, НЕСУЩАЯ НАСТИЛ или ПОЛ) – (1) Joist is one of a series of parallel beams used to support floor and ceiling loads, supported in turn by larger beams, girders, or bearing walls. /

Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов. Под Слегой понимается толстая жердь, брус.

(2) Joist is a piece of dimension lumber 114 mm (6” nominal) or more in larger dimension, intended to be loaded on its narrow face. / .

JOLLY ROGER = ВЕСЁЛЫЙ РОДЬЖЁ (или ВЕСЁЛЫЙ РОДЖЕР) – Jolly Roger (maritime term):- a pirate’s flag carrying the skull and cross-bones. / Исторический флаг пиратов.

JONES ACT = АКТ ДЬЖОНЗА – Jones Act is the Merchant Marine Act of 1920:- The President of the United States has just been briefed by the national security advisor on a critical situation developing overseas. A close ally of the United States has come under attack from a hostile nation, and the president has decided to immediately deploy US military forces to assist the defense of our ally. To whom will the president turn to in order to get the majority of US military personnel, equipment, and weapons overseas? The answer is not the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines. Rather, the job of transporting our military forces and equipment in such a scenario is the job of the US Merchant Marine. The US Merchant Marine is the fleet of civilian owned and crewed ships carrying imports and exports during peacetime, which becomes a naval auxiliary during wartime to deliver troops and war material. The Merchant Marine, as a cohesive and distinct arm of US commerce and defense, began during the Revolutionary War and was then known as the Colonial Merchant Marine. The best known captain in the Colonial Merchant Marine was John Paul Jones, who committed his private merchant fleet to the development of the United States Navy. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 is commonly referred to as the ‘Jones Act’, named after the legislation’s sponsor, Senator Wesly L. Jones of Washington, though it is a common misconception the act is named after Captain John Paul Jones. At the turn of the XIX century the United States had completed a period of continental development and overcome the turmoil of the Civil War. By the dawn of the next century, the need for a strong and viable modern merchant fleet had become a political priority, driven by several factors. One consideration was the ascension of Britain as a world power, based in great part on its merchant fleet, control of the world’s shipping lanes, and its steadfast adherence to a national maritime philosophy embodied in the quote by Sir Walter Raleigh, as ‘Whosoever commands the sea commands trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself’. Another important factor was America’s need for a large sea lift capability in time of defense, realized during World War I. Lastly, the most important maritime development in this period was the converson of ships from coal to oilburning, made possible through the development of a process to refine petroleum. Before World War I approximately only one percent of the world’s merchant and naval vessels burned oil for fuel. By the end of 1918 the number of oil burning ships had risen to nearly 15 percent and continued to climb until coal-burning ships had become totally obsolete by the commencement of World War II. At this same time, however, the volume of cargo and international trade for the US merchant fleet had drastically decreased due to the economic decline and global turmoil caused by World War I. Further complicating the ability of the US merchant fleet to compete in international commerce were higher construction and operation costs. For example, in 1926 the comparative monthly crew costs for ships of equal size were:- USD3 270 for the United States; USD1 308 for Great Britain; and USD777 for Japan. Historically, the United States curbed the impact of such issues through ‘cabotage laws’, which are government measures used to protect or foster a domestic shipping industry by reserving all or a portion of international sea commerce to ships which fly the national flag. Cabotage laws were first introduced with the Shipping Act of 1916. The Shipping Act provided, among other things, that only citizens of the United States, or companies in which a controlling interest was held by a citizen of the United States, could own a US vessel. Additionally, the secretary of transportation had strict control over the transfer and chartering of US vessels to foreign companies, and the Shipping Act provided for the regulation of rate agreements to avoid rate wars. Subsequently, Congress passed the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, which was arguably the nation’s most important cabotage law. At the time the Merchant Marine Act was passed into law, the act represented both the commitment of the United States to maintaining a strong and viable merchant fleet for commerce and defense, and its awareness that its merchant fleet could not profitably operate in unregulated competition. The opening paragraph of the act, entitled ‘Purpose and Policy of the United States’, summarized this commitment:- It is necessary for the national defense and for the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is the declared policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine. The Merchant Marine Act provided many measures to protect and foster the US Merchant Marine. Most important, the act restricted the transport of goods from points within the United States to vessels constructed and registered in the United States and owned by US citizens or companies. In this regard, the act further provided that any vessel lawfully engaging in the coastwise ‘Jones Act’ trade must never have been foreign-owned at any time and never registered under a foreign flag or rebuilt abroad. Any cargo shipped in violation of the Jones Act is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the US government. The US merchant fleet, however, continued to be plagued by its inability to compete in unregulated international commerce despite the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. The US merchant fleet has declined steadily since the end of World War II and, from 1947 to 1999, the US merchant fleet fell from approximately 4 400 vessels to less than 500 vessels. Numerous reasons are thought to have contributed to the decline, including lower standards of health, welfare, and safety for foreign merchant mariners leading to lower operating costs; discrimination by foreign countries against US merchant vessels engaged in international trade; tax advantages of operating foreign-registered vessels; aggressive labor unions in the United States; and the decline of the nation’s steel production industry. It is also important to note that many of the merchant fleets of other countries are highly subsidized by their governments, making it more difficult for the US merchant fleet to compete in international commerce. In response to the continual decline of the US merchant fleet, Congress passed new legislation to assist the maritime industry, including the Maritime Security Act of 1996. Pursuant to this act, the government acquired and has been maintaining a fleet of merchant ships, known as the ‘Ready Reserve Fleet’ (RRF) to ensure that there are sufficient US merchant vessels to support military operations worldwide. Further, the United States continues to fund and operate the US Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York, a four-year military academy vital to providing properly trained officers and executives for the transportation industry. Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, requiring that all shipments by water between ports in the United States (including Puerto Rico) be carried by US-flag, be US-built, and US-crewed vessels. The Jones Act:- Jones Act law and maritime law are very complex. The statutes, by themselves, are only a small part of Jones Act law and maritime law. Actual court cases which are appealed make up a large part of Jones Act law and maritime law. Generally, Jones Act laws were written to protect people who work on ships, oilrigs, or other sea-going vessels. However, Jones Act law is very different from workers compensation law. Under the Jones Act an injured worker must prove that the ship or drilling rig owner operator were negligent or at fault for your injury. This is not difficult for an experienced Jones Act lawyer. The Jones Act attorneys at the Ogletree Abbott Law Firm are experienced in handling Jones Act claims and maritime claims. We know what we’re doing and want to help you

to avoid costly mistakes and collect a 100% Jones Act settlement, not a penny less. Jones Act is the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, Section 27, requires that all US domestic waterborne trade be carried by US-flag, US-built, and US-manned vessels. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (PL 66-261) is a United States federal statute that regulates maritime commerce in US waters and between US ports. Section 27, better known as the Jones Act, deals with cabotage (i.e. coastal shipping) and requires that all goods transported by water between US ports be carried in US-flag ships, constructed in the United States, owned by US citizens, and crewed by US citizens and US permanent residents. The purpose of the law is to support the US maritime industry. In addition, amendments to the Jones Act, known as the Cargo Preference Act (PL 83-644), provide permanent legislation for the transportation of waterborne cargoes in US-flag vessels. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 has been revised a number of times, the most recent and thorough revision was the re-codified version of 2006. / Сенатор из Вашингтона Вэсли Эл. Дьжонз (Wesly L. Jones), в честь Капитана Дьжона Пола Дьжонза (Captain John Paul Jones). Сэром Волтёром Роли (или Рали; Sir Walter Raleigh). Юридическая Фирма Аглтчри Абэт (Ogletree Abbott).

JOSEPH = ДЬЖОСЭФ (или ЙОСЭФ, или ЖУЗЭФ) – Joseph:- (Latin) a long cloak worn especially by women in the XVIII century.

JOULE = ДЬЖУЭЛ (или ДЖОУЛЬ) – Joule is a unit of work, energy, or heat. 1 J (Joule) = 1 Nm (Newton meter). The International System of Units (Système International d'Unités (SI)) unit of work or energy, defined to be the work done by a force of one Newton acting to move an object through a distance of one meter in the direction in which the force is applied. Equivalently, since kinetic energy is one half the mass times the square of the velocity, one Joule is the kinetic energy of a mass of two kilograms moving at a velocity of 1 m/s. This is the same as 10^7 or 10 000 000 ergs in the CGS system, or approximately 0.737 562 foot-pound in the traditional English system. In other energy units, one Joule equals about 9.478 170·10^{-4} Btu, 0.238 846 (small) calories, or 2.777 778·10^{-4} Watt hour. The Joule is named for the British physicist James Prescott Joule (1818–1889), who demonstrated the equivalence of mechanical and thermal energy in a famous experiment in 1843. Although Joule pronounced his name Jowl, the unit is usually pronounced Jool or Jew'l. A metric unit of energy. Abbreviation:- J. Joule is a unit of work or energy equal to one Watt for one second. One kiloWatt hour equals 3 600 000 Joules. Named after James Prescott Joule (born in Salford, Lancashire, Greater Manchester on 1818-December-24; died in Sale on 1889-October-11), an English physicist and brewer 1889. / Дьжул (Jool) или Дьжу'эл (Jew'l). Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ). Джоуль – единица в системе СИ для измерения количества теплоты, работы или энергии. Названа в честь открывателя – Дьжеймза Прэската Дьжуэла (или Джоуля) (James Prescott Joule; 1818–1889), Британского физика. 1 Джоуль равен 10^7 или 10 000 000 Эрг или 0.238 846 калории. Обозначение:- Дж (J). Джоуль – единица работы, энергии (звуковой, ионизирующего излучения, механической, электромагнитной и так далее) и количества теплоты в системе СИ. 1 Джоуль (Дж) равен работе, совершаемой при перемещении точки приложения силы 1 Ньютон (Н) на расстояние 1 метр (м) в направлении действия силы. Джоуль, единица энергии и работы в Международной Системе Единиц и МКСА (MKSA) Системе Единиц, равная работе силы 1 Ньютон (Н) при перемещении ею тела на расстояние 1 метр (м) в направлении действия силы. Названа в честь Английского физика Дьжеймза Прэската Дьжуэла (или Джоуля) (James Prescott Joule; 1818–1889). Обозначения:- Русское Дж, международное J. Джоуль был введён на Втором Международном Конгрессе Электриков (1889) в абсолютные практические электрические единицы в качестве единицы работы и энергии электрического тока. Джоуль был определён как работа, совершаемая при мощности в 1 Ватт (Вт) в течение 1 секунды (сек). Международная Конференция По Электрическим Единицам И Эталонам (Лондон, 1908) установила 'международные' электрические единицы, в том числе так называемый международный Джоуль. После возвращения с 01 Января 1948 к абсолютным электрическим единицам было принято соотношение:- 1 международный Джоуль = 1.000 20 абсолютный Джоуль. Джоуль применяется также как единица количества теплоты. Соотношения Джоуля с другими единицами:- 1 Дж = 107 эрг = 0.238 8 кал.

JOULE'S LAW = ЗАКОН ДЬЖУЭЛА (или ЗАКОН ДЖОУЛЯ) – Joule's laws are a pair of laws concerning the heat produced by a current and the energy dependence of an ideal gas to that of pressure, volume, and temperature, respectively. They are named after an English physicist and brewer James Prescott Joule. Joule's first law, also known as the Joule Effect, is a physical law expressing the relationship between the heat generated by the current flowing through a conductor. Joule's Law defines the relationship between current in a wire and the thermal energy produced. Joule studied this phenomenon in the 1840s. In 1841 Joule experimentally showed that $Q = I^2 \cdot R \cdot t$, where where Q is the heat generated by a constant current I flowing through a conductor of electrical resistance R, for a time t, I is the current in the wire in Amperes, R is the resistance of the wire in Ohms, t is the length of time that the current flows in seconds, and Q or W is the energy produced in Joules. When current, resistance and time are expressed in Amperes, Ohms, and seconds respectively, the unit of is the Joule. Joule's first law is sometimes called the Joule-Lenz Law since it was later independently discovered by Heinrich Lenz (1804–1865). The heating effect of conductors carrying currents is known as Joule Heating. Joule's second law states that the internal energy of an ideal gas is independent of its volume and pressure, depending only on its temperature. / Русский физик Немецкого происхождения Эмилий Христианович Ленц (или Хайнрихь Фридрих Эмиль Ленц; Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz; 1804–1865). Закон Джоуля:- внутренняя энергия идеального газа зависит только от температуры и не зависит от его плотности (объёма); установлен Английским физиком Дьжеймзом Прэскатом Дьжуэлом (James Prescott Joule; 1818–1889) в 1843.

JOURNAL = ЖУРНАЛ – In accounting, Journal is a book in which entries concerning transactions are recorded in chronological order and later transferred to the appropriate accounts in a ledger. / В бухгалтерском учёте, ведомость в которой проводки о совершённых операциях записываются в хронологическом порядке, а затем переносятся на соответствующие счета в главной книге.

JOURNAL = ШЕЙКА – Journal:- that part of a shaft or axle that rotates or angularly oscillates in or against a bearing or about which a bearing rotates or angularly oscillates. / та часть вала или оси, которая вращается или . Шейка – участок вала или оси, опирающийся на радиальный подшипник скольжения.

JOURNAL BEARING = РАДИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК – Journal Bearing is a sliding type of bearing having either rotating or oscillatory motion and in conjunction with which a journal operates. In a full or sleeve type journal bearing, the bearing surface is 360° in extent. In a partial bearing, the bearing surface is less than 360° in extent, i.e. 150°, 120°, etc. See also Bearing. / Радиальный Подшипник – подшипник скольжения, воспринимающий нагрузку, направленную перпендикулярно к оси вращения вала.

JOURNAL FOR STATUTORY STOCK MARKET NOTICES = ЖУРНАЛ ДЛЯ СТАТУТНЫХ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЙ ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА – Journal For Statutory Stock Market Notices:- these are certain newspapers specified by the licensing authorities of the exchanges in which all of the notifications they are required to make must be published, for example, sales prospectus upon acceptance for trading (exchange prospectus), the dates for the general meetings, the annual financial statements (balance sheet with income statement), pre-emptive rights, drawings, etc.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE = ЖУРНАЛ О КОММЕРЦИИ – Journal of Commerce (JOC) is a trade publication. Trade transportation journal.

JP = JAPAN

JPEG = JPG = JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS GROUP

JPO = JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

JPTOS = JOURNAL OF THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE SOCIETY

JPY = JAPANESE YEN

JSE = JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

JUDICIAL DISSOLUTION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СУДЕБНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ – In the United States, Judicial Dissolution is involuntary dissolution of a corporation by a court at the request of the state attorney general, a shareholder or a creditor. See also Administrative Dissolution, Dissolution, Involuntary Dissolution, and Voluntary Dissolution. / Смотрите также Прекращение Деятельности (Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Административном Порядке (Administrative Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Добровольном Порядке (Voluntary Dissolution), и Прекращение Деятельности В Принудительном Порядке (Involuntary Dissolution).

JULIET = ДЬЖУЛИЭТ – Juliet (pronunciation:- JEW-lee-ett) or J is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I am on fire and have dangerous cargo; keep clear. Meaning:- I am going to send a message by semaphore. Inport, your radio callsign followed by Juliett indicates that ship has a semaphore message for you. Addition of Desig indicates priority message. International Meaning:- 'I am on fire and have dangerous cargo; keep clear', or 'I am leaking dangerous cargo'.

JULIETTE SLEEVE = РУКАВ КАК У ДЬЖУЛИЭТЫ – Juliette Sleeve:- a youthful look that places emphasis on the arms. Also known as a Tiny Pouf, it has an even more extreme appearance then the cap sleeve. / .

JUMBO BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ СЛОНЫ (или КРУПНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ) – Jumbo Bonds:- these bonds have received this name because of their high nominal volume, starting from around EUR1 billion. In principle, they are no different from other bonds with regard to their terms and conditions. Jumbo Bonds is a colloquial term for a very high value bond issue. The size will vary from market to market; in some emerging markets it will be in the hundreds of million of Dollars, in developed markets it will be in the billions.

JUMBO–ISED = УВЕЛИЧЕННОГО РАЗМЕРА – Jumbo-Ised:- the enlargement of a vessel, for instance, through the insertion of one or more sections. / Увеличение размеров судна, например, за счёт установки одной или более секций.

JUMEL'S TREE COTTON = ЖУМЭЛЕВСКИЙ ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Jumel's Tree Cotton:- the first commercial cultivation of this plant around 1820 marked the beginning of Egypt's importance as a Cotton growing country. It was being grown solely as a flower garden plant until at the suggestion of a French engineer – Jumel – it was propagated and grown for its lint. The success of the venture led to the importation and trial of many other Cottons. Cotton as a major export staple came late to Egypt, during the reign of Muhammad Ali Pasha in the 1820s. As part of Ali's effort to create a vibrant domestic Cotton industry, in the late 1810s he brought Louis Alexis Jumel, a French textile engineer long since removed to New York City. Jumel chanced across a Cotton bush in a Cairo garden with unusually long and strong fiber. With the support of Ali, he developed the strain further, and by 1821 was already harvesting substantial amounts of what came to be called Jumel Cotton, finding ready markets in Europe. In the early 1820s, Muhammad Ali, realizing the importance of the textile industry for providing clothing to his army, received Monsieur Louis Alexis Jumel, an enterprising Frencs-Swiss textile engineer. Jumel suggested the cultivation of a cotton strain called Tree Cotton he had seen in the garden of an Egyptian notable named Mahou Bey who had been planting it as an outdoor ornament. This strain was soft and easy to spin. Jumel believed that its cultivation suited the Egyptian climate and could improve its yield, smoothness, and staple quality. Jumel was perennial tree Cotton, producing brown lint, which was imported to Egypt from Sudan. There is confusion concerning the origins of Jumel's Tree Cotton. Watt (1907) refers to Jumel as being Gossypium Brasiliense. Formerly given species status, Brasiliense is a form of Gossypium Barbadense found in Eastern South America. Balls (1919) identifies Jumel as being a Peruvian-type Cotton originating from West of the Andes. Dunn (1949) stated that Jumel was 'a variety of the Herbaceum ... an Asiatic type', which is undoubtedly wrong. Regardless of its origins, the production of Jumel was successful enough to stimulate the importation and experimentation with Sea Island Cotton's Cultivars and Cultivars from Brasil. It appears that these introduced Cottons interbred among themselves and with Jumel in an uncontrolled manner to produce a population from which the first Egyptian Cultivar Ashmouni was derived in 1860 (Kearney 1943). Ashmouni was described as being a very heterogeneous Cultivar that produced brown lint. Ashmouni in turn gave rise to the cultivar Mit Affifi. Mit Affifi was derived from a single plant selection made in a field of Ashmouni in 1882. The parent plant may have been an 'off-type' resulting from a natural cross of Ashmouni with Sea Island (Dunn 1949). / Люи Алекси Жумэль (Louis Alexis Jumel). Мау Бэй (Mahou Bey). Вот (Watt; 1907). Болз (Balls; 1919). Дан (Dunn; 1949). Ашмуни (Ashmouni). Кани (Kearney; 1943). Мит Афифи (Mit Affifi).

JUMP BOOT = ЗАХВАТНИЧЕСКИЙ САПОГ (или САПОГ ИЗ КУСКОВ СТАРОЙ КОЖИ) – Jump Boot is a boot worn especially by paratroopers.

JUMPER = XX (или ДЖЕМПЕР, или САРАФАН) – Jumper is a loose blouse or jacket worn by workmen; a sleeveless one-piece dress worn usually with a blouse; a child's overall. Usually used in plural; (chiefly British) sweater. / Джемпер, от Английского слова Jumper, означающее Прыгун, – это предмет вязаной или трикотажной одежды для верхней части тела без воротника с характерным круглым воротом, надеваемый через голову. Такое определение дают практически все толковые словари Русского языка. Модные дизайнеры и стилисты определяют джемпер как трикотажное или вязаное изделие с круглым, V-образным вырезом или с небольшой (около 10 см) застёжкой от горловины в виде молнии или пуговиц. Фактически джемпер – это тот же свитер, только без воротника-стойки. История:- джемпер появился в конце XIX века как спортивная одежда для лёгкой атлетики (отсюда и название). Начиная с 1950-х, джемпер стал входить в повседневный и деловой гардероб мужчин и женщин, правда, вторые чаще отдавали предпочтение модным в то время свитерам. Джемпер был и остаётся постоянным предметом одежды в коллекциях многих дизайнеров. Гуччи (Gucci), Марк Дьжокобз (Marc Jacobs), Нина Риччи (Nina Ricci), Макс Мара (Max Mara), Майкэл Коз (Michael Kors), Люи Вито (Louis Vuitton), Джанфранко Фэррэ (Gianfranco Ferre), Альбэрта Фэрэтти (Alberta Ferretti) – одни из тех, кто демонстрирует разнообразные джемперы в своих коллекциях. Джемпер Сегодня:- современные джемперы поражают разнообразием фасонов и стилей. Появились джемперы-туники, джемперы-платья, подчеркнуто большие джемперы и тому подобные – длина и объёмы изделия потеряли все границы. Современный женский джемпер может быть как в романтическом, так и деловом стиле. Очень популярны джемперы в мужском стиле. В холодное время года джемпер без труда можно найти в любом магазине одежды. Многие вяжут себе джемперы 'под заказ', самостоятельно выбирая пряжу, фасон и стиль изделия. Владея некоторыми навыками вязания, джемпер несложно связать и самим. С Чем Носить:- джемпер – очень универсальный предмет одежды. Его можно носить практически с чем угодно и в разных сочетаниях. Джемпер, надетый поверх рубашки – классический вариант для офиса или учёбы. Джемпер в сочетании с

юбкой-карандаш или с классическими брюками – также прекрасный вариант для деловой встречи. Ультра-популярным сегодня является сочетание объёмного и/или удлинённого джемпера с плотными колготками или леггинсами. Ещё одно модное сочетание (а также весьма сексуальное) – объёмный джемпер, надетый поверх платья-комбинации так, чтобы та чуть-чуть из-под него выглядывала. Для создания романтического образа следует сочетать джемпер с пышной юбкой. Свободный джемпер, надетый на голое тело, в сочетании с мини-юбкой или шортами – сексуальный вариант для любительниц поэкспериментировать. Что касается аксессуаров, то джемпер можно дополнить по-разному. Например, повязать ремень или пояс поверх него. На однотонный джемпер можно приколоть брошь, тем самым освежив его и придав ему определённый стиль. Джемпер с короткими рукавами можно дополнить перчатками (вязаными, кожаными, замшевыми) и/или браслетами.

JUMP SHIP = БРОСАТЬ СУДНО (или ПОКИНУТЬ СУДНО) – Jump Ship (maritime term):- to leave a ship without authority (deserting).

JUMPSUIT = КОСТЮМ ДЛЯ ПРЫЖКОВ (или КОМБИНЕЗОН) – Jumpsuit is a coverall worn by parachutists for jumping; a one-piece garment consisting of a blouse or shirt with attached trousers or shorts.

JUNIOR BOND = МЛАДШАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ НИЗШЕГО РАНГА) – Junior Bond is a bond which in terms of its claims on the property or assets by which it is secured is junior or inferior to some other bond or mortgage. Junior Bond Issue is a corporate bond issue where the collateral has been pledged as security for other, more senior bond issues. It, therefore, ranks behind those prior claims. Also called Subordinated.

JUNIOR CAPITAL POOL COMPANY = ЮНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННОГО КАПИТАЛА – Junior Capital Pool (JCP) Company is a small public capital pool company set up under the rules of the former Alberta Stock Exchange. Now called a Capital Pool Corp under the rules of the Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX).

JUNIOR MORTGAGE = МЛАДШАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ (или ЗАКЛАДНАЯ НИЗШЕГО РАНГА) – Junior Mortgage is a mortgage which has a lending limit less than that for list mortgages and therefore carries a higher interest rate. If it is stipulated in the Land Register that a junior mortgage may be ascribed a higher priority, it moves up in ranking if a lien with a higher ranking claim is cancelled. Junior Mortgage is a mortgage that carries with it a lien that is subordinate to the lien associated with a mortgage higher in priority because of prior occurrence or similar reason. / Младшая Закладная – закладная, являющаяся второстепенной по сравнению с другими закладными, например второй или третьей. Если должник не может выплатить займ полностью, то первая закладная должна быть погашена раньше, чем младшая закладная.

JUNIOR STOCK EXCHANGE = ЮНАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – Junior Stock Exchange is a stock exchange which lists mainly small, emerging companies with low market capitalizations (e.g., under CAD100 million or even under CAD10 million). The TSX-V, or TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V (short for the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange)) is an example of this. Investors know (or should know!) that companies listed on such an exchange are inherently riskier and more speculative than those listed on a senior exchange.

JUNK BOND = НЕПОЛНОЦЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или НЕХОДОВАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ, или УТИЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Junk Bond is a colloquial term for a high-yield or non-investment grade bond. Junk bonds are fixed-income instruments that carry a rating of 'BB' or lower by Standard & Poor's, or 'Ba' or below by Moody's. Junk bonds are so called because of their higher default risk in relation to investment-grade bonds. Junk bonds are risky investments, but have speculative appeal because they offer much higher yields than safer bonds. Companies that issue junk bonds typically have less-than-stellar credit ratings, and investors demand these higher yields as compensation for the risk of investing in them. A junk bond issued from a company that manages to turn its performance around for the better and has its credit rating upgraded will generally have a substantial price appreciation. Junk Bonds are debt securities issued by companies with higher than normal credit risk. Considered 'non-investment grade' bonds, these securities ordinarily yield a higher rate of interest to compensate for the additional risk. Junk Bond:- these securities are issued by companies that are in financial difficulties (low rating). To compensate for the risk, the investor is promised a significantly higher return than with high quality, investment grade securities, e.g., government bonds. In the United States, high-risk bonds issued by companies with credit ratings below investment grade. It is often used to raise funds for leveraged buyouts, secured against the assets of the target company. Also known as High-Yield Bond. Junk Bonds:- Are you a risk-taker? Do you like the thrill of the unknown? If so, junk bonds, also known as High-Yield Bonds, may be the investment for you. Junk bonds, at one time euphemistically called 'Junque' Bonds because of their cache, offer higher interest rates because of their lower risk ratings. Some investors feel that the higher interest makes the risk worth taking. As a savvy investor, you should be aware of the risks and rewards of high-yield bonds and how they work as individual bonds and in bond mutual funds. What Are Junk Bonds? When you buy a bond, you are lending your money to someone (the government or a private company) who promises to pay you back the money when the bond matures, plus interest. The ability of the bond issuer to meet its obligation is expressed in the bond's credit rating. Whether a company defaults on its bonds or not depends on its ability to pay back its debt. Bonds that have a high credit rating are known as Investment-Grade Bonds. Bonds that are likely to default are called speculative or non-investment grade. Low-grade bonds may be issued by companies without long track records, or with questionable ability to meet their debt obligations. Because most brokers do not invest in these low-grade bonds, they are known as Junk Bonds. However, because of the very high interest rates these bond issues typically offer, they are also referred to as High-Yield Bonds. Because junk bonds have a high default risk, they are speculative. Default risk is the chance that a company or government will be unable to pay its obligations when the bonds mature. Defaults on bonds most often occur within the first several years of a bond's issue. Even when a junk bond defaults, it might still keep some of its value. The impact of a default on a bond's price is known as its default loss rate. Sometimes a bond's actual price loss is not the same as its rate of default loss. A default due to bankruptcy will probably reduce a bond's price more than a default due to a company changing its strategic direction. Default risk is determined by a credit rating system. A bond's credit rating is based on the risk of a bond issuer not making its payments on time, or at all. A bond's credit rating is measured by a grading system that starts with a rating of AAA for bonds least likely to default, all the way down to 'D' for bonds that default. Junk bonds have a rating of BB or lower. Junk Bond Creditworthiness:- researching the credit of a company issuing junk bonds is the key to determining whether the bonds are a wise investment. This process is called Credit Analysis. A company with strong management and sound financial strategy can overcome a weak credit rating. Looking at a company's profitability and asset value are good places to begin your research. It is also helpful to see how the rest of the company's industry is doing. Compare the credit statistics of the issuing company with those of other companies in its industry. Various ratios are also used in credit analysis. One example is the current ratio, the ratio of a company's short-term assets to its short-term debts. The higher the current ratio, the lower the credit risk. A second example is the debt-to-equity ratio, a comparison of a company's total debt to its overall stock value. Before buying a junk bond, you should also consider its maturity date, the time at which the bond must be repaid by the bond issuer. The reason junk bonds offer higher yields is their greater likelihood of default. To avoid losing your money, it is important to have a clear understanding of the creditworthiness of the issuing firm and the factors that will impact its performance. Market Behavior of Junk Bonds:- high-yield bonds, also known as Junk Bonds, may be actively traded on the bond market. However, their market performance

can be quite different from that of higher-grade bond issues. In general, secondary market bond prices move in the opposite direction of interest rates. Whether interest rates go up or down depends on many factors, including the policy of the Federal Reserve Board. However, junk bonds are less affected by interest rates than are other bonds. This is because they have higher yields and shorter maturities. Interest rates are apt to change less over a shorter period. The market behavior of junk bonds is more in tune with overall changes in the economy, such as a recession. Junk bonds tend to act more like stocks in their market behavior than other bonds. This is because the strength of junk bonds is connected to the strength of the company that issues them. In a recession, when interest rates fall, junk bonds might also fall in value because the companies issuing them earn less and are unable to pay off their debts. A rise in company revenues is more important to the health of a junk bond than interest rates are. A strong economy means fewer defaults and more junk bonds that are successful. Likewise, junk bond prices depend more on the overall health of the US economy than do higher-grade bonds. When the stock market is doing well, companies can replace debt with equity, lessening their chance of bond default and possibly increasing bond prices. In short, while most bond investors focus on how changes in interest rates will affect the market price of their bonds, high-yield bond investors must also understand the default risk of the issuing firm. They must understand how the company's performance and changing economic conditions impact the risk of default. Junk Bonds Are Known for Their High Yields:- junk bonds, also known as High-Yield Bonds, offer investors higher yields than more highly rated bonds in exchange for taking on greater default and liquidity risks. Because they have shorter maturities and higher yields, the prices of junk bonds on the secondary market are less affected by interest rates than the prices of most bonds. Before you take the plunge, you should carefully analyze both the credit and the industry of companies that are making high-yield bond issues. Junk Bond is a bond which does not meet the usual requirements of income cover and capital cover for institutional investors. Junk Bond is a high risk bond, usually issued by a company with a low credit rating (usually BB or lower). It is also known (more favorably) as a High-Yield Bond. / Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd). Утильная Облигация:- высокодоходные облигации с кредитным рэйтиньгом BB или ниже. Хотя этот термин используется часто, он имеет негативный оттенок, поэтому и эмитенты и владельцы предпочитают, чтобы такие облигации назывались высокодоходными (high-yield bond). Высокодоходные и высокорискованные облигации выпускаются компаниями, не имеющими длительной истории и хорошей деловой репутации, или компаниями с сомнительной кредитоспособностью. Они являются популярным способом финансирования поглощений (takeovers). Поскольку такие облигации относительно неустойчивы и приносят более высокий доход, чем облигации инвестиционного сорта (investment grade), многие ориентированные на высокий риск инвесторы специализируются на операциях с ними. Организации-попечители (fiduciary) при выборе облигаций действуют в соответствии с 'правилом разумного человека' (prudent-man rule).

JURISDICTION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ЮРИСДИКЦИИ (или ОГОВОРКА О СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ, или ОГОВОРКА О ПОДЧИНЕНИИ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ) – Jurisdiction Clause is a clause in a policy that specifies the country in which any court action relating to the policy must be pursued. A clause in an insurance or reinsurance contract which states to which territory's courts any contractual dispute shall be referred for resolution. / Под Юрисдикцией, от Латинского слова Jurisdictio, означающее Суд или Судопроизводство, понимается круг полномочий судебного или административного органа по правовой оценке конкретных фактов, в том числе по разрешению споров и применению предусмотренных законом санкций. Под Юрисдикцией понимается:- (1) компетенция судебных органов по рассмотрению гражданских, уголовных и других дел; круг дел, которые данный суд имеет право рассматривать и решать. (2) Круг вопросов, относящихся к ведению государственного учреждения или государства. Юрисдикция – предусмотренные законом или другим правовым актом следующие правомочия, полномочия государственного органа:- дать оценку правомерности или неправомерности действий юридических или физических лиц, разрешать юридические споры, применять санкции к лицам, нарушающим законы и нормы права. Специальными органами юрисдикции являются суды, арбитражные суды, уполномоченные административные органы. Юрисдикция:- (1) подсудность; право производить суд, решать правовые вопросы; (2) правовая сфера, на которую распространяются полномочия данного государственного органа.

JUROR = ПРИСЯЖНЫЙ (или ЧЛЕН ЖЮРИ) – In the United States, a Juror is any person who actually serves on a jury. Potential jurors from the area where a case is heard are chosen from various sources such as registered voters, automobile registration or telephone directories. The names are randomly and they are sent a court summons to appear for possible service. Before a trial begins the names of jurors are assigned to a trial court, and a further selection process is made. State law and judges vary regarding acceptable reasons to be excused from jury duty. If chosen, a juror receives a small amount of pay per day of service and payment for automobile mileage from home to court. Questions are asked by the judge and attorneys (called 'Voir Dire') during jury selection to weed out those whom they may challenge for cause, on stated grounds, such as a relation to the defendant, knowledge of facts related to the case, or other reasons indicating potential bias. A lawyer may also make a limited number of peremptory challenges, in which the attorney may remove a juror they suspect is biased without stating the basis for the challenge. In a high-profile criminal case in which the jury might be influenced by public comment or media coverage during trial, the court may order the jury be sequestered (kept in a hotel away from family, friends, radio, television and newspapers.) Once selected, the jury (usually with several alternates) takes an oath to act fairly and without preconceptions. At the close of the evidence and after the summations of counsel the judge instructs the jury concerning the verdict. Juror is any person who actually serves on a jury. Lists of potential jurors are chosen from various sources such as registered voters, automobile registration or telephone directories. The names are drawn by lot (more often by computer random selection) and requested to appear for possible service. Before a trial begins the names of jurors are assigned to a trial court, and a further selection process is made. Acceptable excuses from service are determined by state law or by the judge before or during the final selection process. If chosen, a juror receives a small amount of pay per day of service and payment for automobile mileage from home to court. A member of a grand jury is called a Grand Juror. Juror:- anyone who's a member of a jury in a court of law is called a Juror. When you serve as a Juror, you're part of a group that hears evidence in a trial and gives a verdict. When someone gets called for jury duty, it's an opportunity to be a juror for a trial. A juror is typically one of twelve people who swear to make an impartial, unbiased decision based on legal evidence. The jurors must come to a unanimous agreement about their verdict after all evidence is presented, generally either 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. The Latin root is Iuratorem, or 'Swearer', from Iurare, 'To Swear'. Juror is a meronym of Jury. As nouns the difference between Juror and Jury is that juror is a member of a jury while jury is (legal) a group of individuals chosen from the general population to hear and decide a case in a court of law. As a verb jury is to judge by means of a jury. As a adjective jury is (nautical) for temporary use; applied to a temporary contrivance.

JURY = ЖЮРИ (или ПРИСЯЖНЫЕ) – A Jury is a group of people summoned and sworn to decide on the facts in issue at a trial. The jury is composed of people who represent a cross-section of the community. The jury listens to the evidence during a trial, decides what facts the evidence has established, and draws inferences from those facts to form the basis for their decision. The jury decides whether a defendant is 'guilty' or 'not guilty' in criminal cases, and 'liable' or 'not liable' in civil cases. When cases are tried before a jury, the judge still has a major role in determining which evidence may be considered by the jury. The jury is the fact-finder, but it is left to 'find' facts only from the evidence which is legally admissible. The judge instructs the jury on the legal principles or rules that must be followed in weighing the facts. If the jury finds the accused guilty or liable, it is up to the judge to sentence the defendant. A Jury is a

sworn body of people (the Jurors) convened to render an impartial verdict (a finding of fact on a question) officially submitted to them by a court, or to set a penalty or judgment. Juries developed in England during the Middle Ages, and are a hallmark of the Anglo common law legal system. They are still commonly used today in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries whose legal systems are descended from England's legal traditions. Most trial juries are 'petit juries', and usually consist of twelve people. A larger jury known as a Grand Jury was used to investigate potential crimes and render indictments against suspects, but all common law countries except the United States and Liberia have phased these out. The modern criminal court jury arrangement has evolved out of the medieval juries in England. Members were supposed to inform themselves of crimes and then of the details of the crimes. Their function was therefore closer to that of a grand jury than that of a jury in a trial. Etymology:- The word Jury derives from Anglo-Norman Juré ('Sworn'). Juries are most common in common law adversarial-system jurisdictions. In the modern system, juries act as triers of fact, while judges act as triers of law (but see Nullification). A trial without a jury (in which both questions of fact and questions of law are decided by a judge) is known as a Bench Tria. Jury is a group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty, or if a claim has been proved; e.g., members of the jury. The jury has/have been unable to return a verdict (= reach a decision). Police officers aren't usually allowed to be/sit/serve on a jury. There are two types of juries serving different functions in the federal trial courts:- Trial Juries, also known as Petit Juries, and Grand Juries. Trial Jury:- A trial jury, also known as a Petit Jury, decides whether the defendant committed the crime as charged in a criminal case, or whether the defendant injured the plaintiff in a civil case. (i) Consists of 6–12 people. (ii) Trials are generally public, but jury deliberations are private. (iii) Defendants have the right to appear, testify, and call witnesses on their behalf. (iv) Final outcome is a verdict, in favor of plaintiff or defendant in a civil case, or guilty/not guilty in a criminal case. Grand Jury:- A grand jury is presented with evidence from the US attorney, the prosecutor in federal criminal cases. The grand jury determines whether there is 'probable cause' to believe the individual has committed a crime and should be put on trial. If the grand jury determines there is enough evidence, an indictment will be issued against the defendant. (i) Consists of 16–23 people. (ii) Grand jury proceedings are not open to the public. (iii) Defendants and their attorneys do not have the right to appear before the grand jury. Jury is a group of individuals chosen from the general population to hear and decide a case in a court of law. 'And so the Jury' and he approached, as if this were a time of peace instead of one of the greatest world disturbances ever known in history, the question whether the prosecution had proved to the 'jury's' satisfaction that George Joseph Smith was guilty of murder. The 'jury' were the shield which stood between him and death, unless, to the 'jury's' satisfaction, he was proved to be guilty. Yet while they were the shield of the man accused, they were also the Sword of the State; and if the man were proved guilty, they were the servants of the State to punish him. Their respective functions were these: he the judge, had to settle the law, and the 'jury' must take the law from him. The 'jury were judges of fact' (1952:- James Avery Joyce:- Justice At Work).

JURY MAST = ВРЕМЕННАЯ МАЧТА (или ФАЛЬШ МАЧТА) – Jury Mast is a temporary mast. / Временная мачта. Под Мачтой, от Голландского слова Mast, понимается вертикальная деревянная или металлическая конструкция на палубе судна. К мачте крепятся грузовые стрелы, навигационные огни, антенны и тому подобное.

JURY RIG = АВАРИЙНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО (или ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПАРУСНОЕ ВООРУЖЕНИЕ) – Jury Rig (maritime term):- makeshift rig (emergency rig).

JUST IN TIME = СВОЕВРЕМЕННЫЙ – Just In Time (JIT) is an approach to merchandise replenishment which attempts to bring new product in at the same rate as it is being sold, thus having it available 'just in time' for the customer's need. When perfected there is no need for storage of product in a warehouse. See also Cross-docking. An inventory control system that attempts to reduce inventory levels by coordinating demand and supply to the point where the desired item arrives just in time for use. In this method of inventory control, warehousing is minimal or non-existent; the container is the movable warehouse and must arrive 'just in time', i.e. not too early and not too late. Just-In-Time (JIT) is an inventory system that aims to coordinate the arrival of materials or supplies at a facility at the moment that they are needed in an effort to reduce storage and holding costs.

JUST IN TIME LOGISTICS = СВОЕВРЕМЕННАЯ ЛОГИСТИКА – Just In Time Logistics is the process of minimizing the times required to source, handle, produce, transport, and deliver products in order to meet customer requirements. / Процесс минимизации временных отрезков, требуемых на начальном периоде, при обращении или перевалке, производстве, транспортировке и поставке продуктов с тем, чтобы удовлетворить требования заказчиков.

JUST–PERCEPTIBLE DIFFERENCE = ПРОСТО ОЩУТИМОЕ (или ЗАМЕТНОЕ, или ВОСПРИНИМАЕМОЕ, или РАЗЛИЧИМОЕ, или ПРИМЕТНОЕ, или ВИДИМОЕ) РАЗЛИЧИЕ (или РАЗНИЦА) – Just-Perceptible Difference is a color difference that is just large enough to be perceived by an observer in almost every trial. / цветовое различие (или разница в цвете) .

JUTE = ДЖУТ – Jute is a fiber obtained from the bast layer of the plants Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius. Very long, lustrous and strong bast yielded by the Corchorus in India. It is used for bagging, coarse ropes, cheaper carpets, etc. The Jute fiber is not durable and rots quickly in water. Jute:- this bast fiber comes from the Species known as Corchorus Capsularis. Bengal and other parts of India, southern Asia, and tropical Africa are the centers where the fiber is raised. Bengal is the world market center. The plant grows from two to twelve feet in height, and the fiber layer is quite thick. The stalk produces two to five times as much fiber as the Flax plant. The plants are rippled and retted like Flax. Raw Jute fibers are from four to seven feet in length and are yellowish brown in color. The greatest disadvantage of its fiber is that water and moisture cause it to disintegrate. When dry, Jute is durable. It is not very strong, and much difficulty is encountered in bleaching it. Root ends, known as Jute Cutting, find use in making paper. A coarse, brown fiber from the stalk of a bast plant. Jute is a bast fiber, chiefly from India, used primarily for gunny sacks, bags, cordage, and binding threads in carpets and rugs. Jute is a vegetable bast fiber often used for basketry and course weavings. Jute is one of the natural fibers still used extensively for fabrics. It is a bast fiber that comes from Jute plants grown primarily in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Jute is used for many purposes, including the manufacture of burlap, gunny sacks, bags, cordage (twine and rope), trimmings, binding threads, and backings for rugs and carpets. Jute is a bast fiber used for sacking, burlap, and twine as a backing material for tufted carpets. Jute:- The Plant:- Jute is extracted from the bark of the white Jute plant, Corchorus Capsularis and to a lesser extent from Tossa Jute (Corchorus Olitorius). It flourishes in tropical lowland areas with humidity of 60% to 90%. A hectare of Jute plants consumes about 15 tons of carbon dioxide and releases 11 tons of oxygen. Yields are about 2 tons of dry Jute fiber per hectare. The Fiber:- Dubbed the 'golden fiber', Jute is long, soft and shiny, with a length of 1 to 4 meters and a diameter of from 17 to 20 microns. It is one of nature's strongest vegetable fibers and ranks second only to Cotton in terms of production quantity. Jute has high insulating and anti-static properties, moderate moisture regain and low thermal conductivity. Jute:- The strong threads made from Jute fiber are used worldwide in sackcloth – and help sustain the livelihoods of millions of small farmers. Uses Of Jute:- During the Industrial Revolution, Jute yarn largely replaced Flax and Hemp fibers in sackcloth. Today, sacking still makes up the bulk of manufactured Jute products. Jute yarn and twines are also woven into curtains, chair coverings, carpets, rugs and backing for linoleum. Blended with other fibers, it is used in cushion covers, toys, wall hangings, lamp shades and shoes. Very fine threads can be separated out and made into imitation silk. Jute is being used increasingly in rigid packaging and reinforced plastic and is replacing wood in pulp and paper. Geotextiles made

from Jute are biodegradable, flexible, absorb moisture and drain well. They are used to prevent soil erosion and landslides. Producers:- Bangladesh and West Bengal in India the world's main Jute producers, with Myanmar and Nepal producing much smaller quantities. In India and Bangladesh some 4 million farmers earn their living – and support 20 million dependents – from Jute cultivation, while hundreds of thousands work in the Jute manufacturing sector. Production And Trade:- Jute production fluctuates, influenced by weather conditions and prices. Annual output ranges from 2.3 to 2.8 million tons, on a par with wool. India produces 60% of the world's Jute, with Bangladesh accounting for most of the rest. Bangladesh exports around half as raw fiber, and half as manufactured items. India exports only 200 000 tons of Jute products, the remainder being consumed domestically. / Это лубяное волокно (bast fiber) . Виды (Species). Грубое коричневое волокно из стеблей лубяного растения. Джут относится к роду однолетних трав Семейства Липовых. Всего насчитывается приблизительно 100 видов. Джут произрастает в тропиках Австралии, Азии, Америки и Африки. Подразделяется на короткоплодный и длинноплодный Джут. В сухих стеблях Джута имеется 20–25% волокна для технических, упаковочных, мебельных тканей и ковров. Наибольшие посевные площади находились в Бангладеш и Индии. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) предпринимались опытные посевы Джута. Джут (Corchorus) – Род однолетних травянистых тропических растений, кустарников и полукустарников Семейства Липовых; прядильная культура. Около 100 видов, произрастающих в тропиках и субтропиках Азии, Африки, Америки и Австралии. В культуре 2 однолетних вида (в диком состоянии неизвестны):- Джут Короткоплодный (Corchorus Capsularus) и Джут Длинноплодный (Corchorus Olitorius), выращиваемые в основном в Азиатских странах (древняя культура Индии, в России первые попытки акклиматизации в 1860–70-х). Джут теплолюбивое, влаголюбивое и светолюбивое растение. Вегетационный период 140–150 суток. Самоопылитель. Почвы – серозёмы, луговые и лугово-болотные, засолённые почвы непригодны. В сухих стеблях Джута содержится 20–25% высокогигроскопичного прочного волокна, используемого для получения лубяного волокна, из которого вырабатывают пряжу для изготовления технических, грубых упаковочных и обивочных тканей, брезентов, ковровых изделий, а также кручёных изделий (верёвок, канатов, шпагатов и тому подобного). В Индии листья Джута употребляют в пищу. В бывшем СССР Джут выращивали в Средней Азии не небольших площадях (опытные посевы). Урожайность сухих стеблей 90–100 ц/га. Сорта:- Первенец Узбекистана, Узбекский 53. Предшественники – Люцерна, Зернобобовые пропашные. Норма удобрений:- навоз 10–20 т/га, минеральные удобрения по 90–120 кг/га N и P_2O_5, 60–90 кг/га K_2O. Сеют Джут в хорошо прогретую почву (до 15 °C), 2-строчным ленточным способом (междурядья 60 см и 12–13 см), норма посева семян 12–14 кг/га, глубина 3–4 см. В течение вегетации растение 5–8 раз поливают, оросительная норма 5 000–7 000 $м^3$/га. Убирают Джут раздельным способом. Вредители – Озимая Совка. Болезни – корневая гниль всходов и молодых растений. Канатник или Китайский Джут (Abutilon) – род одно- и многолетних травянистых растений, кустарников, реже небольших деревьев семейства Просвирниковых, прядильная культура. Свыше 150 (по другим данным, 400 и более) видов, преимущественно в тропиках и субтропиках обоих полушарий; в бывшем СССР 1 вид – Канатник Теофраста (Abutilon Theophrasti, или Abutilon Avicennae), произрастающий на Юге Европейской части, на Кавказе и в Средней Азии; наиболее распространён в культуре. В сухих стеблях содержится до 25% прочного, но ломкого волокна, используемого для изготовления мешковины, верёвок, шпагата. Из отходов изготовляют бумагу, изоляционные плиты. В семенах 16–20% полувысыхающего технического масла. Родина и древний центр культуры – Китай, где его выращивают на больших площадях. Возделывают Канатник также в Монголии, Японии, Египте, США и других странах; в бывшем СССР – на коллекционных и опытных участках. Некоторые виды Канатника – декоративные растения.

JUTE AND BURLAP = ДЖУТ И ДЕРЮГА (или ДЖУТ И ДЖУТОВАЯ МЕШОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Jute And Burlap:- Jute is used in textiles for interiors, especially for wall hangings and a group of bright, homespun-effect draperies and wall coverings. Natural jute has a yellow to brown or gray color, with a silky luster. It consists of bundles of fiber held together by gummy substances that are pertinacious in character. It is difficult to bleach completely, so many fabrics are bright, dark, or natural brown in color. Jute reacts to chemicals in the same way as do cotton and flax. It has a good resistance to microorganisms and insects. Moisture increases the speed of deterioration but dry jute will last for a very long time. Jute works well for bagging, because it does not extend and is somewhat rough and coarse. This tends to keep stacks of bags in position and resist slippage. It is widely used in the manufacture of linoleum and carpets for backing or base fabric.

JUTE BUTT = ДЖУТОВАЯ КОМЛЯ – Jute Butt is the flaggy lower end of Jute fiber that is cut off in preparing jute for market. The fibers are 0.4 to 1 inch in length. Jute butts are used in twines and coarse bagging.

JUTE COUNT = НУМЕРАЦИЯ ДЖУТА (или ДЖУТОВАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ, или ДЖУТОВОЕ ЧИСЛО, или ДЖУТОВЫЙ НОМЕР) – Jute Count is the weight in pounds of a spindle of 14 400 yards of yarn.

JUVENILE = ЮВЕНИЛЬНОЕ (или НЕДОРАЗВИТОЕ) – Juvenile is young or immature, not having flowered.

JUVENILE LEAVES = ЮВЕНИЛЬНЫЕ ЛИСТЬЯ (или НЕДОРАЗВИТЫЕ ЛИСТЬЯ) – Juvenile Leaves is the first set of leaves, especially when differing from the mature leaves.

JUVENILE STAGE = ЮВЕНИЛЬНАЯ СТАДИЯ (РАСТЕНИЯ) (или МОЛОДАЯ СТАДИЯ (ЖИВОТНОГО), или СТАДИЯ ЮНОСТИ (ПОЧВЫ)) – Juvenile Stage is the immature or young growth period.

- K -

K = КЕЙ. – (1) K is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying the issue has no voting right. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

(2) In grains industry, the letter K in grade tables refers to the number of kernels or kernel-sized pieces of a particular grading factor in a 500-gram sample. / В зерновой отрасли, буква К в сортовой таблице относится к количеству зерновки (ядер) или частиц размером с зёрнышко (ядро) в 500-граммовой пробе, характеризующему конкретный показатель сорта. В Русскоязычной терминологии было бы правильнее использовать букву З или Я соответственно как первой буквы слов Зерновка или Ядро (на Английском языке – Kernel).

K = DECLARED OR PAID THIS YEAR ON A CUMULATIVE ISSUE WITH DIVIDENDS IN ARREARS

k = KILO = 10^3

K = Т (или ТЫС.) – K:- often used after Dollar amounts to denotes 1 000's, e.g., CAD150K = CAD150 000. CAD = Canadian Dollar.

KA = KILOAMPERE

KAFFIYEH = КАФИЯ (или КУФИЯ) – Kaffiyeh is an Arab headdress consisting of a square of cloth folded to form a triangle and held on by a cord. Arabic Kūfīya, Kaffīya, from al-Kufa or Al-Kufa, town in Iraq. / .

KAFTAN = КАФТАН – Kaftan or Caftan (from Qaftân) is a front-buttoned coat or overdress, usually reaching to the ankles, with long sleeves. It can be made of wool, cashmere, silk, or cotton, and may be worn with a sash. The caftan is of ancient Mesopotamian origin caftan (clothing). It is a variant of the robe or tunic, versions of which have been worn by countless cultures around the world, for thousands of years. The kaftan is associated with Islamic or Islamicate cultures. Kaftans were often worn as court robes; the splendor and specific decorations of the kaftan indicated the rank of the wearer. Sovereigns often gave ornate kaftans as a mark of favor. In Morocco kaftans are in general worn by women, the word Kaftan in Morocco is commonly used for one piece dress and there is typical version of Moroccan Caftan called Takshita. Components are two or more pieces dress plus belt. They can be dressy casual to extremely formal, depending on the materials used.Moroccan Kaftan for man exists, actually this dress was in the beginning masculine, the Almohad used to dress kaftans for male, and many Moroccan designers in now a days have Caftans for man among their collections. That dress is dedicated for special celebrations like wedding ceremonies, or religious festivals. The Moroccan Kaftan result from the development of medieval dresses from Morocco and Al-Andalous like the masculine dress:- Merlota or Melota, so Kaftan is an old industry in Moroccan Medina reach of handcraft and textile. Persian robes of honor were commonly known as Khalat or Kelat. The kaftans worn by the Ottoman sultans are preserved in one of the most splendid collections of Topkapı Palace in Istanbul. Lavishly decorated kaftans were given as rewards to important dignitaries and victorious generals. The decorations – colors, patterns, ribbons, and buttons – indicated the rank of the person to whom they were presented. From the XIV century through XVII centuries, textiles with large patterns were used. The decorative patterns on the fabrics became both smaller and brighter in the late XVI and in the XVII centuries. By the second half of the XVII century, the most precious fabrics were those with 'yollu':- vertical stripes with various embroideries and small patterns, the so-called 'Selimiye' Fabrics. Most fabrics manufactured in Turkey were made in Istanbul and Bursa, but some textiles came from as far away as Venice, Genoa, Persia (Iran), India and even China. Kaftans were made from velvet, aba, bürümcük (a type of crepe with a silk warp and cotton weft), canfes, çatma (a heavy silk brocade), gezi, diba, hatayi, kutnu, kemha, seraser (brocade fabric with silk warp and gold or silver metallic thread weft), serenk, zerbaft, tafta. Favoured colors were indigo blue, kermes red, violet, pişmis ayva or 'cooked quince', and weld yellow. In West Africa, a kaftan is a pullover robe. Kaftans are worn by both men and women. In West Africa, the female robe is called a Kaftan, and the male robe is called the Boubou or Senegalese Kaftan. In Russia the word Kaftan is used for another type of clothing:- a kind of a man's long suit with tight sleeves. By the XIX century, Russian kaftans were the most widely spread type of outer clothing among peasants and merchants. Currently they are used as a ritual religious clothing by the most conservative sect of Old Believers. Chassidic Jews adopted a silky robe (Bekishe) or a frock coat (Kapoteh) from the garb of Slavic nobility. The term Kapoteh may originate from the Spanish Capote or possibly from Kaftan, via Ladino. Sephardic Jews in Ottoman or Muslim lands wore a kaftan like their neighbors. The term Kapote is also used in Morocco. In South East Asia, kaftans are often worn as cool, casual hot weather attire. Batik fabric is often used. American hippie fashions of the late 1960s and the 1970s often drew from ethnic styles, including kaftans. African-styled, kaftan-like Dashikis were popular, especially among African-Americans. Street styles were appropriated by fashion designers, who marketed lavish, Moroccan-style kaftans as hostess gowns for casual at-home entertaining. / Кафтан (слово Тюркского или Персидского происхождения), верхняя мужская и женская двубортная одежда с глубоким запахом. В допетровской Руси кафтан был распространённой одеждой различных слоёв населения. Шился с удлинёнными рукавами:- у богатых – из бархата, парчи, лучшего сукна, на дорогих мехах, с драгоценными пуговицами и украшениями; у малоимущих – из простых тканей и дешёвого меха с медными и оловянными пуговицами. В народном быту употреблялся в различных местностях России до начала XX века и шился из простого сукна или домотканины (последние назывались:- сермяга, зипун, тяжелко). Короткий кафтан называется Полукафтаном.

KAIROMONE = КАЙРОМОН – Kairomone is the kind of allelochemicals that gives an adaptive advantage to the insect.

KAM = КАМ – Kam:- Chinese for gold.

KAMEEZ = КАМИЗ (или XX) – Kameez is a long tunic about knee-length or beyond. The tunic is worn over pants or skirt and can be designed in a number of styles. Traditional garment from India.

KANGAROO BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ КЕНГУРУ – Kangaroo Bond is a type of foreign bond that is issued in the Australian market by non-Australian firms and is denominated in Australian currency – Australian Dollar (AUD). The bond is subject to Australian laws and regulations. Also known as Matilda Bond. Foreign bonds, such as Kangaroo bonds, are mainly used to provide issuers with access to another capital market outside of their own to raise capital. Also, major corporations and/or investment firms looking to diversify their holdings and improve their overall currency exposures can use Kangaroo bonds to raise funds in Australian Dollars. Major issuers of Kangaroo bonds have typically been from the United States Germany. Other foreign bonds include Samurai Bonds and Bulldog Bonds. Kangaroo Bonds is a term used in investing to represent unsecured bond notes issued in Australia. These bonds are issued in Australian Dollars and are marketed highly in that country and throughout Asia. They take their name from the Kangaroo, an animal common throughout the outback of Australia. Definition:- Kangaroo Bonds are issued by in the Australian market by non-Australian firms in the Australian currency. Considerations:- also known as the Matilda Bond, these bonds are subject only to Australian investing laws and regulations. Function:- Kangaroo bonds, and other bonds issued for similar purposes, are used to provide issuers with access to another capital market outside of their own. Features:- Kangaroo bonds are also used by firms and corporations to diversify their investment holdings, giving them more international capital and opportunities. Significance:- investors looking to improve their overall currency exposures are able to use these Kangaroo bonds to raise funds in Australian Dollars, instead of other currencies. Identification:- around the world, the major issuers of Kangaroo bonds have been large economies, like the United States and Germany. Fun Fact:- bonds with similar uses and purposes include Samurai Bonds and Bulldog Bonds, and are likewise prominent throughout Asia and other international markets.

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE = ПАЛАТА ТОРГОВЛИ ГОРОДА КАНЗАС (или ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ ГОРОДА КАНЗАС) – The Board of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc, more known as the Kansas City Board of Trade (KCBT) was organized on 1856-November-10. When the original members of the Kansas City Board of Trade met on the banks of the Missouri River to develop a more organized method of buying and selling grain they could not have foreseen the far-reaching impact of their vision. More than a century later, more than 10 billion bushels of Wheat would change hands on the exchange in one year, and grain producers and users around the globe would look to Kansas City for the fair price of hard red winter Wheat, the primary ingredient in the world's bread. Over time, the exchange's leadership would extend into other markets. Indeed, it was at the Kansas City Board of Trade that stock index futures, hailed as the most innovative financial instrument of the 1980s, were born. The Kansas City Board of Trade was founded in 1856 by a group of Kansas City merchants. It served a function similar to a Chamber of Commerce. The Kansas City Board of Trade was formally chartered in 1876. Located on the northern border between Kansas and Missouri and the junction of two rivers, Kansas City is situated in one of the most productive wheat-growing regions of the world. Early trading at the exchange was primarily in cash grains. Today, grain elevators, exporters, millers and producers use the exchange to protect their cash positions by buying or selling futures and options. Stock market investors also utilize KCBT products. Nonetheless, cash grain trading is still the core business of many of KCBT's members. Throughout its development, the Kansas City Board of Trade has prided itself on its Midwestern heritage. Integrity and service are the cornerstones upon which the Board of Trade was founded, and they remain as important today as then. Formed in

1856 as a chamber of commerce, it reorganized after the Civil War as an exchange. The KCBT is the principal market for hard, red winter Wheat futures and options. It was the first exchange to trade stock index futures contracts when it launched Value Line Stock Index futures; options on the index also are traded. Trading hours for index products are 07:15 pm to 03:15 pm. By electronic trading and Wheat from 09:30 am to 01:15 pm for open outcry and 07:32 pm to 06:00 am for electronic trading, all Monday through Friday. The Kansas City Board of Trade (KCBT), located at 4800 Main Street in Kansas City, State of Missouri (MO), is a commodity futures and options exchange regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) that specializes in the hard red winter Wheat – the principal ingredient of bread. The primary product traded at the exchange are futures contracts on hard red winter Wheat, and the underlying option contracts. Due to its nutritional value, the hard red winter Wheat usually trades at a premium to the Chicago Board of Trade's soft red winter Wheat. The exchange facilitates the transfer of ownership of the futures and options contracts through the open outcry system. The Board originally was organized on 1856-November-10 shortly after the Kansas City itself was founded and served as the city's Chamber of Commerce. It was formally chartered in 1876. The Board celebrated its 150th anniversary in December of 2006. It was originally located at 8th and Wyandotte. In 1925 it moved to 10th and Wyandotte and in 1966 it moved to 48th and Main in the Country Club Plaza. In 1982 the Kansas City Board of Trade introduced Value Line futures, making it the first exchange offering a stock index futures contract. Options on Value Line futures were introduced in 1992. As of 2004-December-12, the Value Line futures are now traded solely through an electronnic platform. 1856 – The Kansas City Board of Trade is established by local Kansas City merchants as a means of trading grain. Futures trading in grains began in 1876. 1856:- A group of Kansas City merchants organize a Board of Trade for the purpose of buying and selling. 1869:- The Chamber of Commerce reorganizes as the Kansas City Board of Trade. After about a year, the organization changes its name to the Commercial Exchange, representing a variety of business interests. The organization continues to be referred to as the Board of Trade by members who trade grain. 1982-February-24:- The KCBT becomes the first exchange in the world to trade stock index futures as Value Line® is launched. 2004-December-12:- Electronic trading begins for the KCBT Wheat futures and options contracts only after regular trading hours, while the Value Line starts trading exclusively on the electronic trading platform. 2008-January-13:- Electronically traded products now hosted on CME Globex® platform beginning business date January 14.

KANTAR = КАНТАР – A Kantar is the official Egyptian weight unit for measuring cotton. It corresponds to the US hundredweight, and is roughly equal to 99.05 pounds, or 45.02 kilograms. It is equal to either 157 kilograms of seed cotton or 50 kilograms of lint cotton. In Sudan 1 kantar is equal to 99.05 pounds (lb), or 44.93 kilogrammes (kg); cotton is usually quoted by the kantar and when applied to ginned cotton this is normal kantar of 100 rotls; for unginned cotton, however, it may be equivalent to 100, 105, or 315 rotls; when the unit appears in the publication, the number of rotls (or pounds) in particular kantar is specified in brackets, e.g., 'Kantars (315)'. It is also used as a unit of weight in other Eastern Mediterranean countries, bur varying from place to place in a value. From Latin Cantharus, from Ancient Greek Kántharos. Sudan:- 1 seed kantar = approximately 312 lbs. seed cotton = 110 lbs. lint. 1 lint kantar = approximately 100 lbs. cotton lint. / Кантар – устаревшая мера веса, использовавшаяся в различных странах Ближнего Востока и Средиземноморья.

KAPOK = КАПОК (или КАПОКОВОЕ) – Kapok is a fiber taken from the seed-pod of the tropical Kapok Tree, also called the Silk-Cotton Tree. Kapok Tree blooms uncommonly, typically every 5–10 years. It is productive tree, normally with 4 000 fruits growing at any one-time when it does blooms. Harvesting Kapok is labor concentrated. Usually, people knock the ripe unopened pods off the tree. However, they can also cut the pods from the tree or harvest it when it falls to the ground. Soon after harvest the fruits are hulled and seed and fiber are removed from the pods by hand, then they are stirred in a basket till the seeds fall and the fiber rises. When the pods reaches maturity and is not harvested, it will break and expose the Cotton-like fibers and seed to the wind. The word Kapok means both to the tree and to the fiber it produces. It is also known as Silk Cotton or Java Cotton. Kapok Fiber's Characteristics:- (i) Bounciness:- Kapok resists clumping (i.e. it does not become lumpy) it also bounces back to the original shape after washing; (ii) Environmental friendly:- Kapok is a natural biodegradable; (iii) Yellowish brown, shinning; each fiber is about 2.5 cm long, has a wide lumen (central cavity) and thin walls covered with waterproof wax; (iv) Light weight:- 8 times lighter than cotton by volume; (v) Buoyant:- the waxy coating helps reject water, and air bubbles are usually trapped in lumen, making Kapok 5 times more buoyant than cork; (vi) Hypoallergenic; (vii) Packs down firmly:- easy to press Kapok fiber in a container down; (viii) Slippery:- the waxy coating makes Kapok becomes slippery, so easily adjusts to shape, for example of the head on a pillow; (ix) Irritable:- as the fiber is designed to disperse seeds on the wind, people advised to wear a dust mask when processing items with Kapok; and (x) Inflammable:- the trapped air makes kapok highly inflammable, and if it catches fire it is difficult to put the fire out. Kapok Pillows Versus Cotton Pillows:- (i) Kapok fiber weighs one-eighth as much as Cotton is; (ii) Kapok pillows are softer and silky; and (iii) Kapok pillows flatten quicker than Cotton pillow. Kapok normally needs extra filling after using several months. Kapok is a vegetable seed fiber from the Kapok Tree. Kapok:- short, lightweight cotton-like fibers from the seed pod of trees of the Family Bombacabeae. A very brittle fiber, it is generally not spun. It is used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc, and for life jackets because of its buoyancy and moisture resistance. Kapok is a fluffy fiber that comes from the seed pods of the Kapok Tree found in the tropics. Kapok at one tirne was extremely popular for stuffing pillows and was also used in life preservers as it is naturally buoyant. Today, rnan-made fibers have replaced kapok in many cases. The sources of vegetable or plant fibers are seeds like Cotton and Kapok. Cotton is known for being the most important and dominant natural fiber in the world. Kapok (Ceiba Pentandra) is a Tree and the fibers produced by this perennial Tree are also called Kapok. Just as Cotton fiber grows on the Cotton seeds, Kapok fibers grow on Kapok seeds. Kapok is a rainforest tree that grows up to a height of sixty meters. A full-grown tree can yield up to 15 kg of fiber a year. The trunk of the Kapok Tree is used as a source of timber, which is currently its main application. The fibers grow inside a pod that is naturally shed by the plant. When the pods are mature, they burst open and expose the whitish fibers in which the round, brown-colored seed is imbedded. Wind can carry the fibers around together with the seed. Most of the Kapok fiber output is used in stuffing or insulation, but it has been replaced in these uses by polyester and foam plastics. Kapok is a short, lightweight, cotton-like, vegetable fiber found in the seed pods of the Bombocaceae Tree. Because of its brittle quality, it is generally not spun. However, its buoyancy and moisture resistance makes it ideal for use in cushions, mattresses, and life jackets. / Капок – волокно семян Растения Eriodendron Anfractuosum или с внутренних стенок плода Растения Bombax Pentandrum. Хлопчатое Дерево или Хлопковое Дерево или Капоковое Дерево или Сэиба Пэнтандра (Ceiba Pentandra), Дерево Семейства Бомбаксовых (Family Bombacabeae), произрастающее в тропической Америке. Из его плодов получают Капок. Культивируют в тропических странах обоих полушарий. Капок (от Малайского слова Kapok), волоски из плодов Сейбы (или Хлопчатого Дерева – Ceiba Pentandra) Семейства Бомбаксовых из тропической Америки, культивируемой в тропиках, особенно в Азии. Волоски длиной 10–35 миллиметров (мм) и диаметром 0.02–0.04 мм, мягкие, белые или буроватые, образуются на внутренней стороне створок плодов – коробочек (не на семенах). Они не смачиваются водой и не сваливаются. В воде капок в несколько раз более стоек, чем пробка. Волоски, очищенные от семян и частей плода, сушатся, сортируются и под давлением упаковываются в кипы. Капок применяют для набивки спасательных кругов и жилетов, мягкой мебели, матрацев и подушек, а также как звуко- и теплоизоляционный материал.

KAPPA = КАППА – (1) Kappa is the native cloth of Hawaii; traditionally created only by women by beating strips of bark together was a dying art that was revived after much research. Bark from different types of trees were used, but the mulberry tree was the most common. Dyes were created from many different types of plants, many of which are still available.

(2) Kappa is the ratio of the Dollar price change in the price of an option to a 1% change in the expected volatility. / В торговле опционами Каппа (прописная – K, строчная – к), название буквы Греческого алфавита, было использовано для указания соотношение изменения Долларовой Цены в цене опциона с 1% изменением предполагаемой лихорадочности (изменчивости) цен.

KARAT = КАРАТ – Karat is a unit of fineness, scaled from one to 24. 24 karat gold (or pure gold) has at least 999 parts pure gold per thousand; 18-karat has 750 parts pure gold and 250 parts alloy, etc. A measure of the purity of gold. Pure gold is 24-karat. Karat is a traditional measure of proportion equal to 1/24, used by US jewelers to express the purity of gold alloys. Thus '14-karat gold' is legally required to be at least 14/24, or 58.3%, gold. In Britain this unit is spelled Carat, like the weight unit for diamonds and other precious stones. American jewelers apparently spell the unit of gold purity with the K and the weight unit with the C in order to distinguish more clearly between them. In Germany, both units are spelled with the K. A traditional unit of mass for precious stones, now spelled carat in both Britain and the United States. Abbreviation:- K or Kt. See also Carat. / Под Каратом, от Итальянского слова Carato, через Арабское слово Кират, от Греческого слова Kerátion, означающее Стручок Рожкового Дерева, семена которого служили мерой массы, понимаются:- (i) внесистемная дольная единица массы драгоценных камней и жемчуга, применяющаяся в ювелирном деле. Обозначение:- кар. Метрический карат равен 0.2 г или 200 мг или $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ кг; и (ii) мера содержания золота в сплавах, равная 1/24 массы сплава (Британский карат золота). Чистое золото соответствует 24 каратам.

KARI = KENYA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

KARL FISCHER REAGENT METHOD = РЕАГЕНТНЫЙ МЕТОД КАЛА ФИША (или РЕАГЕНТНЫЙ МЕТОД КАРЛА ФИШЕРА) – Karl Fischer Reagent Method:- the standard laboratory test to measure the water content of mineral base fluids. In this method, water reacts quantitatively with the Karl Fischer reagent. This reagent is a mixture of iodine, sulfur dioxide, pyridine, and methanol. When excess iodine exists, electric current can pass between two platinum electrodes or plates. The water in the sample reacts with the iodine. When the water is no longer free to react with iodine, an excess of iodine depolarizes the electrodes, signaling the end of the test. / с реагентом Кала Фиша (или Карла Фишера (Karl Fischer)). Этот реагент представляет собой смесь .

KAROSS = МАНТИЯ – Kaross is a simple garment of skins used especially by native tribesmen of Southern Africa. / Мантия из звериных шкур, которую носят туземцы в Южной Африке.

KARYOKINESIS = КАРИОКИНЕЗ – Karyokinesis is the process of division of a cell nucleus, distinct from cytokinesis division of the whole cell. / от цитокинезного деления всей клетки. Кариокинез – непрямое деление ядра клетки. Под Кариокинезом, от Греческих слов Káryon, означающее Орех или Ядро Ореха, и , означающее , понимается .

KARYOTYPE = КАРИОТИП – Karyotype:- the gross morphology of the chromosomes. Karyotype is the image of the entire chromosome set of an organism. / Кариотип или хромосомный комплекс. Под Кариотипом, от Греческих слов Káryon, означающее Орех или Ядро Ореха, и Týpos, означающее Отпечаток или Форма, понимается типичная для вида совокупность морфологических признаков хромосом (размер, форма, детали строения, число и так далее). Важная генетическая характеристика вида, лежащая в основе кариосистематики. Для определения кариотипа используют микрофотографию или зарисовку хромосом при микроскопии делящихся клеток.

KASHMIR = КАШМИР (или КАШМИРСКАЯ, или КЭШЕМИЭР) – Kashmir is another spelling for Cashmere. Kashmir is also an alternate spelling for the name of the Goat from which cashmere wool comes. See also Cashmere.

KAU = KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

KAU = KIND–OF–ACTIVITY UNIT

kb = KBAR = KILOBAR

kb = KBIT = KILOBIT

KB = KELLY BUSHING

kb = KILOBASE

kb = KILOBYTE

kcal = KILOCALORIE

KCBT = KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE

KD = KILN DRY

KD = KNOCKED DOWN

KD YELLOW = КЕЙ.ДИ. ЖЁЛТОЕ – KD Yellow:- fabric becomes yellow after KD TMT (KD – возможно Kier Decatizer steam conditioning; TMT Machinery, Inc.; the Japanese company is jointly incorporated by the three leading manufacturers of synthetic fiber machinery in Japan – Toray Engineering, Murata Machinery and Teijin Seiki) m/c (from normal shade). Finishing defect. / Ти.Эм.Ти. Мэшинэри, Инк. (TMT Machinery, Inc.). Торэ Эндьжинирин (Toray Engineering), Мюрата Мэшинэри (Murata Machinery) и Тэйджин Сэйки (Teijin Seiki). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

KE = KENYA

KEEL = КИЛЬ – Keel is the lowest longitudinal timber of a vessel, on which framework of the whole is built up; combination of iron plates serving same purpose in iron vessel. Centerline of a ship fore-and-aft. Such longitudinal girder at the lowest point of a vessel providing the base for the framework. Keel:- The timber or bar forming the backbone of the vessel and running from the stem to the stempost at the bottom of the ship. / Балка, проходящая посередине судна от носовой до кормовой оконечности. Такая продольная балка днища судна служит основой каркаса. Под Килем судна, от Голландского слова Kiel, может пониматься:- (i) балка, проходящая посередине днища судна от носовой до кормовой оконечности; или (ii) неподвижная вертикальная часть хвостового оперения самолёта, дирижабля. Под Килем понимается балка, служащая основным продольным креплением и связью днища судна, располагаемая в диаметральной плоскости. Различают брусковый, вертикальный, горизонтальный, коробчатый, туннельный кили. У летательных аппаратов киль является частью вертикального оперения. Неподвижный киль

служит для придания устойчивости, а цельноповоротный киль – также для балансировки и управления летательного аппарата в его боковом движении.

KEEL = КИЛЬ (или ЛОДОЧКА) – Keel is the middle nerve of the lemma. The two lower united petals of a legume flower.

KEEL BLOCK = КИЛЬБЛОК – Keel Block is a wooden block on which a ship rests when on the launchway or the dock to prevent metal rubbing on metal. Generally made from exotic hardwoods. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Под Кильблоком понимается элемент опорного устройства, предназначенный для судна, стоящего на стапеле или в доке. Кильблок устанавливают поперёк судна по килевой линии строго вертикально. Кильблоки состоят из металлического или железобетонного основания (часто механизированного гидравлическим домкратом) и деревянной подушки; их высота определяется из условий спуска судна на воду и удобства проведения работ под днищем. Под Кильблоком понимается:- (i) днищевая опора для судна, стоящего на стапеле или в доке; устанавленные на расстоянии 1–2 м поперёк киля кильблоки образуют, так называемую килевую дорожку; или (ii) фигурная подставка для установки шлюпки, катера на палубе судна или на берегу.

KEELED = КИЛЕВАТОЕ (или ЛАДЬЕВИДНОЕ, или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ КИЛЬ) – Keeled:- with a ridge along the middle; with a ridge like the bottom of a boat.

KEEL–HAUL = КИЛЕВАТЬ (или ПРОТАСКИВАТЬ ПОД КИЛЕМ) – Keel-Haul (maritime term):- to tie a rope about a man and, after passing the rope under the ship and bringing it up on deck on the opposite side, haul away, dragging the man down and around the keel of the vessel. As the bottom of the ship was always covered with sharp barnacles, this was a severe punishment used aboard sailing ships long ago. Today, a reprimand.

KEEP A SHARP LOOK–OUT = ПОДДЕРЖИВАТЬ ЗОРКОЕ НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ – Keep A Sharp Look-Out (maritime term):- a look-out is stationed in a position to watch for danger ahead. To be on guard against sudden opposition or danger.

KEIDANREN = КЕЙДАНРЭН – Keidanren, the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, was established in 1946 as a private, non-profit economic organization representing virtually all branches of economic activity in Japan. / Кейданрэн, Японская Федерация Хозяйственных Организаций, была создана в 1946 в качестве частной, некоммерческой хозяйственной организации, представляющей фактически все отрасли хозяйственной деятельности в Японии.

KEIRETSU = КЕЙРЭЦУ – Keiretsu refers to the horizontally and vertically linked industrial structure of post-war Japan. The horizontally linked groups include a broad range of industries linked via banks and general trading firms. There are eight major industrial groups, sometimes referred to as Kigyo Shudan:- DKB, Fuyo, IBJ, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sanwa, Sumitomo and Tokai. The vertically linked groups (such as Matshushita, Sony and Toyota) are centered around parent companies, with subsidiaries frequently serving as suppliers, distributors, and retail outlets. Common characteristics among the groups include crossholding of company shares, intra-group financing, joint investment, mutual appointment of officers, and other joint business activities. The keiretsu system emphasizes mutual cooperation and protects affiliates from mergers and acquisitions. Ties within groups became looser after the oil shocks of the 1970s as a result of decreasing dependence on banks for capital. / Кийо Щудан (Kigyo Shudan):- Ди.Кей.Би. (DKB), Фуё (Fuyo), Ай.Би.Дьжей. (IBJ), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Мицуи (Mitsui), Санва (Sanwa), Сумитомо (Sumitomo) и Токай (Tokai). Вертикально связанные группы (такие как Мацущита (Matshushita), Сони (Sony) и Тойота (Toyota)).

KELLY GREEN = КАПУСТНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Kelly Green:- a variable color averaging a strong yellowish green.

KELVIN = КЕЛЬВИН – Kelvin:- thermal temperature measuring unit (zero point approximately –273.16 degrees Celsius). Often abbreviated as K in technical literature. Kelvin (K) is the SI base unit of temperature, previously called the Degree Kelvin (°K). One Kelvin represents the same temperature difference as one degree Celsius. In 1967 the General Conference on Weights and Measures defined the temperature of the triple point of water (the temperature at which water exists simultaneously in the gaseous, liquid, and solid states) to be exactly 273.16 Kelvins. Since this temperature is also equal to 0.01 °C, the temperature in Kelvins is always equal to 273.15 plus the temperature in degrees Celsius. The Kelvin equals exactly 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit. The unit is named for the British mathematician and physicist William Thomson (1824–1907), later known as Lord Kelvin after he was named Baron Kelvin of Largs. He is best remembered for his pioneering work on the physics of heat, but he was also a strong advocate of the metric system; his support helped establish the now-familiar electrical units such as the Ohm, Volt, and Farad. / Томсэн (Thomson). Кельвин – единица термодинамической температуры, равная 1/273.16 части термодинамической температуры тройной точки воды; обозначается К. Названа по имени Британского математика и физика Вильэма Томсэна (William Thomson), известного позже как Вильэм Лод Келвин (или Кельвин) (William Lord Kelvin; 1824–1907). До 1968 именовалась градус Кельвина (°К). Применяется как единица Международной Практической Температурной Шкалы; является одной из основных единиц Международной Системы Единиц (СИ). По размеру Кельвин равен градусу Цельсия (°С).

KEMP = ГРУБОЕ – Kemp is a white, straight, opaque, coarse, non-felting, in-elastic fiber having a thick central medulla with hollow inter spaces. It will not take a dye; hence, its presence in wool is most objectionable. Often found around the head and legs. Kemp is a coarse fiber especially of wool that is usually short, wavy, and white, has little affinity for dye, and is used in mixed wools. / (1) Короткая и грубая ковровая шерсть. (2) Мёртвый волос, не поддающийся крашению.

KENAF = КЕНАФ – Kenaf is a bast fiber. The possibility of extracting fibers from kenaf was investigated using established retting methods. The kenaf stalk, when decorticated, offers the opportunity to extract fibers that may be used in various textile end products. The fiber extraction process affects fiber properties which are important for the making of textiles, both woven and nonwoven structures. Fibers can be extracted by either bacterial or chemical retting process. / Под Кенафом понимается Однолетнее Травянистое Растение Рода Гибискус Семейства Мальвовых. В сухих стеблях до 21% волокна, используемого для изготовления технических тканей, в семенах до 20% технического масла. Возделывают в Бразилии, Индии, КНР, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) производились опытные посевы. Кенаф или Канап или Гибискус Коноплёвый (Hibiscus Cannabinus) или Пенька Гамбо, Вид Однолетних Лубоволокнистых Растений Семейства Мальвовых. В диком состоянии, по-видимому, встречается в Южной Африке и Центральной Индии. Корень Кенафа стержневой, ветвистый, проникает в почву на 30 – 50 сантиметров (см) (иногда на 2 метра (м)). Стебель прямой, ребристый или округлый, с шипиками, высотой 1–5 м. Листья крупные, средние – пальчатораздельные, нижние – сердцевидные, верхние – ланцетные. Цветки пазушные, 5-членные, крупные, кремовые с ярко-вишнёвым пятном внутри венчика. Плод – 5-гнёздная коробочка, густо покрытая жёсткими волосками, вызывающими раздражение кожи у человека. Семена серые, почковидные или треугольные; 1 000 семян весит 20–28 граммов (г). Растение теплолюбиво и влаголюбиво. Семена начинают прорастать при 12–14 °С. Вегетационный период 125–145 суток. Содержание волокна в сухих стеблях отечественных Сортов Кенафа 16–20%. Волокно отличается высокой гигроскопичностью и прочностью, из него изготовляют мешковину, брезент, шпагат, верёвки и другое. Из костры делают бумагу и строительные плиты. Семена содержат до 20% технического масла. Жмых используют на удобрение и скармливают скоту. Наибольшие площади посева Кенафа – в Индии (в

1970 более 300 тысяч гектаров (га)), где это Растение впервые введено в культуру. Кенаф выращивают также в Китае, Иране, Бразилии, США и других странах. В Россию завезён в XIX веке. Его возделывают на небольших площадях в Узбекистане. Средний урожай сухих стеблей 40–60 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га). Лучшие Сорта 3876, Узбекский 1574. Под культуру вносят минеральные удобрения (в килограммах на гектар (кг/га)):- по 90–120 N и P_2O_5 и 45–60 K_2O. Норма высева семян при широкорядном посеве 20–30 кг/га. В течение вегетации посевы 4–6 раз поливают (поливная норма 800–900 кубических метров на один гектар ($м^3$/га) воды). На волокно Кенаф убирают, когда первые коробочки станут светло-зелёными и на верхушке стебля появятся ланцетные листочки. Из свежих стеблей прямо в поле извлекают луб и после просушки отправляют его на лубяной завод. Болезни Кенафа – серая гниль стеблей, альтернариоз; Вредители – Совки, Травяной и Свекловичный Клопы, Тля, Трипсы. Кенаф – Однолетнее Растение, возделываемое для получения лубяного волокна, из которого вырабатывают пряжу для изготовления упаковочных тканей, кручёных нитей и кручёных изделий (шпагатов, верёвок, канатов и тому подобного).

KENDAL GREEN = КЕНДЭЛСКОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Kendal Green is a green woolen cloth resembling homespun or tweed. / Из города Кендэл.

KEOGH PLAN = ПЛАН КИО – In the United States, a Keogh Plan is a retirement plan used by people who are self-employed, as well as by the partners to a partnership. The Keogh plan, much like a 401(k) plan for a standard employee, allows self-employed individuals to save for retirement while getting a present tax benefit by lowering their tax burden. A Keogh plan helps lower your tax burden because you are entitled to a tax deduction for a portion of your contributions to the plan. If you have net earnings from a sole proprietorship, you can establish a Keogh plan for yourself. If you are a partner in a partnership, the plan must be set up by the partnership itself in order to qualify. In either case, the Keogh plan must be set up by the last day of the tax year in order for you to be entitled to deduct contributions to the plan for that tax year. The distinction here is that you could make payments following the close of the tax year but before the filing deadline, which would be deductible for that tax year, for example, you can open a plan in December of 2005, and payments made prior to 2006-April-17 can be deducted from your 2005 taxes, even though the contributions were not actually made in the 2005 tax year. You should seek the advice of a tax consultant for help in calculating exactly how much of your Keogh plan contributions are deductible, as the calculation is rather complicated. After Eugene James Keogh (1907–1989), former US representative from New York. A Keogh Plan is generally a type of defined contribution plan set up by self employed individuals, partnerships, corporations, and not for profit organizations. Profit Sharing Keogh Plans and Money Purchase Keogh Plans have different rules regarding contribution requirements and maximum contribution percentages. Contributions are taken as a tax deduction by the business or taken as a deduction on the tax return of self employed individuals. The Keogh Plan is a type of tax-deductible retirement plan, similar to Individual Retirement Accounts, for self-employed individuals. It is also known as a Self-Employed Pension Plan. The individual may contribute up to USD30 000.00 or 15% of total earned income per year, whichever is less. Tax advantaged personal retirement program that can be established by a self-employed individual. See also Individual Retirement Account. / Юдьжин Дьжеймз Кио (Eugene James Keogh). План Кио:- не облагающиеся налогом пенсионные счета, предназначенные для работников неакционированных предприятий или для лиц, занимающихся индивидуальной трудовой деятельностью (получающих полную или частичную ставку). Начиная с 1984 лица, имеющие на это право, могут вносить на эти счета до 25% своего дохода, но до 30 000 Долларов. Подобно индивидуальным пенсионным счетам (individual retirement account (IRA)), план Кио позволяет людям накапливать проценты по сбережениям без налогообложения до тех пор, пока капитал не будет снят со счёта, начиная с 59.5 лет и до 70.5 лет. Для планов Кио могут быть использованы практически любые инвестиции, за исключением драгоценных металлов и предметов коллекционирования. Как правило, активы планов Кио хранятся в виде акций, облигаций, фондов денежного рынка, депозитных сертификатов, акций взаимных фондов или участия в товариществах с ограниченной ответственностью. План Кио был принят Конгрессом США в 1962 и расширен в 1976, а затем дополнен в 1981 в Акте о Налогах для Стимулирования Экономического Возрождения (Economic Recovery Tax Act).

KEPI = КЕПИ – Kepi is a military cap with a round flat top sloping toward the front and a visor.

KERATIN = КЕРАТИН – Keratin is the basic protein constituent of wool and other hair fibers. Keratin is a protein substance which is the chief component of wool fiber. / Под Кератином понимаются фибриллярные белки, составляющие основу рогового слоя кожи, волос, перьев, ногтей и тому подобного. Нерастворимы в воде и органических растворителях, устойчивы к действию протеолитических ферментов.

KERB = ОБОЧИНА (или ВНЕ БИРЖИ) – Kerb:- a trading session when open-outcry transactions occur freely outside of scheduled ring times and when all or some of the London Metal Exchange (LME) metals are traded simultaneously. Kerb or Curb is a a line of stone or concrete forming an edge between a pavement and a roadway. Kerb Market is an after-hours street market or a street market dealing in unquoted securities.

KERB DEALING = ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ СДЕЛОК НА ОБОЧИНЕ – A term Kerb Dealing or Kerb Deal means the purchase and sale of securities before or after the official hours of business of the stock exchanges. Trading before or after the official hours is called as Kerb Trading. It is an unfair practice of dealing. Also known as Curb Trading. / Известны также как Сделки На Стороне (Curb Trading).

KERB TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ НА ОБОЧИНЕ – Kerb Trading:- closing a deal on a financial futures market after hours. It is so called because originally traders would emerge from the exchange after official trading closed for the day and remain outside (on the kerb) to close any unfinished business. Also known as Curb Trading. The London Metal Exchange (LME):- after the official trades of sessions one and two, there are 85 and 45 minutes of 'kerb' trading respectively. Trades are in futures, options and TAPOs (traded average-price options, a form of Asian options). / Известна также как Сделки На Стороне (Curb Trading).

KERCHIEF = ГОЛОВНОЙ ПЛАТОК (или КОСЫНКА, или ШАРФ) – Kerchief is a square of cloth used as a head covering or worn as a scarf arond the neck.

KERNEL = ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЯДРО) – All grains start life as whole grains. In their natural state growing in the fields, whole grains are the entire seed of a plant. This seed (which industry calls a 'Kernel') is made up of three key parts:- (i) bran, (ii) germ, and (iii) endosperm. Whole grains contain all three parts of the kernel. Refining normally removes the bran and the germ, leaving only the endosperm. Without the bran and germ, about 25% of a grain's protein is lost, along with at least seventeen key nutrients. Processors add back some vitamins and minerals to enrich refined grains, so refined products still contribute valuable nutrients. But whole grains are healthier, providing more protein, more fiber and many important vitamins and minerals. Whole grains may be eaten whole, cracked, split or ground. They can be milled into flour or used to make breads, cereals and other processed foods. If a food label states that the package contains whole grain, the 'whole grain' part of the food inside the package is required to have virtually the same proportions of bran, germ, and endosperm as the harvested kernel does before it is processed. See also Bran, Germ, and Endosperm. Kernel is a single whole grain of a cereal, e.g., a kernel of Wheat or Corn. Wheat, a member of the grass Family (Gramineae),

produces a dry one-seeded fruit, 'Caryopsis', commonly called a Kernel, Grain or Berry. The body of a seed within its husk or integuments. A Kernel of Rice consists of a hull and a brand coat, both of which are removed on polishing 'white' Rice. In general, each Rice kernel is composed of the following layer:- (i) Rice shell, Hull or Husk:- encloses the brown Rice consists mainly of embryo and endosperm. (ii) Bran Coat (layer):- a very thin layer of differentiated tissues. Thai layer contains fiber, vitamin B, protein and fat. The most nutritious part of Rice resides in this layer. (iii) Embryo:- The innermost part of Rice consisting mainly of starch called Amylose and Amylo Pectin. The mixture of these two starches determines the cooking texture of rice. Kernel is the grain or seed of cereal or grass enclosed in a hard husk. / (i) Рисовая Оболочка, Чешуя или Шелуха (Rice shell, Hull or Husk) и эндосперм. (ii) Плёнчатый Околоплодник (Bran Coat) (iii) состоящая главным образом из крахмала, называемая амилозой (amylose) и амилопектин (amylo pectin). Семянка, односемянный нераскрывающийся плод растений с околоплодником, большей частью кожистым, не срастающимся с семенем. Например, у подсолнечника, сафлора. Под Зерновкой понимается сухой односемянный нераскрывающийся плод злаков с плёнчатым околоплодником, срастающимся с семенем. Зерновка развивается из пестика с верхней завязью. Зерновка характерна для злаков. У большинства из них плотно охвачена сухими цветковыми чешуями, часто обеспечивающими их распространение (ковыль, дикие ячмени). Зерновку пшеницы, ржи и других хлебных злаков обычно называют зерном.

KERNEL MOISTURE = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ (или СЫРОСТЬ) ЗЕРНОВКИ – Kernel Moisture is the moisture of the dehusked grain.

KERNEL SMUT = ТВЁРДАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ (или МОКРАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ, или ПЫЛЬНАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ (ПРОСА)) – Kernel Smut is a fungal disease that affects the kernels of Rice and caused by Tilletia barclayana. / Под Головнёй понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая головнёвыми грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

KEROSENE = КЕРОСИН – Kerosene is a liquid fuel made up of the oil fraction that is distilled between 150 and 300 degrees Celsius. It is used as a fuel for cooking food, lighting, in motors, in refrigeration equipment, and as a solvent for domestic waxes and insecticides. See also Turbo Fuel. Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in aircraft transport and other sectors. It distils between 150 °C and 300 °C. Kerosene is a medium oil distilling between 150 °C and 300 °C; at least 65% of volume distils at 250 °C. Its specific gravity is roughly 0.80 and its flash point is above 38 °C. It is used as an illuminant and as a fuel in certain types of spark-ignition engines, such as those used for agricultural tractors and stationary engines. Other names for this product are burning oil; vaporizing oil, power kerosene and illuminating oil. Kerosene comprises of kerosene type jet fuel and other kerosene for all organizations. / Керосин представляет собой очищенную смесь углеводородов, выкипающую в интервале температур 150–300 °C (в России – 110–320 °C) посредством дистилляции нефти или крекинга тяжёлых нефтепродуктов. Он используется в авиации и других секторах экономики. Под Керосином понимается смесь жидких углеводородов, выкипающих в интервале температур 110–320 °C. Он обладает плотностью 0.78–0.85 г/см^3, удельной теплотой сгорания около 43 МДж/кг. Получают дистилляцией нефти или крекингом тяжёлых нефтепродуктов. Керосин применяют как реактивное топливо, горючее для бытовых нагревательных и осветительных приборов и в аппаратах для резки металлов, как растворитель, сырьё для нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности. Керосин получают перегонкой нефти или каталитической переработкой газойлей. Плотность 790–860 кг/м^3. Керосин применяется как топливо для авиационных реактивных двигателей (авиационный керосин), как горючее для бытовых осветительных приборов (осветительный керосин), как сырьё для пиролиза и растворитель (керосин для технических целей).

KEROSENE–TYPE JET FUEL = РЕАКТИВНОЕ ТОПЛИВО КЕРОСИНОВЫХ ФРАКЦИЙ – Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel is a medium oil for use in aviation gas-turbine engines with the same distillation characteristics and flash point as kerosene, with a maximum aromatic content of 20% in volume. It is treated to give a kinematic viscosity of less than 15 cSt at –34 °C and a freezing point below –50 °C. Kerosene Type Jet Fuel is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics (between 150 °C and 300 °C, and generally not above 250 °C) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel is a quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 °F at the 10% recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 °F. The fuel is designated in the US American Society for Testing and Materias (ASTM) Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel intended for commercial use, and Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel intended for military use. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

KERSEY = КЁСИ (или КИРЗА) – Kersey is a thick, heavy, pure wool and cotton twill-weave fabric similar tonrelton. It is well fulled, with a fine nap and a closesheared surface. Kersey is used for uniforms and overcoats. Kersey is a coarse ribbed woolen cloth for hose and work clothes; a heavy wool or wool and cotton fabric used especially for uniforms and coats. A garment made of kersey fabric, namely a heavy wool or wool and cotton fabric. Wool – poor quality, can also be made of re-used or remanufactured wool. Originated in Kersey, England in XI century. Very similar to beaver but it is fulled more, has a shorter nap and a much higher luster. Kersey is a heavily fulled or milled woolen fabric having a high lustrous nap and a 'grainy' face, kersey is frequently used in overcoats. Kersey is a kind of coarse woollen cloth that was an important component of the textile trade in Medieval England. It derives its name from kersey yarn and ultimately from the village of Kersey, Suffolk, having presumably originated in that region. However the cloth was made in many places. It was being woven as early as 1262 in Andover, Hampshire, where regulations prohibited the inclusion of Spanish wool in kerseys. By 1475, the West Riding of Yorkshire including Calderdale was also a major producer. Kersey was a lighter weight cloth than broadcloth. English kerseys were widely exported to central Europe and other places:- a surviving business letter from the end of the XVI century recommends to trade kerseys for good wine on the Canary Islands. Kersey yarns were spun in large gauges (thicknesses) from inferior carded wool, and made thick and sturdy cloth. Kersey was a warp-backed, twill-weave cloth woven on a four-treadle loom. As a rule, half the relatively small, numerous and closely set warp ends (threads) were struck with a big kersey weft in a two-and-two, unbalanced and highly prominent twill. The rest of the ends were simultaneously struck in a one-and-three twill, so they appeared mainly on the back of the cloth, while the back-warp stitches on the face of the cloth were concealed among the face-warp threads. One of the secrets of weaving a good kersey lay in combining the adequate stitching of the weft by the back warp with the concealment of the back-warp stitches. The back of the cloth was napped and shorn after fulling, producing a dense, warm fabric with a smooth back. / Грубое домотканое сукно; тяжёлое сукно с густым коротким ворсом для шинелей и мужских пальто. Кирза:- (1) плотная прочная многослойная хлопчатобумажная ткань, вырабатываемая из тонкой кручёной пряжи. Кирза, обработанная плёнкообразующими веществами, используется как заменитель кожи; применяется также для изготовления прорезиненных приводных ремней. (2) В полиграфии, техническое сукно, употребляемое для обтяжки печатных барабанов литографских машин.

KERSEYMERE = КЁСИМИЭ (или КАШЕМИР) – Kerseymere is a fine woolen fabric with a close nap made in fancy twill weaves.

KES = KENYAN SHILLING

KEVLAR® FIBER = КЕВЛАРОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО КЭВЛА®, или ВОЛОКНО КЕВЛАР®) – Kevlar® was introduced by DuPont in the 1970s. It was the first organic fiber with sufficient tensile strength and modulus to be used in advanced composites. Originally developed as a replacement for steel in radial tires, Kevlar® is now used in a wide range of applications. Kevlar® is an aramid, a term invented as an abbreviation for aromatic polyamide. The chemical composition of Kevlar® is poly para-phenyleneterephthalamide, and it is more properly known as a Para-Aramid. Aramids belong to the family of nylons. Common nylons, such as nylon 6,6, do not have very good structural properties, so the para-aramid distinction is important. The aramid ring gives Kevlar® thermal stability, while the para structure gives it high strength and modulus. The University of Southern Mississippi Department of Polymer Science has a good description of aramid chemistry, including drawings of the chemical structure. Like nylons, Kevlar® filaments are made by extruding the precursor through a spinneret. The rod form of the para-aramid molecules and the extrusion process make Kevlar® fibers anisotropic – they are stronger and stiffer in the axial direction than in the transverse direction. In comparison, graphite fibers are also anisotropic, but glass fibers are isotropic. The Kevlar® precursor is very stable both chemically and thermally. This presented a big processing challenge, which DuPont™ scientist Stephanie Kwolec ultimately solved as poetically described on the UMiss site mentioned above. Today, there are three grades of Kevlar® available:- Kevlar® 29, Kevlar® 49, and Kevlar® 149. The table below shows the differences in material properties among the different grades. If you purchase Kevlar® cloth, it is most likely Kevlar® 49. Grade 29, Density 1.44 g/cm^3, Tensile Modulus 83 GPa, Tensile Strength 3.6 GPa, and Tensile Elongation 4.0%. Grade 49, Density 1.44 g/cm^3, Tensile Modulus 131 GPa, Tensile Strength 3.6–4.1 GPa, and Tensile Elongation 2.8%. Grade 149, Density 1.47 g/cm^3, Tensile Modulus 186 GPa, Tensile Strength 3.4 GPa, and Tensile Elongation 2.0%. The tensile modulus and strength of Kevlar® 29 is roughly comparable to that of glass (S or E), yet its density is almost half that of glass. Thus, to a first approximation, Kevlar® can be substituted for glass where lighter weight is desired. Kevlar® 49 or 149 can cut the weight even further if the higher strength is accounted for. What gives Kevlar® its high strength? Berkeley Lab's MicroWorlds provides some clues. Of course, Kevlar's weight savings does come at a price:- Kevlar® is significantly more expensive than glass. Kevlar® has other advantages besides weight and strength. Like graphite, it has a slightly negative axial coefficient of thermal expansion, which means Kevlar® laminates can be made thermally stable. Unlike graphite, Kevlar is very resistant to impact and abrasion damage. It can be used as a protective layer on graphite laminates. Kevlar® can also be mixed with graphite in hybrid fabrics to provide damage resistance, increased ultimate strains, and to prevent catastrophic failure modes. Like all good things, Kevlar® also has a few disadvantages. The fibers themselves absorb moisture, so Kevlar® composites are more sensitive to the environment than glass or graphite composites. Although tensile strength and modulus are high, compressive properties are relatively poor. Finally, Kevlar® is also very difficult to cut. You will need special scissors for cutting dry fabric or prepreg, and special drill bits for drilling cured laminates. Cutting of cured laminates without fraying is very difficult. Kevlar® is used both as a raw fiber and in composites. Kevlar® Fiber, (also known as Aramid Fiber) is most widely known for its superior resistance from impact, fatigue, wear, and tear. All of our (Freeman Manufacturing & Supply Company, Avon, State of Ohio, the United States) Kevlar® woven fabrics are made with Kevlar® 49, which is the structural grade of Kevlar® material for composite reinforcement (as opposed to Kevlar® 29, which is the ballistic grade material). Kevlar® is used extensively in the manufacture of sporting goods equipment, marine vessels of all sizes, and throughout the automotive and aerospace industries. It is lighter than both fiberglass and carbon fiber. It often used in conjunction with either fabric to improve the toughness, flexibility, abrasion resistance, and most importantly, impact resistance of a composite par. DuPont™ Kevlar® Fibers – Light in Weight, and High in Performance. Versatile and strong, Kevlar® fiber is more than just a series of threads. DuPont™ Kevlar® fibers are used in a variety of clothing, accessories, and equipment to help make them safer and more durable. With five times the strength of steel based on an equal weight basis, it's the go-to fiber for protective apparel and accessories. Kevlar® fiber and filament come in a variety of types, each with its own unique set of properties and performance characteristics for different protection needs. Kevlar® AP is a next-generation fiber that offers advanced performance, value, and increased design flexibility in many applications. Kevlar® 29 (K29) is the original family of product types of Kevlar®, having similar tensile properties with many deniers and finishes. These yarns are used in ballistic applications, ropes and cables, protective apparel such as cut-resistant gloves, in life protection uses such as helmets, vehicular armoring, and plates, and as rubber reinforcement in tires and automotive hoses. Kevlar® 49 (K49) is a high-modulus type used primarily in fiber optic cable, textile processing, plastic reinforcement, ropes, cables, and composites for marine sporting goods and aerospace applications. Kevlar® 100:- producer-colored Kevlar® yarns, used in ropes and cables, tapes and strappings, gloves and other protective apparel, and sporting goods. Kevlar® 119:- higher-elongation, flexible-fatigue–resistant yarn types found in mechanical rubber goods, such as tires, automotive belts, and hoses. Kevlar® 129:- lightweight, high-performance, and high-tenacity type of yarns used in motorcycle racing gear, life protection accessories, ropes and cables, and high-pressure hoses used in the oil and gas industry. Kevlar® KM2:- woven into fabric meeting performance requirements for helmets and vests for military and high-performing UDs for spall liners. Kevlar® KM2 Plus:- high tenacity, high toughness, and finer denier fiber used in vests and helmet for both military and law enforcement officers. Kevlar® AP for Advanced Performance helps dramatically improve cost-effectiveness and design flexibility to manufacturers helping them build leaner, more robust consumer and industrial products. Kevlar® is the trade name for an organic polymer composed of aromatic polyamides having a paratype orientation (parallel chain extending bonds from each aromatic nucleus). Developed at DuPont. Kevlar is known for its high specific strength and toughness. Kevlar® aramid fiber was developped by DuPont scientists researching liquid crystalline polymer solutions. It is lightweight and flexible with a unique combination of high strength, high modulus, toughness and thermal stability. Fibers of Kevlar® consist of long melecular chains produced from poly-paraphenylene terephthalamide. The chains are highly oriented with strong interchain bonding. Its resistance to chemicals and temperature extremes make it an ideal component for ropes under sever loads in harsh environments, from the bottom of the ocean to the surface of Mars. Ropes made with Kevlar® fiber come in a variety of constructions and have been strength rated up to 1 500 tons. Properties of Kevlar® Fiber:- (i) high modulus; (ii) high LASE (Load At Specified Elongation); (iii) high tensile strength at low weight; (iv) low elongation to break high modulus (structural rigidity); (v) low electrical conductivity; (vi) high chemical resistance; (vii) low thermal shrinkage; (viii) high toughness (work-to-break); (ix) excellent dimensional stability; (x) High cut resistance; (xi) flame resistant, self extinguishing; (xii) no embrittlement or degradation at temperatures as low as –320 °F; and (xiii) sensitive to UV light – unprotected yarn will discolor with prolonged exposure. Applications of Kevlar® Fiber:- (i) Ropes and Cables; (ii) Aerospace Applications; (iii) Industrial Applications; (iv) Salvage Ropes; (v) Tow Ropes; (vi) Orbital Straps; (vii) Ropes under severe loads in harsh environments; and (viii) Mountaineering ropes. Kevlar® fabrics can be used with, or as a great alternative to carbon fiber or fiberglass. Composites grade Kevlar® is lightweight, impact resistant, abrasion resistant, heat resistant, and has great strength properties for the most demanding applications. Fiber Glast only carries Kevlar® 49 fabrics. These fabrics are developed specifically for composite reinforcement. They can be used with Epoxy, Vinyl Ester, or Polyester Resins to create a rigid laminate. Common applications for Kevlar® 49 fabrics include:- kayaks, canoes, high-speed boats, aircraft fuselage panels, pressure vessels, sporting equipment, wind turbines and much more. KEVLAR® Fabric is made with genuine DuPont™ KEVLAR® fiber. DuPont™ and KEVLAR® are registered trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (headquartered in Wilmington, State of Delaware (DE), the United States). / Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®). Найлан™ (Nylon™). раскрой (cutting). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). учёный ДюПо™ Стэфэни Кволэк (DuPont™ scientist Stephanie

Kwolec). Фримэн Мэньюфакшэрин Энд Саплай Кампэни (Freeman Manufacturing & Supply Company). И.Ай. дю По дё Нэмур энд Кампэни (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company).

KEWENSIS = КВЭНСИССКИЙ (или КВЭНСИС) – Kewensis:- from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the United Kingdom. / Квэнсисский:- из Королевских Ботанических Садов, Кью, Соединённое Королевство.

KEY = КЛЮЧ – Key is a sequence of symbols that controls the operations of encipherment and decipherment. / Последовательность символов, которая контролирует операциями шифровки и расшифровки.

KEY BUSINESS MEASURES = КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ МЕРЫ ДЕЛА – Key Business Measures are calculated from the final accounts (Income Statement and Balance Sheet) to help evaluate the performance of the business. This data can be used to produce several key measures of business performance as follows:- Sales; Operating Profit; Earnings; Total Assets; Operating Profit/Total Assets; Earnings/Stockholders' Equity; Financial Leverage; Current Ratio; and Quick Ratio. These measures summarize how well the company has performed in terms of profitability and liquidity. And, by comparing one period with the next, how the company has grown.

KEY CRYPTOPERIOD = КРИПТОПЕРИОД КЛЮЧА – Key Cryptoperiod is the time period over which a key is valid for use by legitimate parties.

KEY ECB INTEREST RATES = КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ СТАВКИ ЕЦБ – Key ECB Interest Rates are the interest rates set by the Governing Council, which reflect the monetary policy stance of the European Central Bank (ECB). They are the minimum bid rate on the main refinancing operations, the interest rate on the marginal lending facility and the interest rate on the deposit facility.

KEY EMPLOYEE = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ РАБОТНИК – Key Employee is any employee that is considered to be critical to the business of the enterprise.

KEY ESTABLISHMENT = УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ КЛЮЧА – Key Establishment:- a process whereby a shared secret key becomes available to two or more parties, for subsequent cryptographic use.

KEYLOGGER = КЛЮЧНИК (или ХХ) – Keylogger is a program used to record keystrokes typed on a computer. Keyloggers can be used for both beneficial purposes, such as monitoring employees in a regulated industry, or malignant ones, such as to steal account credentials. Sophisticated keyloggers may also record mouse movements and button clicks, keystrokes typed on on-screen virtual keyboards, and capture screenshots or videos of what is being displayed on screen. Hardware keyloggers also exist that may be plugged between a computer and a keyboard to record keystrokes.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ПЕРСОНАЛ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ПЕРСОНАЛ МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТА) – Key Management Personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

KEYMAN INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КЛЮЧЕВОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА – Keyman Insurance:- companies often take out insurance policies on essential (i.e. key) managers or employees to protect them against the loss (accidents, death) of such talent. This is referred to as Key Man Insurance.

KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS = КЕЙНСИАНСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА (или КЕЙНСИАНСТВО) – Keynesian Economics is an economic theory originated by the British economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) and his followers. Keynes maintained that governments should use the power of the budget to maintain economic growth and stability and overcome the recessionary cycles common in most western economies. Keynesian Economics:- the economic theory that active government intervention in the marketplace and monetary policy is the best method of ensuring economic growth and stability. / Кейнсианская Экономика или Кейнсианство является экономической теорией, сформулированной Британским экономистом Дьжоном Мэйнадом Кейнзом (John Maynard Keynes, 1883–1946) и его последователями. Кейнз придерживался идеи о том, что правительства должны использовать свои полномочия в бюджете для поддержания экономического роста и стабильности и преодоления циклов спада, присущих большинству западных экономик. Под Кейнсианством понимается теория государственно-монополистического регулирования экономики. Её основные принципы были сформулированы Дьжоном Мэйнадом Кейнзом под воздействием экономического кризиса 1929–33 и направлены на регулирование экономики для обеспечения бесперебойного процесса общественного производства. Кейнсианство акцентирует внимание на анализе макроэкономических величин (национальный доход, капитальные вложения, занятость, потребление, сбережения и другие). Предметом исследования кейнсианства являются количественные закономерности в соотношении этих величин. Основными её целями являются поддержание 'эффективного' спроса и 'полной' занятости. Экономическая программа кейнсианства включает:- всемерное увеличение расходов государства, в том числе милитаризацию экономики, расширение общественных работ, инфляционную и цикличную налоговую политику, цикличное балансирование бюджета, ограничение зарплаты рабочих, регулирование занятости и другое. Некоторые положения кейнсианства были пересмотрены и развиты в работах представителей неокейнсианства, одни из которых (левые кейнсианцы) связывают достижение 'эффективного' спроса с проведением отдельных прогрессивных социальных мероприятий, другие ограничиваются анализом технико-экономических факторов экономического роста. Экономическая политика государств, проводившаяся на основе принципов кейнсианства, послужила одной из причин современной инфляции в мире. Кейнсианство оказалось несостоятельным в предотвращении экономических кризисов. Кейнсианство – экономическое учение британского экономиста и государственного советника Дьжона Мэйнада Кейнза (1883–1946), важнейшая работа которого 'Общая Теория Занятости, Процента и Денег' (The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money) была опубликована в 1936. Работая над своей книгой в период Великой депрессии, Кейнз оспорил утверждения экономистов-классиков, таких, как Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith; 1723–1790), которые полагали, что экономика работает лучше всего, когда на неё не оказывается влияния. Кейнз же, напротив, полагал, что активное государственное вмешательство (intervention) в рыночные процессы является единственным методом обеспечения экономического роста и стабильности. Он утверждал, главным образом, что недостаточный спрос вызывает безработицу, а избыточный спрос порождает инфляцию; следовательно, государство должно манипулировать уровнем совокупного спроса путём корректировки уровня государственных расходов и уровня налогообложения. Например, для того, чтобы избежать депрессии, Кейнз предлагал увеличить объём государственных расходов и свободных средств (easy money), что привело бы к росту инвестиций, занятости и потребительских расходов. Экономическое учение Кейнза оказало огромное влияние на экономическую политику промышленно развитых стран, включая США. Однако в 1980-х годах, после серии спадов, замедленного экономического роста и высокого уровня инфляции в США, сторонники взглядов, противоречащих учению Кейнза, – монетаристы и приверженцы 'экономики предложения' – возложили вину за экономические трудности на избыточное государственное вмешательство. Кейнсианство, буржуазная теория государственно-монополистического регулирования капиталистической экономики. Используется буржуазными экономистами в качестве теоретической основы экономической политики капиталистических государств и как средство идеологической борьбы против революционной теории Марксизма-Ленинизма. Кейнсианство

сформировалось под влиянием резкого обострения противоречий капиталистического воспроизводства в эпоху общего кризиса капитализма с возникновением государственно-монополистического капитализма. Основные принципы Кейнсианства сформулированы Английским экономистом Дьжоном Мэйнадом Кейнзом (John Maynard Keynes, 1883–1946). Сущность Кейнсианства – в обосновании необходимости государственного регулирования капиталистической экономики в целях бесперебойного хода капиталистического воспроизводства в интересах монополий. При рассмотрении экономических явлений в их народно-хозяйственном (макроэкономическом) аспекте для Кейнсианства характерно затушевывание социальной сущности экономических явлений, игнорирование исторического характера объективных экономических законов капитализма, преувеличение роли субъективного фактора – психологии людей в экономической жизни общества. Под воздействием кризисной обстановки 1930-х, породившей массовую безработицу, Кейнз сформулировал принципы государственно-монополистического регулирования капиталистической экономики в виде 'теории занятости', на основе которой им была разработана программа антикризисной экономической политики буржуазного государства. Главная цель теории Кейнсианства – спасти от краха капиталистическую систему производства. Это наглядно выражено в так называемом принципе 'эффективного спроса' – центральном пункте Кейнсианства. Под 'эффективным' понимается спрос, способный обеспечить капиталистам получение максимума прибылей. Отрицая закон рынка Сея, по которому предложение товаров автоматически порождает спрос, и признавая возможность несовпадения совокупного предложения товаров и совокупного спроса на них, Кейнз подчеркивает необходимость увеличения общего объёма совокупного спроса. Однако он обходит при этом такие пути его расширения, как снижение цен и увеличение заработной платы, то есть предполагает сохранение системы господства монопольных цен как условие максимизации капиталистических прибылей. Объём 'эффективного спроса' зависит, по Кейнзу, от двух групп факторов. Одна из них связана с рынком потребительских товаров, другая – с рынком средств производства. Объём потребительского спроса, по утверждению Кейнза, определяется психологическими моментами:- 'склонностью к потреблению' и 'основным психологическим законом'. Под 'склонностью к потреблению' понимаются многочисленные факторы, которые определяют долю национального дохода, идущую на личное потребление независимо от величины самого национального дохода. Влияние этого последнего момента выражается в 'основном психологическом законе'. По Кейнзу, психология общества такова, что с ростом национального дохода растёт и личное потребление, но в меньшей мере, чем растёт доход. В результате увеличивается накопляемая часть национального дохода, которая изымается из обращения, и на эту величину относительно сокращается спрос на потребительские товары. Таким образом, Кейнз вынужден признать присущую капитализму тенденцию к ограниченности рынка на предметы потребления; однако пытаясь представить её как выражение определённых психологических черт человеческой природы, он полностью игнорирует объективные экономические законы капитализма, обусловливающие узость потребительского рынка. В повышении заработной платы в этой связи усматривается причина относительного сокращения потребительского рынка, между тем как в действительности рост заработной платы – важнейший фактор расширения рынка. По Кейнзу, ёмкость рынка средств производства определяется соотношением 'предельной эффективности капитала' и нормы процента. Под 'предельной эффективностью капитала' понимается отношение ожидаемой прибыли, приходящейся на единицу вновь вводимого в действие 'капитального имущества' (фактически основного капитала), к восстановительной стоимости этой единицы, то есть прогнозируемая удельная рентабельность прироста основного капитала. Процент же трактуется Кейнсианством как вознаграждение за отказ от хранения богатства в денежной форме. Он находится, по Кейнзу, в обратной зависимости от количества денег в обращении. Таким образом, искажаются сущность процента, являющегося особой формой прибавочной стоимости, связанной с функционированием ссудного капитала, и количественные законы, определяющие его движение. В действительности величина процента определяется соотношением спроса и предложения ссудного капитала и не зависит непосредственно от количества денег в обращении. По Кейнзу, с накоплением капитала его 'предельная эффективность' имеет тенденцию к снижению, а норма процента – к устойчивости. Разница между ними – то есть фактически предпринимательский доход имеет тенденцию уменьшаться. Падение же прибыльности капитальных вложений ведёт к уменьшению спроса на средства производства. Кейнз придаёт большое значение роли инвестиций (вложений капитала) в экономике. По Кейнзу, объём национального дохода, а следовательно, и совокупного спроса находится в определённой количественной зависимости от общего объёма инвестиций. Эту количественную связь Кейнз выражает в теории мультипликатора дохода. Действительно, рост инвестиций является важным условием увеличения национального дохода, но на его объём он влияет не прямо, а косвенно, через увеличение объёма функционирующих средств производства и рабочей силы. Кроме того, инвестиции не являются источником национального дохода. Кейнзом была разработана программа экономической политики буржуазного государства, направленная на расширение 'эффективного спроса' и активизацию на этой основе капиталистической экономики. (1) Всемерное Увеличение Расходов Государства:- Но существенно увеличить общую сумму платёжеспособного спроса таким путём невозможно, поскольку главные источник средств государственного бюджета капиталистических стран – налоги с населения. Платёжеспособный спрос может увеличиваться только на сумму государственных займов, мобилизующих неиспользуемые (праздные) капиталы. Однако удельный вес этого источника средств бюджета невелик. Кроме того, займы ведут к возрастанию государственного долга и платежей по ним. Увеличение государственных расходов, не решая проблемы реализации, обеспечивает высокие прибыли монополиям, прежде всего связанным с милитаризацией экономики. (2) Инфляционная Политика:- Рассматривая устойчивость нормы процента в качестве препятствия к активизации экономической жизни, Кейнз видит выход в определённой системе государственно-монополистических мероприятий, направленных на абсолютное (с помощью так называемой регулируемой инфляции) или относительное (путём понижения номинальной заработной платы рабочих) увеличение количества денег в 'деловом обращении' и понижение нормы процента. (3) Политика Понижения И Ограничения Заработной Платы Рабочих:- Снижение доходов рабочих, по мнению Кейнза, особенно если оно компенсируется ростом расходов других слоёв населения, ведёт к росту 'предельной эффективности' капитала, способствует снижению процента и росту прибыли, стимулируя тем самым деловую активность. Особое предпочтение Кейнсианство отдаёт методам инфляционного понижения заработной платы, нашедшим своё воплощение в политике 'замораживания заработной платы' (законодательная фиксация номинальной заработной платы в условиях инфляционного роста цен), широко используемой в капиталистических странах. На самом же деле, понижение заработной платы рабочих является важнейшим фактором сужения рынка и роста прибылей буржуазии. (4) Один Из Краеугольных Камней Кейнсианства – Регулирование Занятости:- Его цель двояка:- найти средства снижения чрезмерно опасного для существования капитализма уровня безработицы (их Кейнсианство отождествляет с мерами активизации предпринимательской деятельности), а также разработать рекомендации по использованию 'нормального' уровня безработицы (от 3 до 6% безработных), именуемого 'полной занятостью', в качестве средства максимизации капиталистической прибыли. Рост безработицы нередко программируется современными буржуазными правительствами, когда они стремятся понизить заработную плату рабочих и сломить их сопротивление. (5) Милитаризация Капиталистической Экономики, апология которой получила наибольшее распространение в работах так называемого консервативного направления Кейнсианства. История показывает, что милитаризация хозяйства, способствуя безудержному обогащению монополий, в конечном счёте подрывает условия стабильного роста экономики, так как ведёт к непроизводительной затрате народно-хозяйственных ресурсов. (6)

Общественные работы, циклическое балансирование бюджета, циклическая налоговая политика и другие меры на современном этапе отстаивали преимущественно представители так называемого левого Кейсианства (Британская экономистка Дьжоун Вайэлэтч Робинсэн (Joan Violet Robinson; 1903–1983), выходец из Японии Американский Профессор Экономической Теории Кенис Кенкичи Курихара (Kenneth Kenkichi Kurihara; 1910–1972) из Штатовского Университета Нью Йорка (State University of New York), а также Американский экономист Лорэнц Робэт Клайн (Lawrence Robert Klein; 1920–2013)), стремящиеся преодолеть таким путём недостаточность 'эффективного спроса', в которой они видят причину всех пороков современного капитализма. Экономическая Программа Кейнсианства оказала большое влияние на практику государственно-монополистического регулирования капиталистического производства, однако её осуществление не в состоянии разрешить противоречия капитализма. Концепции Кейнсианства по существу составляют основу многочисленных апологетических теорий 'трансформированного капитализма'. Идеи Кейнсианства получили дальнейшее развитие в работах представителей Неокейнсианства.

KEY PERSON INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КЛЮЧЕВОГО ЛИЦА – Key Person Insurance:- a policy that protects a firm from loss caused by the death or disability of a 'key person' within the company. / Страхование Ключевого Лица:- полис, защищающий фирму от убытков, которые могут возникнуть вследствие смерти или нетрудоспособности 'ключевого лица' в данной компании.

KEY REVERSAL = КЛЮЧЕВОЙ РАЗВОРОТ – In technical analysis, a crucial change in price direction, signaling an end to either a bull or bear market.

KEY REVERSAL DAY = ДЕНЬ КЛЮЧЕВОГО РАЗВОРОТА – In visual analysis, a one day chart pattern where prices sharply reverse during a trend. In an uptrend, prices open in new highs and then close below the previous day's closing price. In a downtrend, prices open lower and then close higher. The wider the price range on the key reversal day and the heavier the volume, the greater the odds that a reversal is taking place.

KEYSTONE = КРАЕУГОЛЬНЫЙ КАМЕНЬ – Keystone is a traditional retail term indicating the resulting retail price of a product after doubling the cost. This is equal to a 50% Gross Margin or 100% Markup. Also known as Number.

KFF = KEEP FROM FREEZING

kg = KILOGRAM

KG = KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT

KG = KYRGYZSTAN

KGS = KILOGRAMS

KGS = KYRGYZ SOM

KH = COMBODIA

KHA = THOUSAND HECTARES

KHADDAR = КАДДА – Khaddar is a homespun cotton cloth of India. / Домотканая хлопковая материя.

KHAKI = ХАКИ – Khaki is:- (1) a light yellowish brown. (2) A khaki-colored cloth of cotton, wool, or combinations of these fibers with manufactured fibers used primarily in military uniforms and workclothes. Khaki is a sturdy, twilled fabric that is usually made from cotton, worsted or linen yarns, wool or synthetic fiber blends. Khaki is a term used for both an earth color or olive green color (yellow-brown color with a greenish tint) and for fabrics made in these colors, whether of wool, cotton, linen, or man-made fibers. Khaki is a classic uniform color and material. It is also used for sportswear and leisure clothes. Khaki:- a khaki-colored cloth made usually of cotton or wool and used especially for military uniforms. Light yellowish brown. A garment made of khaki-colored (namely a light yellowish brown) cloth especially a military uniform. Usually used in plural.

KHR = COMBODIAN RIEL

kHz = KILOHERTZ

KI = KIRIBATI

KID GLOVE = ЛАЙКОВАЯ ПЕРЧАТКА – Kid Glove is a dress glove made of kid leather.

KIER = БУЧИЛЬНЫЙ КОТЁЛ (или ВАРОЧНЫЙ КОТЁЛ) – Kier is a large metal tank, capable of being heated uniformly, used for wet processing.

KIER BOILING = БУЧЕНИЕ – Kier Boiling is a process of boiling cellulosic materials in alkaline liquors in a kier at or above atmospheric pressure. / Бучение – устаревшее название одного из видов термической обработки тканей – отварки.

KILIM = КИЛИМ – Kilim is the Near Eastern oriental fabric woven with a shuttle or needle, with no pile. Kilims are used by the Orientals as portieres, couch covers, and table covers. / Килим – безворсовый двухсторонний коврик.

KILN DRY = ПЕЧНАЯ СУШКА – Kiln Dry or Kiln-Drying is a process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content. KD are initials representing kiln drying. KD is marked on lumber to indicate the treatment has been conducted. Process of drying or seasoning lumber naturally by placing the lumber in a kiln and exposing the lumber to heat for a prescribed period of time. / Сушка – удаление влаги из древесины. Камерная Сушка – процесс, при котором древесина высушивается в закрытом помещении с помощью тепла и/или контроля влажности до достижения требуемого содержания воды.

KILO = КИЛО – (1) Kilo:- thousand. Kilo- (k-) is a metric prefix meaning 1 000. The prefix is a modification of Chilioi, the Greek word for a thousand. / Под Кило..., от Французского слова Kilo..., от Греческого слова Chílioi, означающее Тысяча) понимается приставка для образования наименований кратных единиц, по размеру равных 1 000 исходных единиц. Сокращённые обозначения:- Русское к, международное k. Приставка пишется слитно с наименованием исходной единицы. Пример:- 1 км (километр) = 1 000 метров (м). Была принята при установлении метрической системы мер.

(2) Kilo- (k-):- in measuring the memory of a computer, the prefix kilo- often means 2^{10} = 1 024 instead of 1 000. By a 1998 resolution of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the new prefix kibi- (Ki-) should replace kilo- for 2^{10}. However, this doesn't seem to be happening.

(3) Kilo is a common informal name for a kilogram (kg).

(4) Kilo (pronunciation:- KEY-loh) or K is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I wish to communicate with you. With numeral 1, via semaphore; numeral 2, via megaphone; numeral 3, via flashing light; numeral 4, via sound signals. Meaning:- you should stop your vessel instantly.

KILOAMPERE = КИЛОАМПЕР – KiloAmpere (kA) is a unit of electric current equal to 1 000 Amperes.

KILOBAR = КИЛОБАР – Kilobar (kbar or kb) is a metric unit of pressure, used particularly in industrial applications and in geology for measuring high pressures. The kilobar equals 1 000 bars, 100 MegaPascals, or about 14 503 pounds per square inch. Note:- in the investment world a kilobar is a bar of gold, silver, or platinum weighing 1 kilogram.

KILOBAR = КИЛОБАР (или КИЛОГРАММОВЫЙ МЕРНЫЙ СЛИТОК) – Kilobar is a popular small gold bar. A one kg bar .995 fine = 31.990 Troy ounces, and a 1 kg bar 999.9 fine = 32.148 Troy ounces. Kilobar is a bar weighing one kilogram – approximately 32.150 7 Troy ounces. / Слиток, весящий один килограмм – приблизительно 32.150 7 Тройских унций.

KILOBASE or KILO BASE PAIRS = ПАРЫ КИЛООСНОВАНИЙ (или ПАРЫ КИЛОБАЗ, или КИЛОБАЗНЫЕ ПАРЫ) – Kilobase or Kilo Base Pairs:- a unit of size of DNA which is equal to either 1 000 bases in a single-stranded nucleic acid (kb) or 1 000 base pairs in a double-stranded nucleic acid (kbp).

KILOBIT = КИЛОБИТ – Kilobit (kbit or kb) is a unit of information equal to 1 000 bits, or, in some cases, equal to 1 024 bits or 128 bytes. The larger unit is now supposed to be called a Kibibit. / Под Битом, от Английских слов Binary, означающее Двоичный, и Digit, означающее Знак или Цифра, понимается единица количества информации, которое содержится в сообщении типа ‘да’ – ‘нет’ (в двоичном коде ‘0’ или ‘1’); один двоичный разряд машинного слова. Последовательность из 8 бит образует более крупную единицу количества информации – 1 байт.

KILOBYTE = КИЛОБАЙТ – Kilobyte (kB) is a unit of information equal to 1 000 bytes. As a unit of computer storage, however, the kilobyte is usually equal to 1 024 bytes, although this should now be called a Kibibyte. / Под Байтом, понимается единица количества информации, обычно состоящая из 8 бит и используемая как одно целое при передаче, хранении и переработке информации в электронной вычислительной машине (ЭВМ). Байт служит для представления букв или специальных символов (занимающих обычно весь байт) либо десятичных цифр (по 2 цифры в одном байте). Информация в ЭВМ обрабатывается отдельными байтами либо группами байтов (полями, словами). Использование байтов позволяет строить машинные слова любой длины (кратные целому числу байтов), принятой в данной вычислительной системе. Представление информации в байтах значительно упрощает согласование процессов её обработки в ЭВМ.

KILOCALORIE = КИЛОКАЛОРИЯ – Kilocalorie (kcal) is an ambiguous metric unit of energy. The ambiguity arises because there are two ‘calories’ in common use, identified in this dictionary as the calorie (the small or gram calorie equal to 4.186 8 kiloJoules) and the Calorie (the large or kilogram calorie equal to 4.186 8 MegaJoules). The term kilocalorie properly means 1 000 calories, which is the same as 1 Calorie. In other words, ‘kilocalorie’ is the correct name for the unit known in nutrition simply as the ‘calorie’.

KILOGRAM = КИЛОГРАММ – Kilogram is the base unit of mass in the International System of Units (Le Système International d’Unités (SI)) and MKS versions of the metric system. The kilogram is defined as the mass of the standard kilogram, a platinum-iridium bar in the custody of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) near Paris, France. Copies of this bar are kept by the standards agencies of all the major industrial nations, including the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). One kilogram equals exactly 1 000 grams, or about 2.204 622 6 pounds. By design, this is approximately the mass of a liter of water. Kilogram (equivalent to 1 000 grams or 2.204 622 6 pounds (lb). The international prototype of the kilogram, an artefact made of platinum-iridium, is kept at the BIPM under the conditions specified by the 1st Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) in 1889 when it sanctioned the prototype and declared:- This prototype shall henceforth be considered to be the unit of mass. The 3rd CGPM (1901), in a declaration intended to end the ambiguity in popular usage concerning the use of the word ‘weight’, confirmed that:- The kilogram is the unit of mass; it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram. Kilogram (KG) is a metric measurement of weight equal to 1 000 grams or the mass of one liter of water at 4 °C. Kilogram is the unit of mass (weight) in the metric system; approximately equal to 2.2 pounds avoirdupois. One liter of water weighs one kilogram, which makes calculations such as percentage of a chemical owb, or liquor ratio, etc easy. / Конференс Женераль дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Сэ.Жэ.Пэ.Эм.; Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM)). Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д’Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ). Килограмм является основной единицей массы в системе СИ. Обозначение:- кг. Один килограмм равен массе международного прототипа килограмма, хранимого в Международном Бюро Мер и Весов (Севр, близ Парижа, Франция). Прототип килограмма сделан из платиноиридиевого сплава (90% Pt, 10% Ir) в виде цилиндрической гири диаметром и высотой 39 мм. Относительная погрешность сличений эталонов-копий с прототипом не превышает $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$.

KILOHERTZ = КИЛОГЕРЦ – KiloHertz (kHz) is a common unit of frequency equal to 1 000 per second or 1 per millisecond. AM radio stations have signal frequencies measured in kiloHertz.

KILOJOULE = КИЛОДЖОУЛЬ – KiloJoule (kJ) is a common metric unit of work or energy, comparable to the British thermal unit (Btu). In fact, one kiloJoule equals approximately 0.947 817 Btu. In other energy units, the kiloJoule is also equivalent to 0.238 846 kilocalories, 0.277 778 Watt hour, or 737.562 foot-pounds in the traditional English system.

KILOMETER = КИЛОМЕТР – Kilometer (km) is a common metric unit of length or distance. One kilometer equals exactly 1 000 meters, about 0.621 371 19 mile, 1 093.613 3 yards, or 3 280.839 9 feet. Oddly, higher multiples of the meter are rarely used; even the distances to the farthest galaxies are usually measured in kilometers. The unit is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable (similar to the pronunciation of other metric units using kilo-) and sometimes on the second (helping to distinguish it from other metric units using kilo-). Both pronunciations are acceptable; there are no official pronunciations for SI units. 1 kilometer (km) equals 0.621 371 19 miles (statute). 1 km equals 1 000 meters (m).

KILOVAR = КИЛОВАР – KiloVAr is the unit of ac reactive power equal to 1 000 vars. Abbreviated kVAr or KVAR. KVAr is an abbreviation for kiloVAr. A unit of ac reactive power equal to 1 000 VArs. VAr is a unit of the reactive electric power delivered by an alternating current (AC) circuit. In an AC circuit, the electric potential or voltage (measured in Volts) and the current (in Amperes) alternate direction, varying smoothly according to sine curves. In a purely resistive circuit, current is in phase with voltage. In a purely inductive circuit, the variations of the current would lag the variations in the voltage by 1/4 cycle, or 90°. In real circuits, the current can be separated into two parts:- a part in phase with the voltage, and the ‘reactive’ part, which lags the voltage by 90°. The reactive part does no net work; it simply heats the conductor. Reactive current does perform important magnetizing and voltage-regulation functions in real circuits. The reactive power is the product of the voltage and the reactive part of the current. The name of the unit is an acronym for Volt-Ampere-reactive. / Под ВАром, сокращением от Вольт-Ампер Реактивный, обозначение допускаемой к применению единицы реактивной мощности переменного электрического тока. Отличается от Ватта множителем sin φ, где φ – сдвиг фаз

между напряжением и током в цепи. 1 ВАр равен реактивной мощности при напряжении 1 В, силе тока 1 А и sin φ = 1. Обозначение:- ВАр.

KILOVOLT = КИЛОВОЛЬТ – KiloVolt is the unit of electrical potential equal to 1 000 Volts. Abbreviated kV or KV. KV is an abbreviation for kiloVolt and equal to 1 000 Volts. KiloVolt (kV) is a common unit of electric potential equal to 1 000 Volts. Electric distribution lines operate at potentials of anywhere from several to several hundred kiloVolts.

KILOVOLT AMPERE = КИЛОВОЛЬТ–АМПЕР – KiloVolt Amperes is the unit of apparent power equal to 1 000 Volt Amperes. Here, apparent power is in contrast to real power. On ac systems the voltage and current will not be in phase if reactive power is being transmitted. Usually abbreviated kVA or KVA. KVA is an abbreviation for kiloVolt Amperes. KiloVolt Ampere (kV·A) is a common unit of load in power engineering, equal to 1 000 Volt Amperes. / Под Вольт-Ампер понимается допускаемая к применению наравне с единицами СИ единица полной мощности электрической цепи переменного тока, то есть полной мощности электрической цепи при действующих значениях силы тока 1 А и напряжения 1 В. Рассматривают также активную мощность, выражаемую в Ваттах, и реактивную мощность, выражаемую в варах. Обозначение:- В·А.

KILOWATT = КИЛОВАТТ – Kilowatt (kW) is one thousand watts. A unit of electrical power equal to 1 000 (one thousand) Watts. KiloWatt is the unit of power equal to 1 000 Watts. Abbreviated kW or KW. KW is an abbreviation for kiloWatt. A unit of power equal to 1 000 Watts. KiloWatt (kW) is a common metric unit of power, equivalent to 1 000 Watts, about 1.341 022 horsepower, or 737.562 foot-pounds per second. / Единица электрической энергии, равная 1 000 (одной тысяче) Ватт. КилоВатт является кратной единицей от Ватта – единицы мощности в системе СИ. Обозначение:- кВт. 1 кВт = 1 000 Вт = 10^{10} эрг/с = 101.97 кгс·м/с = 1.36 лс = 859.84 ккал/ч. Ватт, единица мощности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Названа в честь Шотландского изобретателя Дьжеймза Вота (James Watt; 1736–1819). Обозначение:- Вт. 1 Вт = 10^{7} эрг/с = 0.102 кгс·м/с = $1.36 \cdot 10^{3}$ лс. В технике широко применяют кратные единицы, такие как килоВатт (1 кВт = 10^{3} Вт) и МегаВатт (1 МВт = 10^{6} Вт).

KILOWATT HOUR = КИЛОВАТТ–ЧАС – KiloWatt-Hour is a measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kiloWatt (1 000 Watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kiloWatthour is equivalent to 3 412 Btu. Amount of electricity needed to light ten 100-Watt light bulbs for a one-hour period. One thousand Watts used for one hour. KiloWatt-Hour is the unit of energy or work equal to one kiloWatt for one hour. Abbreviated as kWh or KWH. This is the normal quantity used for metering and billing electricity customers. The price for a kwh varies from approximately 4 cents to 15 cents. At a 100% conversion efficiency, one kWh is equivalent to about 4 fluid ounces of gasoline, 3/16 pound LP, 3 cubic feet natural gas, or 1/4 pound coal. KiloWatt-hour (kWh) is one thousand Watt-hours. KiloWatt hour (kW·h or KWH or kW hr) is a commercial unit of electric energy. One kiloWatt hour represents the amount of energy delivered at a rate of 1 000 Watts over a period of one hour. Since the Watt is 1 Joule/sec and there are 3 600 seconds in an hour, the kiloWatt hour is equivalent to exactly 3.6 MegaJoules of energy, or about 3 412.141 Btu, 859.846 (kilogram) Calories, or about 2.655 million foot pounds. / Количество электроэнергии, необходимое для работы десяти 100 Ваттных лампочек в течение одного часа. Одна тысяча Ватт, используемая в течение одного часа. КилоВатт-час является допускаемой к применению наравне в единицами СИ внесистемной единицей энергии или работы, применяемой преимущественно в электротехнике. Обозначение:- кВт·ч. 1 кВт·ч = $3.6 \cdot 10^{6}$ Дж = 3.6 МДж. Ватт-Час является внесистемной единицей работы и энергии. Обозначение:- Вт·ч. 1 Вт·ч = 3 600 Дж.

KILT = КИЛТ (или ЮБКА) – Kilt is a knee-length pleated skirt usually of tartan, namely a twilled woolen fabric with a plaid textile design consisting of stripes of varying width and color usually patterned to designate a distinctive clan and worn by men in Scotland and by Scottish regiments in the British armies; a garment that resembles a Scottish kilt. / Шотландская мужская юбка.

KILTIE = КИЛТИ – Kiltie:- a shoe with a long slashed tongue that folds over the instep. / Килти – Шотландский солдат.

KIMONO = КИМОНО – Kimono is a long robe with wide sleeves traditionally worn with a broad sash as an outer garment by the Japanese; a loose dressing gown or jacket.

KIMONO SLEEVE = РУКАВ КИМОНО – Kimono Sleeve:- it is constructed as a wide rectangle from a dropped shoulder.

KIND CODES = КОДЫ ПО ВИДАМ – Kind Codes:- the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Standard ST. 16 codes (kind codes) include a letter, and in many cases a number, used to distinguish the kind of patent document (e.g., publication of an application for a utility patent (patent application publication), patent, plant patent application publication, plant patent, or design patent) and the level of publication (e.g., first publication, second publication, or corrected publication).

KIND–OF–ACTIVITY UNIT = ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ПО ВИДУ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Kind-Of-Activity Unit:- an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, which engages in only one kind of nonancillary productive activity, or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. Each enterprise consists of one or more kind-of-activity units. / Предприятие или часть предприятия, которая вовлечена только в один вид неподсобной производственной деятельности, или в которой основная производственная деятельность извлекает основную часть добавочной стоимости. Каждое предприятие состоит из одной или более подразделений по виду деятельности.

KIND OF PACKING = ТИП (или ВИД, или РОД) УПАКОВКИ – Kind Of Packing:- description of the packaging material used for goods to be transported. / Описание упаковочного материала, использованного для товаров, подлежащих перевозке.

KINEBAR = КИНЕБАР – Kinebar is the Union Bank Of Switzerland AG (UBS AG) gold bar bearing a forgery-proof ‘kinegramm’. / Ю.Би.Эс. А.Ге. (UBS AG).

KINEMATIC VISCOSITY = КИНЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ – Kinematic Viscosity:- the time required for a fixed amount of an oil to flow through a capillary tube under the force of gravity. The unit of kinematic viscosity is the Stoke or centiStoke (1/100 of a Stoke). Kinematic viscosity may be defined as the quotient of the absolute viscosity in centiPoises divided by the specific gravity of a fluid, both at the same temperature. See also Viscosity (2). Kinematic Viscosity:- the fluid’s resistance to flow when affected by gravity. Usually measured on 40 °C or 100 °C. / Кинематическая Вязкость или Кинематический Коэффициент Вязкости – отношение обычного коэффициента вязкости η (называемого также Динамическим Коэффициентом) к плотности вещества ρ; обозначается ν (смотрите Вязкость). Единицей кинематической вязкости в Международной Системе Единиц служит квадратный метр в секунду ($м^2$/сек). Дольная единица кинематической вязкости $см^2$/сек называется Стокс. 1 $м^2$/сек = 10^{-4} Ст. Стокс – устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица кинематической вязкости (Kinematic Viscosity) ν (ν = η/ρ, где ρ – плотность жидкости или газа) в так называемых Системах Единиц СГС, но до сих пор используется в Англоязычных странах. Была названа в честь Английского физика Сэра Дьжодьжа Гейбриэла Стокса (Sir George Gabriel Stokes; 1819–1903). Обозначение:- Ст (St или S). 1 Ст = 1 $см^2$/с = 10^{-4} $м^2$/с. Чаще использовалась дольная, в 100 раз меньшая единица – сантиСтокс (сСт). 1 сСт = 1 $мм^2$/с = 10^{-6} $м^2$/с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Стокс (Ст), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально

перешли на использование единиц измерений Международной Системы Единиц, так называемой системы СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения).

KINGDOM = ЦАРСТВО – Kingdom is the highest grouping of similar organisms within the system of classification. Terrestrial life is divided into five Kingdoms:- Animalia (animals), Plantae (plants), Fungi, Protista (protozoans and eucaryotic algae), and Monera (blue-green algae). See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Order, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), и Триба или Колено (Tribe). Под Царством (Kingdom или Regnum) понимается высшая таксономическая категория (ранг). Со времён Аристотеля весь органический мир подразделяли на два Царства:- Растения и Животные. В современной системе органического мира чаще принимают 4–5 Царств:- (i) Бактерии, в том числе Цианобактерии, или Синезелёные Водоросли; (ii) Грибы; (iii) Животные и (iv) Растения. Иногда выделяют ещё Царство Архебактерий. В биогеографии Царство – высшая категория флористического и фаунистического районирования. Царство (биологическое):- (1) одна из высших таксономических категорий (рангов) в Системе Органического Мира. Со времён Аристотеля было принято деление всех живых организмов на два Царства:- Растения и Животные. С середины XX века всё больше сторонников среди биологов находит новая система органического мира. Согласно этой системе, все организмы разделяют по отсутствию или наличию в их клетках истинного ядра на Прокариот и Эукариот, которых считают Царствами или Надцарствами. В последнем случае все организмы делят на 4 Царства. Прокариоты включают одно Царство – Дробянки (два Полцарства – Бактерии и Цианеи, или Сине-Зелёные Водоросли); Эукариоты – три Царства:- Растения (2 Подцарства – Низшие Растения и Высшие Растения), Грибы (2 Подцарства – Низшие Грибы и Высшие Грибы) и Животные (2 Подцарства – Простейшие и Многоклеточные Животные). Это деление обосновано с эволюционной точки зрения. (2) Самая крупная единица зоогеографического районирования земного шара. Сушу земного шара подразделяют на три Царства (Геи):- Арктогея, Неогея и Нотогея. Некоторые зоогеографы называют Царством зоогеографические области (например, Голарктическое Царство). Мировой океан делят также на три Царства:- Царство Холодных и Умеренных Морей Северного Полушария, Тропическое Царство и Царство Холодных и Умеренных Морей Южного Полушария. (3) Высшая категория, принятая при флористическом районировании; смотрите Флористические Царства (Области).

KING PIN = ПОВОРОТНЫЙ ШВОРЕНЬ (или ПОВОРОТНЫЙ ШКВОРЕНЬ, или ПАЛЕЦ) – King Pin is a coupling pin centered on the front underside of a chassis; couples to the tractor. Locking pin device is located on the bottom side of the chassis which engages into the fifth wheel of tractor.

KING POST = ГРУЗОВАЯ КОЛОННА – King Post is a vertical mast that supports a derrick. / Вертикальная мачта, которая поддерживает грузовую стрелу (деррик).

KING–SPOKE = ВЕРХНЯЯ РУЧКА ШТУРВАЛА – King-Spoke (maritime term):- the upper spoke of a steering wheel when the rudder is amidships, usually marked in some fashion (top spoke of neutral steering wheel). / Верхняя Ручка Штурвала – указатель положения руля 'Прямо'.

KINK = КАЛЫШКА (или КЕНЬГА, или ПЕРЕГИБ, или ИЗЛОМ) – Kink (maritime term):- a twist in a rope. / Перегиб каната.

KINK = ПЕТЛЯ (или СУКРУТИНА (порок пряжи), или ПЕРЕКРУЧИВАНИЕ) – Kink:- in fabric, a short length of yarn that has spontaneously doubled back on itself to form a loop. Synonym:- Curl, Kinky Thread, Looped Yarn, and Snarl. Fabrics defect. Kink is:- (1) in fabrics, a place where a short length of yarn has spontaneously doubled back on itself. (2) In yarn, see also Snarl.

KINKING = ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПЕТЛИ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СУКРУТИНЫ, или ПЕТЛЯНИЕ) – Kinking is the doubling back of yarn on itself to relieve torque imparted by twisting or texturing.

KINKY FILLING = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ УТОЧИНА (или КРУТАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Defect Name:- Kinky Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Kinky Filling:- This defect is the result of the filling yarn twisting on itself. Causes are shuttle not boxing properly, a malfunctioning filling fork, too much power on the picker stick, excessive twist in the yarn, inadequate setting of filling twist, etc. Kinky filling is most common approximately eight to ten inches in the selvage and is erratic in its placement. When caused by a center filling fork, the kinks will appear in a line down the center of the fabric. Severity:- Major. See also Kinky Weft.

KINKY THREAD = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ НИТЬ (или КРУТАЯ НИТЬ) – Kinky Thread is like dead. It needs reviving. Feeling kinky ... See also Kink. / Крутая Нить или Петлистая Нить – порок ткани в виде петли или сукрутины.

KINKY WEFT = ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ УТОК (или КРУТОЙ УТОК) – Kinky Weft or Looped Yarn or Weft Kinks:- exposed loops of weft yarn. Note:- this defect is often caused by poor tension control of weft yarns during winding, unwinding or insertion. See also Kinky Filling. / Крутой Уток или Петлистый Уток дающий на ткани порок – петли, сукрутины. Петлистый Уток; Петельная Пряжа или Пряжа С Петлями; Уточные Петли (kinky weft; looped yarn; weft kinks):- порок утка; вытянутые петли уточной пряжи. Примечание:- этот порок происходит из-за плохого контроля натяжения уточной пряжи во время прокладки её в зев или из-за повышенной крутки уточной пряжи.

KINKY YARN = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или КРУТАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Kinky Yarn is the yarn which loops back on itself, forming small kinks.

KIRTLE = ВЕРХНЯЯ ЮБКА (или САРАФАН) – Kirtle is a tunic or coat worn by men especially in the Middle Ages; a long gown or dress worn by women. A Kirtle (sometimes called Cotte, Cotehardie) is a garment worn by men and women in the Middle Ages or, later, a one-piece garment worn by women from the later Middle Ages into the Baroque period. The kirtle was typically worn over a chemise or smock which acted as a slip and under the formal outer garment or gown/surcoat. Kirtles were part of fashionable attire into the middle XVI century, and remained part of country or middle-class clothing into the XVII century. Kirtles began as loose garments without a waist seam, changing to tightly fitted supportive garments in the XIV century. Later kirtles could be constructed by combining a fitted bodice with a skirt gathered or pleated into the waist seam. Kirtles could lace up the front, back or side-back, with some rare cases of side lacing, all depending on the fashion of the day/place and what kind of gown was to be worn over it. Kirtles could be embellished with a variety of decorations including gold, silk, tassels, and knobs. / Кётэл (Kirtle) (называемая иногда Кат (Cotte), Котхарди (Cotehardie).

KITTING = КОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЕ – Kitting is an assembly of product or parts within the warehouse.

KIWI BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ КИВИ – New Zealand Government Kiwi Bonds (Kiwi Bonds) are retail stock offered directly to the public. They are available only to New Zealand residents. Kiwi Bonds are denominated in New Zealand Dollars (NZD) with a fixed interest rate paid quarterly in arrears. The bonds are redeemable on maturity or at the option of the bondholder. Kiwi Bonds are issued

in six month, and one and two-year maturities. The minimum amount that can be invested is NZD1 000 with a maximum of NZD500 000 in any one issue. Interest rates are set periodically by the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO) from the moving averages of domestic wholesale rates. From 19 May 2011, the New Zealand Government is offering a four-year Earthquake Kiwi Bond. This is like the other Kiwi Bonds however the money invested in this maturity will go towards meeting the costs to the Government of the recovery in Christchurch following the earthquakes of 04 September 2010 and 22 February 2011. Application forms and Investment Statements are available from the NZDMO Registry, and from some registered banks, NZX (short for the New Zealand Exchange Limited) firms. NZX brokers, chartered accountants, solicitors, investment advisers and investment brokers. Kiwi Bonds are the New Zealand Dollar denominated bond issues placed by foreign borrowers. Kiwi Bonds are similar to a term deposit in that they offer a fixed rate of interest over a given timeframe, either six months, one year, two years or four years. The minimum investment amount is NZD1 000. The maximum investment is NZD500 000. The interest rates offered are usually lower than those offered by banks because of the greater level of security associated with a government investment (AAA credit rating by Moody's). The interest rates are set periodically by the Treasurer of the New Zealand Debt Management Office, based on the moving averages of domestic wholesale interest rates (i.e. interest rates for government bonds and Treasury bills). Current interest rates for Kiwi Bonds (last updated 06 September 2011), Term – Interest Rate:- (i) Six Months – 2.00% pa; (ii) One Year – 2.00% pa; (iii) Two Years – 2.25% pa; and (iv) Four Years – 2.75% pa. Kiwi Bonds are available only to New Zealand residents. Anyone resident outside New Zealand, even if they hold New Zealand citizenship, is ineligible to invest in Kiwi Bonds. This is due to the requirements of securities regulations in offshore jurisdictions. What Fees will I pay when investing in Kiwi Bonds? There are no fees payable to invest in NZ Government Kiwi Bonds. / Выпуски облигаций, деноминированных в Долларах Новой Зеландии, размещаемые иностранными заёмщиками. Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd).

KK = KABUSHIKI–KAISHA

KKU = KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY

KLCE = KUALA LUMPUR COMMODITIES EXCHANGE

KLOFFE = KUALA LUMPUR OPTIONS AND FINANCIAL FUTURES EXCHANGE

KLSE = KUALA LUMPUR STOCK EXCHANGE

km = KILOMETER

KM = COMORO ISLANDS = COMOROS

KMA = KEY MANAGER AUTHORITY

KMF = COMOROS FRANC

KN = SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

KNEE BREAK–OUT TEST = ТЕСТ НА ИЗЛОМ (или ПЕРЕЛОМ) КОЛЕНА – Knee Break-Out Test is a method to evaluate the performance of fabrics, especially boys' wear, when subjected to abrasion, stretch, and impact forces under conditions which simulate ordinary wear at the knee.

KNEE BREECHES = ШТАНЫ ДО КОЛЕН (или КОЖАНЫЕ БРИДЖИ) – Knee Breeches:- breeches.

KNEEING = КОЛЕНИСТОСТЬ (или КОРНЕВОЙ ВЫРОСТ) – (1) Kneeing is the abnormal behavior of a spinning threadline (especially in melt spinning) in which one or more filaments form an angle (knee).

(2) Kneeing is the ability of the upper stem of deepwater or floating rice plants to bend upward after water has receded. / Knee – Корневой Вырост.

KNEESOCK = НОСОК ДО КОЛЕНА (или ГОЛЬФ) – Kneesock:- a knee-high sock.

KNICKERBOCKERS = НИКЭБАКЁЗ (или БРИДЖИ) – Knickerbockers:- knickers.

KNICKERS = СПОРТИВНЫЕ ШТАНЫ (или ПАНТАЛОНЫ, или НИКЁЗ) – Knickers are the loose-fitting short pants gathered at the knee.

KNIFE OR SCISSORS CUT = ПОРЕЗ НОЖОМ ИЛИ НОЖНИЦАМИ – Knife Or Scissors Cut:- piece damaged by over run in cutting previous piece. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

KNIT–DE–KNIT = СВЯЗАТЬ–РАСПУСТИТЬ – Knit-de-Knit:- a type of yarn texturizing in which a crimped yarn is made by knitting the yarn into a fabric, and then heat-setting the fabric. The yarn is then unraveled from the fabric and used in this permanently crinkled form. Knit De-Knit (KDK):- a texturing process in which yarns are knitted on a single-end circular knitting machine, the knitted tubular yarns are scoured or dyed and the knitted yarns subsequently unravelled by 'deknitting' and winding on a winding machine. Knit-deknit is high stretch and dyed in your choice of color or natural. Knit-de-Knit Method:- in this method of texturing, the yarn is knit into a 2-inch diameter hose-leg, heat-set in an autoclave, and then unraveled and wound onto a final package. This texturing method produces a crinkle yarn. See also Crinkle Yarn, Textured Yarn, and Texturing. Knit-Deknit texturing may be used on drawn fiber in order to produce crimp of a knitted-loop shape. In this process a yarn is knitted into a tubular fabric, set in place by means of heat, and then unraveled to produce textured yarn. / на кругловязальной машине, .

KNIT–DEKNIT YARN = ВЯЗАНАЯ–РАСПУЩЕНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Knit-Deknit Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by a process in which the filament yarn is knitted, heat set and subsequently unravelled. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Сначала из пряжи вяжется трикотажное полотно, которое потом распускается, создавая пряжу зигзагообразной формы.

KNIT FABRICS = ТРИКОТАЖНЫЕ ТКАНИ (или ВЯЗАНЫЕ ТКАНИ, или ТРИКОТАЖ) – Knit Fabrics are fabrics made from only one set of yarns, all running in the same direction. Some knits have their yarns running along the length of the fabric, while others have their yarns running across the width of the fabric. Knit fabrics are held together by looping the yarns around each other. Knitting creates ridges in the resulting fabric. Wales are the ridges that run lengthwise in the fabric; courses run crosswise. Knit Fabric is a structure produced by interlooping one or more ends of yarn or comparable material. See also Knitting. Knit Fabrics or Knits:- knitted fabrics have been popular for many years. They were especially popular during the 1960s and the early 1970s. Use of knit fabrics for clothing descreased in the late 1970s, but there is evidence that they are regaining popularity. Fiber manufacturers contributed to the growth of the knit industry through research and development of new fibers and new yarns. Technologists successfully created computerized equipment and new knit structures. Other reasons for the increased popularity of knitted fabrics include their ability to resist wrinkling,their greater use by fashion designers, and the fact that knit fabrics can be made rapidly and therefore cost less to produce.

Remember that knitting machines from loops of yarn with many pointed needles or shafts. The needles draw new loops through the previous loops. The vertical rows of loops are called Ribs or Wales, and the horizontal rows of loops are called Courses. Knits made with more wales per inch will be more stable and rigid in the horizontal direction and will tend to shrink less in that direction. If there are more courses per inch, the knit fabric will be more stable and will shrink less in the lengthwise direction. A loose knit construction with fewer wale and course yarns per inch will tend to stretch, sag, and bag easily. Use of more wale and course yarns per inch creates a knit that has good recovery from stretch. The two basic methods of constructing knits are:- (i) Weft (or Filling) Knits, and (ii) Warp Knits. Each method produces a variety of types of knit fabrics. Weft or Filling Knits are constructed from one yarn that is fed into knitting machine needles in a horizontal direction. Either a circular or a flat-bed knitting machine can be used to make weft knits. The circular knitting machine creates a spiral characteristic, it is often difficult to have the wales and courses of the knit fabric form a perfect 90 degree angle match. This difficulty may produce an 'off-grain' effect in some fabrics, particularly where stripes or other geometric fabric designs are involved. Four basic stitches are used in manufacturing weft or filling knits. They are:- (i) the Flat or Jersey Stitch (also sometimes called a Plain Knit); (ii) the Purl Stitch; (iii) the Rib Stitch; and (iv) the Interlock Stitch, which is also used in Double Knits. Knit Fabric:- fabrics made from only one set of yarns, all running in the same direction. Some knits have their yarns running along the length of the fabric, while others have their yarns running across the width of the fabric. Knit fabrics are held together by looping the yarns around each other. Knitting creates ridges in the resulting fabric. Wales are the ridges that run lengthwise in the fabric; courses run crosswise. (i) Double Knit Fabric is a firmer knit fabric that can be found in a medium to heavier weight. This type of knit has a minimum amount of stretch and can be sewn in much the same manner as woven fabrics. Examples of double knit fabric can be seen in sweatshirts and sportswear attire. (ii) Ribbing is a knit fabric with 100 percent elasticity across the fabric grain. It is distinguishable from other knits due to the ribbing on both sides of the fabric. This fabric is generally used for making cuffs, neckbands and garment waistbands. (iii) Single Knit Fabric:- also known as Moderate Stretch or Jersey Knit Fabric, single knit fabric is a light to medium fabric that has roughly 20 percent to 25 percent elasticity across the grain of the fabric. This knit fabric contours to the body loosely. Single knit fabrics are often used in t-shirts, shorts and sleepwear. (iv) A Two-Way Stretch Knit is a stronger knit fabric then other types of knits due to its ability to stretch lengthwise and crosswise. This fabric has 50 percent to 75 percent elasticity in both directions. This type of knit conforms to the body closely and is used in swimwear, active wear and leggings. / Уток (или Уточина). Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricotage, от Tricoter, означающее Вязать, понимается вязаное полотно или готовое изделие, полученное из одной или многих нитей образованием петель и их взаимным переплетением на трикотажной машине. В отличие от других текстильных изделий, трикотаж обладает растяжимостью по всем направлениям из-за возможности петель изменять форму и размеры. Рыхлая петельная структура придаёт трикотажу мягкость и несминаемость. Трикотаж используется для изготовления предметов одежды, а также в производстве искусственного меха, кружев, рыболовных сетей, технических и медицинских изделий и тому подобного. Классификация Трикотажа:- трикотаж подразделяют по волокнистому составу, структуре, отделке и назначению. Для его изготовления в основном используют хлопчатобумажные и шерстяные нити, волокна химические (искусственные и синтетические, в том числе текстурированные нити). Пористость и лёгкая проницаемость трикотажа для воздуха, влаги способствуют более широкому, чем в тканях, использованию в нём синтетического сырья. Изготавливается однородным (из волокон одного вида), смешанным (из нитей, полученных из смеси различных волокон) и неоднородным (из нитей различных видов). Трикотаж из пряжи, полученной из смеси хлопка и небольшого количества шерстяных отходов, называется вигоневым. По структуре различают поперечновязаный трикотаж (кулирный) и основовязаный, одинарный – однофонтурный и двойной – двухфонтурный (смотрите Трикотажное Переплетение). По сравнению с одинарным двойной трикотаж более плотный и тяжёлый, не закручивается с краёв и применяется преимущественно для изготовления верхних (иногда бельевых) изделий. По способу отделки различают суровый (неотделанный), отбелённый, гладкокрашеный (окрашенный в один цвет) и пёстровязаный трикотаж. Для отделки используется красильно-отделочное оборудование, приспособленное к обработке трикотажа. Помимо гладкой поверхности, трикотаж может иметь пушистый слой (ворс), который образуется расчёсыванием нитей на поверхности трикотажа с помощью игольчатых лент и шишек, закреплённых на валах ворсовальных машин. По назначению различают бельевой, верхний, чулочно-носочный, перчаточный, платочно-шарфовый и другой трикотаж. Бельевые и верхние изделия в основном шьют из трикотажного полотна, остальные изделия, как правило, получают готовыми на машине. Бельевой обладает гигроскопичностью, мягкостью, эластичностью, имеет высокую воздухо- и паропроницаемость и тому подобное. Для его изготовления в основном используются полотна из хлопко-полиэфирной (хлопко-лавсановой) пряжи, а также так называемые платированные полотна, у которых лицевая сторона выработана из шёлковых нитей, а изнаночная – из хлопка. Трикотажные полотна для верхних изделий имеют, как правило, большую, чем бельевые, толщину, характеризуются формоустойчивостью, хорошими теплозащитными свойствами. Основные характеристики и свойства трикотажа:- строение трикотажа обусловливается переплетением петель и их геометрическими параметрами (длина нити в петле, модуль петли – отношение длины нити в петле к её толщине, высота петельного ряда и другие); линейной плотностью нити (масса 1 километра (км) нити в граммах (г)), толщиной и числом сложений нити, структурой поверхности (гладкая, ворсовая) и тому подобным. Качество трикотажа определяется поверхностной плотностью, числом петель на единицу длины в направлении по петельному столбику (плотность по вертикали) и по петельному ряду (плотность по горизонтали), а также механическими и физическими свойствами. Поверхностная плотность характеризует материалоёмкость и косвенно толщину трикотажа; для верхних изделий составляет 300–600 г/м^2, для бельевых 115–240 г/м^2. Для оценки механических свойств трикотажа определяют растяжимость, упругость, эластичность, прочность на разрыв, истирание, распускаемость, закручиваемость с краёв и тому подобное. Растяжимость трикотажа зависит от вида переплетения и строения петель; наибольшее увеличение размеров имеет поперечновязаный трикотаж (например, для чулочных изделий до 400%), наименьшее – основовязаный. Во всех случаях удлинение трикотажа в поперечном направлении больше, чем в продольном. Малорастяжимый трикотаж не требует специальной обработки при изготовлении одежды; пошив изделий выполняют на швейных машинах цепного стежка. Уменьшение растяжимости трикотажа, предназначенного для изготовления верхних изделий, достигается применением комбинированных переплетений, в которых иногда используют уточные нити. Нити могут прокладываться вдоль петельных рядов (поперечный уток) и вдоль столбиков (продольный уток). Растяжимость трикотажа при этом снижается до 5–10%. Упругость (способность мгновенно восстанавливать первоначальную форму после снятия нагрузки) и эластичность трикотажа (способность восстанавливать форму через некоторое время после снятия нагрузки) в основном зависят от вида сырья и переплетения. Наибольшей упругостью обладает трикотаж из текстурированных нитей, а также трикотаж из шерстяной пряжи, выработанный переплетением 'ластик'. Упругость и эластичность способствуют сохранению формы изделия в процессе носки, значительно повышают стойкость одежды к истиранию и многократным растяжениям. Прочность трикотажа на разрыв составляет обычно 50–70% от суммарной прочности нитей, входящих в поперечное сечение полотна. Устойчивость трикотажа к истиранию зависит от поверхности волокна, крутки нитей, вида переплетения, отделки. Наибольшей устойчивостью к истиранию обладает трикотаж из синтетических нитей, наименьшей – шерстяной трикотаж и трикотаж с ворсовой поверхностью. Разрушение нити в петлях в результате истирания или повреждения вызывает распускание (или сбегание) петли. Интенсивность сбегания зависит от вида переплетения и гладкости нити. Основовязаный трикотаж, в котором в состав

каждой петли входят две нити, практически нераспускаем; трикотаж кулирных переплетений, как правило, легко распускается. Исключение составляют ажурные, прессовые и перевитые переплетения. Закручиваемость трикотажа с краёв характерна для всех переплетений, выработанных на машинах с одной игольницей (однофонтурных). Вызывается стремлением нити, изогнутой в петлю, распрямиться. Величина закручивания зависит от упругости и линейной плотности нити, внешних условий, вида отделки. Это свойство трикотажа затрудняет швейную обработку изделий:- временно может быть устранено влажно-тепловым воздействием на каландрах или прессах. Преждевременный износ трикотажных изделий иногда возникает в результате недостаточной стабильности размеров и формы изделия в носке и стирке, свойственной петельным структурам с высоким модулем петли. Признаком формоустойчивости трикотажа служит его способность к растяжению. Переплетения, имеющие малоподвижные петли или высокую плотность, а также химически стабилизированные в вытянутом состоянии, характеризуются большой стабильностью размеров. При оценке гигиеничности трикотажа обычно определяют его физические свойства:- способность поглощать влагу из окружающей среды (гигроскопичность), воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость, электризуемость и другие. Гигроскопичность зависит от вида волокон; наилучшими свойствами обладает хлопчатобумажный трикотаж, почти не поглощают влаги изделия из синтетических волокон. Трикотаж благодаря рыхлой петельной структуре имеет воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость значительно выше, чем ткани. Изменяя плотность вязания или применяя нити, отличающиеся по структуре (пушистости), получают различную проницаемость трикотажа. Электризуемость трикотажа (способность накапливать электростатические заряды до размеров, ощутимых человеком) зависит от волокнистого состава трикотажа. Гидрофобные волокна (большинство синтетических волокон) создают в трикотаже высокую электризуемость; для уменьшения её применяется обработка трикотажа химическими препаратами – антистатиками. Смешанный трикотаж, в котором значительна доля гидрофильных волокон, не обладает высокой электризуемостью. Трикотаж делят на основовязальный и кулирный:- (i) в основовязальном каждая нить образует в петельном ряду по одной петле и переходит в следующий ряд; для образования петельного ряда основовязального трикотажа требуется, как правило, столько нитей, сколько петель в петельном ряду; (ii) в кулирном трикотаже каждая нить последовательно образует петли одного петельного ряда; для образования одного петельного ряда кулирного трикотажа достаточно одной нити. Кулирный и основовязальный трикотаж может быть как одинарным, так и двойным. Одинарный трикотаж вырабатывается на машинах с одной игольницей, а двойной трикотаж – на машинах с двумя игольницами. Согласно классификации все трикотажные переплетения разделяются на главные (переплетения, имеющие простейшую структуру) и производные (сочетание нескольких одинаковых главных переплетений, взаимно ввязанных так, что между петельными столбиками одного переплетения размещаются петельные столбики другого такого же переплетения). На базе каждого из классов этих групп можно образовать рисунчатые и комбинированные переплетения (переплетения, которые состоят из переплетений нескольких классов). Сырьё является одним из основных факторов, формирующих качество трикотажных изделий. В настоящее время трикотажные предприятия перерабатывают практически все виды и разновидности волокон и получаемых из них нитей. Нити состоят из коротких или длинных элементарных волокон различной природы. Они делятся в поперечном направлении на составляющие их части – волокна путём раскручивания. По виду применяемого сырья трикотажные полотна и изделия подразделяют на три группы:- (i) из пряжи – это нити, состоящие из коротких волокон, образованных в результате кручения; (ii) из нитей, состоящих, как правило, из длинных моноволокон и имеющие различную крутку; и (iii) из различных сочетаний пряжи и нитей. В настоящее время в трикотажном производстве перерабатывают все виды сырья, включая пряжу из очёсов натурального шёлка и из льняных волокон в смеси с синтетическими; применяют нити различной толщины и степени крутки. В основном используют пряжу и нити смешанного волокнистого состава, что обеспечивает хорошие гигиенические свойства полотен, меньшие усадку и сминаемость, хорошую износостойкость. Бельевые полотна вырабатывают преимущественно из хлопчатобумажной, хлопколавсановой, хлопкополинозной, хлопковискозной пряжи, а также из вискозных, ацетатных и полиамидных комплексных нитей. Некоторое количество полотен вырабатывают из полушерстяной и чистошерстяной пряжи. Полотна для верхнего трикотажа изготовляют из всех видов сырья; чулочно-носочные изделия – в основном из полиамидных нитей, хлопчатобумажной и полушерстяной пряжи. В зависимости от назначения полотен подбирают нити разной структуры:- пряжу различных способов прядения и степени крутки, комплексные нити из химического сырья однониточные и кручёные, нити фасонных круток, текстурированные нити, причём в разных сочетаниях – пряжа, скручённая с комплексными нитями, текстурированные нити – с пряжей и так далее. Тонкие и гладкие нити из химического сырья применяют для полотен с повышенной гладкостью поверхности (лицевой и изнаночной), которые должны легко скользить по поверхности кожи и верхней одежды. Это бельевые, блузочные и сорочечные полотна. Блестящая поверхность нитей подчеркивает эффект блестящих и матовых полос, оттенков. Из нитей повышенной объемности – текстурированных – получают полотна с рельефной поверхностью, повышенной толщины при небольшой массе 1 м^2. Толстую, рыхлую пряжу используют для начёса в полотнах для тёплого белья или спортивной одежды. Пряжа и нити повышенной крутки придают полотну жёсткость; петельная структура такого трикотажа неровная вследствие повышенной напряжённости нити при изгибе в петли, увеличивается закручиваемость краёв полотна, однако его поверхность менее рыхлая, более износостойкая. Кручённые пряжу и нити подвергают предварительной обработке (запариванию, стабилизации, замасливанию) с целью уравновешивания их структуры и снятия напряжений. Самая хорошая по свойствам пряжа не может быть признана удовлетворительной, если она не соответствует требованиям вырабатываемого изделия или не подготовлена для переработки на оборудовании в современных условиях производства. Неполная подготовленность сырья к переработке отрицательно сказывается не только на качестве и сортности продукции, но и на показателях работы предприятия и использование техники. Широкий диапазон требований к сырью для трикотажных изделий объясняется очень большим разнообразием самих изделий. Например, требования к структуре нити предъявляют, начиная от капроновых мононитей для тонких чулок и кончая рыхлой шерстяной и синтетической пряжей для пуловеров и жакетов. Свойства нити для трикотажного производства определяют, изучая структуру петель, деформацию этой структуры, то есть рассматривая, прежде всего, механические функции нити в петле трикотажа. Если представить себе схематически нить круглой в поперечном сечении, то с увеличением диаметра нити значительно повысится её сопротивление изгибу. Для нас представляет интерес увеличение диаметра нити без увеличения количества волокон в поперечном сечении. Это вполне возможно, если нити предать рыхлую структуру. Рыхлая структура пряжи имеет много достоинств, главными из которых являются:- (1) повышение упругого сопротивления изгибу и способность лучше восстанавливать форму петли при деформациях; (2) высокая застилистость, позволяющая применять нити меньшей линейной плотности (на 10–15%) без увеличения плотности вязания (уменьшения длины нити в петле) и поэтому без снижения производительности вязальных машин; (3) облегчение массы изделия и придание ему приятной мягкости на ощупь; (4) повышение теплоизоляционного свойства изделий; и (5) улучшение способности пряжи к переработке на вязальных машинах. Нить (пряжа) рыхлой структуры особенно необходима для изготовления верхних трикотажных изделий. Для бельевых изделий, которые должны хорошо облегать тело, нужна не жёсткая нить, а очень гибкая, состоящая из тонких волокон, но неплотной структуры, способной сохранять форму петли. Для зимних чулочных изделий нужна нить рыхлой структуры, а для большинства других чулочных изделий желательна нить более плотная, кручёная. Для женских чулок предпочтительнее нить самая плотная, такая как мононить, с минимальной застилистостью, чтобы чулок выглядел более тонким. Рыхлая структура

пряжи достигается благодаря пониженной крутке, что связанно с понижением прочности пряжи. Если для ткани прочность является основным свойством нити, то для трикотажа это свойство имеет второстепенное значение. Для трикотажных изделий ровнота нити по толщине и крутке имеет более важное значение, чем для изделий из ткани. Структура петель трикотажа такова, что короткий отрезок нити изгибается несколько раз, переплетаясь сам с собой и образуя петли, распложенные рядом друг с другом. Нить в каждой петле как бы складывается вдвое, отчего неровнота её становится ярко выраженной. Из утолщённого или утонённого участка нити образуется группа петель, легко отличимая от соседних. При периодической неровноте нити получается дефект, известный под названием Зебристость. Таким образом, требования к сырью по ровноте нити основаны на особенностях строения петель трикотажа. Трикотаж (от Французского слова Tricotage, от Tricoter (Трикотэ), означающее Вязать) получают из одной или многих нитей на трикотажной машине образованием петель и их взаимным переплетением. В отличие от других текстильных изделий, трикотаж обладает растяжимостью по всем направлениям из-за возможности материала изменять форму и размеры. Рыхлая петельная структура придаёт трикотажу мягкость и несминаемость. Трикотаж используется для изготовления предметов одежды, а также в производстве искусственных кружев, мехов, технических и медицинских изделий и тому подобного. Трикотаж подразделяют по волокнистому составу, структуре, отделке и назначению. Для его изготовления в основном используют хлопковые и шерстяные нити, волокна химические (искусственные и синтетические, в том числе текстурированные нити). Трикотажные изделия обладают лёгкой проницаемостью для воздуха, влаги; способствуют более широкому, чем в тканях, использованию в нём синтетического сырья. Изготавливаются однородным (из волокон одного вида), смешанным (из нитей, полученных из смеси различных волокон) и неоднородным (из нитей различных видов). Трикотаж из пряжи, полученной из смеси хлопка и небольшого количества шерстяных отходов, называется вигоневым. По структуре различают трикотаж:- поперечновязаный (кулирный) и основовязаный, одинарный – однофонтурный и двойной – двухфонтурный. По сравнению с одинарным двойной трикотаж более плотный и тяжёлый, не закручивается с краев и применяется преимущественно для изготовления верхних (иногда бельевых) изделий. По способу отделки различают суровый (неотделанный), отбелённый, гладкокрашеный (окрашенный в один цвет) и пёстровязаный трикотаж. Для отделки используется красильно-отделочное оборудование, приспособленное к обработке трикотажа. Помимо гладкой поверхности, трикотаж может иметь пушистый слой (ворс), который образуется расчёсыванием нитей на поверхности трикотажа с помощью игольчатых лент и шишек, закреплённых на валах ворсовальных машин. По назначению различают бельевой, верхний, чулочно-носочный, перчаточный, платочно-шарфовый и другие. Трикотажные Бельевые и верхние изделия в основном шьют из трикотажного полотна, остальные изделия, как правило, получают готовыми на машине. Бельевой трикотаж обладает гигроскопичностью, мягкостью, эластичностью, имеет высокую воздухо- и паропроницаемость и тому подобное. Для его изготовления в основном используются полотна из хлопко-полиэфирной (хлопко-лавсановой) пряжи, а также так называемые платированные полотна, у которых лицевая сторона выработана из шёлковых нитей, а изнаночная – из хлопка. Трикотажные полотна для верхних изделий имеют, как правило, большую, чем бельевые, толщину, характеризуются формоустойчивостью, хорошими теплозащитными свойствами. Основные характеристики и свойства трикотажа:- Строение трикотажа обусловливается переплетением петель и их геометрическими параметрами (длина нити в петле, модуль петли – отношение длины нити в петле к её толщине, высота петельного ряда и другие); линейной плотностью нити (масса 1 км нити в г), толщиной и числом сложений нити, структурой поверхности (гладкая, ворсовая) и тому подобным. Качество трикотажа определяется поверхностной плотностью, числом петель на единицу длины в направлении по петельному столбику (плотность по вертикали) и по петельному ряду (плотность по горизонтали), а также механическими и физическими свойствами. Поверхностная плотность характеризует материалоёмкость и косвенно толщину трикотажа; для верхних изделий составляет 300–600 г/м^2, для бельевых 115–240 г/м^2. Для оценки механических свойств трикотажа определяют растяжимость, упругость, эластичность, прочность на разрыв, истирание, распускаемость, закручиваемость с краёв и тому подобное. Растяжимость трикотажа зависит от вида переплетения и строения петель; наибольшее увеличение размеров имеет поперечновязаный трикотаж (например, для чулочных изделий до 400%), наименьшее – основовязаный. Во всех случаях удлинение трикотажа в поперечном направлении больше, чем в продольном. Малорастяжимый трикотаж не требует специальной обработки при изготовлении одежды; пошив изделий выполняют на швейных машинах цепного стежка. Для изготовления верхних изделий предусматривается уменьшение растяжимости трикотажа, достигается применением комбинированных переплетений, в которых иногда используют уточные нити. Нити могут прокладываться вдоль петельных рядов (поперечный уток) и вдоль столбиков (продольный уток). Растяжимость трикотажа при этом снижается до 5–10%. Упругость (способность мгновенно восстанавливать первоначальную форму после снятия нагрузки) и эластичность трикотажа (способность восстанавливать форму через некоторое время после снятия нагрузки) в основном зависят от вида сырья и переплетения. Наибольшей упругостью обладает трикотаж из текстурированных нитей, а также трикотаж из шерстяной пряжи, выработанный переплетением ‘ластик’. Упругость и эластичность способствуют сохранению формы изделия в процессе носки, значительно повышают стойкость одежды к истиранию и многократным растяжениям. Прочность трикотажа на разрыв составляет обычно 50–70% от суммарной прочности нитей, входящих в поперечное сечение полотна. Устойчивость трикотажа к истиранию зависит от поверхности волокна, крутки нитей, вида переплетения, отделки. Наибольшей устойчивостью к истиранию обладает трикотаж из синтетических нитей, наименьшей – шерстяной трикотаж и трикотаж с ворсовой поверхностью. Разрушение нити в петлях в результате истирания или повреждения вызывает распускание (или сбегание) петли. Интенсивность сбегания зависит от вида переплетения и гладкости нити. Основовязаный трикотаж, в котором в состав каждой петли входят две нити, практически нераспускаем; трикотаж кулирных переплетений, как правило, легко распускается. Исключение составляют ажурные, прессовые и перевитые переплетения. Закручиваемость трикотажа с краёв характерна для всех переплетений, выработанных на машинах с одной игольницей (однофонтурных). Вызывается стремлением нити, изогнутой в петлю, распрямиться. Величина закручивания зависит от упругости и линейной плотности нити, внешних условий, вида отделки. Это свойство трикотажа затрудняет швейную обработку изделий:- временно может быть устранено влажно-тепловым воздействием на каландрах или прессах. Преждевременный износ трикотажных изделий иногда возникает в результате недостаточной стабильности размеров и формы изделия в носке и стирке, свойственной петельным структурам с высоким модулем петли. Признаком формоустойчивости трикотажа служит его способность к растяжению. Переплетения, имеющие малоподвижные петли или высокую плотность, а также химически стабилизированные в вытянутом состоянии, характеризуются большой стабильностью размеров. Гигиеничность трикотажа обычно определяют по его физическим свойствам:- способность поглощать влагу из окружающей среды (гигроскопичность), воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость, электризуемость и другие. Гигроскопичность зависит от вида волокон; наилучшими свойствами обладает хлопчатобумажный трикотаж, почти не поглощают влаги изделия из синтетических волокон. Трикотаж благодаря рыхлой петельной структуре имеет воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость значительно выше, чем ткани. Изменяя плотность вязания или применяя нити, отличающиеся по структуре (пушистости), получают различную проницаемость трикотажа. Электризуемость трикотажа (способность накапливать электростатические заряды до размеров, ощутимых человеком) зависит от волокнистого состава трикотажа. Гидрофобные волокна (большинство синтетических волокон) создают в трикотаже высокую электризуемость; для уменьшения её применяется обработка трикотажа

химическими препаратами – антистатиками. Смешанный трикотаж, в котором значительна доля гидрофильных волокон, не обладает высокой электризуемостью. Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricotage от Tricoter (Трикотэ), означающее Вязать, понимаются текстильные изделия или полотна, полученные из одной или многих нитей путём образования петель и их взаимного переплетения. По структуре трикотаж подразделяется на:- (i) поперечновязаный (кулирный) трикотаж и (ii) продольновязаный (основовязаный) трикотаж; (iii) одинарный трикотаж и (iv) двойной (более плотный и тяжёлый) трикотаж; (v) гладкий трикотаж и (vi) рисунчатый трикотаж. Из трикотажа изготовляют одежду, береты, перчатки, платки, чулки и тому подобное, а также гардины, ковры, технические изделия (прокладки, сети, трубки, фильтры), изделия медицинского назначения (бинты, кровеносные сосуды, протезы внутренних органов) и так далее. Трикотажное Полотно изготовляют на однофонтурных и двухфонтурных плосковязальных и кругловязальных машинах переплетениями:- кулирное одинарное и двойное – гладкое, рисунчатое, комбинированное полное и неполное; основовязаное одинарное и двойное – гладкое, рисунчатое, комбинированное, одногребёночное и многогребёночное с полной и неполной проборкой гребёнок. Полотно выпускают отваренным, отбеленным, окрашенным, набивным, однотонным, пёстровязаным, с различными видами отделок (ворсование, тиснение, стрижка и другие) и подвергают сушке, стабилизации или влажно-тепловой обработке в соответствии с типовыми технологическими режимами. Техническая характеристика полотна (вид и класс вязального оборудования, вид и линейная плотность сырья, наименование переплетения, число петельных столбиков и петельных рядов и допускаемые отклонения, поверхностная плотность и допускаемое отклонение, растяжимость при нагрузке 6 Н, группа устойчивости к истиранию, разрывная нагрузка по петельным столбикам, вид отделки) должна быть предусмотрена в техническом описании на модель или в техническом описании на полотно (товарное). Нормированная влажность полотна однородного сырьевого состава должна соответствовать нормативно-технической документации на пряжу и нити. Фактическая влажность полотна комбинированного сырьевого состава должна соответствовать значению, полученному расчётным путём по ГОСТ 6611.4. Допускаемые отклонения по поверхностной плотности:- (i) для полотна основоязаного вертелочного – минус 5%; (ii) для остальных видов полотен – минус 6%. Плюсовой допуск по поверхностной плотности не ограничивается. Отклонения по числу петельных столбиков и петельных рядов должны обеспечивать допускаемые отклонения по поверхностной плотности полотна. Полотно в зависимости от растяжимости по ширине при нагрузке 6 Н подразделяют на три группы:- (i) I – с растяжимостью от 0 до 40%; (ii) II – от 41 до 100%; и (iii) III – свыше 100%. Устойчивость окраски полотна должна соответствовать требованиям ГОСТ 2351. Изменение линейных размеров полотна после мокрой обработки должно соответствовать требованиям ГОСТ 26289 – для полотен, используемых для изготовления бельевых изделий, ГОСТ 26667 – для полотен, используемых для изготовления верхних и перчаточных изделий. Устойчивость к истиранию полотна, предназначенного для изготовления верхних и перчаточных изделий, должна соответствовать требованиям ГОСТ 16486. Разрывная нагрузка по петельным столбикам должна быть, Н, не менее:- (i) 68 – для полотна основовязаного (вертелочного) из искусственных нитей; (ii) 59 – для полотна основовязаного (вертелочного) из искусственных нитей в сочетании с другими видами сырья; и (iii) 80 – для остальных видов полотен. Сортность полотна, в том числе перекос, определяют по НТД, а полотна в купонах и деталях изделий – по ГОСТ 1115. Трикотажные полотна обладают рядом ценных свойств:- они мягки, эластичны, не стесняют движений человека, даже при плотном прилегании. Они устойчивы к истиранию и почти не сминаются, хорошо драпируются, обладают высокими гигиеническими свойствами – большой воздухопроницаемостью (8–9 раз большей, чем тканые ткани) и гигроскопичностью, хорошими теплозащитными свойствами. Трикотажное полотно представляет собой гибкий, прочный материал, состоящий из петель, соединённых в поперечном и долевом направлении. Петли, расположенные по горизонтали, образуют Петельные Ряды, а петли расположенные по вертикали Петельные Столбики. По способу получения трикотаж подразделяют на поперечновязаный и основовязаный. В поперечновязаном трикотаже все петли одного петельного ряда образованы из одной нити. В основовязаном трикотаже каждая петля петельного ряда образована из отдельной нити. Структура трикотажных полотен и её характеристики:- одна из основных структурных характеристик трикотажных полотен – вид переплетения. Вид трикотажного переплетения определяется формой, размерами, порядком расположения и взаимосвязи петель. От вида переплетения во многом зависит внешний вид и физико-механические свойства трикотажного полотна.

KNIT LOOP = ВЯЗАНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Knit Loop is a stitch in a fabric where the yarn is formed into a loop shape by the knitting elements. Knitting meshes or interlocks these loops to form a fabric.

KNIT–MISS = XX – Knit-Miss is a form of tricot knitting in which yarns on each bar of a two-bar machine are knit at alternate courses only. This type of knitting permits the use of heavy-denier yarns without creating undesirable bulkiness in the fabric.

KNIT STITCH = ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Knit Stitch is the most common stitch in knitting; stitches are formed on the left-hand needle by placing the point of the right-hand needle through the loop from left to right, winding the wool from the right-hand needle under the point of the right-hand needle and back across the front, pulling the loop through, and slipping the stitch off the left-hand needle. Knit Stitch is a basic knitting stitch usually made with the yarn at the back of the work by inserting the right needle into the front part of a loop on the left needle from the left side, catching the yarn with the point of the right needle, and bringing it through the first loop to form a new loop – compare Purl Stitch. / Трикотажное Переплетение (Knitted Stitch) – строение петельной структуры трикотажа; определяет внешний вид трикотажа и его свойства (упругость, крепость, воздухопроницаемость и другое). Трикотажные переплетения отличаются друг от друга составом элементов петельной структуры (петля, набросок, протяжка) и их взаимным расположением. В зависимости от числа нитей, участвующих в процессе образования петельного ряда, различают поперечновязаные (кулирные) и основовязаные трикотажные переплетения. При поперечновязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд образуется последовательным изгибанием одной нити. В основовязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд составляется системой нитей (основой), отдельные нити образуют последовательно по 1 (редко по 2) петле в каждом ряду. Трикотажные переплетения бывают одинарные и двойные. У одинарного трикотажа одна сторона состоит из лицевых петель, у двойного, который вырабатывается на трикотажных машинах с 2 игольницами, обе стороны лицевые. Из многочисленных видов трикотажных переплетений обычно выделяют простейшие (главные), производные, комбинированные и сложные переплетения. В главных трикотажных переплетениях каждый ряд состоит из самого простого сочетания только одного основного элемента – петель. В группу главных поперечновязаных трикотажных переплетений входят:- гладь кулирная (одинарное однолицевое трикотажное переплетение) и ластик (двойное, двухлицевое трикотажное переплетение). Группа главных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений включает также цепочку, трико и атлас, которые могут быть и одинарными, и двойными. Трикотажное переплетение цепочка не представляет собой трикотаж в обычном понимании этого слова. Цепочка состоит из петель одной нити, нанизанных друг на друга. Цепочки не имеют поперечной связи между собой; используются для получения более сложных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений, например трико и атласа. Производные трикотажные переплетения (производная гладь, производный ластик и другие) представляют собой сочетание петельных столбиков из разных видов простейших трикотажных переплетений. В группу комбинированных трикотажных переплетений (например, прессовых, жаккардовых и других) входят переплетения, у которых в горизонтальных петельных рядах сочетаются различные элементы петельной структуры и

чередование рядов более сложное по сравнению с простейшими трикотажными переплетениями. Сложные трикотажные переплетения (ажурные, зигзагообразные и другие) получают путём дополнительных операций при петлеобразовании, например, перенесением петель, переплетением с фиксированным расположением 2 нитей в петле.

KNIT TERRY CLOTH = ВЯЗАНОЕ МАХРОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Knit Terry Cloth:- a terry cloth is a soft, absorbent fabric with loops on one or both sides. When this fabric is knit rather than woven, it is called Knit Terry. Knit terry is especially popular for bathrobes and beach wear because of its absorbency. Stretch knit terry (usually made stretchable by the addition of a synthetic elastic fiber) is popular for baby clothes because of its absorbency and comfort.

KNITTING = ВЯЗАНИЕ (или ВЯЗАНЬЕ) – (1) Knitting is the process of constructing an elastic, porous fabric by interlocking a series of loops of one or more yarns with needles. It may be done by hand or by machine. These yarns form a series of connecting loops that support one another like a chain. Almost any textile item can be and has been knitted, including rugs. A warp knit is made on a machine in which parallel yarns run lengthwise and are locked into the series of loops. Warp knits have a good deal of crosswise stretch. Wett knits are made on a machine that forms loops in a circular direction and have one continuous thread running across the fabric. The following entries are common knit terms. Knitting is a method of constructing fabric by interlocking series of loops of one or more yarns. The two major classes of knitting are warp knitting and weft knitting, as follows:- (i) Warp Knitting:- (a) Milanese Knitting, (b) Raschel Knitting, and (c) Tricot Knitting; and (ii) Weft Knitting:- (a) Circular Knitting, and (b) Flat Knitting. Knitting:- the art and science of constructing fabric by interlooping of yarn loops, through the use of needles and a ‘loop within a loop’. The most essential unit in a knit fabric is the loop or stitch. A vertical row of stitches is called a Wale; the horizontal or crosswise row of stitches is known as a Course. The number of wales per inch, measured across the fabric depends on the count or size of the yarn used, and the number of needles per inch in the machine. The two major classes of knitting are warp and weft. Knitting Types:- (i) Warp Knitting:- a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams with one or more yarns for each needle. Examples include:- Rachel (a plain or lacy knit) and Tricot (run resistant) Knitting. Knitting (Warp):- a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams. Examples of this type of knitting include tricot, Milanese, and Raschel knitting. (ii) Weft Knitting:- a common type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. An example is Circular Knitting, where the fabric produced on the knitting machine is in the form of a tube, the threads running continuously around the fabric. Knitting (Weft):- a type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. Weft knitting types are circular and flat knitting. Knitting (Circular):- a weft knitting process where the fabric is a tube, with the threads running continuously around the fabric. Double-knit fabrics are produced on a circular knitting machine equipped with two sets of latch needles situated at right angles to each other. Knitting is a method of constructing fabric by interlocking series of loops of one or more yarns. The two major classes of knitting are warp knitting and weft knitting, as follows:- (1) Warp Knitting is a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams with one or more yarns for each needle. Examples of this type of knitting are tricot, milanese, and raschel knitting. (1.1.) Milanese Knitting is a type of run resistant warp knitting with a diagonal rib effect using several sets of yarns. (1.2.) Raschel Knitting is a versatile type of warp knitting made in plain and Jacquard patterns; the latter can be made with intricate eyelet and lacy patterns and is often used for underwear fabrics. Raschel fabrics are coarser than other warp-knit fabrics, but a wide range of fabrics can be made. Raschel knitting machines have one or two sets of latch needles and up to thirty sets of guides. (1.3.) Tricot Knitting is a run-resistant type of warp knitting in which either single or double sets of yarn are used. (2) Weft Knitting is a common type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. Weft knitting types are circular and flat knitting. (2.1.) Circular Knitting is the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in the form of a tube, the threads running continuously around the fabric. (2.2.) Flat Knitting is the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in flat form, the threads alternating back and forth across the fabric. The fabric can be given shape in the knitting process by increasing or decreasing loops. Knitting (Flat or Single):- a weft knitting process where the fabric is in flat form. The threads run back and forth across the fabric. Shape can be added in the knitting process by increasing or decreasing the loops or stitches. Full-fashioned garments are made on a flat-knitting machine. Also called Plain Knit, a fabric constructed with one needle bed and one set of needles. (2) Circular Knitting is a weft knitting process where the fabric is a tube, with the threads running continuously around the fabric. Double-knit fabrics are produced on a circular knitting machine equipped with two sets of latch needles situated at right angles to each other. (3) Flat or Single Knitting is a weft knitting process where the fabric is in flat form. The threads run back and forth across the fabric. Shape can be added in the knitting process by increasing or decreasing the loops or stitches. Full-fashioned garments are made on a flat-knitting machine. (4) Raschel Knitting is a versatile warp knitting made in plain and Jacquard patterns; the fabrics are coarser than other warp knits. Raschel knitting machines have one or two sets of latch needles and up to thirty sets of guides that enable them to create a wide range of fabrics. (5) Warp Knitting is a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams. Examples of this type of knitting include tricot, Milanese, and Raschel knitting. (6) Weft Knitting is a type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. Weft knitting types are circular and flat knitting. / Жакяр (Jacquard). (2) Кругловязальный Трикотаж (Circular Knitting). на кругловязальной машине, оборудованной двумя наборами . (3) Плосковязальный или Одинарный Трикотаж (Flat or Single Knitting). (4) Рашельные Трикотажные Машины или Вертелки (Raschel Knitting Machines) имеют один или два набора . (5) Основовязальный или Продольновязаный Трикотаж (Warp Knitting). (6) Уточновязальный или Поперечновязаный Трикотаж (Weft Knitting). Трикотаж это полотно из текстиля или изделие, которое получено путём вязания. Следовательно, каждый трикотажный материал – это нити, преобразованные во взаимно переплетённые в продольном и поперечном направлении петли. Петля – это начальный элемент трикотажной структуры. От формы петли, представляющей собой пространственную кривую, зависят свойства трикотажного полотна. По форме петли могут быть самые разные – широкие, зауженные, удлинённые, округлые. Кроме этого, петли различаются по высоте. Они могут быть нормальной величины, а также, увеличенные и уменьшенные. Полотно будет казаться тем светлее, чем выше петля и чем прямее нить. Такой эффект проявляется из-за направленного отражения света. Те петли, которые соединяются между собой по вертикали, образуют петельные столбики (wales), по горизонтали – петельные ряды (courses). Существует также понятие петельного шага, так называют расстояние между одноимёнными точками или центрами двух петель, расположенных рядом. Трикотаж подразделяют на основовязальный, в котором каждая нить в петельном ряду образует по одной петле, переходя затем в следующий ряд, и на кулирный, в котором нить образует петли одного петельного ряда. Одной нити достаточно, для того чтобы получился один петельный ряд кулирного трикотажа, а для основовязального трикотажа для образования петельного ряда, как правило, нужно такое же количество нитей сколько петель в ряду. Трикотаж, как основовязальный, так и кулирный, может быть одинарным и двойным. Для производства одинарного трикотажа нужна машина с одной игольницей, для двойного – с двумя. Существует классификация, по которой трикотажные переплетения подразделяются на главные и производные. Главные переплетения имеют простейшую структуру, в производных сочетаются несколько одинаковых главных переплетений, соединённых таким образом, что между петельными столбиками одного переплетения располагаются петельные столбики другого. На основе каждого из классов этих групп образовываются переплетения рисунчатые и

комбинированные, состоящие из различных переплетений нескольких классов. Рибана С Ажуром (Ластик С Ажуром) – эластичное мягкое трикотажное полотно в дырочку (ажур). За счёт рисунка, создаваемого дырочками, материал выглядит очень эффектно и нарядно. Этот материал хорошо сохраняет форму. Рибана прекрасно тянется по ширине и облегает фигуру, она очень мягкая, и является одной и самых популярных тканей для детской одежды. Так как это натуральный материал, он пропускает воздух и позволяет коже дышать.

KNITTING = ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО (или ВЫРАБОТКА ТРИКОТАЖА) – Knitting is another method of turning yarn into fabric. Knit fabric is constructed of yarns made into loops (stitches) which are linked together by the use of needles. There are two basic types of knitted fabric:- (i) the weft knit fabrics are made with yarns forming loops the width of the fabric on a circular machine, producing Jersey knit used in T-shirts and underwear; and (ii) the warp knit fabrics are produced by feeding yarns to form loops in a lengthwise direction and are used for tricot fabrics and cotton lace. Knitted fabrics are softer and more flexible than woven fabrics. Making them ideal for sweaters, active sportswear and hosiery. Knitting is a method of constructing fabric by interlocking a series of loops of one or more yarns. The two major classes of knitting are Warp Knitting and Weft Knitting. In warp knitting, yarns run lengthwise in the fabric; in weft knitting, the thread runs back and forth crosswise in a fabric. Warp knit fabrics are flatter, closer, and less elastic than the weft knit. Tricot and Milanese are typical warp knit fabrics, while Jersey is a typical weft knit. / делая их идеальной для свитеров, активной спортивной одежды и чулочно-носочных изделий. Технология производства трикотажа:- Полотно получают на ткацких станках путём ткачества, но это совсем другая технология, к трикотажу не имеющая отношения. Таким образом, для трикотажного изделия, сначала вяжется заготовка, а потом она кроится и сшивается. Швейные же изделия изготавливаются путём раскроя рулонов ткани. Трикотажное изделие характеризует большая растяжимость и пластичность, что придаёт ощущение лёгкости и комфорта. Трикотажные изделия могут быть изготовлены следующими способами:- (i) цельнокроёные (практически, по швейной технологии); (ii) частично кроёные (полурегулярные); и (iii) цельно вывязанные (регулярные). Цельнокроёные трикотажные изделия – полностью кроёные изделия, сделанные из трикотажного рулонного полотна (типа джерси). Такие изделия не имеют заработанных краёв. Все края (рукава, полочки, спинки) подвернуты и прошиты. Обычно, такая технология применяется для недорогих изделий, в массовых производствах и бельевом трикотаже. Частично кроёные трикотажные изделия – сделаны из трикотажных ‘купонов’ заданной ширины и длины. Такие изделия имеют заработанный (не подвёрнутый) край на рукаве, полочке, спинке и сшиваются в местах спряжений спинки с полочкой и рукавом. У частично кроёных изделий большое преимущество в достижении наилучшего прилегания и посадки изделия. Цельновывязанные трикотажные изделия – изделия вывязываются целиком без швов или отдельные детали вяжутся по контуру, а потом сшиваются цепным стежком. Это метод достаточно новый и наиболее дорогой. Две последние технологии наиболее применимы в эксклюзивном мелкосерийном производстве, так как дают возможность достичь высокого качества изделия, максимальный ассортимент изделий и быструю сменяемость моделей. Производство трикотажного изделия можно разделить на следующие этапы:- предварительная обработка пряжи; вязание купонов; стирка купонов; сушка купонов; отпарка купонов; крой купонов; швейная сборка изделий; межоперационная утюжка; ручные работы; окончательная утюжка; приёмка каждого изделия по качеству; упаковка, маркировка изделий; и складирование, хранение и отправка изделий. Сумма всех этапов даёт технологический цикл производства и от того на сколько качественно проделан каждый этап, и скажется на качестве трикотажных изделий. Некоторые производители не выполняют один или несколько из вышеперечисленных этапов, чтобы сократить время и затраты на выпуск, что, безусловно, отрицательно сказывается на качестве изделий. Очень важно понимать, что качество изделия трудно определить сразу (например, при выборе в магазине), обычно – это проявляется позже, в процессе эксплуатации или после первой стирки. Трикотажный гардероб делится на четыре основные группы по классам оборудования:- (i) 1 группа 2.5–3 класс (фасонные изделия, ручная вязка); (ii) 2 группа 5–8 класс (жакеты, жилеты, пальто); (iii) 3 группа 10–14 класс (юбки, брюки, джемпера); и (iv) 4 группа 16–24 класс (бельевой трикотаж). Класс трикотажа – показатель количества игол в одном дюйме вязального станка (один английский дюйм равен 25.4 мм). Пример:- в изделии 8 класса, на один дюйм приходится восемь игл, то есть расстояние между иглами примерно 3 мм, а в 3 классе расстояние между иглами примерно 8 мм. Другими словами, чем выше класс, тем тоньше изделие и наоборот. Трикотажное Производство подразумевает под собой совокупность главным образом механических технологических процессов, обеспечивающих формирование трикотажного полотна или трикотажных изделий из пряжи и химических нитей. Трикотажная машина (то же, что вязальная машина) применяется для механического вязания трикотажного полотна или штучных изделий. Первые трикотажные машины были созданы в Англии (ручная – в 1589, механическая – в 1769). В зависимости от способа прокладывания и провязывания нитей (пряжи) различают трикотажные машины поперечного и продольного вязания. Трикотажные машины могут быть плоскими и круглыми, одинарными и двойными. Трикотажная Промышленность – подотрасль текстильной промышленности. Трикотажные предприятия вырабатывают трикотажное полотно, включая техническое, чулочно-носочные изделия, бельевой и верхний трикотаж, перчаточные изделия, головные уборы, шарфы, а также изделия промышленного и медицинского назначения. В производстве трикотажных изделий используется широкий ассортимент нитей из хлопка, шерсти и химических волокон. Производство трикотажной одежды начало развиваться во Франции, Великобритании и Германии в конце XVIII – начале XIX веков. В России первые кустарные трикотажные предприятия появились в конце XIX века. В 1913 насчитывалось 22 таких предприятия, на которых было выпущено 15 миллионов пар чулочно-носочных изделий, 1.5 миллиона штук бельевых изделий, 250 тысяч штук верхнего трикотажа и 3 миллиона платков. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1928 в системе лёгкой промышленности (без трикотажных предприятий местной промышленности) чулочно-носочные и трикотажные изделия производились на 70 трикотажных предприятиях, было выработано 67.7 миллионов пар чулочно-носочных изделий, 6.9 миллионов штук бельевого трикотажа, 1.4 миллиона штук верхнего трикотажа. За годы довоенных пятилеток (1929–40) трикотажная промышленность получила большое развитие. Построены крупные трикотажные фабрики:- Ивантеевская Фабрика имени Дзержинского (Московская Область), Тушинская Чулочная Фабрика (Москва), Витебская Фабрика КИМ (Витебск, Беларусь), Киевская Фабрика имени Розы Люксембург (Киев, Украина), Азтрикотаж (Баку, Азербайджан), трикотажные предприятия в Новосибирске (Россия), Тбилиси (Грузия), Коканде (Узбекистан) и другие. В развитии трикотажной промышленности большую роль сыграли организация производства трикотажного оборудования (в Москве, Ленинграде, Полтаве и других городах) и расширение сырьевой базы. На выпуске пряжи для трикотажной промышленности был специализирован ряд прядильных фабрик. Благодаря выпуску искусственных волокон расширился ассортимент трикотажных изделий. В годы Великой Отечественной Войны 1941–45 трикотажной промышленности был нанесён большой ущерб. Были выведены из строя предприятия Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики (УССР; нынешней Украины), Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики (БССР; нынешней Беларуси), Прибалтийских республик (нынешних Латвии, Литвы и Эстонии) и Западных областей РСФСР (нынешней России), на которых вырабатывалась значительная часть продукции трикотажной промышленности. В 4-й пятилетке (1946–50) разрушенные трикотажные предприятия были восстановлены, реконструированы и оснащены новым оборудованием; производство продукции трикотажной промышленности превысило довоенный уровень. Удельный вес одежды из трикотажа неуклонно повышался, что объяснялось её высокими функциональными характеристиками и экономичностью. Развитию трикотажной промышленности

способствовало непрерывно растущее производство химических волокон, особенно синтетических нитей (в частности, текстурированных), и быстрый прогресс техники для трикотажного производства. В 1950–75 были построены новые предприятия, оборудованные современными машинами и автоматами, с совершенной технологией. Среди них были прядильно-трикотажные комбинаты в Астрахани, Курске, Огре, Пинске, фабрики по производству трикотажного полотна в Великих Луках, Горловке, бельевого трикотажа в Андижане, Белове, Биробиджане, Джезказгане, Мукачеве, Орске, Рыбнице, Смоленске, чулочно-носочных изделий в Бресте, Караганде, Лысьве, Черемхове и других городах. Промышленное производство трикотажных изделий было организовано во всех бывших Союзных республиках. В 1974 трикотажная промышленность включала около 500 предприятий. Основной принцип размещения трикотажной промышленности – приближение её к месту потребления. Основные направления развития техники и технологии трикотажного производства:- создание автоматизированных поточных линий для производства полотна и чулочно-носочных изделий; интенсификация процессов путём замены оборудования более производительным; отделка полотен непрерывным способом с применением органических растворителей; дальнейшая специализация предприятий по производственному циклу и ассортименту изделий. Трикотажная промышленность была высоко развита и в бывших зарубежных социалистических странах (Болгарии, Венгрии, Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР), Польше, Румынии и Чехословакии). Из капиталистических стран того времени наиболее развитую трикотажную промышленность имели Великобритания, Соединённые Штаты Америки (США), Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ) и Япония.

KNITTING MACHINE = ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ МАШИНА (или ВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Knitting Machine Types:- fully fashioned and flat knitting are the two most common manufacturing sectors within the industry. The knitting industry as a whole can be divided into four manufacturing sectors, these are:- fully fashioned, flat knitting, circular knitting and warp knitting. Within the wool industry both fully fashioned and flat knitting is widely used. Circular knitting is limited to certain markets and warp knitting is seldom used. (1) Circular Knitting Machines:- there are many types of circular knitting machines which produce long lengths of tubular fabric and quite often they are manufactured with very specific end uses in mind. (2) Double Jersey Machines are single Jersey machines with a dial which houses an extra set of needles positioned horizontally adjacent to the vertical cylinder needles. This extra set of needles allows the production of fabrics that are twice as thick as single Jersey fabrics. Typical examples include interlock based structures for underwear/base layer garments and 1 x 1 rib fabrics for leggings and outerwear products. Much finer yarns used as singles yarns do not present a problem for double Jersey knitted fabrics, as the double layer construction works to cancel out the residual torque between the face and reverse sides, the net effect being no spirality. (3) Flat Knitting Machines:- sometimes referred to as ‘Flatbeds’ or ‘V-beds’ due to the nature and arrangements of the knitting beds where two opposing needle beds are positioned so that the upper ends form an inverted ‘V’. Needles slide up and down the beds in slots known as ‘Tricks’ and in this case the gauge refers to the number of needles per 1 inch. The carriage or ‘cam box’ traverses across the needle beds and selects needles to be knitted as it reciprocates side to side. The carriage effectively raises and lowers the needles on both beds simultaneously as it passes over them, depending on the desired pattern. Needle bed lengths can vary from 1.0 m to 2.2 m width and each is designed for a specific task or purpose. What makes these machines so versatile, apart from the virtually unlimited patterning capacity, is that the stitches can be passed from one bed to the other and the beds can be moved linearly in relation to each other. This not only allows panels to be shaped, but it also opens up extensive patterning possibilities using stitch transfer, like those used in Aran-style sweaters. Furthermore, parts of the garment that are normally added during make-up such as pockets, collars, trims and V-necks can now all be knitted as an integral part of the panel. Advanced technology has now made it possible for complete garments to be knitted on the machine, without the need for any making-up. The technique of complete garment knitting is done in one of two ways – either using an adapted version of a V-bed or by using a special machine that has four needle beds. (4) Fully Fashioned Machines:- traditionally these machines produce plain classical-styled wool knitwear by producing panels that are shaped to style ‘Fashioned’ during knitting. After knitting the front, back and sleeve panels are linked to form the garment. Fully Fashioned machines are sometimes referred to as Straight-Bar, Flat Bar, ‘Cottons Patent’ or ‘Cotton machines’ due to patents that were given to William Cotton back in the mid-1800s. Bearded needles are used which are set into a straight-bar in a long row and the entire bar is reciprocated by rotary cams which causes the knitting action. The knitting yarn is laid across the width of the needles which is simultaneously followed by the sinkers/dividers, which push the yarn firmly against the stem of the needles ready for loop formation. Generally Fully Fashioned machines only have one set of needles and therefore can only produce plain knit fabric, making it necessary to produce the welts/cuffs on special ribbing knitting machines. The ribs are held on ‘running-on’ bars and are either transferred on to the Fully Fashioned machine by hand or automatically depending on the age of the machine. The patterning capability of Fully Fashioned machines is limited to plain knit fully fashioned panels. Machines with stitch transfer and intarsia capabilities can create the well-known ‘Argyle’ styles. The gentle knitting action of these machines allows the use of delicate fine count woollen spun yarns and also enables the machines to run faster where possible giving good knitting efficiency. The gauges of Fully Fashioned machines range from a relatively course 9gg (needles per 1.5 inch) through to a super-fine 33gg. (5) Single Jersey Machines are equipped with a single cylinder, about 30 inch diameter, of needles that produce plain fabrics (single thickness). Wool production on single Jersey machines tends to be limited to 20 gauge or coarser, as these gauges can use two-fold wool yarns which will give spirality-free fabrics. An additional inherent feature of wool single Jersey fabrics is that the fabric edges tend to curl inwards. This is not a problem whilst the fabric is in tubular form but once cut open can become so if the fabric is not finished correctly. Other single Jersey-based machines include:- terry loop machines:- the basis for fleece fabrics which are produced by knitting two yarns into the same stitch, one ground yarn and one loop yarn. These protruding loops are then brushed or raised during finishing creating a fleece fabric. Sliver knitting machines:- single Jersey machines that have been adapted to trap a sliver of staple wool fiber in to the knit structure. / Машины Дьжёзи (Jersey Machines). Вильэм (William). Трикотажные Машины подразделяются на две большие группы:- Основовязальные Машины и Кулирные (или Поперечновязальные) Машины; и те и другие, в свою очередь, делятся на две подгруппы:- Круглые Вязальные Машины (Circular Knitting Machines) и Плоские Вязальные Машины (Flat Knitting Machines). (1) К круглым основовязальным трикотажным машинам относятся Чулочные Машины с язычковыми иглами. (2) К плоским основовязальным трикотажным машинам относятся:- (i) Вертелки с пазовыми иглами; (ii) Вертелки и Рашельные Вертелки (или Рашель-Вертелки) с крючковыми иглами; и (iii) Рашельные Машины (или Машины Рашель) с язычковыми иглами. (3) К круглым поперечновязальным трикотажным машинам относятся:- (i) Мальезные Машины и Машины МТ с крючковыми иглами; и (ii) Многосистемные Машины, Чулочные Автоматы и Тонколастичные Машины с язычковыми иглами. (4) К плоским поперечновязальным трикотажным машинам относятся:- (i) Котонные Машины с крючковыми иглами; и (ii) Фанговые Машины, Оборотные Машины и Перчаточные Машины с язычковыми иглами. Кругловязальные Машины (КВМ), которые бывают однофонтурные (имеющие одну игольницу) и двухфонтурные (имеющие две игольницы); Основовязальные Машины (ОВМ), в том числе и Рашельные Машины (или Вертелки); Плетельные Машины; Плосковязальные Машины (ПВМ; привод замковой каретки); Чулочно-Носочные Автоматы (ЧНА). Трикотажная Машина (Knitting Machine) – вязальная машина, применяется для механического вязания трикотажного полотна или штучных изделий. На трикотажной машине осуществляется образование из нитей петель и соединение их между собой в разнообразные переплетения. Трикотажные машины различают по назначению, конструкции, виду трикотажных игл и так далее (смотрите в статье Вязание). Основные типы трикотажных машин:- Плоские Основовязальные и Круглые Поперечновязальные. Все

трикотажные машины подразделяются на классы, которые определяются числом трикотажных игл, приходящихся на единицу длины игольницы. Наиболее распространена Английская система, в которой за единицу измерения длины игольницы принят Английский дюйм (1 дюйм = 25.4 миллиметров (мм)). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускались машины от 3-го до 36-го классов. Чем выше класс машины, тем более тонкое полотно она вырабатывает. Например, для вязания тонких чулок применяли трикотажные машины 34-го класса, что соответствовало размещению игл в игольнице с шагом (расстояние между иглами) 0.75 мм. Основные рабочие органы трикотажной машины:- петлеобразующий (вязальный) механизм, механизм питания (подачи нитей) и оттяжной механизм (товароотвод). Петлеобразующий Механизм имеет игольницы с иглами, платины, пресс (для крючковых игл), нитеводители и другие элементы. Платины (пластинки, имеющие сложную форму) изгибают нити в петли и передвигают их вдоль стержня иглы (если иглы неподвижны) или удерживают (если иглы подвижны); размещаются на машинах обычно по одной в промежутках между иглами. Пресс представляет собой призму, пластинку или диск, которые, нажимая на крючок, препятствуют попаданию петли под него. Механизм Питания во время прокладывания нити на иглы обеспечивает определённое и постоянное натяжение её с помощью нитенаправителей, тормозов, нитеоттягивателей и других приспособлений. Имеются механизмы питания, в которых дозируется (отмеривается) длина нити для каждого петельного ряда. Питание пряжей может осуществляться подачей отдельных нитей (машины поперечного вязания) и групп нитей (основовязальные машины). Оттяжной Механизм служит для отвода от игольниц готового трикотажа с постоянным натяжением. Может быть грузовым (натяжение создаётся под действием веса товароотводящей системы или груза) или оттяжным (оттягивание осуществляется с помощью валиков). Процессы вязания на трикотажной машине автоматизируются с помощью механизмов, контролирующих непрерывность питания, постоянство натяжения нитей, исправность игл, наличие дефектов (спущенных петель) и тому подобное. При вязании штучных изделий используют механизмы, выполняющие перенос петель при изменении ширины полотна, образующие разделительные петельные ряды, вводящие усилительную нить, изменяющие плотность вязания, вывязывающие сложные объёмные формы в изделиях (чулки, перчатки) и другое. Разработаны электронные устройства управления работой трикотажной машины, механизмы отбора (введения в работу) игл при вязании рисунчатых и ажурных переплетений. Для вязания искусственного меха используют круглые трикотажные машины, имеющие в каждой петлеобразующей системе миниатюрные чесальные аппараты. С помощью этих аппаратов в петли ввязываются пучки длинных волокон, образующих ворс. Производительность трикотажных машин (миллион петель в 1 минуту):- основовязальных – до 3.74; круглотрикотажных – до 5.94; круглочулочных автоматов – до 1.44. Широкое распространение получили трикотажные машины, изготавливаемые в Германии, США, Великобритании, Чехии. Дальнейшее развитие трикотажных машин направлено на повышение класса машин, увеличение числа петлеобразующих систем и автоматизацию процесса вязания. Помимо промышленных трикотажных машин, выпускаются также бытовые ручные вязальные машины и аппараты. Основные узлы ручных машин:- петлеобразующие элементы (язычковые иглы и платины), каретка, счётчик рядов. Каретка управляет работой игл и платин в момент вязания; перемещается вручную по направляющим рельсам. Вязальные аппараты имеют оттягивающие крючки, гребёнку со штырями, на которую вручную навешивают петли, и линейки, при помощи которых перемещаются крючки и регулируется плотность вязания. Кеттельная Машина (от Немецкого слова Ketteln, означающее Соединять Петли) – машина для соединения (кеттлёвки) открытых крайних петель частей трикотажных изделий (носков, чулок и других) кеттельным швом, по структуре и свойствам близким к трикотажу. Кругловязальная Машина (КВМ; Circular Knitting Machine) – машина для вязания трикотажа в виде трубки. Имеет цилиндрическую игольницу, оснащённую язычковыми или крючковыми иглами. Оборотная Машина – машина для вязания полотен и деталей верхних изделий двойными или одинарными переплетениями. Оборотные машины имеют 2 игольницы, расположенные одна против другой; в пазах игольниц перемещаются двухголовочные язычковые иглы с помощью игловодителей. Если иглы переводить из одной игольницы в другую, то можно получать изнаночные переплетения. Основовязальная Машина (ОВМ) – трикотажная машина (плоская или круглая) для выработки трикотажа различных видов. Основовязальная машина – машина продольного вязания. Нити прокладываются одновременно на все иглы гребёнками, каждая на свою иглу. Основовязальные машины отличаются классом (числом игл на 1 единицу длины игольницы), числом гребёнок (от 2 до 8), шириной рабочей части игольницы (от 2 до 6 метров). Основовязальные машины бывают одинарные и двойные. Последние имеют 2 игольницы. Основовязальные машины применяют для выработки трикотажа различного назначения:- белья, платьев, костюмов, спортивных изделий, гардин, ковров, искусственного меха, полотен технического назначения и тому подобного. Плоская Кулирная Машина или Котонная Машина – трикотажная машина поперечного вязания; служит для выработки одинарного трикотажа всех видов. Имеет одну или две плоские игольницы, в пазах которых неподвижно установлены крючковые иглы. Плосковязальная Машина (ПВМ) – трикотажная машина поперечного вязания. Вырабатывает гладкий и рисунчатый, одинарный и двойной трикотаж для верхней одежды, а также трикотаж в виде трубки или деталей заданной формы. Петлеобразующими органами являются 2 игольницы с зубьями, расположенными под углом друг к другу, и язычковые иглы, которые перемещаются замковой кареткой с нитеводами. Плосковязальные машины подразделяют на ручные, механизированные (полуавтоматы) и автоматы.

KNITTING NEEDLE = ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ИГЛА – Knitting Needle is the principal part of the loop-forming mechanism of knitting machines. The knitting needle, made of wire or flat steel, is 25–100 mm long and 0.3–1 mm thick. The size of the loop depends on the thickness of the needle:- the thinner the needle, the smaller the loop it can make and the more loops that can be formed per unit of fabric width. The most common types of knitting machine needles are classified as latch, spring, and compound needles. The hook of a Latch Needle is opened and closed by a latch, which is activated by a loop as the loop slides along the needle. The needle is provided with a butt or butts so that it may be inserted into the groove of the needle cylinder; the number of butts depends on the design of the knitting machine. In addition to single-hook needles there are also double-hook needles with two latches. Latch needles are used in virtually all types of machines that have Raschel knitting action. The hook of a spring needle has an elongated shape. During loop formation, a special device called a Presser forces the hook down into a groove on the needle, preventing the loop from catching on the hook. Spring Needles are usually rigidly fixed in the needle cylinder by means of a butt. They are used in warp machines of the Vertelka type (Raschel machines), as well as loop-wheel machines, multisection spring-wheel frames, and other machines that have warp knitting action. Compound Needles consist of a hollow rod with a hook and a sliding member (latch) that moves inside a groove in the rod to close the hook. The needles are rigidly secured in the needle cylinder and are used in warp machines of the Vertelka type, which have Raschel knitting action. See also Bearded Spring Needle, Latch Needle, Needle (2), and Spring Needle. The fundamental elements in construction of knitted fabrics are the Knitting Needles as they are the main elements for intermeshing of loops. The quality of the knitted fabric is largely dependent on the effectiveness and accuracy of the loop, which in turn largely depends on the needle. Small variations in the needle manufacture can lead to irregular fabric. The surface of needles should be highly polished allowing the yarn and the loop to slide free. The needle must have high strength and toughness to give durability. A typical needle must perform several million knitting actions without fault. Types of knitting needles:- these are:- Bearded Needle; Compound Needle; and Latch Needle. The Latch Needle is primarily used in weft knitting, and the other two are used for warp knitting. A coarse (large and thick) needle usually knits with a coarse yarn (large hook), whereas a fine (small and thin) needle usually knits with fine yarn (small hook). / Под Трикотажной Иглой понимается основная деталь петлеобразующего механизма трикотажных машин, служащая для

образования петель. Изготоляется из стальной проволоки или ленты; имеет длину 25–100 миллиметров (мм), толщину 0.3–1 мм. От толщины иглы зависит размер петли:- чем тоньше игла, тем меньше петля, которую можно на ней получить, и тем больше петель помещается на единицу ширины трикотажного полотна. Наиболее распространены Язычковые (Latch Needle), Крючковые (Bearded Needle) и Пазовые (Compound Needle) трикотажные иглы. Крючок (hook) Язычковой Иглы закрывается и открывается язычком, который поворачивается петлёй, скользящей по игле при петлеобразовании. Для перемещения иглы в пазу игольницы служат пяточки (butts), число которых зависит от конструкции машины. Помимо одноголовочных, иглы бывают также двухголовочные, с двумя язычками и другие. Применяются почти во всех типах машин, выполняющих петлеобразование по вязальному способу. У Крючковой Иглы крючок имеет удлинённую форму. При петлеобразовании специальное устройство (пресс) нажимает на крючок, который погружается в чашу (groove или eye; углубление на стержне иглы), препятствуя попаданию петли под крючок. Иглы с помощью пяточек закрепляются в игольнице обычно неподвижно. Применяются в основовязальных машинах типа ‘Вертелка’, а также мальезных, котонных и других, выполняющих петлеобразование по трикотажному способу. Пазовые Иглы состоят из стержня (stem) с крючком и движка (замыкателя), перемещающегося для закрывания крючка в пазу вдоль стержня иглы. Закрепляются в игольнице неподвижно. Используются в основовязальных машинах типа Вертелка, выполняющих петлеобразование по вязальному способу.

KNITTING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ВЯЗАНИЯ (или ПРОЦЕСС ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ТРИКОТАЖА) – Industrial Knitting Process:- it is a known fact that the main material for fabric construction is yarn. Knitting is the second most frequently used method, after weaving, that turns yarns or threads into fabrics. It is a versatile technique that can make fabrics having various properties such as wrinkle-resistance, stretchability, better fit, particularly demanded due to the rising popularity of sports wear and casual wears. As of present day, knitted fabrics are used widely for making hosiery, underwears, sweaters, slacks, suits and coats apart from rugs and other home furnishings. Knitting Industry:- knitting industry is a very complex one. It has two primary areas having their own sub divisions of specialization. One of the key segment of knitting industry manufactures knitted goods for garment manufacturers, sewing centers, and consumers among others. The other one produces finished apparels such as hosiery, sweaters, underwear etc. Basic Principle of Knitting:- a knitted fabric may be made with a single yarn which is formed into interlocking loops with the help of hooked needles. According to the purpose of the fabric, the loops may be loosely or closely constructed. Crocheted fabric is the simplest example of knitting where a chain of loops is constructed from a single thread with the help of a hook. As the loops are interlocked in a knitted fabric, it can stretch in any direction even when a low-grade yarn having little elasticity is used. Basic Construction Process of Knitted Fabric:- the construction of knitted fabric is assessed by the number of stitches or loops per square inch. When the interlocking loops run lengthwise, each row is called a Wale that corresponds to the direction of warp in woven fabrics. When the loops run across the fabric, each row is called a Course that corresponds to the filling or weft in woven fabrics. A knitted fabric having 50 loops or stitches in one inch of width and 60 loops in one inch of length will be said to have 50 wales and 60 courses. Importance of Needles in Knitting Process:- the needle quality also affect the knitted fabric’s quality. If the thickness of the hook differs from one needle to another then the stitches will also vary in width. Same is the case with loops which will vary in length with the needle lengths. Various types of needles are used for making different knitted fabrics including latch needle, spring-beard needle, and compound needle. Latch needle has a latch or swinging finger that closes onto the hook of the needle as it pulls the yarn through a loop in order to form a new loop. It is used for Jersey and rib knitting. A spring-beard needle has a fine, springy hook looking like a beard. This hook has to be used with a sinker to hold the fabric down and a presser to close the hook as it forms the loop. It is used for making more fine fabrics with smaller loops. A compound needle made up of a hook and a sliding closing element is used for faster knitting with lesser fabric distortion. Types of Knitted Fabrics:- there are various types of knitted fabrics and each type has different appearance and characteristics. The construction of a knitted fabric depends upon the type being constructed. A knitted fabric that has more wales will be rigid and stable in width while a fabric that has more courses will be rigid and stable in length. A fabric having many wales and courses per square inch will have better recovery from stretching than a fabric having lesser wales and courses. Such fabric that will have fewer wales and courses will be less rigid, stretch more easily, fit to body shape in a better way but will have poorer recovery ability. All the knitted fabrics are classified into two general categories:- (i) Weft Knit Fabric, where one continuous yarn forms courses across the fabric; and (ii) Warp Knit Fabric, where a series of yarns form wales in the lengthwise direction of the fabric. Weft Knitting:- there are three basic stitches in weft knitting:- (a) Plain-Knit Stitch; (b) Purl Stitch; and (c) Rib Stitch. Any other stitch is a variation of these three stitches. Hand knitting is basically weft knitting. When done on weft knitting machines, individual yarn is fed to a single or multiple needles at a time. (a) Plain-Knit Stitch:- plain knit, the basic form of knitting can be produced in flat knit or in tubular (or circular) form. It is also called Jersey Stitch or Balbriggan Stitch. A row of latch or beard needles is arranged in a linear position on a needle plate or in a circular position on a cylinder. The side by side evenly spaced needles are moved by cams, which act on the needle butts. The spacing of the needles is called Guage, Gage or Cut which refers to the number of needles in one and a half inches, for example, a 60 guage machine will have 40 needles per inch. The needles intermesh loops drawn to one side of the fabric, forming vertical herringbone like ribs or wales on the right side or technical face of the fabric. On the reverse side or the technical back, courses are visible as interlocking rows of opposed half circles. These fabrics have the tendency of curling up at the edges which is controlled to a level through certain finishes. Plain knit allows the use of single or plied yarns produces comparatively lightweight fabrics than produced by other stiches. The production rate is higher, about 5 times more than weaving. It is inexpensive and a variety of designs may be produced including stripes, multicolored patterns, textured surfaces produced by raised designs and pile effects. Plain-knit fabrics stretch more in the width than in the length and as such, they are widely used for making underwear, gloves, hosiery and sweaters. (b) Purl Stitch:- purl stitch, also called Link-and-Link Stitch, is made on flat bed knitting machines and circular machines by needles using hooks on both ends to alternately draw loops to the front of the fabric in one course and to the back in the next course. The fabrics look similar on both the sides resembling back of the plain knit. Heavy, jumbo stitch is also possible which gives a bulky effect to the fabrics. However, It is comparatively slower and a costly technique. The fabric doesn’t curl at the edges. Purl stitch is widely used in infant wear and kids clothing due to its crosswise stretch and excellent lengthwise stretch. (c) Rib Stitch:- rib stitch produces alternate lengthwise rows of plain and purl stitches and as such the face and back of the fabrics are a lookalike. Rib stitch can be produced on a flat rib machine as well as circular rib machine. In the flat rib machine, one set of needles is placed opposite the other set of needles in an inverted V position. In the circular rib machine, one set of needles is placed vertically in a cylinder and the other set of needles is placed horizontally on a dial. In both the machines, one set of needles pulls the loops to the front and the other set of needles pulls the loops to the back of the fabric. Each set of needles alternately draws loops in its own direction, depending on the width of the rib desired. For instance, rib stitches can be 1 x 1, 2 x 2, 2 x 1, 3 x 1, and the like. Accordion rib is the combination of 1 x 1 and 2 x 2. As a greater amount of yarn is required for rib stitch and the rate of production is also slower, it is an expensive method of fabric construction. The fabric doesn’t curl at the edges and as the fabric possess an excellent widthwise elasticity, it is widely used for making such clothing that needs an excellent fit such as wristbands of sleeves and waistbands of garments, underwear and socks for men and children. (1) Warp Knitting:- warp knitting is different from weft knitting in the sense that in it each needle loops its own thread. The needles of warp knitting machines produce parallel rows of loops that are interlocked in a zigzag pattern. The stitches on the front side of the fabrics appear vertically having a slight angle. The stitches on the backside appear horizontally as floats at a slight angle. These floats are called Laps or Underlaps and are a distinguished features of warp knit fabrics. Warp knitting machine Warp knitting

may be flat or tubular that can produce a variety of patterns. It is a very fast technique that can produce fabric with a dimensional stability almost equal to that of a woven fabric. It can also use yarns of man made fibers very efficiently. There are basically seven types of warp knitting:- (i) Tricot Knit; (ii) Milanese Knit; (iii) Simplex Knit; (iv) Raschel Knit; (v) Ketten Raschel Knit; (vi) Crochet; and (vii) Weft-Insertion Warp. Warp knit fabrics are very popular due to their many properties such as smoothness, sheerness, wrinkle resistance, shrink resistance, strength and abrasion resistance. Comparison of Weft Knitting and Warp Knitting:- warp knit fabrics have certain advantages over weft knits:- (i) warp knit fabrics do not ravel easily; (ii) they are less prone to sagging; (iii) quality is generally better than weft knits; (iv) Stitch definition, texture and fabric cover are also usually better than weft knits; and (v) warp knits have superior dimensional ability. / (a) (Plain-Knit Stitch); (b) Бисерный Стежок (Purl Stitch) при обмётке петли; and (c) (Rib Stitch). соответствует уточине или утку в тканых тканях. Трикотажное Переплетение, строение петельной структуры трикотажа; определяет внешний вид трикотажа и его свойства (упругость, крепость, воздухопроницаемость и другие). Трикотажное переплетение отличаются друг от друга составом элементов петельной структуры (петля, набросок, протяжка) и их взаимным расположением. В зависимости от числа нитей, участвующих в процессе образования петельного ряда, различают поперечновязаные (кулирные) и основовязаные трикотажные переплетения. При поперечновязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд образуется последовательным изгибанием одной нити. В основовязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд составляется системой нитей (основой), отдельные нити образуют последовательно по 1 (редко по 2) петле в каждом ряду. Трикотажные переплетения бывают одинарные и двойные. У одинарного трикотажа одна сторона состоит из лицевых петель, у двойного, который вырабатывается на трикотажных машинах с 2 игольницами, обе стороны лицевые. Из многочисленных видов трикотажных переплетений обычно выделяют простейшие (главные), производные, комбинированные и сложные переплетения. В главных трикотажных переплетениях каждый ряд состоит из самого простого сочетания только одного основного элемента – петель. В группу главных поперечновязаных трикотажных переплетений входят:- гладь кулирная (одинарное однолицевое трикотажное переплетение) и ластик (двойное, двухлицевое трикотажное переплетение). Группа главных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений включает цепочку, трико и атлас, которые могут быть и одинарными, и двойными. Трикотажное переплетение цепочка не представляет собой трикотаж в обычном понимании этого слова. Цепочка состоит из петель одной нити, нанизанных друг на друга. Цепочки не имеют поперечной связи между собой; используются для получения более сложных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений, например, трико и атласа. Производные трикотажные переплетения (производная гладь, производный ластик и другие) представляют собой сочетание петельных столбиков из разных видов простейших трикотажных переплетений. В группу комбинированных трикотажных переплетений (например, прессовых, жаккардовых и других) входят переплетения, у которых в горизонтальных петельных рядах сочетаются различные элементы петельной структуры и чередование рядов более сложное по сравнению с простейшими трикотажными переплетениями. Сложные трикотажные переплетения (ажурные, зигзагообразные и другие) получают путём дополнительных операций при петлеобразовании, например, перенесением петель, переплетением с фиксированным расположением 2 нитей в петле.

KNITWEAR = ТРИКОТАЖ (или ВЯЗАНАЯ ОДЕЖДА) – Knitwear is the knitted apparel, including hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and sportswear. Knitwear is a knitted clothing. / Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricotage от Tricoter (Трикотэ), означающее Вязать, понимаются текстильные изделия или полотна, полученные из одной или многих нитей путём образования петель и их взаимного переплетения. По структуре трикотаж подразделяется на поперечновязаный (кулирный) и продольновязаный (основовязаный), одинарный и двойной (более плотный и тяжёлый), гладкий и рисунчатый. Из трикотажа изготовляют одежду, береты, перчатки, платки, чулки и тому подобное, а также гардины, ковры, технические изделия (прокладки, сети, трубки, фильтры), изделия медицинского назначения (бинты, кровеносные сосуды, протезы внутренних органов) и так далее.

KNOCKED DOWN = ПОЛУЧИВШЕЕ ПОСТОЯННЫЙ КРЕН – Knocked Down (maritime term):- the situation of a vessel when listed over by the wind to such an extent that she does not recover.

KNOCKED DOWN = РАЗОБРАННОЕ – Knocked Down:- articles which are taken apart to reduce the cubic footage displaced or to make a better shipping unit and are to be re-assembled. / Изделия, которые разобраны с целью уменьшения занимаемого кубического футажа или для формирования более приемлемой грузовой единицы, и которые должны быть собраны заново.

KNOCKED DOWN CONDITION = В РАЗОБРАННОМ СОСТОЯНИИ – Knocked Down Condition:- goods, e.g., vehicles, dismantled for transit. / Товары, например, транспортные средства, демонтированные для транзита.

KNOCK–IN OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПРИБЫТИЕ – In options, Knock-In Option is an exotic option in which the option becomes valid only when a predetermined price level (usually different to the strike price) is touched during the lifetime of the option.

KNOCK OFF = ШАБАШ (или ПРЕКРАЩАТЬ, или ЗАКАНЧИВАТЬ) – Knock Off (maritime term):- to stop, especially to stop work.

KNOCK–OUT BARRIER = БАРЬЕР ДЛЯ ВЫБЫВАНИЯ – Knock-Out Barrier is a type of barrier. Such barriers can be integrated into, for example, warrants or certificates. If the underlying goes above or below the barrier, the knock-out product expires and becomes worthless. Some knock-out products have an additional integrated stop-loss limit at which the warrant or certificate expires, but the investor receives a rebate for the residual value that depends on the distance to the knock-out barrier.

KNOCKOUT OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ВЫБЫВАНИЕ – Knockout Options (a type of OTC barrier option) differ from standard options in that they are canceled if the exchange rate reaches certain knockout levels, and therefore leave the investor unhedged against large exchange rate movements. Nonetheless, they are widely used since they are less expensive than standard options. In 1995 and 1998, knockout options, particularly down-and-out put options on the Dollar, amplified exchange rate dynamics through two separate channels:- (i) Japanese exporters who bought knockout options to protect against a moderate depreciation of the Dollar sold Dollars into a declining market when the knockout options were canceled to prevent further losses on their Dollar receivables; and (ii) dynamic hedging strategies employed by sellers of knockout options required the sudden sale of Dollars after the knockout levels had been reached. Ironically, OTC knockout options that protect only against moderate exchange rate fluctuations can sometimes increase the likelihood of large exchange rate movements – the very event they do not protect against. Although knockout options represented a relatively small share of total outstanding currency options (between 2 and 12 percent), they had a profound effect on the market for standard exchange-traded options. It is easy to see why:- knockout options are sometimes hedged by a portfolio of standard options. Dealers who employed this hedging technique needed to buy a huge amount of standard options at the same time as other market participants were trying to contain losses from canceled down-and-out puts. As a consequence, prices of exchange-traded put options (implied volatilities) doubled in March 1995 and almost doubled in October 1998. An option that is worthless at expiration if the underlying asset or currency price reaches a specific price level. Knock-Out Option is an exotic option which is automatically terminated or ‘knocked out’ if the price of the underlying asset reaches a predetermined level (usually different to the strike price) during the lifetime of the option. / Опцион, который ничего не стоит в плане прибыли на дату прекращения признания, если цена соответствующего актива или валюты достигла своего определённого уровня. Опцион на Выбывание – вид производного

финансового инструмента, дающего покупателю право, но не обязывающего его купить товар, валюту или занять другую позицию по текущей цене. Однако в отличие от обычных опционов такие опционы теряют ценность, или 'получают нокаутирующий удар', если цена товара или валюты, на которые составлен контракт, достигают определённого уровня. Например, опцион на выбывание на базе курса Доллара США к Немецкой Марке получает 'нокаутирующий удар', если курс Доллара по отношению к Марке упадёт ниже определённого уровня. Обычные опционы не устанавливают нижних и верхних пределов. Опционы на выбывание гораздо дешевле обычных опционов и позволяют покупателю занимать более активные позиции, вкладывая меньше денег. Опционы на выбывание часто используются хэдьж фондами и другими спекулянтами.

KNOP = ШИШКА (или ПОЧКА, или ВЫПУКЛОСТЬ, или УЗЕЛ, или КУЧКА) – Knop is a 'bunch' of fibers appearing along the length of yarn, giving a spot effect. / эффект пятна. Шишки – короткие местные утолщения пряжи, образованные прикрученным к пряже пухом.

KNOT = СУЧОК – Knot is that portion of a branch or limb that has been surrounded by subsequent growth of the stem. The shape of the knot as it appears on a lumber surface depends on the angle of the cut relative to the long axis of the knot. See also Loose Knot, Pin Knot, and Sound Knot. / Та часть сучка или ветви, которая окружалась/опоясывалась последующим ростом стебля. Форма сучка, находящегося на поверхности пиломатериалов, зависит от угла пропила относительно продольной оси сучка. Смотрите также Выпадающий Сучок (Loose Knot), Булавочный или Карандашный Сучок (Pin Knot), и Здоровый Сучок (Sound Knot). Под Сучком понимается часть ветви, заключённая в древесине ствола. В пилопродукции и деталях измерение сучков в зависимости от их разновидности измеряют следующими способами:- (i) не выходящие на ребро круглые, овальные, продолговатые и разветвлённые сучки измеряют:- (a) по расстоянию между касательными к контуру сучка, проведёнными параллельно продольной оси сортимента, и (b) по наименьшему диаметру разреза сучка; (ii) сшивные сучки, а также выходящие на ребро продолговатые и разветвлённые сучки измеряют:- (a) по расстоянию между ребром и касательной к контуру сучка, проведённой параллельно ребру, с измерением на той стороне сортимента, куда выходит поперечный разрез сучка, и (b) по наименьшему диаметру продольного сечения сучка; выходящие на ребро продолговатые и разветвлённые сучки, если это обусловлено спецификой сортимента, допускается измерять и по расстоянию между ребром и касательной к контуру сучка, проведённой параллельно ребру, с измерением на той стороне сортимента, куда выходит продольное сечение сучка; для разветвлённых сучков допускается измерять, если это обусловлено спецификой сортимента, и по сумме размеров составляющих сучков с измерением каждого из них по способу, соответствующему его разновидности по форме; (iii) выходящие на ребро круглые и овальные сучки измеряют:- (a) по расстоянию между ребром и касательной к контуру сучка, проведённой параллельно ребру, и (b) по протяжённости сучка на ребре; (iv) групповые сучки измеряют суммой размеров всех сучков, выходящих на одну сторону сортимента, с измерением каждого сучка по способу, соответствующему его разновидности по форме; и (v) сучки, окружённые корой, измеряют вместе с корой по способу, соответствующему разновидности каждого сучка. Сучковатость – порок древесины, вызываемый наличием в ней оснований ветвей (сучков), живых или отмерших в период роста. Сучковатость нарушает однородность строения древесины, ухудшает её механические свойства и затрудняет обработку. Прорость – порок древесины в виде зарастающей или заросшей раны, содержащей кору и омертвелую древесину. Различают прорость открытую и закрытую.

KNOT = УЗЕЛ – (1) Knots is how the speed of aircraft and boats is measured. Both miles per hour and knots is a speed which is the number of units of distance that is covered for a certain amount of time. 1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour = 6 076 feet per hour. 1 mph = 1 mile per hour = 5 280 feet per hour. For example, if a train is moving at 50 mph on a track, how would you represent this speed in knots (even though trains are not usually represented in knots)? To do this problem easily, one must convert the speed in miles per hour that the train is moving to the speed in feet per hour. This is accomplished by multiplying by the number of feet in a mile. That is, (50 mph) x (5 280 feet/mile) = 264 000 feet/hr. Now, convert the feet per hour to knots by multiplying by the knots conversion factor (1 knot / 6 076 (feet/hr)). (264 000 (feet/hr)) x (1 knot / 6 076 (feet/hour)) = 43.4 knots. In aerodynamics, speed is also measured by the Mach number, which is the ratio of the speed of the object to the speed of sound. Mach 1 means that you are traveling at the speed of sound or 661.7 knots, or Mach 1 = 661.7 knots. Knot:- speed of 1 nautical mile per hour (1.7 land miles per hour). 1 knot (kn or kt) = 1 nautical miles/hour (nmi/h or naut mi/h) = 1.150 8 statute miles/hour (st mi/h) = 1.852 kilometers/hour (km/h). The Knot is defined as one nautical mile per hour; 1 kn = (1 852 / 3 600) m/s. There is no internationally agreed symbol, but the symbol kn is commonly used. Knot is the unit of velocity equal to one nautical mile per hour. Knots are customarily used to express speeds at sea, including the speed of the ship as well as the speeds of the wind and of the current. The word comes from the former method of measuring a ship's speed, which involved use of a knotted cord called the Log Line. One knot equals about 1.150 8 miles per hour, exactly 1.852 kilometers per hour, or 0.514 3 meters per second. Since kt is the established symbol for the kilotonne, kn is the best choice as a symbol for the knot. Abbreviation:- kn or kt. Knot is the unit of speed in navigation which is the rate of nautical mile (6 080 feet or 1 852 meters) per hour. Knot:- one nautical mile (6 076 feet or 1 852 meters) per hour. In the days of sail, speed was measured by tossing overboard a log which was secured by a line. Knots were tied into the line at intervals of approximately six feet. The number of knots measured was then compared against time required to travel the distance of 1 000 knots in the line. / Узел является внесистемной единицей скорости, применяемой в морской навигации для определения скорости судов. 1 узел соответствует 1 морской миле в час или 1.852 километра в час (км/ч) или 0.514 4 метра в секунду (м/с). Обозначение:- уз (kn или kt). Узел в навигации, внесистемная единица скорости, применяемая для определения скорости судов. 1 узел = 1 миля/ч = 1.852 км/ч = 0.514 4 м/сек. Термин Узел возник во времена парусного флота, когда скорость судов определяли по быстроте сматывания троса (лаглиня) с вьюшки ручного лага. Лаглинь был разбит на отрезки по 50 футов 8 дюймов (мили), обозначавшиеся Узлами. Скорость сматывания лаглиня определялась за время мин (ч). Количество узлов (отрезков), сошедших с вьюшки за мин, соответствовало скорости судна в милях в час.

(2) Knot:- a twisting, turning, tying, knitting, or entangling of ropes or parts of a rope so as to join two ropes together or make a finished end on a rope, for certain purpose.

(3) Knot:- joint of broken thread. Spinning defect. Knots:- occurs when broken threads are pieced together by improper knotting. Yarn Defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

(4) Knot is defined as a knob or lump formed by interlacing portions of one or more flexible strands or a quantity of yarn, or thread, which varies with the fiber; it consists of a set of coils. Control in pirn winding, the winding to binding coils ratio can solve this problem. Woven fabric defect. (1) Defect Name:- Knot. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Knot:- This is a spooler knot. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Knot. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Knot:- A place where two ends of yarn have been tied together, and the tails of the knot are protruding from the surface. Severity:- Minor. Knot is a fastening made by tying together the ends of yarn. Causes:- thread breaks during process of winding, warping, sizing or weaving. Mending:- non mendable. / Порок или дефект сотканной ткани. Под Узлом понимается местный порок в виде связанных концов нитей, заметных на лицевой стороне полотна.

KNOTS = УЗЛЫ – Defect Name:- Knots. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Knots:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 1; Value of 2; Value of 3; Value of 4; and Value of 5. Scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the lowest penalty and 5 being the highest penalty. Severity:- Minor. Knots:- caused by tying spools of yarn together.

KNOTS WITH HALOS = УЗЛЫ С ГАЛО (или УЗЛЫ С ОРЕОЛОМ) – Defect Name:- Knots With Halos. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Knots With Halos:- These are spooler knots. During the dyeing process the knots, being the last to dry, tend to wick the dye from the surrounding area, leaving halos. Severity:- Minor.

KNOTTED FRINGE = УЗЕЛКОВАЯ БАХРОМА – Knotted Fringe is a fringe in which the hanging sections are knotted to form a pattern, and the ends are allowed to hang like regular fringe. See also Fringe. / Смотрите также Бахрома (Fringe).

KNOW–HOW = НОУ–ХАУ (или ЗНАЮ КАК) – Know-How:- expert skill, information, or body of knowledge that (1) imparts an ability to cause a desired result, (2) is not readily available, and is (3) outside the public domain. Know how may include tangible material (such as blueprints, formulas, instructions, patterns, specifications, and trade-secrets) or intangibles (such as manufacturing practices, marketing concepts, quality control, and testing techniques) which are not common knowledge. In technology transfer agreements, know how is the most valuable factor and may have an indefinite enforceable life. In legal terms, it may be defined as 'any industrial information and technique likely to assist in the manufacture or processing of goods or materials'. In the recent years, know how has come to be recognized as a factor of production in its own right, distinct from labor. Know-How is the knowledge and skill needed to complete a task. Mechanics have a lot of know-how when it comes to cars. This folksy word pretty much defines itself: when you have know-how, you know how to do something. People pick up know-how in many ways. In school, you can gain know-how, especially in classes that are very practical. The best way to get know-how is through experience. For example, teachers may learn about teaching in school, but they won't have a lot of know-how till they've spent a few years in front of a class of students. / Ноу-Хау:- конфиденциальные сведения коммерческого характера, которые способствуют владельцу в реализации его продукции на рынке, а также сведения управленческого и организационного характера; технические решения, не охраняемые патентами, или новшества, которые могли бы быть защищены патентами, но владелец по тем или иным причинам не пожелал их патентовать; знания и опыт владельца.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES = ЗНАНИЯ, НАВЫКИ И СПОСОБНОСТИ – Knowledge, Skills and Abilities (KSA):- job qualifications.

KNOWN LOSS = ИЗВЕСТНАЯ УТРАТА (или ИЗВЕСТНЫЙ УБЫТОК) – (1) Known Loss is a loss discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment. / Убыток, вскрывшийся до или в момент поставки партии груза.

(2) Known Loss is a loss known to one or both parties when a broker and underwriter are negotiating a placing. / Убыток, известная одной или обеим сторонам, когда брокер и расписчик ведёт переговоры о размещении.

KOALA = КОАЛА – Australian Koalas are one of the earliest platinum bullion coins to be issued by any nation. As with its other Koala bullion coins, the design on the obverse (front) of the platinum Koala features an Ian Rank Broadley portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. She is encircled by her name, the name of the country, and the denomination. In keeping with the design rotations for all its bullion coins, the reverse (back) design of the Koala changes annually, save for the larger sizes in certain years. Each year features a different representation of the cuddly, tree-climbing marsupial. The Perth Mint stamps the traditional 'P' Mint Mark on its Koalas. These platinum coins enjoy legal tender status as outlined in the Australian Currency Act 1965. Coin size and face value:- (i) 1 kg – USD3 000.00*; (ii) 10 oz – USD1 000.00*; (iii) 2 oz – AUD200.00*; (iv) 1 oz – AUD100.00; (v) 1/2 oz – AUD50.00; (vi) 1/4 oz – USD25.00; (vii) 1/10 oz – AUD15.00; and (viii) 1/20 oz – AUD5.00. Note:- * in 1991 the 2 oz, 10 oz, and 1 kg had face values of AUD500.00, AUD2 500.00, and AUD10 000.00, respectively. Dates:- 1988–2000 (1/4 oz,1/2 oz,1 oz); 1989–2000 (1/10 oz, 1/20 oz); 1992–99 (2 oz, 10 oz, and 1 kg). Koala is the Australian platinum coin with a fineness of 999.5. Australia was the first major nation in modern times to announce its intention to produce an ounce-denominated platinum coin issue and since its first year of issue, the Australian Koala platinum coins have remained a leader in world investment coin markets. Each Koala is beautifully designed and extensively frosted, for a luminous brilliance not found on other platinum bullion coins. Platinum buyers who buy small quantities will probably receive their Platinum Koalas in vinyl sleeves. Koalas are .9995 fine, are legal tender, and sell at prices that reflect the value of their platinum content, not their face values. Market value:- platinum pricing is based on the current market 'spot platinum ask price'. / Коала или Сумчатый Медведь, млекопитающее семейства Лазающих Сумчатых. Обитает в эвкалиптовых лесах Восточной Австралии.

KOLLER BLINDS = КОЛЬЛЕРСКИЕ ЗАНАВЕСИ (или КОЛЬЛЕРСКИЕ ЖАЛЮЗИ) – Koller Blinds are shades wound around a roller or dowel when the window is exposed. Originally made only in neutral colors, today these shades often are made in colors or matched and coordinated with the draperies in a room. Koller E. SA, Mezzovico, Switzerland. / Кольлер И. Эссы.А. (E. Koller SA).

KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT = КОММАНДИТНОЕ ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО (или КОММАНДИТГЭЭЛЬШАФТ) – In Germany, Kommanditgesellschaft (KG) is equal to limited partnership (LP) in the United Kingdom. / В Германии Коммандитное Товарищество или Коммандитгээльшафт (Ка.Ге.; (Kommanditgesellschaft (KG)) равноценно ограниченному партнёрству (ОП) или товариществу с ограниченной ответственностью (ТОО; limited partnership (LP)) в Соединённом Королевстве. Акционерная Коммандита, в буржуазных государствах вид компании (товарищества), соединяющий элементы Акционерного Общества и Коммандитного Товарищества. Особенность Акционерной Коммандиты состоит в том, что часть участников – вкладчики – отвечает по обязательствам Акционерной Коммандиты всем своим имуществом, а часть – акционеры – лишь в пределах своего вклада, воплощённого в акциях. Ведение дел Акционерной Коммандиты и выступление в обороте от его имени осуществляют полностью ответственные вкладчики.

KONDRATIEV WAVE = ВОЛНА КОНДРАТЬЕВА – Kondratiev Waves also called Supercycles, Surges, Long Waves or K-Waves are described as regular, sinusoidal-like cycles in the modern (capitalist) world economy. Averaging fifty and ranging from approximately forty to sixty years in length, the cycles consist of alternating periods between high sectoral growth and periods of relatively slow growth. Nikolai Kondratieff (Kondratiev), a Russian economist was the first to suggest that industrial economies followed a cycle of change in prices and production. Actually, this cycle is a cycle of liquidity and not price. But rising and declining trends for money, labor and products are an effect of the cycle. Kondratieff Cycle averaged 54 years in duration, however cyclic periods can expand and contract and are therefore inherently unreliable for precise timing. But the sequence of events in the Kondratieff Wave may be an immutable social process regardless of how many decades it takes it to play out. The presence of a credit inflating mechanism causes extreme booms and busts during the cycle. As liquidity expands in the initial phase of the cycle, commodity prices rise reflecting the increasing business activity and inflation. As business activity and inflation accelerate, speculators bid up commodity prices due to their fear that inflation will continue to accelerate. After the rate of inflation peaks and starts to fall, the acceleration premium is removed from prices. Thus, commodity prices start to fall despite continued but slowing inflation, a trend called Disinflation. At the same time, a change in psychology away from fear and toward feelings of relief and hope induces people to channel the excess purchasing media

created during disinflation into bidding up the prices of investment assets such as stocks. Because inflation continues, the wholesale prices that manufacturers charge for finished products, the retail prices that stores charge for goods and the levels of wages that employers pay for labor all continue to rise but at a continously lesser rate, following the rising but slowing trend of business activity and inflation. Near the end of the cycle, the rates of change in business activity and inflation flip to zero. When they fall below zero, deflation is in force. As liquidity contracts, commodity prices fall more rapidly, and prices for stocks, wages and wholesale and retail goods join in the decline. When deflation ends and prices reach bottom, the cycle begins again. Other Explanations of Kondratieff Cycle:- Early on, four schools of thought emerged as to why capitalist economies have these long waves. These schools of thought centered on innovations, capital investment, war and capitalist crisis. According to the innovation theory, these waves arise from the bunching of basic innovations that launch technological revolutions that in turn create leading industrial or commercial sectors. Kondratiev's ideas were taken up by Joseph Schumpeter in the 1930s. The theory hypothesized the existence of very long-run macroeconomic and price cycles, originally estimated to last 50 to 54 years. A rough schematic drawing showing the 'World Economy' over time according to the Kondratiev theory. Since the inception of the theories, various studies have expanded the range of possible cycles, finding longer or shorter cycles in the data. The Marxist scholar Ernest Mandel revived interest in long wave theory with his 1964 essay predicting the end of the long boom after five years and in his Alfred Marshall lectures in 1979. However, in Mandel's theory, there are no long 'cycles', only distinct epochs of faster and slower growth spanning 20 to 25 years. More recently, investment theorist Ian Gordon has advocated a 4 season Kondratiev model in which spring is moderate growth from a stock market and inflationary bottom, summer is characterized by accelerating growth and high inflation, autumn is characterized by declining inflation and asset bubbles, and winter involves the collapse of the asset bubbles. Long wave theory is not accepted by most academic economists, but it is one of the bases of innovation-based, development, and evolutionary economics, i.e. the main heterodox stream in economics. Among economists who accept it, there has been no universal agreement about the start and the end years of particular waves. This points to another criticism of the theory:- that it amounts to seeing patterns in a mass of statistics that aren't really there. Moreover, there is a lack of agreement over the cause of this phenomenon. How much this matters is disputed: some scientific patterns have in the past been identified before an explanation could be advanced. (The best known example is that of the precursors to the periodic table, which were in fact rejected by many scientists precisely on the grounds of lack of explanation.) There is controversy over the validity of Kondratiev's theory among many scholars. Some believe that not enough is attributed to actual human errors that have created some of the economic situations of history, and too much to the inevitability of the characteristics of the phases of the waves. They claim that many of the situations were entirely avoidable, not the consequences of an unstoppable wave pattern. Others doubt the legitimacy of Kondratiev's waves because they believe that every wave is a structural cycle that has unique characteristics and cannot be repeated. There is also controversy over Kondratiev's research. Many believe that the conclusions and results of his research are biased because he highlighted and used only certain events to reach his conclusions and left out other important data and events that could have affected his outcomes. Most cycle theorists agree, however, with the 'Schumpeter-Freeman-Pérez' paradigm of five waves so far since the industrial revolution, and the sixth one to come. These five cycles are:- (1) The Industrial Revolution 1771; (2) The Age of Steam and Railways 1829; (3) The Age of Steel, Electricity and Heavy Engineering 1875; (4) The Age of Oil, the Automobile and Mass Production 1908; and (5) The Age of Information and Telecommunications 1971. According to this theory, we are currently at the turning-point of the 5th Kondratiev. Some scholars, particularly Immanuel Wallerstein, argue that cycles of global war are tied to Capitalist Long Waves. Major, highly-destructive wars tend to begin just prior to an output upswing. A specific modification of the theory of Kondratiev cycles was developed by Daniel Šmihula. For the era of the modern society and capitalistic economy he defined 6 long economic waves (cycles) and each of them was initiated by a specific technological revolution:- (1) 1600–1780:- the wave of the Financial-Agricultural Revolution; (2) 1780–1880:- the wave of the Industrial Revolution; (3) 1880–1940:- the wave of the Technical Revolution; (4) 1940–1985:- the wave of the Scientific-Technical Revolution; (5) 1985–2015:- the wave of the Information and Telecommunications Revolution; (6) 2015–2035(?):- the hypothetical wave of the Post-Informational Technological Revolution. Unlike original Kondratiev's and Schumpeter's views in Šmihula's conception each new wave (due to acceleration of scientific and technological progress) is shorter then a previous one. The main stress is put on technological progress and new technologies as decisive factors of any long-time economic development. Each of these waves has its innovation phase (there occur innovations in a form applicable in practical life and also their first real application) which is described as a technological revolution and an application phase in which the number of revolutionary innovations falls and attention focuses on exploiting and extending existing innovations. (As soon as an innovation or a chain of innovations becomes available, it becomes more efficient to invest in its adoption, extension and use than in creating new innovations.) Each wave (each cycle) of technological innovations can be characterized by the area in which the most revolutionary changes took place (leading sectors). Every wave of innovations lasts approximately until the profits from the new innovation or sector falls to the level of other, older, more traditional sectors. It is a situation when the new technology, which originally increased a capacity to utilize new sources from nature, reached its limits and it is not possible to overcome this limit without an application of another new technology. For the end of an application phase of any wave there are typical an economic crisis and stagnation. The crisis in 2007–10 is a result of the coming end of the wave of the Information and telecommunications technological revolution. According to the bible of deflation, Conquer the Crash, multiple degrees of Elliott Waves have topped around the year 2000 and we are going into a crash that happens once in 400 years. This crash is the Kondratieff Winter. Kondratiev Wave:- named after Soviet economist Nikolay Dmitriyevich Kondratiev, the theory that Western capitalist economies are susceptible to high performance volatility. Sometimes called Kondratiev cycles, it refers to stock market cycles which last 50–60 years. A Kondratieff Wave is a long-term economic cycle believed to result from technological innovation and produce a long period of prosperity. This theory was founded by Nikolai D. Kondratieff (also spelled Kondratiev), a Communist Russia era economist who noticed agricultural commodity and copper prices experienced long-term cycles. Kondratieff believed that these cycles involved periods of evolution and self-correction. Economists have identified five Kondratieff Waves since the XVIII century. The first resulted from the invention of the steam engine and ran from 1780 to 1830. The second cycle arose because of the steel industry and the spread of railroads. It ran from 1830 to 1880. The third cycle resulted from electrification and innovation in the chemical industry, and ran from 1880 to 1930. The fourth cycle was fueled by autos and petrochemicals and lasted from 1930 to 1970. The fifth cycle was based on information technology and began in 1970 and ran through the present. Some economists believe we are at the start of a sixth wave and that this one will be driven by biotechnology and healthcare. What Happened to Nikolai D. Kondratieff? K-Waves are not widely accepted by economists, and the theory was also not welcomed in Kondratieff's Russia. His views were disliked by Communist officials because they suggested that capitalist nations were not on an inevitable path to destruction but that they experienced ups and downs. As a result, he ended up in a concentration camp in Siberia, where he faced the death penalty in 1938. / Российский и Советский экономист Николай Дмитриевич Кондратьев (1892-Март-04(16)–1938-Сентябрь-17) – основоположник теории экономических циклов. Австрийский политический экономист Йозэф Алёис Шумпита (Joseph Aloïs Schumpeter; 1883–1950) в 1930-е. Марксистский экономист, Троцкистский активист и теоретик Эрнэст Эзра Мандэл (the Marxist scholar Ernest Ezra Mandel; 1923–1995; родившийся в Германии Бельгиец), Британский экономист Алфрид Машэл (Alfred Marshall; 1842–1924) в 1979. инвестиционный теоретик и фондовый брокер Иэн Годэн (Ian Gordon; Канадец Британского происхождения; основатель и президент Лонвэйв Груп (Longwave Group)). Парадигм Шумпита-Фримэн-Перэс ('Schumpeter-Freeman-Perez' paradigm; Британский экономист Кристэфэ

Фримэн (Christopher Freeman; 1921–2010); Британо-Венесуэльский учёный Карлёта Перэс (Carlota Pérez; 1939–)). Американский социолог, исторический социальный учёный и аналитик мировых систем Иманьюэл Морис Волестин (Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein; 1930–). Словацкий теоретик Даниэл Шмиула (Daniel Šmihula). взглядов Шумпита (Schumpeter's views) в концепции Шмиула (Šmihula's conception). Волны Элыэта (Elliott Waves).

KP = DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KPW = NORTH KOREAN WON

KR = REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KRAFTCORD = КРАФТКОРД – Kraftcord:- this yarn produced by tightly twisting plant fiber is sometimes used in carpet backings.

KRAFTLINER = ЛИНОВАННАЯ КРАФТ БУМАГА (или ПЛОСКИЙ ЛИСТ УПАКОВОЧНОЙ БУМАГИ) – Kraftliner is a kraft paper made of bleached/unbleached kraft pulp and used to make the outer layers of corrugated board and millboard.

KRAFT PAPER = КРАФТ БУМАГА (или УПАКОВОЧНАЯ БУМАГА) – Kraft Paper is made of at least 90% fresh, usually unbleached, sulfate pulp (kraft pulp). It is characterized by high strength and resistance. / Крафт Бумага, от Немецкого слова Kraft, означающее Сила, понимается бумага, производимая из слабо проваренной длинноволокнистой сульфатной целлюлозы. Она применяется для упаковки товарной продукции.

KRAFT PULP = КРАФТ ПУЛЬПА (или КРАФТ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Kraft Pulps are the pulps prepared in the alkaline liquor consisting of sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulfide. Also called Sulfate Pulp. / Сульфатная Пульпа или Сульфатная Целлюлоза (Sulfate Pulp).

KRAFT YARN = КРАФТ ПРЯЖА – Kraft Yarn is the yarn made by twisting a strip of paper manufactured from kraft pulp.

KRESEK = КРЭСЭК – Kresek is the Indonesian term for the systemic phase of the disease called Bacterial Blight at the seedling stage.

KRIMPSIEKTE = КРЫМПСИКТЭ (или БОЛЕЗНЬ СМОРЩИВАНИЕ) – Krimpsiekte or Cotyledonosis or 'Shrinking Disease' is a disease of livestock in Southern Africa, caused by consumption of plants from the genera Tylecodon, Cotyledon and related plants that contain bufadienolide cardiac glycosides such as cotyledoside. These cumulative toxins cause symptoms of exercise intolerance, paresis, paralysis, torticollis, paralysis of the lower jaw and tongue, dysphagia, drooling of saliva, abdominal pain and convulsions followed by death within a few hours. Secondary poisoning occurs in humans and animals that eat contaminated meat from diseased animals. There are no significant lesions at autopsy. Krimpsiekte (in Afrikaans) is 'Shrinking Disease'; caused by poisoning by Cotyledon and Tylecodon spp. plants. Some Tylecodons are grubbed out by South African farmers to protect livestock and are therefore endangered in their habitat. / котиледон (семядоля).

KRONOS = КРОНАС – KRONOS is a Danish RTGS system that settles on a continuous basis during the day with intraday finality. Receiving banks can immediately use the incoming funds for the fulfillment of their own obligations. KRONOS is designed as a RTGS for interbank large value payments and time-critical payments in Danish Kroner and Euro. The normal RTGS facilities, such as queuing mechanisms and intraday liquidity facilities, are in place. For the settlement of Euros KRONOS is linked to TARGET, the large value system of the ESCB. Payments in Danish Kroner can be sent in and settled from 07:00 am to 03:30 pm. Euros can be settled between 07:00 am and 06:00 pm. Payment orders can be submitted via the KRONOS terminal, a dedicated client server network or via SWIFT. Use of the SWIFT network is mandatory for the settlement of Euro transactions. The system can also settle payments in Swedish Kroner and Icelandic Kroner in relation to securities transactions in these currencies but is hardly used for that purpose. There are two main clearing systems in Denmark – KRONOS and Sumclearingen. KRONOS processes high-value and urgent DKK and EUR payments, and is the TARGET-linked system, which processes EUR-denominated payments. KRONOS is operated by the Nationalbank. Two payment systems are declared systemically important by the Danish authorities:- (i) KRONOS, the real-time gross-settlement (RTGS) system for large-value payments; and (ii) Sumclearing, a multilateral netting system for the clearing and settlement of retail payments. Sumclearing is defined as systemically important primarily because it is the only retail payment system in Denmark and it also handles relatively large payments. KRONOS is a multicurrency system that settles transactions in Danish Kroner and Euro. For the settlement of Euros, KRONOS is linked to TARGET, the large-value system of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). In addition, the system settles transactions in Swedish Kroner and Icelandic Kroner, however only in connection with the settlement in VP of securities denominated in these currencies. The developments in the payment infrastructure and payment instruments are mainly market driven. A major payment system reform has not taken place since the introduction of KRONOS in November 2001, and no major changes are planned for the near future. Although KRONOS is a RTGS system, the recognition of netting and the finality of payments in a netting scheme are important for the functioning of this system, since it settles the multilateral netting results of several ancillary systems like:- (i) the Continuous Linked Settlement or CLS (which is owned by large international banks, is an international multilateral clearing and settlement system for foreign-exchange transactions in 15 currencies at present, including Danish Kroner), the international clearing and settlement system for foreign exchange transaction; (ii) VP Securities AS, the Danish central securities depository (CSD), and Clearing and Settlement System for Securities; (iii) FUTOP (is owned by the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and is a multilateral net settlement system for settlement of transactions in futures and options that are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange), the clearing system for derivatives; and (iv) Sumclearing. After the clearing results of the different ancillary systems are settled in KRONOS, participants can use the amounts received in these systems immediately for other payment obligations in KRONOS or lend the money out in the interbank money market. Participants in KRONOS that have signed a deed of pledge with Danmarks Nationalbank can pledge securities that are classified as eligible by Danmarks Nationalbank, such as government bonds and mortgage bonds. They have to transfer the collateral to a safekeeping account in VP registered in their own name. This account is, in accordance with Section 66 of the STA, pledged to Danmarks Nationalbank. Under the aforementioned deeds of pledge for credit facilities, Danmarks Nationalbank is entitled to seek immediate fulfillment in the securities that have been deposited in the safekeeping account, without the obligation to give advance notice to the debtor. On the basis of these deeds of pledge, Danmarks Nationalbank is also entitled to take over ownership of the securities in the pledge account in case of a default. The interest payments and redemptions related to the pledged securities will be paid to a specific yield account in KRONOS that is automatically pledged to Danmarks Nationalbank and are fully available for the redemption of outstanding debts to it. Under Danmarks Nationalbank's terms and conditions for provision of collateral, a margin, and in specific cases additional haircuts, are applicable to ensure that the value of all outstanding loans will not exceed the value of the pledged securities, should the market price of these securities drop. In case the drop in market value exceeds the margin, the pledgor is, unprompted, obliged to re-establish the margin by providing further collateral. Pursuant to Section 57b of the STA, such provision of collateral cannot be revoked pursuant to the Insolvency Act Section 70 (1) that requires that collateral should be provided when the debt is incurred, or to Section 72C of the same Act that opens the possibility for retroactive action with respect to certain dispositions that take place after the filing of a request for bankruptcy. / взаиморасчёт или сведение

(netting) . Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). порядки и условия . ФУЧУП (FUTOP) КРОНАС (KRONOS). Крона (Kroner). Данмакс Нашонэльбанк (Danmarks Nationalbank). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

KROY® SHRINKPROOFING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС БЕЗУСАДОЧНОСТИ ПО–КРОЙСКИ® – Kroy® Shrinkproofing Process is the continuous process for shrinkproofing wool tops in which there is a direct chlorination step with no intervening chemical reaction followed by anti-chlorination and neutralization. Provides better hand and strength than does conventional shrinkproofing. / Крой® (Kroy®).

KRUGERRAND = КРЮГАРАНД (или КРЮГАВСКИЙ РАНД, или КРЮГАСКИЙ РАНД) – One Ounce of Gold:- the South African Chamber of Mines had an inspired idea to help market South African gold. It was to issue a one ounce bullion coin, to be sold at a very low premium over the intrinsic gold value. Back in 1967:- Krugerrands were first minted and issued in 1967, and have been produced every year since. They have legal tender status in South Africa, which allowed them to be imported into many, but not all, countries without import taxes, duty or VAT. The Krugerrand Family:- originally only one size was issued, which contained one full troy ounce (31.103 5 grams) of fine gold. This was originally known as a Krugerrand, or Kruger, for short. From 1980, three other sizes were introduced, namely a half, quarter, and tenth ounce size. Because of these, the original Krugerrand is sometimes referred to as a 'full' or 'one ounce' Kruger or Krugerrand, although within the trade, the word Kruger or Krugerrand is understood to be the full sized original one ounce version. British Investors Missed Out:- at the time of the Kruger's introduction, it was not legally possible for British residents to acquire bullion gold coins, so that the Krugerrand was almost unknown in Britain until 1971. Low Premium Over Gold Content:- according to the publicity at the time, the Kruger was to be made available to world bullion dealers at a 3% premium over the current gold fix, so that after distribution costs, the coins would be available to investors in quantity at about 4% to 5% over intrinsic gold values, and possibly 10% premium for single pieces. Higher Premium on Smaller Sizes:- the fractional sizes were issued at higher premiums to bullion dealers of 5%, 7%, and 9% respectively. The fractional coins have never been as popular as the full one ounce coins, usually only being purchased as singles, so that in practice, it would usually cost 10% to 15% premium for the half and quarter ounce, and from 20% to 50% premium for the tenth ounce, most of which seem to have been used in jewellery. Most bullion houses do not want the bother of handling small quantities of low value coins. As an example of this, in the 1970's we, as a small provincial dealer, would frequently handle 500 Krugerrands in a single day, but a purchase of 100 tenth Krugerrands was a major event, yet it was only 1/50th the size of deal! Not a Pretty Sight:- Krugers were never intended to be an aesthetically pleasing coin, just a lump of gold with a known weight and value. They certainly cannot be called pretty. Collectors seeking aesthetically attractive coins would be better looking at British gold sovereigns, or some of the newer bullion coins. VAT Introduced in 1973:- in Britain VAT was imposed on all coins, except antiques. In January 1995, this was relaxed on almost all second-hand goods, including gold coins. This means that existing privately owned coins can be traded by dealers under a 'special scheme' whereby the only VAT chargeable is on the dealer's margin, which is negligible. Because VAT was still payable on any 'new' coins, it remained more difficult and expensive to buy and sell large quantities of bullion coins. Continuous Service from Chard:- throughout the whole of this time, Chard have maintained a dealing service for both collectors and investors in bullion and numismatic coins. During the period from 1965 to 1971, we were one of only a small number of dealers who were granted a dealers licence. South African gold coin first issued in 1967 with a fineness of 916.6. / Золотой Крюгаранд впервые был выпущен в 1967. С этого момента принят стандарт выпуска инвестиционных монет – 1 oz весом 1 Тройская унция. Это самая распространённая монета в мире, с очень высокой ликвидностью. Крюгаранд легко купить и продать во всём мире. Крюгаранд это монета, которая продаётся по биржевой цене с очень маленькой наценкой, покрывающей производство и распространение. Очень большое количество данных монет на рынке сделало их самыми дешёвыми среди инвестиционных монет. Было найдено решение для инвесторов, желающих приобрести высоколиквидное инвестиционное золото. Отпала необходимость покупать слитки больших размеров или монеты разных размеров и номиналов, которые требуют использование калькулятора для подсчёта содержания в них реального золота и их соответственной ценности. Крюгаранд чеканился на в качестве циркулируемого в обращении наравне с обычными монетами. Эта монета содержит 0.916 7 долей золота (сплав в 22 карата). В качестве добавки использована медь, для придания монете прочности, что также влияет на цвет монеты. Южноафриканский Крюгаранд является официальным платёжным средством и отвечает всем требованиям и характеристикам инвестиционных монет. Аверс:- изображение Штэфануса Йоханнэса Паулюса Крюга (Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger; born on 10 October 1825 in Bulhoek farm, near Cradock, Eastern Cape (then Cape Colony), South Africa, died 14 July 1904 in Clarens, Vaud, Switzerland), бывшего 5-го Президента Южно-Африканской Республики (5th President of the South African Republic; 09 May 1883 – 10 September 1900). По ободу надпись SUID-AFRIKA (на Африкаанс), равноценна Англоязычной SOUTH AFRICA (Южная Африка). Реверс:- изображение спрингбока – антилопы, символа Южно-Африканской Республики. Год изготовления и надпись FIN GOUD (на Африкаанс), равноценна Англоязычной FINE GOLD (Чистое Золото), и вес монеты 1 oz (Тройская унция).

KRW = SOUTH KOREAN WON

KSA = KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES

KSU = KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

KT = THOUSAND TONS

KU = KASETSART UNIVERSITY

KUBELKA–MUNK THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ КУБЭЛЬКИ–МУНКА – Kubelka-Munk Theory is a phenomenological turbid-medium theory relating the reflectance and transmittance of scattering and absorbing materials to optical constants (Kubelka-Munk absorption coefficient (K), Kubelka-Munk scattering coefficient (S)) and the concentrations of their colorants. The basis of computer color-matching calculations. The Kubelka-Munk Theory of Reflectance was originally developed for paint films but works quite well in many circumstances for paper. Originally it was published in 1931. It is not, however, terribly good for dyed papers (or very dark, unbleached papers) when light absorption reaches a high level. A limiting assumption is that the particles making up the layer must be much smaller than the total thickness. Both absorbing and scattering media must be uniformly distributed through the sheet. Ideally, illumination should be with diffuse monochromatic light and observation should be of the diffuse reflectance of the paper. The theory works best for optically thick materials where > 50% of light is reflected and < 20% is transmitted. / Чешские химики Пауль Кубэлька (Paul Kubelka; 1900–56) и Франц Мунк (Franz Munk; 1900–64). Коэффициент поглощения и коэффициент рассеяния.

KÜSTERS DYEING RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН КРАШЕНИЯ ПО КЮСТАЗ – Küsters Dyeing Range is the continuous dye range for carpets. The unit wets the carpet, applies dyes and auxiliary chemicals by means of a doctor blade, fixes the dyes in a festoon

steamer, and washes and dries the carpet in one pass through the range. An optional auxiliary unit may be installed to randomly drip selected dyes onto the background shade for special styling effects. This process is called TAK Dyeing. TAK dyeing, which is a relatively recent development in the carpet industry, is a continuous dyeing process in which dye is deposited, in drops, on the tufted side of the carpet. A wide variety of dye colors may be employed and different random color patterns obtained. Tak dyeing is used to provide coloration for the nylon tufts. Since Küsters established the first continuous dyeing range for carpets in 1966, we have delivered more than 180 ranges to our customers world-wide. Continuous dyeing was the basis for an increasing growth of the carpet industry due to higher productivity and cost reduction of up to 75%. The innovation started with application systems along with improved dyes and chemicals. The first ranges were for solid shade only, followed by multicolor and print dye ranges which utilized new types of applicators. We have delivered ranges for solid shade, multicolor, printed, combination print and solid, and carpet tiles for nylon, polyester and wool fibers. Our latest innovation enables our customers to reduce inventory by millions of dollars, minimize waste and shorten the cycle time from order to delivery. Conventional dye, which is made up in tanks, is a slow and time consuming process. Our Instacolor system, in combination with our quick change applicators, now allows our customers to 'dye to order'. Our customers are now dyeing over 200 individual orders in 24 hours. / непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

KV = KILOVOLT

KVA = KILOVOLT AMPERES

KVAr = KILOVAR

KW = KILOWATT

KW = KUWAIT

K–WAVES = ВОЛНЫ К – K-Waves:- long-term cycle analysis can set the stage for short-term trades, but only if you can keep the strategy in the proper perspective. Nicolai Kondratieff was a Russian agriculture economist who, while working on a five-year plan for the development of Soviet agriculture, published his paper, 'Long Economic Cycles', in 1925. He outlined what later became known as 'Kondratieff Waves'. Kondratieff Waves were observations of a series of super cycles, long surges, 'K-Waves' or long economic cycles of alternating booms and depressions or of periods of strong growth offset by periods of slow growth in capitalist societies. These waves or cycles were, at the time, calculated to last from 50 to 60 years, or roughly a human lifetime in those days. Kondratieff applied his theories to capitalist societies, most notably to the United States from the time of the American Revolution. His undoing came in 1928 when he published his 'Study of Business Activity in the Soviet Union' that came to much the same cycle conclusions for the Soviet economy that he had noted for capitalist societies. Josef Stalin saw Kondratieff's latest work as criticism. Kondratieff was arrested and, following a series of trials, he was banished to the Gulag, where he died in 1938. Since 1925, there has been further research on the subject. His thesis attracted many adherents who formulated their own explanations for the rhythms:- Rostow, Volland, Borchert, Shumpeter, Mensch, Mandel and Trotsky among them. Here, we will compare long-term charts with the principles presented by Kondratieff in his original paper and interpret current conditions to establish where we stand in the currently active K-Wave cycle. Government Intervention:- when Kondratieff formulated his findings, mainstream economic thought was that the economy existed in a state of general equilibrium, meaning that the economy naturally consumes whatever it produces because the needs of consumers are always greater than the capacity of the economy to satisfy those needs. Government intervention was not present during Kondratieff's time. After his death, governments began to control economic cycles through active fiscal policies and through regulation of interest rates, mainly derived from Keynesian economics. The reflexive effect generated by government intervention of economic cycles is best described by Julian Snyder:- Historical studies show that money printing can postpone recessions and depressions, but it has never turned a major economic cycle. Therefore, to identify where we may be in the cycle today, we have to look at the descriptive data, rather than the period in years, which can be misleading. Now cycles constantly face intervention by governments resulting in a disruption of the long-term wave's natural rhythm. Even with the enlargement of the wave, the core forces of capitalism are working in the background. The diagnostic will be evident by studying the convergence of factors, such as the behavior of interest rates, gold prices, stock prices and the psychological mood of the public. Kondratieff studies going back to Napoleonic wars show a strong relationship between economic conditions and secular trends on interest rates. This may be a vital component of the K-Wave and, therefore, a good starting point for reading the cycle. The US government bond yield for the 10-year notes is used to read the yield required by investors to loan funds to the government, and it reflects inflation expectations. The chart going back 100 years shows the last low in yields back in 1941. Then, the 40-year upswing from 1941–81 set in, followed by a 31-year downswing from 1981 to today, the new low. From the chart, we can infer that fiscal policies and interest rates regulation have enlarged the cycle to 71 years. The last time the government implemented strategies to increase interest rates was during the last peak of the debt-to-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio back in 1940s. This period coincides with the beginning of the last upswing of the K-Wave. The long cycle seems to be reflected in the debt-to-GDP ratio, as a curve that is inversely correlated to the interest rates historical chart. Let's not forget that at the current time, the Federal Reserve is shifting its policies on interest rates again, after a period of quantitative easing. This also is in line with the K-Wave principle. Gold & Stocks:- long cycles, according to Kondratieff, may be regarded as a disturbance and restoration of the economic equilibrium of a long period. The equilibrium balance equation also can be read through the long wave in gold prices. The theory states that gold attains its highest purchasing power at the end of the downward wave of the long cycle. For the last 30 years, since the peak of interest rates, gold prices were stable up until 10 years ago, when the price increased by about 400%, reaching an all-time high of USD1 898.30 per ounce in September 2011. Now we are witnessing lower swing prices in the long-term gold chart, indicating that its highest purchasing power is behind us and, therefore, we are at the end of the downswing of the K-Wave. The stock market is not the subject of the study of Kondratieff directly in his paper, but it is the best economic barometer available. He mentions in his work that the long downswing will carry successive crises with certain regularity. Since the last peak in interest rates, during the last 30 years we have seen successive crises in the economy that are consistent with the Kondratieff model. Between 1941 and 1981, before the peak in interest rates, we did not see any strong disruption of the stock market. After the fall of interest rates, we have witnessed the 1987, 2001 and 2007 stock market crashes. Kondratieff explains that crashes naturally happen to shake the economy to its foundations, based on his observations of the 1820s and 1860s. Since the last crisis, the United States' stock market as represented by the Dow Jones Industrial Average has rallied to mark new all-time highs. The upswing in the benchmark seems to anticipate the beginning of an upswing on the long-wave cycle. Behavioral Economics:- behavioral models typically integrate insights from psychology with economic cycles. Kondratieff was not extensive in his research about the behavioral economics in history, because of the non-existent data on the subject, but he was able to establish that in the downward phase, decreasing wages, decreasing profits and the lack of surplus profit opportunity directly correlate to people's disenchantment with capitalism. We have witnessed social movements such as Occupy Wall Street and The End of Capitalism, which highlight social and economic inequality, impoverishment and global warming. Looking at the bigger picture presented by Kondratieff 90 years ago, this phenomenon is viewed as a typical behavior on the long-wave cycle. Before and during the beginning of the rising wave of a long cycle, the society's economic life undergoes considerable changes. These changes are usually in production, exchange techniques, inventions and involvement of new

territories in worldwide economic relations. The landscape has changed during the last 20 years in those areas. It is an interesting period in history. The raw facts of the long-term charts seem to point to better economic times. If this holds true, and we follow Kondratieff findings, we are entering a 30-year inflationary period where wages will increase and commodity prices will allow for the expansion of agriculture around the world. In addition, we are likely to see radical changes to society and greater social upheavals given the high tension in the expansion of economic forces. / Дьжулиэн Снайдё (Julian Snyder). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

KWD = KUWAITI DINAR

KWH = KILOWATT HOUR

KY = CAYMAN ISLANDS

KYC RULE = KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER RULE

KYD = CAYMAN ISLANDS DOLLAR

KYOTO CONVENTION = КИОТСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – The full name is 'International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention)'. It is an international instrument on the harmonization of Customs techniques which covers all aspects of Customs legislation. It was done at Kyoto, Japan, on 18 May 1973 and entered into force in 1974. Since then the growth in international cargo, developments in information technology and a highly competitive international business environment have created conflict with traditional Customs methods and procedures. World Customs Organization (WCO) has therefore revised and updated the Kyoto Convention to ensure that it meets the current demands of international trade. The WCO Council adopted the revised Kyoto Convention in June 1999 as the blueprint for modern and efficient Customs procedures in the XXI century. Kyoto Convention 1974:- apart from the body of the Convention, it comprises 31 annexes, not all of which have entered into force. The following two annexes have direct relevance to the delivery of humanitarian assistance:- (i) Annex B.2. concerning relief from import duties and taxes in respect of goods declared for home use:- All Customs regulations mention cases of relief from duties and taxes applicable in specified circumstances and where certain conditions have been met. In some countries such relief is provided for in the Customs tariff, whereas in others it may be set out in separate legislation or regulations. The Annex does not merely list examples of relief from duties and taxes; in addition, in order to encourage countries to advance along the path of harmonization, it also formulates a number of conditions to which the granting of the relief facility may be subject. In particular, it recommends that 'relief from import duties and taxes and from economic prohibitions and restrictions should be granted in respect of basic necessities (such as foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing and blankets) sent as gifts to an approved organization for distribution free of charge to needy persons by the organization or under its control'. The goods sent as disaster relief items fulfil the above stipulated conditions and may be considered as being covered by this clause. However, as this is a matter of interpreting the text of Kyoto Convention, the final decision belongs to the Customs of the recipient country. (ii) Annex F.5. concerning urgent consignments:- The purpose of this Annex is to facilitate the Customs clearance of goods which, because of their nature or because of the circumstances surrounding their shipment, have to be conveyed rapidly from one country to another and cleared through Customs with a minimum of delay. Such goods are of course subject to the same Customs controls and formalities as ordinary consignments of goods but this Annex provides for shipments which are recognised by the Customs authorities as being urgently needed to be cleared as a matter of priority subject to the necessary revenue safeguards and any prohibitions and restrictions. In particular the Annex contains a number of special facilitation provisions recommended for the clearance of consignments of humanitarian nature and relief consignments (i.e. 'goods, such as vehicles and other means of transport, foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing, blankets, tents, prefabricated houses or other goods of prime necessity, forwarded as aid to those affected by natural disaster and similar catastrophes'). Thus the goods sent as disaster relief items may be considered as covered by this Annex. Personal effects of disaster relief teams and their equipment should also be treated under the provisions of this Annex due to the humanitarian nature and the urgent need for them. However, as this is a matter of interpreting the text of Kyoto Convention, the final decision belongs to the Customs of the recipient country. Revised Kyoto Convention 2000:- The Kyoto Convention (Revised) has incorporated important modern concepts, such as the application of new technology, the implementation of new philosophies on Customs control, and the willingness of private sector partners to engage with Customs in mutually beneficial alliances. It contains new and obligatory rules for its application which all Contracting Parties must accept without reservation. Apart from the body of the convention, the revised Convention comprises one General Annex and ten Specific Annexes with Chapters. Chapter 5 'Relief Consignments' of Specific Annex J 'Special procedures' has direct relevance to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It has taken into account the relevant facilitation measures recommended in the earlier WCO international instruments, and, in particular, in the Model Agreement between the United Nations and a State/Government concerning measures to expedite the import, export and transit of relief consignments and possessions of relief personnel in the event of disasters and emergencies (approved by the Permanent Technical Committee of WCO at its 157–158th sessions in April 1996). For the purposes of this Chapter the term 'Relief Consignments' is defined as:- (i) goods, including vehicles and other means of transport, foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing, blankets, tents, prefabricated houses, water purifying and water storage items, or other goods of prime necessity, forwarded as aid to those affected by disaster; and (ii) all equipment, vehicles and other means of transport, specially trained animals, provisions, supplies, personal effects and other goods for disaster relief personnel in order to perform their duties and to support them in living and working in the territory of the disaster throughout the duration of their mission. The Chapter contains three standards and three recommended practices. The standards are:- (i) clearance of relief consignments shall be governed by the provisions of this Chapter and, insofar as applicable, by the provisions of the General Annex; (ii) clearance of relief consignments for export, transit, temporary admission and import shall be carried out as a matter of priority; and (iii) in the case of relief consignments the Customs shall provide for:- (a) lodging of a simplified Goods declaration or of a provisional or incomplete Goods declaration subject to completion of the declaration within a specified period; (b) lodging and registering or checking of the Goods declaration and supporting documents prior to the arrival of the goods, and their release upon arrival; (c) clearance outside the designated hours of business or away from Customs offices and the waiver of any charges in this respect; and (d) examination and/or sampling of goods only in exceptional circumstances. Three recommended practices are:- (i) clearance of relief consignments should be granted without regard to the country of origin, the country from which arrived or country of destination; (ii) in the case of relief consignments any economic export prohibitions or restrictions and any export duties or taxes otherwise payable should be waived; and (iii) relief consignments received as gifts by approved organizations for use by or under the control of such organizations, or for distribution free of charge by them or under their control, should be admitted free of import duties and taxes and free of economic import prohibitions or restrictions. The expression commonly used to refer to the international Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Kyoto in 1973. / Киотская Конвенция – международная конвенция об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур была заключена в Киото в 1973, последняя редакция вступила в силу 3 Февраля 2006. Киотская Конвенция является универсальным кодифицированным международно-правовым актом в области таможенного дела, регулирующим практически все таможенные вопросы. Конвенция, с одной стороны, направлена на стимулирование внешнеторговой деятельности путём упрощения и ускорения процедур таможенного оформления и

таможенного контроля, а с другой стороны – на то, чтобы такое ускорение и упрощение не привели к нанесению ущерба интересам государства и общества (в части пополнения доходной части государственного бюджета и защиты внутреннего рынка).

KYOTO PROTOCOL = КИОТСКИЙ ПРОТОКОЛ – The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions .These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008–12. The major distinction between the Protocol and the Convention is that while the Convention encouraged industrialised countries to stabilize GHG emissions, the Protocol commits them to do so. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 1997-December-11 and entered into force on 2005-February-16. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh in 2001, and are called the 'Marrakesh Accords'. The Kyoto mechanisms:- under the Treaty, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures. However, the Kyoto Protocol offers them an additional means of meeting their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms. The Kyoto mechanisms are:- (i) emissions trading – known as 'The Carbon Market'; (ii) clean development mechanism (CDM); and (iii) joint implementation (JI). The mechanisms help stimulate green investment and help parties meet their emission targets in a cost-effective way. Monitoring emission targets:- under the Protocol, countries' actual emissions have to be monitored and precise records have to be kept of the trades carried out. Registry systems track and record transactions by parties under the mechanisms. The United Nations (UN) Climate Change Secretariat, based in Bonn, Germany, keeps an international transaction log to verify that transactions are consistent with the rules of the Protocol. Reporting is done by parties by way of submitting annual emission inventories and national reports under the Protocol at regular intervals. A compliance system ensures that parties are meeting their commitments and helps them to meet their commitments if they have problems doing so. Adaptation:- the Kyoto Protocol, like the Convention, is also designed to assist countries in adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. It facilitates the development and deployment of techniques that can help increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Adaptation Fund was established to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Fund is financed mainly with a share of proceeds from CDM project activities. The road ahead:- the Kyoto Protocol is generally seen as an important first step towards a truly global emission reduction regime that will stabilize GHG emissions, and provides the essential architecture for any future international agreement on climate change. By the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, a new international framework needs to have been negotiated and ratified that can deliver the stringent emission reductions the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has clearly indicated are needed. Japan, New Zealand, and Russia have participated in Kyoto's first-round but have not taken on new targets in the second commitment period. Other developed countries without second-round targets are Canada (which withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2012) and the United States (which has not ratified the Protocol). Some examples:- (1) the People's Republic of China; signature:- 1998-May-29; approval:- 2002-August-30 (Note:- in a communication received on 30 August 2002, the Government of the People's Republic of China informed the Secretary-General of the following:- In accordance with article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1990 and article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1993, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall provisionally not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Further, in a communication received on 8 April 2003, the Government of the People's Republic of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:- 'In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1990, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change continues to be implemented in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall not apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China until the Government of China notifies otherwise'. In a communication received on 14 January 2008, the Government of the People's Republic of China notified the Secretary-General of the following: In accordance with Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China); entry into force:- 2005-February-16; and % of emissions:- ??%. (2) The Russian Federation:- signature:- 1999-March-11; ratification:- 2004-November-18; entry into force:- 2005-February-16; and % of emissions:- 17.4%. (3) The United States of America:- signature:- 1998-November-12. Russia confirmed on 2012-September-13 it would not make cuts in greenhouse gas emissions from 2013 under the UN's Kyoto Protocol, joining Canada and Japan in rejecting an extension of the plan for fighting climate change. The Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 3) in Kyoto, Japan, on 1997-December-11. In accordance with Article 24, it was open for signature from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the United States. By that date the Protocol had received 84 signatures. Pursuant to Article 22, the Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Parties to the UNFCCC. Parties to the UNFCCC that have not signed the Protocol may accede to it at any time. The Protocol entered into force on 2005-February-16 in accordance with Article 23, that is the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the UNFCCC, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55% of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Currently (in 2012), there are 192 Parties (191 States and 1 regional economic integration organization) to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The total percentage of Annex I Parties emissions is 63.7%. Moscow won't join the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol, which starts on 2013-January-01. Russia decided to discontinue its participation in the protocol because the world's major producers of greenhouse gases – the United States, China and India – are still refusing to commit themselves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Because of that, Russian leaders say, the Kyoto Protocol, which came into force seven years ago, had no impact on the rate of global warming. Delegates to UN climate talks in Doha agreed Saturday (December 08, 2012) to extend the Kyoto Protocol, a pact that aims to curb greenhouse gas emissions from industrialized nations but will cover only about 15 percent of the world's carbon output. The outcome of the two-week negotiations, which nearly collapsed in their final hours in a dispute over how to compensate poor countries for the losses they will suffer as the result of climate change, underscored the challenge policymakers face in confronting global warming. The hard decisions were put off, including how much major developing countries such as China and India will commit to cutting their greenhouse gas emissions and to what extent the richest nations will assist vulnerable ones over the next decade. While the European Union agreed to conduct another set of emissions cuts between 2013 and 2020 under the Kyoto Protocol, several nations, including Canada, Japan, Russia and New Zealand, declined

to join them. Both academics and environmentalists described the extension of Kyoto as insufficient in terms of reducing the world's growing carbon emissions, which could raise global temperatures by as much as 7.2 degrees by 2100, according to several studies. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

KZ = KAZAKHSTAN = QAZAQSTAN

KZT = KAZAKH TENGE = QAZAQ TENGE

- L -

L = ЭЛ. – L is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is a class of stock such as third preferred class of warrants, foreign preferred, sixth class of preferred stock, or preferred when issued stock. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

L = LARGE

L = LIMA

L = LISTED

l = LITER

LA = LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LAAC = LATIN AMERICA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LAB DIP = XX (или XX ОКУНАНИЕ (или ПОГРУЖЕНИЕ)) – Lab Dip is a solid color fabric dyed to match a given color standard. / Лаб = Лабораторное.

LABEL = (МАРКИРОВОЧНЫЙ) ЯРЛЫК – Labels are, in accordance with the dangerous goods stipulations of the IMDG code, adhesive labels that indicate to all parties concerned what type of dangerous goods are being transported. They differ from placards in terms of size, although placards have the same purpose. Labels with dimensions of 10 x 10 cm are designed for use on each of the items to be transported. Placards of at least 25 x 25 cm must be attached to the outside of the container or vehicle. / , например, . знак опасности или трафарет размером 25 x 25 см.

LABEL = ЭТИКЕТКА – Label is a slip of, e.g., paper or metal attached to an object to indicate the nature, ownership destination, contents and/or other particulars of the object. Label:- the directions for using a herbicide approved as a result of the registration process. Label is a legally binding document affixed to every pesticide container outlining the product's constituents, amount of active ingredients, primary uses, precautions, and Worker Protection Standard (WPS) information. Label is an attachment used for identification purposes in field trials. Can also refer to incorporated radioactive marker. Some clients require inventory or shipment Labels to be attached to packaging, i.e. box, case, pallet, etc. Many labels contain bar-coded information, to allow scanning devices to quickly and automatically transfer the information into inventory systems. In some cases, labels are preprinted and pre-affixed by the manufacturer. In other cases, labels must be created and applied by the Distribution Center prior to shipment of the product in accordance with retailer or customer requirements. / , например, . Этикетка – ярлык на товаре, экспонате, продукте производства и другом. Этикетка с указанием названия, производителя, даты производства (или срока годности) и других сведений о нём. Этикетка – листок специальной (этикеточной) бумаги небольшого формата, содержащий сведения о товаре или продукции и сопровождающий её; предполагает клеевой способ крепления. Этикетка – ярлык, сопровождающий товар, с указанием названия и цены товара, других его параметров. Этикетка – это любая красочная или описательная характеристика продукта и его изготовителя, напечатанная в виде трафарета, штампа, рельефа на единице упаковки, а также на листе-вкладыше или ярлыке, прикреплённом или прилагаемом к каждой единице товара. Большинство упакованных в производственных условиях продовольственных товаров имеют на упаковке этикетку, на которой текст, рисунки и другая информация нанесены типографским способом. Этикетирование консервных банок осуществляется путём приклеивания бумажной этикетки или нанесения её литографическим способом. Иногда этикетка наносится непосредственно на товар (например, маркировка на донышке посуды, на электробытовых товарах и другом). В этикетке указывают:- наименование изделия, обозначение изделия или его индекс, технические данные, номер стандарта или ТУ, требованиям которых соответствует изделие, сведения о приёмке изделия отделом технического контроля (ОТК), сведения о качестве, цену, дату выпуска. Этикетка (иначе имеет название ярлык) – это текстовый или графический знак, выполненный в виде наклейки, талона или бирки на любой продукт производства или выставочный экспонат. В общем случае на ней указывается название товара или изделия, торговая марки изготовителя, дата производства, срок годности продукта и другая важная для потребителя информация. Кроме информационного назначения для потребителя этикетка несёт с собой ещё ряд важных функций:- (i) этикетка может являться средством упаковки товара или средством укупорки продукта; (ii) этикетка является средством идентификации продукции; (iii) этикетка является средством продвижения товара на рынке (этикетка может сделать непопулярный без её наличия товар конкурентным и наоборот); и (iv) этикета может явиться средством фальсификации продукции. В связи с последним свойством этикеток в настоящее время существует множество их различных видов, кроме обычной наклейки из бумаги или картона, этикетки могут быть следующими:- (i) сложными или многослойными этикетками (этикетки-книжки); (ii) самоклеющимися, как на бумажной основе, так и полимерные этикетки – в настоящее время самые востребованные; (iii) стикерами (это самоклеющиеся этикетки, применяемые в рекламе для метро, выставочных павильонов и прочих объектов); (iv) термоэтикетками; (v) термоусадочными и прочими. Требования К Этикетке:- в РФ является действующим ряд законов и нормативов, которые устанавливают требованиям к этикеткам в целом, требования к информации на этикетке, требования к оформлению этикетки, а также требования к этикеткам на товары, относящиеся к тому или иному классу продукций. В качестве обязательных для исполнения приняты следующие законодательные и нормативные документы:- ФЗ РФ № 2300-1 'О Защите Прав Потребителей' от 07 Февраля 1992; Постановление Правительства РФ № 1575 от 27 Декабря1996 'О Наличии Обязательной Информации На Русском Языке На Этикетках Товаров, Импортируемых Из-за Рубежа В РФ'; ФЗ 'О Качестве И Безопасности Пищевых Продуктов' от 02 Января 2000; ГОСТ Р 51074-2003, содержащий нормативные требования к этикеткам пищевых продуктов; ФЗ № 184 'О Техническом Регулировании' от 27 Декабря 2002 устанавливает требования маркировки знаком обращения на рынке или знаком соответствия в зависимости от системы сертификации, где происходило подтверждение соответствия товаров исполнению Российских нормативов на продукцию; Приказ Минздрава РФ № 206 от 16 Мая 2003 'Об Указании На Этикетке Лекарственных Средств, Изготовленных В Аптеке, Способа Использования'; ГОСТ Р ИСО/МЭК 15426-1-2002 применяется для продукции, имеющей штриховое кодирование на этикетке и другие документы. Общие требования к этикетке и требования к этикетке на товаре сформулированы в законе 'О Защите Прав Потребителей'. Этикетка должна исполнять требования к оформлению этикетки и требования к информации на этикетке и включать, в том

числе, следующие сведения:- (i) об основных потребительских свойствах продукции; (ii) гарантийный срок или срок допустимого использования, если они установлены; (iii) дату выпуска изделия; (iv) правила и условия безопасного и эффективного применения товаров; (v) фирменное наименование производителя, продавца и исполнителя, их место нахождения; (vi) лицо (и его место нахождения место нахождения), уполномоченное производителем на принятие претензий от потребителей товаров или других участников рынка. Требования к этикетке на товаре, относящемся к пищевым продуктам:- такие требования в РФ наиболее суровые, что соответствует необходимости защиты потребителя от злоупотреблений производителей продуктов. С целью унификации множественных регламентирующих и законодательных документов касательно пищевых продуктов и требования к информации на этикетке был разработан ГОСТ Р 51074-2003. Он позволяет в значительной степени защищать потребительский рынок России от проникновения некачественных товаров. При этом содержит следующие требования к этикеткам на товаре:- (i) информация о продуктах питания (Российских и привозных (или импортных)) должна быть, в том числе, на Русском языке; (ii) должно быть указано наименование продукта; (iii) состав продукта; (iv) его пищевая ценность; (v) изготовитель продукта; (vi) страна изготовления продута (или страна происхождения); (vii) товарный знак производителя; (viii) масса нетто, объём или количество продукта; (ix) условия хранения; (x) срок годности продукта; (xi) обозначение государственного стандарта или стандарта предприятия (Технических условий для Российских изготовителей) либо другого нормативного документа, в соответствии с которым произведён продукт; (xii) информация об обязательной и добровольной сертификации (в форме графического изображения, установленного законодательством, либо в форме текста). Требования к этикетке на товаре пищевого назначения предусматривают обязательность указания информации об использовании при их приготовлении или о содержании следующих веществ:- (i) биологически активных добавок к пище; (ii) ароматизаторов; (iii) пищевых красителях; (iv) улучшителях вкуса; (v) пищевых продуктов нетрадиционного состава; (vi) продуктов с включением несвойственных им компонентов белковой природы; (vii) о наличии генетически модифицированных веществ или компонент. Технические регламенты РФ также содержат требования, относящиеся к этикеткам конкретных групп товаров и об идентификации продукции в зависимости от её состава. Так, например, Технический Регламент позволил разделить молочную продукцию на Российском продовольственном рынке на именно молочные изделия и молоко содержащие изделия. Также данный регламентирующий документ обязал указывать на этикетке о наличии сухого молока в продукте. Этикетка При Сертификации:- этикетка в любой обязательной или добровольной системе оценки соответствия наряду с самой продукцией подлежит подтверждению исполнения требований того нормативного документа, которым регулируется выпуск продукции. При этом должны исполняться все требования к этикетке на товаре, требования к оформлению этикетки, требования к информации на этикетке. Специалисты анализируют, в том числе, содержание информации на этикетке. Она не должна противоречить другим документам, предоставленным в орган сертификации в качестве доказательной базы. Информация на этикетке должна быть достаточной и не вводить в заблуждение потребителя. Более того, этикетка должна соответствовать фактическим показателям продукта, если данная информация указывается на этикетке. Подтверждение соответствия этикетки при сертификации точно такое же равноправное действие, как и идентификация самого продукта оценки соответствия. Если этикета не проходит процедуру подтверждения соответствия, то такая продукция не может получить положительное заключение и соответствующий разрешительный документ подтверждения. Этикетка после сертификации может (и обязана в случае подтверждения соответствия товара в обязательной системе оценки соответствия) подвергнуться изменениям. Так как наличие Сертификата Соответствия или Декларации о Соответствии даёт право (и обязывает) производителя маркировать продукцию путём проставления соответствующего знака (знака обращения на рынке или знака соответствия) на этикетке, эксплуатационной и сопроводительной документации.

LABEL CARGO = МАРКИРУЕМЫЙ (ЗНАКАМИ ОПАСНОСТИ) ГРУЗ – Label Cargo is the cargo, including all commodities, requiring a label according to the provisions of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

LABEL NOT SHOWING = НЕ ПРОСМАТРИВАЮЩАЯСЯ ЭТИКЕТКА – Label Not Showing:- garment not positioned in package to show label on top surface. Finishing department defects, and namely – Folding Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

LABILE = НЕУСТОЙЧИВОЕ (или ЛАБИЛЬНОЕ) – Labile:- a substance that readily undergoes transformation or is readily available to plants.

LABILE GENES = НЕУСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ГЕНЫ (или ЛАБИЛЬНЫЕ ГЕНЫ) – Labile Genes are the genes that are always mutating.

LABIUM = ЛАБИУМ (или ГУБА) – In Latin:- labium is a lip. / Латинское слово Labium означает Губа.

LABOR = ТРУД – Labor is the collective or generic name given to all the various productive services provided by human beings, including physical effort, skills, intellectual abilities and applied knowledge. Although a market society with a complex division of labor involves hundreds or even many thousands of discrete types of labor differentiated according to the kinds of skills and abilities required (each with their own separate but interconnected labor markets), economists often find it useful for theorizing to simplify the real situation by speaking as though there was only one homogeneous kind of labor to be considered, with this single factor of production being freely and easily substitutable across all different alternative production processes for all different sorts of goods and services. When economists moving beyond such very simple models of the economy want to recognize the reality that acquiring specialized labor skills involves a process of specialized learning that is often very costly and time-consuming, they are apt to refer (somewhat contradictorily and confusingly) to ‘investment in human capital’ and treat the individual’s process of decision-making in deciding what sorts of training to pursue according to a marginal costs of production and marginal revenues logic analogous to firms’ decision-making processes in choosing to invest in physical capital. / Под Трудом понимается целесообразная деятельность человека, направленная на видоизменение и приспособление предметов природы для удовлетворения своих потребностей. Труд сыграл решающую роль в формировании и развитии человека. Процесс труда включает три момента:- собственно труд, предметы труда и средства труда. При первобытнообщинном строе труд выступал как коллективный, не было эксплуатации чужого труда. В антагонистических формациях труд непосредственного производителя – раба, крепостного крестьянина, наёмного рабочего – подвергается эксплуатации со стороны господствующих классов.

LABOR = ХХ (или ПОТУГИ) – Labor (maritime term):- a vessel is said to labor when she works heavily in a seaway (pounding, panting, hogging and sagging). / Преодолевать волнение в условиях сильной качки.

LABORATORY = ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ – Laboratory is a public or private facility that calibrates, tests, identifies or conducts diagnoses. / Под Лабораторией, от позднелатинского слова Laboratorium, от Латинского слова Laboro, означающее Работаю, понимается учреждение или отдел, подразделение в составе научных учреждений, министерств, предприятий, учебных заведений, проводящее научные, производственно-контрольные эксперименты или учебные занятия. 4 типа лабораторий:- отраслевые, проблемные, производственно-контрольные и учебные.

LABORATORY SAMPLE = ЛАБОРАТОРНЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ – Laboratory Sample is a portion of the contents of the containers in the consignment sample to be taken to the laboratory for testing. The laboratory samples must be taken in such a way that collectively they represent the whole consignment.

LABOR MARKET = РЫНОК ТРУДА – Labor Market is the nominal market in which workers find paying work, employers find willing workers, and wage rates are determined. Labor markets may be local or national (even international) in their scope and are made up of smaller, interacting labor markets for different qualifications, skills, and geographical locations. They depend on exchange of information between employers and job seekers about wage rates, conditions of employment, level of competition, and job location. Labor Market is the availability of people for work, e.g., in the ricefields.

LAC = LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

LAC = LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LACE = КРУЖЕВО – Lace is a decorated openwork fabric created by looping, interlacing, braiding, or twisting threads. It is made (either on a background fabric of net or without a background fabric) with a design formed by a net work of threads made by hand or on special lace machines, with bobbins, needles, or hooks. The pattern in lace is usually open and most often floral in design. Machine-made lace is most commonly seen today and many patterns formerly only made by hand, are imitated by machine. hace is the traditional bridal fabric, but it is also used for other nonformal clothing such as sports clothes. The following entries are some of the major types of lace. Lace is the ornamental openwork fabric, made in a variety of designs by intricate manipulation of the fiber by machine or by hand. Lace is an openwork fabric, patterned with open holes in the work, made by machine or by hand. The holes can be formed via removal of threads or cloth from a previously woven fabric, but more often, open spaces are created as part of the lace fabric. Lace is an openwork usually figured fabric made of thread or yarn and used for trimmings, household coverings, and entire garments. / Кружево – текстильное изделие без тканой основы в котором ажурный орнамент и изображения образуются в результате переплетения нитей (шёлковых, хлопчатобумажных, шерстяных, металлических и других). Кружево применяется для отделки одежды, белья в виде окаймления (мерные кружева; полосы-прошивки, зубчатые бордюры) или вставок (штучные кружева треугольники квадраты овалы), а также для изготовления дорожек, салфеток, покрывал (штучные кружева). Главные особенности кружева как вида декоративно-прикладного искусства – воздушность, тонкость, эластичность, узорность. Для кружева характерно слияние ажурных узоров и грунта (сетка фона) или контрасты плотного узора (порой рельефного) и ажурного грунта, разнообразие ритмического построения узора, выявление цвета, блеска, фактуры нитей. Часто выразительность кружева подчёркивается цветом и фактурой ткани, с которой кружево сочетается. По технике исполнения кружево бывает ручное и машинное. Ручное Кружево плетётся на коклюшках (точёные или резные деревянные палочки), шьётся иглой. Существует также Вязаное Кружево, выполненное крючком или на спицах и имитирующее плетёное и шитое Кружево. Плетёное Кружево подразделяется на численное и сколочное. Численное Кружево выполняется по числу переплетений без предварительного рисунка. Для него характерны геометрические узоры. Сколочное Кружево (‘парное’ и ‘сцепное’ делается по ‘сколку’ – рисунку, наколотому на картон или плотную бумагу, которые закреплены на валике. По точкам узора вкалываются булавки, которые оплетаются нитями образующими кружево. В ‘парном’ кружеве узор и фон плетутся одновременно. В ‘сцепном’ кружеве основные элементы узора выполняются в виде тесёмки (так называемой Вилюшки) и соединяются между собой (с помощью крючка) нитями ‘сцепками’ или ‘решётками’). В ‘парном’ кружеве преобладают геометрические узоры а в ‘сцепном’ – растительные. Кружево появилось на рубеже XV–XVI веков, по видимому, в Италии. Ранние шитые кружева представляли собой полоску с зубцами, заполненную геометрическим или растительным орнаментом, а также изображениями людей и животных. В конце XVI века получил распространение (в Венеции, Милане, Генуе) гипюр, то есть кружево, в котором элементы шитого или плетёного узора соединены тонкими связками. В середине XVII века узор шитых Венецианских гипюров состоял из характерных для барокко динамичных завитков и крупных цветов с рельефным контуром. В XVIII веке Италия теряет своё значение как ведущая страна по изготовлению кружев, на первое место выступают Фландрия и Франция. Во Фландрии производство кружева развивалось с конца XVI века:- сначала шитых, с геометрическим узором, затем – плетёных. Особенно славились тонкие плетёные кружева типов Бенш, Валансьенн, Малин (названия по городам, в которых они производились), с орнаментом, образованным плотным переплетением нитей, на фоне из узорных сеток. В начале XVIII века стали изготовлять лёгкое и воздушное тюлевое кружево (смотрите Тюль), в орнаменте которого использовались мотивы рококо:- гирлянды, завитки и так далее. Крупнейшим центром кружевоплетения стал Брюссель, Бельгия. С середины XVIII века здесь делали аппликацию по тюлю. Способ изготовления такого кружева ускорил, удешевил производство и создал условия для появления крупных изделий – шалей, пелерин и так далее. Во Франции производство кружев развивалось с середины XVII века. Шитый гипюр с изящным узором (мелкие растительные побеги, фигурки людей, амуров и другие) изготовлялся в Алансоне, Аржантапе, Седане. В XVIII веке в тех же центрах производили шитое по тюлю кружево с узором в виде букетов, гирлянд и завитков. В конце XVIII – начале XIX веков орнамент тюлевого кружева располагался по краю, а на остальной части фона помещались мелкие цветочки, или так называемые Мушки. В городах Кан, Шантийи, Байё, Ле-Пюи производились и плетёные тюлевые кружева типов Блонды (из золотистого и чёрного несучёного шёлка) и шантийи (из белого и чёрного кручёного шёлка). В России первые сведения о производстве в Царских мастерских плетёных кружев в виде прошивок из золотых и серебряных нитей с характерным крупным плоскостным узором относятся к 1-й четверти XVII века. Введение в XVIII веке общеевропейского костюма способствовало дальнейшему распространению производства кружев в монастырях и помещичьих усадьбах. Художественный эффект Русского кружева XVIII века с геометрическими и растительными узорами (нередко близкими орнаменту крестьянской вышивки и тканья) заключался в живописности, достигаемой применением различных материалов:- белого льна, цветного шёлка, золотой и серебряной нити. Однако, помимо общих черт, в Русском кружеве XVIII века наблюдаются и особенности, характерные для отдельных художественных центров:- Галича (ныне Костромской Области), Ростова, Вологды, Балахны, Калязина, Торжка, Рязани и других. В 1-й четверти XIX века производство кружева начинает принимать форму промысла. В Советское время (1920-е) была организована промысловая кооперация, объединившая кружевниц в основных центрах кружевоплетения, созданы курсы и художественно-профессиональные школы. В Советском кружеве, развивающем богатые художественные традиции Русского кружева, используются Русские типы узоров, а также новые орнаментальные мотивы. Смотрите также Вологодское Кружево и Елецкое Кружево. Кружево:- с XIX века получает распространение дешёвое машинное кружево, подражающее образцам ручных кружев. Первые попытки механизировать производство грунта сделаны в 1768, когда на трикотажной (чулочной) машине изготовили сетку, похожую на фон кружева. В 1809 Английский конструктор Дьжон Хискот (John Heathcoat; 1783–1861) из Дафилд, Дабиша (Duffield, Derbyshire) изобрёл тюлевую челночную машину. Постепенно машинное производство получило распространение, так как вышивание рисунка на готовой сетке занимало сравнительно немного времени и не было таким трудоёмким процессом, как изготовление грунта. С 1863, после изобретения в Швейцарии вышивальной машины, начали применять машинный способ нанесения рисунка на тюлевую сетку. Одновременно стали нашивать на тюлевое полотно аппликации из тонкого батиста. В 1834 удалось установить жаккардовый аппарат (смотритет Машина Жаккарда) на тюлевую

машину. С этого времени грунт и рисунок (то есть кружево в целом) вырабатывается машинным способом. В 1837 тюлевые машины были впервые завезены в Россию (в Петербург), где было организовано гардинное производство. Машинное кружево вырабатывается на плетельных машинах с жаккардовым аппаратом, челночных кружевных машинах, на вышивальных машинах и основовязальных машинах. На челночных машинах кружево образуются за счёт перевива двух систем нитей:- основной и уточной (челночной). При взаимодействии челнока и бёрда во взаимно перпендикулярных плоскостях происходит кручение (обвивка) нитей с последующим связыванием между собою узлами. На этих машинах вырабатываются только хлопчатобумажные кружева. Однако тяжёлые условия труда (смазка рабочих органов машины графитом) при выработке челночных кружев, а также невозможность вырабатывать их из химических волокон заставили искать новые способы производства кружева. В дальнейшем кружево стали изготовлять способом вязания. Он в несколько раз производительнее челночного и не требует графитной смазки. Фон (сетка-грунт) кружев, полученных на челночных машинах, имеет ромбовидную структуру, а на основовязальных прямоугольную. Кружево с ромбовидной структурой сетки без какого либо рисунка носит название Гладкий Тюль. Кружево с рисунком, имитирующим рисунок кружева с челночных машин, вырабатывают на Рашель-машинах с узорообразующими гребёнками. Рабочая ширина основовязальных машин до 4 000 миллиметров (мм). Одновременно вырабатывают несколько десятков полос кружева, которые снимаются в виде сплошного полотна, а затем разрезаются или распускаются на отдельные полосы.

LACE STITCH = КРУЖЕВНОЙ СТЕЖОК – Lace Stitch:- in this knitting stitch structure, loops are transferred from the needles on which they are made to adjacent needles to create a fabric with an open or a raised effect.

LACHA = ЛАЧА (или ХХ) – Lacha is a long skirt and tunic combination along with a chunni makes up a complete set. Traditional garment from India.

LACING = ШНУР (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ (ШНУРКОМ), или ШНУРОВАНИЕ) – Lacing is the string, cord, or ribbon strung through eyelets or over hooks in order to bring together and fasten parts of an item such as a blouse, belt, or shoe.

LACK OF FINISH = ОТСУТСТВИЕ АППРЕТА – Lack Of Finish:- results in poor sewability. Thread defects, and namely – Finish. / Порок или дефект ниток.

LACK OF PUCKER = НЕДОСТАТОК (или НЕХВАТКА, или ОТСУТСТВИЕ) СКЛАДКИ (или СБОРКИ, или МОРЩИНЫ) – Lack Of Pucker:- Fabric:- rayon-and-cotton seersucker dress goods; Construction:- Count:- 88 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 150 40 dull acetate-rayon ground, 36/2 combed-cotton puckered stripe; (iii) Filling:- 150 40 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- cross-dyed green (cotton) and white (acetate). Defect:- pieces with much less warp pucker than normal. Analysis:- in a woven seersucker construction, the pucker is obtained by taking the warp yarn from two beams. One is held under ordinary tension for the ground weave, while the other is allowed to run slack, to permit the weaving in of those warp yarns at a faster rate, producing the crinkled effect. It was first suspected that the flat-appearing pieces had been excessively stretched in finishing, so that some of the crinkle was pulled out; but analysis of the pick count proved that the warpwise shrinkage in finishing was exactly the same in both the normal and the flat pieces. The lack of pucker was attributed to too much tension on the slack beam during weaving, which resulted in insufficient contraction in the colored stripe. Take-up of this yarn in one of the normal pieces was found to be 29.5%, whereas in one of the flat pieces it was only 17.5%. / Уточина:- .

LACNIC = LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INTERNET ADDRESSES REGISTRY

LACQUER = ЛАКОВЫЙ НАГАР (или ЛАКОВОЕ ОТЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Lacquer is a deposit resulting from the oxidation and polymerization of fuels and lubricants when exposed to high temperatures. Similar to, but harder, than varnish. / Аналогичен, но твёрже, чем олифа. Лаковый Нагар в двигателях внутреннего сгорания.

LACTATING DAIRY COWS = ЛАКТИРУЮЩИЕ КОРОВЫ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или ПОДСОСНЫЕ КОРОВЫ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Lactating Dairy Cows:- female dairy breed Cattle that are producing milk for human food.

LACTEUS = ЛАКТОЗНОЕ (или МОЛОЧНОЕ, или МЛЕЧНОЕ, или ХИЛЁЗНОЕ) – Lacteus:- milky. / – молочное.

LADDER = СПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Ladder:- wales collapse in straight line. Knitted fabric defect. Ladder:- a wale or several consecutive wales in a weft-knitted fabric in which the loop formation has collapsed into straight lengths of yarn. Note:- this defect is caused by the breakdown of a stitch that, when the fabric is subsequently subjected to tension, permits the de-knitting of the stitches in the same wale or wales within previous courses. See also Run. / Порок или дефект.

LADDER = ТРАП – Ladder (maritime term):- a metal, wooden or rope stairway. / металлическая, деревянная или канатная лестница. Под Трапом, от Голландского слова Trap, понимается судовая лестница. Трапы бывают постоянными и съёмными, наклонными либо вертикальными. Подъёмный забортный трап для связи на стоянке между судном и причалом или другим, меньшим, судном называется парадным. Верёвочный трап для сообщения между судами разных размеров при стоянке их на неспокойном море называется шторм-трапом (на крупных судах заменяются механическими подъёмниками). Внутренние трапы в жилых и пассажирских помещениях располагаются внутри огнестойких ограждений.

LADDERING = РОСПУСК ПЕТЛИ – Laddering:- Possible Cause:- continued knitting with a broken needle. This is a major defect. However if the ladder is located towards the edge of the fabric it may be classified as minor. Knitting defect.

LADEN = ПОГРУЖЁННОЕ (или НАГРУЖЕННОЕ) – Laden:- loaded aboard a vessel.

LADEN ON BOARD = ПОГРУЖЕНО НА БОРТ – Laden On Board is a statement on a Bill of Lading which indicates that a shipment has been loaded on board a vessel.

LADING = ГРУЗ – A term Lading refers to the freight shipped; the contents of a shipment.

LAGAN = ЛЯГАН (или ВЫБРОШЕННЫЙ ЗА БОРТ И ЗАТОНУВШИЙ ГРУЗ, ОТМЕЧЕННЫЙ БУЕМ, или ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ ОБЛОМОК КОРАБЛЯ) – Lagan is a cargo thrown overboard, but buoyed so that it may be recovered. In legal contexts Lagan:- goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Lagan is a cargo or equipment thrown into the sea but attached to a float or buoy so that it can be recovered. Also known as Ligan. Lagan is goods or wreckage on the sea bed, sometimes attached to a buoy to permit recovery. Compare Flotsam, and Jetsam. Lagan:- goods thrown or sunk in the sea but attached to a buoy so that they may be recovered. / Под Французским словом Ляган (Lagan) понимается груз, выброшенный за борт, но отмеченный буем с тем, чтобы он мог бы быть найден и поднят спустя какое-то время.

LAGGARD = ОТСТАЮЩЕЕ (или НЕПРЕУСПЕВАЮЩЕЕ) – (1) Laggard is an industry or company that is underperforming the market.

(2) Laggard:- share that does not keep up with the average price of comparable shares.

LAGGING INDICATORS = ЗАПАЗДЫВАЮЩИЕ ИНДИКАТОРЫ – Lagging Indicators are the market indicators showing the general direction of the economy and confirming or denying the trend implied by the leading indicators. Also known as Concurrent Indicators. See also Leading Indicators. / Индикаторы рынка, показывающие генеральное направление в движении экономики и подтверждающие или отрицающие тенденцию, обозначаемую опережающими индикаторами. Известны также как Совпадающие Индикаторы (Concurrent Indicators). Смотрите также Опережающие Индикаторы (Leading Indicators). Запаздывающие Индикаторы – экономические индикаторы, характеризующие экономическую активность с запаздыванием. Департамент Торговли (Commerce Department) США ежемесячно публикует индекс по запаздывающим индикаторам (lagging indicators), индекс по опережающим индикаторам (leading Indicators) и индекс по совпадающим индикаторам (coincident indicators). Запаздывающие индикаторы имеют шесть составляющих – уровень безработицы, затраты на товары производственного назначения, удельные трудовые затраты, банковские непогашенные кредиты, банковские процентные ставки, балансовая стоимость промышленных и торговых запасов.

LAG PHASE = ФАЗА ЗАДЕРЖКИ (или ЛАГ–ФАЗА) – (1) Lag Phase is the first stage of the sigmoidal growth curve where growth declines within a brief span of time. / Первая стадия сигмоидального роста, . Под Фазой, от Греческого слова Phásis, означающее Появление, понимается определённый момент в ходе развития какого-либо процесса.

(2) Lag Phase (vegetative) is that portion of the vegetative phase affected by the photoperiod to which the plant is exposed. The period from end of basic vegetative phase to panicle initiation; also called Photoperiod-Sensitive Phase.

LAI = LEAF AREA INDEX

LAID–IN FABRIC = ХХ ТКАНЬ – Laid-In Fabric is a knit fabric in which an effect yarn is tucked in, not knitted into, the fabric structure. The laid-in yarns are held in position by the knitted yarns.

LAID–IN YARN = ЗАВИТАЯ (или ПРОДЕТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Laid-In Yarn is formed from a spun singles yarn having a yarn number of 16/1 (Cotton count). The laid-in-yarn can be removed leaving a plain knit plated fabric. See also Axial Yarn.

LAID UP TONNAGE = ТОННАЖ ПОСТАВЛЕННЫХ НА ПРИКОЛ – Laid Up Tonnage:- ships not in active service; a ship which is out of commission for fitting out, awaiting better markets, needing work for classification, etc.

LAK = LAO NEW KIP

LAKE = ЛЭЙК (или ЛАК, или АНИЛИНОВОЕ) – Lake:- carmine, or a vivid red. / Красочный лак.

LAKER = ОЗЁРНОЕ СУДНО – Laker is a vessel specially constructed for navigation in the waterways of the Great Lakes and canal systems of North America. Type of ship which trades only in the Great Lakes of North America. They usually carry grain and ore cargoes. A Laker is a long, shallow draft ship designed to transport cargoes within the inland water system of the St Lawrence Seaway. / Озёрное Судно, это длинное судно с малой осадкой, построенное для перевозки грузов в системе внутренних вод Морского Пути Святого Лорэнса.

LAKH = ЛАК – Lakh is a traditional unit of quantity in India, equal to 10^5 or 100 000. In India the lakh is used commonly instead of the million and commas are used to isolate the number of lakh. For example, the number 9 800 000 is called 98 lakh and written 98,00,000. Also known as Lac. See also Crore. Lakh or Lac is the Indian term for 100 000. Frequently used to describe silver or gold orders. Lakh or Lac is a traditional unit of quantity in India, equal to 105 or 100 000. In India the lakh is used commonly instead of the million and commas are used to isolate the number of lakh; for example, the number 5 300 000 is called 53 lakh and written '53,00,000'. See also Crore. / В Индии Лак является традиционной мерой количества, равной 10^5 или 100 000. В этой стране лак используется, как правило, вместо миллиона, а запятые в числе используются для выделения количества лаков. Например, число 9 800 000 (девять миллионов восемьсот тысяч) будет указываться как 98 лаков, а записываться как 98,00,000. Известен также как Лэк (Lac). Смотрите также Крор (Crore).

LAMB MARKING = МАРКИРОВКА ЯГНЯТ – Lamb Marking is a set of procedures commonly done at the same time. May include earmarking, ear tagging, vaccination, drenching, tail docking and castration of lambs.

LAMBREQUIN = ЛЁМБРЁКЯ (или ЛАМБРЕКЕН) – Lambrequin is a structure at the top and sides of a window that frames it and is usually part of the window decoration. Lambrequins are often covered with fabric and trimmed. They are usually made of wood and may be simply painted. Lambrequin is a scarf used to cover a knight's helmet. / Под Лёмбрёкян или Ламбрекеном, от Французского слова Lambrequin, понимается декоративная драпировка верхней части проёма окна, двери или алькова в виде короткой горизонтальной занавески во всю ширину карниза. Часто выполняется из плотной плиссированной ткани, может иметь дополнительные декоративные элементы в виде кистей, воланов, ритмически расположенных вырезов, например, в виде зубцов. Как правило, ламбрекены размещают поверх штор и крепят к ней же (либо к карнизу). Длина классического ламбрекена составляет 1/5 или 1/6 длины самой шторы. Нередко ламбрекены размещают над кроватью или картиной. Термин также используется в геральдике. В строительстве и архитектуре слово Ламбрекен используется в качестве синонима термина Наличник, обозначая резные или кованые украшения окон или крыш.

LAMBSKIN = КОЖА ЯГНЁНКА (или БАРАШЕК, или МЕРЛУШКА, или ОВЧИНА) – Lambskin is a common name in leather for the hide of an animal with the fur removed.

LAMB'S WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ЯГНЁНКА (или ПОЯРКОВАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или ПОЯРОК) – Lamb's Wool is a wool shorn from lambs, usually when they are less than 7–8 months old. It is soft and has spinning qualities superior to fleeces of similar quality produced on older sheep. Lamb's Wool is the first clip of wool sheered from lambs up to eight months old. The wool is soft, slippery and resilient. It is used in fine grade woolen fabrics. Lamb's Wool is a soft, resilient wool clipped from sheep less than eight months old. It is used in fine-grade woolen fabrics. / Поярковая Шерсть – шерсть, получаемая при стрижке молодняка овец в возрасте 5–7 месяцев. От шерсти взрослых овец поярковая шерсть грубошёрстных и полугрубошёрстных пород отличается лучшими технологическими свойствами (большим блеском, лучшей уравнённостью, эластичностью, извитостью) и более высоким выходом чистого волокна. Поярок – шерсть, остриженная в первый раз с ягнёнка.

LAMÉ = ЛЯМЕ – Lamé:- just about everyone has heard of some sort of Lamé for eveningwear or costuming for theater and variety show productions. However, there are other applications for this fabric that incorporates metallic fibers that may not be as well known. Here is some information about the production of lamé, as well as some of the various uses for the material. Lamé is a shimmering material that is created by combining metallic fibers and natural or synthetic fibers into a woven or knit fabric. The high gloss finish of lamé makes it a very striking material that catches the smallest lights and seems to give a sense of movement to any garment created with the material. Most often, gold lamé and silver lamé are the most common types of the fabric in use, although in recent years, copper fibers have been used in the metallic cloth to good effect. As the basis for striking clothing, lamé finds its most common uses for

theatrical costumes. Often used for such applications as stage variety shows, movies, television and musical concerts, this metallic fabric is associated in the minds of many as being a sign of glamour. It is certainly true that gold and silver lamé adds a touch of fun to just about any occasion. From evening dresses to wraps for the ladies to cummerbunds and tuxedo scarves for the men, lamé can make even a dressy outfit seem a little dressier. These days, several other applications for lamé have gained ground. One of the more creative uses today has to do with wrapping gifts. Lamé gift bags are a great way to wrap a present such as a bottle of wine or gifts of food and other types of drink. Applications of lamé material to the exterior of gift boxes create the ideal container for everything from shirts and socks to books to jewelry. In fact, giving a gift that is wrapped in lamé is like giving two gifts. If the actual present does not impress the receiver, the container will often be much appreciated. Lamé has gained a lot of ground as a material for use around the home as well. For instance, lamé can add some visual interest to a bedroom. Along with simple window panels that catch every bit of light, lamé can also be employed as material for bed curtains. Pearl lamé in particular can be used in the bedroom to soften the hard lines of the furnishings and make the room seem more inviting. Elsewhere in the home, lamé can be a great choice for holiday linens such as pillow covers, table cloths, and as draping material for piano tops and fireplace mantels. In fact, lamé can go a lot of places and do a lot of things. From an evening out to appearing on the stage and moving on to enhancing the look of the home, lamé is a versatile material. Available in most fabric stores, lamé comes in several metallic finishes, so there is something for just about any application. Lamé is a woven fabric using flat silver or gold metal threads to create either the design or the background in the fabric. Lamé:- French for ‘trimmed with leaves of gold or silver’. Silk or any textile fiber in which metallic threads are used in the warp or the filling. Lamé is also a trade mark for metallic yarns. Often has pattern all over the surface. The shine and glitter of this fabric makes it suitable for dressy wear. The term comes from the French for ‘worked with gold and silver wire’. Lamé is a fabric woven with flat metal threads, usually silver or gold, that form either the background or the pattern. Lamé:- brocade, damask, or brocatelle fabrics in which flat metallic yarns (or with a combination of metallic and other fiber yarns) are woven or knitted in warp and filling for a luxurious effect. Today, most lamé is made from one of the nontarnishable metallic fibers, a great improvement over lamé of the past that tended to darken with age. Lamé is also a trademark term for a nontarnishable metallic yarn. Glitter is sometimes used to describe this type of fabric and is used for evening dresses, blouses, and trimmings. Lamé is a brocaded clothing fabric made from any of various fibers combined with tinsel filling threads often of gold or silver. Lamé is a type of fabric, woven or knit, with thin ribbons of metallic yarns. It is usually gold or silver in color. It is subject to seam or yarn slippage, making it not ideal for garments with frequent usage. It is often used in evening and dress wear, and also in theatrical dance costumes. / брокатель (brocatelle). В основе и уточине для . Под Ляме, от Французского слова Lamé, понимается . Парча, покрытая металлическими полосами. Ляме – ткань атласного переплетения из натурального или искусственного шёлка, с одной стороны типа крепмарокена, с другой – блестящая. Была популярна в 1930-е. Современное ляме – блестящая, переливчатая ткань с металлическими и другими блестящими эффектными нитями.

LAME DUCK = ХРОМАЯ УТКА (или НЕУДАЧНИК) – Lame Duck (maritime term):- a term for disabled vessel that had to fall out of a convoy and thus became easy prey for submarines.

LAMELLA = ЛАМЕЛЛА (или ПЛАСТИНКА, или ЧЕШУЙКА, или ТОНКИЙ СЛОЙ) – Lamella is a thin plate or layer. / Ламелла в хлоропласте.

LAMFALUSSY STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ ЛЁМФАЛЮСИ – Lamfalussy Standards are thte minimum standards of the Lamfalussy report (Lamfalussy standards):- the six minimum standards for the design and operation of cross-border and multi-currency netting schemes or systems. (i) Netting systems should have a well-founded legal basis under all relevant jurisdictions. (ii) Netting scheme participants should have a clear understanding of the impact of the particular scheme on each of the financial risks affected by the netting process. (iii) Multilateral netting systems should have clearly defined procedures for the management of credit risks and liquidity risks which specify the respective responsibilities of the netting provider and the participants. These procedures should also ensure that all parties have both the incentives and the capabilities to manage and contain each of the risks they bear and that limits are placed on the maximum level of credit exposure which can be produced by each participant. (iv) Multilateral netting systems should, as a minimum, be capable of ensuring the timely completion of daily settlements in the event of an inability to settle by. For more details, see the ‘Report of the Committee on Interbank Netting Schemes of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten Countries’ (the ‘Lamfalussy report’), BIS, November 1990. A report on netting schemes, issued in 1998, which advanced minimum standards for netting systems. In common references, the recommended standards took the name of the chairman of the committee issuing the report. / Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Настоящий доклад в значительной мере основан на работе, проведённой ранее Комитетом по Платёжным и Расчётным Системам (КПРС) центральных банков стран ‘Группы из Десяти’ и соответствующими группами, главным образом на Докладе Комитета по схемам межбанковского неттинга, представленном Управляющим стран ‘Группы из Десяти’ (‘Доклад Лёмфалюси’). В этом докладе, опубликованном в 1990, содержится анализ аспектов, влияющих на трансграничные и мультивалютные схемы неттинга, и даны минимальные стандарты и более общие цели в отношении структуры и функционирования таких схем, равно как и принципы сотрудничества центральных банков в области надзора. ‘Стандарты Лёмфалюси’ принимаются и применяются все более широко, причём не только в отношении конкретной области, для которой они были разработаны, но и применительно к платёжным, клиринговым и расчётным системам многих других видов. Содержащиеся в настоящем докладе ключевые принципы развивают ‘Стандарты Лёмфалюси’, добавляя ряд новых принципов, и являются более широко применимыми к системно значимым платёжным системам всех видов. Перечисленные в настоящем докладе задачи центральных банков по применению ключевых принципов аналогичным образом расширяют принципы сотрудничества центральных банков в области надзора, содержащиеся в Докладе Лёмфалюси, и распространяют их на национальные системы. Стандарты Лёмфалюси помогли обратить внимание разработчиков и операторов неттинговых систем и органов надзора за ними на необходимость учёта рисков и обеспечение соблюдения минимальных стандартов. Оптимальная практика в то же время предъявляет более жёсткие требования, нежели минимум, и все большее число систем признают преимущества, например, способности противостоять краху более чем одного крупнейшего нетто-дебитора в системе. Нарушения в процессе расчётов могут оказывать непосредственное воздействие на центральные банки, выступающие в роли основных поставщиков межбанковских расчётных услуг и кредиторов последней инстанции для банковской системы, а также на проведение ими монетарной политики. Руководствуясь этими соображениями, центральные банки стран, входящих в Группу из Десяти, установили в 1990 ряд минимальных стандартов в области организации и функционирования систем взаимозачётов, обслуживающих международные платежи в различных валютах, особенно денежные переводы на крупные суммы. Эти стандарты в равной мере распространяются и на внутренние системы межбанковских чистых расчётов. Стандарты Лёмфалюси, названные так по имени председателя комитета, занимавшегося их разработкой, призваны обеспечить контроль над риском в системах взаимозачётов. Общепризнанной стала точка зрения, согласно которой все системы крупных денежных переводов должны быть приведены в соответствие с этими стандартами. Барон Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy; 1929–2015; родившийся в Венгрии Бельгийский экономист) – бывший Генеральный Управляющий Банка Международных Расчётов (БМР; the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)), Базель, Швейцария, а также Председатель Рабочей Группы по Платёжным Системам ЕС.

LAMINA = ЛАМИНА (или ПЛАСТИНКА) – Lamina is the blade or expanded part of a leaf. / Ламина или Листовая Пластинка – пластинка или расширенная часть листа. Под Ламиной, от Латинского слова Lamina, означающее Пластинка или Полоска, понимается листовая пластинка.

LAMINAR FLOW = ЛАМИНАРНОЕ ТЕЧЕНИЕ (или ЛАМИНАРНЫЙ ПОТОК, или СЛОИСТОЕ ТЕЧЕНИЕ) – Laminar Flow is a flow situation in which fluid moves in parallel lamina or layers. Laminar Flow is a streamline flow in a viscous fluid, such as molten polymer, near a solid boundary. See also Turbulent Flow. / Ламинарное Течение, от Латинского слова Lamina, означающее Пластинка или Полоска, упорядоченное течение жидкости или газа, при котором жидкость (газ) перемещается как бы слоями, параллельными направлению течения. Ламинарное течение наблюдаются или у очень вязких жидкостей, или при течениях, происходящих с достаточно малыми скоростями, а также при медленном обтекании жидкостью тел малых размеров. В частности, ламинарные течения имеют место в узких (капиллярных) трубках, в слое смазки в подшипниках, в тонком пограничном слое, который образуется вблизи поверхности тел при обтекании их жидкостью или газом, и другом. С увеличением скорости движения данной жидкости ламинарное течение может в некоторый момент перейти в неупорядоченное турбулентное течение. При этом резко изменяется сила сопротивления движению. Режим течения жидкости характеризуется так называемым Числом Рейнольдса Re. Когда значение Re меньше некоторого критического числа $Re_{кр}$, имеет место ламинарное течение жидкости; если $Re > Re_{кр}$, режим течения может стать турбулентным. Значение $Re_{кр}$ зависит от вида рассматриваемого течения. Так, для течения в круглых трубах $Re_{кр} >> 2\ 200$ (если характерной скоростью считать среднюю по сечению скорость, а характерным размером – диаметр трубы). Следовательно, при $Re_{кр} < 2\ 200$ течение жидкости в трубе будет ламинарным течением. Расход жидкости при ламинарном течении в трубе определяется Законом Пуазёйля.

LAMINAR PARTICLES = ЛАМИНАРНЫЕ ЧАСТИЦЫ – Laminar Particles are the particles generated in rolling element bearings which have been flattened out by a rolling contact.

LAMINATED FABRIC = ДУБЛИРОВАННАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ЛАМИНИРОВАННАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Laminated Fabric is:- (1) a fabric composed of a high-strength reinforcing scrim or base fabric between two plies of flexible thermoplastic film. Usually open scrims are used to permit the polymer to flow through the interstices and bond during calendering. (2) See also Bonded Fabric, 1. Laminated Fabric is a term used to describe fabrics which have been joined together through the use of a high-strength reinforcing scrim or base fabrics between two plies of flexible thermoplastic film. It can a bonded utilizing either foam itself, or some other material, such as adhesives, heat, or chemical bonding agents. See also Bonding. / , тепло, или химические скрепляющие агенты.

LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER = ЛАМИНИРОВАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ ИЗ XX (или ЛАМИНИРОВАННЫЙ XX ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL) uses timber from logs that are not large, strong, or straight enough to be of structural value in conventional wood products and is most often made from Aspen or Yellow Poplar. 75% of the tree is used. This engineered timber product marketed under the trade name TimberStrand®, this Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL) product, can be up to 60 feet long, 8 feet wide and over 6 inches thick. Beams, headers, decking are the most popular structural applications. As a substitute for traditional framing materials, costs may be higher than dimension lumber. We have, in our opinion only, some question as to its durability and its performance when exposed to moisture. Another possible disadvantage is that it is heavier than an equivalent amount of pine. For instance, in our testing, a 2 x 6, 16 feet in length, weighed approximately 29 pounds. An LSL functional equivalent weighed approximately 43 Pounds. / под торговым названием ТимбёСтрэнд® (TimberStrand®).

LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER = ЛАМИНИРОВАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ ИЗ ШПОНА (или ЛАМИНИРОВАННЫЙ ШПОНОМ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is an engineered wood product that uses multiple layers of thin wood assembled with adhesives. It offers several advantages over typical milled lumber:- it is stronger, straighter, and more uniform. It is much less likely than conventional lumber to warp, twist, bow, or shrink due to its composite nature. Made in a factory under controlled specifications, LVL products allow users to reduce the onsite labor. They are typically used for headers, beams, rimboard, and edge-forming material. It is similar in appearance to plywood without crossbands, and is typically rated by the manufacturer for elastic modulus and allowable bending stress. Common elastic moduli are 1 800 000 psi (12 400 MPa); 1 900 000 psi (13 100 MPa); and 2 000 000 psi (14 000 MPa); and common allowable bending stress values are 2 800 psi (19 MPa); and 3 000 psi (21 MPa). A comparable material is parallel strand lumber (PSL), which is used in the same applications. Rather than being manufactured from full, parallel veneers, Parallel Strand uses veneers with more defects in a more random-looking pattern. Laminated strand lumber (LSL) is another similar type that uses smaller veneers, and so is similar to oriented strand board (OSB) in appearance. Laminated Veneer, Parallel Strand, and Laminated Strand all belong to the general category of Structural Composite Lumber. Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is a structural lumber product manufactured from veneers laminated so that the grain of all veneers run parallel to the axis of a member. Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is an engineered wood product created by layering selected dried and graded wood veneers with waterproof adhesive into blocks of material known as Billets. This product is manufactured to disperse wood's natural defects, such as knots, thus minimizing their effect on performance and stability. Before bonding, the grain of the component wood pieces making up each layer is placed at right angles to the grain of each other successive layer, adding strength and helping to prevent warpage in the finished product. These blocks are then sawn into popular lumber sizes. Marketed under the trade name Microllam®, LVL can be made with wood from smaller, faster-growing trees. Microllam® products are typically available in various thicknesses and widths that can be wider in dimension that native grown lumber. LVL is also known as Structural Composite Lumber (SCL). / под торговым названием Майкролэм® (Microllam®). Под Шпоном, от Немецкого слова Span, означающее Щепка, понимаются тонкие листы древесины определённой толщины (обычно в диапазоне 0.35–4 миллиметров (мм)), используемые для производства слоистой клеёной древесины (древеснослоистых пластиков, клеёных заготовок, фанеры) и для облицовывания изделий или сборочных единиц из древесины и древесных материалов с целью улучшения их механических свойств и внешнего вида. Различают:- (i) лущёный шпон, полученный лущением на лущильном станке; и (ii) строганный шпон, полученный строганием на шпонострогальном станке. Лущёный шпон изготовляют из древесины Берёзы, Бука, Дуба, Ели, Кедра, Клёна, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Осины, Пихты, Сосны, Тополя и Ясеня; строганный шпон – из бархатного дерева, Берёзы, Бука, Вяза, Граба, Груши, Дуба, Ивы, Ильма, Карагача, Каштана, Клёна, Красного Дерева, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Ореха, Осины, Сосны, Тополя, Ясеня. Строганный шпон отличается красивой текстурой, используется как ценный облицовочный материал. Ламинированная Древесностружечная Плита (ДСП или ЛДСтП) – древесностружечная плита, у которой одна или обе пласти облицованы бумагосмоляными плёнками на основе меламиноформальдегидных смол.

LAMINATING = ЛАМИНИРОВАНИЕ (или ДУБЛИРОВАНИЕ, или РАСКАТЫВАНИЕ, или НАСЛОЕНИЕ, или РАСПЛЮЩИВАНИЕ) – Laminating is the joining of one fabric to another by an adhesive such as natural rubber has long been practiced in rainwear manufacture. Composite materials were later joined by bonding a layer of polyurethane or other foam to a conventional textile fabric. The two components were stuck together by flame bonding or by an adhesive in the form of a continuous coating, in spots, or as a powder. This laminating process has been extended to the joining of two layers of fabric. Each fabric layer can be quite thin, and the amount and type of adhesive are chosen to add only minimum stiffening. Such materials offer a variety of

applications. A coating fabric, for example, may be joined to a lining; dimensionally stable composites can be made from cloth layers that are in themselves dimensionally unstable. Acetate knitted fabrics are frequently used as backing material in laminates. Laminating is the sticking of a fabric to a plastic foam or sheet of plastic. A method of joining one fabric to another by rneans of an adhesive. Polyurethane is often laminated to the back of an outerwear coating fabric for warmth. The term Laminating is occasionally used as a synonym for bonding, but this is incorrect. See also Bonding.

LAN = LOCAL AREA NETWORK

LANATE = ВОЛОСИСТОЕ (или ВОРСИСТОЕ, или ШЕРСТИСТОЕ, или ПУШИСТОЕ) – Lanate:- with long, soft wooly hairs.

LANCEOLATE = ЛАНЦЕТОВИДНОЕ (или ЛАНЦЕТООБРАЗНОЕ, или КОПЬЕВИДНОЕ) – Lanceolate:- (1) lance-shaped, several times longer than wide; widest towards the base and tapering at both ends. (2) Lance shaped, much longer than broad, widening above the base, and tapering to the apex. Lanceolate:- shaped like a long narrow lance with a gradual taper from the base to the tip. / .

LANCEOLATE LEAF = ЛАНЦЕТНЫЙ ЛИСТ (или ЛАНЦЕТОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ, или КОПЬЕВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Lanceolate Leaf:- length greater than width, broadest at the base, narrowing to the apex, lance-shaped, e.g., Fraxinus pennsylvanica. Lanceolate Leaf:- spear-shaped; gradually extending at the base and lessening to the apex. / Ланцетный Лист у:- Ивы ломкой, Ивы остролистной, Миндаля низкого.

LAND = ЗЕМЛЯ – Land is a generalized economists' term or label to cover all those factors of production that are still in their raw state (or nearly so) – that is, that have not yet been worked on or transformed by human labor. Thus, 'land' in the economists' sense means not only the dry portion of the earth's surface, but also all those natural resources such as mineral deposits, wild plants and animals, soil fertility, surface water, solar energy and the bounty of the seas that can be used in production. See also Human Capital. / Под Землёй как средством производства понимается необходимая материальная предпосылка процесса труда, один из важнейших вещественных факторов. Земля относится к невоспроизводимым средствам производства. В сельском и лесном хозяйствах земля – главное средство производства, данное самой природой. Земля имеет цену и выступает объектом купли-продажи. Основное производительное свойство земли – её плодородие. Различия в плодородии и местоположении земельных участков создают основу для образования дифференцированной ренты. Экономическая оценка земли даётся в Земельном Кадастре страны.

LAND & BUILDINGS = ЗЕМЛЯ И ЗДАНИЯ – Land & Buildings shows the value of land and buildings. It shows the value at the last valuation and therefore may be substantially different from the current value.

LAND BRIDGE = НАЗЕМНОЕ ЗВЕНО (или НАЗЕМНЫЙ УЧАСТОК ПУТИ) – (1) Land Bridge is a joint ocean/rail/ocean movement between two foreign countries. See also Mini Land Bridge (MLB). Containers moving from a foreign country by vessel, and then sent to an inland point in the United States or elsewhere by land transportation (rail or truck). The movement of goods from one port to another partially by land and partially by water. Cross-country rail service connecting two ocean ports. Movement of cargo by water from one country through the port of another country, thence, using rail or truck, to an inland point in that country or to a third country. As example, a through movement of Asian cargo to Europe across North America. / и частично по воде.

(2) Landbridge is a system of through rates and service offered by a carrier for cargo shipments from a foreign port to a US port, across US land to another US port and finally by sea to a foreign port destination.

LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT = ЗЕМЛЯ, ЗДАНИЯ И ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – In the balance sheet, the cost of the bank's Buildings and Equipment is capitalized and depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned, as follows:- (i) buildings – 50 years; (ii) building installations and machinery – 15 years; (iii) information technology equipment – up to 4 years; and (iv) other equipment – 4 to 10 years. The bank's land is not depreciated. The bank undertakes an annual review of impairment of land, buildings and equipment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to that amount. Legal issues about Land, Buildings And Equipment may include:- hiring a venue or equipment; leasing a building or land for your community organization; letting or sub-letting a building or land that is owned by your community organization; buying or selling property; being gifted property; vehicles; and related insurance and tax issues. Net Land, Buildings and Equipment:- land; buildings and building equipment; leasehold improvements; plant machinery; office furniture and equipment; construction in progress; and other. / наём (hiring). В экономике земля, производственные здания и сооружения, машины и оборудование, инструменты и приспособления, средства перемещения грузов и средства связи относятся к средствам труда, с помощью которых люди воздействуют на предметы труда (сырьё). В средствах труда выделяются орудия производства (машины, оборудование и так далее), которым принадлежит определяющая роль в средствах производства.

LAND CHARGE = ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ СБОР (или СБОР ЗА ЗЕМЛЮ) – Land Charge is a property charge which stipulates that a certain sum of money is owed to the holder of the land charge (see also § 1191 of the German Civil Code). Land charges are abstract and, unlike mortgages, do not relate to a certain claim. An annuity charge is a type of land charge.

LANDED COST = СТОИМОСТЬ ПО ВЫГРУЗКЕ (или СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫГРУЗКЕ) – Landed Cost is the purchase cost of a product including inbound freight costs, or the amount it costs to 'land' the product in the store. See also Raw Cost. The total cost of a good to a buyer, including the cost of transportation. The Dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port, e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges. The total cost of oil off-loaded at a port, including duties, fees and taxes. / Цена нефти в Долларах США за баррель в порту разгрузки. Полная себестоимость нефти, выгруженной в порту, включая пошлины, сборы и налоги. например, .

LANDED PRICE = ЦЕНА ПО ВЫГРУЗКЕ – Landed Price is the actual delivered cost of oil to a refiner, taking into account all costs from production or purchase to the refinery. / В нефтяной промышленности фактическая стоимость поставленной нефтепереработчику нефти, с учётом принятия в расчёт всех расходов, начиная от производства или приобретения и заканчивая расходами на передачу этой нефти нефтепереработчику.

LANDED VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ПО ВЫГРУЗКЕ – Landed Value is a wholesale market value at destination on final day of discharge. / Оптовая рыночная цена товара в день окончательной разгрузки в месте назначения.

LAND EQUIVALENT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЭКВИВАЛЕНТОМ ЗЕМЛИ – Land Equivalent Ratio (LER) is the area needed under sole cropping to produce the same amount as 1 ha of intercropping or mixed cropping.

LANDFILL GAS = СВАЛОЧНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ГАЗ, ВЫДЕЛЯЕМЫЙ ИЗ СВАЛКИ ОТХОДОВ) – Landfill Gas is the mixture of gases produced from the anaerobic breakdown of organic material in landfill. Typically consists of 50–60% methane (CH_4), 30–40% carbon

dioxide (CO_2), 10% nitrogen (N_2), small amounts of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Methane is a very potent greenhouse gas, 21 times more so than carbon dioxide.

LANDFORM = ФОРМА РЕЛЬЕФА (или ФОРМА ЗЕМЛИ) – Landform is the morphology and specific character of the land surface resulting from the interaction of physical processes and the earth's crustal movements with the geology of the surface layers. / свойство (character) .

LANDHOLDINGS = ЗЕМЛЕВЛАДЕНИЯ – Landholdings:- land owned or occupied or used by farmers or tenant farmers. Landholding is an ownership of land; the state or fact of owning land. / Под Землевладением понимается обладание землёй на определённых правовых основаниях (собственности, пользования и другого), обусловливающих соответственные права и обязанности владельцев. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) исключительным собственником земли являлось государство; гражданам и организациям земля могла предоставляться компетентными государственными органами только в пользование.

LANDING AREA = ЗОНА ПРИЗЕМЛЕНИЯ – Landing Area means a place on land or water, including an airport or intermediate landing field, used, or intended to be used, for the takeoff and landing of aircraft, even when facilities are not provided for sheltering, servicing, or repairing aircraft, or for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo.

LANDING CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВЫГРУЗКЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ВЫГРУЗКИ) – The Landing Certificate is issued by consular officials of some importing countries at the point or place of export when the subject goods are exported under bond.

LANDING GEAR = ПРИЗЕМЛЯЮЩАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или МЕХАНИЗМ ОПУСКАНИЯ И ПОДЪЁМА ОПОРНЫХ КОЛЁС (ПОЛУПРИЦЕПА)) – Resting support for trailer when not attached to tractor. Landing Gear is a support fixed on the front part of a chassis (which is retractable); used to support the front end of a chassis when the tractor has been removed.

LAND LEASE = АРЕНДА ЗЕМЛИ (или ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ) – Land Lease is a contract under which the owner of a parcel of land (The Lessor) grants the use of that land to another (The Lessee) in exchange for the lessee's obligation to pay a fixed annual amount to the lessor. The amount of the lease payment is determined in advance and is not dependent upon income derived from the land. See also Capital Lease, and Lease.

LANDLUBBER = СУХОПУТНАЯ КРЫСА – Landlubber (maritime term):- the seaman's term for one who does not go to sea.

LAND MILE = СУХОПУТНАЯ МИЛЯ – Land Mile:- the ordinary statute mile, equal to 5 280 feet or 1 609.344 meters, is sometimes called a 'Land Mile' to distinguish it from the nautical mile. Similarly, a land league is equal to 3 statute miles (5 280 yards or 4 828.03 meters) as distinguished from 3 nautical miles. / Обыкновенная законная миля (ordinary statute mile), равная 5 280 футам или 1 609.344 метрам, иногда называемая 'сухопутной милей' для отличия её от морской мили (nautical mile). По аналогу, в США сухопутная лига (land league) равна 3 законным милям (5 280 ярдам или 4 828.03 метрам) в отличие от 3 морских миль или 5 556 метров.

LAND OWNED = ВЛАДЕЕМАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ (или ЗЕМЛЯ ВО ВЛАДЕНИИ) – In the United States, Land Owned for productive use is referred to as a Fixed Asset Account (not subject to depreciation due to its un-wasting nature) and is listed under the equipment, land, and plant subheading in a balance sheet. It is recorded at its purchase price plus legal and development costs (such as for surveying, draining, excavation, filling, and grading). Land held for investment is listed under investments; a real estate firm, however, may list it under inventory. Also known as Freehold Land in the United Kingdom.

LAND PREPARATION = ПОДГОТОВКА ЗЕМЛИ – Land Preparation is the process of preparing the soil for planting, to provide a soil environment favorable for plant germination and/or growth.

LAND RACE = МЕСТНАЯ РАСА (или ЗЕМЕЛЬНАЯ РАСА) – Land Race is a traditional Variety of Rice endemic to a given location.

LAND REGISTER = ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ КАДАСТР (или ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ РЕЕСТР) – Land Register is the public register of land records, maintained by the Land Registry of the Local Court responsible for a particular district. It enjoys public trust and may be inspected by anyone who can prove a legitimate interest. The Land Register is subdivided into three sections:- details of ownership are set out in the first section, the second section covers the charges and restrictions, and the third section contains the liens on property, such as mortgages, land charges and annuity charges. Public register in which all rights to real estate properties are entered. Under Swiss law, the Land Register consists of the main ledger (one page for each property), supporting documents and a chronological register for entries, building lot plans and property descriptions. The Land Register is kept by the Land Register Office under the supervision of the cantons. / . главной книги (ledger) .

LAND REGISTER EXTRACT = ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО КАДАСТРА – Land Register Extract:- description of all entries (rights, charges, notations, provisional reservations, encumbrances, etc) in the Land Register referring to a particular property.

LANDSCAPE = ЛАНДШАФТ – Landscape is the overall surface form of an area including both natural and man-made features; it includes various landforms among its properties. / Под географическим Ландшафтом, от Немецкого слова Landschaft, понимается основная категория территориального деления географической оболочки (в широком смысле – синоним природного территориального комплекса любого ранга), одно из главных понятий физической географии и ландшафтоведения. Географические ландшафты однородны по условиям развития, состоят из морфологических частей (местностей, урочищ, фаций) и компонентов (горных пород, почв, растительности и другого). Процессы обмена веществом и энергией между ними определяют структуру каждого географического ландшафта. Подвержены ритмическим и необратимым изменениям.

LAND UTILIZATION INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ЗЕМЛЕУСТРОЙСТВУ, или ИНДЕКС ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОЙ ПЛОЩАДИ) – Land Utilization Index (LUI) is the number of days during which crops occupy the land during a year, divided by 365.

LAND WATER REQUIREMENT = ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ ЗЕМЛИ В ВОДЕ – Land Water Requirement is the net seepage and percolation requirement of the soil. / чистое пропитывание (впитывание) и потребность почвы в просачивании (проникновении).

LANE METER = ПОЛОСНЫЙ ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬ (или ПОЛОСНЫЙ СЧЁТЧИК) – Lane Meter is a unit of deck area for 'roll on/roll off' ships:- cargo vessels designed so that containers or other cargo can be rolled on and off the decks of the ship. A lane is a strip of deck 2 meters wide. A lane meter is an area of deck one lane wide and one meter long, that is, 2 square meters (21.528 square feet). A method of measuring the space capacity of Ro/Ro ships whereby each unit of space (Linear Meter) is represented by an area of deck 1.0 meter in length x 2.0 meters in width.

LANG'S LAY = ХХ СВИВКА – Lang's Lay:- cord in which the direction of lay in the stranding is the same as the direction of lay in cabling the cord. See also Lay.

LA NIÑA = ЛЯ НИНЬА – La Niña:- climatic condition associated with the temperature of major sea currents. / Ля Ниньа:- .

LANOLIN = ЛАНОЛИН (или ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ВОСК) – Lanolin is a wax produced by woolly animals as a form of waterproofing. The wax naturally coats their wool to prevent them from getting wet. Lanolin is similar in composition to oils produced by the skin of other animals for the purpose of waterproofing, hydration, and lubrication. It is sometimes known as Wool Fat or Wool Oil, although chemically it is classified as a wax. In its pure state, lanolin is yellow in color, with a strong odor. People who handle sheep and raw wool often find that their fingers are softened and supple as a result of all of the wax their skin absorbs, but also that their hands tend to smell strong and a bit gamey because of the lanolin. In processing, some of this odor can be removed, making the smell more neutral. During wool processing, much of the lanolin is stripped from the wool, although some may be left in to confer natural waterproofing. The wax can be purified for commercial use once it has been removed from the wool. This wax is especially useful in emulsions of water and oil. It appears in many cosmetic products, especially those which are meant to lubricate or soothe skin. Cracked, dry skin can benefit from regular applications of this product, and it also shows up in products used to treat chafing, rashes, and similar conditions. Lanolin creams are even applied to the udders of milk animals to soreness and chafing, which in some cases means that sheep are treated with their own lanolin! Lanolin is also used in lubricants, as a base for cosmetics, in rust prevention products, and in products designed to provide waterproofing. What works for sheep also works for things like boots and coats, and a layer of this wax can be a very effective waterproofing which will also allow the material to breathe, and keep the material supple and flexible. Flexibility can be key with waterproofing products, as it reduces the risk that the material will crack after being treated to waterproof it. Pure lanolin can be obtained through a variety of sources, while products which contain the wax are readily available at stores which sell skincare supplies, lubricants, waterproofing materials, and so forth. People with sheep and other woolly animals can also process their own during the shearing and wool processing procedure which takes place annually. With large flocks, enough lanolin can be produced for it to be commercially valuable, while smaller home flocks can produce enough to keep a household amply stocked. Lanolin is a purified wool grease, chiefly a mixture of cholesterol esters. It is used in salves, cosmetic, grease paints, and ointments. / Под Ланолином, от Латинских слов Lana, означающее Шерсть, и Oleum, означающее Масло, понимается животный воск; вязкая белая или светло-жёлтая масса ($t_{пл}$ 35–37 °C). Получают промывкой шерсти овец с дальнейшей очисткой. Основа мазей и косметических кремов. Под Ланолином, от Латинских слова Lana, означающее Шерсть, и Oleum, означающее Масло, или Шерстяным Воском, понимается животный воск, получаемый при промывании шерсти овец; вязкая буровато-жёлтая масса. Отличается от других восков высоким содержанием стеринов (в частности, холестерина). Ланолин хорошо всасывается в кожу и обладает смягчающим действием; широко применяется в составе различных косметических средств – кремов и тому подобного, в медицине используется как основа для различных мазей, а также для смягчения кожи (в смеси с равным количеством вазелина).

LANSDOWNE = ЛЯНСДАУН – Lansdowne is a lightweight twill fabric made from natural or man-made fibers and usually used for dresses.

LANYARD = ШТЕРТ (или ШТЕРТИК, или (ТРОСОВЫЙ) ТАЛРЕП, или ФАЛИНЬ) – Lanyard (maritime term):- a rope made fast to an article for securing it (knife lanyard, bucket lanyard, etc), or for setting up rigging.

LAO PDR = LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LAP = ХОЛСТ – Lap is a continuous, considerably compressed sheet of fibers that is rolled under pressure into a cylindrical package, usually weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. The lap is used to supply the card. Lap is a wide layer of carded or combed fibers, wound on a roller, ready to be spun. Cotton wound in a lap form ready for further processing. Card lap is from 40 to 45 inches wide; sliver lap is ten inches wide; ribbon lap, 12 inches wide. Card lap will weigh around 40 pounds when ready for carding. Worsted top is often spoken of as lap in the mill. Fibers in lap form are easy to unwind and manipulate. / В прядильном производстве под Холстом понимается тонкий слой волокон; полуфабрикат в прядении и при производстве нетканых материалов.

LAPEL = ОТВОРОТ (или ЛАЦКАН) – (1) Lapel is the part of a garment that is turned back in the front. The front fold on a shirt that is a continuation of the collar. Lapel is the front part of a garment that is folded back on the chest and forms a continuation of the collar. A notched lapel joins the collar at a seam and its outer point slants downward.

(2) Lapels (padding):- attaching the lapel to canvas with several rows of blindstitching.

LAPELS = ЛАЦКАНЫ (или ОТВОРОТЫ) – Lapels are are the folded flaps of cloth on the front of a jacket or coat, and are most commonly found on formal clothing and suit jackets. Usually they are formed by folding over the front edges of the jacket or coat and sewing them to the collar, an extra piece of fabric around the back of the neck. There are three basic forms of lapels:- notched, peaked and shawl. Notched lapels, the most common, are usually seen on business suits. Peaked lapels are more formal, and nearly always used on double breasted jackets or coats. Shawl lapels are usually carried by tuxedos. (i) The Notched Lapel (American English), Step Lapel or Step Collar (British English) is sewn to the collar at an angle, creating a step effect. This is the standard on single-breasted suits, and is used on nearly all suit jackets, blazers, and sports jackets. The notched lapel double-breasted jacket is a rare setting. The size of the notch can vary, and a small notch is called Fishmouth. This was the first type of lapel to appear. M notch lapel is a historical variant of notched lapel, is the M shapel lapel, popular in the first decades of XIX century. The peaked lapel (American English), double breasted style lapel or pointed lapel (British English), is the most formal, featuring on double-breasted jackets, all formal coats such as a tailcoat or morning coat, and also commonly with a tuxedo (both single and double breasted). In the late 1920s and 1930s, the single breasted peaked lapel jacket was considered a very stylish design. The feature was carried into day clothing by the increasing popularity of the peaked dinner jacket. The ability to properly cut peak lapels on a single-breasted suit is one of the most challenging tailoring tasks, even for very experienced tailors. The shawl lapel, roll collar, or shawl collar is a continuous curve. Originally seen on the Victorian smoking jacket, it is now most common on the tuxedo. This similarly began as informal eveningwear, and was then made in both more and less formal versions, depending on the situation in which it was to be used. Lapel features:- lapels have a buttonhole on the left, which is intended to hold a boutonnière, a decorative flower. These are now only commonly seen at more formal events. To hold the flower properly, a loop is fixed to the back of the lapel. For symmetry, double breasted suits often have a button hole on each lapel. A lapel pin is also sometimes worn. The width of the lapel is a widely varying aspect of suits, and has changed widely over the years. Some designers maintain however that most stylish lapel width does not change, and that the lapel 'should extend to just a fraction less than the halfway mark between the collar and shoulder line'. Origin:- the most common style of lapel, the notched lapel, originated in older types of jacket or coat that buttoned to the neck, by unbuttoning and turning back the upper part of the closure at an angle indoors or in hot weather, and then removing the upper buttons. The upper points are derived from the end corners of the collar. This can be duplicated by similarly turning back the closure in a modern button-to-the-neck garment such as an outdoor coat or a boilersuit Sometimes when caught outside in bad weather in a lapelled jacket and nothing over it, its wearer may unfold the lapels and hold them that way to temporarily reproduce the ancestral to-the-neck closure. As tailcoats evolved rapidly among the wealthy during the Regency period, various styles of closure saw popularity, from fastenings at the top, the middle, or even hanging open. The turn-down collar popular on earlier garments like the frock was succeeded by long lapels folded down to below the waist (fashionably tightly

nipped in). Invariably, there were long rows of buttons down the front, most of which did not fasten; in fact even into the late Victorian era, all frock coats had a long row of button holes on the lapel, long since obsolete. As buttoning styles changed, the loosely folded front of the coat correspondingly shifted shape, and the V then formed by the meeting of the fold and the collar continues now in the traditional shape of notched and peaked lapels, both of which originate from that period. Once double breasted frock coats were established, lapels were sharply creased and their form was more static, varying only in details such as height, since they were buttoned nearly to the neck by the Edwardians, then lengthened to the classic three-button shape, the two-button jacket being a further American innovation. The other significant change over that period was the use of the revers in the construction of the lapel, as the Victorians used elaborate three-part patterns to cut a fold of cloth from the lining into the front of the lapel, a universal consideration of frock coats and dress coats of the period, but abandoned in favor of the current single-piece lapels at the same time as the switch to morning coats and lounge suits. Modern lapels are largely identical in form to their 1930s counterparts. Some historians of dress such as Bernard Rudofsky have ridiculed the evolution of jacket lapels into 'vastly unnecessary flaps' and 'decorative rudiments', while others have celebrated the transformation of lapels into 'fetishes' as part and parcel of fashion as expression. Lapelless jackets:- though less common among men's suits in the west, other jacket styles feature no lapels. Jackets with mandarin collars, also called stand collars, band collars or choker collars, include Nehru jackets and various military dress uniforms, such as the British Army and US Marine Corps. Turndown collars, also called Prussian Collars and Ghillie Collars, were once common on military uniforms and on the Mao suit. / бутоньэр (boutonnière). Бернард Рудофски (Bernard Rudofsky). Лацканы пиджака:- к плечам пиджака пришивается воротник и лацканы, которые в длину доходят как раз до того места, где находятся пуговицы. Лацканы могут быть разных видов и в нескольких вариациях. Самой важной из таких вариаций является, пожалуй, ширина лацканов. Достаточно вспомнить былые 'крики' моды:- необычайно узкие лацканы в 1950-х и невероятно широкие – в 1970-х. Как водится, вне времени и неподвластна моде традиционная, средняя ширина лацканов. Помимо различия в ширине, лацканы могут различаться по стилю. Так, существуют три основных вида лацканов:- (i) зазубренные (или зубчатые), которые имеют широкий V-образный вырез в том месте, где лацкан соединяется с воротником; (ii) заострённые (или приподнятые), заканчивающиеся острым углом и имеющие очень узкий V-образный вырез; и (iii) так называемые 'обтекающие' (или 'шалька'), при которых лацкан и воротник неотличимы друг от друга. Зазубренные и заострённые – классические варианты и практически равнозначны, хотя второй можно чаще встретить на двубортных пиджаках. Последний тип лацканов ограничен в использование только в официальном костюме (для торжественных случаев), хотя их иногда можно увидеть и в повседневной жизни. Если же необходимо создать 'классический' образ, такого типа лацканов следует всё же избегать.

LAP FORMATION FRAME = МАШИНА ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ХОЛСТА (или ХОЛСТООБРАЗУЮЩАЯ МАШИНА) – In spinning process, Lap Formation Frame for making a lap by doubling of slivers as a input for combing frame. Suitable for fiber length from 27 up to 50.8 mm. Frame is equipped by dust exhausting system. / сдваиванием лент . Машина комплектуется системой отвода пыли. Холст, тонкий слой волокон; полуфабрикат в прядении и при производстве нетканых материалов.

LAPPET = ЛЭПИТ (или ЛАППЕТИНОВЫЙ УЗОР) – Lappet is an ornamental embroidery effect woven into a cloth by a series of needles. The design, often in zigzag effect, is not clipped. / Lappet = Фалда или Складка или Клапан или Лацкан.

LAPPING = НАМАТЫВАНИЕ (или СКЛАДЫВАНИЕ) – Lapping is a term describing the movement of yarn guides between needles, at right angles to the needle bar, or laterally in relation to the needle bar, or laterally in relation to the needle bar during warp knitting.

LAPSE = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ – In reference to insurance, a Lapse is the non-renewal of a policy for any reason.

LAP SPLITTING = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ ХОЛСТА – Lap Splitting is a condition caused by a lap that will not unwind in carding in the same thickness as it was wound in picking. This splitting of the sheet of fiber can result in either a thicker or thinner sheet being fed into the card.

LAR = LEAF AREA RATIO

LARGE CAPS = АКЦИИ КОМПАНИЙ С БОЛЬШОЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ – Large Caps:- widely popular shares of highly capitalized companies. Enjoy lively trading. Frequently referred to as Blue Chips.

LARGE HUB AIRPORT = АЭРОПОРТ С БОЛЬШИМ УЗЛОМ – Large Hub Airport means a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has at least 1.0 percent of the passenger boardings.

LARGE/LONG RANGE TANKER = КРУПНОТОННАЖНЫЙ/ДАЛЬНОХОДНЫЙ ТАНКЕР – Large/Long Range Tanker, 45 000–159 999 dwt. Divided into LR1 (45 000–79 999 dwt), and LR2 (80 000–159 999 dwt). See also Tankers. / Крупнотоннажный/Дальноходный Танкер, 45 000–159 999 т грп. Подразделяются на LR1 (45 000–79 999 т грп) и LR2 (80 000–159 999 т грп). Смотрите также Танкеры (Tankers).

LARGE ORDER EXECUTION PROCEDURES = РЕГЛАМЕНТ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ КРУПНЫХ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ – Large Order Execution Procedures:- rules in place at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange that authorize a member firm that receives a large order from an initiating party to solicit counterparty interest off the exchange floor prior to open execution of the order in the pit and that provide for special surveillance procedures. The parties determine a maximum quantity and an 'intended execution price'. Subsequently, the initiating party's order quantity is exposed to the pit; any bids (or offers) up to and including those at the intended execution price are hit (acceptable). The unexecuted balance is then crossed with the contraside trader found using the Large Order Execution (LOX) procedures.

LARGE RISKS = КРУПНЫЕ РИСКИ – Large Risks is an official term used in the European Ecomonic Area (EEA) insurance regulation. The formal definition of 'Large Risks' is found in the EU's 2nd Non-Life Insurance Directive (88/357). It can be summarized as meaning:- (i) Risks classified as:- Railway rolling stock, Aircraft (including aircraft liability), Ships (sea, lake and river and canal vessels) (including liability), Goods in transit (including merchandise, baggage, and all other goods). (ii) Risks classified as Credit or Surety where the policyholder is engaged professionally in an industrial or commercial activity or in one of the liberal professions, and the risks relate to such activity. (iii) Risks classified as:- Fire and natural forces, Other damage to property, General liability. Miscellaneous financial loss in so far as the policyholder exceeds the limits of at least two of the following three criteria:- (i) balance-sheet total:- 6.2 million Euros, (ii) net turnover:- 12.8 million Euros, and (iii) average number of employees during the financial year:- 250. If the policyholder belongs to a group of undertakings for which consolidated accounts are drawn up, the criteria mentioned above is applied to the consolidated accounts.

LARGE SEEDS = КРУПНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Large Seeds are considered foreign material in some classes of grain. Large seeds include domestic and wild seeds that remain on top of the No. 4.5 round-hole sieve.

LARGE SPECULATOR = КРУПНЫЙ СПЕКУЛЯНТ – Large Speculator is a trader that enters the market for speculative gain and holds a reportable position size. This trader group is tracked by the Commitments Of Trader Report data and thought to have 'deep pockets', meaning they are well capitalized and not easily forced out of the market due to margin requirements.

LARGE TRADER = КРУПНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – A Large Trader is one who holds or controls a position in any one future or in any one option expiration series of a commodity on any one exchange equaling or exceeding the exchange or the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission-specified reporting level.

LARGE–VALUE PAYMENTS = КРУПНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ (или ПЛАТЕЖИ КРУПНЫХ СУММ) – Large-Valued Payments are the payments, usually but not always interbank ones, for large amounts.

LARIAT = АРКАН – Lariat is a woven belt that looks like a cowboy's rope.

LARRIGAN = ЛЭРИГЭН (или ВЫСОКИЙ МОКАСИНОВЫЙ САПОГ (для лесорубов), или КАНАДСКИЕ БАХИЛЫ) – Larrigan:- an oil-tanned moccasin with a leg often reaching the knee. Larrigan is a moccasin with knee-high leggings made of oiled leather. Larrigan is a knee-high boot of oiled leather with a moccasin foot, worn by lumbermen and trappers. / .

LARVA = ЛИЧИНКА (или ЛАРВА) – A Larva (Latin; plural Larvae) is a juvenile form of animal with indirect development, undergoing metamorphosis (for example, Insects or Amphibians). The larva can look completely different from the adult form, for example, a caterpillar differs from a butterfly. Larvae often have special (larval) organs which do not occur in the adult form. The larvae of some Species can become pubescent and not further develop into the adult form (for example, in some newts). This is called Neoteny. Larva is the immature stage of an Insect with four distinct metamorphic stages, e.g., Cabbage Looper:- egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa, and adult. Larva is the immature, wingless, and often vermiform (wormlike) feeding form that hatches from the egg of many insects, alters chiefly in size while passing through several molts, and is finally transformed into a pupa or chrysalis from which the adult emerges. Larva is the immature form of an insect such as a caterpillar, grub or maggot, that hatches from an egg, feeds and growth through a number of instars then pupates. See also Nymph, and Pupa. / Недоразвитая форма Насекомого, такая как гусеница, червь или сама личинка, которое выводится из яйца, питается и растёт, проходя через ряд стадий, а затем окукливается. Смотрите также Нимфа (Nymph) и Куколка (Pupa). Под Ларвой, от Латинского слова Larva, означающее Личинка или Маска, понимается . Личинка является стадией индивидуального развития многочисленных Насекомых, отличная по строению и образу жизни от взрослых форм. Насекомое на стадии личинки ведёт самостоятельный образ жизни. Личинка Насекомых, постэмбриональная стадия развития, от вылупления из яйца до превращения во взрослую особь. При неполном превращении личинки похожи на взрослое Насекомое (прямокрылые и другие), при полном – отличаются от него (гусеницеобразные, камподеовидные и червеобразные личинки). В стадии личинки Насекомые обычно ведут самостоятельный образ жизни. Личинка, стадия индивидуального развития многих беспозвоночных и некоторых позвоночных Животных (Рыб и Земноводных), у которых запасы питательных веществ в яйце недостаточны для завершения зародышевого развития. Организм на стадии личинки ведёт самостоятельную жизнь, обычно имеет специальные органы, не свойственные взрослой форме, и лишён многих органов, присущих последней. У многих Животных стадия личинки обусловлена различным образом их жизни на ранних этапах развития и во взрослом состоянии:- так, характерная для Многощетинковых Червей и многих Моллюсков личинка – трохофора ведёт свободноплавающий образ жизни, тогда как взрослые формы обитают на дне. Иногда наличие личинки связано со сменой среды обитания во время развития. Например, у многих Земноводных личинка приспособлена к жизни в воде (смотрите Головастик), а взрослое Животное – к условиям суши. У морских сидячих или малоподвижных Животных плавающая личинка обеспечивает их расселение. Таковы личинки Губок и Кишечнополостных – Паренхимула, Амфибластула и Планула, а также личинка Иглокожих и Кишечнодышащих – Диплеурула. Превращение личинки во взрослое Животное (смотрите Метаморфоз) заключается в перестройке организации, тем более глубокой, чем сильнее личинка отличается от закончившего своё развитие организма. Особенно резкие изменения происходят при метаморфозе личинок некоторых Беспозвоночных (Немертин, Иглокожих, Насекомых). Например, у Высших Насекомых на стадии куколки, следующей за стадией личинка, почти все личиночные органы разрушаются, а органы взрослого Животного формируются заново из особых зачатков – имагинальных дисков. Личинки некоторых Животных сохраняют черты строения предковых форм, что указывает на происхождение этих Животных. Подобное филогенстическое значение придают, например, личинки Губок и Кишечнополостных (Паренхимуле и Плануле), а также хвостатой личинки Асцидий, которая напоминает по строению свободноплавающего предка.

LARVICIDE = ЛАРВИЦИД – Larvicide is a compound that kills the larval stage of Insects. / Под Ларвицидом, от Латинских слов Larva, означающее Личинка или Маска, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается .

LAS = LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

LASE = LOAD AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION

LASER = ЛАЗЕР – Laser is a device for producing an intense beam of coherent light. It is used for cutting, spectroscopy, photography, biomedical investigations, etc.

LASER LEVELING = ЛАЗЕРНОЕ ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ (или НИВЕЛИРОВАНИЕ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ЛАЗЕРА, или ЛАЗЕРНАЯ ПЛАНИРОВКА) – Laser Leveling is the land leveling technique wherein the leveling device, normally tractor-drawn, is controlled by a laser beam set at a certain bench mark or level. Laser Land Levelling, a simple operation to prepare the land before sowing, can reap massive returns such as increasing yields, saving water and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Laser-levelling in Rice fields reduced irrigation time by 47–69 hours per hectare per season and improved yield by approximately 7 percent compared with traditionally levelled fields. In Wheat, irrigation time was reduced by 10–12 hours per hectare every season and yield increased by 7–9 percent in laser levelled fields. It increases yields by an average 8 percent for both crops. It saves electricity about 755 kWh per hectare per year for Rice-Wheat systems. It's cost effective. As demand increases, service providers rent out equipment and farmers collectively share the costs. A study showed that it reduces greenhouse gas emissions from saving on energy, reducing cultivation time and increasing input efficiency. Higher yeilds means higher incomes for farmers.

LASH = LIGHTER ABOARD SHIP

LASH = РАСТЯЖКИ (или ОБВЯЗКИ, или НАЙТОВ) – Lash:- materials used to secure cargo in a container or trailer, or to secure containers or other heavy lifts in or on the vessel. Such materials usually consist of wire rope, turnbuckles, chains, and binders, etc. The act of securing cargo in containers or trailers or securing other heavy lifts and/or containers in or on a vessel. To hold cargo in position by the use of wires, ropes, chains, rods and straps. Containers stacked on the deck of a ship are secured (lashed) at all four corners by wires or rods. / К Растяжкам (Обвязкам) относятся проволока, полосы, цепи, стальные тросы, металлические стержни и другие, используемые для крепления грузов. Найтов, от Голландских слов Naaien, означающее Шить, и Touw, означающее Канат или Трос, – трос или цепь, с помощью которых на судне крепятся различные предметы.

LASH BARGE = СЧАЛЕННАЯ БАРЖА (или БАРЖА ТИПА ЛЭШ, или ЛИХТЕР, ПЕРЕВОЗИМЫЙ ЛИХТЕРОВОЗОМ) – Lash Barge is a type of barge carried by LASH vessels (lighter aboard ship vessels). / Тип барж, перевозимых судами типа ЛЭШ (судами лихтеровозами типа ЛЭШ).

LASHED–IN FILLING = ПРИБИТАЯ УТОЧИНА – Lashed-In Filling:- xxxxx. See also Pulled-In Filling.

LASH–IN = ПРОЛЁТ (или ПРОМЁТКА, или ПРИБИВАТЬ) – Lash-In:- xxxxx. See also Jerk-In. Fabrics defect. / Пролёт или Промётка – порок ткани.

LASHING = КРЕПЛЕНИЕ РАСТЯЖКАМИ (или КРЕПЛЕНИЕ ОБВЯЗКАМИ, или КРЕПЛЕНИЕ НАЙТОВАМИ, или КРЫЖЕВАНИЕ, или СХЛЁСТЫВАНИЕ) – Lashing:- materials used to secure cargo in a container or trailer, or to secure containers or other heavy lifts in or on the vessel. Such materials usually consist of wire rope, turnbuckles, chains, and binders, etc. The act of securing cargo in containers or trailers or securing other heavy lifts and/or containers in or on a vessel. Securing cargo or product. Attaching or fixing/securing a load to a means of transport/or securing a load inside a container in order to prevent it from sliding or falling. Lashing is a widely used international term. The term can be modified to indicate the type of lashing that is meant (direct lashing, diagonal lashing, tie-down lashing). The lashing equipment may be prefabricated lashing belts, chains, wire rope, as well as ropes made of artificial or natural fibers, or a combination of such. / крепление/раскрепление грузов .

LASHING = НАЙТОВ (или СЧАЛКА, или КРЕПЛЕНИЕ НАЙТОВАМИ, или КРЫЖЕВАНИЕ) – Lashing (maritime term):- a passing and repassing of a rope so as to confine or fasten together two or more objects; usually in the form of a bunch.

LASHING CAPACITY = ДОПУСТИМАЯ НАГРУЗКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ РАСТЯЖКАМИ (или ДОПУСТИМАЯ НАГРУЗКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ ОБВЯЗКАМИ, или ДОПУСТИМАЯ НАГРУЗКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ НАЙТОВАМИ, или ДОПУСТИМАЯ НАГРУЗКА ДЛЯ КРЫЖЕВАНИЯ) – The permissible Lashing Capacity (LC) is the maximum force that may be applied to a lashing. This lashing capacity can be found on a label that is attached to the lashing equipment.

LASHING CROSSPIECE = СТЯГИВАЮЩАЯ КРЕСТОВИНА (или ХХ) – Lashing Crosspiece is a construction similar in appearance to a girder, manufactured primarily from steel and offering attachment points for lashing equipment.

LASHING EQUIPMENT = ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ РАСТЯЖКАМИ (или ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ ОБВЯЗКАМИ, или ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ НАЙТОВАМИ, или ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ КРЫЖЕВАНИЯ) – Various types of equipment used to secure containers/cargo on board vessel. Lashing Equipment:- devices or aids for securing loads against slippage, tipping and falling. It may comprise chains, wires, ropes, straps or rods and is generally used in conjunction with a tensioning device, e.g., turnbuckle, twistlock or ratchet tensioner. Depending on the way in which the load is secured, it may be referred to as Cylinder Lashing, Cross Lashing, Wire-Rope Lashing or Round-Turn Lashing. Verb:- to lash. / , например, .

LASHING–IN = ПРОЛЁТ (или ПРОМЁТКА) – Lashing-In is the term used to describe bits of extra weft yarn found tucked into the selvedge of the fabric. Remedial measures are:- (i) proper maintenance of accessories and loom parts; (ii) adjusting the pattern of changes of the boxes; and (iii) the use on drop-box looms of a suitable brush fixed at the end of the temple rod. Lashing In:- cutting setting variation intension in weft tuck needle not works properly exclusive tail out goes in selvedge, feeder and projectile setting also affects the same. Lashing In:- an extra piece of yarn woven into the fabric in the vicinity of the selvedge. Causes:- (i) defective setting of the shuttle box; (ii) early or late picking; and (iii) in case of auto loom, weft cutters worn out or not set properly. Mending:- this defect can be corrected by pulling out the extra pick from the selvedge end, which can be clipped with the help of clipper. A bare patch is formed and can be filled by combing in both directions with the help of metallic comb. Weaving defect. Lashing In:- it is the length of the yarn, i.e. pulled inadvertently into the shed during weaving and this yarn is found touched in selvedge (widthwise edges) of the fabric. This defect is common in auto-looms. When the weft yarn is caught due to damaged picker or any rough surface in the box, this extra length of the weft gets loosely caught in the selvedge. Alternately improper functioning of shutter eye cutter on auto looms can cause this kind of defect. Minor Defect Classification:- Occurring less frequently. Major Defect Classification:- Occurring more frequently. Lashing-In:- an extra piece of yarn woven into the fabric in the vicinity of the selvedge. Lashing In:- also known as Weft Trail or Jark In Weft it is caused by an extra yarn dragged into the cloth along with the regular pick. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Пролёты в одну уточную прокидку. Размер порока – за каждое место.

LASHING POINT = ТОЧКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ РАСТЯЖКАМИ (или ТОЧКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ ОБВЯЗКАМИ, или ТОЧКА ДЛЯ КРЕПЛЕНИЯ НАЙТОВАМИ, или ТОЧКА ДЛЯ КРЫЖЕВАНИЯ) – Lashing Point is a point on a means of transport to which wires, chains, ropes or straps, which are used to hold goods in position, are attached. / Точки на транспортных средствах к которым приворачиваются проволока, цепи, канаты или стропы (ремни), используемые для крепления товаров в определённом положении.

LASHING ROD = КРЕПЯЩИЙ СТЕРЖЕНЬ – Lashing Rod is a metal rod for securing (lashing) containers on deck.

LASIACANTHA = ЛАЗИАКАНТА – Lasiacantha:- with shaggy or hairy spines.

LASPEYRES PRICE INDEX = ЛЯСПЭРОВСКИЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ – The Laspeyres Price Index (LPI) is an index formula used in price statistics for measuring the price development of the basket of goods and services consumed in the base period. The question it answers is how much a basket that consumers bought in the base period would cost in the current period. It is defined as a fixed-weight, or fixed-basket, index that uses the basket of goods and services and their weights from the base period. It is also known as a 'base-weighted index'. In price statistics other price index formulas may be used (Paasche Price Index, Fisher Price Index). The choice of the index formula, however, often depends on the availability of data. In contrast to the other formulas, the Laspeyres index does not require information on the basket of the current period. Therefore in practice the Laspeyres formula is usually preferred for the calculation of consumer price indices, which are typically compiled and released rapidly – before consumption or production information for the current period could have been collected. Laspeyres Price Index is a methodology to calculate the consumer price index by measuring the change in the price of the basket of goods to the base year. It was invented by Étienne Laspeyres, an economist from Germany to analyze the changes in the prices as compared to the base year period. The index generally uses a base year of 100 to analyze the index. An index greater than 100 implies the rise in prices and an index less than 100 implies a fall in prices. Year 0 will be termed as the base year while calculating year will be termed as an observation year period. It is more used by economists to analyze the economic growth of the country taking into consideration the inflation in the goods and services. Laspeyres Price Index Formula:- Laspeyres Price Index = Σ(Observation Price * Base Qty) / Σ(Base Price * Base Qty); where:- Observation Price refers to the price at the current levels for which the index needs to be calculated; Observation Qty refers to the qty at the current levels for which the index needs to be calculated; and Base Price refers to the price at year 0 which is known as the base year for calculating the index. Advantages of Laspeyres Index:- Is one of the most important tools to observe the inflation in the basket of goods and services by comparing the current price levels with the base year quantities. Below mentioned are some of the major advantages of Laspeyres index ratio:- (i) It is very easy to calculate in an excel sheet; (ii) It focuses on base year quantities and current level prices only hence

there is no need to calculate the quantities for the future years; (iii) It gives a fair picture and value of the commodities since base year quantities are been used thus ignoring the current level quantities; and (iv) It is a good parameter to frame future policies that will control inflation. Disadvantages of Laspeyres Index:- (i) It does not take into account the current level of quantities; (ii) Ignores the growing economy; (iii) Since there can be a change in the production level in the future years, ignoring this fact will not be correct in the model; (iv) It completely ignores the new entrants in the market; (v) It does not take into account the change in quality and substitute goods that can have a major impact on the prices; and (vi) In the case of Substitute goods, with the old ones becoming obsolete may push the price up to and also the levels of production. hence by ignoring the future quantities will not show a correct figure of the index and will have an in a direct impact on the government policies ahead. Limitations of Laspeyres Index:- (i) More mathematical less practical; (ii) It is not used commonly among economists since the Pastiche index gives a better picture; (iii) Prices tend to rise on a yearly basis keeping in mind the consumption patterns and rising standard of living among the people; and (iv) Deciding the base year is a major challenge. Points to Note:- A significant change in the Laspeyres Price Index will give a trigger point to the government to control the growing inflation by implementing new policies that will clear the market thereby reducing the price rise pressure on the common public. Conclusion:- It is one of the key ratios in order to determine the speed of inflation for goods and services. Since this index is different from the Paasche Price Index which uses current level quantities in its formula, while the Laspeyres Price Index uses base year quantities, both cannot be compared with each other and will give an altogether different picture reflecting the rise or fall in the prices. This index is been widely used by the economist in taking the financial and economic decision for the country and to drive the consumer market without passing on the pressure of price rise to the common public. See also Fisher Price Index, and Paasche Price Index. / Немецкие экономисты Эрнэст Люи Этен Ляспэр (Ernst Louis Étienne Laspeyres; 1834–1913) и Хэрман Пашэ (Hermann Paasche; 1851–1925), а также Американский экономист Овинь Фищё (Irving Fisher; 1867–1947). Смотрите также Фищёвский Индекс по Ценам (Fisher Price Index), и Пашэвский Индекс по Ценам (Paasche Price Index).

LAST = ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ – Last:- the last price the stock sold for, or closing price.

LAST CARRIER = КРАЙНИЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или КОНЕЧНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – Last Carrier is the participating airline over which air routes the last section of carriage under the waybill is undertaken or performed (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

LAST DELIVERY DATE = ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ ДАТА ПОСТАВКИ (или КРАЙНЯЯ ДАТА ПОСТАВКИ) – For Cotton No. 2 futures contracts, the term Last Delivery Date means the seventh last business day of the expiring month. / Для фьючерсных контрактов № 2 на Хлопок Нью Йоркской биржи Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) термин Последняя Дата Поставки или Крайняя Дата Поставки означает семнадцатый рабочий день истекающего месяца поставки.

LAST EFFECTIVE FLOWER/BOLL POPULATION = ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ПОПУЛЯЦИЯ ЦВЕТКОВ/КОРОБОЧЕК – Last Effective Flower/Boll Population:- The latest developing population of flowers which have a high probability of being retained and developing into bolls having adequate size and fiber properties. This population can be determined physiologically (e.g., nodes above white flower (NAWF) = 5) or by weather restraints. See also Latest Possible Cutout Date, and Nodes Above White Flower.

LAST IN, FIRST OUT = ПОСЛЕДНИМ ОПРИХОДОВАНО, ПЕРВЫМ СПИСАНО – (1) Last In First Out (LIFO) is a method of storing and relieving Cost of Goods Sold based upon applying the latest cost in the record to sales as they are posted, the resulting inventory reflecting the older costs. LIFO can have tax advantages and is more often calculated at year end than computed real-time. Last In, First Out (LIFO) is a method of which the assumption is that the most recently received (last in) is the first to be used or sold (first out). In accounting, a system of stock-keeping, whereby the latest items manufactured or bought are used or sold before old stock is cleared. In a period of deflation this has the effect of maximizing profit, because new goods or materials have cost less to manufacture or buy. Last In, First Out (LIFO) is the inventory allocation method that selects newest inventory first. / Последним Оприходовано, Первым Списано (ПОПС или как это звучит на Английском языке, Эл.Ай.Эф.Оу. или ЛАЙФО (LIFO)). строка баланса (item).

(2) Last In First Out (LIFO) is a method by which some companies make employees redundant, on the basis of length of service. Thus, the last people to be employed are the first to be laid off.

LASTING = ЛАСТИН (или ЗАТЯХКА (ОБУВИ), или ЛАСТИК) – Lasting is a sturdy cotton or worsted cloth used especially in shoes and luggage. / торговое название обувной ткани саржевого переплетения из сильно кручёной пряжи.

LAST NOTICE DAY = ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ДЕНЬ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ (или КРАЙНИЙ ДЕНЬ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ) – Last Notice Day is the final day on which notices of intent to deliver on futures contracts may be issued. For Cotton No. 2 futures contracts, the term Last Notice Day means five business days prior to the Last Delivery Day. / Последним Днём Уведомления или Крайним Днём Уведомления считается заключительный день, в который ещё могут быть выданы уведомления о намерении поставки по фьючерсным контрактам. Для фьючерсных контрактов № 2 на Хлопок Нью Йоркской биржи Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) термин Последний День Уведомления означает дату, определяемую следующим образом:- от даты Последнего Дня Поставки (Last Delivery Day) вычитаются пять рабочих дней, получается дата Последнего Дня Уведомления.

LAST POSSIBLE FLOWER/BOLL = ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ВОЗМОЖНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК/КОРОБОЧКА – Last Possible Flower/Boll:- The latest developing individual flower which will develop into a harvestable boll (last effective boll). These flower/bolls are normally associated with nodes above white flower (NAWF) < 5 or anthesis after the latest possible cutout date, and typically exhibit low boll retention and small boll size. Management inputs to protect such flowers or salvage such bolls are usually wasted with little or no return on the investment. See also Latest Possible Cutout Date, and Nodes Above White Flower.

LASTRILE FIBER = ЛЭСТРЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ЛЭСТРЛ, или ВОЛОКНО ЛЭСТРАЙЛ) – Lastrile Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a copolymer of acrylonitrile and a diene composed of at least 10% by weight, but not more than 50% by weight, of acrylonitrile [–CH_2–CH(CN)–] units. Lastrile is the generic name for a made-made elastic fiber. There is not now, and has never been, any commercial production of this fiber in the United States.

LAST TRADING DAY = ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ДЕНЬ ТОРГОВЛИ – Last Trading Day:- this term means, with respect to any futures or option month, the last day on which trading is permitted for such futures or option month in accordance with the rules of an exchange. Last Trading Day is a day on which trading ceases for the maturing (current) delivery month. The final day under an exchange's rules during which trading may take place in a particular futures delivery month. Futures contracts outstanding at the end of the last trading day must be settled by delivery of the underlying asset or, in the case of cash settlement, by an exchange of cash value differences. For Cotton No. 2 futures contracts – tenth business day prior to the Last Delivery Day or last Friday which precedes First Notice Day for underlying future by at least 5 business days. Last Trading Day is the last day of trading in a particular futures or options contract month. Unsettled contracts at the end of the last trading day must be fulfilled by delivery of the physical product or closed through cash settlement procedures if the contract does not permit delivery. / Для Фьючерсных Контрактов на Хлопок № 2^{3O} Нью Йоркской биржи Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.) термин Последний День Торговли по старой спецификации на данный контракт означал дату, предшествующую десяти рабочим дням Последнего Дня Поставки или последнюю Пятницу,

которая по крайней мере на 5 рабочих дней предшествует Первому Дню Уведомления для соответствующего фьючерса; а по новой – семнадцатый рабочий день с конца самого месяца поставки. Последний День Торговли – последний день, в течение которого может быть оплачен фьючерсный контракт с поставкой в текущем месяце. Если контракт не учтён (offset), то должно быть заключено новое соглашение между покупающей и продающей сторонами, в ином случае товарно-сырьевая продукция должна быть доставлена от продавца покупателю.

LATCHET = ШНУРОК (или ТЕСЁМКА, или ЛАЧЭТ, или ЗАЩЁЛКА) – Latchet is a narrow leather strap, thong, or lace that fastens a shoe or sandal on the foot. Origin:- Middle English Lachet, from Anglo-French Lachet, Lacetenoose, from Lace, Laz Snare, Lace – more at lace. First Known Use:- XV century. / Лэситэнос (Lacetenoose), от Лэйс (Lace).

LATCH NEEDLE = ЯЗЫЧКОВАЯ (ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ) ИГЛА – Latch Needle is one of the two types of knitting machine needles. The latch needle has a small terminal hook with a latch that pivots automatically in knitting to close the hook. The fabric loop is cast off. The latch then opens, allowing a new loop to be formed by the hook, and loop-forming and casting-off proceed simultaneously. See also Needle (2), and Spring Needle. / Смотрите также Игла (2; Needle (2)), и Пружинная Игла (Spring Needle).

LATE CROP = ПОЗДНЯЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или ПОЗДНИЙ УРОЖАЙ, или ПОЗДНЕСПЕЛАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Late Crop is a subjective term which refers to bolls produced on the upper and outer periphery of the plant canopy, usually developed late in the season. These bolls may experience increased inclement weather and insect risks and are often small and have low fiber and seed quality. Bolls developed after nodes above white flower (NAWF) = 5 or after the latest possible cutout date in the Mississippi River Delta are considered a late crop. See also Latest Possible Cutout Date, and Nodes Above White Flower.

LATE CROP REMOVAL = ПОЗДНИЙ СБОР УРОЖАЯ (или ПОЗДНЕЕ УДАЛЕНИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ) – Late Crop Removal (LCR):- one of the Cotton Choices™ is Cotton Choices™ 2:- Late Crop Removal (LCR) with Extended Terms. It entitles you to receive a full refund on your technology fee if your crop is removed due to hail, drought or for any other reason. Visit the website for full terms and conditions.

LATENT = ЛАТЕНТНОЕ (или СКРЫТОЕ) – Latent:- something, e.g., a gene or disease that is present in a plant but is unexpressed. / Под Латентным, от Латинского слова Latens, означающее Скрытый, понимается .

LATENT CRIMP = ЛАТЕНТНАЯ (или СКРЫТАЯ) ИЗВИТОСТЬ (или ГОФРЕННОСТЬ, или ЗАВИТОСТЬ) – Latent Crimp is a crimp in fibers that can be developed by a specific treatment. Fibers are prepared specially to crimp when subjected to specific conditions, e.g., tumbling in a heated chamber or wet processing. Latent Crimp is a crimp that can be developed by a thermal treatment or by tensioning and subsequent relaxation. See also Crimp.

LATENT DEFECT = СКРЫТЫЙ ДЕФЕКТ (или ЛАТЕНТНЫЙ ДЕФЕКТ) – Latent Defect is a defect in the construction of a ship or machinery that is not readily discernible to a competent person carrying out a normal inspection. Discovery of a latent defect does not give a rise to a claim on the ordinary hull policy, but damage caused thereby is usually covered. A defect not immediately apparent. / Под Латентным, от Латинского слова Latens, означающее Скрытый, .

LATENT (GRADUALLY DEVELOPING) DISEASE = ЛАТЕНТНОЕ (ПОСТЕПЕННО РАЗВИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ) ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕ (или СКРЫТАЯ (ПОСТЕПЕННО РАЗВИВАЮЩАЯСЯ) БОЛЕЗНЬ) – Latent (Gradually Developing) Disease is an illness that lies dormant for some years before manifesting itself. / Латентное (Постепенно Развивающееся) Заболевание является болезнью, которая бездействует в течение нескольких лет, прежде чем начинает проявлять себя.

LATENT HEAT = СКРЫТАЯ ТЕПЛОТА – Latent Heat is the quantity of heat absorbed or released by a substance undergoing a change of state, such as ice changing to water or water to steam, at constant temperature and pressure. When a solid material is heated and reaches its melting point, it goes from solid to liquid. During this process the material absorbs a certain amount of heat, Despite the heat input, the temperature of the material stays at a relatively constant level, even though phase change is taking place. We thus speak of latent (concealed) heat having been taken up by the material.

LATENT INFECTION = ЛАТЕНТНАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ (или СКРЫТАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ) – Latent Infection is the state in which a host is infected with a pathogen but does not show any symptoms. / Под Инфекцией, от позднелатинского слова Infectio, означающее Заражение, понимается внедрение и размножение в организме человека или животного болезнетворных микроорганизмов, сопровождающееся комплексом реактивных процессов; завершается инфекционным заболеванием, бактерионосительством или гибелью микробов. Источник возбудителя инфекции заражает здоровых при соприкосновении, через рот (с водой и пищей), воздух (с капельками слюны и слизи), членистоногих переносчиков.

LATENT PERIOD = ЛАТЕНТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или СКРЫТЫЙ ПЕРИОД) – Latent Period:- (1) in epidemiology, latent period refers to the time elapsed from arrival of a dispersal unit at a susceptible plant surface until the formation of the next generation of dispersal units. (2) Incubation period of a virus in an insect. The time between acquisition of the virus and the time when it becomes infective. / Под Латентным Периодом или Скрытым Периодом понимается:- (1) в физиологии – время момента воздействия какого-либо раздражителя на организм до появления ответной реакции. Определение латентного периода имеет значение в психологии, в том числе инженерной. (2) Латентный период беременности – временная задержка развития оплодотворённого яйца у ряда млекопитающих (Барсук, Косуля, Соболь и другие). (3) В медицине – период скрытого протекания заболевания.

LATERAL = ЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ (или БОКОВОЕ) – Lateral (root system) are the secondary roots attached to the tap root generally in a horizontal plane. Lateral:- growing or positioned at the sides. Lateral:- on the side. / Под Латеральным, от Латинского слова Lateralis, означающее Боковой, от Latus, означающее Бок, понимается расположенный сбоку, удалённый от срединной продольной плоскости тела. Сравните с Медиальным.

LATERAL AND FRONT STACKING TRUCK = ГРУЗОВИК ДЛЯ БОКОВОГО (или ПОПЕРЕЧНОГО) И ФРОНТАЛЬНОГО ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИЯ – Lateral And Front Stacking Truck is a high-lift stacking truck capable of stacking and retrieving loads ahead and on either both sides of the driving direction.

LATERAL BRACE = ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ СВЯЗЬ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДКОС) – Lateral Brace is a continuous member connected to a truss chord to maintain the vertical position of the truss during construction. / пояс фермы (truss chord). В строительных конструкциях под Связями понимаются соединительные элементы каркаса здания (сооружения), обеспечивающие устойчивость основных (несущих) конструкций каркаса и пространственную жёсткость сооружения в целом. Связи обеспечивают также перераспределение нагрузок, приложенных к отдельным конструкциям, на соседние конструкции или на всё сооружение. Система связей обычно состоит из стержневых конструкций (порталов, ферм) и отдельных стержней (раскосов и других).

LATERAL DUNNAGE = БОКОВОЙ ДЕННАЖ (или ЛАТЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕННАЖ) – Lateral Dunnage:- covering the sides of the container with dunnage provides protection against dripping sweat.

LATERAL MOVEMENT = ЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ – Lateral Movement is a movement of a herbicide through soil, generally in a horizontal plane, from the original site of application.

LATERAL TIER = БОКОВОЙ ЯРУС (или ЛАТЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЯРУС) – Lateral Tier is a lateral layer of cargo. Generally used to stabilize the stow or to close off the face of the load.

LATEST POSSIBLE CUTOUT DATE = САМАЯ ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ ВОЗМОЖНАЯ ДАТА XX – Latest Possible Cutout Date is the latest date from which accumulation of heat units required for boll maturation is probable, based upon the historical weather patterns within a specific geographical region. This date becomes later as the user assumes a higher acceptable weather risk, or in growing regions progressively closer to the equator.

LATEX = ЛАТЭКС (или ЛАТЕКС) – Latex is a milky aqeous emulsion containing a variety of organic substances, often including rubber and various proteins. Commercially, latex produced from within bark of the rubber tree is coagulated by heat to produce natural rubber. A synthetic resin used in the manufacture of water soluble paint coatings. PVA and acrylic are two types of latex resins used to make latex coatings. Latex is the name for the liquid form of natural or man-made rubber. It can be formed into thread for use as an elastic yarn. Latex is also used extensively as part of the backing in the manufacture of rugs and at one time, was used extensively in corsets and brassieres. Now, however, although some latex foundation garments are still made, it has been largely replaced by spandex. Solid latex is sometimes referred to as Rubber. See also Spandex. Latex is a milky fluid found in certain cells of some families of seed plants. Latex is the raw material from which rubber is made. / Под Латэксом, от Латинского слова Latex, означающее Влага или Жидкость или Сок, понимаются водные дисперсии полимеров. Различают следующие виды латэксов:- (i) натуральный латэкс – млечный сок каучуконосных растений, в котором диспергированы высокомолекулярные углеводороды и растворены белки, соли, углеводы и эфирные масла. К растениям с богатым содержанием латэкса относятся растения семейства молочайных, сложноцветных, тутовых и других. Наибольшее промышленное значение имеет латэкс Бразильской гевеи, из которого выделяют натуральный каучук. Кроме натурального латэкса имеется и (ii) синтетический латэкс в виде водных дисперсий каучуков или некоторых синтетических полимеров – пластиков. Синтетические латэксы образуются при эмульсионной полимеризации соответствующих мономеров в водной среде. Синтетические латэксы применяются для изготовления красок, метеорологических оболочек, пенорезины, для аппретирования и пропитки текстильных материалов, защиты почвы от эрозии, отделки бумаги и многого другого. (iii) Искусственные латэксы – дисперсии, получаемые эмульгированием растворов полимеров в воде; чаще всего для этого используют каучуки, которые синтезируют полимеризацией в растворе, – бутилкаучук, изопреновые каучуки. Латэксы, особенно синтетические, занимают среди полимерных материалов одно из первых мест по возможностям применения. Их используют для пропитки шинного корда, изготовления разнообразных резиновых изделий (в том числе губчатых, тонкостенных), производства полимерцементов, эмульсионных красок, для отделки кожи, в качестве клеёв и так далее. Натуральные латэксы применяют преимущественно для получения натурального каучука.

LATICIFER = СОДЕРЖАЩЕЕ ЛАТЭКС – Laticifer is cells containing a characteristic milky fluid called Latex.

LATIN AMERICA ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ЛАТИНСКОЙ АМЕРИКЕ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ЛАТИНСКОЙ АМЕРИКЕ) – Latin America Advisory Committee provides the representative views and attitudes of the Latin American corporate community on the role of the New York Stock Exchange in international matters, including such areas as:- strengthening exchange policies and programs dealing with the internationalization of the capital markets; facilitating multinational offerings of corporate securities; monitoring legislative and regulatory proposals that impose duties or responsibilities on corporate boards of directors of publicly owned issuers; and strengthening communications between the exchange and the Latin American corporate community. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INTERNET ADDRESSES REGISTRY = РЕЕСТР ЛАТИНО–АМЕРИКАНСКИХ И КАРИБСКИХ АДРЕСОВ ИНТЕРНЕТА – The Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) is a Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for Latin America and the Caribbean. / Реестр Латино-Американских и Карибских Адресов Интернета (РЛАКАИ) – региональный Интернет-реестр (РИР) для стран Латинской Америки и Карибского Бассейна.

THE LATIN–AMERICAN ENERGY ORGANIZATION = ЛАТИНО–АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ – The Latin-American Energy Organization is English name of the Organización Latinoamericana De Energía (OLADE) in Spanish. See also Organización Latinoamericana De Energía. / Смотрите также Органисасьон Латиноамэрикана Дэ Энэрхиа (Organización Latinoamericana De Energía).

LATIN SQUARE DESIGN = ДИЗАЙН ЛАТИНСКОГО КВАДРАТА – Latin Square Design is the experimental design used when there are two sources of variation among experimental units, as in the presence of a bidirectional fertility gradient in field experiments. / Латинский Квадрат – способ размещения вариантов в полевом опыте.

LATITUDE = ШИРОТА – Latitude is the angular distance of a position on its meridian north or south from the equator, measured in degrees (a vessel at 25 degrees north latitude). / Под Широтой понимается одна из координат в ряде систем сферических координат, определяющая положение точек на поверхности Земли, Солнца, планет и на небесной сфере относительно экватора (эклиптики). Под геомагнитной широтой понимается угловое расстояние от геомагнитного экватора до рассматриваемой точки земной поверхности. Она отсчитывается вдоль большого круга, проходящего через данную точку и геомагнитные полюсы. Широта – угловая величина, определяющая положение точек на сфере, в том числе на земной поверхности. Под широтой понимается двугранный угол, составленный отвесной линией, проходящей через данную точку, с плоскостью экватора.

LATTICE = РЕШЁТКА – Lattice is a grid-like structure, mainly wooden, used to secure the load.

LATTICE DESIGNS = РЕШЁТЧАТЫЕ ДИЗАЙНЫ – Lattice Designs are the incomplete block designs used in single-factor experiments having a large number of treatments.

LATTICE ENERGY = ЭНЕРГИЯ РЕШЁТКИ – Lattice Energy is the energy required to separate the ions of a crystal to an infinite distance from each other.

LAUNCH = СПУСК – Launch (maritime term):- to place in the water. / Спуск судна на воду.

LAUNDER–OMETER = ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬ СТИРАНИЯ – Launder-Ometer is a standard laboratory devise for testing a fabric's fastness to washing. / Прибор для определения прочности тканей к стирке.

LAUREL = ЛОРЭЛ (или ЛАВР) – Laurel:- a crown of laurel. / .

LAVALAVA = ЛАВАЛАВА – Lavalava or Lava-Lava is a rectangular cloth of cotton print worn like a kilt or skirt in Polynesia and especially in Samoa. / в Полинезии и особенно в Самоа.

LAVENDER = ЛАВЭНДЁ (или БЛЕДНОЛИЛОВОЕ, или ЛАВАНДА, или ЛАВАНДОВОЕ) – Lavender:- a variable color averaging a pale purple.

LAWN = БАТИСТ (или ЛИНО–БАТИСТ, или ЛОН) – Lawn is a light, fine cloth made using carded or combed, linen or cotton yarns. The fabric has a crease-resistant, crisp finish. Linen lawn is synonymous with handkerchief linen. Cotton lawn is a similar type of fabric, which can be white, solid colored, or printed. Lawn:- cotton plain weave. Word derived from Laon, a city in France, where linen lawn was manufactured extensively. Light weight, sheer, soft, washable. It is crispier than voile but not as crisp as organdy. Made with fine high count yarns, silky feel. Made with either carded or combed yarns. Comes in white or may be dyed or printed. When made with combed yarns with a soft feel and slight lustre it is called Nainsook. Used in underwear, dresses, blouses, night wear, curtains, lingerie, collars, cuffs, infant wear, shirtings, handkerchiefs. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% cotton, 60's x 60's, 90 x 88 threads per inch, 50". Lawn is a light-weight, single cloth wash fabric, weighing from 1% ounces to 2% ounces per yard and in widths from 36 inches to 40 inches finished. It is composed of all cotton yarns (bleached) from 1/40's to about 1/100's, and is always woven with a plain weave. The term 'Lawn' is derived from 'Laon', a city in France which was a large manufacturer of linen lawn. Plain Lawn is made of solid white or bleached yarn in tooth the warp and filling. The fancier grades, or those having a color effect, are produced by printing vines, floral stripes, small flowers etc; in bright colors, in scattered effects upon the face of the goods, the warp and the filling in all cases being bleached yarns. The patterns are always printed, newer woven. Lawn is used principally in the manufacture of ladies' and children's summer dresses, sash curtains, dresses, blouses, nightwear, underwear, lingerie etc. Being a rather sheer fabric, lawn is best adapted to those light running looms in which the action of shedding is easiest upon tine fine yarns used in this style of goods. The warp for this fabric is dressed or beamed upon a regular dressing frame. It is then drawn in on 4 harnesses to permit of freedom in shedding. The plain weave requires but two harnesses, 'but where there are a great number of ends in the warp, the yarn would be very much crowded if the warp was drawn in on two harnesses. Therefore, four or more harnesses' are used. Lawn, when finished, should have a very soft, smooth feel. Therefore the finishing process includes 'brushing, very light starching or sizing, then calendering or pressing. 16 square inches equals 6.9 grains. 40 x 36 equals 1 440 x 6.9 equals 9 936 divided by 16 equals 621 divided by 437.5 equals 1.419 ounces per yard, 40 inches wide finished. Making Lawn in early XX century:- Carding and Spinning Particulars:- the counts of yarns from which lawn is made vary according to the quality of lawn being made. This varies from 40's to 100's. The yarns are made in the third division of mills, as given in a previous lesson or those mills which make high count yarns. In this article we will consider the warp yarn to be 60's and the filling yarn to be 100's. For these two counts raw stock of two different lengths of staple and grade of yarn would be used. For 100's a Sea Island Cotton of about 1%-inch staple may be used and for 'the warp yarn an Allen Cotton of about 1% inches staple. The two cottons would be treated differently at every process' and so we will describe the two Cottons at each process. The Allen cotton would be put through the bale breaker, in the manner ascribed in the article of last week, and carried to its proper bin. Lawn is a light, thin cloth made of carded or combed yarns, this fabric is given a creaseresistant, crisp finish. Lawn is crisper than voile but not as crisp as organdy. Lawn is a light, well-hackled linen fabric first made in Laon, France. Now, it is a lightweight, fairly sheer, fine, plain-weave cotton or linen muslin fabric generally more sheer and with a higher count than nainsook. It can be given a soft or crisp finish and is sized and calendered to produce a soft, lustrous appearance. Linen lawn is synonymous with handkerchief linen. Cotton lawn is a similar type of fabric. Lawn is slightly stiffer than batiste, but can be used for similar purposes. It is white, solid colored, or printed and is used tot dresses, blouses, curtains, lingerie, and as a base for embroidered items. See batiste, nainsook, and handkerchief linen. / город Ляон или Лан (Laon) во Франции. основа и уточина . Под Батистом, от Французского слова Batiste, понимается тонкая, полупрозрачная льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения. Из батиста шьют женское бельё, лёгкое платье. Батист, тонкая, полупрозрачная льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, вырабатываемая из кручёной пряжи высоких номеров (наиболее тонкой). Батист выпускается отбелённым, мерсеризованным (смотрите Мерсеризация), гладкокрашеным и набивным. Употребляется для женского белья, летних платьев, блузок, а также как полуфабрикат для изготовления кальки.

LAW OF DEMAND = ЗАКОН СПРОСА – Law Of Demand:- other things being held constant, the lower the price of a good (or service), the greater the quantity of it that will be demanded by purchasers at any given time. / Под Законом понимается внутренняя существенная и устойчивая связь явлений, обусловливающая их упорядоченное изменение.

LAW OF DIMINISHING RETURNS = ЗАКОН О СОКРАЩАЮЩИХСЯ ОТДАЧАХ – A Law Of Diminishing Returns, sometimes also referred to as the Law of Variable Proportions, this 'law' is really a generalization economists make about the nature of technology when it is possible to combine the same factors of production in a number of different proportions to make the same product. The law states:- When increasing amounts of one factor of production are employed in production along with a fixed amount of some other production factor, after some point, the resulting increases in output of product become smaller and smaller. That is, first the marginal returns to successive small increases in the variable factor of production turn down, and then eventually the overall average returns per unit of the variable input start decreasing. Since the law assumes that the available quantity of at least one factor of production is fixed at a given level and that technological knowledge does not change during the relevant period, the law of diminishing returns normally translates into a statement about the short-run choice of production possibilities facing a firm (since in the longer run it is virtually always possible for the firm to acquire more of the temporarily 'fixed' factor – building an additional factory building, buying additional land, installing additional machines of the same kind, installing newer and more advanced machinery, and so on). A simple example of the workings of the law of diminishing returns comes from gardening. A particular twenty by twenty garden plot will produce a certain number of pounds of tomatoes if the gardener just puts in the recommended number of rows and plants per row, waters them appropriately and keeps the weeds pulled. If the gardener varies this approach by adding a pound of fertilizer to the topsoil, but otherwise does everything the same, he can increase the number of pounds of tomatoes the garden plot yields by quite a bit (notice the amount of land is being held fixed or constant). If he adds two pounds of fertilizer (rather than just one), probably he can get still more tomatoes per season, but the increase in tomatoes harvested by going from one pound to two pounds of fertilizer is probably smaller than the increase he gets by going from zero pounds to one (diminishing marginal returns). Applying three pounds of fertilizer may still increase the harvest, but perhaps by only a very little bit over the yields available using just two pounds. Applying four pounds of fertilizer turns out to be overdoing it – the garden yields fewer tomatoes than applying only three pounds because the plants begin to suffer damage from root-burn. And five pounds of fertilizer turns out to kill nearly all the plants before they even flower. Another similar example of diminishing returns in an industrial setting might be a widget factory that features a certain number of square feet of work space and a certain number of machines inside it. Neither the space available nor the number of machines can be added to without a

long delay for construction or installation, but it is possible to adjust the amount of labor on short notice by working more shifts and/or taking on some extra workers per shift. Adding extra man-hours of labor will increase the number of widgets produced, but only within limits. After a certain point, such things as worker fatigue, increasing difficulties in supervising the large work force, more frequent breakdowns by over-utilized machinery, or just plain inefficiency due to overcrowding of the work space begin to take their toll. The marginal returns to each successive increment of labor input get smaller and smaller and ultimately turn negative. The law of diminishing returns is significant because it is part of the basis for economists' expectations that a firm's short-run marginal cost curves will slope upward as the number of units of output increases. And this in turn is an important part of the basis for the law of supply's prediction that the number of units of product that a profit-maximizing firm will wish to sell increases as the price obtainable for that product increases.

LAW OF SUPPLY = ЗАКОН ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – Law Of Supply:- other things being held constant, the higher the price of a good (or service), the larger the quantity of that good (or service) that will be offered for sale in a particular time period.

LAWYER = АДВОКАТ (или ЮРИСТ, или ПРАВОВЕД, или ЮРИСКОНСУЛЬТ) – Lawyer is the somebody licensed to practice law. In Canada, a lawyer is usually referred to as a Barrister or a Solicitor only in formal and professional usage. In the United Kingdom, the term may be applied to a solicitor, but is most usually (and loosely) used as a synonym for attorney or barrister. In the United States, attorney, counsel, or lawyer predominates in everyday contexts. See also Barrister and Solicitor. / Известен также как Барристер (Barrister) и Солиситор (Solicitor). Лицо, профессия которого – оказание юридической помощи гражданам и организациям, в том числе защита их интересов в суде. Юрисконсульт, от Латинского слова Juris-consultus, означающее Правовед, должностное лицо юридической службы министерства, ведомства, предприятия или иных организаций. Он следит за обеспечением законности в деятельности данной организации, защищает её права и интересы в судебных и административных органах.

LAX PANICLE = РЫХЛАЯ МЕТЁЛКА – Lax Panicle is a panicle that is loose or open with a few lateral branches and sparsely distributed spikelets. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у Злаков), корзинки (у Сложноцветных).

LAY = БАТАН (или ВИТОК (ровницы на катушке), или ВИТЬ, или СВИВАТЬ) – Lay is:- (1) a name given to the collective parts of a loom which actually makes weaving possible. The lay comes forward when the loom is in action, and makes it possible for the movable parts to perform their functions. Parts of the lay of the loom include reed, reed-cap, raceplate, shuttles, shuttle boxes, picker sticks, lug straps, cams. (2) To make the disposition of paper patterns upon cloth before cutting, so arranged as to effect economy of fabric and to obtain exact matching of patterns. (3) A strand of rope (nautical). Lay:- a term in common use in cordage and steel cord industry, similar to twist in the textile industry. / бёрдо (reed), xx бёрда (reed-cap), raceplate, shuttles, shuttle boxes, picker sticks, lug straps, cams. Лопасть Батана. нарезка ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) . Батан, от Французского слова Battant, означающее буквально Бьющий, один из основных механизмов ткацкого станка; служит для продвижения (прибоя) уточной нити к опушке ткани и направления челнока (или прокладчика), вводящего уток в ткань. Батан, один из основных механизмов ткацкого станка, служащий для направления челнока, вводящего уток в основу ткани, и для прибоя уточины к опушке.

LAY ALOFT = УКЛАДЫВАТЬ НА ВЕРХУ (или УКЛАДЫВАТЬ НА МАРСЕ, или ПОДНИМАТЬСЯ НА МАЧТЫ) – Lay Aloft (maritime term):- the order to go aloft (go up above).

LAY–AWAY = ОТЛОЖЕННАЯ (или ПРИДЕРЖИВАТЬ ТОВАРЫ ДЛЯ БУДУЩЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ) – Lay-Away:- form of retail selling in which merchandise is held by the seller while the buyer makes periodic payments, taking delivery only after the goods have been paid for in full.

LAY–BY = ОТЛАВЛИВАТЬ – Lay-By is a final, typically post-directed herbicide application designed to eliminate or suppress weeds through harvest time. Lay-By is the last application and incorporation of herbicides prior to canopy closure.

LAYCAN (DATE) = LAYDAYS/CANCELING (DATE)

LAY DAYS = СТАЛИЙНЫЕ ДНИ (или СТАЛИЙНЫЕ СУТКИ) – A term Laydays refers to a period of specified days (e.g., 'Jan 7/16') during which owners must present the vessel for loading. Laydays should not be confused with laytime, which is the period allowed to the charterers for loading and/or discharging without payment additional to the freight. Lay Days:- the number of days allowed in a charter party for the loading and discharging of cargo. Lay days may be indicated in different ways, e.g., consecutive days, working days, weather working days. / Под Сталийными Сутками или Сталийными Днями понимается число суток (или дней), предоставленных чартер партией для погрузки и выгрузки груза. Сталийные дни или сутки могут указываться разными способами, например, последовательными днями, рабочими днями, рабочими погожими днями.

LAYDAYS/CANCELLING (DATE) = СТАЛИЙНЫЕ ДНИ/(ДАТА) ОТМЕНЫ – A term Laydays refers to a period of specified days (e.g., 'Jan 7/16') during which owners must present the vessel for loading. Laydays should not be confused with laytime, which is the period allowed to the charterers for loading and/or discharging without payment additional to the freight. The Cancelling Date is the final layday and the date beyond which, if the chartered vessel has not been presented for loading, the charterers may reject her and cancel the charter. Will usually be found in a Cancelling Clause, which provides that the charterers will not be entitled to cancel the charter before the stated cancelling date, even when it is obvious that the vessel cannot arrive at the loading port by this date. Together, Laydays/Cancelling or, as it is often called, the 'Laycan' is the period within which the vessel must be presented at the agreed port or place. If the vessel arrives before the first day of the period, the charterers do not have to accept her until commencement of the agreed laydays. If she arrives after the final layday, the charterers are entitled to reject the vessel and cancel the charter. The charterers cannot be made to declare whether they intend to cancel or not before the vessel arrives at the loading port. Even after the cancelling date has passed, owners can still not compel the charterers to declare whether or not they will load the vessel (and in practice the charterers will often stay silent, hoping to make a new contract with owners). To avoid delay to the vessel in awaiting the charterer's decision on cancellation, some charter parties have an extension to the Cancelling Clause compelling the charterers to declare within a specified time whether or not they elect to cancel after being informed of the vessel's late arrival. In charter parties and related documents the laycan will usually be written as (for example) '10/20 May', meaning 10 May is the first layday while 20 May is the cancelling date. Layday/Cancelling (Date):- range of dates within the hire contract must start. A term Laycan is an abbreviation for the 'Laydays and Cancelling' clause in a charterparty. This clause establishes the earliest date, when the ship is required by the charterer, (e.g., 'Laytime for loading shall not commence before ...') and the latest date for the commencement of the charter (e.g., '... and should the vessel's Notice of Readiness not be given before ...') when the charterers have the option of cancelling the charter. This is the latest date mutually agreed upon between shipowners and charterers, on which the vessel must be ready to load at the first port or be delivered to the time charterer. The arrival of the vessel on time may be essential to the charterer for various reasons. Should the vessel be late, charterers are entitled to cancel the charterparty. If it appears that a vessel cannot possibly arrive at the port of loading in time and the delay has not been occasioned by events beyond the owners' control, and. which would automatically terminate the

charter, the shipowners are bound' to send their vessel to the port of loading, irrespective of the delay in arrival beyond the original cancelling date. The charterer can cancel even if there is no fault of the shipowner, for example, if the vessel is delayed by bad weather on its approach voyage to the place of delivery or the first loading port. Only after notice of readiness has been given to the charterers will they have to decide whether they will accept the vessel or whether they will cancel the charter. Commercially, their decision will be governed mainly by the trend of the freight market. Should the open market rates have risen since the fixture of the vessel in question, it is clear that the original charter will be maintained. Conversely, the charter will be cancelled or a new charter will be closed at a lower rate, if the open market rates have declined in the meantime and suitable cheaper tonnage can be chartered for prompt loading. The charterparty clause containing the cancelling date also contains another date, the earliest when the charterer expects the ship to commence performing under the charter. This is the 'laydays' date and the combined dates are called the 'Laycan' or 'Lay/can' Dates. The 'laydays' date refers to the earliest commencement time for loading, for example, in a voyage charter. Different charterparties contain the cancelling (or laycan) clause in ways, which sometimes give the charterers what seems to be an unfair option to cancel, even if there is no real breach of the charter by the owner. For example, in the NYPE (short for the New York Produce Exchange) time charterparty; cl. 14 states:- '14. That if required by Charterers, time not to commence before ... and should vessel not have given written notice of readiness on or before ... but not later than 04:00 pm. Charterers or their Agents to have the option of cancelling this Charter at any time not Later than the day of vessel's readiness'. The BALTIME charterparty provides that:- 'Should the vessel not be delivered by the ... day of ... 19.., the charterers to have the option of cancelling'. The effect of the cancelling clause/date is to allow the charterers the option to cancel even if there has been no breach of the charter terms by the owner. This is different from any right the charterers may have to treat the contract as ended because the owner has breached some term. The 'option' also means that the shipowner is deprived of an automatic cancellation of the charter and the freedom to fix the vessel under another charter. In a charter the commencement of laytime or time on hire depends on the notice of readiness being given before the cancelling time. The cancelling time is the equivalent of the expiry of the period in which notice of readiness can be given. The notice must be given when the ship is in every way ready and fit, by the cancelling date, for the contracted service. Minor deficiencies may not cause the ship to be 'unready'. In the case of voyage charters the ship's readiness is viewed more strictly, for example, the condition of the ship's cargo compartments. Readiness for laytime purposes and for cancelling purposes may be similar but for cancelling purposes courts would be reluctant to apply the two in the same way. A lack of readiness for laytime purposes would have an effect on the counting of laytime, in a voyage charter, but for cancelling purposes, the result is forfeiture or cancelling of the whole contract. This can work hardship on shipowners or lead to unjust results but shipowners and charterers can use appropriate clauses in the charter to reduce the difficulties. Therefore, a clause can be used which will allow the shipowner to arrange for an extension if it appears probable that the ship will miss the cancelling date. Sometimes the clause provides more precisely for such a contingency by specifying that charterers must decide in such a case within a stipulated period whether they intend to cancel or not. For example in MULTIFORM it is stated in the 'Laydays and Cancelling Clause':- 'Laytime for loading shall not commence before 08:04 hours on ... and should the vessel's notice of readiness not be given before 17:00 hours on ... in accordance with Clause 7, the Charterers shall at any time thereafter, but not later than the time when such notice has been delivered, have the option of cancelling this Charterparty. If, prior to tendering notice tinder this Charterparty, the vessel's cancelling date has already passed or, whichever first occurs, the vessel has begun her approach voyage and in the ordinary course of events would be unable to tender notice before the cancelling date, the Owners, having given a revised expected readiness to load date, may require the Charterers to declare whether they elect to cancel the Charterparty and Charterers shall be given up to 48 running hours to make this declaration. Should the Charterers not elect to cancel, the cancelling date shall be extended by three running days, Sundays (or their equivalents) excluded, from the vessel's revised expected readiness to load date ...'. In order to eliminate difficulties on this score, it is important to agree upon a fair margin between the beginning of laydays and cancelling date. It is obvious that in case a ship is fixed for a number of consecutive voyages, the risk that she will miss the cancelling date for the last voyage will increase, as the original estimate of the number of days required for the previous voyages may be upset by unforeseen circumstances, such as bad weather, slow discharge, strikes, etc. However, in the case of charters for consecutive voyages, it frequently occurs that a cancelling date is only provided for the first voyage, the other voyages following automatically, subject only to the time the vessel will take to discharge her cargo and return to her loading port for the next voyage. It is rare for charterers to establish a claim for damages by reason of a vessel having missed her cancelling date, unless, of course, there had been some deliberate misrepresentation on the part of the shipowners with regard to the expected time of readiness. As a rule, the delay will be due to exceptional circumstances, e.g., damage to engines, beyond the shipowners' control, in which case charterers are not entitled to any indemnification. With regard to damages, the usual form of cancelling clause does not allow the charterer to recover damages if the vessel is late. It only allows him to cancel the charter. If the charterer wishes to recover damages, he must prove an independent breach of the charter and that the shipowner was aware of the consequences of the breach. The range of dates during which a ship will load. / БОЛТАЙМ (BALTIME). Диапазон дат, в течение которого будет произведена погрузка на судно.

LAYER = СЛОЙ (или МНОГОУРОВНЕВОЕ (или МНОГОСЛОЙНОЕ) ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – A Layer is a horizontal segment of the liability insured, e.g., the second USD100 000.00 of a USD500 000.00 liability is the first layer if the cedant retains USD100 000.00 but a higher layer if it retains a lesser amount. Section of cover in a non-proportional reinsurance programme in which total coverage is divided into a number of consecutive layers starting at the retention or attachment point of the ceding company up to the maximum limit of indemnity. Individual layers may be placed with different (re)insurers.

LAYER PAD = XX (или МЯГКАЯ ПРОКЛАДКА, или ПОДКЛАДНОЙ ЛИСТ) – Layer Pad is xxxxx. See also Stack. Layer Pads are used inside cases to divide layers of stacked products such as cans, bottles and other rigid packaging. The layer pad stabilises the products and disperses weight evenly to ensure they remain free from damage during transit. The top layer pad also offers additional product protection when cases are being cut open. Layer pads are available in a range of corrugated cardboard or solid board grades and are designed to provide the required amount of strength to meet the physical requirements of your supply chain. 100% recyclable and made from a renewable resource, layer pads are an environmentally friendly alternative to plastic products. Features:- available in a range of corrugated cardboard or solid board grades; bespoke to your exact size and performance requirements; die cut to meet any corner or groove requirements; water resistant and other barrier coatings available; and can be high quality printed. Benefits:- reduction in transit damage as products remain stable and secure inside the case; eliminates any blade damage during opening of case; environmentally friendly – made from a renewable resource and 100% recyclable; and opportunity to communicate product and brand messages on printed layer pads. Markets:- beverages; bakery; confectionery; dairy; fruit and vegetables; meat, poultry and fish; other foods; health and beauty; household cleaning; electronics; tobacco; and other consumer goods. / Мягкая Прокладка или Подкладной Лист (Layer Pad):- лист обычно из бумаги или картона, помещаемый между одним или более слоями единиц груза для обеспечения устойчивости штабеля. Смотрите также Штабель (Stack).

LAYOUT = КОМПОНОВКА (или ПЛАНОВОЕ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ, или СХЕМА РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ) – Layout is a plan showing the allocation of treatments among experimental units. A detailed plan showing the arrangement of replications and treatments in an experiment. Layout is a design and set-up of warehouse storage.

LAYTIME = СТАЛИЯ (или СТАЛИЙНОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – Laytime is a time allowed by the shipowner to the voyage charterer or bill of lading holder in which to load and/or discharge the cargo. It is expressed as a number of days or hours or as a number of tons per day. Time at charterers disposal for purpose of loading/unloading. / в которое они должны погрузить и/или разгрузить груз. Это время выражается как число суток или часов или как число тонн в сутки. Под Сталией или Сталийным Временем понимается время, в течение которого должна быть произведена погрузка или разгрузка морского судна.

LAY UP = СТАВИТЬ НА ПРИКОЛ (или СТАВИТЬ НА КОНСЕРВАЦИЮ) – Lay Up:- temporary cessation of trading of a ship by a shipowner during a period when there is a surplus of ships in relation to the level of available cargoes. This surplus, known as Overtonnaging, has the effect of depressing freight rates to the extent that some shipowners no long find it economical to trade their ship, preferring to lay them up until there is a reversal in the trend.

LAY–UP RETURN = ВОЗВРАТ ЧАСТИ ПРЕМИИ ЗА СТОЯНКУ НА ПРИКОЛЕ – Lay-Up Return:- part of the annual premium on a ship time policy paid back to the assured by the underwriters because the ship has been laid up and not exposed to full navigational risks for a minimum period, usually not less than 30 consecutive days. Such return is not paid until the natural expiry date of the policy and is forfeit if the vessel becomes a total loss before such date.

LAZARETTO = КЛАДОВАЯ – Lazaretto (maritime term):- a low headroom space below decks used for provisions or spare parts, or miscellaneous storage. / Кладовая в кормовом отсеке.

LAZY = ЛЕНИВЕЦ – Lazy (la):- plants grow prostrate rather than upright because of an ageotropic growth habit. In Rice literature, some extreme spreading forms have been mis-termed lazy. / Ленивец – волокуша для нарезания валиков.

LAZY KATE = ЛЕНИВАЯ КЕЙТ – Lazy Kate is the device used to support full bobbins while plying. A fairly traditional design, involves two vertical posts that support the bobbins. Rather like a free-standing ladder. And example of this can be found on the LeClerc site. Another form, favored by Schacht, has the bobbins supported horizontally with the addition of a breaking cord to control the backspin. Now, Alden Amos favors a vertical support with the addition of leather washers to help slow down the backspin. At this time, there is no image available. Lazy Kate or Lizzy Kate is a device used to hold bobbins or spindles while plying. / Ленивая Кейт – устройство, используемое для удерживания полных бобин во время .

LB = LEBANON

L/B = LENGTH/BREADTH RATIO OF GRAIN

LB = POUND

LBMA = THE LONDON BULLION MARKET ASSOCIATION

LBMA GOOD DELIVERY LIST = СПИСОК ЛАРС ПО ДОЛЖНОЙ ПОСТАВКЕ (или СПИСОК ЛАРС ПО ПОДОБАЮЩЕЙ ПОСТАВКЕ) – LBMA Good Delivery List is a list of acceptable refiners of gold and silver whose bars meet the required standard (of fineness, weight, marks and appearance) of the London Bullion Market Association. LPPM Good Delivery Lists is a list of acceptable refiners of platinum and palladium whose plates and ingots meet the required standard (of fineness, weight, marks and appearance) of the London Platinum and Palladium Market.

LBMP = LOCATIONAL–BASED MARGINAL PRICING

LBO = LEVERAGED BUYOUT

LBP = LEBANESE POUND

LC = LETHAL CONCENTRATION

LC = L/C = LETTER OF CREDIT

LC = LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LC = SAINT LUCIA

LC50 = ЛК50 – LC50:- LC stands for Lethal Concentration. LC values usually refer to the concentration of a chemical in air but in environmental studies it can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water. According to the (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) (OECD) Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, a traditional experiment involves groups of animals exposed to a concentration (or series of concentrations) for a set period of time (usually 4 hours). The animals are clinically observed for up to 14 days. The concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period is the LC50 value. Other durations of exposure (versus the traditional 4 hours) may apply depending on specific laws. See also LD50. LC50 is the lethal concentration that causes 50% mortality. The LC50 is the lethal concentration of toxicant causing 50% mortality of the test animals. The probit analysis (PB) method, the linear regression of probit mortality on log dosage, was employed to obtain a regression equation to estimate the 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, and 96 h LC50. The maximum allowable toxicant concentration (MATC) is the concentration of toxicant that may be present without causing harm. It can be calculated by multiplying the 96 h LC50 by application factor (AF). An AF of 0.05 is suggested by Boyd for general use.

LCA = LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

LCA = LOAD CONTROL AREA

LCAC = LISTED COMPANY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LCH = THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE LIMITED

LCL = LESS THAN CONTAINER LOAD

LCM = LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

LCP = LIGHT COMPENSATION POINT

LCP = LIQUID CRYSTAL POLYMER

LCR = LATE CROP REMOVAL

LCR = LIGASE CHAIN REACTION

LCV = LEAF CURL VIRUS

LD = LETHAL DOSE

LD = LOW DENSITY

LD50 = ЛД50 – LD50:- duration, in days, to 50% mortality. LD50:- LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The LD50 is one way to measure the short-term poisoning potential (acute toxicity) of a material. Toxicologists can use many kinds of animals but most often testing is done with rats and mice. It is usually expressed as the amount of chemical administered (e.g., milligrams) per 100 grams (for smaller animals) or per kilogram (for bigger test subjects) of the body weight of the test animal. The LD50 can be found for any route of entry or administration but dermal (applied to the skin) and oral (given by mouth) administration methods are the most common. Why study LD50's? Chemicals can have a wide range of effects on our health. Depending on how the chemical will be used, many kinds of toxicity tests may be required. Since different chemicals cause different toxic effects, comparing the toxicity of one with another is hard. We could measure the amount of a chemical that causes kidney damage, for example, but not all chemicals will damage the kidney. We could say that nerve damage is observed when 10 grams of chemical A is administered, and kidney damage is observed when 10 grams of chemical B is administered. However, this information does not tell us if A or B is more toxic because we do not know which damage is more critical or harmful. Therefore, to compare the toxic potency or intensity of different chemicals, researchers must measure the same effect. One way is to carry out lethality testing (the LD50 tests) by measuring how much of a chemical is required to cause death. This type of test is also referred to as a 'quantal' test because it is measures an effect that 'occurs' or 'does not occur'. Who invented the idea of an LD50? In 1927, John William Trevan attempted to find a way to estimate the relative poisoning potency of drugs and medicines used at that time. He developed the LD50test because the use of death as a 'target' allows for comparisons between chemicals that poison the body in very different ways. Since Trevan's early work, other scientists have developed different approaches for more direct, faster methods of determining the LD50. What are some other toxity dose terms that are used? LD01 – lethal dose for 1% of the animal test population. LD100 – lethal dose for 100% of the animal test population. LDLO – the lowest dose causing lethality. TDLO – the lowest dose causing a toxic effect. Why are LD50 and LC50 values a measure of acute toxicity? Acute toxicity is the ability of a chemical to cause ill effects relatively soon after one oral administration or a 4-hour exposure to a chemical in air. 'Relatively soon' is usually defined as a period of minutes, hours (up to 24) or days (up to about 2 weeks) but rarely longer. See also LC50. / Британский фармаколог Дьжон Вилъйэм Тчрэван (John William Trevan; 1887–1956).

L–DAX® = П–ДАКС® – L-DAX® is the late index, indicator for the development of prices on the trading floor of the FWB (Frankfurt Stock Exchange) between 05:30 pm and 08:00 pm. This index was introduced so that the German benchmark index can be calculated even after the close of Xetra® trading (05:30 pm). In its composition, the L-DAX® corresponds exactly to the 'original' index DAX®. However, it is based only on the trading floor prices at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The late indices (L-DAX®, L-MDAX®, L-SDAX®, L-TecDAX®) serve merely as indicators and not as underlyings for any derivative products such as certificates, warrants, funds, etc. / П-ДАКС® – это поздний индекс ДАКС®, отражающий ситуацию, творящуюся на торговом полу Франкфуртской Фондовой Биржи (ФФБ) в промежуток времени между 17:30 и 20:00 по местному времени (UTC+1). Ксэтра® (Xetra®).

LDB® = LIQUIDITY DATA BANK®

LDC = LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY

LDC = LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY

LDC = LOCAL DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

LDC GROUP = LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES GROUP

LDD = LAST DELIVERY DATE

LDG = LODGING

LDP = LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENT

LEA = ПАСЬМА – Lea is:- (1) one-seventh of an 840-yard cotton hank, i.e. 120 yards. (2) A standard skein with 80 revolutions of 1.5 yards each (total length of 120 yards). It is used for strength tests. (3) The unit of measure, 300 yards, used to determine the yarn number of linen yarn. The number of leas in one pound is the yarn number. Lea is a form of measuring linen yarns in 300-yard increments and weighing one pound. A 4-lea skein would also weigh one pound but would be 1 200 yards long. / Пасьма – единица длины пряжи. Пасьма льняной пряжи (300 ярдов или 274.2 метра); пасьма хлопчатобумажной пряжи для определения номера и крепости (80 оборотов по 1.5 ярда каждый или 109.7 метров); пасьма пряжи по Метрической системе, равная 100 метрам.

LEACHING = ВЫЩЕЛАЧИВАНИЕ – In mining industry, Leaching is a process used to separate the copper or gold contained in the ore by means of slowly percolating solutions. Leaching is the extraction of a soluble metallic compound from ore by dissolving the metals in a solvent. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, Выщелачиванием считается процесс, используемый для выделения меди или золота, содержащихся в руде посредством медленных перколяционных растворений. Перколяция означает способ выщелачивания металлов из неподвижного слоя измельчённой руды, предполагающий просачивание в чанах (перколяторах). Под Выщелачиванием понимается извлечение отдельных компонентов твёрдого материала с помощью водного или органического растворителя, например, бактериальное выщелачивание урана из руд, гидрометаллургическое извлечение металлов из руд, щелочное извлечение лигнина из древесины. Выщелачивание основано на способности извлекаемого вещества растворяться лучше, чем остальные составляющие материала, подвергаемого выщелачиванию. Выщелачивание применяют в гидрометаллургии, горном деле (например, для добычи соли), сахарном производстве, химической промышленности, а также для извлечения дубильных и других полезных веществ из растительного сырья. Известно также как Экстрагирование.

LEACHING = ВЫЩЕЛАЧИВАНИЕ (или ВЫСОЛАЖИВАНИЕ, или ВЫНОС, или ПРОМЫВКА) – Leaching is the removal or loss of nutrient elements in soil solution due to the downward movement of water. Leaching is the movement of a substance downward or out of the soil as the result of water movement. Leaching is the removal of any substance or dye from textiles by the percolating action of a suitable liquid.

LEA COUNT CONSTANT = ПОСТОЯННОЕ ЧИСЛА ПАСМ (или ХХ) – Lea Count Constant:- xxxxx. See also Break Factor. A Lea Strength Tester measures the strength of one lea yarn. One lea means 120 yards. Strength is a measure of the steady force necessary to break a material and is measured in pound.

LEAD = СВИНЕЦ – Lead is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Pb (in Latin, Plumbum) and atomic number 82. A soft, heavy, toxic and malleable poor metal, lead is bluish white when freshly cut but tarnishes to dull gray when exposed to air. Lead is used in building construction, lead-acid batteries, bullets and shot, and is part of solder, pewter, and fusible alloys. Lead has

the highest atomic number of all stable elements – although the next element, bismuth, has a half life so long it can be considered stable. Like mercury, another heavy metal, lead is a potent neurotoxin which accumulates in soft tissues and bone over time. / Свинец, на Латинском языке Плумбум (Plumbum), символ Pb, химический элемент IV группы периодической системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 82, атомная масса 207.2. Свинец – синевато-серый металл, тяжёлый, мягкий, ковкий. На воздухе покрывается оксидной плёнкой, стойкой к химическим воздействиям. Плотность 11 340 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 327.4 °C. Главнейший минерал – свинцовый блеск, или галенит. В промышленности сульфидную руду, содержащую свинец, сначала концентрируют флотацией, а затем нагревают в печи с коксом и известняком; полученный свинец очищают электролизом, значительные количества свинца получают из вторичных ресурсов. Основная масса выплавляемого свинца идёт на изготовление пластин для аккумуляторов (около 30% выплавляемого свинца), полупроводниковых материалов. Благодаря коррозионной стойкости свинец применяется для изготовления химической аппаратуры (главным образом в серно-кислотном производстве), для оболочек электрических кабелей и так далее. Свинец – основной материал для защиты от радиоактивного гамма-излучения (стенки из свинцовых кирпичей). Свинец – компонент компонент типографских и антифрикционных сплавов. Разнообразно применение соединений свинца:- антидетонатор тетраэтилсвинец (требования охраны окружающей среды приводят к сокращению применения тетраэтилсвинца), различные краски – красный сурик Pb_3O_4, жёлтый глёт PbO, свинцовые белила $2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$; сульфид PbS – полупроводник (в первые годы развития использовался в детекторных радиоприёмниках). Свинцевание, нанесение защитного слоя свинца (иногда с добавками олова или сурьмы) на поверхность металлических изделий в качестве покрытия для предохранения их от коррозии, а также от действия рентгеновских лучей. Осуществляется погружением изделий в расплавленный свинец, натиранием, металлизацией, плакированием, гальваническим и другими способом. Свинцовые Руды, главные минералы:- англезит, галенит, церуссит; составная часть полиметаллических руд, реже образуют самостоятельные залежи. Главные добывающие страны:- Австралия, Канада, Мексика, Перу, США.

LEADAGE = ПОДАЧА – Leadage is the cost of transporting coal from colliery to place of shipment. / Стоимость транспортировки угля от шахты до места отгрузки.

LEAD BOARD = КРАЙНЯЯ ДОСКА – Lead Boards or End Boards is a deckboard located at the end of the pallet. See also Pallet. / Крайние Доски (Lead Boards или End Boards):- крайние доски настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

LEAD BROKER = ВЕДУЩИЙ БРОКЕР – Lead Broker:- banks and financial serivces providers can be admitted as lead brokers in floor trading by the management of the stock exchange. They enter price estimates for the securities allocated to them – these are non-binding likely execution prices provided to market as a guide – and calculate the actual execution prices. The basis for this is the order book in which all current buy and sell orders are pooled. There is only one designated lead broker for each security.

LEADEN = ЛЭДЭН (или СВИНЦОВОЕ) – Leaden:- dull gray.

LEADER = ГЛАВНОЕ ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕСО В МАШИНЕ – Leader is the length of yarn attached to the center core of a bobbin or shank of a spindle to aid in starting your yarn. Leader is the starting yarn that comes up off the spindle. A leader may be made from your fiber or from an already made bit of yarn.

LEADER = ЛИДЕР – Leader is an industry or company that is outperforming the market.

LEADER MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ТОВАРОВВОДНОЙ ТКАНИ – Leader Mark:- xxxxx. Fabrics defect. See also Decating Mark.

LEADING INDICATORS = ОПЕРЕЖАЮЩИЕ ИНДИКАТОРЫ – Leading Indicators are the market indicators that signal the state of the economy for the coming months. Some of the leading indicators include:- average manufacturing workweek, initial claims for unemployment insurance, orders for consumer goods and material, percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries, change in manufacturers' unfilled orders for durable goods, plant and equipment orders, new building permits, index of consumer expectations, change in material prices, prices of stocks, change in money supply. See also Lagging Indicators. / Смотрите также Запаздывающие Индикаторы (Lagging Indicators). Опережающие Индикаторы – компоненты составного индекса по опережающим индикаторам, публикуемого ежемесячно Бюро Экономического Анализа при Департаменте Торговли США (US Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis). Этот индекс включает среднюю продолжительность рабочей недели промышленных рабочих; средний еженедельный объём заявок на штатную компенсацию по безработице; объём новых заказов на потребительские товары и материалы; объём торговли посредников (компаний, получающих долгосрочные поставки от оптовиков); нетто число новых предприятий; объём контрактов на заводы и оборудование; число разрешений на постройку зданий; изменения объёма невыполненных заказов на товары длительного пользования; цены на имеющие важное значение материалы; котировки акций; рост денежной массы (money supply, M-2), а также объём потребительских кредитов. Перечень опережающих индикаторов, которые корректируются с учётом инфляции, позволяет точно прогнозировать подъёмы и спады делового цикла.

LEADING UNDERWRITER = ВЕДУЩИЙ РАСПИСЧИК (или ВЕДУЩИЙ АНДЕРРАЙТЕР) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Leading Underwriter is the underwriter of a syndicate or insurance company who is responsible for setting the terms of an insurance or reinsurance contract that is subscribed by more than one syndicate or insurance company and who generally has primary responsibility for handling any claims arising under such a contract. Where an insurance or reinsurance contract that is underwritten by more than one syndicate Xchanging Claims Services normally acts as the representative of the following underwriters as regards the agreement of claims under the contract. In certain situations a managing agent of a following syndicate will be appointed together with Xchanging Claims Services to represent the following underwriters. However some matters require to be referred to all the following underwriters on risk and an insured may always insist that its claim is shown to each following underwriter. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's). Ксчэньджин Клэймз Сёвисиз (Xchanging Claims Services).

LEAD MANAGER = ВЕДУЩИЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ – Also called:- Bookrunner, Global Coordinator, Syndicate Leader. The Lead Manager manages the syndicate in close cooperation with the issuers of the security and takes care of all of the taks that are central to the issue. He is repsonsible for formulating the equity story, marketing the shares to investors, specifying the placement volume and handling the documentation, including the preparations of the sales prospectus and documents for the public offering and exchange listing as well as for the time schedule and the coordination of the involved parties. In practice, the success of the transaction depends to a significant degree on the know-how of the lead manager, which is why this bank handles the largest ratio of the securities to be issued. Bank or company acting as the leader of an underwriting syndicate. It manages the transaction and is normally responsible for contact with the borrower, for the structure, organization and text of the loan agreement and prospectus, as well as for the composition of the underwriting syndicate and the selling group and, ultimately, for the placement itself. For this service, the lead manager usually receives a higher commission than the other members of the syndicate. See also Syndicated Credit.

LEAD NAPHTHENATE = НАФТЕНАТ СВИНЦА – Lead Naphthenate is a lead soap of naphthenic acids, the latter occurring naturally in petroleum.

LEAD REINSURER = ВЕДУЩИЙ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВЩИК – A Lead Reinsurer is the reinsurer who negotiates the terms, conditions, and premium rates and first signs on to the slip; reinsurers who subsequently sign on to the slip under those terms and conditions are considered following reinsurers.

LEADS AND LAGS = ОПЕРЕЖЕНИЯ И ЗАДЕРЖКИ – Leads And Lags:- language in a contract or credit agreement that allows a business entity to either accelerate (lead) or delay (lag) payments of foreign trade obligations to its trading partners or foreign subsidiaries. Decision to accelerate or delay payment is based on the importer's perception of the strength of the currency in which the invoice is denominated. If importers expect their national currency to be devalued, they try to accelerate payments.

LEAD TIME = СРОК ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ПЕРИОД РАЗРАБОТКИ) – Lead Time is the total time that elapses between an order's placement and its receipt. It includes the time required for order transmittal, order processing, order preparation, and transit. Lead Time is an amount of time needed to inspect or examine a shipment before its shipping date. Some countries interpret shipping date as the date a commodity physically leaves the exporting country.

LEAF = ЛИСТ – Leaf is an outgrowth from a node on a plant's stem. Leaves come in many shapes and sizes, but are often flattened to maximize their surface area for capture of energy from sunlight (photosynthesis) using chlorophyll contained in chloroplasts, thin to allow light to penetrate the tissues and oriented to optimize exposure to sunlight. In most plants, leaves also allow gas exchange, guttation, respiration and transpiration to take place. Leaves can store food and water and may be modified for other purposes. See also:- (i) Leaf Blade:- simple, compound, palmate, peltate, pinnate, scabrous, trifoliate; (ii) Leaf Arrangement On The Stem:- alternate, decussate, distichous, opposite, rosulate, spiral, whorled; (iii) Leaf Margins:- ciliate, crenate, crenolate, dentate, entire, guttered, serrate, sinuate, teeth; and (iv) Leap Tip:- acuminate, drip tip, emarginate, hooked, lanceolate, mucro, mucronate, spatulate. Leaf is an outgrowth from the stem of a vascular plant, usually green. It consists of a leaf-base, petiole and flattened lamina, which is usually conspicuously veined. Leaf:- in botany, any usually flattened green outgrowth from the stem of a vascular plant. Leaves manufacture food for plants, which in turn ultimately nourish and sustain all land animals. Botanically, leaves are an integral part of the stem system, and they are initiated in the apical bud along with the tissues of the stem itself. Certain organs that are superficially very different from the usual green leaf are formed in the same manner and are actually modified leaves; among these are the sharp spines of the Japanese barberry, pine needles, and the scales of an asparagus stalk or a lily bulb. Typically, a leaf consists of a broad, expanded blade (the lamina), attached to the plant stem by a stalklike petiole. Leaves are, however, quite diverse in size, shape, and various other characteristics, including the nature of the blade margin and the type of venation (arrangement of veins). Veins, which support the lamina and transport materials to and from the leaf tissues, radiate through the lamina from the petiole. The types of venation are characteristic of different kinds of plants:- for example, dicotyledons have netlike venation and usually free vein endings; monocotyledons have parallel venation and rarely free vein endings. The leaf may be simple – with a single blade – or compound – with separate leaflets; it may also be reduced to a spine or scale. The main function of a leaf is to produce food for the plant by photosynthesis. Chlorophyll, the substance that gives plants their characteristic green color, absorbs light energy. The internal structure of the leaf is protected by the leaf epidermis, which is continuous with the stem epidermis. The central leaf, or mesophyll, consists of soft-walled, unspecialized cells of the type known as Parenchyma. As much as one-fifth of the mesophyll is composed of chlorophyll-containing chloroplasts, which absorb sunlight and, in conjunction with certain enzymes, use the radiant energy in decomposing water into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen. The oxygen liberated from green leaves replaces the oxygen removed from the atmosphere by plant and animal respiration and by combustion. The hydrogen obtained from water is combined with carbon dioxide in the enzymatic processes of photosynthesis to form the sugars that are the basis of both plant and animal life. Oxygen is passed into the atmosphere through stomates – pores in the leaf surface. Chlorophylls, green pigments, are usually present in much greater quantities than others. In autumn chlorophyll production slows as the days get shorter and cooler. As the remaining chlorophyll breaks down and fades, the colors of other pigments are revealed. These include carotene (yellow), xanthophyll (pale yellow), anthocyanin (red if the sap is slightly acidic, bluish if it is slightly alkaline, with intermediate shades between), and betacyanin (red). Tannins give oak leaves their dull brown color. Leaves are essentially short-lived structures. Even when they persist for two or three years, as in coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens, they make little contribution to the plant after the first year. The fall of leaves, whether in the first autumn in deciduous trees or after several years in evergreens, results from the formation of a weak zone, the abscission layer, at the base of the petiole. Abscission layers may form when leaves are seriously damaged by insects, disease, or drought. Their normal formation in autumn appears to be, in part at least, due to the shortening of the day. Perhaps the shorter days accentuate the senile changes normal in older leaves. As a result, a zone of cells across the petiole becomes softened until the leaf falls. A healing layer then forms on the stem and closes the wound, leaving the leaf scar, a prominent feature in many winter twigs and an aid in identification. A typical Leaf of a dicotyledonous plant consists of two main parts:- (i) the blade; and (ii) the petiole. The leaf blade varies greatly in shape and there are numerous terms to describe its general shape. The leaf blade has two types of configuration. It may be in one unit, in which case the leaf is called a Simple Leaf, or it may be divided into numerous small parts that look like individual leaves and which form a Compound Leaf. It may be difficult to tell whether one is looking at a simple leaf or the leaflet (pinna) of a compound leaf. The distinction can be made by the fact that a leaf (simple or compound) has an axial bud between the petiole and the stem. See also Blade, and Petiole. / Щелочное (Alkaline). имеющий жилки. Смотрите также:- (i) Листовая Пластинка (Leaf Blade):- простая (simple), сложная (compound), пальчатая (palmate), щитовидная (peltate), перистая (pinnate), шероховатая (scabrous), трёхлистная или тройчатая (trifoliate); (ii) Листорасположение на Стебле (Leaf Arrangement On The Stem):- очередное (alternate), перекрёстно-парное (decussate), двухрядное (distichous), супротивное (opposite), розетчатое или розеточное (rosulate), спиральное (spiral), мутовчатое (whorled); (iii) Края Листа (Leaf Margins):- бахромчатые (ciliate), городчатые или округлозубчатые (crenate), xxxxx (crenolate), заострённые (dentate), цельнокрайные (entire), xxxxx (guttered), резные или пиловидные (serrate), выемчатые (sinuate), зубчатые (teeth); и (iv) Верхушка Листа (Leaf Tip):- заострённая или остроконечная (acuminate), капельное остриё (drip tip), надрезанная (emarginated), крючковатая (hooked), копьевидная или ланцетная или ланцетовидная (lanceolate), острым концом или выемкой (mucro), остроконечная или выемчатая (mucronate), лопатчатая (spatulate). Под Листом понимается орган высших растений, выполняющий функции фотосинтеза, транспирации и газообмена. Состоит из листовой пластинки и основания, представленного листовой подушечкой или расширенным влагалищем. Между пластинкой и основанием часто имеется черешок. Мякоть листа (мезофилл), в толще которой проходят жилки, покрыта эпидермой с кутикулой. Зелёная окраска обусловлена хлорофиллом. Форма листа – видовой признак. Нередко листья превращаются в усики, колючки, чешуи. Размер листа от нескольких миллиметров до 20 метров. Продолжительность жизни менее 1 года, реже до 2–5 лет, очень редко – 25 и более лет (у Ели Шренка). Под Листорасположением понимается порядок размещения листьев на стебле. Систематический признак. Типы листорасположения:- спиральное или очередное (1 лист на узле стебля, например у Дуба); супротивное (2 листа на узле стебля, например, у Клёна); мутовчатое (3 и более листьев, например, у Олеандра). Лист представляет собой боковую структурную часть (или орган) побега, как правило, характеризующуюся ограниченным ростом и плоской формой. Он выполняет три главнейшие функции:- фотосинтез, транспирацию (испарение влаги) и газообмен. Первые листовые органы семенных растений – семядоли зародыша. Следующие листья формируются первоначально в виде меристематических бугорков, возникающих на апексе побега. Позднее бугорки развиваются в клиновидные выступы –

листовые примордии, а эти последние – в листья. Эволюционно лист большинства высших растений образовался в результате уплощения и последующего объединения в единое целое групп соседствующих конечных веточек – теломов архаичных растений типа риниофитов. При этом была утеряна способность к длительному верхушечному нарастанию и ветвлению. Лишь у Папоротников листья, носящие специальное название вай, сохраняют определённую способность к более длительному, чем у прочих растений, росту в длину. Это, очевидно, связано с тем, что листья Папоротников возникли в результате уплощения целой системы теломов. В некоторых случаях листья представляют собой выросты – энации стебля и получили название энационных. Такие энационные листья характерны для современных и ископаемых плауновидных. Проводящие пучки в них идут из стебля, не образуя листовых прорывов – лакун. Лист (folium), боковой орган побега высших растений, выполняющий функции фотосинтеза и транспирации, а также обеспечивающий газообмен с воздушной средой и участвующий в других важнейших процессах жизнедеятельности растений. Первые листовые органы семенных растений – семядоли – дифференцируются из меристемы предзародыша ещё до возникновения конуса нарастания (апекса) и верхушечной почки главного побега. Последующие листья возникают в виде меристематических бугорков или валиков на апексе побегов. Обычно зачаток листа, заключённый в почке, растёт сначала верхушкой, затем интеркалярным (вставочным) и краевым ростом. По выходе из почки зачаток листа развёртывается и сильно разрастается, сохраняя первоначальную форму. Вскоре, достигнув определённых размеров, лист прекращает рост, так как это орган с ограниченным ростом. Типичный лист состоит из пластинки, в которой происходят все основные физиологические процессы, основания, соединяющего его со стеблем, и часто черешка (черешковые листья). Благодаря неравномерному росту черешка пластинка листа способна занимать определённое положение по отношению к свету, изменяя его в зависимости от направления солнечных лучей. Листья без черешка называют сидячими. Основание листа часто имеет форму влагалища, которое разрастается в виде трубки, охватывая узел. Листья с хорошо выраженным влагалищем характерны, например, для зонтичных, злаков и других. У многих растений на основании листа развиваются парные прилистники в виде листочков, щетинок, чешуек и тому подобное. Различают лист простой, с одной пластинкой, и сложный, с главным черешком (рахисом) и черешочками последующих порядков, несущими свои пластинки – листочки; форма пластинки листа бывает самой разнообразной. Длина листа от нескольких миллиметров до 29 метров (у пальмы Рафии смолистой). Продолжительность жизни листьев, особенно у растений умеренных широт, обычно невелика – около 6 месяцев; с окончанием вегетационного сезона у листопадных растений листья отмирают. У вечнозелёных растений листья живут более года (например, у Брусники 2–3 года, у Лавра до 5 лет, у хвойных от 2–3 до 15–29 лет). В течение жизни растения они многократно сменяются. Пластинка листа с обеих сторон покрыта однослойной тканью – кожицей, или эпидермой. Клетки её, тесно примыкающие друг к другу, лишены хлорофилла, за исключением расположенных в эпидерме устьичных клеток. Снаружи эпидерма обычно покрыта кутикулой, а иногда и восковым налётом (защитная функция). Через многочисленные устьица осуществляются газообмен и транспирация. Листья благодаря фотосинтетической деятельности определяют космическую роль растений, поглощая солнечную энергию и используя её на биосинтез, то есть создавая органическое вещество на Земле. Через процессы фотосинтеза и дыхания листья поддерживают баланс O_2 и CO_2 в воздухе, через транспирацию участвуют в круговороте воды на Земле. Листья многих растений используются в пищу, на корм скоту, как сырьё для фармацевтической, пищевой, парфюмерной промышленности и другого. Лист:- игловидный; линейный (видны узел, влагалище, язычок и пластинка); продолговатый; ланцетовидный; овальный; эллиптический, дуговидножилковатый, цельнокрайний; округлый; яйцевидный, перистожилковатый, зубчатый; обратнояйцевидный; ромбовидный; лопатчатый; сердцевидно-яйцевидный, городчатый; почковидный; стрелковидный; копьевидный; перистолопастный; пальчатолопастный, пальчатожилковатый; пальчатораздельный с пильчатыми долями; пальчаторассечённый; лировидный; тройчатосложный; пальчатосложный; парноперистосложный с прилистниками и усиками; непарноперистосложный с прилистниками; дваждыперистосложный; многократноперистосложный; прерывчатоперистый; и чешуйчатый.

LEAF ANGLE = УГОЛ ЛИСТА (или ЛИСТОВОЙ УГОЛ) – Leaf Angle is the angle of the leaf blade from the stem. The descriptive terms often used are erect (angle of 0–30°), intermediate (31–60°), horizontal (61–90°), and descending (more than 90°). The angle of the flag leaf on the Rice plant is important in photosynthesis. / Угол между стеблем и листом.

LEAF AREA INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ПЛОЩАДИ ЛИСТЬЕВ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИСТОВОЙ ПЛОЩАДИ, или ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИСТОВОЙ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ) – Leaf Area Index (LAI) is the sum of leaf area of all leaves divided by the ground area covered by the leaves. Leaf Area Index is the sum of the leaf area of all green leaves divided by the ground area above which the leaves were growing.

LEAF BLADE = ЛИСТОВАЯ ПЛАСТИНКА (или ПЛАСТИНКА ЛИСТА) – Leaf Blade is the thin, elongated, flat portion of the leaf.

LEAF BLAST = ОЖОГ ЛИСТЬЕВ (или ЛИСТОВОЙ ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗ, или ВЫГОРАНИЕ ЛИСТЬЕВ) – Leaf Blast is a Rice disease caused by the fungus Pyricularia Oryzae. Symptoms consist of elliptical spots with pointed ends, with gray or whitish center, and with brown or reddish brown margin.

LEAF CURLING = КУРЧАВОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Leaf Curling or Leaf Rolling is the rolling of the leaves to control water loss affected by lack of atmospheric or soil moisture. Also the bending or twisting of the leaves due to viral disease (as in Rice ragged stunt) or to other harmful agents.

LEAF CURL VIRUS = ВИРУС КУРЧАВОСТИ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Leaf Curl is a plant disease caused by a Virus (especially Genus Begomovirus of the Family Geminiviridae) or Fungus (Genus Taphrina) and characterized by curling of leaves. One of the most notable types is peach leaf curl, caused by the Fungus Taphrina Deformans. Infected plant has stunted young leaves and shoots. It grows very slowly, becomes bushy, and dwarfed. The leaf margin rolls either inward or upward and is rather stiff with yellowish margin. Its leaves are thicker than normal, with leathery texture. The young leaves have yellowish color, cupped, thick, and rubbery. On Cotton, the flowers fail to open and drop so with the bolls. / Вирус, вызывающий курчавость листьев Хлопчатника. и характеризуется скручиванием листьев (curling of leaves). и становятся карликовыми.

LEAFFOLDER = ОГНЁВКА – Leaffolder is the insect Cnaphalocrocis medinalis which causes damage by making a leafy tube and feeds within the tube consuming the leaf tissues except the epidermis. / Под Огнёвками понимается Надсемейство Дневных Бабочек. Крылья в размахе обычно 1–3 сантиметра (см), иногда до 5 см и более. Около 10 000 Видов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 1 300 Видов, главным образом в пустынях и степях. Некоторые Виды – вредители сельскохозяйственных культур:- Луговой Мотылёк, Мучная, Подсолнечниковая, Южная Огнёвка и другие.

LEAF GRADE = ЛИСТОВОЙ СОРТ (или СОРТ ПО ЗАСОРЁННОСТИ ЛИСТЬЯМИ) – Leaf Grade describes the leaf or trash content in the Cotton. Purity as regards the presence of foreign matter (waste such as leaves or earth) is of the utmost importanceLeaf grade describes the leaf or trash content in the Cotton. Purity as regards the presence of foreign matter (waste such as leaves or earth) is of the utmost importance. Other foreign matter (such as seed coat fragments), as well as the degree of smoothness or roughness

with which Cotton is ginned, may all affect the purity of the Cotton lint. Additional explanatory terms considered necessary to describe adequately the condition of the Cotton may thus be entered on classification memorandums or certificates. In the United States, an HVI trash measurement is also available, although the traditional method of classer determination for leaf grade and extraneous matter continues to be included as part of USDA's official Cotton classification. Trash in raw Cotton is measured by a video scanner, commonly referred to as a Trash Meter. It is a measure of both leaf and other elements such as grass and bark. The surface of the Cotton sample is scanned by the camera and the percentage of the surface area occupied by trash particles is calculated. In the US Cotton industry, Leaf Grade:- effective August 01, 1993, Cotton is now classed for both color and 'leaf grade'. Leaf grade 1–5 are deliverable for white Cotton and leaf grade 1–3 are deliverable for light-spotted cotton. The classer's Leaf Grade is a visual estimate of the amount of Cotton plant leaf particles in the Cotton. There are seven leaf grades, designated as leaf grade 1 through 7, and all are represented by physical standards. In addition, there is a below grade designation which is descriptive. Leaf content is affected by plant variety, harvesting methods, and harvesting conditions. The amount of leaf remaining in the lint after ginning depends on the amount present in the Cotton prior to ginning, and on the type and amount of cleaning and drying equipment used. Even with the most careful harvesting and ginning methods, a small amount of leaf remains in the Cotton lint. From the manufacturing standpoint, leaf content is all waste, and there is a cost factor associated with its removal. Also, small particles cannot always be successfully removed and these particles may detract from the quality of the finished fabrics. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI).

LEAFHOPPER = ЦИКАДКА (или КОБЫЛОЧКА) – Leafhopper is an insect of the Order Homoptera, Family Cicadellidae, which feeds by sucking sap from leaf veins of the Rice plant. They have more slender bodies and move more quickly than planthoppers. / из жилок листьев растения Риса. Под Цикадовыми понимается Подотряд Насекомых Отряда Равнокрылых. Длиной 3–65 миллиметров, крылья в размахе до 18.5 сантиметров. Около 17 000 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 2 000 Видов. Многие Цикадовые – Вредители сельскохозяйственных Растений. Некоторые передают вирусные заболевания Растений (закукливание Злаков, мозаика озимой Пшеницы). Под Кобылками понимается общее название различных Видов Одиночных (Нестадных) Саранчовых Насекомых. Распространены широко. В бывшем СССР насчитывалось около 70 Видов. Многие – Вредители сельскохозяйственных Растений, например, Атбасарская Крестовая, Сибирская, Туркменская Кобылка.

LEAFLET = ЛИСТОЧЕК – Leaflet is a part of a compound leaf. Leaflet is a segment of a compound leaf. / Листочек – часть сложного листа. Листочек – сегмент сложного листа.

LEAF MESOPHYLL CELLS = МЕЗОФИЛЬНЫЕ КЛЕТКИ ЛИСТА (или ЛИСТОВЫЕ МЕЗОФИЛЬНЫЕ КЛЕТКИ) – Leaf Mesophyll Cells are the cells within a leaf that produce carbohydrates in photosynthesis. / Под Мезофильными Клетками Листа, от Греческих слов Mésos, означающее Промежуточный или Средний, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимаются фотосинтезирующие тонкостенные клетки листовой пластинки растений, содержащие хлорофилл.

LEAF ROLLING = СКРУЧИВАНИЕ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Leaf Rolling or Leaf Curling is the rolling of the leaves to control water loss affected by lack of atmospheric or soil moisture. Also the bending or twisting of the leaves due to viral disease (as in Rice ragged stunt) or to other harmful agents.

LEAF SCALD = ОЖОГ ЛИСТЬЕВ (или ОМЕРТВЕНИЕ ЛИСТЬЕВ, или ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ, или ВЫГОРАНИЕ ЛИСТЬЕВ) – Leaf Scald is a Rice disease caused by the Fungus Gerlachia Oryzae with symptoms consisting of zonate lesions starting from leaf tips or edges; the symptoms are usually observed in mature leaves.

LEAF SCRAPING = ВЫСКАБЛИВАНИЕ ЛИСТА (или СОСКАБЛИВАНИЕ ЛИСТА) – Leaf Scraping is the removal of the epidermal portion of a leaf by the feeding of an insect.

LEAF SENESCENCE = СТАРЕНИЕ ЛИСТА (или ОДРЯХЛЕНИЕ ЛИСТА) – Leaf Senescence is a change in color from green to yellow or brown due to a reduction of metabolic activities in the plant preceding the death of the plant. Natural drying of the leaves due to crop maturity.

LEAF SHEATH = ВЛАГАЛИЩЕ ЛИСТА (или ЛИСТОВОЕ ВЛАГАЛИЩЕ) – Leaf Sheath is the lower part of the leaf enclosing the stem, originating from a node and wrapping around the culm above the node. Leaf Sheath (syn. Sheath, and Vagina) is the lower part of the leaf, originating from a node and enclosing the internode above it and sometimes the leaf sheaths and blades of the succeeding internodes. / Под Влагалищем понимается обкладка, окружение некоторых органов у Животных и Растений, например, влагалище сухожилия, листа.

LEAF SPOTS = ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ (или ПЯТНА НА ЛИСТЬЯХ) – Leaf Spots generally occur after periods of wet weather and are usually most severe on the lower leaves of the plant. Alternaria leaf spot is characterized by brown or gray, dry spots which are most common on either very young seedlings or on plants approaching maturity. Bacterial blight features dark green, angular, water-soaked spots that are particularly obvious on the lower surface of the leaf and may occur throughout the season. Both of these leaf spot pathogens can also infect young developing bolls. The fungi that cause Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria Macrospora and Alternaria Alternata) survive from season to season on crop residues and on some weed hosts. Crops that are subject to stress late in the season tend to be more susceptible. Some Cultivars are more resistant than others. Most commercial cultivars grown in Australia are completely resistant to bacterial blight. The Pima cultivars are very susceptible. The bacterium which causes the disease (Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Malvacearum) survives within seed and on infested Cotton crop residue. Xxxxx. Leaf Spots:- pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Alternaria Macrospora, Alternaria Alternata, Cercospora Gossypina, or Rhizoctonia Spp. Symptoms:- several leaf spot diseases may occur at the same time. Symptoms are varied, but sometimes these organisms cause circular concentric lesions similar to a target spot. Cotton leaves often get small, brown, circular lesions that enlarge to approximately 0.4–0.7 inch. Old lesions sometimes develop gray centers, which may fall out. Disease Cycle:- these foliar diseases tend to be more prevalent at or near crop maturity and during periods of high humidity. Most leaf spot fungi overwinter in infected plant debris. Control Measures:- preventative control measures are generally most effective, including seed treatment fungicides, good management practices (e.g., proper fertility levels, adequate drainage, and minimizing rank growth), and destruction of plant residue after harvest. Cotton Varieties differ in susceptibility to leaf spot Fungi. Though fairly common, leaf spot diseases are generally considered of minor importance, and specific controls are often not recommended. / Ксантомонас или Ксантомонада (Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Malvacearum).

LEAF VEINS = ЖИЛКИ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Leaf Veins are the vascular bundles of the leaf. In monocotyledonous plants such as Rice, leaf veins are seen as longitudinal ridges. / Под Жилками понимается система проводящих пучков в листьях и других органах высших растений, исключая мхи.

LEAFY COTTON = ОБЛИСТВЕННЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Leafy Cotton is the ginned Cotton with considerable amounts of leaf matter. The minute objectionable matter is referred to as Pepper Leaf or Pin Leaf. / Джинированный хлопок со значительным содержанием сорных примесей в виде кусочков листьев. О таком хлопке может быть заявлено, что он имеет Мелкий Сор или Перечный Лист (Pepper Leaf), или Пыль или Буловачный Лист (Pin Leaf).

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES = ЛИГА АРАБСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – The League Of Arab States, commonly called the Arab League, is a regional organization of Arab states in North Africa, Northeast Africa (Horn of Africa) and Southwest Asia (Middle East). It was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 with six members:- Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Yemen joined as a member on 05 May 1945. Currently, the League has 22 members, although Syria's participation has been suspended since November 2011 as a consequence of repression during the ongoing uprising. The League's main goal is to 'draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries'. Through institutions such as the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League's Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), the Arab League facilitates political, economic, cultural, scientific and social programs designed to promote the interests of the Arab world. It has served as a forum for the member states to coordinate their policy positions, to deliberate on matters of common concern, to settle some Arab disputes, and to limit conflicts such as the 1958 Lebanon crisis. The League has served as a platform for the drafting and conclusion of many landmark documents promoting economic integration. One example is the Joint Arab Economic Action Charter which sets out the principles for economic activities in the region. Each member state has only one vote in the League Council, while decisions are binding only for those states that have voted for them. The aims of the league in 1945 were to strengthen and coordinate the political, cultural, economic, and social programs of its members, and to mediate disputes among them or between them and third parties. Furthermore, the signing of an agreement on Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation on 13 April 1950 committed the signatories to coordination of military defense measures. In early 1970s, the Economic Council of the League of Arab States put forward a proposal to create Joint Arab Chambers of Commerce across the European states. This led, under the decree of the League of Arab States no. K1175/D52/G, to the decision by the Arab governments to set up the Arab British Chamber of Commerce which was mandated to:- 'promote, encourage and facilitate bilateral trade' between the Arab world and its major trading partner, the United Kingdom. The Arab League has also played a role in shaping school curricula, advancing the role of women in the Arab societies, promoting child welfare, encouraging youth and sports programs, preserving Arab cultural heritage, and fostering cultural exchanges between the member states. Literacy campaigns have been launched, intellectual works reproduced, and modern technical terminology is translated for the use within member states. The league encourages measures against crime and drug abuse, and deals with labor issues – particularly among the emigrant Arab workforce. The League of Arab States, established in March 1945, aims to improve economic, social, political and military relations among Arab nations. Headquarters are located in Cairo, Egypt. 22 Members (in 2013) include:- Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The League Of Arab States (LAS) or Arab League is regional organization of Arab states in the Middle East, formed in Cairo, Egypt on 1945-March-22. The founding member states were Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan (now Jordan), Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Other members are Libya (1953); The Sudan (1956); Tunisia and Morocco (1958); Kuwait (1961); Algeria (1962); Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (1971); Mauritania (1973); Somalia (1974); the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO; 1976); Djibouti (1977); and the Comoros (1993). When Yemen was a divided country, from 1967 to 1990, the two regimes were separately represented. Each member has one vote on the League Council, decisions being binding only on those states that have voted for them. The aims of the league in 1945 were to strengthen and coordinate the political, cultural, economic, and social programs of its members and to mediate disputes among them or between them and third parties. The signing on 1950-April-13, of an agreement on joint defense and economic cooperation also committed the signatories to coordination of military defense measures. In its early years, the Arab League concentrated mainly on economic, cultural, and social programs. In 1959 it held the first Arab petroleum congress and in 1964 established the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). Also in 1964, despite objections by Jordan, the league admitted the PLO as the representative of all Palestinians. Under the leadership of Mahmoud Riad, the third secretary-general (1972–79), political activity increased. The league, however, was weakened by internal dissension on political issues, especially those concerning Israel and the Palestinians. After Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel on 1979-March-26, the other members of the Arab League voted to suspend Egypt's membership and to transfer the league's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. Egypt was reinstated as a member of the Arab League in 1989, and the league's headquarters returned to Cairo in 1990. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the later involvement, at the request of Saudi Arabia, of Western countries – mainly the United States – in ridding Kuwait of Iraqi presence caused a deep rift in the league. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Djibouti, and Somalia endorsed the presence of foreign troops in Saudi Arabia, and all but the last three had some degree (however slight) of military involvement in the war. Also known as Arab League. / Известна также как Арабская Лига (Arab League). / Лига Арабских Государств или Лига Арабских Стран (Джамиат Ад-Дуал Аль-Арабия), региональная организация независимых Арабских государств; основана 22 Марта 1945 на состоявшейся в Каире конференции представителей Египта, Ирака, Сирии, Ливана, Трансиордании (с 1946 – Иордания), Саудовской Аравии и Йемена (с 1962 – Йеменская Арабская Республика). Позднее в неё вступили Ливия (1953), Судан (1956), Тунис и Марокко (1958), Кувейт (1961), Алжир (1962), Народная Демократическая Республика Йемен (1967), Катар, Бахрейн, Оман и Объединённые Арабские Эмираты (1971). С 1964 в работе Лиги участвует Организация Освобождения Палестины. Устав Лиги предусматривает 'укрепление отношений между государствами-членами и координацию их политической деятельности, имея в виду осуществление тесного сотрудничества между ними, защиту их независимости и суверенитета и общее рассмотрение дел и интересов арабских стран'; сотрудничество Арабских государств в области экономики, культуры и в других вопросах. В условиях развёртывания национально-освободительного движения в Арабских странах, особенно после Июльского переворота в Египте 1952, Лига стала играть важную роль в координации действий её членов в поддержку борьбы отдельных Арабских стран за свободу и национальную независимость. Лига выступала и выступает за всемерное объединение действий Арабских стран против империалистических планов, направленных на установление неоколониалистских порядков на Ближнем Востоке и вовлечение Арабских стран в сферу влияния империализма. Лига постоянно поддерживала требования своих членов о ликвидации иностранных баз на их территории. Лига решительно осудила продолжающуюся с Июня 1967 Израильскую агрессию против Арабских стран и поддержку, оказываемую Израилю международным империализмом и сионизмом. Лига выдвигала ряд предложений с целью выработки единой политической и экономической стратегии Арабских стран для ликвидации последствий Израильской агрессии. На конференции глав Арабских государств в Хартуме (Август 1967) были приняты решения о путях борьбы за освобождение оккупированных Израилем земель, об оказании помощи, в том числе финансовой, странам, подвергшимся агрессии. Важное значение в объединении военно-политических и экономических усилий Арабских стран в борьбе против Израильской агрессии имели заседания Совета совместно обороны при Лиге в Ноябре 1971, Ноябре 1972, Январе 1973. В период возобновления военных действий на Ближнем Востоке в Октябре 1973 Лига способствовала выработке совместно действий Арабских стран с целью оказания давления на Израиль и поддерживающие

его государства (ограничение производства и поставок Арабской нефти на международный рынок и другие). Руководящий орган Лиги – Совет Лиги, в который входят главы или премьер-министры Арабских стран или уполномоченные ими лица. При Совете имеются:- Совет Совместной Обороны, Политический Комитет, Экономический Совет, Комитет Начальников Штабов Вооружённых Сил Арабских Стран и другие. Между сессиями Совета (2 раза в год) деятельностью Лиги руководит избираемый на 5-летний срок Генеральный Секретарь. Решения Совета Лиги и организаций при Лиге (Арабский Общий Рынок, 1964, Арабский Финансовый Институт Экономического Развития, 1959, и другие) обязательны только для тех государств-членов Лиги, которые за них голосовали. Штаб-квартира Лиги находится в Каире, Египет.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES = ЛИГА ОБЩЕСТВ КРАСНОГО КРЕСТА И КРАСНОГО ПОЛУМЕСЯЦА – The League Of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies (LORCS), established in 1919, is made up of 147 members and 2 associate members with the goal of providing humanitarian aid in peacetime. LORCS is the former name of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). IFRC is the world's largest humanitarian organization, with 187 (in 2013) member National Societies. As part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, our work is guided by seven fundamental principles; humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was founded in 1919 in Paris in the aftermath of World War I. The war had shown a need for close cooperation between Red Cross Societies, which, through their humanitarian activities on behalf of prisoners of war and combatants, had attracted millions of volunteers and built a large body of expertise. A devastated Europe could not afford to lose such a resource. It was Henry Davison, President of the American Red Cross War Committee, who proposed forming a federation of these National Societies. An international medical conference initiated by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies, which was renamed in October 1983 to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and then in November 1991 to become the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The first objective of the IFRC was to improve the health of people in countries that had suffered greatly during the four years of war. Its goals were 'to strengthen and unite, for health activities, already-existing Red Cross Societies and to promote the creation of new Societies'. There were five founding member Societies:- Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. This number has grown over the years and there are now 187 recognized National Societies – one in almost every country in the world. / Хэнри Дэйвисэн (Henry Davison). Лига Обществ Красного Креста и Красного Полумесяца (ЛОККП) была основана в 1919 с целью обеспечения гуманитарной помощи в мирное время. В настоящее время в её составе находятся 147 членов и 2 ассоциативных члена.

LEAN HOGS = ТОЩИЕ СВИНЬИ (или ТОЩАК) – With settlement of the December 1996 Live Hog contract, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) switches completely to the Lean Hog contract (trading unit:- 40 000 pounds carcass weight). There were several reasons for the change, not least being that 70% of hogs are sold now on a grade and yield (carcass merit) basis. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) Lean Hog futures offers both near term and longer term trading and spreading strategies based on the supply and demand of current cash hog, product prices and the longer term cyclical pricing patterns. Live Hog prices are quoted in cents per pound and are the traditional terms used when talking about the actual hog markets. Lean hog prices are also quoted in cents per pound, but refer to the lean hog contract that trades at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The change began with the February of 1997 contract and is based on 40 000 pounds of pork which is equivalent to the meat from 220 hogs. To convert a live hog price to a lean hog price, divide the live hog price by .74. So when the USDA says that the average price for cash hogs should be 45 cents (for example), you will know that this is equivalent to 61 cents on the lean hog futures contract. The Chicago Merchantile Exchange® (CME®) Live Hogs futures and options contracts have undergone considerable improvements. Effective with the February 1997 contract, new and improved specifications, including a new name – Lean Hogs – make this contract even a more viable hedging tool for producers and packers throughout the United States. The new cash settlement feature also makes this a viable hedging tool for international producers and pork importers/exporters. The CME Group Lean Hog futures contract, symbol HE, calls for 40 000 lbs of hogs on a lean (carcass) basis. Today, a 270 lb live hog produces a 203 lb carcass. Pricing is quoted on a Dollar-perhundred-weight (cwt) basis. Therefore, a quote on the screen of 85 000 is called USD85 per cwt. The minimum tick size is 2.5 cents per cwt. A minimum tick move from 85 000 to 85 025 would represent a change in value of USD10 per contract. (Take note that some quote systems do not quote the last digit.) The contract is cash-settled against a two-day weighted average of the cash market called the Lean Hog Index, symbol IHX. Contract expiration is generally around the 12th of each contract month. Supply projections are pretty straightforward for lean hogs. It takes just six months from birth (farrowing) to slaughter. When you add in a 114-day pregnancy period, you have a relatively modest 10-month delay from a decision to expand or contract to when those numbers hit the packing plant and affect prices. The main long-term supply picture comes from the USDA's quarterly survey of producers called the Hogs & Pigs Report. The general trader can get a quick idea of supply for the next six months out by looking at the weight breakdowns in the 'kept for marketing' numbers. With slightly more effort, the farrowing intention numbers can help provide a map of supply for the next full year out. For 2013, with sharply lower grain prices, the question in the industry is not if producers will expand, but when and by how much. / Тощие Свиньи или Тощак.

LEA PRODUCT = ПАСЬМОВЫЙ ПРОДУКТ (или ПРОДУКТ В ПАСМАХ) – Lea Product:- xxxxx. See also Break Factor.

LEAPS® = LONG–TERM EQUITY ANTICIPATION SECURITIES

LEASE = АРЕНДА (или ЛИЗИНГ) – (1) Lease is a contract by which the owner of an asset (the lessor) permits another (the lessee) to use the asset for a stated time in return for payment at an agreed rate. The asset remains at all times the property of the lessor although sometimes the lessee is given an option to purchase the asset either during the currency of the lease or at its termination. A contract by which one party gives to another party the use of property or equipment, e.g., containers, for a specified time against fixed payments. Contract whereby the owner of a property (the lessor) grants the possession and use of the property to a lessee for a stated period and at a stated price. See also Capital Lease, and Land Lease. / , например, . Арендатор = Наниматель (The Lessee). Аренда или Лизинг – контракт, предоставляющий право на пользование недвижимостью, оборудованием или иными средствами производства в течение определённого периода времени в обмен на оплату, обычно в форме арендной платы. Владелец арендованной собственности называется арендодателем, а пользователь – арендатором.

(2) Lease is a financial instrument based upon the contango in the gold or silver market to finance precious metals inventory.

LEASE AND PLANT FUEL = ПОПУТНОЕ И ЗАВОДСКОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Lease And Plant Fuel is the natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants. / природный газ, используемый для операций со скважиной, месторождением, и арендой (такой как газ, используемый в операциях бурения, , водоотделитель (dehydrator) и используемый в качестве топлива .

LEASE CONDENSATE = КОНДЕНСАТ ИЗ ПОПУТНОГО ГАЗА – Lease Condensate is a mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

LEASE FINANCING = АРЕНДНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Lease Financing is a specialized area of finance dealing with renting property owned by a lender, financing the leases of a company engaged in rentals, financing the purchase of an item to be leased out by a borrower.

LEASEHOLD = ПРЕДМЕТ АРЕНДЫ (или ЛИЗГОЛЬД, или ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НА ПРАВАХ АРЕНДЫ) – Leasehold is a term used to describe property held by lease or other than in absolute ownership. On leasehold land, the lessee pays ground rent to the person who holds the freehold. Leasehold:- a lease is an agreement which allows one of the parties (the leaseholder) the use of a specified portion of a building for a specified period in return for some payment. / Под Лизгольдом, от Английского слова Leasehold, от Английских слов Lease, означающее Аренда, и Hold, означающее Владение или Держание, понимается форма земельной аренды в средневековой Англии. Крупный лизгольд развился в фермерскую капиталистическую аренду, мелкий (крестьянский) – стал одним из первых объектов огораживаний – насильственных сгонов крестьян феодалами с земли, которую феодалы затем огораживали изгородями, канавами и прочим. Лизгольд, вид земельной аренды в Англии. Начал развиваться в позднее средневековье, когда с ликвидацией барской запашки лорды манора стали практиковать сдачу в аренду своего домена целиком одному лицу (крупный лизгольд, со временем превратившийся в фермерскую капиталистическую аренду) либо нескольким арендаторам (мелкий крестьянский лизгольд). Среди последних были наиболее распространены арендаторы ‘по воле лорда’ со сроком аренды 1–3 года, которые в конце XV–XVI веков в первую очередь были согнаны с земли в ходе огораживаний. Предмет Аренды или Лизгольд – арендованная собственность или право использования собственности в соответствии с контрактом аренды (lease).

LEASEHOLD INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПРЕДМЕТА АРЕНДЫ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ АРЕНДОВАННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА) – Leasehold Insurance is an insurance for the tenant of a property leased against the loss of value of the lease or of profit from a sub-lease through termination of the lease by fire or other peril insured against.

LEASE RATE = СТАВКА АРЕНДЫ – Lease Rate:- pricing of gold forward rate:- back in pricing of futures, we discussed about the theoretical pricing of futures. But the futures price (or more technically correct, the forward price) of gold is calculated differently. This is because there is a lease rate for gold. As we mentioned before in get paid to borrow gold and silver? But for a certain class of gold owners, they do earn interests on gold. Right now, instead of receiving interest for lending out gold, they are paying people to borrow gold. The best way to explain gold forward pricing is to use an example. To understand this, we assume that you have already read and understood Pricing of futures beforehand. Let’s suppose the spot price of gold is USD1 000 per ounce. The lease rate for 180 days is 2 percent per annum while the carry cost (which includes storage and interests) is 5% per annum. So, we borrow USD1 000.00 for 180 days. At the carry cost of 5%, we have to repay USD1 000.00 * (1 + 0.05(180/365)) = USD1 024.66 in 180 days time. With the borrowed USD1 000.00, we buy 1 ounce of gold and lease it out. At the end of the 180 days lease period, we expect to get back 1 * (1 + 0.02(180/365) = 1 (1.01) = 1.01 ounce of gold. Therefore, 1 ounce of gold has grown to 1.01 ounce in 180 days time at a value of USD1 024.66. Therefore, the forward price of gold will have to be USD1 024.66 / 1.01 = USD1 014.51. If the 180-day forward price of gold is not at USD1 014.51, then an arbitrage opportunity exists. To sum it all up with an equation, if the spot price is S, the forward price is F(T) for a time-horizon of T days, the carry cost is r, and the gold lease rate is r*, we have:- F(T) = S [1 + r (T/365)] / [1 + r* (T/365)].

LEASE RODS = РАЗДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРУТКИ (или ХОДОВЫЕ ПОПЕРЕЧИНЫ, или ХОДОВЫЕ КОЛОДКИ, или ЦЕНОВЫЕ ПАЛОЧКИ) – Lease Rods are two wooden or glass rods set between the whip roll and the harness frames. These rods help to keep the lease in the warp threads. For example, all even-numbered warp ends may pass over the back lease rod and under the front lease rod; all odd-numbered warp ends may pass under the back lease rod and over the front lease rod. By this arrangement of warp threads, the lease rods aid considerably in finding broken warp ends, keeping the ends under control, and preventing possible gnarling, tangling and rolling of the warp ends. In addition the rods cause the ends to enter the heddle eyes on the harness frames in an even, uniform manner.

LEASES = ВИДЫ АРЕНДЫ (или АРЕНДА ПО ВИДАМ) – (1) In the balance sheet, property, plant and equipment acquired through capital lease arrangements are recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments or fair value, if it is lower. These assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or the lease term. IAS 17 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 17) – Leases – prescribes, for lessees and lessors, the appropriate accounting policies and disclosure to apply in relation to leases. The classification of leases adopted in this standard is based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or the lessee. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Leases in the financial statements of lessees:- (i) Operating Leases:- lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user’s benefit. (ii) Finance Leases:- at the commencement of the lease term, lessees shall recognise finance leases as assets and liabilities in their balance sheets at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The discount rate to be used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine; if not, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate shall be used. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Minimum lease payments shall be apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge shall be allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents shall be charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. A finance lease gives rise to depreciation expense for depreciable assets as well as finance expense for each accounting period. The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets shall be consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned, and the depreciation recognised shall be calculated in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. Leases in the financial statements of lessors:- (i) Operating Leases:- lessors shall present assets subject to operating leases in their balance sheets according to the nature of the asset. The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets shall be consistent with the lessor’s normal depreciation policy for similar assets, and depreciation shall be calculated in accordance with IAS 16 and IAS 38. Lease income from operating leases shall be recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Finance Leases:- lessors shall recognise assets held under a finance lease in their balance sheets and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The recognition of finance income shall be based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor’s net investment in the finance lease. Manufacturer or dealer lessors shall recognise selling profit or loss in the period, in accordance with the policy followed by the entity for outright sales. If artificially low rates of interest are quoted, selling profit shall be restricted to that which would apply if a market rate of interest were charged. Costs incurred by manufacturer or dealer lessors in connection with negotiating and arranging a lease shall be recognised as

an expense when the selling profit is recognised. Sale and leaseback transactions:- A sale and leaseback transaction involves the sale of an asset and the leasing back of the same asset. The lease payment and the sale price are usually interdependent because they are negotiated as a package. The accounting treatment of a sale and leaseback transaction depends upon the type of lease involved. / МСБУ 17 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 17) – . для незамедлительных продаж.

(2) Leases consist of an obligation to make a series of payments (in consideration for using the leased object) followed by the return of the leased object; some leases also allow a purchase option for the obligor. Leased objects are commonly vehicles, however, some pools may be comprised of equipment. In economic substance, leasing products are similar to balloon loans where the obligor has a return option. Lease products differ from loans in terms of legal and tax treatment.

LEASING = ЛИЗИНГ (или АРЕНДА) – Leasing:- movable or immovalbe goods are leased, or rented so to speak, by a financial institution, called the Leasing Company, or by the manufacturer of the goods. Leasing is a special form of financing. Instead of a purchase with equity or debt capital financing or a mixture of the two, the rent or lease payment is provided. Possible categorization aspects of leasing can be: period and ability to terminate the leasing contract (financial and operating leasing), the role of the lessor (direct and indirect leasing), type of object being leased (real estate, furniture and staff leasing), etc. The renting out, for a specific period, of industrial equipment, facilities and capital goods (machines, technical installations, vehicles, etc). The manufacturer or – in the case of leasing in the narrower sense of the word (financial leasing) – special leasing companies act as principals. Leasing helps to preserve liquidity. 100% borrowing on a pay-as-you-earn basis. Fixed monthly costs cover interest, amortization, the upfront fee and (e.g., with car leasing) the insurance premium. / , например, .

LEASING COMPANY = ЛИЗИНГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Leasing Copany is the company from which property or equipment is taken on lease. / Лизинговая Компания – компания, у которой имущество или оборудование было взято в лизинг.

LEASING CONTRACT = ЛИЗИНГОВЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или ДОГОВОР АРЕНДЫ) – Leasing Contract is a contract for the leasing of property or equipment. / Лизинговый Контракт – контракт по лизингу имущества или оборудования.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES GROUP = ГРУППА НАИМЕНЕЕ РАЗВИТЫХ СТРАН – The LDC Group:- the Least Developed Countries as classified by the United Nations are composed of 49 countries of which 32 are members of the WTO and 12 are in the process of acceding to the WTO. The LDCs:- (i) constitute 12% of the world's population but account for less than 1% of world trade; (ii) account for less than half percent point of the world's trade in commercial services (i.e. 0.44% in 2008); (iii) have populations which, in the main, live below the poverty datum line and have limited, or no, access to basic services; and (iv) recognise that, disparate as their nations may be, working together brings greater strength and benefits than could be achieved as individuals. For this reason, the Group has pursued common positions in the negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda. The Group has also pursued parallel discussions to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are put in place to complement market access initiatives. Among other achievements this has led to:- (i) the inclusion in the negotiating modalities specific flexibilities targeted at LDCs; (ii) recognition for the enhancement of market access by granting duty free and quota free treatment to products originating from all LDCs as well as the simplification and transparency of preferential rules of origin; (iii) the adoption of modalities for the special treatment of LDCs with regard to Trade in Services; (iv) the adoption of accession modalities for LDCs; (v) recognition among WTO members to accord special priority to issues of interest/concern to LDCs; and (vi) the enhancement of the Integrated Framework to better respond to the needs of LDCs in the area of trade mainstreaming, building supply capacities and integration into the multilateral trading system. The Enhanced Integrated Framework became effective in July 2009 and has so far benefited a number of LDCs in enhancing/establishment of National Implementation Units (NIU). However, participation of the LDCs in multilateral trade negotiations has not gone without challenge:- although commitments have been made to grant duty free and quota free market access to LDCs; to simplify and make transparent preferential rules of orign; to deal with Cotton expeditiously, ambitiously and specifically as well as according special priority to services sectors and service suppliers from LDCs, these commitments have not been fully made operational. The delay in concluding the negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda has further exacerbated the situation of LDCs in the multilateral trading system. For this reason, the Group will continue to press for early harvest. The LDC remain optimistic and committed to ensure that negotiations under the DDA are concluded soon. The Group will continue to pursue outcomes that will contribute to enhancing development and economic growth of LDCs. Coordination:- The LDC Group coordinates its engagement in negotiations under the multilateral trading system through an inclusive consultative process. The Group has undertaken to advance common positions while respecting the sovereign right of individual countries to pursue national interests. Through a rotational system, a coordinator is selected among LDCs to lead the Group's engagement at all levels (Ministerial, Senior Officials/Ambassadorial, experts). In order to ensure ownership, inclusiveness, transparency and consistency in positions adopted, the Group also maintains a pool of focal points for each subject areas (drawn from among the group members) supported by alternates and a core group. The Group has also undertaken to hold, as appropriate, a Ministerial session to renew the mandate for engagement in the negotiations. These sessions normally result in the adoption of a declaration outlining the Group's positions on each subject under negogtiation. Regular meetings are held of senior technical officials; Ambassadors (representing their countries in Geneva to the WTO). Efforts are also made to ensure that officials based in Geneva, working directly with other LDC nations and with the WTO, are equally in touch with their capital based colleagues. The restricted section of this site is for the information of LDC country officials who may apply for registration where indicated.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY = НАИМЕНЕЕ РАЗВИТАЯ СТРАНА – The OECD/DAC (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee) classification, LLDC (short for the Least Developed of the Less Developed Countries), is substantially the same as the United Nations LDCs. The Least Developed Country list is reviewed at three-year intervals. At each review, countries may remain, be added, or be graduated out. There are three criteria for UN categorization as an LDC:- (i) low-income – as of the most recent review, the low income threshold was a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD750 per capita; (ii) weak human assets – measured by a composite index based on indicators of nutrition, health, school enrolment, and literacy; and (iii) economic vulnerability – measured by a composite index based on indicators of instability in agricultural production, instability in exports of goods and services, economic importance of non-tradition activities, economic concentration, and economic smallness. UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) is the United Nations lead agency for the least developed countries (LDCs). In that capacity, it manages the Action Plan for the Least Developed Countries and also issues biennial reports on the position, prognosis and possibilities of those countries. Least Developed Countries (LDCs):- the world's poorest countries. The WTO uses the UN list http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/ldc/list.htm. WTO members (31):- Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. WTO observers (12):- Afghanistan, Bhutan, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Yemen. Not WTO members or observers (5):- Eritrea, Kiribati, Somalia, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu. Least Developed Countries are nations identified as such by the United Nations Economic and Social Council through its Committee for Development Policy and includes countries with 'a low per

capita income', 'a low level of human resource development' and 'a high degree of economic vulnerability'. The figures for this criteria are reviewed every three years. Specific parameters as defined during the triennial review by the Committee in 2009 are as presented below:- Criteria for Least Developed Countries:- (i) Gross National Income Per Capita:- the threshold for inclusion is a three-year (2005–07) average Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD905.12 and the graduation threshold is USD1 086.00. (ii) Human Assets Index:- The Human Assets Index (HAI) reflects the following dimensions of the state of human development:- (a) health and nutrition, measured by:- (i) percentage of the population; undernourished; and (ii) under-five child mortality rate; and (b) education, measured by: (i) gross secondary school enrolment ratio; and (ii) adult literacy rate. The HAI threshold for inclusion a value of 60 and the threshold for graduation is 66. (iii) Economic Vulnerability Index:- The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) reflects a risk posed to a country's development by exogenous shocks. The EVI threshold is 42 and the threshold for graduation is 38. The next triennial Review is scheduled for 2012. Adapted from United Nations Committee for Development Policy, Report on the Eleventh Session (9-13 March 2009); Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2009, Supplement No. 13. Least Developed Countries currently total 49, including Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. Countries whose recommendations for graduation were recently approved by the UN General Council include Equatorial Guinea, Maldives and Samoa. Distinct definition of the Least Developing Countries first emerged from the Seventh Session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning held in 1971 in its quest to examine challenges peculiar to the least developed among developing countries. The Committee was tasked to propose criteria for identifying these countries in response to the recognition by the United Nations General Assembly that the capacity of the least developed among developing countries to respond to deliberate development initiatives including those contained in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Decade was far less due to their peculiar handicaps. Identification criteria and procedure was found to be particularly essential for grating a concrete expression of political will towards the implementation of special measures in favor of the vulnerable group. / сводный индекс.

LEAST DEVELOPED OF THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES = НАИМЕНЕЕ РАЗВИТЫЕ ИЗ СЛАБОРАЗВИТЫХ СТРАН – The classification Least Developed Of The Less Developed Countries (LLDC) was developed by the United Nations (UN) to give some guidance to donor agencies and coutries about an equitable allocation of foreign assistance. The criteria for designating a country an LLDC, originally adopted by the UN Committee for Development Planning in 1971, have been modified several times. Criteria have included low:- per-capita-income, literacy, and manufacturing share of the country's total gross domestic product. There is continuing concern that the criteria should be more robust and less subject to the possibility of easy fluctuation of a country between less developed and least developed status. See also Less Developed Country. This designation was created by the United Nations to determine which countries in the world were in the greatest need of aid. Burma was given this status on 1987-December-11. The criteria used to determine the countries in greatest need were per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Productthe goods and services a country produces), share of manufacturing in total GDP, the adult literacy rate, the quality of life index, the economic diversification index and population size. Forty-nine countries are currently designated by the United Nations as least developed of the less developed countries (LLDCs). The list is reviewed every three years by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The criteria underlying the current list of LLDCs are:- low income, weak human resources, and a low level of economic diversification. They are sometimes referred to as the Fourth World. The OECD/DAC (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee) classification, LLDC (least developed of the less developed countries), is substantially the same as the UN LDCs. / лёгкого колебания .

LEAS TIES = ЦЕНОВЫЕ ПОДВЯЗКИ – Leas Ties, also known as Lees Ties. This is such an interesting term that pops in and out of textiles. I asked a longtime weaver which was correct. She said it wasn't so much correct but where you learned to weave. The fact that a term used in measuring linen yarns is 'lea' makes me think leas ties came from that direction. So what are they? They are the short threads tied around hanks of yarn to help keep them from tangling while being washed, dyed, and stored. They are also the short threads tied around a warp to allow you carry it from the warping board/mill to the loom. They serve the same process of keeping the threads in order. They are tied by running a thread at right angles to the warp/hank and interweaving through and coming back at opposite angles. Kind of a series of sideways figure 8's.

LEAST SQUARES GROWTH RATE = СРЕДНЕКВАДРАТИЧНАЯ СТАВКА РОСТА – The Least Squares Growth Rate, r, is estimated by fitting a linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period, as follows:- Ln(xt) = a + r * t and is calculated as [exp (r) – 1].

LEATHER = КОЖА – Leather is the hide of an animal with the fur removed. It has been used throughout history for clothing and other purposes. Today, manmade fabrics that imitate leather are widely available. Common leather names include alligator, buckskin, calfskin, chamois, cordovan, cowhide, crocodile, doeskin, grain leather, kid, lambskin, morocco, nappa, patent, peccary, pigskin, pin seal, reptile, reversed leather, Russian, shearling, skiver, snakeskin, and suede. Making of Leather Fabric:- leather is a versatile fabric used in a variety of apparel and non-apparel products. One cannot think of riding a bike without a leather jacket or leather pants combined with leather gloves on a cold wintry night. Ladies love to carry leather handbags and leather lingerie is fast becoming their hot favorites. Leather footwear, accessories like leather belts, wallets, leather upholstery for sofas, automobile seats, leather shields and weapon sheathes, engine gaskets and harnesses – the list can go on but the uses of leather can never said to have exaggerated. This now so common fabric called Leather has a very complicated manufacturing process. Making of leather fabric is very different from that of other fabrics and its interesting to know this very ancient art of leather making which is being refined with time. Sources of Leather:- leather is obtained from the skin or hide of animals. The skin of larger animals are termed as 'Hide' such as cowhide or horsehide and the term 'Skin' is used to represent that of smaller animals like calfskin or kidskin. Nowadays, skins of animals such as ostrich, lizard, eel, and Kangaroo are also used to make leather but the commonly used leathers come from Cattle, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, kid, Horse, Mule, Zebra, Buffalo, Pig, Hog, Seal, Walrus, Whale, and Alligator. Process of making Leather Fabric:- there are many varieties of leather. All kinds of leathers have to pass through three main stages viz. preparatory processes, tanning and finishing processes. Sometimes surface coating is also applied to certain kinds of leathers. Preparatory Processes:- when the hide or skin is prepared for tanning, it has to go through the processes such as pickling, soaking, liming, fleshing, splitting, deliming, bating, degreasing, bleaching, and depickling. Pickling:- the raw hide is cleaned and soaked in acids or salts to prevent decomposition. Soaking:- after reaching the tannery, it is soaked in water to restore moisture lost during salting. Liming:- it is then soaked in lime solution for removing hair, inter-fibrillary protein and epidermis. Fleshing:- mechanical instruments like rollers and blades are used to remove fat, muscle and flesh from the skin. Splitting:- the hides are usually composed of three layers- epidermis or the outer layer, corium or dermis, the middle layer, and the innermost fatty layer. These layers are separated or split to obtain the corium from which the leather is made. Deliming:- the hide is washed in a mixture of water and ammonium chloride or ammonium sulphate to neutralize it.

Bating:- the hide is treated with digestive enzymes to remove non-fibrous proteins. Degreasing:- lipases are used to dissociate fat particles set in the skin. Bleaching:- the hide is made colorless by applying chemicals. Depickling:- the hide is put in sulphuric acid to lower the pH or the acidity gained during pickling. Tanning:- tanning converts the protein of the raw hide into a stable material which does not decompose and can be used for making end-products. For tanning different methods and materials are used. The hides are soaked in a tanning liquor which slowly penetrates through the hide. When the penetration is done to a satisfactory level, the pH of the float is slowly raised in a process called Basification. Basification fixes the tanning material to the leather. Mineral Tanning:- chrome is the most common material used for tanning. Chromium salts used in this method gives pale blue color to the leather and thus it is also known as 'Wet Blue' Leather. It makes leather water proof and stretchable. Vegetable Tanning:- in this method, which is also called Bark Tanning, the hide is soaked in a solution of bark of oak or chestnut. The leather becomes flexible but when dry, it doesn't stretch much. Oil Tanning:- in this method, fish and animal oil is used which makes the leather very soft and flexible. Finishing Processes:- after tanning, the leather undergoes different finishing processes that may include drying, softening, lubricating, dyeing and coloring. For a smooth finish, the leather may be treated with waxes, shellac or emulsified synthetic resins, dyes, and pigments. Sometimes, glazing is done to get polished surface. Drying:- the leather is dried in the air or in a drying tunnel. Sometimes, other methods like paste and vacuum drying are also used. Lubricating:- oils and greases are incorporated into the leather to lubricate it for enhancing its softness, strength, and water resistance. Dyeing:- methods like drum dyeing, spraying, brush dyeing, and staining are used for giving color to leather. Some leathers are surface coated for additional resistance to abrasion, cracking, peeling, water, heat, and cold. See also Fur, Skin, and Pelt. / оленья кожа или лосиная кожа (buckskin), , шамуа или замша или серна (chamois), кордовская (cordovan). тонкая кожа (skiver). шеллак (shellac). Кожа – это обработанная дерма шкуры животного, волокнистая структура которой в основном сохранена, но физические, физико-механические и химические свойства её структурных элементов изменены в зависимости от назначения кожи. Кожу изготавливают из шкур крупного рогатого скота, козлины, овчины, оленьих и свиных. Производство кожи состоит из трёх основных этапов:- (1) превращение шкуры в недубленый полуфабрикат (гольё) определённой структуры и химического состава; (2) закрепление структуры голья и изменение её качества (формирование новой структуры, в результате чего обеспечивается стойкость голья к влаге, температурным и бактериальным выделениям) и введение наполняющих веществ; этот этап завершается получением дубленого полуфабриката; и (3) обработка дубленого полуфабриката для придания ему необходимого комплекса свойств (физико-механических, гигиенических, технологических, органолептических и других) и товарного внешнего вида. В соответствии с указанными этапами производство кожи разделяется на три группы процессов и операций:- подготовительные, дубильные и отделочные. Технологию производства кожи разрабатывают, исходя из характеристик шкуры (вид сырья, толщина, площадь, химический состав и свойства) и требований к выделанной коже, зависящих от её назначения. В результате выполнения подготовительных операций со шкуры удаляют волос, эпидермис и подкожно-жировой слой. К основным подготовительным операциям относятся отмока, мездрение, золение, обезволашивание, распиливание по толщине, раскраивание, обеззоливание, мягчение, пикелевание, обезжиривание. Выполнение операций и их последовательность зависят от вида и назначения сырья. Так, мягкое сырьё и тонкие шкуры крупного рогатого скота (КРС) по толщине не распиливают. Отмока:- для приведения шкуры в состояние, близкое к парному, её обрабатывают водой с добавлением ускорителей процесса (главным образом, сульфида натрия и поверхностных веществ). При отмоке из шкуры удаляют кровь, консервирующие вещества, водорастворимые белки. Мездрение:- в процессе мездрения от дермы отделяют подкожную клетчатку – мездру. Обезволашивание и Золение:- на шкурах после отмоки имеются волос, эпидермис, остатки подкожной клетчатки, которые необходимо удалить. Обезволашивание заключается в химическом или ферментативном ослаблении связи волоса с дермой и последующем механическом удалении шерсти. Золение обеспечивает изменение структуры дермы и удаление белков, присутствующих в шкуре наряду с коллагеном, набухание (нажор) и обезжиривание. Сгонка Шерсти и Чистка:- ослабление связи волоса с дермой, достигнутое после обезволашивания и золения, позволяет мягко удалить волос. Полуфабрикат, полученный после удаления шерсти и подкожно-жирового слоя (мездры), называют Гольём. Распиливание По Толщине:- распиливание заключается в снятии лицевого голья. Верхний слой, имеющий натуральную лицевую поверхность, называют Лицевым Спилком, нижний слой – Бахтармяным Спилком. Раскраивание:- для удобства обработки на кожевенном заводе крупный полуфабрикат раскраивают, разделяя на разнородные по свойствам участки (Чепрак, Полы, Вороток). Обеззоливание:- гольё обеззоливают для удаления щёлочи, так как наличие её препятствуют нормальному проведению последующих процессов, повышает жёсткость кожи и способствует появлению известковых пятен. Мягчение:- осуществляется при обработке голья ферментными препаратами. Пикелевание:- это обработка голья перед дублением раствором, содержащим кислоту и соль. Обезжиривание:- гольё обезжиривают для удаления избыточного количества природного жира. Дубление:- это основной этап кожевенного производства, при котором существенно изменяются свойства кожевенного сырья. Процесс превращения голья в кожу в результате химического и адсорбционного взаимодействия дубящих веществ с коллагеном дермы называется Дублением. Выдубленный полуфабрикат существенно отличается по свойствам от голья. В зависимости от применяемых дубителей различают следующие методы дубления:- (i) Хромовое Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами основных солей трёхвалентного хрома; (ii) Алюминиевое Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами основных солей алюминия; (iii) Альдегидное Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами альдегидов; (iv) Кремнекислое Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами кремниевой кислоты; (v) Титановое Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами дубящих соединений титана; (vi) Циркониевое Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами дубящих соединений циркония; (vii) Железное Дубление – дубление голья водными растворами основных солей трёхвалентного железа; (viii) Жировое Дубление – дубление голья жирами; (ix) Лайковое Дубление – дубление голья смесью алюминиевых квасцов, поваренной соли, яичного желтка и муки; (x) Танидное Дубление – дубление голья растворами растительных дубильных веществ; и (xi) Комбинированное Дубление – дубление голья несколькими дубящими веществами одновременно или в определённой последовательности. После дубления шкура приобретает основные ценные качества, свойственные готовой коже. Цель отделочных операций – придать коже, прошедшей дубление, некоторые физико-механические свойства и товарный внешний вид. Целью последубильных операций является подготовка выдубленного полуфабриката к отделке. В процессе отделки он приобретает красивый внешний вид и необходимые физико-механические свойства, требуемые для кож данного назначения. К последубильным операциям относятся:- промывка, пролёжка, отжим, распиливание (распиливают кожи хромового метода дубления), строгание (для выравнивания толщины), промывка и нейтрализация. К операциям отделки относятся:- крашение, жирование, додубливание и наполнение кож хромового дубления, разводка (разглаживание складок на коже, придание лицевой поверхности гладкости), сушка, увлажнение (для повышения пластичности полуфабриката), тяжка (для выравнивания, повышения гладкости и мягкости кожи), покровное крашение (аппретирование) (обеспечивает внешний вид кожи:- цвет, матовость или блеск). В зависимости от назначения кож применяют различные виды покрытий:- эмульсионное, казеиновое, эмульсионно-казеиновое, нитроцеллюлозное, нитроэмульсионное, полиуретановое. В зависимости от вида, числа, характера расположения пороков на лицевой поверхности и назначения кожи применяют анилиновую, полуанилиновую или пигментную отделку. Качество кожевенного сырья и его строение зависят от породы скота. Крупный рогатый скот молочных пород имеет тонкую и эластичную шкуру, рабочий скот – толстую шкуру высокой плотности, скот мясных пород –

шкуру с сильно развитой подкожной жировой клетчаткой, рыхлым и толстым слоем дермы. Свойства кожевенного сырья существенно зависят от кормления и условий содержания скота. Натуральная кожа, используемая для одежды, должна быть мягкая на ощупь, хорошо выделанная, без жировых пятен и налётов, без складок и морщин, с покрытием, устойчивым к утюжке при температуре 80 °C, без общей садки, ломкости и осыпания покрытия; велюр должен иметь густой низкий ворс. По художественно-эстетическим показателям кожи оцениваются в соответствии со следующими требованиями (наименование показателя – предел оценки в баллах):- (i) Эластичность высшей категории качества – 8, первой категории качества – 8–7; (ii) Отделка высшей категории качества – 20–18, первой категории качества – 20–16; (iii) Структура Лицевой Поверхности высшей категории качества – 12–10, первой категории качества – 12–9. Физико-механические свойства одёжных кож оцениваются по следующим показателям:- содержание влаги; содержание веществ, экстрагируемых органическими растворителями; содержание окиси хрома; нагрузка при разрыве; жёсткость; толщина; площадь кожи. По химическим и физико-механическим показателям кожи должны соответствовать следующим нормам (наименование показателя – норма):- Массовая Доля Влаги – 10–16%; Массовая Доля Окиси Хрома – не менее 3.6%; Массовая Доля Веществ, Экстрагируемых Органическими Растворителями (Без Полимерного Соединения):- (a) для кож из шкур овец и свиней – 6.0–14.0%, (b) для кож из козлины – 10.0–18.0%; Предел Прочности При Растяжении По Коже:- (a) для кож из шкур овец и коз – не менее 1.2 (10 МПа), (b) для кож из шкур свиней – не менее 1.0 (10 МПа); Удлинение При Напряжении 10 МПа По Коже:- (a) из шкур овец и коз – не менее 30.0–50.0%, (b) из шкур свиней – не менее 25.0–46.0%. Натуральная кожа для одежды должна иметь следующие показатели:- масса одного квадратного метра – 400–600 г; нагрузка, характеризующая жёсткость – 3–5 сН; разрывная нагрузка – не менее 35 даН (разрушающее напряжение не менее 10 МПа); сопротивление раздиранию – не менее 2 даН; усадка после намокания и высушивания – не более 2%; число циклов истирания до изменения внешнего вида (залащивания) – не менее 200; устойчивость окраски к сухому и мокрому трению – не менее 4 баллов, к свету – не менее 7 баллов. Так как кожа является пористым материалом, то необходимо различать вес единицы объёма плотного вещества кожи. Объёмный вес и пористость кожи (кожа – объёмный вес, пористость):- (i) 1 и 2 Классы Танидного Дубления – 0.99–1.24 г/см^3, 29–47%; (ii) 3 Класс Танидного Дубления – 0.6–1.00 г/см^3, 22–68%; (iii) 3 Класс Хромового Дубления – 0.42–0.72 г/см^3, 47–58%; и (iv) То Же, Замша – 0.23–0.42 г/см^3, 67–77%. Кожи так же характеризуются паропроницаемостью, гигроскопичностью, намокаемостью и влагоёмкостью, термостойкостью. Воздухопроницаемость определяется в лёгких кожах. Она обусловлена наличием сквозных пор в коже. С увеличением пористости и уменьшением толщины кожи растёт её воздухопроницаемость. Воздухопроницаемость мягких кож без лицевого покрытия колеблется в пределах 100–180 см^3/(см^2·ч). В большинстве случаев воздухопроницаемость кожи с лицевым покрытием находится в пределах 10–100 см^3/(см^2·ч). Паропроницаемость у хромовых кож без покрытий достигает 7–1.6 мг/(см^2·ч) и снижается до 5.5–0.5 мг/(см^2·ч) в кожах с покрытием. Кожа обладает большой гигроскопичностью. Это свойство, объяснимое её пористостью и гидрофильностью, обеспечивает поглощение кожей пара. Кожа может накапливать в себе влагу в значительном количестве. Кожа при 100% относительной влажности воздуха может иметь равновесную влажность в 35–65%, что свидетельствует о её большей гигроскопичности. Максимальное количество влаги поглощают кожи хромового дубления. Для характеристики способности кожи поглощать воду за определённый промежуток времени пользуются показателями:- намокаемость, намокаемость с поправкой на вымывание, и влагоёмкость. Водопроницаемость кожи выражается количеством воды в миллилитрах (мл), проходящей через 1 квадратный сантиметр (см^2) площади кожи в течение 1 часа (ч) и при давлении столба жидкости высотой 1 метр (м). На её величину влияет вид дубления, способность волокон к набуханию, плотность укладки структурных элементов кожи, степень наполнения. Раскройные свойства кож характеризуются особенностями структуры её отдельных топографических участков, толщиной, площадью, конфигурацией, конструкцией изделия, сортностью (наличием пороков, определяющих при современных методах раскроя требования к материалу, из которого изготовлены детали изделий), возможностью использования кожи по целевому назначению. Участки шкуры и кожи, соответствующие определённым частям тела животного и различающиеся по толщине, плотности, характеру переплетения волокон, химическому составу и физико-механическим свойствам, называют топографическими. Кожу условно делят на Чепрачную и Периферийную части. Чепрачная Часть (средняя часть кожи), площадь которой доходит до 55% от общей площади кожи, обладает примерно одинаковыми свойствами в продольном и поперечном направлениях. Изменение толщины кожи в пределах чепрака незначительно. Из чепрачной части кожи следует выкраивать наиболее ответственные детали одежды. К Периферийной Части кожи относят участки кожи, непосредственно примыкающие к чепраку спереди (вороток) и с боков (полы). Из этих участков следует выкраивать менее ответственные детали или размещать участки деталей, которые не несут больших механических нагрузок, а в готовом изделии мало заметны. Направление удлинения (тягучести) кожи имеет существенное значение при изготовлении изделия, направление наибольшего удлинения на отдельных участках необходимо учитывать при раскрое. На чепрачном участке кожа имеет наименьшее удлинение в долевом и поперечном направлениях. На участке воротка наибольшее удлинение направлено веерообразно. Полы и Лапы имеют наименьшее удлинение в продольном направлении. Хребтовая Линия Шкуры (Кожи) – условная прямая линия, проходящая по линии позвоночника от головы до корня хвоста. Белая Линия Шкуры – анатомическая граница сращения брюшных мышц у животных, по которой проводят разрез шкуры при её снятии пластом. Полукожа – половина целой кожи, полученная разрезом по хребтовой линии. Чепрак – средняя часть шкуры (кожи), ограниченная прямыми линиями, соединяющими впадины передних и задних лап и линией, соединяющей передние пашины. Получепрак – половина чепрака, разрезанная вдоль хребтовой линии кожи. Огузок – участок шкуры (кожи), расположенной ниже линии, соединяющей впадины задних лап (линия БС на рисунке). Крупон – чепрак, выкроенный в виде прямоугольника со сторонами БМНС (приводятся на рисунке) с отрезанным огузком. Полы – крайние боковые участки шкуры (кожи), ограниченные от остальных частей линиями, соединяющими впадины передних и задних лап (линия АБ и СД, ЖМБ и ЗНС на рисунке). Припольный Участок – участок чепрака, расположенный близко к полам. Рыбка – часть шкуры (кожи) после отделения пол, а иногда и головной части. Головная Часть – участок шкуры, снятый с головы животного без ушей и губ. Лобаш – участок шкуры, снятый со лба животного. Щёки – боковые участки головной части шкуры. Вороток – участок шкуры, расположенный между головной частью и чепраком (линия ЖМНЗ и АМНД на рисунке). Сходы – откроенные от шкуры (кожи) две полы и вороток. Лапы – участки шкуры, снятые с ног животного. Пашины – участки шкуры, прилегающие к лапам со стороны белой линии. Хвост – участок шкуры, снятый с хвоста животного. Конскую шкуру условно можно разрубить на две основные части:- переднюю и заднюю. Передина – передняя часть конской шкуры, от которой отделён хаз (линия аб на рисунке). Полупередина – половина передины, разрезанной по хребтовой линии шкуры (кожи). Хаз – задняя часть конской шкуры вместе с лапами (линия аб на рисунке) от которой отделена передина. Шпигель – два овальных участка по обе стороны хаза, симметрично расположенные к хребтовой линии. Грива – жёсткий участок шеи конской шкуры, образованный длинными, густо и глубоко сидящими остевыми волосами. Характеристика Сортности Кож:- важным фактором, влияющим на рациональное использование кож, является сорт. В зависимости от наличия пороков, количества и топографического расположения на коже, а также отклонений от требований, предъявляемых к качеству и внешнему виду, кожи делят на пять сортов. Пороком кожи считают любое повреждение, обнаруженное при органолептической оценке и внешнем осмотре, приводящее к снижению использования площади этой кожи. Кожи высшей категории качества должны быть не ниже 3-го сорта. Полезной площадью

считают площадь, свободную от пороков или с наличием таких пороков, которые для данного вида кож допускаются. При определении сорта кож для одежды и головных уборов допустимыми пороками считают:- отмин; единичные хорошо заросшие свищи и оспины; единичные хорошо заросшие и закрашенные царапины, не задевающие дерму; и неровную окраску и изменяемость цвета при растягивании кож с анилиновой и полуанилиновой отделками. В кожах не допускаются:- (i) неродуб (светлые непрокрашенные участки в среднем слое толстых кож); (ii) подсед (короткие волоски на поверхности кожи); (iii) садка общая (трещины); (iv) жёсткость общая (гремучесть при прощупывании); (v) ломкость общая (трещины на лицевой поверхности при изгибе); (vi) отдушистость свыше 60% площади чепрака; (vii) пятна и налёты жирового или минерального происхождения, не поддающиеся удалению, занимающие свыше 50% площади кожи; (viii) бронзистость; (ix) нестойкость к утюжке при температуре 80 °C и ниже; (x) осыпание покрытия; (xi) неровная окраска, за исключением кож с анилиновой, полуанилиновой отделками и велюра; и (xii) неровное строгание. На кожах высшей категории качества и вырабатываемых для Госзаказа, кроме перечисленных пороков, не допускаются:- тощесть, отдушистость и пятна жирового или минерального происхождения. Учитываемые пороки делятся на измеряемые и неизмеряемые по длине и площади. Неизмеряемые пороки оцениваются в соответствии со следующим (наименование порока – оценка порока, %):- (i) Садка или Ломка Местная – 25%; (ii) Тощестость – 20%; и (iii) Серость Окраски Для Чёрных Кож – 10%. К порокам, измеряемым по площади, относятся те, которые дают общее поражение участка кожи, а также пороки, расположенные группой и на расстоянии не более 7 см друг от друга. Для определения площади пороков их вписывают в наименьший прямоугольник, в который должны помещаться все пороки. Площадь пороков, вписываемых в прямоугольник, измеряют в квадратных сантиметрах ($см^2$). Если меньшая сторона прямоугольника равна или менее 2 см, порок считают линейным и измеряют в сантиметрах. Пороки длиной до 2 см или площадью до 4 $см^2$ считают единичными. Если стороны прямоугольника выходят за контуры кожи, порок вписывают в несколько прямоугольников, не выходящих за пределы кожи. При наличии на одном участке кожи двух или более пороков различного характера площадь учитывают по пороку с наибольшей площадью поражения. Сорт кожи определяется в зависимости от полезной площади. Полезной площадью считают площадь, свободную от пороков или с наличием таких пороков, которые для данного вида кож допускается. Классификация кож по сортам и их полезная площадь следующие (сорт кожи – полезная площадь в %):- 1 – от 100 до 95%; 2 – от 94.99 до 85%; 3 – от 84.99 до 70%; 4 – от 69.99 до 50; и 5 – от 49.99 до 30. Кожи площадью от 20 до 40 квадратных дециметров ($дм^2$) относятся к 5 сорту, если они имеют полезную площадь не менее 50%. Площадь кожи измеряют кожемерной машиной в соответствии с нормативной документацией и другими машинами, удовлетворяющими аналогичным требованиям. Для определения сорта кожи необходимо установить:- (i) величину всех пороков, измеряемых по площади ($\Sigma Q_{пл}$) в $дм^2$; и (ii) величину всех линейных пороков ($\Sigma Q_{л}$) в $дм^2$, вычисляемую по формуле:- $\Sigma Q = 0.03\Sigma L$, где L – длина линейных пороков в сантиметрах (см), и 0.03 – коэффициент эквивалентности линейных и площадных пороков. Общую площадь всех пороков (ΣQ) в процентах вычисляют по формуле:- $\Sigma Q = ((\Sigma Q_{пп} + \Sigma Q_{л}) / S) \cdot 100 + Q_{н}$, где S – площадь кожи в $дм^2$, и $Q_{н}$ – оценка неизмеряемых пороков в %. Полезную площадь кожи ($Q_{пол}$) в процентах вычисляют по формуле:- $Q_{пол} = 100 - \Sigma Q$. В соответствии с полезной площадью кожи определяют сорт кожи. Свойства кож оказывают существенное влияние на качество готовых изделий. В соответствии с ТУ 17-995-75 ‘Одежда Верхняя Из Натуральной Кожи. Общие Технические Требования’ качество изделий в зависимости от размеров и количества дефектов внешнего вида основного материала определяются в соответствии с характеристикой дефектов внешнего вида основного материала, допускаемых в изделии, исходя из следующей информации (Дефект Внешнего Вида Основного Материала – Размеры И Количество Дефектов Внешнего Вида Основного Материала В Одном Изделии Или Части Комплекта (для 1 Сорта и 2 Сорта)):- (i) Разнооттеночность – 1 Сорта – Малозаметная и 2 Сорта – Заметная; (ii) Неровный Ворс, Нечёткая Или Неравномерно Нанесённая Нарезка, Заметно Выраженная – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – Допускается; (iii) Одиночные Заломы, Не Предусмотренные Образцом, До 150 мм, Мест – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – 3; (iv) Царапины (Сдиры) Не Более 1/5 Толщины Материала, Длиной Не Более 50 мм, Мест – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – 1; (v) Пятна, Брызги, Заметно Выраженные, До 200 $мм^2$, Мест – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – 2; (vi) Затёки Малозаметные До 500 $мм^2$, Мест – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – 3; (vii) Тощая Кожа, Неотделанная Или Загрязнённая Бахтарма, Неровная Стрижка, Отдушистость До 50% Площади, Жёсткость Местная – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – Не Допускается; и (viii) Дыры, Прорези, Прелины, Глубокие Подрезы (Более 1/4 Толщины Кож) Молеедины, Солевые Пятна, Выхваты, Безличины, Шерстодавины, Парша, Кожеедины, Оспины, Незаросшие Болячки, Садка Общая, Неустойчивость Аппретуры, Отдушистость Свыше 50% Площади, Бронзистость Покрытия, Непродуб, Жёсткость Общая, Подсед – 1 Сорта – Не Допускается и 2 Сорта – Не Допускается. Особенности Раскроя Натуральных Кожевенных Материалов:- процесс раскроя натуральных кож существенно отличается от раскроя текстильных материалов. Натуральные кожевенные материалы характеризуются неоднородностью свойств топографических участков, ограниченностью размеров, наличием пороков и различными требованиями, предъявляемыми к деталям одежды. Кроме того, различные участки кож имеют неодинаковую толщину, тягучесть, пороки в зависимости от сортности кож могут быть расположены на разных топографических участках кож. Чепрачная часть (средняя часть кожи), площадь которой доходит до 55% от общей площади кожи, обладает примерно одинаковыми свойствами в продольном и поперечном направлениях. Изменение толщины кожи в пределах чепрака незначительно. Из чепрачной части кожи следует выкраивать наиболее ответственные детали одежды, такие как верхний воротник, верхняя часть рукава, составные части переда, спинки. К переферийной части относят участки кожи, непосредственно примыкающие к чепраку спереди (вороток) и с боков (полы). Из этих участков следует выкраивать менее ответственные детали или размещать участки деталей, которые не несут больших механических нагрузок, а в готовом изделии малозаметны. К таким деталям относятся нижняя часть половины рукава, верхняя часть отрезного бочка в пиджаках и женских жакетах, нижний воротник, нижняя часть подборта и так далее. Направление удлинения (тягучести) кожи имеет существенное значение при изготовлении изделия, направление наибольшего удлинения на отдельных участках необходимо учитывать при раскрое. На таких участках следует располагать детали или участки деталей, не несущие больших механических нагрузок в процессе эксплуатации изделий. Технологические операции выполнения раскладки лекал на кожах и вырезания деталей составляют 50% трудоёмкости всех работ, выполняемых закройщиком. Кроме того, от качества выполнения раскладки лекал в значительной степени зависит рациональное использование площади кож. Рациональное использование натуральных кожевенных материалов является важным фактором, так как от него в решающей степени зависит себестоимость и качество изготовляемой одежды. Основным процессом, от которого зависит рациональное использование кож, является раскрой. Непосредственно перед раскроем проверяется количество кож и их площадь; внимательно осматривается каждая кожа, отмечаются пороки, отдельно выделяются пороки недопустимые в изделии и допустимые в менее ответственных деталях на невидимых частях изделия. Пороки отмечаются с лицевой стороны кожи, чтобы при раскрое не допускать их попадания на видимые части деталей изделия. Структура кожи не допускает увеличивать детали или перемещать конструктивные линии в процессе примерки, поскольку при соединении деталей ручным или машинным способами на поверхности кожи остаются следы от прокола иглы. Ограничена и площадь каждой кожи. Перечисленные особенности требуют точного конструктивного решения каждого изделия. При раскрое кож учитываются следующие требования:- (i) симметричные детали изделия, расположенные на разных кожах, должны быть однородными по

оттенку, толщине, удлинению и выкроены из одинаковых топографических участков кожи; (ii) раскладка деталей изделия производится на каждой коже отдельно; (iii) более ответственные детали, такие как перед, спинка, верхняя часть рукава, верхний воротник выкраиваются из чепрачной части кожи; (iv) допускаемые отклонения от хребтовой линии не должны превышать 10%; (v) детали изделия на кожах с ворсовой поверхностью должны располагаться в одном направлении; и (vi) раскладку деталей изделия начинают с крупных деталей. Особенности раскроя, размещения деталей на кожах обусловлены следующим:- (i) площадь комплекта лекал деталей одежды превышает площадь одной кожи, что вызывает необходимость использования для одного изделия нескольких единиц кож; при этом площадь лекал крупных деталей одежды может быть соизмерима, а в некоторых случаях и больше площади одной кожи; (ii) сложность размещения крупных деталей на ограниченной площади кож; (iii) неоднородность свойств различных топографических участков кожи; и (iv) сортность кожи и случайное расположение пороков. По назначению кожи делят на четыре основные класса:- обувные, шорно-седельные, технические и одёжно-галантерейные. В классе одёжно-галантерейных кож выделяют кожи для одежды, галантерейных и дорожно-сумочных изделий. Для изготовления одежды используют кожи разные по внешнему виду и свойствам. Для изготовления одежды (пиджака, куртки, плаща и тому подобного) в основном используются кожи, выработанные методом хромового дубления из шкур овец (одёжный шеврет), свиней и других животных. Также используется замша, выработанная из шкур овец, коз, свиней. По способу и характеру отделки кожи подразделяются на следующие виды:- (i) с естественной нешлифованной лицевой поверхностью – гладкие и тиснёные; и (ii) со шлифованной лицевой поверхностью – гладкие и нарезные, велюр. К Гладким Кожам Естественной Нешлифованной Лицевой Поверхности относят кожи:- (i) прессованные гладкой плитой; и (ii) с промежуточным прессованием мелкомерейной плитой с пылевидным рисунком с последующим прессованием отделанных кож гладкой плитой. К Гладким Кожам С Естественной Подшлифованной Лицевой Поверхностью относят кожи, с лицевой поверхности которых частично удалена мерея:- (i) прессованные гладкой плитой; и (ii) с промежуточным теснением мелкомерейной плитой с пылевидным рисунком с последующим прессованием отделанных код гладкой плитой. К Гладким Кожам Со Шлифованной Лицевой Поверхностью относят кожи, у которых естественная лицевая поверхность удалена полностью и нанесена искусственная лицевая поверхность:- (i) прессованные гладкой плитой; и (ii) с промежуточным прессованием мелкомерейной плитой с пылевидным рисунком с последующим прессованием отделанных код гладкой плитой. К Нарезным Кожам относят кожи, прессованные любыми плитами, кроме плит с пылевидным рисунком и плит, применяемых для отделки тиснёных кож. К Тиснёным Кожам С Естественной Нешлифованной И Подшлифованной Лицевой Поверхностью относят кожи с характерной мереей, полученной прессованием специальными плитами. По методу крашения кожи подразделяют на:- (i) барабанного крашения; и (ii) покровного крашения. По виду отделки кожи покрывного крашения подразделяют:- (i) с анилиновой отделкой; и (ii) с эмульсионным покрытием (в том числе с полуанилиновой отделкой). По цвету кожи подразделяют на:- (i) цветные; (ii) чёрные; и (iii) белые. Различают следующие виды кож, используемых для одежды:- (i) Шеврет (артикул 972146) – кожа из овчины хромового дубления с естественной лицевой поверхностью, характеризующаяся красивым рельефным рисунком в виде неглубоких воронкообразных впадин, рыхлая на ощупь и сильно растяжимая. (ii) Одёжный Велюр (артикул 932159) – кожа из свиной шкуры хромового дубления с ворсовой поверхностью. Велюр может быть получен и из шкур овец. Ворсовую поверхность получают путём шлифования бахтармяной (нижней, не лицевой) стороны шкуры. Лицевая поверхность велюра имеет бархатистый вид, ворс густой, ровный, хорошо прокрашенный. (iii) Нубук – получают из опойка, выростка и полукожника шлифованием лицевой поверхности, имеющей пороки, обычно натурального цвета или светлых тонов. (iv) Замша – кожа из овчины жирового дубления. Характеризуется особой мягкостью, низким, густым и блестящим ворсом, повышенной растяжимостью, хорошей воздухопроницаемостью, устойчивостью к воде. Замша очень пориста, удельный вес замши составляет 0.3–0.4 г/см^3. При намокании и высушивании замша не теряет мягкости, её можно стирать в тёплой воде и мыльном растворе, так как она не содержит веществ, экстрагируемых (вымываемых) водой. Температура сваривания замши около 65 °C. (v) Шевро и Козлина Хромового Дубления – кожи из козлины хромового метода дубления площадью до 60 дм^2 называют Шевро, а более крупные – Козлиной. Характеризуются особой мягкостью и красивым внешним видом. (vi) Спилок делят по виду кожи, из которого его вырабатывают, на хромового дубления и велюр. Спилок изготавливают гладким или нарезным, а также с ворсом (велюр). Для изготовления верхней одежды также используется опоек или тонкий выросток – кожи, выработанные из шкур телят методом хромового дубления. (vii) Опоек – кожа из шкур телят, выкормленных в основном молоком. Опоек имеет гладкую лицевую поверхность с приятной мягкой мереей. (viii) Выросток – кожа, выделанная из шкур более старших телят, полностью перешедших на растительное питание. Физические свойства кожи характеризуются её геометрическими параметрами, плотностью, пористостью, проницаемостью, поглощением и отдачей влаги, теплофизическими и другими показателями. Из всех геометрических характеристик кож (толщина, длина, ширина, площадь) наиболее важными являются площадь и толщина. Площадь кожи зависит от размеров шкуры, в некоторой степени от метода дубления и условий выполнения операций (сушка, тяжка, разводка и другие). В зависимости от площади кожи для одежды подразделяют на три группы:- (i) от 60 до 80 дм^2 включительно; (ii) свыше 80 до 100 дм^2 включительно; и (iii) свыше 100 дм^2. На предприятиях, изготавливающих одежду по индивидуальным заказам, по согласованию с заказчиком допускается использовать кожи для одежды площадью от 40 до 60 дм^2. Толщина кожи является важной характеристикой для производств, перерабатывающих натуральные кожевенные материалы, так как свойства готовых изделий во многом предопределяются этим показателем. Толщина различных участков кожи зависит от вида, пола и возраста животных, условий содержания этих животных, химического состава кожи и режимов выполнения операций кожевенного производства. Для наиболее распространённых видов кож минимальная толщина отдельных участков достигает 0.3 мм, максимальная – 8 мм. В связи со значительной разницей толщины различных топографических участков натуральных кож, этот показатель измеряют в точке Н. Расположение точки измерения толщины определено стандартом. Стандартную точку определяют на правой половине кожи на пересечении линии ЛМ, расположенной на расстоянии 75 мм от хребтовой линии ХУ, с линией ИК, расположенной на расстоянии 150 мм от линии ВГ, касательной к впадине заднего ряда. В зависимости от толщины в стандартной точке Н кожи подразделяют на тонкие (от 0.6 до 0.9 мм включительно) и средние (свыше 0.9 до 1.2 мм включительно). По согласованию изготовителя с потребителем допускается вырабатывать кожи толщиной 0.4–0.6 мм. Толщина в любой точке воротка должна составлять не менее 90%, а в любой точке полы – не менее 80% от толщины кожи в стандартной точке Н.

LEATHER CONVERTER = ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ КОЖИ – Leather Converter is a business that buys hides and skins, has them processed in contract tanneries, and then sells the finished product.

LEATHERETTE = КОЖИМИТ – Leatherette is a term used for imitation leathers. More correctly, these should be described by their actual construction, such as vinyl-coated fabric. / Кожимит, устаревшее название имитации кожи, применявшееся ранее для обозначения всех видов заменителей кожи.

LEAVE–OFF = ЗАБЫТОЕ (или ОСТАВЛЕННОЕ, или БРОШЕННОЕ) – Leave-Off:- a load booked and intended to be scheduled for loading on a given vessel, but left off in error.

LEAVERS LACE = ЛИВЁЗОВСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Leavers Lace is a machine-made lace named for the inventor of the machine on which it is made. Many hand-made lace patterns can be copied on this machine. The term is sometimes used in preference to machine-made lace to imply quality. The name 'Leavers' comes from the name of the loom on which the lace is produced. These are antique looms that were first used in England in the early XIX century and later arrived in France, at Calais, where the greatest concentration of fine lace production can still be found today. Calais currently holds the world record for producing Leavers lace and has about 1 000 of the existing 1 200 looms currently in use. Characterised by very elaborate processes to weave the weft and warp, the ability of the leavers loom to work with a very high number of threads means that the lace created stands out thanks to the high definition of the pattern and a particularly fine gauge. / во Францию, в город Кале (Calais), где .

LECTIN = ЛЕКТИН (или ФИТОГЕМАГГЛЮТИНИН) – Lectin is a diverse group of plant proteins capable of aglutinating cells (such as red blood cells). Lectins contain sites that recognize and bind to sugar residues, such as those included in the structure of glycoproteins. Ricin is a notorious toxic lectin from the seeds of the castor oil plant. First Lectin was opened by Dr. Peter Hermann Stilmark (1860–1923) in Derptskom University (Estonia). They were famous ricin, a protein toxin derived from the seed extract Castor (Ricinus communis), which made its name. The laboratory director Eduard Rudolph Köbert (1852–1922) at this time, studies on the effects of different toxins organisms animals, their blood and the blood. G. Stilmark found ability to produce toxins agglutinative, i.e. together, bonding erythrocyte. So ricin was the first open lectin belonging to a group of plant or lectin fitogemagglyutinin. Lectins found not only in plants. Lectins some micro-streptococcal living in the mouth, leading to the formation of dental calculus, which is a lot of trouble for us. A lectins microorganisms living in a thin intestines of humans or animals, however, it is we need. Without these proteins, we are opening access harmful pathogenic microorganisms. The list of known lectins very high. But the term lectin off fitogemagglyutinin appeared recently. Impose it in the lexicon William C. Boyd (at Boston University) in the 1960s, using the Latin word 'Legere' (To Pick Our or Choose). This, he stressed how lectin's ability to selectively communicate with any carbohydrate cell receptors. This allows some lectins vegetable differently agglutinate human blood cells, according to their blood group. The D'Adamo, lectins contained in the food, attached to the mucosal lining the gastrointestinal tract or enter the blood. Each lectin agglutinative can cause blood cells of a particular type. Depending on where lectins fixed, likely to develop certain diseases, such as liver cirrhosis, nefroskleroz or Colitis. The author of the theory did not take into account that in the process of digestion of food proteins with enzymes split into separate free amino acids and short chain of amino acid naturally fully spoilage. Some amino acids in the blood carried on the whole body, which are 'building blocks' we need protein molecules. / Доктор Пита Хеман Штильмарк (Dr. Peter Hermann Stilmark; 1860–1923). Эдуад Рудольф Кюбэрт (Eduard Rudolph Köbert; 1852–1922). Д'Адамо (D'Adamo). Лектин или Фитогемагглютинин (ФГА; Phytohaemagglutinin (PHA)). Рицин (Ricin). Вилъйэм Си. Бойд (William C. Boyd).

LECTOTYPE = ЛЕКТОТИП – Lectotype is a specimen selected from the original type material to serve as the nomenclatural type when a holotype was not originally designated, or is missing. / Лектотип или Прототип, взятый в качестве образца, например, при селекции. , от Греческих слов , означающее , и Ту́pos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается .

LED = LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

LEDERHOSEN = ЛЕДАХОЗЭН (или КОЖАНЫЕ ШОРТЫ) – Lederhosen:- leather shorts often with suspenders worn especially in Bavaria. Lederhosen are short leather trousers for men that are a traditional part of Bavarian, Swiss, and Austrian costume often referred to as Trachten. Lederhosen are perhaps the most well-known part of the costume, apart from the dirndl. They are very close fitting and made from a robust and durable leather. Today, we associate Trachten Lederhosen with cultural events such as the Oktoberfest but they were once viewed as a practical garment for labouring men who lived and worked in a mountainous environment. The leather was warm and easy to keep clean; the fact that the legs ended above the knee permitted freedom of movement – and the fact that less material was required meant that they were an economical option. The exact age of Trachten leather shorts is unknown but we know that they were commonly worn by the end of the sixteenth century. Interest in Trachten surged in the 1880s when many clubs were founded in Munich and other cities devoted to preserving traditional styles. Today, the traditional Alpine costume is enjoying another resurgence in popularity – and the knee length breeches are seen as of particular cultural importance. They have been an essential part of the Oktoberfest outfit for many years, but are now increasingly being worn as everyday wear. Choosing the right pair can be tricky because there are so many variants and designs for traditional shirts. However, many men now opt to wear a pair of knee shirts with a modern hoodie or t-shirt – combining elements of Trachten with casual men's wear looks stylish. / Ледахозэн:- кожаные шорты часто с подтяжками, одеваемые особенно в Баварии, Германия. Трахтэн (Trachten). Октобафэст (Oktoberfest). Дирндэль (Dirndl).

LEE = ПОДВЕТРЕННАЯ (или ПОЛОСА ЗАШТИЛЕНИЯ) – Lee:- side away from wind or protected from wind.

LEE SHORE = ПОДВЕТРЕННЫЙ БЕРЕГ – Lee Shore (maritime term):- the land to the leeward of the vessel (wind blows from the ship to the land).

LEEWARD = ПОДВЕТРЕННАЯ СТОРОНА (или В ПОДВЕТРЕННУЮ СТОРОНУ, или ПО ВЕТРУ) – Leeward (maritime term):- side or direction away from the wind.

LEEWAY = ВЕТРОВОЙ ДРЕЙФ (или СНОС) – Leeway:- sideways movement of ship caused by wind or current.

LEFT–HAND TWILL = САРЖЕВОЕ ЛЕВОЙ КРУТКИ – Left-Hand Twill is any twill weave which runs from the left. The twill or diagonal line on the face of the fabric will run from the upper left-hand corner to the lower right-hand corner of the fabric.

LEFT–WING = ИЗ ЛЕВОГО КРЫЛА – Left-Wing or Leftist are general descriptive terms for any of several otherwise quite varied political ideologies (socialism, communism, social democracy, welfare statism, contemporary American liberalism, some versions of anarchism, etc) that join in denouncing the extent of economic and social inequality in the present order of society and advocate the adoption of vigorous public policies to reduce or eliminate these inequalities, usually through some combination of the following:- (i) reduction or elimination of legal protections for private property rights; (ii) greater regulation (or complete expropriation) of private economic activity; (iii) stringent limitations on the right to inherit wealth; and (iv) higher tax burdens on the rich and the middle-class, and/or the provision of more tax-supported government services and money payments to the poor. In America, the term has a somewhat more derogatory flavor than in European usage.

LEG = ОТРЕЗОК МАРШРУТА (или ГАЛС) – A Leg has an origin, destination, and carrier and is composed of all consecutive segments of a route booked through the same carrier. Also know as Bookable Leg. / Под Галсом, от Голландского слова Hals, понимаются:- (1) Отрезок пути судна (от поворота до поворота), идущего зигзагообразно при лавировании под парусами, промерах, тралении и другом. (2) Положение судна относительно ветра. Различают:- (a) левый галс, когда ветер дует с левой стороны; и (b) правый галс, когда ветер дует справа. (3) Снасть, прикрепляющая к мачте передний нижний угол косого паруса.

LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ПРАВОВЫМ ВОПРОСАМ – Legal Advisory Committee:- these distinguished members of the legal profession primarily advise on matters relating to corporate governance. They also advise on

other subjects involving broad legal issues or principles directly or indirectly affecting the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), the securities industry or capital markets. The committee also advises the exchange staff on policies relating to the NYSE® Listed Company Manual, the American Law Institute's Corporate Governance Project, financial services industry regulation, and the legal aspects of industry rules and regulations. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)) Руководство (Manual).

LEGAL CAPITAL = УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Legal Capital:- an amount of capital that a corporation is authorized to issue according to its charter. Also known as Authorized Capital, and Registered Capital. / Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), необходимая для начала его деятельности и определённая его уставом или договором об основании предприятия, акционерного общества, компании, корпорации или иного объединения предпринимателей. Уставный капитал формируется в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций, а также вложений частных капиталов или государственных средств. Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Акционерный Капитал, Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Германия, Франция) устанавливается обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с резервным капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при высоких темпах инфляции предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций.

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS EXAMINER = ЭКЗАМЕНАТОР (или ЭКСПЕРТ) С ЗАКОННЫМИ ИНСТРУМЕНТАМИ – Legal Instruments Examiner (LIE) is a position classification for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) employees charged with docketing cases and other administrative processing that support the workflow and examination of applications.

LEGALIZATION = ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Legalization:- to give legal validity to documents or signatures by having them verified by authorized officials. Also known as Authentication. / Придание документам или подписям юридической силы посредством их заверения уполномоченными сотрудниками. Известна также как Аутентификация (Authentication). Под Легализацией, от Латинского слова Legalis, означающее Законный, понимается:- (i) разрешение деятельности какого-либо лица, его узаконение, придание юридической силы какому-либо акту, действию; и (ii) подтверждение подлинности имеющихся на документах подписей. Легализации, как правило, подлежат документы, составленные за границей или предназначенные для действия в зарубежном государстве. Легализация производится в форме удостоверительной надписи консула.

LEGAL LIST = ЗАКОННЫЙ СПИСОК (или ПРАВОВОЙ СПИСОК, или ОФИЦИАЛЬНО РАЗРЕШЁННЫЙ СПИСОК) – Legal List is a list of investments selected by various states in which certain institutions and fiduciaries, such as insurance companies and banks, may invest. Legal lists are often restricted to high quality securities meeting certain specifications. See also Prudent Man Rule. / Законный Список – ценные бумаги, определяемые агентством штата, обычно департаментом по делам банков, в качестве разрешённых вложений для взаимных сберегательных банков, пенсионных фондов, страховых компаний и иных попечительских (fiduciary) организаций. Для защиты средств, которые частные лица помещают в эти организации, в перечень включаются только высококачественные кредитные обязательства и ценные бумаги на капитал. Альтернативой законному списку в некоторых штатах является 'правило разумного человека' (prudent man rule).

LEGAL OBLIGATION = ПРАВОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ЮРИДИЧЕСКИ ЗАКРЕПЛЁННОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО) – Legal Obligation is an obligation that derives from:- (i) a contract, through its explicit or implicit terms; (ii) legislation; or (iii) other operation of law.

LEGAL OWNERSHIP = ЗАКОННОЕ ВЛАДЕНИЕ (или ВЛАДЕНИЕ НА ЗАКОННЫХ ОСНОВАНИЯХ) – Legal Ownership:- recognition in law as the owner of a security or financial instrument. / Признание по закону в качестве владельца ценной бумаги или финансового инструмента.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE = ЗАКОННЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ – Legal Representative is a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of the estate of another. This is a generic term encompassing all types of representatives, including executors, administrators, personal representatives, and guardians. / Законные Представители, лица, которые в силу закона (без особого полномочия) выступают во всех учреждениях, в том числе в суде, в защиту личных и имущественных прав и законных интересов недееспособных, ограниченно дееспособных, а также дееспособных, находящихся под попечительством. В бывшем СССР законные представители – родители (в отношении детей до 18 лет), опекуны и попечители.

LEGAL RESERVES = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Legal Reserves:- the minimum sum or reserves which must be formed in compliance with legal requirements. For example, Swiss banking law stipulates that 5% of the annual profit is to be allocated to a reserve fund (until 20% of the paid-in capital has been reached) plus a tenth of the amount distributed from the annual profit after the regular allocation to the reserve fund and after payment of 5% to shareholders and others entitled to a share in profits.

LEGAL RISK = ПРАВОВОЙ РИСК – Legal Risk is the risk of loss because a law or regulation is applied in an unexpected way or because a contract cannot be enforced. / Правовой Риск – риск возникновения у кредитной организации убытков вследствие:- (i) несоблюдения кредитной организацией требований нормативных правовых актов и заключённых договоров; (ii) допускаемых правовых ошибок при осуществлении деятельности (неправильные юридические консультации или неверное составление документов, в том числе при рассмотрении спорных вопросов в судебных органах); (iii) несовершенства правовой системы (противоречивость законодательства, отсутствие правовых норм по регулированию отдельных вопросов, возникающих в процессе деятельности кредитной организации); и (iv) нарушения контрагентами нормативных правовых актов, а также условий заключённых договоров.

LEGAL TENDER = ЛЕГАЛЬНОЕ ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ЗАКОННОЕ ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, или ЗАКОННОЕ СРЕДСТВО ПЛАТЕЖА) – Legal Tender:- the coin or currency which the national monetary authority declares to be universally acceptable as a medium of exchange; acceptable for instance in the discharge of debts. Coins that have been authorized by the US Congress. This includes circulating coins and all commemorative coins legislated by the US Congress. Currency; coins or notes that may be offered as a medium of exchange.

LEGAL TENDER LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ О ЛЕГАЛЬНОМ ПЛАТЁЖНОМ СРЕДСТВЕ (или ЗАКОНЫ О ЗАКОННОМ ПЛАТЁЖНОМ СРЕДСТВЕ, или ЗАКОНЫ О ЗАКОННОМ СРЕДСТВЕ ПЛАТЕЖА) – Legal Tender Laws are the Government laws that decree that creditors are required to accept an asset (such as paper money or coins) in settlement of debts and that the government will accept the asset in payment of taxes. When paper money and coins are a legal tender and people use them to settle a debt, the obligation is considered to be paid in full.

LEGAL UNIT = ЛЕГАЛЬНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ЗАКОННОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Legal Unit:- a contract as determined according to the legal definition in the jurisdiction of the contract, in contrast with the term Contract as used in the International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP).

LEGAL WEIGHT = ЛЕГАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС – Legal Weight is a maximum weight limitation for a total highway authorities which, when exceeded, may subject carriers to fines or impounding vehicles. / Ограничение по максимальному весу для ведомств, отвечающих за дороги и шоссе. В случае превышения данного лимита в отношении перевозчиков могут быть наложены штрафы или насильственное размещение транспортных средств в специальных отстойниках (конфискация транспортных средств). Сцепной Вес – часть веса, приходящегося на ведущие (движущие) оси автомобиля, колёсного трактора, локомотива и так далее, передающаяся на путь. Сцепной вес определяет максимально возможное тяговое усилие (тягу) между колёсами и дорогой (рельсами).

LEGAL WEIGHT = ЛЕГАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС (или ВЕС В ПЕРВИЧНОЙ УПАКОВКЕ) – Legal Weight is the weight of the goods and interior packing, but not the container (a term used in foreign trade). The weight of the goods plus any immediate wrappings which are sold along with the goods, e.g., the weight of a tin can as well as its contents. Legal Weight is weight of article plus paper, box, bottle, etc, containing the article as usually carried in stock. Legal Weight is a net weight of goods plus the inside packing. / Вес товаров и внутренней упаковки, но не контейнера (термин, используемый во внешней торговле). Вес товаров плюс вес любой непосредственной обёртки или упаковки, которая продаётся вместе с этими товарами, например, вес консервной банки наряду с весом содержимого в ней. Легальный Вес это вес изделия плюс вес бумаги, каробки, бутыли и тому подобного, внутри которых это изделие обычно перевозится в массовом порядке.

LEGGINGS = ЛЕГИНСЫ – Legging is a covering, as of leather or cloth, for the leg, usually used in plural; also, tights. / Легинсы – это облегающие брюки без карманов и застёжек, очень похожие на колготки, но в отличие от которых не закрывают ступни ног. История:- легинсы пришли к нам из восьмидесятых годов прошлого столетия. Тогда были откровенно синтетическими и даже, если можно так сказать, специально синтетическими – кислотно-яркими, облегающими, аж искрящимися от своей вызывающей искусственности. Это был как бы вызов времени – вызов буржуазности, размеренности и стабильности жизни; вызов архаичным материалам. В 1990-х легинсы носят не как брюки, а скорее как колготки, вместо синтетики 1980-х используется хлопок, из цветов популярен чёрный, коричневый, серый или тёмно-синий. Сегодня же легинсы выглядят почти благородно. Они имеют либо чёрный цвет, либо очень спокойные умеренные оттенки – серый, коричневый, тёмный синий, бордо, винный, бежевый. К тому же, сохранив в своем составе искусственные волокна, они все же ближе к натуральным материалам – хлопку, шерсти. А за прошедшие годы те же искусственные волокна благодаря техническому прогрессу приобрели такие свойства, что часто выглядят выигрышнее натуральных. В итоге они остались такими же тонкими и облегающими, но в то же время стали достаточно мягкими, тёплыми и комфортными. С Чем Носить? Сегодня легинсы (в первую очередь чёрные или серые) носят с чем угодно – прямыми цельнокроеными платьями, длинными юбками из тонких драпирующихся тканей, короткими юбками-тюльпанами, даже шортами. Самый простой вариант, который сегодня является остромодным и который, в общем-то, заимствован из восьмидесятых – это сочетание легинсов и длинного платья-свитера. Выбрав такой вариант, вы не ошибётесь – при спокойной цветовой гамме это практичная одежда для работы, учёбы, отдыха и поездок за город. В общем, очень универсальный и удобный вариант для прохладной и холодной погоды. Для дневного варианта прекрасно подходят сочетания с плащом-тренч и балетками или широкой накидкой и полуботинками на каблуках. Вечером легинсы смотрятся очень эффектно с трикотажным платьем мини или короткой кожаной курткой в сочетании со строгой юбкой до колен. На вечеринку легинсы можно надеть с коротким платьем-бюстье, мини-юбкой или мини-шортами. Легинсы будут уместны не только на молодёжной вечеринке, но и на ответственном мероприятии. Имея пару-другую симпатичных легинсов, можно придумать множество вариантов, сочетая их с жакетами, блузками, классическими рубашками. Очень популярно сочетание легинсов с длинным джемпером и высокими каблуками. Советы Стилистов:- (i) если длина легинсов совпадает с длиной платья (юбки), это выглядит нелепо; легинсы должны быть хоть немного длиннее; (ii) желательно избегать длины до колен – такие легинсы только подчеркнут все несовершенства ног; и (iii) предпочтительнее выбирать легинсы из однотонной ткани, лучше тёмной. Выбор Звёзд:- то, что легинсы подходят далеко не каждой представительнице прекрасного пола – небольшое заблуждение. Ведь сегодня их можно сочетать не только с мини-юбками и джемперами, но и с платьями и юбками до колена и с одеждой свободного кроя. Хотя, безусловно, лучше иметь стройные ножки, чтобы со спокойной душой позволить себе носить этот предмет одежды. Голливудские звёзды обычно хорошо следят за своими фигурками, а потому носят легинсы без капли стеснения. Кто-то от них откровенно фанатеет, как Линдси Лохан, а кто-то просто имеет пару-тройку в своём гардеробе на все случаи жизни. Звёзды одевают легинсы на красные дорожки так же часто, как и в повседневной жизни. Ведь легинсы могут быть как шикарным, дорогим, так и простым, обиходным предметом одежды. В общем, трудно придумать что-нибудь более комфортное и одновременно элегантное, чем легинсы. Тем более, что они сегодня выступают вполне самостоятельным предметом гардероба и носятся просто как облегающие брючки, которые надеваются с жакетами или блузками, а могут на манер 1980-х соседствовать с объёмными платьями-свитерами или просто платьями, как плотные колготки. Легинсы успешно продолжают оставаться неотъемлемым атрибутом гардероба каждой модницы уже многие годы.

LEGGY = ГОЛЕНАСТОЕ – Leggy:- of plants exhibiting excessive, rank growth, often caused by excessive watering, application of fertilizer or insufficient light. / Голенастое о растении.

LEGHEMOGLOBIN = ЛЕГГЕМОГЛОБИН – Leghemoglobin is an iron-containing, red pigment produced in root nodules during the symbiotic association between Rhizobium and leguminous plants. / в корневых клубеньках в течение . Под Гемоглобином, от Греческого слова Háima, родительный падеж Háimatos, означающее Кровь, и Латинского слова Globus, означающее Шар, понимается красный дыхательный пигмент крови человека, позвоночных и некоторых беспозвоночных животных. Состоит из белка (глобина) и железопорфирина – гема. Переносит кислород от органов дыхания к тканям и углекислый газ от тканей к дыхательным органам. У различных видов организмов гемоглобин имеет разное строение. Многие заболевания крови (анемии) связаны с нарушениями строения гемоглобина, в том числе наследственными.

LEGHORN = ЛЕГОРН (или ЛЭГХОН, или ЛЕГОН) – Leghorn is a hat made of leghorn straw, namely a fine plaited straw made from an Italian Wheat. / .

LEGHORN STRAW = СОЛОМКА ЛЕГОРН – Leghorn Straw is a braided straw popular for hats and is made from Wheat grown in Italy. See also Straw.

LEGISLATION = ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО – Legislation is any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government.

LEGITIMACY = ЛЕГИТИМНОСТЬ (или ЗАКОННОСТЬ) – Legitimacy is the principle that indicates the acceptance of the decisions of government leaders and officials by (most of) the public on the grounds that these leaders' acquisition and exercise of power has been in accordance with the society's generally accepted procedures and political or moral values. Legitimacy may be conferred upon power holders in a variety of ways in different societies, usually involving solemn formal rituals of a religious or quasi-religious nature – royal birth and coronation in monarchies, popular election and 'swearing in' in democracies and so on. 'Legitimate' rulers typically require less use of physical coercion to enforce their decisions than rulers lacking in legitimacy, because most of the people are apt to feel a moral obligation to obey the former but not the latter. Consequently, people who gain or hold power by illegitimate means tend to work very hard to discover or create ways of endowing themselves with legitimacy after the fact, often by inventing a new ideology or religion and attempting to indoctrinate the people with its legitimating formulas through various forms of propaganda, thus creating moral incentives for the citizenry to obey their government. / Под Легитимностью, от Латинского слова Legitimus, означающее Законный, понимается .

LEGUME = БОБ – Legume is a fruit with a single compartment that splits along two sutures or seams, e.g., pea pod. Legume, also called Pod, fruit of Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae). Most legumes are dehiscent fruits that release their seeds by splitting open along two seams, though some, such as Peanuts (Arachis Hypogaea) and Carobs (Ceratonia Siliqua), do not naturally open. The fruits come in a variety of sizes and shapes; many, however, are long and narrow and bear their seeds in a single line. The largest legumes are borne by the Monkey Ladder (Entada Gigas) and can reach up to 2 meters (6.6 feet) in length. At maturity, legume fruits are usually dry and papery or hard and woody; the legumes of certain food crops, such as Snow Peas (Variety of Pisum Sativum), Edamame (Glycine Max), and Green Beans (Phaseolus Vulgaris), are harvested while still green and fleshy. See also Pod, and Silique. / Под Стручком понимается плод Растений, раскрывающийся двумя опадающими створками, после чего остаётся перегородка с семенами. Характерен для Крестоцветных (Горчица, Капуста). Стручок (Siliqua), сухой ложнодвугнёздный паракарпный плод большинства Растений Семейства Крестоцветных, образующийся из двух плодолистиков и обычно вскрывающийся от основания к вершине двумя опадающими створками. На растении остаётся рамка с плацентами и более или менее прозрачной ложной перегородкой. Реже встречаются невскрывающийся стручок (Редька Посевная) и членистый стручок (Редька Дикая). Под Бобом понимается одногнёздный плод Растений Семейства Бобовых, обычно вскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками. В быту бобом неправильно называют семена Бобовых. Боб, плод Растений Порядка Бобовых; образуется из верхней завязи одним плодолистиком. Чаще всего это сухой плод, раскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками (Горох, Фасоль, Вика и другие). У некоторых Видов боб – нераскрывающийся (Донник, Клевер). Бобы Арахиса созревают в почве и не растрескиваются. У 'Цареградских Рожков' (Ceratonia Siliqua) боб сочный и сладкий. Боб содержит чаще несколько семян, прикреплённых короткими семяножками к брюшному шву. Размер, форма и строение бобов разнообразны:- у большей части видов они прямые, более или менее плоские (Горох, Фасоль и другие), у других – округлые, согнутые или свёрнутые спиралью (Люцерна Посевная). У некоторых Видов бобы распадаются на односемянные части. У диких Видов Бобовых Растений створки мгновенно скручиваются и разбрасывают семена. В быту бобами называют семена бобовых, а сами бобы называют стручками. Это неправильно, так как стручок имеет другие признаки и характерен для Семейства Крестоцветных. Типы бобов:- (i) раскрывающийся двумя створками (Гороха); (ii) членистый раскрывающийся (Мимозы); (iii) завитой боб (Люцерны); (iv) боб-орешек (Астрагала); (v) двусемянный боб (Арахиса).

LEGUME = БОБОВОЕ – Legume is a Plant in the Family Leguminosae (Peas, Beans) that can fix nitrogen from the soil due to the presence of symbiotic Bacteria (e.g., Rhizobium Species) in root nodules. Legume is a plant belonging to the Family Leguminosae. Most legumes form a symbiosis with nitrogen-fixing rhizobia bacteria in specialized nodule structures that fix nitrogen. / Бобовое – Растение в Семействе Бобовых (Горохи, Фасоли), которое может фиксировать азот из почвы благодаря наличию Симбиотической Бактерии (например, Видов Клубеньковых (Rhizobium Species)) в корневых клубеньках. Под Бобовыми понимается Семейство Двудольных Растений, имеющих плод – боб. Около 17 000 Видов (около 700 Родов), по всему земному шару; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 1 800 Видов (около 65 Родов). На корнях Бобовых живут Клубеньковые Бактерии. Среди Бобовых есть продовольственные культуры (Горох, Соя, Фасоль и другие), кормовые (Вика, Клевер, Люцерна и другие), технические, декоративные Растения и так далее. Продукты из Бобовых богаты белками. Включает 3 Подсемейства (собственно Бобовые, или Мотыльковые, Мимозные и Цезальпиниевые), которые часто выделяют в самостоятельные Семейства. Бобовые (Fabaceae, Leguminosae), Семейство Двудольных Растений, широко распространённое во всех областях земного шара. Некоторые под названием 'Бобовые' объединяют 3 близкородственных Семейства:- Мотыльковые (Papilionaceae, или Fabaceae), Цезальпиниевые (Caesalpiniaceae) и Мимозовые (Mimosaceae). Листья у Бобовых большей частью очередные, как правило, с прилистниками и сложные. Цветки преимущественно в кистевидных, колосовидных или головчатых соцветиях, обычно зигоморфные (так называемые Мотыльковые), очень редко актиноморфные. Чашечка сростнолистная. Лепестков 5; верхний, или задний, – самый крупный (так называмый Флаг, или Парус); 2 боковых лепестка меньшего размера образуют так называемые Вёсла, или Крылья; 2 ещё более мелких составляют так называемую Лодочку, или Киль. Изредка венчик редуцирован. Тычинки (10, очень редко 9–5) сросшиеся все или только 9, одна остаётся свободной. Пестик из одного плодолистика; завязь верхняя; плод – боб. К Бобовым относится около 500 родов и 12 000 Видов Однолетних и Многолетних Трав, Полукустарников, Кустарников, Лиан и реже Деревьев (главным образом в тропиках). В бывшем СССР более 60 Родов и 1 800 Видов. На корнях Бобовых образуются своеобразные клубеньки, содержащие клубеньковые бактерии, способные фиксировать атмосферный азот. Вместе со злаками Бобовые являются наиболее питательными луговыми травами. Особенно высока кормовая ценность Клевера, Люцерны, Вики, Люпина, Эспарцета, Чины, Сераделлы и других, имеющих также важное значение в травопольных севооборотах. Богатые белками семена Бобовых, например Гороха, Бобов, Сои, многих Видов Фасоли, Чечевицы, Нута, Арахиса (земляного Ореха), голубиного Гороха (Каянуса) и других, – широко распространённые пищевые продукты. Масло из семян Арахиса, Сои и других видов также идёт в пищу и используется в технических целях. Среди Бобовых немало Видов, дающих продукты, применяемые в технике, например выделяющие камедь трагакантовые Астрагалы и ценные Бальзамные Деревья (виды рода Myroxylon). Из некоторых Бобовых получают дорогую древесину – так называемое Розовое Дерево (Виды Рода Dalbergia) и Африканское Чёрное Дерево (Dalbergia Melanoxylon). Красное Сандаловое Дерево (Pterocarpus Santalinus) и древесина других Видов Рода Pterocarpus используются для изготовления дорогой мебели, а также для получения смолы кино. Среди Бобовых есть и красильные – Индиго, Дрок и другие. Важным техническим и вместе с тем лекарственным Растением является Солодка. Из других лекарственных Растений наиболее известны Термопсис, Стальник, Донник, Сферофиза, а также сильно ядовитое тропическое растение – так называемые Калабарские Бобы (Physostigma venenosum). Некоторые Бобовые (Деррис, Лонхокарпус и другие) ядовиты и используются как инсектициды. На полях Бобовые могут играть роль Сорных Растений, в том числе ядовитые Виды (Термопсис и Софора). Многие Бобовые широко используют в качестве декоративных Растений (Душистый Горошек, Люпины, Глицинии, Робиния, Карагана и другие). Бобовые Овощные Культуры, Однолетние Растения Семейства Бобовых, выращиваемые для получения овощей:- Бобы, Горох, Фасоль, Вигна (Лобия). Богаты белками, углеводами, витаминами, минеральными солями калия, фосфора, кальция и магния. Выращиваются ради получения молодых

бобов, называемых лопатками, а также недозрелых семян. Бобовые овощи идут в пищу в свежем и консервированном виде (их сушат и замораживают).

LEG WARMERS = СОГРЕВАТЕЛИ НОГ (или ОБОГРЕВАТЕЛИ НОГ) – Leg Warmers are the bulky knit, footless socks that extend from ankle to midthigh. They can be worn over stockings, boots, and pants, and also with skirts. Leg Warmer is a usually knitted covering for the leg.

LEHMAN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY NOTE = ЛИМЭНСКИЙ БИЛЕТ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЯ – Lehman Investment Opportunity Note (LION) is a type of zero-coupon Treasury bond issued by the US government through Lehman Brothers. Lehman Investment Opportunity Notes (LIONs), were created as a new breed of security that separated principal and interest and were issued at a discount. LIONs made no regular interest payments to bondholders; the return on investment came from realizing the difference between the discounted issue price and the par value received at maturity. LIONs are one of three types of 'feline' securities (along with Treasury Income Growth Receipts (TIGRs) and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (CATS)) issued between 1982 and 1986. The US government introduced its own direct version of this bond in 1986 with zero-coupon STRIPS. This effectively rendered the previous private issues obsolete, although they still trade on the secondary market. See also CATS, STRIPS, and TIGRs. Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (former NYSE® ticker symbol LEH) was a global financial services firm. Before declaring bankruptcy in 2008, Lehman was the fourth-largest investment bank in the US (behind Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and Merrill Lynch), doing business in investment banking, equity and fixed-income sales and trading (especially US Treasury securities), research, investment management, private equity, and private banking. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States. TIGRs, CATS, and LIONs – actually referred to as 'Felines' by some – are acronyms for securities issued by private companies but derived from US Treasury bonds. The catlike appellations are brand names belonging to the brokerage firms that first created them. For instance, Salomon Brothers invented CATS – Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities. Merrill Lynch introduced TIGRs (Treasury Income Growth Receipts), and Lehman Brothers created LIONs (Lehman Investment Opportunity Notes). Introduced between 1982 and 1986, the felines are zero coupon instruments based on Treasury bonds the brokerages held in escrow. They were created through a process known as Coupon Stripping:- the brokerage would separate – strip – the bond's interest (or coupon) from its principal, and issue bonds based on the interest separately. Unlike regular bonds, CATS don't make regular payments of interest to their holders. Instead, investors buy them at a deep discount from their face value, which is the amount the investor receives when the bond matures. The difference between the face value and the actual price of the zero-coupon bond represents the interest earnings of the investment. In 1986, the Treasury instituted its own STRIPS system for backing zero coupons with Treasury securities, one that made it easier for private firms to issue them and that was safer for investors. As a result, our menagerie of feline bonds is no longer being issued. However, they are still available on the secondary bond market. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Лимэн Бразёз Холдиньгз Инк. (Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.). Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley), и Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch).

LEI = ГИРЛЯНДА (или ХХ) – Lei is a wreath or necklace usually of flowers or leaves.

LEISA = LOW EXTERNAL INPUT AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

LEISURE SUIT = КОСТЮМ ДЛЯ СВОБОДНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Leisure Suit is a suit consisting of a shirt jacket and matching trousers for informal wear.

LEMMA = ЦВЕТКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ (или ЛЕММА) – Lemma (syn. Outer Glume):- one of the two bracts enclosing the flower or spikelet of rice. It becomes the covering of two-thirds of the rice seed surface and has five vertical ridges, formed along the surface, from the vascular bundles. Lemma (syn. Fertile Lemma, Flowering Glume, Glume, Outer Glume, Lower Palea, Palea Inferior, and Valve):- the indurate (hardened), 5-nerved bract of the floret partly enclosing the palea.

LEMON = ЛИМОННОЕ – Lemon:- of the color lemon yellow.

LEMON YELLOW = ЖЁЛТО–ЛИМОННОЕ (или ЛИМОННОЕ ЖЁЛТОЕ) – Lemon Yellow:- a brilliant greenish yellow color.

LENDER OF LAST RESORT = ССУДОДАТЕЛЬ ПОСЛЕДНЕЙ ИНСТАНЦИИ (или ЗАЙМОДАВЕЦ ПОСЛЕДНЕЙ ИНСТАНЦИИ) – Lender Of Last Resort:- as the nation's central bank, the US Federal Reserve has the authority and financial resources to act as 'Lender Of Last Resort' by extending credit to depository institutions or to other entities in unusual circumstances involving a national or regional emergency, where failure to obtain credit would have a severe adverse impact on the economy. / Займодавец Последней Инстанции:- (1) Функции центрального банка по поддержанию банка, который может столкнуться со значительным оттоком средств. В США займодавцем последней инстанции является Банк Федерального Резерва (БФР; Federal Reserve Bank (FRB)). Банки члены Федеральной Резервной Системы (ФРС) могут получать займы в дисконтном окне (discount window) для удовлетворения требований о поддержании резерва или для выплат при снятии значительных сумм. ФРС, таким образом, поддерживает стабильность банковской системы, которая была бы нарушена в случае банкротств банков. (2) Государственные программы по финансированию малого бизнеса и муниципальные организации по экономическому развитию, основным предварительным условием для предоставления займов которыми является неспособность получить финансирование из иных источников.

LENDING BUSINESS = ССУДНЫЙ БИЗНЕС (или РОСТОВЩИЧЕСКОЕ ДЕЛО) – Generally, Lending Business covers the banking business on the assets side of the balance sheet. In a narrower sense, the advances, loans, mortgages and other types of credit granted to customers or banks. The opposite of Deposit Business.

LENDING LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ОДАЛЖИВАНИЯ (или РОСТОВЩИЧЕСКИЙ ЛИМИТ) – Lending Limit is the maximum value of a particular object which may serve as collateral for a loan or mortgage (sometimes expressed as a percentage).

LENDINGS = ЗАЁМЫ (или ЗАЙМЫ, или ОДАЛЖИВАНИЯ) – (1) In the United States, disposing of money or property with the expectation that the same thing (or an equivalent) will be returned – loaning. Also known as Loans, and Advances in the United Kingdom. / Заём, в гражданском праве договор, в силу которого одна сторона (заимодавец) передаёт другой стороне (заёмщику) в собственность или оперативное управление деньги или вещи, определённые родовыми признаками – числом, весом, мерой (например, зерно), а заёмщик обязуется возвратить такую же сумму денег или равное количество вещей того же рода и качества. Договор заёма относится к числу так называемых реальных (права и обязанности сторон по нему возникают лишь с момента передачи заёма) и односторонних договоров (заимодавец имеет право требовать возврата переданного взаймы имущества и не несёт обязанностей, а заёмщик обязан возвратить это имущество и не наделён какими-либо правами). По бывшему Советскому законодательству договор заёма предполагался безвозмездным – взимание процентов по нему допускалось только в случаях, установленных законодательством Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), а также по заёмным операциям касс общественной взаимопомощи и городских ломбардов. Договор на сумму свыше 50 Рублей должен был совершён в письменной форме. Смотрите также Кредит. Займы государственные, разновидность

кредитных отношений, в которых государство (или его местные органы) выступает заёмщиком или кредитором. Обычно государственные займы выпускаются в денежной форме, хотя иногда (при обесценении денег) они выпускались в натуральной форме и погашались продуктами. Государственные займы бывают краткосрочные (текущие) со сроком погашения до года, среднесрочные (от года до 5 лет) и долгосрочные (свыше 5 лет). По видам доходности различают государственные займы процентные (их держатели получают твёрдый доход по фиксированной ставке) и выигрышные (по которым доход выплачивается при выходе облигации в тираж погашения. Размещаются государственные займы по подписке среди населения, через банки или сберегательные кассы, путём продажи на бирже и с аукциона. По месту размещения государственные займы делятся на внутренние (в национальной валюте) и внешние, реализуемые на иностранных денежных рынках (в валюте страны-кредитора, государства-заёмщика или какой-либо третьей страны). Облигации внутренних займов могут покупать в выпустившей их стране иностранные граждане (общества), и наоборот, облигации внешних займов часто скупаются за границей выпустившим их государством или его гражданами и возвращаются в страну-должник (репатриация займов). Размер внешнего долга определяется стоимостью облигаций всех займов данной страны, размещённых среди иностранных держателей. Социальное содержание государственных займов как способа привлечения денежных средств на покрытие государственных расходов определяется природой и функциями данного государства. В докапиталистических формациях государственные займы впервые появились в рабовладельческом обществе и применялись главным образом при чрезвычайных обстоятельствах. При капитализме государственные займы – основная форма функционирования государственного кредита. Буржуазное государство за сравнительно короткий срок мобилизует с помощью займов крупные денежные средства. Обычно государственные займы носят добровольный характер, то есть буржуазное государство предлагает капиталистам выгодное помещение капитала. В принудительном порядке займы капиталистических государств размещаются в случае сильного расстройства финансовой системы. Принудительные займы возникли в период зарождения капитализма в Италии, часто применялись в XV–XVIII веках. Они ведут к подрыву государственного кредита, поэтому своё значение постепенно утрачивают. После 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 принудительные займы выпускались в ряде Западно-Европейских стран в связи с расстройством государственных финансов; во время 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 – фашистской Германией и Японией. Такие займы означают неприкрытую эксплуатацию трудящихся масс со стороны буржуазного государства. Одним из новейших видов принудительных займов служит инфляционный выпуск бумажных денег. ‘Все признают, – писал Владимир Ильич Ленин в Сентябре 1917, что выпуск бумажных денег является худшим видом принудительного займа, что он ухудшает положение всего сильнее именно рабочих, беднейшей части населения, что он является главным злом финансовой неурядицы’ (Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Том 34, Страница 187). При империализме, особенно в период общего кризиса капитализма, государственные займы используются для финансирования расходов хронически дефицитных государственных бюджетов, что связано с милитаризацией экономики, подготовкой и ведением войн, содержанием разбухшего государственного военно-полицейского аппарата. За годы 1-й Мировой Войны Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) за счёт государственных займов покрыли 61%, Великобритания 68%, Франция 81%, Германия 84% всех государственных расходов, а за годы 2-й Мировой Войны – США 54%, Великобритания 50%, Германия 61%, Япония 58%. Прибегая к государственным займам, буржуазное государство неизбежно увеличивает государственный долг. Внешние займы, способствуя вывозу и приложению за границей относительного избытка капитала, являются для стран-кредиторов орудием захвата рынков сбыта и источников сырья в государствах-заёмщиках. Вывоз капитала за границу монополиями объясняется прежде всего более высокой нормой прибыли в экономически отсталых странах по сравнению с нормой прибыли в развитых странах, а также политическими и военно-политическими целями. С развитием государственно-монополистического капитализма в роли кредитора всё чаще выступает буржуазное государство. Рост внешней задолженности приводит к усилению экономической и политической зависимости страны-заёмщика от страны-кредитора, прежде всего от мирового кредитора – США, что особенно характерно для периода после 2-й Мировой Войны. Внешние займы Американского империализма превратились в прямое средство экспансии, агрессии и международной реакции. Тяжесть государственных займов в капиталистических странах падает на трудящихся, так как источником их погашения и уплаты процентов по ним являются средства, изымаемые у массового налогоплательщика. В то же время капиталисты в виде процентов получают подавляющую часть гарантированных доходов. Поэтому через займы, как и через налоги, происходит перераспределение национального дохода в интересах эксплуататорских классов. Владимир Ильич Ленин указывал, что, обогащаясь за счёт возрастающей прибыли от государственных займов, финансовый капитал облагает всё общество данью (смотрите там же, Том 27, Страницы 349–350). Государственные займы в социалистических странах, в отличие от займов в капиталистических странах, имеют своим назначением мобилизацию временно свободных денежных ресурсов для хозяйственного и культурною строительства за счёт трудовых сбережений широких слоев населения. В государственные займы в Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) помещались до 1963 также стабильные остатки вкладов в сберегательных кассах. Производительное назначение, массовый характер, использование средств в интересах всего народа – характерные черты государственных займов социалистических государств. В первые годы Советской власти государственные займы существовали в двух формах – денежной и натуральной (последняя была обусловлена недостаточно развитыми денежными отношениями и интересами охраны владельцев облигаций от обесценения денежных знаков). Первый Советский государственный заём был выпущен 20 Мая 1922 на 10 миллионов пудов Ржи и на срок 8 месяцев. В 1923 были выпущены ещё два натуральных государственных займа – хлебный и сахарный (беспроцентные). Первый Советский денежный заём выпущен 31 Октября 1922 на 100 миллионов Рублей. В золотом исчислении сроком на 10 лет. За 1924–28 было выпущено четыре гарантийных займа на общую сумму 900 миллионов Рублей золотом размещавшихся на предприятиях и в организациях. Государственные и кооперативные организации по мере роста рентабельности производства приобретали значительную часть облигаций этих займов, средства от реализации которых направлялись на развитие отраслей народного хозяйства. В эти же годы выпускались и крестьянские выигрышные займы. Была применена новая форма размещения займа – проведение подписки на заём среди трудящихся с предоставлением им рассрочки платежей. Возрастанию роли Советского государственного заёма способствовал рост доходов трудящихся. В широком масштабе проводилась подписка на заём индустриализации (1–3-й выпуски), заём ‘Пятилетка в 4 года’, займы 3-й пятилетки (1–4-й выпуски) и другие, которые послужили одним из источников средств для социалистической индустриализации и развития народного хозяйства в предвоенные годы. Заём укрепления обороны (1937), займы военных лет (1–4-й выпуски) сыграли важную роль в финансировании военных расходов государства в период Великой Отечественной Войны 1941–45. В послевоенные годы средства от размещения Советских государственных займов (5 выпусков займов восстановления и развития народного хозяйства СССР 1946–50 и займы развития народного хозяйства СССР 1951–57) способствовали восстановлению и развитию Советской экономики. Поступления в государственный бюджет СССР от государственных займов в годы довоенных пятилеток составили около 50 миллиардов Рублей, в годы Великой Отечественной Войны – 76 миллиардов Рублей и в период 1946–58 – 260 миллиардов Рублей (в денежном масштабе до 1961). Число подписчиков на займы возросло с 6 миллионов в 1927 до 60 миллионов к началу 1941 и 70 миллионов к 1946. С 1958 выпуск государственных займов, размещаемых по подписке среди населения, был прекращён. В целом удельный вес средств от займов в доходах государственного бюджета до Великой

Отечественной Войны составлял примерно 5%, в годы войны не более 10%, а в 1965, в связи с прекращением выпуска займов, размещаемых по подписке среди населения, снизился до 0.2%. 24-й Съезд Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС) принял решение о досрочном погашении этих займов начиная с 1974 с тем, чтобы сократить срок погашения государственного долга на 6 лет и закончить погашение облигаций в 1990. В соответствии с этим решением в государственном пятилетнем плане развития народного хозяйства СССР на 1971–75 на эти цели было выделено по 1 миллиарду Рублей в 1974 и 1975. С 1938 в СССР выпускались свободно обращающиеся займы, облигации которых свободно продавались и покупались сберкассами. Таким займом, выпущенным на 20 лет, являлся Государственный 3%-ный внутренний выигрышный заём (1966). Облигации этого займа приносили их держателям доход, выплачиваемый в форме выигрышей. В других социалистических странах первые государственные займы были выпущены вскоре после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45. Поступления от государственных займов направлялись вначале на восстановление народного хозяйства (в Болгарии – 'Заём Свободы' (1945), в Польше – 'Заём Восстановления' (1946), в Венгрии – 'Первый Государственный Заём' (1946)). Размещались эти займы среди рабочих и служащих, кооперативных и других организаций, а также среди части буржуазии; в дальнейшем для привлечения средств на индустриализацию – по подписке среди населения (кроме Чехословакии, Румынии и Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР)). Поступления от внутренних государственных займов в доходах бюджетов социалистических стран не превышали 2–4%. К 1956 Европейские страны в связи с быстрым ростом социалистического накопления от использования государственных займов отказались. Внешние государственные займы социалистических стран, выражая новый тип экономических отношений – сотрудничества и взаимопомощи, носили льготный характер, характеризовались низкими процентными ставками (2–2.5% годовых), долгосрочностью кредита (10–12 лет), а также выгодными условиями его погашения (товарами или обратимой валютой по выбору страны-дебитора).

(2) Lending is one form of carry. In this case the simultaneous selling of metal for a near dated prompt and the buying of that metal for a later dated prompt. In effect the party is lending the metal for the period.

LENGHA = ЛЭНЬГА – Lengha is a long full skirt. Traditional garment from India.

LENGHA/CHOLI = ЛЭНЬГА/ЧОЛИ – Lengha/Choli is a long skirt and and blouse combination along with a chunni makes up a complete set. Traditional garment from India.

LENGTH = ДЛИНА – (1) Cotton fiber length varies genetically and has a fiber length array or length distribution. The HVI reports fiber length as the upper half mean length in hundredths of an inch. The lengths of linters and comber noils are less than 0.5 inches. US Upland raw cotton is normally between 0.9 and 1.2 inches. Pima Cotton can be as long as 1.6 inches. Fiber Length is defined as the average length of the longer one-half of the fibers (upper half mean length). Fiber length is basically an inherited/genetically character of the seed variety. However, weather, nutrient deficiencies, as well as excessive cleaning and/or drying at the gin may also affect the fiber length. By affecting yarn strength and evenness, and the efficiency of the spinning process, the length of the fiber has a great influence on quality and price. According to USDA's classing methodology, length measurement of American upland cotton is performed by HVI in accordance with standard test methods. The length of staple, measured in inches and fractions of an inch, is classed according to the specific codes. Fiber Length is the average length of the longer one-half of the fibers (upper half mean length) after the ginning process. It is reported in both 100^{th} and 32^{nds} of an inch. It is measured by passing a beard of parallel fibers through a sensing point. The beard is formed when fibers from a sample of cotton are grasped by a clamp, then combed and brushed to straighten and parallel the fibers. Fiber length is largely determined by variety, but the cotton plant's exposure to extreme temperatures, water stress, or nutrient deficiencies may shorten the length. Excessive cleaning and/or drying at the gin may also result in shorter fiber length. Fiber length affects yarn strength, yarn evenness, and the efficiency of the spinning process. The fineness of the yarn which can be successfully produced from given fibers is also influenced by the length of the fiber. See conversion chart below. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). зажимом (clamp), . Длина волокна – это средняя длина самой длинной половины группы волокон (наибольшая средняя длина) после процесса его джинирования. Она указывается как, в сотых, так и в 32-х дюйма.

Upland Length Conversion Chart																		
Inches	0.79 & shorter	0.80 – 0.85	0.86 – 0.89	0.90 – 0.92	0.93 – 0.95	0.96 – 0.98	0.99 – 1.01	1.02 – 1.04	1.05 – 1.07	1.08 – 1.10	1.11 – 1.13	1.14 – 1.17	1.18 – 1.20	1.21 – 1.23	1.24 – 1.26	1.27 – 1.29	1.30 – 1.32	1.33 – 1.35	1.36 & longer
32nds	24	26	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44 & longer

American Pima Length Conversion Chart							
Inches	1.20 & shorter	1.21 – 1.25	1.26 – 1.31	1.32 – 1.36	1.37 – 1.42	1.43 – 1.47	1.48 & longer
32nds	40	42	44	46	48	50	52

(2) Length:- refers to the stringer or stringerboard (in block pallets) length; also refers to the first dimension given to describe a pallet, i.e. 48" x 40", where 48" is the pallet stringer/stringerboard length. See also Pallet. Length (l) is a top deck dimension in the direction of stringers or stringerboards or, if these members are not present, the longer dimension. Notes:- in the case of square pallets without stringers or stringer boards, the length and width can be designated by the manufacturer; and in the case of a square post or block pallet without a stringer board and having a structural panel deck, the length of the pallet shall correspond to the direction of the wood grain in the surface of the panel. / Длина l (Length):- габаритный размер настила по направлению продольных брусьев или досок. Примечания:- в квадратных поддонах при отсутствии продольных брусьев или досок длину и ширину поддона определяет изготовитель; и в квадратных поддонах при отсутствии продольных брусьев или со сплошным настилом длину поддона определяют размером настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

(3) Length:- improper zipper length for given opening. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

LENGTH OF LAY = ДЛИНА СВИВКИ – Length Of Lay is the axial distance required to make a 360 degree revolution of any element in strand or cord. See also Lay.

LENGTH OVERALL = ГАБАРИТНАЯ ДЛИНА – Length Overall is the maximum length of a vessel. / Максимальная длина судна.

LENO = АЖУРНАЯ (или БАРЕЖЕВАЯ, или ТКАНЬ ПЕРЕВИВОЧНОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ, или ТКАНЬ ГАЗОВОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ) – Leno is an open, lacy woven fabric made with a special loom attachment. In a leno weave a pair of filling yarns twist around the warp yarns in various patterns to achieve the lacy effect. A leno weave is also made by twisting adjacent warps around each other like a figure eight. The filling passes through the twisted warps. Leno fabrics are popular for curtains and summer dresses. Leno is a fabric made with leno weave, namely an open weave in which pairs of warp yarns cross one another and thereby lock the filling yarn in position. / переплетении пара уточных пряж .

LENO SELVEDGES = ПЕРЕВИВОЧНЫЕ КРОМКИ – Leno Selvedges are obtained by binding the wefts with strong additional threads working in gauze weave and by eliminating through cutting the protruding weft ends. The leno gauze system is optimally suited for heavy fabrics, blankets, wall coverings. Figure 116 illustrates the operation scheme of the device proposed by a manufacturer, in which device two complete leno gauze mechanisms work in combination. A leno device produces the fabric selvedge, while the other device forms the auxiliary selvedge. See also Fused Selvedges, Melt Selvedges, Selvedge, and Tucked-In Selvedges.

LENO WEAVE = ПЕРЕВИВОЧНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или АЖУРНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или БАРЕЖЕВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или ГАЗОВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Leno Weave has two or more warp threads crossing over each other and interlacing with one or more than one filling threads. A leno weave fabric is very sheer and durable with no yarn slippage. It is stronger and firmer permitting the passage of both light and air through it. Leno weave fabric is also called as Gauze or Doup Weave. The fabric was primarily used to prevent shifting of fibers in the open weave fabrics. It maintains uniformity of threads and minimises the distortion of threads. Characteristics of Leno Weave:- (i) it has open-weave effect; (ii) it has low yarn count; (iii) it is a good dimensional stability; (iv) it has lesser yarn slippage; and (v) the paired warp yarns resemble figure 8 down the length of the fabric. See also Weave. Leno Weave is a construction of woven fabrics in which the resulting fabric is very sheer, yet durable. In this weave, two or more warp yarns are twisted around each other as they are interlaced with the filling yarns; thus securing a firm hold on the filling yarn and preventing them from slipping out of position. Also called the Gauze Weave. Leno weave fabrics are frequently used for window treatments, because their structure gives good durability with almost no yarn slippage, and permits the passage of light and air. Leno Weave is a weave in which the warp yarns are arranged in pairs with one twisted around the other between picks of filling yarn as in marquisette. This type of weave gives firmness and strength to an openweave fabric and prevents slippage and displacement of warp and filling yarns. The Leno Weave is used where relatively low numbers of yarns are involved. The leno weave locks the yarns in place by crossing two or more warp threads over each other and interlacing with one or more fill threads. Light weight membrane applications such as EIFS use the leno weave. / уточные нити. Перевивочное Переплетение известно в Англоязычном мире текстильщиков как Gauze Weave или Doup Weave.

LENTICEL = ЧЕЧЕВИЧКА – Lenticel is a pore in tree bark through which gas exchange occurs. / Чечевичка – это пора у растения в стебле или корне. Чечевички (в ботанике), линзообразные рыхлые скопления клеток в перидерме, выступающие на поверхности стволов многолетних ветвей, а иногда и корней древесных растений в виде бугорков. Чечевички возникают вследствие деятельности феллогена и закладываются обычно под устьицами. Выполняют функции газообмена.

LENTICULAR = ЧЕЧЕВИЦЕОБРАЗНОЕ (или ЧЕЧЕВИЦЕВИДНОЕ, или ДВОЯКОВЫПУКЛОЕ) – Lenticular:- shaped like a biconvex lens.

LÉOTARD = ЛЕОТАР (или ТРИКО) – Léotard is a close-fitting one-piece garment worn especially by dancers, acrobats, and aerialists; also tights. Often used in plural. / танщцевальное трико, закрывающее от мысков до пояса.

LEPA = LOW ENERGY PRECISION APPLICATION

LEPIDOPTERA = ЛЭПИДОПТЭРА (или БАБОЧКА, или ЧЕШУЕКРЫЛОЕ) – Lepidoptera is an Order of Insects with two pairs of scaly wings and spirally coiled haustellate (formed for sucking) mouth structure, which undergoes complete metamorphosis. The larva has a chewing type of mouth parts and is always pestiferous. Lepidoptera is the name of the order to which the silkworm belongs. / Чешуекрылые, Отряд Насекомых; то же, что Бабочки. Под Бабочками или Чешуекрылыми понимается Отряд Насекомых. Крылья (2 пары) покрыты различно окрашенными чешуйками. У крупных особей крылья в размахе до 30 сантиметров, у мелких – около 3 миллиметров. Взрослые (имаго) живут от нескольких часов до нескольких недель (зимующие – несколько месяцев). Около 140 000 Видов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 15 000 Видов. Многие Бабочки способствуют опылению растений; из коконов Тутового и других Шёлкопрядов получают шёлк. Личинки многих Бабочек (гусеницы) повреждают сельскохозяйственные и лесные культуры, продовольственные запасы, изделия из шерсти и меха. 104 Вида находились в Красной Книге бывшего СССР. Бабочки или Чешуекрылые (Lepidoptera, от Греческих слов Lepis, означающее Чешуя, и Pteron, означающее Крыло), обширный (более 140 000 Видов) Отряд Насекомых с полным превращением. Крыльев две пары, покрыты чешуйками. Ротовой аппарат сосущий, в виде хоботка (в покое свёрнут спиралью). Тело густо покрыто волосками и чешуйками. Переднегрудь слабо развита, с подвижно сочленёнными выростами – патагиями; среднегрудь с подвижными пластинчатыми выростами – тегулами. Брюшко 10-члениковое; у самок в большинстве случаев раздельные копулятивное и яйцевыводное отверстия. Личинки – гусеницы с грызущим ротовым аппаратом. Куколки обычно покрытого типа, с конечностями и крыльями, плотно спаянными с покровами тела. Размеры Бабочек разнообразны. Наиболее крупной является Южно-Американская Совка (Erebius (Thysania) Agrippina) – крылья в размахе до 30 сантиметров (см), среди Европейских Бабочек – Павлиноглазка (Saturnia Pyri) (12–15 см). Существуют и крохотные формы, у которых крылья в размахе около 3 миллиметров (мм), например Моли-Малютки (Stigmellidae). Название отряд получил от покрывающих их крылья чешуек (‘пыльцы’) – видоизменённых и уплощённых волосков. Всё исключительное разнообразие окраски и рисунка крыльев Бабочек создаётся строением и пигментацией чешуек. Окраска чешуек Бабочек определяется различного рода пигментами, но наиболее яркие, блестящие цвета (металлический блеск, переливы и тому подобное) обусловлены тончайшим строением поверхности чешуек, вызывающим сложные явления лучепреломления, дифракции. Расположение различно окрашенных чешуек на крыле закономерно и образует сложные рисунки, характерные для каждого Вида, а часто и систематической Группы. Окраска и рисунок крыльев имеют двоякое биологическое значение. Для Бабочек, активных в дневное время, это – средство узнавания особей своего Вида. При этом играют роль и ‘скрытые’ (для человека) рисунки, обусловленные неодинаковым отражением разными участками крыла ультрафиолетовых лучей, воспринимаемых глазом Насекомых. Окраска и рисунок играют и защитную роль; Бабочки дают множество замечательных примеров мимикрии и миметизма. Большинство Бабочек ведёт сумеречный или ночной образ жизни, лишь Булавоусые и немногие представители других групп активны днём. Питаются Бабочки нектаром цветов, соками гниющих плодов и различными сахаристыми выделениями растений, но некоторые (например, Мешочницы, Коконопряды, Хохлатки) во взрослом состоянии не принимают пищи и живут за счёт резервных веществ, накопленных в жировой ткани ещё в стадии личинки (гусеницы). Хоботок Бабочек состоит из пары сильно вытянутых желобовидных наружных лопастей нижних челюстей, скреплённых в виде трубки, по которой всасывается пища. Из остальных частей типичного аппарата насекомых у Бабочек сохраняется лишь пара нижнегубных щупиков, поддерживающих с боков свёрнутый хоботок; нередко имеются и челюстные щупики. У непитающихся Видов Бабочек хоботок иногда полностью исчезает. Исключением среди Бабочек являются представители Семейства Зубатых Молей, которые питаются пыльцой цветов и сохранили грызущий ротовой аппарат с развитыми жвалами. Эта Группа служит связующим звеном между современными высшими формами Бабочек и вымершими их предками, близкими к Ручейникам. Органы зрения у Бабочек хорошо развиты. По бокам головы расположены большие полушаровидные сложные глаза, состоящие из громадного числа (до 27 000) омматидиев, дающих общее мозаичное изображение. Над сложными глазами часто имеется два так называемых простых глазка. Важную роль в жизни Бабочек, особенно ночных, играет чувство

обоняния. Обонятельные органы (так называемые сенсиллы) в большом числе располагаются на поверхности усиков. Последние очень разнообразны:- от щетинковидных до сложных перистых. У самцов, отыскивающих малоподвижных самок по запаху (Павлиноглазки, Волнянки, Мешочницы), усики сильно разветвлены и имеют гораздо большую поверхность, чем у самок. Органы вкуса (контактные хеморецепторы) расположены не только на ротовых частях, но зачастую и на лапках:- прикосновение лапками к сахаристой жидкости вызывает рефлекторное развёртывание хоботка. Наличие органов слуха установлено пока лишь у высших форм Отряда с ночной активностью. Слуховой аппарат расположен либо в области заднегруди (Совки, Хохлатки), либо в основании брюшка (Пяденицы, Огнёвки). Воспринимаемые звуковые волны лежат в области высоких частот (15–80 килоГерц (кГц)). Бабочки способны воспринимать ультразвуковые эхолокационные сигналы летучих мышей (смотрите Эхолокация), что позволяет Бабочкам своевременно от них скрыться. Эволюция Бабочек в значительной степени шла в направлении совершенствования полёта, что отразилось на строении крыла и грудной области. У примитивных Бабочек (Подотряд Равнокрылые) сохраняются сходная форма и значительная функциональная самостоятельность передней и задней пар крыльев. В Подотряде Разнокрылых Бабочек всё большее значение в полёте приобретает передняя пара крыльев, тогда как задняя пара уменьшается в размерах и теряет часть жилок. Соответственно прогрессивно усиливается среднегрудной сегмент и его мускулатура, тогда как заднегрудной ослабляется. Подчинению задних крыльев передним способствует аппарат сцепления в виде щетинок, расположенных в основании заднего крыла, и зацепки на нижней поверхности переднего крыла. Высокого совершенства полёт достигает у Бражников, у которых большая скорость (до 54 километров в час (км/ч)) сочетается с высокой маневренностью, позволяющей им добывать нектар из цветов налету. У многих Бабочек отмечались дальние, на сотни км, перелёты, а у Американских Бабочек Danaus Plexippus известны регулярные сезонные миграции. Бабочки раздельнополы, лишь изредка наблюдается естественный партеногенез. Половой диморфизм у Бабочек иногда резко выражен:- кроме отличий в строении усиков, самцы, как правило, мельче самок и часто иначе окрашены, например, у Непарного Шёлкопряда, Крушинницы, Зорьки. Наиболее сильное проявление диморфизма – частичная или полная утрата самками крыльев (Волнянки-Кистехвосты, некоторые Пяденицы и особенно Мешочницы). У Мешочниц самки часто червеобразны и лишены не только крыльев, но также ног и усиков. Бескрылость самок во многих случаях связана с климатическими условиями и особенно типична для Видов Бабочек, летающих ранней весной или поздней осенью, а также для высокогорных и арктических. Развитие Бабочек идёт с полным превращением. Яйца богаты желтком и одеты плотной наружной оболочкой (хорионом), поверхность которой имеет специфический для видов или групп микроскульптуру. В оболочке имеется сложно устроенное микропилярное отверстие, через которое при оплодотворении проникает сперматозоид. Форма яиц у примитивных групп чаще уплощённо-овальная, у высших – полушаровидная или бутылковидная. Яйца откладываются одиночно или группами, как правило, на растение, служащее кормом для гусеницы. Количество откладываемых яиц у большинства Видов исчисляется сотнями, достигая у некоторых Совок 2 000–3 000. Стадия гусеницы морфологически довольно однотипна. Резко выделяются лишь гусеницы Зубатых Молей, по большинству признаков стоящие ближе к личинкам Отряда Скорпионовых Мух. У остальных наибольшим изменениям подвержено число брюшных ног и степень развития волосков на теле. На теле всегда, даже если Бабочка кажется голой, имеются волоски (хеты), выполняющие функцию осязательных рецепторов. У многих открыто живущих видов развивается густой вторичный покров из волосков (Медведицы, Коконопряды, Волнянки и другие). Рост сопровождается линьками. Чаще всего линек четыре и соответственно пять межлиночных периодов – возрастов. Подавляющая часть гусениц растительноядна. Для гусениц более примитивных Групп Отряда характерны скрытый образ жизни и питание в свёрнутых листьях, в тканях листа, плодах, стеблях, корнях. В эволюционно более молодых Семействах у гусениц преобладают открытый образ жизни и питание листьями или хвоей. Наряду с часто наблюдаемой многоядностью (полифагия) (например, у Озимой Совки, Непарного Шёлкопряда, Лугового Мотылька) очень распространено явление олигофагии, то есть приспособленности к питанию ограниченной группой растений, обычно систематически родственных и близких по биохимическому составу. Например, гусеницы Капустницы и многих других Белянок питаются только растениями из Семейства Крестоцветных, содержащими горчичные гликозиды. Примером крайней пищевой специализации служит Тутовый Шёлкопряд, который нормально развивается только при питании листьями Белой Шелковицы (Morus Alba). Низшие Растения используются немногими видами (Лишайницы, Грибные Моли). Ещё реже наблюдается питание веществами животного происхождения:- воском (Вощинные Огнёвки), шерстью (Платяная и Шубная Моли). Хищники – только гусеницы некоторых Совок и Молей, поедающие Червецов и Щитовок. Для всех гусениц характерна способность к выделению шёлка. Выводной проток шёлкоотделительных желёз открывается на особом выросте нижней губы – прядильном сосочке. Шёлк используется гусеницами для скрепления листьев, постройки гнёзд и убежищ, но особенно для плетения кокона – защитной оболочки, внутри которой гусеница окукливается. Куколки Бабочек в подавляющем большинстве относятся к Типу Покрытых, у которых подвижными остаются лишь некоторые сегменты брюшка. Только в Семействах Зубатых Молей и первичных Молей куколки свободного типа – все части тела и конечности у них обладают известной подвижностью. У Бабочек, выходящих из куколочной оболочки, крылья ещё коротки ей мягкие. Под давлением гемолимфы, нагнетаемой в жилки крыла, они расправляются, увеличиваясь в несколько раз, и вскоре затвердевают, после чего Бабочка становится способной к полёту. Достоверные ископаемые остатки Бабочек известны лишь с Палеогена, преимущественно из Балтийского янтаря. Все найденные здесь виды относятся уже к современным Семействам, а часто даже к существующим или очень близким к ним Родам. Возникновение Отряда предположительно относят к Мезозою (Юрский период). Бабочки несомненно один из самых молодых Отрядов Насекомых, развитие которого шло в значительной мере параллельно с эволюцией Цветковых Растений. Современная фауна Бабочек богаче всего в тропиках. Здесь встречаются наиболее крупные формы, часто поражающие яркостью и красотой окраски (например, Южно-Американский Род Morpho, Индо-Малайские Ornitnoptera). По направлению к полюсам фауна постепенно беднеет, но даже за Полярным кругом ещё довольно обильна. Некоторые Виды – Перламутровка (Argynnis Polaris), Волнянка (Dasychira Rossii) – заходят за 82° Северной широты. Общее число Видов Бабочек, обитающих на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), превышает 15 000. Из них около 2/3 относятся лишь к 5 Семействам:- Листовёртки, Выемчатокрылые Моли, Огнёвки, Пяденицы и Совки. Систематика:- Отряд Чешуекрылых делится на два Подотряда:- (1) Подотряд Равнокрылые (Jugata):- Передние и задние крылья почти равных размеров и формы. Радиальная жилка всегда с 4–5 ветвями. Крылья скрепляются с помощью особого выступа (югальной лопасти) на переднем крыле. Сюда относятся наиболее архаичные Семейства – Зубатые Моли (Micropterygidae), Первичные Моли (Eriocraniidae) и Тонкопряды (Hepialidae). (2) Подотряд Разнокрылые (Frenata):- Передние и задние крылья неодинаковой формы. На задних крыльях радиальная жилка лишена ветвей, крылья скрепляются с помощью зацепки – frenulum. Подотряд включает подавляющую часть всех Бабочек. Более 70 Семейств, образующих две большие Группы:- Microfrenata и Macrofrenata. К Microfrenata относятся более примитивные и преимущественно мелкие Бабочки. Основные Семейства:- Моли-Малютки (Stigmellidae), Настоящие Моли (Tineidae), Мешочницы (Psychidae), Пестрянки (Anthroceridae), Стеклянницы (Aegeriidae), Древоточцы (Cossidae), Листовёртки (Tortricidae), Моли-Минёры (Lithocolletidae), Горностаевые Моли (Hyponomeutidae), Выемчатокрылые Моли (Gefechiidae), Огнёвки (Pyralidae), Пальцекрылки (Pterophoridae). Группа Macrofrenata включает высокоорганизованных, сравнительно крупных Бабочек. Серия Семейства Булавоусых (Rhopalocera) объединяет общеизвестных Дневных Бабочек:- Толстоголовки

(Hesperiidae), Парусники (Papilionidae), Белянки (Pieridae), Голубянки (Lycaenidae), Нимфалиды (Nymphalidae). К Ночным, или Разноусым (Heterocera), относятся следующие основные Семейства:- Коконопряды (Lasiocampidae), Настоящие Шёлкопряды (Bombycidae), Павлиноглазки (Attacidae), Бражники (Sphingidae), Пяденицы (Geometridae), Хохлатки (Notodontidae), Волнянки (Lymantriidae), Медведицы (Arctiidae), Ложнопестрянки (Syntomididae), Совки (Noctuidae). Хозяйственное Значение Бабочек:- Растительноядность и огромное число Видов определяют большую роль Бабочек в природе и хозяйственной деятельности человека. На территории бывшего СССР культурными растениями питается около 1 000 Видов Бабочек, среди которых такие важные вредители, как Озимая, Хлопковая, Капустная и другие Совки, Луговой и Кукурузный Мотыльки, Яблонная, Восточная и Сливовая Плодожорки. Столь же многочисленны вредители древесных пород, причиняющие громадные убытки лесному хозяйству. Так, вспышки размножения Сибирского Шёлкопряда (Dendrolimus Sibiricus) могут приводить к усыханию хвойного леса на площадях в сотни тысяч гектаров (га). Ряд Видов Бабочек, преимущественно из Огнёвок и Настоящих Молей, приспособившихся к обитанию в домах и на складах, повреждает пищевые запасы, меха, шерстяные и шёлковые изделия. Полезная деятельность Бабочек в природе связана с участием их в опылении Цветковых Растений, особенно Ночных. Некоторые виды Бабочек разводят для получения шёлка. Основным производителем натурального шёлка является одомашненный Тутовый Шёлкопряд, происходящий из Юго-Восточной Азии. Более грубый шёлк, типа чесучи, дают некоторые полудикие Азиатские Павлиноглазки, например, Китайский Дубовый Шёлкопряд и Айлантовый Шёлкопряд.

LEPIDOPTEROUS = ЧЕШУЕКРЫЛОЕ (или БАБОЧКА) – Lepidopterous:- pertaining to the insects in the Order Lepidoptera. / Чешуекрылые, Отряд Насекомых; то же, что Бабочки.

LEPO = LOW EXERCISE PRICE OPTION

LEPTOCAULIS = ЛЭПТОКАУЛИС (или ЛЕПТОСТЕБЕЛЬ, или ЛЕПТОСТЕРЖЕНЬ, или ЛЕПТОКОЧЕРЫЖКА) – Leptocaulis:- with slender stems.

LEPTON® TEST KIT = НАБОР ДЛЯ ИСПЫТАНИЙ ЛЭПТАН® – LepTon® Test Kit is a simple test kit that uses monoclonal antibodies to differentiate between the two species of Heliothis moth (Heliothis Armigera – resistant to a number of synthetic chemicals and Heliothis Punctigera – no resistance). One of newest tools in the arsenal to help combat the cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, which caused the heaviest crop losses in the United States, is the LepTon® Test Kit. The kit, a joint project between Cotton Incorporated and Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, effectively and quickly distinguishes between the eggs and small larval stages of bollworms and budworms. The test involves the use of an antibody which recognizes a specific protein unique to each worm. While it is relatively easy to identify adult bollworms and budworms, it is nearly impossible tell them apart at the early stages of the lifecycle. The information obtained from the kit will enable growers to make better decisions on which insecticides to use. Because of the budworm's increasing resistance to pyrethroids, a wrong choice of insecticides has often led to greater worm damage, lower yields, higher production costs and even greater resistance to insecticides. Effective use of the LepTon® kit will help producers better manage their control of bollworms and budworms, which last year infested 82 percent of the US cotton acreage and required an average of nearly 2.5 applications of per acre. / виды (species).

LER = LAND EQUIVALENT RATIO

LESION = ПОРАЖЕНИЕ (или РАНА) – Lesion is an area of dead or dying host tissue. A well defined area of diseased tissue, e.g., seedling disease effects on roots or leaf spots. Lesion is a localized spot of diseased tissue on a plant. / Участок мёртвой ткани растения или ткани, окрашенной самим растением. Отчётливо определяемые участки ткани, поражённой болезнью, например, болезнь всходов воздействует на корни или приводит к появлению пятен на листьях.

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY = СЛАБОРАЗВИТАЯ СТРАНА – Less Developed Country is a country with low per capita gross national product. Terms such as third world, poor, developing nations and underdeveloped have also been used to describe less developed countries. See also Least Developed of the Less Developed Countries. A developing country is a country with a low income average, a relatively backwards infrastructure and a poor human development index when compared to the global norm. The term has tended to edge out earlier ones, including the Cold War-defined Third World. The less developed countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the NIS (New Independent States; fifteen nations formed from the former Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) refers to these countries excluding the three Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania), all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. This category matches the less developed country classification employed by the United Nations. Less developed countries are also referred to in the report as Developing Countries. / Слаборазвитые Страны – страны с недостаточно развитым промышленным производством и страны, не имеющие развитых финансовых и правовых систем. Эти страны, также называются странами третьего мира, обычно имеют низкий уровень дохода на душу населения, высокую инфляцию и задолженность, а также большой торговый дефицит. Всемирный Банк (World Bank) может оказывать таким странам кредитную поддержку. Кредиты, предоставляемые таким странам, обычно называют суверенным долгом слаборазвитых стран (LDC debt от less developed countries (LDC)).

LESSEE = АРЕНДАТОР (или ЛИЗИНГОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – Lessee is a person or firm to whom a lessor grants a lease. Lessee:- this term means an individual who leases an equity membership or a trading permit from the owner thereof pursuant to the rules of the exchange.

LESSER GRAIN BORER = ЗЕРНОВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Lesser Grain Borer (Rhyzopertha Dominica (Fabricus)):- the eggs are laid in the grain mass and the larvae may enter the kernels and develop within or they may feed externally in the flour-like dust that accumulates from the feeding of the adults and other larvae. The optimum temperature for reproduction is 34 °C and the optimal relative humidity is 60–70% Females lay 300–500 eggs and the life cycle lasts 20–84 days. / Зерновой Точильщик (Rhizopertha Dominica и Rhizopertha Releyi):- систематическое положение:- Отряд Жуки, или Жесткокрылые, Семейство Лжекороеды (Bostrychidae). Встречается в партиях зерна в Северо-Кавказском и Поволжском регионах. Повреждает зерно Пшеницы, Ржи, Риса, Кукурузы, Овса, Гречихи и другие продукты растительного происхождения. Жук длиной 2.5–3 мм, красновато-коричневый, блестящий; переднеспинка спереди с зубчиками; голова втянута в переднегрудь; летает. Личинка белая, с маленькой головкой, передние сегменты тела значительно шире остальных. Теплолюбивый вид, развивается при температуре воздуха не ниже 16.4 °C. Оптимальные условия развития:- температуры 32–35 °C, относительная влажность воздуха около 50%. Понижение температуры воздуха до 0 °C выдерживает не более 17 суток, до –5 °C – 10 суток. Самка откладывает до 580 яиц, размещая их на поверхности зерна или других субстрат. Эмбриональное развитие при температуре воздуха 32 °C продолжается около 5 дней, а полный цикл развития завершается за 30 дней. Личинки внедряются в зерновки, питаются эндоспермом и здесь же окукливаются. Отродившиеся молодые жуки в течение нескольких дней дополнительно питаются, а затем выходят наружу. От зерновки остаётся лишь оболочка. Жук способен повреждать зерно влажностью 8%.

При массивном размножении вредитель превращает партии хранящегося зерна в мучную пыль. При благоприятных условиях точильщик может дать четыре-пять поколений.

LESSOR = АРЕНДОДАТЕЛЬ (или ЛИЗИНГОДАТЕЛЬ) – Lessor is a person or firm that grants a lease. Lessor:- this term means an individual who leases an equity membership or a trading permit of which he is the owner to another individual who thereby becomes the lessee of such equity membership or trading permit.

LESS THAN CONTAINER LOAD = МЕНЬШЕ ПОЛНОЙ ЗАГРУЗКИ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Less Than Container Load (LCL), a consignment of cargo, which is inefficient to fill a shipping container. It is grouped with other consignments for the same destination in a container at a container freight station. Part full container. A general reference for cargo in any quantity intended for container carriage, where stuffing/unstuffing is carried out by the line, but where an LCL container usually consists of multiple consignments. For operational purposes container is considered a container in which multiple consignments or parts thereof are shipped. Less Than Container Load (LCL) is a common term for an amount of goods to be shipped and which do not fill an entire container. Ocean rates for Less Than Container Load (LCL) are commonly higher on a per-unit basis than for a full container load. Thus, consolidation of several LCL loads from different places or shippers into a full container can save on costs. The quantity of freight which is less than that required for the application of a container load rate. Loose Freight. See also Less Than Truckload. Less Than Container Load (LCL):- shipments weighing less than required for the application of a full container rate. When the shipment is less than a full container load, the freight may be calculated as an LCL shipment. / Частично заполненный контейнер.

LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD = МЕНЬШЕ ПОЛНОЙ ЗАГРУЗКИ ГРУЗОВИКА – Less Than Truckload (LTL) shipping is the transportation of relatively small freight. The alternatives to LTL carriers are parcel carriers or full truckload carriers. Parcel carriers usually handle small packages and freight that can be broken down in to units less than 150 US pounds. Full truckload carriers move freight that is loaded into a semi trailer. Semi trailers are typically between 26 and 52 US feet and thereby require a substantial amount of freight to make such transportation economical. See also Less Than Container Load (LCL). A term used if the quantity or volume of one or more consignment(s) does not fill a standard truck. Less Than Truckload (LTL):- shipments weighing less than required for the application of a truckload rate. A typical full truckload shipment is 39 000–44 000 pounds. Weight breaks may vary across LTL classifications and in some instances it is less expensive to apply a full truckload rate even thought the shipment size may be less than 39 000–44 000 pounds. Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) is a transportation term that describes shipments that are less than a trailer load. LTL also is used to describe the carriers that handle these loads. LTL carriers generally use strategically placed hubs to sort and consolidate LTL shipments into full-truck-load shipments.

LE SYSTÈME INTERNATIONAL D'UNITÉS = ЛЁ СИСТЭМ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ Д'ЮНИТЕ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ЕДИНИЦ) – Le Système International d'Unités (SI) is International System of Units in French. See also International System Of Units. / Под Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните сокращённо – Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ (Le Système International d'Unités (SI)) во Французском языке понимается Международная Система Единиц. Смотрите также Международная Система Единиц (International System Of Units).

LETHAL = ЛЕТАЛЬНЫЙ (или СМЕРТЕЛЬНЫЙ) – Lethal:- (Latin:- letalis – fatal) Fatal. / Фатальный или Пагубный или Губительный.

LETHAL DOSAGE = СМЕРТЕЛЬНАЯ ДОЗИРОВКА (или ЛЕТАЛЬНАЯ ДОЗА) – LD50 (short for the Lethal Dosage) is the dose that is lethal to 50% of the test animals or micro organisms in a given time period. It is usually expressed in milligrams of insecticides per kilogram of body weight in mammals, and micrograms of insecticides per gram of body weight in insects. The lower the LD value, the higher the toxicity. / Под Летальной, от Латинского слова Letalis, означающее Смертельный, понимается .

LETHAL GENE = ЛЕТАЛЬНЫЙ ГЕН (или СМЕРТЕЛЬНЫЙ ГЕН) – Lethal Gene is a gene whose effect is sufficiently drastic to kill the bearer of certain genotypes.

LET OFF BAR = ПОЛОСКА ОТ СПУСКА – Let Off Bar:- irregular pick density in fabric but not at equal interval. Weaving defect. Let Off Bar:- let off working faulty, due to clutch is not properly in action due to clutch plate worn out, and play in mechanism. Cloth roller pressure not proper, beam bracket jammed, higher play in glass, vibration in whip rolls, exclusive play in regulation arms, motor problems. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LET–OFF MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ СПУСКА – Let-Off Mark:- in woven fabrics, a corrugated defect pattern distributed across the fabric width. Compare Shier. Discussion:- Let-off marks are caused by badly adjusted let-off motions of a loom. Fabrics defect.

LET–OFF MOTION = РЕГУЛЯТОР ДЛЯ ОСНОВЫ (или УСТРОЙСТВО ДЛЯ СПУСКА ОСНОВЫ) – Let-Off Motion:- the slow unwinding of the yarn from the warp beam to supply an even flow of warp yarn to replace this yarn as it is fed into the loom and woven into fabric. The motion is usually governed by the action of the warp beam and the whip roll, working in conjunction with one another. Let-Off Motion is a device for controlling the delivery and tension of the warp during weaving. / Регулятор Для Основы – механизм подачи и натяжения основы.

LETTER 'A' HAS A CUT OFF CORNER AND THE FOLLOWING 'Z' ALSO HAS A CUT ON THE EDGE = БУКВА 'ЭЙ.' ИМЕЕТ ОТРЕЗАННЫЙ УГОЛ И ПОСЛЕДУЮЩАЯ 'ЗЭД.' ТАКЖЕ ИМЕЕТ НАДРЕЗ НА КРАЮ – The Letter 'A' Has A Cut Off Corner And The Following 'Z' Also Has A Cut On The Edge (in the printed word 'Aijaz?.'. Possible Cause:- the presence of a stray yarn on the fabric during transfer printing caused the design to be printed on the yarn which when later removed caused the defect. A quality check for stray yarns before printing can reduce occurrence. Defects of this type are usually minor. However in some case if the print design is affected such that the variation in design is very easily detectable and reveals a definite non-conformity in the garment the defect may be labeled major. Printing fabric defect.

LETTER OF ADVICE = УВЕДОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПИСЬМО (или ПИСЬМО ОБ ИЗВЕЩЕНИИ) – Letter Of Advice:- in this document (sent by one business to another to whom they have sent a shipment, on consignment or otherwise) appears a description of the goods sent, the carrier or other means of transportation used, the date of departure and all other relevant data. Bankers use the term 'Letter of Advice' when notifying interested parties of such actions as the opening of credits, the drawing of drafts, the payment or non-payment of drafts.

LETTER OF CREDIT = АККРЕДИТИВ (или ПИСЬМО О КРЕДИТЕ) – Letter Of Credit is a financial guaranty issued by a bank that permits the party to which it is issued to draw funds from the bank in the event of a valid unpaid claim against another party. Letter Of Credit (LC or L/C):- also referred to as Documentary Credit. This constututes a contractual obligation on the part of a bank to pay a specific amount of money or to provide some other financial service by order of, for account of and according to the instructions of a customer against the presentation of certain documents and subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. The legal basis for the letter of credit is the ICC publication 'Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits'. The letter of credit is used mainly in

international lending business and in goods trade. This form of settlement gives the buyer the certainty that he does not have to pay until the seller has delivered and has proven this by submitting clean documents. The seller has the certainty that he will receive payment after delivering the goods and presenting clean documents. Letter Of Credit (LC or L/C) is a conditional bank commitment issued on behalf of a customer to pay a third party in accordance with certain terms and conditions. The two primary types are commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. Letter Of Credit (LC) is:- (i) Letter of agreement issued by a bank stating a foreign purchaser has established a line of credit in a seller's favor, and confirming that payment for goods will be made upon presentation of certain documents which are in agreement with terms on the letter of credit. (ii) A letter addressed by a banker to a correspondent certifying that a person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum. (iii) A letter addressed by a banker to a person, to whom credit is given, authorizing him to draw on the issuing bank or on a bank in his country up to a certain sum and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made, also called Commercial Letter Of Credit, Confirmed Credit or Confirmed Letter Of Credit. Letters of credit may take various forms, represent various undertakings for various purposes and be subject to different conditions. A form letter issued by a bank indicating that a purchaser in a foreign country has established credit in a specified amount in the seller's favor and that payment will be made upon presentation of draft together with certain specified documents. A financial document issued by a bank at the request of the consignee guaranteeing payment to the shipper for cargo if certain terms and conditions are fulfilled. Normally it contains a brief description of the goods, documents required, a shipping date, and an expiration date after which payment will not longer be made. See also Confirmed Letter Of Credit, Documentary Letter Of Credit, Irrevocable Letter Of Credit, and Revocable Letter Of Credit. A written undertaking by a bank (issuing bank) given to the seller (beneficiary) at the request, and on the instructions of the buyer (applicant) to pay at sight or at a given future date up to a stated sum of money, within a prescribed time limit and against a stipulated set of documents (including the original Bill of Lading). Document issued by one bank authorizing a correspondent or agent bank to extend credit to the party named in the letter of credit, up to a certain amount and for a specified period. A letter of credit is not a credit instrument, but a means of transferring funds, or a method of payment. In presupposes that there are sufficient funds in the customer's account at the bank issuing the letter of credit. Through the letter of credit, the bank informs the correspondent or agent bank that the named party is authorized to withdraw a certain amount for a certain period. Letter Of Credit is a financial guaranty issued by a bank that permits the party to which it is issued to draw funds from the bank in the event of a valid unpaid claim against the other party; in reinsurance, typically used to permit reserve credit to be taken with respect to non-admitted reinsurance; and alternative to funds withheld and modified coinsurance. Letter of Credit is a conditional order in writing, issued by a buyer's bank, guaranteeing to pay the seller upon presentation of stipulated documents, strictly in accordance with the credit. It is strongly recommended that every exporter and importer has a copy of the 'Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits', International Chamber of Commerce publication 500. These are available from most major Chambers of Commerce, or from us at AUD20.00 including postage, handling and GST, to Australian addresses only. Letter of Credit – Confirmed:- a letter of credit which has been further guaranteed by a local bank generally in the exporter's country. Letter of Credit – Irrevocable:- a credit which cannot be revoked, cancelled or amended unless the beneficiary agrees. Virtually all L/Cs issued under UCP500. Letter of Credit – Discrepancy:- where a document does not comply strictly with the terms and conditions of an L/C. Letter of Credit – Under Reserve:- where documents with discrepancy/ies are nevertheless negotiated against an L/C, and the negotiating bank reserves the right to take back the funds from the exporter if the discrepancy is not acceptable to either the buyer or the L/C issuing bank. Letter Of Credit is a document issued by a bank authorizing an exporter to draw a stated amount of money from the issuing bank. Letters of credit are strictly fiduciary document. For the purposes of phytosanitary certification, letters of credit cannot be considered official notifications of changes or exceptions to plant quarantine regulations, which must come from the plant protection services of the foreign countries. Therefore, letters of credit are not phytosanitary documents and cannot be referenced on an export certificate. / Покрытый и Непокрытый Аккредитив. порядки и условия. Аккредитив относится к именной ценной бумаге удостоверяющей право лица, на имя которого она была выписана, получить в банке или любом другом кредитном учреждении указанную в ней сумму. Под Аккредитивом, от Латинского слова Accredo, означающее Доверяю, понимается поручение владельца счёта банку произвести платёж со счёта в другом банке на указанных условиях. К таким условиям может относиться, например, акцепт представляемых поставщиком счётов-фактур уполномоченным потребителя и тому подобное. Аккредитив – вид банковского счёта, по которому осуществляются безналичные расчёты. Аккредитивы по способу обеспечения платежа подразделяются на покрытые и непокрытые. Покрытыми являются аккредитивы, при открытии которых банк эмитент предварительно предоставляет в распоряжение исполняющего, подтверждающего или рамбурсирующего банка средства (валютное покрытие) в сумме аккредитива на срок действия обязательств банка эмитента с условием возможности их использования для выплат по аккредитиву. Все остальные аккредитивы являются непокрытыми. Валютное покрытие может предоставляться путём:- (i) кредитования суммой аккредитива корреспондентского счёта исполняющего, подтверждающего либо рамбурсирующего банка в банке эмитенте или другом банке; (ii) размещения банком эмитентом в исполняющем, подтверждающем либо рамбурсирующем банке депозитов покрытия или страховых депозитов; и (iii) предоставления исполняющему, подтверждающему либо рамбурсирующему банку права списать сумму аккредитива с ведущегося у него счёта банка эмитента в момент оплаты по аккредитиву. Такое списание может производиться как за счёт имеющихся на счёте банка эмитента средств, так и за счёт кредитных линий, открытых банку эмитенту. Аккредитив может быть авизован бенефициару через другой банк (авизующий банк) без обязательства со стороны авизующего банка, однако этот банк должен проверить по внешним признакам подлинность аккредитива, который он авизует. Если банк пользуется услугами другого банка или банков (авизующего банка(ов)) для авизования аккредитива бенефициару, то он должен и пользоваться услугами того же банка(ов) для авизования каких-либо изменений. Если банк решил не авизовать аккредитив, он должен немедленно информировать об этом банк эмитент. Если авизующий банк не может по внешним признакам установить подлинность аккредитива, он должен незамедлительно уведомить об этом банк, от которого, судя по полученному аккредитиву, поступили инструкции; если он всё же решил авизовать аккредитив, он должен сообщить бенефициару, что не смог установить подлинность аккредитива. Если банк эмитент уполномочивает или просит другой банк подтвердить его безотзывный аккредитив, и последний добавляет своё подтверждение, то такое подтверждение, если предусмотренные документы представлены и соблюдены все другие условия аккредитива, составляет твёрдое обязательство такого банка (подтверждающего банка) в дополнение к обязательству банка эмитента:- (i) если аккредитив предусматривает платёж по предъявлении, – платить по предъявлении документов, указанных в аккредитиве; (ii) если аккредитив предусматривает платёж с рассрочкой, – платить в сроки, определяемые в соответствии с условиями аккредитива; (iii) если аккредитив предусматривает акцепт, – акцептовать переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром на подтверждающий банк и оплатить их по наступлении срока платежа или акцептовать и оплатить по наступлении срока платежа переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром на подтверждающий банк в случае, если банк трассат, указанный в аккредитиве, не акцептует выставленные на него переводные векселя (тратты) или оплатить переводные векселя (тратты), акцептованные, но не оплаченные таким банком трассатом по наступлении срока платежа; и (iv) если аккредитив предусматривает негоциацию, – негоциировать без оборота на трассантов и/или добросовестных держателей переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром, и/или документы, представленные в соответствии с аккредитивом. Если банк, который уполномочен банком эмитентом или к которому банк эмитент обратился с

просьбой добавить свое подтверждение по аккредитиву, не готов это сделать, то он должен без задержки сообщить об этом банку эмитенту. Если только банк эмитент не укажет иного в своём полномочии или просьбе о подтверждении, авизующий банк может авизовать аккредитив бенефициару без добавления своего подтверждения. Если какой-либо банк по просьбе бенефициара подтверждает аккредитив, не имея на то полномочий банка эмитента, (закрытое подтверждение, silent confirmation), такой подтвердивший аккредитив банк не является подтверждающим в соответствии с Унифицированными Правилами, и банк эмитент не несёт перед таким банком ответственности, как перед подтверждающим банком, по возмещению произведённых им выплат по аккредитиву. Закрытое подтверждение относится только к отношениям между подтвердившим банком и бенефициаром, которые оформляются соглашением, предусматривающим, как правило, право регресса подтвердившего банка к бенефициару. В каждом аккредитиве должно быть указано, каким способом он исполняется:- путём платежа по предъявлении, платежа с рассрочкой, путём акцепта переводных векселей (тратт) бенефициара или негоциации переводных векселей (тратт) и/или других документов. В аккредитиве также должен быть указан исполняющий банк. Исполняющим банком может выступать сам банк эмитент (в таком случае аккредитив является прямым (простым)) или подтверждающий банк, или авизующий банк, или другой банк, уполномоченный банком эмитентом. В аккредитиве со свободной негоциацией любой банк является исполняющим банком. Стороны, заключающие внешнеэкономический контракт, могут предусмотреть, в зависимости от конкретных условий контракта, один из следующих способов исполнения аккредитива:- (i) платёж исполняющим банком (авизующим банком, банком эмитентом или другим банком, получившим на то полномочия) по предъявлении бенефициаром исполняющему банку обусловленных документов; (ii) платёж с рассрочкой исполняющим банком (авизующим банком, банком эмитентом или другим банком, получившим на то полномочия) в сроки, обусловленные в аккредитиве; (iii) негоциацию исполняющим банком (авизующим банком, другим указанным банком или любым банком, но не банком эмитентом) переводных векселей (тратт), выставленных бенефициаром сроком по предъявлении или в иной срок на банк эмитент или иной банк, указанный банком эмитентом, и/или документов, представленных по аккредитиву; и (iv) акцепт срочных тратт, выставленных бенефициаром на исполняющий банк (банк эмитент или иной банк, уполномоченный банком эмитентом). Указав в соответствии с инструкциями приказодателя (заявителя) аккредитива какой-либо банк в качестве исполняющего банка, банк эмитент тем самым уполномочивает такой банк произвести, в соответствии с условиями аккредитива, платёж, акцепт или негоциацию и обязуется предоставить такому банку соответствующее возмещение. Банк эмитент несёт перед исполняющим банком ответственность также за любую потерю процентов, если возмещение не произведено по первому требованию, как это оговорено в аккредитиве или взаимно согласовано. Приказодатель аккредитива обязан принять от банка эмитента правильно оплаченные документы и возместить ему понесённые им расходы. При негоциации (покупке) документов по аккредитиву банком, не являющимся исполняющим, банк эмитент не несёт никакой ответственности перед таким банком по предоставлению ему возмещения. Порядок возмещения исполняющему банку выплачиваемых им по аккредитиву средств указывается в аккредитиве. Возмещение может производиться непосредственно банком эмитентом (такое возмещение называется прямой (простой) рамбурс) или другим банком в соответствии с полученными от банка эмитента инструкциями и/или полномочиями. Под межбанковским рамбурсом понимается процесс возмещения, когда банк эмитент уполномочивает банк, не участвующий в аккредитиве (рамбурсирующий банк), произвести рамбурсирование (предоставить возмещение) по требованию исполняющего банка или выступающего от его имени другого банка (рекламирующего банка). Рамбурсирующий банк в соответствии с полученными от банка эмитента инструкциями и/или полномочиями (рамбурсными инструкциями) может принять на себя (выставить) самостоятельное рамбурсное обязательство – обязательство по отношению к рекламирующему банку оплатить его рамбурсное требование, если указанные в обязательстве условия выполнены. Если рамбурсное обязательство выставлено, рамбурс является подтверждённым. При проведении операций, связанных с межбанковскими рамбурсами, могут применяться Унифицированные Правила для Межбанковских Рамбурсов по Документарным Аккредитивам Международной Торговой Палаты, редакция 1996, Публикация № 525, для чего в тексте рамбурсных инструкций и аккредитивов должна быть сделана соответствующая оговорка. При авизовании аккредитивов и рамбурсных инструкций по системе SWIFT в соответствующих форматах 7 категории, указанные правила применяются без специальных оговорок об этом, если только в тексте сообщения не сказано об ином. По операциям с аккредитивами все заинтересованные стороны имеют дело только с документами, а не с товарами, услугами и/или другими видами исполнения обязательств. Во всех инструкциях об открытии аккредитивов, в самих аккредитивах, а также во всех инструкциях об изменениях аккредитивов и в самих изменениях должны быть точно указаны документы, против которых следует производить платёж, акцепт или негоциацию. Для характеристики организаций и лиц, выдающих какие-либо документы, не должны употребляться такие термины, как ‘первоклассный’, ‘хорошо известный’, ‘квалифицированный’, ‘независимый’, ‘официальный’, ‘компетентный’, ‘местный’ и тому подобные. В случае, когда такие термины включены в условия аккредитива, банки принимают соответствующие документы в том виде, в каком они предъявлены, при условии, что по внешним признакам они соответствуют другим условиям аккредитива и не были выставлены бенефициаром. Перечень документов, подлежащих представлению бенефициаром по аккредитиву для получения платежа, определяет приказодатель аккредитива – импортёр. Банки при рассмотрении вопроса о том, принять или отказать в приёме того или иного документа, руководствуются только соответствующими положениями Унифицированных Правил, если аккредитив прямо не предусматривает, какого характера и с какими оговорками документ должен быть представлен. Внешнеэкономический контракт, предусматривающий расчёты в форме аккредитива, как правило, должен содержать полный перечень и точную характеристику документов, подлежащих представлению по аккредитиву, а также предусматривать возможные оговорки в документах (например, касающиеся оплаты транспортных расходов, возможности отклонения от указанных в аккредитиве суммы, веса или количества товара и другое). В условия аккредитива должны включаться только такие положения контракта, которые могут быть подтверждены представленными банку документами. Эти условия также не должны содержать лишние подробности и детали, касающиеся товара, условий поставки и другие, затрудняющие исполнение аккредитива. Банки должны тщательно проверять документы, чтобы удостовериться, что по внешним признакам они соответствуют условиям аккредитива и не противоречат друг другу. Соответствие документов условиям аккредитива по внешним признакам устанавливается исходя из общепринятой международной банковской практики, отражённой в Унифицированных Правилах. Банки проверяют также выполнение бенефициаром и других условий аккредитива (сроков и так далее). В случае представления бенефициаром документов, не соответствующих требованиям аккредитива, либо нарушения каких-либо иных условий аккредитива подтверждающий банк или банк эмитент, или исполняющий банк, действующий от их имени, вправе отказать в приёме документов для оплаты, акцепта или негоциации по аккредитиву. Бенефициары – клиенты уполномоченного банка должны обеспечивать своевременное представление уполномоченному банку документов, находящихся в строгом соответствии с условиями аккредитива, и соблюдение других указаний, содержащихся в аккредитиве. Банки, прибегающие к услугам другого банка или других банков для выполнения инструкций приказодателя, делают это за счёт и риск данного приказодателя. Банки не несут обязательств или ответственности в случае невыполнения передаваемых ими инструкций, даже если они сами взяли на себя инициативу в выборе того или иного банка. Приказодатель связан всеми обязательствами и ответственностью, которые вытекают из законодательства и обычаев

государств участвующих в аккредитиве сторон, и обязан возместить банкам расходы, связанные с их исполнением. На бенефициара не распространяются договорные отношения между банками, а также между приказодателем и банком эмитентом. Банки не несут ответственности за форму, полноту, точность, подлинность, подделку или юридическую силу любых документов, равно как и за общие и/или частные условия, содержащиеся в документах или включённые в них дополнительно. Банки также не несут ответственности за описание, количество, вес, качество, состояние, упаковку, доставку, стоимость или фактическое наличие товара, указанного в документах, а также за добросовестность, действия и/или бездействие, платёжеспособность, выполнение обязательств и репутацию грузоотправителей, перевозчиков, экспедиторов, грузополучателей, страховщиков товаров или любых других лиц. Банки не несут ответственности за последствия, вызванные задержкой и/или утерей в пути любых сообщений, писем или документов, за задержку, а также искажение или другие ошибки, возникающие при передаче телекоммуникационных сообщений. Банки не несут никакой ответственности за ошибки в переводе и/или толковании технической терминологии и оставляют за собой право передавать термины аккредитивов без их перевода. Банки не несут ответственности за невыполнение своих обязательств в связи с приостановлением их деятельности по причине стихийных бедствий, бунтов, гражданских волнений, восстаний, войн или каких-либо других не зависящих от них обстоятельств, а также из-за забастовок или локаутов. По возобновлении своей деятельности банки не будут без специального на то разрешения производить оплату, принимать обязательство платежа с рассрочкой, акцептовать переводные векселя (тратты) и/или производить негоциацию по аккредитивам, срок действия которых истёк во время такого приостановления деятельности банков. Аккредитив открывается банком эмитентом и доводится до сведения бенефициара, как правило, при посредничестве авизующего банка, которому направляется телетрансмиссионное сообщение (сообщение, переданное по SWIFT, телексу и тому подобному) либо письменный документ (по почте). Аналогичным образом оформляются также и любые изменения и дополнения к аккредитиву. При работе с аккредитивами с использованием телетрансмиссионных средств банки, как правило, используют сообщения 7-й категории в соответствии со стандартами SWIFT. Международной Торговой Палатой разработаны и рекомендованы к применению стандартные формы аккредитива. Стандартная форма аккредитива, оформляемого в виде письменного документа (при открытии аккредитива по почте), представляет собой комплект бланков, который состоит из авизо для бенефициара, авизо для авизующего банка, информационной копии для приказодателя, контрольной копии и, при необходимости, одной или нескольких дополнительных копий для банка эмитента. Банки вправе применять другие формы аккредитива. Телетрансмиссионное сообщение является рабочим аккредитивом или рабочим изменением к аккредитиву и не требует почтового подтверждения за исключением случаев, когда в это сообщение включены слова:- ‘подробности следуют’ (или слова аналогичного значения) или в нём указано, что рабочим аккредитивом или рабочим изменением будет почтовое подтверждение. Инструкции по открытию аккредитивов, сами аккредитивы, инструкции по внесению в них любых изменений и сами изменения должны быть полными и точными. Если полученные инструкции об авизовании, подтверждении или изменении аккредитива неполны или неясны, банк, которому адресованы эти инструкции, может послать бенефициару предварительное уведомление только в порядке информации и без ответственности со своей стороны. Аккредитив авизуется, подтверждается или в него вносятся изменения только после получения банком необходимой дополнительной информации и при согласии банка действовать в соответствии с инструкциями. Расхождения в представленных документах:- В том случае, если:- (i) в результате проверки сотрудником уполномоченного банка представленных бенефициаром документов по аккредитиву обнаружены расхождения документов с условиями аккредитива или между собой (неправильно оформлены транспортные документы или переводные векселя (тратты), на транспортном документе нет указания об оплате транспортных расходов (фрахта) или о погрузке на борт, если это требуется по условиям аккредитива, недостаточна сумма страхования или страхование согласно страховому документу вступает в силу позднее даты отгрузки, описание товара в счёте-фактуре не соответствует его описанию в аккредитиве, в счёте-фактуре указаны расходы, не предусмотренные в аккредитиве и другое); (ii) не представлены предусмотренные аккредитивом оригиналы каких-либо документов или необходимое количество их копий; и/или (iii) документы по аккредитиву представлены по истечении сроков, установленных аккредитивом, – уполномоченный банк незамедлительно сообщает бенефициару о всех обнаруженных расхождениях и просит бенефициара переоформить документы, если это возможно, либо предоставить инструкции по поводу документов с расхождениями. Данное сообщение должно быть направлено уполномоченным банком бенефициару не позднее седьмого рабочего дня после дня представления документов, и в нём должно быть также указано, держит ли уполномоченный банк документы у себя в распоряжении бенефициара либо возвращает их ему. Возвращаемые документы направляются бенефициару с сопроводительным письмом, подписанным наделённым соответствующими полномочиями работником уполномоченного банка. Если переоформление документов, содержащих расхождения с условиями аккредитива, которые были обнаружены бенефициаром или уполномоченным банком, по каким-либо причинам невозможно, а также в случае истечения сроков для представления документов исполняющему банку бенефициар может:- (i) незамедлительно связаться с приказодателем с просьбой дать инструкции банку эмитенту об изменении условий аккредитива (пролонгировать сроки или изменить другие условия) или принять документы с указанными расхождениями; (ii) просить уполномоченный банк незамедлительно посредством телетрансмиссии (за счёт бенефициара) обратиться к банку эмитенту с просьбой изменить условия аккредитива или дать согласие (поручение) на совершение платежа, акцепта или негоциации; (iii) поручить уполномоченному банку отправить документы на инкассо; и (iv) просить уполномоченный банк совершить условный (с оговоркой) платёж, акцепт или негоциацию или выдать гарантию исполняющему аккредитив банку нерезиденту для совершения им условного платежа, акцепта или негоциации. При совершении условного платежа, акцепта или негоциации уполномоченный банк, направляя документы банку эмитенту или подтверждающему банку, указывает перечень имеющихся расхождений. Условный платёж или негоциация против принятых документов с расхождениями даёт уполномоченному банку право регрессного требования против бенефициара в случае, если банк эмитент или подтверждающий банк в срок, не превышающий семи рабочих дней после получения им документов, примет решение об отказе в приёме документов с расхождениями и потребует возврата выплаченных по аккредитиву сумм, а условный акцепт даёт право уполномоченному банку аннулировать свой акцепт. При условном акцепте переводные векселя (тратты) хранятся в уполномоченном банке до получения им сообщения от банка эмитента (подтверждающего банка) о принятии документов с расхождениями или истечения установленного Унифицированными Правилами срока в семь рабочих дней для проверки документов банком эмитентом (подтверждающим банком), после чего могут быть выданы бенефициару. Если банк эмитент или подтверждающий банк до окончания срока в семь рабочих дней после получения им документов не направил уполномоченному банку телетрансмиссионное сообщение об отказе в приёме документов с расхождениями, уполномоченный банк не обязан выполнять основанное на расхождении в документах требование банка эмитента или подтверждающего банка о возврате уплаченной бенефициару суммы. Если банк эмитент или подтверждающий банк своевременно отказывает в приёме документов ввиду наличия расхождений, уполномоченный банк незамедлительно информирует об этом бенефициара и запрашивает его указаний относительно документов:- поручить банку эмитенту представить документы приказодателю на базе инкассо или вернуть их бенефициару. При этом, если уполномоченный банк ранее произвёл условный платёж или негоциацию, выплаченная сумма, а также суммы комиссии, расходов и процентов за пользование средствами списываются со

счёта бенефициара в бесспорном порядке, если это предусмотрено в договоре между бенефициаром и уполномоченным банком. Списание оформляется мемориальным ордером, первый экземпляр которого помещается в документы для уполномоченного банка, второй – в аккредитивное дело, третий экземпляр направляется бенефициару. В случае условного акцепта переводные векселя (тратты) аннулируются путём их уничтожения либо производится аннулирование акцепта путём его зачеркивания. Бенефициару направляется письменное извещение об аннулировании акцептованных переводных векселей (тратт) или возвращаются переводные векселя (тратты) с аннулированным акцептом. Взаимные права и обязанности уполномоченного банка и бенефициара при совершении условного платежа, акцепта или негоциации оговариваются в договоре, заключаемом между ними. Уполномоченный банк не несёт ответственности в случае отказа банка эмитента или подтверждающего банка в соответствии с положениями Унифицированных Правил принять документы, содержащие расхождения с условиями аккредитива, если на эти расхождения уполномоченным банком было указано бенефициару. Аккредитив – обязательство банка выплатить продавцу товаров или услуг определенную сумму в случае представления им документов, подтверждающих отправку товара или выполнение услуги, соответствующих условиям такого обязательства. Аккредитив или Письмо о Кредите (ПК) – финансовое обязательство или документ, выписывается банком и гарантирует оплату векселей клиента вплоть до определённой суммы в течение указанного периода времени. Он является заменой банковского кредита для покупателя и устраняет риск для продавца. Аккредитивы широко используются в международной торговле. Коммерческие (торговые) аккредитивы (commercial letter of credit), как правило, выписываются на третью сторону, называемую бенефициаром. Подтверждённый аккредитив (confirmed letter of credit) предоставляется банком корреспондентом и гарантируется выпустившим его банком. Револьверный или Возобновляемый Аккредитив (revolving letter of credit) выпускается на определённую сумму и автоматически возобновляется на ту же сумму в течение определённого периода времени, что даёт возможность выписывать любое число векселей, пока они не превышают совокупный лимит. Аккредитив Путешественника (traveler's letter of credit) выпускается для удобства путешествующих клиентов, и в нём, как правило, перечисляются банки корреспонденты, в которых векселя могут быть оплачены. Аккредитив под исполнение (performance letter of credit) выпускается для гарантирования исполнения контрактных обязательств. Расчёты при помощи товарных аккредитивов осуществляются в таком же порядке, как и внутри страны. Особенность состоит в том, что в отличие от внутренних расчётов, оплата аккредитива осуществляется не в банке поставщика (экспортёра), а в банке покупателя (импортёра). В банковской практике по обслуживанию вывозо-ввозных (или экспортно-импортных) операций встречаются некоторые особенные формы аккредитива:- револьверный (постоянно пополняется до установленного уровня, используется для оплаты регулярных поставок товаров); компенсационный (предусматривает многоразовое использование аккредитива для параллельных расчётов со многими поставщиками). От операций по обслуживанию вывозо-ввозных (или экспортно-импортных) операций коммерческие банки имеют прибыль, состоящую из комиссионного вознаграждения и процента за кредит (в случае его предоставления). Под Аккредитивом, от Латинского слова Accredo, означающее Доверяю, понимается:- (1) Денежный Аккредитив – документ, именная ценная бумага, дающая право конкретному физическому или юридическому лицу, на чьё имя она выдана, получить указанную в аккредитиве сумму полностью или частично в кредитном учреждении (банке) в течение определённого срока; или (2) Товарный Аккредитив – форма расчётов между компаниями и организациями, смысл которой состоит в том, что плательщик даёт поручение своему банку, чтобы банк, обслуживающий получателя платежа, оплатил требуемую сумму в оговорённый срок на основе условий, записанных в аккредитивном заявлении плательщика. Товарный аккредитив применяется для расчётов главным образом при сделках купли-продажи. Имеется пять видов товарного ккредитива:- (а) Отзывной – покупатель имеет право в любое время его отозвать или изменить условия; (б) Безотзывной – в течение конкретного времени аккредитив не может быть отозван без согласия продавца; (в) Подтверждённый – банк-корреспондент даёт продавцу гарантию платежа; (г) Револьверный – автоматически возобновляемый после очередного платежа и на прежних условиях, вплоть до предельной суммы; (д) Переводной – продавец имеет право переадресовать платежи третьему лицу. Все отношения между сторонами по аккредитивным платежам и правила проверки документов описаны в Унифицированных Правилах и Обычаях для Документальных Аккредитивов, издаваемых Международной Торговой Палатой. За проведение операций по аккредитивам банки получают комиссию. Аккредитив:- (1) денежный документ, содержащий поручение о выплате определённой суммы денег физическому или юридическому лицу в соответствии с условиями, указанными в документе. Денежные аккредитивы являются именными. Они позволяют получить указанную в аккредитиве сумму полностью или частями в течение определённого периода времени. (2) Способ безналичных расчётов между предприятиями и организациями, суть которого состоит в том, что банк плательщика даёт поручение банку, обслуживающему получателя платежа, оплатить требуемую сумму в оговорённый срок на основе условий, предусмотренных в аккредитивном заявлении плательщика.

LETTER OF CREDIT OPENING = ОТКРЫТИЕ АККРЕДИТИВА (или ПИСЬМО ОБ ОТКРЫТИИ АККРЕДИТИВА) – Letter Of Credit Opening is a letter by the bank of the principal notifying the beneficiary that a letter of credit has been opened. / Письмо банка принципала, извещающее бенефициара об открытии аккредитива.

LETTER OF GOOD STANDING = ПИСЬМО О БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИИ – In the United States, a Letter Of Good Standing is a document that is provided by a parent body or a head body, which confirms the name of an internal division and its status as a branch, section, parish, or congregation. The document must give the date the internal division was established, the name of the governing document under which it was established, and the name of the governing document it currently follows. The document must be dated and signed by a director or trustee of the parent body or the head body, and must show their position.

LETTER OF HYPOTHECATION = ПИСЬМО ОБ ИПОТЕКЕ (или ЗАЛОГОВОЕ ПИСЬМО) – Letter Of Hypothecation:- when a bank discounts a draft, it obtains only the documents and not the goods as collateral. However, if the bank requires the drawer to sign a 'letter of hypothecation' the bank obtains possession of the goods themselves and can dispose of them if the drawee does not honor the draft. When this happens, the bank sends the 'Letter of Hypothecation' to its agents or branch abroad, who can then sell the goods if the draft is not honored.

LETTER OF INDEMNITY = ПИСЬМО О ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ (УБЫТКОВ) (или ГАРАНТИЙНОЕ ПИСЬМО) – Letter Of Indemnity (LOI) for issuing clean bills of lading (B/Ls). Shippers may offer to give the carrier an LOI in return for issuing clean B/Ls (often because they would otherwise not be paid by their buyer) even though the goods are in some way defective. Whilst the issuance of LOIsby the shipper to the carrier is not per seillegal, the LOI will be unenforceable if the carrier had been deceitful in that he knew the goods were not in good order and condition but nonetheless issued a clean B/L. Courts have held that this is tantamount to fraud on the receiver and the court will therefore not assist the carrier in enforcingthe LOI against the shipper. Letters Of Indemnity can be used for numerous situations where a voyage is not completed in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, e.g., a change of discharge port. However, the most common Letter of Indemnity is the Letter of Indemnity used to procure the delivery of cargo in the absence of production of the Bill of Lading. In this regard, where a receiver/ultimate buyer is unable to present a Bill of Lading to the carrier in order to obtain his cargo, then he may seek a Letter of Indemnity instead. This happens in every trade, but in view of fast voyage times and

multiple sales/purchase contracts, it is almost invariable in the oil/tanker trade. It has been noted as to how a Bill of Lading works to draw transactions together. In a perfect world, the Bill of Lading will arrive at the discharge port at the same time as the vessel. However, invariably, this does not happen. Thus, delivery is taken as against an LOI. This is the wording required by the P&I Clubs (short for Protection and Indemnity Clubs). This LOI:- (i) indemnifies the carrier for delivery; (ii) undertakes to surrender the Bill on receipt of the Bill; and (iii) will also include a choice of law jurisdiction clause. It is to be noted that under English law, a Master is not obliged to give delivery under an LOI (unless ordered by the Court). He is entitled to insist on the original Bill of Lading being presented. However, in relation to Charterparties, there are often Charterparty terms requiring the Master to give delivery against an LOI. In many cases, where the Receiver is not a well-established company, the receiver will require the LOI to be signed by a bank. P&I Clubs do not regard delivery of cargo without a Bill of Lading as a mutual risk. The carrier is, therefore, 'off cover' in respect of misdelivery if he gives such an LOI. Thus, the LOI effectively takes the place of his P&I cover. A Receiver presenting an LOI (an Indemnifier) is liable to indemnify the carrier not only for the claim of a Bill of Lading holder but also costs incurred by the ship, i.e. provision of security, release from arrest or loss of hire. If damages are an insufficient remedy, the Court can order specific performance. If a Bank countersigns an LOI without qualification, it is probably signing as Indemnifiers (rather than as a verifier of their customer's signature). Carriers should ensure that any LOI is issued with the authority of the Indemnifier. Letter Of Indemnity (LOI) is a letter indemnifying a company the carrier from the consequences associated in the release of goods without an original bill of lading. This practise should be exercised with extreme caution, and cannot be recommended. When a bank does not wish to accept a so-called 'Foul Bill Of Lading' the shipper (so that there shall be nothing to prevent the draft in question from being discounted, or for any other reason) may obtain a clean bill of lading. To do so, the shipper signs a so-called 'Letter Of Indemnity', on the basis of which the shipper may obtain the clean bill of lading although the dock or mate's receipt, given on delivery of the goods to dock or ship, showed that the shipment was damaged or in bad condition. In order to obtain the clean bill of lading, the shipper signs a letter of indemnity to the carrier on the basis of which may be obtained the clean bill of lading, although the dock or mate's receipt showed that the shipment was damaged or in bad condition. / , например, изменение порта разгрузки. хозяин (или капитан).

LETTER OF INDEMNITY FOR MISSING BILL OF LADING = ПИСЬМО О ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ (УБЫТКОВ) ПО НЕДОСТАЮЩЕМУ КОНОСАМЕНТУ – Letter Of Indemnity For Missing Bill Of Lading is used specifically for importers when the bill of lading is missing. It has a purpose to secure any claims by the shipping line/shipping company on:- (i) the buyer resulting from the goods arriving from overseas being released without the original bill of lading being presented (e.g., due to postal delays or even loss); and (ii) the supplier due to issuance of a replacement bill of lading (original misplaced or lost). Guarantee amount:- 1 to 2 years; in practice, however, often unlimited or until the original bill of lading or release document from the beneficiary is presented. Term:- 1 to 2 years; in practice, however, often unlimited or until the original bill of lading or release document from the beneficiary is presented. In practice, the wording of the guarantee is frequently stipulated by the shipowner and must be sent directly by the debtor, with a counter-guarantee from the bank, to the shipping line.

LETTER OF WISHES = ПИСЬМО О ВОЛЕИЗЪЯВЛЕНИЯХ – Letter Of Wishes is a letter of wishes is a document that purportedly has no legal status. In fact the document is used to transmit the wishes of the creator or the alleged owner of the trust to the trustee. A letter of wishes is a separate document and not a part of the trust instrument. Letters of wishes are generally used by the beneficial owner of the trust assets to retain some control over the trust assets. Trustees normally welcome this tool. It enables them to exercise their discretion having in mind the wishes of the grantor. The trustee may consider the letter but is not bound or otherwise accountable by its terms. In reality the letter of wishes will be honored as if it were a binding legal document. Although a letter of wishes is frequently associated with abusive trusts, both domestic and offshore, it is also used as a part of normal estate planning and in other contexts for legitimate purposes.

LETTING OFF = ПОДАЧА И НАТЯЖЕНИЕ (ОСНОВЫ) – Letting Off is the releasing warp yarns from the warp beam as the weaving operation proceeds.

LEUCO = ЛЕЙКО – A term Leuco refers to vat dyes in the reduced form; in general a prefix meaning white. Vat dyes are converted from the insoluble pigment form to the soluble leuco dye form by means of a reducing agent and an alkali, often sodium hydrosulfite and sodium hydroxide. Sulfur dyes are also converted to leuco form for application. Once on the fiber, the leuco form is converted back to the insoluble pigment by oxidation. In spite of the formal definition of leuco as a prefix, dyes are often still colored in the leuco form (for example, leuco indigo is yellow-green). / Щёлочь (Alkali). Лейко – приставка, означающая бесцветные или малоокрашенные производные красителей.

LEVEE = ДАМБА ОБВАЛОВАНИЯ (или БЕРЕГОВОЙ ВАЛ) – Levee (also called Bund or Dike):- an embankment of soil for retaining water inside the ricefield. A dike made of soil to retain water in Rice fields. / Под Обвалованием понимается система заградительных земляных валов (защитных дамб) вдоль берегов рек, водохранилищ, морских побережий и тому подобного. Служит для защиты прилегающей территории от временного затопления в паводок, во время приливов, ветрового нагона воды.

LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ (или НИВЕЛИР) – Level is a flat surface of a ricefield, a horizontal line, or an index of altitude. / Под Нивелиром, от Французского слова Niveler, означающее Выравнивать, понимается оптико-механический инструмент для геометрического нивелирования, снабжённый зрительной трубой, вращающейся в горизонтальной плоскости, и чувствительным уровнем.

LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ (или РОВНОТА) – Level is uniform in shade over the surface of a piece of dyed fabric or along the length of dyed yarn. Level dyeing is usually the objective in commercial processes. Some dyes, such as leveling acid dyes, are easy to accomplish level results with. They do not bind tightly to the fabric in the dye bath, and dye can leave the fiber and re-enter the dye bath. Other dyes, such as reactive dyes, don't level as easily, and greater care is required to achieve level results. In general, level dyeing is promoted by good agitation, careful control of the rate of rise of the temperature of the dye bath, control of pH, and sometimes by use of special leveling agents or retarders. It is often the case that the dyes that level most easily are the least washfast. Level is a dye term referring to even color.

LEVELER = ПЛАНИРОВЩИК (или УРАВНИТЕЛЬ) – (1) Leveler is a dock plate that adjusts to the height of a trailer. / табличка.

(2) A Laser Land Leveller – a machine equipped with a laser guided drag bucket – is much more effective and quicker in ensuring a flat table-top like surface. An even land means irrigation water reaches every part of the field with minimal waste from run-off or water-logging. See also Laser Levelling.

LEVELING = ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ (или НИВЕЛИРОВАНИЕ, или ВЫВЕРКА) – (1) Leveling is a migration leading to uniform distribution of dye in a dyed material. Leveling may be a property of the dye or it may require chemical assistance.

(2) Leveling is a land preparation involving moving soil from high to low spots in the field to achieve a flat horizontal surface so that irrigation water will be evenly distributed throughout the field. / Нивелирование; выравнивание пашни. Под Нивелированием понимается определение высот точек земной поверхности относительно некоторой избранной точки или над уровнем моря. Различают геометрическое, тригонометрическое и другие виды нивелирования.

LEVELING ACID DYE = ВЫРАВНИВАЮЩИЙ КИСЛОТНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Leveling Acid Dye is a class of acid dyes. Leveling acid dyes typically offer bright colors and level easily. Unfortunately, the same property that makes it easy to get level results causes washfastness that is not as good as that of many other acid dye classes. Leveling acid dyes are often used for wool.

LEVELING AGENT = ВЫРАВНИВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или ВЫРАВНИВАТЕЛЬ) – Leveling Agent is a dyebath additive to promote level dyeing. See also Retarder.

LEVEL LOOP = РОВНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Level Loop is a term describing a tufted or woven carpet with uncut, equal length loops composing the pile surface.

LEVEL RETURN = НИВЕЛИРОВАНИЕ (или СОФИТ/НИЖНЯЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ РАЗВОДКА/ОТРАЖЕНИЕ) – Level Return is a lumber filler placed horizontally from the end of an overhang tail returning back to the outside wall, to form a soffit that is level with the ground. Level Return:- lumber filler placed horizontally from the end of an overhang to the outside wall to form a soffit. Also known as Soffit Return. / .

LEVERAGE = ПЛЕЧО (или РЫЧАГ, или ПРЕУМНОЖЕНИЕ, или УСИЛЕНИЯ) – (1) A term Leverage means of enhancing profitability using borrowed money. A leverage effect can also be achieved with derivatives, enabling market operators to invest in sizeable holdings of an underlying for a relatively modest capital outlay. The upshot of leveraging is that any percentage change in the gains and losses on options and futures contracts will be larger than the corresponding change in the underlying. Leverage is the ability to use a small amount of money to attract other funds, including loans, grants and equity investments. The effect on a company when the company has bonds, preferred stock, or both outstanding. Example:- if the earnings of a company with 1 000 000 common shares increases from USD1 000 000.00 to USD1 500 000.00 – earnings per share would go from USD1.00 to USD1.50, or an increase of 50 percent. But if earnings of a company that had to pay USD500 000.00 in bond interest increased that much – earnings per common share would jump from 50 cents to USD1.00 a share, or 100 percent. The ability to control large amounts of currency/commodity with a comparatively small amount of capital. Leverage is the ratio between the amount of the pledge and the borrowed funds allocated for it:- 1:100, 1:200, 1:500. The leverage 1:100 means that for a deal execution you should have the trading account with the broker in the amount of 100 times less than the transaction sum. The crediting coefficient is called the Leverage. Its value may vary widely from 1:1 to 1:500, which means the possibility of buying/selling the currencies by the client in the amount exceeding the pledge sum of 500 times! For example, if the trader chooses the leverage 1:100 for the trading account and makes the deposit of USD100, then he/she has the opportunity to purchase the currency amounting to 100 x 100 = USD10 000. After the currencies purchasing, in case of favorable movements, the trader executes the sale, thereby makes profit on rates variance. Id est, he/she completes the transaction. At the moment of sealing the bargain the credit automatically closes, the pledge sum remains on the trader's account as well as the earned profit in full. It is this scheme that allows to gain significant profit, sometimes exceeding the amount of the pledge involved in a certain transaction, at slight changes in foreign exchange rates. The trader's risk is restricted only by the amount of the pledge, as the financial dealer (dealing center) does not provide the real amount of currencies for the whole sum of the opened transaction, but only guarantees the deposit of the loss or profit sum in full at the deal's closing. The closure of a transaction is the opposite operation: for buying some currencies amount it is selling the same volume of it and vice versa. The definition of the leverage is inseparably linked to the margin. Yet, at a closer look, there are differences between these two concepts. But there is one benefit for the stock jobber:- the more the leverage is, the more the ratio of his/her own funds and possible speculative transactions is in favor of the latter. But how does it affect on the trading itself? Let us start with the history of the margin. Initially, the margin trade principle was associated with transactions on commodity markets. In the XIX century the commodity exchanges were markets on which trade deals were carried out in cash. The brokers, who provided services for transactions' executions, transfers of money and accounts management were the dealers at these markets. The brokers maintained accounts using a special method of recording, so-called 'Circle' Recording. This method was the most efficient to settle accounts between clients at frequents resales of goods. The circle method of calculations had been applied on futures' markets up to the 1920's, as long as it met the needs of these markets. Within the framework of this method the exchange members, making deals, were to fulfill their obligations set by these contracts as the parties to a treaty. They were the only ones to be responsible for the execution of deal obligations. Thanks to such payment system clients did not need to deposit their own funds to financially guarantee the fulfillment of any exchange-traded contract and could enjoy trading at lower prices. The previous method of settlements was more advantageous for that stage of exchange trade, when most transactions were purely commercial, i.e. purchase and sale of contracts implied a real demand for goods or the good itself. The members of exchange had to have substantial financial assets to guarantee the execution of obligations under any condition. But at the beginning of the last century, as the speculative transactions were growing in numbers, more innovative risk management technologies appeared on the part of brokers, margin trading was a great option for those who wanted to make their fortune from a paltry sum of money (traders) and those who made good profit from this desire (brokers). So, if talking about Forex is topical, then it is time to move to the concept of leverage. Leverage is the use of borrowed assets by a business to enhance the return on the owner's equity. The expectation by the company is that the interest rate charged will be lower than the earnings made from the loan. Leverage is the ability to gear your account into a position greater than your total account margin. For instance, if a trader has USD1 000 of margin in his account and he opens a USD100 000 position, he leverages his account by 100 times, or 100:1. If he opens a USD200 000 position with USD1 000 of margin in his account, his leverage is 200 times, or 200:1. Increasing your leverage magnifies both gains and losses. To calculate the leverage used, divide the total value of your open positions by the total margin balance in your account. For example, if you have USD10 000 of margin in your account and you open one standard lot of USD/JPY (100 000 units of the base currency) for USD100 000, your leverage ratio is 10:1 (USD100 000 / USD10 000). If you open one standard lot of EUR/USD for USD150 000 (100 000 x EURUSD 1.5000) your leverage ratio is 15:1 (USD150 000 / USD10 000). A Leverage is the potential to magnify profits or losses by incurring exposure to large positions from a small investment outlay. See also Gearing. The ability to control large amounts of an underlying variable for a small initial investment. Futures and options are regarded as leveraged products because the initial premium paid by the purchaser is generally much smaller than the nominal amount of the underlying. Leverage is usually measured as a quantity called Lambda. Many structured notes are said to be leveraged because their coupon is governed by a multiple of a reference interest rate (such as Libor). It is also possible to deleverage a note by linking its coupon to a fraction of the reference rate. Leverage gives a trader the ability to increase the potential return on an investment. Leverage works both ways however; it increases potential returns, but it also increases potential risk. Therefore leveraging magnifies both gains and losses. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Преумножение. В технике под Рычагом понимается устройство для уравновешивания большей силы меньшей, дающее выигрыш в силе, при этом столько же проигрывающее в перемещении и не дающее выигрыша в работе. Рычаг:- (1) Операционный Рычаг:- – доля фиксированных операционных издержек компании (оплата

аренды помещения, страхования, заработная плата административных работников) в противоположность переменным издержкам (материалы, прямые расходы на оплату труда). В полностью автоматизированной компании, почти все издержки которой являются фиксированными, увеличение объёма продаж на 1 Доллар означает увеличение на 1 Доллар операционных доходов после достижения точки безубыточности (момента, когда стоимость продаж равна издержкам) (breakeven point), поскольку издержки остаются постоянными при любом уровне производства. В противоположность этому компании, издержки которых значительно изменяются, демонстрируют относительно небольшое увеличение операционных доходов при увеличении производства и объёма продаж, поскольку объём издержек растёт вместе с объёмом производства. Рычаг возникает потому, что небольшое изменение объёма продаж приводит к большим изменениям операционных доходов и издержек. Уровень операционного рычага (degree of operating leverage) – отношение процентного изменения операционного дохода к процентному изменению объёма продаж или числа проданных единиц товара – является мерой чувствительности прибылей компании к изменениям объёма продаж. Компания, где уровень операционного рычага высокий, имеет точку безубыточности при относительно высоком уровне продаж. (2) Финансовый Рычаг или соотношение заёмных и собственных средств (debt-to-equity ratio), или отношение суммарных обязательств и долгосрочных заимствований к акционерному капиталу, или отношение суммы долга (long-term debt) (обычно в виде облигаций) и привилегированных акций (preferred stock) к акционерному капиталу (shareholders' equity). Чем больше доля долгосрочных обязательств, тем выше финансовый рычаг. Акционеры получают пользу от финансового рычага в той степени, в какой доход, приносимый заёмными средствами, выше затрат на оплату процентов, а также в той степени, в какой растёт рыночная стоимость их акций. По этой причине финансовый рычаг часто называется торговлей капиталом (trading on the equity). Поскольку финансовый рычаг также означает уплату процентов и выплату основной суммы долга, то, следовательно, риск невыплаты долга и желаемый уровень соотношения заёмных и собственных средств в значительной степени определяют стабильность доходов. В качестве универсального правила можно предложить следующее:- промышленная компания с долей долга в акционерном капитале более чем 30% имеет высокий уровень финансового рычага (исключением являются фирмы с надёжным доходом и потоком наличности, например, энергетические компании). Поскольку проценты по долгосрочным займам являются для компании фиксированными расходами, финансовый рычаг, как правило, используется тогда, когда операционные издержки становятся стабильными, что ещё больше увеличивает влияние на доходы в расчёте на акцию изменений в уровне продаж. В общем высокий уровень операционного рычага должен сопровождать низкий уровень финансового рычага, и наоборот. (3) Инвестиционный Рычаг:- способы увеличения прибыли или стоимости без увеличения инвестиций. Покупка ценных бумаг под маржу является примером инвестиционного рычага; усиление рычага возможно, если приобретённые с его использованием ценные бумаги могут быть конвертированы в обыкновенные акции. Права (rights), гарантии (warrants) и опционы обеспечивают рычаг без участия заёмных средств, но с перспективой получения высокой прибыли при небольших инвестициях или без вложения новых средств вообще.

(2) Leverage:- the ratio of a company's debts to total capital or shareholders' funds. In a buoyant market, a high proportion of debt has a beneficial effect on share earnings, because it is usually possible for the company to earn more on its loan capital than it is paying in interest. In such circumstances, high gearing is beneficial to shareholders. Conversely, a fall in demand or a rise in interest rates affects a highly-geared company adversely. A company's leverage or gearing often has a significant effect on its share price in an open market. Also known as Gearing in the United Kingdom. Ratio Leverage = Net Debt / Total Capital.

(3) In connection with options and warrants, Leverage is a key figure used to establish in a purely arithmetic manner the number of units that the value of a warrant would rise or fall if the underlier rises or falls by one unit. Formula:- Price Of Underlier / (Subscription Ratio x Option or Warrant Price).

LEVERAGE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНЫМ ЗАЛОГОМ – Leverage Contract is a contract, standardized as to terms and conditions, for the long-term (ten years or longer) purchase (long leverage contract) or sale (short leverage contract) by a leverage customer of leverage commodity which provides for:- (i) participation by the leverage transaction merchant as a principal in each leverage transaction; (ii) initial and maintenance margin payments by the leverage customer; (iii) periodic payment by the leverage customer or accrual by the leverage transaction merchant to the leverage customer of a variable carrying charge or fee on the initial value of the contract plus any margin deposits made by the leverage customer in connection with a short leverage contract; (iv) delivery of a commodity in an amount and form which can be readily purchased and sold in normal commercial or retail channels; (v) delivery of the leverage commodity after satisfaction of the balance due on the contract; and (vi) determination of the contract purchase and repurchase, or sale and resale, prices by the leverage transaction merchant. / и откуп. порядки и условия .

LEVERAGED BUYOUT = ВЫКУП С ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЕМ ЗАЁМНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ВЫКУП ПОД ЗАЛОГ) – Buyout of a large company by a smaller one, the capital for which has been borrowed from a friendly source, secured on the assets of the company being bought. In a Leveraged Buy-Out (LBO) a company is taken over by outside or company-internal investors. In particular, a takeover by a third-party management team is called a 'Management Buy-In', and by the company's own management a 'Management Buy-Out'. This kind of company acquisition typically involves the use of only a small amount of equity capital. The major portion of the capital needed to purchase the company is obtained through bank loans and/or the issuing of bonds. Interest and amortization payments are financed through the acquired company's future earnings, but in many cases also through the sale of company units, i.e. from the net asset value. Takeover of a company using the acquired firm's assets as security for the bulk of the loans taken out. Leveraged Buyouts basically operate like management buyouts. The main difference is that the initiative for the buyout is taken by debt and equity investors rather than by the management of the company. The formal purchaser will usually be a newly formed acquisition company that will be merged into the target after the share acquisition in order to ensure an efficient structure for tax purposes which allows for setting off interest payments with earnings and leads to an acceptable debt-equity ratio (see, however, above for the limits of such structure). The investors normally take an active part in the management of the company after the acquisition so as to make it ready to be floated in 2 to 5 years. / Выкуп с Привлечением Заёмных Средств – поглощение (takeover) или выкуп компании с использованием заёмных средств (финансового рычага). Наиболее часто активы компании служат в качестве обеспечения займов, взятых компанией покупателем, которая погашает их из потока наличных средств приобретённой компании. Управляющие могут использовать этот подход для того, чтобы сохранить контроль над компанией, превратить её из открытой акционерной в частную. Для того чтобы приобрести компанию, группа инвесторов может также получить заём в банке, используя в качестве обеспечения собственные активы. Практически во всех случаях выкупа с привлечением заёмных средств акционеры открытой акционерной компании получают премию сверх текущей рыночной стоимости их акций.

LEVERAGE DEALER = ДЕЛЕЦ, РАБОТАЮЩИЙ С ПЛЕЧОМ – Leverage Dealer:- xxxxx. Also known as Leverage Transaction Merchant.

LEVERAGED FINANCE = УСИЛЕННЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ – Leveraged Finance:- financing of a company acquisition carried out by external financial investors, usually with the involvement of the company's management. Leveraged finance typically comprises a very

high amount of external debt (leverage) in the purchase price financing, which is serviced exclusively from the acquired company's future cash flow and secured by the company's assets.

LEVERAGED MANAGEMENT BUY–OUT = ВЫКУП ПРАВЛЕНИЕМ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЗАЙМА (или ВЫКУП МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТОМ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЗАЙМА) – Leveraged Management Buy-Out is a purchase of a corporation by all or part of its employees using borrowed funds. / Приобретение корпорации всеми или частью служащих самой корпорации с использованием заёмных средств.

LEVERAGE EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ПЛЕЧА (или ЭФФЕКТ РЫЧАГА, или ЭФФЕКТ УСИЛЕНИЯ) – (1) In corporate finance, the Leverage Effect describes the potential advantageousness of substituting 'expensive' equity capital (e.g., share capital of stock corporations) by 'inexpensive' debt capital (e.g., loans) in the financing of investment projects. The resulting possible reduction of overall capital costs can increase the net return on the investment after deducting the costs of capital. It is important to note that taking on an excessive amout of debt capital increases the company's credit risk and raises the interest rate demanded by lenders for their loans. This diminishes the leverage effect. Increase in return on equity caused by an increase in debt, which occurs when the profitability of an operations is greater than the cost of financing the debt incurred to pay for it. See also Leverage. Also known as Gearing Effect in the United Kingdom.

(2) In options trading, Leverage Effect is a key figure widely used to determine the value of warrants and options. A leverage of 3 on a warrant means that a third of what the underlying asset (a share, for instance) costs has to be invested in the warrant in order to arithmetically participate in the same absolute price change. The higher the leverage factor, the greater the leverage effect it creates. In case of a leverage factor of 3 on a warrant combined with a low premium on it, it can generally be assumed that the price of the warrant will rise or fall by roughly the same factor in relation to a change in the underlier. Formula:- current leverage = share price / (warrant price x subscription ratio).

LEVERAGE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С УСИЛЕНИЕМ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ФИНАНСОВОЙ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ) – Leverage Ratio is a measure that indicates the financial ability to meet debt service requirements and increase the value of the investment to the stockholders, i.e. the ratio of total debt to total assets. Ratio of debt/liabilities to equity/assets. Includes debt and debt-equity ratios.

LEVERAGE TRANSACTION MERCHANT = КОММЕРСАНТ, ОСУЩЕСТВЛЯЮЩИЙ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ С ЗАЛОГОМ (или КОММЕРСАНТ, ОСУЩЕСТВЛЯЮЩИЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ С ЗАЛОГОМ) – Leverage Transaction Merchant is any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust that is engaged in the business of offering to enter into, entering into, or confirming the execution of leverage contracts, or soliciting or accepting orders for leverage contracts, and who accepts leverage customer funds or extends credit in lieu of those funds.

LEW = LEAF EPICUTICULAR WAX

LF = LEAFFOLDER

LGJS CONTAINER CAR = ВАГОН С ХХ ДЛЯ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ – Lgjs Container Car:- series of rail cars for container transportation. The letter j in the name indicates that the car is fitted with buffers.

LGLR = LONDON GOLD LEASE RATE

L/I = LETTER OF INTENT

LI = LIECHTENSTEIN

LIABILITIES = ПАССИВЫ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – (1) Liabilities are the claims against the firm. Current liabilities are usually repayable within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Also known as Payables. See also Assets, Balance Sheet, and Current Liabilities. Liabilities are future sacrifices of economic benefits stemming from present legal, equitable, or constructive obligations of an entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events affecting the entity. Liabilities are all the claims against a corporation. Liabilities include accounts, wages and salaries payable; dividends declared payable; accrued taxes payable; fixed or long-term liabilities, such as mortgage bonds, debentures and bank loans. These include accounts payable, short-term debt and other current liabilities. The obligation of a business to its creditors, suppliers, customers, etc, as distinguished from those to its proprietors, partners or shareholders. Liabilities can be short-term, medium-term or long-term. The opposite of Assets. Also known as Debt Overhang, and Outstanding Credit. Total amount of credit of all kinds owed by a given person or entity. / Обязательства по уплате декларированных (заявленных) дивидендов и (начисленных) налогов, фиксированные или долгосрочные обязательства, такие как ипотечные облигации, и банковские заёмы. Обязательства предприятия перед своими кредиторами, поставщиками, заказчиками и им подобным, которые не являются владельцами, партнёрами или акционерами. Обязательства могут быть краткосрочными, среднесрочными и долгосрочными. В противовес к Активам (Assets). Под Пассивом, от Латинского слова Passivus, означающее Недеятельный, понимается одна из сторон бухгалтерского баланса. Он показывает источники средств предприятия по их составу, целевому назначению и принадлежности. Под Пассивными Счетами понимаются основные счета бухгалтерского учёта, отражающие источники формирования хозяйственных средств и их целевое назначение. Обязательства – существующая обязанность компании, возникшая в результате событий прошлых периодов, погашение которых, как ожидается, приведёт к оттоку из компании ресурсов, содержащих экономическую выгоду. Пассив или Обязательство – требование к активам компании или частного лица, за исключением собственного капитала (equity). Основные черты:- (i) представляет собой обязательства о передаче активов или услуг на указанную или определяемую позже дату; (ii) компания или частное лицо имеет лишь ограниченную возможность отказаться от передачи активов или вообще не имеет такой возможности; и (iii) событие, явившееся причиной возникновения обязательств, уже произошло.

(2) In general, Liabilities are the obligations and commitments an entity is obliged under law to honour or perform. Also known as Debt. Obligation under a bill or other instrument. See also Without Our Liability.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY = ПАССИВЫ И СРЕДСТВА АКЦИОНЕРОВ – In balance sheet, the Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity side of the balance sheet lists, under equity and debt capital, the sources of the funds that serve in the financing of the company's (assets) transactions. Right side of the balance sheet, showing the claims of creditors on an entity's assets and shareholders' equity. / Правая сторона балансового отчёта, показывающая претензии кредиторов по активам юридического лица и средствам акционеров.

LIABILITY = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Liability is money owed or potentially owed by the company, such as Customer Deposits, by the company. See also Asset. Liability is the money an individual or organization owes; same as debt. A claim on an institutional unit by another body which gives rise to a payment or other transaction transferring assets to the other body. Conditional liabilities, i.e. where

the transfer of assets only takes place under certain defined circumstances, are known as Contingent Liabilities. Legal responsibility for an act or failure to act. Broadly, any legally enforceable obligation; a responsibility of one person to another, enforceable in law. Legal responsibility for the consequences of certain acts or omissions. Commitment, obligation or responsibility from which a third-party claim may arise. Liabilities consist of total obligations under contract and are shown on the right, or liabilities, side of a business entity's balance sheet. In banking, liabilities are also components of loan and credit assets, which immobilize resources. In public accounting, a liability is the preliminary stage in the spending process, culminating in a payment. Liability is an amount payable in Dollars or by future services to be rendered. Liability is debts or obligations owed by one entity (debtor) to another entity (creditor) payable in money, goods, or services. / или упущений (omissions). Под юридическим Обязательством понимается гражданское правоотношение, в силу которого одна сторона (должник) обязана совершить в пользу другой стороны (кредитора) определённое действие (передать имущество, выполнить работу и тому подобное) либо воздержаться от него, а кредитор имеет право требовать от должника исполнения его обязанности. Обязательство, гражданское правоотношение, в силу которого одна сторона (должник) обязана совершить в пользу другой стороны (кредитора) определённое действие (передать имущество, выполнить работу, уплатить деньги) либо воздержаться от него. Кредитор, в свою очередь, имеет право требовать от должника исполнения его обязанности. По Советскому праву сторонами обязательства являются социалистические организации и граждане; возникают обязательства, как правило, из договора, актов планирования и иных административных актов, вследствие причинения имущественного вреда, подлежащего возмещению, неосновательного приобретения или сбережения имущества и так далее. В зависимости от содержания прав и обязанностей сторон различают обязательства, направленные на:- возмездное или безвозмездное отчуждение (приобретение) имущества в собственность или оперативное управление; возмездное или безвозмездное предоставление имущества в пользование; выполнение работ и оказание услуг; охрану социалистической и личной собственности, иных имущественных прав. При наличии в обязательстве нескольких кредиторов и нескольких должников порядок его исполнения участниками определяется в зависимости от предмета обязательства и условий соглашения сторон. Если каждый из участников обязательства обязан его исполнить в определённой (равной или неравной) доле, такое обязательство называется Долевым Обязательством. Если кредитор вправе требовать от любого из должников выполнения обязательства полностью (что означает освобождение от ответственности других участников обязательства), такое обязательство называется Солидарным Обязательством. Исполнение обязательства может обеспечиваться дополнительным обязательством (смотрите Обеспечение Исполнения Обязательств). Если обязательство не исполняется добровольно, к обязанному лицу могут быть применены меры государственного принуждения (путём обращения кредитора в суд или арбитраж). Обязательство прекращается после его исполнения путём зачёта встречных однородных требований; по соглашению сторон; в связи с невозможностью исполнения обязательства, за которую должник не отвечает; ликвидацией юридического лица (должника или кредитора), если исполнение обязательства в этом случае законодательство не возлагает на другое юридическое лицо, и другому.

LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – Liability is legal responsibility for injury to other persons or damage to their property. / Ответственность – юридическая ответственность за ущерб другим лицам или за повреждение их имущества.

LIABILITY ADEQUACY TEST = ТЕСТ НА ДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ – Liability Adequacy Test:- an assessment of whether the carrying amount of an insurance liability needs to be increased (or the carrying amount of related deferred acquisition costs or related intangible assets decreased), based on a review of future cash flows.

LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Liability Insurance is an insurance to reimburse the assured for any amount paid by him by way of damages in respect of a wrong done to another party. The liability may be due to damage to another's property or person, or to infringement of another's rights. Such insurance covers only the legal liability of the assured and although the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906 states the measure the indemnity to be the amount of the liability, it is usual for the insurer to fix a limit as the maximum amount recoverable under the policy. The most common form of liability insurance in the marine market is that for collision liability under a hull policy. Most other shipowner's liabilities are covered in Protection and Indemnity Clubs. An insurance which covers the insured against third party claims or, in the case of employer's liability insurance, claims by employees, subject to specified terms and conditions. That insurance that pays and renders service on behalf of an insured for loss arising out of his responsibility, due to negligence, to others imposed by law or assumed by contract. Insurance for damages that a policyholder is obliged to pay because of bodily injury or property damage caused to another person or entity based on negligence, strict liability or contractual liability. / порядки и условия . Страхование Ответственности можно разделить на следующие три вида:- (1) Страхование Гражданской Ответственности – страхование ответственности перед третьими лицами водителей автотранспортных средств, предпринимателей перед работающими по найму, авиаперевозчиков, судовладельцев. (2) Страхование Профессиональной Ответственности – данный вид страхования действует, как правило, в отношении следующих профессий – врач, бухгалтер, адвокат, архитектор, инженер. Целью данного вида страхования является покрытие ответственности за нанесение имущественного ущерба в результате ошибочных действий представителей вышеназванных профессий. (3) Страхование Ответственности За Качество Продукции – страхование ответственности производителей продукции перед её потребителями в случае, если в результате потребления продукции из-за её плохого качества потребителю был нанесён имущественный ущерб. Договор страхования ответственности предоставляет два вида покрытия:- возмещение ущерба и предоставление страховой защиты, в результате чего страхователь получает уверенность в том, что страховая компания будет защищать его интересы в случае предъявления ему судебного иска. Некоторые полисы в дополнение к основному покрытию предусматривают и возмещение медицинских расходов. В соответствии с общепринятой мировой практикой виновная сторона обязана полностью компенсировать ущерб, причинённый третьей стороне, даже в том случае, если ущерб носил незначительный, случайный характер. В этой ситуации договор страхования ответственности, заключённый страхователем со страховой организацией, с одной стороны защищает страхователя от финансовых потерь, которые он может понести в результате предъявления к нему по решению суда исков о погашении ущерба, причинённого третьей стороне. С другой стороны, система страхования ответственности защищает имущественные интересы и третьих лиц, поскольку у виновной в нанесении ущерба стороны может попросту не оказаться достаточно средств, чтобы оплатить убытки. Именно поэтому во многих странах ряд видов деятельности, таящих в себе постоянную угрозу для общества, подлежат обязательному страхованию. При этом страхователь полностью свободен в выборе страховой организации. Главное, что должно быть в наличии, – это страховой полис. В противном случае наступает уголовная ответственность. К числу обязательных видов страхования ответственности относятся:- (i) страхование водителей автотранспортных средств перед третьими лицами, поскольку именно дорожно-транспортные происшествия (ДТП) могут иметь серьёзные последствия с точки зрения причинения материального ущерба. За базу расчёта ответственности берётся принцип финансовой компенсации понесённого пострадавшей стороной ущерба (ремонт разбитого автотранспорта, расходы на медицинское обслуживание жертв ДТП, компенсация потерь в заработной плате – временная или постоянная, вплоть до пенсии в случае нанесения увечья, расходы по обслуживанию калеки и так далее). (ii) Страхование ответственности предпринимателей перед работающими по найму. Работодатель отвечает за предоставление рабочим и служащим безопасных условий труда.

Страхование в данном случае выступает в качестве одного из важнейших элементов социальной защиты человека. Наиболее ярким примером действия данного вида страхования может служить выплата страхового возмещения страховыми организациями в результате взрыва в 1988 на платформе Пайпер Альфа в Северном Море, унёсшего жизнь 167 человек. Страховые компании незамедлительно выплатили семьям погибших по 1 миллиону Долларов США на семью по искам, которые были предъявлены компаниям – собственникам платформы. Общая же сумма ущерба, оплаченного страховыми компаниями, составила 2 миллиарда Долларов США. (iii) В ряде стран обязательному страхованию ответственности подлежат некоторые экологические риски, например, введена ответственность судовладельцев за загрязнение моря нефтью. (iv) Обязательному страхованию ответственности подлежит целый ряд видов деятельности, для осуществления которых требуются специальные государстенные лицензии, которые, в свою очередь, не выдаются без предъявления страхового полиса. К таким видам деятельности в первую очередь относятся авиаперевозки, поскольку авиакомпании несут перед пассажирами ответственность, которая также должна быть застрахована. Страхование Ответственности – страхование денег, которые держатель полиса должен заплатить за телесное повреждение или ущерб, причинённые собственности другого лица, предусмотренные в полисе. Ответственность может возникнуть в случае нанесения ущерба собственности, телесного повреждения, клеветы и любого другого вреда, причинённого страхователем. Страховая компания (страховщик) согласится оплатить такие убытки, если они будут признаны судом, в пределах сумм, оговорённых в договоре страхования. Страховщик может также оплатить судебные расходы, возникшие в процессе судебного разбирательства.

LIABILITY LIMITS = ЛИМИТЫ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Liability Limits:- the sum or sums beyond which a liability insurance company does not protect the insured on a liability policy. / Сумма или суммы, сверх которых ответственность страховой компании не распространяется на защиту застрахованного лица по полису ответственности.

LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ВЕКСЕЛЮ (или ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ПО ВЕКСЕЛЮ) – Liability On Bills Of Exchange is a liability arising from the signature on the bill of exchange. / Обязательство, которое вступает в силу после подписания векселя.

LIANA = ЛИАНА – Liana or liane is a woody, climbing vine. / Под Лианами понимаются древесные и травянистые лазящие или вьющиеся растения, использующие в качестве опоры другие растения, скалы, здания и прочее. Свыше 2 000 видов. Преимущественно во влажнотропических лесах. На территории бывшего СССР встречаются в Закавказье (ежевика, ломонос, плющ, сассапариль и другие), в Уссурийском Крае (актинидия, лимонник и другие), повсеместно – травянистые лианы (вьюнок и другие). Важнейшие культурные лианы – виноград, хмель. Некоторые виды декоративны.

LIBERALISM = ЛИБЕРАЛИЗМ – Liberalism:- a XIX century political viewpoint or ideology associated with strong support for a broad interpretation of civil liberties for freedom of expression and religious toleration, for widespread popular participation in the political process, and for the repeal of protectionist legal restrictions inhibiting the operation of a capitalist free market economy. In the XX century US, the term has come to describe an ideology with similar views on civil liberties and personal freedom issues but now supporting a much stronger role for government in regulating and manipulating the private economy and providing public support for the economically and socially disadvantaged, though still stopping well short of full socialism. In Europe, the term liberalism is still used more in its XIX century sense, and European liberals are rather more respectful of the values of the free market than their American namesakes, whose views sometimes more closely resemble those of Europeans styling themselves as social democrats. Economic doctrine stating that the best economic system is based on laissez-faire and on the individual initiative of consumers and producers. There are numerous liberal schools, but all share a common thread:- the belief that there is a natural order in economics, which is determined by the independent action of the individual, or homo economicus, whose behavior is based on obtaining the maximum possible satisfaction for the minimum possible effort. / Laissez-Faire = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском). Экономическая доктрина, утверждающая, что лучшая экономическая система основывается на принципе ‘Лессэ-Фэр’ (от Французского словосочетания Laissez-Faire, означающее Позволить Осуществлять или Разрешить Осуществлять или Оставить В Покое) и на индивидуальной инициативе потребителей и производителей. Существуют многочисленные либеральные школы, но . Под Либерализмом, от Латинского слова Liberalis, означающее Касающийся Свободы или Свободный, понимается идеологическое и общественно-политическое течение, объединяющее сторонников парламентского строя, буржуазных свобод и свободы капиталистического предпринимательства.

LIBERALIZATION = ЛИБЕРАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Liberalization:- measure(s) designed to promote international trade by reducing customs tariffs and eliminating some or all quotas. / Мера(ы), предназначенная(ые) для продвижения международной торговли посредством снижения таможенных тарифов и устранения некоторых или всех квот.

LIBERTY = УВОЛЬНЕНИЕ НА БЕРЕГ – Liberty (maritime term):- permission to be absent from the ship for a short period (authorized absence).

LIBERTY CAP = ШЛЯПКА СВОБОДА – Liberty Cap is a close-fitting conical cap used as a symbol of liberty by French revolutionists and in the United States before 1800.

LIBERTYLINK® COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ЛЫБЁТИЛЫНК® – LibertyLink® Cotton has been developed by Bayer CropScience. Its active ingredient is Glusfosinate Ammonium (Glufosinate or its ammonium salt is an active ingredient in several nonselective systemic herbicides – Basta, Challenge, Finale and Liberty and Rely), commonly known as Ignite. This variety survives when sprayed over the top of the crop while controlling grass Weeds and troublesome broadleaf Weeds such as Morning Glory, Pigweed and Johnson Grass. Plans are to produce stacked gene Varieties with Bollgard® and Bollgard II® genes. Liberty Link® Cotton is a Cotton variety that has been genetically altered to tolerate the herbicide Liberty (glufosinate). / Глюфосинат Аммония.

LIBID = THE LONDON INTERBANK BID RATE

LIBOR = THE LONDON INTERBANK OFFERED RATE

LIBRARY = БИБЛИОТЕКА – Library (biotechnology) is a collection of cloned DNA fragments. / Под Библиотекой, от Греческих слов Biblion, означающее Книга, и Thēkē, означающее Вместилище или Хранилище или Ящик, понимается учреждение, организующее сбор, хранение, общественное пользование произведениями печати.

LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ (или СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ) – (1) License is a permission to do something which, without such permission, would be illegal. For example, a license to use digital information gives the Licensee permission to access and use the information under the terms and conditions described in the agreement between the Licensor and the Licensee. / порядки и условия. Под Лицензией, от Латинского слова Licentia, означающее Право или Свобода, понимается разрешение на:- (i) ведение какого-либо вида деятельности, например, торговли, на отстрел животных и другое; (ii) выдаваемая владельцем патента на использование изобретения или иного научно-технического достижения (Обычно лицензия выдаётся на изобретение, по

которому подана заявка на патент или получен этот документ. Лицензия оформляется лицензионным соглашением, согласно которому владелец патента (лицензиар) предоставляет за определённое вознаграждение покупателю лицензии (лицензиату) полное или частичное право на использование изобретения); и (iii) выдаваемая компетентным государственным органом на осуществление внешне-торговых операций по ввозу или вывозу какой-либо продукции, например, привозная (или импортная) или вывозная (или экспортная) лицензии. Лицензия – разрешение на использование изобретения или иного технического достижения, предоставляемое на основании Лицензионного Договора либо судебного или административного решения компетентного государственного органа. Обычно лицензия выдаётся на изобретение, по которому подана заявка на Патент или получен этот документ. Так называемые Беспатентные Лицензии выдаются на достижения (в том числе секреты производства), которые по законам данной страны не могут охраняться патентом, либо на изобретения, на которые по каким-либо причинам заявка на получение охранного документа не подана. Стоимость Патентной Лицензии обычно выше беспатентной. Основные виды лицензий:- Простая Лицензия, Исключительная Лицензия и Полная Лицензия. При Простой Лицензии Лицензиар (владелец патента) предоставляет Лицензиату право использовать изобретение в установленных договором пределах, но сохраняет за собой право применять его на той же территории, а также предоставлять лицензии на таких же условиях неограниченному кругу лиц (лицензиат не имеет права выдавать сублицензии). По договору Исключительной Лицензии предоставляется исключительное право на использование изобретения в установленных договором пределах, владелец патента отказывается от самостоятельного его применения на этой территории и предоставления лицензии другим лицам. При Полной Лицензии предоставляется право использовать все основанные на патенте права в течение срока действия патента (эта форма лицензии используется сравнительно редко). По основаниям и в порядке, предусмотренном в законе, суд или орган государственного управления может по ходатайству заинтересованного лица установить Принудительную Лицензию – дать разрешение на использование запатентованного изобретения на определяемых им условиях. Обычно такая лицензия выдаётся в случае неиспользования или недостаточного (с точки зрения интересов государства) использования изобретения. Кроме того, принудительная лицензия может быть предоставлена в интересах обороны страны, а также в тех случаях, когда изобретение имеет особо важное значение для государства, но с патентообладателем не была достигнута договорённость о выдаче лицензии. Например, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в соответствии со статьёй 112 Основ Гражданского Законодательства такая лицензия могла быть предоставлена по решению Совета Министров СССР.

(2) License:- some governments require certain commodities to be licensed prior to exportation or importation. Clauses attesting to compliance are often required on the bill of lading (B/L). Various types issued for export (general, validated) and import as mandated by government(s). / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). Лицензия Вывозная (или Экспортная) или Привозная (или Импортная) – разрешение, выдаваемое компетентным государственным органом на осуществление внешнеторговых операций. Вывозная (или Экспортная) Лицензия или Привозная (или Импортная) Лицензия – разрешение, выдаваемое компетентным государственным органом на осуществление внешнеторговых операций. Выдача лицензий – одна из форм государственного контроля за вывозом (или экспортом) и привозом (или импортом) товаров и, одновременно, расходованием валютных средств. В капиталистических странах выдача лицензий преследует цель ограничения, вплоть до полного сокращения, торговли с какой-либо страной или группой стран, защиты национальной промышленности от иностранной конкуренции, контроля за расходованием валюты, а также пополнения доходов бюджета путём взимания лицензионных сборов за выдачу разрешения на вывоз (или экспорт) – привоз (или импорт). В развивающихся странах выдача лицензий используется в первую очередь для защиты национальной экономики против иностранных монополий. В социалистических странах выдача лицензий – одна из форм реализации монополий внешней торговли. Лицензии выдают министерства, ведающие внешней торговлей (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), например, Министерство Внешней Торговли).

(3) License:- Authorization granted by a government to engage in certain activities or to conduct certain transactions. / Лицензия – официальный документ, выданный регулирующим органом, дающий разрешение частному лицу, которое обычно проходит курс обучения для получения определённой квалификации, на проведение определённого вида деятельности. Например, брокеру, торгующему акциями, облигациями и долями взаимных фондов, требуется лицензия на проведение операций с ценными бумагами. Лицензия требуется страховщику, продающему страховые полисы. Прежде чем водитель получит права (license), он должен сдать экзамен, подтверждающий его знание правил дорожного движения. Если человек, имеющий лицензию, не подчиняется регулирующим нормам, то он может быть лишён лицензии.

LICENSE AGREEMENT = ЛИЦЕНЗИОННОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или ЛИЦЕНЗИОННЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – License Agreement is a written contract setting forth the terms under which a licensor grants a license to a licensee. / Письменный контракт, устанавливающий порядки, на которых лицензиар (лицензедатель) предоставляет лицензию лицензиату (лицензеполучателю). Лицензионный Договор – договор, по которому одна сторона (Лицензедатель, или Лицензиар) предоставляет право на использование изобретения или иного технического достижения (Лицензию), а другая сторона (Лицензеполучатель, или Лицензиат) выплачивает за это соответствующее вознаграждение. Объектом лицензионного договора являются технические решения, признаваемые изобретениями по закону страны, гражданином которой является приобретатель лицензии; им могут быть также иные технические достижения, в том числе секреты производства (‘Ноу-Хау’). Существенными признаками лицензионного договора являются предоставление права пользования объектом договора и нематериальный характер этого объекта, определяемого специфическими признаками (научно-технические достижение). Объём предоставляемых по лицензионному договору прав зависит от вида лицензии. Условия лицензионного договора могут устанавливать территорию применения лицензии (часть государства, одно или несколько государств), форму использования объекта лицензии (производство изделий и (или) их продажа, применение технологии и так далее), его объём в количественном отношении, срок применения (обычно от 5 до 10 лет) и так далее. В лицензионный договор включаются также условия о передаче приобретателю лицензии технической документации, оказании ему технической помощи путём посылки и приёма специалистов, о поставке образцов машин и оборудования, взаимной информации сторон о внесённых в объект технических усовершенствованиях, об участии сторон в защите прав владельца лицензии против нарушения этих прав третьими лицами, о порядке разрешения споров по лицензионному договору и другое. В лицензионном договоре определяются также размер Лицензионного Вознаграждения, порядок его определения и выплаты. В бывшем СССР лицензионные договоры применялись в торговых отношениях с иностранными организациями и рассматривались как один из видов внешнеторговых сделок. Такие договоры могли заключаться только внешнеторговыми организациями – специализированным всесоюзным объединением Лицензинторг и другими внешнеторговыми объединениями. В зарубежных государствах, в том числе в некоторых социалистических странах, лицензионные договоры применялись и в отношениях между организациями данной страны.

LICENSE ROUND = ЛИЦЕНЗИОННЫЙ РАУНД – License Round:- the placing by a state of a number of specified areas on offer to oil companies for exploration.

LICENSED STORE = ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАННОЕ ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – Licensed Store:- this term means that portion of a licensed warehouse which has been approved by the appropriate warehouse and license committee as suitable for the storage of an exchange commodity. / Лицензированное Хранилище:- этот термин означает ту часть лицензированного склада, которая была одобрена соответствующим складом и лицензионным комитетом в качестве приемлемой для хранения биржевого сырья.

LICENSED WAREHOUSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАННЫЙ СКЛАД – Licensed Warehouse is a warehouse approved by an exchange from which a commodity may be delivered on a futures contract. Warehouse which have been approved for the storage of a commodity deliverable against the exchange's commodity futures contract. Licensed Warehouse is an exchange designated delivery warehouse (elevator) where a commodity must be delivered on a futures contract. See also Regular Warehouse.

LICENSED WEIGHMASTER = ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАННЫЙ ВЕСОВЩИК – Licensed Weighmaster is an organization approved by the exchange to witness and verify the weighing of a commodity delivered against the exchange's commodity futures contract. / Лицензированный Весовщик:- организация, утверждённая биржей, для проведения засвидетельствования и подтверждения взвешивания сырья, поставляемого по биржевому фьючерсному контракту на сырьё.

LICENSEE = ЛИЦЕНЗИАТ (или ЛИЦЕНЗЕПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – (1) Licensee is the person or entity that is given permission through a license to access or otherwise use digital information. The licensee, often a library, educational or research organization, generally pays the Licensor a fee for permission to use digital information. In law, one to whom a license has been granted; in property, one whose presence on the premises is not invited but tolerated. Thus, a licensee is 'a person who is neither a customer, nor a servant, nor a trespasser, and does not stand in any contractual relation with the owner of the premises, and who is permitted expressly or impliedly to go thereon merely for his own interest, convenience, or gratification'. 118 SE 697, 698. In tort law, one's status as a licensee may affect the duty of care owed to him. Typically, 'the law places those who come upon the premises of another in three classes: invitees are those who are expressly or impliedly invited, as a customer to a store; licensees are persons whose presence is not invited, but tolerated; trespassers are persons who are neither suffered nor invited to enter. The duty of the owner toward an invitee is to exercise reasonable care to keep the premises in a safe condition, but licensees take the premises as they find them, the only duty of the occupier being to give notice of traps or concealed dangers (of which the occupier himself has knowledge). Toward trespassers the occupier need only refrain from willful or wanton injury as modified by the 'attractive nuisance' line of cases'. 282 NW 389, 392. Some jurisdictions have abandoned the tort law distinction between invitees and licensees. This term Licensee means a person licensed by the exchange as a chemist, grader, master sampler, tank facility, warehouse or weighmaster.

(2) In insurance, Licensee is an individual permitted to enter property with the permission of the owner or the person who controls the property. There is no mutual profit motive; the licensee comes onto the property for his or her sole benefit. For example, the owner of land gives an individual permission to hunt on the property but does not charge a fee. The owner must warn the licensee of any hidden dangers on the property of which he or she is aware.

LICENSE PLATE NUMBER = ЛИЦЕНЗИОННЫЙ НОМЕР В ТАБЛИЧКЕ – License Plate Number:- otherwise known as an 'LPN', this is a number used to identify products and containers. / табличка.

LICENSING = ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАНИЕ – Licensing is a business arrangement in which the manufacturer of a product (or a firm with proprietary rights over certain technology, trademarks, etc) grants permission to some other group or individual to manufacture that product (or make use of that proprietary material) in return for specified royalties or other payment.

LICENSOR = ЛИЦЕНЗИАР (или ЛИЦЕНЗЕДАТЕЛЬ) – Licensor is the person or entity that gives or grants a License. The Licensor owns or has permission to distribute digital materials to a Licensee. A person (individual or organization) who gives another a license, particularly a private party doing so, such as a business giving someone a license to sell its product. A term Licensor refers to a person or legal entity granting a license to another person or legal entity. By granting a license the licensor permits or authorizes another person or class of persons to exercise, infringe or otherwise not observe their rights. The licensor does not waive their rights except under the circumstances of the license.

LICHEN = ЛИШАЙНИК – Lichen is a complex differentiated organism formed by a symbiotic relationship between an Algae and a Fungus. / между Альгами (Водорослями) и Грибами. Под Лишайниками понимают Группу Низших Растений, образованных симбиозом Гриба (Аскомицета или Базидиомицета) и Водоросли (зелёной, редко желтозелёной и бурой). Их взаимоотношения основаны на паразитизме и отчасти сапротрофности, главным образом со стороны Гриба. Различают накипные, листоватые и кустистые Лишайники. Размножение бесполое. Около 26 000 Видов (свыше 400 Родов). Наиболее разнообразны в тропиках и субтропиках, обильны в тундре и на высокогорьях. Растут на почве, деревьях, гнилой древесине, горных породах; играют существенную роль в почвообразовании. Лишайники используют для получения антибиотиков, ароматических веществ, лакмуса; многие Виды – индикаторы загрязнения окружающей среды; некоторые – пища Оленей.

LICKERIN = ПРИЁМНЫЙ БАРАБАН – Lickerin is a part of the feed mechanism of the card. It consists of a hollow, metal roll with a spirally grooved surface containing a special saw-toothed wire. The lickerin opens up the tufts of the picker lap as it is fed to the card and transfers the fibers to the main cylinder. / Приёмный Барабан чёсальной машины.

LICKER–IN DROPPINGS = ОТБРОСЫ ПРИЁМНОГО БАРАБАНА (или ОРЕШЕК, или XX) – Licker-in Droppings otherwise known as Carding waste no:- 1 or clean Lickerin is a byproduct gained during manufacturing of yarn in mills. This carding waste cotton fiber is rich in fiber and is low in cost when compared to other cotton waste. Licker-in specification as below, making it a match for low count yarn in open end spinning in high definition mills. Length – 19–20 mm, trash – 16%, micronaire – 3.0–3.5. / . Это хлопковое волокно, являющееся отходом кардочесания, содержит много волокнам и при этом имеет низкую стоимость в отличии от других отходов хлопка. . Длина волокна – 19–20 мм, засорённость – 16%, майкроэйр – 3.0–3.5.

LICKERIN LOADING = ЗАГРУЗКА ПРИЁМНОГО БАРАБАНА – Lickerin Loading is a condition whereby fibers are imbedded in the lickerin wire clothing so as to resist transfer to the cylinder clothing.

LID = КАСКА (или КРЫШКА, или ПОКРЫШКА) – Lid is a slang for hat.

LID = XX (или КРЫШКА) – Lid is a top fitting to cover a box pallet, cage pallet or pallet collar. See also Pallet. / Крышка (Lid):- деталь для закрывания ящичного и стоечного поддонов или бортика поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

LIE = LEGAL INSTRUMENTS EXAMINER

LIE = XX – Lie:- sheep are able to rest on their sternums without restriction or contact with other sheep or structure.

LIEN = УДЕРЖАНИЕ (или ПРАВО НА ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ НА ПРЕДМЕТ ЗАЛОГА, или ОБРЕМЕНЕНИЕ) – Lien:- when an asset is pledged as security against a loan, the lender is said to take 'Lien', i.e. a legal security interest, in the asset. Liens are usually registered against assets and recorded in a public office (or on-line). It behooves a buyer of an asset to conduct a search to

ensure that there are no liens against an asset. It is conceivable that an asset can be sold to an unsuspecting buyer in which case the lien holder has a priority interest in the asset. Lien is a creditor's claim against a property, which may entitle the creditor to seize the property if a debt is not repaid. Lien is a claim against property which then serves as security for the payment of that claim. Retention of property until outstanding dept is paid. The right to possession of property until such time that an outstanding liability has been repaid. A banker's lien gives a bank the right to retain or sell the property of a debtor in lieu of payment. A legal claim upon goods for the satisfaction of some debt or duty. See also Carriers' Lien. Lien is the right to retain the lawful possession of the property of another until the owner fulfills a legal duty to the person holding the property, such as the payment of lawful charges for work done on the property. A mortgage is a common lien. In its widest meaning this term includes every case in which real or personal property is charged with the payment of any debt or duty; every such charge being denominated a lien on the property. In a more limited sense it is defined to be a right of detaining the property of another until some claim be satisfied. The right of lien generally arises by operation of law, but in some cases it is created by express contract. There are two kinds of lien; particular and general. When a person claims a right to retain property, in respect of money or labor expended on such particular property, this is a particular lien. (1) Liens may arise in three ways:- (i) by express contract; (ii) from implied contract, as from general or particular usage of trade; and (iii) By legal relation between the parties, which may be created in three ways:- (a) when the law casts an obligation on a party to do a particular act and in return for which, to secure him payment, it gives him such lien; common carriers and inn keepers are among this number; (b) when goods are delivered to a tradesman or any other, to expend his labor upon, he is entitled to detain those goods until he is remunerated for the labor which he so expends; and (c) when goods have been saved from the perils of the sea, the salvor may detain them until his claim for salvage is satisfied; but in no other case has the finder of goods a lien. (2) General liens arise in three ways:- (i) by the agreement of the parties; (ii) by the general usage of trade; and (iii) by particular usage of trade. Liens are also divided into legal and equitable. The former are those which may be enforced in a court of law; the latter are valid only in a court of equity. The lien which the vendor of real estate has on the estate sold for the purchase money remaining unpaid, is a familiar example of an equitable lien. A Lien is a legal claim upon goods for the satisfaction of debt or duty. / Удержание – в гражданском праве один из способов обеспечения исполнения обязательств. Согласно Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации кредитор, у которого находится вещь, подлежащая передаче должнику либо лицу, указанному должником, вправе – в случае неисполнения последним в срок обязательства по оплате этой вещи или возмещению кредитору связанных с нею издержек и других убытков – удерживать её до тех пор, пока соответствующее обязательство не будет исполнено. Удержание вещи могут обеспечивать и требования, если они возникли из обязательства, сторонами которого являются предприниматели. Кредитор может удерживать вещь даже после того, как права на неё приобретены третьим лицом. Требования кредитора, удерживающего вещь, удовлетворяются из её стоимости в объёме и порядке, предусмотренных для залоговых обязательств. Общеизвестно, что собственник вправе совершать любые законные действия в отношении принадлежащего ему имущества – отчуждать его во владение другим лицам, отдавать в залог, обременять другими способами. Под Обременением понимают наличие установленных законом или уполномоченными органами условий, запрещений, стесняющих правообладателя при осуществлении права собственности либо иных вещных прав на конкретный объект недвижимого имущества. Наиболее распространённые виды ограничения – аренда, ипотека, сервитут, доверительное управление. Обременение правами третьих лиц – это один из способов распоряжения имуществом. Его нередко применяют в целях исключения 'недружественного' захвата имущества (в данном случае совершение всех сделок необходимо осуществлять исключительно с 'дружественными' компаниями). Обременение – действие, процесс или событие, направленные на уменьшение свободы действий субъекта или на уменьшение возможностей изменения состояния объекта. Обременённый объект или субъект всегда является в определённом смысле ущербным по отношению к необременённому, поскольку лишён каких-либо качеств, свойств или возможностей к изменению своего состояния или статуса. Обременение – статус объекта или субъекта, выражающийся в ограниченной свободе действий субъекта или на уменьшении возможностей изменения состояния объекта. Обременение – статус объекта, ограничивающий возможность действий по распоряжению объектом, а также по изменению его качеств, характеристик и состояния. Наиболее распространёнными видами обременения являются залог и арест. Удержание или Обременение – право ареста имущества для удовлетворения претензий кредитора. Требование кредитора против имущества, например ипотечный заём означает право удержания дома, то есть если заём не выплачивается в срок, дом может быть конфискован для удовлетворения претензий кредитора. Аналогичным образом облигация означает право удержания активов компании, то есть если проценты или основная сумма не выплачиваются в срок, активы могут быть конфискованы для выплаты средств владельцам акций. Как только долг выплачен, право удержания снимается. Право удержания может быть предоставлено судом для исполнения принятых им решений.

LIEN IN REM = УДЕРЖАНИЕ У СЕБЯ – Lien In Rem:- a restricted right to hold and retain property until a claim is satisfied. If the claim is not met, the creditor is entitled to realize the property securing the lien and to satisfy his claim out of the resulting proceeds. Also known as Right Of Lien. See also In Rem. / Ограниченное право удерживать и сохранять имущество до той поры, пока не будет удовлетворена претензия, связанная с ним. В случае, если претензия не удовлетворена, кредитору предоставляется право реализовать данное имущество, находящееся в удержании, и удовлетворить свою претензию за счёт поступлений от данной реализации. Известно также как Право На Удержание (Right Of Lien). Смотрите также Ин Рэм или Вещь В Себе (In Rem).

LIEN ON REAL PROPERTY = УДЕРЖАНИЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА – Lien On Real Property:- liens on real property serve as collateral for loan claims and are entered in Section III of the Land Register (in Germany). The creditor is entitled to settlement of his claims against the lien object. If required, therefore, the owner is obliged to accept foreclosure of his property. The principal types of lien include mortgages and land charges.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY = ПОЛИС СТРАХОВАНИЯ ЖИЗНИ – In the United Kingdom, Life Assurance Policy is a document confirming that a contract for life insurance coverage has been concluded. Serves only as evidence and therefore lacks the characteristics of a security. Also known as Life Insurance Policy in the United States. A policy that pays a specified sum to beneficiaries upon the death of the life assured, or upon the assured surviving a given number of years, depending on the terms of the policy. Life insurance policies may be for fixed or indefinite term. See term life as regards fixed term policies. / Полис Страхования Жизни – контракт, заключаемый между страховой компанией и страхователем, в котором указаны условия страхового покрытия в случае смерти страхователя. Наряду с другими эти условия включают премии, условия кредитования (loan procedure), номинальную стоимость, назначение бенефициаров. Полисы могут быть срочными и с неизменной денежной стоимостью покрытия.

LIFE ASSURED = СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ ЖИЗНИ (или ЛИЦО, ЗАСТРАХОВАВШЕЕ ЖИЗНЬ) – Life Assured is the person whose life is insured under a life insurance. / Персона, чья жизнь застрахована страхованием жизни.

LIFEBOAT = СПАСАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШЛЮПКА – Lifeboat is a specially constructed double ended boat which can withstand heavy, rough seas.

LIFEBOAT DRILL = УЧЕНИЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СПАСАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШЛЮПКИ – Lifeboat Drill:- the master of every vessel is bound by international law to make the officers, crew and passengers adequately acquainted with the procedures of lowering and the use of lifeboats in case of emergency. / хозяин (или капитан) каждого судна .

LIFE CYCLE = ЖИЗНЕННЫЙ ЦИКЛ (или ЦИКЛ РАЗВИТИЯ, или ЦИКЛ ДОЛГОВЕЧНОСТИ) – (1) Life Cycle is the lifetime of a product or business, from its creation to its demise or transformation. / Жизненный Цикл:- срок существования продукта или бизнеса, с момента его создания и до его кончины или трансформации. Жизненный Цикл – чаще всего термин употребляется в отношении продолжительности жизни человека и изменений в направлениях инвестирования. Термин также применяют, когда говорят о сроке существования продукта или продолжительности бизнеса, которые включают такие этапы, как возникновение, развитие, рост, расширение, зрелость и спад (или изменение). С недавнего времени термин стал употребляться в отношении семейного бизнеса, когда говорят о поколениях глав семейного бизнеса. Послевоенный бум рождаемости дал поколение предпринимателей, которые открывали свой бизнес, и теперь второе поколение либо встаёт во главе, либо продаёт семейный бизнес. Жизненный Цикл – период времени, в течение которого товар обладает жизнеспособностью, обращается на рынке, пользуется спросом, приносит доход производителям и продавцам. Принято считать, что жизненный цикл товара состоит из следующих этапов:- (1) поступление товара в широкую продажу; (2) рост объёма продаж товара вследствие наличия и увеличения спроса; (3) период зрелости, когда достигается максимальный объём продаж; (4) насыщение рынка данным товаром, снижение спроса, уменьшение сбыта; (5) резкий спад объёма продаж, снижение прибыли.

(2) Life Cycle:- the stages in the growth and development of an organism that occur between the appearance of the individual and its reproduction or death. / Жизненный Цикл:- стадии роста и развития организма, которые происходят между появлением особи и её репродукцией или смертью. Жизненный Цикл или Цикл Развития, совокупность фаз развития, пройдя которые организм достигает зрелости и становится способным дать начало следующему поколению, замыкая тем самым жизненный цикл. Длительность жизненного цикла определяется числом поколений (генераций), развивающихся в течение года, или числом лет, на протяжении которых жизненный цикл осуществляется; она зависит также от продолжительности периода покоя и диапаузы. У животных различают простой жизненный цикл – при прямом развитии особей, и сложный жизненный цикл – с метаморфозом или сменой поколений. При развитии с метаморфозом жизненный цикл прослеживается на развитии одной особи (например, у Свиного Солитера:- яйцо – онкосфера – финка – взрослый Цепень; у Майского Жука:- яйцо – личинка – куколка – имаго). При развитии со сменой поколений или сменой способов размножения жизненный цикл прослеживается на двух и более особях, принадлежащих разным поколениям, до появления исходной формы. Например, у Сцифоидных:- яйцо – планула – сцифистома – эфира – медуза; у Печёночного Сосальщика:- яйцо – мирацидий – редии – церкарии – адолескарии – взрослые черви; у Тлей:- яйцо – самка-основательница – мигранты – полоноски – обоеполые Насекомые. Таким образом, единицей при изучении жизненного цикла может быть как один онтогенез, так и ряд сменяющих друг друга онтогенезов. У высших Растений различают однолетний, двулетний и многолетний жизненный цикл. Для жизненного цикла многих низших Растений и Папоротников типична смена гаметофита и спорофита. У Паразитических Грибов жизненный цикл по сложности сходны с таковыми Паразитических Червей. У Ржавчинных Грибов жизненный цикл сложный – имеются формы, дающие эцидиоспоры, уредоспоры, телейтоспоры, а также базидиальная стадия. Из простейших наиболее сложны жизненные циклы у Споровиков, например, у Грегарин и Гемоспоридий. О жизненном цикле микроорганизмов смотрите Бактерии, о жизненном цикле человека смотрите Онтогенез.

(3) Lifecycle is the timing of various stages in the life of a plant, e.g., emergence, flowering, seed set.

LIFE–CYCLE PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА С УЧЁТОМ ЖИЗНЕННОГО ЦИКЛА – Life-Cycle Processing is an accounting approach in which a company sets product prices based on recovering costs over the life cycle of the product. US authorities dispute the validity of this approach because projections of future yield improvements cannot be verified at the time of dumping calculations.

LIFE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ – Life Insurance, sometimes referred to as Life Assurance, provides for a payment of a sum of money upon the death of the insured. In addition, life insurance can be used as a means of investment or saving. / Страхование Жизни – страховой полис, по которому выплачивается страховое возмещение бенефициарам после смерти страхователя. За страхование своей жизни страхователь уплачивает страховую премию, как правило, ежегодно. Оплата срочного страхования (term insurance) производится до момента смерти страхователя, без увеличения денежной стоимости полиса. Размер премий по срочному страхованию ниже, чем по полисам с объявленной денежной стоимостью (cash value policies), таким, как полис пожизненного страхования, полисы страхования жизни с инвестированием части премии в финансовые активы, универсальный полис страхования жизни, по которым выплачивается страховка в случае смерти, а также предусмотрено увеличение денежной стоимости. Выплаты налогов на полисы могут быть отсрочены, а средства инвестированы в акции, облигации, недвижимость и так далее. Держатели полисов могут взять кредит под свой полис, который вычитается из страхового возмещения, если кредит не погашается. Некоторые виды страхования жизни приносят выгоду держателям полиса ещё при их жизни, например доход.

LIFE JACKET = XX (или СПАСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЖАКЕТ) – Life Jacket is a life preserver in the form of a buoyant vest.

LIFE–LINE = СПАСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛЕЕР (или ШТОРМОВОЙ ЛЕЕР) – Life-Line (maritime term):- a line secured along the deck to lay hold of in heavy weather; a line thrown on board a wreck by life-saving crew; a knotted line secured to the span between life-boat davits for the use of the crew when hoisting and lowering.

LIFE OF CONTRACT = СРОК ДЕЙСТВИЯ КОНТРАКТА (или ЖИЗНЬ КОНТРАКТА) – Life Of Contract is a period between the beginning of trading in a particular futures contract and the expiration of trading. In some cases, this phrase denotes the period already passed in which trading has already occurred. For example, 'The Life-Of-Contract high so far is USD2.50'. Also known as Life Of Delivery, or Life Of The Future. Life Of Contract is the time period during which a specific contract month has been trading. Life of Contract is the period of time during which a particular futures contract is traded, from the first trading day to the last trading day. (Usually about 11 months for Grains). / Период от начала до окончания торговли конкретным фьючерсным контрактом. В некоторых случаях, эта фраза относится к уже пройденному периоду, в течение которого осуществлялась данная торговля. Например, 'Срок Действия Контракта длится до той поры, пока он стоит USD2.50'. Известен также как Срок Действия Поставки (Life Of Delivery) или Срок Действия Фьючерса (Life Of The Future).

LIFE TO FIRST REPAIR = СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ДО ПЕРВОГО РЕМОНТА – Life To First Repair:- output from the Pallet Design System© (PDS©) program which is equivalent to the number of trips the pallet will last before needing repair.

LIFE VEST = СПАСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЖИЛЕТ (или XX) – Life Vest is a life jacket.

LIFFE = LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES AND OPTIONS EXCHANGE

LIFO = LAST IN, FIRST OUT

LIFO = LINER IN FREE OUT

LIFTING = НАЛИВ – A term Lifting refers to tankers and barges loading cargoes of petroleum at a terminal or transshipment point. The act of loading petroleum or petroleum products at a terminal or transfer point. / Относится к танкерам и баржам, загружающим в качестве груза нефтепродукты на терминале или пункте перевалки или перегрузки. Процесс погрузки нефти или нефтепродуктов с терминала или на перевалочном пункте.

LIFT ON / LIFT OFF = ПОДЪЁМ / СПУСК (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ МЕТОД ГРУЗООБРАБОТКИ) – Lift On/Lift Off is a method by which cargo is loaded onto and unloaded from an ocean vessel, which in this case is with a crane. Also known as LO/LO. / Метод, посредством которого груз загружается и выгружается из океанского судна, и в данном случае с помощью крана. Известен также как Эл.Оу./Эл.Оу. (LO/LO).

LIFT–ON–LIFT–OFF OPERATION = ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПОДЪЁМА–СПУСКА – Lift-On-Lift-Off Operation:- (Lo-Lo) Loading and unloading of Intermodal Transport Units (ITUs) using lifting gear.

LIFT TRUCK = ГРУЗОВИК С ПОДЪЁМНИКОМ – Lift Truck is a vehicle that is utilized to move and transfer product/freight in a distribution center, warehouse, terminal, manufacturing site, or dock. Often referred to as a Forklift.

LIGATION = ЛИГАТУРА (или СРАЩИВАНИЕ, или ПЕРЕВЯЗЫВАНИЕ, или ЛИГИРОВАНИЕ, или СШИВАНИЕ) – Ligation is a joining of DNA fragments to produce a single DNA molecule. Ligases are enzymes which perform this reaction. Fragments of plant DNA are ligated into bacterial plasmids during the cloning of probes for use for restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis. / Под Лигатурой, от позднелатинского слова Ligatura, означающее Связь, понимается .

LIGHT = СВЕТ (или СВЕТЛОЕ) – (1) Light is the electromagnetic radiation of which a human observer is aware through the visual sensations that arise from the stimulation of the retina of the eye. This portion of the spectrum includes wavelengths from about 380 nm to 780 nm. Thus, it is incorrect to speak of ultraviolet or infrared 'light' because the human observer cannot see radiant energy in the ultraviolet and infrared regions. (2) Light:- referring to the color of a non-self-luminous body, having a high luminous reflectance factor, as 'light green' or 'light gray'.

LIGHT ACTION = ЛЁГКОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Light Action:- snap fastener does not stay closed because of lack of proper tensions. Same comment applies as for tight closure. Closure defects, and namely – Snap Fasteners. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

LIGHT BILL = МЕЛКИЙ СЧЁТ – Light Bill is a receipt for the payment of light dues.

LIGHT BOX = ЛЁГКИЙ СУНДУК – Light Box is a container containing less than the full load of cargo by volume or weight and in which other small shipments can reasonably be loaded. / Контейнер, по объёму или весу содержащий меньше груза, чем при полной загрузке, и в который мелкие партии иного груза могли бы быть догружены.

LIGHT CRUDE = ЛЁГКАЯ НЕФТЬ – Light Crude oil is liquid petroleum that has low density and that flows freely at room temperature. It has low viscosity, low specific gravity and high API gravity due to the presence of a high proportion of light hydrocarbon fractions. It generally has a low wax content as well. On the other hand, heavy crude oil or extra heavy crude oil is any type of crude oil which does not flow easily. It is referred to as 'Heavy' because its density or specific gravity is higher than that of light crude oil. Heavy crude oil has been defined as any liquid petroleum with an API gravity less than 20°. Extra heavy oil is defined with API gravity below 10.0 °API (API gravity, is a measure of how heavy or light a petroleum liquid is compared to water. If its API gravity is greater than 10, it is lighter and floats on water; if less than 10, it is heavier and sinks.) Light crude oil receives a higher price than heavy crude oil on commodity markets because it produces a higher percentage of gasoline and diesel fuel when converted into products by an oil refinery. Heavy crude oil has more negative impact on the environment than its light counterpart since its refinement requires the use of more advanced techniques an the use of contaminants. The sweet light crude oil Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) is used as a benchmark in oil pricing. Crude oil with a low specific gravity and high American Petroleum Institute gravity due to the presence of a high proportion of light hydrocarbon fractions. Has an API gravity higher than 33 degrees. The higher the API gravity, the lighter the crude oil. / Имеет тяжесть по АИН выше 33 градусов. Чем выше тяжесть по АИН, тем легче нефть.

LIGHT DISPLACEMENT TONNAGE = ТОННАЖ ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ПОРОЖНЕМ (или МАССОВОЕ ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ПОРОЖНЕМ) – Light Displacement Tonnage:- the weight of a ship's hull, machinery, equipment and spares. This is often the basis on which ships are paid for when purchased for scrapping. The difference between the loaded displacement and light displacement is the ship's deadweight.

LIGHT DUES = МАЯЧНЫЕ СБОРЫ – Light Dues:- moneys collected by the UK Customs on behalf of Trinity House for the maintenance of lighthouses and buoys. Dues are levied on vessels according to their net registered tonnage. / Деньги, собираемые Таможней Соединённого Королевства от имени Дома Троицы (Trinity House, Британская маячно-лоцманская компания) для поддержания маяков и буёв. Эти сборы, налагаются на владельцев судов исходя из расчёта их чистой регистровой вместимости или чистого регистрового тоннажа (net registered tonnage).

LIGHT EMITTING DIODE = ДИОД, ЭМИТИРУЮЩИЙ СВЕТ (или ДИОД, ИСПУСКАЮЩИЙ СВЕТ, или СВЕТОИЗЛУЧАЮЩИЙ ДИОД) – Light Emitting Diode (LED):- solid state light emitters that are extremely stable and durable, the latest technology in color instrument light sources.

LIGHT END = ЛЁГКАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или РЕДКАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Light End:- xxxxx. See also Fine End. Fabrics defect.

LIGHT ENDS = ЛЁГКИЕ ПОГОНЫ (или ЛЁГКИЕ КОНЦЕВЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ, или ЛЁГКИЕ ХВОСТОВЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ, или ГОЛОВНЫЕ ПОГОНЫ) – Light Ends are the low-boiling volatile materials in a petroleum fraction. They are often unwanted and undesirable, but in gasoline the proportion of light ends deliberately included are used to assist low-temperature starting. Light End is:- (1) the low boiling fraction in distillation; (2) See also Fine End, 1. Light Ends are the more volatile products of petroleum refining, such as butane, ethane, and propane. Group of petroleum products with the lowest boiling temperatures, including gasolines and distillate fuels. / Наиболее нестабильные продукты очистки нефти, такие как бутан, пропан и этан. Группа нефтепродуктов с наинизшей температурой кипения, в том числе бензины и дистиллятные топлива. Под Нефтяными Погонами или Нефтяными Дистиллятами понимаются фракции, отбираемые при перегонке нефти, например, бензиновая или керосиновая. С повышением температуры кипения фракции повышается плотность, изменяются свойства и углеводородный состав нефтяных дистиллятов. Аналогичные по температурам кипения фракции разных нефтей могут различаться между собой.

LIGHTENING = ОБЛЕГЧЕНИЕ – Lightening:- a vessel discharges part of its cargo at anchor into a lighter to reduce the vessel's draft so it can then get alongside a pier. / Судно разгружает часть своего груза в лихтер, стоя на якоре с тем, чтобы уменьшить осадку судна до такого уровня, который позволил бы ему пришвартоваться бортом к пирсу.

LIGHTER = ЛИХТЕР – Lighter is a general name for a broad, flat-bottomed boat used in transporting cargo between a vessel and the shore. The distinction between a lighter and a barge is more in the manner of use than in equipment. The term 'lighter' refers to a short haul, generally in connection with loading and unloading operations of vessels in harbor while the term 'barge' is more often used when the cargo is being carried to its destination over a long distance. A Lighter is an inland water vessel or barge usually without an engine that was originally used for reducing the draft of a ocean-going vessel by lightening the load thus allowing it to enter the port. An open or covered barge towed by a tugboat and used mainly in harbors and inland waterways to carry cargo to/from alongside a vessel. See also Barge. / Под Лихтером, от Голландского слова Lichter, понимается несамоходное сухогрузное морское судно для перевозок с помощью буксирных судов, для беспричальных грузовых операций при погрузке или разгрузке на рейде глубокосидящих морских судов, которые не могут войти в порт, а также для частичной разгрузки глубокосидящих морских судов перед постановкой к мелководному причалу. Для перевозок на баржевозах используются стандартные лихтеры грузоподъёмностью 370 тонн. Лихтеры иногда имеют собственное грузовое устройство – один из видов судовых устройств для погрузки, выгрузки и перемещения грузов.

LIGHTER ABOARD SHIP = ЛИХТЕРОВОЗ (или БАРЖЕВОЗ) – Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH) is an ocean ship which carries barges. These barges are loaded with cargo, often at a variety of locations, towed to the ocean ship, sometimes referred to as the Mother Ship, and lifted or, in some cases, floated on board. After the ocean crossing, the barges are off-loaded and towed to their various destinations. The ocean ship then receives a further set of barges which have been assembled in readiness. This concept was designed to eliminate the need for specialized port equipment and to avoid transshipment with its consequent extra cost. A vessel which carries barges. Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH) is a barge carrier designed to act as a shuttle between ports, taking on and discharging barges. A specially constructed vessel equipped with an overhead crane for lifting specially designed barges and stowing them into cellular slots in an athwartship position. Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH) is a specialized container ship carrying very large floating containers, or lighters. The ship carries its own massive crane, which loads and discharges the containers over the stern. The lighters each have a capacity of 400 tons and are stowed in the holds and on deck. While the ship is at sea with one set of lighters, further sets can be made ready. Loading and discharge are rapid at about 15 minutes per lighter, no port or dock facilities are needed, and the lighters can be grouped for pushing by towboats along inland waterways. / Судно, несущее свой собственный массивный кран, который погружает и разгружает контейнеры . Под Лихтеровозом или Баржевозом понимается судно, предназначенное для транспортировки грузов в баржах – плавучих контейнерах. Первый баржевоз был построен в 1969. Существует много проектов таких судов, но эксплуатируются в основном баржевозы двух типов:- с крановой и горизонтальной грузообработкой. На баржевозы с крановой грузообработкой баржи поднимаются с воды, перемещаются вдоль палубы и устанавливаются в трюмы козловым краном. Такие баржевозы вмещают до 83 барж, каждая из которых имеет массу с грузом до 450 тонн. На баржевозы с горизонтальной грузообработкой баржи поднимаются до уровня грузовой палубы с помощью специального кормового подъёмника и через открытые кормовые ворота перемещаются на тележках к месту установки. Вместимость баржевозов этого типа до 38 барж, имеющих водоизмещение до 1 000 тонн.

LIGHTERAGE = ЛИХТЕРОВКА (или ЛИХТЕРНЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ) – Lighterage:- conveying cargo with another vessel known as a lighter from ship to shore, or vice versa. Also known as Lightering. The carriage of goods within a port area by a barge. Refers to carriage of goods by lighter and the charge assessed therefrom. / Лихтеровка – процесс разгрузки или погрузки судов на рейде с помощью лихтера (несамоходное морское судно, которое используется для перевозки грузов, а также для беспричальных грузовых операций при погрузке или разгрузке на рейде глубокосидящих судов, которые не могут войти в порт). Обычно в чартерах предусматривается, что все расходы, связанные с наймом лихтеров, оплачиваются грузоотправителем или грузополучателем.

LIGHTERAGE = ЛИХТЕРОВКА (или ЛИХТЕРНЫЙ СБОР) – Lighterage is a charge for conveying cargo by lighters or barges. The price paid for loading or unloading ships by lighters or barges. / Цена, оплачиваемая за погрузку или выгрузку судов с использованием лихтеров или барж.

LIGHTFASTNESS = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К СВЕТУ (или СВЕТОСТОЙКОСТЬ, или СВЕТОПРОЧНОСТЬ) – Lightfastness is a measure of how resistant a coloring material, such as dye, is to fading due to exposure to light. There are a number of textile industry standard methods for evaluating how lightfast dyed fabric is. Differences in the lightfastness of individual dyes mixed to make a specific color can result in a color shift over time as the dyes of lesser fastness fade while others fade much less. Lightfastness mostly depends on the molecular structure of the dye itself, but can be influenced by the fiber or contaminants. Lightfastness is the ability of a material to withstand color change on exposure to light. Lightfastness is the degree of resistance of dyed textile materials to the color-destroying influence of sunlight. Two methods of testing are in use:- (i) exposure to sunlight, either directly or under glass, and (ii) accelerated testing in a laboratory apparatus equipped with any of several types of artificial light sources. / Устойчивость (Окраски) К Свету.

LIGHT FILLING = ЛЁГКАЯ УТОЧИНА (или РЕДКАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Light Filling:- xxxxx. See also Thin Filling. Fabrics defect.

LIGHT FRAMING = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ОБЛЕГЧЁННОГО КАРКАСА (или ОБЛЕГЧЁННОЕ ОБРАМЛЕНИЕ) – Light Framing is the use of dimension lumber, trusses, and other small cross- section members to provide support and enclosure for a building. / .

LIGHTNING = УДАР МОЛНИИ – Lightning can cause circular or irregular patches of dead or damaged plants. A key characteristic is that all plants in a patch are affected at the same height. In mature crops the damage, including browning inside the stem, may occur at the top of the plant, while the roots and lower stem are unaffected. A circular, or sometimes irregular, patch of dead plants that may be from two to over fifty meters across. All plants are killed or affected simultaneously and there should be no effect on plant stand. Most plants are completely killed, wilt immediately and dry quickly with leaves 'frozen' on the plant. Sometimes only the top of the plant is killed and the roots and lower stem appear unaffected. These plants may shoot again from the live portion of the stem. / в то время как корни и прикорневая часть растения (lower stem) остаются нетронутыми. вилт.

LIGHT METALS = ЛЁГКИЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ – Light Metals:- another important development of the late XIX century was the separation from their ores, on a substantial scale, of aluminum and magnesium. In the earlier part of the century, several scientists had made small quantities of these light metals, but the most successful was Henri-Étienne Sainte-Claire Deville, who by 1855 had developed a method by which cryolite, a double fluoride of aluminum and sodium, was reduced by sodium metal to aluminum and sodium fluoride. The process was very expensive, but cost was greatly reduced when the American chemist Hamilton Young Castner developed an electrolytic cell for producing cheaper sodium in 1886. At the same time, however, Charles M. Hall in the United States and Paul-Louis-Toussaint Héroult in France announced their essentially identical processes for aluminum extraction, which were also based on electrolysis. Use of the Hall-Héroult process on an industrial scale depended on the replacement of storage batteries by rotary power

generators; it remains essentially unchanged to this day. / Ори-Этен Сэнт-Клер Дёвиль (Henri-Étienne Sainte-Claire Deville). Американский химик Хэмилтчэн Ян Кэстнё (Hamilton Young Castner). Чарлз Эм. Хол (Charles M. Hall) в Соединённых Штатах Америки и Поль-Люи-Туса Эруль (Paul-Louis-Toussaint Héroult). Использование процесса Хола-Эруля в промышленном масштабе зависит от .

LIGHTNESS = СВЕТЛОТА (или СВЕТЛЫНЬ, или ЛЁГКОСТЬ, или ОСВЕЩЁННОСТЬ) – Lightness is:- (1) the attribute of color perception by which a non-self-luminous body is judged to reflect more or less light. (2) The attribute by which a perceived color is judged to be equivalent to one of a series of grays ranging from black to white.

LIGHT OBSCURATION = ЛЁГКОЕ ПОТЕМНЕНИЕ (или ЛЁГКАЯ ОБСКУРАЦИЯ, или ЛЁГКОЕ ЗАТЕМНЕНИЕ) – Light Obscuration is the degree of light blockage as reflected in the transmitted light impinging on the photodiode. / степень лёгкого засорения .

LIGHT OIL = ЛЁГКИЕ НЕФТЯНЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ – Light Oil:- lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil. / Под Нефтяными Погонами или Нефтяными Дистиллятами понимаются фракции, отбираемые при перегонке нефти, например, бензиновая или керосиновая. С повышением температуры кипения фракции повышается плотность, изменяются свойства и углеводородный состав нефтяных дистиллятов. Аналогичные по температурам кипения фракции разных нефтей могут различаться между собой.

LIGHT PICK = ЛЁГКАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или РЕДКАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Light Pick:- xxxxx. See also Thin Filling. Fabrics defect.

LIGHT PRODUCTS YIELD = ВЫХОД ЛЁГКИХ ПРОДУКТОВ – Light Products Yield is a ratio of the total volume of gasoline, diesel fuel and their fractions (useable as motor oil components), jet fuel, illuminants and technical kerosene, low-viscosity ship fuel and heating oil (fractions, which vaporize between 28 and 360 degrees Celsius) to the total volume of oil processed at a refinery in a given period. / Выход Лёгких Продуктов – это отношение общего количества произведённых бензина, дизельного топлива и их фракций в виде товарной продукции (которые могут использоваться в качестве компонентов моторных топлив), реактивного топлива, осветительного и технического керосина, судового маловязкого и печного бытового топлива (фракции, выкипающие в пределах 28–360 градусов Цельсия (°C)) ко всему объёму переработанной нефти на нефтеперегонном заводе (НПЗ) за данный период.

LIGHT SMUTTY WHEAT = СЛЕГКА ПОРАЖЁННАЯ ГОЛОВНЁЙ ПШЕНИЦА – Light Smutty Wheat is a Wheat that has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains, in a 250-gram portion, smut balls, portions of smut balls, or spores of smut in excess of a quantity equal to 5 smut balls, but not in excess of a quantity equal to 30 smut balls of average size. / головнёвых шариков, или споры головни.

LIGHT SOIL = ЛЁГКАЯ ПОЧВА – Light Soil is a coarse-textured soil such as sandy soil. / Почва лёгкого механического (гранулометрического) состава.

LIGHT SOURCE = ИСТОЧНИК СВЕТА – Light Source is an object that emits light or radiant energy to which the human eye is sensitive. The emission of a light source can be described by the relative amount of energy emitted at each wavelength in the visible spectrum, thus defining the source as an illuminant, or the emission may be described in terms of its correlated color temperature.

LIGHT SOURCE TUNGSTEN = ВОЛЬФРАМОВЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК СВЕТА – Light Source Tungsten is:- (1) constant burning tungsten, traditional light source in color instruments. (2) Flashing tungsten, latest low cost light source, typically used in portable color instruments.

LIGHT SOURCE XENON = КСЕНОНОВЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК СВЕТА – Light Source Xenon:- high energy, pulsed light used in color instruments.

LIGHT SPECKS = СВЕТЛЫЕ КРАПИНКИ (или СВЕТЛЫЕ МУШКИ) – Light Specks:- Fabric:- twill suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 30/2 1%-in. IV^-den. dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 30/2 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- light specks in the filling. Analysis:- microscopic analysis showed that the light specks (undyed) were neps of immature or so-called 'Dead' Cotton Fiber. While a certain amount of such fibers are present in all cotton, poorer qualities will contain an excessive proportion of such fiber. In some cases these neps are removed in carding and combing. Also, in the case of all cotton goods which receive very severe boil-off and mercerization, there is further opportunity to minimize the appearance of such cotton-fiber imperfections. / Уточина:- .

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE OIL = ЛЁГКАЯ МАЛОСЕРНИСТАЯ НЕФТЬ – Nothing Fuels the Energy Marketplace Like NYMEX® WTI (short for the West Texas Intermediate, also known as Texas Light Sweet, is a grade of crude oil used as a benchmark in oil pricing). The World's Most Liquid Crude Oil Benchmark:- Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) futures and options are the world's most actively traded energy product. Customers around the world have sought out WTI futures for price discovery and risk management for more than 25 years. Here is why:- Key Facts about NYMEX® Light Sweet Crude Oil (CL):- (i) Most Liquid:- WTI is the deepest and most liquid global energy benchmark, trading nearly 850 000 futures and options contracts daily; (ii) Open Interest:- total open interest in WTI has exceeded 3 million lots, equivalent to more than 3 billion barrels; (iii) Increased Access and Production:- this (2013) year's 7 percent annual growth, the largest single-year gain since 1951, is driven by improved infrastructure and technology as well as procurement of oil from ample shale basins. Production of supply from the Mid-Continent, Bakken, and Canadian oil fields is expected to continue to rise. (iv) Most Transparency:- WTI's superior transparency and convergence to the physical market enables investors to make sound judgments on the basis of accurate weekly supply and demand information; and (v) Efficient Margining:- CME Group offers margin erosion and has the most WTI and Brent offsets. Product Information:- (i) outright contract between a buyer and seller; (ii) accessible to international spot markets via pipelines; (iii) several grades of domestic and internationally traded foreign crudes; (iv) swaps and six types of options:- American style, calendar spread, crack spreads, average price, European style and daily; (v) Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) Futures and Options; and (vi) Global Energy Marketplace. The World's Most Liquid Crude Oil Benchmark:- Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) is a significant physical market price reference – it serves as a benchmark for approximately 10 million barrels of daily North American production and has become the most efficient hedging tool for hundreds of commercial oil companies. Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) futures and options are the world's most actively traded energy contracts. Customers around the world have sought out WTI futures for price discovery and risk management for more than 25 years. What Is WTI? WTI crude oil is a blend of several US domestic streams of light sweet crude oil. For WTI crude oil, the delivery point in Cushing, Oklahoma, is a vital transshipment point, where storage facilities and intersecting pipelines provide easy access to refiners and suppliers. Crude oil flows inbound to Cushing from around the country and outbound through dozens of pipelines. Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) Futures and Options:- the world's most liquid crude oil benchmark. WTI crude oil is a blend of several US domestic streams of light sweet crude oil. For WTI crude oil, the delivery point in Cushing, Oklahoma, is a vital transshipment point, where storage facilities and intersecting pipelines provide easy

access to refiners and suppliers. Crude oil flows inbound to Cushing from around the country and outbound through dozens of pipelines. Naturally, Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) is a significant physical market price reference – it serves as a benchmark for approximately 10 million barrels of daily North American production and has become the most efficient hedging tool for hundreds of commercial oil companies. Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) futures and options are the world's most actively traded energy contracts. Customers around the world have sought out WTI futures for price discovery and risk management for more than 25 years. Here is why:- (1) More Choices. More Volume. More Benefits for Energy Traders:- (i) the world's most liquid benchmark oil futures contract; (ii) security through centralized clearing, guaranteed counterparty credit and segregation of customer funds through CME Clearing; (iii) the ability to trade anywhere, 23 hours a day on CME Globex; (iv) anonymity and price transparency for all market participants; and (v) physically delivered and financially settled (full-sized and E-mini) futures contracts. (2) Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures Provide:- (i) the most reliable risk management tool in uncertain times; (ii) physical delivery and a vital connection to the physical market; (iii) the deepest liquidity of any crude oil futures product; (iv) the most transparent and reliable pricing available in the energy marketplace; and (v) a tested mechanism for reflecting crude oil supply and demand fundamentals. (3) Key Facts:- (i) outright contract between a buyer and seller; (ii) accessible to international spot markets via pipelines; (iii) several grades of domestic and internationally traded foreign crudes; (iv) swaps and six types of options:- American Style, Calendar Spread, Crack Spread, Average Price, European Style and Daily. (4) Venues:- (i) CME Globex – for select products; (ii) CME ClearPort; (iii) CME Direct; and (iv) Open Outcry. Specification:- (1) Product Symbol:- CL. (2) Venue & Hours (NY Time/ET):- (i) CME Globex and CME ClearPort:- Sunday – Friday 06:00 pm – 05:15 pm (05:00 pm – 04:15 pm Central Time/CT) with a 45-minute break each day beginning at 05:15 pm (04:15 pm CT); (ii) Open Outcry:- Monday – Friday 09:00 am to 02:30 pm (08:00 am to 01:30 pm CT). (3) Contract Size:- 1 000 Barrels. (4) Price Quotation:- US Dollars and Cents per barrel. (5) Min. Fluctuation:- USD0.01 per barrel. (6) Termination:- trading in the current delivery month shall cease on the third business day prior to the twenty-fifth calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month. If the twenty-fifth calendar day of the month is a non-business day, trading shall cease on the third business day prior to the last business day preceding the twenty-fifth calendar day. In the event that the official Exchange holiday schedule changes subsequent to the listing of a Crude Oil futures contract, the originally listed expiration date shall remain in effect. In the event that the originally listed expiration day is declared a holiday, expiration will move to the business day immediately prior. (7) Listed Contracts:- crude oil futures are listed nine years forward using the following listing schedule: consecutive months are listed for the current year and the next five years; in addition, the June and December contract months are listed beyond the sixth year. Additional months will be added on an annual basis after the December contract expires, so that an additional June and December contract would be added nine years forward, and the consecutive months in the sixth calendar year will be filled in. Additionally, trading can be executed at an average differential to the previous day's settlement prices for periods of two to 30 consecutive months in a single transaction. These calendar strips are executed during open outcry trading hours. (8) Settlement Type:- physical. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

LIGHT TRANSMISSION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПРОПУСКАНИЕМ СВЕТА – Light Transmission Ratio is a light intensity at the ground level of a population divided by the light intensity at the top of the population.

LIGHT TRAP = СВЕТОВАЯ ЛОВУШКА (или СВЕТОЛОВУШКА) – Light Trap is a device consisting of at least an ultraviolet light (which is attractive to a number of night-flying insects) and a collection container. Used to monitor the timing and relative abundance of selected insect species, e.g., Bollworm and European Corn Borer. Light Trap is a device for collecting insects, consisting of a light source which attracts insects at night and a mechanism that traps the insects.

LIGHT VESSEL = СУДНО НА ЛЕГКЕ (или ПОРОЖНЕЕ СУДНО) – Light Vessel is a vessel which has space available for the acceptance of additional loaded containers. / Судно, которое имеет пространство, доступное для размещения в нём дополнительных загружаемых контейнеров.

LIGHTWEIGHT = ВОДОИЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ПОРОЖНЕМ – Lightweight is a weight of an empty vessel including equipment and outfit, spare parts required by regulatory bodies, machinery in working condition and liquids in the systems, but excluding liquids in the storage tanks, stores and crew.

LIGHT WEIGHT = ЛЁГКИЙ ВЕС – Light Weight:- having an airy weave. Used as a light weight base layer in apparel for aerobic activities and cool weather.

LIGNE = ЛИНЬЯ (или ЛИНИЯ, или ШОВ) – Ligne:- a button's ligne, refers to a button's size. The word Ligne, is a French word that became the standard reference used by German button manufacturers in the early XVIII century. Ligne is the internationally recognized standard. Consensus at the time was that a 'ligne' measured the inside diameter of a 'round wick folded flat'. One inch is equal to 40 English ligne, 11 French ligne, and 25.5 mm. / Линия – мера длины, равная 2.25 миллиметра (мм). Канадская линия равна 3.175 миллиметра.

LIGNIN = ЛИГНИН – Lignin is a diverse group of non-toxic organic polymers often associated with cellulose in the walls of many plant cells, especially in woody plants. In this form, lignin acts as a cement to exploit the strength of cellulose fibers, while allowing flexibility. The mechanical properties of this natural composite material (wood) compare favorably with many man-made composite materials such as fiber-glass. After cellulose, lignin may be the second most abundant biopolymer in the world with an estimated annual production of 108 tons, but see also Chitin. Lignin is formed by the irreversible removal of water from sugar monomers to create phenolic aromatic structures. Polymerisation and extensive cross-linking occur to create very large three-dimensional lignin molecules. Sometimes lignin is isolated as a brown powder, but more often as a gummy mixture of lignins with a wide range of molecular weights. Lignin resists attack by most microorganisms, and anaerobic processes tend not to attack the aromatic rings at all. Aerobic breakdown of lignin is slow and may take many days. Hence, the presence of lignin strongly affects the bio-degradeability of woody materials. The presence of lignin is demonstrated by a characteristic red color on contact with sodium hypochlorite (bleach). The second most abundant constituent of wood after cellulose. It is the thin cementing layer between the wood cells. Lignin is a mixture of natural aromatic organic compounds found in woody and grassy plant material. Lignin occurs in bast fibers such as linen. Lignins are normally removed from fabric to be dyed, since they may dye easily but with poor fastness. Lignins extracted from wood pulp used to make paper are used to make some types of surfactants. Lignin is the major noncarbohydrate portion of wood. It is an amorphous polymeric substance that cements the fibrous portions together. / Фенольное (Phenolic). Под Лигнином, от Латинского слова Lignum, означающее Дерево или Древесина, понимается высокомолекулярное соединение клеток сосудистых растений, состоящее из производных ароматических спиртов. Отложение Лигнина в клеточных оболочках (так называемая лигнификация) вызывает одревеснение клеток и увеличивает их прочность. Состав природного Лигнина зависит от породы деревьев. Содержание Лигнина в древесине хвойных доходит до 50%, лиственных пород – 20–30%, соломе злаков – 12–20%. Лигнин плохо усваивается животными. Содержание его в травянистых растениях может служить критерием для оценки усвояемости растительных кормов. Лигнин – источник ароматической части почв, гуминовых кислот. Лигнин – органическое полимерное соединение, содержащееся в клеточных оболочках сосудистых растений. Лигнин вызывает их одревеснение. Лигнин является ценным химическим сырьём, используемым во многих производствах. Лигнин – аморфное, жёлто-коричневое

высокомолекулярное вещество, содержащееся в древесине (20–35%). Образуется как побочный продукт в производстве целлюлозы и при гидролизе растительных материалов. Применяют как крепитель и связующее в литейном производстве, для понижения вязкости бурильных растворов, в качестве сырья в производстве активного угля, синтетических дубящих веществ, ванилина и другого. Лигнин, сложное полимерное соединение, содержащееся в клетках сосудистых растений. Относится к инкрустирующим веществам оболочки растительной клетки. Отложение лигнина в клеточных оболочках вызывает одревеснение клеток и увеличивает их прочность. Древесина лиственных пород содержит 20–30% лигнина, хвойных – до 50%; у низших растений (Водоросли, Грибы) и Мхов лигнин не обнаружен. Одревеснevшие клеточные оболочки обладают ультраструктурой, которую можно сравнить со структурой железобетона:- микрофибриллы целлюлозы по своим свойствам соответствуют арматуре, а лигнин, обладающий высокой прочностью на сжатие, – бетону. Химическое строение лигнина не установлено окончательно. Молекула лигнина состоит из продуктов полимеризации ароматических спиртов; основной мономер – конифериловый спирт. Лигнин – аморфное вещество жёлто-коричневого цвета; нерастворим в воде и органических растворителях; окрашивается основными красителями и даёт цветные реакции, характерные для фенолов. Биосинтез лигнина полностью не исследован. Его предшественником, как и ряда других ароматических соединений в растениях, является шикимовая кислота. Образование лигнина осуществляется через следующие основные стадии:- шикимовая кислота x фенилаланин x коричная кислота x феруловая кислота x конифериловый спирт x лигнин. Лигнин в промышленности получают как отход при производстве целлюлозы (сульфатный лигнин, лигносульфоновые кислоты) и гидролизе растительных материалов (гидролизный лигнин). Лигнин является ценным химическим сырьём, используемым пока далеко не полностью. Сульфатный лигнин может применяться как усилитель синтетического каучука, в качестве пластификатора в керамическом производстве и тому подобном. Лигносульфоновые кислоты используются как дешёвые крепители и связующие в литейном производстве, добавки к шихте при производстве цемента и для других целей. Гидролизный лигнин применяют для получения лигнинового угля, активного угля (коллактивита), при производстве пористого кирпича, для выработки нитролигнина – понизителя вязкости глинистых растворов, применяемых при бурении скважин.

LIGNITE = ЛИГНИТ – Lignite is the lowest rank of coal. It is a peat that has been transformed into a rock and that rock is a brown-black coal. Lignite sometimes contains recognizable plant structures. By definition it has a heating value of less than 8 300 British Thermal Units per pound on a mineral matter free basis. It has a carbon content of between 60 and 70% on a dry ash-free basis. In Europe, Australia and the UK some low-level lignites are called Brown Coal. Brownish black coal having qualities in between those of bituminous coal and peat. The texture of the original wood often is visible in lignite. Lignite is a brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter (used almost exclusively for electric power generation). It is also referred to as Brown Coal. Comprises two groups classified according to the following ASTM Specification D388-84 for calorific values on a moist material-matter-free basis. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Слабообугленная древесина в пластах бурого угля, сохранившая строение тканей. Под Лигнитом, от Латинского слова Lignum, означающее Дерево или Древесина, понимается горючее полезное ископаемое, представляющее собой слабообугленную древесину в пластах бурого угля и сохранившую строение тканей. В Соединённых Штатах Америки и некоторых странах Европы лигнит относится к слабоуглефицированному бурому углю. Лигнит – ископаемая слабоуглефицированная древесина (преимущественно хвойных пород), сохранившая строение тканей и по внешним признакам сходная с неизменной древесиной. Залегает в пластах бурого угля. Лигнитом называют также бурый уголь, состоящий целиком или в основном из такой древесины.

LIGULE = ЛИГУЛА (или ЯЗЫЧОК, или УШКО) – Ligule is a thin, upright, membranous appendage at the top of the leaf sheath. It is attached to the base on the inside of the leaf collar of the Rice plant and some grasses. Ligule is a projection at the junction of the leaf blade and leaf sheath in grasses. Ligule is a thin, upright, membranous structure seated on the inside of the collar at ita base where the blade joins the leaf sheath. It is often bilobed, ciliate or glabrous. / Ушки листьев у Злаков. В ботанике под Язычком понимается вырост над влагалищем листа (у основания листовой пластинки) у Злаков и некоторых других Однодольных.

LIGULELESS = БЕЗЛИГУЛЬНЫЕ (или БЕЗЪЯЗЫЧКОВЫЕ) – Liguleless (lg):- said of leaves that lack collar, ligule, and auricles; synonymous with juncturaless. The blade stands upright at base. / Безлигульные (Безъязычковые) формы злаков (Ржи, Пшеницы) – растения, у которых влагалища листьев, охватывающие стебель, переходят в листовую пластинку постепенно в отличие от обычных, имеющих плёнчатый язычок в месте отхождения пластинки от верха влагалищной трубки.

LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION = ВЕРОЯТНОСТЬ СМЕШЕНИЯ – Likelihood Of Confusion:- a statutory basis (Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 USC Section 1052(d), TMEP § 1207 et seq.) for refusing registration of a trademark or service mark because it is likely to conflict with a mark or marks already registered or pending before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). After an application is filed, the assigned examining attorney will search the USPTO records to determine if such a conflict exists between the mark in the application and another mark that is registered or pending before the USPTO. The USPTO will not conduct any preliminary searches for conflicting marks before an applicant files an application and cannot provide legal advice on whether a particular mark can be registered. The principal factors considered by the examining attorney in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion are:- (1) the similarity of the marks; and (2) the commercial relationship between the goods and/or services listed in the application. To find a conflict, the marks do not have to be identical, and the goods and/or services do not have to be the same. It may be enough that the marks are similar and the goods and/or services related. If a conflict exists between your mark and a registered mark, the examining attorney will refuse registration on the ground of likelihood of confusion. If a conflict exists between your mark and a mark in a pending application that was filed before your application, the examining attorney will notify you of the potential conflict and possibly suspend action on your application. If the earlier-filed application registers, the Examining Attorney will refuse registration of your mark on the ground of likelihood of confusion. / Вероятность Смешения – субъективный критерий правомочности знака при наличии сходных товарных знаков на родственные товары.

LILAC = СИРЕНЕВОЕ (или СИРЕНЬ, или ЛАЙЛЭК) – Lilac:- a variable color averaging a moderate purple.

LIMA = ЛИМА – Lima (pronunciation:- LEE-mah) or L is international nautical signal flag meaning:- You should stop your vessel immediately. Come Within Hail or Follow Me (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- you should stop, I have something important to communicate. Inport:- This ship is under quarantine. Underway:- You should stop your vessel immediately. With 4 numerals, latitude; first 2 numerals signify degrees, second two numerals indicate minutes.

LIMBER HOLE = ШПИГАТ (или ШТОРМОВОЙ ПОРТИК, или СТОЧНОЕ ОТВЕРСТИЕ, или ЛИМБЕРБОРДОВОЕ ОТВЕРСТИЕ) – Limber Hole is a drainage hole in a ship. / Под Шпигатом, от Голландского слова Spiegat или Spuigat, понимается отверстие в палубе судна для удаления воды за борт. Под Штормовыми Портиками понимаются отверстия в фальшборте судна, устроенные для стока воды. Фальшборт, от Немецкого слова Falschbord, лёгкий стальной пояс, выполненный как продолжение бортовой обшивки судна и расположенный выше верхней палубы. Фальшборт служит ограждением открытых частей палубы и уменьшает накат волн на неё.

LIME = ИЗВЕСТЬ – Lime is a compound containing carbonates, oxides and/or hydroxides or calcium and/or magnesium used to neutralize soil acidity. / Под Известью понимается обобщённое название продуктов обжига (и последующей переработки) известняка, мела и других карбонатных пород. Различают известь негашёную (CaO), гашёную ($Ca(OH)_2$), натронную (смесь гашёной извести с NaOH) и другие. Известь используют в строительстве (для приготовления кладочных и штукатурных растворов, силикатных бетонов), сельском хозяйстве (для известкования почв) и так далее.

LIMEAN = THE LONDON INTERBANK MEAN RATE

LIMIT = ЛИМИТ – (1) For exchange orders, a Limit places a restriction on the highest or lowest price. If the exchange price exceeds the limit (for a buy order) or if the exchange price is lower than the limit (for a sell order), the respective order is not executed. Highest price given for the purchase or sale of securities (price limit). The maximum daily allowable amount of a futures price may advance or decline in any one day's trading session. Limits are also placed on the number of positions a participant may hold in the market. See also Position Limit, Price Limit, Variable Limit. / Под Лимитом, от Французского слова Limite от Латинского слова Limes, означающее Граница или Предел, понимается предельная норма.

(2) Upper Limit for the utilization of a credit (credit line). / Верхний лимит по использованию кредита (кредитной линии).

LIMIT DOWN = ЛИМИТ НА ПОНИЖЕНИЕ – Limit Down:- the maximum price decline from the previous day's settlement price permitted during one trading session, as fixed by the rules of an exchange. In some futures contracts, the limit may be expanded or removed during a trading session a specified period of time after the contract is locked limit. See also Daily Price Limit.

LIMITED CHECK = ЛИМИТИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЕК – A Limited Check is one bearing a statement that indicates the check is void if written over a certain amount. Such checks are used for payroll or may be received as payment of insurance claims. A limited check also specifies a time limit during which it is negotiable, for example, 'Void twelve months from issue date'. If the time limit has passed, the check is referred to as a Stale Check.

LIMITED COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ (или ОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Limited Company is a company formed from a group of people, whose liability is limited to the extent of the investment they have made, usually to purchase shares of the company, although occasionally liability is limited by guarantee to a certain amount as specified in the memorandum. Also known as Limited Liability Company. / Компания с Ограниченной Ответственностью – вид коммерческого предприятия, наиболее распространённый в Великобритании, где регистрация в соответствии с Актом о Компаниях является аналогичной регистрации компании в соответствии с законами штата в США. Обозначается сокращением Ltd или PLC.

LIMITED GENERATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЛИМИТИРОВАННОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ЛИМИТИРОВАННОЙ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ) – Limited Generation System is a certification scheme wherein the planting stock for each seed class is limited as to eligibility by compliance with established disease tolerances and the number of increases made in the field. The classes or generations of the limited generation system included are:- Prenuclear, Nuclear, Generation 1, Generation 2, Generation 3, Generation 4 and Generation 5; where Prenuclear is laboratory production, Nuclear is greenhouse production and Generations 1-5 are the first and subsequent field increases. / парник (greenhouse).

LIMITED LIABILITY = ОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – Limited Liability is a restriction of the owners' loss in a liquidated company to the amount of capital each has invested. The loss of the individual shareholder in such an eventuality is limited to the value of his or her holding. In the event of liquidation the company itself remains liable for its outstanding debts; creditors are generally paid by selling off or dividing up the bankrupt company's assets. When the partnership is being constituted or the composition of the firm is changing, limited partners (LPs) are generally required to file documents with the relevant state registration office. LPs must also explicitly disclose their LP status when dealing with other parties, so that such parties are on notice that the individual negotiating with them carries limited liability. It is customary that the notepaper, other documentation, and electronic materials issued to the public by the firm will carry a clear statement identifying the legal nature of the firm and listing the partners separately as general and limited. Hence, unlike the general partners (GPs), the LPs do not have inherent agency authority to bind the firm unless they are subsequently held out as agents and so create an agency by estoppel or acts of ratification by the firm create ostensible authority. In some jurisdictions, the limited liability of the LPs is contingent on their not participating in management. Limited companies have limited liability. The liability of the shareholder in this type of company is limited to the extent of the value of their shares or guarantee. In the United States, Limited Liability – the maximum amount a person participating in a business organization may lose or be held liable for in claims against an organization with notable exceptions. For example, stockholders in a corporation can only lose their investment. But directors involved in defrauding the public are nonetheless personally liable for their tortious conduct beyond their investment share. See also Tort. / Ограниченная Ответственность – основной принцип организации корпорации (corporation) и товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью (limited partnership) в США и компании с ограниченной ответственностью акционеров (limited company) в Великобритании, когда ответственность ограничивается размером первоначальных инвестиций. В отличие от акционеров с ограниченной ответственностью полный (основной) партнер или владелец собственности (proprietorship) несёт неограниченную ответственность.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ – Limited Liability Company (LLC) is a form of doing business combining limited liability for all owners (called Members) with taxation as a partnership. An LLC is formed by filing articles of organization with an appropriate state official. Rules governing LLCs vary significantly from state to state. A company the liability of whose members are limited by shares or guarantee. In the case of the former, liability is limited to the amounts unpaid on the shares, in the case of the latter by the amount undertaken to be contributed in the event of a winding up of the company. In the United States, a Limited Liability Company (LLC) is an artificial entity created under and governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which it was formed. Limited liability companies are generally able to provide the limited personal liability of corporations and the pass-through taxation of partnerships or S corporations. In the United States, Limited Liability Company (LLC) is a relatively new and flexible business organization that offers the advantages of liability protection for all its members while also offering the simplicity of a partnership management structure. Caveat:- Arkansas has not recognized LLCs for nonprofit organizations. In the United States of America, abbreviations LLC, LC, Ltd. Co. – limited liability company is a form of business whose owners enjoy limited liability, but which is not a corporation. Allowable abbreviations vary by state. Note that Ltd. by itself is not a valid abbreviation for an LLC, because in some states (e.g., Texas), it may denote a corporation instead.

LIMITED LIABILITY CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ – Limited Liability Corporation is one of the types of corporations in Switzerland, the Limited Liability Corporation (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)) and the Co-operative (Genossenschaft) are of lesser practical importance. They numbered approximately 31 900 and 2 300 respectively at the end of 2001. Since 1992, when the minimum share capital for corporations was raised to CHF100 000.00 and when companies limited by shares were required to appoint qualified auditors, the number of newly formed limited liability corporations has increased, given that the minimum capital of such entities is only CHF20 000.00 and under certain circumstances there is no need to

appoint auditors. However, the law relating to limited liability corporations is currently under revision to align it with the law governing corporations. The bill on the required amendments to the CO (short for the Companies Ordinance – the Federal Code of Obligations of 30 March 1911 Указ о Компаниях) was made public in June 2004 and is now subject to debate in parliament. See also Corporation, Limited Partnership, and Partnership. In Switzerland, abbreviation GmbH is equal to Ltd in the United Kingdom, or LLC in the United States of America. Minimum capital:- CHF20 000.00. Registered shares only, of a par value of min. CHF100.00 each. Name, address and share of each owner (and any changes) publicly recorded in the Federal Commercial Registry Office (Eidgenössischen Amt für das Handelsregister (EHRA)) Bern, Switzerland. Also referred to as Corporation. Limited liability corporation is a type of legal entity provided for in the laws of most modern economically developed countries that two or more investors may agree to create for the purpose of combining some of their resources and going into business together. Corporations have the status of 'artificial legal persons' and thus may own property, make contracts, be held responsible for committing crimes or torts, initiate court actions such as lawsuits, and so on. In the United States, businesses organized as limited liability corporations must indicate their status as such by including the word 'Incorporated' ('Inc.') in the name of the firm. In other countries, the same purpose is served by using the equivalent abbreviations 'Ltd.' (Limited) or 'S.A.' (Anonymous Society) at the end of the company's name. It is today by far the most widespread and successful form of ownership of business property in all advanced capitalist countries. The key feature of the modern business corporation that sets it apart from simple partnerships and sole proprietorships is that it provides the owners of the business with the important legal protection of 'limited liability', whereas these other forms of business organization generally do not. If a failing business enterprise that is owned as a sole proprietorship or partnership is unable to generate enough money to pay its bills, the personal liability of the owners is unlimited – that is, the unpaid creditors of the business can take legal action to seize not only any assets directly connected with the business itself but also the personal property of any individual owner as well, up to the full amount of the debt. But if a limited liability corporation goes belly up, the legal claims of the company's creditors normally can extend only to the assets actually owned by the corporation in its own name, and not to the individually-owned property of the company's shareholders. The individual owner's shares in the corporation might become worthless if the business fails, but he or she does not have to worry about the Sheriff showing up to seize the house or the car or the family bank accounts to pay off the rest of what the company's creditors are owed. Protection from personal liability makes it much safer and therefore more attractive for more individuals to use some of their savings to become part-owners of very large business organizations. Without limited liability, even the tiniest investment would put a shareholder's entire remaining fortune at risk. During the Middle Ages and the early years of the Industrial Revolution, the corporate form of ownership for business organizations was generally available only as a very special privilege occasionally awarded by the government to a handfull of royal favorites. But changes in the legal codes of Great Britain, the United States, France and other economically progressive countries during the XIX century removed most of the practical barriers to widespread adoption of the corporate form of ownership. This made it much easier to raise capital for new business enterprises. By allowing for pooling the savings of hundreds, thousands, or even millions of individual investors at manageable levels of risk, the widespread adoption of the corporate form of business ownership made extremely large scale private investment projects practical for the first time in history, thereby contributing greatly to the modern era's historic surge in economic growth that continues up to the present day. / Один из типов корпораций в Швейцарии, Корпорация с Ограниченной Ответственностью или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Гэзэльшафт мит бэшрэнкта Хафтунг (Гэ.эм.бэ.Ха.; Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)) и Кооператив или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Гэноссэншафт (Genossenschaft) являются менее значимыми с практической точки зрения. в Федеральном Управлении Коммерческого Регистра или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Айдгэноссишэн Амт фюр дас Хандэльрэгиста (Э.Ха.Эр.А.; Eidgenössischen Amt für das Handelsregister (EHRA)), Берн, Швейцария.

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP = ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ – In the United States of America, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a partnership where a partner's liability for the debts of the partnership is limited except in the case of liability for acts of professional negligence or malpractice. This is often the only form of limited partnership allowed for law firms (as opposed to general partnerships). Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a general partnership which, via registration with an appropriate state authority, is able to enshroud all its partners in limited liability. Rules governing LLPs vary significantly from state to state. In the United States, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a business organization registered through the state that confers limited liability on the general partners. The advantage is obvious:- the general partner retains the management control and shares in the profits of the firm, as in a limited partnership, but in addition enjoys the same immunity as the limited partners for joint and several liability for any torts or debts of the partnership. See also Limited Liability, and Limited Partnership.

LIMITED ORDER = ОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Limited Order is an order to which there is some restriction attached as to the time or price for execution of the order. See also Limit Order.

LIMITED PARTNER = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ПАРТНЁР – Like shareholders in a corporation, Limited Partners (LPs) have limited liability, meaning they are only liable on debts incurred by the firm to the extent of their registered investment and have no management authority. The general partners (GPs) pay the LPs a return on their investment (similar to a dividend), the nature and extent of which is usually defined in the partnership agreement. General Partners thus carry more liability, and in cases of financial misfortune, the GP becomes 'the generous partner'. See also General Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP = ОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ ПАРТНЁРСТВО (или ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ) – Limited Partnerships (LP) are distinct from limited liability partnerships, in which all partners have limited liability. A Limited Partnership is a form of partnership similar to a general partnership, except that in addition to one or more general partners (GPs), there are one or more limited partners (LPs). It is a partnership in which only one partner is required to be a general partner. See also General Partner. In the United States, Limited Partnership (LP) is a partnership where at least one partner has unlimited liability and one or more partners have limited liability. In the United States, a Limited Partnership is a statutory form of partnership consisting of one or more general partners who manage the business and are liable for its debts, and one or more limited partners who invest in the business and have limited personal liability. Partnership in which one or more partners have only limited liability for the firm's debts. In each limited partnership there must be one general partner with unlimited liability. A limited partnership is therefore unpopular and a public limited company is preferred, because all shareholders in such a company have only limited liability. In the United States, Limited Partnership (LP) is a business organization consisting of two classes of partners:- general partners and limited (or silent) partners. The general partners have management control, share the profits of the firm but have joint and several liability for any torts or debts of the partnership. Each general partner has the authority as an agent of the firm to bind all the other partners in agreements with third parties. The general partners pay the limited partners the equivalent of a dividend on their investment as defined in the partnership agreement. The limited partners are akin to shareholders in a corporation in that they are only liable for torts or debts incurred by the firm to the extent of their investment amount. In addition, as with stockholders, limited partners have no management authority. Partnership in which certain partners, called Limited Partners, invest in a business, but are not involved in its management, in exchange for a share of profits. The maximum liability of the limited partners is the amount of their investment. The general partner in a limited partnership is responsible for managing the business and has unlimited liability. One of the types of

corporations in Switzerland, comparatively few business entities in Switzerland are organized as partnerships. At the end of 2001, approximately 10 000 general Partnerships (Kollektivgesellschaften) and 1 600 Limited Partnerships (Kommanditgesellschaften) were recorded in the commercial register. See also Corporation, Limited Liability Corporation, and Partnership. / В конце 2001 в коммерческом реестре были вписаны приблизительно 10 000 общих Товариществ или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Колетивгезэльшафтэн (Kollektivgesellschaften) и 1 600 Коммандитных Товариществ или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Командитгезэльшафтэн (Kommanditgesellschaften). Ограниченное Партнёрство или Товарищество с Ограниченной Ответственностью – организация, включающая полного (основного) партнёра (general partner), осуществляющего управление проектом, и партнеров с ограниченной ответственностью, которые вкладывают в товарищество свои средства, но несут лишь ограниченную ответственность, не участвуют в постоянном управлении и, как правило, не могут потерять больше, чем они вложили в капитал партнёрства (товарищества). Обычно партнёры, несущие ограниченную ответственность, получают доход, прибыль на капитал и налоговые льготы; полный (основной) партнёр взимает плату и получает определённый процент прибыли на капитал и дохода. Типичные товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью создаются в области недвижимости, добычи нефти и газа или аренды оборудования, но они также могут заниматься финансированием киносъёмок, научными исследованиями и разработками и другими проектами. Как правило, доли участия в открытых товариществах с ограниченной ответственностью реализуются через брокерские фирмы при минимальной сумме вложений 5 000 Долларов, в то время как закрытые товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью создаются с участием менее 35 партнёров, каждый из которых вкладывает более 20 000 Долларов.

LIMITED PERSONAL LIABILITY = ОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – In the United States, a Limited Personal Liability is the protection generally afforded a corporate shareholder, limited partner or a member of a limited liability company from the debts of and claims against the company.

LIMITED TERMS = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ – Limited Terms is an insurance expression meaning that the policy gives less cover than a policy on full conditions, e.g., total loss only. / Выражение в страховании, означающее, что данный полис предоставляет меньшее покрытие, нежели полис на полных условиях (полноценный полис). Это может означать, например, что данный полис обеспечивает возмещение только лишь при полном истреблении или полной гибели (total loss only).

LIMITING OXYGEN INDEX = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО ОГРАНИЧЕНИЮ КИСЛОРОДА – Limiting Oxygen Index is a relative measure of flammability that is determined as follows. A sample is ignited in an oxygen/nitrogen atmosphere. The oxygen content is adjusted until the minimum required to sustain steady burning is found. The higher the value, the lower the flammability.

LIMIT MOVE = ЛИМИТНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ (или ПРЕДЕЛ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ) – Limit Move:- a price that has advanced or declined the permissible amount during one trading session, as fixed by the rules of an exchange. See also Locked Limit. Limit Move is the maximum change in price from the previous day's settlement, as established by the exchange. The amount of a limit move may change from time to time as market conditions dictate.

LIMIT OF INDEMNITY = ЛИМИТ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или ПРЕДЕЛ КОМПЕНСАЦИИ, или ЛИМИТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) – Limit Of Indemnity is another term for policy limit. It refers to the maximum amount payable under a policy of insurance or reinsurance, either overall or with reference to a particular section of a policy. Limit Of Indemnity is a maximum sum an insurer can be expected to pay under a policy or section of a policy. May be expressed as 'per accident', 'per event', 'per occurrence', 'per annum', etc.

LIMIT ONLY = ТОЛЬКО В ПРЕДЕЛАХ ЛИМИТА – Limit Only:- the definite price stated by a customer to a broker restricting the execution of an order to buy for not more than, or to sell for not less than, the stated price. / Определённая цена, указываемая заказчиком брокеру, ограничивающая исполнение распоряжения на покупку не выше чем или распоряжения на продажу не ниже чем по указанной цене.

LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕМ (или ЛИМИТНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Limit Orders have a restriction on their executable prices. The buy or sell order is carried out at the requested price or better. Xetra® provides for the entry of stop orders. The system places these orders automatically in the order book as soon as the price of the specified limit is reached and executes the order at the next exchange price. This makes it possible for owners of securities to secure a profit or limit a loss without having to continually monitor the market. See also Limited Order, and Market Order. An order placed by a client for a transaction to be executed at a specified price. The order is triggered if the market touches that price (or betters it). Limit Order is an order in which the customer specifies a price limit or other condition, such as time of an order, as contrasted with a market order which implies that the order should be filled as soon as possible. An order to buy below or sell above the current price at an amount fixed by the customer. When setting a limit, the customer should inform the broker how long it is to remain in force. The opposite of At Best Order, or At Market Order. Limit Order is an order to buy or sell an asset at a specific price. As opposed to a market order, limit orders might not be filled immediately if the market moves away from the specified price. An order in which the customer specifies a minimum sale price or maximum purchase price, as contrasted with a market order, which implies that the order should be filled as soon as possible at the market price. A contingent order for an options or futures trade specifying a certain maximum (or minimum) price, beyond which the order (buy or sell) is not to be executed. An order to buy or sell when and if an asset reaches a specific price. Limit Order (LO) is an order to buy or sell with a specified price that will be executed at the specified price or better. A buy LO is executed at the price that was specified or lower and a sell LO is executed at the price that was specified or higher. An order given to a broker with restrictions upon its execution, such as price and time. Limit Order is an order that has restrictions placed on it. The customer specifies a price and the order can only be executed if the market moves to or betters that price. Limit Order:- the customer sets a limit on either the price and/or the time of execution. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Распоряжение, переданное брокеру, с рядом ограничений по его исполнению, такими как цена и срок.

LIMIT PRICE MOVE = ОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ – Limit Price Move is the maximum permitted price increase or decrease from the previous day's closing price.

LIMITS = ЛИМИТЫ (или ПРЕДЕЛЫ) – Limits are the points, edges, or lines beyond which something cannot or may not proceed. See also Position Limit, Price Limit, and Variable Limit. Limit is the greatest amount of something that is possible or allowed.

LIMIT STATE = ПРЕДЕЛЬНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ – In civil engineering, a Limit State is the condition beyond which a structure or a structural member is deemed unsafe due to one or more loads or load effects. Limit state is a condition of a structure at which the structure ceases to fulfil the design function as applied in Limit States Design. Limit State is a condition beyond which a structure is unfit to perform its intended function. / Состояние сооружения, при котором данное сооружение перестаёт выполнять расчётную функцию, заложенную в нём в Расчёте по Предельному Состоянию (Limit States Design). В строительной механике под Предельным Состоянием понимается состояние конструкции (сооружения), при котором она перестаёт удовлетворять эксплуатационным требованиям. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям. Предельное

Состояние в строительной технике, состояние строительной конструкции или основания здания (сооружения), при котором они перестают удовлетворять эксплуатационным требованиям. Понятием ‘Предельное Состояние’ пользуются при расчёте конструкций по методу того же названия, разработанному в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и введённому Строительными Нормами и Правилами (СНиП) в 1955. По сравнению с ранее применявшимися методами (по допускаемым напряжениям и по разрушающим нагрузкам) метод расчёта по предельному состоянию является более совершенным; он отличается полнотой оценки несущей способности и надёжности конструкций благодаря учёту вероятностных свойств действующих на конструкции нагрузок и сопротивлений этим нагрузкам, особенностей работы отдельных видов конструкций, а также пластических свойств материалов. В методе расчёта по предельному состоянию вместо ранее применявшегося единого коэффициента запаса прочности используют несколько независимых коэффициентов, каждый из которых имеет определённое значение в обеспечении надёжности конструкции и гарантии от возникновения предельного состояния. Основные из них:- (i) коэффициент безопасности по материалу (и грунту), учитывающий статистическую изменчивость прочностных свойств материалов (грунтов), а также некоторые другие факторы, исключающие или сильно затрудняющие возможность статистической оценки, например, отличие сопротивлений материалов в конструкциях от определяемых испытаниями контрольных образцов; (ii) коэффициент перегрузки, учитывающий возможное отклонение величин нагрузок от исходных (нормативных) значений из-за изменчивости нагрузок и отступления от условий нормальной эксплуатации; (iii) коэффициент условий работы, учитывающий особенности действительные работы элементов конструкций, оснований, а также зданий и сооружений в целом, не отражаемые непосредственно в расчётах; и (iv) коэффициент надёжности, учитывающий степень капитальности зданий и сооружений, а также значимость последствий наступления тех или иных предельных состояний. Различают предельные состояния, при которых конструкция становится непригодной к нормальной эксплуатации, и предельные состояния, при которых она полностью утрачивает несущую способность. Пригодность к нормальной эксплуатации обычно определяется требованиями жёсткости, ограничениями осадок, трещиностойкостью и так далее. Потеря несущей способности может проявляться в виде хрупкого, вязкого, усталостного разрушения материала, изменения конфигурации конструкции, а также потери устойчивости её формы, положения и так далее Основная цель расчёта по предельному состоянию – предотвратить их возникновение в течение всего срока службы здания (сооружения). Метод расчёта по предельному состоянию получил широкое распространение в бывшем СССР, странах – членах бывшего СЭВ (Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи) и странах, входящих в Международную Организацию по Стандартизации и Европейский Комитет по Бетону. В СССР этот метод применялся также при расчёте некоторых машиностроительных конструкций, например металлических конструкций мостовых, подвесных и башенных грузоподъёмных кранов.

LIMIT UP = ЛИМИТ НА ПОВЫШЕНИЕ – Limit Up:- the maximum price advance from the previous day’s settlement price permitted during one trading session, as fixed by the rules of an exchange. In some futures contracts, the limit may be expanded or removed during a trading session a specified period of time after the contract is locked limit. See also Daily Price Limit. / Под Лимитом На Повышение понимается максимальное повышение цены с уровня расчётной цены предыдущего дня торговли, разрещённое в течение одной торговой сессии, и что закреплено регламентом биржи. Для некоторых фьючерсных контрактов лимит может быть .

LIMP FABRIC = МЯГКАЯ ТКАНЬ – Limp Fabric is a fabric that is too soft because of inadequate amounts or improper application of finishing materials. / Мягкая Ткань – ткань, которая слишком мягкая из-за неадекватных количеств или ненадлежащего применения отделывающих материалов.

LINE = ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ЛЁН – Line:- longest flax fibers used for fine, even linen yarns. Shortest flax fibers are called Tow. See also Tow. / Самые длинные волокна Льна, используемые для тонких, равномерных льняных пряж. Самые короткие волокна Льна называются Tow. Смотрите также Tow (Tow).

LINE = ЛЕЕР – Line (maritime term):- a general term for light rope.

LINE = ЛИНИЯ – Line:- in plant breeding, plants originating from common parents or a common cross that is undergoing selection or improvement and which may become identified as a variety.

LINE = ЛИНИЯ (или ПОЛОСА) – Line:- a narrow variation, often only one thread wide, in the warp direction. / Линия (line):- порок в виде полосы по длине ткани, отличающейся от остальной поверхности интенсивностью окраски, линейной плотностью нитей, натяжением.

LINE = ЛИНИЯ (или ПРЕДЕЛ УДЕРЖАНИЯ, или ДОЛЯ УДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Line is the proportion of an insurance or reinsurance risk that is accepted by an underwriter or which an underwriter is willing to accept. When it refers to a line that is entered on a slip it is commonly expressed as a percentage of the limit of indemnity. / Под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, означающее Льняная Нить, понимается общая часть двух смежных областей поверхности.

LINEAR = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ – Linear:- long and narrow with parallel or nearly parallel sides. Linear:- long and narrow with nearly parallel edges.

LINEAR (ARITHMETIC) SCALING = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ (АРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) МАСШТАБИРОВАНИЕ – On a Linear (Arithmetic) Scale chart, the spacing between each point on the vertical scale is identical. Thus the vertical distance between 10 and 20 is the same as the vertical distance between 90 and 100. While this kind of scaling is intuitive and easy to recreate by hand, linear scaling should not be used on charts with large vertical ranges. A move from 10 to 20 is much better than a move from 90 to 100, but on a linear scale they both appear the same.

LINEAR DENSITY = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ – The SI (short for the International System of units) unit of Linear Density is the kilogram per meter (kg/m). In the man-made fiber industry linear density is expressed in dtex (symbol:- dtex). A fiber which has a mass of n grams per 10 000 meters of length is said to have a linear density of n dtex. 1 tex = 1 g/km = 1 mg/m. See also Tex. Linear Density is the mass per unit length of an essentially linear structure, for example of a staple fiber, filament yarn, tow or cord. The Linear Density in decitex corresponds to the weight in grams of 10 000 m industrial multifilament yarn. A sample of 25 or 100 meters is wound up on a standard reel under a pretension of 0.5 cN/Tex and weighed on an analytical scale. The grams per 10 000 m yarn length are then calculated. Linear Density:- mass per unit length expressed as grams per centimeter, pounds per foot, or equivalent units. It is the quotient obtained by dividing the mass of a fiber or yarn by its length. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

LINEAR LEAF = ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Linear Leaf:- strip-shaped; several times longer than wide; not pointed at the apex like in the acicular type. Linear Leaf:- parallel sides, long and very narrow, e.g., Hemerocallis.

LINEARLY WEIGHTED MOVING AVERAGE = ЛИНЕЙНО ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ (или ЛИНЕЙНО ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – Linearly Weighted Moving Average:- the more recent prices are given more weight in computing the average. See also Moving Average.

LINEAR POLYMER = ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Linear Polymer is a polymer formed by end-to-end linking of molecular units. The resulting polymer is very long and narrow. It is typical of fibrous forms. / Линейные Полимеры являются уникальными соединениями, макромолекулы в которых представлены в виде длинной цепи. В свою очередь молекулы этой цепи являются химически инертными в отношении друг друга. Они связываются между собой исключительно силами Ван-дер-Ваальса. Стоит отметить, что линейные полимеры – это именно те полимеры, которые наделены специфическими макромолекулами. Другими словами в таких макромолекулах атомные группы расположены в виде открытой цепи. Обратим внимание на основные преимущества рассматриваемых полимеров:- (i) эти полимеры с лёгкостью образовывают высокопрочные плёнки и волокна; (ii) они обладают определённой упругостью; (iii) такие полимеры в состоянии образовывать растворы достаточно высокой вязкости; и (iv) они весьма гибкие. Последнее их качество способствует тому, что появляется возможность плотного формирования упакованных упорядоченных структур, которые называются кристаллическими областями. В качестве примера кристаллического полимера можно привести полиэтилен, полиамид, полипропилен, а также некоторые термопластические полиэфиры. Стоит отметить, что для кристаллических полимеров характерна достаточно большая усадка непосредственно при литье.

LINEAR REGRESSION = (ПРЯМО)ЛИНЕЙНАЯ РЕГРЕССИЯ – Linear Regression is a type of statistical analysis where a straight line or linear relationship characterizes the amount of change in a dependent variable which is associated with a unit change in the independent variable. / В теории вероятностей и математической статистике под Регрессией понимается зависимость среднего значения какой-либо величины от некоторой другой величины или от нескольких величин.

LINEAR TARIFF CUT = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ УРЕЗАНИЕ ТАРИФА – Linear Tariff Cut is a reduction in all tariff rates by the same percentage. / Снижение всех тарифных ставок на один и тот же процент.

LINE BREEDING = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ – Line Breeding is a system of breeding in which a number of genotypes which have been progeny-tested with respect to some character or group of characters are composited to form a variety. / свойство (character) . Под Разведением сельскохозяйственных животных понимается наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород; раздел зоотехнии; производственная деятельность по осуществлению этих задач. Разрабатывает теорию и практические приёмы племенной работы применительно ко всем видам сельскохозяйственных животных. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе животных. Тесно связано с генетикой.

LINE CHARTS = ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – Line Charts:- the simplest type of chart in which the data is presented as a line. This type of chart is used for mutual fund charts as there is only one price for each day of trading. Price charts that connect the closing prices of a given market over a span of time that form a curving line on the chart. This type of chart is most useful with overlay or comparison charts that are commonly employed in intermarket analysis. It is also used for visual trend analysis of open end mutual funds. Line Charts are created by connecting a specified price for each time interval displayed. A typical line chart would display a line that connects the closing price for each time interval. / Линейные Графики относятся к самому простейшему типу графика, на котором данные представляется в качестве линии. В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Линейные Графики строятся посредством проведения линии через определённые значения цен для каждого отражаемого временного интервала. Типичный линейный график может отражать линию, соединяющую значения цен закрытия для каждого временного интервала.

LINE ENCRYPTION = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ ШИФРОВКА – Line Encryption is a method used to ensure the confidentiality of data at the communication level; the encryption algorithms are implemented outside the application, e.g., in an encryption box. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

LINE FLAX = (ЧЁСАНЫЙ) ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ЛЁН – Line Flax is the long flax fiber that has been drawn off of the hackles. The finest preparation is often used for wet-spun linen, but line can also be dry spun.

LINE FLEECE = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНОЕ, или ПРИГРАНИЧНОЕ) РУНО – Line Fleece is a fleece of wool midway between two grades in quality and length, which can be thrown into either grade.

LINE FUNCTIONS = ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ – Line Functions:- the decision-making areas companies associate with daily operations. Logistics line functions include traffic management, inventory control, order processing, warehousing, and packaging. / Линейная Функция (в математике), функция вида y = kx + b. Основное свойство линейной функции:- приращение функции пропорционально приращению аргумента. Графически линейная функция изображается прямой линией. При равных масштабах на осях коэффициент k; (угловой коэффициент) равен тангенсу угла, образованного прямой с осью 0x (k = tg j), a b – отрезку, отсекаемому прямой на оси 0y. При b = 0 линейная функция называется однородной; её график изображает пропорциональную зависимость:- y = kx. Линейная функция широко применяется в физике и технике для представления (нередко – приближённо) зависимостей между различными величинами. Рассматривают также линейные функции многих переменных; однородные линейные функции многих переменных называют Линейными Формами. Если и аргумент и функция суть векторы, то однородными линейными функциями являются линейные преобразования.

LINE HANDLING = ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ЛИНИИ – Line Handling:- task of securing lines to the wharf when a vessel berths.

LINE–HAUL = МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЙС – Line-Haul is the transportation from one city to another as differentiated from local switching service. Line-Haul is the marine portion of a vessel's route covering the greatest distance, usually across an ocean, e.g., Singapore–Los Angeles.

LINE–HAUL–OCEAN = МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЙС ЧЕРЕЗ ОКЕАН – Line-Haul-Ocean is the movement of freight between major market areas, i.e. Japan to US versus feeder vessel operations.

LINE–HAUL–ROAD = МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЙС ПО АВТОДОРОГАМ – Line-Haul-Road is the movement of freight over the road from one town or city (usually at a long distance) to another town or city.

LINE HAUL SHIPMENT = ГРУЗОВАЯ ОТПРАВКА МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫМ РЕЙСОМ – Line Haul Shipment is a shipment that moves between cities and over distances more than 100 to 150 miles in length. / Грузовая отправка или отгрузка, которая предполагает автомобильную перевозку между городами и на большие расстояния, нежели 100–150 миль.

LINE ITEM = ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ (или ЛИНЕЙНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ, или ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ АРТИКУЛ, или ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ НОМЕР) – Line Item is a specific and unique identifier assigned to a product by the responsible enterprise. / Специфический и уникальный идентификатор, придаваемый продукту ответственным предприятием.

LINE–ITEM VETO = ПОСТАТЕЙНОЕ ВЕТО – Line-Item Veto is a special form of veto in which the chief executive has the right to prevent particular provisions of a bill enacted by a legislative assembly from becoming law without having to kill all the other parts of the bill at the same time. Many state governors in the United States have line-item veto power with respect to at least some kinds of legislative enactment. The US Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and Bill Clinton have all endorsed the idea of granting the President line-item veto powers over appropriations bills as a means of controlling the budget deficit problem, but the President of the United States has only recently acquired a very limited line-item veto power through certain changes in the rules of the House of Representatives and Senate. In 1998, the US Supreme Court ruled that even this limited form of line-item veto enacted by a simple Congressional majority was unconstitutional. Most Congressmen and Senators seem reluctant to approve a constitutional amendment to provide for a permanent line-item veto for the President because this power would enable him more easily to veto pork barrel projects or other special interest legislation that they have traditionally added into more urgent omnibus appropriations bills through skillful logrolling – thus giving the President additional power to punish severely those members of Congress who have in some way opposed or displeased the President and potentially upsetting the current balance of power between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal government. / Президенты США Ричод Никсэн (Richard Nixon), Дьжэрэлд Фод (Gerald Ford), Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004), Дьжодьж Бош (George Bush), и Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton).

LINE LOAD = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ПОГОННАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – (1) Line Load is a weight force which can be withstood by a container floor per running meter. / В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям.

(2) Line Load is the weight of a unit load concentrated along a narrow area across the full length or width of the pallet.

LINEN = ЛЬНЯНАЯ – Linen fabric is a fabric made from linen fibers obtained from inside the woody stem of the Flax Plant. Linen fibers are much stronger and more lustrous than cotton. Linen fabrics are very cool and absorbent, but wrinkle very easily, unless blended with manufactured fibers. Linen is one of the oldest textile fibers. Fabrics made of the fibers of the Flax. The Plant is called the Flax Plant and the product is called Linen. See also Flax. (1924). Flax, the raw material used to make linen fabric, is a fine, soft bast fiber obtained from the stalks of the plant by the process of retting. The fibers are silver gray, bluish gray, brown, or creamy white in color and from 12 to 40 inches long. Flax has a soft, silky luster and is a good conductor of heat. Flax line and tow refer to the lengths of the fibers used in industry. Line fibers are those ten inches or more in length; tow fibers are shorter; naturally the line fibers are the more desirable. There are several properties and characteristics of flax and linen that are important. Like cotton, linen is of vegetable origin and is classed as a dead fiber. The smoothness and lintlessness, however, of the fiber prevent the finished product from soiling as easily as many other fabrics. Flax is a coarse-pored fiber that takes up moisture rapidly, thereby making it very absorbent in linen materials. The property of absorbency and its ability to give off moisture rapidly by evaporation makes linen a cool fiber or fabric. Linen is the term used for fabric made from Flax. Linen is generally favored for its fine, strong, cool-wearing properties. It is commonly cursed for it's wrinkling. In knitwear, linen is combined with other natural or synthetic fibers for improved strength and resiliency. Linen:- cellulosic fibers derived from the stem of the Flax Plant or a fabric made from these fibers. Linen fibers are much stronger and more lustrous that cotton; they yield cool, absorbent fabrics that wrinkle easily. Fabrics with linen-like texture and coolness but with good wrinkle resistance can be produced from manufactured fibers and blends. Linen:- a textile made from the fibers of the Flax Plant. It is labor-intensive to make, but its garments are valued for exceptional coolness and freshness in hot weather. It is also very absorbent, but wrinkles easily unless blended with manufactured fibers. Linen:- a vegetable fiber obtained from the inside of the woody stalk of the Flax Plant. It is one of the oldest fabrics known. It is strong, and today's man-made fibers are often blended with it to improve its wrinkle resistance and give the fabric other desirable qualities. Linen is woven in various weights for different purposes and is occasionally used in knit blends. The following entries are common linen names. Linen is a cloth made from Flax and noted for its strength, coolness, and luster. / Льняная Ткань – ткань вырабатываемая из льняной пряжи (смотрите Льнопрядение), в основном полотняным переплетением. При включении в основу или уток хлопчатобумажной пряжи ткань называется полульняной. Наиболее ценные свойства льняной ткани – высокая прочность и способность впитывать влагу при сравнительно большой воздухо- и теплопроницаемости, а также стойкость к гниению. Льняные ткани отличаются также добротностью, повышенной жёсткостью, которые усиливаются аппретированием. Льняные ткани весьма носки и дают сравнительно небольшую усадку при увлажнении, масса 1 $м^2$ льняных тканей колеблется от 100 г (батист) до 1 000 с лишним г (брезент). Льняные ткани применяют для изготовления бельевых, технических, тарных и других изделий. По назначению и структуре различают следующие виды льняных тканей:- столовые камчатные (скатерти, салфетки); полотенечные камчатные и махровые; холсты и полотенца гладкие; костюмно-плательные ткани (рогожки, трико и другие); полотна простынные, тонкие (бельевые), террасные и тики; грубые (технические), бортовки, парусины брезентовые, паковочные и мешочные ткани, а также пожарные рукава и другие. Льняные ткани выпускаются суровыми, полубелыми, белыми и крашеными. Высокими качествами (несминаемость, износостойкость и другими) отличаются ткани из льна с лавсаном. Лён:- из стеблей растения добывают волокна, из которых прядут льняную пряжу для льняного полотна. Льняное полотно имеет очень гладкую поверхность с матовым блеском, мало загрязняется и не осыпается. Благодаря гигроскопичности одежда из льна способствует естественной терморегуляции тела и особенно подходит для ношения летом и в тропических условиях.

LINEN LEA = ЛЬНЯНАЯ ПАСЬМА (или ПАСЬМА ЛЬНА) – Linen Lea is the number of 300-yard hanks contained in one pound. / Пасьма льняной пряжи – 300 ярдов (274.2 метра).

LINENS AND DOMESTICS = БЕЛЬЁ И ДОМАШНЯЯ УТВАРЬ – Linens And Domestics is the term used in stores to describe various household items which, at one time, were made of linen. Today, most linens and domestics are made of cotton and man-made fibers. The following entries are some of the items found in the linens and domestics sections of stores. See also Bedding, Blankets, and Towels.

LINEN STRAW = ЛЬНЯНАЯ СОЛОМКА – Linen Straw is a type of straw made to resemble woven linen. See also Straw.

LINEN TESTER = ХОЛСТОВЫЙ ТЕСТЕР (или ТКАЦКАЯ ЛУПА) – Linen Tester is a magnifying glass for counting cloth, also called Pick Glass or Pick Counter.

LINE OF CREDIT = КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Line Of Credit is an arrangement in which a bank agrees to make available to a customer a certain sum of money, to be borrowed by the customer as the need arises. See also Revolving Line Of Credit. / Договорённость, по которой банк согласен сделать доступной заказчику определённую сумму денежных средств, которая должна быть заимствована данным заказчиком по мере возникновения нужды в ней. Смотрите также Возобновляемая Кредитная Линия (Revolving Line Of Credit).

LINE–PACK = МАГИСТРАЛЬНОЕ НАГНЕТАНИЕ (или МАГИСТРАЛЬНАЯ НАКАЧКА, или МАГИСТРАЛЬНОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ) – Line-Pack is increasing the amount of gas in the system or pipeline segment by temporarily raising the pressure to meet high demand for a short period of time. Often exercised overnight as a temporary storage medium to meet anticipated next-day peaking demands. / Магистральное Нагнетание это возрастание объёма газа в системе или сегменте трубопровода посредством временного увеличения давления с целью удовлетворения высокого спроса за короткий промежуток времени. Часто это производят в ночной период времени с тем, чтобы удовлетворить предполагаемый пиковый спрос на следующий день.

LINER = ЛАЙНЕР (или ЛИНЕЙНОЕ СУДНО) – Liner is a ship on a regular schedule calling at specified ports. Vessel engaged in regular liner trade. Liner is a cargo-carrying ship which is operated between scheduled, advertised ports of loading and discharge on a regular basis. A vessel sailing between specified ports on a regular basis. / порты погрузки и разгрузки на регулярной основе. Под Лайнером или Линейным Судном понимается крупное быстроходное транспортное судно дальнего плавания, совершающее регулярные рейсы по расписанию и обслуживающее определённые направления (линии) с целью перевозки грузов или пассажиров. Воздушными лайнерами называют скоростные многоместные самолёты.

LINERBAG = ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ МЕШОК – Liner Bag:- plastic fabric fixed inside a standard container with bulk cargo. Bag, usually made of plastic, used to line the inside of containers for subsequent stowage of dry bulk commodities, e.g., nuts, Cocoa beans, etc. / , например, орехов, Какао бобов и так далее.

LINER BILL = ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Liner Bill is a bill of lading issued by a particular shipping line that offers a regular, scheduled service between specified load and discharge ports. / Линейный Коносамент – коносамент, выдаваемый конкретной грузовой линией, которая предлагает регулярное обслуживание в соответствии с утверждённым графиком между спецификационными портами погрузки и разгрузки.

LINER CONFERENCE = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ – Liner Conference is a group of two or more vessel-operating carriers, which provides international liner services for the carriage of cargo on a particular trade route and which has an agreement or arrangement to operate under uniform or common freight rates and any other agreed conditions, e.g., Far Eastern Freight Conference (FEFC). / , например, .

LINE RELEASE SYSTEM = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВЫПУСКА – In the United States, the Line Release System, a part of Customs' Automated Commecial System, is designed for the release and tracking of shipments through the use of personal computers and bar code technology. To qualify for line release, a commodity must have a history of invoice accuracy, and be selected by local Customs districts on the basis of high volume. To release the merchandise, Customs reads the bar code into a personal computer, verifies that the bar code matches the invoice data, and enters the quantity. The cargo release is transmitted to the Automated Commercial System, which establishes an entry and the requirement for an entry summary, and provides the Automated Broker Interface system participants with release information.

LINER IN FREE OUT = ПОГРУЗКА ЗА СЧЁТ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА, ВЫГРУЗКА БЕСПЛАТНАЯ (или ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ПРИ ПОГРУЗКЕ) – Liner In Free Out is the transport condition denoting that the freight rate is inclusive of the sea carriage and the cost of loading, the latter as per the custom of the port. It excludes the cost of discharging. / Условие перевозки, обозначающее, что в ставку фрахта включены перевозка морем и стоимость погрузки, причём второе – как по обычаю порта. Оно исключает стоимость выгрузки.

LINER SERVICE = ЛИНЕЙНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или ЛАЙНЕРНОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ, или ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ЛАЙНЕРАМИ) – Liner Service:- vessels operating on fixed itineraries or regular schedules and established rates available to all shippers. The freight rates which are charged are based on the shipping company's tariff or if the company is a member of a liner conference, the tariff of that conference. Liner Service is a service provided by a common carrier operating on a definite, advertised schedule, giving relatively frequent sailingsat regular intervals between specific ports and areas. / членом линейной конференции . Линейные Перевозки грузов мелкими партиями при работе судов по расписанию.

LINER SHIPPING COMPANY = ЛИНЕЙНАЯ СУДОХОДНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Liner Shipping Company is a company transporting goods over sea in a regular service. / Компания, транспортирующая товары по морям на регулярной основе. Под Морскими Линиями (Линейным Судоходством) понимается понимаются перевозки грузов и пассажиров по определённым направлениям (линиям); суда их обслуживающие называются линейными (лайнерами).

LINER TERMS = ЛАЙНЕРНЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ (или ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ) – Liner Terms:- a condition of carriage according to which thet costs for loading and unloading are borne by the carrier. Liner Terms (LI/LO):- qualification to a freight rate which signifies that it consists of the ocean carriage and the cost of cargo handling at the loading and discharging ports according to the custom of those ports. This varies widely from country to country and, within countries, from port to port:- in some ports, the freight excludes all cargo handling costs while in others the cost of handling between the hold and the ship's rail or quay is included. General statement of undefined terms of contract that tend to vary from port to port around the world.

LINER TERMS HOOK TO HOOK = ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ПОРЯДКИ ГАК К ГАКУ (или КРЮК К КРЮКУ, или ПРИХВАТ К ПРИХВАТУ) – (1) Liner Terms Hook To Hook (LTHH):- given that this is a notional point in chartering terms, this is best described as the Shipper/Receiver arranging for delivery/receival of cargo to/from directly under ships hook and the ship paying for the labor to stow the cargo in the vessels cargo holds, as well as on-board lashing and securing and provision of dunnage materials, and to discharge again over the ship's side. Shore based stevedoring aspects remain the responsibility of the shipper/receiver, however, there are some owners that may incorporate these costs into their Liner Terms Hook To Hook (LTHH) rate. Once again, ask owners to clearly define

this aspect. Wharfage charges/dues/taxes can be a contentious issue but are usually considered to be for the Shippers/Receivers account and there may also be many other statutory levies on cargo or freight that may apply. Many Shippers/Receivers are unaware of these additional costs and do not include them into their costing and consequently may be left with an unexpected considerable expense at the completion of a project. Hook to Hook:- describe the period from the time the cargo comes within reach of a vessel's tackle until the cargo leaves it at the discharging port. Hook is the high-capacity J-shaped equipment used to hang various other equipment, particularly the swivel and kelly, the elevator bails or topdrive units. The hook is attached to the bottom of the traveling block and provides a way to pick up heavy loads with the traveling block. The hook is either locked (the normal condition) or free to rotate, so that it may be mated or decoupled with items positioned around the rig floor, not limited to a single direction. / , и разгружать .

(2) Liner Terms Hook To Hook (LTHH):- Shipper/Receiver arranges for delivery of cargo to/from directly under ships hook and the ship paying for the labor to stow the cargo in the vessels cargo holds, as well as on-board lashing and securing and provision of dunnage materials, and to discharge again over the ship's side. Shore based stevedoring aspects remain the responsibility of the shipper/receiver. / , и разгружать .

LINE SLIP = СЛИП С ПРЕДЕЛОМ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или ЛИНЕЙНАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ) – Line Slip is a signing slip issued off a long term cover.

LINE SOWING = ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ ПОСЕВ – Line Sowing:- to sow the seed in lines with a drill or by hand. / Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

LINET = ЛЫНЭТЧ – Linet is a French-make lining fabric of unbleached linen. / Линэт (Linette), в переводе с Французского языка, Льняное Семя.

LINE YARN = ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТАЯ ЛЬНЯНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ЛИНЕЙНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПРЯЖА ИЗ ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТОГО ЛЬНА) – Line Yarn is the well-hackled, even linen yarn made of long fibers. / Пряжа из лубяного длинного волокна.

LINGERIE = ЖЕНСКОЕ БЕЛЬЁ – Lingerie is another term for women's underwear and nightwear, including panties, slips, petticoats, camisoles, pajamas, and nightgowns. Lingerie implies delicate fabric, often lace-trimmed. The term lingerie fabrics is occasionally used for very delicate fabrics. Formerly, the finest lingerie was made of muslin, lawn, or silk. Lingerie is a women's intimate apparel. / В группу Женского Белья, как правило, входят:- бюстгальтеры, широкие трусы (panties; так называемые шорты) и так называемые боди; хотя в некоторых классификациях к ней также относятся обычные узкие трусы (slips), подъюбочники (petticoats), маечки (camisoles), пижамы (pajamas) и ночные платья (nightgowns). Термин Ткани Для Женского Белья (Lingerie Fabrics) иногда используется в отношении очень деликатных тканей. Когда-то тончайшее женское бельё шилось из муслина, батиста или шёлка.

LINGERIE CRÊPE = ЛЭНЖЭРИ КРЭП (или БЕЛЬЕВОЙ КРЭП, или ТОНКИЙ КРЭП, или КРЭП ДЛЯ ТОНКОГО ЖЕНСКОГО БЕЛЬЯ) – Lingerie Crêpe:- formerly called French Crêpe because it was originally made in France. The crêped surface was made by embossing (pressing cloth over a fleece blanket). Because it is no longer pressed, it is not a crêpe and it is used for lingerie and spring and summer dresses.

LINING = ПОДКЛАДКА – Lining is a fabric made in the same shape as the outer fabric, a lining supports and protects the outer fabric and hides seams as well. Linings are found not only in apparel, but also in draperies and oc casionally curtains and bedspreads. Items that are lined tend to wear better and last longer than unlined items and the appearance of a lined item is usually better than that of an unlined one. Special lining fabrics include those sold under the trademarks Si Bonne and Earl-Glo. Linings should be of the same construction as the outer fabric. / под торговыми марками Си Бонн (Si Bonne) и Эл-Глоу (Earl-Glo).

LINING FABRIC = ПОДКЛАДОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Lining Fabric is a fabric that is used to cover inner surfaces, especially when the inner surface is of a different material than the outer. May refer to garment lining, lining for boxes, coffins, etc. Generally of smooth, lustrous appearing fabrics, but also of felt and velvet. Both manufactured fibers and natural fibers are used. Lining Fabric is a fabric that is used to cover the inside of a garment to provide a finished look. Generally, the lining is made of a smooth lustrous fabric.

LINKAGE = СЦЕПЛЕНИЕ – Linkage is the association between two or more genes located on the same chromosome that tend to be inherited together. / Генная связь или сцепление с полом. Под Сцеплением Генов понимается связь между генами, обусловленная их расположением в одной хромосоме. Гены, лежащие в одной хромосоме, составляют одну группу сцепления и наследуются большей частью совместно.

LINKAGE = УВЯЗКА (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ) – Linkage is the ability to buy (sell) contracts on one exchange (such as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange) and later sell (buy) them on another exchange (such as the Singapore International Monetary Exchange). / Способность покупать (продавать) контракты на одной бирже (такой как Чикагская Товарная Биржа) с тем, чтобы позже продать (купить) их на другой бирже (такой как Сингапурская Международная Валютная Биржа).

LINKAGE GROUP = ГРУППА СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ – Linkage Group is a set of genes that assort together and that assort independently of other genes.

LINKAGE MAP = КАРТА СЦЕПЛЕНИЯ – Linkage Map is a scale representation of a chromosome that shows the relative positions of all its known genes or DNA sequences.

LINK–AND–LINK = XX – Link-And-Link:- xxxxx. See also Purl. / Link = Звено; Связь; Соединение; Шарнир; Кулиса; Тяга; Шатун.

LINK BETWEEN SECURITIES SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS = СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ СИСТЕМАМИ РАСЧЁТА ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Link Between Securities Settlement Systems:- procedures and arrangements between securities settlement systems (SSSs) for the transfer of securities through a book-entry process. As an alternative to the correspondent central banking model (CCBM), the Eurosystem uses eligible links for the cross-border mobilisation of collateral.

LINKED LOAD = ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА – Linked Load is a load against the European Electronic Purse's (EEP's) associated account.

LINKED PROCESSES = СОПРЯЖЁННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ – A term Linked Processes refers to the connection of the various steps of fiber-to-yarn processing via pneumatic fiber-transport systems, on-line monitoring, and process control. Process linking results in less labor-intensive processing. A typical linked system might include all stages from bale opening through carding.

LINKED PURSE = ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ КОШЕЛЁК – Linked Purse is an European Electronic Purse (EEP) application with a reference to a funding account. This reference shall reside either in the EEP application or on the Purse Provider host.

LINKERS = INFLATION LINKED SECURITIES

LINKING = СШИВКА (или СТАЧКА) – Linking:- xxxxx.

LINKSPAN = ПАНДУС (или ТРАП, или АППАРЕЛЬ) – A Linkspan or Link-Span is a device used mainly in the operation of moving vehicles on and off a RO-RO vessel or ferry. Linkspans are usually found at ferry terminals where a vessel uses a combination of ramps either at the stern, bow or side (or a combination of any) to load or unload cars, vans, trucks and buses onto the shore, or alternately at the stern and/or the bow to load or unload railroad cars. Bridge between ship and shore. / автомобили, фургоны, грузовики и автобусы . Лестница между судном и берегом. Под Пандусом, от Французского словосочетания Pente Douce, означающее Пологий Склон, понимается наклонная площадка, служащая для подъёма автомобилей в гаражах; для въезда к расположенному над цоколем здания парадному входу; в отдельных случаях заменяет лестницы. Под Трапом, от Голландского слова Trap, понимается верёвочная, деревянная или металлическая судовая лестница. Различают:- внутренний и забортный трап, постоянный и съёмный трап, наклонный и вертикальный трап. Забортные трапы (парадные трапы, шторм-трапы) служат для сообщения с береговыми причалами или с плавучими средствами. Верёвочный трап, используемый для сообщения между судами на стоянке и на неспокойном море, называется шторм-трапом. Трапом называются также лестницы различной конструкции, используемые при посадке/высадке в вертолёты, самолёты и тому подобное. Под Аппарелем, от Французского слова Appareil, означающее Въезд, понимается:- (i) железобетонная или мощёная платформа на уровне пола вагона для погрузки грузов в железнодорожные вагоны. Аппарель имеет спуск (пандус) до уровня подъёма к аппарелю. (ii) Устройство в виде наклонной плиты, рамы или направляющих реек для проезда (прохода) в здание, сооружение. (iii) Устройство в носовой части корабля в виде опускаемой в наклонное положение части палубы для схода личного состава и техники на берег. Под Аппарелем, от Французского слова Appareil, означающее Въезд, понимается:- (i) наклонная платформа для погрузки в вагоны или иные транспортные средства автомобилей и других машин; или (ii) плита с небольшим уклоном для проезда или прохода в здание или сооружение.

LINNAEAN SYSTEM = ЛИННЭЕВСКАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ЛИННЭЯ) – Carolus Linnaeus (1707–78) is a Swedish scientist who devised the binomial nomenclature used to identify every living Species. The Linnaean System of classification is based on a simple hierarchical structure in which all known organisms are listed according to Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species. / Царство (Kingdom), Отряд (Phylum), Класс (Class), Порядок (Order), Семейство (Family), Род (Genus) и Виды (Species). Карл Линнэ (Carl Linné) или, по-Латински, Каролус Линнэус (Carolus Linnaeus), известный в России как Карл Линней, был Шведским естествоиспытателем, создателем системы растительного и животного мира, первым Президентом Шведской Академии Наук (1739), Иностранным Почётным Членом Петербургской Академии Наук (1754). Впервые последовательно применил бинарную номенклатуру и построил наиболее удачную искусственную классификацию Растений и Животных, описал около 1 500 Видов Растений. Выступал в защиту постоянства Видов и креационизма. Автор Системы Природы (1735), Философии Ботаники (1751) и другого.

LINON A JOUR = ЛИНО А ЖУР (или ДНЕВНОЙ ЛИНОН) – Linon A Jour is a gauze-like linen fabric used as dress goods. / Лино (или Батист, или Тонкий); Ажурное (или изделие или ткань).

LINSAY = ХХ (или ТРЯПЬЁ) – Linsay is a pattern of crossed stripes of green and bright pink. / узор из скрещенных полосок зелёного и ярко розового цвета.

LINSEY–WOOLSEY = ЛИНЗИ–ВУЛЗИ – Linsey-Woolsey:- when linen and wool were woven together in the XVIII century, the resulting coarse, loosely woven, and rather scratchy fabric, was called Linsey-Woolsey. Although linen and wool blends are occasionally made today, the use of finer finishing techniques makes them extremely comfortable and the name linsey-woolsey is limited to historical references. Linsey-Woolsey is a coarse sturdy fabric of wool linen or cotton. / Линзи-Вулзи – домотканое грубое сукно из льна и шерсти; тарабарщина.

LINT = ВОЛОКНО – The raw fiber, now called Lint, makes its way through another series of pipes to a press where it is compressed into bales (lint packaged for market), banded with eight steel straps, sampled for classing, wrapped for protection then loaded onto trucks for shipment to storage yards, textile mills and foreign countries. See also Linters; and Noil. All forms of raw ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, except linters and waste. Lint:- raw cotton that has been separated from the cottonseed by ginning. Lint is the primary product of the cotton plant, while cottonseed and linters are byproducts. Lint, or raw cotton, is used for spinning. Lint:- the good, workable fiber used to make yarn. In this sense, it is the staple cotton fiber which will withstand machine treatment. Lint should not be confused with linters, the short brown fibers taken from the seeds in ginning, usually from second-time ginning. The cotton fiber obtained by the ginning process once the cotton seed, leaves and casing have been removed. Good workable fiber used to make yarn. Lint:- particles and short fibers that fall from a textile product during the stresses of use. / В настоящее время сырьевое волокно стало именоваться на Английском языке как слово Lint, означающее ныне Волокно. Хлопковое волокно вырабатывается в процессе джинирования (или волокноотделения), когда из собранного и доставленного на хлопкозавод хлопка-сырца отделяются семена Хлопчатника, листья, остатки коробочки и инородные примеси.

COMPARISON OF ATTRIBUTES OF LINT, NOIL AND LINTERS
СРАВНЕНИЕ СВОЙСТВ ВОЛОКНА, ОЧЁСА И ЛИНТА

Parameters Параметры	**Lint** Волокно	**Noil** Очёс	**Linters** Линт
Length, mm	20 – 38	15 – 19	Less than 6 (in India)
Micronaire/Maturity	3.0 – 6.5 (Depending on length)	Less than Lint	Less than Noil
Strength, g/tex	16 – 34	Weaker than Lint	Weaker than Noil
Short Fiber Content, %	4 – 5 (Increases with decrease In Length)	Increases to 10%	Shortest fibers
Amenability To Cleaning	Depends on maturity and length, generally poor	Better than Lint	Better than Lint and Noil
Degree Of Polymerization (DP), ChainLength	1 800 – 3 200	1 200 – 1 500	600 – 800
Cellulose Content, %	80 – 85	85 – 95	Above 98
Specific Surface Area	Lowest	Higher than Lint	Very high surface area
Affinity To Chemical Reagents	Poor	Increases commensurate to lowering DP	Very high affinity
Adhesion Of Microorganisms	Poor	Increases with surface area	High adhesion

Value Addition	Heavily dependent on length, fineness strength and structure	Quality of cellulose primarily, fiber parameters secondary role	Mainly on the quality and quantity, purity of cellulose

LINT ACCUMULATION = АККУМУЛЯЦИЯ ВОЛОКНА – Lint Accumulation:- extraneous matter caught in spinning. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

LINT BALL = ВОЛОКНОВЫЙ КАТЫШЕК – Lint Ball:- fuzz and lint balls can make clothes look worn and older than they are. There are a couple of ways you can learn how to successfully get lint balls off of polyester garments. Lint balls are a nuisance no matter what kind of fabric you have. You are lucky though; polyester is one of the easiest materials to remove lint balls. (1) You can remove lint balls off polyester with sticky tape. You need a really sticky tape, like box tape, to remove lint balls. Wrap the tape around your hand or a few of your fingers, stinky side out. Using your hand, press and roll the tape over the area of the polyester garment that has lint balls. The tape will lift the lint off the fabric as you roll over the polyester. (2) Get a lint roller. You can purchase a lint roller just about anywhere. A lint roller is inexpensive and works the same way as sticky tape. Roll over the polyester and the lint balls will come off. (3) Use a razor. For those lint balls that are really stuck to polyester, use a razor to get them off. You can purchase a razor at the store, or you can use a single-blade disposable razor you may already have at home. You have to lay the polyester garment flat and graze the material with the razor to remove the lint balls. Do this carefully so you do not ruin the polyester. (4) A pumice stone works, too. Another way to remove lint balls off polyester is by using a pumice stone. Lay the polyester garment flat and swipe the pumice stone over the lint balls. Use the pumice stone delicately. You do not need to apply much pressure when using the stone. Too much muscle may snag the polyester. See also Balling Up, and Fuzz Ball.

LINT CLEANER = ЧИСТИТЕЛЬ ВОЛОКНА (или ВОЛОКНООЧИСТИТЕЛЬ) – Before about 1947, the cleaning at gins was done mainly on seed cotton. However, some early pioneers introduced the use of lint cleaning equipment. Theodorick James in 1842 tried fiber cleaning in the gin stand immediately behind the ribs. He used a series of brush sticks to remove pin and pepper trash before doffing from the saws took place. About 1858, A.Q. Withers, of Tunica, Mississippi, removed lint materials from cotton in his multi-cylinder gin stand. His machine transferred the ginned lint from gin saws over screens to a doffer and then to high-speed second saws to a final doffer (Bennett, 1962). A US patent was issued in 1894 to Henry Rembert of Texas, on a cotton cleaner for lint. Features of this cleaner included a special receiving cylinder of coarse mesh. The cylinder consisted of a rotary screen drum with interior stationary shield, which permitted the conveying air to also remove fine trash. Rembert's invention was made in two styles, single and double cylinder. US patents were issued in 1926 to John Garner and in 1929 to George Spencer on flotation lint cleaners. Spencer used a special lint flue with herringbone grids. The grids were located along the lower half of the lint flue. His flotation trunk had a trash pocket below the grids to trap dirt dislodged during air conveyance. Some other early patents that included ideas on lint cleaning were issued in 1844 to Carver for using special motes bars and splitters; in 1899 to Archer for spiked comb and keen angle grids; and in 1914 to Reardon for a screen trunk with corrugations. Later, US patents were issued to Garner (1926) for a flotation lint cleaner for spinning mills, Sanders (1940) using airblast gin with hollow ribs and high pressure doffing, Farr (1940) brush cleaner cylinders, and Graham (1941) a return lint flue with perforated corrugations. A patent was issued in 1943 to Hopper for utilizing lint cleaning blow tubes at top of ribs. About 1938, the USDA Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Stoneville, MS, began a series of studies to utilize principles of existing cotton mill fiber cleaning equipment at cotton gins. The staff studied the feasibility of using single lint-cleaning devices behind each gin stand, the use of a larger capacity master unit in the main lint flue system, and the possibility of combining the two. Work on lint cleaning by the USDA became an incentive to the entire industry, and a number of private patents were issued a few years after the Government research began. US patents on a saw-type lint cleaner for gins were issued in 1947 to Brooks for close saws, beaters, with pinch-roll feeding; in 1951 to Stedronsky and Shaw for a flow-through lint cleaner; and in 1958 to Moss for improvements in lint cleaning. Lint cleaners were developed specifically for removing leaf particles, motes, cottonseed, grass, and bark that remain in cotton after seed cotton cleaning, extracting and ginning. They were developed and improved in conjunction with the transition from manual to mechanized harvesting of cotton during the 1950's. The lint cleaners now being marketed are mainly of two general types; flow-through air type and controlled-batt saw type. The flow-through air lint cleaner has no saws, brushes, or moving parts. They are less effective in improving the grade of cotton than saw lint cleaners, but they also remove less weight from the bale. They are particularly designed to remove large trash particles and immature cottonseed. Fiber length, strength, and neps are generally unaffected by the air lint cleaner. The controlled-batt saw cleaner is now the most common in the ginning industry for processing Upland varieties. In this cleaner, loose lint from the gin stand or another lint cleaner is formed into a batt, passed between a closely fitted feed roller and feed bar, and fed onto a saw-cylinder. A combing action takes place as the saw teeth seize the fibers. The fibers are cleaned by a combination of centrifugal force; scrubbing action between saw cylinder and 5 to 9 grid bars, and gravity assisted by an air current. A standard saw cleaner generally uses a 16-in. diameter saw with five or six grid bars. Saw-type lint cleaners improve the grade classification of the lint. They also blend light-spotted cottons so that some of these pass into the 'white' grades and reduce the grass and bark content. However, they reduce bale weights and may decrease staple length, and these opposing factors affect bale value. In many cases, the offsetting losses cause bale value to be reduced by lint cleaning. When price spreads between grades are small, the grower can obtain maximum bale value most often by using one standard saw lint cleaner on early season clean cottons and two stages of lint cleaning on late season, trashier, or light spotted cotton. This holds true for both spindleharvested and machine-stripped cottons. Increasing the number of saw lint cleaners at the gin increases the shorter fiber and neps in the lint. During spinning at the textile mill, this often has the adverse effect of increasing neps in the card web and lowering the yarn strength and appearance. Consequently, from a spinning standpoint, the use of more than two saw lint cleaners in series is discouraged. In saw lint cleaners, the uniformity and thickness of the batt, ginning rate, combing ratio, saw speed, and settings between cleaner components are important factors in the effective operation of the saw-type lint cleaner. Increasing the combing ratio and saw speed usually increases the cleaning efficiency on the cleaner, but may adversely affect the spinning qualities of the cotton. The best overall performance on a lint cleaner is usually obtained by using the settings recommended by the manufacturer. Other saw-type lint cleaners, where a batt is not created or controlled, have been used at a few gins in recent years. Optimized use of lint cleaners was enhanced by a computerized gin process control system that has operated successfully at numerous (over 70) commercial gins in 2002. The system utilizes the cotton market price and the performance characteristics of gin machinery to determine the optimum machine sequence. Based on cotton measurements made with electronic devices, special routing valves are used to bypass or select any combination of seed cotton cleaners, dryers, and saw lint cleaners. Selections are directed by computer process control software. There is no best lint cleaning system for all gins because not all cotton is the same. The best lint cleaner system is the one that will meet the demands of the farmer and the textile industry. The cleaning needs at a roller gin handling extra long staple Pima cotton is different from that required at a saw gin processing Upland varieties. Cleaning needs for a saw ginning plant are influenced by whether the gin processes spindle- or stripper-harvested cottons and whether both smooth- and hairy-leaf Upland varieties are grown extensively in the area. A more demanding cleaning system might be needed if the gin does both custom ginning and ginning for growers who own the gin. Demands of any contract ginning for textile mills per their specifications must also be considered. Ginning for the market and maximum bale value in recent years means producing cotton graded with a color designation of 41 and a leaf designation of 4 in all areas of the United States except the West where color 31 and

leaf 3 are required. Generally, one or two saw-type lint cleaners can produce this grade level. Cleaning above the required designations will reduce the cotton's market value because of weight losses more than offsetting the minimal increase in lint value per pound. Replacing an old lint cleaning system with a new installation is no guarantee of better grades and higher bale value. Many older saw-type lint cleaner units still fulfill the gin cleaning requirements. However, it is necessary to regularly check and adjust settings and spacing. The saw teeth and grid bars should also be checked for sharpness. Well-kept lint cleaners will give many years of good service. In the cotton gin, a machine for removing foreign material from lint cotton. In cotton ginning, a machine that is used for cleaning of cotton lint after ginning by removing seed coats, leafy matter after ginning, short fiber clusters from ginned lint, micro-dust, etc. It improves lint grade and appearance, and reduces trash content and other contamination. / Сиодорык Дьжеймз (Theodorick James) в 1842. контаминация. Около 1858, Эй.Кью. Визёз (A.Q. Withers), из городка Туника, Штат Миссисипи (Tunica, State of Mississippi), удалил волокнистые материалы из хлопка . Бэнэт (Bennett, 1962). В 1894 в США был выдан патент Хэнри Рэмбёту (Henry Rembert) из Техаса, на чиститель хлопка для волокна (cotton cleaner for lint). В США на xxx (on flotation lint cleaners) были выданы патенты в 1926 Дьжону Ганёру (John Garner) и в 1929 Дьжодьжу Спэнсёру (George Spencer). в 1844 Кавэру (Carver) за использование специальных xxx (special motes bars and splitters); в 1899 Ачёру (Archer) за xxx (spiked comb and keen angle grids); и в 1914 Риадэну (Reardon) за xxx (screen trunk with corrugations). Позже в США были выданы патенты Ганёру (Garner; 1926) за xxx (flotation lint cleaner for spinning mills), Сэндёзу (Sanders; 1940), Фару (Farr; 1940), и Грэйэму (Graham; 1941). В 1943 был выдан патент Хапёру (Hopper) за . в 1947 Бруксу (Brooks) за ; в 1951 Стэдронски и Шо (Stedronsky and Shaw) за ; и в 1958 Macy (Moss) за .

LINT COTTON = ВОЛОКНО ХЛОПКОВОЕ (или ВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – Lint Cotton is the term used to denote cotton fibers from which the ginning process has removed the trash and seeds. Cotton fibers from which the trash and seeds have been removed by the gin. Lint Cotton means cotton that has passed through the ginning process. / Волокно Хлопковое – термин, используемый для обозначения хлопковых волокон, из которых в процессе джинирования (волокноотделения) были удалены сор и семена. Хлопковые волокна, из которых сор и семена были удалены джином (волокноотделителем).

LINTERS = ЛИНТ (или ПУХ И ПОДПУШЕК) – Linters:- the short, fuzzy cotton fibers which cover the seeds of certain types of cotton after the lint cotton or fiber has been removed at the cotton gin. Linters are very short, usually less than 1/8 inch, and they may be gray, greenish, or brown in color. One ton of cottonseed will yield over 200 pounds (90.7 kg) of linters. The production of linters is governed by the staple length of the fiber, the efficiency of the cotton gins and types of other equipment used in the processing. About 30 per cent of the total production taken from the seed is first-cut or first-time linters, while second-cut linters provide the remaining 70 per cent. First-cut linters under normal conditions, sell for around 15 to 18 cents per pound; second-cut linters are about 4 cent per pound less in price. Linters are used in the manufacture of guncotton, the stuffing in upholstery, absorbent cotton, mattresses, and the manufacture of pure cellulose sheets in the making of rayon and acetate. Linters are not used to make cotton yarn. See also Lint; and Noil. Fine cotton fiber next to the boll shell, contains occasional small particles of the hull. Ground cotton is processed through a Wiley mill equipped w/ a screen having 5 mm diameter apertures. When cotton is ginned, the long staple cotton is removed from the seed and used in the textile industry to make cloth. Then the seed is further processed in a machine called a 'Linter', which removes the rest of the seed hairs (the closer to the seed, the shorter the fiber). The first pass of the seed through the linter machine results in 1st cut cotton linters; the next pass produces 2nd cut cotton linters. Cotton linters pulp has been cooked, bleached, beaten, and then made into compressed sheets. Cotton linters have a shorter fiber length than abaca, and paper made from them will show watermarking and laid and chain lines extremely well. We've made sheets of paper from cotton linters from various pulp mills and have found our current supplier to have the best quality pulp. The short fiber of 2nd cut linters makes it very useful to pick up details in casting or other types of paper sculpture. Contrary to the practice in the United States where linters are removed from cotton seed at the oil mils, in the former USSR a single (or first) cut of linters was taken at the ginning plant immediately after the ginning operation (removal of lint from seed). The short fibers adhering to cotton seed after the operation of ginning (seed removal and cleaning). These fibers are cut from the seed in a series of passes through cutting blades, and are therefore referred to as, 'First-Cut Linters', 'Second-Cut Linters', 'Mill Run', etc. Linters are used in the manufacture of cotton fiber content paper and cellulose derivatives. Residual unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed. Linters are very short fibers that cover the cotton seeds after the l long fibers have been removed by ginning. These short, fuzzy fibers, after removal from the cotton seeds, are a source of cellulose for rayon and acetate. Short-staple cotton removed from the seed and husk by a second ginning, or by a linter machine. Seldom used for textiles; commonly used in plastics and mattress padding. Linters are the short cotton fibers that are not removed from the seed during the first ginning. The linters are cut from the seed and used as a source for cellulose derivatives such as nitrocellulose or viscose rayon. Linters are fibers that are too short for spinning. They are being used for other purposes, e.g., in cellulose chemical fibers. Cotton Linters are the fine, silky fibers which remain adhered to the seeds of the cotton plant after ginning, including parts of the longer textile fibers, or 'Lint', as well as coarse, short fuzz fibers in most upland species of the plant. When purified, linters are used in the manufacture of paper. They can be used to replace from 5 to 35% of the rag content of fine papers with little or no loss of strength. Linters improve uniformity and the color properties of paper, and also provide a cleaner, bulkier sheet. Although linters do find use in papermaking, their principal use is as a raw material in the manufacture of cellulose derivatives. All forms of cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, excluding so-called Hull Fiber. Cottonseed Linters, the short fibers removed from seed as the first step in processing, are sometimes referred to as 'The Fabulous Fuzz'. Through mechanical or chemical conversion, they enter a wider variety of end use products than any of the other products of cottonseed. Markets for linters fall into two broad classes – chemical and non-chemical. At the present time, chemical applications account for approximately three-fourths of total volume. Generally, first-cut linters – fibers removed the first time seed are run through the delinting machinery – are longer and find non-chemical uses. Second-cut linters, those removed in subsequent delinting passes usually enter chemical products. Mill-run linters, the one-pass 'Run Of The Mill Fiber', move into both markets. Limited quantities of the highest grades of first-cut linters are used in manufacturing absorbent cotton, medical pads, gauze, twine, wicks, and carpet yarns. A much greater quantity is put through a process known as Garnetting to produce felts or batting for use in mattresses, other bedding products, and in cushioning for furniture and automobiles. As batting leaves the garnetting machine it is sprayed with a compound which greatly improves its resilience, cohesion, and stability; it also reduces flammability and dusting. This product, called Cotton Flote, is a highly desirable cushioning material due to its absorbency and breathability properties and resulting comfort. Linters are composed principally of pure cellulose and are, therefore, an important raw material to the chemical industry. Linters are purified in a chemical treatment consisting of digesting, bleaching, washing, and drying. The resulting linter pulp may be bulk baled or formed into large continuous sheets. Sheets can be wound into rolls or cut and packaged flat in bales for shipment. Today's health and calorie-conscious consumer is seeking a wide variety of low calorie, high fiber food products and a recently developed linter product is meeting that need. Increasing dietary fiber is now recommended by many health professionals. Edible grades of cottonseed linter fiber contain more than 99% total fiber. The product is a pure white, flavorless, odorless flour that is chemically stable so it will not react with other ingredients to form objectionable flavors, colors or odors in foods. It is used in many food products including baked goods, dressings, snacks and processed meats. Linter fiber is also used to improve the viscosity of dressings and is commonly used to bind solids in pharmaceutical preparations such as tablets. It helps retain

moisture and extends the shelf life of baked goods. Since linter fiber is white and is one of the purest forms of fiber, it has obvious advantages over other sources of edible fiber such as wood pulp. Linter pulp has many other applications. One of the earliest uses was in making smokeless gun powder. Still today, selected small arms ammunition, air-to-air and air-to-ground rocket propellants, and large solid-fuel rockets utilize nitrocellulose derived from cotton linter pulp. A large quantity of linter pulp is also used in photographic film and in the production of molding plastics and lacquers. Plastics are used in many molded products such as instrument panels, steering wheels, radio cases, signs, toys, flexible pipe, and handles for toothbrushes and tools. A substantial volume of linter pulp is also used in the manufacture of high grade bond paper. Cotton rags and clippings were traditionally used for this purpose, but many of the rags and clippings generated today contain synthetic, thermo-plastic fibers not suitable for paper making. Therefore, manufacturers are turning increasingly to linter pulps to obtain the strength and fold resistance they desire in fine high cotton content papers. Linter pulp is also used in the production of such diverse items as sausage casings, cellulose lacquers for use on furniture, metal, and in fingernail polishes, decorative laminates, industrial and automotive filters, battery separators, and printed electrical circuit boards for use in the computer and electronics industry. Linter pulp is higher in price than competing products, but in each of the markets it serves, it is preferred on the basis of superior quality and performance. Cotton Linters are the remaining short fibers after removing cotton lint from cotton seeds. Linters:- Cotton Linters are usually obtained by delinting ginned seeds. Cotton Linters are obtained in 2 stages and 1st Cut Cotton linter have longer fiber length than 2nd Cut Cotton linters. Cotton Linters are very useful for paper board industry and thus wood pulp and other natural resources are saved. This cotton is the fuzz on cotton seeds which have been combed out the long fiber cotton used for cloth. This fuzz or linters is cut off the seeds before the seeds are made into cottonseed oil. The First Cut Cotton Linters or First Shear cotton linters are cut off the seeds before the seeds go to the mill. This First Shear cotton linters is very resilient and springy. It is used in higher grades of cotton batting. Although very resilient, First Shear cotton Linters, by itself, is not very stable in a futon. It is best used in combination with staple cotton. Second Shear linter cotton is a lower quality cotton that is cut from cotton seeds at a cottonseed oil mill. Cotton fiber has a very high Alpha cellulose content, which makes this pulp ideal for producing long life archival papers. First cut Cotton linters find uses in Artists Drawing papers, which must have a resistance to fading, neutrality and stability. These are heavier weight papers were the finish varies from a coarse surface for paint to a smooth surface for graphic work. First cut linters also find uses in some boards (e.g., greetings cards) and Mill Run and First cut linters are used as extenders to the much longer Staple Cotton fibers, in currency papers. Second cut linters are valued for their bulk and purity. In addition to uses in the above grades, Second cut linters are used in Fine and Security to add bulk and prestige value. For Fine papers requiring a good formation, care should be taken when selecting the linter grade to ensure that it is clear of 'Fiber Knots'. The latter, if present in large numbers in the pulp, can give rise to a poor formation or a 'Fish Eye' problem. The cleaned seed is then sent to gin stands, similar to those in cotton saw gins, where the linters are removed from the seed (delinted). This linter removal process is usually done twice and the fibers are collected and pressed into 600 pound bales. The linters of the highest grade, referred to as First-Cut Linters (longer more resilient fibers) are used in manufacturing non-chemical products, such as medical supplies, twine, and candle wicks. The second-cut linters (short fibers or fuzz), removed in further delinting steps, are incorporated in chemical products, found in various foods, toiletries, film, and paper. Characteristics of Cotton Linters:- (1) Chemical Characteristics:- (i) Moisture – 7–8%, (ii) Ash – 1.5%, (iii) Alpha cellulose – 85% min; (iv) Pentosan – 2% max; (v) Extracting with water – 2% max; and (vi) Extracting with Alsohol/ Benzene(1/2) L – 1% max. (2) Specification for 1st Cut Cotton Linter:- (i) Aappearance – cream white; (ii) Cotton length – 5 mm to 10 mm; (iii) Cotton diameter – 0.0205 mm max; (iv) Insoluble matter (trash) – 10–15%; (v) Extra with water – 20%; (vi) Ash – 1.5% max; (vii) Moisture – 8.0 %; (viii) Pentozen – 2.0%; (ix) Maturity – 75% min. (3) Specification for 2nd Cut Cotton Linter:- (i) Appearance – blackish white; (ii) Moisture – 3%; (iii) Maturity – 75% min; (iv) Sulphate acid-infusibility matter – 3.5% (±1); (v) Ash less than – 1.3% (±0.2); (vi) Iron less than – 250 ppm (MG/KG); (vii) Whiteness and appearance – correspond to the authorized samples; (viii) Length of staple – 2–6 mm; (ix) No foreign fiber and no contamination; (x) Foreign matter – no more than 2.00–3.5%. The cargo of cotton linters should be devoid from the below vermin, pest, and agricultural parameters:- Pectinophora Gossypiella, Pectinophora Scutigera, Helicoverpa Zea, Earias Fabia, Anthonomus Grandis, Glomerella Gossypii, Xanthomonas Campestris Pv. Malvacearum. Linters are the fuzz or short fibers which remain attached to the seed after ginning. Linters are usually less than 1/8 inch in length and are removed from the seed by a delinting process. Linter is traditionally used in the manufacture of paper and as a raw material in the manufacture of cellulose. Linter is almost pure cellulose and provides for making plastics, explosives, archival papers and other products. This includes fade-resistant high-quality paper products that also need neutrality and stability. These are heavier weight papers where the finish varies from a coarse surface for paint to a smooth surface for graphic work. First cut linters are linters of the highest grade with more resilience and length, and are used in manufacturing non-chemical products, such as medical supplies, twine, and candle wicks. Second-cut linters (short fibers or fuzz), removed in further delinting steps, are incorporated in chemical products, found in various foods, toiletries, film, and paper. These are valued for their bulk and purity and used for archival papers and other securities. They are processed into batting for padding mattresses, furniture and automobile cushions. As a refined product, cotton linter also has medical, cosmetic and other uses. Linters Staple Length (in India):- (i) First Cut Linters – longest fiber – 5–10 mm; (ii) Second Cut Linters – shorter fiber – 2–5 mm; and (iii) Third Cut Linters – more shorter fiber – 1.6–2.0 mm. Linters:- fibers of very short staple length. Fibers of very short staple length, adhering to the cottonseed after the spinnable lint has been removed by ginning and which is subsequently recovered from the seed by a process called Delinting. This short fibrous material is unsuitable for spinning. Linter: - The fine silky fibers left behind on the cotton seed after ginning are called Linters that is use in the making of paper and cellulose. Linters:- Seed cotton harvested in the field undergoes the primary processing of separation of lint and seed in ginning factories. This process is the most important and significant operation that decides both the yield of lint and its quality. The cotton seed that gets separated in the process is an important genetic material having the potential to yield a fresh crop as well as several valuable by products, if processed in a scientific manner, sequentially. The current availability of Cotton seed is estimated to be more than 50 million tons world-wide. The Global cotton seed sector is a vibrant industry projected to grow with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.2% since 2019. It is envisaged that this thriving sector attracting newer investments and players is expected to touch USD1.0 Billion in the near future. With the introduction of genetically modified Cotton in many countries, this industry has witnessed increased investments from the private sector in developing and releasing newer strains of cotton with active participation of the farming community. The cotton seed that leaves a ginning factory is surrounded on its surface by a thick fuzz that could not be separated during ginning. The amount of fuzz residue on the seed is, however, decided by the type of ginning/mechanism employed for ginning viz. saw ginning or roller ginning. The fuzz, known as Linters, is a mass of short fibres that adhere to the seed tenaciously even after ginning, and has a thicker secondary wall at the seed surface accounting for the resistance to removal during separation. If the cotton seed is processed in a scientific manner then the fibers could be separated and put to effective use. Scientific processing of cotton seed is a system of operations that enables separation and recovery of invaluable constituents viz. linters, seed hulls (outer cover of the kernel) and kernel, and also provides avenue for preparation of seed meal or de-oiled cake. Each of these by products or constituents has tremendous scope for value addition and contributes effectively to the composite economy of cotton. As already noted, the process of separating the fuzz from ginned seeds is known as de-linting. This process of removal of short fibers adhering to the seed can be effected in more than one way depending on the end use of the seed. Two processes, in vogue, commercially have gained importance (1) Acid delinting and (2) Mechanical delinting. Though, many other mechanisms such as flame treatment have evoked research interest in purifying seed to

enhance its germination potential in the field,they have not gained popularity. While acid delinting is a process of treating ginned seeds with acids with the primary purpose of sowing the seed for the next crop, the fuzz is completely lost in the process. In mechanical delinting the fibers are not degraded unlike in acid delinting and is recovered for further use. This is usually accomplished by high speed rotating sharp screws or abrasive surfaces to cut or rub the fibers off the surface of the seed hull. This process heavily relies on the physical friction to remove the fuzz forcibly. (a) Advantages of Mechanical Delinting:- Several beneficial traits have been identified during mechanical delinting of ginned seeds. The recovery and recyclability of the fuzz (linter) is the primary advantage apart from prevention of environmental pollution. However, the cost of delinting is found to be higher compared to acid delinting. In view of the emerging uses of linters enhancing its scope for value addition, several researchers have attempted to improve the functioning of mechanical delinter particularly its ease of operation. A typical yield of cotton linters is around 9% by weight of the seed. A study of yield of linters from different species of Cotton revealed that, the linter content from Gossypium Hirsutum Cotton is about 10.5%, whereas the native Cottons from India belonging to Gossypium Arboreum and Gossypium Herbaceum yield linters varying from 4.3–5.9%. Gossypium Barbadense species produce naked seeds. Hybrid Cotton seeds (intra-Hirsutum and Hirsutum x Barbadense) have shown higher fuzz with linter content exceeding 10%. The linters collected after the first phase using delinting machines are called 'First Cut Linters' and after second phase are called 'Second Cut Linters'. 'Third Cut Linters' are often referred to as Hull Fibers. However a mixed version of linters, denoted as 'Mill Runs' is used for production of pulp. (b) Physical & Chemical Characteristics Of Linters:- The physical parameters of the linters recovered depended on the phase of collection from the delinting machine. The comparison here is among three types of celluloses:- (1) Lint (primary processed – fiber extracted from seed cotton); (2) Noil (compressed bale opened, reprocessed, individualized); and (3) Linter (ginned seed, reprocessed by saws to remove fuzz). While the primary processed material has a form dependency, the reprocessed material relies on internal organization and quantity of the constituent cellulose. (c) Primary Processing of Linters – Bleaching:- The foreign matter present in linters is removed by bleaching, currently by using peroxide. The bleached linter is one of the purest forms of alpha cellulose (more than 99%). Due to their purity and whiteness and lower degree of polymerization (DP) (around 600–800), this cellulose forms the basis for a large number of special and niche products. Availability And Market Prospects Of Cotton Linters:- Globally, the availability of cotton linters depends on the production of Cotton in general, barring the Gossypium Barbadense Species. A rough estimate of linters is projected to be approximately 18% of the cotton production in that year. The current level of production potential for linters globally is around (prospectively could be) 5–5.2 million tonnes. However, it is reported that the global availability would not be more than 1.0 million tons. In India, the extraction of cotton linters is about 90 000–100 000 tons, contributing only to less than 10% of the world production. The price of cotton linters depends on the foreign matter content, whether it is first cut or mill run, and its cellulose content. The price varies with that of cotton internationally. The price in India, fluctuates with the availability in the market, governmental regulations, and export. The price in recent years varies between USD1 000 to USD1 500 per ton again depending on the quality of bleaching. The marketable commodity in export arena is in the form of a bale. In India, cotton linters are always in short supply and as a result it becomes unaffordable to small processors. This situation is essentially due to absence of scientific processing of cotton seed in large quantities. However it is reported that out of the available quantity, internationally, a very small fraction of the linters (say about 10%) is used for value addition, offering scope for its enhanced utilization, posing no threat to the availability of the raw material. Market research analysis and prospective growth rate predictions in global cotton linter sector are routinely carried out by market analysis experts, although all such information is not available in public domain. However, Asia Pacific region is expected to hold the largest share in global bleached linter cellulose market. The factors supporting Asia pacific is the availability of cotton. India and China are prominent cotton lint manufacturers with cost effectiveness. Owing to improved socio economic aspects in the region, use of cotton linters in pharmaceutical, food, and personal care products are expanding, there by contributing to the growth of the bleached linter cellulose market. The linter market is segmented into high grade and technical grade. The technical grade market constituted the major chunk of the overall industry in 2018. Technical grade linter is used in pulp and paper, personal care, paints, packaging etc. The market size in 2018 was around USD1.0 billion and in 2025, it is expected to be about USD1.3 billion with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 4%. Bleached linter market, due to presence of several small and medium scale manufacturers, remains fragmented. However, this is the product that is used as raw material for viscose, acetate, carboxymethyl cellulose etc, for their manufacture. This industry is always on the look-out for cheaper raw material from plant biomass of natural fibres in general, that could prove to be cheaper substitute for linter. This can limit the prospective potential of bleached linter market in the near immediate future. Diversified Value Added Products From Cotton Linters:- As already noted, being the purest form of cellulose, linter contains only cellulose up to 98–99%, in which alpha cellulose constitutes more than 80%, with negligible lignin, and other non-cellulosic components. Linters are employed traditionally and in modern times with improved technology, for manufacture of several products with diverse application in wide-ranging fields. A panoramic view of the products that could be manufactured from bleached linters is summarized in Figure-2. In the sections below, it is intended to summarize the research carried out in some of the above areas, delineating salient findings and applications. (a) Absorbent Cotton:- Absorbent cotton is one of the value added products, manufactured with minimal processing once the bleached cotton linters are available. Also referred to as 'Surgical Cotton', this product becomes highly absorbing and is soft on skin. The ease with which surgical cotton is made both by using comber noil as well as linters (depending on the availability in a region) has made it very popular among small scale manufacturers. Linters from the first cut consisting of longer fibers, if in a compressed bale form, are opened, scoured, and bleached. In the wet state, the bleached fibers are opened, got rid of water and dried. The dried fibers are again opened, carded and made into a roll. The absorbent cotton is then converted into wipes, pads or wound dressing cloth/gauze depending on the need. (b) Pulp And Paper:- Bleached cotton linter is made into pulp and the pulp then is used to prepare various kinds of high grade paper products such as, technical paper, security paper, insulating paper, filter paper, art paper, and also high quality printing paper. The originally brown colored linter cellulose, is bleached with 12% sodium hypochlorite. The bleached linter pulp has a whiteness index of 67.5%, bright ness of 64%, and yellowness reduced to a single digit, 6%. Several pulping methods have been used to produce pulp with better qualities and with least load on the environment. Organo-solv pulping, has been attempted to prepare quality pulp on Egyptian Cotton linters, that possessed good length but simultaneously higher impurities. Conventionally, cotton linters are used in small quantities or in a mix with wood pulp. This is due to poor inter fiber bonding and low tensile and burst strength. The above deficiencies are ably overcome by introducing addition or substitution reactions to modify and make the material amenable to pulping. Chemically modified celluloses showed good inter fiber bonding and thus removed inherent shortfall in linters. Hydroxy-ethyl cellulose and carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC) improved inter fibre bonding by 85% and also exhibited significant tenacity improvements when they were mixed in proportion with a cationic cellulose. Several attempts have been made, to improve paper quality by introducing additional treatments to the bleached pulp. Addition of 0.25 to 2.0% of potassium permanganate solution improved the paper characteristics. When comber noil and linters are mixed in a blend as 80/20 and pulp prepared; the quality of pulp and that of paper products did not show any reduction thus paving the way for some cost saving. An innovation that has been brought about in paper making is by additives in the pulp mixture to effect special properties to paper. Electrical Insulated paper has been prepared by the addition of hydrophobic fibres such as polyester to pulp to prepare paper of low density, high porosity, and high dieletric resistance. The dielectric constant has been shown to improve further if lead sulphate is added to the pulp. A very recent study, has clearly demonstrated that addition of micro-fibrillated cellulose extracted from cotton linters up to 10% to unbleached Kraft pulp/paper

improved the tensile strength by 11–18%, burst factor by 11–13%, and enhanced the Z directional tensile strength. (c) Regenerated Cellulose:- Another well developed route to add value to linters is to convert them into regenerated cellulose in various forms such as staple fiber, continuous filament yarn, films etc. Over the years, regenerated cellulose manufacturing process has undergone several changes. Cotton linter as an effective raw material has significantly contributed to these developments in no small measure. Traditionally, cellulosic fibers (comber noil or linters) after purification and bleaching are treated with carbon-disulfide (CS_2) solution to dissolve cellulose and by using an appropriate extrusion mechanism, regenerated cellulose fibers/filaments are prepared. An alternate route has been to prepare Cuprammonium Rayon by dissolving cotton linters in a solution of cuprammonium hydroxide and ammoniacal copper sulphate and the dissolved cellulose is treated with sulfuric acid and extruded as regenerated cellulose. These conventional celluloses referred to as 'Rayon' had problems with toxic releases and other environmental issues. An improved process of preparing regenerated cellulose known as 'LYOCELL' process is to dissolve cellulose in N-Methylmorpholine N-oxide (NMMO; organic compound) solution prior to regeneration. The over-all process involves dissolution- spinningdeformation-cooling- relaxation-coagulation- washing and finishing. There were several positive characters in LYOCELL such as environment friendliness, efficiency, high crystallinity, long crystallites, high strength and modulus in comparison to conventional Rayon. One of the demerits of this process has been fibrillation of cellulose. In order to counter the fibrillation problems in LYOCELL cellulose, an attempt was made to prepare a dope of cotton linters and wood pulp prior to dissolution. This dope could, not only significantly reduce the cost of raw material but also could to a large extent reduce fibrillation. Another way to reduce fibrillation has been noted, in spun regenerated fibers prepared from high molecular weight cotton linters (derived from high molecular weight cotton) treated with NMMO via LYOCELL process. A large number of research reports concentrated on enhancing the solubility of cellulose prior to regeneration to improve the properties of cellulose extruded/produced. This included dissolving linter cellulose in NaOH/Urea solutions, organic electrolyte solution and ionic liquids. It was noted that the procedure of dissolving cellulose in NaOH (6% wt)/Urea (4% wt) was a non-polluting process. The strength of the regenerated cellulose film so produced was much better than commercially available cellophane film. Treatment with organic electrolyte solution reduced cellulose degradation significantly and improved the mechanical properties and thermal stability of the film cast. A novel way of dissolving cellulose is by using ionic liquids. The regenerated fibers displayed smooth, highly uniform and dense morphology. The fibers could effectively replace polypropylene and polyethylene in preparing a transparent, biodegradable packaging material. (d) Micro Crystalline Cellulose:- Microcrystalline cellulose is a form of cellulose having industrial applications and wide variety of uses, Microcrystalline cellulose popularly known as MCC, has received serious attention of researchers and manufacturers alike. MCC is a type of cellulose possessing a balanced degree of polymerization (due to hydrolysis) and mechanical separation of particles. It has a porous structure and density similar to crystalline density of cellulose (1.539–1.545 g/cm^3). MCC is dispersive but insoluble in water and acids, organic solvents, oil etc. It swells in dilute alkaline solutions and partly dissolves in it. A white transparent paste or gel is formed if MCC is dispersed in water and this dispersion remains stable but for very dilute solutions. Table-3 below summarizes properties of MCC prepared from linters. MCC is produced from bleached linters by treating with dilute acids (hydrolysis) at desired temperatures. Slow hydrolysis (low concentration acid, low temperature, long duration) enhanced the yield and growth of crystals. The duration of hydrolysis affected the yield, quality, and polymeric form of the processed Alpha cellulose. MCC is widely used in pharmaceutical, food, chemical industry, and synthetic leather industry. Alternate raw materials other than linters have been used for the production of MCC, sometimes with better yield and properties. In India, Yield And Properties Of MCC (properties varied considerably with quality of raw material, hydrolysis conditions, and measurement techniques):- (i) Yield – 75.3–85%; (ii) Moisture Content – 7.2%; (iii) Ash Content – 0.12%; (iv) Density – 1.38–1.55 gm/cm^3; (v) Crystallinity – 65–80%; (vi) Crystallite Width – 8.8 nm; and (vii) Crystallite Length – 35–45 nm. (e) Nano Cellulose:- Bleached cotton linter is one of the most preferred raw material for preparation of nano cellulose be it in a powder form or fibrillar form. Being a pure cellulose form with appropriate degree of polymerization (DP) and optimum access to reagents, nano-cellulose is one of the most sought after starting material. Several studies have dealt with different pathways for production of nano material from linter/cotton cellulose. J. P. S. Morais et. al., have developed a method to produce nano cellulose structures (composites) from raw cotton linters without the necessity to make pulp. Gossypium Hirsutum linters, once converted to nano cellulose showed increased hydrophilicity despite higher crystallinity owing to improved surface area for adsorption. The nano crystals so developed possessed good size, measuring up to 177 nm in length and 12 nm wide. In the hydrolysis-homogenization procedure for nano cellulose powder preparation, pretreatment with zinc chloride solution (70%) for a fixed duration, enhanced the yield of nano cellulose. A pretreatment with cellulase enzyme also improved the yield of nano cellulose. Cellulase pretreatment prior to acid treatment improved the yield of nano crystalline cellulose (NCC) by 12%. This pretreatment reduced sulfur content by 0.8% and average particle size rose to 35 nm, and also the concentration of acid could be reduced thereby saving on chemicals. Another variation in the hydrolysis-homogenization routine is the use of ionic liquids to dissolve the cellulose. Nano fibrillated cellulose (NFC) is yet another form of nano cellulose, widely used in various applications such as paper, electronics, pharmaceuticals, fuel cells, and even in fertilizers. A combined process of enzymatic pretreatment and fibrillation (refining) resulted in optimum production of NFC with reduced energy requirement (by 27%) and is one of the areas where NFC production needs serious improvement. The fibrillated cellulose had a diameter ranging from 50 to 200 nm with very good separation into individual fibrils. A cocktail of cellulase and another oxidative enzyme could improve the mechanical fibrillation significantly to increase the yield of NFC. This treatment brings in enhancement in transparency and barrier properties essential for packaging. Significant advances have been made in the recent past to use nano cellulose efficiently and effectively in various areas. Nano cellulose from cotton linters in fibrillated form has been used as a reinforcing agent for guar gum in film preparation for packaging purposes. Antimicrobial nano materials were prepared using regenerated cellulose from cotton linters by incorporating silver, copper oxide, or zinc oxide nano particles in the dope. Strong antibacterial activity, against Escherichia Coli, and Listeria Monocytogens was noted and this material could be used as filler in antibacterial packaging films containing nano whiskers. As reinforcing material in thermos plastic starch, nano composite films prepared thereby could be effectively used in food and pharmaceutical packaging. (f) Chemically Modified Cellulose:- Raw cotton fibers, owing to the presence of a primary wall composed of pectin and waxes and a longer chain length, remain inert to most of the chemical reagents. Cotton linter, on the other hand, with appropriate degree of polymerization (DP) and pure cellulose as constituent becomes a perfect raw material for preparation of chemically modified cellulose products, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, and carboxy methyl cellulose, all industrially relevant products. (i) Cellulose Acetate:- Homogeneous acetylation of cellulose to manufacture cellulose acetate (cellophane film) has been attempted employing different chemicals, di methyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and paraformaldehyde and a combination of DMSO and tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride tri hydrate. The cellulose acetate so prepared had degree of substitution (DS), varying from 0.5 to 2.8. Using different temperatures for varying durations, employing acetic anhydride as the reagent, iodine as catalyst, cotton linter was acetylated to DS 2–2.5 when the starting pulp was 98% pure. Cellulose acetate films are ecofriendly materials and exhibit high level of biodegradability. The rate of decomposition of this material is 1.5 times faster than conventional products. (ii) Carboxy Methyl Cellulose:- Carboxy methyl cellulose, more popularly called carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC) has wide spread applications in textile, paper, detergents, pharamaceuticals, paints, lubricants, food, ceramics, cosmetics, etc. It is specially used as a thickening agent in food, if the viscosity is quite high. Cotton linter in mono chloro acetic acid and NaOH reacts slowly, and when neutralized with acetic acid and methanol, yields CMC. Homogeneous carboxymethylation process is also attempted on cotton linters using NaOH/Urea system, to achieve a DS of 0.2 to 0.62. The CMC so produced was soluble in water. (iii) Cellulose

Nitrate:- Popularly known as Gun Powder, cellulose nitrate is an important industrial product. In the DS range of 1.8 to 2.8, it is a white transparent, odorless, nontoxic and hydrophobic material. Linters are treated in nitric acid at optimum concentration to prepare cellulose nitrate. Cotton linters are preferred for preparation of military grade nitro cellulose. More often, the nitration bath contains sulfuric acid as a condensing agent and a typical bath producing cellulose nitrate has a nitrogen content of 11%, (nitric acid 25%, sulfuric acid 55% and water 20%). Since cellulose nitrate is extensively used for defence purposes, more often than not, cotton linter use within the country and export are regulated by governments. Recent Innovations In Value Addition:- What has been described so far, pertains to value addition areas and products where cellulose holds an upper hand. In this section a few of the most innovative pathways of value creation would be described where cellulose is either entering the synthetic market or where cellulose is effectively and more competitively replacing products traditionally manufactured by using synthetic fibers. (a) Non Wovens And Composites:- A composite is a select combination of two or more dissimilar materials formed with a specific internal structure with non-woven as one of the component. They are designed to produce materials with unique mechanical properties and superior performance characteristics, not possible with any one of the components, alone. The non-woven material characteristic depends on forming the fiber web and bonding the web suitably (needle punching, thermal bonding, wet-laid etc). For preparation of cotton, non wovens, cotton linter/comber noil is extensively used for non-woven in a composite application. Sometimes cotton linters are pretreated with solvents like dimethyl peroxide/acetic anhydride/acrylamide and then incorporated in composite preparation to improve thermal properties. Global non-woven market is a growing sector having a size of USD40 billion. A process of non-woven manufacture known as wet laid, a technology taken from the paper industry, enables achievement of cloth-like characteristics without weaving and also without the use of continuous filaments. This process is endowed with high speed and flexibility. The fibers are suspended in an aqueous solution and then formed into a sheet in a moving screen, where the water gets removed. Cotton linters of 12 to 15 mm preferred in wet laid more often in combination with other fibers (synthetic) . A schematic lay out of wet laid non-woven is shown in the figure-3. When the web, now devoid of water is moved further, it gets impregnated with a suitable binder (specially required if a blend of hydrophilic and hydrophobic fibers are employed in combination). Here refined cellulosic pulp fibers get better bonded with synthetic fibers to form a good wet laid. Thin wet laid non-woven finds extensive applications in hygiene, filtration, wipes, coverings, upholstery etc. Another application of thin non-woven is as cover material for agricultural crops. (b) Bio Degradable Composites And Plastics:- With concern for the environment and its conservation rising over the globe, degradability of a material in quick time with least load on the atmosphere has gained importance. Cellulose composites and plastics made from them are proven biodegradables and environment friendly as per their life cycle assessment. Recent interest in research and manufacture of bio-plastics centered around cellulose/cotton linters. Using cotton linters, cellulose acetate bio-fiber is produced with a yield of 54%. This bio polymer was found to be biodegradable and less affected by acid compared to poly-propylene, and poly-styrene and can find application in food industry and medicine. A bio-plastic made by hot pressing cellulose solution in alkali hydroxide/urea system resulted in a transparent and uniformly oriented sheet. Compared to common plastics, this biodegradable polymer sheet possessed higher tensile strength, flexural strength, thermal stability, and lower thermal coefficient. The advantage of this method is that the cellulose is not converted to pulp prior to treatment and hot pressing. (c) Hydrogels And Aerogels:- Hydrogels and aerogels are gel structures prepared from cellulose that have high adsorptive/absorbtive power of oils, water etc, combined with bio compatibility and bio degradability. They are special porous materials, with low density, high porosity, large specific surface area, adequate surface chemical activity. They are prepared by various techniques such as acetylation, and cyano-ethylation of linters. Subjecting cellulose lint, Micro Crystalline Cellulose (MCC), or cellulosic powder with high impact mechanical pulses of various amplitudes and frequencies, graft polymerization of acrylic acid in cotton linters, and ultrasonic treatment or dispersion of nano-cellulose or modified cellulose and solvent exchange and drying process are the various methods of preparation. Hydrogels/aerogels prepared from cellulose possess high compressive strength than synthetic aerogels and are used in oil/water separation, oil absorption or as super absorbents. (d) Carbon Fibers:- Carbon fibers are fibers about 5–10 micrometer in diameter that are highly stiff, composed of carbon atoms. These fibers possess high tensile strength, low weight, high chemical resistance, high temperature tolerance, and low thermal expansion. Carbon fibers are generally produced from poly-acrylonitrile (PAN). They are used to reinforce composite materials, such composites known as Graphite-Reinforced Polymers. The strength to weight ratio is much higher than steel or plastic. Attempts have been made to prepare carbon fibers from cotton linters through a process of Carbonization and wet spinning technology. The carbon fibers prepared had a smooth surface, and round compact morphology in cross section. The tensile strength was about 0.72 Gpa with carbon yield up to 36%, parameters compatible and highly favourable from bio mass material. Is linter Cellulose An Effective Replacement for Synthetics? From the discussions on value addition enumerated here, it is possible to decipher areas where linter cellulose competes well or sometimes even excels synthetic fibers. The diagram below illustrates the point. Entrepreneurship Development In Cotton Linters:- Although there are several value addition technologies and products where successful business ventures could be set up, manufacture of Micro Crystalline Cellulose (MCC), is one of the fairly simple techniques where both big as well as medium and small entrepreneurs could invest and reap the benefits. This product has an ever growing clientele and market. Even in new and unexplored regions, the MCC is finding its foot hold. As already noted a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.71% is expected between 2018–2028, to this already burgeoning market. A project report/feasibility report and plant lay out prepared by NIIR project consulting services is available for consultation. A snap shot of the report indicates the following details:- The figures below would entail revision in values depending on the place, availability of raw materials, labor and other incidentals. These figures are provided to give a rough idea of estimated investment. Estimated Investment And Returns (2020; India):- (i) Plant Capacity = 8 Metric tons/day; (ii) Plant and Machinery = USD0.2 million (approx.); (iii) Working Capital = USD1.1 to 1.2 million (approx.); (iv) Return on Investment = 45%; and (v) Break Even = 36%. Future Out Look On Cotton Linters:- The discussions and observations made in this report clearly bring out the versatility of cotton linter as a raw material for use in many varied applications. The crucial point at this juncture would be the availability of raw material. Although global potential for cotton linter production is around 5 million metric tonnes (based on available ginned seeds), one report estimates the availability at 1 million metric tonnes, whereas as another survey states that the current availability of linter worldwide could be as much as 2.5 million Metric tons. Be that as it may, this clearly points out to the lack of prevalence of scientific processing of cotton seeds in many regions of the world. Going by the Indian experience, there is hardly 10% of ginned seeds that undergo the rigorous processing to extract invaluable constituents (linter, hulls etc), and the rest 90% seeds are directly crushed for oil extraction. The impediment in large scale adoption of linter extraction is cited to be high recurring cost. It is known that more than 50% of the incidental expenses go in power to run huge saw machines for extraction. An urgent need to devise a highly energy efficient or an alternate novel mechanism to extract linters is felt seriously. Just like ginning, if delinting is also made a way of life, by introducing an appropriate sized delinter capable of serving a ginning industry year-long for extraction of linters from its seed, the situation could improve for the better. However the fact remains undisputed that there exists a huge untapped potential for creating, value adding and establishing successful business ventures world over by using this veritable cellulosic raw material. In India, Characteristics Of The Linters (Parameter – Value; the constituents do not necessarily add up to 100% as they are measured on different samples):- (i) Fiber Length (the ensemble contains a large proportion of short fibers (fibers less than the average length)):- (a) 1st Cut – 2.5–6.0 mm, (b) 2nd Cut – 2.0–3.0 mm, and (c) 3rd Cut – Less than 2.0 mm; (ii) Color (depending on cut):- Clear, clear to brown, brown; (ii) Cellulose (the cellulose linter has low viscosity and therefore low degree of polymerization (DP)) – Higher than 80% up to 85%:- (a) Holo Cellulose – 80%, and (b) Alpha Cellulose – 78%; (iii) Water/Moisture Content – 6.0–8.0%; (iv)

Extractables – 5.0–6.0%, Fat And Waxes – 2.0%, and Pectin – 1.0%; (v) Proteins – 2.0%; (vi) Ash – 2.0%; (vii) Insoluble Lignin – 0.7%; (viii) Foreign Matter – 1.0%; and (ix) Seed Hulls – 11.0. / Линт или хлопковый Пух имеет длину волокон менее 20 миллиметров (мм), получается после отделения длинных волокон. Волокнистый покров семян, оставшийся после джинирования, а также волокнистая продукция, полученная в результате линтерования семян Хлопчатника. , например, . первого съёма (первого линтерования), второго съёма (или второго линтерования). Под хлопковым Линтом или Пухом понимаются короткие и грубые волокна, снимаемые с семян Хлопчатника после отделения хлопка-волокна. Различают хлопковый пух 1-го и 2-го съёма (first-cut linters и second-cut linters, соответственно). Хлопковый линт или пух используют для изготовления ваты, прокладочных, изоляционных материалов, фильтров и других целей. Пух Хлопковый или Линт – короткие волокна, остающиеся на семенах Хлопчатника после отделения нормального волокна. Содержание пуха – 4–8% от массы семян. Снимается с семян после волокноотделения в 2–3 приёма (для увеличения съёма и разделения по качеству). Используется как сырьё для получения ваты, искусственного волокна, плёнок, лаков, взрывчатых веществ и так далее.

LINTERS CLEANER = ЧИСТИТЕЛЬ ЛИНТА (или ЛИНТООЧИСТИТЕЛЬ) – Cotton Linters Cleaner is mainly applicable for removing impurities from and cleaning cotton linter and barren cottonseeds and for recovering useful fibers at cotton processing factories. It is also applicable for removing impurities from and loosely cleaning fibers such as chemical fibers and rabbit hair. / В хлопковой отрасли, машина для очистки линта от сорных примесей. виды (species).

LINTON TWEED = ЛИНТОНОВСКИЙ ТВИД – Linton Tweed is the trademark of Linton, Ltd., Carlisle, England. These tweeds are noted for their softness and subtle or vivid calorings. / Линтон Эл.ти.ди. (Linton, Ltd.).

LIPASES = ЛИПАЗЫ – Lipases:- (Greek:- lipos – fat, oil) Fat-cleaving enzymes.

LIPI = LEMBAGA ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA = INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES

LIP SEAL = КРОМОЧНОЕ САМОПОДЖИМНОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ (или ПОРОГОВОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ) – Lip Seal is an elastomeric or metallic seal that prevents leakage in dynamic and static applications by a scraping or wiping action at a controlled interference between itself and the mating surface. See also Seal.

LIPS–GROSS SYSTEM = LUXEMBOURG INTERBANK PAYMENT SYSTEM – GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

LIQUATION = ЛИКВАЦИЯ (или СЖИЖЕНИЕ, или ПЛАВЛЕНИЕ, или ЗЕЙГЕРОВАНИЕ) – Liquation:- this process is used for refining easily fusible metals like lead and tin. The impure metal is heated on the slopy hearth of a electric furnace. The metal melts and flows down leaving the impurities.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS = СЖИЖЕННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) means lean gas, primarily methane, converted to liquid form through refrigeration to minus 163 degrees Celsius under atmospheric pressures. Natural gas cooled to liquid for transport by tanker or trucks to destinations not connected by pipeline. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is the supercooled natural gas that is maintained as a liquid at or below –160 °C; LNG occupies 1/640th of its original volume and is therefore easier to transport if pipelines cannot be used. Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to –260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is a natural gas which has been made liquid by reducing its temperature to minus 258 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure. Its volume is 1/600 of gas in vapor form. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is a natural gas that is liquefied under extremely cold temperatures to facilitate storage or transportation in specially designed vessels.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК СЖИЖЕННОГО ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА (или ГАЗОВОЗ) – A tanker specially designed to carry liquefied natural gas (LNG), fitted with insulated pressure tanks made of stainless steel or aluminium. The load is refrigerated to –162 °C. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Carrier, perhaps the most sophisticated of all commercial ships. The cargo tanks are made of a special aluminum alloy and are heavily insulated to carry natural gas in its liquid state at a temperature of –285 °F. The LNG ship costs about twice as much as an oil tanker of the same size. Also known as Gascarrier.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS = СЖИЖЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ГАЗ (или СЖИЖЕННЫЙ УГЛЕВОДОРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):- hydrocarbons which are gaseous under conditions of normal temperature and pressure but are liquefied by compression or cooling to facilitate storage, handling and transportation. They are:- (i) extracted by stripping of natural gas at crude petroleum and natural gas sources; (ii) extracted by stripping of imported natural gas in installations of the importing country; and (iii) produced both in refineries and outside of refineries in the course of processing crude petroleum or its derivatives. It is generally made up of propane (C_3H_8) or butane (C_4H_{10}), or a combination of the two. Also included is ethane (C_2H_6) from petroleum refineries or natural gas producers' separation and stabilization plants. Only the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) includes ethane under LPG. For all other organizations, LPG comprises merely propane and butane. Volumes of LPG reported in all flows of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) questionnaire include LPG from gas plants except for the flow of refinery output. LPG is a light hydrocarbons fraction of the paraffin series produced in refineries and gas plants, comprising propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) or a mixture of these two hydrocarbons. LPG consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons which are obtained from petroleum distillation and/or natural gas treatment. The following three types are identified:- (i) a mixture of hydrocarbons of the C_3 group (propane, propene, propylene); (ii) a mixture of hydrocarbons of the C_4 group (butane, butene, butylene); and (iii) a mixture of C_3 and C_4 in any proportions. LPG is light saturated paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilization and natural gas processing plants. It consists mainly of propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) or a combination of the two. It is normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the generic name for commercial propane and commercial butane. It can be produced from natural gas processing plants or from refineries. LPG occurs naturally as gas at atmospheric pressure. It has the special property of becoming liquid at atmospheric temperature if moderately compressed and can easily be converted from liquid into gas by being released to atmospheric pressure. In order to facilitate transport and storage, LPG is usually bottled in liquid state (about 250 times more dense than in its gaseous form), propane however can also be supplied in bulk for storage tanks at consumers' premises. LPG is used domestically, mainly for heating and cooking purposes and industrially, for example as feedstock by the Petrochemical industry. It is also increasingly used in the transport sector as vehicle fuel, because of its cleaner burning properties and often lower end-use price. When crude oil and natural gas are produced from the well (either from associated or non-associated wells), they are a mixture of oil, water, sediment and dissolved gases (methane, ethane, propane, butane and pentanes). In the first instance, all gases are separated from the oil/gas mixture in natural gas processing plants and separation plants. The gases are extracted because of their higher value and their readily marketable state, such as propane and butane which are Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). In a later stage, the sediment and other unwanted substances are removed in treatment plants. The gases are separated in a wellhead separation plant from onshore and offshore wells respectively. This happens through a separator on the platform. The methane will form the constituent of natural gas, while the others form the Natural Gas Liquids (NGL). Natural gas liquids however, can also be produced in conjunction with natural gas. Large amounts of LPG are also produced in petroleum refineries where they are separated from crude oil in the distillation process. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consists primarily of propane and butane, which

turn liquid under a pressure of six to seven atmospheres. LPG is shipped in special vessels. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (also called Liquified Petroleum Gas or Liquid Petroleum Gas, or LPG, or LP Gas, or Autogas) is a mixture of hydrocarbon gases used as a fuel in heating appliances and vehicles, and increasingly replacing chlorofluorocarbons as an aerosol propellant and a refrigerant to reduce damage to the ozone layer. Varieties of LPG bought and sold include mixes that are primarily propane, mixes that are primarily butane, and the more common, mixes including both propane (60%) and butane (40%), depending on the season – in winter more propane, in summer more butane. Propylene and butylenes are usually also present in small concentration. A powerful odorant, ethanethiol, is added so that leaks can be detected easily. LPG is manufactured during the refining of crude oil, or extracted from oil or gas streams as they emerge from the ground. Propane, butane, or propane-butane mixtures derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization. Butylene, ethane, ethylene, isobutene, isobutylene, normal butane, propane, and propylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Also known as LPG. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a propane-butane used as vehicle fuel, technical propane, technical butane, technical propane-butane, and isobutane. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):- light gases, such as butane and propane, that can be maintained as liquids while under pressure. / выработка (output). Бутилен, этан, этилен, изобутен, изобутилен, фракция нормального бутана, пропан и пропилен. Сжиженный Нефтяной Газ (СНГ) или Сжиженный Углеводородный Газ (СУГ) это пропан-бутан, используемый в качестве автомобильного топлива, технический пропан, технический бутан, технический пропан-бутан, и изобутан. Под Нефтяными Газами понимаются углеводородные газы, растворённые в нефти (так называемые попутные), свободные газы газовой шапки, располагающейся в купольных структурах над залежами нефти, а также газы, образующиеся при её переработке. В 1 м^3 нефтяного газа содержится до 100–150 г бензиновых фракций, которые отбираются на газобензиновых заводах. Теплота сгорания нефтяного газа 29–38 МДж/м^3. Характерная особенность нефтяных газов – наличие в них, кроме метана, до 80% (обычно 20–40%) этана, пропана, бутана и паров более тяжёлых углеводородов. Во многих нефтяных газах присутствуют сероводород и негорючие компоненты (азот, углекислый газ, аргон и гелий). Сжижение Газов – перевод вещества из газообразного состояния в жидкое. Сжижение газов возможно только при температурах, меньших критической температуры. В промышленности сжижение газов критической температурой выше температуры окружающей среды (практически выше –50 °C) осуществляется сжатием газа в компрессоре и последующей конденсацией его в теплообменнике, охлаждаемом водой или холодным рассолом. Сжижение газов, критическая температура которых значительно ниже температуры окружающей среды, производится методами глубокого охлаждения. Современные промышленные методы глубокого охлаждения для сжижения газов основаны на Джоуля-Томсэна эффекте либо на адиабатном процессе расширения газа в детандере.

LIQUID = ЖИДКОСТЬ – Liquid is any substance that flows readily or changes in response to the smallest influence. More generally, any substance in which the force required to produce a deformation depends on the rate of deformation rather than on the magnitude of the deformation. / Жидкость, агрегатное состояние вещества, промежуточное между твёрдым и газообразным состояниями. Жидкость, сохраняя отдельные черты как твёрдого тела, так и газа, обладает, однако, рядом только ей присущих особенностей, из которых наиболее характерная – текучесть. Подобно твёрдому телу, жидкость сохраняет свой объём, имеет свободную поверхность, обладает определённой прочностью на разрыв при всестороннем растяжении и так далее. С другой стороны, взятая в достаточном количестве жидкость принимает форму сосуда, в котором находится. Принципиальная возможность непрерывного перехода жидкости в газ также свидетельствует о близости жидкого и газообразного состояний. По химическому составу различают Однокомпонентные, или Чистые Жидкости, и Двух- или Многокомпонентные Жидкие Смеси (Растворы). По физической природе жидкости делятся на нормальные (обычные), жидкие кристаллы с сильно выраженной анизотропией (зависимостью свойств от направления) и квантовые жидкости – жидкие ^{4}He, ^{3}He и их смеси – со специфическими квантовыми свойствами при очень низких температурах. Нормальные чистые жидкости имеют только одну жидкую фазу (то есть существует один единственный вид каждой нормальной жидкости). Гелий ^{4}He может находиться в двух жидких фазах – нормальной и сверхтекучей, а жидкокристаллические вещества – в нормальной и одной или даже двух анизотропных фазах. Общим для всех нормальных жидкостей, в том числе и для смесей, является их макроскопическая однородность и изотропность при отсутствии внешних воздействий. Эти свойства сближают жидкости с газами, но резко отличают их от анизотропных кристаллических твёрдых тел. Аморфные твёрдые тела (например, стекла), с современной точки зрения, являются переохлаждёнными жидкостями (смотрите Аморфное Состояние) и отличаются от обычных жидкостей только численными значениями кинетических характеристик (существенно большей вязкостью и других). Область существования нормальной жидкой фазы ограничена со стороны низких температур фазовым переходом в твёрдое состояние – кристаллизацией или (в зависимости от величины приложенного давления) фазовым переходом в сверхтекучее состояние для ^{4}He и в жидко-анизотропное состояние для жидких кристаллов. При давлениях ниже критического давления $p_к$ нормальная жидкая фаза ограничена со стороны высоких температур фазовым переходом в газообразное состояние – Испарением. При давлениях $p > p_к$ фазовый переход отсутствует и по своим физическим свойствам жидкость в этой области неотличима от плотного газа. Наивысшая температура $T_к$, при которой ещё возможен фазовый переход жидкость-газ, называется Критической Температурой. Значения $p_к$ и $T_к$ определяют критическую точку чистой жидкости, в которой свойства жидкости и газа становятся тождественными. Наличие критической точки для фазового перехода жидкость-газ позволяет осуществить непрерывный переход из жидкого состояния в газообразное, минуя область, где газ и жидкость сосуществуют (смотрите Критическое Состояние). Таким образом, при нагревании или уменьшении плотности свойства жидкости (теплопроводность, вязкость, самодиффузия и другие), как правило, меняются в сторону сближения со свойствами газов. Вблизи же температуры кристаллизации большинство свойств нормальных жидкостей (плотность, сжимаемость, теплоёмкость, электропроводность и так далее) близки к таким же свойствам соответствующих твёрдых тел. Ниже приведены значения теплоёмкости при постоянном давлении (C_p) ряда веществ в твёрдом и жидком состояниях при температуре кристаллизации. Малое различие этих теплоёмкостей показывает, что тепловое движение в жидкостях и твёрдых телах вблизи температуры кристаллизации имеет примерно одинаковый характер. Теплоёмкость некоторых веществ (в Дж/(кг·К)), при температуре кристаллизации выглядит следующим образом:- (i) Cl:- Ср, тв. – 620, Ср, ж. – 1 800; (ii) Hg:- Ср, тв. – 138, Ср, ж. – 138; (iii) Na:- Ср, тв. – 1 382, Ср, ж. – 1 386; (iv) NaCl:- Ср, тв. – 1 405, Ср, ж. – 1 692; (v) Pb:- Ср, тв. – 146, Ср, ж. – 155; и (vi) Zn:- Ср, тв. – 461, Ср, ж. – 542. Молекулярная Теория Жидкостей:- по своей природе силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия в жидкостях и кристаллах одинаковы и имеют примерно одинаковые величины. Наличие в жидкостях сильного межмолекулярного взаимодействия обусловливает, в частности, существование Поверхностного Натяжения на границе жидкости с любой другой средой. Благодаря поверхностному натяжению жидкость стремится принять такую форму, при которой её поверхность (при данном объёме) минимальна. Небольшие объёмы жидкости имеют обычно характерную форму капли. В отсутствии внешних сил, когда действуют только межмолекулярные силы (например, в условиях невесомости), жидкость приобретает форму шара. Влияние поверхностного натяжения на равновесие и движение свободной поверхности жидкости, границ жидкости с твёрдыми телами или границ между несмешивающимися жидкостями относится к области капиллярных явлений. Фазовое состояние вещества зависит от физических условий, в которых оно находится, главным образом от температуры T и давления p. Характерной определяющей величиной является зависящее от температуры и давления отношение e (T, p) средней

потенциальной энергии взаимодействия молекул к их средней кинетической энергии. Для твёрдых тел e (T, p) >> 1; это значит, что силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия велики и удерживают молекулы (атомы, ионы) вблизи равновесных положений – узлов кристаллической решётки, несмотря на тепловое движение частиц. В твёрдых телах тепловое движение имеет характер коллективных колебаний атомов (ионов) около узлов кристаллической решётки. В газах осуществляется обратный предельный случай e (T, p) << 1; силы притяжения между молекулами недостаточны, чтобы удержать их вблизи друг от друга, вследствие чего положения и скорости молекул распределены почти хаотически. Для жидкостей e (T, p) ~1:- интенсивности упорядочивающих межмолекулярных взаимодействий и разупорядочивающего теплового движения молекул имеют сравнимые значения, чем и определяется вся специфичность жидкого состояния вещества. Тепловое движение молекул в неметаллических жидкостях состоит из сочетания коллективных колебательных движений того же типа, что и в кристаллических телах, и происходящих время от времени скачков молекул из одних временных положений равновесия (центров колебаний) в другие. Каждый скачок происходит при сообщении молекуле энергии активации, достаточной для разрыва её связей с окружающими молекулами и перехода в окружение других молекул. В результате большого числа таких скачков молекулы жидкости более или менее быстро перемешиваются (происходит самодиффузия, которую можно наблюдать, например, методом меченых атомов). Характерные частоты скачков составляют ~10^{11}–10^{12} $сек^{-1}$ для низкомолекулярных жидкостей, много меньше для высокомолекулярных, а в отдельных случаях, например, для сильно вязких жидкостей и стёкол, могут оказаться чрезвычайно низкими. При наличии внешней силы, сохраняющей своё направление более длительное время, чем интервалы между скачками, молекулы перемещаются в среднем в направлении этой силы. Таким образом, статические или низкочастотные механические воздействия приводят к проявлению текучести жидкости как суммарному эффекту от большого числа молекулярных переходов между временными положениями равновесия. При частоте воздействий, превышающей характерные частоты молекулярных скачков, у жидкости наблюдаются упругие эффекты (например, Сдвиговая Упругость), типичные для твёрдых тел. Однородность и изотропность нормальных жидкостей молекулярная теория жидкостей объясняет отсутствием у них дальнего порядка во взаимных положениях и ориентациях молекул (смотрите Дальний Порядок И Ближний Порядок). Положения и ориентации двух или более молекул, расположенных далеко друг от друга, оказываются статистически независимыми. В идеальном кристаллическом теле, как правило, существует ‘жёсткий’ дальний порядок в расположении и ориентации молекул (атомов, ионов). В жидком кристалле дальний порядок наблюдается лишь в ориентации молекул, но он отсутствует в их расположении. Жидкости иногда разделяют на Неассоциированные Жидкости и Ассоциированные Жидкости, в соответствии с простотой или сложностью их термодинамических свойств. Предполагается, что в ассоциированных жидкостях есть сравнительно устойчивые группы молекул – комплексы, проявляющие себя как одно целое. Существование подобных комплексов в некоторых растворах доказывается прямыми физическими методами. Наличие устойчивых ассоциаций молекул в однокомпонентных жидкостях недостоверно. Основой современных молекулярных теорий жидкого состояния послужило экспериментальное обнаружение в жидкости ближнего порядка – согласования (корреляции) во взаимных положениях и ориентациях близко расположенных групп, состоящих из 2, 3 и большего числа молекул. Эти статистические корреляции, определяющие молекулярную структуру жидкости, простираются на область протяжённостью порядка нескольких межатомных расстояний и быстро исчезают для далеко расположенных друг от друга частиц (отсутствие дальнего порядка). Структурные исследования реальных жидкостей, позволившие установить эту особенность жидкого состояния, производятся методами Рентгеновского структурного анализа и нейтронографии. По структуре и способам их описания жидкости делят на Простые Жидкости и Сложные Жидкости. К первому сравнительно малочисленному классу относят однокомпонентные атомарные жидкости. Для описания свойств таких жидкостей достаточно указать лишь взаимное расположение атомов. К этому классу жидкостей относятся жидкие чистые металлы, сжиженные инертные газы и (с некоторыми оговорками) жидкости с малоатомными симметричными молекулами, например, CCl_4. Для простых жидкостей результаты рентгено-структурного или нейтронографического анализа могут быть выражены с помощью так называемой радиальной функции распределения g (r). Эта функция характеризует распределение частиц вблизи произвольно выбранной частицы, так как значения g (r) пропорциональны вероятности нахождения двух атомов (молекул) на заданном расстоянии r друг от друга. Ход кривой g (r) наглядно показывает существование определённой упорядоченности в простой жидкости – в ближайшее окружение каждой частицы входит в среднем определённое число частиц. Для каждой жидкости детали функции g (r) незначительно меняются с изменением температуры и давления. Расстояние до первого пика определяет среднее межатомное расстояние, а по площади под первым пиком можно восстановить среднее число соседей (Среднее Координационное Число) атома в жидкости. В большинстве случаев эти характеристики вблизи линии плавления оказываются близкими к кратчайшему межатомному расстоянию и координационному числу в соответствующем кристалле. Однако, в отличие от кристалла, истинное число соседей у частицы и истинное межатомное расстояние в жидкости являются не постоянными числами, а случайными величинами, и по графику g (r) устанавливаются лишь их средние значения. При сильном нагревании жидкости и приближении к газовому состоянию ход функции g (r) постепенно сглаживается соответственно уменьшению степени ближнего порядка. В разреженном газе g (r) >> 1. Для сложных жидкостей п для жидких смесей расшифровка рентгенограмм более сложна и во многих случаях полностью не может быть осуществлена. Исключение составляет вода и некоторые другие низкомолекулярные жидкости, для которых имеются довольно полные исследования и описания их статистической структуры. Теория кинетических и динамических свойств жидкости (диффузии, вязкости и так далее) разработана менее полно, чем равновесных свойств (теплоёмкости и других). Динамическая теория жидкого состояния весьма сложна и пока не получила достаточного развития. В теории жидкостей большое развитие получили численные методы, позволяющие рассчитывать свойства простых жидкостей с помощью быстродействующих вычислительных машин. Наибольший интерес представляет метод молекулярной динамики, непосредственно моделирующий на вычислительной машине совместное тепловое движение большого числа молекул при заданном законе их взаимодействия и по прослеженным траекториям многих отдельных частиц восстанавливающий все необходимые статистические сведения о системе. Таким путём получены точные теоретические результаты относительно структуры и термодинамических свойств простых неметаллических жидкостей. Отдельную и ещё не решённую проблему составляет вопрос о структуре и свойствах простых жидкостей в непосредственной окрестности критической точки. Некоторые успехи были здесь достигнуты в последнее время методами теории подобия. В целом проблема критических явлений для чистых жидкостей и смесей остаётся ещё недостаточно выясненной. Отдельную проблему составляет вопрос о структуре и свойствах Жидких Металлов, на которые значительное влияние оказывают имеющиеся в них коллективизированные электроны. Несмотря на некоторые успехи, полной электронной теории жидких металлов ещё не существует. Значительные (пока ещё не преодолённые) трудности встретились при объяснении свойств Жидких Полупроводников. Основные Направления Исследований Жидкого Состояния:- многочисленные макроскопические свойства жидкостей изучаются и описываются методами различных разделов механики, физики и физической химии. Равновесные механические и тепловые свойства жидкостей (сжимаемость, теплоёмкость и другие) изучаются термодинамическими методами. Важнейшей задачей является нахождение Уравнения Состояния для давления и энергии как функции от плотности и температуры, а в случае растворов – и от концентраций компонентов. Знание уравнения состояния позволяет методами термодинамики установить

многочисленные связи между различными механическими и тепловыми характеристиками жидкости. Имеется большое количество эмпирических, полуэмпирических и приближённых теоретических уравнений состояния для различных индивидуальных жидкостей и их групп. Неравновесные тепловые и механические процессы в жидкостях (например, диффузия, теплопроводность, электропроводность и другие), особенно в смесях и при наличии химических реакций, изучаются методами термодинамики необратимых процессов. Механические движения жидкостей, рассматриваемых как сплошные среды, изучаются в Гидродинамике. Важнейшее значение имеет Уравнение Навье-Стокса, описывающее движение вязкой жидкости. В так называемых Ньютоновских Жидкостях (вода, низкомолекулярные органические жидкости, расплавы солей и другие) вязкость не зависит от режима течения (в условиях ламинарного течения, когда Число Рейнольдса $R < R_{критич.}$), в этом случае вязкость является физико-химической постоянной, определяемой молекулярной природой жидкости и её состоянием (температурой и давлением). У неНьютоновских (структурно-вязких) жидкостей вязкость зависит от режима течения даже при малых числах Рейнольдса (жидкие полимеры, стекла в интервале размягчения, эмульсии и другие). Свойства неНьютоновских жидкостей изучает Реология. Специфические особенности течения жидких металлов, связанные с их электропроводностью и лёгкой подверженностью влиянию магнитных полей, изучаются в Магнитной Гидродинамике. Приложения методов гидродинамики к задачам молекулярной физики жидкостей изучаются в Физико-Химической Гидродинамике.

LIQUID = ЛИКВИДНОЕ – Liquid:- a characteristic of a security or commodity market with enough units outstanding to allow large transactions without a substantial change in price. Institutional investors are inclined to seek out liquid investments so that their trading activity will not influence the market price. The opposite of Illiquid. / Характеристика ценной бумаги или рынка сырья, по которым имеется достаточный объём как со стороны спроса, так и со стороны предложения, что позволяет обеспечить заключение любых крупных сделок без существенного изменения цены при этом. Институциональные инвесторы склонны к поиску ликвидных инвестиций при том расчёте, чтобы их торговая активность не повлияла бы на рыночную стоимость. В противовес к Неликвидной или Неликвидному (Illiquid).

LIQUID ASSETS = ЛИКВИДНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – (1) Liquid Assets:- assets that are readily convertible into cash, or that already consist of cash, such as bank deposits, marketable securities, and short-term notes receivable. Assets which you can easily convert into cash, such as shares or fixed interest investments. / Активы, такие как акции или инвестиции с фиксированным процентом, которые Вы можете легко преобразовать в наличные деньги.

(2) Total company assets that can be converted into cash immediately or almost immediately.

LIQUIDATE = ЛИКВИДИРОВАТЬ – (1) Liquidate:- to take a second futures or options position opposite to the initial or opening position. To sell (or purchase) futures contracts of the same delivery month purchased (or sold) during an earlier transaction or make (or take) delivery of the cash commodity represented by the futures contract. Also known as Offset.

(2) When a company fails, the process of converting all of its assets back into cash and distributing it to those with a claim on it.

LIQUIDATE A POSITION = ЛИКВИДИРОВАТЬ ПОЗИЦИЮ – Liquidate A Position:- the action of offsetting an open exchange position with the related hedge position, for example, covering securities sold forward for a certain date by a forward purchase as of the same date. Also known as Close A Position, or Square A Position.

LIQUIDATED = ЛИКВИДИРОВАННОЕ (или ЛИКВИДИРУЕМОЕ) – Liquidated:- a company may be liquidated or dissolved by selling all of its assets and then using the cash to meet any obligations to creditors. Any remaining cash will then go to the shareholders of the company.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES = ЛИКВИДИРУЕМЫЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ – Liquidated Damages are damages that the parties to a contract specify will have to be paid in the event of a breach. For example, if Ann and John make a contract to do business, one provision of that contract may stipulate that if either of the two breaches the contract and doesn't fulfill the promise, that person will have to pay the other USD1 000.00. The clause setting this USD1 000.00 payment penalty is a liquidated damage clause, with the USD1 000.00 being the 'liquidated' damages that will have to be paid. Liquidated damages provisions are not used in every contract, but they may make sense in certain instances. When most breach of contracts cases occur, the damages that are awarded are based on the actual financial loss incurred by the party who suffered the breach. Sometimes, this is easy to figure out. For example, if Joe is renting an apartment from Ann for USD500.00 a month and then Joe breaks the lease and Ann can't find a new tenant for a month, then Ann has suffered USD500.00 in damages and that would be what Joe has to pay. Sometimes, however, it can be difficult or impossible to calculate how much a breached contract would cost. As such, the parties to the contract can decide on an amount that will need to be paid if either breaches and they can include details about that amount right in the contract. The court will generally enforce the liquidated damages provision and make the breaching party pay whatever is specified, if it finds that a breach did, in fact, occur. However, courts will usually only enforce a liquidated damages clause if the damages really are difficult to determine and if the clause is reasonable, i.e. not punitive – you can't put a clause in a contract specifying USD1 000 000.00 in liquidated damages if you really only lose about USD100.00. If you are writing a contract with a liquidated damages provision, or considering signing one, getting a lawyer involved is a good idea to help make sure your legal rights are protected. The penalty a seller must pay if the construction project does not meet contractual standards or deadlines. Liquidated Damages are a fixed amount set forth in a contract by an agency to compensate the agency for unexcused delay in the performance of the contract. The purpose of the liquidated damages clause is to establish, in advance, a reasonable estimate of the damages that would be incurred by the agency if there is an unexcused delay, or a breach of contract, which causes the work to be extended beyond the contractual completion date. This establishment of damages is designed to avoid arguments about the reasonableness of the actual damages an owner may have due to unexcused delays by the contractor. If the amount of liquidated damages is later found to be greater than the amount of actual damages that should have been anticipated, the liquidated damages may be deemed a penalty, and, hence, unenforceable. The liquidated damages set forth in the contract provision must be a reasonable forecast of the actual anticipated damages. If the liquidated damages do not meet this test, then they could be deemed an unenforceable penalty by a court or administrative contract appeals board. Since liquidated damages are only imposed for delays in project completion, it is manifest that only those delays should be considered which actually affect project completion. By their nature the delayed activities involved must necessarily lie on the critical path of the project as it was actually completed. In terms of the concurrent delay rule then, the concurrent delay must pertain to activities whose completion was critical to completion of the project itself. A contractor cannot successfully urge that because critical contractor-caused delays ... were concurrent with noncritical Government delays ... the imposition of liquidated damages may be avoided. Relief from the imposition of liquidated damages must depend upon showing concurrent delay in respect to activities on the critical path. Liquidated damages are generally used where it is difficult, if not impossible, to accurately estimate the harm to the agency if late, unexcused performance of the contract occurs. Liquidated damages are established by the government prior to the issuance of the solicitation. These damages, expressed as a daily amount to be assesed against the contractor for each day of delay beyond the contract completion date, must be a reasonable forecast of the damages the government will incur for each day of delay. The daily amount must not be in the nature of a

penalty, however. Even though the parties may agree to a contract with a liquidated damages clause, such contract provisions are strictly construed by the courts and boards of contract appeals because of the potential that the liquidated damages may be in the nature of a penalty, which is onerous and unenforceable. To be enforceable, the liquidated damages must be a reasonable forecast of the likely or actual damages if a delay occurs and not disproportionate to the presumed loss or injury to the non-breaching party. If the forecast of damages prior to contract performance was unreasonable and excessive, then the courts and boards will consider these damages to be a penalty and, hence, unenforceable. Damages of an amount already specified in a contract. / Эн (Ann) и Дьжон (John).

LIQUIDATION = ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ – (1) Liquidation:- settlement of forward or future transactions on the exchanges, with specific dates stipulated ahead of time for the individual operations, e.g., option declaration, payment, delivery of securities, etc. The liquidation calendar is determined by the stock exchange board. Liquidation is a transaction that offsets or closes out a long or short position. Also known as Offset. Liquidation is the process of exiting positions (long or short). A market is thought to be in liquidation when the total open interest starts trending down over a period of days or weeks. The closing of an existing position through the execution of an offsetting transaction. The closing out of a long position. The term is sometimes used to denote closing out a short position, but this is more often referred to as Covering. See also Cover, and Offset. Liquidation:- conversion of assets, such as securities or inventory, into cash. Liquidation is the cancellation of a future sale (purchase) obligation by the off-setting purchase (sale) of the same futures contract. Liquidation is an offsetting an existing position by selling (buying) a futures or option contract that was previously purchased (sold). Also called Offset or Covering. / Конверсия активов, таких как ценные бумаги или материальные ценности, в наличные деньги. , например, .

(2) Liquidation:- dissolution of a bankrupt business or other economic unit by selling its assets and paying off its creditors. See also Bankruptcy, Insolvency, and Reorganization. Selling the assets of an insolvent business or person and using the proceeds to pay creditors, pursuant to Chapter 7 of the US Bankruptcy Act. Dissolution of assets or of a company by realizing the assets and settling the debts. Liquidation is a winding up an activity by distributing its assets to the appropriate parties and settling its debts. / или иного хозяйствующего субъекта посредством продажи его активов и расплаты с его кредиторами. Раздел или роспуск активов или компании.

LIQUIDATION DIVIDEND = ЛИКВИДАЦИОННЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Liquidation Dividend is a payment to creditors on a winding up or bankruptcy when the creditors cannot be repaid in full or are repaid in instalments. Amount paid to shareholders upon liquidation or dissolution of a business, representing the difference between total cash remaining after the sale of assets minus all liabilities and shareholders' equity. This amount is distributed to the owners or shareholders in proportion to their ownership. / роспуске или разделе бизнеса.

LIQUIDATION PREFERENCE = ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЯ ПРИ ЛИКВИДАЦИИ – Liquidation Preference:- sometimes, usually by virtue of an agreement, certain shareholders will receive preferential treatment if a company is liquidated. Investors may insist on this so that if a company fails, they are paid out first before any other shareholders receive any payouts.

LIQUIDATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЛИКВИДАЦИИ – In the United States, the Liquidation System, a part of Customs' Automated Commercial System, closes the file on each entry and establishes a batch filing number which is essential for recovering an entry for review or enforcement purposes. An entry liquidation is a final review of the entry. Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 requires that all liquidations be performed within one year from the date of consumption entry or final withdrawal on a warehouse entry. Three one-year extensions are permitted.

LIQUIDATOR = ЛИКВИДАТОР – In business, Liquidator is a person or entity in charge of liquidating the assets of a business. See also Bankruptcy Trustee. In Australia, the person appointed to wind up a company. See also Winding Up.

LIQUID BULK = НАЛИВОМ – Liquid Bulk:- liquid cargo. / жидкий груз.

LIQUID CRYSTAL = ЖИДКИЙ КРИСТАЛЛ – Liquid Crystal is a liquid in which the molecules are oriented parallel to each other resulting in birefringence and interference patterns visible in polarizing light.

LIQUID CRYSTAL POLYMER = ЖИДКОКРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Many of the high performance fibers are made from Liquid Crystal Polymers (LCP's). The term liquid crystal has a different meaning for fibers polymers as compared to, e.g., liquid crystal displays. In the latter case the crystals change orientation under the influence of an electric field. In the discussion that follows, liquid crystal describes polymers which self-organize into crystalline domains when put into a liquid state (either through dissolution or by melting). Formation and alignment of crystalline domains leads to higher strength, modulus, thermal resistance, and other improvements over amorphous polymer based fibers. Examples include aramid (e.g., Kevlar™), which is acid spun from a lyotropic LCP, and ar-ester (e.g., Vectran™), which is melt spun from a thermotropic LCP. Vectran™ can be crimped, and spun in a similar manner as other high performance fibers. Vectran™ yarns can also be produced using stretch breaking. Hybrid yarns and blends with Nylon or polyester can be produced for better dyeability and cost. Liquid Crystal Polymers (LCP's) are the polymers such as aramids or the thermotropic polyesters that form liquid crystals when in the appropriate state, (concentrated solution or melt). Most liquid crystal polymers have in their structure a succession of para-ring structures. The liquid crystal formation is thought to relate to the fact that there is a limiting concentration of rod-like chains that can exist in a random arrangement in a solution or melt. Once this concentration is reached, ordering or alignment of the chains in necessary to accommodate them. Fibers from liquid crystal polymers generally have high modulus and tenacity, good chemical resistance, and hightemperature resistance. They are used in a wide range of applications including protective apparel, tire cord, composites, ropes and cables, etc. / Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®), Вэктрэн™ (Vectran™). Найлан™ (Nylon™).

LIQUID FUNDS = ЛИКВИДНЫЕ ФОНДЫ – Liquid Funds:- assets which can be used immediately to make payments (cash liquidity). According to the banking law of some countries, liquid assets consist of cash and equivalent, giro (clearing) balances with the central bank of the country and postal checking account balances. / Активы, которые могут быть использованы немедленно для осуществления платежей (наличная ликвидность). В соответствии с банковским законодательством ряда стран ликвидные активы включают в себя наличные и их эквивалент, безналичные (расчётные) остатки в центральном банке данной страны и остатки на удерживаемых почтовых счетах.

LIQUIDITY = ЛИКВИДНОСТЬ – Liquidity:- if a security, such as a stock, does not trade actively, as measured by its trading volume, it means that investors have an illiquid market, i.e. it is difficult to buy or sell stock without a major impact on price. For small cap, and especially micro-cap stocks, liquidity is a very important requirement. It helps ensure an orderly, efficient, and fair market. Liquidity is the ease of converting an asset to cash as measured by the Current Ratio or Acid/Quick Ratio. The term Liquidity can appear in three different contexts:- (1) it refers to the ability of a bank to discharge all of its payment obligations on time. Pursuant to the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz (KWG)), credit institutions must invest their resources in such a way as to guarantee adequate

payment reserves at all times. The Federal Minstry of Finance, in consultation with the Deutsche Bundesbank, establishes the principles to assess in general whether a credit institution has sufficient liquidity. A Deposit Protection Fund is there to assist a bank in the event that it experiences liquidity problems. (2) Liquidity also refers to a market situation in which a security can be bought and sold at any time. A security's liquidity depends on the number of units in circulation and the number of market participants who are willing to buy or sell these units. For liquid securities, there is sufficient supply and demand so that a transaction contract, i.e. the reciprocal buying and selling of a security, is always possible. For less liquid securities, the market maker or designated sponsor ensures additional liquidity by providing quotes of prices at which they are prepared to buy or sell the security. (3) Furthermore, liquidity refers to the characteristic of being able to quickly convert a means of payment into cash. Liquidity is the quality that makes an asset easily convertible into cash with relatively little loss of value in the conversion process. Sometimes used more broadly to encompass credit in hand and promises of credit to meet needs for cash. The ease with which a financial instrument can be exchanged for goods and services. Cash is very liquid whereas a life assurance policy is less so. Being able to convert assets into cash easily, quickly and with little or no loss of capital. A liquid market is a market with enough participants to make buying and selling easy. The quality possessed by a financial instrument of being readily convertible into cash without significant loss of value. A market is said to be liquid when it has a high level of trading activity, allowing buying and selling with minimum price disturbance. The ability of an enterprise to meet its payment obligations on time. In a wider sense it means the availability of cash and cash-like funds within a company, on the money and capital markets and within the national or world economy. The ease with which an asset may be bought or sold in volume on the marketplace without causing dramatic price fluctuations. A highly liquid stock is characterized by a large volume of trading and a large pool of interested buyers and sellers. Relative ease with which an economic unit can meet financial obligations without selling fixed assets. By extension, assets that are immediately available to pay a debt. Liquidity is of paramount importance in banking. A bank must have sufficient cash on hand at all times to cover its customers' withdrawals. In the money market, liquidity is the availability of short-term funds for banks and other financial institutions, and is determined by reserve requirements. A market characterized by the ability to buy and sell with relative ease. How easily one's assets can be converted back into cash. For example, money in an account that can't be withdrawn for ten years is not very liquid. The ability of the market in a particular asset to absorb a reasonable amount of buying or selling at reasonable price changes. Liquidity is one of the most important characteristics of a good market. A characteristic of an asset market with enough units outstanding to allow large transactions without a substantial change in price. A market is liquid when it has a high level of trading activity, allowing buying and selling with minimum price disturbance. Liquidity is a group of measures of the financial strength of a company and so answer the questions 'Have we enough cash? Should we borrow more? Can we borrow more?' Measures of liquidity look at whether the company can fulfill its financial obligations to bankers, suppliers etc. Key measures of liquidity are as follows:- Current Ratio; Quick Ratio; Trade Creditors to Stock; Cash Less Overdraft; Financial Leverage; Income Gearing; and Stockholders' Equity/Fixed Assets. Liquidity is the market tradability of an asset. A highly liquid market has a large number of buyers and sellers, or lenders, making it easy to enter or exit. Liquidity is the ability of market participants to enter and exit trades quickly and with low transaction costs. Although liquidity can be measured several ways, in general, futures contracts with higher volume and open interest tend to be more liquid than those with lower volume and open interest. Liquidity is the amount of trading in a particular contract on a given day. / Крэдитвезэнгезэц (Ка.Ве.Ге.; Kreditwesengesetz (KWG)). Рынок считается ликвидным, когда имеет высокий уровень торговой активности, обеспечивающий покупку и продажу с минимальным колебанием цен. Относительная лёгкость, с которой хозяйствующий субъект может . Под Ликвидностью, от Латинского слова Liquidus, означающее Жидкий или Текучий, понимается мобильность активов предприятий, банков, обеспечивающая своевременную оплату их обязательств. флуктуации (колебания) цены. Под Ликвидностью, от Латинского слова Liquidus, означающее Жидкий или Текучий, понимается подвижность, мобильность активов предприятий, фирм или банков в капиталистических странах, обеспечивающая фактическую возможность (способность) бесперебойно оплачивать в срок все их обязательства и предъявляемые к ним законные денежные требования. Степень ликвидности определяется соотношением между денежными средствами и быстро реализуемыми активами предприятия, фирмы или банка и суммой их краткосрочных обязательств. К быстро реализуемым (ликвидным) активам относятся государственные ценные бумаги, акции и облигации крупных акционерных компаний, пользующиеся постоянным спросом на фондовой бирже, срочные векселя солидных фирм, беспрепятственно принимаемые к учёту и переучёту банками, золото и другие драгоценные металлы, а также бесспорная дебиторская задолженность, подлежащая погашению по первому требованию или через краткие сроки. У промышленных и торговых предприятий к ликвидным активам относятся также легко реализуемые товаро-материальные ценности. Чем выше доля активов, способных быстро превратиться в денежную наличность, тем выше ликвидность предприятия, фирмы, банка. Особое значение в капиталистической экономике имеет ликвидность коммерческих банков, бесперебойная оплата ими требований вкладчиков. Для её обеспечения законодательством о банках обычно устанавливаются размеры денежных резервов, которые коммерческие банки обязаны хранить в центральном банке – в процентном отношении к сумме их текущих счетов и срочных вкладов (так называемые Минимальные Резервы Банков). Конъюнктурные колебания и в особенности экономические кризисы ухудшают ликвидность отдельных предприятий, фирм и банков, что приводит их к банкротству. В условиях общего кризиса капитализма ликвидность менее мощных банков ухудшается, они поглощаются более крупными банками, которые сливаются в банки-гиганты (смотрите Концентрация Банков). Особый вид ликвидности – международная ликвидность, определяемая соотношением между золотовалютными резервами правительств и центральных банков капиталистических стран и суммой их внешних платежей, которые должны обеспечиваться этими резервами. После Второй Мировой Войны (1939–45) это соотношение ухудшилось и проблема международной ликвидности резко обострилась. Значительно расширились обороты по внешней торговле (как по физическому объёму, так и в особенности в ценностном выражении) в связи с повсеместной инфляцией и ростом цен при относительной стабильности суммы золотых резервов ввиду искусственно поддерживавшейся США заниженной цены золота (до Декабря 1971 – 35 Долларов США, до Февраля 1973 – 38 Долларов, с Февраля 1973 – 42.2 Доллара за 1 Тройскую унцию) и с неравномерным распределением золотовалютных резервов между странами (смотрите также Валютные Резервы).

LIQUIDITY DATA BANK® = БАНК ДАННЫХ ПО ЛИКВИДНОСТИ – Liquidity Data Bank®:- a computerized profile of Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) market activity, used by technical traders to analyze price trends and develop trading strategies. There is a specialized display of daily volume data and time distribution of prices for every commodity traded on the Chicago Board of Trade. / Чикагской Палаты по Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)) .

LIQUIDITY EVENT = СОБЫТИЕ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ – A term Liquidity Event refers to the way in which investors in a usually private company can get back their investment, i.e. liquidate their investment – either by having the company go public and getting tradable shares or by having the company merge with another firm thereby getting cash or stock which can be liquidated. Liquidity Event is an event that allows initial investors in a company to cash out some or all of their ownership shares and is considered an exit strategy for an illiquid investment. Liquidity events are typically used in conjunction with venture capital/angel investors or private equity firms, which will aim to reach one within a reasonable amount of time after initially making an investment. The most common liquidity events are initial public offerings (IPOs) and direct acquisitions by other corporations or private equity firms.

LIQUIDITY PREFERENCE = ПРЕДПОЧТЕНИЕ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ (или ХХ) – Liquidity Preference:- the liquidity preference theory is based on the generally accepted belief that investors prefer liquid assets to illiquid ones. Investors require a greater return to encourage them to commit funds for a longer period. Long dated stocks are less liquid than short dated stocks, so yields should be higher for long dated stocks.

LIQUIDITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЛИКВИДНОСТЬЮ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ) – Liquidity Ratio:- ratios that measure a business entity's ability to pay debts as they come due. Liquidity ratios include ratios calculated by comparing the relationship between current assets and current liabilities as measured in various ways, including the current or working capital ratio, the acid-test or quick ratio. See also Current Ratio, and Ratio. Total Dollar value of cash and marketable securities divided by current liabilities. The liquidity ratio measures the extent to which a corporation or other entity can quickly liquidate assets and cover short-term liabilities, and therefore is of interest to short-term creditors.

LIQUIDITY RISK = РИСК ЛИКВИДНОСТИ – Liquidity Risk: in the case of securities issued by small companies (second-tier stocks), occasional illiquidity of the market is to be expected. This can mean that securities cannot be traded at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the desired price. Liquidity Risk is the risk of being unable to meet its obligations to pay as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. In banking, Liquidity Risk is the risk that a depository institution will not have sufficient cash or liquid assets to meet the claims of depositors and other creditors. The Liquidity Risk is understood to mean the risk that not enough money is available to fulfill payment commitments or that it is only available on less favorable terms. Liquidity Risk is the risk that a given security or asset cannot be traded quickly enough in the market to prevent a loss. Changes in the bond markets since the financial crisis have led to less liquidity. The closing of proprietary trading desks, less arbitrage investors, and more governmental regulation imparted on commercial and investment banks has reduced the markets overall liquidity. The tradeoff between highly liquid products such as government bonds and illiquid products such as one- time issuance or real estate deals will be directly reflected in the level of yield received. Measuring the appropriate mix of holdings is dependent upon an investors risk profile and the impact of rising rate may have a great effect on the liquidity of the product. Liquidity Risk is the risk that a counterparty will experience demands for funds (or collateral) that are too large to meet when due. / Риск Ликвидности – риск убытков вследствие неспособности кредитной организации обеспечить исполнение своих обязательств в полном объёме. Риск ликвидности возникает в результате несбалансированности финансовых активов и финансовых обязательств кредитной организации (в том числе вследствие несвоевременного исполнения финансовых обязательств одним или несколькими контрагентами кредитной организации) и (или) возникновения непредвиденной необходимости немедленного и единовременного исполнения кредитной организацией своих финансовых обязательств.

LIQUIDITY SQUEEZE = ПРОЛЁТ С ЛИКВИДНОСТЬЮ (или ВРЕМЕННАЯ ПОТЕРЯ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ, или ДЕФИЦИТ ЛИКВИДНОСТИ) – In business, Liquidity Squeeze is a temporary shortage of cash caused by an economic downturn.

LIQUIDITY STATEMENT = ВЫПИСКА (или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ, или ОТЧЁТ) О ЛИКВИДНОСТИ – Liquidity Statement is a statement showing the relationship between the disposable means and the easily marketable assets on the one hand and the short-term liabilities on the other.

LIQUID MARKET = ЛИКВИДНЫЙ РЫНОК – A Liquid Market is a situation when a 'close' spread is obtained between the bid and the offer price. It can also mean that the number of institutions trading in the market is high. A market is said to be 'liquid' when it has a high level of trading activity and open interest. A Liquid Market is a market in which selling and buying can be accomplished with minimal effect on price.

LIQUID YIELD OPTION NOTE = БИЛЕТ С ОПЦИОНОМ ЛИКВИДНОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Liquid Yield Option Note is the zero coupon note with an option to convert into common stock at maturity. / Билет С Опционом Ликвидной Доходности – бескупонный билет с опционом на конвертацию в обыкновенную акцию при погашении.

LIQUOR = ЩЁЛОК – Liquor is a solution of dye and/or other chemicals.

LIQUOR RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СО ЩЁЛОКОМ (или МОДУЛЬ ВАННЫ) – Liquor Ratio or Liquor To Goods Ratio is the ratio of the weight of the dyebath or other processing bath to the weight of the goods being dyed or processed. For immersion dyeing in art dyeing processes, a common liquor to goods ratio is 20:1. That is, for each kilogram of fiber to be dyed, 20 kilograms of dyebath are used. In the metric system, this is easy to calculate, since one liter of water weighs one kilogram. High liquor ratios are generally avoided, since they often cause poor exhaustion of the dye, though this is not true for all dye types. Modern commercial dyeing equipment often works with low liquor ratios. Very low ratios may be used for methods where essentially all of the dye solution is to be absorbed by the fiber, such as padding. In wet processing, Liquor Ratio is the ratio of the weight of liquid used to the weight of goods treated.

LIRIPIPE = ЛЫРИПАЙП (или ДЛИННЫЙ ШАРФ) – Liripipe:- tippet, scarf.

LIRRTP = LAO–IRRI RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROJECT

LISLE = ФИЛЬДЕКОСОВОЕ – Lisle:- a hard, usually long-staple cotton or wool yarn of defined length in two or more ply and with a minimum twist far a given count specified by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) rules for hosiery. Lisle:- a smooth tightly twisted thread usually made of long-staple cotton.

LISLE YARN = ФИЛЬДЕКОСОВАЯ ПРЯЖА – Lisle Yarn is a high-quality cotton yarn made by plying yarns spun from long combed staple. Lisle is singed to hive it a smooth finish.

LIST = КАЙМА (или КРОМКА, или КРАЙ, или ТЕСЬМА) – List:- xxxxx.

LIST = КРЕН (или УГОЛ КРЕНА) – List is the amount in degrees that a vessel tilts from the vertical. / Значение угла наклона судна от вертикали, выраженное в градусах. Под Креном, от Голландского слова Krengen, означающее Класть Судно На Бок, понимается поворот судна или летательного аппарата относительно продольной оси. Под Тангажем, от Французского слова Tangage, понимается угловое движение судна или летательного аппарата, например, самолёта, относительно главной поперечной (горизонтальной) оси инерции. Угол тангажа – угол между продольной осью летательного аппарата и горизонтальной плоскостью.

LISTED = ПРЕДПИСАННОЕ (или ИЗ СПИСКА, или ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННОЕ) – Listed:- an electrical device or material that has been tested by a recognized organization and shown to meet appropriate standards. Many local governmental authorities require that installed electrical products be listed. A well-known listing organization is Underwriters Laboratories (UL).

LISTED COMPANY ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ КОТИРУЕМЫХ КОМПАНИЙ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ КОТИРУЕМЫХ КОМПАНИЙ, или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ КОМПАНИЙ,

ВКЛЮЧЁННЫХ В КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК) – Listed Company Advisory Committee provides a forum for the securities-related concerns of listed companies, and advises the board on contemplated policies and programs affecting listed companies. It also acts as an New York Stock Exchange staff sounding board on contemplated policies and programs affecting listed companies' interests and recommends, on its own initiative, policies or actions aimed at promoting those interests.

LISTED PRICE = КОТИРУЕМАЯ ЦЕНА – Listed Price is a price being paid for securities or currencies on the exchange. When expressed as percent quotations, the listed price is calculated by multiplying the nominal amount with the price and then dividing by 100.

LISTED SECURITY = КОТИРУЕМАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА, ВКЛЮЧЁННАЯ В КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК) – Listed Security:- US securities listed on a US stock exchange. The issuer has filed a listing application with the exchange and registered the securities with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Also known as Listed Stock, and Official Quotation.

LISTED STOCK = КОТИРУЕМАЯ АКЦИЯ (или АКЦИЯ, ВКЛЮЧЁННАЯ В КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК) – Securities which are approved for admission to the Official List and so, for trading on the Stock Exchange. Listed Stock is the stock of a company that is traded on a securities exchange. The various stock exchanges have different standards for listing. Some of the guides used by the New York Stock Exchange for an original listing are national interest in the company and a minimum of 1 100 000 shares publicly held among no less than 2 000 round-lot stockholders. The publicly held common shares should have a minimum aggregate market value of USD40 000 000.00. The company should have net income in the latest year of over USD2 500 000.00 before federal income tax and USD2 000 000.00 in each of the preceding two years. / Некоторые справочники, используемые Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржей .

LISTER PLANTING = ЛИСТЕРНАЯ ПОСАДКА (или БОРОЗДНАЯ ПОСАДКА, или БОРОЗДОВАЯ ПОСАДКА) – Lister Planting is a method of planting in which the seed is planted in the bottom of lister furrows, usually simultaneously with the opening of these furrows. A lister is a type of plow. / Под Посадкой понимается размещение рассады (Капусты, Табака, Томата), саженцев плодовых, декоративных и лесных культур, клубней Картофеля, луковиц Лука, Тюльпана и других по площади поля с заделкой в почву. Проводят рассадо-посадочными машинами, картофелесажалками и вручную.

LISTING = ВКЛЮЧЕНИЕ В КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК (или ЛИСТИНГ) – Listing is an admission of a security (shares, bonds, etc) for official trading on a stock exchange or exchanges. Also known as Admission. See also Official Quotation. / Смотрите также Официальная Котировка (Official Quotation).

LISTING = ЗАКРАЙКА (или ОПИЛЕННЫЙ КРАЙ, или ОПИЛКА КРАЕВ, или КРОМКА) – Listing or Selvage or Selvedge:- taken from the words 'List' (or border), and 'Self-Edge'. The series of ends found on the edges of woven cloth. These ends are part of the warp and run in the vertical direction in the goods. The primary function of the selvage is to hold out the warp so that the shuttle with the filling does not pull in the warp in width, thereby causing poor loom action. Another function is to allow the dyer of the cloth a hold on the edges for clips and pins, so that they do not tear the body of the goods. The selvage keeps the edges of the cloth parallel and straight. It is distinguished from body of the cloth in the following ways:- (i) by the use of a weave that is different from the body of the warp; (ii) by the use of colored ends different from those of the warp; (iii) by increased twist in the selvage ends; and (iv) by the doubling up of the ends that constitute the selvage (This is done by placing two ends through each heddle eye instead of the customary single end. This will give the selvage sufficient strength to withstand and offset the friction that the filling might give as it comes off the nose of the bobbin. The doubled ends give a firmer feel and substance to the edges of the cloth). Listing may or not be cut from the cloth in the cutting-up house. Cottons often have the listing cut off prior to manipulation of the cloth into garment. Woolens, worsteds and rayons retain the selvage, which is placed underneath and covered up in the cut, fit and trim of the garment. It is found along the seams on the under side of the finished garment. Listing:- a difference in color between the selvedges and the center of a fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by uneven batching-up of the fabric or by differences in temperature from the selvedges to the center of the fabric during dyeing and finishing. / уточина. раскрой (cutting); нарезка ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) . Разнооттеночность (listing):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде различия оттенка или интенсивности цвета между краями и центром полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате неровной укладки полотна, разницы температур на краях и в центре полотна во время процессов крашения и отделки или неравномерности давления во время грунтования.

LISTING (or MIDDLEBREAKING) = ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ ЛИСТЕРОМ (или БОРОЗДОВАНИЕ, или НАРЕЗКА БОРОЗД МЕЖДУ РЯДКАМИ) – Listing (or Middlebreaking) is a tillage and land-forming operation using a tool which turns two furrows laterally in opposite directions, thereby producing beds or ridges. / Бороздование – нарезка борозд. Бороздодел или Бороздоделатель, сельскохозяйственное орудие с двухотвальным плужным рабочим органом. Применяется для устройства выводных борозд (Бороздодел-Канавокопатель), а также борозд-щелей (Бороздодел-Щелерез) для полива сельскохозяйственных растений. Поливные борозды нарезают съёмными бороздоделами, устанавливаемыми на культиваторах (вместо лап) и сеялках.

LISTING CRITERIA = КРИТЕРИЙ ДЛЯ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ В КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК (или КРИТЕРИЙ ДЛЯ ЛИСТИНГА) – Listing Criteria:- each stock exchange sets its listing standards (or criteria), indicating to investors that companies have to met certain standards in order to have the privilege of a listing. The criteria for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) are higher than those for listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE). That makes sense because the VSE caters to junior companies. Investors know that, in general, a VSE company is likely to be smaller and riskier than a TSE company. Companies may choose to be interlisted in order to gain broader market access, e.g., the USA via NASDAQ®. An OTC (Over-the-Counter) company does not trade on an exchange, although it does trade on a market maintained by brokers. There are no listing standards for OTC companies and hence they are considered more risky and more volatile (there are fewer rules and regulations). Lots of scams occur on the OTC markets! In the USA, the most common OTC market is the OTC-BB (i.e. OTC Bulletin Board) market (see http://www.otcbb.com) and in Canada it is the CDN (Canadian Dealing Network) market – see the Globe and Mail for prices. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

LISTING MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ЗАКРАЙКИ – Listing Marks:- shade is the darker near selvedge than the surface of the fabric is known as Listing Mark. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

LIST OF DRAWINGS = СПИСОК (или ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ) ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ (или ПОГАШАЕМЫХ) – List Of Drawings is a published list showing the numbers of the securities drawn for premature redemption (such as the bonds of a particular issue). / публикуемый список, отражающий номера ценных бумаг, изымаемых для преждевременного выкупа (таких как облигаций конкретного выпуска).

LITER = ЛИТР – Liter or Litre is the common metric unit of volume. The liter was originally defined to be the volume occupied by a kilogram of water, and the gram as the mass of a cubic centimeter of water. This would make the liter equal to exactly one cubic decimeter, that is, to the volume of a cube 0.1 meter (or 10 centimeters) on a side. Unfortunately, the physical objects constructed to

represent the meter and kilogram disagreed slightly. As measured by the standard meter and standard kilogram, the standard liter turned out to be about 1.000 028 cubic decimeters. This discrepancy plagued the metric system for a long time. In 1901 an international congress accepted the discrepancy and formally defined the liter to be exactly 1.000 028 dm^3. No one was particularly happy with such an awkward definition, and in 1964 the Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) repealed the definition. In the International System of Units (Système International d'Unités (SI)), volumes are to be measured in cubic meters or power-of-ten multiples thereof, not in liters. However, the SI states that the liter 'may be employed as a special name for the cubic decimeter'. Throughout this dictionary, the liter is used as a name for exactly 1 cubic decimeter, 1 000 cubic centimeters, or 0.001 cubic meter. In its renewed guise as the cubic decimeter, the liter is approximately 61.023 744 cubic inches. Compared to the customary volume units, the liter is a little more than a US liquid quart (1.056 688 qt or 33.814 fluid ounces) but a little less than a US dry quart (0.908 08 qt) or a British Imperial quart (0.879 89 qt or 35.195 fluid ounces). Its name comes from a French volume unit, the litron, which was in turn derived from the Latin litra. Both the lower case letter l and the upper case L are accepted as symbols for the liter, but the US Department of Commerce specifies that L be used, at least by businesses, to avoid confusion with the numeral 1. The unit is spelled Liter in the United States and Litre in Britain; there are many other spellings in various languages. Liter is a unit of volume in the metric system equal to 1 000 ml or 1 000 cc. Litre (typically spelled 'Liter' in the USA) is a metric volume equal to 1 cubic decimeter (1 000 cubic centimeters). One litre is approximately 1.06 US liquid quarts, or 0.88 Imperial quarts. One litre of water weighs, for practical purposes, 1 kilogram. / Конференс Женераль дэ Пуа э Мёзюр (Сэ.Жэ.Пэ.Эм.; Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM)). Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ). Под Литром, от Французского слова Litre, от позднелатинского слова Litra, означающее Мера Ёмкости, понимается допускаемая к применению наравне с единицами СИ внесистемная единица объёма (вместимости) и единица ёмкости в метрической системе мер. Обозначение:- л (l). 1 л = 1 $дм^3$ = 0.001 $м^3$. До 1964 1 л = 1.000 028 $дм^3$. Литр – единица объёма и ёмкости (вместимости) в метрической системе мер. Обозначается л (l). Решением 3-й Генеральной Конференции по Мерам и Весам (1901) Литр был определён как объём 1 кг чистой воды при нормальном атмосферном давлении (10 $кН/м^2$ или 760 мм ртутного столба) и температуре наибольшей плотности воды (4 °C); 1 л = 1.000 028 $дм^3$ 12-я Генеральная Конференция по Мерам и Весам (1964) отменила это определение и приняла, что 1 л = 1 $дм^3$ (точно); теперь наименование Литр в случаях, не относящихся к выражению результатов измерений высшей точности, может употребляться как особое наименование $дм^3$.

LITERATURE = ЛИТЕРАТУРА – Literature is the body (accumulation) of written work produced by scholars or researchers in a given field. / Под Литературой, от Латинского слова Lit(t)eratura, означающее буквально Написанное, понимаются произведения письменности, имеющие общественное значение, например, научная литература, художественная литература, эпистолярная литература. Чаще под литературой понимают художественную литературную продукцию (художественная литература; соответствие в XIX веке – 'изящная словесность'). В этом значении литература – явление искусства ('искусство слова'), эстетически выражающее общественное сознание и в свою очередь формирующее его. Художественная литература как вид искусства возникает на почве устно-поэтического народного творчества путём осознания роли личности в историческом процессе. Художественная литература хранит, накапливает и передаёт от поколения к поколению эстетические, нравственные, философские, социальные ценности. Будучи средством постижения действительности, литература выражает мировоззрение и эстетические идеалы определённых классов, социальных групп, наций, эпох. Литература представляет собой формирующуюся на протяжении тысячелетий сложнейшую динамическую систему литературных родов (эпос, лирика, драма), жанров, мотивов, сюжетов, образов, стиховых и прозаических форм, изобразительных средств языка, приёмов композиции. Существуют виды письменных произведений, смыкающиеся с художественной литературой, – мемуарная, эпистолярная, документальная литература. Древнейшие произведения писались в стихах, проза – относительно более поздняя область художественной литературы. Только в XVIII–XIX веках эти две области сравнялись по значению. Для XX века характерны связи художественной литературы с другими, преимущественно новыми видами искусства – кино, радио, телевидением. Творчество выдающихся деятелей художественной литературы знаменуют важнейшие фазы развития мировой и национальной культуры. Литература изучается Литературоведением.

LITHAO = ЛИТАО (или ЛАЙТАО) – Lithao is a Philippine farm implement used for making small parallel furrows.

LITHIUM GREASE = ЛИТИЕВАЯ ПЛАСТИЧНАЯ СМАЗКА (или ЛИТИЕВАЯ КОНСИСТЕНТНАЯ СМАЗКА) – Lithium Grease is the most common type of grease today, based on lithium soaps. See also Grease.

LITHOPHYTE = ЛИТОФИТ – Lithophyte:- growing on rocks. / Под Литофитами, от Греческих слов Lithos, означающее Камень, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются Растения, развивающиеся на камнях и скалах. Вначале поселяются Бактерии и Водоросли, затем Лишайники и Мхи (накапливающие слой гумуса) и, наконец, Высшие Растения (Папоротники, Виды Овсяницы и другие).

LITTERALIS = ПРИБРЕЖНОЕ (или ПИСЬМЕННОЕ, или ПЕРЕПИСКА) – Litteralis:- belonging to the sea shore.

LITTLE DUST SEPARATOR = УСТАНОВКА ДЛЯ ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ МЕЛКОЙ ПЫЛИ – In spinning process, Little Dust Separator is mainly used in the frontier of the blowroom and card system. It can separate little dust and make air current balance. This product is usually used before Roller Cleaner. / В прядильном производстве.

LITTORAL = ЛИТОРАЛЬ (или ЛИТОРАЛЬНОЕ) – Littoral:- growing on the beach. / Литоральное – обитающее в приливно-отливной зоне. Под Литоралью, от Латинского слова Litoralis, означающее Береговой или Прибрежный, понимается зона морского дна, затопляемая во время прилива и осушаемая при отливе. Литораль располагается между уровнем воды в самый низкий отлив и уровнем воды в самый высокий прилив. Литораль – экологическая зона морского дна, затопляемая во время прилива и осушаемая при отливе. Располагается между уровнем воды в самый низкий отлив и уровнем воды в самый высокий прилив; покрывается водой и освобождается от неё дважды в сутки. Ограничена сверху Супралиторалью, снизу – Сублиторалью. Некоторые зарубежные исследователи называют литоралью всё дно морских водоёмов до глубины 200 метров (м) (континентальная ступень, зона распространения растений), другие – до глубины 40–50 м (нижняя граница действия волн). В зависимости от уклона дна и амплитуды приливо-отливных колебаний ширина литораля может быть от нескольких м до многих км. По характеру грунта различают:- Илистую Литораль, Песчаную Литораль, Каменистую Литораль и Скалистую Литораль. Смотрите также Литоральная Фауна, Литоральная Флора, и Литоральные Отложения. Литоральные Отложения – отложения литорали.Очень разнообразны по составу:- валуны, гальки различной степени окатанности, гравий, песок, илистые осадки; нередко отмечается высокое содержание органических остатков. Современные литоральные отложения встречаются лишь в пределах узкой зоны. Древние литоральные отложения формировались при перемещениях береговых линий. Во время трансгрессии моря литоральные отложения погребались под другими типами морских отложений. Хорошо сохраняются в разрезах, залегая на резко размытой поверхности более древних пород или на континентальных отложениях. Литоральная Фауна – совокупность животных, населяющих литораль. Для литоральной фауны характерна приспособленность к строго периодическому пребыванию на воздухе, к резким суточным и сезонным колебаниям

температуры и солёности, к действию прямой солнечной радиации и прибоя. Многие обитатели литорали во время отлива прячутся под камнями, среди водорослей, под навесами скал или совершают регулярные перемещения по вертикали, следуя за приливными изменениями уровня моря. В состав литоральной фауны входят многие беспозвоночные (Губки, Кишечнополостные, Черви, Ракообразные, Моллюски, Мшанки, Иглокожие и другие), рыбы. Наиболее богата и разнообразна литоральная фауна тропиков; по направлению от экватора к полюсам она становится всё беднее видами; в Арктике и Антарктике, где большую часть года литораль покрыта льдом, и на открытых прибойных пляжах тропического пояса, где очень сильна инсоляция, литоральная фауна крайне бедна или отсутствует. В умеренной зоне средняя величина биомассы литоральной фауны составляет 2–3 килограмма на квадратный метр (кг/м^2), достигая в отдельных местах 30–40 кг/м^2. В тропиках при средних величинах биомассы несколько менее 1 кг/м^2 она может тоже достигать 40–43 кг/м^2. У литоральных животных выработались разнообразные приспособления, препятствующие высыханию во время отлива, например, способность плотно замыкать раковину (у многих моллюсков и усоногих ракообразных – Морских Жёлудей), плотно присасываться к камням (у Хитонов и Морских Блюдечек), сильно сжиматься и покрываться слизью (у Голожаберных Моллюсков и Актиний) и так далее. Разные виды способны оставаться на воздухе более или менее продолжительное время, что обусловливает вертикальную зональность в распределении литоральной фауны. Хорошо защищённые от высыхания животные селятся в верхних горизонтах, менее защищённые – в средних и нижних. Обитающие в сублиторали животные (некоторые рыбы, креветки и другие) только во время прилива появляются на литорали, используя обильную здесь пищу. В морях умеренной зоны одни литоральные животные на зиму мигрируют в сублитораль, другие впадают в анабиоз и могут даже переносить длительное промерзание. На скалах обитают Морские Жёлуди (Баланусы) и Устрицы, Мидии и другие Митилиды, Актинии, Хитоны, Литорины, Морские Блюдечки; на водорослях и среди них – Гидроиды, Мшанки, Асцидии; в мягких грунтах – многие Черви, роющиеся двустворчатые Моллюски. Литораль служит переходной зоной между морем и сушей. Здесь чаще всего осуществляется переход от морского к наземному образу жизни (Крабы, Черви и другие) и вторичный переход наземных форм в море (например, Лёгочные Моллюски). В морях, лишённых приливо-отливных колебаний, литоральной фауне соответствует население узкой прибрежной полосы, омываемой волнами, – так называемая псевдолиторальная фауна; фауна супралиторали – зоны заплеска и прибоя – называется супралиторальной. Многие литоральные животные используются в пищу и служат объектом промысла – Устрицы, Мидии, Крабы, Морские Ежи, некоторые Черви. Литоральная Флора – растительный мир литорали. В морях литоральная флора состоит в основном из зелёных, бурых, красных и сине-зелёных водорослей, прикреплённых к грунту. Видовой состав литоральной флоры существенно изменяется от верхнего горизонта литорали к нижнему; большое значение в распределении литоральной флоры имеют свойства грунта; на каменистых грунтах литоральная флора богаче, чем на мягких. Наиболее пышного развития литоральная флора достигает в умеренном поясе; здесь в верхнем горизонте литорали растут главным образом зелёные водоросли, в среднем и нижнем – бурые и красные. В северных широтах литоральная флора развита слабо; в тропиках, на участках побережья, подверженных действию прямых солнечных лучей, литоральная флора представлена мангровыми деревьями и реже травами и водорослями. Литоральная флора играет большую роль в прибрежной полосе как основной источник накопления органического вещества, а также как убежище и часто корм для животных, населяющих литораль. Литоральная флора внутренних водоёмов занимает обширную зону до границы глубинного распространения растительности и состоит в основном из цветковых растений.

LIVE CATTLE = ЖИВОЙ КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ (или ЖИВОЙ КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ) – CME® broke the mold of traditional futures markets, in the mid-1960's by introducing a futures contract on a non-storable commodity – Live Cattle. The Live Cattle contract has undergone significant changes. Each of these changes has enhanced the usefulness of the contract in risk management programs. These tools have enabled cattle producers who use them to manage their risk more effectively. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) continues to work with the cattle industry to meet producers' changing needs by improving these contracts. Cattle, commonly referred to as Cows. The CME Group Live Cattle futures contract, symbol LE, also is traded in a 40 000 lb allotment. Though packers buy on a carcass- and live-animal basis, this contract is based off the live animal pricing. It also is different from hogs in that it can be physically delivered. Keep that in mind as first notice day approaches. Pricing is quoted as dollars per cwt. A price of 127 000 on your screen is therefore USD127 per cwt. Supply projections are a little different for cattle because there is a two-stage production process. The base producer in the industry carries a herd of mothers (cows) and sells the offspring in the form of 400–500 lb calves or later as 600–900 lb feeder cattle. Those offspring are fed out in feedlots from three to eight months, depending on various factors, until they are 1 100 to 1 400 lbs. Profitability in the feedlot phase is dependent on the purchase price of feeder cattle, feed costs and selling price of live cattle. Important for us for the long term is that the base producer has a separate concern as well:- Quality pastures. With drought a lingering concern in the Plains, the breeding herd has been in liquidation for eight years. As there is a three-year lag between a decision to expand and when that expansion hits the packing plant, the long-term supply picture is clear here. The report that the industry gauges to determine monthly supply is the USDA's Cattle on Feed Report. A supply picture for the coming months can be made by following the number of new calves and feeders starting their feeding period, called 'Placements'. We can gauge whether feedlots are actively selling market-ready animals on time by monitoring the marketing numbers. The CME® Live Cattle contract reflects current supply and demand for fed cattle, competing meats and feedgrains, along with long term cyclical patterns for meat supply and consumer preferences. / Под Крупным Рогатым Скотом (КРС) понимаются домашние парнокопытные жвачные животные семейства полорогих рода настоящих быков. Произошли от дикого быка тура. КРС разводят в основном из-за молока и мяса. Средний годовой удой коров молочных пород составляет 4–5 тонн кг, рекордный – около 20 тонн кг. В среднем жирность молока находится в диапазоне 3.6–4%, хотя может доходить и до 6%. Средний вес коров составляет 200–600 килограммов (иногда доходит до 1 000 килограмм), а быков – 300–900 килограмм (иногда доходит до 1 600 килограмм). Молодняк мясных пород к 1.5–2 годам весит 400–500 килограмм. К КРС относят также зебу. Крупный Рогатый Скот (КРС), домашние парнокопытные жвачные животные Семейства Полорогих. К ним относятся Буйволы, Яки и все домашние породы крупного рогатого скота, принадлежащие к Роду Настоящих Быков (Bos). Домашний Крупный Рогатый Скот (Bos Taurus) произошёл от дикого Быка Тура (Bos Primigenius), который за несколько тысячелетий до Нашей Эры был распространён на всей территории Европы, Азии и Африки. Последние его представители исчезли в начале XVII века. Одомашнивание Туров началось около 8 000 лет назад, сначала в Индии, затем в Передней Азии, Средиземноморье, Средней Европе. По краниологическим признакам домашний Крупный Рогатый Скот делят на четыре основные Подвида:- Европейский скот степных и равнинных зон – Длиннорогий (Bos Taurus Primigenius), Европейский скот горных и лесных зон – Короткорогий (Bos Taurus Brachyceros), Центрально-Азиатский скот (Bos Taurus Turanomongolicus) и Южно-Азиатский и Северо-Африканский горбатый скот – Зебу (Bos Taurus Indicus). Продолжительность жизни коров около 20 лет, редко до 35 лет; быков 15–20 лет. Срок использования молочных коров 12–13 лет (к этому времени стираются зубы и продуктивность снижается). На мясо КРС целесообразно забивать после откорма или нагула, в возрасте 1-1/2–2 лет. Племенных животных используют для воспроизводства стада 5–10 лет. Рост животных продолжается до 5 лет, у некоторых позднеспелых пород до 6–7 лет. Половая зрелость наступает у тёлок в 7–9 месяцев (мес), у быков в 6–8 мес. В случку тёлок пускают в 18–22 мес, бычков в 14–18 мес. Продолжительность сервис-периода (от отёла до первой охоты) около 3 недель. Стельность продолжается в среднем

285 суток (сут). Коровы, как правило, одноплодны, двойни бывают редко (около 2%); встречаются случаи рождения одновременно 6–7 телят. Двойни чаще разнояйцевые (однополые и разнополые). Большинство тёлок из разнополых двоен не способны к воспроизводству (фримартинизм). Масса телят при рождении в зависимости от пород 18–45 килограммов (кг), иногда до 60 кг, масса бычков на 1–3 кг больше. Масса взрослых коров 200–600 кг, наивысшая более 1 000 кг; быков 300–900 кг, наивысшая 1 600 кг. Продуктивность скота определяется породными особенностями животных и условиями их кормления и содержания. Средние удои коров молочных пород, записанных в племенные книги, 3 500–4 000 кг, жирность молока 3.6–4%. В лучших хозяйствах удои около 6 000 кг. Рекордные удои за лактацию около 20 000 кг молока (Голландская порода). Максимальный суточный удой 82.2 кг (Корова Ярославской породы). Наивысший пожизненный удой 120 247 кг молока (Корова Костромской породы за 13 лактаций). Удои коров мясных пород за лактацию около 1 000 кг молока. Лактация у коров продолжается 280–320 суток (сут), сухостой (время от запуска до отёла) 1.5–2 месяца (мес). Максимальные удои у скороспелых пород – в четвёртую лактацию, у позднеспелых – в пятую–шестую, иногда в седьмую. Молоко КРС – ценный продукт питания людей и сырьё для пищевой промышленности. Цельное молоко и отходы его переработки используются также в кормлении молодняка сельскохозяйственных животных. Мясная продуктивность КРС выше у скота специализированных мясных пород. По сравнению с молочным мясной скот быстрее откармливается, даёт больший убойный выход и лучшее по качеству мясо. При откорме жир откладывается не только на внутренних органах и поверх туши, но и внутри мышечной ткани в виде тонких прослоек (‘мраморное’ мясо). Особенно ценно мясо откормленного молодняка. К 1-1/2–2-летнему возрасту молодняк достигает массы 400–450 кг. Говядина и телятина имеют высокие пищевые качества, калорийны, легко перевариваются, обладают диетическими свойствами. При забое КРС, кроме мяса, получают шкуры, из которых выделывают различные сорта кож, а при переработке боенских отходов – мясокостную, костную и кровяную муку, эндокринные препараты, стеарин, клей, мыло и так далее. Быков и волов некоторых пород используют также в качестве тягловой силы. Крупный рогатый скот отличается неприхотливостью и хорошей приспосабливаемостью к условиям содержания. Обладая объёмистым сложным желудком, крупный рогатый скот способен переваривать большое количество грубого растительного корма. Основные корма – зелёная пастбищная трава, сено, силос, корнеклубнеплоды, концентраты, отходы технических производств (жмыхи, шроты, жом, барда и другое), а также протеиновые, минеральные и витаминные подкормки. Нормируют кормление в зависимости от массы животных, их продуктивности и физиологического состояния, по уровню питания, переваримому протеину, минеральным веществам и витаминам. В стойловый период основу рациона КРС составляют грубые и сочные корма, в пастбищный – зелёные. Системы содержания КРС – привязная и беспривязная на глубокой подстилке или в боксах. В летний период в районах, обеспеченных пастбищами, применяют пастбищное содержание, при недостатке пастбищ – стойловое. В районах с обширными отдалёнными пастбищами применяют отгонную систему содержания. Разводят КРС во всех странах. Мировое поголовье его на конец 1970–71 составило 1 141 миллион. Создано большое количество пород, приспособленных к различным климатическим зонам. Смотрите также Животноводство, Скотоводство и статьи по породам – Голландская Черно-Пёстрая Порода, Джерсейская Порода и другие.

LIVE LOAD = ДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ПОДВИЖНАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или ВРЕМЕННАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или ЖИВАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Live Load:- any loading that is of a temporary nature such as snow, wind, earthquake, and construction loads. / Под Динамической Нагрузкой понимается нагрузка, для которой характерно быстрое изменение во времени её значения и направления, например, под действием ветра. Динамическая Нагрузка – нагрузка, характеризующаяся быстрым изменением во времени её значения, направления или точки приложения. Динамическая нагрузка может вызывать в элементах конструкции значительные напряжения. В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям. В строительной механике Подвижная Нагрузка – нагрузка, место приложения и направление действия которой могут изменяться в процессе эксплуатации сооружения, например, вес поезда, движущегося по пролётному строению моста.

LIVER = ПЕЧЁНОЧНОЕ (или КРАСНОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Liver:- a grayish reddish brown (also called Liver Brown and Liver Maroon).

LIVE RACK = ХХ (или ПРОХОДНОЙ СТЕЛЛАЖ) – Live Rack is a slanted rack that allows for easier picking. Items are put into the high end of the rack and then picked from the low end. Desirable for the first in, first out (FIFO) picking procedures. See also FIFO.

LIVE REEFER = ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР ПОД НАПРЯЖЕНИЕМ – Live Reefer is a reefer container used for transport of temperature-controlled cargo. The opposite of Dry Reefer.

LIVERISH = ЖЕЛЧЕВАТОЕ (или ЖЕЛЧНОЕ) – Liverish:- resembling liver especially in color.

LIVERY = ЛИВРЕЯ (или ЛЫВЁРИ, или УНИФОРМА) – Livery:- the distinctive clothing or badge formerly worn by the retainers of a person of rank; servant’s uniform; distinctive dress, garb. Middle English, from Anglo-French Liveree, Livree, literally, delivery, from Liverer to deliver, from Latin Liberare to free – more at Liberate. First Known Use:- XIV century. / .

LIVESTOCK = ЖИВОЙ СКОТ – Livestock is a cargo consisting of live animals, such as horses, cows, sheep and chickens. / Груз, состоящий из живых животных, таких как, лошади, коровы, овцы и цыплята.

LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES INDEX = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЖИВОМУ СКОТУ – The Livestock Commodities Index ($GVX) charted by StockCharts.com is published by Goldman Sachs. The feeder cattle, lean hogs, live cattle are the livestock included. / Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs).

LIVE WEIGHT = ЖИВОЙ ВЕС – Live Weight is the weight of meat, finfish and shellfish at the time of their capture or harvest. Calculated on the basis of conversion factors from landed to nominal weight and on rates prevailing among national industries for each type of processing.

LIVID = МЕРТВЕННО–БЛЕДНОЕ (или СИНЕВАТОЕ, или СЕРОВАТО–СИНЕЕ, или СИНЕВАТО–БАГРОВОЕ, или XX) – Livid:- reddish.

LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM = ЖИВУЩИЙ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ОРГАНИЗМ – Living Modified Organism is any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.

LIVING RING = XX – Living Ring:- xxxxx. See also Revolving Spinning Ring.

LK = SRI LANKA

LKH = LOWEST KNOWN HYDROCARBONS

LKR = SRI LANKAN RUPEE

LLAMA = ЛАМА – Llamas are a member of the Camelid Family fiber originally from South America. / Под Ламой понимается понимается Род Парнокопытных животных Семейства Верблюдовых. Длина 1.2–1.75 м. 2 Вида – Гуанако и Викунья, обитают в высокогорьях Анд; оба одомашнены – собственно Лама (одомашненный Гуанако) и Альпака (Гуанако, скрещённый с Викуньей). Лам используют как вьючных животных; очень ценится шерсть. Лама (Lama), Род Парнокопытных животных Семейства Верблюдовых. В отличие от Верблюдов, не имеют горба. Размеры сравнительно небольшие:- длина тела 120–175 сантиметров (см), высота в холке 90–100 см, весят 48 – 96 килограммов (кг). Ноги длинные, тонкие. Шея и уши длинные, хвост короткий. Шерсть длинная. В диком состоянии встречаются 2 Вида – Гуанако и Вигонь, или Викунья. Некоторые зоологи выделяют Вигонь в особый Род Vicugna. Кроме того, существуют одомашненные Ламы. Дикие и домашние Виды Лам в неволе при совместном содержании могут скрещиваться, часто давая плодовитое потомство. Собственно Лама – одомашненный Гуанако – несколько крупнее дикого (весит до 110 кг). Окраска от чисто белой до чёрной, часто пятнистая. Ламы разводят в Перу и Боливии как вьючное животное; по горным дорогам могут нести вьюк до 60 кг. Шерсть стригут и используют для изготовления грубой ткани. Альпака (весит до 80 кг) – одомашненный Гуанако, скрещённый с Вигонью; разводят ради ценной шерсти в высокогорье Анд (на высоте более 3 800 метров (м)).

LLC = LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

LLCOTTON25 = ЭЛ.ЭЛ.ХЛОПЧАТНИК25 – LLCotton25, gm Cotton, contains the bar gene which confers tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium (also called Phosphinothricin), the active constituent of the herbicides Basta®, Finale®, Buster® and Liberty®. LLCotton25 plants can be sprayed with glufosinate ammonium to kill problem weeds without damaging the crop itself. LLCotton25 contains a single copy of the bar gene derived from the common soil Bacterium Streptomyces Hygroscopicus. The bar gene encodes the phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) enzyme, which converts glufosinate ammonium, the active constituent in herbicides such as Basta® and Liberty®, into an inactive form and thus renders the plant tolerant to the herbicide. The bar gene confers tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium in both laboratory cultures during the initial stage of selection of gm plants and when applied to whole plants in the field. No other selectable marker was used. The gm plants show tolerance to the herbicide at all developmental stages.

LLCOTTON25/BOLLGARD II® = ЭЛ.ЭЛ.ХЛОПЧАТНИК25/БОЛГАД II® – LLCotton25/Bollgard II®, gm Cotton, was produced by conventional breeding of LLCotton25 with GM Bollgard II® Cotton. This introduced two genes that produce insecticidal proteins which provide resistance to the major caterpillar Pests of Cotton. LLCotton25/Bollgard II® Cotton Plants contain all of the genes introduced into each of the parental gm Cottons.

LLDC = LEAST DEVELOPED OF THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

LLOYD'S = ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's:- depending on the context this term may refer to:- (i) the society of individual and corporate underwriting members that insure and reinsure risks as members of one or more syndicates. Lloyd's is not an insurance company; (ii) the underwriting room in the Lloyd's Building in which managing agents underwrite insurance and reinsurance on behalf of their syndicate members. In this sense Lloyd's should be understood as a market place; or (iii) the Corporation of Lloyd's which regulates and provides support services to the Lloyd's market. Over 300 years ago Lloyd's began in Edward Lloyd's coffee house as a place where ship-owners could meet people with capital to insure them. Since then, Lloyd's has grown from its marine insurance base to become the world's leading market for specialist property and casualty insurance, covering some of the world's largest, most complicated and unique risks. Today, Lloyd's remains a face-to-face market, with all the dynamism and innovation that a market generates. Like any market, it enables those with something to sell – underwriters providing insurance coverage – to make contact with those who want to buy – brokers, working on behalf of their clients who are seeking insurance. The Underwriting Room is central to the smooth running of the Lloyd's subscription market, where large and complex risks can be shared between market participants. Lloyd's is not an insurance company, it is a partially mutualised market where members of Lloyd's join together as syndicates to insure risks. Much of Lloyd's business is written on a subscription basis, with more than one syndicate taking a share of the same risk. Lloyd's is licensed to underwrite business in 79 territories and can accept risks proposed from over 200 countries and territories in accordance with local laws and regulation. Lloyd's licences offer broad access to major direct and reinsurance markets worldwide. A full list of countries covered by Lloyd's licences is available at:- http://www.lloyds.com/worldwide. Lloyd's total business by class (in 2007):- (i) Reinsurance – 33%, (ii) Property – 23%, (iii) Casualty – 21%, (iv) Marine – 8%, (v) Energy – 6%, (vi) Motor – 6%, and (vii) Aviation – 3%. As at 31 December 2007, there were 72 syndicates at Lloyd's. Syndicates operate on an ongoing basis, although they are technically a series of annual ventures. Members have the right, but not the obligation, to participate in syndicates for the following year. In practice, most syndicates are supported by the same capital providers for several years. The stability of the core capital base enables syndicates to function like permanent insurance operations under the Lloyd's umbrella. A large proportion of Lloyd's business is conducted in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's, where most of the syndicates have a presence. Here, detailed negotiations take place regarding the risks brokers wish to place at Lloyd's. Most of these placements involve face-to-face negotiations with much work underway to improve the supporting business processes and to develop an electronic infrastructure. Some syndicates specialise in underwriting a certain type of insurance, whereas others write a range of classes. Having direct access to this concentration of underwriting skill gives Lloyd's its excellent reputation for expertise, innovation and quick decision-making. As at 31 December 2007, there were 46 managing agents at Lloyd's. A managing agent is a company set up to manage one or more syndicates on behalf of the members who are the providers of capital. The managing agent employs the underwriters and handles the day to day running of the syndicate's infrastructure and operations. Many syndicates are now managed and funded by a single corporate group, integrating the management and capital provision. In a 'dedicated' model, the syndicate is supported by a single capital provider, ownership of which is not connected to ownership of the managing agent. For other syndicates, the capital is provided by a 'spread' of different members, who may include both private individuals and corporate groups, and the managing agent may be separately owned and managed. It is the members of Lloyd's who provide the capital to support the syndicates' underwriting. Today, members are drawn from some of the world's major insurance groups and companies listed on the UK stock exchanges as well as individuals and limited partnerships. Corporate members provide a significant majority of the total capital of the Lloyd's market. Private members typically support a number of syndicates, while

a corporate member usually underwrites through a single syndicate. Members' agents provide advisory and administrative services to members. A member is liable only for its share of the risks underwritten and is not responsible for meeting any other member's underwriting liabilities. Lloyd's unique capital structure, often referred to as the 'Chain Of Security', provides excellent financial security to policyholders and capital efficiency to members. The Corporation is responsible for setting both member and central capital to achieve a level of capitalization that is robust and allows members the potential to earn superior returns. There are three 'links' in the chain:- the funds in the first and second links are held in trust, primarily for the benefit of policyholders whose contracts are underwritten by that member. Members underwrite for their own account and are not liable for other members' losses. The third link contains mutual assets held by the Corporation which are, subject to the approval of the Council, available to meet the insurance liabilities of any member. All premiums received by a syndicate are held in its premiums trust funds, and are the first resource for paying policyholder claims of that syndicate. Funds are generally held in liquid assets to ensure that liabilities can be met as they fall due. Profits are not released until full provision has been made for future liabilities. The reserves of each syndicate are subject to annual independent audit and actuarial review. Each member, either corporate or individual, must provide capital to support its underwriting at Lloyd's. In accordance with the FSA regime, each syndicate produces an 'Individual Capital Assessment' (ICA) stating how much capital it requires to cover its underlying business risks. The Corporation reviews each syndicate's ICA, to assess the adequacy of the capital level proposed. When agreed, each ICA is then 'uplifted' (by 35% for 2007) to ensure extra capital is in place to support Lloyd's ratings and financial strength. This uplifted ICA (known as the Economic Capital Assessment or ECA) for the syndicate is used to determine the capital that the syndicate's members must provide to support their underwriting. This capital is held in trust as readily realisable assets and can be used to meet any Lloyd's insurance liabilities of that member but not the liabilities of other members. The Corporation's central assets are the third level of security. The Central Fund is funded by members' annual contributions and subordinated debt, issued by the Corporation in 2004 and 2007. In addition to the Central Fund and assets of the Corporation, central assets may be supplemented by a 'callable layer' of up to 3% of members' overall premium limits. Through detailed analysis, the Corporation determines the optimum level of central assets, seeking to balance the need for robust financial security against the members' desire for cost-effective mutuality of capital. In particular, the Corporation's sophisticated modelling stress tests each member's underwriting portfolio against a number of scenarios and a range of forecasts of market conditions. The Corporation's current target for unencumbered central assets is a minimum of GBP1.7 bn. Members' contributions to the Central Fund are set at 0.5% of gross written premiums for 2008. The Council of Lloyd's regularly reviews the central assets target and the level of contributions in light of the current financial position and forecasted needs, and will adjust the contribution levels as required. The Corporation also prepares an ICA for Lloyd's overall, using the FSA's six risk categories to examine the risks that are not captured in each syndicate's ICA. The Corporation, for example, must consider the risks posed by a global pandemic or damage to the Lloyd's building. In addition, the Corporation calculates and reports on the statutory solvency position of the Society of Lloyd's to the FSA. As at 2007-December-31, the Society had an estimated solvency surplus of GBP2 289 m. As with all insurers, the largest risk facing Lloyd's is insurance risk: the inherent uncertainty of the size and timing of insurance liabilities. At Lloyd's, each syndicate sets its own risk appetite, develops a business plan, plans its reinsurance protection and manages its exposures and claims. Through the Franchise Performance Directorate, the Corporation regularly reviews the performance of the syndicates in each of these activities to ensure that it is satisfied with the level of risk posed to the overall market and its mutual assets. The Corporation uses various tools to control and monitor insurance risk, including:- (i) setting guidelines for catastrophe exposure and reinsurance usage; (ii) setting realistic disaster scenarios to assist in the measurement and management of catastrophe exposures at a syndicate and market level; (iii) reviewing business plans and determining appropriate capital requirements; and (iv) establishing and monitoring underwriting standards, including claims and exposure management principles. Each area of potential risk is considered by expert teams within the Corporation. If a syndicate's operations pose an unacceptable risk, the Corporation will work with that syndicate to make appropriate changes. If the syndicate does not respond to this facilitative approach, the Corporation can also withhold or withdraw approval of a business plan and in extreme cases can terminate the right of a managing agent and its syndicate to trade in the market. The process of setting required capital for syndicates and members also begins with the syndicate's assessment of its own risks. / инновация . Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's), Английское страховое объединение, одна из важнейших Английских монополий, тесно связанная с крупными промышленными монополиями и банками Великобритании и других капиталистических стран. Лойд возник в конце XVII века и получил название от Эдвода Лойда (Edward Lloyd), владельца кофейного дома в Лондоне, где заключались сделки морского страхования. Устав Лойда был утверждён в 1871 Актом о Лойде (Lloyd's Act). В дальнейшем он претерпел изменения, вызванные расширением операций. От проведения операций по морскому страхованию Лойд с начала XX века перешёл к проведению практически всех видов имущественного, а также личного страхования. В 1970 получил страховых платежей на сумму 786 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов. Лойд в значительной степени определяет условия и конъюнктуру по морскому и авиационному страхованию на международном рынке. Юридически Лойд – ассоциация отдельных членов-страховщиков, которые объединены в страховые синдикаты. В 1973 насчитывалось свыше 7 тысяч членов Лойда, входивших в 261 синдикат. Во главе Лойда стоит комитет, ведающий только организационными вопросами. Как объединение Лойд не несёт ответственности перед страхователями по обязательствам отдельных членов. Страхования заключаются от имени членов Лойд, каждый из которых несёт ответственность перед страхователем в пределах той суммы, которую принял на свой риск. В отличие от акционеров акционерных страховых компаний, ответственность которых ограничена их долей в акционерном капитале, члены Лойд отвечают всем своим имуществом. Страхования могут заключаться только через посредников-брокеров Лойда. 75% всех операций Лойд проводит за границей. Поступления от страховых операций в других странах в 1972 составили 206 миллионов Фунтов Стерлингов, или почти половину всех поступлений Английского страхового рынка от зарубежных операций. Контакты с другими монополиями внутри страны и с международными организациями осуществляются через ассоциации Лойда. Старейшими являются:- Ассоциация Морских Страховщиков Лойда, Ассоциация Страховщиков Лойда, проводящих страхование от огня, и другие неморские страхования, Ассоциация Страховых Брокеров Лойда и другие. В начале XVIII века Лойд стал издавать список судов. Впоследствии на этой основе была создана самостоятельная организация с представительством в ней комитета Лойда – Регистр Судоходства Лойда (Lloyd's Register of Shipping), который наблюдает за постройкой морских судов, присваивает им класс и ежегодно издаёт список судов морского торгового флота всех стран с указанием порта приписки. В 1856 Лойд совместно с Английскими страховыми компаниями создал Спасательную Ассоциацию (Salvage Association), с 1867 – Ассоциация для защиты коммерческих интересов в отношении подвергнувшегося крушению и повреждённого имущества.

LLOYD'S ACT 1982 = АКТ О ЛОЙДЗ ОТ 1982 – Under Lloyd's Act 1982, the governing body of the market is the Council of Lloyd's. Under the Act, the Council has the management and superintendence of the affairs of the Society and the power to regulate and direct the business of insurance at Lloyd's. In addition, the Council also has the power to make byelaws for the proper and better execution of the Lloyd's Acts and the furtherance of the objects of the Society, and for various specific purposes set out in the Act. The Council comprises six working and six external members, together with six nominated members. Nominated members are usually appointed for three-year terms which can be renewed. Working and external members are generally elected for terms of three years by the working and external members of the Society respectively. In accordance with Lloyd's Act 1982, the Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of Lloyd's

are elected annually by the Council from among the working members of the Council. The Chairman of Lloyd's commits as much time as is necessary to successfully undertake the role. The Council acknowledges that the Chairman has other commitments outside Lloyd's and is satisfied that these can be accommodated with the Chairmanship of Lloyd's. The nominated members of the Council may be regarded, for the purposes of the Combined Code, as independent members of the Council with the exception of the CEO who is included within their number. Although the concept of a senior independent director does not strictly apply to the Council, Bill Knight (a nominated member) was elected a Deputy Chairman of the Council by the Council. In the elections for working members of the Council, voting operates on a one member, one vote basis. In the elections for external members of the Council, the voting entitlement of an external member of the Society is based on the member's allocated underwriting capacity as determined under the Council and Committee Byelaw. The Council reports to the members at the Annual General Meeting. Voting entitlement at general meetings is generally capacity-based for both external and working members, except at general meetings called on the requisition of members under section 6(4) of the Lloyd's Act 1982 for the purpose of revoking or annulling byelaws, at which each member has one vote. The Council met 6 times in 2007. The most recent of seven private Acts of Parliament that define the powers of the Society of Lloyd's. The Council of Lloyd's was made the governing body of Lloyd's under this Act. By Lloyd's Act 1871, the then existing association of underwriters was incorporated as the Society and Corporation of Lloyd's (the 'Society'). Its activities are governed by statute and, since 1982, have been managed by the Council of Lloyd's pursuant to Lloyd's Act 1982. The Society is not an insurance company, although the group does include insurance company subsidiary undertakings. Its principal activities are:- (i) to facilitate the carrying on of insurance business by members of Lloyd's, who join together as syndicates to insure and reinsure risks, and the protection of their interests in this context; and (ii) to maintain the Lloyd's Central Fund where assets are held and administered at the discretion of the Council of Lloyd's, primarily as funds available for the protection of policyholders. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

LLOYD'S AGENT = АГЕНТ ЛОЙДЗ – Persons appointed by the Corporation of Lloyd's and stationed in most world ports. One of their many functions is to safeguard Lloyd's interests and report movements and losses of ships. Lloyd's Agent is a firm that is appointed to conduct or arrange surveys of ships and cargoes for Lloyd's underwriters, other insurers and commercial interests throughout the world. Many Lloyd's agents also undertake non-marine surveys, act as loss adjusters and provide information about shipping movements and losses. There are over 300 Lloyd's agents, 160 of whom have authority to settle claims on behalf of Lloyd's underwriters and insurance companies. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

LLOYD'S AMERICAN TRUST FUND = АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ТРАСТОВЫЙ ФОНД ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's American Trust Fund is a trust fund that is maintained in the United States for the protection of holders of US Dollar denominated policies which incepted between August 1939 (when the fund was established) and 1995-July-31. It is a premiums trust fund.

LLOYD'S BROKER = БРОКЕР ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Broker is an intermediary who negotiates insurance contracts with Lloyd's underwriters on behalf of his clients, the assured. For a broker to be admitted as a Lloyd's broker he must satisfy the Committee of Lloyd's that he is a suitable person to become a Lloyd's broker. Only Lloyd's brokers and their nominated substitutes (holding a valid Lloyd's security pass) are permitted to enter the underwriting room at Lloyd's to transact business with underwriters. A firm that is listed in the register of Lloyd's brokers maintained under the Intermediaries Byelaw which is permitted to broke insurance business at Lloyd's. A syndicate can generally only accept insurance business that has been broked or placed from or through a Lloyd's broker.

LLOYD'S CANADIAN TRUST FUND = КАНАДСКИЙ ТРАСТОВЫЙ ФОНД ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Canadian Trust Fund is a trust fund that is maintained in Canada for the protection of holders of insurance policies covering Canadian risks. It is a premiums trust fund.

LLOYD'S DOLLAR TRUST FUNDS = ДОЛЛАРОВЫЕ ТРАСТОВЫЕ ФОНДЫ ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Dollar Trust Funds:- these funds are maintained in the United States for the protection of holders of US Dollar denominated policies which incepted on or after 1995-August-01 (when the fund was established). They are premiums trust funds.

LLOYD'S FRANCHISE BOARD = ПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЛОЙДЗ ПО ФРАНШИЗАМ – Franchise Board is the board established by the Council, which is responsible for managing the Franchise. The Council established the Franchise Board as from 2003-January-01 and set it a goal:- 'To create and maintain a commercial environment at Lloyd's in which the long-term return to all capital providers is maximised'. The Franchise Board must operate within the boundaries of the limitations established by the Council which include operating in accordance with the Franchise Principles. The latter cover three main areas:- (i) the overriding principles (relating to legal, regulatory and corporate governance); (ii) the capital principles (which emphasise equity between capital providers and prudence in capital setting); and (iii) the operating principles (including setting the market supervision framework in accordance with FSA requirements). In 2007, the Franchise Board comprised the Chairman of Lloyd's, who was also its Chairman, the CEO, the Franchise Performance Director and the Director, Finance, Risk Management and Operations, with the balance of the Board made up of three non-executives connected with the Lloyd's market and three independent non-executives. The Franchise Board held 11 meetings in 2007. It also held one half day off-site meeting. The main committees of the Franchise Board and their purpose are outlined below:- (i) Market Supervision and review committee (MSARC):- MSARC acts as a review body capable, where appropriate, of amending, modifying or withdrawing certain decisions taken by the executive affecting managing agents. It also acts as the body that determines whether certain decisions can be referred to the Lloyd's Appeal Tribunal and can also make certain business decisions itself. MSARC also takes decisions regarding the exercise of Lloyd's enforcement powers. The MSARC met on 4 occasions in 2007. (ii) Capacity Transfer Panel:- the Capacity Transfer Panel has been established principally to exercise the Council's powers in relation to minority buyouts and mergers. The Panel met on 6 occasions in 2007. (iii) Investment Committee:- the Investment Committee sets the investment objectives and parameters of centrally managed assets and is responsible for monitoring the performance of these funds. In addition, it monitors the investment operations of the Lloyd's Treasury department in respect of all funds under its management and approves all investment counterparties. It may also make more general recommendations concerning investment activity at Lloyd's. The Investment Committee met on 4 occasions in 2007. The board established by the Council of Lloyd's which is responsible for developing and directing the implementation of the franchise policy to create an maintain a commercial environment at Lloyd's in which the long term return to all capital providers is maximized. The Council delegates certain of its powers to the Board which may operate within limitations set by Council. The Council of Lloyd's is the governing body of the Society of Lloyd's, with ultimate responsibility for the management of Lloyd's. For many of its functions, the Council now acts through the Franchise Board, whose members are appointed by the Council and are drawn from inside and outside the Lloyd's market. The day-to-day powers and functions of the Council and Franchise Board are exercised by the executive of the Corporation. The members of the Executive Team are the CEO and the Directors of the Corporation.

LLOYD'S MARKET = РЫНОК ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Market:- this term may refer to the place where business is transacted between managing agents and Lloyd's brokers, or to the syndicates that provide cover at Lloyd's. The Lloyd's Market remains in a strong competitive position. Interest from new sectors, record financial strength, rating agency affirmations and a number of new syndicate applicants confirm that Lloyd's is an attractive place to do business. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

LLOYD'S MARKET BOARD = ПРАВЛЕНИЕ РЫНКА ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Market Board is the committee of the Council of Lloyd's that was formerly responsible for the development and growth of Lloyd's worldwide business. It was abolished in 2002 in anticipation of the transfer of its responsibilities to Lloyd's Franchise Board.

LLOYD'S OF LONDON = У ЛОЙДЗ ИЗ ЛОНДОНА (или ЛОНДОНСКИЙ ЛОЙДЗ) – Lloyd's Of London is a society, incorporated under Act of Parliament of 1871 and known as the Corporation of Lloyd's, which provides the premises for a wide variety of services, administrative staff and other facilities to enable the Lloyds market to carry on insurance business efficiently. The international insurance and reinsurance market in London. Lloyd's of London is a British insurance market. It serves as a meeting place where multiple financial backers or members, whether individuals (traditionally known as Names) or corporations, come together to pool and spread risk. Unlike most of its competitors in the reinsurance market, it is neither a company nor a corporation. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's). Лондонский Лойдз – Лондонская асссоциация андеррайтеров (Lloyd's Underwriters) и страховых брокеров (Lloyd's Brokers), которая получила известность благодаря страхованию от большого числа различных рисков. Lloyd's сама не является андеррайтером. Она представляет более 350 синдикатов андеррайтеров (Lloyd's Underwriters), насчитывающих порядка 30 000 андеррайтеров, которые стали членами ассоциации, сделав значительный взнос и взяв на себя неограниченную ответственность. Операции по страхованию осуществляют порядка 260 основных брокеров – членов Lloyd's (Lloyd's Brokers).

LLOYD'S OPEN FORM = ОТКРЫТАЯ ФОРМА ЛОЙДЗ – The bottom left hand corner of every Lloyd's Open Form (LOF) lists dates on which previous editions of the form have been published. The earliest date is 1908-January-15, but several forms of salvage agreement acceptable to Lloyd's had been in existence for many years previously. By 1908, a significant number of salvage claims had been resolved by arbitration, either by the Committee of Lloyd's or by an arbitrator appointed by the Committee. The story of LOF began in April 1890 when, in response to concern regarding the activities of certain salvors in the Dardenelles and Black Sea regions, Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, the Secretary to Lloyd's, visited Vincent Grech, the most prominent salvor in the area. There had been complaints from Masters of unreasonable behaviour by salvors. Invariably, the Master was compelled to sign a contract for payment of a lump sum frequently regarded as grossly excessive. Nevertheless, in January 1891 further support for arbitration by or on behalf of the Committee of Lloyd's was received from the General Shipowners' Society, which called on Lloyd's to prepare a standard form of salvage agreement in terms which might receive universal support Nevertheless, in January 1891 further support for arbitration by or on behalf of the Committee of Lloyd's was received from the General Shipowners' Society, which called on Lloyd's to prepare a standard form of salvage agreement in terms which might receive universal support. Lloyd's adopted this suggestion and a draft contract was prepared by Waltons. Whilst modelled on the agreement negotiated with Grech, it differed in one important respect. Instead of providing that the fixed price should be paid to the salvor on completion of the services, it stated that the amount should be paid to Lloyd's in cash, where it would be held on deposit pending the outcome of arbitration. The draft was approved by Lloyd's Agency Committee on 1891-July-28. Negotiations then took place, in the hope that the draft would prove acceptable to all concerned. A measure of success was achieved but the International Salvage Union (ISU) of Copenhagen refused to accept the arbitration provisions. In their view, in the event of a dispute, Lloyd's and the salvor should each appoint their own arbitrator, who would have power to appoint an umpire if they were unable to reach agreement on remuneration. The ISU, however, was prepared to accommodate Lloyd's on one point. It was willing to agree not only that the fixed price need not be paid at termination of the services but that, in the event of an objection to the price, it would be sufficient for the underwriters concerned to provide security to Lloyd's for the payment of the amount awarded by arbitration. In pragmatic fashion, Lloyd's concluded a separate agreement with the ISU on this basis in December 1891. Shortly afterwards, a similar arrangement was agreed with another prominent salvor, Berging Maatschappij of Maasluis. Progress had been made, but the fact that it had not been possible to achieve a form of contract acceptable to all was recognised as unsatisfactory. Accordingly, during 1892, various amendments were made to the July 1891 draft, in the hope that this would improve the form's acceptability. Unfortunately, this produced complaints from Grech and others, who felt that the form had become too lengthy. Waltons responded with a shortened form and both long and short versions were published in 'Lloyd's Seaman's Almanac'. Yet Lloyd's remained keen to pursue the goal of one standard form and Waltons prepared the first so-called 'Lloyd's Salvage Agreement' in November 1892. Its material provisions are set out in the report of the Court of Appeal's decision in 'The City of Calcutta' (1898) 8 Asp. 442 – the first case to come before the courts involving a 'Lloyd's Salvage Agreement'. A form for continuous or open coverage based on standards and forms set by Lloyd's of London. The first modern text of the Lloyd's Form of Salvage Agreement (universally known as Lloyd's Open Form, or LOF) was adopted in 1892. By 1908 the text had been standardised. Since then LOF has undergone 10 revisions; the current edition is LOF 2000, introduced in September 2000. The LOF contract continues to evolve, to meet changing circumstances and new concerns – most recently the priority now given to protection of the marine environment. LOF is the most widely used 'no cure-no pay' salvage contract. In return for salvage services, the salvor receives a proportion of the 'salved value' (the value of the ship, its bunkers and cargo). Traditionally, reward depends upon success and the recovery of property. In the past, if there was no recovery, there was no payment, whatever the expense of the operation. This has changed in recent years, to reflect the public interest in prevention of damage to the environment. The salvor can now contract in such a way that he is shielded from loss when responding to high risk or low value casualties. There are various alternative 'national' forms of salvage contract, such as the Japanese Form, Beijing Form, Moscow Form and Turkish Form. LOF, however, remains the internationally preferred contract. A total of 4 987 salvage operations were performed by ISU members in the period 1978–2004. Of this total, 2 644 operations were carried out under LOF, no cure-no pay. The 'salved value' of ships, bunkers and cargoes involved in these operations totalled some USD30.2 billion. LOF is administered in London by the Salvage and Guarantees Department of Lloyd's. The contract is designed to encourage instant action to save ships and cargoes, by avoiding delays that might otherwise arise from commercial haggling. The resolution of disputes, together with the assessment of the salvage award, is deferred until the salvage task is completed. The parties can get on with the job, safe in the knowledge that – at the end of the day – there will be a fair and just conclusion. / хозяин (или капитан). Полковник Сэр Хэнри Хозиэ, Секретарь Лойдз (Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, the Secretary to Lloyd's) Винсэнт Грэк (Vincent Grech). Волтэнз (Waltons). Берхинь Мацхапэй (Berging Maatschappij) из Маслёса или Масслёйса (Maasluis), Нидерланды.

LLOYD'S POLICY SIGNING OFFICE LTD = ЛОЙДЗ ПАЛИСИ САЙНИНЬ АФИС ЛИМИТИД (или ПОДПИСЫВАЮЩИЙ ПОЛИСЫ ОФИС ЛОЙДЗ ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ.) – Lloyd's Policy Signing Office Ltd used to be part of the Corporation of Lloyd's. Following its incorporation it is now part of the Xchanging group of companies. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

LLOYD'S REGISTER = РЕГИСТР ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Register has been published annually since at least 1775; since 1834, it has been published in the middle of the year, covering the following period 01 July through 30 June. A catalogue of ships describing each ship – dimensions, age, place of construction, registry, ownership, etc. A necessary tool for the ocean marine underwriter. Similar information is published by the American Bureau of Shipping. Lloyd's Register of (British and Foreign) Shipping is a British publication that describes, classifies and registers vessels according to certain criteria of physical structure and equipment, to enable underwriters, shipbrokers, and shipowners more easily to assess commercial risk and to negotiate marine insurance rates. The name Lloyd derives from Edward Lloyd, the coffee man, as he called himself, who operated a coffee house in London, originally in Tower Street, then, from

just after Christmas 1691, in Lombard Street, near the General Post Office. Lloyd's coffee house served as a meeting place for merchants wishing to exchange news, as well as for merchants and underwriters wishing to negotiate insurance on vessels and cargo. / Американское Бюро Судоходства, Регистр Судоходства Лойда. Эдвод Лойд (Edward Lloyd). Под Регистром, от позднелатинского слова Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень, список или учётный документ, имеющий правовое значение; или (ii) название специального органа, осуществляющего функции надзора в специальной области управления.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING = РЕГИСТР СУДОХОДСТВА ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Register Of Shipping:- an independent non-profit-making society. It undertakes surveys and classification of vessels; also produces various annual publications. Lloyd's Register of Shipping is the British classification society. / Регистр Судоходства Лойдз – Британское классификационное общество.

LLOYD'S REGISTRY = РЕГИСТРАТУРА ЛОЙДЗ – Lloyd's Registry is an organization maintained for the surveying and classing of ships so that insurance underwriters and others may know the quality and condition of the vessels offered for insurance or employment. / Под Регистром, от позднелатинского слова Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень, список или учётный документ, имеющий правовое значение; или (ii) название специального органа, осуществляющего функции надзора в специальной области управления. Под Реестром, от Польского слова Rejestr от позднелатинского слова Regestrum или Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень или список; или (ii) книга для регистрации дел, документов, имущества и тому подобного.

LLOYD'S SOLVENCY TEST = ТЕСТ ЛОЙДЗ НА ПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Lloyd's Solvency Test is a test that is undertaken annually to ensure that members of the Society have sufficient eligible assets to meet their underwriting liabilities. The test is undertaken at member level and also on an aggregate basis for all members taking in account the centrally held assets of the Society such as the New Central Fund. Any member that fails the solvency test at member level will be required to provide additional funds or cease underwriting. The centrally held assets of the Society must be sufficient to cover any shortfall of assets at member level.

LLOYD'S SYNDICATE = СИНДИКАТ ЛОЙДЗ (или СИНДИКАТ ЛОЙДА) – Lloyd's Syndicate is a group of underwriting members at Lloyd's whose acceptances and liabilities are handled jointly by an underwriting agency acting on their behalf, while each member remains legally liable solely for his/her own share of the syndicate's liability. A group of underwriters at London Lloyd's who entrust the underwriting of their business to one underwriter. Lloyd's is not an insurance company. It is an insurance market of members. As the oldest continuously active insurance marketplace in the world, Lloyd's has retained some unusual structures and practices that differ from all other insurance providers today. Originally created as an unincorporated association of subscribing members in 1774 it was incorporated by the Lloyd's Act 1871, and is currently governed under the Lloyd's Acts of 1871 through to 1982. Lloyd's itself does not underwrite insurance business, leaving that to its members. Instead the Society operates effectively as a market regulator, setting rules under which members operate and offering centralised administrative services to those members. Structurally Lloyd's is governed by the Council of Lloyd's, an 18 member body roughly equivalent to the board of directors of a company. The Council administers the Corporation of Lloyd's which runs the various services and administrative operations of Lloyd's. The Council delegates most of its day to day oversight roles, particularly relating to ensuring the market operates successfully, to the Franchise Board. There are two classes of people and firms active at Lloyd's. The first are members or providers of capital, the second are agents, brokers, and other professionals who support the members, underwrite the risks, and represent outside customers (for example, individuals and companies seeking insurance, or insurance companies seeking reinsurance). For most of Lloyd's history, rich individuals (Names) backed policies written at Lloyd's with all of their personal wealth (unlimited liability). Since 1994, Lloyd's has allowed corporate members into the market, with limited liability. The losses in the early 1990s devastated the finances of many Names (upwards of 1 500 out of 34 000 Names were declared bankrupt) and scared away others. Today, individual Names provide only 10% of capacity at Lloyd's, with corporations accounting for the rest. No new Names with unlimited liability are admitted, and the importance of individual Names will continue to decline as they slowly withdraw, convert (generally, now, into Limited Liability Partnerships) or die. Managing agents sponsor and manage syndicates. They canvas members for commitments of capacity, create the syndicate, hire underwriters, and oversee all of the syndicate's activities. Managing agents may run more than one syndicate. Members' agents coordinate the members' underwriting and act as a buffer between Lloyd's, the managing agents and the members. They were introduced in the mid 1970s and grew in number until many went bust; there are now only three left (Argenta, Hampden and LMAS (which has no active names). It is mandatory that unlimited Names write through a members' agent. Outsiders, whether individuals or other insurance companies, cannot do business directly with Lloyd's syndicates. They must hire Lloyd's brokers, who are the only customer-facing companies at Lloyd's. They are therefore often referred to as Intermediaries. Lloyd's brokers shop customers' policies among the syndicates, trying to obtain the best prices and terms. When corporations became admitted as Lloyd's members, they did not like the traditional structure. Insurance companies did not want to rely on the underwriting skills of syndicates they did not control, so they started their own. An integrated Lloyd's vehicle (ILV) is a group of companies that combines a corporate member, a managing agent, and a syndicate under one ownership. Some ILVs allow minority contributions from other members, but most now try to operate on an exclusive basis. / Адьжентэ (Argenta), Хэмпдэн (Hampden). Лойдз является обобщённым именем Английской страховой монополии, занимающейся морским страхованием и всеми видами имущественного и личного страхования. В начале 1980-х 75% своих операций она проводила за границей. Была основана в конце XVII века. С середины XIX века при Лойдз как самостоятельная организация существуют классификационное общество Регистр Судоходства Лойдз (Lloyd's Register of Shipping), которое наблюдает за постройкой морских торговых судов, присваивает им класс, ежегодно издаёт списки судов морского торгового флота всех стран с указанием порта приписки.

LLOYD'S UNDERWRITERS = РАСПИСЧИКИ ЛОЙДЗ (или АНДЕРРАЙТЕРЫ ЛОЙДЗ) – Lloyd's Underwriters:- this term may variously refer to:- (i) the professional underwriters who are employed by managing agents to underwrite insurance and reinsurance business on behalf of the members of the syndicates that those agents manage; (ii) the members of one or more syndicates that underwrite a particular policy; or (iii) all members (of the Society) collectively. / Этот термин в зависимости от ситуации может относиться к:- (i) профессиональным расписчикам, которые наняты управляющими агентами для расписывания в страховом или перестраховом деле от имени членов синдикатов, которыми те агенты управляют; (ii) членам одного или более синдикатов, которые расписывают конкретный полис; или (iii) ко всем членам (Сообщества) в целом.

LLOYD'S WAITER = ПОДАЮЩИЙ ЛОЙДЗ (или ПОДАВАЛЬЩИК ЛОЙДЗ) – Lloyd's Waiter is a liveried member of Lloyd's staff. / Одетый в фирменную одежду член персонала Лойдз.

LLP = LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

LM = LUMP SUM

LME = LONDON METAL EXCHANGE (LIMITED)

LMO = LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM

LMP = LOCATIONAL MARGINAL PRICING

LMP = LONDON MARKET PRINCIPLES

LMPCR = LIGASE MEDIATED POLYMERASE REACTION

LMP SLIP = СЛЭП ЭЛ.ЭМ.ПИ. (или КАРТОЧКА ЭЛ.ЭМ.ПИ.) – LMP Slip is a standard form slip that managing agents must use to underwrite insurance at Lloyd's except (i) if the insured requires some other slip to be used; or (ii) the slip relates to motor business, personal lines including motor business or term life business and the slip will not be processed by LPSO Ltd. Research from the London Market Principles (LMP) Programme Office, shows that brokers expect to place 95 percent of their open market business on LMP slips. Lloyd's revealed last year that it was mandating the compulsory use of the LMP slip for ordinary business this year. The latest analysis predicts that only 5 percent will fall under the exemption rules laid down by Lloyd's (2003). The use of standard LMP Slips has helped greatly in our efforts to acheive and promote Contract Certainty (contract certainty is achieved by the complete and final agreement of all terms, including signed down lines, between the insured and insurers before inception). The LMP style slip is designed to establish a market standard for slip construction and to provide greater contractual clarity. Benfield (company), in line with all other Lloyd's brokers, has been the subject of a quarterly slip audit by the LMP Programme Office. Their audit regime has now been embedded in the market and the audit team currently check 25% of all slips placed, analysing compliance and publishing (anonymous) league tables and providing feedback to particpants. The standard LMP Slip has been developed to offer an alternative and improved placement document, which contains all the terms and conditions of the contract. This is also known as the LMP Policy. LMP Slip is a document that provides a complete, accurate and definitive record of the provisions of the contract or contracts of insurance which the insurers enter into, including:- the terms and conditions of each contract (either in full or by reference to Registered Clauses) and will include the risk details including the insured, the premium, the sum insured etc and the other terms and conditions applying to the contract. The identity of the insurer or insurers that have underwritten each contract and what proportion of each contract they have underwritten. The LMP Slip was introduced in October 2001 and was mandated by the Lloyd's Franchise Board for business incepting from the 2nd January 2004. This version (April 2005) of the LMP slip replaces the LMP BRAT slip (November 2003). The document has been updated to reflect changes in the exemptions to the mandate, recent regulatory changes and includes further feedback from the market. This document sets out details of the LMP slip for open market business and defines the business that falls within the scope of the Lloyd's Franchise Board mandate. This document has been agreed and is supported by Lloyd's, the Lloyd's Market Association (LMA), the International Underwriting Association of London (IUA) and the the London Market Insurance Brokers' Committee (LMBC). The LMP Slip, recently replaced by the Market Reform Slip (The Market Reform Slip (MRS June 2006) replaced the LMP April 2005 slip), was first introduced in October 2001 and was mandated by Lloyd's Franchise Board for open market business incepting from 2004-January-02. At this time, Binding Authority Agreements (BAA) were exempt from the mandate as a consistent format did not exist upon which to apply the principles arising from LMP. Subsequently the principles arising from LMP were mandated for Binding Authorities and now Market Reform principles have been established for use with BAAs. This Market Reform Binding Authority Slip guidance sets out the structure and content of the Market Reform Slip for Binding Authorities. The changes made in this version of the slip are designed to align it with the Contract Certainty Code of Practice guidance issued by the Market Reform Group (MRG). We also saw the introduction of the London Market Principles (LMP) Slip. The aim of this was to ensure a common format and content to the way that insurance business was conducted. The LMP slip was followed by the Market Reform slip in an attempt to further increase the efficiency of the placement process. In June 2007 this was replaced by the Market Reform Contract (MRC), the use of which was mandatory for the London market from 2007-November-01. It was intended that the MRC would be the precedent standard for the contract of insurance between the insured and the insurer. / Бэнфилд (Benfield). порядки и условия .

LMRA = LABOR–MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT

LNG = LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

LNG CARRIER = LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS CARRIER

LND = LAST NOTICE DATE

LOA = LENGTH OVERALL

LOAD = ЛОУД (или ГРУЗОВАЯ ПАРТИЯ) – A Load of sawn or hewn timber contains 50 cubic feet (1.416 cubic meters), and a load of unhewn timber 40 cubic feet (1.133 cubic meters). / Лоуд – мера измерения объёма круглого леса и пиломатериалов. Лоуд распиленного и тёсаного лесоматериала содержит 50 кубических футов (1.416 кубических метров), а лоуд нетёсаного лесоматериала – 40 кубических футов (1.133 кубических метров).

LOAD = НАГРУЗКА – (1) Load is the amount of electricity delivered or required at any specific point or points on a system. The load of an electricity system is effected by many factors and changes on a daily, seasonal, and annual basis, typically following a pattern. System load is usually measured in MegaWatts (MW). Load is also referred to as Demand. Load is a device which consumes electrical power and is connected to a source of electricity. Load (electric) is the amount of electric power delivered or required at any specific point or points on a system. The requirement originates at the energy consuming equipment of the consumers. Load:- demand for electricity at a given time. / Количество электроэнергии, поставляемое в определённую точку или точки в системе, и необходимое в такой точке или точках. На нагрузку энергетической системы влияет множество постоянных и переменных факторов суточного, сезонного и ежегодного характера, как правило, определённым образом упорядоченных. Нагрузка системы обычно измеряется в МегаВаттах (МВт). Иногда на нагрузку ссылаются как на Потребление или Потребляемую Мощность (Demand).

(2) Load is the product that is picked and loaded onto a truck and transported to a consignee. / Под Партией понимаются товары, направляемые в адрес одного получателя по одному транспортному документу (накладной, коносаменту и так далее) в соответствии с транспортными правилами, а также пересылаемого по одной почтовой накладной или перемещаемые в ручной клади и багаже одного лица, следующего через границу.

LOAD = НАЦЕНКА – (1) Load is the portion of the offering price of shares of open-end investment companies in excess of the value of the underlying assets. Covers sales commissions and all other costs of distribution. The load is usually incurred only on purchase, there being, in most cases, no charge when the shares are sold (redeemed). See also Investment Company. / часть цены предложения акций .

(2) Load is the fee a brokerage firm charges an investor for handling transactions.

LOAD AGGREGATOR = XX – Load Aggregator is an entity licensed to sell energy to retail customers located within the service territory of a local distribution company.

LOAD AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION = НАГРУЗКА ПРИ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИОННОМ УДЛИНЕНИИ – Load At Specified Elongation (LASE) is the load required to produce a given elongation of a yarn or cord.

LOAD BEARING SURFACE = НЕСУЩАЯ НАГРУЗКУ ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ – Load Bearing Surface is an actual area of material in contact with and supporting a unit load.

LOAD BUILDING = НАГРУЗОЧНОЕ СТРОЕНИЕ (или СТРОЕНИЕ НАГРУЗКИ) – A term Load Building refers to programs that are aimed at increasing the usage of existing electric equipment or the addition of electric equipment. Examples include industrial technologies such as induction heating and melting, direct arc furnaces and infrared drying; cooking for commercial establishments; and heat pumps for residences. Load Building should include programs that promote electric fuel substitution. Load Building effects should be reported as a negative number, shown with a minus sign.

LOAD–CARRYING CAPACITY = НЕСУЩАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или СПОСОБНОСТЬ ВЫДЕРЖИВАТЬ НАГРУЗКУ) – Load-Carrying Capacity is a property of a lubricant to form a film on the lubricated surface, which resists rupture under given load conditions. Expressed as maximum load the lubricated system can support without failure or excessive wear. / или чрезмерный износ.

LOAD COMBINATION FACTOR = ФАКТОР СОЧЕТАНИЯ НАГРУЗОК (или ФАКТОР КОМБИНАЦИИ НАГРУЗОК, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КОМБИНАЦИИ НАГРУЗОК) – Load Combinating Factor is a factor applied to the factored loads in Limit States Design, other than dead load, to take into account the reduced probability of a number of loads from different sources acting simultaneously as applied to Limit States Design. / для Расчёта Предельного Состояния.

LOAD CURVE = КРИВАЯ НАГРУЗКИ – Load Curve is a curve of power versus time showing the level of a load for each time period covered. The horizontal axis is time and the vertical access is load (MW). / Изменение потребляемой мощности во времени, отражающее уровни нагрузки за каждый представленный период времени. Ось абсцисс – время, ось ординат – нагрузка (МВт).

LOAD–DEFORMATION CURVE = КРИВАЯ НАГРУЗКА–ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ – Load-Deformation Curve is a graphical representation of the relationship between the change in dimension (in the direction of the applied force) of the specimen resulting from the application of an external load, and the magnitude of that load. The load may be expressed in units of weight (such as pounds or kilograms) and the deformation in either units of length (such as inches or millimeters) in tension or compression tests, or degrees in shear tests. In a tension test, a load-deformation curve becomes a load-elongation curve.

LOAD DEVICE = УСТРОЙСТВО ЗАГРУЗКИ – Load Device is a physical device operated by a load agent and used jointly by a purse holder and the load agent to transfer value to the purse holder's electronic purse.

LOAD DURATION = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НАГРУЗКИ – Load Duration is the period of continuous application of a specified load, or the aggregate of periods of intermittent applications of the same load. / Период непрерывного воздействия .

LOADED LEG = ГАЛС (или ОТРЕЗОК МАРШРУТА) В ГРУЗУ (или С/ПОД НАГРУЗКОЙ)) – Loaded Leg is a subdivision of a ship's voyage during which the ship is carrying cargo.

LOAD–ELONGATION CURVE = КРИВАЯ НАГРУЗКА–УДЛИНЕНИЕ – The Load-Elongation Curve:- when the load on a specimen is plotted against elongation, an extremely important curve is produced. This curve describes the behavior of the specimen from zero load and elongation up to the breaking point. A close study of this curve can yield further important information like initial Young's Modulus, work of rupture, yield point etc. See also Stress-Strain Curve.

LOADEN VESSEL = ЗАГРУЖЕННОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО В ГРУЗУ) – Loaden Vessel is a vessel where cargo has been put on board. / Загруженное Судно или Судно В Грузу – то судно, которое приняло груз на свой борт.

LOAD FACTOR = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ НАГРУЗКИ – (1) Load Factor is the ratio of average load to peak load during a specific period of time, expressed as a percent. The load factor indicates to what degree energy has been consumed compared to maximum demand or the use of units relative to total system capability. An system's load factor shows the variability in all customers' demands. / Отношение средней нагрузки к пиковой нагрузке в течение определенного периода времени, выраженное в процентах. Коэффициент нагрузки отражает уровень потребления энергии в сравнении с максимальным потреблением, либо степень использования мощностей относительно общего потенциала системы. Коэффициент нагрузки системы отражает изменчивость совокупного потребления клиентами.

(2) Load Factor is the ratio of average to peak usage for gas customers for a time period, i.e. one day, one hour, etc. The higher the load factor, the smaller the difference between average and peak demand. / .

(3) Load Factor is the factor applied to a specified load that, for the limit state under consideration, takes into account the variability of the loads and load patterns as applied to Limit States Design. / при Расчёте Предельного Состояния.

(4) Load Factor (in air transport):- revenue tonne-kilometers divided by available tonne-kilometers.

LOAD FOLLOWING = ОТДАВАЕМАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ВЫРАБАТЫВАЕМАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или ВЫРАБАТЫВАЕМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или ОТДАВАЕМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Load Following:- the daily varying of power output by a generator to meet system load. / Объём электроэнергии, вырабатываемой генератором для поддержания нагрузки в сети и изменяющийся в течение суток. Рабочая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – располагаемая мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом мощности агрегатов, выведенных в ремонт. Располагаемая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – установленная мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом неиспользуемой мощности, обусловленной ограничениями по режимам работы оборудования электростанций и пропускной способности электрической сети. Установленная Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – суммарная номинальная активная электрическая мощность агрегатов всех электростанций электроэнергетической системы в целом.

LOADING ALLOWANCE = ПОПРАВКА НА НАГРУЗКУ – Loading Allowance:- a reduced rate that carriers offer to shippers and/or consignees who load and/or unload LTL (less than truckload or less than load) or AQ (any quantity) shipments.

LOADING OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР ПОГРУЗКИ – Loading Operator is an organization, which operates load devices. It collects, processes and forwards all applicable transaction details to the purse provider. Also known as Loading Agent.

LOADING PORT = ПОРТ ПОГРУЗКИ – Loading Port is the port where the cargo is loaded onto the exporting vessel. This port must be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration. / Порт Погрузки – порт, в котором груз загружается в вывозящее из страны судно. Этот порт должен быть отмечен в Вывозной Декларации Отправителя (или Экспортной Декларации Отправителя (Shipper's Export Declaration)).

LOAD LIMIT LINE = ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ ЗАГРУЗКИ – Load Limit Line is a red line in refrigerated containers that indicates the maximum stowage height of the load to allow sufficient air circulation below the roof.

LOAD LINE = ГРУЗОВАЯ МАРКА – The Load Line, sometimes called the Plimsoll Line, or 'Marks', indicates the depth in the water down to which a ship may be loaded; the position of these marks is governed by international convention and is calculated by a Classification Society surveyor. A Load Line is the line on a vessel indicating the maximum depth to which that vessel can sink when loaded with cargo. A series of horizontal lines, corresponding to the seasons of the year and fresh or saltwater, painted on the outside of a ship marking the level which must remain above the surface of the water for the vessel's stability. Also known as Marks, and Plimsoll Line. See also International Load Line Certificate. / Грузовая Марка, называемая иногда Линией Плимсэла (Plimsoll Line). Под Грузовой Маркой понимается знак в виде ряда горизонтальных линий на обоих бортах судна в середине его длины, показывающий предельно допустимое погружение судна в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Под Грузовой Маркой понимается знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины. Положение грузовой марки по высоте определяется размером установленного правилами минимального надводного борта, который зависит от назначения, размеров и архитектурноконструктивных особенностей судна и удостоверяется Свидетельством о Грузовой Марке, выдаваемым классификационным обществом. Для уменьшения регистровой вместимости при перевозке грузов с большим удельным погрузочным объёмом морские грузовые суда могут иметь Тоннажную Марку, которая показывает наибольшую осадку судна в морской и пресной воде. Грузовая Марка, знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины. Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Над грузовой маркой наносят Палубную Линию. Положение грузовой марки по высоте определяется величиной минимального надводного борта, регламентируемой Международной Конвенцией О Грузовой Марке (1966) либо национальными правилами, в зависимости от назначения, размеров и конструктивных особенностей судна, и удостоверяется Свидетельством о Грузовой Марке, выдаваемым Классификационным Обществом. Для уменьшения регистровой вместимости при перевозке грузов с большим удельным погрузочным объёмом морские грузовые суда могут иметь ниже второй палубы Тоннажную Марку – равносторонний треугольник, вершиной касающийся горизонтальной линии с уступом, которая показывает наибольшую осадку судна в морской и пресной воде. Под Маркой Углубления на судне понимаются горизонтальные линии, наносимые через 10 см на наружной обшивке с обоих бортов судна в районе форштевня, ахтерштевня, а на больших судах и на миделе, с числом против каждой, обозначающим углубление судна – отстояние от ватерлинии до нижней кромки горизонтального киля. Марки углубления позволяют оценить посадку судна в эксплуатационных условиях. Грузовая Марка, знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины. Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Над грузовой маркой наносят палубную линию. Положение грузовой марки по высоте определяется величиной минимального надводного борта, регламентируемой Международной Конвенцией О Грузовой Марке (1966) либо национальными правилами, в зависимости от назначения, размеров и конструктивных особенностей судна, и удостоверяется Свидетельством о Грузовой Марке, выдаваемым классификационным обществом. Для уменьшения регистровой вместимости при перевозке грузов с большим удельным погрузочным объёмом морские грузовые суда могут иметь ниже второй палубы тоннажную марку – равносторонний треугольник, вершиной касающийся горизонтальной линии с уступом, которая показывает наибольшую осадку судна в морской и пресной воде. Грузовые Марки на бортах судов, соответствующие сезону года и зоне или району плавания, не должны быть погружены на протяжении всего времени, когда судно выходит в море, находится в плавании и приходит в порт за исключением погружения на величину поправки в пресной воде или временного погружения на величину соответственно весу топлива и всех других материалов, используемых судном во внутренних водах перед выходом в море. В тех случаях, когда плотность воды отличается от единицы, поправка должна быть пропорциональна разнице между 1.025 и действительной плотностью. Судно подлежит:- (i) первоначальному освидетельствованию перед вводом в эксплуатацию; (ii) периодическому освидетельствованию – через 5 лет, чтобы удостовериться, что судно полностью отвечает требованиям Конвенции; и (iii) промежуточному – ежегодному, плюс/минус три месяца – что не производилось изменений, влияющих на расчёт определения места нанесения Грузовых Марок и что устройства и средства для закрытия отверстий, штормовых портиков и доступа в помещения команды содержатся в надлежащем состоянии. На основании результатов освидетельствования судну выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate). Свидетельство теряет силу (аннулируется):- (i) при просрочке периодического освидетельствования, ежегодного подтверждения; (ii) при существенных изменениях в корпусе и надстройке судна, влияющих на надводный борт; (iii) при содержании в ненадлежащем состоянии устройств и средств для закрытия ВНЗ; (iv) снижении прочности конструкций корпуса ниже допустимых пределов; и (v) при передаче судна под Флаг другого Государства. Грузовая Марка – знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины (грузовая ватерлиния). Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Английские моряки называют грузовую марку Диском Плимсэла, которая на основании правил международной конвенции наносится на борта каждого спущенного на воду торгового судна, если его тоннаж превышает сто пятьдесят регистровых тонн. Впервые такую грузовую марку предложил Самьюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll; 1824–1898), Английский политик, социальный реформатор и пивовар из города Дерби, который не имел никакого отношения к судоходству. Применяются следующие грузовые марки:- (i) летняя грузовая марка – Л (S); (ii) зимняя грузовая марка – З (W); (iii) зимняя грузовая марка для Северной Атлантики – ЗСА (WNA); (iv) тропическая грузовая марка – Т (T); (v) грузовая марка для пресной воды – П (F); и (v) тропическая марка для пресной воды – ТП (TF). Для каждого судна грузовую марку размечают по международным правилам, которые обязательны для всех морских держав мира. Поэтому форма грузовой марки везде одинакова. Единственное отличие – в буквах. Обозначение организации, назначившей грузовую марку, наносится над горизонтальной линией, проходящей через центр кольца знака (Диск Плимсэла). Обозначение Регистра Судоходства Российской Федерации – РС, L и R = Регистр Лойда, A и B = Американское Бюро Судоходства и так далее. Различают грузовые марки для лесовозов, пассажирских и парусных судов. Грузовая марка, соответствующая сезону, не должна быть погружена в воду на протяжении всего периода от момента выхода из порта до прихода в следующий порт. Судам, на борта которых нанесены грузовые марки, выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate) на срок не более чем на 5 лет. На каждом судне хранится свидетельство на надводный борт, и если осадка больше, чем это допускается грузовой маркой, то его капитан не имеет права выйти в море. В случае перегрузки портовые власти, ответственные за выход судна в рейс, вправе потребовать удаления лишнего груза и даже задержать судно в порту. Марки углубления ни в коем случае нельзя путать с грузовой

маркой, так как они служат только для измерения фактической носовой и кормовой осадки на данный момент. Применение:- Согласно Международной Конвенции о Грузовой Марке судну запрещён выход в море на международный рейс, если ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. Настоящая конвенция применяется ко всем судам кроме:- (i) военных кораблей; (ii) новых судов длиной менее 24 метров (79 футов); (iii) существующих судов валовой вместимостью менее 150 регистровых тонн; (iv) прогулочных яхт, не занимающихся коммерческими перевозками; и (v) рыболовных судов. Ничто в настоящей Конвекции не применяется к судам, совершающим плавание исключительно:- (а) по Великим Озёрам Северной Америки и по Реке Святого Лаврентия в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой от Мыса Розье до Мыса Вест Пойнт на Острове Антикости, и далее прямой линией, проведённой от Острова Антикости в Северном направлении по меридиану 63° Западной долготы; (б) в Каспийском Море; (в) по рекам Ла-Плата, Парана и Уругвай в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой между Пунта Раза (Кабо Сан Антонио), Аргентина, и Пунта дель Эсте, Уругвай. Международная Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (International Convention on Load Lines), кратко именуемая КГМ, подписанная 05 Апреля 1966 в Лондоне по инициативе Международной Морской Организации (ИМО). В 1988 специальным Протоколом в неё были внесены изменения, позднее, в 2003 дополненные Комитетом по Безопасности на Море ИМО. Изменённая Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (КГМ-66/88) вступила в силу 01 Января 2005. Конвенция запрещает выход в море судна в международный рейс, если оно не было соответствующим образом освидетельствовано, ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. В Приложениях к Конвенции устанавливаются правила определения грузовых марок, условия назначения и величины надводного борта, модификации конвенционных требований по зонам, районам и сезонным периодам, а также приводятся формы Международного Свидетельства о Грузовой Марке. В 1988 был принят Протокол к Конвенции о Грузовой Марке, вступивший в силу в 2000. Этим Протоколом требования Конвенции 1966 относительно освидетельствования и выдачи международных свидетельств были приведены в соответствие с требованиями Международной Конвенции по Предотвращению Загрязнения с Судов (МАРПОЛ 73/78) и Международной Конвенции по Охране Человеческой Жизни на Море (СОЛАС).

LOAD LINES = ЛИНИИ ЗАГРУЗКИ (или УРОВЕНЬ ЗАГРУЗКИ) – Load Lines are the centimeter graduations by which the level of grain in a railcar is measured.

LOAD MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАГРУЗКОЙ (или РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НАГРУЗКИ) – Load Management is the management of load patterns in order to better use the system. Generally, load management attempts to shift load from peak use periods to other periods of the day or year. / Управление динамикой или распределением или графиком нагрузки в целях повышения эффективности использования системы. В целом, управление нагрузкой сводится к попыткам перераспределить нагрузку с пиковых периодов на другие периоды в течение суток или года.

LOADMASTER = МАСТЕР ПОГРУЗКИ – Loadmaster is a device (calculator or computer) designed for a vessel approved by a classification bureau for the calculation of the vessel's stability.

LOAD PORT = ПОРТ ПОГРУЗКИ – Load Port is a port where cargo is actually loaded on vessel. / Порт Погрузки – порт, в котором груз был фактически погружен на судно.

LOAD RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С НАГРУЗКОЙ – Load Ratio is the ratio of loaded miles to empty miles.

LOAD RATIO SHARE = ДОЛЯ СООТНОШЕНИЯ С НАГРУЗКОЙ – Load Ratio Share:- ratio of a Transmission Customer's Network Load to the Transmission Provider's total load computed in accordance with Sections 11.2 and 11.3 and calculated on a rolling twelve month basis.

LOAD–RETENTION CAGE = ГРУЗОПОДДЕРЖИВАЮЩАЯ КЛЕТЬ – Load-Retention Cage is a cage made from vertical sides, slatted or mesh, placed on a pallet to secure the load to two or more sides. / Грузоподдерживающий Сетчатый Поддон (Load-Retention Cage) – поддон, имеющий вертикальные решетчатые или сетчатые стенки, устанавливаемые на него, для поддержания груза с двух или более сторон.

LOAD SECURE APPLICATION MODULE = НАДЁЖНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ЗАГРУЗКИ – Load Secure Application Module (LSAM or Load SAM) is a SAM installed at the Loading Operator's Side, providing the necessary security for the communication between the Loading Operator and the Purse Provider. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

LOAD–SECURING FOAM = ПРЕДОХРАНЯЮЩАЯ ГРУЗ ПЕНА – Load-Securing Foam:- foams which are used as fillers, generally made from PE or PU. They are used to fill gaps in the container, and thus to ensure tight fit and firm securing of the load.

LOAD–SERVING ENTITY = ХХ – Load-Serving Entity (LSE):- load-serving entities provide electricity to retail customers. Load-serving entities include traditional distribution utilities and new entrants into the competitive power markets.

LOAD SHAPE = ПРОФИЛЬ НАГРУЗКИ – Load Shape:- variations in the power load over a daily, weekly or annual period. / Изменение нагрузки электроэнергии на суточной, недельной или годовой основе.

LOAD TENDER = КОНКУРС НА ПОГРУЗКУ – Pick-Up Request:- an offer of cargo for transport by a shipper. Load tender terminology is primarily used in the motor industry.

LOAD TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ЗАГРУЗКИ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ЗАГРУЗКИ) – Load Transaction is the transaction performed using a load device whereby electronic value is transferred to an electronic purse.

LOAD–WEAR INDEX = ИНДЕКС НАГРУЗКА–ИЗНОС (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО НАГРУЗКЕ–ИЗНОСУ) – Load-Wear Index (LWI) is a measure of the relative ability of a lubricant to prevent wear under applied loads; it is calculated from data obtained from the Four Ball extreme pressure (EP) Method. Formerly called mean Hertz Load. / Четырёхшариковый Метод для сверхвысокого давления.

LOAEL = LOWEST OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL

LOAFER = ЛОДЫРЬ (или ПРАЗДНОШАТАЮЩИЙСЯ) – Loafer is a trademark used for a low step-in shoe. Loafer is a slip-on shoe with a separate sole and heel. Loafers:- also referred to as Moccasins, they are slip-on shoes noted for their comfort. The shoe's construction tends to be simple and 'roomy'.

LOAN = ССУДА – Loan is a sum of money lent at interest. § 607 of the German Civil Code defines a Loan as the handing over of money or other fungible objects, with an obligation on the part of the borrower to repay the loan, or return objects of the same kind, quality and quantity at a later date. Generally speaking, a loan is understood to be a long-term credit. Contract whereby one entity

grants another the right to use a certain sum of money for a specified period, at a certain cost (or interest). Loan is a specified sum of money lent by a creditor or lender (such as a bank) to a person or entity (borrower). Repayment is made either at a predetermined due date or after notice of repayment has been given, and often at an agreed rate of interest. So-called amortization loans are repaid in instalments. Other designations in the banking field for loans are fixed advances, lendings, etc. Also known as Credit. / выплата (repayment) либо в заранее определённую надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату или после уведомления о выплате . В Гражданском Праве под Ссудой понимается операция по кредитованию. Ссуда является синонимом Займа. В Гражданском Праве под Ссудой понимается вид договора займа, предоставляемого в денежной или натуральной форме. Путём выдачи целевых срочных денежных сумм национальным и другими банками производится кредитование организаций и предприятий. Денежные ссуды гражданам в установленном порядке выдают банки, кассы взаимопомощи, ломбарды, фонды творческих союзов и другие. Ссуда, в гражданском праве вид договора займа, предоставляемого в денежной или натуральной форме. Путём выдачи целевых срочных денежных сумм Госбанком и другими банками Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) производится кредитование государственных организаций, колхозов и иных кооперативных, а также общественных организаций (смотрите Банковская Ссуда, и Кредит). Денежные ссуды гражданам в установленном порядке выдают банки, кассы взаимопомощи, ломбарды, фонды творческих союзов. Банковская Ссуда, денежные средства банка, предоставленные в кредит с уплатой процента. По срокам различают краткосрочные, среднесрочные и долгосрочные банковские ссуды, а также по видам:- платёжные, учёт векселей, под товарные документы и ценные бумаги, для инвестиций и так далее. Ссудный Счёт в банке. Ссудодатель, Ссудополучатель, Договор Ссуды. Ссуда – это не займ. Банковская Ссуда – денежные средства, предоставленные банком во временное пользование юридическим и физическим лицам обычно с уплатой процента (смотрите Процент). Наиболее распространённая форма кредитных отношений в народном хозяйстве. Источником банковской ссуды служат банковские ресурсы, которые включают в себя как собственные средства банка, так и привлечённые. При капитализме банковская ссуда – основная форма предоставления ссудного капитала банками государству и функционирующим капиталистам. В зависимости от срочности различают:- Краткосрочные, Среднесрочные и Долгосрочные Банковские Ссуды. (i) Краткосрочные Банковские Ссуды (до 1 года):- платёжные ссуды, так называемый Овердрафт (оплата банком претензий к клиенту сверх остатков на его текущем счёте в пределах согласованных лимитов); учёт коммерческих и банковских векселей, а также ссуды под обеспечение товарных документов и ценных бумаг. (ii) Среднесрочные Банковские Ссуды (до 5–10 лет) – ссуды, предоставляемые в соответствии с кредитными соглашениями, предусматривающими их целевую направленность и сроки погашения. Широко используются для кредитования инвестиций. (iii) На Долгосрочные Банковские Ссуды (от 10 лет и выше) и среднесрочные ссуды в 1960–70-е спрос возрастал, что связано с расширением и углублением инфляции, обострением конкуренции, расширением международного экономического сотрудничества. При социализме посредством банковских ссуд планово перераспределяются средства для обеспечения непрерывного процесса социалистического воспроизводства, выполнения плановых заданий, повышения эффективности общественного производства, а также для контроля Рублём за хозяйственной и финансовой деятельностью предприятий и производственных объединений. В бывшем СССР банковские ссуды выдавались только на определённые цели, предусмотренные народно-хозяйственным планом (на покрытие сезонных производственных затрат, на сезонное накопление товарно-материальных ценностей, для расширения основных фондов, для обслуживания расчётов в народном хозяйстве и другое). Банковские ссуды предоставлялись в виде краткосрочных и долгосрочных (свыше 1 года). На 01 Января 1975 объём задолженности по краткосрочным ссудам Госбанка СССР составлял 149.3 миллиардов Рублей и по долгосрочным ссудам Госбанка и Стройбанка СССР 39.4 миллиарда Рублей. В конце 1960 – начале 1970-х в связи с тем что в качестве источников капитальных вложений всё шире использовались банковские ссуды, значительно возрос объём задолженности по долгосрочным ссудам (за 1971–75 на 117.7% при росте задолженности по краткосрочным ссудам на 38%). Краткосрочные ссуды выдавались государственным предприятиям под вложения в оборотные средства; по способу предоставления они делились на Ссуды По Остатку (выдаются под запасы товарно-материальных ценностей) и Ссуды По Обороту (на текущие расходы). Долгосрочные банковские ссуды предоставлялись колхозам, государственным (на нецентрализованные и централизованные капитальные вложения, то есть для расширения основных фондов) и кооперативным предприятиям, а также жилищно-строительным кооперативам (ЖСК) и населению. При кредитовании нецентрализованных капитальных вложении банковские ссуды использовались главным образом на внедрение новой техники, увеличение производства товаров народного потребления (на срок до 6 лет), улучшение бытового обслуживания населения (до 10 лет). Банковские ссуды на централизованные капитальные вложения направлялись на строительство новых предприятий (если затраты могли быть возмещены в течение 5 лет со дня ввода предприятия в эксплуатацию), на реконструкцию и расширение действовавших предприятий (если у них недоставало собственных средств для проведения работ), а также в значительной степени на оплату поставок оборудования. В отдельных случаях долгосрочные ссуды выдавались на пополнение оборотных средств государственных предприятий (например, на срок до 3 лет на расходы будущих периодов). ЖСК долгосрочные банковские ссуды выдавались на срок 10–15 лет в городах и посёлках городского типа и до 20 лет в ряде отдельных районов страны. Населению банковские ссуды предоставлялись на срок до 10 лет на строительство индивидуальных жилых домов, проведение их капитального ремонта, присоединение их к сети водопровода и канализации. Хорошо работавшие предприятия (производственные объединения) при получении банковских ссуд пользовались льготами (расширение объектов кредитования, удлинение сроков ссуд). К плохо работавшим применяются кредитные санкции в виде повышения процента, сокращения срока пользования ссудой, частичное или полное прекращение кредитования.

LOAN AGAINST PLEDGE = ССУДА ПОД ЗАКЛАД (или ССУДА ПОД ЗАЛОГ) – Loan Against Pledge is a loan secured by the pledging of collateral, such as securities, merchandise, etc. / Ссуда, гарантированная закладом обеспечения, такого как ценные бумаги, товар и тому подобное.

LOAN AGAINST PLEDGED BILL = ССУДА ПОД ЗАКЛАДЫВАЕМЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Loan Against Pledged Bill is a loan by the bank in exchange for a bill of exchange as pledge, blank endorsed by the customer.

LOAN CAPITAL = ССУДНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – In the United Kingdom, Loan Capital is a part of a firm's capital employed that is (i) not equity capital, (ii) earns a fixed rate of interest instead of dividends, and (iii) must be repaid within a specified period, irrespective of the firm's financial position. It may be obtained from a bank or finance company as long-term loans, or from debt-equity investors in the form of debentures or preferred stock (preference shares), and is usually secured by a fixed and/or floating charge on the firm's assets. Unlike debt capital, it does not include short-term loans (such as overdraft). Also called Borrowed Capital. Also known as Long-Term Debt in the United States. This is the amount of money currently still owed on the mortgage. A form of long-term borrowing such as a debenture. / Под Ссудным Капиталом понимается денежный капитал, предоставляемый в ссуду предприятиям или государству за плату в виде ссудного процента. Образование временно свободных денежных капиталов и превращение их в ссудный капитал происходит на основе кругооборота капитала. Источником ссудного капитала служат также доходы и сбережения всех классов и слоёв капиталистического общества, прежде всего рантье, землевладельцев, высшего чиновничества и других. Ссудный капитал является наиболее паразитической формой капитала, поскольку его собственник, не выполняя никаких

функций по руководству и управлению предприятием, присваивает часть прибавочной стоимости. Ссудный Капитал – денежный капитал, предоставляемый в ссуду капиталистам за плату в виде процента, источником которого служит неоплаченный труд наёмных рабочих. Особая историческая форма капитала, порождённая капиталистическим способом производства. Предшественник ссудного капитала – Ростовщический Капитал. Источники Ссудного Капитала:- образование ссудного капитала обусловлено закономерностями кругооборота капитала в процессе воспроизводства:- на одних участках временно высвобождаются денежные средства, на других – временно возникает дополнительная потребность в них. Временно высвобождающиеся в процессе кругооборота капитала денежные средства служат важнейшим источником ссудного капитала. К ним относятся:- (i) денежные средства, предназначенные для восстановления основного капитала и накапливаемые по мере перенесения его стоимости по частям на создаваемые товары в форме амортизации; (ii) часть оборотного капитала, высвобождаемая в денежной форме в связи с несовпадением времени продажи изготовленных товаров и времени покупки нового сырья, топлива и материалов, необходимых для продолжения процесса производства; (iii) переменный капитал, временно свободный в промежутке между поступлением денежных средств от реализации товаров и выплатой заработной платы; (iv) предназначенная для капитализации прибавочная стоимость, накапливаемая при расширенном воспроизводстве до определённой величины, зависящей от масштабов капиталистических предприятий и их технического уровня. Источником ссудного капитала служат также доходы и сбережения личного сектора (включающего все классы и слои капиталистического общества). К ним относятся прежде всего доходы эксплуататорских классов:- буржуазии, и особенно рантье, а также землевладельцев. После Второй Мировой Войны (1939–45) рантье утратили самостоятельную роль кредиторов главным образом в связи с хронической инфляцией, обесценивающей их капиталы. Вместе с тем в качестве источника ссудного капитала стали широко использоваться доходы ‘рантье по совместительству’ – слоя высокооплачиваемых лиц:- высшего чиновничества, духовенства, лиц свободных профессий и других обеспеченных слоёв общества. В качестве источника ссудного капитала используются и сбережения трудящихся. В годы после Второй Мировой Войны этому способствует некоторое повышение номинальной зарплаты под давлением забастовочного движения, изменения в структуре потребления – увеличение доли предметов длительного пользования, расходов на жилищное строительство, обучение детей. Необеспеченность будущего, неуверенность в перспективах экономического положения также заставляют трудящихся делать сбережения за счёт сокращения текущего потребления. Эти средства используются монополиями как капитал с помощью кредитных учреждений и служат одной из замаскированных форм эксплуатации трудящихся. Небольшие доходы, выплачиваемые трудящимся в виде процентов и дивидендов, выступают средством привлечения их сбережений. Источником ссудного капитала служат денежные накопления капиталистического государства, размеры которых определяются масштабами государственной собственности и величиной национального дохода, перераспределяемого через государственный бюджет. Аккумуляция временно свободных денежных капиталов и части доходов населения и превращение их в ссудный капитал происходят на рынке ссудных капиталов. Бездействие денежных средств противоречит природе капитализма, и собственники средств ищут сферы их прибыльного приложения. В ходе же капиталистического воспроизводства постоянно возникает потребность в заёмных средствах. Это обусловлено различиями в величине и сроках возврата денежных средств, авансированных в производстве, необходимостью одновременной инвестиции крупных денежных средств для функционирования основного капитала, а также для расширения производства. Особенности Ссудного Капитала:- ссудный капитал – особый вид капитала, отличающийся от промышленного капитала и торгового капитала. С его образованием произошло раздвоение капитала на капитал-собственность, который передаётся во временное пользование с целью получения процентов, и капитал-функцию, который вкладывается в предприятия с целью извлечения прибыли. Ссудный капитал – своеобразный товар, потребительная стоимость которого состоит в способности приносить доход в форме процента. В отличие от цены обычных товаров, представляющей денежное выражение стоимости, цена ссудного капитала как товара – процент – является оплатой этой его способности. Ссудный капитал как товар имеет специфическую форму отчуждения. В отличие от купли-продажи, где стоимость одновременно перемещается от продавца к покупателю (товар – деньги) и от покупателя к продавцу (деньги – товар), при сделке ссуды стоимость передаётся односторонне:- сначала при предоставлении ссуды – от кредитора к заёмщику, затем при её погашении – от заёмщика к кредитору с уплатой процента. Движение ссудного капитала отличается от движения функционирующего капитала. Ссудный капитал постоянно находится в денежной форме, так как связан с предоставлением денежного капитала в ссуду и её возвратом с процентами (Д – Д’). Он представляет наиболее фетишистскую форму капитала. Создаётся видимость, будто деньги по своей природе могут приносить прибыль. В действительности источником прибыли и процента как её части является прибавочная стоимость. Ссудный капитал – наиболее паразитическая форма капитала. Его собственник практически не выполняет никаких функций по руководству и управлению предприятием, но участвует в эксплуатации наёмного труда совместно с функционирующими капиталистами. Закономерности движения ссудного капитала обусловлены циклическими колебаниями капиталистического производства. Вместе с тем между динамикой ссудного капитала и торгово-промышленного капитала имеются различия. В период оживления и промышленного подъёма, с расширением производства и товарооборота спрос на ссудный капитал и норма процента возрастают, объём ссудного капитала уменьшается. Во время кризиса избыток действительного (товарного и производительного) капитала сочетается с дефицитом ссудного капитала, резко возрастает норма процента. Этому способствуют массовое изъятие вкладов из банков и повышенный спрос на ссуду денег для уплаты долговых обязательств во избежание банкротства. В период депрессии, когда часть производительного капитала принимает денежную форму, накопление ссудного капитала обгоняет накопление действительного капитала, что ведёт к понижению нормы процента. Таким образом, в ходе промышленного цикла ‘... движение ссудного капитала, как оно выражается в колебаниях процентной ставки, в целом протекает в направлении, обратном движению промышленного капитала’ (Карл Хайнрихь Маркс, смотрите Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Сочинения, 2 Издание, Том 25, Часть 2, С. 32). Ссудный капитал, имея денежную форму, отличается не только от функционирующего капитала, но и от денег. Ссудный капитал – это одна из форм самовозрастающей стоимости; деньги же, выступая всеобщим эквивалентом, сами не дают прироста стоимости. Масса ссудного капитала значительно превышает количество денег в обращении, так как одна и та же денежная единица может многократно выступать как ссудный капитал. Например, в США внутренняя задолженность, отражающая массу ссудного капитала, в 1974 достигла 2.5 триллиона Долларов (в том числе 1 триллион Долларов – задолженность корпораций, 600 миллиардов Долларов – ипотечная задолженность, более 500 миллиардов Долларов – государственный долг, свыше 200 миллиардов Долларов – потребительский кредит), а денежная масса в обращении (банкноты и бессрочные депозиты) – 264 миллиарда Долларов. С развитием капитализма рост массы ссудного капитала обгоняет накопление действительного капитала. На определённых фазах цикла, а также в связи с использованием на непроизводительные цели возникает временный и относительный избыток ссудного капитала. Карл Маркс связывал проблему избытка ссудного капитала с цикличным развитием капиталистического производства, но подчёркивал одновременно и роль внецикличных факторов (увеличение источников ссудного капитала, особенно доходов личного сектора и государства, развитие кредитной системы). Особенности Движения Ссудного Капитала В Эпоху Общего Кризиса Капитализма:- главная особенность – концентрация всё возрастающих масс ссудного капитала в руках крупнейших банков и других кредитно-финансовых институтов и использование подавляющей его части монополиями.

Движение ссудного капитала происходит преимущественно в форме банковского кредита за счёт сокращения коммерческого кредита. Ссудный капитал служит мощным средством сращивания банковского капитала с промышленным, образования и укрепления финансового капитала. Растущая интернационализация производственных связей, развитие капиталистической интеграции ведут к ещё большей монополизации ссудного капитала. С углублением международного разделения труда ссудный капитал выходит за рамки национальных государств, формируется международный рынок ссудного капитала, рынок Евродолларов и Еврозаймов. С развитием валютного кризиса усиливается перемещение 'блуждающих' ссудных капиталов из одних стран в другие в поисках менее рискованных и наиболее прибыльных сфер приложения, что обостряет неустойчивость экономики капитализма. Для периода общего кризиса капитализма характерен рост непроизводительного использования ссудного капитала, что обусловлено перерастанием монополистического капитала в государственно-монополистический и вызывается в первую очередь милитаризацией экономики. Ссудный капитал в значительной мере используется для операций с ценными бумагами, частными и особенно государственными, для спекулятивных сделок с движимым и недвижимым имуществом, земельными участками. В условиях современного капитализма наблюдается относительный избыток краткосрочных ссудных капиталов. В то же время растет спрос на средне- и долгосрочные капиталы в условиях научно-технической революции, усиления конкуренции, развития международного экономического сотрудничества. Например, в 1970-х во Франции 3/4 привлечённых кредитными учреждениями ресурсов составляли краткосрочные капиталы, в то время как 3/4 предоставленных этими учреждениями средств – долгосрочные кредиты. Государственно-монополистическое регулирование финансово-кредитного механизма позволяет использовать краткосрочные вложения как источники долгосрочных кредитов (путём предоставления гарантий, налоговых льгот и тому подобного). Это усиливает инфляцию, ослабляет ликвидность денежно-кредитной системы и обостряет противоречия капитализма. На рынке ссудных капиталов возрастает роль государства как кредитора, должника и гаранта. На основе перераспределения через государственный бюджет значительной части национального дохода создаётся государственно-монополистический фонд ссудного капитала. Монополии перекладывают на государство малорентабельные и представляющие риск ссудные операции. Они используют государственный ссудный фонд для воздействия на конъюнктуру и структурные сдвиги в экономике. Этому служит, в частности, кредитное стимулирование капиталовложений, жилищного строительства, продажи товаров длительного пользования в рассрочку, развития инфраструктуры, поощрение вывоза (или экспорта) определённых видов товаров и так далее. Государственно-монополистический фонд ссудного капитала всё в большей степени становится составным элементом капиталистического программирования экономики. На базе сращивания монополий с государством формируется сложный механизм централизованного государственно-монополистического контроля за движением ссудного капитала от источников к сферам приложения. Путём дифференциации процентных ставок и других условий кредита государство стимулирует преимущественное кредитование предприятий, деятельность которых наиболее соответствует общенациональным программам экономического развития, способствует перераспределению ссудного капитала в пользу монополий за счёт мелких и средних предпринимателей. Однако государственно-монополистическое регулирование движения ссудного капитала наталкивается на границы частной собственности на средства производства. Оно не в состоянии преодолеть цикличность развития капитализма, разрешить его коренные противоречия. Рынок Ссудных Капиталов, особая сфера экономических отношений при капитализме, где формируется спрос и предложение на ссудный капитал. В качестве 'продавцов' капитала на рынке ссудных капиталов выступают денежные капиталисты (собственники ссудного капитала), представленные разветвлённой системой кредитно-финансовых институтов (коммерческие и инвестиционные банки, страховые компании, пенсионные фонды, инвестиционные компании и другие), в качестве 'покупателей' – частные коммерческие учреждения, государство или отдельные лица (население). Рынок ссудных капиталов делится на Рынок Краткосрочного Кредита (Капитала) – денежный рынок, где покупаются и продаются коммерческие и казначейские векселя, и Рынок Долгосрочного Кредита. Последний подразделяется на Рынок Долгосрочного Капитала и Рынок Фиктивного Капитала, где продаются и покупаются акции и облигации частных предприятий и облигации центральных и местных органов власти (смотрите также Рынок). На рынке долгосрочного капитала кредитно-финансовые институты предоставляют займы на длительные сроки (от 20 до 100 лет). В условиях домонополистического капитализма рынок ссудных капиталов был развит слабо вследствие ограниченности предложения и спроса на денежный капитал. Это было связано с рядом причин. Кредитная система ещё не могла широко осуществлять накопление денежного капитала и денежных сбережений населения, так как она была представлена в основном банками, а другие формы кредитно-финансовых учреждений только зарождались. Спрос на денежный капитал, главным образом краткосрочный, предъявляли отдельные предприятия, тогда как государство и население обращались к рынку ссудных капиталов крайне редко. Наконец, рынок фиктивного капитала только зарождался. Толчок развитию рынка ссудных капиталов дал монополистический капитализм. Создание акционерных обществ, высокая концентрация и централизация производства, развитие новых отраслей на базе научно-технических открытий, усиление роли государства в экономике и ряд других причин вызвали огромный спрос на ссудный капитал. Государственно-монополистический капитализм создал предпосылки для дальнейшего роста рынка ссудных капиталов. Правительства капиталистических стран активно участвуют в формировании экономической политики, в том числе кредитной (смотрите Кредитная Политика). Государство воздействует на рынок ссудных капиталов посредством установления учётной ставки центральных банков, регулируя таким путём спрос и предложение на ссудный капитал. Создание государственных кредитных учреждений привело к тому, что государство выступает на рынке ссудных капиталов как 'покупатель' и как 'продавец'. В конце 1960-х – начале 1970-х широкое распространение получила практика заключения между кредитно-финансовыми учреждениями и торгово-промышленными монополиями долгосрочных соглашений (credit line), определяющих величину займа и срок, в течение которого корпорация может прибегать к займу у банка или другого кредитно-финансового учреждения. Такие соглашения особенно характерны для Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), обладающих мощным рынком ссудных капиталов и разветвлённой сетью кредитно-финансовых учреждений.

LOAN COLLATERAL = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ССУДЫ (или ЗАЛОГ ПО ССУДЕ) – Loan Collateral:- measures, agreements or objects intended to secure the repayment of a loan. In Germany a distinction is made between accessory and non-accessory or fiduciary collateral. Accessory (subsidiary) collateral is tied to the principal obligation, for example, guarantees, liens on movable assets and on claims, and mortgages. Non-accessory or fiduciary collateral has no direct legal connection between the scope of the security and the scope of the claim being secured. Examples here are assignments as security, assignments and land charges. Furthermore, a distinction can be made between collateral secured by real property and personal liability.

LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENT = ССУДНЫЙ КОМПЕНСАЦИОННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ (или ССУДНЫЙ НЕДОСТАЮЩИЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP) is direct payment that producer can receive in lieu of placing cotton in the US Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan and redeeming cotton at adjusted world price (AWP). Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP) means a payment made in lieu of a marketing assistance loan (MAL) when the CCC-determined value (CCC is the short for the Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture), which is based on the current local price in a county, is below the applicable county loan rate. The payment is the difference between the two rates times the eligible quantity. Cotton LDPs:- (a) In order to be eligible to receive such

LDPs the producer of the upland cotton must:- (1) Comply with all of the upland cotton MAL eligibility requirements under this subpart; (2) Agree to forgo obtaining such loans unless denied an LDP due to payment limitation; (3) Submit, on a form prescribed by CCC, to the FSA (short for the Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture) county office on or before beneficial interest is lost in such quantity and before the final loan availability date for the commodity:- (i) An indication of their intentions to receive an LDP on the identified commodity, or (ii) A completed request for an LDP for a quantity of eligible cotton under § 1427.5(a); (4) Provide warehouse receipts or, as determined by CCC, a list of gin bale numbers for such cotton showing, for each bale, the net weight established at the gin; (5) For LDPs requested before ginning of the cotton based on a locked-in adjusted world price, provide identifying numbers for modules or other storage units that will correspond to the gin-assigned numbers of the bales produced from the unginned cotton; and (6) Otherwise comply with all program requirements. (b) The LDP applicable to a crop of cotton will be computed by multiplying the applicable LDP rate, as determined under paragraph (c) of this section, by the quantity of the crop the producer is eligible to pledge as collateral for a loan, excluding any quantity for which the producer obtains a MAL. (c) The LDP rate for a crop of upland cotton will be the amount by which the loan rate determined for a bale of such crop exceeds the adjusted world price, as determined by CCC under § 1427.25, in effect on the day the request is received by the FSA county office, loan servicing agent, or cotton commercial bank. In no case will the LDP rate for a bale exceed the value of the bale had it been pledged as collateral for a MAL. (d) The total amount of any LDPs that a person may receive is subject to AGI and payment limitation requirements specified in part 1400 of this chapter. (e) If the producer enters into an agreement with CCC on or before the date of ginning a quantity of eligible upland cotton, and the producer has the beneficial interest in such quantity as specified under § 1427.5(c) on the date the cotton was ginned, and the producer meets all the other requirements in paragraph (a) of this section on or before the final date to apply for an LDP under § 1427.5, the LDP rate applicable to such cotton will be:- (1) Based on the date the cotton was ginned, which CCC will consider to be the date of the LDP request, if payment application is made in the manner prescribed by CCC for obtaining such rate; (2) Based on the date of request for lock-in of the adjusted world price if payment application is made in the manner prescribed by CCC for obtaining such rate; or (3) Based on the date a completed request including production evidence is submitted in the manner prescribed by CCC for obtaining such rate. (f) In the event that Thursday is a non-workday, such applications for loan deficiency payments will not be accepted beginning at 7 a.m. Eastern time the next workday until an announcement of the adjusted world price for the succeeding weekly period has been made under § 1427.25(e). (67 FR 64459, October 18, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 32427, June 06, 2006; 73 FR 65722, November 05, 2008; 80 FR 135, 139, January 02, 2015).

LOAN DISCOUNT = ССУДНЫЙ ДИСКОНТ (или ДИСКОНТ ПО ССУДЕ) – Loan Discount is a difference between the nominal amount of a loan, or other form of debt, and the actual loan amount paid out to the borrower. Net interest is calculated by applying the nominal interest rate to the lower disbursement amount. See also Discount.

LOAN GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО ССУДЕ (или ССУДНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Loan Guarantee supports the repayment of a credit or credit facility including amortization and interest. The guarantee applies from the date the loan is made until it has been repaid. / выплата (repayment) .

LOAN NOTE GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ССУДНОГО БИЛЕТА – Loan Note Guarantee:- provided to secure the payment of loan notes or other commercial paper, in cases of company take overs/buyouts. Normally valid for a number of years, depending on the terms of the company sale agreement.

LOAN PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ ССУД – Loan Program is a federal program in which the government lends money at preannounced rates to farmers and allows them to use the crops they plant for the upcoming crop year as collateral. Default on these loans is the primary method by which the government acquires stocks of agricultural commodities.

LOAN RATE = СТАВКА ПО ССУДЕ (или ССУДНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – (1) Loan Rate is a rate of interest charged for a loan, often expressed as a certain percentage above base rate. / Под Ссудным Процентом понимается часть прибавочной стоимости, передаваемая функционирующим предприятием (ссудополучателем) денежному (ссудодателю) в уплату за пользование ссудным капиталом. Под Ссудным Процентом понимается плата, получаемая кредитором от заёмщика за пользование денежной ссудой. Процент составляет часть прибыли, которую заёмщик уплачивает кредитору за пользование ссудным капиталом. Источник процента – прибавочная стоимость. Смотрите Процент. Под Ссудным Процентом, от Латинского слова Procentum, означающее За Сто), понимается плата, получаемая кредитором от заёмщика за пользование отданными в ссуду деньгами. В докапиталистических формациях, когда кредит выступал в форме ростовщического, источником процента был прибавочный и частично необходимый труд мелких производителей или рабов. При капитализме процент составляет лишь часть произведённой прибавочной стоимости, или прибыли. Прибыль на капитал делится на процент, присваиваемый ссудным капиталистом, и предпринимательский доход, присваиваемый функционирующим капиталистом. На поверхности явлений процент выступает как плод самого капитала, что маскирует капиталистическую эксплуатацию. Он принимает форму цены капитала, как товара, при потреблении которого стоимость и потребительная стоимость не только сохраняются, но и увеличиваются, в то время как потребительная стоимость других товаров в конце концов потребляется. При социализме процент – часть прибыли социалистического предприятия или часть дохода юридического или физического лица, уплачиваемая за пользование денежными средствами в форме ссуды, вклада и тому подобного. Устанавливая его, социалистическое государство исходит из необходимости обеспечить наиболее полное и эффективное использование денежных ресурсов, укрепление режима экономии и хозяйственного расчёта. Процент выплачивается по банковским ссудам социалистическими предприятиями и организациями, начисляется по вкладам предприятий, организаций, населения в банках и сберегательных кассах.

(2) Loan Rate (price support rate):- the price per unit (bushel, bale, pound, or hundredweight) at which the US Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) will provide loans to farmers enabling them to hold their crops for later sale. Loan Rate is the amount lent per unit of a commodity to farmers. Loan Rate:- the commodity price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) offers nonrecourse loans to participating farmers. The crops covered by the programme are used as collateral for these loans. The loan rate serves as a floor price, with the effective level lying somewhat above the announced rate, for participating farmers in the sense that they can default on their loan and forfeit their crop to the CCC rather than sell it in the open market at a lower price. Loan Rate is the national loan rate for base quality upland cotton and the national average rate for extra long staple (ELS) cotton adjusted by any premiums and discounts determined by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture (CCC). / Сумма, одалживаемая (или суживаемая, или предоставляемая) взаймы фермерам за единицу сырья.

LOAN RATIO = ССУДНОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЗАЙМОМ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ) – In business, Loan Ratio is a ratio of shareholders' equity to long-term capital. The loan ratio measures a company's borrowing capacity based on its balance sheet. A loan ratio below 0.5 indicates that the business entity's borrowing capacity is stretched to the limit.

LOAN RECEIPT = СССУДНАЯ РАСПИСКА (или РАСПИСКА В ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ССУДЫ) – Loan Receipt is a document signed by the assured where he acknowledges receipt of money advanced by the insurance company as an interest-free loan (instead of payment of a loss) repayable to the insurance company only if the loss is recovered from a third party and then only to the extent of the recovery.

LOANS AND ADVANCES = ССУДЫ И АВАНСЫ – In accounting, Loans And Advances comprise fixed-term loans and notice accounts. Fixed-term loans are designated as held at fair value through profit and loss. Notice accounts are designated as loans and receivables and are included as cash and cash equivalents. These are very short-term financial assets, typically having a notice period of three days or less. These are included in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Loan is a sum of money lent at interest for a fixed period of time or an act of lending. In the United Kingdom, personal loans granted to regular income earners namely in a discounted form. Also known as Lendings in the United States. Loans and advances to customers included receivables with regard to securities which have been acquired in reverse repurchase transactions related to the banking operations.

LOAN SERVICING AGENT = АГЕНТ, ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩИЙ ССУДУ – Loan Servicing Agent means a legal entity that enters into a written agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture (CCC) to act as a loan servicing agent for CCC in making and servicing Form A cotton loans. The loan servicing agent may perform, on behalf of CCC, only those services which are specifically prescribed by CCC including, but not limited to, the following:- (1) Preparing and executing loan and loan deficiency payment (LDP) documents; (2) Disbursing loan and LDP proceeds; (3) Accepting loan repayments; (4) Handling documents involved with forfeiture of loan collateral to CCC; and (5) Providing loan, LDP, and accounting data to CCC for statistical purposes.

LOAN–TO–VALUE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ССУДЫ–СО–СТОИМОСТЬЮ – The Loan-To-Value Ratio designates that percentage of a collateral asset's market value which a lender is prepared to accept as collateral in a financing transaction. The size of this loan-to-value ratio (expressed in per cent) depends on the nature of the collateral and the lender's risk propensity. In the case of loans secured against real estate, mortgage banks finance 60% of market value, savings and loan associations 80% and commercial banks, as a rule, 80% to 90% of market value. If the customer has a very high credit rating, financings in excess of those percentages are possible.

LOBE = ЛОПАСТЬ – Lobe is partial rounded portion of a leaf or other organ, separated from the whole by a deep indentation that does not break the continuity of the structure. Lobe is a rounded projection generally of a leaf, hence lobed. / Лопасть – частично округлённая часть листа или иного органа, . Лист является органом высших растений, выполняющим функции фотосинтеза, транспирации и газообмена. Лист состоит из листовой пластинки и основания, представленного листовой подушечкой или расширенным влагалищем. Между пластинкой и основанием часто имеется черешок. Мякоть листа (мезофилл), в толще которой проходят жилки, покрыта эпидермой с кутикулой. Зелёная окраска листа обусловлена хлорофиллом. Форма листа – видовой признак. Нередко листы превращаются в колючки, усики, чешуи. Размер листа у разных растений может изменяться в пределах от нескольких миллиметров до 20 метров. Продолжительность жизни листа составляет менее одного года, реже до 2–5 лет, очень редко – 25 и более лет (у Ели Шренка).

LOBED = ЛОПАСТНОЕ (или ДОЛЬЧАТОЕ, или РАЗДЕЛЁННОЕ НА ЛОПАСТИ) – Lobed:- partially divided into usually rounded or obtuse segments but not deeply enough to form separate entities.

LOBED FLOWER = ДОЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЦВЕТОК (или РАЗДЕЛЁННЫЙ НА ЛОПАСТИ ЦВЕТОК) – Lobed Flower is a tubular or funnel-shaped flower opening into petal-like segments. / цветок – трубчатый цветок (tubular flower) или воронкообразный цветок (funnel-shaped flower), раскрывающийся в сегменты, похожие на лепестки.

LOBED LEAF = ЛОПАСТНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Lobed Leaf has divisions that do not arrive the center of half blade.

LOC = LETTER OF CREDIT

LOC = LOST OPPORTUNITY COST

LOCAL = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ (или МЕСТНЫЙ) – Local is a member of a US exchange who trades for his own account and/or fills orders for customers and whose activities provide market liquidity. Local is an exchange member who buys or sells futures and/or options for his own account. Local is an individual with exchange trading privileges who trades for his own account, traditionally on an exchange floor, and whose activities provide market liquidity. See also E-Local. Local is a floor broker who usually executes trades only for his own account or fills orders for customers. Also known as Floor Trader. / Брокер на полу, который обычно исполняет сделки только за свой собственный счёт или выполняет распоряжения для Заказчиков. Известен также как Торговец на Полу (Floor Trader). Локальный, от Латинского слова Localis, означающее Местный.

LOCAL AGENT = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ АГЕНТ (или МЕСТНЫЙ АГЕНТ) – Local Agent is a local custodian that provides custody services to nonresident trade counterparties and settlement intermediaries. Also known as Agent Bank, and Sub-Custodian.

LOCAL AREA NETWORK = СЕТЬ ЛОКАЛЬНОГО (или МЕСТНОГО) ЗНАЧЕНИЯ (или СЕТЬ ЛОКАЛЬНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ) – Local Area Network is a network linking two or more computers and peripheral devices in a specific geographic area. Local Area Network (LAN) is a communications network that serves users within a confined geographical area, and made up of servers, workstations, a network operating system and a communications link.

LOCAL AUTHORITY BILLS = ВЕКСЕЛЯ МЕСТНЫХ ОРГАНОВ ВЛАСТИ – Local Authority Bills:- short dated debt securities issued by UK local authorities. The investment characteristics are similar to Treasury Bills but yields are slightly higher due to the lower marketability and marginally higher risk of default.

LOCAL BILL = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ (или МЕСТНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ) – Local Bill is a bill of exchange accepted by a bank for collection or discounting and which is payable at the place where the accepting bank is located.

LOCAL CARGO = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или МЕСТНЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Local Cargo is a cargo delivered to/from the carrier where origin/destination of the cargo is in the local area.

LOCAL CHECK = ЛОКАЛЬНАЯ ПРОВЕРКА – Local Check or Local Control is a farmer's variety or method. Used in experiments as a check in a specific place or community, in Rice production.

LOCAL CHECK = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ ЧЕК (или МЕСТНЫЙ ЧЕК) – In the United States, a Local Check means a check payable by a local paying bank. A local paying bank is a paying bank located in the same Federal Reserve check processing region as the bank of first deposit.

LOCAL CONTROL = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Local Check or Local Control is a farmer's variety or method. Used in experiments as a check in a specific place or community, in Rice production.

LOCAL CUSTODIAN = ЛОКАЛЬНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (или МЕСТНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ) – Local Custodian provides custody services for securities traded and settled in the country in which the custodian is located.

LOCAL DISTORTION = МЕСТНОЕ СКРУЧИВАНИЕ (или ЛОКАЛЬНОЕ ИСКРИВЛЕНИЕ, или ЛОКАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕКАШИВАНИЕ, или ЛОКАЛЬНОЕ ИСКАЖЕНИЕ, или ЛОКАЛЬНАЯ ДИСТОРСИЯ (растра), или ЛОКАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕДЁРГИВАНИЕ) – Local Distortion is a distortion that occurs when there is displacement of warp and/or weft threads from their normal position. Causes:- (i) the emery roll is worn out; and (ii) in filament fabric having low reed picks. Mending:- this defect can be corrected by combing in both directions using a metallic comb. Local Distortion:- distortion occurs when there is displacement of warp and/or weft threads from their normal position. Weaving Defect. Local Distortion:- it occurs when there is displacement of warp and/or weft threads from their normal position which occurs due to variation in tension of both yarns. Minor Defect Classification:- <= 0.5 cm. Major Defect Classification:- > 0.5 cm.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION COMPANY = МЕСТНАЯ РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или МЕСТНАЯ СБЫТОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – In the United States, Local Distribution Company (LDC) is a company that operates or controls the retail distribution system for the delivery of natural gas or electricity. Company that distributes natural gas primarily to end-users. A gas utility. / Компания, распределяющая природный газ, главным образом, конечным потребителям. Газораспределительная станция.

LOCAL ENVIRONMENT = ЛОКАЛЬНАЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА – Local Environment is an MeT-defined (mobile electronic transactions – defined) environment in which the personal trusted device (PTD) accesses content via local or personal area network.

LOCAL RATE = ЛОКАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА (или МЕСТНАЯ СТАВКА) – Local Rate is a rate published between two points served by one carrier.

LOCAL TAXES = МЕСТНЫЕ НАЛОГИ – Local Taxes are the taxes levied by municipal or local governments, such as real estate taxes, taxes on personal and business property, and business license taxes. / Налоги, взыскиваемые муниципальными или местными властями, такие как налоги на недвижимость, налоги на личное имущество и имущество предприятия, и налоги по разрешению на ведение дела. Под Местными Налогами подразумеваются налоги, поступающие в доходы местных органов государственной власти и расходуемые ими.

LOCATION = ЛОКАЦИЯ (или МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ) – (1) Location:- any named geographical place, recognized by a competent national body, with permanent facilities used for goods movements associated with international trade, and used frequently for these purposes. Location is a geographical place such as a port, an airport, an inland freight terminal, a container freight station, a container yard, a container depot, a terminal or any other place where customs clearance and/or regular receipt or delivery of goods can take place. / Под Локацией, от Латинского слова Locatio, означающее Размещение или Распределение, понимается определение местоположения объекта. В зависимости от методов может быть звуковая локация (смотрите Звуковая Локация, Гидролокация), оптическая локация, радиолокация. Свойством локации обладают многие животные (смотрите Локация у животных).

(2) Location is an area, e.g., in a warehouse, marked off or designated for a specific purpose. Location:- each product has a specific location in the warehouse. / Зона, например, на складе, помеченная или предназначенная для какой-то особой цели.

(3) Location is a delivery point for a futures contract. / Пункт Поставки для фьючерсного контракта.

(4) Location:- xxxxx. / Локация у животных, способность животных определять положение какого-либо объекта по отношению к себе или своё положение в пространстве; то же, что Биолокация.

(5) Location:- xxxxx. / Локация звуковая, определение направления на объект и местоположения объекта по создаваемому им звуковому полю (пассивная локация) или по отражению от него звука, создаваемого специальными устройствами (активная локация). При активной локации пользуются как импульсными, так и непрерывными источниками звука. При локации в импульсном режиме расстояние до объекта определяется по времени запаздывания отражённого эхо-сигнала. При локации в непрерывном режиме можно использовать частотно-модулированный сигнал и определять расстояние по разности частот посылаемого и отражённого сигнала. Пассивная локация шумящих объектов производится узконаправленными приёмниками звука при работе в узкой полосе частот или с помощью корреляционного метода приёма при работе с широкополосными источниками. Локация широко применяется в диапазоне частот от инфра- до ультразвуков при распространении их в воздухе, земле, воде и металлах. Инфразвуковые частоты (от долей Герц (Гц) до десятков Гц) применяются для локализации землетрясений, для обнаружения скоплений нефти и газа при сейсморазведке, в системе дальнего обнаружения кораблей, терпящих бедствие в открытом океане (по взрывным источникам звука). На звуковых и ультразвуковых частотах (сотни Гц – десятки килоГерц (кГц)) работают гидролокаторы, шумопеленгаторы и эхолоты. Ультразвуковыми частотами (сотни кГц и МГц) пользуются в ультразвуковой дефектоскопии. Локация у животных и человека. Способностью определять направление на источник звука обладают все живые существа в результате бинаурального эффекта. Некоторые животные в процессе эволюции приобрели способность к активной локации. К ним относятся Летучие Мыши, Дельфины и Киты, некоторые Виды Птиц, например, Птица Гуахаро. Летучие Мыши излучают звуковые импульсы в несколько миллисекунд (мсек), заполненные высокочастотными колебаниями (10–150 кГц). Одни Виды Летучих Мышей (например, Подковоносы) излучают импульсы почти чистых тонов, другие – широкополосные импульсы; наиболее распространённые Виды излучают частотно-модулированные сигналы. Для всех Видов Летучих Мышей частота повторения импульсов зависит от расстояния до цели и возрастает с 10–20 Гц вдали от цели до 250 Гц при приближении к цели. Дельфины издают поскрипывающие звуки длительностью несколько мсек, причём частота повторения также зависит от расстояния до цели (1–2 Гц до сотен Гц). Животные, пользующиеся локацией, обладают способностью обнаруживать слабые полезные сигналы на фоне мешающих отражений и множества подобных сигналов других особей. Обнаружение препятствий по звуковому эхо в некоторой степени присуще и человеку:- выяснено, что слепые чувствуют приближение к препятствию по отражениям звука шагов или ударов тросточки.

LOCATIONAL MARGINAL PRICING = XX ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Locational Marginal Pricing (LMO) or Locational-Based Marginal Pricing (LBMP) is the calculated price of electric energy at every location on a given electric system. It is a market-pricing approach used to manage the efficient use of the transmission system, especially when congestion occurs on the bulk power grid. LMP provides market participants a clear and accurate signal of the price of electricity at a node, load zone, reliability region, or a hub. These prices, in turn, reveal the value of locating new generation, upgrading transmission, or reducing electricity consumption- elements needed in a well-functioning market to alleviate constraints, increase competition, and improve the system's ability to meet power demand. Why does this matter? Besides contributing to market efficiency through transparency and as a price signal, any customers buying via an indexed product structure are buying energy at the LMP. LMP trends can also impact forward prices that drive fixed price offerings for future terms.

LOCATION AUDIT = АУДИТ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ – Location Audit is the routine audit of location records to ensure that records are compatible with actual placement of product within the warehouse.

LOCATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О МЕСТОНАХОЖДЕНИИ (ГРУЗА) – Location Clause is a clause in a cargo insurance contract limiting insurance cover at any location during transit when the goods are not on the oversea vessel. The intention is to restrict accumulation of risk in one location, and normally applies to open cover conditions. Used in cargo open covers this limits underwriters' liability in any one location. A clause in an open cover limiting the insurers' liability on property in one location prior to shipment.

LOCATOR SYSTEM = ЛОКАТОРНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ЛОКАТОРА) – Locator Systems allow for more effective inventory-tracking. Product can be stored in a way that makes sense for the warehouse, such as high demand product in more accessible locations. Locator systems assist in better accuracy with inventory tracking and control as well because it is all computerized.

LOCK = ДОЛЬКА – Lock is the major, individual, internal section of a Cotton boll in which seed and lint development take place; four or sometimes five locks per boll are typical. The seed and lint produced in a locule. See also Boll, and Locule. / Семя и волокно, получаемые из доли. Смотрите также Коробочка (Boll), и Доля (Locule).

LOCK = КОСИЧКА – Lock is a tuft or group of wool fibers that cling naturally together in the fleece.

LOCK = ШЛЮЗ – For marine purposes, Lock is a space, enclosed at the sides by walls and at each end by gates, by which a vessel can be floated up or down to a different level. / Под Шлюзом, от Голландского слова Sluis, означающее Судоходный, от Латинского слова Exclude, означающее Исключаю или Отделяю или Удерживаю, понимается сооружение для подъёма или опускания судов с одного уровня воды (реки, канала) на другой. Наиболее крупные шлюзы имеют ширину свыше 30 метров и длину до нескольких сотен метров. Судоходный Шлюз, гидротехническое сооружение, расположенное между водоёмами с различными уровнями, через которое проходят суда (или плоты). Шлюзы возводят в речных гидроузлах, каналах и в морских портах, акватории которых подвергаются приливам и отливам с большой амплитудой колебаний уровней. Схематичный чертёж шлюза найден в материалах Леонардо да Винчи. Шлюзы начали строить в Западной Европе в XVI веке, в России в XVIII веке (на Вышневолоцкой Системе). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) много крупных шлюзов было построено в гидроузлах на реках Волхов, Днепр, Свирь, Волга, Кама, на многих судоходных каналах, водохранилищах. Значительное число крупных шлюзов построено в США (на реках Огайо, Миссисипи, Святого Лаврентия и других) и в Западной Европе. В состав шлюза входят камеры, головные части (головы) и подходы. Камера, в которой размещаются поднимаемые (опускаемые) суда, образуется двумя продольными стенами и днищем, выполняемыми, как правило, из железобетона; с торцов она ограничена металлическими воротами (затворами), расположенными в пределах соответствующих головных частей. По числу последовательно расположенных камер (зависящему от величины падения уровня и рельефа местности) различают шлюзы однокамерные и многокамерные (многоступенчатые). Для увеличения пропускной способности шлюза устраивают параллельно две (или более) нитки камер. Основные размеры камер (длину и ширину) выбирают при проектировании шлюза в зависимости от категории водного пути, перспективного грузооборота на нём, размеров наибольшего расчётного судна или состава (каравана) судов, одновременно пропускаемых через шлюз. Камеры наиболее крупных шлюзов имеют ширину до 33 метров (м), длину до 400 м при глубинах на порогах от 5 до 15 м (на морских шлюзах). Наполнение и опорожнение камер осуществляется с помощью оборудованных затворами водопроводных устройств (системы питания шлюза) в течение заданного времени (от 5 до 15 минут (мин)). В головных частях (обычно массивных напорных сооружениях), кроме ворот, поддерживающих разность уровней воды и обеспечивающих пропуск судов при выровненных уровнях смежных бьефов, размещаются водопроводные галереи с затворами, устройства для гашения энергии воды, ремонтные и аварийные заграждения, механизмы для управления оборудованием и системы автоматического регулирования. Примыкающие к верхним и нижним головным частям подходы представляют собой каналы или участки акватории с причальными сооружениями и устройствами для швартовки судов, ожидающих шлюзования, и направляющими сооружениями – для безопасного входа судов в шлюз. Процесс пропуска судов через шлюз, называется Шлюзованием, состоит из ряда последовательных операций (открывание и закрывание ворот и затворов, наполнение камер водой и опорожнение их, ввод и вывод судов и другие), выполняемых по командам с центрального пульта. Число шлюзований в течение суток (при непрерывной работе шлюза) определяет пропускную способность шлюза.

LOCKAGE = ШЛЮЗОВАНИЕ (или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ) – Lockage is the movement thru a lock of either vessel(s) or extraneous matter such as debris, manatees, etc. Each lockage has a unique ID. / Шлюзование судов:- Процесс пропуска судов через шлюз, называется Шлюзованием, состоит из ряда последовательных операций (открывание и закрывание ворот и затворов, наполнение камер водой и опорожнение их, ввод и вывод судов и другие), выполняемых по командам с центрального пульта. Число шлюзований в течение суток (при непрерывной работе шлюза) определяет пропускную способность шлюза. Смотрите также статью Судоходный Шлюз. Шлюзование рек, увеличение глубин на отдельных участках рек путём возведения на них ряда гидроузлов, повышающих уровни воды по сравнению с имеющимися в естественных условиях. Шлюзование рек осуществляется в транспортных целях (для улучшения условий судоходства) и для комплексного использования водных ресурсов; в этих случаях в состав сооружаемых гидроузлов входят и судопропускные сооружения. Транспортное шлюзование рек обеспечивается низконапорными гидроузлами с разборными плотинами, подпорные уровни которых не выходят из русла реки; применяется в случаях, когда пойменные земли застроены или представляют ценность в сельскохозяйственном отношении (например, на реках Москва, Ока, Дон). При комплексном использовании водных ресурсов рек (например, энергетическо-транспортном, с регулированием речного стока водохранилищами) шлюзование рек осуществляется как воднотранспортная часть комплекса, которая должна обеспечить заданные судоходные глубины на подходах к вышерасположенным гидроузлам.

LOCKAGES COMMERCIAL = ШЛЮЗОВАНИЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ (или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ) – Lockages Commercial is the total number of commercial lockages. A commercial vessel includes tows, cargo carrying vessels, commercial fishing boats, lightboats (tows without barges) and commercial passenger vessels/ferries using the lock chamber. / использующих камеру шлюза.

LOCKAGES OTHER = ШЛЮЗОВАНИЯ ПРОЧИЕ (или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ ПРОЧИЕ, или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ ИНЫЕ) – Lockages Other is the total number of 'other' lockages. Other lockages are counted when the following vessels or group of vessels use the lock chamber at the same time and include US Government vessels and Government-Nonfederal vessels. For these reports, a lockage used to pass thru something besides a vessel (manatee, debris, ice, etc) is also considered an 'other' lockage.

LOCKAGES RECREATION = ШЛЮЗОВАНИЯ ПРОГУЛОЧНЫЕ (или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ ПРОГУЛОЧНЫЕ) – Lockages Recreation is the total number of recreation lockages. A recreation lockage is counted each time a recreational vessel or group of recreational vessels uses the lock chamber at the same time.

LOCKAGES TOTAL = ИТОГО ШЛЮЗОВАНИЙ (или ИТОГО ПРОХОЖДЕНИЙ ЧЕРЕЗ ШЛЮЗ) – Lockages Total is the total number of commercial, recreational, and other lockages at a lock chamber. / в камере шлюза.

LOCK CLOSURES – AVG TIME = ЗАКРЫТИЯ ШЛЮЗА – СРЕД. ВРЕМЯ – Lock Closures – Avg Time is the average time a lock chamber was closed or unavailable. This average time is expressed in hours and is based on the total lock closure time (i.e. unavailable time) divided by the total number of closures.

LOCK CLOSURES – FREQ. TOTAL = ЗАКРЫТИЯ ШЛЮЗА – ЧАСТ. ИТОГО – Lock Closures – Freq. Total is the total number of times the lock was unavailable for navigation.

LOCKED–IN = БЛОКИРОВАННОЕ – Locked-In:- a hedged position that cannot be lifted without offsetting both sides of the hedge (spread). Also refers to being caught in a limit price move. See also Hedging. Investors are said to be locked in when they have profit on a security they own but do not sell because their profit would immediately become subject to the capital gains tax.

LOCKED LIMIT = БЛОКИРОВАННЫЙ ЛИМИТ – Locked Limit is a price that has advanced or declined the permissible limit during one trading session, as fixed by the rules of an exchange. Also known as Limit Move.

LOCKED MARKET = БЛОКИРОВАННЫЙ РЫНОК – Locked Market is a market where prices have reached their daily trading limit and trading can only be conducted at that price or prices which are closer to the previous settlement price.

LOCKED ROTOR AMPERES = АМПЕР ПРИ ЗАМКНУТОМ РОТОРЕ (или АМПЕР ПРИ ОСТАНОВЛЕННОМ РОТОРЕ) – Locked Rotor Amperes (LRA) is the current that a motor would require if the rotor were locked in place and prevented from rotating and rated nameplate voltage and frequency were applied to its terminals. This is also the current that could appear briefly during motor starting. While the motor comes up to speed this current gradually drops off and when the speed approaches running rpm this current rapidly falls to the LRA value. Often the starting current is less than the LRA value because the voltage at the motor terminals dips during starting. This LRA value is important when sizing a generator because the generator's surge rating must be large enough to handle it.

LOCKING BAR = ЗАПИРАЮЩИЙ СТЕРЖЕНЬ (или ЗАПИРАЮЩАЯ ШТАНГА) – Locking Bar is a device which secures container doors at top and bottom. / Устройство, которое закрепляет двери контейнера вверху и внизу.

LOCKING COIL = ПРИПИРАЮЩИЙ МОТОК – Locking Coil:- coils (rolls of steel sheet) are generally loaded athwartships with their winding axis fore and aft. They are stowed from the side walls inwards, so that one or two spaces are left in the center that are too small for a further coil. The locking coil(s) is (are) placed in this (these) space(s). The opening angle leads to significant lateral pressure. This pressure forces the other coils towards the ship's sides, thus stabilizing the stow/row of coils. Locking coils must not protrude down into the cantlines of the lower tier by more than one-third of the diameter of the locking coil, since if they protrude any further, the increased lateral pressure can lead to damage to the coils.

LOCKOUT = ЛОКАУТ – Lockout:- shut-down of a plant or other production facility by an employer in an attempt to force workers to accept the employer's decisions. Lockouts were first used as a weapon against labor unions, but lost much of their effectiveness with the passing of legislation entitling locked-out workers to unemployment compensation. / Отказ нанимателя обеспечить работой своих сотрудников. Под Локаутом, от Английского слова Lock Out, означающее Запирать, понимается форма борьбы работодателей против рабочих, выражающаяся в закрытии предприятий и массовом увольнении рабочих с целью оказания на них экономического давления, предотвращения и подавления забастовок. Под Локаутом, от Английского слова Lock Out, означающее буквально Запирать Дверь Перед Кем-Либо или Не Впускать, понимается одна из форм классовой борьбы буржуазии против рабочего класса, выражающаяся в закрытии капиталистами своих предприятий и массовом увольнении рабочих для оказания на них экономического давления. Путём локаута предприниматели пытаются предотвратить готовящуюся или подавить уже начавшуюся забастовку. Буржуазные государства, активно противодействуя забастовкам, фактически не чинят препятствий локаутам. Правда, в некоторых законодательных актах, ограничивающих или запрещающих забастовки, содержатся также ограничения или даже запрещение локаутов. Например, в тех странах, где установлен принудительный арбитраж (в Австралии, Новой Зеландии), обычно запрещаются и забастовки, и локауты, ставящие своей целью изменить условия труда, установленные решением организованного государством третейского суда, но в отношении локаутов эти ограничения и запреты носят чисто формальный характер. Одна из форм борьбы рабочего класса против локаутов – организованный отказ уволенных рабочих покинуть закрываемое предприятие и самостоятельное продолжение работы вопреки объявленому предпринимателем локауту.

LOCK PRONG INTERFERES = XX – (1) Lock Prong Interferes:- indicated by pull-tab not staying in locked position or slider not moving freely after being released from locked position. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

(2) Lock Prong Interferes:- indicated by slider not moving freely downward from locked position. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

LOCKRAM = ЛОКРЭМ (или ГРУБЫЙ ХОЛСТ) – Lockram is a coarse plain-woven linen formerly used in England.

LOCO = ЛОКО (или НА МЕСТЕ НАХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Loco is the place at which gold is held and to which a delivery price applies. London is the common denominator world-wide and represents the basis for international trading and settlement in gold and silver. Loco is the place – location – at which a commodity, e.g., loco London gold, is physically held. / Под Локо, от Латинского слова Locus, означающее Место, понимается .

LOCO LONDON = ЛОКО ЛОНДОН – Loco London is a concept that is perhaps the most important aspect of the London bullion market as it represents the basis for international trading and settlement in gold and silver. As with London Good Delivery, it has evolved over time. In the second half of the XIX century, London developed as the center through which gold from the mines of California, South Africa and Australia was refined and then sold. With this business as a base, and supported by the increasing acceptance of the London Good Delivery List, London bullion dealing houses established global client relationships. These clients opened bullion accounts with individual London trading houses. It soon became evident that these 'loco London' accounts, while used to settle transactions between the bullion dealer and client, could also be used to settle transactions with other parties by transfers of bullion in London. Today, all such third party transfers on behalf of clients of the London bullion market are effected through the London Bullion Clearing, which is organised and administered by the London Precious Metals Clearing Limited. As a result, the loco London price has become the common denominator amongst dealers around the world. The settlement process can be likened to that in international foreign exchange markets, where settlement is effected by debits and credits over currency nostro accounts in the relevant banking systems. A credit balance on a loco London account with the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) member represents a holding of gold or silver in the same way that a credit balance in the relevant currency represents a holding of Dollars on account with a New York bank or Yen with a Tokyo bank. In fact, because of these advantages, nearly all global OTC gold and silver

trading is cleared through the London bullion market clearing system. The platinum and palladium markets operate on a very similar basis, except that delivery may be effected on either a loco London or Zurich basis, although Zurich is the principal settlement location.

LOCULE = ДОЛЯ – Locule is individual compartment of an anther, ovary or fruit. A seed chamber of which 3–5 make up a cotton boll. Locule is a cell. / Полость внутри завязи, 3–5 штук из которых составляют коробочку Хлопчатника.

LOCULICIDAL = ВСКРЫВАЮЩИЙСЯ ВДОЛЬ ДОРСАЛЬНОЙ СТВОРКИ (или РАСКРЫВАЮЩИЙСЯ ВДОЛЬ ДОРСАЛЬНОЙ СТВОРКИ) – Loculicidal:- longitudinally dehiscent along the capsule wall between the partitions of the locule so as to split it into two parts, as in the fruits of Liliaceae. / О плоде.

LOCUS = ЛОКУС – Locus is the position of a gene on a chromosome. / Под Локусом, от Латинского слова Locus, означающее Место, понимается место локализации (местоположение) определённого гена на генетической карте хромосомы. Локус хромосомы, линейный участок хромосомы, занимаемый одним геном. С помощью генетических и цитологических методов можно определить локализацию гена, то есть установить, в какой именно хромосоме расположен данный ген, а также положение его локуса по отношению к локусам других генов, лежащих в этой же хромосоме (смотрите Генетические Карты Хромосом). Как показано на некоторых микроорганизмах, гены, контролирующие определённую последовательность биохимических реакций, находятся в соседних локусах, причём локусы располагаются в том же порядке, в котором протекают реакции биосинтеза; для высших организмов это правило не установлено. Термин Локус в генетической литературе иногда употребляют как синоним терминов Ген и Цистрон.

LODEN = ЗАЩИТНОЕ (или ГРУБОШЁРСТНОЕ) – Loden:- a variable color averaging a dull grayish green.

LODEN = ЛОДЭН (или ПЛОТНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Loden is a water-resistant material for clothing made from sheep's wool and used in heavy coatings. Loden is a thick woolen cloth used for outer clothing. / Под Лодэн, от Немецкого слова Loden, означающее Грубошёрстное Нестриженое Сукно, понимается . Лоден:- эта шерстяная ткань ещё лет десять назад была в большой моде. Она напоминала сукно, но была мягче его и тоньше.

LODEN CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ЛОДЭН (или ГРУБОШЁРСТНОЕ НЕСТРИЖЕНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Loden Cloth is a thick, heavy, napped fleecy coating fabric woven of coarse grade wool in Austria and the German Tyrol. It is similar to düffel cloth if made of wool or the occasional man-made fibers. Since the wool has some grease, it is naturally water-repellent. It is usually a light forest green color, called Loden, from which it (gets its name. Loden cloth moves in and out of fashion everywhere except in those parts of Germany and Austria where loden jackets, suits, and coats are considered basic dress. Loden cloth is sometimes gray in color. See also Düffel Cloth. / Смотрите также Байковое Полотно (Düffel Cloth).

LODGE, LODGING = ПОЛЕГАТЬ, ПОЛЕГАНИЕ – Lodge, Lodging:- the falling down of Rice plants in the field due to wind, rain, flooding, pest damage, or because the stems are too tall or too weak to stand erect during the grain-filling stage, usually causing yield loss.

LODICULE = ЛОДИКУЛА – Lodicule:- the two scalelike structures adjoining to the base of the palea which control the opening of the lemma and palea during anthesis. Lodicules are the two scalelike structures which are adnate to the base of the palea. They represent the rudiments of the perianth (calyx and corolla). / Под Лодикулами, от Латинского слова Lodicula, означающее Одеяльце, понимаются чешуйки в цветке большинства Злаков у основания завязи. Набухая во время цветения, способствуют раскрыванию цветка. Лодикулы, околоцветные плёнки, чешуйки, набухающие во время цветения и способствующие раскрыванию цветка; характерны для большинства Злаков.

LOEC = LOWEST OBSERVED EFFECT CONCENTRATION

LOFT = УПРУГОСТЬ – Loft:- high loft is thick and fluffy, low loft is thin and dense. The higher the loft, the better the insulation characteristic. Loft:- the properties of firmness, resilience, and bulk of a fiber batting, yarn, fabric, or other textile material. Loft:- the springiness or fluffiness of a fiber. / эластичность (или спружинивание, или доукрепление) (springiness) или пушистость (или пышность) (fluffiness) волокна. Упругость, свойство макроскопических тел сопротивляться изменению их объёма или формы под воздействием механических напряжений. При снятии приложенного напряжения объём и форма упруго деформированного тела восстанавливаются. Упругость тел обусловлена силами взаимодействия атомов, из которых они построены. В твёрдых телах при температуре абсолютного нуля в отсутствии внешних напряжений атомы занимают равновесные положения, в которых сумма всех сил, действующих на каждый атом со стороны остальных, равна нулю, а потенциальная энергия атома минимальна. Кроме сил притяжения и отталкивания, зависящих только от расстояния между атомами (центральные силы), в многоатомных молекулах и макроскопических телах действуют также угловые силы, зависящие от так называемых валентных углов между прямыми, соединяющими данный атом с различными его соседями. При равновесных значениях валентных углов угловые силы также уравновешены. Энергия макроскопического тела зависит от межатомных расстояний и валентных углов, принимая минимальное значение при равновесных значениях этих параметров. Под действием внешних напряжений атомы смещаются из своих равновесных положений, что сопровождается увеличением потенциальной энергии тела на величину, равную работе внешних напряжений по изменению объёма и формы тела. После снятия внешних напряжений конфигурация упруго деформированного тела с неравновесными межатомными расстояниями и валентными углами оказывается неустойчивой и самопроизвольно возвращается в равновесное состояние, точнее, атомы колеблются около равновесных положений. Запасённая в теле избыточная потенциальная энергия превращается в кинетическую энергию колеблющихся атомов, то есть в тепло. Пока отклонения межатомных расстояний и валентных углов от их равновесных значений малы, они пропорциональны действующим между атомами силам, подобно тому как удлинение или сжатие пружины пропорционально приложенной силе. Поэтому тело можно представить как совокупность атомов-шариков, соединённых пружинами, ориентации которых фиксированы другими пружинами. Константы упругости этих пружин определяют Модули Упругости материала, а упругая деформация тела пропорциональна приложенному напряжению, то есть определяется Законом Гука, который является основой теории упругости и сопротивления материалов. При конечных температурах (ниже температур плавления) даже без приложения и снятия внешних напряжений атомы совершают малые тепловые колебания около положений равновесия. Это приводит к тому, что модули упругости материала зависят от температуры, но не меняет существа рассмотренных явлений. В жидкости тепловые колебания имеют амплитуду, сравнимую с равновесным расстоянием r_0, вследствие чего атомы легко меняют своих соседей и не сопротивляются касательным напряжениям, если они прикладываются со скоростью, значительно меньшей скорости тепловых колебаний. Поэтому жидкости (как и газы) не обладают упругостью формы. В газообразном состоянии средние расстояния между атомами или молекулами значительно больше, чем в конденсированном. Упругость газов (паров) определяется тепловым движением молекул, ударяющихся о стенки сосуда, ограничивающего объём газа.

LOFTY WOOL = УПРУГАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Lofty Wool is a wool that is open, springy, and bulky in comparison to its weight. This type of wool is desirable.

Log = LOGARITHM

LOG = БРЕВНО (или КРЯЖ, или ЧУРАК) – A Log is the trunk of a tree with the bark removed and branches lopped. / Бревно – это ствол дерева с удалённой корой и отрубленными сучками. Кряж это толстый короткий отрезок ствола дерева, используемый для изготовления лыж, тары, фанеры, шпона и так далее. Под Кряжем понимается сравнительно короткий отрезок ствола дерева, преимущественно лиственных пород, реже – хвойных. Кряж используется для изготовления облицовочного шпона, фанеры, тары, лыж, спичек и так далее. В деревообработке под Чураком понимается заготовка для изготовления лущёного шпона на лущильном станке:- круглый лесоматериал, по периметру и длине соответствующий технологическим параметрам станка. Перед лущением подвергается гидротермической обработке с целью достижения высокого качества шпона.

LOGARITHMIC (PERCENTAGE) SCALING = ЛОГАРИФМИЧЕСКОЕ (ПРОЦЕНТНОЕ) МАСШТАБИРОВАНИЕ – Logarithmic (Percentage) Scaling:- on a logarithmic scale chart, the vertical spacing between two points corresponds to the percentage change between those numbers. Thus, on a log scale chart, the vertical distance between 10 and 20 (a 100% increase) is the same as the vertical distance between 50 and 100. Because these charts show percentage relationships, logarithmic scaling is also called Percentage Scaling. It is also called Semi-Log Scaling because only one of the axes (the vertical one) is scaled logarithmically.

LOGBOOK = ВАХТЕННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ – Logbook (maritime term):- a book containing the official record of a ship's activities together with remarks concerning the state of the weather, etc.

LOGISTICS = ЛОГИСТИКА – Logistics is the management of freight and information throughout the total supply chain from the original raw material source to the ultimate consumer of the finished product, encompasing factories, assembly and packing plants, warehouses, distribution centers and retail outlets. Support services to stevedores and the storage and supply of cargoes on the port. Logistics is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling procedures for the efficient and effective storage of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption for the purpose of conforming to customer requirements. This definition includes inbound, outbound, internal, and external movements. Logistics are the processes and services associated with planning and implementing flow of storage and shipments in a 3rd party operation required to meet the customers' needs in an efficient manner. / Под Логистикой, от Греческого слова Logistike, означающее Искусство Вычислять или Искусство Рассуждать, понимается:- (1) синоним (несколько архаический) термина Математическая Логика. (2) Наименование этапа в развитии математической логики, представленного работами Британского философа, математика и историка Бётчрэнда Асо Вильэма Расэла (Bertrand Arthur William Russell; 1872–1970) и его школы (смотрите Логицизм). В античной математике Логистикой называли 'искусство' вычислений и геометрических измерений, противопоставлявшееся 'теоретической' математике. Немецкий математик и философ Готфрид Вильхэльм Ляйбниц (Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz; 1646–1716) употреблял термины Logistica и Logica Mathematica как синонимы для разрабатывавшегося им Calculus Ratiocinator – исчисления умозаключений, идеи которого получили впоследствии более полное воплощение в современной математической логике. Термин Логистика имеет ряд производных:- логистический метод (способ изложения формальной логики посредством построения формализованных языков), логистическая система (то же, что формальная система, исчисление) и другие. Логистика – это наука о планировании, контроле и управлении транспонированием, складированием и другими материальными и нематериальными операциями, совершаемыми в процессе доведения сырья, материалов и покупных изделий до производственного подразделения предприятия; управление материальными потоками при внутризаводской переработке сырья, материалов и полуфабрикатов, а также доведение готовой продукции до потребителя в соответствии с интересами и требованиями последнего, включая передачу, хранение и обработку соответствующей информации.

LOGISTICS CHANNEL = ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИЙ КАНАЛ – Logistics Channel is the network of intermediaries engaged in transfer, storage, handling, and communications functions that contribute to the efficient flow of goods. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

LOGISTICS COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ЛОГИСТИКЕ – Logistics Costs:- the factors associated with the acquisition, storage, movement, and disposition of goods. / Факторы, ассоциированные с приобретением, хранением, перемещением, и размещением товаров.

LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRICE = ЛОГАРИФМИЧЕСКИЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ – Lognormal Distributions Of Price:- the natural logarithm of the price has a normal distribution. Because prices that are lognormally distributed never have negative values, they sometimes are closer to reality than normal distributions. / Логарифмические Распределения Цены:- натуральный логарифм цены имеет обычное распределение. В силу того, что логарифмически распределённые цены никогда не имеют отрицательных значений, они, иногда, находятся ближе к реальности, нежели цены с обычным распределением.

LOGROLLING = СДЕЛКА С ИНТЕРЕСОМ – Logrolling is the trading of favors, or quid pro quo, such as vote trading by legislative members to obtain passage of actions of interest to each legislative member. It is also the 'cross quoting' of papers by academics in order to drive up reference counts. The Nuttall Encyclopedia describes log-rolling as 'mutual praise by authors of each other's work'. American frontiersman Davy Crockett was one of the first to apply the term to legislation:- the first known use of the term was by Congressman Davy Crockett, who said on the floor (of the US House of Representatives) in 1835, 'my people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states that never kindle a fire on their own land'. The widest accepted origin is the old custom of neighbors assisting each other with the moving of logs. If two neighbors had cut a lot of timber which needed to be moved, it made more sense for them to work together to roll the logs. In this way, it is similar to a barn-raising where a neighbor comes and helps build your barn and then you go and help build his. Here is an example of the term's original use:- 'a family comes to sit in the forest', wrote an observer in 1835. 'Their neighbors lay down their employments, shoulder their axes, and come in to the log-rolling. They spend the day in hard labor, and then retire, leaving the newcomers their good wishes, and an habitation. Though most sources support the above etymology, another possible origin is from the sport by the same name in which two contestants try to topple each other into the water by standing on a log. Each must keep up with the other or risk taking a spill, so it appears to be cooperative. Spy Magazine ran a feature entitled 'Logrolling in Our Time' that cited suspicious or humorous examples of mutually admiring book jacket blurbs by pairs of authors. Private Eye magazine regularly draws attention to alleged logrolling by authors in 'books of the year' features published by British newspapers and magazines. Logrolling is a practice common in the US Congress and in many other legislative assemblies in which two (or more) legislators agree for each to trade his vote on one bill he cares little about in exchange for the other's vote on a bill that is personally much more important to him. Logrolling is especially common when the legislators are relatively free of control by their national party leaders and are trying to secure votes for bills that will concentrate sizable benefits on their own home districts while spreading most of the costs out over taxpayers in the rest of the country. Local projects such as Federally funded dams, bridges, highways, housing projects, VA hospitals, job-training centers, military bases

and the like are often pushed through by logrolling. / Конгрессмен Дэйви Крокет (Congressman Davy Crockett). Логроллинг – практика торговли голосами среди членов законодательных органов.

LOI = LETTER OF INDEMNITY

LOI = LIMITING OXYGEN INDEX

LOINCLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ДЛЯ КУШАКОВ (или XX, или НАБЕДРЕННАЯ ПОВЯЗКА) – Loincloth is a cloth worn about the loins often as the sole article of clothing in warm climates.

LO/LO VESSEL = LIFT ON, LIFT OFF VESSEL

LOMBARD LOAN = ЛОМБАРДНАЯ ССУДА – A Lombard Loan is a loan granted by banks against collateral, in particular, securities. The Lombard rate is one of the interest rates set by the central bank, and it is the rate at which banks can obtain short-term liquidity from the central bank by liens on securities. In Germany before 1999, the Lombard rate was set by the Deutsche Bundesbank. It was mostly one percentage point above the discount rate. Upon the transfer of responsibility for monetary policy to the European Central Bank, the interest rate for main refinancing operations (MRO) replaced the Lombard rate. In the United Kingdom, Lombard Loan is a loan granted against the pledging of securities as collateral (broker's loan) or against the pledging of goods (advance against goods as security). The costs of a lombard loan are calculated on the basis of the official or private lombard rate (rate for advances against collateral). Also known as Collateral Loan or Collateralized Loan in the United States. Lombard Loans or Lombard Credits:- some banks offer you the possibility to obtain loans, subject to the pledge of fiduciary deposits, equities or bonds. This service gives you the opportunity to obtain the necessary liquidities without having to sell securities at times when it might be inconvenient to do so. / ссуды под закладывание ценных бумаг.

LOMBARD RATE = ЛОМБАРДНАЯ СТАВКА – (1) Lombard Rate is the interest rate for lombard loans granted to the commercial banks by the central bank against the pledging of securities eligible for discounting (official lombard rate). Interest rate set by banks in Germany and charged on a loan against the security of pledged paper. Used primarily with reference to the German Bundesbank, which normally maintains its Lombard Rate at about 0.5 percent above its discount rate. / К Немецкому Бундэсбанку (Bundesbank).

(2) Lombard Rate is the interest rate applied by the commercial banks to lombard (collateral) loans granted to their customers. / Процентная ставка, применяемая коммерческими банками при выдаче своим клиентам ломбардных (обеспеченных) суд.

LOMÉ CONVENTION = ЛОМЕНСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – The Lomé Convention is an international aid and trade agreement between the ACP (African Caribean and Pacific Countries) group and the European Union aimed at supporting the ACP states' efforts to achieve comprehensive, self reliant and self-sustained development. Four such Conventions have been signed to date. The first Convention (Lome I) was signed on February 28, 1975. Lome II and III were signed in 1979 and 1985 respectively. The current Convention, the Lome IV covers the period from 1990 to 2000 and is the most extensive development co-operation agreement between North and Southern countries both in term of scope (aid and trade) and the number of signatories. The convention states that ACP cooperation is to be based on partnership, equality solidarity and mutual interest. The convention also recognises the principal of soveignty and the right of each ACP states to define its own development strategies and policies, affirming development centred on people, respect and promotion of human, political, social and economic rights. Lome IV covers a broad range of sectors eligible for support under the development finance cooperation chapters of the convention. These include the environment, agriculture, food security and rural development, fisheries, commodities, industry, mining and energy,enterprise (private sector) development, services, trade, cultural and social cooperation and regional cooperation. Lome also has extensive provisions for trade cooperation which provides preferential treatment to ACP exports to the European Union. In 1994, Lome IV underwent a mid-term review which resulted in approval of the 8th environment development fund to cover the five year period between 1995–2000. Sources:- Liaison Commitee of Development NGOs to the European Union; Background document for Europe and Africa:- Defining a new partnership, Conference held in Brussels from 28–29 April, 1995. Lomé Convention is a 1975 agreement between the European Community (EC) and 62 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states (mostly former colonies of the EC members). The agreement covers some aid provisions as well as trade and tariff preferences for the ACP countries when shipping to the EC. Lome grew out of the 1958 Treaty of Rome's 'association' with the 18 African colonies/countries that had ties with Belgium and France. The ACP members are:- Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St Lucia, St Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. / Ломе, Toro. Lomé is the capital of Togo. The Lomé Conventions are agreements laying down the framework for cooperation on development policy, economic poliucy, trade and industry between the EU and what are known as the ACP countries (countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific). On 23 June 2000, the Lomé Conventions were replaced by the so-called Cotonou Agreement, which entered into force on 01 April 2003. Ever since the foundation of the Community, cooperation with ACP countries has formed an important part of EU development policy. Since 1975, the framework for this cooperation has been laid down in a special intergovernmental agreement called the Lomé Convention. This agreement has been renegotiated several times, and the fourth and last in the series (Lomé IV) was signed in 1989, with a life of 10 years. On 23 June 2000, the Lomé Conventions were replaced by a new 20-year partnership agreement between the EU Member States on the one hand, and the ACP countries on the other, which was signed in the capital of Benin, Cotonou – hence the Cotonou Agreement. The Cotonou Agreement continues the experiences of the Lomé Conventions, but also adds some new elements. The objectives of the Cotonou Agreement are to reduce and, in time, eradicate poverty, and also to promote sustainable development and the progressive integration of the ACP countries into the global economy. The focus of cooperation between EU Member States and ACP countries is on economic/trade-policy cooperation and development cooperation, with an additional political dimension. The Agreement was amended in 2005. A revision clause, article 95 of the Cotonou Agreement, foresees that the Agreement is adapted every five years (with the exception of the economic and trade provisions, for which there is a special review procedure). The amendment negotiations were launched at the ACP-EU Council of Ministers in Gaborone in May 2004 and were concluded on 23 February 2005. The amendments were limited to technical or minor adjustments focused on improving implementation of the Agreement. As part of trade cooperation, the EU has made a number of the goods exported by ACP countries duty free, while ACP countries have been granted permission to retain their tariffs on goods from the EU. The Cotonou Agreement brings changes in trade cooperation, in that regional economic partnership agreements are to be established between the EU and various combinations of ACP countries with a view to improving the ACP countries' market access to the EU and, at the same time, reinforcing regional cooperation among the ACP countries. The partnership agreements under the Cotonou Agreement are to enter into force no later than 01 January 2008. Delays in the ratification process for the Cotonou Agreement meant that it could not enter into force until 01 April 2003. The fourth and last Lomé Convention expired on 29 February 2000, and so ACP cooperation was regulated by a series of transitional measures until the entry into force of the Cotonou Agreement. The main objective

of development cooperation is reducing poverty. The Cotonou Agreement lays down new principles for the distribution of resources based on need and on the realisation of the objectives of development cooperation. The main source of funding for the development cooperation under the Cotonou Agreement is the European Development Fund. EUR15.2 billion has been set aside for this cooperation over a five-year period commencing 01 March 2000. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

THE LONDON BULLION MARKET ASSOCIATION = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ РЫНКА СЛИТКОВ – The LBMA is the London-based trade association that represents the wholesale gold and silver bullion market in London. London is the focus of the international Over-the-Counter (OTC) market for gold and silver, with a client base that includes the majority of the central banks that hold gold, plus producers, refiners, fabricators and other traders throughout the world. The LBMA was formally incorporated in 1987 in close consultation with the Bank of England. The LBMA Good Delivery List is now widely recognised as representing the de facto standard for the quality of gold and silver bars, in large part thanks to the stringent criteria for assaying standards and bar quality that an applicant must satisfy in order to be listed. The assaying capabilities of refiners on the Good Delivery List are periodically checked under the LBMA's Proactive Monitoring programme. The ongoing work of the Association encompasses many areas, among them refining standards, trading documentation and the fostering of good trading practices. Some examples:- (i) In the refining industry, the LBMA Good Delivery List is widely recognized as representing the de facto standard for the quality of gold and silver bars, in large part thanks to the stringent criteria that an applicant must satisfy before being listed. In January 2004 the LBMA introduced proactive monitoring of refiners on the List, an important initiative which further enhances the reputation of the List and the refiners on it. (ii) In conjunction with the foreign exchange and money markets in London, the Association has developed the Non-Investment Products Code, which provides a code of conduct by which all Members and Associates are required to abide. (iii) The LBMA's annual Precious Metals Conference is now the premier professional forum for the world's bullion market. The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) acts as the coordinator for activities conducted on behalf of its members (Market-Making Members, Ordinary Members, Associates) and other participants in the London Bullion Market, and it is the principal point of contact between the market and its regulators. The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) was formally incorporated on 14 December 1987 to represent the interests of the participants in the wholesale bullion market and to encourage the development of the London market. Website:- http://www.lbma.org.uk. The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) acts as the coordinator for activities conducted on behalf of its members and other participants in the London Bullion Market, and it is the principal point of contact between the market and its regulators. The global bullion market is based on expertise and liquidity in London. Origins of the London Bullion Market:- The world's trade in bullion is London-based with a global reach of activity and participants. The roots of the London Bullion Market can be traced to the partnership between Moses Mocatta and the East India Company, who started shipping gold together towards the end of the XVII century. Shortly afterwards, while Sir Isaac Newton was master of the Royal Mint, gold in England was overvalued so it became more freely circulated than silver. This increased circulation quickly led to England having a gold based coinage, whereas the rest of Europe remained silver based until the 1850s. The First Gold Rush:- the first gold rush of 1697 brought gold from Brazil into London, partly transported on ships owned by the East India Company which had a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I. This inflow of gold led to demand for a purpose-built London vault, which the Bank of England duly set up. Their 'bullion warehouse' served the whole of the European market, as it does now, and was further stocked by the influx to London from the subsequent gold rushes in California, Australia and South Africa. The refineries that were set up to process this gold were located close to the Bank of England (who owned the St Luke's refinery) which played a key role in being a custodian, regulator and facilitator of lending and selling of gold by other banks. The Good Delivery List:- in 1750 the Bank set up the London Good Delivery List, which formally recognised those refineries who produced gold bars of a certain standard and could therefore be allowed to enter the London market. Today this list is regarded as the only globally accepted accreditation for the bullion market, ensuring that the wholesale bullion bars traded in the market meet standards and quality required by Good Delivery. By 1850, the five companies – Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons, Mocatta & Goldsmid, Pixley & Abell, Samuel Montagu & Co. and Sharps Wilkins – that 150 years later would form the London Gold Market Fixing Company, were already established and flourishing. The term London Gold Market refers to these five companies who formed to oversee the operation of the gold market in London. In 1919, it set up the first Gold Price fix at Rothschild's offices. The London Gold Market was also responsible for Good Delivery accreditations and the maintenance of the resulting List of Acceptable Melters and Assayers, as the List was originally known. The fact that London was at the centre of international time zones has always facilitated it being the perfect place from which to operate the market. The Market's five members remained essentially unchanged for most of its history. But by the 1980s the development of the market was such that the Bank of England recognised that the custody, maintenance and regulation of the Good Delivery List required an independent body. This was the catalyst for the founding of the London Bullion Market Association in 1987. / К 1850 пять компаний – Нэйсэн Мэйо Росчайлд Энд Санз (или Натан Майа Ротшильд Энд Санз; Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons), Мэката Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid), Пиксли Энд Эйбэл (Pixley & Abell), Самьюэл Монтэгю Энд Ко. (Samuel Montagu & Co.) и Шапс Вылкинз (Sharps Wilkins) – .

THE LONDON GOLD FIXING = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ ФИКСАЦИЯ ЗОЛОТА – The London Gold Fixing:- the global physical gold market is a large and opaque over-the-counter market that operates alongside exchange-based gold derivative markets. Investors can buy and sell gold in the spot market, and (much more often) trade gold-based futures contracts and options. In the United States, most gold futures contracts and options trade on the COMEX. The London Gold Fixing was established to determine a daily benchmark price for gold at predetermined times during the trading day. In the physical gold market there is not a central price at any given time. Instead, all of the gold market making banks – including Defendants – and dealers provide competing bid and ask quotes directly to their clients and customers. As such, the Fixing price was supposed to provide buyers and sellers a benchmark that isolated either party from the noise of the trade day, or the bias of any one market maker. The benchmark rate issued by the London Gold Fixing fixes the price of 'Good Delivery' gold. Good Delivery is a set of rules for physical gold bars issued by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). The Good Delivery rules lay out the physical specifications for gold bars and provide a verifiable chain of custody, beginning with the refiner and assayer, and continuing through storage in LBMA recognized gold vaults. Good Delivery gold bars are the type normally traded in the financial markets, held to back futures contracts and other gold derivatives, held in private vaults, and held in the vaults of sovereign nations, central banks, and the International Monetary Fund. Most buyers and sellers of gold will not deal in anything but Good Delivery gold. The benchmark rate for 'Good Delivery' gold issued by the London Gold Fixing is used by gold producers (miners, refiners), gold consumers (jewelers, industrials), investors, futures and options traders, central banks, and others to buy, sell, and value gold, and is accordingly the dominant price benchmark for the world's gold trading. The London Gold Fixing fixed its first gold price on September 12, 1919. The Fixing began after the Bank of England negotiated an agreement with seven South African mining houses to ship their gold to London for refining. These mining houses agreed to sell all of their gold through London-based Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons at prices agreed to by the largest London gold bullion traders and refiners of the time (the Fixing's original members):- Nathan Mayer Rothschild, Mocatta & Goldsmid, Pixley & Abell, Samuel Montagu & Co., and Sharps & Wilkins. Meetings of the London Gold Fixing were held originally at Nathan Mayer Rothschild's offices in St. Swithin's Lane, London. Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the last remaining original member, sold its seat to Barclays in 2004. The contemporary London Gold Fixing is now administered by London Gold Market Fixing Ltd., the five members of which are the Defendants here. The London Gold Fixing occurs

twice each business day, at 10:30 am and 03 pm, London time, via conference call. The PM Fixing was introduced in 1968 to overlap with the opening of the financial markets in the United States. The fixing process typically lasts 10–15 minutes or less, depending on the trade conditions of the day, but on a few occasions has lasted more than an hour. The London Gold Fixing is purported to proceed through what is known as a 'Walrasian' Auction:- the designated chairman (a position that rotates annually among the Defendants and is currently held by Société Générale) provides a figure which is supposed to be the then-prevailing United States Dollar spot price for gold. Prior to the beginning of the Fixing, market participants funnel their orders through the Defendants (who consolidate their respective client orders with orders from their own proprietary trading desks) to determine whether each Defendant would be a buyer or seller at a given spot price. Each Defendants' trading room is in constant communications with clients who are interested in dealing in gold if the price is right. Once the chairman declares the opening price, the other members declare how many bars of gold they wish to buy or sell at that price based on the orders of their clients and their own proprietary positions. Fixing members are required to declare their interest in increments of five gold bars. If there is no buying or selling interest, the chairman may announce the initial price as 'fixed', thus concluding the call. If, however, the opening price elicits solely selling interest or solely buying interest – or a disproportionate amount of one or the other – the chair can adjust the opening price up or down until the offers to buy and sell are closer to even. Generally, when the offers are within 50 bars of each other, the chair will declare the price to be 'fixed'. Once the benchmark rate has been 'fixed', the call concludes and the price is transmitted to the LBMA for publication. Like most commodities, the price of gold at the London Gold Fixing is driven – or at least is supposed to be driven – by supply and demand. The London Gold Fixing is meant to find the equilibrium price at which the demand for gold equals supply for gold by surveying the leading gold bullion banks. Because the supply of gold is relatively fixed, the main factor affecting the price of gold is demand. There are three main sources of demand:- demand for gold by central banks and the International Monetary Fund; demand for gold as an investment to hedge against financial stress such as inflation, deflation or currency devaluation; and demand for gold as a material for use in jewelry or industrial uses. Some of the international demand for gold is met through spot contracts on the over-the-counter market. A spot contract is a contract where a buyer and seller agree to settlement (payment and delivery) on a spot date, which is normally two business days after the trade date. The settlement price is called the Spot Price. Many spot contracts – such as contracts for the sale of raw gold by miners – are tied to the London Gold Fixing price. / Нэйсэн Мэйо Росчайлд Энд Санз (или Натан Майа Ротшильд Энд Санз; Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons), Мэката Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid), Пиксли Энд Эйбэл (Pixley & Abell), Самьюэл Монтэгю Энд Ко. (Samuel Montagu & Co.) и Шапс Вылкинз (Sharps Wilkins). 'Волрэйжэнский' Аукцион ('Walrasian' Auction). Сосьетэ Жэнераль (Société Générale).

LONDON GOLD LEASE RATE = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ СТАВКА АРЕНДЫ ЗОЛОТА – Indicative mid-market London Gold Lease Rates (LGLR) based on GOFO (Gold Offered Forward Rate) means are published on Reuters page LGLR. Generally speaking, gold swaps are quoted in the market with a bid/offer spread of approximately 20 basis points (bp). Furthermore, when a gold lease is calculated, the spread on the currency deposit component must also be taken into account; this has been taken as 12.5 basis points. The sum of the two midpoints – 16.25 basis points – is rounded to 16. Therefore, the gold lease mid-rates are calculated by the following formula:- USDLIBOR – (GOFO + 16 bp) = Gold lease mid-rate. / Ройтас (Reuters). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

LONDON GOLD MARKET = ЛОНДОНСКИЙ РЫНОК ЗОЛОТА – A term London Gold Market refers to the five dealers who set (fix) the gold price in London:- Johnson Matthey, Mocatta & Goldsmid, Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons, Samuel Montagu & Co., and Sharps Pixley. Refers to the dealers who set (fix) the gold price in London. See also Gold Fixing. Records trace bullion transactions in London back to the XVII century with the formation of the oldest original member of the market, Mocatta and Goldsmid, in 1684. It was, however, the introduction of the London Silver Fixing in 1897 and the London Gold Fixing in 1919 that marked the beginnings of the market's structure and of the co-operation between members that has created the marketplace as it is today. The five members of the London Gold Fixing dominated the UK marketplace until 1980 when gold soared to USD850 per ounce and silver to over USD50 per ounce, fuelled by oil price inflation and spiralling international tension. The level of activity and profitability, combined with increasing global attention, resulted in an influx of international players to London and set the market on course to become the center of the international arena that it is today. The growth in the number and type of market participants in the early 1980s, combined with the introduction of the Financial Services Act in 1986, brought about the formation of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) on 14 December 1987. Members of the London precious metals markets trade with each other and with their clients on a principal-to-principal basis, which means that all risks, including those of credit, are between the two parties to a transaction. This is known as an 'Over The Counter' (OTC) Market as opposed to an exchange traded environment. While transactions between members tend to be in standard dealing amounts, when dealing with clients, a dealer will provide a tailor-made service – offering quotes for variable quantities, qualities and types of precious metal as well as for various value dates and delivery destinations. The London precious metals markets are wholesale markets, where minimum traded amounts for clients are generally 1 000 ounces of gold, 50 000 ounces of silver, 1 000 ounces for both platinum and palladium when traded in the telephone market or 500 ounces for each when traded in the electronic market. Unlike a futures exchange, where trading is based around standard contract units, settlement dates and delivery specifications, the OTC market allows flexibility. It also provides confidentiality, as transactions are conducted solely between the two principals involved. See also Gold Fix, and Gold Fixing. / Дьжонсэн Маси (Johnson Matthey). Нэйсэн Мэйо Росчайлд Энд Санз (или Натан Майа Ротшильд Энд Санз; Nathan Mayer Rothschild & Sons), Мэката Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid), Пиксли Энд Эйбэл (Pixley & Abell), Самьюэл Монтэгю Энд Ко. (Samuel Montagu & Co.) и Шапс Вылкинз (Sharps Wilkins). Под Лондонским Рынком Золота понимается особый центр, где происходит регулярная продажа золота. Он представлен объединениями банков и специализированных фирм по торговле золотом, его очистке и изготовлению слитков. Цена золота на этом рынке выступает как его мировая цена.

LONDON GOOD DELIVERY = ДОЛЖНАЯ ЛОНДОНСКАЯ ПОСТАВКА (или ПОДОБАЮЩАЯ ЛОНДОНСКАЯ ПОСТАВКА) – London Good Delivery (LGD):- historically, the members of the London bullion market compiled lists of accredited melters and assayers whose gold and silver bars they would accept without question, in settlement against transactions conducted between each other and with other acceptable counterparties. Such bars earned the distinction of London Good Delivery status. Likewise the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM) has its London/Zurich Good Delivery List for platinum and palladium plates and ingots that are accepted without question in settlement of transactions conducted in the market. Today, refiners of gold and silver have to satisfy the Physical Committee of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) that their bars meet the stringent requirements set by the Association, whilst refiners of platinum and palladium have to similarly satisfy the Management Committee of the LPPM. LBMA and LPPM Good Delivery accreditation has become the internationally accepted standard of product and refinery quality. Given the status that Good Delivery has attained, both the LBMA and the LPPM take very seriously the assessment of applications for inclusion in their Good Delivery Lists. The ongoing review and maintenance of these Lists is one of the core functions of both Associations. In 2004, the LBMA introduced Proactive Monitoring, a system of monitoring the quality of the production and assaying ability of refiners on the Good Delivery List as well as their financial status and recent production history. This involves refiners providing on request a dip sample from a normal production melt, which is check-assayed by one of the LBMA's referees. Special arrangements apply to gold refiners

which only produce and market 'four-nines' gold. Normally refiners are subject to monitoring once every three years. Details of the standards required for inclusion on the LBMA London Good Delivery List are published by the LBMA in the 'Good Delivery Rules for Gold and Silver Bars'. The List itself is available on the LBMA web site or from the Association. The LPPM also publishes its procedures for inclusion on its Good Delivery List for Platinum and Palladium Plates and Ingots, which is available on the LPPM website. Unit for Delivery of Loco London Gold is the London Good Delivery gold bar. It must have a minimum fineness of 995.0 and a gold content of between 350 and 430 fine ounces with the bar weight expressed in multiples of 0.025 of an ounce (which is the smallest weight used in the market). Bars are generally close to 400 ounces or 12.5 kilograms. The LBMA document The Good Delivery Rules for Gold and Silver Bars describes the rules for weighing bars and how the numbers can be rounded. Gold bars are weighed using a beam balance. When weighing a gold bar, it must 'turn the scale' when the correct weight is placed on the scale: this means that the indicator needle on the beam balance moves at least two divisions of 0.001 ounce each in favor of the bar. If a bar does not 'turn the scale', then the recorded weight is reduced by 0.025 of an ounce. Unit for Delivery of Loco London Silver is the London Good Delivery silver bar. It must have a minimum fineness of 999 and a weight range between 750 and 1 100 ounces, although it is recommended that ideally bars should be produced within the range of 900 to 1 050 ounces. Bars generally weigh around 1 000 ounces. For silver bars, the bar weight is expressed in multiples of 0.1 of an ounce (which is the smallest weight used for a beam balance). Suitable electronic scales can also be used. When using a beam balance, the bar must 'turn the scale' when the correct weight is placed on the scale:- this means that the indicator needle on the beam balance moves at least two divisions of 0.002 ounce each in favor of the bar. If a bar does not 'turn the scale,' then the recorded weight is reduced by 0.1 of an ounce. Both gold and silver Good Delivery bars must conform to the specifications for Good Delivery set by the LBMA. Other Bullion Bars:- a variety of smaller exact weight bars is available for sale to wholesale clients in addition to Good Delivery bars. For example, a kilo bar weighs just that – one kilogramme (which is, strictly, 32.150 746 5 ounces). The fine gold content of exact weight gold bars is determined by their fineness. For example, it is accepted as a convention that a kilo bar of fineness 999.9 contains 32.148 ounces of fine gold. A client pays only for the fine gold content. Silver kilo bars are produced and sold as one kilo of 999 fine silver. A list of standard small bar types and weights available in the market, together with their Troy weight equivalent and fine gold content appears at the end of the Guide. Unit for Delivery of Loco London/Zurich Platinum and Palladium:- this is the Good Delivery platinum or palladium plate or ingot. It must have a minimum fineness of 999.5 and a weight of between 1 kilogram (32.151 Troy ounces) and 6 kilograms (192.904 Troy ounces). The weight of the plate or ingot if in grams must be expressed to one decimal place and if in Troy ounces to three decimal places. Both platinum and palladium Good Delivery plates or ingots must conform to the specifications for Good Delivery set by the LPPM. Currency Unit:- the market is generally quoted in US Dollars per ounce. Quotations in other currencies are available upon negotiation. In addition to a US Dollar price, the London Gold, Silver, Platinum and Palladium Fixings offer benchmark prices in both Pounds Sterling and Euros. Settlement and Delivery:- the basis for settlement of the loco London bullion quotation is delivery of a standard London Good Delivery bar at the London vault nominated by the dealer who made the sale, whereas for platinum or palladium the basis for settlement is delivery of a standard Good Delivery plate or ingot at the London or Zurich vault nominated by the dealer who made the sale. While currency settlement or payment for a transaction will generally be in US Dollars over a Dollar account in New York, delivery of metal against transactions in gold, silver, platinum and palladium are in practice made in a number of ways. These include physical delivery at the vault of the dealer or elsewhere, by credit to an 'allocated account' or through the London Bullion Clearing or the London / Zurich Clearing to the 'unallocated account' (see below) of any third party. In addition to delivery at its own vault, a dealer may, by agreement, arrange delivery of physical metal to any destination around the world and in any form of bar, plate or ingot size or fineness. Many dealers maintain consignment stocks of physical bullion around the world to facilitate efficient and speedy delivery in active bullion centers.

LONDON INSURANCE MARKET NETWORK = СЕТЬ ЛОНДОНСКОГО РЫНКА СТРАХОВАНИЯ – London Insurance Market Network is an electronic data transfer system embracing a network of computers. This system is designed to reduce the flow of paperwork and improve the flow of information within the London insurance market. / Электронная система передачи данных, охватывающая сеть компьютеров. Эта система предназначена для сокращения бумагопотока в работе и усовершенствования потока информации на Лондонском рынке страхования.

THE LONDON INTERBANK BID RATE = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СТАВКА СПРОСА – The London Interbank Bid Rate is the interbank rate paid by a first-rate bank on time deposits of another first-rate bank. Also known as LIBID. Rate of interest that banks use to buy from and sell funds to each other. Key interest rate at which major banks in the London Interbank Market are willing to borrow funds from each other, as opposed to the lending rate, or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The bid rate is the lower of the two interest rates. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

THE LONDON INTERBANK MEAN RATE = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СТАВКА – Arithmetical mean of bid and asked rates (LIBID and LIBOR) on the London market for interbank rates. the London Interbank Mean Rate is the average of the London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). / Лондонская Межбанковская Среднеарифметическая Ставка – среднеарифметическое значение ставок (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

THE LONDON INTERBANK OFFERED RATE = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ СТАВКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – The Dollar Libor (London Interbank Offered Rate) Rate is the rate that banks pay to borrow Dollar funds from each other in the London markets. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is a daily reference rate based on the interest rates at which banks borrow unsecured funds from other banks in the London wholesale money market (or interbank market). LIBOR is the reference interest rate set daily as part of the interbank lending business. It is determined on the basis of the interest rates at which banks lend money to each other in the London money market. It serves as a reference rate for floating rate notes, swaps, etc. A Eurodollar time deposit is a US Dollar deposit in a London banks, and the interest rate quoted on such deposits is called the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Since different banks may offer different rates on deposits of the same maturity, the settlement rate is based on an average of rates across banks. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is the rate of interest at which banks borrow funds from each other, in marketable size, in the London interbank market. BBA (short for the British Bankers' Association) LIBOR is the most widely used benchmark or reference rate for short term interest rates. It is compiled by the BBA in conjunction with Reuters and released to the market shortly after 11:00 am London time each day. BBA LIBOR is the primary benchmark for short term interest rates globally. It is used as the basis for settlement of interest rate contracts on many of the world's major futures and options exchanges (including LIFFE, Deutsche Terminbörse, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, SIMEX and TIFFE) as well as most over-the-counter (OTC) and lending transactions. BBA LIBOR fixings are provided in ten currencies:- Australian Dollar (AUD), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Danish Krona (DKK), Euro (EUR), Japanese Yen (JPY), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Pound Sterling (GBP), Swedish Krona (SEC), Swiss Franc (CHF), and US Dollar (USD). BBA EUR LIBOR is the successor BBA LIBOR fixing for the eurozone legacy currencies, which ceased to be fixed at the beginning of 1999. BBA LIBOR is compiled each London Business day by Reuters and distributed live via a number of data vendors including Reuters, Thomson Financial, Bloomberg, Quick, Infotec, Class Editori, IDC, Proquote and Telekurs. BBA LIBOR

fixings did not commence officially before 1986-January-01, although before that some rates have been fixed for a trial period commencing in December 1984. Due to the specific methodology of calculating BBA LIBOR it is not possible to reconstruct rates before the official fixings commenced. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the interest rate that major international banks charge each other for large-volume loans of Eurodollars or Dollars on deposit outside the United States. LIBOR is one of the market rates. LIBOR rates come from the British Bankers' Association (BBA, http://www.bba.org.uk) and are fixed at 11:00 am GMT. The interest rate at which banks in London place Eurocurrency/Eurodollar deposits with each other for specified, fixed periods of time, most commonly six months. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is the interest rate paid on interbank deposits in the international money markets (also called Eurocurrency Markets). Because Eurocurrency deposits priced at LIBOR are almost continually traded in highly liquid markets, LIBOR is commonly used as a benchmark for short-term interest rates in setting loan and deposit rates and as the floating rate on an interest rate swap. Interbank rate. It is a reference point used in IRS transactions for setting the floating side of derivative deals. It is used as the reference point for most trades around the globe. Interest rate at which banks in London are willing to lend Eurodollars to each other. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is used to determine the interest rate charged to credit-worthy borrowers. LIBOR rates are based on daily quotes at 11:00 am London time from five major London banks, and are fixed rates quoted for specific maturities. The rate of interest at which banks borrow funds from other banks, in marketable size, in the London Interbank market. LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rates) rates are disseminated by the British Bankers Association. Some interest rate futures contracts, including Eurodollar futures, are cash settled based on LIBOR. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is the main benchmark for pricing short-term interest rates around the world. London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is the interest rate banks charge each other for short-term money, up to a 12-month term. LIBOR is commonly used as the underlying for the floating leg of a Swap. The British Bankers' Association (BBA) sets the rates daily. / Ройтас (Reuters), Томсэн Файнэншэл (Thomson Financial), Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP), Квык (Quick), Инфотэк (Infotec), Класс Эдитори (Class Editori), Ай.Ди.Си. (IDC), Проквот (Proquote) и Телекос (Telekurs). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). Средние ставки предложений по межбанковским депозитам в Долларах США на Лондонском рынке, основанные на котировках пяти основных банков. Дойчэ Тэминбёрзэ (Deutsche Terminbörse). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). ЛАЙБО – процентная ставка, по которой происходит заимствование денежных средств между банками на Лондонском межбанковском рынке. Ставки ЛАЙБО устанавливаются Ассоциацией Британских Банкиров (British Bankers Association) ежедневно около 11:00 по Лондонскому времени по 6 валютам (Евро, Доллар США, Английский Фунт, Японская Йена, Швейцарский Франк, Канадский Доллар и Австралийский Доллар) на сроки overnight, 1 неделя, 2 недели, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 и 12 месяцев.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES AND OPTIONS EXCHANGE = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ БИРЖА ФИНАНСОВЫХ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ И ОПЦИОНОВ – The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE) was established in the United Kingdom in 1982 to trade futures on financial instruments. In May 1984, LIFFE began to list futures on the FT-SE® 100 Index in the United Kingdom. Standardized financial futures have been traded on this exchange since 1982. The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE) was established in 1982, following the removal of foreign exchange controls in the United Kingdom. The creation of LIFFE initially offered market participants a better means of managing their exposure to both foreign exchange and interest rate volatility. LIFFE has since developed a diverse range of financial instruments (known collectively as Derivatives). These products can be categorised under the following headings:- bonds, commodities, equities, short term interest rates (STIRs), and swaps. LIFFE was originally set up as a financial futures and options exchange. In its first ten years it offered contracts on interest rates denominated in most of the world's major currencies. In 1992 LIFFE merged with the London Traded Options Market (LTOM), adding equity options to its product range. In 1996, it merged with the London Commodity Exchange (LCE), and, as a result, a range of soft and agricultural commodity contracts was added to its financial portfolio. Trading on LIFFE was originally conducted by 'open outcry'. Traders would physically meet in the Exchange building to transact their business. Each product was traded in a designated area or pit, where traders would stand and shout the price at which they were willing to buy or sell. In 1998, LIFFE embarked on a programme to transfer all its contracts from the traditional method of trading, to an electronic platform, LIFFE CONNECT®. Today this is the most sophisticated electronic derivatives trading platform in the world. LIFFE initiated a wide-ranging restructuring programme to address the needs of the wholesale market customer, and at the same time meet the requirements of an increasingly technologically driven and competitive marketplace. The first steps in this process were the launch of LIFFE CONNECT® in November 1998, and the reinvention of LIFFE as a commercial entity. In February 1999, LIFFE completed the second stage of its programme with its shareholders voting unanimously for a corporate restructuring, providing LIFFE with the right framework to become a profit-oriented, commercial organization. To achieve this. membership and the right to trade were split from shareholding, which simplified a complex share structure. This enabled non-members and third parties for the first time to invest in LIFFE purely for a financial return because, under the new structure, a shareholder was not required to become a member of the market. In June 2000, following the successful transition of all of its financial and equity futures and options on to LIFFE CONNECT®, the Exchange announced its intention to become a market leader by building two complementary businesses. These businesses were founded on LIFFE's established skills and expertise in running a successful exchange, and in developing the state-of-the-art technology of LIFFE CONNECT®. The Exchange continued to focus on the core business of providing the products required to manage exposure to financial markets in a cost effective, efficient environment. In parallel, a new technology business was set up to provide technology and associated services to exchanges around the world. In January 2002 the purchase of LIFFE by Euronext was completed. LIFFE's focus on short term interest rate derivatives closely complemented Euronext's expertise in a range of equity products. The derivatives businesses of Euronext and LIFFE have now been combined as Euronext.liffe. Euronext.liffe is creating a single market for derivatives, by bringing all its derivatives products together on a single electronic trading platform, LIFFE CONNECT®. Starting with the Brussels and Paris markets in 2003, and continuing with the transfer of the Lisbon and Amsterdam markets, the replacement of multiple trading venues with a single market supported by a state-of-the-art electronic trading system will reduce costs for both Euronext.liffe itself and its customers, and make cross-border trading easier and cheaper. See also Euronext NV. London International Financial Futures and Option Exchange (LIFFE):- founded in 1982, it is the oldest European exchange for financial futures. In January 2002, Euronext took over LIFFE and changed its name to Euronext.liffe. LIFFE CONNECT® is a leading global derivatives trading system, offering low latency, high flexibility and advanced functionality to its global customer base. At the time of writing, LIFFE CONNECT® is distributed to 825 client sites in 31 countries. LIFFE CONNECT® was designed and developed by the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE), to replace its open outcry trading floor. Following the success of the initial migrations of the Equity Options, Bond and Index Futures, STIR (Short Term Interest Rate Futures) and Financial Options, LIFFE became a fully electronic exchange in 2000, with the migration of its Commodity Products onto LIFFE CONNECT®. Liffe is the international derivatives business of the NYSE

Euronext Group, (excluding the Arca options market), comprising the Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Paris derivatives markets. LIFFE CONNECT® is arguably the world's most advanced derivatives trading system, offering unrivalled facilities for implied spreading, delta hedging, market making and risk management. Its state-of-the-art design and open system architecture allows customers to build or purchase trading applications to suit specific business needs, and to integrate those applications into other lines of business and business systems. The London International Future and Options Exchange (LIFFE):- the derivative counter-part to the London Stock Exchange. It trades in futures and options where the underlying are shares or interest rates etc. / ЛИФ КЭНЭКТ® (LIFFE CONNECT®). Акэ (Arca). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Лондонская Международная Биржа Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛИФ или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). Смотрите также Юроунэкст Эн.Фэй. (Euronext NV). Лондонская Международная Биржа Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (ЛМБФФО) – крупнейший в Великобритании рынок фьючерсов. На нём представлены фьючерсные и опционные контракты на долгосрочные и краткосрочные процентные ставки, деноминированные в мировых валютах:- трёхмесячные контракты на Фунт Стерлингов ('короткий' Стерлинг); трёхмесячные Евродолларовые контракты; трёхмесячные контракты в Немецких Евромарках (Euromark); трёхмесячные контракты в Швейцарских Еврофранках (Euroswiss); трёхмесячные процентные фьючерсные контракты в Евролирах; трёхмесячные фьючерсы в ЭКЮ; фьючерсные и опционные контракты на долгосрочные Британские облигации. Сделки по облигациям включают фьючерсы и опционы на Немецкие правительственные облигации – бунд (bund), фьючерсы и опционы на облигации Итальянского правительства (BTP), фьючерсы на облигации правительства Японии (JOB) и среднесрочные облигации правительства Германии (Bobl). На ЛМБФФО заключаются сделки на базе двух индексов:- индекса по фьючерсам и опционам FT-SE 100 и индекса по фьючерсам и опционам FT-SE 250, а также на 71 опцион на акции, включающие акции Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum), Ар.Ти.Зэд. (RTZ), Хэнсэн (Hanson), Юниливё (Unilever). Торги проходят с Понедельника по Пятницу, с 07:30 до 16:15. Фьючерсные контракты на базе 'коротких' Стерлингов, контракты в Швейцарских Франках, контракты на долгосрочные Британские облигации в Евромарках, на облигации правительства Германии и среднесрочные облигации правительства Германии продаются после закрытия биржи через Automated Pit Trading (APT) с 16:20 до 20:00, облигации правительства Японии продаются с 07:00 до 16:00. Сделки по фьючерсным и опционным контрактам на облигации связаны со сделками в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade). Торговцы биржи ЛМБФФО могут продавать фьючерсы и опционы Чикагской Палаты Торговли на облигации Казначейства США, облигации со сроком погашения 10 и 5 лет в утренние (по Лондонскому времени) часы до открытия Чикагской Палаты Торговли. Фьючерсы и опционы ЛМБФФО на Немецкие правительственные облигации, облигации Итальянского правительства и долгосрочные Британские государственные облигации могут продаваться в Чикагской Палате Торговли во время дневной и на протяжении всей вечерней сессии.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ БИРЖА МЕТАЛЛОВ (ЛИМИТИД) – The origins of the London Metal Exchange Limited (LME) can be traced as far back as the opening of the Royal Exchange in 1571. This is where metal traders first began to meet on a regular basis. However, it was in 1877 that the London Metal Market and Exchange Company was formed as a direct result of Britain's industrial revolution of the XIX century. This led to a massive increase in the UK's consumption of metal, which required the import of enormous tonnages from abroad. Merchant venturers were investing large sums of money in this activity and were exposed to great risk, not only because the voyages were hazardous but also because the cargoes could lose value if there was a fall in price during the time it took for the metal to reach Britain. Merchants began meeting in coffee houses where they traded with each other in order to protect themselves against this latter risk by selling the cargoes as forward contracts. The LME was formed to bring order to this activity with the establishment of a single marketplace, recognised times of trading and standardised specifications for the contracts. As the Exchange developed, its forward contracts were utilised by all aspects of industry in order to protect against price risk. This activity is referred to as Hedging. The London Metal Exchange is the world's premier non-ferrous metals market with highly liquid contracts and a worldwide reputation. It is innovative while maintaining its traditional strengths and remains close to its core users by ensuring its contracts continue to meet the high expectations of industry. As a result, it is highly successful with a turnover in excess of USD4 500 billion per annum. It also contributes to the UK's invisible earnings to the sum of more than £250 million in overseas earnings each year. From January 2000, The London Metal Exchange Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of a new company – LME Holdings Limited. The former members of The London Metal Exchange Limited retained their membership of the Exchange and were offered shareholdings in LME Holdings Limited on a scaled basis according to the type of member. The Exchange has a membership of around 80 major firms, 11 of which take part in ring dealing (open outcry). Another thirty-one broker members join them in the trading of futures and options through the telephone market and LME Select. The LME is one of the leading international commodity, futures and options exchanges. It specializes in nonferrous metals – Copper, Primary Aluminium, Lead, Zinc, Nickel, Tin, Aluminium Alloy, Silver and an index contract – LMEX, which tracks the six primary metals traded. the origins of the London Metal Exchange can only be traced back as far as the opening of the Royal Exchange in London in 1571 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. It was there that traders in metal and a range of other commodities began to meet on a regular basis. At first the traders merely dealt in physical metal for the domestic market but because Britain soon became a major exporter of metals, European merchants arrived to join in these activities. In the early XIX century there were so many commodity traders, ship charterers and financiers using the Royal Exchange that it became impossible to do business and individual groups of traders set up shop in the nearby city coffee houses. The Jerusalem Coffee House off Cornhill became a favorite of the metal trading community. There the tradition of the Ring was born. A merchant with metal to sell would draw a circle in the sawdust on the floor and call out 'Change' at which point all those wishing to trade would assemble around the circle and make their bids. In the early part of the XIX century the Uunited Kingdom was self sufficient in copper and tin and quoted prices remained fixed for long periods. Everything changed with the advent of the Industrial Revolution when, almost overnight, the United Kingdom became the most technologically advanced country in the world, importing large tonnage's from abroad. The metal traders were now faced with a real problem because, having bought ores and concentrates from as far away as Chile and Malaya, they had no way of knowing what the price would be at the time of the ships arrival some months later. The import of large tonnages from overseas at irregular intervals put merchants and consumers seriously at risk. Technology came to their aid with the invention of the telegraph. Inter continental lines of communication were established between the countries of the world and the change from sail to steam ships made arrival dates more predictable. Now merchants were able to anticipate the time of arrival of a cargo of metal and were able to sell it forward for delivery on a fixed date, thus protecting themselves against a fall in price during the voyage. In 1869 the opening of the Suez Canal reduced the delivery time of tin from Malaya to match the three months delivery time for copper from Chile and this gave rise to LME's unique system of daily trading dates for up to three months forward which still exists to this day. As delivery tonnages grew to meet the increasing demands of British industry, more and more merchants were attracted to the trade and it became necessary to find premises where they could convene each day. They first moved to the Lombard Exchange and Newsroom but once again the intrusion of other traders drove them to find new premises. In 1877 they formed the London Metal Exchange Company and moved into their first premises over a hat shop in Lombard Court. Telegraphic links were set up and a company secretary was appointed to handle the administration. Membership increased rapidly and, after surpassing the three hundred mark, the decision was taken to move to a purpose built Exchange in Whittington Avenue, where it remained for 98 years. Then, after a period of 14 years at Plantation House in Fenchurch Street, the

Exchange moved in 1994 to its current, prestigious home in Leadenhall Street. Throughout its history the LME flourished, though never more so than today in terms of trading volume. The world of metals and base metal trading has changed dramatically over the last century, the LME continually adapting to these changes. New metals have been introduced as demand dictated. Copper and tin have traded on the LME since the beginning. The copper contract was upgraded to high grade copper in November 1981 and again to today's Grade-A contract which began trading in June 1986. Tin's present (99.85%) contract began in June 1989, following a brief cessation due to the collapse of the International Tin Council. Lead and zinc were officially introduced in 1920, but were traded unofficially before that. The lead contract has remained virtually unchanged, certainly since its reintroduction in October 1952 following the closure of the Exchange brought about by the second World War. Zinc, on the other hand, has undergone a number of upgradings, most recently with the introduction of the special high grade 99.995% contract in June 1986. Primary aluminium was introduced as a 99.50% contract in December 1978 and today's 99.7% high grade contract began trading in August 1987. Nickel commenced trading on the Exchange the year after primary aluminium, in April 1979, aluminium alloy in October 1992 and in May 1999, a silver contract was launched. An index contract – LMEX – based on the six primary metals traded on the exchange was introduced on 2000-April-10. This base metals index is specifically designed to provide investors access to futures and traded options contracts based on non-ferous metals without the physically delivery, storage and transactions costs associated with the underlying commodity contracts. London Metal Exchange launched the first metal (lead) futures contract in October 1952. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Лондонская Биржа Металлов (ЛБМ) – крупнейший рынок основных металлов. На ЛБМ продаются металлы и трёхмесячные контракты на поставку алюминия, меди, никеля, свинца, цинка, олова и алюминиевых сплавов. Торги проводятся с голоса в два раунда. Возможно заключение опционов на фьючерсные контракты. Взаиморасчёты осуществляются через Лондонский Клиринговый Дом Лтд (London Clearing House Ltd).

LONDON OPTION = ЛОНДОНСКИЙ ОПЦИОН – London Option is a generic term sometimes used to describe options on physical commodities or on futures contracts traded abroad (typified by options on London commodity markets). These options, which often had nothing whatsoever to do with legitimate foreign markets, gained notoriety – prior to their ban in the United States in 1978 – because of the sales practices and fraud allegations associated with the American dealers who sold them. / Лондонский Опцион является обобщённым термином, используемым иногда для описания опционов на реальное сырьё или на фьючерсные контракты, торгуемые за рубежом (он олицетворяется опционами на Лондонских рынках сырья). Эти опционы, часто не имеющие ничего .

THE LONDON PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM MARKET = ЛОНДОНСКИЙ РЫНОК ПЛАТИНЫ И ПАЛЛАДИЯ – The London Platinum And Palladium Market (LPPM):- Trading:- operating as principals and issuing their own contracts, market making members quote buying and selling prices for spot delivery. Since these prices move in response to worldwide supply and demand and members compete with each other, keen prices are always available. Trading takes place during working hours in London and Zurich. Prices:- prices are normally expressed in US Dollars per troy ounce gross, for spot settlement two business days after the date of the contract, but quotations in other convertible currencies are usually available. Units of Trading:- platinum and palladium are normally traded in multiples of 500 to 1 000 Troy ounces of Good Delivery metal. Variations in quantity and/or quality are subject to negotiation. Delivery:- deliveries usually take place at a vault specified by the member unless other arrangements have been made with the consent of both parties. Some members are prepared to arrange physical shipments on behalf of their customers and will, upon request, arrange for shipments to most destinations throughout the world. Charges for this service, including freight and insurance, are subject to negotiation. Storage:- facilities exist for the safekeeping of platinum and palladium in high security vaults. Rates for storage and insurance are subject to negotiation. Both metals can be held on unallocated or allocated accounts. Many customers do not wish to take delivery of their metal and request members to open metal accounts in their name. In such unallocated accounts specific bars are not set aside and the customer has a general entitlement to the metal. This is the most convenient and cheapest way of holding the metals and is the one most commonly used. Allocated accounts are opened when a customer requires their metal to be physically segregated and needs a detailed list of weights and assays. Forward Trading:- although prices quoted are normally for spot delivery, producers and industrial consumers in volatile market conditions may seek to hedge their future commitments. To meet these needs forward prices are quoted for specific maturity dates. Margin requirements on these deals are a matter of negotiation. This facility has also proved attractive to investors and other customers throughout the world. The Fixing price represents the matching of orders from customers throughout the world. The Fixings make it possible for any interested party, be they supplier, consumer, dealer or investor, to trade at the price at which every current interest is satisfied. The system of Fixings is recognized as providing a valuable reference point, which is of particular benefit in volatile market conditions. All deals are based on the published Fixing price. The Fixing price is immediately transmitted by the international news agencies and is a respected reference price used by industrialists and producers worldwide. Above all, the Fixing procedure is simple, easy to understand and ensures the broadest possible participation in the market. The Fixings commence at 09:45 am and 02:00 pm London time and take place on every day on which members are open for dealing in London. They are conducted by telephone. Dealing is in respect only of brands acceptable as good delivery under the London/Zurich Good Delivery list for platinum and palladium as in effect from time to time. The Fixing members elect a chairman, who presides over the Fixing. At the commencement of each Fixing the chairman announces an opening price which is relayed to the members' dealing rooms. This is in turn relayed to the customers of members and, on the basis of orders received, members declare as a buyer or seller. Provided both buying and selling interests are declared, members are then asked to state the amount in which they wish to trade. If the amounts of buying and selling do not balance, the same procedure is followed again at higher or lower prices until a balance is achieved. The Fixing price should be the price at which all buying and selling orders declared by members at the Fixing can be matched and it is the responsibility of the Chairman of the Fixing to determine when this occurs. A feature of the Fixings is that customers may be kept advised of price changes throughout and may alter their instructions at any time until the price is fixed. If all orders cannot be balanced at any price the Fixing price shall be determined by the Chairman of the Fixing, at his discretion, having due regard to prevailing bids and offers. Exceptionally a pro-rata settlement may be necessary. Buying and selling orders are expressed in US Dollars per Troy ounce. Fixing members' customers who sell at the Fixing receive the Fixing price without deduction of commission. The commission payable by Fixing members' customers who purchase at the Fixing is by negotiation. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, settlement shall be made two business days after the date of the contract and for settlement purposes Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays in London, Zurich and/or New York are to be considered non- working days. Unless otherwise agreed delivery shall be made at the vaults of the member, in London or Zurich. To qualify as 'good delivery' metal must conform to the following specifications:- (1) Platinum:- form:- plate or ingot; weight:- the maximum weight permitted is 6 kilograms (192.904 Troy ounces), the minimum weight permitted is 1 kilogram (32.151 Troy ounces); purity:- at least 99.95% Platinum; markings:- each plate or ingot must bear:- the producer's recognized mark, the letters PT or PLATINUM with a stamp indicating the purity, an individual number or mark, year of manufacture, the weight in grams, kilograms or Troy ounces (if in grams to one decimal place, if in kilograms to four decimal places and if in troy ounces to three decimal places); and appearance:- smooth, free from cavities and easy to handle. (2) Palladium:- form:- plate or ingot, weight:- the maximum weight permitted is 6 kilograms (192.904 Troy ounces), the minimum weight permitted is 1 kilogram (32.151 Troy ounces), purity:- at least 99.95% Palladium, markings:- each plate or ingot must bear:- the producer's recognized mark, the letters PD or PALLADIUM with a stamp indicating the purity, an individual number or mark, year of manufacture,

the weight in grams, kilograms or Troy ounces (if in grams to one decimal place, if in kilograms to four decimal places, or if in Troy ounces to three decimal places); and appearance:- smooth, free from cavities and easy to handle. The London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM) was formalized by a Deed of Establishment in 1987 and represents the interests of the participants in the wholesale platinum and palladium markets and encourages the development of the London and Zurich markets. Website:- http://www.lppm.com. Platinum and palladium have a very recent history, unlike gold and silver, which have been known since the earliest civilizations. Platinum was only categorized as a precious metal in 1751 and palladium was isolated as a separate metal less than 200 years ago. In this relatively short period and despite only limited availability of the metals, they have made major contributions to modern scientific progress. London has always been an important centre for the metals. Trading was established in the early decades of this century, usually alongside the longer established bullion metals. In 1973 the London Platinum Quotation was introduced. It was the forerunner of the fixings; a twice-daily indication of the market price for spot platinum, reported by some of the principal companies dealing in the metal. In 1979 the leading London and Zurich dealers reached an agreement to standardize the specifications and provenance of metal which they would accept as good delivery. In 1987 the informal trading which had taken place for many years on a principal to principal basis was formalized via a Deed of Establishment into the London Platinum and Palladium Market. In 1989 the London Platinum and Palladium Quotations were expanded and upgraded to full Fixings. The Market has three categories; Full, Associate and Affiliate. Associate membership is open to companies in the UK which are recognized by the Management Committee as being currently engaged in trading and dealing in platinum and palladium and have an appropriate level of net assets and experience. Full membership of the Market is open to those companies in the UK currently engaged in trading and dealing in platinum and palladium as above and are recognized by the Management Committee as offering additional services in the UK to the market, including market-making, clearing services, refining or manufacturing. All Founder members of the Market are Full Members. Affiliation is open to those companies which fail to meet the normal requirements of Full or Associate membership as above but are recognized by the LPPM as being involved with or offering support to the global platinum and palladium markets. The Market is managed by a Chairman and Management Committee, elected annually by members. Leading organizations dealing in platinum and palladium in major centers worldwide are represented on the London Market.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE (PLC) = ЛОНДОНСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА (ПИ.ЭЛ.СИ.) – The organization established in London's Threadneedle Street in 1773, hence its nickname:- the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. Today is third in size in the world, after New York and Tokyo, but still the largest in Europe, especially since the large increase in trade in non-UK shares. All trading is done electronically using computer screens and telephones. The London Stock Exchange PLC is one of the world's oldest stock exchanges and can trace its history back more than 300 years. Starting life in the coffee houses of XVII century London, the Exchange quickly grew to become the City's most important financial institution. Over the centuries following, the Exchange has consistently led the way in developing a strong, well-regulated stock market and today lies at the heart of the global financial community. Here are some of the milestones in the story of the London Stock Exchange:- 1698 – (i) John Castaing begins to issue 'at this Office in Jonathan's Coffee-house' a list of stock and commodity prices called 'The Course of the Exchange and other things'. It is the earliest evidence of organized trading in marketable securities in London; and (ii) stock dealers are expelled from the Royal Exchange for rowdiness and start to operate in the streets and coffee houses nearby, in particular in Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley. 1720 – the wave of speculative fever known as the 'South Sea Bubble' bursts. 1748 – fire sweeps through Change Alley, destroying most of the coffee houses. They are subsequently rebuilt. 1761 – a group of 150 stock brokers and jobbers form a club at Jonathan's to buy and sell shares. 1773 – the brokers erect their own building in Sweeting's Alley, with a dealing room on the ground floor and a coffee room above. Briefly known as 'New Jonathan's', members soon change the name to 'The Stock Exchange'. 1801 – on March 03, the business reopens under a formal membership subscription basis. On this date, the first regulated exchange comes into existence in London, and the modern Stock Exchange is born. 1802 – the Exchange moves into a new building in Capel Court. 1812 – the first codified rule book is created. 1836 – the first regional exchanges open in Manchester and Liverpool. 1845 – more speculative fever – this time 'Railway mania' – sweeps the country. 1854 – the Stock Exchange is rebuilt. 1876 – a new Deed of Settlement for the Stock Exchange comes into force. 1914 – The Great War means the Exchange market is closed from the end of July until the new year. The Stock Exchange Battalion of Royal Fusiliers is formed – 1 600 volunteered, 400 never returned. 1923 – The Exchange receives its own Coat of Arms, with the motto 'Dictum Meum Pactum' (My Word is My Bond). 1939 – The start of World War Two. The Exchange is closed for 6 days and reopens on 07 September. The floor of the House closes for only one more day, in 1945 due to damage from a V2 rocket – trading then continues in the basement. 1972 – Her Majesty the Queen opens the Exchange's new 26-storey office block with its 23 000 sq ft trading floor. 1973 – first female members admitted to the market. The 11 British and Irish regional exchanges amalgamate with the London exchange. 1986 – Deregulation of the market, known as 'Big Bang':- (i) ownership of member firms by an outside corporation is allowed; (ii) all firms become broker/dealers able to operate in a dual capacity; (iii) minimum scales of commission are abolished; (iv) individual members cease to have voting rights; (v) trading moves from being conducted face-to-face on a market floor to being performed via computer and telephone from separate dealing rooms; and (vi) the Exchange becomes a private limited company under the UK Companies Act of 1985. 1991 – The governing Council of the Exchange is replaced with a Board of Directors drawn from the Exchange's executive, customer and user base. The trading name becomes 'The London Stock Exchange'. 1995 – we launch AIM – our international market for growing companies. 1997 – SETS (Stock Exchange Electronic Trading Service) is launched to bring greater speed and efficiency to the market. The CREST settlement service is launched. 2000 – we transfer our role as UK Listing Authority with HM Treasury to the Financial Services Authority (FSA). Shareholders vote to become a public limited company:- London Stock Exchange PLC. 2001 – we list on our own Main Market in July. We begin our 200th anniversary celebrations. 2003 – we create EDX London, a new international equity derivatives business, in partnership with OM Group. We acquire Proquote Limited, a new generation supplier of real-time market data and trading systems. 2004 – we move to brand new headquarters in Paternoster Square, close to St Paul's Cathedral. 2007 – The London Stock Exchange mergers with Borsa Italiana, creating Europe's leading equity platform. / пузырь (bubble). Дьжон Кастэйн (John Castaing). Новый Дьжонэсэнский ('New Jonathan's'). Проквот Лимитид (Proquote Limited). Патёностё Сквэа (Paternoster Square).

LONG = ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ – Long is someone who has bought a futures or options contract to establish a long market position and who has not yet closed this position with an offsetting sale, or who owns an inventory of commodities. In the case of a futures contract, long denotes, in principle, ownership of an asset. In the case of an option, it simply denotes possession of the option, regardless of whether the option is to buy or to sell. The opposite of Short. Someone who has bought cotton futures or other cotton, is said to be long until he sells his contracts to another or accepts delivery of the cotton at the maturity date of the contract. Long is a trader who has purchased physical commodities, financial instruments or futures contracts and has not yet offset that transaction with a sale. Long can also be used as an adjective to describe such an open position. / Покупатель – тот, кто купил на бирже фьючерсный или опционный контракт, установив тем самым длинную рыночную позицию (или позицию покупки на рынке), и кто ещё не закрыл данную позицию зачитывающей продажей, или кто владеет запасами сырья. В случае с фьючерсным контрактом покупатель, в принципе, означает владение активом. В случае с опционом покупатель просто означает посэссию опционом независимо от того должен ли опцион быть куплен или продан. В противовес Продавцу (Short). Покупатель:- о том, кто купил фьючерсы на

хлопок или иной хлопок, говорят он находится в длинной позиции до тех пор, пока не продаст эти фьючерсные контракты или иной хлопок или пока не акцептует поставку хлопка по дате истечения срока действия контракта.

LONG = ПОКУПКА (или ДЛИННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ, или РЕПОРТ) – Long:- in commodities trading vocabulary long is synonymous with buy. If a trader buys futures or options, or owns a cash commodity, she is going long. Opposite of Short. Signifies ownership of assets. 'I am long 100 December Cotton futures' means the speaker owns 100 December Cotton futures contracts. A market position that obligates the holder to take delivery of the underlying asset. The opposite of Short. A term Long refers to owning a futures contract or a cash commodity. Traders are said to be long when they have contracted to buy more of a commodity or instrument than they have contracted to sell. Long:- purchased futures contracts that have not been offset by sold contracts or delivery. / Считается, что у торговца появилась длинная позиция, если он заключил контракты на покупку большего количества сырья или биржевых инструментов, и чем он обязался продать по заключённым им же контрактам. Под Репортом, от Французского слова Report, понимается спекулятивная биржевая сделка на срок, заключаемая биржевыми дельцами в расчёте на повышение курса ценных бумаг или иных биржевых инструментов с целью получения курсовой разницы. Противоположна Депорту.

LONG BOND = ДЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Long Bonds are bonds with longer overall or remaining periods until redemption, usually more than eight years. In contrast to 'short bonds', long-term bond prices are more volatile. Investors prefer them, in particular, during phases of falling interest rates in light of the chances of rising prices. It is the longest-term bond issued by the US Treasury. Because Treasury bonds are regarded as safe, the long bond interest rate reflects only the risk of inflation. Also known as the 30-Year Treasury Bond. / Под Длительными Облигациями понимаются облигации с самым максимальным сроком действия, выпускаемые Казначейством США. В силу того, что облигации Казначейства воспринимаются всеми в качестве надёжных, процентные ставки по длительным облигациям отражают в себе лишь риск инфляции. Известны также как 30-Летние Облигации Казначейства (30-Year Treasury Bond).

LONG BUTTERFLY = ПОКУПКА БАБОЧКИ (или ПОКУПКА БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – When to use:- one of the few positions which may be entered advantageously in a long-term options series. Enter when, with one month or more to go, cost of the spread is 10 percent or less of B – A (20 percent if a strike exists between A and B). This is a rule of thumb; check theoretical values. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit occurs if a market is at B at expiration. That profit would be B – A – net cost of spread. This profit develops, almost totally, in the last month. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss, in either direction, is cost of spread. A very conservative trade, break-evens are at A + cost of spread and at C – cost of spread. Decay characteristics:- decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum profit growth is at B. If you are away from (A-C) range entering the last month, you may wish to liquidate position. Category:- precision. Long call A, short 2 calls B, long call C. Long put A, short 2 puts B, long put C. Note:- B – A generally is equal to C – B. / Одна из стратегий торговли опционами.

LONG CALL = ПОКУПКА ОПЦИОНА НА ПОКУПКУ – When to use:- when you are bullish to very bullish on the market. In general, the more out-of-the-money (higher strike) calls, the more bullish the strategy. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market rises. At expiration, break-even point will be call option exercise price A + price paid for call option. Loss characteristics:- loss limited to amount paid for option. Maximum loss realized if market ends below option exercise A. Decay characteristics:- position is a wasting asset. As time passes, value of position erodes toward expiration value. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- long instrument, long put. / Одна из стратегий торговли опционами.

LONG CASH POSITION = ДЛИННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО РЕАЛЬНОМУ СЫРЬЮ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПОКУПКИ ПО РЕАЛЬНОМУ СЫРЬЮ) – A Long Cash Position implies the physical commodity is owned.

LONGCLOTH = ДЛИННОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Longcloth is a fine, soft, cotton cloth woven of softly twisted yarns. It is similar to nainsook but slightly heavier, with a duller surface. Longcloth is so called because it was one of the first fabrics to be woven in long rolls. It is also a synonym for muslin sheeting af gaod quality. The fabric is used for underwear and linings. See also Muslin Sheeting, and Nainsook. / Плотнотканая, опалённая бельевая хлопчатубумажная ткань мягкой отделки.

LONG DRAW = ДЛИННОЕ ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ (или ДЛИННАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА, или ВЫСОКАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА) – Long Draw is the spinning technique used to create woolen yarns. It is spun from carded rolags. It is generally spun from shorter stapled fibers. Long draw spun yarns are light, lofty, stretchy, soft, and full of air, thus they are good insulators, and make good knitting yarns. Long draw spinning is most often contrasted to the short draw technique used to spin worsted yarns. The first step to spin a true woolen yarn is to card the fiber into a rolag using handcarders. The rolag is spun without much stretching of the fibers from the cylindrical configuration. The hand holding the fiber is the active hand, and the one closer to the wheel is passive. The passive hand smooths yarn, picks out vegetable matter, and pulls out extra bits of fluff, but that is all. The work of drafting is done by the active hand, and most of the regulation and smoothing of yarn is done by twist and tension. Drafting is done by pinching off a short section of the rolag, and then pulling back while twist is added to it. The active hand pulls back until the yarn is the desired thickness. The passive hand controls how much twist is allowed in the drafting yarn:- too much twist and the yarn won't draft; too little and the yarn will break. Twist concentrates in the thin areas of the yarn, solidifying these. Thus the tension doesn't stretch these parts thinner, but instead drafts the thicker parts until all the yarn is approximately the same thickness. This has the effect of automatically thinning out the thicker parts, which is what allows this technique to work. Once the yarn is the desired thickness, enough twist is added to make the yarn strong. In effect, this is done by releasing the passive hand. Next the yarn is wound onto the bobbin, and the process starts again. Most handspinners make a blend of a woolen and worsted yarn, using techniques from both categories, and thus ending up with a mix, named a semi-worsted yarn. Long Draw:- this is a woolen-spinning technique. / строчка с защипами (pinching) – порок.

LONG–DURATION VARIETIES = ПОЗДНЕСПЕЛЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ – Long-Duration Varieties are the Varieties that mature in 150 days or more.

LONGER–TERM INTEREST RATES = БОЛЕЕ ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Longer-Term Interest Rates are interest rates or yields on interest-bearing financial assets with a relatively long time to maturity. Often the yields on government bonds with 10 years to maturity are used as a benchmark for longer-term interest rates.

LONGER–TERM REFINANCING OPERATION = БОЛЕЕ ДОЛГОСРОЧНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ – Longer-Term Refinancing Operation is a monthly open market operation, conducted by the Eurosystem, with a usual maturity of three months. The operations are conducted as variable rate tenders with pre-announced allotment volumes.

LONG FORM BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ ПОЛНОЙ ФОРМЫ (или ПОЛНОЦЕННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Long Form Bill Of Lading is the B/L form with all Terms & Conditions written on it. Most B/L's are short form which incorporate the long form clauses by reference. / форма коносамента со всеми Порядками И Условиями, прописанными на нём.

LONG–FORM CONFIRMATION = ПОЛНОЦЕННАЯ КОНФИРМАЦИЯ (или ПОЛНОЦЕННОЕ ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ) – Long-Form Confirmation is a confirmation that includes key legal provisions from a master agreement. When no master agreement has been

executed between the counterparties, use is sometimes made of a long-form confirmation or of a confirmation that incorporates by reference the standard terms of a master agreement. / головного соглашения.

LONG FUTURES = ПОКУПКА ФЬЮЧЕРСА – When to use:- when you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market rises. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the entry price. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market falls. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the entry price. Decay characteristics:- none. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- Long call A, short put A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONG GLUME = ДЛИННАЯ КОЛОСКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ – Long Glume (g):- the sterile lemmas ('outer glumes') exceed one-third the length of the lemma and palea. Another dominant gene, Gm, controls the sterile lemmas which are longer than the lemma and palea. The two sterile lemmas may have unequal length. / .

LONG GRAIN BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = ДЛИННОЗЁРНЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Long-Grain Brown Rice For Processing shall consist of brown Rice for processing which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of brown Rice and not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of medium- or short-grain Rice. / 'Длиннозёрный Бурый Рис Для Переработки' должен состоять из бурого Риса для переработки, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) бурого Риса и не более 10.0 процентов целиковой или битой зерновки (целых или битых ядер) средне- или короткозёрного Риса.

LONG GRAIN MILLED RICE = ДЛИННОЗЁРНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Long Grain Milled Rice shall consist of milled Rice which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of milled Rice and in US Nos. 1 through 4 not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of medium or short grain Rice. US No. 5 and US No. 6 long grain milled Rice shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of whole kernels of medium or short grain milled Rice (broken kernels do not apply). / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки, 'Длиннозёрный Обрушенный Рис' должен состоять из обрушенного Риса, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) обрушенного Риса, а в Американских сортах с Номера 1 по Номер 4 – не более 10.0 процентов целиковой или битой зерновки (целых или битых ядер) средне- или короткозёрного Риса. Американские Номера 5 и 6 длиннозёрного обрушенного Риса содержат не более 10.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) средне- или короткозёрного обрушенного Риса (битая зерновка (битые ядра) не учитываются). Длиннозёрный Рис является наиболее популярным Сортом Риса в мире. При варке он поглощает умеренное количество жидкости, зёрна сохраняют свою форму и не слипаются, что придаёт готовому блюду прекрасный внешний вид. Универсальность длиннозёрного Риса позволяет использовать его в качестве гарнира к любому блюду из мяса, рыбы, птицы, а также для приготовления различных салатов. Чтобы всегда иметь гарнир под рукой, готовый Рис можно хранить в холодильнике в течение одной недели, а в морозильной камере – до шести месяцев. Способ приготовления двух порций:- требуется 125 г риса и 250 мл воды. В кастрюлю с кипящей водой засыпать Рис, довести до кипения и плотно закрыть крышкой. Варить на медленном огне 20 минут, пока Рис не впитает в себя всю воду. Чтобы улучшить вкус и аромат рисовых гарниров, варите длиннозёрный Рис в курином или говяжьем бульоне. По желанию горячий отварной Рис можно подавать в смеси с хрустящими обжаренными кусочками бекона или украсить разрезанным на тонкие полоски омлетом и тёртым сыром.

LONG GRAIN RICE = ДЛИННОЗЁРНЫЙ РИС – Long Grain Rice has a long, slender kernel, four to five times longer than its width. Cooked grains are separate, light and fluffy.

LONG GRAIN ROUGH RICE = ДЛИННОЗЁРНЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – Long Grain Rough Rice shall consist of rough Rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which after milling to a well-milled degree, contains not more than 10 percent of whole or broken kernels of medium or short grain Rice. / 'Длиннозёрный Рис-Сырец' должен состоять из Риса-сырца, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) и который после .

LONG HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПОКУПКОЙ (или ДЛИННЫЙ ХЭДЬЖ) – Long Hedge is a buying futures contracts to protect against possible upward trending prices of commodities that will be purchased in the future. Also known as Buying Hedge. See also Hedging; and Short Hedge. Long Hedge is the purchase of futures or other paper contracts, against the sale of physicals (to reduce exposure to a price rise). Long Hedge is the purchase of a futures contract to reduce the risk of a price increase. A long hedge is used to protect against rising input prices, such as Corn for a livestock feeding operation. Purchase of futures against the future market price purchase or fixed price forward sale of a cash commodity to protect against price increases. Purchase of a futures contract in anticipation of a cash market purchase. It is generally used to protect against a rise in the cash price. Also known as Buying Hedge. See also Purchasing Hedge. / Операция, проводимая на рынке фьючерсов и опционов путём покупки фьючерсного контракта лицом, продающим реальный товар на рынке. Если цена на продаваемый реальный товар повысится, то фьючерсный контракт станет дороже цены покупки, что компенсирует потери от продажи реального товара по низкой цене. Известен также как Хэдьж Покупкой (Buying Hedge или Buy Hedge). Смотрите также Хэдьж Приобретением (Purchasing Hedge).

LONG HEDGER = ХЭДЬЖЭР ПОКУПКИ – A Long Hedger is someone that will need to buy a commodity in the future and protects its futures cost by buying futures. A long hedger benefits from a weakening basis.

LONG IRON BUTTERFLY = ПОКУПКА ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ БАБОЧКИ (или ПОКУПКА ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – When to use:- when the market is either below A or above C and the position is underpriced with a month or so left. Or when only a few weeks are left, market is near B, and you expect an imminent breakout move in either direction. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit equals (B – A) less the net debit to create the position. Occurs when market, at expiration, is below A or above C. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss occurs if market is at B at expiration. Amount of that loss is net debit to create the position. Break-evens are at B + and – initial debit. Decay characteristics:- decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum loss is at B. If you are away from (A – C) range entering last month, you may wish to hold the position. Category:- precision. Long straddle B, short strangle at AC. Short put A, long put B, long call B, short call C. Note:- B – A generally is equal to C – B. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONGITUDE = ДОЛГОТА – Longitude:- the angular distance of a position on the equator east or west of the standard Greenwich meridian up to 180° east or west. / Под Долготой понимается одна из координат в ряде систем сферических координат, определяющая положение точек на поверхности Земли, Солнца, планет и на небесной сфере относительно Гринвичского меридиана – начального меридиана. Долгота – угловая величина, определяющая положение точек на сфере, в том числе на земной поверхности. Под долготой понимается двугранный угол между плоскостью нулевого (Гринвичского) меридиана и плоскостью данного меридиана.

LONGITUDINAL = ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ – Longitudinal:- yarns which run in the 0° direction of the fabric (warp direction). Can refer to yarns in a 3-D weave, 3-D braid, triaxiai braid, or multi-axial warp knit.

LONGITUDINAL = ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ СВЯЗЬ (или ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ БАЛКА, или СТРИНГЕР) – Longitudinal (maritime term):- a fore and aft strength member of a ship's structure.

LONG JOHNS = ДЛИННЫЕ ДЬЖОНЫ (или КАЛЬСОНЫ) – Long Johns:- long underwear. / длинное нижнее бельё.

LONG KNOT = ДЛИННЫЙ УЗЕЛ – Long Knot:- in raw silk, knots which have loose ends from 3 to 25 mm in length. Fabrics defect. / Длинный Узел – дефект чистоты нити шёлка-сырца в виде неправильно связанного узла или узла с концами.

LONG–LEGGED DOJI = ДЛИННОНОГИЙ ДОДЗИ – Long-Legged Doji:- this candlestick has long upper and lower shadows with the Doji in the middle of the day's trading range, clearly reflecting the indecision of traders. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Додзи (Doji).

LONG POSITION = ДЛИННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПОКУПКИ, или РЕПОРТ) – Long Position:- because of the complexity of trading positions, especially when trading in futures and options, traders avoid the terms buy and sell, and refer to long and short positions. Going long means buying an asset, a call option or a futures contract with a view to profiting from a rise in the price of the underlying asset. Going short means selling an asset, buying a put option, selling a call option, or entering a futures contract with a view to profiting from a decline in the price of the underlying asset. Short-selling requires that you borrow stock for delivery, as you have sold an asset you do not own. The intention is to buy later, when the price has fallen, in order to repay the borrowed stock. Short positions are normally only of a few days duration and should only be attempted by experienced traders with the assistance of their broker. If you are only trading the long side of the market, short signals should be interpreted as a signal to close any long position. Entry = Open a long or short position. Exit = Quit a long or short position. Take profits = Reduce a long or short position. A market position that obligates the holder to take delivery. Long describes the position of someone who has bought commodity, futures or option contracts and has not yet offset that transaction with a sale or delivery of the commodity. The status of owning or holding more of a given security or commodity than one has contracted to deliver in future. It is a market position where the client has bought a financial instrument he previously did not hold/own. If a trader is 'long USD' that means that he owns US Dollars. Purchase of bonds, futures, indexes, options, stocks or other instruments by an investor who is expecting a rise in prices or is holding the investment for income. Long Position is the market position of a futures contract buyer whose purchase obligates him to accept delivery unless he liquidates his contract with an offsetting sale. The act of buying and holding (as a new position) an instrument in the belief prices will rise in the future. The opposite of Short Position. A Long Position is created through the purchase of a contract or a security. The investor anticipates increasing exchange prices. A Long Position means the purchase and retention of an asset. A Long Position in an asset means having an economic exposure to the asset. In futures and forward dealing the long party is the one who has contracted to take delivery of the asset in the future.

LONG PUT = ПОКУПКА ОПЦИОНА НА ПРОДАЖУ – When to use:- when you are bearish to very bearish on the market. In general, the more out-of-the-money (lower strike) the put option strike price, the more bearish the strategy. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as markets fall. At expiration, break-even point will be option exercise price A – price paid for option. For each point below break-even, profit increases by additional point. Loss characteristics:- loss limited to amount paid for option. Maximum loss realized if market ends above option exercise A. Decay characteristics:- position is a wasting asset. As time passes, value of position erodes toward expiration value. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- short instrument, long call. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONG RISK REVERSAL = ПОКУПКА С РИСКОМ РАЗВОРОТА – (Split Strike). When to use:- when you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. Normally this position is initiated as a follow-up to another strategy. Its risk/reward is the same as a Long Futures except that there is a flat area of little or no gain/loss. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market rises above the long call strike price. Profit at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of B +/– price received or paid to initiate position. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market falls below the short put. Loss at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of A +/– premium received or paid to initiate position. Decay characteristics:- time decay characteristics vary according to the relationship of the call strike price, put strike price and the underlying futures price at the time the position is established. The position is time decay neutral (not affected) if the futures price is exactly mid-way between the call and put strike prices; long time decay (benefits from time decay) when the futures price is closer to the call than the put strike price and short time decay (time decay erodes the value of the position) when the futures price is closer to the put than the call strike price. Also known as Combos or Squash. Category:- directional. Long call B, short put A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONG–RUN MARGINAL COSTS = ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРИОДА – Long-Run Marginal Costs are all costs associated with the lowest cost incremental unit including variable production costs and capital costs. / Все издержки, ассоциированные с наименьшей затратной приростной единицей объёма продукции, включая переменные производственные издержки и капитальные затраты.

LONGS = (1) LONG POSITIONS, (2) BUYERS, (3) LONG TERM

LONGSHOREMAN = ПОРТОВЫЙ ГРУЗЧИК – Longshoreman (maritime term):- a laborer who works at loading and discharging cargo. Longshoreman is an individual employed in a port to load and unload ships. Longshoreman is a worker who loads and unloads a ship. Terminal operator who is designed to facilitate the operation of loading and discharging vessels, as well as other terminal activities. Also known as Stevedore.

LONG SLUG = ДЛИННАЯ (ТОЛСТАЯ) ПРИСУЧКА – Long Slug:- in raw silk, a slug which exceeds 10 mm (1/2 in.) in length or which is very much larger in diameter than the yarn. Fabrics defect.

LONG SMUT = КРУПНОПУЗЫРЧАТАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ – Long Smut (Tolyposporium penicillariae):- immature, green fungal bodies (sori) larger than the seed develop on panicles during grain fill. A single fungal body (sorus) develops per floret. As grain matures, sori change in color from green to dark brown. Sori are filled with dark spores. Infection takes place at temperature range of between 21 and 31 °C, and at relative humidity greater than 80%. The disease is spread by wind-borne spores and rain. What to do:- (i) plant resistant varieties, if available; (ii) rotate with non-cereals; (iii) plough deep; and (iv) practise good field sanitation. Long Smut is a common name for Tolyposporium erhenbergii. / Под Головнёй понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

LONG STAPLE = ДЛИННЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЁК – Long Staple is a long fiber. In reference to cotton, long staple indicates a fiber length of not less that 1-1/8 inches. In reference to wool, the term indicates fiber 3 to 4 inches long suitable for combing.

LONG STAPLE COTTON = ДЛИННОШТАПЕЛЬКОВЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С ДЛИННЫМ ШТАПЕЛЬКОМ, или ДЛИННОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – Long Staple Cotton:- the staple is the length of the Cotton fiber, and longer fiber length results in the finer, smoother yarn that is used to weave high quality fabrics. A term Long Staple Cotton is a long fiber. In reference to cotton, long staple indicates a fiber length of not less that 1-1/8 inches. A term Long Staple Cotton refers to Cotton fibers whose length ranges from 1-1/8 inches to 1-3/8 inches. Fibers whose length is 1-3/8 inches or more are known as Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton. See also Short Staple Cotton. / Смотрите также Короткоштапельковый Хлопчатник или Хлопчатник С Коротким Штапельком или Коротковолокнистый Хлопчатник (Short Staple Cotton).

LONG STRADDLE = ПОКУПКА СТРЭДЛ (или ДЛИННЫЙ СТРЭДЛ, или СТРЭДЛ НА ПОКУПКЕ, или РАЗНИЦА НА ПОКУПКЕ) – Long Straddle is a straddle in which a long position is taken in both a put and a call option. Also known as Bull Straddle. The opposite of Short Straddle. Purchase or sales contract for the same number of puts and calls of the same basic security at different dates, different commodities and at different stock exchanges. A Long Straddle position is constructed by purchasing both a put and a call at an exercise price at or near the current price of the underlying asset. For example, if you buy 10 XYZ June 60 call options and buy 10 XYZ June 60 put options. A straddle in which a long position is taken in both a put and a call option. Also known as Bull Straddle. The opposite of Short Straddle. When to use:- if market is near A and you expect it to start moving but are not sure which way. Especially good position if market has been quiet, then starts to zigzag sharply, signaling potential eruption. Profit characteristics:- profit open-ended in either direction. At expiration, break-even is at A, +/– cost of spread. However, position is seldom held to expiration because of increasing time decay with passage of time. Loss characteristics:- loss limited to the cost of spread. Maximum loss occurs if market is at A at expiration. Decay characteristics:- time decay accelerates as options approach expiration. Position is generally liquidated well before expiration. Category:- precision. Long call A, long put A. Synthetics:- long 2 calls A, short instrument; long 2 puts A, long instrument. All done to initial delta neutrality. A delta neutral spread is a spread established as a neutral position by using the deltas of the options involved. The neutral ratio is determined by dividing the delta of the purchased option by the delta of the written option. Holding an equal number of Puts and Calls of an asset with the same strike price and the same expiry date Holding an equal number of Puts and Calls of an asset with the same strike price and the same expiry date. Long Straddle:- the purchase of call and put options with the same exercise price and expiry date. The investor expects a significant increase in volatility; direction of prices is not of prime importance. / Одна из стратегий торговли. Сочетание покупки опциона на покупку и покупки опциона на продажу на один и тот же биржевой инструмент или актив по одной цене исполнения и с одной и той же датой прекращения признания.

LONG STRANGLE = ПОКУПКА СТРЭНГЛ (или ДЛИННЫЙ СТРЭНГЛ) – When to use:- if market is within or near (A-B) range and has been stagnant. If market explodes either way, you make money; if market continues to stagnate, you lose less than with a long straddle. Also useful if implied volatility is expected to increase. Profit characteristics:- profit open-ended in either direction. Break-even levels are at A – cost of spread and B + cost of spread. However, spread is usually not held to expiration. Loss characteristics:- loss limited. Loss is equal to net cost of position. Maximum loss occurs if, at expiration, market is between A and B. Decay characteristics:- decay accelerates as options approach expiration but not as rapidly as with long straddle. To avoid largest part of decay, the position is normally liquidated prior to expiration. Category:- precision. Long put A, long call B. Generally done to initial delta neutrality. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONG SYNTHETIC FUTURES = ПОКУПКА СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ФЬЮЧЕРСА (или ПОКУПКА ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ФЬЮЧЕРСА) – Long Synthetic Futures:- When to use:- when you are bullish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. May be traded into from initial long call or short put position to create a stronger bullish position. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market rises. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the synthetic entry price. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market falls. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the exit price and the synthetic entry price. Decay characteristics:- none. Category:- directional. Long call A, short put A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

LONG TAIL INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ С ДЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ СРОКОМ ПРИЁМА ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Long Tail Insurance:- this refers to a type of insurance where claims may be made many years after the period of the insurance has expired. Liability insurance is an example of long tail business. The opposite of long tail business is short tail business.

LONG TERM = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЙ (или ДОЛГИЙ СРОК) – Long Term:- in the technical analysis, a period of time that is greater than both the short term and intermediate term. Must be defined by each trader based on personal preference and trading style. A good rule of thumb is everything greater than 1 month. Weekly charts are best used as a trading vehicle.

LONG–TERM ASSETS = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – In a balance sheet (IFRS), Long-Term Assets consist of:- Intangible Assets; Property, Plant and Equipment; Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method; Other Financial Assets; Deferred Taxes; Other Receivables and Miscellaneous Long-Term Assets.

LONG–TERM CAPITAL = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Long-Term Capital:- total funds available to a business entity on a long-term or permanent basis. Long-term capital or long-term debt and current liabilities (all recorded as liabilities in the balance sheet) make up the total capital available to a business entity. Long-term capital includes shareholders' equity plus debt maturing in more than one year, as well as certain provisions and equipment subsidies received by the company.

LONG–TERM CONSERVATION = ДОЛГОСРОЧНАЯ КОНСЕРВАЦИЯ (или ДОЛГОСРОЧНОЕ СОХРАНЕНИЕ) – Long-Term Conservation is a long-term storage for maintenance of viability and purity of germplasm for up to 25 years for annual crops.

LONG–TERM DEBT = ДОЛГОСРОЧНАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ (или ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЙ ДОЛГ) – In the United States, Long-Term Debt is the debt having a maturity of more than one year from the date it was issued. Also known as Loan Capital in the United Kingdom. Long Term Debt shows the total value of money borrowed that is to be repaid at least one year in the future. Also known as Long Term Liability or Long Term Debt.

LONG–TERM EQUITY ANTICIPATION SECURITIES = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ НА УЧАСТИЕ В КАПИТАЛЕ КОМПАНИИ – Long-Term Equity AnticiPation Securities (LEAPS) are long-term option contracts that allow investors to establish positions that can be maintained for a period of up to three years. CBOE® lists LEAPS on Equity and Index products. The development and introduction of LEAPS by CBOE® in 1990 added a whole new range of options possibilities, many suited for conservative stock investors. Current options investors are using LEAPS, as are stock investors, because of the similarities between LEAPS and shares of stock, and the more conservative nature afforded to LEAPS by their long-term expirations. Equity LEAPS Benefits:- (i) Equity LEAPS calls can provide long-term stock market investors an opportunity to benefit from the growth of large capitalization companies without having to make outright stock purchases; (ii) Equity LEAPS puts can provide a hedge for stock investors against substantial declines in underlying equities; and (iii) current equity options users may also find LEAPS appealing if they desire to take a longer term position of up to three years in some of the same options they currently trade. Index LEAPS Benefits:- (i) Index LEAPS let you trade, hedge or

invest in the 'entire' stock market or select industry sectors for a time that can be measured in years; (ii) Index options let you take a bullish or bearish position on the entire market; (iii) Index options let you hedge your investments against adverse market moves; and (iv) Index LEAPS let you do all this over a longer time period. Long-Term Equity Anticipation Securities (LEAPS) – a longer-term call or put contract that can extend out up to almost three years. The Long-Term Equity Anticipation Securities (LEAPS) are publicly traded options contracts with expiration dates that are longer than one year. Structurally, LEAPS are no different than short-term options, but the later expiration dates offer the opportunity for long-term investors to gain exposure to prolonged price changes without needing to use a combination of shorter-term option contracts. The premiums for LEAPs are higher than for standard options in the same stock because the increased expiration date gives the underlying asset more time to make a substantial move and for the investor to make a healthy profit. LEAPS are an excellent way for a longer-term trader to gain exposure to a prolonged trend in a given security without having to roll several short-term contracts together. The ability to buy a call/put option that expires one or two years in the future is very alluring because it gives the holder exposure to the long-term price movement without the need to invest the larger amount of capital that would be required to own the underlying asset outright. These long-term options can be purchased not only for individual stocks, but also for equity indexes (such as the S&P 500). / СИБО® (CBOE®). осуществить неотложные приобретения ценных бумаг; (ii) .

LONG–TERM LIABILITIES = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – In a balance sheet (IFRS), Long-Term Liabilities consist of:- Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations; Other Provisions; Deferred Taxes; Financial Indebtedness; Other Liabilities. See also Long Term Debt.

LONG–TERM LIABILITIES OTHER THAN DEBT AND SPECIFIC ACCOUNTS PAYABLE = ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ИНЫЕ, НЕЖЕЛИ ДОЛГ (или ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) И СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКАЯ КРЕДИТОРСКАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ – In the United States, . Long-Term Liabilities is an amount owed for leases, bond repayment, and other items due after 1 year. Other Long-Term Liabilities is a value of leases, future employee benefits, deferred taxes, and other obligations not requiring interest payments that must be paid over a period of more than one year. Long-Term Liabilities are liabilities of a business that are due in more than one year. An example of a long-term liability would be a mortgage payable. Long-Term Liabilities are debts of a company that are not due for repayment in the next accounting period. Also known as Provisions in the United Kingdom. Long-Term Liability is liabilities, usually loans, which can be satisfied over a period of time greater than one year. / выплата (repayment) .

LONG TERM LOAN = ДОЛГОСРОЧНАЯ ССУДА – Long Term Loan is a form of debt that is paid off over an extended time frame that exceeds one year in duration. Obtaining a long term loan provides a business with working capital that it can use to purchase assets, inventory or equipment which can then be used to create additional income for the business. See also Long Term Debt. Long-Term Loan is a type of loan that has an extended time period for repayment usually lasting between three and 30 years. Car loans and home mortgages are examples of long-term loans.

LONG–TERM RATE = ДОЛГОСРОЧНАЯ СТАВКА – In the United States, the Long-Term Rate applies only to interest on Series EE savings bonds with issue dates from 1995-May-01, through April 1997 and then only to interest earnings after the date these bonds are 5 years old. See also Short-Term Rate concerning interest earned up to the date these bonds are 5 years old. Bid yields for the most actively traded Treasury bills, notes, and bonds in the government securities market are used to create a yield curve. This curve relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity. Yields at particular points on the curve are referred to as 'Constant Maturity Yields'. From the yield curve, 5-year Treasury securities yields as of the close of business for each business day of the 6 months prior to May 01 and November 01 are compiled, and the monthly average is calculated for each month (with each monthly average being rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent). The 'long-term rate' is 85% of the average of 5-year Treasury securities yields over those 6 months. The May 01 rate reflects market yields during the preceding November through April. The November 01 rate reflects market yields during the preceding May through October.

LONG THE BASIS = В ДЛИННОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО БАЗИСУ (или ПОКУПКА С ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕМ) – Being Long The Basis means to have a long actuals position (you own the commodity or you will own it in the future), hedged with a short futures position. Short hedgers want the basis to remain the same or to strengthen. A person or firm that has bought the spot commodity and hedged with a sale of futures is said to be 'Long The Basis'. See also Buy Basis. Long The Basis is a trading strategy in which an investor who owns or has bought a commodity hedges their investment, or gives themselves a little buffer against potential market fluctuations, by selling futures contracts on that commodity. Taking such action provides a guaranteed price at which they may sell their commodities if the market price moves against their underlying position. Key Takeaways:- (i) Long the basis is a trading strategy in which an investor who owns or has bought a commodity hedges their investment, or gives themselves a little buffer against potential market fluctuations, by selling futures contracts on that commodity. (ii) Long the basis means there is a floor or guaranteed price at which an investor can sell the commodities, regardless of whether the market has moved up or down. (iii) Long the basis implies that the trader is betting on the instrument's ultimate rise and wants to hedge their bets, in case there is a short-term decline. Understanding Long The Basis:- Long The Basis, by definition, means the investor must be bullish on a particular commodity and usually is looking to hedge their bullish position. For instance, a gold-mining company maintains a significant position in the precious metal. However, the price of gold is susceptible to market pressures and is likely to fluctuate at times. To hedge against adverse changes, the company may choose to buffer its bullish stance through the sale of futures contracts and thus lock in a guaranteed range of value. In contrast, a trader who is bearish on a commodity may enter into a short the basis trade. Shorting the basis implies the investor will be taking a short position in the commodity and a long position in the futures contract. This strategy is used to hedge a position by locking in a future spot or cash price and thereby removing the uncertainty of rising prices. Both the long-the-basis and the short-the-basis trades are basis trading strategies. Basis trading relates to a trading strategy in which a trader believes that two similar securities are mispriced relative to each other, and the trader will take opposing long and short positions in the two securities to profit from the convergence of their values. Fast Fact:- A bullish investor looking to hedge their position would be considered long the basis; a bearish investor looking to hedge would be considered short the basis. Example Of Long The Basis:- It is August at the Smith family farm, and the Smiths have agreed to sell their Soybean crop to a wholesaling group, Soy Tofu. The contracted price is USD400 a ton, which is the current cash price. The wholesalers think they have gotten a good deal, believing that Soybean prices will rise in the coming months. However, they also are a bit concerned about what it would mean for their profit, at resale, if bean prices were to fall. As a result, Soy Tofu decides to sell Soybean futures at USD425 per ton. The wholesalers are now long the basis, meaning they are long Soybeans and short Soybean futures. If the price falls, being long the basis will guarantee a favorable price at which they can resell. Their cost basis, in this case, is negative USD25, or cash of USD400, minus futures of USD425. The wholesalers are making a trade-off, however. They are exchanging price risk for basis risk – that is, the risk that the price of Soybeans and Soybean futures will not move in lockstep. The wholesalers will profit if the differential between Soybean and Soybean futures prices narrows. However, a widening of this differential will result in a loss. Rather than for hedging purposes, the wholesalers may also choose to go long the basis by speculating about the price differential between Soybeans and Soybean futures. Perhaps they believe local prices for soybeans will rise. If the price reaches USD450 while the futures price advances only to USD430, their net proceeds due to the narrowing of the basis will be USD25 on the Soybeans, and negative USD5 on the Soybean futures, for a total of USD20. Their bullish bet will have paid off. However, if the price of

Soybeans stays at USD400, while the futures price rises to USD435, the basis will be negative USD35. The widening of the basis from the previous negative USD25 will result in a loss of USD10 per ton. Notably, it is also possible for the Smith family to go long on the basis, as well. To do so, they would hold their Soybeans in storage and sell Soybean futures. The family may choose to do this if they think local soybean prices will rise. The purchase of a cash commodity and the sale of a futures against unsold inventory to provide protection against a price decline in the cash market. / О лице или фирме, которая купила физическое сырьё для поставки в будущем и захэдьжировала эту покупку продажей фьючерсов, говорят, что он или она, соответственно, находятся 'в длинной позиции по базису' ('long the basis'). Покупка физического сырья для поставки в будущем и продажа фьючерсов в противовес непроданному инвентарю с целью защиты от снижения цены на реальном рынке данного сырья.

LONG THE MARKET = В ДЛИННОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО РЫНКУ – Long The Market:- having a market bullish stance. A speculative strategy that profits from an increase of prices. Opposite of Short the Market.

LONG TON = ДЛИННАЯ ТОННА – A Long Tonne (LT or lt) or ton is a unit of mass used in the United Kingdom as part of the Imperial System. Long tonne (ton) = 1 016.047 kg = 2 240 lb. In the United Kingdom, Long Ton is equivalent to 2 240 pounds (lb), or 1 016.047 kilograms (kg). / Применяемая в Соединённом Королевстве Длинная Тонна равна 2 240 фунтам, или 1 016.047 килограммам (кг).

LONG TWISTED KERNEL = СКРУЧЕННАЯ ДЛИННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или СКРУЧЕННОЕ ДЛИННОЕ ЯДРО) – Long Twisted Kernel (tk) is a long caryopsis with a slight twist in the middle portion.

LONG WOOL = ДЛИННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Long Wool is a wool from such breeds as the Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold. It is large in diameter and up to 12:15 in. in length.

LOOKALIKE OPTION = ОПЦИОН ДВОЙНИК – Lookalike Option is an over-the-counter option that is cash settled based on the settlement price of a similar exchange-traded futures contract on a specified trading day.

LOOKALIKE SWAP = СВОП ДВОЙНИК – Lookalike Swap is an over-the-counter swap that is cash settled based on the settlement price of a similar exchange-traded futures contract on a specified trading day.

LOOKBACK OPTION = ОПЦИОН С ОГЛЯДКОЙ НА ПРОШЛОЕ – Lookback Option:- a history-dependent option where the settlement at maturity is reliant not only on whether the option is in-the-money at expiry, but also on the maximum or minimum price achieved by the underlying asset during at least some part of the option life. An exotic option whose payoff depends on the minimum or maximum price of the underlying asset during some portion of the life of the option. Lookback Options give the holder to right at expiry to exercise the option at the most favorable rate or price reached by the underlying over the life of the option. As with average options, the strike may be either fixed or floating. With an optimal rate lookback option, the strike is fixed at the outset and the option will pay out against the highest (for a call) or lowest spot rate (for a put) reached over the life of the option, irrespective of the spot rate at expiry. The option will usually be settled in cash. Since the option is likely to have a larger pay-out than the corresponding plain vanilla option, it commands a larger premium. The strike for an optimal strike lookback option, on the other hand, is not fixed until expiry, when it is set to be the highest (for a put) or lowest spot rate (for a call) over the option's life and exercised for cash or physical against the spot rate prevailing at expiry. / Экзотический опцион, окупаемость которого зависит от минимальной или максимальной цены соответствующего актива в течение некоторого промежутка жизни данного опциона.

LOOKOUT = НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬ – Lookout is a member of the crew stationed on the forecastle, or on the bridge, whose duty it is to watch for any dangerous objects or for any other vessels heaving into sight. Lookout (maritime term):- the man stationed aloft or in the bows for observing and reporting objects seen.

LOOM = ВАЛЁК – Loom (maritime term):- the part of an oar between the blade and handle. / Часть распашного весла между кожей и рукоятью.

LOOM = НЕЯСНОЕ ОЧЕРТАНИЕ (или ПУЧНОСТЬ) – Loom:- the reflection of a light below the horizon due to certain atmospheric conditions. / Неясные очертания земли на горизонте; мираж; отблеск.

LOOM = ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – A Loom is a machine or device for weaving thread or yarn into textiles. Looms can range from very small hand-held frames, to large free-standing hand looms, to huge automatic mechanical devices. In practice, the basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp theads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. The precise shape of the loom and its mechanics various, but the basic function is the same. Loom is a machine for weaving cloth. It is aperated either by hand or by machine. Loom is a machine for weaving fabric by interlacing a series of vertical, parallel threads (the warp) with a series of horizontal, parallel threads (the filling). The warp yarns from a beam pass through the heddles and reed, and the filling is shot through the 'shed' of warp threads by means of a shuttle or other device and is settled in place by the reed and lay. The woven fabric is then wound on a cloth beam. The primary distinction between different types of looms is the manner of filling insertion. The principal elements of any type of loom are the shedding, picking, and beating-up devices. In shedding, a path is formed for the filling by raising some warp threads while others are left down. Picking consists essentially of projecting the filling yarn from one side of the loom to the other. Beating-up forces the pick, that has just been left in the shed, up to the fell of the fabric. This is accomplished by the reed, which is brought forward with some force by the lay. Loom is a machine used for weaving fabrics. Loom is a machine which weaves fabric by interlacing a series of lengthwise (vertical) parallel threads, called Warp Threads, with a series of crosswise (horizontal) parallel threads, called Filling Threads. Machines that weave cotton yarns into fabrics. A Loom is a machine or device for weaving thread or yarn into textiles. Looms can range from very small hand-held frames, to large free-standing hand looms, to huge automatic mechanical devices. In practice, the basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp theads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. The precise shape of the loom and its mechanics various, but the basic function is the same. Types of looms:- (i) warp-weighted; (ii) ground looms; (iii) frame looms; (iv) backstrap looms; (v) foot-treadle floor looms; (vi) haute lisse looms; (vii) power looms; and (vii) the Jacquard looms. Warp-weighted:- the earliest looms were probably vertical warp-weighted looms, with the warp threads suspended from a branch or piece of wood and weighted or attached to the ground. The weft threads would be pushed into place by hand or a stick that would eventually become the shuttle. At first, it was necessary to raise and lower every warp thread one at a time, which was a time-consuming and laborious process. Basic techniques, such as the insertion of a rod, were developed to produce a shed, the space between warp threads (perhaps every other thread would be alternately raised and lowered), so that the weft thread or shuttle could pass through the entire warp at once. Ground looms:- on a horizontal ground loom, the warp would be strung between two rows of pegs. The weaver would have to lean over in order to work, so pit looms were developed, with the warp strung over a pit, so the weaver could sit with his or her legs underneath and would then be on a level with the loom. Frame looms:- frame looms followed basically the same principles as ground looms. The loom was constructed out of sticks and boards attached at right angles (producing a box-like shape), which meant that it was portable and could even be held in the weaver's lap. Frame looms are still in use today, usually as a portable, less expensive, and compact alternative to a table or floor loom. Backstrap looms:-

backstrap looms, as the name implies, are tied around the weaver's waist on one end and around a stationary object such as a tree, post, or door on the other. Tension can be adjusted simply by leaning back. Backstrap looms are very portable, since they can simply be rolled up and carried. Foot-treadle floor looms:- handweavers today tend to use looms with at least four shafts or harnesses. Each shaft contains a set of heddles through which yarn can be threaded (and attached, through a variety of mechanisms, to the front and back beams of the loom), and by raising the harnesses in different combinations, a variety of patterns can be achieved. Looms with two such shafts are called Rigid Heddle Looms and variants with eight or more shafts are available. The shafts on a floor loom are controlled by a series of foot pedals (called Treadles). This is an important development, since it keeps the weaver's hands free to manipulate the shuttle and it is easy to raise and lower warp threads in selected combinations. As the material is woven, it can be wrapped around the front beam, as unwoven yarn is unrolled from the front beam, so length is not limited by the size of the loom. A table loom is similar, but, as the name suggests, it is smaller and equipped with levers rather than treadles, since it is made to sit on a stand or on top of a table. Haute lisse looms:- looms used for weaving traditional tapestry are classified as haute lisse looms, where the woof is suspended vertically between two rolls, and the basse lisse looms, where the woof extends horizontally between the rolls. Power looms:- the first power loom was built by the Englishman Edmund Cartwright in 1785. Originally, powered looms were shuttle-operated but in the early part of the XX century the faster and more efficient shuttleless loom came into use. Today, advances in technology have produced a variety of looms designed to maximize production for specific types of material. The most common of these are air-jet looms and water-jet looms. Computer-driven looms are now also available to individual (non-industrial) weavers. The Jacquard loom was the first machine to use punch cards. It uses punched cards to control the pattern being woven. See also Jacquard. Loom is a machine for producing cloth by the interlacing of two sets of threads substantially at right angles to each other. A Loom is a device used to weave cloth. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. The precise shape of the loom and its mechanics may vary, but the basic function is the same. Etymology:- the word 'Loom' is derived from the Old English 'Geloma' formed from ge-(perfective prefix) and loma, a root of unknown origin; this meant utensil or tool of any kind. In 1404 it was used to mean a machine to enable weaving thread into cloth. By 1838 it had gained the meaning of a machine for interlacing thread. Types of Looms:- (1) Back Strap Loom:-a back strap loom with a shed-rod. A simple loom which has its roots in ancient civilizations comprising two sticks or bars between which the warps are stretched. One bar is attached to a fixed object and the other to the weaver usually by means of a strap around the back. On traditional looms, the two main sheds are operated by means of a shed roll over which one set of warps pass, and continuous string heddles which encase each of the warps in the other set. The weaver leans back and uses his or her body weight to tension the loom. To open the shed controlled by the string heddles, the weaver relaxes tension on the warps and raises the heddles. The other shed is usually opened by simply drawing the shed roll toward the weaver. Both simple and complex textiles can be woven on this loom. Width is limited to how far the weaver can reach from side to side to pass the shuttle. Warp faced textiles, often decorated with intricate pick-up patterns woven in complementary and supplementary warp techniques are woven by indigenous peoples today around the world. They produce such things as belts, ponchos, bags, hatbands and carrying cloths. Supplementary weft patterning and brocading is practiced in many regions. Balanced weaves are also possible on the backstrap loom. Today, commercially produced backstrap loom kits often include a rigid heddle. (2) Warp-Weighted Loom:- the warp-weighted loom is a vertical loom that may have originated in the Neolithic period. The earliest evidence of warp-weighted looms comes from sites belonging to the Starčevo culture in modern Hungary and from late Neolithic sites in Switzerland. This loom was used in Ancient Greece, and spread north and west throughout Europe thereafter. Its defining characteristic is hanging weights (loom weights) which keep bundles of the warp threads taut. Frequently, extra warp thread is wound around the weights. When a weaver has reached the bottom of the available warp, the completed section can be rolled around the top beam, and additional lengths of warp threads can be unwound from the weights to continue. This frees the weaver from vertical size constraints. (3) Drawloom:- a drawloom is a hand-loom for weaving figured cloth. In a drawloom, a 'figure harness' is used to control each warp thread separately. A drawloom requires two operators, the weaver and an assistant called a 'Drawboy' to manage the figure harness. (4) Handloom:- a handloom is a simple machine used for weaving. In a wooden vertical-shaft looms, the heddles are fixed in place in the shaft. The warp threads pass alternately through a heddle, and through a space between the heddles (the shed), so that raising the shaft raises half the threads (those passing through the heddles), and lowering the shaft lowers the same threads – the threads passing through the spaces between the heddles remain in place. (5) Flying Shuttle:- hand weavers could only weave a cloth as wide as their armspan. If cloth needed to be wider, two people would do the task (often this would be an adult with a child). John Kay (1704–79) patented the flying shuttle in 1733. The weaver held a picking stick that was attached by cords to a device at both ends of the shed. With a flick of the wrist, one cord was pulled and the shuttle was propelled through the shed to the other end with considerable force, speed and efficiency. A flick in the opposite direction and the shuttle was propelled back. A single weaver had control of this motion but the flying shuttle could weave much wider fabric than an arm's length at much greater speeds than had been achieved with the hand thrown shuttle. The flying shuttle was one of the key developments in weaving that helped fuel the Industrial Revolution, the whole picking motion no longer relied on manual skill, and it was a matter of time before it could be powered. (6) Haute-Lisse and Basse-Lisse Looms:- looms used for weaving traditional tapestry are classified as haute-lisse looms, where the warp is suspended vertically between two rolls, and the basse-lisse looms, where the warp extends horizontally between the rolls. (7) Traditional Looms:- several other types of hand looms exist, including the simple frame loom, pit loom, free-standing loom, and the pegged loom. Each of these can be constructed, and provide work and income in developing societies. (8) Power Looms:- Edmund Cartwright built and patented a power loom in 1785, and it was this that was adopted by the nascent cotton industry in England. The silk loom made by Jacques Vaucanson in 1745 operated on the same principles but wasn't developed further. The invention of the flying shuttle by John Kay was critical to the development of a commercially successful power loom. Cartwright's loom was impractical but the ideas behind it were developed by numerous inventors in the Manchester area of England; where by 1818 there were 32 factories containing 5 732 looms. Horrocks loom was viable, but it was the Roberts Loom in 1830 that marked the turning point. Incremental changes to the three motions continued to be made. The problems of sizing, stop-motions, consistent take-up, and a temple to maintain the width remained. In 1841, Kenworthy and Bullough produced the Lancashire Loom which was self-acting or semi-automatic. This enables a youngster to run six looms at the same time. Thus, for simple calicos, the power loom became more economical to run than the hand loom with complex patterning that used a dobby or Jacquard head, jobs were still put out to handloom weavers until the 1870s. Incremental changes were made such as the Dickinson Loom, culminating in the Keighley-born inventor Northrop, who was working for the Draper Corporation in Hopedale producing the fully automatic Northrop Loom. This loom recharged the shuttle when the pirn was empty. The Draper E and X models became the leading products from 1909. They were challenged by synthetic fibers such as rayon. From 1942 the faster and more efficient shuttleless Sulzer looms and the rapier looms were introduced. Modern industrial looms can weave at 2 000 weft insertions per minute. Weft Insertion:- different types of looms are most often defined by the way that the weft, or pick, is inserted into the warp. Many advances in weft insertion have been made in order to make manufactured cloth more cost effective. There are five main types of weft insertion and they are as follows:- (i) Shuttle:- the first ever powered looms were shuttle type looms. Spools of weft are unraveled as the shuttle travels across the shed. This is very similar to projectile methods of weaving with the exception that the weft spool is stored on the shuttle. These looms are considered obsolete in modern industrial fabric manufacturing because these machines can only reach a maximum of 300 picks per minute. (ii) Air Jet:- an air

jet loom uses short quick bursts of compressed air to propel the weft through the shed in order to complete the weave. Air jets are the fastest traditional method of weaving in modern manufacturing and they are able to achieve up to 1 200 picks per minutes. However, the amounts of compressed air required to run these looms as well as the complexity in the way the air jets are positioned makes them more costly than other looms. (iii) Water Jet:- water jet type looms use the same principle as air jet looms, however, they take advantage of pressurized water to propel the weft. The advantage of this type of weaving is that water power is cheaper where water is directly available on site. Picks per minute can reach as high as 1 000. (iv) Rapier:- (A Picanol rapier loom):- this type of weaving is very versatile in that rapier looms can weave using a large variety of threads. There are several different types of rapiers, however they all use a hook system attached to a rod or metal band to pass the pick across the shed. These machines regularly reach 700 picks per minute in normal production. (v) Projectile:- projectile looms utilize an object that is propelled across the shed, usually by spring power, and is guided across the width of the cloth by a series of reeds. The projectile is then removed from the weft fibre and it is returned to the opposite side of the machine so it can get reused. Multiple projectiles are in use in order to increase the pick speed. Speeds max out on these machines at 1 050 ppm. (9) A Dobby Loom is a type of floor loom that controls the whole warp threads using a dobby head. Dobby is a corruption of 'draw boy' which refers to the weaver's helpers who used to control the warp thread by pulling on draw threads. A dobby loom is an alternative to a treadle loom, where multiple heddles (shafts) were controlled by foot treadles- one for each heddle. (10) The Jacquard Loom is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles with complex patterns such as brocade, Damask and matelasse. The loom is controlled by punched cards with punched holes, each row of which corresponds to one row of the design. Multiple rows of holes are punched on each card and the many cards that compose the design of the textile are strung together in order. It is based on earlier inventions by the Frenchmen Basile Bouchon (1725), Jean Baptiste Falcon (1728) and Jacques Vaucanson (1740) To call it a loom is a misnomer, a Jacquard head could be attached to a power loom or a hand loom, the head controlled which warp thread was raised during shedding. Multiple shuttles could be used to control the colour of the weft during picking. (11) A Circular Loom is used to create a seamless tube of fabric for products such as hosiery, sacks, clothing, fabric hose (such as fire hose) and the like. Circular looms can be small jigs used for hand knitting or large high speed machines for modern garments. A good example of the circular loom's work is the seamless woman's stocking. A Loom is a machine that weaves fabrics, using such natural fibers as cotton, wool, and silk. Looms with shuttles:- method of inserting weft yarn:- the weft yarn is inserted through the back-and-forth motion of the shuttle. Characteristics:- Great all purpose loom. Vibration and noise are severe problems and high speed operation is difficult. There are looms without shuttles and namely:- (i) gripper loom, (ii) rapier loom, (iii) water jet loom, and (iv) air jet loom. / уточина. Жакь Вокансон (Jacques Vaucanson). Дьжон Кэй (John Kay). Эдмэнд Катрайт (Edmund Cartwright) в 1785. Ткацкий станок Хорэкса (Horrocks loom) был жизнеспособный, но это был ткацкий станок Робётса (Roberts Loom) в 1830. Кэнвози (Kenworthy) и Булох (Bullough). Дикинсэн (Dickinson Loom), изобретатель Носроп (Northrop), который работал на Дрэйпё Корпорэйшэн (Draper Corporation). Сульца (Sulzer). Жозеф-Мари Жакяр (Joseph Marie Jacquard) в 1801. Француз Базиль Бушо (Basile Bouchon) (1725), Жон Батист Фалькон (Jean Baptiste Falcon) (1728) и Жакь Вокансон (Jacques Vaucanson) (1740). Приводный Ткацкий Станок (Power Loom). Автоматический Ткацкий Станок (Auto Loom). Подножки (Treadles). Челнок, рабочий орган ткацкого станка, прокладывающий уточную (поперечную) нить (уток) между нитями основы при выработке ткани, и содержащий её в количестве, достаточном для длительной работы станка. Челноки изготовляют из твёрдых пород древесины; на концах имеет металлические мыски. Машина Жаккарда была изобретена Фрунцузским изобретателем Жозефом-Мари Жакяром (Joseph-Marie Jacquard; 1752–1834) в период 1804–05, а в 1806 объявлена общественным достоянием. Она представляла собой зевообразовательный механизм ткацкого станка для выработки крупноузорчатых тканей (декоративных тканей, ковров, скатертей и тому подобного). Эта машина даёт возможность раздельно управлять каждой нитью основы или небольшой их группой. Под Ткацким Станком понимается машина для выработки текстильных тканей. Ткацкие станки различают:- по способу прокладывания уточной нити – бесчелночные и челночные станки; по способу смены утка – автоматические и механические с ручной сменой уточных паковок; по виду зевообразовательного механизма – жаккардовые, кареточные и эксцентриковые; по числу челноков – одночелночные и многочелночные; и так далее. Ручной ткацкий станок – одно из наиболее древних орудий труда человека. Механический ткацкий станок был изобретён во второй половине XVIII века. Ткацкий Станок – машина ткацкого производства для выработки тканей. На ткацком станке основа (end), состоящая из многих параллельно расположенных нитей, натягивается вдоль станка и медленно движется, сматываясь с большой катушки – навоя (beam). В центре ткацкого станка находится зевообразовательный механизм, который разделяет нити основы, образуя ромбовидное пространство – так называемый зев (shed). В зев с помощью челнока (shuttle), прокладчика утка, рапир и тому подобного прокладываются поперечные нити утка (picks), которые после прокладывания продвигаются (прибиваются) к опушке ткани бёрдом (гребнем), совершающим возвратно-качательное движение. По мере выработки готовая ткань отводится из рабочей зоны и наматывается на товарный валик (cloth roll). Ткацкие станки бывают ручные (hand), механические и автоматические, одно- и многочелночные. Перспективны бесчелночные станки. Ручной ткацкий станок – одно из наиболее древних орудий труда человека. Механический ткацкий станок изобретён во второй половине XVIII века. Ткацкий станок сыграл наряду с механическими прядильными машинами решающую роль в становлении машинной техники. Составные схемы ткацкого станка:- навой, нити основы, скало (whip roll), ламели, вершник, бёрдо (reed), челнок (прокладывающий нить утка), грудница, направляющий валик, вальян, товарный валик (cloth roll), подбатанный вал, лопасти батана, батан (lay), ремизка (harness), глазок галева (heddle eye) батан. Бёрдо (reed) – один из основных рабочих органов ткацкого станка в виде гребня с узкими металлическими пластинками, закреплёнными обоими концами в деревянных или металлических планках. Продольные нити ткани (основа) продеваются между зубьями бёрдо. Таким образом достигается равномерное их распределение по ширине ткани. Перемещая бёрдо вдоль нитей основы, прибивают проложенную нить утка к опушке ткани. Бесчелночный Станок – ткацкий станок, в котором уточная нить вводится в зев (пространство между нитями основы) не челноком, а с помощью прокладчика утка, рапир, игл, водяной или воздушной струи, выходящей из сопла под давлением. После каждого прокладывания уточной нити она обрезается. Благодаря повышению скорости прокладывания утка существенно возрастает производительность ткачества. Узловязальная Машина – машина для связывания (привязки) нитей основы в процессе заправки ткацкого станка. Различают узловязальные машины стационарные (привязывают нити вне ткацкого станка), передвижные (работают непосредственно на ткацком станке) и универсальные. Основная часть узловязальной машины – каретка, состоящая из механизмов, выполняющих отбор нитей новой и старой основ, зажим их, обрезание, подачу к узловязателю, связывание, затягивание узла, обрезание концов. Под Ламельным Прибором или Основонаблюдателем понимается устройство для автоматической остановки ткацкого станка при обрыве нитей основы. На каждую нить основы надевается плоская пластинка – ламель, которая при обрыве нити опускается, что вызывает остановку станка. Прибой – продвижение ('прибивание') уточной нити к опушке ткани после введения её в зев (пространство между нитями основы). Прибой выполняется пластинками ('зубьями') бёрда ткацкого станка. На многозевных ткацких машинах прибой осуществляется специальными дисками сложного профиля. Скало (whip roll) – деталь ткацкого станка в виде пустотелого цилиндра, поверх которого проходят нити основы при их сматывании с ткацкого навоя. От положения скало зависит натяжение нитей основы. Прокладчик Утка – устройство бесчелночного станка для прокладывания уточной нити между нитями основы. Ремизка (harness) – деталь ткацкого станка, состоящая из двух металлических или

деревянных планок, между которыми натянуты галева (heddles) – проволочки, пластинки или кручёные нити с отверстием посредине для продевания через них нитей основы. Ремизки, перемещаясь вверх или вниз, поднимают или опускают нити основы, образуя зев (shed), в который прокладываются нити утка. Набор ремизок на станке называется Ремизом. Ткацкий Станок вырабатывает из нитей (основы и утка) различные виды тканей текстильных; основная машина ткацкого производства. Классификация ткацких станков:- в зависимости от способа образования ткани станки бывают двух типов:- (i) Станки С Прерывным Образованием Ткани (челночные и бесчелночные); и (ii) Станки С Непрерывным Многоместным Образованием Ткани (многозевный ткацкий станок). По конструкции различают:- (i) Плоские Станки и (ii) Круглые Станки (используют только для выработки специальных тканей, например рукавных). Наиболее распространены плоские челночные станки. В зависимости от используемой пряжи, вида и назначения ткани ткацкие станки предназначаются для выработки хлопчатобумажных, шёлковых, шерстяных, стеклянных, металлических и других тканей. Станки могут быть узкими (вырабатывают ткань шириной до 100 см) и широкими, предназначаться для лёгких, средних и тяжёлых тканей. Для переработки утка различных видов (по цвету, крутке и так далее) применяются многочелночные станки. В зависимости от устройства зевообразовательного механизма станки бывают:- (i) Эксцентриковые (для тканей простых переплетений); (ii) Кареточные (для мелкоузорчатых тканей); и (iii) Жаккардовые (для тканей с крупным, сложным узором). Основные рабочие органы станка:- ремизка, челнок (прокладчик утка) и бёрдо. Нити основы, сматываемые с навоя, огибают направляющий валик (скало) и принимают горизонтальное или наклонное положение. Далее они проходят через отверстия ламелей и через глазки галев ремизок, перемещающих нити основы в вертикальном направлении для образования зева. В зев челноком или прокладчиком утка другого типа вводится уточная нить, которая продвигается (прибивается) к опушке ткани бёрдом, совершающим возвратно-поступательное движение вместе с батаном. У опушки ткани нити основы, переплетаясь с нитью утка, образуют ткань, которая огибает грудницу, вальян, направляющий валик и навивается на товарный валик. Порядок чередования перемещений ремизок обеспечивает изготовление тканей различного переплетения нитей. Число зубьев, приходящихся на единицу длины бёрда, и число нитей, проходящих через просветы между зубьями, обусловливают плотность ткани по основе, а перемещение (отвод) ткани, приходящееся на одну уточную нить, определяет плотность ткани по утку. На Челночных Ткацких Станках уточная нить прокладывается в зеве челноком, который несёт в себе паковку (шпулю) с пряжей и совершает возвратно-поступательное движение со скоростью 10–18 м/сек (в зависимости от ширины станка). Смена шпуль производится автоматически. Масса челнока с уточной паковкой составляет от 0.25 до 5 кг. Переменная скорость движения челнока и его большая масса – основные причины малой производительности челночных ткацких станков. Указанные недостатки устранены в Бесчелночных Ткацких Станках, которые с середины XX века стали внедряться в ткацкое производство. На этих станках применяется уточная паковка больших размеров (бобина), которая размещается на станине станка; после каждого продвижения прокладчика утка нить обрезается. В зависимости от способа прокладывания уточной нити различают:- (i) Бесчелночные Станки С Малогабаритным Прокладчиком Утка, (ii) Пневматические, (iii) Гидравлические, (iv) Рапирные и (v) Пневморапирные. Получили распространение ткацкие станки с малогабаритным прокладчиком утка. Прокладчик пружинным зажимом захватывает конец уточной нити, сходящей с бобины, и, перемещаясь в направляющей гребёнке, прокладывает нить в зеве со скоростью 23–25 м/сек. Масса прокладчика около 40 грамм. Производительность такого станка примерно в 2.5 раза выше по сравнению с челночным станком; на нём можно изготовлять ткани из всех видов волокон, а также их смесей; уток может быть 4 видов. На Пневматических и Гидравлических Ткацких Станках прокладывание уточной нити, сходящей с бобины, осуществляется струёй сжатого воздуха или капельной струёй воды. Сжатый воздух подаётся под давлением до $3 \cdot 10^5$ Н/м^2 (3 кгс/см^2); на гидравлических станках капельная струя воды выбрасывается из сопла под давлением $15 \cdot 10^5$ Н/м^2 (15 кгс/см^2). Скорость прокладывания уточной нити на этих станках достигает 35 м/сек. Пневматические станки применяются для изготовления хлопчатобумажных и шёлковых тканей, гидравлические – для изготовления тканей из синтетических нитей (они не смачиваются водой). На Рапирном Ткацком Станке уточная нить вводится в зев захватами, укреплёнными на концах стержней (рапир) или гибких металлических лент, которые совершают возвратно-поступательное движение с 2 сторон станка. Рапирные станки применяются в основном для изготовления суконных тканей и тканей с утком различного вида (цвета). Выпускаются ткацкие станки с комбинированным (пневматическим и рапирным) способом прокладывания уточной нити в зеве (так называемые Пневморапирные Станки). На этих станках справа и слева вводятся в зев 2 полые рапиры, которые образуют воздушный канал. В правую рапиру сжатым воздухом под давлением около $0.4 \cdot 10^5$ Н/м^2 (0.4 кгс/см^2) вдувается уточная нить. Одновременно из левой рапиры воздух отсасывается, что обеспечивает большую надёжность продвижения нити в каналах рапир. После прокладывания утка (со скоростью 18–20 м/сек) рапиры выходят из зева и бёрдо прибивает уточную нить к опушке ткани. В Многозевных Ткацких Станках (опытные образцы имелись в 1974 в бывших СССР и ЧССР) переплетение нитей выполняется челноками в нескольких участках по ширине основы, так как расстояние между челноками значительно меньше ширины ткани. Ремизка станка состоит из отдельных секций шириной 2–4 см. Эти секции перемещаются независимо друг от друга с помощью кулачкового механизма, образуя так называемый Волновой (или Ступенчатый) Зев. В каждой волне зева движется челнок с уточной нитью. Перемещение челноков происходит с помощью роликов цепного конвейера, расположенного под нитями основы. Прибой каждой уточной нити производится синхронно с движением челнока и может выполняться, например, с помощью дисков, установленных на валу. Между дисками имеются промежутки, в которых проходят нити основы. При вращении вала уточная нить захватывается дисками и прижимается к опушке ткани. Зарядка челноков осуществляется мотальными головками, которые после выхода челнока из работы наматывают на его катушку нить длиной на одну прокладку. Скорость движения челноков 2 м/сек. Дальнейшее совершенствование ткацких станков направлено в основном на повышение скорости прокладывания утка и, следовательно, скорости работы станка. Перспективно широкое использование многозевных ткацких станков. Ткацкий Станок:- назначение ткацкого станка заключается в том, чтобы путём переплетения основных и уточных нитей получить ткань. Это достигается в результате согласованных действий различных механизмов и рабочих органов станка. Основные рабочие органы ткацкого станка:- (i) ремизки – образуют зев, в который прокладывается уточная нить; (ii) челнок (рапира, микропрокладчик) – для прокладывания утка в образовавшемся зеве; (iii) бёрдо – прибивает уточную нить к опушке ткани; и (iv) вальян – вал, который отводит наработанную ткань. Рабочие органы станка приводятся в действие специальными механизмами. В зависимости от назначения все механизмы делятся на три группы:- (1) Основные Рабочие Механизмы:- они обеспечивают выполнение основных технологических операций в процессе образования ткани. К ним относятся:- (i) Механизм Привода Станка – включает в себя электродвигатель, фрикционную муфту и передачу, приводящую в движение главный вал ткацкого станка; (ii) Зевообразовательный Механизм – включает в себя ремизки и механизм, управляющий движением ремизок. Зевообразовательные механизмы бывают эксцентриковые (управляют 2–10 ремизками), кареточные (управляют 2–36 ремизками), жаккардовые (управляют движением каждой нити основы персонально); (iii) Боевой Механизм – прокладывает уточную нить через зев; (iv) Батанный Механизм – прибивает бёрдом уточную нить к опушке ткани; (v) Механизм Натяжения и Отпуска Основы, который отпускает основу с ткацкого навоя и поддерживает её натяжение. Эти механизмы делятся на две основные группы:- (a) Основные Тормоза – натяжение поддерживается за счёт силы трения тормоза, препятствующего вращению навоя, а отпуск основы (поворот навоя) происходит тогда, когда натяжение основы в рабочей зоне превысит силу

торможения; (b) Основные Регуляторы – сами поворачивают навой, отпуская основу в зависимости от натяжения основы в рабочей зоне станка. Эти механизмы используют в качестве датчика натяжения подпружиненное скало. И в зависимости от его положения поворачивают навой на большую или меньшую величину за каждый оборот главного вала поддерживая натяжение основы постоянно; (vi) Механизм Отвода и Навивания Ткани – отводит наработанную ткань и перемещает основу в продольном направлении. Этот механизм включает в себя товарный валик и его привод; вальян и привод вальяна. Привод вальяна имеет устройство (сменные шестерни), которые позволяют изменять скорость вращения вальяна. Изменением скорости вращения регулируют плотность вырабатываемой ткани по утку (плотность ткани – число нитей на 10 сантиметров ткани (в бывшем Советском Союзе) или на дюйм (как во всём текстильном мире за пределами бывшего СССР)). В то время как плотность ткани по основе задаётся номером бёрда и определённым видом проборки в бёрдо определённого количества нитей. (2) Дополнительные Рабочие Механизмы:- эти механизмы не принимают непосредственного участия в технологическом процессе образования ткани и устанавливаются на станке для повышения производительности и добавления новых возможностей, например, механизм смены уточных паковок; механизм смены цвета утка. (3) Предохранительные Механизмы:- они осуществляют контроль за работой ткацкого станка и в случае её нарушения останавливают станок, предупреждая возникновение пороков ткани и поломок станка. К ним относятся:- (i) Основной Контроллер – останавливает станок при обрыве основной нити; (ii) Уточный Контроллер – останавливает станок при обрыве уточной нити; (iii) Замочный Механизм – останавливает станок (раньше момента прибоя) если челнок не пролетел в челночную коробку. Основные Рабочие Органы Ткацкого Станка:- ремизка, челнок (прокладчик утка) и бёрдо. Нити основы, сматываемые с навоя, огибают направляющий валик (скало) и принимают горизонтальное или наклонное положение. Далее они проходят через отверстия ламелей и через глазки галев ремизок, перемещающих нити основы в вертикальном направлении для образования зева. В зев челноком или прокладчиком утка другого типа вводится уточная нить, которая продвигается (прибивается) к опушке ткани бёрдом, совершающим возвратно-поступательное движение вместе с батаном. У опушки ткани нити основы, переплетаясь с нитью утка, образуют ткань, которая огибает грудницу, вальян, направляющий валик и навивается на товарный валик. Порядок чередования перемещений ремизок обеспечивает изготовление тканей различного переплетения нитей. Число зубьев, приходящихся на единицу длины бёрда, и число нитей, проходящих через просветы между зубьями, обусловливают плотность ткани по основе, а перемещение (отвод) ткани, приходящееся на одну уточную нить, определяет плотность ткани по утку.

LOOM ABRASION = ИСТИРАНИЕ ТКАЦКИМ СТАНКОМ – Loom Abrasion is caused due to temple ring or temple cover. Abrasion is also caused due to burrs on cloth support, if any things struks on emery rolls. All blunt spikes rings of temples are changed and covers are also checked for burrs. They are made smooth and are chrome plated. Cloth support is also checked and made smooth, if found not proper are changed. Grey white piece strips are checked in UV light and after strip dyeing to confirm for loom abrassion. Weaving defect. Loom Abrasion:- due to burs in cloth support bar, burs in temple cover burs at fabric gives abrasion, Some metallic piece fell and stick on to emery and pills out on fabric surface due to any abrasion on loom. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LOOM BAR = XX (или ПОЛОСКА) ОТ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА – Defect Name:- Loom Bar. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Loom Bar:- This is a defect characterized by a change of shade due to a build up of tension in the loom shuttle just before a filling change. There is always a difference in tension between a full bobbin and an almost empty one; however, this condition can be accentuated by a restriction in the shuttle eye, a weak or badly worn shuttle spring, a bobbin not ringing properly, a crooked bobbin, etc. It can be repetitive at each filling change or isolated depending on the exact cause. Severity:- Major. Loom Bar:- a change in shade across the width of a fabric, resulting from a build up of tension in the shuttle before a filling change. / до смены уточины.

LOOM BARRÉ = ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ОТ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА – Loom Barré is a repeated unevenness in the fabric, usually running from selvage to selvage, and caused by uneven let-off or take-up or by a loose crank arm. Loom Barre:- repetitive selvedge-to-selvedge unevenness in woven fabric usually attributed to a mechanical defect in the let-off or the take-up motion. / поводок или плечо кривошипа (crank arm).

LOOM DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ТКАЦКИМ СТАНКОМ – Loom Damage:- while weaving fabric torn due to some reasons called Loom Damage. Weaving defect. Loom Damage:- workers negligence, excessive warp tension. Some metallic piece fell and stick on to emery cause damage to fabric. Also, during maintenance work if any excessive damage to fabric takes place causes cuts and holes in fabrics. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LOOM–FIGURED FABRICS = СФИГУРИРОВАННЫЕ ТКАЦКИМ СТАНКОМ ТКАНИ – Loom-Figured Fabrics are the fabrics that have the design or pattern woven or knitted in as opposed to those which, for instance, have patterns printed on finished cloth.

LOOM–FINISHED = ГОТОВАЯ ТКАНЬ СО СТАНКА – Loom-Finished is a term describing fabric that is sold in the condition in which it comes from the loom. See also Greige. Loom-Finished is a material sold in the same condition in which the goods came from the loom – duck, webbing, canvas, burlap, etc. Loom Finished is a term referring to certain fabrics soid without most of the steps mentioned in the entry under finishing. Loom finished fabrics are relatively rare because the consumer has grown accustomed to finished fabrics. See also Finishing. / Готовая Ткань Со Станка – ткань с ткацкого станка без аппретирования и отделки.

LOOM FLY = ТКАЦКИЙ ПУХ (или ПУХ С ТКАЦКИХ СТАНКОВ) – Loom Fly:- waste fibers that are inadvertently woven into a fabric. Fabrics defect. Loom Fly:- waste fibers created during weaving that are woven into a fabric. Synonym:- Flyer. / Ткацкий Пух – угары ткачества.

LOOM STAIN = РАЗВОД ОТ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА (или ПОТЁК ОТ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА) – Loom Stain:- greasy or oily or black dark stain that is observed in grey perch. Weaving defect. Loom Stains:- (i) leakages of oil from machine; (ii) leakages of oil from both side of telescopic shaft; (iii) accumulation of oily fluff/fiber dust at tuck in needle both side of machine; and (iv) wastage embedded in sley coupling which leads damage of oil seal. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LOOM STATE = СОСТОЯНИЕ СО СТАНКА (или ГОТОВАЯ ТКАНЬ СО СТАНКА БЕЗ АППРЕТИРОВАНИЯ И ОТДЕЛКИ) – Loom State:- fabric as it comes from the loom, usually unbleached, containing size, and maybe a bit dirty. Loom state is essentially synonymous with greige or grey. Sometime it may imply that the fabric has not been inspected for flaws.

LOOM WASTE = ОТХОДЫ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА (или XX) – Defect Name:- Loom Waste. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Loom Waste:- This is the result of accumulated fly waste having been blown into or pulled into the loom shed by the shuttle or filling yarn. Severity:- Minor.

LOOP = ВЕТКА – Loop:- a delivery and a pickup from a common point to a common point. / Доставка и приёмка из общего пункта в общий пункт.

LOOP = ПЕТЛЯ (или ПЕТЕЛЬКА, или УШКО, или СКОБКА) – (1) Loops:- higher warp entanglement, worker negligence, faulty worn out temples, shedding timing are not proper. During Mending repair if after filling end or pick is not properly relaxed. (1) Loops:-

higher warp entanglement, worker negligence, faulty worn out temples, shedding timing are not proper. Weaving defect. (2) Loops:- during mending repair if after filling end or pick is not properly relaxed. Mending defect. Loop in warp. Possible Cause:- due to a slack end, the warp might get pulled and form a loop in the construction of the fabric. Minor defect, the loop can be cut and removed from the fabric surface without leaving any trace behind. Weaving defect. / уточина. продольная или поперечная нить . Порок или дефект ткачества. Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

(2) Loop:- any material (braid, fabric, and so forth) that is shaped into an oval and topstitched to a garment or encased into a seam and used as a buttonhole.

LOOPED FILLING = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ УТОЧИНА – Looped Filling is a woven-in loop caused by the filling sloughing off the quill or by the shuttle rebounding in the box.

LOOPED PILE = ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ ВОРС – Looped Pile is a pile surface made of uncut looped yarns.

LOOPED YARN = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ЗАПЛЕТЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Looped Yarn:- Bouclé, or Looped, yarns are created by loosely looping an effect yarn around a base yarn. They can be made of any type of fiber and are usually composed of three plies, or strands, wrapped around each other. The texture is created by spinning one of the three plies more loosely than the other two. Fiber artists who choose to create projects in bouclé yarn must use extra care because if not handled carefully, the loose strand may split and snag on the knitting needles or crochet hook. See also Kink. Fabrics defect. / Букле (Bouclé). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Смотрите также Сукрутина (Kink).

LOOP ELONGATION = УДЛИНЕНИЕ ПЕТЛИ (или ВЫТЯЖКА ПЕТЛИ) – Loop Elongation is the maximum extension of a looped yarn at maximum load, expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length.

LOOP FOLD = СЛОЖЕНИЕ ПЕТЛИ (или ХХ) – Loop Fold (Label):- finishing should be employed if a label is to be installed by sewing across the top edge only. By doubling the fabric, loop folded labels allow for the application of designs or lettering on two sides. The back surface of a loop folded label is commonly used for fiber composition and washing instructions which eliminates the need for 2 labels (care label and garment label). This form of finishing is recommended for Poly/Rayon woven labels which will be subjected to over dye processing as all open ends are very well protected and the possibility of fray is virtually eliminated.

LOOPING = ПЕТЛЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или КЕТЛЁВКА) – Generally, Looping is a method of uniting knit fabrics by joining two courses of loops on a machine called a Looper. / Петлеобразование (Looping) – процесс, выполняемый вязальными машинами при выработке трикотажного полотна или изделия; заключается в изгибании нити в петли и продевании новых петель сквозь ранее образованные. Цель петлеобразования – превращение нитей в трикотаж. Различают два способа петлеобразования:- трикотажный и вязальный. При трикотажном способе нить сначала прокладывается и изгибается на иглах машины, а затем протаскивается сквозь образовавшиеся петли. Размер петель фиксируется ещё до их формирования, при изгибании нити. При вязальном способе нить, захваченная иглой, протягивается сквозь старую петлю, и новая петля формируется в момент протягивания без предварительной подготовки (изгибания) нити. Размер петли зависит от величины протягивания, натяжения нити и натяжения ранее образованных петель.

LOOPING BAR = ПЕТЛЯЮЩАЯ ПОЛОСА (или ПЕТЛЯЮЩАЯ ПОЛОСКА) – Looping Bar is a bar inserted in the bottom of an extrusion metier around which the dried filaments pass as they leave the spinning cabinet. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

LOOP–KNOT = УЗЕЛ–ПЕТЛЯ (или СУКРУТИНА) – Loop-Knot:- in reference to knots, loop may refer to:- (i) one of the fundamental structures used to tie knots. Specifically, it is a full circle formed by passing the working end over itself. (ii) A type of knot used to create a closed circle in a line. See also Kink. / Порок пряжи. Смотрите также Сукрутина (Kink).

LOOP PILE = ВЫТЯЖНОЙ ВОРС (или БУЛАВЧАТЫЙ ВОРС, или ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ ВОРС) – Loop Pile:- carpet construction in which the tufts are formed into loops from the supply yarn.

LOOP TENACITY = (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ С ПЕТЛЁЙ – Loop Tenacity is the strength of a compound strand formed when one strand of yarn is looped through another strand, then broken. It is the breaking load in grams divided by twice the measured yarn denier or decitex. Loop tenacity, when compared with standard tenacity measurements, is an indication of the brittleness of a fiber.

LOOP YARN = ПРЯЖА С ПЕТЕЛЬКАМИ – Loop Yarns are obtained by exposing a composite yarn to a jet of air at the moment it passes through the orifice of a device to which air is supplied under pressure. In the former USSR, the term Aeron is used for such yarns; it is analogous to the trade name 'Taslan' used abroad. See also Textured Yarns. Loop Yarn:- the slack-twisted strand is twisted to form loops or curls. This strand is held in place by one or two binder yarns. / Пряжа С Петельками – пряжа фасонной крутки.

LOOPY EDGE = ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ КРАЙ (или ПЕТЛИСТАЯ ЗАКРАЙКА, или ПЕТЕЛЬЧАТЫЙ КАНТ) – Loopy Edge or Loopy Selvedge:- a selvedge beyond which loops of weft yarns protrude. Note:- this defect is often caused by the yarn tension in the shuttle being too low. See also Loopy Selvage. Fabrics defect. / Петлистая Закрайка; Петлистая Кромка (loopy edge; loopy selvedge):- порок кромки ткани; кромка, за которую выступают петли уточной пряжи. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается неправильным натяжением и отмериванием уточной нити.

LOOPY PILE = ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ ВОРС – Loopy Pile:- loops in a terry fabric that are longer than adjacent normal loops. Note:- this defect is commonly caused by interference with the formation of individual pile loops, as the result of incorrect shedding, drawing-in, etc. / Ворсовые Петли (loopy pile):- порок ткани; петли в махровой ткани, более длинные, чем смежные обычные петли. Примечание:- этот порок обычно вызывается образованием отдельных ворсовых петель, как результат сброса петель, неправильной проборки и так далее.

LOOPY SELVAGE = ПЕТЛИСТАЯ КРОМКА (или ПЕТЕЛЬЧАТАЯ КРОМКА) – Loopy Selvage is an improperly woven selvage of uneven width or a selvage containing irregular filling loops extending beyond the outside edges. Synonym Beaded Selvage, Corded Selvage, Loopy Edge, and Rough Selvage. Fabrics defect. Loopy Selvage is a weaving defect at the selvage of excessive thickness or irregular filling loops that extend beyond the outside selvages. / уточные петли, . Петлистая Кромка – порок ткани. Петельчатая Кромка для прорезиниваемых тканей.

LOOPY YARN = ПРЯЖА С ПЕТЕЛЬКАМИ (или ПЕТЛИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Loopy Yarn is a great new yarn consisting of a wool core surrounded by rayon boucle. The wool is dyed one solid color, and then the rayon is dyed in multi-colors. While it makes a very nice fabric just knitted, once it is felted the real magic happens! The wool core shrinks considerably, forming a nice dense felt, and the rayon loops are contracted and captured, obscuring the individual rows and stitches. The over-all feel is that of Persian Lamb. See also Textured Yarns. / Пряжа С Петельками – пряжа фасонной крутки с петельками.

LOOSE = ОТВЯЗЫВАТЬ (или ОТДАВАТЬ) – Loose (maritime term):- to unfurl.

LOOSE = РЫХЛАЯ – Loose:- an uncompacted soil. Spreading panicles. / Рыхлая – почва.

LOOSE = СВОБОДНЫЙ (или НЕЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ, или ШАТАЮЩИЙСЯ, или НЕУПАКОВАННЫЙ) – (1) Loose:- without packing. / Без упаковки.

(2) Loose:- a product remainder in a specific location or layer.

LOOSE CLOSURE = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ ЗАСТЁЖКА – Loose Closure:- attaching equipment is fitted with an adjustable feature permitting secure application of hook and eye to either light or heavy-weight goods. If closures seem too tight, then one should immediately check the attaching equipment for proper adjustment. Closure defects, and namely – Hooks and Eyes. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

LOOSE CONSTRUCTION = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ (или СЛАБОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – Loose Construction:- Possible Cause:- several slack ends in the warp can lead to a loose construction of the fabric. This is a major defect as it foils the appearance of the fabric leaving open spaces in the construction and also makes it weak. Weaving Defect.

LOOSE COURSE = ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЙ КУРС (или ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЙ РЯД ПЕТЕЛЬ) – Loose Course:- in knitted fabrics, a row of loops in the widthwise direction that is larger, looser, or longer than the stitches in the main body of the fabric. Fabrics defect.

LOOSE COVER = РЫХЛОЕ ОДЕЯЛО – (1) Loose Cover is another term for Slipcover. See also Slipcover.

(2) Loose Cover:- the gloss, sheen, or shine of a fiber, yarn, or fabric.

LOOSE EDGE = РЫХЛЫЙ (или ОСЛАБШИЙ) КРАЙ – Loose Edge:- xxxxx. Fabrics defect. See also Slack Selvage.

LOOSE END = СЛАБОНАТЯНУТАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ОСЛАБШАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Loose Ends:- looped or curled warp ends observed on the face of a fabric. Often found in the first cut of cloth from the entire warp length on the loom. At this time it is apparent that warp tensions have not been made perfect. Loose ends may also occur between the warp beam and the back of the warp motion drop-wires. In fact, broken ends may be looked for in this same area. Because of less tension on particular warp end, which will be classified as loose end. Loose Ends:- lower yarn tension levels, variations in tension at warping creel, guiding of ends if improper – causes loose ends. Extra yarn package added at backside of weaving machine generates loose ends. Loose End:- because of less tension on particular warp end, which will be classified as loose end. Weaving defect. Loose Ends:- lower yarn tension levels, variations in tension at warping creel, guiding of ends if improper – causes loose ends. Extra yarn package added at backside of weaving machine generates loose ends. See also Tight Or Loose End. / :- более низкие уровни натяжения пряжи, вариации в натяжении сновальной катушечной рамы, . Порок или дефект ткачества.

LOOSE FILLING = ОСЛАБШАЯ УТОЧИНА (или СЛАБОНАТЯНУТАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Loose Filling is a fabric defect that is usually seen as short, loose places in the filling caused by too little tension on the yarn in the shuttle or by the shuttle rebounding in the box. Loose filling can often be felt by an examiner when passing a hand over the surface of the fabric.

LOOSE KNOT = ВЫПАДАЮЩИЙ СУЧОК – Loose Knot is a knot which is not held firmly in place by growth or position and which cannot be relied upon to remain in place. / Выпадающий Сучок это такой сучок, который не имеет срастания с окружающей древесиной и который держится в ней неплотно. К выпадающим сучкам относят и отверстия от выпавших сучков.

LOOSEN, LOOSENING = РАЗРЫХЛЁННАЯ (или ВЗРЫХЛЁННАЯ), РАЗРЫХЛЕНИЕ (или ВЗРЫХЛЕНИЕ) – Loosen, Loosening:- to break up, to not be compacted. Decreasing soil bulk density and increasing porosity due to the application of mechanical forces to the soil. / пористость или рыхлость (porosity).

LOOSE PICK = ОСЛАБШАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или СЛАБОНАТЯНУТАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Loose Picks:- actual loose picks that have not been woven into the goods in the proper manner. Caused by irregular filling motion or shuttle action or by poor or faulty winding of the yarn prior to weaving. Uneven diameter yarn is also a cause for loose picks. See also Slack Pick. Less weft tension causes loose pick. The effect like stitches or weft loops observed on fabric. Loose Picks:- tension variation in weft package, compensator working is not proper, tensioners at picking side not functioning properly, shoe break at receiving side worn out or it's setting. Loose Pick:- less weft tension causes loose pick. The effect like stitches or weft loops observed on fabric. Weaving defect. Loose Picks:- tension variation in weft package, compensator working is not proper, tensioners at picking side not functioning properly, shoe break at receiving side worn out or it's setting. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LOOSE SMUT = ПЫЛЬНАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ (или ЛЕТУЧАЯ ГОЛОВНЯ) – Loose Smut is a fungal disease. Loose Smut is probably the most obvious of all Wheat diseases. At flowering, all parts of the head and grain except the rachis (backbone) are replaced by black spore masses. This disease occurs throughout the world and reduces yields proportionate to the incidence of smutted heads. The disease does not cause complete yield loss, but losses as high as 27% have been reported, and more commonly, losses of 15% are recorded. This disease is more prevalent in Western Australia than the rest of Australia and especially in Barley. In contrast to seed borne bunts, loose smut has little effect on seed quality. Life Cycle:- the loose smut fungus survives as a dormant fungal thread inside the embryo of wheat seed. The pathogen is activated when the infected seed germinates, and it extends toward the growing point of the plant. Evident from flowering onwards when the plant begins to form the head, the fungus invades all of the young head tissue except for that of the rachis (backbone). Production of plant growth hormones by the fungus results in infected plant heads reaching flowering earlier than healthy heads. The head produced by the infected plant contains black spore masses in place of the grain. The spores are loosely held and are easily spread by wind onto neighboring healthy plants. Because flowering of infected heads occurs earlier than healthy heads, production and release of spores occurs when the rest of the crop is flowering. Spores are blown by the wind into the flowers of the healthy plants. The spores enter the ovaries and become part of the developing grain. In this way, seed for the following year becomes infected. / Под Головнёй понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая головнёвыми грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу.

LOOSE THREADS = ОСЛАБШИЕ НИТКИ (или СЛАБОНАТЯНУТЫЕ НИТКИ) – Loose Threads:- can be caused either by malformed stitching or poor trimming techniques. Sewing Room Defects. Loose Thread:- this fault is due to any hanging thread on the face of the fabric. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

LOOSE THREAD TENSION = ОСЛАБЛЕННОЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ НИТКИ – Loose Thread Tension:- tensions not adjusted correctly by operator. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

LOOSE TWIST = РЫХЛАЯ КРУТКА – Loose Twist:- twist variation, bullets etc causes due to operator's mistake or waste accumulated at the spindle of Two For One Twisting m/c. Bullets are caused when the initial start yarn length of the feed yarn package on TFO m/c, i.e. bunching length which do not have twist is not removed mannualy. / Порок или дефект.

LOOSE WARP ENDS = ОСЛАБШИЕ (или СЛАБОНАТЯНУТЫЕ) КОНЦЫ ОСНОВЫ – Loose Warp Ends which appear like a reed mark are caused by loose ends which start to feed in just a trifle faster than the rest of the warp. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

LORCS = LEAGUE OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

LORO = ЛОРО (или ИХ) – Loro:- from the Latin, meaning Theirs. In banking, names given to the accounts of another bank in its books (loro). See also Nostro. / Под Лоро, от Латинского слова Loro, означающее Их, в банковском обслуживании понимаются наименования, данные счетам другого банка в его бухгалтерских книгах. Смотрите также Ностро или Наш (Nostro).

LORO ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ЛОРО – Loro Account is a banking term used in Eurocheque clearing to describe a bank account held by one bank for another bank. For instance, if bank X holds an account for bank Y, when X talks to Y, X refers to the account that they hold for Y as a loro account. See also Vostro Account. / Банковский термин, используемый при расчётах по Еврочекам (Eurocheque), для описания банковского счёта, удерживаемого одним банком для другого банка. Например, если банк X удерживает счёт для банка Y, тогда X говорит Y, что X относится к данному счёту, который удерживается для Y как счёт лоро. Смотрите также Счёт Востро или Ваш Счёт У Нас (Vostro Account). Счёт Лоро – счёт банка корреспондента, открытый в уполномоченном банке.

LORRY = ГРУЗОВОЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬ (или ГРУЗОВИК) – In the United Kingdom, Lorry is a motor truck used for transport of goods. See also Truck. / В Соединённом Королевстве, грузовой автомобиль, используемый для перевозки грузов. Грузовой Автомобиль характеризуется конструктивной схемой, грузоподъёмностью, видом перевозок, колёсной формулой и компоновкой (расположением кабины по отношению к передней оси). По конструктивной схеме различают одиночные грузовые автомобили и автопоезда (тягач с прицепом, седельный тягач с полуприцепом). По грузоподъёмности грузовые автомобили делят на следующие классы:- особо малой грузоподъёмности (до 0.5 тонн), малой грузоподъёмности (0.5–2 тонн), средней грузоподъёмности (2–5 тонн), большой грузоподъёмности (5–15 тонн), особо большой грузоподъёмности (свыше 15 тонн – так называемый внедорожный автомобиль). По виду перевозок различают универсальные и специализированные (контейнеровозы, самосвалы, фургоны, цистерны и прочие) грузовые автомобили. Наиболее распространённые компоновочные схемы грузовых автомобилей – 'кабина за двигателем' и 'кабина над двигателем'; последняя получает всё большее распространение на грузовых автомобилях большой грузоподъёмности. Грузовой Автомобиль характеризуется грузоподъёмностью, типом кузова, колёсной формулой и компоновкой (расположением кабины по отношению к передней оси). Вместе с грузоподъёмностью указывают возможный полный вес (силу тяжести) буксируемого прицепа. Для буксировки прицепов грузовые автомобили оборудуют сцепными приборами (буксирный крюк) и быстродействующими соединительными устройствами для световой сигнализации и привода в действие тормозной системы прицепа. По грузоподъёмности грузовые автомобили делят на следующие классы:- особо малой грузоподъёмности – до 1 тонны (т); малой грузоподъёмности – 1–2 т; средней грузоподъёмности – 2–5 т; большой грузоподъёмности – свыше 5 т, особо большой грузоподъёмности (внедорожный автомобиль) – свыше предела, установленного дорожными габаритами и весовыми ограничениями автомобиля. Для безопасности движения на дорогах и в городах по габаритным ограничениям длина двухосного грузового автомобиля не должна превышать 11 метров (м) и 12 м – автомобиля с количеством осей более двух (автопоезда до 22 м); ширина – 2.5 м, а высота – 3.8 м. Повышение грузоподъёмности грузового автомобиля достигается увеличением числа осей (3- и 4-осные) или применением прицепов (полуприцепов). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) для грузовых автомобилей и автопоездов был рекомендован ряд грузоподьёмностей:- 0.5; 1; 1.5; 3; 5; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16; 25; 40; 60; 100 т. По типу кузова грузовые автомобили разделяют на автомобили общего назначения с кузовами в виде грузовой платформы с открывающимися задним и боковыми бортами и специализированные – с кузовами специального назначения (самосвалы, фургоны, рефрижераторы и тому подобные). Грузовые автомобили и автопоезда со специализированными кузовами обычно приспособлены для перевозки одного или нескольких однородных видов груза, и в зависимости от назначения их называют Мебелевозами, Бензовозами, Цементовозами, Лесовозами, Контейнеровозами и тому подобными. Для облегчения погрузочно-разгрузочных работ некоторые грузовые автомобили оборудуют различными механизмами для подъёма и опускания груза, кузова или бортов, перемещения груза внутри кузова и других операций. Конструкция грузового автомобиля характеризуется компоновочной схемой, применяемым двигателем, трансмиссией, ходовой частью, механизмами управления (смотрите Автомобиль). Наиболее распространённые компоновочные схемы грузового автомобиля – 'кабина за двигателем' и 'кабина над двигателем'. Последняя получает всё большее распространение, особенно на грузовых автомобилях большой грузоподъёмности, так как позволяет осуществить наиболее правильное распределение общего веса по осям как в нагруженном, так и в порожнем состоянии, а также получить кузов наибольшей длины при минимальной общей длине автомобиля. Для более полного соответствия грузового автомобиля роду перевозимого груза обычно одна модель выпускается в нескольких модификациях, отличающихся базой (расстоянием между осями) и, следовательно, длиной кузова. Шасси с самой короткой базой применяется под кузовы самосвалов, предназначенных для перевозки сыпучих грузов с большой объёмной массой, а также для седельных тягачей. На шасси с длинной базой ставят кузовы больших размеров, в которых можно достаточно хорошо использовать грузоподъёмность даже при перевозке легковесных грузов. Грузовые автомобили особо малой грузоподъёмности (фургон и пикап) выполняют, как правило, на шасси легковых автомобилей или на базе их агрегатов и узлов. Грузовые автомобили малой и средней грузоподъёмности имеют обычно бензиновый карбюраторный двигатель (смотрите Двигатель Внутреннего Сгорания), механическую трансмиссию с одинарной или двойной главной передачей, тормоза с гидравлическим или гидропневматическим приводом, подвеску переднего и заднего мостов в виде листовых рессор, рулевое управление без усилителя. На грузовых автомобилях большой и особо большой грузоподъёмности чаще устанавливают дизельные двигатели (смотрите Дизель), применяют механические, гидромеханические и электромеханические трансмиссии, тормоза с пневматическим или пневмогидравлическим приводом и тормоза-замедлители, рулевое управление с гидравлическими усилителями. В бывшем СССР грузовые автомобили выпускались автомобильными заводами:- Ульяновским (УАЗ), Горьковским (ГАЗ), Московским (ЗИЛ), Уральским ('Урал'), Минским (МАЗ), Кутаисским (КАЗ), Кременчугским (КрАЗ), Белорусским (БелАЗ) и другими (смотрите Автомобильная Промышленность). К основным моделям грузовых автомобилей, выпускавшихся Советскими заводами, относились:- грузовой автомобиль УАЗ-451 ДМ (грузоподъёмность 1 т), ГАЗ-53А (4 т), ЗИЛ-130 (5 т), 'Урал-377' (7.5 т), МАЗ-500 (8 т), КАЗ-608 (седельный тягач), КрАЗ-257 (12 т). На их базе выпускались большое количество модификаций (самосвалов, автомобилей с повышенной проходимостью, седельных тягачей и других). Белорусский автозавод выпускал карьерные автомобили-самосвалы особо большой грузоподъёмности БелАЗ-540 (27 т), БелАЗ-548 (40 т), БелАЗ-549 (65 т). Развитие конструкции грузовых автомобилей идёт по пути наибольшего приспособления к условиям эксплуатации. Для грузовых автомобилей малой

и средней грузоподъёмности основное внимание уделяется улучшению манёвренности, интенсивности разгона, снижению погрузочной высоты и другому. Для грузовых автомобилей большой грузоподъёмности наблюдается стремление к максимальному повышению грузоподъёмности в пределах существующих весовых ограничений автомобиля, а также обеспечению подъездной работы с прицепами не меньшей грузоподъёмности, чем у самого автомобиля. Совершенствование силовой установки осуществляется применением более мощных и экономичных двигателей небольшого веса. Всё большее распространение получают быстроходные дизели, а на грузовых автомобилях большой грузоподъёмности имеются попытки применить газовую турбину. Использование атомной энергии (атомоходы) затруднено из-за необходимости применения сложной физиологической защиты. Некоторое распространение начинают получать автоматические трансмиссии и дизель-электрические передачи с использованием электродвигателей на всех колёсах (мотор-колесо). Это уменьшает загрязнённость воздушных бассейнов городов токсичными веществами продуктов сгорания. Большое внимание уделяется облегчению управления (усилители рулевого управления), безопасности движения (эффективные тормоза, обзорность, сигнализация), уменьшению трудоёмкости работ по техническому обслуживанию и ремонту и повышению надёжности конструкций.

LOSS = УБЫТОК – Loss is an excess of expenditures over revenue for a period or activity. Also, for tax purposes, an excess of basis over the amount realized in a transaction. See also Net Income. / Убыток это превышение издержек над выручкой за какой-то период или от какой-то деятельности. Для налоговых целей это также относится к превышению базиса над суммой реализации от какой-то операции. Смотрите также Чистый Доход (Net Income).

LOSS = УБЫТОК (или УЩЕРБ, или УРОН) – (1) Loss:- this term generally refers to some injury, harm, damage or financial deteriment that a person sustains. Losses may be insured or uninsured. Whether a loss is covered by a policy or certificate of insurance depends on the terms of that document and local law. / Как правило, этот термин относится к некоторым видам ущерба, вреда, повреждений или финансового неблагополучия, которым подвергается какое-то лицо. Убытки могут быть застрахованы или не застрахованы. Покрывается ли убыток полисом или свидетельством о страховании (страховым сертификатом), это зависит от положений данных документов и местного законодательства. В гражданском праве под Убытками понимается ущерб, выраженный в денежной форме, причинённый одному лицу противоправными действиями другого. К убыткам относятся расходы, произведённые кредитором, утрата или повреждение его имущества, а также доходы, которые он получил бы при отсутствии правонарушения (упущенная выгода).

(2) In reference to insurance, loss is another term for a claim. / В отношении страхования этот термин служит ещё одним обозначением для требования (иска). Термин Убыток имеет в практике страхования несколько значений:- (i) подлежащий возмещению страховщиком ущерб, причинённый застрахованному имуществу в результате страхового случая; (ii) уменьшение или утрата стоимости, особенно в том случае, если они вызваны наступлением застрахованной опасности; (iii) основа претензии для получения возмещения от страховщика или возмещения убытков другим лицам; (iv) сумма, на которую уменьшается стоимость имущества страхователя в результате наступления застрахованной опасности; (v) сумма, полученная страхователем (застрахованным лицом) по претензии или выплаченная страховщиком от его имени в соответствии с договором страхования; и (vi) дело, заводимое страховщиком по соответствующему страховому случаю; дело с документами по такому случаю.

LOSS ADJUSTER = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЩИК УБЫТКА (или КОМИССАР ПО УБЫТКАМ, или ДИСПАШЕР ПО УБЫТКАМ, или АДЖАСТЕР ПО УБЫТКАМ, или ДИСПАШЕР УЩЕРБА, или АДЖАСТЕР УЩЕРБА) – Loss Adjuster is a person who is appointed to investigate the circumstances of a claim under an insurance policy and to advise on the amount that is payable to the policyholder in order to settle that claim. Loss adjusters are generally appointed by underwriters but sometimes policyholders appoint their own loss adjusters to negotiate claims on their behalf. / Диспашер составляет диспашу с расчётом убытков по авариям.

LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSE = РАСХОДЫ ПО ПЕРЕОЦЕНКЕ УБЫТКА – Loss Adjustment Expense is all expenditures of an insurer associated with its adjustment, recording, and settlement of claims, other than the claim payment itself. The term encompasses both allocated loss adjustment expenses (ALAE) which are loss adjustment expenses identified by a claim file in the insurer's records, such as attorney's fees; and unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE), which are operating expenses not identified by claim file, but functionally associated with settling losses, such as salaries of claims department.

LOSS ASSESSOR = АСЕССОР ПО УБЫТКАМ – Loss Assessor is the person specializing in compiling and negotiating settlement of claims on behalf of the insured, by whom they are paid. / Под Асессором, от Латинского слова Assessor, означающее Заседатель, в Древнем Риме, в средневековой Европе и в некоторых буржуазных государствах (например, в Германии) понимается судебное должностное лицо, заседатель; в России должность Асессор была введена Петром I в штаты Сената, Синода, судов и других коллегий, во 2-й половине XIX века эта должность постепенно была ликвидирована (дольше всего сохранялась в губернских правлениях), соответствовавший же ей чин – коллежский асессор – существовал до свержения царизма (1917) как гражданский чин восьмого класса по росписи чинов (так называемоу табели о рангах).

LOSS DEVELOPMENT = РАЗВИТИЕ УЩЕРБА (или РАЗВИТИЕ УБЫТКА) – Loss Development is the difference between the original loss as originally reported to the reinsurer and its subsequent evaluation at a later date or at the time of its final disposal. A serious problem to reinsurers who, being involved in the more serious cases, must frequently wait many years for the final disposition of a loss. / Развитие Ущерба – разница в сумме ущерба в начале и в конце определённого периода времени; разница между суммой первоначально оцененного страховщиком ущерба и суммой убытка, которая была заявлена страховщику после фактической оценки, проведённой позднее.

LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES = УБЫТКИ ПО ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ – Losses On Receivables:- losses on claims, receivables or loans, e.g., through bankruptcy, fruitless attachment or distraint or composition agreement if the dividend obtained is insufficient. / Убытки по требованиям, дебиторской задолженности или ссудам, например, вследствие банкротства, изъятия имущества или наложения ареста на имущество в обеспечение долга или соглашения о компромиссе, если полученный дивиденд является недостаточным.

LOSS EVENT = СТРАХОВОЙ СЛУЧАЙ (или СОБЫТИЕ, ВЫЗЫВАЮЩЕЕ УЩЕРБ) – In reinsurance, Loss Event is the total losses to the ceding company or to the reinsurer resulting from a single cause such as a windstorm. The event which causes a loss, for example a fire or hurricane. / Событие, которое вызывает ущерб, например, пожар или ураган.

LOSS OF SPECIE = УТРАТА ЦЕННОСТИ – Loss Of Specie:- a change in the character of cargo which, in insurance terms, is effectively an actual total loss.

LOSS OF USE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ НА СЛУЧАЙ НЕВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – Loss Of Use Insurance:- insurance against loss due to the inability to use property because of its damage or destruction. / Страхование против убытков, которые могут возникнуть вследствие невозможности использования имущества из-за его повреждения или разрушения.

LOSS PAYABLE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОПЛАЧИВАЕМОМ УЩЕРБЕ (или ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫХ УБЫТКАХ, или ОГОВОРКА ОБ УБЫТКЕ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМ ОПЛАТЕ) – Loss Payable Clause is a clause in an insurance policy to specifically identify interested parties (the insured, mortgagees, trustees, lienholders, etc).

LOSS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С УБЫТКОМ – In reinsurance, Loss Ratio is a proportionate relationship of incurred losses to earned premiums expressed as a percentage.

LOSS–SHARING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ УЧАСТИИ В ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ УЩЕРБА (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ УЧАСТИИ В ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ УБЫТКОВ) – Loss-Sharing Agreement is an agreement among participants in a clearing or settlement system on how to allocate losses arising from the default of a participant in the system or from the default of the system itself.

LOSS–SHARING POOLS = ПУЛЫ, УЧАСТВУЮЩИЕ В ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ УЩЕРБА (или ПУЛЫ, УЧАСТВУЮЩИЕ В ВОЗМЕЩЕНИИ УБЫТКОВ) – Loss-Sharing Pools:- cash, securities, or other assets that are provided by the participants in advance and are held by the system to ensure that commitments arising from loss-sharing agreements can be met.

LOST END = ЗАТЕРЯННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или СХОД НИТЕЙ) – Lost End is an end on a section or tricot beam that has been broken at some stage in warping and has not been repaired by a knot. / Затерянная Продольная Нить – отсутствующая в полотне или кромке нить основы. Сход Нитей – порок шлихтовки или перегонки основы.

LOST OPPORTUNITY COST = ЗАТРАТА НА УПУЩЕННУЮ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ – Lost Opportunity Cost:- the difference in net compensation from the energy market between what a unit receives when providing regulation or spinning reserve and what it would have received for providing energy output.

LOST OR NOT LOST = ПОГИБЛО ИЛИ НЕ ПОГИБЛО (или НЕЗАВИСИМО ОТ ТОГО, ПОГИБЛО ИЛИ НЕТ, или УТРАЧЕНО ИЛИ НЕ УТРАЧЕНО) – Lost Or Not Lost:- a clause used in ocean marine insurance under which the company will pay even if the loss insured against has occurred prior to the effective date of the insurance. The company would, of course, not be liable if the policyholder knew that the loss had occurred when he/she bought the insurance. In days past, a ship could easily be lost or damaged and the owner would not find out about it until later, during which time he might want to insure it.

LOST TIME INJURY = УВЕЧЬЕ, ПРИВЕДШЕЕ К НЕТРУДОСПОСОБНОСТИ – Lost Time Injury:- an accident/injury forcing the employee/contractor to remain away from his/her work beyond the day of the accident. / Под Увечьем понимается вид тяжкого телесного повреждения.

LOT = ЛОТ (или ПАРТИЯ) – (1) Lot is a number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc, forming part of a consignment. Lot is the unit of trading. See also Even Lot, Job Lot, and Round Lot. Any definite quantity of a futures commodity of uniform grade; the standard unit of trading. This term means the par quantity of the commodity deliverable under a particular commodity contract. Lot is all the products of one defined type and homogeneous quality delivered to one customer against one dispatch note. Note:- the term lot is sometimes used for the whole consignment and sometimes for a part of a consignment. See also Consignment. Any group of bales identified by one mark or one countermark. Lot is the unit of production or a group of other units or packages that is taken for sampling or statistical examination, having one or more common properties and being readily separable from other similar units. / Любая группа кип, идентифицированных одной маркой (партией) или одним контрольным клеймом. Определённое количество однородного по качеству хлопкового материала, оформленное одним сопроводительным документом.

(2) Lot means commodity in each consignment, and the sampling officer knows or assumes that the commodity is consistent in terms of origin, producer, type, packer, packaging material, mark and transporter. Lot is a group of product with the same run or manufacturing date. / Под Партией понимаются товары, направляемые в адрес одного получателя по одному транспортному документу (накладной, коносаменту и так далее) в соответствии с транспортными правилами, а также пересылаемого по одной почтовой накладной или перемещаемые в ручной клади и багаже одного лица, следующего через границу.

(3) Lot is the alternative term for a futures contract. A Lot is a commonly used word for a standard futures contract. / Под Лотом или Партией понимается альтернативный термин для обозначения стандартного фьючерсного контракта.

LOT NUMBER = НОМЕР ЛОТА – Lot Number is the identification number assigned to specific product for tracking purposes that is usually tied to a date or a production run.

LOT NUMBER TRACEABILITY = КОНТРОЛЕПРИГОДНОСТЬ (или ОТСЛЕЖИВАЕМОСТЬ) НОМЕРА ЛОТА – Lot Number Traceability is the ability to trace items through their lot number. This is helpful when a specific product is needed or information about a specific product is required.

LOUNGER = ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЕ (или ПРАЗДНОЕ, или ШЕЗЛОНГ) – Lounger is an article of clothing designed for comfort and leisure use.

LOUNGE SUIT = ПРАЗДНЫЙ КОСТЮМ (или КОСТЮМ ДЛИННОГО ПОКРОЯ) – Lounge Suit:- (chiefly British) business suit.

LOUNGE WEAR = ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ ОТДЫХА (или ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ УЕДИНЕНИЯ) – Lounge Wear is the intimate apparel that includes robes, housecoats, and bed jackets. Loungewear is an informal clothing usually designed to be worn at home.

LOVIBOND® TINTOMETER = ТИНТОМЕТР ЛАВИБОНД® (или КОЛОРИМЕТР ЛАВИБОНД®, или ЦВЕТОМЕР ЛАВИБОНД®) – Lovibond® Tintometer is an instrument for evaluating the colors of materials by visual comparison with the colors of glasses of the Lovibond® color system.

LOW = МИНИМУМ – The daily Low is the lowest price traded during the trading day for a particular asset. It normally reflects the lowest price that occurred during all trading sessions for the day. The bar's or candle's low is the lowest price received during each time interval. / Суточный Минимум – это самая низкая цена сделки, состоявшейся в течение суток торговли по конкретному активу. Обычно он отражает самую низкую цену, имевшую место в течение всех торговых сессий одного дня торговли. Штриховой или свечной минимум – это самая низкая цена, имевшая место в течение каждого временного интервала.

LOWBOY = КОРОТЫШ (или КОРОТЫШКА) – Lowboy is a trailer or semi-trailer with no sides and with the floor of the unit close to the ground. Special trailer used to accommodate over height cargo with flat bed, approximately 12' above ground. A term 'Low Boy' is a slang for a tank transporter, also called Dragon Wagon. A Low Boy is a semi-trailer with no sides and with floor of the unit close to the ground. Usually used in the transportation of heavy machinery or large objects. / Коротыш или Коротышка – низкорамный прицеп-тяжеловоз или низкорамный полуприцеп-тяжеловоз.

LOW COUNTRIES = НИЗМЕННЫЕ СТРАНЫ – History of the Low Countries from prehistoric times to 1579. For historical purposes, the name Low Countries is generally understood to include the territory of what is today Belgium, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands, as well as parts of northern France. However, Belgium, although it was not constituted as an independent kingdom until 1831, became a distinct entity after 1585, when the southern provinces were definitively reconquered by Spain and separated from the northern sector. For a brief period, from 1814 to 1830, an attempt was made to unite the Low Countries into one kingdom again, but both regions by this time had developed cultures too different to form a single entity under a central government. Here, therefore, the history of the Low Countries will be surveyed as a whole to the late XVI century. The later individual histories of The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg are treated in the separate articles on those countries. Low Countries:- coastal region of northwestern Europe, consisting of Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The Low Countries are bordered by Germany to the east and France to the south. The Low Countries are so called because much of their land along the North Sea coast and for some distance inland is either below sea level or just slightly above it. More than a quarter of the total land area of The Netherlands is below sea level, for instance. Natural sand dunes and a system of man-made sea walls and dikes protect the polders (artificially drained flat country largely below sea level) from flooding. The Prince Alexander Polder north of Rotterdam is the lowest point in the Low Countries and lies 6.7 m (22 feet) below sea level. The principal rivers of the Low Countries include the Schelde, Meuse (Maas), and branches of the lower Rhine. An extensive network of shipping canals and waterways links the major rivers. More than 8 000 square km (3 000 square miles) of fertile farmland have been reclaimed from the deltas of the Schelde, Meuse, and Rhine rivers and from the Zuiderzee, which was formerly a shallow arm of the North Sea cutting deep into the northwestern coast of The Netherlands. Ethnically, the Low Countries form a transitional zone between the ancient Germanic and Latin heritages of western Europe. Netherlandic (a Germanic language) is spoken in The Netherlands (where it is known as Dutch) and in northern Belgium (where it is known as Flemish), while French (a Romance language) and its Walloon dialects are spoken in southern Belgium. In Luxembourg, Letzenburgish, a German dialect, is the spoken language of the majority. Most of the population of Belgium and Luxembourg is Roman Catholic, while religious adherence in The Netherlands is equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The population density of the Low Countries is among the highest in Europe and in the world. All three countries are highly urbanized, and some nine-tenths of the region's total population resides in cities or urbanized communities. Brussels and Antwerp (in Belgium) and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague (in The Netherlands) are among Europe's major cities. Also known as Benelux Countries. See also Benelux. / Принц Александэр Полдэ (Alexander Polder). Смотрите также Бенилюкс (Benelux).

LOWER 48 = НИЖЕ 48–ОЙ (ШИРОТЫ) – Lower 48:- the mainland states of the US excluding Alaska. / Североамериканские штаты, за исключением Аляски, расположенные на большой земле.

LOWER TEMPERATURE LIMIT = НИЖНИЙ ЛИМИТ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ – Lower Temperature Limit:- temperatures below this limit lead to quality degradation, e.g., chilling.

LOWEST OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL = САМЫЙ НИЗКИЙ ОБНАРУЖИВАЕМЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ ВРЕДНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ – The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) is the lowest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, which causes an adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or life span of a target organism distinguishable from normal (control) organisms of the same species and strain under defined conditions of exposure.

LOWEST OBSERVED EFFECT CONCENTRATION = САМАЯ НИЗКАЯ ОБНАРУЖИВАЕМАЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ – The Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is the lowest test concentration at which a chemical is observed to have a 'statistically significant' effect on test organisms.

LOW EXERCISE PRICE OPTION = ОПЦИОН С НИЗКОЙ ЦЕНОЙ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – A Low Exercise Price Option (LEPO) is a call option with an exercise price set deep in-the-money. The limiting case, a zero exercise price option, is when the strike price is zero. It is virtually certain to be exercised and the value and performance of its intrinsic value is effectively identical to that of the underlying equity. These features are designed to allow participation in the performance of an equity price where there are legal or financial obstacles to purchasing the underlying directly. If the Lepo is cash-settled, the buyer profits to the same extent as with a direct holding in the underlying, but without having to transact in it. However, a Lepo holder does not earn dividends or have voting rights over the equity. Low Exercise Price Options (LEPOs) are European exercise, European style options with a strike price of 1 cent, in the case of stock LEPOs, or 1 point, in the case of index LEPOs.

LOW–INCOME ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION = НИЗКОДОХОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ В ПЕРЕХОДНОМ ПЕРИОДЕ – Low-Income Economies In Transition (in 2012):- WTO members (3):- Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Moldova (Republic of).

LOWLAND FIELD = НИЗМЕННОЕ ПОЛЕ (или НИЗИННОЕ ПОЛЕ) – Lowland Field is a land area surrounded with dikes or levees to impound rain or irrigated water. An irrigated field surrounded by levees.

LOWLAND RICE = НИЗМЕННЫЙ РИС (или НИЗИННЫЙ РИС) – Lowland Rice is a Rice grown on fields where water is held by bunds. About 30% of the world's Rice is grown as rainfed lowland; about 45% as irrigated lowland. Some areas are flooded lowlands.

LOWLAND VS UPLAND SOILS = НИЗМЕННЫЕ (или НИЗИННЫЕ) ПРОТИВ ВОЗВЫШЕННЫХ ПОЧВ – Lowland vs Upland Soils:- terms commonly used in connection with Rice culture to denote flooded (paddy) vs unflooded conditions.

LOWLAND WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ИЗ НИЗМЕННОСТЕЙ (или ШЕРСТЬ ИЗ НИЗИН) – Lowland Wool:- these breeds are characterized by producing wool that is generally coarser, and only wavy or quite straight, and of longer staple (over 4 inches). These wools are especially suited for the production of combed yarns, which are worked up into worsted fabrics. / The Lowlands (of Scotland) – южная, менее гористая часть Шотландии.

LOW MELT FIBER = НИЗКОПЛАВКОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Low Melt (or Fusion) Fiber (LMF) is produced by bicomponent spinning of general polyester and modified polyester, can be melted at lower temperautre(110–200 degree Celsius (°C)) than normal fiber and bonded with other fibers. Advantages:- (i) Excellent Bonding Properties:- LMF provides diverse melting points generated through controlling seath part(modified polyester); (ii) Excellent Durability:- the bonding strength after being combined with other fibers hold out semipermanently; (iii) Easy Mixing properties with other fibers:- homogeneous properties between LMF and various fibers make blending easy on line; (iv) Excellent Resilience:- the formation of non-woven fabric made with LMF is simple and excellent; and (v) LMF can be recycled. Usage:- (i) non-woven:- for bedding, non-glue cotton, furniture; (ii) industries:- for building, filter, garments; and others. Specification:- (i) Denier:- 1.5/ 2/ 4/ 6/ 10/ 15D; (ii) Length:- 3/ 6/ 9/ 12/ 38 / 51 / 64 / 76 / 102 mm; (iii) Color:- raw white / dope dyed black; and (iv) Melt Point:- 110 / 130 / 150 / 180 / 200 degree Celsius. Low Melt Polyester Fiber is a polyester fiber has a melting point of about 257 °C. Low melt polyester fiber, on the other hand, has a much lower melting point in the range of 110–150 °C. Low Melting Fiber (LMF) is a typical industrial fiber from Huvis (headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea) can be melted at lower temperature(100–200 °C), thus making it possible to be bonded with other fibers, unlike normal polyester fiber which is melted at higher

temperature of more than 280 °C. Thanks to this quality, the Huvis LMF is an ideal alternative to harmful adhesives. With less usage of adhesives needed, it also contributes to environmental sustainability by generating less carbon dioxide and heat. Its applications vary from automotive car interiors (door trims, ceiling materials, head liners, etc), to furniture, construction, and other industrial use. Currently, the world's largest LM fiber maker, Huvis produces about 40% of the world's low melting fiber and exports to 80 countries, including Europe and the USA. Huvis, the largest chemical material company in Korea, has an annual production capacity of 400 000 tons of Polyester Staple Fiber, 100 000 tons of Polyester Filament Yarn and 100 000 tons of Polyester Chip as well as production of Super Fiber such as Meta-Aramid and PPS Fiber. These products are highly popular in overseas markets, being exported to 100 countries. LMF, produced by bicomponent spinning of general polyester and modified polyester, can be melted at lower temperature than normal fiber and bonded with other fibers. Applications:- (i) mattress, padding, interlining; (ii) sanitary and medical goods; (iii) filtration and nonwovens for industry use; (iv) insulating material for buildings and automotives; and (v) spinning. BOMAX Low-Melt Thermal-Bonding Fiber is a bi-component fiber with co-polyester sheath and polyester core. This fiber has low melting point, thermoplastics and self-adhesible properties. This fiber when blending with regular polyester fiber and converted into web, thermal-bonding fiber help to bond fiber with each other and make non-wovens soft touch, wash fastness, easy care and with no environmental contamination. There are 3 different melting points of BOMAX Low-melt thermal-bonding fiber:- 110 °C, 140 °C, 180 °C. Low Melt or thermal bonding incorporates a special low melt fiber as part of the fiber blend. This special low melt fiber melts in the web forming process and sticks to the fibers around it forming a bond which holds the product together. This process allows the product to be 100% polyester while still being durable and resilient. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

LOW POLE = НИЖНИЙ СТОЛБИК – Low Pole:- a situation on a Point And Figure chart occurs when a down column that falls 3 boxes or more reverses to an up column. The reversal retraces more than 50% of a down move that has an odd number of '0's', or retraces more than 62.5% of a down move that has an even number of '0's'. Because it is not an actual Point & Figure chart's buy signal but offers a good probability of leading to one, this formation is considered a 'buy alert'. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

LOW PRESSURE SIDE = УЧАСТОК НИЗКОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ – Low Pressure Side:- the portion of the process following the gin stand (including lint cotton cleaning and batt formation process) in which material is conveyed by low pressure air, and exhausts are typically controlled by condensers.

LOW–PRICED SHARES = ДЕШЁВЫЕ АКЦИИ (или НИЗКО СТОИМОСТНЫЕ АКЦИИ) – In Switzerland, Low-Priced Shares are the shares with a low market value (e.g., about CHF100.00 to CHF300.00) and held widely by many shareholders. / В Швейцарии, акции с низкой рыночной стоимостью (например, от 100.00 до 300.00 Швейцарских Франков (CHF)) и повсеместно удерживаемые многими владельцами ценных бумаг.

LOW ROWS = НИЗКИЕ РЯДЫ – Low Rows is a carpet defect characterized by rows of unusually low pile height across the width of the goods.

LOW SULPHUR FUEL SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА МАЛОСЕРНИСТОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА МАЛОСЕРНИСТОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Low Sulphur Fuel Surcharge, Baltic Sea Ports As customers may be aware, under the requirements of the Marpol 73/78 convention, the Baltic Sea is designated as a special area as from 2006-May-19. This means that vessels operating in this area must use fuel oils with a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5%. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values.

LOW TEMPERATURE FLEXIBILITY = ГИБКОСТЬ НИЗКОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ – Low Temperature Flexibility:- increased kink resistance achieved by adding plasticizer to synthetic plastics.

LOW–TEMPERATURE REFRIGERATED CONTAINERS = НИЗКО–ТЕМПЕРАТУРНЫЕ РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРЫ – Low-Temperature Refrigerated Containers are the refrigerated containers that enable goods to be transported at temperatures as low as –60 °C.

LOW–TENSILE YARNS = СЛАБО НАТЯНУТЫЕ (или РАСТЯНУТЫЕ) ПРЯЖИ – Low-Tensile Yarns differ from high-tensile yarns in their greater bulk, high crimp, and fluffiness, with little elastic elongation. In the USSR, low-tensile yarns produced from Capron (polyamide) fibers are called Meron, and those made from Lavsan (polyester) fibers are called Melan; abroad, the trade names 'Saaba' and 'Astralon' are often used. Such yarns are produced by additional heat treatment of high-textile yarns. / Капрон (Capron) Мерон (Meron), Лавсан (Lavsan) Мелан (Melan), Саабо (Saaba) и Астралон (Astralon).

LOW VISCOSITY INDEX = НИЗКИЙ ИНДЕКС ВЯЗКОСТИ – Low Viscosity Index (LVI):- typically below 40 VI units. See also Viscosity Index.

LOW WATER IMMERSION = ИММЕРСИЯ В НИЗКОЙ ВОДЕ (или ОКУНАНИЕ В НИЗКУЮ ВОДУ) – Low Water Immersion (LWI) is a dyeing technique where the liquor ratio is very low, with the intent of producing nonuniform mottled appearance. LWI is popular for fabrics for quilting. Typically, a piece of fabric is stuffed fairly snugly into a container, and enough dye solution to barely wet the fabric is poured in. The container and contents are set aside to batch for some time. Sometimes multiple colors are used. This is an art dyeing technique that is not used commercially.

LOW WOOL = НИЗШАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Low Wool is a wool of low 1/4 blood or lower in quality. Same as Coarse Wool.

LOX PROCEDURES = LARGE ORDER EXECUTION PROCEDURES

LP = LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

LP = LOW POLE

LPG = LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

LPPM = THE LONDON PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM MARKET

LR = LARGE/LONG RANGE TANKER

LR = LEAF ROLLING

LR = LIBERIA

LRA = LOCKED ROTOR AMPERES

LRD = LIBERIAN DOLLAR

LRDC = LAND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

LRP = LESS REACTIVE PHOSPHATE

LS = LESOTHO

LS = LUMP SUM

LSA = LINER SHIPPING AGREEMENT

LSAM = LOAD SECURE APPLICATION MODULE

LSc = LEAF SCALD

LSD = LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

LSE = LOAD–SERVING ENTITY

LSE = LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LSF = LOW SULPHUR FUEL

LSFO = LOW SULPHUR FUEL OIL

LSL = LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER

LSL = LESOTHO LOTI

LSS = LITERATURE SEARCH SYSTEM

LSWR = LOW SULPHUR WAXY RESIDUE

LT = LITHUANIA

LT = LONG TON

L/T = LONG TON

LTCCE = LONG–TERM CONTINUOUS CROPPING EXPERIMENT

LTD = LAST TRADING DATE

LTD = LIMITED

LTE = LONG–TERM EMERGENCY

LTFE = LONG–TERM FERTILITY EXPERIMENT

LTFL = LESS THAN FAIR VALUE

LT–IBDS = LOW TEMPERATURE IN–BIN DRYING AND STORAGE

LTL = LESS THAN TRUCK LOAD

LTL = LITHUANIAN LITAS

LTM = LAST TWELVE MONTHS

LTM = LEVERAGE TRANSACTION MERCHANT

LTR = LIGHT TRANSMISSION RATIO

LTV RATIO = LOAN–TO–VALUE RATIO

LU = LUXEMBOURG

LUANA = ЛУАНА – Luana is a fabric characterized by a crosswise rib effect, usually made with a filament yarn warp and a spun yarn filling. Luana is of Hawaiian origin, and the meaning of Luana is ‘Enjoyment’. / Луана – ткань, характеризуемая xxxxx (crosswise rib effect), выработанная, как правило, по основе из филаментной (комплексной) пряжи (filament yarn) и по утку из спряденой пряжи уточины. Название Луана имеет Гавайское происхождение и означает Наслаждение (Enjoyment).

LUBBER LINE = КУРСОВАЯ ЧЕРТА – Lubber Line (maritime term):- the black line parallel with ship’s keel marked on the inner surface of the bowl of a compass, indicating the compass direction of the ship’s head.

LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА (или СМАЗОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Lubricant is any substance interposed between two surfaces in relative motion for the purpose of reducing the friction and/or the wear between them. Lubricants are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue. They are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of non-synthetic lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks. See also Lubrication; Way Lubricant. Lubricants are oils, base oils, packaged oils, etc. Lubricant is a material used to reduce friction between surfaces. Lubricants are often applied to yarns that are used for knitted fabrics such as Jersey. They help protect the yarn from damage and the machinery from wear. Lubricants can interfere with dye uptake and must be removed by thorough scouring. Lubricant is a chemical composition such as a fatty or waxy substance applied to a yarn in order to reduce friction in subsequent textile operations, such as knitting. Lubricant is an oil or emulsion finish applied to fibers to prevent damage during textile processing or to knitting yarns to make them more pliable. / от износа. К Смазкам или Смазочным Материалам относятся углеводороды, полученные из нефтяного дистиллята или нефтяных остатков и которые по консистенции делятся на пластичные, полужидкие, твёрдые (после отверждения) и пасты. Они используются, главным образом, для уменьшения трения между соприкасающимися поверхностями. Эта категория включает все товарные сорта несинтетических смазочных масел, от литола (масло для осей) до масла для цилиндров (поршней), и тех, которые используются в смазках, включая моторные масла и все сорта продуктов на базе смазочных масел. К Смазкам или Смазочным Материалам относятся:- базовые масла, основы масел, фасованные масла и так далее. Смазка в технике, термин, имеющий различные значения:- (i) режимы трения деталей машин (смазывание); (ii) материалы, облегчающие трение и процессы; (iii) обработки металлов резанием и давлением; (iv) подача смазочных материалов в узлы трения; и (v) материалы, служащие для защиты поверхностей от коррозии и уплотнения соединений деталей машин. (1) Смазывание – смазочное действие смазочного материала на поверхности трения, в результате чего уменьшаются трение и изнашивание поверхностей. Между трущимися поверхностями создаётся смазочный слой, обеспечивающий минимальное сопротивление тангенциальному сдвигу и достаточно большое сопротивление

нормальным нагрузкам (смотрите также Внешнее Трение). Наиболее благоприятные режимы смазки обеспечиваются подбором оптимальных смазочных материалов, подачей их к трущимся поверхностям в необходимых количествах, рациональной конструкцией узлов трения, а также выбором правильной технологии. (2) Смазочные Материалы – вещества, используемые для предотвращения задира и заедания, уменьшения и упорядочения износа взаимно перемещающихся поверхностей. Особая группа смазочных материалов – смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости, например, применяемые при обработке металлов резанием, Технологические Масла, используемые при обработке металлов давлением (ковке, прокатке, волочении и тому подобном). (3) Способы подачи смазочного материала к трущимся поверхностям определяются свойствами материала, функциями и условиями работы узла трения. Для масел характерны картерная и циркуляционная системы смазки. В первом случае узел трения помещают в герметичный картер, на дно которого наливают масло. В циркуляционных системах масло из картера или бака насосом по маслопроводу подаётся в узел трения, откуда самотёком или принудительно возвращается в картер. Циркуляционная система смазки включает в себя фильтры, сепараторы, отстойники, радиаторы, контрольно-измерительную аппаратуру. Существуют фитильная и капельная подача смазочных масел, смазка масляным туманом и тому пдодбные. Пластичные смазки закладывают непосредственно в узлы трения при изготовлении машин или пропрессовывают их в узел через устройства, называемые пресс-маслёнками, с помощью ручных или механических шприцев. Для смазки применяют также колпачковые, пружинные и другие маслёнки. Некоторые машины (например, прокатные станы, шагающие экскаваторы) имеют централизованные системы смазки. (4) Консервационные (защитные) материалы – вещества, служащие для предотвращения коррозионного разрушения металлических изделий и деталей машин при их хранении (консервации) и эксплуатации. Обычно для этого используют углеводородные пластичные смазки – Вазелины. Находят применение жидкие консервационные масла и твёрдые покрытия. Для получения твёрдого покрытия на защищаемую поверхность наносят раствор парафина и церезина с ингибиторами коррозии в летучих нефтепродуктах. После испарения растворителя на поверхности остаётся твёрдое покрытие толщиной около 0.1 миллиметра (мм). (5) Уплотнительные Материалы – вещества, используемые для герметизации вакуумных систем, трубопроводной арматуры, резьбовых соединений труб и тому подобного. Уплотнительные материалы применяют также для облегчения монтажа и разборки резьбовых и других соединений. Обычно применяют пластичные смазки, содержащие до 20% порошка графита, дисульфида молибдена, мягких металлов и тому подобного. Турбинные Масла, нефтяные и синтетические смазочные масла для опорных подшипников и подпятников главного вала и вспомогательных механизмов паровых и водяных турбин, турбокомпрессоров и другого. Цилиндровые Масла, дистиллятные и остаточные нефтяные смазочные масла, используемые главным образом в паровых машинах для снижения трения и предотвращения прорыва пара между цилиндром и поршнем. Под Смазочными Материалами понимаются вещества, обладающие смазочным действием. Основными смазочными материалами являются пластичные смазки, смазочные масла, твёрдые смазки и смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости. Трансмиссионные или Редукторные Масла:- (i) Смазочные Масла, нефтяные и синтетические масла, используемые в качестве смазочных материалов. Различают индустриальные, моторные, приборные, трансмиссионные масла и другие. (ii) Редукторные Масла, смазочные нефтяные и синтетические масла с противоизносными присадками, используемые в зубчатых передачах. Смазочные Материалы делятся на:- Жидкие (Смазочные Масла) и Полужидкие (Пластичные Смазки). Чтобы удовлетворить требования производителей машин к качеству смазочных материалов, в их состав включается, как правило, несколько видов основных масел и до 30% химических соединений, называемых Присадками. В свою очередь, полужидкая консистенция смазок достигается за счёт дополнительного включения в их состав химических соединений, называемых Загустителями. Смесь нескольких основных масел называется Базовым Маслом. Базовые масла могут состоять из основных масел одного типа или являться смесью основных масел, принадлежащих к разным группам. По типу основных масел различают:- Минеральные, Полусинтетические и Синтетические Базовые Масла. Присадки, улучшающие качество базового масла, можно разделить на следующие группы:- (i) повышающие вязкость и индекс вязкости – модификаторы вязкости; (ii) понижающие температуру текучести – депрессоры; (iii) ингибиторы коррозии и ржавления; (iv) детергенты и диспергенты; (v) эмульгаторы; (vi) противопенные присадки; (vii) ингибиторы окисления масляной основы; (viii) дезактиваторы металлов; (ix) противоизносные (AW) и противозадирные (EP) присадки; и (x) модификаторы трения (FM). В зависимости от назначения смазочного материала в его состав могут входить только некоторые присадки из приведённого списка. В качестве Загустителей для пластичных смазок чаще всего используются мыла (кальциевые, литиевые, алюминиевые и натриевые). Другими популярными загустителями являются бентониты, силиконы, полиуретаны, полиэтилены, полиизобутилены и производные мочевины. Выбор загустителя определяет консистенцию и оказывает большое влияние на ряд качественных признаков смазки, таких как водостойкость и диапазон рабочих температур. С точки зрения физико-химических параметров и эксплуатационных свойств оба типа смазочных материалов обладают характерными преимуществами, обуславливающими их применение. По сравнению с маслами смазки обладают рядом эксплуатационных преимуществ:- (i) ограничивают износ смазываемых элементов благодаря наличию смазок в узлах трения даже тогда, когда устройство не работает, что предотвращает возникновение сухого трения; (ii) меньше подвержены вытеканию из негерметичных узлов трения; (iii) слои смазки, находящиеся в контакте с уплотнениями, сами работают как уплотнители, предотвращая попадание воды и пыли как в глубокие слои смазочного материала, так и в узел трения; и (iv) существует возможность улучшения качества смазок путём введения твёрдых присадок (графит, двусернистый молибден), которые при включении их в состав масел осаждаются на фильтрах. В свою очередь, к эксплуатационным преимуществам масел перед смазками относятся:- (i) лучше отводят тепло; (ii) обеспечивают меньшие потери энергии (меньший коэффициент трения); (iii) обладают способностью непрерывного переноса загрязнений из узла трения в масляные фильтры; (iv) можно с гораздо большей точностью контролировать потери смазочного масла в условиях эксплуатации; (v) замена масла (по сравнению с заменой смазки) выполняется гораздо быстрее и проще; (vi) легче отобрать для анализа репрезентативную пробу работающего масла. Вследствие развития технологии технического обслуживания спрос на смазочные масла в настоящее время значительно превосходит спрос на пластичные смазки. Доля смазок в общем производстве смазочных материалов не превышает 5%. Смазки применяются практически только тогда, когда невозможно использование смазочных масел, а именно для смазывания:- (i) подшипников скольжения и качения; (ii) не уплотнённых передач; (iii) шарниров; и (iv) направляющих.

LUBRICATION = СМАЗЫВАНИЕ (или СМАЗКА) – Lubrication:- the control of friction and wear by the introduction of a friction-reducing film between moving surfaces in contact. The lubricant used can be a fluid, solid, or plastic substance. See also Lubricant. Lubrication is the reduction of friction and wear using a friction-reducing layer. This layer can be liquid, solid or plastic. / трения и износа посредством . Смазывание заключается в заполнении зоны трения смазочным материалом, благодаря чему сухое трение сменяется жидкостным. Толщина и характер смазочного слоя определяют вид смазки. Граничная Смазка:- толщина смазочного слоя мала по сравнению с шероховатостью поверхностей. Сопротивление трения при этом виде смазки зависит только от вида поверхностей и смазочных свойств масла. Жидкостная Смазка:- толщина смазочного слоя многократно превышает толщину граничного слоя и суммарную шероховатость обеих поверхностей. Это приводит к их полному разделению, требующему возникновения в смазочном зазоре давления, уравновешивающего внешнюю нагрузку. Для возникновения такого давления должны выполняться следующие условия:- (i) разница относительных скоростей трущихся

поверхностей в узле трения должна быть достаточно велика; (ii) смазочный материал должен обладать соответствующей вязкостью; (iii) должны быть условия для образования масляного клина; и (iv) должна присутствовать перпендикулярная к поверхности скольжения нагрузка, не превышающая гидродинамическую несущую способность смазочного материала. По способу возникновения давления в смазочном зазоре жидкостная смазка может быть Гидродинамической или Гидростатической. При гидродинамической смазке давление в смазочном зазоре возникает вследствие относительного движения трущихся поверхностей и вязкости смазочного материала, причём, чем больше вязкость смазочного масла и выше относительные скорости поверхностей, тем выше давление. Разновидностью гидродинамической смазки является эласто-гидродинамическая смазка, при которой разделение трущихся поверхностей происходит вследствие увеличения вязкости смазочного материала и упругих деформаций поверхностей, вызванных высоким давлением в узле трения. При гидростатической смазке давление в смазочном зазоре создаётся при помощи внешнего, по отношению к системе, насоса. Помимо собственно смазывания смазочные материалы выполняют также функции защиты от коррозии, уплотнения, охлаждения и содержания в чистоте узлов трения. Смазка в технике, термин, имеющий различные значения:- (i) режимы трения деталей машин (смазывание); (ii) материалы, облегчающие трение и процессы; (iii) обработки металлов резанием и давлением; (iv) подача смазочных материалов в узлы трения; и (v) материалы, служащие для защиты поверхностей от коррозии и уплотнения соединений деталей машин. (1) Смазывание – смазочное действие смазочного материала на поверхности трения, в результате чего уменьшаются трение и изнашивание поверхностей. Между трущимися поверхностями создаётся смазочный слой, обеспечивающий минимальное сопротивление тангенциальному сдвигу и достаточно большое сопротивление нормальным нагрузкам (смотрите также Внешнее Трение). Наиболее благоприятные режимы смазки обеспечиваются подбором оптимальных смазочных материалов, подачей их к трущимся поверхностям в необходимых количествах, рациональной конструкцией узлов трения, а также выбором правильной технологии. (2) Смазочные Материалы – вещества, используемые для предотвращения задира и заедания, уменьшения и упорядочения износа взаимно перемещающихся поверхностей. Особая группа смазочных материалов – смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости, например, применяемые при обработке металлов резанием, Технологические Масла, используемые при обработке металлов давлением (ковке, прокатке, волочении и тому подобном). (3) Способы подачи смазочного материала к трущимся поверхностям определяются свойствами материала, функциями и условиями работы узла трения. Для масел характерны картерная и циркуляционная системы смазки. В первом случае узел трения помещают в герметичный картер, на дно которого наливают масло. В циркуляционных системах масло из картера или бака насосом по маслопроводу подаётся в узел трения, откуда самотёком или принудительно возвращается в картер. Циркуляционная система смазки включает в себя фильтры, сепараторы, отстойники, радиаторы, контрольно-измерительную аппаратуру. Существуют фитильная и капельная подача смазочных масел, смазка масляным туманом и тому пдодбные. Пластичные смазки закладывают непосредственно в узлы трения при изготовлении машин или пропрессовывают их в узел через устройства, называемые пресс-маслёнками, с помощью ручных или механических шприцев. Для смазки применяют также колпачковые, пружинные и другие маслёнки. Некоторые машины (например, прокатные станы, шагающие экскаваторы) имеют централизованные системы смазки. (4) Консервационные (защитные) материалы – вещества, служащие для предотвращения коррозионного разрушения металлических изделий и деталей машин при их хранении (консервации) и эксплуатации. Обычно для этого используют углеводородные пластичные смазки – Вазелины. Находят применение жидкие консервационные масла и твёрдые покрытия. Для получения твёрдого покрытия на защищаемую поверхность наносят раствор парафина и церезина с ингибиторами коррозии в летучих нефтепродуктах. После испарения растворителя на поверхности остаётся твёрдое покрытие толщиной около 0.1 миллиметра (мм). (5) Уплотнительные Материалы – вещества, используемые для герметизации вакуумных систем, трубопроводной арматуры, резьбовых соединений труб и тому подобного. Уплотнительные материалы применяют также для облегчения монтажа и разборки резьбовых и других соединений. Обычно применяют пластичные смазки, содержащие до 20% порошка графита, дисульфида молибдена, мягких металлов и тому подобного.

LUBRICATOR = СМАЗЧИК (или СМАЗЫВАТЕЛЬ, или СМАЗОЧНЫЙ ПРИБОР, или ЛУБРИКАТОР) – Lubricator is a device which adds controlled or metered amounts of lubricant into a pneumatic system.

LUBRICITY = СМАЗЫВАЕМОСТЬ (или СМАЗЫВАЮЩАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или МАСЛЯНИСТОСТЬ) – Lubricity is an ability of an oil or grease to lubricate. Also called Film Strength. / Смазывающая Способность (Lubricity):- свойство жидкости сводить к минимуму трение между поверхностями и их повреждение при относительном движении этих поверхностей под нагрузкой. Пояснение:- в настоящем методе смазывающую способность жидкости определяют пятном износа (Wear Scar) (мм), получаемым на нагруженном стационарном шарике при контакте с вращающимся цилиндрическим испытательным кольцом, смоченным жидкостью, в строго определённых и контролируемых условиях.

LUCC = LAND–USE/COVER CHANGE

LUDIGOL® = ЛЮДИГОЛЬ® – Ludigol® is the BASF tradename for sodium m-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid. BASF SE headquartered in Ludwigshafen, Germany. 2001-May-22:- BASF confirmed on Tuesday it has ceased production of Ludigol® granules, which are used in the production of textiles, following an explosion at its Ludwigshafen site yesterday. The Ludigol® plant, whose capacity was not disclosed, will remain closed while BASF investigates the cause of the explosion and fire, a company spokeswoman said. The explosion took place in a facility for drying Ludigol®. Production of the granules has stopped, said BASF, but Ludigol® will still be available in other forms, such as a liquid. BASF said the Ludigol® plant was severely damaged by the explosion and fire. The cost of repair has not yet been determined but is expected to be well over EUR500 000 (USD438 000), the company said. A team consisting of experts from the German authorities, BASF and an external specialist have been brought in to determine the cause of the incident. The fire which followed the explosion at 12.30 local time (14:30 GMT) on Monday, was put out within 30 minutes by 50 fire-fighters of the BASF fire department. Some 74 BASF employees and around 50 children from a nearby school were treated for mild irritation of the eyes and airways after being affected by gases from the fire. Local residents and police officers were also treated. All have been discharged. Ludigol® (sodium salt of m-nitrobenzene sulfonic acid) is a mild oxidising agent used in combination with textile dyes to produce intense color. Ludigol® is a registered trademark used for chemicals for use as textile assistants in kier boiling, vat reserving, or in bucking or scouring dyed textile material and owned by Rhodia Inc., Rhone-Poulenc Surfactants & Specialties, LP. Full trade mark registration details, registered images and more information below:- Last Applicant(s)/Owner(s) of Record:- Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States; and Rhone-Poulenc Surfactants & Specialties, LP, Monmouth Junction, NJ, the United States. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF). Людвигсхафэн (Ludwigshafen). Родиа Инк. (Rhodia Inc.), Рон-Пулякь Сюрфэктэнз Энд Спэшлтиз Эл.Пи. (Rhone-Poulenc Surfactants & Specialties, LP).

LUF = LUXEMBOURGISH FRANC

LUFFING CRANE = КОНСОЛЬНЫЙ КРАН (или С ИЗМЕНЯЮЩИМСЯ ВЫЛЕТОМ СТРЕЛЫ) – Luffing Crane is a crane with which the load can be moved to or from the crane horizontally. / Кран, у которого груз может перемещаться к или от крана в

горизонтальной плоскости. Под Консольным Краном (Cantilever Crane) понимается передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неподвижной консолью, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один за другим. Консольный Кран (Cantilever Crane) – передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неповоротной консольной фермой, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль, перемещая грузы в вертикальном и горизонтальном направлениях. У консольных кранов с неповоротной фермой грузовая тележка передвигается по консоли, подкрановый путь не занимает площади больше цеха, поэтому такие краны нашли применение на различных промышленных предприятиях. Консольные краны с поворотной фермой имеют много конструктивных вариантов. К ним относятся велосипедный кран, кран на колонне, кран-укосина, мачтовый кран и другие. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один под другим. Консольные краны широко используются на машиностроительных заводах, стройках и в портах. Грузоподъёмность консольного крана 4–10 тонн.

LUI = LAND UTILIZATION INDEX

LUMBER = ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или ПИЛОПРОДУКЦИЯ, или КРУГЛЯК) – In Canada, Lumber is a general term which includes boards, dimension lumber, and timber. The product is manufactured by sawing logs into rough size lumber or cants (square timbers) which are edged, resawn to final dimension and cut to length. The lumber products are used for structural framing. In the context of North American construction materials, it usually refers to wood originating from softwood species of trees. In the smaller sizes it is known as 'Dimension Lumber', and in the larger sizes as 'Timbers'. The product of the saw and planing mill not further manufactured than by sawing, resawing, passing lengthwise through a standard planing machine, cross-cutting to length, and grading. Lumber is a term used to describe wood, either standing or that has been processed for use, from the time trees are felled, to its end product as a material suitable for industrial use, as structural material for construction or wood pulp for paper production. In the United Kingdom and Australia, timber is a term also used for sawn wood products (that is, boards), whereas generally in the United States and Canada, the product of timber cut into boards is referred to as Lumber. In the United States and Canada sawn wood products of five inches (127 millimeters) diameter or greater (4-1/2-inch (114.3 millimeters) nominal size) are sometimes called Timbers. Lumber is supplied either rough or finished. Rough lumber is the raw material for furniture making and other items requiring additional cutting and shaping. It is available in many Species, usually hardwoods. Finished lumber is supplied in standard sizes, mostly for the construction industry, and is primarily one of a few Coniferous (Needle-Bearing) Species such as Pine, Cedar, Hemlock, Fir or Spruce. Dimensional lumber is a term used in North America for lumber that is finished/planed and cut to standardized width and depth specified in inches. See also Dimension Lumber, and Timber. Lumber is a wood product manufactured from logs by sawing all 4 sides. A common size for lumber is nominally 2 inches thick by 4 inches wide. A load of random length (all lumber cash prices used in this publication are courtesy of Random Lengths Publications, Inc) lumber has various lengths, usually in even 2-foot increments. This differs from a load of stud lumber which has all the same length. Both random and stud lumber are used in framing walls inside buildings with random lumber used for the horizontal pieces and studs used for the vertical pieces. The Random Length Lumber:- the lumber is generally classified into several primary types, based on thickness:- 1 inch thick are boards, 2 to 4 inches thick are called Dimension, 5 inches or thicker are timbers. Within these classifications, the lumber is typically sawn in widths from 2 inches to 12 inches, in 2-inch increments, i.e. 2 inches wide, 4 inches wide, 6 inches wide, etc. The futures contract is based on dimension lumber that is 2 inches thick by 4 inches wide, the item that is the most widely produced in North America. Lastly, lumber lengths usually range from 8 feet to 20 feet, in even number increments. The rules of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange specify the percentages for these lengths when lumber is to be delivered against a futures contract. The basic manufacturing process for lumber is as follows:- trees are felled, branches are removed and logs are cut in the forest so that trucks can move them to a sawmill for further processing. At the mill, logs are debarked and moved through a series of saws. The logs are cut into various sizes of lumber depending on market prices and existing purchase orders. The lumber is typically dried, via a kiln, to remove moisture from the wood after which a planer is used to smooth the lumber surfaces. The lumber is then graded. Since dimension lumber is primarily used in structural applications, the grading for it is based on the strength characteristics of the manufactured piece. Dimension lumber grades conform to national grading rules that ensure that all grading specifications are the same across the United States and Canada. Lumber is the product of the saw and planing mill not further manufactured than by sawing, resawing, passing lengthwise through a standard planing machine, cross- cutting to length, and grading. / виды (species). строгание (planing). В Канаде пиломатериал относится к общему термину, подразумевающему под собой доски, размерные заготовки/пиломатериалы и строительные пиломатериалы. Продукт, изготовленный распиливанием брёвен на пиломатериал чернового размера или окантованные брусы/окантовку (cants) (строительный пиломатериал прямоугольного сечения), в дальнейшем обрезается (edged), заново распиливается до конечного размера и обрезается по длине. Пиломатериалы в качестве продуктов деятельности используются для формирования корпуса/каркаса в строительных работах. В контексте с Северо-Американскими строительными материалами, он обычно относится к древесине мягких пород деревьев. В самых малых размерах он известен как Мерный Пиломатериал/Размерные Заготовки/Размерный Пиломатериал (Dimension Lumber), а в самых крупных размерах – как Строительные Пиломатериалы (Timbers). Продукт распиловки и строгания (planning) древесины в цехах, который, однако, не подвергался последующей распиловке или повторной распиловке, не пропускался через стандартный строгальный станок для продольной обработки, не подверался поперечной обрезке и сортировке). Пиломатериал является термином, используемым при описании древесины либо сохранённой, либо переработанной для использования, полученной из взрослых деревьев, которые были спилены и из которых был получен конечный материал, пригодный для промышленного использования, в качестве каркасного материала для строительства или древесной целлюлозы (wood pulp) для производства бумаги. В Соединённых Штатах Америки и в Австралии термин Строительный Пиломатериал (Timber) используется также для распиленных древесных продуктов (то есть в отношении досок (boards)), тогда как в общем смысле в США и Канаде продукт из строительного пиломатериала, разрезанного на доски (product of timber cut into boards), относится к Пиломатериалу (Lumber). В Соединённых Штатах Америки и Канаде распиленные древесные продукты диаметром в 127 миллиметров (5 дюймов) и более (с номинальным размером в 114.3 миллиметров (4-1/2 дюйма)) иногда называют Строительным Пиломатериалом (Timber). Пиломатериал поставляется либо в качестве полуфабриката (чернового пиломатериала), либо как готовая продукция. Черновой пиломатериал служит необработанным материалом в производстве мебели и иных изделий, требующих дополнительной обрезки и придания формы. Пиломатериалы производятся из многих видов деревьев, обычно же твёрдых пород. Готовые пиломатериалы поставляются в стандартных размерах, главным образом для строительной промышленности, и в большинстве своём принадлежат к нескольким хвойным (увешанным иголками/хвоей) породам деревьев, таких как сосна (pine), кедр (cedar), тсуга (hemlock), сосна (fir) или ель (spruce). Мерный Пиломатериал/Размерные Заготовки/Размерный Пиломатериал (Dimension Lumber) является термином, используемым в Северной Америке для описания пиломатериала, который был отделан/остроган/обстроган и обрезан до стандартизованной ширины и толщины, обозначаемой в дюймах. Смотрите также Мерный Пиломатериал/Размерные Заготовки/Размерный Пиломатериал (Dimension Lumber), и Строительный Пиломатериал (Timber). Под Пиломатериалами понимаются материалы из древесины, получаемые распиловкой или фрезерованием брёвен вдоль волокон. Различают

пиломатериалы радиальной, тангенциальной и смешанной распиловки. Пиломатериалы с опиленными кромками называются обрезными, с неопиленными – необрезными. Пиломатериалы, подвергшиеся после пиления дальнейшей обработке (для сглаживания поверхностей или фасонной профилировки), называются строганными. Пиломатериалы делят на пиломатериалы общего назначения, специальные, столярные, строительные, тарные, вывозные (или экспортные). Основными видами пиломатериалов являются:- брус (двух-, трёх- и четырёхкантный), брусок, горбыль, доска (необрезная, чисто обрезная, обрезная с тупым и острым обзолом), обапол (горбыльный и дощатый), пластина, четвертина, шпала (необрезная и обрезная). Под Лесоматериалами понимаются материалы из древесины, сохранившие её природную физическую структуру и химический состав. Лесоматериалы подразделяют на необработанные и обработанные. Необработанные (круглые) лесоматериалы, или сортименты, получают из спиленных деревьев после очистки их от ветвей и раскряжёвки (разделения) ствола (хлыста) на части требуемых длин и толщин. Круглые сортименты после окорки применяются в строительстве, в качестве опор и столбов, крепёжного материала при подземных работах (рудничные стойки), как дрова и так далее. Как сырьё круглые лесоматериалы используются в лесопильном, целлюлозно-бумажном, лесохимическом производствах. К обработанным лесоматериалам относятся пиломатериалы (бруски, брусья, доски, шпалы), колотые лесоматериалы, строганный и лущёный шпон. К лесоматериалам относятся также пнево-корневые массы, сучья, неодревесневшие побеги и ветви, кора, опилки, щепа и другое. Обапол – пиломатериал, полученный из боковой части бревна. Если выпуклая сторона обапола не пропилена или пропилена менее чем на 1/2 длины, обапол называют горбыльным. Если выпуклая сторона пропилена более чем на 1/2, обапол называют дощатым. Обапол идёт на изготовление строительных лесов, опалубки, крепления горных выработок и так далее. Под Пороками Древесины понимаются недостатки, снижающие качество древесины и ограничивающие её использование. Пороки древесины, изменяющие внешний вид древесины, нарушающие её целостность, правильность строения и другие, возникают как в растущем дереве, так и в срубленной древесине во время её хранения и переработки. Терминология и методы измерения пороков древесины, встречающиеся в лесоматериалах, стандартизованы. Основной сортообразующий порок – сучки, часто встречаются трещины, гнили и другое. При продаже пиломатериалов особое внимание уделяется наличию следующих пороков:- засмолок, кармашек, крень, наклон волокон древесины, прорость, рак древесины, свилеватость, синева древесины, сучковатость и червоточина. Синева Древесины – порок древесины в виде местной ненормальной сине-серой или сине-зелёной окраски заболони (наружных молодых слоёв древесины). Синева портит внешний вид древесины и снижает её сопротивляемость ударным нагрузкам. Подтоварник – круглый лесоматериал (тонкие брёвна) диаметром в верхнем отрезе 6–13 см у хвойных, 8–11 см у лиственных пород древесины. Подтоварник применяется для вспомогательных и временных построек различного назначения. Прорость – порок древесины в виде зарастающей или заросшей раны, содержащей кору и омертвелую древесину. Различают прорость открытую и закрытую. Рак Древесины – порок древесины в виде углубления или вздутия, возникающий на поверхности ствола растущего дерева при поражении его паразитными Грибами или Бактериями. Свилеватость – порок древесины в виде волнистого или путаного расположения волокон. В пиломатериалах понижает сопротивляемость древесины изгибу, сжатию и растяжению, затрудняет механическую обработку. При использовании древесины в качестве декоративного материала свилеватость создаёт красивую текстуру древесины. Пилопродукция установленных размеров и качества, имеющая, как минимум, две плоско-параллельные пласти. В основном, пиломатериалы делятся на следующие виды:- (i) Пиловочник – иногда его называют кругляк, представляет собой брёвна, круглый лес. (ii) Лафет – с двух сторон имеющее плоскости бревно, которое пройдено один раз на пилораме. От подобной обработки получившиеся попутные материалы называются необрезная доска и горбыль. (iii) Обрезной материал – доска, обрезанная с четырёх сторон. Такой пиломатериал получается в результате распиловки лафета. Он делится на обрезную доску, брус и мелкий брусок. (iv) Строганный погонаж – это евровагонка и вагонка, то есть обшивочная доска, может быть доска для пола, фальцовка, такие мелкие погонажные материалы, как штапик, наличник, плинтус и так далее. Они могут быть как естественной влажности, так и сухими. (v) К клеёным пиломатериалам относится клеёный брус и другие подобные изделия. Пиломатериалы являются достаточно дорогостоящим продуктом. Выход такой продукции составляет всего 65%. А остальные 35% составляют отходы – 14% горбыли, 12% опилки, 9% обрезки и мелочь.

LUMEN = ЛЮМЕН – Lumen is the SI measurement of light output (or luminous flux) used to label light sources as a measure of total light output. 1 lumen (lm) = 0.001 46 W. A unit of luminous flux equal to the amount of light given out through a solid angle of 1 steradian by a point source of 1 candela intensity radiating uniformly in all directions. Lumen (lm) is the SI unit for measuring the flux of light being produced by a light source or received by a surface. The intensity of a light source is measured in candelas. One lumen represents the total flux of light emitted, equal to the intensity in candelas multiplied by the solid angle in steradians (1/(4·pi) of a sphere) into which the light is emitted. Thus the total flux of a one-candela light, if the light is emitted uniformly in all directions, is 4·pi lumens. ‘Lumen’ is a Latin word for light. / Под Люменом, от Латинского слова Лумэн или Люмэн (Lumen), означающее Свет, понимается единица светового потока СИ. Обозначение:- лм (lm). 1 лм – световой поток, испускаемый точечным источником в телесном угле 1 ср при силе света 1 кандела (кд). Люмен, единица светового потока в Международной Системе Единиц. Сокращённое обозначение:- Русское лм, международное lm. 1 Люмен – световой поток, испускаемый точечным изотропным источником в телесном угле 1 стер при силе света в 1 свечу.

LUMEN = ЛЮМЕН (или ЖИЛА, или (ВНУТРЕННИЙ) КАНАЛ ВОЛОКНА) – The Lumen is the hollow canal that runs the length of the fiber. It is filled with living protoplast during- the growth period. After the fiber matures and the boll opens, the protoplast dries up and the lumen will naturally collapse. This leaves a large central void or pore space in each fiber. / Под Люменом, от Латинского слова Lumen, означающее Свет, понимается .

LUMEN = ЛЮМЕН (или ПОЛОСТЬ) – Lumen is:- (i) a pore or passage through a tubular structure; and (ii) an internal cavity, space or void, e.g., cavity within the plant cell cell wall. Lumen:- (Latin:- Lumen = Cavity) pores in the structure of wood, cavities in vegetable fibers. Lumen is the open structure or canal from which the protoplasm has disappeared.

LUMEN WALL = ВНУТРЕННЯЯ СТЕНКА (или ТРЕТИЧНАЯ СТЕНКА) – The Lumen Wall separates the secondary wall from the lumen and appears to be more resistant to certain reagents than the secondary wall layers (also called the S Layer). / слой или прослойка . Внутреннюю сторону волокна иногда называют третичной стенкой, края содержит незначительное, количество целлюлозы, пропитанной протоплазмой. Толщина третичной стенки достигает 70–80 нм. Из-за высокого содержания лигнина она прочна и химически устойчива.

LUMINESCENCE = ЛЮМИНЕСЦЕНЦИЯ – Luminescence:- emission of light not caused by incandescence but rather by physiological processes, chemical action, friction or electrical action. See also Fluorescence, and Phosphorescence. Luminescence is the emission of light ascribable to nonthermal excitation. / Смотрите также Флуоресценция (Fluorescence), и Фосфоресценция (Phosphorescence). Под Люминесценцией, от Латинских слов Lumen (Luminis), означающее Свет, и –escent – суффикс, означающий Слабое Действие, понимается неравновесное излучение света телами, избыточное над их тепловым излучением и имеющее длительность τ после прекращения действия возбудителя люминесценции, во много раз превышающую период световых волн (τ » 10^{-14} с). Люминесценция объясняется испусканием света атомами (молекулами, ионами) вещества при их

так называемых излучательных переходах обычно из состояний с повышенной энергией (возбуждённые состояния) в состояния с меньшей энергией. По длительности люминесценцию условно разделяют на Флуоресценцию (Fluorescence; кратковременное свечение) и Фосфоресценцию (Phosphorescence; длительное свечение). Способностью к люминесценции обладают газы, многие жидкости и твёрдые тела. Искусственно приготовленные вещества, способные давать яркую люминесценцию, называют Люминофорами. По способу возбуждения люминесценцию различают:- (i) Ионолюминесценцию – люминесценцию, вызываемую ударами ионов; (ii) Катодолюминесценцию – люминесценцию, возбуждаемую ударами электронов; (iii) Радиолюминесценцию и Рентгенолюминесценцию – люминесценцию под действием радиоактивных излучений и рентгеновских лучей; (iv) Триболюминесценцию – люминесценцию при трении и разламывании некоторых кристаллов; (v) Фотолюминесценцию – люминесценцию, возбуждаемую светом; (vi) Хемилюминесценцию (и её частный вид – Биолюминесценцию) – люминесценцию, возбуждаемую химическими реакциями; и (vii) Электролюминесценцию – люминесценцию, возбуждаемую электрическим полем. Основная энергетическая характеристика люминесценции – величина, называемая Энергетическим Выходом Люминесценции, которая показывает, какая доля энергии, поглощаемой веществом, преобразуется в энергию люминесцентного излучения. Для характеристики фотолюминесценции вводится понятие Квантового Выхода Люминесценции, равного отношению числа испускаемых фотонов к числу поглощаемых фотонов. Люминесценция используется для изучения строения и свойств молекул, при химическом анализе (люминесцентный анализ); в электроннолучевых приборах (кинескопах, осциллографах и других); в люминесцентных лампах и газосветных трубках; для обнаружения, исследования и использования невидимых УФ и рентгеновского излучений; при регистрации α-, β- и γ– излучений радиоактивных препаратов и так далее.

LUMP = КОМОК (или БУГОРОК, или НАЛЁТ) – Lump:- xxxxx. See also Slub, and Slug. Fabrics defect.

LUMPER = ПОДСОБНИК (или СОЕДИНЯЮЩИЙ, или МЕЛКИЙ ПОДРЯДЧИК, или ПОРТОВЫЙ ГРУЗЧИК) – Lumper (colloquial):- one who takes a broad view of a genus, combining variant forms into individual species. Lumper is a contracted worker who assists in the loading and unloading process. / род (genus).

LUMPING = СОСРЕДОТОЧЕНИЕ (или ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ В БЛОКИ) – Lumping is the act of assisting a motor carrier owner-operator in the loading and unloading of property; quite commonly used in the food industry. / Действие по оказанию помощи владельцу-оператору, являющемуся автоперевозчиком, при погрузке и выгрузке имущества; вполне обычное явление в пищевой индустрии.

LUMPS = LUMPSUM FREIGHT

LUMP SUM = ЛАМП САМ (или ПАУШАЛЬНАЯ СУММА, или ЕДИНОВРЕМЕННАЯ ВЫПЛАТА) – (1) Lump Sum is an agreed sum of money, which is paid in full settlement at one time. This term is often used in connection with charter parties. / Оговорённая денежная сумма, выплачиваемая при полном расчёте одним платежом. Этот термин часто используется в отношении сторон чартера.

(2) Lump Sum is a freight rate which is inclusive of all charges. / Ставка фрахта, включающая в себя все сборы.

LUMP SUM CHARTER = ПАУШАЛЬНЫЙ ЧАРТЕР – Lump Sum Charter is a voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place the whole or a part of the vessel's capacity at the charterer's disposal for which a lump-sum freight is being paid.

LUMPSUM FREIGHT = ПАУШАЛЬНЫЙ ФРАХТ – Lumpsum Freight is a fixed freight rate, regardless of how much cargo is loaded. Money paid to shipper for a charter of a ship (or portion) up to stated limit irrespective of quantity of cargo. / Фиксированная ставка фрахта независимо от того, как много груза загружено.

LURCH = ВНЕЗАПНЫЙ КРЕН – Lurch (maritime term):- the sudden heave of the ship.

LUREX® = ЛЮРЭКС® – Lurex® is the brand name for a type of yarn with a metallic appearance. The twine is most commonly a synthetic fiber, onto which an aluminium layer has been vaporised. 'Lurex' may also refer to fabric created with the yarn. Lurex® has, for decades, been known as a byword for quality metallic yarns; it is a household name, but it is also a registered trademark. A feature of the production is a dye resistant range of metallic yarns, which leaves the color and brilliance intact despite high temperature and chemical treatment. Lurex® is a trademark used for a yarn made of plastic-coated aluminum filaments. Lurex® has, for decades, been known as a byword for quality metallic yarns; it is a household name, but it is also a registered trademark with a unique international reputation for quality, service and innovative development. Production takes place on high-speed computer controlled primary slitter and creeling machines capable of making various bobbin sizes to a very high standard. A feature of the production is a dye resistant range of metallic yarns, which leaves the color and brilliance intact despite high temperature and chemical treatment. The Lurex Company Limited headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. Lurex® is a trademark used for metallic yarn or thread. Lurex® is the yarn and thread comprised either in whole or in part of laminated film having a metallic appearance, including gimp comprised of a filament or yarn spirally over wrapped with coated or laminated foil which has been slit to a narrow width, said overwrapping imparting a metallic appearance. / Люрэкс Кампэни Лимитид (Lurex Company Limited). Люрэкс® – это нить в виде тонкой полоски блестящей плёнки (металлизированной или покрытой фольгой). Такое определение дают большинство толковых словарей. В некоторых из них также значится, что люрэксом можно называть блестящую ткань, которая состоит из таких нитей. Люрэкс® добавляется в пряжу для создания эффекта 'металлического блеска'. Самостоятельно не используется никогда из-за жёсткости и непрочности. История:- одежда с люрэксом была невероятно популярной в эпоху диско (1970-е и 1980-е). Бил Гиб (Bill Gibb) – культовый дизайнер 1970-х годов, впервые продемонстрировал трикотажные топы с добавлением люрэкса. В 1980-е годы люрекс и пайетки были хитовыми элементами в одежде, ведь синтетический блеск – характерная особенность моды эпохи диско. Люрэкс® Сегодня:- мода на люрэкс® периодически возвращается. Причём сегодня одежда с люрэксом – это необязательно цитаты 1970-х и 1980-х. Сегодня люрэкс® можно часто видеть в шикарных вечерних платьях, в деловых костюмах, шарфах, шапках и даже чулках. Люи Вито (Louis Vuitton), Гуччи (Gucci), Дианэ фон Фюрстэнбэрг (Diane Von Furstenberg), Макс Мара (Max Mara), Сальваторэ Фэррагамо (Salvatore Ferragamo), Оскар дэ ля Рэнта (Oscar de La Renta) – одни из современных Модных Домов, которые часто демонстрируют в своих коллекциях одежду с добавлением люрэкса. Производство Люрэкса:- волокно для люрэкса может быть получено из алюминиевой, медной, латунной или никелевой фольги. Обычно это довольно дорогая технология, и прочностью полученные волокна не отличаются. В последнее время для создания люрэкса всё чаще используются нити из химической плёнки, покрытой цветным клеем. Таким образом достигается разнообразие цвета и прочность. Люрэкс® придаёт изделиям эффект блеска, яркость которого можно варьировать. Сегодня люрэксовое волокно широко применяется в вязании. В составе пряжи люрэкс® смешивается с акрилом, вискозой и другими волокнами. Выбор Звёзд:- одежда с люрэксом очень популярна среди знаменитостей. И это неудивительно, ведь она всегда выглядит нарядно, при этом её можно носить как в повседневной жизни, так и на торжествах.

LURID = ХХ (или БУРОЕ, или МЁРТВЕННО–БЛЕДНОЕ, или МРАЧНОЕ) – Lurid:- any of several light or med grayish colors ranging in hue from yellow to orange.

LUSTER = БЛЕСК (или ГЛЯНЕЦ, или ЛОСК, или ЛЮСТР, или СИЯНИЕ, или ГЛАЗУРЬ) – Luster:- the quality of shining with reflected light. With reference to textile materials, the term is frequently associated with the adjectives bright or dull to distinguish between varieties of manufactured fibers. Luster is the gloss, sheen, or shine of a fiber, yarn, or fabric. Luster is the appearance characteristic of a surface that reflects more in some directions than it does in other directions, but not of such high gloss as to form clear mirror images.

LUSTER = БЛЕСТЯЩАЯ МАТЕРИЯ (или ЛОЩЁНКА) – Luster:- a fabric with cotton warp and filling of wool, mohair, or Alpaca (chiefly British). / ткани с хлопчатобумажной основой и уточиной из гребенной блестящей шерсти или из Ангорской козьей шерсти.

LUSTERING = ЛОЩЕНИЕ – Lustering is the finishing of yarn or fabric by means of heat, pressure, steam, friction, calendering, etc, to produce luster. / Лощение кож, технологическая операция, применяемая при отделке поверхности кож хромового дубления, казеинового покрытия и юфти. Лощение выполняют на лощильной машине приглаживанием лицевой стороны воздушно-сухой кожи (влажностью 15–19%) гладким полированным роликом из стекла, стали, агата, яшмы, перемещающимся по замкнутой кривой. При лощении плёнка покрывной краски распределяется на коже более равномерно, что придаёт ей зеркальную поверхность и блеск. Давление ролика уплотняет кожу, толщина её уменьшается на 8–16%, понижается воздухопроницаемость, предел прочности при растяжении увеличивается, площадь кожи остаётся почти неизменной. В связи с уменьшением производства кож казеинового покрытия лощение заменяют прессованием.

LUSTER RUGS = ЛОСНЯЩИЕСЯ КОВРИКИ – Luster Rugs are the rugs that are chemically washed to give them sheen. They may be Wilton, Axminster machine-made rugs with oriental designs or velvet construction, and are frequently referred to as Sheen-Type Rugs.

LUSTRE = ЛЮСТРОВОЕ (или ОСОБЕННО СИЛЬНЫЙ БЛЕСК, или ЛОСНЯЩЕЕСЯ) – Lustre:- the natural gloss or sheen characteristic of the fleeces of long-wool breeds.

LUTEOUS = ЛЮТИТОВОЕ (или ГЛИНИСТОЕ) – Luteous:- yellow tinged w/green or brown.

LUTESCENS = ЛЮТЕСЦЕНС (или ЛЮТЭССЭНС, или ЖЕЛТОВАТОЕ) – The species name Lutescens is the Latin term for ‘growing yellow’ and it alludes to this palm’s yellow petioles or stems. Lutescens:- yellowish. Lutescens or Lutescans:- in Latin for ‘marshy, living in the marshes’, from lutum ‘marsh, swamp, mud’. / Термин Лютэссэнс в переводе с Латинского языка означает Желтоватое. Лютесценс (Lutescens), разновидность мягкой Пшеницы с белым безостым неопушённым колосом и красным зерном. Одна из наиболее распространённых на земном шаре, особенно в Европе и Северной Америке. Многочисленны озимые и яровые Сорта, относящиеся к разным экологическим группам. Распространённые Сорта:- озимые – Мироновская 808, Безостая 1, Мироновская юбилейная, Кавказ, Аврора и другие; яровые – Саратовская 29, Саратовская 36 и другие. Новые перспективные сорта:- озимые – Донецкая 74, Пржевальская; яровые – Зарница, Московская 35, Надзея, Бригантина. К разновидности Лютесценса относится и старый сорт Лютесценс 62, широко районированный (впервые в 1929) в 1930–50-е во всех зонах возделывания Пшеницы в бывшем СССР. Лютесценс (Lutescens), разновидность мягкой Пшеницы с белым безостым неопушённым колосом и красным зерном. Одна из наиболее распространённых разновидностей Пшеницы, особенно в Европе и Северной Америке. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Сорта Лютесценс занимали свыше 50% площади этой культуры (1971). Из яровых Сортов возделывали Саратовскую 29 (в 1971 свыше 16 миллионов гектаров (га), или более 36% посева яровой Пшеницы в стране), Лютесценс 758 и другие; из озимых – Безостую 1 и Мироновскую 808 (соответственно 8.3 и 9.5 миллионов га, или более 40% и более 45% посева озимой Пшеницы) и другие.

LUTESCENT = ЛЮТЕПРИМАНКА (или ЛЮТЕСЦЕНТ) – Lutescent (lu):- said of seedlings that are normally green at first, but in which the chlorophyll gradually disappears and the plant ultimately dies.

LUTESTRING = ХХ (или ЛЮТЕСТРИН) – Lutestring:- a plain glossy silk formerly much used for women’s dresses and ribbons.

LUXEMBOURG INTERBANK PAYMENT SYSTEM – GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ ЛЮКСЕМБУРГСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ МЕЖБАНКОВСКИХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ – There is one main clearing system in Luxembourg – LIPS-Gross, Luxembourg’s TARGET-linked RTGS system. The majority of non-urgent payments are processed through the EBA’s (Euro Banking Association) STEP2 system. LIPS-Gross (Luxembourg Interbank Payment System – Gross Settlement) was developed in 1996. This real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system operates in Luxembourg since 1999-January-04. It is a component of TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system), which connects the RTGS systems of the European Union members and the EPM (the European Central Bank Payment Mechanism). In this system, only payment orders (credit transfers) in Euro are accepted. They are either national or cross-border. Their settlement is executed:- (i) one by one (for the gross amount, i.e. the amount mentioned in the payment order); (ii) in real time and continuously; and (iii) in central bank money (that it to say recorded on the books of the central bank). Payments settled in this way are irrevocable and unconditional:- they are considered as final. The settlement finality is important because it contributes to one of the Central bank’s objectives:- the maintenance of the financial stability. / Система валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ) действует в Великом Герцогстве Люксембург с 4 Января 1999. ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

LUXURY UPTAKE = БУЙНОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ (или ГУСТОЕ УСВОЕНИЕ) – Luxury Uptake is the absorption by plants of nutrients in excess of their need for growth.

LV = LATVIA

LVI = LOW VISCOSITY INDEX

LVL = LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER

LVL = LATVIAN LATS

LW = LIVE WEIGHT

L:W = LENGTH–TO–WIDTH RATIO

LWD = LEAF WATER POTENTIAL

LWI = LOAD–WEAR INDEX

LWI = LOW WATER IMMERSION

LY = LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

LYART = ЛАЙЁТ (или XX) – Lyart:- streaked w/gray; gray (chiefly Scottish). From Old French Liart or Latin Liardus. Lyart:- (of a horse) having dappled white and grey spots. / белые и серые пятна.

LYCRA® = ЛАЙКРА® – Lycra® fiber is a man-made elastane fiber. It is never used alone, but always blended with other fibers. It has unique stretch and recovery properties. LYCRA® fiber adds comfort, fit, shape retention, durability and freedom of movement. This is achieved thanks to the unique properties of the fiber, which can be stretched up to seven times its initial length before springing back to the original position once tension is released. Any natural or man-made fibers can be mixed with LYCRA® fiber. Very small amounts of LYCRA® fiber can transform the performance of a fabric – the amount of LYCRA® fiber in a material can be as little as 2%. There are various ways of integrating LYCRA® fiber with other fibers to provide fabrics for all uses. Lycra® is a trademark used for a spandex synthetic fiber.

LYD = LIBYAN DINAR

LYE = ЩЁЛОК – Lye is a sodium hydroxide; rarely potassium hydroxide. Strong alkali used with vat dyes such as Indigo. Always add Lye to cold water! / гидрат окиси калия. Щёлочь (Alkali).

LYLE GUN = ЛИНЕМЕТ – Lyle Gun (maritime term):- a gun used in the life-saving services to throw a life line to a ship in distress or from ship to shore and used when a boat cannot be launched.

LYOCELL = ЛЮОЦЭЛЬ (или ЛАЙОСЭЛ) – Lyocell fiber is a manufacturing cellulose fiber made by direct dissolution of wood pulp in an amine oxide solvent, N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide. The clear solution is extruded into a dilute aqueous solution of amine oxide, which precipitates the cellulose in the form of filaments. The fiber is then washed before it is dried and finished. The solvent spinning process for making lyocell fiber is considered to be environmentally friendly because the non-toxic spinning solvent is recovered, purified, and recycled as an integral part of the manufacturing process. No chemical intermediates are formed, the minimal waste in not hazardous, and energy consumption is low. Wood pulp is a renewable resource, and the fiber is biodegradable. Characteristics:- Lyocell fiber is stronger than other cellulosic fibers. It is inherently absorbent, having a water imbibition of 65–75%. Lyocell retains 85% of its dry tenacity when wet, making it stronger when wet than cotton. The fiber has a density of 1.15 g/cm^3. End Uses:- Lyocell fiber is suitable for blending with cotton or other manufactured fibers. Because of its molecular structure, lyocell has the tendency to develop surface fibrils that can be beneficial in the manufacture of hydroentabled and other nonwovens, and in specialty papers. For apparel uses, the fiber's unique fibrillation characteristic has enabled the development of fabrics with a soft luxurious hand. The degree of fibrillation is controlled by cellulose enzyme treatment. Lyocell is a cellulosic fiber obtained by an organic solvent spinning process. It is understood that:- (i) an 'organic solvent' means essentially a mixture of organic chemicals and water; and (ii) 'solvent spinning' means dissolving and spinning withoutthe formation of a derivative. Alphabetic code – CLY; and relevant commercial allowance – 13.00. During the 1990s, a number of new textile fibers have been introduced onto the market, which are not yet generally known. Since the mid-1990's, lyocell fibers have increasingly come onto the textile market, whereby Lenzing AG (Lenzing, Austria) sells its fibers under the name of Lenzing Lyocell, and Courtaulds under the name of Tencel (Tencel is the world's leading lyocell staple fiber. It is produced from the natural cellulose in harvested woodpulp using a solvent spinning technique, and the solvent can be totally recycled, thus eliminating harmful effluent problems. The resultant fiber combines exceptional strength, launderability and low fabric shrinkage with all the benefits of handle, drape, color intensity, lustre, absorbency and biodegradability normally associated with cellulosics). Since the takeover of the Tencel segment by Lenzing, Tencel is the only trademark that still exists in the textile industry, the labeling must of course be 'Lyocell'. The generic name given to a new family of cellulosic fibers and yarns that have been produced by solvent spinning. The process is widely regarded as being environmentally-friendly, and the product offers a number of advantages over traditional cellulosic fibers. Lyocell is a modern fiber. Lyocell consists of cellulose, which is obtained from beech, pine or spruce timber. It can also be manufactured from other species of timber or used textiles. Although by definition a manmade fiber, lyocell is a natural product. Production is environmentally friendly, since the solvent used to dissolve the cellulose directly is recovered after the spinning process. In 2003 this fiber accounts for some 5–7% of total cellulose production, i.e. about 80 000 tons/year. Well-known brands of lyocell are Tencel™, produced by company of the Acordis Group (Germany), Lyocell by Lenzing Lyocell GmbH & Co KG (Lenzing, Austria), and Alceru™ by Alcery Schwarza. Lyocell has similar fiber properties to cotton and the following advantages:- biodegradable natural product, high strength, and wet strength of up to 90% of dry strength (its wet strength is approximate 20% higher than of viscose, cosy handle of textile fabric, high dimensional stability of textile fabric, good temperature insulation properties, good dyeing affinity and color brilliance, little or no electrostatic charge, easily modifiable due to fibrillation properties (peach skin effect). The fibers consist of individual, longitudinally oriented fibrils and elongated cavities. The molecular structure features very high crystallinity and orientation. Lyocell Fiber is a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose. Lyocell has a similar hand and drape as rayon, but is stronger, more durable, and in many cases machine washable. It has a subtle luster and is rich in color. Lyocell possesses low shrinkage characteristics, as well as good absorbency and wrinkle resistant qualities. On the contrary, the Lyocell staple fiber shows specific product characteristics which clearly distinguish it from viscose staple fiber (VSF). These product characteristics are, in particular, its high tenacity in both wet and dry state and its low shrinkage in water which allows to minimise finishing losses and shrinkage in laundering. Lyocell is often used as a blending fiber, in connection with other fibers such as viscose, linen, cotton, polyamide or polyester. So far, its particular properties have primarily been exploited by producers of branded quality textiles even though lyocell is currently priced much higher than any other of the fibers considered. Indeed, for luxury jeans, one of the most prominent applications of lyocell, VSF is considered entirely unsuitable. Similarly, textile applications may serve to illustrate the distinctiveness of lyocell towards cotton. Despite its significantly higher price, lyocell is used, for instance, in certain types of jeans because it can add a specific touch and drape to the product. Moreover, Lyocell's dry tenacity and water retention are also superior to those of cotton. As compared with synthetic fibers, it is the cellulosic character of lyocell that provides for its high moisture absorbency and leads, in textile applications, to high wearing comfort which cannot be matched by synthetics. Furthermore, Lyocell's biodegradability, which it has in common with other cellulosic and natural fibers, clearly distinguishes it from any of the synthetic fibers mentioned as a substitute. Biodegradability is a relevant factor particularly in disposable nonwovens and has been mentioned as such in response to the EU Commission's market investigation. Finally, lyocell has a very particular characteristic which it does not share with any of the conventional fibers:- its tendency to fibrillate. On the one hand, this tendency can constitute a disadvantage as it requires special spinning and dyeing techniques and contributes to the effect of 'greying' after repeated washing. On the other hand, the fibrillating character of the Lyocell fiber can be exploited to create unique fabrics with exceptional drape and soft touch – the so-called 'Peach-Skin Effect'. No other fiber can produce this effect to any comparable extent. Lyocell filament yarn is currently not being produced commercially. Therefore, the term Lyocell in this article exclusively refers to Lyocell staple fibers, except in Lyocell production technology, where it refers to both Lyocell staple fiber production technology and lyocell filament production technology. Lyocell is a

fabric most know better by its brand name Tencel®. It has a soft finish, packs light and is made from cellulose (vegetable matter), or wood pulp. This pulp may be a mix of hardwood trees like oak and birch, although Tencel® branded lyocell is made from eucalyptus trees. This makes it a natural fabric, and it is noted for its durability and strength, in addition to its eco-friendly manufacturing techniques. The first fabrics made with wood pulp were made as far back as the mid XIX century. They were not universally accepted or very profitable. At the end of the XIX century, a method for creating rayon out of wood cellulose became popular, and rayon became one of the first manmade fibers, as a silk substitute, and an inspiration to later produce lyocell. Success of rayon particularly in the latter XX century fueled interest in making other products from wood pulp. Lyocell is made by chipping wood, breaking down the wood fibers with the non-toxic chemical amine oxide, and then placing the material in a spinneret. The spinneret produces long fibers, which are then dried and woven into cloth. The company Lenzing Fibers Inc. is the manufacturer of the Tencel® fibers – the only company in the United States that currently makes these fibers. Other companies throughout the world do make lyocell, and though you might commonly associate the material with fabrics for clothing, there are several other uses for lyocell. Since the fabric is durable, it's been used for items like conveyor belts and for special bandages in the medical field. The manufacturing process for lyocell is more expensive than cotton or rayon, although prices are dropping. In clothing, you'll find lyocell in number of styles and finishes. Some lyocell clothing looks like denim material, while others approximate the look of suede, usually called Moleskin or Peach Skin. Lyocell can also be made to look like wool, cotton, rayon or poly/silk blends. Garments made of lyocell can be more expensive than other manufactured fabrics such as rayon, not only because of manufacturing, but because only one company distributes the fabric in the United States. Those who enjoy lyocell say the extra expense is worth it. The fabric is extremely durable, and is perfect for vacationing. It tends not to wrinkle and many forms of it are easy care, and can be machine-washed. Most do require drip-drying, but as improvements in lyocell continue, no doubt manufacturers will attempt to address this issue. Lyocell is a regenerated cellulose fiber made from wood pulp. Lyocell is produced with a process that is environmentally friendly in that the chemicals used are nearly completely recoverable and reusable in the process. It is stronger, both wet and dry, than other regenerated cellulose fibers such as viscose rayon, and is also stronger than cotton. In general, lyocell can be dyed much like any other cellulosic fiber. Tencel® is one brand-name lyocell fiber. Lyocell is produced from cellulose, the main material in plant cells, and constitutes a new fiber for clothing, hygiene, medical and technical applications. The production process for Lyocell is extremely environmentally friendly the fiber has all the advantages of a natural material and is 100% bio-degradable. Lyocell was developed by Courtaulds Fibers (now Acordis Cellulosic Fibers), an international supplier of rayon. It entered the consumer market in 1991. The properties and production processes were unique enough for the Federal Trade Commission to designate it as a separate fiber group. The trade name for lyocell produced by Acordis is Tencel®. Lenzing Fibers, another major manufacturer of rayon, has also entered the lyocell market. This product is marketed as Lenzing lyocell. An improved fiber, in terms of performance and properties, lyocell is also friendly to the environment. Virtually all of the chemicals used in the production process are reclaimed. The resulting fiber, lyocell, is both biodegradable and recyclable. Lyocell is a manufactured fiber, but it is not synthetic. It is made from wood pulp harvested from tree farms for this purpose. Because it is made from a plant material, it is cellulosic and possesses many properties of other cellulose fibers, such as cotton, linen, ramie, and rayon – another manufactured but non-synthetic fiber. Lyocell fibers is a form of rayon, it consists of cellulose fiber, made from dissolving pulp and then reconstituting it by dry jet-wet spinning. The fiber is used to make textiles for clothing and other purposes. Lyocell is a manmade fiber derived from cellulose, better known in the United States under the brand name Tencel®. Though it is related to rayon, another cellulosic fabric, lyocell is created by a solvent spinning technique, and the cellulose undergoes no significant chemical change. It is an extremely strong fabric with industrial uses such as in automotive filters, ropes, abrasive materials, bandages and protective suiting material. It is primarily found in the garment industry, particularly in women's clothing. / Ге.эм.бе.Ха.. Сродство (Affinity). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). осадок (precipitate). Люоцэль или Лайосэл это современное волокно. Люоцэль состоит из целлюлозы, получаемой из древесины Бука, Ели или Сосны. Оно может быть также произведено из других видов древесины или текстильного утиля. К широко известным фирменным знакам (брэндам), занимающимся Люоцэль, относятся Тэнцэль® (Tencel®), произведённый фирмой из группы компаний Акордис Груп (Acordis Group, Германия), Люоцэль (Lyocell) от Ленцинь (Lenzing) и Алсэру (Alceru) от Алсэру Шварца (Alceru Schwarza). , то есть .

LYON = LIQUID YIELD OPTION NOTE

LYONS VELVET = ЛИОНСКИЙ БАРХАТ – Lyons Velvet is a velvet originally made of silk in Lyons, France. Lyons is a thick, stiff velvet with a very short pile. Today, this type of velvet (often called Lyons-type) is made of man-made fibers. It is used for home furnishings as well as for evening wear. Lyons Velvet is a stiff, thick pile velvet. Used for hats, coat collars, also for suits, coats and dresses, when thick velvets are fashionable.

LYOTROPIN POLYMER = ЛИОТРОПИНОВЫЙ ПОЛИМЕР (или ПОЛИМЕР ЛИОТРОПИН) – Lyotropin Polymer:- polymers that decompose before melting but that form liquid crystals in solution under appropriate condition. They can be extruded from high concentration dopes to give fibers of high modulus and orientation for use in advanced composites, tire cord, ballistic protective devices, etc. / от Греческих слов Лýо, означающее Растворяю, и Тгоре, означающее Перемена или Поворот, понимается .

LYSINE = ЛИЗИН – Lysine is an essential amino acid in seed protein. / Под Лизином, $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$, понимается диаминомонокарбоновая кислота с выраженными свойствами основания. Входит в состав белков. Незаменимая аминокислота. Синтетический лизин применяют для обогащения кормов и пищевых продуктов.

- M -

M = ЭМ. – M is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is the company's fourth class of preferred shares. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

M = MAINTAINER

M = MATURED BONDS

M = MEDIUM

M = MEGA = 10^6

m = METER

M = MIKE

m = MILLI = 10^{-3}

M = MUTANT

M = ONE THOUSAND

m^3 = CUBIC METER

M&A = MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

M&L = MATCHED AND LOST

M0 = M0 (или НАЛИЧНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ) – M0 is defined as notes and coins in circulation and in bank tills, plus the operational balances that banks place with the central bank. M0 is the narrowest category and is sometimes called Narrow Money. See also Monetary Aggregate, and Money Supply. / и иногда называется Объёмом Денежной Базы в Узком Определении или Узкой Денежной Массой (Narrow Money). Смотрите также Монетарный Агрегат или Денежный Агрегат (Monetary Aggregate), и Денежная Масса В Обращении (Money Supply).

M1 = M1 – In the United States, M1 is a measure of the US money stock that consists of currency held by the public, travelers checks, demand deposits and other checkable deposits including NOW (short for negotiable order of withdrawal) and ATS (short for automatic transfer service) account balances and share draft account balances at credit unions. M1 is defined as notes and coins in circulation and money deposited in bank current accounts. It is the best gauge of money immediately available for exchange. In the European Union, M1 comprises currency in circulation and overnight deposits. See also Monetary Aggregate, and Money Supply. / Смотрите также Монетарный Агрегат или Денежный Агрегат (Monetary Aggregate), и Денежная Масса В Обращении (Money Supply). Денежная База – наличные деньги в обращении (вне центрального банка) плюс средства кредитных организаций на счетах в центральном банке и иные обязательства центрального банка перед кредитными организациями.

M_1, M_2, M_3 = ЭМ.$_1$, ЭМ.$_2$, ЭМ.$_3$ – M_1, M_2, M_3 are first, second, and third generations following exposure to a mutagenic agent.

M2 = M2 – Measure of the US money stock that consists of M1, savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts), time deposits in amounts of less than USD100 000.00, and balances in retail money market mutual funds. Excludes individual retirement account (IRA) and Keough balances at depository institutions and retail money funds. In the European Union, M2 is the sum of M1, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months. In the United States, M2 is a measure of the US money stock that consists of M1, certain overnight repurchase agreements and certain overnight Eurodollars, savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts), time deposits in amounts of less than USD100 000.00 and balances in money market mutual funds (other than those restricted to institutional investors). M2 is an obsolete definition of the money supply. It includes notes and coin in circulation and in bank current accounts, together with the funds saved in deposit accounts maintained with the clearing banks, central bank banking department, and discount houses. In the United States, M2 includes M1 plus balances that generally are similar to transaction accounts and that, for the most part, can be converted fairly readily to M1 with little or no loss of principal. The M2 measure is thought to be held primarily by households. The components of M2 are:- (i) M1; (ii) savings deposits and money market deposit account; (iii) small time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than USD100 000.00, excluding balances in individual retirement account (IRA) and Keogh accounts at depository institutions); and (iv) retail money market mutual fund balances (excludes balances held in IRA and Keogh accounts with money market mutual funds). See also Monetary Aggregate, and Money Supply. In the United States, M2 is one measure of the nation's supply of money, defined as M1 (currency in circulation, demand deposits, travelers' checks, and other checkable deposits) plus noninstitutional money market funds and small time and savings deposits. Source:- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Frequency:- Weekly and monthly. Availability:- H.6 report. Weekly data released each Thursday afternoon after 4:30 pm. Monthly data released in either the second or third week of the month. Reason:- While the strength of the relationship has weakened over time, many people believe there is a link between growth of the supply of money and growth of nominal GDP. / , определённые однодневные расчётные соглашения об откупе и . Кио (Keogh). Смотрите также Монетарный Агрегат или Денежный Агрегат (Monetary Aggregate), и Денежная Масса В Обращении (Money Supply).

M3 = M3 – In the European Union, M3 is the sum of M2, repos (where represented by liabilities on the balance sheets of monetary financial institutions (MFIs)), money market fund (MMF) shares/units, and debt securities, including money market paper, issued by MFIs with a maturity of up to two years. Measure of the US money stock that consists of M2, time deposits of USD100 000.00 or more at all depository institutions, repurchase agreements in amounts of USD100 000.00 or more, Eurodollars, and balances held in institutional money market mutual funds. In the United States, M3 is a measure of the US money stock that consists of M2, time deposits of USD100 000.00 or more at all depository institutions, term repurchase agreements in amounts of USD100 000.00 or more, certain term Eurodollars and balances in money market mutual funds restricted to institutional investors. M3 is defined as M2 plus interest-bearing non-sterling deposit accounts held by residents, and other certificates of deposit. M3 is the broadest definition of the money supply and may also be known as Broad Money. In the United States, M3 includes M2 plus certain accounts that are held by entities other than individuals and are issued by banks and thrift institutions to augment M2-type balances in meeting credit demands; it also includes balances in money market mutual funds held by institutional investors. The components of M3 are:- (i) M2; (ii) large time deposits; (iii) institutional money market mutual fund balances; (iv) repurchase agreements; and (v) Eurodollars. See also Monetary Aggregate, and Money Supply. / , срочные соглашения об откупе на суммы в USD100 000.00 и более, . Объём Денежной Базы В Широком Определении (Broad Money). Смотрите также Монетарный Агрегат или Денежный Агрегат (Monetary Aggregate), и Денежная Масса В Обращении (Money Supply).

MA = MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT

MA = MOROCCO

MA = MOVING AVERAGE

MAAC = MID–ATLANTIC AREA COUNCIL

MAAL = MONOSOMIC ALIEN ADDITION LINE

MAAP = MULTIPLE ARBITRARY AMPLICON PROFILING

MAB = MASTER AIR WAYBILL

MAC = MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION CODE

MACAULAY DURATION– = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПО МЭКОЛИ (или МЭКОЛИВСКАЯ ДЮРАЦИЯ) – (1) Macaulay (or Mean) Duration- First MD or FMD- (also known as the Discounted Mean Term or Effective Mean Term):- the mean (average) duration of a series of cash flows after discounting these cash flows, where the cash flows are assumed positive, i.e. where the cash flows are either all in or out and each cash flow is weighted by its present value. (Named after the Canadian economist of the Institutionalist School

Frederick Robertson Macaulay (1882–1970), son of T.B. Macaulay, FIA, Actuary of Sun Life of Canada). / Фрэдэрик Робэтсэн Мэколи (Frederick Robertson Macaulay; 1882–1970).

(2) Macaulay (or Mean) Duration- Second MD or SMD-:- the mean of the square of the durations of a series of discounted cash flows, i.e. where the cash flows are either all 'in' or 'out' and each cash flow is weighted by its present value. The SMD is a measure of the convexity of the cash flows. Also known as the Convexity Of The Cash Flows.

MACCLESFIELD SILK = МЭКЭЛСФИЛДСКИЙ ШЁЛК – Macclesfield Silk is a hand-woven silk or rayon fabric with small overall Jacquard patterns. Macclesfield, England, is the town of origin. Today, the name applies to small, yarn dyed, dobby designs used in men's neckties. See also Spitalfields. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

MACD = MOVING AVERAGE CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE

MACD HISTOGRAM = ГИСТОГРАММА ЭМ.ЭЙ.СИ.ДИ. (или ГИСТОГРАММА МЭКДИ) – The MACD indicator was invented by Gerald Appel, and it stands for Moving Average Convergence-Divergence. It consists of three exponential moving averages (EMA) of price and can be calculated for any time frame, such as daily, weekly, or monthly. You can use the MACD histogram as an aid in making decisions for intermediate-term market direction. To obtain the MACD histogram, subtract the Signal line from the MACD line and display the result as an histogram. When a top forms on the histogram (the most recent column is shorter than the prior one), a SELL Signal results, and a BUY Signal is given when the histogram form a bottom. The MACD is a price trend following indicator and by tracking the weekly MACD we can get an idea when the intermediate-term trend may be getting ready to change. In technical analysis, a visual representation of the difference between the MACD line and the MACD signal line. The plot of this difference is presented as a histogram, making the centerline crossovers and divergences easily identifiable. MACD (short for Moving Average Convergence Divergence) is a powerful refinement of the two moving averages system, providing reliable signals of trend changes. The MACD Histogram (Moving Average Convergence Divergence Histogram) provides far earlier and more responsive signals than the original MACD. Unfortunately it is also more volatile. MACD (short for the Moving Convergence / Divergence Momentum Indicator):- usually the difference between the 26-day and 12-day exponential moving averages, although these parameters can be altered. A positive MACD indicates the 12-day average is above the 26-day average and highlights a positive period / trend. The opposite holds true for a negative reading and a downtrend. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, индикатор МЭКДИ (MACD) .

MACE SNAG TEST = ТЕСТ НА ЗАЦЕПКУ БУЛАВОЙ – Mace Snag Test is a test for evaluation of snagging performance. A fabric sample is mounted on a revolving drum in contact with a miniature mace that tracks randomly across the sample. The spikes of the mace effect the snagging. The test predicts results in actual wear.

MACHINERY DAMAGE ADDITIONAL DEDUCTIBLE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОМУ ВЫЧЕТУ ПРИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ МАШИННОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ (или ОГОВОРКА О ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ФРАНШИЗЕ ПРИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ МАШИННОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ) – Machinery Damage Additional Deductible Clause is an Institute clause available for use in a policy covering hull and machinery that provides for an additional deductible to be applied to claims for damage to machinery which is attributable to negligence of master, officers or crew. / хозяина (или капитана), .

MACHINE DIRECTION = НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ МАШИНЫ – Machine Direction is the long direction within the place of the fabric, i.e. the direction in which the fabric is being produced by the machine.

MACHINE STOP = ОСТАНОВ СТАНКА (или XX) – Defect Name:- (Print) Machine Stop. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- (Print) Machine Stop:- This is the result of excess print paste smudging the fabric during the machine stop. Severity:- Major.

MACHINE STRESS–RATED LUMBER = ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ МАШИННОЙ СОРТИРОВКИ – Machine Stress-Rated Lumber is a lumber which has been mechanically evaluated to determine its stiffness and bending strength. / Пиломатериал, который был оценён механическим путём с целью определения его жёсткости и прочности на изгиб. Пиломатериалы, рассортированные с помощью механического устройства, действие которого основано на зависимости между модулем упругости и пределом прочности при изгибе, растяжении.

MACHINE TWIST = МАШИННАЯ КРУТКА – Machine Twist is a hard-twist sewing thread, usually of 3-ply construction spun with S twists and plied with Z twist, especially made for use in sewing machines. / Швейные нитки.

MACKAY = МЭКЭЙ – Mackay is a checked pattern of stripes of blue on light green. / Мэкэй = Настоящая Вещь или Отличная Штука.

MACKINAW = МЭКИНО – Mackinaw is a thick, heavy, usually coarse fabric with a certain degree of natural water repellency. It was originally made of wool, but other fibers such as acrylics are being used today. It was named for the blankets made by the Mackinaw Indians in Michigan. Mackinaw and similar fabrics are extremely popular for hunting jackets and are usually plaid or checked. Mackinaw is also spelled Mackinac. Mackinaw:- wool. Ordinary grade of wool and often has shoddy re-used or remanufactured wool mixed in. Sometimes a cotton warp is used. Very heavily felted and napped on both sides to conceal the weave. Much of the fabric is in a plaid or large check design or brightly colored, or different colors on each side. Heavy and thick, very similar to melton. Named for MacKinac Island, Michigan. Also called Ski Cloth or Snow Cloth. Miners, lumbermen, hunters, trappers, fishermen, and cowboys use much of the fabric for jackets, mackinaws and coats. Also used for blankets, shirts, and some heavy sportswear, windbreakers. / Мэкинэк (Mackinac). Пальтовый драп в пёстротканую клетку.

MACKINTOSH = МАКИНТОШ (или НЕПРОМОКАЕМЫЙ ПЛАЩ) – Mackintosh is (chiefly British) a raincoat. A lightweight waterproof fabric originally of rubberized cotton. / прорезиненная плащевая материя.

MACRAMÉ = МАКРАМЕ – Macramé is an ancient method of forming open fabrics by knotting string, yarn, or other threads. Macramé can be used to make anything from delicate trimmings to sturdy items such as hammocks. Recently, wall hangings of macramé have also become popular. Macramé:- a coarse lace or fringe made by knotting threads or cords in a geometrical pattern.

MACROCENTRA = МАКРОСЭНТРА – Macrocentra:- with a large central spine. / , от Греческого слова Makrós, означающее Большой или Длинный, . Centro – Колюче- или Колючко- или Колючковато- .

MACROECONOMICS = МАКРОЭКОНОМИКА – Macroeconomics:- the subdivision of the discipline of economics that studies and strives to explain the functioning of the economy as a whole – the total output of the economy, the overall level of employment or unemployment, movements in the average level of prices (inflation or deflation), total savings and investment, total consumption and so on. The focus of much of macroeconomic theory is analysis of the ways in which conscious government policies (and the unintended secondary consequences of these policies) can influence the overall 'economic health' of the country for good and for ill. Term used for modern economic analyses of aggregate data pertaining to large groups of persons or products. Used in conjunction with analysis of

individual sectors, called Microeconomics. Study of broad or aggregate economics. Macroeconomics concerns itself with the relationship between such major aggregates as prices, incomes, total consumption and total production, together with interest and exchange rates, savings and investment. See also Microeconomics. Macroeconomics is the study of economics in terms of whole systems with reference to general levels of output and income and to the interrelations among sectors of the economy. A term Macroeconomics refers to the economics of an entire country or countries. It studies the phenomena of economic growth, unemployment, national income, price levels, production, output, etc. / выработка (output). Макроэкономика:- анализ экономики страны в целом с использованием таких агрегированных показателей, как уровни цен, безработицы, инфляции и промышленного производства. Смотрите также Микроэкономика (microeconomics).

MACRO FUND = МАКРО ФОНД – Macro Fund is a hedge fund that specializes in strategies designed to profit from expected macroeconomic events. / Хэдьж фонд, специализирующийся на использовании стратегий, рассчитанных на получение прибыли от проявления предполагаемых макроэкономических событий.

MACROLATTICE = МАКРОРЕШЁТКА – Macrolattice is a repeating structure in very small microfibrils of alternating crystalline and amorphous regions. Yarn properties are thought to be governed by morphology at the macrolattice scale.

MACROMERIS = МАКРОМЭРИС (или КРУПНОМЕРНОЕ, или ДЛИННОМЕРНОЕ) – Macromeris:- with long or large divisions. / , от Греческого слова Makrós, означающее Большой или Длинный, .

MACROMOLECULAR DYES = МАКРОМОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Macromolecular Dyes:- a group of inherently colored polymers. They are useful both as polymers and as dyes with high color yield. The chromophores fit the recognized CI classes, i.e. azo, anthraquinone, etc, although not all CI classes are represented. Used for mass dyeing, hair dyes, writing inks, etc.

MACROMOLECULE = МАКРОМОЛЕКУЛА – Macromolecule is a large molecule formed by hooking together many small molecule units. The term is used synonymously with polymolecule or polymer. See also Polymer. / Макромолекула, буквально – большая молекула, молекула полимера; построена по принципу повторения идентичных (у макромолекул гомополимера) или различных (у макромолекул сополимера) структурных единиц – мономерных (повторяющихся) звеньев. В линейных макромолекулах эти звенья соединены ковалентно в цепочку, длина которой характеризуется степенью полимеризации (то есть числом повторяющихся звеньев) или молекулярной массой. Совокупность макромолекул данного полимера, в отличие от молекул низкомолекулярного вещества, представляет собой набор цепей, в случае, например, гомополимеров, имеющих одинаковую химическую структуру, но разную длину. Для гомополимеров этот набор количественно описывается функцией распределения по степеням полимеризации (или молекулярно-массовым распределением). Для гомологического ряда сополимеров одинакового среднего состава наблюдается также композиционная неоднородность макромолекул (собственно неоднородность состава) и конфигурационная неоднородность (различное чередование звеньев разных типов). Будучи построенной из большого числа (от сотен до миллионов) элементарных звеньев, каждая отдельная макромолекула представляет собой миниатюрный статистический ансамбль, подчиняющийся законам термодинамики малых систем и проявляющий такие свойства макроскопических физических тел, как изменчивость размеров (геометрических) и формы, не связанные с химическими превращениями. Последняя особенность связана с одним из главных свойств макромолекул – их гибкостью, то есть способностью полимерных цепей изменять свою конформацию в результате внутримолекулярного, микроброунового теплового движения звеньев (в случае так называемой Термодинамической Гибкости) или же под влиянием внешних механических, в частности гидродинамических, факторов (Кинетическая Гибкость). Гибкость обусловлена возможностью вращения атомов цепи и звеньев в целом вокруг простых (одинарных) связей. Гибкость макромолекулы следует отличать от подвижности, которую ограничивают внешние факторы – взаимодействие с растворителем или соседними макромолекулярными цепями. Непосредственной мерой гибкости является величина потенциала торможения внутреннего вращения атомов и звеньев, который зависит от структуры повторяющихся звеньев и имеет квантовомеханическую природу. Термодинамическая гибкость макромолекулы определяется по их геометрическим размерам, стереохимическим и некоторым другим характеристикам. Основной стереохимической характеристикой макромолекул является конфигурация – полное пространственное распределение атомов, образующих макромолекулу, которое определяется длинами соответствующих связей и величинами валентных углов и не может быть изменено без разрыва химических связей. Как известно, при одной и той же общей конфигурации макромолекула может принимать несколько конформаций; таким образом, конформация представляет собой переменную статистическую величину – она характеризует распределение в пространстве атомов и атомных групп при неизменных валентных углах, но переменных ориентациях связей. Изменение ориентации происходит вследствие относительных поворотов этих атомов и групп под действием теплового движения звеньев. В отсутствие взаимодействий с другими макромолекулами (например, в разбавленном растворе) вытянутая поначалу гипотетическая полимерная цепь в результате ряда элементарных поворотов приобретает конформацию так называемого Статистического Клубка. Размеры такого клубка выражаются, например, через среднеквадратичное расстояние между его концами. Сопоставление этих размеров с теми, которые макромолекула приобрела бы при отсутствии торможения внутреннего вращения (они рассчитываются теоретически), позволяет оценить термодинамическую гибкость. Размеры макромолекулы, необходимые для расчётов гибкости, могут быть найдены дифракционными или гидродинамическими методами, а некоторые конфигурационные характеристики – динамо- или электрооптическими (двойное лучепреломление в потоке, Эффект Керра). В отличие от термодинамической, или равновесной, гибкости, кинетическая гибкость не является постоянной характеристикой макромолекулы, а зависит от скорости внешнего деформирующего воздействия. Учесть влияние скорости воздействия на кинетическую гибкость макромолекулы можно, зная её релаксационный спектр (смотрите Релаксационные Явления В Полимерах). Между равновесной и кинетической гибкостью имеется определённая связь, ибо в конечном счёте обе эти характеристики определяются потенциалом торможения. С позиций статистической физики способность макромолекулы к деформациям можно характеризовать конформационным набором, который называется также Статистическим Весом (или Конформационной Энтропией). С уменьшением степени полимеризации уменьшается и число возможных конформаций. Относительно короткие макромолекулы олигомеров, или мультимеров, вообще почти не деформируемы, но лишь потому, что в них мало число звеньев, а потенциал торможения – конечная мера гибкости – тот же, что в длинных цепях. Статистическим весом можно характеризовать и конфигурацию, что становится вполне очевидным в случае сополимеров. Число возможных способов распределения разных звеньев вдоль цепи определяет конфигурационную энтропию макромолекулы; отрицательное значение этой величины представляет собой меру информации, оторую может содержать макромолекула. Способность макромолекулы к хранению информации является одной из самых важных их характеристик, значимость которой стала понятна лишь после открытия Генетического Кода. С равновесной и кинетической гибкостью макромолекулы связаны уникальные механические свойства полимеров, в частности высокоэластичность (смотрите Высокоэластическое Состояние). С конформационной энтропией полиэлектролитов и сополимеров связана возможность превращения химической энергии в механическую (смотрите Хемомеханика). С конфигурационной энтропией связана способность макромолекулы к образованию устойчивых вторичных молекулярных

структур, достигающих высокой степени совершенства и обладающих специфическими свойствами в макромолекулах важнейших биополимеров – белков и нуклеиновых кислот. Применительно к биополимерам можно вместо конфигурационной энтропии пользоваться термином Конфигурационная Информация, которая, в соответствии со сказанным выше, определяет единственность (то есть нестатистичность, в отличие от синтетических макромолекул) конформаций белковых макромолекул, предопределяющую их способность быть ферментами, переносчиками кислорода и тому подобное. В синтетических сополимерах вторичные молекулярные структуры возникают вследствие избирательных взаимодействий определённым образом расположенных вдоль цепи звеньев разных типов; эти структуры лишь умеренно специфичны, но могут служить простейшими моделями запоминания на уровне макромолекул.

MACRONUTRIENT = МАКРОПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО (или МАКРОЭЛЕМЕНТ) – Macronutrient is a nutrient element absorbed by the plant in large amounts, often more than 0.1% of its dry weight. The following are considered macroelements: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and sulfur.

MACRO PAYMENT = МАКРО ПЛАТЁЖ (или ПЛАТЁЖ КРУПНОЙ СУММОЙ) – Macro Payment:- in the European Union, typically those payments above €25.00 (EUR25.00). See also Medium Payment, adn Micro Payments.

MACROPHYTES = МАКРОФИТЫ – Macrophytes are large plants, as opposed to microphytes such as algae and fungi. / Под Макрофитами, от Греческих слов Makrós, означающее Большой или Длинный, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается .

MACRORHIZA = МАКРОРИЗА – Macrorhiza:- with long or large roots. / с длинными или крупными корнями. Под Макроризой, от Греческих слов Makrós, означающее Большой или Длинный, и Rhíza, означающее Корень, понимается .

MACROS = MODULES FOR ANNUAL CROP SIMULATION

MACRS = MODIFIED ACCELERATED COST RECOVERY SCHEDULE

MACULA = МАКУЛА (или ПЯТНО, или ПЯТНЫШКО) – Macula is a spot or blotch. Hence Adj. maculate = with spots or blotches.

MAD = MOROCCAN DIRHAM

MADA = MUDA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

MADDER = МАРЕНА (или ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЙ АЛИЗАРИН) – (1) Madder is the roots of Rubia tinctorum used in vegetative (natural) dyeing to get a red. Kind of a reddish brown. Madder is a root from which a vegetable dye called Alizarin was obtained originally. It is now produced synthetically. See also Alizarin Dye. / крашение мареной; сушёный корень марены; естественный ализарин. Крапп Марена, Rubia (красящее вещество красного цвета из корней Марены). Под Мареной (Rubia) понимается род растений семейства Мареновых. Многолетние травы, полукустарники или невысокие кустарники. Листья цельные, накрест супротивные, с межчерешковыми прилистниками, по форме сходными с листьями. Цветки мелкие, в верхушечных или пазушных полузонтиках, часто собранных в сложные метельчатые или реже кистевидные соцветия. Около 55 видов в умеренных областях Азии и в Средиземноморье, немногие в Средней Европе и в Африке, около 15 видов в Средней и Южной Америке; в бывшем СССР около 20 видов, большая часть в Средней Азии. Подземные органы нескольких видов Марен содержат красящие вещества. Марена Красильная, или Крапп (Rubia Tinctorum), с глубокой древности возделывалась ради яркой стойкой краски (в зависимости от методов обработки окрашивает ткани в красный, фиолетовый, оранжевый, канареечно-жёлтый или другой цвет). После открытия (в 1860-е) синтетического ализарина культура Марены Красильной сохранилась лишь в немногих странах Азии, где её используют для окраски ковров.

(2) Madder:- a moderate to strong red. / Марена – ализариновый корень.

MADE GOOD = ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ СТОИМОСТИ ТОВАРА – Made Good:- the sums paid to a general average fund to make good losses incurred by the general average act.

MADRAS = МАДРАССКАЯ (или МАДРАСКА) – Madras, from the famous city in India, is a fabric with a silk warp and cotton weft, in bright colors, used to make scarves, squares, etc. Madras fabric is a light, cotton fabric that is typically associated with summer clothing. The name is based on the initial inventors of the Madras fabric style, the Eastern Indians and especially on the black and red check fabric that was exported from Madras, India. Madras fabric is now made in a variety of checked patterns, for example turquoise and pink checks were popular in the 1980s preppy style. It was enjoyed as a ‘preppy lock’ much earlier, and is referenced in Susan Eloise Hinton (born July 22, 1948; an American writer best known for her young-adult novels) novel, The Outsiders as preferred by the rich kids. Early Madras fabric was not always colorfast, which actually some people enjoyed, since the look of the fabric changed each time it was washed. This enjoyment might be slightly less for people who washed early Madras fabric with white shirts or other light colored clothing. You could easily end up with pink or grey underwear or socks if you weren’t careful. Today’s Madras fabric tends to be colorfast, but still has an unfortunate tendency to shrink slightly. If you’re trying to decide on a size in a shirt, shorts, or skirt, consider sizing up if you plan to dry the Madras fabric in the clothes dryer. Otherwise, be sure to only wash Madras fabric on a cold water cycle and hang it to dry. In warm summer months, the lightness of the fabric can easily dry it within a day or even sooner if the fabric is dried outdoors on a clothesline. You can buy some versions of Madras fabric that contain polyester. True Madras fabric should be 100% cotton, though. Adding polyester can create a more durable, colorfast, and less easy to shrink garment, but it also takes away from the lightness of the fabric and will not keep you as cool when you wear it. True Madras fabric should always be made of 100% cotton, and you’ll find most of the designers who use the fabric prefer pure cotton. Madras fabric never truly goes out of style. You’ll find it just about every summer reflecting the current fashion trends. When crop pants became popular in the 2000s, summer styles introduced Madras crop pants, often with a simple elasticized and drawstring waist. Very thin Madras can be somewhat see-through, so if you’re choosing it for dresses, or skirts, do consider a garment that is lined or consider adding a slip underneath the skirt. You can also find some Madras fabric made with seersucker, essentially plaid with puckered seams that promote even more comfort. Seersucker Madras fabric is probably some of the coolest fabric you can wear on the hottest days of the year. Occasionally, the cheerful checks and colors of Madras fabric are used to fill other household fabric needs. Madras plaids can made for curtains in a kid’s room. The fabric tends not to be used for upholstery, since its lightweight nature contributes to less durability. Madras is a lightweight plain weave cotton fabric with a striped, plaid, or checked pattern. A true Madras will bleed when washed. This type of fabric is usually imported from India. End-uses are men’s and women’s shirts and dresses. Madras:- composed of all cotton or cotton and silk, and is a single cloth fabric, having excellent wearing qualities. It has been on the market for many years and is considered a staple in the cotton goods line. It is a narrow fabric sold at 27 inches width, and is made of varying grades, weighing from two ounces to three ounces per yard, and is used at all seasons of theyear. It is used by the ladies for summer skirts, shirt-wait suits, etc; by men for shirts, shirt bosoms and four-in-hand and bow neckties. It is also used as a drapery in workmen’s homes for windows, etc. It is known by the plain white ground and fancy colored narrow stripe warp effects and is made of cotton yarns ranging from 1/26’s to 1/80’s warp and filling, and from 50 to 100 or more ends per inch. The knowledge of the utility of Madras being common among most all classes of people, permits of the greatest

scope in creating both harmonious and contrasting color and weave combinations, simplicity in color arrangement being generally the keynote to success in producing an elegant, good-selling line. Colors:- those colors most in demand, which have been adapted to this fabric, are rich and delicate shades of blue, rose, green, linen, tan, lavender, ecru and bright red. For prominent hair line effects use black, navy blue, dark green, royal blue and cherry red. Good fast color is necessary in making madras as it is a wash fabric, the feature of which Is the fine colored stripe effect running warp ways. If inferior colors are used, they will surely spread during the finishing process, and will cause a clouded stripe where a distinct one was intended, thereby causing a pile of seconds. Madras used in making men's stiff bosom shirts is made entirely with a plain weave. Sometimes the colored stripe is developed by doubling up in the heddle and reed (by drawing in two or more ends in one heddle, and the threads of several heddles in one split in the reed). Today's Madras fabric tends to be colorfast, but still has an unfortunate tendency to shrink slightly. Madras is a lightweight, plain weave fabric with a striped, checked, or plaid pattern. True Madras is 'guaranteed to bleed'. Madras:- originated in Madras, India and is one of the oldest staples in the cotton trade. The fabric is made on a plain background which may be colored or white, with stripes, cords or small checks to form the pattern. Made on a plain loom. Plain dobby or Jacquard loom is used to make some of the shirting, while Madras curtain cloth is made on a leno loom from a gauze or doup weave. When cotton is used it is usually Arizona or Egyptian, carded or combed, dependent on the quality fabric desired; 2/80's or 1/40's are popular counts of yarn used. Textures run from 68 to 76 in both directions. Madras is a fine plain-woven shirting and dress fabric usually of cotton with varied designs (as plaid) in bright colors or in white; a light open usually cotton fabric. Originated in Madras, India and it is a very old cloth. Much of it has a plain colored background with stripes, plaid, checks, or designs. Made with combed or carded yarns depending on the quality. Some is mercerized to make it lustrous and durable. Often the dyes are not fast and with each washing, color changes take place. Madras:- called Indian Madras. A fine, hand-loomed cotton imported from Madras, India. The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has ruled that it is deceptive to apply this term to a fabric that does not meet this description. In addition, the FTC definition requires that any dyes used on this fabric must be vegetable dyes that will bleed (the colors run into each other). The fact that the FTC felt called upon to make such a definition is some indication of the popularity of Madras and imitation Madras fabrics in recent years. The authentic Madras and its imitations usually have checked or plaid designs. / основа и уточина . Американская писательница Сюзэн Элоис Хинтчэн (Susan Eloise Hinton; 1948–). Жакяр (Jacquard). Туркуаз (в переводе с Французского языка – Бирюза или Бирюзовое). ткацкий станок для тканей с полотняным переплетением или одночелночный ткацкий станок (plain loom). ткацкий станок для тканей с перевивочным переплетением (leno loom) перевивочное переплетение (leno weave or gauze weave or doup weave).

THE MADRID AGREEMENT = МАДРИДСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – The full name of the Madrid Agreement is the 'Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks' of April 14, 1891 (as revised at Brussels on 1900-December-14, at Washington on 1911-June-02, at The Hague on 1925-November-06, at London on 1934-June-02, at Nice on 1957-June-15, and at Stockholm on 1967-July-14, and as amended on 1979-September-28). The Madrid Agreement concerns the international filing of registration applications for trademarks. It enables registration of a trademark in the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO's) International Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland, in much the same way as the Patent Cooperation Treaty provides for international filing of patent applications. WIPO acts as the administering agency for actions taken under the Paris Convention. Once registered with WIPO, a trademark is protected in each member country. Therefore, the protection obtained is governed by the national laws of the individual member countries and is limited by national laws. See also The Berne Convention, The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Protocol, The Paris Convention, The Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks. The system of international registration of marks is governed by two treaties:- (i) the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, which dates from 1891, and (ii) the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement, which was adopted in 1989, entered into force on 1995-December-01, and came into operation on 1996-April-01. Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol also came into force on that date. The system is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO, which maintains the International Register and publishes the WIPO Gazette of International Marks. The objectives of the system are two-fold. Firstly, it facilitates the obtaining of protection for marks (trademarks and service marks). The registration of a mark in the International Register produces, in the contracting parties designated by the applicant, the effects described in paragraph 31, below. Further contracting parties may be designated subsequently. Secondly, since an international registration is equivalent to a bundle of national registrations, the subsequent management of that protection is made much easier. There is only one registration to renew, and changes such as a change in ownership or in the name or address of the holder, or a limitation of the list of goods and services, can be recorded in the International Register through a single simple procedural step. On the other hand, if it is desired to transfer the registration for only some of the designated contracting parties, or for only some of the goods or services, or to limit the list of goods and services with respect to only some of the designated contracting parties, the system is flexible enough to accommodate this. International registration has several advantages for the owner of the mark. After registering the mark, or filing an application for registration, with the Office of origin, he has only to file one application, in one language, and pay one fee instead of filing separately in the trademark Offices of the various contracting parties in different languages and paying a separate fee in each Office. Moreover, the holder does not have to wait for the Office of each contracting party in which protection is sought to take a positive decision to register the mark; if no refusal is notified by an Office within the applicable time limit, the mark is protected in the contracting party concerned. In some cases, the holder does not even have to wait the expiry of this time limit in order to know that the mark is protected in a contracting party, since he may, before the expiry of the time limit, receive a statement of grant of protection from the Office of that contracting party. A further important advantage is that changes subsequent to registration, such as a change in the name or address of the holder, or a change (total or partial) in ownership or a limitation of the list of goods and services may be recorded with effect for several designated contracting parties through a single simple procedural step and the payment of a single fee. Moreover, there is only one expiry date and only one registration to renew. International registration is also to the advantage of Trademark Offices. They do not need to examine for compliance with formal requirements, or classify the goods or services, or publish the marks. Moreover, they are compensated for the work that they perform; the individual fees collected by the International Bureau are transferred to the contracting parties in respect of which they have been paid, while the complementary and supplementary fees are distributed annually among the contracting parties not receiving individual fees, in proportion of the number of designations made of each of them. An international registration is effective for 10 years. It may be renewed for further periods of 10 years on payment of the prescribed fees. The International Bureau sends a reminder to the holder and to his representative (if any) six months before renewal is due. The international registration may be renewed in respect of all the designated contracting parties or in respect of only some of them. It may not however be renewed in respect of only some of the goods and services recorded in the International Register; if therefore the holder wishes, at the time of renewal, to remove some of the goods and services from the international registration, he must separately request cancellation in respect of those goods and services. / Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности.

THE MADRID PROTOCOL = МАДРИДСКИЙ ПРОТОКОЛ – Signatories to the Madrid Agreement and other countries are negotiating a new agreement referred to as the Madrid Protocol. The Madrid Protocol aims to obtain protection for trademarks through international recognition, and is to be policed by the World Intellectual Property Organization, which will maintain records of all applications. It is

proposed that each registration will be effective for 10 years, although this period would be indefinitely extendable on request for additional 10-year terms. The 'Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks' (The Madrid Protocol) is an international treaty that allows a trademark owner to seek registration in any of the countries that have joined the Madrid Protocol by filing a single application, called an 'International Application'. Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks:- adopted at Madrid, Spain on 1989-June-27. The Madrid Protocol enables owners of trademark applications and registrations to extend their rights to dozens of other member countries. Filing these International applications can be accomplished without the appointment of a local agent in the designated countries. Thus, proceeding through the Protocol is much less expensive than filing nationally. These International rights are sought through the applicants' home office using either the English or French language. A single filing fee is payable in the applicant's home currency. This eliminates the need to process multiple bills fromdifferent countries. Over 65 countries are currently within the system including the United States, Australia, China, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom. The United States became a party to the Protocol on 2003-November-02, after many years of deliberations about acceding. The European Union became a party less than a year later, on 2004-October-01. See also The Berne Convention, The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Paris Convention, The Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

MAESTRO® CARD = КАРТА МАЭСТРО® (или КАРТА МЭЙСТЧРО®) – Maestro® is a part of MasterCard's family of brands. Maestro is backed by MasterCard International Maestro® is the debit card from MasterCard. It provides PIN-based, direct cash access from your bank account at home as well as abroad. What's the difference between a Maestro® card and a credit card? Your Maestro® card is linked to your bank account, and the amount of your purchases is deducted directly from that account. Generally, you enter your PIN on a keypad when you want to purchase an item with Maestro®. Currently, in some countries you may be requested to sign a receipt to complete your Maestro transaction rather than enter your PIN. A credit card allows you to pay via instalments and/or a revolving line of credit, with the limit set by the issuer. Your monthly payment can range from a minimum amount, set by your bank, to your entire outstanding balance. Generally, if you pay the entire bill at the end of the month, no interest is charged. If a balance is outstanding, you will be charged interest at a predetermined annual percentage rate (APR), which differs from issuer to issuer. Automatic teller machine cards with Maestro functions are debit cards with which you can either withdraw money worldwide from teller machines or also at many banking machines. Over the past couple of years, Switch has been migrating to Maestro®, MasterCard's global debit brand and during this time, the Maestro® name and logo has gradually been replacing Switch on customers' cards and in shop windows. Switch has largely disappeared from most shop windows and will totally disappear by mid 2007. / Маэстро® (или Мэйстчро®; Maestro®). МэстчёКард® (MasterCard®).

MAE WEST = МЭЙ ВЭСТ (или XX) – Mae West is an inflatable life jacket in the form of a collar extending down the chest worn by fliers in World War II.

MAFF = MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

MAFI = MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

MAFI TRAILER = ПРИЦЕП МАФИ – MAFI Transport-Systeme GmbH (Tauberbischofsheim, Germany) is a worldwide leading manufacturer of tractors for in-plant transportation in seaports, industry, logistic and distribution centers. For in-plant transportation in ports, industry and distribution MAFI supplies industrial and heavy-duty trailers, cargo/rolltrailers and container chassis. MAFI offers the right trailer system for your specific application. Both the basic as well as the customized trailers feature all the advantages of the MAFI product. MAFI Trailer is the German brand name of a roll trailer used for RoRo purposes. Also known as Roll Trailer. MAFI offers cargo/rolltrailers for the transport of standard ISO containers and heavy loads in ports and industry. The cargo/rolltrailers are suited for payloads up to 120 t and for container sizes up to 60'. Depending on your requirements the rolltrailers can be designed for other container dimensions and loads and be equipped with fixed gooseneck, parking brakes, lightning, lashings and safety beams. Different kinds of tyres, loading platform covers as well as locating pins, collapsible twistlocks, container guides and stanchions are also available on request. German brand name trailer with solid rubber wheels used for RoRo purposes. / МАФИ Транспот-Систэме Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (MAFI Transport-Systeme GmbH). Немецкое фирменное название перекатываемого прицепа, используемого при погрузке или выгрузке методом закатить/выкатить. Известен также как Трал или Волокуша (Roll Trailer).

MAGENTA = КРАСНОВАТО–ЛИЛОВОЕ (или ФУКСИН) – Magenta is a bluish-red color. Magenta is the 'official' subtractive reddish color. (Comments paralleling those for cyan apply.) In the MX reactive dye family, Red MX-8B and Red MX-5B are good magentas. Many dye sellers in the textile arts market call this 'Fuchsia'. Magenta:- deep purplish red. / Фуксин – анилиновая малиновая краска.

MAGGOT = ЛИЧИНКА – Maggot is a larval stage of the Order Diptera (Fly). / Личинка, стадия индивидуального развития многих беспозвоночных и некоторых Позвоночных Животных (Рыб и Земноводных), у которых запасы питательных веществ в яйце недостаточны для завершения зародышевого развития. Организм на стадии личинки ведёт самостоятельную жизнь, обычно имеет специальные органы, не свойственные взрослой форме, и лишён многих органов, присущих последней. У многих животных стадия личинки обусловлена различным образом их жизни на ранних этапах развития и во взрослом состоянии:- так, характерная для Многощетинковых Червей и многих Моллюсков личинка – трохофора ведёт свободноплавающий образ жизни, тогда как взрослые формы обитают на дне. Иногда наличие личинки связано со сменой среды обитания во время развития. Например, у многих Земноводных личинка приспособлена к жизни в воде (смотрите Головастик), а взрослое животное – к условиям суши. У морских сидячих или малоподвижных животных плавающая личинка обеспечивает их расселение. Таковы личинки Губок и Кишечнополостных – паренхимула, амфибластула и планула, а также личинки Иглокожих и Кишечнодышащих – диплеурула. Превращение личинки во взрослое животное (смотрите Метаморфоз) заключается в перестройке организации, тем более глубокой, чем сильнее личинка отличается от закончившего своё развитие организма. Особенно резкие изменения происходят при метаморфозе личинки некоторых Беспозвоночных (Немертин, Иглокожих, Насекомых). Например, у высших Насекомых на стадии куколки, следующей за стадией личинки, почти все личиночные органы разрушаются, а органы взрослого животного формируются заново из особых зачатков – имагинальных дисков. Личинки некоторых Животных сохраняют черты строения предковых форм, что указывает на происхождение этих Животных. Подобное филогенстическое значение придают, например, личинки Губок и Кишечнополостных (паренхимуле и плануле), а также хвостатой личинке асцидий, которая напоминает по строению свободноплавающего предка.

MAGNETIC FILTER = МАГНИТНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Magnetic Filter is a filter element that, in addition to its filter medium, has a magnet or magnets incorporated into its structure to attract and hold ferromagnetic particles. See also Filter.

MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION LINE = ШТРИХ РАСПОЗНАВАНИЯ, НАНОСИМЫЙ МАГНИТНЫМИ ЧЕРНИЛАМИ – In the United States, the terms 'MICR Line' and 'Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Line' mean the numbers, which may include the bank routing number, account number, check number, check amount, and other information, that are printed near the bottom of a check in magnetic ink in accordance with generally applicable industry standards. / Магнитные Чернила представляют

собой суспензию или мастику, содержащую красящее вещество и микроскопические магнитные частицы. Запись производится на обыкновенной бумаге перьевой или шариковой ручкой, а считывание – с помощью магнитной головки, состоящей из ферромагнитного сердечника с одной или несколькими обмотками. Магнитные чернила применяются при оформлении накладных, счетов, чеков и так далее.

MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION LINE PRESENTMENT = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ШТРИХА РАСПОЗНАВАНИЯ, НАНОСИМОГО МАГНИТНЫМИ ЧЕРНИЛАМИ – In the United States, Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) Line Presentment means electronic check presentment when only the MICR line of the check is included in the data sent to the paying bank. Under MICR line presentment, the delivery of paper checks to the paying bank is not necessary for legal presentment.

MAGNETIC PLUG = МАГНИТНЫЙ СЕРДЕЧНИК (или МАГНИТНАЯ ПРОБКА) – Magnetic Plug:- strategically located in the flow stream to collect a representative sample of wear debris circulating in the system:- for example, engine swarf, bearing flakes, and fatigue chunks. The rate of buildup of wear debris reflects degradation of critical surfaces. / остатки (debris).

MAGNETIC SEAL = МАГНИТНОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Magnetic Seal is a seal that uses magnetic material (instead of springs or a bellows) to provide the closing force that keeps the seal faces together. See also Seal.

MAGNETIC SEPARATOR = МАГНИТНЫЙ СЕПАРАТОР – Magnetic Separator is a separator that uses a magnetic field to attract and hold ferromagnetic particles.

MAGUEY = МАГУЭЙ (или ТЁМНО–ЗЕЛЁНАЯ АГАВА) – Maguey is the Agave or century plant, especially Agave Americana but includes several other species. Also applied to cordage and fabrics made from fibers of the Maguey plant. / Американская Агава (Agave Americana).

MAHOGANY = МАХАГОНИЕВОЕ (или КРАСНОЕ ДЕРЕВО) – Mahogany:- a moderate reddish brown.

MAIDEN = ДЕВИЦА (или ДЕВА, или ДЕВУШКА) – Maiden is the name for the posts that support the flyer on a spinning wheel. Maiden and the base that supports them is called the Mother-Of-All.

MAIDEN TRIP = ПЕРВОЕ ПЛАВАНИЕ (или ПЕРВЫЙ РЕЙС, или ПОЕЗДКА ДЕВЫ) – Maiden Trip is a first voyage of a vessel after delivery to her owner(s). / Первый рейс судна после доставки его владельцу.

MAIL = ПОЧТА – Mail:- dispatches of correspondence and other objects tendered by and intended for delivery to postal administrations. A term Mail means United States mail and foreign transit mail. / Под Почтой, от Польского слова Poczta, или Почтовой Связью понимается один из видов связи; в обиходе почтой называют почтамты (предприятия, осуществляющие все виды почтовой, телеграфной и телефонной связи), узлы и отделения связи, а также пересылаемые ими почтовые отправления (периодические издания, письма, посылки, денежные переводы).

MAILLOT = МАЙО (или КУПАЛЬНИК, или ТРИКО, или МАЙКА, или ФУТБОЛКА) – Maillot is a one-piece, typically strapless, woman's bathing suit. Maillot:- tights for dancers or gymnasts; Jersey; a woman's one-piece bathing suit. / Под Майо, от Французского слова Maillot, означающее Купальник или Майка или Трико или Футболка, понимается .

MAIN = MID–AMERICA INTERCONNECTED NETWORK

MAIN DECK = ГЛАВНАЯ ПАЛУБА – Main Deck:- the main continuous deck of a ship running from fore to aft; the principle deck; the deck from which the freeboard is determined.

MAIN LINE OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР ГЛАВНЫХ ЛИНИЙ – Main Line Operator is a carrier employing vessel(s) in the main or principal routes in a trade but not participating within a consortium. / Перевозчик, обслуживающий судно(а) на главных или основных торговых маршрутах, но не участвующий в консорциуме.

MAIN REFINANCING INSTRUMENT = ОСНОВНОЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ – Main Refinancing Instrument is the major monetary policy instrument of the European Central Bank (ECB). Via interest rates and money supply made available, the central bank uses this instrument to influence consumption and investment levels, which in turn have an impact on the overall economic situation. As part of the main refinancing operations (open market operations) commercial banks borrow money from the central bank against the deposit of collateral with the central bank.

MAIN REFINANCING OPERATIONS = ОСНОВНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЮ – Main Refinancing Operations are regular open market operations executed by the Eurosystem in order to provide the banking system with the appropriate amount of liquidity. They take the form of weekly auctions in which the banks can bid for liquidity. Main Refinancing Operation is a weekly open market operation conducted by the Eurosystem. On 09 March 2004 the maturity of these operations was reduced from two weeks to one week, following a Governing Council decision of 2003. The operations are conducted as variable rate tenders with a pre-announced minimum bid rate.

MAIN STEM = ГЛАВНЫЙ СТЕБЕЛЬ – Main Stem is the central axis of the plant consisting of a terminal meristem and a series of internodes with nodes and one main-stem leaf at each node. A normal branching pattern associated with main-stem nodes would consist of inactive nodes at the first 2–4 nodal positions, monopodia on the next 1–3 positions, and sympodia at all subsequent nodes. In Cotton, the nodes, main-stem leaves and associated sympodial branches arise in a 3/8 phyllotaxy around the main stem, i.e. a new leaf or branch arises every 3/8ths of the circumference of the main-stem.

MAIN–STEM NODE = УЗЕЛ ГЛАВНОГО СТЕБЛЯ – Main-Stem Node is the part of the stem at which a main-stem leaf is attached. In the axil of the leaf a monopodial or sympodial branch arises from an axillary bud. A second axillary bud also exists in the axil and occasionally generates a second branch from the main-stem node. The highest main-stem node for practical counting purposes is considered to be where the most recent main-stem leaf has unfolded.

MAINTAINER LINE = ЗАКРЕПИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ЛИНИЯ ЗАКРЕПИТЕЛЬ) – Maintainer Line is a pollinator variety used to pollinate the male sterile line and produce progenies which still retain male sterility. If there is no maintainer line, the male sterile line cannot be maintained and multiplied generation after generation. A Maintainer Line is similar to a CMS (short for the cytoplasmic male sterility) line except that it has viable pollen grains and normal seed setting. The maintainer line is used as a pollinator for maintaining a CMS line. The maintainer is also called the B Line. The B line cannot restore fertility to the F1 generation when it is crossed with a CMS line. Panicles exsert fully out of the flag leaves. Anthers are yellow, plump, and shed pollen. The B line flowers 2–3 days earlier than the CMS line. Flowering lasts for about 5 days. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

MAINTENANCE APPLICATION = ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКОЕ (или ПОДДЕРЖИВАЮЩЕЕ) ВНЕСЕНИЕ – Maintenance Application is an application of fertilizer materials in amounts and at intervals to ensure a certain minimum level of an available nutrient.

MAINTENANCE FEES = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ ЗА ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ – Maintenance Fees are the fees for maintaining in force a patent based on an application filed on or after December 12, 1980. / вознаграждения за поддержание в силе патента, .

MAINTENANCE GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ (или ГАРАНТИЯ (ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО) ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ) – Maintenance Guarantee supports remedies and any defects which become apparent after delivery of the goods or after completion of a plant.

MAINTENANCE LEVEL = ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ – The term Maintenance Level means the minimum amount of original margin and option margins a carrying member is required to maintain in a customer account at all times, as provided in the rules of the exchange.

MAINTENANCE MARGIN = МАРЖА ЗА УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ (или ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМАЯ МАРЖА) – Maintenance Margin is a set minimum margin per every outstanding futures contract that a customer must maintain in his margin account to retain the futures position. The maintenance margin is typically less than the initial margin, and also differs by contract. If a customer's equity in any futures position drops to or below the level of maintenance margin because of adverse price movement, the broker must issue a Margin Call to restore the customer's equity. If the customer wish to continue to hold the position, customer will be required to restore his/her account to the full initial margin level (not to the maintenance margin level). Also known as the Maintenance Performance Bond. See also Margin, Initial Margin, Margin Call, Security Deposit, and Variable Limit Margins. Maintenance Margin, also known as Minimum Margin, is the lowest level to which an investor's account can drop before additional funds are required. Maintenance margin requirements are determined by the board of directors of an exchange and are based on the volatility and price of the futures contract. Maintenance Margin is the margin deposit required by the exchange to keep equity in your futures or options (if selling options) position. It is required when the initial margin has been depleted by adverse price movement. Maintenance Margin is a special minimum amount of margin money that must be maintained. / Установленная минимальная маржа за каждый остающийся незакрытым встречной сделкой фьючерсный контракт, которую заказчик должен поддерживать на своём маржинальном счёте для удерживания открытой позиции по данному фьючерсу. Поддерживаемая маржа обычно меньше первоначальной маржи и её размер в зависимости от конкретного контракта различен. Как правило, размер поддерживаемой маржи соответствует размеру первоначальной маржи для хэдьжирования. После покупки или продажи фьючерсного контракта заказчик обязан будет поддерживать на своём маржинальном счёте сумму, не менее определённого процента от суммы первоначальной маржи. Это связано с тем, что по фьючерсным контрактам клиринговые расчёты (расчёты прибыли или убытка) проводятся ежедневно по окончании торговой сессии по установившейся расчётной цене, и это, соответственно, отражается на состоянии маржинального счёта заказчика. Поддерживаемая маржа формируется в качестве остатка после расчёта через клиринговую палату по дневным или разнодневным прибылям и убыткам между фирмами, являющимися клиринговыми членами. Фактически, при оставлении позиции открытой на следующий день и более, клиринговая палата в конце рабочего дня, в который была открыта позиция, высвобождает из залога (суммы первоначальной маржи) за каждый фьючерсный контракт часть денежных средств. Этими средствами торговец вправе распоряжаться по своему собственному усмотрению. Остающиеся в залоге за каждый фьючерс денежные средства и составляют поддерживаемую маржу. Если свободные денежные средства заказчика по любой позиции по фьючерсу сокращаются до или оказываются ниже уровня средств поддерживаемой маржи из-за неблагоприятного поведения цены, брокер должен будет выставить заказчику Маржинальное Требование пополнить счёт свободными денежными средствами. В этом случае, при желании заказчика и далее удерживать данную позицию, ему придётся восстановить сумму на счёте до уровня первоначальной, а не поддерживаемой маржи. Известна также как Поддерживаемое Обязательство Исполнения (Maintenance Performance Bond). Смотрите также Маржа (Margin), Маржинальное Требование (Margin Call), Залоговый Депозит (Security Deposit), и Изменяемые Лимиты Маржи (Variable Limit Margins).

MAINTENANCE PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ – Maintenance Period is the period over which credit institutions' compliance with reserve requirements is calculated. Since 10 March 2004 the maintenance period has begun on the settlement day of the first main refinancing operation following the meeting of the Governing Council at which the monthly assessment of the monetary policy stance is pre-scheduled. The European Central Bank (ECB) publishes a calendar of the reserve maintenance periods at least three months before the start of the year.

MAJOR(S) = КРУПНЯК (или ПЕРВОСТЕПЕННЫЕ, или МАЖОРИТАРИИ) – Majors:- these companies were called 'Majors' because each was large enough to influence international oil supplies and prices, operated in more than one country, and were active in virtually every stage of the oil production process – from crude oil exploration to refining and distribution. The US equivalent of a blue chip company; a very large company within its market sector. A term broadly applied to those multinational oil companies which by virtue of size, age, or degree of integration are among the preeminent companies in the international petroleum industry. / Термин может быть использован в качестве жаргона для обозначения крупных компаний, основных валют и тому подобное. От Латинского слова Major, означающее Больший или Старший.

MAJOR CARRIER = КРУПНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Major Carrier is a for-hire certificated air carrier that has annual operating revenues of USD1 billion or more. Such carrier usually operates between major population centers. / Нанимаемый сертифицированный воздушный перевозчик, который имеет ежегодную операционную выручку в размере одного и более миллиардов Долларов США. Такой перевозчик обычно действует между крупными населёнными центрами.

MAJOR GENE = ГЛАВНЫЙ ГЕН (или ОСНОВНОЙ ГЕН) – Major Gene is a gene that determines major characteristics.

MAJOR GENE RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ ГЛАВНОГО ГЕНА – Major Gene Resistance is a resistance in which genes show clear-cut and discrete segregation in the F_2 or later generations of crosses between resistant and susceptible parents. Effects are thus qualitative. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

MAJORITY = БОЛЬШИНСТВО – Majority is more than 50 percent; commonly used as the percentage of votes required to approve certain corporate actions. / Большинство составляет более 50 процентов; обычно используется как процент голосов, требуемых для одобрения определённых корпоративных действий.

MAJORITY INTEREST = МАЖОРИТАРНЫЙ ПАКЕТ (или КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПАКЕТ) – Majority Interest:- ability of one business to control another through ownership of a majority of its stock. It is not necessary to own more than 50% of a company's stock to have a controlling interest in it. See also Controlling Interest, and Minority Interest.

MAJORITY SHAREHOLDER = МАЖОРИТАРНЫЙ АКЦИОНЕР (или МАЖОРИТАРИЙ) – Majority Shareholder is a shareholder who owns more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a firm.

MAJOR PESTS = ГЛАВНЫЕ (или КРУПНЫЕ) ВРЕДИТЕЛИ – Major Pests are the unwanted organisms, such as Insects, pathogens, Weeds, small Animals, etc that compete with people for food and shelter, threaten their health, comfort, and welfare and cause serious problems.

MAKE COLORS = РАЗУКРАШИВАТЬ (или ПОДНИМАТЬ ФЛАГИ) – Make Colors (maritime term):- hoisting the ensign at 08 am and down at sunset.

MAKER = СОЗДАТЕЛЬ – Maker is:- (1) a person who signs a check or promissory note, which makes him/her responsible for payment; and (2) a person who endorses a check or note over to another person before it is delivered, making the endorser obligated to pay until it is delivered. See also Drawer. A term Maker is applied to one who makes a promissory note and promises to pay it when due. He who makes a bill of exchange is called the Drawer, and frequently in common parlance and in books of Reports we find the word drawer inaccurately applied to the maker of a promissory note. See also Promissory Note.

MAKE THE COURSE GOOD = БРАТЬ КУРС ХОРОШИЙ (или ИДТИ КУРСОМ ХОРОШИМ, или ДЕРЖАТЬ КУРС ХОРОШИЙ) – Make The Course Good (maritime term):- steering; keeping the ship on the course given (no lazy steering).

MAKE THE LAND = ОТКРЫВАТЬ БЕРЕГ (или ПРИБЛИЖАТЬСЯ К БЕРЕГУ) – Make The Land (maritime term):- landfall. To reach shore.

MAKE WATER = ИМЕТЬ ТЕЧЬ (или ТЕЧЬ) – Make Water (maritime term):- to leak; take in water.

MALE FLOWER = МУЖСКОЙ ЦВЕТОК – Male Flower is a flower with functional stamens but no ovary. / с функциональными тычинками (stamens) .

MALE PARENT = РОДИТЕЛЬ МУЖСКОГО ПОЛА (или ОТЦОВСКАЯ ОСОБЬ, или МУЖСКАЯ ОСОБЬ, или ОТЦОВСКАЯ ФОРМА) – Male Parent is the plant which is the source of pollen used in hybridization.

MALE STERILE = СТЕРИЛЬНОЕ ПО МУЖСКОЙ ЛИНИИ (или БЕСПЛОДНОЕ ПО МУЖСКОЙ ЛИНИИ) – Male Sterile is a plant having no pollen grains or nonfunctional pollen grains and therefore is unable to fertilize the embryo.

MALFORMED PIECE = УРОДЛИВАЯ ШТУКА (или КУСОК) – Malformed Piece:- results from machine fault and/or adjustment or failure of operator to position piece properly. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НАРОЧИТОМ (или УМЫШЛЕННОМ, или ЗЛОНАМЕРЕННОМ) ПОВРЕЖДЕНИИ – Malicious Damage Clause is a clause published by the Institute of London Underwriters for use in a cargo policy that is subject to the Institute Cargo Clauses (1982) B or C. It adds the risks of malicious acts, vandalism and sabotage to the cargo policy. Malicious Damage Clause is a clause published by the Institute of London Underwriters for use in a cargo policy that is subject to the Institute Cargo Clauses (1982) B or C. It adds the risks of malicious acts, vandalism and sabotage to the cargo policy. The clause may be used with any of the Institute trades clauses that are based on the ICC B or C conditions. / Оговорка, публикуемая Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров).

MALINE = МАЛИН – Maline is a gauze-like veiling of net used to trim hats. See also Net. Malines:- a fine stiff net with a hexagonal mesh that is usually made of silk or rayon and that is often used for veils; also, maline. / Под Малин, от Французского слова Maline, означающее Лукавый или Хитрый, понимается .

MALLORY FATIGUE TEST = ТЕСТ НА УСТАЛОСТЬ ПО МЭЛЛОРИ – Mallory Fatigue Test is a test to measure the endurance properties of tire cord. Frank Burr Mallory (1862–1941) was an American pathologist at the Boston City Hospital and Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School. / Фрэньк Бёр Мэлэри (Frank Burr Mallory).

MALPRACTICE = ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ДОВЕРИЕМ – Malpractice:- a carrier giving a customer illegal preference to attract cargo. This can take the form of a money refund (rebate); using lower figures than actual for the assessment of freight charges (undercubing); misdeclaration of the commodity shipped to allow the assessment of a lower tariff rate; waiving published tariff charges for demurrage, CFS handling or equalization; providing specialized equipment to a shipper to the detriment of other shippers, etc.

MALT = СОЛОД – Malt is sprouted and steamed whole grain from which the radicle has been removed. Though malted grains may look like the unprocessed grain from which they are derived, their processing can be determined through handling:- the grains will be sticky and lighter or have a strong, distinctive odor that grain that has not been malted will not have. / Солод – проращённое и пропаренное целиковое зерно у которого был удалён зародышевый корень. несмотря на то, что солодовые зёрна могут выглядеть как непереработанное зерно, из которого они были произведены, их переработка может быть определена посредством ручного перебора:- зёрна будут клейкими и более лёгкими или будут иметь сильный, отличный запах, которого не имеется у зерна, не подвергавшегося процессам переработки в солод. Под Солодом понимается продукт проращивания зёрен злаков (овса, пшеницы, ржи, ячменя). Применяется в производстве дрожжей, кваса, пива, спиртных напитков и так далее. Солодовые Ростки – ростки проращённого зерна овса, пшеницы, ржи, ячменя, получаемые при производстве солода. Богаты протеином и витамином Е. Используются в кормлении сельскохозяйственных животных.

MALWARE = ВРЕДОНОСНАЯ ПРОГРАММА – In computing terms, a Malware:- much like a virus, malware (also known as Malicious Software) is designed with the sole purpose of causing damage to or disrupting the operation of a system or computer. Viruses technically fall under the umbrella of the term Malware, as do programs called Trojan Horses. A Trojan horse is malware that appears to be a harmless application. The primary difference between a virus and a Trojan horse is that viruses replicate themselves, while Trojan horses do not. See also Virus. Malware is a portmanteau word combining MALicious and softWARE, malware is used as an umbrella term to cover all forms of malicious code, regardless of how that code spreads or is installed, how it targets or identifies computer systems, or what sort of damage it causes.

MAMILLA = СОСОК – Mamilla is nipple-shaped tubercle with an areole at its tip.

MAMILLATE = СОСКОВОЕ (или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ СОСКИ, или ПОКРЫТОЕ СОСОЧКАМИ, или УСЕЯННОЕ БУГОРКАМИ, или ПУЗЫРИСТОЕ) – Mamillate:- with breast or nipple shaped projections.

MANAGED ACCOUNT = УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ СЧЁТ – Managed Account is the investment account managed for a depositor by a bank's investment department. A (generally sizeable) securities safekeeping account managed by the bank on the basis of a mandate awarded by the client. The bank is authorized to perform all operations regarded as expedient within the generally accepted definition of asset management, e.g., the adjustment of securities weightings in line with market conditions and the reinvestment of freed-up resources. Also known as Managed Portfolio. An arrangement by which the holder of the account gives written power of attorney to a person, often his broker, to make trading decisions. See also Controlled Account, and Discretionary Account. Managed Accounts offer

many benefits not offered by traditional mutual funds. For example, in a typical mutual fund, assets are pooled on behalf of all investors, shareholders jointly own the investments and each shares an equal ownership percentage of the funds assets. In separately managed accounts, investors are provided with:- a tax-aware/risk-managed investment opportunity, direct access to investment managers, portfolios customized to meet specific investment objectives, and securities that are personally owned. Another attractive feature of a managed account is the fee structure – in separately managed accounts fees for brokerage commissions, investment counseling, portfolio management and administration are combined, or 'wrapped', into one transparent asset-based fee. / , например, . Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account). Управляемый Счёт – инвестиционный счёт, на котором находятся средства, доверенные управляющему одним или более клиентами, который принимает решения относительно того, когда и куда их инвестировать. Подобный счёт может вести трастовый отдел банка или инвестиционная консультационная фирма. С клиентов взимается вознаграждение за управление средствами, кроме того, они делят прибыли и убытки пропорционально участию.

MANAGED FUND = УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ ФОНД – Managed Fund:- (1) an investment contract by means of which an insurance company offers participation in one or more pooled funds. (2) an arrangement where the assets are invested on similar lines to unit trusts by an external investment manager.

MANAGED FUNDS ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ УПРАВЛЯЕМЫХ ФОНДОВ – Managed Funds Association is the trade association for the managed funds industry. / Торговая ассоциация для представителей отрасли управляемых фондов.

MANAGED FUTURES = УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ – The term Managed Futures describes an industry comprised of professional money managers known as Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs). These trading advisors manage client assets on a discretionary basis using global futures markets as an investment medium. Trading advisors take positions based on expected profit potential. In the last 10 years (end of 2008), assets under management for the managed futures industry have grown an unprecedented 700%. Managed futures have been used successfully by investment management professionals for more than 30 years. Institutional investors looking to maximize portfolio exposure continue to increase their use of managed futures as an integral component of a well-diversified portfolio. With the ability to go both long and short, managed futures are highly flexible financial instruments with the potential to profit from rising and falling markets. Moreover, managed future funds have virtually no correlation to traditional asset classes, enabling them to enhance returns as well as lower overall volatility. Recent growth in managed futures has been substantial. In 2002, it was estimated that more than USD45 billion was under management by managed futures trading advisors. By the end of 2007, that number had grown to more than USD200 billion. The benefits of managed futures within a well-balanced portfolio include:- (i) potential to lower overall portfolio risk; (ii) opportunity to enhance overall portfolio returns; (iii) broad diversification opportunities; (iv) opportunity to profit in a variety of economic environments; and (v) limited losses due to a combination of flexibility and discipline. By their very nature, managed futures provide a diversified investment opportunity. Trading advisors can participate in more than 150 global markets; from grains and gold to currencies and stock indices. Many funds further diversify by using several trading advisors with different trading approaches. In this example, the overall risk is reduced by almost 82 percent from –41.0 percent to –7.5 percent and the return also increases almost 20 percent from +7.4 percent to +8.9 percent. This is mainly due to the lack of correlation and, in some cases, negative correlation between some of the portfolio components in the diversified portfolio. There is even negative correlation between stocks and managed futures as the two markets move independently from each other. Typically managed by professional money managers using technical analysis, Managed Futures accounts involve going long or short in futures contracts in areas such as metals, grains, equity indexes and commodities of all types. Currency futures are also commonly traded. Only qualified investors with diverse investment strategies should consider adding managed futures investments to a portfolio. Represents an industry comprised of professional money managers known as Commodity Trading Advisors who manage client assets an a discretionary basis, using global futures markets as an investment medium. Benefits to Institutional Investors:- Managed Futures provide institutional investors with a variety of liquid, transparent investment programs that do not exhibit correlation to traditional or alternative investments, and oftentimes, one another. Though not a hedge, they often provide robust performance in unfavorable environments for equities and most alternative investments. The exchange-listed nature of the underlying instruments traded facilitates risk management and mitigates many of the dangers associated with model risk. Additionally, institutional investors who access the space via separately managed accounts substantially minimize operational risks and the possibility of fraud, maintain custody of assets, and have access to full transparency of positions. This section attempts to shed insight into other intrinsic features of managed futures which enable institutional investors to capitalize on these desirable characteristics. One of the unique advantages managed futures offer institutional investors is the ability to notionally fund investments, allowing investors to efficiently deploy cash to gain increased exposure or for allocation elsewhere in the portfolio. Due to the low margin requirements for most futures contracts, only a small fraction of the cash deposited at the manager's futures commission merchant is deployed as margin for trading. The remainder sits in cash equivalent instruments, earning interest and serving as a reserve in the event of trading losses. Rather than allowing cash to sit idle, many futures investors prefer to deploy part of this cash to increase their trading level and notional exposure. For instance, if an investor buys a theoretical futures contract with a notional value of USD100 000 and a margin requirement of USD10 000, USD10 000 will be deployed as margin and USD90 000 will remain in cash. If the investor chooses to do so, he could double his notional exposure from USD100 000 to USD200 000 by posting an additional USD10 000 as margin on the purchase of a second futures contract. The investor now holds a notional position of USD200 000 on his USD100 000 cash. This position will be able to withstand losses of 40 percent before all of the investor's cash is consumed, triggering a margin call (a 40 percent loss on two USD100 000 contracts equals USD80 000. Any losses surpassing this level would dip below the margin requirement on this position of USD20 000). Managed futures have evolved tremendously since the first iterations of long-term trend following in the late 1940s. Advances in technology, computing power, and telecommunications have opened up heretofore inconceivable possibilities in futures trading, not only for quantitative or systematic managers, but also for niche and discretionary experts whose access to critical information has been facilitated by these developments. Quantitative scientists and researchers have been able to apply highly technical and sophisticated methods to the markets for the first time since the clean, high quality data which they require has only recently become available at accessible prices. Shortterm traders are scouring tick databases which took years to build for persistent statistical aberrations whose exploitation has been made possible by the meteoric ascent of electronic markets and decreased transactions costs. Short-term traders are at the frontiers of interfacing trading with technology. Trend following has emerged from its naive, primarily rules-based beginnings to a highly sophisticated group of strategies whose ability to generate robust returns has been enhanced, while more closely controlling risk and drawdown. Some trend followers employ armies of scientists and mathematicians, and have formed alliances with top universities. If these developments are any indication, the future of managed futures is bright and incredible opportunities lay ahead for the next generation of traders and investors alike. CTAs of all persuasions offer institutional investors virtually limitless potential sources of uncorrelated returns to enhance the diversification of portfolios. The fact that managed futures strategies as a whole have historically performed well in environments that tend to be difficult for most other investments provides additional benefits to portfolios. While it is important to remember that managed futures are not a portfolio hedge, the mechanics of trend following, short-term trading, discretionary macro, and statistical pattern recognition explain their respective intrinsic proclivities

for different kinds of volatile markets. The prolonged dislocation in the global financial markets of 2007 and 2008 serves as only the latest example in a canon of many. While the growth of managed futures has been impressive, it has paled in comparison with that of other alternative investments (hedge funds that are non-managed futures, private equity, and real estate). There are hedge funds on the entire liquidity continuum between mutual funds and private equity funds, and managed futures should be regarded as liquid alpha, as opposed to the more limited characterization of simple trend follower. The space of managed futures is rich and fertile, with a very broad range of strategies and styles. The liquidity and transparency of the underlying instruments substantially mitigate the hidden risks which often accompany investing in hedge funds and alternative investments. Price discovery takes place constantly in futures markets, and settlements on all futures contracts are determined by the various exchanges at the end of each trading day, facilitating the pricing of portfolios and the measurement and management of risk. The value of liquidity is often under-estimated, and the performance of hedge funds that trade illiquid instruments have under-performed hedge funds that have better liquidity terms. Indeed one might argue that the space of managed futures has become so diverse with so many different types of risk-adjusted return possibilities to legitimately target, that it is perhaps questionable why anyone would invest in alternatives that have onerous lock-ups and trade illiquid or non-exchange traded instruments. A portfolio manager who is performing his or her fiduciary duty must justify that the investments that they are making are getting a proper liquidity premium. This in turn means that if they make an investment in an illiquid vehicle, then they are in essence stating that they could not have achieved that risk-adjusted return through more liquid investments in managed funds. The excellent breadth and liquidity of CTAs, or portfolios of CTAs, lends itself well as the engine of structured products. It is important to realize that due diligence is needed in selecting good CTAs. Like anything else, there are both good and bad CTAs, and only rigorous and proper due diligence will help to differentiate them. The propensity of managed futures toward positively skewed distributions of returns also suggests that few trading programs are susceptible to the risk of infrequent, potentially catastrophic losses. The mean-variance framework and Sharpe ratio rarely capture these effects, suggesting that deep analysis of the higher statistical moments or the application of the Omega function present superior approaches to the assessment of investment performance, risk, and return. As the institutional investment community reacquaints itself with managed futures – or as the case may well be, truly discovers it for the first time – it should consider it an eclectic amalgamation of liquid alpha strategies. Managed futures offers institutional investors actively managed exposure to a truly global and diversified array of liquid, transparent instruments. The returns of many of these do not display correlation and do not appear to be easily explained by traditional or alternative investments, and oftentimes, one another. Institutional investors should view managed futures not only as means to enhance portfolio diversification, but also as absolute return vehicles with intuitive risk management. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Являются представителями отрасли, состоящей из профессиональных управляющих денежными средствами, известными как Советниками по Торговле Сырьём (Commodity Trading Advisors), которые управляют активами клиентов на основе своего собственного усмотрения и использующие глобальные рынки фьючерсов в качестве инвестиционного средства.

MANAGED MONEY TYPES = ТИПЫ УПРАВЛЯЕМЫХ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Managed Money Types:- a reference to the funds whereby a Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) or Pool Operator makes trading decisions for speculative capital that has been raised for a specific reason.

MANAGEMENT = ПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТ) – Management:- control and supervision of a company, asset or operation; the group of people who control and administer a company, as distinct from the workforce. The effectiveness of a firm's management is often of vital importance to its performance, and management is therefore sometimes taken as a factor of production. Task of planning, organizing and controlling a business firm or other entity. / Правление или Мэнэдьжмент – комбинированная область науки и практики, включающая вопросы политики и управления. Также относится к лицам, принимающим решения и осуществляющим контроль, необходимый для реализации целей владельцев коммерческого предприятия, обеспечения его стабильности и роста. Формулирование политики требует анализа всех факторов, влияющих на краткосрочные и долгосрочные прибыли. Реализацией выработанной политики управляет главный исполнительный директор (chief executive officer), его непосредственные подчинённые, а также любые иные лица, которые имеют на это право. Таким образом, число управляющих может варьировать от одного в небольшой организации до многоуровневых управленческих иерархий в крупных сложных организациях. Высший управленческий персонал подотчётен владельцу фирмы; в крупных корпорациях председатель правления (chairman of the board), президент (president), а иногда и ключевые старшие управляющие работники подотчётны совету директоров (board of directors), куда входят выбранные представители акционеров. Применение научных принципов в процессе принятия решений называется научным управлением.

MANAGEMENT AUTHORIZATION = ВОЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ НА ПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Management Authorization is the limited authorization empowering the bank to manage only the administrative aspects of a client's securities safekeeping account. The bank has no authority to freely dispose of securities holdings. Also known as Management Mandate. See also Managed Account. / счёт ответственного хранения (safekeeping account) ценных бумаг клиента.

MANAGEMENT BOARD = СОВЕТ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Management Board is a management body that manages and represents a joint stock company. The management board usually comprises several persons elected by the supervisory board for a maximum of five years.

MANAGEMENT BUYOUT = ВЫКУП ПРАВЛЕНИЕМ (или ВЫКУП МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТОМ) – A Management Buyout is a transaction by which the target's managers and additional equity and debt investors, such as banks or private equity funds, jointly acquire the shares of the target company. The buyers normally seek to finance the acquisition through the company's assets and to service the company's loans from future earnings. This is achieved usually by the formation of an acquisition company, which purchases the shares and is merged into the target after a certain period of time, although tax authorities have become increasingly reluctant to accept interest as financing expenses which can be offset against operating income. While debt investors expect a regular interest payment and a (partial) repayment of the loans and sometimes an option to purchase shares (in the event of mezzanine facilities), equity investors hope to achieve an appropriate return in view of the company's expected development and the prospects of a share sale. Purchase of a company's entire share capital (or a controlling percentage) by managers already active in the firm. Frequently combined with changes in the management structure and legal form of the company. Management Buy-Out (MBO) is a takeover of a company by managers who already work for the company. This is often the case with companies that are experiencing difficulties and the previous owners are not willing to make further commitments. If management's takeover is financed primarily through debt financing, this is also called a Leveraged Management Buy-Out. As a result, the company retains management's know-how. / выкупная операция. управляющими . выплата (repayment) . Выкуп Правлением или Выкуп Мэнэдьжментом – выкуп всех обращающихся акций компании её управляющими и превращение компании в частную. Как правило, управляющие должны будут заплатить премию к текущей рыночной цене акций, чтобы заставить акционеров пойти на сделку. Если управляющие для финансирования сделки делают крупный заём, то такая операция называется выкупом с 'финансовым рычагом' (leveraged buyout (LBO)). Управляющие могут купить свою компанию по разным причинам, например в целях предотвращения

поглощения, когда захватчик предполагает сменить управляющих, или для избежания тщательного исследования финансового состояния компании, которое неизбежно при статусе публичной компании. Ещё одной причиной может быть уверенность управляющих в том, что они смогут заработать больше денег для себя, если приобретут значительную часть акций компании. И, в конце концов, многие управляющие считают, что они всегда получат прибыль в случае обратного выкупа компании акционерами (revers leveraged buyout).

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ КОМИТЕТ – Management Committee is a group of persons appointed by the board of directors to manage a corporation. / Группа лиц, назначенных советом директоров для управления корпорацией.

MANAGEMENT COMPANY = УПРАВЛЯЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Management Company is a company created for the purpose of managing another company. / Компания, созданная с целью управления другой компанией.

MANAGEMENT FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТ) – Management Fee is the fee paid to a company for managing an investment portfolio. / Вознаграждением за Управление является вознаграждение, выплаченное компании за управление инвестиционным портфелем. Вознаграждение за Управление – сбор, взимаемый из активов инвестора за управление портфелем вложений в открытый или закрытый взаимный фонд (mutualfund), а также за такие услуги, как обеспечение взаимоотношений с акционерами или административное управление. Эта плата, как указывается в проспекте (prospectus), равна фиксированному проценту стоимости активов фонда, как правило, 1% или менее в год. Плата также взимается за ведение Управляемого Счёта (managed account).

MANAGEMENT'S SHARE OF PROFIT = ДОЛЯ ПРИБЫЛИ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или ДОЛЯ ПРИБЫЛИ МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТА) – Management's Share Of Profit:- share of net earnings paid to a company's management, or members of the board of directors. / Доля чистых заработков, выплаченных правлению компании или членам совета директоров.

MANAGERIAL COSTS = УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЕ РАСХОДЫ, или УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Managerial Costs are the costs that are categorized so they can be used in decision making. See also Fixed Costs, and Variable Costs.

MANAGERS = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ – In the United States, Managers are the individuals who are responsible for the maintenance, administration and management of the affairs of a limited liability company (LLC). In most states, the managers serve a particular term and report to and serve at the discretion of the members. Specific duties of the managers may be detailed in the articles of organization or the operating agreement of the LLC. In some states, the members of an LLC may also serve as the managers.

MANAGING AGENT = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Managing Agent is an underwriting agent which has permission from Lloyd's to manage a syndicate and carry on underwriting and other functions for a member. Managing agent is an underwriting agent responsible for managing a syndicate. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

MANDAMUS = МАНДАМУС – A writ of mandamus or simply mandamus, which means 'we order' in Latin, is the name of one of the prerogative writs and is a court order directing someone, most frequently a government official, to perform a specified act. Mandamus is a writ issued by a court; requires that specific things be done. an extraordinary writ commanding an official to perform a ministerial act that the law recognizes as an absolute duty and not a matter for the official's discretion; used only when all other judicial remedies fail. / В переводе с Латинского языка – 'Мы Приказываем'. экстраординарное . Под Мандамусом, от Латинского слова Mandamus, означающее Мы Приказываем, в странах Англо-Саксонской системы права понимается судебный приказ, предписывающий тому или иному лицу (обычно должностному лицу) совершить действие, к которому его обязывает закон. Одно из конституционных средств судебной защиты прав и свобод человека. Мандамус в странах Англосаксонской правовой системы судебный приказ, предписывающий обычно какому-либо должностному лицу совершение действия, которое оно по закону обязано совершить.

MANDARIN COLLAR = МАНДАРИНСКИЙ ВОРОТНИК – Mandarin Collar is a small (two- to three-inch deep) collar standing on a high, close neckline. Mandarin Collar is a narrow stand-up collar usually open in front. / Мандарин, от Португальского слова Mandarim, от Санскр. Мантрин, означающее Советник), данное Португальцами название чиновников (Китайское слово Гуань) феодального Китая, перешедшее из Португальского в Русский и Западно-Европейские языки. В современных Советской и иностранной научной литературе слово Мандарин не употребляется.

MANDATORY EXCHANGE TRADING RULE = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВИЛО БИРЖЕВОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Mandatory Exchange Trading Rule:- requirement that during trading hours exchange members (e.g., on the Swiss Exchange) settle all orders up to a pre-agreed size (limit) via the exchange. / Требование чтобы в течение торговых часов биржевые члены, например, на Швейцарской Бирже, рассчитывали все распоряжения до предварительно оговорённого размера (лимита) через биржу.

MANDATORY IASP = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРАКТИКА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО АКТУАРНОГО СТАНДАРТА – Mandatory IASP:- a class 1 International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP). This is a standard of practice which is mandatory, in the sense that all actuaries are obliged to comply with it, or in the sense that IAA (short for International Actuarial Association) Member Associations are required to adopt it or endorse it. National associations of Actuaries may issue mandatory standards, for example where they are a surrogate for legislation. At the international level a mandatory standard would need to be adopted by each IAA Member Association and imposed by them as mandatory on their individual members.

MANDATORY INTERRUPTIBLE LOAD = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ХХ) – Mandatory Interruptible Load (MIL) is retail customer load in ComEd (Commonwealth Edison Company) that can be interrupted at the request of PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC). PJM members commit to reduce load by a fi xed MW (MegaWatt) amount or to a certain MW load or to initiate cycling of end-use equipment when called upon by PJM. The account of the load-serving entity (LSE) which nominated the customer's load drop is credited the MW amount committed. The credit can either be traded or used to meet the member's capacity obligation. Performance is measured, and penalties are charged for under compliance and payments are made for over compliance. / Эдэсэн (Edison). Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MANDATORY NATIONAL LAW = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО – Mandatory National Law means any statutory law concerning carriage of goods the provisions of which cannot be departed from by contractual stipulation to the detriment of the consignor.

MANDRELL = ПРОБОЙНИК (или ТОКАРНАЯ БАБКА) – Mandrell is the core around which the impregnated filaments are placed to form a specified shape in composite manufacture. The mandrel constitutes the internal shape of the composite.

MANGROVE = МАНГРОВОЕ – Mangrove:- tropical or subtropical vegetation (mainly trees) typical of tidal swamps. / Мангровые (Mangrove) Леса, низкоствольные (5–10 метров (м)) вечнозелёные леса, произрастающие на илистых тропических побережьях, защищённых от прибоя, но заливаемых во время прилива. Для деревьев мангровых лесов характерны ходульные корни, укрепляющие их в полужидком иле, и воздушные корни (пневматофоры), торчащие в виде столбиков из ила и снабжающие деревья кислородом. Листья часто мясистые, с водяными устьицами, через которые удаляется избыток солей; в старых листьях имеются резервуары с пресной водой. Плоды снабжены воздухоносной тканью, благодаря чему могут плавать в воде. Видовой состав мангровых лесов небогат:- чаще всего они состоят из представителей Родов Rhizophora, Avicennia, Aegiceras, Sonneratia, Bruguiera. Многие из них – живородящие растения. Внутренняя полоса мангровых лесов служит переходом к влажным тропическим лесам материка и состоит из Пальм Nipa Fruticans, Phoenix Paludosa и других. В мангровых лесах встречаются эпифиты – главным образом Луизианский Мох и другие Бромелиевые. Мангровые леса сосредоточены по плоским Восточным побережьям Африки, на Мадагаскаре, Сейшельских и Маскаренских островах, по берегам Южной Азии и Австралии, встречаются по Атлантическим побережьям Африки, Центральной и Южной Америки, а также по Тихоокеанскому берегу Америки от Южной Калифорнии до 4° Северной широты. Особенно пышны и богаты видами мангровые леса Малайского Архипелага.

MANGROVE RICE CULTIVATION = МАНГРОВАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ РИСА – Mangrove Rice Cultivation is the use of the cleared mangrove forest land for Rice production.

MANGROVE SWAMPS = МАНГРОВЫЕ ЛЕСНЫЕ БОЛОТА – Mangrove Swamps are low-lying coastal swamps where mangrove trees grow. / Под Болотом понимается избыточно увлажнённый участок земной поверхности, заросший влаголюбивыми растениями. В болоте обычно происходит накопление неразложившихся растительных остатков и образование торфа. В основном в Северном полушарии; общая площадь около 350 миллионов га. Под Трясиной или Зыбуном понимаются участки зарастающих водоёмов, покрытые растительностью толщиной до 1–2 метров.

MANHOLE = ЛАЗ – Manhole (maritime term):- an opening into a tank or compartment designed to admit a man.

MANIFEST = МАНИФЕСТ – Manifest is a document giving the description of a ship's cargo or the contents of a railcar, truck, or container. Manifest (in the UK, 1840's), in commercial navigation, is a document signed by the master, containing the name or names of the places where the goods on board have been laden, and the place or places for which they are respectively destined; the name and tonnage of the vessel, the name of the master, and the name of the place to which the vessel belongs; a particular account and description of all the packages on board, with the marks and numbers thereon, the goods contained in such packages, the names of the respective shippers and consignees, as far as such particulars are known to the master, etc. A separate manifest is required for tobacco. The manifest must be made out, dated, and signed by the captain, at the place or places where the goods, or any part of the goods, are taken on board. For maritime and air transport, Manifest is the document listing the cargo on board the means of transport. The document may be used for customs purposes, subject to prior authorisation, when it contains the necessary particulars, in particular with regard to the customs status of the goods and their identification. Manifest:- this document lists in detail all the bills of lading issued by a vessel or its agent or master, i.e. a detailed summary of the total cargo of a vessel, which is used principally for customs purposes. Entire listing of all cargo on board a vessel as required by the relevant local authorities, e.g., customs. Manifest is a document that lists in detail all the bills of lading issued by a carrier or its agent or master for a specific voyage. A detailed summary of the total cargo of a vessel. Used principally for customs purposes. A cumulative list of Bills of Lading for official and administrative purposes, drawn up by the agents in the place of loading. Manifest is a document listing the contents, value, origin, destination, carrier and time a cargo is shipped. Also known as Cargo Manifest, and Shipping Manifest. Manifest is a document containing a full list of the ship's cargo, extracted from the bills of lading. Manifest is a document that lists all of the products being transported; used when loads are combined. The Manifests (Loading and Driver) are generated by transportation in Phoenix. A loading Manifest will be printed to the Warehouse so that they know who will be picking up the load and how to properly load the trailer. A Driver Manifest will be auto-faxed to the carrier so that they know the order of the stop(s), the address and shipping requirements of the client(s). / хозяин (или капитан). Известен также как Грузовой Манифест (Cargo Manifest), и Отгрузочный Манифест (Shipping Manifest). , то есть . В грузоперевозках под Манифестом, от позднелатинского слова Manifestum, означающее Призыв, понимается документ, содержащий в себе . Под Манифестом, от позднелатинского слова Manifestum, означающее Призыв, от Латинского слова Manifesto, означающее Открываю или Показываю, понимается:- (1) торжественное обращение, декларация какой-либо организации, содержащие изложение политических взглядов; или (2) Акт главы государства или высшего органа власти, обращённый к народу в связи с каким-либо крупным политическим событием (реформа системы власти, воцарение нового монарха и так далее).

MANIFEST TONNE = МАНИФЕСТНАЯ ТОННА – Manifest Tonne:- a cargo tonnage measurement. It is the greater of tons weight or cubic meters. In most cases, volume is greater than weight.

MANIFOLD = ПАТРУБОК (или КОЛЛЕКТОР, или ГРЕБЁНКА, или РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ МАГИСТРАЛЬ, или РАЗВЕТВЛЁННЫЙ ТРУБОПРОВОД) – Manifold:- a filter assembly containing multiple ports and integral relating components which services more than one fluid circuit. / Патрубок, небольшой отрезок трубы, присоединённый (ввальцованный, приклёпанный, приваренный) к трубопроводу, резервуару и другим конструкциям, служащий для подключения к ним трубопроводов и арматуры. В зависимости от принятого вида соединения свободный конец патрубка снабжают фланцем, резьбой или раструбом. Патрубок называется Переходным Патрубком, когда он имеет неодинаковые по размеру и форме концы. Патрубки – также соединительные трубопроводы, служащие для транспортировки рабочих тел под действием разности давлений. Под Коллектором, от позднелатинского слова Collector, означающее Собиратель, понимается название некоторых технических устройств (смотрите Электромашинный Коллектор, Канализационный Коллектор и другое).

MANIFOLD FILTER = РАЗДАТОЧНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР) – Manifold Filter is a filter in which the inlet and outlet port axes are at right angles, and the filter element axis is parallel to either port axis. See also Filter.

MANILA = МАНИЛЛА (или МАНИЛЬСКАЯ ПЕНЬКА, или ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЙ БАНАН, или МАНИЛЬСКОЕ) – Manila is a fiber obtained from the leaf stalks of the Abaca Plant. It is generally used for cordage. / Манильская Пенька или Манилла или Абака, волокно, извлекаемое из влагалищ листьев многолетнего тропического растения – Текстильного Банана, или Абаки, родом с Филиппинских островов, где культура его наиболее распространена. Реже культивируется в других тропических областях Азии, Африки и Южной Америки. Для выделения Манильской пеньки растение срезают у корня, удаляют листовые пластинки (содержащие слабые волокна, используемые для производства бумаги) и отделяют пучки волокон от мякоти листовых влагалищ. С одного растения получают в среднем 0.5 килограмма (кг) Манильской пеньки. Элементарные волокна имеют длину от 2 до 12 миллиметров (мм). Идущие в переработку технические (комплексные) волокна состоят из склеенных элементарных волокон. Они имеют длину от 1 до 5 метров (м), грубы и жёстки, хорошо окрашиваются, равномерны по тонине, прочны и очень гигроскопичны. Манильскую пеньку применяют в качестве материала для морских канатов, так как она

сравнительно слабо разрушается от действия морской воды. Из Манильской пеньки изготовляют также верёвки, шпагат, рыболовные сети, мешки и другие изделия. Пенька – грубое лубяное волокно, полученное из стеблей Конопли. На заводах и пунктах первичной обработки в результате мятья и трепания тресты (вымоченных стеблей Конопли) получают пеньку (длиной более 700 мм) и отходы (короткое пеньковое волокно). Выделяют пеньку пенькотрёпальными машинами. Пенька – сырьё для изготовления канатов, хозяйственной верёвки, сноповязального и упаковочного шпагата, брезента, парусины, пожарных рукавов и тому подобного. Изделия из пеньки устойчивы к гниению. Пенькой называют также лубяные волокна, извлекаемые из растений других ботанических видов, например, Манильская Пенька или Абака (из листьев прядильного Банана), Бомбейская Пенька (из стеблей Кроталярии).

MANILA = МАНИЛЬСКОЕ – Manila (maritime term):- rope made from the fibers of the Abaca Plant. / Манильский Трос.

MANIPULATION = МАНИПУЛЯЦИЯ (или МАХИНАЦИЯ, или ПОДТАСОВКА) – Manipulation is any planned operation, transaction, or practice that causes or maintains an artificial price. Specific types include Corners and Squeezes as well as unusually large purchases or sale of a commodity or security in a short period of time in order to distort prices, and putting out false information in order to distort prices. An illegal operation. Buying or selling an asset for the purchase of creating false or misleading appearance of active trading or for the purpose of raising or depressing the price to induce purchase or sale by others. / Под Манипуляцией, от Французского слова Manipulation, от Латинских слов Manipulus, означающее Горсть или Пригоршня, и Manus, означающее Рука, понимается любая незаконная спланированная операция, с целью . Под Манипуляцией, от Французского слова Manipulation, от Латинских слов Manipulus, означающее Горсть или Пригоршня, и Manus, означающее Рука, понимается:- (1) движения руки или обеих рук, связанные с выполнением определённых процессов (например, при управлении каким-либо устройством); сложный приём в ручной работе, требующий большой точности. (2) Ловкая проделка, ухищрение, подтасовка фактов для достижения неблаговидной цели; то же, что Махинация. Манипуляция – покупка или продажа ценных бумаг для создания неверного впечатления об активной торговой деятельности и влияния на решения инвесторов относительно покупки или продажи ценных бумаг. Это может быть сделано одним лицом или группой действующих согласованно лиц. Лица, которые были признаны виновными в манипуляции, подлежат уголовному и гражданскому наказанию.

MANMADE FIBERS = ИСКУССТВЕННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Manmade Fibers are the industrially produced fibers, as contrasted with such natural fibers as cotton, silk, and wool. Examples are acetate, acrylics, nylon, olefin, polyester, and rayon. See also Manufactured Fiber. A fiber which is manufactured rather than occurring naturally. Man-made fibers can be further divided into cellulosic or artificial fibers, which are made from naturally occurring polymers such as wood pulp; and synthetic fibers, which are made from chemically derived polymers. Manmade Fibers are classified into two groups:- organic and inorganic, and three classes:- those made from natural polymers, those made from synthetic polymers and those made from inorganic materials. Fibers from natural polymers:- the most common natural polymer fiber is Viscose (fiber code – CV or VI), which is made from the polymer cellulose obtained mostly from farmed trees. Other cellulose-based fibers are Acetate (CA or AC), Cupro (CUP or CU), Lyocell (CLY), Modal (CMD or MD) and Triacetate (CTA or TA). Less common natural polymer fibers are made from rubber (Elastodiene – ED, previously called Elastofibers), alginic acid (Alginate – ALG) and regenerated protein. Fibers from synthetic polymers:- there are very many synthetic fibers, i.e. organic fibers based on petrochemicals. The most common are Acrylic (PAN), Modacrylic (MAC), Polyamide (PA, often called Nylon), Polyester (PES), Polypropylene (PP, sometimes called Polyolefins), the segmented Polyurethanes which are elastic fibers known as Elastanes (EL, or Spandex in the USA), and speciality fibers such as the high performance Aramids (AR). There are also Chlorofibers (CLF), Elastodiene (ED), Fluorofibers (PTFE), Polyethylene (PE), Polyimide (PI), Pinylal (PVAL). Fibers from inorganic materials:- the inorganic man-made fibers are fibers made from materials such as Carbon (CF), Ceramic (CEF), Glass (GF) and Metal (MTF). These fibers are very often used to reinforce plastics to form composites. See also Synthetic Fibers. A Man-Made Fiber, e.g., viscose, rayon. Also known as Manufactured Fiber. Man-Made Fibers is an overall term referring to all fibers not found naturally. This includes rayon and acetate made from cellulose, a natural product. The term synthetic fibers also ap plies only to man-made fibers made entirely in the laboratory from such things as petroleum (polyester). In 50 years (on 2014-December-19), since the publication of the first yearbook, the share of man-made fibers in global fiber production grew from 26% in 1963 (4.4 KT) to 70% (63.2 KT) in 2013, as explained. This shows the neverending success of man-made fibers. Man-made fibers account for 82% of all textiles fibers processed in Europe. The principal enduses are in clothing, carpets, household textiles and a wide range of technical products – tyres, conveyor belts, fillings for sleeping bags and cold-weather clothing, filters for improving the quality of air and water in the environment, hygiene products, fire-resistant materials, reinforcement in composites used for advanced aircraft production, and much else. Fibers are precisely engineered to give the right combination of qualities required for the end-use in question:- appearance, handle, strength, durability, stretch, stability, flame retardancy, warmth, protection, easy care, breathability, moisture absorption and value for money, for example. In many cases, they are used in blends with natural fibers such as cotton and wool. Man-made fibers come in two main forms:- continuous filament, used for weaving, knitting or carpet production; and staple, discontinuous lengths of fiber which can be mechanically spun into yarn or incorporated in unspun uses such as fillings or non-wovens. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Смотрите также Изготовленное Волокно (Manufactured Fiber). Вискоза, Ацетатное, Купровое (Медное), Лайосэльное, Модальное и Триацетатное. (Эластодиен, эластоволокна), альгиновая кислота (Альгинат) и регенерированный протеин. Акриловое, Модакриловое, Полиамидное (Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM})), Сложное Полиэфирное, Полипропиленовое (Полиолефинами), сегментированное Полиуретановое, Эластаны (или Спандэкс в США), и Арамиды. Существуют также Хлорволокна (ХЛВ), Эластодиены (ЭД), Фторволокна (например, ПТФЭ, сокращённо от политетрафторэтилена, Тефлон^{T3}), Полиэтиленовые (ПЭ), Полиимидные (ПИ), Пинилальные. Углеродные, Керамические, Стеклянные (или стекловолокна) и Металловолокна. Элементы засорённости:- замасливатели, антистатики и так далее. , то есть . Искусственные волокна (главным образом вискозные) получают из продуктов химической переработки природных полимеров. Искусственное Волокно (Нить) – химическое волокно (нить), изготовленное в результате производственного процесса из волокнообразующих веществ. Под Искусственными Волокнами понимаются химические волокна, получаемые из природных органических полимеров. К искусственным волокнам относятся:- ацетатные волокна, белковые искусственные волокна, вискозные волокна и медноаммиачные волокна. Для получения белковых волокон используют белки растительного и животного происхождения, например, зеин, казеин. Вискозные и медноаммиачные волокна, состоящие из гидратцеллюлозы, называются также гидратцеллюлозными. Впервые выпуск искусственных волокон в промышленном масштабе был организован во Франции в 1891. Сырьём для производства ацетатных, вискозных и медноаммиачных волокон служит целлюлоза, выделяемая из древесины; ацетатные и медноаммиачные волокна часто получают из хлопковой целлюлозы (хлопкового пуха и подпушка). Искусственные волокна формуют из растворов полимеров по сухому и мокрому способу и выпускают в виде текстильной или кордной нити, а также штапельного волокна. К недостаткам белковых, вискозных и медноаммиачных волокон относятся значительная потеря прочности в мокром состоянии и лёгкая сминаемость. Однако благодаря хорошим гигиеническим свойствам, дешевизне и доступности исходного сырья производство вискозного волокна продолжает развиваться. Растёт также выпуск ацетатных волокон, обладающих рядом ценных качеств (несминаемость, хороший внешний вид). Белковые волокна вырабатываются в небольших количествах, и выпуск их постепенно уменьшается (данные на 1991). Мировое

производство искусственных волокон в 1968 составляло 3 527 200 тонн (около 48.4% от общего выпуска химических волокон). Смотрите также Белковые Волокна, Вискозные Волокна, Медноаммиачные Волокна, Синтетические Волокна, Текстильные Волокна и Химические Волокна. Под Искусственными Волокнами или Химическими Волокнами понимаются волокна, получаемые из продуктов химической переработки природных полимеров (искусственного волокна) или из синтетических полимеров (синтетического волокна). Производство, так называемое формование, заключается в продавливании раствора или расплава полимера через отверстия фильеры в среду, которая вызывает затвердевание образовавшихся тонких волокон. Такой средой при формовании из растворов служит горячий воздух ('сухой' способ) или специальный раствор, так называемая осадитная ванна ('мокрый' способ), а из расплавов – холодный воздух. Химические волокна выпускаются в виде мононити, штапельного волокна или пучка из многих тонких нитей, соединённых путём крутки.

MANNING SCALES = КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПЕРСОНАЛА ДНЕВНОЙ СМЕНЫ – Manning Scales:- the minimum number of officers and crew members that can be engaged on a ship to be considered as sufficient hands with practical ability to meet every possible eventuality at sea.

MANOFAST = МЭНЭФАСТ – Manofast is a trade name for chemical name:- thiourea dioxide. Other common names are:- Formamidine Sulphinic Acid; and Amino Imino Methane Sulphinic Acid ($CH_4N_2O_2S$). Molecular weight:- 108.12. Manofast is a white crystalline powder which is stable indefinitely if stored in a cool dry place, but which deteriorates rapidly under warm, moist conditions. However, it has been found that the perfectly dry powder can be heated at 80 °C for an hour or left exposed to oxygen gas for several days at room temperature without serious deterioration, but such treatment is not recommended. Manofast is slightly soluble in water, giving an acid solution, the pH of a 1% aqueous solution being approximately 3. Aqueous solutions at 20 °C decompose slowly, e.g., a 0.5% aqueous solution is 10% decomposed in 11 days and 30% decomposed in 15 days. At temperature greater than 60 °C decomposition is rapid and accurate determination of solubility at such temperatures is difficult. The solubility of Manofast is increased in the presence of sulphuric acid, e.g., in 15N sulphuric acid the solubility at 20 °C is 20.5 parts Manofast per 100 parts solvent. Manofast is insoluble in almost all organic solvents, including ethyl alcohol, acetone, ether and benzene and other hydrocarbons. Hardman & Holden Limited, Manchester, the United Kingdom. Manofast is a stable reducing agent under acid conditions. This gives Manofast a very important advantage over both sodium hydrosulphite and sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate, which are instantly decomposed by acid. Manofast is also a strong reducing agent under alkaline conditions. Its reducing action being even stronger than that of sodium hydrosulphite. Many metal salts are reduced by alkaline solutions of Manofast directly to the metal, e.g., cadmium and silver. Uses and Suggested Applications:- (1) Reducing agent for the printing and dyeing with vat dyestuffs of fibers (e.g., cellulose acetate, cellulose triacetate, wool, real silk, nylon, Terylene, Acrilan, Courtelle and mixtures of these fibers), which may be alkalisensitive and for which acid leuco-derivatives have affinity. (2) For the treatment of wool and other keratinous fibers to reduce the disulphide linkages to sulphydryl groups, in order to produce altered fibers with improved properties (3) In photography. (4) For preventing discoloration of substituted phenols. (5) Emulsion polymerisation of vinyl acetate and other vinylidene monomers. Further applications of Manofast will no doubt be apparent from consideration of its reducing properties under the required conditions. Storage and Handling:- to minimise the risk of decomposition, Manofast should be stored under cool, dry conditions (less than 77 °F). Scoops and other utensils which are used to handle the material should be clean and dry and the lid of the drum should be replaced immediately after use. Also, care should be taken that oxidising agents or caustic alkalis are not allowed to contaminate Manofast in the drum. Adequate standards of personal hygiene should be maintained (frequent washing of the hands, use of a suitable barrier cream, use of rubber gauntlets, etc), and workers who are susceptible to dermatitis should take care to avoid skin contact, particularly when handling printing pastes containing Manofast. Workers who suffer from nasal irritation when weighing Manofast should use gauze dustmasks. Packaging:- Manofast is packed in 56 lb (25 kg) drums of 24 gauge metal. These drums are of a full aperture type fitted with 'Snaplock' ring closures. The lid is rubber sealed and the drums are varnished inside and painted light gray outside. They are 14" in diameter and 19" high. / Мэнэфаст . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Формамидин Сульфиновая Кислота (Formamidine Sulphinic Acid); и Амино Имино Метан Сульфиновая Кислота (Amino Imino Methane Sulphinic Acid ($CH_4N_2O_2S$)). диоксид тиомочевины (thiourea dioxide). Щёлочь (Alkali). Щелочное (Alkaline). Формамидин Сульфиновая Кислота (Formamidine Sulphinic Acid). Сродство (Affinity). ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate). Хадмэн Энд Холдэн Лимитид (Hardman & Holden Limited).

MAN ROPES = ЛЕЕРЫ (или ФАЛРЕПЫ, или XX) – Man Ropes (maritime term):- ropes hung and used for assistance in ascending and descending. / Под Леером, от Голландского слова Leier, понимается судовой трос, служащий для подъёма косых парусов, ограждения палубных отверстий или открытых палуб в местах, не защищённых комингсом или фальшбортом, подвески шлангов при передаче жидкого топлива на ходу и другого. На современных судах постоянное или съёмное леерное ограждение состоит из металлических стоек высотой не менее 1 метра (м), через отверстия которых пропускаются в 2–3 ряда лееры.

MANTA = МАНТА (или XX) – Manta is a square piece of cloth or blanket used in southwestern United States and Latin America usually as a cloak or shawl. / .

MANTEAU = МАНТО (или ПЛАЩ, или ШИНЕЛЬ, или ПАЛЬТО) – Manteau is a loose cloak, coat, or robe. / .

MANTELET = МАНТЁЛЕ (или КОРОТКИЙ ПЛАЩ) – Mantelet is a very short cape or cloak. / короткая женская накидка.

MANTILLA = МАНТИЙА (или МАНТИЛЬЯ) – Mantilla is a light scarf worn over the head and shoulders especially by Spanish and Latin-American women; a short light cape or coat. Mantilla is a lace scarf worn over the head. / Головной кружевной шарф.

MANTLE = МАНТИЯ (или НАКИДКА) – Mantle is a loose sleeveless garment worn over other clothes, cloak. / Под Мантией, от среднегреческого слова Mantion, означающее Плащ или Покрывало, понимается широкая, ниспадающая до земли одежда, надеваемая поверх другого платья; парадное одеяние царей, Папы Римского, высших служителей православной церкви. В некоторых странах (например, в Великобритании) мантии надевают судьи и адвокаты, в торжественных случаях – члены учёных обществ и академий.

MANTUA = МАНТУА (или МАНТУЯ) – Mantua is a usually loose-fitting gown especially in the XVII and XVIII centuries. / .

MANUAL RATES = СТАВКИ 'РУКОВОДСТВА ПО ОЦЕНКЕ СТРАХОВЫХ ПРЕМИЙ' (или СТАВКИ ИЗ ПОСОБИЯ) – Manual Rates:- usually the published rate for some unit of insurance. An example is the Workers Compensation Manual where the rates shown apply to each USD100.00 of the payroll of the insured, USD100.00 being the unit.

MANUFACTURED FIBER = ИЗГОТОВЛЕННОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Manufactured Fiber is a class name for various genera of fibers (including filaments) produced from fiber-forming substances which may be:- (1) polymers synthesized from chemical compounds, e.g., acrylic, nylon, polyester, polyethylene, polyurethane, and polyvinyl fibers; (2) modified or transformed natural polymers, e.g., alginic and cellulose-based fibers such as acetates and rayons; and (3) minerals, e.g., glasses. The term Manufactured usually refers to all

chemically produced fibers to distinguish them from the truly natural fibers such as cotton, wool, silk, flax, etc. See also Manmade Fibers, and Rayon Fiber. Manufactured Fibers:- for thousands of years, the use of fiber was limited by the inherent qualities available in the natural world. Cotton and linen wrinkled from wear and washings. Silk required delicate handling. Wool shrank, was irritating to the touch, and was eaten by moths. Then, a mere century ago, rayon – the first manufactured fiber – was developed. The secrets of fiber chemistry for countless applications had begun to emerge. Manufactured fibers now are put to work in modern apparel, home furnishings, medicine, aeronautics, energy, industry, and more. Fiber engineers can combine, modify and tailor fibers in ways far beyond the performance limits of fiber drawn from the silkworm cocoon, grown in the fields, or spun from the fleece of animals. The Early Attempts:- the earliest published record of an attempt to create an artificial fiber took place in 1664. English naturalist Robert Hooke suggested the possibility of producing a fiber that would be 'if not fully as good, nay better' than silk. His goal remained unachieved for more than two centuries. The first patent for 'artificial silk' was granted in England in 1855 to a Swiss chemist named Georges Audemars. He dissolved the fibrous inner bark of a mulberry tree, chemically modifying it to produce cellulose. He formed threads by dipping needles into this solution and drawing them out – but it never occurred to him to emulate the silkworm by extruding the cellulosic liquid through a small hole. In the early 1880's, Sir Joseph Wilson Swan (1828–1914), an English chemist and electrician, was spurred to action by Thomas Edison's new incandescent electric lamp. He experimented with forcing a liquid similar to Audemars solution through fine holes into a coagulating bath. His fibers worked like carbon filament, and they found early use in Edison's invention. It also occurred to Swan that his filament could be used to make textiles. In 1885 he exhibited in London some fabrics crocheted by his wife from his new fiber. But electrical lamps remained his main interest, and he soon abandoned work on textile applications. First Commercial Production:- The first commercial scale production of a manufactured fiber was achieved by French chemist Count Hilaire de Chardonnet (Louis-Marie-Hilaire Bernigaud de Grande; 1839–1924). In 1889, his fabrics of 'artificial silk' caused a sensation at the Paris Exhibition. Two years later he built the first commercial rayon plant at Besancon, France, and secured his fame as the 'father of the rayon industry'. Several attempts to produce 'artificial silk' in the United States were made during the early 1900's but none were commercially successful until the American Viscose Company, formed by Samuel Courtaulds and Co., Ltd., began production its production of rayon in 1910. In 1893, Arthur D. Little of Boston, invented yet another cellulosic product – acetate – and developed it as a film. By 1910, Camille and Henry Dreyfus were making acetate motion picture film and toilet articles in Basel, Switzerland. During World War I, they built a plant in England to produce cellulose acetate dope for airplane wings and other commercial products. Upon entering the War, the United States government invited the Dreyfus brothers to build a plant in Maryland to make the product for American warplanes. The first commercial textile uses for acetate in fiber form were developed by the Celanese Company in 1924. In the meantime, US rayon production was growing to meet increasing demand. By the mid-1920's, textile manufacturers could purchase the fiber for half the price of raw silk. So began manufactured fibers' gradual conquest of the American fiber market. This modest start in the 1920's grew to nearly 70% of the national market for fiber by the last decade of the century. Nylon – The 'Miracle' Fiber:- In September 1931, American chemist Wallace Carothers reported on research carried out in the laboratories of the DuPont Company on 'giant' molecules called Polymers. He focused his work on a fiber referred to simply as '66', a number derived from its molecular structure. Nylon, the 'miracle fiber' was born. The Chemical Heritage Foundation is currently featuring an exhibit on the history of nylon. By 1938, Paul Schlack of the I.G. Farben Company in Germany, polymerized caprolactam and created a different form of the polymer, identified simply as nylon '6'. Nylon's advent created a revolution in the fiber industry. Rayon and acetate had been derived from plant cellulose, but nylon was synthesized completely from petrochemicals. It established the basis for the ensuing discovery of an entire new world of manufactured fibers. An American Romance:- DuPont began commercial production of nylon in 1939. The first experimental testing used nylon as sewing thread, in parachute fabric, and in women's hosiery. Nylon stockings were shown in February 1939 at the San Francisco Exposition – and the most exciting fashion innovation of the age was underway. American women had only a sampling of the beauty and durability of their first pairs of nylon hose when their romance with the new fabric was cut short. The United States entered World War II in December 1941 and the War Production Board allocated all production of nylon for military use. Nylon hose, which sold for USD1.25 a pair before the War, moved in the black market at USD10. Wartime pin-ups and movie stars, like Betty Grable, auctioned nylon hose for as much as USD40 000 a pair in war-effort drives. During the War, nylon replaced Asian silk in parachutes. It also found use in tires, tents, ropes, ponchos, and other military supplies, and even was used in the production of a high-grade paper for US currency. At the outset of the War, cotton was king of fibers, accounting for more than 80% of all fibers used. Manufactured and wool fibers shared the remaining 20%. By the end of the War in August 1945, cotton stood at 75% of the fiber market. Manufactured fibers had risen to 15%. The Post-War Industry:- after the war, GI's came home, families were reunited, industrial America gathered its peacetime forces, and economic growth surged. The conversion of nylon production to civilian uses started and when the first small quantities of postwar nylon stockings were advertised, thousands of frenzied women lined up at New York department stores to buy. In the immediate post-war period, most nylon production was used to satisfy this enormous pent up demand for hosiery. But by the end of the 1940's, it was also being used in carpeting and automobile upholstery. At the same time, three new generic manufactured fibers started production. Dow Badische Company (today, BASF Corporation) introduced metalized fibers; Union Carbide Corporation developed modacrylic fiber; and Hercules, Inc. added olefin fiber. Manufactured fibers continued their steady march. By the 1950's, the industry was supplying more than 20% of the fiber needs of textile mills. A new fiber, 'acrylic', was added to the list of generic names, as DuPont began production of this wool-like product. Meanwhile, polyester, first examined as part of the Wallace Carothers early research, was attracting new interest at the Calico Printers Association in Great Britain. There, J.T. Dickson and J.R. Whinfield produced a polyester fiber by condensation polymerization of ethylene glycol with terephthalic acid. DuPont subsequently acquired the patent rights for the United States and Imperial Chemical Industries for the rest of the world. A host of other producers soon joined in. A Wash and Wear Revolution:- In the summer of 1952, 'wash and wear' was coined to describe a new blend of cotton and acrylic. The term eventually was applied to a wide variety of manufactured fiber blends. Commercial production of polyester fiber transformed the 'wash and wear' novelty into a revolution in textile product performance. Polyester's commercialization in 1953 was accompanied by the introduction of triacetate. The majority of the XX century's basic manufactured fibers now had been discovered, and the industry's engineers turned to refining their chemical and physical properties to extend their use across the American economy. In the 1960's and 1970's consumers bought more and more clothing made with polyester. Clotheslines were replaced by electric dryers, and the 'wash and wear' garments they dried emerged wrinkle free. Ironing began to shrink away on the daily list of household chores. Fabrics became more durable and color more permanent. New dyeing effects were being achieved and shape-retaining knits offered new comfort and style. Endless Possibilities:- in the 1960's, manufactured fiber production accelerated as it was spurred on by continuous fiber innovation. The revolutionary new fibers were modified to offer greater comfort, provide flame resistance, reduce clinging, release soil, achieve greater whiteness, special dullness or luster, easier dyeability, and better blending qualities. New fiber shapes and thicknesses were introduced to meet special needs. Spandex, a stretchable fiber; aramid, a high-temperature-resistant polyamide; and para-aramid, with outstanding strength-to-weight properties, were introduced into the marketplace. In the early 1960's, manufactured fiber accounted for nearly 30% of American textile mill consumption. By 1965, the manufactured fiber industry was providing over 40% of the nation's fiber needs. One dramatic new set of uses for manufactured fibers came with the establishment of the US space program. The industry provided special fiber for uses ranging from clothing for the astronauts to spaceship nose cones. When Neil Armstrong took 'One small step for man, one giant

leap for mankind', on the moon on July 20, 1969, his lunar space suit included multi-layers of nylon and aramid fabrics. The flag he planted was made of nylon. Today, the exhaust nozzles of the two large booster rockets that lift the space shuttle into orbit contain 30 000 pounds of carbonized rayon. Carbon fiber composites are used in as structural components in the latest commercial aircraft, adding strength and lowering weight and fuel costs. Safety and Energy Challenges:- the early 1970's saw a wave of consumer protection demands, most notably one for a mandated Federal flammability standard for children's sleepwear. The manufactured fiber industry spent USD20 million on flammability research and development in 1972 and 1973, and manufactured fiber fabrics became predominant in this market. Flammability standards were also issued for carpet and other products. In the US carpet market, 99% of all surface fibers are now manufactured fibers. In late 1973, when the Nation was struck by a severe energy crisis, the manufactured fiber industry reduced the energy required to produce a pound of fiber by 26%. By then, the industry was using but 1% of the Nation's petroleum supply to provide two-thirds of all fibers used by American textile mills. Today:- innovation is the hallmark of the manufactured fiber industry. Fibers more numerous and diverse than any found in nature are now routinely created in the industry's laboratories. Nylon variants, polyester, and olefin are used to produce carpets that easily can be rinsed clean – even 24 hours after they've been stained. Stretchable spandex and machine-washable, silk-like polyesters occupy solid places in the US apparel market. The finest microfibers are remaking the world of fashion. For industrial uses, manufactured fibers relentlessly replace traditional materials in applications from super-absorbent diapers, to artificial organs, to construction materials for moon-based space stations. Engineered non-woven products of manufactured fibers are found in applications from surgical gowns and apparel interfacing to roofing materials, road bed stabilizers, and floppy disk envelopes and liners. Non-woven fabrics, stiff as paper or as soft and comfortable as limp cloth, are made without knitting or weaving. As they always have, manufactured fibers continue to mean, 'life made better'. / Найлан^{TЗ} (Nylon^{TM}). Робэт Хук (Robert Hooke). Одэмар (Audemars). Сэр Дьжосэф Вилсэн Сван (Sir Joseph Wilson Swan). Томэс Эдэсэн (Thomas Edison). Илер дё Шардонэ (Count Hilaire de Chardonnet). Самьюэл Котъолдз энд Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (Samuel Courtaulds and Co., Ltd.). Аср Ди. Лытл (Arthur D. Little). Камий и Ори Дрэйфюс (Camille and Henry Dreyfus). Волэс Каразёз (Wallace Carothers) ДюПо Кампэни (DuPont Company). Пауль Шляк (Paul Schlack) из И.Ге. Фарбэн Кампэни (I.G. Farben Company) в Германии . Бэти Грэйбл (Betty Grable). Дау Бадишэ Кампэни (Dow Badische Company (ныне, Бе.А.Эс.Эф. Корпорэйшэн (BASF Corporation)) представила металлизированные волокна (metalized fibers); Юниэн Карбайд Корпорэйшэн (Union Carbide Corporation) разработала модакриловое волокно (modacrylic fiber); а Хёкьюлыз, Инк. (Hercules, Inc.) дополнила олефиновым волокном (olefin fiber). Волэс Каразёз (Wallace Carothers). Дьжей.Ти. Диксэн (J.T. Dickson) и Дьжей.Ар. Винфилд (J.R. Whinfield). Нил Амстрон (Neil Armstrong). Смотрите также Искусственные Волокна (Manmade Fibers).

MANUFACTURED GAS = ГЕНЕРАТОРНЫЙ ГАЗ – Manufactured Gas is a gas obtained by destructive distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke. Examples are coal gases, coke or oven gases, producer gas, blast furnace gas, blue (water) gas, or carbureted water gas. / Генераторный Газ, газообразное топливо, производимое посредством газификации топлив, таких как древесина, мазут, сланцы, торф, уголь и других. Этот процесс ведётся в газогенераторах окислением топлива при высокой температуре воздухом (образуется воздушный газ), водяным паром (водяным газом). По виду дутья различают водяной, воздушный, смешанный (паровоздушный), парокислородный генераторный газ. За счёт комбинации окислителей могут быть получены смешанные газы, например, полуводяной. Под давлением и при использовании парокислородной смеси из угля образуется, так называемый городской газ, содержащий до 15% метана. Генераторный газ содержит на 1 моль (или объём) оксида углерода 2 моля (или объёма) азота, небольшое количество диоксида углерода и метана. Водяной генераторный газ (теплота сгорания 10–13.4 МДж/м^3) применяется для получения химических продуктов, например, метанола (метилового спирта) или углеводородов. Воздушный генераторный газ (теплота сгорания 3.8–4.5 МДж/м^3) применяется обычно в качестве топлива промышленных печей.

MANUFACTURED PAYMENT = ОСУЩЕСТВЛЁННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – Manufactured Payment is a payment from a borrower of securities compensating the lender of the securities for dividends or other income the lender would have received from the loaned securities. / Платёж от заёмщика ценных бумаг, компенсирующий займодавцу ценных бумаг дивиденды или иной доход займодавца, который мог бы быть получен им от заимствованных ценных бумаг.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS = ИЗГОТОВЛЕННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Manufactured Products are materials other than grain cleanings and includes materials such as malted, crushed, or ground grain which cannot be assigned a grade. Inspection may be performed on request. Certificates issued have only the composition endorsed on the back, providing the identification of the components is unquestionable; for example, 80% crushed Wheat, 15% crushed Barley, 5% whole Wheat. On the face of the certificate, Manufactured Product is indicated.

MANUFACTURER'S DATA PLATE = ТАБЛИЧКА С ДАННЫМИ ОБ ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ МАРКА, или ШИЛЬД) – Manufacturer's Data Plate is a plate mounted on the container indicating the name and the address of the container manufacturer, giving details of gross and tare weights and external dimensions. / Табличка, закреплённая на контейнере, указывающая наименование и адрес изготовителя этого контейнера, и дающая сведения о брутто весе, весе тары и внешних габаритах. Под Производственной Маркой или Шильдом понимается клеймо (штамп), проставляемое на изделии или его упаковке в целях индивидуализации изготовителя.

MANUFACTURERS PLATE = ТАБЛИЧКА ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЯ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ МАРКА, или ШИЛЬД) – Manufacturers Plate is a plate indicating the name and address of the container manufacturer and particulars of the container. / Табличка, указывающая наименование и адрес изготовителя этого контейнера, а также характеристики этого контейнера.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES = ИЗГОТАВЛИВАЮЩИЕ КОМПАНИИ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ КОМПАНИИ) – Manufacturing Companies:- in national accounting, aggregate of economic units that produce goods and services which are not financial in nature. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, агрегат хозяйствующих субъектов, которые производят товары и оказывают услуги, не являющиеся сами по себе финансовыми. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) не все производственные компании относятся к числу изготавливающих.

MAN–UP = МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДЪЁМНИКИ – Man-Up:- lift trucks that raise the operator as well as the load. Two types of man-up lift trucks are turret trucks and order selectors.

MANURE = НАВОЗ (или ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ) – Manure is a material used as fertilizer, e.g., organic material and excreta. / Под Навозом понимается органическое удобрение из твёрдых и частично жидких экскрементов животных обычно в смеси с подстилочным (солома, торф) материалом. Применяют на разных почвах (особенно эффективен в нечернозёмной зоне) под различные сельскохозяйственные культуры (наиболее отзывчивы Капуста, Картофель, Конопля, Кукуруза, Огурец и другие). Содержит азот, калий, фосфор и микроэлементы. Используется также для приготовления теплично-парниковых почвосмесей, в компостах и как биотопливо.

MANY–TO–MANY = ОТ МНОГИХ МНОГИМ – A term Many-To-Many refers to a trading platform in which multiple participants have the ability to execute or trade commodities, derivatives, or other instruments by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants. In contrast to one-to-many platforms, many-to-many platforms are considered trading facilities under the US Commodity Exchange Act. Traditional exchanges are many-to-many platforms. / Относится к торговой платформе, в которой многочисленные участники имеют возможность исполнять или торговать различными видами сырья, производными инструментами (деривативами), или иными инструментами посредством принятия предложений на покупку и оферт, сделанных другими многочисленными участниками. В отличие от платформ от одного многим (one-to-many platforms), платформы от многих многим рассматриваются в качестве приемлемых торговых систем в соответствии с Актом США о Сырьевых Биржах (the US Commodity Exchange Act). Традиционные биржи являются платформами от многих многим.

MANZANA = МАНЗАНА (или МАНФАНА) – Manzana is a traditional unit of land area in Central America. The manzana is the area of a square 100 varas on a side; it thus varies according to the length of the vara. The Costa Rican manzana equals 0.698 896 hectares or about 1.727 acres. Very similar units are used in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The Spanish word manzana means an apple, but the unit is probably related to Spanish word manzanar, orchard. / Манзана – традиционная мера площади земельного участка в Центральной Америке. Манзана – это площадь квадрата со стороной, равной 100 варам (varas), исходя из этого, она и изменяется в зависимости от длины вара (по-Испански дословно – трость). В Коста Рике манзана равна 0.698 896 гектара или приблизительно 1.727 акра. Весьма схожие меры применяются в Гватемале, Гондурасе и Никарагуа. Испанское слово манзана обозначает яблоко, но название самой меры связано, скорее, с Испанским словом манзанар (manzanar), обозначающим яблоневый сад.

MAP = КАРТА (или КАРТОГРАММА) – Map:- diagrams showing physical features, roads, town, etc. The ordered arrangement of genes or molecular markers of an organism, indicating the position and distance between the markers and loci. / Под Географическими Картами понимаются карты земной поверхности, показывающие размещение, состояние и связи различных природных и общественных явлений, их изменения во времени, развитие и перемещения. Подразделяются по территориальному охвату (мировые, материков, государств и другие), по содержанию (общегеографические и тематические), по масштабу – крупно- (1:200 000 и крупнее), средне- (от 1:200 000 и до 1:1 000 000 включительно) и мелкомасштабные (мельче 1:1 000 000), а также по назначению (справочные, учебные, туристские) и другим признакам. Под Картами, от Греческого слова Chártēs, означающее Лист или Свиток Папируса Для Письма, понимаются:- (1) уменьшенные, математически определённые и обобщённые изображения на плоскости земной поверхности, звёздного неба или их частей, содержащие данные в соответствии с темой и назначением карты. (2) Бланк с перечнем каких-либо сведений (санаторно-курортная карта и тому подобные). (3) Игральные карты, создание которых приписывается народам Востока. Под Картограммой понимается карта, показывающая штриховкой (различной густоты) или окраской (различной степени насыщенности) среднюю интенсивность какого-либо показателя в пределах каждой единицы нанесённого на карту территориального деления, например, плотность населения по областям.

MAPLE LEAF = КЛЕНОВЫЙ ЛИСТ – Canadian Maple Leaf Gold Bullion Coins:- guaranteed by the Government of Canada and traded in world markets since 1979, gold Canadian Maple Leaf coins have become some of the most desirable bullion coins in the world today. Available in four sizes of, one-ounce, half-ounce, quarter-ounce and one-tenth ounce, all are beautifully struck with a gold purity of .9999 (24 carat gold). As a government issued gold bullion coin, it was the second to become available, after the South African Krugerrand. Coin and face value:- 1 Troy oz – CAD50.00; 1/2 Troy oz – CAD25.00; 1/4 Troy oz – CAD10.00; 1/10 Troy oz – CAD5.00; and 1/20 Troy oz – CAD5.00. Market Value:- Canadian Maple Leaf pricing is based on the current market 'spot price' plus a premium per coin. The spot price of gold (and all precious metals) is reported every business day in all major newspapers, network television and radio and online. Coin Purity:- the Royal Canadian Mint pioneered the concept of minting a gold coin without the need for a strengthening alloy in order to produce the gold Maple Leaf in such high purity. Such purity proved to be extremely popular with collectors and investors worldwide. A few years after its initial introduction, the Maple Leaf gold coin was outselling the Krugerrand. Coin Design:- the classic design of the gold Maple Leaf coin is virtually unchanged from its introduction. The bust of Queen Elizabeth II appears on the obverse side of the coin, gracefully aging across various vintage coins in a design by Arnold Machin. Several other small changes can be found. The reverse depicts a single Canadian Maple Leaf, the national symbol of Canada. The finely detailed design has a proof-like strike. Maple Leaf is the Canadian gold coin with a fineness of 999.9 or platinum coin with a fineness of 999.5. The Platinum Maple Leaf is the platinum bullion coin from the Royal Canadian Mint. The coins were first introduced in 1988 and were minted until 1999 when the rising price of platinum caused demand for platinum bullion coins to fall. The coin was later minted in 2002. The series was revived once again in 2009, as one of the few world platinum bullion coins produced. The obverse of the Platinum Maple Leaf features an image of Queen Elizabeth II. For different years of the series, different images of the Queen have been used. The obverse inscriptions include 'Elizabeth II', '50 Dollars' (Canadian), and the date. The reverse of the coin features the Maple Leaf, which is the national symbol of Canada. The reverse inscriptions include 'Canada', '9995 Fine Platinum', '9995 Platine Pur' and the weight. This is the same design used by the other Maple Leaf coins such as the Gold Maple Leaf and Silver Maple Leaf. Each coin contains a purity of .9995 platinum and contains the stated weight in pure platinum. Throughout the series, the Royal Canadian Mint has produced the coin in 1 oz, 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz, 1/10 oz, 1/15 oz, and 1/20 oz sizes. Different face values in Canadian Dollars were used of CAD50.00, CAD25.00, CAD10.00, CAD5.00, CAD2.00, and CAD1.00 for weight, respectively. Coin Specifications:- (i) dates:- 1988–1999, 2002, 2009; (ii) mint:- Royal Canadian Mint; (iii) weight:- varies by denomination; (iv) composition:- 99.95% platinum; (v) platinum content:- stated value for denomination; (vi) diameter:- varies by denomination; and (vii) thickness:- varies by denomination. / Анэлд Мэкин (Arnold Machin).

MAPP = MID–CONTINENT AREA POWER POOL

MARABOU = МАРАБУ – Marabou:- short, fluffy feathers now taken from domesticated fowl, usually dyed to match the garments on which they are used as trimming. They were originally taken from the stork. Marabou is a fabric made of marabou silk, namely a thrown silk usually dyed in the gum.

MARC = MACHINE READABLE CATALOGING

MARCHÉ À TERME INTERNATIONAL DE FRANCE (SA) = МАРШЕ А ТЭРМ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЁ ФРАНС (ЭС.А.) (или ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СРОЧНЫЙ РЫНОК (СА)) – Marché à Terme International de France SA (MATIF SA) or in English:- the French International Term Market is the French futures exchange. Headquartered in Paris, France. Bonds, notes, interest rates, Rapeseed, Wheat, Corn, Sunflower seeds, stock indexes. The MATIF and MONEP websites have been integrated into the Euronext.com website. Efforts by the Finance Ministry to modernise the Paris market resulted in the launch of a futures exchange, Marché à Terme International de France SA (MATIF SA), on 1986-February-20, to trade contracts on government bonds. A year later on, 1987-September-10, an equity options exchange, Marché des Options Négotiable de Paris SA (MONEP SA) was launched. In 1988, the MATIF added commodity contracts to its range of products. On 1999-June-01, France's four market operators – Société des

Bourses Françaises (SBF), MATIF SA, Monep SA and Société du Nouveau Marché – merged to form a new company, ParisBourse[SBF] SA. On 2000-September-22, the Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris bourses merged to create Euronext NV, the first pan-European exchange. Euronext subsequently expanded to include the Portuguese stock exchange and London's International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE). A securities and commodities' futures market in France. MATIF SA (Marché à Terme International de France) is a private corporation which is both a futures exchange and a clearing house in France. It was absorbed in the merger of the Paris Bourse with Euronext NV to form Euronext Paris. Derivatives formerly traded on the Matif and other members of Euronext are traded on LIFFE Connect, the electronic trading platform of the London International Financial Futures Exchange. LIFFE is an affiliate of Euronext. Products include interest rate futures and options on the Euro notional bond, five year Euro, and three month PIBOR (Paris Interbank Offered Rate), and futures on the 30-year Eurobond and two-year E-note; futures on the CAC 40 Index, STOXX Europe 50, EURO STOXX 50; and futures and options on European rapeseed and futures on rapeseed meal, European rapeseed oil, milling wheat, corn and sunflower seeds. MATIF is also the name by which the French regulators name any market where futures contracts are traded under French Law. International options and financial futures exchange based in Paris, France. Marché à Terme International de France (MATIF), established on 1986-February-20 by the French Treasury, now Euronext Paris SA, is France's futures exchange. MATIF was absorbed in the merger of the Paris Bourse with Euronext NV. A specialized financial institution governed by French banking law, Euronext Paris SA is the operational managing body of MATIF. A fully electronic market, all Euronext Paris SA products are traded on an electronic trading platform called LIFFE CONNECT, originally the platform of the London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE), an exchange also under the umbrella of the all-encompassing Euronext mergers. Futures and options on Euronext Paris include interest rate products (e.g., 3-month PIBOR-Paris Interbank Offered Rate; 5-year Euro) and commodities, and MONEP, equity and index futures and options (most notably the the CAC 40, an index that represents a capitalization-weighted measure of the 40 most significant values among the 100 highest market caps on the Paris Bourse). Trading hours are 09 am to 05:30 pm, Paris time, Monday through Friday, and all clearing is done through LCH.Clearnet. / ЮРОУ СТАКС 50 (EURO STOXX 50). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Французский Международный Срочный Рынок (СА) (ФМСР (СА)) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Марше а Тэрм Этэрнасьёналь дё Франс (Эс.А.) (МАТИФ (Эс.А.); Marché à Terme International de France SA (MATIF SA)) – это Французская биржа фьючерсов, созданная 20 Февраля 1986. В обращении на данной бирже находились:- фьючерсные контракты на ноты, облигации, процентные ставки, фондовые индексы, а также сырьевые фьючерсы на Кукурузу, Пшеницу, семена Подсолнечника и семена Рапса. Штабквартира располагалась в Париже, Франция. Марше дэз Опсьён Негосьябль дё Пари Эс.А. (МОНЭП Эс.А.; Marché des Options Négotiable de Paris SA (MONEP SA)). Общество Французских Бирж (ОФБ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Сосьете дэ Бурс Франсэз (Эс.Бэ.Эф.; Société des Bourses Françaises (SBF)), МАТИФ Эс.А. (MATIF SA), МОНЭП Эс.А. (MONEP SA) и Сосьете дю Нуво Марше (Société du Nouveau Marché) сформировав новую компанию ПариБурс[Эс.Бэ.Эф.] Эс.А. (ParisBourse[SBF] SA). Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). Юроунэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV). Французский Международный Срочный Рынок – биржа фьючерсов. Торги на ней проводятся как с голоса (с 09:00 до 16:30), так и через электронную систему Globex system (с 16:30 до 09:00). На бирже продаются фьючерсы и опционы на облигации, фьючерсы и опционы на облигации в ЭКЮ, трёхмесячные фьючерсы и опционы на основе ПАЙБО (PIBOR; круглосуточно), фьючерсные и опционные контракты на базе CAC 40 Index (круглосуточно). Валютные опционы на Доллары США и Немецкие Марки, на Доллары США и Французские Франки продаются с голоса (с 09:15 до 17:00) и через Глобэкс® (Globex®) и телефонную систему THS после закрытия биржи (с 17:00 до 09:15). На бирже продаются с голоса три вида сырьевых фьючерсов:- фьючерсы на белый сахар (с 10:45 до 13:00 и с 15:00 до 19:00), фьючерсы на картофель (с 10:30 до 12:45 и с 14:00 до 16:00) и фьючерсы на рапсовое семя (с 11:00 до 13:00 и с 15:30 до 18:30). Marché des Options Négotiable de Paris SA (МОНЭП Эс.А. (MONEP SA)) – подразделение Парижской Биржи (Paris Bourse), постоянно торгующее акциями и опционами на основе индексов. Индекс КАК 40 (CAC 40 Index) был разработан в качестве индекса, лежащего в основе торговли на МОНЭП Эс.А. (MONEP SA) и МАТИФ Эс.А. (MATIF SA). Торги проходят с 10:00 до 17:00, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья, либо автоматизированно, либо путём прямого контакта участников сделки. МОНЭП торгует опционами на основе индекса CAC 40, краткосрочными (Американский стиль) и долгосрочными (Европейский стиль), а также опционами на основе акций.

MARDI = MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

MAREN POLICY FORM = ФОРМА МОРСКОЙ ПОЛИС (или ФОРМА МАРЕН ПОЛИС) – MAREN Policy Form is a policy form used in the London marine insurance market to evidence a renewed long term contract where there are no security or other substantial changes from the conditions in the expiring contract.

MARGIN = КРАЙ – Margin is the edge of a leaf or other organ, e.g., margin entire or margin serrate of a leaf. / Край листовой пластинки – окраек листа или иного органа, например, цельный край (margin entire) или пильчатый край (margin serrate) листа.

MARGIN = МАРЖА – (1) Margin is the amount or percentage by which the collateral's value exceeds the value of securities on loan. Margin sometimes refers to the total value of collateral as a percentage of the loan value, e.g., 102 percent. Margin serves to reduce replacement cost exposures resulting from changes in market prices. Initial margin is deposited at the start of the transaction. Variation margin is called during the life of the loan if the value of the collateral falls below the initial margin requirement. Original or Initial Margin is the total amount of margin per contract required by the broker when a futures position is opened by a customer. A Margin is the amount of money or collateral deposited by a customer with his broker, or by a broker with a clearing member, or by a clearing member with the clearing organization, as required by the exchange and/or clearing organization for open futures positions and for the purpose of insuring the broker or clearing organization against loss (in case of adverse price movement) on open futures contracts. The margin is not a partial payment on a purchase. Levels of margins for each futures contract are set by the exchange based on its analysis of price risk volatility in the market at that time; but the Futures Commission Merchants may require their customers to post margin at higher levels than those specified by the exchange. Futures margin is determined by the SPAN margining system, which takes into account all positions in a customer's portfolio. Also known as Performance Bond. See also Clearing Margin, Customer Margin, Initial Margin, Maintenance Level, Maintenance Margin, Option Margin, Original Margin and Variation Margin. Margin is a deposit, or collateral, required as security against open positions in futures, forwards or options markets. Also called Initial Margin or Original Margin. Margin is a good-faith deposit or collateral (usually a small percentage of the contract's full value) deposited by a client with his broker, or by a broker with the clearing house to ensure that market participants will meet their contractual obligations against open futures contracts. The margin is not a partial payment on a purchase. Because the exchanges' clearing house guarantees contract performance to its members, the exchanges and the clearing house establish minimum margin levels for each market and periodically adjust them to reflect market activity, especially price volatility. If a customer's equity in any futures position drops under the level because of adverse price action, the broker must issue a margin call to restore the customer's equity. A cash amount of funds that a customer must deposit with the broker for each contract as a sign of his good faith in fulfilling the contract terms. It is not considered

partial payment of purchase. Margin is the amount of money (or sometimes stocks or bonds) an exchange requires an investor to have on deposit in an account in order to open and maintain positions in futures contracts. That amount of money will cover, at least in part, the potential liability from adverse price changes to the investor's futures position. Margin is not a 'down payment', it is a collateral. Margin is a collateral payments (performance bond) to the clearing and settlement agent for futures and forward contracts. See also Risk-Based Margin, Variation Margining. Margin is the deposit required to open or maintain a position. Margin can be either 'free' or 'used'. Used margin is that amount which is being used to maintain an open position, whereas free margin is the amount available to open new positions. With a USD1 000 margin balance in your account and a 1% margin requirement to open a position, you can buy or sell a position worth up to a notional USD100 000. This allows a trader to leverage his account by up to 100 times or a leverage ratio of 100:1. If a trader's account falls below the minimum amount required to maintain an open position, he will receive a 'margin call' requiring him to either add more money into his or her account or to close the open position. Most brokers will automatically close a trade when the margin balance falls below the amount required to keep it open. The amount required to maintain an open position is dependent on the broker and could be 50% of the original margin required to open the trade. Margin is an amount of money deposited by both buyers and sellers of futures contracts and by sellers of options contracts to ensure performance of the terms of the contract (the making or taking delivery of the commodity or the cancellation of the position by a subsequent offsetting trade). Margin in commodities is not a down payment, as in securities, but rather a performance bond. Margin is the amount of money or collateral deposited by a client with his broker, or by a broker with a clearing member, or by a clearing member with the clearing house, for the purpose of insuring the broker, clearing member or clearing house against loss on open futures contracts. The margin is not a partial payments on a purchase. (1) Original Margin or Initial Margin is the total amount of margin per contract required by the broker when a futures position is opened. (2) Maintenance Margin is a sum which must be maintained on deposit at all times. If a customer's equity in any futures position drops to or under the level because of adverse price action, the broker must issue a Margin Call to restore the customer's equity. See also Variable Limit Margins. Margin is an amount of money deposited to guarantee the performance of a futures contract. It is required of both buyers and sellers of futures contracts and writers of options. See also Initial Margin; Maintenance Margin; and Margin Call. / , например, . Маржа:- в торговле фьючерсами:- депозит 'доброй воли', который инвестор должен сделать при покупке или продаже контракта. Если цены на фьючерсы движутся в противоположном направлении, то инвестор должен вложить больше денег для обеспечения требования к марже (margin requirements).

(2) With regard to securities, this term refers to a fractional amount of full value, or the equity outlay (down payment) required for an investment in securities purchased on credit. Margin is the amount paid by the customer when using a broker's credit to buy or sell a security. Under US Federal Reserve regulations, the initial margin required since 1934 has ranged from 40% of the purchase price up to 100%. Since 1974 the current rate of 50% has been in effect. See also Broker's Loans and Equity. / Маржа:- в общем значении:- сумма, которую клиент депонирует у брокера при получении от него займа на покупку ценных бумаг. В соответствии с правилами Совета Управляющих Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Board), первоначальный размер маржи, начиная с 1945, составлял от 50 до 100% цены покупки ценных бумаг. В середине 1980-х минимум составлял 50% цены покупки или продажи в короткую наличными или одобренными для использования в качестве залога ценными бумагами, стоимостью минимум в 2 000 Долларов. После этого были введены требования о минимальной сумме, необходимой для поддержания счёта (minimum maintenance), Национальной Ассоциацией Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (NASD) и Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржей (в середине 1980-х она составляла уже 25% рыночной стоимости приобретаемых под залог ценных бумаг) и отдельными брокерскими фирмами, требования которых, как правило, значительно выше.

(3) Margin is a difference between the lending and deposit rates of a bank (interest margin or spread). / Маржа:- в банковском обслуживании:- разница между текущей рыночной стоимостью обеспечения для гарантирования займа и номинальной стоимостью самого займа. Например, при займе в 100 000 Долларов и обеспечении 50 000 Долларов разница (маржа) составляет 50 000 Долларов.

(4) Margin is a lending limit for lombard (collateral) loans.

(5) Margin is the price difference between related products and/or related markets. Margin is the difference between the cost of purchasing, producing and/or marketing a product and its sales price. / Разница в ценах между сопоставляемыми продуктами и/или сопоставляемыми рынками.

(6) Margin is the number of percentage points the lender adds to the index rate to calculate the adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) interest rate at each adjustment. / Число процентных пунктов, которые при каждой переоценке добавляет займодавец к индексируемой ставке для калькулирования процентной ставки по закладной с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)).

(7) Margin:- this is the portion of total revenue that results in a profit, usually but not always, expressed as a percentage (see also Profit Margin and Gross Margin). Used by itself, it may be ambiguous (unless used in context). It is better to refer to a gross, net, or net after-tax margin. In another context, margin refers to the process of borrowing money against securities held in a brokerage account. For example, on blue chip stocks, a stockbroker may allow a client to buy shares on margin, by putting up only a percentage of the price of the stock. / Маржа:- в корпоративных финансах:- разница между стоимостью реализованной продукции и услуг (брутто-прибылью) и издержками их производства. Также известна как брутто-прибыль (gross profit margin).

MARGINAL = КРАЕВОЕ (или МАРГИНАЛЬНОЕ) – Marginal:- along the margin or edge. / Краевой:- вдоль края или окраека. Под Маржинальным, от Французского слова Marginal, означающее Предельный, .

MARGINAL = МАРЖИНАЛЬНОЕ (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНОЕ) – (1) Marginal:- adjective describing a good or economic entity that is on the fringes of a uniform whole. / Под Маржинальным, от Французского слова Marginal, означающее Предельный, .

(2) In the general sense, the term is commonly used in reference to a precarious situation, on the fringes of a group.

(3) In economic theory, it applies to the last additional unit added to a uniform whole. In economics, the difference between two figures, e.g., a marginal unit is the last unit produced, or the first unit supplied, and is defined as the smallest additional amount that is economically viable to produce or buy.

MARGINAL ANALYSIS = МАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Marginal Analysis is a concept employed constantly in microeconomic theory (and quite frequently in macroeconomic theory as well) is that of the marginal change in some economic variable (such as quantity of a good produced or consumed), or even the ratio of the marginal change in one variable to the marginal change in another variable. A marginal change is a proportionally very small addition or subtraction to the total quantity of some variable. Marginal analysis is the analysis of the relationships between such changes in related economic variables. Important ideas developed in such analysis include marginal cost, marginal revenue, marginal product, marginal rate of substitution, marginal propensity to save, and so on. In microeconomic theory, 'marginal' concepts are employed primarily to explicate various forms of 'optimizing' behavior. Consumers

are seen as striving to maximize their utility or satisfaction; and firms are seen as striving to maximize their profits. The maximum value of such a variable is found by identifying a value of the independent variable such that either a marginal increase or a marginal decrease from that value causes the value of the dependent variable being maximized to fall. The student of mathematics may recognize the opportunity to apply concepts from differential calculus here, with the various marginal concepts being special names given to first derivatives of particular functions. The valuation of the benefits (utility) and the costs of any good is determined 'at the margin'. For the (individual or collective) decision maker pondering how many units of a good to consume or provide to the market, net total benefits (benefits minus costs) will always be maximized at that level of consumption (or provision to the market) where the marginal benefit derived from adding the last unit equals the marginal addition to total costs of producing or acquiring that last additional unit. / Маржинальный Анализ – это анализ, основанный на использовании предельных величин (относительных приростов) для исследования экономических процессов. Согласно маржинальной доктрине хозяйственные индивиды принимают решения, исходя из стремлений достичь максимальной предельной полезности (приращение полезности на единицу затрачиваемых ресурсов). Сущность Маржинального Анализа заключается в анализе соотношения объёма продаж (выпуска продукции), себестоимости и прибыли на основе прогнозирования уровня этих величин при заданных ограничениях. В его основе лежит деление затрат на переменные и постоянные. Значения удельных маржинальных доходов для каждого конкретного вида продукции важны для управляющего. Если данный показатель отрицателен, то выручка от реализации продукта не покрывает даже переменных затрат. Исчисление маржинального дохода позволяет определить влияние объёма производства и сбыта на величину прибыли от реализации продукции, работ, услуг и тот объём продаж, начиная с которого предприятие получает прибыль.

MARGINAL COST = ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ, или ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАТРАТА, или МАРЖИНАЛЬНАЯ ЗАТРАТА, или МАРГИНАЛЬНАЯ ЗАТРАТА) – Marginal Cost is a cost incurred in raising the level of output beyond the original target. Marginal cost calculations are used to justify going beyond that target or, indeed, not doing so. The cost to produce one additional unit of output; the change in total variable cost resulting from a one-unit change in output. Marginal Cost is the increase in variable cost which occurs in changing from one production alternative to another; it is often measured relative to adding a marginal unit of input. / выработка (output). Предельные Издержки – увеличение или уменьшение совокупных издержек коммерческого предприятия в результате увеличения или уменьшения объёма конечной продукции на одну единицу. Также называется средневзвешенными (приростными) издержками (incremental cost) или дифференциальными издержками (differential cost). Определение предельных издержек важно для принятия решения о том, следует ли изменять объём производства. В большинстве производственных компаний предельные издержки снижаются по мере увеличения объёма конечной продукции вследствие экономии от масштаба, которая включает такие факторы, как оптовые скидки на сырьё, специализация труда и более эффективное использование оборудования. В определённый момент, однако, приходится сталкиваться с ростом затрат при дальнейшем увеличении объёмов, когда предельные издержки тоже начинают расти. Рост издержек при дальнейшем увеличении объёма производства включает такие факторы, как более интенсивный управленческий контроль за большим числом рабочих, более высокие расходы на материалы вследствие истощения ресурсов местных поставщиков и в целом менее эффективное вложение средств. Кривая предельных издержек, как правило, имеет форму буквы U. Компания действует при оптимальном уровне производства, когда предельные издержки совпадают со средними совокупными издержками на единицу продукции. Таким образом, если эффективность производства ниже оптимального уровня, то увеличение объёмов производства приведёт к тому, что предельные издержки будут ниже, чем средние совокупные издержки на единицу продукции. Когда эффективность производства превысит некоторый оптимальный уровень, это приведёт к тому, что предельные издержки будут выше, чем средние совокупные издержки на единицу продукции. Иными словами, продажа по цене, превышающей предельные издержки на единицу продукции, увеличит чистую прибыль производителя, даже если цена продажи не покрывает средних совокупных издержек на единицу продукции. Предельные издержки являются, таким образом, той минимальной ценой, по которой продажа только и может быть совершена без увеличения убытков производителя или уменьшения его прибылей.

MARGINAL COST PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПО ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫМ ИЗДЕРЖКАМ – Marginal Cost Pricing is a system of pricing designed to ignore all costs except those associated with producing the next increment of power generation. Sometimes referred to as Incremental Cost Pricing. / Система ценообразования, в рамках которой игнорируются все затраты, за исключением связанных с выработкой приростных единиц электроэнергии. Иногда на него ссылаются как на ценообразование на основе приростных издержек.

MARGINAL LENDING FACILITY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПРЕДЕЛЬНОГО ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ (или ПОДДЕРЖКА ПРЕДЕЛЬНОГО ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ, или СИСТЕМА ПРЕДЕЛЬНОГО ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ) – Marginal Lending Facility is a standing facility of the European Central Bank (ECB) which commercial banks in the Euro area can use to obtain short-term (overnight) liquidity by pledging collateral (securities) eligble for rediscount by central banks at a pre-specified interest rate. Marginal Lending Facility is a standing facility of the Eurosystem which counterparties may use to receive overnight credit from an national central bank at a pre-specified interest rate against eligible assets. See also Key ECB Interest Rates. / для получения однодневного расчётного кредита (кредита овернайт) .

MARGINAL NET BENEFIT = ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ ЧИСТАЯ ВЫПЛАТА – Marginal Net Benefit is the increase in net benefit which can be obtained by changing from one production alternative to another; it is often measured relative to adding a marginal unit of input.

MARGINAL PRODUCTIVITY = ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ – Marginal Productivity:- the value of output (goods and services) produced per unit of input (productive resources) used. Thus an increase in productivity means producing more goods and services with the same amount of resources, or producing the same goods and services with fewer resources, or some combination of these two possibilities. While productivity is often measured or referred to only in terms of the productivity of labor (output per man-hour), a more precise and complete view of the sources of productivity incorporates the effects of all inputs to production, including capital, land and materials. The principal means of increasing overall productivity are:- (i) greater specialization and a more complex division of labor (often involving a geographical or territorial expansion of the relevant market area, incorporating new people with different skills and endowments of natural resources); (ii) investment in increasing the stock of capital goods; (iii) investment in so-called Human Capital, for example, teaching workers new or more efficient production skills; and (iv) technological innovation that creates new ways of combining somewhat different inputs of the factors of production to produce the same goods at lower costs. The concept of the marginal productivity of an input in a productive process is a particularly important idea in economic analysis, because under competitive conditions, the equilibrium price of a factor of production (including wages, interest etc) will tend toward equality with its marginal productivity. Marginal productivity is the increase in the value of output that can be produced by adding in one more unit of the particular input while holding other inputs constant. Thus the higher the productivity of a factor of production, the higher the income that may be expected to accrue to its providers, and anything that raises overall levels of productivity within a society may be expected to increase the average overall prosperity of the society as a whole.

MARGINAL UNIT = МАРЖИНАЛЬНАЯ УСТАНОВКА (или ХХ) – Marginal Unit (in electricity):- the last generation unit to supply power under a merit order dispatch system.

MARGINATE = ОКАЙМЛЁННОЕ (или ОТОРОЧЕННОЕ) – Marginate:- with a distinct margin.

MARGIN CALL = МАРЖИНАЛЬНОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЕ К МАРЖЕ) – Margin Call is a notice that additional margin money is required to keep equity in your futures or options (if selling options) position. Margin calls may result from a loss in the futures or options position (if selling options) or from increased exchange requirements resulting from a higher price level or unusual market volatility. Margin Call is (1) a request from a brokerage firm to a customer to bring margin deposits up to minimum levels; or (2) a request by the clearing house to a clearing member to bring clearing margins back to minimum levels required by the clearing house rules. A Margin Call is made when the amount of money (stocks or bonds) in an investor's account drops below the maintenance margin required. The investor must deposit enough cash or securities in order to bring the account to initial margin levels required for the contract before the next trading day. Margin Call is a call for additional margin payments (variation margin) to bring original margin deposits up to required minimum level following adverse price change in the market. See also Variation Margin. A Margin Call is a demand for additional funds or collateral, following the marking to market of securities involved in a loan, if the market value of the underlying collateral falls below a certain level relative to the loaned asset. If the value of the underlying collateral, following its revaluation, exceeds the agreedupon margin, the lender may be required to return some of the collateral. Demand for payment made by a broker to a client to advance money, either to finance an initial purchase or to maintain minimum margin requirements. A Margin Call is a request from a brokerage firm to a customer to bring margin deposits up to initial levels; or a request by the clearing organization to a clearing member to make a deposit of original margin, or a daily or intra-day variation margin payment because of adverse price movement, based on positions carried by the clearing member. Fluctuations in the futures market result in daily debits or credits in the margin account of a futures contract holder and cause margin calls. A demand for additional margin funds when futures prices move adverse to a trader's position, or if margin requirements are increased. A Margin Call is a demand upon a customer to put money or securities with the broker. The call is made when a purchase is made; also if a customer's equity in a margin account declines below a minimum standard set by the exchange or by the firm. Margin Call is the request for additional funds to cover losses on forward or futures contracts where the price has moved against a client. Margin Call is a demand from a clearing house to a clearing member, or from a brokerage firm to a customer to bring margin deposits up to a minimum level required to support the position held, normally because of losses resulting from an adverse price move. This can be done by either depositing more funds or offsetting some or all of the positions held. See also Maintenance Margin. Margin Call:- money that is called for from the client during the life of the transaction to cover exposure resulting from an adverse price movement. Margin Call:- when shares are purchased on margin, i.e. by putting up only part of the purchase price, there is the risk of a 'margin call' in case the price of the shares declines. This means that the broker has insufficient collateral in the security and the client is asked to put up additional cash in order to maintain the required margin. Margin Call is a call from a brokerage firm to a customer to bring margin deposits up to the required minimum after a loss has occurred in futures trading. / Требование клиринговой палаты к клиринговому члену или брокерской фирмы к клиенту пополнить маржинальные депозиты до минимального уровня, требуемого для поддержания удерживаемой позиции, обычно при убытках на маржинальном счёте, вызванных противоположным движением цены. Оно может быть удовлетворено либо размещением дополнительных денежных средств, либо зачётной сделкой по части или всем удерживаемым позициям. Смотрите также Поддерживаемая Маржа (Maintenance Margin). Флуктуации (колебания) на рынке фьючерсов . Маржинальное Требование – требование о том, чтобы клиент внёс достаточную сумму деньгами или ценными бумагами для того, чтобы счёт с маржей соответствовал требованиям о внесении первоначальной маржи (initial margin), или о минимально необходимой для поддержания счёта сумме (minimum maintenance). Если клиент не исполняет требования, то ценные бумаги, находящиеся на его счёте, могут быть проданы.

MARGIN CLASSES = КЛАССЫ МАРЖИ – Margin Classes:- in order to group a portfolio's futures and options contracts with similar risks, they are bundled according to their underlying instruments in what are called Margin Classes, e.g., one margin class for DAX® products. Potential profits and losses on contracts in the same margin class are offset against each other. This procedure is known as Cross-Margining. It saves liquidity, as the offsetting of risks that cancel each other out leads to a much lower overall performance bond (margin payment) than if the sum of all individual margins had to be paid. If two or more margin classes whose underlying instruments are similar in terms of their risk structure are combined, this is called a Margin Group. Cross-margining, i.e. the offsetting of risks that counteract each other, is also possible within a margin group.

MARGIN DEPOSIT = МАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЙ ВКЛАД (или МАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – Margin Deposit is a 'good faith' deposit made by you with the brokerage house and deposited with the futures exchange. The money is held on account to insure against losses on open futures contracts and options (if selling options). A margin deposit is not a down payment, but rather a performance bond. The minimum margin is determined by the exchange and is usually lower for hedgers than for speculators.

MARGIN FOR RISK AND UNCERTAINTY = МАРЖА ЗА РИСК И НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОСТЬ – Margin For Risk And Uncertainty:- the margin that is included in the assumptions used in a MODEL (a framework for analysis) to provide for risks and uncertainty inherent in the issue about which assumptions are made.

MARGIN PERCENTAGE = МАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – The Margin Percentage is established as the cash deposit relative to the commodity. The margin percentage can be calculated in two ways:- (i) the investment margin per unit divided by the unit price of the commodity; and (ii) the total margin investment amount divided by the total futures contract value.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS = МАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К МАРЖЕ) – Margin Requirements:- in the United States, buying on margin refers to buying stocks or securities with borrowed money (usually borrowed from a brokerage firm or bank). The margin requirement is the minimum amount (expressed as a percentage) the buyer must put up (rather than borrow). The Federal Reserve Board sets margin requirements. Legal requirements regulating the amount of credit that may be extended by a broker, exchange or other entity in margin trading. / Законодательные требования, регулирующие сумму кредита, который может быть предоставлен брокером, биржей или иным юридическим лицом при торговле под маржу. Требование к Марже – минимальная сумма, которую клиент должен внести на счёт с маржей деньгами или приемлемыми ценными бумагами, сделки с которыми могут совершаться по счетам с маржей в соответствии с Предписанием Ти (Regulation T) Совета Управляющих Федерального Резерва (Federal Reserve Board). Предписание Ти требует либо внести минимальную сумму в 2 000 Долларов, либо 50% покупной цены приобретаемых по счёту с маржей приемлемых ценных бумаг, либо 50% суммы, полученной при продаже в короткую. Также называется Первоначальной Маржёй (initial margin).

MARGIN STOCK = МАРЖИНАЛЬНАЯ АКЦИЯ – In the United States, Margin Stock is any stock listed on a national securities exchange, any over-the-counter security approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for trading in the national market system, or appearing on the Board's list of over-the-counter margin stocks and most mutual funds. / одобренная Комиссией

по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении) для торговли .

MARGIN TO THE MARKET = МАРЖА ПО РЫНКУ – Margin To The Market is the opposite of a margin call. When a profit accrues to your futures or options (when selling options) account, you may withdraw money from the account, reducing the balance to the minimum maintenance margin deposit requirement.

MARI = MAROS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MARIF = MALANG RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

MARINE = МОРСКОЕ – Marine:- in the past, marine underwriters, fire underwriters and casualty underwriters had different ideas about what constituted 'marine' insurance. To resolve the resulting confusion, committees were formed to work with state insurance departments in creating a standard definition of marine insurance. A Joint Committee of Interpretation and Complaint was formed for the purpose of interpreting this definition as it applied to specific cases, which were submitted from time to time by interested parties. Insurance departments have, in general, adopted the findings of this committee as their own rules. Marine:- of the sea or saline water. See also Maritime.

MARINE CARGO INSURANCE = МОРСКОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ГРУЗОВ – Marine Cargo Insurance is the insurance protection for goods in transit whether moving via ocean, air, rail or truck. Broadly, insurance covering loss of, or damage to, goods at sea. Marine insurance typically compensates the owner of merchandise for losses in excess of those which can be legally recovered from the carrier that are sustained from fire, shipwreck, piracy, and various other causes. Three of the most common types of marine insurance coverage are All Risks Coverage, Free of Particular Average (FPA), and With Average (WA).

MARINE CARGO POLICY = МОРСКОЙ ПОЛИС НА ГРУЗ – Marine Cargo Policy:- Ocean Marine Insurance is designed to cover various hazards related to the movement of goods. The first and obvious protection that can be provided is for the cargoes themselves. This protection can be provided to the seller/shipper or to the buyer. Where ownership of and responsibility for the cargo are assumed is crucial in determining what coverage is needed. This used to be a simpler exercise than at present – as a limited number of shipping terms existed, e.g., FOB, CIF etc. In 1990 the International Shipping Agency agreed on an expanded set of terms, which allow transfer of ownership and responsibility at various points along the transit route, including at customs borders. Risks are unavoidable in the shipment of goods. Goods are loaded and transshipped. Travel on the ocean provides its own set of perils. These risks require that the shipper take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of his goods while in transit, for instance with proper packaging and/or containerizing, and shipping on a vessel appropriate for the goods in question. Goods are generally handled many times during shipment, and Marine Insurance is designed to provide coverage throughout this process. Goods are first loaded at the origination point onto a land vehicle (truck or train, for instance). They are held in a port prior to loading onto a ship. They may be unloaded at an intermediate port, and held for transshipment on a second vessel. Upon arrival in the destination country, they must be cleared through customs, then loaded onto land carriers for transfer to the buyer's premises. (There may also be transfers between land transports on either the buyer's or the seller's end – during which time the goods are under the control of warehouse depot operators, and additional trucking or rail companies). The marine policy may be scripted to meet a variety of situations and desired coverages. Generally, the policy covers perils of the sea, fire, assailing thieves, jettison, barratry of the master, explosion, defects in the ship that cause damage, and other perils. Exclusions in the policy are important, and should be reviewed with a qualified risk manager, such as your insurance agent. These typically include damage due to dampness, breakage, delay or loss of market, acts of war, confiscation, etc, strikes, riots or civil commotions. / хозяина (или капитана).

MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ МОРСКОЙ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ – Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) is a major committee within the International Maritime Organization.

MARINE EXTENSION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПРОДЛЕНИИ МОРСКОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ – Marine Extension Clause is a cargo insurance policy clause that continues coverage on goods during deviation, delay, re-shipment, and transshipment, or any other variation in normal transit beyond the assured's control. / Оговорка в страховом полисе на груз, которая продлевает покрытие по товарам в течение отклонения, задержки, доотправки, и перегрузки, или в любом ином сочетании, возможном во время обычного транзита и выходящего за пределы контроля застрахованного лица.

MARINE INSURANCE = МОРСКОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Marine Insurance covers goods in transit, by any mode, sea, air or land. Broadly, insurance covering loss or damage of goods at sea. Marine insurance typically compensates the owner of merchandise for losses sustained from fire, shipwreck, etc, but excludes losses that can be recovered from the carrier. Marine Insurance is actually transportation insurance. After insurance coverage on ocean voyages had been developed, it was a natural step to offer insurance on inland trips. This branch of insurance became known as Inland Marine. In many policy forms, the distinction between inland and ocean marine has disappeared; it is common to cover goods from the time they leave the warehouse of the shipper, even if this warehouse is situated at a substantial distance from the nearest seaport, until they reach the warehouse of the buyer, which likewise may be located far inland. Marine Insurance:- the object is to indemnify the insured against losses incident to marine adventure. Marine Insurance is a line of insurance which includes coverage for property in transit (cargo), means of transportation (except aircraft and motor vehicles), offshore installations and valuables, as well as liabilities associated with marine risks and professions. Types of marine insurance:- (i) hull insurance:- insurance of the vessel with its gear; (ii) cargo insurance:- insurance of goods carried by sea; (iii) insurance against the liability of the carrier:- protection and indemnity; compulsory insurance, e.g., CLC'69 (short for Civil Liability Convention 1969), HNS'96 (short for Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea 1996); voluntary insurance, e.g., liability for cargo; and (iv) other types of marine insurance, e.g., freight, salvage expenses, general average contributions. / Линия страхования, которая включает в себя покрытие по имуществу в транзите (грузу), средств перевозки (за исключением самолётов и автотранспорта), строениям и ценностям в морских прибрежных рубежах, а также обязательствам, связанным с морскими рисками и профессиями. К типам морского страхования относятся:- (i) страхование корпуса судна:- страхование судна вместе с его оснащением; (ii) страхование груза:- страхование товаров, перевозимых по морю; (iii) страхование против обязательства перевозчика:- защита и возмещение; обязательное страхование, например, в соответствии с Конвенцией о Гражданской Ответственности от 1969 (КГО'69; CLC'69 (Civil Liability Convention 1969)) или конвенцией о Перевозке Морем Опасных и Вредных Веществ от 1996 (ОВВ'96; HNS'96 (Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea 1996)); добровольное страхование, например, ответственность за груз; и (iv) иные типы морского страхования, например, фрахта, расходов по спасанию, контрибуций по общей аварии. Морское Страхование – страхование, обеспечивающее владельцу груза при морских перевозках возмещение потерь, которые на законном основании нельзя взыскать с перевозчика. Такой вид страхования охватывает также воздушные перевозки. Морское Страхование – общий термин, используемый для обозначения совокупности видов страхования, связанных с использованием морского транспорта. Включает в себя все виды страхования океанских и морских перевозок; совокупность всех видов страхования, обеспечивающих страховую защиту имущественных интересов участников морского

предприятия от рисков, связанных с опасностями и случайностями, которым подвергаются судно, груз и фрахт, а также виды страхования внутренних перевозок (на основе правил морского страхования). К морскому страхованию относится также страхование ответственности судовладельцев. Ответственность страховщика, взаимоотношения сторон до и после наступления убытка и так далее определяются соответствующими условиями страхования. Морское Страхование – страхование судов или перевозимых на них грузов от специфических, связанных с морским судоходством убытков или ущерба. С годами значение этого термина было расширено и включило транзит грузов по земле в каждом из концов его пути, а термин Судно теперь охватывает суда, находящиеся в процессе постройки или ремонта. Морское Страхование – подотрасль имущественного страхования, охватывающая широкий спектр имущественных интересов, связанных с морским судоходством и морской перевозкой грузов. Морское страхование включает страхование судов, а также страхование фрахта, грузов и ответственности судовладельцев перед третьими лицами.

MARINE LEG = МОРСКОЙ ЗАГРУЗЧИК (или МОРСКОЙ (ЗЕРНОВОЙ) МЕТАТЕЛЬ, или МОРСКОЙ ЗЕРНОПОГРУЗЧИК) – A Marine Leg is a mechanical device used to offload bulk grain from the hold of a vessel, normally from a laker into a transfer elevator. / Морской Загрузчик – механическое устройство, используемое для выгрузки наваленного зерна из трюма судна, обычно из озёрного судна в перевалочный элеватор. Зернометатель, машина для загрузки зерносклада, формирования и перелопачивания бунтов зерна на току и в зерноскладах, перемещения (переброски) и погрузки зерна. Использовавшийся в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) метатель ЗМ-ЗО состоял из транспортёра с питателем, метательного конвейера, механизмов подъёма и самопередвижения, электропривода. Питатель подаёт зерно к транспортёру, который высыпает его в конвейер, а последний выбрасывает зерно через направляющую трубу. Производительность зернометателя на Пшенице 30 тонн в час (т/ч); максимальная дальность бросания 10 метров (м); высота бросания 10 м; потребная мощность 7 килоВатт (кВт). Зернопогрузчик, машина непрерывного действия для погрузки зерна в транспортные средства, перелопачивания его, формирования бунта, загрузки хранилища. Основные рабочие органы зернопогрузчика – питатель и транспортёр. Питатель подаёт зерно из бунта на транспортёр, который поднимает зерно на высоту до 2.5 метров (м). Зернопогрузчики могут быть самопередвижными или навесными. По типу рабочих органов различают зернопогрузчики скребковые, шнековые и комбинированные – со шнековыми или планчатыми питателями. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) широко применялись самопередвижные скребковые погрузчики ЗПС-60. Привод рабочих органов этого зернопогрузчика – от электродвигателя мощностью 7 килоВатт (кВт). Производительность его 60 тонн в час (т/ч). Рабочая скорость 40 метров в час (м/ч).

MARINE PERILS = МОРСКИЕ УГРОЗЫ – Maritime Perils:- (i) perils of the seas = fortuitous accidents or casualties of the sea (heavy weather, sinking, stranding, collision, contact), not including the ordinary actions of the winds and waves; (ii) fire, war perils, pirates, rovers, thieves, barratry, etc. The element of fortuity is of crucial importance. Also:- (iii) the Inchmaree clause = the scope of this clause is to cover loss or damage to the subject matter insured caused by the bursting of boilers, breakage of shaft or any latent defect in the machinery or hull; negligence of the master, officers, crew or pilot; negligence of repairers or charterers, provided they are not insured under the policy; and barratry of master, officers, or crew. (iv) Pollution hazards. (v) Collision liability (The Running Down Clause). Also know as Maritime Perils. Marine Perils are the perils which are insured against in an ocean marine insurance policy. / хозяина (или капитана). Угрозы, которые были застрахованы посредством приобретения полиса океанского морского страхования.

MARINE SERVICES = МОРСКИЕ УСЛУГИ – Marine Services are the on-water services, such as piloting, towing and line handling for vessels as they arrive, depart or are moved between berths. / Надводные услуги, такие как пилотирование, буксирное и линейное обслуживание для прибывающих, отправляющихся или меняющих причалы судов.

MARINE SURVEYOR = МОРСКОЙ ИНСПЕКТОР (или МОРСКОЙ СЮРВЕЙЕР) – Marine Surveyor is a specialist who determines the nature, extent and clause of loss and/or damage. / Специалист, определяющий природу, размер, и статью убытка и/или повреждения.

MARINE SYNDICATES = МОРСКИЕ СИНДИКАТЫ – Marine Syndicates are the groups of companies acting in common to insure certain ocean marine classes. Also, a term used to describe groups which make inspections and surveys and institute standards for the construction of vessels. / Группы компаний, действующие сообща с тем, чтобы с уверенностью гарантировать океанские морские классы. Этот термин используется также для описания групп, которые осуществляют инспекции и осмотры и создают институальные стандарты для постройки судов.

MARITIME = ОТНОСЯЩИЙСЯ К МОРЮ (или ПРИМОРСКИЙ, или МОРСКОЙ) – Maritime:- business pertaining to commerce or navigation transacted upon the sea or in seaports in such matters as the court of admiralty has jurisdiction. Maritime:- of the sea, coastal. See also Marine.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION = МОРСКАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ – Maritime Administration (MarAd):- oversees subsidy programs to the United States Merchant Marine. Assigns routes to subsidized liners.

MARITIME LIEN = МОРСКОЕ ЗАЛОГОВОЕ ПРАВО (или МОРСКОЕ УДЕРЖАНИЕ) – Maritime Lien:- the claim a master and crew have on the vessel for the payment of wages due. The terms may be applied, also, to the rights of a salvor in regard to property that is subject to a salvage award; also, to the rights of a carrier in regard to cargo that is liable for a general average contribution. / хозяин (или капитан) и экипаж (или команда).

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НА МОРЕ – Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) is a major committee within the International Maritime Organization.

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НА МОРЕ – Maritime Security Program (MSP), established by the Maritime Security Act of 1996, is designed to maintain a nucleus fleet of militarily useful US-flag vessels.

MARITIME TRANSPORT = МОРСКАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА – Maritime Transport:- shipment of goods by sea. / отгрузка товаров морем.

MARK = МАРКА (или ОТМЕТИНА, или МЕТКА) – Mark is any sign or symbol placed on a bale as identification. / В хлопковой отрасли под Маркой, от Немецкого слова Marke, означающее Знак или Метка, понимается любой знак или символ, размещённый на кипе с целью идентификации.

MARK = МЕТКА – Mark is an official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status. / Маркировка – международно признанная официальная печать или клеймо на подкарантинном материале, удостоверяющая его фитосанитарный статус.

MARKDOWN = СНИЖЕНИЕ (или СКИДКА, или СНИЖЕННЫЕ ЦЕНЫ, или ПРОДАЖА ПО СНИЖЕННЫМ ЦЕНАМ) – (1) A term Markdown refers to a discount on a product. For example, a product may be originally priced at USD150, but during a sale, the product is marked 25 percent off to attract more consumers. You can determine the sale price once you know what the markdown is.

Calculating the markdown and analyzing how the profits are affected will help you determine the best pricing strategy for your product. This will ultimately help you manage your business better and maintain profitability. Learn how to calculate markdown with the simple formula below:- (1) determine the original price of the product; (2) decide on what the discount rate will be based on your analysis of sales, expenses and profit. For example, if you want to determine what a profitable discount rate would be for a product that costs you USD130 and that you sell for USD150, you can analyze how a 10, 15 and 20 percent discount rate affects your profitability. (3) Multiply the original price by the discount rate. In our example of a USD150 product with a 10 percent discount, the markdown would be USD15 (USD150 x .10). To determine the sale price, subtract the markdown from the original price. In this example, the sales price would be USD135 (USD150 minus USD15). (4) Calculate the markdown using the other rates in a similar manner:- (i) 15 percent – Markdown is USD22.50 (USD150 x .15) and the sale price is USD127 (USD150 minus USD22.50); (ii) 20 percent – Markdown is USD30 (USD150 x .20) and the sale price is USD120 (USD150 minus USD30). From this analysis, you can see that it would not be profitable to discount the product at 15 or 20 percent because the sale price would be USD127 and USD120, respectively, while your cost is USD130 for the product. You would be losing money. Hence, the best discount rate to use is 10 percent. Markdown is a price cut. Reduction of original pricing. / Снижение или Скидка или Продажа по Сниженным Ценам:- (1) Сумма, вычитаемая из цены продажи, когда клиент продаёт ценные бумаги дилеру на внеучётном рынке (over the counter). Если бы ценные бумаги приобретались у дилера, клиент должен был бы заплатить надбавку (markup) или сумму, добавляемую к цене покупки. Правила добросовестной конкуренции (Rules affair Practice) Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам устанавливают 5% в качестве разумной рекомендуемой надбавки или скидки, хотя в связи с влиянием многих факторов исключения являются довольно частыми. (2) Сниженная цена, при которой андеррайтеры предлагают муниципальные облигации после того, как рынок продемонстрировал отсутствие интереса при первоначальной цене. (3) Переоценка ценных бумаг в направлении снижения цены банками и инвестиционными фирмами в связи со спадом рыночных котировок. (4) Снижение первоначальной цены продажи в розничной торговле, которое было определено на основе добавления процентного коэффициента, называемого торговой наценкой, к стоимости товара. Всё, добавленное к торговой наценке, называется Надбавкой, и термин ‘Скидка’ не используется, пока цена не опустится ниже уровня первоначальной цены продажи.

(2) In foreign exchange, a term Markdown refers to a situation where currency can be bought more cheaply at a future date than for immediate delivery. For example, if USD1 buys FF4 for delivery now, while it buys FF5 for delivery twelve months hence, then the franc is said to be at a discount against the US Dollar. Also known as Discount For Foreign Exchange.

MARKED TO MARKET = УЧИТЫВАЕМЫЙ ПО РЫНКУ – Marked To Market:- daily cash flow system used by US futures exchanges to maintain a minimum level of margin equity for a given futures or options contract position by calculating the gain or loss in each contract position resulting from changes in the price of the futures or options contracts at the end of each trading day. Calculating the profit or loss on an open position using the most recent market price. Typically done by Futures Commission Merchants to calculate margin calls or account balances. Also known as Mark To Market. / Подсчёт прибыли или убытка по открытым позициям, используя самую последнюю рыночную цену. Обычно рассчитывается Торговцами Фьючерсами за Комиссию для расчёта суммы маржинального требования или остатков на счёте. Известен также как Учитывать По Рынку (Mark To Market).

MARKER = МАРКЁР (или РАЗМЕТЧИК) – In the floor coverings industry, Marker is a distinctive threadline in the back of a carpet that enables the installer to assemble breadths of carpet so that the pile lays in one direction or so that patterns match. / Под Маркёром, от Французского слова Marqueur, от Marquer, означающее Отмечать, или Разметчиком, понимается приспособление для вождения посевного или посадочного агрегата с образованием стыковых междурядий запланированной ширины. Маркёр состоит из раздвижной штанги, шарнирно присоединяемой к сеялке или сцепке. На наружном конце штанги свободно вращается косо поставленный диск, который, двигаясь по поверхности поля, оставляет на незасеянном участке бороздку. По бороздке при следующем проходе агрегата направляют переднее правое колесо или внутренний обрез правой гусеницы трактора. Обычно агрегаты работают с правым и левым маркёрами. Вылет (М) маркёра определяют по формулам:- $М_{пр}$ = ((В – а) / 2) + С и $М_{лев}$ = ((В + а) / 2) + С.

MARKER GENE = ГЕН МАРКЁР – Marker Gene is a gene with a clear-cut phenotype (and often a known location on a chromosome) that is used as a point of reference when mapping or selecting another gene at a nearby locus. / Под Маркёром, от Французского слова Marquer, означающее Отмечать, понимается .

MARKER OR PERFORATOR = МАРКЁР ИЛИ ПЕРФОРАТОР – Marker or Perforator:- not stapled or stencilled on lay to catch both edges, causing parts to miss in cutting. Too tight or too loose, distorting dimensions of garment. Perforated stencil not powdered, or inked, sufficiently to show distinct lines, notches and punch marks. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MARKER TOO NARROW = МАРКЁР СЛИШКОМ УЗКИЙ – Marker Too Narrow:- results In wasted material; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MARKER TOO WIDE = МАРКЁР СЛИШКОМ ШИРОКИЙ – Marker Too Wide:- parts will not catch in lay, causing skimpy garments or requiring recuts; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MARKET = РЫНОК – Market (in the UK, 1840’s), a public place in a city or town, where provisions are sold. No market is to be kept within 7 miles of the city of London; but all butchers, victuallers, etc may hire stalls and standings in the flesh-markets there, and sell meat and other provisions. Every person who has a market is entitled to receive toll for the things sold in it; and, by ancient custom, for things standing in the market, though not sold; but those who keep a market in any other manner than it is granted, or extort tolls or fees where none are due, forfeit the same. Market:- in its original meaning, a physical coming together of a sizable number of merchants and prospective customers at a pre-arranged time and place (in medieval Europe, typically once a week on the main square of the largest village in the vicinity) for the purpose of striking deals to buy and sell a variety of goods and services. Large numbers of customers came to such organized markets because they found it convenient to be able to make many of their necessary purchases on the same day in one central location (minimizing their total travel time and other travel costs) and because the presence of many merchants offering similar wares made it much more practical to comparison shop for the best deals in terms of quality and price. Merchants were often attracted from considerable distances to participate in such markets because of the opportunity to sell so many of their wares to such large numbers of potential customers in such a short time. Modern day flea markets, farmers’ markets, gun shows and crafts fairs are fairly close to the original concept. In the language of modern industrial society, and especially in the language of professional economists, the concept of a market has been generalized and abstracted far beyond the original rather concrete and localized meaning of the term. In the more modern sense of the term, a market is the generalized name tag for the whole process that gets under way whenever a sizable number of people free to buy and/or sell a particular kind of good or service are in more or less close communication with each other (either personally and directly or else through the mediation of advertising, catalogs, news reports, postal carriers, telephone systems, computer networks, etc) so that information about the terms of recent transactions and current offers to buy or sell is generally available to a large number of interested parties at relatively low cost – regardless of the

participants' physical proximity or distance. Such technological innovations of the industrial age as ever cheaper and more rapid transportation and communications over increasing distances both have dramatically increased the size of the areas from which buyers and sellers may be brought together to do business and have greatly reduced the need for them actually to meet face-to-face in one place in order to strike a bargain. The markets for many consumers' durable goods like automobiles or TVs and major agricultural and industrial commodities like oil, natural gas, Wheat, beef, steel, forest products and computer chips are now literally world-wide in extent. (Of course, for many markets there do still exist central gathering places or locations that play an especially important role in the local, national or even worldwide networks of buyers and sellers – for example, the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Commodities Exchange, the seasonal women's fashions shows in Paris and Milan, regional baseball card collectors conventions and so on – but in nearly all such cases, it is not really necessary for an individual buyer or seller actually to travel to the relevant marketplace in order to participate in the broader markets of which these are nowadays only a part.) Where markets exist and are allowed to function reasonably freely, there are certain predictable consequences for the way the economy will operate. Elaboration of these consequences is the primary purpose of most of the research in the theoretical subfield of microeconomics. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Рынок:- (1) Открытое для всех место, где покупаются и продаются товары или услуги, напрямую или через посредников. Также называется Рыночным Местом (Markertplace). (2) Так иногда говорят собирательно о людях, имеющих возможность продавать и желание покупать товары или услуги; понятие эквивалентно понятию Спрос. (3) Рынки ценных бумаг в совокупности или Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа, в частности. (4) Сокращение, использующееся вместо термина Рыночная Стоимость (market value), то есть оценка активов на основе цены, которую они получили бы на открытом рынке, обычно определяемая рыночной ценой (market price), по которой аналогичные активы недавно продавались и покупались. (5) В качестве глагола значит Продавать.

(1) In general, Market is a place where goods and services are bought and sold, either directly or indirectly through an intermediary. Retail store, particularly where groceries are sold (supermarket, meat market). / В общем смысле, место где напрямую или косвенно через посредника покупаются и продаются товары и услуги. Розничный магазин в частности относится к месту, где продаются бакалейные товары, например, супермаркет, или мясной магазин. Рынок, сфера товарного обмена; в политико-экономическом значении – предложение и спрос на товары в масштабе мирового хозяйства (внешний рынок, мировой рынок), страны (внутренний рынок, национальный рынок) и её отдельного района (местный рынок). Рынком также называется определённое место, где происходит торговля.

(2) Market:- demand for a product or service, for example, the market for cotton. / Спрос на продукт или услугу, например, рынок для хлопка.

(3) Market:- in economic theory, buyers and sellers of any good or service and their interaction. Markets are generally classified in terms of their structure (size, number of buyers and sellers, product differentiation, ease of entry), which determines the kind of competition and the price-setting in that market. / В экономической теории покупатели и продавцы любого товара или услуги и их взаимодействие. Обычно рынки классифицируются по условиям их структуры (размер или объём, количество покупателей и продавцов, дифференцирование продуктов, лёгкость входа в рынок), которые определяют разновидность соперничества и ценообразования или ценоутверждения на данном рынке. Рынок, сфера товарного обмена. С точки зрения территориальных границ рынка и его масштабов различают Местный Рынок, Национальный (Внутренний) Рынок и Мировой (Внешний) Рынок. Рынок выступает господствующей и определяющей формой связи товаропроизводителей на основе общественного разделения труда. При простом капиталистическом товарном производстве через рынок происходит стихийное приспособление структуры производства товаров к объёму и структуре общественных потребностей. На рынке осуществляется окончательное признание общественного характера затрат труда отдельных товаропроизводителей, обнаруживается и устанавливается, какие условия производства являются общественно необходимыми и определяют величину стоимости товаров, рыночную стоимость. Основные элементы рыночного механизма – цена, спрос и предложение. Величина спроса, отражающая уровень общественных потребностей, ограничена размерами доходов покупателей, то есть покупательной способностью населения. Предложение характеризует динамику общественного производства и представляет собой совокупность товаров, поступающих для окончательной реализации на рынке (рыночные фонды). Соотношение спроса и предложения оказывает непосредственное воздействие на формирование определённого уровня цен. Движение цен на рынке в конечном счёте отражает изменения в производительности труда, объёме и пропорциях общественного производства, динамику денежных доходов. Формирование рынка – длительный исторический процесс, органически связанный с развитием и углублением общественного разделения труда и хозяйственной обособленности производителей. Российский революционер, политик и политический теоретик Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924) отмечал, что 'внутренний рынок появляется, когда появляется товарное хозяйство; он создаётся развитием этого товарного хозяйства, и степень дробности общественного разделения труда определяет высоту его развития' (Владимир Ильич Ленин, Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Изданик, Том 3, Страница 60). На первых этапах товарного обмена рыночные связи носили случайный характер. Эволюция форм стоимости, переход от случайных, эпизодических меновых сделок к регулярному производству для продажи повлекли за собой образование местных рынков. Однако расширение структуры и ёмкости рынков в условиях докапиталистических общественно-экономических формаций ограничивалось господством натурального хозяйства. Докапиталистические способы производства основывались на рутинной технике, отличались низким уровнем специализации труда и не создавали благоприятных возможностей для интенсивного развития рынков. В подавляющей массе на рынок поступали товары потребительского назначения, и он не оказывал сколько-нибудь значительного воздействия на процессы воспроизводства в системе натурального хозяйства. Наибольшего развития рынок достигает при капитализме. Быстрый рост производительных сил, погоня за прибавочной стоимостью стимулировали развитие рыночных форм связи. 'Как только мануфактура до некоторой степени окрепла, она, – а ещё больше крупная промышленность, – сама создаёт себе рынок, завоёвывает его своими товарами' (Немецкий философ, социолог, экономист, политический теоретик и писатель Карл Хайнрихь Маркс (Karl Heinrich Marx; 1818–1883); смотрите Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 25, Ч. 1, Ч. 369). Развитие внутреннего рынка при капитализме характеризуется обострением социально-экономических противоречий. На одном полюсе происходит концентрация общественного богатства в руках буржуазии, на другом – рост пролетариата, лишённого средств производства и вынужденного продавать свою рабочую силу. Общественное воспроизводство в условиях капитализма обслуживается системой рынков – рынками товаров, рабочей силы, капиталов (смотрите также Рынки Золота, Рынок Ссудных Капиталов). По своему функциональному назначению рынок товаров делится прежде всего на рынок средств производства и рынок предметов потребления. Переход части товаропроизводителей с развитием капитализма в ряды буржуазии создаёт рынок главным образом средств производства; разорение мелких товаропроизводителей и превращение их в пролетариев создаёт рынок предметов потребления. Особое место занимает рынок рабочей силы. Характерная его особенность – постоянное превышение предложения рабочей силы над спросом на неё (смотрите Безработица), что даёт возможность капиталистам оплачивать рабочую силу ниже её стоимости. На капиталистических рынках действуют законы анархии и конкуренции. При империализме борьба монополий за рынки сырья, сбыта и сферы приложения капитала

усиливает цикличность капиталистического воспроизводства. С развитием крупной машинной индустрии производство перерастает национальные рамки, создаётся мировой капиталистический рынок. Мощным стимулом развития внешних рынков стала обостряющаяся проблема реализации производимой продукции, относительная узость внутреннего рынка вследствие углубления основного противоречия капитализма между общественным характером производства и частной формой присвоения. Движение товаров и услуг на мировом рынке осуществляется на базе мировых цен, отличающихся от уровня цен в отдельных странах. Мировой капиталистический рынок представляет собой арену ожесточённой конкурентной борьбы, характеризуется неустойчивостью и скачкообразностью развития. Структура и направление потоков товаров и услуг на мировом капиталистическом рынке отражает господство монополий, эксплуатацию посредством неэквивалентного обмена развивающихся стран со стороны индустриально развитых империалистических государств. С возникновением мировой системы социализма после 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45) произошёл распад единого мирового капиталистического рынка. Обострение межимпериалистических противоречий привело к усилению интеграционных процессов на мировом капиталистическом рынке, к созданию замкнутых торговых блоков. При социализме наличие товарно-денежных отношений делает необходимым сохранение рынка. Планомерная организация общественного хозяйства и господство общенародной собственности существенно меняют назначение, сферу действия и характер рынка. Из рыночного оборота изъяты природные ресурсы и основные фонды (заводы, электростанции и тому подобное), исчез рынок рабочей силы. Рынок перестаёт служить орудием стихийного учёта общественного труда, он выступает составным элементом планового ведения хозяйства. Общество в лице государственных плановых органов определяет объём и структуру производства средств производства и предметов потребления. В плановом порядке устанавливаются задания по росту производительности труда, заработной платы, розничного товарооборота и другому. Вместе с тем сохраняется проблема реализации продукции хозрасчётных предприятий, выступающих на рынке в качестве относительно обособленных товаропроизводителей. Рынок выполняет функцию контрольного механизма, информирующего плановые органы о наметившихся тенденциях в соотношении производства и потребления, о точности плановых расчётов и заданий. На внутреннем социалистическом рынке товары реализуются по плановым оптовым и розничным ценам. Внутренний рынок обслуживает государственную, кооперативную и колхозную торговлю, а также систему государственных заготовок сельскохозяйственных продуктов и материально-технического снабжения средствами производства. С образованием мировой системы социализма и развитием международного социалистического разделения труда формируется мировой социалистический рынок, принципиально отличный от мирового капиталистического рынка. Экономические отношения на мировом социалистическом рынке основываются на принципах эквивалентности и взаимной выгоды. Товарооборот осуществляется на основе экспортно-импортных планов, являющихся составными частями народно-хозяйственных планов социалистических стран. Обмен между ними происходит на основе государственной монополии внешней торговли и валютной монополии посредством долгосрочных и краткосрочных торговых соглашений. Мировой социалистический рынок способствует углублению международного разделения труда, налаживанию экономического механизма социалистической интеграции, координации народно-хозяйственных планов, развитию межгосударственной специализации и кооперирования. Использование рынка в социалистическом обществе ничего общего не имеет с идеями ‘рыночного социализма’. Формально не отрицая роли централизованного планирования, сторонники ‘рыночного социализма’ утверждают, что плановая деятельность общества эффективнее всего реализуется через действие закона стоимости, а проблема оптимизации народно-хозяйственных пропорций решается на основе рыночных форм связи между агентами социалистического производства. Концепция ‘рыночного социализма’ игнорирует высокий уровень реального обобществления социалистической экономики, действие закона планомерного развития народного хозяйства, механически переносит на почву социализма законы и принципы системы свободной конкуренции. С появлением двух мировых рынков – капиталистического и социалистического – не исчезает единый мировой рынок. Складываясь в результате взаимодействия двух противоположных по своей природе рынков, мировой рынок является экономической основой мирного сосуществования двух социальных систем, между которыми происходит экономическое соревнование.

MARKETABLE = СПОСОБНЫЕ К ОБРАЩЕНИЮ НА РЫНКЕ – Marketable:- securities or other assets which can be readily sold or otherwise disposed of for cash. / Способные К Обращению На Рынке:- ценные бумаги или иные активы, которые без труда могут быть проданы или от которых можно было бы иным способом избавиться в обмен на наличные.

MARKETABLE COLLATERAL = СПОСОБНОЕ К ОБРАЩЕНИЮ НА РЫНКЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ – Marketable Collateral:- security pledged as collateral which can be easily sold or otherwise realized (such as stocks and bonds listed on a stock exchange).

MARKETABLE SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, СПОСОБНЫЕ К ОБРАЩЕНИЮ НА РЫНКЕ – Marketable Securities are investment securities with maturities of 1 year or less that can be readily redeemed or sold. Securities which can be sold on the open market. Negotiable instruments representing a claim on capital. Examples of marketable securities are bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and stocks. / Ценные Бумаги, Способные к Обращению на Рынке – ценные бумаги, которые легко продаются. В бухгалтерском балансе корпорации они являются активами, которые легко конвертируются в наличные средства, например, это могут быть государственные ценные бумаги, банковские акцепты и документы краткосрочного коммерческого кредита. В соответствии с консервативным подходом к бухгалтерскому учёту они учитываются по стоимости приобретения или по рыночной стоимости в зависимости от того, какая оценка ниже.

MARKET ACCESS = ДОСТУП НА РЫНОК – Market Access refers to the openness of a national market to foreign products. Market access reflects a government’s willingness to permit imports to compete relatively unimpeded with similar domestically produced goods. Market Access:- governed by provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture which refer to concessions contained in the country schedules with respect to bindings and reductions of tariffs and to other minimum import commitments. / Доступ на рынок относится к открытости национального рынка перед иностранными продуктами. Доступ на рынок отражает благосклонность правительства к разрешению ввоза для относительно беспрепятственного конкурирования с аналогичными товарами, произведёнными на внутреннем рынке.

MARKET AUTHORITY = РЫНОЧНОЕ ВЕДОМСТВО – Market Authority is a Regulatory Authority, a Self-Regulatory Organisation (SRO), a Regulated Market or Exchange, or a clearing organisation (as the context requires).

MARKET–BASED INTEREST RATE = ОСНОВАННАЯ НА РЫНКЕ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – In the United States, Market-Based Interest Rate, officially known as the ‘Market-Based Variable Investment Yield’, it is relevant only to interest earnings for Series E and EE savings bonds and savings notes that are at least 5 years old, earned interest on and after 1987-November-01, and have issue dates prior to 1995-May-01. Bid yields for the most actively traded Treasury bills, notes, and bonds in the government securities market are used to create a yield curve. This curve relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity. Yields at particular points on the curve are referred to as ‘Constant Maturity Yields’. From the yield curve, five-year Treasury securities yields as of the close of business for each business day of each of the six months prior to May 01 and November 01 are compiled, and the monthly average is calculated for each month (with each monthly average being rounded to the nearest one hundredth of one percent). For each 6-month period,

starting with the 6-month period that began on 1982-May-01, the average of the monthly averages is determined. The six-month averages applicable over the entire life of an eligible bond – i.e. the period from the base date (a bond's issue date or the first date the bond or note increased in value during the period 1982-November-01 through 1983-April-01, whichever date occurred later) – are averaged. That average is discounted by 15%, i.e. 85% of the average is computed) and the result is rounded to the nearest one hundredth of one percent. If the bond or note is now in an original or extended maturity period that started before May 1989, the rounding is to the nearest one quarter of one percent, rather than the nearest one-hundredth of one percent, until the end of that period. For each date an eligible bond or note is due to increase in value, the resulting percentage is then used to re-calculate anew starting over from the base date (as defined above) what the eligible bond or note is possibly worth.

MARKET BASED RATE = ОСНОВАННАЯ НА РЫНКЕ СТАВКА – Market Based Rate (MBR) has different meanings, depending on context. In one instance, MBRs are rates for power or electric service that are established in an unregulated, competitive market. These rates can be established through competitive bidding or through negotiations between the buyer and seller, rather than set by a regulator. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission grants market-based rate authorization for wholesale sales of electric energy, capacity, and ancillary services by sellers that can demonstrate that they and their affiliates lack or have adequately mitigated market power. MBR may also refer to a customer default rate used in lieu of a fixed contract rate. In this instance, the cost of energy fluctuates with current market prices. A customer would pay their energy provider a varying rate based on market conditions at any given point in time. This is usually considered risk-prone because future prices are unknown. Why does this matter? As portions of the electric industry become less regulated, market prices are increasingly important for making business decisions. With the first definition, MBRs may afford a customer to buy power below the local regulated utility's price with the possibility of realizing substantial savings in their energy costs. With the second definition, MBRs create uncertainty and present considerable risk, as projecting future energy costs becomes near impossible, given the unpredictability of energy market prices.

MARKET CAPITALIZATION = РЫНОЧНАЯ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Market Capitalization is a measure of the size and value of a corporation, security, fund, or index as determined by the market price of its issues and outstanding common stock. Market capitalization is calculated as the product of market price and shares outstanding = (stock price) x (shares outstanding). Float-adjusted market capitalization is calculated by adjusting shares outstanding to reflect the amount of stock available for trading. Market price of an entire company or market found by multiplying the number of issued shares by the share price. The total number of shares on issue multiplied by their market price. This can be applied to work out the market value of one company or of the value of all companies listed on the exchange. The ongoing value of a corporation as determined by the market value of its entire issued share capital (capital stock). Calculated by multiplying the number of shares (or participation certificates) issued by the stock market price of such shares. It is total market value of a company (number of shares outstanding multiplied by the price of the stock). For example, a company with 1 million shares outstanding and a stock price of USD10.00 would have a market capitalization of USD10 million. Also known as Market Cap. Total value of all securities issued by a corporation, determined by their listed price on the stock market. The term applies to shares of stock in companies that are listed on the exchange. Market capitalization is the amount of money that would be needed to buy up all shares of that stock on the stock market at any given time. Market Capitalization or Market Cap is a measure of the market value of the company, i.e. it is the current share price times the number of issued shares. If you were to buy 100% of all of the company's shares at current market price, this is what the company would cost you. Of course, you couldn't actually do this. You'd likely have to pay more (know why?). Market Capitalization is the current value of the company on the Stock Exchange. Therefore it is the total number of issued stocks times their current market price. / Смотрите также Капитализация (Capitalization). Рыночная Капитализация – стоимость компании, определяемая рыночной ценой выпущенных и находящихся на руках акционеров обыкновенных акций. Она подсчитывается путём умножения числа находящихся на руках акционеров акций на текущую рыночную цену акции. Организации-инвесторы часто используют рыночную капитализацию в соответствии с рыночными котировками в качестве одного из инвестиционных критериев, требуя, например, чтобы компания имела рыночную капитализацию в 100 миллионов Долларов или чтобы она могла быть объектом инвестиций. Аналитики рассматривают рыночную капитализацию в отношении к балансовой, или учётной, стоимости как отражение оценки инвесторами перспектив компании. Рыночная Капитализация компании рассчитывается как количество её акций, умноженное на их текущую рыночную стоимость. В целях классификации взаимных фондов агентство Монингста (Morningstar) рассчитывает капитализацию 5 000 крупнейших компаний США. 5% компаний, занимающих верхние позиции по величине капитализации, классифицируются как компании с высокой капитализацией, следующие 15% – как компании со средней капитализацией, а оставшиеся 80% (а также компании, не вошедшие в число 5 000 крупнейших компаний) – как компании с низкой капитализацией. Затем Монингста классифицирует фонды в зависимости от средневзвешенной рыночной капитализации компаний, акции которых входят в состав их портфелей, относя их к группам фондов высокой, средней или низкой капитализации.

MARKET CLASS = РЫНОЧНЫЙ КЛАСС – Market Class is the grouping of animals according to the use to which they will be put, such as slaughter or feeder.

MARKET–CLEARING PRICE = РАСЧИТЫВАЕМАЯ РЫНКОМ ЦЕНА (или ХХ) – Market-Clearing Price is the price that is paid by all load and paid to all suppliers.

MARKET CORRECTION = КОРРЕКЦИЯ РЫНКА – Market Correction is a drop in the price of a security when that security has been overbought and therefore overpriced. Market corrections are usually short-term and are necessary for the stability of the security. But this is no time to panic. Market corrections are an opportunity to upgrade the quality of a portfolio on the cheap. In panics, everything gets whacked. Only later, as they sift through the carnage, do investors discover that plenty of good stuff has been thrown out with the bad. The truly bad, meanwhile, gets worse. If you've been prudent, you've built up some cash to take advantage of a correction that has been widely predicted. If not, the time to act is now. You don't need to take drastic action:- A correction is short-lived by its nature, and stocks remain the likeliest assets to perform well in the next few years. In technical analysis, a small reversal in prices following a significant trending period. Market Correction is a temporary decrease in a bull, or rising market. A 10% or more decrease in a stock index is the generally accepted definition of a correction. The opposite of this, i.e. a temporary increase in a bear market is called a Bear Market Rally. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, небольшой разворот в ценах, следующий за длительным периодом проявления тенденции на повышение.

MARKET DATA SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА РЫНОЧНЫХ ДАННЫХ – Market Data System:- captures and displays, worldwide, trade and volume information continuously generated by trading floor activity. Market Data System is the core of the New York Stock Exchange international communications network. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MARKET DISCOUNT RATE = РЫНОЧНАЯ СТАВКА ДИСКОНТА – Market Discount Rate is a rate at which banks discount bank acceptances and first-rate commercial paper. Also known as Prime Rate in the United States, and Private Discount Rate.

MARKET DISRUPTION = ПОДРЫВ РЫНКА – Market Disruption refers to the situation which is created when a surge of imports in a given product line causes sales of domestically produced goods in a particular country to decline to an extent that the domestic producers and their employees suffer major economic hardship.

MARKET DISRUPTION EVENTS = СОБЫТИЯ ПО ПОДРЫВУ РЫНКА – The Market Disruption Events are events that, if applicable to a derivative governed by the ISDA® Master Agreement, will give rise to an alternative basis for determining the ongoing floating price under the derivative or, possibly, the termination of the derivative. / Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)). Головное Соглашение.

MARKET ECONOMY = РЫНОЧНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Market Economy is an economy in which scarce resources are all (or nearly all) allocated by the interplay of supply and demand in free markets, largely unhampered by government rationing, price-fixing or other coercive interference. In classifying real historical economies, the level of 'marketization' is not primarily an either/or issue but rather a matter of degree. The greater the proportion of the goods and services produced in the society that are allocated by market processes (rather than by government edict or the operation of unchangeable custom), the more meaningful it is to refer to its economy as a market economy – and the more useful is the abstract economic theory of the operation of markets likely to be for understanding and even predicting economic behavior within that society. Probably the most critical single distinction between 'basically market' and 'basically non-market' (socialist, feudal, hunter-gatherer, etc) economies is whether or not the determinations of what is to be produced and of the corresponding allocation of producers' goods (land, raw materials, machinery, and other 'capital', as well as the services of labor) are accomplished primarily through free markets rather than primarily through government command or unalterable custom. The concept of a market presupposes the existence of certain sorts of property relations in the society involved. At least some goods and services must be legally or socially regarded as alienable property – that is, there must be ascertainable individuals (or group representatives) who are recognized as having not just the right to use particular scarce economic resources for their own purposes but also the discretionary authority permanently to transfer such rights of use to someone else in exchange for some mutually agreeable quid pro quo, such as money or other goods or services. Not all human societies have recognized any such rights to transfer ownership, and most historical human societies have forbidden or placed stringent limits on the transferability of at least certain kinds of recognized property rights. In many societies (including most of Europe during the Middle Ages), individual or family rights to the perpetual use of particular plots of land were well established and protected by law – but such rights only rarely could legally be sold to someone else because the land was socially regarded as fundamentally the inalienable property of either the local community as a whole or of the tribe or clan or church or perhaps of the reigning royal family. And even in the USA since 1865, while each person's ownership of his or her own body is well established, the law will still not allow you to make a binding contract to sell yourself into slavery or even to auction off your spare bodily organs for purposes of a surgical transplant.) It is worth noting for clarity's sake that the concept of a market does not logically presuppose the existence of 'private property in the means of production' in the sense that private individuals or family households are the owners of land and capital and thus the recipients of profits, interest, rent etc. One may at least theoretically conceive of an economy of market socialism, in which workers' collectives, consumers' cooperatives, village communes or even autonomous state agencies leased from the state or held actual title to land, mines, factories, machinery and so forth – so long as the socialist production organizations were free to buy and sell their output and and the use of their assigned land or capital assets to each other at freely negotiated prices responsive to conditions of supply and demand (assuming, of course, they are allowed to keep effective control of the bulk of the proceeds). There are, of course, both theoretical and practical problems with market socialism, and the costs and benefits of capitalist markets cannot be uncritically attributed to such a system. The larger point is that socialist economies have historically included varying proportions of 'remnant' market elements in their make-up, and the theoretical possibilities for additional 'hybrid' forms are numerous.

MARKETED PRODUCTION = ТОВАРНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ – In the US natural gas reports, gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations. Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing plant operations.

MARKETER = СБЫТОВИК (или РЫНОЧНИК) – In the US oil and gas industry, Marketer is a company engaged in maintaining a network of retail outlets, usually associated with a common brand-name. Marketers buy product at a wholesale price, and either resell to individual dealers or directly operate retail outlets. / В нефтегазовой отрасли США компания, вовлечённая в поддержание сети розничных точек продаж, обычно ассоциируемая с общеизвестным товарным знаком. Сбытовики покупают продукт по оптовой цене и либо перепродают его отдельным дилерам, либо под непосредственным контролем организуют его продажу через розничные точки.

MARKET FACTOR = РЫНОЧНЫЙ ФАКТОР – Market Factor:- a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating, credit index, or other variable, provided that in the case of a non-financial variable the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

MARKET IF TOUCHED ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО РЫНКУ ПРИ ДОСТИЖЕНИИ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ ПО РЫНКУ, ЕСЛИ ДОСТИГНЕТ) – A Sell Market If Touched Order (MIT) is placed above the market, a Buy Market If Touched Order is placed below the market. Also known as Board Order. See also Stop Order. Market If Touched Order is an order that automatically becomes a market order when a particular price is reached. / Распоряжение клиента, которое автоматически становится распоряжением 'по рынку', когда цена дошла до определённого уровня. Распоряжение по Рынку при Достижении (РПД) заданной цены – распоряжение о немедленной покупке или продаже ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевой продукции при достижении цены, указанной в распоряжении, когда распоряжение становится распоряжением по рынку (market order). Если Кукуруза продаётся по 4.75 Долларов за бушель, можно отдать распоряжение о покупке, когда цена достигнет 4.50 Долларов. Как только цена припадёт до 4.50 Долларов, контракт покупается от имени покупателя по той рыночной цене, которая превалирует на момент исполнения распоряжения.

MARKET INFORMATION DATA INQUIRY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЗАПРОСА ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ДАННЫХ ПО РЫНКУ – Historical Chicago Board of Trade price, volume, open interest data and other market information accessible by computers within the Chicago Board of Trade building. / Исторические данные Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade; Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) в отношении цены, объёма, открытого интереса и иной рыночной информации доступные посредством компьютеров внутри здания Чикагской Палаты Торговли.

MARKETING = ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РЫНКА (или МАРКЕТИНГ) – Marketing is an analyzing a market to identify potential outlets and customers for production in the near or long term (prospecting), given existing or expected demand, to identify ways to adapt to this demand, and to promote and sell products. / Под Маркетингом понимается одна из современных систем управления и организации деятельности крупной корпорации по разработке новой продукции, производству и сбыту товаров или

предоставлению услуг. Цель маркетинга, основанного на комплексном учёте процессов, происходящих на рынке, – получение монопольной прибыли. Основными функциями маркетинга являются:- изучение спроса, вопросов ценообразования, рекламы, стимулирования сбыта, планирование товарного ассортимента и другие. Под Маркетингом, от Английского слова Market, означающее Рынок, понимается одна из систем управления капиталистическим предприятием, предполагающая тщательный учёт процессов, происходящих на рынке для принятия хозяйственных решений. Возникла в начале XX века в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), наибольшее распространение получила в 1950-60-х в связи с обострением проблемы сбыта и широким применением новых, так называемых неценовых методов конкурентной борьбы (реклама, конкуренция качества, дифференциация продукта и другие). Подавляющее большинство крупнейших корпораций США придерживается маркетинга. В начале 1970-х в США функционировало около 400 частных исследовательских фирм, выполнявших по контрактам с монополиями исследования по проблемам маркетинга. Оборот крупнейших из них (например, Эй.Си. Нилсэн (AC Nielsen), Нью Йорк, США) составлял десятки миллионов Долларов в год. В странах Западной Европы подобных организаций в эти годы было более 200. Существуют международные организации маркетинга – Европейский Комитет Маркетинга и Международная Ассоциация Маркетинга. Цель маркетинга – создать условия для приспособления производства к общественному спросу, требованиям рынка, разработать систему организационно-технических мероприятий по изучению рынка, интенсификации сбыта, повышению конкурентоспособности товаров с целью получения максимальных прибылей. Основные функции маркетинга:- изучение спроса, вопросов ценообразования, рекламы и стимулирования сбыта, планирование товарного ассортимента, сбыта и торговых операций, деятельность, связанная с хранением, транспортировкой товаров, управлением торгово-коммерческим персоналом, организацией обслуживания потребителей. Некоторые деятели и пропагандисты маркетинга утверждают, что он способствует социальному перерождению капиталистического строя в экономическую систему, в центре которой стоит потребитель, его вкусы, желания, запросы. В действительности, маркетинг – это попытка в рамках индивидуального капитала ликвидировать такие противоречия капитализма, как противоречия между возрастающими возможностями производства и относительно сужающимся потреблением, между растущей тенденцией к планомерной организации производства и сбыта в рамках отдельного предприятия, фирмы, монополистического объединения и анархией производства в масштабе общества. Маркетинг:- продвижение товаров и услуг от производителя к потребителю. Включает разработку и производство продукции, исследования, распространение, рекламу, расширение сбыта и создание общественного имиджа, а также анализ рынка для определения подходящих рынков сбыта.

MARKETING ALLOTMENTS = МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ – Marketing Allotments (US sugar program):- marketing allotments designate how much sugar can be sold by sugar millers and processors on the US internal market and were established by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 FSRI Act) as a way to guarantee the US sugar loan program operates at no cost to the Federal Government.

MARKETING COST = ЗАТРАТА НА ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РЫНКА (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ РАСХОД) – Marketing Cost:- expenses directly associated with the preparation and implementation of the strategies designed to encourage participation in a Demand-Side Management (DSM) program. The category excludes general market and load research costs.

MARKETING LOAN = МАРКЕТИНГОВАЯ ССУДА (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ЗАЁМ) – Marketing Loan:- in the United States, a major new provision of the 1985 Farm Security Act. It provides for a loan repayment plan if the basic loan rate is not competitive on world markets. Two plans have been used under the 1985 Act. Plan A, which applied in 1986, allowed farmers to repay their loans at a price below the loan rate, thereby encouraging them to redeem the loan and sell their cotton on the open market. Plan B was used in 1987–89. It allowed farmers to repay their loans at a rate tied to the adjusted world price (AWP). A Marketing Loan is a variation of the non-recourse loan whereby, for specified commodities, a producer may repay a loan at a lower rate than the loan rate, equivalent to the prevailing world market price. Under the 1985 Food Security Act, marketing loans were implemented for Cotton, Rice and honey; under the Farm Act of 1990, they were implemented for Soybeans and other oilseeds, some Cotton and Rice, and are now mandatory for Wheat and feed grains; the 1996 FAIR Act (short for the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996) retained the provisions for some commodities. / выплата (repayment) .

MARKETING PLAN = ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ПЛАН (или МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЙ ПЛАН) – Marketing Plan is a written plan for each commodity produced. It specifies production costs, price goals, potential price outlook, production and price risk, and a strategy for marketing the commodity. Marketing Plan is a plan of when and how a farmer will sell grain.

MARKETING POOL = ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ПУЛ (или МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЙ ПУЛ) – Marketing Pools are a popular marketing alternative among Texas Cotton growers. Marketing pools are typically farmer cooperatives which, among other services, provide marketing services for the pooled production of the co-op members. A 2001 article in Progressive Farmer listed 13 regional cotton marketing pools in the United States, but there are many smaller pools consisting of groups of gins. Advantages:- The advantages of marketing pools are that, in theory, they should have a stronger bargaining position in selling large volumes of cotton to buyers relative to an individual farmer's position. Another significant advantage of marketing pools for growers is that pools are usually available, easy to use, guarantee market access, and basically provide an average price received for the season (although the latter could also be seen as a disadvantage). In short, pools provide 'a home' for cotton and free growers from the task of locating and negotiating with buyers. The marketing pools that are organized as grower cooperatives (as most of them are) have another legal advantage of being able to place their cotton into the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program which creates storage advantages when markets prices are below the loan rate. Finally, there are enough marketing pools around to provide competition with each other as well as with local merchants. Growers should be the beneficiaries of this competition in terms of either higher offers from local merchants or the best terms offered by pools. Disadvantages:- The main disadvantages of pools are analogous to forward contracts. It is very difficult to get comparative marketing performance information from pools to choose among them. Also, as with forward contracting, there is no free lunch. The marketing services will come at a cost such as agent fees, limits on pricing flexibility, limits on quality premiums, or simply in getting an average price instead of being in the upper third. Considerations:- In considering marketing pools, growers should inquire about the requirements and provisions regarding the level of production that must be committed, the pricing flexibility (Note:- For example, a marketing pool may offer growers a choice of a 'seasonal pool' where the marketing pool makes all the pricing, hedging, and farm program decisions, or a 'call pool' where the grower has some choices.), and any premiums offered for quality attributes. Growers should also make sure that the pool they are considering is reputable and has financial integrity.

MARKETING PRICE OBJECTIVE = XX (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ЦЕНОВАЯ ЦЕЛЬ) – Marketing Price Objective is the price a producer sets as an acceptable price for selling or buying grain. / цена, которую производитель устанавливает в качестве приемлемой цены для продажы или покупки зерна.

MARKETING QUOTA = МАРКЕТИНГОВАЯ КВОТА (или ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ КВОТА, или ТОРГОВАЯ КВОТА) – Marketing Quota:- quotas authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to regulate the marketing of some commodities when supplies are or could become excessive. A quota represents the quantity the Secretary estimates to be required for domestic use and exports

during the year. Marketing quotas are binding upon all producers if two-thirds or more of the producers holding allotments for the production of a crop vote for quotas in a referendum. When marketing quotas are in effect, growers, who produce more of a commodity than their farm acreage allotments, are subject to marketing penalties on the excess production and are ineligible for government price support loans.

MARKETING YEAR = ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ГОД (или ТОРГОВЫЙ ГОД, или СЕЗОН) – Marketing Year:- the crop year is from August 01 to July 31 of the following year, as defined in the Canada Grain Act. The Governor in Council may, by order, vary the period of a crop year to another period of not less than three hundred and sixty-five days. Also known as Crop Year. Marketing Year is the twelve month period during which a crop normally is marketed. For example, the marketing year for the current Corn crop is from September 01 of the current year to August 31 of the next year. The year begins at harvest and continues until just before harvest of the following year. The year in which a crop is planted. Also the Cotton marketing year, which is the year beginning August 01 and ending July 31. Marketing Year (MY; Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (FAS USDA)):- the time span from one harvest to the next harvest for agricultural commodities. The crop marketing year varies slightly with each ag commodity, but it tends to begin at harvest and end before the next year's harvest, e.g., the marketing year for Cotton begins August 01 and ends July 31, for Soybeans begins September 01 and ends August 31, for Wheat begins June 01 and ends May 31, etc. The futures contract month of November represents the first major new-crop marketing month, and the contract month of July represents the last major old-crop marketing month for Soybeans. The new marketing year for soybean cake and meal, soybean oil, sunflowerseed oil, cottonseed cake and meal, and cottonseed oil begins October 01 and ends September 30. The period of time from one harvest or storage cycle to the next; varies with each commodity. In the United States, the new Marketing Year (MY) for Corn, Grain Sorghum and Soybeans begins September 01 each year and ends on August 31 of the following year. Outstanding 2019/20 sales of these commodities will be carried forward by reporting exporters for delivery in the 2020/21 marketing year. Special tables showing summary data for the 2019/20 marketing year will be published at the end of this report (US Export Sales Reports dated 2020-September-11). In the United States, the new Marketing Year for Wheat, Wheat products, Barley, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed and linseed oil began June 01. The new Marketing Year for Cottonseed, Cotton and Rice began August 01, 2020. Outstanding 2019/20 sales of these commodities will be carried forward by reporting exporters for delivery in the 2020/21 marketing year. Special tables showing summary data for the 2019/20 marketing year will be published at the end of this report (US Export Sales Reports dated 2020-August-13; Note:- Readings include carryover from the last marketing year as identified in carryover tables at). In the United States, Marketing Year is the Cotton marketing year (MY) that begins August 01 each year and ends on July 31 of the following year. Also known as Crop Year. The new Marketing Year for Soybean cake and meal, Soybean oil, Sunflowerseed oil, Cottonseed cake and meal, and Cottonseed oil began October 01, 2020. Outstanding 2019/20 sales of these commodities will be carried forward by reporting exporters for delivery in the 2020/21 marketing year. Special tables showing summary data for the 2019/20 marketing year are published at the end of this report (US Export Sales Reports dated 2020-October-08). Marketing Year (MY) for protein meals:- refers to the marketing year beginning 01 October. The new Marketing Year for Wheat, Wheat products, Barley, Rye, Oats, flaxseed and linseed oil began June 01, 2020. Outstanding 2019/20 sales of these commodities were carried forward by reporting exporters and included with other sales for delivery in the 2020/21 marketing year. Special tables showing summary data for the 2019/20 marketing year are published at the end of this report (US Export Sales Reports dated 2020-June-11). Marketing Year (MY) for vegetable oils:- refers to the marketing year beginning 01 October. In the United States, the new Marketing Year for cattle hides and skins, beef, and pork began January 01 each year and ends on December 31 of the year. Outstanding 2020 sales of these commodities will be carried forward by reporting exporters for delivery in the 2020 marketing year. Special tables showing summary data for the 2020 marketing year are published at the end of this report (US Export Sales Reports dated 2021-January-07). Cotton Marketing Season (in the Republic of South Africa), which is the year beginning April 01 and ending March 31. Marketing Year:- it is common to compare crop production across 'marketing years', which are defined so that one season's harvest is not artificially split up across different calendar years. In this Outlook, international marketing years are mostly defined starting with their harvest in major supply regions, as follows:- Wheat:- 01 June; Cotton:- 01 August; Maize and other coarse grains:- 01 September; Sugar, Soybeans, other oilseeds, protein meal, vegetable oils:- 01 October; New Zealand meat:- year ended September; Australia meat:- year ended June. Whenever the text refers to, for example, the marketing year 2020, this is short for 2020/21 for the above commodities. For all other commodities, the marketing year is equal to the calendar year. / Период времени от одного до следующего урожая или цикла хранения; различается для каждого конкретного товара. В Соединённых Штатах, Хозяйственный Год (ХГ) или Торговый Год (ТГ) или Сезон для Хлопка начинается 01 Августа каждого года и заканчивается 31 Июля следующего года. Известен также как Сезон или Год Урожая (Crop Year). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Хозяйственный Год совпадал с календарным годом и начинался с 01 Января, а заканчивался 31 Декабря. Однако в период с 1921 по 1930 он исчислялся с 01 Октября текущего года и заканчивался 30 Сентября последующего года. Во многих странах мира хозяйственный год в промышленности совпадает с календарным годом, а в сельском хозяйстве определяется периодом сельскохозяйственного года.

MARKET INTEREST RATES = РЫНОЧНЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Market Interest Rates are the rates of interest determined by the interaction of the supply of and demand for funds in freely functioning markets. Market Interest Rates are the rates of interest paid on deposits and other investments, determined by the interaction of the supply of and demand for funds in the money market.

MARKET LIQUIDITY = ЛИКВИДНОСТЬ РЫНКА – Market Liquidity is defined by the number of participants in that market. The more the number of participants, the more liquid the market. Illiquid or thin markets, by contrast, have fewer participants. High liquidity commodity markets posses higher efficiency, which means that prices reflect more realistic values, and positions can be established or closed without causing price volatility.

MARKET MAKER = ТВОРЕЦ РЫНКА (или СОЗДАТЕЛЬ РЫНКА) – Market Makers are the participants in the market who provide binding offer and bid price quotes (e.g., for shares, bonds, foreign currencies, options) and who thus ensure market liquidity. At the Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (FWB® or Frankfurt Stock Exchange) market makers are known as Designated Sponsors. Broker or dealer who makes a market to buy and sell a stock for his own account. Market makers can have a major influence on trading. Market Makers, also known as Locals, provide critical liquidity in the futures and options markets by risking their own capital while seeking to profit from the market fluctuations during the trading day. Market makers compete in the market alongside floor brokers who act on behalf of customers. This differs from a specialist market maker which is an exchange-designated trader who provides liquidity to a designated market by facilitating any trade within an established bid/ask spread and accepting all limit orders that it is required to execute. Market Maker is a principal that supplies prices to create a market by supplying an offer and a bid price, thereby running a trading book. Market Maker is a person who stands ready to execute buy and sell orders on behalf of customers or is own account. Market makers assume trading risk by taking possession of the asset traded, and execute transactions at publicly quoted prices. Also known as Counter Demand or Counter Offer in the United Kingdom. An independent trader or trading firm which is prepared to buy and sell futures or options contracts in a designated market. Market makers provide a two-sided (bid and ask) market and greater liquidity. Market Maker is a professional securities dealer or person with trading privileges on an exchange who has an obligation to buy when

there is an excess of sell orders and to sell when there is an excess of buy orders. By maintaining an offering price sufficiently higher than their buying price, these firms are compensated for the risk involved in allowing their inventory of securities to act as a buffer against temporary order imbalances. In the futures industry, this term is sometimes loosely used to refer to a floor trader or local who, in speculating for his own account, provides a market for commercial users of the market. Occasionally a futures exchange will compensate a person with exchange trading privileges to take on the obligations of a market maker to enhance liquidity in a newly listed or lightly traded futures contract. See also Specialist System. Market Maker is an organisation which buys and sells securities on its own account. Market makers quote buying and selling prices for those shares in which they are prepared to deal. / Эф.Ве.Бе.® (FWB®; Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) или Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа (Frankfurt Stock Exchange)). флуктуаций (колебаний) рынка в течение торгового дня.

MARKET MAKING = СОЗДАНИЕ РЫНКА – Market Making is a price making and trading by specialized traders. In the warrants market, this is often carried out by the issuers themselves, although in this context price smoothing plays a big role ('fair' price making, narrow bid/ask spreads).

MARKET MIX = РЫНОЧНОЕ СОЧЕТАНИЕ (или РЫНОЧНАЯ СМЕСЬ) – Market Mix is the description of the four P's of marketing, i.e. Price, Place (Distribution), Product, and Promotion as it applies to a particular commercialization plan. / Рыночная Смесь – описание для четырёх Англоязычных Пи. (**P**) – составных элементов исследования рынка, а именно Цена (**P**rice), Место (Распределение) (**P**lace (Distribution)), Продукт (**P**roduct), и Продвижение (**P**romotion) в применении к конкретному плану коммерциализации.

MARKET NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ РЫНКА (или НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ К РЫНКУ) – Market Neutral strategies can be seen as the limiting case of equity long short, in which the long and short portfolios of the fund are balanced with great care so that a very high degree of hedging is achieved. Strictly, 'Market neutrality' just refers to hedging out market risk, which can be managed through the use of derivatives such as futures on market indexes. However, market neutral funds usually seek to hedge against most or all predictable risk exposures. As a result they are among the least volatile hedge funds. In the context of hedge funds, a style of management that has long and short equity exposure with nearly exposure on average to fluctuations in the market. However, the on average qualification is important. The risk of the longs and the shorts could fluctuate through time leading to negative returns when the market falls sharply. Market Neutral:- an investment strategy or portfolio is considered market neutral if it seeks to entirely avoid some form of market risk, typically by hedging. In order to evaluate market neutrality, it is first necessary to specify the risk being avoided. For example, convertible arbitrage attempts to fully hedge fluctuations in the price of the underlying common stock. A portfolio is truly market neutral if it exhibits zero correlation with the unwanted source of risk. Market neutrality is an ideal which is seldom possible in practice. A portfolio which appears to be market neutral may exhibit unexpected correlations as market conditions change. The risk of this occurring is called Basis Risk. An hedge fund investing strategy wherein the manager will take established positions in the market to take advantage of mispricings of correlated or semi-correlated assets. Using this strategy for equity funds, the manager will have a portfolio equally divided between long and short positions. / флуктуациям (колебаниям) на рынке.

MARKET ON CLOSE ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО РЫНКУ ПРИ ЗАКРЫТИИ – Market On Close (MOC) Order is an order to buy or sell at the end of the trading session at a price within the closing range of prices. See also Stop-Close-Only Order. / Распоряжение купить или продать в конце торговой сессии по цене, находящейся в диапазоне цен периода закрытия. Смотрите также Распоряжение на Фиксацию Только При Закрытии (Stop-Close-Only Order). Распоряжение по Рынку при Закрытии (РПЗ) – распоряжение о покупке или продаже акций, фьючерсных и опционных контрактов перед самым закрытием биржи. Такие распоряжения могут быть лимитными распоряжениями (limit order), которые не были исполнены в течение дня.

MARKET ON OPENING ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО РЫНКУ ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – Market On Opening Order is an order to buy or sell at the beginning of the trading session at a price within the opening range of prices. / Распоряжение купить или продать в начале торговой сессии по цене, находящейся в диапазоне цен периода открытия.

MARKET ORDER = РЫНОЧНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ 'ПО РЫНКУ') – In contrast to limit orders, Market Orders are executed immediately at the current market prices. An order to buy or sell at the best available price at the market. The most common way of executing trades. Market Order is an order to buy or sell a security at the prevailing market price. Sometimes referred to as 'At The Market', these orders are usually filled immediately by the market maker. A sell order placed at the market will most likely be filled at the bid price, and a buy order will be filled at the ask price. An order to buy or sell a futures contract at whatever price is obtainable at the time it is entered in the ring, pit, or other trading platform. See also At-The-Market Limit Order. Market Order is an order for immediate execution given to a broker to buy or sell at the best price currently available on the trading floor. Also known as At The Market Order. Market Order (MO) is an order to buy or sell that can be executed regardless of the price. Market Order is an order given to a dealer for immediate execution, to buy or sell at the best prevailing price. Also known as 'At Best' or 'At Market'. Market Order is a buy or sell order to obtain the best price possible when the order reaches the trading floor. / Распоряжение, переданное брокеру, на немедленное исполнение покупки или продажи по самой лучшей цене, имеющейся в данный момент времени на торговом полу. Данное распоряжение гарантирует его исполнение, но не гарантирует цену исполнения. Известно также как Распоряжение 'По Рынку' (At The Market Order). Рыночное Распоряжение – распоряжение на покупку или продажу ценных бумаг по наилучшей возможной цене. Большую часть распоряжений, исполняемых на биржах, составляют распоряжения на выполнение операций по рыночной цене в момент исполнения распоряжения.

MARKET OUTPUT = ВЫПУСК ПРОДУКЦИИ ДЛЯ РЫНКА (или ТОВАРНЫЙ ВЫПУСК, или ТОВАРНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ) – Market Output consists of all products disposed of on the market or intended for disposal on the market, either through sale or barter. Products that fall into this category include those that are:- (i) sold at economy-significant prices; (ii) bartered; (iii) used for payment in kind (including compensation of employees in kind and mixed income in kind); (iv) supplied by one production unit of a company to another, either for intermediate or final use; and (v) added to the inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress intended for any of the above uses – this includes the natural growth of animal and vegetable products. Market Output is an output of goods and services sold at economically significant prices. Market Output consists of output that is disposed of on the market or intended to be disposed of on the market. Market output includes:- (i) products sold at economically significant prices; (ii) products bartered; (iii) products used for payments in kind (including compensation of employees in kind and mixed income in kind); (iv) products supplied by one local kind-of-activity unit (KAU) to another within the same institutional unit to be used as intermediate inputs or for final uses; and (v) products added to the inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress intended for one or other of the above uses (including natural growth of animal and vegetable products and uncompleted structures for which the buyer is unknown).

MARKET PARTICIPANT = УЧАСТНИК РЫНКА – Market Participant (in electricity in United States) is a PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) market participant can be a market supplier, a market buyer or both. Market buyers and market sellers are members that have met reasonable creditworthiness standards as established by the PJM Office of the Interconnection. Market buyers are otherwise able to make purchases and market sellers are otherwise able to make sales in the

PJM Energy or Capacity Credit Markets. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MARKET PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ РЫНКА – Market Performance Committee (MPC) is a committee, consisting of members and allied members of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) who monitor the specialists' effectiveness in assuring an orderly market for their stocks. The Market Performance Committee has the additional responsibility of assigning new or existing issues to the specialists. A specialist shall be required to attend an informal meeting with the Market Performance Committee if they have had poor performance to discuss possible ways assuring better performance in the future. The Market Performance Committee will also review potential applicants who want to become specialists for particular stocks. Market Performance Committee (MPC) is a group of NYSE® market oversight specialists who monitor specialists' efficiency in maintaining fair prices and orderly markets. Market Performance Committee focuses primarily on evaluating and seeking to strengthen the performance of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) specialist organizations, administering trading procedures, and recommending to the Quality of Markets Committee (QOMC) ways to improve NYSE® markets' quality and competitiveness. Members include specialists, nonspecialist floor members, allied members, and institutional traders. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). Комитет Функционирования Рынка (КФР) – группа специалистов Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)). В него входят члены биржи и ассоциированные члены (allied members). КФР контролирует то, как специалисты поддерживают справедливые цены и организованный рынок, и уполномочен поручать и перепоручать размещение новых и существующих выпусков ценных бумаг специалистам в зависимости от их функций.

MARKET PRACTICE = РЫНОЧНАЯ ПРАКТИКА – Market Practice is established trade or business practices among market traders designed to facilitate the conduct of business. Today, these market practices are generally set out in writing and have been largely standardized.

MARKET PRICE = РЫНОЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – Market Price is the prevailing price of shares traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). May be the last price at which the shares traded, or the most recent price offered or bid for the shares. The last reported price at which the stock or bond sold, or the current quote. See also Quote. Market Price is the price of an asset or product as determined by supply and demand. How It Works/Example:- in the broadest sense, an item's market price lies at the point of intersection between the available supply of the good or service and market demand for it. Any shift in the supply or demand affects an item's market price. If demand is held constant, a decline in supply results in a rise in its market price and vice versa. Likewise, if supply is held constant, a rise in the demand for an item results in a rise in its market price and vice versa. Why It Matters:- the market price is the price at which a good or service is bought and sold most efficiently. However, in the real world, there is a great deal of enthusiasm for policies that impact market prices. Rent control laws in New York City, production quotas adopted by OPEC nations and trade barriers enacted by national governments are all example of policies that affect market prices in the real world. Market Price is the price at which a security (share or bond, etc) is traded on the stock exchange. The market price changes independently of the par value, if any, of the security in response to supply and demand. Market Price is the current price at which an asset or service can be bought or sold. Economic theory contends that the market price converges at a point where the forces of supply and demand meet. Shocks to either the supply side and/or demand side can cause the market price for a good or service to be re-evaluated. For example, suppose that the market price for a widget has been USD10 for a number of years. Suddenly, the market price shifts to USD20 when it is announced that only half of this year's widgets will be sold in stores. In this case, a drop in supply causes the market price to increase. In regard to stocks, the market price of a stock is the most recent price at which the stock was traded. It does not guarantee that an investor will receive the same price upon buying the stock afterward. For example, suppose that a company's stock has been halted from trading because it was planning to release some material news in the next hour. While the market price of the stock at the time will be the last price at which the stock traded, buying the stock when trading resumes will definitely yield a different price. / Рыночная Цена – последняя зарегистрированная цена, по которой ценные бумаги продавались на бирже. Для акций и облигаций, продающихся на внеучётном рынке (over the counter), – это комбинация цен спроса и предложения на конкретный момент времени для тех, кто контролирует цены на рынке данных акций. Для ценных бумаг, операции с которыми ведутся неактивно, оценщики и иные аналитики могут определить рыночную цену в случае необходимости, например для разрешения спора о завещании. В коммерческой деятельности понятие 'рыночная цена' относится к цене, согласованной между покупателями и продавцами за товар или услуги в соответствии со спросом и предложением.

MARKET PRICE REPORTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОТЧЁТА И ИНФОРМАЦИИ О РЫНОЧНЫХ ЦЕНАХ – Market Price Reporting And Information System is the Chicago Board of Trade's computerized price-reporting system. / Компьютеризированная система Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), служащая для отчёта о ценах.

MARKET PRICE SUPPORT PAYMENT = ПЛАТЁЖ В ПОДДЕРЖКУ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЦЕНЫ – Market Price Support (MPS) Payment is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures creating a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of a specific agricultural commodity, measured at the farm gate level. Conditional on the production of a specific commodity, MPS includes the transfer to producers associated with both production for domestic use and exports, and is measured by the price gap applied to current production. The MPS is net of financial contributions from individual producers through producer levies on sales of the specific commodity or penalties for not respecting regulations such as production quotas (Price Levies), and in the case of livestock production is net of the market price support on domestically produced coarse grains and oilseeds used as animal feed (Excess Feed Cost).

MARKET PROFILE® = ПРОФИЛЬ РЫНКА® – Market Profile® is a registered trademark of the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®). The Market Profile® is a time proven trading tool for reading and understanding market generated information. The Market Profile® was developed in the early 1980's by The Chicago Board of Trade®, Peter Steidlmayer and the work of Michael Boyle as an analytical decision support tool to organize and display market generated information. The Market Profile's® key components are time, price, and volume which are then combined and displayed in a horizontal and vertical distribution much like a statistical bell-shaped curve to reveal pricing patterns and value. The Market Profile® is not a trading system, it does not give buy, sell, entry, exit, overbought or oversold indicators. The trader makes trading decisions based on an independent evaluation of market price and value information. The Market Profile® trader, through study and experience, can learn to identify the market's underlying dynamics and structure (trending versus trading range) and then initiate, manage and exit trades accordingly. This differs from traditional technical analysis which primarily measures price movement using indicators and oscillators. The primary benefits of the Market Profile® for you rest in your ability to identify and quantify:- (i) the market's multiple-timeframe, attempted directions; (ii) the current session's probability of a trend or balancing session; (iii) the potential for continuation or change; (iv) market excess and it's potential ramifications as to current and future market activity; and (v) value (past and current) and value area relationships. Market Profile® charts – one of the most effective 'tool' used by traders and investors to read and understand market generated information:- (i) what's above and what's below

the current market activity; (ii) what's the market is currently doing and what it's trying to do; (iii) what the market achieved and what it failed to achieve; and (iv) the 'why's' behind the displayed information. Caveat:- developing your ability to become proficient in the interpretation of the information provided via the Market Profile® requires a significant investment of study time, energy, and money in education. MARKET PROFILE® – begin categorizing market generated data the way professional traders have for the past 25 years. Market Profile® provides a graphic that is statistically based and provides a very good way of organizing market data into distributions. As a session progresses, learn to determine who is attempting to influence the market – the 'other time frame' participant or the 'day time frame' participants. As traders become more aware of specific Market Profile® patterns and setups, it becomes obvious how useful the profile can become at providing traders with a structure with which to organize market behavior. Every trader has heard of standard deviations, bell curves & normal distributions at some point along their learning curve. Market Profile® provides a market structure from which traders can make statistically relevant decisions based on how the market has been trading during the sessions, week, or month. You don't have to be an intraday trader to use Market Profile®. Market Profile chart types may be referred to as TPO charts (TPO = 'time-price opportunity') or Market Profile charts by other programs and services. Market Profile® helps determine WHERE to trade and MarketDelta® helps determine WHEN to trade. Many traders use Market Profile® to display the overall structure of the market and gauge value. MarketDelta® compliments this by gauging volume and order flow to help determine whether or not what you are witnessing on the profile can be trusted. You can then use MarketDelta® to assist in more timely entries and exits and monitor volume at critical levels, e.g., order flow representing volume occurring at the ask (aggressive buying) and volume occurring at the bid (aggressive selling). / Профиль Рынка® является зарегистрированным товарным знаком Чикагской Палаты Торговли (ЧПТ; Чикагского Табло Торговли (ЧТТ), если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (СВОТ®)). Профиль Рынка® является проверенным временем торговым инструментом для считывания и понимания генерируемой рынком информации. Профиль Рынка® был разработан в начале 1980-х Чикагской Палатой Торговли, при участии Питёра Штайдльмайэра (Peter Steidlmayer) и Майкэла Бойла (Michael Boyle), в качестве инструмента аналитической поддержки при принятии решения для создания и отображения генерируемой рынком информации. Основополагающими компонентами Профиля Рынка® являются время, цена и объём сделок, которые комбинируются и отображаются на графике в виде горизонтальной и вертикальной развёртки, напоминающей статистическую параболическую кривую, отражающую различные модели ценообразования и их оценку. Профиль Рынка® не является торговой системой, не выдаёт сигналов на покупку, продажу, вход или выход из рынка и не свидетельствует о перекупленности или перепроданности рынка. Торговец принимает решения о сделках, основываясь на независимой оценке поведения цены на рынке и анализе информации. Путём изучения и практики, торговец, пользующийся Профилем Рынка®, способен научиться определять незаметную с первого взгляда динамику развития рынка и его структуру (отношение тенденций развития цен к диапазону торговли) и затем, наиболее эффектно и эффективно входить в рынок, поддерживать открытые позиции и выходить из рынка. Это отличает Профиль Рынка® от традиционного технического анализа, в котором, в первую очередь, с помощью индикаторов и осцилляторов характеризуется изменение цен. Основные достоинства Профиля Рынка® лежат в его возможностях определения качества и интенсивности:- (i) возможных направлений развития рынка в том или ином, или во всех возможных временных диапазонах; (ii) возможностей проявления тенденций либо их полного отсутствия в течение текущей сессии; (iii) потенциала к продолжению или изменению; (iv) избыточности рынка и возможности его расширения или сужения по отношению к текущей и прогнозируемой активности рынка; и (v) ценности рынка (прошлой и настоящей) для торговца и взаимосвязей между составляющими данной ценности. Графики Профиль Рынка® являются наиболее эффективным инструментом, которым пользуются и торговцы и инвесторы для считывания и понимания генерируемой рынком информации:- (i) из чего складывается данная ситуация на рынке; (ii) что происходит на данном рынке и к чему он стремится; (iii) чего удалось добиться данному рынку и что не удалось; и (iv) почему ситуация на рынке развивается именно так, как она развивается. Однако, развитие способностей торговца или инвестора пользоваться всеми достоинствами Профиля Рынка® потребует от него значительного вложения времени, энергии, денежных средств. Профиль Рынка® – начинает подразделять генерируемые рынком данные как это делали профессиональные торговцы на протяжении последних 25 лет. Профиль Рынка® предлагает график, основанный на статистических данных, и очень хороший способ раскладывания по полочкам данных формирующегося рынка. По мере продвижения торговой сессии, необходимо определить кто пытается воздействовать на рынок – будь-то участники с краткосрочным интересом или некий участник с долгосрочным интересом. По мере того, как торговцы знакомятся со специфическими моделями и установками графика Профиль Рынка®, им становится яснее на сколько полезным оказывается данный профиль в обеспечении торговцев информацией при выработке стратегии поведения на данном рынке. На определённых этапах изучения кривых каждый торговец несомненно слышал о стандартных отклонениях, параболических кривых и нормальном распределении. Профиль Рынка® предлагает такую структуру графика, анализируя которую торговцы могут составить для себя статистически обоснованное мнение о том, как вёл себя рынок на протяжении торговых сессий, недель и даже месяцев. Для использования Профиля Рынка® необязательно быть внутрисуточным торговцем. Типы графика Профиля Рынка®, по большому счёту, есть не что иное, как графики СЦВ (Соотношения Цены и Времени ('time-price opportunity')). Иными словами, для создания своих графиков Профиль Рынка® использует другие известные программы и услуги. Профиль Рынка® помогает определить на каком уровне войти или выйти из рынка, а ДельтаРынка® помогает определить когда именно совершить сделку. Многие торговцы пользуются ДельтойРынка® для отображения общей структуры рынка и оценки показателей. ДельтаРынка® достигает этого путём оценки объёмов и потока распоряжений, что помогает определить на графике Профиля Рынка® те позиции, которым можно доверять. Кроме того, ДельтаРынка® может использоваться для уточнения своевременности входов и выходов из рынка и отслеживания объёма сделок на критических уровнях развития данного рынка, а именно, при выраженном в виде усиления потока распоряжений на покупку повышенном спросе (агрессивной покупке) и повышенном предложении (агрессивной продаже) - в виде усилении потока распоряжений на продажу.

MARKET PROFILE® CHARTS = ГРАФИКИ ПРОФИЛЯ РЫНКА® – A Chicago Board of Trade information service that helps technical traders analyze price trends. Market Profile consists of the Time and Sales ticker and the Liquidity Data Bank. Market Profile® Charts use alphabetical characters to plot the price activity that occurs during each 30-minute time interval (default for electronic trading system of some vendors). The Market Profile® assigns successive letters to each 30-minute time interval. The assigned letter is plotted on the Market Profile® chart at each price traded during the 30-minute period. The resulting price distribution, and distributions for other trading days, can be analyzed to determine market strength and weakness. / Информационная служба Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), помогающая торговцам, использующим технический анализ для определения тенденций движения цен на рынке. Профиль Рынка® включает в себя значения цен в определённый момент времени и Базу Данных Ликвидности, другими словами интенсивность операций в данный момент времени. Графики Профиля Рынка® используют буквы алфавита для формирования графика активности цены, происходившей в течение каждого 30-минутного временного интервала (некоторые разработчики электронных торговых систем используют этот интервал в качестве интервала по умолчанию). Профиль Рынка® присваивает последовательные буквы каждому 30-минутному временному интервалу. Присваиваемая буква формируется на графике Профиля Рынка® по цене каждой сделки,

совершаемой в течение 30-минутного периода. Полученное распределение цены и распределения цены по другим дням торговли могут быть использованы для анализа при определении силы или слабости рынка.

MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СОДЕЙСТВИЯ РЫНКУ – In the United States, the Market Promotion Program (MPP) was authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 and is administered by the US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service. Under the MPP, surplus stocks or funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation are used to partially reimburse agricultural organizations conducting specific foreign market development projects for eligible products in specified countries. Proposals for MPP programs are developed by trade organizations and private firms. Activities financed by the programs vary from commodity to commodity, and include activities such as market research, construction of a three-story wood demonstration building, construction of a model feed mill, and consumer promotion activities. MPP is similar to the Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program which was repealed by the 1990 Farm Bill. / сохранение (conservation).

MARKET REPORTER = РЕПОРТЁР ПО РЫНКУ – Market Reporter is a person, employed by the exchange and located in or near the trading pit or ring, who records prices as they occur during trading. Also known as Price Observing Reporter. / Лицо, нанятое биржей и находящееся непосредственно в или вблизи торговой ямы или ринга, которое записывает цены по мере того, как они появляются при сделках. Известен также как Репортёр, Следящий За Ценой (Price Observing Reporter).

MARKET RISK = РЫНОЧНЫЙ РИСК – (1) The Market Risk is understood to mean the risk of disadvantageous changes in market prices or in parameters, which influence market prices. A differentiation is made between risks from changes in interest rates, from currencies, from share prices, from credit spread, and other risks. Consideration is given to the market price risks for all interest, currency and share-related products, including the corresponding derivates. The risk that a banking organization may incur losses due to the change in market value of an asset or liability on its balance sheet. Market Risk:- exposure to a change in the value of some market variable, such as interest rates or foreign exchange rates, equity or commodity prices. For holders of a derivatives position, market risk may be passed through from a change in the value of the underlying to the price of the derivative, or may arise from other sources, such as implied volatility or time decay. Exposure to changes in market prices. See also Systematic Risk. If the market value of an investment declines, assets are reduced. Credit, country and interest-rate risks in particular have an impact in the form of price fluctuations. All investments are exposed to this risk. The risk of a decline in the total value of the bank's assets and liabilities due to adverse changes in such market variables as interest rates, exchange rates and gold prices. The main components of the bank's Market Risk are:- (i) gold price risk, (ii) currency risk and (iii) interest rate risk. The bank incurs market risk primarily through the assets relating to the management of its equity. The bank measures market risk using the value-at-risk (VaR) methodology, and by computing sensitivities to certain market risk factors. VaR expresses the statistical estimate of the maximum potential loss on the current portfolio assuming a specified time horizon and measured to a specified level of confidence. Market risk economic capital is measured and managed on an aggregated market risk basis. The bank's management limits the bank's market risk economic capital usage within a framework set by the Board of Directors. Market Risk is the risk of a general decline in the market. Market Risk is the risk arising from changes in the value of a portfolio due to movements in stockmarket values, i.e. risk due to volatility of share prices. / флуктуации (колебания) цены. Рыночный Риск – риск возникновения у кредитной организации убытков вследствие неблагоприятного изменения рыночной стоимости финансовых инструментов торгового портфеля и производных финансовых инструментов кредитной организации, а также курсов иностранных валют и (или) драгоценных (благородных) металлов. Рыночный риск включает в себя фондовый риск, валютный и процентный риски.

(2) Part of the total risk inherent in buying a stock, which depends on market movements as a whole rather than on the particular characteristics of the stock itself; e.g., during a market crash, the share prices of many sound companies whose earning prospects remain unchanged may fall in line with less sound stock. This illustrates the market risk, rather than the specific risk inherent in stock market dealings. Market Risk is the risk relating to changes in the value of a portfolio due to movements in the market value of the assets held.

MARKET SEGMENTATION = СЕГМЕНТАЦИЯ РЫНКА – Market Segmentation:- market segmentation theory says that yields at each term to redemption are determined by supply and demand from investors with liabilities of that term.

MARKET SPREAD = РЫНОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или РЫНОЧНЫЙ СПРЭД) – The Market Spread measures the spread in % between the best bid and the best offer compared to the mid price.

MARKET THEORIES = РЫНОЧНЫЕ ТЕОРИИ – Market Theories:- principles or models used for predicting future stock market performance or for explaining past price trends. / Рыночные Теории:- принципы и модели, используемые для предсказания поведения фондового рынка в ближайшем будущем или для объяснения ранее существовавших тенденций движения цены.

MARKET THRESHOLD = РЫНОЧНЫЙ ПОРОГ (или XX) – Market Threshold (in electricity in the United States):- in the context of the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) economic planning process, each market threshold represents the level of unhedgeable congestion costs that triggers the start of a one-year 'market window' for the development of market solutions to unhedgeable congestion. Market threshold values are specific to the transmission Voltage of the affected facility. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MARKET–TO–LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ОТ 'ПО РЫНКУ' ДО ЛИМИТНОГО – Market-To-Limit Order (MTLO) is an order to buy or sell that is entered to be executed at the current best market price.

MARKET TREND = РЫНОЧНАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ (или НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ РЫНКА) – Market Trend is a general direction of prices, without regard to short-term fluctuations. Market Trend is the general direction of prices, either up or down. / Рыночная Тенденция или Направление Рынка – общее направление в движении цен, игнорирующее их краткосрочные колебания.

MARKET USER INTERFACE = ИНТЕРФЭЙС ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ РЫНКА (или XX) – Market User Interface:- a thin client application allowing generation marketers to provide and to view generation data, including bids, unit status and market results.

MARKET VALUE = РЫНОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Market Value is the price for an object (such as a real estate property or a security) obtained on the open market under ordinary circumstances. The market price generally differs from the income-producing value. Market Value is the amount a seller can expect to receive on the open market for merchandise, services or securities. Market Value is the cost that would be incurred or the gain that would be realised if an outstanding contract were replaced at current market prices. Also known as Replacement Value. Market Value (of assets):- the market value of a life insurance company's assets represents what they are worth in the open market, given a willing buyer and a willing seller. / Под Рыночной Стоимостью понимается стоимость произведённого товара, определяемая затратами общественно необходимого труда и регулирующая рыночную цену товара. Смотрите также Стоимость. Рыночная Стоимость в общем значении:- цена, по которой покупатели и продавцы совершают сделки с одним и тем же товаром на открытом рынке. При отсутствии рынка это – наивысшая цена, которую покупатель

гарантированно может заплатить, а продавец гарантированно примет при условии, что обе стороны имеют полную информацию и действуют добровольно. Инвестиции:- текущая рыночная цена ценных бумаг, зафиксированная в последней зарегистрированной сделке. Бухгалтерский учёт:- техническое определение, используемое при оценке материальных производственных запасов или пользующихся спросом на рынке ценных бумаг в соответствии с консервативным методом бухгалтерского учёта 'по низшей из оценок себестоимости или рыночной стоимости'. В то время как себестоимость является просто ценой приобретения, рыночная стоимость представляет собой оценку стоимости хранения, продажи и доставки и в случае полуфабрикатов – расходы, необходимые для завершения производства. Рыночная стоимость, подсчитываемая таким образом, не может быть ниже себестоимости, при которой может быть получена нормальная прибыль.

MARKET VALUE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О РЫНОЧНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Market Value Clause:- a provision that may be used in property damage insurance form covering some risks which obligates the insurance company, in the event of loss, to pay the established cash selling price of the destroyed or damaged stock, rather than the actual case value as provided in the Standard Fire Policy.

MARKET VALUE MARGIN = МАРЖА РЫНОЧНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Market Value Margin is a monetary amount that represents the market's assessment of risk and uncertainty incorporated in relevant transaction prices. / Денежная сумма, представляющая собой рыночную оценку риска и неопределённости, заложенную в цены соответствующих операций.

MARKET VOLATILITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ РЫНКА – The Market Volatility Index (VIX) measures the volatility of the market. It was created in 1933. A recent news story described it as 'the options market's gauge of investor fear'. Traders use VIX as a general inverse indicator of market volatility and sentiment. High numbers mean that there's excess bearishness, and low numbers indicate excess bullishness. The VIX is updated intraday by the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®), using Standard & Poor's 500 Index (SPX) bid/ask quotes. / Индекс по Лихорадочности Рынка (ИЛР или Ви.Ай.Экс. (VIX), в Англоязычном произношении) измеряет уровень лихорадочности рынка. Он был изобретён в 1933. Современная новостная история описывает его как 'показатель страха инвесторов на рынке опционов'. Торговцы используют ИЛР в качестве обычного обратного индикатора лихорадочности и чувствительности рынка. Высокие значения индекса означают избыточное наличие на рынке медвежьих настроений, в то время как низкие значения индекса указывают на избыточное наличие на рынке бычьих настроений. ИЛР в течение всего дня обновляется Биржей Опционов при Чикагской Палате (The Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc.; сокращённо – БОЧП или СИБО® (CBOE®), в Англоязычном произношении) на основе использования котировок спроса и предложения по Индексу по 500 от Стэндод энд Поз по акциям компаний с крупной капитализацией (Standard & Poor's 500 Index (SPX)).

MARKET WINDOW = РЫНОЧНОЕ ОКНО (или ХХ) – Market Window (in electricity):- in the context of the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) economic planning process, the period of time during which PJM allows for the development of market solutions to unhedgeable congestion associated with an affected facility. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MARKING = МАРКИРОВКА – Marking:- letters, numbers, and other symbols placed on cargo packages to facilitate identification. Also known as Marks. / Буквы, цифры и иные символы, нанесённые на упаковки груза для обеспечения идентификации. Известны также как Знаки (Marks). Под Маркировкой, от Немецкого слова Markieren, означающее Отмечать или Ставить Знак, понимаются буквы, цифры, надписи, условные знаки на продукции, её частях, ярлыках, упаковке. Кроме потребительской, существует также транспортная маркировка, содержащая обычно адреса отправителя и получателя груза, надписи и (или) знаки, относящиеся к способам обращения с перевозимой продукцией. Маркировка – текст, условные обозначения, рисунок, нанесённые на упаковку и/или товар, а также другие вспомогательные средства, предназначенные для идентификации товара или отдельных его свойств, доведения информации до потребителей об изготовителях, количественных и качественных характеристиках товара. Основными функциями маркировки являются:- (i) Информационная Функция маркировки является основной. Наибольший удельный вес в маркировке приходится на основополагающую и потребительскую информацию, меньший – на коммерческую. При этом основополагающая информация на маркировке дублирует тот же вид информации в ТСД. Маркировка для основной массы потребителей является практически единственно доступным средством товарной информации, поэтому в ней удельный вес коммерческой информации значительно меньше. (ii) Идентифицирующая Функция маркировки обусловлена определением терминов 'идентификация' и 'маркировка'. 'Идентификация товара – установление соответствия наименования товара, указанного в маркировке и/или в сопроводительных документах, предъявляемых к нему требованиям'. (iii) Эмоциональная и Мотивационная Функции маркировки взаимозависимы. Красочно оформленная маркировка, поясняющие тексты, применение общепринятых символов вызывают у потребителей положительные эмоции и служат важной мотивацией для принятия решения о покупке товара. Идентифицирующая функция маркировки обусловлена определением терминов 'идентификация' и 'маркировка'. 'Идентификация товара – установление соответствия наименования товара, указанного в маркировке и/или в сопроводительных документах, предъявляемых к нему требованиям'. Эмоциональная и мотивационная функции маркировки взаимозависимы. Красочно оформленная маркировка, поясняющие тексты, применение общепринятых символов вызывают у потребителей положительные эмоции и служат важной мотивацией для принятия решения о покупке товара. (1) Производственная Маркировка:- в зависимости от места нанесения различают маркировку производственную и торговую. Производственная маркировка – текст, условные обозначения или рисунок, нанесённые изготовителем (исполнителем) на товар и (или) упаковку и (или) другие носители информации. Носителями производственной маркировки могут быть этикетки, вкладыши, ярлыки, бирки, контрольные ленты, клейма, штампы кольеретки и другие. (2) Торговая Маркировка – текст, условные обозначения или рисунок, нанесённые продавцом на товарные или кассовые чеки, упаковку и товар. Носителями торговой маркировки служат ценники, товарные и кассовые чеки, счета, меню, штампы, а также упаковка. В отличие от производственной торговая маркировка наносится не на товар, а на указанные носители или эксплуатационные документы. Другое отличие торговой маркировки заключается в том, что её идентифицирующая функция в большей мере связана с указанием данных о продавце, в меньшей – с информацией о товаре. Это обусловлено особенностями носителей торговой маркировки:- небольшие размеры, заполнение для каждого товара или покупки, большие затраты ручного труда на маркирование, ограниченные технические возможности для нанесения информационных данных; а также её назначением – довести информацию о торговой фирме. Благодаря идентифицирующей функции отдельные носители торговой маркировки служат основанием для предъявления претензий продавцу в случае выявления дефектов товаров и нанесения ущерба потребителю. Требования, предъявляемые к содержанию торговой маркировки, регламентируются постановлением Совета Министров Правительства Российской Федерации 'О Правилах Продажи Отдельных Видов Продовольственных И Непродовольственных Товаров' (Пункт 51 – Требования к товарному чеку, выдаваемому при покупке радиотоваров и электробытовых товаров) и Положением По Применению Контрольно-Кассовых Машин При Осуществлении Денежных Расчётов С Населением (Пункт 5 – Реквизиты кассового чека). Предусматриваются

следующие требования к содержанию основных носителей торговой маркировки. Товарный Чек:- (i) наименование товара; (ii) сведения о продавце; (iii) дата продажи; (iv) количество; и (v) цена товара, а также проставляется подпись представителя продавца.

MARKING OFF = НАЛЁЖКА (или ЗАТЁК КРАСИТЕЛЯ, или МАРКОСТЬ, или ОТМЕТКА, или РАЗМЕТКА) – Marking Off:- Fabric:- faille taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 174 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 74/34 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/80 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed lavender. Defect:- fabric showed light streaks or 'mark-offs' when fingernail was rubbed across surface, or if fabric was crushed. Analysis:- it is not uncommon to find a condition of this kind caused by finish on rayon fabrics, and it was at first suspected that this was the cause of the ease with which this material showed 'mark-offs' or crush marks. However, laboratory scouring did not eliminate the fault, which proved that the finish was not responsible for the condition. Close examination disclosed the fact that the filling yarns were dyed much lighter in shade than the warp yarns, which was to be expected when it was learned that the fabric was woven with dull yarns in the filling and bright-luster yarns in the warp. The marking off was evidently due to a disturbance or re-arrangement of the warp, which resulted in the lighter dyed filling's showing through unevenly. While some shades would show the condition more than others. the basic fabric construction was considered responsible for this defect. / Уточина:- . фай тафта (faille taffeta).

MARKING TO MARKET = УЧЁТ ПО РЫНКУ – Marking To Market is the revaluation of open positions in financial instruments at current market prices and the calculation of any gains or losses that have occurred since the last valuation. To debit or credit on a daily basis a margin account based on the close of that day's trading session. In this way, buyers and sellers are protected against the possibility of contract default. The practice of revaluing securities and financial instruments using current market prices. / Практика переоценки ценных бумаг и финансовых инструментов, использующая текущие рыночные цены.

MARKOWITZ MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ МАРКОВИЦА – Markowitz Model:- in the 1950s he developed a theory of Portfolio Choice, which allows investors to analyze risk as well as their expected return. For this work Markowitz, a professor at Baruch College at the City Univ. of New York, shared the 1990 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with William Sharpe and Merton Miller. A Nobel prize winning economist who devised the modern portfolio theory in 1952. Markowitz's theories emphasized the importance of portfolios, risk, the correlations between securities and diversification. His work changed the way that people invested. Prior to Markowitz's theories, emphasis was placed on picking single high-yield stocks without any regard to their effects on portfolios as a whole. Markowitz's portfolio theory would be a large stepping stone towards the creation of the capital asset pricing model. Harry M. Markowitz (born 1927), American economist. He shared a 1990 Nobel Prize for contributions to financial economics. The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) is used in finance to determine a theoretically appropriate required rate of return (and thus the price if expected cash flows can be estimated) of an asset, if that asset is to be added to an already well-diversified portfolio, given that asset's non-diversifiable risk. The CAPM formula takes into account the asset's sensitivity to non-diversifiable risk (also known as Systematic Risk or Market Risk), in a number often referred to as Beta (β) in the financial industry, as well as the expected return of the market and the expected return of a theoretical risk-free asset. The model was introduced by Jack Treynor, William Sharpe, John Lintner and Jan Mossin independently, building on the earlier work of Harry Markowitz on diversification and modern portfolio theory. Sharpe received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics (jointly with Harry Markowitz and Merton Miller) for this contribution to the field of financial economics. See also Modern Portfolio Theory. / Модель Марковица:- Американский экономист Хэри Мэкс Марковиц (Harry Max Markowitz; 1927–), Профессор Колледжа Баруха при Городском Университете Нью Йорка разработал теорию . Американские экономисты Дьжяк Лорэнс Трэйно (Jack Lawrence Treynor; 1930–2016), Американский экономист Вилъйэм Фосайс Шарп (William Forsyth Sharpe; 1934–), Дьжон Вёдьжэл Лынтнё (John Virgil Lintner; 1916–1983) и Норвежский экономист Ян Мосин (Jan Mossin; 1936–1987). Американские экономисты Хэри Мэкс Марковиц (Harry Max Markowitz; 1927–) и Мётчэн Хавод Мило (Merton Howard Miller; 1923–2000).

MARKS = МАРКИ (или МЕТКИ) – Marks are letters, numbers, and/or characters placed on a package for purposes of identification. / Буквы, цифры и/или символы, размещённые на упаковке с целью идентификации.

MARKS AND NUMBERS = МЕТКИ И ЧИСЛА – Marks and Numbers:- the identifying details on or of a package or the actual markings that appear on the packages.

MARKS OF ORIGIN = МАРКИ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ (или МЕТКИ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ) – Marks Of Origin:- the physical markings on a product that indicate the country of origin where the article was produced. Customs rules require marks of origin of most countries.

MARK TO MARKET = УЧИТЫВАТЬ ПО РЫНКУ – Mark-To-Market:- valuation at an appropriate market price, set at arms length between informed, knowledgeable parties, with unrealized profit and losses reflected in income or equity depending on the classification of the instrument. Daily adjustment of (mostly exchange-traded) derivative contracts to calculate daily gains or losses on the relevant position. Mark-To-Market:- it is a method that values the client's books at the end of each working day, i.e. to debit or credit on a daily basis the clients margin account based on the close of that day's trading session. It protects against the possibility of contract default. To debit or credit on a daily basis a margin account based on the close of that day's trading session. In this way, buyers and sellers are protected against the possibility of contract default. Mark-To-Market:- daily cash flow system used by US futures exchanges to maintain a minimum level of margin equity for a given futures or option contract position by calculating the gain or loss in each contract position resulting from changes in the price of the futures or option contracts at the end of each trading session. Also known as Marked To Market. To revalue futures/option positions using current market prices to determine profit/loss. The profit/loss can then be paid, collected or simply tracked daily. Mark-To-Market means measuring the value of financial assets at their market value. This method plays an important role in the valuation of postions on the futures market. The revaluation of a position at current market price levels. To Mark-To-Market is to calculate the value of a financial instrument (or portfolio of such instruments) based on the current market rates or prices of the underlying. Marking-to-market on a daily (or more frequent) basis is often recommended in risk management guidelines. / , то есть . Переоценка фьючерсных/опционных позиций с использованием текущих рыночных цен для определения прибыли/убытка. Прибыль/убыток могут подлежать выплате, взысканию, либо просто ежедневно отслеживаться. Учитывать по Рынку – переоценка активов или позиций в соответствии с текущими рыночными ценами. (1) Корректировка оценки ценных бумаг или портфеля для отражения текущей рыночной стоимости. Например, маржинальные счета (margin accounts) корректируются для обеспечения соответствия требованиям по поддержанию счёта. Опционы и фьючерсы корректируются в конце года, когда производится оценка в целях налогообложения нереализованной прибыли или убытков (paper profit or loss). (2) Во взаимном фонде ежедневная оценка стоимости чистых активов, о которой сообщается акционерам, является результатом корректировки оценки текущего портфеля фонда в соответствии с текущими рыночными ценами.

MARK–UP = НАКИДКА – Markup is the percentage applied to cost to determine the retail. Mark-Up is the percentage added to the cost price to give the selling price. / Процент, добавляемый к цене издержек при формировании цены продажи (цены реализации).

MARKUSH DOCTRINE = ДОКТРИНА МАРКУША – Markush Doctrine:- when materials recited in a claim are so related as to constitute claiming the members of the claimed group in the alternative, such as 'selected from the group consisting of A, B and C'. The members of a Markush group must have at least one property that is mainly responsible for their membership in the group. Markush Doctrine is principle applicable to Patent laws which permits a claimant to use an alternative, subgeneric phrase when there is no applicable, commonly accepted generic expression. It is an exception to the policy against using alternative language in claims. Generally a claimant cannot use the specific alternative phrase but can use a generic phrase that would cover effectively the desired alternatives. For example, instead of specific alternative phrase like 'glass or plastic' a generic phrase like 'impervious transparent material' can be used. However according to the doctrine a claimant can use phrase like 'selected from the group consisting of A, B and C'. It originally used with organic chemical compounds as there were no suitable phrase to cover the alternatives. The term Markush comes from Dr. Eugene A. Markush, who was granted a dye-preparation patent in 1923. / Доктор Юдьжин Эй. Маркуш (Dr. Eugene A. Markush).

MARL = XX (или МЕРГЕЛЬ) – Marl is a technical term that refers to a yarn made of different colored fibers. The word is used descriptively for fabrics to indicate randomly or uniformly colored slubs that appear on the surface giving added textural and design interest to the fabric. / Мергель, от Немецкого слова Mergel, от Латинского слова Marga, – осадочная глинисто-карбонатная горная порода. Содержит 50–75% (по объёму) карбонатных минералов (кальцита, реже доломита) и 25–50% – глинистых. Применяется главным образом для производства цемента, отчасти для улучшения почв (туковая известь).

MARLINSPIKE = СВАЙКА – Marlinspike (maritime term):- pointed iron implement used in separating the strands of rope in splicing, marling, etc.

MARL YARN = XX ПРЯЖА (или МЕРГЕЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Marl Yarn is the yarn made from two rovings of contrasting colors drafted together, then spun. Provides a mottled effect. Marl Yarn is the yarn consisting of two or more single ends of different colors plyed together. / Мергель (Marl). Двухцветная однониточная пряжа, спряденная из двух ровниц – белой и чёрной.

MAROCAIN = XX (или МАРОКЕН) – Marocain is a ribbed crêpe fabric used in women's clothing. / торговое название плательной ткани с мелким волнистым рубчиком по ширине из креповой пряжи.

MAROON = КАШТАНОВОЕ – Maroon:- a variable color averaging a dark red.

MAROON = МАРОН (или ВЫСАЖИВАТЬ НА НЕОБИТАЕМЫЙ ОСТРОВ, или ВЗРЫВНОЕ СИГНАЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Maroon (maritime term):- to put a person ashore with no means of returning.

MARPOL 73/78 = МАРПОЛ 73/78 (или МОРЗАГ 73/78) – Marpol 73/78:- the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978.

MAR POLICY FORM = ФОРМА МОР ПОЛИС – Mar Policy Form is a market term for the form of marine policy used by Lloyd's and the London company market. It is a basic contract form to which the conditions agreed by the insurers subscribing a marine insurance contract are attached. Mar Policy Form is a simplified form of marine insurance policy that was introduced in the Lloyd's marine insurance market to replace the SG policy form (the 'Ships Goods' policy form). A similar form of policy was introduced by the Institute of London Underwriters, for use by member companies, at the same time. The new policy form was introduced in 1982 for cargo insurance and in 1983 for hull insurances. / была представлена Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров). Лойдз (Lloyd's).

MARQUISETTE = МАРКИЗЕТ (или МАКВИЗЭТ) – Marquisette:- a silk, cotton, rayon, synthetics. A sheer meshed fabric used for clothing, curtains, and mosquito nets. Very lightweight, open, sheer, mesh fabric. Wears very well and launders very well. Comes in white, solid colors and novelty effect. Sometimes with a swivel dot or clip spot. Marquisette is a lightweight, open-mesh fabric made of cotton, silk, or manufactured fibers in a leno, doup, or gauze weave. Marquisettes are used for curtains, dresses, mosquito nets, and similar end uses. Marquisette is a light, strong, sheer, open-textured curtain fabric in leno weave, often with dots woven into the surface. The thread count varies from 48 x 22 to 60 x 40. Marquisette, extremely popular for curtains and mosquito netting, is made of cotton, rayon, acetate, nylon, polyester, acrylic, glass, silk, or mixtures. / пятно. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Маркизет – прозрачная бумажная или шёлковая ткань из высококачественных кручёных нитей. Родом из Франции, где 'маркизой' называется наружный навес у окна для защиты от солнца (его делают из бумажной ткани). Маркизет:- прозрачная мерсеризированная лёгкая ткань, изготовляемая из очень тонкой, скрученной из двух нитей пряжи дорогих сортов. Маркизет:- лёгкая, тонкая, прозрачная хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань полотняного переплетения, вырабатываемая из очень тонкой кручёной пряжи. Маркизет выпускается главным образом набивным (с рисунком), реже белым, гладкокрашеным. Хлопчатобумажный маркизет при отделке мерсеризуется, благодаря чему приобретает шёлковистость и блеск. Идёт на шитьё блузок, детского и женского белья. Маркизет, от Французского слова Marquisette, лёгкая, тонкая, прозрачная хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань полотняного переплетения, вырабатываемая из очень тонкой кручёной пряжи. Маркизет выпускается главным образом набивным (с рисунком), реже белым, гладкокрашеным. Хлопчатобумажный маркизет при отделке мерсеризуется, благодаря чему приобретает шёлковистость и блеск. Из маркизета шьют летние платья, блузки, женское бельё и другое.

MARRED OR DEFACED = XX – Marred Or Defaced:- this may be caused by improper finishing in button manufacturing process, by overloading of hoppers on attaching machine or by improper attaching dies. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Buttons, Snap Fasteners, Rivets and Burrs. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

MARRIED FIBER CLUMP = XX – Married Fiber Clump is a defect that occurs in converter top. It consists of a group of unopened, almost coterminous fibers with the crimp in register.

MARRY = СОСТЫКОВЫВАТЬ (или СОЕДИНЯТЬ, или СПЛЕСНИВАТЬ, или СВЯЗЫВАТЬ ПОПАРНО) – Marry (maritime term):- to temporarily sew the ends of two ropes together for rendering through a block. Also to grip together parts of a fall to prevent running out. To marry strands to prepare for splicing.

MARRYING PRICE = СВЯЗАННАЯ ЦЕНА – Marrying Price is a price quoted on the stock exchange and used by the stock exchange dealer to offset purchases and sales within the bank. / Цена, котируемая на фондовой бирже и используемая дилером этой фондовой биржи для зачёта покупок и продаж в банке.

MARS = MACHINE ASSISTED REFERENCE SECTION

MARSEILLES = МАРСЕЙСКАЯ (или МАРСЕЛЬСКАЯ) – Marseilles is a firmly woven reversible fabric with raised geometric designs. Marseilles was originally made of cotton, but is now usually made from man-made fibers or blends. Marseilles is a firm cotton fabric that is similar to piqué. / Марсельская или Марсейская (Marseilles).

MARSH = МАРШ – Marsh is a frequently or continually inundated wetland characterized by grasslike and other emergent vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions. A Marsh is a type of wetland that is dominated by herbaceous rather than woody plant species. Marshes can often be found at the edges of lakes and streams, where they form a transition between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. They are often dominated by grasses, rushes or reeds. If woody plants are present they tend to be low-growing shrubs. This form of vegetation is what differentiates marshes from other types of wetland such as swamps, which are dominated by trees, and bogs, which are wetlands that have accumulated deposits of acidic peat. Marshes provide habitat for many types of plants and animals that have adapted to living in flooded conditions. The plants must be able to survive in wet mud with low oxygen levels. Many of these plants therefore have aerenchyma, channels within the stem that allow air to move from the leaves into the rooting zone. Marsh plants also tend to have rhizomes for underground storage and reproduction. Familiar examples include cattails, sedges, papyrus and sawgrass. Aquatic animals, from fish to salamanders, are generally able to live with a low amount of oxygen in the water. Some can obtain oxygen from the air instead, while others can live indefinitely in conditions of low oxygen. Marshes provide habitat for many kinds of invertebrates, fish, amphibians, waterfowl and aquatic mammals. Marshes have extremely high levels of biological production, some of the highest in the world, and therefore are important in supporting fisheries. Marshes also improve water quality by acting as a sink to filter pollutants and sediment from the water that flows through them. Marshes (and other wetlands) are able to absorb water during periods of heavy rainfall and slowly release it into waterways and therefore reduce the magnitude of flooding. The pH in marshes tends to be neutral to alkaline, as opposed to bogs, where peat accumulates under more acid conditions. Types of Marshes:- there are a number of different types of marshes depending mainly on their location and salinity. Both of these factors greatly influence the range and scope of animal and plant life that can survive and reproduce in these environments. The three main types of marsh are salt marshes, freshwater tidal marshes, and freshwater marshes. These three can be found worldwide and each contains a different set of organisms. (1) Salt Marshes:- salt water marshes are found around the world in mid to high latitudes, wherever there are sections of protected coastline. They are located close enough to the shoreline that the motion of the tides affects them and, sporadically, they are covered with water. They flourish where the rate of sediment buildup is greater than the rate that the land level is sinking at. Salt marshes are dominated by specially adapted rooted vegetation, primarily salt-tolerant grasses. Salt marshes are most commonly found in lagoons, estuaries and on the sheltered side of shingle or sandspit. The currents there carry the fine particles around to the quiet side of the spit and sediment begins to build up. These locations allow the marshes to absorb the excess nutrients from the water running through them before they reach the oceans and estuaries. These marshes are slowly declining. Coastal development and urban sprawl has caused significant loss of these essential habitats. (2) Fresh Water Tidal Marshes:- this form of marsh is defined by the fact that although it is a freshwater marsh, it is still affected by the tides. Without the stresses of salinity that is undergone by its salt water counterpart, the diversity of the plants and animals that live in and use these marshes is much higher than salt marshes. The most serious threats to this form of marsh are the increasing size and pollution of the cities surrounding them. (3) Fresh Water Marshes:- Freshwater marshes are the most diverse form of marsh in the three groups and range greatly in both size and geographic location. They make up the most common form of wetland in North America. Some examples of freshwater marsh types in North America follow:- (i) Wet Meadows:- wet meadows occur in areas such as shallow lake basins, low-lying depressions, and the land between shallow marshes and upland areas. They also occur on the edges of large lakes and rivers. They often have very high plant diversity, and high densities of buried seeds. Although they are regularly flooded, in the summer, they are often dry. (ii) Vernal Pools:- vernal pools are a type of marsh found only seasonally in shallow depressions in the land. They can be covered in shallow water, but in the summer and fall, they can be completely dry. In western North America, vernal pools tend to form in open grasslands, whereas in the east they often occur in forested landscapes. Further south, vernal pools form in pine savannas and flatwoods. Many amphibian species depend upon vernal pools for spring breeding; these ponds provide habitat that is free from fish which eat eggs and young of amphibians. An example is the endangered gopher frog (Rana sevosa). Similar temporary ponds occur in other world ecosystems, where they may have local names. However, the term vernal pool can be applied to all such temporary pool ecosystems. (iii) Playa Lakes:- playa lakes are a form of shallow freshwater marsh that occurs in the southern high plains of the United States. Like vernal pools, they are only present at certain times of the year and generally have a circular shape. As the playa dries during the summer, conspicuous plant zonation develops along the shoreline. (iv) Prairie Potholes:- prairie potholes are found in the northern parts of North America. This landscape was once covered by glaciers and as a result shallow depressions were formed in great numbers. These depressions fill with water in the spring. They provide important breeding habitat for many species of waterfowl. Some pools only occur seasonally while others retain enough water to be present all year. (v) Riverine Wetlands:- many kinds of marsh occur along the fringes of large rivers. The different types of marsh are produced by factors such as water levels, nutrients, ice scour, and waves. Restoration:- some areas of the world have already lost 90 percent of their wetlands, including marshes. Often they were drained to create agricultural land, or filled to accommodate urban sprawl. Restoration is the process of returning marshes to the landscape to replace those lost in the past. Restoration can be done on large scales, say, by allowing rivers to naturally flood in the spring. It can also be done in smaller areas to return wetlands to more urban landscapes. Marsh is a swampy waterlogged area, either fresh or saline. Marsh is the type of wetland ecosystem characterized by poorly drained mineral soils and by plant life dominated by grasses. The latter characteristic distinguishes a marsh from a swamp (q.v.), whose plant life is dominated by trees. Marshes are common at the mouths of rivers, especially where extensive deltas have been built. The river brings a steady supply of water. The gradient of the river approaches zero at the sea, where flow is sluggish. Because the delta is deposited by sediment settling from the river water, the land that is built will be poorly drained at its driest and will often be underwater. Sediment supplied by the river has often been eroded from the surface soils of the drainage basin and is thus very rich. The combination of water supplied steadily at a low rate over a waterlogged but rich soil creates a perfect environment for marsh grasses. Fibrous-rooted grasses bind the muds together and further hinder water flow, thus encouraging the spread of both the delta and the marsh. Marshes occur in the deltas of most of the world's great rivers. In Europe well-known river-mouth marshes include those of the Camargue in the Rhône Delta, the Guadalquivir in Spain, and the Danube in Romania, all of which are famous as bird sanctuaries. In the Middle East, both the Nile Delta and the delta of the Tigris-Euphrates have extensive marshes of historical importance. The marsh dwellers of the Iranian marshes have developed a unique culture adapted to life in the wetlands. Marshes occur in the deltas of the Mekong in Vietnam and the Amazon in Brazil. In the United States, the most extensive delta marshes are those of the Mississippi River. Some low-lying areas with poor drainage at the heads of more extensive drainage patterns contain wetlands. A well-known example is the Pripet Marshes and fens that historically have served as the natural boundary between Poland and Russia. In some places basin-like depressions in the Earth's surface trap waters and make wetlands. Most such areas are drained someplace along their rim by a river that is impeded at that point sufficiently to dam water at times of high flow and create marshes and swamps. The world's two largest rivers, the Amazon and the Congo, fall into this category. Both of the great basins named after these rivers have extensive wetlands. The papyrus marshes of the upper Nile in Southern Sudan lie above dams of resistant rocks of the cataracts. The Okavango Marshes East of the Kalahari desert in Botswana are perhaps the best example of marshes formed in an interior, closed basin that has no drainage. Other basins without outlets like that of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have accumulated too much salt for marsh growth. The Florida Everglades constitutes a unique marsh-swamp combination growing on a limestone base. Because the region is near sea level the water from the abundant rains does not drain but remains on the surface. The Everglades is similar to a huge, shallow, slowly flowing river. The area is an ideal marsh habitat

but the Everglades is different from usual marshes. The soils are alkaline because of the limy base, and the water is clear. Some areas, such as the northern Great Plains of the United States, have so many small marshes that they are a characteristic of the landscape. These small marshes formed because the landscape left by the retreat of glacial ice was so irregular and so poorly drained that countless little depressions were filled with water each spring. As snow melted, the depressions supported the growth of temporary marshes, which then dried up during the summer. Larger depressions were occupied by ponds. These gradually became marshy as they filled in with sediment. The number of plant species in marshes is few compared to the numbers that grow on well-watered but not waterlogged land. Grasses, grasslike sedges, and reeds or rushes are of major importance. Wild rice is of some commercial importance, but true rice is undoubtedly by far the most important marsh plant and supplies a major portion of the world's grain. Salt marshes, which are extensive along the east coast of the United States and are also common in the Arctic, northern Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, are formed by seawater flooding and draining, which exposes flat areas of intertidal land. Salt-marsh grasses will not grow on permanently flooded flats; growth is also prevented where the flooded land is subject to strong currents and is therefore unstable. Animals have adapted to the limited supplies of oxygen in salt-marsh water in various ways. Rat-tailed maggots (Tubifera), for example, survive in shallow marshes by means of a telescoping, tail-breathing tube that they extend to the water surface for air. Some larvae of shore flies (Ephydridae) and some nematodes take advantage of the air spaces in plants and obtain oxygen from that source. Many small marsh animals have great resistance to lack of oxygen; for example, many nematodes can live indefinitely in the complete absence of oxygen. This ability is essential for such minute animals that would otherwise be limited in distribution to a thin layer a fraction of an inch deep at the mud surface. Salt-marsh animals living at or in the ground are largely derived from marine ancestors and have a problem in resisting fresh water from rains rather than salt. Some, such as worms, merely hide in the mud until the freshwater has run off the marsh surface. Others, such as fiddler crabs, have developed the ability to control their osmotic concentration in freshwater for periods of up to several days. Insects are the principal land animals found on marshes. Although they can withstand short periods of saltwater immersion, they often avoid saltwater by moving up the plants or flying away. Salt marshes are among the most productive natural systems. Productivities of more than 3 000 grams per square meter per year have been reported for the most productive parts of salt marshes, the tall Spartina alterniflora stands growing along tidal creeks. These values correspond to nearly 30 tons per acre per year and are equal to the highest values that have been achieved in agriculture. / Марш – это болотистый (или заболоченный, или топкий) ареал, либо пресноводный, либо засолённый. пресноводное или солёное болото (засолённый марш). Марш – плодородная низменность. Под Маршем, от Немецкого слова Marsch, понимается низменная полоса морского побережья, затопляемая во время наиболее высоких приливов или нагонов морской воды. Сложен обычно илистыми или песчано-илистыми наносами, на которых формируются богатые гумусом почвы. Вытянуты обычно полосой (шириной, как правило, не более 30 километров), обрамляющей Ватты, подвергающиеся, в отличие от маршей, регулярному воздействию приливов и отливов. Иногда располагаются ниже уровня моря, отделяясь от последнего полосой дюн. Марши типичны для побережий Северного Моря, имеются в Великобритании, Германии, Дании, Нидерландах, во Франции, на Востоке и Юге Соединённых Штатов Америки (США); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) аналогами маршей являлись Лайды, распространённые по побережьям морей Северного Ледовитого Океана. В естественном состоянии заняты обычно высокопроизводительными лугами, нередко используемыми в сельском хозяйстве.

MARSHAL = СУДЕБНЫЙ ПРИСТАВ – Marshal:- the beginning of the US Marshals Service (USMS):- the Judiciary Act of 1789 set up the 13 offices (today there are 94 offices) of the US Marshals. They are nominated by the President and approved by the Congress. The US Marshals serve as officers of the federal courts, and are responsible for:- (i) making sure the federal courts are free to work fairly; (ii) taking care of security for federal courts; (iii) keeping order in courtrooms and other court areas; and (iv) carrying out court orders. The Marshals Service also responds to emergency situations, such as:- (i) civil disturbances that break federal law or threaten federal property; and (ii) enforcement of voting right laws. The United States Constitution established three separate branches of the federal government. These branches are:- (i) Legislative:- includes the Congress – they make federal laws. (ii) Executive:- includes the President and other departments and agencies – they enforce federal laws and the federal court's decisions. The United States Marshals Service is in this branch. (iii) Judicial:- includes the federal courts – they understand the law and settle differences. Even though these three branches have separate powers and duties, they work together to protect the rights of all Americans (this refers to 'checks and balances'). Historical Timeline:- the US Marshals Service is the nation's oldest and most versatile federal law enforcement agency. Since its inception, the US Marshals have served the country through a variety of vital law enforcement activities. 1789 – Congress passed the Judiciary Act, providing US Marshals to support the federal courts and to carry out all lawful orders by judges, Congress, or the President. 1789–1865 – Until the creation of the Secret Service in 1865, Marshals were frequently called upon to pursue counterfeiters. Pursuing Counterfeiters. 1790–1870 – US Marshals were required by Congress to take the national census every ten years. 1801 – President Jefferson designated US Marshals as the collection and disbursal agents of the Federal court system. By this time US Marshals were also involved in hiring and supervising jails for Federal prisoners and executing court martials. 1815 – US Marshals work as police against pirates and the territory gained through the Louisiana Purchase that later became a state. Louisiana Purchase. 1865–1900 – The various labor disputes of the late 1800's caused civil disturbances where US Marshals were called upon to maintain law and order as an alternative to military intervention. 1882 – US Marshals tried to keep law and order in the old west. Four Deputy US Marshals Virgil Earp, Morgan Earp, Wyatt Earp and Doc Holiday participated in a gunfight at the OK Corral. 1888 – Animosities between Republicans and Democrats peaked in violent outbreaks at the polls and tampering with ballots. US Marshals upheld the Constitution by controlling disturbances at voting sites and preserving the citizen's right to vote. 1889 – US Marshals helped maintain law and order in the Oklahoma Territory. 1894 – During the Pullman strike, US Marshals were ordered by the federal courts and the Cleveland administration to keep the trains rolling. 1896 – The Justice Department created salaries for Marshals. Before that, a Marshal received USD2.00 for any outlaw he brought in alive. However, if an outlaw were killed during his capture, the Marshal received no compensation and was responsible for the burial fee for the dead prisoner. 1920 – Until the Treasury Department created the Bureau of Prohibitions in 1927, the US Marshals were the enforcing agents of the Prohibition laws that forbid liquor. Prohibition. 1957 – Marshals help protect African American people trying obtaining equal treatment. 1960 – Marshals provide security to James Meredith and Ruby Bridges when they become integrated in public education facilities. Segregation. 1967 – Marshals help protect the rights to lawfully protest as well as stop violence during public protest. 1971 – The Witness Security Program was established as a division within the USMS. Also, the Special Operations Group (SOG) was established to provide a well trained, self-sufficient, mobile group of deputies capable of responding anywhere within a few hours. 1973 – Marshals and FBI agents contained the uprising at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Wounded Knee. 1979 – The USMS assumed the responsibility for the apprehension of federal fugitives. 1981 – The first of the Fugitive Investigation Strike Team (FIST) operations was established to operate as a multi-agency taskforce to apprehend federal, state, and local fugitives. FIST Information. 1985 – US Marshals assumed the responsibility for managing and disposing of properties seized and forfeited by federal law enforcement agencies and US Attorneys nationwide. 1996 – US Marshals assumed the responsibility for the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS), which merged the air fleets of the Marshals Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). In addition, as a result of the bombings and threats against abortion clinic, US Marshals were responsible for protecting the clinics and doctors. 1997 – US Marshals provided security for the Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols trials, convicted of bombing the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. 1998 – US

Marshals established a foreign investigative presence in the US Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, with the assignment of two criminal investigators. 1999 – US Marshals signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Customs giving the USMS responsibility to investigate the majority of their fugitive warrants. US Marshals Service Duties:- the United States Marshals Service has a long history of protecting and supporting the United States Federal courts to make sure individuals conducting judicial business are safe and can perform their duties fairly. The federal judicial process has procedures that deputy marshals must follow. For example, a court official gives warrants (written orders) directing deputy marshals to:- (i) search (a place); (ii) seize (take possession); (iii) arrest (hold a person for court); and (iv) execute a judgment (deliver a court's final decision). Deputy marshals also:- (i) secure (keep safe) all places where federal judicial business is conducted; (ii) protect judges, jurors, witnesses and other persons whose safety may be threatened (danger of being hurt) because of their duties; and (iii) safely move prisoners to and from court, make sure they are fed, receive medical treatment and are confined (jailed). The Marshals Service has various programs to help protect everyone involved in the different stages of the judicial process. The larger programs include:- (i) Fugitive Investigations; (ii) Judicial Security; (iii) Witness Security; (iv) Prisoner Services; (v) Asset Forfeiture; and (vi) Special Operations Support. The federal judicial process has procedures that deputy marshals must follow. For example, a court official gives warrants (written orders) to deputy marshals directing them to do a search (a place), seizure (take possession) or arrest (bring to jail) or to execute a judgment (deliver a court's final decision). Deputy marshals also secure (keep safe) all places where federal judicial business is conducted. Deputy marshals protect judges, jurors, witnesses and other persons whose safety may be threatened (danger of being hurt) because of their duties. Deputies safely move prisoners to and from court, make sure they are fed, receive medical treatment and are confined (jailed). Many United States Marshals become famous for carrying out their duties while supporting the federal courts. The bravery deputy marshals show while capturing criminals are stories told in numerous books, television shows and movies. / Сегрегация или Выделение (Segregation). наём (hiring). Президент Дьжефёсэн (Jefferson). Вёдьжэл Оп (Virgil Earp), Моргэн Оп (Morgan Earp), Вайэт Оп (Wyatt Earp) и Дак Халыдэй (Doc Holiday). Пэлмэна (Pullman strike). Дьжеймз Мэрэдис (James Meredith) и Руби Бридьжиз (Ruby Bridges). Тимэси МэкВэй (Timothy McVeigh) и Тэри Николз (Terry Nichols) Алфрэд Пи. Мурра (Alfred P. Murrah).

MARSHALLING YARD = СОРТИРОВОЧНЫЙ ДВОР – Marshalling Yard is a location for parking trailers awaiting further movement. / Под Грузовым Двором понимается часть территории железнодорожной станции, где производят приём, погрузку и выгрузку грузов, их хранение. На грузовом дворе расположены склады, весы, погрузочно-разгрузочные средства, платформы и грузовые площадки (в том числе для переработки контейнеров, тяжёлых грузов).

MARSHALL PLAN = ПЛАН МАРШЭЛА – Marshall Plan is a program conducted from 1948 to 1951 to aid the recovery of Western Europe following World War II. The plan was named after US Secretary of State George C. Marshall, who proposed it. Also known as European Recovery Program. / Программа, осуществлявшаяся с 1948 по 1951 с целью поддержки в восстановлении Западной Европы после окончания Второй Мировой Войны. План был назван в честь Американского Госсекретаря Дьжодьжа Си. Машэла, который и предложил её. Известен также как Европейская Программа Восстановления (European Recovery Program). План Маршэла или, так называемая программа восстановления и развития Европы после Второй Мировой Войны путём предоставления ей Американской экономической помощи. Этот план был выдвинут Дьжодьжем Си. Маршэлом в 1947, а вступил в действие в Апреле 1948. В осуществлении плана участвовали 17 Европейских стран, включая Западную Германию. План Маршэла в какой-то мере ставил целью укрепление гегемонии Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) в Западной Европе, создание объединённого фронта против Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и складывавшейся в те времена мировой системы социализма в некоторых Европейских странах, оставшихся после Второй Мировой Войны под, своего рода, протекторатом СССР. В 1951 План Маршэла был заменён Законом о Взаимном Обеспечении Безопасности, предусматривавшем одновременное предоставление экономической и военной помощи.

MART = MARKET

MARTINGALE = МАТИНГЭЙЛ (или XX) – Martingale is a loose half belt or strap placed on the back of a garment, such as a coat or blazer.

MARUBOZU = МАРУБОДЖЮ – In technical analysis, a candlestick with no shadow extending from the body at either the Open, the Close or at both. The name means close-cropped or close-cut in Japanese, though other interpretations refer to it as Bald or Shaven Head. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, тело свечи, у которого отсутствуют фитили (тени) будь-то с момента формирования цены открытия или до момента формирования цены закрытия, либо при том и при другом одновременно для соответствующего данной свече временного интервала торговли. Само название означает в Японском языке дословно Коротко Подстриженный или Коротко Подрезанный, хотя иные интерпретации относят его к Лысой или Побритой Голове.

MARY JANE = МЭРИ ДЬЖЕЙН – Mary Jane is a low-heeled girl's or woman's pump with a strap across the instep and a rounded toe. / Мэри Дьжейн .

MAS = MYANMAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

MASK = МАСКА (или XX) – Mask is a cover or partial cover for the face used for disguise.

MASK WORK = ТОПОЛОГИЯ (ИНТЕГРАЛЬНОЙ МИКРОСХЕМЫ) – Mask Work:- this is a new type of intellectual property. It is, in essence, the design of an electrical or integrated circuit, the pattern of which is transferred and fixed in a semiconductor chip during the manufacturing process. Mask Work:- images that are used to create the layers of a semiconductor chip product. / электрической или интегральной микросхемы топологий полупроводниковых интегральных микросхем. в течение процесса изготовления. Под Интегральной Схемой (ИС) или Интегральной Микросхемой (ИМС) или Микросхемой понимается микроминиатюрное электронное устройство с высокой плотностью упаковки связанных между собой (как правило, электрически) элементов (диодов, конденсаторов, резисторов, транзисторов и других), изготовленное на основе групповой технологии. Она предназначена для выполнения определённых функций приёма, обработки или передачи информации, представленной в виде непрерывных или дискретных электрических, оптических и других сигналов. По способу объединения (интеграции) элементов различают монолитные ИС, в которых все элементы и межэлементные соединения выполнены на одной полупроводниковой или диэлектрической подложке, и гибридные интегральные схемы, в которых используются навесные дискретные электронные приборы. По числу содержащихся в ИС элементов они делятся на малые, средние и большие (БИС) и сверхбольшие (СБИС); по виду обрабатываемых сигналов – на цифровые интегральные схемы и аналоговые интегральные схемы.

MASS = МАССА – The International System of units (SI) replaces the notion of weight by that of Mass to describe a quantity of matter. See also Weight. See also Commercial Mass, Gross Mass, Invoice Mass, Net Mass, Oven-Dry Mass, Tare, and Tolerance Of Invoice Mass. / Под Массой, от Латинского слова Massa, означающее Глыба или Кусок или Масса, понимается одна из основных физических характеристик материи, являющаяся мерой её инерционных и гравитационных свойств. В классической механике Ньютона масса тела равна сумме масс всех малых частей тела (материальных точек) и не зависит от скорости его движения.

Инертность тела проявляется в том, что под действием внешней силы оно изменяет своё движение постепенно, приобретая конечное ускорение. Масса, входящая в выражение второго Закона Ньютона, характеризует инертность тела и называется его инертной массой. Масса, входящая в выражение ньютоновского закона тяготения, характеризует гравитационные свойства тела и называется его гравитационной (тяжёлой) массой. При соответствующем выборе гравитационной постоянной можно считать, что для каждого тела гравитационная и инертная массы равны; для определения массы тела можно пользоваться рычажными весами. В теории относительности масса тела m зависит от скорости v его движения:- $m = m_0 / \sqrt{(1 - v^2 / c^2)}$, где $c \approx 3 \cdot 10^8$ м/с – скорость света в вакууме, называется релятивистской массой тела. При малых скоростях ($v << c$) $m \approx m_0$, то есть в согласии с классической механикой Ньютона, масса тела практически не зависит от скорости его движения. Массой обладают не только частицы вещества и образованные из них тела, но также и поля, например, электромагнитное поле. Согласно закону взаимосвязи массы и энергии, полная энергия E любой системы прямо пропорциональна массе m этой системы:- $E = mc^2$. Из этого соотношения и закона сохранения энергии следует закон сохранения массы:- при любых процессах, происходящих в термодинамически изолированной системе. Масса этой системы не изменяется. Единица массы (в СИ) – килограмм (кг). Под Массой понимается одна из основных физических характеристик материи, определяющая её инертные и гравитационные свойства. В классической механике масса равна отношению действующей на тело силы к вызываемому ею ускорению (2-й Закон Ньютона) – в этом случае масса называется инертной; кроме того, масса создаёт поле тяготения – гравитационная, или тяжёлая, масса. Инертная и тяжёлая масса равны друг другу (принцип эквивалентности).

MASS–COLORED = КРАШЕНОЕ В МАССЕ – Mass-Colored is a term to describe a manufactured fiber (yarn, staple, or tow) that has been colored by the introduction of pigments or insoluble dyes into the polymer melt or spinning solution prior to extrusion. Usually, the colors are fast to most destructive agents. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

MASS OF COATING = МАССА ПОКРЫТИЯ – Mass Of Coating is the quantity of covering layer applied to the surface of the filament.

MASS REARING = МАССОВОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ – Mass Rearing is a rearing large numbers of insects, which serve as test organisms in varietal resistance studies.

MASS RISKS = МАССОВЫЕ РИСКИ – Mass Risks are an official term used in the European Economic Area (EEA) insurance regulation. It means any risk that is not a 'large risk'. / Официальный термин, используемый в регулировании страхования в Европейской Экономической Области (ЕЭО). Он означает любой риск, который не является 'крупным риском'.

MASS SCREENING = МАССОВЫЙ ОТБОР (или МАССОВЫЙ СКРИНИНГ, или МАССОВАЯ ВЫБОРКА) – Mass Screening is a screening a large number of varieties in preliminary studies. Varieties selected as resistant in the mass screening trial are retested to confirm their resistance.

MASS SELECTION = МАССОВАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ – Mass Selection is a breeding method wherein a large number of plants having the desirable traits are harvested individually from a standing crop. The seeds from all selections are then bulked. From the bulk, a seed sample is taken and used to plant a population from which desirable plants are selected at maturity. The procedure is repeated for several cycles until the population becomes uniform and homogeneous. A variety developed by mass selection is fairly uniform and contains fewer genotypes than the original population. / Под Селекцией, от Латинского слова Selectio, означающее Выбор или Отбор, понимается:- (1) раздел агрономии и зоотехнии, изучающий методы создания сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных растений и пород животных с нужными человеку признаками. (2) Отрасль сельскохозяйственного производства, занимающаяся выведением сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур, пород животных. Основные направления селекции:- (i) растений на урожайность или животных на продуктивность; (ii) на качество продукции; (iii) растений – на зимостойкость, засухоустойчивость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям, приспособленность к высоким дозам удобрений и другого; (iv) животных – на плодовитость и другое. Методы селекции:- отбор, гибридизация, мутагенез.

MASSTONE = МАССОВЫЙ ТОН (или ОСНОВНОЙ ТОН) – Masstone:- in paint technology, a pigment-vehicle mixture containing a single colorant only. Discussion:- at times colorants are developed or recycled that contain more than one pigment, but that are tested and used as if they contained only a single pigment. This definition is meant to include such colorants.

MASTER = ХОЗЯИН (или НАЧАЛЬНИК, или КОРМЧИЙ, или ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬ, или МАСТЕР) – Master is a term for the captain, a holdover from the days when the captain was literally, and legally, the 'Master' of the ship and crew. His word was law. The admiralty law term for the captain of a ship. A Master or Captain is the highest officer aboard ship. Oversees all ship operations. Keeps ships records. Handles accounting and bookkeeping. Takes command of vessel in inclement weather and in crowded or narrow waters. Handles communications. Receives and implements instructions from home office. The commander of a commercial vessel. Master, in relation to a vessel, includes:- (i) the person who for the time being has the command, charge or management of the vessel; (ii) in relation to a vessel the subject of a hiring agreement that has not expired or a hiring agreement that has expired without the owner of the vessel resuming possession thereof-the person who has taken, or took, the vessel on hire; (iii) in relation to a vessel to which is attached a motor that is the subject of a hiring agreement that has not expired or a hiring agreement that has expired without the owner of the motor resuming possession thereof-the person who has taken, or took, the motor on hire, and (iv) in relation to a vessel being towed or pushed by another vessel – the master for the time being of the other vessel unless he or she is subject to the instructions of a person on board the vessel being towed or pushed. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Руководитель торгового судна. наём (hiring). Сам термин Хозяин используется у моряков в качестве жаргона для обозначения термина Капитан. В Русском языке для обозначения должности Капитан используются жаргонные термины:- Кэп (в торговом флоте) и Батя (в военно-морском флоте). Кормчий – управляющий судном.

MASTER ACCOUNT = ГОЛОВНОЙ СЧЁТ – Master Account is an account with reserve and clearing balances on the books of a Reserve Bank. Master accounts do not contain book-entry securities.

MASTER AGREEMENT = ГОЛОВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или РУКОВОДЯЩЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ, или ПОВЕЛЕВАЮЩЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – (1) Master Agreement is an agreement that sets forth the standard terms and conditions applicable to all or a defined subset of transactions that the parties may enter into from time to time, including the terms and conditions for close-out netting. The 1992 ISDA® Master Agreement ('the master agreement') contemplates that all or a defined subset of OTC (over-the-counter) derivatives transactions between the two parties ('covered transactions') will be governed by the terms and conditions set forth in the master agreement and the confirmations with respect to such transactions. The master agreement consists of two parts:- the body (i.e. pre-printed form) and the schedule. The body contains the standard terms and conditions that will apply to all covered transactions and the relationship generally, and provides for a number of options. The schedule contains the parties' elections with respect to the options contained in the body and other terms that they have negotiated to accommodate their credit, tax and legal concerns. A confirmation contains economic terms of a particular transaction and other terms, if any, that the parties have negotiated in connection with the transaction. The master agreement provides that the provisions in the schedule prevail over any inconsistent provisions in the body,

and the provisions in a confirmation prevail over any inconsistent provisions in the master agreement. One key benefit of using the master agreement is the potential for reducing counterparty credit risk on the covered transactions through close-out netting. Another major benefit is that it reduces the inefficiencies associated with negotiating legal and credit terms transaction by transaction. The master agreement provides the parties with flexibility as to the types of product that are covered. The parties may either specify that the master agreement covers a single product or, to achieve the maximum reduction in credit exposure, specify a broad range of products. Each party can specify that the master agreement governs transactions entered into by one or more offices designated by the party. If multi-branch offices are specified, in the event of default of a specified office, the non-defaulting party may assert a claim against the head office of the defaulting party if so agreed. An agreement that sets the standard terms and conditions on a securities lending transaction. Today, most over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions are documented through the Master Agreement. The Master Agreement is published as a preprinted form by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc (ISDA®). The market practice is not to amend the pre-printed form but instead set out negotiated modifications to the standard form in a further pre-printed form, the ISDA® Schedule. The Master Agreement sets out the important boilerplate contractual terms and falls into three distinct areas:- (i) clauses 1 to 4 cover the basic mechanics of entering into the transaction (interpretation; obligations; representations; and agreements); (ii) clauses 5 to 7 cover events of default, termination events and early termination of the transaction. These provisions set out when and by whom transactions can be terminated before their stated date of maturity and related quantum and method of calculation of any payments between the parties; and (iii) clauses 8 to 14 cover the administrative side of the transaction:- transfer of derivatives contracts; the contractual currency; miscellaneous provisions such as the survival obligations on the termination of a transaction, offices, expenses and notices; governing law; and jurisdiction. The Schedule is also a preprinted form and allows the parties to tailor their Master Agreement. It contains a number of choices that the parties may make in relation to the Master Agreement (including whether certain provisions should apply to both parties, to one party or to neither) and allows parties to modify and add provisions. The Schedule is divided into three parts:- part 1 deals with termination provisions; part 2 covers agreements to deliver documents; and part 3 deals with miscellaneous matters such as addresses for notices; governing law; and netting. In Part 4 the parties amend and delete various provisions of the Master Agreement as well as incorporating additional provisions:- for example, that all agreements between the parties will terminate on a change of control of a counterparty, if a counterparty disposes of a substantial portion of its assets, or if its credit rating is downgraded. The Confirmation sets out the terms of the transaction, its key dates, various amounts and mechanics and administrative details such as bank accounts, which are not set out in the Schedule. Depending on the type of derivative being documented, different sets of definitions are incorporated into the Confirmation (this allows for many Confirmations to be only a few pages long), namely:- the 2000 ISDA® Definitions; the 2004 Commodity Derivatives Definitions; the 2002 Equity Derivatives Definitions; the 2003 Credit Derivatives Definitions and the 2004 Inflation Derivatives Definitions. Each set of definitions has standard provisions that apply to the particular type of derivative. For example, in a credit derivative transaction, the definition of each credit event will be defined in the 2003 Credit Derivatives Definitions, as will the standard provisions for cash and physical settlement. The parties can, of course, amend or disapply any of the provisions that they see fit in the relevant Confirmation. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . порядки и условия .

(2) In the United States, a Master Agreement is the contract entered into between the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and a participating entity in the Debt Guarantee Program that sets out the terms and conditions of taking part in the program. / порядки и условия .

MASTER BOOT RECORD = XX – Master Boot Record (MBR):- located in the very first sector at the beginning of a hard disk, the Master Boot Record is a combination of a program code and data used by that program (the so-called Partition Table). The master boot record code examines the partition table to determine how many logical drives (or additional partitions) the hard disk drive contains – even if it is just one – and which one to go to in order to load the operating system. The master boot record is the first piece of code that a PC BIOS executes after performing its P.O.S.T. (power-on self-test) and as such can be the target of viruses which replace it in order to gain control of the computer before the operating system loads. See also Boot Sector, and Boot Sector Virus.

MASTERCARD = КАРТА МАСТЕР (или МЭСТЧЁКАРД) – MasterCard Worldwide is a driving force at the heart of commerce, enabling global transactions and building economic connections to make commerce faster, more convenient, more secure, and more valuable to everyone involved. As a technology-driven, global payments company, MasterCard provides a critical link between consumers, financial institutions, and millions of businesses and merchants worldwide. Our customers include approximately 22 000 financial institutions and other entities in more than 210 countries and territories. We provide our customers with innovative services enabling them to use electronic forms of payment instead of cash and checks to make everyday commerce activities such as shopping, traveling, running a business and managing finances easier. Powered by the MasterCard Worldwide Network – the fastest payment processing network in the world – MasterCard processes more than 23 billion transactions each year. The network has the capacity to handle more than 160 million transactions per hour, with an average network response time of 130 milliseconds and a 99.9 percent reliability rate. Our brand is among the most recognized in the world, and we have established and enforced a common set of standards to ensure efficient and secure use of our payment card network. MasterCard offers a wide range of payment solutions, including credit, debit, prepaid and related payment programs, through a family of well-known brands, including MasterCard®, Maestro® and Cirrus®. MasterCard generates revenue based on the volume of activity on cards that carry our brands, the number of transactions we process for our customers as well as other payment-related services that we provide. As it looks to the future, MasterCard is committed not only to continuing to deliver value to consumers and other stakeholders, but also to promoting the advantages of electronic payments, accelerating the displacement of cash and checks, and advancing commerce across the globe. Key Facts:- 1966:- founded as the Interbank Card Association (ICA). 1969:- 'Master Charge' purchased by the California Bank Association. 1979:- renamed MasterCard to reflect a commitment to international growth. 1985:- acquired an interest in EuroCard (predecessor to Europay International). 1988:- acquired the Cirrus® ATM Network. 1991:- launched Maestro®, the world's first online point-of-sale debit network. 1997:- launched the 'Priceless' advertising campaign. 2001:- launched MasterCard Advisors, the largest global consultancy focused on the payments industry. 2002:- merged with Europay International. 2002:- converted from a membership association to a private share corporation. 2006:- transitioned to a public company with a new corporate governance and ownership structure:- (i) MasterCard begins trading on the New York Stock Exchange under ticker symbol MA; and (ii) Introduced new corporate name, MasterCard Worldwide, and adopted a new corporate signature and tagline, The Heart of Commerce™. 2008:- launch of IPS (Integrated Processing Solution) global platform for debit and prepaid issuer processing. 2008:- acquired Orbiscom, Ltd., a leading payments solutions software provider for major financial institutions. 2010:- Ajay Banga is named CEO. 2010:- MasterCard launches MasterCard Labs to promote greater innovation in electronic payments. 2010:- MasterCard acquires DataCash Group PLC, to expand e-Commerce payment solutions. 2011:- MasterCard completes acquisition of the prepaid card program management operations of Travelex (now referred to as Access Prepaid Worldwide). Global Headquarters are in Purchase, New York, the United States. Employees:- approximately 5 600 (located in offices around the world as of 2010-December-31). Global Regions:- MasterCard is organized geographically into the following regions:- Asia Pacific, Middle East and Africa (APMEA); Canada; Europe; Latin America & Caribbean; and the United States. Key

Operational Statistics:- the gross dollar volume of purchases and cash transactions made on MasterCard-branded cards in 2010 increased 9.1% percent, on a local currency basis, to approximately USD2.7 trillion. Processed transactions grew 2.9% from 22.4 billion to 23.1 billion. As of 2010-December-31, the company's customers had issued approximately 1.6 billion MasterCard and Maestro-branded cards. MasterCard cardholders can use their cards at more than 30 million acceptance locations around the world. Key Financial Statistics:- revenues for 2010 were USD5.5 billion, an increase of 2.6% over 2009. The company also generated net income of USD1.8 billion for the year, or USD14.05 per share, adjusted for special items, compared with USD1.5 billion or USD11.19 per share in 2009, adjusted for special items. For more details, please refer to MasterCard's 10-K on the Investor Relations page on http://www.mastercard.com. / МэстчёКард (MasterCard). Мэстчё Чадьж (Master Charge). ЮроКард (EuroCard (predecessor to Юропэй Интёнэшэнэл (Europay International))). Сирас (Cirrus®). Маэстро® (или Мэйстчро®; Maestro®). МэстчёКард Эдвайзорз (MasterCard Advisors). Орбискэм, Эл.ти.ди. (Orbiscom, Ltd.). ДэйтчэКэш Груп Пи.Эл.Си. (DataCash Group PLC). Адьжэй Бэнгя (Ajay Banga).

MASTER CARTON = ГОЛОВНОЙ (или КАРТОННЫЙ) КОРОБ – Master Carton is a large carton that is used to hold and protect smaller cartons or packages of product. Using a master carton reduces handling as one larger piece instead of multiple small pieces.

MASTER CLEANER = ОСНОВНОЙ ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ – Since cotton of lesser grades is useful for non-wovens, a conventional cleaning system does not suffice. This might include a coarse wire carding, called Cotton Master Cleaners, for cleaning the cotton. In spinning process, Master Cleaner and chute feeder as a group is used to process all type of cotton and wool nil. After initial opening in this machine, fiber is carded further by clothing into single fiber. Impurities are removed from fibers to filter chamber through automatic suction system. Fibers are sent to next process through transport by master cleaner, they are basically clean and fully opened. / В прядильном производстве. Сорные примеси удаляются из волокон .

MASTER MASTER AGREEMENT = ОСНОВОПОЛАГАЮЩЕЕ ГОЛОВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или ОСНОВОПОЛАГАЮЩЕЕ РУКОВОДЯЩЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – Master Master Agreement is an umbrella agreement that provides for close-out netting of transactions governed by different master agreements. For example, where the parties have used separate master agreements to cover different types of OTC (over-the-counter) derivatives transaction, the parties may enter into a master master agreement in an effort to achieve a greater reduction of credit risk. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) .

MASTER NETTING AGREEMENT = ГОЛОВНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ХХ – Master Netting Agreement is an agreement that permits netting of amounts owed under transactions governed by different agreements, often including one or more ISDA Master Agreements. Master netting agreements take different forms and may permit netting of payments to be made under a variety of master or other trading agreements between the same parties and often between their affiliates that may have master or other trading agreements in place between one another.

MASTER PACK = ГОЛОВНАЯ УПАКОВКА – Master Pack is a carton containing a specific number of product or multiple case quantities.

MASTER'S PROTEST = ПРОТЕСТ ХОЗЯИНА (или ПРОТЕСТ КАПИТАНА СУДНА) – Master's Protest is a sworn statement by captain describing any unusual happening during the voyage. / Клятвенное заявление от имени капитана судна, описывающее любые необычные события и происшествия, имевшие место во время выполненного рейса.

MASTER TRUST = ГОЛОВНОЙ ТРАСТ (или РУКОВОДЯЩИЙ ТРАСТ) – Master Trust is an investment vehicle that enables individual investors or small superannuation funds to channel money into one or more underlying investments.

MASTHEAD = ТОП МАЧТЫ (или СТЕНЬГА) – Masthead (maritime term):- the top part of the mast.

MASTHEAD LIGHT = ТОПОВЫЙ ОГОНЬ (или ФОНАРЬ ТОПА МАЧТЫ, или МАЧТОВЫЙ ОГОНЬ, или КЛОТИКОВЫЙ ОГОНЬ) – Masthead Light is a white light positioned over the fore and aft centerline of the vessel. Masthead Light (maritime term):- the white running light carried by steam vessel underway on the foremast or in the forepart of the vessel.

MAST STEP = СТЕПС МАЧТЫ – Mast Step (maritime term):- the frame on the keelson of boat (does not apply on ships) to which the heel of a mast is fitted.

MAT = MATURITY DURATION

MAT = МАТОВОЕ (или МАТИРОВАННОЕ, или ТУСКЛОЕ) – Mat is another spelling for matte. See also Matte. / Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

MATCH = ПОДБИРАТЬ (или ГАРМОНИРОВАТЬ, или ПАРА) – Match:- to provide, by selection, formulation, adjustment, or other means, a trial color that is indistinguishable from, or within specified tolerances of, a specified standard color under specified conditions.

MATCHED LUMBER = ПОДОГНАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ – Matched Lumber:- a lumber that is edge dressed and shaped to make a close tongue and groove joint at the edges or ends, when laid edge to edge, or end to end. / пиломатериал, который строган по . жёлоб или паз (groove).

MATCHED SALE–PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS = СОВПАДАЕМЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ КУПЛИ–ПРОДАЖИ (или УРАВНОВЕШИВАЕМЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ КУПЛИ–ПРОДАЖИ) – Matched Sale-Purchase Transactions:- a transaction in which the Federal Reserve sells a government security to a dealer or a foreign central bank and agrees to buy back the security on a specified date (usually within seven days) at the same price (the reverse of a repurchase agreement). Such transactions allow the Federal Reserve to temporarily absorb excess reserves from the banking system, limiting the ability of banks to make new loans and investments. / по той же самой цене (противоположность соглашения об откупе). Уравновешиваемая Операция Купли-Продажи – сделка, состоящая в продаже и обратной на ту же сумму покупке. Процедура Комитета по Операциям на Открытом Рынке (Federal Open Market Committee), в рамках которой Нью Йоркский Банк Федерального Резерва продаёт государственные ценные бумаги за краткосрочные федеральные фонды (federal funds) небанковскому дилеру с немедленной поставкой с условием обратной покупки в определённый день по той же цене. Соглашение о сделке требует, чтобы дилер продал ценные бумаги до указанной даты, которая варьирует от одного до 15 дней. ФРС выплачивает дилеру процентную ставку, равную ставке дисконта. Эти сделки также называются соглашениями об обратной продаже ценных бумаг с последующим выкупом, они снижают объём денежной массы в течение ограниченных периодов времени путём сокращения банковских балансов дилера и его избыточных резервов. ФРС, таким образом, имеет возможность регулировать необычный рост денежного рынка вследствие сезонного или иных факторов.

MATCHED SET = СОБРАННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ (или КОМПЛЕКТ В СБОРЕ) – Matched Set is a combination of a highway chassis and a sea container. Also known as Matched Unit.

MATCHER = ПОДБОРЩИК ПАРЫ – Matcher is a component of the Swiss Exchange system which matches bids and offers in the order book to bring about trades.

MATCH–HEAD SQUARE = БУТОН РАЗМЕРОМ СО СПИЧЕЧНУЮ ГОЛОВКУ (или ПОДЦВЕТНИК РАЗМЕРОМ СО СПИЧЕЧНУЮ ГОЛОВКУ) – Match-Head Square:- early stage of growth when the flower bud (excluding the outer bracts) reaches approximately the size of a large kitchen match head. / Ранняя стадия роста, когда бутон цветка (за исключением наружного прицветничка) достигает размера приблизительно с крупную головку кухонной спички.

MATCHING = ПРИВЕДЕНИЕ В СООТВЕТСТВИЕ (или СООТНЕСЕНИЕ, или ПОДГОНКА, или СОВПАДЕНИЕ) – Matching is an arranging assets and liabilities so that the cash flows generated by the assets can be expected to meet the liability payouts, either because the assets generate income of the right amount at the right time or because the market values of the assets are linked to the market values of the liabilities appropriately. Matching is the process for comparing the trade or settlement details provided by counterparties to ensure that they agree with respect to the terms of the transaction. Also called Comparison. A term Matching refers to the relationship – by size and incidence – between the cash-flows from the assets and those from the liabilities. The assets and liabilities of a life insurance company are said to be (absolutely) matched if the two cash flows cancel out. Otherwise, the company is said to be mismatched. In practice, absolute matching is almost impossible to attain, except in very special circumstances, and some degree of mismatching is therefore inevitable. In foreign trade, and particularly in loan guarantees, meeting credit terms offered by competing lenders. Matching is the process by which an intermediary compares the trade or settlement details provided by the broker-dealer with those of its customer. If the details match, the intermediary affirms the trade and a confirmation is generated. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has interpreted matching as a 'clearing agency function' according to the definition of a clearing agency in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. See clearing agency, confirmation/affirmation process. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

MATCHING LININGS = XX – Matching Linings:- wrong size or wrong material. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Take Off and Bundling Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MATCHMAKER EVENTS = ВСТРЕЧИ (или СОБЫТИЯ) С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫМИ ЛИЦАМИ – Matchmaker trade delegations are organized and led by the US International Trade Administration to help new-to-export and new-to-market firms meet prescreened prospects who are interested in their products or services in overseas markets. Matchmaker delegations usually target two major country markets in two countries and limit trips to a week or less. This approach is designed to permit US firms to interview a maximum number of prospective overseas business partners with a minimum of time away from their home office. The program includes US embassy support, briefings on market requirements and business practices, and interpreters' services. Matchmaker events, based on specific product themes and end-users, are scheduled for a limited number of countries each year.

MATCH TRISTIMULUS VALUES = ПОДОБРАННЫЕ (или ПОДОГНАННЫЕ, или ГАРМОНИРУЮЩИЕ) ТРЁХЦВЕТНЫЕ (или ТРИСТИМУЛЬНЫЕ) ИНТЕНСИВНОСТИ (или ВЕЛИЧИНЫ) – Match Tristimulus Values are the amounts of the three specified human response stimuli required to match a color.

MATELASSÉ = СТЁГАНОЕ (или МАТЭЛЯССЕ) – The French word, Matelassé means 'Quilted', 'Padded', or 'Cushioned', and in usage with fabric, refers to hand quilted textiles. It is meant to mimic the style of hand-stitched Marseilles type quilts made in Provence, France. Matelassé fabric can be either hand-stitched to create the decorative features of the fabric, or woven on a Jacquard loom for the appearance of quilting. Matelassé fabric is a heavy, thick textile that appears to be padded, but actually has no padding within the fabric. Matelassé fabric is commonly made in 100% cotton, but can be found in cotton/polyester blends and chenille as well. Designs range from simple, graphic square designs, or fancier floral motifs. Matelassé fabric can be very elegant, but is also favored for its comfortable, casual design that seems to improve with every washing. The textile is a favorite for shabby chic and French provincial décor for nearly every room of the house. Matelassé fabric is used on upholstery for slip covers and throw pillows, and in bedding, for coverlets, duvet covers and pillow shams. It is also used in crib bedding and children's bedding sets. In the 1960s, Oscar de la Renta designed suits and dresses using matelassé fabric. Handbags are also designed utilizing the unique quilted fabric. Matelassé fabric is typically woven in solid colors, with only the relief of the pattern for its decoration, but some makers create beautiful designs in bold colors to compliment the existing quilting. The National Geographic store sells the Kashmir Paisley Matelassé coverlet woven in a rich design featuring vibrant colors. The catalog company Lands End imports matelassé bedding woven by master weavers from Portugal. Coverlets and bedding are often made with a scalloped edging, but are also available in a simple hemmed edge. Antique and heirloom blankets made in matelassé fabric can be found in antique stores and online through individual collectors. Sewing enthusiasts can make their own matelassé fabric with basic quilting skills – it can be as simple or intricately designed as the seamstress is willing to make it. Because there is such a range in quality of matelassé fabric, cost varies from extremely affordable to very pricey, depending on the material used and where it is imported from. Matelassé is a medium to heavyweight luxury fabric made in a double cloth construction to create a blistered or quilted surface. Common end-uses are upholstery, draperies, and evening dresses. Matelassé is a soft double or compound fabric with a quilted appearance. One of the fabrics that, like cloque, has a blistered or quilted look to the design. Officially, the word matelassé implies the use of two different yarns that, when finished, react differently to the finishing resulting in a puckered effect in the fabric. In practice, the term Matelassé is usually applied to luxury fabrics for evening wear, while a word such as cloque is used for a similar fabric made from cotton. The heavier type is used in draperies and upholstery, whereas crêpe matelassé is popular in dresses, semiformal and formal suits and wraps, and trimmings. Matelassé is a soft, double or compound fancy-woven fabric with a quilted appearance. Heavier types are used as draperies and upholsteries. Crêpe matelassé is used for dresses, wraps, and other apparel. Matelassé is usually woven on a Jacquard loom. Matelassé:- French for 'Cushioned or Padded'. Fabric woven on Jacquard or dobby loom, in double cloth weave. The pattern stands out and gives a 'pouch' or 'quilted' effect to the goods. Crêpe yarn in double weave shrinks during finishing causing a blistering effect. In upholstery, coarse yarns cause blistering. Comes in colors, novelty effects, and some with metallic yarns. Gives good wear and drapes well. If washable, it must be laundered with care. It is very attractive and suits quite plain styles. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Сложное Пике; ткань с выпуклым узором сложноузорчатого переплетения. Марсельский или Марсейский (Marseilles). Под Матэляссе, от Французского слова Matelassé, означающее Стёганая, понимается . Матэляссе – ткань из натурального или искусственного шёлка с жаккардовым рисунком наподобие стёжки на ватине. По способу изготовления и внешнему виду напоминает клоке.

MATERIAL = МАТЕРИАЛ (или МАТЕРИЯ) – Material is another word for Fabric. See also Fabric. Fibers 1" to 11" long.

MATERIAL BALANCE = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛАНС (или БАЛАНС МАТЕРИАЛА) – Material Balance is a mathematical representation of material flow through a reaction system. The input material is accounted for throughout its various transformations.

MATERIAL BREACH = СУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ НАРУШЕНИЕ – Material Breach is a breach serious enough to destroy the value of the contract and to give a basis for an action for breach of contract. Breach of contract – a breach of a legal duty; failure to do something that is required in a contract.

MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES = СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА – Material Circumstances are any circumstances that would affect a prudent underwriter in deciding whether or not to accept an insurance contract and in assessing the correct premium to charge. / Любые обстоятельства, которые могли бы повлиять на предусмотрительного расписчика (андеррайтера), принимающего решение о заключении или отказе в заключении договора страхования и определении правильного размера подлежащей оплате премии.

MATERIAL FACT = СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ФАКТ – Material Fact:- this refers to any fact which would influence the judgment of a prudent underwriter in deciding whether to accept an insurance/reinsurance risk and the terms on which he would be willing to grant cover. Anything affecting an insurance contract significant enough to change the agreement between the insurance company and the policyholder. Material Fact is any fact that could influence an underwriter in their acceptance of the risk, or calculating the premium.

MATERIAL HANDLING = ПЕРЕВАЛКА МАТЕРИАЛА – Material Handling:- the services and processes the warehouse must utilize to move, store and otherwise handle materials.

MATERIAL REPRESENTATION = ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ СУЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ (или ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ СУЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ) – Material Representation:- a statement that is made to an underwriter during the negotiation of cover or the amendment or renewal of cover which would have influenced the judgment of a prudent underwriter in deciding whether to accept an insurance/reinsurance risk and the terms on which he would be willing to grant cover.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET = ЛИСТ ДАННЫХ О БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ МАТЕРИАЛА – A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), Safety Data Sheet (SDS), or Product Safety Data Sheet (PSDS) is an important component of product stewardship and occupational safety and health. These are required by agencies such as OSHA (short for the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration) in its Hazard Communication Standard, 29 C.F.R. 1910.1200. It provides workers with ways to allow them to work in a safe manner and gives them physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures. The MSDSs differ from country to country, as different countries have different regulations. In some jurisdictions, it is compulsory for the SDS to state the chemical's risks, safety, and effect on the environment. The SDSs are a commonly used classification for logging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures. The SDSs often include the safe use of the chemical and the hazardous nature of the chemical. Anytime chemicals are used these data sheets will be found. There is a need to have an internationally recognized symbol when describing hazardous substances. Labels can include hazard symbols such as the European Union standard black diagonal cross on an orange background, used to denote a harmful substance. The purpose of an SDS is not so that the general public will have a knowledge of how to read and understand it, but more so that it can be used in an occupational setting to allow workers to be able to work with it. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a reasonably detailed specification for the possible safety hazards associated with a product. They are prepared by the manufacturer of the product. Unfortunately, they are often not available for products that are regarded as 'consumer' products, even if the product poses serious safety hazards. For an excellent Internet resource for MSDS and other safety information, try http://www.siri.org/msds or http://www.hazard.com/msds. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a document that contains information on the potential hazards (health, fire, reactivity and environmental) and how to work safely with the chemical product. It is an essential starting point for the development of a complete health and safety program. It also contains information on the use, storage, handling and emergency procedures all related to the hazards of the material. The MSDS contains much more information about the material than the label. MSDSs are prepared by the supplier or manufacturer of the material. It is intended to tell what the hazards of the product are, how to use the product safely, what to expect if the recommendations are not followed, what to do if accidents occur, how to recognize symptoms of overexposure, and what to do if such incidents occur. In Canada, every material that is controlled by WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) must have an accompanying MSDS that is specific to each individual product or material (both the product name and supplier on the MSDS must match the material in use). There are nine (9) categories of information that must be present on an MSDS in Canada. These categories are specified in the Controlled Products Regulations and include:- (i) Product Information:- product identifier (name), manufacturer and suppliers names, addresses, and emergency phone numbers; (ii) Hazardous Ingredients; (iii) Physical Data; (iv) Fire or Explosion Hazard Data; (v) Reactivity Data:- information on the chemical instability of a product and the substances it may react with; (vi) Toxicological Properties:- health effects; (vii) Preventive Measures; (viii) First Aid Measures; and (ix) Preparation Information:- who is responsible for preparation and date of preparation of MSDS. The Controlled Products Regulations prescribes what information must be present in more detail. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS):- formal document containing important information about the characteristics and actual or potential hazards of a substance. It identifies the manufacturer of the material (with name, address, phone, and fax number) and usually includes:- (1) chemical identity, (2) hazardous ingredients, (3) physical and chemical properties, (4) fire and explosion data, (5) reactivity data, (6) health hazards data, (7) exposure limits data, (8) precautions for safe storage and handling, (9) need for protective gear, and (10) spill control, cleanup, and disposal procedures. Mandated by the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), it is used also in many other countries in one form or the other. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a document that contains information on the potential health effects of exposure to chemicals, or other potentially dangerous substances, and on safe working procedures when handling chemical products. It is an essential starting point for the development of a complete health and safety program. It contains hazard evaluations on the use, storage, handling and emergency procedures related to that material. The MSDS contains much more information about the material than the label and it is prepared by the supplier. It is intended to tell what the hazards of the product are, how to use the product safely, what to expect if the recommendations are not followed, what to do if accidents occur, how to recognize symptoms of overexposure, and what to do if such incidents occur. In compliance with the American ANSI Z400.1-1998 standard (official title 'Standard for Hazardous Industrial Chemicals – Material Safety Data Sheets – Preparation'), European Directive 91/155/EEC on 'defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC', and following amendments, and International Standard ISO 11014-1 ('Safety data sheet for chemical products – Part 1:- Content and order of sections'), each MSDS must contain sixteen sections:- (i) Product Information:- product identifier (scientific name, common name), name of the manufacturer and supplier, addresses, emergency phone numbers; (ii) Composition / Information on Ingredients; (iii) Hazards Identification:- data on flammability, reactivity, chronic hazards, ...; (iv) First-Aid Mesures:- description of recommended first-aid mesures in case an incident occurs, for example, in case of ingestion or inhalation of the substance, or in case of contact of the chemical product with eyes or skin; (v) Fire Fighting Mesures:- recommended fire fighting apparatus, methods and products, flash point of the substance, fire-fighting class, upper and lower flammable limit (ULF – LFL), dangerous combustion products, recommendations for preventing explosions and fires; (vi) Accidental Release Mesures:- mesures to be taken in case of the accidental release of the chemical substance or mixture into the environment: soil, rivers, waterways, sources of potable and non potable water, see, etc; (vii) Information on Recommanded Handling

and Storage Conditions:- recommended procedures for the handling, storage and usage of the chemical substance or mixture; (viii) Exposure Controls / Personal Protection:- this section often contains the exposure limits per country (classified by form of exposure or overexposure), as well as the personal protection equipment (PPE) recommended or required by law (respiratory protection, skin protection, eye protection, face mask, etc); (ix) Physical and Chemical Properties:- product properties such as vapor pressure, vapor density, specific weight, water solubility, appearance, odor type, boiling point, pH value, viscosity, evaporation rate, freezing point, ...; (x) Stability and Reactivity Data:- information on the stability of the substance, conditions to avoid, incompatibility with other substances or materials, hazardous decomposition products, etc; (xi) Toxicological Information:- information on the acute and chronic toxicity of the chemical substance, possibly data on the known carcinogenic properties, or labo tests; (xii) Ecological Information:- information on the ecotoxicity of the chemical product, analysis of its components, biodegradability in different environments, etc; (xiii) Disposal Considerations:- this section often contains references to local legal requirements regarding the disposal of hazardous chemical products; (xiv) Transport Information:- shipping name, hazard class, UN number, package group; (xv) Regulatory Information:- classification of the substance according to TSCA, SARA, CERCLA, ..., S- and R-Phrases; (xvi) Other Information:- this section often presents a list of abbreviations used in the MSDS, references to EU Directives en European or international (ISO) standards, version management of the MSDS, a disclaimer, ... Employers must make sure that all controlled products have an up-to-date (less than three years old) MSDS when they enter the workplace. The MSDS must be readily available to the workers who are exposed to the controlled product, and to the health and safety committee or representative. If an MSDS in English is not completely understood by non-native speakers, the MSDS in question requires to be translated in the native tongue of the personnel handling the hazardous materials. The employer has a duty to make an understandable MSDS for all hazardous products. Also, according to the 'downstream flow' principle, any importer, supplier, or reseller of a product containing substances requiring the provision of an MSDS, is under a legal obligation to provide the relevant safety sheets in the language of the importing country, so often an MSDS translation will be needed. In case of accidents, contamination or spillages, an MSDS can be a life insurance for workers handling hazardous substances. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a reasonably detailed specification for the possible safety hazards associated with a product. They are prepared by the manufacturer of the product. Unfortunately, they are often not available for products that are regarded as 'consumer' products, even if the product poses serious safety hazards. For an excellent Internet resource for MSDS and other safety information, try http://www.siri.org/msds or http://www.hazard.com/msds. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a document that provides health and safety information about products, substances or chemicals that are classified as hazardous substances or dangerous goods. MSDS's provide information on:- (i) the manufacturer or importing supplier; (ii) the product (its name, ingredients and properties); (iii) how the product can affect your health; (iv) precautions for using or storing it safely. Who Prepares And Provides MSDSs? Manufacturers and importers of dangerous goods and hazardous substances must:- (i) prepare an MSDS for each of their products; (ii) provide the current MSDS to employers or occupiers of premises where the product is used or stored; (iii) review and revise each MSDS as often as necessary and at least every 5 years to make sure that the information is accurate and up to date. Downstream suppliers of dangerous goods and hazardous substances must also provide MSDSs developed by the manufacturer or importer. This does not apply to suppliers who are retailers (for example, hardware stores). Employers' Responsibilities:- employers using or storing dangerous goods or hazardous substances on their premises must ensure that:- (i) they obtain an up to date MSDS for each of these products; (ii) their employees, contractors and emergency services personnel have access to the MSDS. Information To Be Included On An MSDS:- the Australian Safety & Compensation Council (ASCC) has developed a National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets. The Code sets out minimum standards for the content, format and layout of an MSDS. Under Victorian legislation, the MSDS must be written in English, be legible and include the following information:- the product name of the dangerous goods or hazardous substance; the name, address and telephone number of the Australian manufacturer or importing supplier; Australian telephone number for information in the event of an emergency; the date the MSDS was prepared or last reviewed; a statement that the substance is a hazardous substance (if applicable); the proper shipping name, UN number, class, subsidiary risk and packing group for dangerous goods; the hazard classification for hazardous substances; the risk and safety phrases for hazardous substances; the chemical or generic names of the individual ingredients in the hazardous substance or dangerous goods as required by the Victorian legislation; the proportion or proportion ranges of the ingredients required to be identified with a chemical or generic name; first aid measures; emergency procedures; any relevant health hazard information; the chemical and physical properties of the substance or its ingredients including any hazardous decomposition products likely to be generated during normal use; precautions for the safe use of the substance, including engineering controls and personal protective equipment; precautions for the safe storage and disposal of the substance; the exposure standard (if any) for a hazardous substances or its ingredients; and information on the health effects of the substance or its ingredients. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS):- a publication containing health and safety information on a hazardous product (including petroleum). The Occupational Safety And Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard requires that an MSDS be provided by manufacturers to distributors or purchasers prior to or at the time of product shipment. An MSDS must include the chemical and common names of all ingredients that have been determined to be health hazards if they constitute 1% or greater of the product's composition (0.1% for carcinogens). An MSDS also included precautionary guidelines and emergency procedures. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is an important document containing a chemical product's physical data, potential hazards, handling and required safety precautions. The information is used as a starting point when developing complete safety and health programs. It is a requirement for every manufacturer to include this information with every chemical product. The material safety data sheet is intended to provide workers with safe handling and usage procedures for a chemical product. It also warns about related hazards and steps that should be taken in case of an accident. Material safety data sheets vary in length (usually between one and ten pages), content and format. However, most of the basic and critical information must be included on all. A typical material safety data sheet must contain between 8 and 16 sections:- (i) Product Information:- manufacturer's name and contact information, product name, addresses and emergency phone numbers; (ii) Hazardous ingredients/identification information; (iii) Physical data:- melting, boiling and flash points; (iv) Fire or explosion hazard data; (v) Reactivity data:- chemical instability of a product and the substances it may react with; (vi) Toxicological properties/health effects; (vii) Preventive measures/precautions for safe handling and use:- storage, protective gear, handling spills, disposal of the product and associated packaging; (viii) First aid measures/control measures:- emergency procedures in case of accident and recognizing symptoms of overexposure; (ix) Preparation information:- preparation date and person responsible. The MSDS on corrosive acids, bases and chemicals helps to warn people handling them on their burning effect on the skin if it comes into contact, health problems if inhaled and corrosive effects on metals. The MSDS for particular corrosive chemicals also specify the metal types it corrodes as well as other materials, such as wood or plastics, that it can attack. See also Product Data Sheet; and Technical Data Sheet. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), or Product Safety Data Sheet (PSDS) are documents that list information relating to occupational safety and health for the use of various substances and products. SDSs are a widely used system for cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures. SDS information may include instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product, along with spill-handling procedures. The older MSDS formats could vary from source to source within a country depending on national requirements; however, the newer SDS format is internationally standardized. An SDS for a substance is not primarily intended for use by the general consumer, focusing instead on the hazards of working with the material in an

occupational setting. There is also a duty to properly label substances on the basis of physico-chemical, health, or environmental risk. Labels can include hazard symbols such as the European Union standard symbols. The same product (e.g., paints sold under identical brand names by the same company) can have different formulations in different countries. The formulation and hazard of a product using a generic name may vary between manufacturers in the same country.

MATERIALS–AND–SUPPLIES INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ МАТРИАЛЫ И ПОСТАВКИ – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Materials-And-Supplies Inventory:- all unprocessed raw and semifabricated commodities and supplies for which you have title.

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛАМИ – Materials Management:- the procurement, movement and management of materials and products from acquisition through to production.

MATERIALS OVERHEAD = XX – Materials Overhead:- the costs of indirect materials (supplies, such as glue or solder, that are used in small quantities in many products); also includes the costs related to the procurement and movement of materials, such as the salaries of purchasing, receiving, and stockroom personnel.

MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕДАЧЕ МАТЕРИАЛА – Material Transfer Agreement (MTA):- a document developed by the originator or plant breeder setting forth terms of restricted use of plant materials, populations, varieties, elite and raw germplasm, brands, and other plant propagules.

MATERIAL–VALUE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О МАТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ – Material-Value Clause is a clause in a bond loan agreement linking the amount of the nominal claim to a material substance or assets or to changes in the price of real (material) values. Depending on the type of link, a distinction is made, for instance, between a gold clause and an index clause.

MATE'S RECEIPT = ШТУРМАНСКАЯ РАСПИСКА (или РАСПИСКА ПОМОЩНИКА) – This is a temporary receipt issues for goods, which have been delivered to the vessel. The ocean B/L is issued in exchange for the Mate's Receipt. A receipt signed by the mate to say the cargo has been received on board in good order and condition. The Mate's Receipt is a receipt signed by a mate of the vessel, acknowledging receipt of cargo by the vessel. The individual in possession of the mate's receipt is entitled to the bill of lading which in due course is issued in exchange for that receipt. An archaic practice. An acknowledgement of cargo receipt signed by a mate of the vessel. The possessor of the mate's receipt is entitled to the bill of lading, in exchange for that receipt. Mate's Receipt is a document signed by the chief officer of a vessel acknowledging the receipt of a certain shipment on board. Remarks can be made as to the order and condition of the consignment. / Штурманская Расписка – судовой документ о принятии груза к перевозке, выдаваемый судовой администрацией грузоотправителю после погрузки товара на судно.

MATIF (SA) = MARCHE A TERME INTERNATIONAL DE FRANCE (SA)

MATRIX = МАТРИЦА (или МАТРИКС) – Matrix is a medium in which something is embedded. / средство (или среда), в которое что-либо заливается. Матрица – тело или форма, по которым образуется новое тело или новая форма. Под Матрицей, от Латинского слова Matrix, означающее Матка, . Под Матриксом, от Латинского слова Mater, означающее Основа или буквально Мать, понимается мелкозернистое полужидкое вещество, заполняющее внутриклеточные структуры (митохондрии, пластиды, ядра и другие органоиды) и пространства между ними.

MATRIX FIBER = МАТРИЧНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Matrix Fiber is a manufactured fiber that is essentially a physical combination or mixture of two or more chemically distinct constituents or components combined at or prior to the time of extrusion (i.e. produced in fiber form), which components if separately extruded would each fall within different definitions of textile fiber. Mean Fiber is a multicomponent fiber in which discrete and discontinuous portions of one or more polymers are embedded in a matrix of another polymer. Matrix Fiber is:- (1) a manufactured fiber that is essentially a physical combination or mixture of two or more chemically distinct constituents or components combined at or prior to the time of extrusion (i.e. produced in fiber form), which components if separately extruded would each fall within different definitions of textile fiber. Matrix fibril fibers have the fibril constituent randomly arranged across the cross section of the matrix. When the fibril component is in high concentration it may actually form a fibrillar network in the matrix. (2) In aerospace textiles, a thermoplastic fiber used with reinforcing fiber to form a composite after consolidation with heat and pressure. (3) In nonwovens manufacture, fibers that are blended with low-melt fibers to form a thermally bonded fabric. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

MATRIX FIBRIL FIBER = МАТРИЧНОЕ ВОЛОКНО ФИБРИЛ – A Matrix-Fibril Fiber called 'Source' is produced by Allied Chemicals Ltd (an India-based company). The fiber is based on PET fibrils embedded in a matrix of Nylon 6. The presence of PET fibrils is supposed to increase the modulus of the fiber, to reduce moisture regain, to reduce the dye ability, improve the texturing ability and give the fiber a unique lustrous appearance. Matrix Fibril Fibers have the fibril constituent randomly arranged across the cross section of the matrix. When the fibril component is in high concentration it may actually form a fibrillar network in the matrix. See also Matrix Fiber. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Алайд Кемикэлз Эл.ти.ди. (Allied Chemicals Ltd). влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

MATTE = МАТТ (или МЭТ, или XX) – (1) Matte is a dull surface on a fabric. Since one of the characteristics of fabrics made from man-made fibers is a shiny surface, mattefinished fabrics have become popular and matte looks for man-made fabrics are achieved in yarn processing or finishing. See also Finishing. / Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

(2) Matte:- lacking luster or gloss. Synonymous with Flat in paint terminology.

MATTED STAPLE = СВАЛЕННЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЬ (или СПУТАННЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЬ) – Matted Staple is a fiber in the bale that is compressed and entangled in a manner indicating that the fiber was either too wet at the baling operation or that excessive baling pressure was used.

MATTED WOOL = МАТИРОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или СВАЛЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или СПУТАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Matted Wool:- it seems that the more you brush it, the more knotted it gets. See also Cotted. The Cause of Matted Wool:- every sheep owner and wool buyer is very familiar with the sight of a matter or 'cotted' fleece, and-such wool is in no sense good to deal with. These fleeces cannot be combed, as the staples refuse to be opened out or to part each other's company; hence they have to be broken up by being wilted, or put through the 'devil', this process disintegrating the wool every quickly. But such fleeces when broken up are still sadly deficient, and are never fit to be used in the ordinary way, and for regular made fabrics. These fleeces have always to be put to the 'cast' fleeces, and there to be used for something of a very secondary kind. The reason for this is that such wool is always badly grown; is usually rough in texture, even if off merino sheep; is always tender, and there is a want of that life and vitality which is so essential in ail well grown wool. When these characteristics are wanting, there is pronounced weakness and deficiency in the staple and stock. The matting or cottint of the sheep's wool is one of the many disagreeable points connected with the sheep-farming industry (writes S.B. Hollings, in the 'Live Stock Journal'), and always means a loss to the owner. The cause of this matting is interesting to inquire into. It is

customary to lay the blame upon wet weather, poor feed, or a hereditary tendency, but the real root of the evil lies in the failure of the sheep to produce a sufficient quantity of yolk, which acts as a lubricant or pomatum, and prevents the serrated edges of the fiber from inter locking and felting together. In Individual cases the tendency may arise from any of the following causes:- (1) Poor-bred sheep are always more liable than well bred ones, because the hair is much coarser and the production or exudation of yolk up the core or pith of the fiber is much less. This is especially noticeable when the sire is of poor breeding, and one that is a poor thriver should never be used. We have seen some English farmers use sires that had half their coat off their back, the wool literally having fallen off on account of the low condition of the animal. There is no wonder that such sires will get inferior stock and perpetuate the evils arising out of poor thriving and low condition. The peculiarities here are hereditary. In the long-woolled sheep It is also more noticeable than in merinos and southdowns, because the production of yolk in the short-woolled sheep is much greater in proportion than the long woolled, and the fleece is more impervious to water, which is also a strongly predisposing agent. (2) As already said, wet weather may also influence and cause this, because it washes out the yolk, which is more or less soluble in water, and this leaves the fiber in, a condition most ready to mat. The same thing, applies to damp and marshy ground. If the sheep are washed too frequently, and at times and seasons when they cannot dry, the mattings almost sure to take place; butin these days fleece washing Is a thing of the past, except among English farmers, who still river wash their sheep eight or ten days before shearing. (3) A poor feed has the same result, because a loss in condition means poverty of coat. It is then that the fiber becomes dry, harsh, and brittle, there is not that soft, supple, and elastic feel; and, in addition to this, the sheep will probably be more restless, so increasing the tendency to mat or felt. I attach great importance to the feeding of sheep, my experience leading me to affirm that among a lot of poorly fed sheep the most matted fleeces arise, simply because the animals do not derive that nourishment that is required to feed both carcase and fleece. (4) If dipplng has not been properly per formed, and the sheep are infected with vermin, ticks, scab, and other skin disFix this text eases, it renders the sheep restless, and at the same time checks the production of yolk, and prevents it being evenly distributed over the fleece. Careful attention to the food, health, and shelter of sheep is therefore necessary, especially in these days when wool buyers can pick and choose in almost any market in the world. Let the fleece be grown as near perfection as possible. / Матовая (Cotted). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

MATT EFFECT = МАТОВЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ (или МАТИРОВАННЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ, или ТУСКЛЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ) – Matt Effect:- xxxxx. See also Basket Weave.

MATTER OTHER THAN CEREAL GRAINS = ЗЕРНОВАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ (или ПРИМЕСЬ ДРУГИХ ЗЛАКОВЫХ ЗЕРНОВЫХ КУЛЬТУР) – Matter Other Than Cereal Grains is a type of foreign material. It includes large seeds and seeds of such grains as Buckwheat, Peas, Corn and Beans, and may include coarse vegetable matter. / У Ячменя к Сорной Примеси относят:- (i) весь проход, полученный при просеивании навески зерна через сито с отверстиями диаметром 1.5 мм (полотно № 1 – 15); (ii) в остатке на сите с отверстиями диаметром 1.5 мм; (iii) минеральную примесь – гальку, комочки земли, частицы шлака, руды и тому подобное; (iv) органическую примесь – части стеблей и стержней колоса, ости, плёнки и тому подобное; (v) семена дикорастущих растений; (vi) семена культурных растений, не отнесённые к зерновой примеси; (vii) испорченные зёрна Ячменя, Пшеницы, Полбы, Ржи и Овса:- загнившие, заплесневевшие, поджаренные, обуглившиеся – все с испорченным эндоспермом от коричневого до чёрного цвета, а также со светлым, но рыхлым, легко рассыпающимся эндоспермом; (viii) зёрна Ячменя, Пшеницы, Полбы, Ржи и Овса с полностью выеденным эндоспермом; и (ix) вредную примесь – спорынью, головню, зёрна, поражённые нематодой, плевел опьяняющий, горчак ползучий, софору лисохвостную, термопсис ланцетный (мышатник), вязель разноцветный, гелиотроп опушённоплодный, триходесму седую. У Ячменя к Зерновой Примеси относят зёрна Ячменя:- (i) битые и изъеденные независимо от характера и размера повреждений, давленые, с нарушенной оболочкой и открытым эндоспермом; (ii) недозрелые:- сильно недоразвитые – щуплые, а также зёрна зелёные, деформирующиеся при надавливании шпателем; (iii) проросшие – с вышедшим наружу корешком или ростком; (iv) повреждённые самосогреванием или сушкой, с изменённым цветом оболочки и эндоспермом от кремового до светло-коричневого цвета; и (v) зёрна Пшеницы, Полбы, Ржи и Овса целые и повреждённые, не отнесённые по характеру повреждений к сорной примеси.

MAT–UP = XX (или КОЛТУН НА ЛИЦЕВОЙ СТОРОНЕ) – Defect Name:- Mat-Up. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Mat-Up:- This defect is the result of several ends breaking and entangling so as to interfere with the proper interlacing of ends and picks. Severity:- Major.

MATURE = ЗРЕЛОЕ (или СОЗРЕВШЕЕ) – Mature:- applied to cells and tissues that have differentiated into their final adult form assuming the function or form characteristic of cells or tissues found in a fully developed part of the plant.

MATURED FIBERS = ЗРЕЛЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Matured Fibers are fibers, the cell walls of which have developed sufficiently so that, upon swelling, they become unconvoluted and almost rod-like in shape. The wall width is equal to or greater than one-fourth of its maximum width.

MATURE GRAIN = ЗРЕЛОЕ ЗЕРНО (или СОЗРЕВШЕЕ ЗЕРНО) – Mature Grain is the stage when the Rice grains in the panicle are yellow, fully developed, hard, and capable of sprouting.

MATURITY = ЗРЕЛОСТЬ – Maturity:- pertains to the thickness of the fiber wall in speaking of Cotton. Maturity depends upon the degree to which the lumen (stalk tube) has been obliterated by the cellulose which constitutes the walls. Maturity is a fiber characteristic which expresses the relative degree of thickening of the fiber wall. it is the measure of primary and secondary wall thickness. Maturity is a term used to describe the completion of natural growth and development. (1) Boll:- A mature boll is one that has sufficient nutrition (carbohydrates and mineral nutrients) to open normally if the subtending leaf is removed. The boll slicing technique may be used to determine if a boll is mature. A boll that resists cross-sectional slicing by a sharp knife (due to fiber development) is considered mature. A dark seed coat is also an indication of boll maturity. (2) Crop:- A crop maturity is related to a field population of Plants (in relation to environmental potential) that has developed to the point that no additional inputs are required. Crop maturity is indicated by nodes above white flower (NAWF). / заращён/сплюснут целлюлозой, которая составляет стенки. Зрелость – характеристика накопления хлопковой целлюлозы в стенках волокон, проявляющаяся изменением толщины клеточной стенки и внутренней структуры в процессе созревания Хлопчатника.

MATURITY = ПОГАШЕНИЕ – The term Maturity is used in various contexts, e.g.,:- (i) period between the disbursal of a loan and its specified repayment; (ii) for fixed-interest securities, the time between the issue of a security and its redemption; and (iii) in forward transactions (e.g., options, warrants and futures), the time between concluding the forward contract or issue up to the maturity or expiry date. Maturity is the date when a futures contract that has not been offset by an opposite position must be settled by delivery of physical metal. / Наступление Срока (погашения) или Зрелость:- (1) Дата, когда долговой инструмент должен быть оплачен. По облигации, срок погашения которой наступает 01 Января 2012, её держатель в срок погашения получит выплату в размере основной стоимости облигации и последних процентных платежей. Доход по облигации часто рассчитывается на базе доходности к погашению (yield-to-maturity). (2) Когда этот термин употребляют относительно компании или экономики, то это означает, что состояние этой компании или экономики стабильно и они не имеют возможностей для дальнейшего динамичного

роста. Например, экономисты могут сказать, что промышленно развитая экономика достигла зрелости. Аналитики фондового рынка могут сказать, что рынок компании является зрелым, если спрос на её продукцию не растёт.

(2) Maturity is the time when a note, bond or other investment option comes due for payment to investors. / Погашение – это момент времени, когда нота, облигация или иной инвестиционный опцион становится должным к оплате инвесторам.

(3) Maturity is the period when a futures contract can be settled by delivery of the actual commodity or through cash settlement if that is an alternative to delivery. Maturity is the date on which a futures contract ceases to exist. Period within which a futures contract can be settled by delivery of the actual commodity.

MATURITY DATE = ДАТА ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Maturity Date is a time when a debt or other obligation becomes due. With a bond it is the date that it can be redeemed. The date that a bond comes due and must be paid off. / Дата Погашения (займа, векселя, облигации):- (1) Дата, на которую основная сумма простого или переводного векселя, банковского акцепта, облигации или иного кредитного документа подлежит оплате. Также дата прекращения или погашения, на которую заём, выплачиваемый путём периодических взносов, должен быть полностью выплачен. (2) При факторинге (factoring) срок полного урегулирования разновременных платежей между должником и кредитором, когда долги покупателей переводятся продавцу ежемесячно по дебиторским счетам.

MATURITY DEGREE = СТЕПЕНЬ ЗРЕЛОСТИ – The notion of Maturity Degree is defined as relative thickness of fiber wall. The maturity degree accepted in Russia is a parameter defined as relation of external diameter (D) of fiber, before drying to diameter (d) of its lumen, or as a relation of fiber width (E) after drying to width (e) of its lumen. The method of determination of maturity degree is based on the comparison of fiber image with fiber standards of different maturity degrees. The observations of fibers were carried out on biological light microscope and on scanning electron microscope. / обсервация (наблюдение).

MATURITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СО ЗРЕЛОСТЬЮ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗРЕЛОСТИ) – Maturity Ratio is the ratio of the degree of wall thickening to a standard degree of thickening selected arbitrarily to equal 0.577. / Соотношение степени толщины стенки со стандартной степенью толщины, выбранной арбитражем и равной 0.577.

MATY = MATURITY

MAUND = МОНД (или МАУНД) – Maund is a traditional unit of weight in India and throughout South Asia. The maund varied considerably, but during the period of British rule in India it was standardized at about 82.286 pounds or 37.324 2 kilograms. The maund is divided into 40 seers. Since 1980, Pakistan has used a metric version of the maund equal to exactly 40 kilograms or 88.185 pounds, thus making the seer equal to the kilogram. / Монд – традиционная мера веса в Индии и странах Южной Азии. В этих странах Монд имел значительные различия, но в течение Британского правления в Индии он постепенно стандартизировался в значение 82.286 фунтов или 37.324 2 килограмм. Монд состоит из 40 сиэ (seers). С 1980 Пакистан стал использовать метрическую версию монда, точно равную 40 килограммам или 88.185 фунтам, приведя при этом 1 сиэ к 1 килограмму.

MAUVE = МОВ (или РОЗОВАТО–ЛИЛОВОЕ) – Mauve:- moderate purple, violet, or lilac; a strong purple.

MAVERICK COCOA BEAN = БОБ КАКАО МАВЭРИК – ‘Maverick’ varieties:- our list must also include the ‘mavericks’ found in South America, which cannot be classified with the three main varieties. The most important of these is Ecuador’s ‘national’ Cocoa tree, with its large, green, wrinkled pods and its large purple beans. Less well known is the Forastero Cocoa tree of Surinam. The ‘national’ Cocoa of Ecuador, otherwise known as ‘Arriba’ is highly aromatic; it is, however, much more tannic than Criollo and darker in color.

MAWATA = MABATA – Mawata:- silk cocoons that have been simmered and opened onto a wooden frame. This is how to make Mawatas, or Silk Hankies. Each hankie is a single Bombyx mori cocoon attenuated (spread out) into a large square; these are easy to spin, and can also be used in textile arts such as papermaking and felting. The original name, Mawata, comes from Japanese, and means ‘to spread around’. This form of silk was originally used as padding inside winter kimonos and other garments, as well as being spun into yarn. To begin, the cocoons are placed in a crock pot for about 30 to 45 minutes, in a solution of 1 gallon water, 1/4 cup Orvus paste, and 1/4 cup washing soda. The cocoons will want to float; it helps to dunk them a few times to get them good and wet. The solution dissolves the sericin, or silk gum, that holds the cocoons together. The cocoons are done when they can be easily squished out of shape, but take them out before they become formless blobs. Be careful handling the cooked cocoons, as they are hot, and sometimes filled with hot water. It can squirt out and surprise you. Ask me how I know, eh? Then, I begin to stretch out and attenuate the cocoon. I can’t show the part where I hook one corner on a post sticking out of the frame, then spread it out to hook on all the other posts, because I’m taking these pictures myself and it’s a two-handed operation. Here’s a stack of about a dozen cocoons that I’ve spread out on the frame, one on top another. The frame that I’m using is made from 4 eight-inch stretcher bars, used for stretching canvas, and four little picture-hanger pegs that are like a nail on both ends. This is a side view; you can see the thickness it builds up. After I’ve made a good stack of them (usually about ten or so) I rinse them in the sink with clean water until they stop sudsing, then rinse with a solution of citric acid in water to remove any traces of the alkaline washing soda, and then I rinse with Milsoft, a special silk fabric softener. The acid and Milsoft rinses are easiest to do with a bowl and a cup; I hold the frame over the bowl, and pour the solutions through the hankies using the cup. When rinsing, be careful not to rub the stack of hankies, as it can tangle the fibers between the layers. I don’t have a photo of the next step yet. I turn the frame hankies-down on a piece of absorbent toweling (I use one of those Super-Shammy cloths, but paper towels work too) and free the hankies from the frame. I use a dinner fork to pry the stack of hankies off the prongs of the frame, keeping the whole stack together. Once all the corners are free, I lift the frame off, and put another layer of toweling on top of the hankies, and roll and squeeze them to help them dry. Then, I hang the completed stack up to dry thoroughly. This is a single mawata (one cocoon worth), after it’s dried. The patch that didn’t spread out smoothly is the cradle – the last bit of silk that the worm spun before changing its skin inside the cocoon. My mawatas aren’t quite as smoothly spread out as the commercial version; the commercial ones are a lot more consistently spread than this, and the edges are thinner. The difference is pretty much impossible to tell once they’re spun up. As with many textile techniques, practice helps a lot. A few suggestions and variations:- (i) You can use vinegar instead of citric acid. I like citric acid because it has no smell. I use about a tablespoon to a two-quart bowl; if you use vinegar, use about a 1/4 cup ‘glug’. (ii) You can replace the Milsoft with regular fabric softener, but the Milsoft is really great stuff. It gives the silk back a lot of the silky handle you want for it to have. I get it from Dharma Trading Company. (iii) It’s crucial for the stack to come off the frame to dry. This prevents the corners from being weakened as the silk shrinks on drying. It also frees up the frame for the next stack! This was one of those things that nobody told me, but I figured out eventually through trial and error. (iv) Although the Milsoft helps, these are just snaggy. They will catch on any slightly rough spot on your hands. Working over your hands with a salt scrub, or with a pumice stone, and using plenty of non-greasy lotion will help. Silk caps are a very similar preparation, but instead of being spread on a square, they are stretched over a bamboo hoop. In order to spin from hankies, separate out a single layer, then put your hands through the center. Stretch the hankie out into a big donut of fiber, and then keep pre-drafting it out until it’s as thin as you like. Roll the fiber into a little bird’s-nest, make up as many as you like, and then you’re ready to go! It is difficult to draft this fiber if even a hint of twist works its way into the drafting zone, because the fibers are so long. Hankies are excellent

as a carry-around project, because the fibers don't fly away and get on things like many silk preparations can. Hankies naturally make a slightly textured yarn, with occasional slubs and a lower sheen. Amy Singer of Knitty.com shows how to spin silk hankies here – with a link to wormspit.com! Carol Weymar has an excellent tutorial on spinning from silk caps here; the technique is very similar. If you have hankies that have been dyed (or if you dye your own!) you can preserve the colorways by stretching the hankie horizontally in one whole piece instead of punching through the center. If a hankie is dyed in striped areas of color, stretching opposite of the stripes will keep patches of separate colors in the roving, while stretching in the direction of the stripes will blend the colors more. / Щелочное (Alkaline). Орвэс (Orvus). Сьюпэ-Щэми (Super-Shammy). Дарма Тчрэйдинь Кампэни (Dharma Trading Company). Милсафт (Milsoft). Эми Синё (Amy Singer) из Нити.дат.кам (Knitty.com). Кэрол Вэймо (Carol Weymar).

MAX = MAXIMUM

MAX = MIDWEST EXCHANGE AUTOMATED EXECUTION SYSTEM

MAXI = МАКСИ – Maxi is a long skirt, dress, or coat.

MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE TURN RATE = МАКСИМАЛЬНО ДОСТИГАЕМАЯ СТАВКА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ – Maximum Achievable Turn Rate is the maximum Inventory Turn Rate that could be achieved by reducing Inventory to no more than floor samples (no backup product in the warehouse).

MAXIMUM CARGO HEIGHT = МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ ВЫСОТА ГРУЗА – Maximum Cargo Height:- frozen goods are packed using the block stowage method merely for protection against the effects of external heat, so it must be ensured that subzero temperatures are maintained in the floor, side and ceiling areas. A free space of at least 8–10 cm must be left for the return air between the top of the cargo block and the container roof. This maximum cargo height is indicated in the containers.

MAXIMUM CROPPING = МАКСИМАЛЬНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ (или МАКСИМАЛЬНОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ) – Maximum Cropping is a cropping to attain the greatest possible production per unit area in a given time without regard for the cost involved. / .

MAXIMUM DAILY PRICE FLUCTUATION = МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ СУТОЧНАЯ ФЛУКТУАЦИЯ ЦЕНЫ (или МАКСИМАЛЬНОЕ СУТОЧНОЕ КОЛЕБАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Maximum Daily Fluctuation is the maximum amount the contract price can change up or down during one trading session, as fixed by exchange rules. / Как зафиксировано уставом биржи, максимальная сумма изменения цены контракта вверх или вниз в течение одной торговой сессии. Под Флуктуацией, от Латинского слова Fluctuatio, означающее Колебание, понимается случайные отклонения от средних значений, вызываемые общей ситуацией на рынке.

MAXIMUM DEMAND = МАКСИМАЛЬНОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ СПРОС) – Maximum Demand is the greatest of all demands of the load that has occurred within a specified period of time.

MAXIMUM PRICE FLUCTUATION = МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ ФЛУКТУАЦИЯ ЦЕНЫ (или МАКСИМАЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕБАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Maximum Price Fluctuation:- a commodity exchange's established maximum limits for fluctuations in futures prices during any one trading session. See also Daily Price Limit, Limit Down, Limit Up, Maximum Daily Price Fluctuation, and Price Limit. / Флуктуация (Колебание) Цены. Под Флуктуацией, от Латинского слова Fluctuatio, означающее Колебание, понимается случайные отклонения от средних значений, вызываемые общей ситуацией на рынке.

MAXIMUM SECURING LOAD = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ НОРМА ЗАГРУЗКИ (или МАКСИМАЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Maximum Securing Load (MSL) is the strength of a material to resist a tensile load without suffering plastic/permanent deformation. The MSL is extremely important for cargo securing, since materials which are liable to suffer permanent deformation must not be used for securing cargoes. Cargo securing materials must therefore be dimensioned to ensure that they are loaded no further than their MSL. / В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям.

MAXIMUM SUM MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ МАКСИМАЛЬНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Maximum Sum Mortgage is a mortgage where the underlying real estate property provides collateral in an amount not exceeding the sum entered in the Land Register (in contrast to a Capital Mortgage). / поземельная книга .

MAXIMUM WORKING LOAD = МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ РАБОЧАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Maximum Working Load is a greatest payload that a pallet may be permitted to carry in a specific loading and support condition. Note:- this will vary according to the type, distribution, arrangement and means of stabilization of the load and the system of support. It may be above or below the nominal load (see ISO/TS 8611-2 [1]). / Максимальная Рабочая Нагрузка:- наибольшая полезная нагрузка, допустимая для поддона в конкретном состоянии нагружения и крепления (опирания). Примечание:- она зависит от типа, распределения, устройства и средств обеспечения устойчивости нагрузки и системы крепления (опирания) и может быть меньше или больше номинальной нагрузки (стандарт ISO/TS 8611-2 [1]).

MAYAHUEL = МАЙЯУЭЛЬ – Mayahuel is Aztec Goddess of Maguey (Agave), fertility, alcohol and pulque. Drawing of Mayahuel. / Майяуэль, в мифологии Ацтеков первоначально одна из Богинь плодородия, а затем Богиня Агавы и изготовлявшегося из неё опьяняющего напитка октли. Изображалась в виде женщины с 400 грудями.

MB = MANAGEMENT BUYOUT

Mb = MEGABASE

MBA = MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

MBBL = THOUSAND BARRELS

MBIA = MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

MBM = MEAT AND BONE MEAL

MBO = MANAGEMENT BUYOUT

MBO = MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE

MBOE = THOUSAND BARRELS–OF–OIL EQUIVALENT

MBPS = MODIFIED BULK PEDIGREE SELECTION

MBR = MARKET BASED RATE

MBRC = MARGINAL BENEFIT COST RATIO

MBS = MORTGAGE–BACKED SECURITIES

MBSCC = MORTGAGE–BACKED SECURITIES CLEARING CORPORATION

MC = MARGINAL CREDIT

MC = MINISTER COUNSELLOR

MC = MOISTURE CONTENT

MC = MONACO

MC = MULTIPLE CROSS

MCA = MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPERES

MCA = MONETARY CONTROL ACT OF 1980

MCA = MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

M–CATS = MUNICIPAL CERTIFICATES OF ACCRUAL ON TAX–EXEMPT SECURITIES

MCCLELLAN OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР МЭКЛЭЛЛЭНА – The exact calculation of the McClellan Oscillator is covered below, but it is basically the result of subtracting a 39-day exponential average of advances minus declines (5% Index) from a 19-day exponential average (10% Index). The McClellan Oscillator is an intermediate-term indicator, but it can also be used for short-term timing when it bottoms in oversold territory – in the area of –100 and below. When the McClellan Oscillator moves below the Zero Line a SELL Signal is rendered, and a BUY Signal results when it moves above zero; however, these are general guide lines not hard rules guaranteed to result in profitable trading. A 'typical' McClellan Oscillator pattern series consists of consecutive formation of a Complex Bottom, a Middle Spike, and a Buy Spike. The typical Complex Bottom is a bowl-shaped series of oscillations below the Zero Line while the market is declining. This is followed by a move above well above zero which begins the formation of the Middle Spike – a stalactite between the move above zero and the move back below zero. The Middle Spike signals the beginning of an intermediate-term up move, but it is usually followed by another down move, possibly to lower lows. After the down leg of the Middle Spike has concluded, we can expect a Buy Spike, which as the name implies signals a new up trend in the market. Buy Spikes are normally formed in oversold territory (–80 and below), but rising series of Buy Spikes is also a possibility. While this is a typical series of chart formations that will help us identify changes in market direction and determine current market status, unfortunately, they may not appear in the specified order ... or at all. The McClellan Summation Index is a cumulative total of the daily McClellan Oscillator readings. It is normally posted on the chart as a series of dots so that we can observe the acceleration in breadth as represented by the space between the dots. The McClellan Oscillator and Summation Index are a breadth-based indicator, which means it is derived from the daily advances minus declines on the New York Stock Exchange. These indicators were invented in the 1960's by Sherman and Marion McClellan, and since then they have proven to be some of the most useful analysis tools in existence. A breadth indicator derived from each day's net advances (the number of advancing issues less the number of declining issues). Similar to MACD, the McClellan Oscillator is a momentum indicator that is applied to the advance/decline statistics. As a momentum indicator, the McClellan Oscillator attempts to anticipate positive and negative changes in the AD statistics for market timing. Buy and sell signals are generated as well as overbought and oversold readings. Traders may also look for positive or negative divergences to time their trades. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Аналогично МЭКДИ (MACD), Осциллятор МэКлэллэна (McClellan Oscillator) является индикатором момента, который .

MCCLELLAN SUMMATION INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СУММИРОВАНИЮ ОТ МЭКЛЭЛЛЭНА – McClellan Summation Index:- the Summation Index is a long-term indicator which oscillates in relation to a Zero Line. The normal range of movement is between Zero and +2 000. Movement below the Zero Line is considered bearish, while movement above +2 000 is considered bullish. Historical extremes are approximately +4 000 and –2 000. The direction of Summation Index movement, up or down, is an indication of whether money is moving in or out of the market. When the Summation Index moves below the Zero Line it is an extremely negative sign for the market and indicates that a long-term down trend is in progress and is likely to become more severe; however, it is also likely that a significant market bottom is a few weeks or months away. Once the Summation Index drops below the Zero Line, we should anticipate a bottom in the area of –1 000 or below. Once that oversold Summation Index bottom has formed, it provides strong evidence that a major market bottom is in place. There are instances where Summation Index oversold bottoms have formed and were followed by continued selling in the market and lower Summation Index lows, so you should look at our historical charts, which track this index back to 1926, to get an idea of its various configurations. The McClellan Oscillator and Summation Index are a breadth-based indicator, which means it is derived from the daily advances minus declines on the New York Stock Exchange. These indicators were invented in the 1960's by Sherman and Marion McClellan, and since then they have proven to be some of the most useful analysis tools in existence. A popular market breadth indicator that is ultimately derived from the number of advancing and declining stocks in a given market. Many people regard it as an excellent indicator of the overall 'health' of the market and the market's current trend. It was developed by Sherman and Marian McClellan and first presented in their book 'Patterns For Profit' (available from McClellan Financial Publications, Inc., Lakewood, WA, the United States of America). / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Шёмэн (Sherman) и Мэриэн МэКлэллэн (Marian McClellan). МэКлэллэн Файнэншэл Пабликэйшэнз, Инк. (McClellan Financial Publications, Inc.), Лэйквуд, Штат Вашингтон, Соединённые Штаты Америки.

MCD = MULTIPLE CROPPING DEPARTMENT

MCF = THOUSAND CUBIC FEET

MCF = ТКФ – MCF is a traditional symbol for 1 000 (not one million) cubic feet, a unit of volume equal to about 28.317 cubic meters. / Сокращение ТКФ (MCF) (от тысяч кубических футов) является традиционным символом для 1 000 (не одного миллиона) кубических футов; единица объёма равна приблизительно 28.317 кубическим метрам.

MCI = MULTIPLE CROPPING INDEX

MCM = THOUSAND CUBIC METERS

M–COMMERCE = MOBILE COMMERCE

MCP = MARKET–CLEARING PRICE

MCTF = MARITIME CABOTAGE TASK FORCE

MCX = MULTI COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED

M–D = MAN–DAYS

MD = MOBILE DEVICE

MD = MOLDOVA

MD = MONTHS AFTER DATE

MDA = MULTIPLE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

MDAX® = СДАКС® – Deutsche Börse's MDAX® (mid-cap index) covers the liquid securities of the 'second level'. It comprises the 50 largest companies from classic sectors in the Prime Standard segment of FWB (Frankfurt Stock Exchange) that rank below the DAX® shares in terms of market capitalization and trading volume. The base date for the index is 1987-December-30 = 1 000 points. The criteria for including a share in the MDAX® are trading volume and market capitalization on the basis of the number of shares in free float as well as a representative postion in the sector. The composition of the index is reviewed on a semi-annual basis and adjusted in March and September. Decisions on changes to the MDAX® are taken by the Executive Board of Deutsche Börse AG based on proposals of the Working Committee for Stock Indices. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

MDC = MODIFICATION DETECTION CODE

MDL = MOLDOVAN LEU

MDS = MARKET DATA SYSTEM

MDS = MINIMUM DATA SET

MEA = MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT AGREEMENT

MEAL = МУКА ПРОСТОГО ПОМОЛА – Meal is a grain which has been ground or otherwise reduced in particle size. / Мука Простого Помола – это зерно, которое было истолчёно или уменьшено в размере частиц иным образом.

MEAN = СРЕДНЕЕ – Mean is the average of a series of observations or measurements. The expected value of a statistical distribution. Mean is the arithmetic average.

MEANDER = МЕАНДР (или ИЗЛУЧИНА) – Meander is a loop-like bend in a river with a cliff or bluff on the outer curve and a gently shelving slope on the inner side of the bend. One of a series of approximately sinuous curves or windings in the course of a river or creek. / Под Меандром понимается древнегреческое название извилистой Реки Большой Мендерес, в Турции. Название меандр стало нарицательным для обозначения речных излучин – меандров.

MEAN FIBER DIAMETER = СРЕДНИЙ ДИАМЕТР ВОЛОКНА – Mean Fiber Diameter is the average diameter (thickness) of a group of fibers from an animal.

MEAN LENGTH = СРЕДНЯЯ ДЛИНА – Mean Length is the arithmetic mean of the lengths of staple fibers. Note:- in the case of square cut staple fibers this mean is limited to the 'central' section of the frequency distribution. See also Fiber Length.

MEAN SQUARE = СРЕДНИЙ КВАДРАТ – Mean Square is the sum of the squares divided by the corresponding degrees of freedom.

MEASUREMENT CARGO = ОБМЕРНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Measurement Cargo is a cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of measurement. Freight on which transportation charges are calculated on the basis of volume measurement. / Фрахт, по которому расходы за транспортировку рассчитаны на основе показаний объёма груза. Под Удельным Объёмом понимается объём, занимаемый единицей массы вещества, а также величина, обратная плотности.

MEASUREMENT TON = ОБМЕРНАЯ ТОННА – Measurement Ton (MTON or MT) is a unit of volume used for measuring the cargo of a ship, truck, train, or other freight carrier, equal to exactly 40 cubic feet, or approximately 1.132 6 cubic meters. This unit was traditionally called a Freight Ton, but that term now means a metric ton of freight in most international usage. However, the confusion seems impossible to dispel; some shippers are now using Measurement Ton to mean a metric ton of freight. The way out of this dilemma is simple:- measure volume in cubic meters and weight in metric tons. 40 cubic feet – used in water transportation ratemaking. One Measurement Ton or Freight Ton is equal to 40 cubic feet (1.133 m^3), but historically it has had several informal definitions. It is sometimes abbreviated as MTON. The freight ton represents the volume of a truck, train or other freight carrier. In the past it has been used for a cargo ship but the register ton is now preferred. It is correctly abbreviated as FT but some users are now using freight ton to represent a weight of 1 tonne (1 000 kg; 2 205 lb), thus the more common abbreviations are now M/T, MT, or MTON (for measurement ton), which still cause it to be confused with the tonne, or even the Megatonne. A ton of one cubic meter water. / Тонна одного кубического метра воды. Обмерная Тонна – применяемая в линейном судоходстве единица объёма, за которую взимается ставка тарифа. Величина обмерной тонны устанавливается условиями применения линейных тарифов и составляет обычно 40 $фут^3$, или 1.132 6 $м^3$. В тарифах за судовладельцем обычно оговаривается право расчёта провозной платы по его выбору за обмерную тонну или тонну массы груза. Если укладочная кубатура груза менее обмерной тонны, установленной тарифами, провозная плата взимается по массе груза; если же она превышает этот объём, плата взимается за каждую обмерную тонну. Определение обмерной тонны не из объёма тонны груза, а исходя из объёма грузового помещения, занятого грузом, компенсирует перевозчику неравномерную укладку (broken stowage), то есть потерю кубатуры между отдельными грузовыми местами, которая была бы использована при перевозке грузов навалочных. Например, при перевозке промышленного оборудования и транспортных средств объём занимаемой ими кубатуры определяется путём перемножения их максимальных линейных размеров, в результате чего все выступающие части оказываются внутри расчётного параллелепипеда, объём

которого служит основой для определения размера провозной платы. Под Обмером в архитектуре, понимаются точные измерения всех элементов архитектурного сооружения или комплекса с последующей фиксацией их размеров на чертеже. Обмер – один из основных источников для реставрации или воссоздания произведений архитектуры. В архитектуроведении обмер – важный материал для анализа закономерностей построения архитектурной формы.

MEASURING GAP = ОЦЕНИВАЮЩИЙ РАЗРЫВ (или ПРИКИДОЧНЫЙ РАЗРЫВ, или ИЗМЕРЯЮЩИЙ РАЗРЫВ) – Measuring Gap:- also known as Runaway Gap, a Measuring gap is formed usually in the half way of a price move. It is not associated with the congestion area, it is more likely to occur approximately in the middle of rapid advance or decline. It can be used to measure roughly how much further ahead a move will go. Runaway gaps are not normally filled for a considerable period of time. Caution:- it is quite possible that confusion between measuring gap and exhaustion gap can cause an investor to position himself incorrectly and to miss significant gains during the last half of a major uptrend. Keeping an eye on the volume can help to find the clue between measuring gap and exhaustion gap. Normally, noticeable heavy volume accompanies the arrival of exhaustion gap. Measuring Gap:- also called Mid-Way Gaps. These are found in the middle of a sharp run in prices. Many traders believe that end of the trend can be projected by measuring the length from the breakout to the mid-way gap, and then swinging this count forward for a final objective. At the time the gap is first created, it is hard to distinguish between a measuring gap and a potential exhaustion gap. Also known as Continuation Gap, or Runaway Gap. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, Runaway Gap, and Up Gap.

MEBA = MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT = МЕХАНИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА – Mechanical Adjustment:- trade is referred to as a mechanical adjustment (MA) transaction. It is a series of trades used to correct a cleared trade.

MECHANICAL DERANGEMENT = МЕХАНИЧЕСКАЯ НЕИСПРАВНОСТЬ – (1) Definition:- Failure of equipment to perform, such as a computer or other electronic equipment, upon delivery despite no outward sign of damage to the item(s) or packaging. / Под Повреждением понимается одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется. Под Неисправностью или Неисправным Состоянием понимается состояние изделия (устройства), при котором оно не соответствует одному или нескольким требованиям, предъявляемым как в отношении основных параметров, характеризующих его способность выполнять заданные функции, так и в отношении удобств эксплуатации, внешнего вида, комплектности и тому подобного. Неисправность – более общее понятие, чем неработоспособность (неработоспособное состояние). Неисправность возникает вследствие повреждения.

(2) Discussion:- Mechanical and/or Electrical Derangement is an insurance industry term to describe malfunction, or non-function, of an appliance for reasons other than obvious external damage. From time to time, an electronic or mechanically operated item will prove to be inoperable upon arriving at its destination. Unless there are clear signs of damage to the item or its shipping container, however, the standard policy will not cover this loss. That is because the insurer has no way of knowing if the equipment worked when the policy was first placed. This situation appears most frequently with computer equipment, stereo systems or other devices where intricate components or circuitry are affected by the constant motion of an international shipment. Purchasing 'Mechanical Derangement' coverage extends standard policy wordings to include those items without visible damage, assuming they have been properly packed. It is often mandatory to provide independent proof that covered item(s) were working at time transit begins.

MECHANICAL DERANGEMENT EXCLUSION = ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЕ МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЙ НЕИСПРАВНОСТИ – Typical Mechanical Derangement Clauses:- excluding loss or damage due to mechanical, electrical or electronic breakdown or derangement unless caused by a peril insured against under the terms of this policy and there is evidence of an external damage.

MECHANICAL FINISHES = МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЕ ОТДЕЛЫВАТЕЛИ – Mechanical Finishes:- those finishing processes done by copper plates, roller brushes, perforated cylinders, tenter frames, or any type of mechanical equipment.

MECHANICAL FINISHING = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ МЕХАНИЧЕСКАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Mechanical Finishing is a changing the appearance or physical properties of a fabric by a mechanical process such as calendering, embossing, bulking, compacting, or creping.

MECHANICALLY VENTILATED CONTAINER = ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР С МЕХАНИЧЕСКИМ ПРИВОДОМ – Mechanically Ventilated Container is a container fitted with a means of forced air ventilation. / Контейнер, оснащённый средствами принудительной вентиляции воздуха.

MECHANICAL PICKER = МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ СБОРЩИК – Mechanical Picker is a device with vertical drums equipped with spindles that remove the cotton from the boll.

MECHANICAL SEAL = МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Mechanical Seal is a device which works to join together systems or mechanisms in order to prevent leakage, contain pressure or exclude contamination. See also Seal.

MECHANICAL WEEDING = МЕХАНИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОПОЛКА – Mechanical Weeding is a removing weeds with the use of a mechanized interrow cultivator or other machines.

MECHANIC'S LIEN = УДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧАСТНИКОМ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА (или ПРАВО УЧАСТНИКА СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА НА ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ НА ИМУЩЕСТВО) – Mechanic's Lien is the legal enforceable claim which a person who has performed work or provided materials is permitted to make against title to the property or as a preferential person in the event the estate or business is liquidated. A claim against real estate made by a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier of building materials who contributed to improvements built on the real estate. A mechanic's lien, if enforced, permits the party who filed the claim to force a sale of the real estate to pay the claim. / сделанная подрядчиком, субподрядчиком, или поставщиком строительных материалов . Право Исполнителя на Удержание имущества заказчика (в качестве обеспечения выплаты долга). Право удержания имущества (lien) – зданий или иных построек, – предоставляемое в некоторых штатах подрядчикам, рабочим и поставщикам материалов, использованных при их строительстве или ремонте. Право удержания действует до тех пор, пока этим людям не будут полностью выплачены все причитающиеся им суммы, причём они имеют преимущество перед другими кредиторами.

MECHANISMS OF RESISTANCE = МЕХАНИЗМЫ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ (или МЕХАНИЗМЫ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ, или МЕХАНИЗМЫ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ) – Mechanisms Of Resistance are the processes involved in the resistance of a Plant to an Insect, including nonpreference, antibiosis, and tolerance.

MECHLIN = МЕХЛИН (или МЕХЛИНСКОЕ) – Mechlin is a delicate bobbin lace used for dresses and millinery. Mechlin lace is an old bobbin lace originally produced in Mechelen. Its history goes back to the Brabant laces. This type of lace is use for female clothing, and was popular until the first decade of the XX century. It is one of the best known Flemish laces. It is fine, transparent, and looks best

when worn over another color. It was made in Mecheln, Antwerp, Lier and Turnhout. It was used for coiffures de nuit (evening hair-styling), garnitures de corset (corset trims), ruffles and cravats. This type of lace was worn at court during summer, in winter needle lace was prescribed. Mechlin lace is known for its floral patterns, fine twisted-and-plaited, hexagonal ground, and its outlined designs. It looks much like Brussels lace, however it is made all at once, with the réseau or ground made at the same time as the pattern on the pillow. Also, the plait is shorter, and the mesh smaller than those of Brussels lace. All Mechlin laces are outlined with a loosely spun silk cord used to define the pattern, whereas Valenciennes lace isn't. Mechlin lace is also more expensive than Valenciennes lace, as it takes more time to make because of the different réseau. Sometimes Mechlin is grounded with an ornamental réseau, instead of the usual hexagons. In the regular hexagonal réseau, the two sides parallel to the long axis of the lace are plaited three times, and the other four sides crossed. The same threads pass across the whole width, and thus form both the ground and the pattern. Mechlin net is a machine imitation of the Mechlin lace ground. Originally the term 'Mechlin Lace' was used for any bobbin lace from Flanders. Mechlin lace grew in popularity throughout the late XVII century and the XVIII century, and was mentioned several times. The 1657 inventory of the Maréchal de la Motte included 'a pair of Mechlin ruffles'. Jean-François Regnard, when visiting Flanders in 1681, wrote of the lace and lace-makers. When the English prohibition was removed in 1699, Mechlin lace became the grand fashion in England, and it was advertised in the London Gazette. It was very popular at this time in France and Holland as well. The earliest with a réseau (open net) ground wasn't made until 1720, and at this point the term became specific to this lace with the open net. In 1755 Mechlin lace went into decline in England, and by 1834 there were only eight manufacturers left. Machine-made Mechlin lace started to be produced in 1819. Another machine was invented in 1847 which exactly followed the hand movements a lace-maker would make. Manufacture has since died out. Mechlin lace was also very popular with the English royalty. Queen Mary II, in spite of the prohibition against imported laces, purchased two yards of knotted fringe for her Mechlin ruffles in 1694. Queen Anne purchased quite a bit of it – 83 yards in 1713. George I had a Mechlin cravat, and it was a favorite of Queen Charlotte and Princess Amelia. / Брабо (Brabant). гарнитюр дё корсэ (garnitures de corset). куафюр дё нюи (coiffures de nuit). резо (réseau). Марешаль дё ля Мот (Maréchal de la Motte). Жан-Франсуа Рэняр (Jean-François Regnard). резо (réseau). Королева Мэри II (Mary II). Королева Эн (Anne) – 83 ярда в 1713. Дьжодьж (George) Королева Шалэт (Charlotte) и Принцесса Эмилиэ (Amelia).

MED = MEDITERRANEAN

MEDALLION = МЕДАЛЬОН – Medallion:- a large medal minted of metal in coin form but without a face value or a legally stipulated value. Medallions cannot be used as a payment medium but are merely collectors' items. Unlike coins, they can also be produced by private organizations. / Большая медаль, отлитая из металла в форме монеты, но без лицевой стоимости или юридически обусловленной цены. Медальоны не могут быть использованы в качестве средства платежа, но являются всего лишь предметами для коллекционеров. В отличие от монет, они могут быть изготовлены также частными организациями.

MEDAVAC SERVICE = УСЛУГА МЭДЭВЭК – Medavac Service describes the type of service an air ambulance company conducts. Quite frequently the Medavac Service is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Angel Medflights, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medevacs or jet rescue/Air ICU (intensive care unit). Medavac is commonly refered to a fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopter used as an air ambulance providing state of the art medical care in route. This permits the rapid transport of seriously injured persons, particularly trauma patients, from facility to another. Air Ambulance Network has been providing medavac services since 1971. Air Ambulance Network, has been providing medavac services worldwide since 1971 and is a leader of medavac providers. They have performed the most medavacs worldwide, offering medavac service to more countries then any other air ambulance service. Xxxxx. Medavac Service:- Air Ambulance Network has been providing reliable and efficient medevac services since 1971. Medevac is the safest, fastest, and most reliable way to transport an individual from either a hospital to a hospital, or residence to residence, when they are sick or injured. Medevac that requires a long distance uses a fixed-wing aircraft, configured as an air ambulance to provided rapid transport of seriously injured persons, particularly trauma patients, to the hospital. Most patients transported by medevac are taken to a hospital. Medavac Service describes the type of service an air ambulance company conducts. Quite frequently the Medavac Service is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medavacs or jet rescue /Air ICU (intensive care unit). Air Ambulance Network has provided Medevac since 1971. Air Ambulance Network uses Fixed Wing aircraft to help medevac patients from point A to point B. This is one of the most reliable and fastest means of transportation. Air Ambulance Network has been assisting with Medevac since 1971.

MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES = ВРАЧИ БЕЗ ГРАНИЦ – Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF, in French; or Doctors Without Borders) is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, natural disasters and exclusion from healthcare. MSF offers assistance to people based on need, irrespective of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. Our actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of neutrality and impartiality. A Worldwide Movement:- MSF was founded in Paris, France in 1971. Its principles are described in the organization's founding charter. It is a non-profit, self-governed organization. Today, MSF is a worldwide movement of 23 associations, bound together as MSF International, based in Switzerland. Thousands of health professionals, logistical and administrative staff – most of whom are hired locally – work on programmes in some 70 countries worldwide. Humanitarian Action:- MSF's work is based on humanitarian principles. We are committed to bringing quality medical care people caught in crisis, regardless of race, religion or political affiliation. MSF operates independently. We conduct our own evaluations on the ground to determine people's needs. More than 90 per cent of our overall funding comes from millions of private sources, not governments. MSF is neutral. We do not take sides in armed conflicts, we provide care on the basis of need, and we push for independent access to victims of conflict as required under international humanitarian law. Bearing Witness and Speaking Out:- MSF medical teams often witness violence and neglect in the course of their work, largely in regions that receive scant international attention. At times, MSF may speak out publicly in an effort to bring a forgotten crisis to public attention, to alert the public to abuses occurring beyond the headlines, to criticise the inadequacies of the aid system, or to challenge the diversion of humanitarian aid for political interests. Quality Medical Care:- MSF rejects the idea that poor people deserve third-rate medical care and strives to provide high-quality care to patients. In 1999, when MSF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (in recognition of its members' continued efforts to provide medical care in acute crises, as well as raising international awareness of potential humanitarian disasters), the organization announced the money would go towards raising awareness of and fighting against neglected diseases. Through the Access Campaign, and in partnership with the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative, this work has helped lower the price of HIV/AIDS treatment and stimulated research and development for medicines to treat malaria and neglected diseases like sleeping sickness and kala azar (Hindi for 'black fever'). Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is a worldwide movement of current and former field staff, grouped into national and regional associations. Collectively, they make sure that MSF stays true to its mission and principles. MSF Associations:- currently (May 2013), there are 23 associations. All are independent legal entities, and each elects its own board of directors and president. Most associations have an executive office that raises funds and recruits staff for MSF's operations. Operational Structure:- the associations are attached to five operational directorates, which manage MSF's humanitarian assistance programmes. Other units, including supply

centers and medical units, also support our activities. MSF offices, units, directorates and associations interconnect and work together in various ways, and are formally bound as one movement by a shared name, a shared commitment to the MSF Charter and principles, and shared membership of MSF International. MSF International:- all 23 MSF associations, as well as individuals and the International President, are members of MSF International, the association that safeguards the identity of the MSF Movement. The highest authority of MSF International, the annual MSF International General Assembly (IGA) is made up of representatives of each association as well as of the individual membership, and the International President. The International President is elected by the IGA, and is currently Dr Unni Karunakara. Each representative, and the International President, has one independent vote on issues brought to the assembly for decision. The IGA is responsible for safeguarding MSF's medical humanitarian mission, and provides strategic orientation to all MSF entities. It delegates duties to the International Board, and holds the board accountable for those tasks. The International Board is made up of representatives of the operational directorates as well as a group elected by the IGA, and is chaired by the International President. Based in Geneva, MSF International's executive provides coordination, information and support to the MSF movement, and implements international projects and initiatives as requested. Its costs are paid by MSF's national executive offices. Jérôme Oberreit is the current Secretary General of MSF International. Médecins Sans Frontières is an international organization made up of 23 associations. Our running person logo (in 14 languages) was introduced in 1995. It conveys our essence:- we are a medical and humanitarian organisation working in situations of crisis. We all use the same basic logo, but you will find translations of our name across the globe:- Doctors Without Borders, etc. We're often just called 'MSF'. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, exclusion from healthcare and natural disasters. Founded in Paris, France in 1971, MSF is a non-profit self-governed organization. MSF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1999. Independent humanitarian action:- MSF offers assistance to people based on need and irrespective of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. MSF's actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of independence and impartiality. Bearing Witness:- the principles of impartiality and neutrality are not synonymous with silence. When MSF witnesses extreme acts of violence against individuals or groups, the organization may speak out publicly. We may seek to bring attention to extreme need and unacceptable suffering:- when access to lifesaving medical care is hindered, when medical facilities come under threat, when crises are neglected, or when the provision of aid is inadequate or abused. Financial Independence and Accountability:- more than 4.5 million individual private donors around the world provide more than 90 per cent of our funding. The remaining funds come from governments and international organisations. More than 80 per cent of these resources are allocated to our humanitarian activities. The remaining 20 per cent is spent on management and administration, and reinvested in fundraising. MSF's International Financial Report and national audited accounts are all publicly available. MSF Field Teams:- MSF teams are made up of doctors, nurses, surgeons, anaesthetists, epidemiologists, psychiatrists, pharmacists, technicians, logisticians, water and sanitation engineers, administrators and a host of other support staff. More than 90 per cent of staff are hired locally and they work with a small number of international staff. Organizational Structure:- MSF is an international movement of 23 associations. All are independent legal entities and most have an executive office that raises funds and recruits staff for MSF's operations. The associations are attached to five operational directorates, which manage MSF's humanitarian assistance programmes. MSF offices, units, directorates and associations are formally bound as one movement by a shared name, a shared commitment to the MSF Charter and principles, and shared membership of MSF International. Medical Research:- MSF created Epicentre in 1987 to provide epidemiological support to MSF field teams. Its scientists and health professionals conduct mortality surveys in war zones and nutritional surveys during famines, and help MSF respond to disease outbreaks in remote corners of the world. Today Epicentre also performs important clinical research into better treatment and diagnostics for the diseases that MSF teams combat. MSF and Epicentre findings are published in medical journals such as JAMA, The Lancet, and PLoS. In 1996, Epicentre became a World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Research in Epidemiology and Response to Emerging Diseases. Access Campaign:- based on its field experience, MSF is addressing obstacles that prevent people in the developing world from obtaining affordable, effective treatments for diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, kala azar and sleeping sickness. Through its Access Campaign, MSF is pushing for lower drug prices, more research and development of new treatments, and the removal of trade and other barriers to accessing treatment. MSF Snapshot 2011:- in 2011, MSF provided humanitarian assistance in 68 countries. Close to 32 000 MSF staff worked in 436 programmes. MSF spent 900 million Euros:- 82 per cent was spent on humanitarian activities while 18 per cent was spent on management and fundraising. Almost 90 per cent of our income came from more than 4.5 million private donors. Almost 70 per cent of activities were carried out in settings of armed conflict or instability. Teams also brought assistance to tsunami victims, earthquake survivors and people affected by flooding. Most programmes (62 per cent) were in Africa, while 25 per cent were in Asia and the Middle East, and 11 per cent in the Americas. / Жером Обэрэй (Jérôme Oberreit). Врачи Без Границ (ВБГ) или Медэсэн Сан Фронтьэр (Эм.Эс.Эф.), как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, (ВБГ; Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)) – это международная независимая некоммерческая медицинская гуманитарная организация, которая оказывает чрезвычайную медицинскую помощь населению, пострадавшему в результате военных конфликтов, голода, эпидемий, вынужденной миграции, природных катастроф более чем в 70 странах мира. ВБГ была основана группой Французских врачей и журналистов в 1971 с целью оказания медицинской помощи людям, оказавшимся в острой кризисной ситуации, без какого-либо различия и дискриминации. ВБГ также выступает с публичными свидетельствами о тяжёлом положении тех людей, которым она помогает. Когда ВБГ оказывает помощь? (i) войны и вооружённые конфликты; (ii) природные и техногенные катастрофы; (iii) беженцы и вынужденные переселенцы; (iv) эпидемии; (v) доступ к здравоохранению; (vi) психическое и психологическое здоровье; и (vii) доступ к основным лекарствам. Помощь в Чрезвычайных Ситуациях:- ВБГ оказывает медицинскую помощь населению, оказавшемуся в кризисной ситуации, независимо от времени и места, если сама жизнь этих людей под угрозой, или у них нет доступа к услугам здравоохранения. Помощь, предоставляемая ВБГ, может быть следующего рода:- первичная медицинская помощь, восстановление больниц и клиник, хирургия, эпидемиологический контроль, кампании по вакцинации, терапевтическое питание для истощённых детей, помощь в области психического здоровья. При необходимости, ВБГ также занимается восстановлением здоровья и нормальных условий проживания, налаживая стабильное снабжение чистой водой и пищей и обеспечивая людям кров и соблюдение должных мер санитарии. ВБГ также проводит и долгосрочные программы, пытаясь решить проблемы здравоохранения, явившиеся последствиями большого экономического или социального неравенства, например, лечение больных туберкулёзом, сонной болезнью, ВИЧ/СПИД и другими; оказание медицинской и психологической помощи маргинализованным группам населения, таким как беженцы или беспризорные дети. Независимая Беспристрастная Гуманитарная Деятельность:- решение организации начать программу оказания помощи в той или иной стране или при возникновении какой-либо кризисной ситуации основано исключительно на независимой оценке нужд населения, а не на каких-либо политических, экономических или религиозных интересах. ВБГ не принимает чью-либо сторону в конфликте и не ставит оказываемую организацией помощь в зависимость от требований правительства или воюющих сторон. Эта автономность в принятии решений и деятельности ВБГ принципиально основывается на приверженности организации к финансовой независимости. С момента создания ВБГ тридцать лет назад, миллионы частных жертвователей по всему миру сделали взносы для организации, и около 80% средств, на которые существует организация, поступает из частных источников. Свидетельствование (Témoignage):- 'Мы не уверены в том, что слова всегда могут спасти жизни, но мы

точно знаем, что молчание способно убить', – Доктор Филипп Биберсон, Президент ВБГ-Франция, на вручении Нобелевской Премии Мира в 1999. Свидетельствование, термин, используемый для обозначения такого компонента деятельности ВБГ как непосредственное присутствие рядом с пострадавшими:- быть вместе с нуждающимися, оказывать им медицинскую помощь, выслушивать их и понимать их. Свидетельствование может включать в себя истории этих людей, публичные высказывания в попытке улучшить их ситуацию (например, осуждение отсутствия защиты для вынужденных переселенцев или беженцев), опубликование отчётов с целью привлечения внимания, или осуществление других видов защитной деятельности, основанной на медицинских данных, полученных из проектов ВБГ. Международное Движение:- Врачи Без Границ – это международное движение с девятнадцатью офисами в разных странах. Движение Врачи Без Границ – это ассоциация, членами которой являются, прежде всего, добровольцы, работавшие ранее или работающие в настоящее время в миссиях ВБГ. Руководство ВБГ осуществляется советом, избранным членами ассоциации во время ежегодной генеральной ассамблеи. ВБГ принимает на работу специалистов со всего мира. Добровольцы, работающие в организации, получают лишь базовую компенсацию ежедневных расходов и должны твёрдо следовать фундаментальным принципам, отражённым в хартии ВБГ. Каждый год более 3 тысяч иностранных сотрудников – врачей, медсестёр, других специалистов в области медицины, экспертов-логистиков, специалистов в области водоснабжения и санитарии, администраторов, присоединяются к более чем 22.5 тысячам местных сотрудников для оказания медицинской помощи по всему миру. В 1999 ВБГ была удостоена Нобелевской Премии Мира. Критика:- Министр Информации Союзной Республики Югославия (СРЮ) в правительстве Милошевича Горан Матич в 1999 обвинил неправительственную организацию Врачи Без Границ в шпионаже и незаконной контрабанде. По его словам, сотрудник Французских спецслужб, 'убивший две тысячи человек', являлся также сотрудником ВБГ, а глава гражданской миссии ООН в Косово был активистом ВБГ и занимался 'шпионажем'.

MEDIA MIGRATION = МИГРАЦИЯ СРЕДЫ – Media Migration:- material passed into the effluent stream composed of the materials making up the filter medium.

MEDIAN = МЭДИАНА (или МЕДИАНА, или МЕДИАННОЕ, или СРЕДНЕЕ, или СРЕДИННОЕ) – Median is the middle observation in a set of data such that half of the observations are larger and half smaller than it. Median:- in the middle or axial plane. Median is the midpoint of data values. Half the values are above and half below the median. / Под Мэдианой или Медианой, от Латинского слова Mediana, означающее Средняя, понимается:- (1) отрезок, соединяющий вершину треугольника с серединой противоположной стороны. (2) В статистике – значение варьирующего признака, которое делит ряд распределения на две равные части по объёму частот или частостей. Сумма абсолютных величин линейных отклонений от медианы минимальна. (3) В теории вероятностей – одна из характеристик распределения значений случайной величины Икс. (X). Медиана – такое число m, что X принимает с вероятностью 1/2 как значения большие m, так и меньшие m.

MEDIATION = МЕДИАЦИЯ (или ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСТВО) – Mediation is a voluntary process in which the parties to a futures-related dispute work with a neutral third party to find a mutually acceptable solution.

MEDICAL AIR = МЕДИЦИНА НА ВОЗДУХЕ – Medical Air describes the type of service a company provides. Medical Air companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide air medical transports. Medical Air companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing air medical, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical air, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of air medical air industry. Air Ambulance Network has been providing medical air services since 1971. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first medical air providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the medical air industry.

MEDICAL AIR TRANSPORT = ТРАНСПОРТ МЕДИЦИНЫ НА ВОЗДУХЕ (или МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ АВИАТРАНСПОРТ) – Air Ambulance Network has been a medical air transport company since 1971. We use fixed wing aircraft that has been designed to transport patients in need of a Medical Air transport. These fixed wing medical air transports are medically configured with a stretcher, oxygen, and a critically trained medical air transport team. Air ambulance Network only uses critically licensed medical air transport team members. Air Ambulance Network's medical air transport provides rapid transport of seriously injured patients to a medical facility. Most patients transported by medical air transport are taken to a hospital. Quite frequently the Medical Air Transport Service is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medavacs or jet rescue /Air ICU (intensive care unit). has provided Medevac since 1971. A medical air transport is usually performed in a fixed wing aircraft, complete with a minimum staff of a critical care nurse and a critical care paramedic. Air Ambulance Network is one of the oldest companies that have been providing medical air transport since 1971. We are the most reliable medical air transport company today.

MEDICAL AIR TRANSPORTATION = МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА НА ВОЗДУХЕ (или МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АВИАПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Air Ambulance Network has been a medical air transportation company since 1971. We use fixed wing aircraft that has been designed to provide medical air transportation services to patients in need of a Medical Air transport. These fixed wing medical air transportation aircrafts are medically configured with a stretcher, oxygen, and a critically trained medical air transportation team. Air ambulance Network only uses critically licensed medical air transportation team members. Air Ambulance Network's medical air transportation service provides rapid transportation of seriously injured patients to a medical facility. Most patients transported by medical air transportation are taken to a hospital. Quite frequently the Medical Air Transportation Services are also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medavacs or jet rescue/Air ICU (intensive care unit). A medical air transportation services are usually performed in a fixed wing aircraft, complete with a minimum staff of a critical care nurse and a critical care paramedic. Air Ambulance Network is one of the oldest companies that have been providing medical air transportation services since 1971. We are the most reliable medical air transportation service company today.

MEDICAL FLIGHT GUIDE = ПОСОБИЕ ПО МЕДИЦИНСКОМУ ПОЛЁТУ – A Medical Flight Guide provides a comprehensive guide that leads you through the air medical process, this is a step-by-step guide and is usually printable form to assist those inquiring about any air medical transportation service; Air Ambulance, Commercial Escort or a Commercial Stretcher Service. Air Ambulance Network provides a comprehensive medical flight guide on their website:- http://www.airambulancenetwork.com. Air Ambulance Network, has compiled a medical flight guide to assist those inquiring about any air medical transportation services; Air Ambulance, Commercial Escort or a Commercial Stretcher Service. This printable medical flight guide provides helpful information needed by the patient, family members, social workers, and/or case managers in order to allow the flight coordinator to provide the available options for the level of services available for the patient, family and other concerned individuals. The medical flight guide asks such questions as patient's name, date of birth, medical condition along with other key information needed to provide a timely medical transfer. This information will be used by the flight coordinator assesses each situation fully to provide an accurate quote and timeline for the patient, Air Ambulance Network has written and made available a printable medical flight guide. Using the information provided as outlined in the medical flight guide Ambulance Networks' Medical staff will obtain a detailed medical report from the medical caregivers and confirm the receiving

facility's and discharging facility's information; if leaving or going to another inpatient facility. Air Ambulance Network has been using the medical flight guide since 1971 leading the industry in providing outstanding patient care.

MEDICAL FLIGHTS = МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ПОЛЁТЫ (или МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ РЕЙСЫ) – Medical Flights describes the type of service a company provides. Medical Flight companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide medical flights. Medical Flights companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing medical flights, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical air, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of air medical flights industry. Air Ambulance Network has been providing medical flights since 1971. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first medical flights providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the medical flights industry.

MEDICAL FLIGHTS MEDEVAC = МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ПОЛЁТЫ МЭДЭВЭК – Medical Flights Medevac describes the type of service a company provides. Medical flights medevac companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide medical flights. Medical flights medevac that requires a long distance uses a fixed-wing aircraft, configured as an air ambulance to provided rapid transport of seriously injured persons, particularly trauma patients, to the hospital. Medical flights medevac companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing medical flights medevac that requires a long distance uses a fixed-wing aircraft, configured as an air ambulance to provided rapid transport of seriously injured persons, particularly trauma patients, to the hospital, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. Air Ambulance Network has been providing medical flights medevac flights since 1971. For most long distance Medical flights medevac, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of air Medical flights medevac industry. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first medical flights medevac providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Air Ambulance Network has been providing reliable and efficient medical flights medevac services since 1971.Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the medical flights medevac industry.

MEDICAL LICENSES = ЛИЦЕНЗИИ НА МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Only individuals with a current valid Medical License granted by a specified government-approved professional association or a government agency are authorized to practice medicine. Medical Licenses are not granted automatically to all graduates with medical degrees. A medical school graduate must receive a medical license to practice medicine, a procedure that usually requires testing, or examinations by a state medical board. The medical license is the documentation of authority to practice medicine within a certain state. The purpose of medical licenses is to protect health care consumers using licensing and regulation of physicians, surgeons, and certain allied health care professions and through enforcement to promote access to quality medical care through the medical licensing functions. All of Air Ambulance Network's medical staff holds current medical licenses. All air ambulance providers are required to have medical licenses; these licenses are sometimes called Inter-Facility Transfer Licenses. The individual states Emergency Medical Transport (EMS) agency often issues and administrates the required licenses. It is always a good idea to ask for a copy of all current licenses whenever talking to a medical transport company. Air Ambulance Network is a fully licensed medical transport company and has been since 1971. Air Ambulance Network operates under the State of Florida Department of Health, Office of Emergency Medical Services, as an Inter-facility Air Ambulance service for Basic (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS).

MEDICAL RESCUE = МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ СПАСЕНИЕ – Medical Rescue means to set free from any situation that is not in the best interest of the patient. This can relate to the current medical care or family wishes. Medical rescue typically describes a type of rescue that involves not only the rescue of an individual in trouble but also involves the care and treatment of that individual when they are hurt or injured. Medical rescue can also refer to the rescue of a patient from one country or facility to another. Air Ambulance Network provides medical rescue services. Quite frequently the Medical Rescue Services are also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medavacs or jet rescue/Air ICU (intensive care unit). Medical Rescue typically involves the use of fixed wing air ambulances. Medical rescue services use an array of business size aircraft in providing air medical, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical air, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of medical rescue industry. Air Ambulance Network has been a leader in the medical rescue service. Medical Rescue services can also be in the form of medical rescue escorts. Medical rescue escorts occur where patients are escorted on a Commercial Airlines with a critically trained medical staff. These patients must have Commercial Airlines approved medical staff for the escort air with them during the trip. All Air Ambulance Networks medical rescue escorts staff are licensed and approved by the Airlines. Air Ambulance Network has been providing fix wing air ambulances and medical escorts for medical rescue since 1971 and is a leading in the medical rescue service industry. Whether the medical rescue is for the most acute patient or to the most basic medical rescue needs Air Ambulance Network has been there since 1971.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY = ПЛОДОВАЯ СРЕДИЗЕМНОМОРСКАЯ МУХА – Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Ceratitis capitata) is a quarantine pest which particularly attacks citrus fruits.

MEDIUM = СРЕДА – (1) Medium is a substrate used for culture of fungi, calli, etc.

(2) Medium:- the porous material that performs the actual process of filtration. The plural of this word is 'Media'. / Среда или Фильтрующая Среда (Filter Medium).

MEDIUM GRAIN BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = СРЕДНЕЗЁРНЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Medium-Grain Brown Rice For Processing shall consist of brown Rice for processing which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of brown Rice and not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of long-grain Rice or whole kernels of short-grain Rice. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки к Среднезёрному Бурому Рису Для Переработки относится Бурый Рис для переработки, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) Бурого Риса и не более 10.0 процентов целиковой или битой зерновки длиннозёрного Риса или целиковой зерновки короткозёрного Риса.

MEDIUM GRAIN MILLED RICE = СРЕДНЕЗЁРНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Medium Grain Milled Rice shall consist of milled Rice which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of milled Rice and in US Nos. 1 through 4 not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of long grain Rice or whole kernels of short grain Rice. US No. 5 and US No. 6 medium grain milled Rice shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of whole kernels of long or short grain milled Rice (broken kernels do not apply). / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки к Среднезёрному Обрушенному Рису относится обрушенный Рис, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) обрушенного Риса, а .

MEDIUM GRAIN RICE = СРЕДНЕЗЁРНЫЙ РИС – Medium Grain Rice has a shorter, wider kernel (two to three times longer than its width) than long grain Rice. Cooked grains are more moist and tender, and have a greater tendency to cling together than long grain.

MEDIUM GRAIN ROUGH RICE = СРЕДНЕЗЁРНЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Medium Grain Rough Rice shall consist of rough Rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which after milling to a well-milled degree,

contains not more than 10 percent of whole or large broken kernels of long grain Rice or whole kernels of short grain Rice. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки к Среднезёрному Рису-Сырцу относится Рис-сырец, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) и который после рушения до .

MEDIUM HUB AIRPORT = АЭРОПОРТ СО СРЕДНИМ (РАЗВЯЗОЧНЫМ) УЗЛОМ – Medium Hub Airport means a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has at least 0.25 percent but less than 1.0 percent of the passenger boardings.

MEDIUM PAYMENT = СРЕДНИЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – Medium Payment:- in the European Union, typically those payments between €2 (EUR2.00) and €25 (EUR25.00). See also Macro Payment, and Micro Payments.

MEDIUMS = MEDIUM TERM

MEDIUM TERM = СРЕДНЕСРОЧНЫЙ – Medium Term:- 2–10 years, usually used in reference to bonds. When used in technical analysis, usually a few weeks to a few months. Also called Intermediate-Term.

MEDIUM–TERM FINANCING = СРЕДНЕСРОЧНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Medium-Term Financing is often used for projects that have a definite life cycle. In other words, this funding will help a business by providing funds for equipment or projects that have a foreseeable ending date when the capital will be returned. The financing may come from a bank or lending institution but for bigger corporations this debt will be brought to public markets for greate funding. Also known as Financial Loan. Medium Term Finance is defined as money raised for a period from one to five years. The medium term funds are required by a business mostly for the repair and modernizing of the machinery. Medium term sources of securing finance, heavy advertising etc. The main sources of securing medium term funds are as under:- (i) Commercial Banks:- commercial banks are now the most important source of providing medium term loans. Loans are generally given against some security of assets. Generally, the loan is credited to the account of the borrower. He can withdraw the whole amount once or in instalments. Tradionally, the banks were mainly concentrating on providing short term loans. Now-a-days, the term loans exceeding one year are being provided by the banks. (ii) Debentures:- a company may raise a part of medium term capital by issuing debentures. A debenture is on instrument issued by a company acknowledge debt under its common seal. The terms and conditions of loan are written on the back of the document. Under Islamic modes of financing, debentures have been replaced by Term Finance Certificates (TFC). (iii) Loans from Specialized Credit Institutions:- medium term loans are also provided to the business concerns by specialized credit institutions like Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC), Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP), The Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP), National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC), Empower Pakistan Entrepreneurs (EPE), Bankers Equity Limited (BEL) etc. / Известно также как Финансовая Ссуда или Заём Финансов (Financial Loan).

MEDIUM–TERM FIXED–RATE NOTES = СРЕДНЕСРОЧНЫЕ БИЛЕТЫ С ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или СРЕДНЕСРОЧНЫЕ НОТЫ С ФИКСИРОВАННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Medium-Term Fixed-Rate Notes are fixed-interest rate bonds issued by public sector authorities and banks with a maximum term of four years.

MEDIUM–TERM NOTE = СРЕДНЕСРОЧНЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или СРЕДНЕСРОЧНАЯ НОТА) – Medium-Term Notes (MTNs) are bearer bonds that can be issued on a revolving basis within the framework of a program unrestricted by time (issued on an ongoing basis). The notes have minimum maturities of 2 years and are sold in small tranches by banks appointed as agents through private placements with institutional investors. Embody a medium-term money claim on a domestic issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, they offer a higher return than other forms of fixedinterest investment. Medium-term certificate of indebtedness issued continuously by banks on demand with lives of 2 to 8 years. Source of funds used by banks in Switzerland for the financing of mortgages. A debt instrument with medium maturity. See also Eurobonds. A Medium Term Note (MTN) is a debt note that usually matures (is paid back) in 5–10 years, but the term may be less than one year or as long as 50 years. They can be issued on a fixed or floating coupon basis. Floating rate medium term notes can be as simple as paying the holder a coupon linked to Euribor +/– basis points or can be more complex structured notes linked, for example, to swap rates, treasuries, indices, etc. When they are issued to investors outside the USA, they are called 'Euro Medium Term Notes'. Issuance of MTNs to investors based in the USA requires a separate US MTN program. MTNs can be issued with a fixed maturity date (noncallable) or can be issued with embedded call or put options and triggers where the notes will redeem early based on certain parameters. MTNs are most commonly issued as senior, unsecured debt of investment grade credit rated entities which have fixed rates. MTNs offer more flexibility to the issuer and investor both in terms of structure and documentation. / Казначейки (Treasuries). ЮРИБО (или ЮРАЙБО; EURIBOR). Среднесрочные Ноты (ССН) – облигации, выпущенные корпорациями и распространяемые инвестиционными банками, выступающими в качестве агентов; сходны с краткосрочными коммерческими бумагами (commercial paper).

MEDIUM WOOLS = СРЕДНЯЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ШЕРСТИ С ПРЕОБЛАДАНИЕМ 3/8 КРОВИ И 1/4 КРОВИ) – Medium Wools:- usually 1/4, 3/8, and 1/2 blood wools, or wools grading 50's to 62's, or wools with an 24 to 31 micron count.

MEDULLA = МЭДУЛЛА (или МЕДУЛЛА, или СЕРДЦЕВИНА) – Medulla is the hollow, rounded cells which are found along the center of the main axis of a fiber. They may run continuously along the length of the fiber. Medulla is soft internal tissues such as pith. Medulla:- (Latin:- medulla – marrow) the medulla is responsible for feeding the wool fiber. Medulla is a honeycombed cellular section found in medium and coarse wools. / Мозг (Marrow). Под Мэдуллой, от Латинского слова Medulla, означающее Костный Мозг или Мякоть или Нутро или Сердцевина или Суть, понимается .

MEDULLATED FIBERS = ВОЛОКНА С МОЗГОВЫМ КАНАЛОМ – Medullated Fibers are fibers having more medulla (center cell area); such fibers are coarse and uneven in diameter, harsh, low in elasticity. See also Kemp. / , от Латинского слова Medulla, означающее Костный Мозг, .

MEFF = MERCADO DE FUTURES FINANCIEROS

MEG = MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL

MEGA = МЕГА – (1) Mega:- million. Mega- (M-) is a metric prefix meaning 10^6, or one million. (The form Meg- is often used before a vowel, as in MegaOhm for one million Ohms.) The prefix is also common in ordinary language, meaning Very Large, as in Megabucks or Megadose. The prefix is derived from Megas the Greek word for Large. / Под Мега..., от Греческого слова Mégas, означающее Большой, понимается:- (1) часть сложных слов, указывающая на большой размер чего-либо, например, мегалиты; или (2) приставка для образования наименований кратных единиц, по размеру равных 10^6 исходных единиц. Сокращённое обозначение:- Русское М, международное М. Пример:- 1 МВт (мегаВатт) = 10^6 Вт.

(2) Mega- (M-):- in measuring the storage capacity of a computer, the prefix mega- often means 2^{20} = 1 048 576 instead of an even one million. By a 1998 resolution of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the new prefix mebi- (Mi-) is supposed to replace Mega- for 2^{20}.

MEGABARREL = МЕГАБАРРЕЛЬ – Megabarrel (Mbbl, Mbo, MMb, or Mb) is a unit of volume used in the energy industry, equal to one million barrels of oil. One Megabarrel equals 42 million US gallons, which is about 158.987 Megaliters (Ml).

MEGABASE = МЕГАБАЗА (или МЕГАОСНОВАНИЙ) – Megabase (Mb) is a unit of genetic information equal to the information carried by 1 million pairs of the base units in the double-helix of DNA; also used as a unit of relative distance equal to the length of a strand of DNA containing 1 million base pairs. In humans, one Megabase corresponds approximately to a gene separation of one centimorgan. Megabase (Mb) is one million basepairs of DNA.

MEGABYTE = МЕГАБАЙТ – Megabyte (Mb) is the unit of information is very common in the computer world, but it is poorly defined. Often it means 1 000 000 bytes, but sometimes it means 220 = 1 048 576 bytes. As if that weren't confusing enough, the 1.44 megabytes stored on 'high density' floppy disks are actually Megabytes of 1 024 000 bytes each. This uncertainty is a major reason for the recent decision of the International Electrotechnical Commission to establish new binary prefixes for computer science.

MEGAHERTZ = МЕГАГЕРЦ – MegaHertz (MHz) is a common unit of frequency equal to one million per second. Frequencies of radio waves are commonly stated in MegaHertz.

MEGAJOULE = МЕГАДЖОУЛЬ – MegaJoule (MJ) is a common metric unit of work or energy. The MegaJoule equals one million Joules, which is approximately 737 562 foot pounds, 947.817 Btu, 238.846 (kilogram) Calories, or 0.277 778 kiloWatt hours.

MEGAOHM = МЕГАОМ – MegaOhm (MegOhm) is a common unit of electric resistance equal to one million Ohms. The spelling MegOhm is also used.

MEGAPASCAL = МЕГАПАСКАЛЬ – MegaPascal (MPa, MP) is a common metric unit of pressure or stress equal to one million Pascals or one Newton per square millimeter. One MegaPascal equals 10 bars or approximately 145.038 pounds per square inch (lbf/in^2 or psi) or 20 885.5 pounds (10.443 US tons) per square foot. The symbol MP is used fairly commonly in engineering, but it is not correct:- use MPa.

MEGAPIXEL = МЕГАПИКСЕЛЬ – Megapixel is a unit used to describe the size or resolution of an image or of a digital camera. One megapixel is one million pixels (picture elements, or 'dots'). For example, a rectangular image 1 000 pixels by 1 000 pixels is comprised of one Megapixel.

MEGASPORANGIA = МЕГАСПОРАНГИЯ (или МЕГАСПОРАНГИЙ) – Megasporangia is the receptacle in which macrospores (female spores) are developed. / макроспоры . Под Мегаспорангием, от Греческих слов Mégas, означающее Большой, Sporá, означающее Посев или Семя, и Angéion, означающее Сосуд, понимается .

MEGAWATT = МЕГАВАТТ – MegaWatt (MW) is a common metric unit of power. One MegaWatt is equal to one million Watts or 1 000 kiloWatts, about 1 341.02 horsepower, or 947.817 Btu per second. Abbreviation:- MW. / Обычная метрическая единица измерения энергии. Один МегаВатт равен одному миллиону Ватт, около 1 341.02 лошадиных сил, или 947.817 Британских единиц теплоты (Б.е.т.) в секунду. Обозначение:- МВт. Ватт, единица мощности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Названа в честь Шотландского изобретателя Дьжеймза Вота (James Watt; 1736–1819). Обозначение:- Вт (W). 1 Вт = 10^7 эрг/с = 0.102 кгс·м/с = $1.36 \cdot 10^3$ лс. В технике широко применяют кратные единицы, такие как килоВатт (1 кВт = 10^3 Вт) и МегаВатт (1 МВт = 10^6 Вт).

MEGAWATT–DAY = МЕГАВАТТ–СУТКИ – MegaWatt-Day:- one MW of energy flow or capacity for one day.

MEGAWATT HOUR = МЕГАВАТТ–ЧАС – MegaWatt hour (MW·h) is a metric unit of energy, especially electrical energy. One MegaWatt hour equals exactly 3.6 GigaJoules (GJ), about 3.412 million Btu, or about 2.655 billion foot pounds. Amount of electricity needed to light ten thousand 100-Watt light bulbs for a one-hour period. One million Watts used for one hour. Megawatt Hour (MWh):- one MWh is a MegaWatt produced or consumed for one hour. MegaWatthour (MWh) is one million Watt-hours. / Количество электроэнергии, необходимое для работы десяти тысяч 100 Ваттных лампочек в течение одного часа. Один миллион Ватт, используемый в течение одного часа. Ватт-Час является внесистемной единицей работы и энергии. Обозначение:- Вт·ч. 1 Вт·ч = 3 600 Дж; 1 кВт·ч = $3.6 \cdot 10^6$ Дж.

MEGAWATT–YEAR = МЕГАВАТТ–ГОД – MegaWatt-Year:- one MW of energy flow or capacity for one calendar year.

MEGC = MULTIPLE–ELEMENT GAS CONTAINER

MEIACANTHA = МЭЙАКАНТА – Meiacantha:- with smaller or fewer spines. / с более маленькими или .

MEIOCYTE = МЕЙОЦИТ – Meiocyte is any cell in which the nucleus divides by meiosis. / Мейоцит – клетка, в которой происходит мейоз.

MEIOSIS = МЕЙОЗ (или РЕДУКЦИОННОЕ ДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Meiosis is a specialized cell division associated with gamete production. It consists of two divisions, one of which is reductional in terms of chromosome number and the other, equational. Meiosis produces genetically different gametes in a heterozygote having one-half of the genetic material of the original cell. Meiosis is a special type of cell division at the sexual stage of a life-cycle when the diploid or other normal chromosome number is halved in the production of haploid gametes. Compare with Mitosis. / Под Мейозом, от Греческого слова Méiosis, означающее Уменьшение, понимается способ деления клетки, в результате которого происходит уменьшение (редукция) числахромосом в дочерних клетках; основное звено образования половых клеток. В ходе мейоза одна диплоидная клетка (содержит 2 набора хромосом) после двух последовательных делений даёт начало 4 гаплоидным (содержат по одному набору хромосом) половым клеткам. При слиянии мужских и женских половых клеток диплоидный набор хромосом восстанавливается. Сравните с Митозом (Mitosis). Мейоз (от Греческого слова Méiosis, означающее Уменьшение), редукционное деление, деления созревания, способ деления клеток, в результате которого происходит уменьшение (редукция) числа хромосом в два раза и одна диплоидная клетка (содержащая два набора хромосом) после двух быстро следующих друг за другом делений даёт начало 4 гаплоидным (содержащим по одному набору хромосом). Восстановление диплоидного числа хромосом происходит в результате оплодотворения. Мейоз – обязательное звено полового процесса и условие формирования половых клеток (гамет). Биологическое значение мейоза заключается в поддержании постоянства кариотипа в ряду поколений организмов данного Вида и обеспечении возможности рекомбинации хромосом и генов при половом процессе. Мейоз – один из ключевых механизмов наследственности и наследственной изменчивости. Поведение хромосом при мейозе обеспечивает выполнение основных законов наследственности (смотрите Законы Менделя). В зависимости от места мейоза в жизненном цикле организмов различают 3 типа мейоза:- (1) Гаметный, или Терминальный, Мейоз (у всех Многоклеточных Животных и ряда Низших Растений), происходит в половых органах и приводит к образованию гамет. (2) Зиготный, или Начальный, Мейоз (у многих Грибов и Водорослей), происходит в зиготе сразу после оплодотворения и приводит к образованию гаплоидного мицелия или таллома, а затем спор и гамет. (3) Споровый, или Промежуточный, Мейоз (у Высших Растений), имеет место

накануне цветения и приводит к образованию гаплоидного гаметофита, в котором позднее образуются гаметы. У Простейших (Protozoa) встречаются все 3 типа мейоза. Перед мейозом происходит удвоение количества ДНК в клетке. В ходе двух делений мейоза ДНК делится поровну между 4 клетками. В результате первого (редукционного) деления мейоза пары гомологичных хромосом разъединяются и члены пар расходятся в 2 клетки (редукция числа хромосом). Каждая хромосома сохраняет две продольные половины – хроматиды. В результате второго (эквационного) деления хроматиды расходятся в разные клетки и каждая из 4 сестринских клеток получает по одной хроматиде. Таким образом, первое деление мейоза принципиально отличается от митоза, а второе – это митоз в клетках с гаплоидным числом хромосом. Во время мейоза, перед редукцией числа хромосом, происходит обмен участками гомологичных хромосом – кроссинговер, приводящий к перераспределению аллельных генов (смотрите Аллели). Мейоз длится много дольше митоза:- например, у Пшеницы он продолжается 24 часа, у Лилии – 9–12 суток, у Мыши – 11–14 суток, у Человека – 24. У ряда Животных и Человека во время образования женских половых клеток (смотрите Оогенез) мейоз останавливается на срок до нескольких лет и завершается только во время оплодотворения. Первая фаза мейоза – профаза I, наиболее сложная и длительная (у Человека 22.5, у Лилии 8–10 суток), подразделяется на 5 стадий. Лептотена – стадия тонких нитей, когда хромосомы слабо спирализованы и наиболее длинны, видны утолщения – хромомеры. Зиготена – стадия начала попарного, бок о бок соединения (синапсиса, конъюгации) гомологичных хромосом; при этом гомологичные хромомеры взаимно притягиваются и выстраиваются строго друг против друга. Пахитена – стадия толстых нитей; гомологичные хромосомы стабильно соединены в пары – биваленты, число которых равно гаплоидному числу хромосом; под электронным микроскопом видна сложная ультраструктура в месте контакта двух гомологичных хромосом внутри бивалента:- так называемый Синаптонемальный Комплекс, который начинает формироваться ещё в зиготене; в каждой хромосоме бивалента обнаруживаются 2 хроматиды; таким образом, бивалент (тетрада, по старой терминологии) состоит из 4 гомологичных хроматид; на этой стадии происходит кроссинговер, осуществляющийся на молекулярном уровне; цитологические последствия его обнаруживаются на следующей стадии. Диплотена – стадия раздвоившихся нитей; гомологичные хромосомы начинают отталкиваться друг от друга, но оказываются связанными, обычно в 2–3 точках на бивалент, где видны хиазмы (перекресты хроматид) – цитологическое проявление кроссинговера. Диакинез – стадия отталкивания гомологичных хромосом, которые по-прежнему соединены в биваленты хиазмами, перемещающимися на концы хромосом (терминализация); хромосомы максимально коротки и толсты (за счёт спирализации) и образуют характерные фигуры:- кресты, кольца и другие. Следующая фаза мейоза – метафаза I, во время которой хиазмы ещё сохраняются; биваленты выстраиваются в средней части веретена деления клетки, ориентируясь центромерами гомологичных хромосом к противоположным полюсам веретена. В анафазе I гомологичные хромосомы с помощью нитей веретёна расходятся к полюсам; при этом каждая хромосома пары может отойти к любому из двух полюсов, независимо от расхождения хромосом других пар. Поэтому число возможных сочетаний при расхождении хромосом равно 2^n, где n – число пар хромосом. В отличие от анафазы митоза, центромеры хромосом не расщепляются и продолжают скреплять 2 хроматиды в хромосоме, отходящей к полюсу. В телофазе I у каждого полюса начинается деспирализация хромосом и формирование дочерних ядер и клеток. Далее следует короткая интерфаза без редупликации ДНК – интеркинез, и начинается второе деление мейоза Профаза II, метафаза II, анафаза II и телофаза II проходят быстро; при этом в конце метафазы II расщепляются центромеры, и в анафазе II расходятся к полюсам хроматиды каждой хромосомы. Эта классическая схема мейоза имеет исключения. Например, у Растений Рода Ожика (Luzula) и Насекомых Семейства Кокцид (Coccidae) в первом делении мейоза расходятся хроматиды, а во втором – гомологичные хромосомы, однако и в этих случаях в результате мейоза происходит редукция числа хромосом. Различия между сперматогенезом и оогенезом у Животных и образованием микроспор и мегаспор у Растений не отражаются на поведении хромосом в ходе мейоза, хотя размеры и судьбы сестринских клеток оказываются разными. Известны аномалии мейоза. У межвидовых гибридов все хромосомы, а у анеуплоидов (смотрите Анеуплоидия) непарные хромосомы не способны конъюгировать и остаются в виде унивалентов; у автополиплоидов (смотрите Автополиплоидия) образуются объединения более чем из 2 хромосом – так называемые Мультиваленты. В каждом из этих случаев невозможна правильная редукция числа хромосом в анафазе I; образующиеся гаметы (с несбалансированными наборами хромосом) либо сами нежизнеспособны, либо дают нежизнеспособное или уродливое потомство (смотрите Хромосомные Болезни). Отсутствие хиазм (ахизматия) обычно приводит к тем же результатам, однако у самцов некоторых Видов Мух, в том числе у Дрозофилы, хиазмы всегда отсутствуют, хотя гаметы образуются нормальные. Причины перехода клеток от деления путём митоза к мейозу в жизненном цикле каждого организма, а также молекулярные механизмы конъюгации гомологичных хромосом и кроссинговера исследуются.

MELAMINE = МЕЛАМИН – Melanine is a synthetic fiber composed of at least 50% by mass of cross-linked macromolecules made up of melamine methylol polycondensate. Alphabetic code – MF; and relevant commercial allowance – . / Под Меламином понимается 2,4,6-триамино-1,3,5-триазин, бесцветные кристаллы, $t_{пл}$ 354 °C. Применяют для получения меламино-формальдегидных смол, дубителей, ингибиторов коррозии гексахлормеламина (дегазирующего вещества). Меламин, 1, 3, 5-триамино-2, 4, 6-триазин; бесцветные кристаллы; $t_{пл}$ 354 °C (с разложением); практически нерастворим в холодной воде и большинстве органических растворителей. Меламин – основание, с кислотами образует соли ($C_3H_6N_6$xHCl и другие), разлагающиеся при нагревании. Получают меламин из дициандиамида ($NH_2 – C^9N)_2$ при температуре 180–500 °C и давлении 4–20 МН/м^2 (40–200 кгс/см^2). Применяют в производстве меламино-формальдегидных смол (пластмассы, клеи, лаки), ионообменных смол, дубителей, гексахлормеламина, используемого в производстве красителей и гербицидов.

MELAMINE RESINS = МЕЛАМИНОВЫЕ СМОЛЫ – Melamine Resins are the finishes used to give wrinkle resistance and other desirable qualities (including a degree of shrinkage resistance) to fabrics, primarily those made from natural fibers. Melamine resins are chlorine retentive which means that if fabrics with these finishes are bleached with a chlorine bleach, they will keep both the color and the odor of the chlorine.

MELANACANTHUS = МЭЛАНАКАНТУС – Melanacanthus:- with black spines.

MELDED FABRIC = XX ТКАНЬ – Melded Fabric is a nonwoven fabric of a base fiber and a thermoplastic fiber. The web is hot-calendered or embossed at the softening point of the thermoplastic fiber to form the bond.

MELIGHTON = XX – Melighton is a heavy smooth woolen fabric with short nap.

MELT = РАСПЛАВ (или РАСПЛАВЛЕННАЯ МАССА) – Melt is a material in the molten state.

MELT BLEND = СМЕСЬ РАСПЛАВА (или СМЕСЬ ПЛАВКИ, или СМЕСЬ В РАСПЛАВЕ) – Melt Blend:- xxxxx. See Biconstituent Fiber. A Melt-Blend resin composition prepared by melt-blending includes from 60 parts to 99 parts per hundred weight resin in the blend of an amorphous cycloolefin polymer composition exhibiting a glass transition temperature in the range of from 30 °C to 200 °C; and from 40 parts to 1 part per hundred weight resin in the blend of a partially crystalline, cycloolefin elastomer of norbornene and ethylene preferably having a glass transition temperature in the range of from –10 °C to 15 °C and a crystalline melting temperature in

the range of from 60 °C to 125 °C and a % crystallinity by weight in the range of from 5% to 40%. The partially crystalline, cycloolefin elastomer optionally has a second glass transition temperature at less than –90 °C.

MELT BLOWING = ВЫДУВАНИЕ ПРИ ПЛАВКЕ (или ДУТЬЁ РАСПЛАВА, или РАЗДУВ РАСПЛАВА, или ПРОДУВКА РАСПЛАВА) – Melt Blowing is the formation of a nonwoven by extruding molten polymer through a die then attenuating and breaking the resulting filaments with hot, high-velocity air or steam. This results in short fiber lengths. The short fibers are then collected on a moving screen where they bond during cooling.

MELT–DYED = КРАШЕНОЕ ПРИ ПЛАВКЕ – Melt-Dyed:- the synthetic component is melt-dyed with a masterbatch, e.g., in gray, green or olive tones, so that the infra-red reflection properties are similar to those of chlorophyll. The camouflage pattern is applied to the blend by printing, e.g., in black, brown, olive or green tones, using vat or sulfur dyes. See also Dyeing, Mass-Colored. A method of melt spinning solution dyed polypropylene filaments, with quicker color changes, comprises passing solution dyed polypropylene melt of a first color at a temperature below 400 °F the range 350 horizontally disposed cavities in a spin pack. Each cavity contains a set of horizontally disposed mesh screens which occupies at least one-third of the depth thereof, the melt passing through all of the sets of mesh screens and occupying only a low internal volume in the spin pack as it passes therethrough and is extruded therefrom. Then, when it is needed to change color, natural polypropylene melt is passed through the spin pack and natural filaments extruded. Thereafter, solution dyed melt of a second color is passed through the spin pack and filaments of the second color extruded, the color change from the first color to the second color being effected quickly and completely by purging through the spin pack.

MELT INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПЛАВКИ (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПЛАВКИ) – A common measurement used to characterize thermoplastic polymers is called Melt Index. It is essentially an indirect, and inversely proportional, measure of the viscosity of the polymer when molten. One measures the mass of polymer melt which will flow through an orifice in a given amount of time under defined conditions of temperature, pressure, and geometry. The larger the melt index value, the lower is its viscosity, and therefore, the average molecular weight of the polymer is lower. Higher molecular weight polymers will be more viscous and less will flow under the same conditions so the melt index will be a smaller number. The melt index is typically expressed in terms of grams of polymer which flow out in a ten minute period, thus g/10 min or dg/min. Different polymer types often report melt index at differing conditions. For example, polyethylenes typically report melt index at 190 degrees Centigrade whereas polypropylenes are typically reported at 230 degrees, due in part to their differing melting points. Therefore, melt index values are not always directly comparable between polymer types. There are standardized methods for melt index under ASTM and ISO, for example, ASTM D1238. Such standard methods specify the geometry and other constraints on the device used as well as the combinations of conditions. The device is essentially an upright, narrow cylindrical barrel fitted with a plunger and a removable (for cleaning) orifice at the bottom. The barrel is temperature controlled and a defined weight is placed on the plunger to provide the prescribed force and thus pressure on the plunger, which drives the polymer melt through the orifice. Typically, polymer pellets are loaded into the barrel and allowed to come to the measurement temperature, well above the polymer melting point, then the weight is applied to the plunger, forcing polymer through the orifice. The extrudate is measured via literal weighing or by volumetric methods (plunger travel) using known melt density. Different weights may be used on the plunger for different polymer types or for different molecular weight ranges within products of a given type. For example, blow molding grades of HDPE (short for high-density polyethylene) might report a melt index value using a 21.6 kg weight, due to the high viscosity of such grades, while blown film extrusion grades of LLDPE (short for linear low density polyethylene) or LDPE (short for low-density polyethylene) generally use a 2.16 kg weight. Terminology also varies among polymer types and can be a source of confusion. Melt index, melt flow index, and melt flow rate are generally synonymous but often connote different measurement conditions and are frequently associated with different polymer type. Ratios of melt flows measured using two different weight loadings are also sometimes used to characterize the degree of shear-thinning behavior of the polymer. As the force increases, the apparent viscosity decreases and the flow is higher than expected, thus the melt flow ratio can differ between two polymers when expressed as the ratio of melt index measured at high loading to that at low load for each polymer. Changes in melt flow ratios usually reflect differences in molecular weight distribution and/or levels of long chain branching between polymer grades. Melt indices are useful for comparing different grades and average molecular weights for the same polymer type. Suitability of a particular grade for a particular processing method can often be stated in terms of the range of melt index values suitable for use in that method, such as for injection molding versus blown film extrusion. For example, for polyethylenes, typical melt index values for blown film extrusion might range from 0.5 to 2 dg/min, for cast film extrusion from 2 to 6, for extrusion coating from 6 to 20, and for injection molding from 20 to 60, all measured at 190 C using a 2.16 kg weight. Thus, a common metric for understanding ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers (EVA) is the melt index, which is inversely related to the average molecular weight. As discussed in an earlier post, the molecular weight of EVA can be varied over a rather wide range, so the range of attainable melt index values is large. That product envelope spans the melt viscosity range necessary to process the polymer in a wide variety of methods from blow molding to extrusion to injection molding and all the way to those applicable to handling hot melt adhesives, up to and including your ‘hot glue gun’ used for arts and crafts at home. Melt Index is the weight in grams of a thermoplastic material that can be forced through a standard orifice within a specified time. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

MELTING POINT = ТОЧКА ПЛАВЛЕНИЯ – Melting Point is the temperature at which the solid and liquid states of a substance are in equilibrium; generally, the temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.

MELTON = МЭЛТОН (или МЭЛТОНСКОЕ) – Melton, usually called Melton Cloth, is a thick, heavily felted or fulled wool fabric in a twill or satin weave, with clipped surface nap, felt-like in feeling, and lustrous, similar to a dull broad cloth. The close weave means that the fabric appears to be completely smooth. Melton was originally made of all wool or cotton and wool, but today is made of other fibers. It is used extensively for coats and also for uniforms. See also Nap. Melton is a heavily fulled, hard, plain coating fabric that was originally all wool but is now also seen in wool blends. Melton Fabric, woven in 100% wool and is suitable for upholstery and for drapes. Because of the microscopic scaly cell structure of wool, it has the ability, in finishing, to be matted into a Melton fabric. It requires a combination of abrasion and water with heat and pressure. The scales of the wool fibers enmesh together to create a fabric with unique properties such as warmth and cushioning. It is available in 23 colors and has all advantageous qualities of wool. The fabric is also durable as it achieves 30 000 rubs. Melton is a heavyweight, dense, compacted, and tightly woven wool or wool blend fabric used mainly for coats. Melton:- wool, sometimes combined with synthetics. Twill or satin weave. Thick well fulled or felted wool with a smooth surface. Napped and very closely sheared. Coarse meltons are similar to makinaws but made of finer yarns and finished with a smoother, more lustrous surface – used for ‘under collar cloth’ in lighter weights. Very solid cloth due to the finishing processes that completely conceal the weave. It wears very well. Wind resistant. If made in tan or buff color in a coarse quality, it is called ‘Box Cloth’. It is classed with kersey, beaver, and broadcloth. Originated in Melton, Mowbray, England, which is a fox hunting report in england. It was first made as a hunting cloth. Looks like wool felt – pressed flat. Mostly used for men in over coating, uniform cloth of all kinds (army, navy, etc, as well as polie and firemen), pea jackets, regal liverly. Used for heavy outer sports garments and coats for women. Melton is a heavyweight, thickset, compact and tightly woven wool or wool-blend fabric, most commonly used for coats. Melton fabric is a thick, tight and heavy fabric which is composed of 5% nylon and 95% of wool for added durability and strength. Melton fabric

is available in different colors and can also be found in warm and insulating coats. Melton is a heavy smooth woollen fabric with a short nap, used esp for overcoats. Melton fabric is made of 70% Wool and 30% Acrylic. This fabric is a tightly woven fabric and has many uses due to its weight. The wide of this fabric is 60 or 150 cm. The wool is treated with heat and pressure to bind fibers together; this produces a felted fabric giving it a smooth surface which is very dense and wind-resistant. Melton is a heavily fulled cloth, often of wool, tightly constructed and finished with a smooth face concealing the weave, used for overcoats, hunting jackets, etc. Also called Melton Cloth. Origin:- 1815–25; after Melton Mowbray, town in Leicestershire, England – a former center for making this cloth. / Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}). Тяжёлое сукно с низко остриженным ворсом и матовой отделкой.

MELT SELVEDGES = СПЛАВЛЕННЫЕ КРОМКИ – Melt Selvedges:- this type of selvedge is also known as Fused Selvedge. The formation of this selvedge requires outermost ends of thermoplastic filament yarns, e.g., polyester, polyamide polyolefin etc; with this method the edge ends are plasticized by means of an incandescent pin or ultrasonic and stuck together to produce a firm neat edge which does not curl up. This type of selvedge can be used with all types of weaving machines. This also requires dummy selvedge, so the wastages are high up to 2–4% depending upon the number of ends and width of fabrics. See also Fused Selvedges, Leno Selvedges, Selvedge, and Tucked-In Selvedges. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

MELT SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ИЗ РАСПЛАВА (или ПРЯДЕНИЕ ПЛАВЛЕНИЕМ) – Melt Spinning is the process in which the fiber-forming substance is melted and extruded into air or other gas, or into a suitable liquid, where it is cooled and solidified, as in the manufacture of polyester or nylon. See also Spinning. In Melt Spinning, plastics such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl, polyamide, or thermoplastic polyesters are melted and forced out the spinneret. As the filaments hit the air, they solidify and are passed through other conditioners. There are four types of spinning for polymers- wet spinning, dry spinning, melt spinning, and gel spinning. Melt Spinning:- is used for the polymeric fibers or the polymers that can be melted. The polymer is melted and then pumped through a spinneret. The cooled and solidified molten fibers get collected on a take-up wheel. The fibers, when stretched in both, the molten and solid states, facilitate orientation of the polymer chains along the fiber axis. Melt spun fibers can be forced through the spinneret in different cross-sectional shapes such as round, trilobal, pentagonal, octagonal among others. Trilobal-shaped fibers are capable of reflecting more light which give a sparkle to the fabrics. Pentagonal-shaped and hollow fibers are soil and dirt resistant and as such are used for making carpets and rugs. Octagonal-shaped fibers offer glitter-free effects whereas hollow fibers trap air, creating insulation. Polymers like polyethylene terephthalate and nylon 6,6 are melt spun in high volumes. Nylon fiber, olefin fiber, polyester fiber, saran fiber, etc are also manufactured through melt spinning. Manufacture of at least two filaments or groups of filaments by melt-spinning thermoplastic polymer with incorporation of different coloring material wherein molecular weight is adjusted additively to reduction caused by coloring material to give same molecular weight of polymer in filaments. A process for the manufacture of at least two groups of polyester filaments, each group being differently colored and comprising polymer having substantially the same predetermined average molecular weight, by a process in which each group is prepared by separate melt-spinning of portions of polymer having the same average molecular weight and at least one portion further comprises a coloring material that reduces the average molecular weight of the polymer during melt spinning. / Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MELT VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ РАСПЛАВА – Melt Viscosity is the resistance of molten polymer to shear deformation. It is primarily a factor of intrinsic viscosity and temperature. It is an apparent polymer viscosity measurement in that it is only true at a specific shear stress and shear rate combination.

MEMBER = ЧЛЕН (или УЧАСТНИК) – (1) In the United States, Members are the owner(s) of a limited liability company (LLC). Unless the articles of organization or operating agreement provide otherwise, management of an LLC is vested in the members in proportion to their ownership interest in the company.

(2) In banking, a Member is a bank which is a paid member of SWIFT and permitted to make use of SWIFT services. / Банк, оплативший своё членство в Сообществе по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) и получивший разрешение на пользование услугами СВМФДС. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MEMBER BANK = БАНК ЧЛЕН (или БАНК УЧАСТНИК) – The term Member Bank means any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by the Federal Reserve Act (12 USC 221 et seq.). Member banks shall open and maintain pass-through digital Dollar wallets for all persons, including persons eligible to receive payments from the United States pursuant to a Federal law relating to the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19), who elect to deposit funds into pass-through digital Dollar wallets. Each member bank shall establish and maintain a separate legal entity for the exclusive purpose of holding all assets and maintaining all liabilities associated with pass-through digital wallets. See also Pass-Through Digital Dollar Wallets. Member Banks are the state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. In the United States, a Member Bank is the depository institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System. All federally chartered banks (national banks) are automatically members of the System. State-chartered banks are divided into those that are members of the System (state member banks) and those that are not (nonmember banks). / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Банком Членом или Банком Участником считается депозитарное учреждение, которое является членом или участником Федеральной Резервной Системы. Все декретированные на федеральном уровне банки (национальные банки) автоматически являются членами данной Системы. Банки, декретированные на уровне штата подразделяются на те, которые являются членами данной Системы (штатовские банки члены), и те, которые не являются таковыми (банки не члены или банки не участники). Банки Члены или Банки Участники – банки Федеральной Резервной Системы США. В число банков членов ФРС включены все зарегистрированные на федеральном уровне банки, а также банки, зарегистрированные штатами. Банки члены ФРС должны приобретать акции у Федерального Резервного Банка (Federal Reserve Bank) в своем районе. Половина их вложений хранится в качестве активов в банке члене ФРС; другая половина может быть отозвана от ФРС в любой момент. Банки члены ФРС также должны сохранять у себя на депозитах в районных банках ФРС определённый процент вкладов в качестве наличных резервов. Эти резервы позволяют осуществлять широкий спектр операций по переводу средств и предоставлять иные услуги с использованием Федеральной сети коммуникаций (Fed Wire) для осуществления связи между банками, находящимися в различных районах страны.

MEMBER RATE = СТАВКА ДЛЯ ЧЛЕНОВ (или СТАВКА ДЛЯ УЧАСТНИКОВ) – Member Rate is a commission charged for the execution of an order for a person who is a member of or has trading privileges at the exchange. / Комиссия, взимаемая за исполнение распоряжения для лица, которое является членом биржи или имеет на ней привилегии в торговле.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ЧЛЕНСТВЕ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ЧЛЕНСТВЕ) – In the United States a Membership Certificate is an evidence of ownership of and membership in a limited liability company. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Сертификат о Членстве служит доказательством владения и членства в компании с ограниченной ответственностью.

MEMBER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЧЛЕНОВ (или СИСТЕМА УЧАСТНИКОВ) – Member System:- an eligible customer operating as a part of a lawful combination, partnership, association, or joint action agency composed exclusively of eligible customers.

MEMBRANE = МЕМБРАНА – (1) Membrane is a thin, soft material made from a polymer which is laminated to the fabric to provide properties such as strength, water-proofing or wind-proofing to enhance the fabric's performance. / Под Мембраной, от Латинского слова Membrana, означающее Перепонка, понимается:- (i) в теории упругости – закреплённая по контуру бесконечно тонкая плёнка, модуль упругости которой в перпендикулярном поверхности направлении равен нулю; (ii) в технике – тонкая плёнка или пластинка (обычно закреплённая по контуру), используемая в манометрах, микрофонах, гидравлических реле, для разделения объёмов и тому подобного; (iii) в биологии – белковолипидные структуры молекулярных размеров (не более 100 Å толщиной), расположенные на поверхности клеток (плазматическая мембрана) и внутриклеточных частиц – ядра, митохондрий и другие; обладая избирательной проницаемостью, регулируют в клетках концентрацию аминокислот, сахаров, солей и других продуктов обмена веществ; и (iv) в музыке – кожа, натянутая на корпус барабана.

(2) Membrane is:- (i) a thin pliable sheet of material that separates and forms the interface between two environments; (ii) a thin flexible sheet of tissue connecting, covering, lining, or separating various parts or organs; and (iii) a thin (10 nm) structured bi-layer of phospholipid and protein molecules surrounding every biological cell and intracellular organelles such aschloroplasts, mitochondriaand the cell nucleus. Functionally distinct proteins floating in the membranes of cells and organelles control the passage of substances into and out of the enclosed space, catalyse chemical reactions at the membrane surface and allow cell-cell recognition.

MEMBRANE FILTER = МЕМБРАННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Membrane Filters are very thin and are usually cast or extruded in a variety of proprietary processes. Membrane filters retain over 90% of the particles to be removed on the surface of the filter due to the fact that the well-defined holes or pores are smaller than the particle being retained. Membrane filters tend to have lower porosity than typical depth filters requiring higher operating pressures and they typically achieve lower flow rates. During the casting and curing processes pores are formed that are uniform in size, shape and length. A bubble point or diffusional flow test can be performed to confirm the actual opening size of the largest pore in the filter being tested. This type of test confirms the pore size without exposing the filter to the actual particle or organism and is called a Non-Destructive Test. Membrane filters can be integrity tested multiple times, and in most cases, are tested prior to, and after use to verify that the filter maintained integrity during the entire time it was in use. See also Filter.

MEMBRANOUS = МЕМБРАНОВИДНОЕ (или ПЕРЕПОНЧАТОЕ, или ПЛЁНЧАТОЕ) – Membranous:- thin, soft and pliable, often partly transparent.

MEMO BILL OF LADING = УСЛОВНЫЙ (или ОТЧЁТНЫЙ, или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ, или СЛУЖЕБНЫЙ) КОНОСАМЕНТ – Memo Bill Of Lading is abridged form of a B/L that does not show freight amount, and serves only as a receipt for cargo. An in-house bill of lading. A duplicate copy. Memo Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading issued for in-house purposes for cargo short shipped or loaded in advance of issuance of full bill of lading. Unfreighted bill of lading (B/L) with no charges listed. / Memo от Memorandum.

MEMORANDUM BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ МЕМОРАНДУМ (или УСЛОВНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – A Memorandum Bill of Lading is the third part of a multiple set bill of lading. Memorandum Bill Of Lading:- the triplicate copy of an inland/domestic bill of lading. / Под Меморандумом, от Латинского слова Memorandum, означающее буквально То, О Чём Следует Помнить, понимается документ, излагающий фактическую, документальную или юридическую сторону какого-либо вопроса. Обычно вручается лично представителю другой стороны.

MEMORANDUM INVOICE = СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА МЕМОРАНДУМ (или УСЛОВНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА, или ОТЧЁТНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА, или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА, или СЛУЖЕБНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА) – Memorandum Invoice:- sometimes a memo (sent by the exporter to the importer in order to place a specific shipment and/or value on record) ends up being accepted as the final and correct statement of amount due and/or purchase or shipment made.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION = МЕМОРАНДУМ ОБ АССОЦИАЦИИ (или УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – In the United Kingdom, Memorandum Of Association is a document that has to be registered and filed at Companies House, giving details of a company's particulars and aims. It is accompanied by the articles of association, which sets up the internal regulations of the company's operations, and states, among other things, the powers of the directors. In Australia, a part of a company's constitution, the formal document subscribed by those wishing to form a company and giving details of the company, e.g., its name, objects and particulars of capital. The document and any subsequent alterations must conform to the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. / В Австралии, Меморандум об Ассоциации (или Учредительный Договор) – это один из уставных документов компании; официальный документ, подписанный теми лицами, которые желают сформировать компанию, и несущий все сведения о компании, например, её название, цели и подробности о капитале. Этот документ и любые последующие изменения должны удовлетворять требованиям Акта о Корпорациях от 2001.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING = МЕМОРАНДУМ О ПОНИМАНИИ – The Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) of the Americas:- The Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE); the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC); The General Secretariat of the Andean Community (CA); the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO); and the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA). Considering:- (i) that they are part of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which is the phytosanitary standard setting organization referenced in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO); (ii) that Article VIII of the revised text of the IPPC, approved by the FAO Conference, establishes a more active and participative role for RPPOs in promoting interregional cooperation in the elaboration and harmonization of international phytosanitary standards, to regulate international trade in plants, plant products and other regulated articles; (iii) that these organizations do not at this time have a formal coordinating mechanism that leads to phytosanitary harmonization in the hemisphere in line with the initiatives to promote international trade; and (iv) that since 1987 the RPPOs of the Americas have established an ad hoc group named the Inter-American Coordinating Group in Plant Protection (ICGPP), the formalization of which is considered necessary to carry out the intentions expressed above. Agree to:- (i) formally establish the ICGPP with the purpose of coordinating interregional actions of the Regional Plant Protection Organizations of the Americas; and (ii) define its structure and functions through a Constitution and Bylaws that will be considered to be an integral part of this document. Signed:- 1998-March-23. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a formal document that specifies the responsibilities and areas of cooperation mutually understood and agreed to by the parties involved. For an example of an MOU, see Special Programs – Federal-State Cooperative Program. / для данного случая (ad hoc).

MEMORY DUMP = РАЗГРУЗКА ПАМЯТИ (или ХХ) – In computer industry, Memory Dump is a copy of the system memory), mostly used for application troubleshooting and debugging. Memory dumps often occur automatically at the time of a system crash (blue screen of death), however, they can also be performed manually without a crash. / Разгрузка Памяти (в компьютерной отрасли) – копия системной памяти, используемая главным образом для устранения неисправностей и наладки приложений. Разгрузка

памяти часто возникает автоматически во время сбоя системы (голубой экран смерти), однако, они могут выполняться вручную и без сбоя системы.

MEMU = MOBILE EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING UNIT

MENDELIAN CHARACTER = МЕНДЕЛИРУЙЩИЙ ПРИЗНАК (или МЭНДЭЛЬСКИЙ ПРИЗНАК) – Mendelian Character is the expressed character (defined) due to one or some pairs of genes that have a major effect which can be dominant, recessive or intermediate.

MENDEL'S LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ МЕНДЭЛЯ – Gregor Johann Mendel discovered that when crossing white flower and purple flower plants, the result is not a blend. Rather than being a mix of the two, the offspring was purple flowered. He then conceived the idea of heredity units, which he called 'Factors', one of which is a recessive characteristic and the other dominant. Mendel said that factors, later called Genes, normally occur in pairs in ordinary body cells, yet segregate during the formation of sex cells. Each member of the pair becomes part of the separate sex cell. The dominant gene, such as the purple flower in Mendel's plants, will hide the recessive gene, the white flower. After Mendel self-fertilized the F_1 generation and obtained the 3:1 ratio, he correctly theorized that genes can be paired in three different ways for each trait:- AA, aa, and Aa. The capital 'A' represents the dominant factor and lowercase 'a' represents the recessive. The last combination listed above, Aa, will occur roughly twice as often as each of the other two, as it can be made in two different ways, Aa or aA. Mendel stated that each individual has two factors for each trait, one from each parent. The two factors may or may not contain the same information. If the two factors are identical, the individual is called Homozygous for the trait. If the two factors have different information, the individual is called Heterozygous. The alternative forms of a factor are called Alleles. The genotype of an individual is made up of the many alleles it possesses. An individual's physical appearance, or phenotype, is determined by its alleles as well as by its environment. An individual possesses two alleles for each trait; one allele is given by the female parent and the other by the male parent. They are passed on when an individual matures and produces gametes: egg and sperm. When gametes form, the paired alleles separate randomly so that each gamete receives a copy of one of the two alleles. The presence of an allele doesn't promise that the trait will be expressed in the individual that possesses it. In heterozygous individuals the only allele that is expressed is the dominant. The recessive allele is present but its expression is hidden. Mendel summarized his findings in two laws:- the Law of Segregation and the Law of Independent Assortment. (i) The Law of Segregation (The 'First Law') states that every individual possesses a pair of genes for any particular trait and that each parent passes a randomly selected copy of only one of these to its offspring. The offspring then receives its own pair of genes for that trait. Whichever of the two genes in the offspring is dominant determines how the offspring expresses that trait, e.g., the color of a plant, the color of an animal's fur, the color of a person's eyes. More precisely the law states that when any individual produces gametes, the copies of a gene separate so that each gamete receives only one copy. A gamete will receive one allele or the other. The direct proof of this was later found following the observation of meiosis by two independent scientists, the German botanist, Oscar Hertwig in 1876, and the Belgian zoologist, Edouard Van Beneden in 1883. In meiosis, the paternal and maternal chromosomes get separated and the alleles with the traits of a character are segregated into two different gametes. Or:- The two coexisting alleles of an individual for each trait segregate (separate) during gamete formation so that each gamete gets only one of the two alleles. Alleles again unite at random fertilization of gametes. (ii) The Law of Independent Assortment (The 'Second Law'), also known as 'Inheritance Law' states that separate genes for separate traits are passed independently of one another from parents to offspring. That is, the biological selection of a particular gene in the gene pair for one trait to be passed to the offspring has nothing to do with the selection of the gene for any other trait. More precisely the law states that alleles of different genes assort independently of one another during gamete formation. While Mendel's experiments with mixing one trait always resulted in a 3:1 ratio between dominant and recessive phenotypes, his experiments with mixing two traits (dihybrid cross) showed 9:3:3:1 ratios. But the 9:3:3:1 table shows that each of the two genes are independently inherited with a 3:1 phenotypic ratio. Mendel concluded that different traits are inherited independently of each other, so that there is no relation, for example, between a cat's color and tail length. This is actually only true for genes that are not linked to each other. Independent assortment occurs during meiosis I in eukaryotic organisms, specifically metaphase I of meiosis, to produce a gamete with a mixture of the organism's maternal and paternal chromosomes. Along with chromosomal crossover, this process aids in increasing genetic diversity by producing novel genetic combinations. Of the 46 chromosomes in a normal diploid human cell, half are maternally-derived (from the mother's egg) and half are paternally-derived (from the father's sperm). This occurs as sexual reproduction involves the fusion of two haploid gametes (the egg and sperm) to produce a new organism having the full complement of chromosomes. During gametogenesis – the production of new gametes by an adult – the normal complement of 46 chromosomes needs to be halved to 23 to ensure that the resulting haploid gamete can join with another gamete to produce a diploid organism. An error in the number of chromosomes, such as those caused by a diploid gamete joining with a haploid gamete, is termed aneuploidy. In independent assortment the chromosomes that end up in a newly-formed gamete are randomly sorted from all possible combinations of maternal and paternal chromosomes. Because gametes end up with a random mix instead of a pre-defined 'set' from either parent, gametes are therefore considered assorted independently. As such, the gamete can end up with any combination of paternal or maternal chromosomes. Any of the possible combinations of gametes formed from maternal and paternal chromosomes will occur with equal frequency. For human gametes, with 23 pairs of chromosomes, the number of possibilities is 223 or 8 388 608 possible combinations. The gametes will normally end up with 23 chromosomes, but the origin of any particular one will be randomly selected from paternal or maternal chromosomes. This contributes to the genetic variability of progeny. Mendel's Laws:- (1) law of independent segregation:- hereditary traits are determined by discrete factors (now known as Genes) that appear in pairs, one of each pair being inherited from each parent. During meiosis, the pairs of factors are separated or segregated. Hence, each gamete that is produced by an offspring at maturity contains only one member of each pair that the offspring produces. (2) Law of independent assortment:- when two pairs of alleles are brought together in a hybrid combination, they will segregate independently from each other in the F_2 itself. Gregor Johann Mendel (July 20, 1822 – January 06, 1884) was an Austrian scientist and Augustinian friar who gained posthumous fame as the founder of the new science of genetics. Mendel demonstrated that the inheritance of certain traits in pea plants follows particular patterns, now referred to as the laws of Mendelian inheritance. Although the significance of Mendel's work was not recognized until the turn of the XX century, the independent rediscovery of these laws formed the foundation of the modern science of genetics. / Немецкий ботаник Оскар Хэртвихь (Oscar Hertwig) в 1876, и Бельгийский зоолог Эдвар ван Бенэдэн (Edouard Van Beneden) в 1883. Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). Под Законами Мендэля или Правилами Мендэля понимаются сформулированные Грэгоа Йоханом Мендэлем (Gregor Johann Mendel) в 1866 закономерности распределения в потомстве наследственных факторов, названных позднее Генами. Включают:- (i) закон единообразия гибридов первого поколения; (ii) закон расщепления гибридов второго поколения; и (iii) закон независимого комбинирования признаков (точнее закон независимого расщепления). Законы Мендэля получили полное подтверждение и объяснение на основе хромосомной теории наследственности. Грэгоа Йохан Мендэль (1822–1884), Австрийский естествоиспытатель, основоположник учения о наследственности (мендэлизм). Применив статические методы для анализа результатов по гибридизации сортов гороха (1856–63), сформулировал закономерности наследственности. Мендэлизм – учение о закономерностях наследственности, положившее начало генетике как науке. Возникновение мендэлизма связывают с обнаружением и подтверждением в 1900

Нидерландским ботаником Хуго Де Фризом (Hugo Marie de Vries; 1848–1935), Немецким ботаником Карлом Эрихом Коррэнсом (Carl Erich Correns; 1864–1933) и Австрийским генетиком Эрихом Чэрмаком-Зэйзэнэггом (Erich Tschermak-Seysenegg; 1871–1962) забытой работы Грэгоа Йохана Мендэля 'Опыты над Растительными Гибридами' (1866). Мендэлизм сыграл революционизирующую роль в биологии, доказав, что наследственные факторы имеют корпускулярную, дискретную природу, а их переход от поколения к поколению определяется статистическими закономерностями. Законы Мендэля (Mendel's Laws):- некоторые источники формулируют два закона Мендэля:- (i) закон сегрегации:- в процессе мейоза только один участник из каждой гомологичной пары хромосом переходит в одну гамету. Другая формулировка этого закона:- при мейозе в каждую гамету переходит только один из двух аллелей гена, ответственного за признак; (ii) независимое распределение (assortment): при мейозе члены различных гомологичных пар хромосом распределяются независимо между гаметами, например, AA' и BB' гомологичные пары могут давать возможные сочетания AB, AB' A'B или A'B' гаметах. Другая формулировка:- при мейозе аллели разных генов (ответственных за разные признаки) сегрегируют независимо друг от друга при условии, что гены находятся на разных хромосомах. В других источниках формулируется три закона. Два выше перечисленных рассматриваются как второй и третий, тогда как в качестве первого рассматривается принцип доминантности:- в гетерозиготах, как правило, признак определяется только одним аллелем. В результате из двух вариантов полиморфного признака, проявляющихся у двух гомозиготных родителей, в первом поколении потомства реализуется только один вариант – доминантный. Этот 'закон' часто не соблюдается и поэтому его, как правило, исключают из рассмотрения.

MENDING = ШТОПКА – Mending is a process in woven fabric manufacture in which weaving imperfections, tears, broken yarns, and similar defects are repaired after weaving; especially on woolen and worsted fabrics to prepare them for dyeing, finishing, or other processing.

MENDING SOIL MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЗАПАЧКИВАНИЯ ПРИ ШТОПКЕ – Mending Soil Mark:- the gray fabric is directly kept on the floor or pushed from one place to other place – wipe out the soil/dust of the floor. Mending defect. / Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

MENSWEAR = МУЖСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА – Menswear is a clothing for men.

MEPC = MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE

THE MERC = CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE®

MERCANTILE AGENCY = ТОРГАШЕСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО (или МЕРКАНТИЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО, или АГЕНТСТВО КРЕДИТНЫХ ИСТОРИЙ, или РАСЧЁТНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО) – Mercantile Agency is an organization that supplies credit information to business and to financial institutions in response to a request for a credit history on an individual or business. Dun & Bradstreet is the oldest mercantile agency. Mercantile agencies supply information on debt repayment and credit history. The information is collected voluntarily from a large number of reporting companies. / выплата (repayment) . Дан Энд Брэдстрит (Dun & Bradstreet). Меркантильное, от Французского и Итальянского слова Mercantile, означающее Корыстный или Торгашеский, понимается излишне расчётливое, торгашество или своекорыстие.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE = ТОРГАШЕСКАЯ БИРЖА (или МЕРКАНТИЛЬНАЯ БИРЖА) – Mercantile Exchange is an exchange where financial futures, foreign currency futures, commodity futures, and futures options are traded. Mercantile:- of or relating to merchants or trade. See also Commodity Exchange. From Latin Mercari 'To Trade', from Merx, Merc- 'Merchandise'. / Биржа, на которой торгуются сырьевые и финансовые фьючерсы, фьючерсы на иностранную валюту, а также опционы на эти фьючерсы. Меркантильный:- от или связанный с коммерсантами или торговлей. Смотрите также Сырьевая Биржа (Commodity Exchange).

MERCANTILISM = МЕРКАНТИЛИЗМ – Mercantilism is a economic theory and practice common in Europe from the XVI to the XVIII century that promoted governmental regulation of a nation's economy for the purpose of augmenting state power at the expense of rival national powers. It was the economic counterpart of political absolutism. Its XVII-century publicists – most notably Thomas Mun in England, Jean-Baptiste Colbert in France, and Antonio Serra in Italy – never, however, used the term themselves; it was given currency by the Scottish economist Adam Smith in his Wealth of Nations (1776). Mercantilism contained many interlocking principles. Precious metals, such as gold and silver, were deemed indispensable to a nation's wealth. If a nation did not possess mines or have access to them, precious metals should be obtained by trade. It was believed that trade balances must be 'favorable', meaning an excess of exports over imports. Colonial possessions should serve as markets for exports and as suppliers of raw materials to the mother country. Manufacturing was forbidden in colonies, and all commerce between colony and mother country was held to be a monopoly of the mother country. A strong nation, according to the theory, was to have a large population, for a large population would provide a supply of labor, a market, and soldiers. Human wants were to be minimized, especially for imported luxury goods, for they drained off precious foreign exchange. Sumptuary laws (affecting food and drugs) were to be passed to make sure that wants were held low. Thrift, saving, and even parsimony were regarded as virtues, for only by these means could capital be created. In effect, mercantilism provided the favorable climate for the early development of capitalism, with its promises of profit. Later, mercantilism was severely criticized. Advocates of laissez-faire (French:- 'allow to do') argued that there was really no difference between domestic and foreign trade and that all trade was beneficial both to the trader and to the public. They also maintained that the amount of money or treasure that a state needed would be automatically adjusted and that money, like any other commodity, could exist in excess. They denied the idea that a nation could grow rich only at the expense of another and argued that trade was in reality a two-way street. laissez-faire, like mercantilism, was challenged by other economic ideas. Organized economic and political doctrine holding that national wealth should be founded on the accumulation of reserves in the form of precious metals and maintaining a favorable balance of trade. Mercantilism prevailed in England from about 1550 to 1850. Mercantilism is an economic theory which holds that the prosperity of a state is dependent upon its supply of capital; that the global volume of international trade is 'unchangeable'; and that one party may benefit only at the expense of another. 'Unchangeable' in this sense may be taken to mean that the European and global economies are seen as zero-sum games, though that economic concept did not yet exist in the mercantilist period. During it, economic assets (or capital) were represented by bullion (gold, silver, and trade value), which was best increased through a positive and healthy balance of trade with other states (exports minus imports). The theory assumes that wealth and monetary assets are identical. Mercantilism suggests that the ruling government should advance these goals by playing a protectionist role in the economy by encouraging exports and discouraging imports, notably through the use of subsidies and tariffs respectively. The theory dominated Western European economic policies from the XVI to the late-XVIII century. Mercantilism was the dominant school of thought in Europe throughout the late Renaissance and early modern period (from the XV–XVIII century). Mercantilism encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism – both in Europe and throughout the rest of the world – until the XIX century or early XX century. Most of the European economists who wrote between 1500 and 1750 are today generally considered mercantilists; this term was initially used solely by critics, such as Mirabeau and Smith, but was quickly adopted by historians. Originally the standard English term was 'Mercantile System'. The word 'Mercantilism' was introduced into English from German in the early XIX century. The bulk of what is commonly called 'Mercantilist Literature' appeared in the 1620s in Great Britain.

Smith saw English merchant Thomas Mun (1571–1641) as a major creator of the mercantile system, especially in his posthumously published Treasure by Foreign Trade (1664), which Smith considered the archetype or manifesto of the movement. Perhaps the last major mercantilist work was James Steuart's Principles of Political Economy published in 1767. The mercantillists argued that a large population was a form of wealth, making it possible to create bigger markets and armies, as opposed to the doctrine of physiocracy that predicted that mankind would outgrow its resources. Scholars debate over why mercantilism dominated economic ideology for 250 years. One group, represented by Jacob Viner, argues that mercantilism was simply a straightforward, common-sense system whose logical fallacies could not be discovered by the people of the time, as they simply lacked the required analytical tools. The second school, supported by scholars such as Robert B. Ekelund, contends that mercantilism was not a mistake, but rather the best possible system for those who developed it. This school argues that mercantilist policies were developed and enforced by rent-seeking merchants and governments. Merchants benefited greatly from the enforced monopolies, bans on foreign competition, and poverty of the workers. Governments benefited from the high tariffs and payments from the merchants. Whereas later economic ideas were often developed by academics and philosophers, almost all mercantilist writers were merchants or government officials. Monetarism offers a third explanation for mercantilism. European trade exported bullion to pay for goods from Asia, thus reducing the money supply and putting downward pressure on prices and economic activity. The evidence for this hypothesis is the lack of inflation in the English economy until the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars when paper money was extensively used. A fourth explanation lies in the increasing professionalisation and technification of the wars of the era, which turned the maintenance of adequate reserve funds (in the prospect of war) into a more and more expensive and eventually competitive business. / Томэс Ман (Thomas Mun) в Англии, политик Жо-Батистэ Кольбэр (Jean-Baptiste Colbert; 1619–1683) во Франции, и Антонио Сэрра (Antonio Serra) в Италии. Мирабу (Mirabeau) и Смис (Smith). Британский писатель и экономист Томэс Ман (Thomas Mun; 1571–1641). Британец Дьжеймз Стюэт (Sir James Steuart; 1707–1780). Канадский экономист Дьжейкоб Вайнё (Jacob Viner; 1892–1970). Робёт Би. Иклэнд (Robert B. Ekelund). Laissez-Faire = Представьте Делу Идти Своим Порядком; Позиция Невмешательства или Недоговорённости (на Французском). 'Лесэ-Фэр' (от Французского словосочетания Laissez-Faire, означающее Позволить Осуществлять или Разрешить Осуществлять или Оставить В Покое). Под Меркантилизмом, от Итальянского слова Mercante, означающее Купец или Торговец, понимается первая школа буржуазной полит-экономии, а точнее экономическая теория и практика периода раннего капитализма, выражавшаяся в активном вмешательстве государства в хозяйственную жизнь и проводившаяся в интересах купцов. Для раннего меркантилизма (последняя треть XV – середина XVI веков; основные представители Гаспаро Скаруффи (Gasparo Scaruffi, 1519–1584; Италия) и Вильэм Стэфод (William Stafford, 1554–1612, Англия), считавший деньги основной формой богатства) была характерна теория денежного баланса, которая обосновывала политику, направленную на увеличение денежного богатства чисто законодательным путём. Главным элементом позднего меркантилизма, достигшего рассвета в XVII веке, являлась система активного торгового баланса. Основными представителями этого направления были Томэс Ман (Thomas Mun, 1571–1641, Англия), Антонио Сэрра (Antonio Serra, 1568–16XX, Италия) и Отван дё Мукрэтья (или Монкретьен; Antoine de Montchrétien, 1575–1621, Франция), первым употребивший термин 'Политическая Экономия'. Они выдвигали принцип:- покупать дешевле, продавать дороже. Политика меркантилизма заключалась в активном протекционизме, в поддержке экспансии торгового капитала, поощрении развития отечественной промышленности, особенно мануфактурной.

MERCERIZATION = МЕРСЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Mercerization is a treatment of cotton yarn or fabric with a strong solution of sodium hydroxide; named after its inventor, John Mercer. Mercerizing cotton can significantly improve its dye uptake, especially if there are immature fibers present. If yarn or fabric is held under tension during the process, a sheen will be imparted. 'Slack' mercerizing, which does not require tension, but causes the fabric to shrink, can be done at home, but requires a great deal of care because of the caustic used. Typically it is done using about 20% to 25% sodium hydroxide solution at around 20 °C. Fabric becomes very stiff and hard to handle until the solution is all washed out. Mercerisation is a treatment of cotton yarns or fabrics with caustic alkali, in which the fibers are swollen and stretched to increase the lustre in the finished product. Mercerization or Mercerisation is a treatment for cotton fabric and thread that gives fabric or yarns a lustrous appearance and strengthens them. The process is applied to cellulosic materials like cotton or hemp. The process was devised in 1844 by John Mercer (1791–1866) of Great Harwood, Lancashire, UK, who treated cotton fibers with sodium hydroxide. The treatment caused the fibers to swell, which in Mercer's version of the process shrank the overall fabric size and made it stronger and easier to dye. The process did not become popular, however, until Horace Arthur Lowe (1869–1930) improved it into its modern form in 1890. By holding the cotton during treatment to prevent it from shrinking, Lowe found that the fiber gained a lustrous appearance. Mercerisation alters the chemical structure of the cotton fiber. The structure of the fiber inter-converts from alpha-cellulose to a thermodynamically more favorable beta-cellulose polymorph. Mercerising results in the swelling of the cell wall of the cotton fiber. This causes increase in the surface area and reflectance, and gives the fiber a softer feel. An optional last step in the process is passing the thread over an open flame; this incinerates stray fibers, improving the fabric's appearance. This is known as 'Gassing The Thread' due to the gas burner that is typically used. The modern production method for mercerised cotton, also known as 'Pearl' or 'Pearle' Cotton, gives cotton thread (or cotton-covered thread with a polyester core) a sodium hydroxide bath that is then neutralized with an acid bath. This treatment increases lustre, strength, affinity to dye, resistance to mildew, but also increases affinity to lint. Cotton with long staple fiber lengths responds best to mercerisation. Mercerised thread is commonly used to produce fine crochet. Mercerization is a treatment of cotton yarn or fabric to increase its luster and affinity for dyes. The material is immersed under tension in a cold sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) solution in warp or skein form or in the piece, and is later neutralized in acid. The process causes a permanent swelling of the fiber and thus increases its luster. Mercerization is the treatment of cotton with a strong caustic alkaline solution in order to improve the luster, hand and other properties, was names after its discoverer, John Mercer. Mercerization leads to a number of changes in fiber and fabric properties:- (i) a more circular fiber cross-section; (ii) increased luster; (iii) increased tensile strength, a major factor for technical textile fabrics; (iv) increased apparent color depth after dyeing; (v) improved dyeability of immature cotton (greater uniformity of appearance); (vi) increase in fiber moisture regain; (vii) increase in water sorption; and (viii) improved dimensional stability. Types of mercerization:- Mercerization is widely used, and in the mercerization of different kinds of cellulose products, including blended products, the machine used and the treatment conditions must be selected in accordance with the type of fiber, the form that it is in and its properties, and also in accordance with the aims and the timing of the mercerization. The wide range of treatment methods can approximately be broken down into the following divisions. Parentheses denote established terminology. (1) Classification according to the form of the product:- (a) Yarn mercerization:- Batch:- Hank mercerization; Cheese mercerization; Continuous:- Single end mercerization; Tow mercerization; and Warp mercerization. (b) Knit Mercerization:- Open mercerization; and Closed mercerization (Round mercerization, tubular knit mercerization). (c) Cloth mercerization:- Chainless mercerization (Roller mercerization); Chain mercerization (Stenter mercerization); and Batch-up mercerization. (2) Classification according to the marcerizing conditions:- (a) Water content:- Dry mercerization and Wet mercerization. (b) Tension:- Fixed-length mercerization; Tension mercerization; and Tensionless mercerization. (c) Alkaline concentration:- Low-concentration alkaline mercerization; High-concentration alkaline mercerization; and Two-step mercerization. (d) Temperature:- Ambient-temperature mercerization; High-temperature mercerization; and Low-temperature mercerization. (3) Classification according to timing:- Gray mercerization; Pre-dyeing mercerization; and Post-dyeing mercerization. (4) Classification according to the number of

treatments:- Single mercerization and Double mercerization. (5) Classification according to the type of alkali used:- (a) Caustic soda mercerization; (b) Ammonia mercerization. Liquid ammonia treatment is a highly effective and well-controlled alternative to caustic soda mercerisation, but the high capital cost of the necessary equipment for recovery and reuse of the ammonia as well as the application step limits the adoption of this sophisticated approach more widely. The effect of liquid ammonia treatment on the dyeing of cotton depends on the way that the ammonia is removed. Aqueous washing gives a product almost as dyeable as mercerised cotton. As with mercerising, treated yarns and fabrics appear more deeply dyed than untreated material having the same amount of dye present. (6) Other:- (a) Alkali pad-dry method; (b) Alkali pad-steam method. While other variations are also used, mercerization in industry is generally implemented according to a combination of the basic factors as listed above. Fabric Mercerising Machine/Chain Mercerizing Machines:- In order to make up for the shortcomings of the roller mercerizing machine, a clip stenter is used for post-mercerization treatment, in which a widthwise tension is applied then most alkali is showered off the fabric kept on the stenter, followed by thorough alkali removal and neutralization using an open-width washing machine. Chainless Mercerising Process:- this method of mercerization running fabric through a number of rollers without the use of a clip stenter is also called Roller Mercerization. The machine used has a number of stainless rollers, or stainless and rubber rollers, of a relatively-large diameter tiered zigzag in close contact to each other inside a long trough, with the lower tier designed to submerge in alkaline solution for mercerization. Hot Mercerization:- main steps in hot mercerising process are:- (1) Saturation with mercerising-strength caustic soda solution at a temperature close to its boiling point; (2) Controlled hot stretching for a brief dwell period; (3) Controlled cooling and dilution of the caustic liquor; and (4) Traditional tension-controlled washing and final rinsing. Advantages of Hot Mercerising:- The main chemical and physical changes to achieve the desired improvement in fabric properties do not take place at the high temperature of the saturator but when the cooling fabric passes through the traditional caustic dilution and washing-off stages:- (1) Shortening of the process sequence to provide cost savings; (2) Increased efficiency and reproducibility; (3) Use of chain or chainless mercerisers with fewer problems related to fabric width control; (4) Improved lustre, tensile strength and dimensional stability because greater stretching of the fabric is practicable; (5) Increased dye uptake at moderate tension, but excessive stretching can result in lower dyeability; (6) Improved results from fabric qualities containing lower-grade cotton; (7) Flash scouring effect obtained; (8) Good desizing action; and (9) Enhanced penetration of the fiber by the hot caustic liquor. Foam Mercerizing:- Mercerizing strength sodium hydroxide may be foamed and this foam applied to cotton by conventional methods. Application of foamed sodium hydroxide offers the possible advantages of savings in sodium hydroxide and dyes as well as ability to treat selectively given areas of the fabric. This technology may be useful in areas other than mercerization. The following advantages has been claimed by the experts in this area are:- (1) No specialized machinery is required; (2) Less consumption of alkali; (3) Better control of fabric dimensions; (4) Preferential treatment of one face of fabric when needed; (5) Penetration of lye in pile fabrics with less lye; (6) Possibility of printing with sodium hydroxide; and (7) Possibility of better coverage of dead cotton and resulting into uniform dyeing. Slack Mercerizing:- loose mercerizing or mercerizing without tension. Slack mercerizing is done by exhaust. The fabric is slacked and treated with NaOH solution by this process of mercerizing no luster is obtained but absorption is increased. Slack mercerization is different than normal mercerizing that it must be planned in advance and will result into a stretch fabric. Fabric to be slack mercerized is woven with enough space left between the yarns to crimp up knowing it will be slack mercerized. Once the fabric is slack mercerized it will become tighter and narrower while at the same time giving a permanently crimp that makes for 100% stretch cotton. It's like giving hair a perm. It is possible to get up to 15% comfort stretch and in a twill utility stretch. Mercerizing is a treatment used to increase luster and improve strength and dye affinity in cotton. The treatment consists of impregnating the fabric with cold concentrated sodium solution. Invented by John Mercer. Mercerization is a process of treating a cotton yarn or fabric, in which the fabric or yarn is immersed in a caustic soda solution and later neutralized in acid. The process causes a permanent swelling of the fiber, resulting in an increased luster on the surface of the fabric, an increased affinity for dyes, and increased strength. Mercerization is a finish applied to cotton yarn or fabric or to a blend of cotton and other fibers to make it stronger, more absorbent, and to give the fabric additional luster and increased ability to take dye. Mercerization can be done at the yarn stage or the fabric stage. In common with several other textile processes, mercerization involves the use of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide or lye). / влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain). Щёлочь (Alkali). Щелочное (Alkaline). Сродство (Affinity). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Хорэс Арсо Лоу (Horace Arthur Lowe; 1869–1930). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Под Мерсеризацией понимается обработка хлопчатобумажных или целлюлозных материалов концентрированным водным раствором щёлочи (обычно при 15–18 (в других источниках 20–25) °C). Придаёт блеск, повышает гигроскопичность и способность окрашиваться, увеличивает сопротивление разрыву. Названа от имени Английского изобретателя Дьжона Мёсёра (John Mercer; 1791–1866). Мерсеризация, от имени Английского изобретателя Дьжона Мёсёра (John Mercer; 1791–1866):- (1) одна из стадий в производстве вискозы; заключается в обработке целлюлозы концентрированным водным раствором NaOH при 20–60 °C с целью получения так называемой щелочной целлюлозы. Процесс осуществляют в аппаратах периодического (ванны-прессы) или непрерывного действия. Ванна-пресс – металлическая ёмкость, в которой листы целлюлозы после обработки щёлочью подвергаются отжиму поршнем. Аппарат рассчитан на загрузку 250–500 кг целлюлозы; цикл работы около 2 часов. Производительность аппаратов непрерывной мерсеризации обычно 25 т/сут. (2) Обработка хлопчатобумажных тканей или других целлюлозных волокнистых материалов концентрированным йодным раствором NaOH (обычно при 15–18 °C) с целью придания им блеска, повышения способности окрашиваться и увеличения прочности. Процесс проводится на машинах, осуществляющих пропитку раствором NaOH, отжимание и промывку обрабатываемого материала. Такие машины имеют приспособления для растягивания тканей, сужающихся после обработки. Ткани мерсеризуют в суровом виде, после отварки или беления. Мерсеризация заключается в обработке в течение 10–60 секунд находящейся под натяжением ткани концентрированным раствором NaOH при температуре 16–20° с последующей промывкой горячей и холодной водой. При мерсеризации под воздействием щёлочи волокно хлопка набухает, стенки его становятся толще, канал уменьшается. При этом волокно стремится сократиться по длине. Но этому препятствует натяжение ткани:- в результате возникающих напряжений волокно теряет свою извитость, ткань приобретает приятный блеск, мягкость, шелковистость, улучшается её способность к окрашиванию. Мерсеризации под натяжением подвергаются главным образом бельевые, платьевые и сорочечные ткани из гребенной пряжи (шифон, поплин, сатин и другие). В некоторых случаях для получения эффектов в виде гофре ткани подвергают местной мерсеризации. Мерсеризованные участки могут быть в виде продольных полос или иметь другую форму.

MERCERIZE = МЕРСЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Mercerize is a finishing process for combed cotton that increases the fiber's luster and affinity for dyes.

MERCERIZED VESTING = МЕРСЕРИЗОВАННЫЙ ЖИЛЕТ (или НАТЕЛЬНАЯ РУБАШКА) – Mercerized Vesting is either a light or heavy weight cotton wash fabric weighing from 5 to 8 ounces per yard, finished, and is made of one, two or three warps and one or two fillings. When made of one warp and filling, a light weight can be produced in case the warp and filling are both mercerized yarns. The warp for the face of the cloth ranges from 2-20's to 2-60's mercerized cotton, and the filling from 1-10's to 1-16's cotton. The styles range from granite and basket weave effects in solid white, to the more elaborate figured patterns, such as are created by forming

spots on the face of the cloth, from warp effect diamond, cross and curved twill weaves, so arranged as to scatter the design in regular formation, in imitation of Jacquard designs. / основа и уточина . Жакяр (Jacquard).

MERCHANDISE BEAM = ТОВАРНЫЙ НАВОЙ (или ТОВАРНЫЙ ВАЛИК) – Merchandise Beam is synonymous with Cloth Beam. / Товарный Валик (Cloth Beam). Товарный Валик ткацкого станка.

MERCHANDISER = ХХ (или ТОРГАШ, или ПРОДАВЕЦ) – A Merchandiser is a person or company that sells goods to the public. A Merchandiser is a business that purchases inventory and resells it to customers for a profit. Retailers and wholesalers are good examples of merchandisers because they typically buy goods from manufacturers to market and sell them to the public consumers. What Does Merchandiser Mean? It is uncommon, but some manufacturers also act as merchandisers. Apple, for instance, pioneered the idea of making a computer manufacturing company into a retail store. Other computer manufacturers, like Dell, focused on merchandising efforts in the mail order and direct marketing areas. Nonetheless, both of these companies can be considered manufacturers and merchandisers. Example:- Since most merchandisers have to purchase their inventory from other companies, there is a standard operating cycle that takes place every period. Depending on the type of business, the merchandiser operating cycle can occur once an accounting period or several times. Every cycle includes these three steps. First, the merchandiser purchases products to sell to customers. These products are recorded to the merchandise inventory account with a debit when they are purchased. Second, the inventory is marketed and sold to customers either on account or in cash. Cash sales are recorded with a debit to cash and a credit to revenues. Sales on account are recorded with a debit to accounts receivable until the cash is actually paid. When the customer pays off his or her account, the cash account is debited. Third, some of the cash from the inventory sales is used to purchase more inventory. This is probably the most important part of the entire cycle. Controlling inventory turnover is extremely important for all merchandisers. Buying too much could lead to cash flow shortages and buying too much can create dissatisfied customers. Managers usually use the merchandise purchases budget to help make buying decisions.

MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE = ТОРГОВЫЙ БАЛАНС ТОВАРОВ – In Japan, the Merchandise Trade Balance is a measure of 'visible' trade, which is trade in goods like cars and electronics. Specifically it is the difference between Japan's imports of goods and exports of goods, excluding services. A positive value indicates a trade surplus (exports exceed imports) while a negative value indicates a trade deficit (imports exceed exports). Movements in the Merchandise Trade Balance reflect altered demand for Japanese Yen, which can move the value of the currency. Positive growth in the trade balance may lead to a future appreciation of the Yen due to steady demand in exchange for Japanese exports. The Merchandise Trade report itself gives insight into changing trends regarding Japanese trade. Such developments are especially important for Japan, which is an export-oriented economy that has historically experienced large trade surpluses, any affect on this could have dramatic affect on the domestic economy. The headline figure is expressed as a percentage change from the last equivalent period, and a positive percentage change can indicate that export growth has exceeded import growth. See also Balance Of Payment.

MERCHANDISING = ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ ПРОДАЖ (или МЁЧЭНДАЙЗИН) – Merchandising is a planning for the effective sale of goods to customers. Usually refers to retail selling and promotion, i.e. selling to the end user. / Планирование эффективной продажи товаров заказчикам. Обычно относится к розничной продаже, то есть продаже конечному потребителю.

MERCHANT = КОММЕРСАНТ (или КУПЕЦ) – (1) Merchant is a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade; e.g., 'a builders' merchant' or 'a tea merchant'. In historical contexts, Merchant is a person involved in trade or commerce; e.g., 'prosperous merchants and clothiers had established a middle class'. Origin:- Middle English:- from Old French Marchant, based on Latin Mercari 'To Trade', from Merx, Merc- 'Merchandise'. Shipper and/or consignee and anyone acting on their behalf, owning or entitled to possession of the goods. A Merchant is someone who works in or owns a retail business and sells goods. In Paris you can stroll from Merchant to Merchant, buying a loaf of bread in one shop and a wedge of cheese in another. The noun Merchant has its Latin roots in the word Merchari, meaning To Trade. Other words from the same root include Market, Merchandise, and Mercantile. In some areas, independent merchants have banded together to combine advertising Dollars and compete against malls and big box stores. You should ask your neighborhood book merchant if they've considered joining a group like this. Merchant is a dealer in physical metal who sources stocks and markets for customers but neither produces nor consumes metal for his own use. Merchant is a wholesaler or retailer who may buy goods from any or all sources for resale to anyone and everyone for profit. In law, a merchant is held to a higher standard of duty of care than a non-merchant because he or she is deemed to have expert knowledge about the goods he or she deals in. / Коммерсант – человек, занимающийся коммерцией. Коммерция – торговля, торговые операции. Купец:- (1) богатый торговец, владелец торгового предприятия; (2) устаревший термин для обозначения Покупателя.

(2) Merchant:- a professional (or body) that is authorised to receive funds in exchange for the delivery of goods or services and that has established an agreement with a bank for accepting the said funds (means of payment). A merchant may operate a server (merchant's server), which may enable a customer to choose a means of payment and which stores the transaction for eventual compensation.

MERCHANT BANK = ТОРГОВЫЙ БАНК – Merchant Bank is a banking institution whose financial business gradually evolved from its merchant business. The merchant bankers' local knowledge of the countries with which they traded made them specialists in estimating the creditworthiness of their customers, which in turn enabled them to accept bills of exchange and arrange loans at the request of foreign traders. Their business has now extended beyond normal banking transactions to include dealings in foreign exchange, the issue of long-term loans for governments and companies abroad, acting as company advisors, underwriting new issues, managing takeover bids, and engaging in insurance business and investment trust management, etc. These are monetary financial institutions whose main business is primarily concerned with corporate finance and acquisitions. / Торговый Банк:- (1) Европейский коммерческий институт, занимающийся инвестиционными банковскими операциями, предоставлением консультаций и ведением переговоров относительно слияния и поглощения компаний, а также оказывающий множество иных услуг, включая управление портфелями ценных бумаг для своих клиентов, страхование, приём (акцепт) иностранных векселей, осуществление сделок со слитками драгоценных металлов, участие в коммерческих проектах. Депозитные вклады в тоговых банках являются незначительными, но репутация таких людей, как Ротшильд, Лазард, Баринг и Хамброу, выступавших в качестве консультантов при ведении переговоров относительно крупномасштабных поглощений, слияний компаний и тому подобных операций, говорит о серьезной роли этих банков. (2) Часть Американского банка (American bank), занимающаяся инвестиционной банковской деятельностью, такой, как предоставление клиентам рекомендаций относительно слияний и поглощений компаний, размещения выпусков ценных бумаг, привлечения кредитов или участия в капитале. Федеральная Резервная Система позволяет коммерческим банкам распространять корпорационные кредитные обязательства и заключать сделки с обыкновенными акциями. (3) Американский банк, который принимает у торговцев расписки по сделкам с кредитными картами, обрабатывает их и депонирует средства, взимая комиссионные.

MERCHANT HAULAGE = ПОДВОЗ КОММЕРСАНТОМ (или ДОСТАВКА КОММЕРСАНТОМ) – Merchant Haulage:- inland transport of cargo in shipping containers arranged by the merchant. It includes empty container-moves to and from hand-over points in

respect of containers released by the carrier to merchants. Inland transportation performed by an inland carrier contracted by and for the account of the shipper or consignee. Merchant Haulage:- inland transport of cargo in containers arranged and paid by the merchant under merchant's responsibility. / Подвоз Коммерсантом:- наземная перевозка груза в контейнерах, организованная и оплаченная коммерсантом под ответственность коммерсанта.

MERCHANT INSPIRED CARRIER HAULAGE = ИНСПИРИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКОМ ПОДВОЗ ДЛЯ КОММЕРСАНТА (или ИНСПИРИРОВАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКОМ ДОСТАВКА ДЛЯ КОММЕРСАНТА) – Merchant Inspired Carrier Haulage:- a carrier haulage by a carrier, which is nominated by the shipper or receiver of the goods, but paid by the carrier.

MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ТОРГОВОМУ МОРСКОМУ ПЕРСОНАЛУ – Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee (MERPAC) is an industry advisory body to the US Coast Guard of the US Department of Homeland Security. MERPAC advises the Commandant of the Coast Guard on matters relating to the training, qualification, licensing, certification, and fitness standards for seamen serving in the US merchant marine. Originally Formed:- January 23, 1992. Original Status:- Discretionary Committee. Original Authority:- Federal Advisory Committee Act (F ACA). Current Status:- Statutory Committee (Beginning December 18, 2014). Current Authority:- Section 310 of the Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014 (Codified as 46 USC 8108). Function:- MERPAC acts solely in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Homeland Security through the Commandant of the Coast Guard on matters relating to personnel in the United States Merchant Marine including training, qualifications, certification, documentation, and fitness standards and other matters, as assigned. Meetings:- Meets not less than twice each year, usually once in the DC (Disctrict of Columbia) area, once throughout the country to provide access to the public. Composition:- 19 Members (Term Length 3 years):- (1) Nine United States citizens with active licenses or certificates issued under chapter 71 or merchant mariner documents issued under chapter 73, including:- (i) Three deck officers who represent the viewpoint of merchant marine deck officers, of whom:- (a) Two shall be licensed for oceans any gross tons; (b) One shall be licensed for inland river route with a limited or unlimited tonnage; (c) Two shall have a master's license or a master of towing vessels license; and (d) One shall have significant tanker experience; and to the extent practicable:- one shall represent the viewpoint of labor; and another shall represent a management perspective. (ii) Three engineering officers who represent the viewpoint of merchant marine engineering officers, of whom:- (a) Two shall be licensed as chief engineer any horsepower; and (b) One shall be licensed as either a limited chief engineer or a designated duty engineer; and to the extent practicable:- one shall represent a labor viewpoint; and another shall represent a management perspective. (iii) Two unlicensed seamen, of whom:- (a) One shall represent the viewpoint of able-bodied seamen; and (b) another shall represent the viewpoint of qualified members of the engine department; and (iv) One pilot who represents the viewpoint of merchant marine pilots. (2) Six marine educators, including:- (i) Three marine educators who represent the viewpoint of maritime academies, including:- (a) Two who represent the viewpoint of State maritime academies and are jointly recommended by such State maritime academies; and (b) One who represents either the viewpoint of the State maritime academies or the United States Merchant Marine Academy; and (ii) Three marine educators who represent the viewpoint of other maritime training institutions, one of whom shall represent the viewpoint of the small vessel industry. (3) Two individuals who represent the viewpoint of shipping companies employed in ship operation management. And (4) Two members who are appointed from the general public. Headquartered in Washington, DC, USA.

MERCHANT SOLUTION = РЕШЕНИЕ КОММЕРСАНТА (или ХХ) – Merchant Solution (in electricity):- in the context of the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) economic planning process, a solution proposed to reduce or to eliminate unhedgeable congestion on an affected facility. / Решение Коммерсанта (в Американской сфере электроэнергетики):- в контексте с процессом экономического планирования Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)), решение, предложенное с целью уменьшения или устранения нехедьжируемой перегруженности на воздействуемую электроустановку.

MERCOSUR = МЭРКОСУР – Mercosur or Mercosul, officially the Common Market of the South, Latin American trade organization established in 1991 to increase economic cooperation among the countries of South America. It is commonly known as Mercosur or Mercosul from the Spanish and Portuguese names, respectively, for the organization. Full members now include Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and (contigent on ratification by the other members) Venezuela; Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are associate members. The headquarters are in Montevideo, Uruguay. Mercosur is gradually eliminating tariffs between member states and at the same time aiming for a low common external duty, and trade between its members has greatly expanded since 1991. A Mercosur parliament was established in 2007. In the middle of the 1980's a movement between Argentina and Brazil – the two biggest countries of the Southern Cone – turned up. From the beginning it appeared to revert several decades of mutual distrust that up to that moment had ruled the foreign policy of the Latin American countries. In order to deepen their relationship, both countries sealed their approach with the subscription of 24 bilateral protocols, symbolizing the appearance of a new world political and economical reality. For both countries it represented the start of a new kind of relation much deeper than ever before in their history. In August 1990, Paraguay and Uruguay requested the incorporation of their countries to the agreement that was promulgated between the two South American giants. On 1991-March-26, the Treaty of Asuncion put the Southern Common Market in force. The Treaty signed in Asuncion set the decision of 'building a common market' which had to be agreed upon by 1994-December-31. On 1991-March-26 Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay signed the Treaty of Asuncion (Tratado de Asunción) to create a customs union with a common external tariff by December of 1994 that will eventually evolve into a common market. This agreement, Mercado Común del Sur, or MERCOSUR was derived from integration efforts of the 1960's. It became more intense when Brazil and Argentina created the bilateral Programa de Integracion y Cooperacion Argentino-Brasileno known as PICAB in 1985 which set a timetable for a bilateral common market. Presidents Carlos Menem of Argentina and Fernando Collor de Melo of Brazil took the initiative to speed up the process by lowering bilateral tariffs and beginning negotiations with Paraguay and Uruguay. MERCOSUR was strategically oriented to develop the economies of its constituents making them more internationally competitive so that they will not have to rely on the closed market arena. MERCOSUR was viewed as a remarkable development. It brought nations with a long standing rivalries together. The MERCOSUR constituents compose nearly half of the wealth created in all of Latin America as well as 40 percent of the population. These four nations also posses one third of all trade in Latin America. Although MERCOSUR is an economic trade initiative it was also designed with clear political goals. MERCOSUR is committed to the consolidation of democracy and the maintenance of peace throughout the southern cone. Also MERCOSUR took strides to reach agreements between Brazil and Argentina in the nuclear field. Currently there has been a move to expand MERCOSUR with Chile and also to integrate with NAFTA, North American Free Trade Agreement creating a Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA), which would dispell both NAFTA and MERCOSUR. Mercosur (in Spanish; Mercosul in Portuguese; or Southern Common Market) is comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Mercosur is scheduled to enter into force in December 1994 for Argentina and Brazil and to enter into force in December 1995 for Paraguay and Uruguay. Mercosur, modeled similarly to the European Community's Treaty of Rome, will establish a common external tariff and eliminate barriers to trade in services. While in the Southern Cone, Chile has not sought entry to Mercosur, but does have an

agreement with Argentina which will provide for some similar benefits. Mercosur or Mercosul (Spanish:- Mercado Común del Sur, Portuguese:- Mercado Comum do Sul, Guarani:- Ñemby Ñemuha, English:- Southern Common Market) is a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay founded in 1991 by the Treaty of Asunción, which was later amended and updated by the 1994 Treaty of Ouro Preto. Its purpose is to promote free trade and the fluid movement of goods, people, and currency. Mercosur origins trace back to 1985 when Presidents Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina and José Sarney of Brazil signed the Argentina-Brazil Integration and Economics Cooperation Program or PICE (Spanish:- Programa de Integración y Cooperación Económica Argentina-Brasil; Portuguese:- Programa de Integração e Cooperação Econômica Argentina-Brasil). The program also proposed the Gaucho as a currency for regional trade. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru currently have associate member status. Venezuela signed a membership agreement on 2006-June-17, but before becoming a full member its entry has to be ratified by the Paraguayan and the Brazilian parliaments. The founding of the Mercosur Parliament was agreed at the December 2004 presidential summit. It should have 18 representatives from each country by 2010. WTO members (4):- Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay. Headquartered in Montevideo, Uruguay. / В состав Мэркосур (по-Испански; Mercosur), Мэркосул (по-Португальски; Mercosul) или Общего Южного Рынка (Southern Common Market) входят Аргентина, Бразилия, Парагвай и Уругвай. Южного Конуса. Республика Аргентина, Федеративная Республика Бразилия, Республика Парагвай и Восточная Республика Уругвай 26 Марта 1991 подписали в столице Парагвая Асунсьонский Трактат или, как это звучит на Испанском языке, Тратадо дэ Асунсион (Tratado de Asunción), целью которого было создание Общего Рынка Юга, сокращённо – МЭРКОСУР по начальным буквам Испаноязычного названия – эль Мэркадо Комун дэль Сур (el Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)). Четыре государства участника, которые до образования МЭРКОСУР составляли единое сообщество ценностей, которые находят своё отражение в их демократических, плюралистических обществах, защитниках основных свобод, прав человека, защите окружающей среды и устойчивом развитии, а также их приверженности к консолидации демократии, безопасности права, борьбе с бедностью и социально-экономическому развитию на справедливой основе. С этой фундаментальной базой совпадений партнёры стремились расширить измерения своих соответствующих национальных рынков посредством интеграции, которая является фундаментальным условием ускорения процессов их экономического развития с социальной справедливостью. Таким образом, основной целью Асунсьонского Трактата является интеграция четырёх государств участников посредством свободного обращения товаров, услуг и производственных факторов, установление общего внешнего тарифа (Arancel Externo Común (AEC)) и адаптация единой общей коммерческой политики, координация макроэкономической и отраслевой политики и гармонизация законодательства в соответствующих областях. На встрече президентов стран в Ору Прету (Ouro Preto), состоявшейся в Декабре 1994, был принят Дополнительный Протокол к Асунсьонскому Трактату (Protocolo Adicional al Tratado de Asunción) – Ору Претувский Протокол (Protocolo de Ouro Preto), в котором была установлена институциональная структура МЭРКОСУР и предоставлена международно-правовая единица. В результате на встрече в Ору Прету было подтверждено завершение переходного периода, и были приняты основные инструменты общей коммерческой политики, характеризующие Таможенный Союз (Unión Aduanera). Таким образом государства участники намеревались начать новый этап с целью создания единого рынка, который обеспечил бы больший экономический рост для государств участников за счёт использования производственной специализации, экономии за счёт масштаба, коммерческого дополнения и большей возможности договориться о блоке с другими блоками или странами.

MERE DESCRIPTIVENESS = ПРОСТАЯ ОПИСАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ – Mere Descriptiveness:- statutory basis (Trademark Act Section 2(e)(1), 15 USC Section 1052(e)(1), TMEP 1209 et seq) for refusing registration of trademarks and service marks because the proposed mark merely describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of the specified goods or services. With regard to trademark significance, matter may be categorized along a continuum, ranging from marks that are highly distinctive to matter that is a generic name for the goods or services. The degree of descriptiveness can be determined only by considering it in relation to the specific goods or services. At one extreme are marks that are completely arbitrary or fanciful. Next on the continuum are suggestive marks, followed by merely descriptive matter. Finally, generic terms for the goods or services are at the opposite end of the continuum from arbitrary or fanciful marks. The major reasons for not protecting descriptive marks are:- (1) to prevent the owner of a mark from inhibiting competition in the sale of particular goods or services; and (2) to maintain freedom of the public to use the language involved, thus avoiding the possibility of harassing infringement suits by the registrant against others who use the mark when advertising or describing their own products. See also Descriptive Mark.

MERGE = XX (или ПЕРЕХОДИТЬ, или ПОГЛОЩАТЬСЯ, или РАССЕИВАТЬСЯ, или РАСТВОРЯТЬСЯ, или СЛИВАТЬСЯ) – Merge is a group to which fiber production is assigned based on properties and dyeability. All fibers within a merge can be expected to behave uniformly, and for this reason, can be mixed or used interchangeably.

MERGER = СЛИЯНИЕ – Merger is business combination that occurs when one entity directly acquires the assets and liabilities of one or more entities and no new corporation or entity is created. See also Consolidation. Merger is the absorption of an estate, corporation, contract, or an interest in another. Fusion of two or more companies, as distinct from the take-over of one company by another. Mergers may be undertaken for various reasons, notably to improve the efficiency of two complementary companies by rationalizing output and taking advantage of economies of scale, and to fight off unwelcome take-over bids from other large companies. The companies involved form one new company and their respective shareholders exchange their holding for shares in the new concern at an agreed rate. The amalgamation of two or more businesses into a single economic entity. Contrast Takeover. Merger is a combination of two or more companies. Merging companies appoint an Exchange Agent to exchange all outstanding shares of one or both companies for shares in the newly formed company or for cash. The combining of two or more separate companies into one. In Switzerland, mergers are governed by Articles 748 and 749 of the Swiss Code of Obligations. A special form of merger is the leveraged buyout. Merger is the union of two or more formerly independent business entities under a single ownership, through complete acquisition of one company's stock by another. The acquired company disappears as a separate entity and usually becomes a subsidiary of the acquiring company. The acquiring company then issues new shares to replace old ones held by shareholders of the merged entities. Combination of two or more corporations. Merger is the statutory combination of two or more corporations in which one of the corporations survives and the other corporations cease to exist. Merger:- when two companies combine in order to form one entity. / выработка (output). Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо. Слияние – объединение двух или более компаний либо путём объединения долевого участия (pooling of interests), когда происходит объединение счетов, либо путём приобретения, когда уплаченная сумма в размере балансовой стоимости и сверх неё вносится в книги бухгалтерского учёта покупателя как 'репутация' (goodwill), либо путём консолидации, когда создаётся новая компания для приобретения объединённых чистых активов консолидируемых компаний. Строго говоря, только такое объединение, при котором одна из компаний продолжает существовать в качестве юридического лица, называется слиянием или, более точно следуя букве закона, объединением уставов; таким образом, консолидация, или консолидация уставов, с технической точки зрения не является слиянием, хотя часто по отношению к подобным сделкам употребляется термин 'Слияние'. Слияния, удовлетворяющие юридическим критериям объединения долевого участия, когда обыкновенные акции обмениваются на другие обыкновенные акции, не облагаются налогом и называются безналоговыми

слияниями. Если имеет место приобретение путём покупки активов или акций с использованием наличных средств или кредитных обязательств, слияние компаний облагается налогом на прирост капитала, взимаемым с продающей компании или её акционеров. Однако существуют и определённые положительные стороны, связанные с подобными облагаемыми налогом приобретениями. Они заключаются в том, что приобретающая компания может амортизировать активы приобретаемой компании на ту сумму, на которую рыночная стоимость активов превышает балансовую. Эта разница затем может быть включена в общую амортизацию, что предоставляет законную возможность списания налогов. Слияния компаний также могут быть классифицированы в терминах их экономической функции. Так, при горизонтальном слиянии (horizontal merger) происходит объединение прямых конкурентов, производящих одни и те же изделия и действующих на одних и тех же рынках; при вертикальном слиянии (vertical merger) объединяются потребитель и компания или поставщик и компания; при слиянии, расширяющем рынок (market extension merger), объединяются компании, продающие один и тот же продукт на разных рынках; при слиянии компаний в целях расширения ассортимента (product extension merger) происходит объединение компаний, продающих различные, но взаимосвязанные изделия на одном и том же рынке; при конгломератном слиянии (conglomerate merger) происходит объединение компаний, не имеющих никаких из вышеперечисленных связей или общих черт.

MERGER ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ СЛИЯНИЯ – In the United Kingdom, Merger Accounting is a method of accounting which regards the business combination as the acquisition of one company by another. The identifiable assets and liabilities of the company acquired are included in the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value at the date of acquisition, and its results included in the profit and loss account from the date of acquisition. The difference between the fair value of the consideration given and the fair values of the net assets of the entity acquired is accounted for as goodwill. Also known as Pooling Of Interests in the United States. / Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

MERGER ARBITRATION = АРБИТРАЖИРОВАНИЕ СЛИЯНИЯ – In the context of hedge funds, Merger Arbitration is a style of management that involves the simultaneous purchase of stock in a company being acquired and the sale of stock in its acquirer. / Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS = СЛИЯНИЯ И ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ – Mergers And Acquisitions (M&A) comprise all of the activities in connection with the takeover of companies or parts of companies by another company or the merger of such units. Investment banks offer agency and advisory services to the acquiring or target company. The Mergers And Acquisitions (M&A) package of services that commercial and investment banks offer companies acquiring major shareholdings or entire companies usually embraces consultancy, locating suitable investments, engineering the actual transaction, and financing. Merger And Acquisition activity has increased greatly in recent years. The bulk of this activity involved US and European companies. Takeover waves like this one tend to occur in periods of risking stock market valuations, which occurred in the decade of the 1990s. M&A activity may also be a side effect of more reliance on the capital market for financing. As the size, liquidity and efficiency of capital markets increase, the demand for firm-specific information increases and regulatory bodies generally play a larger role. The increasing efficiency and trustworthiness of markets promotes the rise of sophisticated institutional investors. These factors all work toward promoting the growth of both debt and equity capital markets. A term Merger and Acquisition (M&A) refers to the buying an selling of businesses by merging them with an existing one or simply having one firm acquiring another firm. / Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

MERGERS/TAKEOVERS = СЛИЯНИЯ/ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ – Mergers/Takeovers:- the merger of two or more companies under a single corporate structure or the acquisition of one of more companies by another company. Payments may be in the form of shares of the resulting company, cash, or a combination of the two. A name change may also be involved. / Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

MERINO = МЕРИНО (или МЕРИНОС) – (1) Merino is a breed of sheep, originally from Spain, yielding the finest wool. (2) Merino is a fine and narrow cotton fabric, used for dresses in the Philippines. (3) Merino is a French shawl made with two-ply merino wool warp and wool or silk filling. (4) Merino is the knit goods made of mixture of cotton and wool. (5) Merino is a woolen fabric, made in England of shoddy, obtained from soft woolen or worsted dress goods. (6) Merino is a twilled English worsted fabric, made of very fine single merino yarn, either face and back alike or with twilled face and plain back. Merino cloth was first made in 1804 at Reims; that year in the factory of Robert Lucas & Cie., managed by Benoist Malot, it was found that the warp intended for the manufacture of shawls was too weak, and upon the advice of the elder Terneau, one of the partners, it was used as filling with great success and the process patented on December 04, 1804. This fabric was originally called Shale (French for Shawl) until 1808 and only since that time merino and for a time warps were handspun and the filling machine spun for this fabric; in 1831 handspun warp for merino was discontinued entirely (Glossary of 1924). Merino is a soft wool or wool and cotton clothing fabric resembling cashmere. Merino:- a wool from the Merino sheep that produces a short staple fiber of extremely high quality. Merino sheep are raised in the United States, Australia, South Africa, and South America. Occasionally, the term merino is used as a synonym for Botany. See also Botany. Merino is:- (1) a wool from purebred Merino sheep. Merino wool usually has a mean fiber diameter of 24 microns or less. (2) A yarn of blended wool and cotton fibers. Merino is a type of wool that originates from pure-bred Merino sheep. The best Merino wool comes from Italy. The highest, finest and best wool obtained anywhere in the world. This fiber is used only in the best of woolen and worsted fabrics, billiard cloth, etc. / уточина. Бенуа Малё (Benoist Malot). Под Мериносами, от Испанского слова Мэринос (Merinos), понимаются породы овец с однородной тонкой шерстью белого цвета. Разводят в большинстве стран. Наибольшее поголовье в Австралии (Австралийский Меринос). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (Алтайская, Асканийская, Грозненская, Казахская тонкорунная, Сальская, Ставропольская и другие породы). Натуральное волокно:- Мериносовая Шерсть является натуральным волокном, которое состоит из кератина, того же самого протеина, что и наши волосы. Биологическая Разложимость:- в соответствующих условиях мериносовая шерсть разлагается всего лишь за несколько лет. Обновление:- каждый год Австралийские мериносы дают новое руно, которое состригают, не причиняя животным никакого вреда. Извитость Волокна:- Мериносовая шерсть имеет природную извитость, которая позволяет вырабатывать объёмные, но в то же время лёгкие ткани. Упругость Волокна:- Мериносовая шерсть после сминания или вытягивания возвращается в первоначальное состояние, что позволяет одежде после носки или стирки восстанавливать свою исходную форму. Мягкость:- Австралийские мериносы славятся своим тончайшим волокном, благодаря чему изделия из мериносовой шерсти отличаются непревзойдённой мягкостью и плавностью очертаний. Комфорт:- Мериносовая шерсть реагирует на изменения температуры и влажности:- гигроскопическая масса шерстяного волокна способна поглощать до 35% влаги (пара) от собственного веса, что позволяет отводить и испарять влагу от тела. По своему названию и внешнему виду Австралийские мериносы происходят от знаменитых Испанских Королевских Мериносов, которые было завезены в Австралию Европейскими поселенцами свыше 200 лет назад. Австралия – крупнейший в мире производитель мериносовой шерсти. В 2010/11 Австралийское стадо в 70 миллионов овец дало настриг в 345 миллионов килограмм шерсти. Как правило, Австралийская шерсть идёт на производство одежды; при этом 54% настрига в сезоне 2010/11 составили волокна тоньше 20.6 микрон. Чем меньше диаметр, тем извитее и

мягче волокно. Извитость, или волнистость штапеля шерсти, влияет на объём и лёгкость шерстяных тканей. Исследование волокна под микроскопом показывает структуру чешуек, которая влияет на технологические свойства шерсти:- так, например, чешуйки являются причиной её свойлачивания. Свойлачивание – это взаимное сцепление отдельных волокон при активном механическом воздействии (таком, как стирка). Ранняя стадия свойлачивания, называемая подвалкой, является важным способом создания уникальной фактуры и мягкости многих видов шерстяных тканей. Диаметр шерстяного волокна в ткацком производстве является фунд аментальным технологическим фактором. Диаметр волокна в супер-тонких и ультра-тонких камвольных тканях можно определить по системе, разработанной Международной Организацией Шерстяного Текстиля (IWTO), которая известна как 'Super S'. Компания Зэ Вулмарк Кампэни Пи.ти.Уай. Лимитид (The Woolmark Company Pty Limited; Sydney, Australia) руководит практическим применением системы Super S. Указанные в ней цифровые значения напрямую характеризуют средний диаметр волокна в общей массе ткани, от Super 80's (<19.75 микрон) до Super 250's (<11.25 микрон). Чем тоньше волокно, тем тоньше может быть пряжа. В принципе, мягкость и объём тканей возрастают по мере убывания диаметра волокна. Это справедливо как для аппаратных, так и для гребенных пряж. Попытки получить тонкую пряжу из слишком толстого волокна порождают массу проблем. Полотно не только теряет мягкость, но и пряжа становится неравномерной, оказывая негативное воздействие на внешний вид и потребительские свойства готовых тканей. Не рисунке показан образец этикетки предприятий-лицензиатов компании Woolmark, имеющих право на применение как символа системы Super S, так и знака Woolmark. Шерсть для валяния Меринос (Merino) – натуральная тонкорунная шерсть Мериносовой Овцы элитных пород. Меринос (Мерино, Merino) – шерсть породы высокогорных тонкорунных Овец – Мериносов. Основой выведения Австралийских тонкорунных Овец послужили Мериносовые овцы, завезённые в XVIII веке из Англии, Испании и Германии. Позднее для скрещивания использовались Французские Рамбулье и Американские Вермонты. В настоящее время наибольшее поголовье Мериносовых Овец находится в Австралии. Породе Мериносов характерно высокое качество чёсаной (камвольной) шерсти. Толщиной Мериносового волокна – 14–25 мкм. В свою очередь группу Мериносовой шерсти условно делят 4 основные подгруппы:- Подгруппа 1 – 'Мерино' – мериносовый волос толщиной 20–22.5 мкм. Доля этого типа шерсти составляет около 80% мирового производства Мериносовой шерсти. В основном используется для изготовления пряжи для машинного вязания. По мере вырождения стада толщина волоса Овцы увеличивается и достигает 28–30 мкм. Получается интересная ситуация, когда шерсть, состриженная с Мериносовой Овцы, является 'Мерино' только по типу животного, с которого она получена, а не по своим параметрам. Именно эта шерсть используется в производстве высококачественной пряжи для ручного вязания. Остальные три подгруппы Мерино не используются в пряже для ручного вязания из-за очень высокой стоимости, во-первых. А во-вторых – добиться проявлений уникальных достоинств этого сырья в готовом изделии в домашних условиях практически невозможно. Шерсть из этих подгрупп нашла своё применение в валянии. Подгруппа 2 – 'Супер Тонкая' (Super Fine). Толщина волоса супер тонкого Мериноса 18–20 мкм. Объём производства – до 15%. Подгруппа 3 – 'Экстра Тонкая' (Extra Fine). Толщиной волоса особо тонкого мериноса 16–17 мкм. Объём производства – 5–7%. Подгруппа 4 – так называемая 'Летняя Шерсть'. Толщина её волокна 14–15.5 мкм. Объём производства этой шерсти крайне мал (порой до 0.1% мирового производства Мериносовой шерсти). 'Летний Меринос' используется исключительно для производства самых дорогих тканей и трикотажа. Ежегодно на аукционе внутри этой подгруппы выделяется наилучшая по цвету, мягкости и многим другим параметрам партия, называемая Золотой Кипой (Golden Bale). Даже в лучшие годы вес этой партии не превышает нескольких сотен килограмм. Волокна Мериносовой шерсти для валяния имеют тонкую извитую структуру, высокую прочность и пышность. Такие уникальные свойства обеспечивают воздушную и упругую фактуру, способную сохранить свои качества и внешний вид изделий в течение долгого времени. До сих пор не создан аналог овечьей шерсти, способный в точности повторить её уникальные свойства термического стабилизатора. Именно поэтому изделия как комфортны в жару, так и хорошо защищают от холода. Специальная промывка шерсти и её расчёсывание придают волокну необыкновенную мягкость. Современные технологии производства шерсти позволяют донести до нас природную силу шерсти в максимально естественном состоянии. Шерсть практична в эксплуатации и обладает бесценными оздоравливающими свойствами. Благоприятное влияние на организм заключается в стимулировании кровообращения, в облегчении болей в суставах и мышцах, ревматических заболеваний. Ланолин, который содержится в шерсти, благотворно влияет на организм человека при остеохондрозе, ортопедических, ревматических заболеваниях, бронхиальных недугах, для снижения отёчности. Ещё в старину люди избавлялись от зубной и головной боли, обматывая голову шерстяным платком. Шерсть имеет такие достоинства:- (i) позволяет телу дышать; (ii) нейтрализует ядовитые вещества, выделяющиеся вместе с потом человека; (iii) содержит тело в сухом тепле; (iv) высокоэластична; и (v) имеет свойство длительное время оставаться чистой. Природные свойства шерсти в сочетании с щадящими методами ухода создают долговечные и стойкие в эксплуатации изделия. Меринос – шерстяная ткань саржевого переплетения, обычно однотонная, пряжу для которой изготавливали из шерсти тонкорунных овец – Мериносов. Использовали для женского платья, верхней одежды и так называемых Персидских и Турецких шалей в XIX веке. При смешивании мериносной пряжи с шерстью других сортов или с другими волокнами получали полумеринос или новые сорта смесовых тканей.

MERISTEM = МЕРИСТЕМА (или ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Meristem is the growing tissue comprised of stem cells capable of repeated division and differentiation into permanent structures. The Cotton plant has Meristems, or growing points, at the top of the main stem and on its fruiting branches. These meristems allow the plant to simultaneously grow upward and outward. Meristem:- cells at the growing tips of stems or roots that are dividing and are undifferentiated but later become different parts of the plant. Region of actively dividing cells in plants. / на растущих остриях стеблей и корней, которые . Меристема – образовательная ткань растений. Хлопчатник имеет Меристемы или точки роста на верхушке основного стебля и на его плодоносящих ветвях. Эти меристемы обеспечивают одновременный рост растения как вверх, так и вширь. Под Меристемой, от Греческого слова Meristós, означающее Делимый, понимается ткань растений, сохраняющая в течение всей жизни способность к образованию новых клеток. За счёт меристемы растения растут, образуют новые органы (корни, листья, стебли, цветки). Из производных меристемы образуются постоянные ткани растений (покровные, проводящие и другие).

MERIT GOOD = НЕСОМНЕННО ХОРОШИЙ – Merit Good:- a good (or service) which some 'outside analyst' considers to be intrinsically desirable, uplifting or socially valuable for other people to consume, independently of the actual desires or preferences of the consumer himself. In the case of such goods, it is sometimes held that free consumer choice is inappropriate, and therefore that if many consumers left to themselves are unwilling to purchase 'appropriate' quantities of such goods, they should be encouraged or even compelled to consume them anyway. Such arguments are often employed in an effort to justify government intervention in the market place to provide such alleged merit goods to the citizenry, either through direct government provision of the good at no cost to the consumer or through payment of tax-financed government subsidies that enable private providers to sell the good far below its true costs of production. Typical examples of alleged merit goods might include various forms of 'higher culture' often ignored by 'lowbrows' (grand opera and ballet performances, museums, uplifting documentaries or talking heads shows on PBS TV stations), the services of the clergy of The One True Religion, schoolroom instruction for children, etc.

MERLE = МЭРЛЬ (или ДРОЗДОВОЕ, или ДРОЗД) – Merle:- a bluish or reddish gray mixed with splotches of black that is the color of coats of some dogs. / .

MERPAC = MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MERRY WIDOW = ВДОВА МЭРИ – Merry Widow is a strapless corset or bustier usually having garters attached.

MESCAL = МЭСКАЛ – Mescal is a strong alcoholic liquor, similar to Tequilla, made by distillation of a fermented preparation of the starchy core of Agave angustifolia and other species. Also a common Mexican name for certain Agaves.

MESCALINE = МЭСКАЛИН – Mescaline is a halucinogenic alkaloid found in Lophophora Williamsii and other Species of Cactus traditionally used in native American Indian religous ceremonies and medicine. / Мэскалин был впервые выделен в 1886 из так называемой Мэскалиновой Кнопки, надземной части Кактуса Пейота (Lophophora Williamsii), и был назван в честь этой части растения. Мэскалин является наиболее изученным веществом из всех психоактивных растительных компонентов. В период между 1886 и 1950 было проведено и опубликовано более ста исследований мэскалина. В ходе исследований этого алкалоида было установлено, что мэскалин является компонентом многих Кактусов. А также, вполне возможно, что мэскалин производится в пробирке из дофамина. Дозировка мэскалина:- Немецкий фармаколог и химик Артуа Карл Вильхэльм Хэфта (Arthur Carl Wilhelm Heffter; 1859–1925) был первым человеком, который проверил выделенный элемент Кактуса Пейота на себе. Классическая дозировка Хеффтера состояла из 150 миллиграммов (мг) мэскалина гидрохлорида. Психоделической дозировкой в настоящее время считается от 178 до 256 мг мэскалина или от 200 до 400 мг сульфата мэскалина. Максимальной дозировкой считается до 1 500 мг мэскалина. Галлюциногенной дозой считается употребление чистого мэскалина во внутрь с расчётом по 5 мг/кг. В токсикологической литературе, нет никаких упоминаний о летальной дозе мэскалина, в случае приёма вещества во внутрь. Эффекты мэскалина:- в западной психиатрии использование психотропных препаратов началось с XIX столетия. Мэскалин был первым веществом, которое протестировали и применили в психиатрии. В то время, применение мэскалина здоровым человеком, исследователи расценили, как то, что вещество вызывает состояние, которое свойственно только психопатическим пациентам. Это привело к идее формирования фармакологически индуцированной модели психоза. Эффекты мэскалина (а также псилоцибина) были описаны как интоксикация, токсический экстаз, помутнение сознания, галлюцинации, бред, наркотическое опьянение, выделение в пространстве, мечтание. Только в последние годы произошёл сдвиг в мышлении исследователей и учёных и признание того, что психоделические состояния и психозы не имеют ничего общего. Преобладающие эффекты мэскалина – усиление отдельных чувств и, прежде всего, визуальных оргий. Опьянение веществом мэскалин впервые было описано Немецким психиатром, невропатологом и патопсихологом Куртом Беринграром (Kurt Beringer; 1893–1949) в 1927. Как правило, после употребления мэскалина сообщают, что во время опьянения веществом происходило целое визуальное/галлюциногенное событие:- ‘Моё понимание предмета и объекта исчезло, я чувствовал себя расторгнутым и погружался в оркестр звуков. Для меня это было одно из самых ярких событий в жизни. Всё, что происходило, было прекрасно, я чувствовал себя счастливым’. Существует предположение, что синтетический мэскалин можно употреблять вместо Кактуса Пейота, и что эффекты являются идентичными. Однако, большинство любителей Кактуса Пейота утверждают, что эффекты от употребления синтетического мэскалина вообще не стоит сравнивать с эффектами от употребления Кактуса Пейота. Кактусы, содержащие мэскалин:- Гимнокалициум Горбатый (Gymnocalycium Gibbosum (Haw.) Pfeiffer); Гимнокалициум Лееанум (Gymnocalycium Leeanum (Hook.) Br. et R.); Лофофора Дифуса (Lophophora Diffusa); Лофофора Жорданиана (Lophophora Jourdaniana); Лофофофра Вильэмса (Lophophora Williamsii); Миртиллокактус Геомертизанс (Myrtillocactus Geometrizans); Опунция Басиларна (Opuntia Basilaria Engelm. et Bigel.); Опунция Цилиндрическая (Opuntia Cylindrical (Lam.) S.-D.); Опунция Эхинокарпа (Opuntia Echinocarpa Engelm. et Bigel.); Опунция Крупноколючковая (Opuntia Ficus-Indica (L.) Mill.); Опунция Имбриката (Opuntia Imbricata (Haw.) DC.); Опунция Спиносиор (Opuntia Spinosior (Engelm.) Toumey); Пелецифора Моркацевидная (Pelecyphora Aselliformis Ehrenb.); Переския/Пейреския (Pereskia Corrugata Cutak); Переския/Пейреския (Pereskia Tampicana Web.); Перескиопсис (Pereskiopsis Scandens Br. et R.); Миртиллокактус Ченде (Polaskia Chende (Gossel.) Gibs.); Стеноцереус Бенеке (Stenocereus Beneckei (Ehrenb.) Buxbaum); Стеноцереус Ерука (Stenocereus Eruca (Brand.) Gibs, et Horak); Стеноцереус Стеллатус (Stenocereus Stellatus (Pfeiffer) Rice); Стеноцереус Трелеасей (Stenocereus Treleasei (Br. et R.) Backeb.); Стетсония (Stetsonia Coryne (SD.) Br. et R.); Трихоцереус Бриджеси (Trichocereus Bridgesii (SD.) Br.et R.); Трихоцереус Кускский (Trichocereus Cuscoensis Br. et R.); Трихоцереус Фульвинанус (Trichocereus Fulvinanus Ritt.); Трихоцереус Макрогонус (Trichocereus Macrogonus (SD.) Ricc.); Трихоцереус Сан-Педро (Trichocereus Pachanoi Br. et R.); Трихоцереус Перуанский (Trichocereus Peruvianus Br. et R.); Трихоцереус Спахианус (Trichocereus Spachianus (Lem.) Ricc.); Трихоцереус Стригосус (Trichocereus Strigosus (SD.) Br. et R.); Трихоцериус Таквимбаленсис (Trichocereus Taquimbalensis Card.); Трихоцереус Терсчеки (Trichocereus Terscheckii (Parm.) Br. et R.); и Трихоцереус Валидус (Trichocereus Validus (Monv.) Backbg.).

MESH = ЯЧЕЙКА (или ПЕТЛЯ, или СЕТКА) – Mesh is a type of fabric characterized by its net-like open appearance, and the spaces between the yarns. Mesh is available in a variety of constructions including wovens, knits, laces, or crocheted fabrics. Mesh is a woven, knit, or knotted material of open texture with evenly spaced holes. Mesh is a term for a large class of open fabrics made by almost all methods except felting. It can be made of any fiber, mixture, or blend. Mesh fabrics are used for bags, summer sport shirts, under wear, foundation garments, and hosiery. Mesh hosiery is knitted in such a pattern that, when one yarn is snagged, the stocking will not develop a long, vertical run, but a hole instead. Mesh stockings and panty hose are believed to wear better than other constructions. / Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, .

MESH FABRICS = ЯЧЕИСТЫЕ ТКАНИ (или ТКАНИ С АЖУРНЫМ РИСУНКОМ, или СЕТЧАТЫЕ ТКАНИ) – Mesh Fabrics is a broad term for fabric characterized by open spaces between the yarns. Mesh fabrics may be woven, knit, lace, net, crochet, etc. / Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, .

MESH SIZE = РАЗМЕР МЕШ (или РАЗМЕР ЯЧЕЙКИ) – Mesh Size is the size of the openings in a sieve, expressed as the number of such openings per linear inch. / Меш – число ячеек сита на единицу длины.

MESOCOTYL = МЕЗОКОТИЛЬ (или ПОДСЕМЯДОЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕНО) – Mesocotyl is the internode between the coleoptile node and the point of union of the culm and the root in the young seedling. The mesocotyl pushes the coleoptile above the soil surface. Mesocotyl is the internode between the scutellar node and the coleoptile in the embryo. In the young seedling, mesocotyl is the internode between the coleoptile node and the point of union of the culm and root. Its length can be measured only when the seedlings are grown in the dark or from the underground portion of the seedling. / и корень в молодом . Под Мезокотилем, от Греческого слова Mésos, означающее Промежуточный или Средний, и , означающее , понимается .

MESOMORPHIC = МЕЗОМОРФНЫЙ – Mesomorphic:- adapted to conditions that are neither very wet nor especially dry. / Под Мезоморфным, от Греческих слов Mésos, означающее Промежуточный или Средний, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается промежуточное состояние .

MESOPHILIC MICROORGANISMS = МЕЗОФИЛЬНЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ – Mesophilic Microorganisms (humidity):- (Greek:- mesos – middle; philos – love) (1) Microorganisms thriving above 86% relative humidity. (2) Microorganisms thriving at medium temperatures.

MESOPHYLL = МЕЗОФИЛЛ – Mesophyll:- the photosynthetic layer of tissue of a green plant underneath the epidermis. / Под Мезофиллом, от Греческих слов Mésos, означающее Промежуточный или Средний, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимается основная фотосинтезирующая ткань листовой пластинки растений; состоит из тонкостенных клеток, содержащих хлорофилл.

MESOPHYLL TISSUES = МЕЗОФИЛЬНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Mesophyll Tissues:- the soft tissue of a leaf between the top and bottom epidermis (outermost layer of cells or protective covering of a plant or plant part). / Под Мезофиллом, от Греческих слов Mésos, означающее Промежуточный или Средний, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимается основная фотосинтезирующая ткань листовой пластинки растений; состоит из тонкостенных клеток, содержащих хлорофилл.

MESSAGE = СООБЩЕНИЕ – Message is a collection of data in SWIFT format, consisting of a header (and optionally, text and footers) sent by a user or by SWIFT. / Подборка данных в формате СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), состоящая из заголовка (и возможно, текста и колонтитулов), отправленная пользователем или СВМФДС. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION CODE = КОД АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИИ СООБЩЕНИЯ (или КОД УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЯ ПОДЛИННОСТИ СООБЩЕНИЯ) – The Message Authentication Code (MAC) is a code contained in a message between a sender and receiver used to validate the source and part or all of the text of the message. The code is the result of an agreed calculation.

MESSAGE CATEGORY = КАТЕГОРИЯ СООБЩЕНИЯ – Message Category is a group of message types in SWIFT relating to a particular class of transaction, as indicated by the first digit of the MT (Message Type) number. / Группа типов сообщений в системе СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), относящаяся к конкретному классу операций и обозначаемая первой цифрой номера ТС (Типа Сообщения). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSAGE PRIORITY = ПРИОРИТЕТ СООБЩЕНИЯ – In SWIFT, Message Priority is a one-letter code assigned by the sender of a message to indicate the priority of the message. Possible values are:- S (System), U (Urgent), and N (Normal). / В системе СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), однобуквенный код, присваемый отправителем сообщения для указания приоритета данного сообщения. Возможными кодами оценки являются:- S (Системное от Английского слова System), U (Срочное от Английского слова Urgent) и N (Обычное от Английского слова Normal). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSAGE TEXT STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ТЕКСТА СООБЩЕНИЯ – Message Text Standard:- the rules laid down for the format and content of a particular SWIFT message. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSAGE TYPE = ТИП СООБЩЕНИЯ – The specification of each SWIFT message by a three–digit number showing the major area (category), the function (group), and the specific details (format). There is a set of rules for each message type. / Спецификация каждого сообщения в системе СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)) посредством трёхцифрового номера, отражающего основную зону (категорию), функцию (группу), и специфические сведения (формат). Существует комплект правил по каждому типу сообщения. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSAGE USER REFERENCE = ССЫЛКА ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ СООБЩЕНИЯ – In a SWIFT message, Message User Reference is a free-format field in the optional user header, allowing the sender to add its own reference of up to 16 characters. / В сообщении в системе СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)) поле свободного формата в факультативном заголовке пользователя, позволяющее отправителю добавить свою собственную ссылку, которая может состоять максимум из 16 знаков. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MESSALINE = МЭСЭЛЫН – Messaline is a soft lightweight silk dress fabric with a satin weave.

MESS DRESS = ПАРАДНОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ – Mess Dress is the military term for the formal evening dress worn by military officers in the mess or at other formal occasions. It is also known as Mess Uniform and Mess Kit. It frequently consists of a mess jacket and trousers worn with a formal shirt and other formal accessories, though the exact form varies depending on the uniform regulations for each service. This style of military dress is largely restricted to the British, Commonwealth of Nations and United States (US) armed forces, though it is also sometimes worn by members of civilian uniformed services and members of a Royal Household. The French, Imperial German, and other navies adopted their own versions of mess dress during the late XIX century, influenced by the Royal Navy. While predominantly a uniform worn by commissioned officers for whom it is mandatory, it may also be worn as an optional uniform by senior enlisted personnel in the US Navy and US Air Force, and by non-commissioned officers in the British Army and Royal Air Force.

MESSENGER = МЭСЭНДЬЖЁ (или ПРОВОДНИК, или КАБАЛЯР, или БРОСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОНЕЦ) – Messenger (maritime term):- a light line used for hauling over a heavier rope or cable. / Мессенджер Трала; Проводник (трос); Кабаляр.

MESSENGER RNA = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ РНК (или МАТРИЧНАЯ РНК) – Messenger RNA (mRNA) is a chain of single-stranded ribonucleotides that codes for a specific protein. Product from DNA by transcription which serves as the information carrier for translation into proteins in the ribosomes. / (мРНК).

MESS GEAR = СТОЛОВЫЕ ПРИБОРЫ (или КАМБУЗНЫЕ ПРИНАДЛЕЖНОСТИ) – Mess Gear (maritime term):- equipment used for serving meals.

MESS JACKET = ПАРАДНЫЙ ЖАКЕТ – Mess Jacket is a fitted waist-length man's jacket worn especially as part of a dress uniform.

MESSMAN = РАЗНОСЧИК ПИЩИ – Messman (maritime term):- a member of the steward's department who served meals to officers and crew.

MET = MOBILE ELECTRONIC TRANSACTION

META = META – Meta is a chemical prefix, usually abbreviated m, that denotes that two substituents on a benzene ring are separated by one carbon atom. / Под Мета, от Греческого слова Meta, означающее За или После, понимается .

METABOLISM = МЕТАБОЛИЗМ (или ОБМЕН ВЕЩЕСТВ) – Metabolism is the physical, chemical or biochemical processes in living organisms for maintaining growth, development, and reproduction. A collective term for all chemical changes in living cells. / Под Метаболизмом, от Греческого слова Metabolē, означающее Перемена или Превращение, понимается:- (1) то же, что Обмен Веществ – совокупность всех химических изменений и всех видов превращений веществ и энергии в организмах, обеспечивающих развитие, жизнедеятельность и самовоспроизведение организмов, их связь с окружающей средой и адаптацию к изменениям внешних условий. Основу обмена веществ составляют взаимосвязанные процессы анаболизма и катаболизма, направленные на непрерывное обновление живого материала и обеспечение его необходимой энергией. Анаболические и катаболические процессы осуществляются путём последовательных химических реакций с участием ферментов. Для каждого вида организмов характерен особый, генетически закреплённый тип обмена веществ, зависящий от условий его существования. Интенсивность и направленность обмена веществ в клетке обеспечивается путём сложной регуляции синтеза и активности ферментов, а также в результате изменения проницаемости биологических мембран. В организме человека и животных имеет место гормональная регуляция обмена веществ, координируемая центральной нервной системой. Любое заболевание сопровождается нарушением обмена веществ; генетически обусловленные нарушения обмена веществ служат причиной многих наследственных болезней. (2) В более узком смысле слова метаболизм – промежуточный обмен, то есть превращение определённых веществ внутри клеток с момента их поступления до образования конечных продуктов, например, метаболизм белков, метаболизм глюкозы, метаболизм лекарственных препаратов.

METABOLITE = МЕТАБОЛИТ – Metabolite:- chemicals that are end-products resulting from a natural sequence of biochemical reactions. Breakdown products. / в результате естественной последовательности биохимических реакций. Под Метаболитом понимается промежуточный продукт обмена веществ в живых клетках. Многие метаболиты оказывают регулирующее влияние на проходящие в организме биохимические и физиологические процессы.

METAL = МЕТАЛЛ – Metal is any of a class of substances characterized by high electrical and thermal conductivity as well as by malleability, ductility, and high reflectivity of light. Approximately three-quarters of all known chemical elements are metals. The most abundant varieties in the Earth's crust are aluminum, iron, calcium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium. The vast majority of metals are found in ores (mineral-bearing substances), but a few such as copper, gold, platinum, and silver frequently occur in the free state because they do not readily react with other elements. Metals are usually crystalline solids. In most cases, they have a relatively simple crystal structure distinguished by a close packing of atoms and a high degree of symmetry. Typically, the atoms of metals contain less than half the full complement of electrons in their outermost shell. Because of this characteristic, metals tend not to form compounds with each other. They do, however, combine more readily with nonmetals (e.g., oxygen and sulfur), which generally have more than half the maximum number of valence electrons. Metals differ widely in their chemical reactivity. The most reactive include lithium, potassium, and radium, whereas those of low reactivity are gold, silver, palladium, and platinum. The high electrical and thermal conductivities of the simple metals (i.e. the non-transition metals of the periodic table) are best explained by reference to the free-electron theory. According to this concept, the individual atoms in such metals have lost their valence electrons to the entire solid, and these free electrons that give rise to conductivity move as a group throughout the solid. In the case of the more complex metals (i.e. the transition elements), conductivities are better explained by the band theory (q.v.), which takes into account not only the presence of free electrons but also their interaction with so-called d electrons. The mechanical properties of metals, such as hardness, ability to resist repeated stressing (fatigue strength), ductility, and malleability, are often attributed to defects or imperfections in their crystal structure. The absence of a layer of atoms in its densely packed structure, for example, enables a metal to deform plastically, and prevents it from being brittle. Semimetals:- the semimetals antimony, arsenic, and bismuth have a structure type distinct from the simple-packed spheres of the metals. In these semimetals, each atom is positioned closer to three of its neighbouring atoms than to the rest. The structure of antimony and arsenic, composed of spheres that intersect along flat circular areas, is shown in Figure 9B. The covalent character of the bonds joining the four closest atoms is linked to the electronegative nature of the semimetals, reflected by their position in the periodic table. Members of this group are fairly brittle, and they do not conduct heat and electricity nearly as well as the native metals. The bond type suggested by these properties is intermediate between metallic and covalent; it is consequently stronger and more directional than pure metallic bonding, resulting in crystals of lower symmetry. Metals:- gold, silver, and copper are members of the same group (column) in the periodic table of elements and therefore have similar chemical properties. In the uncombined state, their atoms are joined by the fairly weak metallic bond. These minerals share a common structure type, and their atoms are positioned in a simple cubic closest-packed arrangement. Gold and silver both have an atomic radius of 1.44 angstroms (Å), which enables complete solid solution to take place between them. The radius of copper is significantly smaller (1.28 Å), and as such copper substitutes only to a limited extent in gold and silver. Likewise, native copper contains only trace amounts of gold and silver in its structure. Owing to their similar crystal structure, the members of the gold group display similar physical properties. All are rather soft, ductile, malleable, and sectile; gold, silver, and copper serve as excellent conductors of electricity and heat and exhibit metallic lustre and hackly fracture. These properties are attributable to their metallic bonding. The gold-group minerals crystallize in the isometric system and have high densities as a consequence of cubic closest packing. In addition to the elements listed above, the platinum group also includes the rarer mineral alloys platiniridium and iridosmine. The members of this group are harder than the metals of the gold group and also have higher melting points. The iron-group metals are isometric and have a simple cubic packed structure. Its members include pure iron, which is rarely found on the surface of the Earth, and two species of nickel-iron (kamacite and taenite), which have been identified as common constituents of meteorites. The atomic radii of iron and nickel are both approximately 1.24 Å, and so nickel is a frequent substitute for iron. The terrestrial core is thought to be composed largely of such iron-nickel alloys. / твёрдость (hardness). Металлы, простые вещества, обладающие в обычных условиях характерными свойствами:- высокой электропроводностью и теплопроводностью, отрицательным температурным коэффициентом электропроводности, способностью хорошо отражать электромагнитные волны (блеск и непрозрачность), пластичностью. Металлы в твёрдом состоянии имеют кристаллическое строение. В парообразном состоянии металлы одноатомны. Перечисленные выше характерные свойства металлов обусловлены их электронным строением. Атомы металлов легко отдают внешние (валентные) электроны. В кристаллической решётке металлов не все электроны связаны со своими атомами. Некоторая их часть (~1 на атом) подвижна. Эти электроны могут более или менее свободно перемещаться по металлу. Существование свободных электронов (электронов проводимости) в металлах объясняется зонной теорией (смотрите Твёрдое Тело). Металл можно представить себе в виде остова из положительных ионов, погруженного в 'электронный газ'. Последний компенсирует силы электростатического отталкивания между положительными ионами и тем самым связывает их в твёрдое тело (металлическая связь). Из известных (в 1974) 105 химических элементов 83 – металлы и лишь 22 – неметаллы. Если в длинном или 'полудлинном' варианте периодической системы элементов Менделеева провести прямую линию от бора до астата, то можно считать, что неметаллы расположены на этой линии и справа от неё, а металлы – слева. Не следует, однако, абсолютизировать ни свойства, характерные для металлов, ни их отличия от неметаллов. Металлический блеск присущ

только компактным металлическим образцам. Тончайшие листки Ag и Au (толщиной 10^{-4} миллиметра (мм)) просвечивают голубовато-зелёным цветом. Мельчайшие порошки металлов часто имеют чёрный или чёрно-серый цвет. Некоторые металлы (Цинк Zn, Сурьма Sb, Висмут Bi) при комнатной температуре хрупки и становятся пластичными только при нагревании. Вся совокупность перечисленных выше свойств присуща типичным металлам (например, Медь Cu, Золото Au, Серебро Ag, Железо Fe) при обычных условиях (атмосферном давлении, комнатной температуре). При очень высоких давлениях (~10^5–10^6 атмосфер (ам)) свойства металлов могут существенно измениться, а неметаллы приобрести металлические свойства. Многие простые вещества по одним свойствам можно отнести к металлам, по другим – к неметаллам. Особенно много такого рода ‘нарушений’ имеет место вблизи границы, проведённой в периодической системы элементов Менделеева, о которой упоминалось ранее. Так, Германий Ge по внешнему виду – металл, в химическом отношении проявляет себя скорее как металл (легче отдаёт электроны, чем принимает), а по величине и характеру электропроводности Ge – полупроводник. Сурьма Sb имеет электросопротивление слишком большое для металла, однако температурный коэффициент сопротивления у Sb положительный и большой, как у металла; по способности отдавать электроны Sb также относится к металлам. Мышьяк As, Сурьма Sb и Висмут Bi иногда называют полуметаллами. Полоний Po по внешнему виду – металл, в химическом отношении ему присущи свойства и металла, и неметалла – наряду с положительной валентностью (точнее окислительным числом) проявляется и отрицательная (–2). Металлические сплавы по свойствам имеют много общего с металлами, поэтому в физической, технической и экономической литературе нередко к металлам относят также и сплавы. Историческая Справка:- Термин ‘Металл’ произошёл от Греческого слова Métallon, от Metalléuo, означающее Выкапываю или Добываю Из Земли, которое означало первоначально копи, рудники (в этом смысле оно встречается у Геродота, V века до Нашей Эры). То, что добывалось в рудниках, Платон называл Metalléia. В древности и в средние века считалось, что существует только 7 металлов:- Золото Au, Серебро Ag, Медь Cu, Олово Sn, Свинец Pb, Железо Fe, Ртуть Hg (смотрите Химические Знаки). По алхимическим представлениям, металлы зарождались в земных недрах под влиянием лучей планет и постепенно крайне медленно совершенствовались, превращаясь в серебро и золото (смотрите Алхимия). Алхимики полагали, что металлы – вещества сложные, состоящие из ‘начала металличности’ (ртути) и ‘начала горючести’ (серы). В начале XVIII века получила распространение гипотеза, согласно которой металлы состоят из земли и ‘начала горючести’ – флогистона. Российский учёный Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов (1711–1765) насчитывал 6 металлов (Золото Au, Серебро Ag, Медь Cu, Олово Sn, Железо Fe, и Свинец Pb) и определял металлы как ‘светлое тело, которое ковать можно’. В конце XVIII века Французский учёный Отуан-Люро дё Лявуозье (Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier; 1743–1794) опроверг гипотезу флогистона и показал, что металлы – простые вещества. В 1789 Лявуозье в руководстве по химии дал список простых веществ, в который включил все известные тогда 17 металлов (Сурьма Sb, Серебро Ag, Мышьяк As, Висмут Bi, Кобальт Co, Медь Cu, Олово Sn, Железо Fe, Марганец Mn, Ртуть Hg, Молибден Mo, Никель Ni, Золото Au, Платина Pt, Свинец Pb, Вольфрам W, Цинк Zn). По мере развития методов химического исследования число известных металлов возрастало. В 1-й половине XIX века были открыты спутники Платины Pt, получены путём электролиза некоторые щелочные и щёлочноземельные металлы, положено начало разделению редкоземельных металлов, открыты неизвестные металлы при химическом анализе минералов. В 1860–63 методом спектрального анализа были открыты Цезий Cs, Рубидий Rb, Талий Tl, Индий In. Блестяще подтвердилось существование металлов, предсказанных Российским учёным Дмитрием Ивановичем Менделеевым (1834–1907) на основе его периодического закона. Открытие радиоактивности в конце XIX века повлекло за собой поиски природных радиоактивных металлов, увенчавшиеся полным успехом. Наконец, методом ядерных превращений начиная с середины XX века были искусственно получены радиоактивные металлы, в частности трансурановые элементы. В конце XIX–начале XX веков получила физико-химическую основу металлургия – наука о производстве металлов из природного сырья. Тогда же началось исследование свойств металлов и их сплавов в зависимости от состава и строения (смотрите Металловедение, Металлофизика). Химические Свойства:- В соответствии с местом, занимаемым в периодической системе элементов, различают металлы главных и побочных подгрупп. Металлы Главных Подгрупп (подгруппы а) называют также Непереходными Металлами. Эти металлы характеризуются тем, что в их атомах происходит последовательное заполнение s- и p-электронных оболочек. В атомах Металлов Побочных Подгрупп (подгруппы б), называют Переходными Металлами, происходит достраивание d- и f-оболочек, в соответствии с чем их делят на d-группу и две f-группы – лантаноиды и актиноиды. В подгруппы а входят 22 металла:- Литий Li, Натрий Na, Калий K, Рубидий Rb, Цезий Cs, Франций Fr (I а); Бериллий Be, Магний Mg, Кальций Ca, Стронций Sr, Барий Ba, Радий Ra (II а); Алюминий Al, Галлий Ga, Индий In, Таллий Tl (III а); Германий Ge, Олово Sn, Свинец Pb (IV а); Сурьма Sb, Висмут Bi (V а); Полоний Po (VI а). В подгруппы б входят:- (1) 33 переходных металла d-группы (Медь Cu, Серебро Ag, Золото Au (I б), Цинк Zn, Кадмий Cd, Ртуть Hg (II б); Скандий Sc, Иттрий Y, Лантан La, Актиний Ac (III б); Титан Ti, Цирконий Zr, Гафний Hf, Курчатовий (Ku; известный в мире как Резерфордий Rf) (IV б); Ванадий V, Ниобий Nb, Тантал Ta, элемент с Z = 105 (Дубний Db) (V б); Хром Cr, Молибден Mo, Вольфрам W (VI б); Марганец Mn, Теллур Te, Рений Re (VII б); Железо Fe, Кобальт Co, Никель Ni, Рутений Ru, Родий Rh, Палладий Pd, Осмий Os, Иридий Ir, Платина Pt (VIII б)); (2) 28 металлов f-группы (14 лантаноидов и 14 актиноидов). Электронная структура атомов некоторых d-элементов имеет ту особенность, что один из электронов внешнего уровня переходит на d-подуровень. Это происходит при достройке этого подуровня до 5 или 10 электронов. Поэтому электронная структура валентных подуровней атомов d-элементов, находящихся в одной подгруппе, не всегда одинакова. Например, Хром Cr и Молибден Mo (подгруппа VI б) имеют внешнюю электронную структуру соответственно $3d^5 4s^1$ и $4d^5 5s^1$, тогда как у Вольфрама W она $5d^4 6s^2$. В атоме Палладия Pd (подгруппа VIII б) два внешних электрона ‘перешли’ на соседний валентный подуровень, и для атома Pd наблюдается d^{10} вместо ожидаемого $d^8 s^2$. Металлам присущи многие общие химические свойства, обусловленные слабой связью валентных электронов с ядром атома:- образование положительно заряженных ионов (катионов), проявление положительной валентности (окислительного числа), образование основных окислов и гидроокисей, замещение водорода в кислотах и так далее. Металлические свойства элементов можно сравнить, сопоставляя их электроотрицательность (способность атомов в молекулах (в ковалентной связи) притягивать электроны, выражена в условных единицах); элементу присущи свойства металлов тем больше, чем ниже его электроотрицательность (чем сильнее выражен электроположительный характер). В периодической системе элементов Менделеева в пределах каждого периода, начиная со 2-го, с увеличением атомного номера электроотрицательность возрастает от 2 до 7, начиная со щелочного металла и кончая галогеном (переход от металлов к неметаллам). В пределах подгрупп (а и б) с увеличением атомного номера электроотрицательность в общем уменьшается, хотя и не всегда последовательно. В семействах лантаноидов и актиноидов она сохраняется примерно на одном уровне. Если расположить металлы в последовательности увеличения их нормальных потенциалов, получим так называемый Ряд Напряжений или Ряд Активностей. Рассмотрение этого ряда показывает, что по мере приближения к его концу – от щелочных и щёлочноземельных металлов к Платине Pt и Золоту Au – электроположительный характер членов ряда уменьшается. Металлы от Лития Li по Натрий Na вытесняют H_2 из H_2O на холоду, а от Магния Mg по Таллий Tl – при нагревании. Все металлы, стоящие в ряду выше H_2, вытесняют его из разбавленных кислот (на холоду или при нагревании). Металлы, стоящие ниже H_2, растворяются только в кислородных кислотах (таких, как концентрированная H_2SO_4 при нагревании или HNO_3), а Платина Pt, Золото Au – только в царской водке (Иридий Ir нерастворим и в ней). Металлы от Лития

Li по Натрий Na легко реагируют с O_2 на холоду; последующие члены ряда соединяются с O_2 только при нагревании, а Иридий Ir, Платина Pt, Золото Au в прямое взаимодействие с O_2 не вступают. Окислы металлов от Лития Li по Алюминий Al и от Лантана La по Цинк Zn трудно восстановимы; по мере продвижения к концу ряда восстановимость окислов увеличивается, а окислы последних его членов разлагаются на металлы и O_2 уже при слабом нагревании.

METAL = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЕ – Metal or Metallic Fiber is inorganic fiber obtained from metal. Fibers can be coated with metals, in which case they are described as Metallized Fibers and not Metal Fibers. Alphabetic code – MTF; and relevant commercial allowance – 2.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). See also Metallic Fiber. Metallic is an inorganic fiber made from minerals and metals, blended and extruded to form fibers. The fiber is formed from a flat ribbon of metal, coated with a protective layer of plastic, which reduces tarnishing. Metal used in apparel fabric is purely decorative. / Металлическое Волокно – волокно, полученное из металла.

METAL ACCOUNT = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ СЧЁТ – Metal Account is a precious metal account managed by a bank giving the accountholder a claim to a specified quantity of precious metal or a specified number of precious metal coins but not yet conferring title to the assets as the time they are credited. See also Allocated Account, and Unallocated Account. / Смотрите также Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Allocated Account); и Обезличенный Счёт (Unallocated Account). В России банки предлагают своим клиентам открытие обезличенных Металлических Счетов. Одной из целей открытия такого счёта (по мнению банка) может быть снижение рисков потерь, связанных с негативными изменениями на финансовых рынках. Металлические счета позволяют клиентам диверсифицировать их инвестиционный портфель вложениями в благородные металлы:- золото, палладий, платина и серебро. Обезличенный металлический счёт открывается для учёта движения металла в обезличенной форме, на котором отражается металл в граммах без указания индивидуальных признаков (количества слитков, пробы, производителя, серийного номера и другого). Российские банки позиционируют следующие возможные преимущества металлических счетов:- (i) возможность сохранения и преумножения денежных средств за счёт роста стоимости благородных металлов; (ii) доступность – бесплатное открытие и ведение счёта; (iii) возможность покупки благородного металла минимальным размером – от 0.1 грамма для золота, палладия и платины и от 1 грамма для серебра; и (iv) высокая ликвидность – ежедневные операции по покупке и продаже банком металла. Однако, они ничего не говорят, что рост финансов на таком счёт возможен лишь во время длительных тенденций роста цен на благородные металлы, а это встречается достаточно редко. Обезличенный Металлический Счёт принципиально отличается от металлического счёта ответственного хранения. Открывая его, вы не становитесь владельцем реального физического металла. Его в хранилищах банка может не быть ни грамма. По сути дела, вы покупаете обязательство банка заплатить вам определённую денежную сумму, размер которой будет зависеть от текущей стоимости золота. Если на счету у вас 100 граммов золота, то это значит, что вы в любой момент можете получить денежную стоимость этих 100 граммов золота по цене покупки банка на текущий момент. Кроме того, обычно вы можете получить эти 100 граммов и в виде слитка. Но для этого вам придётся заплатить дополнительные 18% НДС. В большинстве случаев вам также придётся заказывать получение слитка за какой-то срок. Преимущества обезличенных металлических счетов:- (i) на сегодняшний день (в 2011) разница между курсом покупки и продажи золота для обезличенного металлического счёта гораздо меньше, чем для золотых монет. При покупке золота вы не платите НДС. (ii) Это ликвидная собственность. Вы в любой момент можете перевести этот счёт в деньги. (iii) У вас нет проблем и расходов, связанных с хранением монет и слитков золота. (iv) Некоторые банки начисляют на золотые счета проценты. (v) Некоторые банки позволяют открывать счета на минимальные суммы. Недостатки обезличенных металлических счетов:- (i) Надёжность этого вложения полностью зависит от надёжности банка. На металлические счета даже не распространяется система страхования денежных вкладов. (ii) Условия функционирования таких счетов могут ухудшиться при соответствующих изменениях в законодательстве. (iii) Цена покупки и продажи золота определяется самим банком. Этот разрыв в момент продажи вами золота может оказаться больше, чем в момент покупки. (iv) Возможность получить золото по обезличенному счёту в момент ажиотажного спроса может оказаться трудно реализуемой даже в силу физического отсутствия достаточного числа слитков. (v) Условия договора открытия обезличенного металлического счёта потенциально могут содержать скрытые дополнительные риски. Если ваша главная задача – абсолютная надёжность вложения, то вам лучше приобретать физическое золото в слитках или монетах. Если вы планируете очень долговременные вложения (на многие годы), то хранение в слитках и монетах на сегодняшний день для большинства ситуаций тоже выглядит более привлекательным. Если вложенные в золото средства могут понадобиться вам в ближайшее время, то лучше воспользоваться обезличенными металлическими счетами (если вообще инвестировать в золото). Если ваша главная задача – заработать на росте стоимости золота в ближайшие месяцы, в ближайший год, то обезличенные счета могут быть вам полезны. Но при этом необходимо быть крайне осторожным и тщательно отслеживать текущую ситуацию. Эти счета можно размещать только в самых надёжных банках. Следует тщательно изучать условия договоров на открытие металлического счёта и, в частности, описание возможности получения по нему золота в слитках. Если неожиданно оказывается, что банк не так надёжен, как вам казалось, то средства с этого счёта, скорее всего, лучше снять. Если получить слитки или вывести деньги из банка уже невозможно, но лицензия банка ещё не отозвана, то вам нужно хотя бы перевести средства на обычный денежный счёт, чтобы на них распространялась гарантия по вкладам. Особенно внимательным нужно быть в случае стремительного повышения цены золота. Если резкий подъём произойдет в очень короткие сроки, то следует иметь в виду вариант частичного или полного перевода обезличенного счёта в слитки. В каких-то ситуациях может оказаться разумным продать золото со счёта и зафиксировать полученную прибыль в денежной форме. Как уже говорилось выше, у банка, скорее всего, нет физического золота в обеспечение вашего обезличенного металлического счёта. Его способность отвечать по своим обязательствам перед вами поэтому будет зависеть от того, много ли у него таких обязательств по золоту, и от того, учитывал ли банк риски повышения его цены, страховался ли от них. Но даже если надёжность вашего банка абсолютно не пострадает, возможное развитие ажиотажа среди частных покупателей может привести к острому физическому дефициту слитков и, следовательно, большим задержкам с их получением.

METAL COMPLEX DYE = МЕТАЛЛОКОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Application of 1:1 Metal-Complex Dyes is carried out at pH 1.8–2.5 with sulphuric acid or at pH 3–4 with formic acid, in the presence of sodium sulphate (5–10%) and other organic levelling agents. Owing to these particular operative conditions, this class of dyestuffs is particularly suitable for piece-dyeing of carbonised wool. 1:2 metal-complex dyes form the most important group in this class and may be divided into two sub-groups:- weakly polar and strongly polar 1:2 complexes. Application is usually carried out in moderately acidic conditions:- (i) pH range 4–7 (acetic acid) in the presence of ammonium acetate, for weakly polar complexes; and (ii) pH range 5–6 (acetic acid) in the presence of ammonium sulphate, for strongly polar complexes. The use of levelling agents is very common when dyeing with metal-complex dyes. The groups of substances used for acid dyes also apply in this case. Metal Complex Dyes is a class of dyestuffs that is ionic and premetallized (chemically coupled with nickel, copper, and cobalt salts to make the dye on the fiber). Metal Complex Dye or Metallized Dye is a dye in which typically one or two dye molecules form a close permanent association or ‘complex’ with a metal atom. The metal associated with the dye is held by what is more or less electrical charge attraction of more than one part of the dye molecule for the electrons of

the metal atom. The metal is often copper, chromium or cobalt. Metal complex dyes are found in many application classes such as direct, reactive and acid. See also Premetallized Dye. / или Металлсодержащий Краситель (Metallized Dye) – краситель, в котором . муравьиная кислота (formic acid).

METAL CONNECTOR PLATE = XX (или СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНАЯ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКАЯ ПЛАСТИНА) – Metal Connector Plate is a light-gauge flat metal plate with protruding teeth or barbs which are pressed into wood to connect two components or repair a broken pallet component. See also Pallet. / Соединительная Металлическая Пластина (Metal Connector Plate):- металлическая пластина с выступающими зубцами, применяемая для соединения двух элементов поддона или для восстановления повреждённых элементов поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

METALLIC CLOTH = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ПРОВОЛОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Metallic Cloth is any fabric, such as lame, woven with gold, silver, tinsel, or other metal threads. Metallic is a fabric made with metallic fiber, namely a fiber or yarn made of or coated with metal.

METALLIC FIBER = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Metallic Fiber is a manufactured fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metalcoated plastic, or a core completely covered by metal. They are available in 'yarn' form as well as in staple form for spinning with other fibers. A core yarn with a metal surface is produced by twisting a strip of metal around yarn of natural or manufactured fibers. The most important characteristic of metallic fiber and the chief reason for its use in textiles is glitter. Metallic fibers are used as a decorative accent in fabrics for apparel, bedspreads, towels, draperies, and upholstery. A relatively new application for metallic fibers is in carpet pile, where they are being used in small percentages for control of static electricity. See also Metal. Metallic is a generic name for a manufactured fiber that may be metal, metal coated with a synthetic, or a man-made fiber core covered with metal. When the metal is coated with a man-made film, the metal does not tarnish. / Металлическое Волокно – волокно, полученное из металла.

METALLIC STANDARD = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ СТАНДАРТ – Metallic Standard is a tying the value of currency to the market value of precious metals. / Металлический Стандарт привязывает стоимость валюты к рыночной стоимости благородных металлов.

METALLIZED DYES = МЕТАЛЛСОДЕРЖАЩИЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Metallized Dyes is a class of dyes that have metals in their molecular structure. They are applied from an acid bath. See also Dyes. Metal-Containing Dyes:- these dyes are being used increasingly widely. They represent a logical development from the mordant dyes, the dye-metal complex (usually with chromium or copper) being formed during the manufacturing process rather than on the fiber during dyeing. Dyes of this type are now available both as direct dyes for cellulosic fibers or as neutral dyeing acid dyes for wool and other basic fibers. They have good fastness properties. / Металлсодержащие Красители – кислотные красители (преимущественно азокрасители), содержащие в молекуле атом хрома, кобальта или меди. Образуют неяркие окраски, устойчивые к действию света и мокрым обработкам. Применяются для крашения шерсти (водорастворимые металлсодержащие красители) и полиамидных волокон (нерастворимые металлсодержащие красители).

METALLOGRAPHY = МЕТАЛЛОГРАФИЯ – Metallography:- the XX century has seen metallurgy change progressively, from an art or craft to a scientific discipline and then to part of the wider discipline of materials science. In extractive metallurgy, there has been the application of chemical thermodynamics, kinetics, and chemical engineering, which has enabled a better understanding, control, and improvement of existing processes and the generation of new ones. In physical metallurgy, the study of relationships between macrostructure, microstructure, and atomic structure on the one hand and physical and mechanical properties on the other has broadened from metals to other materials such as ceramics, polymers, and composites. This greater scientific understanding has come largely from a continuous improvement in microscopic techniques for metallography, the examination of metal structure. The first true metallographer was Henry Clifton Sorby of Sheffield, Eng., who in the 1860s applied light microscopy to the polished surfaces of materials such as rocks and meteorites. Sorby eventually succeeded in making photomicrographic records, and by 1885 the value of metallography was appreciated throughout Europe, with particular attention being paid to the structure of steel. For example, there was eventual acceptance, based on micrographic evidence and confirmed by the introduction of X-ray diffraction by William Henry and William Lawrence Bragg in 1913, of the allotropy of iron and its relationship to the hardening of steel. During subsequent years there were advances in the atomic theory of solids; this led to the concept that, in nonplastic materials such as glass, fracture takes place by the propagation of preexisting cracklike defects and that, in metals, deformation takes place by the movement of dislocations, or defects in the atomic arrangement, through the crystalline matrix. Proof of these concepts came with the invention and development of the electron microscope; even more powerful field ion microscopes and high-resolution electron microscopes now make it possible to detect the position of individual atoms. Another example of the development of physical metallurgy is a discovery that revolutionized the use of aluminum in the XX century. Originally, most aluminum was used in cast alloys, but the discovery of age hardening by Alfred Wilm in Berlin about 1906 yielded a material that was twice as strong with only a small change in weight. In Wilm's process, a solute such as magnesium or copper is trapped in supersaturated solid solution, without being allowed to precipitate out, by quenching the aluminum from a higher temperature rather than slowly cooling it. The relatively soft aluminum alloy that results can be mechanically formed, but, when left at room temperature or heated at low temperatures, it hardens and strengthens. With copper as the solute, this type of material came to be known by the trade name Duralumin. The advances in metallography described above eventually provided the understanding that age hardening is caused by the dispersion of very fine precipitates from the supersaturated solid solution; this restricts the movement of the dislocations that are essential to crystal deformation and thus raises the strength of the metal. The principles of precipitation hardening have been applied to the strengthening of a large number of alloys. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Metallography and Metal Testing:- the properties of an alloy of a given composition can change markedly with the microscopic arrangement of its crystalline grains, i.e. its microstructure. To evaluate and control the microstructure of a sample, various types of microscope are used, and the field is called Metallography. (i) Optical Microscopy:- the simplest, and oldest, type of metallography (though hardly a century old) involves polishing the surface to a mirrorlike finish and examining light reflected from it at magnifications of 50 to 1 500x. If the surface is lightly etched in an appropriate solution (often an acid), the grain boundaries, matrix, and constituent phases will be attacked at different rates and will be discernible. This makes it possible to establish which phases are present as well as their shape, size, and distribution. Similarly, grain size and shape can be observed. With this information it is possible to infer the history of the sample and predict its behaviour. Metallography is of particular value in the analysis of samples that have failed or performed in an unexpected manner. (ii) Electron Microscopy:- great progress has been made in using finely focused beams of energetic electrons to examine metals. Electron microscopes are basically of two types, transmission and scanning. Transmission electron microscopes require the preparation of films so thin that they are transparent to a beam of electrons with energies of roughly 200 kiloelectron Volts. This means the film must have a thickness of only one, or a few, hundred nanometers (10^{-9} meter). Films of lighter elements, such as aluminum, can be thicker, while films of heavier elements, such as gold, must be thinner. Contrast between neighbouring regions is best developed by differences in their diffraction of the electron beam, although differences in density can also be used. Spatial resolution is excellent, going down to atomic resolution in special microscopes, and orientation

relations between adjoining regions can be easily discerned. On the other hand, only very small samples can be examined in any given film. This means that the technique is not good for measuring defects larger than the film thickness or those whose number per unit volume is low. A scanning electron microscope (SEM) uses a narrow beam of electrons (often of about 40 kiloelectron Volts) that scans the surface of a sample and forms a corresponding image from the backscattered electrons or secondary electrons. No special surface preparation is necessary, and, since the depth of focus in an SEM is much greater than in an optical microscope, quite irregular surfaces, such as fractures, can be studied successfully. The strikingly detailed pictures of insects seen in publications are also taken with an SEM. Useful magnifications range from 100 to 20 000x. The electron beam used in an SEM causes each atom near the surface to emit an X ray that is characteristic of that element. By constructing an image based on the distribution of the intensity of the characteristic X ray of a given element, it is possible to show that element's distribution among the phases in the surface. If the electron beam is not swept but held in one spot, a chemical analysis can be made of the various elements in the region under the electron beam by measuring the intensity of the X rays emitted by each element. Testing Mechanical Properties:- the most common mechanical properties are yield stress, elongation, hardness, and toughness. The first two are measured in a tensile test, where a sample is loaded until it begins to undergo plastic strain (i.e. strain that is not recovered when the sample is unloaded). This stress is called the Yield Stress. It is a property that is the same for various samples of the same alloy, and it is useful in designing structures since it predicts the loads beyond which a structure will be permanently bent out of shape. If the tensile test is continued past yielding, the load reaches a maximum as the strain localizes and a neck develops in the sample. The maximum load, divided by the initial cross-sectional area of the sample, is called the Ultimate Tensile Stress (UTS). The final length minus the initial length, divided by the initial length, is called the Elongation. Yield stress, UTS, and elongation are the most commonly tabulated mechanical properties of metals. The hardness of a metal can be measured in several ways. If a hard indenter (a sphere, cone, or pyramid) is pushed a short distance into a metal with a defined load, the load divided by the contact area becomes the measure of hardness. For testing steel, one of the oldest of such tests, the Brinell hardness test, uses a 10-millimeter-diameter ball and a 3 000-kilogram load. Brinell hardness values correlate well with UTS. Much smaller loads and diamond microindenters also can be used in conjunction with a microscope to measure the hardness of quite small regions (down to a few micrometers, or millionths of a meter, across). A different type of testing machine, which indicates hardness directly, bears the name Rockwell. Here, instead of measuring the width of the indentation after the indenter has been removed, a sensitive gauge indicates the depth to which the indenter sinks into the surface under a given load. Various sizes of indenters and loads allow a wide range of hardness to be measured. These hardness numbers are useful for quality control in manufacturing, especially in assuring consistency from batch to batch. Of particular concern in engineering structures is the prevention of sudden, complete failure, as in the fracture of a brittle material. Much to be preferred is a structure that will deform under an overload but not fail. Sudden failure begins at a notch or crack that locally concentrates the stress, and the energy required to extend such a crack in a solid is a measure of the solid's toughness. In a hard, brittle material, toughness is low, while in a strong, ductile metal it is high. A common test of toughness is the Charpy test, which employs a small bar of a metal with a V-shaped groove cut on one side. A large hammer is swung so as to strike the bar on the side opposite the groove. The energy absorbed in driving the hammer through the bar is the toughness. A test requiring more instrumentation, but measuring material properties that are more useful for analysis, is the pulling apart of two sides of a sample containing a crack that is initially cut about one-third of the way through the sample. The use and analysis of such a test is called Fracture Mechanics, and the information acquired is used to demonstrate the integrity of structures made of strong materials that contain small flaws – for example, rocket casings, airplanes, and nuclear reactor pressure vessels. If a part is loaded once to a stress near the yield stress, it will not break. However, if it is loaded repeatedly to this level, it will eventually break. This failure is called Fatigue, and avoiding fatigue is an important goal in the design of moving machinery. The more cycles a part will undergo, the lower the allowable stress it must be assigned in order to avoid failure by fatigue. Another type of failure observable at loads below the yield stress is called Creep. If a load is applied and left on the sample for months or years, the sample will slowly extend. In metals with high melting temperatures, creep becomes a problem at higher temperatures. It becomes a limiting consideration in gas turbines that operate at the highest temperature the metal parts can take. / Вильэм . Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). распространение или продвижение (propagation). твёрдость (hardness). металлургическое извлечение (extractive metallurgy) металлов из руд. закалка или упрочнение (hardening) стали. металловедение (physical metallurgy). жёлоб или паз (groove). Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size). осадок (precipitate). Тест на твёрдость по Бриннелю (Brinell hardness test) – один из основных методов определения твёрдости. Метод изобрёл в 1900 Шведский инженер, металлург Юхан Аугусти Бринэль (Johan Augusti Brinell; родился 21 Июня 1849 в Бриньгэтуфта (Bringetofta) – умер 17 Ноября 1925 в Стокгольме); данный метод стал первым широко используемым и стандартизированным методом определения твёрдости в материаловедении. тест по Шарпи (Charpy test). Тест по Шарпи ИСО 179 (АОИМ Ди.256 (ASTM D256)):- основным отличием методов Шарпи и Изода является способ установки испытуемого образца. При испытании по методу Шарпи образец не зажимают, а свободно устанавливают на опору в горизонтальном положении.

METALLURGY = МЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ – Metallurgy is the production of metals from raw materials such as ore concentrates, residues and recycling materials. Metallurgy is the art and science of extracting metals from their ores and modifying the metals for use. Metallurgy customarily refers to commercial as opposed to laboratory methods. It also concerns the chemical, physical, and atomic properties and structures of metals and the principles whereby metals are combined to form alloys. The present-day use of metals is the culmination of a long path of development extending over approximately 6 500 years. It is generally agreed that the first known metals were gold, silver, and copper, which occurred in the native or metallic state, of which the earliest were in all probability nuggets of gold found in the sands and gravels of riverbeds. Such native metals became known and were appreciated for their ornamental and utilitarian values during the latter part of the Stone Age. Gold can be agglomerated into larger pieces by cold hammering, but native copper cannot, and an essential step toward the Metal Age was the discovery that metals such as copper could be fashioned into shapes by melting and casting in molds; among the earliest known products of this type are copper axes cast in the Balkans in the 4th millennium BC. Another step was the discovery that metals could be recovered from metal-bearing minerals. These had been collected and could be distinguished on the basis of color, texture, weight, and flame color and smell when heated. The notably greater yield obtained by heating native copper with associated oxide minerals may have led to the smelting process, since these oxides are easily reduced to metal in a charcoal bed at temperatures in excess of 700 °C (1 300 °F), as the reductant, carbon monoxide, becomes increasingly stable. In order to effect the agglomeration and separation of melted or smelted copper from its associated minerals, it was necessary to introduce iron oxide as a flux. This further step forward can be attributed to the presence of iron oxide gossan minerals in the weathered upper zones of copper sulfide deposits. Bronze:- In many regions, copper-arsenic alloys, of superior properties to copper in both cast and wrought form, were produced in the next period. This may have been accidental at first, owing to the similarity in color and flame color between the bright green copper carbonate mineral malachite and the weathered products of such copper-arsenic sulfide minerals as enargite, and it may have been followed later by the purposeful selection of arsenic compounds based on their garlic odor when heated. Arsenic contents varied from 1 to 7 percent, with up to 3 percent tin. Essentially arsenic-free copper alloys with higher tin content – in other words, true bronze – seem to have appeared between 3000 and 2500 BC, beginning in the Tigris-Euphrates delta. The discovery of the value of tin may have occurred through the use of stannite, a mixed sulfide of copper, iron, and tin, although this mineral is not as widely available as the principal tin mineral, cassiterite, which must have been the eventual source of

the metal. Cassiterite is strikingly dense and occurs as pebbles in alluvial deposits together with arsenopyrite and gold; it also occurs to a degree in the iron oxide gossans mentioned above. While there may have been some independent development of bronze in varying localities, it is most likely that the bronze culture spread through trade and the migration of peoples from the Middle East to Egypt, Europe, and possibly China. In many civilizations the production of copper, arsenical copper, and tin bronze continued together for some time. The eventual disappearance of copper-arsenic alloys is difficult to explain. Production may have been based on minerals that were not widely available and became scarce, but the relative scarcity of tin minerals did not prevent a substantial trade in that metal over considerable distances. It may be that tin bronzes were eventually preferred owing to the chance of contracting arsenic poisoning from fumes produced by the oxidation of arsenic-containing minerals. As the weathered copper ores in given localities were worked out, the harder sulfide ores beneath were mined and smelted. The minerals involved, such as chalcopyrite, a copper-iron sulfide, needed an oxidizing roast to remove sulfur as sulfur dioxide and yield copper oxide. This not only required greater metallurgical skill but also oxidized the intimately associated iron, which, combined with the use of iron oxide fluxes and the stronger reducing conditions produced by improved smelting furnaces, led to higher iron contents in the bronze. Iron:- It is not possible to mark a sharp division between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. Small pieces of iron would have been produced in copper smelting furnaces as iron oxide fluxes and iron-bearing copper sulfide ores were used. In addition, higher furnace temperatures would have created more strongly reducing conditions (that is to say, a higher carbon monoxide content in the furnace gases). An early piece of iron from a trackway in the province of Drenthe, Neth., has been dated from 1350 BC, a date normally taken as the Middle Bronze Age for this area. In Anatolia, on the other hand, iron was in use as early as 2000 BC. There are also occasional references to iron in even earlier periods, but this material was of meteoric origin. Once a relationship had been established between the new metal found in copper smelts and the ore added as flux, the operation of furnaces for the production of iron alone naturally followed. Certainly by 1400 BC in Anatolia, iron was assuming considerable importance, and by 1200–1000 BC it was being fashioned on quite a large scale into weapons, initially dagger blades. For this reason, 1200 BC has been taken as the beginning of the Iron Age. Evidence from excavations indicates that the art of iron making originated in the mountainous country to the south of the Black Sea, an area dominated by the Hittites. Later the art apparently spread to the Palestinians, for crude furnaces dating from 1200 BC have been unearthed at Gerar, together with a number of iron objects. Smelting of iron oxide with charcoal demanded a high temperature, and, since the melting temperature of iron at 1 540 °C (2 800 °F) was not attainable then, the product was merely a spongy mass of pasty globules of metal intermingled with a semiliquid slag. This product, later known as Bloom, was hardly usable as it stood, but repeated reheating and hot hammering eliminated much of the slag, creating wrought iron, a much better product. The properties of iron are much affected by the presence of small amounts of carbon, with large increases in strength associated with contents of less than 0.5 percent. At the temperatures then attainable – about 1 200 °C (2 200 °F) – reduction by charcoal produced an almost pure iron, which was soft and of limited use for weapons and tools, but when the ratio of fuel to ore was increased and furnace drafting improved with the invention of better bellows, more carbon was absorbed by the iron. This resulted in blooms and iron products with a range of carbon contents, making it difficult to determine the period in which iron may have been purposely strengthened by carburizing, or reheating the metal in contact with excess charcoal. Carbon-containing iron had the further great advantage that, unlike bronze and carbon-free iron, it could be made still harder by quenching, i.e. rapid cooling by immersion in water. There is no evidence for the use of this hardening process during the early Iron Age, so that it must have been either unknown then or not considered advantageous, in that quenching renders iron very brittle and has to be followed by tempering, or reheating at a lower temperature, to restore toughness. What seems to have been established early on was a practice of repeated cold forging and annealing at 600–700 °C (1 100–1 300 °F), a temperature naturally achieved in a simple fire. This practice is common in parts of Africa even today. By 1000 BC iron was beginning to be known in central Europe. Its use spread slowly westward; iron making was fairly widespread in Great Britain at the time of the Roman invasion in 55 BC. In Asia iron was also known in ancient times, in China by about 700 BC. Brass:- While some zinc appears in bronzes dating from the Bronze Age, this was almost certainly an accidental inclusion, although it may foreshadow the complex ternary alloys of the early Iron Age, in which substantial amounts of zinc as well as tin may be found. Brass, as an alloy of copper and zinc without tin, did not appear in Egypt until about 30 BC, but after this it was rapidly adopted throughout the Roman world, for example, for currency. It was made by the calamine process, in which zinc carbonate or zinc oxide were added to copper and melted under a charcoal cover in order to produce reducing conditions. The general establishment of a brass industry was one of the important metallurgical contributions made by the Romans. Precious Metals:- Bronze, iron, and brass were, then, the metallic materials on which successive peoples built their civilizations and of which they made their implements for both war and peace. In addition, by 500 BC, rich lead-bearing silver mines had opened in Greece. Reaching depths of several hundred meters, these mines were vented by drafts provided by fires lit at the bottom of the shafts. Ores were hand-sorted, crushed, and washed with streams of water to separate valuable minerals from the barren, lighter materials. Because these minerals were principally sulfides, they were roasted to form oxides and were then smelted to recover a lead-silver alloy. Lead was removed from the silver by cupellation, a process of great antiquity in which the alloy was melted in a shallow porous clay or bone-ash receptacle called a Cupel. A stream of air over the molten mass preferentially oxidized the lead. Its oxide was removed partially by skimming the molten surface; the remainder was absorbed into the porous cupel. Silver metal and any gold were retained on the cupel. The lead from the skimmings and discarded cupels was recovered as metal upon heating with charcoal. Native gold itself often contained quite considerable quantities of silver. These silver-gold alloys, known as Electrum, may be separated in a number of ways, but presumably the earliest was by heating in a crucible with common salt. In time and with repetitive treatments, the silver was converted into silver chloride, which passed into the molten slag, leaving a purified gold. Cupellation was also employed to remove from the gold such contaminates as copper, tin, and lead. Gold, silver, and lead were used for artistic and religious purposes, personal adornment, household utensils, and equipment for the chase. In the thousand years between 500 BC and AD 500, a vast number of discoveries of significance to the growth of metallurgy were made. The Greek mathematician and inventor Archimedes, for example, demonstrated that the purity of gold could be measured by determining its weight and the quantity of water displaced upon immersion – that is, by determining its density. In the pre-Christian portion of the period, the first important steel production was started in India, using a process already known to ancient Egyptians. Wootz steel, as it was called, was prepared as sponge (porous) iron in a unit not unlike a bloomery. The product was hammered while hot to expel slag, broken up, then sealed with wood chips in clay containers and heated until the pieces of iron absorbed carbon and melted, converting it to steel of homogeneous composition containing 1 to 1.6 percent carbon. The steel pieces could then be heated and forged to bars for later use in fashioning articles, such as the famous Damascus swords made by medieval Arab armourers. Arsenic, zinc, antimony, and nickel may well have been known from an early date but only in the alloy state. By 100 BC mercury was known and was produced by heating the sulfide mineral cinnabar and condensing the vapours. Its property of amalgamating (mixing or alloying) with various metals was employed for their recovery and refining. Lead was beaten into sheets and pipes, the pipes being used in early water systems. The metal tin was available and Romans had learned to use it to line food containers. Although the Romans made no extraordinary metallurgical discoveries, they were responsible for, in addition to the establishment of the brass industry, contributing toward improved organization and efficient administration in mining. Beginning about the VI century, and for the next thousand years, the most meaningful developments in metallurgy centred on iron making. Great Britain, where iron ore was plentiful, was an important iron-making region. Iron weapons, agricultural implements, domestic articles, and even personal adornments were made. Fine-quality

cutlery was made near Sheffield. Monasteries were often centres of learning of the arts of metalworking. Monks became well known for their iron making and bell founding, the products made either being utilized in the monasteries, disposed of locally, or sold to merchants for shipment to more distant markets. In 1408 the bishop of Durham established the first water-powered bloomery in Britain, with the power apparently operating the bellows. Once power of this sort became available, it could be applied to a range of operations and enable the hammering of larger blooms. In Spain, another iron-making region, the Catalan forge had been invented, and its use later spread to other areas. A hearth type of furnace, it was built of stone and was charged with iron ore, flux, and charcoal. The charcoal was kept ignited with air from a bellows blown through a bottom nozzle, or tuyere. The bloom that slowly collected at the bottom was removed and upon frequent reheating and forging was hammered into useful shapes. By the XIV century the furnace was greatly enlarged in height and capacity. If the fuel-to-ore ratio in such a furnace was kept high, and if the furnace reached temperatures sufficiently hot for substantial amounts of carbon to be absorbed into the iron, then the melting point of the metal would be lowered and the bloom would melt. This would dissolve even more carbon, producing a liquid cast iron of up to 4 percent carbon and with a relatively low melting temperature of 1 150 °C (2 100 °F). The cast iron would collect in the base of the furnace, which technically would be a blast furnace rather than a bloomery in that the iron would be withdrawn as a liquid rather than a solid lump. While the Iron Age peoples of Anatolia and Europe on occasion may have accidently made cast iron, which is chemically the same as blast-furnace iron, the Chinese were the first to realize its advantages. Although brittle and lacking the strength, toughness, and workability of steel, it was useful for making cast bowls and other vessels. In fact, the Chinese, whose Iron Age began about 500 BC, appear to have learned to oxidize the carbon from cast iron in order to produce steel or wrought iron indirectly, rather than through the direct method of starting from low-carbon iron. During the XVI century, metallurgical knowledge was recorded and made available. Two books were especially influential. One, by the Italian Vannoccio Biringuccio, was entitled De la pirotechnia (Eng. trans., The Pirotechnia of Vannoccio Biringuccio, 1943). The other, by the German Georgius Agricola, was entitled De re metallica. Biringuccio was essentially a metalworker, and his book dealt with smelting, refining, and assay methods (methods for determining the metal content of ores) and covered metal casting, molding, core making, and the production of such commodities as cannons and cast-iron cannonballs. His was the first methodical description of foundry practice. Agricola, on the other hand, was a miner and an extractive metallurgist; his book considered prospecting and surveying in addition to smelting, refining, and assay methods. He also described the processes used for crushing and concentrating the ore and then, in some detail, the methods of assaying to determine whether ores were worth mining and extracting. Some of the metallurgical practices he described are retained in principle today. / Итальянец Ванночио Биринуччио (Vannoccio Biringuccio). Немец Георгиус Агриколя (Georgius Agricola). цементация или науглероживание (carburizing). Купелирование (Cupellation). окислительный обжиг (oxidizing roast). легирование или легирующее (alloying). Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). литьё или отливка (casting). литьё в кокили (casting in molds). обработка металла (metalworking). ковка или штамповка (forging). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). Под Металлургией, от Греческого слова Metallurgéō, означающее Добываю Руду или Обрабатываю Металлы, понимается область науки и техники и отрасль промышленности, охватывающие процессы получения металлов из руд и других материалов, а также процессы, сообщающие металлическим сплавам путём изменения их химического состава и строения (структуры) свойства, соответствующие назначению. К металлургии относятся:- процессы обработки руд с целью их подготовки к извлечению металлов (дробление, обогащение, окускование и прочее); процессы извлечения металлов из руд и других материалов; очистка металлов от нежелательных примесей (рафинирование); производство металлов и сплавов; термическая, химико-термическая и термомеханическая обработка металлов; обработка металлов давлением и литьём; покрытие в декоративных или защитных целях поверхности изделий из металла слоями другого металла и диффузионное внедрение в поверхностные слои металлических изделий других металлов и неметаллов. Металлургические процессы применяются также для производства неметаллических материалов, в том числе полупроводников. Металлургия включает также металловедение. Металлургия – одна из важнейших отраслей современной промышленности. Масштабы производства металлов (в первую очередь стали) характеризуют технико-экономический уровень развития страны. Различают пирометаллургию и гидрометаллургию.

METAL OXIDES = ОКСИДЫ МЕТАЛЛОВ (или ОКИСЛЫ МЕТАЛЛОВ) – Metal Oxides:- oxidized ferrous particles which are very old or have been recently produced by conditions of inadequate lubrication. Trend is important. / Окислы или Оксиды .

METALWORKING = ОБРАБОТКА МЕТАЛЛА – Metalworking:- Processes:- metals are important largely because they can be easily deformed into useful shapes. Literally hundreds of metalworking processes have been developed for specific applications, but these can be divided into five broad groups:- rolling, extrusion, drawing, forging, and sheet-metal forming. The first four processes subject a metal to large amounts of strain. However, if deformation occurs at a sufficiently high temperature, the metal will recrystallize – that is, its deformed grains will be consumed by the growth of a set of new, strain-free grains. For this reason, a metal is usually rolled, extruded, drawn, of forged above its recrystallization temperature. This is called Hot Working, and under these conditions there is virtually no limit to the compressive plastic strain to which the metal can be subjected. Other processes are performed below the recrystallization temperature. These are called Cold Working. Cold working hardens metal and makes the part stronger. However, there is a definite limit to the strain that can be put into a cold part before it cracks. (i) Rolling:- rolling is the most common metalworking process. More than 90 percent of the aluminum, steel, and copper produced is rolled at least once in the course of production – usually to take the metal from a cast ingot down to a sheet or bar. The most common rolled product is sheet. With high-speed computer control, it is common for several stands of rolls to be combined in series, with thick sheet entering the first stand and thin sheet being coiled from the last stand at linear speeds of more than 100 kilometers (60 miles) per hour. Similar multistand mills are used to form coils of wire rod from bars. Other rolling mills can press large bars from several sides to form I-beams or railroad rails. Rolling can be done either hot or cold. If the rolling is finished cold, the surface will be smoother and the product stronger. (ii) Extrusion:- extrusion converts a billet of metal into a length of uniform cross section by forcing the billet to flow through the orifice of a die. In forward extrusion the ram and the die are on opposite sides of the workpiece. Products may have either a simple or a complex cross section; examples of complex extrusions can be found in aluminum window frames. Tubes or other hollow parts can also be extruded. The initial piece is a thick-walled tube, and the extruded part is shaped between a die on the outside of the tube and a mandrel held on the inside. In impact extrusion (also called Back-Extrusion), the workpiece is placed in the bottom of a hole (the die), and a loosely fitting ram is pushed against it. The ram forces the metal to flow back around it, with the gap between the ram and the die determining the wall thickness. When toothpaste tubes were made of a lead alloy, they were formed by this process. (iii) Drawing:- drawing consists of pulling metal through a die. One type is wire drawing. The diameter reduction that can be achieved in such a die is limited, but several dies in series can be used to obtain the desired reduction. Deep drawing starts with a disk of metal and ends up with a cup by pushing the metal through a hole (die). Several drawing operations in sequence may be used for one part. Deep drawing is employed in making aluminum beverage cans and brass rifle cartridges from sheet. (iv) Sheet Metal Forming:- in stretch forming, the sheet is formed over a block while the workpiece is under tension. The metal is stretched just beyond its yield point (2 to 4 percent strain) in order to retain the new shape. Bending can be done by pressing between two dies. (Often a part can be made equally well by either stretch forming or bending; the choice then is made on the basis of cost.) Shearing is a cutting operation similar to that used for cloth. In these methods the thickness of the sheet changes little in processing. Each of these processes may be used alone, but often all three are used on one

part. For example, to make the roof of an automobile from a flat sheet, the edges are gripped and the piece pulled in tension over a lower die. Next a mating die is pressed over the top, finishing the forming operation, and finally the edges are sheared off to give the final dimensions. (v) Forging:- forging is the shaping of a piece of metal by pushing with open or closed dies. It is usually done hot in order to reduce the required force and increase the metal's plasticity. Open-die forging is usually done by hammering a part between two flat faces. It is used to make parts that are too big to be formed in a closed die or in cases where only a few parts are to be made and the cost of a die is therefore unjustified. The earliest forging machines lifted a large hammer that was then dropped on the work, but now air- or steam-driven hammers are used, since these allow greater control over the force and the rate of forming. The part is shaped by moving or turning it between blows. A forged ring can be formed by placing a mandrel through the ring and deforming the metal between the hammer and the mandrel. Rings also can be forged by rolling with one roll inside the ring and the other outside. Closed-die forging is the shaping of hot metal within the walls of two dies that come together to enclose the workpiece on all sides. The process starts with a rod or bar cut to the length needed to fill the die. Since large, complex shapes and large strains are involved, several dies may be used to go from the initial bar to the final shape. With closed dies, parts can be made to close tolerances so that little finish machining is required. Two closed-die forging operations given special names are upsetting and coining. Coining takes its name from the final stage of forming metal coins, where the desired imprint is formed on a smooth metal disk that is pressed in a closed die. Coining involves small strains and is done cold to enhance surface definition and smoothness. Upsetting involves a flow of the metal back upon itself. An example of this process is the pushing of a short length of a rod through a hole, clamping the rod, and then hitting the exposed length with a die to form the head of a nail or bolt. Metallurgy:- an important benefit of hot working is that it provides control over and improvement of mechanical properties. Hot-rolling or hot-forging eliminate much of the porosity, directionality, and segregation that may be present in cast shapes. The resulting 'wrought' product therefore has better ductility and toughness than the unworked casting. During the forging of a bar, the grains of the metal become greatly elongated in the direction of flow. As a result, the toughness of the metal is substantially improved in this direction and somewhat weakened in directions transverse to the flow. Part of the design of a good forging is to assure that the flow lines in the finished part are oriented so as to lie in the direction of maximum stress when the part is placed in service. The ability of a metal to resist thinning and fracture during cold-working operations plays an important role in alloy selection and process design. In operations that involve stretching, the best alloys are those which grow stronger with strain (strain harden) – for example, the copper-zinc alloy, brass, used for cartridges and the aluminum-magnesium alloys in beverage cans, which exhibit greater strain hardening than do pure copper or aluminum, respectively. Another useful property that can be controlled by processing and composition is the plastic anisotropy ratio. When a segment of sheet is strained (i.e. elongated) in one direction, the thickness and width of the segment must shrink, since the volume remains constant. In an isotropic sheet the thickness and width show equal strain, but, if the grains of the sheet are oriented properly, the thickness will shrink only about half as much as the width. Since it is thinning that leads to early fracture, this plastic anisotropy imparts better deep-drawing properties to sheet material with the optimum grain orientation. Fracture of the workpiece during forming can result from flaws in the metal; these often consist of nonmetallic inclusions such as oxides or sulfides that are trapped in the metal during refining. Such inclusions can be avoided by proper manufacturing procedures. Laps are another type of flaw in which part of a metal piece is inadvertently folded over on itself but the two sides of the fold are not completely welded together. If a force tending to open this fold is applied during the forming operation, the metal will fail at the lap. The ability of different metals to undergo strain varies appreciably. The shape change that can be made in one forming operation is often limited by the tensile ductility of the metal. Metals with the face-centred cubic crystal structure, such as copper and aluminum, are inherently more ductile in such operations than metals with the body-centred cubic structure. To avoid early fracture in the latter type of metals, processes are used that apply primarily compressive stresses rather than tensile stresses. / прокатка (rolling). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). волочение или протяжка или раскатка или вытяжка (drawing). литьё или отливка (casting). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Свободная Ковка или Ковка В Подкладных Штампах Простой Формы или Кованая Поковка (Open-Die Forging). Штамповка В Закрытых Штампах или Штампованная Поковка (Closed-Die Forging). ковка или штамповка (forging). (iv) Листовая Штамповка или Штамповка Листового Металла (Sheet Metal Forming). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening).

METALWORKING LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ДЛЯ (или ПРИ) ОБРАБОТКИ МЕТАЛЛОВ – Metalworking Lubricant is any lubricant, usually petroleum-based, that facilitates the cutting or shaping of metal. Basic types of metalworking lubricants are:- cutting and tapping fluids, drawing compounds, etc. See also Lubricant.

METAMERIC = МЕТАМЕРНОЕ – Metameric:- (1) pertaining to spectrally different objects or color stimuli that have the same tristimulus values. (2) Pertaining to objects, having different spectrophotometric curves that match when illuminated by at least one specific illuminant (viewing condition) and observed by a specific observer.

METAMERIC COLOR MATCH = МЕТАМЕРНАЯ ПОДГОНКА ЦВЕТА (или МЕТАМЕРНЫЙ ПОДБОР ЦВЕТА, или МЕТАМЕРНЫЙ ПОДБОР ОТТЕНКОВ) – Metameric Color Match is a color match between two materials in which the colors are identical under some lighting conditions but not under others. Metameric color matches are common when different pigments or dyestuffs are used to color the two materials.

METAMERISM = МЕТАМЕРИЗМ (или МЕТАМЕРИЯ) – Metamerism is a property of two specimens that match under a specified illuminator (illuminant) and to a specified observer and whose spectral reflectances or transmittances differ in the visible wavelengths and may appear to be a miss match under a second specified illuminant to the same specified observer. A Metamerism occurs when the color standard and the submit do not match under all lighting conditions. This means that a solid color fabric when viewed under two different lights in a commercial light box, will appear to cast two different colors. The correct technical definition for metamerism is a conditional match that is, two or more samples match for one observer under one light source, but not under a different light source for that same observer. / Под Метамерией, от Греческих слов Metá, означающее Между или После или Через, и Méros, означающее Доля или Часть, понимается расчленение тела у некоторых групп организмов на ряд последовательно расположенных участков – метамеров, в которых в той или иной степени повторяются системы органов. У животных наиболее полная метамерия, затрагивающая целом, называется сегментацией. Метамерия (в биологии), сегментация, расчленение тела многих двусторонне-симметричных животных на повторяющиеся более или менее сходные части – метамеры (сегменты), расположенные последовательно вдоль продольной оси тела. Для паразитических Ленточных Червей характерна метамерия в форме стробиляции – тело лентеца состоит из одинаковых по строению члеников – проглоттид, почкующихся в головном конце (в области шейки) паразита и образующих цепочку – стробилу. Метамерия может быть только наружной (псевдометамерия) или затрагивать и внутренние органы (истинная метамерия). Истинная метамерия бывает полной, когда она охватывает весь организм, и неполной, когда она распространяется лишь на некоторые системы его органов, например, дерматомеры (кожные метамеры), миомеры (мышечные), склеромеры (скелетные), нейромеры (нервные метамеры). Различают (i) гомономную метамерию, когда все метамеры тела сходны по строению, выполняют одинаковые функции и несут одинаковые конечности, и (ii) гетерономную метамерию, когда метамеры, сохраняющие в основном общий план строения, в разных направлениях дифференцируются и внешне становятся несходными, несут разные конечности или частично теряют

их. Полная метамерия свойственна Кольчатым Червям и Членистоногим (у последних метамеры, сливаясь в комплексы, образуют голову, грудь, брюшко). У Хордовых Животных метамерия проявляется в строении скелета, а также мускулатуры, нервной системы, кожных образований, кровеносной системы, органов выделения и так далее. У большинства Позвоночных Животных и у Человека метамерия отчётливо выражена на ранних стадиях зародышевого развития. У взрослого человека черты метамерии сохранились в скелете позвоночника, в спинномозговых рефлекторных центрах и корешках спинномозговых нервов, а также в правильном чередовании рёбер, межрёберных мышц и нервов. Метамерия (в химии), частный случай изомерии, связанный с положением гетероатома в цепи алифатических соединений. Метамерны, например, метилпропиловый эфир $CH_3OCH_2CH_2CH_3$ и диэтиловый эфир $CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_3$. Термин Метамерия был предложен Шведским химиком и минералогом Бароном Йонсом Якобом Бэшэлиосом (или Берцелиусом; Baron Jöns Jacob Berzelius; 1779–1848) в 1830 и в настоящее время практически не применяется.

METAP WEAVE–KNIT PROCESS = ХХ ПРОЦЕСС ТКАЧЕСТВА–ВЯЗКИ – Metap Weave-Knit Process is a technique combining weaving and knitting in one operation with two independent yarn systems wound on warp beams. In the fabrics produced, woven strips are linked together with wales of stitches. Generally, the fabrics have 75–85% woven and 25–15% knitted structure.

METER = МЕТР – Meter, also spelled Metre (in the European Union) in measurement, fundamental unit of length in the Metric System and in the International System of Units (SI). It is equal to approximately 39.37 inches in the British Imperial and United States Customary systems. The metre was historically defined by the French Academy of Sciences in 1791 as 1/10 000 000 of the quadrant of the Earth's circumference running from the North Pole through Paris to the equator. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures in 1889 established the international prototype metre as the distance between two lines on a standard bar of 90 percent platinum and 10 percent iridium. By 1960 advances in the techniques of measuring light waves had made it possible to establish an accurate and easily reproducible standard independent of any physical artifact. In 1960 the metre was thus defined in the SI system as equal to 1 650 763.73 wavelengths of the orange-red line in the spectrum of the krypton-86 atom in a vacuum. By the 1980s, advances in laser measurement techniques had yielded values for the speed of light in a vacuum of an unprecedented accuracy, and it was decided in 1983 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures that the accepted value for this constant would be exactly 299 792 458 metres per second. The metre is now thus defined as the distance traveled by light in a vacuum in 1/299 792 458 of a second. The Metre is the length of the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 of a second. Meter or Metre is the metric and SI base unit of distance. Originally, the meter was designed to be one ten-millionth of a quadrant, the distance between the Equator and the North Pole. The Earth is difficult to measure, and a small error was made in correcting for the flattening caused by the Earth's rotation. As a result, the meter is too short by about 0.013%. That's not bad for a measurement made in the 1790's. For a long time, the meter was precisely defined as the length of an actual object, a bar kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris. In recent years, however, the SI base units (with one exception) have been redefined in abstract terms so they can be reproduced to any desired level of accuracy in a well-equipped laboratory. The 17th General Conference on Weights and Measures in 1983 defined the meter as that distance that makes the speed of light in a vacuum equal to exactly 299 792 458 meters per second. The speed of light in a vacuum, c, is one of the fundamental constants of nature. Since c defines the meter now, experiments made to measure the speed of light are now interpreted as measurements of the meter instead. The meter is equal to approximately 1.093 613 3 yards, 3.280 840 feet, or 39.370 079 inches. Its name comes from the Latin metrum and the Greek metron, both meaning measure. The unit is spelled Meter in the United States and Metre in Britain; there are many other spellings in various languages. / Обычной Системе Мер США. Под Метром, от Французского слова Mètre и от Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, понимается основная единица длины в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Обозначение:- м. Эта мера длины воспроизводит единицу длины – метр. Согласно определению, принятому 17-й Генеральной Конференцией по Мерам и Весам в 1983, метр – длина пути, проходимого светом в вакууме за 1/299 792 458 долю секунды. С 1960 по 1983 метр определяли как длину, равную 1 650 763.73 длины волны в вакууме излучения, соответствующего переходу между уровнями $2p_{10}$ и $5d_5$ атома ^{86}Kr. До 1960 международным прототипом метра служил эталон в виде штриховой меры длины – бруса Х-образного сечения из сплава Pt-Ir (Платины (90%) и Иридия (10%)) с нанесёнными на одной из его плоскостей штрихами. Этот брус хранится в Международном Бюро Мер и Весов в Севре близ Парижа, Франция. Первоначально, во Франции в 1791, метр был определён как $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ часть 1/4 длины земного меридиана.

METERING DEVICE = ДОЗАТОР (или ОТМЕРИВАЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, или ДОЗИРУЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО) – Metering Device (seed) is the part of a seeder or planter that controls the amount (volume or number) of seeds to be deposited along the row or in a hill. / часть сеялки (seeder) или сеялки точного высева (planter). Под Дозатором, понимается устройство для автоматического отмеривания (дозирование) заданных массы или объёма жидких или сыпучих материалов. Различают дозаторы объёмные, весовые; периодического и непрерывного действия.

METERING PUMP = ДОЗИРУЮЩИЙ НАСОС (или ПРЯДИЛЬНЫЙ НАСОСИК) – Metering Pump is a positive displacement device that pumps a measured amount of polymer solution to the spinnerets. / Прядильный Насосик прядильной машины для искусственного волокна.

METHANE = МЕТАН – Methane, also called Marsh Gas, is a colorless, odorless gas that occurs abundantly in nature as the chief constituent of natural gas, as a component of firedamp in coal mines, and as a product of the anaerobic bacterial decomposition of vegetable matter under water (hence its alternate name, marsh gas). Methane also is produced industrially by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal in the manufacture of coal gas and coke-oven gas. The decomposition of sludge by anaerobic bacteria in sewage-treatment processes also produces a gas rich in methane. Methane is the simplest member of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. Its chemical formula is CH_4. It is lighter than air, having a specific gravity of 0.554. It is only slightly soluble in water. It burns readily in air, forming carbon dioxide and water vapor; the flame is pale, slightly luminous, and very hot. The boiling point of methane is –162.0 °C (–259.6 °F) and the melting point is –182.5 °C (–296.5 °F). Methane in general is very stable, but mixtures of methane and air, with the methane content between 5 and 14 percent by volume, are explosive. Explosions of such mixtures have been frequent in coal mines and collieries and have been the cause of many mine disasters. The chief source of methane is natural gas, which contains from 50 to 90 percent methane, depending on the source. Methane produced by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal and by coal carbonization is important in locations where natural gas is not plentiful. Since commercial natural gas is composed largely of methane, their uses may for all practical purposes be considered identical. Because of its abundance, low cost, ease of handling, and cleanliness, such gas is widely used as a fuel in homes, commercial establishments, and factories. Methane is an important source of hydrogen and some organic chemicals. Methane reacts with steam at high temperatures to yield carbon monoxide and hydrogen; the latter is used in the manufacture of ammonia for fertilizers and explosives. Other valuable chemicals derived from methane include methanol, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and nitromethane. The incomplete combustion of methane yields carbon black, which is widely used as a reinforcing agent in rubber used for automobile tires. / Метан (от метил и –ан – суффикс, употребляемый для образования названий насыщенных углеводородов), CH_4, бесцветный газ, $t_{кип}$ 161.6 (164.5) °C. Метан является основным компонентом природных (77–99%), попутных нефтяных (31–90%), рудничного и болотного газов.

Метан содержится в газах нефтепереработки, образуется при газификации твёрдых топлив. Он горит бесцветным пламенем, образует взрывоопасные смеси с воздухом. Метан является сырьём для получения многих ценных продуктов химической промышленности – ацетилена, сажи, сероуглерода, синильной кислоты, технического углерода, формальдегида, хлороформа и других веществ. Метан применяется как топливо. Известен также как Болотный Газ.

METHENAMINE PILL TEST = ТЕСТ НА ТАБЛЕТКУ МЕТЕНАМИНА (или УРОТРОПИНА) – Methenamine Pill Test:- since 1971, the Flammability Fabrics Act has and continues to require that all machine made carpet made of synthetic or natural fibers pass the Methenamine Pill Test, ASTM D 2859-96, Standard for Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. FF 1-70 requirements pertain to carpet larger than 24 square feet in size. FF 2-70 pertains to carpet and rug less than 24 square feet in size. The test method and acceptance criteria for both carpets and rugs, machine-made, which are substantially alike in all other aspects of construction and constructional units, including gauge, stitch rate, pile thickness, yarn twist, pile height, primary and secondary back materials, back coat and laminate are the same. The Pill Test was selected as the flammability test standard because it demonstrates that a carpet will self-extinguish when exposed to a small incendiary source of fire, such as a lighted cigarette, match, or a burning ember from a fireplace. Small sources of fires have shown to be the leading cause of most fires. Studies of fires have also shown that carpet will not likely become involved in a fire until a room reaches flashover (the point in which a room becomes fully involved in a fire). In addition to this, fire experts agree that minimizing a threat from a fire requires that the fire be suppressed while it is still small. The Pill Test relies on the use of a solid white organic compound Hexamine (known also as Hexamethylentramine and Methenamine) tablet (i.e. 'pill') approximately the same size as a typical aspirin that is used to replicate the source of a fire the size of a lighted cigarette, a match or a fireplace ember. The carpet test specimen (the sample) is first placed in an oven to remove any moisture that may be present. Next, the sample is cut to a 9" x 9" size, and the pill is placed in the center of the sample. The pill is then ignited by a match and allowed to burn for two minutes. If the charred area of the sample extends beyond 3 inches the sample fails. If more than one out of the required eight tested samples fails in this same manner, that carpet cannot be sold in the United States. Effective November 12, 2008, all carpet manufacturers in the US are now required to comply with The Consumer Product Safety Improvement (CPSI) Act of 2008. According to this Act, carpet manufacturers are now required to provide a CPSI Certification of Compliance to their dealers with each carpet shipment, and to make Pill Test documents readily available to the Consumer Product Safety Commission upon their request. See also Flammability Tests. Methenamine Pill Test simulates a carpet exposed to a limited source of ignition – a glowing ember, burning match, or cigarette. If the carpet does not support or propagate the flarne, the fire would likely be a Stage 1 fire. Methenamine Pill Test is a test for the flame resistance of carpets or rugs in which a methenamine tablet is ignited on a test sample under controlled conditions and the size of the burn hole is measured. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests).

METHYLATION = МЕТИЛЯЦИЯ – Methylation is the enzymatic addition of methyl (CH_3) group to DNA which causes inactivation of that region. Usually CpG nucleotide pairs are target for this addition.

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER = ТРИМЕТИЛ БУТИЛОВЫЙ ЭФИР (или ЭФИР ТРИМЕТИЛКАРБИНОЛА) – Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a chemical gasoline additive that can be used to boost the octane number and oxygen content of the fuel, but can render contaminated water undrinkable. $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$ – an ether-based used for gasoline blending (high octane), in particular in the United States, where a minimum oxygen content has been mandated for reformulated and oxygenated gasoline. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a chemical compound that is manufactured by the chemical reaction of methanol and isobutylene. MTBE is produced in very large quantities (over 200 000 barrels per day in the United States in 1999) and is almost exclusively used as a fuel additive in motor gasoline. It is one of a group of chemicals commonly known as Oxygenates because they raise the oxygen content of gasoline. At room temperature, MTBE is a volatile, flammable and colorless liquid that dissolves rather easily in water. Gasoline with MTBE is being removed in the United States in favor of ethanol after MTBE was found to contaminate water. Ethanol can't be mixed into the fuel during refining. Adding the ethanol at distribution centers before it is sent to service stations can create some supply bottlenecks. Refiners are phasing out MBTE before provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 take effect in May 2006.

MÉTIER = СТАНОК (или МЕТИЕ) – Métier is a spinning machine for producing manufactured fibers. The bank of cells or compartments and associated equipment used in the dry spinning of fibers, such as cellulose acetate and cellulose triacetate. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). в переводе с Французского языка – Станок.

MÉTIER TWIST = СТАНОЧНАЯ КРУТКА – Métier Twist is the amount of twist present in yarn wound at the métier.

MET LIMITED = МЭТ ЛИМИТИД – MeT Limited is a company founded to establish a framework for secure mobile transactions, ensuring a consistent user experience independent of device, service and network. Mobile electronic Transactions Limited (MeT Limited or MeT Ltd) is a company founded to establish a framework for secure mobile transactions, ensuring a consistent user experience independent of device, service and network. MeT Ltd is to further strengthen the framework for secure mobile transactions – the ability to buy goods and services using a mobile device. MeT Limited sponsors are Ericsson, NEC, Nokia, Panasonic, Siemens and Sony Ericsson and currently there are about 50 Associate members. Headquartered in London, The United Kingdom.

METRIC COTTON COUNT = МЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ НОМЕР ХЛОПКОВОЙ ПРЯЖИ – Metric Cotton Count is an indirect system measuring length per unit of mass, i.e. the number of kilometers per 1/2 kilogram. / Косвенная система, измеряющая соотношение длины с единицей массы, то есть количество километров на пол килограмма.

METRIC COUNT = МЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ НОМЕР – Metric Cotton Count is the number of kilometers per kilogram of yarn. / Метрический Номер пряжи отражает число километровых мотков в одном килограмме.

METRIC SYSTEM = МЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА – Metric Sytem is international decimal system of weights and measures, based on the metre (meter) for length and the kilogram for mass, that was adopted in France in 1795 and is now used officially in almost all countries. The French Revolution of 1789 provided an opportunity to pursue the frequently discussed idea of replacing the confusing welter of thousands of traditional units of measure with a rational system based on multiples of 10. In 1791 the French National Assembly directed the French Academy of Sciences to address the chaotic state of French weights and measures. It was decided that the new system would be based on a natural physical unit to ensure immutability. The academy settled on the length of 1/10 000 000 of a quadrant of a great circle of the Earth, measured around the poles of the meridian passing through Paris. An arduous six-year survey led by such luminaries as Jean Delambre, Jacques-Dominique Cassini, Pierre Mechain, Adrien-Marie Legendre, and others to determine the arc of the meridian from Barcelona, Spain, to Dunkirk, France, eventually yielded a value of 39.370 08 inches for the new unit to be called the Metre, from Greek Metron, meaning 'Measure'. By 1795 all metric units were derived from the metre, including the gram for weight (one cubic centimetre of water at its maximum density) and the liter for capacity (1/1 000 of a cubic meter). Greek prefixes were established for multiples of 10, myria (10 000), kilo (1 000), hecto (100), and deca (10), while Latin prefixes were selected for the submultiples, milli (0.001), centi (0.01), and deci (0.1). Thus, a kilogram equals 1 000 grams, a millimetre 1/1 000 of a metre. In

1799 the Metre and Kilogram of the Archives, platinum embodiments of the new units, were declared the legal standards for all measurements in France, and the motto of the metric system expressed the hope that the new units would be 'for all people, for all time'. Not until 1875 did an international conference meet in Paris to establish an International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Treaty of the Metre signed there provided for a permanent laboratory in Sèvres, near Paris, France, where international standards are kept, national standard copies inspected, and metrological research conducted. The General Conference of Weights and Measures, with diplomatic representatives of some 40 countries, meets every six years to consider reform. The conference selects 18 scientists who form the International Committee of Weights and Measures that governs the bureau. For a time, the international prototype metre and kilogram were based, for convenience, on the archive standards rather than directly on actual measurement of the Earth. Definition by natural constants was readopted in 1960, when the metre was redefined as 1 650 763.73 wavelengths of the orange-red line in the krypton-86 spectrum, and again in 1983, when it was redefined as the distance traveled by light in a vacuum in 1/299 792 458 second. The kilogram is still defined as the mass of the international prototype at Sèvres. In the XX century the metric system generated derived systems needed in science and technology to express physical properties more complicated than simple length, weight, and volume. The centimetre-gram-second (CGS) and the metre-kilogram-second (MKS) systems were the chief systems so used until the establishment of the International System of Units. Metric System (of measurement):- in general terms, a system that is internationally consistent, and is based on units that are related to others by powers of ten (for example, a milliliter is 1/1000 of a liter). The international consistency of this system and the general ease of calculations makes it vastly superior to systems with pounds and quarts and feet, etc, which define different quantities in different countries. Also see SI. / такие светила как, Жан Дэлямбр (Jean Delambre), Жак-Доминик Кассини (Jacques-Dominique Cassini), Пьер Мёшэн (Pierre Mechain), Адриан-Мари Лежандр (Adrien-Marie Legendre), и другие. Международная Метрическая Конвенция была подписана в Париже, Франция 20 Мая 1875 17-ю государствами, в том числе Россией. Конвенция преследовала обеспечение международного единства измерений и усовершенствования метрической системы мер. Метрическая Система Мер (МСМ) – система мер, основанная на двух единицах:- метре (м) – единице длины и килограмме (кг) – единице массы. МСМ возникла во Франции в конце XIX века, в период Великой Французской революции. В 1875 в Париже 17 государствами, в том числе и Россией, была подписана Метрическая Конвенция для обеспечения международного единства и усовершенствования МСМ и создана международная организация мер и весов (один из её органов – Генеральная Конференция по Мерам и Весам). МСМ, исходя из потребностей практики, включала лишь единицы длины (метр, равный десятимиллионной части 1/4 длины Парижского географического меридиана), площади (ар, равный площади квадрата со стороной 10 м), объёма (стер, равный объёму куба с ребром 1 м), вместимости для жидких и сыпучих тел (литр, равный объёму куба с ребром 0.1 м), массы (грамм – масса воды, заполняющей при 0 °С куб с ребром, равным 0.01 м). Десятичные приставки к этим единицам – мира (10^4 – давно не применяется), кило, гекто, дека, деци, санти и мили – обеспечили образование десятичных кратных и дольных единиц. МСМ действует в большинстве государств мира. Развитие науки и техники вызвало необходимость установления единиц для ряда других физических величин, в первую очередь для электрических и магнитных. В процессе развития МСМ были созданы охватывающие широкие области науки и техники отраслевые метрические системы единиц для механических величин (МКС, СГС, МТС, МКГСС), для электрических и магнитных величин (МКСА, СГС и другие), для тепловых величин (МКСГ), для акустических величин (МКС, СГС) и световых величин (МСС) и введены в употребление не связанные между собой внесистемные единицы. На базе отраслевых систем МКС, МКСА, МКСГ и МСС разработана универсальная для всех отраслей науки и техники Международная Система Единиц (СИ), утверждённая XI Генеральной Конференцией по Мерам и Весам в Париже, Франция в Октябре 1960. Метрическая Система Мер (десятичная система мер) является системой единиц физических величин, в основу которой положена единица длины метр. Кратные и дольные единицы Метрической Системы Мер находятся в десятичных соотношениях. На основе этой системы была создана Международная Система Единиц, охватывающая все области измерений.

METRIC TON = МЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ ТОННА – Metric Ton or Metric Tonne is an alternate name for the tonne. In the United States, the Department of Commerce recommends that the tonne be called the Metric Ton to distinguish it clearly from the traditional American ton. The proper symbol for the unit is simply T. Metric Ton (equivalent to 2 204.623 pounds (lb) or 35.314 cft). or 1 000 kilograms. A metric unit of mass, equal to 1 000 kilograms, or approximately 2 204.623 pounds avoirdupois. This metric ton is a bit smaller than the British Long Ton. The metric ton is now known officially as the Tonne. Unit of weight measurement:- 1 000 kilograms (metric ton) or 2 240 lb (long ton). See also Long Ton, Short Ton, Ton, and Tonne. International System of Units (Le Système International d'Unités (SI)). A Metric Tonne or ton is a unit of mass equal to 1 000 kg or approximately the mass of one cubic meter of water at four degrees Celsius. 1 Metric ton = 1 000 kg = 2 204.623 lb. / Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ).

METROPOLITAN AREA = МЭТРОПОЛИТЭННЫЙ АРЕАЛ – In the United States, the general concept of a Metropolitan Area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MAs are defined around two or more nuclei. The MAs and the central cities within an MA are designated and defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official standards that are published in a Federal Register Notice. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MAs nationwide. Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50 000 or a US Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100 000 (75 000 in New England). An MA contains one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MAs consist of groupings of cities and county subdivisions (mostly towns) rather than whole counties. The territory, population, and housing units in MAs are referred to as 'Metropolitan'. The metropolitan category is subdivided into 'inside central city' and 'outside central city'. The territory, population, and housing units located outside territory designated 'Metropolitan' are referred to as 'Nonmetropolitan'. The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, generally there are both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify each MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas. In New England, there also is an alternative county-based definition of MSAs known as the New England County Metropolitan Areas. Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Population Distribution Branch, Population Division, US Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800, telephone +1-301-4572419. / Мэтрополитэнский Ареал – территориальная единица, выделяемая в США для обозначения крупного города, взятого вместе с пригородным окружением. Наиболее близкий к термин в России – городская агломерация. Главный критерий выделения – наличие центрального города с населением не менее 50 000 человек или урбанизированного ареала с таким же населением, но при общей людности не менее 100 000 человек.

MEZZANINE CAPITAL = МЕЗОНИННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Mezzanine Capital is a heading for a variety of hybrid financing instruments that are between pure equity capital and pure debt capital. Mezzanine capital financings have a great deal of flexibility regarding their features and can therefore be adjusted to the individual requirements of those seeking capital. This means that mezzanine capital financing instruments can be constructed as both equity and debt mezzanine capital. Equity mezzanine capital includes mezzanine financings that place the provider of capital in a position similar to that of a shareholder, primarily through dormant participations or participatory rights. Debt mezzanine capital comprises corresponding financings that place the provider of capital in a position similar to that of a lender, primarily through subordinated loans. / От Итальянского слова Mezzanino, означающее Надстройка, .

MFA = MULTI–FIBRE ARRANGEMENT

MFI = MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

MFI = MONEY FLOW INDEX

MFN = MOST FAVORED NATION

MG = MADAGASCAR

MGE = MGEX

MGEX = THE MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN EXCHANGE, INC.

MGF = MALAGASY FRANC

MGM = MILLIGRAM

MGR = MAGNOPORTHE GRISSA REPEAT

MH = MAJOR PEDOLOGICAL HORIZON

MH = MARSHALL ISLANDS

MH = MERCHANT HAULAGE

MHA = MILLION HECTARES

MHA = MOBILE HUMID ACID

MHE = MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MHR = MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MHS = MANUFACTURED HOUSING SECURITIES

MIA = MARINE INSURANCE ACT

MIB = MARINE INDEX BUREAU

MIBANT = MORGAN IMPACT BEND ANGLE NAIL TESTER

MIBANT ANGLE = УГОЛ XX – MIBANT Angle is the bend angle in a fastener shank when subjected to a MIBANT (Morgan Impact Bend Angle Nail Tester) test. / Моргэн .

MIBANT TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ XX – MIBANT Test (Morgan Impact Bend Angle Nail Tester):- standard impact nail tester used in the pallet and lumber industry as an indication of impact bend resistance of nails or staples. / Моргэн.

MICR = MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION

MICRO = МИКРО – Micro:- millionth. / Под Микро... или Микр..., от Греческого слова Mikrósб означающее Маленький или Малый, понимается:- (1) составная часть сложных слов, указывающая (в противоположность макро...) на малые размеры или малую величину чего-либо (например, микроклимат, микролит, микроорганизмы); или (2) приставка для образования наименований дольных единиц, по размеру равных одной миллионной доле исходных единиц. Обозначения:- Русское мк, международное m. Пример:- 1 мксек (микросекунда) = 10^{-6} сек.

MICROBE = МИКРОБ – Microbe is synonymous with microorganism. Very small living organism. / Под Микроорганизмами или Микробами понимаются мельчайшие, преимущественно одноклеточные организмы, видимые только в микроскоп:- Бактерии, микроскопические Грибы и Водоросли, Простейшие (Protozoan). Иногда к микроорганизмам относят Вирусы. Характеризуются огромным разнообразием видов, способных существовать в различных условиях (горячие источники, дно океана, снега гор и так далее). Играют большую роль в кругообороте веществ в природе. Используются в пищевой и микробиологической промышленности (виноделие, хлебопечение, производство антибиотиков, витаминов, аминокислот, белка и другого), генной инженерии. Патогенные микроорганизмы вызывают болезни растений, животных и человека.

MICROBIAL ACTIVITY = МИКРОБНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ (или МИКРОБНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Microbial Activity is the action of soil microbes in degrading herbicides.

MICROBIOTA = МИКРОБИОТА – Microbiota:- microflora and microfauna. / Под Микробиотой понимается Род Растений Семейства Кипарисовых. Один реликтовый Вид, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). Вечнозелёный Кустарник. Растёт в поясе высокогорных хвойных лесов, реже на гольцах Сихотэ-Алиня. Был занесён в Красную Книгу бывшего СССР.

MICRO–BRIDGE = МИКРО–МОСТ (или МАЛЫЙ ПУТЬ, или МАЛЫЙ УЧАСТОК, или МАЛЕНЬКИЙ ОТРЕЗОК) – Microbridge is a system of through rates and service offered by a carrier for cargo shipments from any inland US location to a port by sea, to a foreign port, and finally overland to foreign inland destination. Cargo moving on one bill of lading from a foreign port to an inland destination. Micro-Bridge:- a cargo movement in which the water carrier provides a through service between an inland point and the port of load/discharge. The carrier is responsible for cargo and costs from origin on to destination. Also known as IPI, or Through Service. Cargo moves via land from/to inland point; another term for Inland Points Intermodal (IPI). / и портом погрузки/разгрузки.

MICROCAP STOCK = ДОЛЯ (или АКЦИЯ) МИКРОКАП – Microcap Stock is a stock with a relatively small market capitalization. In the USA, this can mean companies with market caps of less than USD100 million. In Canada, the cut-off is lower and generally means companies valued well under CAD50 million.

MICROCARPA = МЕЛКОПЛОДНОЕ – Microcarpa:- with small fruits. / , от Греческого слова Mikrós, означающее Малый, .

MICROCLIMATE = МИКРОКЛИМАТ – (1) Microclimate is a climatic condition in a relatively small area, within a few feet above and below the Earth's surface and within canopies of vegetation. Microclimates are affected by such factors as temperature, humidity, wind and turbulence, dew, frost, heat balance, evaporation, the nature of the soil and vegetation, the local topography, latitude, elevation, and season. Weather and climate are sometimes influenced by microclimatic conditions, especially by variations in surface characteristics. Microclimate is the climatic condition of a small area, such as a ricefield, resulting from the modification of the general climatic conditions by local differences in elevation or exposure. Also the environmental conditions below the crop canopy. / Микроклимат – совокупность физических параметров воздушной среды (температуры, относительной влажности, скорости и направления ветра, условий инсоляции и так далее) на небольших открытых или закрытых пространствах (до десятков и сотен метров в поперечнике). Микроклимат Помещений зависит от солнечной радиации, ограждающих конструкций, кондиционирования воздуха, отопления и вентиляции, озеленения прилегающей территории и тому подобного. Оптимальные параметры микроклимата обеспечивают наиболее эффективные условия труда и отдыха людей. Микроклимат Населённых Мест складывается в результате изменений климатических условий, происходящих под влиянием застройки территории, её благоустройства, озеленения и тому подобного. Климат приземного слоя воздуха небольшой территории (опушки леса, поля, площади города и тому подобного).

(2) Microclimate is the climate of a small, specific place within an area as contrasted with the climate of the entire area. / Микроклимат:- искусственно создаваемые климатические условия в закрытых помещениях, например, в жилище, для защиты от неблагоприятных внешних воздействий и создания зоны комфорта.

(3) Microclimate is the temperature and humidity of the space between your skin and the base layer of clothing.

MICRODENIER = МИКРОДЕНЬЕ – Microdeniers:- one of the most important developments in spinning man- made fibers is the technology of microdeniers where continuous filament fibers emerge from a spinnerette less than one denier per filament in weight. This makes polyester, nylon, acrylic, or rayon, thinner than a silk-worm's web, which is one denier per filament. by comparison, a human hair is generally 2 to 4 deniers per filament. These superfine fibers have made a striking impact on fashion around the world in dress, sportswear, intimate apparel and activewear fabrics. A term Microdenier refers to fibers having less than 1 denier per filament or 0.1 tex per filament. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MICROECONOMICS = МИКРОЭКОНОМИКА – Microeconomics:- the subdivision of the discipline of economics that studies the behavior of individual households and firms interacting through markets, how prices and levels of output of individual products are determined in these markets, the interconnections by which different markets affect each other, and how the price mechanism allocates resources and distributes income. Microeconomics is the study of economics in terms of individual areas of activity (as a firm, household or prices). Study of the individual components of an economy in isolation. Microeconomics examines the choices open to specific people, companies and industries and has been developed to enable the study of subjects such as utility, price mechanisms, competition and margins. Microeconomics is the study of the allocation of resources and distribution of income and how they are affected by government policies. It refers to the behavior and decision-making of individuals and firms as opposed to that of countries or governments. Analysis of the economic behavior of individual units, such as consumers, sectors, firms or products. Production, consumption, investment, savings, etc are analyzed as a function of certain laws that govern the economic activity of the unit in isolation. See also Macroeconomics. / Микроэкономическими Моделями являются экономические математические модели, отражающие развитие экономики в целом или отдельных её частей и имеющие в качестве исходных параметров и переменных микроэкономической характеристики, например, затраты ресурсов, выпуск отдельных видов продуктов. Микроэкономика – изучение поведения основных экономических субъектов, таких, как компании, отрасли промышленности или семьи. Например, исследование компаний, действующих в области воздушных перевозок, было бы микроэкономическим вопросом. Смотрите также Макроэкономика (Macroeconomics).

MICROELEMENT, MICRONUTRIENT = МИКРОЭЛЕМЕНТ, МИКРОПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Microelement, Micronutrient is a nutrient element needed by the plant in very small amounts. Considered as microelements are iron, manganese, boron, molybdenum, copper, zinc, and chlorine. / В биологии под Микроэлементами понимаются химические элементы:- Алюминий (Al), Бор (B), Железо (Fe), Иод (I), Кобальт (Co), Марганец (Mn), Медь (Cu), Молибден (Mo), Цинк (Zn) и другие, содержащиеся в организмах в низких концентрациях (обычно тысячные доли процента и ниже) и необходимые для их нормальной жизнедеятельности. В организм растений поступают из почвы, в организм Животных и Человека – с пищей. Входят в состав ряда ферментов, витаминов, гормонов, дыхательных пигментов. Влияют на рост (I, Mn, Zn – у Животных), размножение (Mn, Zn – у Животных, B, Cu, Mn, Mo – у Растений), кроветворение (Co, Cu, Fe) и так далее. Недостаток или избыток микроэлементов приводит к нарушению обмена веществ. Микроэлементы используют для повышения урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур (микроудобрения) и продуктивности сельскохозяйственных животных (добавки микроэлементов к кормам).

MICROENCAPSULATION = МИКРОИНКАПСУЛЯЦИЯ (или МИКРОКАПСУЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Microencapsulation is an enclosing materials in capsules of less than one micron to over 2 000 microns in diameter. These can contain polymer additives that can then be released under certain conditions of use or processing. Micro-Encapsulation is a method of enclosing polymer additive materials in microscopic capsules, which can then be released under certain conditions to enhance performance properties. / Микрокапсулирование – коацервация различных веществ в полимерную оболочку. Под Микроинкапсуляцией, от Греческих слов Mikros, означающее Маленький или Малый, и En, означающее В, и Латинского слова Capsula, означающее Коробочка, понимается процесс включения какой-либо субстанции (вещества) в маленькие капсулки, из которых эти субстанции могут освобождаться в дальнейшем с помощью повышения температуры, растворения или под действием других факторов.

MICROFAUNA = МИКРОФАУНА – Microfauna:- protozoan and smaller nematodes. / Микрофауна:- протозойный (простейшие) и мелкие нематоды. Под Микрофауной, от Греческого слова Mikrós, означающее Малый, и Латинского слова Fauna, означающее Богиня Лесов И Полей (покровительница животных в Римской мифологии), понимается .

MICROFIBER = МИКРОВОЛОКНО – Microfiber is a type of material that is primarily used as an upholstery fabric because of it strong and durable nature, but it can also be found in other household products such as drapes, linens, and cleaning tools like mops. The material is less commonly used for clothing, because it is flammable, but it is often used for athletic attire because of its ability to wick moisture away from the body. Made primarily of petroleum waste products, the material makes use of waste that would otherwise fill up landfills. Development:- during the middle of the XX century, the manufacturing of synthetic fibers began to expand into new areas. One of the breakthroughs was to take the sludge that was left over after oil had been refined and turn it into a synthetic fiber that could be used in upholstery; the process of refining this waste product yielded a substance known as Polypropylene, which could in turn be processed into a thin olefin fiber. Olefin fibers were ideal to use in the production of car upholstery, home and office carpeting, and

even some draperies. Olefin fibers caught on in a big way during the 1970s with one company in particular, Hercules, Inc., producing their own branded form of olefin fiber, which was dubbed Herculon®. Continued experimentation allowed for the use of polypropylene to develop an extremely fine fiber, today referred to as Microfiber. This extremely thin, but surprisingly resilient, fiber could be used for a number of textile applications that the broader weaves of olefin fibers were simply not suited for because of their density. Today it is possible to transform what would have been waste into a highly-valued material. Moisture-wicking:- microfiber has the excellent wicking properties, meaning it will absorb moisture and oils rather than allow them to set on the surface of the material. This makes it an ideal material for such things as footballs and basketballs, as the sweat from the players' hands will not make the ball slippery and harder to hold. The moisture-wicking characteristic also makes the material a popular choice for furniture, particularly couches, as most food and liquids can be easily wiped off before the furniture is stained. Household Supplies:- Microfibers are also used for various types of cloth where absorption of water is desirable; for instance, cleaning cloths used for dusting, cleaning glass, mopping, or detailing cars are often made of microfiber material. Most cloths made of this material do not leave behind residue of lint or dust, which makes them ideal for waxing a car; however, it is important to note that microfiber material will absorb dust and lint. A good ideal is to wash the cloth after each use, to avoid any leftover residue that may be deposited the next time the cloth is used. Linens:- microfiber is often used in other textile applications such as tablecloths, sheer draperies, and curtains. The stain-repelling ability of the microfiber blend in these types of products makes them very attractive to many homeowners, restaurant owners, and other types of business owners who prefer to use materials that are both good-looking and serviceable. Bath towels and hand towels are also popular when made in this material, as it is known to easily remove water and moisture. Clothing:- while the use of microfiber for clothing has been around for some years now, it is most often found in sports apparel due to its ability to wick away sweat. The material can also be found in medical compression socks, which are used to help patients increase blood flow. There are those that object to using the material for clothing because it is not a natural material and because it is flammable. Also, some people may feel that a garment made from microfiber material is not as comfortable as other fabric options. Microfibers:- a lightweight, synthetic fiber (usually of acrylic, nylon, polyester or rayon) that be can woven into fabrics with a soft, suede-like finish. It is water-repellant, wrinkle-resistant and easy to care for. It is machine-washable. Microfiber can be found everywhere, from cleaning products, furniture, active wear and in filtration, but what is it exactly? The term microfiber, refers to a synthetic fiber that less than one denier in diameter, but larger than 0.3 denier. To be certain that is a very small fiber, as it is thinner than silk and approximately one-fifth the diameter of a human hair. By definition though, that is where the clarity seems to end. Microfiber has many desirable properties, which make it useful for a broad range of products. Many of these items are marketed as simply microfiber, making it complicated to determine what the difference is between one product and the next. The most common microfiber is one that is constructed of polyester and polyamides. During the manufacturing process, the fibers are split, which makes them incredibly effective at picking up and trapping dirt or wicking moister. Most specifications have tolerance limits, which are clearly identifiable and are either materially prescriptive or performance based. To develop a standard definition of microfiber insitu is problematic. Over time the term Microfiber has grown to describe a technology across a platform of product verticals, much in the same way the term Plastic has become more of a descriptor for a wide range of materials than a 'thing' in and of itself. One example of this is a microfiber towel that is marketed for cleaning. Today there is no specification that determines either performance or material construction of this category. A product can be called a Microfiber Towel, but there are no specifications to describe the minimum content of fibers or the performance of the product. The technology term microfiber is used to market products with no boundaries, so buyer beware. Addressing a microfiber standard definition will need to be application specific. There is no current specification method for comparing a woven microfiber cloth to a nonwoven microfiber cloth. There are some attributes each share, like weight and size and potentially even fiber chemistry, but that is where it ends. Nonwoven technology produces many analogs to traditional woven and knit products to fill a need. As these technologies evolve, it becomes increasingly difficult to compare and contrast. INDA® (short for The Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry; headquartered in Cary, State of North Carolina, the United States of America), and its European counterpart, EDANA (short for the European Disposables and Nonwovens Association; headquartered in Bruxelles, Belgium), are considering developing a standard around microfiber wipes to help the industry better understand the performance of nonwovens compared to traditional woven technical products. Nonwoven microfiber wipes have the capability to be laundered and/or applied as a single-use material in applications where cleaning is critical, but cross contamination is a concern. Parting Thoughts:- Critical cleaning is essential to health and hygiene, as well as in cleanroom environments. The demands of these applications require a highly engineered material. On face value, engineered materials may not seem as eco-friendly as natural fabrics, but it's worth noting that during the production process of polyester microfibers no pesticides are used and the dyeing methods do not require any water. Comparatively, a huge amount of water is needed in the dyeing process of non-synthetic materials. Nonwoven microfiber materials are also produced at rate that is an order of magnitude faster and at lower weights for equivalent performance than traditional woven products. In essence, specifications are about data communication and the exchange of that information. It is critical that all interested parties have a means to collaborate around that complex information. Micro-Fibers:- extremely fine synthetic fibers – the finest of all man-made fibers, at least 60 times finer than a human hair. Today micro-fibers are used in polyester, nylon and acrylic. / Хокьюлыз, Инк. (Hercules, Inc.). Хокьюлан® (Herculon®). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MICROFIBERS/MICRODENIERS = МИКРОВОЛОКНА/МИКРОДЕНЬЕ – Microfibers/Microdeniers:- the name given to ultra-fine manufactured fibers and the name given to the technology of developing these fibers. Fibers made using microfiber technology, produce fibers which weigh less than 1.0 denier. The fabrics made from these extra-fine fibers provide a superior hand, a gentle drape, and incredible softness. Comparatively, microfibers are two times finer than silk, three times finer than cotton, eight times finer than wool, and one hundred times finer than a human hair. Currently, there are four types of microfibers being produced. These include acrylic microfibers, nylon microfibers, polyester microfibers, and rayon microfibers. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MICRO FINE DUCK DOWN LIKE FIBER = МИКРО ТОНКОЕ ВОЛОКНО ТИПА ЛЕБЯЖЬЕГО ПУХА – Micro Fine Duck Down Like Fiber is micro denier polyester staple fiber developed through direct spinning technology, and its thickness is 1/100 of one human-hair. Thus it has fantastic soft touch that can be applied to deluxe textiles or stuffs as substitute for duck down feather. Micro fine down like fiber is used in bedding products such as pillows, comforters and mattress pads, offering down-like luxury. From tiny spiral fibers that cradle your head and neck to silky soft microfibers, bedding products made from micro fine down like fiber have a variety of comfort levels to help you wake up feeling refreshed. Advantages:- (i) Soft Touch; (ii) the ultra fine denier of micro fine down like fiber give it the feel of duck down; (iii) Easy Care; (iv) Machine washable and fast drying, micro fine down like fiber offers great ease of care; (v) Preservation of Warmness; and (vi) Dimentional interlocking between microfibers builds heat-retaining layers on non-woven. Usage:- (i) Garment:- Coat, Jacket, Shirt, instead of luxurious duck or goose down feather; (ii) Non-woven:- filling material mixed with duck down, Advanced Padding, Various Non-woven; (iii) Siliconized type is used for deluxe padding, duck down-like pillow and quilts, non-wovens, and this type can be specialized with anti-bacterial treatment; and (iv) Non-siliconized type is used for fabrics as well as padding, non-woven. Specification:- (i) Denier:- 0.7/0.8/ 1.2/ 1.5/ 3D; and (ii) Length:- 17 / 22 / 32 / 38 / 51 /64 mm.

MICROFLEECE = МИКРОФЛИС – Microfleece is a soft, luxorous fabric with a velvety feel.

MICROFLORA = МИКРОФЛОРА (или МИКРОБНАЯ ФЛОРА) – Microflora is a bacteria, including actinomycetes; viruses, and fungi. / Под Микрофлорой или Микробной Флорой, от Греческого слова Mikrós, означающее Малый, и Латинского слова Flora, по имени Богини Флоры, от Латинского слова Flos, родительный падеж Floris, означающее Цветок, понимается совокупность микроорганизмов, обитающих в определённой среде – почве, воде, воздухе, пищевых продуктах, в организмах человека, животных и растений. В 1 миллилитре (мл) воды может содержаться от 5 до 100 тысяч клеток, в 1 грамме (г) почвы – 2–3 миллиарда. Кожа, слизистые оболочки, кишечник животных и человека имеют постоянную так называемую нормальную микрофлору.

MICROMERIS = МИКРОМЭРИС (или МАЛОМЕРНОЕ) – Micromeris:- with small parts or divisions. / , от Греческого слова Mikrós, означающее Малый, .

MICROMETRE = МИКРОМЕТР – Micrometre or Micrometer:- one millionth of a meter. Also known as Micron. See also Micron. Micrometer (µm) is a common metric unit of distance equal to 0.001 millimeter or about 0.039 370 mil. The name Micron is also used for this unit. / .

MICROMINI = МИКРОМИНИ – Micromini is a very short miniskirt.

MICRON = МИКРОН – (1) Micron is a unit of length. One Micron = 39 millionths of an inch (.000 039”). Contaminant size is usually described in microns. Relatively speaking, a grain of salt is about 60 microns and the eye can see particles to about 40 microns. Many hydraulic filters are required to be efficient in capturing a substantial percentage of contaminant particles as small as 5 microns. A micron is also known as a Micrometre, and exhibited as µ. See also Micrometre. A Micron is 1/25,400 of an inch. The most accurate way of determining wool grades. Micron (µ) is a metric unit of distance equal to one millionth of a meter. Micron is simply a shorter name for the micrometer. In 1968 the Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) decided to drop the micron as an approved unit and recommend that micrometers be used instead. Microns, however, are still in common use. One millionth of a meter. Also known as Micrometer. Micron is the unit of measure that describes the average staple fiber diameter in a lot of wool. Over the past 30 years, the Micron measurement has evolved to become the predominant term used commercially to describe the fineness of a wool fiber. A Micron is determined by the actual measurement when the wool lots are tested for sale during wool processing. Most wool fibers range in the area of 18–40 micron. Merino wool falls into the 18–24 micron range. The 25–32 micron, medium range wool, is usually defined by the word ‘Shetland’, and is used in such applications as blankets and knitwear apparel. The 33–40 range Micron usually describes the wool most often used in the carpet industry. / Шетлэнд (Shetland). Одна миллионная метра. Известен также как Микрометр (Micrometer). Под Микроном, от Греческого слова Mikrón, означающее Малое, понимается устаревшее наименование дольной единицы длины – микрометра. Не подлежат применению и дольные единицы от микрона – миллимикрон (ммк) и микромикрон (мкмк), заменённые нанометром (нм) и пикометром (пм). Бывшее обозначение микрона:- мк и µ. Микрометр является дольной единицей длины Международной Системы Единиц СИ. Он равен 10^{-6} метра. Обозначение:- мкм. Под Микроном, от Греческого слова Mikrón, означающее Малое, понимается дольная единица длины, равная 10^{-6} метра (м), или 10^{-3} миллиметра (мм). Обозначения:- мк, m. Наименование Микрон отменено решением 13-й Генеральной Конференции По Мерам И Весам (1967), и эта единица, согласно Российскому ГОСТ 7663-55 и правилу образования наименований дольных единиц, должна именоваться микрометром (мкм).

(2) Micron (µ) is an informal unit of pressure widely used in vacuum technology. In this use, a micron is a micron of mercury, that is, 0.001 mm Hg or approximately 1.333 microbars (µbar or µb) or 133.3 milliPascals (mPa). For all practical purposes, 1 micron is identical to 1 milliTorr (mTorr). Torr is the unit named for Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647), the Italian scientist who invented the barometer. / Эвандьжэлиста Торричэлли (Evangelista Torricelli; 1608–1647).

MICRONAIRE = МАЙКРОНЭЙР – Micronaire (Mic.) – fineness is a measure of mass per unit length expressed in micrograms per inch for cotton. A fiber sample of constant weight is measured by passing air through the fibers and measuring the drop in pressure. The micronaire scale has been established empirically with a standard set of Cottons and is not linear. Other factors such as fineness and maturity have an influence on micronaire results. Micronaire – Description:- (i) less than 3.0 – very fine; (ii) 3.0 to 3.6 – fine; (iii) 3.7 to 4.7 – medium; (iv) 4.8 to 5.4 – coarse; and (v) 5.5 and higher – very coarse. Micronaire is an airflow measurement that is performed on a 2.34 grams test specimen which is compressed to a specific volume in a porous chamber. Air is forced through the specimen and the resistance to the airflow is proportional to the linear density of the fibers (expressed in micrograms per inch). The micronaire range for upland Cotton is 2.0 to 6.5. Since denier is equal to micronaire divided by 2.82, upland Cottons ordinarily range from 0.7 to 2.3 denier. Micronaire is a measure of fiber fineness and maturity. An airflow instrument is used to measure the air permeability of a constant mass of Cotton fibers compressed to a fixed volume. Micronaire measurements can be influenced during the growing period by environmental conditions such as moisture, temperature, sunlight, plant nutrients, and extremes in plant or boll population. Fiber fineness affects processing performance and the quality of the end product in several ways. In the opening, cleaning, and carding processes, low-micronaire, or fine-fiber, cottons require slower processing speeds to prevent damage to the fibers. Yarns made from finer fiber result in more fibers per cross-section, which in turn produces stronger yarns. Dye absorbency and retention varies with the maturity of the fibers. The greater the maturity, the better the absorbency and retention. The chart below can be used as a guide in interpreting micronaire measurements. Micronaire:- A measurement of airflow resistance through a standard weight of cotton compressed to a specific volume. The higher the value, the larger the diameter of the fibers. Micronaire range is normally 2- 5, although there are some fiber types that produce fibers with micronaire as high 8. In Cotton industry, a Micronaire or Fiber Fineness is the measurement by an air flow instrument which evaluates for the merchant and mill operator the spin ability of the Cotton. The measurement determines the fiber fineness and maturity in combination. The instrument subject a Cotton sample to standard air pressure and the amount of flow is indicated on the machine as a Micronaire or Mike reading. A fine fibered, immature Cotton causes more resistance to the air flow giving a low reading; while a coarse and mature Cotton causes less resistance, resulting in a higher Micronaire reading. Deliverable reading are not less than 3.5 nor more than 4.9.

Relationship of Micronaire Readings to Market Value / Соотношение Показателей Майкронэйр с Рыночной Стоимостью				
Discount Range / Уровень Скидки	**Base Range** / Базовый Уровень	**Premium Range** / Уровень Надбавки	**Base Range** / Базовый Уровень	**Discount Range** / Уровень Скидки
34 & below	35 – 36	37 – 42	43 – 49	50 & above

MICRONAIRE FINENESS = ТОНИНА ПО МАЙКРОНЭЙР – Micronaire Fineness is the weight in micrograms of one inch of fiber.

MICRONAIRE METHOD = МЕТОД МАЙКРОНЭЙР – Micronaire Method is a means of measuring fiber fineness by determining the resistance of a sample to a flow of air forced through it.

MICRONAIR READING = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ МАЙКРОНЭЙР – Micronair Reading or Mike:- the results of an airflow instrument used to measure cotton fiber fineness and maturity. / Результаты прибора, измеряющего движение потока воздуха, используемые для определения тонины и зрелости хлопкового волокна.

MICRONAIRE VALUE = ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МАЙКРОНЭЙР – Micronaire Value is a measurement of cotton fiber quality. The Micronaire Value is a function of fiber fineness and maturity. Low values indicate fine and/or immature fibers, whereas high values indicate coarse and/or mature fibers. The micronaire value is determined in practice by measuring the resistance to air flow of a specified mass of fibers (in the form of a 'plug') confined in a chamber of a specified volume. / Мера качества хлопкового волокна. Значение майкронэйр является функцией от тонины волокна и его зрелости. Низкие значения указывают на тонкие и/или недозрелые волокна, в то время как высокие значения указывают на толстые и/или зрелые волокна. На практике значение майкронэйр определяется измерением сопротивления потоку воздуха, прогоняемого через определённую массу волокон (в форме 'затычки' или 'пробки'), заключённую в камеру определённого объёма.

MICROORGANISM = МИКРООРГАНИЗМ – Microorganism is a protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity. Microorganism is a living entity which is visible only with the aid of a microscope. / Под Микроорганизмами или Микробами понимаются мельчайшие, преимущественно одноклеточные организмы, видимые только в микроскоп:- Бактерии, микроскопические Грибы и Водоросли, Простейшие (Protozoan). Иногда к микроорганизмам относят Вирусы. Характеризуются огромным разнообразием Видов, способных существовать в различных условиях (горячие источники, дно океана, снега гор и так далее). Играют большую роль в кругообороте веществ в природе. Используются в пищевой и микробиологической промышленности (виноделие, хлебопечение, производство антибиотиков, витаминов, аминокислот, белка и другого), генной инженерии. Патогенные микроорганизмы вызывают болезни растений, животных и человека.

MICRO PAYMENTS = МИКРОПЛАТЕЖИ (или ПЛАТЕЖИ МАЛЫХ СУММ) – Micro Payments:- transaction in small amounts, costing a few cents to usually less than five Dollars, typically involving sale of information on Internet. In the European Union, encompasses the lowest payment values, typically under €2.00 (EUR2.00). Online payment of small and smalles amounts (usually cents). See also Macro Payment, and Medium Payment.

MICROPLANTLET = МИКРОРОСТОК (или МИКРОПРОРОСТОК, или МИКРОСЕЯНЕЦ) – Microplantlet is a plantlet produced in vitro on a defined medium. / в лабораторных условиях в среде определённого состава. В переводе с Латинского In Vitro, означает В Лабораторных Условиях или В Пробирке.

MICROPLOT = МИКРОДЕЛЯНКА (или МАЛАЯ ДЕЛЯНКА) – Microplot is a small plot 1–2 m^2 covered with a cage, used to simulate large field plot conditions. / .

MICROPOROUS = МИКРОПОРИСТОЕ – Microporous:- a coating on a fabric that breathes through microscopic pores.

MICROPYLE = МИКРОПИЛЕ (или СЕМЯВХОД, или ПЫЛЬЦЕВХОД) – Micropyle is a small pore in a seed that allows water absorption. A minute opening in the wall of an ovule through which the pollen tube enters. / Под Микропиле, от Греческих слов Mikrós, означающее Малый, и Pýlē, означающее Отверстие, понимается:- (i) одно или несколько отверстий в оболочке яйца Насекомых, Паукообразных, некоторых Моллюсков, Рыб и некоторых других Животных, через которые сперматозоид проникает в яйцо; и (ii) отверстие в покровах семезачатка у Растений, через которое после опыления пыльцевая трубка проникает в нуцеллус. Семявход или Микропиле или Пыльцевход – канал в интегументе (или интегументах), через который у Голосеменных Растений проникают в семяпочку пыльцевые зёрна, а у Покрытосеменных – пыльцевые трубки. На поверхности зрелого семени наружное отверстие семявхода может быть заметно в виде тёмной точки.

MICROSCLEROTIA = МИКРОСКЛЕРОЦИЯ – Microsclerotia (singular:- microsclerotium) is a very small sclerotia, such as those produced by the Verticillium wilt fungus. See also Sclerotia. / Смотрите также Склероция (Sclerotia).

MICROSCOPE METHOD = МИКРОСКОПНЫЙ МЕТОД – Microscope Method is a method of particle counting which measures or sizes particles using an optical microscope.

MICROSPERMA = МИКРОСПЭРМА (или МЕЛКОСЕМЯННОЕ) – Microsperma:- with small seeds. / Под Микроспэрмой, от Греческого слова Mikrós, означающее Малый, .

MICROSPORANGIA = МИКРОСПОРАНГИЙ – Microsporangia or Microsporangium is the receptacle in which microspores (male spores) are developed. / Под Микроспорангием понимается цветоложе, в котором развиваются микроспоры (мужские споры).

MICROSPORE = МИКРОСПОРА – Microspore in seed plants, it gives rise to the pollen grain, the male gametophyte. / Под Микроспорой понимается мелкая спора высших разноспоровых растений, из которой развивается мужской гаметофит; у высших споровых растений (водных папоротников, селагинелл) из микроспоры развивается мужской заросток. У семенных растений микроспоре гомологично пыльцевое зерно (пылинка).

MICROTUBER = МИКРОКЛУБЕНЬ – Microtuber is a tuber produced in vitro.

MIDAM = MIDAMERICA COMMODITY EXCHANGE

MIDAMERICA COMMODITY EXCHANGE = СРЕДНЕАМЕРИКАНСКАЯ БИРЖА СЫРЬЯ (или СРЕДНЕАМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СЫРЕВАЯ БИРЖА) – The MidAmerica Commodity Exchange (Midam) was a Chicago-based futures exchange, offering a range of mini-size contracts. The exchange was shut down in 2004 and all of its contracts moved to the Chicago Board of Trade. The exchange traces its roots back to 1868, and was incorporated as the Chicago Open Board of Trade in 1880, assuming the MidAmerica name in 1972. The Midam was founded in 1868 as Pudd's Exchange. In the 1880s, it registered and changed its name to something similar to the Chicago Board of Trade, i.e. the Chicago Open Board of Trade. Trading on the Pudds Exchange originated in the open air on the corner of Washington and LaSalle. Midam affiliated with the Chicago Board of Trade in 1986, but remained a separate legal entity and exchange. It merged with the Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange in 1991. The mini contracts were one-fifth the size of those on other exchanges, and included wheat, corn, oats, soybeans, live cattle, live hogs, silver, gold, platinum, soybean meal futures, options on gold, foreign currencies and other derivatives. Volumes reached 2.4M contracts in 2000, ranking 37th among global exchanges. Midam, with lower membership prices than its bigger neighbors, the CBOT and CME, attracted newcomers to its trading floor, a number of whom became very successful (e.g., Richard Dennis and others) and went on to trade at other exchanges. The MidAmerica Commodity Exchange (MidAm) was founded as the Chicago Open Board of Trade, probably in the late 1870s. From the beginning, it specialized in smaller contract size versions of Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) contracts. It was originally designated in 1922 following passage of the Grain Futures Act which required grain exchanges to be designated as contract markets. It became the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange in 1972. MidAm became a subsidiary of the CBOT in 1986. Trading on the MidAm ceased in April 2003, and it was dissolved as a legal entity on July 03, 2003. In January 2004, the CBOT requested that the CFTC vacate the MidAm's contract

market designation. The MidAmerica Commodity Exchange (MACE, MidAm) was founded as 'Pudd's Exchange' in a field on the corner of LaSalle and Washington streets in 1868. In 1880, it was incorporated as the Chicago Open Board of Trade. The exchange became known as the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange in 1973, and kept the name after it became affiliated with the Chicago Board of Trade in 1986. The exchange offered smaller versions of contracts offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, thus allowing individuals with smaller assets to trade and gain experience before trading larger amounts. Contracts ranged from 1/2 to 1/5 of the regular CBOT contracts and consisted of many of the same futures and options contracts:- grains, livestock, metals, foreign currencies, etc. Though MACE was smaller than the prominent Chicago commodity exchanges, it was the first to institute many policies and contracts that were emulated by the larger exchanges. It was the first exchange to introduce a third party clearing house and customer margin requirements. In 1977, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission forced a restructuring of the exchange, including the implementation of an effective rule enforcement program, and a USD50 000 penalty. MidAm acquired the Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange (CRCE) in December 1985. Previously CRCE had been the New Orleans Cotton Exchange (NOCE), which was established in 1981 and moved to Chicago in 1983. The CRCE was dissolved in 1991. The exchange continued to function after affiliating with CBOT, with members retaining access to MidAm original contracts, or contracts that originated from a MidAm contract. The CBOT administration took over the day-to-day operations of the exchange and a MidAm Advisory Committee was elected from the MACE membership. The MidAmerica Commodity Exchange was ultimately dissolved in 2003. The MidAmerica Commodity Exchange collection ranges from 1880–2003 and includes pamphlets, reports, legal files, rulebooks, annual reports, meeting minutes, contract applications, correspondence, press releases, ledgers, newsletters, notices, and multimedia. Records from the Chicago Open Board of Trade and the Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange/New Orleans Cotton Exchange are also present. / угол Вошингтэн (Washington) и ЛэСал (LaSalle). Ричод Дэнис (Richard Dennis). СИБАТ® (CBOT®).

MID CAP = СО СРЕДНЕЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ – In the United States, Mid Cap is a company with a market capitalization between USD2 and USD10 billion, which is calculated by multiplying the number of a company's shares outstanding by its stock price. Mid cap is an abbreviation for the term 'Middle Capitalization'. As the name implies, a mid cap company is in the middle of the pack between large cap and small cap companies. Keep in mind that classifications such as large cap, mid cap and small cap are only approximations that change over time. Also, the exact definition of these terms can vary among the various participants in the investment business. Mid = Middle, Cap = Capitalization. Medium-sized company, which ranks between a large cap and a small cap in terms of market capitalization and trading volumes.

MIDDLE DISTILLATE = СРЕДНИЙ ДИСТИЛЛЯТ (или СРЕДНИЙ ПОГОН) – Middle Distillate:- hydrocarbons that are in the so-called 'Middle Boiling Range' of refinery distillation. Examples are heating oil, diesel fuels, and kerosene. / Смесь углеводородов, выкипающих в так называемом 'среднем интервале кипения' при дистилляции на нефтеперегонном заводе. Примерами являются печное бытовое топливо, дизельное топливо, и керосин. Под Нефтяными Погонами или Нефтяными Дистиллятами понимаются фракции, отбираемые при перегонке нефти, например, бензиновая или керосиновая. С повышением температуры кипения фракции повышается плотность, изменяются свойства и углеводородный состав нефтяных дистиллятов. Аналогичные по температурам кипения фракции разных нефтей могут различаться между собой.

MIDDLE PRICE = СРЕДНЯЯ ЦЕНА – Middle Price is a price between the buying and selling price, usually shown in indices. Also known as Middle-Market Price, and Middle Rate. / Известна также как Средне-Рыночная Цена (Middle-Market Price) и Средняя Ставка (Middle Rate).

MIDDLE RATE = СРЕДНЯЯ СТАВКА – Middle Rate is the arithmetic mean between several rates, for example between the bid and asked rates. Also known as Average Rate, and Middle Price. / Среднеарифметическое значение между несколькими ставками, например между ставками предложения и спроса. Известна также как Средняя Ставка (Average Rate) и Средняя Цена (Middle Price).

MIDDLE WEIGHT = СРЕДНИЙ ВЕС – Middle Weight:- a weave that is tighter than lightweight, which combines warmth and wickability.

MIDDLING = СЕРЕДНЯК – Middlings (plural). Of medium size, position, or quality. Not exceptional in any way especially in quality or ability or size or degree; 'ordinary everyday objects'; 'ordinary decency'; 'an ordinary day'; 'an ordinary wine'. Mediocre in quality, size, etc; neither good nor bad. Middling:- any commodity of intermediate quality or size, especially when coarse particles of ground Wheat are mixed with bran. / Термин может быть использован в качестве жаргона для обозначения средних компаний, товаров среднего качества и тому подобного.

MIDDLING = СРЕДНИЙ – In the Cotton industry, Middling is the designation of a specific grade of Cotton. Grades are determined by the amount of leaf, color, and the ginning preparation of Cotton, based on samples from each bale of Cotton. Middling is a high-quality white Cotton. / В хлопковой отрасли под термином Средний понимается конкретный сорт хлопкового волокна. В целом же сорта определяются количеством сора, цветом и качеством приготовления хлопкового волокна в процессе джинирования, основываясь на образцах, взятых из каждой кипы хлопкового волокна. Средний сорт относится к высококачественному белому хлопковому волокну, если дополнительно не указывается иной цвет волокна.

MIDDLINGS = КРУПКИ (или ОТРУБИ, или ПРОДЕЛЫ) – Middlings:- a by-product of flour milling comprising several grades of granular particles containing different proportions of endosperm, bran, and germ. / Крупка, промежуточный продукт измельчения зерна Пшеницы при переработке её в сортовую (белую) муку. Отруби, побочный продукт мукомольного производства. Состоит из оболочек зерна и остатков неотсортированной муки. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемого зерна отруби бывают:- пшеничные, ржаные, ячменные, рисовые, гречишные и другие. По степени измельчения могут быть грубые (крупные) и тонкие (мелкие). Отруби (в основном пшеничные и ржаные) – ценный корм для всех видов сельскохозяйственных животных. Питательность отрубей зависит от содержания мучнистых частиц (чем меньше муки и больше оболочек, тем ниже питательность). Химический состав пшеничных отрубей в среднем (%):- воды 14.8; белков 15.5; жиров 3.2; клетчатки 8.4; безазотистых экстрактивных веществ 53.2; золы 4.9. В 100 кг отрубей – 71–78 кормовых единиц и 12.5–13 кг переваримого протеина. Значительное количество отрубей в хлебе снижает его усваиваемость, небольшая примесь – улучшает вкус, повышает перистальтику кишок. Льняные отруби применяют для припарок, горчичные – для горчичников, миндальные – для смягчения кожи лица и рук.

MIDDY = МАТРОСКА (или ХХ) – Middy is a loosely fitting blouse with a sailor collar worn by women and children. / одеваемая женщинами и детьми.

MIDDY TWILL = САРЖА МИДИ (или ГАРДЕМАРИНСКАЯ САРЖА, или МИЧМАНСКАЯ САРЖА) – The term Middy Twill is used for many fabrics that are sturdy and have a twill weave. Traditionally made of cotton, middy twill today is likely to include at least some man-made fibers in its construction. When middy blouses are in fashion (a loasefitting, hip-length overblouse with a sailor collar) the

most popular color for this twill is navy blue. It is used also for school uniforms. / Отбельная хлопчатобумажная плотнотканая ткань с основонастилочным трёхнитным саржевым переплетением.

MIDGE DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ГАЛЛИЦАМИ – Midge Damage is found mostly in Wheat, although it has been detected in barley, rye, and some grasses. The only part of the plant damaged is the developing seed. When a kernel of grain is attacked either it will not develop or it will develop as a shrivelled, deformed kernel. Infestations of the Wheat midge can significantly reduce yield. They are most severe when rainfall is high during the spring or summer. / Повреждение Галлицами наблюдается главным образом в Пшенице, хотя оно может быть найдено и в Ржи, Ячмене и у некоторых Трав. . как ссохнущееся (или съёжившившееся) деформированное ядро. . Они бывают самыми тяжкими при повышенных дождевых осадках в течение весны или лета. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется. Под Галлицами понимается Семейство Насекомых Отряда Двукрылых. Длиной 1–5 миллиметров. Около 4 000 Видов, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 500. Личинки ряда Видов, развиваются в тканях растений, вызывая образование галлов (отсюда название). Некоторые, например, Гессенская Муха вредят культурным растениям и лесу.

MIDI = МИДИ (или XX) – Midi is a dress, skirt, or coat that usually extends to the mid-calf.

MIDIS = MARKET INFORMATION DATA INQUIRY SYSTEM

MID–MONTH = СЕРЕДИНА МЕСЯЦА – Mid-Month:- 15th day of the month. Date on which forward transactions are settled (squared) on the some exchanges, especially in Belgium and the United Kingdom. / 15-й день месяца является датой, на которую некоторые биржи, особенно в Бельгии и Соединённом Королевстве, производят расчёт (сведение) по форвардным операциям.

MIDNIGHT BLUE = XX (или ПОЛУНОЧНАЯ СИНЕВА) – Midnight Blue:- a deep blackish blue.

MIDPOINT = СРЕДНЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ (или ЦЕНТР ТЯЖЕСТИ) – In technical analysis, the Midpoint of a bar or candle can be used in the evaluation of technical analysis studies. The midpoint is the (High + Low) / 2. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, среднее значение штриха или свечи может быть использовано при расчёте индикаторов технического анализа. Среднее значение определяется по формуле:- (Максимум + Минимум) / 2.

MIDRIB = СРЕДНЯЯ ЖИЛКА (или СРЕДНИЙ ПУЧОК) – Midrib is the prominent ridge in the middle of the underside of the leaf blade. Central vein of the leaf. Midrib is the main or central rib of a leaf. / Центральная жилка листа. Средняя Жилка – это главный или центральный пучок (жилка) листа.

MIDRIFF = ОТКРЫТЫЙ КУПАЛЬНИК (или ТОПИК) – Midriff is a woman's garment that exposes the midriff. / Купальный костюм, закрывающий лишь грудь и бёдра.

MIDSTREAM = ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЕ ЗВЕНО – Midstream:- the processing, storage and transportation sector of the petroleum industry. See also Downstream, and Upstream Oil And Gas Industry. / Сектор переработки, хранения и транспортировки в нефтегазовой отрасли. Смотрите также Конечное Звено (Downstream), и Начальное Звено Нефтегазовой Отрасли (Upstream Oil And Gas Industry).

MIF = MERCATO ITALIANO FUTURES

MIF = MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

MIFS = MYANMAR–IRRI FARMING SYSTEMS

MIG–1 = MOODY'S INVESTMENT GRADE 1

MIGA = MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

MIGRATION = МИГРАЦИЯ – (1) Migration is a moving from one country, place, or locality to another. / Под Миграцией, от Латинского слова Migratio, от Migro, означающее Переселяюсь или Перехожу, понимается:- (1) перемещение, переселение. (2) Миграция населения – перемещения людей, связанные, как правило, со сменой места жительства. Подразделяется на безвозвратную (с окончательной сменой постоянного жительства), временную (переселение на достаточно длительный, но ограниченный срок), сезонную (перемещение в определённые периоды года). Различают внешнюю (за пределы страны) и внутреннюю миграцию; к внешней относятся эмиграция (выезд из своей страны; от Латинского слова Emigrare, означающего Переселяться), иммиграция (въезд в чужую страну); к внутренней – движение из села в город, межрайонные переселения и другие. Иногда к миграции относят так называемые маятниковые миграции (регулярные поездки к месту работы или учёбы за пределы своего населённого пункта). (3) Миграция животных – передвижения животных, вызываемые изменением условий существования в местах их обитания или связанные с циклом их развития. Первые могут быть регулярными (сезонными, суточными) или нерегулярными (при засухах, пожарах и так далее). Вторые обеспечивают расселение Вида (у Сидячих Животных, например, Губок, Кораллов, – на стадии личинки). Регулярные миграции совершаются по более или менее определённым путям. Миграцию птиц называют перелётами.

(2) In chemistry, Migration refers to the movement of molecules on the surface of plastics or in surrounding materials. Plastics with low migration values hinder or prevent the migration of, for example, additives, which makes them especially suitable for applications that come into contact with food or drinking water.

(3) In textile, Migration is a movement of dye from one area of dyed fabric to another. Includes movement of color from the dyed area to the undyed area of cloth.

(4) In textile, Migration is a movement of fibers which go from the center to the outside surface of yarn and back again periodically. / В текстиле, под Миграцией понимается перемещение волокон, которые периодически выходят из центра на внешнюю поверхность пряжи и обратно.

MIGRATORY = МИГРАНТ (или МИГРИРУЮЩЕЕ, или ПЕРЕЛЁТНОЕ) – Migratory is a term applied to an Insect Species that undergoes long-range movement, sometimes hundreds of miles, e.g., fall armyworms do not overwinter in the Carolinas but rely instead on annual, long-range, northward movement by consecutive generations 'hopscotching' from the Southern United States. It can also refer to shorter, more localized flights or transport, e.g., the migration of thrips from alternative hosts to Cotton. / Под Мигрантами, от Латинского слова Migrans, родительный падеж Migrantis, означающее Переселяющийся, в широком смысле слова понимаются все мигрирующие животные (смотрите Миграции Животных). В узком смысле – то же, что Аллохтоны. Аллохтоны, организмы, населяющие какую-либо местность, но в отличие от автохтонов, возникшие в процессе эволюции где-либо в

другом месте. В населяемые в данное время области они попали путём расселения из своего первоначального центра распространения (смотрите Миграции Животных). Так, Аллохтоны Северной Америки являются Опоссум (Сумчатая Крыса) и несколько Видов Колибри, проникшие сюда из Южной Америки.

MIKE = МАЙК – Mike (pronunciation:- MIKE) or M is international nautical signal flag meaning:- My vessel is stopped; making no way. Mark Missing (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- I have a doctor on board. Inport:- Medical guard duty. Underway:- My vessel is stopped; making no way. International Meaning:- My vessel is stopped; making no way.

MIL = MANDATORY INTERRUPTIBLE LOAD

MIL = MILITARY

MIL = МИЛ – (1) Mil is the unit of length equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of an inch (0.025 4 millimeter), used, for example, to specify the diameter of wire or the thickness of materials sold in sheets. Mil is the unit of length, 0.001 inch, commonly used for measuring the diameter of wires and textile monofilaments. Mil is the unit of distance equal to 0.001 inch:- a 'milli-inch', in other words. Mils are used, primarily in the United States (US), to express small distances and tolerances in engineering work. One mil is exactly 25.4 microns, just as one inch is exactly 25.4 millimeters. This unit is also called the Thou. With the increasing use of metric units in the US, many machinists now avoid the use of 'mil' because that term is also a handy slang for the millimeter. / мононить (monofilament). Под Милом понимается единица длины в системе Английских мер. 1 мил = 1/1 000 дюйма = 25.4 мкм = $2.54 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

(2) Mil is the unit of angle measure, used in the military for artillery settings. At one time the US Army used a mil equal to 1/1 000 of a right angle, 0.1 grad, 0.09°, or 5.4 arcminutes (often written 5.4 moa). Later this was changed to 1/1 600 right angle, or 0.056 25° (3.375 moa). In target shooting, the mil is often understood to mean 0.001 radian or 1 milliradian, which is about 0.057 3° or 3.437 75 moa. In Britain, the term angular mil generally refers to the milliradian. 1 milliradian corresponds to a target size of 10 millimeters at a range of 10 meters, or 3.6 inches at 100 yards. / Круговой Мил (Circular Mil). 2π/6400 рад.

(3) Mil is a common slang name for the milliliter (mL) or the millimeter (mm).

(4) In Scandinavia, the Mil, pronounced like 'meal' in English, is a traditional distance unit considerably longer than Roman or English miles. In Denmark, the traditional mil was 24 000 Danish feet, which is 4.680 5 miles or 7.532 5 kilometers (this is the same as the north German meile). The Danish mil has sometimes been interpreted as exactly 7.5 kilometers (4.660 3 miles). In Sweden, the traditional mil was 36 000 Swedish feet, which is 6.641 miles or 10.687 kilometers. In Sweden and Norway the mil is now interpreted as a metric unit equal to exactly 10 kilometers (6.213 7 miles).

MILANESE KNITTING = МИЛАНСКИЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или МИЛАНСКОЕ ВЯЗАНИЕ, или ПЕРЧАТОЧНОЕ ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Milanese Knitting:- Milanese is made with two sets of warp, one moving downward to the left and the other downward to the right, with the diagonal crossing of the yarns producing a diamond effect on the back, and a fine rib showing on the surface. See also Knitting. Milanese Knitting is a type of run-resistant warp knitting with a diagonal rib effect using several sets of yarns. Milanese is a kind of warp knitting with several sets of yarns. Characteristie is its diagonal argyle-type pattern. / Milanese = Миланез (трикотажная машина); Оплетённая; Миланское.

MILAN STRAW = МИЛАНСКАЯ СОЛОМКА (или МИЛАНСКАЯ СОЛОМА) – Milan Straw is a type of straw.

MILC = MILK INCOME LOSS CONTRACT

MILDEW = ЛОЖНАЯ МУЧНИСТАЯ РОСА (или ПЕРОНОСПОРОЗ, или МИЛДЬЮ) – Mildew is a fungal condition that affects Wheat, Barley and a number of other Grains. It develops in unthreshed kernels of grain, usually under conditions of excessive moisture. It should not be confused with the disease powdery mildew, which attacks the leaves, reducing yield. Downy mildew, caused by Peronospora Manshurica, can sometimes form a white coating on Soybeans. These are spores of the Fungus. They do not affect the processing or safety of the seed, but can affect the appearance. Mildew is a whitish growth caused by spore-forming Fungi that grow in a warm, moist, confined atmosphere. The formation of mildew may cause discoloration, tendering, or variation in dyeing properties in cellulosic fiber. / Ложная Мучнистая Роса, вызываемая Грибом Пэроноспора Маншурика (Peronospora Manshurica), иногда может вызвать белый налёт на Соевых Бобах. В данном случае это споры Грибов. Они не оказывают влияния на . Милдью или Мильдью (от Английского слова Mildew), поражение растений болезнями типа ложной мучнистой росы, вызываемой Пероноспоровыми Грибами. В Советской литературе милдью обычно было принято называть только ложную мучнистую росу Винограда. Ложная Мучнистая Роса или Пероноспороз является болезнью растений. Она вызывается паразитическими Ложномучнисторосяными Грибами. Поражает Виноград, Капусту, Огурец, Свёклу и другие. На листьях пятна с беловатым, сероватым или фиолетовым налётом. Ложная Мучнистая Роса или Пероноспороз, болезнь растений, вызываемая Грибами Класса Фикомицетов Семейства Пероноспоровых. Поражает зелёные части растения, преимущественно листья, на которых образуются пятна, покрытые с нижней стороны сероватым или фиолетовым налётом – спороношения Гриба (зооспорангии со спорангиеносцами). Зооспорангии возникают многократно в течение вегетационного периода; распространяясь воздушным путём, они служат основным источником инфекции. Развитию болезни благоприятствует высокая влажность воздуха и почвы. Наиболее вредоносны ложная мучнистая роса Винограда (милдью), Картофеля, Лука, Огурца, Подсолнечника, Свёклы, Табака, Томата и некоторых других. Меры борьбы:- применение фунгицидов в период вегетации (первая обработка – при появлении признаков болезни). Пероноспороз, опасная болезнь растений, вызываемая паразитическими Пероноспоровыми Грибами; то же, что Ложная Мучнистая Роса.

MILDEW RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ ЛОЖНОЙ МУЧНИСТОЙ РОСЕ (или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ МИЛДЬЮ, или СТОЙКОСТЬ К ПЕРОНОСПОРОЗУ, или СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ ПЛЕСЕНИ) – Mildew Resistance is the degree to which fabrics are unaffected by certain fungi that cause odor and discoloration. Mildew Resistant:- among the many properties that can be given to fabrics in the finishing is resistance to traditional enemies. Waterproofed fabrics and fabrics treated with metallic compounds and certain organic compounds will resist mildew. Fabrics such as canvas, that are exposed to the damp conditions that encourage the growth of mildew Fungus, can be treated with finishes to resist this fungus, making them mildew resistant. See also Finishing.

MILE = МИЛЯ – Mile is a traditional unit of distance. The word comes from the Latin word for 1 000, mille, because originally a mile was the distance a Roman legion could march in 1 000 paces (or 2 000 steps, a pace being the distance between successive falls of the same foot). There is some uncertainty about the length of the Roman mile. Based on the Roman foot of 29.6 centimeters and assuming a standard pace of 5 Roman feet, the Roman mile would have been 1 480 meters (4 856 feet); however, the measured distance between surviving milestones of Roman roads is often closer to 1 520 meters or 5 000 feet. In any case, miles of similar lengths were used throughout Western Europe. In medieval Britain, several mile units were used, including a mile of 5 000 feet (1 524 meters), the modern mile defined as 8 furlongs (1 609 meters), and a longer mile similar to the French mille (1 949 meters), plus the

Scottish mile (1 814 meters) and the Irish mile (2 048 meters). In 1592, Parliament settled the question in England by defining the statute mile to be 8 furlongs, 80 chains, 320 rods, 1 760 yards or 5 280 feet. The statute mile is exactly 1 609.344 meters. In athletics, races of 1 500 or 1 600 meters are often called Metric Miles. See also Nautical Mile. / 8 фурлонгам (фарлонгам (furlongs)), 80 чейнам (chains), 320 родам (rods), 1 760 ярдам или 5 280 футам. Законная миля составляет ровно 1 609.344 метров. Под Милей, от Английского слова Mile, от Латинского слова Milia (Passuum), означающее Тысяча (Шагов), понимается единица длины, имевшая распространение в национальных неметрических системах единиц применяющаяся ныне главным образом в морском деле. Морская Миля равна длине дуги меридиана в 1' (её значение – переменное и зависит от географической широты местности). Обозначение:- м. миля. Международная Морская Миля, равная 1.852 километра или средней длине дуги меридиана в 1'. В Великобритании 1 морская миля равна 1.853 километра. 1 сухопутная (уставная) миля равна 1.609 344 километра, применяется в США. В России до введения Метрической Системы Мер в качестве единицы длины также применялась миля, равнявшаяся 7 вёрстам или 7.468 километрам. Миля – Британская единица длины, равная 1 760 ярдам или 5 280 футам или, приблизительно, 1 609.344 метрам. Под Милей, от Латинского слова Milia (Passuum), означающее Тысяча (Шагов), понимается:- (i) Британская единица длины, равная 1 760 ярдам = 5 280 футам ≈ 1 609.344 метрам (м). (ii) Морская Миля, равная длине дуги меридиана в 1'; её значение – переменное, зависит от географической широты местности. Обозначение:- м. миля. (iii) Международная Морская Миля, равная средней длине дуги меридиана в 1'. 1 международная морская миля равна 1 852 метрам. (iv) Русская единица длины, применявшаяся до введения Метрической Системы Мер и равная 7 вёрстам, или 7.468 километрам (км). Под Милей, от Английского слова Mile, от Латинского словосочетания Milia Passuum, означающее Тысяча Двойных Римских Шагов, понимается единица длины, имевшая распространение в национальных неметрических системах единиц и применяемая теперь главным образом в морском деле. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и большинстве стран применяется морская миля, равная, согласно решению Международной Гидрографической Конференции (1929), 1.852 километра (км) – средней длине 1" дуги меридиана. 1 морская миля = 10 кабельтов. В Великобритании 1 морская миля = 1.853 184 км, 1 сухопутная уставная миля = 1.609 344 км (она применяется и в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США)). Географическая миля (Немецкая) – 1/15° экватора = 7.420 4 км. Старая Русская миля = 7.467 6 км, старая Римская миля = 1.481 км.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE = УСТУПКА ЗА МИЛЬАЖ (или УСТУПКА ЗА РАССТОЯНИЕ В МИЛЯХ) – Mileage Allowance is an allowance, based upon distance, that railroads give to shippers using private railcars.

MILEAGE PRORATION = ТАКСАЦИЯ ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНО МИЛЬАЖУ (или ТАКСАЦИЯ ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНО РАССТОЯНИЮ В МИЛЯХ, или ПРОПОРЦИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ РАССТОЯНИЯ В МИЛЯХ) – Mileage Proration is a proration on the basis of the applicable local mileage (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов . Под Таксацией, от Латинского слова Taxatio, означающее Оценка, понимается учёт .

MILEAGE RATE = СТАВКА ЗА МИЛЬАЖ (или СТАВКА ЗА РАССТОЯНИЕ В МИЛЯХ) – Mileage Rate is a rate based upon the number of miles the commodity is shipped. / Ставка, основанная на количестве милей при перевозке сырья.

MILITARY BILL OF LADING = ВОЙСКОВОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или АРМЕЙСКИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Military Bill Of Lading is a bill issued by the US military. Also known as Form DD1252, or Government Bill of Lading (GBL). / Коносамент, выдаваемый вооружёнными силами США. Известен также как Форма Ди.Ди.1252 (Form DD1252), или Правительственный Коносамент (ПК; Government Bill of Lading (GBL)).

MILITARY BRAID = ВОЕННЫЙ ГАЛУН – Military Braid is a flat and ribbed braid. It is usually used for decorating uniforms.

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND = КОМАНДОВАНИЕ ВОЕННЫХ МОРСКИХ ПЕРЕВОЗОК – Military Sealift Command (MSC) is the US Department of the Navy.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND = КОМАНДОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВОЕННЫМ ДВИЖЕНИЕМ – Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) is the US Department of the Army.

MILK = МОЛОКО (или МОЛОЧНОЕ) – Milk:- Milk Yarn is made from milk protein fibers. To make it, all the water content is taken out from the milk and then it is skimmed. A new bio-engineering technique is then applied to make a protein spinning fluid. This fluid is suitable for wet spinning process through which the final high-grade textile fiber is made. While spinning, a solvent is used by most of the manufacturers and micro-zinc ion is embedded in the fiber which gives it the characteristics of being bacteriostatic and durable. It combines the advantages of both, natural as well as synthetic fibers. It is glossy and luxurious in appearance, feel and comfortability, just like silk. It blends well with other fibers such as cotton, modal, tencel and bamboo. The fabrics made from milk yarn are primarily used in manufacturing kidswear, top-grade underwear, shirts, T shirts, loungewear.

MILK GRAIN STAGE = СТАДИЯ МОЛОЧНОЙ СПЕЛОСТИ ЗЕРНА (или СТАДИЯ МОЛОЧНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ЗЕРНА) – Milk Grain Stage is a stage in the ripening phase of Rice growth and development when the contents of the caryopsis (starch portion of the grain) is at first watery, but later turns milky in consistency.

MILK QUOTA SCHEME = СХЕМА КВОТ НА МОЛОКО – Milk Quota Scheme is a supply control measure to limit the volume of milk produced or supplied. Quantities up to a specified quota amount benefit from full market price support. Over-quota volumes may be penalized by a levy (as in the European Union, where the 'super levy' is 115% of the target price) or may receive a lower price. Allocations are usually fixed at individual producer level. Other features, including arrangements for quota reallocation, differ according to scheme.

MILKY = МОЛОЧНОЕ (или МЛЕЧНОЕ) – Milky:- resembling milk in color.

MILL = ЗАВОД – Mill (in textile industry) is a business concern or factory that manufactures textile products by spinning, weaving, or knitting.

MILL CONSUMPTION = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ КОМБИНАТАМИ – In the Cotton industry, Mill Consumption is a quantity of a fiber processed in manufacturing establishments. / В хлопковой отрасли, количество волокна, перерабатываемого производственными структурами.

MILLED RICE = ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – Milled Rice has had the hulls and bran removed. It is also called White Rice or Polished Rice. Most milled Rice sold into the domestic market has been milled very hard and has had the broken content removed to below 4%. Less expensive Rice sold to export markets may be milled to a lessor degree and may have higher percentages of broken kernels. State laws require that milled Rice sold to US consumers be enriched with vitamins to make its nutritional value similar to brown Rice. For this reason, cooking directions mention that the Rice should not be washed. The enrichment is usually a powder and is easily removed with water. Most ethnic consumers who eat a lot of Rice wash the Rice to improve taste and texture. Much of the Japonica Rice packaged in California is not enriched and is labeled as coated with glucose (allowed by law) for these consumers who do not like the

taste of enrichment and who were going to wash it away anyway. Almost all Rice is consumed in the milled form, and most Rice exported from the United States is exported in the milled form. Milled Rice is Rice after it is processed to remove the husk and to, sometimes, polish the kernel. Milled Rice is a Rice from which the hull and bran have been removed. / зерновка (ядро). Зёрна Риса, прежде чем попасть в магазин, проходят обработку. Сначала их 'раздевают' от семенных оболочек и цветковой плёнки. Процесс удаления этой шелухи называют обрушиванием. После этого на зерне остаются приросшие к нему плодовые оболочки (отруби) и зародыш. Эти полезнейшие части рисового зёрнышка, содержащие белок, витамины, клетчатку и минералы, удаляют в процессе шлифовки. В результате остаётся эндосперм. Так называют основную часть зерна, представляющую собой запасы крахмала, необходимые для развития зародыша. Других полезных веществ в ней почти нет. К сожалению, такая же судьба уготована почти всем зерновым продуктам, которые мы употребляем. Зачем производители так делают? Они объясняют это исключительно заботой о нас, потребителях:- считается, что мы любим всё белое и чистое, а всё тёмное и с отрубями оскорбляет наши эстетические и вкусовые чувства. Но справедливости ради отметим, что в последние годы начали продавать и более полезные Виды Риса – бурый или коричневый. Они проходят менее жёсткую обработку, а порой даже не шлифуются вовсе. А значит, эти зёрнышки по большей части сохранили плодовые оболочки и зародыш. Значит, этот рис и есть самый полезный.

MILLED WHITE RICE = ОБРУШЕННЫЙ БЕЛЫЙ РИС – Milled White Rice:- with the volatile, nutritious bran layers and germ removed, the starchy center of the grain has a longer storage life and quicker cooking period. This is the most common form of Rice for human consumption around the world.

MILL END = ЛОСКУТ (или ЗАВОДСКОЙ МЕРНЫЙ ЛОСКУТ) – Mill End is a remnant or short length of finished fabric. / Лоскут, получаемый при формировании готовых тканей в торговые куски.

MILLI = МИЛЛИ – Milli:- thousandth. / Под Милли..., от Латинского слова Mille, означающее Тысяча, понимается приставка для образования наименований дольных единиц, по размеру равных 1/1000 исходных единиц. Обозначения:- Русское м, международное m. Пример:- 1 мА (миллиАмпер) = 10^{-3} А.

MILLIAMPERE = МИЛЛИАМПЕР – MilliAmpere (mA) is a common unit of electric current equal to 0.001 Ampere.

MILLIAMPERE HOUR = МИЛЛИАМПЕР ЧАС – MilliAmpere Hour (mA·h) is a common unit of electric charge, used (for example) in stating the capacity of batteries for cell phones and other electronic equipment. One milliAmpere hour is the charge accumulated by a current of 1 milliAmpere in 1 hour; this is equal to exactly 3.6 Coulombs (C). / 3.6 Кулона ().

MILLIARD = МИЛЛИАРД – Milliard is the European term for 1 000 million. Also known as Billion in the United States. / Европейский термин для 1 000 миллионов. Известен также как Биллион или Миллиард (Billion) в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Миллиард, от Французского слова Milliard, означающее Тысячу Миллионов, является числом, изображаемым в десятичной записи единицей с девятью нулями (1 000 000 000) или 10^9.

MILLIMETERS OF WATER = МИЛЛИМЕТРОВ ВОДЫ – Millimeters Of Water or mm H_2O:- unit for small differences in pressure, measured as the difference in height in mm between the two surfaces of a water column in a siphon. 1 mm H_2O = 9.81 Pa.

MILLINERY = ШЛЯПКИ (или МИЛИНЭРИ) – Millinery is a women's apparel for the head.

MILLING = ВАЛЯНИЕ (или ВАЛКА) – Milling is the operation of shrinking and felting a woolen fabric to make it thicker and denser. Also call Fulling. Milling is:- (1) the process of treating fabric in a fulling mill, i.e. fulling. (2) In silk manufacturing the twisting of the filaments into yarn. (3) A grinding process, i.e. ball-milling of dyes and pigments. / Валяние или Валка (Fulling).

MILLING = ИЗМЕЛЬЧЕНИЕ (или РАЗМОЛ) – Milling is the first stage of mineral processing. Ore pieces from the mine are further mechanically reduced in size to maximize efficiency of the concentration process. / Под Измельчением понимается дробление (до частиц менее 5 миллиметров (мм)) какого-либо твёрдого материала. Производится в основном мельницами.

MILLING = ПОМОЛ (или РУШЕНИЕ, или МОЛОТЬБА, или ОБМОЛОТ, или РАЗМОЛ, или ШЕЛУШЕНИЕ) – Ground grain was one of civilized man's first foods. Ancient methods of grinding can be traced to the Far East, Egypt and Rome. As early as 6700 BC (short for Before Christ), man ground grains with rocks. Water mills did not appear until 85 BC in Asia Minor. Windmills appeared between 1180 and 1190 AD (short for Anno Domini) in Syria, France and England. Wheat milling is the science of analyzing, blending, grinding, sifting, and blending again, a variety of Wheat. The miller analyzes the Wheat, then blends it to meet the requirements of the end use. For example, hard Wheat flours provide for a variety of bread products; durum semolina and flour are used in pasta. A blend of soft and hard Wheats produces Asian noodles. Soft Wheats produce an array of crackers, cookies, cereals, cakes, pancakes, breading and pastries. Pets, fish, shrimp and livestock are equally lucky to be guaranteed quality feeds. Beyond human and animal nutrition, millers provide the 'glue' that keeps our walls papered and other building products affordable and available. Milling is the process by which Wheat is ground into flour, through which the Wheat grain is separated into its constituent parts:- bran, germ and white flour. The aim of Rice Milling is to attain the highest yield of white Rice of the best quality. This means removing the least amount of hull and bran to give well-milled Rice, which contains a minimum of broken kernels and foreign matter. As the level of sophistication within the rice mill increases, so does the milling yield and the financial value of the Rice crop. In many remote and poorer areas, pestles and mortars or small single pass Rice mills are still the most popular. In other countries, all of the Rice is milled in larger sophisticated commercial mills which incorporate the equipment seen in this presentation. The quality of milled white Rice will be dependant on the quality of the paddy or rough Rice coming into the mill as well as the milling process. Good Paddy into the mill means quality milled Rice output. Milling is the process of separating the hull or husk and bran from the Paddy or rough Rice into milled Rice and bran-and-chaff. / шлифование (grinding). Под Молотьбой понимается выделение семян или плодов из бобов, колосьев, корзинок, метёлок, початков растений. Проводят комбайнами и молотилками в поле и на току, обычно совмещая с очисткой и сортированием. Под Помолом понимается измельчение материала (извести, угля и другого) механическим способом. Качество измельчения какого-либо материала – грубый или тонкий помолы. Совокупность технологических процессов переработки зерна в муку.

MILLING DEFECTS = ПОРОКИ ВАЛЯНИЯ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ ВАЛКИ) – Milling Defects:- the defects which are caused during the process of milling of woolen fabrics. They are as follows:- Mill Rigs, and Uneven Milling.

MILLING DEGREE = СТЕПЕНЬ РУШЕНИЯ – Milling Degree means the degree to which the rice is milled. / Степенью рушения является степень, с которой рис был обрушен.

MILLING DYE = КРАСИТЕЛЬ ДЛЯ ВАЛКИ – Milling Dye is a class of acid dye. There is no clear distinction between milling acid dyes and supermilling acid dyes. They come in a range of colors, including some bright shades and a large choice of 'pure' (as opposed to mixtures) colors. Washfastness is generally quite good. Lightfastness varies from poor to very good. Retarders are usually used to help

achieve level results. Application temperature is typically at or near the boil. These dyes are used on wool and polyamide (nylon). The term 'Milling' is said to refer to a process of making wool felt; milling dyes don't wash out badly in the process. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MILLING OF RICE = РУШЕНИЕ РИСА – Milling Of Rice consists of two steps:- step one – removal of hard protective husk – the Rice husk is the protective layer surrounding the grain. Once removed, the Rice grain is packaged as brown Rice. Brown Rice is 'healthy' because it still contains the Rice germ and outer bran layers – important for healthy body functions. Step two – removal of the germ and brown layers – gentle milling removes the germ and bran layers from the grain to expose a white starch center. The polished white starch center is what we know as white Rice. There are seven classes of milled Rice. The following four classes shall be based on the percentage of whole kernels, and types of Rice:- (i) Long Grain Milled Rice; (ii) Medium Grain Milled Rice; (iii) Short Grain Milled Rice; and (iv) Mixed Milled Rice. The following three classes shall be based on the percentage of whole kernels and of broken kernels of different size:- (v) Second Head Milled Rice; (vi) Screenings Milled Rice; and (vii) Brewers Milled Rice. / Рушение Риса осуществляется в два этапа:- этап первый – удаление . на процентном содержании целиковой зерновки (целых ядер), и типах Риса:- . (vi) Высевки (Screenings). Под Молотьбой или Обмолотом понимается выделение семян (или плодов) из бобов, колосьев, корзинок, метёлок, початков растений. Молотьбу проводят комбайнами и молотилками в поле и на току, обычно совмещая с очисткой и сортированием.

MILLING RECOVERY RATE = СТАВКА ВЫДЕЛЕНИЯ ПРИ РУШЕНИИ – Milling Recovery Rate is the total milled Rice yield as a percentage of rough Rice yield.

MILLING WHEAT = ПОМОЛЬНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА (или МУКОМОЛЬНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА) – Wheat Cleaning and Milling:- Wheat is harvested by combines that cut the stalk remove and collect the seed, and either return the straw to the soil, to be plowed under with the stubble and thus provide hummus or compress and bale it for future use as litter, ensilage and so on. Wheat may be bagged in jute sack and stored in warehouses or it may be stored in bulk in elevators. The latter method provides the best protection against rodent and insect infestation. The moisture content of bulk stored Wheat should not be higher than 14.5% and that of sack stored Wheat not higher than 16%. Otherwise, microorganism may grow and cause heating and spoilage. When it is necessary to lower the moisture content of Wheat it may be dried in bins by blowing hot air (not higher in temperature than 175 degree F) across the bins. In preparing Wheat for milling, it is blown into hopper scales that record the quantity of uncleaned Wheat. Some of the coarser impurities are removed by this process. The grain then passes over a series of coarse and fine sleeves that further remove contaminating materials, including chaff and straw. Still in dry states stones may be removed by passing Wheat over short openings that allow the heavier stones to fall out of mass and be trapped. The Wheat is next passed over discs or cylinders containing indented surface that remove seeds short or longer than Wheat following a pass through a magnetic separator to remove any metals present. The next cleaning process is dry scouring to remove adhering dirt. The Wheat is then washed in water, a process that both removes dirt and adds 2–3% water to the grain. The added water is necessary to provide desirable conditions for milling. A stone trap is including in the washer. Excess water is removed by centrifugation. A second wet cleaning with a light brushing action is ordinarily used, followed by aspiration (blowing air through the grain), which is the final cleaning operation. The grain is then carried into a bin from which it is fed to the milling operation. This bin is located on the top floor of the flour mill, the grain having been elevate do this position during the various cleaning operation. In milling, grain is fed automatically though scale hoppers that regulate the flow of the seeds at rates corresponding to those of the following operations:- Milling may be carried out by passing the grain through a series of corrugated rolls rotating toward each other, which remove chunks of the endosperm from the bran. After each passage through the break rolls, the material is sifted through cloth, or wire sieve and separated according to particle size. The various streams of different sized flour particles are finally blended to provide the different grades of flour. The more finely ground flour is nearer to white but less nutritious than the coarser ground flour. This results from the more effective removal of bran and germ from finely ground flour. Impact milling is now used in some operations. With this method, the seed is broken open by impact in a machine. Flour particles of different sizes are separated by air classification or by centrifugation. While almost any Wheat can be milled, millers produce a wide range of flours with specifications tightly defined by bakers for each product. Millers analyze and then segregate each batch of wheat to meet the quality their customers require for each grist or blend. Milling quality Wheat is milled by first removing germ and outer bran layers amounting to approximately 8–10% of the weight of the Wheat in a pearling process. The pearled Wheat is then milled in a conventional roller mill to produce flour or semolina. Unexpectedly high yields have been observed, and the process yields a milled product which is unusually high in aleurone cell wall fragments for a given ash content.

MILLING YIELD = ВЫХОД ПРИ РУШЕНИИ – Milling Yield is an estimate of the quantity of whole kernels and total milled rice (whole and broken kernels combined) that are produced in the milling of rough rice to a well-milled degree. / количества целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) и .

MILLING YIELD/RECOVERY = ВЫХОД/ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ ПРИ РУШЕНИИ – Milling Yield/Recovery is the estimate of the quantity of head rice (whole rice or nearly whole kernels) and of total milled rice that can be produced from a unit of rough rice. It is generally expressed as a percentage.

MILLION BRITISH THERMAL UNIT = МИЛЛИОН БРИТАНСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ ТЕПЛОТЫ – Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU):- 1 MMBtu is equal to 1 million BTU (British Thermal Unit). Natural gas is measured in MMBtu's. 1 MMBtu = 28.263 682 m^3 of natural gas at defined temperature and pressure. 1 standard cubic foot of natural gas yields ≈1 030 BTU (between 1 010 BTU and 1 070 BTU, depending on quality, when burned). One million British thermal units (MMBtu), one dekatherm. Approximately equal to a thousand cubic feet (MCF) of natural gas. / Один миллион Британских единиц теплоты (МБет, в Англоязычном исполнении – MMBtu), одна декатермия. Приблизительно равен тысяче кубических футов (ТКФ, в Англоязычном исполнении – MCF) природного газа.

MILLITRON® PROCESS = МИЛЛИТРОНОВСКИЙ® ПРОЦЕСС – Millitron® Process is a computer-controlled, non-contact spray printing process that allows the production of intricate multicolored designs. Although this process was developed for carpets by Milliken & Co., it can also be used for upholstery, pile fabrics, and other textiles. / Милыкэн Энд Ко. (Milliken & Co.).

MILLIVOLT = МИЛЛИВОЛЬТ – MilliVolt (mV) is a common unit of electric potential equal to 0.001 Volt.

MILLIWATT = МИЛЛИВАТТ – MilliWatt (mW) is a common unit of power equal to 0.001 Watt.

MILLIWATT HOUR = МИЛЛИВАТТ ЧАС – MilliWatt hour (mW·h) is a common metric unit of work or energy, representing the energy delivered at a rate of one milliWatt for a period of one hour. This is equivalent to exactly 3.6 Joules (J) of energy, or about 0.003 412 Btu, 0.859 846 (small) calories, or about 2.655 foot pounds.

MILL PRICE = ЗАВОДСКАЯ ЦЕНА (или ФАБРИЧНАЯ ЦЕНА) – In the Cotton industry of the United States, Mill Price is the price for Cotton delivered to mills in Western North Carolina and South Carolina is commonly referred to as Group B Mill Price. These prices, including landing and brokerage costs, are quoted for Cotton of given grades and staples from given regions. The SLM 1-1/16-inch price is often compared with polyester staple and rayon staple prices to indicate cotton's competitive position in the raw fiber market.

MILL RIGS = XX – Mill Rigs:- the creases produced in the milling are known as mill rigs. Milling Defect. / Порок или дефект валяния (или валки).

MILL RUN = НЕСОРТНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ (или ЗАВОДСКАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА) – Mill Run is the yarn, fabric, or other textile product that has not been inspected or that does not come up to the standard quality.

MILL SPLICES = ФАБРИЧНЫЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЯ ВНАКРОЙ – Mill Splices:- butted seams or splices which have been overlooked in the converting operation. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект.

MILLWORK = СТОЛЯРНЫЕ ЗАГОТОВКИ (или СТОЛЯРНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ) – Millwork:- planed and patterned lumber for finish work in buildings, including items such as sash, doors, cornices, panelwork, and other items of interior or exterior trim, but not flooring or siding. / Строганый и профилированный пиломатериал для залючительных работ в зданиях, включая изделия, такие как оконные рамы, двери, карнизы, , и прочие изделия для внутреннего или внешнего выравнивания но не для полового покрытия или наружной обшивки.

MILL WRINKLE = ЗАВОДСКАЯ ЗАСЕЧКА (или ФАБРИЧНАЯ ЗАСЕЧКА) – Mill Wrinkle:- xxxxx. See also Crease. Fabrics defect. / Засечка – порок ткани. Засечки:- представляют собой полосы, окрашенные менее интенсивно, чем вся ткань, образуются при крашении в расправленном состоянии вследствие образования складок, часто из-за плохого оформления шва между кусками.

MIMC = MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

MIN = MINIMUM

MINAUDIÈRE® = МИНОДЬЕР® (или КОКЕТКА) – Minaudière® is a small evening bag made from precious metals and offen studded with precious or semiprecious gems. Minaudière®:- with its combination of grace and ingenuity, the Minaudière® precious case pays homage to the essence of femininity. In the Roaring Twenties, ladies began carrying their beauty accessories with them in a vanity case. While visiting his socialite friend Florence Jay Gould, Charles Arpels was surprised to see her tossing her lipstick, powder case, cigarettes, and lighter into a Lucky Strike cigarette tin. From this encounter, the idea for the Minaudière® precious case was born. This piece owes its name to Estelle, the wife of Alfred Van Cleef, whose mannerisms – or 'minauderies' – enchanted her entourage. The Minaudière® precious case provided compartments for an elegant lady's various items – make-up, comb, mirror, dance card, cigarette holder, and even a retractable watch – all enclosed within a luxurious case. The Minaudière® case has become one of the Maison's emblematic pieces. Examples range from the Volutes model with its sleek black lacquer surface and diamond clasp (1935) to the exquisite Haliades motif in white gold, diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires (2007). A timeless beauty, the Minaudière® evokes the spirit of Van Cleef & Arpels. / Minaudière = Жеманство или Жеманник или Жеманные или Манерничанье или Ломанье или Кривлянье или Кривляка. Шарль Арпэль (Charles Arpels). Минодьер® (от Французского слова Minaudière®, означающее Кокетничать) – это маленькая сумочка, имеющая жёсткую основу и оригинальную форму. Как правило, минодьер® – это вечерняя сумочка, поскольку отличается богатым декором и обильной отделкой. Дизайнеры щедро украшают клатчи-минодьеры® драгоценными камнями, золотом, кристаллами, бисером, стразами. Кроме того, минодьер® отличает яркий и оригинальный дизайн, например, сумочка может быть в форме десерта, животного и так далее. История Минодьера®:- самый первый минодьер® появился в 1920-е. Большую роль в возникновении этого миниатюрного аксессуара сыграла случайность. Известный в светских кругах сын продавца драгоценных камней, Шарль Арпэль (Charles Arpels), как-то заметил, что популярная светская львица того времени Флоренс Дьжей Гульд (Florence Jay Gould) складывала свои дамские мелочи в обычную металлическую коробочку. Шарль посчитал дурным тоном использование такого своеобразного футляра для женщины, имеющей столь весомое место в обществе. Так он создал маленькую сумочку с жёстким каркасом, в которую женщина могла положить свои дамские мелочи вроде зеркальца и губной помады. Тогда такая сумочка называлась Несессером. Первый несессер как произведение ювелирного искусства Шарль Арпэль создал, вдохновившись образом своей сестры Эстэль (Estelle). По мнению брата, Эстэль была 'та ещё кокетка'. Именно поэтому сумочка, украшенная драгоценными камнями, получила название Минодьер®. В 1890-х Эстэль Арпэль познакомилась с сыном ювелира и гранильщика Альфредом Ван Клифом (Alfred Van Cleef). Супружеский союз между молодыми людьми, начавшийся в 1895, положил начало не только великой любви, но и истории выдающего ювелирного дома Ван Клиф Энд Арпэльс (Van Cleef & Arpels). Именно ювелирный дом, основателями которого стали братья Арпэль и молодожёны Ван Клиф, запатентовал минодьер® как собственное изобретение. Вторым ярким именем в мире моды, популяризировавшим минодьеры®, стал брэнд Юдифь Лебэр (Judith Leiber). Основательница марки Юдифь Лебэр начинала с домашнего производства сумочек, которое потом переместилось на маленький заводик её друга. В 1963 году Юдифь создала собственную фирму имени себя, которая стала по-настоящему популярной только спустя 40 лет. И снова появлению её незабываемых сумочек-минодьеров® поспособствовал случай! Однажды Юдифь Лебэр заказала по почте подарок для своего друга, но получила в руки поцарапанную металлическую коробочку. Чтобы как-то спрятать эту царапину, Юдифь обклеила коробочку кристаллами. Почти через полвека, когда цена за усыпанную кристаллами сумочку достигла 5 тысяч Долларов США, к Юдифь Лебэр пришёл настоящий успех. Её сумочки носили несколько жен президентов США, а прочие состоятельные дамы и звёздные модницы устраивали за минодьерами® этого брэнда настоящую охоту. И немудрено! Ведь минодьер® от Юдифь Лебэр трудно назвать просто вечерней сумочкой. Он был и остаётся самым настоящим произведением искусства! Сумочки от Юдифь Лебэр имели самую необыкновенную форму. В коллекциях разных лет встречались сумочки в форме цветов, животных, фруктов, десертов, морских раковин, птиц. До сих пор минодьеры® от Юдифь Лебэр имеют огромную популярность. Миниатюрный минодьер® в виде глобуса на шнурке был представлен модным домом Шанэль (Chanel) в сезонной коллекции ready-to-wear. В такую сумочку вряд ли поместится даже губная помада, однако от этого она не станет менее желанной. Такой минодьер® гармонично завершит слегка небрежный рафинированный образ и охарактеризует свою хозяйку как внимательную к деталям. Дизайнеры марки Виктор Эн Ролф (Victor & Rolf) решили повторить форму флакона своего парфюма. Получился слегка футуристичный минодьер® с чёрными глянцевыми гранями в золотой оправе, который можно носить, держа за кожаный ремешок, или просто в руках. Как драгоценная шкатулка выглядит маленькая сумочка Ботэга Вэнета (Bottega Veneta). Декор, напоминающий фрагмент старинной лепнины, буквально переносит в богатые дворцы эпохи Возрождения. С таким аксессуаром каждая почувствует себя королевой! Поистине царский минодьер® предлагает и Дольчэ Э Габбана (Dolce & Gabbana). Минодьер®, выполненный в форме миниатюрного ридикюля, сплошь состоит из золотых металлических завитков, в которые словно вплетены разноцветные камни и эмаль. Чем не шкатулка с секретами Византийской принцессы! Марка Kotur предлагает соригинальничать и создать минодьер® с собственным неповторимым дизайном. К атласной прямоугольной сумочке с закруглёнными углами прилагается набор самоклеящихся стразов и набор разноцветных глиттеров. Помимо традиционных роскошных вариантов, модный сезон предлагает и более доступные по цене минодьеры®, которые нисколько не уступают люксовым 'собратьям'. Кроме того, модные минодьеры® от демократичных марок – это лишь подтверждение того, что модный аксессуар может быть не только роскошным или вычурным, но и оригинальным и стильным. Об этом говорят и искусно расшитые камнями минодьеры® от Эксэсорайз (Accessorize), металлическая коробочка от Сара (Zara) и неповторимый дизайн минодьеров® от To Be Queen.

MINERAL FIBERS = МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ВОЛОКНА МИНЕРАЛЬНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Mineral Fibers is a generic term for all non-metallic, inorganic fibers, which may be natural, such as asbestos, or manufactured from such sources as rock, ore, alloys, slag, or glass. See also Natural Fibers. Mineral Fibers:- textile raw material obtained from minerals in the earth, such as asbestos, silver, gold, copper, and the like.

MINERAL IMPURITIES = МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ – For dried edible fungi, Mineral Impurities means those substances which, after ashing, remain as insoluble residues in hydrochloric acid. Organic impurities of vegetable origin means admixtures of other edible fungi, parts of plants such as leaves, pine needles, etc. Also known as Dirt. / Примеси естественного неорганического происхождения такие, как земля, песок и пыль.

MINERALIZATION = МИНЕРАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Mineralization is the conversion of an element from an organic form to an inorganic state as a result of microbial decomposition.

MINERAL MATTER = МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ – Mineral Matter refers to stones, earth pellets, and fertilizer pellets that may be found in samples of grain. / К Минеральным Примесям относятся камни, комочки земли и комочки удобрений, которые могут находиться в пробах зерна.

MINERAL OIL = МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО – Mineral Oil is an oil derived from a mineral source, such as petroleum, as opposed to oils derived from plants and animals.

MINERALS = МИНЕРАЛЫ – Minerals are solid particles other than organic matter which act as major components of soils and sources of nutrient elements. / Под Минералом, от позднелатинского слова Minera, означающее Руда, понимается природное тело, приблизительно однородное по химическому составу и физическим свойствам, образующееся в результате физико-химических процессов в глубинах и на поверхности Земли. Известно около 3 000 минеральных видов; наиболее распространены:- силикаты (около 25% от общего числа минералов); окислы и гидроокислы (около 12%); сульфиды и их аналоги (около 13%); фосфаты, арсенаты, ванадаты (около 18%). Физические и химические свойства минералов обусловлены их кристаллической структурой и химическим составом. В основу классификации минералов положены различия в типах химических соединений, кристаллических структур и их пространственных мотивов (островные, цепочечные, слоистые и другие). Диагностическими признаками минералов являются:- форма выделений, цвет, плотность, твёрдость механические, оптические, магнитные, электрические и другие свойства. Минералы входят также в состав метеоритов; обнаружены на Луне и Марсе. Под Минералом, от Французского слова Minéral, от позднелатинского слова Minera, означающее Руда, понимается природное тело, приблизительно однородное по химическому составу и физическим свойствам, образующееся в результате физико-химических процессов на поверхности или в глубинах Земли (и других космических тел), главным образом как составная часть горных пород, руд, метеоритов. Минералы в подавляющем большинстве – твёрдые тела, подчиняющиеся всем законам физики твёрдого тела; реже встречаются жидкие минералы (например, ртуть самородная). Отнесение воды к минералам – вопрос дискуссионный, но лёд общепринято считать минералом. Различают минералы кристаллические, аморфные – метаколлоиды (например, опалы, лешательерит, лимонит и другие) и метамиктные минералы, имеющие внешнюю форму кристаллов, но находящиеся в аморфном, стеклоподобном состоянии. Каждый минерал (минеральный вид) представляет собой природное соединение определённого состава с присущей ему кристаллической структурой. Модификации минералов одинакового состава (например, алмаз – графит, кальцит – арагонит), но имеющие различную кристаллическую структуру, относятся к различным минеральным видам; наоборот, изоморфные ряды минералов (например, оливины, вольфрамиты, колумбиты) с изменяющимся в определённых пределах составом, но с постоянной структурой, относят к одному минеральному виду. Минералы, у которых небольшие изменения в химическом составе, некоторых свойствах (например, окраске) или морфологических особенностях не приводят к резким различиям в структуре (например, в разновидностях кварца – горном хрустале, аметисте, цитрине, халцедоне), называются Минеральными Разновидностями. Единичные кристаллы, зёрна и другие минеральные тела, отделённые друг от друга физическими поверхностями раздела, относятся к минеральным индивидам. Сростки минеральных индивидов образуют минеральный агрегат. В природе найдено и изучено около 2 500 минеральных видов и примерно столько же разновидностей. Ежегодно открывается около 30 новых минеральных видов. Большинство минералов представлено ионными структурами (смотрите Кристаллохимия). Менее распространены ковалентные и интерметаллические структуры. Молекулярные решётки в природе весьма редки (например, реальгар AsS, сера самородная, битумы и смолы). Реальные структуры минералов характеризуются наличием дефектов в кристаллах (вакансий, примесных и межузельных атомов или ионов) и дислокаций. Нередко в минералах возникают так называемые неупорядоченные структуры, характеризующиеся нарушением правильного порядка расположения ионов в решётке и тенденцией к их последующему перераспределению, направленному к повышению степени упорядоченности (например, в полевых шпатах). Отдельные структурные элементы кристаллической решётки минералов (слои, пакеты, цепочки и тому подобные) могут быть несколько смещены относительно друг друга при полном сохранении структуры внутри этих элементов. В результате возникают политипные модификации (политипы), характеризующиеся одинаковыми параметрами элементарной ячейки в двух направлениях и третьим – переменным. Политипы особенно часто появляются у слоистых минералов (например:- слюд, графита, молибденита, глинистых минералов). В отличие от образования полиморфных модификаций (смотрите Полиморфизм), переход одного политипа в другой происходит не скачкообразно, а постепенно и не сопровождается резким тепловым эффектом, что объясняет существование в природе при одинаковых термодинамических условиях нескольких политипных модификаций минералов. Если явление полиморфизма связано с изменениями температуры и давления, то политипия минералов, по-видимому, зависит в первую очередь от условий роста кристаллов. Изучение явлений упорядочения, структурных дефектов, политипии и других отклонений в строении реальных минералов от идеальных структур помогает расшифровать термодинамические условия образования минералов. Химический Состав, Формулы И Классификация:- Роль химических элементов в структуре минералов различна:- одни являются главными и определяют основной состав минералов; другие, будучи по свойствам и строению атомов (ионов) близки к главным, присутствуют в минералах преимущественно в виде изоморфных (смотрите Изоморфизм) примесей (например, Pd, Ge, In, Cd, Ga, Tl, Se, I, Br, Re, Rb, многие редкоземельные). Для химии минералов характерно резкое преобладание соединений переменного состава, представляющих однородные смешанные кристаллы (твёрдые растворы) – изоморфные ряды минералов. Этим, а также различной степенью упорядоченности структуры, определяются колебания физических и химических свойств внутри одного минерального вида:- например, плотности, твёрдости, цвета, показателя преломления, магнитной восприимчивости, температуры плавления и других. Сложность и недостаточное постоянство состава минералов определяются явлениями изоморфизма, наличием субмикроскопических включений, а также явлениями сорбции, которые имеют место при образовании минералов из коллоидных систем (например, урансодержащие опалы, лимониты, монтмориллониты и другие). Субмикроскопические включения в минералах могут возникать:- (а) вследствие захвата дисперсных примесей в процессе кристаллизации из расплава, раствора и других сред (например, газово-жидкие включения в кварце, включения гематита в полевом шпате); (б) при распаде твёрдых растворов вследствие изменения температурных

условий (образование пертитов у полевых шпатов, распад сложных сульфидов и сложных окислов); (в) при метамиктных превращениях; (г) явлениях замещения одного минерала другим или вторичных изменениях. Многие минералы (например, магнетит) постоянно содержат различные микровключения. В природе наиболее распространены минералы класса силикатов – около 25% от общего числа минералов; окислы и гидроокислы – около 12%; сульфиды и их аналоги составляют около 13%; фосфаты, арсенаты (ванадаты) – около 18%; прочие природные химические соединения – 32%. Земная кора на 92% сложена силикатами, окислами и гидроокислами. По типу химических соединений минералы подразделяются на простые тела (самородные элементы) и составные (бинарные и прочие). Помимо простых анионов S^{2-}, O^{2-}, OH^{-}, Cl^{-} и другие, в структурах часты комплексные солеобразующие анионные радикалы $(CO_3)^{2-}$, $(SiO_4)^{4-}$, $(PO_4)^{3-}$ и другие. В зависимости от состава простого или комплексного аниона среди минералов выделяют сульфиды и их аналоги, окислы, галогениды, соли кислородных кислот. В основу современной классификации минералов положены различия в типах химических соединений и кристаллических решёток. Состав минералов определённого структурного типа, а также закономерные его изменения при изоморфизме определяются строением и кристаллохимическими характеристиками слагающих атомов (ионов), их радиусами, координационными числами и типом химической связи. Конституция (состав и структура) минералов выражается кристаллохимическими формулами, в которых указываются:- (а) валентность иона (если присутствуют элементы в различной степени валентности); (б) комплексные анионы (в квадратных скобках), например, $(SiO_4)^{4-}$, $(AlO_4)^{5-}$; (в) изоморфные группы элементов, заключающиеся в круглые скобки и отделяющиеся друг от друга запятыми; при этом элементы, находящиеся в большем количестве, пишутся на первом месте; (г) дополнительные анионы OH^{-}, F^{-}, Cl^{-}, O^{2-} и другие, помещающиеся после анионного радикала; (д) молекулы воды в кристаллогидратах (в конце формулы, соединяются с ней через точку); (е) цеолитная или адсорбционная вода показывается также в конце формулы, пишется через точку и обозначается nH_2O; (ж) недостаток атомов в дефектных структурах отмечается буквой x; (з) если катионы в структуре минералов занимают различное положение, то в формуле они показываются раздельно, при этом координационное число их обозначается Римскими цифрами в показателе и справа от символа элемента. Примеры развёрнутого кристаллохимического написания формул минералов:- магнетит $Fe^{2+}\ Fe_2^{3+}\ O_4$; андалузит $Al^{VI}\ Al^{V}(SiO_4)O$; гипс $Ca(SO_4)x2H_2O$; пирротин $Fe_{1-x}\ S$, флогопит $K(Mg,\ Fe)_3\ (AlSi_3O_{10})\ (OH,F)_2$; опал SiO_2xnH_2O. Морфология Минералов определяется их внутренней структурой и условиями образования. Размер отдельных минеральных индивидов широко варьирует:- от 1–100 нм (коллоидные минералы) до 10 м (например, кристаллы сподумена в пегматитах). В зависимости от кристаллической структуры и условий роста возникают кристаллы минералов различного облика (габитуса) – изометрического (например, галит, галенит, сфалерит, оливин и другие), листоватого и чешуйчатого (например, молибденит, слюды, тальк), дощатого (например, барит), столбчатого и игольчатого (рутил, актинолит, турмалин). На некоторых кристаллах минералов наблюдается характерная штриховка, а также формы роста и растворения. Детально изучая морфологию минералов и скульптуру граней, то есть проводя кристалломорфологические исследования, можно воссоздать историю образования минеральных индивидов. Наряду с отдельными кристаллами минералов в природе образуются также сростки минералов, как закономерно ориентированные по отношению друг к другу (двойники, параллельные и эпитаксические сростки), так и без взаимной ориентации (минеральные агрегаты). По морфологии агрегатов выделяются друзы (щётки), дендриты, зернистые, плотные и землистые массы, оолиты и сферолиты, секреции и конкреции, различные натёчные агрегаты минералов, особенно характерные для минералов экзогенного происхождения. Изучение морфологии минеральных агрегатов составляет содержание особого раздела минералогии – онтогенического анализа минералов. Знание морфологических особенностей минералов помогает быстро их определять. Физические Свойства Минералов обусловлены кристаллической структурой и химическим составом. Вследствие изоморфизма, микронеоднородности, разупорядоченности, наличия дефектов и других особенностей в природных кристаллах минералов, свойства их обычно не являются строго постоянными. Физические свойства минералов подразделяют на скалярные (например, плотность) и векторные, имеющие различную величину в зависимости от кристаллографических направления (например, твёрдость, кристаллооптические свойства и другие). К физическим свойствам минералов, которые наряду с формами выделений служат основой их диагностики, относятся плотность, механические, оптические, люминесцентные, магнитные, электрические, термические свойства, радиоактивность. По плотности минералы подразделяются на:- лёгкие (до 2 500 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3)), средние (от 2 500 до 4 000 кг/м^3) – преобладающая масса минералов, тяжёлые (от 4 000 до 8 000 кг/м^3) и весьма тяжёлые (более 8 000 кг/м^3). Плотность минералов зависит от массы атомов или ионов, входящих в кристаллическую структуру, и характера их упаковки, а также от присутствия в минералах добавочных анионов (OH^{-}, F^{-} и других) и воды. Механические свойства включают твёрдость (смотрите Твёрдость Минералов), хрупкость, ковкость, спайность (смотрите Спайность Минералов), отдельность (смотрите Отдельность Минералов), излом, гибкость, упругость. При диагностике обычно определяется относительная твёрдость минералов в соответствии со Шкалой Мооса (или Шкалой Моса (The Mohs Scale); предложена Немецким учёным Карлем Фридрихем Кристианом Мосом (Carl Friedrich Christian Mohs; 1773–1839) в 1811). Спайность – весьма совершенная, совершенная, средняя (ясная), несовершенная (неясная) и весьма несовершенная – выражается в способности минерала раскалываться по определённым направлениям (параллельным сеткам кристаллической решётки с наибольшей ретикулярной плотностью атомов и наименьшей силой сцепления между ними). Излом (ровный ступенчатый, неровный, занозистый, раковистый и другие) характеризуют поверхности раскола минерала, произошедшего не по спайности. Оптические свойства (смотрите Кристаллооптика) – цвет минералов, блеск, степень прозрачности, светопреломление, светоотражение, плеохроизм – могут быть изучены на отдельных участках зёрен минерала с помощью оптической микроскопии в видимой, ультрафиолетовой и инфракрасной областях спектра. Блеск минералов (металлический, полуметаллический и неметаллический – алмазный, стеклянный, жирный, восковой, шелковистый, перламутровый и другие) обусловлен количеством отражаемого от поверхности минерала света и зависит от его показателя преломления. По прозрачности минералы разделяются на прозрачные, полупрозрачные, просвечивающие в тонких осколках и непрозрачные. Количественное определение светопреломления и светоотражения минералов возможно только под микроскопом, равно как и определение плеохроизма. Большинство других физических свойств минералов (люминесцентные, магнитные, электрические, радиоактивные и другие) рассматривается в специальных статьях (смотрите Люминесценция, Магнетизм, Пьезоэлектричество, Радиоактивные Минералы). В современной минералогии возникло и успешно развивается особое направление – физика минералов. Диагностика Минералов производится предварительно в полевых условиях главным образом по внешним физическим признакам – форме выделения и их окраске, облику и характеру симметрии кристаллов, цвету черты, блеску, спайности, излому и относительной твёрдости. С помощью магнитной стрелки компаса определяются ферромагнитные минералы (магнетит, пирротин). Карбонаты легко диагностируются по ‘вскипанию’ с HCl. Иногда используются качественные химические реакции. Существуют специальные определители, позволяющие по этим данным относить обнаруженный минерал к определённому минеральному виду. Многие минералы (например, глинистые) в полевых условиях диагностировать нельзя. В лабораторных условиях элементный состав минерала определяют методами классического химического анализа, а также эмиссионного или атомно-адсорбционного спектрохимического анализа. Прозрачные и просвечивающие минералы исследуют в проходящем свете с помощью поляризационного микроскопа, непрозрачные минералы изучают в отражённом свете на специальных микроскопах. Точная диагностика ряда минералов

производится с помощью Рентгенограмм. Тонкодисперсные минералы, которые показывают нечёткие линии на Рентгеновских порошкограммах (дебаеграммах или дифрактограммах), исследуют электронографическим методом под электронным микроскопом. Для быстрой диагностики некоторых люминесцирующих минералов (например, шеелита) применяют специальные приборы – люминоскопы. Для решения вопроса о форме вхождения воды в состав минерала используют термический анализ (дифференциальные кривые нагревания, кривые потери веса), инфракрасную спектроскопию, ядерный магнитный резонанс, а для определения формы вхождения элемента-примеси в состав минерала – Рентгеновский микроанализатор с электронным зондом, электронный парамагнитный резонанс; в некоторых случаях применяются люминесцентные и радиографический (для U и Th) методы. Явления структурного упорядочения минералов и политипии изучаются методами Рентгеновской дифрактометрии и электронографии. Условия Нахождения И Образования:- По распространённости в природе все минералы разделяют на породообразующие и рудообразующие (принимающие существенное участие в составе горных пород или руд), второстепенные, или акцессорные (при содержании не более 1%), редко встречающиеся и весьма редкие, обнаруженные только в единичных случаях. Такое разделение условно, поскольку минералы, чрезвычайно редко образующиеся в одних природных процессах, оказываются широко распространёнными в других геологических условиях. Каждый минерал имеет свою историю развития, возникая в конкретных геологических и физико-химических условиях вследствие определённых природных геохимических процессов. В своём развитии минерал проходит стадию зарождения, роста и изменения. Эволюция минеральных индивидов и агрегатов во времени, охватывающая все указанные стадии, объединена Советским учёным Дмитрием Павловичем Григорьевым (1909–2003) в 1961 под названием Онтогения Минералов. Зарождение минерала может происходить из различных по фазовому состоянию сред (расплава, раствора, газа) во взвешенном состоянии или на каком-нибудь субстрате. В процессе роста минерал изоморфно или механически захватывает примеси, находящиеся в минералообразующей среде (вследствие чего возникает зональное строение минерала), и жидкие, газово-жидкие и газовые включения самой среды. При изменении физико-химической обстановки (например, падение температуры, увеличение давления, приток новых растворов и так далее) могут происходить следующие явления:- (а) деформации, приводящие к механическому двойникованию, появлению дислокаций, мозаичного и блочного строения; (б) растворение минерала, о котором свидетельствуют специфические фигуры на гранях; (в) полиморфные превращения; (г) распад твёрдых растворов; (д) перекристаллизация; (е) процессы химического изменения, приводящие к замещению одних минералов другими. Если при этих замещениях сохраняется внешняя форма ранее существовавшего минерала, возникают псевдоморфозы (например, лимонита по пириту). Псевдоморфозы, у которых первичный и образующийся по нему вторичный минералы представлены полиморфными модификациями одного состава, называют параморфозами (например, сфалерита по вюртциту, графита по алмазу). Возникая вследствие различных реакций, любой минерал не встречается изолированно, а всегда сопровождается другими минералами. Эти минеральные ассоциации, закономерно образующиеся в ходе единого процесса, ограниченного в пространстве и во времени и протекающего в определенных физико-химических условиях, называются Парагенезисом Минералов или Парагенетическими Ассоциациями. Количество возможных устойчивых минералов в парагенетической ассоциации определяется минералогическим правилом фаз. Поскольку природные процессы протекают в условиях меняющихся температуры, давления и концентрации компонентов, то в ходе их развития одни парагенетические ассоциации минералов закономерно сменяются другими. Исследование возникающих ассоциаций минералов с помощью физико-химических диаграмм (состав – парагенезис) является основой парагенетического анализа, разработанного Советским учёным Дмитрием Сергеевичем Коржинским (1899–1985). Этот метод позволяет предсказывать нахождение минерала в той или иной ассоциации, а также выделять различные стадии процесса минералообразования. Минерал может встречаться на одном месторождении в разных парагенетических ассоциациях, то есть выделяться на разных стадиях. Такие разновременные выделения одного и того же минерала называются Генерациями. Являясь продуктом природных реакций, минерал причинно связан с образующей его средой, её фазовым состоянием и физико-химическими параметрами. Всё это отражается на составе и свойствах минерала, который приобретает на каждой стадии развития процесса минералообразования свои специфические типоморфные черты. Под типоморфизмом понимают сумму химических, структурных и физических признаков минерала, связанных причинно-следственными отношениями со средой, в которой минерал образовался. Типоморфными могут быть как сами минералы или их парагенезисы, так и отдельные их признаки. Типоморфные особенности минералов можно использовать для установления генезиса минералов, а также как поисковые признаки при геологоразведочных работах. Минералы возникают при эндогенных, экзогенных и метаморфогенных процессах. Современное понятие ‘Генезис Минералов’ включает характеристику ряда явлений, обусловливающих возникновение минералов, в том числе:- (а) химизм процесса минералообразования; (б) фазовое состояние среды минералообразования; (в) физико-химичские параметры системы, при которых происходило возникновение минералов (температура, давление, активность компонентов, кислородный потенциал, режим основности – кислотности); (г) механизм зарождения, роста и развития минерала, в частности способ его образования (свободная кристаллизация, метасоматическое развитие, перекристаллизация, раскристаллизация гелей и другие); (д) процессы последующего изменения минералов и явления метаморфизма; (е) источник вещества. Главнейшими путями определения генезиса минералов являются:- (а) наблюдения геологических условий нахождения минералов; (б) выявление типоморфных особенностей минералов; (в) парагенетический анализ; (г) онтогенические исследования; (д) изучение газово-жидких включений в минералах; (е) расчёты термодинамических характеристик природных реакций; (ж) определение термодинамических параметров по различным геотермометрам и геобарометрам; (з) изучение физико-химических систем; (и) экспериментальное моделирование возможных природных процессов образования минералов; (к) изучение изотопного состава минералов. Получение объективных количественных данных, характеризующих генезис минералов, позволяет восстанавливать геологические процессы и историю формирования месторождений полезных ископаемых и тем самым создать научную основу для их поисков, разведки и промышленной оценки. Применение:- Свойства минералов определяют области их применения в технике. Так, например, весьма твёрдые минералы (алмаз, корунд, гранаты и другие) применяются как абразивы; минералы с пьезоэлектрическими свойствами используются в радиоэлектронике и так далее. На различиях физических свойств минералов (главным образом плотности, упругих, магнитных, электрических, поверхностных, радиоактивных и других) основаны методы обогащения руд, а также геофизические методы разведки месторождений полезных ископаемых. В этой связи особо важное значение приобретает всестороннее изучение свойств и особенностей минералов. Большие перспективы открывает возможность направленного изменения свойств минералов путём ‘генерирования’ или ‘залечивания’ дефектов кристаллической решётки, что может быть осуществлено разными путями – механическим, акустическим (ультразвуковая обработка), термическим (нагреванием и последующим быстрым или медленным охлаждением), химическим (протравливанием, обработкой реагентами, способными ‘легировать’ поверхность минералов примесными ионами), радиационным (облучением Рентгеновскими и Гамма-лучами, потоками быстрых частиц и тому подобным). На современном этапе развития (1980-е) промышленность использует не более 15% всех известных минералов. Детальное изучение распространённости, состава и свойств минералов позволяет вовлекать в сферу практического применения всё новые минеральные виды, используя при этом почти все элементы Таблицы Менделеева,

заключённые в различных минералах в форме основных компонентов (руды чёрных, цветных, частично редких металлов) или элементов-примесей (рассеянные элементы). Широкое применение в оптике, радиоэлектронной технике, в электроэнергетике приобрели монокристаллы минералов и их синтетические аналоги. Некоторые минералы являются драгоценными и поделочными камнями. В число объектов изучения минералогов все шире вовлекаются минералы Луны, космических тел и минералы мантии Земли.

MINERAL SEAL OIL = МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ ТЮЛЕНЬЕ МАСЛО (или МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬ ТЮЛЕНЬЕГО ЖИРА) – Mineral Seal Oil is a distillation fraction between kerosene and gas oil, widely used as a solvent oil in gas adsorption processes, as a lubricant for the rolling of metal foil, and as a base oil in many specialty formulations. Mineral seal oil takes its name – not from any sealing function – but from the fact that it originally replaced oil derived from seal blubber for use as an illuminant for signal lamps and lighthouses. / получаемое из жира морских тюленей для использования в качестве осветительного средства сигнальных ламп и маяков.

MINERAL SPIRITS = МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЕ СПИРТЫ (или ЛИГРОИНЫ) – Mineral Spirits:- a petroleum derived solvent similar to gasoline, used primarily for thinning alkyd and other oil based coatings such as paint, stain, and varnish. / такие как краска, морилка, и лак. Под Лигроином понимается смесь углеводородов, фракция нефти, выкипающая в интервале температур 120–240 °C. Наполнитель жидкостных приборов, растворитель, топливо для тракторов. Посредством риформинга лигроин перерабатывают в высокооктановый бензин. Лигроин применяется как растворитель в лакокрасочной промышленности и наполнитель в жидкостных приборах. Тяжёлые лигроиновые фракции используются также как сырьё для получения высокооктановых бензинов риформингом и другими способами. Ранее лигроин употреблялся в качестве моторного топлива для тракторов.

MINER'S HEAD = ВТУЛКА–ГОЛОВКА МАЙНЁРА – Miner's Head is an accelerating head used on walking (or great) wheels. Miner's Head is an accelerating head with an additional pulley to increase the ratio. Wheel-heads made in Chesterfield were manufactured according to patents 1803 and 1810 owned by Amos Miner from upstate New York. Miner's 1810 patent gave him exclusive right to manufacture, or license the manufacture of, his wheels until 1824. After the expiration of the patent Chesterfield became the center of manufacturing wheel-heads in New England. / Эймэс Майнё (Amos Miner).

MIN GEN = XX – Min Gen (in electricity):- an emergency declaration for periods of light load.

MINGLED PILE = СМЕШАННЫЙ ВОРС – Mingled Pile:- terry loops of contrasting color appearing on the wrong side of the fabric. Note:- this defect is commonly caused by interference with the formation of individual pile loops, as the result of incorrect shedding, drawing-in, etc. / Смешанный Ворс (Mingled Pile):- порок ткани; махровые петли контрастного цвета, появляющиеся на изнанке ткани. Примечание:- этот порок обычно вызывается неправильной проборкой нитей основы.

MINI = МИНИ (или МАЛЫЙ) – In the futures trading, a term Mini refers to a futures contract that has a smaller contract size than an otherwise identical futures contract. / В торговле фьючерсами, относится к фьючерсному контракту, который имеет более меньший размер контракта, нежели тождественный фьючерсный контракт.

MINI–BRIDGE = МИНИМОСТ (или МАЛЫЙ ОТРЕЗОК) – Mini-Bridge:- cargo moving on one bill of lading from a foreign port through two US ports and to an inland destination. A joint rail/ocean movement between a US port and a foreign country.

MINIKIT TRIAL = ОПЫТ С МИНИНАБОРОМ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ С МИНИНАБОРОМ) – Minikit Trial is an extremely small trial with a small number of varieties tested in farmers' fields.

MINI LAND BRIDGE = С МАЛЫМ НАЗЕМНЫМ ОТРЕЗКОМ – An abbreviation for Mini Land Bridge (MLB) containers moving from a foreign country by vessel, and then sent to an inland point in the United States or elsewhere by land transportation (rail or truck). See also Land Bridge. An intermodal system for transporting containers by ocean and then by rail or motor to a port previously served as an all-water move, e.g., Hong Kong to New York over Seattle. Miniland Bridge is the process of taking inland cargo bound for export to the coast by rail and loading it directly to the ship. Cargo moves port to port via land; port to port via rail; port destination served overland by rail. / Обозначение . , например, .

MINIMUM ABSORBED DOSE = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ПОГЛОЩЁННАЯ ДОЗА – Minimum Absorbed Dose (Dmin) is the localized minimum absorbed dose within the process load. See also Absorbed Dose. / Смотрите также Поглощённая Доза (Absorbed Dose).

MINIMUM BID RATE = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – The Minimum Bid Rate is a minimum rate in the main refinancing operations. It is determined by the Governing Council, normally at the first meeting of each month. Minimum Bid Rate is the lower limit to the interest rates at which counterparties may submit bids in the variable rate tenders of the main refinancing operations. This is one of the Key ECB Interest Rates reflecting the stance of monetary policy. See also Key ECB Interest Rates. / Смотрите также Ключевые Процентные Ставки ЕЦБ (Key ECB Interest Rates).

MINIMUM BILL OF LADING = МАЛЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Minimum Bill Of Lading:- a clause in a Bill of lading which specifies the least charge that the carrier will make for issuing a lading. The charge may be a definite sum or the current charge per ton for any specified quantity. The least amount you can charge per individual Bill of Lading.

MINIMUM CARE = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ УХОД – Minimum Care is a term describing home laundering methods. Minimum care fabrics, garments, and household textile articles can be washed satisfactorily by normal home laundering methods and can be used or worn after light ironing. Light ironing denotes ironing without starching or dampening and with a relatively small expenditure of physical effort. / Стойкость ткани к стирке, к моли, плесени и так далее.

MINIMUM CHARGE = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР – Minimum Charge is the lowest charge that can be assessed to transport a shipment. The lowest amount which applies to the transport of a consignment, irrespective of weight or volume.

MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPERES = АМПЕР ПРИ МИНИМАЛЬНОМ ТОКЕ – Minimum Circuit Amperes (MCA) is the minimum current rating allowed for the wiring and circuit breaker or fuse protection for the equipment. It is used by the installer and electrician to size the branch circuit to feed the equipment.

MINIMUM PREMIUM = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – In insurance, Minimum Premium is the minimum amount that is payable to an insurer or reinsurer as a premium in respect of a insurance or, more commonly, reinsurance contract which provides for a deposit premium. The minimum premium may be the same as the deposit premium or a different figure. The smallest premium which an insurance company will accept for writing a particular policy or bond for a designated period.

MINIMUM PRICE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С МИНИМАЛЬНОЙ ЦЕНОЙ – Minimum Price Contract:- a hybrid commercial forward contract for agricultural products that includes a provision guaranteeing the person making delivery a minimum price for the product.

For agricultural commodities, these contracts became much more common with the introduction of exchange-traded options on futures contracts, which permit buyers to hedge the price risks associated with such contracts. Minimum Price Contract is a contract that establishes a minimum (floor) sale price while allowing the seller to capture a higher price if prices rise. Minimum Price Contract is an agreement in which a minimum sale price is established. During the contract period the producer is guaranteed either the current cash price or the minimum sale price previously established whichever is greater. In exchange for the minimum price guarantee the producer must pay a fee similar in size to an option premium. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Offer Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

MINIMUM PRICE FLUCTUATION = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ФЛУКТУАЦИЯ ЦЕНЫ (или МИНИМАЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕБАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Minimum Price Fluctuation is the minimum unit by which the price of an asset or an options premium can fluctuate per trade. Minimum Price Fluctuation is the smallest allowable increment of price movement possible in trading a given futures or option contract. Also known as Tick, or Tick Size. See also Point. / Наименьший возможный в торговле шаг в движении цены данного фьючерсного или опционного контракта. Известно также как Шаг (Tick) или Размер Шага (Tick Size). Смотрите также Пункт (Point).

MINIMUM RESERVE RATES = СТАВКИ МИНИМАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВА – Minimum Reserve Rates:- the minimum reserve is an interest-free minimum deposit that commercial banks are obliged to maintain with the central bank. The minium reserve is a monetary policy instrument that central banks have to control the commercial banks' demand for central bank money. It is specified as a percentage of the customers' deposits at the respective commercial bank. The money deposited with the central bank within the framework of the minimum reserve rate cannot be lent. / В настоящее время Минимальные Резервы – это часть банковских активов, которые любой коммерческий банк обязан хранить на счетах центрального банка. Минимальные резервы выполняют две основные функции. Во-первых, они как ликвидные резервы служат обеспечением обязательств коммерческих банков по депозитам их клиентов. Периодическим изменением нормы обязательных резервов центральный банк поддерживает степень ликвидности коммерческих банков на минимально допустимом уровне в зависимости от экономической ситуации. Во-вторых, минимальные резервы являются инструментом, используемым центральным банком для регулирования объёма денежной массы в стране.

MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENT = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ К МИНИМАЛЬНОМУ РЕЗЕРВУ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЕ К МИНИМУМУ РЕЗЕРВОВ) – Minimum Reserve Requirement is the obligation for credit institutions to keep a deposit with the central bank. The minimum reserve requirement for an individual institution is calculated as a percentage of the money deposited by the (nonbank) customers of this institution. The Eurosystem requires credit institutions to hold minimum reserves in accounts with the national central banks. Each credit institution must keep a certain percentage of some of its own customer deposits (as well as of some other bank liabilities) in a deposit account with the relevant national central bank on average over a reserve maintenance period of around one month. The Eurosystem pays a short-term interest rate on these accounts. The purpose of the minimum reserve system is to stabilize money market interest rates and create (or enlarge) a structural liquidity deficit in the banking system.

MINIMUM RESERVES = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Minimum Reserves:- the European Central Bank (ECB) requires credit institutions to hold compulsory deposits on accounts with the national central banks (NCBs):- these are called 'Minimum' or 'Required' Reserves. The amount of required reserves to be held by each institution is determined by its reserve base. In order to determine an institution's reserve requirement, the reserve base is multiplied by the reserve ratio. The ECB applies a uniform positive reserve ratio to most of the balance sheet items included in the reserve base. This reserve ratio was set at 2% at the start of Stage Three of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and is lowered to 1% from 18 January 2012. As noted above, the reserve requirement for each individual institution is calculated by applying the reserve ratio to the reserve base. Institutions have to deduct a uniform lump-sum allowance of EUR100 000 (€) from their reserve requirement. This allowance is designed to reduce the administrative costs arising from managing very small reserve requirements. In order to meet their reserve requirements, credit institutions have to hold balances on their current accounts with the NCBs. This means that compliance with minimum reserve requirements is determined on the basis of the average daily balances on the counterparties' reserve accounts over one reserve maintenance period. The Eurosystem aims to ensure that the minimum reserve system neither puts a burden on the banking system in the euro area nor hinders the efficient allocation of resources. For this reason, credit institutions' holdings of required reserves are remunerated. The remuneration corresponds to the marginal rate (weighted according to the number of calendar days) of the main refinancing operations during the reserve maintenance period. This rate is therefore very close to the short-term money market rates. The key functions of the minimum reserve system are to stabilise money market interest rates and to enlarge the structural liquidity shortage of the banking system (Source:- The Monetary Policy of the ECB. European Central Bank, Frankfurt 2004). Data on the amount of required minimum reserves and their fulfilment are published on page *42 of the statistical section of the Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank. Minimum Reserves:- minimum amount of funds which by law must be deposited by the banks with the note-issuing bank. Usually non-interest-bearing. The amount which must be deposited is, as a rule, calculated as a percentage of stipulated liability items. Minimum reserves restrict the credit-granting leeway of the banks and influence the money supply. Also known as Minimum Balances. See also Central Bank Powers. / В настоящее время Минимальные Резервы – это часть банковских активов, которые любой коммерческий банк обязан хранить на счетах центрального банка. Минимальные резервы выполняют две основные функции. Во-первых, они как ликвидные резервы служат обеспечением обязательств коммерческих банков по депозитам их клиентов. Периодическим изменением нормы обязательных резервов центральный банк поддерживает степень ликвидности коммерческих банков на минимально допустимом уровне в зависимости от экономической ситуации. Во-вторых, минимальные резервы являются инструментом, используемым центральным банком для регулирования объёма денежной массы в стране.

MINIMUM SAMPLE PORTION = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ МАССА ПРОБЫ – The Minimum Sample Portions allow inspectors to exercise judgment regarding sample sizes to be analyzed. This would be appropriate when reporting concentrations of factors that would not determine grade. However, minimum sample portions may also be used when the factor present has determined the grade, if the concentration is well within tolerance levels for that grade. Minimum portions may be used when the grade would not be altered by analysis of a larger sample.

MINIMUM STOCKING ORDER = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ ЗАКАЗ ТОВАРНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ – Minimum Stocking Order:- the smallest number of units that must be bought by a foreign entity to qualify as an export sales representative. Can also refer to the Dollar value of the purchase.

MINIMUM TICK = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ ШАГ – Minimum Tick is the smallest possible change in price to a security. Various regulations exist regarding what the minimum tick is for different securities, and which trades may occur on a tick. For example, until 2007, a short sale could not occur at the same price as the security's previous trade, when that price was itself a downtick from the trade before that. A minimum tick is also called a Trading Variation. See also Minimum Price Fluctuation, and Tick. Minimum Tick is smallest possible price movement of a security or contract. For example, equity options with premiums of 3 points and greater are traded in eighths of a point, while equity options with premiums less than 3 points may be quoted at sixteenth-of-a-point intervals. / Минимальное

изменение цены. Смотрите также Минимальная Флуктуация Цены или Минимальное Колебание Цены (Minimum Price Fluctuation).

MINIMUM TILLAGE = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ВСПАШКА (или МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) – Minimum Tillage is the least amount possible of cultivation or soil disturbance done to prepare a suitable seedbed. The main purposes of minimum tillage are to reduce tillage energy consumption, to conserve moisture, and to retain plant cover to minimize erosion. / Под Вспашкой понимается одновременное оборачивание, крошение и перемешивание почвы отвальными плугами, основной приём её обработки. Поддерживает рыхлость пахотного слоя, уничтожает сорняки, вредителей и возбудителей болезней. В районах с ветровой эрозией применяют также плоскорезную обработку почвы. Под Минимальной Обработкой Почвы понимается система обработки почвы, позволяющая сократить число проходов тракторов и сельскохозяйственных машин по полю и тем самым снизить энергетические затраты, уменьшить уплотнение и распыление пахотного слоя. Применяется на хорошо окультуренных почвах. Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

MINIMUM WAGE = МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ЗАРАБОТНАЯ ПЛАТА (или МИНИМУМ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ) – Minimum Wage is the lowest wage established by law that can be paid by an employer to a worker. / Минимальная Заработная Плата, устанавливаемая законом, которая может быть выплачена работодателем рабочему. Под Минимумом Заработной Платы понимается уровень заработной платы работника простого (неквалифицированного) труда. Он устанавливается государством в законодательном порядке, а также на основе соглашений между предпринимателями (работодателями) и профсоюзами.

MINIMUM WEIGHT = МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС – Shippers transport a specified Minimum Quantity (Minimum Weight) or more commonly publish volume rates on carload (rail) and truckload (motor carrier) quantities, Therefore, in inventory situations, the decision maker responsible for transporting goods should consider how the lower-volume rate affects total cost. In other words, in addition to considering storage (holding) cost and order or setup cost, the decision maker should consider how lower transportation costs affect total cost. Cost Relationships:- Sometimes the economic order quantity (EOQ) suggested by the basic model may be less than the quantity necessary for volume rate. We can adjust the model to consider the following cost relationships associated with shipping a volume larger than the one determined by the basic EOQ approach. (i) Increased inventory carrying cost for inventory in the warehouse:- the larger quantity required for the volume rate means a larger average inventory (1/2Q) and consequently and increased inventory carrying cost. (ii) Decreased order or setup costs:- the larger quantity will reduce the number of orders placed and the ordinary costs of order placement and/or order setup. (iii) Decreased transportation costs:- the larger quantity will reduce the cost per hundredweight of transpoting the goods, consequently lowering transportation costs. (iv) Decreased in-transit inventory carrying cost:- carload (CL) and truckload (TL) shipments usually have shorter transit times than less-then-carload (LCL) or less-then-truckload (LTL) shipments, and the faster time generally means a lower cost for inventory in transit. See also Mixed Shipments. Truckload is (TL) a quantity of freight weighing 20 000 pounds or more, or occupies one pup or more, or whose TL rate or rating is subject to a minimum weight of 20 000 pounds or more. Truckload (TL):- a shipment weighing the minimum weight or more. Carriers give a rate reduction for shipping a TL-size shipment. TL Class Rates – means Class rates with a stated minimum weight of 20 000 pounds or greater. Carload (CL):- rail service requiring shipper to meet minimum weight. The shipment weight the carrier's tariff specifies as the minimum weight required to use the TL or CL rate; the rate discount volume.

MINING = ДОБЫЧА (или РАЗРАБОТКА, или ГОРНОЕ ДЕЛО) – Mining is the extraction of economically important minerals and ores from the earth. US Mining is one of the most heavily-regulated industries in the world. The Mining Law of 1872 – which governs prospecting and mining for minerals like gold, copper, silver and lithium – led the United States to become a global leader in minerals mining, and helped advance innovations in energy, healthcare, manufacturing and defense technology. It is complemented by exhaustive modern federal and state environmental, ecological and reclamation laws and regulations to ensure that operations fully protect public health and safety, the environment, and wildlife. More than three dozen federal environmental laws and regulations govern the US mining industry – in addition to laws at the state and local level. Dozens of environmental and regulatory requirements ensure mining operations maintain the highest possible standards for safety and the environment. Given the applicability of the National Environmental Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, National Historic Preservation Act and other laws, including environmental standards in the text of the General Mining Law would create inconsistencies and uncertainty, while providing no additional environmental benefit. The National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the existing set of state and federal regulations are comprehensive and effective. Mining's contributions to the US economy are substantial. Unnecessary changes to the Mining Law of 1872 will impair US global competitiveness, depress employment, and reduce tax revenues at the federal and state level. The US mining industry directly and indirectly employs more than 1.5 million individuals paying in excess of USD95 billion in labor income. In 2017, domestic mining activity generated an estimated USD17 billion in federal, state and local taxes that supported direct, indirect and induced taxes of USD42 billion. The US mining industry pays between 40 to 50 percent of earnings in federal, state and local royalties, taxes and other fees to benefit the communities in which it works and the US federal government. US economy and national defense depend on a strong domestic mining industry, utilizing our nation's vast minerals reserves. Duplicative regulations and restrictions put critical US supply chains for the manufacturing, infrastructure and defense industrial sectors at risk. According to the US Geological Survey, the US is 100 percent import reliant for 18 minerals – 14 of which have been deemed 'critical' by the Secretaries of Defense and the Interior – and more than 50 percent import reliant for another 30 minerals. New mining operations are already either restricted or banned on more than half of all federally-owned public lands, and mining is not permitted in national parks, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, recreation areas and more. This means a significant percentage of our nation's mineral resources that reside on federal lands are already off limits. The current extensive environmental laws thoroughly protect land that remains open to mining. / Под Разработкой месторождений полезных ископаемых понимается система организационно-технических мероприятий по добыванию полезных ископаемых из недр. Осуществляют открытым способом (на земной поверхности или дне водоёма) и подземным (с помощью горных выработок или буровых скважин). Разработка месторождений полезных ископаемых, система организационно-технических мероприятий по добыванию полезного ископаемого из недр Земли. Различают разработку месторождений полезных ископаемых открытым и подземным способами. Открытыми горными работами извлекают твёрдые полезные ископаемые (смотрите Открытая Разработка Месторождений полезных ископаемых); по применяемой технике и методам ведения работ в особую группу выделяется разработка месторождений торфа. При подземной разработке месторождений добычные работы либо ведутся из подземных горных выработок (смотрите Подземная Разработка Полезных Ископаемых), либо извлечение полезных ископаемых осуществляется через скважины; последний способ применяется для добычи всех жидких и газообразных полезных ископаемых (смотрите Нефть и Природные Горючие Газы), а также твёрдых полезных ископаемых при воздействии на залежь одним из физико-химических методов (например, подземное растворение, подземное выщелачивание, скважинная гидродобыча, подземная газификация углей). Развивается направление, связанное с использованием микроорганизмов для добычи полезных ископаемых (смотрите Бактериальное Выщелачивание). Особое

место занимает разработка месторождений Мирового океана и извлечение полезных ископаемых из морской воды (смотрите Подводная Добыча полезных ископаемых). В начале 1970-х в мире ежегодно добывалось свыше 11 миллиардов тонн (т) твёрдых полезных ископаемых, около 3 миллиардов т нефти и около 1 000 миллиардов кубических метров ($м^3$) природного газа. Прирост мировой горной промышленности составляет не менее 4–5% в год; примерно каждые 15–18 лет объём добычи полезных ископаемых удваивается. В стоимостном выражении на разработку энергетического сырья приходится 72%, руд – 21%, нерудных ископаемых – 7%. Открытым способом в мире добывается около 60% металлических руд, 85% неметаллических руд, 100% нерудных полезных ископаемых и около 35% угля. Подземный способ разработки применяется для полезных ископаемых, залегающих на больших глубинах. Характерные особенности разработки твёрдых полезных ископаемых:- строительство высокопроизводительных горных предприятий (карьеры годовой мощностью десятки миллионов т полезного ископаемого, шахты и рудники – несколько миллионов т); отработка месторождений с низким содержанием полезного компонента; комплексное использование полезных ископаемых при разработке месторождения (например, использование вскрышных пород для строительной индустрии); переход на большие глубины (для карьеров – сотни метров (м), для рудников – несколько километров (км)); внедрение (на базе комплексной механизации и автоматизации) циклично-поточных и поточных схем ведения работ; улучшение производственных условий и техники безопасности; рекультивация земель и недр, нарушенных горными работами. При разработке нефтяных и газовых месторождений внедряются новые способы воздействия на продуктивные пласты с целью более полного извлечения полезного ископаемого из недр, автоматизированные системы добычи. О мировых минеральных ресурсах смотрите в статье Полезные Ископаемые. Под Горным Делом понимаются отрасли науки и техники, охватывающие комплекс процессов по извлечению (добыче) из недр Земли полезных ископаемых и их первичной переработке. Горное Дело, отрасли науки и техники, охватывающие процессы извлечения (добычи) из недр Земли полезных ископаемых (смотрите также Горная Наука и Горная Промышленность). На протяжении тысячелетий горное дело включало добычу только твёрдых полезных ископаемых (нерудные строительные материалы, руда и другие). Во 2-й половине XIX века начинает развиваться добыча нефти, в начале XX века – природного газа. Добыче полезных ископаемых предшествует их разведка (смотрите Разведка Месторождений полезных ископаемых), необходимая для определения запасов, качества руд и экономической целесообразности эксплуатации данного месторождения, производственной мощности горного предприятия, способов разработки месторождения. Всё более широкое применение получают геофизические методы разведки, развиваются геохимические поиски и микробиологическая разведка. Данные разведочных работ и пространственно-геометрических измерений изображаются на картах, планах, разрезах и графиках методами маркшейдерии и горной геометрии. (Примечание:- Маркшейдерия, от Немецких слов Markscheider (Маркшейдер), от Mark, означающее Граница, и Scheiden, означающее Разделять, отрасль горной науки и техники, предметом которой является изучение на основе натурных измерений и последующих геометрических построений структуры месторождения, формы и размеров тел полезного ископаемого в недрах, размещения в них полезных и вредных (для технологии переработки) компонентов, свойств вмещающих пород, пространственного расположения выработок, процессов деформации пород и земной поверхности в связи с горными работами, а также отражение динамики производственного процесса горного предприятия. Работы выполняются с помощью маркшейдерских приборов.) Когда выявлены достаточные запасы полезного ископаемого, а также техническая и экономическая целесообразность его использования, приступают на основе предварительно составленного проекта к разработке месторождения. Для этого проводится по определённому плану сеть подземных или открытых горных выработок или бурятся скважины; для вскрытия месторождения строятся необходимые надземные и подземные сооружения. Правила технической эксплуатации шахт требуют, чтобы из подземных выработок было не менее двух выходов на земную поверхность:- по одному из них поступает свежий воздух, по другому выходит отработанный. Такими выходами обычно являются вскрывающие месторождение и соединённые между собой выработки:- вертикальные или наклонные шахтные стволы, штольни. Глубина вертикальных стволов превышает в некоторых случаях 2 000 метров (м). Способы проходки стволов, как и других горных выработок, зависят от характера и обводнённости пересекаемых ими пород. По мере выемки породы стенки горных выработок крепятся для предотвращения их обрушения (смотрите Крепление Горных Выработок). После того как месторождение вскрыто, проводят выработки по полезному ископаемому, назначение которых – подготовить месторождение к очистным работам (так называемые Подготовительные Работы). После проведения подготовительных выработок приступают к очистным работам для извлечения полезного ископаемого. Забои для производства очистных работ носят название Очистных Забоев, а выработки, образующиеся при этом, – Очистных Выработок. Установленный для данных естественно-геологических и технико-экономических условий порядок проведения во времени и пространстве подготовительных и очистных работ называется Системой Разработки Месторождения. Проходка подготовительных выработок и очистные работы по добыче полезных ископаемых производятся, как правило, машинами:- буровыми, породопогрузочными, комбайнами и другими. Добытое полезное ископаемое доставляется от очистного забоя к земной поверхности рудничным транспортом:- транспортировка грузов и людей по шахтному стволу осуществляется шахтным подъёмом. Все подземные горные выработки снабжаются свежим воздухом (смотрите Проветривание Шахты, Рудничная Атмосфера). В подземных выработках устанавливается стационарное электрическое освещение, а рабочим выдаются переносные рудничные лампы. Скопляющаяся в подземных выработках вода постоянно удаляется системой рудничного водоотлива. Специальные службы следят за правильностью и безопасностью подземных работ (смотрите Государственный Горнотехнический Надзор), принимают меры для предотвращения и ликвидации пожаров, аварий, катастроф и их последствий (смотрите Горноспасательное Дело). Начало горного дела относится к ранней стадии развития человеческого общества. В период родового строя для подземной добычи кремния проводились горные выработки, иногда с деревянным креплением. Для горных работ применялись каменные орудия и кайлы из Оленьего рога. В рабовладельческом обществе начинается систематическая разработка медных и оловянных руд, добыча золота и серебра (смотрите Благородные Металлы). На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) обнаружены следы древних рудников периода бронзового века. В Центральной Европе от этого периода остались выработки со следами крепления, лестниц и тому подобного. Задолго до Нашей Эры горное дело существовало в Китае, Японии, странах Американского континента. Главным фактором развития производительных сил в античном обществе стало освоение производства железа. На горных работах использовался труд огромного числа рабов и осуждённых преступников. Крупную экономическую роль играло горное дело в Древнем Риме конца республики и эпохи империй (I век до Нашей Эры – III век Нашей Эры). С развитием феодальных отношений в горном деле происходят значительные сдвиги. В XI–XIII веках начинается широкое развитие горного дела в Центральной Европе, возникает пока ещё ручное бурение горных пород. Важные усовершенствования в горном деле были сделаны в Европе в XV–XVI веках. Применение Конного привода и водяного колеса для рудничного подъёма, а также для водоотливных устройств позволило вести горные работы на глубине до 150 метров (м). Появляются взрывные работы, которые начинают вытеснять огневой способ разрушения. Вводится мокрое обогащение, что позволяет вести разработку сравнительно бедных руд. В 1512 в Саксонии была выдана привилегия на мокрую толчею. В это время в рудниках начинают устраивать деревянные настилы для перемещения по ним тележек с полезным ископаемым. Появляются первые горные училища и руководства по горному делу (‘О Горном Деле и Металлургии...’ Немецкого учёного,

одного из основоположников минералогии Георгия Агриколы (Georgius Agricola; настоящее имя Геок Бауа (Georg Bauer); 1494–1955) в 1556). В горном деле раньше, чем в других отраслях промышленности, нашли применение паровые машины, первоначально для откачивания воды – атмосферный двигатель (atmospheric engine) (Английский изобретатель Томэс Ньюкэмэн (Thomas Newcomen; 1664–1729) в 1712), затем и для рудничного подъёма. С эпохи промышленного переворота (конец XVIII – начало XIX веков) осуществляется переход к широкому применению в горном деле машин. В 1815 Англичанин Сэр Хампфри Дэйви (Sir Humphry Davy; 1778–1829) изобретает безопасную рудничную лампу – Лампу Дэйви (The Davy Lamp). Совершенствуется техника бурения, всё шире применяются взрывчатые вещества, вводится рельсовая откатка с конной тягой. В 1830-х начинают применять стальные канаты для рудничного подъёма и откатки. В середине 1850-х появляются первые работоспособные врубовые машины. Условия развития горного дела вновь изменяются в конце XIX – начале XX веков в связи с огромным увеличением спроса на полезные ископаемые. Интенсивно развивается техника проходки стволов шахт (смотрите Стволопроходческий Агрегат). Усовершенствованные методы проходки, вентиляции и водоотлива позволяют увеличить глубину разработок до 1 000 м, иногда – до 2 000 м. Создаются высокопроизводительные системы разработки угольных и рудных месторождений (смотрите Подземная Разработка). Вводится электрический привод для подъёмных машин, насосов, вентиляторов, электрифицируется рудничный транспорт, осуществляется механизация зарубки с помощью врубовых машин, широко применяются отбойные молотки, работающие сжатым воздухом. Возникают самостоятельные научно-технические дисциплины, занимающиеся вопросами добычи отдельных видов полезных ископаемых:- угля, руд, нефти, торфа и так далее. Важнейшими задачами, стоявшими перед горным делом в бывшем СССР, являлись рациональное использование недр, значительное повышение экономической эффективности и улучшение условий труда в этой самой тяжёлой и опасной области его массового применения. Велись интенсивные поиски новых систем разработки месторождений, более мощных средств механизации, применения автоматизации и построения технологии добычи по принципу поточного производства. В угольных шахтах всё больше механизируются отбойка и погрузка угля; погрузку угля и породы в подготовительных выработках производят горными комбайнами и погрузочными машинами. Механизируются отбойка и погрузка также при добыче руд. Постепенно расширяется применение автоматизации и дистанционного управления машинами и механизмами. Внедряются в промышленную практику металлическая крепь (взамен деревянной) и передвижная механизированная крепь (смотрите Горная Крепь). Наблюдается стремление всемерно сокращать разбросанность горных работ и форсировать выемку в относительно ограниченном числе забоев. В связи с этим вводятся в строй шахты большой производительности и сверхмощные. Повышение эффективности горного дела осуществляется преимущественно за счёт более широкого внедрения способов открытой разработки месторождений. При открытом способе разработки производительность труда выше, чем на шахтах, в 7–10 раз и более, себестоимость добычи значительно ниже. Во 2-й половине 1950-х в угольной промышленности добыча открытым способом резко увеличивается. За период с 1913 по 1968 относительный удельный вес добычи угля в карьерах возрос в общем мировом балансе с 6 до 30%. В бывшем СССР в 1968 в карьерах было добыто 25% угля (об открытых горных работах смотрите также Гидромеханизация, Дражная Разработка, и Торфодобыча). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) доля открытого способа добычи составляла (в 1969):- по железной руде 77%, рудам цветных металлов 64%, марганцевым 56.4%, горнохимическим 46.6%, неметаллическим ископаемым и строительным материалам 100%. Большие успехи достигнуты в изучении физических свойств горных пород, позволяющие находить оптимальные решения в конструировании породоразрушающих машин и инструментов, а также в методах переработки полезных ископаемых (смотрите Обогащение Полезных Ископаемых). Продолжаются теоретические и опытные работы в областях горного дела, открывающих перспективу добычи ископаемых без работы людей под землёй, методами геотехнологии, а также добычи полезных ископаемых с морского дна (смотрите Подводная Добыча полезных ископаемых). Неизмеримо возросли, особенно за десятилетие 1960–70, способы добычи жидких и газообразных полезных ископаемых, занимавших (в 1969) около 60% в топливном балансе бывшего СССР. Развитие добычи этих полезных ископаемых было тесно связано с развитием техники бурения скважин (смотрите Бурение). В связи с большой спецификой разработки месторождений нефти и природного газа эти вопросы освещены в статьях Нефть и Природные Горючие Газы. Разработка нефтяных месторождений ведётся на больших глубинах с искусственным воздействием на пласт (например, заводнением), в акваториях морей. В газовой промышленности бывшего СССР создавались мощные газовые промыслы с ежегодной добычей 75–100 миллиардов кубических метров ($м^3$) и строительство магистральных газопроводов больших диаметров (смотрите Газопровод).

MINING FEASIBILITY STUDY = ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОСУЩЕСТВИМОСТИ (или ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ) ДОБЫЧИ (или РАЗРАБОТКИ) – Mining Feasibility Study:- an assessment of the economic viability of a potential mining project.

MINISKIRT = МИНИЮБКА – Miniskirt is a woman's short skirt with the hemline several inches above the knee.

MINI–TENDERS = МАЛЫЕ КОНКУРСЫ (или МИНИ–КОНКУРСЫ) – Mini-Tender is a tender offers for less than 5 percent of a company's stock. Mini-tender offers typically do not provide the same disclosure and procedural protection that larger, traditional tender offers provide.

MINITUBER = МИНИКЛУБЕНЬ – Minituber is a small tuber produced under greenhouse conditions on a small potato plant generated by micropropagation. Minituber is a tuber produced in a protected environment from pathogen-free parent material. / разведение или распространение (propagation).

MINIVER = XX (или ГОРНОСТАЕВЫЙ МЕХ, или БЕЛИЧИЙ МЕХ) – Miniver is a white fur worn originally by medieval nobles and used chiefly for robes of state.

MIN/MAX = МИН/МАКС – Min/Max:- a zero cost collar-style hedging strategy whereby a client sells one option in exchange for another. In bullion markets, primarily used by producers who grant call options in exchange for put options – in this case, the structure guarantees that the client will receive a minimum pre-determined price in exchange for a possible opportunity loss if the actual price at maturity is above a maximum level, as determined by the strike price of the call option granted.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN EXCHANGE, INC. = МИННЕАПОЛИСКАЯ БИРЖА ЗЕРНА, ИНК. – The Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Inc. (MGEX) is a commodity exchange located in Minneapolis, State of Minnesota (MN), the United States of America. It is the world's largest market for Hard Red Spring Wheat futures and options trading. It was established as the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in 1881 as an organization designed to promote trade in grains and to prevent abuses. In 1947, it became the MGEX; originally named the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange Buildings were renamed in 1947. Since its inception in 1881, MGEX has been the principal market for Hard Red Spring Wheat (HRSW) – first as a cash market, then futures and options. Millers, exporters, elevators, farmers and speculators look to MGEX when they trade HRSW wheat – and with good reason. Known for its stable and reliable trading environment, MGEX has a reputation as a good place to do business. It offers the liquidity, the product line and the oversight to ensure fair and accurate trading for all its participants. In addition to our flagship HRSW contract, MGEX also offers the Apple Juice Concentrate (AJC) contract as well as index-based contracts. Index futures and options contracts are offered on

hard red spring wheat (HRSI), hard red winter wheat (HRWI), soft red winter wheat (SRWI), corn (NCI) and soybeans (NSI). These indexes are calculated daily by DTN, an Omaha-based electronic commerce and information services company.

MINOR = НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИЙ – Minor is a person who is under the age of legal competence; a person under the age of majority. / Несовершеннолетние, лица, не достигшие возраста, с которым закон связывает наступление дееспособности. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) несовершеннолетними считались лица, не достигшие 18 лет. Законные интересы несовершеннолетних полностью или частично осуществляют их родители, иные законные представители, опекуны, попечители. В уголовном процессе установлен особый порядок рассмотрения дел о несовершеннолетних, обеспечивающий наиболее тщательное их расследование.

MINOR CERVICAL TRAUMA = НЕЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ШЕЙНАЯ ТРАВМА – Minor Cervical Traume:- a rise in cervical injury claims was first noted in 1999. Some countries reported many problems whereas others had no difficulties. Faced with this imbalance and in the absence of objective conclusions in this field, the Comité Européen des Assurances (CEA) and the Association for the Study and Compensation of Bodily Injury (Association pour l'Étude de la Réparation du Dommage Corporel (AREDOC) in France) jointly began a comparative study on claims involving cervical spinal injuries. In order to analyse the possible after-effects of phenomena with no initial detectable injury, a minor or benign cervical trauma may be defined as a lesion of the cervical spine, caused by acceleration-deceleration mechanisms (due for example to pronounced extension and/or flexion more or less accompanied by torsion), without neurological complications and without affecting the osseous, nervous or ligamentary-disc structures, which may lead to painful symptoms when at rest or during movement and be accompanied by reduced mobility of the cervical spine. / Комите Эропеэнн дэ Ассюранс (Сэ.Ё.А.; Comité Européen des Assurances (CEA)) и Асосьясьё пур л'Этюд дё ля Репарасьё дю Домаж Корпорэль (АРЭДОК; Association pour l'Étude de la Réparation du Dommage Corporel (AREDOC)). скучиванием (torsion).

MINOR GENES = МАЛЫЕ ГЕНЫ (или НЕЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ГЕНЫ) – Minor Genes are genes which individually produce very little effect, but may produce marked effect in combination.

MINORITY INTEREST = МИНОРИТАРНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ (или МИНОРИТАРНЫЙ ПАКЕТ) – Minority Interest:- shareholding that does not give the holder control of a company, i.e. a holding of less than 50%. See also Controlling Interest, and Majority Interest. / Миноритарный Процент – 'подчинённый интерес'; пакет акций, не являющийся контрольным. Долевое участие акционеров, которые все вместе владеют менее чем половиной акций компании. В консолидированном бухгалтерском балансе компании так обозначаются филиалы, которые не находятся в её полной собственности; пакет акций, не являющийся контрольным, отражается как отдельный счёт капитала или как обязательства с неограниченным сроком. Доходы по пакету акций, не являющемуся контрольным, вычитаются в отчёте о доходах при подсчёте чистого консолидированного дохода.

MINOR METALS = ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ – Minor Metals can be defined as metals that are by-products of other metals according to the London Metal Exchange (LME). Additional criteria has been formulated to define minor metals. Minor metals are used in many end-use applications:- rechargeable batteries, lasers, high temperature alloys, electronics, optics, etc. Minor metals include cobalt (cathodes for rechargeable batteries), molybdenum (heating), lithium (batteries), magnesium, manganese, silicon (photovoltaic solar cells), titanium, tungsten, zirconium, and rare earth elements, among others. A complete list of minor metals can be found here. Cobalt (99.3% cobalt and higher) and molybdenum (60% molybdenum +/–5% in molybdenum contained in roasted molybdenum concentrates, RMC) are currently traded at the LME.

MINORS = МЕЛЬЧАК (или МЕЛЮЗГА, или ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ, или МИНОРИТАРИИ) – (1) Minors:- lesser or smaller in amount, extent, or size.

(2) Lesser in importance, rank, or stature:- a minor politician. / Термин может быть использован в качестве жаргона для обозначения мелких компаний, второстепенных валют и тому подобного.

MINT = МОНЕТНЫЙ ДВОР – The Mint is a place where coins of a country are manufactured under government authority. Today, United States Mint facilities in Philadelphia and Denver produce all US circulating coins. See also Coin. The Mint is the place where money is coined by the public authority. / Смотрите также Монета (Coin). Монетный Двор это то место, где государственные власти чеканят деньги. Под Монетным Двором понимается предприятие по чеканке монет, изготовлению медалей, орденов и других государственных металлических знаков отличия. Монетный Двор – государственное предприятие, занимающееся чеканкой монет и изготовлением орденов, медалей и других государственных металлических знаков отличия, а также различных чеканочных и штамповочных изделий из металла с применением золочения, серебрения и ювелирных эмалей. Монетные дворы возникают с образованием национальных государств, когда чеканка монет становится государственной монополией. В России первый Казённый Монетный Двор возник в 1534 в Москве. В 1724 был основан Монетный Двор в Петербурге; с 1876 он стал единственным в стране. В Англии в конце XII века был создан Монетный Двор в Лондоне, в США – в 1792 Монетный Двор в Филадельфии. В первые годы после Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции чеканка монет не производилась. На Монетном Дворе в Ленинграде (бывшем Петрограде) до 1921 изготовлялись ордена и юбилейные медали. С Августа 1921 началась чеканка серебряной, с 1924 медной, а затем бронзовой и никелевой, с 1961 латунной и нейзильберовой монет. Ленинградский Монетный Двор чеканил разменную монету образца 1961. Организованный в 1942 Монетный Двор в Москве изготовливал ордена и медали СССР, знаки отличия и другие изделия из драгоценных металлов.

MINTED COINS = ОТЧЕКАНЕННЫЕ МОНЕТЫ – Minted Coins are pieces of metal that are minted at the instruction of the state and that serve or have served as legal tender.

MINUTES = ПРОТОКОЛЫ (СОБРАНИЙ УЧРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ) – In the United States, the Minutes or the Corporate Minutes are the written record of transactions taken or authorized by the board of directors or shareholders. These are usually kept in the corporate minute book in diary fashion.

MIP = MONTHLY INCOME PREFERRED SECURITY

MIRAID = MARITIME INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MIRROR VELVET = ЗЕРКАЛЬНЫЙ БАРХАТ – Mirror Velvet is a velvet with the pile pressed flat to impart a shimmering appearance. / Зеркальный Бархат – бархат с прессованным ворсом.

MIS = MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

MISALIGNED CLOSURE = НЕВЫРОВНЕННАЯ В ЛИНИЮ ЗАСТЁЖКА – Misaligned Closure:- closure components do not line up. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

MISALIGNED SEAM = НЕВЫРОВНЕННЫЙ В ЛИНИЮ ШОВ – Misaligned Seam:- where seams do not line up or cross specified point. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

MISC = MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS = ПРОЧИЕ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТЫ – Miscellaneous Petroleum Products are all finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere, for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils. / Все конечные нефтепродукты, неклассифицированные где-либо ещё, например, петролатум (petrolatum), побочная продукция очистки, идущая на смазывание (ароматические экстракты (aromatic extracts) и смолы (tars)), абсорбционные масла (absorption oils), топливо для прямоточных воздушно-реативных двигателей (ram-jet fuel), нефтяные ракетные топлива (petroleum rocket fuels), различные запасы сырья для производства синтетического газа (synthetic natural gas feedstocks), и особые масла (specialty oils).

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE ORDER = ОРДЕР РАЗНЫХ СБОРОВ (или КВИТАНЦИЯ РАЗНЫХ СБОРОВ) – Miscellaneous Charge Order is a document issued by a carrier or his agent requesting the issue of an appropriate passenger ticket and baggage check or revision of services to the person named in such document. / пассажирского билета и багажной квитанции .

MISCIBLE = СМЕШИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или СОВМЕСТИМОЕ) – Miscible:- capable of being mixed in any concentration without separation of phases, e.g., water and ethyl alcohol are miscible.

MISCLIP = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ КЛУП (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПОДРЕЗКА) – Misclip:- xxxxx. Fabrics Defect. See also Scalloped Selvage.

MISDIRECTED NAPPING = ВОРСОВАНИЕ (или РАТИНИРОВАНИЕ) НЕ В ДОЛЖНОМ НАПРАВЛЕНИИ – (1) Misdirected Napping:- patterns not marked in same direction on napped fabrics. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / в том же направлении на начёсных тканях (тканях с начёсом). Порок или дефект раскроя.

(2) Misdirected Napping:- air pockets not removed. Napped material reversed in spreading. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MISDRAW = XX (или ПОМЕХА) – Misdraw or Wrong Draft or Wrong Draw:- warp yarns that do not conform to the required draft plan. Note:- this defect is caused by yarns being drawn into the heald wires in the wrong sequence. See also Wrong Draw. Defect Name:- Misdraw (Color). Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- Misdraw (Color):- This is usually the result of an end being threaded or drawn into the wrong guide bar. It may also result from mixing yarn. In some instances, it can be traced to a creeling error in warping, causing an end to appear out of position on the warp beam. Severity:- Major. Fabrics defect. Misdraw (Color):- in woven fabrics the drawing of colored yarns through the loom harness contrary to the color pattern and/or design weave is termed as misdraw. In case of warp knits misdraw is the drawing of colored yarns through the guide bars contrary to the pattern design. / Помеха – ошибка проборщика или ткача при проборке. Неверная Проборка; Неправильная Проборка; Неправильно Пробранные В Ремизы Нити Основы (Misdraw; Wrong Draft; Wrong Draw):- порок основы; нити основы, которые пробраны в ремиз не в соответствии с рисунком проборки. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной проборкой основных нитей.

MISLOCATED REINFORCEMENT = ОШИБОЧНО РАЗМЕЩЁННОЕ УСИЛЕНИЕ – Mislocated Reinforcement:- where bartack or brad not in proper location. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

MISMATCHED BAND ENDS = ОШИБОЧНО СПАРЕННЫЕ КОНЦЫ ЛЕНТ – Mismatched Band Ends:- usually caused by the use of two different sizes or shades of bands. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект.

MISMATCHED PLAIDS = XX ПЛЕДЫ – Mismatched Plaids:- marker did not block component parts to match; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MISMATCHING = ОШИБОЧНОЕ СПАРИВАНИЕ – Mismatching is an error during annealing of primer to template or probe to target, caused by low stringency.

MISMATCHING PLAIDS = НЕВЕРНО ПОДОГНАННЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ШОТЛАНДКИ – Mismatching Plaids:- material spread too loose or too tight, causing plaid lines to run diagonally or bow. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя. Шотландка – клетчатая ткань.

MISMESHED AND UNMESHED COIL = ОШИБОЧНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЙ И НЕЗАЦЕПЛЁННЫЙ ВИТОК – Mismeshed and Unmeshed Coil:- unmeshed chain below the slider, except when caused by inadvertent coil damage, can be re-engaged by operation of the slider over the disengaged portion. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Coil Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MISMESHED AND UNMESHED TEETH = ОШИБОЧНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЙ И НЕЗАЦЕПЛЁННЫЙ ЗУБ – Mismeshed and Unmeshed Teeth:- readily visible, particularly in large sizes. Usually results in inoperable zipper. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

MISPICK = ПРОЛЁТ (или ПРОМЁТКА, или НЕДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ, или ПОДНЫРКА) – Mispicks:- missing filling picks in the material which have not been cast all the way through the shed of the loom or have become broken in the loom shed; failing to interlace in the proper manner with warp because of some mechanical defect in weaving. One of the commonest defects encountered in weaving. Mispick is a flaw in the texture of the cloth, consisting of irregular crossings of the warp and filling; caused by the imperfect shed in the loom. Mispick:- incorrect weft insertion. Woven fabric defect. Mispick is a weaving defect in which a pick is improperly interlaced, resulting in a break in the weave pattern. Mispicks can result from starting the loom on the incorrect pick after a pick-out. Mispick:- a pick not properly interlaced. Mispick:- in woven fabrics, a pick not properly interlaced which causes a break in the weave pattern. Synonym:- Wrong Pick. See also Double Pick. Mispick:- a defect in woven fabric caused by a missing or out-ofsequence yarn. (1) Defect Name:- Mispick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives; and Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Mispick:- This is the result of one pick missing from the fabric. This mispick looks identical to a coarse pick. This is because in a plain weave when one pick is missing, the picks on either side come together in the same shed. Close examination of a spun-yarn fabric will show the two separate yarns; however, in a filament fabric, the two merge and appear as one coarse yarn. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Mispick. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives; Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed; and Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Mispick:- This defect is the result of one pick of filling missing from the fabric. The appearance of this defect is affected by the weave. Severity:- Major. / :- уточные поперечные нити в материале, . неправильная прокладка утка. Порок или дефект ткачества. Пролёты в одну уточную прокидку. Размер порока – за каждое место. Подныркы не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Поднырками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев,

несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое. Подныpка (Mispick):- дефект, в виде одной или нескольких нитей утка, неправильно перекрывающих нити основы. Примечание:- этот дефект вызван неправильной последовательностью прокладки уточной нити. Подныpка (mispick):- порок утка в виде одной или нескольких нитей утка, неправильно перекрывающих нити основы. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной последовательностью прокладки уточной нити.

MISPLACED = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО РАЗМЕЩЁННОЕ (или СМЕЩЁННОЕ) – Misplaced:- this may be due to operator error or lack of proper positioning gauges. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Buttons, Snap Fasteners, Rivets and Burrs. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

MISPLACED COMPONENT = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЙ (или СМЕЩЁННЫЙ) КОМПОНЕНТ – Misplaced Component:- where part not positioned according to specifications. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

MISPLACED PIECE RATE TICKETS OR BUNDLE MEMBERS = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫЕ ПОШТУЧНЫЕ (или СДЕЛЬНЫЕ) ЯРЛЫКИ (или КАРТОЧКИ) ИЛИ НАБОРНЫЕ (или ПАКЕТНЫЕ, или ГРУППОВЫЕ) ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ (или ЗВЕНЬЯ) – Misplaced Piece Rate Tickets or Bundle Members:- attached to, or marked on, wrong bundles, causing mixed sizes or/and shades. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Ticket = Ярлык на пачке кроя. Порок или дефект раскроя.

MISPLACED TEETH = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЕ (или СМЕЩЁННЫЕ) ЗУБЬЯ – Misplaced Teeth:- this refers to a tooth being out of position, and occasionally may involve two or three teeth. Seriousness ranges from trifling to almost as serious as a missing tooth, depending upon degree of misplacement and general design of zipper. By the latter, we refer, as an example, to a tooth that is symmetrical, being less prone to damage in this type of defect than is a nonsymmetrical tooth. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

MISPRINT = СБИТЫЙ РИСУНОК (или РАСТРАФ РИСУНКА, или ЩЕЛЧОК) – Misprint:- in printed fabric, colors or patterns, or both, either missed, or partially missed, or incorrectly positioned relative to each other. Fabrics defect. Misprint:- in printed fabrics, either missed, or partially missed, or incorrectly positioned relative to each other. / Под Сбитым Рисунком понимается местный порок в виде нарушения структуры рисунка или цвета нитей. Сбитый Рисунок не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Сбитым Рисунком или Разом (Раз) понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда по всей ширине ткани нарушен рисунок переплетения, появляется при разладках каретки или при пуске станка без предварительного отыскания раза. Растраф Рисунка:- местный порок ткани, заключающийся в смещении отдельных деталей рисунка на ткани. Растраф Рисунка. Размер порока – по всему куску. Во II группе порок оценивается для гладкокрашеных и набивных тканей, предназначенных для корсетных изделий, женского и постельного белья и махровых тканей. Щелчок от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Щелчок – небольшой окрашенный участок набивной ткани различной формы. Под Непропечатанным Рисунком понимается распространённый порок, выраженный в виде отсутствия в некоторых местах изображения деталей рисунка или нечётком изображении рисунка.

MISREGISTER = СБИТЫЙ РИСУНОК (или РАСТРАФ РИСУНКА, или ЩЕЛЧОК) – Misregister:- in printed fabric, colors or patterns not correctly positioned. Compare Misprint. Fabrics defect. Misregister, out of register:- in a printed fabric, colors not correctly positioned with respect to each other. Note:- this defect is often caused by printing rollers or screens not being synchronized. / Местный порок ткани, представляющий собой Сбитый Рисунок на ткани из-за неточного изготовления рисунка на шаблонах или неправильной установки шаблона на печатной машине. Под Сбитым Рисунком понимается местный порок в виде нарушения структуры рисунка или цвета нитей. Сбитый Рисунок не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Сбитым Рисунком или Разом (Раз) понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда по всей ширине ткани нарушен рисунок переплетения, появляется при разладках каретки или при пуске станка без предварительного отыскания раза. Растраф Рисунка:- местный порок ткани, заключающийся в смещении отдельных деталей рисунка на ткани. Растраф Рисунка. Размер порока – по всему куску. Во II группе порок оценивается для гладкокрашеных и набивных тканей, предназначенных для корсетных изделий, женского и постельного белья и махровых тканей. Щелчок от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Щелчок – небольшой окрашенный участок набивной ткани различной формы. Сбитый Рисунок (Misregister):- порок заключительной отделки в виде нарушения структуры рисунка или цвета нитей. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается несинхронизируемой ротационной набивкой или трафаретным шаблоном.

MISREPRESENTATION = ЗАБЛУЖДЕНИЕ – (1) Misrepresentation:- any false statement that encourages a person or company to enter into a contract. Misrepresentation may be either fraudulent, i.e. a deliberate intention to deceive, or innocent, i.e. the result of a genuine mistake. In the United Kingdom, under law the injured party may have the contract dissolved and claim suitable damages. See also Mistake.

(2) An incorrect statement made about a material fact that, if made deliberately and with intent to deceive, could cause the insurance contract to become null and void. Misrepresentation:- a misstatement of fact that is made by the insured or his broker to an underwriter during the negotiation of the placement, amendment or renewal of cover which causes the underwriter to grant, amend or renew cover on an incorrect basis of fact. If the misrepresentation is material the underwriter may avoid the contract on the basis that the insured has breached his duty of utmost good faith.

MISSED SECTIONAL BREAKS = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ СЕКЦИОННЫЕ ПОЛОМКИ – Missed Sectional Breaks:- sectional marker breaks too long or too short. Parts in lay will be short or material wasted. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MISSED STITCH = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – A Missed Stitch appears in the form of a lifted loop. Possible Cause:- this happens when the stitching needle is unable to penetrate through the fabric. This is a minor defect and doesn't affect the appearance of the fabric to a great extent. Stitching defect.

MISSING END = ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или ЗАХЛЕСТНУВШАЯСЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, или НАСКОЧИВШАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Missing End is a defect where one or more warp ends are missing in the fabric is called a Chira. This is the most frequently occurring defect in Indian fabrics and constitutes 40–50% of the total defects. Most chiras are caused by broken that are not mended immediately. It can be prevented by minimizing missing ends in the beam and efficient manintenace of the warp stop motion. Effective supervision to ensure that a broken end is not left unmended for long can also minimize the occurrence of chira. One warp end is missing in the fabric. The most common defect characterized by a gap of one or more warp threads in a fabric caused due to unmended broken ends, missing ends and high incidence of warp breakages. Missing End:- one warp end is missing in the fabric. Weaving defect. See also End Out. Missing Ends:- the fabric is characterized by a gap, parallel to the warp. The number of ends missing may be one or more. Causes:- (i) loom not equipped with warp stop motion; (ii) dirty drop wires or accumulation of lint may

prevent their dropping; and (iii) in electric warp stop motion, the electric bars are dirty or corroded. Mending:- when there are only two adjacent ends missing, the fault can be rectified by combing in both directions using a metallic comb. This may fill the bare patch formed due to missing ends. Missing Ends:- the fabric is characterized by a gap parallel to the warp. The no of ends missing may be one or more. Weaving Defect. Missing End:- absence of warp end at its proper place in a fabric is termed as a missing end. This defect appears in a fabric as a fine warp way crack till it is rectified by the weaver. This is most frequently occurring defect in Indian fabrics and constitutes 40 to 50 percent of the total defects in loom shed cloth. Number of missing ends may be more than one. Negligence of the weaver to draw the broken ends in place or improper functioning of the warp stop motion are the causes for this defect. Minor Defect Classification:- 1-3 non adjacent ends missing at a place. Major Defect Classification:- 2-6, 4-8 nonadjacent ends missing at a place. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

MISSING HILL = ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ЛУНКА (или ПРОПУЩЕННОЕ ГНЕЗДО, или ПОТЕРЯННОЕ ГНЕЗДО) – Missing Hill is the place where transplanted seedlings were damaged, are non-existing, or died before maturing.

MISSING INTERLACEMENT OF WEFT AT SELVEDGES = ПРОПУЩЕННОЕ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩЕЕ) СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) УТКА В КРОМКАХ – Missing Interlacement Of Weft At Selvedges:- in this defect, a group of extreme warp ends in the selvedges do not interlace with the weft over a fabric length of 1 to 4 cm. The main cause of this defect is excessive tension in the weft yarn. / Порок или дефект. Нарушение Кромки:- (1) Оторванная Кромка; размер порока свыше 0.5 до 5 м. (2) Стянутая Кромка:- (a) размер порока более 1 до 2.5 см; и (b) более 2.5 до 4 см. Порок Стянутая Кромка определяют как разность между длиной по фону (на расстоянии 5 см от кромки) и по кромке на трёхметровой длине ткани. Оценка порока относится ко всему куску. Нарушение кромки оценивается для тканей, поставляемых швейным предприятиям, для розничной торговли – не допускается. Для бархата, предназначенного для промышленной переработки, порок не учитывается.

MISSING LOOPS AND BUTTON = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЕ) ПЕТЕЛЬКИ И ПУГОВИЦА – Missing Loops And Button on denim trouser. Possible Cause:- carelessness and no check for defect along the chain This is a minor defect as the article can be fixed and brought in perfect wearing condition by stitching the missing parts. Stitching defect.

MISSING PATCHES OF COLOR FROM TOP LEFT AND BOTTOM RIGHT CORNERS OF THE 'X' = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЕ) ЛЯПКИ (или ПЯТНА, или УЧАСТКИ) КРАСКИ УГЛОВ СВЕРХУ СЛЕВА И ВНИЗУ СПРАВА БУКВЫ 'X' – Missing Patches Of Color From Top Left And Bottom Right Corners Of The 'X':- Possible Cause:- incomplete transfer of design from paper to fabric on transfer printing due to removal of transfer of paper while the fabric was still hot. The defect is minor as only a very slight portion of the design is missing. Printing defect.

MISSING PICK = ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ, или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ, или ПРОСКОЧИВШАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – After weft break, if weaver starts the machine without reversing the machine by one pick, defect observed as Missing Pick. Missing Picks:- a narrow streak running parallel with weft threads caused due to absence of weft. Causes:- (i) faulty let-off and take-up motion; (ii) faulty weft-stop motion; and (iii) fell of the cloth not adjusted after loom stoppage for mending. Mending:- when there are only two adjacent picks missing, the fault can be rectified by combing in both directions using a metallic comb. This may fill the bare patch formed due to missing ends. Missing Pick:- worker negligence, weft end to end knotting if not proper, weft detector if not works, pick finding mechanism if not work proper. Missing Pick:- after weft break, if weaver starts the machine without reversing the machine by one pick, defect observed as missing pick. Weaving defect. See also Broken Pick. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Проскочившая Поперечная Нить (Missing Pick):- дефект, при котором наблюдается полосатость поперек ткани, где отсутствует прокладка уточной нити. Примечание:- этот дефект часто вызывается прерыванием подачи утка, неисправным уточным нитенаблюдателем. Проскочившая Уточная Нить (missing pick; missing weft yarns):- порок утка, при котором наблюдается полосатость поперёк ткани, где отсутствует прокладка уточной нити. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается прерыванием подачи утка, неисправным уточным нитенаблюдателем.

MISSING PLUSH LOOP = ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ) ПЛЮШЕВАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Missing Plush Loop:- mulfunctioning of loop. Knitted fabric defect. Missing Plush Loops:- an area in a plush fabric that is devoid of plush loops. Note:- this defect is caused by the malfunctioning of the loop-forming elements. / Порок или дефект .

MISSING SHIP = БЕЗ ВЕСТИ ПРОПАВШЕЕ СУДНО – Missing Ship:- a ship is deemed to be 'missing' when, following extensive inquiries, she is officially posted as 'missing' at Lloyd's. She is then considered to be an 'actual total loss' and policy claims for both hull and cargo are settled on that basis. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

MISSING SLEEVE = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ (или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЙ) РУКАВ – Missing Sleeve:- Possible Cause:- carelessness and no check after the process chain stage and packing stage. Major defect. The product has lost purpose for its intended use because of the missing sleeve. Stitching defect.

MISSING SUPPLEMENTARY WARPS = ЗАХЛЕСТНУВШИЕСЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ (или НАСКОЧИВШИЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ, или ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ, или НЕДОСТАЮЩИЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ) – Missing Supplementary Warps:- Possible Cause:- the motif has lost its intended design because of missing warps. Supplementary warps should be stitched to back of fabric. Otherwise they can easily be plucked out from the fabric due to entanglement during processing or subsequent use. This is a major defect as it foils the motif. If the warps are not stitched the frequency of occurrence is normally high. Weaving defect.

MISSING TEETH = НЕДОСТАЮЩИЕ ЗУБЬЯ – Missing Teeth:- readily visible, particularly in large sizes. Will result in early failure of the zipper. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Chain or Teeth Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

MISSING TOP OR BOTTOM STOP = ОТСУТСТВУЮЩИЙ ВЕРХНИЙ ИЛИ НИЖНИЙ СТОПОР – (1) Missing Top or Bottom Stop:- readily apparent and will result in zipper failure. If facilities for attaching a top or bottom stop are not available, then the entire zipper should be replaced. In some instances, bottom stops are attached at garment plant. An improperly or poorly attached bottom stop may be result of carlessness on part of the operator or of improper functioning of the bottom stop machine. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Top or Bottom Stop Defects. (2) Missing Top Or Bottom Stop:- readily apparent and will result in zipper failure. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Top or Bottom Stop Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MISSING WARP = ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ ОСНОВА (или ЗАХЛЕСТНУВШАЯСЯ ОСНОВА, или НАСКОЧИВШАЯ ОСНОВА, или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ОСНОВА, или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ ОСНОВА) – Missing Warp:- warp float on back side. Possible Cause:- when a frame gets stuck and leaves a particular warp down for successive picks. A minor defect in this case as it is barely visible. However, depending on frequency and size, hence visibility it can become major. Weaving defect.

MISSING YARN = ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ОТСУТСТВУЮЩАЯ НИТЬ, или НЕДОСТАЮЩАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Missing Yarn occurs in circular knit. Caused by one end of yarn missing from feed and machine continuing to run. Knitted fabric defect. Missing

Yarn:- occurs in warp knit. Results from wrong fiber yarn (or wrong size yarn) placed on warp. Fabric could appear as thick end or different color if fibers have different affinity for dye. Missing Yarn is the yarn absent from a pattern. Note:- this defect is the result of a machine continuing to run with one feed of yarn missing. (1) Defect Name:- Missing Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Missing Yarn:- This is the result of a machine continuing to run with one yarn broken and/or missing. The result is barré. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Missing Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Missing Yarn:- This is the result of a machine continuing to run with one yarn broken and/or missing. The result is barré. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Missing Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Missing Yarn:- This is the result of a machine continuing to run with one yarn broken and/or missing. The result is barré. Severity:- Major. (4) Defect Name:- Missing Yarn. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Missing Yarn:- This is the result of a machine continuing to run with one feed of yarn missing. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект . Под Отсутствующей Нитью понимается местный порок в виде отсутствия одной или нескольких нитей.

MISS–KNIT = XX – Miss-Knit:- in knitted fabrics, a deviation from the designated knitting pattern. Fabrics defect.

MISS–SELECTION = XX – Defect Name:- Miss-Selection. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Miss-Selection:- This is where the pattern design has been corrupted by the random dropping of stitches. It could be the result of sticking jacks or erratic behavior of the yarn feed. Severity:- Major.

MISS–STITCH = ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Miss-Stitch is a knitting construction formed when the needle holds the old loop and does not receive new yarn. It connects two loops of the same course that are not in adjacent wales. Also known as Float-Stitch. / Известна также как Петля Глади или Петля Гладкого Переплетения (Float-Stitch).

MIS–STOW = НЕОТШТИВЛЕННЫЙ – Mis-Stow:- a container which is stowed in an improper position on a vessel or a container on a vessel which does not belong on that vessel.

MISTAKE = ОШИБКА – In legal parlance, Mistake is any error, short of misrepresentation, that induces a person or company to enter into a contract. Mistakes may be mutual, i.e. common to both parties, or unilateral. Mutual mistakes include the innocent purchase or exchange of goods that are not in fact for sale:- unilateral mistakes include more deliberate deceptions. Both mutual and unilateral mistakes may invalidate a contract, but they do not necessarily do so. See also Misrepresentation.

MIST CHAMBER = ТУМАННАЯ КАМЕРА (или КАМЕРА ТУМАНА) – Mist Chamber is an enclosure containing a device that produces a fine mist of water on plants, facilitating the hatching of gall midge eggs and the movement of first-instar larvae.

MIT = MARKET–IF–TOUCHED

MIT = MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT TRUST

MITEAS = MADRID INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ELECTRONIC APPLICATION SUBMISSION

MITER = МИТРА (или XX) – Miter is a liturgical headdress worn by bishops and abbots. Also Mitre.

MITERFOLDS = XX – Miterfolds (Label) are normally used in Jerseys, bathrobes and outerwear and add functionality to the label by allowing it to be used as a hanger for the garment.

MITES = КЛЕЩИ – Mites is a group of small, active, non-insect arthropods, some of which are predators of other mites and small insects, e.g., thrips; most Species are plant feeding. The two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus Urticae) is the predominant Mite on Cotton in the Southeast, typically more of a problem under hot, dry conditions, and damages Cotton plants by rasping mostly lower leaf cells; populations are often reduced by naturally occurring fungi, particularly under humid conditions. Mite infestation can cause circular patches of defoliating plants, usually more common at the end of the growing season. Leaves initially develop yellow patches on the upper surface, occasionally with small areas of dead tissue. Leaves turn red before defoliation. Mites and their webs can be observed on the under surface of the leaves. Mite activity results in a circular, defoliating patch of plants with reddened leaves that may vary in size from only one or two plants up to a patch many meters across. The mites and their webs may be observed on the under surface of the leaves and in the growing point of the plant. Affected parts of the plant (including bolls) may develop a ‘sandpaper’ brown appearance and texture. These mite ‘hot-spots’ are usually more common towards the end of the growing season. Mite is the small arachnid of the order Acarina. / Виды (Species). и в точке роста растения. Клещи относятся к группе членистоногих Класса Паукообразных. Обычно выделяют три Отряда Клещей:- Акариформные, Паразитиформные и Клещи-Сенокосцы. Длина Клеща колеблется в диапазоне 0.05 мм – 3 см. Насчитывается около 20 000 Видов Клещей, большинство из которых обитает на суше, но имеются и водные Клещи. Клещи являются Вредителями Растений и сельскохозяйственных продуктов, паразитами животных и человека, переносчиками возбудителей инфекционных заболеваний (лихорадок, тифов, туляремии, чумы, энцефалитов). Клещ (на Латинском Acarina):- Растительноядные (Галловые, Паутинные Клещи); Акароидные (остатками растительного и животного происхождения). В сборную группу Клещей входят 3 Отряда:- (1) Саркоптоидные (Настоящие; Акариформные (Acariformes)); (2) Паразитиформные (Parasitiformes); и (3) Сенокосцы (Opilioacarina). Волосатые Клещи (Glycyphagidae). Клещи (Acarina), мелкие (от 0.1 до 30 миллиметров (мм)) членистоногие животные Класса Паукообразных Подтипа Хелицеровых. По мнению одних зоологов, Клещи – единый Отряд, включающий 3 Подотряда:- Клещи-Сенокосцы (Opilioacarina), Акариформные Клещи (Acariformes) и Паразитиформные Клещи (Parasitiformes). Другие зоологи считают эти группы неродственными друг другу отрядами. Для Клещей характерны шестиногая личинка (у Нимф и взрослых Клещей – 8 ног) и особый передний участок тела – ‘головка’ (гнатосома), часто подвижно сочленённая с телом и несущая 2 передние пары конечностей (хелицеры и педипальпы). У немногих примитивных Клещей, в том числе у Клещей-Сенокосцев, сохраняется сегментация. Тело Клещей состоит из крупных отделов. Для большинства Акариформных Клещей характерно деление на головной отдел (протеросому), несущий 4 пары конечностей, и задний отдел (гистеросому) с 2 задними парами ног. У Паразитиформных Клещей имеются головогрудь (просома), несущая все 6 пар конечностей, и безногое брюшко (опистосома). У высших представителей обоих Подотрядов отделы тела обычно сливаются. Покровы тела тонкие, кожистые или с плотными щитами, более или менее сливающимися. Окраска разнообразная, одноцветная или пёстрая. Строение конечностей варьирует в зависимости от способа питания и образа жизни. Хелицеры с клешнёй на конце, когтеобразные или иглообразные; служат для захвата пищи, размельчения её или для прокола кожи животного-хозяина и закрепления на нём; у самцов некоторых Клещей хелицеры приспособлены для спаривания. Педипальпы простые, ногообразные; их основные членики формируют предротовую полость, остальные образуют щупальце. Ноги с коготками и присосками, у некоторых Клещей без них. Кожные органы чувств – щетинки и лировидные органы – рассеяны на теле и конечностях. Глаз 1–2 пары (иногда есть 1 непарный срединный), у многих глаза отсутствуют. Дыхание кожное или трахейное; трахеи открываются 1–4 парами дыхалец (или стигм) у переднего края тела или на его боках. Клещи раздельнополы; у многих выражен половой диморфизм. Положение полового отверстия сильно варьирует; у самок иногда имеются парные совокупительные отверстия,

помимо непарного яйцевыводного. Оплодотворение сперматофорное (самец прикрепляет сперматофор к половому отверстию самки или оставляет его на субстрате, а самка захватывает его) или внутренее, сопровождающееся спариванием. Известно девственное размножение (партеногенез). Большинство Клещей откладывает яйца, некоторые живородящи. Цикл развития включает фазы яйца, предличинки, личинки, прото-, дейто-, тритонимфы и взрослых Клещей; у многих Клещей отдельные фазы развития выпадают; иногда (у Аргасовых Клещей) Нимфы линяют несколько раз и число нимфальных стадий непостоянно. Известно свыше 10 000 Видов Клещей. Наиболее распространённые представители некоторых групп Клещей:- Акариформные Клещи (Acariformes):- Амбарный Клещ Калоглифус (Caloglyphus Rodionovi); Пузатый Клещ (Pediculoides Ventricosus); Железница (Demodex Cati); Водяной Клещ Аррenурус (Arrenurus Globator). Паразитоформные Клещи:- Пастбищный Клещ Дермацентор (Dermacentor Marginatus). К Акариформным Клещам относятся Саркоптиформные (Панцирные Клещи, Амбарные, Волосяные, Перьевые, Чесоточные и другие) и Тромбидиформные Клещи (Паутинные Клещи, Водяные Клещи, Краснотелки, Железницы, Галловые Клещи и другие). К Паразитиформным Клещам принадлежат Гамазовые Клещи, Аргасовые Клещи, Иксодовые Клещи и другие. Распространены Клещи повсеместно. Большинство обитает на суше, некоторые в морях и пресных водах. Особенно многочисленны Клещи в умеренных и тропических странах. Хищные и растительноядные Клещи живут свободно в почве, лесной подстилке, на растениях, в разлагающихся органических остатках, в норах и гнёздах животных; многие паразитируют на растениях, животных и на человеке; есть и полостные паразиты. Некоторые Клещи полезны:- участвуют в образовании почв, перерабатывают растительные остатки, истребляют некоторых вредителей растений. Многие Клещи причиняют большой вред. Иксодовые, Аргасовые и некоторые Гамазовые Клещи сильно вредят человеку и животным как эктопаразиты и переносчики возбудителей трансмиссивных болезней:- энцефалитов, геморрагических и других лихорадок и прочее; они переносят Вирусы, Бактерии, Спирохеты, Анаплазмы, Пироплазмы, Тейлерии, Микрофилярии. Некоторые Панцирные Клещи – промежуточные хозяева Ленточных Червей – паразитов домашних животных. Амбарные Клещи повреждают запасы зерна и других продуктов; Галловые Клещи, Паутинные Клещи и некоторые Гамазовые Клещи вредят растениям; Чесоточные Клещи паразитируют в коже человека и животных, вызывая чесотку. Клещ Акарапис вызывает болезнь Пчёл – акарапидоз. Личинки Клещей-Краснотелок, нападая на человека, вызывают укусами дерматиты, передают Японскую лихорадку – тсутсугамуши. Против Клещей применяются акарициды (или митициды) и биологические методы борьбы. Изучением Клещей занимается акарология. Клещи-Сенокосцы (Opilioacarina), Отряд Примитивных Клещей. Тело овальное, длина 1–2 миллиметра (мм), слабо склеротизовано. Ноги длинные и тонкие. Известно 10 Видов. Встречаются Клещи-Сенокосцы очень редко. Обитают в растительных остатках. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в Средней Азии были обнаружены 2 Вида:- Paracarus Hexophthalmus и Opilioacarus Italicus. Некоторые зоологи считают Клещей-Сенокосцнев Подотрядом Отряда Клещей. Клещи-Краснотелки (Trombea), Надсемейство из Подотряда Тромбидиформных Клещей. Длина до 2–3 миллиметров (мм); окраска от беловато-розоватой до красной. 2 Семейства:- Trombiculidae и Leeuwenhoekiidae, объединяющие 1 600 Видов. Распространены всесветно, от тундры до субтропиков и тропиков. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 150 Видов. Взрослые и Нимфы живут в почве; хищники, питаются низшими насекомыми и их яйцами. Паразитирует только одна фаза жизненного цикла Клещей-Краснотелок – личинка; животные-хозяева – млекопитающие, птицы, пресмыкающиеся и земноводные, Некоторые виды нападают на человека. Укусы Клеща-Краснотелки вызывают у человека и животных дерматиты. В Юго-Восточной Азии Клещи-Краснотелки могут служить переносчиками возбудителя тяжёлого риккетсиозного заболевания – лихорадки тсутсугамуши.

MITICIDE = МИТИЦИД – Miticide is any chemical substance used to control mites or ticks (especially species that damage ornamental or food plants), which are not susceptible to commonly used insecticides. Azobenzene, Dicofol, Ovex, and Tetradifon are commonly used miticides. Many miticides kill eggs and larval stages as well as adult animals. Some are also toxic to honeybees and other beneficial insects. Also called Acaricide. Miticide is a material that kills mites. / Под Митицидом, от сочетания Английского слова Mite, означающее Клещ, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается .

MITIGATE = УМЕНЬШАТЬ (или СМЯГЧАТЬ, или СНИЖАТЬ, или МИНИМИЗИРОВАТЬ) – Mitigate:- to make less severe; steps to eliminate further damage after a loss occurs.

MITKAL = МИТКАЛЬ – Mitkal is the narrow cheesecloth or cotton sheeting, gray or bleached, made in Russia. / Миткаль, от Персидского слова Меткал, суровая тонкая хлопчатобумажная ткань. Полуфабрикат в производстве клеёнки, дерматина и тому подобного. Из миткаля в результате красильно-отделочных операций получают ситец и бельевые ткани – мадаполам, муслин. Отбеливанием миткаля получают глянцевитую жёсткую хлопчатобумажную бельевую ткань – мадаполам, от Мадаполлам – название бывшего пригорода Индийского города Нарсапур. Миткаль – суровая тонкая хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения из довольно толстых нитей неотбеленной пряжи, как правило, сероватого оттенка. Миткаль используется как полуфабрикат в производстве клеёнки, дерматина и другого. В результате соответствующей отделки из миткаля получают ситец и бельевые ткани – мадаполам, муслин другие. При дальнейшей обработке из миткаля получали другие ткани:- при отбеливании – коленкор и мадаполам, при крашении – кумач, при нанесении орнамента – ситец и так далее. Самым лучшим миткалем в XIX веке считался Английский.

MITOCHONDRIA = МИТОХОНДРИЯ – Mitochondria is a functional organelle in the cell cytoplasm, of both plants and animals, containing highly ordered membrane-bound arrays of enzymes and proteins involved in respiration and energy metabolism. Mitochondria contain a small circular piece of DNA, which carries genes for a small number of mitochondrial proteins. Mitochondria are inherited almost exclusively from the female parent, and DNA sequences encoding mitochondrial genes are analysed to determine inter-specific relationships and the slow rates of mutation in mitochondrial DNA sequences are used as one form of ‘molecular clock’. / Под Митохондриями, от Греческих слов Mitos, означающее Нить, и Chondrion, означающее Зёрнышко или Крупинка, понимаются органоиды животных и растительных клеток. В митохондриях протекают окислительно-восстановительные реакции, обеспечивающие клетки энергией. Число митохондрий в одной клетке от единиц до нескольких тысяч. У прокариот отсутствуют (их функцию выполняет клеточная мембрана).

MITOCHONDRION = МИТОХОНДРИОН – Mitochondrion is an organelle found in all eukaryotes. Site of respiration (ATP synthesis). Contains its own DNA. / Под Митохондриями, от Греческих слов Mitos, означающее Нить, и Chondrion, означающее Зёрнышко или Крупинка, понимаются органоиды животных и растительных клеток. В митохондриях протекают окислительно-восстановительные реакции, обеспечивающие клетки энергией. Число митохондрий в одной клетке от единиц до нескольких тысяч. У прокариот отсутствуют (их функцию выполняет клеточная мембрана).

MIT ORDER = MARKET IF TOUCHED ORDER

MITOSIS = МИТОЗ – Mitosis is a process of somatic cell division which produces daughter nuclei which are identical genetically to one another and to the parent nucleus. They contain the same number of chromosomes. Mitosis produces genetically equivalent cells in the growing somatic region of organisms. It is a process by which the diploid stage of a cell is maintained, i.e. there is no reduction in

chromosome number. The five main stages are prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase. Mitosis is the normal process of cell division when the diploid or other normal chromosome number is conserved to produce two daughter cells with identical numbers of chromosomes to the parent cell. Compare with Meiosis. / Митоз – непрямое деление ядра. Под Митозом, от Греческого слова Mitos, означающее Нить, понимается способ деления клеток, обеспечивающий тождественное распределение генетического материала между дочерними клетками и преемственность хромосом в ряду клеточных поколений. Обычно подразделяют на несколько стадий. Схема митоза:- профаза, прометафаза, метафаза, анафаза и ранняя и поздняя телофаза. Сравните с Мейозом (Meiosis).

MITS = MULTICROP INVERTED–T SEEDER

MITT = РУКАВИЧКА (или МИТЕНКА) – Mitt is a woman's glove that leaves the fingers uncovered; mitten.

MITTEN = ВАРЕЖКА – Mitten is a covering for the hand and wrist having a separate section for the thumb only.

MITTER PRINTING MACHINE = МИТТАВСКАЯ ПЕЧАТНАЯ МАШИНА – Mitter Printing Machine is a rotary carpet printing machine with up to eight stainless-steel mesh screens, and with cylindrical squeegees of moderately large diameter in each rotary screen. The unit has a streaming zone for dye fixation. Mitter GmbH & Co. Maschinenbau; Schloss Holte-Stukenbrock, Germany. / Мита Ге.эм.бе.Ха. Унд Ко. Машиненбау (Mitter GmbH & Co. Maschinenbau; Шлосс Хольтэ-Штукэнброк (Schloss Holte-Stukenbrock), Германия).

MIXED BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = СМЕСЬ БУРОГО РИСА ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Mixed Brown Rice For Processing shall be brown Rice for processing which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of brown Rice and more than 10.0 percent of 'other types'. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки к Смеси Бурого Риса для Переработки относится бурый Рис для переработки, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) бурого Риса и более 10.0 процентов 'прочих типов'.

MIXED BUYING = СМЕШАННАЯ ПОКУПКА – Mixed Buying:- this is a general phrase that likely implies that the buying of the asset was by a couple different segments of the market. Mixed buying might be buying by commercial interests such as textile mills and cotton merchant or noncommercial interests like commodity funds and speculators. See also Mixed Selling.

MIXED CONSIGNMENT = СБОРНАЯ КОНСИГНАЦИЯ (или СБОРНАЯ ОТГРУЗКА) – Mixed Consignment is a consignment of different commodities, articles or goods, packed or tied together or contained in separate packages (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

MIXED CONTAINER LOAD = СМЕШАННАЯ ЗАГРУЗКА КОНТЕЙНЕРА (или КОНТЕЙНЕР СО СБОРНЫМ ГРУЗОМ) – Mixed Container Load is a container load of different articles in a single consignment. / Загрузка контейнера различной продукцией для одновременной перевозки. Под пакетно-контейнерными перевозками понимается наиболее экономичный вид транспортировки в контейнерах, сформированных в группы (пакет) грузов, в том числе тарно-штучных, без расформировки пакетов от грузоотправителя до получателя, что позволяет рационально использовать механизацию, сокращать затраты ручного труда, простои транспорта, обеспечивает максимальную сохранность грузов.

MIXED CREDIT = СМЕШАННЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Mixed Credit is a credit that contains an aid element, so as to provide concessional credit terms – such as a lower rate of interest or a longer credit period. Mixed Credit refers to the practice of combining concessional and market-rate export credit as an export promotion mechanism. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit). Смешанный Кредит – метод кредитования, который включает в себя льготные долгосрочные государственные кредиты и вывозные (или экспортные) кредиты на обычных коммерческих условиях. Смешанные кредиты применяются в условиях острой межгосударственной конкуренции. Смешанный Кредит – кредит на финансирование вывоза (или экспорта), предоставленный совместно коммерческим банком и государственным финансово-кредитным учреждением.

MIXED CROPPING = СМЕШАННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ КУЛЬТУР (или ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ СМЕШАННЫХ КУЛЬТУР) – Mixed Cropping is a cropping system that uses more than one type of crop, growing simultaneously, on the same piece of land at the same time. / Под Смешанными Посевами понимается совместное выращивание на одной площади двух и более одновременно посеянных растений (Клевера с Тимофеевкой, Вики с Овсом и другие).

MIXED END = СМЕШАННАЯ (или СМЕСОВАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ, (или РАЗНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Mixed End:- in woven fabrics, a warp yarn differing from that normally being used in the fabric. Fabrics defect. Mixed End (yarn):- the yarn of a different fiber blend used on the warp frame, resulting in a streak in the fabric.

MIXED END OR FILLING = СМЕШАННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ ИЛИ УТОЧИНА – Mixed End or Filling:- warp or filling yarn differing from that normally used in the fabric, e.g., yarn with the incorrect twist or number of plies, yarn of the wrong color, or yarn from the wrong lot. Fabrics defect. / Разный Уток – порок ткани от наработки в одном куске мест различными номерами утка.

MIXED ENDS = СМЕШАННЫЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ (или ЗАМИКСОВАННЫЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ) – Mixed Ends (Yarn):- yarn of a different fiber blend used on the warp frame, resulting in a streak in the fabric. Woven fabric defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

MIXED FARMING = СМЕШАННОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО (или КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО) – Mixed Farming is a raising of crops, animals (livestock), and/or trees simultaneously in the same piece of land. / Комплексное Хозяйство – сочетание земледелия с животноводством.

MIXED FERTILIZERS = СМЕШАННЫЕ УДОБРЕНИЯ (или ТУКОСМЕСИ) – Mixed Fertilizers are fertilizers containing two or more of the major fertilizer elements.

MIXED FILLING = СМЕШАННАЯ УТОЧИНА (или РАЗНАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Mixed Filling:- caused by bobbin of lightweight yarn or different fiber blend used in filling. Will appear as a distinct shade change. Woven fabric defect. Mixed Filling:- in woven fabrics, a filling yarn differing from that normally being used in the fabric. See also Filling Band. Compare Barré. See also Mixed End Or Filling. (1) Defect Name:- Mixed Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Mixed Filling:- The nubby effect, which is a desired characteristic of this fabric, is lost or greatly reduced by the difference in the filling at the top of the photograph. This constitutes a defect. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Mixed Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Mixed Filling (also Filling Band):- This defect is the result of a bobbin of lightweight filing; the twill line is subdued and the shade is affected. Since it is a mixed filling problem on this 3/1 left hand twill, the defect is more noticeable from the back. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Разный Уток – порок ткани от наработки в одном куске мест различными номерами утка. Разный Номер Утка (mixed filling; mixed weft):- порок утка;

нити утка с разной толщиной, ошибочно заработанные в полотно. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается смешиванием партий пряжи или при отсутствии контроля при использовании различных типов пряжи.

MIXED FILM = СМЕШАННАЯ ПЛЁНКА – Mixed Film is a type of lubrication that features a combination of full-film and thin-film elements.

MIXED INCOME = СМЕШАННЫЙ ДОХОД – Mixed Income:- the balancing item on the generation of income account for unincorporated businesses owned by households. The owner or members of the same household often provide unpaid labor inputs to the business. The surplus is therefore a mixture of remuneration for such labor and return to the owner as entrepreneur. / строка баланса (item).

MIXED INTERCROPPING = СМЕШАННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫХ КУЛЬТУР – Mixed Intercropping is the simultaneously growing two or more crops intermingled in the same plot, with no distinct row arrangement. / Под Смешанными Посевами понимается совместное выращивание на одной площади двух и более одновременно посеянных растений (Клевера с Тимофеевкой, Вики с Овсом и другие).

MIXED INVESTMENT FUND = ФОНД СМЕШАННЫХ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или СМЕШАННЫЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ФОНД) – Many first time investors may find they are steered towards Mixed Investment Funds (formerly called 'Managed' Funds). They are a type of fund that invests in a range of assets, typically shares, bonds and cash, with the allocation between the different types of assets left to the discretion of the fund manager. Being exposed to a single type of asset, such as shares, can be more volatile than spreading your risk across several types of assets. Mixed investment funds include many of the components of a 'model' investment portfolio within a single fund. Principally, the funds offer asset diversification within the fund. For those with smaller amounts of money to invest, or who do not have the time or expertise to structure their own portfolio, mixed investment funds may be an attractive option. Mixed investment funds may typically be offered through an Individual Savings Account (ISA; a tax-efficient way of saving in cash or investing in shares, bonds and other investment products) or as a default choice in a pension. Mixed Investment Fund is the investment fund investing its assets in various securities, money market instruments or real estate property.

MIXED LOAN = СМЕШАННЫЙ ЗАЁМ – Mixed Loan is a type of credit granted to economically weak countries to reduce export prices and ease transactions. The loan consists of a tranche at preferential terms (government tranche) and a tranche at market conditions (bank tranche).

MIXED MILLED RICE = СМЕШАННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Mixed Milled Rice shall consist of milled Rice which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of milled Rice and more than 10.0 percent of 'other types' as defined in paragraph (i) of this section. US No. 5 and US No. 6 mixed milled Rice shall contain more than 10.0 percent of whole kernels of 'other types' (broken kernels do not apply). / который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) обрушенного риса и .

MIXED PLYS = СМЕШАННЫЙ XX – Mixed Plys:- results in mixed shades. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Shade Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

MIXED ROUGH RICE = СМЕШАННЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – Mixed Rough Rice shall consist of rough Rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which, after milling to a well-milled degree, contains more than 10 percent of 'other types'. / который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер).

MIXED–ROW CROPPING = СМЕШАННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ПРОПАШНЫХ КУЛЬТУР (или СМЕШАННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ СПОСОБОМ РЯДОВОГО ПОСЕВА) – Mixed-Row Cropping is a growing two or more crops simultaneously intermingled within a distinct row arrangement. / Под Смешанными Посевами понимается совместное выращивание на одной площади двух и более одновременно посеянных растений (Клевера с Тимофеевкой, Вики с Овсом и другие).

MIXED SELLING = СМЕШАННАЯ ПРОДАЖА – Mixing Selling:- this is a general phrase that likely implies that the selling of the asset was by a couple different segments of the market. Mixed selling might be selling by commercial interests such as textile mills and cotton merchant or noncommercial interests like commodity funds and speculators. See also Mixed Buying.

MIXED SHIPMENT = СБОРНАЯ ОТГРУЗКА – Mixed Shipment:- when a number of differently described articles are shipped as a mixed shipment, the charges on the shipment will be determined as follows:- (i) The rate to apply on each article will be the rate which would apply on that article if such article were tendered as a straight shipment, weighing the same as the aggregate weight of the mixed shipment. (ii) The minimum weight for the entire shipment will be the highest minimum weight applicable in connection with any article in the shipment. Any deficit weight will be charged for at the same rate as that applying to the lowest rated article in the shipment. (iii) When the total charge on the shipment is lower by considering the articles as if they were divided into two or more separate TL (short for Truckload) or volume shipments, the shipment will be rated accordingly. (iv) When the total charge on the shipment is lower by applying the TL or volume rate and minimum weight, or actual weight, if greater, for one or more articles and the LTL (short for Less Than Truckload) rate and actual weight for the remainder, such charges will apply, subject to the following:- the LTL rates to be assessed are those which would apply if the LTL portions were considered as a separate shipment. (v) The weight of the portion assessed LTL rates may not be applied toward the TL or volume minimum weight. Apply the straight TL or volume packing requirements. Where different TL or volume rates and minimum weights are provided on the same articles included in a mixed TL or mixed volume shipment, the lowest charges that can be computed by the use of any such rate and its accompanying minimum weight for that article will be used to determine the charges for the entire shipment. Note:- the provisions of this item do not apply on the following articles:- (a) Explosives, consisting of ammunition, explosive or incendiary, or gas or smoke or tear producing; Explosives, NOI (short for the Not Otherwise Indexed; the abbreviation NOI or NOIBN (short for the Not Otherwise Indexed by Name) may be used interchangeably with NOS (short for the Not Otherwise Specified)); propellants, explosive; or fireworks:- Class A or B (Item 64300 of NMF 100). (b) Mixed shipments of articles where the weight of the shipment does not meet, or is not charged for, the minimum weight requirements set forth in Paragraph ii of this item. A shipment consisting of more than one commodity, articles described under more than one class or commodity rate item in a tariff. Mixed Shipment is a shipment consisting of items described in and rated under two or more rate items within a tariff. See also Minimum Weight.

MIXED WHEAT = СМЕШАННАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Mixed Wheat is any mixture of Wheat that consists of less than 90 percent of one class and more than 10 percent of one other class, or a combination of classes that meet the definition of Wheat. In the United States, mixed Wheat is graded according to the US numerical and US Sample grade requirements of the class of Wheat that predominates in the mixture, except that the factor Wheat of other classes is disregarded.

MIXED YARN = СМЕШАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – (1) Mixed Yarn:- when the individual plies are of different yarn count. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. Defect Name:- Mixed Yarn. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods –

Chambray. Description:- Mixed Yarn:- This is one warp end of an all-cotton yarn running in a 50/50 cotton/polyester blend. In this fabric, only the cotton is dyed so that the all-cotton yarn shows dark. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект нитей.

(2) Mixed Yarn occurs in warp knit. Results from wrong fiber yarn (or wrong size yarn) placed on warp. Fabric could appear as thick end or different color if fibers have different affinity for dye. Knitted fabric defect. Defect Name:- Mixed Yarn. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Warp Knit Fabrics. Description:- Mixed Yarn:- This is the result of a yarn with different dye affinity having been mixed during creeling of the warp. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект. Сродство (Affinity).

MIXTURE = СМЕСЬ (или СМЕСКА, или СМЕСОВКА, или СМЕСОВАЯ) – Although the word Mixture is often ignored in favor of the word Blend, it should be used to describe fabrics made from a combination of two or more fibers in which one of the fibers is used for the filling thread. See also Biconstituent Fiber, and Blend. Mixture is a fabric woven of variously colored threads. / для уточной нити.

MK = MACEDONIA = THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

MKD = MACEDONIAN DENAR

ML = MALI

MLB = MINI LAND BRIDGE

MLP = MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

MLR = MINIMUM LENDING RATE

MM = MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

MM = MYANMAR

MM&P = MASTER, MATES AND PILOTS UNION

MMBBL = MILLION BARRELS

MMBOE = MILLION BARRELS–OF–OIL EQUIVALENT

MMBTU = MILLION BRITISH THERMAL UNIT

MMCF = MILLION CUBIC FEET

MMCM = MILLION CUBIC METERS

MMDA = MONEY MARKET DEMAND ACCOUNT

MMDA = MONEY MARKET DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

MMK = MYANMAR KYAT

MMME = MIDDLE MARKET MANUFACTURING EXPORTER

MMPU = MULTIMODE POWER UNIT

MMSU = MARIANO MARCOS STATE UNIVERSITY

MMTPA = MILLION TONS PER ANNUM

Mn = MILLION

MN = MONGOLIA

MNC = MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION

M–NITROBENZENE SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT = М–НИТРО БЕНЗОЛСУЛЬФОНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА, СОЛЬ НАТРИЯ – M-Nitrobenzene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt or Meta-Nitro Benzene Sulfonic Acid Sodium Salt or Sodium Salt Of M-Nitrobenzene Sulphonic Acid:- is a resist salt. Molecular Formula:- $C_6H_4NO_5S$. Synonyms:- Sodium 3-Nitrobenzenesulphonate; 3-Nitrobenzenesulfonic Acid; Sodium 3-Nitrobenzenesulfonate; and 3-Nitrobenzenesulfonate. See also M-Nitrobenzene Sulfonate. / Соль Натрия Мета-Нитро Бензолсульфоновой Кислоты (Sodium Salt Of M-Nitrobenzene Sulphonic Acid).

MNT = MONGOLIAN TUGRIK

MO = MACAU

MO = MONEY ORDER

MOA = MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MOBCAP = ДОМАШНИЙ ЧЕПЕЦ – Mobcap is a woman's fancy indoor cap made with a high full crown and often tied under the chin.

MOBEY FORUM = ФОРУМ МОУБИ (или МОБИЛЬНЫЙ ФОРУМ) – Mobey Forum is the financial industry-driven forum, whose mission is to encourage the use of mobile technology in financial services.

MOBILE BANKING = МОБИЛЬНОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Mobile Banking is a range of traditional banking services, including push payments, where a customer gives the order to the bank to execute a transfer of funds, conducted via a mobile trusted device. / С разработкой и внедрением в жизнь полупроводников, а также развитием средств связи и Интернета практически все крупные банки стали предлагать своим клиентам услугу Мобильное Банковское Обслуживание, которую в России называют Мобильный Банк. В её основе лежит использование мобильного телефона для контроля и управления банковским счётом, например, карточным счётом. Услуга Мобильный Банк предлагает клиентам банка несколько или все (в зависимости от банка) приводимые ниже операции по счёту, а именно:- (i) получение информации о лимите доступных средств по банковской карте; (ii) получение информации о последних, к примеру, пяти операциях по банковской карте; (iii) справка о банковских картах, подключённых к услуге Мобильный Банк; (iv) перечисление платежей в пользу третьих лиц; (v) приостановка действия (блокировка) банковской карты; (vi) блокировка/разблокировка услуг Мобильного Банка; (vii) установка Java-приложений (для телефонов стандарта GSM), упрощающих работу с Мобильным Банком за счёт автоматического формирования запросов в банк; (viii) перечисление денежных средств на счета карт; и (ix) оформление поручения на

перечисление денежных средств. В отношении мобильных телефонов пользование данной услугой предполагает отсылку запросов или получение ответов и уведомлений банка в виде SMS-сообщений.

MOBILE COMMERCE = МОБИЛЬНАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ – Mobile Commerce is the electronic commerce using mobile devices as the customer device, e.g., mobile phones. M-Commerce (Mobile Commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless technology, i.e. handheld devices such as cellular telephones and personal digital assistants (PDAs). Japan is seen as a global leader in m-commerce. As content delivery over wireless devices becomes faster, more secure, and scalable, some believe that m-commerce will surpass wireline e-commerce as the method of choice for digital commerce transactions. This may well be true for the Asia-Pacific where there are more mobile phone users than there are Internet users. Industries affected by m-commerce include:- (i) Financial services, including mobile banking (when customers use their handheld devices to access their accounts and pay their bills), as well as brokerage services (in which stock quotes can be displayed and trading conducted from the same handheld device); (ii) Telecommunications, in which service changes, bill payment and account reviews can all be conducted from the same handheld device; (iii) Service/retail, as consumers are given the ability to place and pay for orders on-the-fly; and (iv) Information services, which include the delivery of entertainment, financial news, sports figures and traffic updates to a single mobile device. Forrester Research predicts USD3.4 billion sales closed using PDA and cell phones by 2005.

MOBILE DEVICE = МОБИЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Mobile Device is a set of seamlessly compatible hardware and software used interactively by a customer for making transactions wirelessly to other receiving parties which can be remote (e.g., server located on some communication network including the Internet) or face-to-face (e.g., electronic terminals like point of sale (POS), vending machines, parking meters). Examples of mobile devices are mobile phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs) and interactive laptops. See also Mobile Trusted Device and Personalised Mobile Trusted Device. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

MOBILE ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS = МОБИЛЬНЫЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или МОБИЛЬНЫЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Mobile Electronic Transactions or MeT are the technical framework and application guidelines for secure transactions with mobile trusted devices.

MOBILE PAYMENT = МОБИЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ – A Mobile Payment or m-Payment is not by itself a new payment instrument but an access method to activate an existing means of payment for financial transactions processed by banks between bank customers. An m-payment involves a wireless device that is used and trusted by the customer. M-payments may be card based or non-card based, in both the real and virtual world.

MOBILE PAYMENT FORUM = ФОРУМ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ – Mobile Payment Forum (MPF) was established by American Express, JCB, MasterCard and Visa end 2001, MPF is the successor to the Global Mobile Commerce Interoperability Group (GMCIG). See also Global Mobile Commerce Interoperability Group. The Mobile Payment Forum (MPF) is a global, cross-industry alliance of leading organizations from the mobile and financial industries dedicated to realizing the full potential of mobile commerce. Launched in November 2001, the Forum creates a framework for the deployment of simple, secure and interoperable m-payments. The Forum provides an open, flexible and trusted environment in which member organizations can clarify the opportunities and address the complex challenges facing the industry. Membership in the Forum includes organizations involved in facilitating mobile payments:- key financial institutions, payment card companies, telecommunications operators, wireless-device manufacturers, merchants, content providers and software and hardware developers and vendors. Our mission is to leverage the expertise of key participants in the mobile communications and financial industries to create a foundation for standardized technology and functionality for mobile payments, and address consumer and merchant needs for simple, secure, and interoperable m-payment choices. In accomplishing this, the Mobile Payment Forum aims to:- (i) accelerate the global market for m-payments; (ii) simplify the consumer payment experience; and (iii) collaborate on future directions for mobile commerce. Although the mobile commerce market is still growing, analysts, the financial community and consumers are all excited by this emerging payment channel. Key to the industry's long term success is cross industry cooperation to establish consistency in payment solutions and consensus on technology standards. The Mobile Payment Forum was launched in November 2001 when American Express, JCB Co, Ltd, MasterCard International and Visa International, joined forces to invite Financial institutions, telecommunication operators, handset manufacturers and vendors to collaborate in the development of an interoperable global m-payment market. Today, the combined experience and expertise of these key industry players allows the Forum to address the critical issues for mobile payments, develop trusted relationships, identify requirements and build a framework that will make global, interoperable mobile payments a viable reality. The Mobile Payment Forum is the only global, cross-industry alliance of leading organizations from the wireless and financial industries dedicated to realizing the full potential for mobile (m) payments. The Forum was incorporated in March, 2001 and launched in November, 2001. With members representing key industry segments around the world, the Mobile Payment Forum is well positioned to carry out its mission to create a foundation for standardized technology and functionality for mobile payments, and address consumer and merchant needs for simple, secure, and interoperable m-payment choices. The Mobile Payment Forum brings together the wireless and financial industries to accelerate the development of the mobile payment market by providing an open and trusted environment in which member organizations address complex challenges facing the industry. The Mobile Payment Forum influences the development of wireless and financial standards by delivering the necessary tools to aid the industry in creating standards for safe, interoperable m-payments. These tools include requirements documents, best practices, detailed use cases, white papers and, as appropriate, specifications. The group was established by American Express, JCB Co. Ltd, MasterCard International and Visa International, who bring their extensive experience in creating interoperable global standards and specifications and their knowledge of payments via emerging channels. The Forum's board of directors reflects its global, cross-industry make-up. In addition to the founders, it includes:- 3 (formerly Hutchison3G), Nokia, NTT DoCoMo, Oracle, Orange, Telecom Italia Mobile, T-Mobile and Vodafone. Member participants in the Forum are working together to find common ground, with the ultimate goal of delivering a practical framework that allows for a choice of protocols and payment solutions – thereby meeting consumer and merchant needs for selection, convenience, and simplicity. The Mobile Payment Forum is led by its board of directors, who oversee the Steering Group. The Steering Group is responsible for the strategic planning, review and approval of all technical activities of the Mobile Payment Forum. In addition to its strategic planning role, the work of the Steering Group includes such activities as evaluating activity proposals and assigning the work to appropriate Working Groups; providing reports on the progress of technical work; and initiating contact with other industry groups and establishing liaisons as necessary. The Mobile Payment Forum has three technical working groups, organized along the functional lines associated with the mobile payment process. All current and future activities are assigned to one of the following working groups:- (i) Mobile Payment Configuration and Maintenance; (ii) Mobile Payment Processes Working Group; and (iii) Mobile Payment Authentication Working Group. The Mobile Payment Forum favors open standards and choice and is technology-neutral. Our goal is to create a framework that will allow a choice of protocols and payment solutions to be used. The Mobile Payment Forum is focused on developing a framework for technical specifications that address specific areas of mobile payments such as cardholder authentication, passwords, and encryption. We would prefer to build on current technologies and take advantage of existing infrastructure rather than redesign them;

for example, the Forum may produce use cases and business requirements documents for the personalization of multi-application devices but then share them with relevant organizations created for the purposes of developing standards. In this way we would complement, rather than duplicate efforts. However, if we find that no other organization is taking the lead on necessary specifications, the Forum will, as a last resort, take on such an initiative. The Mobile Payment Forum has a very specific focus – to develop methods for standardized, secure and authenticated mobile payments. An organization with an international membership base serving a global market, ours is the only consortium to bridge the efforts of the entire mobile and financial communities for m-commerce. We intend to make it possible to choose from a number of protocols and payment solutions for mobile payments. Cross-industry co-operation is the single most efficient and rapid method of developing acceptable approaches, standards and specifications. Acting as a bridge between the mobile and financial industries, the Mobile Payment Forum aims to accelerate the development of the m-commerce market by allowing consumers to make secure, convenient mobile payments. Our approach will expand the overall market. In the process, it will increase market opportunities for handset and chip manufacturers, telcos, programmers, wireless application service providers (WASPs) and many more organizations. Ultimately, our efforts should simplify the payment process and reduce the cost of deployment, allowing merchants to provide affordable, interoperable m-payment options and consumers around the world to purchase simply and securely. Merchants and consumers will be able to do this anywhere in the world, in ways that take into account any specific regional preferences or circumstances. We actively seek to engage all organizations involved in m-commerce, including telecommunications providers, handset manufacturers, payment card companies, financial institutions, merchants and merchant acquirers, wireless application service providers (WASPs), and programmers for the mobile market – such as browser developers, encryption service developers, systems integrators and chip manufacturers. Organizations that want to play a leading role in the forum can become Principal members at a cost of USD12 500.00 a year. Principal members have voting rights, may run for a seat on the board of directors, are automatically eligible to participate in Steering Committee (through which all technical matters are passed), and may have unlimited participation in all committees and working groups. Associate membership costs USD4 000.00 a year. Associate members do not have voting rights but may participate in working groups, provide input on deliverables, have access to all research and attend all general meetings. For additional information, please visit http://www.mobilepaymentforum.org. Headquartered in Wakefield, MA, the United States. / операторы дальней связи. Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), Дьжей.Си.Би. Ко. Эл.ти.ди. (JCB Co. Ltd), МэстчёКард Интёнэшэнэл (MasterCard International) и Виза Интёнэшэнэл (Visa International). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ХатчисэнСриДьжи. (Hutchison3G), Нокиа (Nokia), Эн.Ти.Ти. ДоКоМо (NTT DoCoMo), Орэкл (Oracle), Орэндьж (Orange), Тэлеком Италиа Мобиле (Telecom Italia Mobile), Ти.-Мобайл (T-Mobile) и Вадэфоун (Vodafone).

MOBILE TRUSTED DEVICE = МОБИЛЬНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – A Mobile Trusted Device (MTD) is a device used by the customer to perform a transaction, which meets the standards for the schemes in which it will be used. This system may be owned by the customer or by a service provider or bank, e.g., PC, mobile phone, card reader provided by one's bank, etc. See also Mobile Device and Personalised Mobile Trusted Device.

MOC = MARKET ON CLOSE

MOCATTA® = МОКАТА® – Mocatta & Goldsmid:- the London Gold Fix has been a regular feature of the international gold market since Friday, September 12, 1919, when the five gold pool members met for the first time, at the premises of the London merchant bank N.M. Rothschild, and with Rothschild as the chairman. Brief History of Mocatta & Goldsmid as London Bullion Market Member:- 1671 – founded in Camomile Street by Moses Mocatta; 1677 – moved to Mansell Street; 1710 – Abraham Mocatta admitted as a broker on the Royal Exchange; 1767 – known as Mocatta & Keyser with offices in Grigsby's coffee house; 1783 – admission of Asher Goldsmid to the firm led to its being renamed Mocatta & Goldsmid. Offices in the Bank of England. 9 generations presided over the firm. Since 1976 only, when Edward 'Jock' Mocatta died, no member of the family has been actively involved in the company. 1970s – known as the Mocatta Group. Becomes subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank. 1992 – becomes full division of Standard Chartered. 1997 – acquisition by Bank of Nova Scotia of Mocatta Bullion from Standard Charted, forming a global bullion division, Scotia Mocatta. The Mocatta® name has been synonymous with bullion for over three centuries. Mocatta & Goldsmid is the oldest and one of the largest bullion banks in the world, Mocatta & Goldsmid traces its history back to 1671. Throughout history the company acted as an exclusive broker to the Bank of England and the East India Company. In 1897, Mocatta chaired the first London Silver Fixing. ScotiaMocatta, as it became following acquisition by The Bank of Nova Scotia in December 1997, continues to chair the Fixing today. As of May 2004, ScotiaMocatta has been appointed the new Chairman of the London Gold Fixing. ScotiaMocatta, part of Scotiabank Global Banking and Markets, is a global leader in precious and base metals trading, finance and physical metal distribution, with roots dating back to 1671. ScotiaMocatta, a division of The Bank of Nova Scotia, is a global leader in precious and base metals innovation. The Mocatta® name has been synonymous with bullion for over three centuries. As one of the world's top bullion dealers, ScotiaMocatta is a global full-service organization that provides hedging, financing, and physical products and services. Our staff is second to none in its industry. With more than 160 professionals and 12 offices around the world, the ScotiaMocatta global precious and base metals team has an extraordinary breadth of industry and geographical specialization. Drawing on the combined expertise of Scotiabank in investment banking and corporate banking, including research, derivatives, foreign exchange, and mining and project finance, ScotiaMocatta is able to provide clients with truly integrated solutions. The ScotiaMocatta global metals team provides 24-hour global coverage, in-depth local expertise and innovative solutions. Scotiabank is one of North America's leading financial institutions and the most international of Canada's major banks, with operations in more than 50 countries. Scotiabank's global corporate and investment banking and capital markets operations provide specialized solutions for corporate, institutional and government bodies and, through ScotiaMocatta, to the precious and base metals industries. ScotiaMocatta's global reach is complemented by access to the network of Scotiabank's resources and professionals. Scotiabank provides significant credit strength, industry presence, while helping clients seize opportunities, unlock value and achieve results. Our History:- through the centuries Mocatta has been at the forefront of world markets with innovative new products and solutions that have become industry standards. ScotiaMocatta's evolution of expertise and innovation makes us one of the world's top precious and base metals dealers. 1671:- Mocatta Established. 1774:- Handled 3/4 of world gold production. 1897:- Made Permanent Chair of the London Silver Fixing. 1997:- Scotiabank acquired Mocatta and forms ScotiaMocatta. 2004:- First non-British bank to chair the London Gold Fixing. Recent:- (i) Membership received into the Shanghai Gold Exchange; and (ii) Expanded team to include global Base Metals capabilities. Mocatta® was founded in 1671 by Moses Mocatta, first sent gold to India in 1676, and became broker to the Bank of England and the East India Company in the XVIII century. The firm became Mocatta Goldsmid in 1779 and was always run by a Mocatta or a Goldsmid until 1957 when the family firm was acquired by Hambros Bank. In 1973 Standard Chartered Bank took over the controlling interest, which was sold to Bank of Nova Scotia in 1997. Scotia-Mocatta is the global bullion banking division of the Bank of Nova Scotia, formed in 1997 by the bank's acquisition of Mocatta Bullion from Standard Chartered Bank in London. Mocatta itself dates back to 1671 as the oldest member of the London market. Scotia-Mocatta is a London fixing member. / Нэйсэн Мэйо Росчайлд (или Натан Майа Ротшильд; Nathan Mayer Rothschild). Моката Энд Кайза (Mocatta & Keyser) с конторами в (Grigsby). Моката Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid). Только с 1976у, когда Эдвод 'Дьжок' Моката (Edward 'Jock' Mocatta). СкошаМоката (ScotiaMocatta). Голдзмид (Goldsmid).

MOCCASIN = МОКАСИН – Moccasin:- a soft leather heelless shoe or boot with the sole brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes where it is joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot; a regular shoe having a seam on the forepart of the vamp imitating the seam of a moccasin. / heel = каблук или пятка. Мокасин – мягкая кожаная обувь без каблука, часто украшенная узорами или рисунками. Под Мокасинами, от Английкого слова Moccasin, заимствование из языка Индейцев-Алгонкинов), мягкая замшевая обувь Северо-Американских Индейцев. Мокасины распространены у всех племён, за исключением Индейцев Тихоокеанского Побережья и Калифорнии. Существует 2 типа мокасинов – чулкообразные, выкроенные из одного или трёх кусков замши, и мокасины с отдельно выкроенной твёрдой подошвой из сыромятной кожи и мягким замшевым верхом. Мокасины обычно украшены иглами дикобраза, бисером.

MOCHA = МОКА (или XX) – Mocha:- a dark chocolate-brown color.

MOCK CRÊPE = МОК КРЭП (или ЛОЖНЫЙ КРЭП, или ИМИТАЦИЯ КРЭПА) – Mock Crêpe is a term for fabrics that have the appearance of crêpe, but are not made from crêpe yarns. See also Crêpe. / Mock = Имитация или Подражание или Подделка или Обманка. Ложный Крэп – ткань, сработанная крэповым переплетением из пряжи пологой крутки.

MOCK DYEING = ЛОЖНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или МНИМОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ, или ПРИТВОРНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ) – Mock Dyeing is a heat stabilization process for yarns. The yarns are wound onto packages and subjected to package dyeing conditions (water, pressure, temperature) but without dye an chemicals in the bath.

MOCK LENO = ЛОЖНОЕ ПЕРЕВИВОЧНОЕ – Mock Leno:- a combination of weaves having interlacings that tend to form the warp ends into groups (with empty spaces intervening) in the cloth, thereby giving an imitation of the open structure that is characteristic of leno fabrics. Mock leno fabrics are used for summer shirts, dresses, and other apparel, and as a shading medium in Jacquard designs. / Жакяр (Jacquard). переплетение .

MOD = MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

MODACRYLIC FIBER = МОДАКРИЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Modacrylic is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 50% and less than 85% by mass of acrylonitrile. Alphabetic code – MAC; and relevant commercial allowance – 2.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). Modacrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber similar to acrylic in characteristics and end-uses. Modacrylics have a higher resistance to chemicals and combustion than acrylic, but also have a lower safe ironing temperature and a higher specific gravity than acrylic. Modacrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiberforming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of less that 85% but at least 35% by weight of acrylonitrile units. Both wet and dry spinning are used. Characteristics:- although modacrylics are similar to acrylics in properties and application, certain important differences exist. Modacrylics have superior resistance to chemicals and combustion, but they are more heat sensitive (lower safe ironing temperature) and have a higher specific gravity (less cover). End Uses:- the principal applications of modacrylic fibers are in pile fabrics, flame-retardant garments, draperies, and carpets. Modacrylic is a generic name for modified acrylic fibers derived from thirty-five to eighty-five percent of acrylonitrile units. It differs from acrylic in its chemical structure. Modacrylic is used Most commonly to make fake furs and wigs. Modacrylic fibers are naturally flame-retardant (slow-burning). See also Acrylic. Modacrylic Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiberforming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of less than 84% but at least 50% by weight of acrylonitrile units. $(–CH_2CH[CN]–)_x$. Modacrylic fibers are made from resins that are copolymers (combinations) of acrylonitrile and other materials, such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride or vinyl bromide. Modacrylic fibers are either dry spun or wet spun. Modacrylic Fiber have characteristics of soft, resilien, easy to dye to bright shades, abrasion resistant, flame resistant, quick drying, resistant to acids and alkalies, shape retentive. It can be made to fabrics like fleece, knit-pile backing or nonwoven fabrics. It is suitable for making garment like deep-pile coats, trims and linings, simulated fur, wigs and hair pieces, children's sleepwear, career apparel. Fake Furs are often made out of this fiber. / Термин Модакриловое Волокно употребляют по отношению к сополимерам с винилхлоридом или винилиденхлоридом, содержащим ниже 85% акрилонитрила. Они окрашиваются основными красителями в присутствии переносчиков. Модакриловые волокна употребляют всё больше и больше в качестве обивочного материала для покрытия сидений в автомобилях, в смесях с другими волокнами для производства верхней одежды и тканей с ворсом типа штапеля, а также для изготовления париков. К недостаткам модакриловых волокон по сравнению с поли-акрилонитрильными следует отнести повышенную термостойкость и светостойкость. Устойчивость к дымовым газам не является проблемой в случае антрахиноновых красителей для акриловых и модакриловых волокон, поскольку эти волокна труднопроницаемы для окислов азота. Однако те же самые красители на кислотно-модифицированных полиамидных волокнах могут быть серьёзно повреждены окислами азота или озоном. На основе сополимеров акрилонитрила, содержащих от 40 до 60% второю мономера, получают модакриловые волокна. На основе сополимеров акрилонитрила, содержащих от 40 до 60% второго мономера, получают модакриловые волокна. Волокна на основе сополимеров акрилонитрила можно подразделить на две группы:- (1) полиакрилонитрильные волокна, получаемые из сополимеров, содержащих не менее 85% акрилонитрила; и (2) модакриловые волокна, получаемые из сополимеров, содержащих менее 85% (обычно – 10–60%) акрилонитрила. Эти сополимерные волокна, которые согласно приведённому выше определению содержат 35–85% звеньев акрилонитрила, были первоначально разработаны с целью улучшения свойств поливинилхлоридных волокон (в частности, для повышения температуры размягчения) и облегчения их формования из растворов в обычных растворителях. В настоящее время модакриловые волокна – сами по себе или в смеси с другими волокнами – применяются в качестве огнестойких волокон. Они представляют собой статистические сополимеры акрилонитрила с винилхлоридом или винилиденхлоридом, полученные путём обычной радикальной сополимеризации. Примерами модакриловых волокон этого типа могут служить Дайнел, Теклан, Верел и Канекалон. Все они формуются из раствора. Из-за нерегулярного строения макромолекул и низкого содержания звеньев акрилонитрила межцепные взаимодействия в модакриловых волокнах выражены слабее, чем в полиакрилонитрильных. Поэтому модакриловые волокна менее прочны, растворимы в менее полярных растворителях и размягчаются при более низких температурах. Однако они сохраняют высокую хемо- и светостойкость, присущую полиакрилонитрильным волокнам. Однако перечисленные соединения являются дорогостоящими и по этой причине не нашли применения в промышленном масштабе.

MODAL® = МОДАЛЬ® – Modal® is a cellulose fiber made by spinning reconstituted cellulose from Beech trees. It is about 50% more hygroscopic (water-absorbent) per unit volume than cotton. It takes dye like cotton, and is color-fast when washed in warm water. Modal® is essentially a variety of rayon. Textiles made from Modal® are resistant to shrinkage and fading, but prone to stretching and pilling. They are smooth and soft, more so than mercerized cotton, to the point where mineral deposits from hard water do not stick to the fabric surface. Modal® fabrics should be washed at lower temperatures, and ironed after washing. Lenzing Modal® is a registered trademark of Lenzing AG (headquartered in Lenzing, Austria), an Austrian company specializing in textiles and fibers, particularly natural fibers made from cellulose. Modal® has been used alone or with other fibers in household linens such as towels, bathrobes, and bedsheets, and the fabric has increased in popularity in the early XXI century. Many textile companies use Modal® mixed with other fibers such as spandex. Modal® has gained ground in India; Indian textile companies were expected to produce around 4 000 tons in

2005. Modal® is a cellulose fiber having a high breaking force (BF) and a high wet modulus B_w. The breaking force BF_c in the conditioned state and the wet modulus F_w required to produce an elongation of 5%. In its wet state are:- $BF_c \geq 1.3\sqrt{LD} + 2LD$, and $F_w \geq 0.5\sqrt{LD}$, where LD is the mean linear density (mass per unit length) in decitex. BF_c and F_w are expressed in centiNewtons. Alphabetic code – CMD; and relevant commercial allowance – 13.00. Modal® fibers may be produced using the same principle as viscose, yet it is under changed reaction specifications so that the fiber is different to viscose in tenacity and swellability. The higher tensile strength and absorbency of the Modal® fibers is comparable to that of cotton fibers, however the negative effects such as accumulation of lime scale or graying, which appear during the washing of 100% cotton textiles, are removed. The quality of modal fibers is recognizable through softness and color brilliance. Increasingly, apparel is being offered for sale which is designated as 'modal' in the labeling, but which are viscose fibers and not modal fibers. This is a violation of the textile labeling act. Modal is a strong fiber and only loses 20% of its strength when it's wet, not distorting and tearing easily like wet viscose rayon. It can absorb up to 15% of its weight in moisture before feeling wet, and will dry more quickly than viscose rayon. Modal® is a cellulose fiber made by spinning reconstituted cellulose from Beech trees. It is about 50% more hygroscopic, or water-absorbent, per unit volume than cotton is. It is designed to dye just like cotton, and is color-fast when washed in warm water. Modal® is essentially a variety of rayon. Textiles made from Modal® are resistant to shrinkage and fading. They are smooth and soft, more so than even mercerized cotton, to the point where mineral deposits from hard water, such as lime, do not stick to the fabric surface. Like pure cotton, Modal® should ideally be ironed after washing. Pure Modal® has been used in household linens such as towels, bathrobes, and bedsheets. Many textile companies use Modal® mixed with other fibers like spandex. Modal® is a type of viscose. Modal® fabric has softness, good drape and is comfortable for wearing. Modal® fabric has good moisture regain and air permeability which is often considered better than cotton fabric, it is a good material for exercise clothing and health suit, which can serve to benefit physiology circulation and health of the body. Modal® fabric has level up surface, fine and smooth and velvet, which have the effect of natural silk. The yarn has the character of high strength. The fabric has good softness and brilliant luster. The effect of the finished Modal® garment is very good, and the form is steady. The garment maintains anti-crease properties and has relatively easy care. / Ленцинь А.Ге. (Lenzing AG). Очень часто в начале 2000-х Китайские изготовители текстильной продукции и особенно из махровых тканей стали обманывать своих потребителей, указывая на состав волокон. В частности они выдавали за бамбуковое волокно модальное.

MODE = РЕЖИМ (или ОБРАЗ, или СПОСОБ) – Mode:- the most frequent values considered from observation or data. / Под Режимом, от Французского слова Regime, от Латинского слова Regimen, означающее Управление, понимается совокупность правил, мероприятий, норм для достижения какой-либо цели, например, режим экономии.

MODE OF ACTION = СПОСОБ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ – Mode Of Action is a method or process by which a herbicide can have an impact upon a plant, or a plant process or pathway.

MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ – Model is a framework for analysis that provides a reasonable basis for the valuation of the financial effects of future events consistent with the purpose intended, adjusted where necessary or appropriate to recognize the inherent uncertainty associated with projections involving future events. The term Model, as used by actuaries, typically refers to mathematical forms, terms, or computational procedures designed to be consistent with recognized actuarial practice and may also refer to methods, techniques, procedures, or approaches used by actuaries. Model is the mathematical use of data to project experimental results. A small imitation of the real thing; a system of postulates, data, and inferences presented as a mathematical description of an entity or state of affairs. / Под Моделью, от Французского слова Modèle от Латинского слова Modulus, означающее Мера или Норма или Образец, понимается .

MODERATE RESISTANCE = УМЕРЕННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или УМЕРЕННАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или УМЕРЕННАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Moderate Resistance:- intermediate levels of resistance, between resistant and susceptible.

MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY = СОВРЕМЕННАЯ БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – Modern Biotechnology is the application of:- (a) in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or (b) fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.

MODERN PORTFOLIO THEORY = СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ТЕОРИЯ (ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО) ПОРТФЕЛЯ – Modern Portfolio Theory is a model developed by Harry M. Markowitz (USA) designed to optimize the performance of a securities portfolio through diversification. The objective is to achieve the highest possible yield at a given degree of risk. The research that earned Markowitz the Nobel Prize involved his 'Portfolio Theory', which sought to prove that a diversified, or 'optimal', portfolio – that is, one that mixes assets so as to maximize return and minimize risk – could be practical. His techniques for measuring risk associated with various assets and his techniques for mixing assets became routine investment methods. He also developed a computer language called Simscript, used to write economic-analysis programs. / Хэри Эм. Марковиц (Harry M. Markowitz).

MODERN VARIETIES = СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ – Modern Varieties (cultivars) are dwarf, semidwarf, stiff-stemmed, high-tillering, nitrogen-responsive, photoperiod-insensitive, high-yielding varieties. Their characteristics are different from those of traditional varieties. / карликовые, полукарликовые, .

MODIFICATION = МОДИФИКАЦИЯ – Modification is a change or alteration to the terms of an agreement. See also Amendment. / Замена или изменение положений соглашения. Смотрите также Поправка (Amendment). Под Модификацией, от позднелатинского слова Modificatio, означающее Изменение, понимается видоизменение.

MODIFICATION DETECTION CODE = КОД ОБНАРУЖЕНИЯ МОДИФИКАЦИЙ – Modification Detection Code:- an unkeyed hash function whose specific purpose is message integrity.

MODIFIED ACETATE FIBERS = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ АЦЕТАТНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Modified Acetate Fibers are the fibers that are stretched and then treated with alkali.

MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ АТМОСФЕРА – Modified Atmosphere is a blend of gases tailored to replace the normal atmosphere within a container. / Смесь газов, подобранная для замены обыкновенной атмосферы внутри контейнера.

MODIFIED CELLULOSE FIBERS = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Modified Cellulose Fibers are the cotton fibers treated with caustic soda to give strength, increased luster, and improved affinity for dye. Modification of a fiber changes its physical and chemical properties within the limits of a generic family.

MODIFIED CONSTRUCTION PLYWOOD = МОДИФИЦИРУЕМАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИОННАЯ ФАНЕРА – Modified Construction Plywood:- panels which are not standard thickness or which have an even number of plies. See also Plywood, and Standard Construction Plywood. / .

MODIFIED FIBERS = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Modified Fibers are the fibers that are treated to eliminate charactetistics considered undesirable and to add characteristics considered desirable. Some treatments improve a fiber's ability to take dye, whereas others give a fiber stretch it does not naturally have. / Модифицированное Волокно – текстильное волокно с заданными специфическими свойствами, полученное путём дополнительной химической или физической модификации.

MODIFIED RAYON FIBERS = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА РЭЙОН (или МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Modified Rayon Fibers:- chemical treatment while fibers are in the plastic state to give them high tenacity (high strength). Changes in the molecular structure of the fiber have been made.

MODIFIED STRETCH YARN = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ РАСТЯЖИМАЯ ПРЯЖА – Modified Stretch Yarn is the stretch yarn that develops more bulk than usual but less bulk than a bulked yarn in the finished fabric.

MODIFIED YARN = МОДИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Modified Yarn:- xxxxx. See also Modified Fibers. / Модифицированная Нить – текстильная нить с заданными специфическими свойствами, полученная путём дополнительной химической или физической модификации.

MODIFYING GENE = МОДИФИЦИРУЮЩИЙ ГЕН – Modifying Gene is a gene that alters the expression of another gene which is non-allelic. The effect of the modifying gene (modifier) is relatively small compared to that of the non-allelic gene being affected.

MODU = MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNIT

MODULAR UNIT LOAD DIMENSIONS = XX – Modular Unit Load Dimensions are the packages or unit loads are suitable for modular container stuffing if their dimensions or multiples of their dimensions are equal to the internal dimensions of the container. By using appropriately dimensioned load units it is possible to tightly pack the container making good use of the 'natural' securing elements of the container, namely the side and end walls. If the cargo modular unit load dimensions and the overall load is of appropriate dimensions, there may be no need for additional load securing measures to be implemented.

MODULAR UNIT LOAD PACKAGING = XX – Modular Unit Load Packaging is a packaging whose dimensions permit the items in a consignment to be grouped together to form modules. Modules are predefined basic sizes defined for cargo units which enable them to fit together, to be combined and to be transported with different means of transport.

MODULATED LAMP SYSTEM = МОДУЛИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ЛАМП – Modulated Lamp System is a system that provides a realistic simulation of anticipated ozone depletion. It modulates lamp output in accordance with actual levels of incoming solar UV radiation.

MODULE = МОДУЛЬ – In the United States, once cotton is harvested, it is stored in modules – which hold 13 to 15 bales – for protection against the weather. Modules are stored in the field or on the gin yard until the cotton is ginned. The Module is the primary unit of temporary seed cotton storage after seed cotton is removed from the field by a harvester and prior to ginning. As seed cotton is moved from the field to the gin, the harvesting process continues – raw agricultural products (cotton lint/fiber, cottonseed and motes) are produced by the ginning process that are transported away from the gin to be used in industrial operations. To facilitate the continuation of the harvesting process, module feeders meter seed cotton into the gin at a uniform rate in a uniform stream. Both cotton field harvesters and gin plants rely on pneumatic fans to move cotton through their systems. As the module is broken apart and fed into the ginning system, centrifugal force separates green bolls as well as potentially hazardous materials such as stones and metallic objects from the seed cotton. Strategically placed rock traps and magnets in the air ducts and machinery remove rocks and capture ferrous objects before they can get into the ginning stream. After cotton is harvested, it is dumped into a Module Builder. This machine compresses the cotton into a large block. After a module is built, the module builder moves on to build more modules. The block, or module, is left in the field until it is delivered to the gin. Module is the unit of volume for raw cotton in the United States. When cotton is harvested, machinery is used to compact it into bundles called modules for transportation to the gin. A cotton module is 8 ft by 8 ft by 20 ft, or 1 280 cubic feet (about 36.25 cubic meters). This unit is essentially the same as the TEU (short for the Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit; a measure used for capacity in container transportation), the volume of a standard 20 ft container In the United States, storage units of harvested cotton composed of 13–15 unprocessed bales of cotton. See also Cotton Module Builder. The modular system of seed cotton storage and handling has been rapidly adopted. This system stores seed cotton in the field after harvesting until the gin is ready to process it. Modules can also be transported longer distances, allowing gins to increase productivity. In 1994, 78 percent of the US crop was handled in modules. Module trucks and trailers transport cotton from the field to the gin. A pneumatic system removes the cotton from the trailers, and either a pneumatic system or a module feeder removes the cotton from modules. Module is a stack of seed cotton normally containing 12–14 bales of picked cotton or 8–10 bales of stripped cotton. Modules are an aspect that some growers pay a lot of attention to and others very little. Even, well compacted, consistent modules, dome shaped on top to shed water, should be the objective. Properly built modules are easier to move, shed water, don't break apart, contain more bales and are thus cheaper to transport per unit. Modules should always be built in flood free areas, free of rocks, with easy truck access and never built under or adjacent to powerlines. Ideally they should be on mounded compacted pads with all weather access a further advantage. At no time should an operator work on or in a module builder when the harvester is unloading. Avoid contamination of any kind. Regularly check hydraulic fittings. Blown hoses can spray oil over the module, contaminating the cotton causing severe downgrading. Other contaminants, particularly plastic in the module will also cause severe downgrading. Module tarp covers are an item commonly overlooked by growers. In some cases, this can be an expensive oversight conservatively costing the grower between AUD50.00 and AUD60.00 per bale due to downgrading of cotton during a wet harvest. Tarps are designed to protect modules in the field. Modules can be valued at anything from AUD8 000.00–10 000.00 and up to AUD15 000.00 depending on the price of cotton. Skimping on module covers can easily cost far more than the value of the tarps in downgrading during a wet harvest. Tarps should be checked annually for holes and either repaired or replaced. Old tarps should also be inspected to ensure that they are not worn out and that the weave is still in good condition and not starting to let go. Poorly built modules tend to be flat on top encouraging water to pool during a wet harvest. If tarps are holed, or old or worn out, water seeps into the cotton resulting in losses through rotting, heavy spotting and contamination resulting in severe downgrading. Care should also be taken with the way tarps are tied down. Ropes tend to channel water into the module. It is best if ropes are covered by flaps to prevent this problem. Modules should be sited away from floodways and areas of poor access after rain. Module handling is a relatively expensive operation which is organised by contractors. Costs are made up of the module lift plus one way distance of travel to the gin. Chain beds are used for short hauls. Flat beds and in-field loaders are more economic for longer hauls. / Под Модулем, от Латинского слова Modulus, означающее Мера или Норма или Образец, понимается унифицированное . В хлопкопроизводящих странах бывшего Советского Союза на хлопкоочистительных предприятиях хлопок-сырец перед джинированием хранится в Бунтах (Stacks) на открытых специализированных площадках, в складах и под навесами. Каждый бунт формируется из хлопка-сырца одного селекционного типа, одного промышленного сорта и одного класса засорённости. В разных странах бунты накрывают разными материалами, сделанными на основе брезента.

MODULED SEED COTTON = ХЛОПОК–СЫРЕЦ В МОДУЛЕ – Moduled Seed Cotton:- a mechanical module builder compresses cotton into large modules in the field after harvest so that cotton may be temporarily held on the farm or at the gin while awaiting ginning. About 75 percent of US cotton is moduled. This practice is especially important in the Southwest and West.

MODULUS = МОДУЛЬ – Modulus is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain following the removal of crimp from the material being tested; i.e. the ratio of the stress expressed in either force per unit linear density or force per unit area of the original specimen, and the strain expressed as either a fraction of the original length or percentage elongation. See also Young's Modulus. Modulus is the property of a material representative of its resistance to deformation. In tensile testing the modulus is expressed as the ratio of tenacity to strain. See also Chord Modulus, Secant Modulus, Tangent Modulus, and Wet Modulus. / В архитектуре и строительстве под Модулем, от Латинского слова Modulus, означающее Мера, понимается исходная мера, принятая для выражения кратных соотношений размеров комплексов, сооружений и их частей. В качестве модуля принимают меру длины (метр или фут), размер одного из элементов здания или размер строительного изделия. Применение модуля придаёт комплексам, сооружениям и их частям соизмеримость, облегчает унификацию и стандартизацию строительства.

MOFF = MULTIPLE OPTION FINANCING FACILITY

MOGADORE = XX – Mogadore is a corded silk or rayon fabric with wide ridges and often with wide stripes used for ties. Mogadore is a village in Portage and Summit counties in the US state of Ohio.

MOGAS = MOTOR GASOLINE

MOHAIR = МОХЕР – Mohair is a long, lustrous, silky white hair of the Angora goat is stronger and more resilient than wool. It dyes more easily than any other specialty hair fiber and often comes in brilliant colors. It is blended with wool to add sheen and fluffiness to the wool or used alone to make soft, fuzzy sweaters, lofty novelty coatings and smooth worsted suitings with a somewhat wiry hand. See also Angora. Mohair:- hair fibers from the Angora goat. End-uses include sweaters, coats, suits, and scarves. Mohair is a silky textile produced from the hair of the Angora goat. It is most often spun into a thread that can be woven, knitted, or crocheted depending upon the application. Mohair is durable, warm, insulating, and light. It also has moisture wicking properties that carry moisture away from the skin of the wearer. The hair of the Angora goat has been used to produce textiles for centuries, and the term mohair entered English usage from the Arabic mukhayyar, referring to a type of woven head cloth. Despite being very soft, mohair can be irritating to the skin, like many animal products. As a result, many mohair garments are lined with silk or cotton, and mohair is frequently mixed with other fibers for comfort. The fiber has been used in the West since the XVI century, when Charles V first brought Angora goats to Europe, although the delicacy of the species made mohair difficult to obtain and prohibitively expensive for many. During the Second World War, the United States became concerned about wool production, as military uniforms were made from wool. The decision was made to blend wool and mohair, and the government began to heavily subsidize wool and mohair farmers in 1954 for their products in an attempt to keep the supply lines open. As late as 2005, mohair and wool producers could still receive financial assistance from the United States government. Angora Goats originate from Turkey, in the region now called Ankara. Bred for their special wool and milk products, the Goats were used extensively throughout the Middle East for centuries before being introduced to the West. Angora goats are very delicate and highly susceptible to infestations of external parasites due to their shaggy coats. Angora goats also have high and very specific nutritional requirements, and they will begin to suffer from health problems if these are not met. Goats are sheared for their mohair one or two times a year, depending upon production requirements, the health of the goats, and other factors. They also need to be combed regularly, to prevent clumping and the collection of debris. One Angora goat can produce 11 to 17 pounds (5 to 8 kilograms) of mohair in one year. Mohair takes and holds dye well, making it a common choice for novelty knitted products. Mohair is a silk-like fabric or yarn made from the hair of the Angora Goat. It is notable for its durability, resiliency and high luster. Mohair:- from the Angora Goat. Some has Cotton warp and Mohair filling (sometimes called Brilliantine). Imitation Mohair made from wool or a blend. Plain or twill or knitted. Angora Goat is one of the oldest animals known to man. It is 2 1/2 times as strong as wool. Goats are raised in South Africa, Western Asia, Turkey, and neighboring countries. Some are in the USA. Fabric is smooth, glossy, and wiry. Has long wavy hair. Also made in a pile fabric of cut and uncut loops similar to frieze with a Cotton and wool back and Mohair pattern. Similar to Alpaca. Mohair is the long, lustrous hair of the Angora goat. It is used, mixed with other fibers, to make mohair fabrics. Mohair:- The Animal:- A word 'Mohair' is derived from Arabic (Mukhayyar, a Goat's Hair Cloth). The Goat in question, the Angora (Capra Hircus) is thought to have originated in Tibet. Turkey was the center of Mohair textile production before the Goat was introduced, during the XIX century, to Southern Africa and the USA. Angora Goats are shorn twice a year and yield from 3 to 5 kg of Mohair. The Fiber:- Mohair's diameter ranges from 23 microns at first shearing to 38 microns in older animals. Light and insulating, its tensile strength is significantly higher than that of merino wool. Like wool, Mohair has surface scales, but they are thinner, making it smooth to the touch. Light reflected from the surface gives Mohair a characteristic lustre. Mohair:- Thin surface scales make Mohair smooth to touch, while light reflected from its surface gives it a characteristic lustre. Uses Of Mohair:- Mohair dyes exceptionally well and is moisture-absorbing, resilient, and flame- and crease-resistant. It is used mainly in yarn for knitting and crocheting, and in fabric for stoles, scarves and durable upholstery. Fine hair from younger animals is used in clothing, while thicker hair from older animals goes into rugs and carpets and heavy fabrics for jackets and coats. Mohair is often blended with wool to make top quality blankets. Weavers in Italy and Japan use Mohair in blends as low as 20% to add crease resistance and lustre to luxury garments. Producers:- Although Angora Goats are raised for Mohair around the globe, the major producer is South Africa. Production is concentrated in the country's Eastern Cape region, where the Angora Goat population is estimated at 850 000. Another major producer is the US state of Texas, with a herd of 200 000 Goats. Production And Trade:- Current world output of Mohair is estimated at around 5 000 tons a year, down from a high of 25 000 tons in the 1990s, when the fiber ranked second only to wool. South Africa accounts for 60% of total production. Almost all South African Mohair is exported raw or semi-processed to textile makers in Europe, the UK and the Far East. Tajikistan's 'Mohair Magic':- A project trained female spinners and knitters to produce high quality Mohair yarn and knitwear for Western markets. Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries, with per capita annual income of USD1 300. Most of the population relies on subsistence farming and livestock production and on remittances from family members working in neighbouring Russia. In the dry and mountainous Asht region, in northern Tajikistan, many rural families earn income from Angora goats. There are around 250 000 Angora Goats in Northern Tajikistan, and the Asht region is one of the centers of their production. Goats are raised primarily for their luxury fiber, Mohair. Most Mohair produced in Tajikistan is exported as raw fiber to the Russian Federation. In Asht region, about 20% of Mohair produced is processed by women into cheap yarn and knitted products, such as socks and mittens, also destined for Russian markets. An estimated 30 to 40% of women in Asht are involved in producing and selling Mohair yarn and knitwear. In 2006, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) launched a project to improve the region's Mohair production and processing. Research indicated that by producing luxury Mohair yarn and knitwear for Western markets, a proficient Mohair spinner could earn about USD240 per month (or nearly USD3 000 a year). At the same time, increased demand for top quality raw fiber for spinning would help boost the incomes of local Angora Goat farmers who invest in improving Angora Goat production. Two key objectives, therefore, were developing production of a 'fair trade' luxury yarn that could sell for USD140 per kg on the US market, and setting up a breeding programme that would lead to long-term improvements in

Angora Goat production and fiber quality. Strongly Competitive:- Activities include training Tajikistani spinners and knitters to produce high quality yarn and products. The project team worked with four groups of spinners – each composed of 15 women – to produce from local fiber a Mohair yarn that competes strongly with Australian and Italian luxury kid Mohair yarns sold in North America. The yarn sells for a wholesale price of USD140 a kg (the same price as world quality Australian luxury Mohair yarn). Women are able to spin and knit in their own homes, whenever they have free time. That way, they earn income without compromising their traditional household and family obligations, and avoid potential conflicts with husbands and other family members. Sales of yarn and products not only provide much needed income for the women and their families, but increase women's status within their households and communities. Meanwhile, project scientists are working with farmers in the Asht region to create four breeding nuclei to improve Goat selection and breeding. The nuclei will produce superior breeding animals that can be used by farmers in the community to improve fiber quality and the overall performance of their flocks. Selection will focus on producing high quality, fine, kemp-free fiber for the women spinning groups. Samples of luxury yarns produced in Asht were test-marketed in a US yarn store in February and September 2009. The samples were marketed under the trademark 'Mohair Magic', developed by the project and successfully sold for their established price of USD140/kg. In December 2009, samples of yarn and Mohair shawls from Asht were testmarketed at a fair trade show in Wisconsin, USA, with excellent results. The project also helped develop linkages between women's producer groups in the Asht region and knitters and yarn stores in the USA to facilitate orders for yarns and help them ship the orders. This initial experiment will help the project develop 'Magic Mohair Hubs' at the national and international level in collaboration with the Central Asian Crafts Support Association (CACSA, an Non-Governmental Organization based in Kyrgyzstan) and other partners. Hubs will serve to collect yarns from spinners, conduct quality control and export the yarns and products to buyers in the USA and Europe. The project's approach is being up-scaled through the IFAD/ICARDA grant of USD1.5 million, approved in April 2009, aimed at improving the livelihoods of small farmers and rural women through value-added processing and export of cashmere, wool and mohair in Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Kyrgyzstan. Markets Grow For Luxury Yarns:- Surveys indicate that in the USA, 36% of the adult female population – that's 53 million women – know how to knit or crochet, an increase of 50% over the last 10 years. In addition, many women aged between 25 and 34 are starting to knit. Result:- strong growth in imports of knitting yarns into the USA. Yarns like those produced by Tajikistan's spinners – made from natural fibers, and to 'fair trade' standards – are in particularly high demand. / Хлопковая основа и Мохеровая уточина . Имитационный Мохер. Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Мохер, как известно, родом из Турции. Именно там, в провинции Ангора, много веков обитали Козы, шерсть которых такая нежная, мягкая и тёплая, что считается самым роскошным видом натуральной шерсти. Ангорская козочка 'одета' в шикарный наряд из длинной, до 25 см, очень тонкой и блестящей шерсти. Долгое время Турецкие власти удерживали исключительно за своей страной право на разведение Ангорских Коз или их продажу, однако в начале XIX века Европейские завоеватели начали вывозить (или экспортировать) Коз и их шерсть по всему свету. Сегодня Ангорских Коз разводят не только в Турции, но в других странах – на юге США, в Южной Америке – где имеется сходный климат. Мохер подразделяется на три вида в зависимости от возраста животных, от которых он получен:- (i) Kid Mohair – мохер из шерсти козлёнка, с его первой стрижки, то есть до того как животному исполнится полгода. Волокно это невероятно нежное и мягкое на ощупь, толщина волосков – до 27 микрон. (ii) Goatling – мохер со второй стрижки животного, её не достигшего 2 лет. Это тоже исключительно приятная на ощупь и полезная для здоровья шерсть. (iii) Adult Mohair – мохер из шерсти взрослой козы. Её шерсть чуть более толстая. Впрочем, толщина её волоса составляет всего 30 микрон. Мохер гипоаллергенен, и не раздражает даже очень чувствительную кожу, это блестящее, прочное волокно, отлично поддающееся окрашиванию. Впрочем, одежда из мохера вовсе не обязательно должна окрашиваться, ведь природные оттенки этой шерсти исключительно приятны на вид. Они могут быть белыми или многих оттенков серо-коричневого цвета. Изделие из мохера обеспечит теплоизоляцию даже при намокании. Если удалось купить изделие из мохера, то можно быть уверенным в том, что оно не растянется и легко вернётся к изначальной форме даже при растягивании его на 30%. Волокна у мохера исключительно прочные, поэтому при стирке любимый свитер можно выворачивать как угодно, не повреждая его. Мохер очень легко впитывает влагу, поэтому в нём нельзя переохладиться от выделений пота – всё впитается. В одежде из мохера можно комфортно чувствовать себя как в холод, так и в жару. Более того, сейчас очень популярны остужающие изделия из мохера. Это очень тонкая одежда, в которой, благодаря гладкости волокон, можно не перегреться в жару. Кстати, гладкость и блеск волокон лежат в основе ещё одного полезного свойства мохера – они не дают ему сваляться и не позволяют грязи приставать, поэтому шерстяная одежда долго сохраняет презентабельный вид. Мохер при носке на голое тело практически не 'кусается', поэтому очень популярны детские изделия из этой шерсти. Мохер – 100% шерсть Ангорской козы. Мохер – роскошное естественное волокно. Эта шерсть более блестящая, чем овечья шерсть, поэтому придаёт поверхности валяного изделия особую лёгкость шелковистость. Это один из самых тёплых и прочных натуральных материалов. Использование мохера в технике валяния позволяет добиться невероятных декоративных эффектов. Мохер – вошел в моду с конца 1950-х. Мохером называют шерсть Ангорской козы, а также пряжу и ткани из этой шерсти или с этой шерстью (процент мохера может быть и небольшим).

MOHAIR RUG = МОХЕРОВЫЙ КОВРИК (или КОВРИК ИЗ МОХЕРА) – Mohair Rug is a floor covering with mohair pile and jute back.

MOIRÉ = МУАРЕ (или МУАР, или МУАРОВАЯ) – Moiré:- a wavy, rippling pattern similar to a watermark produced in the finishing of certain fabrics by calendering, usually on a ribbed tex tile fabric. On acetate, moiré made this way is permanent. Moiré:- when the surface of the fabric looks lighter and darker in circle form is moiré. Moiré is a wavy or watered effect on a textile fabric, especially a corded fabric of silk, rayon, or one of the manufactured fibers. Moiré is produced by passing the fabric between engraved cylinders which press the design into the material, causing the crushed and uncrushed parts to reflect light differently. Dyeing defect. Moiré is a well-known phenomenon in textile printing. It describes the interference between the overlaying structures. If a line halftone is used to present halftones, moiré can form between halftone and screen or between halftone and substrate structure. The effect occurs when the engraved halftone dots fall precisely on the screen holes with regular repetition and are slightly displaced in the gaps in between. This effect occurs above all in the light halftone area, where the engraved halftone dots are smaller. It then produces a light/dark effect that appears in the form of waves or lines. Moiré is a fabric having a wavy watered appearance. Fairly stiff with body in most cases. It is produced by passing the fabric between engraved cylinders which press the design into the material, causing the crushed and uncrushed parts to reflect the light differently. The pattern is not permanent, except on acetate rayon. / Порок или дефект крашения. Под Муаре или Муаровым, от Французского слова Moiré, означающее Муар или Муаровая или Переливчатая, понимается . Под Муаром понимается распространённый порок в виде нежелательного мраморного внешнего вида поверхности.

MOIREING = КОЛОЧЕНИЕ (или МУАРИРОВАНИЕ) – Moireing is a finishing process by engraved rollers that produces a waved or watered effect on a textile fabric. Design is permanent when heat-set. / Колочение или Муарирование – операция отделки для получения муара.

MOIRÉ TAFFETA = МУАРОВАЯ ТАФТА – Moiré Taffeta is the most common moiré fabric. A moire is a watermark design produced by passing fabric through heated rollers engraved with the designs.

MOIRÉ/WATERMARKED = МУАРЕ (или МУАРОВАЯ)/ПЕРЕЛИВЧАТАЯ – Moiré/Watermarked:- while you may not have known it, chances are that you have worn moiré fabric at some point in the past. As a material that finds its way into a number of different types of apparel as well as other uses, moiré fabric has a look that is often associated with quality, style and glamor. Here are a few things you should know about moiré fabric and how this beautiful material finds its way into many different settings. Moiré fabric is created by the application of a finishing technique to a woven fabric section. Often created with the use of silk fabric as the foundation, moiré fabric finishing can result in a deep luster to the material, or dull the finish by essentially regulating the degree of crushing that is done to the fibers. The resulting effect is to create a rippled or wavy pattern to the fabric that allows for a shimmering quality as the fibers are brushed one way or the other. One popular method of preparing moiré fabric involves using rollers that have been engraved with a design. The material is run between the engraved rollers with some sections of the fabric crushed to reveal the finished design that has a fluid or watery look. This type of application is often used to create material styles are ideal for evening gowns, formal capes, clutch handbags, and other types of formal apparel and accessories for women. Another approach to achieving a moiré fabric style is by using several different colors in printing fabrics, allowing the colors to overlap. The design achieves a sense of depth that varies as the eye travels across the pattern of the fabric. Because of the crushing of the fabric during the process, the color variation as the nap is brushed one way or the other will create a stunning effect. When used as fabric for household textiles, moiré fabric provides a nice touch of elegance to the space. The corded fabric is perfect for creating formal window treatments with corded silk panels as part of the overall treatment. The material also makes a statement as covering material for chair seats, screen panels, and fabric wall treatments. For many years, the use of moiré fabric for bedspreads was an easy way to add a sense of style to just about any style of bedroom furniture without spending a lot of money. Other uses for moiré fabric pop up from time to time. The material can be used as the liner fabric in jewelry boxes and cigarette cases. Along with the uses around the house, moiré fabric can also be used in what may be referred to as a Final Application, as the lining material of choice in coffins. Durable and attractive, moiré fabric is a great way to add some zing to the home or the wardrobe. Available in a full range of colors, the material is relatively inexpensive and holds up well with a minimum amount of care. Moiré/Watermarked:- a corded fabric, usually made from silk or one of the manufactured fibers, which has a distinctive water-marked wavy pattern on the face of the fabric. Moiré is a fabric finish with a wavy, watered appearance, caused by varying the tension in the warp and weft of the weave. It is often used in dress and decorative fabrics. The finish can be applied to acetate, rayon, cotton and other types of fabric; it should only be dry-cleaned. / Под Муаре или Муаровым, от Французского слова Moiré, означающее Муар или Муаровая или Переливчатая, понимается . Муар – шёлковая ткань полотняного переплетения с волнообразным отливом, полученным за счёт обработки специальными валиками-каландрами, однотонная, переливающаяся. Использовалась для пошива женского платья, отделки мужской одежды, орденских лент. Лучший муар в Росси XIX века выпускала фабрика Н. Серебряникова в Петербурге. Муар из шёлка высшего качества назывался гро-муар, муар с крупными волнами – муар-антик.

MOIST = СЫРАЯ – Moist:- a sample of grain is identified as moist if the moisture content exceeds the damp range established for that class of grain. With increasing moisture content, grain is graded straight, tough, damp, moist, and wet. / Проба зерна идентифицируется как Сырая, если содержание влаги в нём превосходит уровень влаги для влажного зерна, установленный для такого класса зерна. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

MOISTURE = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ – (1) In the Cotton industry, adding moisture before fiber/seed separation and lint cleaning helps maintain fiber length and reduces the number of fibers broken in gin stands and lint cleaners. For example, if moisture is restored to raise fiber moisture from 4 percent up to 6 percent, staple length increases by 1/32 inch, and short fiber content (SFC) decreases by 2 percent. However, adding moisture to lint that has already been ginned will not increase fiber length. Other benefits resulting from moisture restoration include reducing cotton's static electricity level, reducing the volume of cotton required to achieve a given bale size and reducing the force required to press bales. The resilient forces exerted on restraining bale ties are also lower for higher moisture cotton. Cotton with fiber moisture of 9 percent or more may be rough in appearance and will not smooth out properly when processed through the lint cleaners. Thus, the recommended fiber moisture level of 6 to 7 percent is based on production, as well as quality aspects. Lint moisture in the bale must be uniform and not exceed 9 percent to avoid fiber discoloration and weight loss during storage. This is found by definite prescribed methods and is stated as a percentage of the weight of the sample, either in the original, or in the oven-dry weight as found in a conditioning oven used for the purpose. / Содержание влаги в хлопке-сырце или хлопковой продукции, выраженное в процентах. с тем, чтобы избежать изменения цвета волокна и потерю веса в процессе хранения.

(2) In the Rice industry, at harvest, Paddy Rice has moisture content of generally between 20 and 28 percent. Most of paddy varies with maturity, whether it is rainy or dry season, and atmospheric humidity. The moisture content of paddy can vary and is understandably higher in the wet season than in the dry season. Paddy Rice should be dried to a moisture content of less than 20 percent within 48 hours of harvest to reduce the chances of damage. To facilitate good storage, it is best that the paddy Rice is dried in the sun or with modern drying techniques and/or machinery to a moisture content of 14 percent or less. Rice kernels should have a moisture content of between 13 and 14 percent to ensure good storage. When the moisture level exceeds 14 percent, the Rice takes on a yellowish hue that can lead to mold, lumping and decay and can result in damage affecting both the quality and quantity of the Rice. The damaged Rice can affect undamaged Rice in close proximity but not necessarily in direct contact particularly when bagged and awaiting shipment. Therefore, it is prudent to check for this type of damage prior to the cargo leaving the warehouse storage facility. In order to do so, the carrier and their appointed surveyors require the full cooperation of shippers to identifying where the Rice is being stored prior to shipment. Rice processing is the most essential stage of the post harvest activity where husks and bran particles are removed from the paddy grain. Milled Rice maintains a higher temperature than that prior to processing. Generally, at this stage the moisture content is higher than 14 percent and particles of bran adhere to the surface of the kernel. Since the Rice has generally been whitened, it soon takes on an ivory or yellow coloration. / Рисовая зерновка должна иметь содержание влаги в диапазоне 13 и 14 процентов для обеспечения надлежащего хранения. и гниение могут привести к повреждению, воздействующему как на качество, так и на количество Риса.

MOISTURE CONTENT = СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВЛАГИ (или ВЛАГОСОДЕРЖАНИЕ) – (1) Moisture Content is a measure of the water content of grain. Grain that is within acceptable limits of moisture is referred to as a Straight Grade. With increasing moisture content, grain may be referred to as Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet. Wheat quality is threatened when the moisture content of stored grain exceeds 15%. There is a risk of infestation and mould as well as mycotoxin formation, all of which can lead to rejection. Moisture Content has a marked influence on all aspects of paddy and Rice quality and it is essential that paddy be milled at the proper moisture content to obtain the highest head Rice yield. Paddy is at its optimum milling potential at moisture content of 14% wet weight basis. Grains with high moisture content are too soft to withstand hulling pressure which results in grain breakage and possibly pulverization of the grain. Grain that is too dry becomes brittle and has greater breakage. Moisture content and temperature during the drying process is also critical as it determines whether small fissures and/or full cracks are introduced into the grain structure. Moisture Content is the amount of water measured in the soil or plant. Expressed as percentage moisture based on total fresh weight of the

substance. Moisture Content is the amount of water contained in a material, expressed as a percentage of its total mass (including moisture and any extractables). / Содержание Влаги это мера для определения содержания воды в зерне. Зерно, содержание влаги у которого находится в пределах допустимого значения, относится к сухому или твёрдому сорту. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

(2) Wood is a semi-porous material. It absorbs moisture and swells when conditions are wet or humid and releases moisture during dry periods. The amount of water that the wood contains at any time is called Moisture Content (MC). This value is expressed as a ratio of the weight of water in the wood to the weight of the oven-dry wood. For example, if a board has 25% MC, one fifth of the board's weight is water. When wood reaches a balance with the surrounding atmosphere and does not absorb or release moisture, it is said to have reached its Equilibrium Moisture Content. Wood changes dimensionally with changes in moisture content. Lumber shrinkage is much larger across the grain (radial or tangential shrinkage), and is negligible parallel (longitudinal) to the grain. The moisture content of freshly sawn lumber is much higher than the equilibrium moisture content wood will reach under normal service conditions. This is why lumber is generally dried before being shipped to users. Drying lumber increases its structural performance, greatly reduces the chances of fungal growth such as mold, stain, or decay, and reduces swelling and shrinkage, which could lead to warping or other problems. The 'S-Dry' label on a North American grade-stamp for construction lumber indicates that the lumber was surfaced at a moisture content of 19% or less. Panel products such as plywood or OSB (Oriented Strand Board) are at a low moisture content at the time of manufacturing. Engineered wood products such as I-joists also tend to have moisture content lower than S-Dry lumber, which keeps them very dimensionally stable as long as they are dry. Typical Moisture Content of Wood Products at Time of Manufacture (Product – Moisture Content):- (i) Lumber – S-Dry – 19% or less; (II) Lumber – S-Green – usually over 19%; (iii) Panel products (OSB, plywood) – 4–8%; and (iv) I-Joists – 4–16%. Wood that is Not Kept Dry:- Wood that is in contact with water over a long period of time can become discolored for various reasons and may grow fungi, including stains, molds and decay. Discoloration – Is it due to Moisture? If wood stays wet, it can take on a darker appearance due to the water. This dark appearance will disappear when the wood dries again, but if it stays wet too long, it may become permanently discolored. Discoloration of the wood may be due to moisture issues or other causes. Potential causes of discoloration in wood include:- (i) Staining Fungi (usually 'bluestain' that goes deep into the wood); (ii) Weathering (gives wood a grey colour); (iii) Decay Fungi (the wood may be weaker); (iv) Mold (may appear in various colours – grey, red, brown, black, white yellow); (v) Dirt (will rub off when dry); (vi) Iron stain (caused by steel straps, machinery from transportation or manufacturing); (vii) Yeasts (black and slimy to the touch); and (viii) Miscellaneous chemical stains (caused by naturally occurring wood chemicals). Of these, only decay will affect the structural performance of the wood; other forms of discoloration will not weaken the wood. In the case of staining fungi, the staining may have occurred in the tree before the wood was sawn into lumber, although storing wet lumber over a long period of time may also cause staining of the wood. Decay fungi are different from molds and staining Fungi. Molds and stains feed off the free water and the sugars stored inside the wood but don't affect the wood strength. On the other hand, decay fungi will gradually eat the wood if it remains wet for too long. Although conditions for mold and stain growth are also favorable to decay, the presence of mold or stain does not indicate that there is decay. Still, excess water, as well as moderate to warm temperatures that sustain mold growth, could ultimately lead to decay, if the wood is not quickly dried. Molds are everywhere; therefore, they have the potential to thrive where there is moisture. They have received much public attention after having been identified as a contributor to poor indoor air quality, along with dust, mites and other factors. Molds can grow on many surfaces, including wallboard, paint, shower curtains, ceramic tile and grout, as well as wood. Although there are still many unknown factors regarding molds and their effects on health, one thing is for sure: molds indicate a problem with moisture management in the building. Water can come from various sources and the way to solve the problem is to remove these sources. Ensuring that materials are dry during construction is a good practice to reduce the chances of problems down the road. Potential causes of water entry in the building include:- (i) Plumbing failure; (ii) Poor thermal performance; (iii) Poor detailing of the envelope (leaks); and (iv) Poor ventilation. Wall construction practices have evolved. Air tightness is emphasized and many new materials are available for wall construction. Though there are typically provisions included in the wall design for the building envelope to dry, it is good practice to ensure that building materials are dry (i.e. 19% MC or less) at the time of enclosing the wall. Refer to the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation Best Practice Guides for a discussion on the proper designing of wood frame envelopes. Most building codes require that wood be dried to 19% MC or less. This moisture content is sufficiently low to virtually eliminate the chances of mold growth on wood products as well as minimize dimensional changes in the members. Moisture and Construction:- Wood Used In Buildings:- in normal applications, wood will undergo changes in moisture content throughout its life in relation to seasonal changes in relative humidity and temperature. For example, in more humid regions, wood will have an average moisture content value that is higher than in drier regions. In fact, wood is a good moisture sink and will help equilibrate the humidity fluctuations in the building. Figure 4 illustrates how wood comes into equilibrium with relative humidity and temperature in a building envelope. The Figure also indicates that:- (i) The risk of mold increases with higher moisture content and relative humidity, particularly when these conditions are sustained for longer time periods; (ii) Mold can start growing where humidity levels exceed 80%; although growth is slow, it can speed up when humidity is higher. Furthermore, it is worth noting that:- (a) Wood moisture content level typically has to be high (30% and above) for an extended period, in order for wood to decay; and (b) Most fungi grow fastest in the 60–80 °F (15–25 °C) range; around freezing, they grow very slowly or not at all. The following Table lists some examples of expected long term average MC values for lumber inside the building envelope in various North American regions. Average Yearly MC for Wood in Various North American Regions (Region – Average MC Range of Wood):- (i) Coastal – 8–12%; (ii) Inland – 6–10%; and (iii) Drier climates – 5–9%. All these values are below 19% moisture content, which means that wood will slowly keep drying in service. The time for wood to reach equilibrium with the surroundings is not critical in such cases, as the moisture content levels are below those that will support fungal growth. However, changes in moisture content result in dimensional changes that could lead to serviceability problems if not considered during design and construction. Simple construction details, such as ensuring that materials are compatible and leaving gaps between sheathing, will accommodate shrinkage and swelling. Engineered wood products are manufactured using dried wood in a controlled environment. As a result, these products are dimensionally stable. Severe wetting could compromise quality and dimensional stability. Panel products and engineered structural wood products should be protected from moisture. Wood Outside Buildings:- Some outdoor applications such as decks and porches are more conducive to decay. In such cases, the wood should be protected by treatment (preservative treated wood). Otherwise, a naturally durable species, such as cedar, should be considered. Regardless of the protection provided, it is good practice to keep wood away from potential water sources. Should that not be possible, the structure should be detailed to ensure that moisture does not accumulate and that wood will re-dry after wetting. Site Considerations:- most wood construction products, even those intended for protected interior use, are often left outside for a length of time, where they are subject to picking up moisture from rain, snow, or the ground. Outdoor storage on the building site should be minimized to limit potential damage caused by exposure to moisture. This can often be achieved by careful planning. Upon Delivery (Do – Don't):- (i) Prepare the material storage area; the site should be clean, and well-drained. – Let water infiltrate through torn wrapper. (ii) Examine the state of the wrapper upon delivery. – Drop the bundles in puddles or allow them to be dumped on the ground. (iii) Leave intact specialty wrapping on the bundles. – Store wood products in basements. (iv) Fix or replace damaged wrapper with a good quality tarp. – Lift I-joists in ways they are not designed for; lift with the

web in the vertical position, how they are designed to take structural loads. (v) Store materials off the ground. – Leave the materials in an area that incites theft. (vi) Have the material delivered as close to the installation date as possible. – Let the materials sit too long. Materials left exposed risk water absorption and deterioration, as well as theft. (vii) Protect the materials after they have been installed by closing the structure quickly (walls/roof). – Hurry to 'close-in' the walls, especially if the wood is green and/or has been wetted. (viii) Provide enough time and ventilation for the materials inside the wall cavities to dry to an acceptable level before installing the vapour barrier, when elevated moisture levels have been detected. – . Storage and Handling Techniques:- Storage Area:- (i) Ensure storage area is well-drained and clear of obstacles, debris, and vegetation (Vegetation can harbour insects, prevent good ventilation and keep the air moist); and (ii) If the soil is wet or poorly drained, place a polyethylene tarp or a temporary gravel pad on the ground below the supports for the materials. Storage Off Ground:- (i) Keep packages of lumber, trusses, I-Joists and panels 6 to 8 inches off the ground (dry wood in contact with the ground will quickly take up water); and (ii) Store bundles as level as possible. Wrapping:- (i) Keep wrappers on the bundles until they are ready to be used; (ii) Re-cover using a waterproof tarp if the wrapping is damaged. Warning:- Tarps develop holes easily on lumber corners or other points of stress; (iii) The tarp should not be tucked under the pile or wrapped tightly; and (iv) Make sure the tarp covering extends beyond the bundles. Beware of polyethylene tarps; though they are efficient at protecting the wood from soil moisture, their use as a wrapping material may keep the moisture trapped inside the pile. If Wood is Re-Wetted:- kiln dried lumber and panels have some innate degree of water repellence and are not easily wetted by a small amount of rain. Wood gets wet and dries from the outside in. In cases of wetness, the wood will dry quickly on the surface and limit mold growth. Wood products are most commonly stored in solid piles. With tidy piles of panel products, the top panel can retain the moisture but most of the water runs off and does not readily penetrate into the pile. Piled lumber can be more vulnerable as rainwater or snowmelt percolates in between the lumber pieces and may wet several layers. Such water is held between the boards as a film that wets the surfaces. Wood in this situation could remain wet long enough to develop surface mold or wood-staining fungi. For longer term storage, lumber should be stickered. Handling Green Lumber:- A water-based formulation containing a low level of an antimicrobial chemical is sometimes applied to lumber that will be sold green. This is to prevent the growth of staining fungi or molds on the lumber before it is used. The products used to treat the wood are registered for commercial use by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency in Canada or by the Environment Protection Agency in the USA. Prior to their use, risk assessments determine that the products are safe for use under the conditions given on the pesticide label. The chemicals used for treatment are mild, such as detergent type chemicals or fungicides used on agricultural food products. Their protection time on green lumber is therefore limited. The treatment is meant to give a few months protection against fungi to cover the time between manufacturing to receiving the wood at the building site. It is not intended to replace preservative-treated wood. Often, by the time green lumber has been shipped from the sawmill, it is partially airdried. Manufacturers rarely wrap packages of green lumber. Upon arrival at the building site, green lumber is best stored indoors. High Moisture Content Before Installation:- in the event that a user would like to dry lumber before installation, rather than install it green and let it dry in place, the proper procedure involves stacking the lumber with stickers (small sticks of dry wood about 3/4 inch thick by 1/2 inch wide) to provide sufficient air-flow between the layers of boards. (i) Place stickers across the pile, no farther than 2 feet apart; (ii) Align stickers vertically with the ones of the row below so that the weight is transferred directly to the pile below; and (iii) Place first and last stickers as close to the end of the pile as possible to prevent checking in the lumber. A makeshift roof made up of longer pieces of wood could be placed on the wood pile to help reduce wetting and to protect the pieces from the hot sun, which could cause checking in the uppermost boards. Otherwise, a sheet of plywood over the pile or a tarp under the top layer will help shed water and prevent the lower tiers from getting wet. Weight should also be placed on top of the pile to prevent the upper pieces of wood from warping as the wood dries. Wetting After Installation:- for surface-wetted material used in framing, getting the roof sheathing and roof membrane on quickly and allowing the wood to air dry in place is a common strategy that works. The lumber will dry out naturally so long as it is well ventilated and the humidity level of the air is not high. The latter, of course, depends on the local weather during the time of construction. In cold weather, space heaters should be used to help with drying. The site manager should make sure the framing is dry when the whole building is closed and sealed, otherwise moisture trapped in the structure may cause problems, given the tight construction methods in use today. A Few Points to Remember:- the versatility and long-term performance of wood products has ensured that traditional and innovative wood materials will continue to be important to the North American construction industry. The trends towards using engineered wood products and the advances in wall construction places a greater emphasis on managing moisture in wood. As a final reminder, here are a few points to remember when handling wood products to ensure that they remain dry and mold free:- (i) Examine the wrapper on delivery to make sure that it is fully protecting the wood; (ii) Minimize outdoor on-site storage; (iii) Store wood products in a dry, well drained area; (iv) Keep an intact protective cover on the products until ready to use; (v) Allow sufficient time for the materials to dry if they have been wetted; and (vi) Avoid closing in walls that have wet building materials. Clean Up Material Affected by Mold:- Recommendations on remedial procedures for materials damaged by water and mold growth are identified in various publications and articles such as 'Remedial Procedures for Water Damage in Buildings' by Public Works and Government Services Canada (T. Nathanson, 2002), or New York City's Dept, of Health and Mental Hygiene's 'Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments'. In all cases, the first recommendation is that the source of moisture and the conditions suitable for mold growth should be eliminated before surface mold is cleaned. Clean-up measures depend on the extent of material affected by water and/or fungal attack. In cases involving small amounts of mold, it is generally recommended that molds be removed from solid or semi-porous materials (such as wood) by cleaning with a water/detergent solution or wet vacuuming with a HEPA equipped vacuum cleaner, after which the materials should then be thoroughly dried. Disinfectants or biocides are generally not recommended, since they may contain respiratory irritants and are not always completely effective in destroying mold organisms. Good practice also considers the health of workers in cleaning up affected areas. In order to minimize risk, it is recommended to wear protective equipment such as a N95 particulate half facemask, rubber gloves and eye protection. Larger areas, however, may need professional clean up. On-site professional advice is available should there be doubt on the appropriate course of action. Moisture Content is the amount of water contained in the wood, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the oven-dry wood. Moisture Content is the proportion of water in a sample of biomass, defined as the weight of water as a percentage of the weight of biomass. This can be defined on either a wet basis, as a percentage of the total (wet) weight of the sample, or a dry basis, as a percentage of the oven dry weight of biomass. Wet basis is usually used for fuel purposes. / Количество воды, содержащейся в древесине, и выраженное как процент от веса древесины после печной сушки.

MOISTURE COTTON = ВЛАЖНЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Moisture Cotton:- according to the Manchester Method, the standard is fixed at 7.834 pounds. On exposure to air, 100 pounds of bone-dry cotton will take on 8-1/2 pounds of moisture, a total of 108-1/2 pounds; thus, 108-1/2 pounds will contain 8-1/2 pounds of moisture; 100 pounds of cotton will contain 7.834 pounds of moisture.

MOISTURE–FREE WEIGHT = СВОБОДНЫЙ ОТ ВЛАГИ ВЕС (или СУХОЙ ВЕС) – Moisture-Free Weight is:- (1) the constant weight of a specimen obtained by drying at a temperature of 105 °C in a current of desiccated air. (2) The weight of a dry substance calculated from an independent determination of moisture content, e.g., by distillation with an immiscible solvent or by titration with Fischer reagent.

MOISTURE PROPERTIES = ВЛАЖНОСТНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА – Moisture Properties:- all fibers when exposed to the atmosphere pick up some moisture; the quantity varies with the fiber type, temperature, and relative humidity. Measurements are generally made at standard conditions, which are fixed at 65% RH and 70 °F. Moisture content of a fiber or yarn is usually expressed in terms of percentage regain after partial drying.

MOISTURE REGAIN = УВЛАЖНЕНИЕ (или ВЛАГОПОГЛОЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или КОНДИЦИОННАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ) – Moisture Regain is the amount of water a completely dry fiber will absorb from the air at a standard condition of 70 degrees F and a relative humidity of 65%. Expressed as a % of the dry fiber weight. Moisture Regain is the amount of water contained in the material expressed as a percentage of its oven-dry mass. Moisture Regain is the percentage of moisture in a textile material brought into equilibrium with a standard atmosphere after partial drying, calculated as a percentage of the moisture-free weight. See also Standard Moisture Regain. Moisture Regain is the moisture in a material determined under prescribed conditions and expressed as a percentage of the weight of the moisture-free specimen. Moisture Content and Moisture Regain:- What is Humidity? Humidity is a term used to describe the amount of moisture present in the atmosphere. This can be described in terms of Absolute Humidity or Relative Humidity. Absolute Humidity:- it is the weight of water present in a unit volume of moist air. It can be expressed interns of gram per cubic meter. Relative Humidity:- it is the ratio of the actual vaper pressure to the saturated vapour pressure at the same temperature. Formulas:- RH% = Actual Vapour Pressure / Saturated Vapour Pressure x 100. Moisture Content (M) = Weight of Water / Total Weight of Material x 100. Moisture Regain (R):- it is defined as the weight of water in a material expressed a percentage of the oven dry weight of the material. Formula:- Moisture Regain (R) = Weight of Water / Oven dry weight of the material x 100. The temperature of the oven dryer should be 105 °C ± 3 °C. The water partile should be removed and time is 2 hours. For Example:- (i) Initial weight of sample = 10 g. (ii) Over dry weight of sample = 7 g. (iii) Weight of water = 3 g. (iv) Moisture content % = 3/10 x 100. (v) Moisture Regain % = 3/7 x 100. What is standard testing atmosphere? It is an atmosphere with a relative humidity of 65 ± 2% and at temperature of 20 °C ± 2 °C (68 °F ± 4 °F). But in India, temperature of 20 °C is difficult to obtain, and so a higher standard temperature of 27 °C ± 2 °C (81 °F ± 4 °F) is used. Standard Regain:- for example, raw cotton – 8.5%, cotton yarn – 7.0–7.5%, silk – 11%, wool – 17%, viscous – 13%, Nylon – 4%, and polyester – 0.4%. It is the one which is adopted for business purpose and it is generally very close to the standard regain. Moisture Regain is a measure of the increase in weight due to the adsorption of water by a fiber vs. its initial dry weight. Usually expressed as %. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Стандартная или Нормальная Влажность в процентах от веса абсолютно сухого материала.

MOISTURE SENSITIVITY = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ К ВЛАГЕ – Moisture Sensitivity is a degree to which the quality of a product is impacted even by minimal uptake of water vapor.

MOISTURE STRESS = НЕДОСТАТОК ВЛАГИ – Moisture Stress occurs when the plant suffers from a lack of water to support good growth and development.

MOISTURE TESTER = ВЛАГОМЕР – Moisture Tester is the experimental equipment and instruments used to test the moisture (water) content of the soil, plant or seeds. / Под Влагомером понимается прибор для измерения влажности газов, жидкостей и твёрдых (в том числе сыпучих) тел. Различают влагомеры:- гигроскопические, электрохимические (для газов и жидкостей), гигрометрические и психрометрические (для газов), ёмкостные и кондуктометрические (для жидкостей и твёрдых тел), а также влагомеры, основанные на явлении ядерного магнитного резонанса.

MOISTURE TRANSPORT = ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ ВЛАГИ – Moisture Transport is the movement of water from one side of a fabric to the other, caused by capillary action, wicking, chemical or electrostatic action.

MOISTURE VERSUS REGAIN = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ ПРОТИВ КОНДИЦИОННОЙ (или ОСТАТОЧНОЙ) ВЛАЖНОСТИ – Moisture versus Regain:- as applied to textiles, ‘moisture’ is the total weight of water present in a material, calculated on the weight of the conditioned sample. ‘Regain’ is the total weight of water present, calculated on a moisture-free or dry basis.

MOITY WOOL = СОРНОРЕПЕЙНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Moity Wool is a wool that contains straw or other, non-seed-or-burr vegetable matter.

MOKKA COFFEE BEANS = ЗЁРНА КОФЕ МОККО – Maui Mokka Coffee Beans are said to be one of the most exclusive Coffee beans grown in Hawaii. These incredibly small beans produce a delightful cup of orange sweetness with a citrusy scent. Since the Coffee beans are left to dry while still inside the fruit, this produces an exotic character to each bean, giving it a winy and slight, fruity-orange flavor. When brewed, it has also been noted to have hints of chocolate undertones. This gourmet Coffee is lightly acidic and finishes with a crisp smoothness. It wasn’t until just a few years ago that this rare Coffee was revived on the Ka’anapali Plantation on the island of Maui. The Ka’anapali Estate is now comprised of 300 acres, in which 140 of those acres are dedicated to the growth of the exotic Maui Mokka. This plot of land is one of the few places in the world where Mokka Coffee beans are grown. Mokka plants date back to at least 1 000 years ago and are said to have originated from both Ethiopia, the ‘birthplace’ of coffee, and Yemen. This particular Mokka plant is a cultivar of the same variety found in Yemen. The Mokka Coffee plants produce light yields because some of the plants have alternate bearings, meaning one year they may produce heavy quantities and the next year may yield small or smaller quantities. The low yield is also accommodated by the fact that the Coffee beans are extremely difficult to harvest with machinery. Since cultivation with specialized equipment proved unsuccessful, almost all of the beans are hand selected. Being harvested through manual labor provides the beans with extra care and more specialized treatment. After harvesting, the beans are dry-processed, meaning the Coffee cherries are picked and immediately dried in the sun, enclosing each bean with a burst of citrusy flavor. Each bean is then carefully chosen and sorted depending upon quality. With all of these factors, Maui Mokka is very uncommon, but proves to be an extraordinary, specialty Coffee. Ordering the 5 lb wholesale option for Maui Mokka will ultimately save you money, while also saving the time it takes to reorder and receive shipment. Choose the bulk option at check-out to secure your supply. Delivered directly to you in a heat-sealed valve bag, your Maui Mokka is guaranteed fresh in flavor and aroma. One of the northernmost Coffee estates in the world, estate grown on the island of Maui in Hawaii, this is the only Coffee farm on the island. But, even more special, it is the only Coffee farm in the world commercially growing the Mokka Coffee bean Variety. Characterised by its very small and rounded size, it makes a strong case against the belief that large beans mean a better cup. Maui’s unique tiny Mokka beans give this Coffee an intensely sweet and citrus acidity with a light body and flowery and light aroma. The Hawaiian islands conjure up visions of paradise. But that is not all. The Coffee lover also knows that Coffee from Hawaii is known for it’s high praise, accompanied by an equally high price. Hawaiian Coffees are the only Coffees grown in the United States (sorry, Puerto Rico is a territory). Although many think of Hawaiian Kona Coffee, Royal Kona Coffee, or Hawaiian Gold Kona Coffee as being the best, or even the only Coffee Hawaii has to offer, many do not realize that the islands of Hawaii have a lot more to offer than just pure Kona Coffee. We will go into a brief history on how Coffee got to the Hawaiian isles, as well as geographic layout of the islands, and the varieties grown on each. As we get into the different flavors they bring to the cup, you will see that Hawaiian Coffee beans are as varied as the islands and peoples themselves. In this article, we will talk about Maui Coffee, Kauai Coffee, Molokai Coffee, and Oahu Coffee. The term Kona Coffee encompasses so much, we will dedicate an entire article just to Kona Coffee Beans and The Big Island of Hawaii at a later date. Coffee

Trees arrived in Hawaii in the early 1800's through various means. One way was in 1825. The British ship HMS Blonde brought Coffee trees from Brazil. These trees were planted in Oahu, and then spread to other islands. The first actual Coffee plantation was on the North Shore of Kauai. As the flourishing Coffee plantations of the XIX century in Hawaii gave way to the XX century, the future of Coffee on Hawaii was uncertain. Sugar tariffs were lifted to the mainland in 1900. Quickly Coffee plantations were replaced with sugar cane fields. But in the 1960's and 1970's, Coffee once again became a delicacy, and people were willing to pay more for unique Coffees. As a result, the Coffee plantations saw their second wind. After 100 years, the life of Coffee in Hawaii has come full circle. There are now upwards of 7 000 acres producing about 7 million pounds of green Coffee each year. Hawaiian isle Coffee is still one of the most expensive, relatively high-volume Coffees consumed in the world, along with the likes of Jamaican Blue Mountain Coffee (JMB). First a quick primer on the different islands of Hawaii. There are 8 islands – Hawaii (called The Big Island), Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. Of these, Coffee (always Arabica) is really only grown on 5 of the 8 islands. Here is a map as well as a breakdown of the islands, regions, varieties, and some notes on each:- Maui:- Growing Area(s):- Kaanapali, Haleakala, Hana. Varieties:- Mokka, Yellow Caturra, Red Catuai and Typica. Price Range for Roasted:- USD14–24/lb. Price Range for Green:- USD13–23/lb. The Mokka has hints of nuts and chocolate, medium acidity, medium body, and a long finish. The Yellow Caturra hits you with spice, cinnamon, licorice, and allspice. It is low acid, yet full bodied, with a dry finish. The Red Catuai has hints of spice, medium acidity, full body, and a wine-like finish. The Typica is nutty, much like a Kona, and has medium to high acidity, medium body, and a lingering finish.

MOLD = ЛИТЕЙНАЯ ФОРМА (или ФОРМОЧКА, или КОКИЛЬ) – Mold is the cavity or matrix into or on which the plastic composition is placed and from which it takes form. Mold is a cavity where a molten metal is shaped, as in casting. / литьё или отливка (casting). Под литейной Формой, от Латинского слова Forma, понимается приспособление в литейном производстве для получения отливок. Изготовляются из формовочных материалов (разовые), огнеупорной керамики (полупостоянные – выдерживают сотни отливок) или металла (постоянные – десятки тысяч отливок).

MOLD = ПЛЕСЕНЬ – Mold is:- a downy or furry growth on the damp surface of organic matter, generally caused by saprophytic fungi with conspicuous mycelia or spore masses. / или массы спор. Под Плесенями понимаются налёты на продуктах питания, растительных остатках и других органических субстратах, образованные так называемыми плесневыми грибами из класса Оомицетов, Сумчатых и несовершенных грибов. Некоторые плесневые грибы вызывают болезни растений, животных и человека; другие – используют в сыроварении и фармацевтической промышленности (из родов Аспергилл, Пенициллиум и других). Плесень (Mold или Mould; Molding – Плесневение) на древесине:- грибница и плодоношения Плесневых Грибов на поверхности древесины, в виде отдельных пятен или сплошного налёта. Чаще всего появляется на сырой заболони при хранении лесоматериалов и вызывают поверхностное окрашивание древесины в сине-зелёный, голубой, зелёный, чёрный, розовый и другие цвета, в зависимости от окраски спор и грибницы, а также от выделяемого пигмента.

MOLDBOARD = ОТВАЛ – Moldboard is the curved part of a plow which lifts the soil, turns it to the side. / Отвал плуга.

MOLDED EDGE = ОПРЕСОВАННЫЙ (или ЛИТОЙ) КРАЙ – Molded Edge is an edge that is not physically altered after molding for use in final form, and particularly one that does not have fiber ends along its length.

MOLDED NET = ОПРЕСОВАННОЕ (или ЛИТОЕ) ХХ – Molded Net:- description of a molded part that requires no additional processing to meet dimensional requirements.

MOLD GROWTH THRESHOLD = ПОРОГ РОСТА ПЛЕСЕНИ – Mold Growth Threshold:- relative humidity in excess of 75% promotes rapid multiplication of the majority of mold species.

MOLDING = ОТЛИВКА (или ФОРМОВАНИЕ) – Molding is the thermoplastic nature of most of the man-made fibers means that they change their shape under heat, thereby enabling the molding of items instead of knitting them or cutting and sewing them to the desired shape. Although this method of manufacture has great promise, so far it has been successful primarily in brassieres (most seamless brassieres have molded cups) and in upholstery applications.

MOLD (RELEASE) LUBRICANT = СМАЗКА ДЛЯ (ВЫСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ) ФОРМ – Mold (Release) Lubricant is a compound, often of petroleum origin, for coating the interiors of molds for glass and ceramic products. The mold lubricant facilitates removal of the molded object from the mold, protects the surface of the mold, and reduces or eliminates the need for cleaning it. See also Lubricant. / для литейных стекольных форм .

MOLD SHRINKAGE = УСАДКА ПРИ ЛИТЬЕ – Mold Shrinkage is the rapid thermal shrinkage that a molded part experiences upon removal from a mold and cooled at room temperature.

MOLD SURFACE = ОПРЕССОВАННАЯ (или ЛИТАЯ) ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ – Mold Surface is the side of a laminate that faced the mold (tool) during cure in an autoclave or hydroclave.

MOLE = МОЛ (или БРЕКВАТЕР) – A Mole or Breakwater is a massive port structure made of masonry or large stone blocks laid in the sea to protect the harbour from waves and current. Sometimes the terms Jetty and Pier are used to mean the same. Mole (maritime term):- a breakwater used as a landing pier.

MOLE = МОЛЬ – Mole:- essentially, an amount of a chemical equal to its molecular mass, but measured in grams, rather than atomic mass units; (more formally, amount of a substance containing approximately $6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$ molecules or formula units). For example, sodium chloride has an molecular weight of approximately 28. Twenty eight grams of sodium chloride would be one mole. If this was dissolved enough water to make one liter of solution, the solution would be said to be 1 molar sodium chloride. / Под Молем понимается единица количества вещества СИ. Обозначение:- моль. В одном моле содержится столько молекул (атомов, ионов или каких-либо других структурных элементов вещества), сколько атомов содержится в 0.012 кг ^{12}C (углерода атомной массой 12), то есть $6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$. Моль:- поштучно пересчитать молекулы в химической практике невозможно, зато вещество можно взвесить, то есть определить его массу. Следовательно, за единицу измерений количества вещества следует принять порцию из определённого и всегда одинакового числа частиц, достаточно большую, чтобы её легко можно было взвесить на обычных весах. Такая единица измерений получила название Моль, а величина, показывающая массу одного моля вещества – Молярная Масса. Молярная масса вещества Б обозначается $M_Б$, или М(Б). Таким образом, единица измерений количества вещества [n] = 1 моль, а единица измерений молярной массы [МБ] = 1 г/моль. Применяются кратные и дольные единицы, производные от моля:- 1 кмоль = 1 000 моль, 1 ммоль = 0.001 моль и так далее. Слово 'Моль' как обозначение единицы измерений не склоняется (5 моль; 0.25 моль), а в качестве названия единицы измерений (в тексте и устной речи) склоняется как существительное мужского рода (четверть моля, пятью молями, двух молей и тому подобное).

MOLECULAR MARKER = МОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫЙ МАРКЁР – Molecular Marker is a molecular signpost used in eukaryotic gene isolation. Usually a restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) probe or a primer site for DNA amplification. / амплификация ДНК.

MOLECULAR ORIENTATION = МОЛЕКУЛЯРНАЯ ОРИЕНТАЦИЯ – Molecular Orientation is the degree to which fiber molecules are parallel to each other and to the longitudinal axis of the fiber.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT = МОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫЙ ВЕС – Molecular Weight is the weight of a molecule; the sum of all atomic weights of all the atoms in the molecule; expressed in atomic mass units (defined as exactly one twelfth the mass of a carbon-12 atom); this term is obsolete an should be replaced with molecular mass or relative molecular mass (r.m.m.). Water, for example, has a molecular weight of about 16 (for the oxygen) plus 2 (for the two hydrogens), or 18. The molecular weight of cellulose is in the millions. The concepts of molecular weight and moles are useful in understanding, among other things, pH and variations in effectiveness of different hydration states of a compound. Molecular Weight is the sum of the atomic weights of a molecule's constituent atoms. / Под Молекулярным Весом или Молекулярной Массой понимается масса молекулы, выраженная в единицах атомной массы. Равна сумме масс всех атомов, из которых состоит молекула. Величины молекулярной массы используются в химических, физических и химико-технических расчётах.

MOLESKIN = МОЛЕСКИН – Moleskin is a woven twill fabric that is extremely soft on one side with a short raised surface. The name simply refers to the similarity between the softness of mole fur and the softness of this cotton fabric, which has a velvety nap that feels similar to suede. It is not made from the actual fur or hide of a mole. This fabric is very densely woven, making it quite durable and easy to clean. Lighter blends of moleskin sometimes are used for work clothes, especially those made by British manufacturers. Lighter moleskin also has been used for military wear, such as for the West German Army uniforms from the 1960s to the 1990s. Heavier moleskin commonly is found lining winter coats for extra protection from the wind and cold. Several shoe designers use this fabric for the upper part of their shoes for added durability. Moleskin can be dry cleaned or washed on a gentle cycle and should be turned inside out before washing. Washing will help maintain the tightness of the weave of the fabric, which does not wrinkle or lose its shape from stretching. This fabric typically costs about 5 US Dollars (USD) to 9 USD per yard. The relief and prevention of blisters is another use for moleskin. One side of a bandage for this purpose is the soft moleskin, and the other side is adhesive. A hole is cut in the bandage where the blister is, and then the adhesive side is placed over the blister, sticking to the skin surrounding it. This makes the blister and the fabric the same level and reduces the friction and pressure caused by whatever external object – usually a shoe – is rubbing against the skin to cause the blister. A different type of moleskin is used in the movie industry. A piece of flesh-toned fabric called a Moleskin is attached to adhesive, which is then adhered to genitalia to cover it for filming. This can give the appearance of nudity while giving the actor or actress some semblance of privacy. There also are notebooks take their name from moleskin fabric, which was used to cover traveling notebooks or journals because of its durability. The use of these notebooks became so widespread, especially among noted authors, that the small traveling notebooks themselves became known as Moleskins. Famous people known to use moleskins include Oscar Wilde, Vincent Van Gogh and Ernest Hemingway. Moleskin is a heavy sateen-weave fabric made with heavy, soft-spun filling yarns. The fabric is sheared and napped to produce a suede effect. Moleskin is a heavy cotton fabric that is woven and then sheared to create a short, soft pile on one side. Moleskin clothing is notable for its softness and durability. Some variants of the cloth are so densely woven that they are windproof. Moleskin is a heavy durable cotton fabric with a short thick velvety nap on one side. A garment of moleskin, namely a durable cotton with a velvety nap on one side. Usually used in plural. / уточные пряжи. протирание или притирка (rubbing). Молескин – восьминитный уточный сатин. Под Молескином понимается плотная прочная хлопчатобумажная ткань, обычно окрашенная в тёмные тона. Из молескина шьют спецодежду, рабочие и спортивные костюмы, обувь и тому подобное. Молескин, от Английского слова Moleskin, от Mole, означающее Крот, и Skin, означающее Кожа, плотная, прочная хлопчатобумажная ткань, вырабатываемая усиленным сатиновым переплетением. Молескин имеет на лицевой стороне плотный гладкий уточный застил, который создаётся своеобразным переплетением, а также большей плотностью нитей по утку, чем по основе. Молескин выпускается обычно гладкокрашеным в тёмные тона. Некоторые сорта молескина подвергаются ворсованию и называются молескин-сукно. Молескин употребляется для изготовления рабочей, спортивной и специальной форменной одежды, верха обуви, переплётов и прочего. Наиболее плотные сорта молескина иногда называют 'Чёртовой Кожей'.

MOLESKIN FINISH = МОЛЕСКИНОВАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Moleskin Finish:- a cotton fleece lined with close, soft, thick nap that is used in underwear for cold climates.

MOLLIC EPIPEDON = МОЛЛЕВЫЙ ЭПИПЕДОН – Mollic Epipedon:- thick, dark surface soil horizon, highly saturated by bivalent cations (Ca++ and Mg++). / поверхностный горизонт, .

MOLLUSCICIDE = МОЛЛЮСКИЦИД – Molluscicide is a pesticide that kills molluscs (such as snails). / Под Моллюскицидом, от Латинских слов Molluscus, означающее Мягкий, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается .

MOLT = ЛИНЯТЬ (или ЛИНЬКА) – Molt:- to shed or cast off hair, feathers, shell, horns, or an outer layer of skin (insects or snakes) in a process of growth or periodic renewal. The cast-off parts are replaced by new growth. / Под Линькой понимается периодическая смена наружных покровов (хитинового, шёрстного, а также оперения) у животных. Регуляция линьки происходит с участием гормонов.

MOLY = МОЛИ – Moly:- molybdenum disulfide, a solid lubricant and friction reducer, colloidally dispersed in some oils and greases.

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE = ДИСУЛЬФИД МОЛИБДЕНА – Molybdenum Disulfide is a black, lustrous powder (MoS_2) that serves as a dry-film lubricant in certain high-temperature and high-vacuum applications. It is also used in the form of pastes to prevent scoring when assembling press-fit parts, and as an additive to impart residual lubrication properties to oils and greases. Molybdenum disulfide is often called Moly or Molysulfide.

MOMENTUM = МОМЭНТУМ (или МОМЕНТ) – Momentum is a leading indicator measuring a security's rate of change. The ongoing plot forms an oscillator that moves above and below 100. Bullish and bearish interpretations are found by looking for divergences, centerline crossovers and extreme readings. The indicator is calculated with the following formula:- Momentum = (Price / $Price_{(n\ periods\ ago)}$) x 100. Momentum can also refer to a particular investing or trading style. The rational is that the hot get hotter and cold get colder. Bullish momentum players buy securities that are popular or that they believe will become popular. As the word spreads and popularity grows, the advance will accelerate. Price acceleration is the same a an increase in momentum. In technical analysis, the relative change in price over a specific time interval. Often equated with speed or velocity and considered in terms of relative strength. Momentum is an indicator which represents the change in price compared to a fixed past period of time. It is the underlying thrust or power behind an upward or downward price movement. A mathematical representation generally depicted in graphical form of the rate of change that a price or an indicator has just been through. This is thought to be one of the few leading technical indicators when watching for divergence. Momentum measures trend strength and identifies likely reversal points. A simple but effective measure of rate of change of prices. / Под Моментом, от Латинского слова Momentum, означающее Движущая Сила или Толчок, понимается характеристика распределения значений случайной величины. В техническом анализе биржевых рынков момент измеряет

силу тенденции и по всей вероятности идентифицирует разворотные точки. Момент является простой, но эффективной мерой скорости изменения цен.

MOMIE CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО МОМИ – Momie Cloth is a fabric made with a weave that produces a pebbled effect, similar to crêpe. See also Crêpe. / Полотно Моми – ткань, сделанная с помощью переплетения, которое производит эффект гальки, аналогичный крэпу. Смотрите также Крэп (Crêpe).

MOMME = МОММЕ (или МОМИ) – (1) Momme is a traditional Japanese weight unit corresponding to the Chinese mace. Jewelers continue to use the momme to measure the weight of cultured pearls; for this purpose it equals exactly 3.75 grams (about 0.132 ounce) or 18.75 carats. The unit is commonly pronounced 'Mommy' in English. / Момме – традиционная Японская единица веса, связанная с Китайской Мэйс (Mace). Ювелиры продолжают использовать момме для измерения веса культурных жемчужин (cultured pearls); для этой цели она равна точно 3.75 граммам (около 0.132 унции) или 18.75 каратов. В Английском языке данная единица обычно произносится как Моми (Mommy).

(2) Momme is a traditional unit used to measure the 'weight' (density per unit area) of silk. The measure is the weight in momme (1) of a standard strip of silk 25 yards long by 1.49 inches wide, an area of 1 341 square inches or about 0.865 2 square meter. This makes the silk momme equal to about 3.62 grams per square yard or 4.33 grams per square meter. Momme is the Japanese unit of weight used for weighing silk. A momme is slightly less than 4 grams (about .034 ounces). / Момме – Японская единица веса (2/15 унции или 58 гран или 3.758 4 г); служит для характеристики лёгких шёлковых тканей.

MONAGUM = МОНЭГАМ – Monagum is a modified starch gum. The only thickener for discharge printing with hypochlorite bleach that stays thick. Monagum is a modified starch gum used to mixed with household bleach, It is used as a thickener for discharge color printing with bleach. PRO Chemical & Dye (Fall River, State of Massachusetts (MA), the United States) sells a product for this purpose under the name Monagum, while Dharma Trading Company (Petaluma, State of California (CA), the United States) sells something called Bleach Thickner. Monagum is a trade name for carboxymethyl starch, a starch ether. / торговое название карбоксиметильного крахмала (carboxymethyl starch), . Пи.Ар.Оу. Кэмикэл Энд Дай (PRO Chemical & Dye). Дарма Трэйдинь Кампэни (Dharma Trading Company).

MONARCHY = МОНАРХИЯ – Monarchy is a form of rule in which there is a single head of state, a monarch, with the title of King (or Queen) or its equivalent; in which the monarch holds his or her office for life; in which the position of monarch normally descends by rules of heredity only to members of a specific royal family; and where the monarch is popularly believed to be possessed of a religious or similar symbolic significance for the state and its institutions that legitimate his or her privileges. When the monarch rules with full or nearly full executive, legislative and judicial powers practically unlimited by constitutional or legal restrictions, the system is often referred to as an 'Absolute Monarchy'. When the powers of the monarch are effectively limited and restricted by law (at least to insure respect for the subjects' recognized rights to personal freedom and property and often also to limit the monarch's powers of legislation and taxation), the system is normally referred to as 'Constitutional Monarchy'. / Под Монархией понимается государство, главой которого является монарх. Различают:- (i) неограниченную (абсолютную) монархию, характерную для рабовладельческого и феодального строя; и (ii) ограниченную, так называемую конституционную, монархию, при которой власть монарха ограничена парламентом. В современную эпоху существуют государства с конституционной монархией, например, Великобритания, Дания, Норвегия и Швеция. В некоторых странах Азии имеется ещё теократическая монархия, глава государства в которой является одновременно и религиозной главой.

MONEP = MARCHE DES OPTIONS NEGOCIABLES DE PARIS

MONETARY = МОНЕТАРНОЕ (или ВАЛЮТНОЕ, или ДЕНЕЖНОЕ) – Monetary:- of or pertaining to money or its means to circulation.

MONETARY AGGREGATE = МОНЕТАРНЫЙ АГРЕГАТ (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ АГРЕГАТ) – In the United States, aggregate measures through which the Federal Reserve monitors the nation's monetary assets:- M1, M2, and M3. Monetary Aggregates in the European Union:- given that many different financial assets are close substitutes, and that the nature and characteristics of financial assets, transactions and means of payment are changing over time, it is not always clear how money should be defined and which financial assets belong to which definition of money. Central banks usually define and monitor several monetary aggregates. The ECB's definitions of Euro area monetary aggregates are based on harmonised definitions of the money-issuing sector and the money-holding sector, as well as of categories of monetary financial institution (MFI) liabilities. The money-issuing sector comprises MFIs resident in the Euro area. The money-holding sector includes all non-MFIs resident in the Euro area, excluding the central government sector. Based on conceptual considerations and empirical studies, and in line with international practice, the Eurosystem has defined a narrow (M1), an intermediate (M2) and a broad monetary aggregate (M3). These aggregates differ with regard to the degree of liquidity of the assets they include. M1 includes currency, i.e. banknotes and coins, as well as balances that can immediately be converted into currency or used for cashless payments, such as overnight deposits. M2 comprises M1 and, in addition, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years or redeemable at a period of notice of up to three months. These deposits can be converted into components of narrow money, but some restrictions may apply, such as the need for advance notification, penalties and fees. M3 comprises M2 and certain marketable instruments issued by the resident MFI sector. These marketable instruments are repurchase agreements, money market fund shares/units and debt securities with a maturity of up to two years (including money market paper). A high degree of liquidity and price certainty make these instruments close substitutes for deposits. As a result of their inclusion, broad money is less affected by substitution between various liquid asset categories than narrower definitions of money, and is more stable. Holdings by Euro area residents of liquid assets denominated in foreign currencies can be close substitutes for Eurodenominated assets. Therefore, the monetary aggregates include such assets if they are held with MFIs located in the Euro area. See also M1, M2, and M3. Monetary Aggregate, e.g., M1, M2, M3, is banknotes and coins plus certain liabilities of financial institutions (deposits and short-term securities) that have a high degree of liquidity and are held by non-banks resident in the Euro area. M1 is a subset of M2 which is a subset of M3. Monetary Aggregates have at times been advocated as guides to monetary policy on the grounds that they may have a fairly stable relationship with the economy and can be controlled to a reasonable extent by the central bank, either through control over the supply of balances at the Federal Reserve or the federal funds rate. An increase in the federal funds rate (and other short-term interest rates), for example, will reduce the attractiveness of holding money balances relative to now higher-yielding money market instruments and thereby reduce the amount of money demanded and slow growth of the money stock. There are a few measures of the money stock – ranging from the transactions-dominated M1 to the broader M2 and M3 measures, which include other liquid balances – and these aggregates have different behaviors. Ordinarily, the rate of money growth sought over time would be equal to the rate of nominal GDP growth implied by the objective for inf lation and the objective for growth in real GDP. For example, if the objective for inf lation is 1 percent in a given year and the rate of growth in real GDP associated with achieving maximum employment is 3 percent, then the guideline for growth in the money stock would be 4 percent. However, the relation between the growth in money and the growth in nominal GDP, known as 'Velocity', can vary, often unpredictably, and this uncertainty can add to difficulties in using

monetary aggregates as a guide to policy. Indeed, in the United States and many other countries with advanced financial systems over recent decades, considerable slippage and greater complexity in the relationship between money and GDP have made it more difficult to use monetary aggregates as guides to policy. In addition, the narrow and broader aggregates often give very different signals about the need to adjust policy. Accordingly, monetary aggregates have taken on less importance in policy making over time. The Federal Reserve publishes data on three monetary aggregates:- M1, M2, and M3. The aggregates have had different roles in monetary policy as their reliability as guides has changed. See also M0, M1, M2, and M3.

MONETARY BASE = МОНЕТАРНАЯ БАЗА (или ВАЛЮТНАЯ БАЗА, или ДЕНЕЖНАЯ БАЗА) – Monetary Base:- in the Euro area, it consists of currency (banknotes and coins) in circulation, the reserves held by counterparties with the Eurosystem and the funds deposited with the Eurosystem's deposit facility. These items are liabilities on the Eurosystem's balance sheet. Reser ves can be broken down further into required and excess reserves. In the Eurosystem's minimum reserve system counterparties are obliged to hold required reserves with the national central banks (NCBs). In addition to these required reserves, credit institutions usually hold only a small amount of voluntary excess reserves with the Eurosystem. Monetary Base:- bank notes and coins circulating in the private sector of the economy as well as giro (clearing) balances maintained with the central bank by commerce, industry and the banks. Also known as Central Bank Money. See also Money Supply. / Монетарная База:- банкноты и монеты, циркулирующие в частном секторе экономики, а также остатки по безналичным платежам (взаиморасчётам), поддерживаемые в центральном банке коммерческими и промышленными структурами и банками. Известна также как Деньги Центрального Банка (Central Bank Money). Смотрите также Денежная Масса В Обращении (Money Supply).

MONETARY CAPITAL = МОНЕТАРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Monetary Capital:- monetary value of the components of capital assets. Also the stock of funds available in monetary form (usually called Capital). In theory, monetary capital should equal the book value of the corresponding assets in a business. In fact, there may be a difference, owing to a loss in monetary value or a difference in depreciation for accounting purposes and a real decline in the value of capital assets. Assets are sometimes revalued, or restated, to eliminate these differences.

MONETARY COMMITTEE = МОНЕТАРНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ (или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ) – Monetary Committee is a committee established by Article 105(2) of the EEC Treaty; it was superseded by the Economic and Financial Committee (EFC) at the beginning of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

MONETARY CONTROL ACT OF 1980 = АКТ О МОНЕТАРНОМ КОНТРОЛЕ ОТ 1980 (или АКТ О ВАЛЮТНОМ КОНТРОЛЕ ОТ 1980) – In the United States, Monetary Control Act of 1980 (MCA) is the act which requires that all banks and all institutions that accept deposits from the public make periodic reports to the Federal Reserve System. Starting in September 1981, the Fed charged banks for a range of services that it had provided free in the past, including check clearing, wire transfer of funds and the use of automated clearinghouse facilities.

MONETARY EQUILIBRIUM = МОНЕТАРНОЕ РАВНОВЕСИЕ (или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ПАРИТЕТ) – Monetary Equilibrium:- when the quantity of money supplied is equal to the quantity demanded. / Ситуация, когда количество предлагаемых денег равняется количеству требуемых денег.

MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS = МОНЕТАРНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ (или ВАЛЮТНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ, или МОНЕТАРНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ) – Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) are the financial institutions forming the money-issuing sector of the Euro area. They include the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks (NCBs) of the Euro area countries, and credit institutions and money market funds located in the Euro area.

MONETARY INCOME = МОНЕТАРНЫЙ ДОХОД (или ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ДОХОД) – Monetary Income is the income accruing to the national central banks (NCBs) in the performance of the Eurosystem's monetary policy function, derived from assets earmarked in accordance with guidelines established by the Governing Council and held against banknotes in circulation and deposit liabilities to credit institutions.

MONETARY POLICY = ВАЛЮТНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА (или МОНЕТАРНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА, или ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА) – Monetary Policy is that part of the government's economic policy which tries to control the size of the total stock of money (and other highly liquid financial assets that are close substitutes for money) available in the national economy in order to achieve policy objectives that are often partly contradictory:- controlling the rate of increase in the general price level (inflation), speeding up or slowing the overall rate of economic growth (mainly by affecting the interest rates that constitute such a large share of suppliers' costs for new investment but partly by influencing consumer demand through the availability of consumer credit and mortgage money), managing the level of unemployment (stimulating or retarding total demand for goods and services by manipulating the amount of money in the hands of consumers and investors), or influencing the exchange rates at which the national currency trades for other foreign currencies (mainly by pushing domestic interest rates above or below foreign interest rates in order to attract or discourage foreign savings from entering or leaving domestic financial markets). Monetary policy is said to be 'easy', 'loose', or 'expansionary' when the quantity of money in circulation is being rapidly increased and short-term interest rates are thus being pushed down. Monetary policy is said to be 'tight' or 'contractionary' when the quantity of money available is being reduced (or else allowed to grow only at a slower rate than in the recent past) and short-term interest rates are thus being pushed to higher levels. The government's ability to control the size of the money stock and the levels of interest rates is only partial, not absolute. This is because monetary policy makers must rely mainly on influencing the privately-owned banking system's supply schedule for loaned funds. Monetary policy makers are much less able to affect the private sector's demand schedule for such funds, yet both supply and demand for money interact to determine the quantity of money created and its price, the interest rate. Even in trying to control the supply side of the loan market, it is easier for the Fed to force the banks to tighten credit and make fewer new loans (by raising the legal reserve requirements, for example) than it is to convince them to extend a larger volume of loans when bankers have become worried about their prospects for being repaid (or fear rapid inflation will cause their repayments to be worth less than the original value of the their loans). Government monetary policy-makers are generally much more successful in manipulating short-term interest rates (rates on loans for periods of less than a year) than they are in manipulating medium-term interest rates (1 to 5 years) and long-term interest rates (more than five years). This is because demand and supply for medium-term and long-term loans tend to be both much more elastic and much more affected by the public's expectations about future rates of inflation than the supply and demand for short-term loans are. A very expansionary monetary policy may well lower short-term interest rates by flooding the banks and financial markets with loanable funds and yet at the same time may actually raise longer-term interest rates by prompting fears among lenders that inflation will soon be accelerating. Unfortunately, medium and long-term interest rates have much more influence on the rate of growth of the economy and on levels of unemployment than short-term interest rates do, because major new investment spending like research and development for new products or the construction of whole new factories are long-term projects that require long-term financing, and they are much less likely to be undertaken if long-term interest costs are high than if they are low. Monetary Policy is a central bank's actions to influence the availability and cost of money and credit, as a means of helping to promote national economic goals. Tools of

monetary policy include open market operations, discount policy, and reserve requirements. How can Monetary Policy influence the price level? This question touches upon what economists generally describe as the so-called 'Transmission Process', i.e. the process through which actions of the central bank are transmitted through the economy and, ultimately, to prices. While this process is in essence extremely complex – one that changes over time and is different in various economies, so much so that, even today, not all the details behind it are fully known – its basic features are well understood. The way in which monetary policy exerts its influence on the economy can be explained as follows:- the central bank is the sole issuer of banknotes and bank reserves, i.e. it is the monopolistic supplier of the so-called 'Monetary Base'. By virtue of this monopoly, the central bank is able to influence money market conditions and steer short-term interest rates. In the short run, the central bank can influence real economic developments. In the short run, a change in money market (i.e. short-term) interest rates induced by the central bank sets a number of mechanisms in motion, mainly because this change has an impact on the spending and saving decisions taken by households and firms. For example, higher interest rates will, all things being equal, make it less attractive for households and firms to take out loans in order to finance their consumption or investment.They also make it more attractive for households to save their current income rather than spend it. Finally, changes in official interest rates may also affect the supply of credit. These developments, in turn, and with some delay, influence developments in real economic variables such as output. In the long run, changes in the money supply will affect the general price level … The dynamic processes outlined above involve a number of different mechanisms and actions taken by various economic agents at different stages of the process. Furthermore, the size and strength of the various effects can vary according to the state of the economy. As a result, monetary policy usually takes a considerable amount of time to affect price developments. However, in the economics profession, it is widely accepted that, in the long run, i.e. after all adjustments in the economy have worked through, a change in the quantity of money supplied by the central bank (all things being equal) will only be reflected in a change in the general level of prices and will not cause permanent changes in real variables such as real output or unemployment.A change in the quantity of money in circulation brought about by the central bank is ultimately equivalent to a change in the unit of account (and thereby in the general price level), which leaves all other variables stable, in much the same way as changing the standard unit used to measure distance (e.g., switching from kilometers to miles) would not alter the actual distance between two locations. … but not the level of real income or employment:- this general principle, referred to as the 'Long-Run Neutrality' Of Money, under lies all standard macroeconomic thinking and theoretical frameworks. As mentioned above, a monetary policy which credibly maintains price stability has a significant positive impact on welfare and real activity. Beyond this positive impact of price stability, real income or the level of employment in the economy are, in the long run, essentially determined by real (supply-side) factors, and cannot be enhanced by expansionary monetary policy. (Supply-side factors are factors driving the supply of goods and services in an economy, in particular the amount and quality of capital and labour, as well as technological progress and the design of structural policies.) These main determinants of long-run employment and real income are technology, population growth and all aspects of the institutional framework of the economy (notably property rights, tax policy, welfare policies and other regulations determining the flexibility of markets and incentives to supply labour and capital and to invest in human resources). Inflation is ultimately a monetary phenomenon:- as confirmed by a number of empirical studies, prolonged periods of high inflation are typically associated with high monetary growth. While other factors (such as variations in aggregate demand, technological changes or commodity price shocks) can influence price developments over shorter horizons, over time their effects can be offset by some degree of adjustment of monetary policy. In this sense, the longer-term trends of prices or inflation can be controlled by central banks. The term 'Monetary Policy' refers to what the nation's central bank, does to influence the amount of money and credit in the economy. What happens to money and credit affects interest rates (the cost of credit) and the performance of the economy. The goals of monetary policy include the promotion of sustainable economic growth, full employment, and stable prices. Through monetary policy, the nation's central bank is most able to maintain stable prices, thereby promoting economic growth and maximum employment. Three instruments of monetary policy are:- (i) open market operations, (ii) the discount rate and (iii) reserve requirements. 'Open Market Operations' involve the buying and selling of US government securities (federal agency and mortgage-backed). The term 'Open Market' means that the Fed doesnt decide on its own which securities dealers it will do business with on a particular day. Rather, the choice emerges from an 'open market' in which the various securities dealers that the Fed does business with – the primary dealers – compete on the basis of price. Open market operations are flexible and thus, the most frequently used tool of monetary policy. The 'Discount Rate' is the interest rate charged by Federal Reserve Banks to depository institutions on short-term loans. 'Reserve Requirements' are the portions of deposits that banks must maintain either in their vaults or on deposit at a Federal Reserve Bank. / Фэд (Fed). Монетарная Политика:- решения Совета Управляющих Федеральной Резервной системы (Federal Reserve Board), относящиеся к денежной массе (money supply). Чтобы ускорить экономический рост, ФРС может стимулировать предложение кредитных ресурсов со стороны сферы банковской деятельности путём проведения операций на открытом рынке (open market operations) либо может снизить долю отчислений в обязательные резервы для банков – членов ФРС или свою учётную ставку (discount rate), по которой банки заимствуют средства у ФРС из фонда избыточных резервов. Если же экономический рост происходит слишком быстрыми темпами и возникает проблема ускорения роста инфляции, то ФРС может изъять деньги из банковской системы, повысив уровень отчислений в обязательные резервы или повысив учётную ставку, и, таким образом, способствовать сокращению темпов экономического роста. Другие инструменты монетарной политики варьируют от избирательного контроля за предложением кредита до простого, но очень эффективного 'воздействия убеждением' (moral suasion). Кредитно-денежная политика отличается от налогово-бюджетной политики (fiscalpolicy), которая проводится путём контроля за уровнем государственных расходов и налогообложения. Обе политики нацелены на контроль уровня экономической активности; об их успешности должны свидетельствовать такие факторы, как объём промышленного производства, уровень занятости и уровень цен. Валютная Политика, совокупность мероприятий, проводимых государствами и центральными банками в сфере денежного обращения и валютных отношений с целью воздействия на покупательную силу денег, валютные курсы и на экономику страны в целом. Валютная политика определяется экономическим строем общества и классовой природой государства, непосредственно связана с внешней торговлей и внешнеторговой политикой, а также с денежным обращением в данной стране. В капиталистических странах валютная политика в основном направлена на поддержание покупательной силы денег и укрепление валютных курсов, что, однако, далеко не всегда достижимо в связи с господствующей там инфляцией. В условиях общего кризиса капитализма, в особенности в отдельные периоды (в частности, в 1930-е), валютная политика направляется на снижение покупательной силы денег и понижение валютных курсов для проведения валютного демпинга на мировом капиталистическом рынке. Валютная политика капиталистических государств часто принимает формы прямого вмешательства государства в операции с иностранной валютой при одновременном введении ограничений в области валютных операций, что способствует внешнеэкономической экспансии монополий, облегчает их борьбу за рынки сбыта и новые сферы приложения капитала. Валютная политика осуществляется главным образом в двух формах:- учётной (дисконтной) и девизной (смотрите также Кредитная Политика). Учётная политика в сфере международных валютных отношений направлена на регулирование валютного курса изменением процентных ставок за кредит. Повышение процентных ставок привлекает капиталы из стран, где существуют более низкие процентные ставки, что улучшает состояние платёжного баланса данной страны и повышает курс её валюты. Напротив, понижение процентной ставки приводит к отливу капитала в другие страны и понижению курса валюты данной страны. Девизная политика направлена на

регулирование валютного курса покупкой и продажей иностранной валюты. При падении курса национальной валюты центральный банк страны обычно продаёт на валютном рынке крупные суммы иностранной валюты, что приводит к повышению курса национальной валюты в отношении иностранных валют и, наоборот, скупка иностранной валюты влечёт за собой падение курса национальной валюты. В современных условиях особое значение приобретает прямое вмешательство государства в область международного валютного оборота, в частности путём введения валютных ограничений. Буржуазные экономисты приписывают валютной политике капиталистических государств способность определять покупательную силу денег и курс своей валюты, движение товарных цен и экономическую конъюнктуру в целом и даже усматривают в валютной политике одно из орудий 'бескризисного' развития капитализма. В действительности же валютная политика, оказывая известное и довольно ограниченное влияние на валютно-экономическое положение страны, не в состоянии противостоять разрушительному стихийному действию экономических законов капитализма в валютной сфере (смотрите Валютный Кризис). В развивающихся странах валютная политика – важный экономический инструмент, способствующий развитию внешней торговли, улучшению платёжного и торгового баланса страны. Для валютной политики развивающихся стран характерно широкое применение валютных ограничений:- запрещение продажи валюты на открытом рынке, ограничение переводов валюты за границу, обложение налогом переводных операций, обязанность граждан страны сдавать казначейству имеющуюся у них иностранную валюту в обмен на национальную валюту. Будучи направленными на развитие национальной экономики, эти ограничения позволяют укрепить позиции государства в расчётах с другими странами, пополнить запасы иностранной валюты, а также ограничить деятельность иностранных компаний, перевод их прибылей за границу. Валютная политика социалистических стран осуществляется на базе государственной валютной монополии. Задачи валютной политики социалистических стран:- планомерная организация международных расчётов каждой страны с тем, чтобы обеспечить сосредоточение поступающих в страну валютных средств в руках государства и наиболее целесообразно использовать их в интересах укрепления социалистической экономики и расширения международных экономических связей. Валютная политика преследует цель защитить независимость социалистической экономики, оградить её от влияния стихийного капиталистического рынка, от валютной спекуляции, а также от всякого рода попыток капиталистических стран нанести ущерб внешней торговле социалистических стран проведением различных валютных махинаций.

MONETARY POLICY INSTRUMENTS = ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ (или ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ВАЛЮТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ, или ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ) – Monetary Policy Instruments:- the transmission mechanism of monetary policy starts with the central bank's management of liquidity and steering of short-term interest rates. The money market, as part of the financial market, plays a crucial role in the transmission of monetary policy decisions, since it is the first market to be affected by changes in monetary policy. A deep and integrated money market is essential for an efficient monetary policy, since it ensures an even distribution of central bank liquidity and a homogeneous level of short-term interest rates throughout the single currency area. This precondition was met almost immediately from the start of Stage Three of EMU when the national money markets were successfully integrated into an efficient Euro area money market. To steer short-term interest rates, the Eurosystem has at its disposal a set of monetary policy instruments, namely open market operations, standing facilities and reserve requirements. Monetary Policy Instruments of the ECB:- the ECB has a number of monetary policy tools at its disposal designed to help reach its primary objective of price level stability. These include, above all, open market operations and standing facilities.

MONETARY POLICY OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ ВАЛЮТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ, или ОПЕРАЦИИ ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ) – Monetary Policy Operations:- either liquidity-providing or liquidity-absorbing operations, executed by national central banks with the banking system, with a view to achieving the objective of price stability.

MONETARY POLICY STRATEGY = СТРАТЕГИЯ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ (или СТРАТЕГИЯ ВАЛЮТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ, или СТРАТЕГИЯ ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ) – Monetary Policy Strategy:- the general approach to the conduct of monetary policy. The key features of the monetary policy strategy of the ECB are a quantitative definition of the primary objective of price stability and an analytical framework based on two pillars – economic analysis and monetary analysis. Moreover, the strategy includes general principles for the conduct of monetary policy, such as the medium-term orientation. The strategy forms the basis of the Governing Council's overall assessment of the risks to price stability and its monetary policy decisions. It also provides the framework for explaining monetary policy decisions to the public.

MONETARY POLICY TRANSMISSION MECHANISM = МЕХАНИЗМ ТРАНСМИССИИ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ (или МЕХАНИЗМ ТРАНСМИССИИ ДЕНЕЖНО–КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ) – Monetary Policy Transmission Mechanism:- the proces s through which monetary policy decisions affect the economy in general and the price level in particular.

MONETARY RESERVES = ВАЛЮТНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ (или МОНЕТАРНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ, или ЗОЛОТО–ВАЛЮТНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ) – Monetary Reserves:- a government's stockpile of foreign currency and precious metals. Monetary reserves are useful both for settling transactions involving foreign counterparties and for undertaking trading in foreign exchange and commodity markets. In general, the larger the monetary reserve, the better the country is able to engage in transactions with foreign countries. / Валютные Резервы, запасы иностранной валюты и золота, которыми располагают правительственные органы или центральные банки той или иной страны для платежей по международным расчётам, связанным с внешней торговлей, инвестициями и другими операциями. Золото, как мировые деньги, играет роль основных валютных резервов, поскольку оно свободно может быть превращено в любую иностранную валюту, в которой должны быть произведены платежи. Однако прямые платежи золотом, как правило, не производятся, так как расчёты между контрагентами по международным сделкам обычно предусматриваются в какой-либо национальной валюте. Иностранная валюта, включаемая в состав официальных валютных резервов страны, представляет собой в основном принадлежащие центральному банку, казначейству и другим государственным органам свободные остатки на счетах в иностранных банках и в небольшой части иностранные банкноты и монеты. К общим валютным резервам страны причисляются, кроме того, средства в иностранных валютах, принадлежащие коммерческим банкам, осуществляющим международные расчёты. Международный Валютный Фонд (МВФ), публикующий статистические данные о валютных резервах стран-членов фонда, включает в состав официальных валютных резервов также суммы, внесённые в капитал фонда в золоте, поскольку в пределах свободного остатка этих сумм каждая страна имеет право автоматически требовать необходимую ей иностранную валюту. С начала 1970 МВФ включает в состав официальных резервов специальные права заимствования (СДР). Валютные резервы создаются в каждой стране для покрытия временных превышений платежей над поступлениями по международным расчётам. Размеры необходимых стране валютных резервов зависят от размеров и частоты разрывов между расходом и приходом иностранной валюты. Наличие валютных резервов определяет так называемую международную ликвидность страны, то есть её способность бесперебойно производить платежи по внешним расчётам. Условно её определяют по соотношению валютных резервов с суммой импорта страны как главные статьи в международном платёжном обороте:- снижение этого соотношения свидетельствует об ухудшении ликвидности и наоборот. Сопоставление общих валютных резервов всех капиталистических стран с суммой мирового импорта показывает, что с

середины 1950-х общая международная ликвидность снижается, поскольку темп роста валютных резервов значительно отстаёт от роста мировой торговли. Однако при этом ликвидность одних стран улучшается, а других – ухудшается, в связи с чем возникла проблема международной ликвидности. Резкие колебания в распределении валютных резервов между капиталистическими странами отражают действие закона неравномерного развития капитализма. После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 валютные резервы капиталистических стран увеличились с 53.1 в 1948 до 76.6 миллиардов Долларов США в 1968, то есть на 43%, а обороты по внешней торговле выросли за тот же период со 114.1 до 437.6 миллиардов Долларов США, то есть почти в 4 раза. Валютные резервы США, составлявшие в 1948 24.4 миллиардов Долларов США (в золоте), снизились на конец 1969 до 16.9 миллиардов Долларов США (в том числе 11.8 миллиардов Долларов США в золоте). За тот же период валютные резервы капиталистических стран континентальной Европы увеличились с 6.1 до 35.4 миллиардов Долларов США. Сокращение валютных резервов США обусловлено дефицитностью их платёжного баланса, оно резко ухудшает международные валютные позиции США и ставит Доллар США под угрозу девальвации. В социалистических странах валютные резервы используются для планомерного регулирования внешнеэкономических связей и денежных расчётов с капиталистическими странами. Для взаимных расчётов валютных резервов этим странам, как правило, не требуются, поскольку получаемые каждой социалистической страной от других социалистических стран товары и услуги оплачиваются ею поставками товаров и услуг. Однако в отдельных случаях валютные резервы используются социалистическими странами для предоставления кредитов другим социалистическим странам в золоте или иностранной обратимой валюте.

MONETARY RISK INFLATION = РАЗДУВАНИЕ МОНЕТАРНОГО РИСКА (или ИНФЛЯЦИЯ ВАЛЮТНОГО РИСКА) – Monetary Risk Inflation can reduce the value of an investment. The purchasing power of the invested capital declines if the rate of inflation is higher than the return generated by the securities. / Раздувание монетарного риска может снизить объём инвестиций. Приобретательская способность инвестированного капитала падает, если уровень инфляции выше получаемой отдачи от инвестиций в ценные бумаги.

MONETARY STABILITY = МОНЕТАРНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или ВАЛЮТНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ) – Monetary Stability means keeping the purchasing power of money as constant as possible, i.e. price stability, adjusted for external influences.

MONETIZE = МОНЕТИЗИРОВАТЬ – Monetize:- action in which a central bank purchases an object that is not money (for example, gold) and pays for it by creating balances at the central bank. The action permits an increase in the money stock. / Действие, при котором центральный банк приобретает объект, не являющийся деньгами (например, золото) и платит за него, создавая балансы в центральном банке. Это действие разрешает увеличение в денежном эквиваленте уставного капитала.

MONEY = ДЕНЬГИ – Money:- a term originally referring to metal coins used as a medium of exchange and later referring to a standard unit of exchange. By extension:- anything that functions as a generally accepted means of exchange. As a means of payment, money has three main characteristics:- its liquidity – money can be used directly as payment for any debt simply by physical transfer; money is a fungible good; and money is universally accepted within a given society. Money has four main functions:- money is a medium of exchange; money is a unit of account; money is a store of value; and money is a standard of deferred payment. Money:- a commodity accepted by general consent as a medium of economic exchange. It is the medium in which prices and values are expressed, it circulates from person to person and country to country, thus facilitating trade, and it is the principal measure of wealth. The subject of money has fascinated wise men from the time of Aristotle to the present day because it is so full of mystery and paradox. The piece of paper labelled one Dollar or 100 Francs or 10 Kroner or 1 000 Yen is little different, as paper, from a piece of the same size torn from a newspaper or magazine, yet it will enable its bearer to command some measure of food, drink, clothing, and the remaining goods of life while the other is fit only to light the fire. Whence the difference? The easy answer, and the right one, is that people accept money as such because they know that others will. The pieces of paper are valuable because everyone thinks they are, and everyone thinks they are because in his experience they always have been. At bottom money is, then, a social convention, but a convention of uncommon strength that people will abide by even under extreme provocation. The strength of the convention is, of course, what enables governments to profit by inflating the currency. But it is not indestructible. When great variations occur in the quantity of these pieces of paper – as they have during and after wars – they may be seen to be, after all, no more than pieces of paper. People will then seek substitutes – like the cigarettes and cognac that for a time became the medium of exchange in Germany after World War II. As John Stuart Mill wrote:- ‘There cannot, in short, be intrinsically a more insignificant thing, in the economy of society, than money; except in the character of a contrivance for sparing time and labour. It is a machinery for doing quickly and commodiously, what would be done, though less quickly and commodiously, without it: and like many other kinds of machinery, it only exerts a distinct and independent influence of its own when it gets out of order’. (Principles of Political Economy, W.J. Ashley [ed.], 1909, p. 488.) Mill was perfectly correct, although one must add that there is hardly a contrivance man possesses that can do more damage to a society when it goes wrong. Functions of Money:- the basic function of money is to enable buying to be separated from selling, thus permitting trade to take place without the so-called Double Coincidence Of Barter. If a person has something to sell and wants something else in return, it is not necessary to search for someone able and willing to make the desired exchange of items. The person can sell the surplus item for general purchasing power – that is, ‘money’ – to anyone who wants to buy it and then use the proceeds to buy the desired item from anyone who wants to sell it. The importance of this function of money is dramatically illustrated by the experience of Germany just after World War II, when paper money was rendered largely useless because, despite inflationary conditions, price controls were effectively enforced by the American, French, and British armies of occupation. People had to resort to barter or to inefficient money substitutes. The result was to cut total output of the economy in half. The German ‘economic miracle’ just after 1948 reflected partly a currency reform by the occupation authorities, but some economists hold that it stemmed primarily from the German government’s elimination of all price controls, thereby permitting a money economy to replace a barter economy. Separation of the act of sale from the act of purchase requires the existence of something that will be generally accepted in payment – this is the ‘medium of exchange’ function of money. But there must also be something that can serve as a temporary abode of purchasing power, in which the seller holds the proceeds in the interim between the first sale and the subsequent purchase, or from which the buyer can extract the general purchasing power with which to pay for what is bought. This is the ‘asset’ function of money. Varieties of Money:- anything can serve as money that habit or social convention and successful experience endow with the quality of general acceptability, and a variety of items have so served – from the wampum (beads made from shells) of American Indians to cowries (brightly coloured shells) in India, to whales’ teeth among the Fijians, to tobacco among early colonists in North America, to large stone disks on the Pacific island of Yap, to cigarettes and liquor in post-World War II Germany. The wide use of cattle as money in primitive times survives in the word pecuniary, which comes from the Latin pecus, meaning cattle. Metallic Money:- the use of metals as money has occurred throughout history. As Aristotle observed:- The various necessities of life are not easily carried about, and hence man agreed to employ in their dealings with each other something which was intrinsically useful and easily applicable to the purposes of life, for example, iron, silver, and the like. Of this the value was at first measured by size and weight, but in process of time they put a stamp upon it, to save the trouble of weighing and to mark the value. The use of metal for money can be traced back to more than 2 000 years before the birth of Christ. But standardization and certification in the form of coinage, as referred to by Aristotle, did not occur except perhaps in

isolated instances until the VII century BC. Historians generally assign to Lydia, a state in Anatolia, priority in using coined money. The first coins were made of electrum, a natural mixture of gold and silver, and were crude, bean-shaped ingots bearing a primitive punchmark certifying to either weight or fineness, or both. The use of coins enabled payment to be by 'tale', or count, rather than weight, greatly facilitating commerce. But this in turn encouraged clipping (shaving off tiny slivers from the sides or edges of coins) and sweating (shaking a bunch of coins together in a leather bag and collecting the dust that was thereby knocked off) in the hope of passing on the lighter coin at its face value. Gresham's law (that 'bad money drives out good' when there is a fixed rate of exchange between them) came into operation, and heavy, good coins were held for their metallic value, while light coins were passed on. The coins became lighter and lighter, and prices higher and higher. Then payment by weight would be resumed for large transactions, and there would be pressure for recoinage. These particular defects were largely ended by the 'milling' of coins (making serrations around the circumference of a coin), which began in the late XVII century. A more serious matter was the attempt by the sovereign to benefit from the monopoly of coinage. In this respect, Greek and Roman experience offers an interesting contrast. Though Solon, on taking office in Athens in 594 BC, did institute a partial debasement of the currency, for the next four centuries, until the absorption of Greece into the Roman Empire, the Athenian Drachma had an almost constant silver content (67 grains of fine silver until Alexander, 65 grains thereafter) and became the standard coin of trade in Greece and in much of Asia and Europe as well. Even after the Roman conquest, the Drachma continued to be minted and widely used. The Roman experience was very different. Not long after the silver Denarius, patterned after the Greek Drachma, was introduced in about 212 BC, the prior copper coinage (aes, or libra) began to be debased until, by the time the empire began, its weight had been reduced from one pound to half an ounce. The silver denarius and the gold aureus (introduced about 87 BC) suffered only minor debasement until the time of Nero (AD 54), when almost continuous tampering with the coinage began. The metal content of the gold and silver coins was reduced, and the proportion of alloy was increased to three-fourths or more of its weight. Debasement in Rome (as ever since) was a reflection of the state's inability or unwillingness to finance its expenditures through explicit taxes. But the debasement in turn worsened Rome's economic situation and undoubtedly contributed to the collapse of the empire. Paper Money:- in the late XVIII and early XIX centuries, paper money and bank notes spread widely. The bulk of the money in use came to consist not of actual gold or silver but of fiduciary money – promises to pay specified amounts of gold and silver. These promises were initially issued by individuals or companies as bank notes or as the transferrable book entries that came to be called Deposits. But gradually the state assumed a role. From fiduciary paper money promising to pay gold or silver, it is a short step to fiat paper money – that is, notes that are issued on the 'fiat' of the sovereign, are specified to be so many dollars or francs or yen, and are legal tender but are not promises to pay something else. The first large-scale issue in a Western country occurred in France in the early XVIII century (though there are reports of paper money in China many centuries earlier). Later, the French revolutionary government issued paper money in the form of assignats from 1789 to 1796. The American colonies and later the Continental Congress issued bills of credit that could be used in making payments. These early experiments gave fiat money a deservedly bad name. The money was overissued, and prices rose drastically until the money became worthless or was redeemed in metallic money (or promises to pay metallic money) at a small fraction of its initial value. Subsequent issues of fiat money in the major countries during the XIX century were temporary departures from a metallic standard. In Great Britain, for example, payment of gold for the outstanding bank notes was 'suspended' during the Napoleonic Wars (1797–1815). As a result, gold coin and bullion became more expensive in terms of paper. Similarly, in the United States during the Civil War, convertibility of Union currency (greenbacks) into specie was suspended, and resumption did not occur until 1879. At its peak, in 1864, the greenback price of gold, nominally equivalent to USD100, reached more than USD250. Standards of Value:- in the Middle Ages, when money consisted primarily of coins, silver and gold coins circulated simultaneously. As governments came increasingly to take over the coinage, and especially as fiduciary money was introduced, they tended to specify their nominal monetary units in terms of fixed weights of both silver and gold – to adopt a national bimetallic standard. Gresham's law, however, usually assured that the bimetallic standard degenerated into a monometallic standard: if the quantity of silver designated as the monetary equivalent of one ounce of gold was less than the quantity that could be purchased in the market for one ounce of gold (i.e. if the mint overvalued silver), no one would bring gold to be coined. If one had gold, it was better to buy silver and bring it to be coined. Silver, the cheaper metal, 'drove out' gold and became the standard. This happened in most of the countries of Europe, so that by the early XIX century all were effectively on a silver standard. In Britain, on the other hand, the ratio established in the XVIII century at the advice of Sir Isaac Newton, then serving as master of the mint, overvalued gold and therefore led to an effective gold standard. In the United States a ratio of 15 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold was set in 1792. This ratio overvalued silver, so silver became the standard. In 1834 the ratio was altered to 16 to one, which overvalued gold, so gold became the standard. The Gold Standard:- the great gold discoveries in California and Australia in the 1840s and '50s produced a temporary decline in the value of gold in terms of silver. This price change, plus the dominance of Britain in international finance, led to a widespread shift from a silver standard to a gold standard. Germany adopted gold in 1871–73, the Latin Monetary Union (France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland) in 1873–74, the Scandinavian Union (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) and The Netherlands in 1875–76. By the final decades of the century, silver remained dominant only in the Far East (China, in particular). Elsewhere the gold standard reigned. The early XX century was the great era of the international gold standard. Gold coins circulated in most of the world; paper money, whether issued by private banks or by government, was convertible on demand into gold coins or gold bullion at an official price (with perhaps the addition of a small fee); and bank deposits were convertible into either gold coin or paper currency that was itself convertible into gold. In a few countries, a minor variant prevailed – the so-called Gold-Exchange Standard, under which the currency was converted at a fixed price into the currency of another country (usually the British pound sterling) that was itself convertible into gold. There was, in effect, a single world money called by different names in different countries. A US Dollar, for example, was defined as 23.22 grains of pure gold (25.8 grains of gold 0.9000 fineness). A British Pound Sterling was defined as 113.00 grains of pure gold (123.274 grains of gold $11/12^{th}$ fine). Accordingly, one British pound equalled 4.8665 US Dollars (113.00/23.22) at the official parity. The actual exchange rate could deviate from this only by an amount that corresponded to the cost of shipping gold. If the price of the pound sterling in terms of Dollars rose to a considerably higher value than this in the foreign exchange market, someone in New York City who had a debt to pay in London might find that, rather than buy the needed pounds on the market, it was cheaper to get gold for Dollars at a bank or at the US subtreasury, ship the gold to London, and get pounds for the gold from the Bank of England. This set an upper limit to the exchange rate. Similarly, the cost of shipping gold from Britain to the United States set a lower limit. These limits were known as the Gold Points. Under such an international gold standard, the quantity of money in each country was determined by the specie-flow adjustment mechanism analyzed by XIX-century economists. If, for whatever reason, the quantity of money in a country rose unduly, this would tend to raise prices in that country relative to prices in other countries; the rise in prices would have the effect of discouraging exports and encouraging imports. The decreased supply of foreign currency from the sale of exports plus the increased demand for foreign currency to pay for imports would tend to raise the price of foreign currency in terms of domestic currency. As soon as this price hit the upper gold point, gold would be shipped out of the country to other countries. The decline in the amount of gold would produce in turn a reduction in the total amount of money – because banks and government institutions, seeing their gold reserves decline, would want to protect themselves against further demands by reducing the claims against gold that were outstanding. This would tend to lower prices at home. The influx of gold abroad would have the opposite effect, increasing the quantity of money there and raising prices. These adjustments would continue until the gold flow

ceased or was reversed. This is precisely the mechanism that operates within a unified currency area, the mechanism that determines how much money there is in Illinois compared to how much there is in other states or how much there is in Wales compared to how much there is in other parts of the United Kingdom. In the early XX century, most of the world was a unified currency area, so the gold standard functioned throughout the world. Its great advantage was that – if permitted to operate – it would greatly limit the power of any national government to engage in irresponsible monetary expansion. This was also its great disadvantage. In an era of big government and of full-employment policies, a real gold standard would tie the hands of governments in one of the most important areas of policy. The Decline Of Gold:- World War I ended the real international gold standard. Most belligerents suspended the free convertibility of gold. The United States, even after its entry into the war, maintained convertibility but embargoed gold exports. For a few years after the end of the war, most nations had inconvertible national paper standards – inconvertible in that paper money was not convertible into gold or silver. The exchange rate between any two currencies was a market rate that fluctuated from time to time. During this period this was regarded as a temporary phenomenon, like the British suspension of gold payments during the Napoleonic era, and the US suspension during the Civil War greenback period. The great aim was a restoration of the prewar gold standard. This aim dominated monetary developments during the 1920s. Britain, still a major financial power, returned to gold in 1925. Winston Churchill, then chancellor of the Exchequer, decided to follow prevailing financial opinion and adopt the prewar parity (i.e. to define a pound sterling once again as equal to 123.274 grains of gold $11/12^{th}$ fine). This produced exchange rates that, at the existing prices in sterling, overvalued the pound and so tended to produce gold outflows, especially after France returned to gold in 1928 at a parity that undervalued the franc. By 1929 the important currencies of the world, and most of the less important ones, were again linked to gold. The gold standard that was restored, however, was a far cry from the prewar gold standard. The establishment of the Federal Reserve System in the United States introduced an additional link in the international specie-flow mechanism. That mechanism no longer operated automatically. It operated only if the Federal Reserve chose to let it do so, and the Federal Reserve did not so choose; it took certain measures that prevented gold inflows from producing a corresponding expansion in the money supply. The United Kingdom had recurring difficulties in retaining its gold. It followed a restrictive monetary policy, but, because of rigidities in prices and particularly in wages, the result was unemployment rather than a lowering of prices. Unemployment reduced imports and stimulated exports, thus preventing gold losses. But this was not a tenable long-term position, as a lower price level might have been. Most other countries adopted a gold-exchange standard. Everywhere, central banks took scattered measures to loosen the connection between changes in the money supply and inflows or outflows of gold. If the Great Depression had not occurred, this system might have grown and matured and improved. But the Depression brought the managed gold standards to a quick end. It originated in the United States, spread to all the countries linked by the gold exchange standard, and then reverberated back to the United States. Britain was the first major country to cut the link, leaving the gold standard in 1931. The United States followed in March 1933, restoring a fixed – but higher – Dollar price for gold in January 1934, at USD35 an ounce. The Dollar Standard:- the world's monetary system operated on a Dollar standard from the end of World War II until 1971, when, in an attempt to control inflation, the United States unilaterally severed the connection between the Dollar and gold. Under the Dollar standard, the dollar was widely used in international trade, even in trade between countries other than the United States. It was the unit in terms of which the exchange rates of other currencies were expressed. Other countries maintained their 'official' exchange rates by buying and selling US Dollars and held Dollars as their primary reserve currency for that purpose. The existence of a dollar standard did not mean that other countries could not change their exchange rates – as Germany and France did in 1969 – just as the gold standard did not mean that they could not 'devalue' or 'appreciate' in terms of gold. What it did mean was that the United States could not determine its own exchange rate or its balance of payments position. It also meant that US monetary policy had a major effect on the world economy. Since 1971 the world's monetary system has consisted of a collection of national fiat currencies linked by 'floating' exchange rates set in the market. Frequent government interventions to affect exchange rates have been effective at most only temporarily. None of the numerous proposals to reform the system has come close to acceptance. Modern Monetary Systems:- monetary systems are today very much alike in all the major countries of the world. They consist of three levels:- (1) the Holders of Money (the 'public') – individuals, businesses, governmental units; (2) Commercial Banks (privately or governmentally owned), which borrow from the public and make loans to individuals, firms, or governments; and (3) Central Banks, which have a monopoly on the issue of certain types of money, serve as the bankers for the central government and the commercial banks, and have the power to determine the quantity of money. Public Money Holdings:- the public holds its money as:- (1) currency (including coin) and (2) bank deposits. Currency:- in most countries the bulk of the currency consists of notes issued by the central bank. In the United Kingdom these are Bank of England Notes; in the United States, Federal Reserve Notes; and so on. It is hard to say precisely what 'issued by the central bank' means. In the United States, for example, the currency bears the words 'Federal Reserve Note', but these notes are not obligations of the Federal Reserve Banks in any meaningful sense. The holder who presents them to a Federal Reserve Bank has no right to anything except other pieces of paper adding up to the same face value. The situation is much the same in most other countries. The other major item of currency held by the public is coin. In almost all countries this is token coin, worth as metal much less than its face value. Bank Deposits:- bank deposits are counted also as part of the money holdings of the public. In the XIX century most economists regarded only currency and coin as 'money', treating deposits only as claims to money. As deposits became more and more widely held, and as a larger fraction of transactions came to be effected by check, economists started to include not the checks, but the deposits they transferred, as money on a par with currency and coin. The definition of money has been the subject of much dispute. The chief point at issue is which categories of bank deposits to call money and which to regard as near money. Many economists include as money only deposits transferable by check (demand deposits). Others include nonchecking deposits, such as 'time deposits' or 'current deposits' in commercial banks. Still others include deposits in other financial institutions, such as savings banks, savings and loan associations, and so on. The term Deposits is highly misleading. It connotes something deposited for safekeeping, like currency in a safe-deposit box. Bank deposits are not like that. When one brings currency to a bank for 'deposit', the bank does not put the currency in a vault and keep it there. It may put a small fraction of the currency in the vault as 'reserves', but it will lend most of it to someone else or buy an investment – that is, a bond or some other security. As part of the inducement to depositors to lend it money, it provides facilities for transferring demand deposits from one person to another by check. The deposits of commercial banks are assets of their holders but liabilities of the banks. The assets of the banks consist of 'reserves' – currency plus deposits at other banks – and 'earning assets' – loans plus investments in the form of bonds and other securities. The reserves are only a small fraction of the aggregate deposits. Initially, in the history of banking, the amount of reserves held was determined by each bank separately in terms of its judgment of the likely demands on it. The growth of deposits enabled the total quantity of money (including deposits) to be larger than the total sum available to be held as reserves. A bank that received, say, USD100 in gold might add USD25 to its reserves and lend out USD75. But the recipient of the USD75 loan would spend it. Some of those who received gold this way would hold it as gold, but others would deposit it in this or in other banks. If, for example, two-thirds was redeposited, some bank or banks would find USD50 added to deposits and to reserves and would repeat the process, adding USD12 ½ to its reserves and lending out USD37 ½. When this process worked itself out fully, total deposits would have increased by USD200, bank reserves would have increased by USD50, and USD50 of the initial USD100 deposited would have been retained as 'currency outside banks'. There would be USD150 more money in total than before (deposits up by USD200, currency outside banks down by USD50). Although no individual bank created money, the system as a whole did. This multiple expansion

process lies at the heart of the modern monetary system. Central Banking:- an important part of the monetary system is the central bank. The Bank of England was the first modern central bank, serving as the model for many others. It was established as a private bank in 1694 but quickly came to be largely an agency of the government. The Bank of France was established as a governmental institution by Napoleon in 1800. In the United States, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, which, together with the Board of Governors in Washington, DC, constitute the Federal Reserve System, are technically owned by their member commercial banks, but this is a pure formality. Member banks get only a fixed annual percentage dividend on their stock and have essentially no real power. To all intents and purposes, the system is a governmental agency. The notes issued by a central bank (or other governmental agency) plus deposits at the central bank are often called High-Powered Money, because when held as bank reserves each Dollar or Pound or Franc may correspond to several Dollars or Pounds or Francs of commercial bank deposits. Generally speaking, there is now no formal limit to the amount of notes and deposits that a central bank may have as liabilities. The way in which a central bank increases or decreases the total amount of high-powered money is, typically, by making loans (discounting) or by buying and selling government securities (open-market operations). If, for example, the Federal Reserve System purchases USD1 000 000 of government securities, it will pay for these securities by a check on itself, adding USD1 000 000 to its assets and USD1 000 000 to its liabilities. The seller can take the check to a Federal Reserve Bank, which will exchange for it USD1 000 000 in Federal Reserve Notes. Or the seller may deposit the check at a commercial bank, and the bank will in turn present it to a Federal Reserve Bank, which will 'pay' the check by making a book entry increasing that bank's deposits with it by USD1 000 000. The bank may, in turn, transfer this sum to a borrower, who again will convert it into Federal Reserve Notes or deposit it. The important point is that these bookkeeping operations simply record a process whereby the central bank has created, out of thin air as it were, additional high-powered money – the direct counterpart of printing Federal Reserve Notes. Similarly, if the central bank sells government securities, it destroys high-powered money. (See also Monetary Policy.) In addition to the high-powered money of the central bank, the total quantity of money at any given time depends on the preferences of the public as to the relative amounts of money it wishes to hold as currency and as deposits and on the preferences of the banks as to the ratio they wish to maintain between their reserves and their deposits. (The reserve ratio is, of course, dominated by legal reserve requirements, where they exist, but may vary somewhat as banks think it prudent to keep a larger or smaller cushion in excess of required reserves.) It follows that, by controlling the amount of high-powered money and by other, less important means, a central bank can vary the total quantity of money as it wishes within broad limits. The major problem of modern monetary policy is how the central bank should use this power. Monetary Theories:- the relation between money and what it will buy has always been a central issue of monetary theory. Economists have generally held that the level of prices is determined by the quantity of money. But precisely how the quantity of money affects the level of prices, and what the effects are of changes in the quantity of money, have been conceptualized in different ways at different times. For an interval of two or three decades, from the mid-1930s to the mid-1960s, there was a widespread rejection of the quantity theory by professional economists. More recently, there has been something of a counterrevolution involving a partial return to and modification of earlier views. The following discussion of monetary theory will therefore deal first with the quantity theory of money, as it developed before the 1930s, then with the Keynesian revolution, and finally with the recent counterrevolution. The Quantity Theory Of Money:- in whatever way it has been formulated, the quantity theory of money has involved a distinction between the nominal quantity of money and the real quantity of money. The nominal quantity is that expressed in whatever units are used to designate money – talents, shekels, pounds, francs, lire, drachmas, dollars, yen, and so on. The real quantity is that expressed in terms of the volume of goods and services that the money will purchase. The quantity theory assumes that what ultimately matters to holders of money is the real rather than the nominal quantity. If this is so, then – whatever factors may determine the nominal quantity of money – it is the holders of money who determine the real quantity and, in the process, the price level. The following may be considered a hypothetical example. In a certain community the quantity of money in existence is USD1 000 000, and the total income of the community is USD10 000 000 a year. On the average, each member of the community holds an amount of money equal in value to one-tenth of a year's income, or to 5.2 weeks' income. Put differently, the income velocity of circulation is equal to 10 per year; that is, each USD1 on the average is paid out 10 times a year. For the sake of simplicity there are no business enterprises; the members of the community buy and sell services from and to one another. The quantity of money is somehow then doubled, but in such a way that no one expects the quantity to change again. Each member of the community will regard himself as better off. Each now has 10.4 weeks' income in the form of cash instead of the previous 5.2 weeks'. If everyone were to hold onto the extra cash, nothing further would happen. But people will try to spend it. One person's spending, however, is another's receipts. All the people together cannot spend more than all the people receive. The attempt of each to do so is bound to be frustrated. In the attempt to spend more than they receive, people will simultaneously try to buy more of various services from each other and to sell less. To induce others to sell, they will offer higher prices; to induce others not to buy, they will ask higher prices. Whether the quantity sold goes up or down depends on whether the attempt to buy more is stronger or weaker than the attempt to sell less. But in either case total spending is sure to go up and so are total income and prices paid. When income has doubled, to USD20 000 000, the amount of money in existence will again be equal in value to 5.2 weeks' income. The community will have succeeded in reducing its real cash balances to their former level, not by reducing nominal balances but by raising incomes and prices. The process of adjustment may not be smooth; spending may go too far and leave people with real balances that are too small, requiring a subsequent fall in the price level; but the final position will tend toward a doubling of prices, and the previous real flows of services will be resumed with no one any better off than before the new money was distributed. This simple example embodies most of the basic principles of monetary theory:- (1) the central distinction between the nominal and the real quantity of money; (2) the equally crucial contrast between the alternatives open to the individual and to the community as a whole. To each individual separately (in the hypothetical example and in the real world) it looks as if income is outside personal control, but each individual can determine how much cash to hold. To the community as a whole, the total amount of cash is fixed, but it is able to determine the size of its income in dollars; (3) the importance of attempts. The attempt of people as a whole to spend more than they receive, even though doomed to frustration, has the effect of raising total nominal expenditures and receipts. Quantity Equations:- a useful device for clarifying the variables stressed in the quantity theory is the so-called Quantity Equation. The quantity equation has taken different forms according as quantity theorists have stressed different variables. The most famous is the so-called transactions version:- MV = PT. (1). This version starts with the identity that any transaction has two sides:- an amount of money paid and a corresponding quantity transferred at a certain price – for example, USD20 paid for two books at USD10 each. The left side of the equation sums up the amount of money paid out; the right side, the value of the transaction. Generalized to the whole economy, the left side of the equation becomes the amount of money in existence (M) multiplied by the average number of times per year (or other unit of time) that each dollar is used in effecting a transaction – the transaction velocity of circulation (V). The right side of the equation then becomes the product of an average price (P) times an aggregate quantity of goods (T). In this version, all transactions of whatever kind are included – purchases of securities along with purchases of restaurant meals, purchases of the food ingredients by the restaurant as well as of the final meals. The inclusion of capital as well as current transactions, and of intermediate as well as final goods, makes the concepts of total transactions (T) and the 'general price level' (P) highly ambiguous and difficult to handle statistically. The emergence of national income accounting in recent decades has led to the substitution of an income version of the quantity equation:- MV = Py. (2). In this equation y represents national income in constant prices (the total value at fixed prices of all final goods and services, including additions to the stock of capital), P is a price

index, and V is the average number of times that the money stock is used for making income transactions (that is, payments for final goods and services, or alternately, for final productive services – services of labour, land, and so forth). In both these equations the two sides are, by definition, precisely equal to one another – that is, each equation is an identity (like the equality of total assets and total liabilities on a double-entry balance sheet). In practice, the data on transactions or on income – the right sides of the equations – come from different statistical sources than do the data on the quantity of money, and only indirect data exist for velocity. As a consequence, when these equations are used to describe the real world, V is usually computed in such a way as to make the two sides equal, thus embodying all the statistical errors of the other terms. These versions of the quantity equation emphasize the function of money as a medium of exchange – its use in making payments. But money also serves as a store of purchasing power in the interim between sale and purchase. This aspect is emphasized in the cash balance approach. It has generally been supposed that the amount of money people will want to hold for this purpose bears some relation to their income. This leads to the equation:- M = kPy, (3); in which M, P, and y are defined as in equation (2), and k is the ratio of money stock to income. Although equation (3) is simply a mathematical transformation of equation (2) – k being numerically equal to the reciprocal of V – it brings out the difference between the aspects of money stressed by the transactions approach and those stressed by the cash-balances approach. In particular, the cash-balances approach fits in better with general economic analysis than does the transactions approach. Equation (3) can be regarded as describing the demand for money, with P and y being two of the variables on which the demand for money depends and with k symbolizing all the other variables. For completeness, the analysis requires another equation showing how the supply of money is determined. This approach provides a better bridge to the later Keynesian and more recent monetarist developments than does the transactions approach. Uses Of The Equations:- the purpose of the quantity equations is mainly to provide an analytical filing system to help sort out the forces at work. Their usefulness derives from the empirical hypothesis that each of the four main labels (M, V, P, and y for the income version) refers to a fairly distinct set of forces subject to influences that are different from those classified under another label. In its simplest form, the quantity theory regards output (y) as being determined by the productive opportunities of the community and its tastes and preferences; it regards the quantity of money (M) as being determined by the conditions of production of the monetary metal plus the characteristics of the financial and banking structure (for a commodity standard) or the decisions of the monetary authorities and the financial structure (for a fiat standard); it regards velocity (V) as being determined by payments practices, the financial and economic arrangements for effecting transactions, and the costs of and returns from holding money instead of other assets; and, finally, it regards the price level (P) as the variable that adjusts to reconcile the conditions of production determining y with the financial conditions determining M and V. In the most rigid form of the quantity theory, velocity is seen as very stable. This view regards the level of prices as determined directly by changes in the quantity of money and as moving in strict proportion to the quantity of money. But the more sophisticated theorists never took this simplistic view. They all recognized that prices could not adjust instantaneously and fully and that, during so-called Transition Periods, changes in the quantity of money would affect output as well as prices. They also recognized that V was not a constant but itself a function of other variables, such as interest rates, and that it was subject to substantial random perturbations. As a result, they recognized that changes in output and prices could be produced in principle by independent changes in either V (the demand for money) or M (the supply of money). On an analytical level the quantity theory of money is not the tautology of the equation; it is, rather, an analysis of the factors determining the quantity of money that the community wishes to hold. On an empirical level, it does not assume that V is constant; it holds that changes in the demand for money tend to proceed slowly and gradually or to be the result of events set in train by prior changes in supply, whereas, in contrast, substantial changes in the supply of nominal balances can and frequently do occur independently of any changes in demand. The conclusion is that substantial changes in prices or nominal income are almost invariably the result of changes in the nominal supply of money rather than of V. An implication of the foregoing is that monetary policy – policy as to changes in the quantity of money – is the appropriate means for preventing inflation or deflation and for avoiding wide cyclical fluctuations. The Keynesian Critique:- the groundwork for the Keynesian attack on the quantity theory was laid by two historical experiences. One was the British experience after the return to gold in 1925. In order to maintain the parity set for the pound in terms of gold, the Bank of England followed a consistently tight monetary policy. But prices did not move downward sufficiently, and there was persistent unemployment. This raised doubts about the allegedly classical postulate that money was only a veil, that total output was determined by real conditions, and that full employment was the ‘equilibrium’, or normal, position. The second and even more dramatic experience was the Great Depression. Later study has shown that the severity of the Depression, certainly in the United States, can be attributed to bad monetary policy – a policy that permitted or forced the quantity of money to decline by one-third from 1929 to 1933. This was not known or understood at the time; on the contrary, the Federal Reserve authorities insisted that they were doing everything they could to offset the forces making for depression. This stimulated the British economist John Maynard Keynes – who had been a highly sophisticated quantity theorist on strictly classical lines – to develop an alternative interpretation of the debacle after 1929 and an alternative prescription for policy. It also produced a sympathetic climate for his new theory, so that the Keynesian revolution swept the economics profession in a remarkably short time. Keynes’s Interpretation:- Keynes did not, of course, deny the validity of the quantity equation. What he maintained was very different: that the right-hand side – Py, or prices times output – was determined by forces largely independent of the left-hand side. P, he argued, was largely an institutional datum, linked to customary nominal rates of wages that were very resistant to change, or at least to decline. Real income or output, y, he argued, was determined by aggregate demand, which depended primarily on the amount of ‘autonomous spending’ – that is, spending that was not linked directly to current income and that consisted mostly of investment expenditures by enterprises and spending by government. The rest of aggregate demand consisted mostly of consumption, which was linked closely to current income. On this view, the key factor determining the level of real income and output, and thereby the level of nominal income, was the strength of investment and of government spending. How then could the quantity equation hold? Keynes’s answer was that V was so pliable that it would adjust to keep the two sides equal. Let autonomous spending increase without a change in the quantity of money, and V would simply increase in response; let the quantity of money increase without an increase in autonomous spending, and V would decline to offset the increase in M. In the extreme form of this approach – as much a caricature of Keynes’s thinking as the attribution of a constant V is of his predecessors’ – the quantity of money simply did not matter at all for the course of prices or real output but only for the movement of V. How did Keynes explain the plasticity of V? He did so by means of a very special explanation of the demand for money, to which he applied the phrase ‘liquidity preference’. He regarded the quantity of money demanded as divided into two parts, one part, M_1, ‘held to satisfy the transactions and precautionary-motives’, the other, M_2, ‘held to satisfy the speculative-motive’. He regarded M_1 as a roughly constant fraction of income, and with respect to this part he accepted a rather rigid form of the quantity theory. He regarded M_2, however, as largely independent of income and as highly sensitive to current interest rates and to the expectations of future interest rates. This explained the plasticity of V. According to Keynes, if current interest rates are above the level many holders of money expect to prevail in the future, people will prefer to hold their speculative balances in bonds instead of money – because they expect a fall in interest rates, which means a rise in bond prices. Conversely, if current interest rates are below the level expected to prevail in the future, they will prefer to hold money. Over short periods, he argued, these expectations are widely and strongly held at about the same level. In the extreme, with everyone holding the same expectations and everyone sensitive, liquidity preference will become, as he termed it, absolute. Under such circumstances, let the monetary authorities try to increase the amount of money by buying bonds. This will tend to raise bond prices and lower interest

rates, but even the slightest lowering will lead speculators to absorb the additional money and sell bonds. The result will be a lower V or a higher k for the community as a whole. The converse will hold if the authorities try to reduce the amount of money. Alternatively, if nominal income rises, for whatever reason, without a change in the quantity of money, that will require an increase in M_1, but it can and will come out of M_2 without any further effects. The conclusion is that under circumstances of absolute liquidity preference income can change without a change in M or in interest rates, and M can change without a change in income or in interest rates. The holders of money are in metastable equilibrium, like a tumbler on its side on a flat surface; they will be satisfied with whatever the amount of money happens to be. For the long run, Keynes regarded the size of M_2 as depending on the level of interest rates for a different reason. The interest rate measures the cost of holding money instead of bonds – it is the price, as Keynes put it, that the holder of money pays for retaining liquidity. If the interest rate is low, the cost of liquidity is low; hence people will hold a large fraction of their wealth in the form of money, and the fraction will be sensitive to small changes in the interest rate – liquidity preference being absolute in the long run as well as in the short run. If interest rates were high, and M_2 low – a condition that Keynes expected to hold only at times of full employment – then the quantity theory would 'come into its own', in the double sense that velocity would be constant and that prices rather than output would respond to changes in the quantity of money. Keynes himself regarded absolute liquidity preference as a strictly 'limiting case'; while it 'might become practically important in future', he knew 'of no example ... hitherto'. In practice, however, he treated velocity as if its behaviour frequently approximated this limiting case, and his disciples went much further than he did. If liquidity preference was not absolute, then in the Keynesian view a change in the quantity of money would first affect interest rates in order to induce the community to hold the changed quantity of money. This change in interest rates might in turn affect autonomous spending – a decline encouraging investment and a rise discouraging investment – and in this way aggregate demand, income, and employment. The more sensitive is the quantity of money demanded to interest rates, and the less sensitive is investment to interest rates, the smaller will be the final effect of changes in the quantity of money, and conversely. Changing Views:- the Keynesian revolution swept the economics profession in the late 1930s and early 1940s; by the 1960s Keynesian ideas had become deeply embedded in the thinking of informed intellectuals. The course of events, however, did not follow the pattern that many had expected. Their analysis had predicted a great postwar depression if war spending was not replaced by other government spending. But government spending fell precipitously in the United States and elsewhere without ill effect. The analysis of the Keynesians had called for 'Cheap Money' policies – that is, low interest rates – with a view to stimulating investment and thereby avoiding mass unemployment. Those policies proved in the main to be unnecessary; where they were adopted they were consistently followed by inflation that could be restrained only by abandoning the cheap-money policies. A reexamination of the Great Depression of the 1930s demonstrated that, contrary to general belief, it had been a tragic testament to the great power of monetary policy, not to its impotence. The US Federal Reserve System could have prevented the decline of one-third in the quantity of money that occurred from 1929 to 1933. Had it done so, the evidence indicates, the Depression would have been far milder and briefer. Most important of all, extensive empirical research demonstrated that the velocity of circulation of money, far from moving to offset changes in the quantity of money, has generally moved in the same direction and reinforced the effect of these changes. The Monetarist View:- the result has been a major change in the views of today's followers of Keynes. They attribute far more importance to the quantity of money than they earlier did, regarding the quantity of money demanded as less elastic with respect to interest rates, and investment as more elastic, than they did in the first flush of enthusiasm. Some economists have been waging a counterrevolution in the name of monetary policy, to which the name monetarism has become attached. This doctrine, although still probably a minority view among professional economists, has made significant gains and has influenced considerably the views even of those who still regard themselves as Keynesians. No counterrevolution ever produces a return to the status quo. The monetarist doctrine has much in common with the quantity theory, but it has not expunged the Keynesian revolution. The Keynesian emphasis on the plasticity of velocity, for example, has led to extensive work on the stability of the demand for money, and in particular on the exploration of time lags between monetary changes and economic changes and on the separate effects of monetary changes on prices, output, and interest rates. Key Propositions:- for the long run, monetarism accepts almost wholly the earlier quantity theory. Its main contribution to that theory is a much more detailed and sophisticated analysis of short-run effects and a more detailed set of empirical generalizations about these effects. The key propositions of monetarism are as follows:- (i) The rate of growth of the quantity of money is consistently, though not precisely, related to the rate of growth of nominal income. That is, if the quantity of money grows rapidly, so will nominal income, and conversely. The velocity of circulation, though not constant, is fairly predictable. (ii) This relation is not obvious, mainly because it takes time for changes in monetary growth to affect income. (iii) On the average, a change in the rate of monetary growth produces a change in the rate of growth of nominal income six to nine months later. But this is an average. (iv) If the rate of monetary growth is reduced, then about six to nine months later the rate of growth of nominal income and also of physical output will decline, but the rate of price rise will be affected very little. There will be downward pressure on prices only as a gap emerges between actual and potential output. (v) The effect on prices comes on the average about a year after the effect on nominal income and output, so that the total delay between a change in monetary growth and a change in the rate of inflation averages roughly two years. (vi) The above relationships are not invariable. There is many a slip between the monetary change and the income change. (vii) Monetary changes affect output only in the short run – though 'short run' may mean five to 10 years. Over the longer run the earlier quantity theory seems to hold, and the rate of monetary growth affects only prices. What happens to output in the long run depends on such 'real' factors as the enterprise, ingenuity, and industry of the people; the extent of thrift; the structure of industry and government; the relations among nations; and so on. (viii) It follows that inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon, in the sense that it cannot occur without a more rapid increase in the quantity of money than in output. There are, of course, many possible reasons for monetary growth – gold discoveries, the manner in which government spending is financed, and even the manner in which private spending is financed. (ix) Government spending may or may not be inflationary. It will be inflationary if it is financed by creating money – that is, by printing currency or creating bank deposits – and if the resultant rate of monetary growth exceeds the rate of growth of output. If it is financed by taxes or by borrowing from the public, the main effect is that the government spends the funds instead of someone else. (x) One of the most difficult things to explain is the way in which a change in the quantity of money affects income. Generally, the initial effect is not on income at all but on the prices of existing assets (bonds, equities, houses, and other physical capital). This is the liquidity effect stressed by Keynes; it occurs on the balance sheet, not on the income account. An increased rate of monetary growth raises the amount of cash people (or businesses) have relative to other assets. The holders of the excess cash will try to correct this imbalance by buying other assets. But one person's spending is another's receipts. All the people together cannot change the amount of cash all hold – only the monetary authorities can do that. Their attempts will tend, however, to raise the prices of assets and to reduce interest rates. These changes will in turn encourage spending to produce new assets. Thus the initial effect on balance sheets is translated into an effect on income and spending. In this connection the monetarists stress a far wider range of assets and interest rates than do the Keynesians; they emphasize such assets as durable consumer goods and other real property, and they regard market interest rates as only a small part of the whole complex of relevant rates. (xi) One important feature of this mechanism is that a change in monetary growth affects interest rates in one direction at the outset and in the opposite direction later on. More rapid monetary growth at first tends to lower interest rates. But later on, as it raises spending and stimulates price inflation, it also produces a rise in the demand for loans that will tend to raise interest rates. Taking the opposite case, a slower rate of monetary growth at first raises interest rates, but

later on, as it reduces spending and price inflation, it lowers interest rates. This inconsistent relation between the quantity of money and interest rates explains why monetarists insist that interest rates are not a good guide to monetary policy. (xii) These propositions clearly imply that monetary policy is important and that what is important about monetary policy is its effect on the quantity of money, not on bank credit or total credit or interest rates. Wide swings in the rate of change of the quantity of money are evidently destabilizing and should be avoided. Beyond this, different monetarists draw different conclusions. Some conclude that the monetary authorities should make deliberate changes in the rate of monetary growth in order to offset other forces making for instability; these changes should be gradual and small and make allowance for the lags involved. Others maintain that not enough is known about the relations between changes in the quantity of money and in prices and output to assure that a discretionary monetary policy will do good rather than harm. They believe that a wiser policy would be simply to have the quantity of money grow at a steady rate over time. Conclusion:- no other subject in economics has been studied longer or more intensively than the subject of money. The result is a vast amount of documented experience and a well-developed body of theoretical analysis. The extent to which the students of monetary problems agree in their basic conclusions is concealed by the tendency of laymen to exaggerate their differences. But even among professional economists there remain important disagreements, centring mainly on empirical judgments about the stability and form of some of the relations between money and other economic magnitudes. Money is anything that serves as a generally accepted medium of exchange, a standard of value and a means to save or store purchasing power. In the United States, currency (the bulk of which is Federal Reserve notes), coin and funds in checking and similar accounts at depository institutions are examples of money. Money is any generally accepted medium of exchange – that is, anything which is generally acceptable in a particular society as a means of payment or of settling debts arising out of exchanges on credit. Put slightly differently, money is a very special sort of good for which a very large proportion of the demand (at the extreme, all of the demand) is derived from people's (realistic) expectations that it can be quickly and easily re-exchanged for some other more immediately desired good or service (rather than the demand arising from a desire to personally consume the money-good itself). The earliest forms of money arose spontaneously in barter economies when experienced traders identified certain commodities that were so widely desired for actual use in the society that they could reasonably count on their acceptability as payment in almost any trade. Monetary demand for such commodities was further enhanced if they also had other physical properties making them especially convenient to use for trade – such as durability, portability, ease of storage, uniformity of quality, easy divisibility, and so on. That is, demand for these goods derived from their desireability as a medium of exchange was gradually 'added on' to the pre-existing demand for them as objects of direct utility. Historical monetary systems have flourished on the basis not only of useful metals such as gold, silver, copper, bronze and iron but also on the basis of salt, tobacco, cattle and other livestock, furs and other animal hides, grain, gourds, beads, sea shells, feathers, and even transferable titles to particular coconut trees. In present day industrialized economies, money normally consists mostly of abstract claims on government or on heavily government-regulated banks ('fiat money') – claims such as token coins and paper currency or central bank notes or even magnetic tape entries representing one's checking account balance at a government insured bank that theoretically entitles one to withdraw cash on demand. Historically such government sponsored currency usually originated as 'IOU's' in which the government (or its central bank) promised to redeem the tokens on demand (perhaps only after some future deadline) with 'real money' – i.e. fixed quantities of gold, silver or what have you. However, government promises of redemption have by the XX century largely been withdrawn or downwardly adjusted, and these tokens have very little (or no) intrinsic or use value. Nevertheless, in relatively 'stable' countries (like the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, Japan or Germany) fiat currencies remain generally acceptable as a means of payment because people think that they 'know for sure' the currency can be used to satisfy their tax bills, because legal tender laws usually require private creditors to accept them to discharge contractual debts, and because people generally have come to believe through favorable past experience that the official government money will continue to be widely acceptable in exchange for an at least moderately predictable quantity of goods and services in the private markets in the foreseeable future. Unfortunately, the confidence with which people hold their expectations about the future value of any given variety of fiat money is extremely fragile. Confidence in the value of fiat money is easily and quickly undermined under conditions of political or economic instability, especially when the government has already been observed reneging on some of its many other solemn promises and obligations and when the money stock is clearly being expanded at an extremely rapid rate – with the result that a number of such national currencies have become worthless virtually overnight in the course of the XX century's all too numerous war- and revolution-related hyperinflations. Money is a generally accepted payment medium which all market participants use to buy goods and services. State governments declare a certain currency to be the official means of payment, i.e. all nationals are obliged to accept it as payment for goods or services. In its capacity as a unit of account or measure of value, money enables consumers to compare products on the basis of their price, expressed in terms of monetary units. In other words, for something to be money, it must serve as:- (i) unit of account, measure of value and store of value as well as (ii) medium of exchange and legal currency. Money is an indispensable part of modern life. This chapter attempts to deal with questions such as what money is, why we need money, why money is accepted and for how long money has existed. History Of The Word 'Money':- money plays a key role in today's economies. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that 'money makes the world go round' and that modern economies could not function without money. The English word 'Money' is of Roman origin. In ancient Rome, however, the word 'Monetor' or 'Moneta' meant advisor, i.e. a person who warns or who makes people remember.According to some historians, the meaning of the word goes back to a key event in Roman history. A flock of geese in a sanctuary of the Goddess Juno on Capitoline Hill squawked an alarm to alert the Roman defenders during an invasion of the Gauls in 390 BC and thus saved them from defeat. In return, the Romans built a shrine to Moneta, the goddess who warns or who gives advice. In 289 BC the first Roman mint was built in or near this temple, initially producing bronze and later silver coins. Many of these coins were cast with the head of Juno Moneta on their face. Hence the words 'money' and 'mint' are derived from her name. Functions Of Money:- What is money? If we have to define money today, we first think of banknotes and coins. These assets are regarded as money since they are liquid. This means that they are accepted and are available to be used for payment purposes at any time.While it is uncontested that banknotes and coins fulfil this purpose, nowadays a number of other forms of assets exist which are very liquid and can be easily converted into cash or used to make a payment at very low cost.This applies, for instance, to overnight deposits and some other forms of deposits held with banks. (Overnight Deposits are funds which are immediately available for transaction purposes. It should be mentioned that electronic money on prepaid cards is included in overnight deposits.) Consequently, these instruments are included in those definitions of money often referred to as 'Broad Money'. The various forms of money have changed substantially over time. Paper money and bank deposits did not always exist. It would therefore be useful to define money in more general terms. Money can be thought of as a very special good that fulfils some basic functions. In particular, it should serve as a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account. Therefore, it is often stated that money is what money does. In order to better illustrate these functions, consider how people had to conduct their transactions before the existence of money. Without money, people were forced to exchange goods or services directly for other goods or ser vices through bartering.Although such a 'barter economy' allows for some division of labor, there are practical limitations and any exchange of goods implies substantial so-called 'Transaction Costs'. The most apparent problem with a barter economy is that people have to find a counterpart who wants exactly the same good or service that they are offering and who is offering what they want in return. In other words:- a successful barter transaction requires a mutual coincidence of wants to exist. A baker who, for instance, wanted a haircut in exchange for some loaves of bread would have to find a hairdresser

willing to accept those loaves of bread in exchange for a haircut. However, if the hairdresser needed a pair of shoes instead, he would have to wait until a shoe-shop owner wanted to get a haircut in exchange. Such a barter economy would therefore imply substantial costs related to searching for the appropriate counterpart and waiting and stockpiling. Money As A Medium Of Exchange:- to avoid the inconveniences associated with a barter economy, one of the goods can be used as a medium of exchange. This crude form of money used for exchange is then called Commodity Money. Bartering one good against money and then money against another good might at first glance further complicate transactions. At second glance, however, it becomes clear that the use of one good as a medium of exchange facilitates the whole process to a considerable extent, as the mutual coincidence of wants is no longer required for an exchange of goods and services to take place. It is obvious that one precondition for this particular good to fulfil the function of money is that it is accepted throughout the economy as a medium of exchange, be it because of tradition, informal convention or law. At the same time, it is obvious that goods serving as a medium of exchange should have some specific technical properties. In particular, goods serving as commodity money should be easy to carry, durable, divisible and their quality should be easy to verify. In a more economic sense, of course, money should be a rare good, as only rare goods have a positive value. Money As A Store Of Value:- if the good used as money maintains its value over time, it can be held for longer periods. This is particularly useful because it allows the act of sale to be separated from the act of purchase. In this case, money fulfils the important function of a store of value. It is for these reasons that commodities that also serve as a store of value are preferable to commodities that only ser ve as a medium of exchange. Goods such as flowers or tomatoes, for instance, might in principle serve as a medium of exchange. However, they would not be useful as a store of value and would therefore probably not have been used as money. So if this function of money does not work properly (for instance if the good serving as money loses its value over time), people will make use of the value-storing function of other goods or assets or – in extreme cases – even go back to bartering. Money As A Unit Of Account:- of equal importance is the function of money as a unit of account.This can be illustrated by going back to our previous example. Even if the difficulty of the mutual coincidence of wants is overcome, people would still have to find the exact exchange ratio between bread and haircuts or between haircuts and shoes, for example. Such ‘exchange ratios’ – the number of loaves of bread worth one haircut, for instance – are known as Relative Prices or Terms Of Trade. In the market place, the relative price would have to be determined for each pair of goods and services and, of course, everybody involved in the exchange of goods would need all the information about the terms of trade between all goods. It is easy to show that, for two goods, there is only one relative price, while for three goods there are just three relative prices (namely bread against haircuts, haircuts against shoes and bread against shoes). In the case of ten goods, however, there are already 45 relative prices, and with 100 goods the number of relative prices amounts to 4 950. (More generally, for n goods, there are ((n x (n – 1)) / 2) relative prices.) Therefore, the greater the number of goods being exchanged, the more difficult it becomes to gather information on all possible ‘exchange rates’. Consequently, collecting and remembering information on the terms of trade creates high costs for the participants in a barter economy, increasing disproportionately with the number of goods exchanged. These resources can be used more efficiently in other ways if one of the existing goods is used as a unit of account (a so-called ‘Numeraire’). In this case, the value of all goods can be expressed in terms of this ‘numeraire’ and the number of prices which consumers have to identify and remember can be reduced significantly. Therefore, if all prices were labelled in money terms, transactions would be much easier. More generally speaking, not only can the prices of goods be expressed in money terms, but so too can the price of any asset. All economic agents in a currency area would then calculate things such as costs, prices, wages, income, etc in the same units of money. As in the above-mentioned functions of money, the less stable and reliable the value of money, the more difficult it is for money to fulfil this important function. A commonly accepted reliable unit of account thus forms a sound basis for price and cost calculations, thereby improving transparency and reliability. Forms Of Money:- over time, the nature of goods serving as money has changed. It is widely agreed that what at times became the prime function of these goods was often not the same as their original purpose. It seems that goods were chosen as money because they could be stored conveniently and easily, had a high value but a comparably low weight, and were easily portable and durable. These widely desired goods were easy to exchange and therefore came to be accepted as money. So the evolution of money depends on a number of factors, such as the relative importance of trade and the state of development of the economy. Commodity Money:- a variety of items have served as commodity money, including the wampum (beads made from shells) of the American Indians, cowries (brightly colored shells) in India, whales’ teeth in Fiji, Tobacco in the early colonies in North America, large stone discs on the Pacific Island of Yap and cigarettes and liquor in post-World War II Germany. Metallic Money:- the introduction of metallic money was a way by which ancient societies tried to overcome the problems associated with using decaying commodities as money. It is not known exactly when and where metallic money was used for the first time. What is known, however, is that metallic money was in use in around 2000 BC in Asia, although in those times its weight does not seem to have been standardised nor its value certified by the rulers. Chunks or bars of gold and silver were used as commodity money since they were easy to transport, did not decay and were more or less easily divisible. Moreover, it was possible to melt them in order to produce jewellery. Metallic Coins:- Europeans were among the first to develop standardized and certified metallic coins. The Greeks introduced silver coins around 700 BC; Aegina (595 BC), Athens (575 BC), and Corinth (570 BC) were the first Greek city-states to mint their own coins. The silver content of the Athenian drachma, famous for depicting the legendary owl, remained stable for nearly 400 years. Greek coins were therefore widely used (their use was further spread by Alexander the Great), and have been found by archaeologists in a geographical area ranging from Spain to modern India. The Romans, who had previously used cumbersome bronze bars called aes signatum as money, adopted the Greek innovation of using official coins and were the first to introduce a bi-metal scheme using both the silver denarius and the gold aureus. Under the Emperor Nero in the I century AD, the precious metal content of the coins started to diminish as the imperial mints increasingly substituted gold and silver for alloy in order to finance the Empire’s gigantic deficit. With the intrinsic value of the coins declining, the prices of goods and services began to rise.This was followed by a general rise in prices that may have contributed to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire. The more stable Eastern Roman solidus, introduced by Constantine the Great in the IV century AD, was maintained at its original weight and precious metal content until the middle of the XI century, thus gaining a reputation that made it the most important coinage for international trade for over five centuries. Byzantine Greek coins were used as international money and were found by archaeologists as far away as Altai in Mongolia. In the mid-XI century, however, the Byzantine monetary economy collapsed and was replaced by a new system which lasted throughout the XII century, until the Crusader conquest of Constantinople in 1204 eventually ended the history of Graeco-Roman coinage. The Greeks and Romans had spread the custom of using coins and the technical knowledge of how to strike them over a vast geographical area. For most of the Middle Ages locally minted gold and silver coins were the dominant means of payment, although copper coins were increasingly being used. In 793 AD Charlemagne reformed and standardized the Frankish monetary system, introducing a monetary standard according to which one Frankish silver pound (408 g) equaled 20 shillings or 240 pence – this standard remained valid in the United Kingdom and Ireland until 1971. After the fall of Constantinople, the Italian merchant city-states of Genoa and Florence introduced gold coinage in 1252 with the genoin of Genoa and the fiorina (or florin) of Florence. In the XV century their place was taken by the ducato of Venice. Paper Money:- the Chinese began using paper money around 800 AD under Emperor Hien Tsung and continued to do so for several hundred years.This paper money had no commodity value and was money only by imperial decree, or so-called Fiat Money (i.e. money without intrinsic value). Paper money was most widespread in China around 1000 AD, but it was abandoned around 1500 when Chinese society went into decline following the Mongol Conquest. Obligations:- it was, however, difficult to conduct long-distance trade as long

as value could only be stored in the form of commodities and coins. The Italian citystates were therefore the first to introduce certificates of indebtedness (‘obligations’ or ‘bills of exchange’) as a means of payment. To reduce the risk of being robbed on their journeys, merchants took these obligations with them. Debtor and lender were mentioned in the certificates, a payment date was fixed, and the amount of gold or silver noted. Soon, merchant bankers began to trade these obligations. The first evidence of such a contract dates back to 1156. Obligations continued to be used mostly by Italian merchants, and the bi-metal scheme remained dominant until the Thirty Years’ War. Due to the economic turmoil caused by the war, rulers such as the Swedish kings started to prefer paper money. This was subsequently introduced by the Bank of England in 1694 and the Banque Générale in France in 1716. The advent of paper fiat money in Europe marked the beginning of a new phase in the evolution of money. The responsibility for establishing and regulating the system of fiat money in a country remained with the governments, but other public or private institutions such as central banks and the financial system played an increasingly crucial role in the success of the national currency. Gold Standard:- since the adoption of fiat money approximately two centuries ago, the monetary system has undergone great change. Paper money was – and still is – legal tender only by an act of the competent authority. It was issued in fixed units of national currency and had a clearly defined nominal value. For a long time, the nation states held gold reserves in their central banks to ensure the credibility of their currency – a system known as the Gold Standard. Currencies in the form of coins and fiduciary paper notes were convertible into gold at a fixed parity. The United Kingdom was effectively the first country to set up a gold standard in 1816, the exchange rate of pounds into gold having been determined in 1717 at 3.811 Pounds Sterling per ounce by Sir Isaac Newton himself. With the start of World War I, many countries began printing more and more money in order to finance the cost of the war. In Germany, for instance, the number of banknotes issued by the Reichsbank grew from 2 593 million in 1913 to a total of 92 844 720.7 billion banknotes in circulation on 18 November 1923. This ultimately led to hyperinflation. With more money circulating, most countries suspended the convertibility of their currencies into gold, as its increased quantity was no longer balanced by the national gold reserves. Gold Exchange Standard:- the British gold standard finally collapsed in 1931, but the system was revived at the 1944 international conference held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. Here, a revised gold standard was agreed upon:- the exchange rates of the national currencies of the major economic powers were pegged to the Dollar and the Dollar was convertible into gold at a fixed price of USD35 per ounce. The Bretton Woods monetary system is therefore sometimes called the Gold Exchange Standard. Central banks stood ready to provide dollars in exchange for their national currency and vice versa. The Bretton Woods monetary system collapsed in 1971 and since then the currencies of the major economies have remained pure fiat money. In addition, most countries have allowed the exchange rates of their currencies to float. The evolution of money has not stopped. These days, various forms of intangible money have emerged, among them so-called ‘Electronic Money’ (‘E-Money’), or Electronic Means Of Payment, which first appeared in the 1990s. This kind of money can be used to pay for goods and services on the internet or using other electronic media. Upon receiving authorisation from the buyer for the payment to take place, the vendor contacts the issuing bank and is transferred the funds. At present there are various card-based electronic money schemes in Europe, generally operated by financial institutions. / Дьжон Стюат Мил (John Stuart Mill). ДаблЮ.Дьжей. Эшли (W.J. Ashley). Алыгзэндё (Alexander the Great). Винстэн Чёчил (Winston Churchill). Британский экономист Дьжон Мэйнад Кейнз (John Maynard Keynes). Император (Hien Tsung). Банкь Жэнераль (Banque Générale). Сэр Айзэк Ньютчэн (Sir Isaac Newton). Райхсбанк (Reichsbank). Брэтчэн Вудз (Bretton Woods). гранулы или бисеринки или бусинки или шарики (beads). Деньги, особый товар, выполняющий роль всеобщего эквивалента. Стихийно выделились на определённом историческом этапе. В докапиталистических формациях роль денег выполняли различные товары (шкуры зверей, зерно, скот), постепенно она перешла к благородным металлам (золоту, серебру), наилучшим образом отвечающим требованиям денежного товара. Функции денег:- мера стоимости; средство обращения; сокровище; средство платежа; всемирные деньги. Функцию меры стоимости деньги выполняют как идеальные, счётные деньги, с ней связаны цена и масштаб цен; функцию средства обращения – полноценные деньги (золотые и серебряные монеты) и их заменители – неполноценные монеты и бумажные деньги; средства сокровища – только полноценные деньги; средства платежа – полноценные деньги и их заменители – кредитные деньги (векселя, банковские билеты); всемирные деньги – слитки золота, кредитные деньги в национальных валютах и международные кредитные средства (например, специальные права заимствования). Деньги – официальное средство платежа, признанное правительством и состоящее из банкнот и монет. В более общем смысле деньги – это синоним наличных средств (cash), в которые входят и свободно обращающиеся инструменты, такие, как чеки на средства в пределах остатков на банковских счетах. Золотые Цены – цены товаров, выраженные в золоте. В условиях золотого обращения при свободном обращении золотых монет и разменных на золото банкнот цены, выраженные в национальных денежных единицах, соответствовали золотые цены. При золотослитковом и золотодевизном стандартах между ценами в национальной валюте и золотыми ценами не было существенного разрыва. Однако после ликвидации золотого стандарта и введения в капиталистических странах бумажноденежного обращения с номинальным золотым содержанием валют, участившимися их девальвациями и образованием свободного рынка золота цены товаров в национальных денежных единицах перестали соответствовать золотым ценам. Это объясняется различиями в колебаниях цен на товары и рыночных цен золота, что особенно проявляется при девальвациях и ревальвациях валют. Например, после девальвации Фунта Стерлингов в 1967 цены товаров в Великобритании стали медленно повышаться, а золотые цены сразу резко упали. В современных условиях золотые цены в любой стране могут быть определены, исходя из фактических товарных цен в национальной валюте и рыночной цены золота в данной валюте. Во внутреннем товарообороте золотые цены не имеют практического значения. В международной торговле имеют место случаи заключения контрактов с установлением цен товаров в золотых денежных единицах и платежом на базе фактической цены золота в национальной валюте (так называемая Золотая Оговорка).

MONEY FLOW INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ДЕНЕЖНЫМ ПОТОКАМ – The Money Flow Index (MFI) is a volume-weighted momentum indicator that measures the strength of money flowing in and out of a security. It compares ‘positive money flow’ to ‘negative money flow’ to create an indicator that can be compared to price in order to identify the strength or weakness of a trend. The Money Flow Index (MFI) is measured on a 0–100 scale and is often calculated using a 14 day period. Money Flow Index measures trend strength and warns of likely reversal points. / индикатор момента . Индекс по Денежным Потокам (ИДП; Money Flow Index (MFI)) по своей сути очень похож на Индекс Относительной Силы (RSI). Технология расчёта осциллятора:- (i) Определяют типичную цену (Typical Price (TP)) данного периода:- TP = (High + Low + Close) / 3. (ii) Рассчитывают величину денежного потока (Money Flow (MF)):- MF = TP x Volume. Если текущая типичная цена больше предыдущей, то денежный поток считается положительным. Если текущая типичная цена меньше предыдущей, денежный поток считается отрицательным. Положительный денежный поток (positive money flow) – это сумма значений положительных денежных потоков за выбранный период. Отрицательный денежный поток (negative money flow) – это сумма значений отрицательных денежных потоков за выбранный период. (iii) Определяется денежное соотношение (Money Ratio (MR)) путём деления положительного денежного потока на отрицательный:- MR = POSITIVE MONEY FLOW / NEGATIVE MONEY FLOW. (iv) С помощью денежного соотношения рассчитывается индекс по денежным потокам:- MFI = 100 – (100 / (1 + MR)); где:- HIGH – максимальная цена текущего штриха или свечки; LOW – минимальная цена текущего штриха или свечки; CLOSE – цена закрытия текущего штриха или свечки; и VOLUME – объём текущего штриха или свечки. Зона перекупленности:- 80–100; зона перепроданности:- 0–20.

MONEY FOR MONTHLY SETTLEMENT = ДЕНЬГИ ДЛЯ ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНОГО РАСЧЁТА – Money For Monthly Settlement:- apart from overnight money and time deposits, a type of interbank money market trading. Term referring to short-term loans on the money market repayable at the end of the month without prior termination.

MONEY LAUNDERING = ОТМЫВАНИЕ ДЕНЕГ – Money Laundering:- processing 'dirty' money (i.e. obtained from crime) to make it appear legitimate. Generally, a distinction is made between three phases of laundering:- (i) feeding money of criminal origin into the financial system; (ii) masking the origin of funds by frequently transferring and converting; and (iii) reintegrating the funds into the legal economy. See also Money Laundering Law. Money-Laundering:- disguising illegally obtained funds so that they seem legal. The introduction of criminal proceeds into the financial and economic system to disguise their illegal origin. Pursuant to Section 261 of the German Penal Code, money laundering is a criminal offense. Accoding to the Money Laundering Act banks and their employees are obliged to establish the identity of customers when entering into a business relationship intended to operate on a lasting basis, establish whether there are any economic beneficiaries, such as third-party trust companies, to identify the parties involved in suspicious transactions and report such activities to the law enforcement authorities, and to take internal safeguards against money laundering. Records of all such investigations are to be kept. Data collected may be used solely in connection with the prosecution of money launderers. If criminal investigation proceedings are instituted, the fiscal authorities will be duly informed if this is deemed relevant in connection with taxation procedures or tax offences. / Перерабатывание 'грязных' денег (то есть полученных противоправным путём) с тем чтобы превратить их в законные или чистые. Большей частью отмыв денег происходит по одному из следующих путей:- (i) вливание денег криминального происхождения в финансовую систему; (ii) маскировка происхождения денежных средств посредством частых переводов и конверсии; и (iii) реинтегрирование денежных средств в законную экономику. Смотрите также Закон Об Отмывании Денег (Money Laundering Law). Отмывание Денег – маскировка незаконно полученных денежных средств таким образом, чтобы они выглядели вполне легальными.

MONEY LAUNDERING LAW = ЗАКОН ОБ ОТМЫВАНИИ ДЕНЕГ – Money Laundering Law is a law introduced in Switzerland in 1998 to supplement the pertinent provisions of the penal code and the Agreement on the Swiss banks' code of conduct with regard to the exercise of due diligence. Under the law, financial brokers and agents are required to identify their contracting partners, to establish the beneficial owner's identity, to clarify the background of any unusual looking transactions, and to keep a record of this data. If there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the funds in question are of criminal origin, this is to be reported immediately to the relevant authorities and the funds blocked.

MONEY LAUNDERING REGULATIONS = ПРЕДПИСАНИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ОТМЫВАНИЯ ДЕНЕГ – Money Laundering Regulations are the regulations that describe the way that financial institutions should act to prevent money laundering. / Предписания, которые описывают подход финансовых учреждений, который они должны использовать для предотвращения отмывания денег.

MONEY MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ – Money Management is the process of budgeting, saving, investing, spending or otherwise in overseeing the cash usage of an individual or group. The predominant use of the phrase in financial markets is that of an investment professional making investment decisions for large pools of funds, such as mutual funds or pension plans. Also referred to as Investment Management and/or Portfolio Management. While the term is usually used in reference to professional money managers, everyone practices some form of investment management with their personal finances. There are a wide range of money management services, from the operation of passively-managed mutual funds with low fees to in-depth estate planning and consulting. Money Management:- this is one of the key elements to good trading. Having an effective plan in place to know when to exit a position with a loss as well as with a gain is paramount to trader longevity. Also known as Risk Management. / Управление Денежными Средствами является одним из ключевых элементов хорошей торговли. Наличие эффективного плана, регулирующего моменты выхода из открытой позиции с убытком или с прибылью, позволит торговцу оставаться на рынке длительное время. Известно также как Управление Рисками (Risk Management). Управление Денежными Средствами:- в области финансового планирования – способность управлять денежно-кредитными ресурсами. Включает управление банковскими операциями, кредитными операциями, бюджетное и налоговое планирование, управление и планирование заимствованиями. Этот термин также является синонимом управления портфелем активов (portfolio management).

MONEY MARKET = ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ РЫНОК (или РЫНОК ДЕНЕГ) – Money Market is a segment of the financial market in which financial instruments with high liquidity and very short maturities are traded. The money market is used by participants as a means for borrowing and lending in the short term, from several days to just under a year. Money market securities consist of negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), bankers acceptances, US Treasury bills, commercial paper, municipal notes, federal funds and repurchase agreements (repos). The money market is used by a wide array of participants, from a company raising money by selling commercial paper into the market to an investor purchasing CDs as a safe place to park money in the short term. The money market is typically seen as a safe place to put money due the highly liquid nature of the securities and short maturities, but there are risks in the market that any investor needs to be aware of including the risk of default on securities such as commercial paper. Money Market is a market operated by banks and other financial institutions to facilitate the short-term borrowing and lending of money. A wider money market includes also the markets in bullion and foreign exchange. The open market for lending or borrowing short-term funds (as a rule up to 12 months) and dealing in negotiable instruments. In addition to the national money markets, the Euromoney market has developed in recent years into an efficient international market place for dealing in short-dated loanable funds. Institutions and practices through which short-term funds are made available to borrowers and businesses. Money Market is the market in which short-term loans are made and short-term securities traded. 'Short term' usually applies to periods under one year but can be longer in some instances. The market for short-term debt instruments. Unlike the capital market, the money market is a marketplace for short-term borrowing and capital investment. Central bank funds are taken up and lent by banks, and money market instruments issued by central banks are sold to banks and repurchased. The money market helps banks manage their liquidity positions and enables the European Central Bank to coordinate its monetary policy targets. Figurative expression for the informal network of dealers and investors over which short-term debt securities are purchased and sold. Money market securities generally are highly liquid securities that mature in less than one year, often less than ninety days. Compare Capital Market. / Денежный Рынок – рынок краткосрочных долговых инструментов (short-term debt instruments) – свободно обращающихся депозитных сертификатов, депозитных сертификатов в Евродолларах, коммерческих ценных бумаг, банковских акцептов, краткосрочных казначейских векселей, а также дисконтных векселей Федерального Банка по Ссудам на Жильё (Federal Home Loan Bank), Федеральной Национальной Ассоциации по Закладным (Federal National Mortgage Association) и Федеральной Системы Кредитования Ферм (Federal Farm Credit System). Заимствование федеральных средств банками друг у друга, заимствование средств банками через дисконтное ('учётное') окно (window) Федерального Резервного Банка и различные формы соглашений о продаже с обратным выкупом также являются элементами денежного рынка. Общими чертами этих долговых инструментов являются безопасность и ликвидность. Операции на денежных рынках проводятся дилерами, банками, расположенными в крупных финансовых центрах (money center banks), а также через Отдел по Торговле на Открытом Рынке (Open Market Trading Desk) Нью Йоркского Федерального

Резервного Банка. Нью Йорк является крупнейшим денежным рынком, за ним идут Лондон и Токио. Дилеры, действующие на крупных денежных рынках, постоянно поддерживают связь друг с другом, а также с основными заёмщиками и инвесторами, чтобы пользоваться возможностями арбитража (arbitrage). Такая практика помогает сохранять единые цены во всем мире.

MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПО ДЕНЕЖНОМУ РЫНКУ – Money Market Account is a savings account that offers the competitive rate of interest (real rate) in exchange for larger-than-normal deposits. Also known by the acronym 'MMDA', which stands for 'money market demand account' or 'money market deposit account'. Many money market accounts place restrictions on the amount of transactions you can make in a month (such as five or less). Furthermore, you usually have to maintain a certain balance in the account to receive the higher rate of interest. Some banks require at least USD500, others require a much higher balance. Money Market Account is an account in which customer's money is reinvested in short-term securities by the bank or investment firm managing the account. / Счёт, на котором деньги заказчика реинвестируются в краткосрочные ценные бумаги банком или инвестиционной фирмой, управляющей данным счётом.

MONEY MARKET BOOK CLAIMS = ЗАРЕЗЕРВИРОВАННЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНОГО РЫНКА – Money Market Book Claims:- in Switzerland, short-term capital raised by first-class Swiss and foreign borrowers by tender at a fixed interest rate and maturity (up to 364 days). / В Швейцарии, краткосрочный капитал, заимствованный первоклассными Швейцарскими и иностранными заёмщиками посредством конкурса (тендера) с фиксированными процентной ставкой и погашением (до 364 дней).

MONEY MARKET FUND = ФОНД ДЕНЕЖНОГО РЫНКА – Money Market Fund is a mutual fund whose investments are in high-yield money market instruments such as federal securities, CDs and commercial paper. Its intent is to make such instruments, normally purchased in large denominations by institutions, available indirectly to individuals. See also Certificate of Deposit and Commercial Paper. Investment fund investing in short-dated money market paper. Money Market Fund is an open-end mutual fund which invests solely or primarily in money market instruments and liquid paper with very short maturities. Money market instruments include time deposits, borrower's note loans, bonds with short remaining maturities as well as commercial papers and deposits with banks (certificates of deposit). The main advantage over time deposits or savings deposits is that the funds are available at any time, not just at previously arranged intervals of 30, 60 or 90 days. / Фонд Денежного Рынка – фонд, специализирующийся на инвестициях. Он представляет собой открытый взаимный фонд (mutual fund), инвестирующий средства в коммерческие ценные бумаги, акцептованные банком переводные векселя, соглашения о продаже ценных бумаг с последующим выкупом, государственные ценные бумаги, депозитные сертификаты и другие высоколиквидные и безопасные ценные бумаги и выплачивающий ставку процента, сравнимую со ставкой на денежном рынке. Эти фонды, созданные в начале 1970-х, были особенно популярны в начале 1980-х, когда резко выросли процентные ставки и инфляция. Плата за управление средствами составляет менее 1% стоимости активов инвестора; проценты сверх этой суммы ежемесячно переводятся на счета акционеров. Чистая стоимость активов фонда постоянная – 1 Доллар на акцию, а процентные ставки могут расти или снижаться. Подобные фонды обычно предоставляют такую удобную возможность, как право выписывать чеки. Большинство фондов не имеет федерального страхования, но некоторые пользуются услугами частных страховых компаний. Отдельные фонды инвестируют средства только в обеспеченные государством ценные бумаги, что даёт акционерам дополнительные гарантии. Многие фонды входят в 'семью фондов'. Это означает, что инвесторы могут переводить средства из одного фонда в другой и обратно бесплатно. Средства, находящиеся на счёте управления активами (asset management account), обычно автоматически переводятся в фонд денежного рынка до тех пор, пока владелец счёта не примет решения о том, куда их далее инвестировать.

MONEY MARKET PAPER = БУМАГА ДЕНЕЖНОГО РЫНКА – Money Market Paper:- securities with a short maturity. Classical money market instruments in Switzerland are domestic (Swiss) bills of exchange, Treasury bills and Treasury notes issued by the Confederation and so-called Federal Rescriptions. Of particular importance for short-term investments abroad are US money market instruments or paper, usually with terms of 3 to 6 months (bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposits (issued in New York or London), commercial paper, finance paper, and Treasury bills.

MONEY MARKET SAVINGS ACCOUNT = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ ПО ДЕНЕЖНОМУ РЫНКУ – Money Market Savings Account is a type of savings account offered by a financial institution. Money Market Account is a savings account that offers the competitive rate of interest (real rate) in exchange for larger-than-normal deposits. Also known by the acronym 'MMDA', which stands for 'money market demand account' or 'money market deposit account'. Many money market accounts place restrictions on the amount of transactions you can make in a month (such as five or less). Furthermore, you usually have to maintain a certain balance in the account to receive the higher rate of interest. Some banks require at least USD500, others require a much higher balance.

MONEY MARKET TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ НА ДЕНЕЖНОМ РЫНКЕ – Money Market Trading is a trading in overnight money and time deposits, conducted by telephone or electronically, between institutional investors (banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, major companies, as well as government institutions).

MONEY REMITTANCE = ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Money Remittance shall mean a payment service where funds are received from a payer, without any payment accounts being created in the name of the payer or the payee, for the sole purpose of transferring a corresponding amount to the payee or to another payment service provider acting on behalf of the payee, and/or where such funds are received on behalf of and made available to the payee.

MONEY STOCK = ДЕНЕЖНАЯ МАССА (или ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ЗАПАС) – Money Stock:- also sometimes loosely referred to as the Money Supply, a term that, strictly speaking, should be reserved for the entire supply schedule of associated interest rates and the quantities of money that would be created at those rates. The money stock is the total amount of money available in a particular economy at a particular point in time. Since many different things may serve more or less well as money (or close money substitutes), and since several different sorts of things may be serving as money at the same time in any particular economy, precise definition and measurement of the money stock presents some serious practical problems for the policy maker who wishes to use manipulation of the growth (or contraction) of the money stock as a tool of economic policy. The narrowest definition of the money stock in common use by the advanced industrial countries today ('M1') includes only the paper currency and coinage in circulation among the public plus the total balances instantly available to depositors in privately held checking accounts ('demand deposits' or 'sight deposits') in the country's commercial banks and similar depository institutions (like savings and loans, credit unions, etc). A very large proportion of checking account money, of course, is simply created by the banks themselves as they extend loans to borrowers by simply crediting their borrowers' checking account balances with the amounts loaned. Travelers' checks are also included in M1 in some countries, including the United States. 'M2', the next broadest measure of the money stock, adds on to the totals included in M1 the total amount of deposits in short-term savings accounts and small certificates of deposit. There are a number of still broader definitions of the money stock ('M3', 'M4', 'L', etc) that go on to add in such only slightly less liquid money-like assets as checkable money market mutual funds, larger denomination bank certificates of deposit, credit card credit limits, pre-approved lines of credit, and so on. Total quantity of

money available for transactions and investment; measures of the US money stock include M1, M2, and M3. Also referred to as the Money Supply or, simply, Money.

MONEY SUPPLY = ДЕНЕЖНАЯ МАССА В ОБРАЩЕНИИ – The term Money Supply is sometimes used to refer to the overall money volume (cash in circulation), but may also refer to the central bank money supply. The European Central Bank (ECB) distinguishes three money supply categories:- M1 is a narrow monetary aggregate that comprises currency in circulation (without banks' cash deposits) and overnight deposits of domestic non-banks. M2 is a somewhat broader monetary aggregate that comprises M1 plus deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months. M3 is a broad monetary aggregate that comprises M2 plus shares in money market funds, repurchase agreements, money market instruments as well as debt securities with a maturity of up to two years. Much like the Deutsche Bundesbank used to do, the European Central Bank bases its monetary policy decisions on M3. Total amount of money available at short notice in a given country. There are several categories of money supply:- M0, M1, M2 and M3. See also M0, M1, M2, and M3. The amount of money in the economy, consisting primarily of currency in circulation plus deposits in banks:- M1 – US money supply consisting of currency held by the public, traveler's checks, checking account funds, NOW and super-NOW accounts, automatic transfer service accounts, and balances in credit unions. M2 – US money supply consisting of M1 plus savings and small time deposits (less than ,000) at depository institutions, overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks, and money market mutual fund accounts. M3 – US money supply consisting of M2 plus large time deposits (,000 or more) at depository institutions, repurchase agreements with maturities longer than one day at commercial banks, and institutional money market accounts. Money Supply is the total quantity of money available for transactions and investment; measure of the US stock include M1, M2 and M3. Also referred to as the Money Stock or simply Money. The stock of money that exists in an economy at a given time. Stabilizing prices by steering the money supply is an important economic policy target. In Switzerland, money supply policy measures focused for some years (until 1978) on M1 (circulation of coins and notes in the non-banking sector and domestic non-bank demand deposits at banks and in postal checking accounts). In 1980 the Swiss National Bank began setting a new money supply target based on the adjusted central bank money supply. Factoring in further monetary aggregates (time deposits, savings) gives M2 and M3. The latter has served as reference parameter for the Swiss National Bank since 1997. Total stock of a nation's money available for spending, consisting of currency and near-money, such as checking account deposits and certain liquid assets held by private firms and individuals. Modern economists consider that the money supply consists of three types of money:- (i) M1 – currency plus checking account deposits; (ii) M2 – M1 plus time deposits in commercial banks, other than large certificates of deposits; (iii) M3 – M2 plus deposits at nonblank thrift institutions, primarily savings banks and savings and loan associations. M2 and M3 are readily convertible into M1, and the central banking authorities have relatively little control over this conversion. / , однодневные расчётные соглашения об откупе в коммерческих банках, и . Денежная Масса в Обращении – общая сумма денег в экономике включает главным образом:- (i) деньги, находящиеся в обращении; и (ii) депозиты на сберегательных и чековых счетах. Слишком большой объём денежной массы по отношению к объёму производства продукции, как правило, приводит к снижению процентных ставок, росту цен и инфляции; слишком малый объём денежной массы, как правило, приводит к повышению процентных ставок, снижению цен и объёма производства, росту безработицы и замораживанию производственных мощностей. Значительный объём средств находится на депозитных счетах до востребования (demand deposits) в коммерческих банках, которые регулируются Советом Управляющих Федерального Резерва. Он управляет ростом денежной массы путём увеличения или уменьшения резервных требований к банкам и дисконтной ставки (discount rate), по которой они могут занимать средства в ФРС, а также с помощью проведения операций на открытом рынке (open market operations) – торговли государственными ценными бумагами с целью изъятия средств из ФРС или внесения в неё средств. Изменения в денежной системе, особенно после снятия ограничений в области банковской деятельности в 1980-х, привели к возникновению противоречий среди экономистов относительно того, из чего реально состоит денежная масса в данный момент времени. Для разрешения противоречий был проведён детальный анализ и разработана подробная классификация составляющих денежной массы. В общем, различные формы денег сегодня группируются в категории М-1, М-2, М-3 и представляют деньги и 'почти деньги' (near money); категория L представляет долгосрочные ликвидные фонды.

MONEY TRUST = ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ТРЕСТ – In the United States, Money Trusts are small groups of powerful banking and financial interests located in the money centers of New York and Philadelphia during the 1800s and early 1900s. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Денежными Трестами являлись небольшие группы крупных банковских и финансовых дельцов, а точнее их капиталов, располагавшиеся в денежных центрах Нью Йорка и Филадельфии в течение 1800-х и в начале 1900-х.

MONITORING = МОНИТОРИНГ (или НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ) – Monitoring:- observing and noting specific details, e.g., particular aspects of the growth of plant's in an experiment; the farmer's use of specific varieties or types of cultivation in specific areas. Monitoring is an official process to verify phytosanitary situations. See also Treatment. / Под Мониторингом, от Латинского слова Monitor, означающее Надзирающий или Напоминающий, понимается наблюдение, оценка и прогноз состояния окружающей среды в связи с хозяйственной деятельностью человека. Различают 3 главные ступени мониторинга:- глобальный биосферный мониторинг, региональный геосистемный, или природохозяйственный, мотниторинг и локальный биоэкологический, или санитарно-гигиенический, мониторинг. В бывшем СССР и других странах были созданы специализированные станции мониторинга; наблюдения ведутся также в биосферных заповедниках.

MONITORING & EVALUATION COST = ЗАТРАТА НА МОНИТОРИНГ И ОЦЕНКУ (или ЗАТРАТА НА НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ И ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – Monitoring & Evaluation Cost:- expenditures associated with the planning, collection, and analysis of data used to assess program operation and effects. It includes activities such as load metering, customer surveys, new technology testing, and program evaluations that are intended to establish or improve the ability to monitor and evaluate the impacts of Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs, collectively or individually.

MONITORING SURVEY = ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПО МОНИТОРИНГУ (или ИЗЫСКАНИЕ ПО НАБЛЮДЕНИЮ) – Monitoring Survey is ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.

MONKEY FIST = ОБЕЗЬЯНИЙ КУЛАК – Monkey Fist (maritime term):- a knot worked into the end of a heaving line (for weight).

MONKEY ISLAND = ОБЕЗЬЯНИЙ ОСТРОВ (или ВЕРХНИЙ МОСТИК, или КОМПАСНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА) – Monkey Island (maritime term):- a flying bridge on top of a pilothouse or chart house.

MONKEY JACKET = ОБЕЗЬЯНИЙ ЖАКЕТ – Monkey Jacket is a mess jacket.

MONK'S CLOTH = МОНАШЕСКОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Monk's Cloth is a heavy weight cotton fabric utilizing the basket weave variation of the plain weave. Used for draperies and slip covers, monk's cloth is an example of 4 x 4 basket weave. It has poor dimensional stability and tends to snag. Monk's Cloth is a rough, substantial, rather bulky fabric made of very coarse yarn in a 4– and –4 or similar basket-weave construction. Monk's Cloth is a coarse heavy fabric in 4 x 4 basket weave made originally of worsted and used for monk's habits, but now chiefly of cotton or linen and used for draperies. Quite heavy, due to construction. It is difficult to sew or manipulate as

the yarns have a tendency to slide, stretch and fray. May sag in time depending on the compactness of the weave. It can also be made in other basket weaves. Quite rough in texture. / Хлопчатобумажная ткань с переплетением рогожка.

MONOCARPIC = МОНОКАРПИЧЕСКОЕ – Monocarpic:- a plant that flowers only once in its life and then dies. Compare with Polycarpic. / Под Монокарпическими, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Karpós, означающее Плод, растениями понимаются растения, цветущие один раз в жизни и после плодоношения отмирают. Все одно- и двулетние растения и некоторые многолетние, например, агава, бамбук. Сравните с Поликарпическим (Polycarpic).

MONOCHROMATIC SCHEME = МОНОХРОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ СХЕМА – Monochromatic Scheme:- the use of a combination of different shades of one color.

MONOCOT = МОНОКОТ – Monocot is abbreviated term for Monocotyledon. Monocot is a plant with one cotyledon or seed leaf, parallel leaf venation, and fibrous roots. Floral parts occur in groups of 3. / , и фиброзные или мочковатые корни.

MONOCOTYLEDON = ОДНОДОЛЬНОЕ (или МОНОКОТИЛЕДОН) – Monocotyledon is a large group of flowering plants with a single cotyledon that initially emerges from the seed. The Agavaceae and Liliaceae are monocotyledons. Monocotyledon is a member of Monocotyledonae; one of two classes of angiosperms, usually characterized by the following:- one seed leaf (cotyledon), leaves with parallel venation, root systems arising adventitiously and usually diffuse (fibrous). / с единственной семядолей, . , от Греческого слова Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, . Представление об Однодольных Растениях было введено Английским биологом Дьжоном Рэем (John Ray). Под Однодольными Растениями (Monocotyledones) понимается класс Покрытосеменных (Цветковых) Растений. Отличаются от двудольных растений рядом признаков, в том числе одной семядолей у зародыша (отсюда название), проводящие пучки у них расположены беспорядочно; лишены образовательной ткани, и поэтому стебель и корень, как правило, в толщину не растут; листья обычно с параллельным или дугообразным жилкованием; цветок большей частью трёхчленного типа. К Однодольным относятся Злаки, Орхидные, Пальмы и другие. Травы, реже лианы, древовидные формы имеют вторичное происхождение. Класс объединяет 70 (по другим данным, до 90) Семейств (в том числе Мятликовые, Пальмы), около 65 000 Видов. Распространены на всех континентах мира, наиболее разнообразны в тропиках. Среди Однодольных Растений пищевые (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рис, Рожь и другие), кормовые (Овёс, луговые Травы – Мятлик, Овсяница), декоративные (Касатик, Лилия, Тюльпан), технические (Агава, Бамбук, Камыш) и лекарственные (Ландыш, Чемерица) Растения.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS = ОДНОДОЛЬНОЕ (или ОДНОСЕМЯДОЛЬНОЕ) – Monocotyledonous:- an embryo having a single cotyledon.

MONOCROPPING = ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ОДНООБОРОТНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (или ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ БЕССМЕННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ) – Monocropping:- when only one type of crop is grown on the land.

MONOCULTURE = МОНОКУЛЬТУРА (или БЕССМЕННАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Monoculture:- growing the same crop on the same piece of land year after year. Monoculture:- growth of a single species in a particular area. / Виды (Species). Под Монокультурой, от Греческого слова Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Латинского слова Cultura, означающее Возделывание или Развитие, понимается:- (i) единственная сельскохозяйственная культура, возделываемая в хозяйстве; и (ii) длительное, непрерывное выращивание растений одного вида на одном и том же участке без соблюдения севооборота.

MONOCYCLIC = МОНОЦИКЛИЧЕСКОЕ – Monocyclic:- having one cycle per season. / Под Моноциклическим, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Kýklos, означающее Круг, понимается .

MONOECIOUS = ОДНОДОМНОЕ (или ОБОЕПОЛОЕ) – Monoecious:- having male and female flowers on the same plant of the same species. Monoecious:- with both male and female reproductive organs on the same plant. / Однодомное:- как с мужскими, так и с женскими репродуктивными органами на одном и том же растении. , от Греческого слова Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, . Под Однодомными Растениями понимаются растения, у которых однополые женские (пестичные) и мужские (тычиночные) цветки или женские и мужские органы полового размножения (у нецветковых растений) находятся и развиваются на одной и той же особи. К однодомным растениям относится большинство семенных растений с разнополыми шишками и цветками, например, Берёза, Дуб, Кукуруза, Лещина, Ольха, Пихта, Сосна. Сравните с Двудомными Растениями (Dioecious) и Многодомными Растениями.

MONOFIL = МОНОНИТЬ (или МОНОФИЛ) – Monofil is a filament yarn consisting of a single filament. See also Monofilament. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Смотрите также Мононить (Monofilament). Под Мононитью или Моноволокном понимается одиночное химическое волокно непрерывной длины и сравнительно большого диаметра (0.03–1.00 мм). Применяется в производстве канатов, конвейерных лент, обивочных материалов, рыболовных сетей, сеток для бумагоделательных машин, фильтров, хирургических нитей, щёток и другого.

MONOFILAMENT = МОНОНИТЬ (или ОДНОВОЛОКНИСТАЯ НИТЬ, или МОНОФИЛАМЕНТ) – Monofilament is a single filament of a manufactured fiber, usually made in a denier higher than 14. Monofilaments are usually spun singularly, rather than extruded as a group of filaments through a spinneret and spun into a yarn. End-uses include hosiery and sewing thread. Monofilament is any single filament, generally a coarser manufactured fiber. Monofilaments are generally spun individually, rather than being extruded through the spinneret in groups of filaments. Cross-sections may be of various shapes. Monofilament is any single filament of a manufactured fiber, usually of a denier higher than 14. Instead of a group of filaments being extruded through a spinneret to form a yarn, monofilaments generally are spun individually. Monofilaments can be used for textiles such as hosiery or sewing thread or for nontextile uses such as bristles, papermaker's felts, fishing lines, etc. Monofilament is a single, fine thread of continuous man-made fiber (as in nylon hosiery). See also Multifilament, Staple, and Tow. Monofilament:- any single filament of a manufactured fiber, usually of a denier higher than 14. Rather than a group of filaments being extruded through spinnerets to form a yarn, monofilaments generally are spun individually. Monofllament is a single fiber or filament of indefinite length, strong enough to function as a yarn in commercial textile operations. / Найлан[ТЗ] (Nylon[TM]). Под Мононитью или Моноволокном понимается одиночное химическое волокно непрерывной длины и сравнительно большого диаметра (0.03–1.00 мм). Применяется в производстве канатов, конвейерных лент, обивочных материалов, рыболовных сетей, сеток для бумагоделательных машин, фильтров, хирургических нитей, щёток и другого.

MONOFILAMENT YARN = МОНОФИЛАМЕНТНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА МОНОНИТЬ) – Monofilament Yarn or Monofil is the filament yarn consisting of a single filament. See also Multifilament Yarn. Monofilament Yarn is a petrochemical product. Monofilament Yarn is the yarn composed of one filament that runs the whole length of the yarn. Mono, meaning One, usualy made of an extruded plastic, either Polypropylene or Polyethylene. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Текстильная Мононить или Монофиламентная Нить (Monofilament Yarn/Thread) – элементарная нить для непосредственного изготовления текстильных изделий.

MONOGENIC RESISTANCE = МОНОГЕННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ ПРОДУЦИРОВАНИЮ ПОТОМКОВ ОДНОГО ПОЛА, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ПРОДУЦИРОВАНИЮ ПОТОМКОВ ОДНОГО ПОЛА) – Monogenic Resistance is a resistance governed by one gene. Major gene resistance.

MONOGRAM = МОНОГРАММА – Monogram:- initials of a name combined in a single design and used on clothing, ornaments, stationery, and the like.

MONOHYBRID = МОНОГИБРИД – Monohybrid:- heterozygous for one pair of alleles. / Моногибрид – организм, гетерозиготный по одной паре аллелей. Под Моногибридом, от Греческого слова Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается .

MONOHYBRID CROSS = МОНОГИБРИДНАЯ ПОМЕСЬ (или МОНОГИБРИДНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Monohybrid Cross is a cross between two parents differing in one gene.

MONOMER = МОНОМЕР – Monomer is the simple, unpolymerized form of a compound from which a polymer can be made. Monomer is a single unit or molecule from which polymers are formed.

MONOMODAL RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION = МОНОМОДАЛЬНОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ОСАДКОВ – Monomodal Rainfall Distribution:- only one peak, compared with bimodal which has two peaks in the season.

MONOMORPHIC = МОНОМОРФНОЕ – Monomorphic:- with a single shape or form. / Под Мономорфным, от Греческого слова Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается .

MONOPHAGIC = МОНОФАГИЙНОЕ (или ОДНОЯДНОЕ) – Monophagic:- (Greek:- monos – one; phagein – to eat) Associated with a particular food source.

MONOPHYLETIC = МОНОФИЛЕТИЧЕСКОЕ – Monophyletic:- of a group of organisms sharing and including a common ancestor, and including all the descendents of that common ancestor, therefore with similar characteristics. Otherwise known as a Clade. See also Paraphyletic, and Polyphyletic. / и включающая общего предка, и включающая всех потомков данного общего предка, . Под Монофилией, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Phýlon, означающее Племя или Род, понимается происхождение группы организмов от единого общего предка (не от одной пары родителей, а от однородной группы особей). Наглядное выражение монофилии – изображение истории развития органической природы в виде родословного дерева.

MONOPLOID (HAPLOID) = МОНОПЛОИД (или ИСТИННЫЙ ГАПЛОИД) (ГАПЛОИД) – Monoploid (Haploid) is a plant or organism having only one set of chromosomes. / Под Гаплоидами, от Греческих слов Haplóos, означающее Одиночный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается клетка или особь с одинарным (гаплоидным) набором непарных хромосом. Гаплоидны половые клетки, некоторые Грибы, Водоросли.

MONOPODIAL BRANCH (MONOPODIUM) = МОНОПОДИАЛЬНАЯ ВЕТВЬ (МОНОПОДИЙ) – Monopodial Branch (Monopodium) is a monopodium or vegetative branch in Cotton (as opposed to the fruiting branch or sympodium) is a continuous, non-segmented, vegetative branch typically arising from lower nodes of the main-stem axis. Monopodia do not directly bear fruit, but can give rise to sympodia that may bear fruit. A vegetative branch continues to produce leaves until some stress causes it to cease growth. The number of monopodia on a plant normally varies from zero to four depending on plant density, cultivar, planting date, and other factors. If the terminal of a main stem is damaged, particularly early, a lateral monopodium will assume the role of the main stem. Unless a large percentage of the crop suffers terminal abortion, these plants should be avoided in plant monitoring. See also Sympodial Branch. / Под Моноподием, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Единый или Один, и Pús, родительный падеж Podos, означающее Нога, понимается тип ветвления Растений, при котором рост главной оси продолжается всю жизнь, а на ней развиваются таким же образом ветви 2-го, 3-го порядка и так далее (смотрите Ветвление). Рост главной оси может приостанавливаться лишь временно в неблагоприятных условиях, например, зимой. Моноподиальное ветвление характерно для многих Семенных Растений (например, для Ели, Дуба, Ландыша), а также для Зелёных Водорослей, Грибов, Лиственных Мхов.

MONOPOLY = МОНОПОЛИЯ – Monopoly is a situation in which a single company or group owns all or nearly all of the market for a given type of product or service. By definition, monopoly is characterized by an absence of competition, which often results in high prices and inferior products. According to a strict academic definition, a monopoly is a market containing a single firm. In such instances where a single firm holds monopoly power, the company will typically be forced to divest its assets. Antimonopoly regulation protects free markets from being dominated by a single entity. Monopoly is the extreme case in capitalism. Most believe that, with few exceptions, the system just doesn't work when there is only one provider of a good or service because there is no incentive to improve it to meet the demands of consumers. Governments attempt to prevent monopolies from arising through the use of antitrust laws. Of course, there are gray areas; take for example the granting of patents on new inventions. These give, in effect, a monopoly on a product for a set period of time. The reasoning behind patents is to give innovators some time to recoup what are often large research and development costs. In theory, they are a way of using monopolies to promote innovation. Another example are public monopolies set up by governments to provide essential services. Some believe that utilities should offer public goods and services such as water and electricity at a price that is affordable to everyone. Exclusive control over the supply of a particular product or service by one seller, or monopolist. A monopsony exists in a market where there is only one buyer. Monopoly, literally, 'single seller'. A situation in which a single firm or individual produces and sells the entire output of some good or service available within a given market. If there are no close substitutes for the good or service in question, the monopolist will be able to set both the level of output and the price at such a level as to maximize profits without worrying about being undercut by competitors (at least in the short run). If demand for the good or service being sold by the monopolist is highly inelastic, prices and the rate of profit in the industry will tend to be higher (and output lower) than under competitive conditions and prices may in fact be noticeably higher than the marginal costs of production for substantial periods of time. To keep new competitors from entering the industry and flooding the market with additional supply in response to the unusually high rate of profit, monopolists historically have typically had to rely in the long run upon some sort of legal barriers to entry erected by government – either an open grant of protected monopoly that legally forbids competitors to enter the market, or a regulatory regime that in practice makes it almost impossible for new competitors to meet required standards, or perhaps only such more transient barriers to entry as legally protected patent rights or copyrights for essential technology. However, see also entries under barriers to entry, cartel, natural monopoly and competition. See also Monopsony. Strictly, an industry with only one supplier. The term is also applied more widely to an industry controlled (monopolized) by one company, which produces a sufficient proportion of the total output of that industry to effectively control supply and therefore price. In the United Kingdom, monopolies, and mergers or take-overs that might lead to the creation of a monopoly, are subject to the scrutiny of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. / выработка (output). Под Монополией, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Единый или

Один, и Pōlēō, означающее Продаю, понимается исключительное (монопольное) право в какой-либо сфере деятельности государства (например, монополия внешней торговли), организации, предприятия, фирмы и так далее. Монополия – контроль за производством и реализацией товаров или услуг, осуществляемый одной фирмой или группой фирм, действующих по взаимной договорённости. В чистой форме монополия, которая характеризуется отсутствием конкуренции, ведёт к более высоким ценам и общему отсутствию реакции на потребности и желания клиентов. Хотя наиболее очевидные проявления монополий в США запрещены в силу антимонопольных законов (antitrust laws), принятых в конце XIX и начале XX веков, монополии в определённой степени сохраняются в результате действия таких факторов, как патенты, дефицит основных материалов, а также высокие первоначальные затраты и высокая стоимость производства, которые понижают в определённых отраслях стимулы к конкуренции. Общественные (публичные) монополии (public monopolies), управляемые государством, такие, как почтовая служба, или в значительной степени регулируемые государством, например предприятия, предоставляющие коммунальные услуги, обеспечивают важнейшие услуги по приемлемым ценам и, как правило, не имеют недостатков частных монополий (private monopoly). Монопсония (monopsony), то есть доминирование на рынке одного покупателя или группы действующих совместно покупателей, распространена меньше, чем монополия.

MONOPSONY = МОНОПСОНИЯ – In economics, a Monopsony (from Ancient Greek Mónos = Single + Opsōnía = Purchase) is a market form in which only one buyer faces many sellers. It is an example of imperfect competition, similar to a monopoly, in which only one seller faces many buyers. As the only purchaser of a good or service, the monopsonist may dictate terms to its suppliers in the same manner that a monopolist controls the market for its buyers. The term was first introduced by Joan Robinson in her influential book, The Economics of Imperfect Competition, published in 1933. Robinson credited classics scholar Bertrand Hallward at the University of Cambridge with coining the term. A single-payer universal health care system, in which the government is the only 'buyer' of health care services, is an example of a monopsony. During the Cold War, the defense industry in the United States had a monopsonistic element in respect to major defense projects; strategic considerations limited the sole buyer (the United States Department of Defense (DoD)) to procuring its needs from domestic suppliers, while there were virtually no other parties other than DoD with the interest or resources to purchase many of the suppliers' products. In the post-Cold War world, this has weakened, as more states have the need and ability to purchase sophisticated military equipment, and DoD is freer to purchase from foreign (particularly European) suppliers. An interesting example of a situation where both a monopoly and a monopsony exist (a bilateral monopoly) involves the market for nuclear-powered aircraft carriers: the monopsony being with only one purchaser (the United States Navy) and the monopoly being with only one producer (Huntington Ingalls Industries, as their Newport News Shipbuilding division is the only place with the capacity to manufacture, overhaul, and decommission them). It has also been argued that Wal-Mart, in the United States, functions as a monopsony in certain market segments, as its buying power for a given item may dwarf the remaining market. Another possible monopsony could develop in the exchange between the food industry and farmers. Texas is said to have almost total control over the K-12 textbooks in the US due to its market dominance. Unlike most other states, Texas operates as a single unified school district, with all students being taught the same curriculum from the same books statewide. Combined with Texas' large size, Texas' textbook purchases far outweigh those of other buyers. The term 'Monopsony Power', in a manner similar to 'monopoly power', is used by economists as a shorthand reference to buyers who face an upwardly sloping supply curve but that are not the only consumer; alternative terms are oligopsony or monopsonistic competition. Monopsony, literally, 'single buyer'. A situation in which a single firm or individual is the only buyer of a particular good or service within a given market. Monopsony:- a market similar to a monopoly except that a large buyer not seller controls a large proportion of the market and drives the prices down. Sometimes referred to as the Buyer's Monopoly. People have accused Ernest and Julio Gallo (the big wine makers) of being a monopsony. They had such power buying grapes from growers, that sellers had no choice but to agree to their terms. Industry in which there are many manufacturers but only one customer for the goods produced. By controlling demand the consumer can, in theory, set the price. Monopsonies generally evolve to serve nation states; the market for warships, for example, is a virtual monopsony in that the vessels produced are purchased only by the government of the nation concerned, or by other governments that have its approval. See also Monopoly. / Дьжоун Робинсэн (Joan Robinson). Бэртро Холвод (Bertrand Hallward). Хантиньгтэн Инголз Индэстриз (Huntington Ingalls Industries). Вол-Мат (Wal-Mart). Онэст энд Хулио Гайо (Ernest and Julio Gallo). Монопсония – ситуация, при которой на рынке доминирует единственный покупатель, что заставляет продавцов соглашаться на его условия. Например, фермеры – производители Табака могут не иметь выбора и продавать свою продукцию табачной компании, являющейся единственным покупателем на рынке. Таким образом, табачная компания полностью контролирует цены приобретения сырья. Противоположностью монопсонии является монополия (monopoly).

MONOSOMIC = МОНОСОМИЧЕСКИЙ (или МОНОСОМИК) – Monosomic is a plant that lacks one of a pair of homologous chromosomes. / Под Моносомическим, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Sōma, означающее Тело, понимается . Моносомия, отсутствие в хромосомном наборе диплоидного организма одной хромосомы. Клетку или организм, у которых та или иная гомологичная хромосома представлена в единственном числе, называют Моносомиком. Моносомия – результат нарушений при расхождении гомологичных хромосом, что чаще происходит в половых клетках (при мейозе), но возможно и в клетках тела – соматических (при митозе). Например, больные синдромом Шерешевского-Тернера – моносомики по половой Х-хромосоме. Смотрите также Хромосомные Болезни, и Хромосомные Перестройки.

MONOSOMIC ALIEN ADDITION LINE = МОНОСОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИНИЯ С ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕМ ЧУЖАКА – Monosomic Alien Addition Line (MAAL) is an individual having one extra chromosome from the genome of another species. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

MONOTONOUS SWAMPS = МОНОТОННЫЕ ТОПИ (или МОНОТОННЫЕ ЛЕСНЫЕ БОЛОТА, или МОНОТОННЫЕ ТРЯСИНЫ) – Monotonous Swamps are freshwater swamps inland of and overlapping with the tidal swamps.

MONOTYPIC = МОНОТИПНЫЙ – Monotypic:- a Genus with a single representative Species. / Виды (Species). Под Монотипным, от Греческих слов Mónos, означающее Единственный или Один, и Týpos, означающее Отпечаток, понимается .

MONSOON = МУССОН (или СЕЗОН ДОЖДЕЙ) – Monsoon:- the cyclic surface winds blowing in tropical and subtropical latitudes for several months from the southwest, switching for several months from the northeast, and the rains that accompany them. / Под Муссонами, от Французского слова Mousson, от Арабского слова Маусим, означающее Сезон, понимаются устойчивые ветры, направление которых резко меняется на противоположное (или близкое к противоположному) 2 раза в год. Обусловлены главным образом сезонными различиями в нагревании материков. Зимние муссоны чаще направлены с суши на океан, летние – с океана на сушу. Основная особенность муссонного климата – обильное осадками лето и сухая зима. Муссоны хорошо выражены в тропических широтах, главным образом в бассейнах Индийского Океана. Бывают и внетропические муссоны (на Дальнем Востоке).

MONSTROSE = ПРОТИВОЕСТЕСТВЕННОЕ (или ЧУДОВИЩНОЕ, или УРОДЛИВОЕ, или УЖАСНОЕ, или БЕЗОБРАЗНОЕ, или СТРАННОЕ) – Monstrose or Monstrous:- an abnormal uncoordinated form of vegetative growth, often with random production of differentiated structures, resulting in loss of normal growth habit. / потере габитуса роста. Под Монстром, от Французского слова Monstre, означающее Урод или Чудовище, .

MONTANE = ГОРНОЕ (или ГОРИСТОЕ, или НАГОРНОЕ, или ЖИВУЩЕЕ В ГОРАХ) – Montane:- occurring in mountains.

MONTERO = МОНТЭРО – Montero is a round hunter's cap with ear flaps. / Охотничья шапка с наушниками.

MONTHLY CAPACITY CREDIT MARKETS = ПОМЕСЯЧНЫЕ РЫНКИ КРЕДИТА ЁМКОСТЕЙ (или XX) – Monthly Capacity Credit Markets (Monthly CCMs):- in electricity, the capacity credits cleared each month through the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) Monthly CCMs in the United States. / В Американской сфере электроснабжения кредиты ёмкостей расчитываются каждый месяц через корпорацию Пи.Дьжей.Эм. (Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC) или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MONTHLY CHARTS = ПОМЕСЯЧНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – The term Monthly Charts is used to describe charts that are constructed of monthly bars or candles. Each monthly bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each trading day. / В техническом анализе биржевой торговли термин Помесячные Графики применяется для описания графиков, которые выстраиваются на основе помесячных штрихов или свечей. Каждый помесячный штрих или свеча содержит цены Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, полученные в результате соответствующих цен, имевших место в течение каждого месяца.

MOODY'S (CORPORATION) = МУДИЗ (КОРПОРЭЙШЭН) (или (КОРПОРАЦИЯ) МУДИЗ) – Moody's is an essential component of the global capital markets, providing credit ratings, research, tools and analysis that contribute to transparent and integrated financial markets. Moody's Corporation (NYSE®:- MCO) is the parent company of Moody's Investors Service, Inc., which provides credit ratings and research covering debt instruments and securities, and Moody's Analytics, Inc, which offers leading-edge software, advisory services and research for credit analysis, economic research and financial risk management. The Corporation, which reported revenue of USD2 billion in 2010, employs approximately 4 500 people worldwide and maintains a presence in 26 countries. Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Moody's Analytics, Inc. headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States. Moody's Investors Service, Inc is a leading provider of credit ratings, research, and risk analysis. Moody's commitment and expertise contributes to transparent and integrated financial markets. The firm's ratings and analysis track debt covering more than 110 countries, 12 000 corporate issuers, 25 000 public finance issuers, and 106 000 structured finance obligations. Moody's Analytics, Inc helps capital markets and credit risk management professionals worldwide respond to an evolving marketplace with confidence. The company offers unique tools and best practices for measuring and managing risk through expertise and experience in credit analysis, economic research and financial risk management. By providing leading-edge software, advisory services, and research, including the proprietary analysis of Moody's Investors Service Ltd, Moody's Analytics integrates and customizes its offerings to address specific business challenges. Xxxxx. Moody's Corporation (NYSE®:- MCO) is the holding company for Moody's Analytics, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a credit rating agency which performs international financial research and analysis on commercial and government entities. The company also ranks the credit-worthiness of borrowers using a standardized ratings scale. The company has a 40% share in the world credit rating market, as does its main rival, Standard & Poor's; and it is one of the credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service Ltd and Fitch Ratings Ltd). Moody's was founded in 1909 by John Moody. Top institutional owners of Moody's include Berkshire Hathaway and Davis Selected Advisers. Moody's was founded in 1909 by John Moody, beginning with Analyses of Railroad Investments, 'a book about railroad securities, using letter grades to assess their risk'. Moody's Investors Service was incorporated on 1914-July-01, and soon extended coverage to US municipal bonds. By 1924, Moody's ratings covered nearly 100 percent of the US bond market. In the 1970s, Moody's expanded into commercial debt, and also began the practice, along with other ratings agencies, of charging bond issuers for ratings as well as charging investors. The number of countries covered by Moody's has risen from 3 in 1975, to 33 in 1990, to over 100 by 2000. Announcements by Moody's of possible or actual downgrades of a country's bond rating can have a major political and economic impact, as for example in Canada in 1995. Credit rating agencies such as Moody's have been subject to criticism in the wake of large losses in the Asset backed security collateralized debt obligation (ABS CDO) market that occurred despite being assigned top ratings by the CRAs. For instance, losses on USD340.7 million worth of ABS collateralized debt obligations (CDO) issued by Credit Suisse Group AG added up to about USD125 million, despite being rated Aaa by Moody's. Moody's has been accused of 'blackmail'. In one example the German insurer Hannover Re was offered a 'free rating' by Moody's. The insurer refused. Moody's continued with the 'free ratings', but over time lowered its rating of the company. Still refusing Moody's services, Moody's lowered Hannover's debt to junk, and the company in a few hours lost USD175 million in market value. 'As the housing market collapsed in late 2007, Moody's Investors Service, whose investment ratings were widely trusted, responded by purging analysts and executives who warned of trouble and promoting those who helped Wall Street plunge the country into its worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. A McClatchy investigation has found that Moody's punished executives who questioned why the company was risking its reputation by putting its profits ahead of providing trustworthy ratings for investment offerings'. Moody's ratings:- (1) Long-term obligation ratings:- (i) Investment grade:- (a) Aaa:- Moody judges obligations rated Aaa to be the highest quality, with the 'smallest degree of risk'; (b) Aa (Aa1, Aa2, Aa3):- Moody judges obligations rated Aa to be high quality, with 'very low credit risk', but 'their susceptibility to long-term risks appears somewhat greater' (AA+, AA and AA- in S&P); (c) A (A1, A2, A3):- Moody judges obligations rated A as 'upper-medium grade', subject to 'low credit risk', but that have elements 'present that suggest a susceptibility to impairment over the long term' (A+, A and A- in S&P); (d) Baa1, Baa2, Baa3: Moody judges obligations rated Baa to be 'moderate credit risk'. They are considered medium-grade and as such 'protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable'. (ii) Speculative grade (also known as 'High Yield' or 'Junk'):- (a) Ba1, Ba2, Ba3:- Moody judges obligations rated Ba to have 'questionable credit quality'; (b) B1, B2, B3:- Moody judges obligations rated B as speculative and 'subject to high credit risk', and have 'generally poor credit quality'; (c) Caa1, Caa2, Caa3:- Moody judges obligations rated Caa as of 'poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk', and have 'extremely poor credit quality. Such banks may be in default...'; (c) Ca:- Moody judges obligations rated Ca as 'highly speculative' and are 'usually in default on their deposit obligations'; (d) C:- Moody judges obligations rated C as 'the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default', and 'potential recovery values are low'. (iii) Special:- (a) WR:- Withdrawn Rating; (b) NR:- Not Rated; and (c) P:- Provisional. (2) Short-term taxable ratings:- (a) P-1:- Moody judges Prime-1 rated issuers as having 'a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations'; (b) P-2:- Moody judges Prime-2 issuers as having 'a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations'; (c) P-3:- Moody judges Prime-3 rated issuers as having 'an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations'; and (d) NP:- Moody considers 'Not Prime' rated issuers as not falling 'within any of the Prime rating categories'. Moody notes that 'Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support-provider'. (3) Short-term tax-exempt ratings:- unlike S&P, Moody's has separate categories for short term municipal bonds. The ratings categories largely overlap, though, and have the same implications for the ability to repay

short-term obligations. (4) Individual bank ratings:- Moody's also rates each bank's financial strength. These ratings differ from deposit ratings in that they measure how likely the bank is to need assistance from third parties:- (a) A:- 'superior intrinsic financial strength'; (b) B:- 'strong intrinsic financial strength'; (c) C:- 'adequate intrinsic financial strength'; (d) D:- 'modest intrinsic financial strength, potentially requiring some outside support at times'; and (e) E:- 'very modest intrinsic financial strength, with a higher likelihood of periodic outside support'. / Дьжон Муди (John Moody). Мудиз Корпорэйшэн (Moody's Corporation). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Мудиз, Энэлытикс, Инк. (Moody's Analytics, Inc.). Ханофа Ри (Hannover Re). Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG). МэКлатчи (McClatchy). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Эл.ти.ди. (Moody's Investor Service Ltd), Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd).

MOON MARKS = XX ОТМЕТИНЫ – Moon Marks:- Moon type shape on the fabric selvedge or fabric selvedge is not straight. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

MOORING = ШВАРТОВКА (или ШВАРТОВ, или БРИДЕЛЬ, или МЁРТВЫЙ ЯКОРЬ, или МЕСТО СТОЯНКИ СУДОВ, или ШВАРТОВНАЯ БОЧКА) – Mooring:- arrangement or location for securing ship to buoy or pier. Mooring (maritime term):- securing to a dock or to a buoy, or anchoring with two anchors. / к рейдовой бочке или причалу. Постановка на два якоря (на бочку, на бридель, на швартовы).

MOORING LINE = ШВАРТОВЫЙ КАНАТ (или ШВАРТОВ) – Mooring Line is a cable or line to tie up a ship. / Под Швартовным Устройством судна понимается совокупность приспособлений и механизмов (вьюшки, киповые планки, клюзы, кнехты, лебёдки, утки, швартовные клюзы, швартовные лебёдки или шпили, швартовы и прочие) для удержания судна во время стоянки у причала или у борта другого судна. Управление швартовными механизмами местное или дистанционное. Автоматическое потравливание или выбирание швартового троса при изменении его натяжения (например, при погрузке или разгрузке судна) позволяет избежать тяжёлой ручной работы. Швартов, от Голландского слова Zwaartouw, гибкий трос (стальной, синтетический или из растительного волокна), с помощью которого подтягивают и крепят судно к причалу или другому судну.

MOP = MACANESE PATACA

MOQUETTE = МОКЕТ – Moquette is an upholstery fabric having a velvety pile.

MORAL HAZARD = МОРАЛЬНАЯ ОПАСНОСТЬ (или ОПАСНОСТЬ НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНОСТИ) – Moral Hazard is the risk that a party to a transaction has not entered into a contract in good faith, has provided misleading information about its assets, liabilities or credit capacity, or has an incentive to take unusual risks in a desperate attempt to earn a profit before the contract settles. Those personal characteristics of a prospective insured or its employees or associates that may increase the probability or size of an insurance loss. / Моральная, от Латинского слова Moralitas от Moralis, означающее Относящееся К Нраву, Характеру, Складу Души, Привычкам, . кредитоёмкость (credit capacity).

MORATORIUM = МОРАТОРИЙ – Moratorium is a temporary waiver of amortization on a loan to enable the borrower to cope with a cash shortage more easily. Interest payments may continue or be postponed. Frequently declared by Newly Industrializing Countries (NIC) sovereign borrowers. See also Debt Rescheduling, Paris Club, and Rescheduling Agreement. Legally invoked period of delay during which debtors are not required to meet obligations when they fall due. (1) For example, if a company is going through rough times it might have a moratorium on advertising spending. In other words, to cut costs, it won't spend any money on advertising. (2) Such action may be imposed by a government, or taken voluntarily by a private business, usually in times of economic crisis such as an earthquake or flood, in order to provide people with time to stabilize their finances before dealing with potential problems such as a mortgage default and foreclosure. / суверенные (самостоятельные) заёмщики. Под Мораторием, от Латинского слова Moratorius, означающее Замедляющий или Отсрочивающий, понимается отсрочка исполнения обязательств, устанавливаемая правительством на определённый срок или до окончания каких-либо чрезвычайных событий, например, войны, стихийного бедствия. Мораторий, отсрочка исполнения обязательств, устанавливаемая правительством на определённый срок или до окончания каких-либо чрезвычайных событий (например, войны, стихийных бедствий). Распространяется на все обязательства (Общий Мораторий) или только на некоторые их виды, или на отдельные категории должников. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) мораторий мог быть установлен Постановлением Совета Министров СССР или Союзной республики. Советское гражданское право рассматривало мораторий в качестве основания приостановления срока исковой давности (ГК РСФСР, Ст. 85). В СССР общий мораторий никогда не объявлялся. Во время Великой Отечественной Войны 1941–45 был объявлен мораторий лишь по отдельным обязательствам. В буржуазных странах правительства прибегают к мораторию в период экономических кризисов; как правило, мораторий распространяют на операции банков по внешним займам. Особая форма моратория – Банковский Мораторий, при котором по распоряжению правительства закрываются на некоторое время кредитные учреждения. Характерен для современного валютно-финансового кризиса:- например, девальвация Американского Доллара в 1971–73 сопровождалась неоднократным закрытием главных валютных рынков Западной Европы в Японии.

(1) Moratorium is a period of time in which there is a suspension of a specific activity until future events warrant a removal of the suspension or issues regarding the activity have been resolved.

(2) In bankruptcy law, Moratorium is a legally binding halt of the right to collect debt.

MORDANT = ПРОТРАВА – Mordant is a chemical that aids attachment of a dyestuff to fibers by bonding to both the fiber and the dye. A mordant must have high affinity for both the dye and the fiber, acting to attach the dyestuff to the fiber. Mordants are necessary for dyes that have very low or no natural affinity for the fiber. They are often salts of metals such as chromium, copper, tin or iron. Mordants may be applied before, with or after the dye, depending on the nature of the dye, the fiber and the mordant. Some mordants, especially chromium compounds, are very serious health hazards. Mordant is a material used to fix a dye in or on a substance, by combining with a dye to form an insoluble compound. Commonly used mordants are chrome, iron, aluminum, and tin. Mordant is a substance that acts as a binder for the dye. A mordant has an affinity for both the dyestuff and the fabric. Mordant is a chemical used in some textile fibers to provide affinity for dyes. / Сродство (Affinity). Под Протравами понимаются вещества, содержащие ионы металлов (главным образом Cr^{3+}).

MORDANT DYE = ПРОТРАВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Mordant Dyes is a class of dyes which are applied with the aid of a second substance (known as the Mordant) which is not a dye but which combines with the dye to form a more complex and less soluble molecule, often known as a Lake. Mordants are usually metal-containing oxides or hydroxides (e.g., chromium, copper, aluminum, and iron), and these form lakes with essentially acidic dyes. For basic dyes complex acids (e.g., tannic) are used as mordants, but basic dyes are not normally classified as mordant dyes. The majority of the natural coloring matters belong to this group. They may be regarded as true mordant dyes, since they have no affinity unless the mordant is first present on the fiber. This distinguishes them from

the modern synthetic mordant dyes which also behave as normal acid dyes, the purpose of the mordant (usually a compound of chromium) being principally to improve the fastness properties. Among important natural mordant dyes is alizarin, obtained from the root of the madder plant but now manufactured synthetically from anthraquinone. Its most important application was on an aluminum mordant to produce the famous Turkey red. On other metal mordants differently colored dyeings are obtained (e.g., tin-pink, iron-violet, chromium-puce). Logwood, obtained from campeachy wood, is the only natural mordant dye still used commercially. Applied on a suitable mordant, e.g., iron or copper, it produces dense black shades. Synthetic mordant dyes (chrome colors) are used for the production of fast dyeing on wool. The mordant (usually a dichromate or chromate) may be applied before, together with, or after the dye, which is itself applied in much the same way as an acid dye. Mordant Dye is a dyestuff that requires the use of a mordant. There are very few synthetic dyestuffs currently in use that require a separate mordant, except for some dyes for wool, where mordant dyes are still quite popular. Since chromium is almost exclusively used as the mordant on wool, chrome dye has become essentially synonymous with mordant dye. Many natural dyes (plant extracts, etc) require a mordant. The mordant used can significantly influence the hue produced with a particular dyestuff. The Mordant or Chrome Dyes are acidic in character. Sodium or potassium bichromate is used with them in the dyebath or after the process of dyeing is completed. This is done for getting the binding action of the chrome. They are mostly used for wool which gets a good color fastness after treatment with mordant dyes. They are also used for cotton, linen, silk, rayon and nylon but are less effective for them. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). хромировочный краситель (chrome dye). Протравные Красители – органические красители (азокрасители, антрахиноновые и другие), которые образуют на волокне прочные комплексы при взаимодействии со вспомогательными веществами – протравами, содержащими ионы металлов (главным образом Cr^{3+}). Применяются для крашения шерсти, реже – натурального шёлка (окраски устойчивы к любым воздействиям).

MOREEN = МОРИН – Moreen fabric is a heavy, ribbed fabric. It was originally made from wool, but is now more commonly made from cotton or a blend of cotton and wool. Moreen is typically given a moiré finish, meaning that it has a rippled, ‘watermark’ appearance on the surface. This fabric was very popular between the XVII and XIX centuries, especially in women’s dresses and petticoats. It is also used in furnishing fabrics. Moreen fabric is sturdy, and can be made in various weights, and can be plain rather than patterned. The lighter weights are used for bathing dresses and the heavier qualities for curtains. Moreen is a strong fabric of wool, wool and cotton, or cotton with a plain glossy or moir finish. As nouns the difference between Fabric and moreen is that fabric is (archaic) structure, building while moreen is a thick woollen fabric, watered or with embossed figures, used in upholstery, for curtains, etc. Moreen is a heavy fabric of wool (or wool and cotton) used mostly in upholstery or for curtains. / хлопчатобумажная подкладочная ткань с продольным рубчиком с плотностью по утку большей, чем по основе.

MORESQUE = МАВРИТАНКА (или МАВРИТАНСКОГО СТИЛЯ) – Moresque is a multicolored yarn formed by twisting or plying single strands of different colors. / В переводе с Французского Мавританка.

MORIF = MAROS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

MORION = МОРЬЁН (или МОРИОН) – Morion:- a high-crested helmet with no visor. / шлем XIV–XVII веков.

MORNING DOJI STAR = УТРЕННЯЯ ЗВЕЗДА ДОДЗИ – Morning Doji Star:- in technical analysis, a three day bullish reversal pattern that is very similar to the Morning Star. The first day is in a downtrend with a long black body. The next day opens lower with a Doji that has a small trading range. The last day closes above the midpoint of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Утренней Звездой Додзи понимается трёхдневная бычья модель разворота, очень похожая на Утреннюю Звезду. Первый день тенденции на понижение отображается длинным тёмным телом. Следующий день открывается ниже телом Додзи, имеющим маленький торговый диапазон. Последний день закрывается выше среднего значения цен первого дня.

MORNING STAR = УТРЕННЯЯ ЗВЕЗДА – Morning Star:- in technical analysis, a three day bullish reversal pattern consisting of three candlesticks – a long-bodied black candle extending the current downtrend, a short middle candle that gapped down on the open, and a long-bodied white candle that gapped up on the open and closed above the midpoint of the body of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Утренней Звездой понимается трёхдневная бычья модель разворота, состоящая из трёх свечей:- длинной темной свечи, продолжающей тенденцию на понижение, но с расширенным торговым диапазоном; небольшой свечи, образованной с отрывом вниз по открытии; и длинной светлой свечи, которая открывается с отрывом от предыдущей и закрывается выше среднего торгового диапазона первого дня.

MOROCCO = САФЬЯН (или САФЬЯНОВАЯ, или МАРОККАНКА) – Moroceo is a type of leather. See also Leather. Morocco, goatskin leather, dyed on the grain side and boarded by hand or machine to bring up the grain in a bird’s-eye effect. It probably originated with the Arabs in North Africa as an alum-tanned product typically dyed red. The process later spread to the Levant, to Turkey, and along the Mediterranean, where sumac was used for tanning. Today the term is also applied to chrome-tanned goat leather whether boarded or embossed to show the characteristic grain; it is often crushed and glazed. Hard, but pliable, it is valued especially for bookbindings and purses. Levant Morocco is larger grained; French Morocco is a sheepskin imitation.

MORPHOGENESIS = МОРФОГЕНЕЗ (или ФОРМООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Morphogenesis:- the combined processes of cell division, differentiation, organ initiation, and organ development. / Под Морфогенезом, от Греческих слов Morphē, означающее Форма, и Génesis, означающее Возникновение или Происхождение, понимается .

MORPHOLOGY = МОРФОЛОГИЯ – Morphology is a branch of biology that deals with the physical form and structure of plants and animals. A study of the forms, relations, metamorphoses, and phylogenetic development of organs apart from their functions. Morphology is the study of the fine structure of a fiber or other material. / В биологии под Морфологией, от Греческих слов Morphē, означающее Форма, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о форме и строении организмов. Выделяют морфологию животных и человека, к которой относят анатомию, эмбриологию, гистологию и цитологию, и морфологию растений, которая изучает строение и формообразование, главным образом на организменном уровне, а также на эволюционно-видовом (в связи с эволюцией формы).

MORTAR AND PESTLE = СТУПКА И ПЕСТИК – Mortar And Pestle are a device for grinding, consisting of a vessel (mortar) in which substances are ground with a club-shaped implement (pestle). / Устройство для шлифования (grinding), состоящее или сосуда (ступки или ступы), в котором .

MORTAR BOARD = ХХ (или АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИЙ ГОЛОВНОЙ УБОР) – Mortar Board:- an academic cap consisting of a closely fitting headpiece with a broad flat projecting square top.

MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ (или ИПОТЕКА) – Mortgage is a property and land put up as loan collateral, to which the creditor may resort in case of mortgagor’s failure to fulfil payment obligations. This entitlement is entered in the Land Register. It constitutes a lien on real estate to safeguard the creditors’ interests. A first mortgage signifies a first-ranking charge entered in the Land Registry, which is the most secure (vested) right as no other charge take priority. See also Hypothecation. Mortgage is legal instrument evidencing a security interest in assets, usually real estate. Mortgages serve as collateral for promissory notes. In the United States, ‘Mortgage’

refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust; trust deeds; contracts to purchase; land contracts; junior mortgages; and home equity loans. A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage. All mortgages other than first mortgages (for example, second, third, etc) are classified as 'junior' mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear. Mortgage is a temporary and conditional pledge of property to a creditor as security for the repayment of a debt. Mortgage is a written conveyance of title to real estate property, but not its possession, to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of some obligation. Distinguished from a lien in that the creditor has actual title to the property and from a pledge in that the debtor retains possession. See also First Mortgage, Fixed-Rate Mortgage, Portfolio Mortgage, and Second Mortgage. A charge over property given by the owner (borrower/mortgagor) to a lender (mortgagee) to secure repayment of a loan or to ensure satisfaction of a debt. Transfer of the deeds to a property as security for the repayment of a debt, e.g., building societies that provide a loan for the purchase of a house take legal possession of the property until the loan and interest have been repaid. Also known as Legal Charge. Mortgage is a loan secured by an asset such as real estate. When you 'mortgage the farm', you are borrowing by using the farm as security and in the event that the loan is not repaid, the lender has the right to sell the property in order to recover the loan. / Смотрите также Закладывание (Hypothecation). В Соединённых Штатах Америки термин Закладная относится ко всем формам долгов, по которым имущество закладывается в качестве обеспечения гарантированной выплаты (repayment) долга. Включает в себя:- . Смотрите также Закладная С Фиксированной Ставкой (Fixed-Rate Mortgage). Документ о закладе или залоге имущества. Под Ипотекой, от Греческого слова Hypothēkē, означающее Залог, понимается залог недвижимости (земли, строений) с целью получения долгосрочной ссуды. Закладная – именная ценная бумага, удостоверяющая следующие права её законного владельца:- (i) право на получение исполнения по денежному обязательству, обеспеченному ипотекой имущества, указанного в договоре об ипотеке, без представления других доказательств существования этого обязательства; и (ii) право залога на указанное в договоре об ипотеке имущество. Закладная – долговое обязательство, с помощью которого заёмщик передаёт кредитору права на недвижимость в качестве обеспечения кредита. При этом заёмщик имеет право пользоваться собственностью; право собственности, переданное кредитору, ликвидируется, когда кредит полностью погашается. Ипотечный заём, как правило, связан с недвижимостью. Кредит под личную собственность, включая механизмы, оборудование или инструменты, называется ипотечным кредитом под движимое имущество (chattel mortgage).

MORTGAGE–BACKED SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ ЗАКЛАДНЫМИ – Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) are investment instruments that represent ownership of a group of mortgages. Usually, financial institutions treat MBS as a method to fund the capital pool brought by lending mortgages. Up to 2006, MBS market is one of the fastest growing, as well as one of the largest financial markets in the United States. There are now three major agencies in the US issuing MBS – Ginnie Mae (the Government National Mortgage Association, or GNMA), Fannie Mae (the Federal National Martgage Association, or FNMA), and Freddie Mac (the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or FHLMC). These agencies support the secondary market by issuing an MBS in exchange for pools of mortgages from lenders. This ensures that lenders have funds to make additional loans. In general, MBS issued through these three government-supported agencies are considered to have no credit or negligible credit risk. The biggest uncertainty of mortgage-backed securities is the prepayment behavior. In the United States, mortgagors could prepay their loans at any time with no or only little penalty. The above earlier payments lead to unstable future cash flow, thus uncertainty of MBS fair price today. To some extent, mortgages can be treated as a callable bond and people could exercise their option any time they like. So before we begin to price MBS, what we want to know is at what time those borrowers will exercise the call option and what the value of that embedded option is. Roughly, there are three reasons causing the prepayment behaviours:- (i) Refinancing:- when interest rates decline, mortgagors originally signed the higher rate contract would like to refinance through entering a new mortgage contract, thus to take advantage of the prevailing low interest rates. (ii) House Turnover or House Sales:- many mortgage contracts specify the settlement of remaining loan before selling out the house. So people would like to prepay before mortgage maturity date if they want to sell the house. (iii) Involuntary Prepayment:- prepayment could occur unexpectedly. Such early termination events include marriage, divorce, death and other extraordinary events. Lots of studies then report that several factors affect those behaviours – interest rate as mentioned above, mortgage seasoning, borrowers' heteroscedasticity, overall economy, burnout effect, even geographic diversity and schooling time …. It seems to be a tough work if we want to construct a model with these multitudinous factors, but still, several models have been built through chasing one or several above variables. In the United States, a Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) is an asset-backed security or debt obligation that represents a claim on the cash flows from pools of mortgage loans, most commonly onresidential property. Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) are pools of mortgages used as collateral for the issuance of securities in the secondary market. MBS are commonly referred to as 'Pass-Through' Certificates because the principal and interest of the underlying loans is 'passed through' to investors. The interest rate of the security is lower than the interest rate of the underlying loan to allow for payment of servicing and guarantee fees. The Ginnie Mae® MBS are fully modified pass-through securities guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Regardless of whether the mortgage payment is made, investors in Ginnie Mae® MBS will receive full and timely payment of principal as well as interest. The Ginnie Mae® MBS are created when eligible mortgage loans (those insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service (RHS) or the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)) are pooled by approved issuers and securitized. The Ginnie Mae® MBS investors receive a pro rata share of the resulting cash flows (again, net of servicing and guaranty fees). The Ginnie Mae® I MBS requires all mortgages in a pool to be the same type, e.g., single-family. Each mortgage must be, and must remain, insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA, RHS or PIH. In addition, the mortgage interest rates must all be the same and the mortgages must be issued by the same issuer. The minimum pool size is USD1 million; payments on Ginnie Mae® I MBS have a stated 14-day delay (payment is made on the 15th day of each month). The Ginnie Mae® II MBS allows multiple-issuer pools to be assembled, which in turn allows for larger and more geographically dispersed pools as well as the securitization of smaller portfolios. A wider range of coupons is permitted in a Ginnie Mae® II MBS pool, and issuers are permitted to take greater servicing fees – ranging from 25 to 75 basis points. The minimum pool size is USD250 000.00 for multi-lender pools and USD1 million for single-lender pools. The Ginnie Mae® II MBS have an additional five-day payment delay because issuer payments are consolidated by a central paying agent (payment is made on the 20th day of each month). See also Ginnie Mae® Platinum Securities, Government National Mortgage Association, and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit. / , например, . (Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®) или Дьжи.Эн.Эм.Эй. (GNMA)) и (Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae) или Эф.Эн.Эм.Эй. (FNMA)). Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac) или Эф.Эйч.Эл.Эм.Си. (FHLMC).

MORTGAGE BANK = ИПОТЕЧНЫЙ БАНК (или БАНК ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ) – Mortgage Bank is joint-stock bank primarily engaged in mortgage and public-sector lending business. There are also public-sector mortgage banks whose main objective is the financing of residential construction and public investments. Capital is raised by the sale of mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe) and public-sector debentures (Kommunalobligationen). Banks operating in this field of business are subject to the German Pfandbrief Act. A bank specialized in granting mortgage loans. Mortgage Banks focus on the long-term loans business and raise funds on the capital markets by issuing mortgage-backed securities. / Банк, специализирующийся в предоставлении долгосрочных ссуд с ипотечным покрытием (под залог недвижимости).

MORTGAGE BANKS ACT = АКТ ОБ ИПОТЕЧНЫХ БАНКАХ (или АКТ О БАНКАХ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ) – In Germany, the Mortgage Banks Act (Hypothekenbankgesetz) governed the rights and obligations of mortgage banks in Germany. This Act, which was superseded on 2005-July-19 by the Pfandbrief Act, only remains valid in context with transitional provisions. It regulates the organization and business activities of private mortgage banks as well as their supervision by the state. It stipulates that mortgage banks must restrict their activities to the extension of mortgage loans, public-sector debentures (Kommunaldarlehen) and the issue of 'Pfandbriefe', all of which are subject to constant supervision by a government authority. Secondary business is permitted to a limited extent. / Фандбрифэ (Pfandbriefe).

MORTGAGE BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ИПОТЕЧНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПОД ЗАКЛАДНУЮ) – Certificate stating that a mortgage has been taken out and that a property is security against default. In Germany, a Mortgage Bond is a fixed-income security (debt instrument) placed by a private mortgage bank, a ship mortgage bank or a public sector bank to procure capital for the issuer. The capital is allocated in exchange for the assignment of mortgages as loans, in particular, for home financing. A trustee ensures that the mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe) are always backed by mortgages of the same amount carrying at least the same interest rate. Mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe) are traded on the exchanges. Use of the term 'Pfandbrief' is regulated by law. Mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe) usually offer a somewhat higher return than government bonds, but in their ratings the issues are considered to be equivalently secure. Mortgage bonds (Pfandbriefe) are eligible as investments of ward money, as collateral for lombard loans and as premium reserve fund investments. Embody a money claim on the Central Mortgage Bond Institute of the Swiss Cantonal Banks or the Mortgage Bank of the Swiss Mortgage Institutions. Depending on the market situation, mortgage bonds offer a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment. Bond issue secured by a mortgage on the issuer's property, the lien on which is conveyed to the bondholders by a deed of trust. Also known as Mortgage-Backed Bond. Document by which the drawer of a draft gives instructions to the bearer to facilitate the transaction with the drawee. Mortgage Bond is a bond secured by a mortgage on a property. The value of the property may or may not equal the value of the bond issued against it. See also Bond, and Debenture. / Облигация, обеспеченная залогом имущества. Стоимость этого имущества может или не может быть эквивалентной стоимости облигации, выпущенной под него. Смотрите также Облигация (Bond) и Долговое Обязательство (Debenture). Облигация с Ипотечным Покрытием – облигация, исполнение обязательств по которой обеспечивается залогом ипотечного покрытия. Облигация, Обеспеченная Закладной (ипотекой):- выпуск облигаций, обеспеченных закладной на собственность выпустившей их стороны, право конфискации которой передаётся акционерам по доверенности. Ипотечная закладная может иметь такие обозначения, как 'старшая', 'основная', 'первая', 'приоритетная', 'исключительная', 'юниорская', 'вторая', 'третья' и так далее, в зависимости от приоритета права конфискации имущества. Большинство облигаций, выпущенных корпорациями, является облигациями с первичным ипотечным залогом, обеспеченными конкретной недвижимостью, и также представляют собой необеспеченные претензии на общие активы фирмы. Эти облигации пользуются привилегированной позицией по отношению к необеспеченным облигациям выпустившей их корпорации. Смотрите также Consolidated Mortgage Bond; и Mortgage.

MORTGAGE DEBENTURE = ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО С ИПОТЕЧНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ (или ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПОД ЗАКЛАДНУЮ) – Mortgage Debenture is a long term corporate debt security normally secured by a fixed charge on specified properties and ranks ahead of ordinary debentures offering the highest degree of security among corporate bonds.

MORTGAGE LOAN = ССУДА С ИПОТЕЧНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ (или ССУДА ПОД ЗАКЛАДНУЮ) – In Germany, Mortgage Loan is a loan secured by a mortgage entered in the Land Register. Mortgage Loan is a temporary and conditional pledge of property to a creditor as security for the repayment of debt. Mortgage Loan is a loan secured by a mortgage on real property. In granting these loans, the banks differentiate between mortgage investments, fixed advances and loans secured by a mortgage (indirect mortgage loan) and current account loans secured by a mortgage (construction loan). See also Appurtenance Lien. / выплата (repayment) . Ипотечное жилищное кредитование.

MORTGAGE MARKET = РЫНОК ЗАКЛАДНЫХ – Mortgage Market is a general name for supply and demand of borrowers seeking mortgage funds and lenders willing to invest in mortgages, This is the primary mortgage market. Existing mortgages are bought and sold on the secondary mortgage market. In the United States, the government has helped promote an orderly mortgage market through the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae®) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae). / (Дьжи.Эн.Эм.Эй. (GNMA) или Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®)) и (Эф.Эн.Эм.Эй. (FNMA) или Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae)).

MORTGAGE NOTE = БИЛЕТ С ИПОТЕЧНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ (или НОТА ПОД ЗАКЛАДНУЮ) – Mortgage Note is a security which is vested by a personal claim and secured by a lien or mortgage on real estate property. It incorporates both the claim and its lien.

MORTGAGE RATES = СТАВКИ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ – Mortgage Rates are the rates that banks charge for loans to homeowners with the home used as collateral for the loan. Fixed-rate mortgage rates are fixed over the term of the loan whereas adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) vary over the term of the loan.

MOSAIC = МОЗАИКА (или МОЗАИЧНОСТЬ, или МОЗАИЧНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ) – Mosaic is the mottled patchy pattern on leaves caused by a virus. The arrangement of leaves on the upper stem to avoid shading. / крапчатый бляшечный/бляшковый узор на листьях, вызванный Вирусом. Под Мозаичными Болезнями, от Французского слова Mosaique, Растений понимаются болезни, вызываемые Вирусами. Вредоносны мозаики Капусты, Огурца, Свёклы, Табака, Томата и других. На листьях и плодах зелёные пятна различной интенсивности, формы и величины. Мозаичные Болезни Растений, группа вирусных болезней Растений, характеризующихся мозаичной (пёстрой) расцветкой поражённых органов (главным образом листьев и плодов), чередованием пятен разнообразной величины и формы, окрашенных в зелёный цвет различной интенсивности. Мозаичные болезни Растений распространены повсеместно. Значительно снижают урожай, ухудшают качество продукции. При мозаичных болезнях меняется форма листовой пластинки растения, оно отстаёт в росте. Патологические изменения происходят главным образом в хлорофиллоносных тканях; поражается палисадная паренхима, идёт распад одних пластид, в других снижается содержание хлорофилла, в результате чего падает энергия фотосинтеза и в листьях уменьшается содержание углеводов; отдельные клетки и участки тканей отмирают. Мозаичные болезни растений легко передаются через семена, с соком больных Растений во время пикировки рассады, при пасынковании, соприкосновении больных и здоровых Растений и лёгком взаимном травмировании их, например, при ветре. Механические переносчики Вируса – Тли, Клопы, Клещи, почвенные Нематоды. Вирус проникает в Растение через повреждённые ткани; сохраняется в почве, растительных

остатках и семенах. Из мозаичных болезней Растений наиболее вредоносны:- мозаика Табака и Томата (возбудитель – Nicotina Virus), зелёная мозаика Огурцов и обыкновенная огуречная мозаика (возбудитель – Cummis Virus), крапчатая мозаика Картофеля и морщинистая мозаика Картофеля (возбудители соответственно – Solanum Virus 1 и Solanum Virus 2), мозаика Свёклы (возбудитель – Beta Virus 2), мозаика Капусты (возбудитель – Brassica Virus 3), а также мозаика Сои, Гороха, Фасоли, мозаичные болезни плодовых деревьев, Кустарников и декоративных Растений. О мерах борьбы смотрите в статье Вирусные Болезни Растений.

MOSQUITO NETTING = МОСКИТНОЕ СЕТНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Mosquito Netting is a coarsely meshed, net fabric used to make mosquito nets to place over windows and beds to keep mosquitoes out. See also Net.

MOSS CRÊPE = ЗАФИЛЬЦОВАННЫЙ КРЭП (или МШИСТЫЙ КРЭП) – Officially, Moss Crêpe is made in a plain or dobby weave with rayon yarns that produce the moss-like effect. In practice, however, the term refers to any crêpe, including polyester, considered to have a moss-like surface. See also Weaving. Moss Crêpe:- Mossy Crêpe or Sand Crêpe (trade mark). Has a fine moss effect created by plain weave or small Dobby. Made with a spun-rayon warp and a filament rayon filling. The two-ply warp yarn is very coarse and bulkier than the filling. Mostly made in rayon and synthetics but some in silk. / Основная пряжа в два сложения , нежели уточина.

MOSS FRINGE = ЗАФИЛЬЦОВАННАЯ БАХРОМА (или МШИСТАЯ КАЙМА) – Moss Fringe is a short and thick fringe made of fluffy of woolen or acrylic yarns. / Бахрома по Кромке – порок ткани размером более 1.5 см с одной стороны и более 2 см с другой стороны.

MOSS GREEN = МХОВО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или ХХ) – Moss Green:- a variable color averaging a mod yellow-green.

MOSSY COTTON = ЗАПУШЁННЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Mossy Cotton:- that which has considerable amounts of short and immature fiber content. / Хлопок, содержащий значительное количество короткого и незрелого волокна.

MOST FAVORED NATION = НАИБОЛЕЕ БЛАГОПРИЯТСТВУЕМАЯ НАЦИЯ – Most Favored Nation is a basic principle of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which requires countries to treat imports from one GATT member no less favorably than imports from another GATT member. / Наиболее Благоприятствуемая Нация относится к базовому принципу Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)), который требует от стран использовать режим ввоза из одной страны участницы ГСТТ не менее благоприятный, чем из другой страны участницы ГСТТ.

MOST FAVORED NATION TREATMENT = РЕЖИМ НАИБОЛЕЕ БЛАГОПРИЯТСТВУЕМОЙ НАЦИИ – Most Favored Nation (MFN) Treatment:- a commitment that a country will extend to another country the lowest tariff rates it applies to any other country. All contracting parties undertake to apply such treatment to one another under Article I of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). When a country agrees to cut tariffs on a particular product imported from one country, the tariff reduction automatically applies to imports of this product from any other country eligible for most-favored nation treatment. This principle of nondiscriminatory treatment of imports appeared in numerous bilateral trade agreements prior to establishment of GATT. A country is under no obligation to extend most-favored nation (MFN) treatment to another country unless both are bilateral contracting parties of the GATT or MFN treatment is specified in a bilateral agreement. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) . В международном праве принцип наибольшего благоприятствования является одним из важнейших принципов регулирования экономических, в том числе торговых, отношений между государствами. Он означает, что каждое из договаривающихся государств обязуется предоставлять другому такие же права и льготы в той или иной области их взаимоотношений, которые оно уже предоставило или предоставит в будущем любому третьему государству.

MOTES = КОМОЧКИ – Mote is a small piece of seed or vegetable matter in cotton. Motes are removed by boiling the fiber or fabric in sodium hydroxide, then bleaching. When not removed, they can leave a dark spot in the fabric. Motes are the small black specks seen in cotton yarn or cloth. They were not removed by the cotton gin or the successive machines through which the cotton passed from raw stock to spun yarn or woven cloth. / пятно. Небольшие чёрные мушки (крапинки), встречающиеся в пряже или ткани из хлопка. Они не были удалены хлопковым джином или последующими машинами, через которые проходило хлопковое волокно с тем, чтобы превратиться в готовую пряжу или сотканную ткань.

MOTES = ОРЕШЕК (или (ВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ) УЛЮК, или ПАУЧКИ) – Motes are a small group of short fibers often attached to a portion of the seed or to an immature seed. In the United States, mote is immature seed with short, immature fiber attached. Motes are a small group of short fibers attached to a piece of the seed or to an immature seed. Motes may be cleaned and baled. Another by-product of the gin is Motes. Motes are small, immature seeds with attached fiber that are removed at a different stage of the gin stand than the mature seeds. The fiber can be removed from the motes using a delinting machine. This fiber is called gin mote fiber and is used in nonwoven products. Motes are the cotton waste material from cotton ginnig process, primarily resulting from the lint cleaning operation. Motes can be reclaimed and sold for use in padding and upholstery filling, nonwovens, and some open-end yarns. A Mote, which is the impurity found in cotton consisting of a seed fragment encompassed by cotton fibers. Gin Motes are the short fragments of unmanufactured cotton fiber removed from lint cleaners after ginning cotton Very small pieces of seed or small immature seeds found in almost any ginned cotton, a large quantity of which detracts from the value of the fiber. Motes can be either fuzzy (immature seeds on which fiber development ceased at an early stage) or bearded (a piece of seed coat with long fibers attached). Both are often termed seed coat neps. See also Gin Motes. Motes are the small particles of cotton seed or other parts of the cotton plant or hulls. Under the name of Motes, nearly all of the impurities following upon bad ginning have been grouped. Whole seeds, broken parts of seeds, seed ends and the fibers that become separated from the general mass to wind themselves about the heavier forms of trash, in fact all fibered masses detached from the smoother layer of the main body are to be designated Motes. These fibered masses may be cleared by the cleaning processes at the mills, but such separation involves the probable loss of other fibers or parts of fibers to be caught up in the severance. This latter probability leads us to presuppose the introduction of broken and shortened fibers into the cleared mass, by which it would be to some extent reduced in value. As to whole seeds and fatty seed ends I have just presented this phase of Motes in my discussion of Oil Stain. Motes are considered heavy impurities and because of their tenacity to the body of fibers about them, they have been classed to that extent. Inseparable. A small trace of Motes, an occasional immature seed, and the shell or split hull also, as incidentals, may be found in the higher grades. But Motes indicate bad ginning and when found in quantity are usually accompanied by gin cut. Therefore where Motes are found as a prominent impurity cotton is to be placed in the lower grades. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Паучки – неразвившиеся семена Хлопчатника различные по массе, покрытые незрелым волокном различной окраски. Незрелые волокна хлопка (паучки). Улюкосодержащие Отходы представляют собой массу, состоящую из неразвившихся и битых семян Хлопчатника с разной степенью опушенности, пороков хлопкового волокна, свободного волокна, кожицы семян без волокон и сорных примесей. Отходы улюкосодержащие получают в результате очистки на очистителе волокнистых материалов отходов переработки хлопка-сырца, выделившихся после джинов; после семеочистителей, установленных перед первым линтерованием; после комплекса технологического оборудования регенерации волокна (или от регенератора волокна) при извлечении прядомого волокна из отходов от волокноочистителей

всех марок и конденсоров волокна. Волокнистый Улюк:- к волокнистому улюку относят очищенные волокнистые отходы от джинов, волокноочистителей всех марок, семеочистителей до первого линтерования, регенераторов при переработке волокнистых отходов I и II сортов хлопка-сырца и конденсоров хлопкового волокна. Волокнистый улюк по внешнему виду представляет собой массу недоразвитых щуплых семян (улюка) Хлопчатника с различной степенью опушенности с примесью сцепившегося вместе с улюком волокна в свободном состоянии, волокнистых пороков и сора. Волокнистый улюк в зависимости от сорта хлопка-сырца, массовой доли чистой волокнистой части и цвета делят на два типа:- (i) 1-й – получаемый при переработке I и II сортов хлопка-сырца; и (ii) 2-й – получаемый при переработке III и IV сортов хлопка-сырца. Волкнистый улюк должен соответствовать следующим требованиям:- (1) Цвет Общей Массы:- для 1-го типа – от белого до бледно-желтоватого, для 2-го типа – от кремовато-жёлтого до светло-бурого; (2) Массовая Доля Чистой Волокнистой Части:- для 1-го типа – не менее 40%, для 2-го типа – не менее 30%; (3) Массовая Доля Сорных Примесей:- для 1-го типа – 14%, для 2-го типа – 20%; (4) Нормированная Влажность:- для 1-го типа – 10%, для 2-го типа – 14%; (5) Орешек (недоразвитые семена, покрытые подпушком, щуплые семена, дроблёные семена и кожица семян без волокон):- не нормируется. Примечания:- (1) Волокнистый Улюк 1-го типа массовой доли чистой волокнистой части менее 40% относят ко 2-му типу. (2) Массовая доля сорных примесей волкнистого улюка допускается до 25%. К массовой доле чистой волокнистой части относят:- недоразвитые семена, покрытые волокном (волокнистый улюк), волокнистые пороки (жгутики, комбинированные жгутики, блестящий пластик незрелого волокна, кожица с волокном и пухом, узелки), а также свободное волокно. К засорённости относят:- частицы листка, прицветника, стебля, ветвей и коробочек хлопчатника, целые семена, а также пыль, землю и песок. В волокнистом улюке не допускается наличие проволоки, камней и обрывков шпагата. Тип волокнистого улюка определяют по внешнему виду путём сравнения с образцами, утверждёнными в установленном порядке. Основные образцы волокнистого улюка изготавливали и хранили в бывшем СССР в Центральном Научно-Исследовательском Институте Хлопкоочистительной Промышленности (ЦНИИХпром). Срок действия образцов – 5 лет. Для хлопкозаводов и предприятий-потребителей ЦНИИХпром изготавливали дубликаты образцов.

MOTE TRASH = КОМОЧКОВЫЙ СОР – Mote Trash:- xxxxx. See also Trash. Fabrics defect.

MOTH = МОЛЬ (или МОТЫЛЁК) – Moth is an adult of the insect Order Lepidoptera, Suborder Heterocera. / Под Молями Настоящими понимается Семейство Бабочек. Крылья в размахе 6–60 миллиметров (мм). 2 000 видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 200 Видов. Многие Настоящие Моли повреждают продовольственные товары, шерсть, мех, перо, мебель. Молями называют Бабочек и других Семейств. Моли Настоящие (Tineidae), Семейство Бабочек. Крылья в размахе от 6 (Meessia) до 60 миллиметров (мм) (Scardia). 2 000 Видов; распространены очень широко. В СССР около 200 Видов. Гусеницы в шёлковых ходах или чехликах; питаются растительными или животными остатками, грибами и лишайниками. Около 40 Видов – вредители; одни портят продовольственные запасы (особенно Зерновая Моль (Nemapogon Granellus)), другие – шерсть, мех, перо (Платяная Моль (Tineola Biselliella) и Мебельная Моль (Tineola Furciferella)). Молями называют также представителей других Семейств:- Выемчатокрылые Моли, Горностаевые Моли, Моли-Минеры и другие. Мотыльки, народное название некоторых Бабочек.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS = ЦЫПЛЯТА МАТУШКИ КЭРИ – Mother Carey's Chickens (maritime term):- small birds that foretell bad weather and bad luck.

MOTHER HUBBARD = МАТУШКА ХАБАД (или ФАРТУК) – Mother Hubbard:- a loose usually shapeless dress. / Матушка Хабад – персонаж детской песни. Длинное свободное платье у деревенских женщин. Фартук, одеваемый поверх другой одежды во время работы.

MOTHER–OF–ALL = МАТЬ ВСЕМУ – Mother-Of-All:- the whole stand that supports the maidens, bobbin, and flyer.

MOTHER VESSEL = МАТЕРИНСКОЕ СУДНО (или СУДНО МАТКА) – Mother Vessel is a main ocean vessel in a liner service designated to move containers from set origin points to set destination ports/points on a regular basis.

MOTH REPELLENCY = РЕПЕЛЛЕНТНОСТЬ К МОЛИ (или ОТТАЛКИВАНИЕ В ОТНОШЕНИИ МОЛИ) – Moth Repellency is an example of the desirable qualities that can be given to fabrics in the finishing process. Some fabrics are treated with colorless chemicals, similar to dyestuffs, added to the dye bath. Another method atomizes the fabric with mothproofing chemicals. Fabrics that attract moths, such as woolens, can be treated for repellency. The treatment also repels other insects, such as carpet beetles. Wool rugs are almost always treated for moth repellency today. See also Repellency.

MOTIF = МОТИВ – Motif is a design or color used alone or repeated on a fabric.

MOTLEY = МАТЛИ (или ПЁСТРАЯ, или РАЗНОЦВЕТНАЯ) – Motley is a woolen fabric of mixed colors made in England between the XIV and XVII centuries. A garment made of motley fabric, namely a woolen fabric of mixed colors made in England between the XIV and XVII centuries, especially the characteristic dress of the professional fool.

MOTOR = МОТОР (или ДВИГАТЕЛЬ) – Motor is a device which converts fluid power into mechanical force and motion. It usually provides rotary mechanical motion. / Под Двигателем (Engine) понимается энергосиловая машина, преобразующая какой-либо вид энергии в механическую работу. В зависимости от типа двигателя работа может быть получена от вращающегося ротора, возвратно-поступательно движущегося поршня или от реактивного аппарата. Двигатели приводят в действие рабочие машины, транспортные средства сухопутного, водного, воздушного и космического назначения, производственно-технологической установки, коммунальные и бытовые приборы и тому подобное. Двигатели, непосредственно преобразующие природные энергетические ресурсы (топливо, энергию ветра, воды и другие) в механическую энергию, называются Первичными Двигателями (паровые, ветряные, гидравлические и другие). Наибольшую группу среди первичных двигателей составляют тепловые двигатели, использующие химическую энергию топлива или атомную энергию. Двигатели, преобразующие энергию первичных двигателей в механическую работу, называются Вторичными Двигателями (электрические, пневматические, некоторые типы гидравлических и другие). Устройства, отдающие накопленную механическую энергию, также относят к двигателям (инерционные, пружинные, гиревые механизмы). По назначению двигатели разделяют на стационарные, то есть установленные неподвижно; передвижные, используемые на движущихся рабочих машинах; транспортные, применяемые на различных видах транспортных средств. Первым в истории человечества механическим двигателем было водяное колесо, применявшееся для оросительных систем в странах Древнего Востока, в Египте, Китае, Индии. В средние века водяные колёса получили распространение в странах Европы как энергетическая база мануфактурного производства. В этот же период широко применялись ветряные двигатели. Примерно с XIII века предпринимались попытки создания вечного двигателя. Переход к машинной технике, начавшийся с середины XVIII века, требовал создания двигателей, не зависящих от местных источников энергии (воды, ветра и тому подобных). Первым двигателем, использующим тепловую энергию топлива, была поршневая пароатмосферная машина прерывного действия, появившаяся в конце XVII – начале XVIII веков (проекты Французского физика Двигатель Папа (или Папена; Papin Engine;

Дони Папа (Denis Papin); 1647–1712) и Английского механика Томэса Сэйвэри (Thomas Savery; 1650–1715), усовершенствованные в дальнейшем Томэсом Ньюкомэном (Thomas Newcomen; 1663–1729; в 1712) в Англии и Мортэном Триэвальдом (Mårten Triewald; 1691–1747) в Швеции). Пароатмосферные Двигатели значительного распространения не получили. Проект универсального парового двигателя был предложен в 1763 Русским механиком Иваном Ивановичем Ползуновым (1728–1766), который сдвоил в своей машине цилиндры, получил двигатель непрерывного действия. Вполне развитую форму универсального теплового двигателя получил в 1784 в паровой машине Английский механик Дьжеймз Вот (или Ватт (James Watt); 1736–1819). Внедрение паровых машин обусловило независимость размещения промышленного производства от природных источников энергии и привело к быстрому развитию промышленности на новой энергитической основе. К 1880 мощность использовавшихся в мировом хозяйстве паровых машин превысила 26 миллионов кВт (35 миллионов лошадиных сил (лс)). Во второй половине XIX века в процессе дальнейшего совершенствования энергетической базы производства были созданы два новых типа тепловых двигателей:- паровая турбина и двигатель внутреннего сгорания (двс). В паровых турбинах, получивших распространение после 1884 (патенты Английского учёного Чарлза Алдьжёнона Пасэнза (Charles Algernon Parsons; 1854–1931), Шведского изобретателя Каля Гюстава Потрикя дэ Ляваля (Karl Gustaf Patrik de Laval; 1845–1913)), энергия пара преобразуется в энергию вращающегося вала без кривошипно-шатунного механизма. Паровые турбины открыли широкие возможности наращивания мощности единичного агрегата и стали основным двигателем крупных электрических станций. С начала XX века мощность паровых турбин непрерывно увеличивалась, достигнув в 1960-х 1 200 МВт в одном агрегате. Первый практически пригодный двс был сконструирован в 1859 Бельгийским инженером Жо Жозэфом Этьеном Лёнуаром (Jean Joseph Étienne Lenoir; 1822–1900). В 1876 Николяус Аугуст Ото (Nikolaus August Otto; 1832–1891) в Германии создал более совершенный 4-тактный газовый двигатель. По сравнению с паровой машиной двс, освобождённый от парокотельного агрегата, имел более высокий коэффициент полезного действия (кпд), был более простым и компактным двигателем. В 1897 Немецкий инженер Рудольф Кристиан Кал Дизэль (Rudolf Christian Karl Diesel; 1858–1913), работая над повышением эффективности двигателя, предложил двс с воспламенением от сжатия (смотрите Дизель). Дальнейшее усовершенствование этого двигателя позволило применить в качестве дешёвого топлива нефть, в результате чего двс становится экономичным стационарным двигателем. В то же время двс получает широкое распространение на транспорте. В 1960-е около 80% суммарной мощности всех существующих двигателей падает на долю транспортных (смотрите Автомобильный Двигатель, Судовой Двигатель). Например, общая мощность автомобильных двигателей во всех странах мира превысила 11 миллиардов кВт (15 миллиардов лс). Параллельно с развитием тепловых двигателей совершенствовалась конструкция первичных гидравлических двигателей, особенно гидротурбин (проекты Французского инженера Бенуа Фурнейро (Benoît Fourneyron; 1802–1867), Американского изобретателя Лэстёра Элэна Пэлтэна (Lester Allan Pelton; 1829–1908), Чешского инженера Австрийского происхождения Викто Капляна (Viktor Kaplan; 1876–1934) и других). Создание мощных гидротурбин позволило строить гидроэнергетические агрегаты большой мощности (до 600 МВт) и создавать крупные ГЭС в местностях, где имеются большие реки, водопады и тому подобное. Важнейшие сдвиги в развитии энергетической базы промышленного производства были связаны с изобретением и применением электрических двигателей. В 1831 Английский физик-экспериментатор и химик Майкэл Фэрэдэй (Michael Faraday; 1791–1867) открыл явление электромагнитной индукции, а в 1834 Русский физик и электротехник Борис Семёнович Якоби (или Морыц Хэрман фон Якоби (Moritz Hermann von Jacobi); 1801–1874) создал первый электрический двигатель постоянного тока, пригодный для практических целей. Однако только с 1870-х двигатели постоянного тока получают широкое применение благодаря созданию источников дешёвой электроэнергии (генераторов постоянного тока) и усовершенствованию конструкции двигателей электротехниками Антонио Пачинотти (Antonio Pacinotti; 1841–1912) в Италии и Зенобэм Теофилем Граммом (Zénobe Théophile Gramme; 1826–1901) в Бельгии. В 1888–89 Русский инженер электротехник Михаил Осипович Доливо-Добровольский (1861–1919) создал трёхфазную короткозамкнутую асинхронную электрическую машину (смотрите Асинхронный Электродвигатель). В последующие годы конструкция электрических машин совершенствовалась, были созданы электрические двигатели в широком диапазоне мощностей – от долей Вт до десятков МВт. Асинхронные электрические двигатели просты в изготовлении, надёжны в эксплуатации, что обусловило их широкое распространение в промышленности. Электропривод в XX веке стал основным фактором развития энергетики, обусловив постепенное её расчленение на две самостоятельные системы. Первичные двигатели (например, турбогенераторы, гидрогенераторы) концентрируются преимущественно на тепловых электростанциях и ГЭС, а электрические двигатели образуют параллельную систему конечных приёмников тока, установленных на предприятиях различных отраслей народного хозяйства. Электрические двигатели получают также широкое применение в бытовом обслуживании (швейные, стиральные, кухонные машины, холодильники, электробритвы и тому подобное). В первой половине XX века были созданы новые типы практически пригодных тепловых двигателей – газовая турбина, реактивный двигатель, ядерная силовая установка. Газовые турбины стали основой авиационного двигателестроения (смотрите Авиационный Двигатель), распространяются в локомотивостроении (газотурбовозы), на автомобилях и так далее. Реактивные двигатели позволяют реализовать огромные мощности в одном агрегате. Суммарная мощность двигателя ракеты, которая в 1961 вывела на орбиту первый космический корабль Восток, пилотируемый Юрием Алексеевичем Гагариным (1934–1968), составляла 14 миллионов кВт (около 20 миллионов лс), что примерно равно мощности всех электростанций бывшего СССР в 1948. Мощность двигателя ракеты-носителя Протон (1965–68) превышала 45 миллионов кВт (около 60 миллионов лс) (смотрите также Ракетный Двигатель). В промышленности бывшего СССР свыше 85% мощности было сосредоточено в электрических двигателях и установках. В сельском хозяйстве в 1968 на долю двс приходилось около 90% общей мощности двигателей (смотрите Тракторный Двигатель). Мощность двигателей в народном хозяйстве бывшего СССР непрерывно росла. В 1967 мощность выпущенных двигателей увеличилась по сравнению с 1960 в 1.8 раза и составила по паровым и гидравлическим турбинам 14.7 миллионов кВт, по дизелям (без автотракторных) 11 миллионов кВт. В том же 1967 было выпущено свыше 5 миллионов электрических двигателей суммарной мощностью около 30 миллионов кВт. Для обеспечения сложных по режиму условий работы применяется комбинирование двигатели различных типов, например, паровые турбины устанавливаются совместно с двс или газовыми турбинами, разрабатываются проекты комбинированных ракетных двигателей, в которых сочетаются реактивные и жидкостные ракетные двигатели (например, турборакетные или ракетно-прямоточные). Рост энергосистем, комплексная механизация и автоматизация производства, совершенствование транспорта, расширение космических исследований определяют пути дальнейшего развития двигателей. Непрерывно увеличивается мощность первичных двигателей электрических станций, совершенствуется их конструкция, ведутся работы по созданию установок термоядерного синтеза, двигателя внешнего сгорания, новых типов ракетных двигателей (ионных, плазменных, фотонных и других). Для транспортного двигателестроения важными являются работы по созданию экономичных роторных беспоршневых и роторно-поршневых двс (смотрите, например, Дигатель Ванкэля (Феликс Хайнрихь Ванкэль (Felix Heinrich Wankel); 1902–1988; в 1957 Немецким инженером-механиком и изобретателем)), электрических автомобильных и малогабаритных атомных двигателей. За рубежом (США) ведутся работы по использованию для автомобильного транспорта двигателей внешнего сгорания (смотрите Двигатель Стёлина (Шотландский министр Робэт Стёлин (Robert Stirling); 1790–1878; в 1816)) в комбинации с электрическим двигателем. Важнейшим направлением развития

энергетической техники во второй половине XX века является преобразование химической и тепловой энергии топлива при помощи топливных элементов и магнитогидродинамических генераторов непосредственно в электрический ток для питания двигателя. Развитие атомной энергетики, реактивной техники, безмашинных генераторов тока в соединении с двигателями большой мощности откроет новые перспективы в развитии производительных сил общества.

MOTOR BEARING = МОТОРНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК – Motor Bearing is a bearing which supports the crankshaft in an internal-combustion engine. It is a support or guide by means of which a moving part is positioned with respect to the other parts of a mechanism. See also Bearing.

MOTOR BRIDGE = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ МОСТ (или МОТОРНЫЙ УЧАСТОК, или МОТОРНЫЙ ОТРЕЗОК) – Motor Bridge:- cargo that moves via truck overland to US West Coast. / Груз, перевозимый в грузовиках по суше к Западному Побережью США.

MOTOR CARRIER = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или МОТОРНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – A Motor Carrier is defined as 'a person providing commercial motor vehicle (as defined in §31132) transportation for compensation'. 49 USC §13102(14); 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49. Refers to a trucking company. A term used to indicate a company which moves trailers via highway. / Относится к автоперевозочной компании. Термин, используемый для обозначения компании, которая перевозит прицепы по автомобильным дорогам.

MOTOR GASOLINE = МОТОРНЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН, или МОТОРНЫЙ ГАЗОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН, или МОТОРНЫЙ ГАЗОЛИН) – Motor Gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35 °C and 215 °C. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates – Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and octane enhancers. There are two kinds of motor gasoline:- (i) Leaded Motor Gasoline with tetraethyl lead and/or tetramethyl lead added to enhance octane rating; and (ii) Unleaded Motor Gasoline where compounds have not been added to enhance octane rating, and it may contain traces of organic lead. This category may include motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g., alkylates, isomerate, reformate and/or cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, which have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. See also Conventional Gasoline, Oxygenated Motor Gasoline, and Reformulated Motor Gasoline. Motor Gasoline is the principal fuel used in the transport/road sector and accounts for some 25% of total oil use in the world. In some countries, for example in the United States, motor gasoline consumption is almost half of total oil consumption. Motor gasoline is a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons used for sparkignition internal combustion engines. Gasoline is produced in refineries as the result of primary distillation of crude oil and then further processing, including changing the molecular structure, until the required specifications are met. The characteristics of the gasoline produced depend on the type of crude oil that is used and the setup of the refinery at which it is produced. Motor gasoline may include some quantities of additives and blending components to improve fuel properties such as, e.g., octane number, stability and deposit formation in engines. Gasoline characteristics are also impacted by other ingredients that may be blended into it, such as ethanol. The performance of the gasoline must meet industry standards and environmental regulations that may depend on location. The Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) definition of gasoline also includes aviation gasoline which is used in aviation piston engines. Aviation gasoline is a mixture of many different hydrocarbon compounds. The specification requirements for aviation gasoline, especially anti-knock, volatility, fluidity, stability, corrosiveness, and cleanliness impose severe limitations on the compounds that can be used. / и добавки, увеличивающие октановое число. (а) Этилированный Автомобильный Бензин с тетраэтилсвинцом и/или тетраметилсвинцом; и (б) Неэтилированный Автомобильный Бензин, . например, алкилаты, изомерат, реформат и/или крекинг-бензин.

MOTOR GASOLINE BLENDING = КОМПАУНДИРОВАНИЕ МОТОРНОГО БЕНЗИНА (или КОМПАУНДИРОВАНИЕ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО БЕНЗИНА) – Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline, e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) to produce oxygenated motor gasoline. / или кислородосодержащие добавки (oxygenates). , например, .

MOTOR GASOLINE GRADES = СОРТА МОТОРНОГО БЕНЗИНА (или СОРТА АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО БЕНЗИНА) – The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades:- regular, midgrade, and premium. In the United States, gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower. (i) Regular Gasoline:- Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e. octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. (ii) Midgrade Gasoline:- Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e. octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. (iii) Premium Gasoline:- Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e. octane rating, greater than 90. Octane requirements may vary by altitude. In the United States, Regular – 87; Plus – 89; Supreme – 92/93; Supreme Plus – 94. / (а) Премиум или Высококачественный (или высшего качества, или высокооктановый). (б) Среднего Качества (или среднеоктановый). (в) Регуляр или Обычного Качества (или стандартный, или обычный, или нормальный, или низкооктановый). , то есть .

MOTOR INSURANCE = АВТОМОБИЛЬНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Motor Insurance is a line of insurance which offers coverage for property, accident and liability losses involving motor vehicles. / Линия страхования, которая предлагает покрытие возможных убытков по имуществу, проишествию и ответственности, напрямую связанных с моторными транспортными средствами.

MOTORIZED PALLET TRUCK = МОТОРИЗОВАННЫЙ ГРУЗОВИК ДЛЯ ПОДДОНОВ – Motorized Pallet Truck:- there are two different types of motorized pallet trucks, the 'Walkie' and the 'Rider'. The 'Walkie' is built so that the operator can walk alongside it. The 'Rider' is built so that the operator can stand and ride on the truck. / Воки (Walkie) и Райдё (Rider).

MOTOR OIL = МОТОРНОЕ МАСЛО (или ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО) – Motor Oil is an oil that is used to lubricate the moving components of an internal-combustion engine. Motor Oils are rated in terms of viscosity. The oils you cite are what are called Multi-Viscosity Oils. That is, their viscosity character changes in a non-linear way with temperature. Single viscosity oils thin as they get hotter, thicken as they get colder. A common oil some years ago ws 30 weight. In fact, simple power tools (lawnmowers) often still suggest such oils, they work well when air temperatures are stable such as in the summer. Multi-viscosity oils have the properties of the first number when cold (below 30 deg F) and the properties o the second number when hot (say above 100 deg F). These oils enable better winter operation, fuel economy and engine durability. So, a 10 weight oil is thicker than is a 5 weight oil. You need to read your owners manual carefully as the oil you use is very important. Generally, modern cars like 5W-30 year round. Older cars had larger bearing clearances and actually required the heavier 10W-30 or 10W-40 oils though, so check. Actually, the lower the number, the thinner the oil. 5W-30 means it is thin when cold, and the 30 means it is thicker when the engine is hot. You need thinner oil when starting to ensure adequate lubrication to the cylinders. Motor Oil, Engine Oil, or Engine Lubricant is any of various substances

(comprising oil enhanced with additives, for example, in many cases, extreme pressure additives) that are used for lubrication of internal combustion engines. The main function of motor oil is to reduce wear on moving parts; it also cleans, inhibits corrosion, improves sealing, and cools the engine by carrying heat away from moving parts. Motor oils are derived from petroleum-based and non-petroleum-synthesized chemical compounds. Motor oils today are mainly blended by using base oils composed of hydrocarbons, polyalphaolefins (PAO), and polyinternal olefins (PIO), thus organic compounds consisting entirely of carbon and hydrogen. The base oils of some high-performance motor oils contain up to 20% by weight of esters. Motor Oil is the refined lubricating oil, usually containing additives, used in internal combustion engines. Modern Engine Oil has been carefully developed by engineers and chemists to perform several important functions. The efficient operation of an engine depends on the oil to:- (i) Permit easy starting; (ii) Disperse soot; (iii) Lubricate engine parts and prevent wear; (iv) Reduce friction; (v) Protect against rust and corrosion; (vi) Help prevent sludge and varnish formation; (vii) Prevent combustion chamber deposits; (viii) Cool engine parts; (ix) Seal combustion pressures; (x) Resist foaming; and (xi) Provide fuel efficiency. Permit Easy Starting:- The ease of starting an engine depends not only on the condition of the battery, ignition and fuel quality, but also on the flow properties of the engine oil. If the oil is too viscous or heavy at starting temperatures, it will impose enough drag on the moving parts that the engine cannot be cranked fast enough to start promptly and keep running. Since cold temperatures thicken all oils, an oil for winter use must be thin enough to permit adequate cranking speeds at the lowest anticipated temperature. It must also be fluid enough to quickly flow to the bearings to prevent wear. In addition, the oil must be thick enough, when the engine reaches normal operating temperatures, to provide adequate protection. Viscosity is an important characteristic of an oil which is defined as the oil's resistance to flow. It can be measured in many ways, but a critical one for engine oil is referred to as the cold cranking temperature. It evaluates the ease with which the engine crankshaft can rotate at the specified temperature. This resistance, or fluid friction, keeps the oil from being squeezed out from between engine surfaces when they are moving under load or pressure. Resistance to motion or flow is a function of the molecular structure of the oil. Since it is this internal fluid friction that is responsible for most of the drag put on the starter during cranking, it is important to use an oil with viscosity characteristics that ensure ease of cranking, proper oil circulation, and high temperature protection. The effect of temperature on viscosity varies widely with different types of oil. For this reason, a calculation has been developed to quantify the amount of viscosity change with temperature, which is known as the Viscosity Index (VI). An oil with a high viscosity index is one that shows less change in viscosity with temperature variation. Today, through the use of enhanced refining methods and special chemical additives, many high viscosity index engine oils are light enough to enable easy cranking at low temperatures and yet will still be viscous enough to protect satisfactorily at high temperatures. These oils with high viscosity indexes are known as 'Multi-Grade' Oils. Often they are also called by names that imply all-season usage since they perform satisfactorily in both winter and summer. Multi-grade oils are most often recommended by vehicle manufacturers. Lubricate Engine Parts and Prevent Wear:- Once an engine is started, the oil must circulate promptly and lubricate all moving surfaces to prevent the metal-to-metal contact that would result in wear, scoring, or seizure of engine parts. Oil films on bearings and cylinder walls are sensitive to movement, pressure and oil supply. These films must be continually replenished by adequate flow and proper oil distribution. As mentioned earlier, the viscosity of an oil must be low enough at the starting temperature to permit rapid cranking and starting, and high enough at peak operating temperatures to ensure adequate separation of moving parts for guaranteed engine protection. Once the oil reaches the moving parts its function is to lubricate and prevent wear of the surfaces. Lubrication specialists describe several classes of lubrication. Full-film or elasto-hydrodynamic lubrication occurs when the moving surfaces are continuously separated by a film of oil. The determining factor in keeping these parts separated is the viscosity of the oil at its operating temperature. The viscosity must remain high enough to prevent metal-tometal contact. Since the metals do not make contact in full-film lubrication, wear is negligible unless the separated parts are scratched by particles larger or of equal size than the thickness of the oil film itself. Bearings on crankshafts, connecting rods, and camshafts normally operate with full-film lubrication. Under some conditions, it is impossible to maintain a continuous oil film between moving parts and there is intermittent metal-to-metal contact between the high spots (asperities) on sliding surfaces. Lubrication specialists call this mixed film lubrication. Under these circumstances, the load is only partially supported by the oil film. The oil film is ruptured resulting in significant metal-to-metal contact. When this occurs, the friction generated between the surfaces can produce enough heat to cause one or both of the metals in contact to melt and weld together. Unless counteracted by proper additive treatment, the result is either immediate seizure or the tearing apart and roughening of the surfaces. Boundary lubrication conditions exist during engine start-up and often during the operation of a new or rebuilt engine. Boundary lubrication is also found around the top piston ring where oil supply is limited, temperatures are high, and a reversal of piston motion occurs. Reduce Friction:- Under full-film lubrication conditions, a thick film of oil prevents metal-tometal contact between moving engine parts. Relative movement of these lubricated parts requires enough force to overcome the fluid friction of the lubricant. The viscosity of the oil should be high enough to maintain an unbroken film, but should not be higher than necessary, since this increases the amount of force required to overcome this fluid friction. Car manufacturers specify proper oil viscosity ranges according to expected ambient temperatures. This is to ensure that the lubricant will provide adequate, but not excessive, viscosity at normal operating conditions. When oil becomes contaminated, its viscosity changes. With soot, dirt, oxidation, or sludge, viscosity increases; with fuel dilution it decreases. Both directions of viscosity change are potentially harmful to the engine. For this reason, contaminant levels in engine oil must be kept low. This can be best accomplished by changing the oil and filter at proper intervals. If an engine oil does not disperse contaminants properly, the oil filter will plug and go into bypass allowing the contaminants to cause damage to the internal parts of the engine. The amount and type of chemical additives is important for reducing friction under the extreme pressure conditions of boundary lubrication. The proper balance of the total additive system in a modern engine oil is critical if all lubrication conditions of an engine are to be satisfied. The oil formulator can achieve this balance of motor oil compounding only through much research, with emphasis on proof-testing in actual engines, both in the laboratory and in field service. Protect Against Rust and Corrosion:- For each gallon of fuel burned in an engine, more than one gallon of water is formed. Although most of this water is in vapour form and goes out the exhaust, some condenses on the cylinder walls or escapes past the piston rings and is trapped, at least temporarily, in the crankcase. This occurs most frequently in cold weather before the engine has warmed up. In addition to water and the by-products from incomplete combustion of the fuel, other corrosive combustion gases also get past the rings and are condensed or dissolved in the engine oil. Add to this the acids formed by the normal oxidation of oil and the potential for rust and corrosive engine deposits becomes significant. The life of engine parts depends in part on the ability of the motor oil to neutralize these corrosive substances. Thanks to much research, effective oil-soluble chemical compounds have been developed. These are added to engine oils during manufacture to provide vital protection to engine parts. Help Prevent Sludge and Varnish:- In formulating today's high quality motor oils, a basic objective is not only to keep engine parts clean, but also to prevent sludge and varnish deposits from interfering with proper engine operation. Engine sludge formation is generally a problem of low engine temperature operation. Engine sludge deposits are formed by combinations of water from condensation, dirt and the products of oil deterioration and incomplete combustion. Sludge-forming materials are often so small initially that no oil filter can remove them. They are much smaller than the thickness of the oil film on engine parts and therefore cause no wear or damage so long as they remain small and well-dispersed. However, as their levels increase in the oil during use, they tend to join together to form larger masses and oil flow can be restricted. Sludge formation is aggravated by water vapour which condenses in the crankcase in cold engine operation. The rate at which sludge-forming materials accumulate in the crankcase oil is related to several factors of engine operation. Factors such as, rich air-fuel

mixtures which occur during starting or when a choke is sticking; operating with dirty air cleaners; or cases of ignition misfiring, increase the rate of sludge accumulation in the oil. Straight mineral oils have only a very limited ability to keep these contaminants from coagulating and forming masses of sludge within the engine. This is the job of the detergent/dispersant additives that are blended into modern engine oils. These additives keep vital engine parts clean and oil contaminants suspended in such a fine form that they can be removed by regular oil and filter changes. Detergent/dispersants are also very effective in preventing varnish deposits within an engine. Varnish-forming materials react chemically or combine with oxygen in the crankcase to form complex chemical compounds. These compounds continue to react with each other and with oxygen on the hotter parts of the engine, especially EGR valves and oxygen sensors and are baked by engine heat into a hard coating on the hotter parts of the engine. The hydraulic lifters, piston rings, and bearings are particularly sensitive to varnish deposits. If varnish-forming materials are allowed to accumulate in these areas, engine operation is impaired. Engines cannot tolerate excessive amounts of sludge and varnish on sensitive parts. Sludge deposits collect on oil pump screens, limiting the flow of oil to vital engine parts and resulting in rapid and destructive wear. Piston rings which are stuck or sluggish because of varnish accumulation prevent the engine from developing full power. Sludged or plugged oil-control rings prevent removal of excess lubricant from the cylinder walls and result in excessive oil consumption. Disperse Soot:- Soot is a by-product of diesel and some direct injection gasoline engine combustion. It is black carbonaceous particulate matter, which does not dissolve in lubricating oil, but can be suspended by the oil and removed during an oil change. If soot is not well dispersed it will cause the oil to thicken up from its original SAE viscosity grade. In addition, soot can agglomerate to form particles large enough to initiate abrasive wear and when the soot load of an oil gets too high, it settles out and forms sludge. Agglomerated soot and/or highly thickened oil can result in high pressure at the oil filter inlet. This can cause the filter by-pass to open and allow unfiltered oil into the engine. Engine oils formulated to fight soot are able to disperse large amounts of soot without thickening up. Good soot dispersal stops large particles agglomerating, reduces abrasive wear developing and inhibits the formation of sludge. For many years the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set stringent limits on nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate matter (PM) emissions from on-road trucks and buses. Through a combination of engine redesign, ultra-low-sulphur diesel (ULSD) fuel and new engine oil technology, these new vehicles cut harmful emissions by 98 percent. In addition, the regulation required a 97 percent reduction in the sulphur content of on-road diesel fuel – from 500 parts per million (ppm) to 15 ppm – so the fuel won't damage the new exhaust aftertreatment devices, specifically Diesel Particulate Filters (DPFs) that trap and further reduce soot emissions. Engine manufacturers have been developing engines that not only utilize DPFs but also run on pollution-reducing ULSD fuel and utilize cooled exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) devices to redirect some of the exhaust gases normally emitted by the vehicle back into the engine, thus lowering NOx production but creating more internal soot. Effective with the 2010 model year, limits for nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions were further reduced. Most OEMs implemented the use of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) devices in order to meet the 2010 emission levels. The 2010 implementation of lower emissions limits did not require any changes to the lubricants specifications. Reduce Combustion Chamber Deposits:- In performing its lubrication function, some oil must reach the area of the top piston ring in order to lubricate and seal the rings and the cylinder walls. This oil is then exposed to the heat and flame of burning fuel and part of it actually burns off. Modern refining techniques have produced oils that burn cleanly under these conditions, leaving little or no carbon residue. The detergent/dispersant additives in modern motor oils keep the piston rings free in their grooves, thereby maintaining compression pressures and minimizing the amount of oil reaching the combustion chamber. This not only reduces oil consumption, but more importantly, keeps combustion chamber deposits to a minimum. Excessive combustion chamber deposits adversely affect engine operation. Deposits that form on spark plugs may cause the plugs to foul. Excessive depositbuild-up causes pinging, knocking, or other combustion irregularities that reduce the efficiency and economy of the engine. Because these deposits act as heat barriers, pistons, rings, spark plugs, and valves are not properly cooled. This can result in damage or even failure of the parts necessitating premature replacement/overhaul. In preventing excessive combustion chamber deposits, it is important that a motor oil accomplish two things:- (i) The oil must keep the piston rings free so that they can minimize the amount of oil reaching the combustion chamber; and (ii) That portion of the oil reaching the combustion chamber should burn as cleanly as possible. Cool Engine Parts:- Many people assume that engine cooling is accomplished only through the action of the fluid in the cooling system. This in fact does only about 60 percent of the cooling job. It cools the upper part of the engine only – the cylinder heads, cylinder walls, and the valves. The crankshaft, the main and connecting rod bearings, the camshaft and its bearings, the timing gears, the pistons, and many other components in the lower part of the engine are directly dependent on the motor oil for necessary cooling. All these parts have defined operating temperature limits which must not be exceeded. Some can tolerate fairly high temperatures while others, such as the main and connecting rod bearings, must run relatively cool to avoid failure. Circulating oil picks up heat and carries it to the crankcase or oil cooler. Afterwards, cooler fluid or surrounding air removes the excess heat. To keep this cooling process working, large volumes of oil must be constantly circulated to the bearings and other engine parts before eventually returning to the oil pan to cool and be recirculated again. If the oil supply is interrupted, these parts heat up rapidly from increased friction and combustion temperatures. A bearing failure is often referred to as a 'burned-out bearing' because temperatures rose high enough to actually melt the bearing metal. While only a small quantity of oil is required at any one time and place to provide lubrication, the oil pump must circulate many litres/gallons of oil per minute. Chemical additives and the physical properties of the oil have little effect on its ability to provide adequate cooling. What is critical is the continuous circulation of large quantities of oil throughout the engine and over hot engine parts. This is made possible through the use of largecapacity oil pumps and oil passages adequate to handle the required volume of oil. These oil passages cannot do the job properly if they are allowed to become partially or completely clogged with deposits. When this happens, the oil cannot circulate or cool properly and early engine failure may result. This is another reason for changing the oil and filter before the contaminant level becomes too high. Proper cooling also requires that the oil level in the crankcase never be permitted to remain below the 'add oil' line on the dipstick. This to ensure sufficient retention time of the oil in the crankcase. Seal Combustion Pressures:- The surfaces of the piston rings, ring grooves, and cylinder walls are not completely smooth. If examined under a microscope, these surfaces would show minute hills and valleys. For this reason, the rings by themselves can never completely prevent high combustion and compression pressures from escaping into the low pressure area of the crankcase, as a consequence reduction in engine power and efficiency. Engine oil fills in these hills and valleys on ring surfaces and cylinder walls and helps to seal in compression and combustion pressures. Because the oil film at these points is rather thin – generally less than 0.025 mm thick – it cannot compensate for existing excessive wear of rings, ring grooves, or cylinder walls. Where such conditions already exist, oil consumption may be high. It may also be high in a new or rebuilt engine until the hills and valleys on these surfaces have smoothed out enough to allow the oil to form the right seal. Be Non-Foaming:- Because of the many rapidly moving parts in an engine, air in the crankcase is constantly being whipped into the oil. This produces foam, which is simply a lot of air bubbles which may or may not readily collapse. These air bubbles normally rise to the surface and break, but water and certain other contaminants slow down the rate at which this occurs, and the result is foam. Foam is not a good conductor of heat, so if the amount of foam is excessive, engine cooling will be impaired because the heat will not be dissipated. Foam also does not have much ability to carry a load and has an adverse effect on the operation of hydraulic valve lifters and bearings. This is because it contains air and air is easily compressible. On the other hand, oil which is free of air is virtually incompressible. Many engines have variable timing units, fuel injectors, valve control solenoids, and many other units that require high pressure oil to make them operate properly. Foam or air entrainment in the oil causes failure modes and shuts the engine down. Motor

Oil is a type of oil used to lubricate the engine and other internal parts of the engine of a motor such as a car or other road vehicle. / присадки для сверхвысокого давления). снижение износа . Используемое в двигателях внутреннего сгорания очищенное смазочное масло, обычно содержащее присадки (или добавки). Моторные Масла подразделяются в зависимости от показателей вязкости. Масла, которые вы упомянули, это те, которые называются Мульти-Вязкостными Маслами. С изменением температуры их показатель вязкости меняется нелинейным образом. . Фактически, чем ниже номер, тем более жидкое масло. Например, 5W-30 означает, что оно остаётся жидким даже в условиях холода, и 30 означает что масло более густое при работе двигателя в условиях жары. Вам нужно более жидкое масло для старта двигателя для обеспечения адекватной смазки цилиндрам. Моторное Масло – очищенное смазочное масло, обычно содержащее присадки, используемое в двигателях внутреннего сгорания. Моторное Масло – тип масла, используемого для смазки двигателя и прочих внутренних частей двигателя мотора автомобиля или иного транспортного средства. К Моторным Маслам относятся нефтяные и синтетические смазочные масла, используемые в двигателях внутреннего сгорания всех типов (газотурбинные, поршневые, роторные) для уменьшения износа, снижения трения скольжения, отвода тепла от трущихся деталей, уплотнения зазоров в паре цилиндр – поршень и другого. Моторные масла, как правило, содержат комплексы присадок, улучшающих их эксплуатационные свойства (антикоррозионные, вязкостные, моющие, противоизносные и так далее). Моторные масла подразделяются на масла для карбюраторных двигателей, дизельные и газотурбинные, которые в свою очередь делятся на несколько групп по вязкости и другим эксплуатационным свойствам. Под Моторными Маслами понимаются нефтяные и синтетические смазочные масла или их смеси, используемые для двигателей внутреннего сгорания (поршневых, роторных, газотурбинных). Все моторные масла содержат комплексы присадок, улучшающих их эксплуатационные свойства (моющие, противоизносные, антикоррозионные, вязкостные и так далее). Подразделяются на масла для карбюраторных двигателей, дизельные и газотурбинные, которые в свою очередь делятся на несколько групп по вязкости и другим эксплуатационным свойствам. Под Нефтяными Маслами (минеральными маслами) понимаются жидкие смеси высококипящих углеводородов ($t_{кип}$ 300–600 °С), молекулярной массы 250–1 000 и более, вязкостью от $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $м^2/с$ до $70 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $м^2/с$ при 100 °С. Используются главным образом как смазочные масла, гидравлические и смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости, теплоносители, компоненты пластичных смазок. Нефтяные масла по областям применения делят на смазочные, электроизоляционные и другие. Моторные Масла – группа масел, используемых для смазывания двигателей внутреннего сгорания (поршневых и реактивных); относятся к разряду смазочных масел (смотрите Масла Нефтяные). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) практически все моторные масла являлись продуктами переработки нефти и только некоторые сорта авиационных масел – Синтетические Масла. Все моторные масла, за исключением некоторых авиационных, содержат моющие, противоизносные и антиокислительные присадки. Северные, зимние и всесезонные моторные масла, получаемые на маловязких основах, содержат также вязкостные загущающие присадки и депрессаторы, понижающие температуру застывания масел. В зависимости от назначения моторные масла подразделяются на:- (i) автомобильные (автолы, для карбюраторных двигателей), (ii) дизельные и (iii) авиационные. Первые два класса, включающие Автотракторные, Тепловозные и Судовые Масла, в свою очередь, подразделяются (ГОСТ 17479-72) на 11 групп по вязкости (при 100 °С) и на 9 групп по уровню эксплуатационных свойств. В зависимости от конструктивных особенностей двигателя, времени года и района эксплуатации (Север, Юг) выбирается необходимая вязкость масла (6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 или 20 сСт при 100 °С) и температура застывания (от –15 до –42 °С), а в зависимости от степени форсировки двигателя – группа масла по уровню качества (смотрите прилагаемую ниже таблицу). Повышение качества моторных масел групп от А до Е (условное обозначение) достигается в основном повышением концентрации присадок и в некоторых случаях – изменением качества базового масла. Физико-химические свойства масел соответствующих классов и групп должны удовлетворять техническим условиям; эксплуатационные качества определяют испытаниями на одноцилиндровых установках и развёрнутых двигателях. Авиационные моторные масла применяются для поршневых, турбореактивных и турбовинтовых двигателей. Всего существует около 20 сортов и марок авиационных масел, от самых лёгких дистиллятных (с вязкостью 3–4 сСт при 100 °С) до тяжёлых остаточных (с вязкостью 22 сСт при 100 °С). Требования к качеству авиационных масел особенно высокие. Практически все масла для реактивной авиации содержат комплексы присадок и имеют сравнительно узкий фракционный состав, низкую температуру застывания (от –55 до –60 °С), высокую стабильность, малую вспениваемость и хорошую прокачиваемость по циркуляционной системе двигателя. В связи с развитием сверхзвуковой авиации и повышением требований к термостойкости и низкотемпературным свойствам смазочных масел широкое применение получили синтетические масла. Их производство базируется на использовании сложных органических эфиров и спиртов, кремнийорганических и фторуглеродных соединений, глубокой химической переработке некоторых нефтяных фракций и других видов сырья. Применение таких масел позволяет расширить температурный диапазон их использования от –60 до +250 °С (для лучших сортов нефтяных масел этот интервал находится в пределах от –40 до +150 °С). Синтетические масла находят также применение в некоторых наземных газотурбинных и других двигателях. В бывшем СССР существовала разбивка на группы автомобильных и дизельных масел для двигателей разного типа (по ГОСТу 17479-72) (смотрите прилагаему ниже таблицу).

Группа Масел		**Тип Двигателей**
А		Нефорсированные Карбюраторные и Дизельные
Б	Б1	Малофорсированные Карбюраторные
	Б2	Малофорсированные Дизельные
В	В1	Среднефорсированные Карбюраторные
	В2	Среднефорсированные Дизельные
Г	Г1	Высокофорсированные Карбюраторные
	Г2	Высокофорсированные Дизельные
Д		Высокофорсированные Дизельные, Работающие В Тяжёлых Условиях
Е		Малооборотные Дизельные, Работающие На Тяжёлом Топливе С Содержанием Серы До 3.5%

MOTOR TRUCK CARGO LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Motor Truck Cargo (MTC) Liability Insurance is intended to provide legal liability coverage for truckers (common or contract carriers) while they are transporting property of others (cargo). Under this coverage the insured is the trucker and the covered property is the property of others that is being transported by the insured. The trucker is liable for cargo under the terms of a bill of lading (common carrier) or a contract with the shipper (contract carrier). A common carrier is one that offers its services to the general public. It may haul cargo intrastate or interstate, depending on its authorized operating scope. A contract carrier is one that hauls for a specific shipper under the terms of a negotiated contract. The service is not available to the general public. Carriers are now permitted to offer their services as both a common and a contract carrier. The legal liability imposed on these two types of motor carriers differs in extent. Generally, a common carrier is responsible for the safe delivery of the goods it is transporting and thus owes a very high degree of care. This level of legal liability can be referred to as ‘Strict Liability’ or Liability Without Fault. However, several defenses are available

to a common carrier. They are:- (i) act of God; (ii) public enemy; (iii) inherent vice; (iv) act or fault of the shipper; and (v) public authority. The act of God defense may become available to the motor carrier when the loss is caused by a storm or other natural event that could not be anticipated. If, for example, the driver has warning of flooding conditions in a particular area and, in his/her haste to deliver the goods, drives into the area anyway, it is unlikely the defense will be available. Public enemy refers to warlike actions or political strife against the nation. Inherent vice refers to loss emanating from within the cargo itself; for example, wine sours in transit without some external cause such as extreme heat or cold. Act or fault of the shipper is probably the most commonly used defense. Negligent or careless packaging by the shipper is an example. The public authority defense is rarely available. It could involve a drug bust by US Customs or other police authority in which they confiscate a truckload of goods or place it under quarantine because contaminated cargo is suspected. With respect to a contract carrier, the contract itself will usually provide details of the liability being assumed by the carrier. If the contract is silent on legal responsibility, the contract carrier is responsible only for loss that results from its own negligence, in contrast to the strict liability imposed on a common carrier. However, the contract often makes the trucker responsible for any loss to cargo, regardless of negligence. Exempt Zones:- certain types of carriage are exempted from the rules that apply to common carriers. Examples are agricultural products (enables farmers to transport their goods to market without traditional regulations), household goods, express carriage, and transportation incidental to air carriage, such as intermodal air-truck carriage. A carrier's exposure begins when property is delivered to and accepted by the carrier. It ends when the shipment is completed, that is, arrives at the final destination and is delivered to the consignee. At times, it is not totally clear whether cargo has been accepted by the carrier or actually delivered to the consignee. Delivery by the carrier to the consignee's premises is usually evidenced by a receipt that the carrier takes from the consignee at time of delivery. But what if the consignee's business is closed for the day when the delivery is actually made? Or what if an 'impostor' accepts the delivery from the carrier? In short, extenuating circumstances can make the facts unclear. The bill of lading may provide that after the carrier has delivered the property to a terminal in the consignee's locality and notified the consignee that the property is there, the carrier's liability then becomes that of a warehouse operator – after expiration of 'free time' (usually 48 to 72 hours). It is viewed as reasonable that the carrier's liability be reduced from strict liability after a reasonable period of time if the consignee neglects to pick up the cargo after being notified of its delivery. A warehouse operator is generally responsible only for loss that results from its negligence – that is, its failure to exercise the degree of care a reasonably prudent person would have exercised under the same circumstances. The US Code (49 USC 13906; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49) requires motor carriers of cargo operating within federal jurisdiction to show evidence of cargo liability insurance with minimum limits of USD5 000.00 for loss or damage to the contents of any one vehicle, and USD10 000.00 for aggregate losses or damage at any one time and place. Self-insurance is permitted for carriers that have the appropriate level of financial stability. Although there are no filed policy forms for motor truck cargo liability insurance, most insurers that write this coverage maintain a standard form for issuing policies. This form can be modified by endorsement to fit the needs of a particular insured. Advisory non-filed forms for this class of business are available from the American Association of Insurance Services (AAIS) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). AAIS offers three MTC liability forms. Coverage can be on an 'open perils' or 'named perils' basis, but coverage applies only when the insured is legally liable. The three MTC forms are:- (i) Motor Truck Cargo Liability Coverage:- this MTC form is designed to cover all shipments of described cargo during the policy term (i.e. annual), while on any truck, trailer, or semi-trailer or at a scheduled terminal; (ii) Motor Truck Cargo Liability Coverage – Scheduled Vehicle Form:- this MTC form is designed to cover all shipments of described cargo during the policy term while on any scheduled truck, trailer, or semitrailer; and (iii) Motor Truck Cargo Liability Coverage – Named Perils Form:- this MTC form is designed to cover all shipments of described cargo for loss caused by a named peril during the policy term, while on any scheduled truck, trailer, or semitrailer. Freight charges due the trucker that become uncollectible because of a loss are also covered. It is often difficult, after a loss, for a trucker to go back to the shipper and ask for payment. Freight charge coverage will reimburse the trucker when it cannot collect these charges. AAIS also has an owners form that provides coverage for the trucker's property that it is transporting. Motor Truck Cargo (MTC) Liability Insurance is intended to provide legal liability coverage for truckers (common or contract carriers) while they are transporting property of others (cargo). Under this coverage the insured is the trucker and the covered property is the property of others that is being transported by the insured. The trucker is liable for cargo under the terms of a bill of lading (common carrier) or a contract with the shipper (contract carrier). The legal liability imposed on these two types of motor carriers differs in extent. Generally, a common carrier is responsible for the safe delivery of the goods it is transporting and thus owes a very high degree of care. This level of legal liability can be referred to as 'Strict Liability' or Liability. The US Code (49 USC 13906; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49) requires motor carriers of cargo operating within federal jurisdiction to show evidence of cargo liability insurance with minimum limits of USD5 000.00 for loss or damage to the contents of any one vehicle, and USD10 000.00 for aggregate losses or damage at any one time and place. Self-insurance is permitted for carriers that have the appropriate level of financial stability. Although there are no filed policy forms for motor truck cargo liability insurance, most insurers that write this coverage maintain a standard form for issuing policies. This form can be modified by endorsement to fit the needs of a particular insured. Advisory non-filed forms for this class of business are available from the American Association of Insurance Services (AAIS) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Motor Truck Cargo Legal Liability coverage forms insure common or contract carrier trucking concerns' liability for property of others, consisting of cargo the trucker hauls or transports. These forms clearly define the term Transit to clarify when shipments begin and end. Property shipments usually begin when the insured trucker takes possession of the property being shipped at a specific point of origin. Transit includes necessary stops incidental to the shipment, such as for meals and rest. Transit normally ends when the shipment arrives at the intended destination and the designated party, usually the consignee, accepts it. The American Association of Insurance Services (AAIS) provides two basic coverage forms. One is broader than the other and contains built-in reporting conditions. Both insure motor carriers and cover all shipments of described cargo by truck or other types of motor vehicle. Both forms cover property at scheduled terminals and each includes some built-in additional coverages. Each coverage form has a coverage section, unlike most other inland marine coverage forms. It states that coverage applies only on a legal liability basis, meaning only to the extent of the named insured's legal responsibility for the property shipped and for the amount of liability for a loss. In these coverage forms, the insured trucker transports property of others, its customers, for a charge or fee and is responsible for loss to that property while in its possession. The United States Code provides guidance and direction on the liability of trucking concerns and their responsibility for the property hauled. The bill of lading or other shipping document also addresses the amount of liability for a loss for which the trucker is responsible. Both the Code and the shipping document establish the legal framework to determine the liability of the insured for the property being hauled. If a cargo owner wants coverage for property on its own vehicle or on the vehicles of another party, the Transportation Coverage Form should be used. Supplemental Coverages:- each of these coverages provides additional limits of coverage or additional coverage. Required entries vary by type of coverage:- (i) Contract Penalty:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (ii) Expediting Expenses:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (iii) Freight Charges:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (iv) Moving Equipment:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (v) Newly Acquired Terminals:- the limit is USD100 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (vi) Off-Board Electronics:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (vii) On-Board Electronics:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (viii) On-Board Expendable Supplies:- the limit is USD5 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; (ix) Pollutant Cleanup And Removal:- the

limit is USD10 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated; and (x) Rewards:- the limit is USD1 000.00 unless a different limit is indicated. Property Covered:- Property is covered under two different circumstances, unless it is excluded or otherwise subject to limitations:- (i) Property In Vehicles:- property of others is covered for direct physical loss or damage caused by or resulting from a covered peril during transit, loading and unloading. The property must be described on the schedule of property. Coverage in transit applies only when the property of others is in or on a vehicle. Coverage during loading and unloading applies only when the property of others is loaded or unloaded from an area adjacent to the vehicle. Note:- Coverage on this property ends 72 hours after it arrives at the intended destination or for the period of time for which the named insured is liable based on the terms of the shipping document, whichever is less. (ii) Property In Terminals:- property of others is covered for direct physical loss or damage caused by or resulting from a covered peril at a terminal location indicated on the schedule of coverages or within 100 feet of it. Property is covered at the terminal only if considered still in transit. Only the property described on the schedule of coverages is covered. Note:- Coverage ends 30 days after it arrives at the terminal or for the period of time for which the named insured is liable based on the terms of the shipping document, whichever is less. Property Not Covered:- ten types of property are specifically listed as not covered:- (i) Art of all kinds is excluded. This includes, but is not limited to, all objects of art, including paintings and statuary. (ii) Contraband is goods prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported. It also includes legal property in the course of illegal transportation or trade. (iii) Jewelry, Stones And Metals are excluded. Stones are both precious and semi-precious stones. Metals are gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals and alloys. (iv) Live Animals are not covered but coverage applies if death is caused by or necessitated by a specified peril. (v) Money And Securities means a number of different types of property. It includes accounts, bills, currency, food stamps, evidence of debt, and lottery tickets not held for sale, in addition to money, notes or securities. Note:- most of this property is more correctly insured under commercial crime coverage forms. Related Article:- Commercial Crime Coverage Analysis. (vi) Other Carriers means the insurance company does not cover property of others in the possession of any other carrier if the named insured waived its subrogation rights or otherwise made them unenforceable. (vii) Property That Has Been Delivered means property of others is not covered after 72 hours following its delivery to its intended destination. (viii) Property At A Terminal means property of others is not covered after 30 days following its delivery to a terminal. (ix) Storage means that coverage does not apply to property the named insured stores under warehouse receipts or other written storage contracts. (x) Trailer, Container Or Conveyance means there is no coverage for intermodal containers, trailers or other conveyance or for their equipment or supplies. Note:- This property is covered when it is property of others and meets the criteria as Covered Property on the schedule of coverages. Note:- An intermodal container is a reusable, transportable cargo container or enclosure of rigid construction and usually rectangular in shape. It is fitted with devices to secure it to a container chassis vehicle and other devices that facilitate its handling, particularly in its transfer from one mode of transportation to another. They are designed for easy filling and emptying and are intended to contain one or more articles of cargo or bulk commodities for transportation by rail, highway, water or air.

MOTOR TRUCK CARGO OWNER'S FORM = ФОРМА (ПОЛИСА ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) ВЛАДЕЛЬЦА АВТОТРАНСПОРТА (или ФОРМА ДЛЯ ВЛАДЕЛЬЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО ГРУЗА) – Motor Truck Cargo Owner's Form:- this form insures the owner of a truck against loss to his own property while being transported. It pays for the loss or damage of cargo for the perils insured against, regardless of the legal liability. / Эта форма страхового полиса страхует владельца грузовика от убытков, наносимых его собственному имуществу во время транспортировки грузов. Она оплачивает убытки или повреждения груза от застрахованных угроз независимо от юридической ответственности.

MOTOR TRUCK CARGO TRUCKER'S FORM = ФОРМА (ПОЛИСА ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА (или ФОРМА ДЛЯ ВОДИТЕЛЯ ГРУЗОВИКА В ОТНОШЕНИИ ПЕРЕВОЗИМОГО АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО ГРУЗА) – Motor Truck Cargo Trucker's Form:- this form indemnifies the policyholder, a trucker, for loss or damage resulting from his legal liability as a carrier while transporting the property of others. I does not insure against any loss for which he is not legally liable.

MOTTLE = КРАПЧАТОСТЬ (или ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ) – Mottle:- a pattern of light and dark areas across a leaf as seen in leaves of plants affected by Verticillium Wilt. / Рисунок из светлых и тёмных зон поперёк листа подобно рисунку, наблюдаемому у листьев растений, поражённых Вертициллиозным Вилтом (Verticillium Wilt).

MOTTLED = КРАПЧАТОЕ (или ПЯТНИСТОЕ, или ИСПЕЩРЁННОЕ, или КРАПЛЁНОЕ, или ПЁСТРОЕ) – Mottled:- color applied unevenly during printing. Defect Name:- Mottled. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Mottled:- This term is used to describe a condition where color or dye is unevenly applied to or accepted by a fabric. Severity:- Major.

MOTTLED APPEARANCE = ИСПЕЩРЁННЫЙ (или В КРАПИНКУ) ВНЕШНИЙ ВИД – Mottled Appearance:- Fabric:- flannel dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 80% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 20% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 11/1, same blend as warp; Finish:- plain dyed dark blue. Defect:- over-all mottled appearance. Analysis:- examination under a pick glass showed that there was poor color match between the viscose and the acetate. It was found that by stripping and redyeing the viscose only, leaving the acetate white, the distribution of the acetate and viscose was not perfectly uniform. However, on redyeing in the laboratory to the original solid shade, but with more careful matching of the two fibers, the finished appearance was improved to such an extent that the two-tone mottled effect was completely eliminated. This defect was blamed on the dyer for carelessness in not obtaining a better match. A similar effect may be found in fabrics which contain continuous-filament viscose- and acetate-rayon yarns that are not carefully matched in shade. Mottled Appearance:- variation in color or surface effect, localized or general, which is not specifically orientated in the length or width directions. Note:- this defect is often causes by uneven application or penetration of dye or by surface distortion. Mottled Appearance:- Fabric:- novelty yarn-dyed pique; Construction:- (i) Count:- 108 x 96; (ii) Warp:- 35/1 cotton, one end dyed red alternating with one end of white; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 cotton; Finish:- bleached and preshrunk. Defect:- uneven mottled appearance. Analysis:- examination of a cutting showed that the red-dyed warp yarn had lost considerable color in some areas. There was no definite continuity or regularity to the shading of color. Laboratory scouring and bleaching tests indicated that the colored varus were dyed with a dyestuff that resisted all scouring and bleaching which would normally be employed in finishing fabrics of this type. The only way in which it was possible to duplicate the change in shade was by use of a sodium hydrosulphite stripping agent. Apparently these goods were given an abnormally severe bleaching treatment in finishing, which could not be duplicated in the laboratory. It is possible that the finisher noticed a slight bleeding of excessive surface color during boil-off and attempted to eliminate the danger of staining of the white yarn by using a sodium hydrosulphite stripping bath. / Уточина:- . Брызги (mottled appearance):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде брызг на полотне. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается неравным нанесением или проникновением краски.

MOU = MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

MOULD = МУЛЬДА (или ЛИТЕЙНАЯ ФОРМА, или ИЗЛОЖНИЦА, или КОКИЛЬ, или ШАБЛОН) – Casting Moulds made of copper, graphite, cast iron or steel for casting metal ingots. / В технике под Мульдой, от Немецкого слова Mulde, означающее Корыто, понимается:- (1) в сталеплавильном производстве – стальная обычно литая коробка ёмкостью 0.25–3.3 кубических метров ($м^3$) для загрузки шихты в печь завалочной машиной. (2) В доменном производстве – форма (изложница) для отливки

чугунных чушек на разливочной машине. Под литейной Формой, от Латинского слова Forma, понимается приспособление в литейном производстве для получения отливок. Изготовляются из формовочных материалов (разовые), огнеупорной керамики (полупостоянные – выдерживают сотни отливок) или металла (постоянные – десятки тысяч отливок). Под Изложницей понимается металлическая форма для отливки металла в виде слитка. Подразделяются по конструкции на глуходонные и сквозные, по способу заливки металла – на заполняемые сверху или снизу (сифонная разливка). Под Кокилем, от Французского слова Coquille, понимается металлическая форма для отливки изделий (литьё в кокиль). Под Шаблоном, от Немецкого слова Schablone, означающее Модель или Образец, понимается:- (1) пластина с вырезами, очертания которых соответствуют контуру изделия и тому подобного. (2) Чертёж детали (архитектурный, строительный), выполненный в натуральную величину. (3) В переносном смысле – образец, штамп, которому слепо подражают.

MOULDING = НАКЛАДКА (или ПРОФИЛЬНЫЕ ПЛАНКИ, или ФОРМОВАННЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ, или ОТДЕЛОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, или ОБЛИЦОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, или МОЛДИНГ, или КАЛЁВКА, или КАЛЕВАТЬ) – Moulding is a wood strip having a curved or projecting surface used for decorative purposes. / Деревянная жердь, имеющая искривлённую или выступающую поверхность, используемая в декоративных целях. В строительстве под Отделочными Материалами понимаются строительные материалы, применяемые в целях повышения эксплуатационных и декоративных качеств зданий и сооружений и защиты основного материала конструкции от воздействия внешней среды. В современном строительстве применяют отделочные материалы из природного камня, стекла, керамики, пластмасс, дерева, бетона, строительных растворов, асбестоцемента и другого. Особую группу отделочных материалов составляют краски и лаки. Различают отделочные материалы для наружной и внутренней отделки, конструктивно-отделочные и эксплуатационно-отделочные. Среди отделочных материалов выделяют облицовочные материалы, обладающие большой стойкостью и повышающие долговечность и архитектурно-художественные качества зданий (например, природный камень, керамика).

MOULDS, DAMAGED GRAIN AND ODOURS = ПЛЕСЕНИ, ПОВРЕЖДЁННОЕ ЗЕРНО И ЗАПАХИ – In Wheat industry, Moulds, Damaged Grain And Odors (or Odours):- visual examination assesses grain for moulds, Fusarium (pink grains) and particularly ergot. Checks are made for live insects and grain damaged by insects. Experienced staff also assess grain for unusual odors. 'Mustiness' or 'chemical' odors indicate storage problems. Individual companies set their own criteria for these assessments. / () и в частности . Особое внимание уделяется живым насекомым и зерну, повреждённому насекомыми. Опытный персонал также оценивает зерно на необычные запахи. Затхлый или химический запахи указывают на проблемы хранения. Частные компании устанавливают свои собственные критерии для этих оценок.

MOUSING = СТОПОРНОЕ ЗВЕНО (или КАБОЛКА, или ЗАКАБОЛИВАНИЕ) – Mousing (maritime term):- small stuff seized across a hook to prevent it from unshipping (once hooked, mousing keeps the hook on). / Стопорное Звено (Каболка) гака; Закаболивание гака.

MOUSQUETAIRE = МУСКЁТЭР (или МУШКЕТЁР, или МУШКЕТЁРСКОЕ) – Mousquetaire is a long glove, eight to sixteen buttons in lenght. It has a vertical opening with buttons near the wrist, so that the wearer can remove the finger section and tuck it into the arm section without having to remove the entire glove.

MOUSSELINE = МУСЛИН – Mousseline is the name for a broad category of fabrics, usually fairly sheer and lightweight and made in a variety of fibers, including man-mades, silk, cotton, and wool. Mousseline usually has a crisp hand. The word mousseline is offen used today for a fabric resembling de Soie. See also Muslin. Mousseline is a fine sheer fabric (as of rayon) that resembles muslin. / Дё Суа (De Soie), означающее Из Шёлка.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE = МУСЛИН ДЁ СУА (или МУСЛИН ИЗ ШЁЛКА) – Mousseline De Soie:- literally, 'Muslin Of Silk'. The words 'de soie' mean 'of silk' which may explain why the fabric, similar to this made from man-made fibers is usually called Mousseline. Mousseline de Soie (silk organdy) is a lightweight, sheer, plainweave silk fabric similar to chiffon in its appearance and uses, but a little crisper. Mousseline De Soie is a silk muslin having a crisp finish. Sheer, open, and lightweight. It is something like chiffon but with a crisp finish produced by sizing. It does not wear well and it does not launder. / Муслин дё Суа (Mousseline de Soie) или Муслин Из Шёлка (Muslin Of Silk) – ткань, имеющая .

MOUSY = МЫШИНОЕ – Mousy:- grayish brown. / Мышиное:- серовато-бурое.

MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИИ (ТОВАРА) (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИИ (ТОВАРА)) – Movement Certificate Eur 1 or EUR1 forms give preferential import entry (usually a zero duty rate) for EU-made goods when shipped to certain markets including Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Eygpt, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria and Saudia Arabia. It is equivalent to Certificate of Origin. The Movement Certificate (abbreviation:- EUR.1 Form) is used in preferential trade between XXXXX and YYYYY. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible. Certificates must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialed by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the Customs authorities of the issuing country or territory. Movement Certificate (EUR.1 Form) is used for entitlement to preferential, usually zero, import duty rates, for exports between the United Kingdom to Turkey. EUR1 certification is required for most agricultural, and all coal and steel products. For all other industrial products, an ATR certificate is used. To qualify for EUR1 certificate:- (i) the goods must have a free circulation status in the European Union (EU); (ii) all EU duties and taxes paid; and (iii) accompanied by a correctly completed and endorsed form. The Customs Authority on written application of the exporter issues the Movement Certificate EUR.1. The exporter has to offer, at the request of the Customs Authorities, all the appropriate documents that are evidence of the origin of the goods. These documents may be verified for authenticity and accuracy of presented information by the customs authority of either party. Validity of proof of origin shall be for four months from the date of issue in the exporting country, and must be submitted within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing country. In case of theft or loss of the EUR.1 Certificate, the exporter may as the customs authorities that have issues the original certificate to issue a duplicate copy of it, and clearly including the word DUPLICATE on it as a remark. A EUR1 is a certificate entitling preferential import duty rates, usually zero, for exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (UK) or a European Union (EU) country. The Turkish British Chamber of Commerce and Industry is now authorised to endorse and issue EUR1 Certificates. Documentation necessary in any business transaction:- originating products on importation to Jordan or the European Union (EU) shall benefit from the Agreement upon submission of either:- (i) a movement certificate EUR.1, or in other cases:- (ii) a declaration, given by the exporter on an invoice; and (iii) a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified (invoice declaration). Supporting documents:- documents used for providing evidence that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an invoice declaration can be considered as products originating in the EU or in Jordan, plus fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may

consist of the following:- (i) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal book-keeping; (ii) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the EU or Jordan where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law; (iii) documents proving the working or processing of materials in the EU or Jordan, issued or made out in the EU or Jordan, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law; and (iv) movement certificates EUR.1 or invoice declarations proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the European Union or Jordan in accordance with this Protocol. The proof of originating status can be made by presentation of either a movement certificate EUR.1 or an invoice declaration. Proof of compliance with the necessary conditions for implementation of the provisions on the free circulation of goods between the Community and Turkey is provided by a Movement Certificate. Following Turkey's inclusion in the system of pan-European cumulation of the rules of origin on 1999-January-01, where products of Community or Turkish origin are exported to a country covered by that system (the EFTA, Central and Eastern European, EEA and Baltic countries) and, without being processed or having undergone only minimal operations, are then sent to Turkey or the Community, the above countries must issue the goods in question with a movement certificate EUR.1 or invoice declaration stating that they are of Community or Turkish origin, as appropriate. / привоз (importation). обозначение . Форма ЕВР.1.

MOVING AVERAGE = СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – (1) In statistics, a Moving Average is a method for smoothing time series by averaging (with or without weights) a fixed number of consecutive terms. The averaging 'moves' over time, in that each data point of the series is sequentially included in the averaging, while the oldest data point in the span of the average is removed. In general, the longer the span of the average, the smoother is the resulting series. Context:- Moving averages are used to smooth fluctuations in time series or to identify time series components, such as the trend, the cycle, the seasonal, etc. A moving average replaces each value of a time series by a (weighted) average of p preceding values, the given value, and f following values of a series. If p = f the moving average is said to be centred. The moving average is said to be symmetric if it is centred, and if for each k = 1, 2, ..., p = f, the weight of the k-th preceding value is equal to the weight of the k-th following one. The moving average is not defined for the first p and the last f time series values. In order to compute the moving average for those values, the series must be backcasted and forecasted.

(2) Moving Average is an arithmetic average (often using closing prices) over a given period of time (e.g., five days). The period is constantly moving forward in time so the average reflects only the most recent prices. In technical analysis, this is a key trend line that is plotted on a bar chart, reflecting the progress of prices over a given period of time. See also Moving Averages, and Weighted Moving Average. The Moving Average is one of the classic and most-reliable tools for technical analysis. A moving average simply shows the average value of a security's price over a defined period of time. The direction of the average reflects the general trend of the security. Although the moving average is one of the simplest technical indicators, there are variations in its calculation. For example, the moving average calculation can be based on a security's open, high, low, close, volume or even another indicator. In addition, it can be calculated over different time periods. The longer the time period, the smoother the average. The shorter the time period, the more reactive the average. There also are variations in the process used to calculate the average. Two of the most popular methods are the simple moving average (SMA) and the exponential moving average (EMA). The only significant difference between the EMA and SMA is the weight assigned to the most recent data. The SMA applies equal weight to all prices in the range; the EMA applies more weight to recent prices. 'Two averages' (above) shows a 20-day SMA in red and the equivalent of a 50-day EMA in blue applied to daily data of the Market Vectors Gold Miner (GDX) exchangetraded fund (ETF). An SMA is calculated by adding the security's price for the desired lookback period (say, five days) and dividing by the same number (in this case, five). Each day, we add the new day and drop the oldest. For example, assume these seven daily closing prices: 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107. On the fifth day of this sequence, the average would be (101 + 102 + 103 + 104 + 105) / 5 = 103. On the second day of this sequence, the average would be (102 + 103 + 104 + 105 + 106) / 5 = 104. On the third day of this sequence, the average would be (103 + 104 + 105 + 106 + 107) / 5 = 105. Such an average is probably too sensitive to price changes because small changes in price quickly are reflected in changes in the average. This is where EMAs are helpful. Because EMAs emphasize more recent prices in their calculation, we can achieve a smoother average line with nearly the same level of reactivity. EMAs are based on the most recent value of the average, the most recent raw price and a weighting multiplier. The weighting multiplier can be changed to mimic a comparable length SMA. For the initial EMA calculation, an SMA of the target length is substituted for the previous-period EMA. First, we calculate the value of the multiplier. Multiplier = (2 / (Time periods + 1)) = (2 / (5 + 1)) = 0.33 Then, we insert the multiplier value into the following EMA formula:- EMA = [Close – EMA(previous day)] x multiplier + EMA(previous day) 'Average comparison' (right) shows the values of a five-day SMA and EMA for Apple. The exponential moving average starts with the simple moving average value of 449.61 in the first calculation. After the first calculation, the EMA formula takes over. The chart of the EMA is shown in 'Apple smoothie' (below right). Because the EMA gives more weight to recent price action, whipsaws are less frequent. As seen in the chart, Apple closing prices stay above the stock's five-period EMA throughout most of the uptrend that started in January 2012. Reading Averages:- the most popular method of interpreting a moving average is to compare the relationship between a moving average of the security's price with the security's price itself. A buy signal is generated when the security's price rises above its moving average and a sell signal is generated when the security's price falls below its moving average. While such basic trading rules may be appealing, moving averages may be better used in a less-rigid sense. For example, they can be used to find support and resistance and trend identification. 'Look at me, MA' (page 45) shows an example of the S&P 500 bouncing off its 50-day SMA. The green arrows identify points of bullish reaction. The red arrows identify periods when the average provided resistance. Trend identification generally is done with long-term averages. Perhaps the most popular application is the 200-day moving average. In general, the market is considered bullish when it is above the 200-day moving average, and bearish when it is below the 200-day moving average. As seen in 'Look at me, MA', Microsoft broke its 200-day moving average on September 29, 2012, at USD30. It corrected until it reached USD26, and then consolidated and started forming its base. On April 09, 2013, eight months later, Microsoft was able to close above its 200-day moving average at USD29.60, initiating a big rally that hit USD36 by June 05, a 20% rally in just two months. Crossovers:- two moving averages can be used together to generate crossover signals. Crossovers involve one relatively short moving average and one relatively long one. As with all moving averages, the general length of the lookback period determines the indicator's sensitivity. A system using a five-day EMA and a 20-day EMA would be deemed short-term. A system using a 50-day SMA and a 200-day SMA would be long-term. A bullish crossover occurs when the shorter moving average crosses above the longer moving average. A bearish crossover occurs when the shorter moving average crosses below the longer moving average. As seen in 'Look at me, MA', when the five-period EMA (red) of Caterpillar Inc. (CAT) crossed below the 20-period EMA (blue), the stock began a downtrend correction from USD95 to USD83. Moving average crossovers produce relatively late signals. After all, the strategy depends on two lagging indicators. The longer the moving average periods, the greater the lag in the signals. These signals work great when a good trend takes hold. However, a moving average crossover system will produce lots of false signals in the absence of a strong trend. As lagging indicators, all moving average-based strategies are not intended to get you in at the exact bottom nor out at the exact top. Rather, they keep you in line with the security's price trend by being on the right side of the bulk of the move. See also Exponential Moving Average. / Кэтёпилар Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)). интервал сглаживания (smoothing) или временной интервал; средняя арифметическая взвешенная; смещающиеся точки. Скользящая Средняя

Величина – средний показатель котировок ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевой продукции, подсчитанный за небольшой период времени в несколько дней или за длительный период времени в несколько лет и отражающий тенденции за последний временной интервал. Например, скользящая средняя величина за 30 дней включает вчерашние показатели; завтра та же средняя будет включать сегодняшние показатели и более не будет включать показатели за первый день вчерашней скользящей средней величины. Таким образом, каждый день в усреднённый показатель включаются данные за последний день и не включаются данные за текущий день.

MOVING AVERAGE CHARTS = ГРАФИКИ СКОЛЬЗЯЩИХ СРЕДНИХ ВЕЛИЧИН – Moving Average Charts:- in technical analysis a statistical price analysis method of recognizing different price trends. A moving average is calculated by adding the prices for a predetermined number of days and then dividing by the number of days. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

MOVING AVERAGE CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE = СХОЖДЕНИЕ РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩИХ СРЕДНИХ ВЕЛИЧИН (или СХОЖДЕНИЕ РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕГО СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОГО) – Moving Average Convergence And Divergence (MACD) is an indicator developed by Gerald Appel that is calculated by subtracting the 26-period exponential moving average of a given asset from its 12-period exponential moving average. By comparing moving averages, Moving Average Convergence And Divergence (MACD) displays trend following characteristics, and by plotting the difference of the moving averages as an oscillator, MACD displays momentum characteristics. Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD):- a technical analysis tools that shows the relationship between two moving averages of prices. Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD) is the crossing of two exponentially smoothed moving averages that are plotted above and below a zero line. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . МЭКДИ (MACD) отражает характеристики момента.

MOVING AVERAGES = СКОЛЬЗЯЩИЕ СРЕДНИЕ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ (или СКОЛЬЗЯЩИЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИЕ) – Although Moving Averages are an imprecise technical tool, they are effective in their ability to help define the environment that you are trading in. In their most common form, moving averages are just a simple average of a market's closing prices for the last x number of periods. Those periods may be days, weeks, months or minutes. Their simplicity allows for considerable flexibility in their use and construction. To calculate a 9 day moving average you merely add up the closing prices for the last 9 days and divide by the number of days. In this case the divisor would be 9. At the close of business on the 10th day, you would recalculate the average by dropping of the first day and adding the tenth to your calculation. The moving average will always lag behind the market. As such, it makes for an excellent trend indicator. The market is in an uptrend when its last price is above the moving average and declining when the last price is below the moving average. You will lose some sensitivity if you use two moving average calculations such as a 9 and 18 day combination. Here, the uptrend is when the shorter, more sensitive moving average crosses over the longer average. The 9 and 18 day combination is the most common set of parameters for moving average analysis. The numbers are based on the assumption of 20 trading days in a month combined with the desire by traders to get a little advance warning ahead of everyone else. Hence, the 18 day value. The 9 day value is a harmonic of the larger 18 day value. You can use these trend indications as a trading signal and go long the market when an uptrend is indicated and reverse when a downtrend materializes as the averages again cross each other. With this methodology you are always in the market. Although, this system does an excellent job of catching developing trends, it can devastate your account as the market consolidates or reverses its trend. There are also several different ways of calculating a moving average. The simple moving average discussed above weights all past data equally. There is a school of thought that believes that the more distant the price action the less relevant it is to the current market situation. The Moving Average is one of the most useful and objective tools available to the technical analyst. Moving averages show the average value of a security's price over a certain number of time periods. The most commonly used moving averages are the 20, 30, 50, 100, and 200 day averages. Moving averages smooth a data series and make it easier to spot trends and smooth out price and volume fluctuations or noise that can confuse interpretation. It moves because for each calculation, the latest x number of time periods' data are used. Using the data from prior time periods, a moving average lags the market. An exponentially smoothed moving average (EMA) gives greater weight to the more recent data, in an attempt to reduce the lag. The shorter the time span, the more sensitive the moving average will be to price changes. The longer the time span, the less sensitive or the more smoothed the moving average will be. A technical analysis term meaning the average price of a security over a specified time period (the most common being 20, 30, 50, 100 and 200 days), used in order to spot pricing trends by flattening out large fluctuations. This is perhaps the most commonly used variable in technical analysis. Moving average data is used to create charts that show whether a stock's price is trending up or down. They can be used to track daily, weekly, or monthly patterns. Each new day's (or week's or month's) numbers are added to the average and the oldest numbers are dropped; thus, the average 'moves' over time. In general, the shorter the time frame used, the more volatile the prices will appear, so, for example, 20 day moving average lines tend to move up and down more than 200 day moving average lines. An average of a number of specified historical time periods from the point on the chart. Moving averages offer an indication of the clear direction and slope of the trend in the market. Since moving averages measure historical data, they are a lagging indicator; in other words, the information they reveal is not predictive, but rather can be used to gauge momentum in the marketplace. The Moving Average is probably the best known, and most versatile, indicator in the analysts tool chest. It can be used with the price of your choice (highs, closes or whatever) and can also be applied to other indicators, helping to smooth out volatility. As the name implies, the Moving Average is the average of a given amount of data. For example, a 14 day average of closing prices is calculated by adding the last 14 closes and dividing by 14. The result is noted on a chart. An average of data for a certain number of time periods. It 'moves' because for each calculation, we use the latest x number of time period's data. By definition, a moving average lags the market. An Exponentially Smoothed Moving Average (EMA) gives greater weight to the more recent data, in an attempt to reduce the lag. A Moving Average is the sum of a set of data points, usually days, which are divided by the number of data points. When a new data period is added, the oldest data period is deleted and the average is recalculated. A way of mathematically smoothing a price series by several different averaging methods. Normally plotted on the same price chart as the futures market. Moving Averages provide an objective measure of trend direction by smoothing price data. Normally calculated using closing prices, moving averages can also be used on median, typical, weighted closing, and high or lowprices as well as other indicators. Shorter length moving averages (MAs) are more sensitive and identify new trends earlier, but also give more false alarms. Longer moving averages are more reliable but are less responsive, only picking up the big trends. Use a moving average that is half the length of the cycle that you are tracking. If the peak-to-peak cycle length is roughly 30 days, then a 15 day moving average is appropriate. If 20 days, then a 10 day moving average is appropriate. Some traders, however, will use 14 and 9 day MAs for the above cycles in the hope of generating signals slightly ahead of the market. Others favor the Fibonacci numbersof 5, 8, 13 and 21. 100 to 200 Day (20 to 40 Week) moving averages are popular for longer cycles; 20 to 65 Day (4 to 13 Week) moving averages are useful for intermediate cycles; and 5 to 20 Days for short cycles. Moving Average:- the average price of a security over a specified time period (the most common being 20, 30, 50, 100 and 200 days), used to find pricing trends by flattening out large fluctuations. The Moving Average is a powerful measure of trend direction, achieved by smoothing price data. Moving Averages can also be used on median,typicaland weighted closing prices as well as other indicators. Selecting A Long-Term Moving Average:- when tracking the primary trend you are faced with a wide choice of moving averages. Single Moving Average is a simple moving average system, often combined with filters for greater effectiveness. Two Moving Averages are fast and slow moving averages provide a powerful measure

of trend strength and direction. Three Moving Averages is a more sophisticated system that uses a third moving average to identify ranging markets. Trading with Moving Averages:- fast and slow moving averages can provide potent market signals. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . флуктуации (колебания) объёма . интервал сглаживания (smoothing) или временной интервал; средняя арифметическая взвешенная; смещающиеся точки. Скользящие Средние Величины являются очень простыми инструментами сглаживания несущественных колебаний котировок за выбранный промежуток времени, что делает любые тенденции более наглядными. Скользящая средняя величина определяется как среднеарифметическая цена закрытия за последние несколько дней, заканчивая текущим днём. Для хлопка, например, часто используются 9-, 18- и 40-дневные скользящие средние величины. Как правило, скользящие средние величины рассчитываются на основе цен закрытия. Тем не менее, можно рассчитывать скользящие средние величины цен открытия, максимумов, минимумов, а также средних значений суточных цен открытия, закрытия, максимума и минимума. Кроме того, их можно рассчитывать не только на посуточных графиках, но и на графиках, основанных на иных временных интервалах, в этом случае цена закрытия будет относиться к данному интервалу. Термин ‘скользящие’ означает, что серия усредняемых значений непрерывно движется во времени. На рынках, где чётко выраженная ценовая тенденция отсутствует, скользящая средняя величина, как правило, изменяется в некотором горизонтальном диапазоне, при этом она может подавать ложные сигналы для торговца. В качестве инструмента технического анализа используются Взвешенная Скользящая Средняя Величина (WMA – Weighted Moving Average), Простая Скользящая Средняя Величина (SMA – Simple Moving Average), Треугольная Скользящая Средняя Величина (TMA – Triangular Moving Average) и Экспоненциальная Скользящая Средняя Величина (EMA – Exponential Moving Average).

MOW = КОСИТЬ (или ЖАТЬ) – Mow:- to cut the standing grass or grain or similar produce with a scythe, sickle, or machine. To cut close to the ground short standing grass with a lawn mower. / газон (lawn).

MOYGASHEL® = МОЙГЯШЭЛ® – Moygashel® is a trade name representing excellent quality in imported Irish linen. Moygashel® is not a type of linen, it is a brand name. I’ve known vintage buyers and sellers to be confused because clothing made of Moygashel® linen often has a label identifying it as such, and it is easy to conclude that Moygashel® is the name of the garment maker. As the ad tells us, Moygashel® was considered to be the highest quality Irish linen. Not only did quality garment makers choose it, the fabric was available to home dressmakers, and the coveted Moygashel® label was included with a purchase. What makes Irish linen, and Moygashel® in particular, so so wonderful? Experts tell us it is the quality of the water in Ireland with which the fibers are processed, much in the same way that the water in Scotland is thought to play a role in the quality of their cashmere. There is still a linen industry in Ireland, though most of the raw material, flax, is grown in northern Europe and China and imported into the country. Moygashel® still exists as well, as a division of Ulster Weavers, specializing in home furnishing linens. / Мойгяшэл® – торговое название, относящееся к привозному Ирландскому льну превосходного качества, хотя многие не относят его к типу льна, а считают фирменным названием.

MOZZETTA = МОЦЭТТА – Mozzetta is a short cape with a small ornamental hood worn over the rochet by Roman Catholic prelates. / Римскими Католическими .

MP = MARKET PARTICIPANT

MP = MATRIC POTENTIAL

MP = NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

MPA = MAJOR PROJECTS AGREEMENT

M–PAYMENT = MOBILE PAYMENT

MPC = MARKET PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

MPEP = MANUAL OF PATENT EXAMINING PROCEDURE

MPF = THE MOBILE PAYMENT FORUM

MPP = MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAM

MPP = MARKET PROTECTION PROGRAM

MPR = MAXIMUM PERMISSIVE RATE

MPRIS = MARKET PRICE REPORTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

MPS = MARKET PRICE SUPPORT

MPTO = MOTOR CYCLE POWER TAKE–OFF

MPTS = MULTIPURPOSE TREE SPECIES

MQ = MARTINIQUE

MR = MAIL RADIOROOM

MR = MAIL ROOM

MR = MAURITANIA

MR = MEMORANDUM OF RECEIPT

MR = MILDLY RESISTANT

MR = MILLED RICE

MR = MILLING RECOVERY

MR = MODERATELY RESISTANT

MRA = MUTUAL RECOGNITION AGREEMENT

MRL = MAXIMUM RATE LIMITATION

mRNA = MESSENGER RNA

MRO = MAURITANIAN OUGUIYA

MRP = MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICE

MRRTC = MALIGAYA RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER

MS = MALE STERILE

MS = MILDLY SUSCEPTIBLE

MS = MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE

MS = MONTSERRAT

MSB = MARITIME SUBSIDY BOARD

MSB = MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

MSC = MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

MSc = MASTER OF SCIENCE

MSC = MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND

MSCI = MORGAN STANLEY CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

MSDS = MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSE = MIDWEST STOCK EXCHANGE

MSF = MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES

MSI PLESSEY CODE = КОД ЭМ.ЭС.АЙ. ПЛЭСИ – MSI Plessey Code:- this barcode is a variable length barcode that can encode up to 15 numeric digits. Checksum generation is dependent on the value of the checksum parameter. The following table indicates the value of the checksum property and the type of checksum created. Setting, Description, 0, one modulus 10 checksum, 1, two modulus 10 checksums, 2, one modulus 11 checksum/one modulus 10 checksum. MSI (also known as Modified Plessey) is a barcode symbology developed by the MSI Data Corporation (headquartered in Costa Mesa, State of California (CA), The United States of America), based on the original Plessey Code symbology. It is a continuous symbology that is not self-checking. MSI is used primarily for inventory control, marking storage containers and shelves in warehouse environments. The MSI Plessey Code is a pulse-width modulated non-self checking code. Each character is represented by 4 bars; a narrow bar represents a binary 0 and a wide bar represents a binary 1. The bars have the binary weights 8-4-2-1. It is possible to encode the digits 0 through 9 and the letters A through F, although this code is most often used just for numeric information. The start character is a single wide bar, and the stop character is two narrow bars. The Plessey code was originally developed in England and gave rise to several variations including the MSI, Anker, and Telxon codes. Of these, the MSI Plessey is still in use in the USA; it is used in libraries, and is often used for retail grocery shelf marking. / Код Плэси (Plessey) был первоначально разработан в Англии и . коды Эм.Эс.Ай. Дэйтча Корпорэйшэн (MSI Data Corporation), Энкё (Anker), и Тчэлзон (Telxon).

MSL = MAXIMUM SECURING LOAD

MSP = MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

MSP = MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES

MSR = MACHINE STRESS–RATED LUMBER

MSRB = MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULE–MAKING BOARD

MSST = MODIFIED SEEDBOX SCREENING TEST

MSU = MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MT = MALTA

MT = MAXIMUM TILLERING

MT = MESSAGE TYPE

MT = METRIC TON

M/T = METRIC TON

Mt = MILLION TONS

MTA = MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

MTBE = METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

MTBF = MEAN TIME BETWEEN FAILURES

MTC = MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

MTCB = MINIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR CHLOROPLAST BIOGENESIS

MTD = MARITIME TRADES DEPARTMENT

MTD = MOBILE TRUSTED DEVICE

MTL = MALTESE LIRA

MTMC = MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

MTN = MEDIUM–TERM NOTE

MTN = MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

MTO = MULTILATERAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

MTO = MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OPERATOR

MTOE = MILLION TONS OF OIL EQUIVALENT

MTP = MEDIUM–TERM PLAN

MTU = METRIC UNITS

MU = MAURITIUS

MUCCADDAM = МУКАДДАМ – In India and Pakistan, Muccaddam or Macadam or Muccadum is a representative appointed by the banks to control and monitor stocks of cotton pledged by the banks as and when they require. In Pakistan, a pledge is a contract whereby a good is deposited with the lender as security for repayment of the loan. Transferring the goods from owner's godowns may make the delivery of goods or keys of owner's godowns are handed over to the bank or his appointed Muccaddam. (Muccaddam is the organization providing the facility of agents on behalf of banks. The appointed Macadam must be on the list of approved Macadam's). / Мэкэдэм (Macadam). В Индии и Пакистане, представитель, назначенный банками контролировать и обследовать запасы хлопка, находящиеся в залоге у этих банков, как и когда им это потребуется.

MUCILAGE = СЛИЗЬ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КЛЕЙ) – Mucilage is a water-soluble gelatinous slime, generally containing modified carbohydrates. / слизь (slime), модифицированные углеводы. Под Слизями понимаются природные вещества, образующие вязкие водные растворы. По химической природе – смеси гликопротеидов. У животных и человека покрывают так называемые слизистые оболочки, а у земноводных и кожные покровы; у растений способствуют поглощению воды, повышают засухоустойчивость; у ряда Бактерий связывают отдельные клетки в колонии. Применяются в медицине, пищевой, текстильной и других отраслях промышленности.

MUCK = ПЕРЕГНОЙ – Muck is a highly decomposed organic material in which the original plant parts are not recognizable. / Под Перегноем понимается:- (1) то же, что Гумус. (2) Перепревший навоз – органическое удобрение, используемое в основном в овощеводстве и цветоводстве для приготовления торфоперегнойных горшочков и мульчирования посевов.

MUCK SOIL = ПЕРЕГНОЙНАЯ ПОЧВА – Muck Soil is an organic soil in which the organic matter is well decomposed.

MUCRO = МУКРО (или ОСТРЫЙ КОНЕЦ, или ВЫЕМКА, или ОСТРИЁ) – Mucro is a short sharp point on the tip of a flower or leaf. See also Drip Tip. Mucro (syn. Glandular Process) is a small bulge on either side of the lemmal apiculus formed by the fusion of the two lateral nerves. / Выемка верхушки листа.

MUCRONATE = ЗАОСТРЁННОЕ (или ОСТРОКОНЕЧНОЕ, или ВЫЕМЧАТОЕ) – Mucronate:- ending with a triangular tip or a sharp point.

MUD = MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

MUDBALL BEANS = БОБЫ В ВИДЕ ГРЯЗНЫХ КОМОЧКОВ (или ШАРИКОВ) – Mudball Beans are beans or soybeans completely covered with caked-on mud. / Бобы В Виде Грязных Комочков – это бобы или соебобы, полностью покрытые спёкшейся грязью.

MUDCRETE = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ БЕТОН (или ГРЯЗЕБЕТОН) – The first is Mudcrete a concept developed largely by Stephen Priestley of Beca and used on many projects in the Auckland Harbour. This is a very simple concept of mixing cement with marine muds to create a 'soft rock' suitable for use as a construction material. We have done much testing of this material since 1992. In Australia and New Zealand, a soil mixed with cement used to form a quick-drying, solid reclamation in a marine environment. Mudcrete is a mixture of marine sediment and cement that can be shaped to form a natural looking rock-life platform that would extend from the existing rowing shed around the base of the cliff for a distance of approximately 450 meters to a small point close to the College's southern boundary.

MUD SCOW = ГРУНТООТВОЗНАЯ ШАЛАНДА – Mud Scow (maritime term):- a large, flat: bottomed boat used to carry the mud from a dredge.

MUFF = МУФТА – Muff is a loose skein of textured yarn prepared for dyeing or bulking. In the bulking operation, the yarn contracts and the resulting skein resembles a muff. Muff is a warm tubular covering for the hands. Muff is a tube of fur, wool, or velvet covering used to warm the hands outdoors. It is occasionally supplied as a matching accessory with an outerwear costume.

MUFF DYEING = МУФТОВОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ В МУФТАХ) – Muff Dyeing is a form of yarn dyeing in which the cone has been removed. See also Dyeing. / Муфта (muff).

MUFFLER = ШАРФ (или КАШНЕ, или ПОВЯЗКА, или ШЕЙНЫЙ ПЛАТОК) – Muffler is a long woven or knitted scarf worn around the neck for warmth. Muffler is a scarf worn around the neck.

MUG = MESSAGE USER GROUP

MUI = MARKET USER INTERFACE

MUKLUK = УНТЫ (или МАКЛАК) – Mukluk:- a sealskin or reindeer-skin boot worn by Eskimos; a boot often of duck with a soft leather sole and worn over several pairs of socks.

MULBERRY = БАГРОВОЕ (или ШЕЛКОВИЦА, или ТУТОВОЕ, или ХХ) – Mulberry:- a dark purple or purplish black.

MULCH = МУЛЬЧА – Mulch is the organic material that is used to protect the soil. Any material, such as straw, sawdust, leaves, plastic film, loose soil, etc, that is spread upon the surface of the soil to protect it and plant roots from the effects of raindrops, soil crusting, freezing, evaporation, etc. / Мульча; Мульчирующее Покрытие; Мульчировать. и корни растения от воздействия . Мульча:- защищающее почву покрытие. В этой книге к нему относят рыхлое покрытие из измельчённой коры, торфа (торфяного мха) или подобных материалов, используемых для укрытия луковиц в горшках и создания для них периода, готовящего их к раннему цветению. Под Мульчей понимают однородный материал или смесь веществ различного происхождения, которые по совокупности своих качественных характеристик пригодны для защиты грунта, используемого для выращивания культурных Растений. Под Мульчированием, от Английского слова Mulch, означающее Обкладывать Корни Растений Соломой, Навозом и тому подобным, понимается сплошное или междурядное покрытие почвы мульчей (мульчбумагой, торфяной крошкой, навозом-сыпцом, перегноем, компостами, опавшей листвой и другим). Применяется в сельском хозяйстве при выращивании овощных, плодовых, ягодных, декоративных и других культур. Мульчирование снижает затраты труда на междурядную обработку посевов и положительно влияет на условия роста Растений и почвенное плодородие:- ослабляет испарение влаги с поверхности почвы, уменьшает амплитуду колебания её температуры в течение суток, защищает поверхность поля от размывания, предупреждает образование почвенной корки, угнетает прорастание Сорняков и тому подобное. Как правило, мульчирование повышает урожай сельскохозяйственных культур, особенно в засушливых районах. На тяжёлых и избыточно увлажнённых почвах оно менее эффективно и может даже снизить урожай.

Роль мульчи выполняет также оставленная на зиму на полях стерня (жнивьё) зерновых культур, которая защищает почву от эрозии (смотрите Эрозия Почвы). Особенно большое значение этот приём имеет в условиях степных районов бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), где часты сильные ветры (Алтайский и Красноярский края, Новосибирская и Омская области, Северная часть Казахстана и другие).

MULCHING = МУЛЬЧИРОВАНИЕ – A term Mulching refers to cover the vacant space of the crop field or breakdown the topsoil surface with artificial or natural (soil) mulch to conserve soil moisture. Objectives Of Mulching:- (i) to protect the soil from erosion; (ii) to reduces compaction from the impact of heavy rains; (iii) to conserves moisture, reducing the need for frequent watering; (iv) to maintains a more even soil temperature; (v) to prevents weed growth; and (vi) to keeps fruits and vegetables clean. Mulch:- the materials used for mulching. Mulches are of two types:- (a) Organic Mulches:- water hyacinth, Rice straw, Rice husk, saw dust, leaf, etc; and (b) Inorganic Mulches:- paper, polythene, plastic, etc. Types Of Mulching:- (1) Natural Mulching:- it refers to the mulching operation done in the field to break down surface crust of the crop field. No artificial mulch materials are use in this case. (2) Artificial Mulching:- it refers to the operation done in the field to cover the gap space of the crop field with external or artificial mulching materials. Different mulching materials like opaque polythene, water hyacinth, saw dust, unfilled grain, paper etc are use in this case. / Под Мульчированием, от Английского слова Mulch, означающее Обкладывать Корни Растений соломой, навозом и тому подобным, понимается сплошное или междурядное покрытие почвы мульчей (мульчбумагой, торфяной крошкой, навозом-сыпцом, перегноем, компостами, опавшей листвой и другим). Применяется в сельском хозяйстве при выращивании овощных, плодовых, ягодных, декоративных и других культур. Мульчирование снижает затраты труда на междурядную обработку посевов и положительно влияет на условия роста растений и почвенное плодородие:- ослабляет испарение влаги с поверхности почвы, уменьшает амплитуду колебания её температуры в течение суток, защищает поверхность поля от размывания, предупреждает образование почвенной корки, угнетает прорастание сорняков и тому подобное. Как правило, мульчирование повышает урожай сельскохозяйственных культур, особенно в засушливых районах. На тяжёлых и избыточно увлажнённых почвах оно менее эффективно и может даже снизить урожай. Роль мульчи выполняет также оставленная на зиму на полях стерня (жнивьё) зерновых культур, которая защищает почву от эрозии (смотрите Эрозия Почвы). Особенно большое значение этот приём имел в условиях степных районов бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), где часты сильные ветры (Алтайский и Красноярский края, Новосибирская и Омская области, Северная часть Казахстана и другие). Мульчирование почвы – это путь к богатому урожаю. На агротехническом языке мульчирование означает простую и эффективную почвозащитную технологию, способствующую успешному выращиванию растений. Но сначала следует поточнее определиться с понятием ‘Мульча’:- под мульчей понимают однородный материал или смесь веществ различного происхождения, которые по совокупности своих качественных характеристик пригодны для защиты грунта, используемого для выращивания культурных Растений. Теперь можно, переходя к термину ‘мульчирование почвы’, лучше понять, что это такое. Не зная толком, что значит мульчировать почву или, если проще, что такое мульчировать, нельзя переходить к практическим действиям, поскольку есть опасность нанести уже растущим или только будущим растениям непоправимый вред. Какую пользу приносит мульчирование почвы на дачном участке? Если пренебречь тем, что порой мульчу используют в качестве декоративного украшения, то остальные её свойства сводятся в основном к защитным функциям:- (i) защита корневой системы растений за счёт поддержания в почве необходимого уровня влаги (замульчировать почву – это сохранить в ней влагу) и кислотности, температурного режима и питательной среды (в том числе для дождевых червей, которые разрыхляют грунт); (ii) защита выращиваемых растений от переохлаждения при низких температурах и от сорняков (за счёт препятствования их росту). Кроме того, покрытая мульчей земля не затвердевает в виде трудно пробиваемой корки, а вырастающий ягодный или овощной урожай предохраняется от загрязнения. Виды мульчирования почвы, какие материалы использовать для процедуры (органические и неорганические). Классической является классификация мульчи по её составу на органическую и неорганическую. Несмотря на то что компост также имеет органическое происхождение, его иногда выделяют в отдельную категорию мульчи. Будучи для растительности чрезвычайно питательным, компост ещё и способствует разрыхлению земли и не допускает превращения её поверхности в корку. Ряд специалистов не без основания считают, что мульчированием можно называть и задернение почвы. Для мульчирования можно использовать даже скорлупу грецких орехов и шелуху семечек Подсолнуха. В качестве основного варианта почти всегда рассматривается органическое мульчирование, поскольку его результатом является, в частности, повышение плодородности почвы. Примечание:- Перед мульчированием опилками, стружкой и корой землю нужно обработать навозом, фекалиями или мочевиной, чтобы избежать недостатка в ней азота. Несколько слов о задернении, под которым в данном контексте понимается обычный травяной газон. Обладая не меньшей полезностью, чем специально приготовленная мульча, газонные растения, сберегая питательные вещества, одновременно являются заслоном для почвенной эрозии. Далее о том, чем мульчировать почву, более подробно. Использование Опилок:- Опилки отлично защищают растения от атак вредителей-слизней, затрудняя им процесс передвижения. Из несомненных достоинств этого материала отметим его универсальность для использования на любых почвах, отличную аэропроницаемость, позволяющую почве свободно ‘дышать’, плотность покрытия, в результате которой интенсивно развивающиеся в верхнем слое грунта микроорганизмы постепенно превращают в плодородную земляную массу сами опилки. Помидорам и картошке, всегда страдающим от перегрева почвы, в засушливое лето без опилок вообще не обойтись. Примечание:- Выпревание растений при опилочном мульчировании почвы предотвращается контролем за тем, чтобы опилки не слеживались. Сено И Солома:- Не любят слизни и солому, которая в качестве мульчи очень хороша на огородных грядках. Первоначальная 15-сантиметровая толщина соломенной мульчи потом естественным образом сокращается на две трети. Солома является благодатным материалом и для мульчирования огородных междурядий, а также для укрытия грунта, где растут деревья. Для ведущих достаточно большое хозяйство нет особой проблемы в том, где взять солому или сено для мульчирования. Остальным придётся приобретать – благо, крупные сельскохозяйственные производства способны реализовать излишки. Можно использовать мульчирование сеном и зелёной массой в виде скошенной травы и выполотых сорняков (желательно избавленных от семян). Особенности мульчирования почвы вокруг деревьев предполагают, что защитный слой оставит открытым требующую сухости корневую шейку. В целом же глубоко ушедшим в землю древесным корням поверхностная микрофлора ущерба не нанесёт. В связи с этим здесь будут очень уместны покрывающие землю растения (мульчирование задернением), высаженные в виде газона и способные без труда переносить естественное затемнение, создаваемое кронами деревьев. Примечание:- Сделав мульчирование задернением с помощью Белого Клевера, можно одновременно избавиться от Сорняков и личинок Майского Жука. Применение Торфа При Мульчировании:- Основная функция торфа в качестве мульчирующего слоя – защита почвы от ветряной эрозии, от ухудшения её плодородных качеств через вымывание определяющих эти качества элементов, от неблагоприятной патогенной флоры. Торфяная мульча не требует искусственной уборки, переходя в грунт, она улучшает его состав. Оптимальным считается применение мульчи из торфа для хорошего развития малиновых кустарников, постоянно требующих влаги, которую так прекрасно задерживает торф. Примерно через полмесяца после укоренения в открытом грунте высаженной туда томатной рассады почву тоже мульчируют торфом. Наконец, используют декоративные качества однородной торфяной структуры, что даёт возможность делать очень привлекательную отсыпку. Технология Мульчирования

Сидератами И Скошенной Травой:- Огородная трава, включая специально выращенные сидераты, в силу своего расположения на прогретом Солнцем открытом воздухе быстро избавляется от большей части содержащейся в ней влаги. Это в значительной мере тормозит процесс разложения. Под натиском осенних дождей он интенсифицируется уже на опустевшем от собранного урожая огороде. В результате зимне-осеннего перегнивания хозяин участка к весне получает для грядок новое естественное органическое удобрение. Разобравшись, как несложно приготовить мульчу из травы в летне-осенний период, нужно сказать, что применяется и так называемая ранневесенняя (непосредственно после исчезновения снежного покрова) сидерация растениями, способными к очень быстрому росту. Мульчирование ещё до Майской посадки огурцов, кабачков или иных любящих тепло огородных культур в открытом грунте производится с помощью, к примеру, горчицы (или другого сидерата), успевающей набрать большой объём зелени, которая в скошенном виде и используется в качестве мульчи (можно добавлять и в компост). Оставив в почве корешки и дав возможность грунтовым микроорганизмам с ними ‘поработать’, через пару-тройку недель после скашивания сидератной зелёной массы можно приступать к высадке намеченной культуры. Мульчирование огурцов, поздней капусты и других овощей сидератами принесёт успех, если:- (i) земля для посадки семян будет влажной и рыхлой, а сами семена будут прикасаться к ней большей частью поверхности (нужно немного прикатать); (ii) удастся защитить высаженный семенной материал от пернатых (огородные пугала по-прежнему эффективны); (iii) скашивание будет произведено до того, как сидерат зацветёт и у него образуются плохо разлагающиеся жесткие стебли; и (iv) в процессе мульчирования не будет повреждена почва с полезной микрофлорой. Примечание:- Неиспользование сидератов из одного растительного семейства с основной культурой защитит последнюю от родственных болезней. Особенности Мульчирования Плёнкой И Текстилем:- Неорганическое мульчирование успешно справляется с защитными функциями, если они не связаны с подкормкой растений. Применяемую неорганику можно было бы условно классифицировать следующим образом:- (i) чёрная (порой цветная) плёнка и текстильные материалы, а также бумага и картон; (ii) камни (щебень, гравий, галька и другие); и (iii) керамзит. Последние два вида имеют декоративно-прикладное значение, поскольку способны отлично украсить садовую или ландшафтную композицию, но также способны мешать периодически необходимым земляным работам, связанным с обработкой почвы для выращивания садовых и огородных культур. Керамзит к тому же имеет слабую структуру и со временем подвержен распаду на всё более мелкие частички. Чёрная плёнка применяется часто из-за отсутствия процесса приготовления мульчи. Привлекает её способность отлично сохранять влагу и препятствовать развитию сорных растений. При этом нужно помнить, что она, по сути, является материалом одноразового использования, приходя под Солнечными лучами к непригодности всего за сезон. Принимая решение об использовании плёночного мульчирования, надо предусмотреть:- (i) схему, по которой будет производиться полив выращиваемой растительности (капельный или через отверстия в покрытии); (ii) меры по борьбе со слизнями, которые собираются под плёнкой; (iii) способность растений перенести неизбежно усиленный плёночной мульчей перегрев в особо жаркую погоду. Примечание:- Прикрыв плёнку от Солнца тонким соломенным слоем (или сеном), можно продлить её использование на несколько сезонов. Покрытой камнями, чтобы не искажать эстетическое восприятие, плёнкой ещё мульчируют почву в альпинариях, где она мешает развиваться сорнякам. Всё большую распространённость среди применяющих мульчирование землепользователей получают текстильные материалы, изготовленные на основе полипропиленового волокна. Из-за относительной дешевизны и отличного качества, в том числе такого, как поглощение Солнечных лучей, стал широко известен геотекстиль, не дающий ни одного шанса выжить сорнякам, попавшим под его покрытие. Мульчирование Корой И Щепой:- Щепа и кора, особенно с Берёзы или Дуба, имеют в применении для мульчирования определённые ограничения, связанные с их химическим составом. Передача ими в грунт дубильных веществ способна замедлить рост растений. Поэтому на огородных грядках нужны иные материалы, а вот хвойные посадки (Ель, Кипарисовик и другие), не страшащиеся дубильного влияния, заметно прибавляют в развитии за счёт подкисления корой почвы, на которой они произрастают. Для хвойных растений в интересах улучшения их питания вполне можно ежегодно производить мульчирование грунта компостом. Серьёзным аргументом в пользу мульчирования корой является сочетание в ней хорошей толщины в сравнении с почти невесомой лёгкостью и повышенным содержанием фитонцидов, очищающих окружающую среду от нежелательных микроорганизмов и насекомых. Мульча из коры делает естественным вид приствольного круга возле дерева. При выборе щепы нужно присмотреться к предлагаемым размерам. Как и опилки, деревянные отходы в виде щепы естественным путём переходят в состояние гумуса, до этого успешно справившись с функциями сохранения необходимой рыхлости и влажности грунта и стимулирования увеличения необходимой для растения микрофлоры. Мульчирование Листовым Перегноем:- Опавшая листва даже без дополнительной обработки может быть использована для защиты почвы. Но обязательным условием этого является отсутствие у деревьев, с которых она опала, болезней, спровоцированных Грибком, иначе спорами может быть поражён весь участок. Чтобы избежать такой возможности, листву предпочитают использовать как компонент компоста, тем более что её питательность не вызывает сомнений. Дополнительным предохранителем послужит противогрибковая обработка листьев непосредственно перед тем, как они будут заложены в компост. Листовой перегной, слабокислый и удобрением не являющийся, отлично кондиционирует почву, способствуя улучшению её структуры. Помимо созревшего листового перегноя для мульчирования используют и сухую, и наполовину перепревшую листву. Использование Хвои Для Мульчирования:- Цветочные клумбы хорошо защищаются сосновой хвоей. А вообще сосновую хвою как мульчу стремятся использовать для защиты культур, которые время от времени вредители атакуют массово (общеизвестным представителем таких растений является Чеснок). Бесплатность и натуральность сосновой хвои (вместе с ней в мульчу добавляются и шишки, и веточки, и кусочки коры), её способность делать землю насыщенной влагой, хорошо дышащей, в меру рыхлой привлекает к ней усиленное внимание. Это внимание должно сочетаться с некоторой осторожностью, поскольку такая мульча может привести и к агрономической беде, сверх всякой меры закислив почву в огороде или угнетающе подействовав на развитие некоторых культур. Прекрасные результаты получаются, когда мульчирование Клубники осуществляется таким укрывным материалом, как хвоя. В этом случае от закисления спасаются ежегодной подкормкой клубничного участка древесной золой. Кстати, во время плодоношения мульчирование Клубники делают с помощью чистой соломы, чтобы ягоды не соприкасались с грунтом. Производители очень заботятся о том, чтобы всегда было чем мульчировать Клубнику, поскольку она не только вкусна, но и повышение её урожайности ведёт к неплохому доходу. Особенности Мульчирования Почвы, Что Надо Знать Об Агротехнической Процедуре:- Агротехника мульчирования основывается на обязательности достаточной прогретости почвы. Искусственное покрывало над холодным грунтом (органическое либо неорганическое) приведёт к негативному результату – задержке в развитии растений. Это правило не распространяется на Картофель, мульчу над которым (только органическую) делают сразу после высадки в грунт. Для мульчирования почвы оптимальными считаются два сезона:- (1) основной целью весеннего мульчирования согретой почвы является защита растения от перегрева и пересыхания, то есть после завершения холодной поры нужно немного подождать; (2) в середине или в завершающей стадии осени мульчирование не успевшей переохладиться почвы делается, главным образом, чтобы избежать повреждения или гибели растения от зимних холодов. Созданию защитного покрытия должны предшествовать очистка грунта от Сорняков (многолетних и крупных) и обогащение его золой, костной мукой либо другими неторопливо разлагающимися удобрениями. Мульчирующий слой укладывается не навсегда – его замена производится по

мере исчерпания им выполняемых функций, что связано, в свою очередь, с характеристиками используемых материалов. Покрытая мульчей земля требует более значительного полива, направленного на то, чтобы полностью промокший защитный слой оказался на увлажнённом грунте. Из некоторых индивидуализированных особенностей мульчирования можно отметить, что:- (i) площадь покрытия мульчей земли под кустами и деревьями ограничена диаметром их кроны (не считая зазора между укрытием и стволом); (ii) огородные грядки с овощами и цветочные клумбы мульчируют целиком 10-сантиметровым (можно на 3 см меньше) слоем; (iii) овощная рассада высаживается в грунт, когда он уже покрыт плёнкой или текстилем. Примечание:- Применение мульчирования не ограничено открытым пространством – его применяют и в закрытых помещениях и даже для растений, выращиваемых в горшках. Выяснив, что такое мульча и где её взять, узнав на практике, как приготовить мульчу, осуществив весь процесс приготовления мульчи своими руками, потратив время на мульчирование почвы, землепользователь может значительно его сэкономить на поливах и прополке. А результат в виде хорошего урожая напомнит ему о не зря затраченных усилиях. Мульчирование – это укрытие поверхности земли вокруг Растений любыми материалами, регулирующими водный и воздушный режимы в верхних слоях почвы. Мульчирование Растений – агроприём не новый, и упоминания о нём часто встречаются в литературе.

MULE = КОМНАТНАЯ ТУФЛЯ БЕЗ ЗАДНИКА (или ШЛЁПАНЕЦ, или ХХ) – Mule:- a shoe or slipper without quarter or heel strap. Compare Scuff. / heel = каблук или пятка.

MULE SPINNING FRAME = ГИБРИДНЫЙ ПРЯДУЩИЙ СТАН (или ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ РАМА МЬЮЛ, или ГИБРИДНАЯ ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ РАМА) – Mule Spinning Frame is a spinning machine invented by Samuel Crompton in 1782 and termed 'Mule' because it was a combination of the machines invented by Arkwright and Hargreaves. It was once widely used for spinning wool and to a lesser extent for very fine counts of cotton yarn. Its action was intermittent and slower than that of the more current ring spinning frame. It drew out and twisted a length of yarn and then wound it in the form of a cop, or bobbin, then repeated the cycle. See also Spinning Frame. / прядильная машина, изобретённая в 1782 Самьюэлом Кромптчэном (Samuel Crompton; 1753–1827). Английское слово Мьюл (Mule), означающее Мул (гибрид Лошади (кобылы) и Осла (самца)), было использовано в её названии в связи с тем, что она явилась комбинацией машин, изобретённых ранее Ричадом Акрайтом (Richard Arkwright; 1732–92) и Дьжеймзом Хагрэйвзом (James Hargreaves; 1720–78). Прядильная машина периодического действия.

MULL = КИСЕЯ (или МАЛ, или МЮЛЛЬ, или МУЛЛЬ) – Mull is a soft fine sheer fabric of cotton, silk, or rayon. / лёгкая хлопчатобумажная отбельная ткань полотняного переплетения для Восточных рынков; сорт лёгкого муслина.

MULLEN BURSTING STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА ПРОРЫВ ПО МАЛЭНУ – Mullen Bursting Strength:- an instrumental test method that measures the ability of a fabric to resist rupture by pressure exerted by an inflated diaphragm. Mullen Burst Tester was invented by John W. Mullen in 1887. / Дьжон ДаблЮ. Малэн (John W. Mullen). Прочность На Разрыв Под Действием Внутреннего Давления.

MULTICELLULAR = МНОГОКЛЕТОЧНОЕ – Multicellular:- composed of many cells attached to one another in a characteristic fashion that determines the gross external form of the organism. Multicellular:- of an organism composed of many cells. / Под Многоклеточными понимаются животные и растительные организмы, тело которых состоит из многих специализированных клеток, объединённых в ткани и органы. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTICOLLINEARITY = МУЛЬТИКОЛЛИНЕАРНОСТЬ (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТЬ) – Multicollinearity is a statistical term for a problem that is common in technical analysis. That is, when one unknowingly uses the same type of information more than once. One needs to be careful and not utilize technical indicators that reveal the same type of information. / Мультиколлинеарность – это статистический термин для обозначения проблемы, которая является обыденной в техническом анализе. То есть, когда кто-то неосознанно использует один и тот же тип информации более одного раза. Этому пользователю необходимо соблюдать осторожность и не использовать технические индикаторы, которые показывают информацию одного и того же типа. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTI COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED = МУЛЬТИСЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА ИНДИИ ЛИМИТИД – Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX). Headquartered in Mumbai, India, MCX is a demutualised multi-commodity futures exchange. The exchange began operations in November 2003. Website:- http://www.mcxindia.com. Multi Commodity Exchange of India (MCX) which facilitates online trading, clearing and settlement operations for commodity futures markets across the country. Headquartered in Mumbai, Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd (MCX) is a state-of-the-art electronic commodity futures exchange. The demutualised Exchange has permanent recognition from the Government of India to facilitate online trading, and clearing and settlement operations for commodity futures across the country. Having started operations in November 2003, today, MCX holds a market share of over 85% (as on 2012-March-31 MCX had a market share of 86%) of the Indian commodity futures market. The Exchange has more than 2 170 registered members operating through over 3,46,000 including CTCL trading terminals spread over 1 577 cities and towns across India. MCX was the third largest commodity futures exchange in the world (data maintained by Forward Markets Commission (FMC), regulator of India's commodity market), in terms of the number of contracts traded in CY2011. MCX offers more than 40 commodities across various segments such as bullion, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, energy, and a number of agri-commodities on its platform. The Exchange introduces standardized commodity futures contracts on its platform. These contracts in futures exchanges provide an anonymous trading environment for ideal price discovery. The Exchange is the world's largest exchange in Silver and Gold, second largest in Natural Gas and the third largest in Crude Oil with respect to the number of futures contracts traded. MCX has been certified to three ISO standards including ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System standard, ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System standard and ISO/IEC 27001:2005 Information Security Management System standard. The Exchange's platform enables anonymous trades, leading to efficient price discovery. Moreover, for globally-traded commodities, MCX's platform enables domestic participants to trade in Indian currency. The Exchange strives to be at the forefront of developments in the commodities futures industry. MCX was the first exchange in India to initiate evening sessions to synchronise with the trading hours of global exchanges in London, New York and other major international markets. It was the first exchange in India to offer futures trading in steel, crude oil, and almond. In June 2005, MCX launched MCXCOMDEX, India's first real time composite commodity futures index, which provides our members with valuable information regarding market movements in the key commodities, as determined by physical market size in India, which are actively traded on our Exchange. We have introduced several other indices, including MCXAgri (agricultural commodities index), MCXEnergy (energy commodities index) and MCXMetal (metal commodities index). We also have three rain indices, namely RAINDEXMUM (Mumbai), RAINDEXIDR (Indore), and RAINDEXJAI (Jaipur) which track the progress of monsoon rains in their respective geographic locations. In December 2009, we launched EFP transactions for the first time in India, which enables parties with futures positions to swap their positions in the physical markets and vice versa. MCX has forged strategic alliances with various national and international trade bodies/associations/organizations, which we believe enables us to grow our business and expand our market presence. Among international alliances, we have formed strategic alliances with a number of exchanges such as the London Metal Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange, the LIFFE Administration and Management (under renewal), the

Baltic Exchange Limited, Shanghai Futures Exchange and Taiwan Futures Exchange. Key Milestones:- 2002-May-28:- converted into a public limited company and name changed to Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited. 2003-September-26:- received permanent recognition from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. 2003-November-10:- the first day of trading on our exchange platform. 2003-December-08:- pioneered online futures evening trading sessions synchronized with the trading hours of global exchanges. 2004-November-29:- memorandum of understanding (MoU) entered into between Financial Technologies (India) Ltd (FTIL) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) to create a national level agricultural spot exchange. 2005-June-07:- launched of composite commodity futures index ('MCX-COMDEX'). 2005-June-14:- 'Commodity Suchana Kendra', a joint initiative between our Company, Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) and The National Spot Exchange for Agriculture Produce (NSEAP) to link up all Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) markets, was launched at the Agriculture Produce Market Committee, Navi Mumbai. 2005-October-25:- entered into a license agreement with London Metal Exchange (LME) for the use of the LME's official prices as the basis for settlement of certain futures contracts. 2005-December-01:- entered into an MoU with the University of Mumbai for creating a chair in its Department of Economics. 2006-June-05:- signed a license agreement with NYMEX®. 2006-June-12:- teamed up with the Department of Posts, Government of India, to launch Gramin Suvidha Kendra in Jalgaon, Maharashtra, for information dissemination and query redressal on agricultural issues to farmers using the Indian postal network. 2006-July-24:- signed an agreement with Euronext.LIFFE. 2007-May-23:- certified to ISO/IEC 27001:2005. 2008-June-03:- received membership of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). 2008-June-09:- launched futures in CER (Certified Emission Reduction) by our Company. 2008-July-18:- launched Gujarati and Hindi versions of our website:- http://www.mcxindia.com. 2009-October-14:- released Commodity Insights Yearbook, India's first Yearbook on Indian Commodity Ecosystem in collaboration with PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). 2009-November-30:- launched Exchange of Futures for Physicals (EFP) transactions. 2009-December-03:- became the world's 6th largest commodity futures exchange in terms of the number of contracts traded on the exchange for the period January to June 2009. 2010-June-07:- signed an MoU with Shanghai Futures Exchange. 2010-October-20:- obtained renewal of its ISO 9001:2008 certification from Bureau Veritas Certification (India). 2010-December-09:- released Commodity Insights Yearbook 2010 in collaboration with PwC. 2010-December-20:- entered into an MoU with Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX) to develop commodity futures market in India. 2011-February-18:- launched silver micro – 1 Kg silver futures contract. 2011-March-31:- filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) with The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). 2011-April-18:- launched Gold Petal – 1 gram gold futures contract. 2011-June:- Crisil assigned the proposed initial public offering (IPO) of MCX the highest Crisil IPO grade of '5/5'. 2011-September-23:- recorded its highest daily turnover since inception of Rs 1 116.66 billion. 2011-September:- became the world's 5th largest commodity exchange in terms of the number of futures contracts traded during the period January to June 2011, based on Futures Industry Association (FIA) volume survey and market data. 2011-October-03:- launched futures contract in Cotton. 2011-November-23:- launched Gold Petal New Delhi contracts. 2011-December-20:- launched Copper Mini and Nickel Mini contracts. 2012-January-09:- signed an MoU with The All India Glass Manufacture's Federation. 2012-February-27:- MCX's IPO was oversubscribed 54.13 times. 2012-March-09:- became India's first listed exchange. / Гуджяраты (Gujarati) и Хынди (Hindi) версии. Бьюроу Вэритас Сётификэйшэн (Bureau Veritas Certification). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE).

MULTICOMPONENT FABRIC = МУЛЬТИКОМПОНЕНТНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или МНОГОКОМПОНЕНТНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Multicomponent Fabric is a fabric in which at least two layers of material are sealed together by an adhesive.

MULTICOMPONENT FIBER = МУЛЬТИКОМПОНЕНТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или МНОГОКОМПОНЕНТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Multicomponent Fiber is a fiber composed of two or more fiber forming polymer components, which are chemically or physically different or both. Components can have arrangements such as side-by-side coresheath or matrix. Where there are only two components, the fiber is said to be bicomponent.

MULTICROPPING = МУЛЬТИЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ – Multicropping is the growing of more than one crop together in one field or sequentially. / выращивание вместе на одном поле или последовательно более одной сельскохозяйственной культуры.

MULTICURRENCY CREDIT LINE = МУЛЬТИВАЛЮТНАЯ КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Multicurrency Credit Line is a credit line which may be drawn on in one or more currencies stipulated in the credit agreement. / Кредитная линия, которая может предоставлена в одной или более валютах, оговорённых кредитным соглашением. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIDISCIPLINARY = МУЛЬТИДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОЕ (или МНОГОДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОЕ) – Multidisciplinary:- a combination of many disciplines in an assignment, not necessarily working in an integrated or coordinated manner.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH = МУЛЬТИДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫЙ ПОДХОД (или МНОГОДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫЙ ПОДХОД) – Multidisciplinary Approach is an approach that uses many experts from different disciplines working together on a research program to solve a problem.

MULTI–FIBER ARRANGEMENT = МУЛЬТИВОЛОКОННАЯ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ (или ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ ПО МУЛЬТИВОЛОКНАМ) – Managed Trade:- From the Kennedy Declaration to the MFA:- However, the intervening decades of 'managed trade' still had to be negotiated, and the trade policies of individual national governments recognised. Immediately prior to the International Federation's (ITMF) meeting in Osaka, President John F. Kennedy of the United States of America, on the 2nd May 1961, issued an unprecedented declaration, in which he announced a programme of assistance to the United States textile industry, designed to meet a wide range of the problems that it faced as a result of rapid technological change, shifts in consumer preference, and increasing international competition. Although the world of textiles was taken by surprise by President Kennedy's announcement, the Federation was quick to grasp its great significance and, still in Osaka, issued the following comments:- 'Note has been taken, with the greatest interest, of the declaration made by President John F. Kennedy, of the United States of America, on the 2nd May 1961, regarding the textile industry. It is noted with satisfaction that the existence of a special problem of the international textile trade is thereby officially recognised at the highest level, and that it is also officially admitted that special solutions must be found to this problem. (The International Federation (ITMF)) takes great interest in President Kennedy's statement, particularly his proposal to call an international conference of all the principal textile exporting and importing countries, for the purpose of seeking an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries. The Federation recommends that this proposal should be given the most serious consideration by all the governments concerned, in consultation with representative national textile industry associations, so that both traditional and new industries can look forward to a stable future'. Multilateral negotiations began immediately thereafter, and led first to the 'Short-Term Arrangement' (1961–62) and eventually to the 'GATT Long-Term Agreement on International Trade in Cotton Textiles' (1962–73). The ultimate fruit of these accords was the Multi-Fibre Agreement (1974–2004) which, in later revisions, timetabled the orderly, progressive elimination of quotas between 1995 and 2005, when rules on international textile trade will be fully integrated into those of the World Trade Organization set up under the Uruguay Round accord. The theme of the need for orderly market conditions prevailing while the global structural adjustment took

place was highlighted at the 1963 International Federation meeting in Athens. A statement was adopted in which the claims of the textile industries in both the developing and the highly industrialized countries were officially and collectively acknowledged. The Federation explicitly pointed out that 'to satisfy both claims, it will be necessary to complete the current structural adjustment in productive capacities of the world's textile industries. This can only be achieved if, during the transition period, orderly conditions prevail in the world's textile markets; moreover, dumping practices be avoided and prices be brought into a normal relationship to true costs. Efforts should be made by both developing and highly industrialized countries to ensure the successful implementation of the GATT Agreement on International Trade in Cotton Textiles. It should also be considered whether the present five-year term of the GATT Arrangement needs to be extended to permit the necessary structural adjustments to be carried out'. Forty years later, the adjustments are continuing and the restoration of 'normal' price/cost relationships remains contentious at the highest levels of international cooperation, across multiple industries. Certainly, the transition period has proved to be both longer and more radical than many of its planners could have imagined. By 1966, the International Federation had arrived at the conclusion which has governed its attitude to the intersection of its own activities with the conduct of international trade negotiations, declaring that 'the controversial nature of the subject makes it difficult for the Federation to make specific recommendations in this field'. It was rather agreed that its role should be to provide 'a useful forum for the managements of textile enterprises to air their views on international trade policy at industrial level'. This has indeed been the case, and occasion has been provided by the renewals of the MFA which took place in 1977, 1981, 1986, and 1991. However, as the international textile trading community became increasingly focused on the dawning of a post-quota world, it was recognised that the best service that the International Federation could provide was to help equip its members by means of pursuing practical projects of tangible value to the industry, and to continue widening the opportunities that participation offers for the establishment of international business relationships. The latter are, after all, at the heart of any company's transition to a successful, globalized industrial operation. In many ways, the conclusions of the Federation's 1967 New Delhi conference stood as an endorsement of the cooperative model of international trade, despite the fact that the Federation chose to concentrate on the industry's 'knitting' – its core challenges – rather than its politics. It was observed that 'international textile competition is likely to increase. Foreign trade in textiles should be carried out under orderly and equitable conditions. Importing countries should avoid unjustified demands for undue protection for their domestic markets; exporting countries should refrain from making excessive claims for increased shares in the world's export trade'. The meaning of the words Undue and Excessive clearly had to be left to the trade body responsible, whether at the national or supra-national level. By the early 1970s a consensus had emerged among members, that the Federation should direct its efforts principally towards the exploration of new ways and means of ensuring the future prosperity of the global textile industry. Outside the annual conference framework, this priority was best pursued through the working programmes of the specialist committees which carry out their projects with the full delegated authority of the Federation and report to the Committee of Management each year on their progress. The International Federation's (ITMF) scope to advise the world's textile industries as they wrestled, and continue to wrestle, with restructuring and relocation issues has therefore in recent times been concentrated on monitoring and reporting the productive capacities installed around the world, and the direction and quality of new investments. In addition to the statistical reports that are regularly compiled, these trends are described and interpreted in the Annual Conference setting. The Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) is an international umbrella compact, authorized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), that allows contracting parties to negotiate bilaterally quantitative restrictions on textile imports (which normally would be considered contrary to GATT provisions) to the extent the importing country considers them necessary to prevent market disruption. The Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) provides that such restrictions should not reduce imports to levels below those attained during the preceding year. Bilateral agreements usually allow for import growth tied to anticipated greater demand. The Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) is an international agreement originally designed to expand trade in textile products, particularly exports from developing countries. It has developed into an arrangement sanctioning bilateral quotas and restrictions on textile imports.1961:- The Short-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton, the first of the forerunners to the MFA, is negotiated. It establishes the right of importing countries to negotiate restrictions on low-cost textile imports. 1962:- The second of the forerunners, the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton, is negotiated. 1967:- Tariff cuts are agreed upon shortly after the Kennedy Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In the United States, legislation is introduced to mandate quotas on textile and apparel products of all fibers. 1971:- The US Government concludes bilateral restraint agreements with its four largest textile and apparel suppliers:- Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. The agreements cover trade in wool and man-made fiber textile and apparel products. 1972:- The GATT Working Party on textiles calls for a new international arrangement covering cotton, man-made fibers and wool textile and apparel products. 1974:- The Multi-Fibre Arrangement, signed by 42 countries, goes into effect. The US Congress establishes the Generalized System of Preferences, but excludes textile and apparel articles subject to a textile agreement from the system's duty-free treatment. 1977:- The MFA is extended (MFA II). 1978:- The Carter Administration prepares to make tariff concessions on textiles and apparel as part of the Tokyo Round of GATT talks. Congress enacts legislation that would have blocked implementation of the proposed concessions, threatening the status of the GATT negotiations. President Carter vetoes the bill, but agrees to provide relief for the domestic industry. 1981:- The MFA is extended once more (MFA III). The United States establishes 18 new quotas against five supplying countries. 1982:- The United States negotiates new bilateral agreements with its three largest suppliers – Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan. MFA III assumed growth would be limited to 6 percent only in 'exceptional circumstances'. However, Washington used this as a rule, limiting growth to between 0.5 percent and 1.5 percent a year on a wide range of products. 1985:- President Reagan vetoes legislation to restrict textile and apparel imports further. The president calls on the Office of the US Trade Representative to 'most aggressively renegotiate the Multi-Fibre Arrangement on terms no less favorable' than those already in force. 1986:- President Reagan announces agreement on extending the MFA another five years (MFA IV). Coverage is expanded to reach virtually all known and conceivable fibers that may be used to manufacture textile or apparel products. Multi-Fibre Arrangement is a special protocol agreed by members of GATT as derogation from normal GATT rules. The MFA, which ran from 1974 to 1994, permitted members to establish quotas restricting textile and clothing trade which applied to specific supplying countries. Normal GATT rules insist that all GATT parties are to be treated equally. On 1995-January-01, the MFA was superseded by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) was an international trade agreement dealing with textiles and clothing that was in place from 1974 till 2004. It imposed quotas on the amount of clothing and textile exports from developing countries to developed countries. Key Takeaways:- (i) The Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) governed international trade around garments and textiles from 1974 through 2004; (ii) The goal of the MFA was to establish quotas limiting textile imports into developing countries whose domestic industries were facing serious damage from rapidly increasing imports; and (iii) The system of import quotas that dominated the trade during this period have now been phased out. Understanding The Multifiber Arrangement:- Under the Multifiber (multifibre) Arrangement, the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) restricted imports from developing countries in an effort to protect their domestic textile industries. Under the agreement, each developing country signatory was assigned quotas (numerically limited quantities) of specified items that could be exported to the US and EU. (Note that at the start of the agreement the EU did not exist in its current form; the agreement included what was then the European Community (EC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). History of the Multifiber Arrangement:- The agreement was first established under the auspices of the then-existing General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The origins acknowledged both (1) the threat to

developed markets from cheap clothing and textile imports in terms of market disruption and the impact on their own producers, and (2) the importance of these exports to developing countries in terms of their own economic development and as a means to diversify export earnings. At that stage, developing countries were often still heavily reliant on primary commodity exports. The agreement attempted to mitigate this potential conflict to ensure continued cooperation in international trade. In this context, the quotas were described as an orderly means in which to manage the global clothing and textiles trade in the shorter term to prevent market disruptions. The ultimate aim remained one of reduction of barriers and liberalization of trade, with developing countries expected to take an increasing role over time in this trade. The number of signatories to the agreement changed slightly over time but was generally in excess of 40, with the EC counting as one signatory. Trade between these countries dominated the global clothing and textile trade, accounting for as much as 80%. GATT has since been supplanted by the World Trade Organization (WTO), and at the Uruguay Round of GATT the decision was taken to transfer oversight of the global textile trade to the WTO. Also as a result of that round of negotiations, the dismantling of quotas on the global clothing and textile trade began. The process was completed on 01 January 2005, effectively marking the end of the MFA. The agreement had helped protect industries of the developed economies as it was designed to, but also helped spur textile production in certain countries where the quotas actually gave them access they had not previously had. Officially known as 'The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles', the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) provides a framework for the negotiation of bilateral agreements between importing and producing countries, or for unilateral action by importing countries in the absence of an agreement. These bilateral agreements establish quantitative limits on imports of textiles and apparel, of cotton and other vegetable fibers, wool, man-made fibers and silk blends, in order to prevent market disruption in the importing countries-restrictions that would otherwise be a departure from GATT provisions. The United States has bilateral agreements with many supplying countries, including the four largest suppliers:- China, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. The Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) governed the world trade in textiles and garments from 1974 through 1994, imposing quotas on the amount developing countries could export to developed countries. Its successor, the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), expired on 01 January 2005. History:- Since the (re)emergence of developing countries as a source of cotton textile production, after the Textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution, such as India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan's Khadi production in the Swadeshi movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, cotton production from these countries steadily increased after colonial independence. A number of treaties concerning Short-Term Arrangements regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (Geneva, 21 July 1961); Long-Term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (Geneva, 09 February 1962 and 15 June 1970), and Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (Geneva, 20 December 1973) attempted to address the issue of what seemed a natural dominance of developing world in cotton textile production at the time. Eventually, the Multi Fibre Agreement was established in 1974. Impact:- The MFA was introduced in 1974 as a short-term measure intended to allow developed countries to adjust to imports from the developing world. Developing countries and countries without a welfare state have a comparative advantage in textile production because it is labor-intensive and their poor social insurance systems allow them low labor costs. According to The World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) study, the system has cost the developing world 27 million jobs and USD40 billion a year in lost exports. Developing countries have resisted moves such as a social clause in tariff agreements, to link them to improvements in working conditions. The Arrangement was not negative for all developing countries. For example, the European Union (EU) imposed no restrictions or duties on imports from the emerging countries, such as Bangladesh, leading to a massive expansion of the industry. At the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round, it was decided to bring the textile trade under the jurisdiction of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing provided for the gradual dismantling of the quotas that existed under the MFA. This process was completed on 01 January 2005. However, large tariffs remained in place on many textile products. Bangladesh was expected to suffer the most from the ending of the MFA, as it was expected to face more competition, particularly from China. However, this was not the case. It turns out that even in the face of other economic giants, Bangladesh's labor is 'cheaper than anywhere else in the world'. While some smaller factories were documented making pay cuts and layoffs, most downsizing was essentially speculative – the orders for goods kept coming even after the MFA expired. In fact, Bangladesh's exports increased in value by about USD500 million in 2006. However, poorer countries within the developed world, such as Greece and Portugal, are expected to lose out. During early 2005, textile and clothing exports from China to the West grew by 100% or more in many items, leading the US and EU to cite China's WTO accession agreement allowing them to restrict the rate of growth to 7.5% per year until 2008. In June, China agreed with the EU to limit the rate to 10% for 3 years. No such agreement was reached with the US, which imposed its own import growth quotas of 7.5% instead. When the EU announced their new quotas to replace the lapsed MFA, Chinese manufacturers accelerated their shipping of the goods intended for the European market. This used up a full year's quota almost immediately. As a result, 75 million items of imported Chinese garments were held in European ports in August 2005. A diplomatic resolution was reached at the beginning of September 2005 during Tony Blair's visit to China, putting an end to a situation the UK press had dubbed 'Bra Wars'. The Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA), negotiated under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), provides a set of complex rules to which signatory nations agree to abide when negotiating bilateral agreements to control trade in cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles and apparel. In 1985, the United States had bilateral textile agreements with 36 exporting countries, most of which were negotiated under the rules of the MFA. / Официально известная как Договорённость, Касающаяся Международной Торговли Текстилём, Мультиволоконная Договорённость (МВД) обеспечивает рабочие рамки для переговоров по двухсторонним соглашениям между привозящими и производящими странами, или для односторонних действий ввозящих стран в отсутствии соглашения. Эти двухсторонние соглашения устанавливают количественные ограничения на привозы текстиля и одежды, хлопка и других растительных волокон, шерсти, искусственных волокон и шёлковых смесей с тем, чтобы предотвратить подрыв рынка по ограничениям ввозящих стран, что в противном случае расценивалось бы как отступление от положений Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). Соединённые Штаты Америки имеют двухсторонние соглашения со многимим поставляющими странами, включая четыре крупнейших поставщика:- Китай, Гон Конг, Республика Корея и Тайвань. Мульти-Волоконная Договорённость (МВД) регулировала всемирную торговлю текстилем и швейными изделиями с 1974 по 1994, устанавливая квоты по количеству возможного вывоза развивающимися странами в развитые страны. Правопреемником этой договорённости стало Соглашение по Текстилю и Одежде (СТО) (Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)), истекшее 01 Января 2005. История:- . Мульти-Волоконная Договорённость (МВД), достигнутая под эгидой Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)), обеспечивает набор сложных правил, которые подписавшие нации согласны соблюдать при заключении двухсторонних соглашений по контролю за торговлей хлопком, шерстью, и текстилем и одеждой из искусственных волокон. В 1985 Соединённые Штаты Америки заключили двухсторонние текстильные соглашения с 36 экспортирующими странами, большинство из которых были заключены по правилам МВД. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIFILAMENT YARN = КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или МУЛЬТИФИЛАМЕНТНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПРЯЖА ИЗ МНОЖЕСТВА (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ) НИТЕЙ) – Multifilament Yarn is the yarn consisting of many continuous filaments or strands, as opposed to monofilament which is one strand. Most textile filament yarns are multifilament. See also Monofilament Yarn. Multifilament Yarn or Multifil is the filament yarn consisting of two or more filaments. Multifilament Yarn is the yarn made of two or more filaments (long

threads) of man-made fibers (monofilaments) that are joined together, usually by twistingally by twisting. Multifllament Yarn:- a large number (500 to 2 000) of fine, continuous filaments (often 5 to 100 individual filaments) usually with some twist in the yarn to facilitate handling. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). Комплексная Нить или Мультифиламент (Multifilament) – текстильная нить, состоящая из двух или более элементарных нитей.

MULTIGENIC, POLYGENIC = МУЛЬТИГЕННОЕ, ПОЛИГЕННОЕ – Multigenic, Polygenic:- characteristic controlled by many genes.

MULTIGENICULATA = МНОГОСУЧКОВАТОЕ (или МНОГОКОЛЕНЧАТОЕ, или РАЗНОКАЛИБЕРНОЕ, или РАЗНООБРАЗНОЕ) – Multigeniculata:- with many angled stems. / Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIGRADE OIL = МУЛЬТИСОРТОВОЕ МАСЛО (или МНОГОЦЕЛЕВОЕ МАСЛО, или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО) – Multigrade Oil is an oil meeting the requirements of more than one the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) viscosity grade classification, and may therefore be suitable for use over a wider temperature range than a single-grade oil. Multigrade Oil is a motor or gear oil that meets the requirements of more than one SAE viscosity grade and thus it can be used in a wider temperature range. / моторное или передаточное масло, которое удовлетворяет требованиям более, чем к одному сорту вязкости по САИ и . Под Мульти..., от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается составная часть сложных слов, указывающая на множественность, многократность, например, мультимиллионер, мультиплекс и другое.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT = МНОГОСТОРОННЕЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или МУЛЬТИЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ) – Multilateral Agreement is an international compact in which three or more parties participate. / Международный договор, в котором принимает участие от трёх и более сторон. Под Мультилатеральным, от Латинских слов Multum, означающее Много, и Lateral, от Laterus, от Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона, понимается .

MULTILATERAL CLEARING ORGANIZATION = МНОГОСТОРОННЯЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – In the United States, a Multilateral Clearing Organization (MCO) is a system utilized by more than two participants in which the bilateral credit exposures of participants arising from the transactions cleared are effectively eliminated and replaced by a system of guarantees, insurance, or mutualized risk of loss. Section 409 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act, 12 USC § 4422 (12 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 12), provides that an MCO for over-the-counter derivatives may operate in the United States if, among other alternatives, the MCO is supervised by a foreign financial regulator that the CFTC, or one of several other United States financial regulators, has determined satisfies appropriate standards. The term Multilateral Clearing Organization means a system utilized by more than 2 participants in which the bilateral credit exposures of participants arising from the transactions cleared are effectively eliminated and replaced by a system of guarantees, insurance, or mutualized risk of loss. See also Clearing Organization. / Термин Многосторонняя Клиринговая Организация означает систему, применяемую более, чем 2 участниками, в которой двухсторонние кредитные взаимоотношения между участниками, возникающие в результате расчётов по операциям, однозначно исключены и заменены системой гарантий, страховки, или взаимосогласованным риском убытков. Смотрите также Клиринговая Организация или Расчётная Организация (Clearing Organization). Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND = ФОНД МНОГОСТОРОННИХ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или МНОГОСТОРОННИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ФОНД) – The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) supports economic growth and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean through encouraging increased private investment and advancing private sector development. It works with the private sector to develop, finance, and execute innovative business models that benefit entrepreneurs and poor and low-income households; partners with a wide variety of institutions from the private, public and nonprofit sectors; evaluates results; and shares lessons learned. The MIF is a laboratory for testing pioneering, market-based approaches to development, and an agent of change that seeks to broaden the reach and deepen the impact of its most successful interventions. Our Mission:- the Multilateral Investment Fund, funded by 39 donors, supports private sector-led development benefitting low-income populations and the poor – their businesses, their farms, and their households. The aim is to give them the tools to boost their incomes:- access to markets and the skills to compete in those markets, access to finance, and access to basic services, including green technology. A core MIF mission is to act as a development laboratory – experimenting, pioneering, and taking risks in order to build and support successful micro and SME business models. To make effective use of MIF projects, the MIF is committed to:- (i) rigorous results measurement and impact evaluation, and (ii) active knowledge sharing so that the most promising solutions are widely known and can be taken to scale. The MIF works through technical assistance grants, equity investments, and lending as well as through combinations of these tools when both capacity building and risk sharing finance are needed for success. It is the largest international technical assistance provider to the private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean and always works with local, mostly private partners to help fund and execute projects – civil society organizations, industry associations, foundations, universities, cooperatives, companies, and financial institutions. The MIF finances about 100 projects per year, with a total finance volume of about USD100 million. Every Dollar approved by the MIF leveraged more than USD4 from partners in 2011. Of the MIF's 546 active projects, 80% were on track to meet their development objectives at the end of 2011. As of June 30, 2012, the MIF had an active portfolio of 51 funds – 44 operating and 7 pending first closing. These funds have provided capital for over 350 individual small businesses, generating over USD1 billion in revenues and creating more than 28 000 jobs. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Our History:- established in 1993 as part of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group, the MIF is the largest provider of technical assistance for private sector development in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In its 17-year history, the MIF has approved over 1 700 projects, committed over USD1.5 billion and mobilized a total of over USD2.7 billion in the LAC region, reaching over 4 million beneficiaries. The MIF plays a distinct role within the IDB Group, pursuing innovative ways to build economic opportunity and decrease poverty. It has successfully tested, experimented and searched for innovative solutions and approaches, and is an effective agent of change by achieving large-scale, sustainable change in the thinking or behavior of individuals, policy-makers, organizations or businesses. In recognition of these results, in 2005 the Donor countries decided to replenish the MIF's resources, extend its term and enhance its focus through new defining agreements (Agreement Establishing MIF II, signed on April 09 in Okinawa, Japan). The MIF´s resource replenishment and MIF II came into effect in March 2007. In developing MIF II, Donors sought to embody the lessons of experience and position the MIF to meet current and evolving needs of the Region, reinforcing proven success factors. Donors emphasized the importance of maximizing the MIF's development impact, by:- (i) focusing resources on areas where there is both a critical need for assistance, and where MIF interventions can make a measurable difference; (ii) testing and introducing new ideas and piloting concepts to stimulate and build support for larger scale changes; and (iii) continuously improving MIF's development effectiveness through an integrated focus on results, which calls for the clear identification of what is to be accomplished, effective measurement of the results attained, and widely sharing the knowledge gained from its experience. Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF):- under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the fund complements the Inter-American Development Bank. The fund provides program and project grants to advance specific,

market-oriented investment policy initiatives and reforms and encourages domestic and foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. / Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY = АГЕНТСТВО ГАРАНТИЙ МНОГОГРАННЫХ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или АГЕНТСТВО ГАРАНТИЙ МУЛЬТИЛАТЕРАЛЬНЫХ ИВЕСТИЦИЙ) – The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is a member of the World Bank Group. Our mission is to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives. Our Strategy:- MIGA's operational strategy plays to our foremost strength in the marketplace – attracting investors and private insurers into difficult operating environments. We focus on insuring investments in the areas where we can make the greatest difference:- (i) countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association (the world's poorest countries); (ii) conflict-affected environments; (iii) complex deals in infrastructure and extractive industries, especially those involving project finance and environmental and social considerations; and (iv) South-South investments (from one developing country to another). MIGA offers comparative advantages in all of these areas – from our unique package of products and ability to restore the business community's confidence, to our ongoing collaboration with the public and private insurance market to increase the amount of insurance available to investors. As a multilateral development agency, MIGA only supports investments that are developmentally sound and meet high social and environmental standards. MIGA applies a comprehensive set of social and environmental performance standards to all projects and offers extensive expertise in working with investors to ensure compliance to these standards. Our Products:- we fulfill our mission by providing political risk insurance guarantees to private sector investors and lenders. MIGA's guarantees protect investments against-non-commercial risks and can help investors obtain access to funding sources with improved financial terms and conditions. Our unique strength is derived from our standing as a member of the World Bank Group and our structure as an international organization with our shareholders including most countries of the world. Since our inception in 1988, MIGA has issued more than USD24 billion in political risk insurance for projects in a wide variety of sectors, covering all regions of the world. We also conduct research and share knowledge as part of our mandate to support foreign direct investment into emerging markets. This underscores our position as a thought leader and source of pertinent information for the political risk insurance community. Our Team:- our people have extensive experience in political risk insurance, with backgrounds including banking and capital markets, environmental and social sustainability, project finance and sector specialties, and international law and dispute settlement. Meet our senior management. Our Shareholders:- a Council of Governors and a Board of Directors representing our member countries guide the programs and activities of MIGA. MIGA's corporate powers are vested in the Council of Governors, which delegates most of its powers to a Board of Directors. Voting power is weighted according to the share of capital each director represents. The directors meet regularly at the World Bank Group headquarters in Washington, DC, where they review and decide on investment projects and oversee general management policies. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was established in 1988 as a part of the World Bank Group. MIGA encourages equity investment and other direct investment flows to developing countries through the mitigation of noncommercial investment barriers. The agency offers investors guarantees against noncommercial risks; advises developing member governments on the design and implementation of policies, programs, and procedures related to foreign investments; and sponsors a dialogue between the international business community and host goverments on investment issues. The idea for a multilateral political risk insurance provider was floated long before MIGA's establishment – in fact as far back as 1948. But it was not until September 1985 that this idea started to become a reality. At that time the World Bank's Board of Governors began the process of creating a new investment insurance affiliate by endorsing the MIGA convention that defined its core mission:- 'to enhance the flow to developing countries of capital and technology for productive purposes under conditions consistent with their developmental needs, policies and objectives, on the basis of fair and stable standards to the treatment of foreign investment'. On April 12, 1988 an international convention established MIGA as the newest member of the World Bank Group. The agency opened for business as a legally separate and financially independent entity. Membership was open to all IBRD (short for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) members, and the agency began with capital stock of USD1 billion. MIGA's original 29 members were:- Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Grenada, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. MIGA was created to complement public and private sources of investment insurance against non-commercial risks in developing countries. MIGA's multilateral character and joint sponsorship by developed and developing countries were seen as significantly enhancing confidence among cross-border investors. Today, MIGA's mission is straightforward:- to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty and improve people's lives. / Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTILATERAL NETTING = МНОГОСТОРОННИЙ ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ (или МНОГОСТОРОННЕЕ СВЕДЕНИЕ, или МНОГОСТОРОННИЙ НЕТТИНГ) – Multilateral Netting is a netting on a multilateral basis is arithmetically achieved by summing each participant's bilateral net positions with the other participants to arrive at a multilateral net position. Such netting is conducted through a central counterparty (such as a clearing house) that is legally substituted as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer. The multilateral net position represents the bilateral net position between each participant and the central counterparty. See also Netting. Netting among more than two parties. / Взаиморасчёт или Сведение между более, чем двумя сторонами. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS = МНОГОСТОРОННИЕ ТОРГОВЫЕ ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ – Multilateral Trade Negotiations is a term describing the eight multilateral rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade since 1947. See also Rounds. / Термин, описывающий восемь многосторонних раундов переговоров, проводённых с 1947 под знамёнами Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ). Смотрите также Раунды (Rounds). Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTILINE = МУЛЬТИЛИНИЯ – Multiline:- mixing seeds of several resistant lines which differ only in the resistance genes they carry. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

MULTILINES = МУЛЬТИЛИНИИ – Multilines are breeding lines composed of a number of backcross derivatives of a recurrent parent, each carrying a different resistant gene. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

MULTILINE VARIETY = МУЛЬТИЛИНЕЙНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ – Multiline Variety is a variety composed by mixing several isogenic or near-isogenic lines. / Под биологической Разновидностью понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) ниже

Подвида в систематике Растений. Разновидность – группа особей, отличающихся от типичных для Вида особей какими-либо второстепенными признаками (характером роста, окраски).

MULTILOBAL = МНОГОЛЕПЕСТКОВОЕ (или МНОГОЛОПАСТНОЕ) – Multilobal is a fiber with a modified cross section exhibiting several lobes. / волокно с модифицированным поперечным сечением, проявляющим несколько лепестков.

MULTILOBAL CROSS SECTION = МНОГОЛЕПЕСТКОВОЕ ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ СЕЧЕНИЕ (или МНОГОЛОПАСТНОЕ ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ СЕЧЕНИЕ) – Multilobal Cross Section:- described is a synthetic fiber for use in carpets, having a multilobal cross section, each lobe of said multilobal cross section having a first end and a second end and one side and an opposite side, the first end of each of said lobes being connected to the first end of the other lobes, the second end of each of said lobes radiating outwardly, each lobe having a plurality of projections, alternating along a contour of each lobe, each projection of each lobe having no direct counterpart on the opposite side of said lobe, the fiber having a modification ratio of from about 2.5 to about 7. See also Cross Section. The patented Sedifilt® process begins with 100% pure polypropylene that is melt-spun (extruded) without the use of any chemicals. The extruded media consists of continuous filaments of multi-lobal cross-section with numerous micro voids between each individual filament. These chemical-free continuous filaments are then randomly oriented to each other, intermixed, looped and entwined into a non-round, highly stable, bulky yarn. The multi-lobal cross-section of filaments combined with the random yarn structure gives much improved void to solid ratio. This improved porosity gives a higher dirt holding capacity and reduced resistance to flow. Sedifilt® multi-lobal cross section of individual filaments has more micro-voids giving higher dirt holding capacity and lower resistance to flow. Multilobal polyester yarn:- draw-false-twist texturable polyester yarns are provided which have filaments having 6–10 essentially symmetric lobes of equal length equispaced around the central axis of the filament, a modification ratio of from 1.17 to 1.85 and a denier per filament between 3.8 R.sub.o and a maximum value which is a function of the modification ratio, the number of lobes and the factor R.sub.o which is a nominal draw ratio. Less than 12% of the draw-false-twist textured filaments have flattened cross-sectional peripheries greater than 10 microns in length. / объёмная пряжа (bulky yarn). пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Сэдифилт® (Sedifilt®).

MULTILOCATION TRIALS = ОПЫТЫ В МНОГОЧИСЛЕННЫХ МЕСТАХ – Multilocation Trials:- the same experiment is conducted in a number of different locations or sites across a geographic area.

MULTI–MIXER = МНОГОКАМЕРНАЯ СМЕШИВАЮЩАЯ МАШИНА – Rieter UNIMIX is a machine for perfect mixing of raw material. Mixing is found on different lodging and withdrawing of material. Lodging is at horizontal layers on the bottom conveyer and withdrawing at vertical direction by opening belt with spikes at the angle 80°. At the end of machine is placed clearing saw cylinder. Fit for all sorts of cottons and synthetic fibers up to length 65 mm. In spinning process, Multi-Mixer mixing system offers an optimal solution for any textile manufacturer, and for any mixing task in the field of one-component staple fiber mixes. / В прядильном производстве Риэта ЮНИМИКС (Rieter UNIMIX). Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIMODAL BILL OF LADING = МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или СМЕШАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Multimodal Bill Of Lading (B/L) is a bill of lading covering shipment of goods by more than one means of transportation but including an ocean leg. The two major forms of multimodal bill of lading are the combined transport bill of lading and the through bill of lading. Under the former, the carrier signing the bill of lading (the contractual carrier) frequently subcontracts the various legs to other carriers (the actual carriers), but still takes responsibility for delivery of the goods to the place of delivery and for any damage that might occur during carriage. Under the latter, the carrier takes responsibility for the goods only up to a specified point (still called the Place Of Delivery) and then passes responsibility to a second carrier for on-carriage to the final destination. A Multimodal Bill of Lading or Intermodal Through Bill of Lading is one that obligates the carrier to transport the cargo from origin to des-tination by more than one mode of trans-portation on a single freight charge by use of a single bill of lading. If a shipper wants to avoid Carmack's limits on liability, the shipper can do so by using, for example, a multimodal ocean bill of lading to transport the inland portion of the delivery under that bill. The shipper, on the other hand, may likely not avoid Carmack with a multimodal bill if the motor carrier issues a second bill of lading. / избежать лимиты ответственности по Камэку (Carmack's). Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT = МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или СМЕШАННАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА, или ПЕРЕВОЗКА В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ) – Multimodal Transport is the carriage of cargo (containers) by means of at least two different modes of transport. Shipment of goods by more than one means of transportation but including an ocean leg. Multimodal is synonymous for all practical purposes with Intermodal. / Под Смешанной Перевозкой понимается перевозка пассажиров и грузов при помощи нескольких видов транспорта (железнодорожного, речного и так далее). В отличие от прямой перевозки одним видом транспорта. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНУЮ ПЕРЕВОЗКУ (или ДОГОВОР НА ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКУ В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ) – A term Multimodal Transport Contract means a contract whereby a multi modal transport operator undertakes, against payment of freight, to perform or to procure the performance of international multimodal transport.

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT DOCUMENT = ПЕРЕВОЗОЧНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ НА ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКУ В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ (или ДОКУМЕНТ НА МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНУЮ ПЕРЕВОЗКУ) – Multimodal Transport Document:- the FIATA multimodal Bill of Lading is commonly used by shipping lines and multimodal transport providers where the voyage involves more than one mode of transport. In his new role as the Multimodal Transport Operator (MTO) the freight forwarder promises to either carry the cargo, or get the cargo carried as principal. (FIATA:- in French – Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés, in English – International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations.) Multimodal Transport Document is a document providing for a combined transport by at least two different modes of transport from a place at which the goods are taken to a place designated for delivery under the responsibility of the carrier. Also known as Combined Transport Document. A term Multimodal Transport Document means a document which evidences a multi modal transport contract, the taking in charge of the goods by the multimodal transport operator, and an undertaking by him to deliver the goods in accordance with the terms of that contract. / Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – The Multimodal Transport Operator (MTO) means any person who on his own behalf or through another person acting on his behalf concludes a multimodal transport contract and who acts as a principal, not as an agent or on behalf of the consignor or of the carriers participating in the multimodal transport operations, and who assumes responsibility for the performance of the contract. / Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIMONTHLY CAPACITY CREDIT MARKETS = XX – Multimonthly Capacity Credit Markets (Multimonthly CCMs):- in electricity, the capacity credits cleared through PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)

Multimonthly CCMs in the United States. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

MULTINATIONAL BANK = МУЛЬТИНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК (или МНОГОНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК) – Multinational Bank is a bank that operates in many countries. Shareholder structure and management membership generally reflect the bank's multinationality. / Банк, который действует во многих странах. Структура акционеров и состав правления обычно отражают многонациональность данного банка. Под Мульти, от Латинского слова Multum, означающее Много, понимается .

MULTIPASS TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА МНОГОХОДНОСТЬ – Multipass Test:- filter performance tests in which the contaminated fluid is allowed to recirculate through the filter for the duration of the test. Contaminant is usually added to the test fluid during the test. The test is used to determine the Beta-Ratio (q.v.) of an element.

MULTIPEST THRESHOLD = МУЛЬТИВРЕДИТЕЛЬСКИЙ ПОРОГ – Multipest Threshold is the point at which the combined effects of subthreshold levels of two or more pests justify treatment.

MULTIPHASE LOOM = МНОГОФАЗНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Multiphase Loom:- the phase number of a loom is defined as the average number of shuttles or weft carriers inserting weft simultaneously. It is shown that existing multi-phase looms must have high phase numbers to compensate for their low shuttle velocity. The analysis suggests that looms with high-velocity flying shuttles would achieve equally high weft-insertion rates with moderate increases in the phase number. Such moderate increases in the phase number can be obtained by dividing the shedding and beat-up motions into a comparatively small number of sections. The suggested alternative would avoid many of the textile and engineering problems arising in existing multi-phase looms. Features of Multiphase Loom:- (1) A multi-phase loom with magnetic shuttle features that the spiral reed blade with shuttle path is used for beating-up. (2) The linear motor is used for wefting, the heald wheel or electromagnetically excited heald needle is used for opening, and the weft opening with off-line multi-path asynchronous weft replenishing is used. (3) Its advantages include high efficiency, high speed and low weaving cost. (4) The multiphase loom can form many different sheds at different places, thereby enabling insertion of number of filling yarns, one behind the other. Advantages of Multiphase Loom Over Conventional Loom:- (1) An analysis of the factors determining the weft-insertion rate of weaving machines shows that these factors are essentially the same on all looms in which shuttles or weft carriers are used, such as conventional shuttle looms, gripper-shuttle looms, and multi-phase looms. (2) Its advantages include high efficiency, high speed and low weaving cost. (3) The multiphase loom can form many different sheds at different places, thereby enabling insertion of number of filling yarns, one behind the other. Suggestions:- The multiphase loom is the modern invention of the new era. For the excellent loom speed and weaving speed it is now very popular to the many industrialists. But here in Bangladesh the multiphase loom are not available in every factory due to its higher cost. We think in Bangladesh if this machine being available then many weavers will get the real benefit of the multiphase machine. / уточные пряжи .

MULTIPHASE SAMPLING = МНОГОФАЗНЫЙ (или МНОГОФАЗОВЫЙ) ОТБОР ПРОБ – Multiphase Sampling is a collecting information from different categories and from different subsamples.

MULTIPLE ALLELES = МНОГОЧИСЛЕННЫЕ АЛЛЕЛИ – Multiple Alleles are a series of alleles (more than 2) that affect the development of a character. Multiple Alleles are a series of more than two mutational forms at a given locus. / свойства (character). Под Аллелями, от Греческого слова Allēlōn, означающее Друг Друга или Взаимно, или Аллеломорфами понимаются различные формы одного и того же гена, расположенные в одинаковых участках (локусах) гомологичных (парных) хромосом; определяют варианты развития одного и того же признака. В нормальной диплоидной клетке может присутствовать не более двух аллелей одновременно.

MULTIPLE ARBITRARY AMPLICON PROFILING = МНОГОЧИСЛЕННОЕ ПРОИЗВОЛЬНОЕ ПРОФИЛИРОВАНИЕ АМПЛИКОНА – Multiple Arbitrary Amplicon Profiling (MAAP) is a collective term used to describe the Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD), Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR), and DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF) reactions.

MULTIPLE CAR RATE = СТАВКА ДЛЯ БОЛЬШЕГО КОЛИЧЕСТВА ВАГОНОВ – Multiple Car Rate is a railroad rate that is lower for shipping more than one carload at a time.

MULTIPLE CONSIGNEE CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ДЛЯ НЕСКОЛЬКИХ ГРУЗОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЕЙ – Multiple Consignee Container is a container with cargo for more than one consignee. / Контейнер с грузом, предназначенным более, чем для одного консигнатора (грузополучателя).

MULTIPLE CROPPING = ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ ДВУХ И БОЛЕЕ УРОЖАЕВ В ГОД (НА ОДНОЙ И ТОЙ ЖЕ ПЛОЩАДИ) – Multiple Cropping is a growing more than one crop in the same plot in 1 year. / Земледелие.

MULTIPLE CROPPING INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ВЫРАЩИВАНИЮ ДВУХ И БОЛЕЕ УРОЖАЕВ В ГОД – Multiple Cropping Index (MCI) is the sum of the areas planted to different crops harvested during the year, divided by the total cultivated area. / Земледелие.

MULTIPLE CROSS = МНОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ ПОМЕСЬ (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Multiple Cross is a cross involving more than two parents. / Под Помесью или Метисом понимается животное, полученное от скрещивания особей разных пород. Благодаря неоднородной генетической структуре наследственности обычно отличается повышенной продуктивностью, жизнеспособностью. Служит хорошим материалом для отбора при выведении новых пород.

MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM = МНОГОЗАВИСИМАЯ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ (или МНОГОЗАВИСИМЫЙ ПУНКТ ФОРМУЛЫ) – Multiple Dependent Claim is a dependent claim which further limits and refers back in the alternative to more than one preceding independent or dependent claim. Acceptable multiple dependent claims shall refer to preceding claims using the terms 'or, any one of, one of, any of, either'. A multiple dependent claim may not depend on another multiple dependent claim, either directly or indirectly.

MULTIPLE LIEN (ON PROPERTY) = МНОГОГРАННЫЕ (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ, или МНОГОКРАТНЫЕ, или СОСТАВНЫЕ) ПРАВА УДЕРЖАНИЯ (СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Multiple Lien (On Property):- the pledging of several pieces of land as security for the repayment of the same claim, each property being encumbered with the full amount of the pledge. A multiple lien may be established only if the pieces of land belong to the same owner or are owned by debtors granting joint and several guarantee. / выплата (repayment) .

MULTIPLE OPTION FINANCING FACILITY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ С МУЛЬТИВАЛЮТНЫМ ОПЦИОНОМ (или ПОДДЕРЖКА ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ С МУЛЬТИВАЛЮТНЫМ ОПЦИОНОМ, или ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ С МУЛЬТИВАЛЮТНЫМ ОПЦИОНОМ) – Multiple Option Financing Facility is the money market facility allowing the borrower to choose among several currencies for the financing package.

MULTIPLE–RANGE TEST = МНОГОДИАПАЗОННЫЙ ТЕСТ (или КРИТЕРИЙ МУЛЬТИРАЗМАХА) – Multiple-Range Test is a sequential test used to make pairwise comparisons among several means which provide the least significant ranges.

MULTIPLE RESISTANCE = МНОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или МНОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Multiple Resistance is a resistance to several stresses such as insects, nematodes, diseases, drought, and nutritional deficiencies.

MULTIPLE WOUND YARN = ТРОЩЁНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или МНОГОНАМОТАННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ВО МНОЖЕСТВЕ НАМОТАННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Multiple Wound Yarn (synonym:- Assembled Yarn) is a yarn without twist composed of two or more singles, folded or cabled yarns. Multiple Wound Yarn:- two or more components; no twisting operation; similar or dissimilar components. / Трощёная Нить (Multiple Wound Yarn) – текстильная нить, состоящая из двух или более нитей, соединённых без скручивания.

MULTIPLICATION = РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ (или МУЛЬТИПЛИКАЦИЯ) – Multiplication is the growing of seed for sale or wide distribution as a planting material in a given community or for specific research.

MULTIPURPOSE CARGO BERTHS = МНОГОЦЕЛЕВЫЕ ГРУЗОВЫЕ ПРИЧАЛЫ – Multipurpose Cargo Berths:- a wharf or berth that is not dedicated to any particular cargo, but is equipped to handle several types of cargo. / Пристань или причал, который не предназначен для какого-то конкретного груза, но оснащённый оборудованием для обработки (перевалки) нескольких типов груза. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы.

MULTIPURPOSE VESSEL = СУДНО МНОГОЦЕЛЕВОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ СУДНО) – Multipurpose Vessel is any ship capable of carrying different types of cargo which require different methods of handling. There are several types of ships falling into this category, for example, ships which can carry roll on/roll off cargo together with containers. Vessel designed for the carriage of different types of cargo: general, bulk, heavy and/or containerised cargo. Also known as Multipurpose Ship.

MULTISOURCE FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ИЗ МНОГОЧИСЛЕННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ – Multisource Financing:- all-in financing provided by banks to cover deliveries of products manufactured in different countries, usually backed with export credit insurance taken out in the respective countries. This form of financing is growing increasingly popular as production becomes more international. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

MULTITANK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР С МНОГОЧИСЛЕННЫМИ ЦИСТЕРНАМИ (или МНОГОЦИСТЕРНОВЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Multitank Container is a container frame fitted to accommodate two or more separate tanks for liquids. / Рама в форме типового контейнерного каркаса, сконструированная таким образом, чтобы в ней располагались две и более отдельные цистерны для жидкостей.

MUNGO = МУНГО – Mungo:- wool fibers recovered from old and new hard worsteds and woolens of firm structure. The fibers are less than .5 in. in length, and owing to their reduced spinning and felting qualities, they are largely used in cheaper woolen blends. Mungo fibers are usually shorter than shoddy fibers. / Мунго:- шерстяные волокна, полученные из старых и новых . В длину волокна не превышают и 0.5 дюйма (inch (in)), . Под Мунго (на Французском) понимается угарная шерсть; лоскут из сильно валяной шерсти (короткого штапеля).

MUNICIPAL BONDS = МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Municipal Bond is a bond issued by a state, city, or local government. Municipalities issue bonds to raise capital for their day-to-day activities and for specific projects that they might be undertaking (usually pertaining to development of local infrastructure such as roads, sewerage, hospitals etc) interest on municipal bonds are generally exempt from federal tax. In the case that the bond is bought by a resident of the state that issued the bond, the interest payments are also exempt from state tax. Interest payments are further exempt from local tax if they are bought by residents of the locality that issued the bond. Capital gains however are taxable. Given the tax-savings they offer, municipal bonds are often bought by people who have large tax burdens. Yields on municipal bonds are often lower than corporate or Treasury bonds with comparable maturities, because of the important advantage of not being taxed at the federal level. In general, municipal bonds are considered safer than corporate bonds, since a municipality is far less likely to go bankrupt than a company. Some municipal bonds can also be insured by outside agencies. These companies will promise to pay the interest and principal if the issuer defaults. Both issuers and bondholders can carry this insurance, though a bondholder would need to have a large stake to get the coverage. There are two common types of municipal bonds:- general obligation and revenue. General Obligation (GO) bonds are unsecured municipal bonds that are simply backed by the full faith and credit of the municipality. Generally, these bonds have maturities of at least 10 years and are paid off with funds from taxes or other fees. Revenue bonds are used to fund projects that will eventually create revenue directly, such as a toll road or lease payments for a new building. The revenues from the projects are used to pay off the bonds. In some cases the issuer is not obligated to pay interest unless a certain amount of revenue is generated. Municipal bonds usually come in USD5 000.00 par values and usually require a minimum investment of USD25 000.00 in order to get the best price. Also known as Muni. In the United States, Municipal Bond is a bond issued by cities, counties, states and local governmental agencies to finance public projects, such as construction of bridges, schools and highways. Debt securities issued by state and local governments, and special districts and counties. Also known as Local Authority Bond. / Долговые ценные бумаги, выпускаемые регинальными правительствами, а также правительством штата, районов или округов. Известны также как Облигации Местных Властей (Local Authority Bonds). Муниципальные Облигации – это долгосрочные долговые обязательства властей штата или муниципалитетов, полученные от продажи облигаций, могут быть направлены на удовлетворение общих потребностей органов управления или на осуществление особых проектов. Выпуск должен быть одобрен референдумом или избирателями. До принятия Акта о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) термины ‘муниципальный’ и ‘освобождённый от налога’ (tax-exempt) были синонимами, поскольку практически все муниципальные обязательства не облагались федеральным подоходным налогом, а также большинством налогов штата и местным подоходным налогом, по крайней мере в штате их выпуска. Акт от 1986, однако, разделил муниципальные ценные бумаги на две широкие категории:- (i) облигации, выпускаемые для финансирования общественных целей (public purpose bonds), которые остаются исключением из налогообложения и могут выпускаться без ограничений; и (ii) облигации, выпускаемые для финансирования частных целей (private purpose bonds), которые облагаются налогом, если не являются специально оговорённым исключением. Различие в налогообложении между облигациями, выпускаемыми для финансирования общественных и частных целей, основано на выражаемой в процентном соотношении степени, в которой облигации приносят доход частным вкладчикам:- если являющиеся исключением из налогообложения облигации, выпускаемые для финансирования общественных целей, приносят более 10% дохода частным вкладчикам, то этот доход облагается налогом. Разрешённые облигации, выпускаемые для финансирования частных целей (permitted private purpose bonds), представляют собой специально оговорённые исключения из налогообложения; они обычно составляют предпочтительные с точки зрения налогообложения статьи (tax preference items) при расчёте альтернативного минимального налога (alternative minimum tax), но начиная с 15 Августа 1986 объём эмиссии облигаций, не облагаемых налогом, ограничен.

MUNICIPALITY = МУНИЦИПАЛИТЕТ – In reference to electricity, Municipality is a city, county, irrigation district, drainage district, or political subdivision or agency of a state component under the laws thereof to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, and/or distributing power. Typically, a municipality is not-for-profit; however, profits may be returned to customers or used internally. / По отношению к электричеству, город, округ, ирригационный район, район осушки или политическое подразделение или агентство территориальной единицы штата, по закону обязанное осуществлять развитие, передачу и/или сбыт электроэнергии. Обычно, муниципалитет является некоммерческой организацией; тем не менее, прибыли могут быть возвращены клиентам-потребителям либо использованы на внутренние цели.

MUNSELL COLOR SYSTEM = ЦВЕТОВАЯ СИСТЕМА МЮНСЭЛА – Munsell Color System is a system of specifying colors of surfaces illuminated by daylight and viewed by an observer adapted to daylight, in terms of three attributes:- hue, value, and chroma, using scales that are perceptually approximately uniform. Munsell Color System is the color identification of a specimen by its Munsell hue, value and chroma as visually estimated by comparison with the Munsell Book of Color. In colorimetry, the Munsell color system is a color space that specifies colors based on three color dimensions:- hue, value (lightness), and chroma (color purity). It was created by the American Professor Albert H. Munsell in the first decade of the XX century and adopted by the USDA as the official color system for soil research in the 1930s. Several earlier color order systems had placed colors into a three-dimensional color solid of one form or another, but Munsell was the first to separate hue, value, and chroma into perceptually uniform and independent dimensions, and was the first to systematically illustrate the colors in three-dimensional space. Munsell's system, particularly the later renotations, is based on rigorous measurements of human subjects' visual responses to color, putting it on a firm experimental scientific basis. Because of this basis in human visual perception, Munsell's system has outlasted its contemporary color models, and though it has been superseded for some uses by models such as CIELAB (L*a*b*) and CIECAM02, it is still in wide use today. Explanation:- the system consists of three independent dimensions which can be represented cylindrically in three dimensions as an irregular color solid:- hue, measured by degrees around horizontal circles; chroma, measured radially outward from the neutral (gray) vertical axis; and value, measured vertically from 0 (black) to 10 (white). Munsell determined the spacing of colors along these dimensions by taking measurements of human visual responses. In each dimension, Munsell colors are as close to perceptually uniform as he could make them, which makes the resulting shape quite irregular. As Munsell explains:- 'Desire to fit a chosen contour, such as the pyramid, cone, cylinder or cube, coupled with a lack of proper tests, has led to many distorted statements of color relations, and it becomes evident, when physical measurement of pigment values and chromas is studied, that no regular contour will serve' (Albert H. Munsell, 'A Pigment Color System and Notation'). History and Influence:- the idea of using a three-dimensional color solid to represent all colors was developed during the XVIII and XIX centuries. Several different shapes for such a solid were proposed, including:- a double triangular pyramid by Tobias Mayer in 1758, a single triangular pyramid by Johann Heinrich Lambert in 1772, a sphere by Philipp Otto Runge in 1810, a hemisphere by Michel Eugène Chevreul in 1839, a cone by Hermann von Helmholtz in 1860, a tilted cube by William Benson in 1868, and a slanted double cone by August Kirschmann (1860–1932) in 1895. These systems became progressively more sophisticated, with Kirschmann's even recognizing the difference in value between bright colors of different hues. But all of them remained either purely theoretical or encountered practical problems in accommodating all colors. Furthermore, none was based on any rigorous scientific measurement of human vision; before Munsell, the relationship between hue, value, and chroma was not understood. Albert Munsell, an artist and professor of art at the Massachusetts Normal Art School (now Massachusetts College of Art and Design, or MassArt), wanted to create a 'rational way to describe color' that would use decimal notation instead of color names (which he felt were 'foolish' and 'misleading'), which he could use to teach his students about color. He first started work on the system in 1898 and published it in full form in A Color Notation in 1905. The original embodiment of the system (the 1905 Atlas) had some deficiencies as a physical representation of the theoretical system. These were improved significantly in the 1929 Munsell Book of Color and through an extensive series of experiments carried out by the Optical Society of America in the 1940s resulting in the notations (sample definitions) for the modern Munsell Book of Color. Though several replacements for the Munsell system have been invented, building on Munsell's foundational ideas – including the Optical Society of America's Uniform Color Scales, and the International Commission on Illumination's CIELAB (L*a*b*) and CIECAM02 color models – the Munsell system is still widely used, by, among others, The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to define skin and hair colors for forensic pathology, The United States Geological Survey (USGS; a scientific agency of the United States government) for matching soil colors, in Prosthodontics during the selection of shades for dental restorations, and breweries for matching beer colors. / Тобиас Майа (Tobias Mayer; 1723–1762) в 1758, Йохан Хайнрих Ламбэрт (Johann Heinrich Lambert; 1728–1777) в 1772, Филип Ото Рунэ (Philipp Otto Runge; 1777–1810) в 1810, Мишэль Ёжэн Шевроль (Michel Eugène Chevreul; 1786–1889) в 1839, Хэрман фон Хэльмхольц (Hermann von Helmholtz; 1821–1894) в 1860, Британец Вильэм Бэнсэн (William Benson) в 1868, и Аугуст Киршман (August Kirschmann; 1860–1932) в 1895. Американский Профессор Элбёт Хэнри Мюнсэл (Albert Henry Munsell; 1858–1918).

MUNSELL NOTATION = МЮНСЭЛСКАЯ НОТАЦИЯ (или МЮНСЭЛСКОЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ) – Munsell Notation is:- (1) the Munsell hue, value, and chroma assigned to the color of a specimen by visually comparing the specimen to the chips in the Munsell Book of Color. (2) A notation in the Munsell color system, derived from luminous reflectance Y and chromaticity coordinates x and y in the 1931 CIE system for standard illuminant C, by the use of scales defined by the Optical Society of America Subcommittee on the Spacing of the Munsell Colors. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Под Нотацией, от Латинского слова Notatio, означающее Записывание или Обозначение. Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

MUR = MAURITIAN RUPEE

MURATA® SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ МУРАТА® – Murata® Spinning:- air-jet spinning technology was first introduced by DuPont™ in 1963, but it has only been made commercially successful by Murata since 1980. DuPont™ used only one jet, which produced a low strength yarn. The Murata system has two opposing air jets (1999), which improves the yarn strength. (Air-jet spinning is used mainly for spinning from short staple fibers, especially cotton and polyester blends.) Staple fibers are drafted using a roller drafting system with three or four pairs of rollers. The fibers are then threaded through the twin-jet assembly. The second jet N2 has a higher twisting torque than the first jet N1. Immediately after leaving the front drafting rollers, the fibers in the core of the yarn are twisted in the twist direction of N2. The fibers on the edges of the drafted ribbon are twisted by the weaker N1 and wrap around the core fibers in the opposite direction. Because the jet system is located between the front drafting rollers and the yarn delivery rollers, neither of which rotate around the axis of the yarn, the twist inserted by the jets is not real twist and after the yarn passes through the jet system, the core fibers become twistless. The yarn strength is imparted by the wrapping of the edge fibers. Because of the small jet dimensions, very high rotational jet speeds are possible. Although twist efficiency is only 6–12% because of the twist resistance of the yarn, delivery speeds of up to 300 m/min are possible. In a further development by Murata the second jet is replaced with a pair of roller twisters. The principle of yarn formation is similar to the twin-jet system. The new machine, the roller-jet spinner, is capable of delivery speeds of up to 400 m/min. However, the yarn has a harsher handle. See also Air Jet Spinning. Murata Machinery Ltd (Muratec) is a Japanese leading manufacturing of machine and textile machinery. It was established in 1935 as the Nishijin Jacquard Manufacturing

partnership, and was primarily involved in the manufacturing of textile machinery. In 1961, it developed the turret lathe, sparking its expansion into the field of machine tools. Today, it is a major player in a number of areas, manufacturing and selling products in the fields of logistics and automation, machine tools, sheet metal machinery, textile machine, and communication equipment. Additionally, in 1979, the company's textile machine division developed the Mach Splicer, a groundbreaking device that made it possible to create knotless yarn using compressed air. This revolutionary technology redefined the textiles industry, enabling the manufacturing of apparel products without compromising yarn quality, the scale expansion of spinning machines, and the improvement of the speed and efficiency of weaving machines and knitting machines. Today, this technology is used in Muratec's automatic winders, which boast the world's largest share of the automatic winder market. Here we profile one of Muratec's leading products from its textile machinery division, the VORTEX 861 Spinning Machine. VORTEX 861 is a world-leading Muratec product that employs unique spinning technology to make roving, spinning, and winding possible in a single machine. It boasts the following features. (i) Unique Spinning Technology:- the VORTEX 861 uses unique spinning technology that causes long fibers to converge at the core while short fibers diverge to the outer layer. Yarn thus produced has various advantages, such as being less hairy in appearance, having greater resistance to pilling, and displaying a high moisture absorption capacity. Yarn produced by the VORTEX 861 is known as VORTEX® and has both high functionality and fashion applicability. (ii) World's Fastest Spinning Speed and Process Integration:- VORTEX 861 can spin yarn at speeds of up to 450 m/min, resulting in productivity rates that are twenty times higher than those of conventional spinning machines. (iii) Improved Quality Management:- VORTEX 861 is equipped with the very latest yarn defect detection function as well as a quality control system, allowing for more precise detection of yarn quality. By including a Visual On-demand System (VOS), it has become much easier for the operator to determine operating conditions and conduct quality management, operational management, and maintenance management in comparison to earlier models. (iv) Space-Saving and Power Saving:- VORTEX 861 integrates roving, spinning, and winding into a single unit, making it possible to reduce running costs for labor, power, and maintenance. Furthermore, a comparison of the processes, installation area, machines, operators, and maintenance workers required for the VORTEX 861 and conventional models shows that the VORTEX 861 achieves a space saving of around 30% overall. It is also around 20% more energy efficient than conventional models. VORTEX 861 is an efficient spinning machine that well meets the needs of the age. / Мурата Мэшинёри Лтд (Murata Machinery Ltd или Муратэк (Muratec)) является ведущей компанией из Японии, изготавливающей машины и текстильное оборудование. Она была образована в 1935 как Нищидзин Жакяр Мэнифактчоринь (Nishijin Jacquard Manufacturing). Мак Сплайсё (Mach Splicer). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ВОТЭКС® (VORTEX®).

MURIATIC ACID = МУРИАТИЧЕСКАЯ КИСЛОТА (или СОЛЯНАЯ КИСЛОТА, или ХЛОРИСТОВОДОРОДНАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Muriatic Acid, HCl, is an antiquated but much-used term for hydrochloric acid. Most muriatic acid sold in hardware stores is as strong as commercial hydrochloric acid sold for laboratory purposes. Sometimes it is somewhat diluted, but still is dangerous and must be handled with great care.

MUSETTE = МЮЗЭТ (или РЮКЗАК, или ВЕЩЬ МЕШОК) – Musette is a small knapsack; also, a similar bag with one shoulder strap. Called also Musette Bag. / .

MUSHROOM ANCHOR = ГРИБОВИДНЫЙ ЯКОРЬ (или МЁРТВЫЙ ЯКОРЬ) – Mushroom Anchor (maritime term):- an anchor without stock and shaped like a mushroom.

MUSHROOM TEST = ГРИБНОЙ ТЕСТ – Mushroom Test or Mushroom Apparel Flammability Test:- this test method involves igniting a cylinder of fabric around a core containing heat sensors and measuring the rate of heat transfer from the burning material to the sensor. See also Flammability Tests. / Грибной Тест или Грибной Тест На Воспламеняемость Одежды:- этот метод испытаний заключается в поджигании цилиндра из ткани вокруг сердечника, содержащего датчики тепла и измерении темпа теплопередачи от горящего материала датчику. Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests).

MUSHY WOOL = МЯГКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ПОРИСТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Mushy Wool is a wool that is lacking in character, dry, and wasty in manufacturing.

MUSKEG = МАСКЕГ (или СФАГНОВОЕ БОЛОТО) – Muskeg is a bog of northern North America, commonly having sphagnum mosses, sedge, and sometimes stunted black spruce and tamarack trees. Muskeg:- large expanses of peatlands. Muskeg is an acidic soil type common in Arctic and boreal areas, although it is found in other northern climates as well. Muskeg is approximately synonymous with bogland, but 'muskeg' is the standard term in Western Canada and Alaska, while 'bog' is common elsewhere. The term became common in these areas because it is of Cree origin; Maskek meaning low-lying marsh. Large tracts of this soil existing in Siberia may be called Muskeg or Bogland interchangeably. Muskeg consists of dead plants in various states of decomposition (as peat), ranging from fairly intact sphagnum moss, to sedge peat, to highly decomposed humus. Pieces of wood can make up five to 15 percent of the peat soil. Muskeg tends to have a water table near the surface. The sphagnum moss forming it can hold 15 to 30 times its own weight in water, allowing the spongy wet muskeg to form on sloping ground. Muskeg patches are ideal habitats for beavers, pitcher plants, agaric mushrooms and a variety of other organisms. Muskeg forms because permafrost, clay or bedrock prevents water drainage. The water from rain and snow collects, forming permanently waterlogged vegetation and stagnant pools. Muskeg is wet, acidic, and relatively infertile, which prevents large trees from growing, although stunted shore pine, cottonwood, some Species of Willow, and black spruce are typically found in these habitats. It needs two conditions to develop:- abundant rain and cool summers. A dead plant that falls on dry soil is normally attacked by bacteria and fungi and quickly rots. If the same plant lands in water or on saturated soil, it decomposes differently. Less oxygen is available under water, so aerobic bacteria and fungi fail to colonize the submerged debris effectively. In addition, cool temperatures retard bacterial and fungal growth. This causes slow decomposition, and thus the plant debris gradually accumulates to form peat and eventually muskeg. Depending on the underlying topography of the land, muskeg can reach depths greater than 30 meters (100 ft). Although at first glance muskeg resembles a plain covered with short grasses, a closer look reveals a bizarre and almost unearthly landscape. Small stands of stunted and often dead trees, which vaguely resemble Bonsai trees, grow where land protrudes above the water table, with small pools of water stained dark red scattered about. Its grassland appearance invites the unwary to walk on it, but even the most solid muskeg is spongy and waterlogged. Traveling through muskeg is a strange and dangerous experience for the unaccustomed. Muskeg can grow atop bodies of water, especially small ponds and streams. Because of the water beneath, the muskeg surface sometimes ripples underfoot. Thinner patches allow large animals to fall through, becoming trapped under the muskeg and drowning. Moose are at a special disadvantage in muskeg due to their long legs, minimal hoof area, and great weight. Hunters and hikers may occasionally encounter young moose in muskeg-covered ponds submerged up to their torsos or necks, having been unaware of the unstable ground. Muskeg can be a significant impediment to transportation. During the 1870s, muskeg in Northern Ontario was reported to have swallowed a railroad engine whole when a track was laid on muskeg instead of clearing down to bedrock. Many other instances have been reported of heavy construction equipment vanishing into muskeg in the spring as the frozen muskeg beneath the vehicle thawed. Construction in muskeg-laden areas sometimes requires the complete removal of the soil and filling with gravel. If the muskeg is not completely cleared to bedrock, its high

water content will cause buckling and distortion from winter freezing, much like permafrost. One method of working atop muskeg is to place large logs on the ground, then cover those logs with a thick layer of clay or other stable material. This is commonly called a Corduroy Road. To increase the effectiveness of the corduroy, prevent erosion, and allow removal of material with less disturbance to the muskeg, a geotextile fabric is sometimes placed down before the logs. However, temporary winter access roads on muskeg (ice road), created by clearing the insulating snow and allowing the muskeg to freeze, are more commonly used as they are cheaper to construct and easier to decommission. Water is often sprayed on these roads to thicken the ice allowing heavy trucks and equipment to safely access remote sites in the winter. / крупные скопления торфяников.

MUSLIN = МУСЛИН (или КИСЕЯ, или МАЗЛИН) – Muslin is a finely woven cotton fabric that is most typically unbleached or white cloth, produced from corded cotton yarn. It is often used to make dresses or curtains, but may also be used to complement foam or bench padding. It is a very breathable fabric and is a good choice for hot-weather clothing. Muslin is a broad term describing a wide variety of plain-weave cotton or polyester/cotton fabrics ranging from lightweight sheers to heavier shirting and sheeting. Muslin is a loosely-woven cotton fabric which originated in Bengal in South Asia, which was introduced to Europe from the Middle East in the XVII century. It became very popular at the end of the XVIII century in France. Muslin is most typically an unbleached or white cloth, produced from carded cotton yarn. It is often used to make sewing patterns, such as for clothing, curtains, or upholstery. Because air moves easily through muslin, muslin clothing is suitable for hot, dry climates. Muslin clothes were traded by ancient Greeks from the Indian port town Machilipatnam, which was called Maisolos or Masalia in ancient times. Some believe that the name muslin originated from the name Maisolos. Marco Polo, the famous traveller, visited the Kakatiya Kingdom in which Machilipatnam was located and praised the muslins available there. In 1298, Marco Polo described the cloth in his book The Travels. He said that it was made in Mosul, Iraq. Although this view has the fabric named after the city where Europeans first encountered it (Mosul), the fabric is believed to have originated in Dhaka, which is now the capital of Bangladesh. In the IX century, an Arab merchant named Sulaiman makes note of the material's origin in Bengal (known as Ruhml in Arabic). The word muslin is also used colloquially. In the United Kingdom, many sheer cotton fabrics are called Muslin, while in the United States, muslin sometimes refers to a firm cloth for everyday use, which in the UK and Australia is known as Calico. In British slang, Muslin used to refer to women or femininity, while in nautical slang, Muslin can refer to a vessel's sails. When sewing clothing, a dressmaker may test the fit of a garment, using an inexpensive muslin fabric before cutting the intended expensive fabric, thereby avoiding potential costly mistakes. The muslin garment is often called a 'Muslin', and the process is called 'Making A Muslin'. With the availability of inexpensive synthetic fabrics, which closely resemble the hand (drape and feel) of expensive natural fabrics, a test or fitting garment made of synthetics may still be referred to as a Muslin, because the word has become the generic term for a test or fitting garment. Muslin is also often used as a backing or lining for quilts, and thus can often be found in wide widths in the quilting sections of fabric stores. Muslin is the name for a large group of plain-weave fabrics, originally made of cotton. Muslin is an inexpensive, medium weight, plain weave, low count (less than 160 threads per square inch) cotton sheeting fabric. In its unfinished form, it is commonly used in fashion design to make trial garments for preliminary fit. Muslin is a plain-woven sheer to coarse cotton fabric. Muslin means 'from Mossul', a city now in Iraq. A very fine plain, striped, checked or embroidered fabric. / Знаменитый путешественник Марко Поло (Marco Polo) посетил Королевство Какатия (Kakatiya Kingdom), в котором Мачилипатнам (Machilipatnam), известный также как Масулипатнам (Masulipatnam) и Бандар (Bandar) (город в Кришнаитском Районе (Krishna District) Индийского Штата Андхра Прадеш (State of Andhra Pradesh)). Калико (Calico). раскрой (cutting). Муслин – недорогая, среднего веса, полотняного переплетения, низкой нумерации (менее 160 нитей на квадратный дюйм) хлопковая ткань постельной группы. Под Муслином, от Французского слова Mousseline (восходит к названию города Мосул в Ираке), понимается тонкая мягкая шёлковая или хлопчатобумажная ткань. Из муслина шьют бельё, блузки, платья. Муслин – очень тонкая лёгкая шерстяная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, популярная до середины XIX века. Иногда при изготовлении муслина использовалась также льняная или шёлковая пряжа. Слово Муслин происходит от названия города Мосул (Mossul) в Ираке, где в древности находились знаменитые текстильные мануфактуры. Разновидностью муслина можно считать муслинделин – рыхлую тонкую шерстяную ткань, которая использовалась для пошива женского платья. Кисея – очень тонкая редко тканая полупрозрачная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, цветная, узорчатая или с вышитым орнаментом. В первое десятилетие XIX века самой модной была белая кисея, как подражание античным традициям. По техническим и художественным качествам близка к муслину.

MUSLIN SHEETING = ПРОСТЫННОЕ ПОЛОТНО НА ОСНОВЕ МУСЛИНА (или МУСЛИНОВАЯ ПОСТЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Muslin Sheeting is a carded muslin for bed sheets in white or colors made in types 140 (A grade), 128 (B grade), and 112 (C grade).

MUSSINESS = ПУТАНИЦА (или РАСТРЁПАННОСТЬ, или ПОМЯТОСТЬ, или ЗАПУТАННОСТЬ) – Mussiness is a fabric defect on the surface that is characterized by undesirable unevenness caused by many minor deformations. Mussiness is independent of the presence of soil. Mussiness is a surface distortion in a fabric characterized by objectionable uneveness due to many minor deformations.

MUSTARD = ГОРЧИЦА (или ГОРЧИЧНОЕ) – Mustard:- a dark to moderate yellow.

MUTAGEN = МУТАГЕН – Mutagen is a physical or chemical agent capable of producing a heritable change in the DNA sequence of an organism. / Под Мутагенами, от Латинского слова Mutatio, означающее Изменение или Перемена, и Греческого слова Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимаются физические и химические факторы, вызывающие наследственные изменения – мутации:- ионизирующее и ультрафиолетовое излучения, различные химические соединения (например, иприт, азотистая кислота) и другие.

MUTAGENICITY = МУТАГЕННОСТЬ – Mutagenicity:- the chemical and structural complexity of the chromosomal DNA and associated proteins of mammalian cells, and the multiplicity of ways in which changes to the genetic material can be effected make it difficult to give precise, discrete definitions. Mutagenicity refers to the induction of permanent transmissible changes in the amount or structure of the genetic material of celles or organisms. These changes, 'mutations', may involve a single gene or gene segment, a block of genes, or whole chromosomes. Effects on whole chromosomes may be structural and/or numerical. See also Genotoxicity. / Химическое и структурное разнообразие хромосомной ДНК и взаимосвязанных протеинов клеток млекопитающих, и многочисленность способов, в которых изменения в отношении генетического материала могут привести к сложности в формировании точных, разборчивых определений. Мутагенность относится к индукции постоянных передающихся изменений в количестве или структуре генетического материала клеток или организмов. Эти изменения, 'мутации', могут вовлекать единый ген или генный сегмент, блок генов, или целые хромосомы. Эффекты по целым хромосомам могут быть структурными и/или численными. Смотрите также Генотоксичность (Genotoxicity).

MUTANT = МУТАНТ – Mutant is a variant from the normal or wild type that is inherited; the product of mutation. / Под Мутантами понимаются организмы, отличающиеся от исходного (дикого) типа каким-либо наследственным отклонением, возникающим в результате мутации.

MUTATION = МУТАЦИЯ – Mutation is a sudden heritable change in an organism other than that due to the incorporation of genetic material from other sources. Most mutations are within the limit of a single gene. / Под Мутациями, от Латинского слова Mutatio, означающее Изменение или Перемена, понимаются возникающие естественно или вызываемые искусственно изменения наследственных свойств организма в результате перестроек и нарушений в генетическом материале организма – хромосомах и генах. Мутации – основа наследственной изменчивости в живой природе.

MUTON = МУТОН – Muton is the smallest length of DNA capable of a mutational change. / Мутон – наименьшая часть гена, изменение которой приводит к мутации.

MUTUAL AUTHENTICATION = ВЗАИМНАЯ АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ (или ВЗАИМНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ПОДЛИННОСТИ) – Mutual Authentication is the process, whereby, during a transaction (and for every step in an incremental Purchase Transaction) the European Electronic Purse (EEP) is authenticated by the terminal and the terminal is authenticated by the EEP.

MUTUAL FUND = ВЗАИМНЫЙ ФОНД (или ПАЕВОЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ФОНД) – Mutual Funds:- these are pooling together the savings of large number of investors for attractive yield and appreciation in value. A mutual fund is a diversified portfolio of investment, managed by fund manager, who has necessary expertise of investment. Investment is made in types of securities (equity or debt) according to the investment policies laid down in the prospectus/offering document. There are two types of mutual funds, which are:- (i) open-end mutual funds; and (ii) closed-end mutual funds. In the United States, Mutual Fund is a pool of money managed by an investment company. Mutual Fund is an investment vehicle that is made up of a pool of funds collected from many investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as stocks, bonds, money market instruments and similar assets. Mutual funds are operated by money managers, who invest the fund's capital and attempt to produce capital gains and income for the fund's investors. A mutual fund's portfolio is structured and maintained to match the investment objectives stated in its prospectus. One of the main advantages of mutual funds is that they give small investors access to professionally managed, diversified portfolios of equities, bonds and other securities, which would be quite difficult (if not impossible) to create with a small amount of capital. Each shareholder participates proportionally in the gain or loss of the fund. Mutual fund units, or shares, are issued and can typically be purchased or redeemed as needed at the fund's current net asset value (NAV) per share, which is sometimes expressed as NAVPS. A collection of stocks, bonds or other securities owned by a group of investors and managed by a professional. When investors put money into a fund, it is pooled with money from other investors to create much better buying power then they would have investing on their own. An open-end investment fund. Investment company or trust whose capitalization is not fixed at a given number of shares, which issues shares to meet customer demand as it arises. The price for a share of a mutual fund is determined by the trust's net asset value per share, i.e. the net value of all its securities divided by the number of shares outstanding. Also known as Investment Fund; and Unit Trust in the United Kingdom. Mutual Funds are investment funds offered to investors in the public on a broad scale. See also Investment Company. A Mutual Fund is a pool of money accumulated from thousands of investors. Investors receive a proportionate share in the pool through shares or units. A mutual fund manager will then take the pool of money and decide what securities to buy and sell within the mutual fund on behalf the individual investors. These decisions are made with the assistance of high quality investment research and are made by experienced investment professionals. What are the benefits of investing in a mutual fund? Mutual funds are an affordable and convenient way for investors to gain access to investments that would otherwise only be available to large institutions or wealthy individuals. Mutual fund investing offers:- (i) Professional Money Management:- mutual funds are managed by professional money managers who have access to detail company research, economic data, and an understanding about how world events will affect your investments. This feature has particular value for investing in foreign markets where information is not always readily available to a retail investor and local laws and accounting practices are different than those in Canada, and therefore difficult to interpret. (ii) Diversification:- 'Don't put all of your eggs in one basket'. By investing in only one security you take on a great deal of risk of that investment under performing. By spreading your portfolio over several different investments this risk is reduced, thus reducing the overall risk of your portfolio. Since many investors cannot afford to split their portfolios into several different securities without paying a fortune in commissions, mutual funds are the ideal solution. By pooling the resources of several retail investors mutual funds can get better pricing and much lower commissions than a retail investor can get. This provides the benefits of diversification as a much lower cost. (iii) Transferability:- since most mutual fund families offer more than one type of mutual fund, a mutual fund investor has the ability to move their investment from one sector to another, from one country to another easily and (usually) without cost. An investor who purchases their own stocks would have to sell their old stocks and buy their new stocks, paying commissions on both trades. (iv) Liquidity:- mutual fund units are bought from, and sold back to the mutual fund company at the next available closing Net Asset Value Per Share. Any investor who wants to buy or sell a mutual fund can do so without having to worry about whether a liquid market is available. For retail equity investors, their ability to execute a trade depends on the availability of someone else who is willing to take the other side of the market. (v) Fractional Units:- mutual funds offer the unique feature to investors of allowing for fixed dollar investments. For purchases of equities you cannot invest a fixed dollar amount, you can only purchase a fixed number of whole shares. This makes it uncertain as to the total cost of the trade and means that you may not be able to fully invest idle cash. If you want to purchase a set dollar amount of a mutual fund, you will be allowed to purchase fractional units to ensure that you remain fully invested. (vi) Compounding:- another unique feature of mutual funds is that any distributions that are paid by the fund can be automatically re-invested into additional units of the same fund at no cost. This will help to ensure that you are staying fully invested, thus maximizing your returns through compounding. (vii) Time:- the most important benefit of investing in mutual funds is that it saves you time! By having the mutual fund manager manage your investments you no longer have to spend your time analyzing and worrying about individual stocks. Why invest in mutual funds at TD Direct Investing (конкретный фонд)? By investing in mutual funds at TD Direct Investing you will have the flexibility of holding all of you investments in one account:- stocks, bonds, options, and mutual funds. If you need professional assistance in managing your mutual fund holdings we can provide this to you using the TD Managed Assets Program (MAP). If you still want to manage your own investments but require some advice and guidance in narrowing down your mutual fund choices our FundSmart Mutual Fund Specialists are available to assist you free of charge 08 am to 08 pm Monday to Friday by calling +1-800-461-FUND (3863). A term to describe Managed Investments in the United States and are similar to Unit Trusts in Australia. / Смотрите также Инвестиционная Компания (Investment Company). , то есть . Взаимный Фонд – фонд, управляемый инвестиционной компанией, которая привлекает средства акционеров и вкладывает их в акции, облигации, опционы, фьючерсы, валюту или ценные бумаги денежного рынка. Эти фонды предлагают инвесторам преимущества диверсификации и профессионального управления. За управление средствами взимается плата, как правило, в размере от 0.5 до 2% стоимости активов за год. Фонды взимают и другие комиссионные сборы, такие, как плата по формуле 12b-l (12b-lfees), операционные сборы (exchange fees) и другие административные платежи. Фонды, работающие через брокеров, называются фондами 'с нагрузкой' (с комиссией) (loadfunds), а работающие непосредственно с инвесторами – фондами 'без нагрузки' (no-loadfunds). Акции взаимных фондов могут быть выкуплены у акционеров по текущей стоимости чистых активов (net asset value). Стоимость всех акций, находящихся у акционеров, в равной степени зависит от доходов и убытков фонда. Взаимные фонды осуществляют разные стратегии инвестирования. Некоторые из них проводят агрессивную политику повышения стоимости капитала, другие, более консервативные, нацелены на увеличение доходов акционеров. Инвесторам

рекомендуется оценить степень своей толерантности к риску прежде чем они решат, какой фонд будет для них приемлем. Кроме того, время покупок и продаж зависит от общего состояния экономики, активности рынков акций и облигаций, уровня процентных ставок и других факторов. Взаимный Фонд представляет собой портфель акций, облигаций и/или наличных средств, которым инвестиционная компания управляет от имени и по поручению множества инвесторов. Покупая акции фонда, инвесторы приобретают долю в обширном инвестиционном портфеле, которым они владеют совместно с остальными акционерами фонда. Управляющий взаимного фонда инвестирует средства этого фонда в соответствии с инвестиционными целями, указанными в проспекте фонда.

MUTUAL FUND UNITS = ПАИ ВЗАИМНЫХ ФОНДОВ – Mutual Fund Units:- (bond, equity, money market, mixed securities, precious metal, commodities, real-estate funds) Embody a share in the assets of a mutual fund and therefore enable the holder to participate directly in the success of the fund. Mutual Fund Units, or Shares, are issued and can typically be purchased or redeemed as needed at the fund's current net asset value (NAV) per share, which is sometimes expressed as NAVPS. The value of a Mutual Fund Unit is described as the net asset value per share (NAVPS). Here is how you calculate the NAVPS:- (i) first, take the total value of the fund if everything were sold on that day, less any outstanding debts; and (ii) divide that total value by the total number of units that the fund has sold to investors. Example:- if a fund is worth USD10 million and has sold one million units, the NAVPS will be USD10. If you own 10 units, your investment is worth USD100. The process of selling your mutual fund units is called as Redemption.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK = ВЗАИМНЫЙ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – Mutual Savings Bank (MSB) is a type of thrift institution, originally designed to serve low-income individuals, that historically invested in long-term, fixed-rate assets such as mortgages. Initiated in 1816, the first mutual savings banks (MSBs) were the Philadelphia Saving Society and Boston's Provident Institution for Saving. Most MSBs were located in the Mid-Atlantic and industrial Northeast regions of the United States. By 1910, there were 637 of these institutions. MSBs were generally very successful until the 1970s. During the 1980s, regulations governing what they could invest in and what rate of interest they could pay to customers combined with rising interest rates to cause massive losses for MSBs. Consequently, many MSBs failed in the 1980s; others merged, became commercial banks or converted to stock form. Mutual Savings Bank (MSB) is a savings bank owned by its depositors; contrasted with a stock savings bank, which issues common stock to the public. Mutual Savings Bank is a savings and loan association that has no stockholders and, as a result, reinvests all profits in itself. Most mutual savings banks are owned by their depositors and borrowers. Because there are no stockholders to please, mutual savings banks are often very conservative with how they invest deposits. As a result, they tend to survive periods of financial distress relatively well. This was especially true during the Great Depression. In the United States, most mutual savings banks are in the Northeast. Mutual Savings Bank is a state-chartered savings bank which is owned by its depositors and managed by a fiduciary board of trustees. Mutual Savings Bank (MSB) is a deposit-gathering thrift institution that chiefly makes mortgage loans. Mutual savings banks, typically located in the northeastern states, are organized much like savings and loan associations. MSBs are technically not depositor-owned, although all are state-chartered. Also called Savings Bank. / Сберегательный банк, принадлежащий его же вкладчикам; в контрасте с акционерным сберегательным банком, который выпускает обыкновенный уставный капитал для населения. Взаимный Сберегательный Банк (ВЗБ) – сберегательный банк, организованный в рамках законов штата, принадлежащий его вкладчикам и действующий в их интересах. Местные попечительские советы принимают основные решения в качестве опекунов, независимо от юридических владельцев. Традиционно доход распределяется между вкладчиками после вычета расходов и выделения резервов согласно действующим требованиям. Не так давно многие сберегательные банки начали выпускать акции и предлагать потребительские услуги, такие, как предоставление кредитных карточек и чековых книжек, а также коммерческие услуги, например ведение чековых счетов компаний и предоставление коммерческих ипотечных кредитов.

MV = MALDIVES

MV = MODERN VARIETY

MVP = MARGINAL VALUE PRODUCTS

MVR = MALDIVIAN RUFIYAA

MVR = MV ADOPTION RATIO

MW = MALAWI

MW = MEGAWATT

MW = MOLECULAR WEIGHT

MWH = MEGAWATT–HOUR

MWK = MALAWIAN KWACHA

MX = MEXICO

MX DYE = КРАСИТЕЛЬ ЭМ.ЭКС. – MX Dye is a family of 'cold' reactive dyes, first developed by Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain, and designated 'Procion MX'; chemically MX dyes belong to the dichlorotriazene family. A number of companies now manufacture MX dyes. They are by far the most popular dyes for textile artists working with cellulose fibers. They can also be used for wool and nylon in processes where they behave as acid dyes. There are around a dozen 'pure' MX dyes in common use, and all can be used quite successful in mixtures with each other. There are magenta, yellow and cyan shades that are excellent 'subtractive primary' colors. MX dyes are less popular with industrial dyers than some other reactive dyes, partly because their very high reactivity makes the dye process harder to control, partly because they are fairly expensive, and partly because goods require extensive washing after dyeing to remove hydrolyzed and unfixed dye. Care should be taken to avoid breathing MX dye dust, since it is known to cause respiratory allergies. The use of 'Procion' alone to denote MX dyes is incorrect since there are other Procion dye families. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

MXN = MEXICAN PESO

MY = MALAYSIA

MY = MARKETING YEAR

MYCELIUM = МИЦЕЛИЙ (или ГРИБНИЦА) – Mycelium is the hypha or mass of hyphae that make up the body of the Fungus. / Под Мицелием, от Греческого слова Мýкēs, означающее Гриб, или Грибницей понимается вегетативное тело Грибов, состоящее из тончайших ветвящихся нитей – гиф. Частями мицелия осуществляется вегетативное размножение Грибов.

MYCOPLASMA = МИКОПЛАЗМА – Mycoplasma is a polymorphic microorganism that is nonmotile and that can be cultivated with difficulty on special media, and that lacks cell wall, being bound only by a unit membrane. The internal components of a mycoplasma are ribosome and DNA strands. / Плевропневмониеподобный микроорганизм. Под Микоплазмами, от Греческих слов Мýkēs, означающее Гриб, и Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, понимается Класс Бактерий, не имеющих клеточной стенки и ограниченных плазматической мембраной. Неподвижны. Сапрофиты или паразиты. Патогенные микоплазмы вызывают болезни Человека (например, пневмонию), Животных (например, повальное воспаление лёгких крупного рогатого скота) и Растений.

MYCORRHIZA = МИКОРИЗА (или ГРИБОКОРЕНЬ) – A Mycorrhiza is a partnership between plant roots and beneficial Fungi in the soil. These Fungi infect the roots and grow into the soil and transfer P and Zn to the plant. If inadequate numbers of mycorrhizal Fungi are present in the soil at sowing, then uptake of P and Zn and Cotton growth are reduced. Factors leading to poor mycorrhiza development and stunted growth include long bare fallows and cuts of more than 40 cm during field development. The problem is transient and plants recover later in the season. Symptoms of zinc deficiency may be present. Adequate numbers of mycorrhizal Fungi usually survive single-season fallows. A mutually beneficial association between a fungus and the roots of a plant. The Fungi that form a mycorrhiza grow throughout the cortex of the plant roots and out into the surrounding soil where they function as an extension of the plant's root system. The plant provides a source of carbohydrate for the fungus while the fungus assists plant uptake of the less mobile nutrients such as phosphorus. Most plant species require mycorrhizal associations for normal healthy growth. Also known as VAM. Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic relationship between certain Fungi and the roots of plants, including orchids and many types of tree. Mycorrhiza may be ectotrophic, where the fungal hyphae invades the host roots or endotrophic where the fungal hyphae are entirely within the root cells. The fungal hyphae can help the roots to absorb essential nutrients and in some species are essential to the normal growth of the plant. Mycorrhiza is the symbiotic association of the mycelium of a fungus with the roots of a seed plant. This symbiosis helps to extend the effective root surface area and promotes uptake of phosphorus. / кора (cortex). виды (species). гриба с корнями . Под Микоризой, от Греческих слов Мýkēs, означающее Гриб, и Rhíza, означающее Корень, понимается симбиоз мицелия (грибницы) Гриба с корнем высшего растения, например, Подберёзовика с Берёзой или Подосиновика с Осиной. При разведении леса почву 'заражают' Грибами, вступающими в симбиоз с соответствующей породой. Известна также как Грибокорень. Под Микоризой, от Греческих слов Мýkes, означающее Гриб, и Rhiza, означающее Корень, или Грибокорнем понимается взаимовыгодное сожительство (симбиоз) мицелия Гриба с корнем высшего Растения. Различают микоризу эктотрофную (наружную), при которой Гриб оплетает покровную ткань окончаний молодых корней и проникает в межклетники самых наружных слоёв коры, и микоризу эндотрофную (внутреннюю), которая характеризуется внедрением мицелия (гиф Гриба) внутрь клеток. Эктотрофная микориза характерна для многих Деревьев (Дуб, Ель, Сосна, Берёза), Кустарников (Ива), некоторых Кустарничков (Дриада) и Травянистых Растений (Гречиха Живородящая). Молодые корни этих Растений обычно ветвятся, окончания их утолщаются, растущая часть корней окутывается толстым плотным грибным чехлом, от которого в почву и по межклетникам в корень на глубину одного или нескольких слоёв коры отходят гифы Гриба, образуя так называемую Сеть Гартига; корневые волоски при этом отмирают (эуэктотрофный тип микоризы). У Кустарничка Арктоуса Арктического и Травянистого Растения Грушанки Крупноцветковой гифы Гриба проникают не только в межклетники, но и в клетки коры (эктоэндотрофный тип микоризы). Эктотрофные микоризы образуют чаще гименомицеты (Роды Boletus, Lactarius, Russula, Amanita и другие), реже – гастеромицеты. В образовании микоризы на корнях одного Растения может участвовать не один, а несколько Видов Грибов. Однако, как правило, в растительных сообществах встречаются лишь определённые рибы-микоризообразователи – симбионты данных Видов Растений. При развитии эндотрофной микоризы форма корней не меняется, корневые волоски обычно не отмирают, грибной чехол и 'Сеть Гартига' не образуются; гифы Гриба проникают внутрь клеток коровой паренхимы. У Растений Семейства Вересковых, Грушанковых, Брусничных и Шикшевых гифы Гриба в клетках образуют клубки, позднее перевариваемые растением (эрикоидный тип микоризы). В образовании микоризы такого типа участвуют фикомицеты (Роды Endogone, Pythium). У Растений Семейства Орхидных гифы Гриба из почвы проникают в семя, образуя клубки, перевариваемые затем клетками семени. Из Грибов такой тип микоризы свойствен несовершенным (Род Rhizoctonia) и реже – базидиальным (Род Armillaria и другие). Наиболее распространён в природе – у многих однолетних и многолетних Трав, Кустарников и Деревьев самых различных Семейств – фикомицетный тип микоризы, при котором гифы Гриба пронизывают насквозь клетки эпидермиса корня, локализуясь в межклетниках и клетках средних слоёв коровой паренхимы. Микориза оказывает на растение благоприятное воздействие:- за счёт развитого мицелия увеличивается поглощающая поверхность корня и усиливается поступление в растение воды и питательных веществ. Грибы-микоризообразователи, вероятно, способны разлагать некоторые недоступные растению органические соединения почвы, вырабатывают вещества типа витаминов и активаторы роста. Гриб же использует некоторые вещества (возможно, углеводы), извлекаемые им из корня растения. При разведении леса на почве, не содержащей Грибов-микоризообразователей, в неё вносят в небольших количествах лесную землю, например, при посеве жёлудей – землю из старой дубравы.

MYCOTOXINS = МИКОТОКСИНЫ – Mycotoxins are poisonous substances produced by some Species of Fungi. For example, several Fusarium Species can cause a disease called Fusarium Head Blight. One of the more important Species of Fusarium, Fusarium Graminearum, can produce several mycotoxins, most commonly, deoxynivalenol or vomitoxin, which, when present in feed grain, is distasteful and can reduce the rate of weight gain in some animals. In Corn, Fusarium Graminearum, also called Gibberella Zeae, causes the disease gibberella ear rot. Besides deoxynivalenol, another compound known as Zearalerone may be formed. This compound has estrogen-like effects, especially in pigs and cattle. Mycotoxins are poisonous metabolic products produced by mold. / Виды (Species). Под Микотоксинами, от Греческих слов Мýkēs, означающее Гриб, и Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимаются ядовитые соединения, производимые некоторыми Семействами Грибов и способные вызывать заболевание или гибель.

MYLAR® FILM = ПЛЁНКА МАЙЛАР® – Mylar® and Melinex® are two brand names that are used in the United States and Britain by variety of companies. These are used to represent polyester films and PET (Polyethylene terephthalate) films. So these are known as Mylar Film. These films are developed by DuPont™. These sheets were originally developed in 1950's. These sheets were first time used in Echo Satellites by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). These were launched in 1960 and 1964 having diameter 100 feet and having thickness .005 inches. Mylar Film is a trade name for a stiff, plastic-like film used in making insect cages. Mylar® is the brand name for a special type of stretched polyester film. Melinex® and Hostaphan® are two other well known trade names for this plastic, which is more generally known as BoPET or biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate. MYLAR® is a registered trade name of DuPont Teijin Films. Mylar® is the trade name given by DuPont™ of the USA to a polyester film. Mylar® is also sold under other trade names such as Melinex. The film is unaffected by moisture and most other common chemicals. It is also temperature stable unless heated to around 200 °C+ when it will shrink. The film can be attached as a covering and then shrunk to give a smooth and tight finish. The film is available in both clear and aluminized finishes. The aluminisation of the film makes it gas tight due to the size of the molecules of aluminium even helium cannot get through. Remember that the aluminisation process of the Mylar® reduces to some extent its ability to shrink under heat. The best Mylar® to use on all sizes of models is the thinnest, 5 micron. It is really only there to avoid the use of excessive amounts of dope to seal the tissue, and to give a degree of stability to the covering, using

thicker Mylar adds some rigidity, but I think this is better achieved by using a heavier grade of tissue, or using Silk. Thicker Mylar® is harder to work around curves, and appears to delaminate easier being less flexible. / Названия Майлар® (Mylar®) и Мелинэкс® (Melinex®) относятся к двум фирменным названиям, которые используются в Соединённых Штатах Америки и Великобритании . и Хостафан® (Hostaphan®). ДюПо Тэйджин (DuPont Teijin).

MYLAR® FILTER = ФИЛЬТР МАЙЛАР® – Mylar® Filter is a clear polyester film that absorbs almost all radiation below 320 nm. The solar filter can be based on BoPET or biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate (trade name Mylar®).

MYR = MALAYSIAN RINGGIT

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE = ТАИНСТВЕННОЕ ИСЧЕЗНОВЕНИЕ – Mysterious Disappearance:- this form indemnifies the policyholder, a trucker, for loss or damage resulting from his legal liability as a carrier while transporting the property of others. I does not insure against any loss for which he is not legally liable.

MZ = MOZAMBIQUE

MZM = MOZAMBICAN METICAL

- N -

N = ЭН. – N is fifth letter in a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the issue is the company's third class of preferred shares. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

n = NANO = 10^{-9}

N = NEW ISSUE (FIRST OFFERED WITHIN THE PAST 52 WEEKS)

N = NITROGEN

N = NOVEMBER

N, 2N = ЭН., 2ЭН. (или XX) – N, 2n:- the notations for the genetic and zygotic (diploid) or somatic chromosome number of a plant, e.g., 2n = 24 in Rice.

NA = NAMIBIA

NA = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

NA = NONANOIC WEIGHT

N/A = NOT APPLICABLE

NA = NOT AVAILABLE

NACC = NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL

NACE = NOMENCLATURE GENERALE DES ACTIVITES ECONOMIQUES DANS LES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES, REVISION 1, EUROSTAT, LUXEMBOURG, 1996

NACRE VELVET = ПЕРЛАМУТРОВЫЙ БАРХАТ (или БАРХАТ С ОТЛИВОМ) – Nacre Velvet is a velvet with a changeable appearance created by using one color for the pile and another for the backing. Nacre Velvet:- the back is of one color and the pile of another, so that it gives a changeable, pearly appearance.

NAD = NAMIBIAN DOLLAR

NAFC = NATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOR COUNCIL

NAFTA = NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

NAIC = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT CLUBS

NAICS = NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

NAIL = ГВОЗДЬ – Nail is a fastener made from endless wire by cutting a point and forming a head at the shank end opposite the point. See also Pallet. Nail is a straight fastener, made from round or square stock, usually pointed and headed, designed to be impulse driven. / Гвоздь (Nail):- прямой стержень, изготовленный из металла круглого или квадратного сечения с остриём и головкой на тупом конце. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NAINSOOK = НАНСУК (или НЭЙНСУК) – Nainsook is a fine, lightweight cotton in a plain weave that is produced in the finishing processes from the same gray goods as used for batiste, cambric, lawn. Soft and has a slight luster in the better qualities (mercerization). It is slightly heavier than batiste. Like lawn but not as crisp. Soft, lacks body. Usually found in white but also comes in pastel colors and some printed. Often tucked or embroidered, in blouses, night wear, lingerie, and infant's wear. Nainsook is a lightweight plain weave cotton fabric, usually finished to create a luster and a soft hand. Common end-uses are infants' wear, blouses, and lingerie. Nainsooka (Nainsook) is a soft lightweight muslin. Produced in the finishing processes from the same greige goods as used for batiste, cambric, lawn. Fine and lightweight. Soft and has a slight luster in the better qualities (mercerization). Slightly heavier than batiste. Like lawn but not as crisp. Soft, lacks body. Usually found in white but also comes in pastel colors and some printed. A lightweight, plain weave cotton fabric. Used for lingerie, baby clothes. Nainsook is a fine, lightweight, plain-weave fabric, usually of combed cotton. The fabric is often mercerized to produce luster and is finished soft. Nainsook is chiefly used for infants' wear, lingerie, and blouses. Nainsook is a fine, soft muslin fabric, often to used to make babies clothing. / используются для батиста, кэмбрика, лона. Нансук – тонкая белёная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения бельевой группы. Под Нансуком, от Французского слова Nansouk, понимается хлопчатобумажная тонкая лёгкая ткань, из которой шьют нижнее и постельное бельё. Нансук – тонкая хлопчатобумажная ткань белого цвета полотняного переплетения. Использовалась в XIX веке для белья и мелких деталей женского туалета.

NAK = NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NAKED CALL = ОГОЛЁННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ) – Naked Call is an options strategy in which an investor writes (sells) call options on the open market without owning the underlying security. This stands

in contrast to a covered call strategy, where the investor owns the security shares that are eligible to be exercised under the options contract. This strategy is sometimes referred to as an 'Uncovered Call' or a 'Short Call'. A naked call strategy is inherently risky, as there is limited upside potential and (theoretically) unlimited downside potential should the stock rise above the exercise price of the options that have been sold. As a result of the risk involved, only experienced investors who strongly believe that the price of the underlying stock will fall or remain flat should undertake this advanced strategy. The margin requirements are often very high for this strategy as well due to the propensity for open-ended losses, and the investor may be forced to purchase shares on the open market prior to expiration if margin thresholds are breached. The upside to the strategy is that the investor could receive income in the form of premiums without putting up a lot of initial capital. See also Naked Put.

NAKED OPTION = ОГОЛЁННЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН) – Naked Option is an option to buy shares in which the seller of the option (the option writer) does not already own the shares. In this instance, the option writer hopes to buy back the option before it is exercised and so avoid having to supply the shares. If the option is exercised and the market price of the shares has risen, then the option writer makes a loss. An option writer who sells naked options is known as a Naked Writer. The sale of a call or put option without holding an equal and opposite position in the underlying instrument. Naked Option is the sale of a call or put option without holding an offsetting position in the underlying futures contract on commodity. Liability that exists in the long or short term and is not covered by a corresponding short or long position. Naked Option is an option position that is not offset by an equal and opposite position in the underlying asset. Also known as Naked Call, Naked Put, Uncovered Option, and Unhedged Position. Naked Option is a trading position where the seller of an option contract does not own any, or enough, of the underlying security to act as protection against adverse price movements. If the price of the underlying security moves against the trader, who does not already own the underlying security, he or she would be required to purchase the shares regardless of how high the price is. The potential for losses, then, can be unlimited, and as a result, brokers typically have specific rules regarding naked trading. Inexperienced traders, for example, would not be allowed to place this type of order. Naked trading is considered very risky since losses can be significant. An options trader could sell, for example, call options with a strike price of USD10. If the stock's price rises to USD20 or USD30 on good news, and the option is naked (the seller does not own the underlying stock). He or she would be required to buy the specified number of shares at the current price, and sell them to the option buyer for the USD10, resulting in a significant loss. Naked Option:- the sale of an option by a party who does not hold the underlying asset to back it. See also Covered Option. / Оголённый или Необеспеченный Опцион – опцион, по которому ни у покупателя, ни у продавца нет обеспечения соответствующими ценными бумагами или активами. Продавец оголённого опциона на покупку (call option), следовательно, не занимает длинной позиции (long position) по акциям или активам, на которые был выписан опцион. Аналогичным образом, продавец оголённого опциона на продажу (put option) не занимает короткой позиции (short position) по акциям или активам, на которые был выписан опцион. Оголённые опционы являются очень рискованными, хотя потенциально могут принести большую прибыль. Если котировки ценных бумаг или активов, на которые выписан опцион, изменяются в направлении, ожидаемом инвестором, то прибыль может быть огромной, поскольку инвестору придётся внести небольшую сумму для получения значительных доходов. Если же котировки ценных бумаг или активов изменяются в противоположном направлении, то продавец оголённого опциона может понести огромные убытки. Например, если некто выписывает оголённый опцион на покупку акций компании Экс.Уай.Зэд. (XYZ) по цене в 60 Долларов за акцию, не имея в наличии этих акций, и если цена акций поднимается до 70 Долларов, то продавец опциона должен будет поставить покупателю акции компании XYZ по цене в 60 Долларов за акцию. Для того чтобы приобрести эти акции, ему придётся на открытом рынке купить их по 70 Долларов за акцию, понеся убытки по своей позиции в размере 10 Долларов на каждую акцию. Если же продавец опциона уже владеет акциями компании XYZ на момент продажи опциона, он может просто передать их покупателю опциона. Такая стратегия известна под названием 'выписка покрытого опциона на покупку' (covered call).

NAKED POSITION = ОГОЛЁННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ) – Naked Position is a position that is not hedged. That is, the holder of a naked position has taken no step to reduce the risk inherent to the position. For example, if one buys 100 shares of AT&T, one is exposed to the risk that AT&T will decline in price. If one takes no action to prevent this (by buying put options or short selling AT&T, for instance), one holds a naked position in AT&T. Avoiding naked positions and hedging as much risk as possible is a substantial concern for many institutional investors. Long or short position which is not hedged by a corresponding opposite position. Naked Position is a security position, either long or short, that is not hedged. For example, an investor short 500 shares of IBM with no other position in IBM stock (such as ownership of calls) has a naked position in that security. Because a naked position subjects the investor to large potential gains or losses, it is an aggressive investment position. Naked Position is unprotected long or short position in a cash or futures market. Naked Position is a securities position that is not hedged from market risk. Both the potential gain and the potential risk are greater when a position is naked instead of covered (a covered position is hedged from market risk). If an investor simply holds 500 shares of Ford, he or she has a naked position in Ford. If the investor wanted to cover this position, he or she could buy put option contracts, which would help protect against downward movements in the price of Ford shares. Whether to have a naked position is rarely a concern for most small investors, but it is a concern for large investment holders and institutions. Naked Position is a long or short market position taken without having an offsetting short or long position. A trader who executes one side of a spread is said to be 'naked' until he executes the other side. / Эй.Ти.ЭндТи. (AT&T). Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM). Незащищённая длинная или короткая позиция на рынке наличных товаров или фьючерсных контрактов. Оголённая Позиция – позиция по ценным бумагам или активам, которая не застрахована от рыночного риска, например позиция лица, выписывающего опцион на покупку (call) или опцион на продажу (put), не занимающего при этом длинной (long position) или короткой позиции (short position) по соответствующим ценным бумагам или активам. Потенциальные риск или прибыль от оголённой позиции являются большими, чем в случае покрытой позиции.

NAKED PUT = ОГОЛЁННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Naked Put is a put option whose writer does not have a short position in the stock on which he or she has written the put. Sometimes referred to as an 'Uncovered Put'. Naked puts are very risky since the writer can lose big if the underlying asset moves opposite to the desired direction. But, profits are huge if the underlying asset moves in the right direction. See also Naked Call.

NAKED SHORT = ОГОЛЁННЫЙ ПРОДАВЕЦ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ПРОДАВЕЦ) – Naked Short is a seller of a contract who does not have commodity to back up his position. / Оголённый Продавец или Необеспеченный Продавец – продавец фьючерсного сырьевого контракта, не имеющий сырья в подкрепление своей позиции.

NAKED WARRANTS = ОГОЛЁННЫЕ ВАРРАНТЫ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ ВАРРАНТЫ) – Naked Warrants are the warrants that are issued without the simultaneous issue of a warrant-linked bond. Unlike traditional warrants, naked warrants are not connected with the company's financing plans. They are primarily issued by banks and securities underwriters. In many cases, a cash settlement is provided for instead of the acceptance/delivery of the underlying. Naked warrants can be both call and put warrants. Covered warrants are a sub-category of naked warrants.

NAKED WRITING = ОГОЛЁННОЕ ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ) – Naked Writing is a writing a call or a put option in which the writer has no opposite cash or futures market position. This is also known as Uncovered Writing.

NAL = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

NAM = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

NAME = ИМЯ (или НАЗВАНИЕ) – Name is a member of the Society who is an individual and who trades on an unlimited basis. Name is an underwriting member of Lloyd's. Name is an individual member underwriting with unlimited liability. Since 2003-March-06 no person has been admitted as a new member to underwrite on an unlimited liability basis. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

NAMECO = ИМЕННЫЕ КОМПАНИИ – Nameco:- at the Corporation of Lloyd's, a company that is a corporate member whose members consist of a single individual or a group of connected individuals or their nominees. Many Namecos were formed by Names who wished to cease underwriting on an unlimited liability basis. / Корпорации Лойда (Corporation of Lloyd's).

NAMED INSURED = ПОИМЕНОВАННЫЙ СТРАХОВАТЕЛЬ – Named Insured is any person, firm, or corporation, or any member thereof, specifically designated by name as insured(s) in a policy as distinguished from the others who, though unnamed, are protected under some circumstances.

NAMED PERILS POLICY = ПОЛИС ПО ПОИМЕНОВАННЫМ УГРОЗАМ – Named Perils Policy is any marine policy limiting coverage to perils specifically listed in the policy; opposed to All Risks policy. Institute Clauses C is a Named Perils cover. See also All Risks.

NAME REGISTRATION = РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ – In the United States, a Name Registration is the filing of a document in a foreign state to protect the corporate name, often in anticipation of qualification in the state.

NAME RESERVATION = РЕЗЕРВИРОВАНИЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ – In the United States, a Name Reservation is a procedure that allows a corporation to obtain exclusive use of a corporate name for a specified period of time.

NANKEEN = НАНКА (или ХХ) – Nankeen is a durable brownish yellow cotton fabric originally loomed by hand in China. Trousers made of nankeen, namely a durable brownish yellow cotton cloth originally hand-loomed in China.

NANOCELLULOSE = НАНОЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – A term Nanocellulose refers to nano-structured cellulose. This may be either cellulose nanocrystal (CNC or NCC), cellulose nanofibers (CNF) also called nano-fibrillated cellulose (NFC), or bacterial nanocellulose, which refers to nano-structured cellulose produced by Bacteria.

NANO–FIBER = НАНОВОЛОКНО – A term Nanofiber refers to fibers that are typically manufactured through an electrospinning process, which spins fibers in diameters ranging from 10 nm (nanometers) to several hundred nanometers, but usually less than 1 000 nm. In scientific terms, nanofibers are generally considered as having a diameter of less than one micron. The name nanofiber comes from the nanometer, which is a scientific unit of measurement representing a billionth of a meter, or three to four atoms wide. Current uses for nanofiber technology is in the fields of medical products, consumer products, industrial products, and high-tech applications for aerospace, capacitors, transistors, drug delivery systems, battery separators, energy storage, filtration, fuel cells, and information technology. Nano-Fiber:- Nano refers to 1 billionth of a meter, or $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ meter. 150 000 strands of a nano-fiber can fit across a human hair. / .

NANOMATERIALS = НАНОМАТЕРИАЛЫ – Nanomaterials:- a definition given by the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA). This states that Nanomaterials are solid, particulate substances which are intentionally manufactured and have a weight-based cutoff of either 10 weight% or more of nano-objects or 50 weight% or more of aggregates or agglomerates consisting of nano-objects.

NANOMETER = НАНОМЕТР – Nanometer:- this measurement used to describe a nanofiber refers to 1 billionth of a meter, or $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ centimeter. 150 000 strands of a nanofiber can fit across a human hair. / Нанометр (нм).

NANOTECHNOLOGY = НАНОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – Nanotechnology research and technology development at the atomic, molecular or macromolecular levels (in the 1–100 nanometer range) aimed at creating and using materials which have novel properties and functions. Nano-Technology is a complex technology that involves nano-size materials and combines science such as biology, chemistry and physics and engineering. / нанометр (1 нм = 10^{-9} м).

NANTUCKET SLEIGH RIDE = НЭНТАКЕТСКОЕ ПЛАВАНИЕ В УПРЯЖКЕ – Nantucket Sleigh Ride (maritime term):- a term for what frequently happened to Nantucket whalers when they left the whaling ship in a small boat to go after a whale. If they harpooned the whale without mortally wounding it, the animal took off with the whaleboat in tow. Nantucket Sleigh Ride:- an obsolete and dangerous method of whale hunting in which a small boat manned by rowers and a harpooner, or a series of small boats tied together, would be attached to a whale by means of a harpoon and would then be towed by the creature at high speed across the water's surface, until the whale eventually became exhausted. Use of this term is sometimes attributed to Herman Melville, author of Moby-Dick, but actually is not found in the text of his published works. A Nantucket Sleighride was a term used by Nantucket whalers to describe what occurs immediately following the harpooning of a whale. The whale, distressed – or, more likely, annoyed – by the harpoon, attempts to flee and thus drags the whalers' longboat along with it. The speed of the 'sleigh ride' would vary depending on the species of the whale, with certain species (e.g., humpbacks) giving faster rides. The sperm whale was the whale that caused the longest drag events, reaching speeds of 23 mph (37 km/h). The length of the drag for the sailors would last as long as the whale could swim before it became exhausted. Fin whales and sei whales (Balaenoptera borealis) were the most dangerous species, as they would dive scores of fathoms deep taking the longboat and its occupants beneath the surface if possible. Once the whale had exhausted its energy, the sailors (if still alive) would kill it and harvest its oil. The discovery of petroleum and natural gas in Pennsylvania in the mid-1800s began a slow end to the whale hunting by American whalers. Other nations followed as either they discovered petroleum reserves of their own, or the increase in the trade of natural gas and oil rendered whale hunting less worthy of the dangers inherent in its pursuit. Japan still persists in the practice to this day; Norway finally closed its last rendering station at Grytviken (South Georgia Island) about 1965. / Хёмэн Мэлвил (Herman Melville), автор Моби Дик (Moby Dick). Гритвикен (Grytviken).

NAP = ЖГУТИК – Naps are large tangled masses of cotton fibers that often result from ginning wet cotton. Naps are not as detrimental to quality as Neps. The term 'Nappy Cotton' describes lint that is rough, and lumpy, and the term nap is applied to large clumbs or matted masses of fibers that contribute to the rough appearance of ginned cotton. Their formation is influenced to a large extent by the condition of the seed cotton at the time of ginning. Cotton that is ginned wet tends to be nappy. Naps are relatively easy for the classer to detect but are not as detrimental to quality as neps. Also known as Twists. / Крупные спутанные массы волокон, часто возникающие из-за влажности хлопка при джинировании. Термин 'Зажгученный Хлопок' используется для описания шероховатости и комковатости волокна, а термин 'Жгутик' применяется к крупным пучкам или запутанным массам волокон, создающим шероховатый вид джинированному хлопку. Их появление в большей степени обусловливается состоянием

хлопка-сырца во время джинирования. Джинирование увлажненного хлопка обязательно приведёт к зажгученности волокна. Жгутики относительно легко обнаруживаются классёром, и они не так вредны в отношении качества готовой продукции, нежели Узелки (Neps). Известны также как Жгутики (Twists). Жгутики представляют собой достаточно плотно скрученные и спутанные пучки волокон, трудно растаскиваемые руками. Жгутики, легко растаскиваемые руками, пороком не считаются. Присутствие жгутиков в хлопковом волокне в большом количестве свидетельствует о ненормальном процессе джинирования. Они образуются из-за тупых игл, тугого сырцового валика, слишком влажного хлопка-сырца или большого содержания незрелых волокон. Пластики представляют собой ярко выраженные скопления незрелых ('мёртвых') волокон. В большинстве случаев пластики бывают блестящие, реже матовые, белые, светло-жёлтые и жёлтые.

NAP = НАЧЁС – Nap is a fuzzy, fur-like feel created when fiber ends extend from the basic fabric structure to the fabric surface. The fabric can be napped on either one or both sides. Nap is a soft, fuzzy surface produced on a fabric by brushing it to raise the fiber. Nap is a downy surface given to a cloth when part of the fiber is raised from the basic structure.

NAPA = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS

NAPERY = СТОЛОВОЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или XX) – Napery:- household linen, especially table linen.

NAPFA = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERSONAL FINANCIAL ADVISORS

NAPHTHA = НАФТА (или ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ БЕНЗИН) – Naphtha is petroleum that is produced during oil refining. Heavy naphtha is the starting point for gasoline production. Light naphtha is the most important feedstock for steam crackers. Naphtha is an inflammable oil obtained by the dry distillation of petroleum. Naphtha is a petroleum distillation fraction most commonly used as feedstock destined for the petrochemical industry, e.g., ethylene manufacture. Naphtha comprises hydrocarbons in the 30 °C and 210 °C distillation range or part of this range. Special Naphtha is another name for White Spirit. A volatile, colorless product of petroleum distillation. Used primarily as a paint solvent, cleaning fluid, and blendstock in gasoline production. Naphtha is a generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees Fahrenheit. There are also special naphthas – all finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specific flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to the US American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded. Naphtha are straight-run gasoline, unstable gas naphta, secondary-process gasoline and hydrocarbon inputs for production of ethylene. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Под Нафтой, от Греческого слова Náphtha, означающее Нефть, понимается . растворитель красок (paint solvent) . , например, . К Нафте или Технологическому Бензину (raw gasoline) относятся:- прямогонный бензин (straight-run gasoline), нестабильный газовый бензин (unstable gas naphta), бензин вторичных процессов (secondary-process gasoline) и углеводородное сырьё (hydrocarbon inputs) для производства этилена.

NAPHTHALENE = НАФТАЛИН – Naphthalene is a solid aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) derived from coal tar. Naphthalene is used as moth flakes and as the basis of certain dye components.

NAPHTHA–TYPE JET FUEL = РЕАКТИВНОЕ ТОПЛИВО НА ОСНОВЕ НАФТЫ (или РЕАКТИВНОЕ ТОПЛИВО НА ОСНОВЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО БЕНЗИНА) – Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. The US American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 140 °C at the 20% recovery point and 240 °C at the 90% recovery point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). Grade JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes Ram-Jet Fuel and Petroleum Rocket Fuel. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

NAPHTHENES = НАФТЕНЫ – Naphthenes:- one of the three basic hydrocarbon classifications found naturally in crude oil. Naphthenes are widely used as petrochemical feedstocks. / Одна из трёх базовых разновидностей углеводородов, встречаемых в природе в нефти. Нафтены широко используются в качестве сырья для нефтехимии. Под Нафтенами, от Греческого слова Náphtha, означающее Нефть, понимаются насыщенные ациклические углеводороды, содержащиеся главным образом в нефти. Важнейшими нафтенами являются циклогексан, циклопентан и их гомологи. Под Нафтенами, от Греческого слова Náphtha, означающее Нефть, понимаются алициклические насыщенные углеводороды, содержащиеся главным образом в нефтях (отсюда и название, введённое в органическую химию Русскими химиками Владимиром Васильевичем Марковниковым (1838–1904) и Владимиром Николаевичем Оглоблиным (1854–1917) в 1883). Важнейшие представители нафтенов – циклопентан, циклогексан и их алкилпроизводные. К нафтенам принадлежат также углеводороды, содержащие несколько пяти- и шестичленных циклов (в том числе и конденсированных, например, декалин и другие). Некоторые авторы не совсем правильно относят к нафтенам все циклопарафины (или циклоалканы (цикланы)). Смотрите также Алициклические Соединения. Только два циклоалкана – циклопентан C_5H_{10}, называемый пентаметиленом, и циклогексан C_6H_{12}, называемый гексаметиленом. Вместе с их алкилпроизводными они содержатся в нефтях, поэтому их нередко называют также Нафтенами.

NAPHTHENIC = НАФТЕНОВОЕ (или НАФТЕН) – Naphthenic is a type of petroleum fluid derived from naphthenic crude oil, containing a high proportion of closed-ring methylene groups. / Нафтеновое – относящееся к нафтеновому ряду углеводородов; с высоким содержанием нафтенов; полученное из нефти нафтенового основания. Под Нафтенами, от Греческого слова Náphtha, означающее Нефть, понимаются насыщенные ациклические углеводороды, содержащиеся главным образом в нефти. Важнейшими нафтенами являются циклогексан, циклопентан и их гомологи. Под Нафтенами, от Греческого слова Náphtha, означающее Нефть, понимаются алициклические насыщенные углеводороды, содержащиеся главным образом в нефтях (отсюда и название, введённое в органическую химию Русскими химиками Владимиром Васильевичем Марковниковым (1838–1904) и Владимиром Николаевичем Оглоблиным (1854–1917) в 1883). Важнейшие представители нафтенов – циклопентан, циклогексан и их алкилпроизводные. К нафтенам принадлежат также углеводороды, содержащие несколько пяти- и шестичленных циклов (в том числе и конденсированных, например, декалин и другие). Некоторые авторы не совсем правильно относят к нафтенам все циклопарафины (или циклоалканы (цикланы)). Смотрите также Алициклические Соединения. Только два циклоалкана – циклопентан C_5H_{10}, называемый пентаметиленом, и циклогексан C_6H_{12}, называемый гексаметиленом. Вместе с их алкилпроизводными они содержатся в нефтях, поэтому их нередко называют также Нафтенами.

NAPHTHOL DYES = НАФТОЛОВЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ (или ХОЛОДНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ, или ЛЕДЯНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Naphthol Dyes are insoluble azo dyestuffs that are produced on the fiber by applying a Naphthol to the fiber and then combining it with a diazotized base or salt at a low temperature to produce an insoluble dye molecule within the fiber. Naphthol dyes are classified as fast dyes, usually slightly cheaper than Vat dyeings; the methods of application are complex and the range of colors limited. Azoic combinations are still the only class of dye that can produce very deep orange, red, scarlet and Bordeaux shades of excellent light and washing fastness.The pigments produced have bright colors, and include navies and blacks, but there are no greens or bright blues. Crocking fastness varies with shades but washing fastness is equal to Vat dyeings, generally with less light fastness than the Vats. See

also Dyes. Naphthol Dyes:- a type of azo compound formed on the fiber by first treating the fiber with a phenolic compound. The fiber is then immersed in a second solution containing a diazonuim salt that reacts with the phenilic compound to produce a colored azo compound. Since the phenolic compound is dissolved in caustic solution, these dyes are mainly used for cellulose fiber, although other fibers can be dyed by modifying the process. / Фенольное (Phenolic).

NAPIFORM = РЕПОВИДНОЕ (или РЕПООБРАЗНОЕ) – Napiform:- turnip shaped (root). / (корень).

NAPKIN = САЛФЕТКА – Napkin is a rectangular piece of fabric or paper used to wipe the mouth and hands in the course of eating. Napkins are often matched to the tablecloth or placemats. Napkin:- (dialectical British) handkerchief; (chiefly Scottish) kerchief. A napkin is also utilized to clean the messy food from your face after eating a marvelous meal. The employees of Apparel Search generally use our sleeves as napkins. / скатерть или подложки.

NAPM = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING MANAGERS

NAPOLEON = НАПОЛЕОН – The Napoleon is the colloquial term for a former French gold coin. The coins were minted (at various times) in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 and 100 Francs. This article will focus on the 20 Franc coins issued during the reign of Napoleon, which are 21 mm in diameter, weigh 6.45 grams (gross weight) and, at 90% pure, contain 0.186 7 Troy ounces or 5.801 grams of pure gold. The coin was issued during the reign of Napoleon I and features his portrait on the obverse. The denomination (known as the Franc Germinal French Franc # French Empire and Restoration) continued in use through the XIX century and later French gold coins in the same denomination were generally referred to as 'Napoleons'. Earlier French gold coins are referred to as Louis (the name of eighteen French Kings) or Écu (an old French word for Shield). The Napoleon is the colloquial term for a former French gold coin. The coins were originally minted in two denominations, 20 and 40 Francs for Napoleon Bonaparte. The 20 Franc coins are 21 mm in diameter (about the size of a US five cent piece), weigh 6.45 grams (gross weight) and; at 90% pure, contain .1845 ounces or 5.801 grams of pure gold. The 40 Franc coins are 26 mm in diameter, weigh 12.90 grams (gross weight) and; are 90% pure gold. The coins were issued during the reign of Napoleon I and feature his portrait, sometimes bare headed and other times wearing a laurel wreath (the ancient Roman symbol of supreme authority) and, depending upon the political status of France, the words on the front:- either Bonaparte – Premier Consul (First Consul) or Napoléon Empereur (emperor). On the back:- the legends read either 'RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE' (the French Republic) or after 1809, 'EMPIRE FRANÇAIS' (the French Empire). There was even a 20 Lire Napoleon minted under the auspices of the Kingdom of Italy, a country annexed by Napoleon I of France in 1805 as a result of the defeat of Austria (the former holder of the territories) at the Battle of Austerlitz. The coin continued in use through the XIX century and later French gold coins in the same denomination were generally referred to as 'Napoleons'. In particular the coins of Napoleon I, were minted not only at the several French mints but also at the mints in the Italian territories:- Genoa, Turin (1803 to 1813), Rome (1812 to 1813) and; the Netherlands:- Utrecht (1812 to 1813), and; in the Swiss territories:- Geneva. During the French occupation of these places, although the mints came under French administration and minted French Empire coins, it was otherwise business as usual as the incumbent mint masters remained in their posts, for example:- Sarwaas in Utrecht, Paroletti in Turin and Mazzio in Rome. Napoleon is the French gold coin with a face value of 20 Francs, bearing a portrait of Napoleon I or Napoleon III. It had a fineness of 900 and a fine gold content of 0.186 7 Troy ounces. / В честь Французского Императора Наполеона Бонапарта (Наполеон I (Napoléon I); 1769–1821) или его племянника – Императора Луи Наполеона Бонапарта (Наполеона III (Napoléon III); 1808–73).

NAPPED = НАЧЁСАННАЯ – The term 'Napped' means fabrics with a fuzzy, fibrous surface produced by scratching or pricking the surface so that some of the fibers are raised from the body of the yarn. Napped fabrics are not to be confused with pile fabrics. Outing and canton flannel, moleskin, etc, are typical fabrics with a nap.

NAPPINESS = ЗАЖГУЧЕННОСТЬ – (1) Nappiness:- the quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth. / Ситуация, когда в хлопковом волокне в большом количестве присутствуют жгутики волокна, может привести к появлению соответствующего дефекта на поверхности ткани.

(2) The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

NAPPING = ВОРСОВАНИЕ (или РАТИНИРОВАНИЕ, или НАЧЁСЫВАНИЕ) – Napping is a finishing process that raises the surface fibers of a fabric by means of passage over rapidly revolving cylinders covered with metal points or teasel burrs. Outing, flannel, and wool broadcloth derive their downy appearance from this finishing process. Napping is also used for certain knit goods, blankets, and other fabrics with a raised surface. Napping is a mechanical finishing process which raises the surface fibers on fabrics by subjecting them to a rotating cylinder covered with a fine wire or some other form of abrading surface. Napping is a process that may be applied to woollens, cottons, spun silks, and spun rayons, including both woven and knitted types, to raise a velvety, soft surface. The process involves passing the fabric over revolving cylinders covered with fine wires that lift the short, loose fibers, usually from the weft yarns, to the surface, forming a nap. / Ворсование – извлечение на поверхность ткани или трикотажа концов отдельных волокон с целью образования приподнятого (как у бобрика) или лежащего (как у байки) начёса – ворса. Ворсование выполняется на ворсовальных машинах. Рабочий орган машины – вращающийся цилиндрический барабан, на котором закреплены планки с набором ворсовальных шишек или валики, обтянутые игольчатой лентой. Ворсование повышает износоустойчивость и теплозащитные свойства тканей.

NAPPING = ЗАЖГУЧИВАНИЕ – Napping is the raising of fibers on the face of the goods by means of teasels or rollers covered with card clothing (steel wires) that are about one inch in height. Action by either method raises the protruding fibers and causes the finished fabric to provide greater warmth to the wearer, makes the cloth more compact, causes the fabric to become softer in hand or smoother in feel, increases durability and covers the minute areas between the interlacings or the warp and the filling. Napping is the process of raising fibers from the base structure of a fabric or felt. / или основа и уточина.

NAPPO = NORTH AMERICAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

NAPPY COTTON = ЗАЖГУЧЕННЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Nappy Cotton:- matted mass formation of cotton fibers in the bale.

NARC = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

NARC = NEPAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NARP = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

NARRATIVE = КОММЕНТАРИЙ – Narrative:- in a SWIFT message, this field may contain any kind of instruction or information. / В сообщении СВМФЭ (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), это поле может содержать любой вид распоряжения или информации. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NARROW AISLE = УЗКИЙ ПРОЛЁТ – Narrow Aisle (NA):- specialized lift trucks designed to be used in narrow aisles of 8 to 10 feet.

NARROWBAND = УЗКОПОЛОСНОЕ – Narrowband:- frequency band for data transfer via the power cable. The frequency on narrowband is 55 kHz.

NARROW–BASED INDEX FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС НА УСЕЧЁННЫЙ ИНДЕКС – Narrow-Based Index Futures are futures contracts on small groups of stocks that allow an investor to take a position in a concentrated area of the equities market. Each narrow-based index will typically include five to nine companies in a specific sector. Also called Industry-Sector Futures, and Exchange-Traded Baskets. Like a stock index future, except targeted to a specific group of stocks, such as the auto, airline or telecom industries. / или дальней связи.

NARROW–BASED SECURITY INDEX = УСЕЧЁННЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – In general, the US Commodity Exchange Act defines a Narrow-Based Security Index as an index of securities that meets one of the following four requirements (i) it has nine or fewer components; (ii) one component comprises more than 30 percent of the index weighting; (iii) the five highest weighted components comprise more than 60 percent of the index weighting, or (iv) the lowest weighted components comprising in the aggregate 25 percent of the index's weighting have an aggregate Dollar value of average daily volume over a six-month period of less than USD50 million (USD30 million if there are at least 15 component securities). However, the legal definition in Section 1a(25) of the Commodity Exchange Act contains several exceptions to this provision. See also Broad-Based Security Index, and Security Future.

NARROW BROWN LEAF SPOT = УЗКАЯ БУРАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Narrow Brown Leaf Spot is a disease of rice caused by the fungus Cercospora janseana and Sphaerulina oryzina, which produces short, linear, brown lesions, most commonly on the leaves.

NARROW CROSS = УЗКОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ – Narrow Cross is a cross between parents that have many genes in common and only differ in a few.

NARROW FABRIC = УЗКАЯ ТКАНЬ – Narrow Fabric is any nonelastic woven fabric, 12 inches or less in width, having a selvage on either side, except ribbon and seam binding. Narrow Fabric is a woven fabric generally not exceeding 45 cm (18 in) in width.

NARROW FILLING BANDS = УЗКИЕ ЛЕНТЫ ИЗ УТОЧИН – Narrow Filling Bands:- Fabric:- novelty taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon, 100/26 black-dyed acetate rayon, 100/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- cross-dyed blue (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:- narrow filling bands at regular intervals of about every 25 inches throughout the piece. Analysis:- actual measurements showed a decided difference between the crimp of the warp yarns in the dark-banded sections as compared with those in the light sections. For example, where there appeared to be a dark band, the contraction of the black-dyed yarn was found to be approximately eight times as great as it was in the light sections. This additional black-dyed yarn covered more of the adjacent lighter dyed yarns and produced the illusion of filling bands. This fabric was woven with multiple warp beams, and the defect was apparently caused by a periodic variation in the loom let-off of one beam during weaving, resulting in more contraction in the black-dyed yarn. / Уточина:- .

NARROW MARKET = УЗКИЙ РЫНОК (или МАЛОАКТИВНЫЙ РЫНОК) – Narrow Market is a market is referred to as narrow if a security is traded irregularly or if only a few units of a particular issue are in circulation. Sizable buying or selling orders for such securities generally lead to sharp price fluctuations in a narrow market. Narrow Market is a a market in a share where very few shares are available for sale, and where the price can vary sharply. Narrow Market is a market with few bid and ask offers. Characterized by low liquidity, high spreads, and high volatility. Small changes in supply and/or demand can have a dramatic impact on market price. Also called Thin Market. Opposite of Liquid Market. / колебания цены. Малоактивный Рынок – ситуация на рынке, при которой держатся неизменные цены при малочисленности сделок. Узкий Рынок – ситуация на рынке, при которой:- или заключается небольшое число сделок при некоторой тенденции снижения цен; или сделки отсутствуют и цены снижаются. Узкий Рынок – рынок ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевой продукции, характеризующийся невысоким объёмом торгов и более значительными колебаниями цен по отношению к объёму, чем это было бы в случае активного ведения торгов. Говорят, что рынок на некоторые ценные бумаги является узким, если цена падает более чем на один пункт между операциями с полными лотами (round lot) без каких-либо видимых причин, что говорит о возможном отсутствии интереса и слишком малом количестве распоряжений брокерам. Термины тонкий рынок (thin market) и неактивный рынок (inactive market) используются как синонимы термина узкий рынок.

NARROW MATERIAL = УЗКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Narrow Material:- bolts or rolls of material too narrow to cover marker width. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

NARROW OR VARYING WIDTH = УЗКАЯ ИЛИ ВАРЬИРУЮЩАЯСЯ ШИРИНА – (1) Narrow Or Varying Width:- this presents a problem only at the sewing operation and generally when a double needle sewing operation is used. Narrow tape permits outer row of stitching to run off the edge and, although not serious, it doesn't provide maximum strength and mars the appearance. If tape is too wide beyond the outside row of stitching, it may mar the appearance and, in addition, may fold over and catch in the slider when the zipper is opened or closed. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / втачивание (stitching). / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

(2) Same as for metal zippers. Narrow Or Varying Width:- this presents a problem only at the sewing operation and generally when a double needle sewing operation is used. Narrow tape permits outer row of stitching to run off the edge and, although not serious, it doesn't provide maximum strength and mars the appearance. If tape is too wide beyond the outside row of stitching, it may mar the appearance and, in addition, may fold over and catch in the slider when the zipper is opened or closed. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Tape and Cord Detects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

NARROW RANGE = УЗКИЙ ДИАПАЗОН – Narrow Range (NR):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous bar's range it is said to have an NR. The opposite of NR is Wide Spread (WS). NR is technically NR2 when compared to NR4, NR5, and NR7. Wide Spread (WS):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous bar's range it is said to have a WS. The opposite of WS is Narrow Range (NR). WS is technically WS2 when compared to WS4, WS5, and WS7. Narrow Range 4 (NR4):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 3 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 4 days or NR4. The opposite of NR4 is WS4. NR, NR5, and NR7 are also closely watched price patterns. Narrow Range 5 (NR5):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 4 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 5 days or NR5. The opposite of NR5 is WS5. NR, NR4, and NR7 are also closely watched price patterns. Narrow Range 7 (NR7):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 6 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 7 days or NR7. The opposite of NR7 is WS7. NR, NR4, and NR5 are also closely watched price patterns. Wide Spread 4 (WS4):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 3 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 4 days or WS4. The opposite of WS4 is NR4. WS, WS5, and WS7 are also closely watched price patterns. Wide Spread 5 (WS5):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 4 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 5 days or WS5. The opposite of WS5 is NR5. WS, WS4,

and WS7 are also closely watched price patterns. Wide Spread 7 (WS7):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 6 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 7 days or WS7. The opposite of WS7 is NR7. WS, WS4, and WS5 are also closely watched price patterns. This is a Toby Crabel price pattern. / Это ценовая модель Тоби Крэбэла (Toby Crabel).

NARROW RANGE DAY = ДЕНЬ С УЗКИМ ДИАПАЗОНОМ – Narrow Range Day:- narrowest trading range of the past X days (I usually look at a four or seven day period). One indicator for breakout mode.

NARROW ROW PLANTING = УЗКОРЯДНАЯ ПОСАДКА – Narrow Row Planting is a method of planting in which the seed is planted in uncommonly narrow rows, closer than normal, for the given crop.

NARS = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEM

NAS = NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

NAS = NATIONAL AEROSPACE STANDARD

NASA = NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASAA = NORTH AMERICAN SECURITIES RULE–MAKING BOARD

NASD = NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS, INC.

NASDA = THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

NASDAQ® = THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS AUTOMATED QUOTATIONS

THE NASDAQ® 100 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 100 ОТ НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ-100 Index includes 100 of the largest non-financial domestic companies listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market tiers of The NASDAQ Stock Market. Launched in January 1985, each security in the Index is proportionately represented by its market capitalization in relation to the total market value of the Index. The Index reflects NASDAQ's largest growth companies across major industry groups. All index components have a minimum market capitalization of USD500 million, and an average daily trading volume of at least 100 000 shares. The number of securities in the NASDAQ-100 index makes it an effective vehicle for arbitrageurs and securities traders. In October 1993, the NASDAQ-100 Index began trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. On 1996-April-10 the Chicago Mercantile Exchange began trading futures and futures options on the NASDAQ-100 Index. The NASDAQ 100 Index tracks the 100 largest stocks listed by the NASDAQ® Composite Index. It is the most widely traded Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) in the world, with 91 million shares moving each day. The NASDAQ 100 is often treated as an index of 'tech stocks' simply because it's components are mostly new technology companies. The NASDAQ-100 Index includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial securities listed on The Nasdaq® Stock Market based on market capitalization. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies including investment companies. The results shown should not be considered as a representation of the performance of the Index in the future, nor should the results be considered as a representation of the performance of NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock or the NASDAQ 100-Trust. Investment returns and principal value for NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Fees and expenses will reduce the performance of the NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock as compared to the performance of the NASDAQ-100 Index. An investment in NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock should be made with an understanding that the NASDAQ-100 Trust will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the Index because the total return generated by the securities held in the Trust will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities and other Trust expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of the Index. It is also possible that for short periods of time, the Trust may not fully replicate the performance of the Index due to the temporary unavailability of certain Index securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances. Such events are unlikely to continue for an extended period of time because the trustee of the Trust is required to correct such imbalances by means of adjusting the composition of the Trust. It is also possible that the composition of the Trust may not exactly replicate the composition of the Index if the Trust has to adjust its portfolio holdings in order to continue to qualify as a 'regulated investment company' under the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, while the investment objective of the Trust is to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the Index, there is no assurance that this investment objective can be fully achieved. Launched in January 1985, the NASDAQ-100 Index represents the largest non-financial domestic and international securities listed on The NASDAQ® Stock Market based on market capitalization. The NASDAQ-100 Index is calculated under a modified capitalization-weighted methodology. The methodology is expected to retain in general the economic attributes of capitalization-weighting while providing enhanced diversification. To accomplish this, NASDAQ® will review the composition of the NASDAQ-100 Index on a quarterly basis and adjust the weightings of Index components using a proprietary algorithm, if certain pre-established weight distribution requirements are not met. To be eligible for initial inclusion in the Index, a security must be listed on the Nasdaq® Stock Market and meet the following criteria:- (i) the security's US listing must be exclusively on the Nasdaq® National Market (unless the security was dually listed on another US market prior to 2004-January-01 and has continuously maintained such listing); (ii) the security must be of a non-financial company; (iii) the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings; (iv) the security must have average daily trading volume of at least 200 000 shares; (v) if the issuer of the security is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the United States, then such security must have listed options on a recognized options market in the United States or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the United States; (vi) only one class of security per issuer is allowed; (vii) the issuer of the security may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement which would likely result in the security no longer being Index eligible; (viii) the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn; (ix) the issuer of the security must have 'seasoned' on NASDAQ® or another recognized market (generally, a company is considered to be seasoned if it has been listed on a market for at least two years; in the case of spin-offs, the operating history of the spin-off will be considered); and (x) if the security would otherwise qualify to be in the top 25% of the securities included in the Index by market capitalization for the six prior consecutive month-ends, then a one-year 'seasoning' criterion would apply. For the purposes of Index eligibility criteria, if the security is a depositary receipt representing a security of a non-US issuer, then references to the 'issuer' are references to the issuer of the underlying security. To be eligible for continued inclusion in the Index, the following criteria apply:- (i) the security's US listing must be exclusively on the Nasdaq® National Market (unless the security was dually listed on another US market prior to 2004-January-01 and has continuously maintained such listing); (ii) the security must be of a non-financial company; (iii) the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings; (iv) the security must have average daily trading volume of at least 200 000 shares (measured annually during the ranking review process); (v) if the issuer of the security is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the United States, then such security must have listed options on a recognized options market in the United States or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the United States (measured annually during the ranking review

process); (vi) the security must have an adjusted market capitalization equal to or exceeding 0.10% of the aggregate adjusted market capitalization of the Index at each month- end. In the event a company does not meet this criterion for two consecutive month-ends, it will be removed from the Index effective after the close of trading on the third Friday of the following month; and (vii) the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn. In administering the Index, Nasdaq® will exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate. Except under extraordinary circumstances that may result in an interim evaluation, Index composition is reviewed on an annual basis as follows (such evaluation is referred to herein as the 'Ranking Review'). Securities listed on The Nasdaq® Stock Market which meet the applicable eligibility criteria (above) are ranked by market value. Index-eligible securities which are already in the Index and which are ranked in the top 100 eligible securities (based on market value) are retained in the Index. A security that is ranked 101 to 125 is also retained, provided that such security was ranked in the top 100 eligible securities as of the previous Ranking Review. Securities not meeting such criteria are replaced. The replacement securities chosen are those Index-eligible securities not currently in the Index that have the largest market capitalization. The data used in the ranking includes end of October NASDAQ® market data and is updated for total shares outstanding submitted in a publicly filed SEC document via EDGAR through the end of November 2008. Generally, the list of annual additions and deletions is publicly announced via a press release in the early part of December. Replacements are made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. Moreover, if at any time during the year an Index Security is determined by Nasdaq® to become ineligible for continued inclusion in the Index based on the Continued Eligibility Criteria (above), the security will be replaced with the largest market capitalization security not currently in the Index and meeting the Initial Index eligibility criteria listed above. In addition to the Ranking Review, the securities in the Index are monitored every day by Nasdaq® with respect to changes in total shares outstanding arising from secondary offerings, stock repurchases, conversions, or other corporate actions. Nasdaq® has adopted the following weight adjustment procedures with respect to such changes. Changes in total shares outstanding arising from stock splits, stock dividends, or spin-offs are generally made to the Index on the evening prior to the effective date of such corporate action. If the change in total shares outstanding arising from other corporate actions is greater than or equal to 5.0%, the change will be made as soon as practicable, normally within ten (10) days of such action. Otherwise, if the change in total shares outstanding is less than 5%, then all such changes are accumulated and made effective at one time on a quarterly basis after the close of trading on the third Friday in each of March, June, September, and December. In either case, the Index share weights for such Index Securities are adjusted by the same percentage amount by which the total shares outstanding have changed in such Index Securities. NASDAQ 100 Index is an index of 100 technology stocks that trade on the Nasdaq® Stock Exchange. / , средства дальней связи, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Сводный Индекс от НЭЗДЭК®. экстраординарные обстоятельства. ЭДГАР (EDGAR) . НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

NASDAQ® CAPITAL MARKET COMPANIES = КОМПАНИИ РЫНКА КАПИТАЛОВ НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ® Capital Market consists of over 550 companies that have applied for listing, having met and continued to meet financial and liquidity listing requirements and agreed to meet specific corporate governance standards. This market, previously called The NASDAQ® SmallCap Market, was renamed in 2005 to reflect the core purpose of this market, which is capital raising. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® CLOSE = ЗАКРЫТИЕ НЭЗДЭК® – NASDAQ® Close is the NASDAQ® Official Closing Price (NOCP) – the industry standard reference prices – based on the NASDAQ Closing Crosses and the NASDAQ IPO/Halt Crosses. NASDAQ® closes at 04 pm Eastern each business day. That is 03 pm Central, 02 pm Mountain, and 01 pm Pacific. It opens at 09:30 am Eastern. That is 08:30 Central, 07:30 Mountain, and 06:30 Pacific. / Известно также как Официальная Цена Закрытия НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ® Official Closing Price).

THE NASDAQ® COMPOSITE INDEX = СВОДНЫЙ ИНДЕКС ОТ НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ® Composite Index measures all NASDAQ® domestic and non-US based common stocks listed on The NASDAQ® Stock Market. The Index is market-value weighted. This means that each company's security affects the Index in proportion to it's market value. The market value, the last sale price multiplied by total shares outstanding, is calculated throughout the trading day, and is related to the total value of the Index. Today (in 2009) the NASDAQ® Composite includes over 5 000 companies, more than most other stock market indexes. Because it is so broad-based, the Composite is one of the most widely followed and quoted major market indexes. The NASDAQ® Composite Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of over 5 000 stocks. Because it is weighted by market capitalization, large companies such as Dell Computer, Intel, Microsoft, Oracle, Sun Microsystems, and WorldCom dominate the index. With such large portion of the index dominated by technology stocks, the NASDAQ® Composite is more a barometer for the technology sector than the broader market. The name NASDAQ® is derived from the National Association Of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (System). / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Один из ведущих мировых индексов по 5 000 акций инновационных и быстро растущих компаний главным образом технологического сектора, рассчитываемый компанией The NASDAQ® Stock Market, Inc..

NASDAQ® GLOBAL MARKET℠ COMPANIES = КОМПАНИИ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО РЫНКА НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ® Global Market℠ consists of over 1 450 companies that have applied for listing, having met and continued to meet stringent financial and liquidity requirements and agreed to meet specific corporate governance standards. Formerly called The NASDAQ® National Market, this market was renamed in 2006 to reflect the global leadership and international reach of this market and the companies whose securities are listed here. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® GLOBAL SELECT MARKET℠ COMPANIES = КОМПАНИИ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫХ ВЫБОРОЧНЫХ РЫНКОВ НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ® Global Select Market℠ has the highest initial listing standards in the world. Approximately 1 200 companies are listed on the Global Select, having met these stringent financial and liquidity requirements for initial listing and continue to meet stringent financial, liquidity and corporate governance requirements. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® INTERNATIONAL LTD = НЭЗДЭК® ИНТЁНЭШЭНЭЛ ЭЛ.ТИ.ДИ. – NASDAQ International Limited is a subsidiary of the NASD headquartered in London, The United Kingdom. Its mission is to support NASD members in London, serve as a liaison to international companies seeking to list securities on NASDAQ®, encourage foreign institutional participation in NASDAQ® stocks, and to heighten the international image of the NASD and its markets. Change of Name 1987-June-19:- from Burginhall 118 Limited to NASDAQ/UK Limited. Change of Name 1987-September-07:- from NASDAQ/UK Limited to NASDAQ International Limited. Private limited company organized under Great Britain's Companies Act of 1985 on 1987-January-29. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc.. NASDAQ International Limited was organized to provide consultancy, advisory, supervisory, administrative, financial, personnel, and legal services in relation to undertakings regarding the investment or securities industry. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® INTERNATIONAL SERVICE = МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СЛУЖБА НЭЗДЭК® – NASDAQ® International Service is an extension to The NASDAQ® Stock Market's trading systems that allows early morning trading from 03:30 to 09:00 am Eastern Standard Time on each US trading day. This NASDAQ® service enables participants to monitor trades during London market hours.

NASD members are eligible to participate in this session through their US trading facilities or through those of an approved UK affiliate. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® OFFICIAL CLOSING PRICE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА ЗАКРЫТИЯ НЭЗДЭК® – The NASDAQ® Official Closing Price (NOCP) is a process for identifying the NASDAQ® market-specific closing price for NASDAQ®-listed issues. The NOCP replaces the NASDAQ® market-specific closing price that was based solely on the last reported NASDAQ® trade. Subject to review by NASDAQ® MarketWatch, the NOCP will equal the normalized price of the last trade reported to NASDAQ's proprietary trade reporting system – Automated Confirmation Transaction Service℠ (ACT℠) – with a last sale eligible sale condition modifier as of 04:00:02 pm, US Eastern Time. 'Normalizing' the NOCP means it will be adjusted to the nearest prevailing inside quote whenever the last sale is reported away from the inside market. Market participants, data distributors and investors will be provided with the NOCP for all NASDAQ® Global Select Market℠, NASDAQ® Global Market℠ and NASDAQ® Capital Market℠ securities. Date of NOCP – This field refers to the date the NOCP was disseminated for a given stock. It is possible that the date will not be from the prior day; this indicates that the stock didn't trade on NASDAQ® on the prior day. The NOCP is updated only when the stock is traded on NASDAQ®. Also known as NASDAQ® Close. See also NASDAQ® Official Open Price. The NASDAQ® Official Closing Price (NOCP) – the industry standard reference prices – based on the NASDAQ® Closing Crosses and the NASDAQ IPO/Halt Crosses. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASDAQ® OFFICIAL OPEN PRICE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА ОТКРЫТИЯ НЭЗДЭК® – NASDAQ® Official Opening Price is a process for identifying the NASDAQ®-specific opening prices for NASDAQ®-listed issues. Date of the NASDAQ® Official Open Price – This field refers to the date the NASDAQ® Official Open Price was disseminated for a given stock. It is possible that the date will not be from the current trading day; this indicates that the stock didn't trade on NASDAQ® during the current trading day. The NASDAQ® Official Open Price is updated only when the stock is traded on NASDAQ®. The NASDAQ® Official Opening Price (NOOP) – the industry standard reference prices – based on the NASDAQ® Opening Crosses and the NASDAQ IPO/Halt Crosses. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

NASTIC = НАСТИЧЕСКОЕ – Nastic:- of a movement made by a part of a fixed plant in response to a non-directional or diffuse stimulus. The direction of movement is always related to the nature of the plant part and not to the stimulus. / , от Греческого слова Nastós, означающее Уплотнённый, . Под Настиями понимаются ростовые движения листьев, лепестков и других дорсовентральных органов растений, не ориентированные по отношению к действию раздражителя (свет, температура и тому подобное). Различают никтинастии, сейсмонастии, термонастии, фотонастии, хемонастии.

NATION = НАЦИЯ – Nation is a large aggregation or agglomeration of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, linguistic, historical and/or cultural heritage that has led its members to think of themselves as belonging to a valued natural community sharing a common destiny that ought to be preserved forever. / Под Нацией, от Латинского слова Natio, означающее Народ или Племя, понимается историческая общность людей, складывающаяся в процессе формирования общности их территориальных, экономических связей, литературного языка, некоторых особенностей культуры и характера. Возникает в период преодоления феодальной раздробленности на основе капиталистических экономических связей, образования внутреннего рынка, складывается из различных племён и народностей. Под Нацией понимается исторически сложившаяся форма общности людей, которая приходит на смену народности. Нации свойственна прежде всего общность материальных условий жизни:- территории и экономической жизни; общность языка, известных черт национального характера, проявляющихся в национальном своеобразии её культуры. Нация – более широкая, чем народность, форма общности, складывающаяся с возникновением и формированием капиталистической формации. Экономической основой возникновения нации послужили ликвидация феодальной раздробленности, упрочение экономических связей между отдельными областями внутри страны, объединение местных рынков в общенациональный. Руководящей силой возникавших в этот период наций была буржуазия, что наложило определённый отпечаток на их социально-политический и духовный облик. Внутри них обострялись социальные противоречия. Буржуазия, стремясь заглушить классовые противоречия, нередко становилась на путь разжигания межнациональных антагонизмов, проповеди идеологии национализма и национального эгоизма. Пролетариат противопоставляет буржуазному национализму идеологию и политику интернационализма. Проходящие в современном обществе процессы существенно меняют облик нации. Ускоряется процесс интернационализации, который ломает национальные перегородки и уничтожает национальную обособленность. Создаются новые возможности для экономического и духовного прогресса нации, развития равноправных и взаимовыгодных отношений различных наций и народностей, хотя национальные раздоры остаются характерной чертой межнациональных отношений при капитализме. В бывшем СССР после Октябрьского государственного переворота (революции) в жизни нации и народностей произошли крупные преобразования, укрепилась дружба и интернациональные связи народов Советского Союза. Однако глубокие деформации и грубые нарушения в жизни советсткого общества, попрание демократических норм и принципов социализма в период культа личности Иосифа Сталина, идеология и психология застоя привели в накоплению деформаций, разного рода негативных явлений, в том числе в сфере национальных отношений. Горбачёвская перестройка и демократизация были призваны создать реальные предпосылки для возрождения национальной самобытности, углубления процесса интернационализации, взаимного влияния и обогащения нации.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БЮДЖЕТНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС (или НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЕ) – National Accounting:- accounting system that provides a simplified quantitative representation of a nation's economy. Also known as National Income Accounting, and Social Accounting in the United Kingdom. / Под Национальными Счетами понимается система таблиц в форме бухгалтерских счетов, характеризующая процесс производства, распределения и конечного использования совокупного общественного продукта и национального дохода, как правило, за год. В большинстве стран применяется стандартная система национальных счетов, принятая ООН в 1968 и пересмотренная в 1993.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS, INC. = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ДИЛЕРОВ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ, ИНК. – The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) is a self-regulatory organization with jurisdiction over certain broker-dealers. The NASD requires member brokers to register and conducts examinations for compliance with net capital requirements and other regulations. It also conducts market surveillance of the over-the-counter (OTC) securities market. National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) is a subsidiary of the NASD which facilitates the trading of approximately 5 000 most active OTC issues through an electronically connected network. Originally established in the USA in 1939 to regulate the over-the-counter market, the NASD is a consortium of brokers and dealers responsible for establishing the legal and ethical standards of its members. The National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) is an association of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter securities business. Nonprofit organization formed under the joint sponsorship of the investment bankers' conference and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to comply with the Maloney Act, which provides for the regulation of the OTC market. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) is the self-regulatory organization of the securities industry responsible for the regulation of The NASDAQ® Stock Market and the over-the-counter markets. The NASD operates under the

authority granted it by the 1938 Maloney Act Amendment to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) became effectively registered on 1939-August-09 as a national securities association, and registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in response to the 1938 Maloney Act (Section 15A) amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which allowed it to supervise the conduct of its members subject to the oversight of the SEC. In 1971, NASD launched a new computerized stock trading system called the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) stock market. The NASDAQ® and AMEX® stock exchanges merged in 1998. Two years later, the NASDAQ® underwent a major recapitalization and became an independent entity from NASD. In July 2007, the SEC approved the formation of a new self-regulatory organization (SRO) to be a successor to NASD. The NASD and the member regulation, enforcement and arbitration functions of the New York Stock Exchange were then consolidated into the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Merged with the NYSE Regulation, Inc. in 2007 to form the organization now known as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) и АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Национальная Ассоциация Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (НАДЦБ) – некоммерческая организация, созданная при совместном участии Конференции инвестиционных банкиров и Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)) в соответствии с Актом Мэлоуни (Maloney Act). Среди членов НАДЦБ – практически все инвестиционные банковские дома и фирмы, ведущие операции с ценными бумагами на внеучётном рынке (over the counter market). НАДЦБ действует под надзором SEC, и её основными целями являются:- (i) стандартизация существующей практики в данной области; (ii) установление высоких моральных и этических стандартов в области торговых операций с ценными бумагами; (iii) создание репрезентативного органа для консультаций с правительством и инвесторами по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес; (iv) установление и введение в действие справедливых и общеобязательных правил ведения торговых операций с ценными бумагами; (v) создание дисциплинарного органа, способного ввести на практике вышеперечисленные положения. НАДЦБ также требует, чтобы её члены постоянно поддерживали определённый объём высоколиквидных активов сверх текущих обязательств. Для обеспечения высокого уровня платёжеспособности и финансовой стабильности членов ассоциации проводятся периодические контрольные и аудиторские проверки. Специальный отдел по делам инвестиционных компаний занимается всеми вопросами, связанными с инвестиционными компаниями, и несёт ответственность за проверку отчётности о продажах, осуществляемых компаниями.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS AUTOMATED QUOTATIONS = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЕ КОТИРОВКИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АССОЦИАЦИИ ДИЛЕРОВ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) is a computerized system established by the NASD to facilitate trading by providing broker/dealers with current bid and ask price quotes on over-the-counter stocks and some listed stocks. The NASDAQ® Stock Market, Inc. headquartered in New York, USA. NASDAQ® is the largest US electronic stock market. With approximately 3 200 companies, it lists more companies and, on average, trades more shares per day than any other US market. It is home to companies that are leaders across all areas of business including technology, retail, communications, financial services, transportation, media and biotechnology. NASDAQ® is the primary market for trading NASDAQ-listed stocks. An automated information network that provides brokers and dealers with price quotations on securities traded over-the-counter. An electronic network which lets brokers trade from their offices all over the country. NASDAQ® caters to large, mid-sized, and small growth companies. It lists close to 5 000 companies in technology, telecommunications, banking, retail and other growth sectors. The US exchange mainly for the shares of small companies not listed on the New York Stock Exchange. On 2007-May-25, the boards of directors of The NASDAQ® Stock Market, Inc. and OMX AB (publ) jointly announced that they have entered into a Transaction Agreement to combine the two companies, creating the world's premier exchange and technology company. The new group, to be called The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (the 'Combined Group'), brings together two companies with a common culture and vision of innovation, competitiveness and pioneering technological expertise. NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc combines two highly complementary businesses, uniting NASDAQ's leading global brand, highly efficient electronic trading platform and track record of customer focused innovation with OMX's global technology services platform and customer base, efficient Nordic Exchange, derivatives capabilities and track record of successful cross-border exchange integrations. The Combination will create the largest global network of exchanges and exchange customers linked by technology. The Combination will provide significant benefits for customers, shareholders and other stakeholders in both companies. Combination will be effected through a cash and stock tender offer by NASDAQ® for all outstanding shares in OMX. NASDAQ® and OMX will have approximately 4 000 listed companies from 39 countries with an aggregate market capitalization of approximately USD5.5 trillion. The Combined Group will have many of the world's largest companies listed on its marketplaces, with a leading market share of listings in the technology, software, telecommunication and pulp and paper industries worldwide. Issuers will be associated with an innovative, future-focused company with blue-chip peers in all industry sectors. Listed companies will have access to a broad base of investors and deep pools of liquidity. The combined liquidity pools, advanced speed of execution and integrated crossborder trading capabilities will provide issuers with increased visibility and access to global equity capital. OMX has been a pioneer in creating a truly integrated cross-border stock market. OMX also has created a world-renowned technology customer base of equity, debt and derivatives exchanges with 60 clients in 50 countries worldwide, including Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, and the United States. NASDAQ® pioneered electronic trading, and has continued to innovate over the last thirty years and now has the fastest, most efficient trading platform in the United States. Together, NASDAQ® and OMX will provide the technology for the world's increasingly competitive and demanding capital markets. NASDAQ® and OMX believe their focus on technology leadership and the combination of their expertise and brands will generate growth opportunities and additional sales of technology and related services globally. The Combined Group will leverage the strength of each organization's distribution capabilities to broaden the customer base for NASDAQ's and OMX's existing data products and to provide enhanced data tailored with value-added services to market participants. The market data generated by the Combined Group will lever its product expertise and develop innovative data products and combined indices incorporating global complementary NASDAQ® and OMX stocks and derivatives. In summary, NASDAQ® and OMX believe the Combined Group will create the world's premier global exchange technology company. The Combined Group will be structured as a US holding company, named The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc., the shares of which will be listed on NASDAQ® and on OMX Nordic Exchange. The Combined Group's headquarters will be located in New York, which will also be the center of operations for the group's US cash trading business. The Combined Group's technology business and Nordic trading business will continue to be managed as today. See also OMX (Group AB). The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) is a New York-based computerized exchange on which especially growth-oriented and innovative securites are traded. The index of the NASDAQ® is the NASDAQ® Composite Index. National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) system is a major electronic stock exchange in the United States which has a large number of technology companies listed on it. The NASDAQ® market is highly regulated and there are very strict reporting and compliance regulations that companies must meet. Companies must meet certain financial standards in order to be able to join the Nasdaq® 'club'. If listed companies fail to meet these standards or fail to comply, they risk being de-listed, i.e. kicked out of the club. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) или, в Русскоязычном жаргоне, НАЖДАК. в секторах технологий, дальней связи, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Смотрите также

У.Эм.Экс. (Груп А.Бэ.) (OMX (Group AB)). Внеучётный Рынок (over-the-counter market) электронной торговли акциями компаний, в большей мере, технологического сектора. инновация . Автоматизированные Котировки Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®)), которой владеет и управляет Национальная Ассоциация Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам. НЭЗДЭК® – компьютеризованная система, обеспечивающая брокеров и дилеров котировками ценных бумаг, которыми торгуют на внеучётном рынке, а также многих ценных бумаг, продающихся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже. Котировки НЭЗДЭК® публикуются на финансовых страницах большинства финансовых газет.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ АГЕНТСТВ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ ШТАТА – In the Unted States, the National Association of State Development Agencies (NASDA), was formed in 1946 to provide a forum for directors of state economic development agencies to exchange information, compare programs, and deal with issues of mutual interest. NASDA's organization includes International Trade and Foreign Investment components. Trade activities include maintenance of a State Export Program Database. The National Association of State Development Agencies (NASDA) is a national, nonprofit, trade association that provides members with a wide variety of training services, workshops, technical assistance, and data analysis in the area of economic development. Members come from economic development agencies across the country as well as from public, private, and nonprofit enterprises. Headquartered in Woodbridge, State of Virginia, the United States.

NATIONAL BALANCING POINT = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДАТОЧНЫЙ ПУНКТ – National Balancing Point (NBP) is a notional point on UK Transco's national transmission system where load is assumed to be balanced. In the United Kingdom, the National Balancing Point, commonly referred to as the NBP, is a virtual trading location for the sale and purchase of natural gas in the United Kingdom. It was the pricing and delivery point for the natural gas futures contracts traded on the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE), located in London, The United Kingdom. It is the most liquid gas trading point in Europe and is a major influence on the price that domestic consumers pay for their gas at home. Gas at the NBP trades in pence per therm. It is similar in concept to the Henry Hub (Erath, State of Louisiana, the United States), but differs in that it is not an actual physical location. See also Henry Hub, and Title Transfer Facility. / Хэнри Хаб (Henry Hub).

NATIONAL BANK = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – In banking, the term National Bank carries several meanings:- (i) especially in developing countries, a bank owned by the state; (ii) an ordinary private bank which operates nationally (as opposed to regionally or locally or even internationally); and (iii) in the United States, an ordinary private bank operating within a specific regulatory structure, which may or may not operate nationally, under the supervision of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. In the past, the term 'National Bank' has been used synonymously with 'Central Bank', but it is no longer used in this sense today. Some central banks may have the words 'National Bank' in their name; conversely if a bank is named in this way, it is not automatically considered a central bank. For example, National-Bank AG in Essen, Germany is a privately owned commercial bank, just like National Bank of Canada of Montreal, Canada. On the other side, National Bank of Ethiopia is the central bank of Ethiopia and National Bank of Cambodia is the central bank of Cambodia. In the United States, National Bank is a commercial bank that is chartered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which is a bureau of the US Department of the Treasury. By law, national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System. / Националь-Банк А.Ге. (National-Bank AG). В США под Национальными Банками понимаются частные коммерческие банки, деятельность которых регулируется федеральным законодательством. Были учреждены в 1863. Национальный Банк в США – это коммерческий банк, устав которого был одобрен Контролёром Денежного Обращения США (Comptroller of the Currency), а не департаментом штата по делам банков. Национальные банки обязаны быть членами Федеральной Резервной Системы (Federal Reserve System (FRS)) и должны приобретать акции своего регионального Федерального Резервного Банка (Federal Reserve Bank (FRB)). Они также должны входить в Федеральную Корпорацию Страхования Депозитов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)).

NATIONAL CARGO BUREAU = НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ГРУЗОВОЕ БЮРО – National Cargo Bureau is a private organization having representatives throughout the main harbors in the United States. It is empowered to inspect cargoes of a hazardous nature and issue certificates which are automatically approved by the Coast Guard.

NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – National Central Bank is a central bank of any country. / Национальный Центральный Банк – центральный банк любой страны.

NATIONAL COMMODITY AND DERIVATIVES EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ БИРЖА СЫРЬЯ И ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ (ЛИМИТИД) – National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) is an on-line multi-commodity exchange located in Mumbai, India, it began operations in December 2003. Website:- http://www.ncdex.com. National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) is located in Mumbai and is a professionally managed online multi commodity exchange. National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) is a professionally managed on-line multi commodity exchange. The shareholders of NCDEX comprises of large national level institutions, large public sector bank and companies. Promoter shareholders:- ICICI Bank Limited (ICICI; at the moment, ICICI is not a shareholder of NCDEX), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). Other shareholders:- Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank (PNB), CRISIL Limited, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Goldman Sachs, Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), Shree Renuka Sugars Limited, Jaypee Capital Services Limited and Build India Capital Advisors LLP. NCDEX is the only commodity exchange in the country promoted by national level institutions. This unique parentage enables it to offer a bouquet of benefits, which are currently in short supply in the commodity markets. The institutional promoters and shareholders of NCDEX are prominent players in their respective fields and bring with them institutional building experience, trust, nationwide reach, technology and risk management skills. NCDEX is a public limited company incorporated on 2003-April-23 under the Companies Act, 1956. It obtained its Certificate for Commencement of Business on 2003-May-09. It commenced its operations on 2003-December-15. NCDEX is a nation-level, technology driven de-mutualised on-line commodity exchange with an independent Board of Directors and professional management – both not having any vested interest in commodity markets. It is committed to provide a world-class commodity exchange platform for market participants to trade in a wide spectrum of commodity derivatives driven by best global practices, professionalism and transparency. NCDEX is regulated by Forward Markets Commission. NCDEX is subjected to various laws of the land like the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, Companies Act, Stamp Act, Contract Act and various other legislations. NCDEX headquarters are located in Mumbai and offers facilities to its members from the centres located throughout India. The Exchange, as on 2012-February-09 offered contracts in 34 commodities – comprising 23 agricultural commodities, 6 precious metals, 2 energy, 1 polymer and 2 other metals. The top 5 commodities, in terms of volume traded at the Exchange, were Soya oil, Gaur Seed, Chana, RM seed and Guar gum. / Другие акционеры:- Бэньк (Canara Bank), Панджяб Нэшэнэл Бэньк (Пи.Эн.Би.; Punjab National Bank (PNB)), Крайсыл Лимитид (CRISIL Limited), Индиэн Фамёз Фётилайзё Кэопэрэтив Лимитид (Ай.Эф.Эф.Си.Оу.; Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)), Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), Интчёконтинэнтэл Эксчэйндьж (Ай.Си.И.;

Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)), Шри Рэнука Шугаз Лимитид (Shree Renuka Sugars Limited), Джайпи Кэпитэл Сервисиз Лимитид (Jaypee Capital Services Limited) и Билд Индиа Кэпитэл Эдвайзёз Эл.Эл.Пи. (Build India Capital Advisors LLP).

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ХЛОПКОВЫЙ СОВЕТ АМЕРИКИ – The National Cotton Council of America's mission is to ensure the ability of all US Cotton industry segments to compete effectively and profitably in the raw cotton, oilseed and US-manufactured product markets at home and abroad. The Council serves as the central forum for consensus-building among producers, ginners, warehousers, merchants, cottonseed processors/dealers, cooperatives and textile manufacturers. The organization is the unifying force in working with the government to ensure that cotton's interests are considered. The Council's mission and objectives are carried out with the help of democratically-developed policy. Annual policymaking is initiated through recommendations generated by the Council's six program committees. Committee recommendations are refined and approved by the Council's 35-member board of directors, acting as a resolutions committee, but must be adopted by the Council's delegates voting at the annual meeting. The National Cotton Council of America (NCC) is the central organization representing all seven sectors, or interests, of the raw Cotton industry of the United States:- cooperatives, ginners, manufacturers (spinners), merchants, producers, seed crushers, warehouses. NCC is a voluntary private industry association established in 1939. NCC programs include technical services, foreign operations, communication services, economic services, and Government liaison. Headquartered in Memphis, TN, the United States. The National Cotton Council is a unifying force of the US Cotton industry, bringing together representatives from the seven industry segments in the 17 cotton-producing states of the Cotton Belt to work out common problems and develop programs of mutual benefit. The Council's delegates are elected by state, regional and national cotton interest organizations.They meet each year to adopt Council policies and set guidelines for activities over the next 12 months. Delegates also hold interest caucuses, with each of the seven sectors electing five of its group to serve on the Council board of directors. The 35-member board convenes between the annual meetings for progress reports on activities and to deal with issues that arise. The Board also elects officers, who include at least one representative from each of the Cotton industry's seven segments. Six program committees develop policy recommendations to the Council. The Farm Program and Economic Policy Committee establishes the Council's position on such issues as farm legislation and administration, federal tax laws, employment and water law. The Health, Safety and Environmental Quality Committee seeks to achieve reasonable and scientifically based government regulations for crop protection products, textile chemicals, worker safety and health and other matters. The International Trade Policy Committee directs the Council's stance on trade policy and negotiations. The Packaging and Distribution Committee works to enhance bale packaging, handling, storage and movement through use of improved materials and electronic technology. The Public Relations and International Market Development Committee guides an extensive program to expand US Cotton exports through far-reaching advertising and promotion campaigns, trade missions and other market development programs. Communications efforts are designed to build a greater understanding of the US Cotton industry, its products and its people through effective communication and information services. The Research and Education Committee seeks to attain comprehensive and more effective cotton research and education programs to reduce production and processing costs and to improve cotton fiber and oilseed products. The six program committees convene at the annual meeting to review Council programs and policies and make their recommendations for the coming year. Their recommendations go to the board of directors, which sits as a resolutions committee, and finally are put before the delegate body. Each recommendation must be approved by a majority of delegates from each of the seven segments, voting separately, before becoming official Council policy. Because of the democratic process involved in its policymaking procedure, the Council is able to move with the combined strength and support of all seven Cotton industry segments as it confronts issues affecting its members. The organizational meeting of the National Cotton Council of America (NCC) is held at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, TN, on 1938-November-21, representing cotton producers, ginners, warehousers, merchants and cottonseed crushers. The first NCC Board was elected at the 1939 Annual Meeting in Dallas, and included 25 industry members. 1956:- The Agricultural Act of 1956 authorized the President to enter into agreements with foreign countries to limit their export to the United States. The NCC forms its export promotions division, Cotton Council International (CCI) and becomes the first cooperator with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. The National Cotton Council of America's is the central US organization whose membership represents the seven business segments of the national Cotton industry – producers who grow the fiber, ginners who separate the fiber from the seed, warehousemen who store the baled Cotton, merchants who market the fiber, crushers who process the seed, cooperatives who process, handle or market Cotton or cottonseed for their producer members and manufacturers who spin the fiber into yarn. National Cotton Council (NCC):- this is the central organization representing all seven sectors, or interests, of the US raw cotton industry:- producers (farmers or growers), ginners, warehousemen, merchants (shippers or exporters), seed crushers, cooperatives, and manufacturers (spinners). It is a voluntary private industry association established in 1939. NCC programs include technical services, foreign operations, public relations, economic and market research, and legislation. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ КРЕДИТНЫХ СОЮЗОВ – The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the independent federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions. NCUA, backed of the full faith and credit of the US government, operates the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) insuring the savings of 80 million account holders in all federal credit unions and many state-chartered credit unions. In 1934, President Roosevelt signed the Federal Credit Union Act into law authorizing the formation of federally chartered credit unions in all states. The purpose of the federal law was to make credit available and promote thrift through a national system of nonprofit, cooperative credit unions. After the Federal Credit Union Act was signed into law, the new Bureau of Federal Credit Unions was first housed at the Farm Credit Administration. Regulatory responsibility shifted over the years as the agency moved from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the Federal Security Agency, and then the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Meanwhile, in the 1940s and 1950s credit unions grew steadily and by 1960 credit union membership reached more than 6 million people at over 10 000 federal credit unions. In 1970, the Bureau became an independent federal agency when the National Credit Union Administration was formed to charter and supervise federal credit unions, and the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) was also formed to insure credit union deposits. In the independent credit union spirit, the NCUSIF was created without tax Dollars and capitalized solely by credit unions. The 1970s brought major changes in the products offered by financial institutions and credit unions found they too needed to expand their services. In 1977, legislation expanded services available to credit union members, including share certificates and mortgage lending. In 1979, a three-member Board replaced the NCUA administrator. That same year Congress created the Central Liquidity Facility, the credit union lender of last resort. The 1970s were years of tremendous growth in credit unions. The number of credit union members more than doubled and assets in credit unions tripled to over USD65 billion. Deregulation, increased flexibility in merger and field of membership criteria, and expanded member services characterized the 1980s. High interest rates and unemployment in the early 1980s brought supervisory changes and insurance losses. With the Share Insurance Fund experiencing stress, the credit union community called on Congress to approve a plan to recapitalize the Fund. In 1985, federally insured credit unions recapitalized the NCUSIF by depositing 1 percent of their shares into the Share Insurance Fund. Backed by the 'full faith and credit of the United States Government', the fully-capitalized National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund has 'fail safe' features. Since recapitalization, the NCUA Board has only charged credit unions a premium when the Fund dropped to a 1.25 percent equity ratio.

During the 1990s and into the XXI century, credit unions have been healthy and growing. Credit union failures remain low and the Share Insurance Fund maintains a healthy equity level. The original intent of Congress was to create a system of not-for-profit cooperatives that promote thrift and thwart usury. In the United States, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal government agency that supervises, charters and insures federal credit unions. NCUA also insures state-chartered credit unions that apply and qualify for insurance. The NCUA also operates a credit facility for member credit unions. Headquartered in Alexandria, VA, the United States. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Роозвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Национальная Администрация Кредитных Союзов (НАКС) – независимое федеральное ведомство, расположенное в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, учреждённое Конгрессом США для надзора за федеральной системой кредитных союзов. НАКС финансируется кредитными союзами и не получает средств от сбора налогов. Агентство курирует около 7 600 федеральных кредитных союзов и страхует на федеральном уровне счета участников приблизительно 4 600 зарегистрированных на уровне штатов кредитных союзов. Национальный Страховой Фонд Кредитных Союзов (National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund) является агентством, страхующим счета участников на сумму до 100 000 Долларов. Страхование обеспечено всеми доходами, возможными заимствованиями Американского правительства и регулируется Советом НАКС, который состоит из трёх членов, назначаемых президентом США.

NATIONAL DEBT = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДОЛГ – National Debt:- as usually defined, this denotes the total sum of the outstanding debt obligations of a country's central government. (But occasionally writers may use the term somewhat more broadly to refer to the total indebtedness of all levels of government, including regional and local governments, and sometimes also the indebtedness of government owned business entities such as local transit and communications systems or nationalized industries as well.) The national debt represents the accumulated total of all the government budget deficits of past years, less the accumulated total of all the government budget surpluses of past years. For most developed countries, such as the United States, the national debt consists almost entirely of interest-bearing 'IOU' instruments that are usually re-sellable on organized financial markets (such as, for example, US bonds, US Treasury notes, and US Treasury bills). These IOUs are originally purchased from the Treasury by private individuals, private corporations, insurance companies, pension funds and banks (both inside the United States and outside its borders), and the Treasury then uses the money thus raised to bridge its spending gap when its budget is in deficit. (The Treasury also sells IOUs to other Federal agencies that operate so-called Trust Funds – primarily the Social Security Administration and other Federal retirement programs – but since this is money that the government 'owes to itself', it is not counted as part of the national debt in any realistic system of accounting.) Money to pay the annual interest owed to the owners of the government's debt instruments has to be provided through appropriations in every year's Federal budget and, indeed, these interest payments on the national debt nowadays always constitute one of the two or three largest spending categories in the budget. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Национальный Долг – внутренний и внешний долги центрального правительства. Национальный долг включает такие кредитные обязательства, как краткосрочные Казначейские векселя, долгосрочные Казначейские векселя и Казначейские облигации. Конгресс США ограничивает размер национального долга, который увеличивается, если федеральные расходы поднимаются до установленного предела. В середине 1980-х национальный долг США составил примерно 5 триллионов Долларов. Проценты, уплачиваемые по национальному долгу, являются одной из основных статей расходов центрального правительства. Национальный долг, представляющий собой государственный долг, накопленный за много лет правительством страны, не следует путать с дефицитом федерального бюджета (federal budget deficit), который представляет собой превышение расходов над доходами за один финансовый год.

NATIONAL DIRECT DEBIT SCHEME = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СХЕМА ПРЯМОГО ДЕБЕТОВАНИЯ – National Direct Debit Scheme is a set of rules and operational procedures built by a national banking community in order to operate efficient and secure direct debiting in an individual country. According to local domestic needs there may exist one or more National Direct Debit Schemes in a country. / Свод правил и операционных процедур, созданных национальным банковским сообществом с тем, чтобы осуществлять эффективное и надёжное дебетование в отдельно взятой стране. В соответствии с локальными внутренними нуждами в стране может существовать одна или более Национальных Схем Прямого Дебетования.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЙ КОДЕКС – In the United States, the National Electrical Code is a code for the safeguarding of people and property from hazards related to the use of electricity. Compliance with this code along with proper maintenance will result in an installation essentially free from hazard. Abbreviated NEC. The NEC was first developed in 1897 as a result of the efforts of various insurance, electrical, architectural, and allied interests. It is sponsored and regularly updated by the National Fire Protection Association.

NATIONAL FLAG = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ФЛАГ – National Flag is the flag carried by a ship to show her nationality. / Национальный Флаг – флаг морского судна, .

NATIONAL FUTURES ASSOCIATION® = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ФЬЮЧЕРСАМ® – The idea of a single, industrywide self-regulatory organization for the US futures markets may not seem controversial now, but the concept met with many questions and some resistance when it was introduced in the 1970s. Congress was in the process of passing the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act in 1974, which established the CFTC as a government oversight agency for the futures industry. It was only the persistence of a few futures industry leaders, most notably Leo Melamed, that persuaded Congress to include language in the legislation to authorize the creation of 'registered futures associations'. Knowing that the success of such an association would require the cooperation of the entire industry, Mr. Melamed invited representatives from various industry segments and regions to assist himin the development of NFA. In 1976, this Organizing Committee began the task of developing the organizational framework thatwould become National FuturesAssociation. The Committee soon realized that if NFA were to be effective, every firmand individual handling public funds on any US futures exchangemust be obligated to follow the Association's rules and regulations.Congress agreed with that concept and amended the CFTC Act in 1978 to sanction NFA's proposed mandatory membership provision. NFA's application for registration was submitted to the CFTC on 1981-March-16 and was approved on September-22 of that year. A little more than one year later, NFA began operations on 1982-October-01. By the end of NFA's first year of operations, NFA's membership consisted of 334 Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs), 428 Commodity Pool Operators (CPOs) and 639 CommodityTradingAdvisors (CTAs). Additionally, 10 futures exchanges, 3 commercial banks and 2 commercial firms had joined on a voluntary basis. On 1983-August-01, the CFTC authorized NFA to begin registering a new category of futures professionals:- Introducing Brokers (IBs) – persons previously known as Agents Of FCMs. NFA also assumed responsibility for registering individuals associatedwith the firm, known as Associated Persons (APs) of IBs. Within two months, NFA had received applications for registration from approximately 650 IBs and 5 000 APs. In 1984, working closely with the CFTC, NFA developed a Temporary Licensing program which allowed qualified firms and individuals to begin conducting business while their registration forms were being processed. During the same year, NFA implemented a computerized database system known as the Membership Registration Receivables System (MRRS). Concurrently, NFA's Board of Directors adopted a bylaw requiring all new AP applicants to pass the National Commodity Futures Examination (Series 3), marking the first time any category of applicant had been required to take a competency examination as a condition for CFTC registration. NFA

expanded this testing requirement as it assumed registration responsibility for other categories of futures professionals:- FCMs, CPOs, CTAs and their APs. During its first four years, NFA sent all potential disqualification cases to the CFTC for final determination. However, in 1986 the CFTC granted NFA the authority to deny, revoke, suspend, restrict or condition registrations. In 1988, NFA initiated a Direct Entry Pilot Program, a three-phase program designed to allow direct computer access and entry of registration data by NFA Member firms.Thiswas followed in 2002 by the launch of NFA's Online Registration System (ORS), allowing almost all applicants and registrants to file their registration forms electronically. Before NFA began operations in 1982, the time required to process applicationswasmeasured inweeks, sometimes in months. In 2007, that process takes a matter of days, and inmost cases, temporary licenses are granted instantaneously. In 1974 Congress established the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), a federal regulatory agency with jurisdiction over futures trading. The same legislation authorized the creation of 'registered futures associations', giving the futures industry the opportunity to create a nationwide self-regulatory organization. The CFTC provides government oversight for the entire industry. Each US futures exchange operates as a self-regulatory organization, governing its floor brokers, traders and member firms. NFA regulates every firm or individual who conducts futures trading business with public customers. Although the various regulatory organizations in the futures industry have their own specific areas of authority, together they form a regulatory partnership that oversees all industry participants. The National Futures Association® (NFA) is the industrywide, self-regulatory organization for the US futures industry. We strive every day to develop rules, programs and services that safeguard market integrity, protect investors and help our Members meet their regulatory responsibilities. Managing risk by trading futures and options on futures contracts is a vital component of the global economy. Every business day tens of millions of futures contracts are traded on an increasingly broad spectrum of products, including agricultural commodities, oil, precious metals, equities, treasury bonds, financial indexes and foreign currencies. Investor confidence is crucial to the success of the futures markets, and the best way to gain investor confidence is to ensure that the highest levels of integrity are demanded of all market participants and intermediaries. Membership in NFA is mandatory, assuring that everyone conducting business with the public on the US futures exchanges-more than 4 200 firms and 55 000 associates-must adhere to the same high standards of professional conduct. NFA is an independent regulatory organization with no ties to any specific marketplace. We operate at no cost to the taxpayer. We are financed exclusively from membership dues and from assessment fees paid by the users of the futures markets. Headquartered in Chicago, IL, the United States. The US National Futures Association® (NFA) has been authorized by US Congress in 1974 and designated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in 1982 as a registered futures association. NFA is the industrywide, industry-supported, self-regulatory organization of the futures industry. Its mission is to provide innovative regulatory programs and services that ensure futures industry integrity, protect market participants and help its members meet their regulatory responsibilities. The primary responsibilities of the NFA are to enforce ethical standards and customer protection rules, screen futures professional for membership, audit and monitor professionals for financial and general compliance rules, and provide for arbitration of futures-related disputes. A self-regulatory organization whose members include banks, commercial firms, commodity exchanges, Commodity Pool Operators (CPOs), Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs), Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs), Introducing Brokers (IBs), that is responsible – under Commodity Futures Trading Commission oversight – for certain aspects of the regulation of CPOs, CTAs, FCMs, IBs, and their Associated Persons, focusing primarily on the qualifications and proficiency, financial condition, retail sales practices, and business conduct of these futures professionals. The National Futures Association also performs arbitration and dispute resolution functions for industry participants. / Лио Мэлэмэд (Leo Melamed). Национальная Фьючерсная Ассоциация (NFA) – это некоммерческая самоуправляемая организация фьючерсной индустрии США. NFA начала свою деятельность в 1982 с намерением охранять этичность фьючерсных рынков и защищать интересы инвесторов. Каждое частное лицо или фирма, занимающаяся бизнесом с общественностью на любой фьючерсной бирже США обязана быть зарегистрирована в КТСФ (CFTC) и быть членом NFA. На сегодняшний день, NFA насчитывает приблизительно 4 200 членов и 50 000 ассоциированных членов (представители фирм, являющимися членами NFA). Главной функцией NFA является установление тщательного контроля, в целях строгого подчинения членами NFA федеральных законов и правил, созданных КТСФ. NFA также имеет свои собственные правила, введённые для того, чтобы обеспечить этичное отношение к инвесторам и защитить их от обмана и манипуляции. Успех подхода NFA к регулированию может быть измерен многими способами. Например, два десятилетия после начала деятельности NFA, объём торгов на фьючерсных биржах США увеличился на 400 процентов. В это же время, количество жалоб от инвесторов снизилось на 72 процента. Способы NFA для Борьбы с Мошенничеством и Злоупотреблениями:- (i) Тщательный Надзор:- NFA применяет тщательные и строгие процедуры проверки для контроля всех фирм и частных лиц, желающих заниматься бизнесом с общественностью на любой фьючерсной бирже США. NFA имеет полномочия отказать, отнять, ограничить или приостановить действие членского статуса любой фирмы или частного лица. NFA проводит регулярные финансовые аудиты и ревизии документов и отчётности всех своих членов с целью обеспечения точного соблюдения законодательных требований КТСФ и правил, учреждённых NFA. (ii) Правила 'С Зубами':- NFA приняла ряд строгих правил, относящихся к рекламе, телефонным предложениям, оглашению риска, дискреционному трэйдингу, оглашению сборов, минимально требуемому капиталу, тестированию профессиональных знаний и так далее. NFA имеет полномочия применить дисциплинарные меры против любой фирмы или частного лица, нарушающего правила NFA. Дисциплинарные меры варьируются по строгости от 'предупредительного письма' за незначительные нарушения, до формальных исков. Наказание, связанное с иском может быть назначено в виде исключения или приостановления членства на установленный срок, запрет на какую-либо будущую связь с любым членом NFA, выговор, суровый выговор и штраф в размере до USD250 000 за каждое нарушение. NFA также сотрудничает с КТСФ, ФБР и другими правоохранительными органами в судебных преследованиях. (iii) Борьба С 'Брокерами-Мошенниками':- в 1993 NFA приняла правило 'О Телемаркетинге' с целью минимизировать вероятность обманных и манипуляционных методов предложения брокерских услуг. Новые процедуры требуют записи телефонных разговоров на магнитную ленту и хранения этих записей, а также удовлетворения увеличенных минимумов по капиталу и подачи всех рекламных материалов в NFA на одобрение. Внедрение этого правила значительно снизило число 'проблемных фирм' и 'брокеров-мошенников' во фьючерсной индустрии. Как NFA Информирует Инвесторов:- (1) онлайн-программа BASIC:- с момента своего создания NFA прилагала усилия для того, чтобы обеспечить инвесторов инструментами, необходимыми для принятия информированных финансовых решений. В 1998 NFA привела в действие систему под названием 'Background Affiliation Status Information Center' (BASIC). Система BASIC, доступная с помощью ссылки Broker/Firm Information (http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/) на Интернет-сайте NFA, http://www.nfa.futures.org содержит текущую и прошлую регистрационную информацию обо всех настоящих и бывших членах КТСФ. Система также указывает сведения о дисциплинарных мерах, применённых NFA, КТСФ и какими-либо фьючерсными биржами США. (2) Библиотека Образовательной Информации для Инвесторов:- NFA опубликовала ряд образовательных брошюр с целью помочь инвесторам понять принципы действия фьючерсных рынков, а также рисков и возможностей, заключающихся в трэйдинге. NFA предоставляет эти материалы бесплатно. Их можно заказать с помощью электронной почты (information@nfa.futures.org) или через Информационный Центр NFA, по телефону +1-312-7811410. Эти брошюры также можно загрузить с сайта NFA:- http://www.nfa.futures.org/investor/publications.asp. Как NFA Решает Иски Инвесторов? Арбитраж:- NFA начала свою арбитражную программу в 1983, предложив удобный, эффективный и недорогой способ для разрешения споров

и устранения разногласий. С тех пор арбитраж NFA стал основной ареной для разрешения диспутов во всей фьючерсной индустрии. В Октябре 2001, NFA стала первой в финансовой индустрии регуляторной организацией, начавшей приём арбитражных заявлений через Интернет. Если необходимо официальное слушание, его можно назначить в удобное для обеих сторон время и место. Инвестор может воспользоваться услугами адвоката, но это не обязательно (таким образом, нет нужды платить за юридические услуги).

NATIONAL GRANGE = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ УСАДЬБА – The National Grange is the nation's oldest national agricultural organization, with grassroots units established in 2 700 local communities in 40 states. Its 200 000 members provide service to agriculture and rural areas on a wide variety of issues, including economic development, education, family endeavors, and legislation designed to assure a strong and viable Rural America. It was formed in the years following the American Civil War to unite private citizens in improving the economic and social position of the nation's farm population. Over the past 143 years, it has evolved to include non-farm rural families and communities. The Grange is also a fraternal order known as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, hence the 'P of H' on the organization's logo. Founding members determined that a fraternal organization would be best able to combine loyalty and democratic ideals to provide service to others. The National Grange was one of the first formal groups to admit women to membership on the basis of equality with men. It remains so today. Major objectives of the National Grange support stewardship of America's natural resources; promotion of world-wide free trade; a combination of local and federal support for rural education, medical, communications, and road systems; non-partisan political participation; assurance of safe and properly labeled food products; organization of cooperatives and other economic services to support rural Americans; and elimination of direct government farm programs so as to assure a competitive and efficient farm system. The National Grange supports the passage of progressive legislation that will benefit US agriculture, rural America, and the nation in general. After 143 years, it remains the nation's oldest and strongest sustained organizational force working for a better life for rural Americans everywhere. The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is the US organization created to educate and train farmers, to defend farmers' interests, and to promote its political and social ideology. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. On 1867-December-04 in a small Washington, DC building that housed the office of William Saunders, Superintendent of Propagating Gardens in the Department of Agriculture, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, more commonly known as the Grange, was born. Here, sitting around a plain wooden table, a group of seven earnest men, planned what was destined to become a vital force in preserving and expanding American democracy. They were all men of vision-they had faith in God, in their fellow man and the future. The Seven Founders of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry were:- Oliver H. Kelley, William Saunders, Aaron B. Grosh, William M. Ireland, John R. Thompson, Francis McDowell and John Trimble (Assisted by Caroline Hall). Their names are inscribed on a Birthplace Marker located near the site of the original building on the south side of 4th Street SW, near Madison Street on the mall in Washington DC The marker was officially dedicated on 1951-September-09 and is the only private monument on the mall. Today's Grange provides an opportunity to serve by providing leadership for local community service projects is what the Grange does best. Examples of some projects include organizing a softball league, providing hearing testing, building a community center, sponsoring a community fair, staffing an after school child care program, conducting a candidate debate and organizing voter registration drives. The Grange believes in leadership development, and reaches out to all people in an effort to respond to real needs. It builds a better community by providing the services that people need to live better lives. In working together, the Grange is able to provide assistance when the government can't and individuals alone aren't strong enough. By working together the Grange builds community and people. The Grange provides each member with a legislative voice at the local, state and national level. Members are part of a grassroots constituency enabling them to effectively express their views and influence legislative policy at the highest levels of government. The Grange is nonpartisan, but it vigorously encourages member participation in the political process. The fellowship, recreation and social activities in the Grange are developed with the family in mind – children and senior citizens alike are very welcome in the Grange. Competitions in music, art, public speaking, crafts, and a whole variety of other activities are an important part of every Grange's agenda. The National Grange is the parent branch of the Order which speaks with authority and understanding for the major branches of agriculture and Rural America. All business sessions of the National Grange are open to any Subordinate Grange member in good standing. As spectators, they have no vote in the deliberations, but they do have ample opportunity to appear before committees and to testify. As the supreme legislative body of the Order, policies are developed through the channels of Subordinate, Pomona and State units, and consequently embody the seasoned judgment of the membership. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Оливё Эйч. Кели (Oliver H. Kelley), Вилъйэм Сондёз (William Saunders), Эрэн Би. Грощ (Aaron B. Grosh), Вилъйэм Эм. Айэлэнд (William M. Ireland), Дьжон Ар. Томпсэн (John R. Thompson), Фрэнсис МэкДавэл (Francis McDowell) и Дьжон Тчримбл (John Trimble (ассистируемый Кэрэлайн Хол (Caroline Hall)). Организация, сформированная в США с целью обучения и подготовки фермеров, защиты интересов фермеров и для продвижения её политической и социальной идеологии.

NATIONAL INCOME = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДОХОД – National Income:- total earnings from labor and property through the production of a country's goods and services during a given period, usually one year. National income consists of wages, salaries and other employee compensation; income of business proprietors, including business, professional, and farm income; rental income; corporate profits; and net interest. See also Gross National Disposable Income, and Real National Disposable Income. / Под Национальным Доходом понимается вновь созданная за год в сфере материального производства стоимость или соответствующая ей часть совокупного общественного продукта в натуральной форме, получаемая за вычетом все материальных затрат на его производство. В натурально-вещественном выражении состоит из средств производства и предметов потребления. Национальный доход – обобщающий показатель экономического развития страны. Статистика капиталистических стран в число производителей национального дохода включает отрасли непроизводственной сферы, что приводит к повторному счёту и искусственному завышению национального дохода примерно на 30%. Значительная часть национального дохода здесь идёт на потребление. В США и Великобритании, например, доля трудящихся в населении составляет 90%, а получают они только 40% национального дохода.

NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING = БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЕ (или СИСТЕМА УЧЁТА) НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ДОХОДА – National Income Accounting is a term used in economics to refer to the bookkeeping system that a national government uses to measure the level of the country's economic activity in a given time period. National income accounting records the level of activity in accounts such as total revenues earned by domestic corporations, wages paid to foreign and domestic workers, and the amount spent on sales and income taxes by corporations and individuals residing in the country. National income accounting provides economists and statisticians with detailed information that can be used to track the health of an economy and to forecast future growth and development. Although national income accounting is not an exact science, it provides useful insight into how well an economy is functioning, and where monies are being generated and spent. Some of the metrics calculated by using national income accounting include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross National Income (GNI). See also National Accounting. / Смотрите также Национальный Бюджетный Процесс (National Accounting).

NATIONAL INTRODUCING BROKERS ASSOCIATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИХ БРОКЕРОВ – National Introducing Brokers Association (NIBA):- dedicated to assisting Introducing Brokers and Commodity Trading Advisors. NIBA was established as a not-for-profit association in 1991. Before NIBA existed, Introducing Brokers (IBs) and Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs) had no central organization to ensure that they were represented within the industry. Now, through the efforts of dedicated members and volunteers, NIBA has continued to grow in both size and influence and is well respected throughout the markets. NIBA's goals and objectives rely on the unifying constant of communication. As the only official association representing IBs and CTAs it is our purpose to ensure open channels of communication among individual members and between IBs, CTAs, FCMs and industry regulators. Through these channels, our members learn, network, do business and find greater opportunities, both personally and professionally. Every year IBs and CTAs have the chance to do all this and more at NIBA Conferences and Seminars, held during the year. Here, IBs and CTAs from across the country connect with their peers to exchange ideas, discuss concerns and trade professional experiences from which other members can learn. In addition to our conferences and seminars, NIBA regularly schedules meetings with the NFA and the CFTC to discuss regulatory/policy issues, and with the Chicago, Kansas City, New York and other member exchanges to focus on relevant topics. The NIBA Journal an online newsletter dedicated to futures professionals and sent via email updates help members stay informed, current and connected. NIBA membership allows access to a variety of privileges, as a number of vendors, suppliers and resource providers to the industry grant discounts to NIBA members toward their products and services. NIBA has become a unified voice for IBs and CTAs nationwide, through our steadfast mission to enhance communications and maximize the spectrum of opportunities available to our members. It is a voice that commands respect throughout the industry and continues to grow in scope and strength, with the support of our members. We look forward to having you as a member. Headquartered in Chicago, IL, the United States. In the United States, the National Introducing Brokers Association (NIBA) is a non-profit organization for guaranteed and independent introducing brokers. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Национальная Ассоциация Представляющих Брокеров является некоммерческой организацией для гарантированных и независимых представляющих брокеров.

NATIONALISM = НАЦИОНАЛИЗМ – Nationalism is an ideology, or rather a whole category of similar ideologies, based on the premise that each nation (or at least the ideologist's own nation) constitutes a natural political community whose members should all live together under the authority of 'their own' independent nation state. When the people of one nation live in large numbers in a multi-ethnic state or in states with government(s) dominated by political elites drawn from another nationality, nationalism often becomes an ideology justifying rebellion or secession in order to create or recreate a nation state for the heretofore subjugated nation. When substantial numbers of people seen as belonging to the nation live outside the borders of their own nation state, nationalism often becomes an ideology justifying an aggressive foreign policy striving to expand the state's borders to include them. Nationalist ideologies usually claim that their respective nation possess special national characteristics or virtues that make them morally and intellectually superior to all other nations and should qualify their nation state for a special or privileged role in the world at large. / Под Национализмом понимается идеология и политика, а также психология в национальном вопросе. Он противоположен интернационализму. Основа национализма – идеи национального превосходства и национальной исключительности, трактовка нации как высшей внеисторической и надклассовой формы общности. Используется с целью установления 'классового мира', раскола населения разных наций и стран. Под Национализмом понимается идеология и политика, заключающиеся в проповеди национальной обособленности и исключительности, недоверия к другим нациям и межнациональной вражды. Национализм возник в процессе образования наций и обусловлен спецификой развития буржуазного общества. Отражая характер взаимоотношений наций при капитализме, национализм выступает здесь в двух формах:- (i) великодержавного шовинизма господствующей нации, которому свойственно пренебрежительное отношение к другим нациям; и (ii) местного национализма угнетённой нации, отличающегося стремлением к национальной замкнутости и недоверием к другим нациям. Национализм в любой форме неприемлем для трудящихся, подлинные интересы которых отражает только интернационализм. Однако на определённом этапе национально-освободительного движения Марксисты считают исторически оправданной поддержку национализма угнетённой нации, который заключает в себе общедемократическое содержание (антиимпериалистическая направленность, стремление к политической и экономической независимости). В этой разновидности национализм есть, однако, и другая сторона, выражающая идеологию и интересы эксплуататорской верхушки, склонной к соглашательству с империализмом. Эту направленность национализма марксисты отвергают. Национализм как черта мировоззрения наиболее распространён и живуч в мелкобуржуазной среде, характерен для социальных слоёв и политических партий, которым свойственна мелкобуржуазная идеология. Социализм, открыв дорогу к установлению фактического равенства наций, создаёт предпосылки для ликвидации социальных корней национализма. Однако различного рода проявления и пережитки национализма, как показал исторический опыт бывшего СССР, других бывших социалистических стран, способны сохраняться достаточно длительное время и после того, как были подорваны породившие их социальные условия. Деформации общественного развития в бывшем Советском Союзе в период культа личности Иосифа Сталина и годы застоя пагубно отразились и на межнациональных отношениях, привели в консервации, а в конце 1980-х и к временному оживлению национализма. Сложившаяся административно-командная система, нуждавшаяся в предельно централизованных, единообразных структурах, игнорировала потребности национального развития; возобладал ведомственный, бюрократический подход к развитию экономики, социальной сферы и культуры, были серьёзно ущемлены права Союзных республик и других национально- территориальных образований. Питательной почвой сохранения и оживления национализма послужили также противоречия экстенсивного индустриально-экономического развития, игнорирование его социальных и экологических последствий. Немалый вред нанесли и грубые нарушения социалистической законности, в особенности переселение целых народов с мест их традиционного проживания, например, Чеченцев. Субъективными источниками национализма являются равнодушие к национальному своеобразию народов, их истории, культуре и языку, низкий уровень интернационального воспитания и другое. Сказывается и тяжкое наследие прошлой вражды и недоверия между нациями. Гармонизация межнациональных отношений на новой основе, определённой новыми принципами взаимоотношений национально-территориальных образований, открывает реальную перспективу преодоления конфликтов, националистических и сепаратистских тенденций, способствует развитию и укреплению дружбы народов.

NATIONALIZATION = НАЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Nationalization is the involuntary transfer of ownership of a private business or other private property to a national government, either through uncompensated seizure (expropriation) or through forced sale at a government-determined price. / Под Национализацией понимается переход частных предприятий и отраслей экономики в собственность государства. В развитых капиталистических странах национализация проводится главным образом в отраслях, требующих больших капитальных вложений (военная, топливно-энергетическая промышленность, транспорт и другие отрасли инфраструктуры). Государство, как правило, выплачивает владельцам национализируемых предприятий значительную компенсацию. В развивающихся странах национализация направлена обычно против иностранного капитала. В результате создаётся государственный сектор – основа становления и развития национальной экономики. Национализация, переход из

частной собственности в собственность государства земли, промышленности, транспорта, связи, банков и так далее. Национализация имеет различное социально-экономическое и политическое содержание в зависимости от того, кем, в интересах какого класса и в какую историческую эпоху она проводится. В феодальную эпоху огосударствление служило централизации власти в борьбе с отдельными феодалами, укреплению монархии, сосредоточению в руках государства главного богатства – земли. В ходе буржуазных революций национализация земель способствовала ликвидации экономической базы феодализма и ускорению капиталистического развития. Во 2-й половине XIX века быстрое развитие капиталистических производительных сил привело к тому, что отдельные сферы и отрасли экономики по своим масштабам стали перерастать рамки частной собственности, что привело в ряде стран к национализации путей сообщения и средств связи в интересах развития экономики или в политических (военно-стратегических) и фискальных целях. По своему характеру национализация при капитализме может носить как прогрессивный, так и реакционный характер, на что указывал Фридрих Энгельс. Прогрессивна лишь та национализация, которая вызвана потребностями развития производительных сил, '... так как лишь в том случае, когда средства производства или сообщения действительно перерастут управление акционерных обществ, когда их огосударствление станет экономически неизбежным, только тогда – даже если его совершит современное государство – оно будет экономическим прогрессом, новым шагом по пути к тому, чтобы само общество взяло в свое владение все производительные силы' (Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 20, С. 289, Прим.). Фридрих Энгельс подчёркивал, что национализация при капитализме не уничтожает капиталистического характера производительных сил и производственных отношений, ибо буржуазное государство '... есть по самой своей сути капиталистическая машина, государство капиталистов, идеальный совокупный капиталист' (там же, С. 290). Однако уже в тот период он показывал, что национализация крупных предприятий – свидетельство ненужности буржуазии для управления современными производительными силами. Переход от капитализма к социализму предусматривает ликвидацию частной капиталистической собственности и установление общественной собственности на средства производства. Обязательной предпосылкой для проведения социалистической национализации является победа социалистической революции и установление власти рабочего класса и трудового крестьянства. Теоретически необходимость социалистической национализации глубоко обоснована в трудах Карла Маркса, Фридриха Энгельса, Владимира Ильича Ленина, развита применительно к современной эпохе в программных документах Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС), коммунистических и рабочих партий, подтверждена опытом социалистического строительства в Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и других социалистических странах. После победы социалистической революции, – писали Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс в Манифесте Коммунистической Партии, – 'пролетариат использует свое политическое господство для того, чтобы вырвать у буржуазии шаг за шагом весь капитал, централизовать все орудия производства в руках государства, то есть пролетариата, организованного как господствующий класс, и возможно более быстро увеличить сумму производительных сил' (там же, Т. 4, С. 446). При ликвидации капиталистической собственности пролетарское государство допускает выплату компенсации владельцам национализированных средств производства. Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс указывали, что при определённых условиях выкуп не только возможен, но и целесообразен. Закономерностью социалистической революции научный коммунизм считает сам факт перехода средств производства в общественную собственность, а формы и методы этого перехода зависят от конкретных условий. Это важное положение полностью разделял Владимир Ильич Ленин. Он считал, что преобразование буржуазной частной собственности в социалистическую общественную собственность может быть осуществлено мирным путём, без лишения буржуазии всех имущественных прав и с привлечением её на службу государства рабочих и крестьян. Владимир Ильич Ленин указывал, что в период революции сопротивление капиталистов можно сломить, национализировав собственность нескольких сот, самое большее одной-двух тысяч миллионеров. 'Даже и у этой горстки богачей не нужно отнимать 'все' их имущественные права, можно оставить им и собственность на многие предметы потребления, и собственность на известный, скромный доход' (Полное Собрание Соч., 5 Изд., Т. 32, С. 122). Марксизм-Ленинизм строго разграничивает крупную и мелкую частную собственность на средства производства. Если крупная капиталистическая собственность, имеющая нетрудовой характер, подлежит в ходе социально-экономических преобразований национализации, то мелкая собственность крестьян, кустарей и ремесленников не национализируется, а обобществляется в процессе кооперирования. Марксизм не только обосновал закономерность ликвидации капиталистической собственности на средства производства и замены её общественной собственностью, но и указал пути осуществления этого революционного переворота в социально-экономических отношениях. Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс учитывали, что частную собственность нельзя уничтожить сразу, что экспроприация экспроприаторов – не единовременный акт. Владимир Ильич Ленин, разрабатывая в новых исторических условиях программные вопросы социалистической революции, определял основные пути и методы социалистического обобществления средств производства:- национализация собственности крупных и средних капиталистов и постепенное преобразование частной собственности мелкой буржуазии в общественную собственность. Национализация основных средств производства, проводимая пролетарским государством, – важнейшая революционная мера, приводящая производственные отношения в соответствие с уровнем и характером развития производительных сил. Она передаёт средства производства в руки подлинных хозяев – трудящихся и обеспечивает реальное освобождение их от эксплуатации. Используя национализацию, рабочий класс овладевает производственным аппаратом, завоёвывает командные высоты, лишает буржуазию и помещиков экономической базы их господства, осуществляет коренные преобразования социально-экономического строя общества. Пролетарское государство в первую очередь завоёвывает ключевые позиции в экономике путём национализации самых важных отраслей хозяйства. Важнейшую роль в создании социалистической собственности играет национализация банков, без которой невозможно лишить буржуазию её экономического могущества и организовать социалистическое производство и распределение продуктов по единому плану. Национализация внешней торговли и установление монополии внешней торговли позволяют социалистическому государству оградить себя от проникновения иностранного капитала и проведения им экономических диверсий, укрепить свою независимость и самостоятельность. Важное место занимает национализация земли, которая ликвидирует остатки феодальных и капиталистических отношений в сельском хозяйстве и создаёт большие возможности для развития социалистического сельского хозяйства на основе кооперирования крестьян. Национализация промышленности, транспорта и связи – необходимая мера, без которой невозможно создать материальную базу социалистической экономики. Национализация важнейших отраслей народного хозяйства закладывает основу экономической самостоятельности социалистического государства, ускоряет его социально-экономическое развитие. Национализация В Советской России:- После победы Октябрьской Революции 1917 рабочий класс приступил к осуществлению социалистических преобразований. Национализация земли и её недр, вод и лесов была провозглашена Декретом О Земле (26 Октября (08 Ноября) 1917). Частная собственность на землю была отменена. Земля объявлена государственной (общенародной) собственностью. В пользование крестьян бесплатно перешло 150 миллионов гектаров (га). Социалистическая национализация земли была проведена в интересах трудящихся и эксплуатируемых масс деревни. Она стала экономической основой кооперирования крестьянских хозяйств (смотрите Коллективизация Сельского Хозяйства). Социалистическая национализация земли '... обеспечила доведение до конца буржуазно-демократической революции ... кроме того ... дала наибольшие возможности пролетарскому государству переходить к социализму в земледелии' (Владимир

Ильич Ленин, Полное Собрание Соч., 5 Изд., Т. 37, С. 327). Она имела большое значение не только для периода строительства социализма, но и для дальнейшего развития Советского общества, для решения современных проблем сельского хозяйства. Важнейшим мероприятием стала национализация банков, которая началась с овладения Государственным Банком России и установления контроля над частными банками. Владимир Ильич Ленин видел в таком контроле лишь переходную форму к национализации, которая позволила бы трудящимся освоить управление финансами для социалистического строительства. Однако вследствие саботажа банкиров Советская власть была вынуждена ускорить национализацию банков. Декретом ВЦИК от 14 (27) Декабря 1917 частные коммерческие банки были национализированы. Установлена государственная монополия на банковское дело. Декретом СНК от 23 Января (05 Февраля) 1918 их капиталы полностью и безвозмездно передавались Государственному Банку. Слияние национализированных частных банков с Государственным Банком в единый Народный Банк Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республики (РСФСР) было завершено к 1920. Такие звенья банковской системы царской России, как ипотечные банки, общества взаимного кредита и другие, были ликвидированы. Национализация банков облегчила Советскому государству борьбу с голодом и разрухой. В процессе национализации начала создаваться социалистическая банковская система (смотрите Банки). Национализация банков явилась важнейшим шагом на пути подготовки национализации промышленности. В руках государства оказался могучий рычаг воздействия на развитие промышленности, транспорта и других отраслей хозяйства. 14 (27) Ноября 1917 Всероссийский Центральный Исполнительный Комитет (ВЦИК) и Совет Народных Комиссаров (СНК) издали Положение О Рабочем Контроле, который являлся подготовительным мероприятием к национализации промышленности, прошедшей несколько этапов. Первый этап (Ноябрь 1917 – Февраль 1918) характеризовался быстрыми темпами, инициативой местных органов в проведении национализации. Первой была национализирована 17 (30) Ноября 1917 фабрика Товарищества Ликинской Мануфактуры А.В. Смирнова (Владимирская Губерния). Всего с Ноября 1917 до Марта 1918, по данным промышленной и профессиональной переписи 1918, национализировано 836 промышленных предприятий. В этот период, получивший название ‘Красногвардейской Атаки На Капитал’, темпы отчуждения фабрик и заводов обгоняли темпы налаживания управления национализированными предприятиями. На втором этапе национализация (Март–Июнь 1918) центр тяжести экономической и политической работы партии был перенесён с экспроприации буржуазии на закрепление завоёванных позиций, налаживание учёта и контроля, организацию управления национализированной промышленностью. Особенностью этого этапа национализации было обобществление целых отраслей промышленности и создание условий для национализации всей крупной промышленности. 02 Мая 1918 СНК принял Декрет О Национализации Сахарной Промышленности, 20 Июня – Нефтяной Промышленности. В Мае 1918 конференция представителей национализированных машиностроительных заводов, в работе которой участвовал Владимир Ильич Ленин, приняла решение о национализации заводов транспортного машиностроения. Всего за этот период национализировано 1 222 промышленных предприятия. Третий этап национализации продолжался с Июня 1918 (Декрет от 28 Июня) по Июнь 1919. Он характеризовался усилением организующей, руководящей роли Советского государства и его хозяйственных органов в проведении социалистической национализации. К осени 1918 в руках государства было сосредоточено 9 542 предприятия. Вся крупная капиталистическая собственность на средства производства была национализирована методом безвозмездной конфискации. С лета 1919 темпы национализации резко возросли. К государству перешли не только крупные, но и средние и большая часть мелких промышленных заведений. Форсирование процесса национализации было вызвано необходимостью мобилизовать все наличные производственные ресурсы в период Гражданской Войны 1918–20. На территориях, освобождённых от контрреволюционных сил и интервентов, восстанавливалось действие законов, связанных с национализацией. Национализация основных средств транспорта была осуществлена в короткие сроки 1917–18. Этому способствовали высокий уровень концентрации капитала и преобладание государственных (казённых) железных дорог. В Январе 1918 была завершена национализация морского и речного транспорта; осенью 1918 национализированы частные железные дороги. Национализация положила начало созданию социалистического уклада в экономике Советской страны, утверждению социалистических производственных отношений, содействовала становлению системы планомерного развития народного хозяйства. Наряду с монополией внешней торговли и аннулированием иностранных займов она заложила основу экономической независимости СССР. Национализация В Зарубежных Социалистических Странах:- имеет особенности, определяемые как международным положением этих стран, так и спецификой перехода к социализму, расстановкой классовых сил, историческими и экономическими особенностями. Национализация земли в этих странах (за исключением Монгольской Народной Республики (МНР)) в силу длительной традиции и глубокой привязанности крестьян к частной собственности на землю проведена лишь частично. Конфискованная в ходе аграрных реформ земля помещиков и крупных землевладельцев в основном была передана в собственность трудящихся крестьян (смотрите Конфискация Земли). Национализация банков осуществлялась с учётом опыта СССР. В большинстве стран она происходила в два этапа. На первом этапе, когда проводились демократические, антиимпериалистические и антифеодальные преобразования, были национализированы эмиссионные банки и крупные коммерческие банки, принадлежавшие буржуазии, связанной с иностранным капиталом. Все другие кредитные учреждения были взяты под контроль государственных эмиссионных банков. На втором этапе – этапе социалистических преобразований, была завершена национализация банков и установлена государственная монополия банковского дела. В Болгарии в 1946 были национализированы все иностранные и частные банки, принадлежавшие буржуазии, сотрудничавшей с фашистами, а в Декабре 1947 – все частные банки. В Венгрии в 1945 национализирован эмиссионный банк и введён контроль над частными банками, в 1948 их национализация была завершена. В Румынии в 1946 национализирован эмиссионный банк и введён контроль над более чем 450 частными банками и банкирскими конторами, которые в 1948 были национализированы. После образования Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР) частные банки продолжали деятельность под контролем народной власти. С переходом к строительству социализма за период 1952–53 они были национализированы. В Польше в период фашистской оккупации большинство банков прекратили свою деятельность. Декретом от 25 Октября 1948 все частные кредитные учреждения были ликвидированы и установлена государственная монополия на банковское дело. В Чехословакии национализация банков была осуществлена в 1945. В Югославии в 1944 были национализированы банки, принадлежавшие фашистским оккупантам и коллаборационистам, а в 1945 – все частные коммерческие банки. В Китайской Народной Республике (КНР) большая часть банков была национализирована сразу после установления народной власти, некоторые мелкие частные банки были преобразованы в смешанные государственно-частные, которые функционируют под контролем Народного Банка Китая. На Кубе все частные банки страны, включая и филиалы крупнейших Американских банков, были национализированы сразу после установления народной власти (1960). В Демократической Республике Вьетнам (ДРВ) государственная банковская система начала создаваться ещё в период антиимпериалистической революции, когда иностранные банки начали прекращать свою деятельность. Особенность национализации банков в ряде стран (в частности, в Чехословакии, Венгрии, Румынии) состояла в том, что владельцы банков, поддерживавшие мероприятия народной власти, получали частичную компенсацию в форме выкупа акций народным государством. В промышленности в большинстве стран в первую очередь национализированы предприятия, составлявшие собственность монополий Германии и её союзников, коллаборационистов. В результате

экономическая власть крупного капитала была в значительной мере подорвана, что облегчило подготовку и проведение дальнейшего обобществления средств производства. В результате национализации промышленности в законодательном порядке закреплялись экономические завоевания трудящихся, осуществлённые в 1944–45 в период освобождения. Крупная промышленная буржуазия лишилась средств производства. Темпы национализации промышленности в отдельных социалистических странах были различными. В отличие от СССР, где крупная и средняя промышленность была национализирована почти одновременно, в зарубежных социалистических странах национализация проводилась постепенно, как правило, по этапам, с более широким использованием рабочего контроля, государственного капитализма и других переходных форм. Законы о национализации в Европейских социалистических странах предусматривали выплату собственникам предприятий известного возмещения. Благодаря национализации был создан социалистический уклад, который стал господствующим в народном хозяйстве. Национализация В Развитых Капиталистических Странах:- одно из проявлений государственно-монополистического капитализма. Она вызвана рядом причин – концентрацией производства, давлением трудящихся масс и другим. Усиление государственного монополистического капитализма в связи с общим кризисом капитализма активизирует вмешательство буржуазного государства в процесс воспроизводства в интересах монополий, финансовой олигархии. Национализируются в первую очередь отрасли военной промышленности, важнейшие для народного хозяйства отрасли, а также отрасли, требующие огромных капитальных вложений на длительный срок (топливно-энергетическая, в том числе атомная энергетика, транспорт и другие отрасли инфраструктуры). Как правило, бывшим владельцам предприятий выплачивается значительная компенсация, иногда превышающая стоимость национализируемого имущества. Буржуазная национализация не изменяет существа капиталистического строя, так как не обращает национализированные средства производства в общественную собственность, следовательно, не обеспечивает планомерного развития народного хозяйства, не меняет характера распределения продукта. Часто она представляет собой способ переложения бремени финансирования капиталоёмких и малоэффективных отраслей и производств на плечи трудящихся масс. Коммунистические партии исходят из возможности использования при определённых условиях национализации для ограничения всевластия монополий и улучшения положения трудящихся, для осуществления демократического контроля над национализированными секторами производства и демократизации управления ими. В 1950–60-е коммунистические партии капиталистических стран разработали программы реформ, важной составной частью которых стало требование демократической национализации Последовательное осуществление этих программ путём классовой борьбы призвано подорвать власть капитала и создать предпосылки для социалистических преобразований. Теоретической основой национализации земли при капитализме явилось учение Карла Маркса о земельной ренте. При капитализме земельная частная собственность крупных землевладельцев препятствует рациональному ведению хозяйства, отвлекает от производства значительную часть общественного продукта, поступающую им в виде арендной платы, и понижает среднюю норму прибыли. Карл Маркс показал, что в условиях капитализма путём национализации к государству переходит лишь право собственности на землю, то есть право получать земельную ренту. Хотя от национализации земли при капитализме прежде всего и больше всего выигрывает буржуазия, пролетариат также заинтересован в ней, так как она уничтожает остатки феодализма, ускоряет развитие капитализма в земледелии со всеми присущими ему противоречиями. Национализация земли в условиях капитализма ставит задачу укрепления позиций буржуазии и имеет характер буржуазной реформы. Однако буржуазия ни в одной стране не решилась на осуществление национализации земли, поскольку она сама имеет в собственности значительную часть земли и боится всякого на неё покушения. Владимир Ильич Ленин установил, что национализация земли возможна лишь в молодом буржуазном государстве, поскольку с развитием капитализма и особенно в эпоху империализма происходят переплетение и сращивание интересов финансовой буржуазии и крупных землевладельцев. Развивая Марксистскую теорию аграрного вопроса, Владимир Ильич Ленин подчёркивал, что национализация земли в ходе буржуазной революции есть последовательная демократическая мера, окончательно уничтожающая остатки феодальных отношений и создающая широкие возможности для развития производительных сил в сельском хозяйстве. Однако в зависимости от степени развития капитализма в сельском хозяйстве, соотношения классовых сил и наличия определённых традиций частной собственности на землю сроки и формы национализации земли в различных странах могут существенно различаться. Как часть общего комплекса мероприятий по государственно-монополистическому регулированию экономики осуществляется национализация банков. Она носит частичный характер, не затрагивает основных принципов организации кредитных систем и не влечёт за собой существенных изменений в их политике, структуре, характере связей с другими кредитными учреждениями. В советах директоров и на руководящих постах остаются крупные акционеры, тесно связанные с финансовым капиталом. Национализируются, как правило, только эмиссионные банки; коммерческие банки, за редким исключением, остаются в частном секторе. Так, в Великобритании при национализации Английского Банка в 1946 коммерческие банки не были национализированы. Во Франции, которая имеет наиболее развитый государственный сектор в банковский системе, в 1945 наряду с Банком Франции были национализированы лишь 4 коммерческих банка из более чем 300. Национализация частных предприятий практиковалась многими государствами ещё в XIX веке. Огосударствление отдельных промышленных предприятий осуществлялось в Великобритании, Франции, Бельгии и других капиталистических государствах в 1920–30-х, проводилось без участия рабочего класса и сопровождалось выкупом государством у буржуазии средств производства. Такая национализация, естественно, не затрагивала капиталистических производственных отношений. Несколько иной характер первоначально носила национализация промышленности в ряде стран Западной Европы после окончания 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45. В сложившейся тогда политической и экономической обстановке важнейшей движущей силой национализация стал рабочий класс. В 1944–46 национализация ряда отраслей производства была осуществлена во Франции. Коммунисты, входившие в состав правительства, стремились провести её в интересах трудящихся. В Декабре 1944 был сделан первый шаг по этому пути – национализированы шахты крупнейшего угольного бассейна департаментов Нор и Па-де-Кале. В Январе 1945 конфискованы автомобильные заводы Рено, владелец которых в годы оккупации активно сотрудничал с Гитлеровцами. В Марте 1945 проведена национализация авиамоторных заводов Гном И Рон. В 1946 во Франции были национализированы все крупные предприятия по производству электроэнергии и газа, завершена национализация угольной промышленности. Профсоюзы получили доступ в административные советы национализированных предприятий. Национализация сделала возможным улучшение условий труда, частичное повышение заработной платы. Острая борьба развернулась после войны вокруг национализации промышленности в Австрии. В результате разгрома фашистской Германии здесь происходил подъём рабочего движения. Австрийские рабочие в середине 1945 потребовали конфискации собственности военных преступников, национализации промышленности и банков. Проведённая в соответствии с законами от 26 Июня 1946 и 26 Марта 1947 национализация, хотя и создала довольно обширную государственно-капиталистическую собственность, однако не затронула многих ключевых позиций Австрийских монополий и иностранного капитала. Национализация в Великобритании, осуществлённая лейбористским правительством в 1945–51, охватила угольную, энергетическую и газовую промышленность, предприятия связи, транспорт (железнодорожный, почти весь воздушный, частично речной и автомобильный) и часть металлургических предприятий. Владельцы национализированных предприятий получили значительную компенсацию. В развитых капиталистических странах более всего

национализацией охвачены железнодорожный и воздушный, в небольшой степени – морской, речной и автомобильный транспорт. Национализация транспорта широко распространена в Западной Европе и в Японии, менее – в Северной Америке (Соединённые Штаты Америки (США), Канада). Магистральный железнодорожный транспорт везде, кроме США и Канады, принадлежит в основном национальным компаниям (государственным или смешанным). В США все железнодорожные компании – частные, в Канаде примерно половина магистральной сети принадлежит государственной национальной компании, объединяющей ряд железных дорог, построенных государством. В Японии и в некоторых странах Западной Европы в частной собственности находятся лишь железные дороги местного значения. Во всех развитых капиталистических странах (кроме США, где все авиакомпании – частные) большая часть воздушного транспорта сосредоточена в руках крупных национальных компаний (государственных, реже смешанных). Национализация слабо затронула морской и речной транспорт, однако внутренние водные пути, речные и морские порты, как правило, принадлежат государству или местным органам власти. Государственные предприятия (национальные компании) грузового автомобильного транспорта существуют в немногих странах развитого капитализма (Великобритания, Нидерланды). Но и там они охватывают лишь небольшую часть парка грузовых автомобилей и перевозок. Значительно шире национализирован автобусный транспорт. Основные автобусные компании в капиталистических странах, кроме США, принадлежат государству или муниципалитетам. Большая часть сети трубопроводов в развитых капиталистических странах принадлежит частным компаниям. В государственной собственности находятся в Западной Европе трубопроводы стратегического значения, обслуживающие базы Организации Северного Атлантического Трактата – так называемой НАТО. Национализация В Развивающихся Странах:- направлена, как правило, против иностранных монополий и политики неоколониализма. В результате национализации промышленных и других предприятий создаётся государственный сектор, который играет важную роль в становлении и развитии национальной экономики, в укреплении независимости. Национализация в этих странах проводится, как правило, с предоставлением компенсации прежним владельцам. Национализация банков даёт возможность молодым государствам создать национальную кредитную систему, освободиться от давления иностранного капитала. В большинстве этих стран после завоевания независимости созданы государственные эмиссионные банки, регулирующие денежное обращение и осуществляющие политику правительства в области кредита. По мере экономического развития в ряде стран национализируются не только иностранные, но и национальные частные банки и другие кредитные учреждения. Так, например, в Сирии национализация частных банков была проведена в 1961–63, в Бирме – в 1963, в Индии в 1969 национализированы 14 крупнейших коммерческих банков, а в 1971 – 42 крупные страховые компании. В ходе проведённых здесь аграрных реформ часть земли перешла в государственный сектор, однако, широкая национализация земли тормозится помещичьим землевладением. Национализация транспорта в развивающихся странах – важное средство борьбы против засилья иностранного капитала, которому в прошлом принадлежали основные сооружения и средства транспорта. В этих странах национализация транспорта способствует развитию государственного сектора, завоеванию экономической самостоятельности. Национализация земли, ликвидация частной собственности на землю и переход её в собственность государства. Буржуазная национализация земли была одним из условий перехода от феодальной к капиталистической форме земельной собственности. Впервые требование национализации земли как составной части социалистической революции выдвинуто Карлом Марксом и Фридрихом Энгельсом в Манифесте Коммунистической Партии, где среди переходных мер, осуществление которых в наиболее развитых странах облегчило бы переворот во всём способе производства, указывается экспроприация земельной собственности и обращение земельной ренты на покрытие государственных расходов. Развивая Марксистскую теорию аграрного вопроса в конкретных исторических условиях России, Владимир Ильич Ленин разработал вопрос о национализации земли, ставший важнейшей составной частью 1-й программы Российской Социал-Демократической Рабочей Партии (РСДРП) (смотрите Аграрная Программа Большевизма, Аграрная Программа Социал-Демократии В Первой Русской Революции 1905–1907 Годов). В СССР национализация всей земли была осуществлена в результате Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции. В других социалистических странах (за исключением Монгольской Народной Республики (МНР), где земля также национализирована полностью) государством была национализирована часть земли. Частичная национализация земли занимает важное место и в экономической политике некоторых развивающихся стран (Бирма, Алжир). Национализация:- перевод активов или производства частной компании в государственный сектор. Потери компании вследствие национализации активов могут компенсироваться или не компенсироваться. В развивающихся странах производство, как правило, национализируется, если правительство считает, что компания эксплуатирует страну, в которой находится, и вывозит (или экспортирует) слишком большую часть прибыли за рубеж. Национализируя компанию, правительство надеется сохранить прибыль внутри страны. В промышленно развитых странах промышленные отрасли часто национализируются, если для выживания им необходимы государственные субсидии. Например, правительство Франции национализировало сталелитейные и химические компании в середине 1980-х, чтобы сохранить рабочие места, которые были бы потеряны в случае сохранения частной собственности в этих отраслях. Однако в некоторых развитых странах национализация осуществляется в качестве национальной политики и не направлена на спасение испытывающих кризис отраслей промышленности.

NATIONAL LOANS FUND = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ – In order to separate government revenue and expenditure on the one hand and government borrowing and lending on the other, the National Loans Fund (NLF) was established on 01 April 1968 by the National Loans Act 1968 to account for government borrowing and lending, which were until then accounted for within the Consolidated Fund (CF). The accounts for the CF and NLF are now published separately. Both the CF and NLF are administered by the Treasury, with the bank accounts maintained at the Bank of England. The CF can therefore be regarded as central government's current account, whereas the NLF can be regarded as central government's main borrowing and lending account. By virtue of section 19(1) of the National Loans Act 1968, the net liabilities of the NLF are a liability of the CF. In the United Kingdom, an account of HM Government set up under the National Loans Fund Act (1968) which handles all government borrowing and most domestic lending transactions.

NATIONAL LUBRICATING GREASE INSTITUTE = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ СМАЗЫВАЮЩИХ ПЛАСТИЧНЫХ СМАЗОК – The National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) is an international trade association that serves the grease and gear lubricant industry. It exists to promote research and development of lubrication technology. It also publishes industry standards for greases. History:- the NLGI was incorporated by a small number of US companies in 1933 to create a code for the National Recovery Act. The original name of the organization was the National Association of Lubricating Grease Manufacturers, Inc.. The name was changed in 1937 as the industry recognized the need for a joint development and standards association and membership grew. The NLGI is a not-for-profit corporation whose membership includes grease manufacturers and sales organizations, associated equipment manufacturers, industry suppliers, service organizations, research and educational groups. Membership is open to corporations and individuals. According to information posted by the NLGI in 2004, the institute has member organizations in 26 countries, while subscriptions to its journal, the NLGI Spokesman, represent 50 countries. Standards:- in cooperation with ASTM International and SAE International, the NLGI has developed the categorisation of lubricating greases specified in standard ASTM D4950 'Standard

Classification And Specification For Automotive Service Greases', reproduced in standard SAE J310 'Automotive Lubricating Greases'. The NLGI retains jurisdiction over the designation and definition of the categories, which it publishes in its 'Chassis And Wheel Bearing Service Classification System'. The NLGI has also created a symbol, the NLGI Certification Mark, which can be used on containers of greases to advertise their ASTM D4950 category. The measure of the consistency of a lubricating grease is commonly expressed by its NLGI consistency number, defined by the NLGI in the 'Standard Classification Of Lubricating Grease'. The NLGI consistency number is used in several standards:- ASTM D4950, SAE J310 and ISO 6743-9 'Lubricants, Industrial Oils And Related Products (Class L) – Classification – Part 9:- Family X (Greases)'. The NLGI also administers a professional certification program. Individuals passing an examination designed to test their knowledge in the field of lubricating grease obtain the Certified Lubricating Grease Specialist (CLGS) certification. National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) is a trade association whose main interest is grease and grease technology. NLGI is best known for its system of rating greases by penetration. NLGI is a not-for-profit trade association, primarily composed of companies who manufacture and market all types of lubricating grease. Membership is by company rather than by individual. Associated with the manufacturers are companies who serve them with equipment, supplies, and services. Additionally, there are research and educational groups and member companies whose interests are primarily technical. Another category for membership – Consumer – is for organizations that are users of lubricating grease. The Institute thus works continuously to strengthen its association by rendering service to the end-user of grease as well as those on the manufacturing side. Mission And Purpose:- NLGI was incorporated in 1933 as the National Association of Lubricating Grease Manufacturers, Inc., for the purpose of writing a code concerning the NRA (National Recovery Act). In 1937, the name was changed to the National Lubricating Grease Institute. Its founders were J.R. Battenfeld, Battenfeld Grease & Oil Corporation; Guy Peters, Oil Craft Inc.; and W.H. Sauders, International Lubricant Corp.. Another name change was made to NLGI in 2001. The Institute's member organizations are located in 26 different countries worldwide. Of the 2 000 readers of our technical journal, the NLGI Spokesman, over 50 countries in every continent of the world are represented. This international representation is indicative of the universality of interest in lubricating grease. The NLGI is a not-for-profit trade association, primarily composed of companies who manufacture and market all types of lubricating grease. Membership is by company rather than by individual. Associated with the manufacturers are companies who serve them with equipment, supplies, and services. Additionally, there are research and educational groups and member companies whose interests are primarily technical. Another category for membership – Consumer – is for organizations that are users of lubricating grease. The Institute thus works continuously to strengthen its association by rendering service to the end-user of grease as well as those on the manufacturing side. The objectives of NLGI are to disseminate information that can lead to the development of better lubricating greases for the consumer and to provide better grease lubrication engineering service to the industry. NLGI endeavors to promote these objectives in a number of ways, including the encouragement of research in the field of lubricating greases, the promotion of improved laboratory and field tests and improvements in the technique of lubricating grease manufacture. Forums for technical discussions between consumers and producers are provided, and the dissemination of technical data relative to improved manufacturing techniques, new products, new uses and new methods of application is fostered. Today, NLGI continues to promote the technical advancement of grease lubrication, and contributes materially to greater production, increased machine life and a higher quality of machine performance through better lubrication. Headquartered in Lee's Summit, State of Missouri (MO), the United States of America. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Дьжей.Ар. Батэнфэльд, Батэнфэльд Грис Энд Оил Корпорэйшэн (J.R. Battenfeld, Battenfeld Grease & Oil Corporation); Гай Питёз, Оил Крэфт Инк. (Guy Peters, Oil Craft Inc.); и Дабл.Ю.Эйч. Садёз, Интёнэшэнл Любрикэнтч Корп. (W.H. Sauders, International Lubricant Corp.).

NATIONAL PETROCHEMICAL AND REFINERS ASSOCIATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ НЕФТЕХИМИКОВ И ПЕРЕГОНЩИКОВ – The National Petrochemical & Refiners Association (NPRA), is a national trade association based in Washington, DC representing more than 450 members, including virtually all US refiners and petrochemical manufacturers. Our members supply consumers with a wide variety of products used daily in their homes and businesses. These products include gasoline, diesel fuel, home heating oil, jet fuel, lubricants, and the chemicals that serve as 'building blocks' for everything from plastics to clothing to medicine to computers and many other products essential to maintaining and improving the nation's quality of life. The refining and petrochemical industries make a vital contribution to the health and welfare of this nation with their contributions to economic growth and national security while working diligently to operate their facilities safely and to protect human health and the environment. NPRA's Objectives:- (i) educate the public and policymakers about the vital role of the refining and petrochemical industries in the nation's economy and our contribution to improvements in the quality of life; (ii) serve as a strong advocacy voice for our members with government officials, the media and the public to promote policies that balance energy supply needs with environmental goals; (iii) facilitate technical advancement and continued progress in safety, environmental performance and security, in part through world-class meetings and conferences several of which are the foremost industry meetings in the world. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. From its beginning as the National Petroleum Association (NPA), which was founded in 1902, the National Petrochemical & Refiners Association (NPRA) has successfully served an industry that has been changed dramatically by technology and the industrial developments of the XX century. NPA was founded by a group of primarily East Coast-based refining companies, such as Sun Oil, Pure Oil, Sinclair and Shell. It was joined in 1912 by the Western Petroleum Refiners Association or WPRA, which was founded as a sister organization representing mid-continent refiners. The two organizations worked together on many issues and jointly opened a Washington, DC office in 1918. NPRA is a national trade association representing nearly 500 members, including virtually all US refiners and petrochemical manufacturers. In 2009, NPRA celebrates a milestone of 107 years of service to the refining and petrochemical industries. From its beginning as the National Petroleum Association or NPA, which was founded in 1902, NPRA has successfully served an industry that has been changed dramatically by technology and the industrial developments of the XX century. NPA was founded by a group of primarily East Coast-based refining companies, such as Sun Oil, Pure Oil, Sinclair and Shell. It was joined in 1912 by the Western Petroleum Refiners Association or WPRA, which was founded as a sister organization representing mid-continent refiners. The two organizations worked together on many issues and jointly opened a Washington, DC office in 1918, realizing the need for the industry to interact with the federal government. Important issues to the Association's founders included fair business practices among members, rail tank car transportation, and revenue taxes on crude oil and petroleum products. Promoting new technology and other innovations has always been and continues to be a strong focus of NPRA. From its start, NPRA and its parent organizations, NPA and WPRA, were at the forefront in developing and distributing information on emerging manufacturing methods for the refining and, later, the petrochemical industries. By the 1960s, the issues facing the refining industry were national rather than regional. In response, on 1961-July-01, NPA and WPRA merged to create the present day NPRA, then known as the National Petroleum Refiners Association. The 1970s saw new realities emerging for the refining and petrochemical industries. In 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency was founded. This same year, The Clean Air Act of 1970 established air quality standards mandating new automobile engines and a new, unleaded formulation of gasoline to support the catalytic converters in those engines. This marked the first reformulation of petroleum products to meet growing consumer demands for cleaner products. Regulation by federal, state and local governments continues to challenge refiners to produce fuels and other products that are increasingly environmentally friendly. In this decade, refineries face unprecedented requirements for new investment to produce cleaner gasoline and diesel. NPRA's association with the petrochemical industry began early in the petrochemical industry's

development. The industry's technological roots were in the European coal chemicals industry largely developed in Germany in the late 1800s through World War II. Improvements in this technology, fueled by US companies with feedstocks from oil and natural gas, created the petrochemical industry as we know it today. Over the years, the petrochemical industry has faced many challenges. Feedstock and energy costs have been highly variable. Extensive environmental, health and safety laws were passed throughout the years. In the past decade, there has been increased competition for petrochemical sales worldwide. Also, globalization and information technology have significantly affected the organization of petrochemical businesses worldwide. To reflect the converging nature of the petrochemical and refining industries in its activities and membership, NPRA changed its name to the National Petrochemical & Refiners Association in 1998. Thus, through its first 100 years, NPRA has weathered dramatic changes in the oil industry and the world economy. The next 100 years will bring new technologies and unforeseen challenges to the industries. NPRA looks forward to continuing its century of service to industry during its second 100 years. / Щел (Shell).

NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) is the official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) serves as NPPO for the United States.

NATIONAL PRODUCT = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – National Product:- aggregate of goods and services produced by a nation's economy during a given period – usually, one year – excluding those produced by the national government and its agencies.

NATIONAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ – National Rate Of Unemployment is the rate of unemployment attainable without stimulating an increase in the inflation rate.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CLEARING CORPORATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – At first, the NYSE®, American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) and NASD all had their own clearing corporations to settle trades that took place in their markets. In 1976 they were merged into a new organization:- National Securities Clearing Corporation. Over time, the regional exchanges eliminated their clearance and settlement organizations, and their functions were assumed by NSCC. The benefits were immediate. With netting, movements in a security were reduced to a minimum each day, and the changes in ownership could be sent to the Depository Trust Company (DTC). With net money settlement, only a single money transfer was required. And with net settlement, the Dollar amount of the financial obligations is now reduced by 95 percent. When two firms trade, they are considered 'contra-parties' to each other. In a multilateral netting environment, NSCC steps into the middle of a trade, becomes the contra-party to both firms and guarantees completion of the transaction. This guarantee assures all members that NSCC will complete trades on the original terms, even if the original contra-party fails between midnight of trade date+1 and settlement. To protect itself and its members, NSCC requires members to post collateral (usually cash and securities) to cover the risks associated with the trade. NSCC offers further protection from risk through a risk management system that monitors customers' financial health and trading patterns, as well as financial and operations requirements that applicants must meet in order to become NSCC members. In addition, NSCC ensures that it always has the capacity to process not only the average daily trading volume, but unexpected peak volumes, as well. This commitment has become increasingly important in light of the substantial volume growth in the 1990s. The US National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) facilitates trade processing, clearance, delivery and settlement of equities, and corporate and municipal bond transactions. NSCC is owned equally by the New York and American stock exchanges and the National Association of Securities Dealers. Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. Provides centralized clearance, settlement, and information services to broker-dealers, banks, and mutual funds. The NSCC was established in 1976 to handle clearance and settlement for its owners, the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.. The NSCC is a clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Depository Trust & Clearing Corportaion's (DTCC) subsidiary, National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), established in 1976, provides clearing, settlement, risk management, central counterparty services and a guarantee of completion for certain transactions for virtually all broker-to-broker trades involving equities, corporate and municipal debt, American depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and unit investment trusts. NSCC also nets trades and payments among its participants, reducing the value of securities and payments that need to be exchanged by an average of 98% each day. NSCC generally clears and settles trades on a T+3 basis. National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) is a systemically important system for clearing and settling virtually all broker-to-broker equity and corporate and municipal debt securities transactions in the United States. On an average trading day, NSCC receives trade data from over 50 trading venues (including all US securities exchanges and from automated trading systems) and from participants submitting transaction data directly, and it clears over 40 million securities transactions. (Based upon 2008 transaction data. With respect to fixed income securities (corporate and municipal bonds), virtually all transactions are effected in the over-the-counter markets and submitted to NSCC directly by Members on a bilateral basis. Average daily fixed income transaction volume is less than 1% of NSCC's daily volume.) Therefore, NSCC has assessed itself against the CCP (short for the central counterparties) Recommendations. Overall, NSCC either fully or broadly observes each of the CCP Recommendations as more fully described herein. The United States Congress requires clearing agencies, such as NSCC, to be registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and subject to the SEC's comprehensive oversight. The standards that NSCC is required to adhere to as a registered clearing agency mirror a number of the CCP Recommendations. Specifically, NSCC's corporate governance structure is designed to fulfill the public interest requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (Exchange Act) and provides for fair representation of its participants. NSCC has a well-founded and transparent legal framework that is based upon the laws and regulations governing the settlement of securities transactions and the conduct of registered clearing agencies in the United States. NSCC's rules (the Rules) are clear and enable its members to understand the financial risks associated with participation. NSCC measures and manages credit and market risk exposure through its assessment of daily Clearing Fund (margin) requirements on its Members, ongoing monitoring of their financial condition and by taking other actions permitted under its rules. Finally, NSCC provides its members with safe and secure operations, while maintaining cost-effectiveness. NSCC was established in 1976 as a New York business corporation. Since 1999, it has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. NSCC is registered with the SEC as a clearing agency. Core Services:- (i) Trade Capture:- NSCC's core services are trade capture, and clearance and settlement through its Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) System. Trade capture, the first step in the clearance and settlement process, involves the daily receipt of trade data from over 50 trading venues, including securities exchanges and automated trading facilities and from NSCC Members2 submitting transaction data directly. That data is then compared or recorded. Trade comparison consists of validating and matching the buy and sell sides of a securities transaction, and results in a compared trade that is reported to members. As straight through processing measures have been adopted by the marketplaces, today over 99% of trade data is submitted to NSCC on a 'locked-in' basis, meaning that it is already compared by the marketplace of execution. When submitted, locked-in trades are validated, recorded and reported to Members. The only trade comparison currently being done by NSCC is for some over-the-counter equity transactions and for fixed income (corporate and municipal) securities processing; (ii) Continuous Net Settlement (CNS):- Compared and recorded transactions in CNS-eligible securities are processed in the CNS system. To be CNS-eligible, a security must be eligible for book-entry transfer on the books of DTC and must be capable of being processed in

the CNS system; for example, securities may be ineligible for CNS processing due to certain transfer restrictions (e.g., 144A securities) or due to the pendency of certain corporate actions. (Securities and/or transactions that are not processed in the CNS system may be processed as Balance Orders (described below), or on a trade-for-trade basis, depending on the security, the transaction and the nature of the participants party to the transaction. For example, 144A securities settle on a trade-for-trade basis. Similarly, same day settling equity trades that are received by NSCC after the applicable cutoff time would settle on a trade-for-trade basis. NSCC does not guarantee trade-for-trade settlement.) Under the CNS system, all eligible compared and recorded transactions for a particular settlement date are netted by issue into one net long (buy) or net short (sell) position. As a continuous net system, those positions are further netted with positions of the same issue that remain open after their originally scheduled settlement date (usually T+3), so that trades scheduled to settle on any day are netted with fail positions to result in a single deliver or receive obligation for each Member for each issue in which it has activity. NSCC becomes the contra-party for settlement purposes, assuming the obligation of its Members that are receiving securities to receive and pay for those securities, and the obligation of Members that are delivering securities to make the delivery. CNS netting thus reduces the costs associated with securities transfers by reducing the number of securities movements required to settle transactions. In 2008, NSCC reduced the total value of obligations requiring financial settlement by 99% – from USD315.1 trillion to USD2.89 trillion. CNS relies on an interface with The Depository Trust Company (DTC) for the bookentry movement of securities to settle transactions. CNS short positions are compared against Members' DTC accounts to determine availability of securities for delivery. If securities are available, they are transferred from the Member's account at DTC to NSCC's account at DTC to cover the Member's short obligations to CNS. To control the automatic delivery of securities from their DTC accounts (for example, to prevent the automatic delivery of customer fully-paid securities), Members can use CNS exemption procedures. Partial settlements are permissible. The allocation of CNS long positions to receiving Members is processed in an order determined by an algorithm built into the system. Securities are automatically allocated to Members' long positions as the securities are received by NSCC. Members can request that they receive priority for some or all issues on a standing or override basis. Submission of buy-in notices and other specified activity will also affect the priority of a Member's long position. Daily money settlement for CNS activity is based on the value of all settled positions plus or minus mark-to-the-market amounts for all open CNS positions, and occurs through NSCC. The CNS deliveries made through DTC are made free of payment. When DTC and NSCC moved to same day funds settlement in 1996, certain crossguarantees and arrangements between NSCC and DTC were established to permit transactions to flow smoothly between DTC's system and the CNS system in a collateralized environment. Under this arrangement, DTC provides a guarantee to NSCC of all CNS long allocations (deliveries from CNS), and NSCC provides a guarantee to DTC for all CNS short covers (i.e. deliveries from the broker to CNS to satisfy a CNS delivery obligation) These guarantees ensure, among other things, that debits created in DTC's system continue to be collateralized when the securities serving as collateral are delivered into the CNS system as short covers and reduce risk at NSCC by ensuring that long allocations, or the approximate value of long allocations, will be made available to NSCC to cover certain exposures; (iii) Balance Order Processing:- for securities that are ineligible for processing in CNS, NSCC provides a Balance Order Accounting system that produces netted and allotted receive and deliver instructions for NSCC members. NSCC does not become a counterparty to balance order transactions, but does provide a trade guaranty to the receive and deliver parties which remains effective through the close of business on the scheduled settlement date. The settlement of balance order transactions generally occurs outside of NSCC. As a result, NSCC's guaranty is effectuated as follows:- In the event of the insolvency of a Member, Members are required to close-out the open guaranteed Balance Order transactions they had with the insolvent party and report gains or losses to NSCC. Any gains must be paid to NSCC, and NSCC will cover the losses on such closed-out transactions; (iv) Money Settlement:- participants are obligated to designate a settling bank to effectuate daily money settlement on their behalf and may designate a bank of their own choosing, provided the bank meets certain financial criteria, is a Federal Reserve member, and agrees to settle through use of the Federal Reserve's National Settlement Service (NSS). Money settlement at NSCC occurs at the end of the day and, from an operational perspective, is centralized with DTC's end-of-day money settlement so as to provide common participants with consolidated reporting and a single point of access for all settlement information. Throughout the day, debit and credit data generated by participant activities are recorded in the settlement system. At the end of the processing day, the data is summarized by NSCC product category (e.g., CNS, mutual funds, envelope services) and netted to produce an aggregate debit or credit for each participant. Similarly, DTC activity is also recorded and netted, separately. Following the determination of final net numbers for each participant for each clearing agency, these amounts are further netted to produce a consolidated net settlement obligation. (So, for example, a participant with a settlement debit at NSCC will have that debit netted against its settlement credit at DTC.) Settling banks, who may settle on behalf of multiple NSCC members and/or DTC participants, must separately acknowledge the respective settlement balances of their customer participants at each clearing agency. The consolidated net balances of their respective participant customers are then further netted to produce a single net-net settling bank consolidated debit or credit. Settlement of these net-net balances occurs through use of the NSS, whereby DTC, on its own behalf and as NSCC's settlement agent, submits instructions to have the Federal Reserve accounts of the settling banks charged for their net-net debit balances and credited with their net-net credit balances; and (v) Additional Services:- in addition to the core services described above, NSCC offers a number of other services, developed over the years in response to industry requests and initiatives; these include:- (a) Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (ACATS):- ACATS provides NSCC Members with the ability to transfer customer accounts and assets from one firm to another. To accomplish this in an automated fashion, the service interfaces with CNS for the delivery and settlement of CNS-eligible securities, with Fund/SERV to expedite the re-registration of mutual fund positions, and with Insurance Services to facilitate the reregistration of annuity positions; (b) Wealth Management and Insurance Services:- NSCC also provides a family of non-guaranteed services to support mutual funds, the growing interest in alternative investment products and the insurance industry. Mutual Fund Services is the industry standard for processing fund transactions, communicating account-related information, and linking fund companies with their network of distribution firms. Fund/SERV® automates purchases, registrations, redemptions and settlement of fund transactions. Other capabilities include coordinating account information between funds and firms; processing defined contribution transactions; settling commission payments; transferring accounts between firms, and assets in IRAs between fund companies; and, through the Mutual Fund Profile Service, providing a centralized repository for information contained in a fund's prospectus. Alternative investment products are primarily private vehicles that are purchased and redeemed periodically rather than being valued and processed on a daily basis. NSCC's services with respect to these products include the automated processing of new accounts, purchases and redemptions, tender offers and commission payments. NSCC's Insurance Services include processing of annuity applications and premiums, licensing and appointments, commission payments, reporting of positions and valuations, asset pricing, financial activity reporting and annuity customer account transfers. The aim of these services is to automate and provide seamless end-to-end communication between insurance carriers, distributors and their solution providers for the sale, processing and money settlement of insurance products nationwide; (c) Envelope Services:- Envelope Settlement Service (ESS) standardizes and controls Member-to-Member physical delivery of securities in the New York metropolitan area. Inter-city Envelope Settlement Service (IESS) standardizes and controls the physical delivery of securities among Members between NY and Toronto; and (d) Risk Management:- Risk management is the foundation for NSCC's ability to guarantee settlement, as well as the means by which it protects itself and its Members from the risks inherent in the settlement process. Procedures are in place to ensure that Members

comply with NSCC's rules. NSCC maintains strict membership standards, including minimum financial requirements, and Members are subject to ongoing review following admission. NSCC's Clearing Fund (which is its default fund) addresses potential exposure through a number of risk-based component charges calculated daily. In addition, NSCC maintains a committed liquidity facility. The Clearing Fund, together with NSCC's liquidity facility, ensures that NSCC has sufficient liquidity to complete end-of day money settlement. The Clearing Fund also provides the collateralization required to cover a Member's exposure. The Clearing Fund consists of deposits posted by Members in the form of cash and eligible securities. NSCC's rules also contain procedures for closing out the open positions of a defaulting Member and satisfying any resulting losses. If a Member becomes insolvent, NSCC first uses the defaulting Member's deposit to the Clearing Fund (and any funds available from any applicable collateral sharing arrangements with other clearing agencies) to cover any losses resulting from liquidation of the defaulting Member's open obligations. If those funds are insufficient to cover the liquidation of all such positions, NSCC would next look to apply at least 25% of its retained earnings to cover the loss and, if that remained insufficient, it would satisfy the deficiency through a loss allocation to non-defaulting participants (referred to in this Assessment as a 'participant loss allocation') – that is, by using the Clearing Fund and assessing participants in accordance with its Rules to make up the remaining deficiency. The Rules permit participants to cap their loss assessment liability by withdrawing from membership within certain time frames. To date, including through the recent well-publicized broker-dealer closeouts, NSCC has never invoked its participant loss allocation procedures. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROLS = КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬЮ – In the United States, National Security Controls restrict exports of US goods and technology which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of another country and thus be detrimental to Western countries' national security.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ПО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – A National Security Council (NSC) is usually an executive branch governmental body responsible for coordinating policy on national security issues and advising chief executives on matters related to national security. An NSC is often headed by a national security advisor and staffed with senior-level officials from military, diplomatic, intelligence, law enforcement and other governmental bodies. The functions and responsibilities of an NSC at the strategic state level are different from those of the United Nations Security Council, which is more of a diplomatic forum. Occasionally a nation will be ruled by a similarly named body, such as 'the National Security Committee' or 'Council for National Security'. These bodies are often a result of the establishment or preservation of a military dictatorship (or some other national crisis), do not always have statutory approval, and are usually intended to have transitory or provisional powers. In the United States, the National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security. National Security Council (NSC) is a governmental body specifically designed to assist the President in integrating all spheres of national security policy. The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense are statutory members. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs serve as advisers. In the United States, the National Security Council is a committee in the executive branch of government that advises the president on foreign and military and national security; supervises the Central Intelligence Agency. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Совет по Национальной Безопасности был создан на основании Акта о Национальной Безопасности от 1947 с целью извещения Президента страны об интеграции внутренней и внешней политики и военной доктрины в отношении национальной безопасности.

NATIONAL SECURITY OVERRIDE = ВТОРГАТЬСЯ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ – National Security Override:- in the United States, in some cases, despite a finding of foreign availability of a controlled commodity, control is maintained over exporting the commodity because it is deemed a national security sensitive item. The term National Security Override is used to describe this circumstance. The term has also been used in other contexts. For example, under a 1990 directive, the President tasked the interagency control groups to move as many dual use items from the State Department's International Munitions List to the Commerce Department's Commerce Control List. In some circumstances, a national security override is applied to prevent transfer of a particular item.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRADING SYSTEM = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА ТОРГОВЛИ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – The National Securities Trading System (NSTS) is an automated centralized quotation system used by the Cincinnati Stock Exchange that permits brokers to enter orders for certain securities and expose them to other brokers and dealers around the country. This experiment in developing a national market for securities differs from the Intermarket Trading System in that the Intermarket Trading System connects only specialists on exchanges. Operated by the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. The National Securities Trading System is an automated quotation system connecting brokers on the National Stock Exchange (Cincinnati Stock Exchange) to other brokers around the country, allowing them to make orders for certain securities without regard for the specific exchange on which they are traded. The system is exclusive to the National Stock Exchange, but contains a blueprint for what some envision as a future nation-wide exchange. / Система, эксплуатируемая Фондовой Биржей Цинциннати.

NATIONAL SETTLEMENT SERVICE = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ РАСЧЁТНАЯ СЛУЖБА – In the United States, the National Settlement Service allows participants in private-sector clearing arrangements to do multilateral funds settlements on a net basis using balances in their Federal Reserve accounts. The service provides an automated mechanism for submitting settlement information to the Reserve Banks. It improves operational efficiency and controls for this process and reduces settlement risk to participants by granting settlement finality for movements of funds on settlement day. The service also enables the Federal Reserve to manage and limit the financial risk posed by these arrangements because it incorporates risk controls that are as stringent as those used in the Fedwire Funds Service. Approximately seventy arrangements use the National Settlement Service – primarily check clearinghouse associations, but also other types of arrangements. The National Settlement Service is a multilateral settlement service owned and operated by the Federal Reserve Banks. The service is offered to depository institutions that settle for participants in clearinghouses, financial exchanges and other clearing and settlement groups. Settlement agents, acting on behalf of those depository institutions in a settlement arrangement, electronically submit settlement files to the Federal Reserve Banks. Files are processed on receipt, and entries are automatically posted to the depository institutions' Federal Reserve Bank accounts.

NATIONAL STAGE APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА ДЛЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СТАДИИ – National Stage Application is an application which has entered the national phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty by the fulfillment of certain requirements in a national office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)), which is an authority entrusted with the granting of national or regional patents. Such an application is filed under 35 USC § 371 in the United States and is referred to as a '371 application'.

NATIONAL TREATMENT = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЖИМ (или РЕЖИМ РАВЕНСТВА) – National Treatment affords individuals and firms of foreign countries the same competitive opportunities, including market access, as are available to domestic parties. / Национальный Режим или Режим Равенства предусматривает предоставление частному лицу и фирме из иностранных

государств одни и те же возможности в плане конкурентоспособности, включая доступ на рынок, что и для своих собственных граждан и компаний. В международных отношениях под Национальным Режимом понимается правовое положение, устанавливаемое на основе международного договора или национального законодательства, согласно которому на иностранных физических и юридических лиц и товары распространяются все права и преимущества, которыми пользуются в данной стране местные физические и юридические лица и товары.

NATIONAL WEALTH = НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ БОГАТСТВО – In national accounting, National Wealth is a value of a nation's total resources or assets. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, стоимость всех национальных ресурсов и активов. Под Национальным Богатством понимается важнейший показатель экономического состояния страны, представляющей в денежном выражении совокупность потребительских стоимостей, созданных и накопленных обществом за всё время его производственной деятельности. Основной частью национального богатства являются материальные ценности. Национальное Богатство или Народное Богатство, один из наиболее важных показателей экономической мощи страны, который представляет в денежном выражении всю совокупность потребительных стоимостей, накопленных обществом за весь период его производственной деятельности (по состоянию на определённую дату). При капитализме 'выражение 'национальное богатство', – отмечал Фридрихь Энгельс, – появилось впервые благодаря стремлению либеральных экономистов к обобщениям. Пока существует частная собственность, выражение это не имеет смысла' (Карл Маркс и Фридрихь Энгельс, Сочинения, 2 Издание, Том 1, Страница 548). Поэтому буржуазной политической экономии свойствен ограниченный подход к национальному богатству. Она исследует лишь, каким образом создаётся богатство в рамках капиталистического строя и как оно должно распределяться для дальнейшего обогащения капиталистов. При этом буржуазная политическая экономия стремится завуалировать тот факт, что национальное богатство создаётся трудящимися, а присваивается эксплуататорами. В Марксистской политической экономии Национальное Богатство определяется как 'объективирование человеческого труда' (смотрите Карл Маркс, там же, Том 26, Часть 3, Страница 446). Важнейшая его часть – вещественное богатство, то есть совокупность накопленных материальных ценностей. Кроме того, имеются результаты труда, которые не зафиксированы в вещной форме, но, тем не менее, рассматриваются как богатство нации, например, степень искусности наличного населения, производственный опыт и другое. '... Если отбросить ограниченную буржуазную форму, – писал Карл Маркс, – чем же иным является богатство, как не универсальностью потребностей, способностей, средств потребления, производительных сил и так далее индивидов, созданной универсальным обменом? Чем иным является богатство, как не полным развитием господства человека над силами природы, то есть как над силами так называемой 'природы', так и над силами его собственной природы? Чем иным является богатство, как не абсолютным выявлением творческих дарований человека ...' (там же, Том 46, Часть 1, Страница 476). Впервые национальное богатство было исчислено Английским экономистом, родоначальником буржуазной классической политической экономии Сэром Вильэмом Пэти (William Petty; 1623–1687) в 1664, во Франции первая оценка национального богатства относится к 1789, в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) – к 1805, в России – к 1864. С 1853 методологические проблемы измерения национального богатства становятся темой международных статистических конгрессов. В 1947 создана Международная Ассоциация Исследования Проблем Национального Дохода и Богатства, которая с 1966 выпускает журнал The Review of Income and Wealth. Наиболее значительные исследования национального богатства в XX веке за рубежом проведены Американским экономистом Рэймэндом Вилъйэмом Голдсмисом (Raymond William Goldsmith; 1904–1988), рассчитавшим величину национального богатства в США за 1898–1948, 1905–50, 1945–58, и Британцем Филипом Рэдфёном (Philip Redfern), который определил объём национального богатства Соединённого Королевства за 1938–53. В 1930-х Советский статистик, экономист математик Альберт Львович Вайнштейн (1892–1970) исчислил величину национального богатства России по состоянию на 01 Января 1914, показав его распределение по отраслям хозяйства и социальным группам. В Советской экономической литературе под Национальным Богатством обычно понимают запас материальных благ, созданных трудом и используемых для производства и потребления, а природные богатства и рабочая сила (труд) выступают в качестве источников и условий создания национального богатства. Некоторые Советские экономисты включают в состав национального богатства естественные ресурсы. Наконец, существует точка зрения, согласно которой понятие Национальное Богатство должно охватывать и нематериальные ценности – объём научных знаний, уровень культуры населения и тому подобное. Измерение величины национального богатства в капиталистических странах затруднено наличием 'коммерческой тайны' и других порождений частной собственности, что вынуждает применять косвенные методы определения его размеров. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) статистика национального богатства использовала методы прямого счёта, опиравшиеся на данные инвентаризаций, бухгалтерскую и статистическую отчётность. В состав национального богатства Советского Союза включались следующие материальные блага:- основные и оборотные производственные фонды, состоящие из средств труда (машин, зданий производственного назначения и тому подобного) и предметов труда, подвергшихся обработке (сырья, материалов, топлива и тому подобного); непроизводственные фонды общества, к которым относятся жилой фонд и фонды культурно-бытового назначения, принадлежавшие государственным, кооперативным и общественным организациям; личное (потребительское) имущество населения; товарные запасы производственных предприятий и непроизводственных организаций; государственные резервы, в том числе страховые, золотой запас, запасы на нужды обороны и другое; природные ресурсы, вовлечённые в процесс производства, – сельскохозяйственные угодья, леса, месторождения полезных ископаемых, гидроэнергетические ресурсы и другое. Содержание составных частей национального богатства и их удельные веса не остаются неизменными. Особенно крупные сдвиги в составе национального богатства происходят в период научно-технической революции:- быстро увеличиваются и обновляются производственные фонды, в составе непроизводственных фондов всё большую долю занимает имущество научных, учебных, медицинских и других учреждений, непрерывно ускоряются темпы вовлечения природных богатств в хозяйственный оборот. По данным Центрального Статистического Управления (ЦСУ) СССР, национальное богатство Советского Союза (не считая земли и лесов) на конец 1973 составляло 1.7 триллиона Рублей. Из них 680 миллиардов Рублей – основные производственные фонды, 313 – оборотные фонды и запасы, 410 – основные непроизводственные фонды и около 300 миллиардов Рублей – личное имущество населения. Национальное богатство СССР больше национального богатства дореволюционной России в 20 раз и имеет принципиально иную социальную структуру:- в 1914 трудовому населению принадлежало 24.3% национального богатства (19.2% – сельскому и 5.1% – городскому населению), а частнокапиталистический сектор имел в своей собственности 55.3% национального богатства России; в Советском Союзе всё национальное богатство принадлежит трудящимся, оно учитывается и исчисляется по трём социальным формам народного хозяйства – государственное имущество, кооперативно-колхозное имущество, имущество населения. Темпы роста национального богатства в СССР примерно в 2.5 раза выше, чем в США. Национальное богатство при социализме выступает как совокупность общенародных, групповых и личных фондов. Его рост во многом определяется повышением эффективности общественного производства и особенно достижением наилучших сочетаний в динамике таких экономических показателей, как норма накопления в национальном доходе и фондоотдача. Постоянное накопление общественного богатства даёт возможность на каждом новом этапе развития решать задачи всё более крупные и масштабные.

NATIONAL WOODEN PALLET AND CONTAINER ASSOCIATION = НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ДЕРЕВЯННЫМ ПОДДОНАМ И КОНТЕЙНЕРАМ – National Wooden Pallet And Container Association is a national association with the goal of promoting the design, manufacture, distribution, recycling, and sale of pallets, containers, and reels.

NATION STATE = ГОСУДАРСТВО–НАЦИЯ – Nation State is a form of state in which those who exercise power claim legitimacy for their rule partly or solely on the grounds that their power is exercised for the promotion of the distinctive interests, values and cultural heritage of a particular nation whose members ideally would constitute all, or most of, its subject population and all of whom would dwell within the borders.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL INSIGNIA = ЭМБЛЕМЫ ВЛАСТИ КОРЕННЫХ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ТУЗЕМЦЕВ – Native American Tribal Insignia is an insignia that various federally and state recognized Native American tribes have identified as their official tribal insignia.

NATIVE LOAD CUSTOMERS = КОРЕННЫЕ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛИ НАГРУЗКИ – Native Load Customers:- the wholesale and retail customers on whose behalf the Transmission Provider, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirements, or contract, has undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Provider's system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

NATIVE REGALIA = КОРЕННЫЕ РЕГАЛИИ (или ТУЗЕМСКИЕ РЕГАЛИИ) – Native Regalia:- simply means Indian Dance, Potlatch, etc clothing apparel (costumes – in laymans terms) and is basically made from animal skins.

NATO = NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NATURAL = ЕСТЕСТВЕННОЕ (или НАТУРАЛЬНОЕ, или ПРИРОДНОЕ) – Natural:- of an off-white or beige color.

NATURAL–CATASTROPHE BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ПО ПРИРОДНЫМ КАТАСТРОФАМ – Natural-Catastrophe Bonds transfer some of the risk of unusual and devastating events from reinsurers to capital markets. Also known as Cat-Bonds. Catastrophe Bonds (also known as Cat Bonds) are risk-linked securities that transfer a specified set of risks from a sponsor to investors. They are often structured as floating rate bonds whose principal is lost if specified trigger conditions are met. If triggered the principal is paid to the sponsor. The triggers are linked to major natural catastrophes. Catastrophe Bonds are typically used by insurers as an alternative to traditional catastrophe reinsurance. For example, if an insurer has built up a portfolio of risks by insuring properties in Florida, then it might wish to pass some of this risk on so that it can remain solvent after a large hurricane. It could simply purchase traditional catastrophe reinsurance, which would pass the risk on to reinsurers. Or it could sponsor a cat bond, which would pass the risk on to investors. In consultation with an investment bank, it would create a special purpose entity that would issue the cat bond. Investors would buy the bond, which might pay them a coupon of LIBOR plus a spread, generally (but not always) between 3 and 20%. If no hurricane hit Florida, then the investors would make a healthy return on their investment. But if a hurricane were to hit Florida and trigger the cat bond, then the principal initially paid by the investors would be forgiven, and instead used by the sponsor to pay its claims to policyholders. Michael Moriarty, Deputy Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, has been at the forefront of state regulatory efforts to have US regulators encourage the development of insurance securitizations through cat bonds in the United States instead of off-shore, through encouraging two different methods – protected cells and special purpose reinsurance vehicles. The notion of securitizing catastrophe risks became prominent in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, notably in work published by Richard Sandor, Ken Froot, and a group of professors at the Wharton School who were seeking vehicles to bring more risk-bearing capacity to the catastrophe reinsurance market. The first experimental transactions were completed in the mid-1990s by AIG, Hannover Re, St. Paul Re, and USAA. The market grew to USD1–2 billion of issuance per year for the 1998–2001 period, and over USD2 billion per year following 9–11. Issuance doubled again to a run rate of approximately USD4 billion on an annual basis in 2006 following Hurricane Katrina, and was accompanied by the development of Reinsurance Sidecars. Issuance continued to increase through 2007 despite the passing of the post-Katrina 'hard market', as a number of insurers sought diversification of coverage through the market, including State Farm, Allstate, Liberty Mutual, Chubb, and Travelers, along with long-time issuer USAA. Total issuance exceeded USD4 billion in the second quarter of 2007 alone. It should be possible to adapt these instruments to other contexts. Professor Lawrence A. Cunningham of George Washington University suggests adapting cat bonds to the risks that large auditing firms face in cases asserting massive securities law damages. Other innovative uses of cat bond structures have been proposed as well. Investors choose to invest in catastrophe bonds because their return is largely uncorrelated with the return on other investments in fixed income or in equities, so cat bonds help investors achieve diversification. Investors also buy these securities because they generally pay higher interest rates (in terms of spreads over funding rates) than comparably rated corporate instruments, as long as they are not triggered. Key categories of investors who participate in this market include hedge funds, specialized catastrophe-oriented funds, and asset managers. Life insurers, reinsurers, banks, pension funds, and other investors have also participated in offerings. The financial changes beginning in 2007 accelerated what had been a gradual shift away from the fund of funds community toward more direct investment. A number of specialized catastrophe-oriented funds play a significant role in the sector, including Eskatos, Coriolis Capital Ltd, Credit Suisse Group AG, Nephila, AXA Investment Managers, Fermat Capital Management, Pentelia Capital Management, Anchor Risk Advisors, Solidum Partners, Clariden Leu, Securis Investment Partners, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, Secquaero Advisors, and others. Several mutual fund managers also invest in catastrophe bonds, among them OppenheimerFunds, Pioneer Investments, and PIMCO. Cat bonds are often rated by an agency such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or Fitch Ratings Ltd. A typical corporate bond is rated based on its probability of default due to the issuer going into bankruptcy. A catastrophe bond is rated based on its probability of default due to an earthquake or hurricane triggering loss of principal. This probability is determined with the use of catastrophe models. Most catastrophe bonds are rated below investment grade (BB and B category ratings), and the various rating agencies have recently moved toward a view that securities must require multiple events before occurrence of a loss in order to be rated investment grade. Most catastrophe bonds are issued by special purpose reinsurance companies domicilied in the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, or Ireland. These companies typically write one or more reinsurance policies to protect buyers (most commonly, insurers or reinsurers) called 'Cedants'. This contract may be structured as a derivative in cases in which it is 'triggered' by one or more indices or event parameters (see below), rather than losses of the cedant. Some bonds cover the risk that multiple losses will occur. The first second event bond (Atlas Re) was issued in 1999. The first third event bond (Atlas II) was issued in 2001. Subsequently, bonds triggered by fourth through ninth losses have been issued, including Avalon, Bay Haven, and Fremantle, each of which apply tranching technology to baskets of underlying events. The first actively managed pool of bonds and other contracts ('Catastrophe CDO') called Gamut was issued in 2007, with Nephila as the asset manager. Trigger types:- The sponsor and investment bank who structure the cat bond must choose how the principal impairment is triggered. Cat bonds can be categorized into four basic trigger types. The trigger types listed first are more correlated to the actual losses of the insurer sponsoring the cat bond. The trigger types listed farther down the list are not as highly correlated to the insurer's actual losses, so the cat bond has to be structured carefully and properly calibrated, but investors would not have to worry about the insurer's claims adjustment practices. (i) Indemnity:- triggered by the issuer's actual losses, so the sponsor is indemnified, as if they had purchased traditional catastrophe reinsurance. If the layer specified in the cat bond is USD100 million excess of USD500 million, and the total claims add up to more than USD500 million, then

the bond is triggered. (ii) Modeled loss:- instead of dealing with the company's actual claims, an exposure portfolio is constructed for use with catastrophe modeling software, and then when there is a large event, the event parameters are run against the exposure database in the cat model. If the modeled losses are above a specified threshold, the bond is triggered. (iii) Indexed to industry loss:- instead of adding up the insurer's claims, the cat bond is triggered when the insurance industry loss from a certain peril reaches a specified threshold, say USD30 billion. The cat bond will specify who determines the industry loss; typically it is a recognized agency like PCS. 'Modified index' linked securities customize the index to a company's own book of business by weighting the index results for various territories and lines of business. (iv) Parametric:- instead of being based on any claims (the insurer's actual claims, the modeled claims, or the industry's claims), the trigger is indexed to the natural hazard caused by nature. So the parameter would be the windspeed (for a hurricane bond), the ground acceleration (for an earthquake bond), or whatever is appropriate for the peril. Data for this parameter is collected at multiple reporting stations and then entered into specified formulae. For example, if a typhoon generates windspeeds greater than X meters per second at 50 of the 150 weather observation stations of the Japanese Meteorological Agency, the cat bond is triggered. (v) Parametric Index:- Many firms are uncomfortable with pure parametric bonds due to the lack of correlation with actual loss. For instance, a bond may pay out based on the wind speed at 50 of the 150 stations mentioned above, but the insurer loses very little money because a majority of their exposure is concentrated in other locations. Models can give an approximation of loss as a function of the speed at differing locations, which are then used to give a payout function for the bond. These function as hybrid Parametric/Modeled loss bonds, and have lowered basis risk as well as more transparency. Examples of cat bond sponsors include insurers, reinsurers, corporations, and government agencies. Over time, frequent issuers have included USAA, Hartford, Swiss Re, Munich Re, Liberty Mutual, SCOR, Hannover Re, Allianz, and Tokio Marine & Fire. To date, all direct catastrophe bond investors have been institutional investors, since all broadly distributed transactions have been distributed in that form. These have included specialized catastrophe bond funds, hedge funds, investment advisors (money managers), life insurers, reinsurers, pension funds, and others. Individual investors have generally purchased such securities through specialized funds. Examples of investment banks and other dealers that are active in the issuance of catastrophe bonds are Aon Benfield Securities, Inc., Swiss Re Capital Markets, Munich Re Capital Markets, Barclays Capital PLC, Deutsche Bank AG, BNP Paribas, Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, GC Securities, JP Morgan, and Willis Capital Markets. Some of these groups also make secondary markets in these bonds. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Майкэл Мориати (Michael Moriarty). Ричад Сэндо (Richard Sandor), Кен Фрут (Ken Froot). Профессор Лорэнс Эй. Каниньхэм (Lawrence A. Cunningham). Эскэтчоз (Eskatos), Кориолыс Кэпитэл Эл.ти.ди. (Coriolis Capital Ltd), Креди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG), Нэфилэ Кэпитэл Эл.ти.ди. (Nephila Capital Ltd), А.Икс.А. Инвэстмэнт Мэнэдьжёз (AXA Investment Managers), Фэрма Кэпитэл Мэнэдьжмент (Fermat Capital Management), Кэпитэл Мэнэдьжмент (Pentelia Capital Management), Энко Риск Эдвайзёз (Anchor Risk Advisors), Салыдам Патнёз (Solidum Partners), Кляридэн Лю (Clariden Leu), Сэкьюрэз Инвэстмэнт Патнёз Эл.Эл.Пи. (Securis Investment Partners LLP), Голдмэн Сэкс Мэнэдьжмент (Goldman Sachs Asset Management), Сэкваэро Эдвайзёз А.Ге. (Secquaero Advisors AG), и другие. Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd), Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd) . Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG). Этлэс Ри (Atlas Re) . Эвэлон (Avalon), Бэй Хэйвэн (Bay Haven), и Фримэнтл (Fremantle), . Гэмат (Gamut). Ю.Эс.Эй.Эй. (USAA), Хатфод (Hartford), Свис Ри (Swiss Re), Мьюник Ри (Munich Re), Либёти Мьютчуол (Liberty Mutual), Эс.Сэ.О.Эр. (SCOR), Хануфа Ри (Hannover Re), Альянц (Allianz), и Тчокио Морин Энд Файэ (Tokio Marine & Fire). Эон Бэнфилд Сэкьюритиз, Инк. (Aon Benfield Securities, Inc.), Свис Ри Капитэл Маркец (Swiss Re Capital Markets), Мьюник Ри Капитэл Маркец (Munich Re Capital Markets), Барклис Капитэл Пи.Эл.Си. (Barclays Capital PLC), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG), Бэ.Эн.Пэ. Париба (BNP Paribas), Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch), Дьжи.Си. Сэкьюритиз (GC Securities), Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (JP Morgan) и Вэлэс Капитэл Маркец (Willis Capital Markets).

NATURAL COLOR SYSTEM = ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ ЦВЕТОВАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА НАТУРАЛЬНЫХ ЦВЕТОВ, или ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА ЦВЕТА) – Natural Color System is a color order system based on resemblance's of colors to up to four of six 'elementary' colors red, yellow, green, blue, black, and white, in which the attributes of the colors are hue, chromaticness, and blackness. The Natural Color System (NCS) is a proprietary perceptual color model published by the Scandinavian Colour Institute (Skandinaviska Färginstitutet AB) of Stockholm, Sweden. It is based on the color opponency description of color vision, first proposed by German physiologist Ewald Hering. The system is usually used for matching colors (using printed reference cards), rather than mixing colors. The underlying physiological mechanisms involved in color opponency include the bipolar and ganglion cells in the retina, which process the signal originated by the retinal cones before it is sent to the brain. Models like RGB (an additive color model in which red, green, and blue light (RGB) is added together in various ways to reproduce a broad array of colors) are based on what happens at the lower, retinal cone level, and thus are fitted for presenting self-illuminated, dynamic images as done by TV sets and computer displays; see additive color. The NCS model, for its part, describes the organization of the color sensations as perceived at the upper, brain level, and thus is much better fitted than RGB to deal with how humans experience and describe their color sensations (hence the 'natural' part of its name); but it would be useless, for example, for describing the behavior of mixing lights and pigments. The NCS is based on the six elementary color percepts of human vision – the psychological primaries – as described by color opponency – white, black, red, yellow, green, and blue – which are difficult to define perceptually in terms of others. All the other perceptual colors are composite perceptions that can be defined in terms of those six (for example, turquoise looks like 'bluegreen', orange like 'a color that is both reddish and yellowish', and brown looks like 'a very dark orange', that is, like a mixture of red, yellow and black). This all means the appearance of a color can be readily predicted from its NCS notation, whereas its notation in systems such as RGB often looks unintuitive (for example, yellow does not look like 'a reddish-greenish color' at all, even though the yellow on an RGB monitor is obtained by mixing red and green lights). Note also that, under normal viewing circumstances, there is no hue that must be described as a mixture of opponent hues; that is, as a hue looking 'redgreen' or 'yellowblue' (see note in the color opponents article). Colors in the NCS are defined by three values, specifying the amount of blackness (darkness), chromaticity (saturation), and apercentage value between two of the colors red, yellow, green or blue (hue). The blackness and the chromaticity together add up to less than or equal to 100% – their remainder from 100%, if any, gives the amount of whiteness. The complete NCS color notations can also be tagged with a letter giving the version of the NCS color standard that was used to specify the color. Two examples of NCS color notation – the yellow and blue shades of the Swedish flag:- (i) Yellow – NCS 0580-Y10R (= 5% darkness, 80% saturation, 90% yellow + 10% red = very slightly darkish mostly saturated yellow with a slight orangish tinge), and (ii) Blue – NCS 4055-R95B (= 40% darkness, 55% saturation, 5% red + 95% blue = somewhat dark rather unsaturated blue with a very slight purplish tinge). The NCS is represented in 19 countries and is the reference norm for color designation in Sweden (since 1979), Norway (since 1984) and Spain (since 1994). It is also one of the standards used by the International Colour Authority, a leading publisher of color trend forecasts for the interior design and textile markets. Overview of the six base colors in Natural Color System with their equivalent in hex triplet, RGB and HSV coordinates systems (in the following format:- Color – Hex Triplet – RGB – HSV):- (i) White – #FFFFFF – (255,255,255) – (–º, 0%, 100%); (ii) Black – #000000 – (0,0,0) – (–º, –%, 0%); (iii) Green – #009F6B – (0,159,107) – (160º, 100%, 63%); (iv) Red – #C40233 – (196,2,51) – (50º, 100%, 100%); (v) Yellow – #FFD300 – (255,211,0) – (50º, 100%, 100%); and (vi) Blue – #0087BD – (0,135,189) – (197º, 100%, 74%). / Кандиновиск Фаръюинститьютэт А.Бе. (Skandinaviska Färginstitutet AB).

NATURAL CROSS POLLINATION = ЕСТЕСТВЕННОЕ ПЕРЕКРЁСТНОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ – Natural Cross Pollination is a pollination of the Plant by Insects, wind, or floral parts without human intervention.

NATURAL DYE = ПРИРОДНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или НАТУРАЛЬНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Natural Dyes have been used since ancient times. A garment that was discovered at Thebes, Egypt, and that dates from about 3000 BC, was dyed with indigo. By 2000 BC, linen and cloth dyeing had become a fairly common practice. The famous Tyrian purple, obtained from certain mollusks of the Mediterranean Sea, was manufactured by a secret process in the ancient Phoenician city of Tyre. The dye was so expensive that its use was reserved for royalty. A turning point in the history of dyes came in 1856. In that year an 18-year-old English chemist, named William Henry Perkin, was experimenting in his home laboratory, trying to synthesize the drug quinine. He did not succeed, but he noticed that some of the gummy mass at the bottom of a flask had a purplish glint. When he added alcohol, the mass turned a beautiful purple. Perkin had the substance tested as a dye, and when the tests proved satisfactory he founded a factory to produce the new dye. Perkin's new dye, named mauve, became very popular. It was the first of the synthetic dyes. Because it was made from aniline, which in turn was made from coal tar, mauve and many similar dyes synthesized thereafter were called Aniline Dyes or Coal-Tar Dyes. Coal-tar dyes are cheaper, more brilliant, and less likely to fade than any of the natural dyes. Furthermore, methods were found whereby even the natural dyes could be synthesized more cheaply than they could be obtained from nature. By the end of the XIX century synthetic dyes provided a vast number of colors. When Perkin's teacher, August Wilhelm von Hofmann, returned to his native Germany, he introduced synthetic dyes there. As the country most advanced in chemistry, Germany became, under Hofmann's leadership, the world center for dye manufacture. During World War I, America's supply of German dyes was cut off, and the American chemical industry was forced to manufacture dyes. As a result the United States became independent of any foreign supply About 80 000 tons of dyes are now manufactured each year in the United States, and more than 3 500 different dyes are used commercially. Natural Dyes are a class of colorants extracted from vegetative matter and animal residues. Natural Dye is a dye obtained from substances such as roots, bark, wood, berries, lichens, insects, shellfish and flowers. / Вильэм Хэнри Пёкин (William Henry Perkin). учитель Пёкина (Perkin), Аугуст Вильхэльм фон Хофман (August Wilhelm von Hofmann).

NATURAL ENEMY = ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЙ ВРАГ – Natural Enemy is an organism which lives at the expense of another organism in its area of origin and which may help to limit the population of that organism. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators, phytophagous organisms and pathogens.

NATURAL FABRICS = НАТУРАЛЬНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Natural Fabrics make use of animal's coats, the cocoons of silkworms, plants seeds, leaves and stems. It is breathable, does not cause rashes and are also soft and durable. Natural fabric is the best choice for everyone. It does not change color due to UV light and there is no warming effect to the user until the material looses its tensile strength. The various types of natural fabrics are cotton fabric, silk fabric, wool fabric, leather fabric, hemp fabric, coir fabric and linen fabric.

NATURAL FIBERS = НАТУРАЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ПРИРОДНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Natural Fiber is a fiber obtained from animal, vegetable or mineral sources, as opposed to those regenerated or synthesized from chemicals. See also Regenterated Fiber, and Synthetic Fiber. Natural Fibers are the fibers of animal (such as hair, silk, or wool), vegetable (such as Cotton, Flax, or Jute), or mineral origin (such as asbestos or glass). Natural Fiber is any hairlike raw material directly obtainable from an animal, vegetable, or mineral source and convertible into nonwoven fabrics such as felt or paper or, after spinning into yarns, into woven cloth. A natural fiber may be further defined as an agglomeration of cells in which the diameter is negligible in comparison with the length. Although nature abounds in fibrous materials, especially cellulosic types such as Cotton, wood, grains, and straw, only a small number can be used for textile products or other industrial purposes. Apart from economic considerations, the usefulness of a fiber for commercial purposes is determined by such properties as length, strength, pliability, elasticity, abrasion resistance, absorbency, and various surface properties. Most textile fibers are slender, flexible, and relatively strong. They are elastic in that they stretch when put under tension and then partially or completely return to their original length when the tension is removed. History:- The use of natural fibers for textile materials began before recorded history. The oldest indication of fiber use is probably the discovery of Flax and wool fabrics at excavation sites of the Swiss lake dwellers (VII and VI centuries BCE). Several vegetable fibers were also used by prehistoric peoples. Hemp, presumably the oldest cultivated fiber plant, originated in Southeast Asia, then spread to China, where reports of cultivation date to 4500 BCE. The art of weaving and spinning linen was already well developed in Egypt by 3400 BCE, indicating that flax was cultivated sometime before that date. Reports of the spinning of Cotton in India date back to 3000 BCE. The manufacture of silk and silk products originated in the highly developed Chinese culture; the invention and development of sericulture (cultivation of silkworms for raw-silk production) and of methods to spin silk date from 2640 BCE. With improved transportation and communication, highly localized skills and arts connected with textile manufacture spread to other countries and were adapted to local needs and capabilities. New fiber plants were also discovered and their use explored. In the XVIII and XIX centuries, the Industrial Revolution encouraged the further invention of machines for use in processing various natural fibers, resulting in a tremendous upsurge in fiber production. The introduction of regenerated cellulosic fibers (fibers formed of cellulose material that has been dissolved, purified, and extruded), such as rayon, followed by the invention of completely synthetic fibers, such as nylon, challenged the monopoly of natural fibers for textile and industrial use. A variety of synthetic fibers having specific desirable properties began to penetrate and dominate markets previously monopolized by natural fibers. Recognition of the competitive threat from synthetic fibers resulted in intensive research directed toward the breeding of new and better strains of natural-fiber sources with higher yields, improved production and processing methods, and modification of fiber yarn or fabric properties. The considerable improvements achieved have permitted increased total production, although natural fibers' actual share of the market has decreased with the influx of the cheaper, synthetic fibers requiring fewer man-hours for production. Classification And Properties:- Natural fibers can be classified according to their origin. The vegetable, or cellulose-base, class includes such important fibers as Cotton, Flax, and Jute. The animal, or protein-base, fibers include wool, mohair, and silk. An important fiber in the mineral class is asbestos. The vegetable fibers can be divided into smaller groups based on their origin within the plant. Cotton, Kapok, and Coir are examples of fibers originating as hairs borne on the seeds or inner walls of the fruit, where each fiber consists of a single, long, narrow cell. Flax, Hemp, Jute, and Ramie are bast fibers, occurring in the inner bast tissue of certain plant stems and made up of overlapping cells. Abaca, Henequen, and Sisal are fibers occurring as part of the fibrovascular system of the leaves. Chemically, all vegetable fibers consist mainly of cellulose, although they also contain varying amounts of such substances as hemicellulose, lignin, pectins, and waxes that must be removed or reduced by processing. The animal fibers consist exclusively of proteins and, with the exception of silk, constitute the fur or hair that serves as the protective epidermal covering of animals. Silk filaments are extruded by the larvae of moths and are used to spin their cocoons. With the exception of mineral fibers, all natural fibers have an affinity for water in both liquid and vapour form. This strong affinity produces swelling of the fibers connected with the uptake of water, which facilitates dyeing in watery solutions. Unlike most synthetic fibers, all natural fibers are nonthermoplastic; that is, they do not soften when heat is applied. At temperatures below the point at which they will decompose, they show little sensitivity to dry heat, and there is no shrinkage or high extensibility upon heating, nor do they become brittle if cooled to below freezing. Natural fibers tend to yellow upon exposure to sunlight and moisture, and extended exposure results in loss of strength.

All natural fibers are particularly susceptible to microbial decomposition, including mildew and rot. Cellulosic fibers are decomposed by aerobic Bacteria (those that live only in oxygen) and Fungi. Cellulose mildews and decomposes rapidly at high humidity and high temperatures, especially in the absence of light. Wool and silk are also subject to microbial decomposition by Bacteria and molds. Animal fibers are also subject to damage by moths and carpet Beetles. Termites and Silverfish attack cellulose fibers. Protection against both microbial damage and insect attacks can be obtained by chemical modification of the fiber substrate; modern developments allow treatment of natural fibers to make them essentially immune to such damage. Natural Fiber is a class name for various genera of fibers (including filaments) of:- (1) animal, e.g., silk and wool; (2) mineral, e.g., asbestos; or (3) vegetable origin, e.g., Cotton, Flax, Jute, and Ramie. / Найлан[Т3] (Nylon[TM]). Волокна животного (такие как волосы, шёлк или шерсть), растительного (такие как Джут, Лён, Пенька из конопли или Хлопок) или минерального происхождения (такие как асбест или стекло). Натуральное Волокно – текстильное волокно природного происхождения. Натуральные Волокна по исходному сырью подразделяются на две группы:- (1) волокна из органических природных высокомолекулярных веществ; и (2) волокна из неорганических высокомолекулярных веществ. К первой группе натуральных волокон из органических природных высокомолекулярных веществ относятся:- (i) Волокна Растительного Происхождения; и (ii) Волокна Животного Происхождения. К волокнам растительного происхождения относятся:- (a) Лиственные Волокна, такие как:- Абака, Сизаль, Формиум, Юкка и другие; (b) Плодовые Волокна, такие как:- Койр, Ласточник и другие; (c) Семенные Волокна, такие как:- Капок, Хлопок и другие; и (d) Стеблевые Волокна, такие как:- Джут, Кенаф, Лён, Пенька и другие. Иными словами – волокна волокнистых растений, дающих волокнистый или прядильный материал. К волокнам животного происхождения относятся:- (a) Волокна Волосяного Покрова, а именно Шерсть животных, таких как Верблюд, Коза, Овца и другие; и (b) Волокна, Выделяемые Железами:- к их числу относятся Шёлк Дубового, Тутового и других Шёлкопрядов. Ко второй группе натуральных волокон из неорганических высокомолекулярных веществ относятся Волокна Минерального Происхождения, образовавшиеся в горных породах и лаве; к их числу относятся Асбестовые и Базальтовые Волокна. К Природным или Натуральным Волокнам относятся текстильные волокна животного (такие как, волосы, натуральный шёлк или шерсть), минерального (такие как, асбест или стекло) и растительного (такие как, Джут, Лён, Пенька или Хлопок) происхождения, пригодные для изготовления пряжи. Под Текстильным Волокном понимается гибкое и прочное протяжённое тело ограниченной длины с малыми поперечными размерами. Применяется для изготовления пряжи и текстильных изделий. Основное сырьё текстильного производства. Различают:- (i) натуральные (природные) волокна растительного (Джут, Лён, Хлопок и другие), животного (шерсть, шёлк), минерального (асбест) происхождения; и (ii) химические волокна, подразделяемые соответственно на искусственные и синтетические. Природные Волокна (Натуральные Текстильные Волокна), образующиеся в природных условиях прочные и гибкие тела малых поперечных размеров и ограниченной длины, пригодные для изготовления пряжи или непосредственно текстильных изделий (например, нетканых). Одиночные волокна, не делящиеся в продольном направлении без разрушения, называются Элементарными (волокна большой длины – Элементарными Нитями); несколько волокон, продольно скреплённых (например, склеенных) между собой, называются Техническими. По происхождению, которое определяет и химический состав волокон, различают волокна растительного, животного и минерального происхождения. Волокна Растительного Происхождения формируются на поверхности семян (хлопок), в стеблях растений (тонкие Стеблевые Волокна – Лён, Рами; грубые – Джут, Пенька из Конопли, Кенаф и другие) и в листьях (жёсткие Листовые Волокна, например, Манильская Пенька (Абака), Сизаль). Общее название Стеблевых и Листовых Волокон – Лубяные. Растительные Волокна представляют собой одиночные клетки с каналом в центральной части. При их формировании образуется сначала наружный слой (первичная стенка), внутри которого постепенно откладываются несколько десятков слоёв синтезирующейся целлюлозы (вторичная стенка). Такая структура волокон определяет особенности их свойств – относительно высокую прочность, небольшое удлинение, значительную влагоёмкость, а также хорошую накрашиваемость, обусловленную большой пористостью (30% и более). Важнейшее Текстильное Волокно – Хлопок. Семена Хлопчатника, опушённые волокном, называются хлопком-сырцом. При его первичной обработке от семян последовательно отрывают хлопок-волокно (длина > 20 мм), более короткие волокна (пух, или линт) и подпушек (делинт, длина до 5 мм). Состав хлопка-волокна (% по массе):- целлюлоза до 96, пентозаны 1.5–2.0, жиры и воски 1.0, азотсодержащие и белковые вещества 0.3, зола 0.2–0.4. Пряжу из этого волокна применяют (иногда в смеси с другими природными или химическими волокнами) для выработки тканей бытового и технического назначения, трикотажа (преимущественно бельевого и чулочного), гардинно-тюлевых изделий, верёвок, канатов, швейных ниток и другого. Непосредственно из хлопка-волокна изготовляют нетканые и ватные изделия. Хлопок низших сортов, пух и подпушек применяют для получения эфиров целлюлозы. Основные хлопководческие страны (в 1980) – СССР (около 25% мирового сбора), КНР, США, Индия, Пакистан, Турция, и Египет. Лубяные Волокна выделяют из растений главным образом в виде Технических Волокон. Среди тонкостебельных волокон наиболее важен Лён (содержит около 80% целлюлозы, до 8% пентозанов, более 5% лигнина), среди грубостебельных волокон основное значение имеют Джут (около 70% целлюлозы, до 30% пентозанов и лигнина) и Пенька. Из льняной пряжи изготовляют бельевые, платьевые и другие ткани, парусину, брезент, пожарные рукава, шнуры, из так называемой Очёсковой Пряжи (получаемой из отходов первичной обработки льна) – мешочные ткани, холсты, низкокачественную парусину и брезент. Льняное Волокно часто применяют в смеси с химическими, например, полиэфирными, или хлопком. Льноводство развито в СССР (Северо-Западной области РСФСР, Западная часть УССР, БССР, республики Прибалтики), в ряде стран Средней и Северной Европы. Грубостебельные Волокна перерабатывают в толстую пряжу для мешочных и тарных тканей, а также для канатов, верёвок, шпагатов. Основные страны-производители джута – Индия, Бангладеш, Пакистан, Индонезия, КНР. Коноплеводство развито в СССР (Европейская часть РСФСР, УССР, республики Средней Азии), многих странах Западной Европы, Индии, Пакистане и других. Листовые Лубяные Волокна, используемые в канатном производстве, для плетения циновок и другого, выделяют из тропических растений, произрастающих в странах Африки, Центральной Америки, в Индонезии, на Филиппинах и других. Эти волокна с успехом заменяются синтетическими. К Волокнам Животного Происхождения относятся шерсть и шёлк. Шерсть – волокна волосяного покрова овец (почти 97% общего объёма производства шерсти), коз, верблюдов и других животных. В шерсти встречаются волокна следующих видов:- (1) пух – наиболее тонкое и упругое волокно с внутренним (‘корковым’) слоем, слагающимся из веретенообразных клеток, и наружным чешуйчатым слоем; (2) ость – более толстое волокно, имеющее также сердцевинный рыхлый слой, который состоит из редко расположенных пластин, перпендикулярных к оси волокна; (3) переходный волос, в котором сердцевинный слой расположен по длине волокна прерывисто (занимает по толщине промежуточное положение между пухом и остью); и (4) ‘мертвый’ волос – грубое, очень толстое, жёсткое и ломкое волокно с сильно развитым сердцевинным слоем. Овечью шерсть, состоящую из волокон первого или второго вида, называют однородной, состоящую из волокон всех видов – неоднородной. Шерстяное Волокно характеризуется невысокой прочностью, большой эластичностью и гигроскопичностью, малой теплопроводностью. Перерабатывают его (в чистом виде или в смеси с химическими волокнами) в пряжу, из которой изготовляют ткани, трикотаж, а также фильтры, прокладки и другое. Способность шерсти к свойлачиванию используют для выработки войлоков, валяной обуви, фетра. Основноые овцеводческие страны – Австралия, СССР (Северный Кавказ, Западная Сибирь, Поволжье, республики Средней Азии), Новая Зеландия, Аргентина, США, и ЮАР. Шёлк – продукт выделения шёлкоотделительных

желез насекомых, из которых основное промышленное значение имеет Тутовый Шелкопряд. Гусеница шелкопряда выпускает нить, состоящую из двух элементарных фиброиновых нитей толщиной около 15 мкм каждая, склеенных другим белковым веществом – серицином. Укладывая нить вокруг себя, гусеница формирует плотную многослойную оболочку (кокон). При размотке коконов соединяют обычно 5–10 элементарных нитей, получая Шёлк-Сырец. Образующиеся при этом отходы разрывают на короткие отрезки и перерабатывают в пряжу. Шёлк обладает высокой прочностью, эластичностью, большим влагопоглощением, приятным матовым блеском, лёгкой накрашиваемостью. Из шёлковых нитей вырабатывают платьевые (креповые и другие), декоративные и галстучные ткани, атласы, вышивальные нитки, из пряжи – разные полотна и другое. К Волокнам Минерального Происхождения относятся Асбесты (наиболее широко используют хризотил-асбест), расщепляя которые получают Технические Волокна. Перерабатывают их (обычно в смеси с 15–20% хлопка или химических волокон) в пряжу, из которой изготовляют огнезащитные и химически стойкие ткани, фильтры и др. Непрядомое короткое асбестовое волокно используют в производстве композитов (асбопластиков), картонов и другого. Объём мирового производства природных волокон в 1980 составил (миллионов тонн в год):- хлопок – 14.1, лён – 0.6, джут – 3.0, прочие грубостебельные и жёсткие – 1.0, шерсть (мытая) – 1.6, шёлк-сырец – 0.05.

NATURAL GAS = ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Natural Gas is petroleum that consists principally of light hydrocarbons. It can be divided into:- (i) lean gas (also called Sales Gas), primarily methane but often containing some ethane and smaller quantities of heavier hydrocarbons; and (ii) wet gas, primarily butan, ethane and propane as well as smaller amounts of heavier hydrocarbons, and partially liquid under atmospheric pressure. Gaseous petroleum consisting primarily of methane with lesser amounts of (in order of abundance) ethane, propane, butane and pentane, and heavier hydrocarbons as well as non-energy components such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and water. A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in porous rock formations. Its principal component is methane. A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes. Natural Gas is a gas composed mainly by methane. Before it can be used as fuel it must undergo a process of purification in which other elements such as ethane, propane, butane, pentanes, and higher molecular weight hydrocarbons, elemental sulfur, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and sometimes helium and nitrogen are removed. Natural gas is used in the generation of electricity generated by power plants; in homes for cooking and heating purposes; for transportation as an alternative to gasoline and diesel; in the production of ammonia for fertilizers; in the manufacture of plastics, paints, etc. Natural Gas futures are traded on the NYMEX® (New York, NY, USA) under ticker symbol NG in US Dollars and Cents per mmBtu. Natural Gas is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, whose main component is methane. Natural gas is located in strata in a gaseous state, either as gas deposits or as a gas cap at oil and gas fields. Henry Hub Natural Gas (NG) Futures allow market participants significant hedging activity to manage risk in the highly volatile natural gas price, which is driven by weather-related demand. They also provide efficient transactions in and out of positions. Natural gas futures are:- (i) the third-largest physical commodity futures contract in the world by volume; (ii) widely used as a national benchmark price for natural gas, which continues to grow as a global and US energy source; and (iii) an independent, stand-alone commodity. Things to know about the contracts:- (i) natural gas futures prices are based on delivery at the Henry Hub in Louisiana; (ii) traded via open outcry, electronically on CME Globex and off-exchange for clearing only as an EFS, EFP or block trade through CME ClearPort; and (iii) options types include American, calendar spread, European and daily. Natural Gas is a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in porous geological formations beneath the earth's surface, often in association with petroleum. The principal constituent is methane. Dynamic Trading Opportunities:- our (CME Group) Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures product slate offers opportunities for risk management of the highly volatile pricing of natural gas. Whether you are looking for physically or financially settled products, we have the liquidity to meet your needs, including:- (i) our benchmark Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures (NG) contract – the most liquid natural gas contract in the world; (ii) the Henry Hub Natural Gas Look-a Like Last Day Financial Futures (HH) contract-the same size as our NG contract and making it easy for you to trade out of NG into HH if you want to hold onto your position in the market; and (iii) our Henry Hub Natural Gas Last Day Financial Futures (NN) contract – allows you to hedge your basis risk and is highly correlated to our NG contract. Deeply Liquid:- (i) daily volume for NG is averaging over 390 000 contracts in 2013; (ii) robust open interest at record high levels reflects significant hedging activity; and (iii) HH/NN contracts experiencing strong volume and open interest growth in 2013 and offer up to 98% margin offsets with current NG positions. Improved Access:- (i) enjoy increased access to these markets through CME Direct; and (ii) trading incentives available on NN and HH throughout 2013. Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures (NG):- (1) Venue & Hours (All Times are New York Time/ET):- (i) CME Globex and CME ClearPort:- Sunday – Friday 06:00 pm – 05:15 pm New York time/ET (05:00 pm – 04:15 pm Chicago Time/CT) with a 45-minute break each day beginning at 05:15 pm (04:15 pm CT); (ii) Open Outcry Monday – Friday 09:00 am – 02:30 pm (08:00 am – 01:30 pm CT). (2) Contract Unit:- 10 000 million British thermal units (mmBtu). (3) Price Quotation:- US Dollars and cents per mmBtu. (4) Minimum Fluctuation:- USD0.001 (0.1¢) per mmBtu. (5) Termination of Trading:- trading of any delivery month shall cease three (3) business days prior to the first day of the delivery month. In the event that the official Exchange holiday schedule changes subsequent to the listing of a Natural Gas futures, the originally listed expiration date shall remain in effect. In the event that the originally listed expiration day is declared a holiday, expiration will move to the business day immediately prior. (6) Settlement Type:- physical. Listed Contracts:- the current year plus the next twelve years. A new calendar year will be added following the termination of trading in the December contract of the current year. On CME Globex:- the current year plus the next eight years. These contracts are listed with, and subject to, the rules and regulations of NYMEX®. / или Хэнри Хаб (Henry Hub). На Си.Эм.И. Глобэкс (CME Globex):- НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Под Природным Газом понимается смесь газообразных углеводородов, основным компонентом которой является метан. Природный газ в пластовых условиях находится в газовом состоянии в виде газовых залежей или в виде газовой шапки нефтегазовых месторождений. Смотрите также Газы Земной Коры, и Природные Горючие Газы.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS = ПРИРОДНЫЕ ГАЗОКОНДЕНСАТЫ (или ШИРОКАЯ ФРАКЦИЯ ЛЁГКИХ УГЛЕВОДОРОДОВ) – Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) are light hydrocarbons mainly consisting of butane, ethane and propane which are liquid under pressure at normal temperature. Liquids obtained during production of natural gas comprising ethane, propane and butane. Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) are natural gas liquids and comprise Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs, including butane, ethane, propane and their derivatives) and pentanes and pentanes-plus. Only NGL deriving directly from oil and gas field operations, or from natural-gas processing plants, are included in IEA Oil Market Report oil supply data. LPG production from oil refineries is therefore excluded. A general term for all liquid products separated from natural gas in a gas processing plant. Natural gas liquids include propane, butane, ethane, and natural gasoline. Can refer to pentanes and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as Natural Gasoline or Plant Condensate), or to a broader classification running from ethane through to pentanes plus, and thus including Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). See also Liquefied Petroleum Gases. Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs):- separated from natural gas, these include ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline. / Под Газовым Конденсатом понимается смесь жидких углеводородов (C_5H_{12} + высшие), выделяющаяся из природных газов при эксплуатации газоконденсатных залежей в результате снижения пластовых давлений ниже давления начала конденсации и снижения температуры. Газовые конденсаты используются в качестве моторного топлива и являются ценным сырьём для химической промышленности. Под Газоконденсатом понимается природная смесь

легкокипящих нефтяных углеводородов, находящаяся в недрах в газообразном состоянии, а при охлаждении и снижении давления до атмосферного (в условиях дневной поверхности) распадающаяся на жидкую (конденсат) и газовую составляющие. Газоконденсатные залежи – важный промышленный тип месторождений высококачественного жидкого топлива.

NATURAL GAS MARKETED PRODUCTION = ТОВАРНАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА – Natural Gas Marketed Production:- gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

NATURAL GASOLINE = ПРИРОДНЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или ПРОМЫСЛОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН) – Natural Gasoline is a mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the US Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

NATURAL GAS PLANT LIQUIDS = СЖИЖЕННЫЕ УГЛЕВОДОРОДЫ, ПОЛУЧАЕМЫЕ ИЗ ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА НА ГАЗОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕМ ЗАВОДЕ – Natural Gas Plant Liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the US Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) as follows:- ethane, isobutane, normal butane, pentanes plus, propane, and other products from natural gas processing plants, i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). , то есть .

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION = ДОБЫЧА ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА) – Natural Gas Production:- the volume of natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs less (1) the volume returned to such reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; less (2) shrinkage resulting from the removal of lease condensate; and less (3) nonhydrocarbon gases where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Volumes of gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs and native gas, which has been transferred to the storage category, are not considered production. Flared and vented gas is also considered production. This differs from 'Marketed Production' which excludes flared and vented gas. / сохранение (conservation).

NATURAL GAS SWAP = СВОП НА ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Natural Gas Swaps enable two parties to exchange, or 'swap', floating spot market prices for fixed gas prices over a predefined term, thereby allowing natural gas consumers to lock in a fixed price over the duration of the swap agreement. For example, an unhedged generator facing a variable-priced gas supply (e.g., Henry Hub spot prices) can eliminate price risk by entering into a swap with an over-the-counter market maker, whereby the market maker agrees to pay the generator's variable price liability (i.e. the Henry Hub spot price) in exchange for being paid a fixed price for the duration of the swap term. In perhaps the most common case, where the floating price is indexed to the Henry Hub spot price, the fixed price stream will be essentially equivalent to the levelized price of the NYMEX® futures strip (remember that NYMEX® futures are deliverable to Henry Hub) over the appropriate term. To apply real numbers to this concept, on 2001-November-06, Enron – the dominant market maker in natural gas swaps prior to its bankruptcy in late 2001 – was offering (indicatively) a 2-year natural gas swap indexed to Henry Hub at a price of USD3.317/mmBtu. Thus, a buyer of that swap would pay Enron USD3.317/mmBtu for the next two years, while Enron would pay the buyer the Henry Hub spot price (which the buyer could then use to purchase physical gas on the spot market at an effective price of USD3.317/mmBtu). As one would expect, levelizing the 24-month NYMEX® futures strip from Figure 1 (at a discount rate of 5%) yields a price of USD3.318/mmBtu – essentially the same as Enron's swap price. / Свопы На Природный Газ позволяют двум сторонам обменивать или менять плавающие спотовые рыночные цены на фиксированные цены на газ . или Хэнри Хаб (Henry Hub). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Энрон (Enron).

NATURAL GAS WELLHEAD PRICE = ПРОМЫСЛОВАЯ ЦЕНА ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА (НА УСТЬЕ СКВАЖИНЫ) – Natural Gas Wellhead Price is the wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing the US States and the US Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

NATURALITES = НАТУРАЛЫ (или ХХ) – Naturalites is a class of fermentation products called Spinosads derived from an Ascomycetous Fungus, which is active against Lepidoptera and selected members of other Insect Families and some Mite Species. Naturalites is a marketing Segment made up of consumers who are primarily concerned about personal health and wellness. They are very concerned about dietary fat. Naturalites is a new customer segment in industrial countries that is focused on natural and organic consumer packaged goods. They are not politically committed to the environmental movement, nor are they driven to green and Eco-Friendly durable goods.

NATURAL LONGS = НАТУРАЛЬНЫЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛИ (или ПОКУПАТЕЛИ СЫРЬЕВИКИ, или ПОКУПАТЕЛИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО СЫРЬЯ) – A term Natural Longs refers to consumers of a commodity that must be a buyer in the market over time. Also known as Long Hedgers.

NATURALLY OCCURING = ЕСТЕСТВЕННО ПОЯВЛЯЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ВОЗНИКАЮЩЕЕ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫМ ОБРАЗОМ) – Naturally Occurring is a component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means.

NATURAL MONOPOLY = ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ МОНОПОЛИЯ – Natural Monopoly is a monopoly that does not arise from government intervention in the marketplace to protect a favored firm from competition but rather from special characteristics of the production process in the industry under the current state of technology. Theoretically, natural monopoly arises when there are very large 'economies of scale' relative to the existing demand for the industry's product, so that the larger the quantity of the good a single factory produces, the cheaper the average costs per unit get – right up to production at a level more than sufficient to supply the entire demand in the relevant market area. This might occur when production of the good requires extremely large initial capital investments to even enter the market in a modest way but then producing additional output requires only very modest additional outlays beyond the fixed initial investment. Under such circumstances, the firm that initially starts out with the largest share of the market is in a position to price its output at a level below its (higher cost) competitors' costs of production and still make a profit while driving them out of the business – and the larger its market share gets, the lower its unit costs become, until a monopoly position is finally obtained. (It is often argued that local telephone service, natural gas supply, and electrical power distribution fall into this category because of the heavy initial investments in networks of telephone lines, electrical lines and gas lines that are involved.) From the point of view of the rest of society, this single firm monopoly is potentially a blessing, since the one firm can in fact produce the amounts of the good they will demand at a lower total cost in resources than multiple competing firms could. However, once the firm has attained a monopoly

position, there is the likelihood that it will use its unusual dominance of this market to maximize profits by restricting output below the level which a competitive market would lead to and raising prices above competitive levels. This would lower overall social welfare below the maximum theoretically achievable because price would be set above marginal costs of production. It is therefore argued by some economists that such natural monopolies represent instances of 'market failure' and that this justifies government stepping in to regulate prices and output levels in such an industry so that price will more closely approximate marginal costs of production. (However, since the 'natural monopolist' by definition faces a situation where his marginal costs will be lower than his average per unit costs, forcing him to accept a price equal to his marginal cost will result in his always making a loss rather than a profit from his business. Consequently, the government regulators would either have to pay the monopolist a subsidy to allow him a 'fair return' on his investment or else fix the price of the product above its marginal costs of production anyway to accomplish the same end at greater social cost – which is the usual approach taken.) Critics of government regulatory practices point out that:- (i) Instances of true 'natural monopoly' situations seem upon close and systematic investigation to be extremely rare. The vast majority of actual real world monopolies are not 'necessitated' by economies of scale but instead have been politically conferred by government at the instigation of formerly dominant firms grown fearful of emerging competition. (ii) Where natural monopoly situations do exist, they tend to be of comparatively short duration, since advances in technology quite regularly seem to create opportunities for new competitors to undercut established giants of the industry. (iii) Even where natural monopoly situations exist for prolonged periods, high elasticity of demand due to the availability of substitute goods very often means that 'monopolistic' levels of price and output turn out to differ very little from the theoretical competitive optimum. (iv) Even where natural monopolies exist for prolonged periods and potentially would cause sizeable divergences from socially optimum levels of price and output, there is very little reason in theory or in historical experience to expect that real world regulatory agencies will in fact bring output and prices any closer to the theoretical optimum, because regulatory policies in practice are almost always much more responsive to arbitrary political pressures (especially from the regulated industry itself) than to any burning desire to have price equal marginal cost. (v) Moreover, financing the regulatory agency's large and highly paid staff (as well as the payroll for the regulated firms' expanded legal department and lobbying organization) is itself a sizable social cost imposed by the regulatory process that often outweighs any social benefits achieved.

NATURAL RESOURCE BASED PRODUCTS = ПРОДУКТЫ ИЗ НАТУРАЛЬНОГО СЫРЬЯ (или ПРОДУКТЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ, или ПРОДУКТЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ) – This GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Negotiating Group was formed as a direct result of pressure from resource-rich less developed countries to have an additional forum to deal with their special concerns, including the removal of barriers to trade in natural resource-based products. There are different interpretations among participants as to whether this group includes only three traditional product areas examined during the early 1980s GATT Work Program on Natural Resource Based Products:- non-ferrous metals and minerals; fish and fish products; and wood and wood products, or whether the Group may also discuss barriers in nontraditional product areas such as energy-based products. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

NATURAL RESIN = ПРИРОДНАЯ СМОЛА (или НАТУРАЛЬНАЯ СМОЛА) – Natural Resin:- inflammable, water-soluble, vegetable substances secreted by certain plants or trees, and characterizing the wood of many coniferous species. / виды (species). Под Природной Смолой или Натуральной Смолой понимаются продукты жизнедеятельности некоторых растений, выделяемые или на поверхность коры самопроизвольно или при ранении. Плавятся при нагревании, растворяются или набухают в органических растворителях, способны к плёнкообразованию. Наиболее важные природные смолы – канифоль, копалы, шеллак (природная смола животного происхождения, вырабатываемая насекомыми, так называемыми Лаковыми Червецами), янтарь. Раньше природную смолу широко применяли в производстве бумаги, граммофонных пластинок, клеёв, лаков. В современной промышленности успешно заменяются синтетическими смолами. Под Древесной Смолой понимается вязкая маслянистая жидкость от тёмно-бурого до чёрного цвета с резким запахом, получаемая при пиролизе древесины. Она является сложной смесью органических веществ. Применяется для получения понизителей вязкости глинистых растворов и литейных крепителей, в качестве консерванта древесины. Из древесной смолы получают также ингибиторы (вещества, тормозящие химические процессы) окисления топлив и масел, флотореагенты и другие.

NATURAL SELECTION = ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЙ ОТБОР (или ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ) – Natural Selection is the driving force behind evolution, whereby organisms best adapted to their environment and most able to withstand environmental pressures are most likely to survive and reproduce, ensuring propagation and survival of their genes through the gene pool. Natural Selection is the growing and survival of the best adapted plants in a given location, with selection occurring naturally without human intervention. / разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Естественным Отбором понимается процесс выживания и воспроизведения организмов, наиболее приспособленных к условиям среды, и гибели в ходе эволюции неприспособленных. Естественный отбор – следствие борьбы за существование; обусловливает относительную целесообразность строения и функций организмов; творческая роль естественного отбора выражается в преобразовании популяций, приводящем к появлению новых видов. Естественный отбор как основной движущий фактор исторического развития живой природы открыт Английским естествоиспытателем Чарлзом Робертом Дарвином (Charles Robert Darwin; 12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882).

NATURAL SHORTS = ПРОДАВЦЫ СЫРЬЕВИКИ (или ПРОДАВЦЫ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО СЫРЬЯ) – A term Natural Shorts refers to producers of a commodity that must be a seller in the market over time. Also known as Short Hedgers.

NATURAL STAIN = НАТУРАЛЬНАЯ ОКРАСКА (или ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ) – Natural Stain:- a discoloration on or in lumber, other than its natural color. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Изменение цвета на или в пиломатериале, отличающееся от его природной окраски. Под Красителями понимаются органические соединения, применяемые для крашения текстильных материалов, кожи, меха, бумаги, пластмасс и другого. Красители получали главным образом из растений. В начале XX века природные красители почти полностью вытеснены синтетическими. Красители классифицируют как по химическому строению (азокрасители, индигоидные, нитрозокрасители, хининиминовые и другие), так и по областям и методам применения (дисперсные, кубовые, прямые, красители для меха и другие).

NAU = NANJING AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

NAUTICAL MILE = МОРСКАЯ МИЛЯ – Nautical Mile is the unit of distance used primarily at sea and in aviation. The nautical mile is defined to be the average distance on the Earth's surface represented by one minute of latitude. This may seem odd to landlubbers, but it makes good sense at sea, where there are no mile markers but latitude can be measured. Because the Earth is not a perfect sphere, it is not easy to measure the length of the nautical mile in terms of the statute mile used on land. For many years the British set the nautical mile at 6 080 feet (1 853.18 meters), exactly 800 feet longer than a statute mile; this unit was called the Admiralty mile. Until 1954 the US nautical mile was equal to 6 080.20 feet (1 853.24 meters). In 1929 an international conference in Monaco redefined the nautical mile to be exactly 1 852 meters or 6 076.115 49 feet, a distance known as the International Nautical Mile. The international nautical mile equals about 1.150 8 statute miles. There are usually 3 nautical miles in a league. The unit is designed to equal 1/60 degree (2), although actual degrees of latitude vary from about 59.7 to 60.3 nautical miles. Distance of one minute of longitude at the

equator, approximately 6 076.115. The metric equivalent is 1 852 meters. The Nautical Mile is a special unit employed for marine and aerial navigation to express distance. The conventional value given here was adopted by the First International Extraordinary Hydrographic Conference, Monaco 1929, under the name 'International nautical mile'. As yet there is no internationally agreed symbol, but the symbols M, NM, Nm, and nmi are all used; in the table the symbol M is used. The unit was originally chosen, and continues to be used, because one nautical mile on the surface of the Earth subtends approximately one minute of angle at the center of the Earth, which is convenient when latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and minutes of angle. / Международная Морская Миля равна 6 076.115 49 футам. Обычно 3 морские мили или 5.556 километров составляют 1 морскую лигу. Под Милей, от Латинского слова Milia (Passuum), означающее Тысяча (Шагов), понимается:- (i) Британская единица длины, равная 1 760 ярдам = 5 280 футам ≈ 1 609.344 метрам (м). (ii) Морская Миля, равная длине дуги меридиана в 1'; её значение – переменное, зависит от географической широты местности. Обозначение:- м. миля. (iii) Международная Морская Миля, равная средней длине дуги меридиана в 1'. 1 международная морская миля равна 1 852 метрам. (iv) Русская единица длины, применявшаяся до введения Метрической Системы Мер и равная 7 вёрстам, или 7.468 километрам (км). Под Милей, от Английского слова Mile, от Латинского словосочетания Milia Passuum, означающее Тысяча Двойных Римских Шагов, понимается единица длины, имевшая распространение в национальных неметрических системах единиц и применяемая теперь главным образом в морском деле. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и большинстве стран применяется морская миля, равная, согласно решению Международной Гидрографической Конференции (1929), 1.852 километра (км) – средней длине 1" дуги меридиана. 1 морская миля = 10 кабельтов. В Великобритании 1 морская миля = 1.853 184 км, 1 сухопутная уставная миля = 1.609 344 км (она применяется и в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США)). Географическая миля (Немецкая) – 1/15° экватора = 7.420 4 км. Старая Русская миля = 7.467 6 км, старая Римская миля = 1.481 км. Морская Миля – единица длины, используемая в морской и воздушной навигации, основана на длине одной минуты дуги большого круга Земли, чаще всего используется как международная и Американская единица длины, равная 1 852 метрам (приблизительно 6 076 футов).

NAV = NET ASSET VALUE

NAVAJO PLY = НАВАХСКОЕ СЛОЖЕНИЕ – Navajo Ply makes a three-ply yarn from a single piece of yarn. This is done by making slip loops or finger crocheting the yarn and adding twist to it. Navajo Ply:- basically a hand-crocheted loop used to create a thee-ply yarn. / Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, .

NAVIGABLE AIRSPACE = ВОЗДУШНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО ДЛЯ НАВИГАЦИИ – Navigable Airspace means airspace above the minimum altitudes of flight prescribed by regulations under this subpart and subpart III of this part, including airspace needed to ensure safety in the takeoff and landing of aircraft.

NAVIGATE AIRCRAFT AND NAVIGATION OF AIRCRAFT = ВЕСТИ ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО И НАВИГАЦИЯ ВОЗДУШНОГО СУДНА – Navigate Aircraft and Navigation Of Aircraft include piloting aircraft.

NAVIGATION = НАВИГАЦИЯ – Navigation is the act of determining position, location and course to the destination of an aircraft or a vessel. / Действие по определению позиции, местоположения и курса к месту назначения воздушных или морских судов. Под Навигацией, от Латинского слова Navigatio от Navigo, означающее Плыву На Судне, понимается:- (i) мореплавание, судоходство; в более узком значении – раздел науки о способах выбора пути и методах вождения судов, летательных аппаратов (воздушная навигация, аэронавигация) и космических аппаратов (космическая навигация), задачами которой являются нахождение с помощью астрономического, радиотехнического и других методов оптимального маршрута (траектории), определение местоположения, направления и значения скорости и других параметров движения объекта с помощью навигационного оборудования, навигационных приборов, астрономических средств и радионавигационных систем; или (ii) период, когда по местным климатическим условиям возможно судоходство.

NAVIGATION SAFETY ADVISORY COUNCIL = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НАВИГАЦИИ – Navigation Safety Advisory Council (NAVSAC) is an industry advisory body to the US Coast Guard.

NAVSAC = NAVIGATION SAFETY ADVISORY COUNCIL

NAVY = ВОЕННО–МОРСКОЕ (или ТЁМНО–СИНИЙ) – Navy:- a variable color averaging a dark grayish purplish blue.

NAWF = NODES ABOVE WHITE FLOWER

NB = NOTA BENE

NBI = NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NBLS = NARROW BROWN LEAF SPOT

NBP = NATIONAL BALANCING POINT

NBPGR = NATIONAL BUREAU OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

NBS = NARROW BROWN SPOT

NBS = NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NBS = NUTRIENT BASED SUBSIDY

NC = NEW CALEDONIA

NC = NO CHARGE

NC = NO–CHOICE

NC = NORDIC COUNCIL

NCA = NATIONAL COFFEE ASSOCIATION

NCAD = NET CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

NCAER = NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH

NCB = NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK

NCC = NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA

NCDEX = NATIONAL COMMODITY AND DERIVATIVES EXCHANGE (LIMITED)

NCL = NO CONTROL LIMIT

NCP = NONCAPSID PROTEIN

NCP = NUTRITION CENTER OF THE PHILIPPINES

NCPC = NATIONAL CROP PROTECTION CENTER

NCRE = NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

NCRI = NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NCRW = NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN

NCS = NOMINEE AND CUSTODY SERVICE

NCSE = NEW YORK COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA EXCHANGE

NCSO = NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

NCSU = NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

NCTS = NEW COMPUTERISED TRANSIT SYSTEM

NCUA = NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

NCV = NO COMMERCIAL VALUE

ND = NEXT DAY DELIVERY

NDE = NONDESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION

NDFA = NITROGEN DERIVED FROM THE ATMOSPHERE

NDF CONTRACT = NONDELIVERABLE FORWARD CONTRACT

NDI = NONDESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION

NDRF = NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET

NDT = NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING

NDUAT = NARENDRA DEVA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

NE = NIGER

NEARBY = БЛИЖАЙШИЙ – Nearby:- the nearest listed trading or delivery month of a commodity futures market. See also Nearby Contracts, Nearby Delivery Month, and Nearby Futures. Nearby is the nearest listed trading month of a futures market. / Ближайший в списке торговли месяц или месяц поставки на рынке сырьевых фьючерсов. Смотрите также Ближайшие Контракты (Nearby Contracts).

NEARBY CONTRACTS = БЛИЖАЙШИЕ КОНТРАКТЫ – Nearby Contracts are the futures contracts closest to expiration. See also Nearby Delivery Month, and Nearby Futures. / Фьючерсные контракты с ближайшим сроком прекращения признания. Ближайшие Фьючерсы или Ближайшие Опционные Контракты – контракты с ближайшим по времени месяцем поставки (для фьючерсов) или с ближайшим по времени истечения срока действия (для опционов). Например, в Январе фьючерсные и опционные контракты с оплатой в Феврале или Марте будут считаться Ближайшими. В целом, Ближайшими контрактами гораздо более активно торгуют, нежели контрактами с более отдалёнными месяцами поставки, по которым ликвидность может быть просто никакой.

NEARBY DELIVERY MONTH = БЛИЖАЙШИЙ МЕСЯЦ ПОСТАВКИ – Nearby Delivery Month is the month of the futures contract closest to maturity. The New York Nearby refers to the US Cotton futures market. Most commodities are traded in futures markets and different commodities have different contract months, or months when delivery of the commodity represented by the contracts is due. There are five contract months (March, May, July, October, and December) in the New York futures market. Contract months reflect prices a market participant is willing to buy/sell today for cotton delivered in a specific month in the future, i.e. the March contract indicates a market participant's buy/sell price for cotton delivered in March. The term Nearby refers to the contract that is closest to expiration. To illustrate, in January, the nearby price refers to the March contract. In April, the nearby would refer to the May contract. The significance of the nearby price is that the cotton described by this price is scheduled to be delivered soon, which suggests that the nearby price approximates the market's valuation for fiber with immediate shipment. See also Nearby Contracts, and Nearby Futures. The nearest traded month, the Front Month. In plural form, one of the nearer trading months. The futures contract month closest to expiration. Also known as Front Month, and Spot Month. Nearby Delivery Month:- The futures contract month closest to maturity.

NEARBY FUTURES = БЛИЖАЙШИЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ – Nearby Futures are the futures contracts that are closest to expiration or maturity. See also Nearby Delivery Month. / Ближайшие Фьючерсы – фьючерсные контракты, которые являются самыми близкими к своему прекращению признания или погашению. Смотрите также Ближайший Месяц Поставки (Nearby Delivery Month).

NEARBYS = NEARBY CONTRACTS = NEARBY FUTURES

NEARBY WEEKLY CHART = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ ГРАФИК БЛИЖАЙШЕГО МЕСЯЦА ПОСТАВКИ – Nearby Weekly Chart is a chart where the unit of measure is a week's worth of trading for each bar. The nearby chart is constructed by adding each successive futures contract month (closest to expiration). This leaves chart gaps from contract month to contract month (roll-gap) where no trading was able to take place, but has the benefit of showing actual historical price levels for support and resistance.

NEAR TERM = БЛИЖНЕСРОЧНЫЙ – Near Term:- a loose combination of the short term and intermediate term for a market perspective.

NEAR–THE–MONEY OPTION = ОПЦИОН, БЛИЗКИЙ К БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНОМУ – Near-The-Money Option is an option with a strike price close to the current price of the underlying tradable.

NEC = NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

NEC = NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NECK BLAST = ЗАПАЛ УЗЛА МЕТЁЛКИ – Neck Blast is a form of blast disease where the Rice panicle base becomes dark thereby called 'Rotten Neck'; the panicles may fall over; the symptoms appear also on panicle branches. / 'запал узла' метёлки.

NECKERCHIEF = ШЕЙНЫЙ ПЛАТОК (или КОСЫНКА) – Neckerchief is a kerchief for the neck.

NECK GIRTH = ОБХВАТ ШЕИ – Neck Girth:- girths are circumference measures at standard anatomical sites around the body. Aim:- to measure the circumference of the neck, as one of the many measurements of body size. Equipment Required:- flexible metal tape measure and pen suitable for marking the skin. If a plastic or cloth tape is used, it should be checked regularly against a metal tape as they may stretch over time. Procedure:- the neck measurement is taken immediately above the thyroid cartilage (the Adam's Apple). The subject should keep their head up and looking straight ahead. When recording, you need to make sure the tape is not too tight or too loose, is lying flat on the skin. Reliability:- factors that may affect reliability include changes to the testing personnel, constant and even tension on the tape, and correct landmarking (finding the correct anatomical site for measurement). Advantages:- low costs involved in the testing procedure, and ease of self testing. Comments:- girth measurements combined with skinfold measurements can give a clearer picture of changes in tissue composition and distribution of muscle and fat. Mid Neck Girth:- circumference of the middle of the neck. Neck Base Girth:- circumference measurement of the base of the neck measured through the nape and the transition between the torso and the neck. / Обхват Шеи:- обхват в сантиметрах, измеренный на 2 сантиметра (см) ниже кадыка и на уровне 7-го шейного позвонка.

NECKING = СУЖЕНИЕ (или ШЕЙКА, или ГОРЛОВИНА, или ЦАПФА) – Necking is:- (1) the sudden reduction in the diameter of an undrawn manufactured filament when it is stretched. (2) Narrowing in width of a fabric or film when it is stretched.

NECKLEAF = ХХ (или ШЕЙКОВЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Neckleaf (nl):- the panicle is enclosed by a spathe-like leaf or leaf sheath arising at the panicle base. Occasionally, additional bracts may arise at the base of the panicle branches. A Neck Leaf (for Rice) is an extra leaf grown from the basal node of panicle. Usually most part of panicle is not covered by this neck leaf, but the panicle of NL1 (Gene Symbol of the Committee on Gene Symbolization, Nomenclature and Linkage (CGSNL)) mutant is covered by the neck leaf. If this is longer than a panicle, the spikelet does not appear from the leaf sheath when matured. / :- метёлка, или влагалище листа .

NECKLINE = ЛИНИЯ ШЕИ – In visual analysis, Neckline is a trendline drawn between the two shoulders on a head and shoulders formation. This location is the traditional breakout level for the new developing trend in the opposite direction. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

NECK NODE (PANICLE BASE) = ШЕЙНЫЙ УЗЕЛ (БАЗА МЕТЁЛКИ) – Neck Node (panicle base) is the nearly solid node between the uppermost internode of the culm and the panicle axis. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

NECKTIE = ШЕЙНЫЙ ГАЛСТУК (или ГАЛСТУК) – Necktie is a narrow length of material worn about the neck and tied in front. / .

NECKWEAR = ШЕЙНАЯ ОДЕЖДА (или ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ ШЕИ) – Neckwear:- articles of clothing, as ties and scarves, worn about the neck. / галстуки и шарфы, .

NECROSIS = НЕКРОЗ – Necrosis is sudden discoloration (yellow progressing to brown) of plant tissue, followed by die back of the epidermis, caused by many factors. / Под Некрозом, от Греческого слова Nékrōsis, означающее Омертвение, понимается омертвение ткани под влиянием нарушения кровообращения, химического или термического воздействия (ожог, отморожение), травмы и другого. Зона некроза окружается демаркацией, отторгается или подвергается гнойному расплавлению; на месте дефекта ткани образуется рубец.

NECROTIC MOSAIC = НЕКРОТИЧЕСКАЯ МОЗАЙКА (или НЕКРОТИЧЕСКАЯ МОЗАИЧНОСТЬ) – Necrotic Mosaic is a viral disease caused by the Rice necrotic mosaic Virus (RNMV). Polymyxa Graminis is considered to be the Vector of the RNMV. The disease occurs in Central and Southern Japan. Infected plants have elongate or spindle-shaped, yellow flecks and streaks on the basal portions of stems and sheaths. Plants may be moderately stunted with reduced tiller number and spreading growth habit. It can be transmitted by mechanical means and through the soil. There has been no evidence that Insects or Seeds transmit the disease.

NECROTROPHS = НЕКРОТРОФЫ – Necrotrophs are Parasitic Fungi that do not need a living host to be able to reproduce. / Под Некротрофами, от Греческих слов Nekrós, означающее Мёртвый, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, понимаются .

NECTAR = НЕКТАР – Nectar is a sugary secretion produced by flowers and other vegetative parts. Nectar attracts pollinators to flowers. / (1) Под Нектаром, от Греческого слова Néktar, понимается сахаристый сок, выделяемый нектарниками растений и привлекающий к цветкам опылителей – насекомых, некоторых птиц. Важнейшая часть взятка пчёл.

(2) In Greek mythology, the gods and goddesses are often described as consuming nectar and ambrosia. Nectar is a sweet drink which gave immortality to any mortal who would be fortunate enough to drink it. Ambrosia is the heavenly food of the Greek gods and goddesses. Immortality is the concept of living forever. The gods and goddesses did not consume food that would be eaten by mortals. According to one Greek legend, each day doves flew to Mount Olympus carrying ambrosia to Zeus, King of the Greek gods and goddesses, which he dispersed to the other deities. Nectar was also used to anoint the bodies and hair of the Greek gods and goddesses. Only one mortal was ever permitted to consume the royal nectar and ambrosia. That mortal was Tantulus who invited the goddesses and gods of Greece to a banquet. Tantalus planned to steal ambrosia and nectar to take back to the mortals on earth. He had an evil plan which involved killing his own son, whom he then cooked by boiling and served to the royal guests. The goddesses and gods quickly discovered the crime and punished Tantulus for all eternity. He was forced to stand in a pool of water which disappeared each time he bent to get a drink. The tree branches above him had delicious fruit, but each time Tantulus tried to pluck the fruit the wind would blow the branches too far away to reach the figs, pomegranates, apples and pears. Scholars who study Greek mythology believe ambrosia and nectar were references to bee's honey. Honey can have healing properties and can also be used to make wine or mead (an alcohol based drink), Ambrosia would then refer to the honey comb or honey, while nectar was the wine or mead drink. Oil made from honey was used by the ancient Greeks to prevent corpses from decaying as quickly. Nectar is actually the liquid juice inside flowers that bees convert to honey. This seems to indicate that nectar and ambrosia were indeed honey based. In modern times, people can purchase mead or honey wine and eat honey or honeycombs to experience the food of the Greek gods and goddesses. Alternatively, people can find recipes for mead or honey wine and make it at home. There are also recipes for ambrosia recipes that include honey, coconut, oranges and other ingredients, which are often referred to as an Ambrosia Fruit Salad. Nectar is a beverage of the gods, which conferred immortality on any mortal lucky enough to partake of it. In this regard, nectar was like ambrosia, the divine food. The theft of either was a serious offense. Tantalus was condemned to an eternity of hunger and thirst, with water and fruit always just out of reach, for a crime which may well have involved stealing ambrosia from the gods. Tantalus:- there were two favorite treats of the gods, nectar and ambrosia. According to one version of his myth, Tantalus was condemned to eternal punishment in the afterlife for stealing ambrosia from the gods. / В Греческой мифологии под Нектаром, от Греческого слова Néktar,

понимался напиток олимпийских богов, вместе с амброзией (пищей богов) дававший им бессмертие и вечную юность. В переносном смысле – напиток превосходного вкуса и аромата.

NECTARY = НЕКТАРНИК – Nectary is a multicellular glandular structure secreting nectar. Found in flowers and on vegetative parts in some species. A gland on the Cotton Plant that secretes nectar, e.g., at base of flowers, on underside of leaves on the main vein. A Nectary is normally developed between stamens and ovary. It can be assumed that the flowers of Gesneriaceae are primarily nectar-flowers and that the (rather rare) lack of a nectary is a phylogenetically secondary condition. As floral ontogeny, floral anatomy, and the 'adnate' nectary of the Coronantheroid Gesneriaceae demonstrate, the nectary is an enation of the ovary base and not of receptacular origin or a transformed inner stamen whorl. There is a great Variety of nectary forms. In the complete form it is cylindrical, cup- or ring-shaped, occasionally with shallow lobes at the rim. In the paleotropical Gesneriaceae this is by far the prevailing form and other types are rare. In the Coronantheroid Gesneriaceae the nectary is also complete, but adnate to (or embedded in) the ovary base. In the neotropical Gesneriaceae only a dozen of the Genera have a ring-shaped nectary; in the others it is strongly modified. Two evolutionary lines can be observed:- (1) Beslerieae:- complete ring – dorsally thickened ring – semi-annular structure – dorsal gland. (2) Gloxinieae, Sinningieae and Episcieae:- ring – 5-lobed ring – 5 separate glands of equal size – 5 glands of unequal size (the two dorsal ones enlarged) – connation of the dorsal and step-wise reduction of the lateral and ventral glands – single dorsal gland. The nectary shape is of great importance in defining Genera (Wiehler 1983). Both in the paleo- and neotropical Gesneriaceae there are taxa in which the nectary is rudimentary (non-functional) or completely reduced (in pollen-flowers, deceptive pollen flowers and perfume-flowers, see Pollination). / Виды (Species). Желёзки Хлопчатника, выделяющие нектар, например, в основании цветков, на оборотной стороне листьев вдоль основной жилки листа. В цветках большинства Цветковых Растений имеются специальные экскреторные органы для производства нектара – Нектарники. Они возникли в самых разных ветвях эволюции цветковых растений и на самой разной морфологической основе, то есть на самых разных частях цветка. К Нектарникам относятся желёзки Растений, выделяющие нектар. Обычно они расположены в цветке, редко – на листьях и стеблях.

NEDA = NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NEDECO = NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

NEED = ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ (или НУЖДА) – Need is a lack of something wanted or deemed necessary by an individual or group. In economics, the lack applies to a good or service. The purpose of economic activity is to fulfill needs. The means whereby these needs are satisfied is one of the main determinants of an economic system. Economic doctrines differ in the means they advocate to reach these ends. / В экономике Потребность, нужда в чём-либо, объективно необходимом для поддержания жизнедеятельности и развития организма, человеческой личности, социальной группы, общества в целом; внутренний побудитель активности. Потребности делятся на биологические, свойственные животным и человеку, и социальные, которые носят исторический характер, зависят от уровня экономики и культуры. Потребности общества, и прежде всего экономические потребности как основа общественного производства, объективны. Осознанные обществом, классами и индивидами потребности, которые в классовом обществе различны, выступают как их интересы.

NEEDLE = ИГЛА (или ИГОЛКА) – Needle is:- (1) a thin, metal device, usually with an eye at one end for inserting the thread, used in sewing to transport the thread.

(2) Needle:- the portion of a knitting machine used for intermeshing the loops. Several types of knitting needles are available. See also Latch Needle, and Spring Needle. / Трикотажная Игла (Knitting Needle or Frame Needle) – основная деталь петлеобразующего механизма трикотажных машин, служащая для образования петель. Изготовляется из стальной проволоки или ленты; имеет длину 25–100 мм, толщину 0.3–1 мм. От толщины иглы зависит размер петли:- чем тоньше игла, тем меньше петля, которую можно на ней получить, и тем больше петель помещается на единицу ширины трикотажного полотна. Наиболее распространены трикотажные иглы Язычковые (Latch Needle), Крючковые (Bearded Needle), Пазовые (Compound Needle) и Трубчатые. Крючок язычковой иглы закрывается и открывается язычком, который поворачивается петлёй, скользящей по игле при петлеобразовании. Для перемещения иглы в пазу игольницы служат пяточки, число которых зависит от конструкции машины. Помимо одноголовочных, иглы бывают также двухголовочные, с двумя язычками и другие. Применяются почти во всех типах машин, выполняющих петлеобразование по вязальному способу. У крючковой иглы крючок имеет удлинённую форму. При петлеобразовании специальное устройство (пресс) нажимает на крючок, который погружается в чашу (углубление на стержне иглы), препятствуя попаданию петли под крючок. Иглы с помощью пяточек закрепляются в игольнице обычно неподвижно. Применяются в основовязальных машинах типа 'вертелка', а также мальезных, котонных и других, выполняющих петлеобразование по трикотажному способу. Пазовые иглы состоят из стержня с крючком и движка (замыкателя), перемещающегося для закрывания крючка в пазу вдоль стержня иглы. Закрепляются в игольнице неподвижно. Используются в основовязальных машинах типа вертелка, выполняющих петлеобразование по вязальному способу.

(3) In nonwovens manufacture, Needle is a barbed metal device used for punching the web's own fibers vertically through the web.

NEEDLE BAR = ФОНТУРА (или ИГОЛЬНИЦА, или ИГОЛЬНАЯ ПЛАНКА) – Needle Bar is a flat metal plate with slots (tricks) cut into it at regular intervals into which needles slide during the knitting process. / Под Фонтурой, от Французского слова Fonture, от Fondre, означающее Отливать или Плавить, понимается игольница, в которой размещаются трикотажные иглы*;* основной рабочий орган петлеобразующей системы трикотажной машины. В зависимости от формы различают плоские фонтуры (в виде пластин) и круглые (в виде цилиндра). Иглы в фонтуре закрепляются неподвижно либо перемещаются в пазах, которые имеются на внешней поверхности цилиндра или пластины. Расстояние между иглами в фонтуре определяет допустимую толщину нитей, из которых вырабатывается трикотаж. На машинах фонтуры в процессе петлеобразования обычно совершают поступательные (в плоских машинах) или вращательные (в круглых) движения.

NEEDLE BEARING = ИГОЛЬЧАТЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК – Needle Bearing is a rolling type of bearing containing rolling elements that are relatively long compared to their diameter. See also Bearing. / Игольчатый Подшипник:- роликоподшипник с игольчатыми роликами, использующийся для восприятия радиальной нагрузки. Относится к подшипникам качения, но при этом не имеющим сепаратора. Смотрите также Подшипник Качения.

NEEDLE BED = ИГОЛЬНАЯ ФОНТУРА – Needle Bed is a flat metal plate with slots at regular intervals in which the knitting needles slide on the knitting machine.

NEEDLE BURNS = ПРОЖОГИ ИГЛАМИ – Needle Burns:- scorched or fused thread or fabric caused by excessive friction. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Под Следами От Игл понимается местный порок в виде мелких отверстий на поверхности текстильного полотна, в которых нити разрушены или оборваны.

NEEDLE CHEW = ЗАЖЁВАННОЕ ИГЛОЙ – Needle Chew:- caused by use of wrong or blunt needle or machine feeding difficulty. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

NEEDLE CUTS = ИГОЛЬНЫЕ ПРОРУБКИ (или ПРОРУБКИ ИГЛАМИ) – Needle Cuts:- threads broken or material damaged by needles, caused by incorrect size, point or design of needle. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Игольные Прорубки бывают двух видов:- явная (visible) и скрытая (invisible). Явная Прорубка трикотажного полотна – полное разрушение петель полотна при пошиве, выявляющиеся при просмотре его вдоль шва. Скрытая Прорубка трикотажного полотна – частичное разрушение петель полотна при пошиве, выявляющиеся после механического воздействия на полотно швов. Под Следами От Игл понимается местный порок в виде мелких отверстий на поверхности текстильного полотна, в которых нити разрушены или оборваны.

NEEDLED FABRICS = ИГЛОПРОБИВНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Needled Fabrics:- the product of the needle loom. Needled fabrics are used for rug pads, papermaker's felts, padding, linings, etc.

NEEDLE LEAF = ИГОЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ (или ИГЛОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Needle Leaf:- slender leaf of many conifers, e.g., Pinus sylvestris.

NEEDLE LINE = ЛИНИЯ ОТ ИГЛЫ – Needle Line:- caused by bent needle forming distorted stitches. Usually vertical line. Knitted fabric defect. Needle Lines or Vertical Lines are due to a wale that is either tighter or looser than the adjacent ones. This is caused by needle movement due to a tight fit in its slot or a defective sinker. Needle Line:- a wale that is different in .... Defect Name:- Needle Line. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Needle Line:- The result of a bent needle. Severity:- Minor. / След От Трикотажной (или Вязальной) Иглы:- порок или дефект трикотажного полотна в виде спрессованных или разрыхлённых петельных столбиков.

NEEDLE LOOM = ИГОЛЬЧАТЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Needle Loom is a machine for bonding a nonwoven web by mechanically orienting fibers through the web. The process is called Needling, or Needlepunching. Barbed needles set into a board punch fiber into the batt and withdraw, leaving the fibers entangled. The needles are spaced in a nonaligned arrangement. By varying the strokes per minute, the advance rate of the batt, the degree of penetration of the needles, and the weight of the batt, a wide range of fabric densities can be made. For additional strength, the fiber web can be needled to a woven, knit, or bonded fabric. Bonding agents may also be used. Needle Loom is a high-speed narrow fabric-weaving machine (loom) that uses a needle to insert filling across a warp. A Needle loom uses a catch cord system to make a selvage on one edge of the weave and to return the pick after anchoring it within the selvage. / уточина .

NEEDLE LOOP = ИГОЛЬНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ – Needle Loop is a loop of yarn drawn through a loop made previously. / Игольная Петля при вязании иглами.

NEEDLE PICK = XX – Needle Pick:- failure of operator to replace a dull needle. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

NEEDLE PICKING = XX – Needle Picking:- threads broken or material weave distorted by sewing machine needle having burred point. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

NEEDLEPOINT = ШИТОЕ ИГЛОЙ (или ИГЛОПРОШИВНОЕ) – Needlepoint:- lace worked with a needle over a paper pattern.

NEEDLEPOINT LACE = КРУЖЕВО, ШИТОЕ ИГЛОЙ – Needlepoint Lace is a lace made with a sewing or embroidery needle to form buttonhole stitches as the basis of the design.

NEEDLEPUNCHING = ИГЛОПРОШИВАНИЕ – Needlepunchung is the process of converting batts or webs of loose fibers into a coherent nonwoven fabric on a needle loom.

NEEDLE SET–OUT = XX – Needle Set-Out is a term that refers to long periods of time when certain needles are removed from the knitting cycle. The process is used to make sweater cuffs.

NEEDLE SLOT = ИГОЛЬНЫЙ (или ИГОЛЬЧАТЫЙ) ПАЗ (или КУЛИССА, или ЩЕЛЬ, или ВЫЕМКА, или ПРОРЕЗ) – Needle Slot is a groove that houses a needle in the cylinder or dial of a circular-knitting machine or the needle bed of a flat-bed machine. / жёлоб или паз (groove).

NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT = ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ В ОТКАЗЕ (или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ В СБОЕ, или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ НЕПРАВИЛЬНОГО ПРИЁМА) – A Negative Acknowledgement (NAK), sent by the system to the sender of an input message, notifying them that their message has been rejected. The reason for rejection is indicated by an error code. In the case of a payment message, the sender remains responsible for the payment.

NEGATIVE AMORTIZATION = ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ АМОРТИЗАЦИЯ – Negative Amortization occurs when the monthly payments do not cover all the interest owed. The interest that is not paid in the monthly payment is added to the loan balance. This means that even after making many payments, you could owe more than you did at the beginning of the loan. Negative amortization can occur when an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) has a payment cap that results in monthly payments that are not high enough to cover the interest due or when the minimum payments are set at an amount lower than the amount you owe in interest. Negative Amortization is an increase in the principal of a loan, when the loan payments are insufficient to pay the interest due. The unpaid interest is added to the outstanding loan balance causing the principal to increase rather than decrease as payments are made. This situation typically occurs in an adjustable mortgage with an annual cap limiting any increases in the interest rate, and also in a graduated payment mortgage, which has low initial payments so moderate-income borrowers can afford to make the loan payments. / когда закладная с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) имеет верхний предел платежа, который . Отрицательная Амортизация – условие финансирования, при котором ежемесячные платежи меньше, чем сумма истинных платежей в счёт погашения кредита и процентов, причём непогашенный остаток кредита превышает объём, до которого он должен был бы снизиться по условиям кредитования, а невыплаченные проценты прибавляются к остатку кредита. В некоторых случаях невыплаченные проценты присоединяются к основной сумме кредита и вместе с ней подлежат погашению по наступлении срока. Например, для 30-летнего ипотечного кредита процентные платежи за первые 6 месяцев начисляются по ставке 13%, но на самом деле они должны начисляться по ставке 18%; ставка должна повышаться каждые 6 месяцев. По условиям некоторых кредитов отрицательная амортизация может вводиться для того, чтобы погасить дефицит средств от снижения заёмщиком уровня платежей. Федеральное законодательство требует от ипотечных кредиторов заверений, что заёмщики согласны на условия отрицательной амортизации по нескольким вариантам процентных ставок, то есть заранее ознакомлены с документами, подробно раскрывающими условия кредитования.

NEGATIVE CARRY = ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или РАСХОДЫ НА ПОКРЫТИЕ УБЫТКОВ, или НЕГАТИВНЫЕ НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Negative Carry is a situation in which the cost of holding a security exceeds the yield earned. A negative carry situation is typically undesirable because it means the investor is losing money. An investor might, however, achieve a positive after-tax yield on a negative carry trade if the investment comes with tax advantages, as might be the case with a bond whose interest payments were nontaxable. A negative carry would occur if an investor borrowed USD1 000 at 12.5% and used the USD1 000 to purchase a bond yielding 9.5%. The bond's coupons would not cover the interest owing, so the investor would end up paying 3% to make the investment. Negative Carry:- the cost of financing a financial instrument (the short-term rate of interest), when the cost is above the current return of the financial instrument. See also Carrying Charges, and Positive Carry. Negative Carry is a situation in which the cost of financing an income is greater than the income it generates. This is important where positions are financed by debt or short-selling. Negative carry does not necessarily mean that an investment will makes a loss; carrying cost may be less than a capital gain. It may not even be a particularly important factor in the profitability of a position. Apart from simple borrowing (where the carry cost is the interest), carry cost may be incurred by short selling. This is important, for example, in a number market netural strategies where a short position in security is matched against a long position in another. Situations where negative carry may be important include:- (i) reversed convertible arbitrage; (ii) highly geared positions, particularly if they are held for more than a short time; (iii) investments in property funded by mortgage borrowing; and (iv) foreign exchange trading. The opposite of negative carry is Positive Carry. / Отрицательный Результат Хранения актива – ситуация, при которой стоимость заёмных средств, необходимых для финансирования покупки ценных бумаг, выше дохода по ценным бумагам. Например, если инвестор занимает средства под 10%, чтобы финансировать покупку облигации, приносящую 8% доход, то он получит отрицательный результат. Однако отрицательный результат не обязательно означает убыток для инвестора, и после налогообложения доход может оказаться положительным. В указанном случае 8% доход от облигации может исключаться из налогообложения, в то время как проценты; уплачиваемые по 10% займу, не могут вычитаться из налогообложения.

NEGATIVE FEED = ПРОТИВОПОЛОЖНАЯ (или ОБРАТНАЯ) ПОДАЧА – Negative Feed:- when the yarn is pulled off the warp beam by the knitting action of the needles during the loop forming step. See also Positive Feed.

NEGATIVE INTEREST = ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ (или ВЫЧТЕННЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – Negative Interest:- a charge made by a bank for holding funds for a certain time. Interest which is deducted from the principal. Also known as Interest Charge.

NEGATIVE MORTGAGE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НАЛОЖЕНИИ ВЕТО НА ЗАКЛАДНУЮ – Negative Mortgage Clause:- the promise made by a mortgage borrower to the creditor not to establish any mortgage liens in favor of third parties without the creditor's consent and not to raise existing ones on his property. Usually agreed in writing. See also Negative Pledging Clause.

NEGATIVE PLEDGING CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОТКАЗЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗАЛОГА (или ОГОВОРКА О НАЛОЖЕНИИ ВЕТО НА ЗАЛОГ) – Promise made by the borrower to the creditor not to mortgage any assets (claims, goods, securities, etc) without the agreement of the creditor. See also Negative Mortgage Clause. Negative Pledge Clause:- in the context of long-term loans and bonds, a negative covenant is an obligation on the part of a debtor not to encumber certain assets or not to encumber them at a higher rate – in particular real property – as security to a lender or not to grant other lenders any pieces of collateral without allowing the present lenders to participate equally in this. Also:- Negative Covenant. / Оговорка Об Отрицательном Залоге – отрицательный залог или обещание, вносимое в соглашение об эмиссии ценных бумаг или в доверительное соглашение (indenture), в котором говорится, что корпорация не будет использовать в качестве залога какие-либо из своих активов, если результатом этого станет ухудшение уровня обеспечения долговых обязательств, указанного в соглашении. Также называется Положением о Равном Покрытии (Covenant of Equal Coverage).

NEGATIVE YIELD CURVE = ОБРАТНАЯ КРИВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ (или КРИВАЯ ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ) – Negative Yield Curve:- an unusual relationship between bond yields and maturity lengths that results when interest rates on long-term bonds are lower than interest rates on short-term bonds. Negative refers to the downward slope of the curve that is drawn to depict this relationship. Also called Inverted Yield Curve. Compare Positive Yield Curve. What should investors do when short-term rates exceed long-term rates? By its very existence, a negative yield curve should be viewed as a market consensus or prediction that interest rates are going to fall, because the market in general has commanded a higher yield for short maturity periods than it has required to attract investment Dollars for longer maturity periods. A negative yield curve is usually followed by a flattening and then by a positive yield curve. When this happens, yields on short maturities would probably fall substantially. This shift could occur for various reasons. For example, it could happen as a result of the market coming to expect an easing of inflation; then, yields on longer maturities would also be expected to decline. The longer the maturity, the greater the profit potential for a given decline in yields. Negative Yield Curve:- when the yield on a short-term security is higher than the yield on a long-term security, partially because high interest rates are creating a greater demand for short-term borrowing. See also Yield Curve. Negative Yield Curve:- a negative, or inverted, yield curve results when the yield on short-term US Treasury issues is higher than the yield on long-term Treasury bonds. You create the curve by plotting a graph with yield on the vertical axis and maturity date on the horizontal axis and connecting the dots. When the curve is negative the highest point is to the left. A positive yield curve – one that's higher on the right – results when the yield on long-term bonds is higher than the yield on the short-term bills. A level curve results when the yields are essentially the same. In most periods, the yield curve is positive because investors demand more for tying up their money for a longer period. But there are times, such as when interest rates seem to be on the upswing, that the pattern is reversed and the yield curve is negative. / Смотрите также Кривая Доходности (Yield Curve). Отрицательная Кривая Доходности:- ситуация, при которой процентные ставки по краткосрочным ценным бумагам выше, чем ставки по долгосрочным ценным бумагам аналогичного качества. Как правило, долгосрочные процентные ставки выше краткосрочных, поскольку лица, связывающие свои средства на более длительный период времени, принимают на себя больший риск. Но если процентные ставки поднимаются достаточно высоко, то заёмщики не желают связывать себя высокими процентными ставками на длительный период времени и привлекают краткосрочные займы. Таким образом, доход по краткосрочным кредитам растёт, а доход по долгосрочным кредитам снижается или остаётся прежним. Также называется Перевернутой Кривой Доходности (Inverted Yield Curve). Смотрите также Yield Curve.

NÉGLIGÉE = НЕГЛИЖЕ – Négligée is a woman's long flowing usually sheer dressing gown; careless informal or incomplete attire. / Утреннее домашнее платье.

NEGLIGENCE = НЕБРЕЖНОСТЬ – (1) Imprudent action or omission which may cause injury, damage or loss. Negligence is a form of tort or breach of a legal duty of care where the victim is entitled to some form of compensation, e.g., damages for harm suffered.

(2) Failure to use the degree of care expected from a reasonable and prudent person. Negligence is the failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances; it is the doing of some act which a person of ordinary prudence would not have done under similar circumstances or failure to do what a person of ordinary prudence would have done under similar circumstances. The term refers only to that legal delinquency which results whenever one fails to exhibit the care which one ought to exhibit, whether it be slight, ordinary, or great.

NEGOTIABLE = ОБОРОТНЫЙ (или ОТЧУЖДАЕМЫЙ, или ПЕРЕУСТУПАЕМЫЙ, или ОБРАЩАЕМЫЙ, или НЕГОЦИИРУЕМЫЙ) – A term Negotiable refers to an instrument that may be freely traded and transferred. In terms of documents, Negotiable means that, e.g., a Bill of Lading may be sold to another party whereby the ownership of the cargo is transferred by means of an endorsement of the Bill of Lading to the order of the other party whom is subsequently entitled to take possession of the goods. Refers to a security, title to which is transferable by delivery. Negotiable:- a quality belonging to a document of being able to transfer ownership of money, goods, or other items of value specified in the document by endorsement and/or delivery of the document. Checks, drafts, promissory notes, bonds, stock certificates, bills of lading, and warehouse receipts are examples of documents often issued in negotiable form. / , например, . 'Оборотный документ смешанной перевозки', разработанный на основе 'оборотного коносамента', – также выдаваемый в виде комплекта нескольких равноценных 'оригиналов', – явился результатом естественного развития документации с появлением морских смешанных перевозок контейнерных грузов (при перевозке грузов наземным, внутренним водным или воздушным транспортом до или после морского участка перевозки и/или при перевозке на 'фидерном судне' до специализированного 'океанского контейнеровоза', курсирующего между 'региональными' специализированными контейнерными портами). Передаваемый или Переуступаемый:- в общем значении:- (1) Подлежащий продаже или передаче. Нечто, что может быть продано или передано иной стороне в обмен на некоторую денежную сумму или в качестве исполнения обязательств. (2) Подлежащий обсуждению, являющийся предметом взаимной договорённости. Вопрос, являющийся взаимно важным для одной или более сторон, связанный с условиями, которые должны быть оговорены при взаимном удовлетворении сторон. Например, в соглашении между кредитором и заёмщиком могут подлежать обсуждению процентные ставки; при продаже ценных бумаг могут быть предметом взаимной договорённости брокерские комиссионные, хотя в течение долгого времени они были фиксированными; при рассмотрении дел о разводе супружеских пар с детьми условия предоставления прав на посещение детей обычно также являются предметом взаимной договорённости. В финансах:- подлежащий продаже или передаче другому лицу. Финансовый документ, удовлетворяющий требованиям Кодекса Унифицированных Коммерческих (торговых) правил (Uniform Commercial Code), касающихся подлежащих продаже или передаче иному лицу финансовых документов. Смотрите также Negotiable Instruments. В инвестициях:- свободно обращающийся, оборотный. Тип ценных бумаг, право владения которыми может быть передано другому лицу. Например, должным образом оформленные сертификаты с доверенностью на акции, являются свободно обращающимися ценными бумагами.

NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING = ОБОРОТНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Negotiable Bill Of Lading:- something that can be negotiated, transferred or assigned from one person to another in return for equivalent value by being delivered either with endorsement (as of an instrument to order) or without endorsement (as of an instrument to bearer) so that the title passes to the transferee who is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties nor by personal defenses available to prior parties among themselves provided in both cases that the transferee is a bona fide holder without notice, e.g., bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cheques that are payable to bearer or order are negotiable instruments, as are also, in some jurisdictions, some other instruments (as bonds, some forms of stock), i.e. negotiable paper/negotiable securities. 'Negotiable' used analogously for 'transferable'. See also Negotiability, and Transferability. Original Bill of Lading (B/L) endorsed by shipper that is used for negotiating documents with bank. A bill of lading is negotiable if the bill states that the goods are to be delivered to the consignee and does not contain an agree-ment with the shipper that the bill is not negotiable. 49 USC §80103(a) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). If the bill of lading is negotiable, 'it controls possession of the goods and is one of the indispensable documents in financing the movement of commodities and merchan-dise'. The B/L is a title document to the goods, issued to the order of a party, usually the shipper, whose endorsement is required to effect is negotiation. Thus, a shipper's order (negotiable) B/L can be bought, sold, or traded while goods are in transit and is commonly used for letter-of-credit transactions. The buyer must submit the original B/L to the carrier in order to take possession of the goods. Negotiable Bill Of Lading, also known as Order Bill of Lading, is a negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original straight bill of lading, properly endorsed, is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, in accordance with the terms of the bill of lading. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS = ОБОРОТНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ (или ОТЧУЖДАЕМЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ, или ПЕРЕУСТУПАЕМЫЕ, или ОБРАЩАЕМЫЕ, или НЕГОЦИИРУЕМЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ) – Negotiable Instrument is a document that may be freely exchanged, usually by endorsement, and which entitles the bearer to a sum of money. Negotiable Instruments:- a document of title (such as a bill of exchange, certificate of deposit, check, draft, promissory note, or bill of lading) transferable from one person to another in good faith for a consideration. Non-negotiable bills of lading are known as Straight Consignment. Negotiable bills are known as Order Bills of Lading. / Оборотный Инструмент или Отчуждаемый Инструмент или Обращающийся Инструмент или Переуступаемый Инструмент – финансовый или кредитно-денежный документ, подлежащий продаже или передаче иному лицу. Безусловный приказ или обязательство о выплате определённой суммы, легко передаваемое одним лицом другому. Примеры:- чеки, простые векселя, переводные векселя. Кодекс Унифицированных Коммерческих (торговых) правил (Uniform Commercial Code) установил, что обращающимся может быть финансовый документ, подписанный выдавшим его лицом или составителем, содержащий безусловный приказ или обязательство о выплате определённой суммы, подлежащий оплате по требованию или по истечении определённого периода времени указанному лицу или предъявителю.

NEGOTIABLE ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ С ОБОРОТНЫМ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕМ НА СПИСАНИЕ (или СЧЁТ С ОТЧУЖДАЕМЫМ ПОРУЧЕНИЕМ НА ИЗЪЯТИЕ СРЕДСТВ) – In the United States, the Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) account is an interest-earning account on which checks may be drawn. Withdrawals from NOW accounts may be offered by commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations and may be owned only by individuals and certain nonprofit organizations and governmental units. A Negotiable Order of Withdrawal Account (NOW Account) is an interest-earning bank account with which the customer is permitted to write drafts against money held on deposit. The Transaction Account Guarantee Program covers NOW accounts paying an interest rate at or below 0.5%.

NEGOTIABLE WAREHOUSE RECEIPT = ОТЧУЖДАЕМАЯ СКЛАДСКАЯ РАСПИСКА – Negotiable Warehouse Receipt is a document showing proof that the quantity and grade of commodity is held in storage. Ownership can be transferred by endorsing the warehouse receipt. See also Warehouse Receipt, and Warehousing Agreement.

NEGOTIATE = ОТЧУЖДАТЬ (или НЕГОЦИИРОВАТЬ) – Negotiate:- to buy documents representing ownership of money, goods, or other items of value. The seller is also said to 'negotiate to' the buyer. Unless otherwise agreed between the buyer and seller (e.g., by negotiating 'without recourse'), the seller continues to be fully responsible for the enforceability of the documents. A bank that negotiates documents under a letter of credit advances funds to the presenter before submitting the documents to the issuing bank for payment. / , например, .

NEGOTIATING BANK = ИСПОЛНЯЮЩИЙ БАНК (или НЕГОЦИИРУЮЩИЙ БАНК) – Negotiating Bank is a bank where a shipper negotiates documents or where documents are first presented, usually at country of origin. Also, often referred to as the Advising Bank. In a letter of credit operation, the bank which accepts the documents for the purpose of examining and crediting the documentary credit amount from the exporter (beneficiary). The name derives from the fact that the Negotiating Bank is normally authorized by the issuing bank to negotiate documents, but it may or may not choose actually to do so. Furthermore, recognizing that this bank may be authorized to pay or accept drafts, rather than negotiate them, UCP 500 now uses the term Nominated Bank rather than Negotiating Bank. Unless otherwise instructed, negotiating banks in North America generally examine the documents for discrepancies before forwarding them to the issuing bank, but this is properly viewed as a service separate from negotiating and is not even necessary when negotiating with recourse. / Исполняющий Банк – банк, уполномоченный банком эмитентом произвести платёж или принять на себя обязательство платежа с рассрочкой, или акцептовать переводный(е) вексель(я) (тратту(ы)), или произвести негоциацию, если выполнены все условия аккредитива.

NEGOTIATION = ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ (или НЕГОЦИАЦИЯ, или НЕГОЦИЯ) – Negotiation is the purchase by the nominated bank of drafts (drawn on a bank other than the nominated bank) and/or documents, by either advancing or agreeing to advance funds to the beneficiary. Negotiation means the purchase by the nominated bank of drafts (drawn on a bank other than the nominated bank) and/or documents under a complying presentation, by advancing or agreeing to advance funds to the beneficiary on or before the banking day on which reimbursement is due to nominated bank. / Негоциация – оплата стоимости (покупка) банком переводного векселя (тратты) и/или документов по аккредитиву. В гражданском праве под Отчуждением понимается передача имущества в собственность другого лица. Оно является одним из способов осуществления собственником правомочия распоряжения своим имуществом. Различаются возмездное отчуждение (купля-продажа) и безвозмездное отчуждение (дарение). Под устаревшим термином Негоция, от Латинского слова Negōtium, означающее Дело, понималась коммерческая сделка. Негоциация (как способ исполнения аккредитива):- исполняющий банк после проверки документов и признания их соответствующими условиям аккредитива производит оплату документов, после чего требует возмещения расходов у банка эмитента. Чаще всего негоциация сопровождается индоссированием тратты бенефициара, плательщиком по которой является банк эмитент, в пользу исполняющего банка. Возмещение исполняющему банку суммы, уплаченной бенефициару, происходит после получения банком эмитентом тратты и её погашения в пользу индоссанта, то есть исполняющего банка.

NEGOTIATIONS = ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ – Negotiations are the communications between two or more parties towards the development and maintenance of contractual relationships. / Общения между двумя или более сторонами относительно развития и поддержания контрактных взаимоотношений. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NEHRU JACKET = ЖАКЕТ В СТИЛЕ НЭРУ – Nehru Jacket:- named after Jawaharial Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. The jacket was well known for its lack of lapels and lack of a collar. The Nehru Jacket is a hip-length tailored coat for men or women, with a mandarin collar, and with its front modeled on the South Asian achkan or sherwani, an apparel worn by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1964. / (achkan) или шервани (sherwani), Пандит Джавахарлал Нэру (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru).

NEKTON = НЕКТОН – Nekton:- swimming animals capable of navigation. / Под Нектоном, от Греческого слова Nēktós, означающее Плавающий, понимается совокупность активно плавающих животных, обитающих в толще воды, способных противостоять течению и перемещаться на значительные расстояния. К нектонам относятся кальмары, киты, ластоногие, морские змеи и черепахи, пингвины, рыбы и другие.

NEMA = NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

NEMATICIDE = НЕМАТИЦИД – Nematicide is a chemical compound or physical agent that kills or inhibits nematodes. / Под Нематицидом, от Нематоды и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается .

NEMATODE = НЕМАТОДА (или КРУГЛЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ, или УГРИЦА) – Nematode is an unsegmented roundworm with elongated rounded body, pointed at both ends. Most Nematodes are free-living in soil, fresh and salty water, but some are important parasites of animals and humans. Nematoda with over 20 000 species described, is the most common phyla of animals. Nematode is any of the class or phylum Nematoda of elongated cylindrical worms parasitic in animals or plants free-living in soil or water. Generally microscopic, wormlike animals that live saprophytically in water or soil. / Под Нематодами или Круглыми Червями понимается класс первичнополостных червей. Длиной от 80 мкм до 9.5 м. Около 15 000 видов (species). Многие – паразиты растений, животных и человека (анкилостомиды, аскариды, ришта, сингамы и другие); свободноживущие обитают в морях, пресных водоёмах и почве. Вызывают нематодные болезни растений, у животных и человека – нематодозы.

NEMS = NATIONAL EXCHANGE MARKET SYSTEM

NEO = NONEQUITY OPTIONS

NEOBULK = ШТУЧНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Neobulk:- shipments consisting entirely of units of a single commodity, such as cars, lumber, or scrap metal. / Грузовые отправки, целиком состоящие из единиц штучного товара или сырья, такого как автомобили, кругляк (древесина) или металлолом.

NEOTYPE = НЕОТИП – Neotype is a specimen selected to serve as the taxonomic species type when the original type material is missing. / Под Неотипом, от Греческих слов Néos, означающее Незрелый или Новый или Юный, и Týpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается образец, избираемый с тем, чтобы служить в качестве таксономического типа видов, когда материал первоначального типа утерян.

NEPPINESS = УЗЕЛКОВАТОСТЬ – (1) Neppiness may be due to entanglement of fibers in ginning process or immature fibers. Entangled fibers can be sorted out by careful processing But, Neps due to immature fiber will stay on in the end product and cause the level of yarn defects to go higher. The quality of having a nep; abundance of nep, as on cloth. / Порок или дефект. Ситуация, когда в хлопковом волокне в большом количестве присутствуют. Под Мушковатостью понимается распространённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна небольших комочков перепутанных волокон, прочно удерживающихся на её поверхности

(2) Neppiness is an excessive amount of tangled mass of fiber appearing on the face of the fabric. Due to low cellulose content of the neps, clumps of these fibers do not accept dye. Therefore, when a fabric is dyed, the mechanical and biological neps formed by fine or immature fibers create undyed spots in the finished fabric. See also White Specks. / комки этих волокон не воспринимают краситель.

NEPPY = ЗАСОРЁННАЯ УЗЕЛКАМИ (или ГОРОШИСТАЯ) – Defect Name:- Neppy. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Neppy:- This condition is characterized by an excessive amount of neps (small tangles and/or knots of fiber) appearing on the surface of the fabric. Severity:- Major.

NEPPY COTTON = ХЛОПОК С ПОВЫШЕНЫМ СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ УЗЕЛКОВ – Neppy Cotton is a Cotton obtained when the gin is overcrowded or the saws have been set too close together. This stock is not desirable for spinning. See also Neps. Neppy Cotton is a Cotton containing many neps or pin-head specks of tangled fiber.

NEPPY FABRIC = ЗАСОРЁННАЯ УЗЕЛКАМИ (или ГОРОШИСТАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Neppy Fabric:- an excessive number of small tangles or knots of fiber appearing on the fabric surface. Note:- this defect is often caused by poor carding or combing of fiber or by contamination during preparation for spinning. / Засорённая Узелками Ткань (neppy fabric):- порок ткани; большое количество небольших подплетин или узелков волокон, появляющихся на поверхности ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается плохой стрижкой и чисткой ткани во время подготовки к отделке.

NEPS = УЗЕЛКИ – Neps in staple textiles are broadly defined to be small clumps or entanglements of fiber. They are one of the three main constituents of staple fiber. However, neps may be broken down into three further categories; mechanically generated neps, seed coat neps, and shiny (or immature) neps. A mechanically generated nep is created during the opening, ginning, and carding of the cotton and can range from 0.1 mm to 5 mm in diameter. They are tightly knotted cotton or man-made fibers consisting of a tangled core and a long fiber tail that cannot be opened during processing. Seed coat neps or seed coat fragments are composed of a collection of fibers that remain attached to the shell of the cotton seed. When viewed in visible light, they are small tufts of fibers attached to a dark central core. A shiny nep or dye resistant nep is a collection of very immature or dead cotton fibers.These are formed on the cotton seed when a part or all of the cotton seed undergoes stress that stops the maturation process of the fibers. The resulting fibers are very thin and weak with very little lateral stiffness and can easily form tight clumps of closely packed, parallel fibers. These very immature fibers cannot absorb dyestuffs properly and result in white specks and discolorations in finished fabric. These shiny neps may or may not be attached to the seed coat. Neps are small, pinhead-size entanglements of fibers in cotton that show up in ginned lint, card web, yarns, and cloth. Neps are objectionable in the textile industry because they may cause yarn breakages and improper dyeing. Neps sometime detract from visual appearance. A nep is a small tangled knot of fiber often caused by mechanical processing. Neps can now be measured by an Advanced Fiber Information System (AFIS) nep tester and are reported as total neps per 0.5 gram of cotton and average diameter in millimeters. Properly equipped and set machinery will minimize nep formation during processing. The AFIS equipment can now be used to measure fiber length and trash content as well as neps. It is very effective at measuring any small amount of residual trash present in bleached cotton. Neps:- very small, snarled masses or clusters of fibers that look like dots or specks in the cotton lint and are difficult to remove. If not removed, they will appear as defects in the yarn and fabrics. There are two groups of neps, mechanical and biological, and observed that mechanical neps are similar to the classical the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) definition, where they are formed from mechanical actions on the fibers. They also reported that fibers with low micronaire values tend to form mechanical neps because the fibers are finer and less mature, and are therefore less rigid. Biological neps are clumps of very immature fibers that can be found in seed cotton before mechanical processing has occurred. They also reported that fibers with low micronaire values (finer and immature fibers) tend to form mechanical neps because of the weak, poorly developed, less rigid fibers. A Nep is a tightly tangled knot-like mass of unorganized fibers. Due to low cellulose content of the neps, clumps of these fibers do not accept dye. Therefore, when a fabric is dyed, the mechanical and biological neps formed by fine or immature fibers create undyed spots in the finished fabric. See also White Specks. A small knot of entangled fibers commonly regarded as a fault but sometimes introduced as an effect. Little knots of immature or incompletely developed tangled fibers. Their presence is usually the result of improper ginning though sometimes caused through careless picking and carding. It is hard to spin or dye. Very small, snarled masses or clusters of fibers that look like dots or specks in the cotton lint, and are difficult to remove. The removal of neps from the lint is difficult, costly, and frequently impossible. If not removed, they will appear as defects in the yarn and fabrics. Neps are difficult for the classer to detect or evaluate. Small, knotted, or tangled clumps of cotton fibers. Neps are small knots of tangled fiber, usually consisting of short, dead or immature fiber, or caused by over-processing. See also Dirt, and Shives. Neps:- small bundle of tangled undeveloped fibers. The undeveloped fibers do not take dyestuff, and thus neps appear as small white dots in fabric. Normally used in the plural, as you seldom find just one nep. Spinning defect. Neps:- pinhead structure like fiber mass more than 3 mm size. Un-opened fibers due to poor carding action at back process. Roller with high moistures and if the pins tips of the gill box's fallers are broken or blunt. Ring travellers on ring frames needs to change or the rings surfaces are not perfectly smooth having burrs or tending to formation of burrs. Neps:- pinhead structure like fiber mass. Neps:- it has to be made a differentiation in the two faults – thick places and neps. Frequently-occurring thick places exhibit a length that corresponds with the mean staple length of the fiber. A nep is a very short thick place in the yarn, a small fault having a length of 2 mm diameter of 3 times or more at a standard setting of 200%. It can either be a fiber nep, a seed coat nep or a trash particle. It can be thicker than +200% of the average yarn diameter. The increase for neps is calculated to a reference length of 1 mm. They can be a bunch of entangled fibers commonly not bigger than pin ball head. Nep is a small knot of entangled fibers that usually will not straighten to a parallel position during carding or drafting. Neps (+280%):- number of places that have mass increases of +280% or more with respect to the mean value and a reference length of 1 mm. Note that +200% is the sensitivity level normally used in the test. The results would have been dThese short thick places in a yarn are often the results of vegetable matter or entangled fibers. Nep is a tightly tangled knot-like mass of unorganized fibers. Compare Pills. Neps are the small bunches of tangled fibers generally observed in cotton yarns and attributed to poor cleaning or carding, or to the presence of immature cotton fibers. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Neps:- minute, tangled masses of Cotton fibers. Nep is a small tangled bundle of fibers. Neps are generally defined as small knots of entangled fibers and occur mostly in the form of fiber neps or seed coat neps. A fiber nep is comprised of a knot of tangled immature or dead fibers while a seed coat nep is an entanglement of fibers attached to a fragment of seed coat. Neps can also be distinguished as either mechanical or biological. Mechanical neps are classified as those made up of only entangled fibers while biological neps are those containing entangled fibers attached to a foreign matter particle fragment such as a seed coat, husk, stem or leaf. Neps in raw cotton can be created by several factors including the growing environment of the cotton plant, plant variety selection, and fiber processing during harvesting, ginning and textile processing. Given the entangled and knotted nature of neps, they are generally considered as a contaminant and reduction of neps at the mill is therefore necessary to reduce quality defects in yarn and fabric. Another type of nep is a white speck nep that shows up as dye resistant neps in fabric. These neps are made up of tangled immature fibers. Immature fibers lack sufficient secondary wall development and therefore have low cellulose content which is necessary for dye uptake. Finally, sticky neps are entanglement of any mature or immature fibers maintained as fiber nep by the presence honeydew deposit that glue involved fibers together. Nep content is measured in terms of the number of neps per gram and the mean nep size. Some instruments are capable of providing these measurements separately for fiber neps and seed coat neps. Unit, Range, Significance in Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) Harmonization Process:- (i) Nep count per gram, mean nep size in microns. (ii) Short name or abbreviation:- Nep count and nep size. (iii) Usual range for nep count of raw cotton is between 150 to 400 neps/gram. Usual range for the average nep size is 600 to 700 microns. Concerning seed coat neps, the usual range for seed coat nep count is 10 to 40. The usual

range for seed coat nep size is 1 000 to 1 300. These figures are test results on raw cotton and indicative only. The amount of neps in a yarn or a fabrics depends also from the treatment of the cotton during the processing steps. (iv) Significance at CSITC:- currently not at CSITC. Description Of Any Relation Between 'Manual And Visual Grading' And 'Instrument Classing' Evaluation Results:- The largest neps, in general, are about twice the size of a pinhead. Therefore, small neps in raw cotton are most of all not visible to manual classers. Larger knotted entanglements are readily visible to classers. A general description in respect of fiber crimp, fiber neps, seed coat neps, fiber twists and fibers attached to other particles is possible by classers. The staple pulling provides a first impression about the content of fiber entanglements, but a more exact measurement is possible by instrumental testing only. Evaluation Results Present In 'Manual And Visual Grading' But Missing In 'Instrument Classing' Evaluation Results:- The preparation and the number of twisted or entangled fibers can give a first indication about the potential creation of neps during processing besides the already existing and measurable neps. Use Of Neps Results For Cotton Production:- Picking cotton early before bolls are allowed to properly mature increases the number of immature fibers resulting in an increase in neps. Late picked cotton can also have increased nep content due to weakened fiber resulting from over exposure to sun and moisture. Additionally, late picked bolls have a higher proportion of immature fiber and undeveloped seeds which increases nep content. Seed-coat neps are variety and growing conditions related, and breeding programs may improve the situation. Use Of Neps Results In Ginning:- Immature bolls are typically removed early in the cleaning process at the gin. Immature bolls are not extracted can be broken open during the ginning process releasing and mixing immature fibers with mature fibers. The resulting mix of mature and immature fibers will result in higher nep content. Seed-coat fragments are created when breakage of the seed-coat occurs during ginning. Fibers attached to the fragments of seed-coats form seed-coat neps. Seed-cotton with low moisture content is susceptible to seed-coat breakage during harvesting and ginning. In addition, some cotton varieties have weak seed coats that can break apart easily. Use Of Neps Results For Trading:- The use of a neps guaranty in contracts is not usual in the international trade. Test results may be provided to buyers as an indication. In rare cases, the allowed number of neps is mentioned in a contract based on a test result provided earlier based on an agreed applicable test device. It is recommended to use the same method and preferably the same device in a laboratory to re-check results. In general words, there is a lack in testing speed, precision, accuracy and in harmonization of the results of the available devises. In addition, these methods may be more expensive than SITC (Standardized Instrument For Testing Cotton) testing and not suitable for testing big volumes. The usually performed number of tests also limits the value of the tests results. Use Of Neps Results For Spinning Mills/Textile Processing:- Most neps in the textile process are created in the blow room where the rolling of cotton tends to entangle fibers into neps. Carding does a good job of reducing neps but also creates some new neps in the process. The combing process also does a good job of removing neps. Proper setting and use of textile machines will reduce the creation of and increase the removal of neps. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Маленькие комочки . Порок или дефект. и приведут к появлению белых крапинок и изменению цвета в готовой ткани. Очень маленькие спутанные массы или пучки волокон, похожие на крапинки (dots) или частички (specks) в хлопковом волокне, трудные для удаления. Удаление узелков из волокна достаточно сложный, дорогостоящий процесс, и часто невозможный. Если их не удалить, то в пряже и тканях они обнаружатся в качестве дефектов. Классёру бывает достаточно сложно обнаружить и оценить узелки.

CATEGORIZATION OF NEPS ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMBER / КАТЕГОРИЗАЦИЯ УЗЕЛКОВ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ИХ ЧИСЛОМ		
Description / Описание	**Neps / Gram** / Узелков / Грамм	**Seed Coat Neps / Gram** / Узелков С Кожицей Семян / Грамм
Very Low / Очень Низкая	< 100	< 10
Low / Низкая	101 – 200	11 – 20
Medium / Средняя	201 – 300	21 – 30
High / Высокая	301 – 450	31 – 45
Very High / Очень Высокая	> 451	> 46

NEPTUNE = НЕПТУН – Neptune (maritime term):- the mythical god of the sea.

NERC = NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH CENTER

NERC = NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL

NERI = НЕСЧЁТНОЕ – Neri:- of a species with a large number of a particular differentiated structure from the Greek Nêrithmos = Countless, e.g., countless spines = nerispina, nerispinus. / .

NESTABLE PALLET = ГНЕЗДОВОЙ ПОДДОН – Nestable Pallet is a flat pallet with apertures in the top deck to accept the feet of a similar pallet for stacking when unloaded. / Гнездовой Поддон:- плоский поддон, имеющий на верхнем настиле углубления конической формы (гнёзда), которые служат опорами поддона при штабелировании. При складировании пустых поддонов конические опоры одного поддона входят в идентичные конические углубления (гнёзда) другого поддона.

NESTED = УКЛАДЫВАЮЩЕЕСЯ ОДНО В ДРУГОМ (или ГНЕЗДОВОЕ) – Nested:- three or more different sizes of the same item or commodity which must be enclosed, each smaller piece within the next larger piece, or three or more of the items must be placed one within the other so that the top item does not project above the lower item by more than 1/3 of its height. / Одинаковые изделия или заготовки, имеющие от трёх и более отличающихся друг от друга размеров, которые должны быть уложены, таким образом, что каждая более мелкая часть одного изделия вкладывается в более крупную часть другого изделия; или же данные изделия должны помещаться одно в другом от трёх и более штук таким образом, чтобы верхнее изделие не помещалось бы в нижнее изделие более, чем на 1/3 своей высоты.

NESTED SOLID = ПЛОТНАЯ УКЛАДКА ОДНОГО В ДРУГОМ – Nested Solid:- three or more of items must be placed on or inside the other, so that the external side surfaces of the top item is in contact with the internal side surfaces of the item below, and the top item does not project above the next lower item by more than 1/2 inch (1.27 centimeter). / Три и более изделий должны быть уложены одно на другое или одно в другом таким образом, чтобы вехнее изделие внешней стороной своих поверхностей находилось бы в контакте с внутренней стороной поверхностей нижнего изделия; и, при этом, верхнее изделие не должно выступать выше следующего нижнего изделия более, чем на 1.27 сантиметра (1/2 дюйма).

NESTING = УКЛАДКА ОДНОГО В ДРУГОМ – Nesting:- packing hollow-ware cargo, e.g., earthenware bowls, so that one item nests within another. Paper or straw may be used to separate each item and avoid damage. / Упаковывание в качестве груза изделий с

выемкой, например, глиняных чаш таким образом, чтобы одно изделие размещалось во внутренней части другого изделия. Для отделения одного изделия от другого и во избежание повреждений может быть использована бумага или солома.

NESTING FOOT = ГНЕЗДОВАЯ ОПОРА (или XX) – Nesting Foot is a foot located within the sides of a box pallet or cage pallet. See also Pallet. / Гнездовая Опора (Nesting Foot):- опора, расположенная на нижней стороне ящичного или сетчатого поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NET = НЕТТО (или ЧИСТАЯ, или БАЛАНСОВАЯ) – (1) Net:- that which remains after all deductions and charges have been made. After deduction of the consumption of fixed capital. / То, что остаётся после того, как были произведены все вычеты и сборы. После вычета потребления фиксированного капитала. Под Нетто, от Итальянского слова Netto, означающее буквально Чистый, понимается чистый вес (масса) товара без тары; чистая масса продукции, сумма или размер или объём прибыли, бюджета после исключения потерь, расходов, отчислений и тому подобного. Сравните с Брутто (Gross).

(2) Net:- the gain or loss on an asset sale as measured by the selling price of an asset less the adjusted cost of acquisition. / Прибыль или убыток от продажи актива, измеряемые посредством вычета из цены продажи переоцененной цены приобретения данного актива.

(3) A term Net is used in the context of financial accounts and balance sheets to denote, for example, assets less liabilities. / Данный термин в контексте финансовых счетов или бухгалтерских отчётов и балансовых отчётов используется для обозначения, например, разницы между активами и пассивами.

NET = СЕТЬ (или СЕТКА, или ПАУТИНА, или ТЮЛЬ, или СЕТОЧКА) – Net is an open mesh fabric of rayon, nylon, cotton, or silk; made in a variety of geometric-shaped meshes of different sizes and weights, matched to various end-uses. The net is made by knotting the intersections of thread or cord to form the mesh. Net is an open fabric, which is created by connecting the intersections in a woven, knitted, or crocheted construction to form a mesh-like appearance that won't ravel. End-uses include veils, curtains, and fish nets. Net is an open-meshed fabric twisted, knotted, or woven together at regular intervals. Made on a lace machine or gauze or leno weaves. A mesh fabric made in a variety of geometric-shaped meshes of different sizes and weights. It is very open and light. It forms the foundation for a great variety of laces, curtains, millinery, fancy pillows, trims, evening and bridal wear. In cotton, some is used for mosquito netting and screening. Net is an open fabric made by knotting the intersections of thread, cord, or wires to form meshes. Net can be made by hand or machine in a variety of mesh sizes and weights matched to varying end uses, i.e. veils, curtains, fish nets, and heavy cargo nets. See also Tulle. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Тюль – ткань или прозрачное плетение из тонких ниток в виде равномерных мелких круглых ячеек. Сочетание ячеек, заполненных плетением и незаполненных, образует узор, чаще всего геометрический или растительный орнамент. Тюль был наиболее модным в эпоху ампир и использовался для пошива лёгких платьев-туник.

NETA = NEW ELECTRICITY TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

NET ASSETS = ЧИСТЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Net Assets are Total Assets minus Total Liabilities of an individual or company. For a company, also called Owner's Equity or Shareholders' Equity or Net Worth. Net Assets are excess of the value of securities owned, cash, receivables, and other assets over the liabilities of the company. Net Assets is total assets less current liabilities. It is a measure of the capital worth of the company. / Под Чистыми Активами компании понимается излишек стоимости владеемых ценных бумаг, наличности, поступлений, и иных активов против обязательств данной компании.

NET ASSET VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ЧИСТЫХ АКТИВОВ – The Net Asset Value (NAV) of a mutual fund corresponds to its total assets minus its liabilities. The price per unit (net asset value per share) is calculated by dividing the NAV of a fund by the number of outstanding units. In the case of open-ended funds the price at which a unit-holder can sell shares is known as the Bid Price. In the United Kingdom, Net Asset Value (NAV) of an investment fund refers to the total value of the fund's underlying investment portfolio, less any fees, charges, expenses and other liabilities accrued by the fund. The Dollar value of a single mutual fund share, based on the value of the underlying assets of the fund minus its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. Calculated at the end of each business day. For a mutual fund, it is computed by dividing the assets in the fund by the number of outstanding shares. Usually used in connection with investment companies to mean net asset value per share. An investment company computes its assets daily, or even twice daily, by totaling the market value of all securities owned. All liabilities are deducted, and the balance divided by the number of shares outstanding. The resulting figure is the net asset value per share. See Assets and Investment Company. The value of each unit of participation in a commodity pool. Basically a calculation of assets minus liabilities plus or minus the value of open positions when marked to the market, divided by the total number of outstanding units. Also known as Book Value in the United States.

(1) Net Asset Value is a value of an investment fund unit corresponding to the market value of the fund on a set reference date, minus liabilities and divided by the number of units outstanding.

(2) In the case of company valuations, the Net Asset Value refers to the intrinsic (market) value of the company's fixed and current assets. The capitalized income value, in contrast, is derived from capitalizing the gross or net income of the invested capital.

(3) In option trade, Net Asset Value is a difference between the price of the underlying and an option's strike (exercise) price. Amount by which a put or call option is in-the-money. / В торговле опционами под Стоимостью Чистых Активов понимается разница между ценой соответствующего актива и сходной ценой (или ценой исполнения) опциона. Иными словами сумма прибыльности опциона на продажу или покупку.

(4) In real estate, Net Asset Value is a value of land and buildings. / В сфере недвижимости термин Стоимость Чистых Активов относится к стоимости земли и зданий.

NET ASSET VALUE/NET ASSETS VALUE PER SHARE = СТОИМОСТЬ ЧИСТЫХ АКТИВОВ/СТОИМОСТЬ ЧИСТЫХ АКТИВОВ НА АКЦИЮ – Net Asset Value (NAV)/Net Assets Value Per Share:- the book value of the shareholders' interests in a company, usually excluding intangibles such as goodwill (NAV per share is NAV divided by the number of shares in issue).

NET ASSIMILATION RATE = ЧИСТАЯ СТАВКА АССИМИЛЯЦИИ (или ЧИСТАЯ ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ АССИМИЛЯЦИИ, или ЧИСТАЯ СТАВКА УСВОЕНИЯ) – Net Assimilation Rate is the rate of plant weight increase per unit leaf area. / В биологии под Ассимиляцией, от Латинского слова Assimilatio, означающее Слияние или Уподобление или Усвоение, понимается то же, что анаболизм, в более узком смысле – усвоение питательных веществ живыми клетками (корневая абсорбция, фотосинтез и так далее).

NETBACK = ЧИСТАЯ ЦЕНА БЕЗ НАКЛАДНЫХ РАСХОДОВ – Netback is the industry term referring to the net free on board cost of product offered on a delivered or cost, insurance, and freight basis. It is derived by subtracting all costs of shipment from the landed price.

NETBACK (TO POINT OF ORIGIN) = ЧИСТАЯ ЦЕНА БЕЗ НАКЛАДНЫХ РАСХОДОВ НА ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКУ К МЕСТУ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Netback (To Point Of Origin):- a sales price at destination minus the full cost of transportation (including working capital, the risk of price changes in transit, etc).

NET CAPABILITY = ЧИСТАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ЧИСТАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Net Capability is the maximum load carrying ability of the equipment, exclusive of station use, under specified conditions for a given time interval, independent of the characteristics of the load. Capability is determined by design characteristics, physical conditions, adequacy of prime mover, energy supply, and operating limitations as cooling and circulating water supply and temperature, headwater and tailwater elevations, and electrical use.

NET CAPACITY = ЧИСТАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ – Net Capacity is the number of tons of cargo which a vessel can carry when loaded in salt water to her summer freeboard marks. Also known as Cargo Carrying Capacity, Cargo Deadweight, and Useful Deadweight. / Известна также как Грузоподъёмность (Cargo Carrying Capacity), Грузовой Дедвейт (Cargo Deadweight), Полезный Дедвейт (Useful Deadweight).

NET CARRYING AMOUNT = ЧИСТАЯ ОСТАТОЧНАЯ ТЕКУЩАЯ СУММА – Net Carrying Amount (of insurance liabilities) is the carrying amount of insurance liabilities less related deferred acquisition costs or related intangible assets.

NET CASH FLOW = ЧИСТОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ЧИСТЫЙ ДЕНЕЖНЫЙ ПОТОК, или ЧИСТАЯ ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ НАЛИЧНОСТИ, или ЧИСТЫЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА) – Net Cash Flow:- in accounting, net profits after income taxes plus optional provisions and reserves. See also Cash Flow.

NET CHANGE = ЧИСТОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ – Net Change is the change in the price of a security from the closing price of one day to the closing price on the next day on which the stock is traded. The net change is ordinarily the last figure in the newspaper stock price list. The mark +1-1/8 means up USD1.125 a share from the last sale on the previous day the stock traded. Net Change is the difference between the closing price of an instrument on the day's trading and the previous day's closing price. Net change can be positive or negative, and is quoted in terms of currency.

NET CLAIMS = ЧИСТАЯ СУММА ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Net Claims are gross claims less reinsurance recoveries. Insurance Claim is a formal request to an insurance company asking for a payment based on the terms of the insurance policy. Insurance claims are reviewed by the company for their validity and then paid out to the insured or requesting party (on behalf of the insured) once approved. Insurance claims cover everything from death benefits on life insurance policies to routine health exams at your local doctor. In many cases, claims are filed by third parties on behalf of the insured person, but usually only the person(s) listed on the policy is entitled to claims payment. / Валовая сумма претензий за вычетом возмещений по перестрахованию.

NET CREDIT POSITION = ЧИСТАЯ КРЕДИТОВАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНОЕ САЛЬДО ПО ПОЗИЦИЯМ) – Net Credit Position:- a participant's net credit or net debit position (in funds or in a particular security) at settlement time is called the net settlement position. These positions may be calculated bilaterally or multilaterally. The opposite of Net Debit Position.

NET CURRENT ASSETS = ЧИСТЫЕ ТЕКУЩИЕ АКТИВЫ (или ЧИСТЫЕ КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Net Current Assets:- there are several ways to value a company and determine whether it is likely to be a sound investment. In accounting, there is a current asset formula that is a gauge of a company's financial condition. The term 'Net Current Assets' refers to the value of company's total current assets after all of its current liabilities have been subtracted. These are tangible assets that can include cash, inventory and accounts receivable, which is the money owed to a company. Also known as Working Capital, net current assets are a reflection of company's short-term health on a balance sheet, which is a financial statement filed with the regulatory body in a region. If net current assets are enough to pay current liabilities, there is a positive working capital ratio. In the event that assets are insufficient to meet short-term debt obligations, creditors will not be paid, and there is negative working capital. If liabilities continue to outweigh assets over a prolonged period of time, it could lead to the company filing for bankruptcy. This scenario could signal that revenues or sales are declining while the accounts receivable component on a balance sheet decreases, which would be a warning sign to investors. There are various types of current assets that constitute net current assets. They might include cash or other assets that can be liquidated or converted to cash in a relatively short period of time. Features might include assets that can be sold or consumed within a year without interfering with daily business operations. In addition to cash, current assets might include currency and deposit accounts, accounts receivable and short-term securities such as stocks that can be liquidated quickly. Additionally, inventory and pre-paid expenses, including insurance, are all types of current assets. In addition to repaying short-term debt obligations, a company might use net current assets to fund short-term expansion initiatives or for unplanned expenses. Investments that are less liquid and cannot easily be converted into cash are considered long-term investments. These assets could include real estate, bonds and company equipment. Long-term assets are designed to be held by a company for more than one year. Economist Benjamin Graham developed a trading strategy tied to purchasing stocks that were trading below the net current asset value. This is based on comparing a stock price to the amount of net current assets. Stocks that are trading significantly below this value could have the potential to be bargain investments. Net Current Assets is a difference between current assets and current liabilities, equal to the working capital. See also Working Capital. Net Current Assets = Current Assets – Current Liabilities. This amount indicates how much capital is being generated or used up by day-to-day activities. If net current assets are negative, the company may have difficulty financing its day-to-day operations. Also called Working Capital or Current Capital. / Смотрите также Собственные Оборотные Средства или Рабочий Капитал (Working Capital). Оборотные Средства – это средства, используемые предприятием для осуществления своей постоянной деятельности, оборотные средства включают в себя производственные запасы предприятия (основные и вспомогательные материалы, топливо), полуфабрикаты, незавершённое производство, запасы готовой и отгруженной продукции, дебиторскую задолженности, а также наличные деньги в кассе и денежные средства на счетах предприятия. Оборотные средства являются непременным условием для осуществления предприятием хозяйственной деятельности. По сути, оборотные средства – это денежные средства, авансированные в оборотные производственные фонды и фонды обращения, не стоит путать их с денежными средствами, вложенными в основные фонды. Сущность оборотных средств определяется их экономической ролью, необходимостью обеспечения воспроизводственного процесса, включающего как процесс производства, так и процесс обращения. В отличие от основных фондов, неоднократно участвующих в процессе производства, оборотные средства функционируют только в одном производственном цикле и независимо от способа производственного потребления полностью переносят свою стоимость на готовый продукт. Основные Средства бывают собственными и заёмными.

NET DEBIT CAP = ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ЧИСТОГО ДЕБЕТА – Net Debit Cap:- the maximum uncollateralized daylight-overdraft position that a depository institution is permitted to incur in its Federal Reserve Bank account at any point in the day, or on average over a two-week period.

NET DEBIT POSITION = ЧИСТАЯ ДЕБЕТОВАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЕ САЛЬДО ПО ПОЗИЦИЯМ) – Net Debit Position:- a participant's net credit or net debit position (in funds or in a particular security) at settlement time is called the Net Settlement Position. These positions may be calculated bilaterally or multilaterally. The opposite of Net Credit Position.

NET DEBT = ЧИСТАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ (или ЧИСТЫЙ ДОЛГ) – In accounting, net debt is total debt less cash and bank deposits. Net Debt represents total debt less cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Our net debt calculation is commonly used as one of the bases for investors, analysts and credit rating agencies to evaluate and compare our periodic and future liquidity within the wireless telecommunications industry. The non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, butnot as a substitute for, the information prepared in accordance with US GAAP (short for the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NET DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЧИСТОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ К КАПИТАЛУ – Net Debt To Capital Ratio:- total debt less the sum of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, and marketable securities, as a percentage of total debt plus Chevron Corporation's stockholders' equity. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation).

NET EARNINGS = ЧИСТЫЕ ЗАРАБОТКИ – Net Earnings:- gross sales minus taxes, interest, depreciation, and other expenses. Net earnings are one of the most important measures of a company's performance, since the pursuit of earnings is the primary reason companies exist. Sometimes net earnings includes one-time and extraordinary items, and sometimes it does not. Also known as Net Income or Bottom Line. Net Earnings, also known as Retained Earnings, are a corporation's profits after paying all of its expenses. This money is available to pay dividends on common stock, make acquisitions or expand operations without incurring debt or issuing additional stock, or buy back outstanding shares. / Известны также как Чистый Доход (Net Income).

NET ELECTRICITY GENERATION = ЧИСТАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА (или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ВЫРАБОТКА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА) – Net Electricity Generation is the amount of gross electricity generation less station use (the electric energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). Electricity required for pumping at hydroelectric pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation. See also Gross Electricity Generation.

NET EXCESS (CAPACITY) = XX – Net Excess (Capacity):- in electricity, the net of gross excess and gross deficiency, therefore the total PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) capacity resources in excess of the sum of load-serving entities' obligations. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

NET EXCHANGE (CAPACITY) = XX – Net Exchange (Capacity):- in electricity, capacity imports less exports.

NET EXPORTS = ЧИСТЫЙ ВЫВОЗ (или ЧИСТЫЙ ЭКСПОРТ) – Net Exports are exports minus imports. See also Net Imports. / Чистый Вывоз или Чистый Экспорт это возможный профицит или дефицит экспорта над привозом (или импортом), иными словами разница между вывозом (или экспортом) и привозом (или импортом). Смотрите также Чистый Привоз или Чистый Импорт (Net Imports). Чистый Вывоз или Чистый Экспорт (Товаров И Услуг) – сальдо всех экономических операций с товарами и услугами между резидентами и нерезидентами в течение отчётного периода. Чистый вывоз (или экспорт) равен вывозу (или экспорту) за вычетом привоза (или импорта). Чистый Вывоз или Чистый Экспорт – разница между вывозом (или экспортом) и привозом (или импортом) товаров, которые привозятся в страну и вывозятся из страны.

NET FOREIGN INVESTMENT = ЧИСТОЕ ИНОСТРАННОЕ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ЧИСТОЕ ИНОСТРАННОЕ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ) – Net Foreign Investment is the sum of US exports of goods and services, receipts of factor income, and capital grants received by the United States (net), less the sum of imports of goods and services by the United States, payments of factor income and transfer payments to foreigners (net). It may also be viewed as the acquisition of foreign assets by US residents, less the acquisition of US assets by foreign residents. It includes the balance of payments account (BPA) statistical discrepancy.

NET GENERATION = ЧИСТАЯ ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ – Net Generation:- gross generation minus plant use from all electric utility owned plants. The energy required for pumping at a pumped storage plant is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation. Net Generation:- gross generation less the electric energy consumed at the generating station for station use.

NET IMPORTS = ЧИСТЫЙ ИМПОРТ (или ЧИСТЫЙ ПРИВОЗ) – Net Imports are imports minus exports. See also Net Exports. / Чистый Привоз или Чистый Импорт это возможный профицит или дефицит привоза (или импорта) над вывозом (или экспортом), иными словами разница между привозом (или импортом) и вывозом (или экспортом). Смотрите также Чистый Вывоз или Чистый Экспорт (Net Exports). Чистый Вывоз или Чистый Импорт – разница между совокупным объёмом привоза (или импорта) страны и объёмом вывоза (или экспорта) тех видов товаров, которые привозятся в страну и вывозятся из страны.

NET INCOME = ЧИСТЫЙ ДОХОД (или БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ДОХОД) – In the United States, in accounting, Net Income is the difference between revenue from sales and other operations and costs and expenses over a given accounting period. See also Earnings. Amount of a company's total sales (revenue) remaining after subtracting all of its costs, in a given period of time. Also known as Attributable Profit, Profit Attributable To Shareholders, and Profit For The Year in the United Kingdom. Net Income is an excess or deficit of total revenues and gains compared with total expenses and losses for an accounting period. See also Income, and Loss. Net Income is the gross farm income minus total farm costs. / и затрат и расходов сверх данного отчётного периода. Известен также как Отводимая Прибыль (Attributable Profit), Прибыль, Отводимая Акционерам (Profit Attributable To Shareholders) и Прибыль За Данный Год (Profit For The Year) в Соединённом Королевстве. Чистый Доход:- в общем значении:- сумма, остающаяся после оплаты или вычета всех расходов; синоним терминов Чистые Заработки (Net Earnings), Чистая Прибыль (Net Profit), Чистый Убыток (Net Loss) (в зависимости от того, является ли этот показатель положительным или отрицательным). Для коммерческого предприятия:- разница между совокупным объёмом продаж или совокупным объёмом расходов и издержек. Совокупные расходы включают стоимость проданных товаров, в том числе амортизацию; совокупные издержки включают издержки на продажи, общие и административные издержки, а также вычеты из дохода (income deductions). Чистый доход обычно указывается до или после налогообложения подоходным налогом. Чистый доход после налогообложения представляет собой итоговую прибыль (bottom line), о которой обычно и говорят. Именно на основе этого показателя рассчитываются дивиденды. Смотрите также Operating Loss, и Operating Profit. Для частных лиц:- совокупный доход за вычетом расходов, понесённых с целью получения совокупного дохода. Эти расходы в большинстве случаев вычитаются до налогообложения. Чистый Доход – прибыль за вычетом налогов, полученная предприятием за определённый период.

NET INTERCHANGE = ЧИСТЫЙ ВЗАИМООБМЕН (или XX) – Net Interchange (energy):- gross import volume less gross export volume in MegaWatthour (MWh).

NET INTEREST = ЧИСТЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – (1) Net Interest is any interest after deduction of tax at source, such as interest paid into an account at a bank or building society. / Чистый Процент – прибыль от банковского предпринимательства за вычетом взаимных платежей из прибыли.

(2) Net Interest is the interest after deduction of the withholding tax (tax at source) on interest or dividend credit advices. In the case of bonds exempt from withholding tax (issues placed by foreign borrowers in Switzerland), net interest is equal to gross interest. Interest return on checking accounts is free of commission charges.

NET INTEREST MARGIN SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С МАРЖОЙ В ВИДЕ ЧИСТЫХ ПРОЦЕНТОВ – Net Interest Margin Securities (NIMS), which are pay-through bonds supported by subordinated rights to receive interest spreads in mortgage securitizations. Those rights may be evidenced by Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) residual interests, Interest Only (IO) Interests or Interest-Only (IO) Strips. NIMS are generally created where the underlying mortgages involve a significant risk of default, so that there is a material spread between the rates of interest on the mortgages and the rates of interest on REMIC regular interests or other senior securities. A type of security that allows holders to access excess cash flows resulting from securitized mortgage loan pools. A security based on the value of excess cash flows received by a mortgage-backed security. That is, if an mortgage backed security (MBS) receives more cash flows than are needed to make coupon and principal payments to holders, it may place these cash flows into a different account and issue NIMS entitling the holders to these cash flows.

NET LIQUID ASSETS = ЧИСТЫЕ ЛИКВИДНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – A term Net Liquid Assets means current assets less current liabilities. / Этот термин означает разницу между краткосрочными активами и краткосрочными обязательствами.

NET LIQUIDATING VALUE = ЧИСТАЯ ЛИКВИДАЦИОННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – A term Net Liquidating Value means, with respect to any account, the total equity in such account plus the value of any long and short options in such account.

NET LOSS = ЧИСТЫЙ УБЫТОК – Net Loss is the amount of loss sustained by an insurer after giving effect to all applicable reinsurance, salvage, and subrogation recoveries. / .

NET MANIFEST = НЕТТО МАНИФЕСТ – Net Manifest is a manifest containing all freight details including negotiated disbursements. / Манифест, содержащий все сведения о фрахте, включая оговорённые выплаты.

NET MASS = НЕТТО МАССА – Net Mass is the difference between the gross mass and the corresponding tare, determined at the same time. See also Mass, and Net Weight.

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT = ЧИСТЫЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – In national accounting, Net National Product is the gross national product minus depreciation of the existing capital stock over the course of the period. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, валовой национальный продукт (ВВП) за вычетом . Чистый Национальный Продукт – суммарный объём всех произведённых в стране за определённый период, чаще всего за год, конечных товаров и услуг, исчисленных в денежном выражении (то есть валовой национальный, внутренний продукт) за вычетом амортизации основных средств.

NET NEW HIGHS = ЧИСТЫЕ НОВЫЕ МАКСИМУМЫ – Net New Highs:- market breadth indicators that can be used to identify strength or weakness behind market moves. Net New Highs are found by subtracting the number of new lows from the number of new highs and are usually calculated for the AMEX®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE®. / Индикаторы широты рынка, которые могут быть использованы для идентификации крепости или слабости в поведении рынка, а точнее того, что на нём произошло. Чистые новые максимумы определяются посредством вычитания числа новых минимумов из числа новых максимумов и, как правило, рассчитываются для рынков АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), и НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

NET OPERATING INCOME = ЧИСТЫЙ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ДОХОД – In the United States, Net Operating Income is an amount by which operating revenue exceeds operating expenses in an accounting period, without taking into account the extraordinary gains and losses as well as financial expenses (such as interest paid) and financial revenue (such as interest earned). Also known as Operating Profit in the United Kingdom. See also Operating Profit. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, чистый операционный доход представляет собой сумму, на которую операционная выручка превышает операционные расходы за отчётный период без принятия в расчёт экстраординарных поступлений и потерь, а также финансовых расходов (таких как проценты к оплате (interest paid)) и финансовой выручки (такой как заработанные проценты (interest earned)). Известен также как Операционная Прибыль (Operating Profit) в Соединённом Королевстве.

NET OPERATING PROFIT = ЧИСТАЯ ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ – Net Operating Profit refers to the amount of money that a company has earned after the cost of goods sold and operating expenses have been deducted. This is used to see whether a company is making more than it spends or is operating at a loss. Net profit also is referred to as 'The Bottom Line', because it is usually shown at the bottom of an income statement. This measurement of profit is important because it measures a company's profitability and how well its management is growing that profitability. Profitability simply refers to the company's ability to earn a profit. Expenses outside the company's own operations, such as investments in other firms and start-up costs, are not included in the equation for calculating net profit. This is so that it can serve as a true measure of a company's long-term profitability without deducting one-time expenses. There are several reasons for examining the net operating profit of a company. Businessmen who wish to invest in the company will learn about the management's skill in growing its profitability simply by looking at the bottom line. If the company's revenues exceed its operating and goods expenses, this speaks well for the future and longevity of the company. The management for the company itself will wish to study its net operating profit in order to plan for the future and make necessary adjustments in the present. Operating expenses are dynamic and tend to surge up and down as time passes. This is why they are also called Variable Expenses. As such, analysis of the bottom line can yield information on which variable expenses show an uphill trend and need adjustments made for them in order for the company to continue operating at a profit. A third reason for looking at the company's net profit is simply that it usually serves as the basis for determining income taxes. It commonly is listed on the income statement as two different entries. One entry is Net Operating Profit Before Tax, which refers to the earnings after deducting operating expenses but before deducting interest and taxes. The other entry is Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT), which refers to the earnings after deducting operating expenses, interest and taxes. When analyzing net operating profit for reasons of investment or increasing profit, the historical data for the company also must be considered. Only with the data for the previous months and years can it be seen whether the company's profitability is growing or shrinking. Another source of data against which to measure the company's current performance is the industry's data for businesses of the same model. Comparison against the performance of other companies in the industry can yield some insight on how the company's profitability is growing versus the yardstick of its peers. See also Operating Profit.

NET PERFORMANCE = ДИНАМИКА ПО НЕТТО (или ЧИСТОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ) – Net Performance:- an increase or decrease in net asset value exclusive of additions, withdrawals and redemptions.

NET POSITION = ЧИСТАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или САЛЬДО ПО ПОЗИЦИИ) – (1) Net Position is the difference between the open contracts long and the open contracts short, held by a market participant in any one commodity. The difference between an individual or firm's open long contracts and open short contracts in any one commodity. Net Position is the difference between the long open contracts and the short open contracts of a commodity for a specific trader or type of trader. A market player's total position, ascertained by offsetting purchases against sales. / Разница между открытыми купленными и проданными контрактами,

удерживаемыми участником рынка в отношении одного любого вида сырья. Разница между открытыми частным лицом или фирмой купленными или проданными контрактами по одному любому виду сырья. Итоговая позиция игрока на рынке, устанавливаемая посредством зачёта покупок и продаж.

(2) Net Position is the value of the position subtracting the initial cost of setting up the position. For example, if 100 options were purchased for USD1.00 each and the option is currently trading for USD9.00, the value of the net position is USD900.00 – USD100.00 = USD800.00. / Ценность позиции за вычетом первоначальных расходов на её открытие. Например, если 100 опционов были приобретены по 1.00 Доллару США за каждый, а сам этот опцион в настоящее время торгуется по цене в 9.00 Долларов, то ценность чистой позиции или сальдо по позиции будет составлять 900.00 – 100.00 = 800.00 Долларов США.

NET PREMIUMS = ЧИСТЫЕ ПРЕМИИ (или ЧИСТАЯ СУММА ПРЕМИЙ) – Net Premiums:- the amount of the premium that is left after the subtraction of some or all permitted deductions such as brokerage and (for certain types of business) profit commission. Net Premiums is a term variously used to mean gross premiums net of expenses, commission taxes, or any combination of these. / Сумма премии, которая остаётся после вычитания некоторых или всех разрешённых вычетов, таких как брокерская комиссия (brokerage) и (для определённых типов бизнеса) комиссии от прибыли (profit commission). Термин Чистые Премии может использоваться в разных случаях определяя валовые премии, очищенные от издержек (expenses), налогов с комиссионных (commission taxes) или любой их комбинации.

NET PRESENT RATE OF RETURN = ЧИСТАЯ ТЕКУЩАЯ (или ПРИВЕДЁННАЯ) СТАВКА ОТДАЧИ – Net Present Rate Of Return is the conventional interest rate used to calculate the net present value of a transaction. Also known as Yield.

NET PRESENT VALUE METHOD = МЕТОД ЧИСТОЙ ТЕКУЩЕЙ (или ПРИВЕДЁННОЙ) СТОИМОСТИ – Net Present Value Method is a method of calculating the present value of an investment by discounting it to the present at an assumed rate. This method is generally used as a basis for making investment decisions, and to compare two or more investment options with different initial costs and future returns.

NET PRESENT VALUE OF CASH FLOW = ЧИСТАЯ ТЕКУЩАЯ (или ПРИВЕДЁННАЯ) СТОИМОСТЬ ДЕНЕЖНОГО ПОТОКА – Net Present Value Of Cash Flow:- balance of the sum of the net present value of income from a planned investment and the net present value of expenses for that investment.

NET PROFIT = ЧИСТАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ – Net Profit is the amount of profit remaining from Sales after deducting Cost of Goods Sold and Operating Expenses. Can be expressed as before (income) tax or after (income) tax Net Profit. Net Profit is the amount of net profit, before taking into account corporate income taxes, that a company shows on its 'bottom line'.

NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX = ЧИСТАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ ДО НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ – Net Profit Before Tax (NPBT), i.e. a measure of performance (i.e. net profit) without taking into account taxation. Since taxation is something management has little control over, it is often useful to see how much money a company is earning before having to pay any taxes.

NET RATE = ЧИСТАЯ СТАВКА – Net Rate:- in a fiber production process the total throughput less waste and inferior or off-grade material.

NET REGISTERED TONNAGE = ЧИСТАЯ РЕГИСТРОВАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ (или ЧИСТЫЙ РЕГИСТРОВЫЙ ТОННАЖ) – Net Registered Tonnage:- this tonnage is frequently shown on ship registration papers; it represents the volumetric area available for cargo at 100 cubic feet = 1 ton. It often is used by port and canal authorities as a basis for charges. / Под Регистровой Вместимостью судна понимается объём внутренних помещений судна, измеряемый в регистровых тоннах. 1 рег.т = 100 фут^3 = 2.831 685 м^3. Различают:- (i) валовую регистровую вместимость (все помещения), служащую для расчётов сборов в портах и так далее; и (ii) чистую регистровую вместимость (помещения для груза и пассажиров), характеризующую коммерчески эксплуатируемые помещения. Регистровая Вместимость судна, регистровый тоннаж судна, объём внутренних помещений гражданского судна. Регистровая вместимость служит характеристикой размеров судна и исчисляется в регистровых тоннах (1 регистровая т = 100 куб. футов = 2.83 м^3). Различают регистровую вместимость валовую (объём всех судовых помещений, кроме некоторых балластных цистерн и другого) и чистую (объём помещений для груза и пассажиров). Регистровая вместимость удостоверяется мерительным свидетельством, которое выдаётся классификационным обществом. Порядок определения регистровой вместимости устанавливается международными или местными правилами обмера судов (например, Панамского или Суэцкого Канала). От регистровой вместимости зависят взимаемые с судна сборы и пошлины (за пользование причалами, за лоцманские услуги и так далее).

NET REGISTERED TONS = ЧИСТЫХ РЕГИСТРОВЫХ ТОНН - Net Registered Tons (NRT):- this tonnage is frequently shown on ship registration papers. It represents the volumetric area available for cargo at 100 cubic feet = 1 ton. It often is used by port and canal authorities as a basis for charges.

NET REINSURANCE ASSETS = ЧИСТЫЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВОЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Net Reinsurance Assets:- receivables related to deposit accounting contracts (contracts which do not meet risk transfer requirements) less payables related to deposit contracts.

NET SETTLEMENT = НЕТТО РАСЧЁТ – Net Settlement is a settlement in which a number of transactions between or among counterparties are settled on a net basis.

NET SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА НЕТТО РАСЧЁТА – Net Settlement System is a payment system in which payment orders may be exchanged on a multilateral or bilateral basis over a given period of time, but do not become final until the net settlement balances of the participants have been settled after the end of a defined period.

NET STORAGE AREA = ЧИСТАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ ХРАНЕНИЯ (или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ ХРАНЕНИЯ) – Net Storage Area is a space in the warehouse (in square feet or meters) that is actually used for storage. This does not include aisles, docks, offices and staging areas.

NET SUMMER CAPABILITY = ЧИСТАЯ ЛЕТНЯЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ЧИСТАЯ ЛЕТНЯЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Net Summer Capability is the steady hourly output, which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of summer peak load.

NETTING = ВЗАИМОЗАЧЁТ (или СВЕДЕНИЕ, или ЗАЧЁТ ВСТРЕЧНЫХ ТРЕБОВАНИЙ, или САЛЬДИРОВАНИЕ ВСТРЕЧНЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ, или ВЗАИМНОЕ ПОГАШЕНИЕ, или ВЗАИМНАЯ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ) – Netting is the agreed offsetting of reciprocal obligations by trading partners or participants in a system, including the netting of trading obligations, for example, through a central counterparty, as well as agreements to settle instructions to transfer securities or fund assets on a net basis. The result is that delivery and payment obligations arising from trading are netted to reduce the number of settlement transactions. Netting is an offsetting of positions or obligations by counterparties. See also Close-Out Netting, and Payment Netting. Agreed Netting of mutual

items of liabilities of business partners or participants in a payment system. The netting reduces a large number of individual items or liabilities to a lower number of items and liabilities. Netting can take place in different forms, which can be implemented legally to a differing extent in the event of the opt-out of a participant. An agreement to offset mutual positions or obligations by participants in a clearance or settlement system. The netting reduces the number of individual positions. Netting may take several forms, some of which are more legally enforceable than others in the event of default of one of the parties. Mutual offsetting of claims and liabilities from identical types of transaction between two parties. Important in connection with the capital adequacy requirements applicable to banks. In industry, a method of optimizing intra-group capital transfers via a central account of net credits. Accounting technique in which bank balances of subsidiaries in a group of companies offset each other. This technique reduces bank charges and commissions and exchange rate risks. Multilateral netting is a procedure whereby a company with multinational trade flows balances its debits and credits among subsidiaries and affiliates, leaving only the balance to be settled, thereby reducing its need to acquire foreign currency. Netting shall mean the conversion of claims and obligations resulting from transfer orders which a participant or participants either issue to, or receive from, one or more other participants with the effect that only a net claim can be demanded or a net obligation be owed. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting). В гражданском праве под Зачётом Встречных Требований понимается один из способов прекращения обязательств путём зачёта однородных по содержанию требований сторон друг к другу, срок которых наступил.

NETTING = СЕТЕВЯЗАНИЕ (или ПЛЕТЕНИЕ СЕТЕЙ, или ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ ТИПА СЕТОЧКИ) – Netting is the process of knotting threads into meshes that will not ravel.

NETTING = СЕТКА (или СЕТЬ) – Netting (maritime term):- a rope network. / Сетка в нижней части леерного ограждения.

NETTLE FIBERS = КРАПИВНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Nettle Fibers:- the nettle class of fibers comprise of Common Nettle (Urtica Dioica), China Grass (Urtica Nivea), and Ramie (or Rhea). / и Рами . Под Крапивой понимается род трав семейства Крапивных. Стебли и листья покрыты жгучими волосками. 40–50 видов, в умеренных и тропических поясах. В бывшем СССР насчитывалось 10 видов, почти повсеместно. Молодые побеги Крапивы употребляют для супов и салатов, на корм домашнему скоту и птице.

NET TONNAGE = ЧИСТАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ (или ЧИСТЫЙ ТОННАЖ) – Net Tonnage equals gross tonnage minus deductions for space occupied by crew accommodations, machinery, navigation equipment and bunkers. It represents space available for cargo (and passengers). Canal tolls are based on net (registered) tonnage. This is the gross tonnage of a ship less the machinery, boiler and bunker, crew and stores spaces. $(0.2 + 0.02 \log_{10}(Vc))\ Vc\ (4d/3D)^2$, for passenger ships the following formula is added:- $1.25\ (GT + 10\,000)/10\,000\ (N_1 + (N_2/10))$, where Vc is the volume of cargo holds, D is the distance between ship's bottom and the uppermost deck, d is the draught, N_1 is the number of cabin passengers, and N_2 is the number of deck passengers.) Ton is figured as an 100 cubic foot ton. Net Tonnage (maritime term):- the cubical space available for carrying cargo and passengers. Net Tonnage:- a volume measure of the useful capacity of a vessel determined in accordance with the provisions of the international convention on tonnage measurement of vessels. Also known as Net Registered Tonnage. / Под Регистровой Вместимостью судна понимается объём внутренних помещений судна, измеряемый в регистровых тоннах. 1 рег.т = 100 фут^3 = 2.831 685 м^3. Различают:- (i) валовую регистровую вместимость (все помещения), служащую для расчётов сборов в портах и так далее; и (ii) чистую регистровую вместимость (помещения для груза и пассажиров), характеризующую коммерчески эксплуатируемые помещения. Регистровая Вместимость судна, регистровый тоннаж судна, объём внутренних помещений гражданского судна. Регистровая вместимость служит характеристикой размеров судна и исчисляется в регистровых тоннах (1 регистровая т = 100 куб. футов = 2.83 м^3). Различают регистровую вместимость валовую (объём всех судовых помещений, кроме некоторых балластных цистерн и другого) и чистую (объём помещений для груза и пассажиров). Регистровая вместимость удостоверяется мерительным свидетельством, которое выдаётся классификационным обществом. Порядок определения регистровой вместимости устанавливается международными или местными правилами обмера судов (например, Панамского или Суэцкого Канала). От регистровой вместимости зависят взимаемые с судна сборы и пошлины (за пользование причалами, за лоцманские услуги и так далее).

NET TOTAL RETURN = ЧИСТОЕ ПОЛНОЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или ЧИСТАЯ ПОЛНАЯ ОТДАЧА) – Net Total Return:- in index trading, in addition to a total return calculation, Standard & Poor's offers a return series using net cash dividends. Net total return is a reflection of return to an investor, by reinvesting dividends after the deduction of withholding tax. See also Withholding Tax. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

NET–TRADER POSITIONS = САЛЬДО ПО ПОЗИЦИЯМ ТОРГОВЦЕВ (или ЧИСТЫЕ ПОЗИЦИИ ТОРГОВЦЕВ) – Net-Trader Positions:- the combined outstanding long and short positions of three trader groups (large speculators, commercials, and small traders) as reported by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in its Commitments Of Trader Report. By creating a net-position for each group, traders can track not only the money flows into and out of a market, but have a historical perspective as to the relative size of the bet in place.

NET VALUE ADDED = НЕТТО ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ЧИСТАЯ ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Net Value Added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.

NET WEIGHT = ВЕС НЕТТО – Net Weight is the weight, or mass, of the goods themselves without any packaging. Net Weight is a product weight before being packed with materials or packaging. The total weight of the product with deduction for tare or packaging. For example, the net weight on a roll is the total weight of the roll less the fiber core and wrap. Net Weigh is the weight of the merchandise, excluding all packing. Net Weight is a weight of the goods alone without any immediate wrappings, e.g., the weight of the contents of a tin can without the weight of the can. Also known as Actual Net Weight. Net Weight is the weight of the goods themselves without the inclusion of any wrapper. / Под Нетто Весом понимается вес или масса самих по себе товаров без какой-либо упаковки. Вес самого товара, за исключением всех составляющих упаковки. Вес непосредственно самих товаров без каких-либо средств обёртки, например, вес содержимого консервной банки без веса самой банки.

NET WINTER CAPABILITY = ЧИСТАЯ ЗИМНЯЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ЧИСТАЯ ЗИМНЯЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Net Winter Capability is the steady hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of winter peak load.

NETWORK = СЕТЬ – (1) Network is a group of people or institutes located in different places but working together for a common goal.

(2) Network is a group of computers linked together to share information. Networks can consist of a number of linked computers in a specific physical location, a Local Area Network (LAN), or they may consist of computers located at different physical sites linked together by means of phone lines and modems or other forms of long distance communications. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NETWORK CUSTOMERS = СЕТЕВЫЕ ЗАКАЗЧИКИ – Network Customers are the entities receiving transmission service pursuant to the terms of the Transmission Provider's Network Integration Tariff.

NET WORKING CAPITAL = ЧИСТЫЙ ОБОРОТНЫЙ (или БАЛАНСОВЫЙ, или РАБОЧИЙ) КАПИТАЛ – Net Working Capital:- cash and short-term assets expected to be converted to cash within a year less short-term liabilities. Businesses use net working capital to measure cash flow and the ability to service debts. A positive net working capital indicates that the firm has money in order to maintain or expand its operations. Net working capital tends not to add much to the business' assets, but helps keep it running on a day-to-day basis. Net Working Capital:- current assets minus current liabilities. Many lending institutions and financing facilities like to use working capital as one of the covenants that need to be maintained. Often simply referred to as Working Capital. See also Floating Capital. Net Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities. The formula for net working capital (NWC), sometimes referred to as simply Working Capital, is used to determine the availability of a company's liquid assets by subtracting its current liabilities. Current Assets are the assets that are available within 12 months. Current Liabilities are the liabilities that are due within 12 months. Use of Net Working Capital Formula:- net working capital is used in various other financial formulas that deal with cash flows. Examples of these formulas include the free cash flow to equity formula and free cash flow to firm formula. In the formula for free cash flow to equity, the change in net working capital is subtracted. An increase in net working capital is considered a negative cash flow and not available for equity. In other words, an increasing requirement for capital for short term operations in the company is not available to equity. The variables of the net working capital formula are the same as those used in the current ratio. The current ratio formula instead divides current assets by current liabilities. And such, a company with a current ratio of greater than 1 will have positive net working capital. These formulas, along with others, are referred to as Liquidity Ratios as they are measures of a company's ability to meet its short term obligations. Net Working Capital is one of the classic measures of a company's liquidity. Net working capital is a pure balance sheet measure, as such it can be calculated at any time without worrying about annualizing the calculation as is necessary when calculating ratios that use both the income statement and balance sheet together – such as accounts receivable turnover. / Смотрите также Оборотный Капитал (Floating Capital).

NETWORK INTEGRATION TRANSMISSION SERVICE = УСЛУГА ПЕРЕДАЧИ С УЧЁТОМ СЕТЕВОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ – The Network Integration Transmission Service allows a Transmission Customer to integrate, plan, economically dispatch, and regulate its Network Resources to serve its Network Load in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider utilizes its Transmission System to serve its Native Load customers. Network Integration Transmission Service also may be used by the Transmission Customer to deliver non-firm energy purchases to its Network Load without additional charge.

NETWORK LOAD = НАГРУЗКА РАБОЧЕЙ СЕТИ (или СЕТЕВАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Network Load is the designated load of a Transmission Customer, including the entire load of all Member Systems designated pursuant to Section 6.0. A Transmission Customer's Network Load shall not be reduced to reflect any portion of such load served by the output of any generating facilities owned, or generation purchased, by the Transmission Customer or its Member Systems. / Под Нагрузкой Электроэнергетической Системы понимается суммарная электрическая мощность, расходуемая всеми приёмниками (потребителями) электроэнергии, подключёнными к распределительным сетям системы, и мощность, идущая на покрытие потерь во всех звеньях электрической сети (трансформаторах, преобразователях, линиях электропередачи (ЛЭП)).

NETWORK SERVICE PROVIDER = ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГ В СЕТИ – Network Service Provider is an institution responsible for routing, and/or providing other value added network services, on information passing between acceptor and card issuer.

NET WORTH = ЧИСТАЯ (или БАЛАНСОВАЯ) СТОИМОСТЬ КОМПАНИИ (или СОБСТВЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Net Worth is the value of the company as determined by deducting Liabilities from Assets. Also known as Shareholders Equity. Net Worth is the difference between the total assets and total liabilities of an individual. Total assets minus total liabilities. For corporations, net worth includes capital stock and capital surplus. For partnerships or sole proprietorships, net worth is the original investment plus accumulated and reinvested profits. Net worth is equal to shareholders' equity. Net Worth is similar to equity, the excess of assets over liabilities.

NEUSTON = НЕЙСТОН – Neuston:- organisms in contact with the surface layer of a water body. / Нейстон – организмы поверхностной плёнки воды. Под Нейстоном, от Греческого слова Neustós, означающее Плавающий, понимается совокупность организмов, обитающих у поверхностной плёнки воды (сверху или снизу от неё) пресных и морских водоёмов. В составе нейстонов:- простейшие, клопы-водомерки, жуки-вертячки, личинки комаров, некоторые моллюски и другие. К морским нейстонам относят также обитателей верхнего (0–5 сантиметров) слоя воды. Нейстон, совокупность организмов, прикрепляющихся к поверхностной плёнке воды, передвигающихся по ней сверху (эпинейстон) или снизу (гипонейстон). Нейстон составляют:- простейшие, одноклеточные Водоросли, Клопы-Водомерки, Жуки-Вертячки, личинки Комаров, некоторые Ветвистоусые Рачки, лёгочные Моллюски и другие мелкие, большей частью пресноводные, организмы. К морскому гипонейстону относят также обитателей самого верхнего слоя воды (0–5 сантиметров (см)), которые живут там круглосуточно или только ночью (мелкие Рачки, мальки Рыб и другие).

NEUTRAL = БЕСПОЛОЕ – Neutral:- applied to flowers with neither stamens nor pistils. / Бесполый:- применительно к цветкам без тычинок (stamens) и без пестиков (pistils).

NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬ (или НУЛЕВОЙ ПРОВОД, или НЕЙТРАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОВОД) – Neutral is a conductor of an electrical system which usually operates with minimal voltage to ground. Depending on the type of system, it may carry little current or only unbalance current. Systems that have one conductor grounded use the neutral for this purpose. / В электротехнике под Нейтралью, от Французского слова Neutral, от Латинского слова Neuter, означающее Ни Тот, Ни Другой, понимается общая точка обмоток многофазных электрических генераторов, трансформаторов и тому подобного. Нейтралью называют также провод, соединённый с нейтральной точкой. Заземлённая нейтральная точка (или провод) называется нулевой.

NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ – Neutral:- applied to soils, liquids, etc which are neither acidic nor basic. / Нейтральная:- применительно к почвам, жидкостям и тому подобному, которые не являются ни кислотными, ни основными. Под Нейтральным, от Французского слова Neutral, от Латинского слова Neuter, означающее Ни Тот, Ни Другой, понимается .

NEUTRAL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЕ – Neutral:- achromatic or without hue.

NEUTRAL BEHAVIOR = НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЕ ОТНОШЕНИЕ (или НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ) – Neutral Behavior:- goods which are mutually compatible and compatible with their environment display neutral behavior.

NEUTRAL BODY = НЕЙТРАЛЬНЫЙ ОРГАН – Neutral Body is the investigating body designated by conference carriers to ensure that all regulations and rules are adhered to.

NEUTRALIZATION NUMBER = ЧИСЛО НЕЙТРАЛИЗАЦИИ (или КИСЛОТНОЕ ЧИСЛО) – Neutralization Number is a measure of the total acidity or basicity of an oil; this includes organic or inorganic acids or bases or a combination thereof (ASTM Designation D974-58T). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

NEUTRAL MARKET = НЕЙТРАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК – Neutral Market:- neither bullish nor bearish for a given market within a specified time horizon. Typically thought of as being 'on the sidelines' watching for a breakout or technical signal that is strong enough to warrant a directional bias. / Нейтральный, от Французского слова Neutral, от Латинского слова Neuter, означающее Ни Тот, Ни Другой, .

NEUTRAL SOIL = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ ПОЧВА (или ПОЧВА С НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЙ РЕАКЦИЕЙ) – Neutral Soil:- specifically, a soil in which the surface layer, at least down to normal plow depth, is neither acid nor alkaline in reaction. Practically, a soil in which the pH of the surface soil ranges between 6.6 and 7.4. / Щелочное (Alkaline).

NEUTRAL SPREAD = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или НЕЙТРАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Neutral Spread is another name for a delta neutral spread. Spreads may also be lot neutral, where the total number of long contracts and the total number of short contracts of the same type are approximately equal.

NEUTRAL ZONE = НЕЙТРАЛЬНАЯ ЗОНА – Neutral Zone is a 6 200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. / Нейтральная Зона – территория площадью 6 200 квадратных миль, равномерно распределённая в соответствии с соглашением от 1992 между Кувейтом и Саудовской Аравией. Эта Нейтральная Зона, как было подсчитано, содержит в себе 5 миллиардов баррелей нефти и 8 триллионов кубических футов природного газа.

NEUTRON–ABSORBING FIBER = НЕЙТРОНЫ–АБСОРБИРУЮЩЕЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО, НЕЙТРОНОАБСОРБИРУЮЩЕЕ ВОЛОКНО, или НЕЙТРОНОПОГЛОЩАЮЩЕЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Neutron-Absorbing Fiber is a polyethylene fiber modified with boron used in the nuclear industry for reducing neutron transmission. / Нейтроноабсорбирующее Волокно – полиэтиленовое волокно, модифицированное бором, используемое в атомной промышленности для уменьшения пропускания нейтронов.

NEWCASTLE COAL = НЬЮКАСЭЛСКИЙ УГОЛЬ – Newcastle Coal is thermal coal exported (delivered FOB) out of the port of Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia. It is the price benchmark for seaborne thermal coal in the Asia-Pacific region. Newcastle coal futures are traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol NCF. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars and Cents per ton. Contract is cash-settled at a price equal to the globalCOAL® Monthly NEWC Index™ (Newcastle index is a reference price for thermal coal delivered on an FOB basis at Newcastle Port in New South Wales, Australia). globalCOAL® introduced the NEWC Index in July 2002 in response to persistent demand for an independently established, transparent and reliable reference price for spot FOB Newcastle (NEWC) thermal coal. The NEWC Index™ now forms the basis of a substantial OTC swap market as well as the globalCOAL ICE NEWC Futures contract trading on ICE Futures Europe®. The NEWC Index™ is calculated based on a combination of bids and offers posted on the platform and transactions executed on the platform. The globalCOAL® Monthly NEWC Index™ is the simple average of each Weekly NEWC Index™ as calculated on each Friday falling in that Index Month. The globalCOAL® Monthly NEWC Index™ is published on the last Friday of each calendar month after 17:00 London time. Like its weekly counterpart, the Monthly NEWC Index™ is calculated in US Dollars (USD) per metric tonne to two decimal places (rounding fractions of 0.005 and higher up, and rounding fractions below 0.005 down, to the nearest US cent). Delivery takes place all calendar months. Global Coal Limited (London, UK; has office in Singapore) is authorised and regulated by the UK's Financial Services Authority (FSA).

NEW COMPUTERISED TRANSIT SYSTEM = НОВАЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ТРАНЗИТА – New Computerised Transit System (NCTS) is electronic data interchange system which was introduced as the transit declaration and is due to replace the traditional paper procedure in the Community as well as in the EFTA (short for the European Free Trade Association) countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland).

NEW CONSTRUCTION = НОВОЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО – New Construction:- energy efficiency program promotion to encourage the building of new homes, buildings, and plants to exceed standard government-mandated energy efficiency codes; it may include major renovations of existing facilities.

NEW CROP = НОВЫЙ УРОЖАЙ – New Crop represents the crop to be harvested for the coming crop year. Depending on the commodity and contract month, futures contracts reflect either new crop or old crop production.

NEWEX = NEW EUROPEAN EXCHANGE

NEW FOR OLD = НОВОЕ ВМЕСТО СТАРОГО (или НОВОЕ ЗА СТАРОЕ) – New For Old:- when new material or parts replace damaged material or parts during repairs to a ship underwriters are entitled to make a deduction from the claim as a result of betterment but they waive this right in practice. Average adjusters may apply the principle in general average for vessels over 15 years old.

NEW HIGHS AND NEW LOWS = НОВЫЕ МАКСИМУМЫ И НОВЫЕ МИНИМУМЫ – In the technical analysis, New Highs refers to the number of stocks recording their highest price level in 52-weeks. New Lows are the number of stocks recording their lowest price level in 52-weeks. Lists of stocks making New Highs And New Lows are available for the AMEX®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE®. As an indicator, New Highs And New Lows are usually shown as moving averages to smooth the results and are often plotted together for easy comparison. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), и НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

NEW ISSUE = НОВАЯ ЭМИССИЯ (или ПЕРВАЯ ЭМИССИЯ, или ПЕРВЫЙ ВЫПУСК) – New Issue:- a stock or bond sold by a corporation for the first time. Proceeds may be used to retire outstanding securities of the company, for new plants or equipment, for additional working capital, or to acquire a public ownership interest in the company for private owners.

NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES = МОЛОДЫЕ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНО–РАЗВИВАЮЩИЕСЯ СТРАНЫ (или НЕДАВНО ИНДУСТРИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЕСЯ СТРАНЫ) – The Newly Industrializing Countries is a term, originated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), describes nations of the Third World that have enjoyed rapid economic growth and can be described as 'middle-income' countries, such as Singapore and the Republic of Korea.

NEWMARKET = НОВЫЙ РЫНОК – Newmarket is a long close-fitting coat worn in the XIX century.

NEW ORDERS = НОВЫЕ ЗАКАЗЫ – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, New Orders:- a new order is a communication of an intention to buy for immediate or future delivery. Orders data are not collected from industries that have mostly immediate deliveries. See Part H to determine if the M3 survey request orders data for your industry category. Only orders supported by binding legal documents (such as signed contracts, letters of intent, or letters of award) should be included. Reported data should include all new orders received during the month less cancellations. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE = НОВООРЛЕАНСКАЯ БИРЖА ХЛОПКА – The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was founded in 1871. It was first designated in 1936. The last futures trade occurred in 1964. In 1981, another entity called the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was designated as a contract market. In 1981, an exchange to trade both cotton and rice was established in New Orleans. The enterprise leased space in the Board of Trade building on Magazine Street. Business was brisk for a time, but the exchange closed in 1982. See also Chicago Rice and Cotton Exchange. The exchange dissolved in the 1960s as the Cotton futures market evaporated, and the building was sold in 1962. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was established in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1871 as a centralized forum for the trade of Cotton. It operated in New Orleans until closing in 1964. Occupying several buildings over its history, its final location, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Building, is now a National Historic Landmark. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was conceived and financed by a group of cotton factors at a time when one-third of the entire production of cotton in the United States was sent through New Orleans. The Exchange sought to bring order to what was a highly speculative and often erratic cotton pricing system by providing a centralized trading office where people involved in the cotton business could obtain information about market conditions and prices. The Exchange also established standards for classification of cotton and facilitated payments between buyers and sellers. The New York Cotton Exchange opened in 1870. Concerned that trading of cotton in New York would be more advantageous to buyers than sellers, and eager to modernize their operations, New Orleans merchants agreed to form their own exchange. Consequently, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange opened for business on February 20, 1871 at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet Streets, in an area already frequented by cotton merchants. The Exchange was notable for developing advanced techniques for gathering information about various aspects of the cotton market. Led by Colonel Henry G. Hester, for many years the secretary of the Exchange, reports were compiled and then transmitted by telegraph, a novel method at the time. Col. Hester also brought the practice of futures trading to the Exchange. These advanced business methods benefited the local cotton market greatly, so much so that it 'enabled New Orleans to regain its position as the primary spot market of the world and to become a leading futures market, outranked only by Liverpool and New York'. Later years saw the decline of the Exchange as fluctuating market conditions, government regulations, price supports, the decline of cotton in the South, and various other factors conspired to shrink the Southern cotton market drastically. The Exchange closed in 1964. A handful of attempts were made in later years to restart a similar exchange, but none were successful. Some would say New Orleans was built on Cotton. In the mid-XIX century, when one-third of all Cotton produced in the USA was routed through New Orleans, the receiving docks on the levee were perpetually covered by tall stacks of Cotton bales ready to be shipped out. The Cotton Exchange was founded in 1871 to regulate trade and prices. / Новоорлеанская Биржа Хлопка – вторая крупнейшая биржа хлопка в США до приостановления торгов 09 Июля 1964. Зарегистрирована 17 Января 1871, немногим позже создания Нью Йоркской Биржи Хлопка в 1870. Функционировала на основе устава от 06 Мая 1873 с внесёнными позже поправками. Впоследствии, в 1983, Новоорлеанская Биржа Хлопка переместилась в Чикаго. Это произошло в результате слияния её со Среднеамериканской Биржей Сырья. Сейчас функционирует под названием – Чикагская Биржа Риса и Хлопка. В 1986 её фьючерсные контракты на неочищенный Рис стали предлагаться в торговом зале Чикагской Торговой Биржи. Расчёты по контрактам Чикагской Биржи Риса и Хлопка осуществляются через клиринговую корпорацию торговой биржи.

NEW SHARES = НОВЫЕ АКЦИИ (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭМИССИЯ) – New Shares stem from capital increases and do not or do not fully entitle their shareholders to receive a dividend for the ongoing financial year. First after the following dividend payment date are they equivalent to 'older' shares. In the event that there are two capital increases in a financial year, the shares last issued are called 'Newest Shares'. The existing shareholders usually have a right to subscribe to the new shares. By purchasing them, shareholders can maintain their percentage holding in the company's share capital even after the capital increase. New Shares issued on the occasion of a capital increase which do not yet entitle the owner to receive the full dividend for the year and are therefore traded separately until the dividend is distributed.

NEW–TO–EXPORT = НОВИЧКИ В ВЫВОЗЕ (или НОВИЧКИ В ЭКСПОРТЕ) – As defined by the US International Trade Administration, a New-To-Export action is one that results from documented assistance to a company that assists the client's first verifiable export sale. Either the company has not exported to any destination during the past 24 months or prior exports have resulted from unsolicited orders or were received through a US-based intermediary.

NEW–TO–MARKET = НОВИЧКИ РЫНКА – As defined by the US International Trade Administration, a reportable New-To-Market export action is one that results from documented assistance to an exporter that facilitates a verifiable sale in a new foreign market. Either the company has not exported to that market during the past 24 months or previous exports to that market have resulted from unsolicited orders or were received through a US based intermediary. See also Old-To-Market.

NEWTON = НЬЮТОН – Newton is the absolute unit of force in the meter-kilogram-second (MKS) system of physical units. It is defined as that force necessary to provide a mass of one kilogram with an acceleration of one meter per second per second. One Newton is equal to a force of 100 000 dynes in the centimeter-gram-second (CGS) system, or a force of about 0.224 8 pound in the foot-pound-second (English, or customary) system. The Newton was named for Sir Isaac Newton (born December 25, 1642 (January 4, 1643, New Style), Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England, died March 20 (March 31), 1727, London, England), whose second law of motion describes the changes that a force can produce in the motion of a body. / Под Ньютоном (по имени Английского физика и математика Сэра Айзэка Ньютчэна (или Исаака Ньютона; Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727)) понимается единица силы и веса в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Обозначение:- Н (N). 1 Ньютон равен силе, сообщающей телу массой 1 кг ускорение 1 м/с^2 в направлении действия силы. 1 Н = 10^5 дин = 0.102 кгс. Ньютон, единица силы Международной Системы Единиц (СИ). Названа в честь Исаака Ньютона; Русское обозначение Н, международное N. Ньютон равен силе, сообщающей телу массой 1 килограмм (кг) ускорение 1 м/сек^2 в направлении действия силы. С введением в практику Международной Системы Единиц Ньютон должен заменить другие единицы силы, в частности килограмм-силу (1 кгс = 9.806 65 Н), тонну-силу (1 тс = 9 806.65 Н), дину (1 дин = 10^{-5} Н), Английскую фунт-силу (1 lbf = 4.45 Н) и другие.

NEWTONIAN FLUID = НЬЮТОНОВСКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ – Newtonian Fluid is a fluid with a constant viscosity at a given temperature regardless of the rate of shear. Single-grade oils are Newtonian fluids. Multigrade oils are NON-Newtonian fluids because viscosity varies with shear rate. The Newton is named for Isaac Newton (1642–1727), the British mathematician, physicist, and natural philosopher. He was the first person to understand clearly the relationship between force (F), mass (m), and acceleration (a) expressed by the formula F = ma. See also Non-Newtonian Fluid. / Ньютоновская Жидкость – вязкая жидкость, жидкость, подчиняющаяся при своём течении Закону Вязкого Трения Ньютона. Для прямолинейного ламинарного (слоистого) течения этот закон устанавливает наличие линейной зависимости (прямой пропорциональности) между касательным напряжением τ в плоскостях соприкосновения слоёв жидкости и производной от скорости течения v по направлению нормали n к этим плоскостям, то есть $\tau = \eta (dv / dn)$, где η – динамический коэффициент вязкости. В общем случае пространственного течения для Ньютоновской жидкости имеет место линейная зависимость между тензорами напряжений и скоростей деформаций. Свойствами Ньютоновской жидкости обладают большинство жидкостей (вода, смазочное масло и другие) и все газы. Течение Ньютоновской жидкости изучается в гидроаэромеханике. Жидкости, для которых указанные выше зависимости не являются

линейными (например, при прямолинейном течении $\tau = \eta (dv / dn)^k$, где k 1), называются Неньютоновскими Жидкостями. К ним относится ряд суспензий и растворов полимеров. Такие течения изучает реология.

NEW WORLD = НОВЫЙ СВЕТ (или НОВЫЙ МИР) – The New World is one of the names used for the Western Hemisphere, specifically the Americas, certain Atlantic and Pacific oceanic islands to which the closest continental shelf is that of the Americas (such as Bermuda), and sometimes Oceania (Australasia). The term originated in the early XVI century, shortly after America was discovered by European explorers, expanding the geographical horizon of the people of the European Middle Ages, who had thought of the world as consisting of Europe, Asia, and Africa only:- collectively now referred to as the Old World. The Americas were also referred to as the 'Fourth Part Of The World'. The term was first coined by the Florentine explorer Amerigo Vespucci, in a letter written to his patron Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de' Medici in the Spring of 1503, and published (in Latin) in 1503–04 under the title Mundus Novus. Vespucci's letter contains arguably the first explicit articulation in print of the hypothesis that the lands discovered by European navigators to the west were not the edges of Asia, but rather an entirely different continent, a 'New World'. Vespucci probably came to this realization in June of 1502, during a famous chance meeting between two different expeditions at the watering stop of 'Bezeguiche' (the Bay of Dakar, Senegal) – his own outgoing expedition, on its way to chart the coast of newly-discovered Brazil, and the vanguard ships of the Second Portuguese India armada of Pedro Alvares Cabral, returning home from India. Having already visited the Americas in prior years, Vespucci probably found it difficult to reconcile what he had already seen in the West Indies, with what the returning sailors told him of the East Indies. Vespucci wrote a preliminary letter to Lorenzo, while anchored at Bezeguiche, which he sent back with the Portuguese fleet – at this point only expressing a certain puzzlement about his conversations. Vespucci was finally persuaded when he proceeded on his mapping expedition through 1501–02, covering the huge stretch of coast of eastern Brazil. After returning from Brazil, in the Spring of 1503, Amerigo Vespucci composed the Mundus Novus letter in Lisbon to Lorenzo in Florence, with its famous opening paragraph:- 'In passed days I wrote very fully to you of my return from new countries, which have been found and explored with the ships, at the cost and by the command of this Most Serene King of Portugal; and it is lawful to call it a new world, because none of these countries were known to our ancestors and all who hear about them they will be entirely new. For the opinion of the ancients was, that the greater part of the world beyond the equinoctial line to the south was not land, but only sea, which they have called the Atlantic; and even if they have affirmed that any continent is there, they have given many reasons for denying it is inhabited. But this opinion is false, and entirely opposed to the truth. My last voyage has proved it, for I have found a continent in that southern part; full of animals and more populous than our Europe, or Asia, or Africa, and even more temperate and pleasant than any other region known to us'. Vespucci's letter was a publishing sensation in Europe, immediately (and repeatedly) reprinted in several other countries. The Vespucci passage above applied the 'New World' label to merely the continental landmass of South America. At the time, most of the continent of North America was not yet discovered, and Vespucci's comments do not eliminate the possibility that the islands of the Antilles discovered earlier by Christopher Columbus might still be the eastern edges of Asia, as Columbus continued to insist down to his dying day. A critical step in the transition was the conference of navigators (Junta de Navegantes) assembled by the Spanish monarchs at Toro in 1505, and Burgos in 1508, to digest all existing information about the Indies, come to an agreement on what had really been discovered, and set out the future goals of Spanish exploration. Amerigo Vespucci attended both conferences, and seems to have had an outsized influence on them – Vespucci ended up being appointed the first piloto mayor, the chief of navigation of Spain at Burgos. Although proceedings of the Toro conference are missing, it is almost certain that Vespucci articulated his recent 'New World' thesis to his fellow navigators there. It was during these conferences when Spanish officials seem to have finally accepted that the Antilles and the known stretch of Central America were definitely not the Indies they had originally sought, and Columbus had insisted they were, and set out the new goal for Spanish explorers: to find a strait through the American landmass which would permit them to sail to East Asia proper. While it became generally accepted after Vespucci that Columbus's discoveries were not Asia but a 'New World', the geographic relationship between the two continents was still unclear. That there was a large ocean between them was implied by the known existence of vast continuous sea along the coasts of East Asia. Even prior to Vespucci, several maps, e.g., the Cantino planisphere of 1502 and the Canerio map of 1504, placed a large open ocean between China on the east side of the map, and the inchoate largely water-surrounded American discoveries on the western side of map. Although, out of uncertainty, they depicted a finger of the Asian land mass stretch across the top to the eastern edge of the map, that did not carry over into the western hemisphere. However, other maps, e.g., the 1506 Contarini-Rosselli map and the 1508 Johannes Ruysch map, bowing to Ptolemaic authority and Columbus's assertions, have the northern Asian landmass stretching well into the western hemisphere and merging with known North America (Labrador, Newfoundland, etc). These maps place the island of Japan near Cuba and leave the South American continent – Vespucci's 'New World' proper – detached and floating below by itself. The Waldseemüller map of 1507, which accompanied the famous Cosmographiae Introductio volume (which includes reprints of Vespucci's letters) comes closest to modernity by placing a completely open sea distinction (with no stretching land fingers) between Asia on the eastern side and the New World on the western side – which that same map famously labels simply 'America'. However, Martin Waldseemüller's map of 1516 retreats considerably from his earlier map and back to classical authority, with the Asian land mass merging into North America (which he now calls Terra de Cuba Asie partis), and quietly drops the 'America' label from South America, calling it merely Terra Icognita. The western coast of the New World – the Pacific Ocean – was only discovered in 1513 by Vasco Núñez de Balboa. But it would take a few more years – Ferdinand Magellan's voyage of 1519–22 – to determine that the Pacific definitely formed a single large body of water separating Asia from America. And even several more years before the Pacific Coast of North America was mapped. Of course, until the discovery of the Bering Straits in the XVII century, there was no absolute confirmation that Asia and America were not connected, and some European maps of the XVI century still continued to hopefully depict North America connected by a land bridge to Asia, e.g., the 1533 Johannes Schöner globe. In 1524, the term was used by Giovanni da Verrazzano in a record of his voyage that year along the Atlantic coast of North America, land that is now part of the United States and Canada. While Amerigo Vespucci is usually credited for coming up with the term 'New World' (Mundus Novus) for the American continent in his 1503 letter, certainly giving it its cachet, similar terms had nonetheless been used and applied before him. The Venetian explorer Alvise Cadamosto had used them term 'un altro mundo' ('an other world') to refer to sub-Saharan Africa, which he explored in 1455 and 1456 on behalf of the Portuguese. The Italian-born Spanish chronicler Peter Martyr d'Anghiera often shares credit with Vespucci for the new designation of the Americas as a new world. Peter Martyr used the term Orbe Novo (literally, 'New Globe', but often translated as 'New World') in the title of his history of the discovery of the Americas as a whole, which began to appear in 1511 (cosmologically, 'orbus' as used here refers to the whole hemisphere, while 'mundus' refers to the land within it). Peter Martyr had been writing and circulating private letters commenting on Columbus's discoveries since 1493 and, from the start, doubted Columbus's claims to have reached East Asia ('the Indies'), and consequently came up with alternative names to refer to them. Only a few weeks after Columbus's return from his first voyage, Peter Martyr wrote letters referring to Columbus's discovered lands as the 'western antipodes' ('antipodibus occiduis', letter of May 14, 1493), the 'new hemisphere of the earth' ('novo terrarum hemisphaerio', September 13, 1493), and in a letter dated November 01, 1493, refers to Columbus as the 'discoverer of the new globe' ('Colonus ille novi orbis repertor'). A year later (October 20, 1494), Peter Martyr again refers to the marvels of the New Globe ('Novo Orbe') and the 'Western hemisphere' ('ab occidente hemisphero'). Christopher Columbus touched the continent of South America in his 1498 third voyage. In his own 1499 letter to the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, relating the results of his third voyage, Columbus relates how the massive waters of the Orinoco

delta rushing into the Gulf of Paria implied that a hitherto-unknown continent must lie behind it. However, bowing to the classical tripartite division of the world, Columbus discards that hypothesis and proposes instead that the South American landmass is not a 'fourth' continent, but rather the terrestrial paradise of Biblical tradition, not an previously unknown 'new' part of the world, but a land already 'known' (but location undiscovered) by Christendom. In another letter (to the nurse of Prince John, written 1500), Columbus refers to having reached a 'new heavens and world' ('nuevo cielo e mundo') and that he had placed an 'other world' (or 'another world', 'otro mundo') under the dominion of the Kings of Spain. The terms 'Old World' vs. 'New World' are primarily meaningful in historical context and for the purpose of distinguishing the world's major ecozones. One can speak of the 'New World' in a historical context, e.g., when discussing the voyages of Christopher Columbus, the Spanish conquest of Yucatán and other events of the colonial period; additionally, the term 'New World' is sometimes used in a biological context, when one speaks of Old World (Palearctic, Afrotropic) and New World species (Nearctic, Neotropic). For lack of alternatives, the term is also still useful to those discussing issues which concern the Americas and the nearby oceanic islands, such as Bermuda and Clipperton Island, collectively. The term has been criticized as being Eurocentric, patronizing and also for taking an apologetic tone with regard to colonialism. New World – colloquial – the north, central and southern Americas. / Амэриго Вэспучи (Amerigo Vespucci), в письме, написанном его патрону Лорэнцо ди Пьер Франчэско дэ Медичи (Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de' Medici). Педру Алварис Кабрал (Pedro Álvares Cabral). Карта Контарини-Россэлли (Contarini-Rosselli) и 1508 карта Йоханэса Рауща (Johannes Ruysch), Тчолэмэйк (Ptolemaic). Питэр Мартир д'Ангеэра (Peter Martyr d'Anghiera). Кристофё Колумбас (Christopher Columbus). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Йоханэс Шоня (Johannes Schöner). Новый Свет, название части Южного заатлантического материка, открытой Португальцами в 1500 и 1501–02, предложенное Итальянским мореплавателем Амэриго Вэспуччи (Amerigo Vespucci; 1451-54–1512) (1503). Позднее это название стали применять ко всему Южному материку, а с 1541, вместе с названием Америка, оно было распространено и на Северный материк, обозначая четвёртую часть света после Европы, Азии и Африки.

NEW YORK AREA FIRMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ФИРМ НЬЮ ЙОРКСКОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ ЗОНЫ – New York Area Firms Advisory Committee advises on the likely impact of important policy decisions on specialty firms, and presents its views on the problems and needs of these firms. Its members are principals of smaller, non-specialist member firms headquartered in the New York metropolitan area. / в метрополитенском ареале Нью Йорка.

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ ПАЛАТА ТОРГОВЛИ (или НЬЮ ЙОРКСКОЕ ТАБЛО ТОРГОВЛИ) – 2001-September-11, was a difficult and defining moment for the NYBOT® exchanges when the destruction of the World Trade Center forced NYBOT® to re-locate to its back up facility in Long Island City and remain there for two years. In 2003, NYBOT® moved into a new state-of-the-art facility in the World Financial Center. With that return, the New York Board of Trade continued its long history in Lower Manhattan of providing effective risk management tools for major international industries and opportunities for well-informed investors. For well over a century, the diverse markets of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) have demonstrated that a product innovation becomes a market tradition when it solves fundamental problems and creates ongoing opportunities. This tradition of innovation has guided the creation and growth of the world's premier markets for the trading of citrus, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton and sugar futures and options. The NYBOT® agricultural, financial and index markets have provided high quality tools for price discovery and price risk management and continuous opportunities for commodities investment. In 1998, the union of the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc. (CSCE – founded in 1882) and the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE® – founded on 20 July 1870 and officially opened for business on 10 September 1870) created the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). The new parent company brings together markets of unsurpassed integrity, strength and the longest sustained tradition of market excellence in the history of the world's financial center – New York City. A Tradition of Innovation:- throughout their history, the original NYBOT® futures markets have maintained their commitment to innovative management tools for key internationally traded agricultural commodities. In 1982, for example, world sugar options were introduced as the first exchange-traded option on a commodity futures contract since 1936. Since the 1980s, other industries including the interbank market and professional money management have demonstrated a need for the risk transfer and price discovery capabilities of futures and options markets. In response, the NYBOT® marketplace has expanded to include a wide array of currency, index and government securities contracts. Commodity and equity index products are traded on NYBOT's New York Futures Exchange, Inc. (NYFE®) (1978). NYBOT's global currency division, FINEX® (1985), trades a broad array of currency futures and options. The Cantor Exchange (CX) (1998), a NYBOT® venture with eSpeed, Inc. (Cantor Fitzgerald), provides the first full-time, electronic market for US Treasury and Agency futures. From its World Trade Center Facility in Manhattan, the New York Board of Trade faces the challenges of a new century with its proven tradition of managing change. NYBOT® History:- 1870 – The New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) founded. 1882 – Coffee Exchange of the City of New York founded. 1914 – Coffee Exchange adds sugar futures. 1915 – Commodity Clearing Corporation (CCC) founded as the clearinghouse for the NYCE®. 1916 – New York Cocoa Exchange begins trading Cocoa futures. 1966 – New York Cotton Exchange adds frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) futures. 1979 – New York Futures Exchange, Inc. (NYFE®). 1979 – New York Coffee and Sugar merges with New York Cocoa Exchange forming the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc. (CSCE). 1982 – CSCE introduces options on sugar futures, first US exchange-traded option. 1982 – NYFE® begins trading New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE®) Composite Index® futures. 1983 – NYFE® adds options on NYSE Composite Index® futures. 1985 – NYCE® adds FCOJ options. 1986 – CSCE adds Cocoa and Coffee options. 1988 – NYFE® adds options on CRB Index futures. 1993 – CSCE launches dairy futures and options. 1994 – NYCE® acquires NYFE®. 1994 – FINEX® opens Dublin trading floor, begins trading a series of cross-rate contracts, including several Deutsche Mark and US Dollar-paired futures. 1996 – NYFE® launches PSE Technology Index℠ futures and options; PSE Technology Index℠ is a service mark of the Pacific Exchange, Inc.. 1998 – CSCE and NYCE® form New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®). 1998 – NYBOT® and Cantor Fitzgerald open Cantor Exchange (CX) – the first full-time, electronic market for US Treasury and Agency futures. 1999 – CCC becomes the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®) – the designated clearinghouse for all NYBOT® markets. 1999 – NYBOT®/NYFE® introduces futures and options based on the Russell 1000® Index of large capitalization US stocks. The Historic Role of the Exchange:- before the founding of the NYBOT® exchanges, cash markets in Coffee or Cotton, for example, were subject to extreme price swings. Sudden and unpredictable shifts in the balance of supply and demand could cause sharp price changes that sometimes threatened the economic stability of whole segments of an industry. To bring some order to the pricing process of certain commodity markets, merchants organized a central marketplace where they could meet and trade – a marketplace where price could be openly and fairly negotiated and some of the price risk inherent to the commodity could be more effectively managed. They did not simply buy and sell stockpiles of Coffee or Cotton in the exchange, however; they traded futures contracts on the commodity. By standardizing the terms of the legal and tradeable contract (size and standard of commodity and terms of delivery), the buyers and the sellers could negotiate the one and only variable – the price. The futures contract became the focus of negotiation for a generally accepted market price of a standard measure of the underlying commodity to be delivered at a specific future date. The buying and selling of futures contracts provided the industry with a reliable price discovery process. It allowed industry participants, who were vulnerable to tremendous price volatility, to negotiate the best current futures-market price and to lock in a price in anticipation of a cash-market commodity delivery at some later date. The exchange enables anyone involved in the buying and selling of a commodity to cease being a speculator in the cash market and provides them with a unique mechanism for transferring price risk to investors or

speculators within and outside the industry. Growers, producers, merchants, processors and manufacturers can reduce (hedge) their price risk exposure in the cash market by taking equal and opposite positions in the futures market. Futures markets do not act as an alternative for the actual buying and selling of a commodity; they are used as a form of forward pricing. A merchant (hedger) can actually negotiate a price in May for a specific quantity of a commodity (e.g., sugar) that may not be harvested, delivered or processed for months. Investors assume the hedgers' risk and seek to profit from changing prices during the trading life of each contract. The Business of the Exchange:- although the markets of the New York Board of Trade provide a variety of industries with price discovery and risk management capabilities, in each case the instruments traded are the same:- a futures contract that offers greater hedging precision and a futures option contract that offers greater hedging flexibility. A Futures Contract is a standardized, legal agreement between two parties to make or take delivery of a specific quantity of a particular grade and type of a commodity or a cash settled equivalent on a specified date, at an established point and an agreed upon price. A Futures Option Contract grants the right. But not the obligation, to buy or sell a futures contract at a given price on or before a stipulated date. The principle of trading in the NYBOT® exchanges and subsidiaries is also the same:- an open and competitive auction market. The transaction traditionally takes place through 'open outcry' on the floor of the exchange. The rest of the trade process, before and after the transaction, may be routed by hand or by an electronic order routing system. Bids to buy and offers to sell are called out in the trading ring, making the information immediately available to all traders in the particular market. In the ring, the traders recognize each other's bids and offers; sellers accept bid prices and buyers take offer prices. When transactions take place, subsequent bids and offers for futures contracts may be affected and prices may change. Through the open outcry system, the market user has access to a proven price discovery process, a wide array of specialized strategic trading capabilities and a valuable market information source. In open outcry and in electronic trading all market participants are given the opportunity to buy or sell at the best available current price. Futures prices are disseminated throughout the world and become the benchmark for cash market pricing. While the most NYBOT® markets call for physical delivery of a product (in some cases contracts are cash settled against a cash market price), the great majority of market participants (approximately 98%) liquidate their contracts prior to delivery date. Actual physical delivery of commodities is usually much easier to accomplish through normal cash market channels. The NYBOT® exchanges require that market participants make original and variation margin payments. Original Margins are 'good faith deposits' established to guarantee market performance by ensuring that market participants will meet their contractual financial obligations. Original margins are constantly monitored by the exchanges and are periodically adjusted to reflect changing market conditions, such as increased price volatility. In addition, at the close of each trading day, margin accounts are marked-to-the-market (adjusted to reflect price movements in the futures market). When prices move unfavorably to a trader's position, additional or variation margin payments may be necessary to restore margin to required levels. Unlike the cash or the over-the-counter (OTC) markets, the performance of a contract traded in any of the NYBOT® markets does not depend on the individuals involved in the transaction. Contracts traded on the exchanges are fully guaranteed by the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®) – the designated clearinghouse for all NYBOT® trades. The performance reliability of these contracts does not vary with the ups and downs of the marketplace. For over 125 years, the integrity of the contracts has been a primary pillar of the exchange. The Structure of the Exchange:- the New York Board of Trade is a not-for-profit membership organization. It was established as the parent company of the two exchanges (CSCE, NYCE®) and their subsidiaries and divisions. The subsidiary exchanges, divisions and ventures of the New York Board of Trade, as the designated contract markets, do not participate directly in price determination. They provide the physical facilities for trading and for the processing of trading data and the rapid dissemination of prices. They establish the rules that govern the marketplace, monitor for compliance and oversee market activity. The exchange environment provides a central location where the competing forces of supply and demand interact to perform the vital economic functions of 'price discovery' and 'price risk transfer'. NYBOT's futures markets serve as equitable and transparent pricing mechanism. The futures market primarily consists of hedgers and investors. Hedgers are commercial firms who trade futures and options to reduce their price risk exposure in the cash market, protect their profit margins and assist in business planning. Several large multinational corporations are members of the NYBOT® exchanges and, along with many other traders, use the markets on a daily basis. Investors, who seek to profit from fluctuating prices, typically place orders through commodities brokerage firms known as Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) or through Introducing Brokers (IBs) who have clearing relationships with FCMs. Investors also participate in the markets by pooling money with other investors in commodity funds, which are managed by Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs). All such individuals, firms and their associated persons must be registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) – the government agency responsible for oversight of the futures industry. The CFTC also requires all registrants to hold membership in the National Futures Association (NFA) – one of the self-regulatory organizations registered with the CFTC that is charged with enforcing ethical standards and customer protection in the futures industry. Hedgers and investors are joined in the markets by Floor Traders ('Locals') who trade for their own accounts and by Floor Brokers (exchange members who may execute customer orders and trades for their own account). These traders add liquidity to the market enabling commercial hedgers and individual investors to more easily achieve their price objectives. Floor traders and floor brokers are exchange members. Only exchange members can trade directly on the exchange. The membership of the exchanges includes representatives from every segment of the underlying industries served by the NYBOT® markets. Memberships are also held by futures commission merchants, floor brokers, floor traders and managed futures funds. A full membership is one of the NYBOT® subsidiaries enables members to trade any of that exchange's futures and options contracts at the member fee rates. The exchanges also issue associate memberships that allow the trading of options contracts. To gain membership status, members must meet certain ethical and financial requirements and all floor traders must be guaranteed by a member of the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®). The New York Board of Trade is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of representatives of futures commission merchants, commercial firms, floor traders and public members. Each subsidiary of NYBOT®, as a designated contract market, has a Board of Managers that establishes and interprets that exchange's rules and regulations and is responsible for all rule changes and contract modifications. Exchange committees, comprised of members and public members, work with the NYBOT® staff to develop policy and recommend changes to the contracts and operations. The executive staff of NYBOT®, under the leadership of the President and CEO and the direction of the Board of Directors, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the exchanges. A range of departments including administration, marketing and communications, market development, legal, membership services, systems and technology, economics, surveillance, compliance and grading, serve the NYBOT® markets. As self-regulatory organizations, the NYBOT® exchanges ensure the adherence to fair trading practices by its members through compliance and market surveillance operations. While the NYBOT® exchanges monitor member firms for compliance with minimum financial and reporting requirements, the NFA is responsible for the formal auditing of the financial condition of members and member firms, as well as the positions of large traders. Market Integrity and Financial Strength:- all of the details of each trade are entered into the NYBOT® Trade Input Processing System (TIPS®). Trades are matched on an ongoing basis and allocated to clearing members of the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®). At the end of each day, all trades are financially settled by the NYCC® as the clearinghouse assumes the opposite side of the clearing members' positions, serving as buyer to every seller and seller to every buyer. Since the NYCC® provides financial security for all transactions, counterparty credit risk is not a concern. The exchanges' clearing process allows firms and individuals to exit positions without the need to find the original trading partner. The strength of the futures contract is drawn from the clearinghouse guarantee of performance. The safeguards used by the NYCC® include stringent financial

requirements and clearing member position limits. All trading on the NYBOT® markets is closely monitored by the appropriate subsidiary exchange according to guidelines established by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). TIPS® provides a number of trade monitoring functions and allows the exchanges to electronically establish an audit trail for each transaction. NYBOT® uses its advanced technology to perform a variety of surveillance and compliance procedures. NYBOT® is committed to maintaining markets of the highest quality. The New York Board of Trade Markets That Work:- The Agricultural Markets:- when someone in the world wants a benchmark price for Brazilian sugar or Florida frozen concentrated orange juice, that individual looks to the NYBOT® markets. The NYBOT® futures and options markets provide effective pricing and hedging tools for a number of traditional agricultural commodities. Industry users worldwide and throughout the marketing chain, from production to retail, utilize NYBOT® agricultural futures and options to held reach management goals. Individual and institutional investors also pursue opportunities provided by NYBOT's liquid and efficient markets. The New York Board of Trade exchanges currently offer futures and options contracts on Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ), milk and sugar. Through close cooperation with the citrus, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, dairy and sugar industries, the NYBOT® markets have led the way in development of innovative and internationally recognized futures and options contracts that reflect the basic needs of the underlying commodity. The NYBOT® exchange contract committees, in conjunction with the industry, carefully and continuously scrutinize these contracts and trading practices (old and new) to adjust specifications and procedures and introduce new contracts when cash market conditions warrant such change. As the risk management needs and investment opportunities in the global marketplace grow more complex, NYBOT® offers market participants an expanding range of products that can serve inter-market strategies as well as individual industry management goals. To remain competitive in the global marketplace, managers in basic commodity industries must attend to an increasing array of factors that directly affect the bottom line. A manufacturer, for example, might have risk exposure to rising commodity prices, which is compounded by foreign exchange uncertainty. In that case, the NYBOT® markets provide specialized management tools such as financial cross-rate contracts to complement the agricultural markets. The Currency Markets:- FINEX®, NYBOT's global currency futures and options division, introduced its currency markets with the launch of the US Dollar Index® (USDX®) futures in 1985. In greatly expanded its currency complex by adding individual currency cross-rates in 1994. In the same year, it became the first exchange to provide trading floors ob two continents with two facilities (in New York and in Dublin). In 1998, FINEX® was a pioneer in the introduction of a series of products based on the new Euro currency. It introduced its new Euro-based contracts as a strategic response to the historic process of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Through FINEX®, NYBOT® provides futures and options markets for a variety of currency contracts:- Euro-paired, US Dollar-paired and other key cross-rates (such as Swiss Franc/Japanese Yen), as well its original contract based on the US Dollar Index® (USDX®). Through its trading capabilities and product flexibility, FINEX® quickly and effectively responds to the challenges of currency evolution. By consistently identifying interbank market signals and customer needs, FINEX® has created strategic currency contracts and defined trading procedures that serve the business goals of the institutional financial manager or investor. Comprehensive investment strategy requires an understanding of the growing interrelationship among key market sectors. The influence of the huge US Securities cash market on other sectors underscores this connection. With US Treasury interest rates and prices serving as key intermarket indicators, the US Treasury futures market represents an important business-planning component. The US Treasury Markets:- the Cantor Exchange (CX) – a venture with e Speed, Inc. (Cantor Fitzgerald) and the newest NYBOT® exchange – provides the first full-time electronic market for US Treasury and Agency futures. Building on the most technologically sophisticated electronic system available (eSpeed, Inc.), this screen-based marketplace continues to define the arena of computer trading. The Cantor Exchange provides easy, fast and cost efficient trading, by giving traders direct eccess to the market through keyboard interface or a Terminal Operator. The CX proprietary system provided by eSpeed, Inc. allows futures style and cash market trading simultaneously on the same electronic platform. The Cantor Exchange is expanding its presence on a global scale. The Cantor System continues to add new features and new trading capabilities such as 'limit' and 'stop limit' in order to create a futures style electronic marketplace alongside its cash market counterpart. The evolution of the Cantor System is built upon the impressive size and depth of the Cantor Fitzgerald cash market and the development of the advanced technology of eSpeed, Inc. Interest rates on the US Treasury 30-year Bond represent but one of the key economic indicators used by investors. Money managers and economic planners have also relied on board market indexes (equity, commodity, financial, price, etc) for a century. Equity indexes alone have been in use since the XIX century. The unprecedented bull equities market of the 1990s combined with the rapid globalization of trade has raised the competitive bar and created new standards of investment performance in the financial and investment community. The increasing role of indices has created new risk management needs. As the equities market grows in size and complexity, equity indices become more precise and asset allocation strategies become more demanding. The Equity and Commodity Index Markets:- in 1982, the futures industry introduced equity index futures and options to provide institutional investors a new resource for reaching and surpassing performance goals. This innovation brought the advantages of futures markets to professional money managers and generated new opportunities for institutional and individual investors. In 1982, the New York Futures Exchange, Inc. (NYFE®), a wholly owned subsidiary of NYBOT®, began trading futures contracts based on the NYSE Composite Index®. In 1986, NYFE® introduced a contract based on the world's leading indicator of commodity prices – the Bridge/Commodity Research Bureau (Bridge/CRB) Index. Since that time, NYFE has added futures and options contracts on the PSE Technology 100 Index (1996 – a key benchmark for the technology sector) and on the Russell 1000 Index of large cap US equities (1999). The New York Board of Trade More Than the Numbers:- a primary function of an exchange is the dissemination of market information. This job involves far more than market trading data. It includes the design and development of educational materials and programs. The New York Board of Trade extends its innovative commitment to promoting and developing its markets and to guiding potential and existing market users in the use of the market products. NYBOT® utilizes a variety of avenues for its instructional efforts including a rapidly expanding website (http://www.nybot.com); video, audio and software presentations; and, a wide range of brochures, publications and other printed materials. In addition to professional presentations at industry-sponsored events and conferences, NYBOT® develops and presents a large number of workshops and seminars with its own professional staff or in conjunction with the broker community, technical market analysts and other underlying or futures industry specialists. NYBOT® has developed an outstanding relationship with the broker community as part of its outreach efforts to expand the use of futures and options for hedging by under-represented segments of the marketing chain, such as small producers. A prime example of the NYBOT® approach to its educational responsibilities can be found in the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) – a program based on a proposal that was created, designed, developed by NYBOT's CSCE subsidiary. Through this program, dairy farmers are instructed and financially assisted in the use of milk 'put' options to establish a price floor for their milk deliveries. NYBOT® also works with government and trade associations throughout the world to encourage and assist in the use of futures and options for risk management. The staff and membership of NYBOT® help commodities-related businesses in developing countries to utilize the tools available in its world recognized futures and options markets. Business and government leaders from many countries, from Costa Rica to Côte d'Ivoire, have visited the exchanges and participated in the educational programs. NYBOT® is active in the development of public policy and legislation – at the national level in Washington, DC studying and debating regulatory issues or in the international community working with such institutions as the World Bank to assist developing countries to encourage market-based approaches to building their commodities-based economies. The New York Board of Trade Changing Markets in the Next Century:- the futures contract exists

because of the constant presence of change in the marketplace. Cash market conditions change, exposing everyone in the marketing chain – from producer to retailer – to the risk of rapidly rising or falling prices. The futures and options industry itself now faces enormous change in the next century. The New York Board of Trade responds to the challenge of change with the strength of tradition and the capacity for innovation. To support its traditional open outcry markets, NYBOT® continues to streamline and refine the entire trading process, including the development of electronic order routing and trade confirmation capabilities. By enhancing the proven strengths of the open outcry system, NYBOT® supplies market users with greater efficiency and value. Whatever form the exchange of the XXI century takes, the New York Board of Trade is committed to providing markets of the highest standards of integrity, strength and excellence. The IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®) announced its intent to acquire the New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®) on 2006-September-14. ICE® announced on 2007-July-26 that effective 2007-September-03, NYBOT® will be renamed ICE Futures US, Inc., reflecting the successful integration of NYBOT® with ICE®. The have changed the NYBOT's name to ICE Futures US® as of 2007-September-03. The New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®) traces its history to 1870, when the New York Cotton Exchange, or NYCE®, was founded, and to 1882, when the Coffee Exchange of New York City, or the Coffee Exchange, was founded. In 1914, the Coffee Exchange began trading sugar futures (currently NYBOT's largest market) and in 1916 became the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. In 1925, the New York Cocoa Exchange was founded to trade cocoa futures, and merged with the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in 1979 to form the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa, Exchange, Inc., or CSCE. In 1998, the CSCE and the NYCE® formed the Board of Trade of the City of New York, Inc. as their parent company; they entered into a merger agreement, which was to occur in several stages. In June 2004, the two exchanges merged formally and completely into NYBOT® thereby establishing one exchange known as the New York Board of Trade, a not-for-profit membership organization. The NYCE's and CSCE's contract market designations were extinguished and transferred to NYBOT®. See also New York Cotton Exchange. NYBOT® has established a reputation as a premier global marketplace for the trading of futures contracts and options on futures contracts on soft agricultural commodities. NYBOT® provides highly liquid markets and a number of benchmark contracts for several of the world's longest-traded agricultural commodities. Several of NYBOT's core products serve as global benchmarks for managing risk relating to exposure to price movements in the underlying commodities. NYBOT's Sugar No. 11 futures contract serves as the benchmark for raw sugar, a basic commodity now produced in over 120 countries and consumed by every country in the world. NYBOT's Coffee 'C' and Cotton No. 2 contracts are also recognized as benchmark contracts. These product brands have been synonymous with the two predecessor exchanges that formed the NYBOT® – the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange. NYBOT® believes that its existing liquidity and history and that of its predecessors in trading these core products for over 100 years sets it apart from larger US derivatives exchanges that are not as closely identified with these particular products and has led to sustained business activity and the development of strong industry relationships. On 2006-September-14, NYBOT® agreed to become a unit of ICE and this transaction was completed on 2007-January-12. NYBOT's and its predecessors' long relationship with the Cotton, Cocoa, Coffee, sugar and citrus industries has led to NYBOT's substantial involvement with the physical marketplace for these commodities. NYBOT® provides services directly and indirectly to the physicals market, including warehouse licensing for Coffee, Cocoa and wood pulp, grading and certification for Coffee and Cocoa, and electronic documentation and transfer capabilities for Coffee, Cocoa and orange juice (both exchange deliveries and commercial transactions) through NYBOT's electronic commodity operations and processing system known as eCOPS. NYBOT® also provides market data services to the trading community through third party vendors and by making its real time market data directly available to users over the Internet through NYBOTLive, a direct data link that can be customized by individual users. NYBOT's exchange is supported by its designated clearing house, the New York Clearing Corporation, or NYCC®, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYBOT®, which clears and provides financial security to its clearing members for each contract traded on its exchange. NYBOT® owns its own clearing house, the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®), which clears and settles contracts traded on or subject to the rules of NYBOT®. NYCC and its predecessor clearing houses have provided continuous financial security for NYBOT's markets for over 90 years. NYCC® is a Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) registered derivatives clearing organization that is subject to CEA and CFTC regulation. In 1999, NYBOT® began offering Russell Equity Index products with the launch of Russell 1000® Index futures and options. 2001-September-11, was a difficult and defining moment for NYBOT® when the destruction of the World Trade Center forced NYBOT® to re-locate to its back up facility in Long Island City, New York and remain there for two years. In 2003, NYBOT® moved into a new state-of-the art trading facility in the World Financial Center, continuing its long history in lower Manhattan. The New York Board of Trade® was created in 1998, and NYBOT® is the parent company of the CSCE, NYCE® and NYFE®. NYBOT®, New York's first futures exchange, is a leading global futures and options exchange for trading in a broad array of 'soft' agricultural commodities, including Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, frozen concentrated orange juice, or FCOJ, and sugar. For well over a century, NYBOT® and its predecessors provided marketplaces that bring together industry representatives, traders and investors to engage in price discovery, price risk transfer and price dissemination for their commodities. NYBOT's exchange also provides trading in futures and option contracts for a variety of financial products, including its exclusive futures and options contracts based on the US Dollar Index®, or USDX®. As an open-outcry exchange, NYBOT® provides floor-based trading for all of its agricultural and financial products. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®):- 22 Декабря 1997 Биржа Кофе, Сахара и Какао, Инк. (THE COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA EXCHANGE, INC., сокращённо – CSCE) и Нью Йоркская Биржа Хлопка договорились о слиянии с формированием новой общей холдиньговой компании – Нью Йоркской Палаты Торговли (или, если быть более точными, Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли; THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, сокращённо – НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)); 24 Апреля 1998 Американская Комиссия по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (КТСФ; COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC)) одобрила планы этих бирж и началось их поэтапное слияние; а с 10 Июня 2004 после завершения формального поглощения сами преобразовались с переименованием на Нью Йоркскую Палату Торговли. Новая структура просуществовала самостоятельно относительно недолго и с 03 Сентября 2007, после окончательного поглощения МежконтинентальнойБиржей, Инк. (THE INTERCONTINENTALEXCHANGE, INC.), стала именоваться Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE FUTURES US, INC.). Новая биржа сформировала объединённый рынок непревзойдённой целостности и силы (по некоторым фьючерсным контрактам), неся в себе давние традиции важного превосходного рынка в международном финансовом центре – Нью Йорке. 11 Сентября 2001 стало сложным и определяющим моментом для бирж НЙПТ® (НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)), когда разрушение Всемирного Торгового Центра (the World Trade Center) вынудило НЙПТ® переехать в своё поддерживаемое сооружение в центре Лонг Айлэнд (Long Island City) и оставаться там в течение двух лет. В 2003, НЙПТ® переехала в новое доведённое до совершенства сооружение (state-of-the-art facility) во Всемирном Финансовом Центре (the World Financial Center). С этим возвращением, Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли продолжила свою длинную историю в Нижнем Мэнхэтэне (Lower Manhattan) обеспечивая крупные международные индустрии инструментами для эффективного управления риском и возможности для хорошо информированных инвесторов. 14 Сентября 2006 МежконтинентальнаяБиржа, Инк. (МКБ®; The IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE®)) заявила о своём намерении поглотить Нью Йоркскую Палату Торговли® (НЙПТ®; New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®)). 26 Июля 2007 МКБ заявила о том, что 03 Сентября 2007 НЙПТ® будет переименована в Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.), отражая тем самым успешную интеграцию НЙПТ® в МКБ. И действительно, 03 Сентября 2007 название НЙПТ было заменено на Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс. ® (ICE Futures US®). Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли® (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли®; сокращённо – НЙПТ®; New York

Board of Trade® (NYBOT®)) уходит своими историческими корнями к 1870, когда была основана Нью Йоркская Биржа Хлопка (НЙБХ®; New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®)), и к 1882, когда была основана Биржа Кофе Города Нью Йорка (Coffee Exchange of New York City) или просто Биржа Кофе (Coffee Exchange). В 1914 Биржа Кофе начала торговать фьючерсами на сахар (sugar futures) (в самом начале 2000-х – самый крупный рынок НЙПТ®) и в 1916 она стала Нью Йоркской Биржей Кофе и Сахара (New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange). В 1925 для торговли фьючерсами на какао (cocoa futures), была основана Нью Йоркская Биржа Какао (New York Cocoa Exchange), слившаяся в 1979 с Нью Йоркской Биржей Кофе и Сахара с образованием новой биржи – Биржа Кофе, Сахара и Какао, Инк. (БКСК; Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa, Exchange, Inc. (CSCE)). В 1998, БКСК и НЙХБ® сформировали Палату Торговли Города Нью Йорка, Инк. или Табло Торговли Города Нью Йорка, Инк. (Board of Trade of the City of New York, Inc.) в качестве своей материнской компании (parent company). В 2004, эти две биржи формально слились воедино в лице НЙПТ® (NYBOT®), утвердив тем самым одну биржу, известную как Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли или Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли (New York Board of Trade), в статусе бесприбыльной членской организацией (not-for-profit membership organization). 14 Сентября 2006 НЙПТ® согласилась стать подразделением Ай.Си.И. (a unit of ICE), и эта операция была завершена 12 Января 2007. Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли® (Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли®, если быть более точными) была образована в 1998, и НЙПТ® является материнской компанией для Биржи Кофе, Сахара и Какао (CSCE), Нью Йоркской Биржи Хлопка (NYCE®) и Нью Йоркской Биржи Фьючерсов (НЙБФ (NYFE®)), а в 2004 эти биржи сами реорганизовались в НЙПТ®. Рассэл (Russell) . Кэнто Фицджерэлд (Cantor Fitzgerald).

NEW YORK CLEARING CORPORATION = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – The New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®) clears and settles contracts traded on or subject to the rules of the New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®). NYCC® and its predecessor clearing houses have provided continuous financial security for NYBOT's markets for over 90 years. NYCC® is a Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) registered derivatives clearing organization that is subject to CEA and CFTC regulation. In 2005, NYCC® implemented the Extensible Clearing System, known as ECS. NYCC® purchased the source code, for the version of ECS used by NYCC®, from OnExchange, Inc. This flexible Internet-based clearing system has given NYCC® the ability to provide its clearing members with real-time clearing information and the ability to complete clearing processes more efficiently. Since its introduction, end-of-day processing time has been reduced by over 50%. ECS permits NYCC® to increase its capacity by simply adding hardware to the system. NYCC® is a key part of NYBOT's identity as a reliable and secure marketplace for global transactions. With a recognized and highly respected clearing operation, NYBOT® believes that NYCC's assurance of performance to its clearing members is a major attraction to its markets by substantially reducing counterparty risk. The organization which acts as a medium for clearing transactions in commodities for futures delivery, or for effecting settlements of contracts for futures delivery, for the between clearing members of the New York Board of Trade. In conjunction with its January 2007 acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®), ICE acquired the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®). NYCC® was renamed ICE Clear US℠ effective 2007-June-01 and continues to operate as a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization under the oversight of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The designated clearinghouse for all NYBOT® markets. See also ICE Clear US, Inc.. NYBOT's clearing house, NYCC®, was founded in 1915 as the Commodity Clearing Corporation, which served as the clearing house of the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®). NYCC® now serves as the designated clearing house for all NYBOT® transactions. NYBOT's predecessor exchanges have changed names, merged, expanded and added new products over the years, including financial products such as futures and options based on the USDX®. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Назначенная для всех рынков НЙПТ клиринговая (расчётная) палата. Смотрите также Ай.Си.И. Клыэ Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Clear US, Inc.). Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли (или Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) .

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ БИРЖА ХЛОПКА – The New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) was founded by cotton brokers and merchants in September 1870 to trade cotton futures. It is the oldest futures exchange in New York, the United States. Over the years, it established various subsidiaries to trade non-cotton contracts, including the Wool Associates, the Tomato Products Associates, the Citrus Associates, and FINEX® (the Financial Instruments Exchange). In 1998 the NYCE® and the CSCE entered into a merger agreement to form the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®), which was to occur in several stages. On June 10, 2004 when the merger was completed, the NYCE's and the CSCE's contract market designations were extinguished and transferred to NYBOT®. See also New York Board Of Trade. In 1994, NYCE® opened a trading floor in Dublin for FINEX®, NYBOT's financial instruments division, and added a number of currency cross-rate futures contracts. In the same year, NYCE® further expanded its product line when it acquired the New York Futures Exchange, Inc. (NYFE®), from the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. and began trading futures and options based on the NYSE Composite Index® and the Commodity Research Bureau, or CRB, Futures Price Index (which has since been revised to become the Reuters Jefferies Futures Price Index). The New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) was a commodities exchange founded in 1870 by a group of one hundred cotton brokers and merchants at 1 Hanover Square (aka India House) in New York City. The oldest commodities exchange in the city, well into the XX century, Cotton was a leading American commodity for both export and domestic consumption. In that era, other major exchanges existed in the United States. Several were founded within a few years of the founding of New York Cotton Exchange:- the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Mobile Cotton Exchange, the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and the Savannah Cotton Exchange. Another important exchange was that of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in Liverpool, England. The NYCE® and the Memphis Cotton Exchange are the only organizations of that group still active today. Annually until 1958, the NYCE® published the Cotton Year Book that contained the year's statistics on the Cotton industry. Over the years, the NYCE® created various subsidiaries to trade non-cotton contracts, including the Wool Associates, the Citrus Associates, the Tomato Products Associates, and the Financial Instruments Exchange (FINEX®). In 1998, the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) became the parent company of both the New York Cotton Exchange and the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (founded 1882). The New York Cotton Exchange was a tenant at 4 World Trade Center on the 8th floor until 2001-September-11. Following the terrorist attacks that day it had to relocate to temporary facilities in Long Island City that had been set up as an emergency backup location following the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Since 2003, its headquarters and trading facility have been in the New York Mercantile Exchange Building in Lower Manhattan. The CSCE and NYCE® formed the Board of Trade of the City of New York, Inc. as a parent company in 1998, a merger process completed in June 2004 when the two exchanges became the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). The development of the steam ship changed the way cotton was bought and sold. When information could travel faster on a steamship ahead of the actual goods that followed on a sailing ship, the process of negotiating cotton prices became more complex and speculative. Forward contracts on expected delivery of cotton still on the docks on the other side of the Atlantic began to replace immediate transactions of cotton arriving in port. Movement of market information instead of the physical arrival of the commodity in port became a dominant factor in pricing cotton. Moreover, the successful installation of the transatlantic cable and the use of the telegraph made key market information instantaneously available on both sides of the Atlantic (New York and Liverpool), and intensified trade of forward contracts on cotton. As the practice of forward pricing increased and market information played a greater role, the need to bring some order to this process necessarily led to the creation of the cotton futures exchange – a place where market information, competitive buying and selling, and the shifting of risk exposure could take place in an organized manner. Futures trading started on the American side of the Atlantic in 1870 in New York because cotton traders could no longer agree

on who should assume the price risk inherent in a forward contract during the six weeks time it took for a shipment to make its way across the Atlantic. On 20 July 1870, 106 cotton merchants and brokers signed an agreement to support plans for an organized marketplace where some sense of order could be brought to the business of buying, selling and (most important) pricing of cotton. The result – the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) – officially opened for business on 10 September 1870. NYCE® quickly grew into a highly visible, liquid futures marketplace. The addition of options on Cotton futures in 1984 affirmed NYCE's central role. In 1998, NYCE® merged with the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, Inc (CSCE) to become the New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®). As a result of the tragic events of 11 September 2001, NYBOT's location at 4 World Trade Center in downtown Manhattan was lost, and NYBOT® united with the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) and the Commodities Exchange (COMEX®) in a new Manhattan building. NYCE® (NYBOT®) holds the distinction of being the oldest commodity exchange in New York. It is also the longest-running Cotton exchange in terms of continuous operation in the world. Price risk has always been a central characteristic of the Cotton industry. The need for transparent and effective price discovery and price risk transfer has made cotton futures and options critical risk management tools for all those who grow, trade, and mill cotton as well as to those involved in the manufacturing and selling of cotton goods, and the NYBOT® remains a premier marketplace for cotton futures and options and the central pricing mechanism for the cotton industry internationally. NYCE®, FINEX®, US Dollar Index® and USDX® are registered service marks of the New York Cotton Exchange. The New York Cotton Exchange provides (source:- December 1980) trading in two Cotton futures contracts:- No. 1, basis Middling 15/16 inch, and No. 2, basis SLM 1-1/16 inch. The volume of trading in Contract No. 2 is very large, while Contract No. 1 has been inactive for years. In addition to the information given herein on futures trading and the two contracts, future information can be obtained on rules, definitions, types of orders, etc, from the New York Cotton Exchange. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Ройтас Дьжефёриз (Reuters Jefferies). Эсошиэтс (Associates). Сводный Индекс от НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). 20 Июля 1870 106 коммерсантов и брокеров, вовлечённых в торговлю хлопком подписали соглашение о поддержке планов по созданию организованной рыночной площадки, а уже 10 Сентября 1870 Нью Йоркская Биржа Хлопка официально открылась для ведения дел. Она является старейшей биржей фьючерсов в Нью Йорке, Соединённые Штаты Америки. Смотрите также Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли (New York Board Of Trade; Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). Нью Йоркская Биржа Хлопка (НЙБХ) – старейшая сырьевая биржа в Нью Йорке, основанная в 1870 группой хлопковых брокеров и купцов. ФАЙНЭКС® (FINEX®) (Financial Instruments Exchange) – Финансовая Биржа – отдел финансовых фьючерсов и опционов биржи начал действовать в 1985. В Декабре 1993 NYCE® приобрела Нью Йоркскую Биржу Фьючерсов (NYFE) у Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи, которая являлась дочерней компанией последней. NYCE® торгует хлопковыми фьючерсами и опционами (10:30–14:40). Через Ассоциацию Цитрусовых Компаний (Citrus Associates), созданную New York Cotton Exchange Inc., NYCE® торгует фьючерсами и опционами на замороженный концентрированный апельсиновый сок (10:15–14:15). В Июне 1994 в Дублине была открыта FINEX Europe, создающая 24-часовой рынок для большинства контрактов FINEX®. FINEX/FINEX Europe торгует фьючерсами и опционами на Индекс по Доллару США (USDX®), а также валютными индексными фьючерсами, опционами и фьючерсами на Доллар США (19:00–22:00, 03:00–08:00, 08:05–15:00); а также фьючерсами на кросс-курсы валют (19:00–22:00, 03:00–09:00, 09:05–15:00). Биржа также торгует опционами на фьючерсы на кросс-курсы валют. Фьючерсы и опционы на фьючерсные контракты по пяти- и двухлетним Казначейским среднесрочным облигациям продаются (08:20–15:00) только в Нью Йорке.

NEW YORK FUTURES EXCHANGE = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – The New York Futures Exchange (NYFE®) is a former subsidiary of the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®). The New York Futures Exchange traded options and futures on the NYSE Composite Index®. The NYCE® was acquired by the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) in 2003. The NYCE® joined the Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar Exchange in 1998, to form the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). NYBOT® was acquired in January, 2007 by IntercontinentalExchange (ICE), which changed NYBOT's name to ICE Futures. The New York Futures Exchange (NYFE®) was the subsidiary of the New York Board of Trade. The NYFE® was a subsidiary of the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) that focused on the trading of financial futures contracts. The NYCE® was acquired by the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) in 2003 and then in February, 2007, the IntercontinentalExchange (ICE) acquired the NYBOT® and its name was changed to ICE Futures. Surviving contracts that were traded on the NYFE® and now traded on ICE. NYFE® is a registered trademark of the New York Futures Exchange. The New York Futures Exchange (NYFE®) originally was established in 1980 as a subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®). It was sold to the NYCE® in 1994. All NYFE® contracts were transferred to the NYCE® on August 01, 2003 and then to the NYBOT® on June 10, 2004. NYFE® is wholly owned subsidiary of the NYSE that trades futures and options on the NYSE composite index®. The New York Futures Exchange (NYFE®) traded futures contracts on stock indexes mostly in the small-cap sector until it was subsumed by its overall parent, the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) in 2003. NYBOT® had earlier bought NYFE's owner, the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®). NYFE® began as a subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) in 1980 and was sold to the New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®) in 1994. The exchange was subject to a Rule Enforcement Review by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in 1997 although no discplinary procedures followed, and a year later the NYFE® became part of NYBOT® when it was formed by the merger of NYCE® and the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE). Up until it was subsumed into NYBOT®, the NYFE® had been trading mostly small-cap and more niche-market futures contracts, including e-mini Russell 1000 and Russell 2000, NYSE Small Composite Index and Reuters CRB Index. On August 01, 2003 NYFE's active contracts were transferred to NYCE® and then in June 2004 to NYBOT® itself, eliminating both exchanges. The NYBOT® defined the NYFE's products as 'index contracts' to allow for delisting them and then exchanged all NYFE® memberships for FINEX memberships. These allowed former NYFE® allow members to trade both NYBOT's 'financial contracts' and the NYFE's 'index contracts'. / Ройтас (Reuters). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Нью Йоркская Биржа Фьючерсов (НЙБФ (NYFE®)) была дочерним предприятием Нью Йоркской Биржи Хлопка (НЙБХ) (New York Cotton Exchange (NYCE®)), и в последствии – Нью Йоркской Палаты Торговли (Нью Йоркского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными); New York Board of Trade (НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)). Эта биржа специализируется на торговле финансовыми фьючерсными контрактами. Нью Йоркская Биржа Фьючерсов – дочерняя компания Нью Йоркской Биржи Хлопка (NYCE®), приобретённая у Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи в Декабре 1993. NYFE® торгует фьючерсами и опционами на Сводный Индекс Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (NYSE Composite Index®), основанными на приблизительно 2 000 обыкновенных акций, продаваемых на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (09:30 – 16:15); а также фьючерсами и опционами на индекс Кей.Ар.-Си.Ар.Би. (KR-CRB) (Найт-Ридё–Исследовательское Бюро по Сырью (Knight-Ridder–Commodity Research Bureau)), состоящий из 21 товарно-сырьевого компонента (09:40 – 14:45).

NEW YORK HARBOR ETHANOL = ЭТАНОЛ ИЗ НЬЮ ЙОРКСКИХ ПОРТОВ – New York Harbor Ethanol is denatured fuel ethanol that must conform to standard specification ASTM D4806 and shall meet any state requirements at the time and place of delivery. It is delivered FOB at the seller's terminal facility in New York Harbor. New York Harbor is a key hub for the import, storage and distribution of ethanol on the East Coast. New York Harbor futures trade at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol QE. Contract size is 1 000 US barrels quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Settlement is done by physical delivery. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

NEW YORK HARBOR NO. 2 HEATING OIL = ТОПЛИВО ПЕЧНОЕ БЫТОВОЕ № 2 ИЗ НЬЮ ЙОРКСКИХ ПОРТОВ – New York Harbor No. 2 Heating Oil is a liquid petroleum distillate used as fuel for burning in furnaces and boilers in buildings. It accounts for 25% the yield of a barrel of crude oil, the second largest cut after gasoline. It must conform to ASTM standard D396. Heating oil futures are used to hedge diesel fuel and jet fuel, both of which trade in the cash market at an often stable premium to heating oil futures. New York Harbor No. 2 Heating Oil contracts trade at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol HO. Contract size is 42 000 gallons (1 000 barrels) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon. Contract is settled with physical delivery, based on delivery in New York harbor, the principal cash market trading center. They also trade at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol O. Contract size and quote are the same as for NYMEX®. Contract is settled with cash settlement. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

NEW YORK HARBOR ULTRA–LOW SULFUR DIESEL = ДИЗЕЛЬ ИЗ НЬЮ ЙОРКСКИХ ПОРТОВ С УЛЬТРА НИЗКИМ СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ СЕРЫ – New York Harbor Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) is the new standard for highway diesel fuel in the United States since December, 2010. It is physically delivered at different New York Harbor fuel stations. New York is one of two key trading centers in the cash market for diesel. New York Harbor Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol LH. Contract size is 42 000 gallons (1 000 barrels) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon. Delivery takes place all calendar months. Contract settled by physical delivery. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, INC. = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ ТОВАРНАЯ БИРЖА, ИНК. (или НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ МЕРКАНТИЛЬНАЯ БИРЖА, ИНК.) – The New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc., the world's largest physical commodities exchange, offering futures and options trading in energy, metals and other contracts and clearing services for more than 400 off-exchange contracts. Through a hybrid model of open outcry floor trading and electronic trading on the CME Globex® electronic platform, as well as clearing off-exchange instruments through NYMEX ClearPort® Clearing, NYMEX® offers crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, coal, electricity, gold, silver, copper, aluminum, platinum group metals, emissions, and soft commodities contracts for trading and clearing virtually 24 hours each day. A US futures exchange consisting of two divisions, NYMEX® (the New York Mercantile Exchange) and COMEX® (the Commodities Exchange). Website:- http://www.nymex.com. On 2008-March-17, CME Group, Inc. (CME Group, Inc. is the world's largest and most diverse exchange. Formed by the 2007 merger of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) and the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®)) and NYMEX Holdings, Inc. (NYMEX Holdings, Inc. is the parent company of the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc.) announced they have signed a definitive agreement under which CME Group will acquire NYMEX Holdings (NYMEX®), the parent company of New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. on the terms previously announced. The transaction joins the complementary product offerings of two of the industry's leading and most dynamic exchanges. This combination will further diversify the company's revenues, with products in every major asset class. It also will better position the company to compete globally with other cash, over-the-counter (OTC) and regulated markets and participate in the fast-growing global energy market. The transaction also is expected to deliver significant customer benefits through clearing capital efficiencies related to equity holding requirements, portfolio margining and security deposits for joint clearing members. Additional benefits will include harmonized trading and administrative technology systems, building on the existing CME Group/NYMEX® exclusive electronic trading agreement. The combined company will provide global market participants access to the leading financial and agricultural exchange and the leading energy and metals exchange in a regulated, transparent marketplace distributed around the world through the enhanced speed and capacity of the CME Globex® platform. NYMEX® customers will benefit from a single point of contact from trade matching through clearing. CME Group will continue to offer multiple venues for execution, including trading floors in Chicago and New York, clearing on the NYMEX ClearPort® platform, as well as electronic trading on CME Globex®, which is available to customers worldwide virtually 24 hours each trading day. The combined company will continue to operate a trading floor in New York City as long as both revenue and profitability thresholds are achieved going forward. On 2008-August-22, CME Group, Inc. announced that it has completed its acquisition of NYMEX Holdings, Inc.. The combined companies will provide customers around the world with access to all major benchmark asset classes, including interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange, energy, agricultural commodities and metals. CME Group Class A common stock will continue to trade on the NASDAQ® under the ticker symbol 'CME'. NYMEX Holdings, Inc. common stock is being delisted and will no longer trade on the NYSE®. Corporate headquarters of the combined company will remain in Chicago at 20 South Wacker Drive. CME Group's New York office will be located at the NYMEX® World Headquarters, One North End Avenue. The companies also announced they will begin integrating NYMEX® business operations in order to achieve approximately USD60 million in expected cost synergies. The timetable for integration includes:- (i) completing the staffing process 60 days post-closing; (ii) integrating membership systems in first-quarter 2009; (iii) integrating fee systems in second-quarter 2009; (iv) migrating the NYMEX® and COMEX® trading floors into one in second-quarter 2009; (v) combining clearing systems in third-quarter 2009; and, (vi) integrating price reporting systems in third-quarter 2009. The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) is the largest commodities futures exchange. It was founded in 1872 as The Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York and became the New York Mercantile Exchange in 1882. The NYMEX® is a central point for trading future contracts for natural gas, crude oil, heating oil, gasoline, and other products similar to other commodities sold on the futures markets such as beef, coffee, sugar, etc. NYMEX® prices serve as accurate reference prices of crude oil and wholesale gasoline in other North American markets, adjusted for transportation costs and quality differences. The New York Mercantile Exchange merged with the Commodity Exchange, Inc., in August 1994 to become the world's largest physical commodity futures exchange. The Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York was founded in 1872 by a group of dairy merchants who were trying to bring order and standardization to the chaotic conditions that existed in their industry. Gradually, the product base was broadened and the name was changed to the New York Mercantile Exchange 10 years later in 1882. Over the years, the Exchange shifted towards industrial products. It was the first Exchange to successfully trade energy futures and options with the introduction of the heating oil futures contract in 1978. Today, the Exchange is the world's preeminent energy market and precious metals markets; agricultural products do not trade on the Exchange. The Exchange's divisions, the NYMEX® Division and the COMEX® Division, were formed by the merger of the New York Mercantile Exchange and the Commodity Exchange Inc, in 1994. The trading operations of each exchange were continued as the two divisions, offering trading in their respective futures and options contracts – energy, platinum, and palladium for the NYMEX® Division; gold, silver, and copper on the COMEX® Division (aluminum was added since the merger). Trading rights on each division are bought, sold, and leased separately, but there are occasions when cross-divisional trading privileges in specific markets are granted to the opposite division. The New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. is the world's largest physical commodity futures exchange and the preeminent trading forum for energy and precious metals. The Exchange has stood for market integrity and price transparency for more than 130 years. Transactions executed on the Exchange avoid the risk of counterparty default because the Exchange clearinghouse acts as the counterparty to every trade. Trading is conducted through two divisions, the NYMEX® Division, home to the energy, platinum, and palladium markets; and the COMEX® Division, on which all other metals trade. The Exchange pioneered the development of energy futures and options contracts 26 years ago as means of bringing price transparency and risk management to this vital market. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)) . печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) . НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). КОМЭКС® (COMEX®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Нью Йоркская Товарная Биржа – крупнейшая в мире биржа по

объёму торговли фьючерсами на товары и сырьё, что явилось следствием её слияния в 1994 с Сырьевой Биржей (Commodity Exchange (COMEX®)). После слияния биржа действует как два подразделения. Подразделение НАЙМЭКС® торгует фьючерсами и опционами на лёгкую сырую нефть, печное бытовое топливо, неэтилированный бензин, природный газ и платину; фьючерсами на сырую нефть, пропан и палладий; экспериментальными спрэд-опционами (межтоварными спрэдами) на печное бытовое топливо – сырую нефть и неэтилированный бензин – сырую нефть. Подразделение КОМЭКС® торгует фьючерсами и опционами на медь, золото и серебро, фьючерсами и опционами на индекс Eurotop 100. Также продаются пятидневные опционы на медь, золото и серебро. НАЙМЭКС® проводит торги с 08:10 до 15:20, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья, КОМЭКС® – с 08:10 до 15:00, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья. После окончания работы электронной системы торговли на бирже действует ЭКСЭС® (ACCESS®) (с Понедельника по Четверг с 17:00 до 08:00), а в Воскресенье вечером с 19:00 начинается торговля фьючерсами и опционами на сырую нефть, печное бытовое топливо и бензин, фьючерсами на платину, медь, золото и серебро. Биржа имеет электронную связь с Сиднейской Биржей Фьючерсов (Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE)), что позволяет членам последней торговать нефтепродуктами непосредственно на НАЙМЭКС®, а не члены биржи вступают в торги через электронную систему торговли CYCOM на SFE.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE AUTOMATIC COMPUTER–CONTROLLED ELECTRONIC SCANNING SYSTEM® = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА СКАНИРОВАНИЯ, КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРОМ, НЬЮ ЙОРКСКОЙ ТОВАРНОЙ БИРЖИ – The New York Mercantile Exchange's Automatic Computer-Controlled Electronic Scanning System (NYMEX ACCESS®) is an international after-hours electronic trading system began operation in 1993. The exchange provides the user with the equipment, software, and services. This system allows overnight trading in light, sweet crude oil, heating oil, New York harbor gasoline, natural gas, gold, silver, platinum, copper, and aluminium. Propane trades in an abbreviated session while electricity and Middle East crude are available for trading virtually around the clock. Terminals are in use in major cities in the United States and in London, UK, Sydney, Australia, Singapore, and Hong Kong, China. / НАЙМЭКС ЭКСЭС® (NYMEX ACCESS®). печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) .

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ БИРЖА ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ – The New York Produce Exchange was the first exchange to trade soybean oil, beginning in 1940. In 1970, it apparently merged with the International Commercial Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE = НЬЮ ЙОРКСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) the world's largest marketplace for securities. The exchange evolved from a meeting of 24 men under a buttonwood tree in 1792 on what is now Wall Street in New York City. It was formally constituted as the New York Stock and Exchange Board in 1817. The present name was adopted in 1863. Membership, limited to 1 366 since 1953, is obtained by purchasing (since 1868) a seat from an existing member. Greater commercial activity in the United States after the War of 1812 and speculation in railroad stocks in the 1830s increased demand for capital and stimulated trading at the exchange. After the Civil War, the exchange provided the capital for the accelerating industrialization of the United States. After the Panic of 1837, when many investors suffered heavy losses, the exchange began to demand that companies disclose to the public information about their finances as a condition of offering stock. The Stock Market Crash of 1929, which signaled the start of the Great Depression, led to investigation by the federal government and regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission. To be listed on the NYSE®, a corporation must have aggregate pretax earnings of USD6 500 000 over the previous three years and at least 1 100 000 shares of stock outstanding, give common shareholders voting rights, and publish periodical financial statements. A shift from fractional to decimal pricing occurred in 2001. On 1985-June-03 the New York Stock Exchange began trading stock options. In 1790 – the federal government refinances all federal and state Revolutionary War debt, issuing USD80 million in bonds. These become the first major issues of publicly traded securities, marking the birth of the US investment markets. In 1792 – there are five securities traded in New York City. Three are government bonds and two are bank stocks. In 1815 – in the aftermath of the War of 1812, the market for securities in New York begins to grow. Along with government bonds, bank and insurance stocks now trade. The origins of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) can be traced to the Buttonwood Agreement of 1792, although the Exchange Board itself was not organized until 1817. The New York Stock Exchange traces its origins to 1792, when 24 New York City stockbrokers and merchants signed the Buttonwood Agreement. This agreement set in motion the NYSE®'s unwavering commitment to investors and issuers. The NYSE Group merger brings together three institutions, each with a vibrant history. The union of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), Archipelago (Arca), and the Pacific Exchange (PCX) is the largest-ever among securities exchanges. Twenty-four prominent brokers and merchants gather on Wall Street to sign the Buttonwood Agreement, agreeing to trade securities on a commission basis. The New York Stock Exchange traces its beginnings to this historic pact. Founded in 1792, this is the largest and oldest organized securities exchange in the United States. It operates as an auction market where orders are brought to the trading floor for execution. Specialists posted at various locations on the floor are assigned specific stocks for trading to centralize the flow of trades. The specialist brings external buyers and sellers together in addition to buying and selling for their own accounts. Requirements for a company to trade on the NYSE®:- pre-tax earnings of USD1 million or more; outstanding shares of at least USD1.1 million and a minimum market value of USD20 million. The largest organized securities market in the United States, founded in 1792. The exchange itself does not buy, sell own, or set the price of securities traded there. The prices are determined by the public supply and demand. The exchange is a not-for-profit corporation of 1 366 individual members, governed by a board of directors consisting of 12 public representatives, 12 member firm representatives, and a fulltime chairman, executive vice chairman and president. On 2006-June-01, NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV announced an agreement to combine the leading US and pan-European securities trading exchanges in a merger of equals. This new group, to be named NYSE Euronext, will globally redefine the marketplace for trading cash and derivatives securities, producing significant benefits for shareholders, issuers and users. NYSE Euronext, the holding company created by the combination of NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV, was launched on 2007-April-04. NYSE Euronext operates the world's largest and most liquid exchange group and offers the most diverse array of financial products and services. NYSE Euronext, which brings togethersix cash equities exchanges in five countries and six derivatives exchanges, is a world leader for listings, trading in cash equities, equity and interest rate derivatives, bonds and the distribution of market data. With a leading USD28.5 trillion/EUR21.5 trillion total market capitalization of listed companies and average daily trading value of its combined markets of approximately USD102 billion/EUR77 billion (as of 2007-February-28), NYSE Euronext seeks to provide the highest standards of market quality and integrity, innovative products and services to investors, issuers, and all users of its markets. NYSE Group, Inc operates two securities exchanges:- the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and NYSE Arca (formerly known as the Archipelago Exchange, or ArcaEx®, and the Pacific Exchange). NYSE Group is a leading provider of securities listing, trading and market data products and services. NYSE Group, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Euronext, operates two securities exchanges:- the New York Stock Exchange LLC (NYSE®) and NYSE Arca, Inc (formerly known as the Pacific Exchange). NYSE Group is a leading provider of securities listing, trading and market data products and services. The NYSE® is the world's largest and most liquid cash equities exchange. The NYSE® provides a reliable, orderly, liquid and efficient marketplace where investors buy and sell listed companies' common stock and other securities. NYSE Arca, the first open, all-electronic stock exchange in the United States, has a leading position in trading exchange-traded funds and exchange-listed securities. NYSE Arca is also an exchange for trading equity options. NYSE Arca's trading platforms provide customers with fast electronic execution and open, direct and anonymous

market access. NYSE® Regulation, an independent not-for-profit subsidiary, regulates member organizations through the enforcement of marketplace rules and federal securities laws. NYSE® Regulation also ensures that companies listed on the NYSE® and NYSE Arca meet their financial and corporate governance listing standards. NYSE Arca Options offers immediate, cost-effective electronic order execution in nearly 2 000 options issues with greater transparency, reliability and performance. NYSE® Bonds is the largest centralized and most transparent bond market of any US exchange or other self-regulatory organization. It offers investors a broad selection of bonds:- corporate (including convertibles), agency and government bonds. SIAC (Securities Industry Automation Corporation), a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Group, serves a variety of technology and communications needs for the NYSE®, NYSE Arca, and others in the financial services industry. The NYSE Composite Index® is a registered trademark of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., which is not a market for futures and options and not affiliated with New York Futures Exchange, Inc. (NYFE®). The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), sometimes known as the 'Big Board', is an American stock exchange located at 11 Wall Street, Lower Manhattan, New York City, New York, United States. It is the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization of its listed companies at USD19.69 trillion as of May 2015. The average daily trading value was approximately USD169 billion in 2013. The NYSE® trading floor is located at 11 Wall Street and is composed of 21 rooms used for the facilitation of trading. A fifth trading room, located at 30 Broad Street, was closed in February 2007. The main building, located at 18 Broad Street, between the corners of Wall Street and Exchange Place, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1978, as was the 11 Wall Street building. The NYSE® is owned by Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), an American holding company it also lists (NYSE®:- ICE). Previously, it was part of NYSE Euronext (NYX), which was formed by the NYSE's 2007 merger with the fully electronic stock exchange Euronext. NYSE® and Euronext now operate as divisions of Intercontinental Exchange. The NYSE® has been the subject of several lawsuits regarding fraud or breach of duty and was sued by its former CEO for breach of contract and defamation. History:- the earliest recorded organization of securities trading in New York among brokers directly dealing with each other can be traced to the Buttonwood Agreement. Previously securities exchange had been intermediated by the auctioneers who also conducted more mundane auctions of commodities such as Wheat and Tobacco. On May 17, 1792 twenty four brokers signed the Buttonwood Agreement which set a floor commission rate charged to clients and bound the signers to give preference to the other signers in securities sales. The earliest securities traded were mostly governmental securities such as War Bonds from the Revolutionary War and First Bank of the United States stock, although Bank of New York stock was a non-governmental security traded in the early days. In 1817 the stockbrokers of New York operating under the Buttonwood Agreement instituted new reforms and reorganized. After sending a delegation to Philadelphia to observe the organization of their board of brokers, restrictions on manipulative trading were adopted as well as formal organs of governance. After re-forming as the New York Stock and Exchange Board the broker organization began renting out space exclusively for securities trading, which previously had been taking place at the Tontine Coffee House. Several locations were used between 1817 and 1865, when the present location was adopted. The invention of the electrical telegraph consolidated markets, and New York's market rose to dominance over Philadelphia after weathering some market panics better than other alternatives. The Civil War greatly stimulated speculative securities trading in New York. By 1869 membership had to be capped, and has been sporadically increased since. The latter half of the XIX century saw rapid growth in securities trading. Securities trade in the latter XIX and early XX centuries was prone to panics and crashes. Government regulation of securities trading was eventually seen as necessary, with arguably the most dramatic changes occurring in the 1930s after a major stock market crash precipitated an economic depression. The Stock Exchange Luncheon Club was situated on the seventh floor from 1898 until its closure in 2006. The NYSE® announced its plans to merge with Archipelago on April 21, 2005, in a deal intended to reorganize the NYSE® as a publicly traded company. NYSE's governing board voted to merge with rival Archipelago on December 06, 2005, and become a for-profit, public company. It began trading under the name NYSE Group on March 08, 2006. A little over one year later, on April 04, 2007, the NYSE Group completed its merger with Euronext, the European combined stock market, thus forming the NYSE Euronext, the first transatlantic stock exchange. Wall Street is the leading US money center for international financial activities and the foremost US location for the conduct of wholesale financial services. 'It comprises a matrix of wholesale financial sectors, financial markets, financial institutions, and financial industry firms' (Robert, 2002). The principal sectors are securities industry, commercial banking, asset management, and insurance. Prior to the acquisition of NYSE Euronext by the ICE in 2013, Marsh Carter was the Chairman of the NYSE® and the CEO was Duncan Niederauer. Presently, the Chairman is Jeffrey Sprecher. Notable Events:- the exchange was closed shortly after the beginning of World War I (July 31, 1914), but it partially re-opened on November 28 of that year in order to help the war effort by trading bonds, and completely reopened for stock trading in mid-December. On September 16, 1920, a bomb exploded on Wall Street outside the NYSE® building, killing 33 people and injuring more than 400. The perpetrators were never found. The NYSE® building and some buildings nearby, such as the JP Morgan building, still have marks on their façades caused by the bombing. The Black Thursday crash of the Exchange on October 24, 1929, and the sell-off panic which started on Black Tuesday, October 29, are often blamed for precipitating the Great Depression. In an effort to try to restore investor confidence, the Exchange unveiled a fifteen-point program aimed to upgrade protection for the investing public on October 31, 1938. On October 01, 1934, the exchange was registered as a national securities exchange with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with a president and a thirty-three-member board. On February 18, 1971, the non-profit corporation was formed, and the number of board members was reduced to twenty-five. One of Abbie Hoffman's well-known publicity stunts took place in 1967, when he led members of the Yippie movement to the Exchange's gallery. The provocateurs hurled fistfuls of dollars toward the trading floor below. Some traders booed, and some laughed and waved. Three months later the stock exchange enclosed the gallery with bulletproof glass. Hoffman wrote a decade later, 'We didn't call the press; at that time we really had no notion of anything called a media event'. On October 19, 1987, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) dropped 508 points, a 22.6% loss in a single day, the second-biggest one-day drop the exchange had experienced. Black Monday was followed by Terrible Tuesday, a day in which the Exchange's systems did not perform well and some people had difficulty completing their trades. Subsequently, there was another major drop for the Dow on October 13, 1989 – the Mini-Crash of 1989. The crash was apparently caused by a reaction to a news story of a USD6.75 billion leveraged buyout deal for UAL Corporation, the parent company of United Airlines, which broke down. When the UAL deal fell through, it helped trigger the collapse of the junk bond market causing the Dow to fall 190.58 points, or 6.91 percent. Similarly, there was a panic in the financial world during the year of 1997; the Asian Financial Crisis. Like the fall of many foreign markets, the Dow suffered a 7.18% drop in value (554.26 points) on October 27, 1997, in what later became known as the 1997 Mini-Crash but from which the DJIA recovered quickly. This was the first time that the 'circuit breaker' rule had operated. On January 26, 2000, an altercation during filming of the music video for 'Sleep Now in the Fire', which was directed by Michael Moore, caused the doors of the exchange to be closed and the band Rage Against the Machine to be escorted from the site by security after band members attempted to gain entry into the exchange. Trading on the exchange floor, however, continued uninterrupted. In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the NYSE® was closed for 4 trading sessions, one of the rare times the NYSE® was closed for more than one session and only the third time since March 1933. On May 06, 2010, the Dow Jones Industrial Average posted its largest intraday percentage drop since the October 19, 1987, crash, with a 998-point loss later being called the 2010 Flash Crash (as the drop occurred in minutes before rebounding). The SEC and CFTC published a report on the event, although it did not come to a conclusion as to the cause. The regulators found no evidence that the fall was caused by erroneous ('fat finger') orders. On October 29, 2012, the stock exchange was shut down for 2 days due to Hurricane Sandy. The last time the stock exchange was closed due to

weather for a full two days was on March 12 and 13 in 1888. On May 01, 2014, the stock exchange was fined USD4.5 million by the Securities and Exchange Commission to settle charges it violated market rules. On August 14, 2014, Berkshire Hathaway's A Class shares, the highest priced shares on the NYSE®, hit USD200 000 a share for the first time. On July 08, 2015, technical issues affected the stock exchange, halting trading at 11:32 am ET. The NYSE® reassured stock traders that the outage was 'not a result of a cyber breach', and the Department of Homeland Security confirmed that there was 'no sign of malicious activity'. Trading eventually resumed at 03:10 pm ET the same day. Trading:- The New York Stock Exchange (sometimes referred to as 'the Big Board') provides a means for buyers and sellers to trade shares of stock in companies registered for public trading. The NYSE® is open for trading Monday through Friday from 09:30 am – 04:00 pm ET, with the exception of holidays declared by the Exchange in advance. The NYSE® trades in a continuous auction format, where traders can execute stock transactions on behalf of investors. They will gather around the appropriate post where a specialist broker, who is employed by a NYSE® member firm (that is, he/she is not an employee of the New York Stock Exchange), acts as an auctioneer in an open outcry auction market environment to bring buyers and sellers together and to manage the actual auction. They do on occasion (approximately 10% of the time) facilitate the trades by committing their own capital and as a matter of course disseminate information to the crowd that helps to bring buyers and sellers together. The auction process moved toward automation in 1995 through the use of wireless hand held computers (HHC). The system enabled traders to receive and execute orders electronically via wireless transmission. On September 25, 1995, NYSE member Michael Einersen, who designed and developed this system, executed 1 000 shares of IBM through this HHC ending a 203-year process of paper transactions and ushering in an era of automated trading. As of January 24, 2007, all NYSE® stocks can be traded via its electronic hybrid market (except for a small group of very high-priced stocks). Customers can now send orders for immediate electronic execution, or route orders to the floor for trade in the auction market. In the first three months of 2007, in excess of 82% of all order volume was delivered to the floor electronically. NYSE® works with US regulators like the SEC and CFTC to coordinate risk management measures in the electronic trading environment through the implementation of mechanisms like circuit breakers and liquidity replenishment points. Until 2005, the right to directly trade shares on the exchange was conferred upon owners of the 1366 'seats'. The term comes from the fact that up until the 1870s NYSE® members sat in chairs to trade. In 1868, the number of seats was fixed at 533, and this number was increased several times over the years. In 1953, the number of seats was set at 1 366. These seats were a sought-after commodity as they conferred the ability to directly trade stock on the NYSE®, and seat holders were commonly referred to as members of the NYSE®. The Barnes family is the only known lineage to have five generations of NYSE® members:- Winthrop H. Barnes (admitted 1894), Richard W.P. Barnes (admitted 1926), Richard S. Barnes (admitted 1951), Robert H. Barnes (admitted 1972), Derek J. Barnes (admitted 2003). Seat prices varied widely over the years, generally falling during recessions and rising during economic expansions. The most expensive inflation-adjusted seat was sold in 1929 for USD625 000, which, today, would be over six million Dollars. In recent times, seats have sold for as high as USD4 million in the late 1990s and as low as USD1 million in 2001. In 2005, seat prices shot up to USD3.25 million as the exchange entered into an agreement to merge with Archipelago and become a for-profit, publicly traded company. Seat owners received USD500 000 in cash per seat and 77 000 shares of the newly formed corporation. The NYSE® now sells one-year licenses to trade directly on the exchange. Licenses for floor trading are available for USD40 000 and a license for bond trading is available for as little as USD1 000 as of 2010. Neither are resell-able, but may be transferable in during the change of ownership of a cooperation holding a trading license. Following the Black Monday market crash in 1987, NYSE® imposed trading curbs to reduce market volatility and massive panic sell-offs. Following the 2011 rule change, at the start of each trading day, the NYSE® sets three circuit breaker levels at levels of 7% (Level 1), 13% (Level 2), and 20% (Level 3) of the average closing price of the S&P 500 for the preceding trading day. Level 1 and Level 2 declines result in a 15-minute trading halt unless they occur after 03:25 pm, when no trading halts apply. A Level 3 decline results in trading being suspended for the remainder of the day. (The biggest one-day decline in the S&P 500 since 1987 was the 9.0% drop on October 15, 2008.). Merger, acquisition, and control:- on February 15, 2011 NYSE® and Deutsche Börse announced their merger to form a new company, as yet unnamed, wherein Deutsche Börse shareholders will have 60% ownership of the new entity, and NYSE Euronext shareholders will have 40%. On February 01, 2012, the European Commission blocked the merger of NYSE® with Deutsche Börse, after commissioner Joaquin Almunia stated that the merger 'would have led to a near-monopoly in European financial derivatives worldwide'. Instead, Deutsche Börse and NYSE® will have to sell either their Eurex derivatives or LIFFE shares in order to not create a monopoly. On February 02, 2012, NYSE Euronext and Deutsche Börse agreed to scrap the merger. In April 2011, Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), an American futures exchange, and NASDAQ OMX Group had together made an unsolicited proposal to buy NYSE Euronext for approximately USD11 billion, a deal in which NASDAQ® would have taken control of the stock exchanges. NYSE Euronext rejected this offer twice, but it was finally terminated after the United States Department of Justice indicated their intention to block the deal due to antitrust concerns. In December 2012, it was announced that ICE had proposed to buy NYSE Euronext in a stock swap with a valuation of USD8 billion. NYSE Euronext shareholders would receive either USD33.12 in cash, or USD11.27 in cash and approximately a sixth of a share of ICE. The Chairman and CEO of ICE, Jeffrey Sprecher, will retain those positions, but four members of the NYSE Board of Directors will be added to the ICE board. Opening and Closing Bells:- The NYSE's opening and closing bells mark the beginning and the end of each trading day. The 'opening bell' is rung at 09:30 am ET to mark the start of the day's trading session. At 04:00 pm ET the 'closing bell' is rung and trading for the day stops. There are bells located in each of the four main sections of the NYSE® that all ring at the same time once a button is pressed. There are three buttons that control the bells, located on the control panel behind the podium which overlooks the trading floor. The main bell, which is rung at the beginning and end of the trading day, is controlled by a green button. The second button, colored orange, activates a single-stroke bell that is used to signal a moment of silence. A third, red button controls a backup bell which is used in case the main bell fails to ring. History:- the signal to start and stop trading wasn't always a bell. The original signal was a gavel (which is still in use today along with the bell), but during the late 1800s, the NYSE® decided to switch the gavel for a gong to signal the day's beginning and end. After the NYSE® changed to its present location at 18 Broad Street in 1903, the gong was switched to the bell format that is currently being used. A common sight today is the highly publicized events in which a celebrity or executive from a corporation stands behind the NYSE® podium and pushes the button that signals the bells to ring. Many consider the act of ringing the bells to be quite an honor and a symbol of a lifetime of achievement. Furthermore, due to the amount of coverage that the opening/closing bells receive, many companies coordinate new product launches and other marketing-related events to start on the same day as when the company's representatives ring the bell. This daily tradition wasn't always this highly publicized either. In fact, it was only in 1995 that the NYSE® began having special guests ring the bells on a regular basis. Prior to that, ringing the bells was usually the responsibility of the exchange's floor managers. Notable Bell-Ringers:- many of the people who ring the bell are business executives whose companies trade on the exchange. However, there have also been many famous people from outside the world of business that have rung the bell. Athletes such as Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees and Olympic swimming champion Michael Phelps, entertainers such as rapper Snoop Dogg and members of the band Kiss, and politicians such as Mayor of New York City Rudy Giuliani and President of South Africa Nelson Mandela have all had the honor of ringing the bell. Two United Nations Secretaries General have also rung the bell. On April 27, 2006, Secretary-General Kofi Annan rang the opening bell to launch the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment. On July 24, 2013, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon rang the closing bell to celebrate the NYSE® joining the United Nations Sustainable Stock Exchanges initiative. In addition there have been many bell-ringers

who are famous for heroic deeds, such as members of the New York police and fire departments following the events of 9/11, members of the United States Armed Forces serving overseas, and participants in various charitable organizations. The reception they receive is often significantly more vocal than that accorded to even the most famous celebrities. There have also been several fictional characters that have rung the bell, including Mickey Mouse, the Pink Panther, Mr. Potato Head, the Aflac Duck, and Darth Vader. Founded in 1792, the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) is the most important stock exchange in the world. Shares of the largest US stock corporations are traded on the NYSE®. NYSE Group Inc. is a holding company and operator of the trading platform as well as a listed company. Synonym:- Wall Street. / ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Марш Катё (Marsh Carter) был Председателем НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) и the CEO был Данкэн Нидааya (Duncan Niederauer). В настоящее время Председателем является Дьжефри Шпрэхя (Jeffrey Sprecher). Эби Хофмэн (Abbie Hoffman). Майкэл Моэ (Michael Moore). Бёкшё Хасэвэй (Berkshire Hathaway). Майкэл Xxxxx (Michael Einersen). Винсроп Эйч. Банз (Winthrop H. Barnes), Ричод Дабл.Ю.Пи. Банз (Richard W.P. Barnes), Ричод Эс. Банз (Richard S. Barnes), Робёт Эйч. Банз (Robert H. Barnes), Дэрек Дьжей. Банз (Derek J. Barnes). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Хоакин Альмуниа (Joaquin Almunia). Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн (JPMorgan). За Бэньк оф Нью Йок (The Bank of New York). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Соглашение у Платана или Соглашение под Платаном (the Buttonwood Agreement) . Вол Стрит (Wall Street). Юронэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Дьжоу Димаджио (Joe DiMaggio) из Нью Йок Йанькиз (New York Yankees) и Олимпийский чемпион по плаванию Майкэл Фэлпс (Michael Phelps), Снюп Дог (Snoop Dogg) и участники группы Кис (Kiss), Руди Джулианы (Rudy Giuliani) и Президент Южной Африки Нэлсэн Мандела (Nelson Mandela). Кофи Аннан (Kofi Annan) Пан Ки-мун (Ban Ki-moon). Мики Маус (Mickey Mouse), За Пинк Пэнсё (the Pink Panther), Мистё Потчэйтчо Хэд (Mr. Potato Head), За Эфлэк Дак (the Aflac Duck), и Дас Вэйдё (Darth Vader). Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа – старейшая (с 1792) и крупнейшая биржа в мире и США, расположенная по адресу 11 Wall Street, New York City; также известна как ‘Большое Табло’ (Big Board) и ‘Биржа’ (The Exchange). Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа является ассоциацией некорпорационного типа, управляемой правлением, состоящим из председателя и 20 членов, представляющих общественность, и членов биржи приблизительно в равной пропорции. Оперативными подразделениями Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи являются следующие:- по рыночным операциям, регулированию и надзору за деятельностью фирм – членов биржи, финансовым и офисным услугам, планированию и разработке услуг, а также маркетинговым услугам и взаимоотношениям с клиентами. Группы работников осуществляют и другие специальные функции, такие, как решение юридических проблем, взаимоотношения с государственными организациями и экономические исследования; определённые функции выполняются корпорациями-филиалами, такими, как Депозитарная Трастовая Компания (Depository Trust Company (DTC)), Национальная Клиринговая Корпорация по Ценным Бумагам (National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC)), Корпорация Автоматизации Индустрии Ценных Бумаг (Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC)). Общее число индивидуальных членов равно 1 366, это – частные лица, обычно партнёры или руководящие работники фирм, занимающихся операциями с ценными бумагами. Число представленных фирм равно примерно 550, 150 из которых являются ‘специалистами’, ответственными за поддержание упорядоченного рынка конкретных ценных бумаг. Большинство членов биржи исполняют приказы своих клиентов, хотя небольшое число фирм – около 30, которые называются торговцами на полу (floor traders), ведут операции исключительно за свой собственный счёт. На Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже котируется более 1 600 компаний, которые являются крупными фирмами, удовлетворяющими необычайно строгим требованиям биржевой котировки (listing requirements). Операции с акциями (stocks), облигациями (bonds), варрантами (warrants), опционами (options) и правами (rights) ведутся на 22 подковообразных торговых постах (tradingposts) в торговом зале (floor) биржи. В середине 1990-х акции, котирующиеся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже, составляли более 50% общего числа акций, операции с которыми проводились на зарегистрированных биржах в США. Часы работы биржи:- 09:30 – 16:00, с Понедельника по Пятницу.

NEXT DAY = СЛЕДУЮЩИМ ДНЁМ – Next Day:- a spot contract that provides for delivery of a commodity on the next calendar day or the next business day. Also known as Day Ahead. / Следующим Днём:- контракт с безотлагательной поставкой, который предусматривает поставку сырья на следующий календарный день или следующий рабочий день. Известен также как Днём Вперёд (Day Ahead).

NEXT–DAY AVAILABILITY CHECK = ЧЕК ДОСТУПНОСТЬЮ НА СЛЕДУЮЩИЙ ДЕНЬ – In the United States, Next-Day Availability Check means a check deposited in an account that must be made available for withdrawal no later than the business day after the banking day on which the funds were deposited. Types of checks with next-day availability include, under certain conditions, on-us checks, Treasury checks, US Postal Service money orders, Federal Reserve Bank or Federal Home Loan Bank checks, state or local government checks, and cashier’s, certified, or teller’s checks.

NF = NEARBY FUTURES

NF = NORFOLK ISLAND

NFA = NATIONAL FUTURES ASSOCIATION

NFAC = NATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD COUNCIL

NFDC = NATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

NFE = NITROGEN–FREE EXTRACT

NFNC = NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION COMMISSION

NFPA = NATIONAL FLUID POWER ASSOCIATION

NFS = NITROGEN FIXATION STIMULATION

NFSA = NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

NFTAL = NITROGEN FIXATION IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL LEGUMES

NG = NATURAL GAS

NG = NIGERIA

NGA = NATIONAL GRAINS AUTHORITY

NGL = NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

NGN = NIGERIAN NAIRA

NGO = NON–GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NGPL = NATURAL GAS PLANT LIQUIDS

NGTA = NEW GAS TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

NH = NOT HELD

NHI = NITROGEN HARVEST INDEX

NI = NICARAGUA

NIA = NATIONAL IRRIGATION ADMINISTRATION

NIAB = NUCLEAR INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOLOGY

NIAE = NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

NIAR = NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGROBIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

NIB = NATIONAL IRRIGATION BOARD

NIB = NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK

NIBA = NATIONAL INTRODUCING BROKERS ASSOCIATION

NIC = NET INTEREST COST

NICs = NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES

NICHE = НИША – Niche is the position that an organism occupies within its environment. Niche is a role and function of an organism specific in its habitat. / Ниша – комплекс специфических условий обитания. Под Нишей, от Французского слова Niche, означающее Углубление, от Итальянского слова Nicchia, понимается углубление различного размера и происхождения на склоне или у подножия возвышенности, берега. Различают:- волноприбойные (или абразионные), дефляционные, карстовые, нивационные, эрозионные и другие. Ниша:- (1) в архитектуре – углубление в стене здания или сооружения для установки статуй, ваз, размещения встроенных шкафов и прочего. Иногда ниши применяют для пластической обработки стены. (2) В геоморфологии Ниша – волноприбойная, выемка в нижней части уступа абразионного берега, возникающая в результате разрушительного действия прибойного потока. По мере углубления ниши увеличивается вес нависающего над ней карниза коренной породы. Карниз в конце концов обрушивается и образуется отвесная стенка абразионного уступа – клифа. (3) В военном деле – углубление в стенке окопа, траншеи, хода сообщения. Служит для хранения боеприпасов, воды и другого, защиты от пуль, осколков снарядов и мин, является также укрытием в плохую погоду. В слабых грунтах стенки и потолок ниши обшивают досками или подручными материалами.

NICKEL = НИКЕЛЬ – Nickel is a metallic chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Ni and atomic number 28. Nickel is a silvery white metal that takes on a high polish. It belongs to the transition metals, and is hard and ductile. It occurs combined with sulfur in millerite, with arsenic in the mineral niccolite, and with arsenic and sulfur in nickel glance. Nickel is used in many industrial and consumer products, including stainless steel, magnets, coinage, and special alloys. It is also used for plating and as a green tint in glass. Nickel is pre-eminently an alloy metal, and its chief use is in the nickel steels and nickel cast irons, of which there are innumberable varietes. It is also widely used for many other alloys, such as nickel brasses and bronzes, and alloys with copper, chromium, aluminum, lead, cobalt, silver, and gold. One of the most widely used alloying elements in steel. In amounts 0.50% to 5.00% its use in alloy steels increases the toughness and tensile strength without detrimental effect on the ductility. Nickel also increases the hardenability, thus permitting the steel to be oil-hardened instead of water quenched. In larger quantities, 8.00% and upwards, nickel is the constituent, together with chromium, of many corrosion resistant and stainless austenitic steels. / легирование или легирующее (alloying). Никель (на Латинском Niccolum), от названия минерала Kupfernickel от Немецких слов Kupfer, означающее Медь, и Nickel, означающее Злой Дух, Мешавший Получению Меди, химический элемент VIII группы периодической системы Менделеева, символ Ni, атомный номер 28, атомная масса 58.69. Никель – серебристо-белый металл, тугоплавкий, плотность 8 900 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 453 °C, ферромагнитен (точка Кюри 364 °C). Никель очень стоек к действию воздуха, воды. В природе встречается в виде сульфидных медно-никелевых и силикатных руд. Основные минералы – миллерит, никелин, пентландит. Обогащённую руду окислительным обжигом переводят в оксид NiO, который восстанавливают в дуговых печах. Чистый порошковый никель получают также термическим разложением карбонила. Около 80% никеля идёт на никелевые сплавы (с железом, хромом, медью и другими металлами), обладающие ценными механическими, антикоррозионными, магнитными или электрическими свойствами, жаропрочностью и жаростойкостью (нержавеющие стали, хромоникелевые сплавы). Применяют также для производства щелочных аккумуляторов, химической аппаратуры, для антикоррозионных покрытий (никелирование), как катализатор многих химических процессов, в сплавах с медью – для изготовления монет и так далее. Никель (на Латинском Niccolum), Ni, химический элемент первой триады VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева, атомный номер 28, атомная масса 58.70; серебристо-белый металл, ковкий и пластичный. Природный никель состоит из смеси пяти стабильных изотопов:- ^{58}Ni (67.76%), ^{60}Ni (26.16%), ^{61}Ni (1.25%), ^{63}Ni (3.66%), ^{64}Ni (1.16%). Историческая Справка:- Металл в нечистом виде впервые получил в 1751 Шведский минералог и химик Барон Аксэль Фредрикь Кронстэдт (или Кронштедт; Axel Fredrik Cronstedt; 1722–1765), предложивший и название элемента. Значительно более чистый металл получил в 1804 Немецкий химик Йерэмиас Бэнъямин Рихьта (или Рихтер; Jeremias Benjamin Richter; 1762–1807). Название ‘Никель’ происходит от минерала купферникеля (NiAs), известного уже в XVII веке и часто вводившего в заблуждение горняков внешним сходством с медными рудами (от Немецких слов Kupfer, означающее Медь, и Nickel, означающее Горный Дух, якобы подсовывавший горнякам вместо руды пустую породу). С середины XVIII века никель применялся лишь как составная часть сплавов, по внешности похожих на серебро. Широкое развитие никелевой промышленности в конце XIX века связано с нахождением крупных месторождений никелевых руд в Новой Каледонии и в Канаде и открытием ‘облагораживающего’ его влияния на свойства сталей. Распространение В Природе:- Никель – элемент земных глубин (в ультраосновных породах мантии его 0.2% по массе). Существует гипотеза, что земное ядро состоит из никелистого железа; в соответствии с этим среднее содержание никеля в земле в целом по оценке около 3%. В земной коре, где никель $5.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$%, он также тяготеет к более глубокой, так называемой базальтовой оболочке. Ni в земной коре – спутник Fe и Mg, что объясняется сходством их валентности (II) и ионных радиусов; в минералы двухвалентных железа и магния никель входит в виде изоморфной примеси. Собственных минералов никеля известно 53; большинство из них образовалось при высоких температурах и давлениях, при застывании магмы или из горячих водных растворов. Месторождения никеля связаны с процессами в магме и коре выветривания. Промышленные месторождения никеля (сульфидные руды) обычно сложены минералами никеля и меди (смотрите Никелевые Руды). На земной поверхности, в биосфере никель – сравнительно слабый мигрант. Его относительно

мало в поверхностных водах, в живом веществе. В районах, где преобладают ультраосновные породы, почва и растения обогащены никелем. Физические И Химические Свойства:- При обычных условиях никель существует в виде b-модификации, имеющей гранецентрированную кубическую решётку (a = 3.523 6Å). Но никель, подвергнутый катодному распылению в атмосфере H_2, образует a-модификацию, имеющую гексагональную решётку плотнейшей упаковки (a = 2.65Å, c = 4.32Å), которая при нагревании выше 200 °C переходит в кубическую. Компактный кубический никель имеет плотность 8.9 г/см^3 (20 °C), атомный радиус 1.24Å, ионные радиусы:- Ni^{2+} 0.79Å, Ni^{3+} 0.72Å; $t_{пл}$ 1 453 °C; $t_{кип}$ около 3 000 °C; удельная теплоёмкость при 20 °C 0.440 кДж/(кг·К) [0.105 кал/(г°C)]; температурный коэффициент линейного расширения $13.3\cdot10^{-6}$ (0–100 °C); теплопроводность при 25 °C 90.1 вм/(м·К) [0.215 кал/(см·сек·°C)]; то же при 500 °C 60.01 вм/(м·К) [0.148 кал/см (сек·°C)]. Удельное электросопротивление при 20 °C 68.4 ном·м, то есть 6.84 мком·см; температурный коэффициент электросопротивления $6.8\cdot10^{-3}$ (0–100 °C). Никель – ковкий и тягучий металл, из него можно изготовлять тончайшие листы и трубки. Предел прочности при растяжении 400–500 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (то есть 40–50 килограмм-силы на квадратный миллиметр (кгс/мм^2)), предел упругости 80 МН/м^2, предел текучести 120 МН/м^2; относительное удлинение 40%; модуль нормальной упругости 205 ГигаНьютонов на квадратный метр (ГН/м^2); твёрдость по Бринеллю 600–800 МН/м^2. В температурном интервале от 0 до 631 К (верхняя граница соответствует Точке Кюри) никель ферромагнитен. Ферромагнетизм никеля обусловлен особенностями строения внешних электронных оболочек ($3d^84s^2$) его атомов. Никель вместе с Fe ($3d^64s^2$) и Co ($3d^74s^2$), также ферромагнетиками, относится к элементам с недостроенной 3d-электронной оболочкой (к переходным 3d-металлам). Электроны недостроенной оболочки создают нескомпенсированный спиновый магнитный момент, эффективное значение которого для атомов никеля составляет 6 $m_Б$, где $m_Б$ – Магнетон Бора. Положительное значение обменного взаимодействия в кристаллах никеля приводит к параллельной ориентации атомных магнитных моментов, то есть к ферромагнетизму. По той же причине сплавы и ряд соединений никеля (окислы, галогениды и другие) магнитоупорядочены (обладают ферро-, реже ферримагнитной структурой, смотрите Магнитная Структура). Никель входит в состав важнейших магнитных материалов и сплавов с минимальным значением коэффициента теплового расширения (пермаллой, монель-металл, инвар и другие). В химическом отношении Ni сходен с Fe и Co, но также и с Cu и благородными металлами. В соединениях проявляет переменную валентность (чаще всего 2-валентен). Никель – металл средней активности, Поглощает (особенно в мелкораздробленном состоянии) большие количества газов (H_2, CO и другие); насыщение никеля газами ухудшает его механические свойства. Взаимодействие с кислородом начинается при 500 °C; в мелкодисперсном состоянии никель пирофорен – на воздухе самовоспламеняется. Из окислов наиболее важна закись NiO – зеленоватые кристаллы, практически нерастворимые в воде (минерал Бунзенит). Гидроокись выпадает из растворов никелевых солей при прибавлении щёлочей в виде объёмистого осадка яблочно-зелёного цвета. При нагревании никель соединяется с галогенами, образуя NiX_2. Сгорая в парах серы, даёт сульфид, близкий по составу к Ni_3S_2. Моносульфид NiS может быть получен нагреванием NiO с серой. С азотом никель не реагирует даже при высоких температурах (до 1 400 °C). Растворимость азота в твёрдом никеле приблизительно 0.07% по массе (при 445 °C). Нитрид Ni_3N может быть получен пропусканием NH_3 над NiF_2, $NiBr_2$ или порошком металла при 445 °C. Под действием паров фосфора при высокой температуре образуется фосфид Ni_3P_2 в виде серой массы. В системе Ni–As установлено существование трёх арсенидов:- Ni_5As_2, Ni_3As (минерал Маухерит) и NiAs. Структурой никель-арсенидного типа (в которой атомы As образуют плотнейшую гексагональную упаковку, все октаэдрические пустоты которой заняты атомами Ni) обладают многие металлиды. Неустойчивый карбид Ni3C может быть получен медленным (сотни часов) науглероживанием (цементацией) порошка никеля в атмосфере CO при 300 °C. В жидком состоянии никель растворяет заметное количество C, выпадающего при охлаждении в виде графита. При выделении графита никель теряет ковкость и способность обрабатываться давлением. В ряду напряжений Ni стоит правее Fe (их нормальные потенциалы соответственно –0.44 В и –0.24 В) и поэтому медленнее, чем Fe, растворяется в разбавленных кислотах. По отношению к воде никель устойчив. Органические кислоты действуют на никель лишь после длительного соприкосновения с ним. Серная и соляная кислоты медленно растворяют никель; разбавленная азотная – очень легко; концентрированная HNO_3 пассивирует никель, однако в меньшей степени, чем железо. При взаимодействии с кислотами образуются соли 2-валентного Ni. Почти все соли Ni (II) и сильных кислот хорошо растворимы в воде, растворы их вследствие гидролиза имеют кислую реакцию. Труднорастворимы соли таких сравнительно слабых кислот, как угольная и фосфорная. Большинство солей никеля разлагается при прокаливании (600–800 °C). Одна из наиболее употребительных солей – сульфат $NiSO_4$ кристаллизуется из растворов в виде изумрудно-зелёных кристаллов $NiSO_4\cdot7H_2O$ – никелевого купороса. Сильные щёлочи на никель не действуют, но он растворяется в аммиачных растворах в присутствии $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ с образованием растворимых аммиакатов, окрашенных в интенсивно-синий цвет; для большинства из них характерно наличие комплексов $(Ni(NH_3)_6)^{2+}$ и $(Ni(OH)_2(NH_3)_4)$. На избирательном образовании аммиакатов основываются гидрометаллургические методы извлечения никеля из руд. NaOCl и NaOBr осаждают из растворов солей Ni (II), гидроокись Ni $(OH)_3$ чёрного цвета. В комплексных соединениях Ni, в отличие от Co, обычно 2-валентен. Комплексное соединение Ni с диметилглиоксимом $(C_4H_7O_2N)_2Ni$ служит для аналитического определения Ni. При повышенных температурах никель взаимодействует с окислами азота, SO_2 и NH_3. При действии CO на его тонкоизмельчённый порошок при нагревании образуется карбонил $Ni(CO)_4$ (смотрите Карбонилы Металлов). Термической диссоциацией карбонила получают наиболее чистый никель. Получение:- Около 80% никеля от общего его производства (без бывшего СССР) получают из сульфидных медно-никелевых руд. После селективного обогащения методом флотации из руды выделяют медный, никелевый и пирротиновый концентраты. Никелевый рудный концентрат в смеси с флюсами плавят в электрических шахтах или отражательных печах с целью отделения пустой породы и извлечения никеля в сульфидный расплав (штейн), содержащий 10–15% Ni. Обычно электроплавке (основной метод плавки в бывшем СССР) предшествуют частичный окислительный обжиг и окускование концентрата. Наряду с Ni в штейн переходят часть Fe, Co и практически полностью Cu и благородные металлы. После отделения Fe окислением (продувкой жидкого штейна в конвертерах) получают сплав сульфидов Cu и Ni – файнштейн, который медленно охлаждают, тонко измельчают и направляют на флотацию для разделения Cu, и Ni. Никелевый концентрат обжигают в кипящем слое до NiO. Металл получают восстановлением NiO в электрических дуговых печах. Из чернового никеля отливают аноды и рафинируют электролитически. Содержание примесей в электролитном никеле (марка 110) 0.01%. Для разделения Cu и Ni используют также так называемый карбонильный процесс, основанный на обратимости реакции:- $Ni + 4CO \leftrightarrow Ni(CO)_4$. Получение карбонила проводят при 100–200 атм и при 200–250 °C, а его разложение – без доступа воздуха при атмосферном давлении и около 200 °C. Разложение $Ni(CO)_4$ используют также для получения никелевых покрытий и изготовления различных изделий (разложение на нагретой матрице). В современных ‘автогенных’ процессах плавка осуществляется за счёт тепла, выделяющегося при окислении сульфидов воздухом, обогащенным кислородом. Это позволяет отказаться от углеродистого топлива, получить газы, богатые SO_2, пригодные для производства серной кислоты или элементарной серы, а также резко повысить экономичность процесса. Наиболее совершенно и перспективно окисление жидких сульфидов. Всё более распространяются процессы, основанные на обработке никелевых концентратов растворами кислот или аммиака в присутствии кислорода при повышенных температурах и давлении (автоклавные процессы). Обычно никель переводят в раствор, из которого выделяют его в виде богатого сульфидного концентрата или металлического порошка (восстановлением водородом под давлением). Из силикатных (окисленных) руд

никель также может быть сконцентрирован в штейне при введении в шихту плавки флюсов – гипса или пирита. Восстановительно-сульфидирующую плавку проводят обычно в шахтных печах; образующийся штейн содержит 16–20% Ni, 16–18% S, остальное – Fe. Технология извлечения никеля из штейна аналогична описанной выше, за исключением того, что операция отделения Cu часто выпадает. При малом содержании в окисленных рудах Co их целесообразно подвергать восстановительной плавке с получением ферроникеля, направляемого на производство стали. Для извлечения никеля из окисленных руд применяют также гидрометаллургические методы – аммиачное выщелачивание предварительно восстановленной руды, сернокислотное автоклавное выщелачивание и другие. Применение:- Подавляющая часть Ni используется для получения сплавов с другими металлами (Fe, Cr, Cu и другие), отличающихся высокими механическими, антикоррозионными, магнитными или электрическими и термоэлектрическими свойствами. В связи с развитием реактивной техники и созданием газотурбинных установок особенно важны жаропрочные и жаростойкие хромоникелевые сплавы (смотрите Никелевые Сплавы). Сплавы никеля используются в конструкциях атомных реакторов. Значительное количество никеля расходуется для производства щелочных аккумуляторов и антикоррозионных покрытий. Ковкий никель в чистом виде применяют для изготовления листов, труб и так далее. Он используется также в химической промышленности для изготовления специальной химической аппаратуры и как катализатор многих химических процессов. Никель – весьма дефицитный металл и по возможности должен заменяться другими, более дешёвыми и распространёнными материалами. Переработка руд никеля сопровождается выделением ядовитых газов, содержащих SO_2 и нередко As_2O_3. Очень токсична CO, применяемая при рафинировании никеля карбонильным методом; весьма ядовит и легко летуч $Ni(CO)_4$. Смесь его с воздухом при 60 °C взрывается. Меры борьбы:- герметичность аппаратуры, усиленная вентиляция. Никель в организме является необходимым микроэлементом. Среднее содержание его в растениях $5.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$% на сырое вещество, в организме наземных животных $1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$%, в морских – $1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$%. В животном организме никель обнаружен в печени, коже и эндокринных железах; накапливается в ороговевших тканях (особенно в перьях). Физиологическая роль никеля изучена недостаточно. Установлено, что никель активирует фермент аргиназу, влияет на окислительные процессы; у растений принимает участие в ряде ферментативных реакций (карбоксилирование, гидролиз пептидных связей и другие). На обогащённых никелем почвах содержание его в растениях может повыситься в 30 раз и более, что приводит к эндемическим заболеваниям (у растений – уродливые формы, у животных – заболевания глаз, связанные с повышенным накоплением никеля в роговице:- кератиты, кератоконъюнктивиты).

NIDDY–NODDY = НИДИ–НАДИ – The Niddy Noddy is a very useful accessory for winding yarn from the spinning wheel bobbin and creating a 1.5 m (5 ft) skein. Made from turned Silver Beech hard wood the specially shaped crossbars allow the skein (hank) of yarn to slide off easily when made. It is easy to dismantle for storage or transportation. Niddy-Noddy:- a traditional, low-tech way to wind a skein and measure yarn. For the less crafty, or to dry damp skeins, consider making one out of 3/4 or 1” pvc.

NIE = NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMY

NIF = NOTE ISSUANCE FACILITY

NIG = NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENETICS

NIGHT–AND–DAY VAULT = КРУГЛОСУТОЧНОЕ ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – Night-And-Day Vault is a safe for depositing cash, cheques, bills of exchange and other documents outside business hours and for which the ‘Conditions for the Use of Night-and-Day Vaults’ are applicable.

NIGHTCAP = НОЧНОЙ КОЛПАК – Nightcap is a cloth cap worn with nightclothes.

NIGHTCLOTHES = НОЧНЫЕ ОДЕЖДЫ (или XX) – Nightclothes:- garments for wear in bed.

NIGHTDRESS = НОЧНОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ (или XX) – Nightdress:- nightgown; nightclothes.

NIGHTGOWN = НОЧНАЯ СОРОЧКА (или XX) – Nightgown is a loose garment for wear in bed.

NIGHTIE = НОЧНУШКА (или НЕГЛИЖЕ) – Nightie:- a nightgown for a woman or child.

NIGHT RAIL = НЕГЛИЖЕ (или НОЧНОЙ ХАЛАТ) – Night Rail:- (archaic) nightgown.

NIGHT SAFE = НОЧНОЙ СЕЙФ – Night Safe is a money safe at a bank that is accessible from the street into which traders can deposit takings after the bank has closed for the day. The money is credited to the trader’s account the following day. Night depository in the form of a vault which is used mainly by commercial clients to deposit their takings in safeboxes or safebags outside opening hours. Their use is regulated by a written agreement. / Ночной Сейф – денежный сейф в банке, к которому имеется доступ с улицы, в который торговцы могут депонировать .

NIGHTSHIRT = НОЧНАЯ РУБАШКА – Nightshirt is a nightgown resembling a shirt.

NIKKEI 225 = 225 ОТ НИККЭЙ – The Nikkei 225 began to be calculated on 1950-September-07, retroactively calculated back to 1949-May-16. A history of the Nikkei 225 Stock Average is provided in our Nikkei Index History. The average peaked at 38 915.87 points on 1989-December-29. Which stocks currently make up the Nikkei 225? Go to the Nikkei Constituents page and select all industry categories to see a complete list of components. How are stocks weighted on the Nikkei 225? All companies are given an equal weighting based on a par value of 50 Yen per share. Events such as stock splits, removals and additions of constituents impact the effective weighting of individual stocks and the divisor. Are industries weighted differently within the Nikkei 225 Stock Average? The Nikkei 225 is designed to reflect the overall market, so there is no specific weighting of industries. When do changes occur and how do I find out about them? The stocks are reviewed annually and review results are announced in September. Changes, if required, are made at the beginning of October. Changes may take place at any time if a stock is found to be ineligible, e.g., delistings, etc. Changes to the Nikkei 225 will be announced in Nikkei’s newspapers and on the page:- http://www.nikkei.com. Corporation:- Nikkei Inc., Tokyo, Japan. The stock price indices are statistical indicators of trends in the financial market. TOPIX and Nikkei 225 are commonly used indices in Japan. As important economic indicators, precision and continuity are vital to their calculation. Nikkei 225:- provider:- Nihon-Keizai-Shimbun (newspaper publisher) Nikkei Digital Media; issue composition:- 225 companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) First Section; No. of constituents:- 225; methodology:- average price weighted (Nikei 225 is affected by high-priced stocks); and unit:- Yen. Nikkei 225 is calculated from a selection of 225 domestic common stocks listed on the First Section of TSE. In order to provide accurate market movements and sector balance, constituent review of indices for the Nikkei 225 is conducted annually. See also TOPIX. The Nikkei 225 (Nikkei heikin kabuki 225), more commonly called the Nikkei, the Nikkei index, or the Nikkei Stock Average is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE). It has been calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950. It is a price-weighted average (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. Currently, the Nikkei is the most widely quoted average of Japanese equities, similar to the Dow Jones Industrial Average. In fact, it was known as the ‘Nikkei Dow Jones Stock Average’ from 1975 to 1985. The Nikkei 225 began to be calculated on 1950-September-07, retroactively

calculated back to 1949-May-16. Since January 2010 the index is updated every 15 seconds during trading sessions. The Nikkei 225 Futures, introduced at Singapore Exchange (SGX) in 1986, the Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE) in 1988, Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) in 1990, is now an internationally recognized futures index. The Nikkei average has deviated sharply from the textbook model of stock averages which grow at a steady exponential rate. The average hit its all-time high on 1989-December-29, during the peak of the Japanese asset price bubble, when it reached an intra-day high of 38 957.44 before closing at 38 915.87, having grown sixfold during the decade. Subsequently it lost nearly all these gains, closing at 7 054.98 on 2009-March-10 – 81.9% below its peak twenty years earlier. Another major index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange is the Topix. On 2011-March-15, the second working day after the massive earthquake in the northeast part of Japan, the index dropped over 10% to finish at 8 605.15, a loss of 1 015 points. This put it at its lowest close since 2009-April-01. Stocks are weighted on the Nikkei 225 by giving an equal weighting based on a par value of 50 yen per share. Events such as stock splits, removals and additions of constituents impact upon the effective weighting of individual stocks and the divisor. The Nikkei 225 is designed to reflect the overall market, so there is no specific weighting of industries. Stocks are reviewed annually and announcements of review results are made in September. Changes, if required, are made at the beginning of October. Changes may also take place at any time if a stock is found to be ineligible, e.g., delisting. All proposed changes will be announced in Nikkei's Japanese newspapers and will appear on NNI (short for the Nikkei Net Interactive on the page:- http://www.nikkei.com). After a stock has been replaced, the divisor is reviewed and modified to ensure a smooth transition of the stock index. / Нихон Кэйзай Симбюн (Nihon Keizai Shimbun). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). пузырь (bubble). индекс по 225 от Никкэй (полное название – Nikkei 225 Stock Average) основной индекс в семействе индексов Никкэй. Кроме его есть также следующие индексы:- Nikkei 300 (полное название – Nikkei Stock Index 300) и Nikkei 500 (полное название – Nikkei 500 Stock Average), Nikkei JASDAQ Average, Nikkei All Stock Index, и Nikkei Style Indices. Индекс по 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225 index) по компаниям, выбранным Нихон Кэйзай Симбюн (Nihon Keizai Shimbun). 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225) или (Nikkei 225 Stock Average) – один из важнейших фондовых индексов Японии. Индекс вычисляется как простое среднеарифметическое значение стоимости 225 акций наиболее активно торгуемых компаний первой секции Токийской Фондовой Биржи (ТФБ) с крупной капитализацией. Изначальная расчётная база индекса была определена 16 Мая 1949, а Токийская Фондовая Биржа впервые опубликовала его 07 Сентября 1950 под названием Переоцениваемое Усреднение Фондовых Цен от ТФБ (TSE Adjusted Stock Price Average). С 1970 года индекс вычисляется Японской газетой Нихон Кэйзай Симбюн. Новое название индекса произошло от сокращённого названия этой газеты – Никкэй (Nikkei). Список компаний, охватываемых индексом по 225 от Никкэй, пересматривается как минимум раз в год, в Октябре. Усреднённый Фондовый индекс от Никкэй (Nikkei Stock Average) – индекс по стоимости 225 ведущих акций, операции с которыми проводятся на Токийской Фондовой Бирже. До Мая 1985 назывался Усреднённым Фондовым Индексом от Никкэй и Дау Дьжонз (Nikkei Dow Jones Stock Average); аналогичен усреднённому Промышленному Индексу от Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones Industrial Average), поскольку включает репрезентативные компании, акции которых называются 'голубыми фишками' (blue chip) и взвешены по цене (price-weighted index). В Японии они называются компаниями 'первой секции' – first-section. Это означает, что изменение котировок каждой из акций в Долларах США или Йенах взвешивается равным образом (несмотря на рыночную капитализацию). Усреднённый Фондовый индекс от Никкэй, неформально называемый индексом от Никкэй или просто Никкэй Дау (Nikkei Dow), публикуется Японской экономической газетой Нихон Кэйзай Симбюн (Nihon Keizai Shimbun) (Japan Economic Journal) и является наиболее широко известным Японским фондовым индексом. Также широко известным является индекс котировок Токийской Фондовой Биржи ТОПИКС (TOPIX) всех выпусков ценных бумаг, входящих в 'первую секцию'.

NIKKI DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ XX – NIKKI Press Machine Damage:- any particles goes in side the plate of machine may damage the fabric. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

NIL = NEAR–ISOGENIC LINE

NIL = NOT IN LOCATION

NILE GREEN = НИЛЬСКОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или XX) – Nile Green:- a pale yellow green.

NIMBY = NOT IN MY BACK YARD

NINETY–DAY DEPOSIT = ДЕВЯНОСТА–ДНЕВНЫЙ ВКЛАД (или ДЕВЯНОСТА–ДНЕВНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – Ninety-Day Deposit is a deposit of a sum of money placed for a fixed term of three months by a private party or corporate customer (time deposit) or by another bank (due to banks) with a banking institution and drawing higher interest than a demand deposit.

NINHYDRIN = НИНГИДРИН – Ninhydrin is a chemical for the colorimetric determination of amino acids, which becomes violet to red when in contact with honeydew on filter paper. It is used to determine the feeding activity of the brown planthopper. / Нингидрин, $C_9H_6O_4$, . Нингидрин – сильный окислитель (трикетогидринденгидрат), образующий при взаимодействии с амино и иминокислотами окрашенные соединения; используется в лабораторной практике для выявления и количественного определения α аминокислот (в частности, на хроматограммах).

NINON = НИНО – Ninon is a lightweight, plain weave, made of silk or manufactured fibers, with an open mesh-like appearance. Since the fabric is made with high twist filament yarns, it has a crisp hand. End uses include evening wear and curtains. Ninon is a stout French chiffon; used for summer dresses. Ninon is a sheer fabric of silk, rayon, or nylon made in a variety of tight smooth weaves or open lacy patterns. Ninon – very delicate sheer silky material. Usually made of silk, rayon, or nylon. It is sometimes also referred to as 'French Tergal'. Available in a variety of solid colors and tone-on-tone woven vertical stripes. Some ninon fabrics have embroidered borders. Pronounced 'nee-no'. Ninon is a sheer, fairly crisp fabric, heavier than chiffon. Much like voile, but more body. The warp yarns are often grouped in pairs. Washes well, particularly in the synthetics. Mostly used for curtains, and some for evening or bridal wear. Ninon is very sheer, crisp, open, plain weave fabric made of silk originally, and of manufactured filament fibers more recently, too. It is generally heavier than chiffon. In the United Kingdom, ninon voile is a sheer cotton fabric made in imitation of ninon. Uses:- Dresses, scarves, eveningwear, lingerie. / Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}). 'Французский Тэргаль' ('French Tergal'). Поскольку ткань вырабатывается из филаментной (или комплексной) пряжи (filament yarn) высокой крутки, .

NIO = NICARAGUAN CORDOBA ORO

NIP = NORMAL INVESTMENT PRACTICE

NIP = УТОНЕНИЕ (или ЗАЗОР) – Nip is:- (1) the line or area of contact between two contiguous rollers. (2) A defect in yarn consisting of a thin place. / Зазор между валами.

NIPA = NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS

NIP CREASES = ЗАЛОМЫ ОТ ЗАЖИМОВ – Nip Creases are the creases occurring at regular intervals along a fabric selvage subsequent to a nipping operation such as calendering or padding. Such creases are caused by a loosely wound selvage or improper

let-off tension which allows the fabric to fold over or gather at the selvage prior to entering the nip of the rolls. / зажим или защепление (nipping). Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску.

NIPLECC = NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION COUNCIL

NIR = NEAR–INFRARED REFLECTANCE

NIRD = NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NIRS = NATIONAL IRRIGATION RESEARCH STATION

NISA = NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES ACT OF 1996

NIST = NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

NIT = NEGATIVE INCOME TAX

NITL = NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE

NITRATE ASSIMILATION = УСВОЕНИЕ НИТРАТОВ (или АССИМИЛЯЦИЯ НИТРАТОВ) – Nitrate Assimilation is an uptake of nitrate by living organisms and conversion to cell substances. / Под Нитратами понимаются азотнокислые соли и эфиры – производные азотной кислоты HNO_3. Соли $M(NO_3)_n$ (M – металл со степенью окисления n) – кристаллы; удобрения, протравы при крашении, компоненты взрывчатых веществ (ВВ). Нитраты аммония, щелочных и щелочноземельных металлов часто называют Селитрами. Эфиры $RONO_2$ (R – органический радикал) – бесцветные или светло-жёлтые, приятно пахнущие жидкости; эфиры, содержащие несколько групп –ONO2, например, нитроглицерин, применяются в качестве ВВ и лекарственных препаратов. В биологии под Ассимиляцией, от Латинского слова Assimilatio, означающее Слияние или Уподобление или Усвоение, понимается то же, что анаболизм, в более узком смысле – усвоение питательных веществ живыми клетками (корневая абсорбция, фотосинтез и так далее).

NITRATION = НИТРОВАНИЕ – Nitration:- nitration products are formed during the fuel combustion process in internal combustion engines. Most nitration products are formed when an excess of oxygen is present. These products are highly acidic, form deposits in combustion areas and rapidly accelerate oxidation. / Нитрование – введение нитрогрупп – NO_2 в молекулы органических соединений при действии различных нитрующих агентов. В зависимости от строения нитруемого соединения и условий реакции нитрование может сопровождаться введением в молекулу других функциональных групп, например – F (нитрофторирование), –OH (окислительное нитрование) и других. Нитрование – один из наиболее изученных в теоретических и практических отношениях процессов. Нитрование ароматических соединений осуществляется азотной кислотой, нитрующими смесями или неорганическими солями нитрония NO; вначале образуется комплекс (I) между катионом нитрония и бензолом; затем отщепляется протон с образованием нитросоединения (II). Реакция осуществляется при комнатной или пониженной температуре. Для введения последующих нитрогрупп требуются более жёсткие условия. При прямом нитровании в ароматическое ядро можно ввести максимально три нитрогруппы. Наличие функциональных групп, обогащающих кольцо электронами, например, амино-, сульфо-, оксигрупп, облегчает нитрование, причём в некоторых случаях эти группировки могут замещаться на нитрогруппы. Так, при нитровании фенолсульфокислот сульфогруппа замещается нитрогруппой. Характер заместителей существенно влияет на ориентацию вступающей нитрогруппы (смотрите Правила Ориентации). Нитрование ароматических соединений ускоряется в присутствии нитратов ртути, причём процесс может сопровождаться окислением (образуются как нитросоединения, так и нитрофенолы). О промышленном получении некоторых ароматических нитросоединений смотрите, например, Нитроанилины, Нитробензол, Нитротолуолы, Нитронафталины. Нитрование алифатических соединений ненасыщенного ряда, например, смесью уксусного ангидрида и азотной кислоты, начинается с атаки двойной связи катионом нитрония; образующийся катион (III) стабилизируется отщеплением протона с образованием нитроолефина (IV) или присоединением аниона (X), находящегося в реакционной смеси:- xxxxx. (X = CH_3COO^-, Cl^-, OH^- и другие). Продукты реакции – обычно смеси нитросоединений. Нитрование ненасыщенных соединений двуокисью азота в инертных растворителях происходит по радикальному механизму, например:- xxxxx. Процесс также осложняется образованием смесей различных продуктов. Нитрование углеводородов парафинового ряда разбавленной азотной кислотой впервые осуществил Русский химик Михаил Иванович Коновалов (1858–1906) в 1888 (смотрите Реакция Коновалова). Нитрование алканов окислами азота или крепкой азотной кислотой происходит преимущественно по радикальному механизму:- $N_2O_4 \rightarrow 2O_2N$; $R–H + \cdot NO_2 \rightarrow \cdot R + HNO_2$ (то есть под действием диоксида азота из углеводорода образуется радикал $R\cdot$ и азотистая кислота, которая при взаимодействии с азотной кислотой снова даёт диоксид азота); $R\cdot + \cdot NO_2 \rightarrow R – HNO_2$. Обычно нитрование алифатических соединений сопровождается окислительно-деструктивными процессами, приводящими к образованию смесей нитро- и кислородсодержащих соединений. В промышленности высшие разветвлённые парафины нитруют при температуре около 100 °C (выход низших нитропарафинов до 75%); парафины ($C_1–C_5$) – в газовой фазе при 250–500 °C (иногда под давлением), выход нитропарафинов не превышает 40%. Реакция нитрования взрывоопасна. Промышленное нитрование проводят в специальных антикоррозионных нитраторах в тщательно контролируемых условиях; процессы полностью автоматизированы. Нитрование – введение нитрогруппы $-NO_2$ в молекулу органического соединения. Продуктами реакции являются нитросоединения. В зависимости от того, с каким атомом связана нитрогруппа, различают C–, O– и N–нитросоединения. Нитрование является одной из важнейших реакций органического синтеза и широко используется в лабораторной практике и производстве. Нитрование может осуществляться как прямым, так и непрямым путём. К процессам прямого нитрования относят реакции замещения атома водорода на нитрогруппу или присоединение нитрующих агентов по кратной связи, к непрямому нитрованию – замену других атомов или групп атомов на нитрогруппу (например, галогенов, сульфогруппы). К методам непрямого нитрования можно отнести реакции окисления азотсодержащих веществ до нитросоединений, а также реакции конденсации, приводящие к нитросоединениям.

NITRIFICATION = НИТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Nitrification is the biochemical oxidation of ammonium (NH4+) to nitrate (NO3-). / Под Нитрификацией, от Греческого слова Nitron, означающее первоначально Природная Сода, затем – Селитра, от новолатинского слова Nitr(ogenium), означающее Азот, и Латинского слова Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается превращение так называемыми нитрифицирующими Бактериями аммонийных солей почвы и водоёмов в нитраты, усваиваемые растениями. Играет первостепенную роль в круговороте азота в биосфере. Свидетельствует о завершении процесса минерализации в экосистеме. Обработка почвы, улучшающая её аэрацию, усиливает нитрификацию. Чрезмерное накопление нитратов в почве нежелательно, так как они легко вымываются и загрязняют воду. Под Нитрификацией понимается процесс микробиологического превращения аммонийных солей в нитраты. Протекает в почве и водоёмах. Имеет большое значение для круговорота азота в природе. Нитрификация завершает минерализацию органических соединений азота, начатую в процессе аммонификации. В нитрификации участвуют нитрифицирующие Бактерии (Nitrosomonas Europaea, Nitrobacter Winogradskii и другии). Протекает в две стадии:- ион аммония окисляется в нитрит-ион, затем нитрит-ион – в

нитрат-ион. Образующиеся нитраты хорошо усваиваются растениями. Нитрификация успешно протекает в аэрируемых почвах при pH 5–9.

NITROGEN ASSIMILATION = АЗОТОУСВОЕНИЕ (или АССИМИЛЯЦИЯ АЗОТА) – Nitrogen Assimilation is the incorporation of nitrogen into organic cell substances by living organisms. / В биологии под Ассимиляцией, от Латинского слова Assimilatio, означающее Слияние или Уподобление или Усвоение, понимается то же, что анаболизм, в более узком смысле – усвоение питательных веществ живыми клетками (корневая абсорбция, фотосинтез и так далее).

NITROGEN CYCLE = КРУГОВОРОТ АЗОТА – Nitrogen Cycle is the series of chemical and biochemical changes of nitrogen and nitrogenous compounds taking place in the soil – plant – atmosphere continuum.

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS = СИМПТОМЫ АЗОТНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ (или СИМПТОМЫ АЗОТНОГО ГОЛОДАНИЯ) – Nitrogen Deficiency Symptoms are characteristics of a plant at suboptimal N supply usually indicated by yellowing leaves, reduced tillering, and stunted growth.

NITROGEN FIXATION = АЗОТФИКСАЦИЯ (или ФИКСАЦИЯ АЗОТА) – Nitrogen Fixation:- this process occurs in some free-living microorganisms, e.g., blue-green algae and in bacterial-induced nodules of legumes. The conversion of elemental nitrogen into organic nitrogen or to forms readily utilized in biological processes. Nitrogen Fixation is a conversion of available nitrogen to insoluble or unavailable nitrogen. / Под Азотфиксацией понимается связывание молекул азота атмосферы и перевод его в азотистые соединения. Биологическая азотфиксация осуществляется клубеньковыми Бактериями, живущими в симбеозе с высшими растениями (симбиотическая азотфиксация), а также свободноживущими азотфиксаторами – азотобактером, микобактериями, спириллами, цианобактериями, энтеробактериями (несимбиотическая азотфиксация). Азотфиксация играет важную роль в круговороте азота в природе и обогащении почвы и водоёмов связанным азотом (симбиотическая азотфиксация ежегодно может обогащать 1 га почвы на 200–300 кг азота, несимбиотическая азотфиксация – на 15–30 кг). В промышленности азотфиксация происходит при синтезе аммиака из газообразных H_2 и N_2 в условиях относительно высоких температуры и давления. Показана возможность азотфиксации при комнатной температуре и атмосферном давлении под действием комплексов переходных металлов.

NITROGEN FIXING = АЗОТФИКСИРУЮЩЕЕ – Nitrogen Fixing:- of plants, often legumes, which are able to extract and fix nitrogen from the air by means of a symbiotic relationship with bacteria (e.g., Rhizobium species) often in root nodules. / Азотфиксирующее:- о растениях, часто Бобовых, которые способны экстрагировать и фиксировать азот из воздуха посредством симбиотического взаимоотношения с Бактерией (например, Видов Клубеньковых (Rhizobium species)) в корневых клубеньках.

NITROGEN RESPONSE = ОТЗЫВЧИВОСТЬ НА АЗОТ – Nitrogen Response is an increase in grain yield (and other growth parameters) after N fertilizer application.

NITROUS OXIDE = ЗАКИСЬ АЗОТА (или АЗОТИСТЫЙ ОКСИД) – Nitrous Oxide is a chemical compound made up of nitrogen and oxygen, N_2O. It is a liquid that turns into a gas when injected into an engine. / Закись Азота (N_2O) – веселящий газ, один из окислов азота (смотрите Азота Окислы); в медицине применяют в смеси с кислородом как средство для ингаляционного наркоза при хирургических операциях, родах, иногда при инфаркте миокарда. Назван Веселящим Газом Английским химиком и изобретателем Сэром Хамфри Дэйви (Sir Humphry Davy; 1778–1829), который, изучая на себе действие закиси азота (1799), обнаружил в начальной фазе возбуждение, сопровождающееся смехом и беспорядочными телодвижениями, в последующем – потерю сознания. Окислы Азота – соединения азота с кислородом. Известны N_2O, NO, N_2O_3, NO_2 (и его димер N_2O_4), N_2O_5; есть сведения о существовании NO_3, не выделенного в свободном состоянии. При высокой температуре в пламени вольтовой дуги, а в природе – при электроразряде из смеси азота с кислородом образуется окись азота NO, которая при охлаждении переходит в NO_2. Другие окислы азота получают косвенным путём. N_2O_5 – твёрдое вещество; остальные окислы при обычных условиях газообразны. Закись Азота N_2O – бесцветный газ со слабым приятным запахом и сладковатым вкусом; вдыхание смеси воздуха с N_2O вызывает состояние, напоминающее опьянение (отсюда название – Веселящий Газ). Плотность при 0 °C и 101 325 Н/м^2 (760 мм рт.ст.) 1.980 4 кг/м^3, $t_{кип}$ – 89.5 °C, $t_{пл}$ – 102.4 °C. 1 объём N_2O при 5 °C растворяет 1.048 объёма N_2O. Химически N_2O с водой, растворами кислот и щёлочей не реагирует, кислородом не окисляется. Выше 500 °C разлагается:- $2N_2O = 2N_2 + O_2$; поэтому при повышенных температурах действует как сильный окислитель и поддерживает горение. Получают N_2O термическим разложением нитрата аммония:- $NH_4NO_3 = N_2O + 2H_2O$. В медицине служит для общей анестезии. Окись Азота NO – бесцветный газ, буреющий при соприкосновении с воздухом вследствие окисления до NO_2. Плотность при 0 °C и 101 325 Н/м^2 (760 мм рт.ст.) 1.340 2 кг/м^3, $t_{кип}$ – 151.8 °C, $t_{пл}$ – 163.6 °C. В воде мало растворима (0.073 8 объёма в 1 объёме H_2O при 0 °C). С водой, кислотами и щёлочами химически не взаимодействует. Образует многочисленные продукты присоединения, например, нитрозилхлорид NOCl. Получают NO действием разбавленной азотной кислоты на некоторые металлы, например:- $3Cu + 8HNO_3 = 3Cu(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$. Окись азота – важный полупродукт окисления аммиака при получении азотной кислоты. Азотистый ангидрид (трёхокись азота) N_2O_3 – в обычных условиях неустойчивое соединение. Разлагается уже при 0 °C:- $N_2O_3 \leftrightarrow NO + NO_2$; около 3.5 °C кипит с разложением, при 25 °C содержит только 10% недиссоциированного N_2O_3. При низкой температуре может быть получен в виде тёмно-голубой жидкости, при сильном охлаждении – светло-голубой массы с $t_{пл}$ – 102 °C. С водой образует азотистую кислоту:- $N_2O_3 + H_2O = 2HNO_2$, со щёлочами – соли (смотрите Нитриты). N_2O_3 получают по реакции:- $N_2O_4 + 2NO = 2N_2O_3$; практического применения не находит. Двуокись Азота NO_2 – бурый газ с удушливым запахом, при 21.15 °C – буро-красная жидкость, бледнеющая при дальнейшем охлаждении из-за образования четырёхокиси азота N_2O_4, $t_{отв}$ – 11.2 °C. Взаимодействует с водой с образованием азотной кислоты и окиси азота:- $3NO_2 + H_2O = 2HNO_3 + NO$; со щёлочами образует нитраты и нитриты. Двуокись азота – сильный окислитель; в токе NO_2 энергично сгорают уголь, сера, фосфор, органические соединения. В промышленности NO_2 получают окислением NO при производстве азотной кислоты, в лаборатории – термическим разложением некоторых нитратов:- $2Pb(NO_3)_2 = 2PbO + O_2 + 4NO_2$. Применяют NO_2 как нитрующий агент (смотрите Нитрование Органических Соединений). Азотный Ангидрид (пятиокись азота) N_2O_5 – бесцветные очень летучие кристаллы. Крайне неустойчив и взрывоопасен. Взаимодействует с водой, давая азотную кислоту:- $N_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HNO_3$, со щёлочами образует соли – нитраты. В лаборатории получают по реакции:- $2HNO_3 + P_2O_5 = N_2O_5 + 2HPO_3$. Практического применения не находит. Все окислы азота физиологически активны.

NK = NOTCHED KERNEL

NL = THE NETHERLANDS

NL = NO LOAD

NLB = NEEM LEAF BITTERS

NLG = DUTCH GUILDER

NLGI = NATIONAL LUBRICATING GREASE INSTITUTE

NLGI AUTOMOTIVE GREASE CLASSIFICATIONS = КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ АВТОТРАКТОРНЫХ ПЛАСТИЧНЫХ СМАЗОК ПО НИСПС – NLGI Automotive Grease Classifications:- automotive lubricating grease quality levels established jointly by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI). There are several categories in two classifications:- Chassis Lubricants and Wheel bearing Lubricants. Quality or performance levels within each category are defined by ASTM tests. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

NLGI CONSISTENCY GRADES = СОРТА КОНСИСТЕНЦИИ ПО НИСПС – NLGI Consistency Grades:- simplified system established by the National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) for rating the consistency of grease.

NLRA = NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

NLRB = NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

NM = NOT MEANINGFUL

NM^3 = NORMAL CUBIC METER

NMAB = NATIONAL MARKET ADVISORY BOARD

NMB = NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

NMC = NONMORPHOGENIC CALLI

NME = NON–MARKET ECONOMY

NMR = NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE

NMS = NATIONAL MARKET SYSTEM

NMS = NORMAL MARKET SIZE

NMU = NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

NNL = NETWORK AND NATIVE LOAD

NNP = NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

NO = NORWAY

NOA = NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE

NOAEL = NO OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL

NOBLE = НОБЛ – In November 1983, the Noble Platinum Coin (one-ounce) from the Isle of Man was introduced as the first platinum investment coin. The Isle of Man is an ancient British protectorate, and well known for producing a variety of high-quality coins with innovative and unusual designs. From 1983 through 1989, The Pobjoy Mint of England produced the Platinum Noble in sizes ranging from 10 ounces to 1/10 ounce, with the face value shown in 'Nobles', a value equal the platinum content in troy ounces. Design:- the Noble is a beautiful platinum coin, which features a historic Viking longship, 'Thusly', shown under full sail, on its reverse, the young Queen Elizabeth II with crown, on its obverse. Nobles are not presently being minted. Coin/Diameter/Face/Purity:- (i) 0.10-Oz, 16.5 mm, 0.10 Noble, 0.9995; (ii) 0.20-Oz, 13.9 mm, 0.20 Noble, 0.9995; (iii) 0.25-Oz, 22.0 mm, 0.25 Noble, 0.9995; (iv) 0.50-Oz, 27.0 mm, 0.50 Noble, 0.9995; and (v) 1.00-Oz, 32.7 mm, 1.00 Noble, 0.9995. The face value shown above is in 'Nobles', a value equal the platinum content in troy ounces. Noble is the Isle of Man platinum coin with a fineness of 999.5. The first platinum investment coin, the one-ounce Noble from the Isle of Man, was introduced in November 1983. The Isle of Man is an ancient British protectorate, and well known for producing a variety of high-quality coins with innovative and unusual designs. From 1983 through 1989, The Pobjoy Mint of England produced The Platinum Noble in sizes ranging from 10 ounces to 1/10 ounce, with the face value shown in 'Nobles', a value equal the platinum content in troy ounces. The reverse of all coins features an historic Viking longship, 'Thusly', shown under full sail. The obverse features the young Queen Elizabeth II with crown. / Нобл – инвестиционная платиновая монета, которая находится в обращении на Острове Мэн. Чистота платины составляет 999.5. Впервые она была представлена на этом острове в качестве первой платиновой инвестиционной монеты в Ноябре 1983 и имела вес в одну унцию.

NOBLE COMB = ПРЕВОСХОДНЫЙ ГРЕБЕНЬ – Noble Comb:- used commercially in producing worsted yarn.

NOBO = NON–OBJECTING BENEFICIAL OWNER

NOB SPREAD = NOTE AGAINST BOND SPREAD

NOCC = NETWORK OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER

NO CONTROL LIMIT = БЕЗ КОНТРОЛЬНОГО ЛИМИТА – No Control Limit (NCL) is allowed. / Разрешается Без Контрольного Лимита (БКЛ).

NOCP = NASDAQ® CLOSE = NASDAQ® OFFICIAL CLOSING PRICE

NOCTUIDS = НОЧНИЦЫ (или СОВКИ) – Noctuids:- any night-flying moth of the Family Noctuidae, the larvae of which are destructive Pests. / Под Ночницами или Совками понимается Семейство бабочек. Крылья в размахе до 30 сантиметров (см) (у самой крупной бабочки – Тизании), обычно 2.5–3.5 см; свыше 25 000 Видов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 2 000 Видов. В основном ночные. Многие Совки – Вредители сельскохозяйственных, садовых культур и леса, 8 Видов, в том числе 4 Орденские Ленты, находились в Красной Книге бывшего СССР. Совки или Ночницы (Noctuidae), Семейство Бабочек. Размах крыльев от 1 до 30 см (у Тизании – самой крупной бабочки), но обычно 3–5 см. Усики щетинковидные, у некоторых Видов гребенчатые. Передние крылья удлинённые, треугольные, в большинстве случаев серые или бурые с характерным рисунком из 3 пятен (круглого, почковидного и клиновидного) и нескольких извилистых поперечных полос. Задние крылья шире, более округлые, серые, реже цветные (красные или жёлтые с чёрными перевязями и так далее). Гусеницы обычно с 5 парами брюшных ног (иногда с 4 или 3 парами), голые, в малозаметных щетинках (лишь у Подсемейства Apatelinae волосистые). Окукливаются они, как правило, в почвенных 'колыбельках', у некоторых Родов – в рыхлых коконах на растениях. Большинство Совок, как и их гусеницы, активны ночью. Около 20 000 Видов (по другим данным, до 30 000); распространены по всему земному шару. В бывшем СССР свыше 2 000 Видов. Среди Совок много Вредителей сельскохозяйственных, садовых культур и леса. Так, полевые и огородные культуры повреждают

подгрызающие Совки – Озимая Совка и Восклицательная Совка; Капусту и Свекловицу – Капустная Совка; технические, бахчевые и другие культуры – Хлопковая Совка и Совка Гамма; зерновые культуры – Яровая и Зерновая Совки; хвойные леса – Сосновая Совка. Меры борьбы:- повышение уровня агротехники (например, глубокая зяблевая вспашка), использование Энтомофагов (например, Трихограммы), при массовом появлении вредителей опыление или опрыскивание посевов инсектицидами, предпосевная обработка семян.

NOCTURNAL = НОКТЮРНОВЫЙ (или НОЧНОЙ) – Nocturnal:- belonging to the night, as of flowers that open at night. Nocturnal is a term applied to organisms that move or are active at night. / цветок, открывающийся ночью. Под Ноктюрновым, от Французского слова Nocturne, означающее буквально Ночной, понимается.

NO CURE – NO PAY = НЕТ ЗАБОТЫ – НЕТ ОПЛАТЫ (или НЕТ СПАСАНИЯ – НЕТ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ) – No Cure – No Pay is the principle of pure salvage whereby the salvor who fails in his task receives no reward for his effort. / Принцип добросовестного спасания, предполагающий тот факт, что если спасатель нарушает выполнение поставленной перед ним задачи, то он и не получит никакого вознаграждения за свои усилия.

NODAL ROOTS = УЗЛОВЫЕ КОРНИ – Nodal Roots are roots developing from the upper nodes when deepwater Rice varieties are flooded. / Под Корнем понимается один из основных органов растений, служащий для укрепления в почве, поглощения воды, минеральных веществ, синтеза органических соединений, а также для выделения некоторых продуктов обмена. Корень может быть местом хранения запасных веществ (например, у Моркови, Свёклы), органом вегетативного размножения (у Осины, Сирени и других). Многие корни съедобны. Корни, содержащие крахмал, масла, красящие и другие ценные вещества, применяются в промышленности и медицине.

NODAL SEPTUM = УЗЛОВАЯ ПЕРЕГОРОДКА (или НОДАЛЬНАЯ СЕПТА) – Nodal Septum is the solid partition in the node separating two adjoining internodes.

NODAL TILLERS = УЗЛОВЫЕ ПОБЕГИ – Nodal Tillers are the tillers arising from the upper nodes in elongated deepwater Rice stems while the field is flooded. / Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон; у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, надземные – в усики, колючки.

NODE = УЗЕЛ – (1) Node is the solid portion of the culm, panicle axis, and panicle branches. From the axils of nodes on the culm may arise a leaf, a tiller, or adventitious roots; from nodes on the panicle, the branches or spikelets. A joint of a stem from which leaves and branches arise. Node is a leaf-bearing joint of a stem, an important character for plants mapping in Cotton where nodes refer to the leaves or abscised leaf scars on the main stem. See also Internode, and Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF). Node is the place on a stem where leaves or branches originate. Node is:- (1) the joint of a stem from which leaves or branches arise. (2) The solid portion of the culm, panicle axis, and panicle branches. Leaves, tillers, and adventitious roots arise from nodes on the culm. Node is a point, usually along the main stem, at which lateral vegetative and fruiting branches arise. Node is a 'joint' of the stem or branch at which branches, leaves or reproductive structures develop. See also Main-Stem Node. / Важная особенность для картирования Растения Хлопчатника, где узлы относятся к листьям или рубцам от опавших листьев на основном стебле. Смотрите также Междоузлие (Internode) и Узлы Над Месторасположением Белого Цветка (NAWF). и придаточные корни, вырастающие из узлов на . В ботанике под Узлом понимается место на стебле растения (иногда утолщённое), откуда отходит лист. В пазухе листа (над узлом) возникает почка, из которой может развиться боковая ветвь.

(2) Node is a specific connection point in a network.

NODE BLAST = ЗАПАЛ УЗЛА – Node Blast is a form of blast disease where the node becomes infected. The node rots with dark discoloration and breaks apart, remaining connected only by the nodal septum.

NODE OF FIRST FRUITING BRANCH = УЗЕЛ ПЕРВОЙ ПЛОДОНОСЯЩЕЙ ВЕТВИ – Node Of First Fruiting Branch:- xxxxx. See also First Fruiting Node.

NODES ABOVE CRACKED BOLL = УЗЛЫ ВЫШЕ ТРЕСНУВШЕЙ КОРОБОЧКИ – Nodes Above Cracked Boll is a term applied to the number of mainstem nodes from the highest first position cracked boll to the plant terminal (often used as a method of assisting with measurements of Cotton readiness for defoliation).

NODES ABOVE FIRST SQUARE = УЗЛЫ ВЫШЕ ПЕРВОГО БУТОНА (или УЗЛЫ ВЫШЕ ПЕРВОГО ПОДЦВЕТНИКА) – Nodes Above First Square (NAFS) is a measure of the number of main-stem nodes above the first fruiting node or first square. See also First Fruiting Node, and Squaring Node.

NODES ABOVE WHITE FLOWER = УЗЛЫ ВЫШЕ БЕЛОГО ЦВЕТКА – Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF) is a measure of the number of main-stem nodes above the uppermost white flower in the first fruiting position. More precisely, NAWF is a measure of the number of squaring nodes after first flower. Used as an indication of the maturity of the boll load by reference to the amount of 'vegetative' growth (above the uppermost white flower) relative to the reproductive growth below. The upper highest node on the main-stem, for practical counting purposes, is considered to be the node at which the most recent mainstem leaf has unfolded (other states have used a leaf size of 1 inch). See also Squaring Nodes, and White Flower. Term applied to the number of mainstem nodes from the last developed first-position white bloom to the plant terminal; used as a measure of plant growth, e.g., to assist in growth regulator assessments or as an index of degree of cutout. All plants will not have a first-position white bloom. Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF), this is a measurement documenting the number of nodes separating the uppermost first position bloom and the terminal of the plant. When the Cotton Plant first begins to bloom there will be approximately 9 to 10 NAWF. As the season progresses, the number of NAWF decreases. This reduction in NAWF can be related to the source to sink relationship of carbohydrate supply. NAWF generally decreases more quickly after bloom in early-maturing varieties than in mid or full season varieties. As the flowers develop into bolls, they become stronger sinks for carbohydrates and their combined demand for carbohydrates increases. Eventually the carbohydrate supply produced by the leaves will be used primarily by developing bolls, leaving less and less available for the production of new vegetative growth. As flowering progresses up the plant, less top growth is produced, allowing the NAWF to decrease. As the flowering approaches the top of the plant, the plant eventually puts all of its energy into boll development and ceases flower development. This event is termed cutout. Cutout generally occurs at 4 or 5 NAWF. Cutout occurs when carbohydrate supply equals demand and vegetative growth ceases. At cutout, no more harvestable fruit is set. / Данный термин применяется к ряду узлов на главном стебле от последнего развившегося белого цветения первого расположения к верхушке растения; используется как мера роста растения, например, . Не все растения будут иметь белое цветение первого расположения. число узлов, отделяющих самое верхнее первое месторасположение цветка и верхушку растения. показатель степени прореживания (ветвей в кроне) . По мере того, как цветки перерастают в коробочки, они становятся прочными вместилищами (стоками) для углеводов и их . возникает когда снабжение углеводами становится равным потребности и .

NODULES = КЛУБЕНЬКИ – Nodules:- swelling caused by bacteria Rhizobium Spp. which live on the roots or stems of Leguminous Plants. / Клубеньки:- набухания, вызванные воздействием Бактерий Видов Клубеньковые (или Ризобиум (Rhizobium)), которые живут на корнях или стеблях Бобовых Растений (Leguminous Plants).

NOE = NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED

NoET = NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE TILLERS/HILL

NoFG = NUMBER OF FILLED GRAINS/PANICLE

NOIL = ОЧЁС – Noils are the short fibers that are removed from the fiber in the combing or top-making process. Wool noil is satisfactory for the manufacture of felts and woolens. Silk noil is sportier in appearance and created by short fibers, often from the innermost part of the cocoon. Shorter fibers separated from longer fibers in combing. The short fibers taken from any machine operation in the processing of textile fibers. They are obtained mostly in carding and combing operations. The stock may be high in quality but very short in length, too short to admit its being manipulated into yarn by itself. Noil is worked in with longer staple fibers to make yarn. Some noil may be medium or inferior quality. Also known as Comber, Comber Frame Noil, or Comber Noil. See also Recomber's Noil. Noil is a short fiber that is rejected in the combing process of yarn manufacture. Silk Noil (sometimes incorrectly called Raw Silk) comes from the use of very short fibers (called, appropriately, 'Silk Noils') to weave the fabric. The short fibers are separated from the long fibers during combing in the fiber preparatory processes before spinning. Noil has a nubby feel with a low sheen. It resembles cotton in surface texture and sews easily. When these short fibers are spun into yarns, the resulting yarns have occasional slubs and specks that add to its appeal. Nubs vary between different weaves. Sportier in appearance, noil has the look of hopsack but is much softer. Higher quality noil yarns are easy to use. It is a good practice to tug on a noil yarn to be sure of its practicality as a warp. The majority of plied noils can be used for warp but most single-ply noil yarns are too easily broken to withstand warping, though work well as weft. Noil has the strongest silk odor due to impurities in the yarn. The majority of the smell dissipates after washing, but can return again when wet. Noil is a short fiber removed during the combing of a textile fiber and often separately spun into yarn. / Масса неравномерного по длине (28–29 мм – кардный и 29–32 мм – гребенной) волокна с наличием незначительного количества пороков и сорных примесей органического происхождения от переработки хлопкового волокна. Образуются на гребнечёсальных машинах и на шляпочных полотнах чёсальных машин, чёсальных агрегатов и чёсальных аппаратов. Известен также как Гребенной Очёс (Comber или Comber Noil) и Очёс С Гребнечёсальной Машины (Comber Frame Noil). Смотрите также Очёс С Повторных Гребней (Recomber's Noil). Под Очёсом понимаются короткие волокна льна, хлопка, шерсти, химического волокна и другого, полученные при чесании волокнистых материалов. Очёс сильно засорён примесями. Почти все виды очёсов перерабатываются в пряжу, как правило, в смеси с доброкачественным волокном. Под Очёсом понимаются отходы волокнистого материала, получаемые при чесании. В зависимости от способа чесания различают гребенной очёс и кардный очёс.

NOISE = ШУМ – Noise is a normal everyday market movement, up and down without really going anywhere. The ebb and flow of everyday market movement.

NOK = NORWEGIAN KRONE

NOMENCLATURE = НОМЕНКЛАТУРА – Nomenclature is the study of the systematic naming of taxa, using Latin names so that they will be intelligible and uniform in all countries. / Под Номенклатурой, от Латинского слова Nomenclatura, означающее Перечень или Роспись Имён, понимается:- (i) перечень названий, терминов, категорий, употребляемых в какой-либо отрасли науки, техники и прочем, например, в экономике – классифицированный перечень производимой продукции; и (ii) система абстрактных и условных символов, назначение которых дать максимально удобное с практической точки зрения средство для обозначения предметов.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE CUSTOMS COOPERATION COUNCIL = НОМЕНКЛАТУРА СОВЕТА ПО ТАМОЖЕННОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ – The Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) is a system for classifying goods for customs purposes, formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). Now it has been superseded by the Harmonized System Nomenclature to which most of the major trading countries, including the United States, adhere. The customs tariff used by many countries worldwide, including most European nations, but not the United States. It was formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). / Таможенный тариф, используемый большинством стран мира. Раньше она была известна как Брюссельская Номенклатура Тарифов (Brussels Tariff Nomenclature).

NOMEN CONSERVANDUM = НОМЭН КОНСЭРВАНДУМ (или КОНСЕРВИРУЕМОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ, или ОХРАНЯЕМОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ, или СОХРАНЯЕМОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ) – A Conserved Name or Nomen Conservandum (plural Nomina Conservanda, abbreviation Nom. Cons.) is a scientific name that has specific nomenclatural protection. Nomen Conservandum is a Latin term, meaning a 'name which should be conserved'. The terms are often used interchangeably, such as by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, while the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature favors 'conserved name'. The process for conserving botanical names is different from that for zoological names. A Nomen Conservandum, although the term is not explicitly defined within the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN), is '... any name of a genus, family, or taxon of intermediate rank that must be adopted in accordance with special legislation (Arts. 14, 15) as a correct name although otherwise contrary to the rules'. The principle of conservation has since been extended to specific names as well. Nomen Conservandum or conserved name is the name of a taxon, usually one in which the name is in common usage, which is internationally agreed to be exempt from the usual rules of priority of publication. / На Латинском языке – Сохранённое Наименование . сохранение (conservation). Латинское слово Номэн (Nomen), означающее Имя или Название.

NOMEN NUDUM = НОМЭН НУДУМ (или ЛИШЁННОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ, или ГОЛОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ, или НЕЗАЩИЩЁННОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ, или ПРОСТОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ) – The phrase Nomen Nudum (plural Nomina Nuda) is a Latin term, meaning Naked Name, used in taxonomy and in zoological and botanical nomenclature. It may or may not be written in italics, depending on style. The term is used to indicate a designation which looks exactly like a scientific name of an organism, and may well have originally been intended to be a scientific name, but fails to be one because it has not (or has not yet) been published with an adequate description (or a reference to such a description), and thus is a 'bare' or 'naked' name, one which cannot be accepted as it currently stands. Because a Nomen Nudum fails to qualify as a formal scientific name, a later author can publish a real scientific name that is identical in spelling. If one and the same author puts a name in print, first as a Nomen Nudum and later on publishes it for real, accompanied by a description that does meet the formal requirements, then the date of publication of the latter, formally correct publication becomes the name's date of establishment. Nomen Nudum or Naked Name is a name published without an accompanying description. / На Латинском языке – . Выражение Номэн Нудум (Nomen Nudum или Nom. Nud. или N. N.) после семейства употребляют для обозначения ещё или уже недействительного названия.

NOMEX® = НОМЭКС® (или НОМЕКС®) – Nomex® (styled NOMEX®) is a registered trademark for flame-resistant meta-aramid material developed in the early 1960s by DuPont™ and first marketed in 1967. Nomex® and related aramid polymers are related to nylon, but have aromatic backbones, and hence are more rigid and more durable. Nomex is the premier example of a meta variant of the aramids (Kevlar® is a para aramid). Unlike Kevlar®, Nomex® cannot align during filament formation and has poorer strength. However, it has excellent thermal, chemical, and radiation resistance for a polymer material. The polymer is produced by condensation reaction from the monomers m-phenylenediamine and isophthaloyl chloride. It is sold in both fiber and sheet forms and is used as a fabric wherever resistance from heat and flame is required. Nomex® sheet is actually a calendered paper and made in a similar fashion. Nomex® Type 410 paper is the original and one of the larger grade types made, mostly for electrical insulation purposes. Nomex® fiber is made in the USA and in Spain (Asturias). Wilfred Sweeny (1926–2011), the DuPont scientist responsible for discoveries leading to Nomex®, earned a DuPont™ Lavoisier Medal partly for this work in 2002. The paper is used in electrical laminates such as circuit boards and transformer cores as well as fireproof honeycomb structures where it is saturated with a phenolic resin. Honeycomb structures such as these, as well as mylar-Nomex® laminates are used extensively in aircraft construction. Both the firefighting and vehicle racing industries use Nomex® to create clothing and equipment that can withstand intense heat. A Nomex® hood is a common piece of racing and firefighting equipment. It is placed on the head on top of a firefighter's face mask. The hood protects the portions of the head not covered by the helmet and face mask from the intense heat of the fire. Race car drivers wear driving suits constructed of Nomex® and or other fire retardant materials, along with Nomex® gloves, long underwear, balaclavas, socks, helmet lining and shoes to protect them in the event of a fire. The Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) and the SFI Foundation Inc. provide specifications for flame-resistant drivers clothing to be used in racing. The standards range from single layer suits that provide some protection against flash fires to much thicker multilayer SFI-15 suits required by the National Hot Rod Association that can protect a driver for up to 30 seconds against the intense heat and almost invisible flames generated by the nitromethane, ethanol and methanol fuels that are used in championship drag racing (straight line acceleration contests). Military pilots and aircrew wear flight suits made of over 92 percent Nomex® to protect them from the possibility of cockpit fires and other mishaps. Recently, troops riding in ground vehicles have also begun wearing Nomex®. The remaining material is typically Kevlar® thread used to hold the fabric together at the seams. Military tank drivers also typically use Nomex hoods as protection against fire and extreme cold. In the US space program, Nomex® has been used for the Thermal Micrometeoroid Garment on the Extravehicular Mobility Unit (in conjunction with Kevlar® and Gore-Tex) and The Advanced Crew Escape Suit (ACES) or 'pumpkin suit' or pressure suit, both for fire and extreme environment (water immersion to near vacuum) protection, and as thermal blankets on the payload bay doors, fuselage, and upper wing surfaces of the Space Shuttle Orbiter. It has also been used for the airbags for the Mars Pathfinder and Mars Exploration Rover missions, the Galileo atmospheric probe, the Cassini-Huygens Titan probe, as an external covering on the Autonomous Extravehicular Activity Robotic Camera Sprint (AERCam Sprint is a NASA experiment to demonstrate the use of a prototype free-flying television camera that could be used for remote inspections of the exterior of the International Space Station), and is planned to be incorporated into NASA's upcoming Crew Exploration Vehicle. Nomex® has also been used for its acoustic qualities, the first time being used in Troy, NY, at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Experimental Media and Performing Arts Center (EMPAC's) main concert hall. A ceiling canopy of Nomex® reflects high and mid frequency sound, providing reverberation, while letting lower frequency sound partially pass through the canopy. According to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's (RPI, Troy, State of New York (NY)) President Shirley Ann Jackson, EMPAC is the first venue in the world to use Nomex® for acoustic reasons. Nomex (like Kevlar®) is also used in the production of loudspeaker drivers. Honeycomb-structured Nomex® paper is also used as a spacer between layers of lead in the Toroidal Large Hadron Collider (LHC) Apparatus (ATLAS) Liquid Argon Calorimeter. Nomex® is a trade name for a heat resistant fiber used in the manufacture of firefighter's protective clothing. Also known as Aramid; the generic name. Flame Resistant Nomex® Brand Fiber – Trusted Thermal Protection:- mass transit systems, wind energy, transformers, filtration – not all industries that rely on the inherent protection of Nomex® are life-saving ones. But they're still essential to our way of life. It started with a flight suit. And 40 years later, DuPont™ Nomex® fiber is still a first choice for workers who rely on its inherently flame resistant properties to help keep them safe from the everyday hazards they face. We go beyond basic test methods to help ensure that workers stay protected. Our Thermo-Man® testing lab puts garments made of Nomex® fiber through a rigorous series of fire scenarios that simulate real-life situations – making it one of the most advanced thermal burn injury evaluation devices in the world. Our dedication to safety has made Nomex® the go-to fabric for manufacturers who make products for protecting firefighters, Air Force pilots, and industrial workers. And we're not stopping there. We're constantly working with mills and garment manufacturers to help them make products made from flame resistant Nomex® brand fiber stronger, more durable and safer. We've expanded its uses and applications to include transformers, motors, and generators. Our commitment to innovation is the same as it's been for the past four decades. Our mission is to: help people and materials perform better – even in extreme conditions. Xxxxx. Nomex® fiber is an aromatic polyamide (aramid) fiber and can be used in Military and Industrial Applications. Nomex® excels in performance areas such as flame resistance and thermal protection. Its thermal technology resists the hazards associated with electric arcs and flash fires – including intense heat and flame. Nomex® is engineered to stand up to flame temperatures in excess of 2 000 °F. Unlike flame-retardant treated materials, Nomex® fibers are inherently flame resistant and will not diminish during the life of the fiber. The fibers low stiffness and high elongation give it textile-like characteristics. In addition to its flame resistance, Nomex® fiber offers dimensional stability and resistance to degradation by a wide range of chemicals and industrial solvents. It shows no embrittlement or degradation at cryogenic conditions (temperatures as low as –320 °F. Nomex® Fiber Properties:- (i) excellent flame resistance and thermal protection; (ii) stands up to flame temperatures in excess of 2 000 °F; (iii) fibers do not melt or drip; (iv) outstanding resistance to degradation by radiation; (v) outstanding resistance to degradation at cryogenic conditions; (vi) resistant to chemicals and industrial solvents; (vii) resistant to insects and fungi; (viii) low stiffness of fiber due to chemical bonding arrangement; (ix) high elongation; (x) cut resistant; and (xi) abrasion resistant. Nomex® Fiber Applications:- Industrial Rope and Cordage; Military Rope and Cordage; Safety Rope; Firefighter Rope; and Extreme environment Rope and Cord. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon™). The Advanced Crew Escape Suit (ACES) or 'Pumpkin Suit' = СКАФАНДР. Фенольное (Phenolic). Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®). Го-Тэкс (Gore-Tex). ДюПо^{T3} (DuPont™). Номэкс® – торговое название жаропрочного волокна, используемого при изготовлении защитного обмундирования пожарных. Известно также как Арамид (Aramid), обобщённое название.

NOMINAL AMOUNT = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ СУММА – Nominal Amount (N) is the amount in name only that you hold of the stock/security and which has to be converted into the actual cash you will receive back at the redemption date of the security.

NOMINAL BREAKING LOAD = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Nominal Breaking Load is a breaking load (BL):- specifies the load at which a material will fail. / Под Номинальной Разрывной Нагрузкой понимается разрывная нагрузка (РН), которая специфицирует нагрузку, при которой материал будет разорван.

NOMINAL CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ПО ОТНОШЕНИЮ К НОМИНАЛУ – Nominal Change is a change in a security's par value to its current price in the market. / Изменение номинальной цены ценной бумаги по отношению к её текущей цене на рынке.

NOMINAL FILTRATION RATING = НОМИНАЛЬНЫЙ РЭЙТИНЬГ ФИЛЬТРАЦИИ – Nominal Filtration Rating:- an arbitrary micrometer value indicated by a filter manufacturer. Due to lack of reproducibility this rating is deprecated. See also Absolute Filtration Rating, and Filtration. A Nominal Filtration Rating is attached to filters that can be shown under controlled conditions to remove an acceptable statistical amount of particles of a certain size, even though the actual pores or openings of the filter may be much larger than the particles being removed. The typical way that a nominal filter rating is reported would be in the form of a statement such as:- 'Removes >99.9% of particles 3 µm (micron) or larger'. This means that under field conditions, a user can be confident that the filter will remove greater than 99.9% of pathogenic organisms larger than 3 µm. This information is obtained by challenging filters with test waters containing suspensions of 3 µm spheres. A similar cryptosporidium or giardia claim would require a challenge using live cryptosporidium or giardia organisms. Nominal ratings are usually applied to depth filters.

NOMINAL INTEREST RATES = НОМИНАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Nominal Interest Rate is contractually agreed interest rate based on the nominal value of a debt instrument. Nominal Interest Rates are the current stated rates of interest paid or earned. Current stated rates of interest paid or earned. Compare Real Interest Rates.

NOMINAL LENGTH = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ ДЛИНА – Nominal Length is the length quoted on commercial documents. See also Fiber Length.

NOMINAL LINEAR DENSITY = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ ЛИНЕЙНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ – Nominal Linear Density is the linear density mentioned on the documents of sale (contracts, invoices, etc).

NOMINAL LOAD = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Nominal Load R:- lowest load value, for the purposes of comparison, for the specified support conditions, independent of the type of load (excluding concentrated loads) [ISO/TS 8611-2:2005, definition 3.4]. Note:- intended use is described in 7.1 of ISO/TS 8611-2:2005 [1]. The three main types of general use are as follows:- (1) handling of goods without stacking or without racking; (2) handling of goods with stacking but without racking; and (3) handling of goods with racking and stacking. / Номинальная Нагрузка R:- наименьшее значение безопасной нагрузки для установленных условий расположения (крепления), независимо от типа нагрузки (за исключением сосредоточенных нагрузок) (стандарт ISO/TS 8611-2:2005 [1], 3.4). Примечание:- утановленные условия расположения (крепления) касаются диапазонов условий применения по (стандарт ISO/TS 8611-2:2005 [1], 7.1). Существуют три основных способа применения поддонов:- (1) транспортирование нагруженных поддонов с укладкой на стеллажи или штабелированием; (2) транспортирование нагруженных поддонов с укладкой на стеллажи и без штабелирования; и (3) транспортирование нагруженных поддонов без укладки на стеллажи и без штабелирования.

NOMINAL PRICE = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА – Nominal Price is the computed price quotation on futures for a period in which no actual trading took place, usually an average of bid and asked prices. Also known as Nominal Quotation. Price quotation on futures for a period in which no actual trading took place. Nominal Price is the declared price for a futures month sometimes used in place of a closing price when no recent trading has taken place in that particular delivery month; usually an average of the bid and asked prices. Nominal Price is the estimated futures price quotation for a period when no actual trading took place. / Ценовая котировка на фьючерсы для периода времени, когда фактические сделки не заключались.

NOMINAL QUOTATION = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ РАСЦЕНКА (или НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ КОТИРОВКА) – Nominal Quotation is the computed price quotation on futures for a period in which no actual trading took place, usually an average of bid and asked prices. Also known as Nominal Price. See also Quotations. / Расчитанная компьютером котировка цены фьючерса для моментов, когда не было заключено конкретных сделок. Как правило, такая котировка просчитывается в качестве среднеарифметического значения цен спроса и предложения. Известна также как Номинальная Цена (Nominal Price). Смотрите также Расценки (или Прейскуранты (Quotations)).

NOMINAL SIZE LUMBER = ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ НОМИНАЛЬНОГО РАЗМЕРА – Nominal Size Lumber:- the size of lumber after sawing and prior to surface finishing by planing. / Пиломатериал Номинального Размера:- размер пиломатериала после распиловки, но до окончательной обработки поверхности строганием.

NOMINAL VALUE = НОМИНАЛЬНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – In fixed-income securities, the Nominal (or Face) Value is the sum to be repaid that bears interest. In shares, it is the proportional amount (par value) of the nominal capital indicated on the share certificate. According to German stock corporation law, the lowest par value is one Euro. The face value of a share or debenture. The nominal value may be more or less than the market value. Also known as Par Value.

NOMINATED BANK = ИСПОЛНЯЮЩИЙ БАНК (или НОМИНИРОВАННЫЙ БАНК) – Nominated Bank is the bank authorized by the issuing bank to honour or negotiate or, in the case of a freely available credit, any bank. Unless the credit stipulates that it is available only with the issuing bank, all credits must nominate the bank (the Nominated Bank) which is authorized to pay, to incur a deferred payment undertaking, to accept draft(s) or to negotiate. In a freely negotiable credit, any bank is a Nominated Bank. A Nominated Bank is a bank that was nominated by an issuing bank to perform certain tasks on its behalf and hence cannot be also a nominated bank by itself. / Исполняющий Банк – банк, назначаемый банком эмитентом в соответствии с инструкциями приказодателя, осуществлять исполнение аккредитива. Исполняющим банком может выступать как банк эмитент, так и любой авизующий банк. В случаях присутствия в сделке подтверждающего банка, исполнение аккредитива, как правило, отдается ему.

NOMINATION = НОМИНАЦИЯ – Nomination is the notification to put into effect a contract or part of a contract, e.g., a gas flow nomination from a shipper to advise the pipeline owner of the amount of gas it wishes to transport or hold in storage on a given day. / Под Номинацией, от Латинского слова Nominatio, означающее Наименование, понимается нотификация .

NOMINEE = НОМИНАЛЬНОЕ ЛИЦО (или ПОДСТАВНОЕ ЛИЦО) – Nominee is the legal entity established by a custodian solely for the purpose of registering securities. A custodian will register customer securities in its nominee name for ease of handling subsequent transfers or denomination changes, interest and dividend collections and other corporate actions. The customer remains the beneficial owner. Company formed in some countries by banks in order to facilitate the negotiating of registered shares by having the certificates made out in the name of said company. Securities registered in the name of a nominee can be used to create easily marketable certificates through blank endorsement. A Nominee is an individual or entity, which acts on behalf of a beneficial owner. Most often the nominee pretends to be the owner of an entity, asset, or transaction to provide a veil of secrecy as to the beneficial owner's involvement. Many offshore entities provide nominee services whereby they will provide a nominee to act as owner of your arrangement but generally will not act unless instructed to by the beneficial owner. Nominee is a person or entity named by another to act on his behalf. Securities are commonly held in nominee name (often the custodian's name) to facilitate their registration and changes in their legal ownership. A nominee does not have any rights of ownership.

NOMINEE AND CUSTODY SERVICE = УСЛУГА НОМИНАЛЬНОГО ЛИЦА И ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ – Typically NCS are arrangements for the holding of securities and associated maintenance such as the banking of dividends and the receipt of communications. They will usually provide some form of consolidated reporting. NCS will not have a menu of investments opportunities associated with them. A Nominee and Custody Service (NCS) is exempt from the managed investment and fundraising provisions of the Corporations Law. An issuer of securities through an NCS may do so using an ordinary prospectus. A Nominee and Custody Service (NCS) is an arrangement which does not have the characteristics of a managed investment scheme for which regulation is intended, with the following features:- (i) assets in which a client has an economic interest (or expects to derive a benefit) may be acquired or held by a custodian (which may or may not be the operator); (ii) the client has the sole discretion to decide what (but not necessarily when) assets are acquired or disposed of except where:- (a) there are any prior written directions to acquire or dispose of a particular asset in particular circumstances that the client has agreed not to vary (other than on the exercise of any discretion on the part of an operator), and (b) the client may authorise the operator or another person to give directions on their behalf, for the purpose of the other person receiving or securing payment of moneys owing by the client to the person; and (iii) the client does not expect to derive benefits from participation in the NCS consisting of:- (a) cost reductions by using assets contributed by a client or derived directly or indirectly from assets contributed by the client with assets contributed by other clients or derived directly or indirectly from assets contributed by other clients, or (b) access to investments that the client could not otherwise access directly. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NOMINEE DIRECTOR = НОМИНАЛЬНЫЙ ДИРЕКТОР (или ПОДСТАВНОЙ ДИРЕКТОР) – Nominee Director:- every international business corporation (IBC; offshore company) must have a Board of Directors. The Board may consist of one person or many people. For instance, the beneficial owner of the IBC may appoint himself/herself as the director and sole officer of the corporation. However, most IBCs are formed with a nominee director. The nominee may be, but does not have to be, an individual who works and/or resides in the country where the IBC was formed. The nominee may be used to sign (contracts, loans, etc) for the IBC should the beneficial owner not want his/her signature to be connected with the corporation. Typically, the nominee director will have no knowledge of the IBC's affairs or accounts, cannot control or influence the IBC, and will not act unless instructed to by the beneficial owner.

NON–ACCESSORY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ НЕСОУЧАСТНИКА (или ГАРАНТИЯ СТОРОННЕГО НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЯ) – With an Non-Accessory Guarantee the main principle is 'pay first – argue later'. From the beneficiary's point of view, this type of guarantee is often a better form of security. The beneficiary has the best security if the demand guarantee is strictly unconditional (a simple demand) and contains no additional requirements such as documentation that must be presented to support the claim. See also Accessory Guarantee. / Смотрите также Гарантия Соучастника (Accessory Guarantee).

NON–ADMINISTERED ESTATE = НЕАДМИНИСТРИРУЕМОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ (или НЕАДМИНИСТРИРУЕМОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО) – In the United States, Non-Administered Estate is an estate of a decedent the settlement of which is not supervised by the court and for which a legal representative has not been appointed by the court.

NON–ADMITTED REINSURANCE = НЕПРИЗНАВАЕМОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Non-Admitted Reinsurance:- a company is 'non-admitted' when it has not been licensed and thereby recognized by appropriate insurance governmental authority of a state or country. Reinsurance is 'non-admitted' when placed in a non-admitted company and therefore may not be treated as an asset against reinsured losses or unearned premium reserves for insurance company accounting and statement purposes.

NONALLELIC INTERACTION = НЕАЛЛЕЛЬНОЕ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ – Nonallelic Interaction is an interaction between different genes.

NON–ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE = НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМОЕ (или НЕНАЧИСЛЯЕМОЕ, или НЕОБЛАГАЕМОЕ) СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СЕРТИФИКАТ) – A Non-Assessment Certificate is issued by the local tax authority that an assessment of income tax will probably not be applicable for the taxpayer with unlimited tax liability (due to income below a certain level). As a result, the taxpayer is not assessed for income tax, which is why he is entitled to the total sum from the ownership in securities, such as dividends, interest payments, etc. The certificate is issued subject to revocation. Its period of applicability is limited to no more than three years and ends at the close of a calendar year.

NON–ASSET–BASED THIRD PARTY PROVIDERS = ТРЁХСТОРОННИЕ ПОСТАВЩИКИ УСЛУГ НА БЕЗАКТИВНОЙ ОСНОВЕ – Non-Asset-Based Third Party Providers are the third party providers who generally do not own assets, such as transportation and/or warehouse equipment.

NON–ASSIGNABLE = НЕПЕРЕУСТУПАЕМОЕ (или НЕОТЧУЖДАЕМОЕ) – Non-Assignable:- the licensing agreement and/or the rights, obligations and terms thereof may not be assigned to any party who is not a signatory to the agreement. For example, a library licensee may not assign the right to access licensed materials to another library. See also Non-Transferable.

NON–ASSOCIATED GAS = ГАЗ В ЧИСТОМ ВИДЕ (или СВОБОДНЫЙ ГАЗ, или ПРИРОДНЫЙ СВОБОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – A reservoir where only natural gas is found. Non-Associated Gas is the natural gas in a reservoir which contains no crude oil. / Природный газ в резервуаре, который не содержит сырую нефть.

NON–BOARD GRAIN = ЗЕРНОВЫЕ, НЕПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ПАЛАТЕ – In Canada, Non-Board Grain is grain marketed through the open market system. Such grain includes domestic feed Wheat and Barley, Rye, oilseeds and specialty crops.

NON–BUSINESS DAYS = НЕРАБОЧИЕ ДНИ – Non-Business Days are Sundays and bank holidays, when banks are closed for business. They are not included in days of grace, and bills of exchange that fall due on a non-business day are postponed until the next day.

NON–CANCELABLE POLICY = НЕОТМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ПОЛИС (или НЕАННУЛИРУЕМЫЙ ПОЛИС) – Non-Cancelable Policy is a policy which the insured has the right to continue in force by the timely payment of premiums set forth in the policy, during which period the insurer has no right to make unilaterally any change in any provision of the policy while the policy is in force. See also Guaranteed Renewable Policy.

NON–CASH GAINS/INCOME = БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЙ ПРИРОСТ (или ПРИБАВЛЕНИЕ, или ПРИРАЩЕНИЕ, или ПРИБЫЛЬ)/ДОХОД – Non-Cash Gains/Income includes such items as:- (i) gains on the disposition of securities realized in the form of notes, securities or any other non-cash assets; (ii) income recognized under the equity method of accounting; (iii) dividends received in kind; (iv) interest income accrued on deferred interest notes, zero coupon bonds or similar instruments; and (v) delinquent accrued interest converted into a new note or added to the principal of an existing note (the amount of such interest which is included in Undistributed Net Realized Earnings must be reclassified to Non-Cash Gains/Income). Interest income recognized through normal year-end interest accruals associated with current-pay debt instruments should not be classified as Non-cash Gains/Income. Non-Cash Gains/Income represents realized earnings of an Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) that have been recognized in the

Statement of Operations. Such earnings are segregated in the Statement of Financial Position only because they are subject to certain restrictions under SBA (the US Small Bisiness Administration) regulations, primarily concerning distributions. In effect, Non-cash Gains/Income can be considered a type of restricted retained earnings. / строка баланса (item). (iii) дивиденды, полученные в натуре (dividends received in kind).

NONCELLULOSIC FIBERS = НЕЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Noncellulosic Fibers are the fibers made from petroleum-derived chemicals. The major types are acrylic, nylon, polyester, and polypropylene. / Нецеллюлозные Волокна – волокна, производимые из химикатов, полученных из нефти. Основными типам являются акрил, Найлан^{T3} (или Нейлон; Nylon^{TM}), (сложный) полиэфир или лавсан, и полипропилен.

NON–CLIMACTERIC FRUITS = НЕКЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКИЕ ПЛОДЫ – Non-Climacteric Fruits:- (Latin:- climactericus – turning point, critical time) Fruits which are not (yet) ready to eat or ripe for consumption.

NONCODING REGION = НЕКОДИРУЮЩАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ (или НЕКОДИРУЮЩИЙ РЕГИОН) – Noncoding Region:- DNA sequences which lie outside of an open reading frame and which are not translated to become part of a protein. These might include DNA sequences that function either in the plant or other hosts to regulate or influence the expression or processing of gene products (e.g., introns or control regions such as promoters, operators, and terminators) or to facilitate replication, transposition, recombination, or cleavage of DNA (e.g., origins of replication or T-DNA borders). Others may be sequences of no known function, e.g., plasmid backbone sequences.

NONCOINCIDENTAL PEAK LOAD = НЕСЛУЧАЙНАЯ ПИКОВАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Noncoincidental Peak Load:- the sum of two or more peak loads on individual systems that do not occur in the same time interval. Meaningful only when considering loads within a limited period of time, such as a day, week, month, a heating or cooling season, and usually for not more than one year. / Под Пиковой Нагрузкой или Пиковой Мощностью, от Французского слова Pic, означающее Остроконечная Вершина или Пик, понимается максимальная электрическая нагрузка электроэнергетической системы в определённом интервале времени (обычно сутки). Например, в суточном графике электрической нагрузки города можно выделить утреннюю и вечернюю пиковую нагрузку. На время действия пиковой нагрузки включают резервные мощности энергосистемы или специальные пиковые электростанции.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION = НЕСГОРАЕМАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ – Noncombustible Construction:- that type of construction in which a degree of fire safety is attained by the use of noncombustible materials for structural members and other building assemblies. / Такой тип конструкции, у которой степень противопожарной безопасности достигается за счёт использования негорючих материалов для структурных элементов конструкции и других сборных строительных конструкций.

NON–COMMERCIALS = НЕСЫРЬЕВИКИ – Non-Commercials:- entities trading commodities in the futures market in the hope of profiting from a change in its market value but not involved in its production, processing, or merchandising. See also Commercial, and Commitments Of Traders Report. / юридические лица, торгующие различными родами сырья на рынках фьючерсов в надежде получения прибыли от изменения в их рыночной стоимости, но не вовлечённые в их производство, переработку или перепродажу. Смотрите также (Commercial), и (Commitments Of Traders Report).

NON–CONFERENCE CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩИЙСЯ УЧАСТНИКОМ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ – Non-Conference Carrier is an outsider or independent carrier not a member of the conference. See also Non-Conference Line.

NON–CONFERENCE LINE = ЛИНИЯ, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩАЯСЯ УЧАСТНИКОМ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ – Non-Conference Line is a shipping line which operates on a route served by a liner conference but which is not a member of that conference. See also Non-Conference Carrier. / Судоходная линия, которая действует на маршруте, обслуживаемом линейной конференцией, но которая не является участником этой конференции. Смотрите также Перевозчик, Не Являющийся Участником Конференции (Non-Conference Carrier).

NON–CONFIRMATION = НЕПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ (или НЕПОДКРЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Non-Confirmation:- a market is thought to be confirming either gains or losses when most averages or indicators are moving together. If parts are not doing so then a non-confirmation is said to be occurring.

NONCONTIGUOUS = НЕСМЕЖНЫЕ (или ХХ) – Noncontiguous:- domestic shipping routes serving Alaska and non-continental US States and territories.

NONCUMULATIVE = НЕКУМУЛЯТИВНЫЙ (или НЕ ПРЕДУСМАТРИВАЮЩИЙ НАКОПЛЕНИЯ ДИВИДЕНДА) – Noncumulative:- a type of preferred stock on which unpaid dividends do not accrue. Omitted dividends are, as a rule, gone forever. See also Cumulative Preferred.

NON–CUMULATIVE REVOLVING LETTER OF CREDIT = НЕНАКАПЛИВАЮЩИЙСЯ ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ (или РЕВОЛЬВЕРНЫЙ) АККРЕДИТИВ – Non-Cumulative Revolving Letter Of Credit is a revolving letter of credit that does not permit the seller to carry over any amounts not drawn upon in previous periods. / Возобновляемый аккредитив, который не разрешает продавцу превышать любые суммы, не списываемые в предыдущие периоды.

NONCURRENT ASSETS = ВНЕОБОРОТНЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или НЕ ТЕКУЩИЕ АКТИВЫ, или ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОНДЫ) – Noncurrent Assets, those with a life longer than 1 year, include property, plant, and equipment; purchased technology and goodwill; and other assets. Noncurrent Assets:- total durable goods of all types that are acquired or produced by a business for long-term use in conducting its operations. Non-current assets include land, buildings, plant, equipment, vehicles, furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements – all tangible assets – as well as intangible assets, such as patents and goodwill. They do not include goods acquired or produced by the company that are to be resold or used to produce goods for resale, such as raw materials, finished products, etc. / Под Основными Фондами понимается совокупность материально-вещественных ценностей, действующих в течение длительного времени. К ним относятся:- здания, машины, оборудование, рабочий и продуктивный скот, сооружения, транспортные средства и тому подобное. Основные фонды, функционирующие в сфере материального производства, называются производственными основными фондами, в непроизводственной сфере – непроизводственными основными фондами. Основные фонды являются важной частью национального богатства. Основные фонды, выраженные в денежном эквиваленте, называются основными средствами.

NON–CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS = НЕ ТЕКУЩИЕ АКТИВЫ, УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЕ ДЛЯ ПРОДАЖИ И ПРЕКРАЩАЕМЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ – IFRS 5 (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 5) Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – The objective of this IFRS is to specify the accounting for assets held for sale, and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. In particular, the IFRS requires:- (a) assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and depreciation on such assets to cease; and (b) assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately on the face of the

balance sheet and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the income statement. The IFRS:- (a) adopts the classification 'held for sale'; (b) introduces the concept of a disposal group, being a group of assets to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction; (c) classifies an operation as discontinued at the date the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale or when the entity has disposed of the operation. An entity shall classify a non-current asset (or disposal group) as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and its sale must be highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated. Further, the asset (or disposal group) must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, except as permitted by paragraph 9, and actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, (b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. A component of an entity comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity. In other words, a component of an entity will have been a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units while being held for use. An entity shall not classify as held for sale a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned. This is because its carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use.

NON–CURRENT INVESTMENTS = НЕ ТЕКУЩИЕ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЯ (или НЕ ТЕКУЩИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ) – Non-Current Investments:- in the United States, this account group long-term investments are investments which are restricted beyond the current period as to sale or disposal. Also known as Fixed Asset Investments in the United Kingdom.

NON CURRENT LIABILITIES = ОТСРОЧЕННЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА (или ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА, или НЕТЕКУЩИЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – Non Current Liabilities:- shown in the company's annual report, it is the amount of debt due to be repaid after twelve months.

NON–DEDUCTIBLE VALUE ADDED TAX = НЕ ПОЛЕЖАЩИЙ ВЫЧЕТУ НАЛОГ НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ – Non-Deductible Value Added Tax (VAT) is VAT payable by a purchaser which is not deductible from his own VAT liability, if any. See also Deductible Value Added Tax.

NON–DELIVERABLE FORWARD = НЕПОСТАВЛЯЕМЫЙ ФОРВАРД – Non-Deliverable Forward contracts (NDFs) – also called Dollar-Settled Forwards – are synthetic forwards which entail no exchange of currencies at maturity. Instead, settlement is made in US dollars based on the difference between the agreed contract rate at inception and a market reference rate at maturity. NDFs can be used to establish a hedge or take a position in one of a growing group of emerging market currencies where conventional forward markets either do not exist or may be closed to non-residents. As offshore instruments, NDFs offer the advantage of eliminating convertibility risk, since no emerging market currencies are exchanged at maturity.

NON–DELIVERY = НЕПОСТАВКА – Non-Delivery is a failure to deliver all or part of a shipment. / Срыв поставки всей или части грузовой отправки.

NON–DELIVERY WARNING = ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ О НЕПОСТАВКЕ – In a SWIFT system, Non-Delivery Warning is a system-generated message, warning that a payment message, for which delivery monitoring has been requested, has not been delivered within the obsolescence period specified for that message. / В системе Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) генерируемое системой сообщение, предупреждающее о том, что сообщение о платеже, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NONDESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION = НЕРАЗРУШАЮЩАЯ ОЦЕНКА – Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE):- broadly considered synonymous with nondestructive inspection (NDI).

NONDESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION = НЕРАЗРУШАЮЩАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – Nondestructive Inspection (NDI) is a process or procedure, such as ultrasonic or radiographic inspection for determining the quality or characteristics of a material, part, or assembly, without permanently altering the subject or its properties.

NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING = НЕРАЗРУШАЮЩЕЕ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ – Nondestructive Testing (NDT):- broadly considered synonymous with nondestructive inspection (NDI).

NONDISCLOSURE = НЕРАЗГЛАШЕНИЕ – (1) Nondisclosure is an agreement to treat specific information confidentially. See also Confidentiality. / Соглашение рассматривать определённую информацию конфиденциальной или секретной. Смотрите также Конфиденциальность или Секретность (Confidentiality).

(2) Non-Disclosure is the failure by the insured or their agent to disclose a material fact or circumstance to the insurer before acceptance or renewal of the risk.

NON–DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О НЕРАЗГЛАШЕНИИ – Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) is a confidentiality agreement. It allows an inventor to show his ideas to another party with some assurance that the other party will not steal the idea (at least in theory).

NON–DUMPING CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ОТСУТСТВИИ ДЕМПИНГА (или СЕРТИФИКАТ О НЕДЕМПИНГЕ) – Non-Dumping Certificate:- some countries may require, for protection against the dumping of certain types of merchandise or products, the issuance of so-called Certificates Of Non-Dumping.

NONELASTIC WOVEN TAPE = НЕЭЛАСТИЧНАЯ ТКАНАЯ ТЕСЬМА – Nonelastic Woven Tape is a woven narrow fabric, weighing less than 15 ounces per square yard, made principally of natural and/or manufactured fibers, including monofilaments, but not containing rubber or other similar elastic stands. / мононить (monofilament).

NON–EURO AREA = НЕ ЕВРО ЗОНА (или ЗОНА НЕРАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЕВРО, или ЗОНА БЕЗ ЕВРО) – Non-Euro Area is the geographical area covered by those European Union countries which have not adopted the Euro as their currency.

NON–EXCLUSIVE = НЕИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (или НЕЭКСКЛЮЗИВНЫЕ) – Non-Exclusive:- the rights granted to the licensee under the licensing agreement are not given just to that licensee. The licensor reserves the right to give the same or similar rights to use the licensed materials to other parties.

NON–FINAL OFFICE ACTION = НЕОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ (или РЕШЕНИЕ, или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ) КОНТОРЫ (или ВЕДОМСТВА) – (1) Non-Final Office Action is an office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action letter that raises new issues and usually is the first phase of the examination process. An examining attorney will issue a non-final office action after reviewing the application for the first time. If a new issue arises after the applicant responds to the first non-final office action, the examining attorney will issue another non-final office action that sets forth the new issue(s) and continues any that remain outstanding. Applicants must respond to non-final office action letters within 6 months from the date they are issued to avoid abandonment of the application.

(2) Non-Final Office Action (rejection) is an office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action made by the examiner where the applicant is entitled to reply and request reconsideration or further examination, with or without making an amendment. On taking up an application for examination or a patent in a reexamination proceeding, the examiner is required to make a thorough study of the application and of the available prior art relating to the subject matter of the claimed invention. This examination must be complete with respect to:- (i) compliance of the application or patent under reexamination with the applicable statutes and rules; (ii) the patentability of the invention as claimed; and (iii) matters of form, unless otherwise indicated.

NON–FIRM ENERGY = УСЛОВНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или НЕЗАЯВЛЕННАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ) – Non-Firm Energy:- electricity that is not required to be delivered or to be taken under the terms of an electric purchase contract. / Объёмы электричества, которые по условиям контракта закупки электроэнергии не обязательно поставлять или принимать.

NON–FIRM ENERGY = ЭНЕРГИЯ, ПОСТАВЛЯЕМАЯ С ПЕРЕБОЯМИ – Non-Firm Energy:- the quality sales of transmission service offered to customers that anticipates possible planned and unplanned interruption and flexibility of delivery. / Продажи высококачественных услуг по доставке электроэнергии потребителям, которые предполагают запланированные или назапланированные перерывы и гибкий график поставок.

NON–FIRM POWER = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ (или УСЛОВНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или ПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Non-Firm Power is a power or power producing capacity supplied or available under a commitment having limited or no assured availability. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность.

NON–FIRM TRANSMISSION SERVICE = УСЛУГА НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ ПЕРЕДАЧИ (или УСЛУГА НЕТВЁРДОЙ ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Non-Firm Transmission Service is a point-to-point transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to interruption. Non-firm Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis as either Hourly Non-firm Transmission Service or Short-Term Non-firm Transmission Service.

NON–GLUTINOUS AROMATIC RICE = НЕГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ АРОМАТИЧНЫЙ РИС – Non-Glutinous Aromatic Rice or non-waxy aromatic Rice means white aromatic Rice, brown aromatic Rice and paddy aromatic Rice which their characteristics on white Rice provides translucent appearance. Some of the grain may or may not contain an opaque spot.

NONGLUTINOUS (NONWAXY) RICE = НЕГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ (НЕВОСКОВОЙ) РИС – Nonglutinous (Nonwaxy) Rice is a common nonwaxy Rice grain that contains >2% amylose in the starch, with translucent endosperm.

NONHUB AIRPORT = АЭРОПОРТ БЕЗ УЗЛА – Nonhub Airport means a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has less than 0.05 percent of the passenger boardings.

NONHYDROCARBON GASES = НЕУГЛЕВОДОРОДНЫЕ ГАЗЫ – Nonhydrocarbon Gases are the typical nonhydrocarbon gases which may be present in reservoir natural gas, such as carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

NONINFECTIOUS DISEASE = НЕИНФЕКЦИОННАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ (или НЕЗАРАЗНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ) – Noninfectious Disease is a disease that is caused by an environmental factor, not by a pathogen. / Под Болезнью понимается нарушение нормальной жизнедеятельности организма, обусловленное функциональными и/или морфологическими изменениями. Возникновение болезни связано с воздействием на организм вредных факторов внешней среды (биологических, социальных, физических и химических), с его генетическими дефектами и так далее. У растений наряду с инфекционными (бактериальными, вирусными, грибными и другими) болезнями наблюдаются патологические процессы, обусловленные неблагоприятными абиотичными факторами среды. Болезни растений наносят ущерб сельскому и лесному хозяйству.

NON–IONIC = НЕИОННОЕ – Non-Ionic is a descriptive of a chemical that does not ionize in solution, but remains in intact molecular form. Some surfactants are non-ionic.

NON–LAWYER = НЕЮРИСТ (или НЕАДВОКАТ) – Non-Lawyer is a person who is not an attorney or lawyer.

NONLOCAL CHECK = НЕМЕСТНЫЙ ЧЕК – In the United States, Nonlocal Check means a check payable by a nonlocal paying bank. A nonlocal paying bank is a paying bank not located in the same Federal Reserve check-processing region as the bank of first deposit.

NON–MARKET OUTPUT = ВЫПУСК НЕ ДЛЯ РЫНКА – Non-Market Output is an output of own account production of goods and services provided free or at prices that are not economically significant. Non-market output is produced mainly by the general government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sectors.

NONMEMBER BANK = БАНК НЕ ЧЛЕН (или БАНК НЕ УЧАСТНИК, или БАНК, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩИЙСЯ УЧАСТНИКОМ) – In the United States, Nonmember Bank is the depository institution that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. Specifically, a state-chartered commercial bank that has elected not to join the System. State-chartered commercial bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

NON–MEMBER TRADERS = ТОРГОВЦЫ НЕ ЧЛЕНЫ (или ТОРГОВЦЫ НЕ УЧАСТНИКИ, или ТОРГОВЦЫ, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩИЕСЯ ЧЛЕНАМИ БИРЖИ) – Non-Member Traders are the speculators and hedgers who trade on the exchange through a member or a person with trading privileges but who do not hold exchange memberships or trading privileges.

NON–NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING = НЕОБОРОТНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ БЕЗ ПРАВА ОТЧУЖДЕНИЯ) – Non-Negotiable Bill Of Lading is a document not made out 'to order', but being a receipt and evidence of the contract of carriage, but which is not a document of title, e.g., a waybill and, in some jurisdictions (such as the United States of America), a (straight) consigned bill of lading. Copy of original Bill of Lading which cannot be negotiated with bank. Sometimes means a file copy of a Bill of Lading. See also Straight Bill Of Lading. A Non-Negotiable Bill Of Lading is similar to a 'straight bill of lading', and is defined by statute as a bill that states in writing that the goods are to be delivered to a consignee and that is 'non-negotiable' or 'not negotiable'. 49 USC §80103(b)(1)–(2) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). See also Negotiable Bill Of Lading. Non-Negotiable Bill of Lading, also known as Straight Bill of Lading, is a non-negotiable document by which a transportation company acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original straight bill of lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of freight, except when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee.

NON–NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT = НЕОБОРОТНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ – In Germany, Non-Negotiable Instrument is a security in the name of a specific person. The claim evidenced by a non-negotiable instrument can only be asserted by that person or his legal successor. The security is transferred according to in personam principles (§§ 398 pp. German Civil Code) either through agreement, assignment or transfer of the certificate. Only the respective holder of the right is entitled to ownership of the certificate.

NON–NEWTONIAN FLUID = НЕНЬЮТОНОВСКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ – Non-Newtonian Fluid is a fluid, such as a grease or a polymer-containing oil (e.g., multi-grade oil), in which shear stress is not proportional to shear rate. See also Newtonian Fluid.

NON–OPERATING ASSETS = НЕОБОРОТНЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ВНЕОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Assets that are unnecessary to the ongoing operations of a business. Also known as Redundant Assets. Non-Operating Assets are the assets of a company that are not required for operational purposes. The opposite of Operating Assets.

NON–PAID UP CAPITAL = НЕОПЛАЧЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или НЕОПЛАЧЕННАЯ ДОЛЯ КАПИТАЛА) – Non-Paid Up Capital is a difference between the capital of a corporation (joint stock company) stipulated in the articles of association and the capital actually paid in.

NON PATENT LITERATURE = НЕПАТЕНТНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА – Non Patent Literature (NPL) is documents and publications that are not patents or published patent applications but are cited as references for being relevant in a patent prosecution. For example, a magazine article or doctoral thesis relevant to a claimed invention might be cited as non-patent literature. Typically, references cited in an application are grouped into:- domestic patents and patent application publications; foreign patents; and non-patent literature. / Непатентная Литература – научные и технические журналы, монографии и тому подобное.

NON–PERFORMING LOAN = НЕИСПОЛНЯЕМЫЙ ЗАЁМ (или НЕПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЙМ, или ПРОБЛЕМНЫЙ ЗАЙМ) – Non-Performing Loan is a loan on which the recovery of the contractual interest and capital is doubtful.

NONPERSISTENT VIRUS = НЕСТОЙКИЙ ВИРУС – Nonpersistent Virus is a virus that has short transmission time, is not recoverable from the hemolymph, is not transmitted following a molt of the vector, and when purified and inoculated into the hemocoele, does not make the vector infective. / вирус, не сохраняющийся в переносчике. Под Вирусами, от Латинского слова Virus, означающее Яд, понимаются мельчайшие неклеточные частицы, состоящие из нуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК или РНК) и белковой оболочки (капсида). Форма палочкообразная, сферическая и другие. Размер 15–350 нм и более. Открыты (вирусы табачной мозаики) в 1892 одним из основоположников вирусологии – Российским физиологом растений и микробиологом Дмитрием Иосифовичем Ивановским (1864–1920). Вирусы – внутриклеточные паразиты: размножаясь только в живых клетках, они используют их ферментативный аппарат и переключают клетку на синтез зрелых вирусных частиц – вирионов. Распространены повсеместно. Вызывают болезни Растений, Животных и Человека. Вирусы Бактерий (Бактериофаги) – классический объект молекулярной биологии.

NONPERSONAL TIME DEPOSIT = НЕПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ СРОЧНЫЙ ВКЛАД – Nonpersonal Time Deposit is a time deposit held by a depositor other than an individual, for example, a corporation.

NON–PRE–AUTHORISED DIRECT DEBIT = НЕ УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОЕ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ – Non-Pre-Authorised Direct Debit:- in banking, direct debits based on rules that require a specific agreement from the debtor for each individual transaction to be effected.

NONPREFERENCE (AVOIDANCE) = БЕСПРЕДПОЧТЕНИЕ (или БЕСПРИСТРАСТНОСТЬ) (ИЗБЕГАНИЕ) – Nonpreference (Avoidance) is a type of plant resistance to pests wherein insects do not like to feed upon, oviposit in, or use the plant for shelter.

NONPROBABILITY SAMPLING = НЕВЕРОЯТНОСТНЫЙ ОТБОР ПРОБ – Nonprobability Sampling is a method where the probability of a particular individual being included in the sample is not known.

NON–PRODUCING RESERVES = НЕРАБОЧИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Non-producing Reserves:- reserves subcategorized as non-producing include shut-in and behind-pipe reserves. Shut-in reserves are expected to be recovered from (1) completion intervals which are open at the time of the estimate but which have not started producing, (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections, or (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons. Behind-pipe reserves are expected to be recovered from zones in existing wells, which will require additional completion work or future recompletion prior to the start of production. See also Reserves.

NON–PROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS = НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ, ОБСЛУЖИВАЮЩИЕ ДОМОВЛАДЕНИЯ – In the United Kingdom, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH; S.15). These include bodies such as charities, universities, churches, trade unions or member's clubs.

NON–PROFIT ORGANIZATION = БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ (или НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – (1) In the United States, Non-Profit Organization, also called a Non-Profit, is an organization incorporated under state laws and approved by both the state's Secretary of State and its taxing authority as operating for educational, charitable, social, religious, civic or humanitarian purposes. There are many types of non-profits, working toward various educational, scientific, religious, and literary goals, such as humane societies, The Red Cross, literacy outreach groups, churches, etc. As with all organizations, a non-profit must generate revenues to fund its operations. Non-profits, however, differ from other business organizations because the primary sources of funding for non-profits are donations from public or private donors. Thus, non-profits generally must rely on a steady stream of donations to continue to serve the public good. Because of the important role non-profits play in serving the public good, the US Internal Revenue

Service (IRS) Code is designed to give nonprofits a 'tax break' – i.e. the 501(c)(3)designation. This designation allows non-profits to enjoy a special tax status to help them raise funds. Note that the mere fact that a corporation is organized under a not-for-profit corporation law does not mean that contributions to it are necessarily tax deductible.

(2) Nonprofit Organization:- for purposes of small entity determination per MPEP 509.02 – (1) a university or other institution of higher education located in any country; (2) an organization of the type described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 USC 501(c)(3)) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 501(a)); (3) any nonprofit scientific or educational organization qualified under a nonprofit organization statute of a state of this country (35 USC 201(i)); or (4) any nonprofit organization located in a foreign country which would qualify as a nonprofit organization under paragraphs (e) (2) or (3) of MPEP section 509.02 if it were located in this country.

NON–PROPORTIONAL REINSURANCE = НЕПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Non-Proportional Reinsurance is a type of reinsurance in which the reinsurer does not share similar proportions of the premiums earned and the claims incurred by the reassured plus certain associated expenses. Excess of loss reinsurance is an example of non-proportional reinsurance. Form of reinsurance in which coverage is not in direct proportion to the original insurer's loss; instead the reinsurer is liable for a specified amount which exceeds the insurer's retention. Also known as Excess Of Loss Reinsurance.

NONPROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION = НЕВРЕМЕННАЯ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ) ПАТЕНТНАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или ЗАЯВКА НА ПАТЕНТ) – Nonprovisional Patent Application is an application for patent filed under 35 USC 111(a) that includes all patent applications (i.e. utility, design, plant, and reissue) except provisional applications. The nonprovisional application establishes the filing date and initiates the examination process. A nonprovisional utility patent application must include a specification, including a claim or claims; drawings, when necessary; an oath or declaration; and the prescribed filing fee.

NONQUARANTINE PEST = НЕКАРАНТИННЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ – Nonquarantine Pest is a pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area.

NON–RAIN GROWN COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК, ВЫРАЩЕННЫЙ НЕ ЗА СЧЁТ ДОЖДЕЙ – In the US Cotton futures trading, Non-Rain Grown Cotton is a Cotton grown in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico (except Lea County), El Paso and Pecos Valleys of Texas. Deliveries under each contract shall be for only 'rain-grown' Cotton or for 'non-rain grown' Cotton.

NON–READILY–MARKETABLE COLLATERAL = СЛОЖНОЕ (или ТРУДНОЕ, или НЕЛИКВИДНОЕ) ДЛЯ ОБОРОТА НА РЫНКЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ – Non-Readily-Marketable Collateral:- security pledged as collateral (for a credit transaction) which cannot be sold easily or readily either because no market, or only a very restricted market, exists for it, e.g., unlisted bonds and shares. The opposite of Marketable Collateral. / , например, .

NON–RECOURSE FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ БЕЗ ПРАВА РЕГРЕССА – Non-Recourse Financing is a form of international project financing where the banks involved assume all risks, waiving the right of recourse on the company responsible for the project.

NONRECOURSE LOAN = ССУДА БЕЗ ПРАВА РЕГРЕССА – Nonrecourse Loan:- in the United States, delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the pledged and eligible commodity, or warehouse receipts representing stocks acceptable as to quantity and quality, constitutes repayment of the price support loan in full, regardless of the current market value of the commodity. / выплата (repayment) .

NON–RECOURSE LOAN PROGRAMME = ПРОГРАММА ДЛЯ ССУД БЕЗ ПРАВА РЕГРЕССА – Non-Recourse Loan Programme is a programme to be implemented under the US Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR Act) of 1996 for butter, non-fat dry milk and cheese after 1999 in which loans must be repaid with interest to processors to assist them in the management of dairy product inventories.

NONRECURRENT PARENT = РОДИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ФОРМА, С КОТОРОЙ ГИБРИД НЕ СКРЕЩИВАЕТСЯ ВНОВЬ – Nonrecurrent Parent is a donor parent used only once in a backcross program.

NON–RECURRING = НЕ ПОВТОРЯЮЩИЙСЯ (или НЕ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИЙ) – Non-Recurring:- in accounting in the United States, income statement item that is either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. An example is the gain or loss on the sale of a fixed asset. Nonrecurring items are shown before arriving at income from continuing operations. They are not shown with a tax or earnings per share effect. See also Extraordinary Item. Also known as One-Off in the United Kingdom. Nonrecurrent:- as, the costs of a layoff are considered as a nonrecurring expense. / строка баланса (item).

NON–RENEWABLE RESOURCES = НЕВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ – Non-Renewable Resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced after they have been consumed. This term applies particularly to fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas, but also applies to other mineral resources found in the Earth's crust.

NON–RENOUNCEABLE RIGHTS = НЕОТВЕРГАЕМЫЕ ПРАВА – Non-Renounceable Rights:- the rights offer that may only be taken up or forfeited, and cannot be traded on the market. See also Rights Issue.

NON–REPORTING = НЕ ОТЧИТЫВАЮЩИЕСЯ – Non-Reporting:- entities whose volume of futures positions in a type of contract remains below the minimum reporting level set by the exchanges and/or the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

NON–REPUDIATION = НЕОТРИЦАНИЕ – Non-Repudiation is a process that involves delivering data in such a way that the receiver cannot deny receipt, and the sender cannot deny sending it. A principle according to which the receiver of a SWIFT message cannot deny having received that message, and the sender cannot deny having sent it. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NON–RESIDENTS = НЕРЕЗИДЕНТЫ – Non-Residents are the persons who does not live in an area or state, or who live there but does not meet the legal requirements for residence. Private persons and legal entities treated as foreigners in the context of fiscal, currency control or other legislation. / Под Нерезидентами понимаются физические и юридические лица, рассматриваемые в качестве иностранцев, в контексте фискального законодательства, валютного контроля или иного законодательства.

NON–RESPIRING GOODS = НЕДЫШАЩИЕ ТОВАРЫ – Non-Respiring Goods are goods which do not cause a change in the ambient atmosphere (except perhaps a release of water). These include all frozen goods and goods sealed in gas-tight packaging, steel products and all products which are not subject to decomposition processes. Caution! Degradation processes occur even in scrap lumber/wooden chips, shredded scrap metal, waste paper, etc. Although these cannot be described as respiration, they nevertheless consume O_2 and release CO_2 to the extent that this may lead to the build-up of life-threatening concentrations in closed rooms.

NON–RESPONSIVE AMENDMENT = НЕОТВЕЧАЕМАЯ ПОПРАВКА – Non-Responsive Amendment is an amendment filed by the applicant that does not fully respond to the examiner's office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action in accordance with 37 CFR 1.111 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations).

NON–REVERSIBLE PALLET = НЕОБРАТИМЫЙ ПОДДОН – Non-Reversible Pallet is a pallet with bottom deckboard configuration different from top deck. Non-Reversible Pallet is a double-deck pallet with one load-carrying surface. / Необратимый Поддон:- плоский поддон с двойным настилом, при этом груз размещают только на одном настиле.

NONSELECTIVE HERBICIDE = ГЕРБИЦИД СПЛОШНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ (или НЕИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД, или НЕСЕЛЕКТИВНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД) – Non-Selective Herbicide is a herbicide that is generally toxic to all plants treated. See also Herbicide. Nonselective Herbicide is a herbicide that kills all vegetation with which it comes in contact. / Гербициды Сплошного Действия (неизбирательного действия) воздействуют на всю имеющуюся на поле растительность, проникая в растение через зелёную листовую поверхность. Их применяют тогда, когда культурные растения отсутствуют на поле (после уборки, на парах и тому подобном). Последние разработки позволяют применять некоторые гербициды сплошного действия таким же образом, как и избирательные. Это стало возможным благодаря выращиванию генетически модифицированных культур (в первую очередь Сои, Сахарной Свёклы, Картофеля). Такие культуры имеют ген устойчивости к определённым гербицидам, которые не оказывают на культуру отрицательного действия. Существуют различные способы применения гербицидов сплошного действия в зависимости от культуры:- (1) на однолетних культурах возможно проведение:- (i) предпосевной обработки поля для предотвращения появления сорняков и сокращения числа механических обработок; (ii) ранней послепосевной обработки до появления всходов культуры; (iii) послепосевной обработки при условии защиты культуры; (iv) предуборочной обработки с целью десикации сорняков и культуры; (v) послеуборочной обработки для подавления многолетних сорняков. (2) на многолетних культурах (сады, виноградники) проводят обработку между деревьями для предотвращения появления сорных растений, сохранения влаги, сокращения числа культиваций. Таким образом предотвращается эрозия почвы, вызываемая частыми механическими обработками. Как правило, в данном случае неизбирательные гербициды можно применять без риска воздействия на одревеснevшую часть культуры (ствол), но не на листья. Гербициды сплошного действия делятся на две основные группы:- (i) Контактные Гербициды и (ii) Системные Гербициды.

NON–SKID TAPE = НЕПОЛОЗНАЯ ЛЕНТА (или ПРОТИВОСКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Non-Skid Tape prevent slips or falls in your garage or workspace with our selection of non-slip and anti-slip tape. All of industrial anti-skid or non-skid tapes are backed with industrial-strength, permanent acrylic adhesive suitable for the harshest production environments. Non-Skid Tape is known as Anti-Skid Tape and Anti-Slip Tape. Non-Skid Tapes are backed with tough adhesive for the harshest production environments. Anti-Skid Tapes are backed with industrial strength, permanent acrylic adhesive that is suitable for even the harshest production environments. See also Pallet. / Антискользящая Лента (Non-Skid Tape):- лента, применяемая для предотвращения скольжения поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NON–STANDARD COMBINATION ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО НЕСТАНДАРТНОЙ КОМБИНАЦИИ – Non-Standard Combination Order (NSCO):- in the same market division (agricultural/sugar), you are able to combine buy and/or sell orders of various prices in 2 contract months.

NON–STRUCTURAL SANDWICH PANEL = НЕНЕСУЩАЯ ПАНЕЛЬ СЛОИСТОЙ КОНСТРУКЦИИ (или НЕСТРУКТУРНАЯ СЭНДВИЧ ПАНЕЛЬ) – Non-Structural Sandwich Panel is a panel comprised of a foam core with plywood or oriented strand board (OSB) bonded to each face designed to enclose but not to be the main load-carrying elements. See also Structural Sandwich Panel. / . Под Панелью, от Немецкого слова Paneel, понимается плоский крупноразмерный элемент (конструкция) заводского изготовления, широко применяемый в современном строительстве зданий и сооружений различного назначения (например, панель покрытия, стеновая панель и другие).

NONSYMBIOTIC NITROGEN FIXATION = НЕСИМБИОТИЧЕСКАЯ ФИКСАЦИЯ АЗОТА (или НЕСИМБИОТИЧЕСКАЯ АЗОТФИКСАЦИЯ) – Nonsymbiotic Nitrogen Fixation is a biological nitrogen fixation performed by a group of autotrophic bacteria living free in the soil either aerobically or anaerobically and not dependent on plants.

NON–SYSTEMATIC RISK = НЕСИСТЕМАТИЧНЫЙ РИСК (или НЕСИСТЕМНЫЙ РИСК) – Non-Systematic Risk is a risk exposure dependent on factors which influence an individual security only, e.g., corporate results. The opposite of Systematic Risk. / , например, результаты корпоративной деятельности.

NONTARIFF BARRIERS = НЕТАРИФНЫЕ БАРЬЕРЫ – The Nontariff Barriers (NTBs) are market access barriers that result from prohibitions, restrictions, conditions or specific requirements and make exporting products difficult and/or costly. The term covers any restriction or quota, charge, or policy, other than traditional customs duties, domestic support programs, discriminatory labeling and health standards, and exclusive business practices which limit the access of imported goods. NTBs may result from government or private sector actions.

NONTARIFF MEASURES = НЕТАРИФНЫЕ МЕРЫ – While there is no specific definition of an Nontariff Measures (NTM), some of the most commonly-used NTMs include import quotas or other quantitative restrictions, non-automatic import licensing, customs surcharges or other fees and charges, customs procedures, export subsidies, unreasonable standards or standards-setting procedures, government procurement restrictions, inadequate intellectual property protection, and investment restrictions. Participants in the Tokyo Round attempted to address these barriers through the negotiations of a number of GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) codes, open for signature to all GATT members. Seven codes were negotiated during the Tokyo Round, covering customs valuations, import licensing, subsidies and countervailing duties, antidumping duties, standards, government procurement and trade in civil aircraft. Although the Tokyo Round codes had alleviated some of the problems caused by non-tariff measures, overall use of NTMs has increased since conclusion of the Tokyo Round. / таможенные надбавки или доплаты (customs surcharge) или иные . Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

NONTORQUE YARN = ХХ ПРЯЖА – Nontorque Yarn is the yarn that does not rotate or kink when permitted to hang freely. A nontorque yarn may be the result of plying two equal but opposite torque yarns. See also Textured Yarns.

NON–TRANSFERABLE = НЕПЕРЕВОДИМОЕ (или НЕПЕРЕДАВАЕМОЕ, или БЕЗ ПРАВА ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – (1) Non-Transferable:- describing a check that has been crossed so that it is payable only into the account of the named payee.

(2) Non-Transferable:- the licensing agreement and/or the rights, obligations and terms thereof may not be sold, given, assigned or otherwise conveyed to any party who is not a signatory to the agreement. For example, a library licensee may not sell or give the right to access licensed materials to another library. See also Non-Assignable.

NON–TRANSFERABLE LETTER OF CREDIT = НЕПЕРЕВОДИМЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – Non-Transferable Letter of Credit:- a letter of credit (L/C) can be transferable or non-transferable. The L/C usually indicates 'Transferable' in the case of a transferable credit. In the absence of such indication, the L/C is deemed to be non-transferable. See also Transferable Letter Of Credit.

NON–UNIFORM COLOR = НЕОДНОРОДНЫЙ ЦВЕТ – Non-Uniform Color:- this defect varies in degree and may not be serious enough to classify a garment as a second. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

NON–UNIFORM, INACCURATELY SPACED, CHIPPED OR BLOCKED SEW HOLES = НЕОДНОРОДНЫЕ, НЕАККУРАТНО РАЗМЕЩЁННЫЕ, ХХ ОТВЕРСТИЯ – Non-Uniform, Inaccurately Spaced, Chipped Or Blocked Sew Holes:- this type of detect is sometimes not noted during the garment manufacturing operation and can slip past inspection unnoticed, but it frequently causes needle breakage or cut thread. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

NONUTILITY POWER PRODUCER = НЕСТАНЦИОННЫЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ МОЩНОСТИ – Nonutility Power Producer is a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns electric generating capacity and is not an electric utility. Nonutility power producers include qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers) without a designated franchised service area, and which do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141.

NONVALEUR = НОНВАЛЁР (или ОБЕСЦЕНЕННОЕ) – Nonvaleur is a term for historical securities that have lost their value and are no longer traded (collector's items). Also used for securities in circulation that have a particularly low value.

NON–VERSE = НО–ВЭРС (или НЕОПЛАЧЕННОЕ, или НЕВНЕСЁННОЕ, или БЕЗ ОПЛАТЫ) – Non-Verse is the French expression for the unpaid-for portion of the par value of a registered share. In some European countries, companies require shareholders to sign a special document obligating them to pay the remaining price of the share at a later date. / В переводе с Французского языка Verse – Проливное или Сведущее или Искусное или Осведомлённое, а Non-Verse – Без Оплаты или Неоплаченное или Невнесённое.

NON–VESSEL OPERATING COMMON CARRIER = НЕ ВЛАДЕЮЩИЙ СУДНОМ (НЕСУДОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ) ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЙ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) is a carrier offering an international cargo transport service through the use of underlying carriers and under their own rate structure in accordance with tariffs filed with the Federal Maritime Commission in Washington, DC, the United States. A cargo consolidator of small shipments in ocean trade, generally soliciting business and arranging for or performing containerization functions at the port. A cargo consolidator in ocean trades who will buy space from a carrier and sub-sell it to smaller shippers. The Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) issues bills of lading, publishes tariffs and otherwise conducts itself as an ocean common carrier, except that it will not provide the actual ocean or intermodal service. A party who undertakes to carry goods and issues in his own name a Bill of Lading for such carriage, without having the availability of any own means of transport. Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC), a ships agent, conducts business for the ship but does not operate the vessel.

NON–VOTING SHARE = НЕГОЛОСУЮЩАЯ АКЦИЯ (или АКЦИЯ БЕЗ ПРАВА ГОЛОСА) – Non-Voting Share:- shares that carry no voting rights. Non-voting shares are issued to raise additional capital for the company, while permitting existing shareholders to retain control of the company. Such shares are often known as A-Shares and generally rank pari passu with voting shares in respect of other rights. Non-Voting Share is a share issued primarily by European state-owned enterprises to attract investors without privatizing the firm. / Акция, выпущенная, главным образом, Европейскими государственными предприятиями для привлечения инвесторов без приватизации этой фирмы. Неголосующие Акции – акции, не дающие права голоса на общем собрании акционеров и выпускаемые в связи с попыткой поглощения акционерной компании или для разводнения капитала. Выпуск неголосующих акций не изменяет контрольный пакет акций.

NONWAXY ENDOSPERM = НЕВОСКОВОЙ ЭНДОСПЕРМ – Nonwaxy Endosperm (Rice) is the endosperm that contains both amylose and amylopectin as in most common nonglutinous Rices. Amylose content ranges from very low to high. Non-Waxy Endosperm (syn. Common, Non-Glutinous Rice) is a starchy endosperm in which the starch fraction contains both amylase and amylopectin. It stains dark blue with weak potassium iodide-iodine solution. The non-waxy type cooks drier than the gluey waxy type.

NONWOVEN FABRICS = НЕТКАНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ (или НЕТКАНЫЕ ТКАНИ) – Nonwoven Fabrics are an assembly of textile fibers held together by mechanical interlocking in a random web or mat, by fusing of the fibers (in the case of thermoplastic fibers), or by bonding with a cementing medium such as starch, glue, casein, rubber, latex, or one of the cellulose derivatives or synthetic resins. Initially, the fibers may be oriented in one direction or may be deposited in a random manner. This web or sheet of fibers is bonded together by one of the methods described above. Normally, crimped fibers that range in length from 0.75 to 4.5 inches are used. Nonwoven fabrics are used for expendable items such as hospitable sheets, napkins, diapers, wiping cloths, as the base material for coated fabrics, and in a variety of other applications. They can also be used for semi-disposable items and for permanent items such as interlinings. Material made primarily of randomly arranged textile fibers held together by an applied bonding agent or by fusion. Nonwoven Fabric is a textile structure held together by interlocking of fibers in a random web, accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal or solvent means. Generally, crimped fibers that range in length from 0.75 to 4.5 inches are used. Nonwoven Fabric:- water absorbent cloth underneath the container roof. Nonwovens:- a manufactured sheet, web or batt of directionally or randomly orientated fibers, bonded by friction, and/or adhesion, excluding paper and products which are woven, knitted, tufted, stitch bonded incorporating binding yarns or filaments, or felted by wet-milling, whether or not additionally needled. The fibers may be of natural or man-made origin. They may be staple or continuous filaments or be formed in situ. Manufacturing processes of nonwovens and relevant end-uses. The following schematic process flow sheets of nonwovens manufacturing from principal man-made fibers are described:- (i) Drylaid (carded with binder impregnation); (ii) Spunlaid; (iii) Airlaid (for short fibers); and (iv) Wetlaid. Also typical end uses derived from methods of web formation and bonding processes are shown. Nonwovens are a sheet, web, or batt of natural and/or man-made fibers or filaments, excluding paper, that have not been converted into yarns, and that are bonded to each other by any of several means. The various methods for bonding are:- (i) adding an adhesive; (ii) thermally fusing the fibers or filaments to each other or to the other meltable fibers or powders; (iii) fusing fibers by first dissolving, and then resolidifying their surfaces; (iv) creating physical tangles or tuft among the fibers; and (v) stitching the fibers or filaments in place. Nonwoven Fabric:- fabrics can be produced directly from molten or dissolved fiber-forming substances by several continuous processes:- (1) Flash Extrusion or (2) Spray Spinning. / (1) Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Нетканые Материалы, текстильные изделия из волокон или нитей, соединённых между собой без применения методов ткачества. Крупное промышленное производство нетканых материалов появилось в 1940-е. Современные нетканые материалы – один из основных видов текстильной продукции во многих странах. В 1972 в мире было выпущено более 3 миллиардов квадратных метров. Нетканые материалы по способу производства можно разделить на две большие группы:- (i) материалы, получаемые физико-химическими способами, подразделяемые в свою очередь на:- (a) клеёные с пропиткой холста жидким связующим, (b) клеёные горячим прессованием, (c) нетканые материалы

с использованием бумагоделательных машин, (d) нетканые материалы, произведённые фильерным способом, и (e) нетканые материалы, произведённые структурообразующим способом; и (ii) материалы, получаемые механическими способами, подразделяемые в свою очередь на:- (a) холстопрошивные, (b) нитепрошивные, (c) полотнопрошивные, (d) нетканые материалы без применения нитей, (e) иглопробивные, и (f) валяльно-войлочные. Производство Нетканых Материалов является подотраслью текстильной промышленности. История развития нетканого производства сравнительно коротка. Наиболее широкое развитие оно получило лишь во второй половине XX века. Нетканые текстильные материалы (НТМ) классифицируются прежде всего по способам производства, основанным на механической, физико-химической и комбинированной технологиях. По механической технологии вырабатывают вязально-прошивные и иглопробивные (needlepunched) НТМ. По физико-химической технологии вырабатывают НТМ способом проклеивания, формованием из расплава или раствора полимера, горячего прессования и бумагоделательным способом. Комбинированные способы представляют собой комбинацию механической и физико-химической технологий. К ним относятся тафтинговый, электрофлокировальный, иглопробивной с пропиткой, валяльно-войлочный (entangling) и склеивающий способы. НТМ могут вырабатываться на базе волокнистого холста, системы нитей, плоских структур (ткани, трикотаж, плёнки). Нетканые текстильные материалы находят всё более широкое применение благодаря сравнительно низкой себестоимости и высоким эксплуатационным свойствам. Применение химических волокон и нитей значительно расширило ассортимент выпускаемых нетканых текстильных полотен. НТМ находят всё более широкое применение в быту, медицине, промышленности, в декоративно-художественном оформлении. Причём область их применения определяется характером особенностей, присущих НТМ:- воздухопроницаемость, объёмность, хорошая тепло- и звукоизоляционная способность и так далее. Ассортимент нетканых материалов бытового назначения очень широк и его можно разделить на две группы:- одёжные (костюмные, пальтовые, платьевые, подкладочные и тому подобные) и домашнего потребления (гардины, искусственные меха, ковры, одеяла, полотенца, салфетки, скатерти и тому подобные). В промышленности НТМ используют в качестве упаковочных, обивочных, изоляционных, фильтровальных, обтирочных материалов и так далее. В медицине НТМ используют в качестве перевязочных, компрессных, одёжных и других лечебно-профилактических и санитарно-гигиенических материалов как длительного, так и одноразового пользования. В конце 1980-х большое внимание уделялось увеличению производства НТМ типа тканей (вязально-прошивные НТМ на основе системы нитей). В качестве сырья в производстве НТМ используются волокна, пряжа и нити, прядомые и непрядомые отходы прядильного производства, ткани, трикотаж, плёнки. Если волокна используются в качестве основы (волокнистого слоя), то остальные рода сырья могут использоваться и как основа, и как связующие элементы. Волокнистый холст формируется из натуральных и химических волокон. Обычно это волокна низких сортов, отходы прядильных производств, регенерированные волокна из лоскута и тряпья. В качестве скрепляющих волокнистый слой или для производства НТМ типа ткани используют одиночную или кручёную пряжу из хлопка или капроновые, лавсановые, хлориновые нити и другое. Для выработки специальных НТМ применяют стеклянную или металлическую нить. Для изготовления ниточного, тканого и другого плоского каркаса используют пряжу из лубяных, хлопковых волокон, химические нити, пряжу из химических штапельных волокон, полимерные плёнки, металлические сетки и так далее. Сырьё, поступающее в нетканое производство, проходит этап подготовки. Процессы подготовки сырья выбираются в зависимости от вида сырья и способа производства НТМ. Подготовка волокнистого сырья включает разрыхление, очистку, смешивание, кардоческание и формирование холста. Подготовка волокон к кардочесанию и кардочесание осуществляются в зависимости от вида волокна. Холст может формироваться механическим (dry-laid nonwovens), аэродинамическим и гидравлическим способами, сущность которых состоит в следующем. Механический способ заключается в укладывании слоями прочёса с чёсальных машин на специальные конвейеры. При аэродинамическом способе (air forming process) волокна с чёсальной машины в потоке воздуха транспортируются к сетчатому барабану, на поверхности которого формируется слой неориентированных волокон. Сущность гидравлического способа (wet-forming process) заключается в формировании холстов из водной суспензии коротких волокон. Материал, сделанный главным образом из текстильных волокон, расположенных в хаотичном порядке и удерживающихся вместе за счёт применённой связующей пропитки или склеивания. К Нетканым Материалам относятся текстильные материалы, изготовливаемые из натуральных и химических волокон и нитей без применения методов ткачества (механическими, физикохимическими и комбинированными способами). Нетканые материалы изготовляют, например, прошиванием волокнистого холста пряжей (вязально-прошивные нетканые материалы), свойлачиванием (entangling) волокнистой массы с последующим прокалыванием (punching) полученного холста иглами с зазубринами (иглопробивные нетканые материалы) и другими методами. Производство нетканых материалов включает приготовление основы (холст, система нитей, плёнка волокнистой структуры и другое), скрепление её и отделку. Основа формируется из отдельных волокон или непрерывных нитей на специальном оборудовании. Скрепление основы по механической технологии достигается уплотнением волокон иглами с зазубринами (иглопробивные нетканые материалы) или провязыванием её нитями, волокнами (вязально-прошивные нетканые материалы), а также свойлачиванием во влажной среде и повышенной температуре (валяльно-войлочные изделия). По физикохимической технологии волокна основы скрепляются связующими (клеёные нетканые материалы (bonded fabrics)). Комбинированная технология включает несколько способов скрепления основы. Нетканые материалы широко используются в технике (брезенты, сукна бумагоделательных машин, изоляционные полотна, фильтры и другое), медицине (перевязочные материалы, салфетки, хирургические халаты и куртки и другое) и быту (ватин, гардины, искусственный мех, ковры, махровые полотна, одеяла, основа искусственной кожи, покрывала, утепляющие прокладки для одежды, обуви и тому подобного и другое). Нетканые Материалы – текстильные изделия из волокон или нитей, соединённых между собой без применения методов ткачества. Крупное промышленное производство нетканых материалов появилось в 1940-е. Современные нетканые материалы – один из основных видов текстильной продукции во многих странах. В 1972 в мире было выпущено нетканых материалов более 3 миллиардов квадратных метров. (1) Материалы, Получаемые Физико-Химическими Способами:- большинство нетканых материалов, так называемые (i) Клеёные Нетканые Материалы, производят способами, при которых соединение волокон осуществляется с помощью связующих веществ (клеёв). Наиболее распространены клеёные нетканые материалы, основой которых является так называемый Волокнистый Холст (слой текстильных волокон, масса 1 м^2 которого составляет от 10 до 1 000 г и более). Чаще всего холст формируют механическим способом из нескольких слоёв прочёса, поступающего со съёмного барабана чёсальной машины. Холст получают аэродинамическим методом, при котором волокна снимаются с барабана чёсальной машины потоком воздуха и для формирования холста переносятся на сетчатый барабан (конденсор) или на горизонтальную сетку с максимальной скоростью до 100 м/мин и более. Холст можно получать также из водной дисперсии волокон на сетке бумагоделательной машины. В зависимости от особенностей склеивания волокон различают несколько способов получения клеёных нетканых материалов. (ii) Самый распространённый Способ основан на Пропитке Холста Жидким Связующим – синтетическим латексом. Холст погружают в ванну со связующим или распыляют связующее над поверхностью холста. Иногда применяют пропитку, сходную с нанесением рисунка на поверхность ткани методом печати. Пропитанный материал высушивают и подвергают обработке в термокамерах, нагреваемых горячим воздухом или инфракрасными излучателями. Холст обычно формируют из хлопка, смеси вискозных и полиамидных волокон или из отходов текстильного производства, в

том числе непрядомых. Получаемые этим способом нетканые материалы (скорость 50 м/мин и более) используют в качестве бортовочных и прокладочных материалов, для фильтров, как тепло- и звукоизоляционные материалы в автомобильной промышленности и другом. (iii) При Способе Горячего Прессования склеивание волокон осуществляется термопластами (полиамиды, полиэтилен, поливинилхлорид и другие) под давлением до 2 МН/м^2 (20 кгс/см^2) при повышенных температурах, обычно на специальных каландрах. Склеиванию предшествует термообработка слоя волокон, содержащего связующее, которое вводят в холст на стадии его формирования (в виде легкоплавких волокон, сетки, нитей и дрогого) или в уже сформированный холст (в виде порошка). (iv) При получении нетканых материалов С Использованием Бумагоделательных Машин (скорость 100 м/мин и более) связующее (латексы, легкоплавкие волокна и другие) вводят в массу, поступающую на машину, или в уже отлитое полотно. Такие нетканые материалы дёшевы, широко используются в производстве изделий однократного применения (постельного белья для гостиниц, полотенец, скатертей, перевязочных материалов). (v) При Фильерном Способе синтетические волокна, образующиеся на выходе из фильер прядильной машины, проходят через каналы, в которых вытягиваются в воздушном потоке, а затем при укладке на движущемся транспортёре образуют полотно. Сформированный материал чаще всего закрепляют связующим; в некоторых случаях используют липкость самих волокон. (vi) При Структурообразующем Способе получение нетканых материалов возможно без использования волокон:- полотно формируют в результате образования из растворов или аэрозолей полимеров конденсационных структур (в виде пористого, иногда волокнистого осадка, который может содержать наполнители, затем вымываемые) или отверждением пены и другим. Такие нетканые материалы ‘дышат’ подобно ткани. Их можно использовать вместо ткани или бумаги в технике (для фильтров и другого) и для бытовых целей. (2) Материалы, Получаемые Механическими Способами:- (i) при изготовлении Холстопрошивных Нетканых Материалов (технология Маливатт (Maliwatt) – бывшая Германская Демократическая Республика (ГДР), Арахне (Arachne) – бывшая Чехословакия и другие) в движущемся через вязально-прошивную машину холсте волокна закрепляются в результате прошивания их нитями, которые укладываются и соединяются так же, как при основовязании на трикотажной машине. Такие нетканые материалы используются в качестве теплоизоляционных (взамен тканого ватина и другого) или упаковочных материалов, как основа в производстве кожи искусственной и другого. Производительность одного агрегата 3–8 м/мин и более. (ii) Нитепрошивные Нетканые Материалы (материалы Малимо (Malimo) – бывшая ГДР) получают прошиванием одной или нескольких систем нитей. Эти нетканые материалы используют для декоративных целей, для пляжной и верхней одежды, полотенец и другого. Особый интерес представляют нитепрошивные нетканые материалы с ворсовыми провисающими петлями (полупетлями), которые успешно конкурируют с ткаными махровыми материалами (типа Фротте). (iii) Полотнопрошивные Нетканые Материалы изготавливают прошиванием текстильного полотна ворсовой пряжей (материал Малиполь (Malipol) – бывшая ГДР), применение которой способствует улучшению структуры и свойств полотна. Для этой цели используют ткань, материал Малимо и другое. Нетканые материалы для пальто и юбок прошивают шерстяной пряжей, основу для тафтинг-ковров (шириной 550 см) – ковровой пряжей с помощью игл, протаскивающих её через ткань. При обратном движении иглы пряжа захватывается держателем, в результате чего образуются петли. Для закрепления петель на изнанку ковра наносят связующее. Производительность машины 5 м^2/мин и более. (iv) С помощью вязально-прошивных машин изготавливают Нетканые Материалы Без Применения Нитей (материалы Вольтэкс (Voltex) – бывшая ГДР, Арабева (Arabeva) – бывшая Чехословакия и другие). Такие нетканые материалы могут состоять, например, из ткани и холста, полученного из длинных волокон. После протаскивания волокон из холста сквозь тканый каркас на изнаночной стороне нетканых материалов образуются прочные петли, а на лицевой стороне – пушистый и высокий ворс. Такие нетканые материалы применяют в качестве утепляющей прокладки в спортивной одежде и демисезонных пальто, для изготовления головных уборов, тёплой обуви и другого. (v) Наиболее перспективны Иглопробивные Нетканые Материалы, изготавливаемые путём перепутывания волокон в холсте и прошивании его иглами с зазубринами. Прокалывание материала происходит при движении доски с иглами вниз (до упора). При её движении вверх материал продвигается вперёд (производительность машин 5 м/мин). Такие нетканые материалы используют в качестве ковров, которые успешно конкурируют не только с ткаными, но и с тафтинг-коврами, так как для изготовления не требуют пряжи. Иглопробивные нетканые материалы применяют также в качестве одеял, сукон для бумагоделательных машин, фильтров и другого. (vi) К числу нетканых материалов относят и Валяльно-Войлочные Текстильные Материалы (смотрите Валяние), при изготовлении которых используется способность волокон шерсти к свойлачиванию (при механической или тепловлажностной обработке). В состав таких нетканых материалов иногда вводят каркас из ткани. Технология их получения имеет многовековую историю (таким образом получают, например, валенки).

NONWOVEN MEDIUM = НЕТКАНАЯ СРЕДА – Nonwoven Medium is a filter medium composed of a mat of fibers. / Нетканая Среда – фильтрующая среда, составленная из мата волокон.

NO OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL = НЕ ОБНАРУЖИВАЕМЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ ВРЕДНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ – The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) is the greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, which causes no detectable adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or life span of the target organism under defined conditions of exposure.

NOODLES = БАЛДЫ (или ДУРНИ) – Noodles are a product of Rice flour. A food paste made from Rice flour, with egg, and shaped into long strands (ribbon form).

NO. OF EMPLOYEES = NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NO PAR SHARES = АКЦИИ БЕЗ НОМИНАЛА – No Par Shares are pseudo no par value shares. They represent a specific amount of share capital specified in the articles of association. In contrast to par value shares, however, this amount is not expressed in a cash amount; rather, the share certificates specify a certain number of shares, for instance 10 or 1 000 shares. The individual shareholder’s stake and the scope of his rights are determined by the relationship of the number of shares he holds to the total number of shares issued. The amount of share capital attributed to a single share must be at least EUR1.00. Any capital increase leading to a change in the stake merely requires a change in the articles of association but does not require an adjustment of the share certificate.

NO–PAR STOCK = АКЦИИ БЕЗ НОМИНАЛА – No-Par Stock:- shares issued by a corporation with no par value shown on the face of the share. Used most frequently in the United States. See also Par Value. / Акции Без Номинала – акции, эмитированные корпорацией без указания номинальной стоимости на их лицевой стороне. Наиболее часто используются в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Смотрите также Нарицательная Стоимость (Par Value).

NO PAR VALUE SHARES = АКЦИИ БЕЗ НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – No Par Value Share:- instead of indicating a fixed amount of capital, no par value shares certify only a share ownership in the company without specifying its nominal or relative value, or a percentage of the share capital of the company. The share can represent a portion of the ordinary share capital (pseudo no par value share) or a percentage of the entire assets of the company (real no par value share). In the United States, No Par Value Shares are shares for which the articles of incorporation do not fix a par value and that may be issued for any consideration determined by the

board of directors. No-Par Value Shares do not have a fixed monetary value but are issued as a share in the company without specifying a nominal or relative size or portion of the share capital of the company. The share may represent part of ordinary share capital (pseudo no-par-value share) or a share of the total assets of the company (real no-par-value share).

NORAD = NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

NORAGRIC = NORWEGIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

NORDIC COUNCIL = НОРДИЧЕСКИЙ СОВЕТ (или СЕВЕРНЫЙ СОВЕТ, или НОРДИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ) – The Nordic Council was formed in 1952. The Council has 87 elected members from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden as well as from the three autonomous territories; the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Åland. The members of the Council are members of the national parliaments, who are nominated by the party groups. There is no procedure for direct election to the Nordic Council. The Nordic Council, which is run by a Presidium, gathers at an autumn meeting called the Session at which the Nordic parliamentarians make decisions on issues that they call on the Nordic governments to implement. The President, Vice-President and members of the Presidium for the forthcoming year are elected at the Session. The Presidency rotates between the countries. The Session is held in the country holding the Presidency. On-going political work in the Nordic Council is conducted through committees and party groups. The Nordic Council is managed by a Secretariat which shares its premises with the Nordic Council of Ministers' Secretariat in Copenhagen. There is also a national secretariat in each of the Nordic parliaments. The Nordic Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers share human relations, finance and service departments. Information activities are managed by a joint communications department. The Nordic Council, established in 1952, is directed toward supporting cooperation among Nordic countries in communications, cultural, economics, environmental, fiscal, legal and social areas. Members include:- Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The Nordic Council is the official inter-parliamentary body in the Nordic Region. Political discussions are held with members of the governments of the five Nordic countries and the three autonomous territories at the annual Session of the Nordic Council. It is a unique form of international co-operation. The Nordic Council Secretariat headquartered in Copenhagen (København), Denmark. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Северный Совет, консультативная организация представителей парламентов стран Северной Европы. Основана в 1952. Участники:- Дания, Исландия, Норвегия, Швеция и Финляндия (с 1955).

NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK = НОРДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНК (или СЕВЕРНЫЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНК, или НОРДИЙСКИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНК) – The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) promotes sustainable growth of its member countries by providing long-term complementary financing, based on sound banking principles, to projects that strengthen competitiveness and enhance the environment. NIB promotes competitiveness and supports the environment by providing financing in the form of loans and guarantees for activities in which NIB can add value and complement other financing sources. Moreover, the Bank continues to assess the environmental aspects of all its financing. NIB remains flexible in terms of supporting different areas of the economy but puts particular emphasis on projects involving:- (i) investments in infrastructure; (ii) investments improving the environment; (iii) large investments by the corporate sector; and (iv) small and medium-sized enterprises, targeted in cooperation with financial intermediaries. While maintaining focus on activities in the member countries, the Bank aims at continued expansion of activities in the neighbouring areas and in other countries where a mutual interest is identified. NIB carries out this strategy by proactively applying the Bank's relative strengths:- (i) NIB's status as an international financial institution, which facilitates the financing of cross-border activities and strengthens the possibilities to manage risks; (ii) the highest possible credit rating, which emanates from high asset quality, a strong balance sheet and ownership, and enables a stable supply of long-term financing; (iii) NIB's experience in complex financing structures in cooperation with other international financial institutions and public and private sector lenders; and (iv) the Bank's professional and highly motivated staff. 1976:- operations begin in August, after Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden decided in 1975 to set up the Nordic Investment Bank. During its more than 30 years of operations, NIB has financed over 1 800 investment projects around the world, thereby contributing to business cooperation, investing activity and exports. Nordic Investment Bank's (NIB) goal is the promotion of economic cooperation and development among its members (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). Headquartered in Helsinki, Finland. International financial institution of the Nordic and Baltic countries:- NIB finances projects that strengthen competitiveness and enhance the environment. The Bank offers long-term loans and guarantees on competitive market terms to its clients in the private and public sectors. NIB is an international financial institution owned by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden. In 2005 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania become members of NIB. The Bank has lending operations both in its member countries and in emerging markets in:- Africa and the Middle East; Asia; Europe and Eurasia; and Latin America. NIB acquires the funds for its lending by borrowing on the international capital markets. NIB's bonds enjoy the highest possible credit rating. / Целью Северного Инвестиционного Банка (СИБ) является продвижение экономического сотрудничества и развития своих стран участниц (Дании, Исландии, Норвегии, Финляндии и Швеции).

NORFOLK JACKET = НОФЭКСКИЙ ЖАКЕТ – Norfolk Jacket is a loose-fitting belted single-breasted jacket with box pleats.

NORMAL CHARGE = НОРМАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР – Normal Charge is the specified general cargo rate without any quantity discount (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, под Нормальным (от Латинского слова Normalis, означающее Прямой) Сбором понимается спецификационная ставка для генерального груза безо всякой скидки на количество.

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION = НОРМАЛЬНОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ (или НОРМАЛЬНЫЙ РАЗБРОС) – Normal Distribution is the spread of data on a graph showing the normal bell-shaped curve which is assumed to be a continuous frequency distribution of infinite range. / .

NORMAL FIBERS = НОРМАЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Normal Fibers are the fibers which, after swelling, appear rod-like with a discontinuous lumen. Normal fibers have no well defined convolutions.

NORMAL GENERAL CARGO RATE = НОРМАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ПО ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫМ ГРУЗАМ – Normal General Cargo Rate:- the under 45 kg rate or, if no under 45 kg rate exists, the under 100 kg rate (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, ставка до 45 килограммов (кг) или если ставки до 45 кг не существует, то ставка до 100 кг.

NORMAL MARKET SIZE = НОРМАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОЧНЫЙ РАЗМЕР – Normal Market Size (NMS) is the smallest block of shares in a particular company for which market makers can quote a price. It is approximately equal to the average number of the company's shares traded in a day.

NORMAL ORDER = НОРМАЛЬНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Normal Order is a spot order for the purchase or sale of securities traded on the Swiss Exchange. May be entered with (limited) or without (unlimited) an indication of price. See also Spot Transaction. / Распоряжение на немедленное исполнение покупки или продажи ценных бумаг, торгуемых на Швейцарской Бирже. Оно может сопровождаться указанием (ограничиваемой) цены, а может быть и без каких-либо ограничений цены. Смотрите также Безотлагательная Сделка (Spot Transaction).

NORMAL PARAFFIN = НОРМАЛЬНЫЙ ПАРАФИН – Normal Paraffin is a hydrocarbon consisting of molecules in which any carbon atom is attached to no more than two other carbon atoms. Also called Straight Chain Paraffin, Linear Paraffin, and Paraffin.

NORMAL PUBLICATION = НОРМАЛЬНАЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ – Normal Publication is a regular 18-month publication or redacted publication.

NORR = NET OVERRIDING ROYALTY

NORTH AMERICA ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL = СЕВЕРОАМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО НАДЁЖНОСТИ ПОСТАВОК ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА (или СЕВЕРОАМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СОВЕТ ГАРАНТИРУЮЩИХ ПОСТАВЩИКОВ) – On 1968-June-01, the National Electric Reliability Council (NERC) was established by the electric utility industry, in response to the 1965 blackout (on 1965-November-09:- the largest blackout to this date in history occurred, as 30 million people lost power in the northeastern United States and southeastern Ontario, Canada. New York City and Toronto were among the affected cities. Some customers were without power for 13 hours). Nine regional reliability organizations were formalized under NERC. Also formalized were regional planning coordination guides, which NERC maintained. The North American Power Systems Interconnection Committee (NAPSIC) operations criteria and guides continued to be maintained and practiced voluntarily. The North American Electric Reliability Corporation's (NERC) mission is to ensure the reliability of the North American bulk power system. NERC is the electric reliability organization (ERO) certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to establish and enforce reliability standards for the bulk-power system. NERC develops and enforces reliability standards; assesses adequacy annually via a 10-year forecast, and summer and winter forecasts; monitors the bulk power system; and educates, trains and certifies industry personnel. ERO activities in Canada related to the reliability of the bulk-power system are recognized and overseen by the appropriate governmental authorities in that country. An industry group formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. The North America Electric Reliability Council (NERC) consists of 10 regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power regions of the contiguous United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NERC regions are:- Alaskan System Coordination Council (ASCC), East Central Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR), Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCO), Mid-America Interpool Network (MAIN), Mid-Atlantic Area Council (MAAC), Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP), Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC), Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC), Southwestern Power Pool (SPP), and Western System Coordinating Council (WSCC). Headquartered in Princeton, NJ, the United States. North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) is a voluntary organization of US and Canadian utilities and power pools established to assure coordinated operation of the interconnected transmission systems. North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) is a council formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. NERC consists of ten regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power regions of the contiguous United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NERC Regions are:- Alaskan System Coordination Council (ASCC); East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR); Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT); Mid-America Interconnected Network (MAIN); Mid-Atlantic Area Council (MAAC); Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP); Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC); Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC); Southwest Power Pool (SPP); and Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC). / Отраслевая группа, образованная в 1968 производителями электроэнергии с целью повышения надёжности и соответствия требованиям поставки валовой энергии в энергетические системы Северной Америки. Северо-Американский Совет по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ) состоит из 10 региональных советов и включает в себя все смежные регионы энергопотребления Соединённых Штатов Америки, Канады и Мексики. Сфера действия САСНПЭ включает:- Аляскинский Совет по Координации Системы (АСКС), Координационное Соглашение о Надёжности Восток Центр (КСНВЦ), Техасский Совет по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (ТСНПЭ), Центральноамериканская Сеть Взаимодействия (ЦАСВ), Совет Среднеатлантической Зоны (ССАЗ), Энергетическая Группа Среднеконтинентальной Зоны (ЭГСКЗ), Северо-Восточный Координационный Совет по Энергетике (СВКСЭ), Юго-Восточный Совет по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (ЮВСНПЭ), Юго-Западная Энергетическая Группа (ЮЗЭГ) и Координационный Совет Западной Системы (КСЗС). Штабквартира расположена в Принстоне, Штат Нью Джерси, Соединённые Штаты Америки.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT = СЕВЕРОАМЕРИКАНСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – NAFTA is short for the North American Free Trade Agreement. NAFTA covers Canada, the United States and Mexico making it the world's largest free trade area (in terms of GDP). NAFTA was launched 20 years ago to reduce trading costs, increase business investment, and help North America be more competitive in the global marketplace. As of January 01, 2008, all tariffs between the three countries were eliminated. Between 1993–2009, trade tripled from USD297 billion to USD1.6 trillion. NAFTA was signed by President George Herbert Walker Bush, Mexican President Salinas, and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in 1992. It was ratified by the legislatures of the three countries in 1993. The US House of Representatives approved it by 234 to 200 on November 17, 1993. The US Senate approved it by 60 to 38 on November 20, three days later. It was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on December 08, 1993 and entered force January 01, 1994. Although it was signed by President Bush, it was a priority of President Clinton's, and its passage is considered one of his first successes. The impetus for NAFTA actually began with President Ronald Reagan, who campaigned on a North American common market. In 1984, Congress passed the Trade and Tariff Act. This is important because it gave the President 'fast-track' authority to negotiate free trade agreements, while only allowing Congress the ability to approve or disapprove, not change negotiating points. Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney agreed with Reagan to begin negotiations for the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 1988, went into effect in 1989 and is now suspended due to NAFTA. Meanwhile, Mexican President Salinas and President Bush began negotiations for a liberalized trade between the two countries. Prior to NAFTA, Mexican tariffs on US imports were 250% higher than US tariffs on Mexican imports. In 1991, Canada requested a trilateral agreement, which then led to NAFTA. In 1993, concerns about liberalization of labor and environmental regulations led to the adoption of two addendums to NAFTA. Article 102 of the NAFTA agreement outlines its purpose:- (i) grant the signatories Most Favored Nation status; (ii) eliminate barriers to trade and facilitate the cross-border movement of goods and services; (iii) promote conditions of fair competition; (iv) increase investment opportunities; (v) provide protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights; (vi) create procedures for the resolution of trade disputes; and (vii) establish a framework for further trilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation to expand NAFTA's benefits. NAFTA has eliminated trade barriers, increased investment opportunities, and established procedures for resolution of trade disputes. Most important, it has increased the competitiveness of the three countries involved on the global marketplace. This has become especially important with the launch of the European Union and the economic growth of China and other emerging market countries. In 2007, the EU replaced the US as the world's largest economy. Despite NAFTA's benefits, it has remained highly controversial. NAFTA's disadvantages are usually pointed out during Presidential campaigns. In 1992, before NAFTA was even ratified, Independent Presidential candidate Ross Perot famously warned that 'You're going to hear a giant sucking sound of jobs being pulled out of this country'. Ross predicted that the US would lose 5 million jobs – a whopping 4% of total US employment – to lower-cost Mexican workers. In fact, this never happened as Mexico entered a recession and the US entered a period of prosperity. True, American workers were displaced by low-cost Mexican imports. But research showed it was more like 2 000 per month. NAFTA

was attacked from all sides during the 2008 Presidential campaign. Barack Obama blamed NAFTA for growing unemployment. He said it helped businesses at the expense of workers in the US. It also did not provide enough protection against exploitation of workers and the environment along the border in Mexico. Hillary Clinton included NAFTA in her pledge to strictly enforce all existing trade agreements, as well as halt any new ones. Both candidates promised to either amend or back out of NAFTA all together. However, Obama hasn't done anything about NAFTA since becoming President. For more, see Has Obama Forgotten NAFTA Promise? In 2008, Republican candidate Ron Paul said he would abolish NAFTA. He said it was responsible for a NAFTA Superhighway and compared it to the European Union. However, unlike the EU, NAFTA does not enforce a single currency among its signatories. Paul has maintained this position in his 2012 campaign. Republican nominee John McCain supported NAFTA, as he did all free trade agreements. In fact, he wanted to enforce an existing section within NAFTA that promised to open up the US to the Mexican trucking industry. NAFTA stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement. Its objective was to help the United States and the other NAFTA members, Canada and Mexico, compete with the growing European trade area. It took three Presidents to make it happen – Reagan, Bush and Clinton – but it was finally signed in 1993. Nearly 20 years later, trade has more than quadrupled. However, success for many came with at a cost for quite a few. As a result, this massively important agreement has become a controversial lightning rod during every election. Find out who benefits from NAFTA, who suffered the consequences, and whether the world's largest trade agreement was worth it. NAFTA was created to strengthen economies of the United States, Mexico and Canada. It is also blamed for taking away US jobs and hurting Mexico's farmers and its environment. On 1994-January-01, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the United States, Canada, and Mexico entered into force. All remaining duties and quantitative restrictions were eliminated, as scheduled, on 2008-January-01. NAFTA created the world's largest free trade area, which now links 444 million people producing USD17 trillion worth of goods and services. Trade between the United States and its NAFTA partners has soared since the agreement entered into force. US goods and services trade with NAFTA totaled USD1.1 trillion in 2008 (latest data available for Goods and Services trade). Exports totaled USD482 billion; Imports totaled USD596 billion. The US goods and services trade deficit with NAFTA was USD114 billion in 2008. The United States has USD735 billion in total (two ways) goods trade with NAFTA countries (Canada and Mexico) during 2009. Goods exports totaled USD334 billion; Goods imports totaled USD401 billion. The US goods trade deficit with NAFTA was USD68 billion in 2009. Trade in services with NAFTA (exports and imports) totaled USD110 billion in 2008 (latest data available). Services exports were USD69.8 billion; Services imports were USD40.2 billion. The US services trade surplus with NAFTA was USD29.6 billion in 2008. Exports:- The NAFTA countries (Canada and Mexico), were the top two purchasers of US exports in 2009. Canada USD204.7 billion and Mexico USD129.0 billion. US goods exports to NAFTA in 2009 were USD333.7 billion, down 19.1% (USD79 billion) from 2008, but 102% from 1994 (the year prior to Uruguay Round) and up 135% from 1993 (the year prior to NAFTA). US exports to NAFTA accounted for 31.6% of overall US exports in 2009, down slightly from 32.2% in 1994. The top export categories (2-digit HS) in 2009 were:- Machinery (USD52.0 billion), Electrical Machinery (USD44.2 billion), Vehicles (parts) (USD41.4 billion), Plastic (USD18.5 billion), and Mineral Fuel and Oil (USD17.4 billion). US exports of agricultural products to NAFTA countries totaled USD28.6 billion in 2009. Leading categories include:- red meats, fresh/chilled/frozen (USD2.5 billion), coarse grains (USD2.1 million), fresh fruit (USD1.7 billion), snack foods (excluding nuts) (USD1.7 billion), and fresh vegetables (USD1.7 billion). US exports of private commercial services (i.e. excluding military and government) to NAFTA were USD69.8 billion in 2008 (latest data available), up 5.6% (USD3.7 billion) from 2007, and up 146% since 1994. Imports:- The NAFTA countries were the second and third largest suppliers of goods imports to the United States in 2009. Canada USD224.9 billon, and Mexico USD176.5 billion. US goods imports from NAFTA totaled USD401.4 billion in 2009, down 27.7% (USD154 billion), from 2008, but 126% from 1994, and up 166% from 1993. US imports from NAFTA accounted for 25.8% of overall US imports in 2009, down from 26.9% in 1994. The five largest categories in 2009 were Mineral Fuel and Oil (crude oil) (USD89.0 billion), Vehicles (USD58.5 billion), Electrical Machinery (USD54.1 billion), Machinery (USD37.8 billion), and Special Other (returns) (USD12.2 billion). US imports of agricultural products from NAFTA countries totaled USD26.1 billion in 2009. Leading categories include:- fresh vegetable (USD3.7 billion), snack foods, (including chocolate) (USD3.4 billion), fresh fruit (excluding bananas) (USD2.1 billion), processed fruit and vegetables (USD1.9 billion), and wine and beer (USD1.7 billion). US imports of private commercial services (i.e. excluding military and government) were USD40.2 billion in 2008 (latest data available), up 0.5% (USD207 million) from 2007, and up 127% since 1994. Trade Balances:- The US goods trade deficit with NAFTA was USD67.7 billion in 2009, a 52.7% decrease (75 billion) over 2008. The US goods trade deficit with NAFTA accounted for 13.5% of the overall US goods trade deficit in 2009, up from 8.7% in 1994. The United States had a services trade surplus of USD29.6 billion with NAFTA countries in 2008 (latest data available). Investment:- US foreign direct investment (FDI) in NAFTA Countries (stock) was USD322.9 billion in 2008 (latest data available), down 0.7% from 2007. The US direct investment in NAFTA Countries is in the finance/insurance, nonbank holding companies, manufacturing and mining sectors. NAFTA Countries FDI in the United States (stock) was USD229.8 billion in 2008, up 7.3% from 2007 (latest data available). NAFTA countries direct investment in the United States is in the finance/insurance, manufacturing, and banking sectors. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a proposed free trade agreement that would comprise Canada, Mexico and the United States, exceeding 360 million consumers and a combined output of USD6 trillion – 20 percent larger than the European Community in 1994. Preferential rates of duty in the special subcolumn of column. 1 followed by the symbol 'CA' are applicable to eligible goods of Canada, and those followed by the symbol 'MX' are applicable to eligible goods of Mexico, under the North American Free Trade Agreement, as provided in general note 12 to the HTS, effective January 01, 1994. NAFTA, or the North American Free Trade Agreement, was created 20 years ago to expand trade between the United States, Canada and Mexico. It's secondary purpose was to make these countries more competitive in the global marketplace. It has been wildly successful in achieving this. NAFTA is now the largest free trade agreement in the world. Why, then, is NAFTA so severely criticized? This success has come with a cost. One of the problems with NAFTA is that it's reduced US jobs. A second disadvantage is that it has exploited Mexico's farmers and its environment? Find out more about the how and why was NAFTA created, and whether it has successfully fulfilled its purpose. History and Purpose of NAFTA:- NAFTA was designed to make trade easier. It took three US Presidents over a decade to get NAFTA off the ground. President Ronald Reagan conceived of a North American trade agreement to compete with the Treaty of Rome, later to become the European Union. In fact, NAFTA and the EU's Treaty of Maastricht were both signed in 1993. The EU is now the world's largest economy (USD15.3 trillion GDP in 2011), but if you combined the economies of NAFTA's members – the United States (USD15.04 trillion), Canada (USD1.389 trillion) and Mexico (USD1.657 trillion) – it would be easily be the largest, at USD18.086 trillion. Advantages of NAFTA:- NAFTA lowers gas prices. By easing making trade between 444 million people in three countries, NAFTA has more than tripled trade in less than 20 years. Trade between its members – the United States, Canada and Mexico – grew from USD297 billion in 1993 to USD1.6 trillion in 2009 (latest figures available). US exports increased from USD142 billion to a peak of USD452 billion in 2007. US farm exports benefited from lower Mexican tariffs, and grew 156%. Services, such as banking and health care, quadrupled between 2003 and the 2007 peak. The US was a beneficiary of low-cost imports from Canada and Mexico, which increased from USD151 billion to a record USD568 billion in 2007. NAFTA reduced gas and food prices, by removing tariffs on Mexican oil imports. The 2008 financial crisis put a damper on trade, so that by 2009 US exports had only risen to USD438 billion, while imports had only recovered to USD397 billion. Disadvantages of NAFTA:- NAFTA costs US jobs. Growth comes with costs, and NAFTA was no exception. The economies of all three countries benefited, but some sectors suffered for it. NAFTA is criticized for destroying American jobs and lowering US wages. Others accuse NAFTA of exploiting Mexico's

workers, destroying its farms and polluting its environment. In addition, NAFTA increases the US trade deficit. How did NAFTA contribute to these problems? First, NAFTA cost more than half a million jobs, as manufacturers moved to Mexico to take advantage of lower labor costs. The four states that suffered the most were California, New York, Michigan and Texas because they had had a high concentration of motor vehicles, textiles, computers, and electrical appliances industries. Lower wages in Mexico meant that workers in the remaining US factories could not bargain for higher wages. Companies could now threaten to move to Mexico if labor unions negotiated too hard. Mexicans suffered, too. Rural Mexican farmers could not compete with low-cost corn and other grains that were exported by subsidized US farm corporations. NAFTA put more than a million Mexican farmers were out of business. The ones that remained were forced to use more fertilizers and farm marginal land, resulting in more pollution and deforestation. Labor was cheap in Mexico because they had no labor rights or health protection. Thanks to NAFTA, nearly a third of Mexico's labor force were in this 'maquiladora' program. One NAFTA disadvantage was prevented. NAFTA called for unlimited transportation between the three member countries. This would have created a dangerous situation, since Mexican trucks were not up to US safety standards, and Mexican roads could not have carried the heavier US trucks. This problem was averted in 2008, when Congress prohibited this portion of NAFTA from ever being carried out. US Regional Trade Agreements:- whenever other regional trade agreements are being proposed or negotiated, the facts about NAFTA are brought up over and over again. Find out how NAFTA fits within the context of other US regional trade agreements, such as the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), and the Middle East Free Trade Initiative (MEFTI)? North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a trilateral agreement on trade, including agricultural trade, between Canada, Mexico and the United States, phasing out tariffs and revising other trade rules between the three countries over a 15-year period. The agreement was signed in December 1992 and came into effect on 01 January 1994. In 2018, a new agreement between the United States, Mexico and Canada (USMCA) was signed. It is scheduled to come into effect on 01 July 2020 and replace NAFTA. In 1988 Canada and the United States signed the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement after which the US Congress approved implementing legislation. The American government then entered into negotiations with the Mexican government for a similar treaty, and Canada asked to join the negotiations in order to preserve its perceived gains under the 1988 deal. The climate at the time favored expanding trade blocs, such as the Maastricht Treaty (signed on 07 February 1992), which created the European Union in 1992. Following diplomatic negotiations dating back to 1986 among the three nations, the leaders met in San Antonio, Texas, on 1992-December-17, to sign NAFTA. US President George Herbert Walker Bush, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Mexican President Carlos Salinas, each responsible for spearheading and promoting the agreement, ceremonially signed it. The agreement then needed to be ratified by each nation's legislative or parliamentary branch. The goal of NAFTA was to eliminate barriers of trade and investment between the US, Canada and Mexico. The implementation of NAFTA on 1994-January-01, brought the immediate elimination of tariffs on more than one half of US imports from Mexico and more than one third of US exports to Mexico. Within 10 years of the implementation of the agreement, all US-Mexico tariffs would be eliminated except for some US agricultural exports to Mexico that were to be phased out in 15 years. Most US-Canada trade was already duty free. NAFTA also seeks to eliminate non-tariff trade barriers. / выработка (output). Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton). Рос Пэро (Ross Perot). Барак Обама (Barack Obama). Хиллари Клынтчэн (Hillary Clinton). Рон Пал (Ron Paul). Дьжон МэКэйн (John McCain). Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004). были в этой программе 'макилядора' (или программе 'экспортной переработки' ('maquiladora' program)). Президент США Дьжодьж Хобэтч Вокё Бош (George Herbert Walker Bush; 1924–2018), Канадский Премьер Министр Брайэн Малрони (Brian Mulroney) и Мексиканский Президент Карлос Салинас (Carlos Salinas). Северо-Американское Соглашение о Свободной Торговле (The North American Free Trade Agreement; CACCT, или более привычное название, которое звучит на Английском языке как НАФТА (NAFTA)) предполагает соглашение о свободной торговле, которое включало бы Канаду, Мексику и Соединённые Штаты Америки, превосходящее 360 миллионов потребителей и объёдинённый выпуск продукции на сумму порядка 6 триллионов Долларов США (что на 20 процентов выше, чем у Европейского Сообщества в 1994). Трилатеральный (Trilateral), от Латинского слова Trilaterus, означающее Трёхсторонний, от Tri, в сложных словах означающее Три, и Latus, родительный падеж Lateris, означающее Сторона.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM = СЕВЕРОАМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ – The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; pronounced 'Nakes') is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the US business economy. NAICS was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It was developed jointly by the US Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), Statistics Canada, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Geografia, to allow for a high level of comparability in business statistics among the North American countries. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is a coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada and Mexico to classify business and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Developed in cooperation with Canada and Mexico, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents one of the most profound changes for statistical programs focusing on emerging economic activities. NAICS, developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. In other words, establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS provides a new tool that ensures that economic statistics reflect our Nation's changing economy. However, improved statistics will result in time series breaks. Every sector of the economy has been restructured and redefined: A new Information sector combines communications, publishing, motion picture and sound recording, and online services, recognizing our information-based economy. Manufacturing is restructured to recognize new high-tech industries. A new sub-sector is devoted to computers and electronics, including reproduction of software. Retail Trade is redefined. In addition, eating and drinking places are transferred to a new Accommodation and Food Services sector. The difference between Retail and Wholesale is now based on how each store conducts business. For example, many computer stores are reclassified from wholesale to retail. Nine new service sectors and 250 new service industries are recognized. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six-digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four-digit structure of the SIC. NAICS allows for the identification of 1 170 industries compared to the 1 004 found in the SIC system. NAICS 2007 includes revisions to NAICS 2002 across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the Information Sector, particularly within the Telecommunications area. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NORTH AMERICAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION = СЕВЕРО–АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – The activities of The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) shape the regulatory framework for commerce involving plants and plant products within and beyond the North American region. For this reason, the work of NAPPO is relevant and important to a variety of industries ranging from plant-based agriculture and horticulture to forestry to transportation.

NAPPO has evolved to embrace active industry participation and funding support. The depth and breadth of industry participation in NAPPO is unique among regional plant protection organizations, and was highlighted as a key NAPPO strength in a recent external organizational review. NAPPO offers industry experts the opportunity to be involved in the design, and successful implementation, of regional standards governing plant protection and trade. From an industry perspective, if government develops standards without robust industry input, they may not be practical or realistic, and therefore not supported, adopted and adhered to by industry. The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) is a regional plant protection organization of the International Plant Protection Convention that coordinates the efforts among Canada, the United States and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating intra/interregional trade. Headquartered in Ottawa, ON, Canada. NAPPO's mission:- Provide a forum for public and private sectors in Canada, the United States and Mexico to collaborate in the development of science-based standards intended to protect agricultural, forest and other plant resources against regulated plant pests, while facilitating trade. Participate in related international cooperative efforts. Structure of NAPPO:- NAPPO Executive Committee is the principle persons or designated alternate, representing the plant protection organization within each of the NAPPO countries; NAPPO Executive Director is the person appointed by the Executive Committee who is responsible for the financial and administrative operations of NAPPO and direction of the secretariat, panels and the working group (new); NAPPO Panel is a designated group charged with developing information and recommendations in its specific area of expertise; NAPPO Secretariat is the office consisting of the NAPPO Executive Director, the Executive Assistant, the Translator/Interpreter and such other staff required to achieve the NAPPO objectives as described in the NAPPO Constitution and By-Laws and the annual work plan (new); NAPPO Standards Panel is the panel responsible for oversight of standard setting activities within NAPPO; and NAPPO Working Group is the group consisting of a person designated by each of the executive committee members from the three NAPPO countries, chaired by the executive director, and responsible to ensure the continuity of NAPPO between annual meetings. The North American Plant Protection Organization has established itself as a key player in plant protection, both regionally and internationally, since its creation in 1967. It is a unique forum for public/private sectors and NGOs to collaborate in the protection of the plant resources (agricultural and forestry) of North America. International movement of goods and people continues to increase at a rapid pace and protection of plant resources is best achieved using a continental approach. Plant pests do not respect international boundaries. A renewed strategic plan and a solidified funding base will allow NAPPO to build on past achievements and develop strategies and actions to prepare for the ever-increasing plant protection challenges of the XXI century.

NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL = СЕВЕРОАТЛАНТИЧЕСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ – North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC): - against the background of these events, 1991 was marked by an intensification of visits and diplomatic contacts between NATO and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in accordance with the decisions taken by NATO Heads of State and Government in London. With the publication of the Rome Declaration in November 1991, the basis was laid for placing this evolving relationship on a more institutionalised footing. The establishment of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) in December 1991 brought together the member countries of NATO and, initially, nine Central and Eastern European countries, in a new consultative forum. In March 1992, participation in the NACC was expanded to include all members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and by June 1992, Georgia and Albania had also become members. The inaugural meeting of the NACC took place on 20 December 1991, just as the Soviet Union was ceasing to exist. Simultaneously, 11 former Soviet republics became members of the new Commonwealth of Independent States, entering a period of intense political and economic transformation, both internally and with respect to their international relations. Against this background, regional problems became increasingly dominant. In Nagorno-Karabakh, Moldova, Georgia and elsewhere, outbreaks of violence occurred and serious intra- and inter-state tensions developed. However it was the deteriorating situation, continuing use of force and mounting loss of life in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia which were the major causes of concern, marring the prospects for peaceful progress towards a new security environment in Europe. From the start of the crisis, the North Atlantic Council and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council consulted and supported efforts undertaken in other fora to restore peace. During the same period, discussion of measures designed to strengthen the role of the CSCE in promoting stability and democracy in Europe, including proposals outlined in the Rome Declaration issued by the Alliance, culminated in the signature of the 1992 Helsinki Document ('The Challenges of Change') at the CSCE Summit Meeting held in July 1992. The document described, inter alia, new initiatives for the creation of a CSCE forum for security cooperation and for CSCE peacekeeping activities, for which both the North Atlantic Council and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council expressed full support. In 1997, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council was replaced by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). 2011:- The EAPC brings together the 28 Allies and 22 Partner countries. The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC), established in December 1991, is an extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) made up of 35 members (in 1995) with the purpose of forming a forum to discuss cooperation concerning mutual political and security issues. The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) was a NATO organisation founded in December 1991 and was the precursor to the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. It initially brought together NATO and nine central and eastern European nations in a consultative forum. By March 1992, all members of the CIS joined, with Georgia and Albania becoming members in June of that year. / Штабквартира расположена в Брюсселе, Бельгия.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СЕВЕРОАТЛАНТИЧЕСКОГО ТРАКТАТА – If the Marshall Plan had military objectives (containment of Soviet influence) as much as economic ones (creation of markers for US industry), then NATO has a civilian, political and ideological role as much as a military one. NATO has been relatively neglected by students of 'supranational' organisations, and it is often Presumed to be just a treaty rather than a quasigovernmental organisation in its own right. Its highest political body, the North Atlantic Council, covers foreign policy issues as well as strictly military questions, and the North Atlantic Assembly works to influence the parliamentary members of individual countries. It falls within the brief of NATO to conduct propaganda and defend states the 'infiltration of ideas'. Few citizens of NATO countries are aware of the whole apparatus to which membership commits them, e.g., Plans 10 G and 100-1 under which in 'emergency situations' special US units would be activated to suppress any movement 'threatening to US strategic interests'. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an Alliance that consists of 28 independent member countries. NATO members include (2011):- Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France (which has only partial membership), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. With the end of 'cold war', NATO's role, originally defense-oriented is being redefined. The Marshall Plan and NATO:- the official version of the history of the creation of the Atlantic system reads like the lives and teachings of saints (Milward, 1992). in these school textbook accounts, each of the pillars of the post-war world order has its great founding father, whose photographs invariably appear in magazine articles:- (i) the IMF and the World Bank are the work of Keynes; (ii) European economic recovery is tee work of General Marshall NATO is the work of Ernest Bevin; and (iii) the European Community is the work of Jean Monnet (with his faithful discipline Schuman). These are not just myths; they are, in intelligence parlance, more like 'cover stories'. The Marshall Plan is named after the speech on 1947-June-05 by US Secretary of State Marshall, which invited European countries to join in a co-operative plan for economic reconstruction, with explicit requirements for trade liberalisation and increases in productivity. Over the next ten months there emerged the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which set up the Economic Co-operation Agency (ECA) to administer the

European Recovery Programme (ERP) – the so-called 'Marshall Aid' – which gave USD13 billion in aid to 16 western European states. In four years, the ECA was superseded by the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) in 1951 which in turn was transformed into the Foreign Operations Agency (FOA) in 1954, later the International Co-operation Agency (ICA) in 1955 and finally the Agency for International Development (AID) in 196l (Carew 1987 p. 6ff). it is generally recognised that this aid had a decidedly militaristic purpose, being essentially a prerequisite for the development of NATO. It is less generally acknowledged, however, that this unprecedented exercise of international generosity (dubbed by Churchill the 'most unsordid act in history') served direct economic purposes for the internationally oriented US corporations which promoted it. William Clayton, for example, the Under-secretary for Economic Affairs, whose tour of Europe and letters sent back to Washington played a key role in preparing the plan, and who pushed it through Congress, personally profited to the tune of USD700 000 a year; and his own company, Anderson, Clayton & Co. secured USD10 million of Marshall, Plan orders up to the summer of 1949. (Schuman 1954 p. 240). General Motors similarly got USD5.5 million worth of orders between July 1950 and 1951 (14.7% of the total) and they Ford Motor Company got USD1 million (4.2% of the total). The North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington on 1949-April-04, created an Alliance for collective defence as defined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The Treaty is of indefinite duration. The NATO emblem was adopted as the symbol of the Atlantic Alliance by the North Atlantic Council in October 1953. The circle is the symbol of unity and cooperation and the compass rose suggests the common road to peace taken by the member countries. From 1945 to 1949, faced with the pressing need for economic reconstruction, Western European countries and their North American allies viewed with concern the expansionist policies and methods of the USSR. Having fulfilled their own post-war undertakings to reduce their defence establishments and demobilize their forces, Western governments grew increasingly alarmed as it became clear that the Soviet leadership intended to maintain its own military forces at full strength. Moreover, in view of the declared ideological aims of the Soviet Communist Party, it was evident that appeals for respect for the United Nations Charter, and for respect for the international settlements reached at the end of the Second World War, would not guarantee the national sovereignty or independence of democratic states faced with the threat of outside aggression or internal subversion. The imposition of undemocratic forms of government and the repression of effective opposition and basic human and civil rights and freedoms in many Central and Eastern European countries, as well as elsewhere in the world, compounded these fears. Between 1947 and 1949 a series of dramatic political events brought matters to a head. These included direct threats to the sovereignty of Norway, Greece, Turkey and other Western European countries, the June 1948 coup in Czechoslovakia, and the illegal blockade of Berlin which began in April of the same year. The signature of the Brussels Treaty in March 1948 marked the determination of five Western European countries – Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom – to develop a common defence system and to strengthen the ties between them in a manner which would enable them to resist ideological, political and military threats to their security. The Brussels Treaty represented the first step in the post-war reconstruction of western European security and brought the Western Union Defence Organisation into being. It was also the first step in the process leading to the signature of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949 and the creation of the North Atlantic Alliance. Negotiations with the United States and Canada then followed on the creation of a single North Atlantic Alliance based on security guarantees and mutual commitments between Europe and North America. Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal were invited by the Brussels Treaty powers to become participants in this process. These negotiations culminated in the signature of the Washington Treaty in April 1949, which introduced a common security system based on a partnership among these 12 countries. The North Atlantic Treaty is signed on 1949-April-04 in Washington by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was created by the Washington Treaty in 1949 to provide collective defence for its members. NATO's purpose is primarily to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means, to uphold the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law and contribute to peace and stability of the entire Euro-Atlantic region. To achieve this, NATO performs the following security tasks:- (i) Security:- To provide one of the indispensable foundations for a stable Euro-Atlantic security environment, based on the growth of democratic institutions and commitment to the peaceful resolution of disputes, in which no country would be able to intimidate or coerce any other through the threat or use of force. (ii) Consultation:- To serve, as provided for in Article 4 of the Washington Treaty, as an essential transatlantic forum for Allied consultations on any issues that affect their vital interests, including possible developments posing risks for members' security, and for appropriate co-ordination of their efforts in fields of common concern. (iii) Deterrence and Defence:- To deter and defend against any threat of aggression against any NATO member state as provided for in Articles 5 and 6 of the Washington Treaty. And in order to enhance the security and stability of the Euro-Atlantic area:- (i) Crisis Management:- To stand ready, case-by-case and by consensus, in conformity with Article 7 of the Washington Treaty, to contribute to effective conflict prevention and to engage actively in crisis management, including crisis response operations. (ii) Partnership:- To promote wide-ranging partnership, cooperation, and dialogue with other countries in the Euro-Atlantic area, with the aim of increasing transparency, mutual confidence and the capacity for joint action with the Alliance. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. Some historical moments:- 1950 – The Korean war increases fears of Communist expansionism. 1951 – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) opens near Paris. 1952 – Greece and Turkey join NATO. 1955 – The Federal Republic of Germany joins NATO; The Warsaw Pact is formed. 1956 – In the wake of Allied differences over the Suez crisis, the report of the Three Wise Men (foreign ministers of Canada, Italy and Norway) on non-military cooperation sets guidelines for political consultation among Allies and the development of NATO's political role. The Soviet Union crushes the Hungarian uprising. 1957 – Launching of Sputnik suggests Soviet long-range capability. 1961 – Erection of the Berlin wall. 1962 – Cuban missile crisis. 1966 – France withdraws from NATO's integrated military structure. 1967 – NATO HQ and SHAPE relocate to Belgium. The Harmel Doctrine defines NATO's two main future tasks as defence and détente. The Allies adopt a strategy of 'flexible response', integrating nuclear weapons into the whole of NATO's force structure and adopting high-readiness levels. 1968 – Warsaw Pact armed forces invade Czechoslovakia. 1970 – The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is signed. 1972 – US-Soviet agreements on strategic arms limitations (SALT I) and anti-ballistic missile systems are signed. 1973 – The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) opens in Helsinki. In Vienna, NATO and Warsaw Pact countries begin talks on mutual and balanced reductions in conventional forces. 1974 – Oil price hikes provoke global recession. NATO's concept of security widens to include economic factors. 1975 – The Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE recognizes Europe's existing frontiers and pledges respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. 1979 – SALT II is signed but not ratified due to the Soviet deployment of SS-20s and the invasion of Afghanistan. NATO's double-track decision to deploy Pershing and Cruise missiles, while also pursuing arms control and confidence-building initiatives, paves the way for negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. 1981 – Martial law is declared in Poland in the wake of strikes, demonstrations and food shortages. US-Soviet talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) begin. 1982 – Spain joins the Alliance (and the integrated military structure in 1998). US-Soviet strategic arms reduction talks (START) begin but in December the Soviet side walks out of all arms control negotiations. 1985 – Mikhail Gorbachev comes to power, initiating a process of reform and openness, and rapprochement with the West. 1987 – The INF treaty is signed. 1988 – Warsaw Pact countries announce major reductions in conventional forces. Soviet troops start withdrawing from Afghanistan. 1989 – The Berlin Wall falls, signalling revolutionary change in the former Eastern bloc and the decline of Communism. 1990 – Allied leaders meet in London to adopt a plan to develop cooperation between East and West. Germany is reunified. 1991 – The Warsaw Pact is dissolved and the Soviet Union breaks up. Allied leaders adopt a new Strategic Concept reflecting Europe's new security environment, reorganize

NATO's military command structure, and create the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) as a forum for consultation and cooperation with new partner countries. 1992 – NATO offers to support UN peacekeeping activities in the former Yugoslavia. 1994 – NATO launches the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme. NATO adopts the Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF) concept designed to provide more mobile, flexible multinational forces to strengthen the European security and defence role. 1995 – NATO launches the Mediterranean Dialogue. NATO conducts air operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina against Bosnian Serb forces for 12 days in August and September paving the way for the Dayton Peace Agreement. Following the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) deploys to the country with a UN mandate to implement the military aspects of the Dayton peace accords. 1996 – Russian forces deploy as part of IFOR along with many other NATO Partner countries. IFOR is succeeded by the Stabilisation Force (SFOR). 1997 – The NATO-Russia Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security is signed, establishing the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) replaces the NACC. The Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine is signed, establishing the NATO-Ukraine Commission. 1999 – The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland join the Alliance. NATO conducts an air campaign to end ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. At NATO's 50th anniversary Summit in Washington, Allied leaders adopt a new Strategic Concept and launch a series of initiatives to prepare NATO for the XXI century. A UN-mandated, NATO-led peacekeeping force (KFOR) deploys to Kosovo, where a UN interim administration mission is set up. 2000 – The Russian parliament ratifies the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty and START II. EU-NATO working groups are set up to define new forms of cooperation between the EU and NATO based on the principle of non-duplication and the need to strengthen the European role in the Alliance. 2001 – On the request of President Trajkovski, NATO deploys forces to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to help disarm extremists in the country and to protect civilian monitors. NATO helps to defuse the risk of civil conflict in Southern Serbia. On 11 September, large-scale terrorist attacks are perpetrated against the United States. For the first time the North Atlantic Council invokes Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States and provides concrete military support. Operation Active Endeavour is launched in October to detect and deter terrorist activity in the Mediterranean. 2002 – The NATO-Russia Council is established in Rome, replacing the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. NATO states that it will operate when and where necessary to fight terrorism. To prepare NATO against new threats the 'Summit of Transformation', held in Prague in November, introduces major structural and political reforms, including a NATO Response Force, a Prague Capabilities Commitment, a streamlined military command structure and a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism; seven partner countries are invited for accession Talks. NATO and the EU publish a joint declaration on their evolving strategic partnership, facilitating the use of NATO assets and capabilities in EU-led operations. 2003 – NATO puts an end to its operations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The mission is taken over by the EU. The United States leads a military campaign against Iraq and overthrows Saddam Hussein's regime. The NATO Response Force (NRF) concept is adopted and NATO's military command structure is streamlined, with the creation of an Allied Command Transformation in the United States and an Operational Command at SHAPE in Europe. NATO supports Polish troops in Iraq. NATO leads the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. 2004 – Terrorist attacks in Madrid. Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia join NATO. Transfer of power to Iraqi Interim Government – NATO commits itself to the training of Iraqi security forces. NATO reinforces its Mediterranean Dialogue and, within the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, offers to cooperate with countries from the broader Middle East region. 2005 – NATO agrees to support the expansion of the African Union Mission in Sudan by providing strategic airlift and training. Terrorist attacks in London. NATO provides humanitarian assistance to earth-quake stricken Pakistan. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO members have significantly reduced and reorganized their military forces and the Alliance's roles and missions have been recast to deal with new security challenges. NATO has also engaged in a series of partnerships with neighbouring countries to reinforce security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. The NATO Secretary General is the principal spokesman for the Alliance and the chairman of the North Atlantic Council and other major NATO committees and councils. He is a senior international statesman nominated by member governments. He has the authority to direct consultation and decision-making among members with a view to enabling them to achieve consensus. He is at the head of the International Staff, which supports the work of member countries. NATO is an Alliance that consists of 28 (in April 2009) independent member countries:- Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Each member nation is normally represented on the North Atlantic Council by an Ambassador or Permanent Representative supported by a national delegation composed of advisers and officials who represent their country on different NATO committees. The Council also meets from time to time at the level of Heads of State and Heads of Government or Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defence. Twenty-eight NATO member countries contribute to promoting security and stability through diplomatic, political and military means. They are committed to the principle of collective defence, which means that an attack against one member or more is considered as an attack against all. NATO also develops partnerships with non-NATO countries and is involved in crisis management operations and missions. NATO has 22 (in April 2009) partners countries:- Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Partner countries are represented by Heads of Diplomatic Missions or Liaison Offices located at the NATO Headquarters. The Head and Staff of the Missions attend NATO committee meetings in cooperation formats and represent their countries at meetings of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), or at meetings of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council or NATO-Ukraine Commission respectively. Meetings of these bodies also take place at Ministerial or Summit level, when Partner countries are represented by their Foreign or Defence Ministers or by their Head of State or Government. Mediterranean Cooperation Group established in 1997, it has overall responsibility for NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue and for conducting political consultations between NATO member countries and individual Mediterranean participants. Mediterranean Dialogue countries participate in a security dialogue with NATO to improve mutual understanding and contribute towards regional security through stronger practical cooperation. At present, there are seven participating countries, which can consult collectively and individually with NATO. At present, seven countries are involved:- Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. They participate in political discussions and activities in fields such as defence reform, the fight against terrorism, science and information. / План Машэла (The Marshall Plan) и НЭТО (NATO):- (Milward, 1992). работа Кинза (Keynes); (ii) работа Ёнэста Бэвина (Ernest Bevin); и (iii) работа Жона Монэ (Jean Monnet) (Шумэн (Schuman)). Чёчил (Churchill). Вилъйэм Клэйтчэн (William Clayton), например, ; и его собственная компания, Эндёсэн, Клэйтчэн Энд Ко. (Anderson, Clayton & Co.) . Шумэн (Schuman 1954 p. 240). Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors) Фод Мотчо Кампэни (Ford Motor Company). Саддам Хусэйн (Saddam Hussein). национальный суверенитет (самостоятельность). Организация Североатлантического Трактата или Организация Североатлантического Пакта (ОСАТ или ОСАП, или как её ещё называют по Англоязычному сокращению – НАТО) является военно-политическим союзом, первоначально направленный против социалистических стран и национально-освободительного движения. Она была основана по инициативе Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) на основе Североатлантического Договора, подписанного 04 Апреля 1949 в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США следующими странами:- Бельгия, Великобритания, Дания, Исландия, Италия, Канада, Люксембург, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Португалия, Соединённые Штаты Америки, Франция. В 1952 к ОСАТ присоединились Греция и Турция, в 1955 – Федеративная Республика Германия, в

1982 – Испания. В 1966 из состава ОСАТ вышла Франция, в 1974 – Греция (в 1980 вернулась в организацию). Кроме того, Испания не входит в военную организацию ОСАТ. Главенствующую роль в ОСАТ играют США. По данным на 1995 ОСАТ состояла из следующих стран участниц:- Бельгия, Германия, Греция, Дания, Исландия, Испания, Италия, Канада, Люксембург, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Португалия, Соединённое Королевство, Турция и Франция (имеет ограниченное участие). С прекращением 'холодной войны', роль ОСАТ, изначально создаваемой для оборонительных целей, была пересмотрена. Однако, в отношении России у руководства ОСАТ по-прежнему оставалось предвзятое отношение и она активно продолжала использовать практику двойных стандартов во многих чрезвычайных и нечрезвычайных ситуациях. В рамках ОСАТ было создано объединённое военное командование. Высшим органом ОСАТ является Сессия Совета ОСАТ. Штабквартира расположена в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Организация Североатлантического Договора, или по её Англоязычной аббревиатуре – НАТО (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)), – военно-политический союз, направленный против социалистических стран и национально-освободительного движения; создана по инициативе США. Начала свою деятельность в разгар 'холодной войны', на основе Североатлантического Договора, подписанного в Вашингтоне 04 Апреля 1949 представителями правительств США, Великобритании, Франции, Бельгии, Нидерландов, Люксембурга, Канады, Италии, Португалии, Норвегии, Дании, Исландии; в 1952 к договору присоединились Греция и Турция, в 1955 – ФРГ. Статья 5 – важнейшая статья Североатлантического Договора – устанавливает, что в случае 'вооружённого нападения' на одного или нескольких его участников другие члены НАТО немедленно окажут помощь стране или странам, подвергшимся 'нападению', путём осуществления такого действия, какое они 'сочтут необходимым, включая применение вооружённой силы'. Географическая сфера действия договора, определяемая Статьёй 6 договора, охватывает территории всех участников договора, острова 'в Североатлантическом районе – к Северу от тропика Рака', находящиеся под юрисдикцией участников договора, и Средиземное Море. Статья 4 договора предусматривает консультации между странами-членами НАТО всякий раз, когда, по мнению любой из них, '... территориальная целостность, политическая независимость или безопасность любой из сторон окажется под угрозой'. Эта статья имеет целью 'обосновать', в случае надобности, вмешательство НАТО во внутренние дела её участников (например, в случае возникновения революционной ситуации в той или иной стране). В договоре не указывается срок его действия. Согласно Статье 13, любая страна, входящая в НАТО, имеет право отказаться от участия в договоре через 20 лет после его вступления в силу и выйти из него через год после уведомления о его денонсации. В Июле 1966 Франция вышла из военной организации НАТО, оставаясь участницей Североатлантического Договора. Своё решение Французское правительство обосновало стремлением 'восстановить на Французской территории полное осуществление своего суверенитета'. В Августе 1974 из военной организации НАТО вышла Греция. Высшие органы Североатлантического блока – сессии Совета НАТО и Комитет Военного Планирования, созываемые, как правило, 2 раза в год. На сессиях Совета НАТО правительства входящих в НАТО стран представлены министром иностранных дел и в зависимости от повестки дня также министром обороны, финансов, экономики. В периоды между сессиями Совет заседает в составе постоянных представителей государств-членов блока в ранге послов в качестве Постоянного Совета НАТО; заседания Постоянного Совета проводятся 2–3 раза в неделю. В связи с выходом Франции из военной организации блока и её отказом обсуждать в рамках НАТО военные вопросы, рассмотрение этих вопросов на уровне министров, а также на уровне постоянных представителей с 1966 проводится в Комитете Военного Планирования, в который входят государственные деятели такого же ранга и тех же стран (за исключением Франции), что и в Совет НАТО. Всю текущую работу и подготовку к заседаниям руководящих органов НАТО осуществляет Международный Секретариат под руководством Генерального Секретаря НАТО (с 1971 по 1984 – Йозэф Люнш (Joseph Luns), Нидерланды); штаб-квартира – в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Военные расходы НАТО неуклонно растут. В 1949 общие расходы стран НАТО на военные цели составляли 18.7 миллиардов Долларов США, в 1959 – 61.6 миллиардов, в 1969 – 106.4 миллиардов, в 1973 – свыше 120 миллиардов. Более 75% этой суммы приходится на долю США, которые занимают доминирующее положение в НАТО. Значительно укрепились военно-экономические позиции и возросло политическое влияние Федеративной Республики Германия (ФРГ) в НАТО. Военно-экономическое и политическое сотрудничество стран НАТО не устранило противоречий между членами этого агрессивного союза, в рамках которого сталкиваются интересы крупных и малых государств, государств, входящих и не входящих в 'Общий Рынок', а также экономические и политические интересы США и Европейских стран НАТО. Агрессивный характер деятельности НАТО и связанных с ней военно-политических союзов побудил социалистические страны создать организацию Варшавского Договора 1955, которая, будучи в отличие от НАТО оборонительной организацией, открыта для присоединения любого государства. НАТО упорно отвергала предложения организации Варшавского Договора о заключении пакта о ненападении между членами обоих союзов, так же как предложения о роспуске этих союзов или о ликвидации их военных организаций. Происходившая в начале 1970-х нормализация отношений между государствами, принадлежащими к противоположным общественным системам, общее улучшение международной обстановки содействовали распространению недовольства деятельностью этой организации среди широких масс населения стран НАТО и обострению противоречий между её участниками. Вооружённые силы НАТО подразделяются на Объединённые Вооружённые Силы (ОВС), переданные в НАТО, и вооружённые силы, остающиеся в национальном подчинении. В ОВС переданы объединения, соединения и части сухопутных войск и ВВС США, Великобритании, Канады, ФРГ, Бельгии, Нидерландов, Италии и Турции, ВВС Норвегии и Дании. В военное время и на период учений в их состав передаются ВМС перечисленных стран, а также основная часть вооружённых сил Норвегии, Дании, Португалии и Люксембурга. В национальном подчинении находятся межконтинентальные баллистические ракеты США, стратегическая авиация и атомные ракетоносные подводные лодки США и Великобритании, отдельные соединения и части сухопутных войск, военно-учебные заведения и другие формирования, обеспечивающие мобилизационное развёртывание и охрану национальных объектов стран-участниц НАТО. Вооружённые силы Франции, вышедшей из военной организации НАТО, периодически принимают участие в совместных учениях ОВС НАТО в Европе, а также координируют действия сил ПВО страны с силами объединённой системы ПВО НАТО. Всего в вооружённых силах стран НАТО в 1973 насчитывалось:- личного состава свыше 5.3 миллионов человек, дивизий свыше 70, отдельных бригад и полков около 130, межконтинентальных баллистических ракет 1 054, пусковых установок ракет оперативно-тактического и тактического назначения около 1 000, боевых самолётов свыше 12 000 (в том числе свыше 3 200 носителей ядерного оружия), танков свыше 17 000, орудий и миномётов около 27 000, кораблей основных классов в регулярных ВМС около 1 500. Из этого количества сил и средств в состав ОВС НАТО выделено:- дивизий свыше 50, пусковых установок ракет оперативно-тактического и тактического назначения свыше 350, боевых самолётов свыше 2 700 (в том числе около 1 000 носителей ядерного оружия), танков свыше 10 000, орудий и миномётов около 14 000, личного состава всего около 1.5 миллиона человек. Для вооружённых сил НАТО в Европе содержится на складах (1973) свыше 7 000 ядерных боеприпасов. Высший военный орган НАТО – Комитет Военного Планирования рассматривает вопросы, касающиеся руководящих военных органов, строительства и использования ОВС, утверждает стратегические концепции блока, определяет долю военного участия каждой из стран и другие. Высший исполнительный военный орган – Военный Комитет, в который входят начальники Генеральных Штабов стран-участниц блока (кроме Франции, Исландии и Люксембурга). Он разрабатывает военную стратегию и стратегические планы НАТО, определяет направление строительства ОВС. Военному Комитету подчинён Международный Объединённый Штаб. В период между

заседаниями Военного Комитета наблюдение за выполнением принятых им решений осуществляет Постоянный Военный Комитет, состоящий из представителей генеральных штабов стран НАТО. Консультативным органом НАТО является Комитет Ядерной Обороны, а рабочим органом комитета – Группа Ядерного Планирования, занимающиеся разработкой вопросов применения ядерного оружия ОВС. Непосредственное руководство ОВС на возможных театрах войны осуществляют стратегические (верховные) командования НАТО в Европе и на Атлантике, главное командование НАТО в зоне пролива Ла-Манш и региональная группа стратегического планирования США–Канада. В состав объединённых командований и штабов входят представители всех стран-участниц военной организации НАТО, но большую часть высших военных должностей занимают представители вооружённых сил США. Стратегическое (верховное) командование НАТО в Европе (возглавляется Верховным Главнокомандующим (Supreme Allied Commander)) предназначено для руководства ОВС на территории Европейских стран (включая Турцию и акваторию Средиземного Моря). На должность Верховного Главнокомандующего назначаются Американские генералы (в 1950–52 Двайт Дэвид Айзэнхауэ (Dwight David Eisenhower), в 1952–53 Мэсъю Банкё Ридьжвэй (Matthew Bunker Ridgway), в 1953–56 Алфрэд Эм. Грунтёр (Alfred M. Gruenther), в 1956–63 Лори Ностэд (Lauris Norstad), в 1963–69 Лаймэн Эл. Лэмнитцё (Lyman L. Lemnitzer), в 1969–74 Эндрю Дьжей. Гудпастё (Andrew J. Goodpaster), в 1974 – 79 Алэкзандё Эйч. Хэйг (Alexander M. Haig), в 1979–87 Бёнад Дабл.Ю. Радьжёз (Bernard W. Rogers), в 1987–92 Дьжон Ар. Гэлвин (John R. Galvin), в 1992–93 Дьжон Шаликашвили (John Shalikashvili), в 1993–97 Дьжодьж Дьжулвэн (George Joulvan), в 1997–2000 Вэзли Кларк (Wesley Clark), в 2000–02 Дьжосэф Дабл.Ю. Ралстэн (Joseph W. Ralston), в 2002– Дьжеймз Эл. Дьжонз (James L. Jones)). Верховному Главнокомандующему подчинены главные командования на 3 Европейских театрах военных действий:- Северо-Европейском (территории и прибрежные воды Норвегии, Дании, Западно-Германские земли Шлезвиг-Гольштейн и проливная зона Балтийского Моря); Центрально-Европейском (территории и прибрежные воды ФРГ без земли Шлезвиг-Гольштейн, Нидерландов, Бельгии и Люксембурга); Южно-Европейском (территории Италии и Турции, а также акватории Средиземного, Мраморного и Южной части Чёрного морей). Главнокомандующему на Северо-Европейском театре (на эту должность обычно назначается Английский генерал или адмирал) подчинены 3 объединённых командования НАТО:- в Северной Норвегии, Южной Норвегии и в зоне Балтийского Пролива; в состав ОВС переданы только соединения и части сухопутных войск и ВВС ФРГ, дислоцирующиеся в Шлезвиг-Гольштейне, и ВВС Норвегии и Дании. Главнокомандующему на Центрально-Европейском театре подчинены объединённые сухопутные войска и ВВС, в которые входят соединения и части США, Великобритании, ФРГ, Бельгии, Нидерландов и Канады. Сухопутные войска организационно объединены в Северную и Центральную Группы Армий, всего 22 дивизии. Войска размещены на территории ФРГ, за исключением отдельных Голландских, Бельгийских и Английских соединений и частей, дислоцирующихся на территории своих стран. ВВС сведены в два объединённых тактических авиационных командования (2-е и 4-е), насчитывающих до 1 500 боевых самолётов, в том числе свыше 500 носителей ядерного оружия. Главнокомандующему на Южно-Европейском театре подчинены объединённые сухопутные войска и ВВС. Сухопутные войска сведены в командование в Южной части театра (ему подчинены соединения и части, расположенные на территории Италии) и командование в Юго-Восточной части театра (подчинены соединения и части, расположенные в Турции), всего 36 дивизий. ВВС состоят из авиационных частей США, Италии и Турции, сведены в 5-е и 6-е тактические авиационные командования; насчитывают свыше 900 боевых самолётов. В ОВС НАТО в Европе созданы мобильные силы, состоящие из усиленных батальонов сухопутных войск США, Великобритании, ФРГ, Италии, Бельгии, Люксембурга и Канады, подготовленных к переброске по воздуху, а также отдельных эскадрилий тактической авиации. Подразделения мобильных сил дислоцируются в районах расположения соединений и частей, в состав которых они входят. Для прикрытия группировок войск и важных объектов на Европейском театре создана объединённая система противовоздушной обороны НАТО, состоящая из зон, районов и секторов ПВО и охватывающая территории всех Европейских стран НАТО. Стратегическое (верховное) командование НАТО на Атлантике (возглавляется Верховным Главнокомандующим, обычно на эту должность назначается Американский адмирал) предназначено для руководства операциями ВМС в военное время в зоне Атлантического Океана к Северу от тропика Рака (исключая территории Великобритании, её прибрежные воды, Пролив Ла-Манш и Южную часть Северного Моря). Для руководства ОВС созданы и постоянно действуют главные командования и штабы объединённых вооружённых сил НАТО в Западной, Восточной и Иберийской Атлантике, а также командование ударного флота НАТО на Атлантике. В подчинении Верховного Главнокомандующего в мирное время находится постоянное соединение ВМС, в которое периодически включаются надводные боевые корабли из состава ВМС США, Великобритании, Канады, ФРГ, Нидерландов, Дании, Норвегии и Португалии. Главное командование НАТО в зоне Пролива Ла-Манш предназначено для руководства боевыми операциями ВМС в зоне проливов Ла-Манш, Па-де-Кале и Южной части Северного Моря (исключая Гельголандскую Бухту). Региональная группа стратегического планирования США-Канада занимается разработкой вопросов, связанных с обороной территории США и Канады. В её состав входят представители комитетов начальников штабов вооружённых сил США и Канады. Со штабами и войсками НАТО проводятся многочисленные учения, военные игры, на которых отрабатываются вопросы ведения операций. Наиболее крупными являются проводимые стратегические командно-штабные учения ОВС НАТО типа ‘Уинтер’ (Winter), манёвры ‘Стронг Экспресс’ (Strong Express), оперативные командно-штабные учения на Европейских театрах военных действий типов ‘Колд Уинтер’ (Cold Winter), ‘Франт Сентрал’, ‘Дип Фарроу’ (Deep Furrow), учения ВВС и ПВО ‘Рено Рулет’, учения типа ‘Экспресс’ (Express) по переброске авиатранспортом мобильных сил НАТО в ‘угрожаемые’ районы. 01 Апреля 2009 в состав ОСАТ были приняты Албания и Хорватия. 2014-Апрель-10:- Глава МИД России Сергей Лавров считает, что русофобия, навязываемая меньшинством членов НАТО, оказалась для Североатлантического альянса важнее его желания обеспечивать безопасность в Североатлантическом регионе и мире в целом. ‘Подрывать основы стабильности в Европе, которые были заложены после исчезновения СССР и Варшавского Договора, те основы, которые ещё до совсем недавнего времени помогали нам эффективно сотрудничать по Афганистану, по борьбе с терроризмом, наркотрафиком и морским пиратством, – это означает только то, что для НАТО русофобия, навязываемая меньшинством – я в этом уверен – важнее тех задач, от решения которых зависит безопасность всего Евроатлантического региона, да и всего мира’, – сказал глава Российского МИД Агентству Интерфакс. Лавров добавил, что в публичных высказываниях НАТО оторвалась от реальности и от интересов народов, входящих в НАТО государств. Министр убеждён, что антироссийские настроения внутри НАТО провоцируют Восточноевропейские государства. По словам Министра, когда-то представители Альянса убеждали Российскую сторону, что, вступив в ряды альянса, Восточноевропейские государства ‘успокоятся’ по поводу мнимых угроз со стороны Москвы. ‘Так вот, они не успокоились, а стали делать всё, чтобы не просто успокоиться внутри НАТО, а заказывать музыку внутри НАТО и использовать принятые в НАТО и ЕС правила солидарности и консенсуса для того, чтобы удерживать НАТО в том, что касается сотрудничества с Россией, на позициях наименьшего знаменателя’, – сказал Лавров. Говоря о размещении военных сил НАТО вблизи Российских границ глава МИД подчеркнул, что станет нарушением международных обязательств Североатлантического Альянса. 2015-Май-06:- Около сотни генералов и старших офицеров армии бывшей ГДР подписали открытое письмо, которое озаглавили ‘Солдаты за мир’. В послании они осудили политику Запада в отношении России. По их словам, переустройство мира под руководством США и их союзников привело к многочисленным войнам, а история показывает, что ‘с Русскими лучше дружить, чем воевать’. Как сообщается, это открытое письмо с призывом остановить ‘военную истерию и русофобию’ направлено в Бундестаг и в

посольства стран НАТО. Текст письма под названием ‘Солдаты за мир’ опубликован на сайте Немецкой газеты Юнэ Вэльт (Junge Welt). ‘Мы хорошо знаем, что такое война, и выступаем за мир’, – говорится в послании. Обращение подписали экс-Министры Обороны бывшей ГДР Хайнц Кесля (Heinz Keßler) и Тиодор Хофман (Theodor Hoffmann), три генерал-полковника, 19 генерал-лейтенантов, 61 генерал-майор, в том числе первый Немецкий космонавт Зигмунд Йен (Sigmund Jähn), несколько адмиралов, а также полковники и капитаны. Спустя 70 лет после окончания войны, в которой погибли 27 миллионов Советских граждан, война снова стала спутником человечества, отмечается в обращении. ‘Переустройство мира под руководством США и их союзников привело к войнам в Югославии и Афганистане, Ираке, Йемене и Судане, Ливии и Сомали’, – подчёркивается в письме. Немецкие военные отмечают, что стратегия США направлена на ‘устранение России как конкурента и ослабление Евросоюза’. А попытка сделать Украину членом ЕС и НАТО, по их словам, говорит о стремлении создать ‘санитарный кордон от Балтии до Чёрного Моря с целью изолировать Россию от остальной Европы’, что сделает невозможным союз Российской Федерации и Германии. Подписавшиеся под документом отмечают также ‘беспрецедентную кампанию в СМИ’, ‘военную истерию и русофобию’. По их мнению, это противоречит той дипломатической роли, которую могла бы играть Германия, учитывая её ‘геополитическое положение, исторический опыт и объективные интересы народа’. ‘Поскольку мы очень хорошо знаем, что такое война, мы выступаем за мир, – подчеркнули военные. – Нам нужна не военная агитация против России, а взаимопонимание и мирное сосуществование. Нам нужна не военная зависимость от США, а собственная ответственность за мир’. ‘Как военнослужащие, мы хорошо знаем, что война не должна быть инструментом политики. Исходя из нашего опыта, мы хорошо можем оценить последствия для всей Европы’, – заявил на пресс-конференции экс-Министр Обороны бывшей ГДР адмирал Тиодор Хофман. По его словам, многие подписавшие письмо были свидетелями Второй Мировой Войны. Он также подчеркнул, что ключевые проблемы современности могут быть решены только в сотрудничестве с Россией. ‘Опыт показывает, что с Русскими лучше дружить, чем враждовать’, – добавил Хофман.

NORTHERN HYBRIDIZATION = СЕВЕРНАЯ ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ – Northern Hybridization is a method to detect RNA by use of a probe (c.f., southern hybridization). / Северная Гибридизация – гибридизация с использованием северного блоттинга (перенос РНК с геля на фильтр). Северный Блоттинг – метод определения фрагмента ДНК, содержащего искомую последовательность, путём гибридизации разделённых электрофорезом фрагментов с радиоактивным зондом, например, радиоактивный к ДНК. Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же вида (различных подвидов, сортов, пород или линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных видов или родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

NORTHWEST EUROPE = СЕВЕРО–ЗАПАДНАЯ ЕВРОПА – Northwest Europe is the spot market for products from refineries clustered around Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp, called ARA in the oil trade. / Северо-Западная Европа – наличный рынок для продуктов нефтеперегонных заводов, сгруппированный вокруг Амстердама, Роттердама и Антверпена, именуемый в торговле нефтью как АРА.

NOS = NOT OTHERWISE STATED

NOSE = НОС (или ГОЛОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ, или НОСОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ) – Nose is the front of the trailer or container. / Передний торец или передок прицепа или контейнера.

NOSEPIECE = НОСОВОЙ УПОР – Nosepiece is a piece of armor for protecting the nose.

NO SHOW = НЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕН (или НЕ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕН) – No Show:- a container which was not loaded aboard the scheduled vessel due to the late arrival of the van. Cargo which has been booked but does not arrive in time to be loaded before the vessel sails. See also Windy Booking. Cargo that fails to appear for the vessel it was originally booked.

NOSTRO = НОСТРО (или НАШ) – Nostro:- from the Latin, meaning ‘Ours’. In banking, names given to its own positions in another bank’s books (nostro). See also Loro. / Смотрите также Лоро или Их (Loro).

NOSTRO ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ НОСТРО – Nostro Account:- a record kept by an account-owner bank of an account serviced on its behalf by an account-servicing bank. Also known as Due From Account. The account maintained by a domestic bank with a foreign bank in foreign currency. The opposite of Vostro Account. / Счёт в иностранной валюте, поддерживаемый отечественным банком в иностранном банке. В противовес Счёту Востро (Vostro Account). Счёт Ностро – счёт уполномоченного банка, открытый в банке корреспонденте.

NOSTRO TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ НОСТРО (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ НОСТРО) – Nostro Transaction is a bank’s transaction in securities for its own account; proprietary trading.

NOTA BENE = НОТА БЭНЭ (или НОТА БЭНА) – Nota Bene:- in Latin, Note Well. / В переводе с Латинского языка, ‘Заметь Хорошо’. Достаточно часто встречается в виде обозначения NB, обращающего внимание на данное место в тексте. Нота Бэна или Нота Бэнэ, от Латинского словосочетания Nota Bene, означающее Заметь Хорошо, понимается пометка N.B. или NB на полях книги или документа, подчёркивающая важный в каком-либо отношении отрывок текста.

NOTARY PUBLIC = ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ НОТАРИУС (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НОТАРИУС) – Notary Public is an official certified to take affidavits and depositions from members of the public.

NOT AVAILABLE INVENTORY = НЕДОСТУПНЫЙ ИНВЕНТАРЬ – Not Available Inventory is that portion of the inventory which is not available to be sold due to being damaged, waiting parts, being repaired or lost.

NOTCH = ВЫЕМКА (или ПАЗ, или ЖЕЛОБ, или ВЫРЕЗ) – Notch:- cutout in lower portion of the stringer to allow entry for the fork tine, usually 9” in length, 1 1/2” in depth. See also Pallet. Notch is a cut-out in the lower part of a stringer, providing an entry at right angles to the stringer for the fork arms of a forklift truck. / Выемка (Notch):- вырез в нижнем настиле продольного бруса для прохода вилочного захвата.

NOTCH DEPTH = ГЛУБИНА ВЫЕМКИ – Notch Depth is a vertical distance from the bottom of the stringer to the top of the notch. See also Pallet. / Глубина Выемки (Notch Depth):- вертикальное расстояние между нижней точкой продольного бруса и верхом выемки. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NOTCHED KERNEL = НАДКОЛОТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или НАДКОЛОТОЕ ЯДРО) – Notched Kernel (NK) is a small wedge-shaped depression which occurs at the middle portion of the abdominal side of brown Rice.

NOTCHED STRINGER = ВЫЕМЧАТЫЙ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЙ БРУС (или XX) – Notched Stringer is a stringer with two notches spaced for fork-tine entry, (partial four-way entry). See also Pallet.

NOTCHED STRINGER PALLET = ПОДДОН С ВЫЕМЧАТЫМ ПРОДОЛЬНЫМ БРУСОМ – Notched Stringer Pallet is a flat pallet with stringers in each of which there are two notches permitting entry of the fork arms of forklift trucks.

NOTCHES = ВЫЕМКИ (или ЗАСЕЧКИ, или НАДСЕЧКИ, или ПРОРЕЗЫ, или ЗАРУБКА, или ВЫРЕЗ, или УСТУПЫ ЛАЦКАНОВ) – Notches:- misplaced, too deep, too shallow or omitted. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя. Засечки:- представляют собой полосы, окрашенные менее интенсивно, чем вся ткань, образуются при крашении в расправленном состоянии вследствие образования складок, часто из-за плохого оформления шва между кусками.

NOTCHES AND PUNCH MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ВЫЕМОК И ХХ (или ХХ) – Notches And Punch Marks:- left out, not clearly marked or misplaced; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

NOTCHES EXPOSED = УСТУПЫ ЛАЦКАНОВ ХХ – Notches Exposed:- poor operator technique and execution, in not covering notch with seam. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

NOTCH FILLET RADIUS = РАДИУС ЗАКРУГЛЕНИЯ ВЫЕМКИ – Notch Fillet Radius is a radius of curvature of the concave transition between the top and end of a stringer notch. See also Pallet. / Радиус Закругления Выемки (Notch Fillet Radius):- радиус закругления между вершиной и краем выемки. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NOTCH LENGTH = ДЛИНА ВЫЕМКИ – Notch Length is a maximum distance between the two ends of a notch, measured along the stringer length. See also Pallet. / Длина Выемки (Notch Length):- максимальное расстояние между двумя краями выемки, измеренное вдоль части длины продольного бруса. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NOTCH LOCATION = МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ВЫЕМКИ (или ДЛИНА ОПОРНОЙ ЧАСТИ ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА) – Notch Location is a shortest distance measured from the end of the stringer to the start of the notch. See also Pallet. / Длина Опорной Части Продольного Бруса (Notch Location):- наименьшее расстояние между выемками или между выемками и краем бруса. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

NOT COMBED = НЕГРЕБНЕЧЁСАНЫЕ – The term ‘Not Combed’ means fabrics wholly or in part of uncombed cotton, other vegetable textile fibers or wool or fine animal hair. See also Combed.

NOT COMMERCIALLY CLEAN = КОММЕРЧЕСКИ ЗАСОРЁННОЕ (или ЗАСОРЁННОЕ ДЛЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Not Commercially Clean:- if any of the components exceed the allowable limits as defined in the tables, the shipment becomes not commercially clean, and dockage is assessed using procedures for primary samples. Shipments, which do not meet the standards for commercial cleanliness, are referred to as Not Commercially Clean. Such shipments are permitted only with the permission of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC). Shipments of grain whose dockage content falls outside of allowed limits. See also Commercially Clean. / Грузовые отправки (отгрузки) зерна, содержание докеджа (легко отделяемых примесей) в котором переваливает за допустимые лимиты.

NOTE = БИЛЕТ (или НОТА, или (ЧАСТНЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ) ВЕКСЕЛЬ) – Note:- embody a medium-term money claim on the issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, notes offera higherr eturn than other forms of fixed-interest investment. Note is a financial instrument consisting of a promise to pay rather than an order to pay or a certificate of indebtedness. Essentially a credit instrument consisting of a written, unconditional promise to pay a sum of money at some specified future date to a named person or to bearer. In Switzerland, notes are medium-term paper (usually 5–7 years) in denominations of CHF50 000.00 minimum. See also Private Placements. Also known as Bill in the United Kingdom. / Под Нотой, от Латинского слова Nota, означающее Замечание или Знак, понимается .

NOTE AGAINST BOND SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ БИЛЕТА И ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ БИЛЕТА И ОБЛИГАЦИИ, или СПРЭД НА НОТУ И ОБЛИГАЦИЮ) – Note Against Bond Spread:- a futures spread trade involving the buying (selling) of a ten-year Treasury note futures contract and the selling (buying) of a Treasury bond futures contract. / Сделка с фьючерсами на курсовую разницу, заключающаяся в покупке (продаже) фьючерсного контракта на десятилетнюю Казначейскую Ноту и продаже (покупке) фьючерсного контракта на Казначескую облигацию.

NOT EASILY MARKETABLE = ТРУДНОРЕАЛИЗУЕМЫЕ (или НЕЛИКВИДНЫЕ) – A term Not Easily Marketable refers to securities of such low investment quality that they cannot be readily sold to investors. / Относится к ценным бумагам с таким низким инвестиционным потенциалом, благодаря которому они не могут быть легко проданы инвесторам.

NOTE ISSUANCE FACILITY = ПОДДЕРЖКА ВЫПУСКА БИЛЕТОВ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ВЫПУСКА НОТ) – Note Issuance Facility:- type of medium-term credit guarantee in which a bank provides funds to an issuer of promissory notes before the notes are actually issued; the guarantor usually buys any unsold notes. Note Issuance Facility (NIF) is the revolving credit arrangement in the Euromarket under which borrowers place short-term (usually 1, 2, or 3 month) notes via a group of prime banks (render panel). Similar to Revolving Underwriting Facilities.

NOTE–ISSUING BANK = БАНК, ВЫПУСКАЮЩИЙ БИЛЕТЫ (или ЭМИССИОННЫЙ БАНК) – Note-Issuing Bank is a bank vested with the right to issue bank notes (note-issuing privilege). In addition to performing this key historic function, today’s note-issuing banks are also responsible for organizing monetary operations in the broadest sense, mainly by implementing a monetary policy that serves the interests of the country. Also known as Bank Of Issue. / Под Эмиссионным Банком понимается банк, наделённый монопольным правом выпуска банковских билетов (банкнот). В большинстве стран мира эмиссионные банки национализированы или находятся под контролем государства.

NOTE–ISSUING PRIVILEGE = ПРИВИЛЕГИЯ ВЫПУСКА (или ЭМИССИИ) БИЛЕТОВ – Note-Issuing Privilege is the exclusive right to issue bank notes. For example in Switzerland, this privilege has been granted to the Swiss National Bank by the Federal Government. / Исключительное право выпускать банкноты. Например в Швейцарии, эта привилегия предоставлена Швейцарскому Национальному Банку Федеральным Правительством.

NOTES RECEIVABLE = БИЛЕТЫ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ (или НОТЫ К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ) – Notes Receivable:- in accounting, this account group includes unconditional written promises, signed by makers, to pay sums certain in money on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time either to the bearer or to the order of a person designated therein. The note may be held by the reporting governmental unit as designated payee or by endorsement.

NOT–FOR–PROFIT CORPORATION = БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ (или НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ) – In the United States, a Not-For-Profit Corporation is generally organized for some socially beneficial purpose, rather than for the direct monetary benefit of the directors or members. Not all not-for-profit corporations are tax exempt and some make a profit. However, the profit is not distributed to the members or directors. Also known as Non-profit Corporation.

NOT–FOR–PROFIT ORGANIZATION = БЕСПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ (или НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ) – Not-For-Profit Organization is a corporation in which no shareholder or trustee shares in profits or losses, usually organized for charitable or educational purposes, such as schools, churches and foundations. Also known as Non-Profit Corporation.

NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ (или НОТИС) – (1) Notice is an advice of a forthcoming action issued in advance, e.g., a notice to quit or notice of dismissal. In the United Kingdom, the term is generally applied to the period that elapses between the moment an employee is informed that his or her services are no longer required, or an employee hands in his or her resignation, and the day on which he or she actually leaves. / Уведомление – это извещение о . при его или её подаче в отставку (resignation).

(2) A Notice that must be presented by the seller of a futures contract to the clearing house. The clearing house then assigns the notice and subsequent delivery instrument to a buyer. / Уведомление, которое должно быть представлено клиринговой палате продавцом фьючерсного контракта. После этого клиринговая палата передаёт это уведомление и инструмент последующей поставки покупателю.

NOTICE DAY = ДЕНЬ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ – Notice Day is when a notice of delivery shall be issued and tendered. This term means the business day the Delivery Notice is issued to the receiver. According to Chicago Board of Trade rules, the second day of the three-day delivery process when the clearing corporation matches the buyer with the oldest reported long position to the delivering seller and notifies both parties. See also First Notice Day. Any day on which notices of intent to deliver pertaining to a specified delivery month on futures contracts may be issued. / День Уведомления (Notice Day) – день, когда уведомление о поставке будет выпущено и подано для участия в конкурсе. Согласно правил Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), второй день. Любой день, в который могут быть выписаны уведомления о намерении поставки товара, соответствующей определённому фьючерсными контрактами месяцу поставки.

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ АБАНДОНЕ – Notice Of Abandonment is a written notification from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that an application has been declared abandoned or, in other words, is no longer pending. If the application was abandoned unintentionally or due to office error, the applicant has a deadline of two months from the issue date of the notice of abandonment to file either (1) a petition to revive the application or (2) a request to reinstate the application.

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ОТКАЗЕ – Notice Of Abandonment:- the initial action to be taken by an assured who wishes to claim a constructive total loss. Notice to underwriters must be given with reasonable diligence as soon as the assured is aware of the circumstance. Its purpose is to give the underwriter the opportunity to take action to prevent or minimize the loss.

NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ДОПУСТИМОСТИ – Notice Of Allowability is a notification to the patent applicant that the application has been placed in condition for allowance.

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИЗНАНИИ (или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИНЯТИИ К РАССМОТРЕНИЮ) – Notice Of Allowance (NOA) is a written notification from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that a specific mark has survived the opposition period following publication in the Official Gazette, and has consequently been allowed for registration. It does not mean that the mark has registered yet. Receiving a notice of allowance is another step on the way to registration. Notices of allowance are only issued for applications that have been filed based on 'intent to use'. The notice of allowance is important because the issue date of the Notice of Allowance establishes the due date for filing a statement of use. After receiving the Notice of Allowance, the applicant must file a statement of use or a request for an extension of time to file a statement of use within 6 months from the issue date of the notice. If the applicant fails to timely file a statement of use or a request for an extension of time to file a statement of use, the application will be abandoned. / Уведомление о принятии пунктов формулы изобретения; решение о выдаче патента.

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEES DUE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИЗНАНИИ (или ПРИНЯТИИ К РАССМОТРЕНИЮ) И ДОЛЖНЫЕ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ – Notice Of Allowance And Fees Due is a notification to the applicant that they are entitled to a patent under the law and requesting payment of a specified issue fee (and possibly a publication fee as well) within three months (non-extendable) from the mailing date of the notice of allowance.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ДОПУЩЕНИИ – Notice Of Approval is a document issued by a government authorizing a request made by a business to conduct a certain activity. See also Government Approval. / Документ, выдаваемый соответствующими государственными органами и уполномочивающий предприятие на осуществление определённого вида деятельности по запросу данного предприятия. Смотрите также Одобрение Со Стороны Государства (Government Approval).

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИБЫТИИ – A Notice Of Arrival is a notice given to the consignee advising consignee about the arrival of freight.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO DELIVER = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О НАМЕРЕНИИ ПОСТАВКИ – Notice Of Intent To Deliver is a notice that must be presented by the seller of a futures contract to the clearing organization prior to delivery. The clearing organization then assigns the notice and subsequent delivery instrument to a buyer. Also known as Notice Of Delivery.

NOTICE OF LOSS = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ УЩЕРБЕ (или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О СТРАХОВОМ СЛУЧАЕ) – Notice Of Loss is a written notice of a loss to the insurance company as outlined in the conditions of the insurance policy. / Уведомление в письменной форме об ущербе или убытке в результате страхового случая, направленное на имя страховой компании в соответствии с условиями страхового полиса.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПУБЛИКАЦИИ – Notice Of Publication is a written statement from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) notifying an applicant that its mark will be published in the Official Gazette. If the examining attorney assigned to an application raises no objections to registration, or if the applicant overcomes all objections, the examining attorney will approve the mark for publication. The notice of publication provides the date of publication. Any party who believes it may be damaged by registration of the mark has thirty (30) days from the publication date to file either an opposition to registration or a request to extend the time to oppose. If no opposition is filed or if the opposition is unsuccessful, the application enters the next stage of the registration process. A Certificate of Registration will issue for applications based on use or on a foreign registration under § 44, or a Notice of Allowance will issue for intent-to-use applications.

NOTICE OF READINESS = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ГОТОВНОСТИ – (1) Notice Of Readness is a written document or telex issued by the master of a vessel to the charterer advising them the time at which a vessel is ready to load or discharge. / Документ в письменной форме или телекс, выписываемый хозяином (или капитаном) судна фрахтователю и оповещающий его о времени, когда судно будет готово к погрузке или разгрузке.

(2) Notice Of Readness is a document advising a consignee or his agent that cargo has arrived and is ready for delivery. / Документ, извещающий консигнатора (грузополучателя) или его агента о том, что груз прибыл и готов для поставки.

NOTICE OF REFERENCES CITED = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННЫХ ССЫЛКАХ – Notice Of References Cited:- also known as a PTO-892 Form. A list of relevant references cited by a patent examiner in an office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action. The following are some examples of such references: domestic patents, domestic patent application publications, foreign patents or patent publications, publications, electronic documents, and affidavits.

NOTICE PRICE = ЦЕНА В УВЕДОМЛЕНИИ – The Notice Price is set on the business day immediately proceeding the day of issuance of the notice of delivery of the underlying commodity. It is based on the closing range of prices of the futures contract month involved for delivery of cotton.

NOTIFICATION = НОТИФИКАЦИЯ (или ОПОВЕЩЕНИЕ) – Notification is a formal advising of the borrower by the former or new creditor in the event of assignments of a claim or the pledging of assets as security (such as claims arising from life insurance policies). Under bill law, notification means the legally prescribed communication addressed by the check or bill owner to the previous holder and drawer or by the endorser to the previous endorser concerning the refusal of the drawee to pay under the bill. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Нотификацией, от Латинского слова Notifico, означающее Делаю Известным или Оповещаю, понимается официальное уведомление одним лицом другого о своей позиции по какому-либо вопросу, а также сообщение о каких-либо фактах, событиях. Нотификация – официальное извещение, направляемое одним государством другому и касающееся какого-либо конкретного факта, события, действия или документа. Необходимость нотификации иногда предусматривается в международных договорах, например, для извещения о вступлении в силу договора, о присоединении к договору, о денонсации договора и так далее.

NOTIFICATION OF CREDIT = НОТИФИКАЦИЯ КРЕДИТА – In banking, Notification Of Credit is a reporting to the beneficiary of incoming funds by the Beneficiary's Financial Institution (BFI) with or without additional remittance information. / или без дополнительной информации о перечислении.

NOTIFICATION OF IBAN = NOTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

NOTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = НОТИФИКАЦИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО НОМЕРА БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – In banking, Notification Of International Bank Account Number is the one time operation of informing the account owning customer of the International Bank Account Number (IBAN) generated for the account.

NOTIFY ADDRESS = АДРЕСАТ ДЛЯ ОПОВЕЩЕНИЯ (или АДРЕСАТ ДЛЯ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ) – (1) Notify Address is an address of the party (other than the consignee) to be advised of the arrival of the goods. / Адрес стороны (иной, нежели консигнатор (грузополучатель)), которая должна быть извещена о прибытии грузов.

(2) Person named on a bill by the drawer, endorser or guarantor and expected to accept or pay should the need arise.

NOTIFY PARTY = ОПОВЕЩАЕМАЯ СТОРОНА (или УВЕДОМЛЯЕМАЯ СТОРОНА) – (1) Notify Party is the person or company to be advised by the carrier upon arrival of the goods at the destination port. Notify Party is the company/person who appears on the Bill of Lading to be notified when cargo arrives. Could be different from Consignee – usually actual receiver of goods. Notify Party is the company/person who appears on the bill of lading or waybill to be notified when the cargo arrives at destination. Could be different from the consignee, but is often the actual receiver of the goods. A notify party has no particular rights (beyond the notification) under the bill of lading or waybill.

(2) Notify Party:- address of party other than the consignee to be advised of arrival of goods. / Адрес стороны, иной нежели консигнатор (грузополучатель), которая должна быть оповещена о прибытии товаров.

NO–TILLAGE = БЕЗ ЗАПАХИВАНИЯ (или БЕЗ ОБРАБОТКИ, или МИНИМАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ)) – No-Tillage is a minimum tillage practice in which the crop is sown directly into soil not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. Weed control is achieved by the use of herbicides and stubble is retained for erosion control. It is typically practised in arable areas where fallowing is important. Also known as Zero Tillage.

NO–TILLAGE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА БЕЗ ЗАПАХИВАНИЯ – No-Tillage System or No-Till System is a procedure whereby a crop is planted directly into a seedbed, not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. No-Till Systems:- In no-till systems, tillage is not used to prepare a seedbed. Minimal soil loosening in a narrow band immediately ahead of the seed opener is performed by planter-mounted coulters and/or residue clearing devices. Successful no-till crop production is partially dependent on efective use of alternative production practices and field management strategies that deal with yield-limiting factors that otherwise would have been corrected with tillage. For successful no-till production it is important to:- (i) have good soil drainage and water infiltration; (ii) maintain a multi-crop crop rotation; (iii) incorporate residue management to maintain some soil cover all year; (iv) incorporate weed control strategies without use of tillage; (v) manage diseases and insects; (vi) start with adequate soil fertility levels and consider fertilizer placement; and (vii) minimize soil compaction.

NOT IN MY BACK YARD = НЕ В МОЁМ ЗАДНЕМ ДВОРЕ – 'Not in My Back Yard' (NIMBY) is a derogatory or critical term characterizing the opposition by residents to a proposal for a new development because it is too close to them, often with the connotation that such residents believe that the developments are needed in society, but should be located further away. Projects likely to be opposed include, but are not limited to, fracking operations, oil or natural gas wells, wind turbines, power plants, cell phone network towers, landfills, prisons, or highways. Why does this matter? It is important to realize that, while solutions to market problems may seem straightforward and economical, there are other obstacles that may delay development of any solution.

NOTIONAL AMOUNT = УСЛОВНАЯ СУММА (или ГИПОТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СУММА) – An important feature of derivatives contracts is the Notional Amount, sometimes called the Notional Principal Amount when the underlying is a rate. When a derivatives contract is physically-settled, the notional amount is the number of units of underlying to which the contract applies. The outstanding notional amount is the gross par value of the contract, i.e. the notional amount multiplied by the contract price per unit of underlying. For example, if a physically-settled forward contract obligates a party to deliver 100 shares of a given company at USD2.00 per share in the future, the notional amount is 100 and the outstanding notional amount of the contract is USD200.00. When a derivatives contract is cash-settled, however, the notional amount is only an amount of the underlying upon which calculations are based. The amount is hypothetical because it is not exchanged between the parties. Thus, if the forward described in the previous paragraph were modified to be cash-settled, one party would have to pay the other an amount equal to 100 times the difference between the forward price of USD2.00 and the market price at maturity of the contract and no transfer of shares will take place. The notional amount again would be 100 and the outstanding notional amount of the contract again would be USD200.00. The notional amount in this type of contract is meaningful for calculation purposes only. Sometimes, a derivatives commodity contract requires parties to exchange principal a

number of times. In such a case, the outstanding notional amount would be equal to the contract quantity of underlying units multiplied by the contract price multiplied by the number of remaining payments. At other times, a derivatives contract is leveraged or its formulation contains a multiplier component, in which case the effective notional amount is the notional amount adjusted to reflect a true notional product. For example, an interest rate swap that requires a party to make periodic interest payments on a notional principal amount of USD1 million at a rate equal to three times the difference between the US Dollar prime rate and 3% has an effective notional principal amount of USD3 million. The Notional or Nominal Amount of a financial derivatives contract is that underlying a financial derivatives contract and is necessary for calculating payments or receipts, but which may or may not be exchanged. The ISDA® (short for the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) Market Survey collects and reports Notional Amounts of outstanding transactions as of the reporting date, where notional amount refers to the underlying amounts specified in OTC derivatives transactions. More precisely, for interest rate derivatives, notional amount refers to the hypothetical underlying amount used to calculate cash flow obligations. For credit default swaps, notional amount refers to the par amount of credit protection bought or sold, equivalent to debt or bond amounts, and is used to derive the coupon payment calculations for each payment period and the recovery amounts in the event of a default. And for equity derivatives, notional amount can refer to the hypothetical amount used to calculate equity swap cash flows, to the value of the delivery obligation for physically-settled equity forwards, or to the number of shares times forward price or strike price for an equity forward or option. In most of these transactions, cash flow obligations are a small percent of notional amounts. The Market Survey uses notional amounts to measure the size of the market and the level of activity. The reason for using notional amount is that it is relatively simple to identify and gather, as well as similar to measures of underlying cash markets. In addition, it is consistent over time; that is, the notional for a deal does not change except in limited cases like equity swaps and amortizing swaps, neither of which is likely to have a significant effect on the overall measure. At the same time, however, notional amount most certainly overstates the level of activity because it represents a cumulative total of past transactions, many of which were used by dealers to make their daily adjustments to their risk positions. Even if activity were to fall during a reporting period, notional amount outstanding for the period would not necessarily fall. More problematic is the misinterpretation of notional amount as some measure of risk. In fact, notional amounts are only loosely related to risk. Risk managers might, for example, monitor notional position amounts along with other measures, but only because large concentrations or changes in notional amounts would suggest further investigation and not because notional amounts are in themselves a precise measure of risk. Indeed, in most OTC derivative transactions, cash flow obligations are a small percent of notional amounts and so are amounts at risk. The main exception is cross-currency interest rate swaps, which involve an exchange of notional amounts in different currencies, but cross-currency swaps are a small percent of OTC derivatives transactions. In contrast to the ISDA® Market Survey, the BIS Semi-annual OTC Derivatives Market Statistics report two numbers that are more closely related to risk than are notional amounts. The first is gross market value, which is the absolute value of positive and negative replacement values, where replacement value is the estimated amount that could be received or paid for unwinding a transaction on the reporting date. The second is gross credit exposure, which represents the current value of contracts that have a positive market value after taking account of legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements; in other words, it measures netted credit exposure between counterparties. Some consider gross market value to be a measure of market risk, but in fact it gives only a snapshot of changes in market values that have occurred from the deals' inception dates to the reporting date. Gross market value actually overstates market risk because it does not allow for offsetting positions. Suppose, for example, that a dealer has an interest swap with an end-user client and hedges that swap with an offsetting swap in the inter-dealer market. If the swap with the client takes on a positive value, the swap in the inter-dealer market will take on an offsetting negative value, but gross market value will simply add the two absolute values instead of offsetting them. Gross market value is therefore not a useful measure of market risk. Gross credit exposure, which nets market values between counterparties, does not attempt to measure market risk. It does help measure credit risk, however, by summing the netted exposures between reporting banks and their counterparties. In effect, gross credit exposure measures the residual risk that might not be transferred if a counterparty were to default, although the measure is backward looking because it only gauges exposure as of the reporting date. The nominal or face amount that is used to calculate payments made on swaps and other risk management products. This amount generally does not change hands and is thus referred to as Notional. The amount (in an interest rate swap, forward rate agreement, or other derivative instrument) or each of the amounts (in a currency swap) to which interest rates are applied (whether or not expressed as a rate or stated on a coupon basis) in order to calculate periodic payment obligations. Also known as Contract Amount, Currency Amount, Notional Principal Amount, and Reference Amount. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)).

NOTIONAL AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING = ЗАДЕЙСТВОВАННЫЕ УСЛОВНЫЕ СУММЫ – Nominal or Notional Amounts Outstanding provide a measure of market size, and can also provide a rough proxy of the potential transfer of price risk in derivatives markets. They are also comparable with measures of market size in related underlying cash markets and shed useful light on the relative size and growth of cash and derivatives markets. Nominal or notional amounts outstanding are defined as the gross nominal or notional value of all deals concluded and not yet settled at the reporting date. The data should in principle be reported on a consolidated basis, i.e. inter-company deals should always be excluded, even if they relate to transactions with affiliates which are unconsolidated based on ownership criteria but are in effect controlled by the reporting institution. For contracts with variable nominal or notional principal amounts, the basis for reporting should be the nominal or notional principal amounts at the time of reporting. The notional amount or par value to be reported for a derivative contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount or par value. For example, a swap contract with a stated notional amount of USD1 000 000.00 whose terms called for quarterly settlement of the difference between 5% and LIBOR multiplied by ten has an effective notional amount of USD10 000 000.00. In BIS (short for the Bank for International Settlements) reports nominal or notional amounts outstanding are defined as the gross nominal or notional value of all deals concluded and not yet settled on the reporting date. For contracts with variable nominal or notional principal amounts, the basis for reporting is the nominal or notional principal amounts at the time of reporting. Nominal or notional amounts outstanding provide a measure of market size and a reference from which contractual payments are determined in derivatives markets. However, such amounts are generally not those truly at risk. The amounts at risk in derivatives contracts are a function of the price level and/or volatility of the financial reference index used in the determination of contract payments, the duration and liquidity of contracts, and the creditworthiness of counterparties. They are also a function of whether an exchange of notional principal takes place between counterparties. Gross market values provide a more accurate measure of the scale of financial risk transfer taking place in derivatives markets. Nominal or Notional Amounts Outstanding provide a measure of market size, and can also provide a rough proxy for the potential transfer of price risk in derivatives markets. They are also comparable to measures of market size in related underlying cash markets and shed useful light on the relative size and growth of cash and derivatives markets. Nominal or notional amounts outstanding were defined as the absolute gross nominal or notional value of all deals concluded and still open on the last business day of June (in 2007); end-June was chosen to provide consistency with the semiannual OTC derivatives market statistics for the G10 countries. As in the case of the turnover data, no distinction was made between sales and purchases of derivative instruments and the resulting claims and liabilities of open contracts. In the case of foreign exchange swaps, which were concluded as spot/forward transactions, only the unsettled forward part of the deal was reported. If foreign exchange swaps were executed on a forward/forward

basis, amounts outstanding were to be reported separately for both legs. For other forward contracts and swaps, the transactions were always to be reported as one transaction only. For transactions with variable notional principal amounts, notional principal amounts at the reporting date were to be provided. In contrast to the turnover part of the survey, data on notional amounts outstanding data were collected on a consolidated basis, i.e. including positions of all branches and (majority-owned) subsidiaries of a given institution. All these positions had to be added together and reported by the parent institution only to the monetary institution in the country where the parent institution had its head office. In addition, all in-house deals and deals with other domestic and foreign offices of the same institution had to be netted out. Amounts outstanding were reported to the BIS (short for the Bank for International Settlements) in US Dollar equivalents, with non-Dollar amounts converted into US Dollars using end-of-period exchange rates. See also Gross Market Values. Notional Amounts Outstanding provide useful information on the structure of the OTC derivatives market but should not be interpreted as a measure of the riskiness of these positions. While a single comprehensive measure of risk does not exist, a useful concept is the cost of replacing all open contracts at the prevailing market prices. This measure, called Gross Market Value, increased at a considerably lower rate (up to 85%) than notional amounts during the same reporting period. / , то есть . (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Чтобы легче было понимать суть этого термина, следует воспользоваться смысловым разъяснением. Задействованные условные суммы (Notional Amounts Outstanding) представляют собой совокупные суммы общих сумм всех внебиржевых контрактов (свопов и опционов) в том или ином сегменте внеучётного рынка, и она не является суммой реально задействованных в этом рынке денежных средств. Дело в том, что покупатель или продавец свопа, приобретая или продавая его у известного игрока или известному игроку (соответственно) внебиржевого рынка не уплачивает за эту сделку всей суммы контракта (в данном случае свопа), а размещает у этого игрока лишь своего рода страховой депозит в виде залога, который служит гарантией исполнения финансовых обязательств по данному свопу. Таким образом, общая сумма контракта (свопа) может быть, например, 100 000.00 Долларов США, в то время как этот страховой депозит может составлять всего 3 000.00 Долларов США. То есть в данной сделке реальных денег задействовано лишь 3 000.00, а условная сумма контракта равна 100 000.00. Приблизительно такая же ситуация и с внебиржевыми опционами, когда условная сумма опциона может составлять предположим также 100 000.00 Долларов США, а уплачиваемая за его покупку премия – 3 000.00 Долларов США. Только в случае со свопом залоговая сумма вернётся залогодателю, а в случае с опционом – нет. Эту сумму реальных денежных средств в размере 3 000.00 Долларов США в различных отчётах о ситуации на внебиржевых рынках называют Валовыми Средствами В Рынке (Gross Market Values). В зависимости от того, что это за рынок, а также от финансового состояния или кредитной истории участника сделки со свопом или опционом, и общей ситуации на рынке, размер реальных денежных средств, задействованных в данной ситуации может колебаться от 3 до 25%. В конечном итоге валовые средства в рынке измеряют стоимость замены всех существующих внебиржевых контрактов, и в этой связи они лучшим образом отображают и измеряют рыночный риск, нежели задействованные условные суммы. Поскольку с возрастанием риска на рынке начинают увеличиваться страховые залоговые депозиты за свопы и премии за опционы, и, стало быть, увеличиваются валовые средства в рынке.

NOTIONAL PRINCIPAL = УСЛОВНЫЙ ПРИНЦИПАЛ (или УСЛОВНАЯ ОСНОВНАЯ СУММА, или ГИПОТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРИНЦИПАЛ) – Notional Principal of a derivative contract is a hypothetical underlying quantity upon which interest rate or other payment obligations are computed. In an interest rate swap, forward rate agreement, or other derivative instrument, the amount or, in a currency swap, each of the amounts to which interest rates are applied in order to calculate periodic payment obligations. Also known as Contract Amount, Currency Amount, Notional Amount, and Reference Amount.

NOTIONAL SETTLEMENT = УСЛОВНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или ГИПОТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Notional Settlement:- a reference price based on trading activity during a certain range close to the end of the day that is used to calculate the maximum daily price fluctuation for trading on the NYMEX ACCESS® after-hours electronic trading system when the regular settlement price has not been established in time for the start of the NYMEX ACCESS® session. The system is then updated with final settlement prices later in the session. / используется для подсчёта максимального дневного колебания цены для торговли во внерабочее время в электронной торговой системе НАЙМЭКС ЭКСЭС® (NYMEX ACCESS®).

NOTIONAL VALUE = УСЛОВНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или УСЛОВНЫЙ ОБЪЁМ) – Notional Value is the principal amount stated in a contract on which future payments will be made or benefits be received.

NOT MARKED BY DIRECTIONAL LINES = НЕ МАРКИРОВАННОЕ НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИМИ ЛИНИЯМИ – Not Marked By Directional Lines:- bias will not fit together, causing twisting, puckering, pleating and a general mismatching of component parts; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED/NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED = НЕ УКАЗАННЫЙ ИНАЧЕ/НИГДЕ НЕ УКАЗАННЫЙ – Not Otherwise Specified/Not Elsewhere Specified:- this term often appears in ocean or airfreight tariffs respectively. If no rate for the specific commodity shipped appears in the tariff, then a general class rate (for example, printed matter NES) will apply. Such rates usually are higher than rates for specific commodities.

NOT STACKED IN NUMERICAL ORDER = НЕ ВЫЛОЖЕННЫЕ В ЦИФРОВОМ ПОРЯДКЕ – Not Stacked In Numerical Order:- bundle numbers not in order on rack, skid or box. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Take Off and Bundling Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

NOT SUFFICIENT FUNDS = НЕДОСТАТОЧНЫЕ ФОНДЫ – Not Sufficient Funds (NSF):- if an account does not have adequate capital to cover cheques written, it will return such cheques market, NSF. Engineers may be more familiar with NSF as an acronym for the National Science Foundation in the USA.

NOTTINGHAM LACE = НОТИНГЭМСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Nottingham Lace is one of the first of the machinemade laces. It originated in Nottingham, England. Today, the term Nottingham Lace is often used for any lace made by any machine.

NOT TO INURE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НЕПРИЕМЛЕМОСТИ – Not To Inure Clause is a clause in a cargo policy stating that the policy shall not inure to the benefit of a carrier or other bailee. The intention is to deny the right of carriers to benefit from the insurance when they claim such a right in the contract of carriage.

NOT TO ORDER CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НЕВОЗМОЖНОСТИ УСТУПКИ – Not To Order Clause:- a bill or check marked ‘not to order’ cannot be transferred through endorsement. Transfer may only be effected by assignment since the ‘not to order’ clause changes an order paper into an instrument made out to name.

NOT UNDER COMMAND = НЕ ПОД КОМАНДОВАНИЕМ – Not Under Command (maritime term):- said of a vessel when unable to maneuver. / судно, лишённое возможности управляться.

NOT UNDER CONTROL = НЕ ПОД КОНТРОЛЕМ (или НЕ ПОД УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ, или НЕУПРАВЛЯЕМОЕ) – Not Under Control (maritime term):- same as not under command.

NOVELTY = ФАСОННОЕ (или НОВИНКА) – Novelty:- novelty fabrics are primarily made of 100% cotton and tend to have decorative designs. They are often used to make quilts, curtains and garments.

NOVELTY/ACCENT YARNS = НОВШЕСКАЯ/ХХ ПРЯЖИ (или ПРЯЖИ ФАСОННОЙ КРУТКИ/ХХ) – Novelty/Accent Yarns:- these yarns are very very fine and are not intended to be used by themselves; they are intended to be knit with another yarn and will provide additional color and texture to a finished fabric. They do possibly change the gauge of your fabric, so a swatch is recommended whenever you are going to use an accent yarn to make the necessary adjustment to your needle size.

NOVELTY YARN = ФАСОННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Novelty Yarn is the yarn produced for a special effect. Novelty yarns are usually uneven in size, varied in color, or modified in appearance by the presence of irregularities deliberately produced during their formation. In singles yarns, the irregularities may be caused by inclusion of knots, loops, curls, slubs, and the like. In plied yarns, the irregularities may be effected by variable delivery of one or more yarn components or by twisting together dissimilar singles yarns. Nub and slub are examples of novelty yarns. Novelty Yarn is the yarn that is intentionally produced to have a special or unique effect. These effects can be produced by twisting together uneven single yarns, by using yarns that contain irregularities, or by twisting yarns that contain a color variance. A slubbed yarn is an example of a novelty yarn. Yarns with an unusual character. Rather like marketing types referring to software bugs as 'features', many spinners call distinctive yarns 'novelty yarns'. / Фасонная Пряжа имеет неоднородную структуру, на её поверхности расположены различные утолщения в виде петель, пуков, узелков и другого. Широкое применение такой пряжи в ткачестве и в трикотажной промышленности позволяет расширить ассортимент изделий. К фасонной пряже основных видов относятся однониточная с утолщениями и цветными эффектами, многониточная, равномерно скрученная переслежистая и волнистая, многониточная, фасонно-кручёная пряжа – петлистая, узелковая, шишковатая, комбинированная пряжа фасонной крутки. Фасонная пряжа состоит не менее чем из двух или трёх и более нитей и изготовляется обычно в два этапа. Сначала на машине фасонного кручения скручиваются две или три нити, являющиеся стержневыми, затем эти нити подаются в зону кручения, куда одновременно поступает нагонная нить со скоростью, превышающей скорость подачи стержневых нитей. Эта скорость может быть переменной. Нагонная нить обвивает стержневую и в зависимости от соотношения скоростей обеих нитей образует на их поверхности петли, спирали, узелки или шишки. При повторном пропуске через крутильную машину вводится закрепительная нить, которая фиксирует положение нагонной и стержневой нитей или сама создаёт дополнительный эффект. Под Фасонной Нитью понимается текстильная нить с повторяющимися местными эффектами:- петлями, узелками, утолщениями и другим, получаемыми изменением структуры в процессах прядения и кручения, а также путём специальных видов обработки нити. Структура фасонных нитей может быть следующих типов:- комбинированная (узелки и спирали), комбинированная – эпонж, синель, спиральная (извилистая) и узелковая.

NOVEMBER = НОВЭМБЁ – November (pronunciation:- no-VEM-bur) or N is international nautical signal flag meaning:- No or negative. Abandonment and Re-sail (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- no (negative).

NOVOLOID FIBER = НОВОЛОИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Novoloid Fiber is a manufactured fiber containing at least 85% by weight of a cross-linked novolac. Novoloid is flame resistant and nonmelting. Its primary use is in flame-protective garments and products.

NOW = NEGOTIABLE ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL

NOW = NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN

NOW ACCOUNT = NEGOTIABLE ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT

NOXIOUS WEED = ПАГУБНЫЙ СОРНЯК (или ВРЕДНЫЙ СОРНЯК, или ЯДОВИТЫЙ СОРНЯК) – Noxious Weed is a Plant regulated or identified by law, as being undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control. Precise definition varies according to legal interpretations.

NOZZLE = СОПЛО (или НАКОНЕЧНИК, или ПАТРУБОК) – Nozzle is:- (1) the spout through which something is discharged, i.e. oil in finish application or fibers in web laying. (2) A term sometimes used to refer to spinnerets.

NOZZLE DELIVERY = ПОДАЧА ЧЕРЕЗ СОПЛО (или ПОДАЧА ЧЕРЕЗ РАСПЫЛИВАЮЩИЙ НАКОНЕЧНИК, или РАСХОД ЧЕРЕЗ РАСПЫЛИВАЮЩИЙ НАКОНЕЧНИК) – Nozzle Delivery is the rate of water discharged from a nozzle during operation, usually expressed in liters per minute.

NP = NEPAL

NP = NITROGEN, PHOSPHATE

NP = NO PROTEST

NP = NOTARY PUBLIC

N/P = NOTES PAYABLE

NPBT = NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX

NPGRCC = NATIONAL PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CONSERVATION CENTER

NPGRL = NATIONAL PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES LABORATORY

NPI = NET PROFITS INTEREST

NPISH = NON–PROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS

NPK = NITROGEN, PHOSPHATE, POTASSIUM

NPL = NON PATENT LITERATURE

NPL = NON–PERFORMING LOAN

NPPO = NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

NPR = NEPALESE RUPEE

NPR = NOMINAL PROTECTION RATE

NPRA = NATIONAL PETROCHEMICAL AND REFINERS ASSOCIATION

NPS = NEW PRICING SCHEME

NPT = NEW PLANT TYPE

NPV = NET PRESENT VALUE

NPV = NO PAR VALUE

NQB = NATIONAL QUOTATION BUREAU

NQB = NO QUALIFIED BIDDERS

NQLX LLC = ЭН.КЬЮ.ЭЛ.ЭКС. ЭЛ.ЭЛ.СИ. – NQLX LLC originally was designated as the NASDAQ LIFFE LLC futures exchange, and it operated as a joint venture of the NASDAQ stock market and the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE). NQLX's relationship with NASDAQ ended on July 24, 2003, and it was renamed as NQLX. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States of America. NQLX LLC operates a market for futures on individual United States stocks. The exchange offers a broad range of contracts, via an all-electronic derivatives exchange. Nasdaq Liffe Markets, LLC (NQLX or the 'exchange') provides an electronic trading system that matches orders submitted to a transparent, anonymous central order book in strict price and time priority. We also allow our members, under certain circumstances, to use electronic or automated order-routing systems to transmit orders to the exchange's electronic trading system. Note that electronic trading systems differ from one another and traditional open outcry pit trading. Likewise, automated order-routing systems differ from manual order-routing methods. All electronic trading and order-routing systems present varying degrees of risk related to system access, varying response times, and security. In addition, trading through an electronic trading or order-routing system exposes you to risks associated with system or component failure. In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, you may not be able to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failures may also result in loss of orders or order priority. NQLX, like many other exchanges offering electronic trading or order-routing systems, has adopted rules to limit our liability and the liability of our members and software and communication system providers for system failures and delays. / ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

NR = NAURU

NR = NOT RATED

NRA = NATIONAL ROADS AUTHORITY

NRA TAX = NON–RESIDENT ALIEN TAX

NRI = NATURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NRIP = NATIONAL RICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

NRPB = NATURAL RESOURCE BASED PRODUCTS

NRS = NATIONALLY RECRUITED STAFF

NRSMC = NATIONAL RESEARCH AND SEED MULTIPLICATION CENTER

NRT = NET REGISTERED TONNAGE

NRT = NET REGISTERED TONS

NSB = NEEM SEED BITTERS

NSBA = NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

NSC = NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

NSC = NONSTRUCTURAL CARBOHYDRATES

NSCC = NATIONAL SECURITIES CLEARING CORPORATION

NSDB = NATIONAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NSERC = NATIONAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

NSF = NOT SUFFICIENT FUNDS

NSKE = NEEM SEED KERNEL EXTRACT

NSN = NATIONAL SCREENING NURSERY

NSS = NET SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

NSSL = NATIONAL SEED STORAGE LABORATORY

NSTA = NATIONAL SECURITY TRADERS ASSOCIATION

NSTDA = NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

NSTS = NATIONAL SECURITY TRADING SYSTEM

NT = NO TILLAGE

NT = NONTILLED

NTB(S) = NONTARIFF BARRIERS

NTE = NOT TO EXCEED

NTE = NEW–TO–EXPORT

NTM = NEW–TO–MARKET

NTM(S) = NONTARIFF MEASURES

NTP = NUCLEOSIDE 5'TRIPHOSPHATE

NTU = NORMAL TRADING UNIT

NU = NIUE

NUB YARN = ШИШКОВАТАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА С ШИШЕЧКАМИ) – Nub Yarn is a novelty yarn containing slubs, beads, or lumps introduced intentionally. / , наплывы или шарики или бисеринки или бусинки (beads), или . Пряжа С Шишечками – пряжа фасонной крутки.

NUCELLUS = НУЦЕЛЛУС – Nucellus is the central part of the ovule enclosing the female gametophyte. / Под Нуцеллусом, от Латинского слова Nucella, означающее Орешек, понимается центральная часть семяпочки, соответствующая мегаспорангию. В нуцеллусе образуются 4 мегаспоры, одна из которых даёт женский заросток (половое поколение) – зародышевый мешок у покрытосеменных и первичный эндосперм у голосеменных. Сохранившаяся в зрелом семени ткань нуцеллуса называется Периспермом (Perisperm).

NUCLEAR ENERGY = ЯДЕРНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или АТОМНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ) – Nuclear Energy is a power obtained by splitting heavy atoms (fission) or joining light atoms (fusion). A nuclear energy plant uses a controlled atomic chain reaction to produce heat. The heat is used to make steam run conventional turbine generators. / Под Ядерной Энергией или Атомной Энергией понимается внутренняя энергия атомных ядер, выделяющаяся при некоторых ядерных реакциях. Использование ядерной энергии основано на осуществлении цепных реакций деления тяжёлых ядер и реакций термоядерного синтеза лёгких ядер. Ядерная Энергия – внутренняя энергия атомного ядра, связанная с движением и взаимодействием образующих ядро нуклонов. Ядерная энергия изменяется при ядерных превращениях. Энергия выделяется, если в результате ядерных превращений образуются ядра, обладающие большой удельной энергией связи ω. В соответствии с характером зависимости ω от массового числа A возможны два способа получения ядерной энергии:- в результате цепной ядерной реакции деления тяжёлых ядер или при термоядерной реакции синтеза лёгких ядер. В ядерной энергетике пока используется только первый способ, так как использование второго связано с нерешённой ещё проблемой осуществления управляемой термоядерной реакции. Ядерные Цепные Реакции, самоподдерживающие реакции деления атомных ядер под действием нейтронов в условиях, когда каждый акт деления сопровождается испусканием не менее 1 нейтрона, что обеспечивает поддержание реакции. Ядерная цепная реакция является способом извлечения ядерной энергии. Ядерная Энергетика, отрасль энергетики, использующая ядерную энергию для электрификации и теплофикации; область науки и техники, разрабатывающая методы и средства преобразования ядерной энергии в электрическую и тепловую. Основу ядерной энергетики составляют атомные электростанции (АЭС). Первая АЭС (5 МВт), положившая начало использованию ядерной энергии в мирных целях, была пущена в СССР в городе Обнинске в 1954. К концу 1980-х в 26 странах мира работало около 400 энергетических ядерных реакторов общей мощностью свыше 317 ГВт. В связи с истощением мировых запасов органического топлива возрастает значение ядерной энергетики. Ядерная Энергия – атомная энергия, внутренняя энергия атомного ядра, выделяющаяся при ядерных реакциях. Энергия, которую необходимо затратить для расщепления ядра на составляющие его нуклоны, называется Энергией Связи Ядра $\xi_{св}$. Следовательно, энергия связи – максимальная ядерная энергия. Энергия связи, рассчитанная на один нуклон, называется Удельной Энергией Связи $\xi_{св}$ /A (A – Массовое Число). Энергия связи ядра складывается из энергии притяжения нуклонов друг к другу под действием ядерных сил и энергии взаимного отталкивания протонов под действием электростатических сил. Каждый нуклон сильно взаимодействует лишь с небольшим числом соседних. Поэтому уже начиная с ^{4}He удельная энергия связи слабо растёт с увеличением A. Максимум достигается в области Fe (A = 56), после чего идёт спад. Такой ход зависимости объясняется тем, что часть нуклонов находится на периферии ядра, и для них притяжение к остальным нуклонам является более слабым. В лёгких ядрах число таких нуклонов относительно велико. В результате уменьшения роли периферийных нуклонов с увеличением A значение $\xi_{св}$ /A растёт. В тяжёлых ядрах $\xi_{св}$ /A с ростом A убывает, так как энергия притяжения растёт с увеличением A линейно, а энергия электростатического отталкивания протонов растёт пропорционально квадрату числа протонов Z^2. Таким образом, экзотермическими являются реакции ядерного синтеза (образование лёгких ядер из легчайших), реакции расщепления тяжёлых ядер (деление ядер на более мелкие осколки) и спонтанный альфа-распад. При так называемых магических значениях Z и N (число нейтронов в ядре) зависимость $\xi_{св}$ /A от A имеет небольшие максимумы, связанные с наличием в ядре замкнутых оболочек. Из-за электростатического отталкивания протонов реакции ядерного синтеза могут развиваться, если кинетическая энергия ядер велика, то есть при высоких температурах среды. Реакции ядерного синтеза являются источником звёздной энергии. Реакции так называемого водородного цикла в звёздах протекают с образованием ^{4}He и выделением энергии ~7 МегаэлектронВольт на нуклон (МэВ/нуклон) ($1.8 \cdot 10^8$ кВт·ч/кг). В земных условиях осуществлены 2 термоядерные реакции:- слияние 2 дейтронов, сопровождающееся выделением энергии 1 Мэв/нуклон, и синтез дейтрона и тритона, при котором выделяется 3.5 МэВ/нуклон. В реакции деления ^{235}U под действием нейтронов выделяется около 214 МэВ в 1 акте деления (для изотопов Pu на 4–5% больше). Из них около 12 МэВ уносит в мировое пространство Нейтрино. Таким образом, реально выделяющаяся ядерная энергия составляет 0.85 МэВ/нуклон, или $2.2 \cdot 10^8$ кВт·ч/кг. Это в $2 \cdot 10^6$ раз превосходит энергию, выделяющуюся при сгорании 1 килограмма (кг) нефти. Пока в качестве промышленного источника ядерной энергии используются только реакции деления ядер.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY = АГЕНТСТВО ПО ЯДЕРНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ (или АГЕНТСТВО ПО АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ) – The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is a specialised agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organisation of industrialised countries, based in Paris, France. The mission of the NEA is to assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To achieve this, the NEA works as a forum for sharing information and experience and promoting international co-operation; a centre of excellence which helps member countries to pool and maintain their technical expertise and a vehicle for facilitating policy analyses and developing consensus based on its technical work. The NEA's current membership consists of 29 countries in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region:- Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Together they account for approximately 85% of the world's installed nuclear capacity. Nuclear power accounts for almost a quarter of the electricity produced in NEA member countries. The NEA works closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Austria – a specialised agency of the United Nations – and with the European Commission in Brussels, Belgium. Within the OECD, there is close co-ordination with the International Energy Agency and the Environment Directorate, as well as contacts with other directorates, as appropriate. NEA areas of work:- nuclear safety and regulation; nuclear energy development; radioactive waste management; radiological protection and public health; nuclear law and liability; nuclear science; the Data Bank; information and communication. NEA strengths:- (i) the NEA is the only intergovernmental nuclear energy organisation which brings together developed countries of North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region in a small, non-political forum with a relatively narrow, technical focus; (ii) NEA membership represents much of the world's best nuclear expertise; (iii) by pooling this expertise, the NEA provides each member access to the substantial experience of

others and an opportunity to substantially leverage its resources in this field; (iv) homogeneity of NEA membership makes possible a like-minded approach to problems, a climate of mutual trust and collaboration, the full exchange of experience and a frank assessment of issues; (v) the NEA is relatively unfettered by political and bureaucratic constraints, and is able to focus effectively on the specific needs of its members; (vi) NEA scientific and technical work is in the forefront of knowledge and is known for its depth; (vii) the NEA publishes consensus positions on key issues, providing member countries with credible references; (viii) the NEA is cost-effective. It operates with a small staff, relying on member country experts, and provides significant added value; (ix) the NEA's system of standing technical committees enables the Agency to be flexible and responsive; (x) NEA joint projects and information exchange programmes enable interested members and non-members to join forces in carrying out research or scientific intercomparison exercises on a cost-sharing basis; and (xi) the NEA, as part of a larger multi-disciplinary organisation, is uniquely placed to address nuclear energy in the context of broader cross-cutting issues such as sustainable development. The NEA Secretariat serves seven specialised standing technical committees under the leadership of the Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy – the governing body of the NEA – which reports directly to the OECD Council. The standing technical committees, representing each of the seven major areas of the Agency's programme, are comprised of member country experts who are both contributors to the programme of work and beneficiaries of its results. The approach is highly cost-efficient as it enables the Agency to pursue an ambitious programme with a relatively small staff that co-ordinates the work. The substantive value of the standing technical committees arises from the numerous important functions they perform, including:- (i) providing a forum for in-depth exchanges of technical and programmatic information; (ii) stimulating development of useful information by initiating and carrying out co-operation/research on key problems; (iii) developing common positions, including 'consensus opinions', on technical and policy issues; (iv) identifying areas where further work is needed and ensuring that NEA activities respond to real needs; and (v) organising joint projects to enable interested countries to carry out research on particular issues on a cost-sharing basis. The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), with headquarters in Paris, France, is a companion organization to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and an element of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). NEA promotes the safe and effective use of nuclear energy through the exchange of information among technical experts, the sharing of analytical studies, and undertaking joint research and development projects by member countries. Concerned with the rapidly increasing energy needs of post-World War II European economic recovery, and particularly the possibilities presented by nuclear power, the Council of the OEEC (the predecessor of the OECD) set up the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) in February 1958. The Agency's name was changed in 1972 to the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) to reflect its growing membership beyond Europe's boundaries. The first phase of the NEA's programme mainly consisted of laying the foundations for nuclear co-operation, and focused on launching several joint R&D undertakings such as the Halden and Dragon reactor projects, and the prototype Eurochemic plant for the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels. This period came to a natural end during the late 1960s as the experimental phase of nuclear energy evolved into commercial, industrial development. By the early 1970s the Agency's role had changed to one where major emphasis was placed on providing a forum for co-ordinating the national nuclear programmes of member countries, particularly in the health, safety and regulatory areas. As nuclear energy gathered momentum in the 1970s, governments came under increasing pressure from their constituents to give greater priority to the environmental aspects of nuclear energy and to the safety and regulation of nuclear power plants. In the early 1990s, in the wake of the dissolution of the Soviet Bloc, the Agency followed the lead of the OECD and initiated a limited programme of outreach, focusing primarily on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Europe. Some of the activities in the outreach programme have increasingly become an integral part of the core programme of the Agency as additional countries with reactors of Soviet design have become members. While the Agency has evolved in important ways, it has maintained the key features from which it derives its comparative advantage, including the homogeneity of its membership, its flexible working methods, the depth and quality of its technical work, and its small size and cost-effectiveness. These features will continue to be the key to the role that the Agency plays in the future, as the role of nuclear power itself evolves. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

NUCLEAR ENERGY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЯДЕРНОЙ ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ – Nuclear Energy Insurance is a property and liability insurance for atomic reactors, power stations or any other plant related to the production of atomic energy or its incidental processes.

NUCLEAR EXCLUSION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИИ В СЛУЧАЕ ЯДЕРНОЙ ОПАСНОСТИ – Nuclear Exclusion Clause is a clause that is common to all insurance policies (though the wording may vary), whereby all loss of or damage to the subject matter insured arising from a nuclear weapon, or similar, is excluded from the policy cover. / Оговорка, являющаяся общей для всех страховых полисов (хотя формулировка может варьироваться), посредством которой весь ущерб или повреждение субъекту, являющемуся застрахованным, в результате воздействия ядерного оружия или чего-то подобного исключается из покрытия по данному полису.

NUCLEAR FUEL = ЯДЕРНОЕ ТОПЛИВО (или ЯДЕРНОЕ ГОРЮЧЕЕ) – Nuclear Fuel:- fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that, when placed in a nuclear reactor, will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use. The main Nuclear Fuels are uranium and plutonium. These are radioactive metals. Nuclear fuels are not burnt to release energy. Instead, nuclear fission reactions (where the nuclei in atoms are split) in the fuels release heat energy. The rest of the process of generating electricity is then identical to the process using fossil fuels. The heat energy is used to boil water. The kinetic energy in the expanding steam spins turbines, which then drive generators to produce electricity. Advantages:- unlike fossil fuels, nuclear fuels do not produce carbon dioxide or sulfur dioxide. Disadvantages:- fossil fuels, nuclear fuels are non-renewable energy resources. If there is an accident, large amounts of radioactive material could be released into the environment. In addition, nuclear waste remains radioactive and is hazardous to health for thousands of years. It must be stored safely. / Ядерное Топливо используется для осуществления цепной ядерной реакции деления ядер в ядерном реакторе с целью получения энергии. Ядерное топливо, как правило, представляет собой смесь веществ (материалов), содержащих как делящиеся ядра (например, ^{235}U), так и ядра ^{238}U или (и) ^{232}Th, способные в результате нейтронной бомбардировки в активной зоне реактора образовывать делящиеся ядра ^{233}U и ^{239}Pu, не существующие в природе. Иногда ядерное топливо называют Ядерным Горючим, хотя термин 'Ядерное Горючее' используют также для обозначения делящихся ядер. Ядерное Топливо – вещество, которое используется в ядерных реакторах для осуществления ядерной цепной реакции деления. Существует только одно природное ядерное топливо – урановое, которое содержит делящиеся ядра ^{235}U, обеспечивающие поддержание цепной реакции (ядерное горючее), и так называемые 'сырьевые' ядра ^{238}U, способные, захватывая нейтроны, превращаться в новые делящиеся ядра ^{239}Pu, не существующие в природе (вторичное горючее). Вторичным горючим являются также не встречающиеся в природе ядра ^{233}U, образующиеся в результате захвата нейтронов сырьевыми ядрами ^{232}Th. Ядерное топливо используется в ядерных реакторах, тепловыделяющие элементы (ТВЭЛы) которых представляют собой обычно металлические оболочки различной формы и длины, содержащие ядерное топливо и герметично заваренные. По химическому составу ядерное топливо может быть металлическим (включая сплавы), окисным, карбидным, нитридным и другим. Основные требования к ядерному топливу:- хорошая совместимость с материалом оболочки ТВЭЛов; высокие температуры плавления и испарения, большая теплопроводность; слабое взаимодействие с теплоносителем; минимальное

увеличение объёма (распухание) в процессе облучения в реакторе; технологичность производства и минимальная стоимость; простая технология регенерации (смотрите ниже) и другое. Ядерное топливо, используемое в реакторах-размножителях на быстрых нейтронах, кроме того, должно обеспечить высокий коэффициент воспроизводства. Урановое ядерное топливо для ядерных реакторов на тепловых нейтронах, составляющих основу ядерной энергетики, имеет обычно повышенное содержание изотопа ^{235}U (2–4% по массе вместо 0.71% в естественном уране). Существенный недостаток реакторов на тепловых нейтронах – низкий коэффициент использования природного урана. Несравнимо более высокий коэффициент использования урана может быть достигнут в реакторах-размножителях на быстрых нейтронах. В них используется уран с более высоким содержанием урана ^{235}U (до 30%), а в будущем, по мере накопления запасов ^{239}Pu, будет использоваться смешанное уран-плутониевое ядерное топливо с 15–20% Pu. В этом случае вместо обогащённого урана может быть использован природный и даже уран, обеднённый 235U, которого накопилось в мире уже достаточно большое количество. Обеднённый уран (без Pu) используется также в экранной зоне реактора-размножителя (зоне воспроизводства), по весу превышающей в несколько раз активную зону. В реакторах на быстрых нейтронах, работающих на уран-плутониевом ядерном топливе, количество накапливающегося ^{239}Pu может существенно превышать количество сгораемого, то есть имеет место воспроизводство ядерного толива. Коэффициент воспроизводства зависит от состава ядерного топлива. По степени его возрастания ядерное топливо располагается в следующем порядке:- окисное (U, Pu) O_2, карбидное (V, Pu) C, нитридное (U, Pu) N и металлическое в виде различных сплавов. Производство уранового ядерного топлива (топливный цикл) начинается с переработки руд с целью извлечения из них урана. При предварительной сортировке руды по γ-излучению в отвал удаляют 20–30% породы с содержанием урана ≤ 0.01% (применяются и обычные методы обогащения). Гидрометаллургическая переработка руды состоит в её дроблении, кислотном выщелачивании, сорбционном или экстракционном извлечении U из осветлённых растворов или пульп и получении очищенной закиси-окиси урана U_3O_8. Для руд, бедных ураном и лёгких для выщелачивания (особенно в трудных для горных работ условиях), применяют подземное выщелачивание на самом месторождении (для пластовых месторождений – через систему скважин, для жильных – в подземных камерах с предварительной отбойкой и дроблением руды взрывными методами). Далее U_3O_8 переводят или в тетрафторид UF_4 для последующего получения металлического урана или в гексафторид UF_6 – единственное устойчивое газообразное соединение урана, используемое для обогащения урана изотопом ^{235}U. Обогащение осуществляется методом газовой термодиффузии или центрифугированием. Далее UF_6 переводят в двуокись урана, которая используется для изготовления сердечников ТВЭЛов или для получения других соединений урана с той же целью. К сердечникам ТВЭЛов предъявляются высокие требования в отношении стехиометрического состава и содержания посторонних примесей. Так, в сердечниках 113 UO_2 соотношение (по массе) кислорода и металла должно быть в пределах 2.00–2.02; допустимое содержание F и H_2O (по массе) соответственно не более 0.01–0.006% и 0.001%. Торий как сырьевой материал для получения делящихся ядер ^{235}U не нашёл широкого применения по ряду причин:- (1) разведанные запасы U в состоянии обеспечить ядерную энергетику ядерным топливом на многие десятилетия; (2) Th не образует богатых месторождений, и технология его извлечения из руд сложнее; (3) наряду с ^{235}U образуется ^{232}U, который, распадаясь, образует γ-активные ядра (^{212}Bi, ^{208}Te), затрудняющие обращение с таким ядерным топливом и усложняющие производство ТВЭЛов; (4) переработка облучённых ториевых ТВЭЛов с целью извлечения из них ^{233}U является более трудной и дорогостоящей операцией по сравнению с переработкой урановых ТВЭЛов. В процессе эксплуатации ТВЭЛов ядерное топливо выгорает далеко не полностью, в реакторах-размножителях имеет место воспроизводство ядерного топлива (Pu). Поэтому отработанные ТВЭЛы направляют на переработку с целью регенерации ядерного топлива для повторного его использования; U и Pu очищают от продуктов деления. Затем Pu в виде PuO_2 направляют для изготовления сердечников, а U, в зависимости от его изотопного состава, или также направляют для изготовления сердечников, или переводят в UF_6 с целью обогащения ^{235}U. Регенерация ядерного топлива – сложный и дорогостоящий процесс переработки высокорадиоактивных веществ, требующий защиты от радиоактивных излучений и дистанционного управления всеми операциями даже после длительной выдержки отработавших ТВЭЛов в специальных хранилищах. При этом в каждом аппарате ограничивается допустимое количество делящихся веществ, чтобы предупредить возникновение самопроизвольной цепной реакции. Большие трудности связаны с переработкой и захоронением радиоактивных отходов. Разрабатываются методы остекловывания и битумирования отходов, ‘закачка’ слабоактивных растворов в глубокие горизонты Земли. Стоимость процессов регенерации ядерного толпива и переработки радиоактивных отходов оказывает существенное влияние на экономические показатели атомных электростанций. Ядерное Горючее – делящееся вещество, нуклиды, которые входят в состав ядерного топлива и обеспечивают цепную реакцию деления ядер.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT = АТОМНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ – Nuclear Power Plant is a facility in which heat produced in a reactor by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive a steam turbine. / Под Атомной Электростанцией (АЭС) понимается электростанция, в которой ядерная (атомная) энергия преобразуется в электрическую. На АЭС теплота, выделяющаяся в ядерном реакторе, используется для получения водяного пара, вращающего турбогенератор. Первая в мире АЭС мощностью 5 МВт была пущена в Обнинске, Россия 27 Июня 1954. АЭС составляют основу ядерной энергетики. Сооружаются в большинстве стран и во многих развивающихся странах. Мощность крупнейших действующих многоблочных АЭС (в 1986) превышала 6 ГВт. Однако, после катастроф на АЭС в Чернобыле, Украина и Фукусима, Япония правительства многих стран стали пересматривать свою позицию в отношении использования ядерной энергии, пытаясь заменить её иной энергией. Некоторые страны и вовсе отказались от использования ядерной энергии на законодательном уровне. Под Атомной Электростанцией (АЭС) понимается электростанция, в которой атомная (ядерная) энергия преобразуется в электрическую. На АЭС теплота, выделяющаяся в ядерном реакторе в результате цепной реакции деления ядер некоторых тяжёлых элементов, в основном, ^{233}U, ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, преобразуется в электрическую энергию так же, как и на обычных тепловых электростанциях. При делении 1 грамма (г) изотопов урана или плутония высвобождается около 22.5 МВт·ч энергии, что эквивалентно энергии, получающейся при сжигании 2.8 тонн (т) условного топлива. АЭС составляют основу ядерной энергетики. Наиболее часто на АЭС применяют два типа реакторов на тепловых нейтронах:- (i) корпусные водо-водяные реакторы и (ii) канальные графито-водные реакторы. В зависимости от вида и агрегатного состояния теплоносителя выбирается термодинамический цикл АЭС. Выбор верхней температурной границы цикла определяется максимально допустимой температурой оболочек тепловыделяющих элементов (твэлов), а также свойствами теплоносителя. Отличительная особенность большинства АЭС – использование пара сравнительно низких параметров, насыщенного или слабоперегретого. В высокотемпературных графито-газовых реакторах возможно применение обычного газотурбинного цикла. Реактор в этом случае выполняет роль камеры сгорания. При работе реактора концентрация делящихся изотопов в ядерном топливе уменьшается (твэлы выгорают). Со временем отработавшие твэлы заменяют новыми. Для исключения перегрева и нарушения герметичности оболочек твэлов предусматривается быстрое (в течение нескольких секунд) глушение ядерной реакции аварийной системой расхолаживания. Основное электротехническое оборудование АЭС такое же, как и на обычных тепловых электростанциях.

NUCLEATION = НУКЛЕАЦИЯ (или ЗАРОЖДЕНИЕ, или ЗАРОДЫШЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Nucleation is a process by which crystals are formed. Crystals form initially on minute traces of foreign substances that act as the nucleus, then grow by external addition. / Зародышеобразование – образование центров кристаллизации.

NUCLEIC ACID HYBRIDIZATION = ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ НУКЛЕИНОВЫХ КИСЛОТ – Nucleic Acid Hybridization is a procedure in which single-stranded nucleic acid segments are combined to form double-stranded segments through complementarity of base sequences; a technique to assess the extent of sequence homology among the nucleic acid segments. / Под Нуклеиновыми Кислотами или Полинуклеотидами понимаются высокомолекулярные органические соединения, образованные остатками нуклеотидов. В зависимости от того, какой углевод входит в состав нуклеиновой кислоты – дезоксирибоза или рибоза, различают дезоксирибонуклеиновую (ДНК) или рибонуклеиновую (РНК) кислоты. Последовательность нуклеотидов в нуклеиновых кислотах определяет их первичную структуру. Нуклеиновые кислоты присутствуют в клетках всех живых организмов и выполняют важнейшие функции по хранению и передаче генетической информации, участвуют в механизмах, при помощи которых она реализуется в процессе синтеза клеточных белков. В организме находятся в свободном состоянии и в комплексе с белками (нуклеопротеиды). Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же вида (различных подвидов, сортов, пород или линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных видов или родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

NUCLEOLUS = НУКЛЕОЛЬ (или ЯДРЫШКО) – Nucleolus is a small round densely-staining region within the cell nucleus which contains ribosomal rRNA subunits and nuclear organizers (multiple copies of genes encoding rRNA (ribosomal RNA)). / Рибонуклеиновая Кислота (РНК). Под Нуклеолью или Ядрышком понимается плотное тельце внутри ядра клетки. Состоит в основном из рибонуклеопротеидов; участвует в образовании рибосом. Обычно в клетке одно ядрышко, реже несколько или много.

NUCLEOPROTEINS = НУКЛЕОПРОТЕИНЫ – Nucleoproteins are any of a class of conjugated proteins that are combinations of a protein and a nucleic acid, that occur in all living cells in the nuclei or the cytoplasm, and may constitute either the whole or the essential portion of genes and viruses, e.g., Tobacco mosaic virus. / Под Нуклеопротеидами понимаются комплексы белков с нуклеиновыми кислотами. Составляют основу заключённого в ядрах клеток наследственного вещества – хроматина, образуют многие вирусы, рибосомы, информосомы.

NUCLEOTIDE = НУКЛЕОТИД – Nucleotide is the building block of nucleic acids which consists of a phosphate group linked to a five-carbon-atom sugar which in turn is joined to a nitrogen-containing base (either cytosine, guanine, adenine, thymine, or uracil). / Под Нуклеотидами или Нуклеозидфосфатами понимаются фосфорные эфиры нуклеозидов; состоят из азотистого основания (пуринового или пиримидинового), углевода (рибозы или дезоксирибозы) и одного или нескольких остатков фосфорной кислоты. Соединения из одного, двух, трёх, нескольких или многих остатков нуклеотидов называются соответственно моно-, ди-, три-, олиго- или полинуклеотидами. Нуклеотиды – составная часть нуклеиновых кислот, коферментов и других биологически активных соединений.

NUCLEUS = НУКЛЕУС (или ЯДРО) – Nucleus is the distinctive component of eukaryotic cells. It is surrounded by a double membrane, and in which the majority of the genetic material of the cell is organized as chromosomes. Nucleus is a large organelle, usually located near the center of the cell and containing the DNA. / Дезоксирибонуклеиновая Кислота (ДНК). Под Нуклеусом, от Латинского слова Nucleus, означающее Ядро, или Ядром в биологии понимается обязательная часть клетки у многих одноклеточных и всех многоклеточных организмов. Типичное ядро отделено от окружающей цитоплазмы оболочкой, содержит ядрышко, хромосомы и кариоплазму. Размеры от 1 микрона (мкм) (у некоторых простейших) до 1 миллиметра (мм) (в яйцах некоторых рыб и земноводных). Управляет синтезом белков (в том числе ферментов) и через них всеми физиологическими процессами в клетке. Большинство клеток содержит одно ядро. По наличию или отсутствию в клетках оформленного ядра все организмы делят соответственно на эукариот и прокариот.

NUCLEUS SEED = ЯДРОВОЕ СЕМЯ – Nucleus Seed is the seed derived by a plant breeder from selected core plants to produce breeder seed.

NUDA = ГОЛОЕ (или ОГОЛЁННОЕ, или ЛЫСОЕ) – Nuda:- naked, without spines, wool etc.

NUDIFLORUS = ГОЛОЦВЕТКОВОЕ – Nudiflorus:- naked flowers without scales, spines, or wool on the ovary and flower tube. / Голоцветковые:- безлепестковые цветки без чешуек, волосков опушения или пуха на завязи и цветковой трубке.

NUE = NITROGEN USE EFFICIENCY

NUFFIC = NETHERLANDS UNIVERSITIES FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

NULL HYPOTHESIS = НУЛЕВАЯ ГИПОТЕЗА – Null Hypothesis is the statistical hypothesis that states there is no measurable difference between the observed information and measured data, i.e. it assumes that the treatments have no effect. / Под Нулевой Гипотезой понимается исходное предположение в математической статистике, которое должно быть подтверждено или опровергнуто с помощью теории вероятностей. Используется при статистической проверке гипотез, например, о близости фактического распределения к теоретическому.

NULLIPLEX = НУЛЛИПЛЕКС – Nulliplex:- when a polyploid is recessive with all chromosomes in respect to a particular gene. / Нуллиплекс – чисто рецессивный полиплоид. Под Нуллиплексом, от Латинских слов Nullus, означающее Никакой, и Plexus, означающее Сплетение, понимается .

NULLISOMIC = НУЛЛИСОМИК – Nullisomic:- when a pair of chromosomes is absent resulting in a chromosome number of 2n-2. / Нуллисомик – организм в хромосомном наборе которого отсутствует одна пара гомологичных хромосом. Под Нуллисомиком, от Латинского слова Nullus, означающее Никакой, и Греческого слова Sōma, означающее Тело, понимается .

NUMBER = НОМЕР – The term ‘Number’, as applied to woven fabrics of chapter 53 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, means the average yarn number of the yarns contained therein. In computing the average yarn number, the length of the yarn is considered to be equal to the distance covered by it in the fabric in the condition as imported, with all clipped yarn being measured as if continuous and with the count being taken of the total single yarns in the fabric including the single yarns in any multiple (folded) or cabled yarns. The weight shall be taken after any excessive sizing is removed by boiling or other suitable process. Any one of the following formulas can be used to determine the average yarn number:- N = BYT / 1000 , or 100T / Z’, or BT / Z or ST / 10, when:- N is the average yarn number, B is the breadth (width) of the fabric in centimeters, Y is the meters (linear) of the fabric per kilogram, T is the

total single yarns per square centimeter, S is the square meters of fabric per kilogram, Z is the grams per linear meter of fabric, and Z' is the grams per square meter of fabric. Fractions in the resulting 'number' shall be disregarded.

NUMBER = НОМЕР (или ЧИСЛО) – Number is a traditional retail term indicating the resulting retail price of a product after doubling the cost. This is equal to a 50% Gross Margin or 100% Markup. Also known as Keystone.

NUMBER DELAYED TOWS = ЧИСЛО ЗАДЕРЖАВШИХСЯ БУКСИРУЕМЫХ СУДОВ – Number Delayed Tows is the total number of tows which experience a delay (i.e. wait time greater than zero minutes) between the arrival point and start of lockage.

NUMBER DUCK = НОМЕРНОЙ БРЕЗЕНТ (или НОМЕРНАЯ ПАРУСИНА, или НОМЕРНОЕ ГРУБОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Number Duck:- they include naught ducks, narrow and extra-narrow ducks, sail ducks, and wide ducks. These ducks are the heaviest and strongest that are made. Carded ply yarns are always used, and since the warp yarns are strongly plied, they are not sized for weaving purposes. Maximum strength and weight is obtained by the use of multiple-ply yarns which range from 2 to 15 ply for the heaviest ducks. The strongest number ducks are usually in the gray state for utility purposes; in this condition they are naturally nonabsorbent and, in addition to the compact texture, are highly resistant to water penetration. Uses of number ducks include armored tank liners, army cots, conveyer belting, deck canvas, felt-dryer aprons, golf bags, heavy-duty bags, hose of many types and uses, knapsacks, laundry bags, mail bags, navy hammocks, oil-press cloth, portable water tanks, sailcloth, tarpaulin, tents, truck covers, and water buckets. Some of the fabric is made flame-resistant or mildew-resistant. Heavy ducks are usually made from 7's yarns in varying plies:- 7/3, 7/4, 7/5 up to 7/13 used for 12/0 duck. Lighter weight ducks usually employ 13's yarn of varying plies. See also Army Duck, Canvas, and Duck.

NUMBERED ACCOUNT = НОМЕРНОЙ СЧЁТ (или ПРОНУМЕРОВАННЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Numbered Account is a bank account that is identified by a number only, usually in order to keep the identity of the account holder confidential. Banks accounts administered by banks in Switzerland are most often numbered. Account operated under the designation of a number with no reference made to the accountholder's name. Securities safekeeping accounts can also be maintained as numbered safekeeping accounts. Numbered Account is a bank account that is maintained under the account number. Although the name and address of the accountholder are known to the bank, they are kept secret internally. This form of keeping accounts is prohibited in Germany but wide-spread in Switzerland. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account). Пронумерованный Счёт – тип счёта в банке, где имя владельца банковского счёта держится в секрете, и он идентифицирует себя банку посредством кодового слова, известного только владельцу банковского счёта и ограниченному числу банковских служащих, таким образом предоставляя держателю степень частной жизни банка в их финансовых операциях. Пронумерованные счета в банке часто связываются в общественном мнении с желанием владельцем банковского счёта минимизировать правительственное расследование и налогообложение, и возможно скрыть незаконное или неэтичное происхождение денег на счёте. Поэтому пронумерованные счета в банке незаконны в большинстве банковской юрисдикции, но доступны (подчинены жёстким международным инструкциям) в некоторых западноевропейских странах с давней традицией специализации на международном банковском деле, таких как Швейцария и Австрия. В настоящее время, пронумерованные счета в банке не являются 'полностью анонимными', но они действительно служат для того, чтобы предоставить владельцу банковского счёта большую степень правовой защиты от расследования, минимизируя подвергание имени владельца банковского счёта в общественных параметрах настройки. Например, Швейцарская банковская система (в отличие от традиционных банков) не будет показывать информацию о пронумерованном владельце банковского счёта по требованию любому правительственному агентству, если доказательство преднамеренного мошенничества не будет представлено, не просто несообщение активов, чтобы избежать налогообложения. Чтобы ограничить использование пронумерованных счетов на отмывание денег и другие формы финансового мошенничества, Совет Европы передал под мандат в 1980, который пронумеровал счета в банке подвергнуться международным и внутренним инструкциям, имеющим отношение к проверке личностей владельцев банковского счёта и их действий. Под этими инструкциями, банки, которые ведут пронумерованные счета, могут требоваться постановлением суда показать имя владельца и финансовые детали, и личность держателя или подлинного владельца ценной бумаги, зарегистрированной на другое имя должна быть расследована на очевидные мошеннические намерения в начале банковских отношений. С 01 Июля 2005, Швейцария (как наибольший держатель Европейских пронумерованных банковских счетов) также зарядила удержанный налог на всех заработанных процентах в личных Швейцарских счетах жителей Европейского Союза, мера, разработанная, чтобы удовлетворить налоговые требования ЕС, все ещё сохраняя анонимность владельца банковского счёта.

NUMBERED SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT = НОМЕРНОЙ СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Numbered Safekeeping Account is the safekeeping account where the name of the accountholder is known only to a small circle of people within the bank, as all transactions are processed under a number. Also known as Numbered Account. / Известен также как Номерной Счёт (Numbered Account).

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES = ЧИСЛО РАБОТНИКОВ – No. of Employees is the total number of full-time-equivalent employees.

NUMBER OF STOCKS = ЧИСЛО АКЦИЙ – Number of Stocks is total number of stocks issued by the company.

NUMBER OF YARN = НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ (или ЧИСЛО ПРЯЖИ) – Count Of Yarn is a standard measure of the fineness of yarn, either calculated by number of specified lengths per specified weight, as for cotton, linen or wool (thus, the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn); or calculated by number of specified weights per specified length, as nylon, rayon or silk (thus, the higher the number the thicker the yarn). The following systems, where higher counts indicate finer yarns, are used in the United States:- (i) Raw Silk = number of yards per ounce; (ii) Spun Silk = 840 yards per hank; (iii) Cotton = 840 yards per hank; (iv) Worsted = 560 yards per hank; (v) Woolen = 1 600 yards per run; (vi) Woolen = 300 yards per cut; (vii) Linen = 300 yards per cut. The cut system of woolen counts is principally used in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The yarn calculations applying to cotton will also apply to any of the above systems, using their respective standard lengths instead of 840. A number indicating the size or fineness of a yarn. Count Of Yarn is a size of yarn as distinguished by its weight and fineness. This term is applied to cotton, wool, and spun yarns. A number indicating the mass per unit length or the length per unit mass of yarn. Counts of Yarn or Numbers of Yarn:- the relationship of length to weight in determining the size of yarn. Although the term 'Numbers' is used quite extensively the more universal term 'Counts' will be given preference in this book. See also Count Of Yarn. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Номер Пряжи – стандартная мера тонины пряжи, рассчитывается либо (i) посредством числа спецификационных длин на спецификационный вес как, например, в случае с хлопком, льном или шерстью (таким образом, чем выше номер пряжи, тем она тоньше); либо (ii) числом спецификационных весов на спецификационную длину как, например, в случае с Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}), . Номер, указывающий вес для определённой длины или длину для определённого веса пряжи.

NUMERICAL COUNT SYSTEM = ЦИФРОВАЯ СИСТЕМА НУМЕРАЦИИ – Numerical Count System is a wool grading system. It divides all wools into 14 grades, and each grade is designated by a number.

NUMISMATICS = НУМИЗМАТИКА – Numismatics:- coins that are valued for their rarity, condition and beauty beyond the intrinsic value of their gold content. Generally, premiums for numismatic coins are higher than for bullion coins. The science and collecting of coins and other tokens closely resembling coins. Numismatics:- the specialized sector of the coin business for the study and collection of rare coins and other media of exchange, particularly those with archaeological and historic interest. / Под Нумизматикой, от Латинского слова Numisma, означающее Монета, понимается вспомогательная историческая дисциплина, изучающая историю монетной чеканки и денежного обращения по монетам, денежным слиткам и другому. Коллекционирование монет началось с XIV века. Нумизматика, как наука возникла в XVIII веке. Разделы нумизматики:- античная, византийская, восточная, западная, Русская.

NUN'S VEILING = ВУАЛЬ МОНАХИНИ – Nun's Veiling is a soft, lightweight, plain-weave fabric that usually comes in black and white, nun's veiling is a rather flimsy, open fabric but always of high quality. It may be made from fine woolen yarn or yarns spun from manufactured fibers such as nylon, acrylic, or polyester. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Плательная ткань полотняного переплетения из гребенной шерсти. В основе и утке пряжа одиночная.

NUOPAL BR^{TM} COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК НЬЮОПЭЛ БИ.АР.^{T3} – NuOpal BR^{TM} Cotton is a Delta and Pineland variety with the added benefit of Monsanto's technology. NuOpal BR^{TM} Cotton is a combined Cotton variety containing two genes that are both helpful to reduce production costs and labor inputs for Cotton farming in general. The one gene provides the Cotton plant with tolerance to Roundup Ready® Plus herbicide (for improved weed control) and the other one resistance to lepidopteran pests, e.g., Helicoverpa Armigera or commonly known as the Bollworm, Diaparopsis Castenae or commonly known as Red Bollworm, and Earius Spp or commonly known as Spiny Bollworm. Initially these genes were used separately in the form of Bollgard® Cotton and Roundup Ready® Cotton. The two have now been combined into one cotton variety called NuOpal BR^{TM}. / Хлопчатник НьюОпэл Би.Ар.^{T3} (NuOpal BR^{TM} Cotton) – это разновидность Дэлтча (Delta) и Пайнлэнд (Pineland) технологии Монсэнто (Monsanto). чешуекрылые (lepidopteran) , например, . Хлопчатник Болгад® (Bollgard® Cotton) и Хлопчатник Рандап Рэди® (Roundup Ready® Cotton).

NURSE PLANT = ПОКРОВНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или ЗАТЕНЯЮЩЕЕ РАСТЕНИЕ, или РАССАДНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ) – Nurse Plant is a plant, often a shrub, which provides shelter and shade to developing seedlings of other plants. / Саженец (Nursery Plant). растение, часто куст, которое .

NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК – Nursery is a piece of prepared land where crop seedlings are raised for a short time pending their planting in permanent sites. A place where a large number of introduced or breeding Varieties or lines are first looked at or screened under field conditions. / Под Питомником понимается:- (i) хозяйство, занимающееся размножением и выращиванием сеянцев и саженцев Растений, а также Животных (Змей, Собак и других); или (ii) участок в опытном или научно-исследовательском учреждении для выращивания, размножения и изучения сельскохозяйственных Растений.

NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT = ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ПИТОМНИК – Nursery Establishment, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, a nursery establishment is a company that owns or operates a facility for producing plants. / Парник (Greenhouse). Под Питомником понимается:- (i) хозяйство, занимающееся размножением и выращиванием сеянцев и саженцев растений, а также животных (Змей, Собак и других); или (ii) участок в опытном или научно-исследовательском учреждении для выращивания, размножения и изучения сельскохозяйственных растений.

NUT = ОРЕХ (или СЕМЯНКА) – Nut is a fruit having a hard woody coat developed from a pistil with more than one carpel. Nut is a hard-walled fruit containing a single seed that does not split spontaneously. / Под Орехом понимается односемянный невскрывающийся плод растений с твёрдым деревянистым околоплодником (скорлупой), например, у Лещины. В быту орехом часто называют лишённую наружных слоёв околоплодника деревянистую косточку плодов – костянок, например, грецкий орех, миндальный орех. Орех (Nux), односемянный невскрывающийся синкарпный нижний плод с деревянистым околоплодником (например, у Лещины). Неправильно называют орехами семена некоторых Сосен ('Кедровый Орех'), косточку Грецкого Ореха ('Грецкий Орех'), сухую костянку Кокосовой Пальмы ('Кокосовый Орех'). Под Семянкой понимается односемянный нераскрывающийся плод растений с околоплодником, большей частью кожистым, не срастающимся с семенем. Например, у Подсолнечника, Сафлора. Семянка (Achenium), односемянный невскрывающийся плод покрытосеменных растений, образованный двумя плодолистиками с нижней завязью и имеющий сухой кожистый околоплодник (у Сложноцветных, Ворсянковых). На семянках нередко развиваются крыловидные выросты, хохолки, крючочки и другие образования, способствующие их распространению. Семянка Ворсянковых опадает с обёрточкой из сросшихся прицветников, у некоторых Сложноцветных (Дурнишник, Мордовник) – вместе с обёрткой корзинки. Иногда семянками ошибочно называют орешки, ценобии и другие типы плодов.

NUT–BROWN = ОРЕХОВО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ (или КАШТАНОВОЕ) – Nut-Brown:- of the color of a brown nut.

NUTRIENT = ПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Nutrient is a chemical substance that an organism ingests to enable it to survive, e.g., essential minerals. Nutrient is a chemical element essential for the growth and development of an organism. / Питательное Вещество – химическая субстанция, которую организм поглощает с целью поддержания жизни, например, незаменимые минералы.

NUTRIENT ANTAGONISM = АНТАГОНИЗМ ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ – Nutrient Antagonism is a reciprocal relationship among concentrations of two or more nutrients in plants. / Под Антагонизмом, от Греческого слова Antagōnisma, означающее Борьба или Спор, понимается противоречие, характеризующееся непримиримой борьбой враждебных сил, тенденций. В обществе антагонизм между противоположными классами разрешается в результате классовой борьбы, переворота.

NUTRIENT BALANCE = БАЛАНС ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ – Nutrient Balance:- an as yet undefined ratio among concentrations of nutrients essential for plant growth which permits maximum growth rate and yield.

NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY = НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ – Nutrient Deficiency symptoms are not common and are usually induced by other factors such as waterlogging (Iron and Potassium), the absence of mycorrhizal fungi (Zinc and Phosphorus) or extended periods of overcast, cool weather late in the season when bolls are filling (Potassium). Some soil types are inherently low in Phosphorus or Zinc or Potassium and the addition of foliar or pre-plant fertilizer is therefore advantageous. (i) Zinc – plants stop growing and leaves become more 'shiny', cupping upwards with yellowing, and sometimes dead spots, developing between the veins. (ii) Phosphorus – slow, poor growth with leaves becoming a darker green. (iii) Potassium – See also Premature Senescence. (iv) Iron – transient yellowing (usually following an irrigation or waterlogging event) especially of the younger leaves and shoots at the top of the plant. / пучок или жилка (vein).

NUTRIENT INTERACTION = ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ) ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ – Nutrient Interaction is a statistical term used to denote departure from additive responses to two or more nutrients applied separately, and together.

NUTRIENT MEDIUM = ПИТАТЕЛЬНАЯ СРЕДА – Nutrient Medium is a mixture of substances on or in which cells, tissues, or organs can grow, with or without agar. / Под Питательными Средами понимаются жидкие или твёрдые смеси веществ, на которых выращивают микроорганизмы в лабораторных или промышленных условиях. Содержат соединения, служащие источниками углерода, азота, фосфора, витаминов и других компонентов, необходимых для жизнедеятельности микробов.

NUTRIENT STRESS = СТРЕСС, ВЫЗВАННЫЙ НАРУШЕНИЕМ ПИТАНИЯ – Nutrient Stress is a condition of plant growth when inadequate nutrient supply restricts growth.

NUTRITIONAL DISORDER = НАРУШЕНИЕ ПИТАНИЯ – Nutritional Disorder is any abnormality of the Rice plant caused by a deficiency of any essential element; or toxicity caused by a high level of any substance or ion in the soil; or any retarded growth due to a high osmotic pressure of the soil solution.

NV = NAAMLOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

NVOCC = NON–VESSEL OPERATING COMMON CARRIER

NWE = NORTHWEST EUROPE

NY = NEW YORK

NYAC = NEW YORK AREA FIRMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NYBOT® = NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE

NY 'C' = NEW YORK ICE'S C CONTRACT FOR COFFEE

NYCC® = NEW YORK CLEARING CORPORATION

NYCE® = NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

NYCSCE = NEW YORK COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA EXCHANGE

NYCTINASTY = НИКТИНАСТИЯ – Nyctinasty is of a movement in response to changing day and night conditions. See also Nastic. / Под Никтинастией, от Греческих слов Nýx, означающее Пух, родительный падеж Nyktós, означающее Ночь, и Nastós, означающее Уплотнённый, понимается ростовое движение листьев, лепестков и других органов растений, связанные со сменой дня и ночи, например, закрывание цветков с наступлением темноты.

NYCTN.CA = NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, CITRUS ASSOCIATES

NYFE® = NEW YORK FUTURES EXCHANGE

NYH = NEW YORK HARBOR

NYLON™ FIBER = НАЙЛАНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или НЕЙЛОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ВОЛОКНО НАЙЛАН[T3]) – In October 1938, DuPont announced the invention of the first wholly synthetic fiber ever produced. Given the trade name Nylon™ (which has now become a generic term), the material was actually polyhexamethylene adipamide, also known as Nylon 6,6 for the presence of six carbon atoms in each of its two monomers. Commercial production of the new fiber began in 1939 at DuPont's plant in Seaford, States of Delaware, the United States, which in 1995 was designated a historic landmark by the American Chemical Society. Soon after the DuPont fiber was marketed, nylon 6 (polycaprolactam) was produced in Europe based on the polymerization of caprolactam. Nylon 6 and nylon 6,6 have almost the same structure and similar properties and are still the most important polyamide fibers worldwide. Nylon 6,6 was first synthesized at DuPont in 1935 by Wallace Hume Carothers by the condensation reaction of adipic acid and 1,6-hexamethylenediamine. As developed by Carothers, Julian Hill, and coworkers, the production process involved the use of a molecular still, which allowed polymerization to proceed more nearly to completion by eliminating water produced in the condensation reaction. Nylon arrived on the scene just in time to replace silk (a natural polyamide), whose East Asian supply sources had been cut off by imperial Japan. Women's stockings made of the new fiber were exhibited at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco and at the New York World's Fair in 1939. The next year they went on sale throughout the United States, touching off a nylon mania that survived diversion of the fiber to military use during World War II and continued after the war with such intensity that nylon virtually established the synthetic-fiber industry. The high strength, elasticity, abrasion resistance, mildew resistance, lustre, dyeability, and shape-holding properties of the material made it ideal for innumerable applications in apparel, home furnishings, automobiles, and machinery. In addition, extruded and molded plastic parts made of nylon exhibited high melting points, stiffness, toughness, strength, and chemical inertness; they found immediate use as gear wheels, oil seals, bearings, and temperature-resistant packaging film. Nylon is still a very important fiber, and its market has grown greatly since its introduction. However, it has yielded some market share to fibers of polyethylene terephthalate, which are cheaper to produce and display many superior properties. In apparel and home furnishings, nylon is an important fiber, especially in hosiery, lingerie, stretch fabrics and sports garments, soft-sided luggage, furniture upholstery, and carpets. For carpeting the nylon fiber is made in large-diameter filaments. Industrial uses of nylon fiber include automobile and truck tires, ropes, seat belts, parachutes, substrates for coated fabrics such as artificial leather, fire and garden hoses, nonwoven fabrics for carpet underlayments, and disposable garments for the health-care industry. As plastics the nylons still find employment as an engineering plastic – for example, in bearings, pulleys, gears, zippers, and automobile fan blades. Unlike rayon and acetate, nylon fibers are melt-spun – a process described in the article man-made fiber. Other polyamides of commercial importance include nylons 4,6; 6,10; 6,12; and 12,12 – each prepared from diamines and dicarboxylic acids; nylon 11, prepared by step-growth polymerization from the amino acid $H_2N(CH_2)_{10}COOH$; and nylon 12, made by ring-opening polymerization of a cyclic amide. Nylon™ – Produced in 1938, the first completely synthetic fiber developed. Known for its high strength and excellent resilience, nylon has superior abrasion resistance and high flexibility. Nylon™ is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups (–NH–CO–) as an integral part of the polymer chain. The two principal nylons are nylon 66, which is polyhexamethylenedianime adipamide, and nylon 6, which is polycaprolactam. Nylon 66 is so designated because each of the raw materials, hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid, contains six carbon atoms. In the manufacture of nylon 66 fiber, these materials are combined, and the resultant monomer is then polymerized. After polymerization, the material is hardened into a translucent ivory-white solid that is cut or broken into fine chips, flakes, or pellets. This material is melted and extruded through a spinneret while in the molten state to form filaments that solidify quickly as they reach the cooler air. The filaments are then drawn, or stretched, to orient the long molecules from a random arrangement to an orderly one in the direction of the fiber axis. This drawing process gives elasticity and strength to the filaments. Nylon 6 was developed in Germany where the raw material, caprolactam, had been known for some time. It was not until nylon 66 was developed in the United States that work was initiated to convert caprolactam into a fiber. The process for nylon 6 is simpler in some respects than that for nylon 66. Although nylon 6 has a much lower melting point than nylon 66 (a disadvantage for a few applications), it has superior resistance to light degradation and better dyeability, elastic

recovery, fatigue resistance, and thermal stability. Two other nylons are:- (i) nylon 11, a polyamide made from 11-amino-undecanoic acid; and (ii) nylon 610, made from the condensation product of hexamethylenediamine and sebacic acid. Nylon 610 has a lower melting point than nylon 66 and the materials for its manufacture are not as readily available as those for nylon 66. Experimental work has been conducted on other nylons. Characteristics:- although the properties of the nylons described above vary in some respects, they all exhibit excellent strength, flexibility, toughness, elasticity, abrasion resistance, washability, ease of drying, and resistance to attack by Insects and microorganisms. End Uses:- Nylon is used for apparel such as stockings, lingerie, dresses, bathing suits, foundation garments, and wash-and-wear linings; for floor coverings; for tire cord and industrial fabrics; and in-home furnishings such as upholstery fabrics. Nylon™ is the generic term for man-made fibers composed of polyamides derived from coal and petroleum. Characteristics:- high strength, elasticity, low water absorption and quick-drying. Nylon™ stockings hit the market on 1940-May-15. Women rushed out to buy them, not in their thousands, but in their millions! Over 72 000 pairs of nylons were sold on the first day of release in America and 64 million by the time a year had passed. The allure of wrinkle free, bunching free, inexpensive legwear proved enormously popular putting a massive dent into all previous forms of established hosiery manufacture. Nylons remained popular until the 1960's where hem lines were raised again when Mary Quant's mini skirt became the must have fashion accessory. Unfortunatley, stockings could not be worn with a mini skirt without revealing the garter leading people to move towards tights which also appeared in the early 1960's and a decline in popularity of stockings amongst women. Nylon™ is the fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages, at least 85% of which are joined to aliphatic cycloaliphatic units. Also known as Polyamide Fiber. Nylon™ is a polyamide used for fibers and solid plastic. There are several different types of Nylon™, each having different properties. Two common ones, based on molecular structure are nylon 6 and Nylon 6,6 (Nylon six six). Nylon™ is the oldest synthetic polymer used for textiles. It is usually dyed with acid dyes, but can be dyed with disperse dyes, particularly if barré is a problem. For acid dyeing, Nylon™ can be formulated specifically to take up only a little dye, 'normal' amounts of dye, or large amounts of dye. Nylon™ is a strong, elastic synthetic material that is stain-resistant and water-resistant. It is flexible, easily retains color and is also resistant to moths and mildew. Nylon™ – produced in 1938, the first completely synthetic fiber developed. Known for its high strength and excellent resilience, nylon™ has superior abrasion resistance and high flexibility. It is also stain and water resistant. Some of the hallmarks of nylon are its flexibility and color retention. It is also moth and mildew resistant. Nylon™ is also washable. Nylon Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups (–NH–CO–) as an integral part of the polymer chain. Nylon™ is a synthetically produced fiber which is very strong but lightweight. It is durable, provides excellent elasticity, and is resistant to abrasion, most acids and alkalis. Nylon™ fiber in braided cords and rope is flexible and has the ability to abssord shock load. It can be stored wet and is resistant to rot as well. Nylon™ is used in cord and rope applications including:- climbing rope, safety lanyards, mooring lines, tie down rope, sling rope. Properties of Nylon Cord Fiber:- (i) Excellent Strength; (ii) Good Resistance to acids; (iii) Chemical Resistant; (iv) Limited UV Resistance; (v) Excellent Abrasion Resistance; (vi) Melts at 480 °F; and (vii) Excellent elasticity. Nylon™ Fiber Cord & Rope Applications:- (i) Climbing Rope; (ii) Safety Lanyards; (iii) Mooring Lines; (iv) Tie-Down Rope; (v) Sling Rope; (vi) Winches; and (vii) Pulleys. Nylon™:- any of numerous strong tough elastic synthetic polyamide materials that are fashioned into fabrics. Nylon™ Fibers are one of the fibers having the longest history among synthetic fibers. They are used for a variety of uses from clothing to home furnishings and industrial uses. In Nylon™ fibers, there are many types depending on the raw materials. The fibers most manufactured in Japan is 'Nylon 6' fibers. In addition, 'Nylon 66' fibers, rather resistant to heat, are also manufactured. Recently, 'Nylon 46' fibers, improving their resistance to heat with higher than 290 in melting point, are put into practical application. Comparing other synthetic fibers, great advantages of Nylon™ fibers are resistant to abrasion and flexing, and of supple tactile feeling. Accordingly, thin, light and flexible woven or knitted fabric can be manufactured. Further-more, an advantage of easily dyeability makes possibility recent year to develop many fabrics for clothing. Nylon™ fibers can be produced in a variety of cross-section and fineness. Composite fibers, having unique appearance and tactile feeling, can also be produced by combining with other types of fibers. Heat storage or warmth retention fibers consisting of extremely fine filament yarns in which carbonaceous material converting the light to heat is inserted. Anti-static Nylon™ fibers inhibiting electro-static charge. Transparent Nylon™ fibers exhibiting more transparent and beautiful colors. Thus a wide variety of Nylon™ fibers are available giving much more performances and fabric hand. Almost all Nylon™ fibers are filament yarns ranging from very fine to coarse denier to be used for clothing such as sport wear, lingerie, pantyhose; home furnishing as carpets; and industrial uses such as fishing nets, ropes, and tire cords. Staple fibers are used, in the yarns blended with wool and acrylic fibers, for clothing; home furnishing such as carpets, upholstery; and other fields of sundries. End-Uses:- (i) For clothing:- Pantyhose, Socks, Ski Wear, Swimsuits, Sports Wear, Casual Wear, Lingerie, Women's Underwear, Rain Wear, Linings, etc. (ii) For home uses:- Cloth for Bags, Cover Cloth for Futon (Japanese Bedding), Furoshiki (Square Cloth for Wrapping Things), Cloth for Umbrella, Sewing Threads, Teeth Brush, Interlinings, etc. (iii) For home furnishing:- Carpets, Automotive Rugs, Upholstery, Artificial Turves, Rugs, etc. (iv) For industrial uses:- Tire Cords, Automotive Airbags, Fishing Nets, Fishing line, Computer Ribbon, Hoses, Industrial Sewing Thread, Footwear, Automotive Furnishings, Substrate for Synthetic Leather, etc. Features:- (i) One of the very strong fibers. Extremely resistant to abrasion and flexing; (ii) The specific gravity is 1.14 Very light, i.e. 80% of that of silk fibers, and 70% of that of cotton fibers; (iii) since nylon fibers absorb little water even though they are wetted, they dry fast and simple in laundering; (iv) Excellent in elasticity and resistant to wrinkle; (v) If properly set, nylon textiles little shrink/extend or little deform their shape due to thermoplasticity; (vi) Resistant to chemicals and oil. Non-attackable by sea water; (vii) Non-attackable by molds and insects. Care Instructions:- a white cloth of Nylon™ fibers tends to yellow gradually, not so severe as silk fibers, by exposing ultraviolet ray (sunlight). To prevent this phenomenon, a variety of countermeasures has been made. Recently, the yellowing has been improved considerably. A white cloth should be dried in the shade (Nylon™ fibers can be dried fast even in the shade due to their characteristics). Nylon™ fabrics should be ironed at the low temperature. Nylon™:- produced in 1938, the first completely synthetic fiber developed. Known for its high strength and excellent resilience, Nylon™ has superior abrasion resistance and high flexibility. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polyamide. Nylon™ is a generic designation for a family of synthetic polymers known generically as Aliphatic Polyamides, first produced on February 28, 1935, by Wallace Carothers at DuPont's research facility at the DuPont Experimental Station. Nylon is one of the most commonly used polymers. Key representatives are nylon-6,6; nylon-6; nylon-6,9; nylon-6,10; nylon-6,12; nylon-11; nylon-12 and nylon-4,6. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Найлан[T3] (Nylon™). волокно ДюПо (DuPont) было , . В 1935 by Валэс Хьюм Коразёз (Wallace Hume Carothers) посредством реакции конденсации of adipic acid and 1,6-hexamethylenediamine. By Коразёз, Дьжулиэн Хил (Carothers, Julian Hill), . особенно в чулочно-носочных изделиях, нижнем белье, . , эластичность, устойчивость к истиранию, . Найлан[T3] или Нейлон[T3] – распространённое зарубежное торговое название полиамидного волокна. Найлан[T3] – широко распространённое за рубежом торговое название полиамидных волокон.

NYLON™ THREAD = НАЙЛАНОВАЯ[T3] НИТЬ (или НЕЙЛОНОВАЯ[T3] НИТЬ) – Nylon™ Thread is the thread introduced as an alternative to silk thread that has more give than most natural fiber threads. It is used extensively for sewing man-made fiber fabrics, especially knits. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon™).

NYM = NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE

NYMEX® = NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE

NYMEX ACCESS® = NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE'S AUTOMATIC COMPUTER–CONTROLLED ELECTRONIC SCANNING SYSTEM

NYMEX® LOOK–ALIKE = ДВОЙНИК НАЙМЭКСА® – NYMEX® Look-Alike:- a lookalike swap or lookalike option that is based on a futures contract traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). Look-Alike Contracts:- a financial product, such as a swap or an option, that is traded over-the-counter and that is cash settled, based on the settlement price of a similar, exchange-traded futures contract, on a specific trading day. Futures look-alike contracts are regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). A NYMEX® Look-Alike, for example, is a look-alike option or look-alike swap, based on a futures contract that is traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). The contract terms of a look-alike contract, closely correspond with the contract terms of the futures contract. Look-alike contracts are available on a variety of contracts including oil, coal, crude oil, natural gas, Brent (a major classification of crude oil) and WTI (West Texas intermediate, also known as Texas light sweet, a type of crude oil). / Своп двойник или опцион двойник – это то, что базируется на фьючерсном контракте, торгуемом на Нью Йоркской Товарной Бирже (НАЙМЭКС®).

NYMEX® SWAP = СВОП НАЙМЭКСА® – NYMEX® Swap:- a lookalike swap that is based on a futures contract traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). / Своп двойник – это то, что базируется на фьючерсном контракте, торгуемом на Нью Йоркской Товарной Бирже (НАЙМЭКС®).

NYMPH = НИМФА – Nymph is:- (1) any of various hemimetabolic insects in an immature stage. (2) In certain insects, the stage of development immediately after hatching wherein the individual resembles the adult but lacks fully developed wings and sexual organs. The immature stage of insects such as aphids, mirids and whiteflies that gradually aquire adult form through a series of moults without passing through a pupal stage. See also Larva, and Pupa. / Нимфа – (1) стадия в цикле полного превращения; и (2) личинка в цикле неполного превращения. Недоразвитая стадия насекомых, таких как тли, гнусы и белокрылки, которая со временем развивается во взрослую форму, проходя через серию линек без прохождения стадии окукливания. Смотрите также Личинка (Larva) и Куколка (Pupa). Под Нимфой, от Греческого слова Nýmphē, означающее Куколка или Личинка, понимается личиночная стадия развития членистоногих животных с неполным превращением (клещей, первичнобескрылых и некоторых крылатых насекомых). После многократных линек превращаются в половозрелую особь.

NYSE® = NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX® = СВОДНЫЙ ИНДЕКС ОТ НЙФБ® – The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) Composite Index® is an index that measures the market value of all common stocks listed on the NYSE® adjusted to account for capitalization changes, new stocks added to the list, and stocks removed from the list. Over 200 years old, the New York Stock Exchange is one of the oldest continuously operating exchanges in the world. It is associated with large-cap, blue chip stocks and is often used as a surrogate for the market as whole. The NYSE Composite Index® is designed to measure the performance of the world's most liquid and prominent companies – all common stocks listed on the NYSE®, including ADRs, REITs, tracking stocks and listings of foreign companies. The NYSE Composite Index® consists of more than 1 900 US and non-US stocks. The Index utilizes a transparent, rule based methodology, which includes free-float market cap weighting. The Index is calculated on both a price return and total return basis. In addition to serving as a broad-based benchmark, the NYSE Composite Index® establishes a universe from which other NYSE®-branded indexes are derived. The NYSE Composite Index® is made up of issues from more than 1 900 companies including more than 1 500 US companies and over 330 non-US companies. With a total float-adjusted market cap of over USD19 trillion, the Index provides an exceptional breadth of diversification and is a useful benchmark for investors who prefer to track global market performance in a single market or who may be precluded from investing in shares listed on non-US exchanges. The NYSE Composite Index® consists exclusively of NYSE®-listed companies. To become listed, all had to meet the NYSE's substantial original listing standards, providing a base level of quality for the Index's potential components. US and non-US stocks make up 64% and 36% respectively of the NYSE Composite Index® market cap and represent 38 countries. NYSE Composite constituents represent all of the 10 industries as defined by the Industry Classification Benchmark. Measures the performance of all the stocks on the NYSE® broken into the following four sectors:- industrial, utility, transportation and financial. The NYSE Composite (NYSE®:- NYA) is a stock market index covering all common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, including American Depositary Receipts, Real Estate Investment Trusts, tracking stocks, and foreign listings. Over 2 000 stocks are covered in the index, of which over 1 600 are from United States corporations and over 360 are foreign listings; however foreign companies are very prevalent among the largest companies in the index: of the 100 companies in the index having the largest market capitalization (and thus the largest impact on the index), more than half (55) are non-US issues. This includes corporations in each of the ten industries listed in the Industry Classification Benchmark. It uses free-float market cap weighting. It was originally given a value of 50 points, based on the market closing on 1965-December-31, and is weighted by the number of shares listed for each issue. It was re-introduced in January 2003 with a value of 5 000 points. The NYSE Composite outperformed the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the Nasdaq Composite, and the S&P 500 in 2004, 2005, and 2006 and closed above the 10 000 level for the first time on 2007-June-01. The NYSE Composite set a closing high of 10 311.61 on 2007-October-31 but failed to pass the intra-day high of 10 387.17 it reached in trading on 2007-October-11. On 2008-September-29, continuing troubles in the financial sector culminated in a loss of more than 8%. On 2008-November-20, the index plummeted below 5 000 to a multi-year bear market low near 4 650. Its lifetime low (as currently calculated) stands at 347.77 points, reached in October 1974. The index is continuously computed, and printed on ticker tape every half hour, with point changes in the index converted to Dollar amounts. In addition to the overall composite, there are separate indices for industrial, transportation, utility, and financial corporations. The index is the basis of the iShares NYSE Composite Index Fund (NYC), an exchange-traded fund. In January 2003 the NYSE® reintroduced the NYSE Composite Index® under a new methodology that is fully transparent and rule-based. Under the new methodology, all closed-end funds, ETFs, limited partnerships and derivatives are excluded from the index. As of year-end 2004, the NYSE Composite consists of over 2 000 US and non-US stocks. It is a measure of the changes in aggregate market value of all NYSE-listed common stocks, adjusted to eliminate the effects of capitalization changes, new listings and delistings. The index is weighted using free-float market capitalization and calculated on both price and total return basis. The composite index covering price movements of all common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It is based on the close of the market 1965-December-31 as 50.00 and is weighed according to the number of shares listed for each issue. The index is computed continuously and printed on the ticker tape. Point changes in the index are converted to Dollars and cents so as to provide a meaningful measure of changes in the average price of listed stocks. The composite index is supplemented by separate indexes for four industry groups:- industrial, transportation, utility and finance. See also Averages. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)).

NYSE EURONEXT, INC. = ЭН.УАЙ.ЭС.И. ЮРОНЭКСТ, ИНК. – The World's largest stock exchange. The historic combination of NYSE Group and Euronext on 2007-April-04 marks a milestone for global financial markets. It brings together major marketplaces across Europe and the United States whose histories stretch back more than four centuries. The combination is by far the largest of its

kind and the first to create a truly global marketplace group. And that's just the beginning. NYSE Euronext will meet its customers' needs in new and enhanced ways, offering cross-border cash and derivatives products and services on a global scale, leveraging our reach across time zones and currencies. NYSE Euronext operates the world's leading financial markets, providing the platforms on which world-class companies raise the capital that drives the world's economy. Investors participate in that growth through our liquid, fair and accessible markets. NYSE Euronext provides the most compelling venues for investment products and services to the financial services industry. From the world's first stock exchange to state-of-the-art trading technology, NYSE Euronext's rich heritage combines the experience and expertise developed over four centuries with an innovative vision for the future. See also Euronext NV, and The New York Stock Exchange. Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. NYSE Euronext, Inc., the holding company created by the combination of NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV, was launched on 2007-April-04. As the world's leading and most liquid equities exchange group, NYSE Euronext powers the exchanging world and is comprised of equities and derivatives exchanges across the United States and Europe which trade cash equities, futures, options, fixed-income and exchange-traded products. With more than 8 000 listed issues, NYSE Euronext is home to the world's leading companies providing access to the global liquidity they need to collaborate, compete and grow. NYSE Euronext, Powering the Exchanging World. NYSE Euronext, Inc. (formerly NYSE Group, Inc. and Euronext NV) is a Euro-American for-profit corporation that operates multiple securities exchanges, most notably New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), Euronext and NYSE Arca (formerly known as ArcaEx). NYSE® completed its acquisition of Archipelago Holdings via a 'double dummy' merger on 2006-March-07 in a USD10 billion deal to create the NYSE Group. The NYSE Group became a for-profit corporation and began trading publicly on its own stock exchange on 2006-March-08 under the NYX ticker. Owners of the 1 366 NYSE® seats received 80 177 shares of NYSE Group stock plus USD300 000.00 in cash and USD70 571.00 in dividends for each seat. NYSE Group merged with Euronext on 2007-April-04 to form the first global equities exchange. NYSE Regulation subsequently merged with the National Association Of Securities Dealers (NASD) to form the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) on 2007-July-26 and is therefore no longer managed by the exchange. On 2011-February-09, Bloomberg reported that the Deutsche Börse was in advanced talks to buy NYSE Euronext in a deal that would create the world's largest trading powerhouse. The shares of both companies were temporarily frozen on the news due to the risk of large price movements and clarifications of the deal. A successful deal would see the new company becoming the world's largest stock exchange operator with a market capitalization of listed companies equal to USD15 trillion. NYSE Euronext, Inc. (NYX), the world's leading and most diverse exchange group, completed its acquisition of the American Stock Exchange® (Amex®), becoming the third-largest US options marketplace and enhancing the company's leadership in ETFs, cash equities, closed-end funds and structured products. As a result, NYSE Euronext has begun to integrate AmexTrader content and data into the http://www.nyse.com and http://www.nyxdata.com websites. Effective the close of business, Monday, 2009-March-02, the AmexTrader website will be phased out. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Арка (NYSE Arca). 01 Июня 2006 Юронэкст Эн.Фэй. или Юронэкст Эн.Ви. (Euronext NV) и НЙФБ® Группа, Инк. или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® Груп, Инк. (NYSE® Group, Inc.) заявили о своём решении объединиться и создать совместное предприятие Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Юронэкст, Инк. (NYSE Euronext, Inc.). На момент создания новой компании объединённая капитализация двух ранее самостоятельных бирж составила 15 триллионов Евро (или 22 триллиона Долларов США). Процесс объединения завершился 04 Апреля 2007. 17 Февраля 2011 NYSE Euronext анносировала о желании слиться с Франкфуртской биржей Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

NYTRILE FIBER = НИТРИЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Nytrile Fiber is a manufactured fiber containing at least 85% by weight of a long chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile [–CH_2–$C(CN)_2$–] and having the vinylidene dinitrile group in no less than every other unit in the polymer chain. Nytril fibers have a low softening point so they are most commonly used in articles that do not require pressing such as sweaters and pile fabrics. They are also blended with wool to improve shrink resistance and shape retention. Nytril is a manufactured fiber, most often used in sweaters or pile fabrics, where little or no pressing is recommended, as the fiber has a low softening or melting point. However, it has also been successfully used in blends with wool for the purpose of minimizing shrinkage and improving the shape retention in garments. / Нитрилы карбоновых кислот, органические производные синильной кислоты общей формулы R–CN (R – углеводородный радикал, например, CH_3, C_6H_5, CH_2=CH). Получают дегидратацией амидов карбоновых кислот, взаимодействием галогенопроизводных углеводородов с цианидами щелочных металлов и другими способами. Применяют в производстве химических волокон, пластмасс и синтетических каучуков, в органическом синтезе, как растворители. Нитрилы – органические соединения, содержащие одну или несколько нитрильных групп (–C≡N), связанных с органическим радикалом, например, CH_3–, C_2H_5–, C_6H_5–. Легко вступают в реакцию полимеризации, присоединения и другие. Взаимодействием нитрила с водой получают карбоновые кислоты. Применяется в синтезе полимеров, пестицидов, аминокислот, лекарственных средств.

NZ = NEW ZEALAND

NZD = NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR

- O -

O = ОУ. – O is fifth letter of a NASDAQ stock symbol specifying that it is the company's second class of preferred shares. / Оу. (O) пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

O = OSCAR

OA = OSMOTIC ADJUSTMENT

OACS = OFFICE ACTION CORRESPONDENCE SYSTEM

OAG = OFFICIAL AIRLINE GUIDE

OAKUM = ПАКЛЯ (или ПЕНЬКОВЫЕ ОЧЁСКИ) – Oakum (maritime term):- material used for caulking the seams of vessels and made from the loose fibers of old hemp rope.

OAPEC = ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

OARS = OPENING AUTOMATED REPORT SERVICE

OAS = OPTION ADJUSTED SPREAD

OAS = ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

OASIS = OPEN ACCESS SAME–TIME INFORMATION SYSTEM

OAT = ОВЁС – The Oat (Avena sativa) is a species of cereal grain, and the seeds of this plant. They are used for food for people and as fodder for animals, especially poultry and horses. Oat straw is used as animal bedding and sometimes as animal feed. Since Oats

are unsuitable for making bread on their own, they are often served as a porridge made from crushed or rolled oats, oatmeal, and are also baked into cookies (oatcakes) which can have added Wheat flour. As oat flour or oatmeal, they are also used in a variety of other baked goods (e.g., bread made from a mixture of oatmeal and Wheat flour) and cold cereals, and as an ingredient in muesli and granola. Oats may also be consumed raw, and cookies with raw oats are becoming popular. Oats are also occasionally used in Britain for brewing beer. Oatmeal stout is one variety brewed using a percentage of oats for the wort. Oats also have non-food uses. Oat straw is also used in corn dolly making, and it is the favorite filling for home made lace pillows. Oat extract can be used to soothe the skin conditions, e.g., in baths, skin products, etc. / Овёс Посевной (Avena sativa) относится к Семейству Злаковых зерновых культур , например, . Овёс относится к Роду Одно- и Многолетних Трав Семейства Злаков. В Австралии, Америке, Африке и Евразии насчитывается около 25 Видов. Кормовые Травы, Сорняки (Овсюг или Пустой Овёс), Зерновые культуры – Овёс Посевной, Овёс Византийский и другие. Фуражное и продовольственное зерно. Из предварительно пропаренных, высушенных, обжаренных и очищенных зёрен овса производится мука – толокно. Под Овсом (Avena) понимается Род Однолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Мятликовых, зерновая культура. Около 25 Видов в Евразии и Северной Африке; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 15 Видов. Овёс Посевной (Avena Sativa) возделывают (со 2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, на территории бывшего СССР предположительно с VII века Нашей Эры) в странах с умеренным климатом. Овёс Песчаный (Avena Strigosa) – в Бельгии, Испании, Франции. Овёс Византийский (Avena Byzantina) – в Средиземноморье, на Юге США, в Австралии, Аргентине и других. Овёс Посевной – яровое или зимующее влаголюбивое, не требовательное к теплу растение. Вегетационный период ярового Овса 80–110 суток. Самоопылитель. Лучшие почвы – дерново-подзолистые, серые лесные, чернозёмы. 1 килограмм Овса по питательности составляет 1 кормовую единицу, содержит 87 грамм переваримого протеина. Основная зернофуражная культура. Солому, зелёную массу, особенно в смеси с Викой или Горохом, используют на корм. Зерно также перерабатывают на крупу и муку. Значительные площади посева Овса в США, Канаде, Европейских странах, Китае. Основные районы выращивания в бывшем СССР:- Нечернозёмная и Центральночернозёмная зоны России, лесостепь Украины, Белоруссия, Прибалтика, Северный Казахстан, Сибирь. Средняя урожайность зерна 20–25, высокая – 40–45 ц/га. Сорта – Льговский 1026, Надёжный, Орёл, Мирный, Руслан, Черниговский 27, Кубанский, Успех, Покровский, Тулунский 11, Буг, Синельниковский 29, Мара, Флаг и другие. Лучшие предшественники – Бобовые, пропашные, озимые. Средние дозы минеральных удобрений (кг/га):- 30–45 N, по 45–60 P_2O_5 и K_2O. Высевают рано весной обычным рядовым и узкорядным способами, норма посева семян 1.8–2.5 ц/га, глубокого посева 3–6 см. Убирают Овёс раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием. Разработаны и внедрены в производство интенсивные технологии возделывания и уборки Овса. Вредители – Проволочники, Шведская Муха. Болезни – головня, ржавчина. Овёс Вздутый (Avena Ventricosa), распространённый в Восточном Закавказье (Апшеронский Полуостров), – в Красной Книге СССР. Овсюг или Овёс Пустой (Avena Fatua) – злостный сорняк в посевах яровых зерновых культур.

OATH = ПРИСЯГА – Oath:- in the United States, a solemn declaration before another, complying with the laws of the state or country where made, that the document in which an applicant for patent declares that:- (i) he or she is the original or sole inventor; (ii) shall state of what country he or she is a citizen; (iii) that he or she has reviewed and understands the contents of the specification and claims which the declaration refers to; and (iv) acknowledges the duty to disclose information that is material to patentability as defined by 37 CFR § 1.56. An oath or declaration must be filed in each nonprovisional patent application.

OATMEAL = ОУТМИЛ (или ТОЛОКНО, или ОВСЯНАЯ МУКА) – Oatmeal is a heavy, soft linen fabric with a pebbled or crêpe effect. / Торговое название ткани. Ткань крепового переплетения из кроссбредной шерсти. Рисунок переплетения сходен с овсяным зерном.

OAU = ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

OB = OR BETTER

OB = ОБ (или К, или ПЕРЕД, или ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ, или ИЗ–ЗА, или В ОБМЕН НА, или ЗА) – Ob is a prefix to another structural descriptor of a part, indicating attachment in the opposite or inverse way to that expected from the rest of the descriptor. Hence obovate = ovate but attached at the narrow end. / Приставка Об.

OBCONATE = ОБРАТНОКОНИЧЕСКОЕ – Obconate:- conical with the attachment at the apex of the cone. / :- коническое с .

OBCORDATE = ОБРАТНОСЕРДЦЕВИДНОЕ – Obcordate:- an inverted heart shape.

OBI = ORIGINATING BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

OBI = ОБИ – Obi is a broad sash worn especially with a Japanese kimono. / широкий пояс у Японок.

OBJECTIONABLE ODOR = НЕПРИЯТНЫЙ ЗАПАХ – An Objectionable Odor is one not normally associated with grain, such as skunk, sour, musty, oil, or gas. Heated or fireburnt odors are identified specifically and not included in the general category of objectionable odor. / Неприятный Запах, это такой запах, который при нормальных условиях не ассоциируется с зерном, к таковому относятся затхлый, прокисший, плесневый, масляный или просто газ. Спрелые и горелые запахи идентифицируются особо и не включаются в общую категорию неприятных запахов.

OBJECTIONABLE SEEDS = НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – In Rice industry, Objectionable Seeds are the seeds other than Rice, except seeds of Echinochloa crusgalli, commonly known as Barnyard Grass, Watergrass, and Japanese Millet. / В рисовой индустрии семена отличные от самого Риса, за исключением семян Куриного Просо или Эхинохлоа Крусгалли (Echinochloa Crusgalli) или Обыкновенного Ежовника, общеизвестного как Трава Скотного Двора (Barnyard Grass), Горчица Полевая или Речная Трава (watergrass), и Японское Просо или Пайза (Japanese millet).

OBJECTIVE = ОБЪЕКТИВ (или ЦЕЛЬ) – Objective is a goal or purpose. In research, it is usually testing of hypothesis within the experimental framework. / Под Целью понимается идеальное мысленное предвосхищение результата деятельности. В качестве непосредственного мотива цель направляет и регулирует человеческую деятельность. Содержание цели зависит от объективных законов действительности, реальных возможностей субъекта и применяемых средств. В условном смысле термин ‘Цель’ в биологии и кибернетике обозначает состояние системы, достигнутое путём обратной связи.

OBL = ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING

OBLANCEOLATE = ОБРАТНОКОПЬЕВИДНОЕ (или ОБРАТНОЛАНЦЕТНОЕ, или ОБРАТНОЛАНЦЕТОВИДНОЕ) – Oblanceolate:- lanceolate, but with the widest part toward the apex. Oblanceolate:- lanceolate but attached at the narrow end. / Обратноланцетовидное:- ланцетовидное, но .

OBLANCEOLATE LEAF = ОБРАТНОЛАНЦЕТНЫЙ ЛИСТ (или ОБРАТНОКОПЬЕВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Oblanceolate Leaf:- inversely lanceolate, broader above the middle and tapering to the base, e.g., Ilex glabra. / Обратноланцетный Лист, например, Ива Виноградова.

OBLIGATE = ОБЛИГАТНОЕ – Obligate:- compulsory, essential, unable to exist under alternative conditions. Obligate:- an organism that can sustain life only when thriving in another living organism. / Под Облигатным, от Латинского слова Obligatus, означающее Обязательный, понимается .

OBLIGATE PARASITE = ОБЛИГАТНЫЙ ПАРАЗИТ (или БЕЗУСЛОВНЫЙ ПАРАЗИТ) – Obligate Parasite is a parasite that in nature can grow and multiply only under specific conditions such as on or in living organisms.

OBLIGATION = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или XX) – Obligation (in electricity):- the sum of all load-serving entities' unforced capacity obligations as determined by summing the weatheradjusted summer coincident peak demands for the prior summer, netting out ALM (short for the Active Load Management) credits, adding a reserve margin and adjusting for the system average forced outage rate. Obligations are the amounts of orders placed, contracts and grants awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period, which will require payment during the same or a future period. / Обязательство, гражданское правоотношение, в силу которого одна сторона (должник) обязана совершить в пользу другой стороны (кредитора) определённое действие (передать имущество, выполнить работу, уплатить деньги) либо воздержаться от него. Кредитор, в свою очередь, имеет право требовать от должника исполнения его обязанности. По Советскому праву сторонами обязательства являются социалистические организации и граждане; возникают обязательства, как правило, из договора, актов планирования и иных административных актов, вследствие причинения имущественного вреда, подлежащего возмещению, неосновательного приобретения или сбережения имущества и так далее. В зависимости от содержания прав и обязанностей сторон различают обязательства, направленные на:- возмездное или безвозмездное отчуждение (приобретение) имущества в собственность или оперативное управление; возмездное или безвозмездное предоставление имущества в пользование; выполнение работ и оказание услуг; охрану социалистической и личной собственности, иных имущественных прав. При наличии в обязательстве нескольких кредиторов и нескольких должников порядок его исполнения участниками определяется в зависимости от предмета обязательства и условий соглашения сторон. Если каждый из участников обязательства обязан его исполнить в определённой (равной или неравной) доле, такое обязательство называется Долевым Обязательством. Если кредитор вправе требовать от любого из должников выполнения обязательства полностью (что означает освобождение от ответственности других участников обязательства), такое обязательство называется Солидарным Обязательством. Исполнение обязательства может обеспечиваться дополнительным обязательством (смотрите Обеспечение Исполнения Обязательств). Если обязательство не исполняется добровольно, к обязанному лицу могут быть применены меры государственного принуждения (путём обращения кредитора в суд или арбитраж). Обязательство прекращается после его исполнения путём зачёта встречных однородных требований; по соглашению сторон; в связи с невозможностью исполнения обязательства, за которую должник не отвечает; ликвидацией юридического лица (должника или кредитора), если исполнение обязательства в этом случае законодательство не возлагает на другое юридическое лицо, и другому.

OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COVER = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ОБЕСПЕЧИТЬ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ – Obligation To Provide Additional Cover is an obligation on the part of the borrower to return the cover for the loan to its contractually agreed level by furnishing additional collateral if the value of the objects pledged as security for the credit has declined.

OBLIGEE = ВЕРИТЕЛЬ – Broadly, Obligee is anyone in whose favor an obligation runs. This term is most frequently used in surety bonds, where it refers to the person, firm or corporation protected by the bond. / В широком смысле слова кто угодно, в чью пользу исполняется обязательство. Этот термин чаще всего используется при сделках с обязательствами поручительства, где он относится к лицу, фирме или корпорации, защищённой данным обязательством.

OBLIGOR = ОБЯЗУЮЩИЙСЯ – Obligor is one that places himself under a legal obligation. Commonly called the principal; one bound by an obligation. Under a bond, strictly speaking, both the principal and the surety are obligors. / Обязующийся:- лицо, принявшее на себя обязательства; должник. Сторона, принявшая на себя обязательства, например сторона, выпустившая облигации; лицо, получившее заём в банке или из другого источника; клиент, получивший кредит от коммерческого поставщика или розничного продавца. Лицо, принявшее на себя обязательства (obligator, debtor), по закону обязано выплатить долг, включая проценты, по наступлении срока платежа.

OBLIQUE = КОСОЕ (или ИСКРИВЛЁННОЕ, или НАКЛОННОЕ, или ОКОЛЬНОЕ) – Oblique:- sloping, having unequal sides (leaves). Oblique:- in a diagonal position.

OBLITERATION = ОБЛИТЕРАЦИЯ – Obliteration is a synergistic phenomenon of both particle silting and polar adhesion. When water and silt particles co-exist in a fluid containing long-chain molecules, the tendency for valves to undergo obliteration increases. / Под Облитерацией, от Латинского слова Obliteratio, означающее буквально Забвение, а здесь – Уничтожение, понимается:- (1) (в медицине) заращение или закрытие полостного или трубчатого органа вследствие разрастания ткани (чаще соединительной), идущего со стороны его стенок. Чаще всего облитерация наступает в результате воспалительного процесса, реже – при разрастании опухоли. Облитерация может вызвать тяжёлые расстройства в организме, например, эндартериит облитерирующий; облитерация железистых и других протоков приводит к развитию ретенционной кисты (атерома и другое), полная облитерация яйцеводов – к бесплодию и так далее. Наряду с этим облитерация, например, плевральной полости на почве плеврита – показатель излечения, облитерация влагалищного отростка брюшины – нормальный процесс развития. (2) (В ботанике) сплющивание клеток и тканей у растений, приводящее иногда к исчезновению внутриклеточных и межклеточных полостей; например, при разрастании стебля в толщину, а также в оболочках некоторых плодов, в тканях формирующегося зародыша и так далее.

OBLONG = ПРОДОЛГОВАТОЕ (или ВЫТЯНУТОЕ) – Oblong:- longer than broad with almost-parallel sides.

OBLONG LEAF = ОВАЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Oblong Leaf:- longer than wide, sides parallel, rectangular with rounded corners. / окантован (rectangular).

OBO SHIP = СУДНО ОУ.БИ.ОУ. (или СУДНО НИР) – OBO Ship (or Oil-Bulk-Ore Ship) is a multipurpose ship that can carry ore, heavy dry bulk goods and oil. Although more expensive to build, they ultimately are more economical because they can make return journeys with cargo rather than empty as single-purpose ships often must.

OBOVATE = ОБРАТНОЯЙЦЕВИДНОЕ – Obovate:- ovate, but the widest part toward the apex. Obovate:- ovate or ovoid but attached at the narrow end. / Обратнояйцевидное:- овальное или яйцеобразное.

OBOVATE LEAF = ОБРАТНОЯЙЦЕВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Obovate Leaf:- inversely ovate, broader above the middle than below, e.g., Myrica pensylvanica.

OBO VESSEL = OIL BULK ORE VESSEL

OBOVOID = ОБРАТНОЯЙЦЕВИДНОЕ – Obovoid:- an inverted egg shape.

OBR = OVERSEAS BUSINESS REPORT

OBRA = OMNIBUS BUDGET AND RECONCILIATION ACT

OBSERVATION = НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ – Observation is a record of the facts and information in a sequence of events exactly, during the research program. / Под Наблюдением понимается целенаправленное восприятие, обусловленное задачей деятельности; выделяют научное наблюдение, восприятие информации на приборах, наблюдение как часть процесса художественного творчества и тому подобное. Основное условие научного наблюдения – объективность, то есть возможность контроля путём либо повторного наблюдения, либо применения иных методов исследования, например, эксперимента.

OBSERVATION WELL = НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛУНКА (или НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОЛОДЕЦ) – Observation Well is a perforated pipe inserted into the soil to record the level of the water table in relation to the soil surface.

OBSERVATION YIELD TRIAL = НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОПЫТ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Observation Yield Trial is a preliminary yield trial with small plots, often unreplicated.

OBSERVER = НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬ – Observer is the human viewer who receives a stimulus and experiences a sensation from it. In vision, the stimulus is a visual one and the sensation is an appearance.

OBSERVER METAMERISM = МЕТАМЕРИЗМ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЯ (или МЕТАМЕРИЯ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЯ) – Observer Metamerism is the property of specimens having different spectral characteristics and having the same color when viewed by one observer, but different colors when viewed by a different observer under the same conditions. / Метамерия или Метамеризм – свойство зрения, при котором свет различного спектрального состава может вызывать ощущение одинакового цвета. В более узком смысле, метамерией называют явление, когда два окрашенных образца цвета воспринимаются одинаковыми под одним источником освещения (имеют одну окраску), но теряют сходство при других условиях освещения (с другими спектральными характеристиками излучаемого света). Под Метамерией, от Греческих слов Metá, означающее Между или После или Через, и Méros, означающее Доля или Часть, понимается:- (1) в биологии, сегментация, расчленение тела многих двусторонне-симметричных животных на повторяющиеся более или менее сходные части – метамеры (сегменты), расположенные последовательно вдоль продольной оси тела. (2) В химии, частный случай изомерии, связанный с положением гетероатома в цепи алифатических соединений.

OBSOLESCENCE = МОРАЛЬНЫЙ ИЗНОС (или УСТАРЕВАНИЕ) – Obsolescence:- loss of the value of something when it becomes out of date. In accounting, obsolescence refers to an asset that has to be written off, not through deterioration, but when its continued use becomes uneconomic, e.g., a piece of machinery may be superseded by a new, faster version; it is therefore uneconomic for the company to continue to use it, and the asset becomes obsolete. Decrease in value of an existing asset or good due to a new invention, a change in demand or similar factors, but not wear and tear, which is the gradual physical deterioration of a good. Obsolescence is produced by a perceived loss in value by the customer or user. / Под Моральным Износом понимается уменьшение стоимости в результате старения находящихся в эксплуатации изделий (машин, бытовых товаров и другого) независимо от того, снизилась или не снизилась их физическая пригодность. Моральный износ является следствием трёх причин:- (i) снижения себестоимости производства (и соответственно цены) таких же изделий в результате повышения производительности труда в соответствующей отрасли; (ii) появления технически более совершенных изделий; и (iii) изменения потребительских требований, связанных со вкусом, модой.

OBSOLESCENCE PERIOD = ПЕРИОД НА ОТКЛИК (или ПЕРИОД УСТАРЕВАНИЯ, или ПЕРИОД НА ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ) – Obsolescence Period is a period of time, expressed in units of five minutes and specified by the sending user, after which, if that message remains undelivered, a non-delivery warning is generated and sent to the sender. / Период времени, выраженный в пяти-минутных единицах и специфицируемый отправляющим пользователем, по истечении которого если сообщение отправителя остаётся недоставленным (отсутствует отклик или соответствуюшее сообщение получателя), то генерируется предупреждение о недоставке, и оно направляется данному отправителю.

OBSOLETE = НЕЗАМЕТНОЕ (или НЕЯСНОЕ, или АТРОФИРОВАННОЕ) – Obsolete:- not developed.

OBSOLETE STOCK = ЗАЛЕЖАЛЫЙ (или УСТАРЕВШИЙ) ЗАПАС – Obsolete Stock is a stock that has no useable purpose that remains in the warehouse.

OBSOLETE TYPES = ВЫШЕДШИЕ ИЗ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ТИПЫ – Obsolete Types are the varieties of Rice that are considered of no importance at present or no longer popular and used by the community.

OBTUSE = ТУПОЕ (или ТУПОКОНЕЧНОЕ) – Obtuse:- with an angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees, blunt. Obtuse:- blunt or rounded at the end. / тупое или округлённое на конце.

OBV = ON BALANCE VOLUME

OC = ONCARRIAGE

OC = OPERATING CIRCULAR

OC = OPPORTUNITY COST

OCC = OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

OCC = THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И ЗДОРОВЬЮ – Occupational Safety And Health Administration (OSHA) is a branch of the US Department of Labor. / филиал Департамента Труда США.

OCCURRENCE = ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТЬ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЁННОСТЬ) – Occurrence is the presence in an area of a pest officially recognized to be indigenous or introduced and/or not officially reported to have been eradicated. / Встречаемость – наличие в ареале .

OCCURRENCE = НАСТУПЛЕНИЕ (СТРАХОВОГО СЛУЧАЯ) (или ПРОИСШЕСТВИЕ) – Occurrence is an adverse contingent accident or event neither expected nor intended from the point of view of the insured. With regard to limits on occurrences, property catastrophe reinsurance agreements frequently define adverse events having a common cause and sometimes within a specified time frame, for example 72 hours, as being one occurrence. This definition prevents multiple retentions and reinsurance limits from being exposed in a single catastrophe loss.

OCCURRENCE COVERAGE = СТРАХОВАЯ ЗАЩИТА ПО ПРОИСШЕСТВИЮ – Occurrence Coverage:- a policy providing liability coverage only for injury or loss that occurs during the policy period, regardless of when the claim is actually made. / Полис, обеспечивающий покрытие ответственности только за повреждение или убыток, которые возникают в период действия данного полиса, независимо от того, когда фактически заявлена страховая претензия.

OCEAN BILL OF LADING = ОКЕАНСКИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Ocean Bill Of Lading is a document required for the transportation of goods overseas. An ocean bill of lading serves as both the carrier's receipt to the shipper and as a collection document. The document specifies the details of the goods being transported, such as quantity, type and destination. A non-negotiable ocean bill of lading allows the buyer to receive the goods upon showing identification. If the bill is deemed negotiable, then the buyer will be required to pay the shipper for the products and meet any of the seller's other conditions. An ocean bill of lading allows the shipper to move goods across international waters. If the goods are to be initially shipped over land, an additional document, known as an 'Inland Bill of Lading', will be required. The inland bill only allows the materials to reach the shore, while the ocean bill allows them to be transported overseas. See also Ocean Waybill. A contract for transportation between a shipper and a carrier. It also evidences receipt of the cargo by the carrier. A bill of lading shows ownership of the cargo and, if made negotiable, can be bought, sold or traded while the goods are in-transit. Ocean Bill Of Lading is a receipt for the cargo and a contract for transportation between a shipper and the ocean carrier. It may also be used as an instrument of ownership which can be bought, sold, or traded while the goods are in transit. To be used in this manner, it must be a negotiable Order Bill of Lading. Ocean Bill is the 'classic' marine bill of lading, which covers ocean port to ocean port carriage of cargo on a single ocean going vessel and no other stage or form of carriage. Also known as Port To Port Bill. An Ocean Bill Of Lading is a document required for the transportation of goods overseas across international waters. An ocean bill of lading serves as both the carrier's receipt to the shipper, and as a collection document or an invoice. The contract is a legally binding document between both the shipper and the carrier of the shipment. A bill of lading is a legal document or contract between the shipper and carrier which details the type, quantity, and destination of goods being carried. The bill of lading serves as a receipt of shipment when the goods are delivered at the predetermined destination. There are different kinds of bills of lading, each with unique stipulations and conditions. How an Ocean Bill of Lading Works? An ocean bill of lading allows the shipper to move goods across international waters. This document or contract provides the specifics involving the nature of the shipment including what and how much material is being transported, along with where the goods will be shipped. Other information outlined in the contract includes the value of the goods shipped and the type of packing used during transport. The shipper receives the contract when the goods are picked up. The document must be signed by both the shipper and the carrier. Once the shipment is complete, the document is given to the receiver. Upon delivery and receipt, the receiver must also sign the contract. There is an additional document – known as an Inland Bill of Lading – that is required if the goods are to be transported first over land. This inland bill only allows the materials to reach the shore, while the ocean bill allows the goods to be transported overseas. Important:- Inland bills of lading are required if the shipment needs to travel further in the destination country after it arrives at the dock. Example of Ocean Bill of Lading:- Ocean bills of lading, as mentioned above, are used when goods are transported overseas through waterways. When a car manufacturer ships vehicles to a dealership overseas, it needs an ocean bill of lading to complete the transfer of goods. If the vehicles must be transferred further into the destination country – so further from the port – it must have an inland bill of lading to move the vehicles. So a US-based dealership will sign an ocean bill of lading with a Japanese carmaker for the transport of vehicles to the United States. An additional inland bill of lading is required if the shipment arrives in Seattle, but is destined for Billings, Montana. Key Takeaways:- (i) an ocean bill of lading is a document required for the transportation of goods overseas across international waters; (ii) the contract is legal and outlines the type, quantity, and destination of goods being carried; and (iii) the shipper and carrier sign the ocean bill of lading upon shipment, and the receiver signs the document upon receipt. Common Types of Ocean Bills of Lading:- There are several different types of ocean bills of lading that are used. The straight bill of lading is non-negotiable and is marked as such. The only person who has a claim to the goods when they reach the destination port is the person named on the bill. These bills generally involve parties that have open accounts, where the shipper may not require the funds from the receiver up front. The non-negotiable ocean bill of lading allows the buyer to receive the goods upon showing identification. A shipper's order is a negotiable bill of lading and is generally put into place when the shipper wishes to ensure certain terms and conditions are met before the shipment is released to the receiver. This is used when the receiver's payment is backed by a letter of credit. / Океанский Коносамент:- договор на перевозку между отправителем и перевозчиком. Он также свидетельствует получение груза перевозчиком. Коносамент указывает владение товаром, но если оформлен оборотным (negotiable), то может быть куплен, продан или оставаться торгуемым до тех пор, пока товары находятся в транзите.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE = ОКЕАНСКОЕ МОРСКОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Ocean Marine Insurance is the oldest form of insurance, probably dating to the Middle Ages. The organization of Marine Insurance took great steps forward with the formation and development of an insurance market on Lombard Street in London, England and subsequently – since 1769 – Lloyds of London. Today, Lloyds still plays a prominent role in Marine Insurance. The first American insurer was Insurance Company of North America (now CNA, one of the companies that writes insurance for Morris Insurance Agency), formed in 1794. CNA has operated continuously since that time, and remains an important market for marine as well as other forms of property and casualty insurance. Because of its long tradition, marine policies tend to be the most traditionally worded policies in the insurance industry, and to have the longest tradition of case law legal decisions covering the various terms and clauses of the policies. While care should be taken with any insurance to clarify any definitions provided in the policies, this is especially true in marine coverages, where the defined terms may have long histories. There are four common policy types:- (i) Marine Cargo Policy; (ii) Cargo War Risk Policy; (iii) Hull Insurance; and (iv) Yacht Policy. / Лойдз оф Ландэн (Lloyds of London). Морис Иншурэнс Эйдьженси (Morris Insurance Agency).

OCEAN WAYBILL = ОКЕАНСКАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ – Ocean Waybill is a document, issued by a shipping line to a shipper which serves as a receipt for the goods and evidence of the contract carriage. See also Ocean Bill Of Lading. Difference between Ocean, Sea Waybill (SWB) and Memo Bill of Lading:- A Bill of Lading (B/L) has 3 basic purposes or roles:- (1) Evidence of Contract of Carriage; (2) Receipt of Goods; and (3) Document of Title to the goods. There are also different types of bill of lading all of which perform 1 or 2 or 3 of the above roles. Ocean Bill of Lading is a bill of lading issued by the shipping line/carrier to their customer after the payment of all charges and submission of all customs/port documents relevant to that country. An Ocean Bill of Lading is a Negotiable document which serves also as an Evidence of Contract of Carriage, Receipt of Goods and Document of Title. Usually issued as 3 originals (signed and stamped and negotiable) + 6 non-negotiable copies. Using an Ocean Bill of Lading, shipper has the option to consign the shipment to either:- (i) To a direct customer (in this case the bill of lading becomes a Straight Bill of Lading and is no longer

Negotiable although it still retains the other two characteristics of a Receipt of Goods and Evidence of Contract of Carriage); (ii) To Order of a customer; (iii) To Order of a Bank; and/or (iv) To Order of Shipper (To Order). This bill of lading when consigned to either of the last three mentioned parties, allows the goods to be endorsed to another party in case the original buyer decides to resell the cargo. If it is a Straight Bill of Lading, cargo can be delivered to the nominated consignee but only after the bill of lading is presented to the discharge port agents. Sea Waybill of Lading (Also known as Express Release Bill of Lading or Straight Bill of Lading) is a bill of lading issued by the shipping line to their customer after the payment of all charges and submission of all customs/port documents relevant to that country. A Sea Waybill of Lading is not a Negotiable document as there is no original issued. It is also not a Document of Title. A Sea Waybill of Lading serves as an Evidence of Contract of Carriage and Receipt of Goods. This document is more relevant for non-commercial transactions, inter company sale or where there is no involvement of any documentary credits. A Sea Waybill of Lading cannot be consigned to order of someone else. It has to be consigned to a direct customer only. Delivery of cargo covered under a Sea Waybill of Lading can be made only to the consignee on the bill of lading or his authorised representative. A Consignee thus properly identified, is not required to present any transport document at the port of discharge. A Sea Waybill of Lading is usually issued:- (i) when the shipper and consignee are part of the same business group and there are no negotiations required between the two either directly or via bank for release of the cargo; (ii) the shipment doesn't involve any bank and the shipper doesn't really need to submit original bill of lading to secure his payment; (iii) when the shipper doesn't have the time to print the original bills and courier the same to the consignee; and (iv) the shipper is a freight forwarder and he wants to issue a house bill of lading to his customers. When the cargo covered under a Sea Waybill is released, the release maybe termed as Express Release. Memo Bill of Lading is a short for Memorandum bill of lading, it is basically a non-negotiable, non-transferable, unfreighted bill of lading that is only used as a receipt of goods and does not classify as a Document of Title. Trust this assists in clarifying the difference between Ocean Bill of Lading, Sea Waybill of Lading, Memo Bill of Lading. / Океанская Накладная это документ, выдаваемый отправителю судоходной линией, который служит в качестве расписки о приёмке товаров и свидетельства контрактной перевозки.

OCHA = OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

OCHER = ОХРА – Ochre (in English) or Ocher (in American English) (from Ancient Greek Ōkhrós = Pale) is a natural clay earth pigment which is a mixture of ferric oxide and varying amounts of clay and sand. It ranges in color from yellow to deep orange or brown. It is also the name of the colors produced by this pigment, especially a light brownish-yellow. Ocher:- the color of ocher, especially the color of yellow ocher.

OCLC = ON–LINE COMPUTER LIBRARY CENTER

OCMI = OFFICER IN CHARGE OF MARINE INSPECTION

OCO ORDER = ONE CANCELS THE OTHER ORDER

OCP = OVERLAND COMMON PORT

OCP SHIPMENT = OVERLAND COMMON PORT SHIPMENT

OCS = ON–LINE COMPARISON SYSTEM

OCTANE NUMBER = ОКТАНОВОЕ ЧИСЛО – Octane Number is a measure of the resistance of gasoline to pre-ignite or knock when burned in an internal combustion engine. The Octane Number of a fuel is a number equal to the percentage by volume of iso-octane in a mixture of iso-octane and normal heptane having the same resistance to detonation as the fuel under consideration in a special test engine. It is a measure of the anti-knock value of a gasoline. / Октановое Число является условной количественной характеристикой стойкости к детонации моторных топлив, применяемых в карбюраторных двигателях внутреннего сгорания. Октановое число численно равно процентному (по объёму) содержанию изооктана (октановое число которого принято за 100) в его смеси с н-гептаном (октановое число которого равно 0), эквивалентной по детонационной стойкости испытуемому топливу при стандартных условиях испытания. Не так давно октановое число наиболее распространённых марок автобензинов колебалось в диапазоне 76–89, а авиабензинов 91–95. Октановое Число – условный показатель антидетонационных свойств моторных топлив (бензина и выпускавшегося ранее тракторного керосина). Моторное топливо сравнивается со смесью изооктана (эталон при определении детонационной стойкости бензинов), октановое число которого условно принято за 100, н-гептана с октановым числом, равным 0. Процент изооктана в смеси, эквивалентной по детонационной стойкости испытываемому топливу, называется октановым числом топлива. Топливо испытывают на специальном двигателе.

OD = ORANGE DISCOLORATION

OD = OUTSIDE DIAMETER

ODA = OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

ODA = OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ODAI = OPÉRATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE INTÉGRÉ = OPERATION FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ODASE = OPÉRATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE AGRICOLE DE SUD–EST = OPERATION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHEAST REGION

ODC = OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

ODD LOT = НЕСТАНДАРТНЫЙ (или НЕПОЛНЫЙ) ЛОТ (или НЕПОЛНАЯ ПАРТИЯ) – Odd Lot is a collection of stocks and shares that is so small and varied that they inconvenience the broker who agrees to deal them, and which he or she will therefore buy only at a low price. In the United States, an add lot of fewer than 100 shares are dealt at a higher commission rate than larger quantities. An amount of stock less than a normal trading unit (which is 100 shares). Securities trade less than a round lot. Stock transactions that involve less than 100 shares. Odd Lot is securities trade made for less than the normal trading unit (termed a round lot). In stock trading, any purchase or sale of less than 100 shares is considered an odd lot, although inactive stocks generally trade in round lots of 10 shares. An investor buying or selling an odd lot pays a higher commission rate than someone making a round-lot trade. This odd-lot differential varies among brokers but for stocks is often 0.125 per share. For instance, someone buying 100 shares of XYZ at USD70 would pay USD70 a share plus commission. At the same time, someone buying only 50 shares of XYZ would pay USD70.125 a share plus commission. See also Fraction, and Round Lot. / Неполный Лот – неполная партия ценных бумаг:- сделка с ценными бумагами, совершённая с меньшим числом акций, чем в стандартной партии (normal trading unit), называемой также полным лотом (round lot). В операциях с акциями любая покупка или продажа менее чем 100 акций считается неполным

лотом, хотя операции с не пользующимися спросом акциями обычно проводятся с полными лотами в 10 акций. Инвестор, покупающий или продающий неполный лот, платит более высокие комиссионные, чем совершающий сделку с полным лотом. Дифференцированные комиссионные за неполный лот устанавливаются произвольно, но по акциям они часто составляют 1/8 пункта (12.5 центов за акцию). Например, инвестор, приобретающий 100 акций компании XYZ по 70 Долларов, заплатил бы 70 Долларов за акцию плюс комиссионные. В то же время инвестор, приобретающий только 50 акций компании XYZ, заплатит 70.125 Доллара за акцию плюс комиссионные.

ODEMO = OPÉRATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU MOYEN–OUEST = OPERATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE–WEST

ODEPA = OFICINA DE PLANIFICACIÓN AGRICOLA

ODI = OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

ODM = OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY

ODNRI = OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

ODOR SENSITIVITY = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ К ЗАПАХУ – Odor Sensitivity is a sensitivity of the goods to foreign odors.

ODOR TAINTING = ПОРЧА ЗАПАХА (или ЗАТХЛОСТЬ ЗАПАХА) – Odor Tainting:- taking up of odors from foreign substances or gases in the environment.

ODR = OPÉRATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT RIZICOLE = OPERATION FOR RICE DEVELOPMENT

ODS = OPERATING DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY

OECD = ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

OECS = ORGANISATION OF EAST CARIBBEAN STATES

OED = OFFICE OF ENROLLMENT AND DISCIPLINE

OEDF = OVERSEAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

OEEC = ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OEIP = OFFICE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION PRODUCTS

OEKO–TEX® STANDARD 100 = ОКО–ТЭКС® ШТАНДАРД ХУНДЭРЬТ (или ЭКО–ТЕКС® СТАНДАРТ 100) – The Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 is a normative document, published by the International Association for Research and Testing in the field of Textile Ecology (Oeko-Tex® Association, Zürich, Switzerland). This Standard specifies the general and special conditions for granting authorisation to mark textiles with the Öko-Tex® Standard 100 mark. If in a particular language Ö is not in use for printing or writing, it is permissible to use, for example, Oeko-Tex or Øko-Tex instead of Öko-Tex and for Öko-Tex® Standard 100. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 is applicable for textile and leather products and articles of all levels of production, including textile and non-textile accessories. This standard is not applicable for chemicals, auxiliaries and dyes. The Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 mark 'Confidence in Textiles – Tested for harmful substances according to Öko-Tex Standard 100' refers to marking which may be applied to a textile product or to an accessory if the general and special conditions for granting authorization are fulfilled and if authorization to use this mark on a product has been granted by an institute or an authorised certification agency belonging to the International Association for Research and Testing in the field of Textile Ecology (Oeko-Tex). The mark 'Confidence in Textiles – Tested for harmful substances according to Oeko-Tex® Standard 100' states that the marked product fulfils the conditions specified in this standard, and that the product and its conformity test, as specified in this standard, are under the supervision of an institute belonging to the International Association for Research and Testing in the field of Textile Ecology (Oeko-Tex). The mark 'Confidence in Textiles – Tested for harmful substances according to Oeko-Tex® Standard 100' is not a quality label. The mark relates only to the as-produced state of the textile and says nothing about other properties of the product such as, e.g., fitness for use, reaction to cleaning processes, physiological behaviour in respect of clothing, properties relating to use in buildings, burning behaviour etc. The mark does not declare anything about harmful substances affecting single specimens of the marked textile as a result of damage during transportation or storing (and improper cleaning procedures thereafter), contamination caused by packaging, manipulation for sales promotion (e.g., perfuming) and inadequate sales display (e.g., outdoor presentation). In line with its importance the sign 'Confidence in Textiles – Tested for harmful substances according to Oeko-Tex® Standard 100' is protected comprehensively as a trademark. On a worldwide basis there are applications or registrations of the label as a trademark. To strengthen its legal protection not only the label as such, but also various device elements (e.g., the globe device element) and the words Oekotex, Oeko-tex, or Öko-Tex are registered as separate trademarks. A product class in the context of this standard is a group of different articles categorised according to their (future) utilization. In the different product classes not only may finished articles be certified but also their components at all stages of manufacture (fibers, yarns, fabrics) and accessories. The product classes differ generally in the requirements that the products have to fulfil and by the test methods applied. Products for babies (Product Class I) in the context of this standard are all articles, basic materials and accessories, which are provided for the production of articles for babies and children up to the age of 36 months with the exception of leather clothing. Products with direct contact to skin (Product Class II) are those, which are worn with a large part of their surface in direct contact with the skin (e.g., blouses, shirts, underwear, etc). Products without direct contact to skin (Product Class III) are those, which are worn with only a little part of their surface in direct contact with the skin (e.g., stuffings, etc). Decoration material (Product Class IV) in the context of this standard are all articles including initial products and accessories which are used for decoration such as table cloths, wall coverings, furnishing fabrics and curtains, upholstery fabrics, floor coverings and mattresses. The Oeko-Tex® 100 standard (developed by a European group of textile institutes) is a testing programme to screen for the presence of certain hazardous elements and compounds within consumer textiles. This standard defines the acceptable level of chemicals, known to be harmful to human health, that are found within textiles. In March 2011, the International Oeko-Tex® Association (headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland) has updated its criteria and limit values for use when testing textiles for harmful substances in accordance with the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100. After a three-month transitional period, new regulations will come into force for all Oeko-Tex® certification processes:- Short chain (C10 to C13) chlorinated paraffins and tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate, which were already virtually banned under the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 for use as flame-retardants, will now, in view of their classification as Substances of Very High Concern in the latest ECHA Candidate List, be explicitly included in the list of banned flame-retarding substances. A standard limit value of 90 ppm for total lead content has been set for all 4 Oeko-Tex® product classes, a limit which is well below that currently required by US legislation (CPSIA, Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act) of 300 ppm or, from August 2011, 100 ppm for articles for babies and children. The universal on-site visits which were introduced at the start of 2010 as a component of Oeko-Tex® certification will continue as planned. It is the aim of the Oeko-Tex Association to have visited all companies holding an Oeko-Tex® certificate by the end of 2013, in order to provide targeted

assistance in implementing the required criteria in their quality control procedures, optimize the framework conditions for certification as far as possible and give companies practical tips on product labeling. As usual the Oeko-Tex Association has updated the applicable test criteria and limit values for testing textiles for harmful substances according to Oeko-Tex Standard 100, effective as of January 01, 2012. The new requirements will come into force on April 01, 2012. The regular re-evaluation of the test parameters is based on current market and product developments, new toxicological findings and new legal requirements, also taking into consideration the REACh legislation, including the SVHC (short for the substance of very high concern) substances relevant to textile manufacturing which were added in 2011. More detailed information on the new version of the Oeko-Tex criteria catalogue at:- http://www.oeko-tex.com/limitvalues. / (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) .

OEKO–TEX® STANDARD 200 = ОКО–ТЭКС® ШТАНДАРД ЦВАЙ ХУНДЭРЬТ (или ЭКО–ТЕКС® СТАНДАРТ 200) – The Oeko-Tex® Standard 200 is a normative document, published by the International Association for Research and Testing in the field of Textile Ecology (Oeko-Tex® Association, Zürich, Switzerland). This Standard specifies the general and special conditions for granting authorisation to mark textiles with the Öko-Tex® Standard 200 mark. If in a particular language Ö is not in use for printing or writing, it is permissible to use, for example, Oeko-Tex or Øko-Tex instead of Öko-Tex and for Öko-Tex Standard 200. / (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) .

OEKO–TEX® STANDARD 1000 = ОКО–ТЭКС® ШТАНДАРД ТАУСЭНД (или ЭКО–ТЕКС® СТАНДАРТ 1000) – The Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000 is a normative document, published by the International Association for Research and Testing in the field of Textile Ecology (Oeko-Tex® Association, Zürich, Switzerland). This Standard specifies the general and special conditions for granting authorisation to mark textiles with the Öko-Tex Standard 1000 mark. If in a particular language Ö is not in use for printing or writing, it is permissible to use, for example, Oeko-Tex or Øko-Tex instead of Öko-Tex and for Öko-Tex® Standard 1000. The aim of the Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000 is an evaluation of the environmental performance of textile production sites and products and to document independently that certain environmental measures are undertaken and a certain level is achieved. Part A of the standard contains the requirements for certification of production sites, Part B covers the requirements for labelling of textile products. The system of Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000 consists in auditing the environmental performance of textile production sites as well as evaluating textile products for their environmental sound production. An essential feature of environmentally sound production is its continuous redefinition based on new research results and new technological opportunities. Manufacturing plants which have undergone the comprehensive examination and achieve the prescribed standard can attach the 'Confidence in textiles – Eco-friendly factory according to Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000' label to their production site. 35 plants have been certified for compliance with Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000 to December of 2007. With one exception, these are all European companies. In view of the growing suspicion with which European consumers regard Asian goods, textile producers in the Far East are well advised to consider comprehensive certification. Especially for the several thousand plants in China whose textile products have already been tested according to human ecological criteria, i.e. for hazardous residues in fabrics, and certified with the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 label, it is worthwhile making additional investments in environmentally compatible and social production conditions. If a company is certified for compliance with Oeko-Tex® Standard 1000 and its products are already certified for compliance with Oeko-Tex® Standard 100, it can obtain the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 plus label for these products under certain conditions. / (Oeko-Tex®) или Око-Тэкс (Öko-Tex) или (Øko-Tex). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) .

OEL = OFFICE OF EXPORT LICENSING

OEM = ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER

OFAC = OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

OFCF = OVERSEAS FARMERS' COOPERATIVE FEDERATION

OFF AND ON = ПЕРЕМЕННЫМИ КУРСАМИ (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫМИ ГАЛСАМИ, или ВДОЛЬ БЕРЕГА) – Off And On (maritime term):- standing toward the land and off again alternately. / Вдоль Берега (о движении судна).

OFF–BALANCE–SHEET OPERATIONS = ЗАБАЛАНСОВЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ – Off-Balance-Sheet Operations are the transactions conducted by the bank which are not reported in the balance sheet. Under Swiss law these include contingency liabilities (e.g., guarantees), guarantee credits, irrevocable commitments, margin calls, open derivative financial instruments, and fiduciary operations. These transactions must be underpinned by equity capital. Bank services such as investment counseling, asset management, securities trading and payment operations also fall under off-balance-sheet operations. / , например, .

OFF–BOARD = ВНЕ–ПАЛАТЫ (или ВНЕ–ТАБЛО) – Off-Board:- this term may refer to transactions over-the-counter in unlisted securities or to a transaction of listed shares that is not executed on a national securities exchange.

OFF–BOARD ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT = ВНЕБОРТОВОЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ (или ЗАБОРТНОЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ) – Off-Board Electronic Equipment is electronic equipment, related software, antennas and accessories used to communicate with and track vehicles. The tracked vehicles must be on the road and transporting covered property.

OFF–CLIP = НЕСТРИЖЕНА (или НЕНАСТРИЖЕНА, или ОТХОДЯЩИЙ ПРИЖИМ, или ОТХОДЯЩИЙ КЛУППА) – Off-Clip:- xxxxx. See also Scalloped Selvage.

OFF–COLOR = НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ОКРАСКА (или НЕНОРМАЛЬНАЯ ОКРАСКА) – (1) Off-Color:- this defect is quite apparent. Zipper manufacturers normally carry a complete range of tape colors. Due to similarity of different colors, one may be mistaken for another. It is also possible, because of color similarities or difference in dye lots, that the two halves of the zipper will have two different shades of tape. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан™ (Nylon™).

(2) Same as for metal zippers. Off-Color:- this defect is quite apparent. Zipper manufacturers normally carry a complete range of tape colors. Due to similarity of different colors, one may be mistaken for another. It is also possible, because of color similarities or

difference in dye lots, that the two halves of the zipper will have two different shades of tape. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Tape and Cord Detects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

OFF–DOCK LOCATION = ВНЕДОКОВОЕ МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ – Off-Dock Location:- depot at a distance from the main terminal used to load/unload cargo -truck/rail and delivery of cargo to consignee.

OFFER = ОФЕРТА – Offer:- a statement that one party is willing to sell something, at a certain price and under certain conditions. If a particular buyer is willing to buy at the offer price or under the conditions of the offer, he or she may make a bid against the seller's offer. A motion to sell an asset at a specified price. The price at which a person is ready to sell. See also Bid And Asked. An indication of willingness to sell an asset at a given price. The opposite of Bid. Offer is a willingness to sell a commodity at a specified price. Also called Asking Price. Offer is the price at which a dealer is willing to sell. See also Ask. / Торговый документ или индикация в биржевой сводке, свидетельствующие о намерении продать актив по указанной цене. В противоположность Заявке На Покупку (Bid). Под Офертой, от Латинского слова Offero, означающее Предлагаю, понимается предложение заключить гражданско-правовой договор, содержащее все его существенные условия.

OFFER CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ ОФЕРТА – Offer Contract:- a producer signs a contract with an elevator indicating his/her wishes to sell a specific number of bushels of grain any time cash price reaches a designated price. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; and Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract.

OFFER FOR SALE = ОФЕРТА ДЛЯ ПРОДАЖИ – Offer For Sale is a method of issuing shares of a previously unquoted company. The issuing house, often a merchant bank or specialised department of a stockbroker or clearing bank, underwrites the whole issue of the shares at a fixed price and offers them on to the public at a slightly higher price. An offer for sale may be made by tender. A minimum price is set and the public is invited to subscribe at this or a higher price. All shares are then issued at a common price – the striking price – which just satisfies the number of shares on offer. Any subscriber offering below the striking price will not receive any shares.

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION = ОФЕРТА ДЛЯ ПОДПИСКИ – Offer For Subscription is a method of issuing shares of a previously unquoted company. The shares in the company are offered directly to the public. There is no underwriting. This method could be used in conjunction with a tender offer instead of a fixed price. / . Акции компании предлагаются напрямую публике. Расписывание отсутствует. Этот метод .

OFFERING MEMORANDUM = МЕМОРАНДУМ О ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ – Offering Memorandum:- similar to a prospectus, but slightly less stringent. It is a financing document (has to meet certain standards as prescribed by securities regulators) that companies can use to raise capital. It is similar to a business plan but generally has fewer forward-looking projections. In general, an offering memorandum – unlike a prospectus – does not need to be approved by a securities commission.

OFFER PRICE = ЦЕНА ОФЕРТЫ (или ЦЕНА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Offer Price is the price at which a market maker is prepared to sell a particular security.

OFF EXCHANGE = ВНЕБИРЖЕВОЙ – Off Exchange:- Over-The-Counter (OTC) or Off-Exchange Trading is done directly between two parties, without any supervision of an exchange. It is contrasted with exchange trading, which occurs via these facilities. An exchange has the benefit of facilitating liquidity, mitigates all credit risk concerning the default of one party in the transaction, provides transparency, and maintains the current market price. In an OTC trade, the price is not necessarily made public information. OTC trading, as well as exchange trading, occurs with commodities, financial instruments (including stocks), and derivatives of such. Products traded on the exchange must be well standardized. This means that exchanged deliverables match a narrow range of quantity, quality, and identity which is defined by the exchange and identical to all transactions of that product. This is necessary for there to be transparency in trading. The OTC market does not have this limitation. They may agree on an unusual quantity, for example. In OTC market contracts are bilateral (i.e. contract between only two parties), each party could have credit risk concerns with respect to the other party. OTC derivative market is significant in some asset classes:- interest rate, foreign exchange, equities, and commodities. See also Over-The-Counter. / Смотрите также Внеучётный (Over-The-Counter).

OFF HIRE = ВНЕ АРЕНДЫ – Off Hire:- the time a vessel according to the charter party is not gaining charter hire, i.e. during drydocking, repairs, etc. / , то есть .

OFF–HIRE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВЫХОДЕ ИЗ АРЕНДЫ – Off-Hire Clause:- in a time charter, the owner is entitled to a limited time for his vessel to be off hire until such time as the vessel may be repaired or dry-docked.

OFFICE = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО, или БЮРО) – Office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)):- in the context of actions or activities involving the USPTO this refers to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) itself.

OFFICE ACTION = ДЕЙСТВИЕ (или РЕШЕНИЕ, или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ) УПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или КОНТОРЫ, или ВЕДОМСТВА) – Office Action:- a letter from a trademark examining attorney setting forth the legal status of a trademark application. There are several types of office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) actions:- examiner's amendments, priority actions, non-final office actions, final office actions, and suspension inquiry letters.

OFFICE ACTION CORRESPONDENCE SYSTEM = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ДЕЙСТВИЙ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или КОНТОРЫ) – Office Action Correspondence System (OACS) is used by patent examiners to generate office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) actions.

OFFICE EUROPÉEN DE LUTTE ANTIFRAUDE = ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА) ПО БОРЬБЕ С МОШЕННИЧЕСТВОМ – Office Européen de Lutte Antifraude (OLAF; or the European Anti-Fraud Office headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) is the office of the European Commission which investigates fraud and other irregular action in the European Community in the case of a reasoned suspicion. In July 2003 the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that OLAF's investigating powers also extend to the European Central Bank (ECB).

OFFICE FOR LEGISLATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) ПО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫМ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ – Office for Legislative and International Affairs (OLIA):- superceded; currently known as Administrator for External Affairs, comprised of Office of International Relations, Office of Congressional Relations, and Office of Enforcement.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES = МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) ПО ЭПИЗООТИЯМ – The World Organisation for Animal Health – historically the Office International des Épizooties formed in 1924.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES TERRESTRIAL CODE = НАЗЕМНЫЙ КОДЕКС МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОНТОРЫ (или ВЕДОМСТВА) ПО ЭПИЗООТИЯМ – The Office International des Épizooties Terrestrial Code (OIE Terrestrial Code):- sets out standards for animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide. / Офис Этэрнасьёналь дэ Эпизоотийс Тэрэстриэл Код (Office International des Epizooties Terrestrial Code).

OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT INVENTORS PROGRAMS = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) ПО ПРОГРАММАМ НЕЗАВИСИМЫХ ИЗОБРЕТАТЕЛЕЙ – Office of Independent Inventors Programs or OIIP (prior), now part of the US Inventors Assistance Center.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) ПО ПРАВЛЕНИЮ И БЮДЖЕТУ – Office Of Management and Budget (OMB), a branch of The Executive Office of the US President.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ КАДРАМИ – Office Of Personnel Management (OPM) is an agency of the US Government.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ЗАПИСЕЙ (или КОНТОРА ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ЗАПИСЕЙ, или ВЕДОМСТВО ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ АРХИВОВ) – Office Of Public Records:- formerly, the US Office of Public Records (OPR); now known as Public Records Division (PRD).

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или КОНТОРА, или ВЕДОМСТВО) РЕВИЗОРА ДЕНЕЖНОГО ОБРАЩЕНИЯ – In the United States, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is an independent bureau of the Treasury Department and the oldest federal financial regulatory body. The OCC oversees the nation's federally chartered banks and through a system of bank supervision and regulation promotes safety and soundness by requiring that national banks adhere to sound management principles and comply with the law, and encourages banks to satisfy customer and community needs while remaining efficient competitors in the financial services market. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) charters and regulates all national banks. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The OCC's primary mission is to charter, regulate, and supervise all national banks. We supervise the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. Our goal in supervising banks is to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner and in compliance with laws requiring fair treatment of their customers and fair access to credit and financial products. The OCC was established in 1863 as an independent bureau of the US Department of the Treasury. The President, with the advice and consent of the US Senate, appoints the Comptroller to head the agency for a five-year term. The Comptroller also is a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and NeighborWorks® America. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the OCC has four district offices plus an office in London to supervise the international activities of national banks. The OCC's nationwide staff of bank examiners conducts on-site reviews of national banks and provides sustained supervision of bank operations. Examiners analyze banks' loan and investment portfolios, funds management, capital, earnings, liquidity, sensitivity to market risk, and compliance with consumer banking laws. They review banks' internal controls, internal and external audit, and compliance with law. They also evaluate bank management's ability to identify and control risk. In regulating national banks, the OCC has the power to:- (i) examine the national banks; (ii) approve or deny applications for new charters, branches, capital, or other changes in corporate or banking structure; (iii) take supervisory actions against national banks that do not comply with laws and regulations or that otherwise engage in unsound banking practices. Remove officers and directors, negotiate agreements to change banking practices, and issue cease and desist orders as well as civil money penalties. And (iv) issue rules and regulations, legal interpretations, and corporate decisions governing bank investments, lending, and other practices. The OCC does not receive appropriations from Congress. Instead, the OCC's operations are funded primarily by assessments on national banks. National banks pay for their examinations, and they pay for the OCC's processing of their corporate applications. The OCC also receives revenue from its investment income, primarily from US Treasury securities. The OCC's activities are predicated on four objectives that support the agency's mission to ensure a stable and competitive national banking system:- (i) ensure the safety and soundness of the national banking system; (ii) foster competition by allowing banks to offer new products and services; (iii) improve the efficiency and effectiveness of OCC supervision, including reducing regulatory burden; and (iv) ensure fair and equal access to financial services for all Americans. By law, the OCC is prohibited from releasing information from its bank safety and soundness examinations to the public. National banks must, however, submit a Report of Condition and Income (call report) four times a year to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Call reports contain publicly available financial information about national banks. The FDIC makes these reports available on its Web site. In July 2007, the OCC launched www.HelpWithMyBank.gov to assist customers of national banks. HelpWithMyBank.gov provides answers to common National Banking questions. If you have a complaint about a national bank, the site also provides a means to filing that complaint online. Recognizing the important role that minority-owned banks play in addressing financial services needs in the communities they serve, the OCC is committed to encouraging the success of these banks. / НэйбоВоркс® Амэрика (NeighborWorks® America).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ВЕРХОВНОГО КОМИССАРА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ДЕЛАМ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):- organization established as the successor to the International Refugee Organization (IRO; 1946–52) by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1951 to provide legal and political protection for refugees until they could acquire nationality in new countries of residence. International refugee assistance was first provided by the League of Nations in 1921 under the leadership of Fridtjof Nansen, who served as the League's Commissioner for Refugees. In 1943 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was succeeded by the IRO in 1946, was established to assist people who had been displaced by World War II. A humanitarian and nonpolitical organization, the UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1954 and 1981. With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and branch offices in important countries of asylum, the UNHCR intervenes with various national governments in order to ensure such minimal rights as freedom from arbitrary expulsion, access to the courts, work and educational opportunities, and possession of identity and travel documents. The UNHCR initially focused its efforts on aiding the more than one million refugees and displaced persons in Europe after World War II. Since the 1960s the UNHCR's efforts have shifted to resettling refugees who are victims of war, political turmoil, or natural disasters in Africa and parts of Asia and Latin America. In addition to providing basic international legal protection for displaced persons, it works with other UN agencies including the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization – nongovernmental organizations, and regional organizations to provide housing, food, and material assistance and aid in repatriation and resettlement. The High Commissioner, who reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, has become a key public figure in efforts to rally international support for refugee programs. Xxxxx. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):- The UNHCR 'shows us that the unfortunate foreigner is one of us; it teaches us to understand that sympathy with other human beings, even if they are separated from us by national frontiers, is the foundation upon which a lasting peace must be built'. The Nobel Peace Prize for 1954:- The prize was awarded to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in appreciation of its work in bringing relief and aid to the countless refugees and displaced persons to be found in Europe during the immediate post-war years. The Committee stated:- 'It was

given with a view to emphasising that the work must be continued, so that one would be ready to meet new refugee problems on the basis of the principles of humanitarianism and international justice on which the Office was built'. Nobel Committee:- 'Think of what it means to the individual refugee to feel and to know that he has not been forgotten, that in spite of everything there is someone willing to help him'. UNHCR began its work in 1951 and has sought to bring assistance to the refugees and to help the authorities understand their problems. Chairman of the Nobel Committee, Gunnar Jahn, said in his Award Ceremony Speech:- 'Think of what it means to the individual refugee to feel and to know that he has not been forgotten, that in spite of everything there is someone willing to help him (...). In addition, the provision of legal protection gives him some sense of security and so helps to maintain his morale and to encourage him to begin a new life'. 'There may perhaps be some who do not believe that work for the refugees is work in the cause of peace (…). But it is work for peace, if to heal the wounds of war is to work for peace, if to promote brotherhood among men is to work for peace. For this work shows us that the unfortunate foreigner is one of us; it teaches us to understand that sympathy with other human beings, even if they are separated from us by national frontiers, is the foundation upon which a lasting peace must be built'. In his Nobel Lecture, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart said:- 'There can be no real peace in this world as long as hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, through no fault of their own, but only because they sacrificed all they possessed for the sake of what they believed, still remain in camps and live in misery and in the greatest uncertainty of their future'. / под руководством Норвежского исследователя Фридтёва Нансэна (Fridtjof Nansen). Гюнар Йон (Gunnar Jahn). Управление Верховного Комиссара Организации Объединённых Наций по Делам Беженцев (УВКБ):- По словам Нобелевского комитета, 'возможно, кое-кто не считает, что работа в интересах беженцев служит делу мира (…). Это работа во имя мира, если врачевание ран, нанесённых войной, это работа во имя мира, если содействие укреплению братства между людьми – это работа во имя мира. Ибо она показывает нам, что иностранец, которому не повезло в жизни – это один из нас; учит, что сочувствие к другим людям, даже если они отделены от нас государственными границами, – это основа, на которой должен строиться прочный мир'. Нобелевская Премия Мира за 1954:- В своей Нобелевской Лекции Доктор Хэрит Ян фан Хюфэн Худхарт (Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart), занимавший в то время пост Верховного Комиссара, заявил:- 'В мире не может быть реального мира, пока сотни тысяч мужчин, женщин и детей не по своей вине, а лишь потому, что они пожертвовали всем своим имуществом ради того, во что они верят, все ещё находятся в лагерях и живут в нищете при полной неопределённости будущего. В конечном счёте, если ждать слишком долго, эти покинувшие родные места люди неизбежно становятся лёгкой добычей политических авантюристов, уже причинивших миру неисчислимые страдания. Прежде чем произойдет что-либо подобное, давайте объединимся и приложим все усилия к тому, чтобы решить их проблему'. 'Идти В Ногу С Историей':- Вторую Нобелевскую Премию Мира получил не человек, а одно из специализированных учреждений ООН:- Управление Верховного Комиссара ООН по Делам Беженцев (УВКБ). Рассматривая себя как своего рода 'мост' между сообществом государств, представленных в ООН, и международным сообществом мужчин и женщин, многие из которых не являются подданными никакого государства, Управление привлекает внимание общественности к положению тех, кто живет за пределами установленных границ и страдает от предрассудков, преследований и бедности. Управление Верховного Комиссара по Делам Беженцев было создано после Первой Мировой Войны Лигой Наций на основе инициативы Фридтёва Нансэна, Норвежского исследователя, учёного и государственного деятеля, получившего Нобелевскую Премию Мира в 1922 за 'руководящую роль, энергию и энтузиазм' в деле оказания помощи беженцам. После его кончины 'Нансеновское Управление' продолжило его дело, и в 1938 также было награждено Нобелевской Премией Мира. Вскоре после того, как труд Нансэна был удостоен премии, началась Вторая Мировая Война, и появилось беспрецедентно большое число мужчин, женщин и детей, вынужденных покинуть родные места и скитавшихся по Европе. Международное сообщество мобилизовалось, создав Администрацию Помощи и Восстановления Объединенных Наций (ЮНРРА) и Международную Организацию по Делам Беженцев (МОБ). ЮНРРА оказала помощь в добровольной репатриации более чем 7 миллионам человек, а МОБ содействовало устройству 1.7 миллиона Европейских беженцев, не пожелавших вернуться на родину. Управление Верховного Комиссара ООН по Делам Беженцев, заменившее ЮНРРА и МОБ, было учреждено в Декабре 1950. Первоначально созданное на трёхлетний период для решения неотложных проблем, УВКБ перед самым его награждением в 1954 Нобелевской Премией Мира получило мандат на продление срока своих полномочий ещё на четыре года. Нобелевский Комитет подчеркнул, что это награждение – не только знак благодарности за прошлые достижения, но и демонстрация мировому сообществу, что эта работа должна продолжаться. Была подчёркнута важность прогнозирования будущих кризисов и готовности к решению новых задач помощи беженцам на основе принципов гуманизма и международной справедливости. В своём заявлении при представлении УВКБ на получение премии Нобелевский Комитет подчеркнул:- 'Это работа во имя мира, если врачевание ран, нанесённых войной, это работа во имя мира, если содействие укреплению братства между людьми – это работа во имя мира. Ибо она показывает нам, что иностранец, которому не повезло в жизни – это один из нас; учит, что сочувствие к другим людям, даже если они отделены от нас государственными границами, – это основа, на которой должен строиться прочный мир'. УВКБ, которое иногда называют 'Совестью Мира', наделено мандатом на то, чтобы возглавлять и координировать международные действия по защите беженцев и решению их проблем во всём мире, идёт ли речь о предоставлении убежища в другой стране или о праве на безопасное возвращение в своё государство, об интеграции в местную общину или устройстве в третьей стране. Управление работает с беженцами и перемещёнными лицами, помогая им вернуть чувство независимости, свободы, достоинства и надежды. Хэрит Ян фан Хюфэн Худхарт, который был Верховным Комиссаром ООН по Делам Беженцев с момента создания этого Управления, повторил в своей Нобелевской Речи в Декабре 1955, что 'не может быть реального мира во всём мире, пока сотни тысяч мужчин, женщин и детей не по своей вине всё ещё находятся в лагерях и живут в нищете, а их будущее остается крайне неопределённым'. Процесс выработки системы международных законов, конвенций и правил для защиты беженцев начался на заре XX века под руководством Лиги Наций, и его кульминацией стало одобрение 28 Июля 1951 специальной конференцией ООН Конвенции о Статусе Беженцев. Конвенция стала глобальным инструментом, в который вошли и Конвенция о Беженцах 1933, где говорится о международном статусе беженцев, и принципы, содержащиеся во Всеобщей Декларации Прав Человека 1948. Конвенция 1951 является ключевым юридическим документом, дающим определение понятию 'беженцы' и их правам, а также юридическим обязательствам государств в отношении беженцев. Принятый в 1967 Протокол ликвидировал географические и временные ограничения, предусматривавшиеся Конвенцией. Эти два документа – единственные юридические инструменты, охватывающие основные права беженцев, включая свободу вероисповедания и передвижения, право на труд, образование и доступ к проездным документам. В них также зафиксированы обязательства беженцев перед правительствами принимающих их стран и говорится, что беженцы не могут быть насильственно репатриированы в страну, где они опасаются преследований. УВКБ представляет интересы беженцев и перемещенных лиц. Деятельность этой гуманитарной организации финансируют государства-члены ООН, и, что ещё важнее, эти государства обеспечивают соблюдение минимальных норм в отношении беженцев, зафиксированных в Конвенции. В мире, где идёт борьба между государствами и внутри государств и возникают чрезвычайные ситуации гуманитарного характера, проблемы беженцев и перемещённых лиц внутри стран должны занимать одно из главных мест в повестке дня международного сообщества. Присуждение УВКБ Нобелевской Премии Мира за 1954

более полувека назад отражало именно эту цель. Задача сегодняшнего мира – сделать всё возможное, чтобы данная проблема по-прежнему оставалась в центре внимания.

OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАДЗОРА ЗА СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМИ – The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) was established in 1989 in response to the Savings and loan crisis. On television, President George Herbert Walker Bush said, 'never again will America allow any insured institution operate without enough money' and 'trashed' the predecessor independent Federal Home Loan Bank Board; soon thereafter, the sign was changed to the Office of Thrift Supervision. The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) is a United States federal agency under the Department of the Treasury. It was created on 1989-August-09 as a renamed version of another federal agency (that was faulted for its role in the Savings and loan crisis). Like other US federal bank regulators, it is paid by the banks it regulates. The OTS was initially seen as an aggressive regulator, but was later lax. Declining revenues and staff led the OTS to market itself to companies as a lax regulator in order to get revenue. The OTS also expanded its oversight to companies that were not banks. Some of the companies that failed under OTS supervision during the Financial crisis of 2007–10 include American International Group (AIG), Washington Mutual, and IndyMac. The OTS was implicated in a backdating scandal regarding the balance sheet of IndyMac. Reform proposals from Henry Paulson, Barack Obama, and the US Congress have all proposed to merge the OTS with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) regulates federal and state-chartered savings associations and savings banks. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The OTS is the federal bank regulator and supervisor of a dynamic industry of savings associations across the nation. The OTS also oversees the holding companies that own these thrift institutions. The OTS is an office within the Department of the Treasury. The OTS has a highly skilled staff of more than 1 000 employees operating out of its headquarters in Washington, DC, and four regional offices in Jersey City, Atlanta, Chicago and Dallas. The OTS examines each savings association every 12-to-18 months to assess the institution's safety and soundness, and compliance with consumer protection laws and regulations. In addition, examiners monitor the condition of thrifts through off-site analysis of regularly submitted financial data and regular contact with thrift personnel. OTS examinations and its ongoing supervisory oversight are tailored to the risk profile of each institution. The OTS receives no appropriations from Congress; the agency's operating budget is funded by periodic assessments to the thrift industry. Mission Statement:- to supervise savings associations and their holding companies in order to maintain their safety and soundness and compliance with consumer laws, and to encourage a competitive industry that meets America's financial services needs. In the United States, the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) is a bureau of the Treasury Department, established in August 1989, which has the authority to charter federal thrift institutions and serve as the primary regulator of approximately 2 000 federal and state-chartered thrifts. In early 1831, three town leaders in Frankford, Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, met in a local tavern to plan how local townspeople could pool their money to accomplish together what they lacked the financial resources to do alone – buy their own homes. In doing so, they established the nation's first savings association, the Oxford Provident Building Association, modeled after mutual building societies in England. Each member paid an initial fee of USD5 per share and USD3 per month thereafter. As their savings grew, association members were able to finance their American dream of homeownership. The association provided its first mortgage in April 1831 to a local lamplighter named Comly Rich, who obtained a loan for a USD375 home that still stands on Orchard Street in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. By the late 1890s, there were more than 5 000 savings associations across the country. These institutions were typically founded by people who lived in the same neighborhoods or worked in the same factories. Thrifts continued to thrive in the early 1900s and, by the 1920s, there were about 12 000 savings institutions (known by various names, including savings and loans, building and loans, thrift and loans, thrifts, savings banks, building associations, thrift associations and savings associations). Industry growth during this time was fueled largely by the influx of Americans into the cities from rural areas, driving up the demand for housing. The end to these boom times came in the early 1930s when the Great Depression devastated the housing market and caused many savings associations to fail. The federal government soon stepped in with a series of laws to support homeownership. The first law established the Federal Home Loan Bank System of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks that provided mortgage funding for savings associations across the country. Next, Congress created the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the predecessor agency of the OTS, to grant federal charters for savings associations and establish a regulatory system to promote homeownership. A third law founded the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to insure deposits at the nation's savings and loan institutions. Strong industry growth returned after World War II when veterans sought homes and large suburban communities took root. Savings and loan associations, or S&Ls, were the major players in the growth of the housing markets and the housing economy during this time, providing mortgages for individual homes and entire new housing developments. Demand remained strong throughout the 1950s and 1960s, when S&Ls originated two-thirds of the nation's home mortgages. At the time, most savings associations held more than 80 percent of their assets in home loans, relying on a business model that hinged on interest received from mortgages being comfortably higher than the interest paid out to depositors. In the late 1970s, interest rates rose sharply and competition for deposits increased dramatically. Consumers seeking better deposit-rate returns had more choices among financial services providers. Also, a federal ban on adjustable-rate mortgages locked S&Ls into long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans that produced below market-rate returns as interest rates rose. In the early 1980s, interest rates climbed to unprecedented levels, undermining the viability of the S&L business model. Many institutions were economically insolvent. In an effort to help the industry 'grow' out of its problems, the government deregulated the lending and investment powers of savings and loans, and gave them full access to federally insured deposits to fund their new lending and investment powers. Marginally profitable and unprofitable savings and loans began to engage in aggressive and risky investment and lending strategies that compounded their existing problems. As a result, hundreds of S&Ls failed and closed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 1989, Congress passed a law that dramatically restructured the banking business, moved deposit insurance for savings associations to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and established the OTS to supervise, charter and regulate the thrift industry. Today, the thrift industry has fewer institutions than during its peaks in the past, but industry assets still exceed USD1 trillion. In addition, the industry stands on a strong foundation with solid capital. Many savings associations continue to focus on home lending, though the industry has grown more diverse and now includes an array of modern financial service enterprises that serve families, communities and small businesses across the nation. / Дьжодьж Хобэтч Вокё Бош (George Herbert Walker Bush; 1924–2018). Американская Международная Группа (American International Group; Эй.Ай.Дьжи. (AIG)), Вашингтэн Мъючуол (Washington Mutual), и ИндиМэк (IndyMac).

OFFICER = ДОЛЖНОСТНОЕ ЛИЦО (или КОНТОРСКИЙ СЛУЖАЩИЙ) – (1) Officers are individuals appointed by the board of directors who are responsible for carrying out the board's policies and for making day-to-day decisions.

(2) Officer is any of the licensed members of the ship's complement.

OFFICER OF THE WATCH = ВАХТЕННЫЙ НАЧАЛЬНИК (или ВАХТЕННЫЙ ОФИЦЕР, или ВАХТЕННЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК КАПИТАНА) – Officer Of The Watch (maritime term):- the officer in charge of the watch.

OFFICER'S INSTRUCTION = ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ДОЛЖНОСТНОГО ЛИЦА – An Officer's Instruction is a request or direction to a clearing agency in the name of the investment company by one or more persons authorized by its board of directors to give it.

OFFICIAL = ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ – Official:- established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization. / Официальное – устанавливаемое, уполномочиваемое или выполняемое Национальной Организацией по Защите Растений.

OFFICIAL CARLOT UNLOAD SAMPLE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБА ВЫГРУЖЕННОЙ ВАГОННОЙ ПАРТИИ – An Official Carlot Unload Sample is a sample taken by a Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) grain inspector or by any sampling device authorized by the CGC as a railcar is unloaded at a terminal elevator.

OFFICIAL CONTROL = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ БОРЬБА (или ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Official Control is the active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА РАЗВИТИЯ – Official Development Assistance:- financial flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies of national, state or local governments. Each transaction must be:- (i) administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and (ii) concessional in character and contain a grant element of at least 25 percent.

OFFICIAL DISCOUNT RATE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ УЧЁТНАЯ СТАВКА – In Switzerland, Official Discount Rate is the discount rate of the Swiss National Bank applies only for bills of exchange with a maturity of at least 180 days, drawn on a party in Switzerland and bearing at least two signatures of parties which are independent of one another and are known to be solvent (bills eligible for Swiss National Bank discount). The official discount rate is also applied to bill-like instruments of undisputed standing. Also known as Bank Rate in Switzerland.

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES = ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЫ – Official Foreign Exchange Reserves:- assets denominated in foreign currencies held by a country's monetary authorities, for example in the United States, held by the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ГАЗЕТА (или ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК) – Official Gazette (OG; now in electronic format – eOG) is a weekly publication of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that includes regular and special notices of the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)).

OFFICIAL GAZETTE EOG:P = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ГАЗЕТА И.ОУ.ДЬЖИ.:ПИ. – Official Gazette eOG:P or OG–Patents:- weekly publication of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that permits you to browse issued patents and view important notices.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE EOG:T = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ГАЗЕТА И.ОУ.ДЬЖИ.:ТИ. – Official Gazette eOG:T or OG–Trademarks:- weekly publication of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that includes marks that have been published for opposition. The five most recent issues are available online.

OFFICIAL GRADING = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ СОРТИРОВКА ПО КАЧЕСТВУ – An Official Grading is one conducted by an inspector of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) on an unofficial sample.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – An Official Inspection is done when an official sample of grain is graded by a Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) inspector.

OFFICIAL MARKET = ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК – The Official Market is the securities trading segment with the highest turnover on German cash exchanges and, compared with the Regulated Market or Unofficial Regulated Market, is a market segment for securities with particularly strict listing conditions and post-listing duties. On the Frankfurt Stock Exchage, the Official Market is sub-divided into a General Standard with requirements prescribed by law and a Prime Standard with additional post-listing obligations.

OFFICIAL NUMBER = ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ НОМЕР – Official Number is the registered number given to a merchant vessel and cut into the vessel's 'main beam', together with the net registered tonnage.

OFFICIAL QUOTATION = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ КОТИРОВКА – Official Quotation:- security listed on an organized exchange, meaning that it has met the requirements set by the exchange. Also known as Listed Security, and Listing.

OFFICIAL SAMPLE = ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБА – An Official Sample of grain is drawn under the direct control or continuous supervision of an authorized employee of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC). / Официальная Проба зерна, взятая под непосредственным контролем или в присутствии официального сотрудника Канадской Комиссии по Зерну (ККЗ).

OFFICIAL STATE SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION AGENCY = ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ ШТАТОВСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ СЕМЕННОГО КАРТОФЕЛЯ (или ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ ШТАТОВСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ ПОСАДОЧНОГО КАРТОФЕЛЯ) – Official State Seed Potato Certification Agency is a state agency duly authorized by state law to provide seed potato certification services.

OFFICIAL WEIGHING = ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ ВЗВЕШИВАНИЕ – An Official Weighing is done on approved equipment under the supervision authorized by the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) or in a manner authorized by the CGC.

OFF–LINE = НЕ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Off-Line:- deferred processing without direct communication. / Переработка с задержкой без прямой связи. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

OFF–LINE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER VERIFICATION = ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ЛИЧНОГО (или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОГО, или ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО) ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННОГО НОМЕРА НЕ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Off-Line Personal Identification Number Verification:- the process whereby the integrated circuit card checks the transaction Personal Identification Number (PIN).

OFF–LINE PIN VERIFICATION = OFF–LINE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER VERIFICATION

OFF–LINE TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ НЕ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ НЕ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ) – Off-Line Transaction is a transaction that does not require a real-time connection to a secure application module.

OFF–LOAD = РАЗГРУЗКА (или ВЫГРУЗКА) – Off-Load:- discharge of cargo from a ship.

OFF–MARKET LOANS = НЕРЫНОЧНЫЕ ССУДЫ (или ССУДЫ НА ЛЬГОТНОЙ ОСНОВЕ) – Off-Market Loans are the loans granted to staff members at lower than market related rates. / Ссуды, выданные членам персонала по более низким, нежели рыночная, ставкам.

OFF–PEAK = ВНЕПИКОВАЯ – In reference to electricity, the load for the remaining hours that are not on-peak. See also On-Peak. Off Peak:- in the United States, for the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) Energy Market, off-peak periods are all NERC (short for the North American Electric Reliability Council) holidays (i.e. New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day) and weekend hours plus weekdays from the hour ending at midnight until the hour ending at 07:00 am. / По отношению к электричеству, внепиковая нагрузка – это нагрузка в сети в часы, не являющиеся пиковыми. Смотрите также Пиковой или Максимальной Нагрузки (On-Peak). Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

OFF–PEAK GAS = ВНЕПИКОВЫЙ ГАЗ – Off-Peak Gas is a gas that is to be delivered and taken on demand when demand is not at its peak.

OFF–PEAK HOURS = ЧАСЫ ВНЕПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Off-Peak Hours:- light load hours. The time of the day when an power system would experience its lightest load, usually in the middle of the night. For example in the United States, off-peak hours are from midnight to 07:00 am and 11:00 pm to midnight Mondays through Fridays; also all day Saturdays and Sundays and North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) holidays. All times are prevailing local time. / Периоды низкой нагрузки. Время суток, в течение которого нагрузка энергетической системы минимальна, как правило, полночь. Например в Соединённых Штатах Америки, часами внепиковой нагрузки признаётся время с полуночи до 07:00 дп и с 11:00 пп до полночи с Понедельника по Пятницу; а также в течение всего дня в Субботу и Воскресенье и в праздничные дни, определяемые Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ).

OFF–PRESSING = ЗАПРЕССОВКА – Off-Pressing:- pressing done after the garment is completely sewn.

OFF–SEASON CROP = ВНЕСЕЗОННАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Off-Season Crop is a crop that is planted after the main planting season has been completed.

OFFSET = ОТВЕТВЛЕНИЕ (или ОТВОДОК, или БОКОВОЙ ОТРОСТОК, или БОКОВОЙ ПОБЕГ, или ОТПРЫСК, или ПОТОМОК) – Offset is a plant or plants growing from a side-shoot, rhizome or tuber that remains connected to the main plant, often easily removed for propagation. / или клубень (tuber), который . разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон; у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в клубни, корневища, луковицы, а надземные – в колючки, усики. Под Отпрыском понимается побег, отходящий от пня или корня. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, отделённая от материнского растения и посаженная самостоятельно путём засыпания землёю для получения нового растения. Один из простых и старейших способов вегетативного размножения. Размножение отводками применяется при разведении Земляники, Крыжовника, Фикуса и других растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, не отделяемая от материнского растения на период укоренения. Стебель с почками пригибают к земле и присыпают почвой. После его укоренения получают корнеспособные растения, которые сохраняют все биологические признаки материнской особи. Их отрезают и пересаживают на постоянное место. Используют в садоводстве, в том числе декоративном, лесоводстве. Отпрыск – это боковой побег, надземный или подземный, образующийся из почки в районе корневой шейки. Отпрыски, формирующиеся у большинства растений, как, например, у Молодило, укореняются медленно. Чтобы ускорить размножение, отпрыски обычно весной отделяют от материнского растения и высаживают либо в открытый грунт, либо в горшки. Для посадки используют почвенную смесь для черенкования с добавлением песка – субстрат должен иметь хороший дренаж и способствовать быстрому разрастанию корневой системы. В тех случаях, когда отпрыски развиваются слабо, удаляют верхушки растения. Эта операция, как и удаление верхушечной почки, стимулирует развитие отпрысков. Хотя термин Отпрыск обычно используется для обозначения растения, отделившегося в процессе роста от материнского куста, он нередко применяется и для обозначения медленно растущих боковых побегов, которые образуются преимущественно у однодольных растений вроде Юкки. Со временем эти побеги развиваются настолько, что их уже можно отсаживать от материнского растения. При созревании соплодия у Ананаса образуются отпрыски, которые можно использовать для размножения. В зависимости от положения на стебле их называют Корневыми Отпрысками, Волчками или Отростками. Срезайте те отпрыски, которые расположены как можно ближе к основанию соплодия, и сразу же высаживайте. Очень часто для размножения Ананаса используют и верхушечную розетку. Многие клубнелуковичные и луковичные растения вроде Рябчиков ежегодно образуют у своего основания миниатюрные луковички или клубнелуковички, которые часто называют Детками, Зубками и тому подобным. Отпрыск – так называется стебель, развившийся из придаточной почки корня. Отпрыск встречаются в виде корневых побегов как у травянистых растений, так и кустарников (Малина, Роза) и деревьев (Тополь, Вяз, Груша). Отпрыск – мелкое растение, образуемое рядом с родительским. Корневой Отпрыск (soboles), надземный побег растения, развивающийся из корневой придаточной почки. Служит для вегетативного размножения преимущественно двудольных растений – Осины, Сирени, Вишни, Осота и других. Корневой Отпрыск – побег, развившийся из придаточной почки, эндогенно возникшей на корнях. Корнеотпрысковое возобновление – один из способов вегетативного размножения высших растений. Для некоторых кустарников корневой отпрыск – важное эволюционное приспособление, ведущее к биологическому омоложению растений.

OFFSET = ОФСЕТ (или ЗАЧЁТ) – (1) Offset:- liquidating a purchase of futures or options through the sale of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month, or liquidating a short sale of futures or options through the purchase of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month. Taking a second futures or options position opposite to the initial or opening position. Offset is the liquidation of a futures contract position. For the purchaser of a futures contract (long position), offsetting requires selling an equal number of contracts for the same delivery month. For the seller of a futures contract (short position), offsetting requires purchasing an equal number of contracts for the same delivery month. Liquidation an existing long or short futures or option position with an equal and opposite transaction. Offset is the liquidation of an options contract position. For the purchaser of an option (put or call), offsetting requires selling an equal number of contracts for the same delivery month at the same strike price as originally purchased. For the seller of an option (put or call), offsetting requires purchasing an equal number of contracts for the same delivery month at the same strike price as originally sold. (The majority of options are offset as opposed to exercised). In spread positions, one side offsets the other without liquidating the entire position. Risk is reduced when one side offsets the other. See also Closing Out, and Cover.

(2) Offset:- matching total long with total short contracts for the purpose of determining a net long or net short position. See also Evening Up, and Liquidation. / Смотрите также Выравнивание (Evening Up) и Ликвидация (Liquidation).

(3) Offset:- in the United States, non-competitively matching one customer's order with another, a practice that is permissible only when executed in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Act, Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations and rules of the futures exchange. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки сопоставление распоряжения одного заказчика с другим на не

конкурирующей основе является практикой, разрешаемой только в тех случаях, когда оно исполнено в соответствии с Актом о Сырьевой Бирже, предписаниями Комиссии по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами и правилами биржи фьючерсов.

OFFSET CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ЗАЧЁТЕ – Offset Clause is a provision in reinsurance agreements which permits each party to net amounts due against those payable before making payment; especially important in the event of insolvency of one party which ceases to remit amounts due to the other.

OFFSETS = ЗАЧЁТЫ (или ВЗАИМОЗАЧЁТЫ) – In trade of defense items, 'Offsets' are industrial compensation practices mandated by many foreign governments when purchasing US defense systems. Types of offsets include mandatory coproduction, subcontractor production, technology transfer, countertrade, and foreign investment. Countries require offsets for a variety of reasons:- (i) to ease (or 'offset') the burden of large defense purchases on their economies, (ii) to increase domestic employment, (iii) to obtain desired technology or (iv) to promote targeted industrial sectors. In non-defense trade, governments sometimes impose offset requirements on foreign exporters, as a condition for approval of major sales agreements in an effort to either reduce the adverse trade impact of a major sale or to gain specified industrial benefits for the importing country. In these circumstances, offset requirements generally take one of two forms. In one formulation, an exporter may be required to purchase a specified amount of locally-produced goods or services from the importing country. For example, a commercial aircraft manufacturer seeking sales to an airline in another country might be required to purchase products as different from airplanes as canned hams. In other instances, an exporter might be required to establish manufacturing facilities in the importing country or to secure a specified percentage of the components used in manufacturing his product from established local manufacturers. An Offset deal is, normally, one in which a vendor government offsets the cost of an arms sale to a purchaser government by undertaking to invest in the purchaser country (or to persuade vendor country companies to do so). Offset investment is normally not in the arms sector, and typically involves technology transfer. / Зачётная сделка, как правило, представляет собой зачёт государством-продавцом стоимости оружия, проданного государству-покупателю в форме принятия на себя обязательств по инвестированию средств в экономику страны-покупателя (или обеспечению инвестирования таких средств компаниями страны-продавца). Оффсетные инвестиции осуществляются, как правило, не в оборонные отрасли и чаще всего связаны с передачей технологий. В гражданском праве под Зачётом Встречных Требований понимается способ прекращения обязательств путём зачёта однородных по содержанию требований сторон друг к другу, срок которых наступил.

OFFSETTING COMPLIANCE = ВОЗМЕЩАЮЩАЯ УСТУПКА – In the United States, when an Offsetting Compliance program is in effect, a producer participating in a diversion or acreage reduction program must not offset that reduction by overplanting the acreage base for that crop on another farm.

OFFSET TRANSACTIONS = ВЗАИМОЗАЧЁТНЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ВЗАИМОЗАЧЁТНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – (1) Offset Transactions:- the purpose of this paper is to investigate one of the main objections to offset transactions, i.e. the accusations of inefficient changes in trade flows due to these transactions. Offset transactions – as a type of countertrade – are defined as compensation practices used in procurement of military equipment or services in defence industry. The analysis was conducted in a theoretical model that captured trade creation and trade diversion in the market for a good acquired in an offset transaction by the developed country (DC) firm from the less developed country (LDC). In the model, the net outcome that results from the positive effect of trade creation and the negative effect of trade diversion is ambiguous. It depends on many characteristics of trade partners, especially transaction costs, import tariffs and export taxes. An empirical illustration of the model based on the US offset data shows that the extent of trade creation and trade diversion is rather small. Offset transactions are recognised as a modern and at the same time the most complex type of countertrade. They are defined as compensation practices used in procurement of military equipment or services in defence industry. Since the beginning of 1990s, we observe an unquestionable increase of their share in the world trade. The intensity of offset demands is linked to the end of the cold war period. (For example, in 1989–96 the estimated reduction in turnover on the world market for military equipment amounted to over 40 per cent.) The structure of relationships in the market for military equipment has rapidly changed from the horizontal ones to a complex system of interdependence between companies engaged in certain projects. The competition on this market has become dramatically sever. Numerous new firms specialising in intermediation and consulting services entered this business. Under these circumstances, the governments involved in expensive purchases of military equipment started widely practicing offset demands. Moreover, a key factor stimulating the increase of offset demands was an exemption of the military sector from the trade liberalisation requirements. This tendency has been reflected in the legal regulations of many countries and political organisations. For example, Article 223 of the Treaty of Rome and Article 196 of the Treaty of Amsterdam limit competition and provide protection of the defence industry for the EU members. Similar legal solutions can be found in the USA, where the Buy America Act provides protection for the US military sector through a requirement to make purchases exclusively from the US suppliers. An increase in the scale and scope of the use of offset transactions became a focus of analysis not only by practitioners, but also by a growing number of academic research. There are often controversial opinions on this issue. On the one hand, there is condemnation of offsets, but on the other hand, some analysts view them as the 'third way of development' and a chance to catch up with the economically most advanced countries. Due to these controversies, further directions of evolution of the trade practice based on offset demands that accompany multibillion governmental purchases of defence systems are hard to predict. In the environment of strict budget limits of firms, sever global competition and market satiation, the ability of the main exporters of the defence systems to fulfil offset requirements and to provide appropriate financial terms often constitutes a key competitive advantage in securing a contract. Therefore, in the opinion of many business and academic sources, it cannot be expected that offset phenomenon will be eliminated from trade practice in the foreseeable future. Offset transactions as a form of countertrade are heavily criticised by worldwide known international organisations such that WTO, World Bank, IMF. The arguments against them seem to be serious and are related to the destabilisation of international trade and payment system. Offset transactions are perceived as a sign of bilateralism in the relationships among the exchange participants. They are accompanied by negative phenomena such as inefficient change of trade flows, distortions of world economic exchange and the use of restrictive practices. Moreover, the opponents of this form of trade stress that a consequence of the observed processes are also several other negative phenomena, i.e. formation of national hyper-specialisations, reduction of competitiveness of the non-military industries, transformation of firms from the defence industry into trade companies, and also a faster proliferation of arms, worldwide increase of military expenses, creation of international cartel of producers of technologically advanced defence systems etc. The goal of this paper is to investigate one of the main objections to offset transactions, i.e. the accusations of inefficient changes in trade flows due to these transactions. The analysis is conducted in a theoretical model that captures trade creation and trade diversion in the market for a good acquired in an offset transaction by the firm from less developed country. Also known as Compensation Transactions.

(2) Offset Transactions:- in securities trading, clearing of clients' buying and selling orders among banks at the market price established during market trading.

(3) Offset Transactions:- in foreign trade, offsetting the countervalue of merchandise shipped to a particular country against the merchandise imported from that country. Compensation (offsetting) frequently only covers part of the deliveries, the rest being cleared in foreign exchange.

OFF–SHADES = РАЗНООТТЕНОЧНОСТЬ – Off-Shades:- defects which occur from lot to lot or within a lot, the shading wherein the interlinings in the garment show two or three different shades of the same basic color. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект. Под Разнооттеночностью понимается распространённый порок в виде различия оотенка или интенсивности цвета по длине и/или ширине полотна.

OFF–SHOOT = ОТПРЫСК (или ОТВЕТВЛЕНИЕ, или ОТВОДОК, или СТОЛОН) – Off-Shoot is a lateral branch of the plant that may not be propagated. The term Offset (or Offshoot, as is sometimes used) also applies to lateral branches arising on stems of monocotyledons. / Под Столоном, от Латинского слова Stolo, означающее Корневой Побег, понимается боковой побег с удлинёнными междоузлиями и недоразвитыми листьями, на котором развиваются клубни, луковицы, розеточные побеги. Служит для вегетативного размножения. У Картофеля столоны подземные (на которых развиваются клубни), у Земляники, Лапчатки – стелющиеся по земле и укореняющиеся в узлах (усы). Отпрыск – это боковой побег, надземный или подземный, образующийся из почки в районе корневой шейки. Отпрыски, формирующиеся у большинства растений, как, например, у Молодило, укореняются медленно. Чтобы ускорить размножение, отпрыски обычно весной отделяют от материнского растения и высаживают либо в открытый грунт, либо в горшки. Для посадки используют почвенную смесь для черенкования с добавлением песка – субстрат должен иметь хороший дренаж и способствовать быстрому разрастанию корневой системы. В тех случаях, когда отпрыски развиваются слабо, удаляют верхушки растения. Эта операция, как и удаление верхушечной почки, стимулирует развитие отпрысков. Хотя термин Отпрыск обычно используется для обозначения растения, отделившегося в процессе роста от материнского куста, он нередко применяется и для обозначения медленно растущих боковых побегов, которые образуются преимущественно у однодольных растений вроде Юкки. Со временем эти побеги развиваются настолько, что их уже можно отсаживать от материнского растения. При созревании соплодия у Ананаса образуются отпрыски, которые можно использовать для размножения. В зависимости от положения на стебле их называют Корневыми Отпрысками, Волчками или Отростками. Срезайте те отпрыски, которые расположены как можно ближе к основанию соплодия, и сразу же высаживайте. Очень часто для размножения Ананаса используют и верхушечную розетку. Многие клубнелуковичные и луковичные растения вроде Рябчиков ежегодно образуют у своего основания миниатюрные луковички или клубнелуковички, которые часто называют Детками, Зубками и тому подобным. Отпрыск – так называется стебель, развившийся из придаточной почки корня. Отпрыск встречаются в виде корневых побегов как у травянистых растений, так и кустарников (Малина, Роза) и деревьев (Тополь, Вяз, Груша). Отпрыск – мелкое растение, образуемое рядом с родительским. Корневой Отпрыск (soboles), надземный побег растения, развивающийся из корневой придаточной почки. Служит для вегетативного размножения преимущественно двудольных растений – Осины, Сирени, Вишни, Осота и других. Корневой Отпрыск – побег, развившийся из придаточной почки, эндогенно возникшей на корнях. Корнеотпрысковое возобновление – один из способов вегетативного размножения высших растений. Для некоторых кустарников корневой отпрыск – важное эволюционное приспособление, ведущее к биологическому омоложению растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, отделённая от материнского растения и посаженная самостоятельно путём засыпания землёю для получения нового растения. Один из простых и старейших способов вегетативного размножения. Размножение отводками применяется при разведении Земляники, Крыжовника, Фикуса и других растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, не отделяемая от материнского растения на период укоренения. Стебель с почками пригибают к земле и присыпают почвой. После его укоренения получают корнеспособные растения, которые сохраняют все биологические признаки материнской особи. Их отрезают и пересаживают на постоянное место. Используют в садоводстве, в том числе декоративном, лесоводстве.

OFFSHORE = ОФШОРНОЕ – Offshore:- this term, when used in this context, and when referring to a country, means a jurisdiction that offers financial secrecy laws in an effort to attract investment from outside its borders. When referring to a financial institution, ‘offshore’ refers to a financial institution that primarily offers its services to persons domiciled outside the jurisdiction of the country in which the financial institution is organized. As terms the words ‘Offshore Business’ and ‘Offshore Company’ have no precise legal, tax or general business meaning, as the word ‘offshore’ often means nothing more than anywhere other than the place of physical location of the person using the word, i.e. Overseas.

OFFSHORE = ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОДЫ (или МОРСКИЕ ПРИБРЕЖНЫЕ РУБЕЖИ) – Offshore:- ocean waters and bottom within a given distance from a nation’s borders which may be leased or sold to individuals, firms or other nations for purposes of extracting oil and gas, or for fishing. By extension, the term applies to companies owned by citizens of a nation but located outside the borders of that nation. Offshore:- that geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water. / с открытым морем .

OFFSHORE COMPANY = ОФШОРНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Offshore Company:- there are a number of companies incorporated in one country with their management office in another country which do not trade in their country of incorporation. The management office holds all the assets of the company and the only transaction with the country of incorporation is that the management office pays dividends on behalf of the company to any resident shareholder of the company in the country of incorporation. These companies may also have direct investment in third countries, the dividend and capital flows then being between the third countries and the country of the management office. The third country will probably assume in its statistics that these transactions are with the country of incorporation, while the management office’s country will probably show the transactions as being between it and the third countries. An added complication is that the company owning the management office may itself be a subsidiary of an enterprise in another country. Jurisdiction (company):- Anguilla (International Business Company (IBC)), The Bahamas (International Business Company (IBC) or Foundation), Barbados (International Business Company (IBC)), Belize (International Business Company (IBC)), British Virgin Islands (International Business Company (IBC)), Brunei (International Business Company (IBC)), Cayman Islands (Exempt Company or Non-Resident Company), Cyprus (Private Company limited by share), Dominica (International Business Company (IBC)), Gibraltar (Private Company Limited by shares or Non Resident Company), Hong Kong (Private Limited Company), Ireland (Private Limited Company), Isle of Man (Limited Liability Company (LLC) or Private Limited Company or Trust or Foundation), Jersey (International Business Company (IBC)), Lanuan (Offshore Trading Company or Offshore Non-Trading Company), Liechtenstein (Aktiengesellschaft (AG) or Anstalt or Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH) or Stiftung), Luxembourg (Holding or Holding SA or Holding SARL), Malta (Private Limited Liability Company), Marshall Islands (International Business Company (IBC)), Mauritius (Global Business Company 1 (GBC1) or Global Business Company 2 (GBC2)), Panama (Sociedades Anonima (SA) or Non Resident or Foundation), Samoa (International Business Company (IBC)), The Seychelles (International Business Company (IBC) or Special License Company (CSL) or Trust), St Vincent (International Business Company (IBC)), The United Kingdom (Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)), The

United States of America (Limited Liability Company (LLC) in all states). Very low or zero tax offshore companies refer to, for example, the differing types of offshore companies that can be formed in offshore company formation centres such as the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Belize or the Seychelles or Brunei. Companies incorporated in jurisdictions which offer both offshore companies and onshore companies and which may benefit from favorable tax regulation and/or special offshore company regimes. For example:- Mauritius has two types of companies that are used for offshore business and international tax planning. The Mauritius GBCII Offshore Company pays zero tax and is effectively a tax haven company, similar in many respects to a BVI Company, whilst the Mauritius GBCI Company is tax resident and typically utilized for double tax treaty and international tax planning. Hong Kong, although not typically regarded as a tax haven, has a favorable tax regime which effectively means that correctly structured, managed and administered Hong Kong companies can be utilised for undertaking offshore business and international business without paying tax in Hong Kong provided that any profits arising are not made in Hong Kong. This type of tax regulation is known as 'Territorial Taxation'. The Limited Liability Company (LLC) and the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) type of company, are a particular class of company used for offshore business, international business and tax planning because they have the advantage of limited liability but the flow-through characteristics of a partnership for tax purposes. By this, we mean that profits are divided amongst the members, in proportion to their respective holdings, and are taxed in their hands. In some circumstances, if all the members or partners are non-tax resident in the domicile of the LLC or LLP company and no business is undertaken in that country, neither the LLC or LLP company nor the members or partners will be subject to tax in the company's country of establishment. Such companies are said to be 'fiscally transparent' and examples include US LLCs, the Isle of Man LLC and the UK LLP. Companies incorporated in the many onshore countries which have tax regimes that are by statute tax advantageous for specific international purposes. The world of offshore is more complex than the black-and-white tax world inhabited by the media; offshore business consists not only of tax havens but also of onshore high tax countries competing fiercely to attract international companies and individuals with all manner of tax planning regulations and opportunities. These tax advantageous regulations are used for a wide variety of tax planning business, such as:- (i) double tax treaty planning relating to dividends, interest and royalty payment; (ii) the establishment of holding, international headquarter treasury and finance operations; (iii) specialist business, for example, leasing; and (iv) personal and family wealth management and tax planning. In fact, almost all countries offer tax regulations of one kind or another to encourage inward investment. International tax advisers have long been aware of the opportunities which exist for improving overall tax efficiency by using the special low tax regimes offered by high tax countries seeking to encourage international business. However, successful implementation of such structures is dependent on a wide variety of issues, often relating to matters such as anti-avoidance provisions, double tax avoidance, controlled foreign company and management and control tests and provisions, transfer pricing, thin capitalisation, participation exemptions, capital gains tax and a myriad of other ever-changing tax regulation. More recently, the weapons contained in the armoury of the tax collectors have been supplemented by exchange of information treaties and provisions. So today the offshore world includes the expert implementation of specific tax advantageous structures domiciled in high tax onshore countries as diverse as the UK, Portugal, Singapore, Greece, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Offshore Company is a company which establishes an operations center in a country other than its home country to conduct its international activities. Certain countries try to attract offshore companies by offering special privileges and incentives. Offshore or Non-Resident Companies are described as companies that conduct an insubstantial or zero volume of business within their jurisdiction of incorporation. More specifically, offshore companies have three characteristics:- Firstly, they should be registered as an entity within the jurisdiction of incorporation. Secondly, the 'incorporators' should be domiciled outside of the jurisdiction of incorporation. Finally, the company should transact the major majority of business outside of the jurisdiction of incorporation. However, most associate the term 'Offshore Company' as a means of increasing tax efficiency. The most important factor in choosing a jurisdiction is to be sure that your company will be incorporated in a country that has:- (i) reliable means of communication; (ii) political and economical stability; (iii) good reputation; and (iv) sophisticated corporate laws. All the jurisdictions we work with enjoy the above mentioned advantages. However, the right choice of jurisdiction also depends on where you live and on the business you conduct. Generally, we recommend the Seychelles or Belize due to the low fees, the rapid incorporation process and excellent confidentiality. Does my company have to provide accounts to any tax authority? No, generally not. This is one of the main advantages of 'offshore' companies. However, in a few select jurisdictions, such as Hong Kong, Cyprus, Gibraltar and the UK for example, it is indeed mandatory for companies to produce yearly accounts and to have them audited, and in some cases, to pay taxes. Every jurisdiction has its own incorporation timeframe. Once the company has been incorporated, it will generally take about 2–6 days for the corporate documents to reach you. Do I have to pay taxes on profit or interest earned by my company? No. Most of the jurisdictions we work with do not impose taxes on profits made or interest earned by the company. Some, like Hong Kong or Delaware, only tax profits made within the jurisdiction, whereas Cyprus charges a 10% flat tax. An offshore company may be of interest to a great number of people and it may be used for various activities:- (1) Businessmen:- creating an offshore company allows you to begin an activity without having to deal with the set-up of a complicated infrastructure. An offshore company allows you to benefit from fiscal advantages and ease of administration. (2) Commerce over the Internet (E-Commerce):- Internet traders can use an offshore company to maintain a domain name and to manage internet sites. An offshore company might be ideal for people whose business is on the internet. You might choose to incorporate the registered office of your company in an offshore jurisdiction to take advantage of the various benefits offered by these jurisdictions. (3) Consultants/Counsellors:- you can also carry on your consultancy or counselling business through an offshore company. You will find it easier to manage your company and will have reduced or even zero taxation depending on the jurisdiction in question. (4) International Business:- international commerce can be carried out through an offshore company. It will handle purchases and sales operations, taking advantage of the fact that its profit will not be taxed, or only at a low level, depending on the jurisdiction. This type of use is particularly interesting where goods from one country are sold in another country while you yourself are based in a third country. (5) Holding Intellectual Property Rights:- any kind of intellectual property right (a patent or trade mark) may be registered in the name of an offshore company. The company may also buy or sell this type of rights. It may also grant rights of use to third parties against payments which will be considered as revenues and will thus benefit from the low level or zero taxation of the jurisdiction in which it is registered. (6) For the Custody of Movable and Immovable Property:- offshore companies are used to hold both movable property (such as yachts) and immovable property (e.g., houses and buildings). In addition to confidentiality, the benefits and advantages they offer include exemption from certain types of taxes (e.g., inheritance tax). It should be noted, however, that some countries do not allow the acquisition of movable/immovable property through offshore structures and therefore those wishing to form an offshore structure are advised to check with a competent authority before proceeding. (7) For Inheritance Purposes:- an offshore firm that always stays afloat (provided all costs associated with running it are paid) may, in some countries, be used as a means of avoiding inheritance tax laws. With a view to optimizing inheritance tax liability, the offshore structure may also be combined with a trust or a foundation. (8) Stockbroker/Forex:- offshore companies are very often used for share or foreign exchange transactions. The main reasons being the anonymous nature of the transaction (the account can be opened under a company name) and the attractive fiscal conditions of offshore regulations (little or no tax levied on profits made). What is a Nominee Director? The nominee director service is used to ensure the highest degree of privacy and confidentiality, as the name of the director will appear in the corporate documents, in any business contract and eventually in the jurisdiction's business register. Upon appointment of a nominee director, a Nominee Service Agreement will be signed between the

client and the nominee. It will guarantee the client that the nominee can only act or sign documents upon the client's request and with the client's prior approval. Prefessional directors provided by ABC work with the highest level of integrity and confidentiality. What is a Nominee Shareholder? The nominee shareholder is appointed in order to shield the real owner of the company from being publicly associated with the ownership of that company. Upon appointment of nominee shareholder, a nominee service agreement (declaration of trust) will be signed between the client and the nominee. Nominee Shareholders provided by ABC work with the highest level of integrity and confidentiality. What is the Notarization and Apostille? A notarization means that a notary will check all the documents we issue for your company and that he will confirm their authenticity. An apostille is an internationally recognized certification and legalization of the corporate documents by the Government of the jurisdiction where your company has been incorporated. We highly recommend to choose this option if you consider opening a bank account or if you need your corporate documents for any legal proceedings (such as concluding a contract, for example). Companies incorporated on the Seychelles are exempt from any kind of taxation and may have clients, contractors, suppliers and employees from any country. They are empowered to conduct all types of business except ones that require a license such as financial services, banking, insurance, gambling, trust and similar. / Акциэнгэзэльшафт (Aktiengesellschaft) (А.Ге. (AG)) или Анштальт (Anstalt) или Гэзэльшафт мит бэшрянкта Хафтунг (Ге.эм.бе.Ха.) (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH) или Штифтунг (Stiftung)), , Сосьэдадэс Анонима (Sociedades Anonima) Эсэ.А. (SA), . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Компания, которая учреждает операционный центр в стране, иной нежели страна её реального нахождения и осуществления деятельности, для ведения дел со своими международными активами. Некоторые страны пытаются привлечь организацию офшорных компаний за счёт предложения особых привилегий и стимулов.

OFFSHORE FINANCIAL CENTERS = ОФШОРНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ЦЕНТРЫ – Offshore Financial Centers is an expression applied originally only to the newly emerging financial centers in the Caribbean. Used today for all internationally oriented financial centers offering investors and financial institutions special advantages owing to their liberal economic and fiscal legislation, e.g., The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and the Seychelles. Also known as Offshore Markets. / Офшорные Финансовые Центры – выражение, использовавшееся первоначально только к вновь образуемым развивающимся финансовым центрам в государствах, расположенных в Карибском регионе. В настоящее время этот термин используется для всех международно ориентированных финансовых центров, предлагающих инвесторам и финансовым институтам особые льготы благодаря их либеральному экономическому и фискальному законодательству, например, Багамские Острова, Барбадос, Бермудские Острова, Британские Виргинские Острова, Кайман Остров ('священная корова' Американских бизнесменов), Кипр ('священная корова' Российских бизнесменов до Марта 2013), Лихтенштейн ('священная корова' Немецких бизнесменов), Маврикий, Остров Мэн ('священная корова' Британских бизнесменов), Нидерландские Антильские Острова, Нормандские Острова, Панама и Сейшельские Острова. Известны также как Офшорные Рынки (Offshore Markets). Термин Офшорный используется в США по отношению к любой финансовой организации, имеющей штаб-квартиру за пределами страны и не подпадающей под национальное регулирование. Например, взаимный фонд (mutualfund), юридический адрес которого находится на Багамских или Каймановых островах, называется офшорным фондом (offshore fund). Для того чтобы продавать свои акции в США, подобные фонды должны соответствовать всем относящимся к таким организациям федеральным правилам и правилам штатов. Многие банки имеют офшорные филиалы, которые занимаются деятельностью либо значительно ограниченной, либо вообще не разрешённой в США.

OFFSHORE FUNDS = ОФШОРНЫЕ ФОНДЫ – Offshore Funds is a term for investment funds domiciled in one of the offshore financial centers and which offer tax advantages to foreign investors, e.g., the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and the Seychelles. / Термин для инвестиционных фондов, имеющих зарегистрированную штабквартиру в одном из офшорных финансовых центров и предлагающих иностранным инвесторам налоговые льготы, например, Багамские Острова, Барбадос, Бермудские Острова, Британские Виргинские Острова, Кайман Острова, Маврикий, Нидерландские Антильские Острова, Нормандские Острова, Панама и Сейшельские Острова.

OFFSHORE–LOADED = ЗАГРУЖЕННАЯ В ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫХ ВОДАХ – Oil produced offshore is either moved onshore by pipeline or loaded offshore direct from Floating Production Storage And Off-Loading Vessels (FPSOs) or buoy-mooring facilities. See also Floating Production Storage And Off-Loading Vessel.

OFFSHORE MAIL FORWARDING ADDRESS = ОФШОРНЫЙ АДРЕС ДЛЯ ОТПРАВКИ ПОЧТЫ – Offshore Mail Forwarding Address:- often an international business corporation's (IBC's) offshore address is nothing more than a mail drop (PO Box) assigned to the IBC. Bank and brokerage statements and any other type of company mail may be sent to this address. The mail will typically be picked up twice monthly by the offshore facilitator. The IBC's mail will be put into a plain, brown envelope and mailed to the address of the beneficial owner's choice. Only the domestic return address and the recipient's address appear on the envelope. Thus, the discrete envelope arrives with the offshore IBC's mail inside. Using offshore mail forwarding insures that the wrong eyes will never view sensitive offshore mail.

OFFSHORE MARKET = ОФШОРНЫЙ РЫНОК – Offshore Markets are international financial centers with especially inexpensive locational characteristics, in particular, of a tax-related and/or regulatory nature. Offshore countries are, for example, the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey and Mauritius.

OFFSHORE PRODUCTION PLATFORM = МОРСКАЯ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА – In the United States, the main Offshore Production Platforms are:- (i) fixed platforms (FPs); (ii) compliant towers (CTs); (iii) tension leg platforms (TLPs); and (iv) mini-tension leg platforms (mini-TLPs). There are also different types of production facilities, based on the depth of water. Each of these platform systems is designed to withstand the wide range of wind and wave forces that can be expected at its offshore location, including severe winter storms or hurricanes. See also Fixed Platform, Spar Platform, and Tension Leg Platform. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки основными морскими эксплуатационными платформами (в порядке работы на разных глубинах) являются:- (i) стационарные платформы (СП; fixed platforms (FPs)), работающие на малых глубинах; (ii) податливые вышки/башни (ПВ/Б; compliant towers (CTs)), работающие на средних глубинах; (iii) платформы с растянутыми опорами (ПРО; tension leg platforms (TLPs)), работающие на глубоководье; и (iv) платформы с укороченными опорами (ПУО; mini-tension leg platforms (mini-TLPs)), работающие на больших глубинах, опоры у такой платформы крепятся на глубине к каркасным основаниям глубоководному подводному цилиндру, соединённому с надводной частью стационарной платформы. Смотрите также Стационарная Платформа (Fixed Platform), Спаренная Платформа (Spar Platform), и Платформа С Растянутыми Опорами (Tension Leg Platform).

OFFSHORE PROMOTER = ПРОДВИЖЕНЕЦ ОФШОРОВ – Offshore Promoter is a person or entity who markets offshore arrangements to the public. The promoter can be a financial institution, lawyer, accountant, broker, financial planner, or other individual.

OFFSHORE TRUSTEE = ОФШОРНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОБСТВЕННИК (или ОФШОРНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ, или ОФШОРНЫЙ РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ, или ОФШОРНЫЙ ПОПЕЧИТЕЛЬ) – Offshore Trustee is a trustee has a fiduciary duty to manage and conserve the assets of a trust over which he or she has control. The offshore trustee has an additional duty to maintain the financial privacy of the beneficial owner of the trust assets.

OFF–SORTS = НИЗКИХ СОРТОВ – Off-Sorts:- the by-products of sorting – shorts; britch wool, kemp, gray wool, stained wool, etc.

OFF–SQUARE = НЕ КВАДРАТНОЕ – Off-Square:- (1) a term to describe the difference between the percentage of warp crimp and the percentage of filling crimp. (2) A term referring to a fabric in which the number of ends and the number of picks per inch are not equal. / Не Квадратная ткань имеет не одинаковые проценты уработки основы и уточины.

OFF–TAKE = ЗАБОР – Off-Take is an actual amount of gas withdrawn. / Забор относится к фактическому объёму забираемого газа.

OFF–TYPE = НЕТИПИЧНОЕ – Off-Type:- different from the cultivar, variety, strain, or selection on the application for certification.

OFF–TYPES = НЕТИПИЧНЫЕ (или ОТКЛОНЯЮЩИЕСЯ ОТ ТИПА, или НЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ ТИПУ) – Off-Types:- plant that differ in morpho-agronomic characters from the majority or representative plants of a variety; admixtures in a field; obvious contaminants such as tall plants in a semidwarf cultivar or vice versa. / свойства (characters) .

OFF–WHITE = БЕЛЁСОЕ (или ХХ, или НЕДОСТАТОЧНО БЕЛОЕ) – Off-White:- a yellowish or grayish white.

OFI = ORDERING CUSTOMER'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

OFS = OPTIONS ON FUTURES SPREADS

OG = OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OGC = OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

OGILVIE = ОГОЛВИ (или ХХ) – Ogilvie:- one of the more complicated tartans. It combines stripes of red, yellow, greenish blue, and dark blue in an intricate pattern. Ogilvie is a city in Kanabec County, State of Minnesota, the United States. / Tartan = общее название группы шерстяных пледов.

OGIP = ORIGINAL GAS IN PLACE

OH CRANE = OVERHEAD CRANE

OHIM = OFFICE FOR HARMONIZATION IN THE INTERNAL MARKET

OHM = ОМ – Ohm is the unit of electrical resistance. A circuit resistance of one Ohm will pass a current of one Ampere with a potential difference of one Volt. Abbreviated using the Greek letter Omega (Ω). Named for the German physicist George Simon Ohm 1854. Ohm is the unit of measurement of electrical resistance. The resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of 1 Volt produces a current of 1 Ampere. / Под Омом понимается единица электрического сопротивления в системе единиц СИ. Названа по имени Немецкого физика Гэорга Зимона Ома (George Simon Ohm; 1787–1854). 1 Ом равен электрическому сопротивлению участка электрической цепи (проводника), на котором (между концами которого) постоянный ток силой 1 Ампер (А) вызывает падение напряжения 1 Вольт (В). Обозначение:- Ом. 1 Ом = $1.11 \cdot 10^{-12}$ единицы СГСЭ = 10^{9} единиц СГСМ.

OHM'S LAW = ЗАКОН ОМА – Ohm's Law defines the relationship between voltage, resistance, and current. In 1828 the German physicist George Simon Ohm showed by experiment that the current in a conductor is equal to the difference of potential between any two points divided by the resistance between them. This may be written as I = E / R where E is the potential difference in Volts, R is the resistance in Ohms, and I is the current in Amperes. / Под Законом Ома для участка электрической цепи (проводника), не содержащего источников электродвижущей силы (ЭДС), понимается закон, устанавливающий связь между силой тока в проводнике и разностью потенциалов (напряжением) на его концах:- сила тока прямо пропорциональна напряжению и обратно пропорциональна сопротивлению проводника. Закон Ома для замкнутой неразветвлённой цепи:- сила тока прямо пропорциональна ЭДС и обратно пропорциональна полному сопротивлению цепи. Закон Ома справедлив для постоянных и квазистационарных токов. Этот закон был открыт в 1826 Немецким физиком Гэоргом Зимоном Омом (George Simon Ohm; 1787–1854). Закон Ома – один из основных законов электрического тока. Согласно Закону Ома, сила постоянного электрического тока в участке электрической цепи прямо пропорциональна электрическому напряжению на этом участке. Если в участке 1–2 ток силой I идёт в направлении от 1 к 2, то по Закону Ома:- $I = U_{12} / R = ((\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + E_{12}) / R$, где U_{12}, $(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$ и E_{12} – напряжение на рассматриваемом участке, разность потенциалов на его концах и ЭДС, приложенной на этом участке, а R – постоянная величина, называемая омическим сопротивлением участка. Закон Ома справедлив для металлических проводников и электролитов, температура которых при изменении электрического напряжения и силы тока поддерживается постоянной. Для тока в газах и вакууме, для некоторых контактов зависимость I от U_{12} нелинейная, то есть Закон Ома не выполняется. Закон Ома можно записать в форме $\rho j = E$, где j – плотность тока, ρ – удельное сопротивление проводника, а E – напряжённость результирующего (электростатического, стороннего и индуцированного) поля в проводнике. Закон Ома можно также применять для переменных (синусоидальных) квазистационарных токов:- I = U / Z, где I и U – амплитудные (или действующие) значения тока и напряжения, а Z – полное сопротивление участка цепи.

OHR = OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

OHS = OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

OIBDA = OPERATING INCOME BEFORE DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

OIC = ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

OID = ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT

OID DEBT = ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT DEBT

OIE = OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES

OIIP = OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT INVENTORS PROGRAMS

OIL = МАСЛО – Oil is a greasy, unctuous liquid of vegetable, animal, mineral or synthetic origin. / Масла (нефтяные) – смеси высокомолекулярных углеводородов, получаемые из нефти и применяемые в основном в качестве смазочных материалов. Нефтяные масла используются также как гидравлические и смазочно-охлаждающие жидкости, электроизоляционные среды,

поверхностно-активные вещества, мягчители, компоненты пластичных смазок, лекарственных препаратов и другие. Существует две основные системы классификации нефтяных масел:- по способу их производства и по областям применения. По способу производства нефтяные масла делят на дистиллятные, получаемые вакуумной перегонкой мазутов; остаточные, получаемые из деасфальтизированных масляных гудронов, и компаундированные – подобранные по вязкости и другим показателям смеси дистиллятных и остаточных масел. Современные процессы производства (включающие вакуумную перегонку, деасфальтизацию, селективную очистку, депарафинизацию, контактную или гидродоочистку) обеспечивают достаточно полное извлечение масляных фракций из нефти, необходимую их очистку и требуемые физико-химические свойства; при этом качество масел зависит от химического состава и свойств исходной нефти. Перспективные, каталитические процессы получения масел (гидрокрекинг, гидроизомеризация, алкилирование, полимеризация и другие) позволяют получать масла заданных химического состава и свойств, с более высоким выходом из перерабатываемого сырья. Для производства нефтяных масел в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) использовались в основном сернистые нефти Урало-Волжского района (Ромашкинская, Мухановская, Туймазинская и другие) и нефти Западной Сибири (Усть-Балыкская, Самотлорская и другие). Эти нефти по своему химическому составу и свойствам (смотрите Нефть) обеспечивают получение масел с высокими эксплуатационными качествами. Перспективной для производства масел является также Мангышлакская нефть. По областям применения нефтяные масла разделяются на моторные масла, реактивные масла, трансмиссионные масла, индустриальные масла, цилиндровые масла (для паровых машин), электроизоляционные масла, технологические масла и так называемые Белые Масла, используемые в медицине и парфюмерии. Первые 5 из перечисленных групп относятся к смазочным маслам, остальные – к несмазочным маслам. Для каждого вида масел разработан и строго нормируется стандартами перечень физико-химических свойств, зависящий от условий использования. Существует, однако, ряд характеристик, относящихся практически ко всем нефтяным маслам. Это прежде всего вязкость (или внутреннее трение), измеряемая обычно при температурах 50 и 100 °С. Диапазон колебания вязкостей товарных масел очень велик – от 2.0–2.5 сантиСтокс сСт (1 сСт = 10^{-6} $м^2$/сек) при 100 °С у лёгких индустриальных масел до 60–70 сСт у тяжёлых цилиндровых. Для масел, используемых в арктических условиях (‘Северные Масла’), вязкость определяется также и при отрицательных температурах, –40 °С и ниже; важным показателем для них является так называемый Индекс Вязкости, характеризующий температурную зависимость вязкости. Температура застывания нефтяных масел может быть от 17 °С у тяжёлых цилиндровых до минус 45–60 °С у некоторых моторных и индустриальных. Эту характеристику следует учитывать при выборе условий транспортировки, хранения и использования смазочных продуктов. Допустимый высокотемпературный предел использования нефтяных масел косвенно характеризуется температурой вспышки. Важный показатель для нефтяных масел – фракционный состав, однако для подавляющего большинства нефтяных масел, в том числе моторных, он техническими стандартами не нормируется. Основным показателем электроизоляционных масел являются высокие диэлектрические свойства, характеризуемые прежде всего тангенсом угла диэлектрических потерь. Большинство нефтяных масел должно обладать также малой зольностью, высокой стойкостью к окислению. Эти показатели связаны с противоизносными, антинагарными и коррозионными свойствами масел. Для использования в современных двигателях и машинах с высокими скоростями, нагрузками и температурами нефтяные масла необходимо легировать различными добавками, присадками, улучшающими эксплуатационные качества масел (понижающими температуру застывания, повышающими противоизносные и диспергирующие свойства и так далее). Практически все товарные масла содержат присадки или их композиции в количестве от 0.5–1.0 до 25% и более. В ряде случаев вместо нефтяных масел используются Синтетические Масла, имеющие более высокие технические характеристики. Масла (минеральные), то же, что Нефтяные Масла. Масла (растительные) – жирные, растительные жиры, продукты, извлекаемые из масличного сырья и состоящие в основном (на 95–97%) из триглицеридов – органических соединений, сложных полных эфиров глицерина и жирных кислот (смотрите Жиры). Кроме триглицеридов (бесцветных веществ без запаха и вкуса), в состав жирных растительных масел входят воски и фосфатиды, а также свободные жирные кислоты, липохромы, токоферолы, витамины и другие вещества, сообщающие маслам окраску, вкус и запах. К жирным растительным маслам относятся:- абрикосовое, арахисовое, арбузное, буковое, виноградное, вишнёвое, горчичное, дынное, касторовое, кедровое, кокосовое, конопляное, кориандровое, кукурузное, кунжутное, льняное, маковое, масло какао, крамбе, ляллеманцевое, миндальное, молочайное, оливковое, ореховое, пальмовое, пальмоядровое, перилловое, персиковое, подсолнечное, рапсовое, рисовое, рыжиковое, сафлоровое, сливовое, соевое, сурепное, томатное, тунговое, тыквенное, хлопковое и другие. Свойства жирных растительных масел определяются в основном составом и содержанием жирных кислот, образующих триглицериды. Обычно это насыщенные и ненасыщенные (с одной, двумя и тремя двойными связями) одноосновные жирные кислоты с неразветвлённой углеродной цепью и чётным числом углеродных атомов (преимущественно C_{16} и C_{18}). Кроме того, в жирных растительных маслах обнаружены в небольших количествах жирные кислоты с нечётным числом углеродных атомов (от C_{15} до C_{23}). В зависимости от содержания непредельных жирных кислот меняется консистенция масел и температура их застывания:- у жидких масел, содержащих больше непредельных кислот, температура застывания обычно ниже нуля, у твёрдых масел – достигает 40 °С. К твёрдым растительным маслам относятся только масла некоторых растений тропического пояса (например, пальмовое). При контакте с воздухом многие жидкие жирные масла подвергаются окислительной полимеризации (‘высыхают’), образуя плёнки. По способности к ‘высыханию’ масла делят на ряд групп в соответствии с преимущественным содержанием тех или других непредельных кислот; например, масла, высыхающие подобно льняному маслу (льнянообразно высыхающие), из непредельных содержат главным образом линоленовую кислоту. Касторовое масло, содержащее в основном рицинолевую кислоту, вообще не образует плёнок. Плотность жирных растительных масел составляет 900–980 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/$м^3$), показатель преломления 1.44–1.48. Масла способны растворять газы, сорбировать летучие вещества и эфирные масла. Важным свойством масел, кроме касторового, является способность смешиваться в любых соотношениях с большинством органических растворителей (гексаном, бензином, бензолом, дихлорэтаном и другими), что связано с небольшой полярностью масел:- их диэлектрическая проницаемость при комнатной температуре равна 3.0–3.2 (для касторового масла 4.7). Этанол и метанол при комнатной температуре растворяют масла ограниченно; при нагревании растворимость возрастает. В воде масла практически не растворяются. Теплота сгорания масел составляет $(39.4–39.8)\cdot10^3$ Дж/г, что определяет их большое значение как высококалорийных продуктов питания. Химические свойства жирных растительных масел связаны главным образом с реакционной способностью триглицеридов. Последние могут расщепляться по сложноэфирным связям с образованием глицерина и жирных кислот. Этот процесс ускоряется под действием водного раствора смеси серной кислоты и некоторых сульфокислот (Реактив Твитчеля) или сульфонефтяных кислот (Контакт Петрова), при повышенных температурах и давлениях (Безреактивное Расщепление), а в организме под действием фермента липазы (смотрите Жировой Обмен). Триглицериды подвергаются алкоголизу, омылению водными растворами щёлочей, ацидолизу, переэтерификации, аммонолизу. Важным свойством триглицеридов является способность присоединять водород по ненасыщенным связям жирнокислотных радикалов в присутствии катализаторов (никелевых, медно-никелевых и других), на чём основано производство отверждённых жиров – саломасов (смотрите Гидрогенизация Жиров). Растительные масла окисляются кислородом воздуха с образованием перекисных соединений, оксикислот и других продуктов. Под действием

высоких температур (250–300 °C) происходит их термический распад с образованием акролеина. Основная биологическая ценность растительных масел заключается в высоком содержании в них полиненасыщенных жирных кислот, фосфатидов, токоферолов и других веществ. Наибольшее количество фосфатидов содержится в соевом (до 3 000 мг %), хлопковом (до 2 500 мг %), подсолнечном (до 1 400 мг %) и кукурузном (до 1 500 мг %) маслах. Высокое содержание фосфатидов отмечается только в сырых и нерафинированных растительных маслах. Биологически активным компонентом растительных масел являются стерины, содержание которых в различных растительных маслах неодинаково. Так, до 1 000 мг % стеринов и более содержит масло пшеничных зародышей, кукурузное масло; до 300 мг % – подсолнечное, соевое, рапсовое, хлопковое, льняное, оливковое; до 200 мг % – арахисовое и масло какао; до 60 мг % – пальмовое, кокосовое. Растительные масла полностью свободны от холестерина. Очень высоким количеством токоферолов (100 мг % и более) характеризуются масла пшеничных отрубей, соевое и кукурузное масла; до 60 мг % токоферолов в подсолнечном, хлопковом, рапсовом и некоторых других маслах, до 30 мг % – в арахисовом, до 5 мг % – в оливковом и кокосовом. Общее содержание токоферолов ещё не является показателем витаминной ценности масла. Наибольшей витаминной активностью обладает подсолнечное масло, поскольку все его токоферолы представлены а-токоферолом, меньшую Е-витаминную активность имеют хлопковое и арахисовое масла. Что касается соевого и кукурузного масел, то они почти полностью лишены витаминной активности, поскольку 90% общего количества их токоферолов представлены антиокислительными формами. Основные способы получения растительных масел – отжим и экстрагирование. Общими подготовительными стадиями для обоих способов являются очистка, сушка, обрушивание (разрушение) кожуры семян (Подсолнечника, Хлопчатника и других) и отделение её от ядра. После этого ядра семян или семена измельчают, получается так называемая Мятка. Перед отжимом мятку прогревают при 100–110 °C в жаровнях при перемешивании и увлажнении. Прожаренную таким образом мятку – Мезгу – отжимают в шнековых прессах. Полнота отжима масла из твёрдого остатка – Жмыха – зависит от давления, толщины слоя отжимаемого материала, вязкости и плотности масла, продолжительности отжима и ряда других факторов. Экстрагирование растительных масел производится в специальных аппаратах – Экстракторах – при помощи органических растворителей (чаще всего экстракционных бензинов). В результате получается раствор масла в растворителе (так называемая Мисцелла) и обезжиренный твёрдый остаток, смоченный растворителем (Шрот). Из мисцеллы и шрота растворитель отгоняется соответственно в дистилляторах и шнековых испарителях. Шрот основных масличных культур (Подсолнечника, Хлопчатника, Сои, Льна и других) является ценным высокобелковым кормовым продуктом. Содержание в нём масла зависит от структуры частиц шрота, продолжительности экстракции и температуры, свойств растворителя (вязкости, плотности), гидродинамических условий. По смешанному способу производства осуществляется предварительный съём масла на шнековых прессах (так называемое Форпрессование), после чего производится экстрагирование масла из жмыха. Растительные масла, полученные любым методом, подвергают очистке. По степени очистки пищевые растительные масла разделяют на сырые, нерафинированные и рафинированные. Растительные масла, подвергнутые только фильтрации, называются Сырыми Маслами и являются наиболее полноценными, в них полностью сохраняются фосфатиды, токоферолы, стерины и другие биологически ценные компоненты. Эти растительные масла отличаются более высокими вкусовыми свойствами. К Нерафинированным Маслам относятся растительные масла, подвергнутые частичной очистке – отстаиванию, фильтрации, гидратации и нейтрализации. Эти растительные масла имеют меньшую биологическую ценность, так как в процессе гидратации удаляется часть фосфатидов. Рафинированные Растительные Масла подвергаются обработке по полной схеме рафинации, включающей механическую очистку (удаление взвешенных примесей отстаиванием, фильтрацией и центрифугированием), гидратацию (обработку небольшим количеством горячей – до 70 °C – воды), нейтрализацию, или щелочную очистку (воздействие на нагретое до 80–95 °C масло щёлочью), адсорбционную рафинацию, в процессе которой в результате обработки растительных масел адсорбирующими веществами (животный уголь, гумбрин, флоридин и другие) поглощаются красящие вещества, а масло осветляется и обесцвечивается. Дезодорация, то есть удаление ароматических веществ, производится воздействием на растительные масла водяного пара под вакуумом. В результате рафинации обеспечивается прозрачность и отсутствие отстоя, а также запаха и вкуса. В биологическом отношении рафинированные растительные масла менее ценны. При рафинировании теряется значительная часть стеринов и растительные масла почти полностью лишаются фосфатидов (например, в соевом масле после рафинации остаётся 100 мг % фосфатидов вместо 3 000 мг % исходных). Для устранения этого недостатка рафинированные растительные масла искусственно обогащаются фосфатидами. Представление о большей устойчивости рафинированного растительного масла при продолжительном хранении исследованиями не подтверждается. Будучи лишено природных защитных веществ, оно не имеет каких-либо преимуществ в процессе хранения перед другими видами растительных масел (нерафинированных). Некоторые растительные масла нуждаются в обязательной очистке от примесей, которые не безвредны для здоровья человека. Так, семена Хлопчатника содержат ядовитый пигмент госсипол в количестве от 0.15 до 1.8% к массе сухого и обезжиренного семени. Путём рафинации этот пигмент удаляется полностью. В бывшем СССР производились главным образом (% в общем жировом балансе на 1969):- подсолнечное (77), хлопковое (16), льняное (2.3), соевое (1.8), горчичное, касторовое, кориандровое, кукурузное и тунговое масла. Области применения масел многообразны. Жирные растительные масла являются важнейшим пищевым продуктом (подсолнечное, хлопковое, оливковое, арахисовое, соевое и другие) и применяются для изготовления консервов, кондитерских изделий, маргарина. В технике из масел производят мыла, олифы, жирные кислоты, глицерин, лаки и другие материалы. Очищенные от примесей, отбелённые и уплотнённые растительные масла (преимущественно льняное, конопляное, ореховое, маковое) применяются в масляной живописи в качестве основного компонента связующих масляных красок и в составе эмульсий темперных (казеиново-масляных и других) красок. Растительные масла также используются для разбавления красок и входят в состав эмульсионных грунтов и масляных лаков. Растительные масла, высыхающие медленно (подсолнечное, соевое и другие), и растительные масла, не образующие плёнок на воздухе (касторовое), применяются в качестве добавок, которые замедляют высыхание красок на холсте (при длительной работе над картиной создавая возможность очищать и переписывать отдельные участки красочного слоя) или палитре, при долговременном хранении красок. В медицинской практике из жидких растительных масел (касторовое, миндальное) готовят масляные эмульсии; растительные масла (оливковое, миндальное, подсолнечное, льняное) входят как основы в состав мазей и линиментов. Масло Какао используют для изготовления суппозиториев. Растительные масла являются также основой многих косметических средств.

OIL ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ МАСЛА – Oil Analysis is the routine activity of analyzing lubricant properties and suspended contaminants for the purpose of monitoring and reporting timely, meaningful and accurate information on lubricant and machine condition.

OIL BAG = МАСЛЯНАЯ КИСА (или МЕШОК С МАСЛОМ) – Oil Bag (maritime term):- a bag filled with oil and triced over the side for making a slick in a rough sea (to keep seas from breaking).

OIL BULK ORE VESSEL = НЕФТЕРУДОВОЗ (или НЕФТЕНАВАЛОЧНИК) – An Ore-Bulk-Oil Carrier, also known as Combination Carrier or OBO, is a ship designed to be capable of carrying wet or dry cargoes. The idea is to reduce the number of empty (ballast) voyages, in which large ships only carry a cargo one way and return empty for another. These are a feature of the larger bulk trades,

e.g., crude oil from the Middle East, iron ore and coal from Australia, South Africa and Brazil. Oil Bulk Ore (OBO) Vessel is a vessel designed for the carriage of dry or liquid bulk cargo. A multipurpose ship that can carry ore, heavy dry bulk goods and oil. Although more expensive to build, they ultimately are more economical because they can make return journeys with cargo rather than empty as single-purpose ships often must. / Под Рудовозом понимается грузовое судно для перевозки навалом тяжёлых руд; один из типов навалочников. Рудовоз имеет две продольные переборки между которыми располагаются грузовые трюмы сравнительно небольшого объёма (удельная грузовместимость современных рудовозов 0.5–0.8 $м^3$/т), грузовые люки больших размеров и обычно высокое двойное дно. На некоторых рудовозах можно перевозить поочерёдно руду и нефть (нефтенавалочники или нефтерудовозы).

OIL CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА НЕФТЬ (или НЕФТЯНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – In Europe, Oil Certificate is the negotiable instrument representing rights attached to non-voting shares in firms engaged in oil exploration, drilling and transformation. Only the government or entities with special authorization are allowed to issue oil certificates. / В Европе Нефтяной Сертификат является оборотным инструментом, представляющим права, закреплённые за акциями без права голоса, в фирмах, вовлечённых в разведку, добычу и переработку нефти. Выпускать нефтяные сертификаты разрешено только правительству или юридическим лицам с особыми разрешениями.

OIL CHANGE = ЗАМЕНА МАСЛА – Oil Change is the act of replacing dirty oil with clean oil.

OILCLOTH = КЛЕЁНКА – Oilcloth is any fabric treated with linseed-oil varnish to make it waterproof. It comes in plain colors and printed designs and is most commonly used for table covers or shelf covering. It has now been widely replaced by plastic coated fabrics. Oilcloth is a cloth treated with oil or paint and used for table and shelf coverings. / Клеёнка – ткань из химических волокон, реже хлопчатобумажная, льняная или вискозная, покрытая водонепроницаемой плёнкой из синтетического плёнкообразователя (например, поливинилхлорида) или растительного масла. Используется для бытовых нужд.

OIL CONSUMPTION = РАСХОД МАСЛА (или ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ МАСЛА) – Oil Consumption is the amount of lubricating fluid that is consumed by a machine, production line, plant or company over a given period of time.

OIL CONSUMPTION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РАСХОДОМ МАСЛА (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕМ МАСЛА) – Oil Consumption Ratio:- annual oil purchases divided by machine charge volume. For example, if you purchased 10 000 gallons of oil in one year and the total amount of oil that all of your machine holds is 4 200 gallons, your consumption ratio is 2.4.

OIL DRAIN = СПУСК МАСЛА (или СПУСКНОЕ ОТВЕРСТИЕ ДЛЯ МАСЛА) – Oil Drain:- a large bolt or plug that secures the drain hole in the oil pan. It is generally fitted with a gasket or O-ring to prevent leakage. / спускное отверстие в маслосборнике (или масляном корыте). прокладкой (или сальником) или маслосъёмным кольцом для предотвращения утечки.

OIL–EQUIVALENT GAS = ГАЗ, РАВНЫЙ НЕФТИ (или НЕФТЬ–ЭКВИВАЛЕНТ ГАЗ) – Oil-Equivalent Gas:- the volume of natural gas needed to generate the equivalent amount of heat as a barrel of crude oil. Approximately 6 000 cubic feet of natural gas is equivalent to one barrel of crude oil.

OILER = МАСЛЁНКА – Oiler is a device for once-through lubrication. Three common types of oilers are:- drop-feed, wick-feed, and bottle-feed; all depend on gravity to induce a metered flow of oil to the bearing. The drop-feed oiler delivers oil from the bottom of a reservoir to a bearing one drop at a time; flow rate is controlled by a needle valve at the top of the reservoir. In a wick-feed oiler, the oil flows through a wick and drops from the end of the wick into the bearing; feed is regulated by chaining the number of strands, by raising or lowering the oil level, or by applying pressure to the wick. In a bottle-feed oiler, a vacuum at the top of the jar keeps the fluid from running out; as tiny bubbles of air enter, the vacuum is reduced and a small amount of oil enters the bearing or is added to a reservoir from wick the bearing is lubricated. / игольчатый затвор (needle valve).

OILER = СМАЗЧИК – Oiler is an unlicensed member of the engine room staff who oils and greases bearings and moving parts of the main engine and auxiliaries. Most of this work is now done automatically and the oiler merely insures it operates correctly.

OIL FILTER = МАСЛЯНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ФИЛЬТР СМАЗОЧНОГО МАСЛА) – Oil Filter is a device which removes the inherent or introduced impurities from the oil that lubricates an internal-combustion engine. See also Filter. / Масляный Фильтр – устройство для очистки масла от загрязняющих его механических частиц, смол и других примесей. Масляные фильтры устанавливаются в системах смазки двигателей внутреннего сгорания, металлорежущих станков и других. Различают несколько типов масляных фильтров:- пластинчато-щелевые, со сменным бумажным патроном, центробежные и другие. В системах смазки двигателей наибольшее распространение получили центробежные масляные фильтры. Загрязнённое масло под давлением поступает в полость ротора такого масляного фильтра, через фильтрующую сетку подводится к жиклёрам и выбрасывается из них с большой скоростью. Вытекающие струи масла создают реактивную тягу, которая заставляет ротор вращаться. При давлении масла 0.25–0.3 МегаНьютонов на кубический метр (МН/$м^3$) (2.5–3 килограмм силы на кубический сантиметр (кгс/$см^3$)) частота вращения ротора достигает 5 000–6 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин). Под действием центробежной силы тяжёлые частицы, засоряющие масло, отбрасываются к периферии и оседают на стенках ротора. Очищенное масло стекает в маслоприёмник, например, картер двигателя.

OIL FLUSHING = МАСЛЯНАЯ ПРОМЫВКА (или МАСЛЯНОЕ СМЫВАНИЕ) – Oil Flushing is a fluid circulation process that is designed to remove contamination and decomposition from a lubrication-based system.

OILINESS = МАСЛЯНИСТОСТЬ – Oiliness:- that property of a lubricant that produces low friction under conditions of boundary lubrication. The lower the friction, the greater the oiliness.

OILINESS AGENT = МАСЛЯНИСТЫЙ АГЕНТ (или МАСЛЯНИСТОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Oiliness Agent is an additive, usually polar in nature, used to improve the lubricity of a mineral oil. Now usually called a Boundary Lubrication Additive.

OIL IN TRANSIT = НЕФТЬ В ТРАНЗИТЕ – Changes in Oil In Transit represent estimates of the change in global crude oil stocks in transit at sea between producing and consuming countries.

OIL MIST LUBRICATION = СМАЗЫВАНИЕ МАСЛЯНЫМ ТУМАНОМ – Oil Mist Lubrication is a method of lubricant delivery in which oil is piped throughout the machine to desired locations and dispensed with a spray nozzle. Oil mist systems are employed to cool and lubricate many machine parts at once. See also Lubrication. / Смазывание Масляным Туманом – смазывание, при котором смазочный материал подводится к поверхности трения в виде лёгкого или густого тумана, обычно образуемого путём введения смазочного материала в струю воздуха или газа.

OIL MIST SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА МАСЛЯНОГО ТУМАНА – Oil Mist System is a device which delivers lubricant to multiple machine parts at once via a setup that includes piping and a spray nozzle.

OIL OR STAIN = МАСЛО ИЛИ РАЗВОД (или МАСЛО ИЛИ ПОТЁК) – Oil or other Stain:- these are spot defects of oil, rust, grease or other stains found in the fabric. Causes:- (i) improper oiling/greasing of looms; and (ii) oil stained take up roller. Mending:- (i) keep the stained portion of the fabric over an absorbent pad; apply the stain remover, wetting the stain and surrounding portion thoroughly; (ii) rub gently to quicken the penetration of the stain remover; and (iii) rubbing should be done towards the centre of stain to avoid spreading. Note:- delicate fabric needs reduced pressure, otherwise, hole formation or displacement of the fabric will occur.

OIL OXIDATION = ОКСИДИРОВАНИЕ МАСЛА (или ОКИСЛЕНИЕ МАСЛА) – Oil Oxidation occurs when oxygen attacks petroleum fluids. The process is accelerated by heat, light, metal catalysts and the presence of water, acids, or solid contaminants. It leads to increased viscosity and deposit formation.

OILPROOF = МАСЛОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ (или МАСЛОСТОЙКОЕ) – Oilproof is a term describing fabrics that are impervious to oil.

OIL RECORD BOOK = ЖУРНАЛ НЕФТЯНЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ – Oil Record Book is a book or log kept by the master of an oil tanker wherein every discharge or escape of oil is recorded. / Журнал Нефтяных Операций – книга или журнал, поддерживаемый хозяином (или капитаном) нефтяного танкера, в который записывается каждая разгрузка или утечка нефти.

OIL–REPELLENT = РЕПЕЛЛЕНТ МАСЛА (или МАСЛООТТАЛКИВАЮЩЕЕ) – Oil-Repellent is a term applied to fabrics that have been treated with finishes to make them resistant to oil stains. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

OIL RING = МАСЛОСЪЁМНОЕ КОЛЬЦО (или МАСЛОСБРАСЫВАЮЩЕЕ КОЛЬЦО) – Oil Ring is a loose ring, the inner surface of which rides a shaft or journal and dips into a reservoir of lubricant from which it carries the lubricant to the top of a bearing by its rotation with the shaft.

OIL SAMPLING = ОТБОР ПРОБЫ МАСЛА – Oil Sampling is a procedure which involves the collection of a volume of fluid from lubricated or hydraulic machinery for the purpose of performing oil analysis. Samples are typically drawn into a clean bottle which is sealed and sent to a laboratory for analytical work.

OIL SANDS = НЕФТЯНЫЕ ПЕСКИ – Oil Sands:- naturally occurring mixture of bitumen (a heavy, viscous form of crude oil), water, sand and clay. Using hydroprocessing technology, bitumen can be refined to yield synthetic oil.

OILSEED CROP = МАСЛИЧНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Major US Oilseed Crops are Cottonseed, Flaxseed, Peanuts, Rapeseed, Sesame seed, Soybeans, and Sunflower seed. Other oils including caster, coconut, olive, palm, and tung. / Под Масличными Культурами понимаются растения, возделываемые для получения жирных масел. Семена и плоды таких растений служат сырьём для масло-жировой промышленности. В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади масличных культур отводятся к Арахису, Горчице, Клещевине, Кунжуту, Маслине, Подсолнечнику, Рапсу и Сое.

OILSEED MEALS = ТИПЫ МАСЛИЧНОЙ МУКИ – Oilseed Meals:- defined as Rapeseed meal (Canola), Soyabean meal, and Sunflower meal in all countries, except in Japan where it excludes Sunflower meal.

OILSEEDS = МАСЛИЧНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Oilseeds include Flaxseed and Solin, Canola and Rapeseed, Soybeans, Safflower and Sunflower seed. Oilseeds:- defined as Rapeseed (Canola), Soyabeans, Sunflower seed, Peanuts and Cotton seeds in all countries, except in Japan where it excludes Sunflower seed.

OILSKIN = ШТОРМОВКА (или НЕПРОМОКАНЕЦ, или МАСЛЯНАЯ ОБЩИВКА, или КЛЕЁНКА, или ПРОМАСЛЕННАЯ КОЖА) – Oilskin (maritime term):- waterproof clothing. Oilskin is an oiled waterproof cloth used for coverings and garments. An oilskin raincoat; (plural) an oilskin suit of coat and trousers.

OIL SLUDGE = ОСАДОК В МАСЛЕ (или МАСЛЯНЫЙ ШЛАМ) – Oil Sludge:- thick, dark residue with mayonnaise-like consistency, which builds up on the non-moving inner parts of the engine. Insoluble contaminants in the oil accelerates its buildup.

OIL SPOT = МАСЛЯНОЕ ПЯТНО – Oil Spots:- equipment improperly oiled or cleaned. (1) Defect Name:- Oil Spot. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Oil Spot:- Oil spots are deposits of oil that have fallen onto the fabric from some processing step and are typically round or tear drop in shape. They can also have an irregular shape. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Oil Spot. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Oil Spot:- Oil spots are deposits of oil that have fallen onto the fabric from some processing step and are typically round or tear drop in shape. They can also have an irregular shape. Severity:- Major. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. Oil Spot on the fabrics are caused by too much oiling on loom parts from other sources. However, oil stains in most fabrics may be removed by scouring process. / Порок или дефект раскроя. развод (или потёк (stain)).

OIL STAINS = МАСЛЯНЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или МАСЛЯНЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Oil Stains are stains and marks detrimental to goods. They are acquired in a great number of ways and must be removed in cloth scouring. Many oil spots are the result of carelessness as the cloth is moved from room to room in the cloth-finishing procedure. Oil Stain:- oil mark on the fabric. Oil Stains:- work practice, handling of material, and alertness at work, Air cleaning to avoid. Cleaning through vacuum should be preferred. Oil Stains:- weaving defect. Oil or Other Stain:- these are spot defects of oil, rust, grease or other stains found in the fabric. Minor Defect Classification:- Not prominent. Major Defect Classification:- >= 6 sq.cm. / Многие масляные пятна . Порок или дефект ткачества.

OIL TANKER = НЕФТЕТАНКЕР – Oil Tanker is a ship designed for the carriage of oil in bulk, her cargo space consisting of several or many tanks. Tankers load their cargo by gravity from the shore or by shore pumps and discharge using their own pumps. / и разгружают с использованием их собственных насосов.

OILY ENDS = ЗАМАСЛЕНЫЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ – Oily Ends:- these are oily warp ends. Causes:- (i) improper handling and storage of material in spinning department; (ii) oil-contaminated guides and oily hands during process of warping; and (iii) improper handling of warp beams. Mending:- (i) keep the stained portion of the fabric over an absorbent pad; apply the stain remover, wetting the stain and surrounding portion thoroughly; (ii) rub gently to quicken the penetration of the stain remover; and (iii) rubbing should be done towards the centre of stain to avoid spreading. Note:- delicate fabric needs reduced pressure, otherwise, hole formation or displacement of the fabric will occur. Oily Ends:- it is oily or soiled warp threads. Weaving Defect. Oily Ends or Soiled Ends:- these are oily or soiled warp threads. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

OILY WEFT = ЗАМАСЛЕНЫЙ УТОК – Oily Weft:- these are oily weft picks. Causes:- (i) improper handling and storing in spinning department; (ii) weft package falling on oily ground; (iii) handling the weft with oily hands; (iv) weft carring baskets having oil; and (v) dropping of oil on weft package during oiling of the winding machine. Mending:- (i) keep the stained portion of the fabric over an absorbent pad; apply the stain remover, wetting the stain and surrounding portion thoroughly; (ii) rub gently to quicken the penetration of the stain remover; and (iii) rubbing should be done towards the centre of stain to avoid spreading. Note:- delicate fabric needs reduced pressure, otherwise, hole formation or displacement of the fabric will occur. Oily Weft:- it is a dirty or oily weft appearing across

the width of the fabric. Oily Weft:- streaks of dirty and oily weft appearing across the width of the cloth. Weaving Defect. / Масляные Нити по утку до двух нитей включительно по длине ткани. Размер порока – за каждое место. развод (или потёк (stain)).

OILY YARN = ЗАМАСЛЕНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Spinning defect. Oily Yarn:- oil stained yarn. Yarn stained with oil and grease mark causes due to material handling, bad work practices, work negligence etc:- (i) exclusive traveller oil; (ii) near bearing if more oil spread in drafting; (iii) maintenance people touches material; (iv) same reasons at each machine stage; (v) oil viscosity for oiling and greasing purpose; (vi) any material spoiled or falls on floor, which contain oil; and (vii) end breaks at ring frame not attended for a long duration by sider. / Порок или дефект прядения.

OIPE = OFFICE OF INITIAL PATENT EXAMINATION

ÖKO–TEX® STANDARD = OEKO–TEX® STANDARD

OLADE = ORGANIZACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE ENERGÍA

OLAF = OFFICE EUROPÉEN DE LUTTE ANTIFRAUDE

OLD CROP = СТАРЫЙ УРОЖАЙ – Old Crop represents the most recent crop harvested. Depending on the commodity and contract month, futures contracts reflect either new crop or old crop production.

OLD GOLD = СТАРОЕ ЗОЛОТО (или ЧЕРВОНОЕ ЗОЛОТО) – Old Gold:- a dark yellow. / тёмно-жёлтое.

OLD MAN = СТАРИК – Old Man (maritime term):- the captain of the ship.

OLD ROSE = СТАРАЯ РОЗА – Old Rose:- a variable color averaging a grayish red.

OLD SCHOOL TIE = СТАРЫЙ ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ГАЛСТУК – Old School Tie is a necktie displaying the colors of an English public school.

OLD–TO–MARKET = ЗНАТОКИ РЫНКА (или ВЕТЕРАНЫ РЫНКА) – As defined by the US International Trade Administration, Old-To-Market is a term which refers to committed/experienced larger-scale firms. A significant portion of manufacturing capability may be foreign sourced, export sales volume is often in excess of 15 percent of total sales. See also New-To-Market.

OLD WORLD = СТАРЫЙ СВЕТ (или СТАРЫЙ МИР) – The Old World consists of those parts of the world known to classical antiquity and the European Middle Ages. It is used in the context of, and contrast with, the 'New World', e.g., the Americas and sometimes Oceania, though excluding Australasia. The Old World comprises Africa, Asia, and Europe (collectively known as Afro-Eurasia), plus surrounding islands (or at least those parts known to classical geography before the XV century). In its modern usage, it usually includes Australasia. The concept of the three continents in the Old World goes back to classical antiquity. Their boundaries as defined by Ptolemy and other geographers of antiquity were drawn along the Nile and Don rivers. This definition remained influential throughout the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period. Old World – colloquial – Europe, Africa and Asia. / В отличие от Нового Света под Старым Светом понимаются континенты Европа, Азия и Африка, которые были известны Европейцам до открытия Америки.

OLEFIN FIBER = ОЛЕФИНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Olefin Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units. Olefin fibers combine lightweight with high strength and abrasion resistance, and are currently being used in rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, and lawn furniture upholstery. See also Polyethylene Fiber, and Polypropylene Fiber. Olefin Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units. Olefin fiber is a generic description that covers thermoplastic fibers derived from olefins, predominately aliphatic hydrocarbons. Olefins are products of the polymerization of propylene and ethylene gases. Polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (PE) are the two most common members of the family.

OLEFINS = ОЛЕФИНЫ (или АЛКЕНЫ, или ЭТИЛЕНОВЫЕ УГЛЕВОДОРОДЫ) – (1) Olefin, also known as Polypropylene or Polyethylene, is a long-chain polymer synthetic fiber. It is created when ethylene and/or propylene gases are polymerized under very specific conditions. Olefin was first manufactured in the late 1950s, and has a myriad of applications in manufacturing, household products and clothing. Use of olefin has steadily increased since the 1960s, and continues to gain in popularity every year as new uses for this easy, durable material are found. Olefin is created when the polymers are melted to a liquid, then run through a machine called a Spinneret, which forces the product into a long fiber through small holes. This fiber is then used to make the fabric, or the end product in which it will be used. Because olefin resists dyeing, any dye must be added during this melting process, instead of to the final fabric or product. It is highly favored due to its easy, inexpensive manufacturing process. Surprisingly, olefin is relatively environmentally 'friendly' due to the few byproducts produced during manufacturing. Olefin is also easily recycled. There are several benefits of using olefin. It is very tough and hard wearing, colorfast and stain resistant. The lightweight material – it has the lightest 'specific gravity' of any other fabric – dries quickly and wicks sweat and water from the skin. Materials made with olefin holds its shape extremely well, making it good for packing and active use. It also produces very little static, and weathers well in the sun, as long as special stabilizers are added during manufacturing. Olefin is also highly resistant to deterioration from chemicals and moisture. One of the drawbacks of olefin is that, because it has a low melting point, it is flammable and will melt if exposed to high heat. Olefin is manufactured under several different names, including some very well known such as Tyvek® by DuPont®, Thinsulate® by 3M® and Duraguard® by Kimberly-Clark®. The material is used in everything from active wear, clothing, car and furniture upholstery, truck liners, indoor/outdoor carpeting, wallpaper/wallcoverings, bedding construction and ropes. Olefin is also used in cigarette filters and diapers. In clothing, it is easy to care for – just wash normally and line dry or dry on low heat. Due to its sensitivity to heat, keep clothing made with olefin away from the iron and other sources of extreme heat. Olefin (polyolefin/polypropylene) is a manufactured fiber characterized by its light weight, high strength, and abrasion resistance. Olefin is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include activewear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery. Olefin is a class of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having one or more double bonds C=C, produced by cracking naphtha or other petroleum fractions at high temperatures, e.g., ethylene and propylene. / Тайвэк® (Tyvek®) by ДюПо® (DuPont®), Синсулэйт® (Thinsulate®) by СриЭм® (3M®) и Дюрагад® (Duraguard®) by Кимбёли-Клак® (Kimberly-Clark®). , и устойчивость к истиранию. Класс ненасыщенных алифатических (ациклических) углеводородов, содержащий в молекуле одну или более двойных связей C=C, получаемых посредством крекинга прямогонного бензина или иных фракций нефти при высоких температурах, например, этилен и пропилен. Под Олефинами или Алкенами понимаются ненасыщенные ациклические углеводороды, содержащие в молекуле двойную связь C=C. Первый член ряда олефинов – этилен $CH_2=CH_2$, поэтому олефины называются также Этиленовыми Углеводородами. Олефины содержатся в продуктах переработки нефти и природных газов. Они широко используются для синтеза полимеров и других ценных промышленных продуктов, например, бутилен, пропилен и этилен. Под Олефинами, от Французского слова Oléfiant, означающее Маслообразующий, от Латинских слов Oleum, означающее Масло, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимаются

ненасыщенные углеводороды, молекулы которых имеют линейное строение и содержат одну двойную связь (родоначальник ряда – этилен). Способны к реакциям присоединения, в том числе к полимеризации. Содержатся в продуктах переработки нефти и природного горючего газа. Называются также Алкенами и Этиленовыми Углеводородами.

(2) Olefin is a manufactured fiber characterized by its light weight, high strength, and abrasion resistance. Olefin is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include activewear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery. Also known as Polyolefin, or Polypropylene. / Искусственное волокно, характеризуемое своим лёгким весом, высокой прочностью и стойкостью к истиранию. Олефин является также хорошим проводником влаги, при создании сплетений. На стадии конечного употребления олефин используется в одежде для активного отдыха, для создания веревки, ковриков для прихожей или на входе в дом/квартиру, мебели для газонов, и для обивки. Известно также как Полиолефин (Polyolefin) или Полипропилен (Polypropylene).

OLEOPHILIC = ОЛЕОФИЛЬНОЕ (или ГИДРОФОБНОЕ) – Oleophilic is a term describing a substance that has a strong affinity for oils. / Сродство (Affinity).

OLEOPHOBIC = ОЛЕОФОБНОЕ (или ГИДРОФИЛЬНОЕ) – Oleophobic is a term describing a substance that does not have a strong affinity for oils. / Сродство (Affinity).

OLIA = OFFICE FOR LEGISLATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OLIGARCHY = ОЛИГАРХИЯ – Oligarchy is any system of government in which virtually all political power is held by a very small number of wealthy but otherwise unmeritorious people who shape public policy primarily to benefit themselves financially through direct subsidies to their agricultural estates or business firms, lucrative government contracts, and protectionist measures aimed at damaging their economic competitors – while displaying little or no concern for the broader interests of the rest of the citizenry. 'Oligarchy' is also used as a collective term to denote all the individual members of the small corrupt ruling group in such a system. The term always has a negative or derogatory connotation in both contemporary and classical usage, in contrast to aristocracy (which sometimes has a derogatory connotation in modern usage, but never in classical). / Под Олигархией, от Греческого слова Oligarchia, понимается режим, при котором политическая власть принадлежит узкой группе лиц (богачей, военных и тому подобных).

OLIGOGENE = ОЛИГОГЕН – Oligogene is a gene controlling the inheritance of a qualitative character or one showing typical Mendelian distribution. / свойство (character) . Под Олигогеном, от Греческих слов Oligos, означающее Незначительный или Немногий, и Genēs, означающее Рождающий или Рождённый, понимается .

OLIGOGENIC RESISTANCE = ОЛИГОГЕНИЧЕСКАЯ (или ОЛИГОГЕННАЯ) РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ОЛИГОГЕНИЧЕСКАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ОЛИГОГЕНИЧЕСКАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Oligogenic Resistance is a resistance governed by a few genes. Major gene resistance.

OLIGOMER = ОЛИГОМЕР – Oligomer is a polymer molecule consisting of only a few monomer units.

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE = ОЛИГОНУКЛЕОТИД – Oligonucleotide is a polymer of nucleotides usually 5–30 base pairs long. / Под Олигонуклеодидом, от Греческого слова Oligos, означающее Незначительный или Немногий, и Нуклеотид, понимается .

OLIGOPHAGOUS = ОЛИГОФАГНОЕ – Oligophagous:- eating only a few specific kinds of food – used especially for an insect subsisting on a few usually related plants. / Под Олигофагным, от Греческих слов Oligos, означающее Незначительный или Немногий, и Phágos, означающее Пожиратель, понимается .

OLIGOPOLY = ОЛИГОПОЛИЯ – Industry in which there are many buyers but few sellers. Such conditions give the producer or seller a certain amount of control over price, but leave him or her especially vulnerable to the actions of competitors. See also Monopoly. An Oligopoly is a market dominated by a few large suppliers. The degree of market concentration is very high (i.e. a large % of the market is taken up by the leading firms). Firms within an oligopoly produce branded products (advertising and marketing is an important feature of competition within such markets) and there are also barriers to entry. Another important characteristic of an oligopoly is interdependence between firms. This means that each firm must take into account the likely reactions of other firms in the market when making pricing and investment decisions. This creates uncertainty in such markets – which economists seek to model through the use of game theory. Economics is much like a game in which the players anticipate one another's moves. Game theory may be applied in situations in which decision makers must take into account the reasoning of other decision makers. It has been used, for example, to determine the formation of political coalitions or business conglomerates, the optimum price at which to sell products or services, the best site for a manufacturing plant, and even the behaviour of certain species in the struggle for survival. Adapted from Brittanica:- The ongoing interdependence between businesses can lead to implicit and explicit collusion between the major firms in the market. Collusion occurs when businesses agree to act as if they were in a monopoly position. Key Features of Oligopoly:- (i) a few firms selling similar product; (ii) each firm produces branded products; (iii) likely to be significant entry barriers into the market in the long run which allows firms to make supernormal profits; and (iv) interdependence between competing firms. Businesses have to take into account likely reactions of rivals to any change in price and output. Theories About Oligopoly Pricing:- there are four major theories about oligopoly pricing:- (1) oligopoly firms collaborate to charge the monopoly price and get monopoly profits; (2) Oligopoly firms compete on price so that price and profits will be the same as a competitive industry; (3) Oligopoly price and profits will be between the monopoly and competitive ends of the scale; and (4) Oligopoly prices and profits are 'indeterminate' because of the difficulties in modelling interdependent price and output decisions. The Importance of Price and Non-Price Competition:- firms compete for market share and the demand from consumers in lots of ways. We make an important distinction between price competition and non-price competition. Price competition can involve discounting the price of a product (or a range of products) to increase demand. Non-price competition focuses on other strategies for increasing market share. Consider the example of the highly competitive UK supermarket industry where non-price competition has become very important in the battle for sales:- (i) mass media advertising and marketing; (ii) Store Loyalty cards; (iii) Banking and other Financial Services (including travel insurance); (iv) in-store chemists / post offices / crèches; (v) home delivery systems; (vi) discounted petrol at hyper-markets; (vii) extension of opening hours (24 hour shopping in many stores); (viii) innovative use of technology for shoppers including self-scanning machines; (ix) financial incentives to shop at off-peak times; and (x) Internet shopping for customers. Price Leadership in Oligopolistic Markets:- when one firm has a dominant position in the market the oligopoly may experience price leadership. The firms with lower market shares may simply follow the pricing changes prompted by the dominant firms. We see examples of this with the major mortgage lenders and petrol retailers. Imperfect market competition in which the supply of a good or service is controlled by a very small number of sellers, or oligopolists. Oligopoly is a situation in which a particular market is controlled by a small group of firms. An oligopoly is much like a monopoly, in which only one company exerts control over most of a market. In an oligopoly, there are at least two firms controlling the market. The retail gas market is a good example of an oligopoly because a small number of firms control a large majority of the market. / Недобросовестная рыночная конкуренция, когда поставку товаров или услуг контролирует очень маленькая группа продавцов или олигополистов. Под

Олигополией, от Греческих слов Oligos, означающее Незначительный или Немногий, и Pōléō, означающее Продаю или Торгую, понимается термин, обозначающий одну из форм господства монополий в развитых капиталистических странах, когда несколько крупных конкурирующих фирм монополизируют производство и сбыт основной массы продукции в отрасли. Олигополия:- ситуация на рынке, при которой небольшое число поставщиков контролирует предложение на рынке ряда товаров или услуг и, таким образом, контролирует рыночные котировки. Олигополия может быть совершенной (perfect), когда все компании предлагают идентичные товары или услуги (цемент), или несовершенной (imperfect), когда продукция каждой компании имеет отличительные особенности, но в целом аналогична продукции других производителей (сигареты). Поскольку каждая компания в случае олигополии знает свою долю рынка предлагаемых товаров и услуг и поскольку любое изменение цены или доли рынка, контролируемой одной компанией, отражается на объёме продажи остальных компаний, между такими компаниями существует, как правило, жёсткая взаимозависимость. Каждая компания должна принимать решения в отношении своих цен и объёмов производства с учётом реакции других компаний олигополии. В ситуации олигополии цены, однажды установившись, долго остаются на одном уровне. Это поощряет неценовую конкуренцию, то есть конкуренцию с помощью рекламы, лучшей упаковки и обслуживания. Двумя примерами олигополии в США являются авиакомпании, обслуживающие одни и те же маршруты, и табачные компании. Смотрите также Олигопсония (Oligopsony).

OLIGOPSONY = ОЛИГОПСОНИЯ – Oligopsony:- similar to an oligopoly (few sellers), this is a market in which there are only a few large buyers for a product or service. This allows the buyers to exert a great deal of control over the sellers and can effectively drive down prices. A good example of an oligopsony would be the US fast food industry, in which a small number of large buyers (i.e. McDonald's, Burger King, Wendy's) controls the US meat market. Such control allows these fast food Mega-chains to dictate the price they pay to farmers for meat and to influence animal welfare conditions and labor standards. Oligopsony:- imperfect market competition in which the demand for a good or service is controlled by a very small number of buyers, or oligopsonists. An Oligopsony (from Ancient Greek Oligoi = Few + Opsōnia = Purchase) is a market form in which the number of buyers is small while the number of sellers in theory could be large. This typically happens in a market for inputs where numerous suppliers are competing to sell their product to a small number of (often large and powerful) buyers. It contrasts with an oligopoly, where there are many buyers but few sellers. An oligopsony is a form of imperfect competition. The terms monopoly (one seller), monopsony (one buyer), and bilateral monopoly have a similar relationship. One example of an oligopsony in the world economy is Cocoa, where three firms (Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, and Callebaut) buy the vast majority of world Cocoa bean production, mostly from small farmers in third-world countries. Likewise, American Tobacco growers face an oligopsony of cigarette makers, where three companies (Altria, Brown & Williamson, and Lorillard Tobacco Company) buy almost 90% of all Tobacco grown in the United States. In each of these cases, the buyers have a major advantage over the sellers. They can play off one supplier against another, thus lowering their costs. They can also dictate exact specifications to suppliers, for delivery schedules, quality, and (in the case of agricultural products) crop varieties. They also pass off much of the risks of overproduction, natural losses, and variations in cyclical demand to the suppliers. / МэкДонэлдз (McDonald's), Богё Кин (Burger King), Вэндиз (Wendy's). Кагил (Cargill), Ачё Дэниэлз Мидлэнд (Archer Daniels Midland), и Калэбо (Callebaut). Олтриэ (Altria), Браун Энд Вильэмсэн (Brown & Williamson), и Лорилард Тчобэко Кампэни (Lorillard Tobacco Company). Недобросовестная рыночная конкуренция, когда спрос на товары или услуги контролируется очень маленькой группой покупателей или олигопсонистов. Олигопсония:- ситуация на рынке, при которой небольшое число крупных покупателей контролирует спрос и, следовательно, объём производства и рыночные цены на товары или услуги; ситуация, аналогичная олигополии (oligopoly), но на стороне покупателя. Цены в случае олигопсонии, как правило, ниже цен на рынках со свободной конкуренцией, точно так же, как в ситуации олигополии цены, как правило, выше. Например, крупные табачные компании приобретают всю продукцию мелких производителей Табака и, следовательно, имеют возможность полностью контролировать цены на это сырьё.

OLIVE = ОЛИВКОВОЕ – Olive:- any of several colors resembling that of the unripe fruit of the olive tree that are yellow to yellow green in hue, of medium to low lightness and of moderate to low saturation.

OLIVE DRAB = СЕРОВАТО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или ОЛИВКОВО–ТУСКЛО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или ОЛИВКОВО–ЖЕЛТОВАТО–СЕРОЕ, или ОЛИВКОВО–ТУСКЛОЕ) – Olive Drab is the wool or cotton fabric of an olive drab color, namely a grayish olive. A uniform of olive drab, namely a wool or cotton fabric of an olive drab color, namely a grayish olive. Grayish olive.

OLIVE OIL = ОЛИВКОВОЕ МАСЛО – Olive Oil:- xxxxx. Olive Oil And Ulcerative Colitis:- The results of a new study published in the Oxford Academic showed that patients suffering from inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) who ate extra virgin olive oil for six months daily saw a significant improvement in their condition. Their body mass index has decreased, and the volume of their figure has visually decreased. There were also lower markers of inflammation and less disease activity. 'Adopting a proper dietary habit based on a Mediterranean diet may be crucial in the clinical treatment of patients with inflammatory bowel disease', Fabio Cicco, lead author of the study, told Reuters. In his study, patients were evaluated for clinical and pathological activity and tested for possible steatosis (fatty liver disease) using abdominal ultrasound. Participants received personal dietary recommendations from a dietitian and were told to consume olive oil at each meal. A total of 142 patients with IBD were observed, including 84 with ulcerative colitis and 58 with Crohn's disease, 73 of 142 were considered obese. After six months, the number of patients with active disease (experiencing symptoms) decreased in this group, from 23.7% to 6.8% in patients with ulcerative colitis and from 17% to 3.8% in patients with Crohn's disease. It was also noted that the use of olive oil leads to a significant reduction in liver steatosis, which has completely disappeared in some patients. By the way, consumption of olive oil has been associated with the prevention of ulcerative colitis back in 2010, when researchers from the University of East Anglia concluded that a diet rich in oleic acid (a component of olive oil) significantly reduces the risk of developing this disease. In Russia, it gives the III Disability Group. / Ройтас (Reuters). Оливковое Дерево, вечнозелёное субтропическое плодовое дерево; то же, что Маслина. Маслина (Olea), Род Растений Семейства Маслиновых. Известно до 60 Видов. Хозяйственное значение имеет только Маслина Европейская (Olea Europaea, Маслина Культурная, Оливковое Дерево) – вечнозелёное субтропическое плодовое дерево высотой 4–12 метров (м). Листья мелкие, ланцетовидные или удлинённо-овальные, сверху тёмно-зелёные, снизу серебристо-серые живут 2–3 года. Цветки в основном обоеполые, мелкие, беловатые, по 8–40 в метельчатой кисти. Плод – костянка удлинённо-овальной или округлой формы, весит до 15 граммов (г), при полном созревании тёмно-фиолетового или чёрного цвета, часто с восковым налётом. Маслина – засухоустойчивая плодовая порода, выдерживает кратковременные морозы 13–18 °С. Лучше всего растёт на почвах рыхлых, супесчаных и суглинистых с достаточным содержанием извести. Растения, выращенные из семян, начинают плодоносить на 10–12-й год, из черенков – на 4–5-й год. Живёт 300–400 лет и дольше. Урожайность 20–40 килограммов (кг) плодов с дерева. Плоды используют для засолки, консервирования (зелёные и спелые), получения масла (в сырой мякоти плодов содержится от 25 до 80% масла). Получаемые при холодном прессовании плодов первые фракции называются Оливковым Маслом (лучшие Сорта его по названию Французской Провинции Прованс именуют Прованским), употребляемым в пищу, в консервной промышленности и медицине. Вторые фракции (Деревянное Масло) получают прессованием мезги и семян после подогревания; используют в мыловарении. Жмых Маслин идёт на корм скоту, древесина – ценный материал для токарных и столярных изделий. Маслина

– древняя культура, происходит с Ближнего Востока. Возделывается в полосе между 45° Северной широты и 37° Южной широты. Наибольшие площади под Маслиной в Испании (на 1970 – 2 200 тысяч гектаров (га)), Италии (1 500 тысяч га), Греции (500 тысяч га). На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) культура Маслина известна с XIII века. Насаждения Маслин имелись в Крыму, Закавказье, Туркменской ССР, Краснодарском Крае. Известно около 500 Сортов Маслин, в бывшем СССР – около 80; лучшие – Агостино, Асколано, Никитский II, Крымский, Азербайджанский Сорт и другие. Маслину размножают корневыми отпрысками, черенками, отводками и прививкой. Сажают Маслину весной 2–3-летними саженцами (при штамбовой формировке дерева – 10 ' 10 м или 10 ' 8 м, при кустовой – 6 ' 6 м). Уход за Маслиной сходен с уходом за другими субтропическими плодовыми культурами. Оливковое Масло, масло растительное жирное, получаемое из мякоти оливок (смотрите также Маслина); иногда Оливковое масло называется Прованским. Масло характеризуется высоким содержанием глицеридов олеиновой кислоты (около 80%) и низким содержанием глицеридов линолевой кислоты (около 7%) и глицеридов насыщенных кислот (около 10%). Состав жирных кислот масла может меняться в довольно широких пределах в зависимости от климатических условий. Йодное число 75–88, температура застывания от –2 до –6 °С. Оливковое масло широко используется в консервной промышленности, в кулинарии – для приготовления салатов и тому подобного. Оно входит в состав косметических средств, применяется в медицине для изготовления растворов витаминов и препаратов для инъекций. Необычные Факты Об Оливе:- (1) Научно доказано, что Оливковое Дерево одно из самых древних на планете. Оказывается, уже в первобытном обществе люди умели употреблять в пищу его плоды; (2) Олива живёт от трёхсот лет до двух тысяч лет, в некоторых регионах есть деревья, которым и три тысячи лет; потрясающе, правда? (3) Культивация Оливкового Дерева началась в Древней Греции. Древние Греки научились мариновать оливки в соли и выжимать масло. Причём уже тогда оно различалось по сортам; (4) Древние Греки в обиходе использовали оливковое масло для увлажнения кожи постоянно; (5) Олива считалась у Греков символом непорочности, поэтому перед бракосочетанием девушку натирали маслом, а на голову надевали венок из веток; (6) Геракл, по легенде, орудовал в своих подвигах дубиной угадайте из какого дерева? Потом он посадил в Олимпии Оливковое Дерево. Из его ветвей и плели венки для победителей Олимпийских Игр. (7) Библейский Голубь, отправленный Ноем из ковчега на поиски суши, вернулся однажды именно с веткой Оливы в клюве, то есть это было первое Растение на Земле после потопа. Это символ милости Господней. (8) В Египетской мифологии Олива была даром человечеству от Верховной Богини Исиды. (9) В католицизме оливковая ветвь стала атрибутом Архангела Гавриила; на многих Итальянских полотнах он приходит именно с ней, а не с Лилией к Деве Марии сообщать благую весть. (10) Зелёные оливки содержат 113 ккал на 100 грамм, а чёрные маслины – 172 ккал на 100 грамм. Какие Сорта Испанских Оливок Самые Лучшие? На Иберийском Полуострове культивируют 260 Сортов Оливок и получают 45% мирового оборота оливковых масел. Почти никто не задумывается, какие же бывают Оливки? Самый популярный Сорт Пикуаль. По объёму он составляет четверть глобального урожая Оливок и практически половину плантаций Испании. Называются так, потому что плоды имеют заострённый кончик вроде пики. Это эталонный по вкусу Сорт Оливок, потому и такой популярный. Масло из Пикуаля особенно хорошо в салатах из свежих овощей, так как придаёт лёгкую горчинку и тёплые древесные ноты. И самое главное – это польза. В Оливках Пикуаль на 10% больше олеиновой кислоты, чем во всех других сортах, это аристократ среди Оливок. На втором месте Сорт Корникабра, он же Корнесуэло, из которых выжимают 15% оливковых масел всей Испании. Оливковое масло из Корникабры идеальный спутник овощей, мяса и птицы на гриле, тёплых салатов и Грибов. Знаменитая Арбекина – самый масляный Сорт Оливок, то есть даже мелкие, меньше сантиметра плоды, дают при прессовании больше оливкового масла Extra Virgin, чем относительно крупный Пикуаль, например. Их завезли в Испанию с Ближнего Востока ещё 1 000 лет назад и успешно культивируют до сих пор. Сорт Арбекина даёт мягкое, утончённое ярко-зелёное масло со свежим фруктовым ароматом с оттенками яблока и миндаля. Полезно Знать При Выборе Оливкового Масла:- Только механический отжим, сбор и переработка сырья в течение 24 часов, сохранение пищевой ценности до 2 лет, максимальная кислотность – 0.8%, идеально для салатов и соусов, вкус с горчинкой – вы уже догадались, что это словесный портрет оливкового масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin). Свежие Оливки с дерева горькие. Поэтому оливковое масло первого отжима тоже горчит, хотя многие думают, что это брак и просрочка. Только такое масло, в отличие от рафинированного, содержит все полезные вещества и только с помощью отжима их можно сохранить на период 18–24 месяца. В этом состоит одна из главных ценностей масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin). Если вы взяли рафинированное оливковое масло, и у него не нейтральный, а горький вкус – это не качественный товар. Чем ниже кислотность масла, тем оно лучше, и соответственно полезнее. Это главный показатель его качества. Кислотность представляет собой процент содержания олеиновой кислоты в 100 граммах продукта. По Европейскому стандарту 0.8% – это максимально допустимая кислотность для масла Virgin и Extra Virgin. Масло с кислотностью 0.5 или 0.3% уже считается целебным. Этот параметр может быть определён только лабораторным тестированием, он не имеет запаха и вкуса, поэтому вы не можете воспринимать его на вкус. Не путайте кислотность и горькость оливкового масла. Горьковатый привкус и щиплющие ощущения являются отличительными признаками хорошего Оливкового Масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (ОМЭВ) (Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO)). В большинстве случаев, чем больше эти признаки выражены, тем ниже кислотность. Острота и горечь вырабатываются фенольными соединениями, ответственными за экстраординарные полезные свойства оливкового масла первого отжима, такими как олеокантал – противовоспалительное и противоопухолевое вещество (oleo = olive, canth = sting, al = aldehyde). Масло Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) давят из свежих плодов без использования химикатов и без тепловой обработки. Это традиционный и самый дорогой способ добычи, который делает оливковое масло таким ценным. А вот если у вас в руках оливковое масло с сертификатом BIO и/или Organic – то это касается уже сырья, а не производства. То есть, это органический продукт из Оливок, выращенных без использования пестицидов, удобрений и стимуляторов роста. Классификация Оливкового Масла:- Как различить и правильно выбрать оливковое масло? В зависимости от показателей качества, выявленных на основе физико-химических и органолептических свойств масла, Европейское законодательство подразделяет оливковое масло на различные категории. В Приложении № 3 Технического Регламента на Масложировую Продукцию ТР ТС 024/2011 можно ознакомиться с существующими наименованиями и характеристиками оливкового масла. На прилавках любого магазина можно увидеть четыре основных категории оливкового масла, пригодных для употребления в пищу:- (i) Масло Оливковое Нерафинированное Высшего Качества (Extra Virgin Olive Oil) или по-Испански – Асэйтэ дэ Олива Экстра Вирхэн (Aceite de Oliva Extra Virgen); (ii) Масло Оливковое Нерафинированное (Virgin Olive Oil) или по-Испански – Асэйтэ дэ Олива Вирхэн (Aceite de Oliva Virgen); (iii) Масло Оливковое Рафинированное С Добавлением Масел Оливковых Нерафинированных (Olive Oil) или по-Испански – Асэйтэ дэ Олива (Aceite de Oliva); и (iv) Масло Оливковое Из Выжимок Рафинированное С Добавлением Масла Оливкового Нерафинированного (Olive Pomace Oil) Оливковое Масло Второго Отжима или Памэйс (Pomace) или по-Испански – Асэйтэ дэ Орухо дэ Олива (Aceite de Orujo de Oliva). Самое лучшее и полезное оливковое масло – это масло оливковое нерафинированное высшего качества Экстра Виржен (смотрите далее категорию I), но все категории масел имеют свои определённые особенности и способы применения. В Испании принято иметь в своем распоряжении два или три варианта оливкового масло и в зависимости от момента употреблять одно или другое. Для заправки салатов, десертов, ‘тапас’ и соусов используется оливковое масло Высшего Качества (смотрите категорию I). По праздникам и в гостях у гурманов можно продегустировать и оценить ‘букет’ и необыкновенный вкус оливкового масла Высшего Качества ЗОП (DOP) (аббревиатура

для Denominazione di Origine Protetta (DOP) или по-Английски – Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) или по-Русски – Защищённого Определения Происхождения (ЗОП)). Для того чтобы поистине вкусить и ‘дисфрутар’ (Испанское слово Disfrutar означает Насладиться) волшебным и эксклюзивным вкусом особенного масла, лучше не смешивать его ни с чем, а разлить в блюдце и макать кусочки свежего хлеба прямо в него. И больше ничего для счастья не надо! Ну разве что, может быть ещё бокал хорошего вина Риоха ДОК (Rioja DOC) и немного Хамона Ибэрико (Jamón Ibérico).... В Испании, как в домашней кухне, так и в ресторанах и барах, обожают всевозможные, обжаренные в огромном количестве масла продукты приготовленные во фритюрнице, в частности, такие как рыба, овощи, морепродукты и замороженные продукты. Для жарки такого типа продуктов обычно используется оливковое масло (смотрите категорию II) или масло из выжимок (второго отжима Памэйс (Pomace) (смотрите также категорию IV). I – Масло Оливковое Нерафинированное Высшего Качества (Extra Virgin Olive Oil) или по–Испански Aceite de Oliva Extra Virgen:- Это масло можно сравнить с ‘фрэш’ из оливок, со свежевыжатым фруктовым соком, без каких либо добавок или консервантов. Это масло получено при помощи отжима оливок исключительно механическим способом, то есть без применения химических и биохимических добавок. Также при процессе производства этого масла оливки не подвергались никакой обработке кроме мытья, отстаивания, центрифугирования и фильтрации. Это продукт высшего качества и способ его производства почти не поменялся со времён Древнего Эгипта. Во всем мире его называют Жидким Золотом. Этот тип оливкового масла имеет максимальную пищевую ценность и не теряет её в течении 18 месяцев, а некоторые и до двух лет. Его можно использовать, как и любое другое масло, лучше всего для приготовления соусов и заправки салатов, так как это чисто органический продукт, который имеет очень много полезных свойств для здорового образа жизни и применять его нужно таким, как он есть. Оливковое масло Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) имеет вкус оливок, в зависимости от Сорта из которых его сделали. Оно бывает различных сочетаний вкуса:- зелёных фруктов, как молодого яблока и ореха, горных трав и томатов. Но всё оно обязательно должно горчить. Если масло молодое и только что сделано, то горечь более ярко выражена, если масло находится в бутылке больше полугода, то горечь слабо выражена. Это тоже зависит от Сорта (Cultivar) и их купажа. Можно провести параллель с вином. Чтобы достичь оптимального вкуса виноделы смешивают вино разных Сортов, чтобы добиться оптимального вкуса. Оливковое масло сделанное только из Оливок Сорта Арбэкина (Oliva Arbequina) практически совсем не горчит, обладает мягким вкусом и неповторимым запахом. Но, к сожалению, масло из этого Сорта меньше всего сохраняет свои свойства с течением времени. Все масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) имеют максимальную кислотность 0.5–0.8% (в пересчёте на олеиновую кислоту). Оливковое масло Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) бывает также с обозначениями ЗОП (DOP) и ЗГО (IGP). Первое обозначает, что как оливки, так и производство масла из них было осуществлено в конкретном географическом месте, на определённой территории, которая входит в Европейский реестр под конкретным регистром (Reg N ...). К этому маслу применяются более жёсткие требования. Климатические условия, традиции производства, Сорта Олив, присущих этому месту, исключает его копирование других производителей. И поэтому оно очень дорогое, оно приравнивается по значимости также, как дорогое вино из Испанского региона Риоха (Rioja) или Французской Бургундии (Bourgogne). Этого масла во всех странах Средиземноморья производится очень мало. И практически всё оно остаётся в этих же странах:- Испании, Италии, Греции для собственного потребления и практически не экспортируется. Позволить себе покупать такое масло могут только очень обеспеченные люди. Также и оценить его могут только проффесионалы и опытные повара. Такое масло можно было встретить в элитных сетевых магазинах розничной торговли Гурмэ (Gourmet) во всём мире. При этом его полезные свойства для здоровья ни сколько не лучше простого серийного оливкового масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin). Оно отличается только букетом вкуса. Остерегайтесь подделок. Спрашивайте Сертификат Происхождения продукта. Если вы встретите такое масло по низкой цене в простых магазинах – то это скорее всего искусная имитация, расчитанная на плохую осведомлённость Российских граждан в этом вопросе. ЗГО (IGP) (аббревиатура для Indication Géographique Protégée (IGP) или по-Английски – Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), или по-Русски – Защищённое Географическое Обозначение (ЗГО)) – также означает принадлежность масла к конкретному региону, входящему в Европейский Реестр Сельскохозяйственной Продукции и Пищевых Продуктов. При этом в указанном районе может быть защищена одна или несколько фаз производственного процесса (сбор сырья, переработка и классификация олив, производство масла по особой технологии, присущих только этому региону исторически). Это строгий свод правил, соблюдение которого строго контролируется специальной независимой комиссией Европейского Союза. Такое масло также очень дорогое, его мало и присутствует оно в магазинах типа бывшей сети розничной торговли Гурмэ (Gourmet). Спрашивайте Сертификат Происхождения. Биологическое или Экологически Чистое Оливковое Сасло (Bío, Eco). Это оливковое масло производится с соблюдением Регламента ЕС 834/07, который сертифицирует и контролирует все фазы производства данного продукта питания. При осуществлении всех этапов производственного процесса запрещено использование синтетических химических веществ и генетически модифицированных организмов. Также обработка почвы и самих Оливковых Деревьев и плодов осуществляется только с использованием органических веществ и натуральных природных материалов. За этим так же следит специальная независимая коммисия экспертов. Такое масло тоже очень большая редкость, оно также очень дорогое и встретить его можно всё в магазинах типа бывшей сети розничной торговли Гурмэ (Gourmet). В России можно встретить подделки оливкового масла с пометкой ‘БИО’ чаще, чем оливковое масло с пометками ‘DOP’ и ‘IGP’. Так как производители не несут никакой ответственности за небрежное нанесение слов ‘Био’, ищите на обратной стороне этикетки специальную голографическую печать и спрашивайте Сертификат Происхождения. II – Масло Оливковое Нерафинированное (Virgin Olive Oil):- Масло Оливковое Нерафинированное проходит аналогичный процесс производства как и все масла первого холодного отжима, но не достигает категорию совершенства. Это обосновывается тем, что в органолептических свойствах этого масла присутствуют какие-либо дефекты детектированные экспертами специальной комиссией дегустаторов официальной группы по-Испански Panel de Cata. Следовательно, не получая достаточное количество баллов, чтобы считаться оливковым маслом Высшего Качества. Зачастую покупатель, читая на этикетке – оливковое нерафинированное масло первого холодного отжима, не обращает внимание на то, что отсутствует описание Высшего Качества. В отличие от натурального оливкового масла первого отжима Класса Экстра (не превышает 0.8 ° кислотности), в этой отдельной категории обычного оливковое масло холодного отжима допускается кислотность до 2 °. III – Масло Оливковое Рафинированное С Добавлением Масел Оливковых Нерафинированных (Olive Oil) по-Испански Aceite de Oliva:- Это смесь рафинированного оливкового масла и оливкового масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) (смотрите категорию I) 85%/15%. Максимальная кислотность допускается до 1 ° в пересчёте на олеиновую кислоту. Это масло отличного качества, которое также вы можете использовать в любом блюде и рецепте. В Испании эта категория оливкового масла является самой потребляемой. Оно идеально для жарки, так как наличие в нём более стабильных жирных кислот больше, чем в других растительных маслах, делает температуру дымообразования значительно выше температуры для нормальной жарки пищи. При жарке пищи на оливковом масле не образуются канцерогены. Это масло также можно использовать для заправки салатов, приготовления соусов, оно совсем не горчит, если Вы не привыкли к горечи. Ваше блюдо будет полезным но без неповторимого аромата оливкового масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) (масло оливковое нерафинированное высшего качества (смотрите категорию I)), которое придаёт любому блюду неповторимый вкус. IV – Масло Оливковое Из Выжимок, Рафинированное С Добавлением Масла Оливкового Нерафинированного (Olive Pomace Oil), Памэйс (Pomace) или по-Испански Aceite de Orujo de Oliva. Это масло получается

после второго отжима плода Оливкового Дерева. Например, процесс идентичен для получения любого другого растительного масла и в нём используются органические растворители и высокая температура. После экстракции полученое масло смешивается с Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) (смотрите категорию I) для понижения кислотности и повышения качества конечного продукта. Это масло не имеет столько пищевой ценности, как другие два оливковых масла, но имеет все те витамины и минералы, которые присутствуют в натуральном масле, только в меньшем количестве. Вы можете использовать его в любом рецепте, но желательно использовать его для жарки, например, где нужно использовать большое количество масла (для фритюра, к примеру), и не так жалко использовать хорошее дорогое масло. Это масло значительно дешевле остальных. В Испании принято иметь дома два или три сорта оливкового масла и применять каждое по определённому случаю. Если пришли гости и надо заправить наш лучший салат, то используется Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin) абсолютно каждый день! По праздникам оливковое масло Экстчрэ Вёдьжин ЗОП (Extra Virgin DOP), чтобы разделить со своими друзьями радость от необыкновенного вкуса. Испанцы, чтобы вкусить (у них даже глагол специальный есть – Дисфрутар) этот волшебный вкус обычно даже не смешивают ни с чем, они просто разливают его по маленьким блюдечкам и макают кусочки хлеба прямо в масло. И больше ничего для их счастья не надо; разве что, бокал хорошего вина и немного хамона. Испанцы обожают разные обжаренные в огромном количестве масла (фритюр):- рыбу, овощи, морепродукты. Для этого они используют оливковое масло или масло второго отжима Памэйс (Pomace). V – Лампадное Масло:- Лампадное масло – это масло, которое как и все масла первого отжима, получают механическим способом и напрямую из оливок, но из оливок худшего качества, собранных на земле, побитых или подзамёрзших. Название этого масла происходит от его применения как топлива для лампад и коптилок. В настоящий момент – лампадное масло используют для его последующей рафинации и получения также некоммерческого в ЕС оливкового масла – рафинированного, без запаха, цвета и вкуса. Масло, которое в свою очередь, смешивают с маслами первого холодного отжима (от 2 до 20%) и получают оливковое масло, незаменимое при жарке. Чисто рафинированное оливковое масло используют в производстве майонезов и соусов. Оливковый жмых после обрабатывают различными растворителями получают рафинированное оливковое масло из выжимок. Внимание! Будьте бдительны, читайте внимательно этикетку. Многие производители пользуются плохой осведомлённостью Российских граждан об оливковом масле и продают одну категорию масла по цене другой для извлечения своей выгоды. Любой покупатель должен различать оливковые масла по составу, как это определяется законом, масло высшей категории – это оливковое масло экстра класса (Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin)) и оно идеально подходит как детям, так и взрослым с возрастной категорией от 6 месяцев до 100 лет. Полезное во всех отношениях масло и единственное из всех категорий, которое можно назвать настоящим оливковым соком. У каждой категории масла есть своё название и никак нельзя смешивать или менять переводы, чтобы не приводить в заблуждение покупателя. Название Оливковое Масло означает смесь рафинированного оливкового масла (здесь всегда имеют ввиду рафинацию масел первого отжима) и масел первого отжима . Масло Памэйс (Pomace) – это смесь рафинированного масла второго отжима и масел первого отжима. Поэтому определение на этикетки масла Памэйс (Pomace) как Оливковое Масло просто противоречит закону. Сейчас многие Российские крупные фирмы стали производить оливковое масло под своими марками, так же и многие крупные сети. И поскольку в Российском законодательстве допускаются несоответствия Европейскому Кодексу по этой категории, то такое оливковое масло часто не соответствует критериям, написанным на этикетках, самому продукту внутри. В России при сертификации делаются только физико-химические анализы для определения соответствия тому или иному качеству, а в странах происхождения согласно Кодексу производится также анализ вкуса и запаха специальной комиссией, которая в Испании называется Панэль дэ Ката (Panel de Cata). Почти такая же, как при дегустации вина. Панэль дэ Ката (Panel de Cata) состоит из 10 профессиональных дегустаторов, которые пробуют образцы масла в безымянных бокалах, и выносят своё заключение. И если мнения всех 10 членов совпадает, то такому маслу присуждается класс Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (Extra Virgin), если хоть один против, то не проходит вся партия и отправляется на доработку. Этот процесс очень долгий и ответственный. Поэтому производители стараются так приготовить своё масло, чтобы, не дай Бог, профессионалы Панэль дэ Ката (Panel de Cata), проверив это масло и не нашли бы несоответствия заявленному качеству; иначе это будет позор на всю страну, и такой производитель штрафуется и лишается санитарного регистра. Сами понимаете, что Россия к такому контролю пока не готова. Поэтому Вас легко могут ввести в заблуждение. Покупайте масло только марок производителей стран происхождения. Испания, как самый крупный производитель, славится своим жёстким контролем. И к сожалению, что нельзя в Испании, допускается в других странах. По этому поводу в Евросоюзе уже не один год идёт борьба Испанских производителей за защиту своих прав. Они добиваются установления одинаково равных методов контроля во всех странах, а также, чтобы было на этикетках написано происхождение оливкового масла. Поскольку другие страны с меньшим объёмом собственного производства покупают масло из Испании в бочках, перемешивают его, как получится, добавляют каплю своего, и продают его уже как:- Итальянское, Греческое, Турецкое, Тунисское, ... Потребление Высоко-Полифенольного Оливкового Масла Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (ОМЭВ (EVOO)) Снижает Кровяное Давление У Здоровых Взрослых:- Исследователи из Австралии показали, что употребление оливкового масла первого отжима с высоким содержанием полифенолов приводит к значительному снижению двух различных типов кровяного давления. Периферическое и центральное систолическое артериальное давление снизилось у участников исследования на 2.5 и 2.7 мм рт.ст., соответственно. Однако, никаких существенных различий в диастолическом артериальном давлении не наблюдалось. А исследование было очень простое:- добавление всего 60 миллилитров (около четырёх столовых ложек) оливкового масла первого отжима в ежедневный рацион может привести к снижению систолического давления. Всего-навсего, ведь это так легко исполнить всем, кому необходимо следить за своим давлением. Это открытие, по словам медиков, имеет значение для общественного здравоохранения, особенно в отношении профилактики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, потому что есть другие исследования, согласно которым снижение систолического артериального давления на 10 мм рт.ст. привело к 20% снижению сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний у населения в целом, 17% снижению ишемической болезни сердца, 27% снижению риска инсульта и 28% снижению сердечной недостаточности. Оливковое Масло Снижает Оксидативный Стресс:- Оливковое масло первого отжима является самым легкодоступным источником антиоксидантов, которые помогают уменьшить последствия окислительного стресса и, следовательно, снижают риск и прогрессирование многих заболеваний. Оксидативный или окислительный стресс – это причина всех болезней, включая рак, потому что это процесс повреждения самой клетки организма в результате окисления. Экологические, физические и психические стрессоры вызывают выработку активных форм кислорода, также известных как свободные радикалы. Выработка свободных радикалов приводит к тому, что организм человека подвергается давлению окислительного стресса. Слишком много свободных радикалов приводит к широко распространённому повреждению, потому что они ‘воруют’ электроны у других клеток, разрушая их, но стабилизируя себя. Получается дисбаланс между окислительной и антиоксидантной системами организма. Антиоксиданты стабилизируют свободные радикалы, обеспечивая поставку электронов для стабилизации клеток. Поэтому, если мы можем помочь организму, предоставляя больше антиоксидантов, имеет смысл, чтобы окислительный стресс уменьшался, а следовательно, уменьшалось бы и повреждение органов и тканей. Многие исследования показывают, что Оливковое Масло Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (ОМЭВ) обеспечивает целый ряд различных преимуществ для здоровья, но во многих случаях механизмы все ещё не полностью поняты. Тем не менее, большая часть исследований, связанных с Оливковым Маслом Экстчрэ Вёдьжин (ОМЭВ) в

отношении профилактики заболеваний или обращения риска, часто приписывает снижение окислительного стресса в качестве одного из основных механизмов. То есть это проверено и точно стоит этим пользоваться, потому что снизить окисление значит замедлить старение. Оливковое Масло И Язвенный Колит (Ulcerative Colitis):- Результаты нового исследования, опубликованного в Оксвэд Акэдэмик (Oxford Academic) – Прессе Оксфордского Университета (Oxford University Press), показали, что пациенты, страдающие воспалительными заболеваниями кишечника (ВЗК), которые употребляли в пищу оливковое масло первого отжима в течение шести месяцев ежедневно, наблюдали значительное улучшение своего состояния. У них снизился индекс массы тела, объёмы фигуры зрительно уменьшились. Также были отмечены более низкие маркеры воспаления и меньшая активность заболевания. 'Принятие правильной пищевой привычки, основанной на Средиземноморской диете (Mediterranean diet), может иметь решающее значение в клиническом лечении пациентов с воспалительными заболеваниями кишечника', сообщил агентству Ройтас (Reuters) Фабио Чикко (Fabio Cicco), ведущий автор исследования. В его исследовании пациенты оценивались на предмет клинической и патологической активности и тестировались на возможный стеатоз (жировая болезнь печени) с помощью ультразвукового исследования брюшной полости. Участники получили персональные диетические рекомендации от диетолога и всем было указано потреблять оливковое масло во время каждого приёма пищи. Всего наблюдалось 142 пациента с ВЗК, из них 84 с язвенным колитом и 58 с болезнью Крона, 73 из 142 были признаны страдающими ожирением. Через полгода в этой группе снизилось число пациентов с активным заболеванием (испытывающих симптомы) с 23.7% до 6.8% у пациентов с язвенным колитом и с 17% до 3.8% у пациентов с болезнью Крона. Было также отмечено, что употребление оливкового масла приводит к значительному уменьшению стеатоза печени, который полностью исчез у некоторых пациентов. Кстати, потребление оливкового масла было связано с профилактикой язвенного колита ещё в 2010, когда исследователи из Университета Восточной Англии пришли к выводу, что диета, богатая олеиновой кислотой (компонентом оливкового масла), значительно снижает риск развития этого заболевания. В России по данному заболеванию пациентам предоставляют III Группу Инвалидности.

OM = OMAN

OM = ORGANIC MATTER

OMA = ORDERLY MARKETING AGREEMENT

OMAN CRUDE OIL = ОМАНСКАЯ НЕФТЬ – Oman Crude Oil is a medium sour crude from Oman destined for East of Suez markets. Oman crude futures are traded at the Dubai Mercantile Exchange (DME) under ticker symbol OQD (the DME is a fully electronic exchange, and its contracts are listed on CME Globex®). Contract size is 1 000 barrels (42 000 gallons) with a contract price quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Contract settlement consists of physical delivery. Delivery dates take place every month of the year. Middle Eastern Crude Oil (average value of Dubai and Oman) is traded at the Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM) under ticker symbol 33. Contract size is 50 kl (approximately 314.5 barrels). Settlement of contract consists of cash-settled futures transaction. / ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM).

OMB = OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

OMB = ON MASS OF BATH

OMBRÉ = ОМБРЕ (или РАСТУШЁВАННОЕ, или С ПЕРЕХОДОМ ТОНОВ, или ТЕНЕВОЕ, или ТЕНИСТОЕ, или ЗАТЕНЁННАЯ) – Ombré is a color effect in which the shade is changeable from light to dark, generally produced by using warp yarns of different tones. Ombré effects may also be produced by printing. Ombré, rhymes with the Spanish word Hombre, but is actually a French word meaning 'Shade' or 'Shadow'. (Ombre without the fancy 'é' is a very old card game!) For the last couple years, Ombré dyed fashions are appearing everywhere from the cover of 'Oprah' magazine and fashion designer runways to the racks of discount department stores. Lately, we have had so many folks searching our website for the word Ombré that we decided we had better do something about it! Ombré, also known as Dip Dyeing, Color Bleeding, or Gradated Dyeing, is an effect usually achieved by hand dipping fabric in dye so that it gradually goes from light to dark, or sometimes from one color to another. On high-end garments it lends itself well to flowing silks and other fine fabrics and has even been described as 'ethereal'! On the low-end garments, we think a lot of them have perhaps been printed, airbrushed or somehow had the dye applied by direct application to simulate the more time consuming Ombré technique. Silk painters have tried blending progressive colors with brushes, but it is time consuming and never quite looks the same. Professional tie dyers have achieved somewhat of an Ombré look by pre-soaking a garment in Soda Ash and applying successively stronger solutions of color from top to bottom of the garment. But true Ombré is a laboriously hand dipped wonder with subtle gradations from top to bottom. True Ombré is not as easy as it might seem, as we found out in our attempts. Know that professional dyers have wrestled with this technique for years to get to the amazing garments you see for several hundred (or thousand?) Dollars. Keep in mind that with dyeing, it is practice that makes perfect, and sometimes lots of experimentation! We are keeping our instructions a little vague as to timing and concentrations because we know that different fiber content, weave and weight of your fabric, as well as the individuality among dye colors will vary your results. Practice will also help you get the layers straight, even and more smoothly gradated. By the way, a customer who has been doing Ombré for years just let us know that our method of securing the garment combined with our bendable wire hanger are the reasons our lines dipped rather than being straight! She recommended using PVC pipe for straighter lines. But she said our timing in our directions was perfect! / Омбр (Ombre) = Тень или Умбра.

OMC = ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE

OMD = ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

OMEGA = ОМЕГА – Omega is a measurement of the price elasticity and effective leverage of a warrant. Omega specifies the percentage by which the price of a warrant changes when the underlying experiences a price change of one percent. In contrast to simple leverage, which assumes an equivalently strong absolute price change for warrant and underlying, Omega measures the actual leverage of the warrant by taking into account the delta. For example, a warrant with a current leverage of 10 and a delta of 50% has an Omega of 5, the warrrant thus increases approximately by 5% when the underlying rises by 1%.

OMF = ON MASS OF FIBER

OMG = ON MASS OF GOODS

OMGEO (LLC) = ОМДЬЖИО (ЭЛ.ЭЛ.СИ.) – One of the first major steps we took soon after the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) was formed in 1999 was to partner with Thomson Financial to create Omgeo LLC. No development illustrates our commitment to a global business strategy of forging partnerships more than Omgeo, which plays a critical role in the global securities industry as a central information management and processing hub for broker/dealers, investment managers and custodian banks. Omgeo, the leading provider of post-trade, pre-settlement institutional trade management solutions, processes over one million trades

per day and serving some 6 000 investment managers, broker/dealers and custodians in 42 countries. The company partners closely with service providers, infrastructure suppliers, industry standards organizations and its clients to increase operational efficiency and reduce risk for the world's investment management community through straight-through processing (STP) solutions. A global joint venture formed by the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) and Thomson Financial ESG. Omgeo's objectives are to deliver a single, global trade management solution that will help move the industry towards global STP and T+1 settlement. Omgeo, DTCC's joint venture with Thomson Financial, is the leading provider of post-trade, pre-settlement institutional trade management solutions, processing over one million trades per day and serving 6 000 investment managers, broker/dealers and custodians in more than 42 countries. Headquartered in Boston, MA, the United States. Omgeo was formed in 2001 as a wholly owned, global joint venture between the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) and Thomson Reuters. Our predecessor companies have over 30 years of experience servicing the world's capital markets; our tenure and proven track record are key differentiators in today's volatile financial markets. Omgeo is an operations expert automating trade life cycle events, including allocation, confirmation/affirmation, settlement notification, enrichment, operational analytics and counterparty risk management between trade counterparties. Our offerings address challenges mainly to do with manual, error-prone processes you may encounter throughout trade lifecycle events. Our core expertise lies in automating the communication between parties to a trade or a contract. Providing services that electronically link counterparties around the world has allowed us to create a global, efficient community of clients. We pioneered and are now the global standard for electronic trade confirmations, standard settlement instructions and confirm/affirm via automation. Omgeo set the standard for post-trade efficiency in the equities and fixed income markets and now focuses also on the credit arena and is setting a new standard in portfolio reconciliation and collateral management. This is a natural extension of our core expertise in operations. Your business may be local or global, or both. 2011:- We have over 6 000 clients representing over 2 400 financial institutions in 46 countries around the world. Omgeo associates span every major global financial center, including Boston, New York, London and Hong Kong, with a total of 16 offices around the world to support our business. You can be confident that we have on-the-ground experts who understand both the local nuances that set your business apart as well as the worldwide issues facing all within our industry today. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ковка или штамповка (forging). Томсэн Файнэншл (Thomson Financial). Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters).

OMISSION OF ANY PART OF GARMENT = ПРОПУСК ЛЮБОЙ ЧАСТИ ШВЕЙНОГО ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Omission Of Any Part Of Garment:- poor work flow, inattentive operator, wrong work tickets or poor inspection. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

OMNIBUS ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ОМНИБУС (или ОБЩИЙ СЧЁТ) – Omnibus Account is a collective account holding the securities that a custodian safeguards on behalf of some or all of its customers. Omnibus Account is an account carried by one Futures Commission Merchant (FCM), the carrying FCM, for another Futures Commission Merchant, the originating FCM, in which the transactions of two or more persons who are customers of the originating FCM, are combined and carried by the carrying FCM in the name of the originating FCM rather than designated separately by the names of the individual customers. This is required if the originating broker seeks to execute or clear trades for customers at a particular exchange where it does not have trading or clearing privileges. The identity of the individual accounts is not disclosed. The opposite of Fully Disclosed. / Омнибус, от Латинского слова Omnibus, означающее Для Всех.

OMNIBUS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОМНИБУС (или ОГОВОРКА ДЛЯ ВСЕХ, или ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОХВАТЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕМ НЕСКОЛЬКИХ ЛИЦ) – Omnibus Clause is a clause in a hull policy extending liability cover to embrace, in addition to the assured's legal liability, the liability of other organizations who are connected with the ship. It usually excludes liability of shipyards, repair yards and others to whom underwriters do not wish to extend cover. / Омнибус, от Латинского слова Omnibus, означающее Для Всех.

OMNIVORE = ВСЕЯДНОЕ – Omnivore is an animal that eats both plants and animals.

OMR = OMANI RIAL

OMS = ORGANIC MATTER SOLUBLES

OMT = ORIGIN MOTOR TERMINAL

OMX (GROUP AB) = У.ЭМ.ЭКС. (ГРУП А.БЭ.) – OMX AB is a leading expert in the exchange industry. Through the Nordic Exchange, OMX offers access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities market. The Nordic Exchange is a term used for marketing purposes and is not a legal entity. It describes the common offering from the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange, Stockholmsbörsen AB (Stockholm Stock Exchange), Iceland Stock Exchange, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Riga Stock Exchange and Vilnius Stock Exchange. OMX' integrated technology solutions cross the transaction chain enabling efficient securities transactions for over 60 exchange organizations in more than 50 countries. OMX is a Nordic Large Cap company in the Financials sector on the OMX Nordic Exchange. OMX is a leading expert in the exchange industry. Through the Nordic Exchange, OMX offers access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities market. The Nordic Exchange is a term used for marketing purposes and is not a legal entity. It describes the common offering from the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange, Stockholm Stock Exchange, Iceland Stock Exchange, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Riga Stock Exchange and Vilnius Stock Exchange. OMX integrated technology solutions cross the transaction chain enabling efficient securities transactions for over 60 exchange organizations in more than 50 countries. OMX is a Nordic Large Cap company in the Financials sector on the OMX Nordic Exchange. OMX AB (Aktiebolaget Optionsmäklarna/Helsinki Stock Exchange) is a Swedish-Finnish financial services company, formed in 2003 through a merger between OM AB and HEX PLC (Helsingin Pörssi (Helsinki Stock Exchange, abbreviation – HEX)). It has two divisions, OMX Exchanges, which operates eight stock exchanges in the Nordic and Baltic countries, and OMX Technology, which develops and markets systems for financial transactions used by OMX Exchanges, as well as by other stock exchanges. The company is a world leader in financial instruments trading systems. OMX has been part of the NASDAQ OMX Group since February 2008. In December 2005 OMX started First North, an alternative exchange for smaller companies, in Denmark. The First North exchange expanded to Stockholm in June 2006, Iceland in January 2007 and Helsinki in April 2007. The Markets Technology division of Computershare was acquired in 2006. The acquisition greatly expanded its product offerings and made its client list the largest of all trading system technology providers. The group launched a virtual Nordic Stock Exchange on 2006-October-02, after merging the individual lists of shares traded at its three wholly-owned Scandinavian exchanges into a combined Nordic List. Companies listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange have also since been merged into the list. OMX also launched a pan-regional benchmark index, the OMX Nordic 40, on the same date, however the individual exchanges have also retained their own national benchmark indices. On 2007-May-25, NASDAQ® agreed to buy OMX for USD3.7 billion. In August 2007, however, Borse Dubai offered USD4 billion, prompting speculation of a bidding war. On 2007-September-20, Borse Dubai agreed to stop competing to buy OMX in return for a 20% stake and 5 percent of votes in NASDAQ® as well as NASDAQ's then 28% stake in the London Stock Exchange. In a complex transaction, Borse Dubai acquired 97.2% of OMX's outstanding shares before selling them onto NASDAQ®. The newly merged company was renamed

the NASDAQ OMX Group upon completion of the deal on 2008-February-27. OMX owns exchanges in the Nordic and Baltic region, and develops and provides technology and services to companies in the securities industry around the globe. Some history facts:- 1985 OMX starts derivatives exchange. 1987 World's first publicly listed exchange. 1991 World's first integrated derivatives trading and clearing system. 1994 First exchange in Europe to accept remote members. 1997 Creation of derivatives link network. 1998 Merger of OMX and Stockholm Stock Exchange. 1998 Joint trading platform initiative started on all the Nordic exchanges. 2001 Common member and trading rules instituted in Nordic region. 2002 Formation of EDX derivatives exchange – OMX and London Stock Exchange. 2003 Merger of OMX and HEX, including Tallinn and Riga exchanges. 2004 Acquisition of Vilnius Stock Exchange. 2004 Implementation of joint trading platform on all Nordic exchange. 2005 Merger of OMX and Copenhagen Stock Exchange. 2006 Launch of OMX Nordic Exchange. 2006 Merger of OMX and Iceland Stock Exchange. OMX was formed in 2003 through the merger of OM and HEX. The transformation of the exchange industry is inevitable as we all strive to compete effectively, form alliances, expand, generate alternative revenue sources and meet new regulations. As an expert in the exchange industry, OMX plays an important role in the fast moving financial markets. For all our customers, we aim to provide dynamic solutions and greater efficiency with today's and tomorrow's challenges in mind. Through the Nordic Exchange, OMX offers access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities market. The Nordic Exchange is a term used for marketing purposes and is not a legal entity. It describes the common offering from the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange, Stockholm Stock Exchange, Iceland Stock Exchange, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Riga Stock Exchange and Vilnius Stock Exchange, owned by OMX. OMX integrated technology solutions cross the transaction chain enabling efficient securities transactions for more than 60 exchanges, clearing organizations and securities depositories in over 50 countries. OMX is a Nordic Large Cap company in the Financial sector on the OMX Nordic Exchange. Headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The leading innovators in the exchange industry to create the world's premier exchange and technology company. Combination recommended by both OMX and NASDAQ® Boards and supported by key OMX and NASDAQ® shareholders. The Board of Directors of The NASDAQ® Stock Market, Inc and OMX AB have on 2007-May-25, jointly announced that they have entered into an agreement to combine the two companies. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . У.Эм.Экс. (OMX). Стокгольмская Фондовая Биржа Стокгольмсбёршен А.Бэ. (Stockholmsbörsen AB). Актиэбулагет Упшунсмэкларна (Aktiebolaget Optionsmäklarna). У.Эм. А.Бэ. (OM AB). Хэлсингин Пёрсси (Helsingin Pörssi) обозначение ХО.Э.ЭКС. (HEX).

ON = OBSERVATIONAL NURSERY

ON = OVERNIGHT

ONADER = OPÉRATION NATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA RIZICULTURE = NATIONAL OPERATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RICE CULTURE

ONB = OFFICE NATIONAL DES BARRAGES ET DE L'IRRIGATION

ON BALANCE VOLUME = БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОБЪЁМ – One of the first and most popular indicators to measure positive and negative volume flow, the On Balance Volume (OBV) was introduced by Joe Granville in 1963. The concept behind the indicator is that volume precedes price. OBV is a simple indicator that adds a period's volume when the close is up and subtracts the period's volume when the close is down. A cumulative total of the volume additions and subtractions forms the OBV line. This line can then be compared with the price chart of the underlying security to look for divergences or confirmation. On Balance Volume (OBV) is a price-volume indicator developed by Joseph Granville. OBV provides a powerful measure of accumulation and distribution by comparing volume to price movements. The theory of On-Balance Volume (OBV) was developed by Joe Granville and forms the basis of his timing system. OBV is the cumulative total of advancing and declining volume. It is calculated by adding the daily volume to the cumulative total if the stock closes higher than the previous day, or subtracting it if the stock closes lower. No change days are ignored. Absolute values in OBV are meaningless, but a graph of OBV movement is very useful for spotting divergences in OBV and price. Divergences in price and OBV (also called Non-Confirmations) are important events which warn that a change of price trend is likely. An example of a negative divergence (which predicts lower prices to come) would be for the stock to hit a higher price high that is not confirmed by corresponding new high in OBV. A positive divergence (which predicts higher prices to come) occurs when a lower price low is accompanied by a higher low on the OBV chart. In these cases it can be said that volume is leading price, but this is not always the case. The divergences described above are associated with a drying up or decrease in volume commonly associated with price tops and bottoms; however, tops and bottoms can also be accompanied by high volume activity ('blow-off' tops and panic selling near bottoms). OBV is a momentum indicator relating volume to price change. If prices rise, volume is considered up-volume; if price, it is considered down-volume. Up-volume is added to the cumulative total, and down-volume is subtracted. Trading under pressure with on-balance volume. Not all volume is created equal. The On-Balance Volume (OBV) indicator recognizes this by measuring buying and selling strength separately. On-Balance Volume is a momentum indicator. In general terms, its calculation relates volume to price change, i.e. on-balance volume is a function of both price and volume. Developed by Joe Granville in the early 1960s, OBV provides a running total of market volume and shows whether this volume is flowing into or out of a given commodity, bond or stock based on changes in the market's price. OBV attempts to detect when a financial instrument is being accumulated by a large number of buyers or sold by many sellers. It is based on the concept that volume is the driving force behind the market. Therefore, OBV is designed to project when major moves in the markets would occur by measuring the positive and negative volume flow. By analyzing OBV, traders may project when major moves in the markets will occur. Often, OBV is described as an attempt to determine the actions of the 'smart money' in the market. Smart money typically is used to refer to market participants who are either large, well-capitalized traders or commercial entities with a broad understanding of the underlying commodity or 'inside' information on the market fundamentals. While it's impossible to say precisely whose positions are reflected in the OBV indicator, it's reasonable to assume that it reflects the behavior of the majority of the positions in the market. If we accept that, then we can accept the premise that OBV provides a reliable gauge of future market bias. Calculation:- on-balance volume is calculated by adding the day's volume to a cumulative total when the security or futures contract price closes up, and subtracting the day's volume to that cumulative total when the price closes down. (1) If today's close is greater than yesterday's close then:- OBV = Yesterday's OBV + Today's Volume (considered up volume). Up volume occurs when a market finishes a day of trading at a level higher than its previous close, meaning that the trading volume for the day was more bullish than bearish. (2) If today's close is less than yesterday's close then:- OBV = Yesterday's OBV – Today's Volume (considered down volume). Down volume occurs when a market finishes a day of trading at a level lower than its previous close, meaning that the trading volume for the day was more bearish than bullish. (3) If today's close is equal to yesterday's close then:- OBV = Yesterday's OBV. 'Beans on balance' (Soybeans) shows the January 2014 soybean futures contract with both volume and the OBV indicator. You can see how the OBV indicator is affected by both the volume data as well as price changes. Interpretation:- on-balance volume is a running total of volume. It tells us whether trading activity is stronger on increases or decreases in price. When the security closes higher than the previous close, all of the day's volume is considered up-volume. When the security closes lower than the previous close, all of the day's volume is considered down-volume. The basic assumption regarding OBV analysis is that OBV changes precede price changes. The theory is that the flow of the smart money can be seen by a rising OBV. Here is a key aspect to evaluating OBV:- the absolute value of it is not important. Traders should instead focus on period-to-period changes in and characteristics of the OBV

line. First, define the trend for OBV. Second, determine if the current trend matches the trend for the underlying security. Third, look for potential support or resistance levels. Once broken, the trend for OBV will change, and these breaks can be used to generate signals. Also notice that OBV is based on closing prices. Therefore, closing prices should be considered when looking for divergences or support and resistance breaks. This method of analyzing OBV is designed for trading short-term cycles. OBV is a day-to-day indicator, and investors must act quickly and decisively if they wish to profit from short-term OBV analysis. Signal Generation:- OBV can signal bearish divergence as well as bullish divergence. When prices continue to rise on negative changes in OBV, it's a warning to bulls – or a signal to bears that it could be time to establish shorts. When OBV rises during a trading range affair for price, it is a sign that the smart money is accumulating positions in anticipation of a future price rise. Bullish divergence signals can be used to anticipate a trend reversal. These signals are grounded in the theory that volume changes precede price changes. A bullish divergence forms when OBV moves higher or forms a higher low even as prices move lower. A bearish divergence forms when OBV moves lower or forms a lower low even as prices move higher. The divergence between OBV and price should alert a trader that a price reversal could be in the making. As seen in 'Forecasting crude', weekly crude oil prices are making lower low from USD93 to USD92, but a closer look at OBV suggests a higher high formation, shown with the blue line, is signaling a bullish divergence. Subsequent to the bullish divergence, crude oil jumped almost USD5 to USD97 in the following week. Bearish divergence also can occur. This is shown in 'Intraday gold'. As seen in the 15-minute chart, although gold makes a higher high from USD1 260–1 265, OBV makes a lower low, registering bearish divergence. Once prices trade below USD1 250, the bearish divergence is confirmed. Price subsequently corrects all the way down to USD1 220. OBV also helps to understand the accumulation and distribution pattern of prices and can be used to identify breakout and breakdowns in the near future. Rising OBV during a trading range indicates accumulation, which is bullish; falling OBV in a trading range indicates distribution, which is bearish. 'Sweet sugar' (Contract No. 11) includes a daily chart of sugar along with OBV. Sugar is trading in a range of 16.70–17.90¢ for almost 20 trading sessions. However, OBV has been rising while prices are trading in range. As we can see, a bullish breakout soon happened, with sugar reaching a high of 20¢. OBV also is a good confirming trend indicator. Once a trend is established, it remains in force until it is broken. OBV can be used to confirm an existing price trend, an upside breakout or a downside break. 'Gaining ground' shows how the higher price trend for Apple coincided with a rising OBV, hence confirming to traders that strength was behind the market. Simple Works:- OBV is a simple technical indicator that uses volume and price to measure buying and selling pressure. Buying pressure is evident when positive volume exceeds negative volume, and the OBV line rises. Selling pressure is present when negative volume exceeds positive volume, and the OBV line falls. Traders can use OBV to confirm the underlying trend or look for divergences that may foreshadow a price change. As with all indicators, it is important to use OBV in conjunction with other tools of technical analysis. OBV should not be used as a standalone indicator for signaling trade entries or exits. Good indicators to use in conjunction with OBV include pattern analysis and momentum oscillators. / Дьжоу Грэнвил (Joe Granville). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Балансовый Объём (БО) является индикатором момента, связывающим объёмы торгов с изменением цен. Если цены повышаются, значение показателя считается положительным; если цены падают – отрицательным. Положительные значения показателя прибавляются к нарастающему итогу, отрицательные – вычитаются из него.

ON BOARD = НА БОРТУ – On Board is a notation on a bill of lading that cargo has been loaded on board a vessel. Used to satisfy the requirements of a letter of credit, in the absence of an express requirement to the contrary. / На Борту:- нотация в коносаменте, указывающая на то, что груз был погружен на борт судна. Применяется для удовлетворения требований по аккредитиву, при отсутствии в обратном смысле особых требований.

ON BOARD BILL OF LADING = БОРТОВОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – On Board Bill Of Lading (B/L) certifies that the cargo has been placed aboard the named vessel and is signed by the master of the vessel or his representative. On letter of credit transactions, an On Board Bill of Lading is usually necessary for the shipper to obtain payment from the bank. When all bills of lading are processed a ship's manifest is prepared by the steamship line. This summarizes all cargo aboard the vessel by port of loading and discharge. B/L validated at the time of loading to transport. Onboard Air, Boxcar, Container, Rail, Truck and Vessel are the most common types. A Bill of Lading where a Carrier acknowledges that goods have been placed on board a certain vessel. Bill of lading confirmation that the goods accepted for transportation have actually been shipped on board. An Onboard Bill of Lading confirms the actual time the shipper places the cargo on the ship, train, airplane or truck to transport to its destination. Types of onboard bills of lading include rail, truck, container, air, box car and vessel. / и подписанный хозяином (или капитаном) судна или его представителем. Он суммирует весь груз на борту судна портом погрузки и разгрузки.

ON–BOARD ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT = БОРТОВОЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – On-Board Electronic Equipment is electronic equipment, related software, antennas and accessories permanently installed in vehicles and used for communications, monitoring refrigerating or heating equipment and/or a vehicle's mileage and speed, determining the vehicle's weight, tracking the vehicle, or navigation. Note:- Permanently installed means that the equipment can be removed from housing units permanently installed in the vehicle designed to operate using electrical power from the vehicle's electrical system. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ON CALL SALES = ПРОДАЖИ С ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕМ (ПРАВ СТОРОН) – On Call Sales are agreements to sell commodity with the price to be fixed at a later time, based on a specified quotation by the seller or the buyer. If the final price is to be fixed based on a futures market quotation:- (i) On buyer's call, the seller must fix the final price of commodity sold on call on the buyer's instructions, before the first notice day of the futures contract month. This must be done before the invoice is sent. If the buyer does not give instructions in the time agreed, the seller can fix the price when the market closes on the day before the first notice day of the futures contract month. The seller must notify the buyer about this immediately. If the parties agree that the price can be fixed after shipment, the commodity must be invoiced at a provisional price, and the difference will be paid by one of the parties based on the final price. (ii) On seller's call, the roles of the buyer and the seller are reversed. See also Basis, Call Sales, and Provisional Invoice. Xxxxx. On Call Sales (in Cotton industry):- price is usually expressed in US cents per pound (¢/lb) and is either fixed (final) or 'on call'. A fixed price is a price where both the basis (premiums and discounts 'on' or 'off' the futures month) for a certain quality and the price of the futures month are established. For example:- (i) December NY futures:- 32.50 cents per pound; (ii) Basis for a certain quality:- 5.00 cents 'on'; and (iii) Fixed price (final price):- 37.50 cents per pound. (Note:- Basis = Cash Price – Futures Price.) An 'on call' price is a price establishing only the basis (premiums or discounts to be added to or deducted from the futures month quote, as in example above, '500 cents points on December NY') for a certain grade and staple. When a sale is made 'on call', the contract (sale confirmation) specifies when the price of the futures month must be established. The sale is mostly 'buyers's call', which means that the buer sets a time or level when the price of the futures month is to be established or, as said in the trade, fixed. However, the contract frequently provides for fixing the price before shipment to avoid making provisional invoices and a price adjustment later. Invoicing Cotton at a provisional price makes it necessary to watch the fluctuations of the futures month and call for margin payments if the provisional price has been set too low because the futures month has gone up. The buyer can request the seller to transfer the basic futures month to another one instead of fixing the price when due. / В хлопковой отрасли Продажи с Востребованием:- цена обычно выражается в

центах Доллара США за фунт и является либо ‘зафиксированной’ (окончательной), либо ‘по востребованию’. Фиксированная цена – это цена, в отношении которой установлены и базис (надбавки и скидки ‘на’ или ‘от’ расценки фьючерсного контракта с соответствующим месяцем поставки) для определённого качества, и конкретная расценка фьючерсного месяца. Например:- (i) Декабрьский НЙ (Нью Йоркский) фьючерс:- 32.50 цента за фунт; (ii) Базис для определённого качества:- 5.00 центов ‘на’; и (iii) Фиксированная цена (окончательная цена):- 37.50 центов за фунт. (Примечание:- Базис = Наличная Цена – Фьючерсная Цена.) Цена ‘по востребованию’ – это цена, устанавливающая только базис (надбавки или скидки, которые должны добавляться к или вычитаться от расценки фьючерсного месяца, соответственно, как в примере выше, ‘500 центовых пунктов (cent points) на Декабрьскую НЙ расценку) для определённого сорта и штапеля волокна. Когда продажа осуществляется ‘с востребованием’, то контракт (подтверждение продажи) указывает то, когда должна быть установлена цена фьючерса с соответствующим месяцем поставки. Продажа – это в основном ‘востребование покупателей’ (‘buyers’s call’), которое означает, что покупатель устанавливает время или уровень, когда цена фьючерсного месяца должна быть установлена или, как говорят в торговле, зафиксирована. Однако контракт часто предусматривает фиксацию цены перед отгрузкой, чтобы избежать выставления условных счетов-фактур (provisional invoices) и переоценки цены (a price adjustment) позже. При выставлении счёта на хлопок по условной цене необходимо следить за колебаниями фьючерсного месяца и востребовать платежи маржи, если условная цена оказывалась установленной слишком низко из-за того, что фьючерсный месяц вырос в цене на бирже. Покупатель может попросить продавца перенести базовый фьючерсный месяц на другой вместо фиксирования цены в должное время. Продажи с Востребованием предполагают востребование сторонами сделки своих прав, заложенных в порядках и условиях контракта, например, фиксации цены на весь объём продукции или его часть, предполагаемой к поставке по данному контракту.

ONCARRIAGE = ДОСТАВКА – Oncarriage or On-Carriage:- the carriage of cargo (containers) by any mode of transport to the final place of delivery after discharge from the ocean vessel (main means of transport) at the port (place) of discharge. Carriage of goods by any mode of transport to place of delivery after discharge from ocean vessel at port of discharge. Oncarriage:- a movement of cargo by connecting carrier to ultimate destination. / после разгрузки из океанского судна .

ONCE–OVER TILLAGE = СОВМЕЩЁННАЯ ОСНОВНАЯ И ПОСЕВНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Once-Over Tillage is an operation whereby land is tilled and planted in the same operation. / Совмещённая Основная и Посевная Обработка (почвы):- операция, посредством которой земля обрабатывается и засеивается за одну и ту же операцию. Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает Сорняки.

ON CONSIGNMENT GRAIN = ЗЕРНО ПО КОНСИГНАЦИИ – On Consignment Grain is a grain shipped to a broker for sale in the cash market. See also Consignment. / :- зерно, отгруженное брокеру для продажи на рынке безотлагательной поставки. Смотрите также Консигнация (Consignment).

ON DECK = НА ПАЛУБЕ – On Deck is a notation on a bill of lading that the cargo has been stowed on the open deck of the ship. / Нотация на коносаменте о том, что груз был размещён на открытой палубе на судне.

ON DECK STOWAGE = ШТИВКА НА ПАЛУБЕ – On Deck Stowage:- cargo stowed on deck of vessel. / Груз, размещённый на палубе судна.

ON DEMAND = ПО ТРЕБОВАНИЮ – In the case of a claim document the notation ‘On Demand’ means that the amount specified becomes due and payable immediately upon presentation of the debt certificate or payment order by the creditor to the debtor. Also known as On Sight. On Demand:- describing a bill of exchange that is payable to the bearer immediately on presentation, such as a check.

ON–DEMAND CONTRACT BOND = КОНТРАКТНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ТРЕБОВАНИЮ – The history of On-Demand Contract Bonds can be traced back to the oil boom of the 1970s when Middle East countries, flush with money, wanted their own airport, aluminium plant, hospital etc. Numerous contracts were put out to tender and awarded to all sorts of companies, some of whom then were unable even to start the contract, let alone finish it. Having had their fingers burnt and money wasted these countries started to require easily redeemable bonds as a condition of every contract. Some countries even passed laws making bonds mandatory in all public sector contracts. An on-demand contract bond is a payment undertaking, issued by a bank to the customer (the beneficiary) at the request of the exporter. It is a ‘primary’ undertaking of the issuing bank, and is independent of the exporter’s contractual delivery/performance obligations. The bond is ‘on-demand’ because the issuing bank undertakes to pay the beneficiary upon receiving a simple demand – a ‘call’ – for payment. Some on-demand bond wordings simply require the beneficiary to make a written demand for payment without having to give any reason for the demand (these are common in the Middle East), whilst others require the beneficiary to state that the exporter is in default of his contractual obligations and, possibly, to describe the nature of that default. On-demand bonds are ‘unconditional’ to the extent that, for the bank to pay, the beneficiary simply has to satisfy some basic conditions (e.g., relating to the validity of the bond itself and the stated procedure for making the call), without having to provide evidence to demonstrate that the exporter has not performed its contract, or even to present the original bond. The exporter cannot stop the customer getting the money if the bond is called. As soon as the bank pays the beneficiary, it will immediately take recourse against the exporter under the counter-indemnity, usually by debiting the exporters’ bank account. This means that in effect the bank is paying out the exporter’s money. It is sometimes possible to negotiate ‘conditional’ bonds (typically issued by insurance companies and called surety bonds). With these, the beneficiary has to provide evidence to the issuer – e.g., of the exporter’s failure to deliver goods in accordance with the timescale envisaged in the contract, or the exporter’s written admission of fault, or a court order or arbitration award in favour of the beneficiary – as part of the process of calling the bond. This need to produce supporting documentation makes the bond ‘conditional’. You can add words creating conditionality in a bond issued by a bank. Notwithstanding the added security of conditionality, lawyers recommend that the bond is kept as simple as possible lest the additional clauses create conflicts elsewhere in the contract. The issuing bank, also, will be keen to have absolute clarity on whether a bond call is valid. Some on-demand bonds are not issued to the customer, but to another party in connection with the export contract; the most common being to a customs authority for the purpose of deferring duty on goods imported temporarily into a country pending their re-export. The importing country’s customs authority requires a bond covering the value of the duty that will need to be paid if the goods are not re-exported within a certain time period.

ONDULÉ = ОНДЮЛЕ (или ВОЛНИСТОЕ, или ГОФРИРОВАННОЕ, или НЕРОВНОЕ) – Ondulé is a general term for plain-weave fabrics of silk, cotton, or manufactured fiber having a wavy effect produced by weaving the warp or filling, but usually the filling, in a wavy line. An ondulé reed is generally used to produce this effect, often in a leno weave to emphasize the wave. Ondulé is used for dress fabrics. / основа или уточина, . Под Ондюде в переводе с Французского понимается Волнистое или Гофрированное или Неровное. Продольная волнистость на поверхности ткани.

ONE CANCELS THE OTHER ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ‘ОДНО, ОТМЕНЯЮЩЕЕ ДРУГОЕ’ – One Cancels The Other (OCO) Order:- a pair of orders, typically limit orders, whereby if one order is filled, the other order will automatically be cancelled. For example, an One Cancels The Other (OCO) order might consist of an order to buy 10 calls with a strike price of 50 at a specified price or buy 20 calls with a strike price of 55 (with the same expiration date) at a specified price. Two orders submitted simultaneously, either of which may be filled. If one order is filled, the other is considered to be canceled. Where the execution of one order automatically cancels a previous one.

ONE–OFF = РАЗОВЫЙ (или ШТУЧНЫЙ) – In the United Kingdom, a One-Off event only happens once and will not be repeated. Also known as Non-Recurring in the United States. Something that is done, created, etc only once, and often quickly, simply, or improvisationally. A happening that occurs only once and is not repeated. As modifier, e.g., one-off job. Something that is carried out or made only once.

ONEROUS CONTRACT = КАБАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Onerous Contract is a contract for which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. / Кабальный Контракт – контракт, по которому неизбежные расходы по удовлетворению обязательств по данному контракту превышают ожидаемую экономическую выгоду, которую предполагается получить по нему. Кабальная Сделка совершается под влиянием крайней нужды на явно невыгодных для данной стороны условиях.

ONE–TO–MANY = ОТ ОДНОГО МНОГИМ – A term One-To-Many refers to a proprietary trading platform in which the platform operator posts bids and offers for commodities, derivatives, or other instruments and serves as a counterparty to every transaction executed on the platform. In contrast to many-to-many platforms, one-to-many platforms are not considered trading facilities under the US Commodity Exchange Act.

ONE–WAY PALLET = ПОДДОН В ОДНУ СТОРОНУ (или ПОДДОН НА ОДНУ ГРУЗОПЕРЕВОЗКУ) – One-Way Pallets are preferred if the Euro format (800 x 1 200 mm) does not provide the optimum solution for the size of the products or their packaging units, or if exchange is not viable in export. See also Disposable Pallet. One-Way Pallet:- standard sizes for one-way pallets are in stock:- 800 x 1 200, 600 x 800 and 1 000 x 1 200 mm. All one-way pallets are available used. One-way pallets are ideally used when you know there will be no return. The one-way pallet is the preferred load carrier particularly for export. Further advantage:- the one-way pallet is cheaper than the Euro-pallet. All advantages at a glance:- (i) new; (ii) used; (iii) all versions available as well as IPPC-version (short for the International Plant Protection Convention’s version); (iv) kiln-dried; (v) all versions possible; and (vi) as well as available in all sizes according to your drawing. / Поддон в Одну Сторону или Поддон на Одну Грузоперевозку:- стандартные размеры находящихся в обращении таких поддонов следующие:- 800 x 1 200, 600 x 800 and 1 000 x 1 200 миллиметров (мм). Смотрите также Одноразовый Поддон (Disposable Pallet).

ON–FARM TRIAL/ON–FARM RESEARCH = ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЙ ОПЫТ/ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – On-Farm Trial/On-Farm Research is an experiment conducted in farmers’ fields.

ON–HAND INVENTORY = НАЛИЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ (или СКЛАДСКИЕ ЗАПАСЫ В НАЛИЧИИ) – On-Hand Inventory:- the amount of product in the warehouse. The product may be designated as shippable, damaged, on hold, or pending shipment (allocated to an order).

ON HOLD = НА УДЕРЖАНИИ (или ЗАБЛОКИРОВАНО) – A term On Hold refers to product that is designated as unable to be shipped; may be product with damage, questionable quality, expired shelf life, etc.

ONION NECK ROT = ШЕЙКОВАЯ ГНИЛЬ ЛУКА – Onion Neck Rot is a rot of the neck of onions caused by the mold Botrytis allii.

ON–LINE = В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – On-Line:- direct communication between devices with electronic capability (terminals, networks, hosts, etc). / Прямая связь между устройствами с электронными возможностями (терминалами, сетями, компьютерами, принадлежащими разным владельцам и так далее). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ONLINE BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Online Banking is an access by personal computer or terminal to bank information, accounts and certain transactions via the financial institution’s web site on the Internet. Also known as Internet Banking. By means of Online Banking or Electronic Banking you have access to your accounts or deposits via Internet. Account keeping and the processing of financial services through the Internet or by phoning the bank directly. The instructions are signed using an electronic signature (for example, with a PIN (abbreviation for Personal Identification Number) or TAN (abbreviation for transaction number)).

ON–LINE COMPARISON SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СРАВНЕНИЯ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – On-Line Comparison System processes real-time comparison on trade data to reduce exposure to errors. / Осуществляет сравнения в режиме реального времени данных по торговле с целью снижения возникновения ошибок.

ON–LINE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER VERIFICATION = ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОГО (или ЛИЧНОГО) ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННОГО НОМЕРА В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – On-Line Personal identification Number Verification is the process whereby the Personal Identification Number (PIN) is sent to the issuer for checking. / Процесс, посредством которого Персональный Идентификационный Номер (ПИН) направляется эмитенту для проверки.

ON–LINE PIN VERIFICATION = ON–LINE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER VERIFICATION

ON–LINE TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ) – On-Line Transaction is a transaction that requires a real-time connection to a secure application module. / Операция, которая требует подключения к защищённому модулю приложения в режиме реального времени.

ON–PEAK = ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – A term On-Peak refers to hours of the business day when demand is at its peak. For example, the NYMEX® Division California-Oregon border and Palo Verde (switchyard; and Palo Verde nuclear generating station in Arizona) electricity futures contracts defined the on-peak period from the hour ending 06:00 to the hour ending 22:00 (06:00 am to 10:00 pm), prevailing local time on any day between any including Monday through Friday, excluding any day which has been designated as an off-peak day or a holiday by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC). In the physical market, on-peak definitions vary by North America Electric Reliability Council region. On Peak:- for the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) Energy Market, on-peak periods are weekdays, except NERC holidays (i.e. New Year’s Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day) from the hour ending at 08:00 am until the hour ending at 11:00 pm. / Относится к часам рабочего дня, когда потребление находится на своём пиковом уровне. Например, фьючерсные контракты на электричество Подразделения НАЙМЭКС® с условием поставки на границе штатов Калифорния и Орегон и Пало

Вэрдэ (открытая коммутационная подстанция; и атомная электростанция Пало Вэрдэ в Аризоне) определяли пиковый период с 06:00 до 22:00 часов (06:00 дп до 10:00 пп) по местному времени в любой день с Понедельника по Пятницу включительно, за исключением дней, принятых внепиковыми или праздничными Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ). На рынке реальной продукции, в зависимости от региона определение понятия пиковые варьируется Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества. Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)). Пиковая Нагрузка или Пиковая Мощность, от Французского слова Pic, означающее Остроконечная Машина или Пик, – максимальная электрическая нагрузка электроэнергетической системы в определённом интервале времени (обычно сутки). Например, в суточном графике электрической нагрузки города можно выделить утреннюю и вечернюю пиковую нагрузку. На время действия пиковой нагрузки включают резервные мощности энергосистемы или специальные пиковые электростанции.

ON REPORT = НА ДОНЕСЕНИИ (или ХХ) – On Report (maritime term):- in trouble.

ON SOUNDINGS = НА МАЛЫХ ГЛУБИНАХ – On Soundings (maritime term):- said of a vessel when the depth of water can be measured by the lead (within the 100 fathom curve). / На Малых Глубинах, доступных для измерения ручным лотом.

ON–STREAM = НА ПОТОКЕ (или ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕЕ, или ВКЛЮЧЁННОЕ) – On-Stream is the state of having been brought into production. The term is usually used for chemical and metallurgical plants or processes.

ON–TIME PERFORMANCE = ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ В СРОК – On-Time Performance:- the proportion of time that a transit system adheres to its published schedule times within stated tolerances.

ONTOGENY = ОНТОГЕНЕЗ (или ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ОРГАНИЗМА) – Ontogeny is the sum of individual morphogenic processes and event, that describe plant development from seed germination through maturity. Ontogeny is sequential development of an individual through all its stages. / Под Онтогенезом, от Греческих слов Ón, родительный падеж Óntos, означающее Сущее, и Génesis, означающее Возникновение или Происхождение, или Индивидуальным Развитием Организма понимается совокупность преобразований, претерпеваемых организмом от зарождения до конца жизни. Термин был введён в 1866 Немецким биологом-эволюционистом Эрнстом Хайнрихём Филипом Аугустом Хэккэлем (Ernst Heinrich Philipp August Haeckel; 1834–1919).

ON TRACK = В ТРАНСПОРТНОМ СРЕДСТВЕ – (1) On Track:- a type of deferred delivery in which the price is set FOB seller's location, and the buyer agrees to pay freight costs to his destination. Also known as Track Country Station.

(2) On Track:- commodities loaded in railroad cars on tracks. / Товары, находящиеся в транспортном средстве, размещённом в железнодорожном вагоне (платформе).

ON–US CHECK = ЧЕК НА НАС – In the United States, On-Us Check means a check payable by the same bank that is also the bank of first deposit. Some banks call these 'on-us by-us' checks.

ONWARD–CARRIAGE = ВХОДЯЩАЯ ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или ПО СУШЕ) – The colloquial meaning is the transport of goods from the sea port/airport to the domestic port of destination. In accordance with the German Commercial Code, Onward-Carriage is the delivery of goods from the store of a receiving agent to the final recipient. During this phase of the transport chain, the freight regulations of the German Commercial Code apply.

ON WEIGHT OF BATH = ПО ВЕСУ ВАННЫ – On Weight Of Bath (OWB or O.W.B.):- usually expressed as percentage; OMB is on mass of bath – preferred modern usage. The amount of some constituent of a dyebath or other process bath based on the weight of the bath. For example, something specified as 6% owb would require 0.06 pounds of that item per pound of bath. Since the bath is invariably mostly water, which weighs 1 kilogram per liter, calculations in the metric system are much easier.

ON WEIGHT OF FIBER = ПО ВЕСУ ВОЛОКНА – On Weight Of Fiber (OWF or O.W.F.):- usually expressed as percentage; OMF is on mass of fiber – preferred modern usage. Often this is synonymous with owg but distinction may be appropriate when considering a particular fiber in a blend.

ON WEIGHT OF GOODS = ПО ВЕСУ ТОВАРОВ – On Weight Of Goods (OWG or O.W.G.):- usually specified as percentage; OMG is on mass of goods – preferred modern usage. The amount of dye or auxiliary chemicals used is often based on ratio to the weight of the goods to be dyed. For example, if a formula calls for 3% dye owg, and 400 grams of fabric are to be dyed, the required amount of dye would be 3% of 400 grams, or 12 grams. Owf may be more accurate when blended fibers are considered.

OOG CARGO = OUT OF GAUGE CARGO

OOIP = ORIGINAL OIL IN PLACE

OOPS TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ ОППА (или ТОРГОВЛЯ ОПЛЯ) – What is an 'Oops' Trade? 'Oops' is an expression originally coined by Larry Williams. The setup occurs when the opening price gaps outside the previous day's range. A buy (or sell) stop is placed just inside the previous day's range in case the market then closes the gap, indicating a reversal. The trade is best treated as a scalp trade and exited before the close. This pattern has no long term forecasting value. A setup developed by Larry Williams, which looks to fade gap openings. If a market opens below the previous days low, then buy at yesterday's day's low on a stop. If the market opens above the previous day's high, then sell at yesterday's high on a stop. The OOPS signal is a gap trading method that fades the direction of the opening gap. It is named thus, according to Williams, because when a broker would report to his clients that they were stopped out, he would call them and say, 'Oops, we lost'. The rules are:- (i) When a market opens lower than the previous day's low, a trader would place a buy-stop a few ticks above the previous day's low. (ii) When a market opens higher than the previous day's high, a trader will place a sell-stop a few ticks below the previous day's high. (iii) Markets open and gap overnight, due to a reaction stemming from a news announcement or event occurrence. The gap is based on the opinions that are formed by the crowd, 'savvy' traders, and active players in that market. After the open, traders could realize that the market's price had overreacted from the initial event, which caused the market to create the gap in the first place. The favorable outcome for the OOPS to work occurs as traders reevaluate the impact that the news or event had on the market's price. Prices then reverse and move back in the opposite direction of the gap. (iv) OOPS is based on an overnight gap with the open, for example, higher than the previous high. If the gap prints good volume due to short covers and the crowd is willing to follow the trend, the setup for the trap is ready. (v) Against fresh money in the direction of the trend, professionals apply techniques to fade opening gaps. Statistics say that there is a tendency to fill gaps in the markets. (vi) A deceptive move could have been orchestrated to have a high/low open. After the open, prices would swiftly change direction. Deception in the markets is always behind the corner. Entering in the opposite direction of the gap is based on a sentiment change in the market. If that does ot happen, a trend day will occur and the market would gap and run. You would have professionals to over their positions,

summing up with the crowd's fresh money in a volatile and directional nvironment:- a trend day! The OOPS signal is based on a psychological component. On the news or event, the market gaps in one direction, but there is no momentum and followthrough action, so prices reverse. If a trader gets suckered into bullish news and buys, once the market heads lower, he would sell that position. That is the force that drives prices to move lower. Consider also that most of the time the opening price will be near the high or low of the day 80% of the time. The OOPS provides, therefore, an excellent risk/reward ratio. The pattern has its validity and its statistical value. Using OOPS, you can get significant gains from fading the gap. Often, when the trade goes in your direction, you have a trend day with nice profits. results of the pattern depend at least on money management and stop-loss rules. However, it is not a mechanical system. You can have fun trying to figure out in which conditions OOPS works best. 'Oops' Trade is a term originally coined by Larry Williams which refers to a market that gaps below the previous day's low (or above the previous day's high) and then quickly reverses its direction. / Лэри Вилъйэмз (Larry Williams), .

OOTD = OUTFIT OF THE DAY

OPA = OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990

OPAC = ON–LINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOG

OPACITY = НЕПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ (или ТУСКЛОСТЬ, или МУТНОСТЬ) – Opacity is:- (1) optical, the ability of a specimen to prevent the transmission of light; the reciprocal of the transmittance factor. (2) Paper backing, the ability of a sheet of paper to hide a surface behind and in contact with it, expressed as the ration of the reflectance factor Rb when the sheet is backed by a black surface to the reflectance factor Roo when it is backed by a pile of sheets of the same kind, and of such number that further addition of sheets does not affect the measured opacity. (3) White backing, the ability of a thin film or sheet of material, such as paint or paper, to hide a surface behind and in contact with it, expressed as the ratio of the reflectance factor Rb when the material is backed by a black surface to the reflectance factor Rw when it is backed by a white surface (usually having a reflectance factor of 0.89).

OPAQUE = НЕПРОСВЕЧИВАЮЩЕЕ (или НЕПРОЗРАЧНОЕ, или ТУСКЛОЕ, или МУТНОЕ) – Opaque:- transmitting no optical radiation, you can not see through the material.

OPAQUE = ТУСКЛОЕ (или МАТОВОЕ, или НЕПРОЗРАЧНОЕ, или НЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ, или МУТНОЕ) – Opaque:- impervious to the rays of visible light:- not transparent or translucent, e.g., the glutinous endosperm of the Rice grain.

OPC = SWIFT'S OPERATING CENTER

OPD = DELAYED OPENING

OPEC = ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

OPEC REFERENCE BASKET = СПРАВОЧНАЯ КОРЗИНА ОСЭН – The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB), also referred to as the OPEC Basket is a weighted average of prices for crude oil blends produced by OPEC countries. It is used as an important benchmark for crude oil prices. On 2005-June-15 the OPEC basket was changed to reflect the characteristics of the oil produced by OPEC members. The Reference Basket currently consists of a weighted average of the following blends of oil:- Saharan Blend (from Algeria); Minas (from Indonesia); Iran Heavy (from Islamic Republic of Iran); Basra Light (from Iraq); Kuwait Export (from Kuwait); Es Sider (from Libya); Bonny Light (from Nigeria); Qatar Marine (from Qatar); Arab Light (from Saudi Arabia); Murban (from UAE); and BCF 17 (from Venezuela). Prior to 2005-June-15, the OPEC Basket consisted of the following:- Arab Light (from Saudi Arabia); Bonny Light (from Nigeria); Fateh (from Dubai); Isthmus (from Mexico, a non-OPEC country); Minas (from Indonesia); Saharan Blend (from Algeria); and Tia Juana Light (from Venezuela). OPEC attempts to keep the price of the Opec Basket between upper and lower limits, by increasing and decreasing production. This makes the measure important for market analysts. The OPEC Basket, including a mix of light and heavy crudes, is heavier than both Brent crude oil, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil. / Организация Стран Экспортёров Нефти (ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC в Англоязычном произношении)) .

(THE) OPEN = ОТКРЫТИЕ – (The) Open is the varying time period at the beginning of the trading session officially designated by the exchange during which all transactions are considered made 'at the opening'. The precise time varies with the amount of activity at the opening. See also Close. / Изменяющийся период времени в начале торговой сессии, официально обозначенный биржей, в течение которого все операции рассматриваются в качестве операций, проведённых 'по открытии'. Точное время меняется в зависимости от уровня активности по открытии.

OPEN = ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – The daily Open is the first price received at the beginning of the first trading session of the trading day. The bar open is the first price received at the beginning of each time interval. / Посуточная цена по открытии – это самая первая цена, отмеченная по открытии первой торговой сессии торгового дня. В случае со штриховым графиком цена по открытии означает самую первую цену, отмеченную по открытии каждого временного интервала.

OPEN ACCESS SAVE–TIME INFORMATION SYSTEM = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ОТКРЫТОГО ДОСТУПА ДЛЯ ЭКОНОМИИ ВРЕМЕНИ – Open Access Save-Time Information System:- in reference to electricity, an electronic information system that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires all transmission operators to create or participate in to provide transmission customers with nondiscriminatory information about available capacity, prices, and other information. / По отношению к электричеству, электронная информационная система, в которой указывается реальная информация о доступной мощности, ценах и так далее, установления и работы в которой требует Федеральная Комиссия по Надзору в Сфере Энергетики (ФКНСЭ) от всех сетевых операторов, обеспечивающих подачу электроэнергии потребителям.

OPEN ACCOUNT = ОТКРЫТЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ РАСЧЁТ) – Open Account is a trade arrangement in which goods are shipped to a foreign buyer before, and without written guarantee of, payment. The exporter submits an invoice and expects to be paid in due course as is the case with any normal domestic transaction. Because this method poses an obvious risk to the supplier, it is essential that the buyer's integrity be unquestionable. / Под Открытым Счётом понимается торговая договорённость, по которой товары отгружаются иностранному покупателю до оплаты и без письменной гарантии этой оплаты. Открытый Счёт (Open Account):- форма расчёта, при которой экспортёр направляет в адрес импортёра товар и товарные документы, оплату которых последний должен произвести в течение указанного в контракте срока, а не сразу после реализации товара.

OPEN BOLL = ОТКРЫТАЯ КОРОБОЧКА – Open Boll is a boll in which the carpel sutures have dehisced and allowed the seedcotton to dry and become exposed.

OPEN BUBBLE POINT = ТОЧКА ОТКРЫТОГО ПУЗЫРЯ – Open Bubble Point (boil point):- the differential gas pressure at which gas bubbles are profusely emitted from the entire surface of a wetted filter element under specified test conditions.

OPEN CARGO POLICY = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ПОЛИС ПО СТРАХОВАНИЮ ГРУЗОВ (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ ГРУЗОВОЙ ПОЛИС) – An Open Cargo Policy can be written to cover all cargoes shipped by the assured in foreign trade by overseas vessels, aircraft and foreign parcel post. Coverage is afforded while goods are in transit from the seller's warehouse to the buyer's warehouse in due course of transit. The contract is tailor-made to fit requirements of the individual assured's shipments and can be written to cover broad or named perils.

OPEN CHARTER = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ЧАРТЕР – Open Charter:- where the charter-party specifies neither the kind of cargo nor the ports of destination. / Под Открытым Чартером понимается фрахтование судна, при котором чартер партия не указывает ни вид груза, ни порты назначения.

OPEN CHEQUE = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ЧЕК – Open Cheque is a cheque which – unlike a crossed cheque – is paid in cash to the bearer of the cheque by the bank which is specified on the cheque and which keeps the drawer's account.

OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ ХОЛОСТОГО ХОДА (или ХОЛОСТОЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ, или НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ ПРИ РАЗОМКНУТОЙ ЦЕПИ) – Open Circuit Voltage is the maximum voltage produced by a power source with no load connected. / Холостое Напряжение – в источнике питания сварочной дуги при отсутствии тока. Под Напряжением Холостого Хода понимается напряжение между двумя выводами электрической цепи, когда нагрузка, подключаемая к этим выводам, отсоединена. Обычно напряжение холостого хода больше напряжения между этими выводами в нормальном рабочем режиме.

OPEN CONTRACTS = ОТКРЫТЫЕ КОНТРАКТЫ – Open Contracts are the contracts that have been bought or sold and are still outstanding, not having been delivered upon or offset. See also Open Interest. Open Contracts are the contracts that are outstanding. Futures transaction which have not been completed by an offsetting trade, or by delivery or receipt of the commodity. / Контракты, которые были куплены или проданы и всё ещё остающиеся незакрытыми, то есть по ним не была осуществлена поставка или произведён взаимозачёт. Смотрите также Открытый Интерес (Open Interest).

OPEN CORD = ОТКРЫТЫЙ КОРД – Open Cord is a steel cord in which the wires have a periodic loose association which permits 'rubber' to penetrate the cross-section.

OPEN COVER = ОТКРЫТОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ КОВЁР, или ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ, или ОТКРЫТОЕ СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЕ) – Open Cover:- common insurance policy is the insurance policy for single shipment or one off shipment only. This policy will cover for this shipment only with specific details of:- (i) subject matter insured; (ii) voyage from one port to another port; (iii) conveyance (vessel name and voyage); (iv) insured period (on/about for the specific shipment); (v) sum insured (the insured value of the cargo); (vi) terms and conditions to be applied; (vii) payment term; and (viii) premium amount (insurance rate). You have to negotiate with the insurance company on case by case basis. In addition, as you buy for one off shipment only, so the insurer could not give the better terms and conditions for the coverage, even for the premium rate. In order to save time for both parties and to assist the insured, there is another policy – the open cover or floating policy. This policy will cover for all of your cargo shipment in the period of time. Cargo will be carried by many means of transportation (sea, river, road, rail, air, etc). All the shipments are enjoyed the same terms and conditions. Insured period:- from the date of policy inception date until the written notice of cancellation from both parties. Sum insured:- estimated of annual sending. Limit of liability:- the maximum of cargo value on any one conveyance. Payment of premium should be settled on monthly basis. Declaration of the sending:- monthly basis. The advantages of the open cover can be summarized as follows:- (i) it guarantees cover at pre-arranged rates and conditions, saving you time and effort in negotiating a separate cargo policy for each individual shipment; (ii) insurance protection starts automatically from the moment your goods are at your risk; (iii) the cargo policy remains in force unless cancelled by either party giving 30 days notice of cancellation (7 days for War Risks); (iv) the coverage is flexible and specifically tailored to meet our individual needs; (v) client can enjoy attractive premium rates; (vi) client is able to include insurance in the cost of the goods when negotiating a sale; and (vii) flexible reporting and premium payments. That is reason why insurance company encourages client to use this policy which they could benefit much from them. In addition, some insurance companies also provide the annual policy that the premium can be settled one time, that insurance company calls flat premium or pay in minimum deposit. Reinsurance contract whereby the reinsurer agrees to accept risks assigned by the insurer, at its discretion, under the terms of the contract. The transaction is optional for the insurer but mandatory for the reinsurer. Open Cover:- an agreement whereby the assured undertakes to declare every item, e.g., shipment, vessel, etc as appropriate, that comes within the scope of the cover in the order in which the risk attaches. The insurer agrees, at the time of concluding the contract, to accept all valid declarations up to the agreed limit for each declaration. An open cover may be for a fixed period or always open; subject to a cancellation clause. Open Cover:- a contract for cargo insurance to cover all shipments from time to time as declared, a policy being issued in respect of each. The arrangement is subject to cancellation on notice by either party. Open Cover is a long term contract whereby the subscribing insurers agree to accept declarations on the agreed subject matter insured as coming within the scope of the cover. It is customary for limits to be specified in the contract and for there to be a cancellation clause whereby either party may give notice to cancel the contract. Cargo contracts usually have a limit in respect of anyone shipment or vessel or sending or other, as agreed in the contract, and may incorporate a location clause. / , например, . ; (vi) порядки и условия . Открытый Ковер – форма автоматического страхования грузов на длительный период с установлением общих лимитов ответственности (то же что и Генеральный Полис).

OPEN–END CREDIT = БЕСПРЕРЫВНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Open-End Credit is a line of credit that may be used repeatedly up to a certain limit, also called a Charge Account or Revolving Credit. / Беспрерывный кредит является кредитной линией, которая может быть использована повторно до определённого предела. Известен также как Списываемый Счёт (Charge Account) или Возобновляемый Кредит (Revolving Credit).

OPEN–END FUNDS = ОТКРЫТЫЕ (ПАЕВЫЕ) ФОНДЫ – Open-End Fund is a type of mutual fund that sells as many shares as investors want. As money comes in, the fund grows. If investors sell, the number of outstanding shares drops. Most mutual funds are Open End Funds. Also known as Unit Trust in the United Kingdom. A managed investment where there is a variable number of units on issue. Open-Ended Investment Funds issue shares (certificates) on continuous basis. The investment fund company uses the proceeds from the sale of the shares to purchase additional investment assets for the fund. The shareholder (investor) has a claim to the redemption of the shares, debiting the fund assets. The redemption price is based on the net asset value of the fund. Investment funds which are permitted to issue new shares (units) continuously and are obligated to redeem issued shares at their intrinsic value if shareholders so demand. Switzerland allows only this type of investment fund. The opposite of Closed-End Fund.

OPEN–END INVESTMENT COMPANY = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА – Open-End Investment Company is the investment company that sells and repurchases its capital stock continuously, selling it at book value, adding a sales charge, and redeeming it at a slight discount or at book value. Mutual funds are open-end investment companies. Also known as Open-End Investment Trust. See also Investment Company, Investment Fund, and Mutual Fund. Open-Ended Investment Company (OEIC)

is an investment vehicle very similar to an investment trust but with the open ended characteristics of a unit trust. / Инвестиционная компания, непрерывно продающая и откупающая свои .

OPEN–END LEASE = ОТКРЫТАЯ АРЕНДА – Open-End Lease is a lease that may involve a balloon payment based on the value of the property when it is returned. Also known as Finance Lease.

OPEN–END MUTUAL FUND = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ВЗАИМНЫЙ ФОНД – Open-End Mutual Funds are those where subscription and redemption of shares are allowed on continuous basis. The price at which the shares of open-end funds offered for subscription and redemption is determined by the NAV (Net Asset Value) after adjusting for any sales load or redemption fee. In Pakistan there exists only four open ended mutual funds; National Investment (Unit) Trust (NIT) in the public sector and Pakistan Stock Market Fund (PSM), Pakistan Income Fund (PIF) and Unit Trust of Pakistan (UTP) in private sector.

OPEN–END SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ СО СВОБОДНЫМ КОНЦОМ (или БЕЗВЕРЕТЁННОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ, или ПНЕВМОМЕХАНИЧЕСКОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Open-End Spinning:- processing fibers directly from a fiber supply, such as a roving sliver, to the finished yarn, in contrast to ring spinning. Three basic open-end methods are electrostatic, fluid or air, and mechanical. Advantages over ring-spun yarns include increased speed, less labor, and less floor space for equipment. A process by which yarn is spun from a broken-up sliver or roving. Also known as Break Spinning. Open-End Spinning is a system of spinning based on the concept of introducing twist into the yarn without package rotation by simply rotating the yarn end at a gap or break in the flow of the fibers between the delivery system and the yarn package. Because the twisting element can be compact and the mass of material to be rotated is small, very high twisting speeds can be attained. The process, in a sense combines the traditional processes of roving and spinning in one operation. Present work is directed toward incorporating the drafting operation into the process by using card sliver as the feedstock. This can facilitate process linking. Open-End Spinning is a spinning system in which sliver feedstock is highly drafted and thus creates an open end or break in the fiber flow. The fibers are subsequently assembled on the end of a rotating yarn and twisted in. Techniques for collecting and twisting the fibers into a yarn include rotor spinning and friction spinning. / Безверетённое Прядение, известное также как Прядение с Разделённым Кручением и Наматыванием Пряжи или Прядение со Свободным Концом Волокон, – процесс выработки пряжи, включающий дискретизацию или разъединение питающего волокнистого продукта на отдельные волокна дискретизирующими органами, транспортирование потока волокон на сборную поверхность прядильной камеры, сгущение волокон в ленточку (мычку), кручение для укрепления ленточки и формирования из неё пряжи, вывод из зоны кручения и наматывание пряжи на бобину. В отличие от традиционного кольцевого способа прядения кручение производится отдельным органом, не связанным с органами наматывания. Различают аэродинамическое, пневмомеханическое, электромеханическое и другие способы безверетённого прядения. Пневмомеханическое Прядение – способ безверетённого прядения, при котором поток волокон транспортируется пневматически (воздухом) во вращающуюся прядильную камеру, скручивается и в виде кручёной пряжи наматывается на катушку. Разделение процессов кручения и наматывания позволяет по сравнению с традиционным кольцевым способом прядения увеличить скорость формирования пряжи в 3–5 раз, а массу паковки с пряжей – в 10 и более раз. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Камерный Пневмомеханический Способ Прядения, который осуществлялся на пневмомеханических прядильных машинах типа ППМ и БД-200, получил широкое распространение для выработки пряжи большой и средней линейной плотности из хлопковых, химических волокон и их смесей. Сущность этого способа заключается в преобразовании ленты в дискретный поток волокон, в образовании из этого потока клиновидной волокнистой ленточки в виде незамкнутого кольца в желобе прядильной камеры и в формировании кручением из ленточки пряжи (в результате вращения вокруг оси прядильной камеры кольцевой ленточки и пряжи), непрерывно выводимой из камеры с помощью выпускных валиков. Прядение, в котором используется однозонный вид кручения, часто для краткости называют ‘прядение со свободным концом’ и ‘разрывное прядение’ (break spinning), так как пряжа с концом волокнистой ленточки и питающая лента соединяются дискретным потоком волокон, который не может передавать крутящий момент, образуемый вращением кольцевой ленточки. Кручение пряжи и её наматывание в бобину осуществляются разными рабочими органами (прядильной камерой и мотальным валиком), то есть наматывание отделено от кручения, и эти процессы можно вести при больших скоростях. Рассматриваемый способ прядения называется камерным, так как формирование клиновидной волокнистой ленточки и кручение её осуществляются в прядильной камере. В других странах мира её часто называют ротором. Пневмомеханическая прядильная машина располагается на конечном этапе прядильного производства – непосредственно самом прядении. На этих машинах осуществляется дискретизация питающего продукта – ленты со второго перехода ленточных машин, транспортирование дискреционного потока волокон, циклическое сложение с целью формирования волокнистой ленточки, кручение с целью укрепления ленточки и превращения её в пряжу, то есть формирование пряжи, наматывание её, то есть формирование паковки. При осуществлении этих процессов используются воздушные и механические воздействия.

OPEN FACE = ВСКРЫТАЯ ЛИЦЕВАЯ ЧАСТЬ – Open Face is a fabric defect consisting of an open appearance of the fabric which permits the filling to ‘grin’ through the warp ends in the center portion of the fabric. / уточина .

OPEN GEAR = ОТКРЫТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ОТКРЫТАЯ ЗУБЧАТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ОТКРЫТОЕ ЗУБЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Open Gear:- a gear that is exposed to the environment, rather than being housed in a protective gear box. Open gears are generally large, heavily loaded, and slow moving. They are found in such applications as mining and construction machinery, punch presses, plastic and rubber mills, tube mills, and rotary kilns. Open gears require viscous, adhesive lubricants that bond to the metal surfaces and resist run-off. Such lubricants are often called Gear Shields. Top-quality lubricants for such applications are specially formulated to protect the gears against the effects of water and other contaminants. See also Gear. / Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear).

OPEN HULL = ОТКРЫТАЯ ПЛЁНКА ЗЕРНА (или ОТКРЫТАЯ ШЕЛУХА) – Open Hull is the lemma and hull cannot close after opening at blooming time.

OPENING = РАЗРЫХЛЕНИЕ – In the cotton processing, Opening covers the initial treatments given to raw cotton; the separation and opening up of the cotton to remove compression because of baling and shipping. Heavier impurities are also removed from the stock. The bale breaker and various picker machines perform the work. The action of opening machines may be revolving and tumbling, beating, air draft, and suction. Opening is concluded when the cotton lap is made ready for actual carding. The process of separating fibers from the pressed bale. Opening is:- (1) a preliminary operation in the processing of staple fiber. Opening separates the compressed masses of staple into loose tufts and removes the heavier impurities. (2) An operation in the processing of tow that substantially increases the bulk of the tow by separating the filaments and deregistering the crimp. / Процесс разборки волокон из прессованной кипы. Хлопковое волокно поступает на прядильное производство в кипах в спресованном виде. Прессование необходимо для упрощения перевозок и хранения сырья на складах фабрики. Поступающее на фабрику спресованное в кипах хлопковое волокно прежде всего нуждается в распаковывании, разрыхлении, очистке от сорных примесей и смешивании для создания однородной смеси. Сущность разрыхления заключается в уменьшении средней плотности совокупности спутанных волокон и в разделении этой совокупности на более мелкие клочки. Разрыхление осуществляется для повышения

эффективности очистки волокон от примесей, разъединения и смешивания волокон. В настоящее время применяется два способа разрыхления – расщипывание и ударное воздействие. Ведутся работы по использованию аэродинамического воздействия на материал. При разрыхлении, когда разрушается структура совокупности спутанных волокон, происходит выделение сорных примесей, то есть разрыхлению сопутствует процесс очистки. Сущность очистки заключается в выделении примесей (жёстких и мягких) и пороков волокна из волокнистых материалов. Очистка осуществляется с целью получения чистой пряжи и обеспечения стационарности технологических процессов, то есть снижение обрывности и неровноты полуфабрикатов. Известно три способа очистки:- аэродинамический, механический и электропневмомеханический. Однако практическое применение имеют всего два способа – аэродинамический и механический. С целью осуществления разрыхления на начальном этапе процесса прядения после кипоразборщиков используются кипоразрыхлители – разрыхлительно-очистительные агрегаты, основной задачей которых является создание непрерывного равномерного потока разрыхлённых волокон. Процесс подготовки волокна к прядению начинается на разрыхлительно-очистительных агрегатах. Эти машины выщипывают клочки волокна из кип с волокнистым материалом и формируют холст, а система транспортировки клочков (flocks) доставляет их в виде холста от разрыхлительных агрегатов к кардочесальной машине или иным аппаратам переработки. Следующий этап разрыхления происходит на кардочёсальных и гребнечёсальных машинах, которые разделяют поступающие с холстом клочки волокна на отдельные волокна – разрыхление до волокна. Второй этап обычно называют чесанием, и в этом случае под разрыхлением понимается только первый этап разделения волокнистого материала на клочки.

OPENING = РАСПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗРЫХЛЕНИЕ, или РЫХЛЕНИЕ, или РАСКРЫТИЕ, или ОТВЕРСТИЕ) – Opening is the second step in commercial wool processing (after sorting). The purpose is to open up the fleece in order that scouring will be more effective. Done with Dusting.

(THE) OPENING = ОТКРЫТИЕ – The Opening is a period prior to permanent trading on the exchange when orders entered during pre-opening are processed at the opening price. The period at the beginning of the trading session officially designated by the exchange during which all transactions are considered made ‘at the opening’. / Период до постоянной торговли на бирже, во время которого все те распоряжения, поступившие для исполнения в течение периода предоткрытия, исполняются по цене открытия. Период в начале торговой сессии, официально назначенный биржей, в течение которого все совершаемые операции рассматриваются в качестве осуществлённых ‘по открытии’.

OPENING AUTOMATED REPORT SERVICE = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СЛУЖБА ОТЧЁТА ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – Opening Automated Report Service (OARS) provides improved accuracy and efficiency for handling certain orders sent before trading opens. Opening Automated Report Service receives, stores, and continuously tabulates market orders – up to a specified size – routed through the common message switch. It matches buy and sell interest in each stock, calculates imbalances, and reports them to specialists. Seconds after the specialist notifies OARS of an opening price, the system automatically generates and returns execution reports to originating firms, and submits the trade for automatic clearance and settlement.

OPENING HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА ПРОСВЕТА – In pallet, Opening Height is the vertical distance measured between decks, from the floor to the underside of the top deck, or from the floor to the top of the stringer notch.

OPENING PRICE = ЦЕНА ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – Opening Price is taken from the first trade of the day (or period). The public tend to place orders at the opening of the market, reacting to the previous day’s close. Closing price is taken from the last trade of the day (or period). Institutional investors normally watch developments during the day and place orders towards the close. Opening price indicates the emotional direction of the market and the closing price represents (in most cases) a more reasoned and well-researched view. Open and close are only significant for periods with a definite break before the next opening, as with days or weeks. They should be ignored in analyzing intra-day charts or markets that are open 24 hours a day. The price recorded during the period designated by the exchange as the official opening. Opening Price is the price for a given futures commodity that is generated by trading through open outcry during the opening range of trading on a commodity exchange. The price at which an asset starts to trade during the period designated by the exchange at the official opening. In securities trade, Opening Price is the price paid in the first (or opening) transaction for a given security on a given day. The opposite of Closing Price. First price fixed for a security admitted to continuous trading shortly after the trading session has begun. Opening Price is the first price occurring at the beginning of the trading day. / В торговле ценными бумагами цена, уплачиваемая в первой операции (или в операции по открытии) за данную ценную бумагу в данный день. В противовес Цене По Закрытии (Closing Price).

OPENING RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН ПО ОТКРЫТИИ (или ДИАПАЗОН ОТКРЫТИЯ) – The price range (the highest and lowest prices) recorded during the period designated by the exchange as the official opening. Opening Range is the range of prices between a high and low traded over a specified length of time (during the opening of the market) that is set by an exchange Floor Committee and posted as an official record. This zone has certain technical implications for short-term traders. / Ценовой диапазон (наивысшая и наинизшая цены) зафиксированный в течение периода времени, выбранного биржей в качестве периода официального открытия торговой сессии. Диапазон цен между максимумом и минимумом, сформировавшимися в процессе торговли за выбранный отрезок времени (в течение открытия рынка), который установлен биржевым Комитетом на Полу (Floor Committee) и разослан в качестве официальной записи. Эта зона имеет определённые технические значения для краткосрочных торговцев.

OPENING SLITS = ХХ ПРОРЕШКИ (или РАЗРЕЗЫ) – Opening Slits:- cut under, above, to the side or at incorrect angle. Not cut through entire bundle or omitted. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Cutting Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

OPENING TRANSACTION = ОТКРЫВАЮЩАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ – Opening Transaction is a trade that establishes a new position. / В биржевой торговле .

OPENING WINDOW = ОКНО ПРОСВЕТА – Opening Window is an aperture provided in the bottom deck of a double-deck pallet to allow the fork-arm wheels of a pallet truck to bear on the ground. / Просвет Поддона (Opening Window):- окно в нижнем настиле у двухнастильного поддона для размещения колёс вилочного захвата тележки, предназначенное для обеспечения их опоры на грунт.

OPEN INSURANCE POLICY = ОТКРЫТЫЙ СТРАХОВОЙ ПОЛИС – Open Insurance Policy is a marine insurance policy that applies to all shipments made by an exporter over a period of time rather than to a single shipment. Policies containing all terms and conditions, but which separately record the amount and term of each risk to be covered. Also, a term used to describe policies written with no natural expiration date, but which stay in effect until cancelled. See also Open Cover. / Открытый Страховой Полис – это полис морского страхования, который применяется не к одной единственной отгрузке, а ко всем отгрузкам, производимым экспортёром в соответствующий период времени. Полисы, содержащие все порядки и условия, но которые отдельно прописывают сумму и порядок по каждому риску, должны быть покрыты. Этот термин используется также для описания

полисов, выписанных с непривычной датой прекращения признания (экспирации), но который остаётся в силе до тех пор, пока не будет аннулирован. Смотрите также Открытое Покрытие или Открытый Ковёр или Генеральное Соглашение (Open Cover).

OPEN INTEREST = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ИНТЕРЕС – Open Interest is the total number of futures contracts for a commodity that have not yet been offset or fulfilled by delivery of the commodity. Open Interest (OI) is a number of contracts that have not been closed out after a trading session. Open Interest is the sum of futures contracts in one delivery month or one market that has been entered into and not yet liquidated by an offsetting transaction or fulfilled by delivery. The number of unclosed or unfilled contracts, on one side of the market. In any one delivery month, the short interest always equals the long interest, since the total number of contracts sold must equal the total number bought. Open Interest:- the number of options or futures contracts that are still unliquidated at the end of a trading day. A rise or fall in open interest shows that money is flowing into or out of a futures contract or option, respectively. In futures markets, rising open interest is considered good for the current trend. Open interest also measures liquidity. The total number of futures contracts long or short in a delivery month or market that has been entered into and not yet liquidated by an offsetting transaction or fulfilled by delivery. Also known as Open Commitments, and Open Contracts. The number of open or outstanding contracts for which an individual or entity is obligated to the exchange because that individual or entity has not yet made an offsetting sale or purchase, an actual contract delivery, or, in the case of options, exercised the option. Also known as Commitment. In options trading, the number of outstanding option contracts, at a given point in time, which have not been exercised and have not yet reached expiration. The total number of futures or options contracts of a given asset in one delivery month or one market that have not yet been offset by an opposite futures or option transaction nor fulfilled by delivery of the asset or option exercise. Each open transaction has a buyer and a seller, but for calculation of open interest, only one side of the contract is counted. Open interest increases as new buyers and sellers take positions, and decreases as the positions are covered. On a futures exchange, Open Interest is the daily statistic that indicates the number of open contracts, i.e. those which have not been fulfilled or closed out. Open Interest is the total number of futures contracts outstanding that have not yet been settled financially or through physical delivery. One futures contract represents 1 000 barrels of crude oil. Open Interest is the number of outstanding futures contracts for a commodity that have not been offset by opposite future transactions or fulfilled by delivery of the commodity. / Открытый Интерес (ОИ) – число контрактов, которые не были закрыты после окончания биржевой торговой сессии. Число незакрытых или неисполненных контрактов с одной стороны рынка, например, со стороны покупателей. Почему только с одной стороны? Дело в том, что покупатель купил предположим один контракт, а продавец продал соответственно один контракт. И у одного и у другого по одной открытой позиции, а задействованных в них контрактах всего один, который и формирует открытый интерес. По любому отельно взятому месяцу поставки интерес продавцов всегда равен интересу покупателей, поскольку итоговое число проданных контрактов должно равняться итоговому числу приобретённых контрактов. Число опционных или фьючерсных контрактов, остающихся неликвидированными к концу торгового дня. Рост или падение открытого интереса отображает соответственно приток или отток денежных средств из таких контрактов. На рынках фьючерсов возрастающий открытый интерес рассматривается хорошим знаком в отношении существующей текущей тенденции. Открытый интерес измеряет также ликвидность данного рынка. Итоговое число купленных или проданных фьючерсных контрактов по конкретному месяцу поставки или по всему рынку (всем месяцам поставки), которое было открыто и пока что не ликвидировано зачётной (противоположной) сделкой или по которому не была произведена поставка. Известно также как Открытые Контракты (Open Contracts), и Открытые Обязательства (Open Commitments). Число открытых или остающихся неисполненными контрактов, по которым физическое или юридическое лицо продолжает нести финансовую ответственность перед биржей вследствие того, что данное физическое или юридическое лицо пока что не произвело соответствующей зачитывающей продажи или приобретения, реальной поставки по контракту, или, в случае с опционами, пока что не исполнило опцион. Известно также как Обязательство (Commitment). В торговле опционами, число остающихся задействованных в данный момент времени опционных контрактов, которые не были исполнены и по которые пока что не прекратили признания или, другими словами, для которых ещё не наступила экспирация. Общее количество фьючерсных или опционных контрактов на данный актив для одного месяца поставки или одного рынка, которое пока что не было зачтено противоположной сделкой с этим фьючерсным или опционным контрактом и по которому не производилась поставка актива или не исполнялся опцион. Каждая открытая сделка имеет своего покупателя и продавца, но подсчёт открытого интереса осуществляется только по одной стороне данного контракта (открытой позиции). Открытый интерес возрастает, когда новые покупатели и продавцы открывают свои позиции, и уменьшается, когда эти открытые позиции закрываются.

OPEN MARKET = ОТКРЫТЫЙ РЫНОК – With the 'Official' and 'Regulated Markets', the Open Market is the third legally regulated market segment in Germany. However, it is not subject to public but private law and was officially called the 'Regulated Unofficial Market' until October 2005. Trading in the open market segment on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (FWB) includes not only German shares, but primarily foreign shares, bonds of German and foreign issuers, certificates and warrants. It was first created on 1987-May-01, through the merger of the 'regulated unofficial market' and the 'unregulated unofficial market'. The open market is not an organized market as defined by the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG)). The basis for the inclusion of securities in the open market is provided by the conditions for the regulated unofficial market of Deutsche Börse AG. There are only a few formal application requirements and no follow-up obligations. Anti-insider trading rules apply, but the regulation on ad hoc disclosures does not. Freely competitive market. / Вэртпапиахандэльзгэзэтц (Вэ.пе.Ха.Ге.; Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). для данного случая (ad hoc). Рынок со свободной конкуренцией.

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ НА ОТКРЫТОМ РЫНКЕ – (1) Open Market Operations are sales or purchases of government debt instruments (treasury bonds, treasury bills, treasury notes) on the open financial markets by a country's central bank (in the United States, the Federal Reserve or Fed) as part of its efforts to influence the size of the money supply and the levels of interest rates. Central bank decisions to buy up government debt instruments make for an expansionary monetary policy, while sales of government debt instruments by the central bank represent a contractionary monetary policy. When the Fed enters the financial markets and buys US government securities, it pays for them by checks drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank's own account with itself, which the sellers of the securities then deposit in their own private bank accounts. The private banks in turn deposit the Fed's checks in their own accounts at the Fed – which means that the private banks now have extra reserves on which they can extend additional loans to their customers, thus tending to expand the size of the money stock and (in the short run, at least) to lower interest rates. (For example, if the reserve requirement is 20%, banks can legally create five times the amount of these new reserves by simply crediting the checking accounts of new borrowers.) Conversely, when the Fed enters the financial markets and sells government securities it owns, the buyers pay for them with checks drawn on their accounts at their own banks and the Fed presents the checks for collection. When these checks clear and the private banks pay over the funds to the Fed, the private banks' deposits at the regional Federal Reserve banks decline by the amounts of these checks, reducing the private banks' reserves and thus reducing the amount of the loans that the banks may legally have outstanding. This tends to decrease the size of the money stock and (in the short term, at least) to raise interest rates. For example, if the reserve requirement is 20% and a particular bank is operating right at the legal minimum of reserves, it will have to reduce quickly the amount of the loans outstanding to its customers by five times the amount of the reduction in

the bank's reserves in order to maintain the legally required reserve percentage. Following World War I, Benjamin Strong, head of the New York Fed from 1914 to his death in 1928, recognized that gold no longer served as the central factor in controlling credit. Strong's aggressive action to stem a recession in 1923 through a large purchase of government securities gave strong evidence of the power of open market operations to influence the availability of credit in the banking system. During the 1920s the Fed began using open market operations as a monetary policy tool. During his tenure, Strong also elevated the stature of the Fed by promoting relations with other central banks, especially the Bank of England. Open Market Operations involve the buying and selling of US government securities (federal agency and mortgage-backed). The term 'Open Market' means that the Fed doesnt decide on its own which securities dealers it will do business with on a particular day. Rather, the choice emerges from an 'open market' in which the various securities dealers that the Fed does business with – the primary dealers – compete on the basis of price. Open market operations are flexible and thus, the most frequently used tool of monetary policy. Open market operations are the primary tool used to regulate the supply of bank reserves. This tool consists of Federal Reserve purchases and sales of financial instruments, usually securities issued by the US Treasury, Federal agencies and government-sponsored enterprises. Open market operations are carried out by the Domestic Trading Desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under direction from the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). The transactions are undertaken with primary dealers. The Feds goal in trading the securities is to affect the federal funds rate, the rate at which banks borrow reserves from each other. When the Fed wants to increase reserves, it buys securities and pays for them by making a deposit to the account maintained at the Fed by the primary dealers bank. When the Fed wants to reduce reserves, it sells securities and collects from those accounts. Most days, the Fed does not want to increase or decrease reserves permanently so it usually engages in transactions reversed within a day or two. That means that a reserve injection today could be withdrawn tomorrow morning, only to be renewed at some level several hours later. These short-term transactions are called Repurchase Agreements (Repos) the dealer sells the Fed a security and agrees to buy it back at a later date. Why does the Fed typically conduct open market operations several times a week? The vast majority of open market operations are not intended to carry out changes in monetary policy. Instead open market operations are conducted on a daily basis to prevent technical, temporary forces from pushing money and credit conditions in an undesired direction. For example, the amount of cash in peoples possession varies depending upon the season of the year, the day of the month, and even the day of the week. When people hold more cash, the reserves that banks have available to lend to the banking system go down. That could push the fed funds rate up, if the Fed didnt intervene by adding reserves using open market purchases of securities. How does the Fed conduct open market operations? Before conducting open market operations, the staff at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York collect and analyze data and talk to banks and others to estimate the amount of bank reserves to be added or drained that day. They then confer with Fed officials in Washington who do their own daily analysis and reach a consensus about the size and terms of the operation. Then a New York Fed official sends a message to over twenty securities dealers to detail the Feds intention to buy or sell securities. Fed officials expect these dealers to respond within minutes. Then they take another few minutes to accept or reject a dealers offer. In the United States, the Open Market Operations are purchases and sales of government securities (typically US Treasury securities) and certain other securities in the open market, through the Domestic Trading Desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as directed by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the banking system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales do the opposite. Intervention by a central bank to control the amount of money in circulation or to stabilize interest rates, e.g., by the large-scale purchase of securities. Buying and selling the US government securities on the open market by a central bank to implement monetary policy. The buying and selling of government securities, Treasury bills, notes, and bonds by the US Federal Reserve. See also Federal Reserve System. / Покупка и продажа Федеральным Резервом США государственных ценных бумаг, Казначейских векселей, нот и облигаций. Эти краткосрочные операции именуются соглашениями об откупе (рипо; repurchase agreements (repos)). Операции на Открытом Рынке:- этот метод заключается в том, что центральный банк (ЦБ) осуществляет операции купли-продажи ценных бумаг в банковской системе. Покупая ценные бумаги на открытом рынке, центральный банк увеличивает резервы коммерческих банков и способствует росту денежного предложения. Продажа ценных бумаг ЦБ приводит к обратным последствиям. Центральный банк периодически вносит изменения в указанный метод кредитного регулирования, изменяя интенсивность своих операций, их частоту. Операции на открытом рынке – наиболее действенный и гибкий рыночный инструмент денежно-кредитной политики ЦБ, обеспечивающий эффективное воздействие на денежный рынок и банковский кредит, а следовательно, и на всю экономику. Механизм операций на открытом рынке не сложен, что делает его привлекательным для использования.

(2) In the European Union, Open Market Operations can be divided into:- (i) main refinancing operations; these are regular liquidity-providing transactions with a frequency and maturity of one week; (ii) longer-term refinancing operations; these are liquidity-providing transactions with a monthly frequency and a maturity of three months; (iii) fine-tuning operations; these can be executed on an ad hoc basis to manage the liquidity situation in the market and to steer interest rates. In particular, they aim to smooth the effects on interest rates of unexpected liquidity imbalances; and (iv) structural operations can be carried out by the Eurosystem through reverse transactions, outright transactions and issuance of debt certificates. Open Market Operation is an operation executed on the initiative of the central bank in the financial markets involving one of the following transactions:- (i) buying or selling assets outright (spot or forward); (ii) buying or selling assets under a repurchase agreement; (iii) lending or borrowing against underlying assets as collateral; (iv) issuing central bank debt certificates; (v) accepting fixed-term deposits; or (vi) conducting foreign exchange swaps between domestic and foreign currencies. / , неотложные операции и выдача долговых сертификатов. для данного случая (ad hoc).

OPEN MARKET POLICY = ПОЛИТИКА ОТКРЫТОГО РЫНКА – The Open Market Policies are the most important monetary policy instruments the central bank has to influence the creation of money. The central bank offers commercial banks specific fixed-income securities (open market securities) to buy, or it buys such securities itself from the commercial banks. If the commercial banks buy the securities, the money invested is no longer available for lending, i.e. the money created sinks. If the commercial banks sell the securities, they can use the money they receive to grant loans. Influence exerted on the money supply and interest levels by the central bank through buying and selling short-, medium- and long-term debt instruments (such as Treasury bills, bonds and notes) on the money market or capital market for its own account. See also Central Bank Powers.

OPEN ORDER = ОТКРЫТОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Open Order is an order that remains in force until it is canceled or until the futures contracts expire. A resting order that is good until canceled. Also known as Good 'Till Canceled Order. See also Good This Week Order. / Распоряжение, которое остаётся в силе до тех пор пока оно не будет отменено или пока не истечёт срок действия фьючерсного контракта. Остающееся в силе распоряжение, которое действительно пока не будет отменено. Известно также как Распоряжение, Действительное До Отмены (Good 'Till Canceled Order). Смотрите также Распоряжение, Действительное В Течение Этой Недели (Good This Week Order).

OPEN OUTCRY = ОТКРЫТОЕ ОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ ВЫКРИКИВАНИЕ) – The Open Outcry method consists of floor traders standing in a trading pit to call out orders, prices, and quantities of a particular commodity. Different colored jackets are worn by the traders to indicate their function on the floor (traders, runners, CME® employees, etc). In addition, complex hand signals (called

Arb) are used. These hand signals were first used in the 1970s. The pits are areas of the floor that are lowered to facilitate communication, sort of like a miniature amphitheater. The pits can be raised and lowered depending on trading volume. To an onlooker, the open outcry system can look chaotic and confusing, but in reality the system is a tried and true method of accurate and efficient trading. With Open Outcry, all market participants are afforded the opportunity to buy or sell at the best available current price. A method of public auction, common to most US commodity exchanges, where trading occurs on a trading floor and traders may bid and offer simultaneously either for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers. Transactions may take place simultaneously at different places in the trading pit or ring. At most exchanges outside the United States, open outcry has been replaced by Electronic Trading Platforms. See also Specialist System. A method of public auction for making verbal bids and offers for contracts in the trading pits or rings of commodity exchanges. Open Outcry is the name of a method of communication between professionals on a stock exchange or futures exchange which involves shouting and the use of hand signals to transfer information primarily about buy and sell orders. An example of a stock exchange which uses this system is the New York Stock Exchange, an example of a futures exchange is the Chicago Board of Trade. The open outcry system is being replaced by electronic exchanges (e.g., CATS), the supporters of which claim that they are faster, cheaper and more efficient for users, and less prone to manipulation by stock specialists and broker/dealers. Method of public auction in which verbal bids and offers are made in the trading rings or pits. Used on the futures and options exchanges. Also known as Outcry, and A La Criee in French. At the Board of Trade, orders were still carried to the pits on pieces of paper by runners and clerks, and then shouted out by traders or 'flashed' to others in the pit using the hand signal language known as 'Arb' – an abbreviation for arbitrage, the exploitation of discrepancies in prices. But at the turn of the millennium the digital age was already poised to radically transform the way that modern traders conduct business. Chicago's open-outcry trading, a way of life stretching back to the grain futures pits of the XIX century, was on the brink of disappearing when I visited the Board of Trade in 1999 and 2000. There were already signs that technology was encroaching:- headsets were increasingly used instead of runners to communicate between the pits and the booths where customer orders arrived, and a few traders carried hand-held computers. Since 2000, Chicago's pits have emptied, and those who still stand in them focus less on the people around them than they do on their computers, which are no longer an adjunct to trading but essential to it. Chicago remains central to the world's financial markets – its recent merger with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) has made the Board of Trade part of the world's largest exchange – but as the hub of electronic networks, not as a set of huge rooms crowded with bodies. Open Outcry:- a style of trading conducted on a futures exchange in a ring or a pit where dealers face each other, calling out the price, contract, month and number of contracts. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). В биржевой торговле сырьём, метод Открытого Оглашения заключается в том, что торговцы на полу, находящиеся в яме для торговли, оглашают распоряжения, цены и количества конкретного сырья. Эти торговцы одеты в жакеты разного цвета, что указывает на их функции на полу (торговцы, посыльные, служащие биржи и так далее). В дополнение к выкрикам они используют комплексные сигналы руками (называемые сокращённо Арб (Arb) от Арбитража (Arbitrage)). Эти сигналы руками впервые были использованы в 1970-е. является Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) . , например, . Открытое Выкрикивание:- метод ведения торгов в торговом зале биржи. Термин происходит от того факта, что торговцы должны выкрикивать свои предложения о покупке или продаже. Когда торговец выкрикивает, что желает продать по какой-либо цене, а кто-то другой выкрикивает, что желает сделать покупку по этой цене, два торговца заключают в результате между собой контракт, который затем будет зафиксирован.

OPEN PIT = ОТКРЫТЫЙ КАРЬЕР (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ РАЗРЕЗ) – The definition of a Open Pit Mine is 'an excavation or cut made at the surface of the ground for the purpose of extracting ore and which is open to the surface for the duration of the mine's life'. To expose and mine the ore, it is generally necessary to excavate and relocate large quantities of waste rock. The main objective in any commercial mining operation is the exploitation of the mineral deposit at the lowest possible cost with a view of maximizing profits. The selection of physical design parameters and the scheduling of the ore and waste extraction program are complex engineering decisions of enormous economic significance. The planning of an open pit mine is, therefore, basically an exercise in economics, constrained by certain geologic and mining engineering aspects. A bench may be defined as a ledge that forms a single level of operation above which mineral or waste materials are mined back to a bench face. The mineral or waste is removed in successive layers, each of which is a bench. Several benches may be in operation simultaneously in different parts of, and at different elevations in the open pit mine. Open pit mines can be used in coal mining, and they are used extensively in 'hard rock' mining for ores such as metal ores, copper, gold, iron, aluminum, and many minerals. In a open pit coal mine, the pit bottom would be the bottom mined coal seam elevation, since it is usually feasible to extract multiple seams when surface mining coal. In a hard rock mine, the bottom of the pit would be the lowest level (elevation) that mining would be conducted on the ore being mined. Planning must account for both environmental protection, beginning as early as the initial exploration, and for reclamation. It is critical that planning alleviate or mitigate potential impacts of mining for two key reasons:- (i) the cost of environmental protection is minimized by incorporating it into the initial design, rather than performing remedial measures to compensate for design deficiencies; and (ii) negative publicity or poor public relations may have severe economic consequences. From the start of the planning process, adequate consideration must be given to regulatory affairs. The cost of compliance may be significantly reduced when taken into account in the design or planning process, in a proactive manner, rather than being addressed on an ad hoc basis as problems develop or enforcement actions occur. From the beginning of the mine design planning stage, data gathering and permitting, environmental considerations are important, although benefits from a strictly economic sense may be intangible. From exploration, where core holes must be sealed and the site reclaimed, through plan development, the impacts on the environment must be considered. These impacts include aesthetics, noise, air quality (dust and pollutants), vibration, water discharge and runoff, subsidence, and process wastes; sources include the underground and surface mine infrastructure, mineral processing plant, access or haul roads, remote facilities, etc. If mining will cause quality deterioration of either surface water or groundwater, remedial and treatment measures must be developed to meet discharge standards. The mine plan must include all the technical measures necessary to handle all the environmental problems from initial data gathering to the mine closure and reclamation of the disturbed surface area. Reclamation plans include many of the following concerns:- drainage control, preservation of top soil, segregation of waste material, erosion and sediment control, solid waste disposal, control of fugitive dust, regrading, and restoration of waste and mine areas. The plan must also consider the effects of mine subsidence, vibration (induced by mining, processing, transport, or subsidence), and impact on surface water and groundwater. These environmental items often dictate the economics of a planned mining operation and determine its viability. Open Pit is a mine based on extraction from a surface excavation, which remains open to the surface for the life of the mine. / для данного случая (ad hoc). Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). Горное предприятие, осуществляющее разработку месторождения полезных ископаемых открытым способом, носит название Карьер. В угольной промышленности вместо термина Карьер используют термин Разрез. В результате производства открытых горных работ на поверхности горного отвода образуется выемка, которая и в угольной промышленности называется Карьером. Карьер снизу ограничен подошвой, а сбоков – бортами. Вскрытием карьерного поля называются горные работы по созданию комплекса капитальных и временных выработок (траншей и съездов), обеспечивающих грузотранспортную связь между рабочими горизонтами в карьере и приёмными пунктами на поверхности. Схемой Вскрытия называют совокупность всех вскрывающих выработок. При открытом

способе добычи, в зависимости от условий залегания полезного ископаемого, извлекают не только полезное ископаемое, но и вмещающие породы в значительных объёмах. Эти породы называют Вскрышными Породами или Вскрышей. В целях безопасности условий работы бортам карьера придают определённый угол наклона, который делает борта устойчивыми. Линейные размеры карьера постоянно меняются в процессе добычи полезного ископаемого. Полезные ископаемые и вскрышу вывозят из карьера автомобильным или железнодорожным транспортом, а наиболее перспективным с определённой глубины разработки является конвейерный транспорт. Иногда вскрыша вывозится на внешний отвал, а иногда – на внутренний. При отработке карьеров с использованием внутреннего отвала себестоимость добычи ниже, но такая эксплуатация возможна при соответствующих горно-геологических условиях. Разработка массы горных пород в границах карьера ведется горизонтальными или слабонаклонными слоями. Слои отрабатываются параллельно с некоторым отставанием работ в пространстве и времени. Таким образом, боковая поверхность карьера приобретает ступенчатую форму. По виду применяемого оборудования различают Экскаваторный и Гидравлический способы производства открытых горных работ. Экскаваторный способ является универсальным. При экскаваторном способе применяются взрывные работы для рыхления пород. При гидравлическом способе основные производственные процессы осуществляются энергией движущейся воды. Для этой цели применяется специальное оборудование – гидромониторы. Рельеф поверхности оказывает влияние на выбор направления развития горных работ, типа применяемого выемочно-погрузочного и транспортного оборудования, способа вскрытия, места складирования вскрышных пород и другое. В зависимости от положения полезного ископаемого горные работы могут быть поверхностными – при мощности наносов или покрывающих пород 20–30 м, глубинными – при мощности покрывающих пород более 40 метров (м), высотными – при расположении залежи выше уровня местности. Открытая разработка полезных ископаемых ведется непосредственно с земной поверхности, имеет свои особенности и технологию. Технология открытого способа предполагает применение мощной вскрышной и добычной техники. По этой причине открытый способ длительное время не имел подавляющего преимущества перед подземной добычей. Только с развитием техники в 1950-х открытый способ начал стремительно развиваться во всем мире. Так, если в 1950 доля добычи угля открытым способом составила 11%, то к 1980 объём увеличился до 38%, а объём добычи железной руды возрос с 44 до 88%. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1960 доля добычи угля составляла 20%, а в 1988 – 44.4%. При открытом способе добычи, при соответствующих условиях залегания полезного ископаемого, извлекают не только полезное ископаемое, но и, как правило, довольно большое количество пустых пород. Линейные размеры карьера в процессе добычи изменяются как по глубине, так и в плане. При этом, если залегание полезного ископаемого горизонтальное или пологое, то изменения размеров в плане более значительные, чем по глубине и наоборот, если залегание крутое, то большие изменения происходят по глубине. Вскрышные Работы заключаются в удалении вмещающих пород для обнажения полезного ископаемого. Добычные Работы – это работы по выемке полезного ископаемого. Вскрышные и добычные работы ведутся параллельно, причем вскрышные всегда опережают добычные. Коэффициентом Вскрыши называют количество вскрыши, которое необходимо переместить для добычи единицы полезного ископаемого. Он измеряется в т/т, $м^3/м^3$, $м^3/т$. Наибольшее распространение в угольной промышленности получила размерность $м^3/т$, то есть сколько $м^3$ вскрыши необходимо переместить для добычи 1 тонны (т) полезного ископаемого. Коэффициент вскрыши изменяется в широком диапазоне от 0.9 до 15 $м^3/т$ и более. При разработке угольных месторождений этот показатель не превышает 10 $м^3/м^3$. Подошвой Карьера называют воображаемую плоскость, которая ограничивает карьер по глубине. Бортами карьера называют плоскости, ограничивающие карьер с боков. Уступом называют часть толщи пород, имеющую рабочую поверхность в форме ступени и разрабатываемую самостоятельными средствами выемки, погрузки и транспорта. Высота уступа зависит от устойчивости пород и применяемой техники. Она колеблется от 10–40 м. Различают рабочие и не рабочие уступы. На рабочих уступах производится выемка пород или добыча полезного ископаемого. Уступ имеет нижнюю и верхнюю площадки, откос и бровки. Откосом уступа называется наклонная поверхность, ограничивающая уступ со стороны выработанного пространства. Уступ представляет собой один из основных технологических элементов карьера. От правильности определения высоты уступа зависит эффективность производственных процессов. Каждый уступ имеет один транспортный горизонт. При расположении транспортного горизонта в середине уступа последний разделяется на два Подуступа – верхний и нижний. Площадка уступа, на которой располагается основное оборудование для его отработки, называется рабочей площадкой. Ширина рабочей площадки должна быть такой, которая обеспечивает расположение, разминовку оборудования и движение транспорта. Бермой называется площадка небольшой ширины, на которой не производятся технологические работы. По назначению их делят на транспортные и предохранительные. Угол наклона уступа α к горизонтальной плоскости называется Углом Откоса уступа. Угол откоса рабочих уступов обычно равен 65–80°, нерабочих уступов 45–60°. Капитальная Траншея – открытая наклонная горная выработка, имеющая поперечное сечение в виде обратной трапеции или неправильного четырехугольника (треугольника). Капитальная траншея предназначена для вскрытия полезного ископаемого с поверхности. Основными элементами капитальной траншеи являются:- ширина основания $В_{к.т}$, глубина $Н_{к.т}$, продольный угол $i_{к.т}$, угол откоса бортов $\alpha_{к.т}$, длина в плане $L_{к.т}$ и её строительный объём $V_{к.т}$. Разрезная Траншея – горизонтальная открытая горная выработка, пройденная в крест капитальной траншеи. Разрезная траншея предназначена для создания фронта работ при осуществлении вскрыши полезного ископаемого капитальной траншеей. В ходе подготовки к эксплуатации карьеров выделяют четыре периода:- подготовительный, строительный, эксплуатационный и заключительный. Указанные периоды имеют место и при подземной добыче с той лишь разницей, что при открытой добыче заключительный период подразумевает окончание огромного объёма работ по рекультивации (восстановлению) земель. При подземной добыче эти работы связаны с консервацией горных работ и в гораздо меньших объёмах – с рекультивацией земель. Рекультивация – восстановление нарушенных горными работами земель с целью их дальнейшего использования. В результате рекультивации могут восстанавливаться земли, пригодные для сельского, лесного хозяйства, под строительство и организацию отдыха. В состав работ по рекультивации входит:- перемещение земляных масс, планировка отводов, выполаживание откосов, перемещение и засыпка плодородным слоем спланированных площадей, водоотводные, водопонижающие работы и другое. Выработанное пространство карьера, являясь нарушенной поверхностью земли, также требует рекультивации. Эти огромные ёмкости могут быть использованы под хранилища других полезных ископаемых или веществ, организацию водоёмов для разведения рыб или для других нужд региона. Уступ (bench) – часть толщи горных пород в виде ступени, подготовленная для разработки самостоятельными выемочными и транспортными средствами. При открытой разработке месторождений уступ – часть борта карьера. Уступы разделяются на рабочие, которыми производится отработка массива полезных ископаемых и вмещающих горных пород, включённых в контуры карьера, и нерабочие (погашенные), достигшие при разработке месторождения своего предельного положения. Элементы уступа:- откос, площадки, бровки. (i) Откос – наклонная поверхность, ограничивающая уступ со стороны выработанного пространства. Угол его наклона зависит от физико-механических свойств породы, высоты и срока службы уступа. Угол откоса нерабочих уступ обычно выполаживают. (ii) Площадки – поверхности, ограничивающие уступ по высоте. Площадки, на которых располагается буровое, выемочное или транспортное оборудование, называется рабочими. Ширина последних (до 40–70 метров (м)) зависит от величины развала взорванных горных пород, а также ширины заходки, транспортных коммуникаций и берм безопасности. Нерабочие уступы разделяют транспортными,

предохранительными и площадками очистки. Транспортные (10–15 м) служат для обеспечения грузотранспортной связи между рабочими площадками в карьере и поверхностью; предохранительные (3–5 м) – для задержания осыпающейся с откосов породы (через 3–4 уступа их расширяют до 7–10 м, и они служат для периодической очистки борта карьера специальным оборудованием). От ширины площадок существенно зависят результирующий угол наклона борта карьера и объём выемки, поэтому обычно стремятся к их уменьшению. (iii) Бровки – линии пересечения откоса уступа с его верхней и нижней площадкой. Угол наклона линии, соединяющей верхнюю бровку верхнего и нижнего уступа, характеризует наклон борта карьера. Уступ может разделяться на два и больше подуступов, их разработка в этом случае осуществляется общим экскавационным оборудованием.

OPEN PLACE = ВСКРЫТОЕ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ) МЕСТО (или УЧАСТОК) (или ПЛЕШИНА) – Open Place:- xxxxx. See also Crack Mark. Fabrics defect.

OPEN POLICY = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ПОЛИС – Open Policy:- policies containing all terms and conditions, but which separately record the amount and term of each risk to be covered. Also, a term used to describe policies written with no natural expiration date, but which stay in effect until cancelled. See also Open Cover. / В страховании под Открытым Полисом понимаются полисы, содержащие все порядки и условия, но которые отдельно прописывают сумму и порядок по каждому риску, по которым предоставляется покрытие. Этот термин используется также для обозначения полисов, выписанных с необычными датами прекращения признания, но которые остаются в силе до той поры, пока не будут отменены. Смотрите также Открытое Покрытие или Открытый Ковёр (Open Cover).

OPEN POLLINATED = ОТКРЫТО ОПЫЛЁННОЕ (или СВОБОДНО ОПЫЛЁННОЕ, или ПЕРЕКРЁСТНО ОПЫЛЁННОЕ) – Open Pollinated:- seed produced as the result of natural pollination as opposed to hybrid seed produced as a result of controlled pollination.

OPEN POLLINATION = СВОБОДНОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ) – Open Pollination is the natural process of pollinating grains in a plant (not controlled). / Под Опылением понимается перенос пыльцы из пыльника на рыльце пестика у цветковых растений или на семязачаток у голосеменных. Предшествует оплодотворению. Опыление в пределах одного цветка или одного растения называется самоопылением, при переносе пыльцы на цветки других растений – перекрёстным опылением.

OPEN POSITION = ОТКРЫТАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ – Open Position is a position taken by the purchase or sale of a contract but not yet closed by an opposite position. A deal that has not been settled by being reversed by an opposite deal. Also known as Going Long, or Going Short. Open Position is a market position which has not been closed out. / В биржевой торговле фьючерсами позиция, занятая приобретением или продажей контракта и временно остающаяся незакрытой противоположной позицией.

OPEN RATES = ОТКРЫТЫЕ СТАВКИ – In the United States, Open Rates are the rates established for each individual carrier. These rates are although listed in the same tariff list but may differ according to carrier. Pricing systems that are flexible and not subject to conference approval. Usually applied to products in which tramps are substituted for liners.

OPEN REED = ОТКРЫТОЕ БЁРДО – Open Reed:- results from a bent reed wire causing warp ends to be held apart, exposing the filling yarn. Will be conspicuous on fabrics that use different colored yarns on warp and shuttle. Woven fabric defect. (1) Defect Name:- Open Reed. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Open Reed:- This is the result of a bent reed wire leaving a crack in the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Open Reed. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Open Reed:- This defect is the result of a bent reed wire holding the warp ends apart exposing the filling. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Open Reed. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Open Reed:- This defect is the result of a bent reed wire holding the warp ends apart exposing the filling. Severity:- Major. / уточная пряжа. Порок или дефект ткачества.

OPEN REGISTRY = ОТКРЫТАЯ РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ (или ОТКРЫТОЕ КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО) – Open Registry is a term used in place of ‘flag of convenience’ or ‘flag of necessity’ to denote registry in a country which offers favorable tax, regulatory, and other incentives to ship owners from other nations.

OPEN SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT = ОТКРЫТЫЙ СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Open Safekeeping Account is a safekeeping account for the depositing and administration of valuables (especially securities). Also known as Custody Account. The opposite of Sealed Safekeeping Account. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения, который используется для депонирования и администрирования ценностей (особенно ценных бумаг). Известен также как Счёт Депо или Счёт Доверительного Управления (Custody Account). В противовес Опечатанному Счёту Ответственного Хранения (Sealed Safekeeping Account).

OPEN SEAMS = ОТКРЫТЫЕ ШВЫ – Open Seams:- incorrect folder or poor operator technique. Sometime results from poor selection of type of seam for fabric used or purpose of seam in garment. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

OPEN–SHOULDER CONSTRUCTION = КОНСТРУКЦИЯ С ОТКРЫТЫМИ ПЛЕЧАМИ – Open-Shoulder Construction:- a method used on better coats that is characterized by hand-sewn lining shoulder seams.

OPEN SIDE CONTAINER = ОТКРЫТЫЙ СБОКУ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Open Side Container is a container with sides which can be opened, usually closed with tarpaulin and bows. Container with frames with mesh at the sides covered by a tarpaulin which can be pulled away to give unrestricted sideways access to the container for stuffing or stripping. Shipping container with frames with wire-mesh at the sides covered by means of a tarpaulin which can be dropped down to give unrestricted access to the sides of the container for loading or discharging. Also known as Open-Sided Container.

OPEN TOP CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР С ОТКРЫТЫМ ВЕРХОМ (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ СВЕРХУ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Open Top Container:- allowing cargo to be loaded from the top, open top containers are particularly suitable for bulky cargo such as machinery. They are fitted with a PVC tarpaulin cover and attachable bows with cable sealing devices. The container doors can be removed to make the stuffing of cargo more convenient. Manufactured from steel. Container having a removable tarpaulin top to facilitate the overhead loading and unloading of cargo. Open Top Container is a container open at the top (enables the container to be loaded by crane). A dry freight container with a tarpaulin roof normally supported on movable or removable roof bows. A container fitted with a solid removable roof, or with a tarpaulin roof so the container can be loaded or unloaded from the top. An Open Top is a container with sides but no roof. Open Top Containers have an open top covered by a tarpaulin instead of a solid roof. This enables oversized cargo such as timber and scrap metal to be loaded from the top. Open top containers normally have end doors to give flexibility to loading and discharging operations. Specific dimensions and capacity of open top containers may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner.

OPEN TRADE EQUITY = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ДОЛЯ), ДОСТУПНЫЕ ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – A term Open Trade Equity means, with respect to any account, any net unrealized gain or loss on open positions carried in such account. / В биржевой торговле

в отношении любого счёта этот термин означает то, что любые чистые нереализованные прибыль или убыток по открытым позициям занесены на такой счёт.

OPEN TRANSACTIONS = ОТКРЫТЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ОТКРЫТЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Open Transactions are the transactions having no fixed maturity date. / Операции, не имеющие зафиксированной даты погашения.

OPEN WOOL = ОТКРЫТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Open Wool is a wool that is not dense on the sheep and shows a distinct part down the ridge or middle of the back. Usually found in the coarser wool breeds.

OPEN YEAR OF ACCOUNT = ОТКРЫТЫЙ ГОД УЧЁТА (или ОТКРЫТЫЙ ГОД РАСЧЁТА) – Open Year Of Account:- a year of account of a syndicate which has not been closed by reinsurance to close. There are two types of open year of account; naturally open years of account and run-off accounts. Syndicates are required to keep each year of account open for a minimum of three years before it may be closed by reinsurance to close. In normal circumstances a syndicate will therefore have three naturally open years of account at any point in time:- the third year of one year of account, the second year of the following year of account; and the first year of the next year of account. Thus in 2005 the 2003 year of account is in its third year, the 2004 year of account is in its second year and the 2005 year of account is in its first year. Where the liabilities attaching to a particular year of account of a syndicate (including any prior year of account closed into that year) cannot be quantified after three years then that year of account will be left open until such time as a reinsurance to close may be effected or all the liabilities attaching to that year of account are extinguished. See also Year Of Account.

OPERA = ОПЕРНАЯ (или ВЫХОДНАЯ, или НАРЯДНАЯ) – Opera:- hat a man's collapsible top hat.

OPERABLE NUCLEAR UNIT = ЯДЕРНАЯ УСТАНОВКА, СПОСОБНАЯ ДЕЙСТВОВАТЬ – Operable Nuclear Unit:- a nuclear unit is 'operable' after it completes low power testing and is granted authorization to operate at full power. This occurs when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

OPERATE AIRCRAFT AND OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT = ЭКСПЛУАТИРОВАТЬ ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО И ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИЯ ВОЗДУШНОГО СУДНА – Operate Aircraft and Operation Of Aircraft mean using aircraft for the purposes of air navigation, including:- (i) the navigation of aircraft; and (ii) causing or authorizing the operation of aircraft with or without the right of legal control of the aircraft.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES = ВИДЫ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПО ВИДАМ) – Operating Activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are primarily derived from the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions and other events that enter into the determination of profit or loss. The amount of cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the entity have generated sufficient cash flows to repay loans, maintain the operating capability of the entity, pay dividends and make new investments without recourse to external sources of financing. An entity shall report cash flows from operating activities using either:- (a) the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or (b) the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

OPERATING ASSETS = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Operating Assets:- a difference between the replacement value and the book value of operating assets can arise as a result of accretion in value, obsolescence of assets, and depreciation. Accretion in value most commonly occurs with real estate, mineral reserves, and intangible assets such as research and development, patents, and managerial capabilities. Assets that can become obsolete include production lines and employee talent in high-tech industries. Depreciation occurs as the asset's value declines from use. Thus, it is appropriate to adjust the book value of operating assets to a replacement value to reflect the changes in valuation which can occur over time. The replacement value represents an opportunity cost of the invested funds, because one could conceivably liquidate the assets in place and reinvest the funds in another company or project, and earn a similar return on that investment. Also known as Working Capital. Assets of a company which enable it to produce its goods or services. They include administrative buildings, plant facilities, liquid assets, etc. The opposite of Non-Operating Assets.

OPERATING CAPACITY = ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ (или УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Operating Capacity:- the amount of capacity that is available for immediate use (including spare capacity and capacity under active repair). / Объём мощности, который доступен для немедленного использования (включая резервные мощности и мощности, находящиеся в ремонте (нагрузку под действующим ремонтом)). Под Установленной Мощностью понимается сумма номинальных мощностей электрических машин одного вида, например, генераторов, входящих в состав промышленного предприятия или электрической установки. Под Установленной Мощностью энергетической системы понимают суммарную номинальную активнуюмощность генераторов электростанций, входящих в состав системы. Под Производственной Мощностью предприятия или его подразделения понимается расчётный максимально возможный объём выпуска продукции в единицу времени при наиболее полном использовании производственного оборудования и площадей по прогрессивным нормам, передовой технологии и организации производства. Рабочая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – располагаемая мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом мощности агрегатов, выведенных в ремонт. Располагаемая Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – установленная мощность электроэнергетической системы за вычетом неиспользуемой мощности, обусловленной ограничениями по режимам работы оборудования электростанций и пропускной способности электрической сети. Установленная Мощность Электроэнергетической Системы – суммарная номинальная активная электрическая мощность агрегатов всех электростанций электроэнергетической системы в целом.

OPERATING CAPITAL = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или ОБОРОТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Operating Capital is a capital available for the operations of a firm (e.g., manufacturing or transportation) as distinct from financial transactions and long-term improvements. Capital assets, excluding land and buildings, used in production. / Под Оборотным Капиталом понимается часть производительного капитала (затраты на сырьё, материалы, рабочую силу), которая переносит свою стоимость на вновь созданный продукт полностью и возвращается к предприятию в денежной форме в конце каждого кругооборота капитала.

OPERATING DATES AND TIMES = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ ДАТЫ И ВРЕМЯ – Operating Dates And Times:- information exchanged in the end-of-day messages between the European Central Bank (ECB) and the other participants, in order to confirm the operational involvement of each TARGET participant for the next three business days. The times refer to the moments at which the participants will be ready to start accepting Interlinking payments (start of day) and the final cut-off for sending Interlinking payments (end of day). / ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

OPERATING DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY = ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ СУБСИДИЯ – Operating-Differential Subsidy (ODS) was established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, it was a direct subsidy paid to US-flag operators to offset the high operating cost of US-flag ships when compared to foreign-flag counterparts. Contracts between US-flag vessel operators and the Maritime Administration have expired. The ODS program has been replaced by the Maritime Security Program. A payment to an American-flag carrier by the US Government to offset the difference in operating costs between US and foreign vessels. An amount of money the US Government paid US shipping companies that qualify for this subsidy. The intent was to help offset the higher subsidy. The intent was to help ofset the higher cost of operating a US-flag vessel. The operating differential subsidy program (ODS program) is administered by the US Maritime Administration and is being phased out.

OPERATING EXPENSES = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Operating Expenses (including pension and other staff costs) have been charged to the syndicates in accordance with the policies adopted by the managing agents. The cost incident to the actual handling of traffic. Costs related to the operation of the enterprise for the current accounting period, including amortization, depletion, depreciation and provisions, and excluding those which do not apply to the current period. / Затраты, связанные с деятельностью предприятия за текущий отчётный период, включая .

OPERATING INCOME = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ДОХОД – Operating Income is the amount of profit realized from a business's operations after taking out operating expenses – such as cost of goods sold (COGS) or wages – and depreciation. Operating income takes the gross income (revenue minus COGS) and subtracts other operating expenses and then removes depreciation. These operating expenses are costs which are incurred from operating activities and include things such as office supplies and heat and power. Operating Income is typically a synonym for earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and is also commonly referred to as 'Operating Profit' or 'Recurring Profit'. Calculated as:- Operating Income = Gross Income – Operating Expenses – Depreciation & Amortization. Operating income would not include items such as investments in other firms, taxes or interest expenses. In addition, nonrecurring items such as cash paid for a lawsuit settlement are often not included. Operating income is required to calculate operating margin, which describes a company's operating efficiency. Operating Income:- the operating revenue less cost of sales, operating expense, SC&A expense, and research and development and depreciation. Also known as Earnings Before Interest And Taxes (EBIT), or Operating Profit. Operating Income is a company's income from the goods and services it provides, less its operating expenses and depreciation. The operating income does not include losses from interest payments or income tax. For example, a widget manufacturer earns USD1 000 000 in gross revenue from the sale of widgets. The widgets cost USD200 000 to make and his administrative and payroll expenses total USD250 000. He also must subtract USD50 000 in depreciation on his widget manufacturing equipment. His operating income is stated as:- USD1 000 000 – USD200 000 – USD250 000 – USD50 000 = USD 500 000. Operating income is closely related to earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), but EBIT includes nonoperating income, which is usually (but not always) significantly less than operating income. See also Net Income, and Operating Profit. Operating Income:- the excess of revenues over expenses derived from normal business operations. Operating income, representing income from ordinary business activities, excludes expenses, such as interest and taxes. Unusual nonrecurring items, such as gains from selling a subsidiary or losses from closing a plant, are not included in the calculation of operating income. Also called Earnings Before Interest and Taxes, and Operating Profit. Compare Operating Loss. See also Operating Revenue. Operating Income, or Operating Profit as it is sometimes called, is the total pre-tax profit a business generated from its operations. It is what is available to the owners before a few other items need to be paid such as preferred stock dividends and income taxes (don't worry – we'll cover all of those other things later in this lesson). Operating income can be used to gauge the general health of a company's core business or businesses. All else being equal, it is one of the most important figures you will ever need to know. The reason is straightforward and intuitive:- Unless a firm has a lot of assets that it can sell, any money that will flow to shareholders is going to have to be generated from selling something such as a product or service. If a company is experiencing declining operating income, there will be less money for owners, expansion, debt reduction, or anything else management hopes to achieve. This is one of the reasons that it is so closely watched by lenders and shareholders. In fact, operating income is used to calculate the interest coverage ratio and operating margin. Calculating Operating Income:- Operating Income = Gross Profit – Operating Expenses. Operating Income is a measure of a company's earning power from ongoing operations, equal to earnings before deduction of interest payments and income taxes.

OPERATING INCOME BEFORE DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ДОХОД ДО ВЫЧЕТА ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ (ИЗНОСА) И АМОРТИЗАЦИИ – Operating Income Before Depreciation and Amortization (OIBDA) represents operating income before depreciation and amortization. OIBDA margin is defined as OIBDA as a percentage of our net revenues. OIBDA may not be similar to OIBDA measures of other companies, is not a measurement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, the information contained in our consolidated statement of operations. We believe that OIBDA provides useful information to investors because it is an indicator of the strength and performance of our ongoing business operations, including our ability to fund discretionary spending such as capital expenditures, acquisitions of mobile operators and other investments and our ability to incur and service debt. While depreciation and amortization are considered operating costs under generally accepted accounting principles, these expenses primarily represent the non-cash current period allocation of costs associated with long-lived assets acquired or constructed in prior periods. / Операционный Доход до Вычета Обесценения (Износа) основных средств и Амортизации нематериальных активов (ОДВОА). Маржа ОДВОА – это показатель ОДВОА, выраженный как процент от выручки. Расчёт ОДВОА может отличаться от величин ОДВОА других компаний. Показатель ОДВОА не является величиной, принятой согласно Американским стандартам GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; ОПВБУ (Общепринятые Принципы Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта)) и должен рассматриваться в дополнение, а не как альтернатива информации, содержащейся в отчётности компании. Мы считаем, что показатель ОДВОА даёт важную информацию инвесторам, поскольку отражает состояние бизнеса компании, включая её способность финансировать капитальные расходы, приобретения операторов сотовой связи и другие инвестиции, а также возможность брать займы и обслуживать долг. В то время как износ основных средств и амортизация нематериальных активов рассматриваются как операционные затраты в отчётности ОПВБУ США, эти расходы главным образом показывают не связанные с расходом наличности затраты, относящиеся к долгосрочным активам, приобретенным или созданным в предыдущие периоды.

OPERATING LEASING = ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ АРЕНДА (или ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ЛИЗИНГ) – Operating Leasing is the conventional form of leasing, in which the lessee makes use of the leased asset for a period in return for a rental while the asset remains on the balance sheet of the lessor. The leasing payments are part of the output of the lessor, and the intermediate consumption of the lessee. See also Financial Leasing.

OPERATING LOSS = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ УБЫТКИ – Operating Loss is the loss for the relevant period resulting from the operations of the entity or group during the period of a kind carried on regularly to achieve the objectives of the entity or group. It is usually shown before tax and is also called 'Loss From Continuing Ordinary Activities'. / Убыток за относимый период времени, возникший вследствие операций лица или группы в течение данного периода .

OPERATING PROFIT = ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОСНОВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – Operating Profit is a business management figure showing the profit from a company's operating business. Operating profit usually designates earnings before the result of financial operations, extraordinary profit and taxes. Similar to EBIT, which stands for earnings before interest and taxes. In the United Kingdom, earnings from normal business transactions. It does not include interest on loans or return on other investments. Operating Profit is the profit for the relevant period resulting from the operations of the entity or group during the period of a kind carried on regularly to achieve the objectives of the entity or group. It is usually shown before tax and is also called 'Profit From Continuing Ordinary Activities'. A measure of a company's earning power from ongoing operations, equal to earnings before deduction of interest payments and income taxes. Operating Profit is calculated by subtracting from Sales the Cost of Goods Sold, Distribution and Administration and Other Costs. Since it does not include interest charges (which are influenced by the mix of funding between stockholders and bankers) it provides a measure of the trading success of the core business. It is synonymous with Net Operating Profit, Operating Income and Net Operating Income. The operating position of an organization after all trading expenses have been subtracted from sales revenue. In accounting, revenues from sales less the cost of sales. See also Earnings Before Interest And Taxes, and Operating Income. Also known as Net Operating Income in the United States.

OPERATING PROFIT/EMPLOYEE = ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОСНОВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА РАБОТНИКА (или ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ/РАБОТНИК) – Operating Profit/Employee is the operating profit divided by the number of employees. It provides a measure of the effectiveness of the company's human resources.

OPERATING PROFIT/SALES (%) = ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОСНОВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ К ПРОДАЖАМ (%) (или ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ/ПРОДАЖИ (%)) – Operating Profit/Sales (%) is the operating profit expressed as a percentage of the value of sales. Therefore it measures how efficient the company is at gaining sales. It normally ranges from 3% to 20% depending on the industry, degrees of competition and risk, the efficiency of the business and the value added.

OPERATING PROFIT/TOTAL ASSETS = ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОСНОВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ К ИТОГОВЫМ АКТИВАМ (%) (или ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ/ИТОГОВЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Operating Profit/Total Assets is the operating profit expressed as a percentage of the total assets. Thus it measures the profitability of the business from the viewpoint of managerial efficiency. It normally ranges between 9% and 17% depending on the industry, degrees of competition and risk, and the efficiency of the business.

OPERATING RATIO = ОПЕРАЦИОННОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Operating Ratio is the relation of operating expenses to gross receipts. A comparison of a carrier's operating expense with its net sales. The most general measure of operating efficiency. A measure of operating efficiency defined as Operating Expenses divided by the Operating Revenues x 100.

OPERATING RESERVE MARGIN = ЗАПАС ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или ЗАПАС ОПЕРАТИВНОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – Operating Reserve Margin is the amount of unused available capability that can be applied to the system within ten minutes at peakload for a utility system, expressed as a percentage of total capability. / Количество неиспользуемых пригодных к эксплуатации мощностей, которые могут быть подключены к энергетической системе в течение десяти минут при возникновении пиковой нагрузки; выражается в процентах от совокупного производственного потенциала.

OPERATING REVENUES = ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ВЫРУЧКА – Operating Revenue:- income derived from sources related to a company's everyday business operations. For example, in the case of a retail business, inventory sales generate operating revenue, whereas the sale of a warehouse does not. Instead, the latter sale is considered to be an unexpected, or 'one-time', event. Also referred to as 'Regular Revenue'. By examining a company's operating, or 'regular', revenue an investor can often gain meaningful insights into the health of a business, especially since fading companies often sell underperforming stores and/or assets, making the income statement look more attractive than it might otherwise be. Operating revenue is not the same as operating profit, which is the more commonly used metric in financial statement analysis. Premiums earned plus net investment income plus other revenues. Operating Revenue is the revenue a company receives in the course of its normal operations. Examples include sales and commissions, as well as other things that may vary according to the time of business. Importantly, operating revenue on a balance sheet reflects only ordinary revenue rather than unexpected, one-time income. One subtracts the operating expense from operating revenue to determine the operating profit. Operating Revenue is a revenue from any regular source. Revenue from sales is adjusted for discounts and returns when calculating operating revenue. Compare Other Revenue. Operating Revenue is any type of income that is generated as a result of the day to day operations of a business. Revenue of this type usually includes all income that is derived from sales efforts, or the lease of assets owned by the business. The goal of any business is to establish a steady flow of operating revenue and thus ensure that the business operation is able to continue functioning at a profit. In order to calculate operating revenue, it is necessary to determine what constitutes the normal business operations of the company. This often involves direct sales to steady customers, as well as any rental or leasing activity that is associated with properties or equipment that is owned by the business. All these forms of revenue are then adjusted to allow for any discounts or returns that take place during the time frame that is under consideration. After making those adjustments, it is possible to determine the net operating revenue for the period, and compare that figure to the cost of operations. Assuming that the revenue exceeds the costs, the company is operating at a profit and has an excellent chance of continuing to remain a viable operation. Businesses actively look for ways to boost their operating revenue. This may come in the form of offering ancillary products that are intended to work with or otherwise support other products offered, or to actively cultivate a presence with a broader range of consumers. The idea is often to make the most efficient use of production efforts, so that the highest volume of products is produced using the same amount of resource. In the event that more products can be sold, this will in turn increase gross sales and have a positive effect on the amount of net sales for any given period. Some companies do experience situations where the operating revenue for a given period does not exceed operating costs. This is particularly true in industries where consumer demand is highly affected by seasonal factors. When this is the case, businesses seek to generate high volumes of operating revenue during the times of year when demand is high, and utilize those proceeds to continue operation during off-season periods. For companies that are not affected by seasonal changes in consumer demand, undergoing a period where the operating revenue does not cover operational expenses can be a strong indicator of impending financial issues that could undermine the entire operation. In this scenario, steps should be taken to isolate the causes for the disparity, and correct them as soon as possible. Operating Revenue:- net sales plus other regular income sources related to the normal business operations of the entity, e.g., lease income if a major activity. / Заработанные премии плюс чистый доход от инвестиций плюс прочая выручка.

OPERATING SEGMENTS = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ СЕГМЕНТЫ – Current version of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), IFRS 8 was issued in November 2006 and is effective for annual financial statements for periods beginning on or after 2009-January-01. It replaces IAS 14 (short for the International Accounting Standard No. 14) Segment Reporting. Once IFRS 8 is effective, segment reporting under IFRSs and US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles will be converged except for some minor

differences. IFRS 8 requires an entity to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments, which are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Upon adoption of IFRS 8, the identification of an entity's segments may or may not change. IAS 14 required an entity to identify two sets of segments (business and geographical), using a risks and rewards approach, with the entity's 'system of internal financial reporting to key management personnel' serving only as the starting point for the identification of such segments. One set of segments was regarded as primary and the other as secondary. If under IAS 14 an entity identified its primary segments on the basis of the reports provided to the person whom IFRS 8 regards as the chief operating decision maker, those might become the 'operating segments' for the purposes of IFRS 8. IFRS 8 states that a component of an entity that sells primarily or exclusively to other operating segments of the entity will meet the definition of an operating segment if the entity is managed in that manner. IAS 14 limited reportable segments to those that earn a majority of their revenue from sales to external parties and did not require the different stages of a vertically integrated entity to be identified as separate segments. The new Standard requires the amount reported for each segment item to be the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of allocating resources to that segment and assessing its performance. In contrast to IAS 14, IFRS 8 does not define segment revenue, segment expense, segment result, segment assets and segment liabilities, nor does it require segment information to be prepared in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the entity's financial statements. As a consequence, entities will have more discretion in determining what is included in segment profit or loss under IFRS 8, limited only by their internal reporting practices. Under IFRS 8, additional entity-wide disclosures are prescribed that are required even when an entity has only one reportable segment. These include information about each product and service or groups of products and services. Analyses of revenues and certain non-current assets by geographical area are required – with an expanded requirement to disclose revenues/assets by individual foreign country (if material), irrespective of the identification of operating segments. IFRS 8 also introduces a requirement to disclose information about transactions with major customers. If revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10 per cent or more of the entity's revenues, the total amount of revenue from each such customer and the segment or segments in which those revenues are reported must be disclosed. See also Segment Reporting. The International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 8, 'Operating Segments' in November 2006. The standard replaces IAS 14 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 14), 'Segment reporting'. It applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 2009-January-01. Early adoption is permitted. The key implementation issues are as follows:- (i) The IASB did not intend to change the range of entities required to present segment information, but we believe IFRS 8 has a wider scope than IAS 14. It applies to entities whose equity or debt securities are publicly traded or that issue, or are in the process of issuing, any class of instrument in a public market. The scope also includes entities that file financial statements with a regulatory organisation for purpose of issuing any instruments in a public market. We believe this means that some entities whose equity and debt securities are not traded publicly and were not within the scope of IAS 14 will have to provide segment disclosures. (ii) The standard introduces a 'management approach' to identifying and measuring the financial performance of an entity's operating segments. Reported segment information will be based on the information used internally by management. This means that:- (a) the way entities identify segments and measure and present segment information could change; (b) there will be more diversity in reported segment information; (c) segment information may not be measured in accordance with IFRS – entities are required to reconcile segment financial information to the consolidated financial statements; and (d) entities will no longer need to prepare two sets of information for internal and external reporting. (iii) Reportable segments are no longer limited to those that earn a majority of revenue from sales to external parties, so entities may now be required to report the different stages of vertically integrated operations as separate segments. IFRS 8 applies to entities that prepare financial statements, and:- (i) whose equity or debt securities are traded in a public market, or (ii) that file, or are in the process of filing, financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purposes of issuing any class of instruments in a public market. IFRS 8 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 2009-January-01. It may be early adopted, as long as that fact is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. IFRS 8 requires disclosures that enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environment in which it operates. An operating segment is a component of an entity:- (i) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; (ii) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (iii) for which discrete financial information is available. / МСБУ 14 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 14) – .

OPERATING STATEMENT = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ОТЧЁТ (или ОТЧЁТ ОБ ОПЕРАЦИЯХ) – Operating Statement often used as the equivalent of the income statement. Technically, the operating statement reports only earnings from the operations of a firm, and excludes other types of income and expenses (such as investment income and interest expense). Also known as Flow Of Funds Statement. See also Income Statement.

OPERATING SURPLUS = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ПРОФИЦИТ (или ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК) – Operating Surplus:- the balance on the generation of income account. Households also have a mixed income balance. It may be seen as the surplus arising from the production of goods and services before taking into account flows of property income.

OPERATIONAL GEARING = ОПЕРАЦИОННОЕ ПЛЕЧО – Operational Gearing:- companies with high fixed costs and low marginal costs are said to have high operational gearing. A small change in sales gives a big change in profits for such companies.

OPERATIONAL RISK = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ РИСК – Operational Risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal procedures, people, and systems, or from external events. For the purposes of this paper, we adopt this definition of operational risk put forth by the Bank for International Settlements. However, while reputational risk is not considered part of operational risk for Basel capital purposes, the importance of reputational risk in foreign exchange is reflected in the best practices outlined in this document. Operational risk for foreign exchange in particular involves problems with processing, product pricing, and valuation. These problems can result from a variety of causes, including natural disasters, which can cause the loss of a primary trading site, or a change in the financial details of the trade or settlement instructions on a FX transaction. Operational risk may also emanate from poor planning and procedures, inadequate systems, failure to properly supervise staff, defective controls, fraud, and human error. Failure to adequately manage operational risk, in turn, can decrease a firm's profitability. Incorrect settlement of FX transactions, for example, can have direct costs in improper payments and receipts. In addition, trade processing and settlement errors can lead to indirect costs, such as compensation payments to counterparts for failed settlements or the development of large losses in a firm's portfolio as a result of managing the wrong position. Furthermore, investigating problems and negotiating a resolution with a counterparty may carry additional costs. Failure to manage operational risk may also harm a firm's reputation and contribute to a loss of business. Operational risk has another distinctive quality. Unlike credit and market risk, operational risk is very difficult to quantify. Clearly, an institution can measure some of the losses associated with operational errors or losses that result from the failure of the operational process to catch errors made by sales and trading areas. Determining expected losses, however, given the uncertainty

surrounding those losses, is much more complicated for operational risks than for other risk categories. Operational Risk is the risk that deficiencies in information systems or internal controls could result in unexpected losses. Operational Risk is defined as the risk of a loss as the result of weaknesses or errors in processes, controls or projects through technology, personnel, organization or external factors. The risk of financial losses, damage to the bank's reputation, or both, caused by people, failed or inadequate processes or systems, or external events. Operational Risk is defined by the bank as the risk of financial loss, or damage to the bank's reputation, or both, resulting from one or more of the following:- (i) human error or fraud, e.g., insufficient personnel, lack of requisite knowledge, inadequate training, inadequate supervision, loss of key personnel, inadequate succession planning or lack of integrity or ethical standards; (ii) failed or inadequate processes, e.g., an internal policy or process is inadequate, poorly designed or unsuitable, or is not properly documented, understood, implemented, followed or enforced; (iii) failed or inadequate systems, e.g., hardware, software applications, operating systems or infrastructure necessary to support the activities of the bank are poorly designed, unsuitable, inadequate, unavailable, fail, or do not operate as intended; and (iv) external events, i.e. the occurrence of an event having an adverse impact on the bank but outside its control. The bank manages operational risk through internal controls, including policies, procedures, practices and organizational structures, designed to reduce the likelihood of an operational risk event occurring or that mitigate the adverse consequences of such an event if it does occur. The bank allocates economic capital for operational risk on the basis of a statistical model that incorporates the bank's experience of operational losses as well as external loss data. Operational Risk is the risk of loss due to fraud or mismanagement within the fund management organisation itself. / Операционный Риск – риск возникновения убытков в результате несоответствия характеру и масштабам деятельности кредитной организации и (или) требованиям действующего законодательства внутренних порядков и процедур проведения банковских операций и других сделок, их нарушения служащими кредитной организации и (или) иными лицами (вследствие некомпетентности, непреднамеренных или умышленных действий или бездействия), несоразмерности (недостаточности) функциональных возможностей (характеристик) применяемых кредитной организацией информационных, технологических и других систем и (или) их отказов (нарушений функционирования), а также в результате воздействия внешних событий.

OPERATION EXODUS = ОПЕРАЦИЯ ИСХОД – Operation Exodus is a US Customs Service export enforcement program that was developed in 1981 to help stem the flow of the illegal export of US-sourced arms technology to the Soviet bloc and other prohibited destinations. / Операция Исход – название программы принудительного характера в отношении вывоза (или экспорта), разработанная Таможенной Службой США в 1981 с целью помощи в поимке незаконного вывоза (или экспорта) военных технологий Американского происхождения в Советский Союз и его союзникам, а также в другие запрещённые пункты назначения.

OPERATIONS STEERING COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ ОПЕРАЦИЙ – The Operations Steering Committee (OSC) coordinates, recommends and reviews changes to certain operational activities of the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and its constituencies with a view to efficient outcomes. These operational activity areas cover GNSO operations, Stakeholder Group and Constituency operations, and communications with GNSO and between GNSO and other the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) structures. / Комитет по Направлению Операций (КНО) отвечает за координацию, рекомендацию и анализ изменений определённых видов деятельности ОПРИ и её постоянных групп с точки зрения эффективности результатов. К этим сферам деятельности относятся операции ОПРИ, деятельность групп заинтересованных лиц и постоянных групп, их связь с ОПРИ, а также связь между ОПРИ и прочими структурами Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН).

OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР – (1) Operator means a person who contracts to provide services that comprise in whole or part the nominee and custody service.

(2) Operator is the company or individual responsible for managing an exploration, development or production operation. / Компания или физическое лицо, ответственное за управление исследованием, развитием или осуществлением производственного цикла.

OPERON = ОПЕРОН – Operon is a cluster of functionally related genes regulated and transcribed as a unit. / Под Опероном понимается участок генетического материала, состоящий из 1, 2 и более сцепленных структурных генов, которые кодируют белки (ферменты), осуществляющие последовательные этапы биосинтеза какого-либо метаболита. В оперон эукариот входит, как правило, 1 структурный ген. Оперон содержит регуляторные элементы.

OPF = OFFICIAL PERSONNEL FILE

OPIC = OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

OPINION = ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА (или ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ, или МНЕНИЕ, или СУЖДЕНИЕ) – Opinion is a statement by an actuary that, in the actuary's professional judgement, one or more aspects of a financial statement, such as a liability (or asset), have been valued, assessed, or analyzed in accordance with recognized actuarial practice. An opinion will be relied upon by the actuary's principal or other intended user and may involve estimates or financial information other than a liability (or asset).

OPL = OBLIGATION PEAK LOAD

OPL = OVERALL PREMIUM LIMIT

OPLA = OFFICE OF PATENT LEGAL ADMINISTRATION

OPM = OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

OPM = OPTIONS PRICING MODEL

OPM = OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

OPPONENT–COLOR SCALES = ШКАЛЫ ЦВЕТОВ–ОППОНЕНТОВ – Opponent-Color Scales are the scales that denote one color by positive scale values, the neutral axis by zero value, and an approximately complementary color by negative scale values. Common examples include scales that are positive in the red direction and negative in the green direction (CIE a*, Hunter a) and scales that are positive in the yellow direction and negative in the blue direction (CIE b*, Hunter b). Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

OPPORTUNITY COST = АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЙ РАСХОД (или ВМЕНЁННАЯ ЗАТРАТА) – Opportunity Cost, that is, the highest valued alternative that must be sacrificed to attain something or otherwise satisfy a want. For example, the opportunity cost of a spur-of-the-moment decision to go to the movies Tuesday afternoon instead of going in to work is not just the six Dollars for the ticket plus the gasoline and wear and tear on the car to get there. It also includes (at least) the four hours' wages not earned, diminished

prospects for being promoted at work, and possibly such additional consequences as future hostility from co-workers who had to take up the slack, unpleasant feelings of guilt or shame, and so on. In a more extreme vein, the opportunity cost of committing suicide is not simply the money outlay for the necessary equipment, but rather the value of the total range of future satisfactions one might otherwise be able to achieve. Opportunity Cost is the economic cost of using a resource for a specific activity is equal to the income foregone by not using it for an alternative activity. For example, the opportunity cost of using an acre of land in your farming operation is the income foregone by not renting it to a neighboring farmer.

OPPOSITE = СУПРОТИВНОЕ – Opposite:- two leaves per node, facing opposite sides of the stem. Opposite:- parts of a plant, such as leaves, arranged in pairs on opposite sides of the stem. See also Leaf. Leaves may be arranged on the stem in a variety of ways. The place on the stem from where the leaves grow is called a Node and the part between the nodes is the Internode. If only one leaf arises at a node the leaves are said to be Alternate, if there are two leaves they are Opposite and if there are more than two they are Whorled. / Супротивные:- органы растения, такие как листья, расположенные парами на противоположных сторонах стебля. Смотрите также Лист (Leaf). Листорасположение – расположение листьев на стебле. По мере роста стебля, листья располагаются на нём в определённом порядке, который обусловливает оптимальный доступ к свету. В сущности, листья появляются на стебле по спирали, по либо против часовой стрелки, под определённым углом расхождения. Супротивным называется расположение листьев парами, друг против друга. Встречается у таких деревьев как Клён либо Сирень и так далее. Супротивное – листья располагаются по два на каждом узле и обычно перекрёстно-попарно, то есть каждый последующий узел на стебле поворачивается под углом в 90°; либо двумя рядами, если не поворачивается, но имеется несколько узлов. Супротивное листорасположение у Клёна, Бузины, Калины. Листорасположение у примитивных форм – супротивное, у более продвинутых – очередное, что связано с редукцией одного листа в каждой паре супротивных листьев.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDING = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО ВОЗРАЖЕНИЯМ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО ПРОТЕСТАМ) – Opposition Proceeding is a proceeding before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in which the plaintiff seeks to prevent the issuance of a registration of a mark. An opposition is similar to a proceeding in a federal court, but is held before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, a USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) administrative tribunal. Any person who believes that he or she will be damaged by the registration of a mark may file an opposition, but the opposition may only be filed in response to the publication of the mark in the Official Gazette.

OPR = OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

OPR = OUTWARD PROCESSING RELIEF

OPTICAL BRIGHTENER = ОПТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛЕСКООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ (или ОПТИЧЕСКИЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ) – Optical Brightener is a fluorescent dye used to make white textiles appear brighter; often called just ‘Optical’ in dye industry; also called Fluorescent Brighteners or Fluorescent Brightening Agents (FBA). Optical brighteners are colorless dyes that work by emitting visible light, typically in bluish hue, when exposed to invisible ultraviolet light. This bluish tint helps mask the residual yellowish cast of bleached cellulosic fibers and wool, making the fabric appear a more neutral white. Most fully-bleached commercial white fabrics have been treated with these brighteners. Fabrics and garments that are truly prepared for dyeing should not contain brighteners. Optical brighteners can interfere with some dyes by competing for the ‘dye sites’ on the fibers. It is almost impossible to remove brighteners once they are applied. Most commercial laundry detergents contain optical brighteners, which is primarily the reason that they are not the best choice for scouring fabric prior to dyeing. When detergent containing optical brighteners is used to wash brightener-free fabric that has been dyed to pale shades, noticeable shade change may occur. Optical Brightener is:- (1) a colorless compound that, when applied to fabric, absorbs the ultraviolet radiation in light but emits radiation in the visible spectrum. (2) Fluorescent materials added to polymer in manufactured fiber production that emit light in the visible spectrum, usually with a blue cast. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

OPTICAL PROPERTIES = ОПТИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА – Optical Properties is a general term used to refer to the relations of yarn or fibers with light. It includes such parameters as birefringence, refractive index, reflectance, optical density, etc.

OPTIMAL INFLATION RATE = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ИНФЛЯЦИИ – Many central banks target specific rates of inflation; ideally, according to Roberto M. Billi and George A. Kahn (in a recent article in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City’s Economic Review), the goal is to attain the level of inflation that maximizes the public’s economic well-being. Inflation can be harmful to the economy because it generally hurts creditors, discourages saving, and increases tax burdens. It can also distort prices because most companies change prices infrequently. Nevertheless, there are reasons to keep inflation above zero. First, maintaining some inflation decreases the possibility of deflation, which is generally considered by policymakers to be a more serious problem than inflation because it increases the real value of the money owed by debtors. Second, low inflation leads to low interest rates. When nominal interest rates reach zero – a phenomenon known as hitting the zero lower bound – conventional monetary policy no longer works. These two reasons constitute policymakers’ primary rationale for targeting an inflation rate above zero. A third possible reason to aim for a positive inflation rate is that Billi and Kahn, among other economists, believe that most measures of inflation tend to overstate it. Economists David Reifschneider and John C. Williams have found in econometric analyses that when zero percent inflation is targeted, the Federal funds rate is expected to reach the zero bound 14 percent of the time; when the inflation target is 4 percent, the funds rate is expected to hit zero less than 1 percent of the time. Billi has simulated a New-Keynesian model in order to take the next step and estimate the optimal inflation rate. The model attempts to keep inflation as low as possible while still hitting the zero bound infrequently and remaining there for only a short period of time. If his model is completely accurate and its underlying assumptions are correct, the optimal inflation rate is 0.7 percent per year. However, one must take ‘model uncertainty’ into account, because greater uncertainty regarding the model leads to greater uncertainty about the economy’s response to shocks. Bearing in mind varying degrees of model certainty, Billi estimates an optimal inflation rate between 0.7 percent (no model uncertainty) and 1.4 percent (extreme model uncertainty). Under this policy, the Federal funds rate is expected to reach the zero bound between 3.5 percent and 7.5 percent of the time and stay there for about two consecutive quarters. / Робэрто Эм. Билли (Roberto M. Billi) и Дьжодьж Эй. Кан (George A. Kahn). Билли (Billi) и Кан (Kahn). Экономисты Дэйвид Райфшнайда (David Reifschneider) и Дьжон Си. Вилъйэмз (John C. Williams). Под Оптимальным, от Латинского слова Optimus, означающее Наилучший, понимается наилучший, наиболее соответствующий определённым условиям и задачам.

OPTIMIZE = ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ – Optimize:- the process of finding the indicators and methods best used to predict price in historical data. A system that is too highly optimized using historical data generally performs poorly at predicting future prices. Optimize:- a technique used by technical analysts to decide on which measures work best in their specific markets. For instance, the 40-day moving average might generate good signals for oil and commodity markets, but not foreign exchange markets. By using optimization software, traders hope to work out which measures work well for their specific instruments. / Методика, используемая специалистами по техническому анализу для определения того, какие меры являются наиболее эффективными на обслуживаемых ими рынках. Например, скользящая средняя величина, рассчитываемая за 40 суток, может оказаться информативным для рынков нефти и

прочих товаров сырьевой группы, но не для валютных рынков. Используя оптимизированное программное обеспечение, торговцы стараются определить меры, наиболее эффективные в отношении рыночных инструментов, с которыми они работают. Оптимизация:- (i) процесс выбора наилучшего варианта из возможных; или (ii) процесс приведения системы в наилучшее (оптимальное) состояние.

OPTIMUM = ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ – Optimum is the very 'best' possible situation or state of affairs according to some explicit objective that provides a precise standard of evaluation. For example, if a business firm's objective is to make the biggest profits possible (as economists generally assume it is), then the firm's optimal level of output at any given level of sales prices and production costs is that at which its profits will be the highest possible. Most of economics is concerned with analyzing how individuals or groups of people or even whole societies may achieve optimal use of available resources, and it is normally assumed that the maximum satisfaction of people's individual wants or desires is the objective of the economy that provides the relevant standard of evaluation. Social critics, moral philosophers, religious thinkers, and political power-seekers in their various ways have often disputed the validity of this individualistic standard of evaluation, of course. / Под Оптимальным, от Латинского слова Optimus, означающее Наилучший, понимается наилучший, наиболее соответствующий определённым условиям и задачам.

OPTIMUM PHOTOPERIOD = ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ ФОТОПЕРИОД – Optimum Photoperiod is the day length at which growth duration is at a minimum. / Под Оптимальным, от Латинского слова Optimus, означающее Наилучший, понимается наилучший, наиболее соответствующий определённым условиям и задачам.

OPTIMUM SAMPLE PORTION = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ МАССА ПРОБЫ – The Optimum Sample Portion should be analyzed for those factors that would determine the grade when concentrations appear to be within the range of statutory grade specifications, if it appears that the concentration could result in downgrading of the grain. If the concentration of a factor is only marginally in excess or less than a tolerance, the inspector should exercise judgment and pick a larger sample portion.

OPTIMUM TILLAGE = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Optimum Tillage is the combination of tillage operations which maximizes growth of crop plants. / Под Оптимальным, от Латинского слова Optimus, означающее Наилучший, понимается наилучший, наиболее соответствующий определённым условиям и задачам. Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

OPTIMUM TWIST = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ КРУТКА – Optimum Twist:- in spun yarns, a term to describe the amount of twist that gives the maximum breaking strength or the maximum bulk at strength levels acceptable for weaving or knitting.

OPTING OUT = ВЫБЫВАНИЕ (или ВЫБОРКА) – (1) Opting Out:- to the knowledge of the company, the parties have undertaken in the agreement not to attempt to take over the company in any direct or indirect way and to each remain a minority shareholder until the termination of the agreement. In this respect, to the knowledge of the Company, the shareholders' agreement furthermore provides that the parties will not vote for an amendment of the articles of incorporation (Articles) to the effect of ruling out the obligation of an acquirer of shares exceeding the threshold of 33.33% of the voting rights to proceed with a public purchase offer (opting-out) or of increasing the threshold triggering the obligation to proceed with a public purchase offer from 33.33% up to 49% (opting-up) under article 22 para. 2, 3 and article 32 para. 1 of the Swiss Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading (SESTA). To choose not to participate in something. Also known as Public Bid, and Public Offer. SESTA allows a Swiss target company to opt out of the mandatory offer rules by adopting an article to this effect in its articles of incorporation. A selective opting-out, which relates to specific persons only, is impermissible, and the Takeover Board has also refused to consent to deal-specific opt-outs and proposed a 5 year cooling period for such opt-out to take full effect. Furthermore, target companies may opt up the threshold triggering a mandatory offer requirement in their articles of incorporation from 33-1/3 to 49 per cent. See also Opting Up.

(2) Opting Out:- the decision by an employee to leave or not join an occupational pension scheme provided by his/her employer.

OPTING UP = ВЫБЫВАНИЕ (или ВЫБОРКА) – Opting Up:- xxxxx. Also known as Public Bid, and Public Offer. See also Opting Out.

OPTION = ОПЦИОН – Option:- a commodity option is a unilateral contract which gives the buyer the right to buy or sell a specified quantity of a commodity at a specific price within a specified period of time, regardless of the market price of that commodity. See also Call Option, and Put Option. An Option is a contractually agreed right that the buyer has the right, and the seller (option writer) the oblication, to buy or to sell the underlying at the strike price within a certain period (option period) until the option's expiry date. The buyer pays the option writer a certain amount of money for this right, the option premium. Option is a contract that gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying at a certain price (the exercise, or strike price) on or before an agreed date (the exercise period). For this right, the purchaser pays a premium to the seller. The seller (writer) of an option has a duty to buy or sell at the strike price, should the purchaser exercise his right. With European-style options, purchasers may take delivery of the underlying only at the end of the option's life. American-style options may be exercised, for immediate delivery, at any time over the life of the option. Holders of semi-American-style or Bermudan options may be exercised on specified dates – typically on a monthly or quarterly basis. Options can be bought on commodities, stocks, stock indexes, interest rates, bonds, currencies, etc. The trading terminology, though, may change according to the product. In most cases, the right to buy the underlying is known as a Call, and the right to sell, a put. Options are traded on formal exchanges and in over-the-counter (OTC) markets. The exchanges, such as the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, provide primarily standardized options; the OTC markets are able to provide tailored products to fit specific requirements. The choice between OTC and exchange-traded options will depend on the degree of tailoring required, the relative liquidity of both markets (this varies greatly according to the underlying) and credit concerns. Such credit concerns increase with the option's maturity, since the likelihood that a counterparty will default increases with the length of time that passes between the option being bought and being exercised. Several derivatives exchanges have tried to bridge the gap between OTC and exchange-traded options by introducing flexible options that can be customized by the purchaser. Pricing models for simple or vanilla options have five major inputs: the option's exercise or strike price; the time to expiration; the price of the underlying instrument; the risk-free interest rate on the underlying instrument, and the volatility of the underlying instrument (See also Historical Volatility, and Implied Volatility). European-style options are usually priced off a closed-form analytical model first published by Fischer Black and Myron Samuel Scholes in 1973, which has subsequently been modified to fit different underlyings (see also Black-Scholes Model). At maturity, an option's value will depend on the value of the right to buy or sell a product. If an option is purchased giving the right to buy gold at USD375 an ounce and at expiration the price is USD400, the option is worth USD25. The extent to which an option is in-the-money (how far the strike price is below/above the current forward market price) is called its intrinsic value. Where the strike price is less favorable than the market price, the option is said to be out-of-the-money, and where the two prices are the same it is at-the-money. At any time before maturity, an option's price will be a combination of its intrinsic value (which is always either greater than, or equal to, zero) and its time value. The latter includes the cost

of carry and the probability that the price of the underlying will move into or remain in the money. Options can broadly be used in two ways – for speculation, or for insurance. Their usefulness, both from a buyer's and a seller's point of view, derives from their pay-outs. In contrast to other types of hedge, options provide insurance against unfavorable moves in a product's price and the opportunity to take advantage of favorable moves. Forwards and futures, for example, require buyers and sellers to lock into one rate. In return for assuming this risk, sellers of options receive a premium, effectively a risk-taking fee. The pay-off of a purchased option means that the price risk of an option is limited to its premium – it is not as exposed to adverse movements as a position in the underlying. For speculators selling (writing) options, this often means taking a naked option position and therefore being exposed to adverse movements in the underlying. Hedgers may sell options to garner premium to offset any expected slight downturn in a market. Since option premiums are only a fraction of the cost of the underlying product, it is possible to achieve a much greater exposure to price changes of the underlying compared with a similar investment directly in the product – this is called Leverage. Option contracts confer either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting institution is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price up to a specified future date. Option is a contract giving the owner the right to buy or sell a stock at a fixed price before a certain expiration date. Option contracts are typically called Calls, Puts or LEAPS (short for Long-Term Equity Anticipation Securities). An options contract allows you to control 100 shares of the underlying financial security. Option is a right to buy or sell something at a specified price during a specified time period. Options provide many opportunities to balance risk vs. reward to your liking. Unfortunately, there's only so much you can do with vanilla calls or puts. Here are five strategies to take your trading to the next level. The ability to manage risk vs. reward precisely is one of the reasons traders continue to flock to options. While an understanding of simple calls and puts is enough to get started, adding simple strategies such as spreads, butterflies, condors, straddles and strangles can help you better define risk and even open up trading opportunities you didn't have access to previously. Although it may seem daunting at first to put on these strategies, it's important to remember most are just a combination of calls and puts, says Marty Kearney, senior instructor at CBOE® Options Institute. 'These names came about so that people who were phoning in orders to trading desks could convey very quickly what they wanted to do. These are all pretty basic strategies, just taking things up a notch'. A call gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying asset at the purchased strike price. A put gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation to sell the underlying asset at the purchased strike price. There are 5 Basic Options Strategies:- (i) Vertical Spreads; (ii) Butterflies; (iii) Condor; (iv) Straddle; and (v) Strangle. The right (but not the obligation), in return for a premium, to purchase or sell futures for a specified month at an agreed price, generally at any time between when the option is taken and the expiry date. An Option is an agreement that gives the buyer, who pays a fee (premium), the right – but not the obligation – to buy or sell a specified amount of an underlying asset at an agreed upon price (strike or exercise price) on or until the expiration of the contract (expiry). A call option is an option to buy, and a put option is an option to sell. Options differ from swaps and forwards. In a forward or swap, the parties lock in a price (e.g., a forward price or a fixed swap rate) and are subject to symmetric and offsetting payment obligations. In an option, the buyer purchases protection from changes in a price or rate in one direction while retaining the ability to benefit from movement of the price or rate in the other direction. In other words, the option involves asymmetric cash flow obligations. For a buyer of an option, the amount at risk is generally the value (premium) of the option at default. For the seller of an option, there is no credit exposure. Options differ from insurance in that options do not require one party to suffer an actual loss for payment to occur. In addition, the owner of an option need not have an insurable interest – such as ownership in the underlying asset – in the option. Option is a financial instrument which gives the buyer the right to buy or sell an underlying (for example a share) within a certain period of time and at a price determined in advance. A contract or transaction whereby one party grants to another the right, but not the obligation, to buy or to sell the underlying asset at a fixed price by a fixed future date in time in exchange for a one-time premium payment. If the right is not exercised the option expires and the buyer forfeits the money. The option to buy is a call option while the option to sell is a put option. Certain options may be exercised at any time before the expiration date, while others may be exercised only on the specified date. Option is the unilateral contract which gives the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a futures contract or a specified quantity of a commodity or other instrument at a specific price (strike price) within a specified period of time, regardless of the current market price of the that instrument. The contract price is not dependent on the current market price for the contract item. The buyer is under no obligation to fulfill the contract. The seller of the option has the obligation to sell the asset or futures contract or buy it from the option buyer at the exercise price if the option is exercised. The option is exercised only if and when the option holder so decides. There are two separate and distinct types of options:- Calls and Puts. An Option is the right but not the obligation to buy and sell a pre-determined quantity of an underlying asset at a pre-determined price by or on a defined date. The buyer pays a premium to the seller for this option, by other words each option has a price paid by the buyer to the seller and determined in the marketplace. There are no margin calls for purchases of options. An option contract has the same standardization of quality, quantity and location as a futures contract. Options are flexible price risk management tool, and options have become an important hedging tool. One of the largest advantages to buyers of commodity futures options is that the buyer can enjoy the price protection afforded by the futures market in the event of unfavorable price moves, while sharing the economic benefits of favorable price changes. Options can be liquidated by an offsetting transaction. Options buyers enjoy limited risk with unlimited profit potential. They can never lose more than the premium they paid. Option is the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price during the life of the option. Under the terms of an option contract, a buyer has the right to buy or sell a futures (or other) contract, at a specific price within a set period of time. The contract price is not dependent on the current market price for the contract item. The buyer is under no obligation to fulfill the contract. / , например, . Майрон Сэмьюэл Сколз (Myron Samuel Scholes). Мати Кони (Marty Kearney), Старший Инструктор (Senior Instructor) в Институте Опционов СИБО® (CBOE® Options Institute). Покупатель уплачивает продавцу премию за этот опцион, другими словами каждый опцион имеет цену, уплачиваемую покупателем продавцу и определяему на рыночной площадке. При приобретении опционов отсутствуют маржинальные требования (или требования к марже). Опционный контракт имеет точно такую же стандартизацию качества, количества и пунктов поставки что и у фьючерсного контракта. Опционы являются гибким инструментом управления риском изменения цены, и опционы также стали важным инструментом хэдьжирования. Одним из самых крупных преимуществ для покупателей опционов на фьючерсный контракт на сырьё является то, что покупатель может воспользоваться защитой цены, предоставляемой рынком фьючерсов в случае, когда цена движется в неблагоприятном направлении, и при этом разделяя экономические выгоды от её изменений в благоприятном направлении. Опционы могут быть ликвидированы зачётной сделкой. Покупатели опционов обладают ограниченным риском с неограниченным потенциалом прибыли. Они никогда не могут потерять больше, чем премия, которую они заплатили при покупке опциона. В соответствии с порядками опционного контракта покупатель имеет право купить или продать фьючерсный (или иной) контракт по определённой цене в течение установленного периода времени. Контрактная цена не зависит от текущей рыночной цены для контрактного актива. При этом у покупателя отсутствует обязательство исполнять данный контракт. Под Опционом, от Латинского слова Optio, от Optionis, означающее Выбор или Желание или Усмотрение, понимается:- (1) в Гражданском Праве – возможность выбора (обычно должником) способа выполнения альтернативного обязательства, а также предварительное соглашение о заключении договора в будущем (в сроки, обусловленные сторонами). (2) В Авторском Праве Опцион применяется при заключении договоров об издании произведений авторов одного государства в другом. (3) В Международном Праве – выбор лицом гражданства в случаях,

предусмотренных международными договорами, при территориальных изменениях, образовании новых государств или в целях устранения двойного гражданства.

(1) In the case of a share or bond issue, Option is the right of an underwriting bank to increase its original allotment or quota of shares, participation certificates or bonds. / В случае с выпуском акций или облигаций, под Опционом понимается право расписывающего банка увеличивать своё первоначальное размещение или квоту на акции, свидетельства о долевом участии или облигации.

(2) In the case of a warrant issue, Option is the right conferred by the warrant (certificate) to purchase securities, precious metals (e.g., gold) or other assets. / В случае с выдачей варранта, под Опционом понимается право, присуждаемое данным варрантом (сертификатом) на приобретение ценных бумаг, благородных металлов (например, золота) или иных активов.

(3) Short for the non-tradable option contract between a bank and a customer which gives the buyer the right to buy (call option) or sell (put option) a specified number of securities, currency units or commodities at an agreed exercise (strike) price on the exercise day. / Краткое обозначение для неперепродаваемого опционного контракта между банком и заказчиком (клиентом), предоставляющего покупателю право купить (опцион на покупку (call option)) или продать (опцион на продажу (put option)) определённое количество ценных бумаг, валютных единиц или сырья по оговорённой цене исполнения (сходной цене (strike price)) на дату исполнения данного опциона.

OPTIONAL ANALYSIS = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Optional Analysis:- where a shipper requests special cleaning of a carlot of grain at a terminal or transfer elevator, and the elevator manager agrees, dockage material will be analysed for the presence of grain. The percentage and grade of any grain contained in the dockage will be reported and elevator stocks will be adjusted on the basis of the analysis. Agreement between the shipper and unload elevator must be conveyed to the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) in writing prior to the analysis being performed.

OPTIONAL CARGO = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Cargo for which the final destination will be declared during transport. Optional Cargo is a cargo of which the final destination is not known at the moment of booking but will be indicated during the transport.

OPTIONAL CONVERSIONS = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЕ КОНВЕРСИИ – Optional Conversions are the conversions in which the customer has the option of converting a security into more than one other security, i.e. bonds, stock, warrants. / Конверсии, при которых заказчик имеет опцион или возможность конвертации ценной бумаги более, чем в одну другую ценную бумагу, то есть в облигации, акции, варранты.

OPTIONAL DISCHARGE BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ С (ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНОЙ) РАЗГРУЗКОЙ (или ПО ВЫБОРУ) – Optional Discharge Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading (B/L) covering cargo with more than one discharge point option possibility. / Коносамент, обеспечивающий перевозку груза с возможностью выбора более чем одного пункта разгрузки.

OPTIONAL PORT = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ ПОРТ – Optional Port is a port of which it is not known whether or not it will be called by a vessel during a voyage. Optional Port is a port which may or may not be called by a vessel during a voyage, depending on available cargo volumes.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION DATE = ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНАЯ ДАТА ПОГАШЕНИЯ (или XX) – Optional Redemption Date:- where the stock/security may not be paid back on a fixed date but where there may be a choice of possible redemption dates. The issuer of the stock (e.g., the British Government in the case of British Government Stocks) will choose the redemption date on which to repay.

OPTION BUYER = ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ ОПЦИОНА – Option Buyer is the person who buys calls, puts, or any combination of calls and puts. A market participant who takes a long futures position or buys an option. Option Buyer or Holder is a person who buys an option. In option trading, a market participant who takes a long futures position or buys an option. Option buyers receive the right, but not the obligation, to assume a futures position. Also known as Holder, Owner, or Taker. / В торговле опционами, участник рынка, который занимает длинную позицию по фьючерсу или покупает опцион. Покупатели опционов получают право, но не обязательство, взять позицию по фьючерсу. Известен также как Держатель (Holder), Владелец (Owner) или Приёмщик (Taker).

OPTION CLASS = КЛАСС ОПЦИОНА (или КАТЕГОРИЯ ОПЦИОНА) – Option Class:- all options of the same type, i.e. all calls or all puts, on the same underlying instrument with the same expiration date. / Все опционы одного и того же типа, то есть все опционы на покупку или все опционы на продажу, по одному и тому же соответствующему инструменту с одной и той же датой прекращения признания.

OPTION CONTRACT = ОПЦИОННЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Option Contract is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset by (or on) a specific date for a specific price. For this right the purchaser pays a premium.

OPTION EXPIRATION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРИЗНАНИЯ ОПЦИОНА – Option Expiration:- the final day on which an option may be exercised. / Последний день, когда опцион может быть исполнен.

OPTION GRANTOR = ПРЕДОСТАВИВШИЙ ОПЦИОН – Option Grantor is the person who originates an option contract by promising to perform a certain obligation in return for the price of the option. Also known as Option Writer. / Лицо, которое инициирует опционный контракт, предоставляя обещание исполнить определённое обязательство в обмен на стоимость данного опциона. Известен также как Выписавший Опцион (Option Writer).

OPTION MARGIN = МАРЖА ПО ОПЦИОНУ – In options trading, 'Margin' also refers to the cash or securities required to be deposited by an option writer with his brokerage firm as collateral for the writer's obligation to buy or sell the underlying security, or in the case of cash-settled options to pay the cash settlement amount, in the event that the option gets assigned. Margin requirements for option writers are complicated and not the same for each type of underlying security. They are subject to change and can vary from brokerage firm to brokerage firm. As they have significant impact to the risk/reward profiles of each trade, writers of options (whether they be calls or puts alone or as part of multiple position strategies such as spreads, straddles or strangles) should determine the applicable margin requirements from their brokerage firms and be sure that they are able to meet those requirements in case the market turns against them. A term Option Margin means the amount of money, securities or other property required as security for the performance of options carried in a customer account as provided in the rules of the exchange. Option Margin is the cash or securities an investor must deposit in his account as collateral before writing – or selling – options. Margin requirements are established by the Federal Reserve Board in Regulation T and varies based on the type of option. Option margin requirements are very complex and differ quite a bit from stocks or futures margin requirements. In the case of stocks and futures, margin is used as leverage to increase buying power, whereas option margin is used as collateral to secure a position. Minimum margin requirements for various types of underlying securities are established by FINRA (short for the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) and the options exchanges. Brokers may have very different margin requirements since they can add to the minimum requirements set by regulators.

Some option strategies, such as covered calls and covered puts, have no margin requirement since the underlying stock is used as collateral. Traders must request options trading authorization when opening a new account. Often times, brokers will classify options trading clearance levels depending on the type of strategies employed. Buying options is typically a Level I clearance since it doesn't require margin, but selling naked puts may require Level II clearances and a margin account. Level III and IV accounts often have lower margin requirements. Option margin requirements can have a significant impact on the profitability of a trade since it ties up capital. Complex strategies, such as strangles and straddles, may involve computing multiple margin requirements. Traders should determine the margin requirements for a trade before entering into it and make sure that they can meet those requirements if the market turns against them. How to Avoid Option Margin Requirements:- There are several different strategies that can be used to avoid option margin requirements. (i) Covered Calls and Covered Puts:- covered calls and covered puts involve owning the underlying stock, which is used as collateral in the option position. For example, if you own 500 shares of QQQ, you can sell to open five contracts of QQQ call options without any margin. (ii) Debit Spreads:- debit spreads involve buying in-the-money options and selling out-of-the-money options. In this case, the right to exercise the long option at a more favorable strike price offsets the obligation to sell at the less favorable strike price, which means that no margin is required. Calculating Option Margin Requirements:- The easiest way to calculate option margin requirements is using the Chicago Board of Options Exchange (CBOE) Margin Calculator that provides exact margin requirements for specific trades. Traders can also see the minimum requirements in the CBOE's Margin Manual. Brokerage accounts may have similar tools available to provide an idea of the cost before entering into a trade. Agriculture Trade Options (in the United States):- agricultural trade options are tools for managing agricultural price risk exposure. They are referred to as 'Trade Options' because, unlike exchange-traded options, which are bought and sold on a designated contract market, agricultural trade options are bought and sold off-exchange directly between commercial market participants for business-related purposes. Apart from their 'Over-The-Counter' (OTC) feature, agricultural trade options are similar in most respects to exchange-traded options. They permit the purchaser to buy or sell an agricultural commodity at a pre-specified price called the 'Strike Price' on or before a given 'Expiration Date'. An option to buy is referred to as a 'Call' and an option to sell is known as a 'Put'. The purchaser of an agricultural trade option pays a 'Premium' for the right (without the obligation) to buy or sell the underlying commodity at the strike price and this premium represents the maximum loss that can be incurred by the option buyer. In return for this premium, the option seller, or 'Writer', is exposed to potentially unlimited losses. An agricultural trade option may be 'Exercised' by the purchaser by making (in the case of a put) or taking (in the case of a call) delivery of the underlying commodity or by means of a cash payment. In general, options are only exercised when they are 'In-The-Money' – this occurs for a call when the strike price is below the current market price and for a put when the strike price is above the current market price. For exercise to be profitable, the amount by which an option is in-the-money must exceed the premium paid for the option. When an option's strike price is equal to the current market price, the option is said to be 'At-The-Money'. When a call (put) option's strike price is above (below) the current market price, the option is said to be 'Out-Of-The-Money'. Part 32 of the CFTC's regulations, 17 CFR 32, governs the sale of commodity options in the cash market. CFTC Regulation 32.4 largely exempts from Commission oversight 'Trade Options', that is, cash market options entered into by commercials for business-related purposes. The exemption applies to all commodities other than the 'Enumerated' agricultural commodities. (The Enumerated Commodities are listed in Section 1a(4) of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 USC 1a(4), and CFTC Regulation 32.2. They include Wheat, Cotton, Rice, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs, solanum tuberosum (Irish potatoes), wool, wool tops, fats and oils (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, soybean meal, livestock, livestock products, and frozen concentrated orange juice.) Options in the soft commodities (Coffee, sugar, and Cocoa), dairy products, and lumber qualify for the trade option exemption. The trade option exemption applies to all commercial entities, regardless of size. Trade options in the enumerated agricultural commodities are subject to a separate exemption under CFTC Regulation 32.13. Under this exemption, options may only be offered or purchased through a registered agricultural trade options merchant (ATOM), and may only be transacted between commercial firms for business-related purposes. However, commercial firms with a net worth of USD10 million or greater are exempt from the agricultural trade options regulations, and are treated essentially the same as if they fell under the more general trade options exemption. How to Become an Agricultural Trade Option Merchant:- In June 1998, the CFTC began a program to permit the purchase and sale of agricultural trade options in the enumerated commodities. In December 1999, the Commission amended the program to streamline the registration process and to provide greater flexibility in option contract design by allowing cash settlement of contracts. An entity that plans on offering or selling agricultural trade options as part of its agricultural business, may do so only in compliance with the program rules. Before offering or selling agricultural trade option contracts, an entity is required to register as an agricultural trade option merchant (ATOM). The regulatory structure for agricultural trade options is found in Part 3 and Part 32 of the CFTC's regulations and involves four areas:- (i) registration of ATOMs; (ii) financial requirements; (iii) conditions on contracts and on their offer and sale; and (iv) disclosure and reporting requirements. An entity is only eligible to solicit, offer, or sell agricultural trade options if it operates in commercial agricultural markets and if it has registered with the Commission as an ATOM. In addition, its sales representatives and their supervisors, as well as its principals, must register as associated persons (APs). To apply for registration as an ATOM, an entity must contact the National Futures Association (NFA) which processes registrations on behalf of the CFTC. Registration forms for ATOMs, their principals, and their APs are available by telephone from the NFA at +1-800-6213570. Completed registration forms should be returned to the NFA, Office of the Secretary, PO Box 98383, Chicago, IL 60693-0001. For further information, or to download a registration form, you may go to the NFA's website. Registration lasts for an indefinite period. Applicants for ATOM registration must maintain a net worth of USD50 000 at all times. The registration application must include the ATOM's most recent annual financial statement audited by a certified public accountant (CPA) during the previous 12 months. A number of grounds exist that disqualify ATOMs, their principals or their APs from registering. For example, a potential registrant must not have had a prior registration revoked or been convicted of or enjoined from violating laws as specified in the program rules. APs may not have had a prior registration revoked or been convicted of violating laws relating to futures or securities trading, embezzlement, theft, fraud, or similar types of wrongdoing. All agricultural trade option contracts must be in writing or, if verbal, must be confirmed in writing. If an entity decides to offer or sell an agricultural trade option, it must give its customer a signed copy of the written contract. The option contract confirmation must include all terms and conditions of the contract. Before entering into an agricultural trade option, the CFTC requires that an ATOM disclose to its customer information about the general risks of agricultural trade options. Disclosures can be printed or electronic. An ATOM must also provide its customers with:- (i) a written confirmation of each agricultural trade option contract; (ii) information that the customer requests about commodity prices, or the customer's positions or funds; and (iii) notice that an option will expire within the coming month. In addition to the requirement to maintain at least USD50 000 in net worth, an ATOM must also segregate funds that its customer pays up front (the option premium), in a separate bank account. However, it may use its customer's funds to hedge or cover the trade option with an exchange-traded option on a designated futures exchange. In addition, the ATOM must have a written policy governing internal trading and supervisory controls as well as an annual financial audit. An ATOM must keep full and complete books and records for five years, and during the first two years, they must be readily accessible for inspection. ATOMs are also required to report to the Commission annually on volume, open interest, and the total amount of commodities underlying the options they sell. If a dispute should arise regarding the terms of an option contract and an ATOM and its customer are unable to resolve it, the customer

may file a reparations claim with the CFTC. To file such a claim, the customer must show that one or more of the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act or the CFTC's rules was violated, thereby causing the customer to suffer a loss on the agricultural trade option. The ATOM and its customer can also agree to any other dispute resolution forum provided in the contract, such as arbitration, and either party may also be able to bring the dispute to court. However, an ATOM's contract may not impose a binding pre-dispute arbitration requirement on a customer. A dispute arising solely out of a cash market transaction would not be eligible for the CFTC Reparations program. / СИБО® (CBOE®). Этот термин означает некую сумму денежных средств, ценных бумаг или иного имущества на счёте клиента, требуемого правилами биржи в качестве гарантийного обеспечения исполнения обязательств по выписанным опционам.

OPTION MONTH = МЕСЯЦ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ОПЦИОНА – A term Option Month means, with respect to any option, the delivery month of the underlying asset. / В отношении любого опциона, этот термин означает, месяц поставки соответствующего актива.

OPTION PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ОПЦИОН – Option Premium:- the premium is the price for an option that is to be paid to acquire an option or a warrant. The option premium or price is comprised of the intrinsic value and time value, and is determined by several factors including the following:- exercise (strike) price, the development of the price of the underlying and its volatility, the period of the option, the risk-free interest rate and the dividends of the underlying during the period of the option. The amount quoted on an exchange for a call and put options on the underlying assets. Also known as Option Price. Option Premium is the price of an option, which is paid by the buyer and received by the seller. Option premiums are determined by open outcry of competitive bids and offers in a trading pit. Option Premium is the price paid for an option. Received by the writer of the option. Option Premium is the price of an option. The amount the option buyer pays to an option seller (writer) for the right to buy or sell a futures contract at a specific price during the life of the option. Premiums are determined through trading on an organized and regulated exchange. See also Delta Factor, Extrinsic Value, and Intrinsic Value. / Премия За Опцион – сумма, котируемая на бирже за опционы на покупку и продажу по соответствующим активам. Известна также как Цена Опциона (Option Price).

OPTION PRICING MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ ОПЦИОНА – Option Pricing Model is a mathematical model used to calculate the theoretical value of an option. Inputs to option pricing models typically include the price of the underlying instrument, the option strike price, the time remaining till the expiration date, the volatility of the underlying instrument, and the risk-free interest rate, e.g., the Treasury bill interest rate. Examples of option pricing models include Black-Scholes and Cox-Ross-Rubinstein. / , например, . Модель Блэка-Скулза (Black-Scholes Model) и Модель Кокса-Роса-Рубинштайна (Cox-Ross-Rubinstein Model).

OPTION RISK = РИСК ПО ОПЦИОНУ – Option Risk results when a financial instrument's cash flow timing or amount can change as a result of market interest rate changes. This can adversely affect earnings or EVE (short for the Economic Value of Equity) by reducing asset yields, increasing funding costs, or reducing the net present value of expected cash flows. For example, assume that a bank purchased a callable bond, issued when market interest rates were 10 percent, that pays a 10 percent coupon and matures in 30 years. If market rates decline to eight percent, the bond's issuer will call the bond (new debt will be less costly). At call, the issuer effectively repurchases the bond from the bank. As a result, the bank will not receive the cash flows that it originally expected (10 percent for 30 years). Instead, the bank must invest that principal at the new, lower market rate. In addition, many loan and deposit products contain option risk. For example, many borrowers can prepay part or all of their loan principal at any time. Also, savings account depositors may withdraw their funds at any time.

OPTIONS AND WARRANTS = ОПЦИОНЫ И ВАРРАНТЫ – Options And Warrants:- these corporate actions come in two forms, convertible at any time during their life, or convertible on a set date. / Опционы и Варранты:- эти корпоративные действия предпринимаются в двух формах, обратимые в любое время в течение их срока действия, или обратимые в установленную дату.

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION = КЛИРИНГОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО ОПЦИОНАМ (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО КЛИРИНГУ ОПЦИОНОВ) – The New York Stock Exchange affiliated organization The Options Clearing Corporation clears options transactions. Partly owned by the New York Stock Exchange. Founded in 1973, The Options Clearing Corporation (OCC) is the largest clearing organization in the world for financial derivatives instruments. Operating under the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission, OCC is the issuer and registered clearing facility for all United States exchange-listed securities options. OCC issues put and call options on several types of underlying assets including common stocks and other equity issues, stock indexes, foreign currencies and interest rate composites. OCC has one of the largest securities industry membership bases, with over 135 Clearing Members consisting of US registered broker dealers and non-US securities firms, representing both professional traders and public customers. The American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the Pacific Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange share equal ownership of OCC. This ownership, along with OCC's Clearing Member dominated Board of Directors, ensures continuing service and support to options market participants. Committed to providing unparalleled service, OCC has the systems and capacity to clear new options products and enhance operational and ancillary services. With its sophisticated disaster recovery plan, OCC can provide uninterrupted critical clearing and settlement functions. OCC is dedicated to promoting stability and financial integrity in the options markets by focusing on effective risk management. In its role as guarantor, OCC ensures that the obligations of options contracts are fulfilled for the selling and purchasing clearing firms, regardless of the financial condition of the contra party. OCC provides substantial credit risk protection, even in times of significant market volatility. In 1993, OCC sought a credit rating from the Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) to establish a third party recognition of its 'AAA' rating. After reviewing OCC's operational capabilities and three-tiered backup system of financial safeguards, S&P awarded OCC with its highest 'AAA' rating. OCC's three-tiered backup system includes rigorous initial and ongoing membership standards, prudent margin requirements and its substantial clearing fund. S&P reviews its ratings annually, and continues to consistently award OCC a 'AAA' rating. OCC uses its risk-based margin methodology, Theoretical Intermarket Margin System (TIMS), to measure market risk exposure and set margin requirements accordingly. Using advanced portfolio theory and a sophisticated options pricing model, TIMS measures the inherent risk in portfolios containing options, futures, options on futures and stock positions. The TIMS methodology has been implemented by various clearing organizations worldwide. OCC receives most of its revenue from clearing fees charged to its members. Operating like a not for profit corporation, OCC rebates and discounts a substantial portion of these fees back to the clearing firms. Continued strong profitability has allowed OCC to refund over USD165 million in excess clearing fees to date. OCC's wholly-owned subsidiary, The Intermarket Clearing Corporation (ICC), was formed in 1984 to support participant exchanges that were establishing futures markets and to meet the need for a cross-margining mechanism between options and futures. OCC's cross-margin program, which has expanded to several clearing organizations. OCC has a solid commitment on continuing the state of the art computer system environment already established. OCC develops on 3-tiered, Object Oriented architectures which includes advance technologies in Internet and Client/Server platforms. Because of the dynamics of our position in the financial industry, OCC will continue to offer career and technical advancement for all of their employees. The Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), founded in 1973, is (as of 2006) the world's largest equity derivatives clearing organization, as well as a clearing firm in commodity futures, commodity options, and security

futures. By acting as guarantor, they ensure that the obligations of the contracts they clear are fulfilled. OCC operates under the jurisdiction of both the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). Under its SEC jurisdiction, OCC clears transactions for put and call options on common stock and other equity issues, stock indexes, foreign currencies, interest rate composites and single-stock futures. As a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO) under CFTC jurisdiction, OCC offer clearing and settlement services for transactions in futures and options on futures contracts. Overseeing OCC is a clearing member dominated board of directors. OCC operates as an industry utility and receives most of its revenue from clearing fees charged to its members. OCC's participant exchanges include:- American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), Chicago Board Options Exchange, International Securities Exchange, NYSE® Arca, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and the Boston Stock Exchange. Clearing members serve both professional traders and public customers and comprise approximately 130 of the largest US broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and non-US securities firms. OCC also clears commodity contracts traded on CBOE® Futures Exchange and Philadelphia Board of Trade, as well as security futures contracts traded on OneChicago. OCC is also a sponsor of the Options Industry Council. The Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), founded in 1973, is the world's largest equity derivatives clearing organization. We are dedicated to promoting stability and financial integrity in the marketplaces that we serve by focusing on sound risk management principles. By acting as guarantor, we ensure that the obligations of the contracts we clear are fulfilled. As the marketplace evolves, so do our clearing capabilities. Although we began as a clearinghouse for listed equity options, we have grown into a globally recognized entity that clears a multitude of diverse and sophisticated products. OCC operates under the jurisdiction of both the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). Under its SEC jurisdiction, OCC clears transactions for put and call options on common stocks and other equity issues, stock indexes, foreign currencies, interest rate composites and single-stock futures. As a registered Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO) under CFTC jurisdiction, we offer clearing and settlement services for transactions in futures and options on futures. Overseeing OCC is a clearing member dominated board of directors. OCC operates as an industry utility and receives most of its revenue from clearing fees charged to its members. We offer volume discounts on fees and, as applicable, refund excess fees to our clearing members. OCC's participant exchanges include:- American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®), Chicago Board Options Exchange, International Securities Exchange, NASDAQ®, NYSE Arca, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and the Boston Stock Exchange. Our clearing members serve both professional traders and public customers and comprise approximately 130 of the largest US broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and non-US securities firms. OCC's goal is to service clearing members and the exchanges through an operating plan that emphasizes timely, reliable and cost-efficient clearing operations. OCC also serves other markets, including those trading commodity futures, commodity options, and security futures. We clear commodity contracts traded on CBOE® Futures Exchange and Philadelphia Board of Trade, respectively, as well as security futures contracts traded on OneChicago. Headquartered in Chicago, IL, the United States. 2011:- OCC's participant exchanges include:- BATS Options Exchange, C2 Options Exchange, Inc., Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc, International Securities Exchange, NASDAQ OMX BX, Inc., NASDAQ OMX PHLX, NASDAQ® Stock Market, NYSE® Amex® Options, and NYSE® Arca Options. Our clearing members serve both professional traders and public customers and comprise approximately 120 of the largest US broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and non-US securities firms. OCC's goal is to service clearing members and the exchanges through an operating plan that emphasizes timely, reliable and cost-efficient clearing operations. OCC also serves other markets, including those trading commodity futures, commodity options, and security futures. We clear futures contracts traded on CBOE® Futures Exchange, NYSE Liffe, NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange and ELX Futures, as well as security futures contracts traded on OneChicago and options on futures contracts traded at NYSE Liffe US. In addition, OCC provides central counterparty services for two securities lending market structures, OCC's OTC Stock Loan Program and AQS, an automated marketplace for securities lending and borrowing. / АМЭКС® (AMEX®). и Филадельфийской Палате Торговли (Филадельфийском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) . Стэндод энд Поз Корпорэйшэн (Standard & Poor's Corporation) . НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). НЭЗДЭК У.Эм.Экс. Би.Экс., Инк. (NASDAQ OMX BX, Inc.). ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). СИБО® (CBOE®). Клиринговая Корпорация по Опционам (ККО) – организация США, обеспечивающая расчёты по сделкам с производными инструментами на фондовые активы. Основана в 1973. Считается крупнейшей в мире корпорацией, занимающейся клирингом в сфере опционов на акции и индексы. Клиринговая Корпорация по Опционам является гарантом по всем опционным контрактам, торгуемым на Американских биржах, и осуществляет контроль над соблюдением правил исполнения опционов. По состоянию на 2004, членами корпорации являются около 140 крупнейших Американских брокеров-дилеров по ценным бумагам, комиссионных торговцев фьючерсами и зарубежных компаний, совершающих операции с ценными бумагами. Действуя под юрисдикцией Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC) и Комиссии по Торговле Фьючерсами на Сырьё (Commodity Futures Trading Commission, CFTC), Клиринговая Корпорация по Опционам находится в совместном владении пяти бирж США, на которых ведётся торговля опционами, – Американской Фондовой Биржи (АМЭКС® или АФБ) (American Stock Exchange (AMEX® or ASE)), Международной Биржи Ценных Бумаг (International Securities Exchange), Биржи Опционов Чикагской Палаты (СИБО®) (Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®)), Тихоокеанской Фондовой Биржи (ТОФБ) (Pacific Stock Exchange (PSE)) и Филаделфийской Фондовой Биржи (ФФБ) (Philadelphia Stock Exchange (PHLX)).

OPTIONS EXCHANGE = БИРЖА ОПЦИОНОВ – Options Exchange is an exchange specialized in trading in options. See also SOFFEX. / Биржа Опционов – биржа, специализирующаяся на торговле опционами. Смотрите также СОФФЭКС (SOFFEX).

OPTIONS ON FUTURES SPREADS = ОПЦИОНЫ НА КУРСОВЫЕ РАЗНИЦЫ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – In early 2005, the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®) has developed a new instrument to serve its traditional 'soft' commodity markets – Options On Futures Spreads (OFS). This specialized contract, which has been in the planning stages for several years, will be rolled out early in 2005, starting with sugar No. 11, NYBOT's largest market, and continuing with Cotton and Coffee later in the year. In order to clear this product, NYBOT® has been working with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) on an innovative application of the SPAN® margining system. NYBOT® developed the OFS contract in response to the rapid growth in options trading at the exchange and the demand for more complex option-based products. Options are particularly attractive during periods of high volatility. On 2005-November-15, for example, the price of the Coffee 'C' contract at NYBOT® jumped nearly 14%. A few days later the margin levels for the contract were adjusted upward by almost 34%. Margin calls of that magnitude can explain to some degree why hedgers and speculators find options on futures very useful. Options on futures have a single premium and no margin requirement for the buyer, whereas a futures position can generate considerable cash-flow demands. Options on sugar futures, the most active commodity options contract at NYBOT®, are having a very bullish year, with open interest hitting a record level of 418 874 contracts on 2005-December-01. Open interest at that level is an indicator of hedging activity and highlights the importance of options as a means to reduce risk exposure in these volatile markets. Options help traders manage their risk, as well as presenting them with opportunities created by that same volatility. The rapid growth in options usage is also driven by the increasing sophistication of the participants in these markets. Hedgers and investors often use options to structure and implement trading strategies that may call for the use of combinations of futures and options. Spread strategies represent one kind of combination trade. Since different futures contracts trade at different prices (the outer months often

reflecting 'carrying charges'), market participants may hold spread positions, namely buy/sell contracts in two different contract months. In developing options on spreads, NYBOT® also observed the development of options on spreads in the over-the-counter markets. Often a practice that appears in the over-the-counter (OTC) market will migrate to the exchange as use of the practice matures and market participants feel the need to move their transactions into the security and transparency of an exchange environment. The introduction of OFS is certainly not the first time at NYBOT® that an OTC product has moved onto the exchange. Exchange for Swaps, whereby users can exchange their swaps agreements for futures contracts, have been available at NYBOT® since 2001. The addition of other specialized contracts such as serial and flexible options has continuously been in evidence at NYBOT® as market conditions demand. Pricing OFS Options:- traders who write options on the floor of the exchange have joined with sophisticated hedgers/investors in supporting the introduction of the OFS contracts at NYBOT®. Essentially the OFS allows traders to manage a single position instead of two and pay only one premium for that single instrument, making this a less expensive and more efficient way to take a position on the volatility of the underlying futures contracts. Where a regular option contract gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to establish a futures position at a pre-determined price level, an OFS gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to establish a spread position at a pre-determined spread price between two futures contract months. An OFS call option contract would give the buyer the right to establish a spread position of long one futures contract/short a second futures contract. Similarly, an OFS put option would give the buyer the right to establish a spread position of short one futures contract/long a second futures contract. The spread price in an OFS is the result of subtracting the price of the second delivery month of the underlying futures contract from the price of the first delivery month. Since the spread relationship between any two months can be in contango (nearby month less than back month price) or backwardation (nearby month more than back month price), the strike prices for OFS contracts can be positive, negative or zero. Some clearing firms therefore may need to modify their systems so that negative prices can be processed. A positive strike price means the spread is in backwardation and a negative strike price means the spread is in contango. For example, the exercise of a –2 cent Jul 05/Dec 05 Cotton OFS call option would result in the buyer receiving a spread position of long a July 2005 cotton futures/short a December 2005 Cotton future at prices such that the Jul 05 price is 2 cents below the Dec 05 price. To settle the price, the exchange will set the price of the first month of the spread pair equal to the settlement price of that futures contract on the day of exercise; the futures price on the second month in the pair will be set at the settlement price of the first month in the pair minus the OFS strike price (in this case –2 cents). The exchange/clearing systems now have the capability to list negative prices. Premiums on the OFS will be quoted in the same manner as the regular option on the relevant commodity. Clearing OFS Options:- clearing firms will face several technical issues as they prepare to clear options on spreads. Three stand out as particularly important:- data symbol methodology, negative numbers and a different approach to margining this particular contract. Regarding the symbols, the current four field data symbol methodology needed expansion to handle the symbols required for spreads. The systems enhancement added a third digit within the contract field for in-house as well as outside clearing firms and data vendors. For example, SB1 K5 would designate a Sugar No. 11 May/July 2005 spread; the K5 represents the first month in the pair (May 2005), SB is the standard sugar No. 11 commodity code and the '1' (the new third digit in the contract field) represents the number of listed months forward from the named K5 month and therefore designates the second month of the pair as one listed month past K5. This symbol field is particularly important given the fact that the contract will trade in four monthly series, matching different pair combinations, e.g., first listed month/second month, second/third, first/third, second/fourth, and so on. Regarding margins, the New York Clearing Corporation (NYCC®), NYBOT's clearinghouse, has created a unique SPAN® environment with CME's assistance. By using the 'super inter-commodity spread' feature of SPAN®, the NYCC® will provides traders with the appropriate spread offsets for OFS positions. Super inter-commodity spread margining treats an OFS in a similar manner as regular options; it analyzes the risk of the option as compared to the futures price. Two other methodologies now in use for margining options – delta split allocation and split allocation – do not provide an arena for capturing the risk of options where one is trying to ascertain vega and gamma risk. Super inter-commodity spread margining, while available in SPAN® for years, had not been modified for the use of OFS until now. Considerable latitude exists in the margining of these products to accommodate a full range of inter-commodity and intra-commodity spreads. Options on Futures Spreads (OFS) contracts are a relatively new type of option contract. Where a regular option contract gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to establish a futures position at a pre-determined price level, on OFS gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to establish a spread position at a pre-determined spread price between the two futures contract months. An OFS call option contract would give the buyer the right to establish a spread position of long the first futures contract/short the second futures contract. The strike price of the call option is the difference between the prices of the two futures contracts. Similarly, an OFS put option would give the buyer the right to establish a spread position of short the first futures contract/long the second futures contract. Just as with the call option, the strike price of the put option is the difference between the prices of the two futures contracts. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®).

OPTION SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ОПЦИОНОВ (или СПРЭД ОПЦИОНОВ) – Option Spread involves the purchase and sale of two options of the same type (call or put). It is used to take advantage of a bullish or bearish market while restricting risk to a predefined level. See also Horizontal Option Spread, and Vertical Option Spread.

OPTION STRADDLE = СТРЭДЛ ОПЦИОНОВ – Option Straddle:- it involves the purchase or sale of both a put and a call option.

OPTION STRADDLE PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ СТРЭДЛА ОПЦИОНОВ – Option Straddle Purchase:- it involves the purchase of a put and a call option. It is designed to take advantage of a volatile market.

OPTION STRADDLE SALE = ПРОДАЖА СТРЭДЛА ОПЦИОНОВ – Option Straddle Sale:- it involves the sale of a put and a call option. It is designed to take advantage of a stable market.

OPTION STYLES = СТИЛИ ОПЦИОНОВ – Option Styles:- the purchaser of a European-style option has the right to exercise it on a predetermined expiry date. In contrast, the holder of an American-style option has the right to exercise it at any time during its lifetime, up to and including its expiry date. This flexibility means there is a greater probability of an American-style option being exercised than the corresponding European-style option with the same strike. Hence the early exercise feature of an American option adds value and makes it the more expensive of the two. Most exchange-traded options are American-style. Further variations on these styles also exist. A Bermudan option, so called because it falls between American- and European-style options, has more than one possible exercise date. For example, the holder of a Bermudan option with a two-year maturity might have the right to exercise it every quarter or half year during the life of the contract. Bermudans are also known as Limited Exercise or Semi-American-Style Options. Another twist is the deferred pay-out option, a variation on American-style options in which the option can be exercised at any time during the option's life, but the pay-out is delayed until the expiry date. With the similar shout option, the purchaser can lock in a profit at any time, but retains the right to profit from further favorable moves. / Стили Опционов:- приобретатель опциона в Европейском стиле (European-style option) имеет право исполнить его в предопределённую дату прекращения признания. В контрасте с ним держатель опциона в Американском стиле (American-style option) имеет право исполнить его в любое время в течение его срока действия вплоть до даты и в дату прекращения его признания. Эта гибкость означает то, что .

OPTION TYPE = ТИП ОПЦИОНА – Option Type is the designation of an option as either a call or a put. / Определение опциона, что он либо на покупку, либо на продажу.

OPTION WRITER = ВЫПИСАВШИЙ ОПЦИОН – Option Writer is the person who originates an option contract by promising to perform a certain obligation in return for the price or premium of the option. See also Writer. In option trading, an individual who sells or grants or writes any exchange option, establishing a short position. He is obligated to deliver the underlying asset if the option is exercised. Also known as Grantor or Seller. In option trades, there is an option buyer and a so-called option writer, the option seller. The buyer acquires the right to request delivery of a specific underlying asset (call option) or request the writer to purchase the underlying asset (put option) at the price fixed on the contract date. For this right, the option writer receives a so-called Premium, the option price, from the buyer. Option Writer is the seller of an option. Option Writer is the person who sells the option to the buyer. Option Writer or Grantor is a person selling an option. / В торговле опционами, частное лицо, продающее или предоставляющее, или выписывающее любой биржевой опцион, и устанавливающее тем самым короткую позицию или позицию продажи. Он обязан поставить соответствующий актив в случае исполнения опциона. Известен также как Предоставивший (Grantor) или Продавец (Seller).

O/R = OPERATING RATE

ORANGE = ОРАНЖЕВОЕ (или АПЕЛЬСИНОВОЕ) – Orange:- any of a group of colors that lie midway between red and yellow in hue and are of medium lightness and moderate to high saturation.

ORANGE LEAF = ОРАНЖЕВЫЙ ЛИСТ – Orange Leaf is a disease caused by a mycoplasmalike organism. The causal agent is restricted in the cells of the phloem sieve tubes and is vectored by Leafhoppers. The disease is characterized by short, malformed leaves, the edges of leaves are serrated and chlorotic, and the leaf tips are twisted. At the later stage, the leaves turn yellow-orange beginning at the tip. Leaves may become entirely orange, roll inward and dry out.

ORANGE PEEL = НОЗДРЕВАТОСТЬ (или АПЕЛЬСИНОВАЯ КОРКА, или МЕЛКИЕ НАПЛЫВЫ КАК У АПЕЛЬСИНА, или 'ШАГРЕНЕВАЯ КОЖА', или КРАСНО–ЖЁЛТЫЙ ЦВЕТ) – Orange Peel:- the appearance of irregularity of a surface resembling the skin of an orange, usually on painted surfaces. / Ноздреватость – дефект лакокрасочного покрытия.

ORANGE WHEAT BLOSSOM MIDGE = ОРАНЖЕВЫЙ ПШЕНИЧНЫЙ КОМАРИК – The Orange Wheat Blossom Midge causes a distinct form of damage. Grade tolerances for midge have existed for many years based primarily on the shrivelling and distortion of midge-damaged kernels. The tiny midge larvae feed directly on the developing kernels in the heads of Wheat. The extent of damage largely depends on the number of larvae feeding on each kernel The orange wheat blossom midge causes a distinct form of damage. Grade tolerances for midge have existed for many years based primarily on the shrivelling and distortion of midge-damaged kernels. The tiny midge larvae feed directly on the developing kernels in the heads of Wheat. The extent of damage largely depends on the number of larvae feeding on each kernel. Only recently have the full effects of midge damage on Canadian red spring bread Wheat quality been studied, revealing the seriousness of midge damage to quality. The shrunken distorted grains reduce flour yields and produce dark flours with increased flour ash. Severely midge-damaged Wheat exhibits weak, sticky dough properties, low baking absorption and poor bread quality. Protein content is abnormally high, but gluten protein quality is distinctly inferior. / повреждённая Комариком зерновка (повреждённые Комариком ядра).

ORANGISH = ОРАНЖЕВАТОЕ – Orangish:- somewhat orange.

ORANGY = ОРАНЖЕВЕНЬКОЕ – Orangy:- resembling or suggestive of an orange as in color.

ORB = OPEC REFERENCE BASKET

ORBICULAR = КРУГООБРАЗНОЕ (или ОКРУГЛОЕ, или СФЕРИЧЕСКОЕ, или ОРБИКУЛЯРНОЕ) – Orbicular:- round and flat or spheroidal. Orbicular:- almost circular.

ORBICULATE LEAF = ОКРУГЛЫЙ ЛИСТ – Orbiculate Leaf is a circular or nearly circular leaf.

ORCHID = ОРХИДЕЙНЫЙ (или ОРХИДЕЯ) – Orchid:- a light purple. / Орхидейный:- светло-пурпурный.

ORCHIDS = ОРХИДНЫЕ (или ОРХИДЕИ) – Orchids, as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, Orchids are a special group of flowering plants comprising approximately 25 000 Species. Orchids are best recognized by their bilaterally symmetrical flowers. Some of the most popular greenhouse Genera include Cattleya, Cymbidium, Dendrobium, Odontoglossum, Oncidium, Paphiopedilum, and Phalaenopsis. / Самые популярные парниковые (greenhouse) Рода включают Кэтлея (Cattleya), Сымбидиум (Cymbidium), Дэндробиум (Dendrobium), Одонтоглоссум (Odontoglossum), и Онсидиум (Oncidium), Пафиопэлилум (Paphiopedilum), и Фалэнопсис (Phalaenopsis). Под Орхидными (Orchidaceae) или Ятрышниковыми понимается Семейство однодольных многолетних трав. Свыше 20 000 Видов (по другим данным, 35 000), в обоих полушариях. На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 120 Видов. Некоторые Орхидные используют в промышленности (Ваниль) и медицине (Ятрышник); многие выращивают в оранжереях. 35 Видов, в том числе из Родов Башмачок, Любка, Ятрышник и другие, были внесены в Красную Книгу СССР.

ORDER = ЗАКАЗ – Order is a request made to a supplier for a particular quantity of a certain product or for his or her services. / Заказ – запрос, сделанный поставщику на конкретное количество определённого продукта или на его или её услуги. Заказ – некоторое количество продукции, материала или услуги, заказанное в одно время у одного изготовителя. Примечание:- заказ может состоять из одной или нескольких поставок.

ORDER = ПОРЯДОК – Order or Ordo is a taxonomic grouping below Class and above Family. A taxonomic Order contains one or more Families. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Phylum, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Порядок – таксономическое группирование ниже Класса, но выше Семейства. Таксономический Порядок содержит одно или более Семейств. Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). В биологии под Порядком понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике Растений. В порядок (иногда сначала в Подпорядок) объединяют родственные Семейства. Близкие Порядки образуют Класс (иногда сначала Надпорядок). В систематике Животных Порядку соответствует Отряд. Порядок (Ordo), одна из основных категорий систематики, объединяющая родственные Семейства Растений. Например, Семейства Вязовые, Тутовые, Коноплёвые и Крапивные образуют Порядок Крапивоцветных (Urticales). Латинское название Порядок обычно образуют, прибавляя окончание -ales к основе названия Семейства. Порядок часто объединяет 2–3 и более (до 20) Семейств, иногда включает всего 1 Семейство (например, Порядок Ивоцветных Salicales с единственным Семейством Salicaceae). Крупные Порядки иногда разделяют на Подпорядки (Subordo). Число Порядков в различных филогенетических системах неодинаково (по одной системе, все Семейства Цветковых Растений объединяют в 94 Порядка, по другой – в 78 Порядков). Родственные

Порядки объединяют в Классы; при этом промежуточными категориями могут быть Надпорядок и Подкласс. В систематике Животных Порядку соответствует Отряд.

ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – (1) Order is a directive, sent by the owner of the goods, to ship product out of the warehouse. An order specifies product, quantity, shipping date, and destination and may contain special instructions.

(2) Order is a specific instruction to a broker/dealer to buy, sell, deliver, or receive assets that commits the issuer of the order to the terms specified. This may refer to:- (i) the communication by a broker to an underwriter of a client's acceptance of his quotation; or (ii) the amount of the sum insured that is covered by a particular slip where more than one slip is used to arrange cover. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). В праве под Распоряжением понимается:- (i) акт управления, изданный в пределах компетенции должностного лица, государственного органа и имеющий обязательную силу; или (ii) одно из правомочий собственника. Поручение – гражданско-правовой договор, в силу которого одна сторона (Поверенный) обязуется совершить от имени и за счёт другой стороны (Доверителя) определённые юридические действия (приобретение имущества, производство платежей и тому подобное). В бывшем СССР поручение служило одним из правовых средств, обеспечивавших участие граждан и организаций в гражданском обороте (заключение сделок и тому подобное) при содействии других лиц. Совершение поверенным юридических действий в отношении третьих лиц основывается на выданной ему доверенности. Доверитель обязан уплатить поверенному вознаграждение, если это предусмотрено законом или договором.

ORDER BACKLOG = ЗАКАЗЫ НА ИСПОЛНЕНИИ – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Order Backlog (Unfilled Orders):- generally, unfilled orders at the end of an accounting period are equal to unfilled orders at the beginning of the period, plus new orders net of cancellations received during the period, less net sales. This includes orders that have not yet passed through the sales account and funded orders (or portions of orders) for which the value of work done has not been reported as sales.

ORDER BILL OF LADING = ОРДЕРНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ ПРИКАЗУ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ ИЛИ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ) – An Order Bill Of Lading:- this type of bill of lading states that the goods are consigned to the order of any person named in the bill. An order bill of lading is negotiable and cannot be made non-negotiable unless the shipper agrees in writing by endorsing the bill. Id., at 2-93. The term 'Order' alone is defined as an 'order by endorsement on a bill of landing'. 49 USC §80101(5) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). An 'order bill of lading' is basically the equivalent to a 'negotiable bill of lading'. A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Order Bill of Lading, properly endorsed, is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading. An Order Bill of Lading is one in which the goods are consigned to the order of a named party. This distinction is important in determining whether a bill of lading is negotiable (capable of transferring title to the goods covered under it by its delivery or endorsement). If its terms provide that the freight is to be delivered to the bearer (or possessor) of the bill, to the order of a named party, or, as recognized in overseas trade, to a named person or assigns, a bill, as a document of title, is negotiable. In contrast, a straight bill is not negotiable. Negotiable bill of lading that can be negotiated like any other Negotiable Instrument, so that the shipper can sell it to anyone, not just the intended recipient of the goods. The bill requires the carrier to release the goods only when the bill of lading is given him by the recipient. This bill uses express words to make the bill negotiable, e.g., it states that delivery is to be made to the further order of the consignee using words such as 'delivery to ABC Ltd or to order or assigns'. Consequently, it can be endorsed by ABC Ltd or the right to take delivery can be transferred by physical delivery of the bill accompanied by adequate evidence of ABC Ltd's intention to transfer. Also known as Negotiable Bill Of Lading. / , например, .

ORDER BOOK = КНИГА ПОРУЧЕНИЙ (или КНИГА УЧЁТА РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ, или ОРДЕРНАЯ КНИГА) – Order Book:- electronic memory device maintained by the Swiss Exchange. It contains all current buy and sell orders in price-time sequence for a specific security at a given moment. / Электронное запоминающее устройство, поддерживаемое Швейцарской Биржей. Оно содержит в себе все текущие распоряжения на покупку и продажу во временной ценовой последовательности для конкретной ценной бумаги на данный момент времени.

ORDER CHECK = ОРДЕРНЫЙ ЧЕК (или ИМЕННОЙ ЧЕК) – Order Check or Order Cheque is a type of order paper, ownership of an order cheque is transferred through endorsement. Order cheques are only payable to the legitmate presenter. As the order cheque is inherently an order paper, the customary 'to the order of' clause can be legally waived. The bank that cashes the cheque has an obligation to check the endorsement and identification. An Order Check – the most common form in the United States – is payable only to the named payee or his or her endorsee, as it usually contains the language 'Pay to the order of (name)'.

ORDER COST = СТОИМОСТЬ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАКАЗА (или ЗАТРАТА НА ЗАКАЗ) – Order Cost is the cost of labor, time, and other activities needed in an instance that a product is ordered.

ORDER CYCLE = ЦИКЛ ЗАКАЗА – Order Cycle:- this includes the time and the process involved from the placement of the order to the receipt of the shipment. It includes the following processes:- communicating the order, order processing, transporting the shipment. Based on demand and frequency for orders of specific product, the Order Cycle is a replenishment cycle that determines how often a product needs to sent as an inbound to the warehouse in order to keep up with demand.

ORDER–DRIVEN TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ, ПРИВОДИМАЯ В ДВИЖЕНИЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯМИ – Order-Driven Trading:- bilateral market on which members can enter buy and sell orders at their discretion. System used on the Swiss Exchange. / Двусторонний рынок, на котором участники могут выставлять распоряжения на покупку и продажу по их собственному усмотрению. Данная система используется Швейцарской Биржей.

ORDERING CUSTOMER = КЛИЕНТ РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ (или ИНСТРУКТИРУЮЩИЙ ЗАКАЗЧИК) – It is a field name in a SWIFT message:- the customer ordering the transaction. Ordering Customer is the initiator of a funds transfer instruction. The term Ordering Customer is used as a synonym for the ECBS (European Committee for Banking Standards) term Originator. / Это название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ORDERING CUSTOMER'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION = ФИНАНСОВОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ КЛИЕНТА РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЯ (или ИНСТРУКТИРУЮЩЕГО ЗАКАЗЧИКА) – In banking, Ordering Customer's Financial Institution (OFI) holds the account of the ordering customer and executes an initiated payment on behalf of the ordering customer.

ORDERING INSTITUTION = УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ (или ИНСТРУКТИРУЮЩИЙ ИНСТИТУТ) – Ordering Institution:- it is a field name in a SWIFT message:- if 'Received From' the financial institution (or branch) initiating the transfer; if the 'Sending Bank' has more than 1 account in same currency with correspondent bank (SCOTIABANK, Canada), message will not be a straight through, unless each account has a unique SWIFT TID (short for the transaction identifier). / Когда в сообщении Сообщества по

Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) указано 'Получено От' ('Received From'), то имеется в виду финансовое учреждение (или его филиал), инициировавший данный перевод. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

ORDER INSTRUMENT = ОРДЕРНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ – Order Instrument is a paper which can be transferred by endorsement (negotiable). Legal order instruments (bills of exchange, checks, drafts, registered shares) are always order instruments, even if they do not bear the 'to the order of' notation. Bills of lading, bill-like orders, etc become negotiable only with such a notation. Also known as Order Paper. Ownership of these papers can be transferred to another person after endorsement. They are made out 'to the order of' a named beneficiary. Ownership of the order instruments is transferred by delivery of the endorsed deed. Examples of these instruments are registered shares, bills of lading, bills of exchange and cheques.

ORDERLY MARKETING AGREEMENT = ОРГАНИЗОВАННОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О МАРКЕТИНГЕ – Orderly Marketing Agreement is a bilateral agreement between governments by which one government limits exports to the other. Similar to a voluntary export restriction agreement or a voluntary restraint agreement. Used to address injury to a domestic industry. Contracts negotiated between two or more governments, in which the exporting nation undertakes to ensure that international trade in specified 'sensitive' products will not disrupt, threaten or impair competitive industries or workers in importing countries.

ORDER–NOTIFY = УВЕДОМИТЬ РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЯ – Order-Notify is a bill of lading term to provide surrender of the original bill of lading before freight is released; usually associated with a shipment covered under a letter of credit.

ORDER OF PRIORITY = ПОРЯДОК ОЧЕРЁДНОСТИ – Order Of Priority is the order of claim established by senior and junior mortgages to the underlying real estate serving as collateral for the mortgage. The mortgages are entered in the Land Register in the order of their priority (first mortgage, second mortgage, etc). The claim is generally realized (the mortgage foreclosed) by an action or proceedings brought by the creditor against the debtor after the latter has defaulted or as a consequence of the debtor's bankruptcy.

ORDER PAPERS = ОРДЕРНЫЕ БУМАГИ – Order Papers:- ownership of these papers can be transferred to another person after endorsement. They are made out 'to the order of' a named beneficiary. Ownership of the order instruments is transferred by delivery of the endorsed deed. Examples of these instruments are registered shares, bills of lading, bills of exchange and cheques.

ORDER SELECTOR = ОТБОРЩИК ЗАКАЗА (или СЕЛЕКТОР ЗАКАЗА) – Order Selector:- also known as an Order Picker, an order selector is a specialized lift truck that allows a person to ride on it with the pallet in order to pick from various locations and levels.

ORDER SPLITTING = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ – Order Splitting:- breaking up orders so that they can be processed as small orders for execution by Small Order Execution System (SOES). Prohibited by NASD.

ORDER TICKET = КАРТОЧКА РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ (или ФОРМУЛЯР ПОРУЧЕНИЯ, или ОРДЕРНЫЙ ФОРМУЛЯР) – Order Ticket is a form detailing an order instruction that a customer gives an account executive. / Форма, детализирующая инструкцию распоряжения, которое заказчик направляет исполнителю по счёту.

ORDINARIES = ORDINARY SHARES

ORDINARY BREAKAGE = ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЙ БОЙ (или БОЙ В ПРЕДЕЛАХ НОРМЫ) – Ordinary Breakage is a breakage of fragile cargo which by its regularity has become accepted as inevitable loss during transit. It is not mentioned in the general exclusion clauses in the ICC (1982; short for the Institute Cargo Clauses 1982), but is one of the Statutory exclusions in the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906. / Бой хрупкого груза, .

ORDINARY LEAKAGE = ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ УТЕЧКА (или УТЕЧКА В ПРЕДЕЛАХ НОРМЫ) – Ordinary Leakage is a natural loss of liquid in a cargo, e.g., evaporation of water in grain, evaporation of oil, contraction of oil, etc during transit.

ORDINARY OR REGULARY LAY = ОРДИНАРНАЯ ИЛИ РЕГУЛЯРНАЯ СВИВКА – Ordinary Or Regular Lay:- cord in which the direction of lay in the stranding is opposite to the direction of lay in cabling the cord.

ORDINARY PARTNERSHIP = ОБЫКНОВЕННОЕ ПАРТНЁРСТВО (или ОБЫКНОВЕННОЕ ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО) – Ordinary Partnership:- contractual relationship between two or more legal persons or corporate entities for the attainment of a common purpose (such as earning a profit or placing a bond issue) by contributing their property, skill, experience and labor. / Контрактные (договорные) взаимоотношения между двумя или более правовыми лицами или корпоративными образованиями для достижения общей цели (такой как зарабатывание прибыли или размещение выпуска облигаций) посредством внесения их имущества, навыков, опыта и труда.

ORDINARY SEAMAN = МЛАДШИЙ МАТРОС (или МАТРОС 2–ГО КЛАССА) – Ordinary Seaman (OS) (deck department (unlicensed)):- an apprentice able-bodied (AB) seaman, assists AB's, bosun, and officers, keeps facilities clean. Ordinary Seaman is a deck crewmember who is subordinate to the Able Bodied Seaman. Ordinary Seaman (maritime term):- the beginning grade for members of the deck department. The next step is able bodied seaman. / Младший Матрос или Матрос 2-го Класса является членом палубной команды, который подчиняется Матросу с Хорошей Морской Выучкой или Матросу 1-го Класса (Able Bodied Seaman).

ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL = КАПИТАЛ В ОБЫКНОВЕННЫХ АКЦИЯХ – Ordinary Share Capital are the resources supplied to the company (equity capital) through the issuance of ordinary shares. Ordinary shares refer to certificates/securities enabling owners to possess a portion of the company through contributing to the equity capital of the company in the primary stock exchange market, i.e. first-hand trading of shares. Ordinary Share Capital also contribute to a part of the shareholders' funds. Shareholders' Funds = Ordinary Share Capital + Preference Share Capital + Reserves.

ORDINARY SHARES = ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Ordinary Shares or Equities:- investments in companies like BP, Shell etc where the shareholder is entitled to share in the profits of the company but where the future dividends depend on the future success of the company and there is no fixed rate of interest or fixed payment of capital on a specified redemption date. Ordinary Shares are stocks bought by investors in the United States in foreign companies that are traded on their home markets, as opposed to stocks that trade in the United States. Ordinary stocks are equivalent to common stock traded on US markets. Ordinary Shares are the most common type of shares and the full name is fully paid ordinary share or FPO. You may see this abbreviation after the name of the share when you search on your broker's website. Generally, when investors talk about shares, you can assume that they mean ordinary shares. With some company's there can be two classes of share and usually they are called A and B. Generally, the different classes come with different voting rights. As an investor it is important to know what class of shares you are buying when you make an investment in a stock. The most important class of shares. The ordinary shareholders (or equity shareholders) are effectively the owners of the company and will bear the greatest risk. In the United Kingdom, Ordinary Shares are standard shares with no special

rights or restrictions. They have the potential to give the highest financial gains, but also have the highest risk. Ordinary shareholders are the last to be paid if the company is wound up. See also Cumulative Preference Shares, Preference Shares, Redeemable Shares, and Shares. The most common type of share in the ownership of a corporation. Holders of ordinary shares receive dividends. In the United Kingdom, shares whose holders are the owners of a company. They are entitled to a dividend after other preferential payments have been made, although payment of the dividend is at the discretion of the directors. Ordinary shares are sometimes classed as voting or non-voting shares. A regular share, without any special features such as those pertaining to a preference (preferred) share. In Australia, the most commonly traded security. Holders of ordinary shares are part-owners of a company and may receive payments in cash, called Dividends, if the company trades profitably. A class of shares which have no preferential rights as to either dividends out of profits or capital on a winding up. Also known as Equities in the United Kingdom; and as Common Stock in the United States. Share entitling the holder to all rights specified in the German Stock Corporation Act. In particular, holders of ordinary shares are entitled to a share in profits, to attend the General Meeting, vote at the General Meeting, request information from management, acquire new shares (subscription right) and receive a share of liquidation proceeds. Ordinary shares are the most common class of shares in Germany. The opposite of ordinary shares are Preference Shares. Ordinary Share is a share in the equity capital of a company. Ordinary shareholders have the right to receive all distributable profits of the company after debt holders and preference shareholders have been paid. They also have the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the company. / Би.Пи. (BP), Щел (Shell). В Соединённом Королевстве под Обыкновенными Акциями понимаются акции, держатели которых являются владельцами компании. Известна также как Обыкновенный Уставный Капитал (Common Stock) в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Под Обыкновенной Акцией понимается акция, дающая право её владельцу на получение дохода (дивиденда) в зависимости от величины прибыли акционерного общества.

ORE = РУДА – Ore:- originally from the Old English for crude or unwrought metal. It refers to any economic mineral deposit of precious or other metals. Ore is a rock from which metal or minerals can be extracted at a financial profit. In mining industry, Ore is a rock from which metals or minerals can be extracted. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, рудой считается горная порода, из которой могут быть экстрагированы металлы или минералы. Под Рудой понимается природное минеральное образование, содержащее какой-либо металл или несколько металлов в концентрациях, при которых экономически целесообразно их извлечение. Термин Руда иногда применяется и к ряду неметаллических полезных ископаемых. В зависимости от минерального состава, а также относительного содержания ценных компонентов, текстуры, структуры и тому подобного руды разделяются на отдельные технологические сорта. Под Рудой понимаются минеральные образования с таким содержанием и такими формами нахождения (крупность, характер соединений и другие) металлов или полезных минералов, которые обеспечивают технологическую возможность и экономическую целесообразность их извлечения. Скопление руды называют рудным телом. Сближенные и генетически связанные рудные тела образуют рудное месторождение или рудное поле. Различают руды металлические (железные, медные, свинцовые, цинковые и так далее) и неметаллические (мышьяковые, баритовые, асбестовые, флюоритовые, апатитовые, тальковые и так далее). Термин ‘руда’ часто применяется также к рудным минералам – основным компонентам металлических руд, например, халькопирит – руда меди, или медная руда.

ORE–BULK–OIL CARRIER = РУДОНЕФТЕНАВАЛОЧНИК (или БАЛКТАНКЕР–РУДОВОЗ) – Ore-Bulk-Oil Carriers (OBO Carriers) are the tankers and bulk carriers almost invariably carry cargoes one way only, and the return voyage to the loading port is made in ballast, earning no money. These ships are also vulnerable in times of a recession in their particular trade, as they are not flexible enough to carry other types of cargo. The combination ore-bulk-oil (or OBO) carrier was developed in answer to both these problems. The OBO has gas-tight holds which can load either bulk cargoes such as ore and coal or crude oil. These ships can be recognised because on deck they carry a row of hatches to load and discharge the bulk cargo and also have smaller hatches and the associated pipe work to load oil. Equipping a ship for two types of cargo inevitably means that OBOs are more expensive to build and maintain than pure bulk carriers or tankers, and a compromise cannot be as efficient as a dedicated design. In addition, flows of ore or coal and oil are rarely complimentary to each other, so OBOs tend to specialise in one or the other. Being able to switch to whichever trade is more profitable is useful, but the availability of many OBOs means that ships switching rapidly depressed freight rates in the alternative trade. For these reasons, building OBOs has become less popular of late. Ore-Bulk-Oil (OBO) Carrier is a large multi-purpose ship designed to carry cargoes wither of ore or other bulk commodities or oil so as to reduce the time the ship would be in ballast if restricted to one type of commodity. This type of ship is sometimes called Bulk-Oil Carrier.

ORE CARRIER = РУДОВОЗ – Ore Carrier is a large ship designed to be used for the carnage of ore. Because of the high density of ore, ore carriers have a relatively high center of gravity to prevent them being still when at sea, that is, rolling heavily with possible stress to the hull. / Под Рудовозом понимается грузовое судно для перевозки навалом тяжёлых руд; один из типов навалочников. Рудовоз имеет две продольные переборки между которыми располагаются грузовые трюмы сравнительно небольшого объёма (удельная грузовместимость современных рудовозов 0.5–0.8 $м^3$/т), грузовые люки больших размеров и обычно высокое двойное дно. На некоторых рудовозах можно перевозить поочерёдно руду и нефть (нефтенавалочники или нефтерудовозы).

ORE MINERAL = РУДНЫЙ МИНЕРАЛ – Ore Mineral is a mineral which contains a metal or metals which can be extracted at a financial profit.

ORE–OIL CARRIER = НЕФТЕРУДОВОЗ – Ore-Oil Carrier is a ship designed to carry either ore or oil in bulk. Ore/Oil Carrier is a ship capable of transporting dry, high-density cargoes, such as iron ore, as well as crude petroleum products. Abbreviated O/O Carrier.

ORE RESERVES = РУДНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – In mining industry, Ore Reserves are a part of ore resources for which appropriate assessments have been carried out to demonstrate at a given date extraction could be reasonably justified and which include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government factors. Resources are stated inclusive of reserves. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, .

ORE RESOURCES = РУДНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ – In mining industry, Ore Resources are the material of intrinsic economic interest occurring in such form and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, .

ORGAN = ОРГАН – Organ is a functionally distinct part of an organism consisting of several kinds of tissues such as leaf, root, flower, seed, etc. Organ is a distinct and visibly differentiated part of a plant such as a leaf. / таких как лист, корень, цветок, семя и так далее. Под Органом, от Греческого слова Órganon, означающее Инструмент или Орудие, понимается часть животного или растительного организма, выполняющая определённую функцию, например, сердце или печень у животных, корень или стебель у растений.

ORGANDY = ОРГАНДИ (или ТЮЛЬ ЖЁСТКОЙ ВЫДЕЛКИ) – Organdy is a very thin, transparent, stiff, wiry, muslin fabric used for dresses, neckwear, trimmings, and curtains. Swiss organdy is chemically treated and keeps its crisp, transparent finish through many

launderings. Organdy without chemical treatment loses its crispness in laundering and has to be restarched. Organdy crushes or musses but is easily pressed. Shadow organdy has a faint printed design in self-color. Organdy is a stiffened, sheer, lightweight plain weave fabric, with a medium to high yarn count. End-uses include blouses, dresses, and curtains/draperies. Organdy is a very fine transparent muslin with a stiff finish. Some has lappet, swivel, or flocked designs. Made with tightly twisted yarns. Crispness is due to a finish with starch and calendering which washes out, or a permanent crispness obtained with chemicals (Heberlein process). Wrinkles badly unless given a wrinkle-free finish (bellmanizing). May be bleached, dyed, printed, frosted, flocked, embroidered, or plisse. Used for fussy children's wear, trims, collars and cuffs, baby's wear, bonnets, artificial flowers, dolls clothes, millinery, summer formals, blouses, curtains, bedspreads, aprons. Organdy is a balanced, plain weave that is sheer, crisp, stiff and prone to wrinkling. It comes in three types of finishes, one commonly used finish is 'Stiff', but 'Semi-stiff' and 'Soft' finishes are also available. The latter two finishes are more popular for summer wear and draping apparels, whereas the first one is more popular for loose-fitting apparels, curtains or other home textiles. It can be made of silk, rayon, nylon or polyester. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Органди – кисея жёсткой отделки. Под Органди, от Французского слова Organdi, понимается очень тонкая жёсткая прозрачная матовая шёлковая ткань, выработанная мелкоузорчатым переплетением. Применяют для отделки платьев, изготовления воротничков, жабо и другого. Органди – тонкая, очень прозрачная, довольно жёсткая ткань из хлопка или искусственного шёлка, первоначально изготавливалась в Индии. В современной моде используется для вечерних блузонов и жакетов, одеваемых поверх бюстье или топа. Особенно была популярна в 1930-х и выпускалась, как гладкокрашеная светлых тонов, так и набивная.

ORGANELLE = ОРГАНЕЛЛА (или ОРГАНОИД) – Organelle is a distinct sub-cellular structure, usually with a specific function and compartmentalized within its own membrane. Organelle is the membrane-bound cellular compartment, e.g., nucleus, chloroplast, mitochondrion, Golgi apparatus. / Под Органеллами понимаются 'органы' простейших, выполняющие различные функции:- двигательные и сократительные, рецепторные, нападения и защиты, пищеварительные, экскреторные и секреторные. Часто термин Органеллы употребляют как синоним Органоидов.

ORGANIC = ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ – (1) Organic:- (i) of a mainly carbon-based molecule or chemical or chemistry; (ii) a style of agriculture where synthetic pesticides and fertilizers are not used; (iii) of food produced by organic farming methods; and (iv) a marketing ploy to sell sub-standard fruit with wormholes at an inflated price. See also Inorganic. Organic:- of, relating to, or derived from living organisms. Being composed of or containing matter of plant and animal origin. Organic agriculture, also known as Biological or Ecological, agriculture or protected equivalent forms of these words (in other languages) is a whole system approach based upon a set of processes resulting in a sustainable ecosystem, safe food, good nutrition, animal welfare and social justice. Organic production therefore is more than a system of production that includes or excludes certain inputs. Organic:- this term carries the chemist's meaning:- a chemical that is derived from carbon and hydrogen. It does not imply that the chemical had a biological origin, or that it is not dangerous. / субстандартный плод с червоточинами по . В химии под Органическими считаются соединения углерода с другими элементами. В сельском хозяйстве под Органическими понимаются удобрения, содержащие элементы питания растений в форме органических соединений – гуано, компосты, навоз, зелёные удобрения и другие. Улучшают физические и химические свойства почвы, активизируют жизнедеятельность полезных микроорганизмов. В бывшем СССР с 1973 на поля ежегодно вносили более 500 миллионов тонн органических удобрений.

(2) Organic – these fibers for these fabrics are grown using a production system that replenishes the soil and maintains its fertility. The growing methods also reduce the use of toxic pesticides and fertilizers, while at the same time they contribute to biologically diverse agriculture. Fields must be free from synthetic chemicals for three years to achieve organic certification. Our organic and natural fabrics are based on bamboo, organic cotton and seacell fibers.

ORGANIC COTTON = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – The term 'Organic' prohibits the use of genetic engineering. By other words, cotton products labeled as organic should never have come into contact with genetic engineering. All organic standards exclude even the smallest traces of genetic modifications, i.e. the so-called Zero Tolerance is still valid. The problem of unavoidable contamination but also adulteration can not be ignored and will probably increase. Almost half of the global cotton cultivation area is already genetically modified. 40% of the textiles produced worldwide are made of cotton (Gossypium spec.). It is still the most important natural fiber. In the beginning of a new millennium, the global cultivation of genetically modified cotton has increased enormously. At the same time, a growing demand for organic cotton can be observed. The proportion of cotton produced according to biological criteria (organic, kBA, bio, green cotton etc) is still very low, worldwide approximate 1%, but there is a strong increase. Examples for organic criteria are the renunciation of synthetic pesticides, insecticides and fertilizer. Manual harvesting of cotton is obligatory, i.e. the use of defoliants is prohibited. The fertility of the arable farmland should be maintained or improved. Between 2001 and 2005 global sales of organic cotton products increased 35% yearly, i.e. sales increased by USD338 million to USD583 million. The overall global increase in production of organic cotton fibers was around 400% – a dramatic increase in only 4 years. During the harvest period 2004/05 organic cotton was produced in 22 countries, primarily in Turkey (40%), India (25%), the United States (7.7%) and China (7.3%). It is very difficult if not impossible to avoid unintended mixture of organic cotton and genetically modified cotton. But adulteration can also not be excluded because of the increasing demand for organic cotton, its higher price and the very restricted availability. Certification programs and standards that guarantee the organic status still rely on documents and do not yet use analytical testing. This is the reason why Impetus Bioscience GmbH (Bremerhaven, Germany) has developed a reliable and sensitive molecular genetic detection system to identify genetic modifications in cotton fibers. Organically grown cotton uses crop rotation, beneficial insects, compost and other farming methods in place of chemical fertilizers and intensive farming techniques. The Organic Cotton sector continues to grow, albeit more slowly in the global economic slowdown, reaching over 180 000 metric tons of lint in 2008/09. Organic Cotton is one option to meet the challenges of land use, food security and water scarcity. Small growers exposed to variable rainfall and problems from debt produce most organic Cotton in India. Many farmers view organic Cotton as a risk reduction tool, but the use of fewer purchased inputs involves a tradeoff with productivity. Often the smallest and most resource poor farmers come to organic, and in fact organic works better in marginal or tribal areas. Certification of organic Cotton is expensive and in some states of India the government is supporting certification costs. In September 2009, speakers of the 68th Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) conveyed a collective message that organic Cotton requires technological knowledge. An essential element of organic Cotton production is to have more planning and certainty through partnerships to ensure long-term viability. Organic Cotton production, processing, spinning and marketing at the retail level involve a long and complex chain requiring traceability and communication links between producers and consumers. The future of organic Cotton production may involve contract farming with direct links to retailers. Cotton grown without synthetic chemicals. As the environmental and social consciousness grows, the use of organic products is also on the rise. One such is Organic Cotton which has been gaining popularity for the last few years. Some of the facts about organic Cotton are given below:- (i) Organic Cotton is grown using methods and materials that have a low impact on the environment. Organic production systems replenish and maintain soil fertility, reduce the use of toxic and persistent pesticides and fertilisers and build biologically diverse agriculture. Existing regulations prohibit the use of genetically modified seed for organic farming. (ii) Production of organic Cotton registered a 20 per cent growth in 2007/08 when 1,75,113 tonnes were produced from 2.53 lakh

hectares. About 22 countries grow organic Cotton led by India and followed by countries like Turkey, Syria, Tanzania, China, United States, Uganda, Peru and Burkina Faso. Approximately 2.2 lakh farmers grow organic cotton. (iii) The year 2008/09 was challenging one for organic Cotton because of over production without corresponding increase in demand. This resulted in sizable unsold stocks. However, leading brands and retailers are said to retain their commitment to use organic cotton and are taking steps to utilise the stocks. (iv) As a result of consumer interest, organic Cotton fiber is used in several textile products such as personal care items (sanitary products, make-up removal pads, cotton puffs and ear swabs) home furnishings (towels, bathrobes, sheets, blankets, bedding), Children's products (toys, diapers), clothes of all kinds and styles whether for lounging, sports or the workplace. In addition, organic cottonseed is used for animal feed and organic cottonseed oil is used in a variety of food products including cookies and chips. Bolstered by strong sustained manufacturer demand, organic Cotton has continued to grow. In the season 2009/10, the production of organic Cotton rose 15% to about 242 000 tons. This amount represents a 1.1% share of global Cotton production compared with 0.9% in the season 2008/09. India has remained the top producing nation with 196 000 tons. The production quantity increased 539% over the last 5 years from 38 000 tons in the season 2005/06. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Примерами для попадания под критерий Органического, являются отказ от искусственных пестицидов, инсектицидов и удобрений. Удобрение обрабатываемых сельскохозяйственных угодий должно быть продолжительным и улучшенным. Но примешивание также не может быть исключено из-за усиливающегося спроса на органический хлопок, его высокой цены и крайне ограниченной доступности. . Хлопок, выращенный без использования синтетических химикатов. Импетос Байосайэнс Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Impetus Bioscience GmbH) Брэмэрхафэн (Bremerhaven), Германия. Puff = Буф или Вставка или Клин.

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ УДОБРЕНИЯ – Organic Fertilizers are fertilizer materials derived from plant and animal parts or residues. / Под Органическими Удобрениями понимаются удобрения, содержащие элементы питания растений в форме органических соединений – гуано, зелёные удобрения, компосты, навоз и другие. Улучшают физические и химические свойства почвы, активизируют жизнедеятельность полезных микроорганизмов. В бывшем СССР ежегодно на поля вносили (с 1973) более 500 миллионов тонн органических удобрений.

ORGANIC GROWTH = ОРГАНИЧНЫЙ РОСТ – In finance, Organic Growth is the process of business expansion due to increased output, sales, or both, as opposed to mergers, acquisitions, or take-overs. Typically, the organic growth rate also excludes the impact of foreign exchange. Growth including foreign exchange, but excluding divestitures and acquisitions is often referred to as core growth. Organic growth is growth that comes from a company's existing businesses, as opposed to growth that comes from buying new businesses. It may be negative. Organic growth figures are adjusted for the effects of acquisitions and disposals of businesses. Organic growth does include growth over a period that results from investment in businesses the company owned at the beginning of the period. What it excludes is the boost to growth from acquisitions, and the decline from sales and closures of whole businesses. When a company does not disclose organic growth numbers, it is usually possible to estimate them by estimating the numbers for acquisitions made in the period being looked at and in the previous year. It is useful to break down organic sales growth into that coming from market growth and that coming from gains in market share:- this makes it easier to see how sustainable growth is. Relating to organic input in an organisation, it can also relate to the act of closing down cost centres through established organic methods instead of waiting for a Finance list. The mechanisms and rate of growth of firms experiencing organic growth was extensively studied by Edith Penrose in her 1958 book 'The Theory of the Growth of the Firm'. Non-acquisition growth. Part of the growth (of a company) resulting from internal forces and not from acquisitions. / выработка (output).

ORGANIC IMPURITIES = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИМЕСИ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ) – Organic Impurities:- organic, a broad term, applied to substances obtained from living organisms, or any substances which consist largely of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. Also known as Shives. The other general class of substance is the mineral or inorganic group. / Примеси из частиц Хлопчатника (листка, прицветника, цветка, створок коробочек, стебля, засохших, гнилых и ломких долек хлопка-сырца, волокно которых не имеет прочности) и сорных растений.

ORGANIC MATTER = ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО (или ОРГАНИЧЕСКАЯ МАТЕРИЯ) – Organic Matter is the fraction of the soil that includes plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition and substances synthesized by the soil populations of various organisms. / Под Органическим Веществом понимается:- (1) в химии – то же, что органическое соединение (соединение углерода с другими элементами). (2) В геологии – сложная смесь природных органических соединений, являющаяся малым компонентом почв, морских и озёрных почв, осадочных горных пород, а также поверхностных и подземных вод. Первоисточник органического вещества – в основном растения. Различают гумусовое, сапропелевое и липтобиолитовое органическое вещество. Среднее содержание в осадочных породах около 15–20 кг/м^3. Составляют основную массу углей и горючих сланцев и предположительно являются источником нефти и горючих газов.

ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЙ ФОСФОР – Organic Phosphorus:- phosphorus present as a constituent of an organic compound, or a group of organic compounds such as glycerophosphoric acid, inositol phosphoric acid, cytidylic acid, etc.

ORGANIC RICE = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЙ РИС – The number of acres planted to Organic Rice in the United States is very small, but growing. For Rice to be certified organic by organizations such as California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF), the field used must have gone for three years without use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or any chemicals. Then the crop must be grown, harvested, stored, and milled under organic conditions. The field yields for organic Rice are unpredictable and average about half of conventional Rice. Much of the Rice is removed in the milling process because of damages due to insects and weeds. It is very difficult to store organic Rice and avoid insect problems. The final cost of milled organic Rice is about three times that of conventional Rice. Today in the United States there is no federal standard for organic Rice. This may change soon. There are several non profit and private organizations who certify Rice as organic. They have strict requirements and the public has learned to trust and respect many of their logos on organic products. Sage V Foods is certified by CCOF and other organizations.

ORGANIC SOIL = ОРГАНОГЕННАЯ ПОЧВА (или ОРГАНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЧВА) – Organic Soil is a soil which contains a high percentage (> 15 or 20%) of organic matter.

ORGANIC SOLVENT = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЙ РАСТВОРИТЕЛЬ – Organic Solvent is a chemical compound (usually liquid) containing carbon to dissolve another substance (the solute).

ORGANISATION FOR CO–OPERATION BETWEEN RAILWAYS = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ – The Organization for Co-operation between Railways (OSJD) is an international organization established at the Railway Ministers Conference in Sofia, Republic of Bulgaria, by the ministers, responsible for the railway transport, on 1956-June-28. The OSJD activities are undertaken according to the OSJD Statute, which is of an international treaty nature. Among the OSJD members there are transport ministries and central transport bodies, responsible for the railway transport, from 27 countries. Major OSJD activities comprise:- (i) development and improvement of international railway transportation with the traffic between Europe and Asia in the first

place, to include combined transportation; (ii) development of consentaneous transport policy in the field of international railway traffic, elaboration of railway transport and OSJD activity strategies; (iii) improvement of international transport law, administration of the Agreement concerning International Passenger Traffic by Rail (SMPS), Agreement concerning International Goods Traffic by Rail (SMGS) and other legal documents connected with the international railway traffic; (iv) co-operation on the solution of the problems connected with the economic, information, scientific, technological and ecological aspects of railway transport; (v) development of measures aimed at the increase of railway transport competitiveness in comparison with other modes of transportation; (vi) co-operation in the field of railway operation and technical matters connected with further development of international railway traffic; (vii) collaboration with other international organizations, engaged in railway transportation matters, including those of combined transport. The OSJD Committee is the executive body of the Organization. It exercises control over OSJD activities in the period between the sessions of the Ministers Conference and General Directors Conference meetings. The Committee functions as a depository for the agreements and contracts, concluded within the OSJD framework. The Committee is manned by the experts, appointed to the OSJD by its member countries. The Committee is headed by the Chairman, with two Deputy Chairmen and a Committee Secretary complementing the Committee's directorate. The Committee headquartered in Warszawa, Poland. / Организация Сотрудничества Железных Дорог (ОСЖД) является международной организацией, созданной на Совещании Министров Железнодорожного Транспорта 28 Июня 1956 в Софии, Республика Болгария, министрами, ведающими железнодорожным транспортом. Основой существования и работы ОСЖД является 'Положение об ОСЖД', которое имеет характер международного договора. Членами ОСЖД являются транспортные министерства и центральные государственные органы, ведающие железнодорожным транспортом, 27 стран. Основными направлениями деятельности ОСЖД являются:- (i) развитие и совершенствование международных железнодорожных перевозок, прежде всего в сообщении между Европой и Азией, включая комбинированные перевозки; (ii) формирование согласованной транспортной политики в области международных железнодорожных перевозок, разработка стратегии деятельности железнодорожного транспорта и стратегии деятельности ОСЖД; (iii) совершенствование международного транспортного права, ведение дел по Соглашению, касающемуся Международного Железнодорожного Пассажирского Сообщения (СМПС), Соглашению, касающемуся Международного Железнодорожного Грузового Сообщения (СМГС) и по другим правовым документам, связанным с международными железнодорожными перевозками; (iv) сотрудничество по решению проблем, связанных с экономическими, информационными, научно-техническими и экологическими аспектами железнодорожного транспорта; (v) разработка мероприятий по повышению конкурентоспособности железнодорожного транспорта по отношению к другим видам транспорта; (vi) сотрудничество в области эксплуатации железных дорог и технических вопросов, связанных с дальнейшим развитием международных железнодорожных перевозок; и (vii) сотрудничество с международными организациями, занимающимися вопросами железнодорожного транспорта, включая комбинированные перевозки. Исполнительным органом ОСЖД является Комитет. Комитет обеспечивает деятельность ОСЖД в период между сессиями Совещаний Министров и заседаниями Конференций Генеральных Директоров. Комитет выполняет функции депозитария соглашений и договоров, заключенных в рамках ОСЖД. В состав Комитета входят специалисты, направленные странами членами ОСЖД. Комитет возглавляет Председатель Комитета. В состав руководства входят два Заместителя Председателя и Секретарь Комитета. Штабквартира Комитета расположена в Варшаве, Польша.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO–OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И РАЗВИТИЯ – (2004) Pursuant to Article 1 of the Convention signed in Paris on 1960-December-14, and which came into force on 1961-September-30, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall promote policies designed:- (i) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy; (ii) to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and (iii) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations. The original Member countries of the OECD are:- Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The following countries became Members subsequently through accession at the dates indicated hereafter:- Japan (1964-April-28), Finland (1969-January-28), Australia (1971-June-07), New Zealand (1973-May-29), Mexico (1994-May-18), the Czech Republic (1995-December-21), Hungary (1996-May-07), Poland (1996-November-22), the Republic of Korea (1996-December-12) and Slovakia (2000-September-28), Chile (2010-May-07), Slovenia (2010-July-21), Israel (2010-September-07), and Estonia (2010-December-09). The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD (Article 13 of the OECD Convention). Headquartered in Paris, France. Twenty-four member international organization created on 1961-October-01 to promote economic cooperation and policies leading to optimum economic growth, employment and living standards in member nations; to maintain financial stability and contribute to the development of the world economy; and to expand world trade. It is the successor of the Organisation For European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which was created to implement the Marshall Plan. The OECD's members include 18 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom), and Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996. The former Yugoslavia also participated in some of its activities. Also was known as Group Of 24. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is the primary forum for the discussion of common economic and social issues confronting the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. It was founded in 1960 as the successor to the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation which oversaw European participation in the Marshall Plan. The OECD's fundamental objective is 'to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability and thus contribute to the world economy'. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is comprised of 34 countries (in 2011):- Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. See also The International Energy Agency. The Maritime Transport Committee (MTC) is a part of this organization. The mission of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. The OECD provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. We work with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. We measure productivity and global flows of trade and investment. We analyse and compare data to predict future trends. We set international standards on all sorts of things, from the safety of chemicals and nuclear power plants to the quality of cucumbers. We look, too, at issues that directly affect the lives of ordinary people, like how much they pay in taxes and social security, and how much leisure time they can take. We compare how different countries' school systems are readying their young people for modern life, and how different countries' pension systems will look after their citizens in old age. Drawing on facts and real-life experience, we recommend policies designed to make the lives of ordinary people better. We work with business, through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD, and with labor, through the Trade Union Advisory

Committee. We have active contacts as well with other civil society organisations. The common thread of our work is a shared commitment to market economies backed by democratic institutions and focused on the wellbeing of all citizens. Along the way, we also set out to make life harder for the terrorists, tax dodgers, crooked businessmen and others whose actions undermine a fair and open society. 2011:- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is celebrating its 50th anniversary, but its roots go back to the rubble of Europe after World War II. Determined to avoid the mistakes of their predecessors in the wake of World War I, European leaders realised that the best way to ensure lasting peace was to encourage co-operation and reconstruction, rather than punish the defeated. The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1947 to run the US-financed Marshall Plan for reconstruction of a continent ravaged by war. By making individual governments recognise the interdependence of their economies, it paved the way for a new era of cooperation that was to change the face of Europe. Encouraged by its success and the prospect of carrying its work forward on a global stage, Canada and the US joined OEEC members in signing the new OECD Convention on 1960-December-14. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was officially born on 1961-September-30, when the Convention entered into force. Other countries joined in, starting with Japan in 1964. Today, 34 OECD member countries worldwide regularly turn to one another to identify problems, discuss and analyse them, and promote policies to solve them. The track record is striking. The US has seen its national wealth almost triple in the five decades since the OECD was created, calculated in terms of gross domestic product per head of population. Other OECD countries have seen similar, and in some cases even more spectacular, progress. So, too, have countries that a few decades ago were still only minor players on the world stage. China, India and Brazil have emerged as new economic giants. Most of the countries that formed part of the former Soviet bloc have either joined the OECD or adopted its standards and principles to achieve our common goals. Russia is negotiating to become a member of the OECD, and we now have close relations with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa through our 'enhanced engagement' programme. Together with them, the OECD brings around its table 40 countries that account for 80% of world trade and investment, giving it a pivotal role in addressing the challenges facing the world economy. The Council:- decision-making power is vested in the OECD Council. It is made up of one representative per member country, plus a representative of the European Commission. The Council meets regularly at the level of permanent representatives to OECD and decisions are taken by consensus. The Council meets at ministerial level once a year to discuss key issues and set priorities for OECD work. The work mandated by the Council is carried out by the OECD Secretariat. Committees:- representatives of the 34 OECD member countries meet in specialised committees to advance ideas and review progress in specific policy areas, such as economics, trade, science, employment, education or financial markets. There are about 250 committees, working groups and expert groups. Some 40 000 senior officials from national administrations go to OECD committee meetings each year to request, review and contribute to work undertaken by the OECD Secretariat. Once they return home, they have online access to documents and can exchange information through a special network. OECD Secretariat:- Angel Gurría heads the OECD Secretariat and is assisted by one or more Deputy Secretaries-General. Mr Gurría also chairs the Council, providing the link between national delegations and the Secretariat. The Secretariat in Paris is made up of some 2 500 staff who support the activities of committees, and carry out the work in response to priorities decided by the OECD Council. The staff includes economists, lawyers, scientists and other professionals. Most staff members are based in Paris but some work at OECD centres in other countries. OECD uses its wealth of information on a broad range of topics to help governments foster prosperity and fight poverty through economic growth and financial stability. We help ensure the environmental implications of economic and social development are taken into account. OECD's work is based on continued monitoring of events in member countries as well as outside OECD area, and includes regular projections of short and medium-term economic developments. The OECD Secretariat collects and analyses data, after which committees discuss policy regarding this information, the Council makes decisions, and then governments implement recommendations. Mutual examination by governments, multilateral surveillance and a peer review process through which the performance of individual countries is monitored by their peers, all carried out at committee-level, are at the heart of our effectiveness. An example of the peer review process at work is to be found in the Working Group on Bribery, which monitors the implementation by signatory countries of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Business Transactions. Discussions at OECD committee-level sometimes evolve into negotiations where OECD countries agree on rules of the game for international co-operation. They can culminate in formal agreements by countries, for example on combating bribery, on arrangements for export credits, or on the treatment of capital movements. They may produce standards and models, for example in the application of bilateral treaties on taxation, or recommendations, for example on cross-border co-operation in enforcing laws against spam. They may also result in guidelines, for example on corporate governance or environmental practices. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organization, established in 1950 and based in Paris. It currently has 30 member countries and links with 70 others. It provides a forum for its members to consult each other, to compare experiences and to cooperate in order to achieve the highest possible sustainable growth and improve economic and social well-being in line with the principles of a market economy. The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of thirty democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies. The OECD member countries are (in August 2008):- Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. The European Commission takes part in the work of the OECD. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit). Организация Экономического Сотрудничества и Развития (ОЭСР) является межгосударственной экономической организацией, созданной 01 Октября 1961. Основными целями ОЭСР являются координация экономической политики и согласование программ помощи развивающимся странам. Штабквартира расположена в Париже, Франция. 25 Мая 2011 организация праздновала своё 50-летие.

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА – The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation; (OEEC) came into being on 1948-April-16. It emerged from the Marshall Plan and the Conference of Sixteen (Conference for European Economic Co-operation), which sought to establish a permanent organisation to continue work on a joint recovery programme and in particular to supervise the distribution of aid. The headquarters of the Organisation was in the Chateau de la Muette in Paris, France. The European organisation adopted was a permanent organisation for economic co-operation, functioning in accordance with the following principles:- (i) promote co-operation between participating countries and their national production programmes for the reconstruction of Europe; (ii) develop intra-European trade by reducing tariffs and other barriers to the expansion of trade; (iii) study the feasibility of creating a customs union or free trade area; (iv) study multi-lateralisation of payments; and (v) achieve conditions for better utilisation of labor. The OEEC originally had 18 participants:- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Western Germany (originally represented by both the combined American and British occupation zones (The Bizone) and the French occupation zone). The Anglo-American zone of the Free Territory of Trieste was

also a participant in the OEEC until it returned to Italian sovereignty. Representatives of these countries and territories sat on the Council of the Organisation, chaired by well-known figures of the era (Paul-Henri Spaak, Paul van Zeeland, Dirk Strikker, Anthony Eden, Richard Heathcoat Amory). Decisions required unanimity. Coucil appointed an executive committee of seven members, with partial delegation of powers between full Council meetings. The business structure of the subordinate bodies of OEEC Council consisted of approximately fifteen vertical and five horizontal technical committees responsible for handling particular areas:- food and agriculture, coal, electricity, oil, iron and steel, raw materials, machinery, non-ferrous metals, chemical products, timber, pulp and paper, textiles, maritime and inland transport, programmes, balance of payments, trade, intra-European payments and manpower. The Secretary-General (Robert Marjolin until 1955 and then René Sergent) derived his authority from the Council. Work in the Seretartiat was carried out in directorates, roughly aligned with member country ministries and with the technical committees. The OEEC's first objective in 1948–49 was to prepare the European Recovery Programme which justified the American effort. Severe difficulties arose with some beneficiary countries proving incapable of reaching agreement on prior harmonisation of their long-term programmes. The OEEC was also involved in the allocation of Marshall Aid Dollars. This problem, partly solved thanks to arbitration by a 'Committee of Wise Men' (G. Guindey, E.P. Roll, G. Malagodi, D. Spierenburg) in August 1949, flared up again at the second aid share-out. It was overshadowed by the British currency crisis and devaluation in September 1949. Baron Snoy d'Oppuers, Deputy Chairman of the OEEC Council, and Secretary General Robert Marjolin acted as arbitrators. They drew up a scale for sharing out the aid, which Britain accepted. Participants received 11 800 000 000 Dollars between 1948-April-03 and 1950-June-31 (Britain 24%, France 20%, Italy 11.1%, FRG 11%). A crisis hit the Marshall Plan in autumn 1949. The Americans were changing their policy regarding aid, which they considered insufficiently directed towards economic integration. Formerly, Marshall Plan credit had been used mainly to make up the European countries' Dollar balance deficit. The United States was now prepared to provide credits, for the final two years of aid, on the basis of an intra-European action programme. In October-November 1949 the head of the ECA, Paul Hoffman, complained to the OEEC that it was not making enough proposals for freeing trade. Under this pressure, the Europeans arrived at an agreement to free 50% of private import trade in foodstuffs, manufactured products and raw materials. These were measures of limited scope, since the liberation related only to a joint list of products, and a large part of the trade remained State trade. Nonetheless, by the end of 1950, 60% of private intra-European trade had been freed thanks to OEEC action, a percentage that rose to 84% in 1955 and 89% in 1959. Another outstanding act of co-operation was the creation of the European Payments Union under OEEC auspices in September 1950. It had three objectives:- (i) remove the obstacle of inconvertibility of European currencies; (ii) remove quantity restrictions; and (iii) suppress bilateral commercial practices. Organisation of the EPU led to the creation of the necessary compensation fund to balance intra-European deficits by determining a quota for each country. The quota would act as a reference for automatic settlement of surpluses. An EPU common fund was also established to which each member would contribute up to 60% of its quota. The EPU was dissolved on 1958-December-27 when the currencies were declared convertible with Dollars. EPU negotiations had been accompanied by consideration of methods of freeing trade. In June 1950 Stikker, Chairman of the OEEC Council, put forward an action plan for the economic integration of Europe through specialization of activities, division of labor and the creation of a single European market. Countries with heavy state trade were asked to issue long-term purchase contracts at reasonable prices, and a joint list of objects for freeing was proposed. A European fund was to be set up to alleviate the consequences of increased competition for firms. Other proposals were made to accelerate the freeing of trade, and also to give the OEEC power to organize the European economies or rationalise them. Consequently, the French and Italian ministers, Petsche and Pella, amended the Stikker Plan. Central to these projects was a European Investment Bank (EIB), which came into being with the Common Market. The OEEC declined after 1952 due to the unexpected end of the Marshall Plan and a subsequent shift in favor of NATO. The mutual security policy that blended economic aid and military assistance – the OEEC being replaced for some purposes on 1952-January-01 by the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) – almost dealt the organisation a fatal blow. The debate on using NATO in lieu of the OEEC as the preferred vehicle for economic aid began. The military threat had given Atlanticists the idea of utilising the OEEC and its committees, teams of experts and statistical output, with a view to promoting the alliance's rearmament while controlling the difficult problems of inflation and allocation of raw materials. In the name of efficient rearmament, the British took a position in favor of a NATO economic committee, with the hope of dispossessing the OEEC. A compromise was reached:- the September 1951 NATO conference in Ottawa set up a special committee (Monnet, Harriman, Plowden) charged with studying the question of the economic development of NATO countries in relation to the economic possibilities of each of the members. It was decided that the OEEC would deal with European economic questions, including those relating to the functioning of NATO, on its own. Other autonomous agencies developed to fill out the sphere of OEEC's activities. The Marshall Plan had been a vehicle for the 'cult of productivity' in the firm. A productivity programme was resumed in 1952 by a European Productivity Agency set up under OEEC auspices and largely financed by the United States. Over 3 000 specialists and hundreds of farmers, organised into more than 500 teams from 15 different countries, visited American factories and farms. In late 1957, a European Nuclear Energy Agency was set up under the OEEC. Its first act was to sign a convention establishing security controls on nuclear energy. The same year the OEEC provided the framework for negotiations aimed at determining conditions for setting up a European Free Trade Area, to bring together the Common Market of the Six and the other OEEC members on a multilateral basis. Peter Thorneycroft was responsible for coordination. Following signature of the Rome Treaties on 25 March 1958, an intergovernmental ministerial committee was set up in October by the Council of the Organisation, chaired by Reginald Maudling, to pursue the negotiations. In September 1961 the OEEC was superceded by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a worldwide body. In 1961, the OECD consisted of the European founder countries of the OEEC plus the United States and Canada. The list of member countries has expanded over the years, with 34 countries today. International organization created to promote economic cooperation, recovery and development, which operated from 1948 until 1960 and was superseded by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was created on 1948-April-16. Its members included 18 European countries, two associate members (Canada and the United States) and one observer (former Yugoslavia). The two major functions of the OEEC were to establish a common economic program to distribute aid allocated under the Marshall Plan and, beginning in 1949, to foster and promote freedom of international trade and an international system of payments to bring an end to the bilateral trade system that existed until the post-war era. / Пол-Хори Шпак (Paul-Henri Spaak), Пол фан Зэлянд (Paul van Zeeland), Дирк Страйка (Dirk Strikker), Энтэни Идэн (Anthony Eden), Ричад Хискоут Эмори (Richard Heathcoat Amory). Робэт Мардьжолин (Robert Marjolin) до 1955 и затем Ронэ Сержо (René Sergent). Дьжи. Гинди (G. Guindey), И.Пи. Рол (E.P. Roll), Дьжи. Малагоди (G. Malagodi), Ди. Спиренбурх (D. Spierenburg). Пэтчэ (Petsche) и Пэйа (Pella). Монэ (Monnet), Харимэн (Harriman), Плаудн (Plowden). (Reginald Maudling).

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES = ОРГАНИЗАСЬЁН МОНДЬЯЛЬ ДЭ ДУАН (или ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТАМОЖЕН) – Organisation Mondiale Des Douanes (OMD) in French:- is the World Customs Organization (WCO) in English. See also World Customs Organization. / Смотрите также Всемирная Организация Таможен (World Customs Organization).

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE = ОРГАНИЗАСЬЁН МОНДЬЯЛЬ ДЮ КОМЭРС (или ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТОРГОВЛИ) – Organisation Mondiale Du Commerce (OMC) in French:- is the World Trade Organization (WTO) in English. See also World Trade Organization. / Смотрите также Всемирная Организация Торговли (World Trade Organization).

ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ВОСТОЧНО–КАРИБСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) came into being on 1981-June-18, when seven Eastern Caribbean countries signed a treaty agreeing to cooperate with each other and promote unity and solidarity among the Members. The Treaty became known as the Treaty of Basseterre, so named in honour of the capital city of St. Kitts and Nevis where it was signed. Following the collapse of the West Indies Federation, and prior to the signing of the Treaty of Basseterre, two caretaker bodies were created:- the West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers (WISA) in 1966 and the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) in 1968. As the islands gained their independence from Britain it became evident that there was need for a more formal arrangement to assist with their development efforts. So it was that the OECS was established. The WISA Secretariat became the central secretariat of the OECS and the ECCM, the Economic Affairs Secretariat. In mid 1997, as a result of restructuring of the organisation the Economic Affairs Secretariat was merged into and became a Division of the OECS Secretariat in St Lucia. The OECS is now a nine member grouping comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands are associate members of the OECS. The Mission of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States is to be a Center of Excellence contributing to the sustainable development of OECS Member States by supporting their strategic insertion into the global economy while maximizing the benefits accruing from their collective space. The organization's objectives:- as set out in the Treaty of Basseterre:- (i) to promote co-operation among the member states and the regional and international level; (ii) to promote unity and solidarity among the member states and to defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity an independence; (iii) to assist the member states in the realization of their obligations and responsibilities to the international community with due regard to the role of international law as a standard of conduct in their relationships; (iv) to seek to achieve the fullest possible level of harmonization of foreign policy among the member states; to seek to adopt, as far as possible, common positions on international issues and to establish and to maintain wherever possible, arrangements for joint overseas representation and/or common services; (v) to promote economic integration among the member states; and (vi) to pursue these purposes through its respective institutions by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreement and common action. The OECS Authority is the highest decision-making body of the organization. The Authority comprises the Heads of Government (Prime Ministers of the independent countries as well as the Chief Ministers and Premier of the non-independent countries) whose policy decisions direct the work of the organization as required. The chairmanship of the authority changes every year, rotating alphabetically by country. The OECS Authority meets twice yearly, and from time to time in Special Session as and when required. The functions of the organization are set out in the Treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, which was signed on 1981-June-18 in Basseterre, and are coordinated by the Secretariat under the direction and management of the Director General. A new treaty, The Treaty of Basseterre to establish the OECS Economic Union, will be ratified on 2010-June-18. The OECS functions in a rapidly changing international economic environment, characterised by globalization and trade liberalization, which are posing serious challenges to the economic and social stability of these small island developing states. It is the purpose of the organization to assist its Members to respond to these multi-faceted challenges by identifying scope for joint or coordinated action towards the economic and social advancement of their countries. The work of the Secretariat is constantly informed by considerations of cost effectiveness in the context of the need to respond to the increasing challenges placed on it, taking into account the limited fiscal capacities of its members. The Secretariat consists of four main Divisions namely:- Division of the Office of the Director General, Social and Sustainable Development Division, Corporate Services Division and Economic Affairs Division. These four Divisions oversee the strategic direction of the organization, as well as the work of a number of specialized institutions, work units or projects located in six countries – Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States of America. A Central Secretariat located on Morne Fortune, Castries, Saint Lucia. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is made up of 8 members (Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) with the goal of promoting political, economic and defense cooperation. / Организация Восточно-Карибских Государств (ОВКГ) была создана 18 Июня 1981 восьмью государствами участниками (Антигуа и Барбуда, Британские Виргинские Острова, Доминика, Гренада, Монсэра или Монтсеррат, Сент Китс и Невис, Сент Люсия, Сент Винсент и Гренадины) с целью обеспечения политического, экономического сотрудничества и сотрудничества в сфере обороны.

ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ИСЛАМСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ – The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations which has membership of 57 states (in 2011) spread over four continents. The organization is the collective voice of the Muslim world and ensuring to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world. The organization was established upon a decision of the historical summit which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 12th Rajab 1389 Hijra (25 September 1969) as a result of criminal arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. In 1970 the first ever meeting of Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister (ICFM) was held in Jeddah which decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Jeddah headed by the organization's secretary general. Prof Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu is the 9th Secretary General who assumed the office in January 2005 after being elected by the 31st ICFM. The present Charter of the organization was adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Summit held in Dakar on 13–14 March 2008 which laid down the objectives and principles of the organization and fundamental purposes to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the Member States. Over the last 40 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 25 to 57 states. The organization has the singular honor to galvanize the Ummah into a unified body and have actively represented the Muslims by espousing all causes close to the hearts of over 1.5 billion Muslims of the world. The organization has consultative and cooperative relations with the UN and other inter-governmental organizations to protect the vital interests of the Muslims and to work for the settlement of conflicts and disputes involving Member States. In safeguarding the true values of Islam and the Muslims, the organization has taken various steps to remove misperceptions and have strongly advocated elimination of discrimination against the Muslims in all forms and manifestations. The Member States of the OIC face many challenges in the XXI century and to address those challenges, the third extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit held in Makkah in December 2005, laid down the blue print called the Ten-Year Program of Action which envisages joint action of Member States, promotion of tolerance and moderation, modernization, extensive reforms in all spheres of activities including science and technology, education, trade enhancement, and emphasizes good governance and promotion of human rights in the Muslim world, especially with regard to rights of children, women and elderly and the family values enshrined by Islam. Under the Charter, the Organization aims, inter alia, to:- (i) enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States; (ii) safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States and coordinate and unify the efforts of the Member States in view of the challenges faced by the Islamic world in particular and the international community in general; (iii) respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State; (iv) ensure active participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests; (v) reaffirm its support for the rights of peoples as stipulated in the UN Charter and international law; (vi) strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation; in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market; (vii) exert efforts to achieve sustainable and comprehensive human development and economic well-being in Member States; (viii) protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage

dialogue among civilizations and religions; and (ix) enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields. In order to realize these objectives, Member States shall act, inter alia, in accordance with the following principles:- (i) all Member States commit themselves to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter; (ii) Member States are sovereign, independent and equal in rights and obligations; (iii) all Member States shall settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations; (iv) all Member States undertake to respect national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other Member States and shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of others; and (v) Member States shall uphold and promote, at the national and international levels, good governance, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. The organization is composed of the following main bodies:- (1) The Islamic Summit, composed of Kings and Heads of State and Government of Member States, is the supreme authority of the organization. It convenes once every three years to deliberate, take policy decisions and provide guidance on all issues pertaining to the realization of the objectives and consider other issues of concern to the Member States and the Ummah. (2) The Council of Foreign Ministers, which meets once a year, considers the means for the implementation of the general policy of the organization by, inter alia:- (a) adopting decisions and resolutions on matters of common interest in the implementation of the objectives and the general policy of the organization; and (b) reviewing progress of the implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted at the previous Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers. (3) The General Secretariat, which is the executive organ of the organization, entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the two preceding bodies. So far eleven Islamic Summit Conferences and 37 Councils of Foreign Ministers (CFM) have been held. The Eleventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar on 13–14 March 2008 elected Senegal as the current Chairman of the Organization. The Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, was re-elected for a new term of office at the closing meeting of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. The new OIC Charter was adopted at the Dakar Summit. The Summit also witnessed the setting up of the Special Programme for the Development of Africa (SPDA). An agreement between H.E. President Omar Hassan Al Bashir and H.E. President Idriss Déby, President of the Republic of Chad, under the auspices of H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, was signed on the sidelines of the 11th Islamic Summit Conference, on 13 March 2008. Before the Summit Conference, at His Excellency President Abdoulaye Wade's initiative, the first conference of humanitarian and charity organizations was held in Saly Portudal from 07 to 09 March 2008. In order to coordinate and boost its action, align its view points and stands, and be credited with concrete results in various fields of cooperation -political, economic, cultural, social, spiritual and scientific- among Member States, the organization has created different committees, nearly all, at ministerial level, a number of which are chaired by Heads of State. The Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) are the ones Chaired by Heads of State. The number and types of secondary organs and institutions, working toward the achievement of the OIC objectives, have been steadily increasing, and cover various areas of cultural, scientific, economic, legal, financial, sports, technological, educational, media, as well as vocational, social and humanitarian. Depending on their degree of autonomy vis-à-vis the parent organization, they are classified as subsidiary organs and specialized or affiliated institutions. Headquartered in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), established in 1969, promotes cooperation in cultural, economics, scientific and social areas among Islamic nations. Headquarters are located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Members include:- Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Профессор Экмэледин Исаноглю (Prof Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu). Соглашение между Его Превосходительством Президентом Омаром Хэссэном Аль Баширом (H.E. President Omar Hassan Al Bashir) и Президентом Идрисом Дэби (H.E. President Idriss Déby), Президентом Республики Чад, при содействии Мэтра Абдулаи Вадэ (H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade), Президента Республики Сенегал, было подписано . Организация Исламская Конференция (ОИК), основанная 25 Сентября 1969, обеспечивает сотрудничество между Исламскими государствами в области культуры, науки, экономики и в социальной сфере. Штабквартира организации расположена в Джидде, Королевство Саудовская Аравия. В состав участников организации входят:- Алжир, Афганистан, Бангладеш, Бахрейн, Бенин, Бруней, Буркина Фасо, Габон, Гамбия, Гвинея, Гвинея-Бисау, Джибути, Египт, Индонезия, Иордания, Ирак, Иран, Йемен, Камерун, Катар, Кипр, Коморские Острова, Кувейт, Ливан, Ливия, Мавритания, Малайзия, Мали, Мальдивские Острова, Марокко, Нигер, Нигерия, Объединённые Арабские Эмираты, Оман, Пакистан, Саудовская Аравия, Сенегал, Сирия, Сомали, Судан, Сьерра Леоне, Тунис, Турция, Уганда и Чад. Организация Исламская Конференция или Организация Исламской Конференции (ОИК) была основана 25 Сентября 1969. Она объединяет под своим началом большее число мусульманских государств и Организацию Освобождения Палестины (ООП). В 1984 в составе организации состояли 45 членов. По Уставу деятельность ОИК направлена на укрепление мусульманской солидарности и сотрудничества между государствами членами.

ORGANISM = ОРГАНИЗМ – Organism is any biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication in its naturally occurring state. Organism is a biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms. Organism is a complete, living individual member of a species. / Под Организмом, от позднелатинского слова Organizo, означающее Сообщаю Стройный Вид или Устраиваю Стройный Вид, понимается:- (1) живое существо, обладающее совокупностью свойств, отличающих его от неживой материи. Большинство организмов имеет клеточное строение. Формирование целостного организма – процесс, состоящий из дифференцировки структур (клеток, тканей, органов) и функций и их интеграции как в онто-, так и в филогенезе. (2) Методологический принцип, требующий целостного подхода к изучению объектов органической природы; один из компонентов системного подхода. Под Организмом понимается любое живое существо. Одноклеточные и многоклеточные организмы обладают совокупностью основных жизненных свойств, отличающих их от неживой материи:- клеточной организацией (смотрите Клетка); обменом веществ, в котором ведущая роль принадлежит биополимерам – белкам и нуклеиновым кислотам, обеспечивающим самообновление и поддержание постоянства внутренней среды организма (смотрите Гомеостаз); движением с его специфическими формами – мышечным, плазматичным, ресничным и жгутиковым; раздражимостью; ростом и развитием; размножением; изменчивостью и наследственностью; приспособляемостью к условиям существования (смотрите Адаптация). Существуют также организмы, не обладающие типичным клеточным ядром и хромосомным аппаратом, это так называемые Прокариоты, к которым относятся Бактерии, Синезелёные Водоросли, Риккетсии, Микоплазмы и другие. Они проще по строению, меньше по размерам самых маленьких клеточных организмов (диаметр животной клетки более 30 мкм, бактериальной – обычно менее 3 мкм; одна из мельчайших Бактерий при удалении из неё воды состоит всего из $5 \cdot 10^7$ атомов). Взаимодействуя со средой обитания, организм выступает как целостная система; при этом уровни организации живого, как и уровни целостности организма (цитоплазматический, клеточный, тканевый, органный, организменный), неодинаковы. Формирование целостного организма – исторический процесс, состоящий из дифференцировки структур (клеток, тканей, органов) и функций и их интеграции. У одноклеточных организмов жизненные функции осуществляются специальными органеллами. Возникновение в процессе эволюции многоклеточности способствовало прогрессивному морфофизиологическому усложнению организма, его дифференциации, которая невозможна

без структурной и функциональной координации клеток, тканей и органов, осуществляемой нервным и гуморальным путём. Взаимозависимость органов в процессе эволюции организма у животных обстоятельно исследована Алексеем Николаевичем Северцовым (1866–1936) и его школой; эволюция и дифференциация тканевых структур, возникших в филогенезе из клеток, объединённых общей функцией, строением и развитием, – Алексеем Алексеевичем Заварзиным (1886–1945), Николаем Григорьевичем Хлопиным (1897–1961), Алексеем Всеволодовичем Румянцевым (1889–1947) и их учениками. Проблемы дифференцировки и интеграции органов и функций изучались также многими другими отечественными (Илья Ильич Мечников (1845–1916), Иван Петрович Павлов (1849–1936), Иван Иванович Шмальгаузен (1884–1963), Валентин Александрович Догель (1882–1955) и другие) и зарубежными (Эрнст Хайнрихь Филип Аугуст Хэккэль (Ernst Heinrich Philipp August Haeckel; 1834–1919), Феликс Антон Дон (Felix Anton Dohrn; 1840–1909), Сэр Гявин Райлэндз дэ Бээ (Sir Gavin Rylands de Beer; 1899–1972) и другие) учёными. Достижения современной биологии, главным образом генетики, позволили выявить материальный механизм наследственной связи поколений организма, связи между историческим и индивидуальным развитием целостного организма на всех уровнях его организации. Смотрите также Гистогенез, Морфогенез, Онтогенез, Органогенез, и Филогенез.

ORGANIZACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE ENERGÍA = ОРГАНИСАСЬОН ЛАТИНОАМЭРИКАНА ДЭ ЭНЭРХИА (или ЛАТИНОАМЕРИКАНСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ) – The Latin American Energy Organization (Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)) was created within the context of the international energy crisis of the early seventies, whose scope and impact was analyzed by the Latin America and the Caribbean countries, which lacked energy policies and facing the need to adequately address this crisis began a intense political mobilization process that came to an end on 1973-November-02 with the signing of the Lima Agreement, the constituent instrument of the organization, ratified by 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. While promoting the creation of OLADE, the need for establishing a cooperation mechanism for the countries of the Region arose in order to develop their energy resources and jointly attend issues regarding their efficient and rational use attempting to contribute in the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. OLADE is the political and technical-support organization by means of which its Member States undertake common efforts to achieve integration and development in the regional energy market. Mission:- to promote agreements between its Member Countries and carry out actions to satisfy their energy needs by means of the sustainable development obtained from the different sources of energy; and to contribute to the regions integration, sustainable development and energy security, advising and promoting cooperation and coordination among its member countries. OLADE is a public governmental organization working for energy development in Latin America and the Caribbean, thus contributing to economic and social development of its 27 member countries and participating country, Algeria. OLADE was created within the context of the international energy crisis of the early seventies, whose scope and impact was analyzed by the Latin America and the Caribbean countries, which lacked energy policies and facing the need to adequately address this crisis began a intense political mobilization process that came to an end on 1973-November-02 with the signing of the Lima Agreement, the constituent instrument of the Organization, ratified by 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean:- (i) South America:- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; (ii) The Caribbean:- Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago; (iii) Central and Mexico:- Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama; and Participating Country:- Algeria While promoting the creation of OLADE, the need for establishing a cooperation mechanism for the countries of the Region arose in order to develop their energy resources and jointly attend issues regarding their efficient and rational use attempting to contribute in the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean Mission:- to contribute to the regions integration, sustainable development and energy security, advising and promoting cooperation and coordination among its member countries. Vision:- OLADE is the political and technical-support organization by means of which its Member States undertake common efforts to achieve integration and development in the regional energy market. The Latin-American Energy Organisation (Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)) is an international public entity of cooperation, coordination and advising. Its fundamental purpose is integration, protection, conservation, defense and rational use of energy resources of the region. The fundamental objectives of the organization are as follows:- (i) politic and technical tool for prompting better regional energy integration; (ii) manage official statistics, products and services and regional energy planning; (iii) encourage training inside the Energy Ministries of the member countries; and (iv) promote regional energy cooperation among countries. Member countries:- Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. Headquartered in Quito, Ecuador. / сохранение (conservation). Латиноамериканская Организация по Энергетике (ЛАОПЭ) или, как это звучит на Испанском языке по месту расположения штабквартиры, Организасьон Латиноамэрикана дэ Энэрхиа (О.Эль.А.Дэ.Э. или ОЛАДЭ; Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)) является публичной межправительственной организацией по сотрудничеству, координации и советованию по вопросам развития энергетики в странах Латинской Америки и Карибского Бассейна. Она была создана 02 Ноября 1973 в ответ на международный энергетический кризис, произошедший в начале 1970-х. Членами организации являются 26 стран, а именно:- Аргентина, Барбадос, Боливия, Бразилия, Венесуэлла, Гаити, Гайана, Гватемала, Гондурас, Гренада, Доминиканская Республика, Колумбия, Коста Рика, Куба, Мексика, Никарагуа, Панама, Парагвай, Перу, Суринам, Тринидад и Тобаго, Уругвай, Чили, Эквадор, Эль Сальвадор, и Ямайка. Кроме этих стран в организацию в качестве участвующей страны входит также Алжир. Итого 27 стран. Штабквартира расположена в Кито, Эквадор.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING = ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННОЕ СОБРАНИЕ – Organizational Meetings are meetings of incorporators or initial directors that are held after the filing of the articles of incorporation to complete the organization of the corporation. / Организационные Собрания – собрания учредителей или первоначальных директоров, которые проводятся после заполнения положения об ассоциации (или устава) с целью завершения процесса организации корпорации.

ORGANIZATION COSTS = ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ) – Organization Costs are the expenditures incurred in planning and establishing a business, including attorney fees, registration fees paid to state governments and other start-up costs. Organization costs are considered to be an intangible asset and must be amortized, usually over a 5 to 10 year period. Also known as Formation Expenses in the United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ АФРИКАНСКОГО ЕДИНСТВА – The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. From 32 independent Member States in 1963, the independent Member States of Africa are now 53. The OAU is entering from political liberalization to phase two by focusing on the economic integration. It has therefore a new mandate and new responsibilities which will by no means make it abandon its political character and its resolve to sustain peace and security in the continent which are crucial for the socio-economic development process. The following purposes and principles are stated in OAU charter adopted in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The OAU objectives are stated in Article II of the CHARTER as follows:- (i) to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States; (ii) to co-ordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; (iii) to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence; (iv) to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and (v) to promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the

United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To achieve these goals Member States pledged themselves to harmonize their policies in the foolowing fields:- (i) political and diplomatic cooperation; (ii) economic cooperation, including transport and communication; (iii) educational and cultural cooperation; (iv) health, sanitation, and nutritional cooperation; (v) scientific and technical cooperation; and (vi) cooperation for defence and security. The OAU principles are stated in Article II of the Charter as follows:- (i) the sovereign equality of all Mernber States; (ii) non-interference in the internal affairs of States; (iii) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence; (iv) peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration; (v) unreserved condemnation in all its forms, of political assassination as well as of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring States or any other States; (vi) absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent; and (vii) affirmation of a policy of non-alignment with regard to ail blocs. In proclaiming OAU principles and objectives, the Founding Fathers of the Organization envisaged clearly a unity 'that transcends ethnics and national differences'. OAU action has been particularly significant in the following fields:- (i) Decolonization:- in this field, the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, has organized diplomatic support and channelled financial, military and logistical aid to liberation movements. Though much remains to be done before final victory is obtained, the struggle for liberation has gained considerable momentum. It is commanding every day increasing support from world opinion. At the United Nations, the liberation struggle is recognized as legitimate. Liberation movements representatives will soon be seated as observers at UN meetings. Through an OAU fund, international support is being channelled to liberated areas in Guinea Bissau, in Angola and Mozambique. OAU has initiated action with the International Court of Justice which has just declared that South Africa had no right to stay in Namibia. Consequently, UN action is being considered for the International territory of Namibia (former South West Africa) to accede to Independence. Likewise, a UN boycott is enacted against Rhodesia's racist minority regime until majority rule is obtained. Every pressure is brought to bear on Great Britain, which, as a colonial power at the time of Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (1965), has to live by its constitutional and moral responsibility towards African majority in Rhodesia. Thus, Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia and their NATO allies are periodically harassed and condemned for their colonialist and racist policy in Africa, particularly at the United Nations where' the African group commands a near 'blocking third' vote. (ii) Boundary conflicts:- in the ten years of its existence, OAU has been confronted with a number of boundary conflicts in North, East and Central Africa. Thanks to OAU machinery and efforts, these conflicts were settled in a true spirit of African Solidarity without outside intervention or interference. On such occasions, OAU made a name for itself as peacekeeper no. 1 in the continent. The UN General Assembly has paid tribute to OAU for the role played in the maintenance of international peace and security. (iii) Defence of Member States' sovereignty and territorial integrity:- action undertaken by OAU in this concern will remain one of its greatest achievements ever:- (a) In the Congo:- where imperialism threatened in its supply lines of strategic raw materials (uranium, and copper) vied for disintegration to set up a puppet state. (b) In Nigeria:- where a civil war flared up and threatened the Federal Republic of Nigeria to its very foundation. By throwing its weight on the side of unity, and providing for appropriate machinery (an ad hoc Consultative Committee) OAU helped to prevent secession while maintaining the cohesion of its membership. (c) In Republic of Egypt:- which was aggressed and occupied in parts by Israeli forces in 1967. OAU has strongly condemned this Israeli aggression and demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. Egypt is one of the founding Member States of the Organization of African Unity. (d) In Guinea:- where Portugal's last ditch attempt at colonial reconquest failed. In the wake of this aggression OAU's offer of financial and military aid to Guinea, along with its declared war on mercenaries in Africa and the successful information campaign it waged to alert international opinion were all evidence of the usefulness OAU has in facing outside aggression and the outside world. (e) In Equatorial Guinea:- where OAU support enabled the Young Republic to reinforce its newly won independence. (iv) The struggle against Apartheid:- through action of the African group at the United Nations and appropriate information campaigns Apartheid, the abhorred system of stateimposed racial discrimination in South Africa, Rhodesia and the International territory of Namibia (South West Africa), has been universally condemned as 'a crime against humanity' (Teheran Conference in 1968). As a result of increasing pressure from all quarters, Apartheid South Africa has been forced out of the Commonwealth and a number of specialized institutions of the United Nations family. In world sports, Apartheid South Africa has been barred from the Olympic Games and from International Tennis Tournaments. (v) Promotion of African Culture:- OAU staged both the 1st All African Cultural Festival (Algiers August 1969) and the First Workshop on African Folklore, Dance and Music (Mogadiscio Somalia) October 1970. The first momentous panafrican Festival took place in Algiers, Algeria in August 1969. Never before, had African culture and arts given such a brilliant display of their richness, variety and genius. Above cultural and artistic achievements, this First Festival was the triumph of African solidarity and sense of purpose, the triumph of AFRICANITY. In Mogadiscio, the workshop on African folklore, dance and music was attended by many scholars and artists of international repute from OAU Member States. The quality of the various contributions is likely to influence any future development of African culture. (vi) Fields of economic and social development, transport and telecommunication:- thanks to OAU efforts, African countries have harmonized their policies with regard to UNCTAD, IBRD, IMF, UNIDO, ILO. Consequently, their claims for better terms of trade, full participation in a new international monetary system and more multilateral aid carry more weight. Through OAU, African countries have proclaimed their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, just as they are pressing for a modification of International Law with regard to the continental shelf and territorial waters. In the social field, progress has been achieved towards the Unification of African Trade Unions and Youth Organizations, In cooperation with ECA, blueprints for a rational continental telecommunications network and efficient air and road transport have been laid. To fly across Africa from east to west or to make a phone call one need no longer go through Paris or London. A trans-saharan highway from Algiers (Algeria) to Mali and Niger is being built. Another one from Mombasa, Kenya to Lagos, Nigeria, is under active consideration. An all african Trade fair, took place in Nairobi, Kenya, (February 1972). (vii) Fields of Education, Science, Health:- in these fields, OAU action may be credited with:- (a) pre-investment studies:- fishery projects; an anti-rinder pest campaign that has vaccinated so far a billion Dollars worth of cattle, a number of scientific investigations on plant protection, soils, animal health, all of which may be obtained from the OAU/STRC office in Lagos, Nigeria. And (b) pilot projects in the field of earth science:- geology, geophysics, the idea being to supply Africa with the most up-to-date know-how and limit the 'brain-drain'. In the field of Education, African college graduate should soon be able to move from one African University to another, a scheme of degree equivalence being now devised. In the field of health, preventive medicine and public health measures are being applied all over Africa. (viii) Action in favor of African Refugees:- a bureau for placement and education of African refugees has been in operation at OAU headquarters since 1968. Great many African refugees ever since have been provided with educational and job opportunities. A convention governing aspects of refugee problems in Africa has been adopted by OAU Heads of State in September 1969. To the terms of this convention, a refugee status and right of asylum are recognized to refugees by all independent African countries. 'No longer are refugees subjected to rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion, which would compel them to return to or remain in a territory where their life or freedom would be threatened' (Article 11 of OAU convention on refugees). To achieve its aims with much efficiency, OAU is composed of following institutions:- (i) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government (it meets in Ordinary Session first Monday of June every year). (ii) The Council of Ministers, i.e. Foreign Affairs Ministers (it meets twice a year, in February mainly on budgetary matters and in May/June prior to Summit.) Other Ministerial Sectoral Meetings are held every two years in different domains such as Labor, Information, Trade, Health, Culture, etc. (iii) The General Secretariat (based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) The General Secretariat is headed by a Secretary General, who is elected by the Assembly of Heads

of State and Government for a term of four years. He has five Assistant Secretary Generals, each elected from a geographical region by the Assembly for a term of four years. The six may be re-elected. The General Secretariat is constituted of:- (a) Office of the Secretary General under which operates his Cabinet, Protocol, Information, Security, Legal Affairs, Inspectorate, Budget Control and Afro-Arab Co-operation; (b) Political Department; (c) Economic Co-operation and Development Department (EDECO); (d) Education, Science, Culture and Social Affairs Department (ESCAS); (e) Finance Department; (f) Administration and Conferences Department; and (g) Regional and sub-regional Offices exist in New York, Geneva, Cairo, Brussels, Lagos, Niamey. Dar es Salam (hosts to the OAU liberation Committee). (iv) Specialized Commissions established are:- (a) Economic and Social Commission; (b) Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission; (c) Commission of Fifteen on Refugees; (d) Defence Commission; and (e) Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. (v) Autonomous Specialized Agencies working under the auspices of the OAU are:- (a) Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU); (b) Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU); (c) Pan-African News Agency (PANA); (d) Union of African Natioral Television and Radio Organizations (URTNA); (e) Union of African Railways (UAR); (f) Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU); and (g) Supreme Council for Sports in Africa. Following the introduction of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, the General Secretariat is to serve as the Secretariat for the African Economic Community (AEC). Over 600 staff members of whom 152 of the professional category, recruited from over 40 Member States are in the service of the Organization at the Headquarters and Regional and sub-Regional Offices. The General Secretariat is the Permanent organ whose task is to service various OAU Meetings, implement decisions and resolutions adopted by the Summit and Council. It keeps documents and archives and generally speaking conduct the daily work of coordination among Member States in all fields stated in the Charter. The annual budget of the Organization (1st June to 31st May) is provided by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment which is calculated on the basis of area, population and per capita income. However, no Member States shall be assessed on an amount exceeding 20% of the yearly regular budget of the Organization. The budget is in the range of USD27–30 million. The official languages are:- Arabic, English, French, and Portuguese. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded in 1963 with 32 African countries as original members; it had 51 members in 1990. The Organization aims to further African unity and solidarity, to coordinate political, economic, cultural, scientific and defense policies; and to eliminate colonialism in Africa. Members include (2011):- Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire), Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic Arab Saharawi Democratic, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Organization of African Unity (OAU), former international organization, established 1963 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by 37 independent African nations to promote unity and development; defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of members; eradicate all forms of colonialism; promote international cooperation; and coordinate members' economic, diplomatic, educational, health, welfare, scientific, and defense policies. The OAU was, at the time, the most significant result of Pan-Africanism. The organization mediated several border and internal disputes and was instrumental in bringing about majority rule and the end of apartheid in South Africa, which in 1994 became the 53rd nation to be admitted to the organization. In 1997, OAU members established the African Economic Community (AEC), envisioned as an African common market; the AEC signed an agreement with regional African economic groupings that was intended to lead to harmonization of policies of those common markets. A more radical expansion and transformation of the OAU was adopted at Lomé, Togo, in 2000, in the form of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which replaced the OAU in 2002. The African Union has with greater powers to promote African economic, social, and political integration, and a stronger commmitment to democratic principles. Headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The advent of the African Union (AU) can be described as an event of great magnitude in the institutional evolution of the continent. On 1999-September-09, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity issued a Declaration (the Sirte Declaration) calling for the establishment of an African Union, with a view, inter alia, to accelerating the process of integration in the continent to enable it play its rightful role in the global economy while addressing multifaceted social, economic and political problems compounded as they are by certain negative aspects of globalization. The main objectives of the OAU were, inter alia, to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonization and apartheid; to promote unity and solidarity among African States; to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and to promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations. Indeed, as a continental organization the OAU provided an effective forum that enabled all Member States to adopt coordinated positions on matters of common concern to the continent in international fora and defend the interests of Africa effectively. Through the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the Continent worked and spoke as one with undivided determination in forging an international consensus in support of the liberation struggle and the fight against apartheid. / для данного случая (ad hoc). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ковка или штамповка (forging). Организация Африканского Единства (ОАЕ) является объединением Африканских государств, созданным в Мае 1963 на конференции в Аддис Абебе, Эфиопия. Там же в Аддис Абебе расположена и штабквартира организации. Первоначальными членами ОАЕ были 32 Африканские страны, хотя в 1990 она насчитывала уже 51 государство. Основными целями ОАЕ являются:- дальнейшее укрепление Африканского единства и солидарности, координация действий Африканских стран в сфере политической, экономической, культурной, научной и оборонной политики, борьба за искоренение колониализма и неоколониализма в Африке. Главными органами ОАЕ являются:- Ассамблея Глав Государств и Правительств, и Совет Министров. Членами организации являются (на 2011):- Алжир, Ангола, Бенин, Ботсвана, Буркина Фасо, Бурунди, Габон, Гамбия, Гана, Гвинея, Гвинея-Бисау, Демократическая Республика Конго (бывший Заир), Джибути, Египет, Замбия, Зимбабве, Кабо Верде, Камерун, Кения, Коморы (Коморские Острова), Конго, Кот Дивуар, Лесото, Либерия, Ливия, Маврикий, Мавритания, Мадагаскар, Малави, Мали, Марокко, Мозамбик, Намибия, Нигер, Нигерия, Руанда, Сан Томе и Принсипи, Сахарская Арабская Демократическая Республика, Свазиленд, Сенегал, Сейшеллы (Сейшельские Острова), Сомали, Судан, Сьерра Леоне, Танзания, Того, Тунис, Уганда, Центральноафриканская Республика, Чад, Экваториальная Гвинея, Эритрея, Эфиопия и Южная Африка.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – The Organization of American States (OAS) is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, which was held in Washington, DC from October 1889 to April 1890. At that conference, the establishment of the International Union of American Republics was approved and the stage was set for the weaving together of a web of provisions and institutions that came to be known as the Inter-American System, the oldest of the international institutional systems. The OAS came into being in 1948 with the signing, in Bogotá, Colombia, of the Charter of the OAS (The Ninth International Conference of American States, meeting in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948, with the participation of 21 States, adopted the Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement ('Pact of Bogotá'), and the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man. The same Conference also adopted the Economic Agreement of Bogotá, which sought to advance economic cooperation among the American States. However, it never entered into force). The Charter entered into force in December 1951 and was subsequently amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, which was signed in 1967 and which entered into force in February 1970; by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias, which was

signed in 1985 and which entered into force in November 1988; by the Protocol of Managua, which was signed in 1993 and which entered into force on 1996-January-29; and by the Protocol of Washington, which was signed in 1992 and which entered into force on 1997-September-25. The OAS was established to achieve among its member states, as stated in Article 1 of its Charter, 'an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence'. Today it comprises the 35 independent states of the Americas and has granted permanent observer status to 63 states, as well as to the European Union. The Organization of American States constitutes the principal political, juridical, and social governmental forum in the Hemisphere. The OAS uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes, based on its pillars:- democracy, human rights, security, and development. The OAS uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes. The Organization's four main pillars – democracy, human rights, security, and development – support each other and are intertwined through political dialogue, inclusiveness, cooperation, and legal and follow-up instruments that provide the OAS with the tools to maximize its work in the Hemisphere. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional organization established in 1948 which promotes Latin American economic and social development. Members include the United States, Mexico and most Central American, South American and Caribbean nations. Members include:- Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (participation suspended), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. / Организация Американских Государств (ОАГ), региональная организация, основанная в 1948 на 9-й Международной Американской Конференции в Боготе, Колумбия. Основной целью ОАГ является экономическое и социальное развитие стран, входящих в Латино-Американский регион, хотя членами организации являются также Мексика, США, большинство стран Центральной и Южной Америки, а также стран Карибского Бассейна. В 1984 в составе ОАГ числилось 31 Латино-Американское государство. Под нажимом США в 1962 из ОАГ была незаконно исключена Республика Куба. Высшим органом ОАГ является ежегодная Генеральная Ассамблея Министерств Иностранных Дел; исполнительный орган – Постоянный Совет ОАГ, штабквартира которого располагается в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Членами организации являются:- Антигуа и Барбуда, Аргентина, Багамы (Багамские Острова), Барбадос, Белиз, Боливия, Бразилия, Венесуэла, Гаити, Гайана, Гватемала, Гондурас, Гренада, Доминика, Доминиканская Республика, Канада, Колумбия, Коста Рика, Куба (участие приостановлено), Мексика, Никарагуа, Панама, Парагвай, Перу, Сент Винсент и Гренадины, Сент Кристофер и Невис, Сент Люсия, Соединённые Штаты Америки, Суринам, Тринидад и Тобаго, Уругвай, Чили, Эквадор, Эль Сальвадор и Ямайка.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СТРАН, ВЫВОЗЯЩИХ НЕФТЬ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СТРАН ЭКСПОРТЁРОВ НЕФТИ, или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СТРАН, ЭКСПОРТИРУЮЩИХ НЕФТЬ) – The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an intergovernmental organization currently made up of twelve oil exporting countries that work together to coordinate their petroleum policies. The Organization was formed in response to the activities and practices of seven large international oil companies (IOCs) known as the 'Seven Sisters'. The activities of these IOCs were often detrimental to the growth and development of the oilproducing host countries, whose natural resources they exploited. The first move towards the establishment of OPEC can be traced back to 1949, when Venezuela approached four other oilproducing developing countries – Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia – to suggest that they explore avenues for regular and closer cooperation on oil matters. But the main impetus for OPEC's birth came a decade later, after the IOCs had decided to reduce the price of oil without first asking the governments. In response, several oil-producing countries decided to hold a meeting in Cairo, Egypt, in 1959. This was the First Arab Petroleum Congress. Iran and Venezuela were invited as observers. The meeting adopted a resolution asking IOCs to consult the governments of oil-producing countries before changing the posted price of oil. But the IOCs ignored the oil-producing countries. And in August 1960, they once again lowered the price of oil. OPEC's mission is to coordinate oil policies in its Member Countries and help stabilize oil markets. It also includes working together – to make sure there is always a regular supply of oil available to consumers, and to make sure a steady income is generated for producers. All this is formally stated in the OPEC Statute. The birth of OPEC:- In response to this, five of the largest oil-producing countries held another conference on September 10–14, 1960. This time the venue chosen was Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. The countries that attended the conference were:- Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. These are the Organization's Founder Members. That was when OPEC was born. Each country sent a delegate:- Fuad Rouhani from Iran, Dr. Tala'at al-Shaibani from Iraq, Ahmed Sayed Omar from Kuwait, Abdullah Al-Tariki from Saudi Arabia and Dr. Juan Pablo Pйrez Alfonzo from Venezuela. At this Baghdad Conference, the delegates discussed the role of the IOCs and changes in crude oil prices. The oilproducing countries saw an urgent need to create an organization for the defence of their most important non-renewable natural resource, oil. Thus, OPEC was established as a permanent intergovernmental organization. Its first headquarters were located in Geneva, Switzerland. In April 1965, OPEC decided to move the Secretariat to Vienna, the capital of Austria. A Host Agreement was signed with the Austrian government and OPEC moved to Vienna on September 01, 1965. After OPEC was created, the governments of OPEC's Member Countries began to have more control over their own natural resources. And in the years that followed, OPEC became increasingly aware of the important role it could play in the global oil markets. The OPEC logo is the recognizable symbol of the Organization. It is the result of an international design competition held in 1969. An Austrian designer, Gertrude Svoboda, won the competition with her design, which combined the different letters of the Organization's name in a rounded design. This logo is still in use by OPEC. Who are the members of OPEC? There are three categories of membership:- (i) Founder Members, (ii) Full Members and (iii) Associate Members. Founder Members of the Organization are those countries which attended the Baghdad Conference in 1960, and which signed the original agreement establishing OPEC. Full Members are all Founder Members, plus those countries whose applications for membership have been accepted by the Ministerial Conference. Associate Members are countries which do not qualify for full membership, but which are nevertheless admitted under special conditions. OPEC is made up of twelve sovereign nations:- six in the Middle East, four in Africa and two in South America. The oil producing capacity of each Member Country is different. But when it comes to making decisions as an Organization, every country is equal. Decisions must be made unanimously with the agreement of all Member Countries. Who can be a Member? OPEC membership is open to any country that exports crude oil and which shares the ideals of the Organization. A country may become a Full Member if its request to join OPEC is accepted by a three-fourths majority of Full Members (including all Founder Members). If most of the oil a country produces is consumed internally – to meet domestic demand – then it may not be able to join OPEC. Nevertheless, that country may still be admitted as an Associate Member. An Associate Member may be invited to attend any of the Organization's meetings. While an Associate Member may participate in these meetings, it does not have the right to vote. In addition, other oil-producing countries that are not members of OPEC may also be invited to attend Meetings as Observers. Keeping the market supplied:- Throughout its 50-year history, OPEC has seen periods of both extremely high and low oil prices. Each time OPEC has tried to respond in an appropriate manner. OPEC does this by coordinating the oil policies of its Member Countries. If demand suddenly grows and supplies fall short, OPEC can increase its oil production in order to keep the market well supplied. On the other hand, if demand suddenly falls and supplies grow, OPEC can slow down production in order to help maintain a balance in the market. OPEC's actions at critical times have demonstrated the Organization's ability to keep the oil market well-supplied during different kinds of unexpected events, such as

wars or natural disasters. Stabilizing oil markets:- One of the most important parts of OPEC's mission is making sure that the oil markets remain stable. One way that OPEC tries to do this is by working to avoid price extremes (when oil prices are too low or too high). Avoiding price extremes – and sudden changes in prices – is important for producers and consumers. When oil prices are too high or too low, problems can be generated for the global economy. For example, with extremely high oil prices, it costs more to do things – like run a car, operate a machine or make products like plastics. But extremely low oil prices also cause problems. If the price of crude oil is too low, then it doesn't make sense to spend money trying to find more oil. Investments in projects may then fall. Organizational Structure:- (1) The Conference is OPEC's supreme authority. It consists of Heads of Delegations from each Member Country. It is responsible for the formulation of the Organization's general policies. The Conference meets twice a year to look at market conditions. These are 'Ordinary Meetings'. In addition, the Conference holds 'Extraordinary' Meetings when required. (2) OPEC's Board of Governors is composed of representatives nominated by Member Countries and confirmed by the Conference. The Board manages the Secretariat, implements the resolutions of the Conference, prepares the Secretariat's annual budget and submits it to the Conference for approval. The Board makes decisions based on reports submitted by the Secretary General. The Board also submits its own reports and recommendations on the activities of the Organization to the Conference. (3) The Economic Commission Board (ECB) is a special research body within the Secretariat. It considers current market conditions, the situation of the global economy and forecasts the future direction of market fundamentals. The ECB is composed of National Representatives from Member Countries, a Commission Coordinator (who is also the Director of the Secretariat's Research Division) and the Secretary General. (4) The OPEC Secretariat is responsible for carrying out the executive functions of the Organization, according to the OPEC Statute and under the direction of the Board of Governors. The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the Secretariat, as well as the legally authorised representative of the Organization. He is assisted directly by the Office of the Secretary General, a Legal Office and an Internal Auditor. OPEC's first Secretary General was HE Dr. Fuad Rouhani of Iran. The Secretariat consists of a Research Division, which monitors, forecasts and analyzes developments in the global energy industry. The Research Division consists of the Departments of Data Services, Energy Studies and Petroleum Studies. The Secretariat is also made up of a Support Services Division, which includes the Departments of Administration and Information Technology, Finance and Human Resources, and Public Relations and Information. The Secretariat is a multicultural working environment. It has employees drawn from more than 30 different countries. About a quarter of them are from Member Countries. Others are international employees. The official language of the Organization is English. (5) The Secretariat has an Information Centre with over 20 000 volumes – including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings – related to petroleum, energy and the oil market. It keeps journals in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish. The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students. (6) Though not a formal organ of the Organization, the OPEC Summit brings together Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries to discuss issues of global importance and make policy recommendations to guide the Organization. The OPEC Summit has proved to be a very effective way to make group decisions and provide opportunities for leaders to review the role of the Organization in world affairs. Building bridges:- global events in recent years have demonstrated the interconnected nature of today's world. It is thus more important than ever to coordinate actions and work together with others when tackling these global challenges. This is especially true for the oil industry, which reaches all corners of the Earth. There are several issues that OPEC considers priorities for all global energy stakeholders. One of these is improving communications – through dialogue and cooperation – between oil producers and consumers. This is especially important in order to avoid market instability. OPEC has always said that avoiding instability and preserving market stability can only be achieved by cooperating with other non-OPEC oil producers. OPEC regularly meets with these other major oil producers such as Russia to improve the understanding of the oil industry and seek appropriate policy actions. Since it is an organization of oilproducing countries, OPEC also meets regularly with large oil consumers. In fact, OPEC has an on-going dialogue with the European Union. OPEC also holds meetings and workshops with China. In addition, OPEC holds dialogues with other international organizations – such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) – and participates in ongoing dialogue with other energy stakeholders under the framework of the International Energy Forum (IEF). Another issue that OPEC considers important for all global energy stakeholders is the role that governments and people everywhere have in environmental protection efforts. OPEC Member Countries are continually looking for ways to work with others on this. The Organization has participated in environmental conferences and seminars, and has undertaken extensive studies of the relationship between the energy sector and global warming. At the same time, OPEC also supports the efforts of its individual Member Countries to do what they can at the national level – such as develop new technologies that enhance the environmental credentials of oil and reduce the environmental impact of activities in the energy sector. To emphasize their overall commitment to the environment, the leaders of OPEC Member Countries agreed to several principles set forth in the 'Riyadh Declaration' issued at the conclusion of the Third OPEC Summit of Heads of State held in Saudi Arabia in 2007. In it, the Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries agreed that the themes of stability, sustainable development and the environment should guide all Member Country initiatives. How does OPEC help other countries? For decades, OPEC and its Member Countries have found different ways to help poor countries. Much of this has been through individual Member Country national funds which have made donations and aid available to poor countries, through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Another way that OPEC helps is through the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), which helps finance projects with lowinterest loans. During the First OPEC Summit in Algiers, Algeria, held in 1975, OPEC Member Countries asked the international community – especially developed countries – to work together to help respond to the challenges facing developing countries. Following this Summit, in January 1976, OPEC's Member Countries decided to establish the OPEC Special Fund. This later became known as the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID). The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is an institution that provides funding and other support to developing countries around the world. According to the agreement establishing OFID, all developing countries (with the exception of OPEC Member Countries) are eligible for OFID assistance. OFID is active in many regions of the world. So far, people in 122 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Europe have benefited from OFID's programmes. These programmes have included clean water and energy projects; building schools, hospitals and roads; and developing industry and expanding trade opportunities. These programmes have been financed by low-interest loans that OFID provides to the public sector in recipient countries. OFID also provides financing for private sector projects in developing countries, and provides grants to social and humanitarian projects. OFID's financial resources come from its investments, loans and the voluntary contributions made by OPEC Member Countries. By the end of June 2013, OFID's total approved commitments stood at USD15.7 billion (of which USD10.1 billion has been disbursed). Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an association of the world's oil-producing countries, formed in 1960. The chief purpose of OPEC is to coordinate the petroleum policies of its members:- Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (1995). The oil market before 1960 had two forms of cartel arrangements that controlled price, production volume or both at different periods. The first was a group of vertically and horizontally integrated International Oil Companies (IOCs). They included the Seven Sisters (they were Jersey (Exxon), Socony-Vacuum (Mobil), Standard of California (Chevron), Texaco, Gulf, Royal Dutch/Shell and BP) and French company – Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP). The second cartel arrangement was formed within the US by individual state governments to ration production quotas. Although domestic, their influence and impact had consequences in the international oil market. These two groups set the background-reasoning and structure upon which OPEC was formed. In September 1960, Iran, Iraq,

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela formed OPEC to restore oil prices back to their precut level, i.e. to defend crude oil price. OPEC's primary mission, among others, is to achieve oil price stability at a reasonable level and in fairness to both producers and consumers. It, however, gives priority 'at all times to the interest of oil-producing nations and to the necessity of securing a steady income for them…'. Over the period from 1960 to 1973, OPEC:- (i) coordinated the restructuring of Fiscal Systems to ensure host governments got more despite decreasing oil prices; (ii) embarked on production control for both political and price control purposes; (iii) through the 1968 Resolution/Declaration, set the stage for reviewing concessions drastically to give host governments higher percentage in oil operations. On various occasions, from 1973 to 1981, OPEC members acted unilaterally. OPEC intermittently embarked on price increases and production cutbacks, e.g., OPEC embargo of 1973–74. They increased royalties, profit and income tax rates. The foreign oil companies were nationalized and consequently became crude oil buyers and service contractors. In line with its price stabilization goals, OPEC fixed prices for twelve years after 1973. Subsequently it has managed crude oil supplies for the same and other purposes. The nature of the oil market has ensured OPEC's ability to regulate and influence oil prices. Historically, in the late 1970's there were few spot market transactions and price was based rigidly on OPEC's announced prices. These prices also formed the basis for long-term contracts. The integrated nature of the industry at that time enabled OPEC to have firm control. In the early 1980s, however, more new companies entered the market and nationalization distorted the structure of traditional IOCs. Gradually the market became more transparent as arms-length transactions increased. The spot market expanded and more liquidity was created to manage trading risk. Term contracts were then indexed to spot prices. Hence, OPEC's grip became weak and it attempted to regain control after the second oil shock. Thereafter, in 1983, OPEC introduced the quota system for rationing production volumes. Its price-fixing powers were greatly destabilized after the introduction, in March 1983, of NYMEX® futures contract. Together with the IPE Brent Futures, the futures contracts served as instruments for price-risk management. These derivatives are more sophisticated now and are used to mobilize funds for oil projects. Despite the effect of Saudi Arabia's policy change on the market (1986 oil price crash) OPEC still uses the quota system. In April 2000, OPEC nations signed a 'gentlemen's agreement' to maintain a range of prices within USD22–28 per barrel. The 2004 oil-price upsurge has raised new questions on OPEC's ability to manage Oil prices. Currently, oil prices depend on the interaction of OPEC supply manipulation and market forces at the various oil exchanges (these were the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®), the International Petroleum Exchange in London (IPE) and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX)). Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), emerged as the major petroleum pricing power in 1973, when the ownership of oil production in the Middle East transferred from the operating companies to the governments of the producing countries or to their national oil. Members are:- Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. An organization founded in Baghdad, Iraq, in September 1960, to unify and coordinate members' petroleum policies. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members' national oil ministers, meet regularly to discuss prices and, since 1982, to set crude oil production quotas. Original OPEC members include Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. Between 1960 and 1975, the organization expanded to include Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), and Gabon (1975). Ecuador is deemed to have left the cartel in December 1992, and Gabon in January 1995. Although Iraq remains a member of OPEC, Iraqi production has not been a part of any OPEC quota agreements since March 1998. For several decades, OPEC has effectively controlled the price of world crude oil by means of agreeing upon member country crude oil production levels. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC is the organization that coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies of the eleven developing oil producing nations that make up its membership. It seeks to ensure the stabilization of oil prices in international oil markets, with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations, due regards being given at all times, to the interests of oil producing nations, and to the necessity of securing a steady income for them. OPEC was formed on 1960-September-14, at a meeting in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital by five countries that became the founder members. It was registered with the United Nations Secretariat on 1962-November-06, following UN Resolution No. 6363. Also in attendance at the Baghdad meeting were – Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela**.** They signed the original agreement establishing OPEC. Today, the organization has eleven members namely, Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, SP Libyan AJ and Venezuela. The principal aims of the organization as outlined in Article 2 of its statute are:- (i) the co-ordination and unification of the petroleum policies of Member Countries and the determination of the best means for safeguarding their interests, individually and collectively; (ii) devising ways and means of ensuring the stabilization of prices in international oil markets with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations, while; and (iii) giving due regard at all times, to the interests of the producing nations and to the necessity of securing a steady income to the producing countries; an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations; and a fair return on their capital to those investing in the petroleum industry. Headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The official suspension on 2009-January-01 of Indonesia's membership of OPEC. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an intergovernmental organization 'dedicated to the stability and prosperity of the petroleum market'. OPEC membership is open to any country that is a substantial net exporter of oil and that shares the ideals of the organization. OPEC's 11 member countries supply more than 40 percent of the world's oil and possess about 78 percent of the world's total proven crude oil reserves. The government of Congo said in January that it wanted to join OPEC as it moves ahead with new projects that could help it become sub-Saharan Africa's third-largest oil producer with a target of 350 000 barrels per day this year. Republic of Congo, one of Africa's major oil producers, has joined the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), OPEC said in a statement on 22 June 2018. Congo's membership was approved during a meeting in Vienna. 'The Conference considered Congo's request to join the Organization and decided to approve its admission with immediate effect', OPEC said in statement. 2018-December-03 (Monday):- Qatar will withdraw from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Gulf nation's Energy Minister Saad Sherida al-Kaabi announced. Speaking at a news conference in the capital Doha, al-Kaabi said:- 'The withdrawal decision reflects Qatar's desire to focus its efforts on plans to develop and increase its natural gas production from 77 million tonnes per year to 110 million tonnes in the coming years'. The decision to quit the bloc of 15 oil-producing countries that account for a significant percentage of the world's oil production was confirmed by Qatar Petroleum, the state oil company, on Monday (Qatar announces it was withdrawing from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) effective 01 January 2019). Since 2013, the amount of oil Qatar produced has steadily declined from about 728 000 barrels per day in 2013 to about 607 000 barrels per day in 2017, or just under two percent of OPEC's total output. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim Al Thani, Qatar's former Prime Minister, called the withdrawal a 'wise decision'. 'This organization has become useless and adds nothing to us', Sheikh Hamad wrote on Twitter. 'They are used only for purposes that are detrimental to our national interest'. Meanwhile, total production during the same period increased from 30.7 million barrels per day to 32.4 million barrels per day. Qatar joined OPEC in 1961, one year after the organisation's establishment. / Организация Стран, Вывозящих Нефть (ОСВН):- . Они состояли из Семи Сестёр (Seven Sisters), среди которых были Дьжози (Эксан) (Jersey (Exxon)), Сокэни-Вакъюм Оил Кампэни (Мобл) (Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (Mobil)), Стандарт Калифорнии (Шеврон) (Standard of California (Chevron)), Тэксэко (Техасо), Галф (Gulf), Ройэл Датч/Шел (Royal Dutch/Shell) и Би.Пи. (BP) и Французская компания – Компани Фронсэз дэ Пэтроле (Сэ.Эф.Пе.; Compagnie Française des Petroles (CFP)). Щел (Shell). ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). Организация Стран Экспортёров Нефти или Организация Стран, Экспортирующих Нефть (ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении) была сформирована на встрече в Багдаде,

Ирак 14 Сентября 1960. Первоначально ОСЭН устанавливала единые продажные цены на нефть. Штабквартира расположена в Вене, Австрия. и нежелательные флуктуации (колебания), . Организация Стран Экспортёров Нефти (ОСЭН) – межправительственная организация, координирующая и унифицирующая нефтяную политику стран-членов и разрабатывающая пути и методы защиты их интересов как на индивидуальной, так и на коллективной основе. Основана в 1960 Ираном, Ираком, Кувейтом, Саудовской Аравией, Венесуэлой. Впоследствии к ОСЭН присоединились Катар (1961), Индонезия и Ливия (1962), Эмират Абу-Даби (1967), Алжир (1969), Нигерия (1971), Эквадор (1973) и Габон (на правах ассоциированного члена с 1973, полное членство с 1975). 06 Сентября 1962 ОСЭН зарегистрирована в Секретариате ООН как полноправная межправительственная организация. В 1965 установила официальные отношения с Экономическим и Социальным Советом ООН, стала участником Конференции ООН по Торговле и Развитию. Высший орган ОСЭН – Конференция стран-участниц, созываемая, как правило, 2 раза в год. Конференция решает вопросы приёма новых членов, утверждает состав Совета Управляющих, бюджет и финансовый отчёт, назначает Председателя Совета Управляющих, Генерального Секретаря, его заместителей и ревизора. Совет Управляющих подготавливает вопросы для Конференции, руководит работой Секретариата, являющегося постоянно действующим органом. Секретариат проводит исследования и готовит предложения для Совета Управляющих и Конференции, осуществляет контроль за исполнением принятых решений, составляет проекты ежегодных бюджетов ОСЭН. В его состав входят административный, экономический, юридический, информационный и технический отделы. Цель ОСЭН – обеспечение участия государства в эксплуатации своих нефтяных ресурсов, обеспечение стабильности цен на мировом рынке нефти и устойчивых доходов участников, регулярных поставок нефти в страны-потребители. Членом ОСЭН может стать страна, являющаяся крупным нетто-экспортёром нефти и признающая цели и задачи организации. В первые годы существования ОСЭН главной задачей было повышение доходов от нефти, в последующие годы – изменение принципа расчёта платежей роялти, осуществление единой программы регулирования добычи нефти и установления единого уровня справочных цен, изменение условий концессионных соглашений и условий эксплуатации нефтяных ресурсов, создание национального нефтяного хозяйства в нефтедобывающих странах, а также вопросы сбыта нефти национальными компаниями. В общей мировой добыче нефти (без социалистических стран) доля ОСЭН составляла около 42%, в достоверных запасах – 77%, в вывозе (или экспорте) – 64% (1985). В Мае 1968 Саудовская Аравия, Кувейт, Ливия, Алжир, Бахрейн, Ирак, Катар, Сирия, Эмират Абу-Даби подписали соглашение об образовании Организации Арабских Стран-Экспортёров Нефти (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (ОАСЭН), основная цель которой определять пути и средства защиты интересов стран-участниц по обеспечению поставок нефти на равноправных и справедливых условиях. В отличие от ОСЭН, ОАСЭН не занимается установлением цен на нефть, а осуществляет сотрудничество стран-участниц в различных сферах экономической деятельности в области нефтяной промышленности.

ORGANIZER = ОРГАНИЗАТОР (или УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ) – Organizer is the person(s) who perform the act of forming a limited liability company. / В плане организации предприятия под Организатором или Учредителем понимается лицо(а), которые осуществляют все необходимые действия по формированию компании с ограниченной ответственностью.

ORGANOGENESIS = ОРГАНОГЕНЕЗ (или ОРГАНОГЕНЕЗИС) – Organogenesis is a development of individual plant organs such as leaves, tillers, floral organs, or roots. / или корни. Под Органогенезом, от слова Орган (в биологии), означающее часть тела животного или растительного организма, выполняющая одну или чаще несколько специфичных для него функций, и части сложного слова ...генез, от Греческого слова Genésis, означающее Возникновение или Происхождение, понимается:- (1) у животных – образование и развитие органов. Различают онтогенетический органогенез, изучаемый эмбриологией и биологией развития, и филогенетический органогенез, исследуемый сравнительной анатомией. Кроме описания и анализа течения процессов органогенеза, в задачу указанных дисциплин входят раскрытие и причинное объяснение этих процессов в филогенезе и онтогенезе. Сравнительная анатомия рассматривает возникновение новых органов, их преобразование, разделение, прогрессивное развитие и редукцию, процессы рудиментации и тому подобное. Изучение развития формы органов в связи с их функцией привело к открытию основных закономерностей филогенетического органогенеза. Таковы принципы дифференциации и интеграции, а также смены функций как руководящего начала в филогенетическом преобразовании органов. Онтогенетический органогенез до известной степени повторяет филогенетический органогенез (смотрите Биогенетический Закон). В ходе первого осуществляется последовательная дифференцировка и интеграция органов, а также неравномерный рост и активное перемещение клеточного материала. Причинное исследование онтогенетического органогенеза доступно точному изучению, особенно благодаря возможности применения экспериментального метода (смотрите Экспериментальная Эмбриология). О начальных и некоторых последующих этапах органогенеза смотрите Детерминация, Дробление, Зародышевое Развитие, Зародышевые Листки, Индукторы, Индукция, Организатор. (2) У растений термином Органогенез обычно обозначают формирование и развитие основных органов (корня, стебля, листьев, цветков) в процессе онтогенеза из участка недифференцированной ткани – меристемы.

ORGANOLEPTIC INSPECTION = ОРГАНОЛЕПТИЧЕСКАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – Organoleptic Inspection:- organoleptic testing involves inspection through visual examination, feeling and smelling of products. Organoleptic refers to any sensory properties of a product, involving taste, color, odor and feel. Organoleptic quality – product characteristics such as flavour, texture, appearance and aroma. Organoleptic Inspection:- using organoleptic methods, that is, relying on sight, touch and smell, the inspectors examine the head, viscera, and exterior of each carcass for signs of adulteration, such as tumors, inflammation, parasites, and other diseases. / Контроль, при котором первичная информация воспринимается и оценивается с помощью органов чувств, например, вкус или запах. Под Органолептическим Анализом понимается исследование свойств продуктов или материалов, главным образом пищевых, при помощи органов чувств. Применяется, когда нет более объективных научно обоснованных методов анализа. Под Органолептическим Анализом, от слова Орган (в биологии), означающее часть тела животного или растительного организма, выполняющая одну или чаще несколько специфичных для него функций, и Греческого слова Lēptikós, означающее Склонный Брать или Склонный Принимать), исследование свойств продуктов и материалов, главным образом пищевых, при помощи органов чувств. Органолептический анализ обычно осуществляется дегустаторами (смотрите Дегустация). Широко применяется для оценки качества вин, коньяков, чая, табака, сыров, сливочного масла и консервов. Метод органолептического анализа в известной мере субъективен, что обусловлено изменчивостью ощущений как у разных людей, так и у одного и того же человека (в зависимости от состояния организма). Применяется в тех случаях, когда нет более объективных научно обоснованных методов анализа.

ORGANOPHOSPHATES = ОРГАНОФОСФАТЫ – Organophosphates is a class of organic, phosphorus-containing insecticides that inhibit cholinesterase, causing excess nerve activation, paralysis, and eventual death; some insecticides in this class with a high phosphorus content (e.g., methyl parathion) may delay cotton crop maturity if applied at an early stage. Abbreviation:- OP.

ORGANOSOLV PULPING = XX – Organosolv Pulping:- in industrial paper-making processes, organosolv is a pulping technique that uses an organic solvent to solubilise lignin and hemicellulose.

ORGANZA = ОРГАНЗА – Organza:- while there are some great ways to infuse the home and wardrobe with a sense of luxury, few of them can equal the use of Organza. As a sheer fabric that provides a look and feel that is similar to silk, many forms of organza are actually made with silk filaments. Here is some background on the production of organza, as well as some of the ways that organza is commonly used. Originally a lightweight silk fabric, organza is a plain weave that is created using nylon, polyester, and silk or a blend of any of the three. The loose weave of the filaments allows the production of organza to result in sections of cloth that are translucent in nature. A slightly looser variation on the weave will result in sheer looking fabric. Chinese organza is still often made completely from silk filaments. Italian and French organza is generally sturdier and often includes nylon filaments as a blend with the silk. Organza produced in India and the United States often uses a mixture of nylon and polyester to create usable organza that is both cost effective and smooth to the touch. Organza has a number of uses around the house. One of the more common applications is organza fabric that has been left either a natural white or given a tea rinse and used as sheer curtains for windows. The window treatment can either be simple flowing panels or include ruffles with a valance and tiebacks to add a frilly touch to the space. Another application has to do with creating painted screens that can add enhance a corner or be used as an airy way to divide the space in a larger room. Organza holds paints well and can result in some beautifully appointed designs for the screen panels. Along with window treatments and screens, organza can also add a romantic touch to the bedroom. Suspended as netting over the bed, silk organza panels will soften the lines of just about any style of furniture, and create a romantic getaway. Organza scarves can also be draped over lampshades to diffuse the light. Just make sure the bulbs in the lamps are low heat types. When it comes to attire, organza is a staple of formal dresses and other feminine wardrobe items. As a way to create full skirts on evening gowns, nothing beats organza for a graceful fall that produces attractive lines. Wraps that are overlaid with organza can produce a sophisticated look that will draw many admiring eyes. One of the main uses of organza is in the creation of wedding dresses that help to make the big day all the more special. Between wedding attire and uptown evening fashions, organza has a secure future in the world of fashion. Organza is a crisp, sheer, lightweight plain weave fabric, with a medium to high yarn count, made of silk, rayon, nylon, or polyester. The fabric is used primarily in evening and wedding apparel for women. Silk Organza is a sheer, thin open-weave fabric that is heavier and crisper than silk gauze. It has a smooth, flat finish, is strong and durable, and gets its stiffness from tightly twisted yarns. Often used as the base fabric for embellished fabrics. This plain weave sheer silk is made with a loose plain weave and tightly twisted yarns that have 10 to 20 turns per inch (tpi). Organza is similar to cotton organdy except it is made with silk and is transparent. Organza has a crisp drape, which requires special sewing techniques for seams, facings, and hems because they can be seen from the outside of the garment. It is mostly used for interfacing, veils, and undergowns. Organza is a stiff, thin, plain weave fabric made of silk, nylon, acrylic, or polyester. Organza is used primarily in evening and wedding attire for women. Organza is a sheer dress fabric resembling organdy and usually made of silk, rayon, or nylon. Fine, sheer, lightweight, crisp fabric. It has a very wiry feel. It crushes or musses fairly easily, but it is easily pressed. Dressy type of fabric, sometimes has a silvery sheen. Used in trimming, neckwear, millinery, and underlinings for delicate, sheer materials, as well as an underlining for other fabrics that require a bit of stiffness without weight. Organza is a thin, plain-weave, sheer fabric is traditionally made from silk, the continuous filament of silkworms. Nowadays, though many organzas are woven with synthetic filament fibers such as polyester or nylon, the most luxurious organzas are still woven in silk. / Найлан[ТЗ] (Nylon[TM]). Органза – плательная прозрачная жёсткая ткань из шёлка или вискозы.

ORGANZINE YARN = ТРОЩЁНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Organize (Organzine) Yarn:- two or more threads twisted in the singles and then plied in the reverse direction. The number of turns per inch in the singles and in the ply is usually in the range of 10 to 20 turns. Organzine yarn is generally used in the warp. To make into organzine:- to twist threads of silk so as to form organzine. Organzine:- a very strong yarn from high-quality silk. Two or more strands are each twisted and the compound thread then twisted in the opposite direction. Organzine is used as warp in a woven fabric. Organzine is a raw silk yarn used for warp thread in fine fabrics.

ORIENTATION = ОРИЕНТАЦИЯ (или ОРИЕНТИРОВАНИЕ, или ОРИЕНТИРОВКА) – Orientation:- in linear polymeric structures, the degree of parallelism of the chain molecules.

ORIENTED STRANDBOARD = ОРИЕНТИРОВАННО–СТРУЖЕЧНАЯ ПЛИТА (или ПЛИТА С ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫМИ ЛИСТАМИ ЛУЩЁНОГО ШПОНА, или ПЛИТА С ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЙ СТРОЖКОЙ, или ПЛИТА С ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫМИ ВОЛОКНАМИ, или ПЛИТА С ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫМ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕМ СТРУЖКИ (или ПРОЖИЛОК)) – Oriented Strandboard is a panel product, used for sheathing, made from strands with the face wafers oriented in the long direction of the panel to provide additional strength in that direction. Also known as Wafer Board. / Панельный продукт, используемый для обшивки/настила/опалубки, производимый из листов лущёного шпона (строжки/жил/пучков/стренгов/скруток/прядей/прожилок) с лицевыми стружками, ориентированными по направлению длины. Известна также как Древесностружечная Плита (Wafer Board). Под Древесными Слоистыми Пластиками (ДСП) понимаются материалы, изготовленные из листов лущёного шпона, уложенных в определённом порядке (по направлению волокон) и склеенных синтетическими клеями в процессе термической обработки под большим давлением. Древесные слоистые пластики отличаются высокой плотностью (1 230–1 330 кг/м^3). Они применяются в машиностроении, электротехнике, авиа- и судостроении. Древесностружечная Плита (ДСП) с ориентированными древесными частицами – древесностружечная плита, у которой в одном или нескольких слоях специальные крупноразмерные древесные частицы расположены преимущественно в заданном направлении. Ориентированные Стружечные Плиты (ОСП) существенно отличаются от плит ДСП, прежде всего размером и порядком укладки стружки (щепы) в стружечном ковре перед прессованием. Диапазоны размеров стружки (щепы) для ОСП составляют:- длина 75–150 миллиметров (мм), ширина 10–25 мм, толщина 0.50–0.75 мм. Осмолённая щепа с указанными параметрами при помощи специальных шнековых укладчиков раскладывается так, что в верхнем слое щепа располагается вдоль длины плиты, в среднем слое – поперёк и в нижнем слое снова вдоль длины плиты. Набранный таким образом ковёр подвергается горячему прессованию при температурах 165–175 °C в многоэтажных прессах. Принцип укладки щепы в плитах ОСП полностью аналогичен принципу укладки фанеры, однако производительность процесса значительно выше в технологии, а также значительно больший выбор исходного древесного сырья. Прочность при изгибе плит ОСП со средней плотностью 685 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/куб.м.) составляет около 45 МегаПаскалей (Мпа) (прочность фанеры аналогичной плотности составляет в среднем 57 МПа). Начало производства плит относится к 1978 (США), а к 2000 в США производство плит ОСП по объёму сравнялось с производством фанеры. В последние годы процесс производства плит ОСП значительно усовершенствовали, и производительность труда ещё больше увеличилась за счёт замены периодического процесса горячего прессования на непрерывный процесс с использованием ленточных процессов. Современная технология производства плит ОСП:- В качестве основного сырья для изготовления плит ОСП используется круглый лес сосны. Окорка круглого леса осуществляется вне производственных цехов при помощи окорочного барабана, в котором можно обрабатывать стволы длиной до 2.5 метров (м). Окорённые стволы направляются в цех на стружечные станки с ножевыми кольцами. Стружка для наружного слоя изготавливается длиной 100 мм, толщиной 0.6 мм и шириной 20 мм. И для внутреннего слоя – шириной 15 мм. По ленточному транспортёру длиной 250 м стружка направляется к бункеру сырой стружки для промежуточного хранения. Барабанная сушилка нагревается прямым нагревом при помощи горячего воздуха, который вырабатывается на газомасляной горелке. Испарительная мощность сушилки составляет 28 тонн в час (т/час). Два параллельных сита барабанного типа

отделяют полезное сырьё от мелких фракций. На выходе из сепаратора более широкая стружка для наружного слоя отделяется от более узкой стружки для внутреннего слоя при помощи простого двухходового распределителя. Затем в одном смесителе для внутреннего слоя и двух смесителях для наружного слоя происходит нанесение клея. При изготовлении плит ОСП-2 процентное содержание клея составляет 11% (относительно абсолютно сухого веса стружки) для стружки наружного слоя и 2% для стружки внутреннего слоя. Причём для наружного слоя используется клеевая смесь на основе карбамидной или меламиновой смолы, а для стружки внутреннего слоя – фенол-дифенил-метан-диизоцианатный клей PM01. Для соблюдения требований норм для плит ОСП-3 для стружки наружного слоя используется смесительный конденсат МУРР (13–14%), а для внутреннего слоя – клей (4%). Формирующая станция имеет две насыпные головки с дисковыми вальцами для наружного слоя и одну насыпную головку с камерными вальцами для внутреннего слоя. Максимальная ширина насыпки составляет 2.93 м. Прибор-металлоискатель соединён с управляющей заслонкой ошибочной насыпки. Первый в Европе пресс непрерывного действия Немецкой фирмы Диффэнбахэр (Dieffenbacher) для производства плит ОСП, имеет длину 34 м с возможностью удлинения на 10 м, ширина стальной ленты – 3 м, толщина – 3 мм. Стальные ленты нагреваются котлом мощностью 8 МегаВатт (МВт) при помощи термомасла до температуры 220 °C. В передней зоне уплотнения давление прессования достигает 5 Ньютонов на миллиметр (Н/мм). Расчётное время отвердения составляет 9 секунд на каждый миллиметр толщины плиты. Плиты изготавливаются толщиной от 6 до 40 мм. Пыль и отработанный пар после пресса удаляются вентилятором влажным способом. Участок транспортировки ‘сырых’ плит начинается на установке раскроя на базовый размер плиты (от 3 м до 6.3 м). После прохождения устройства распознавания расслоений плиты направляются на два веерных охладителя, установленных последовательно друг за другом, После охлаждения плиты укладываются в штабели. Поперечные транспортёры направляют плиты на участок разборки штабелей. Затем 5-пильными агрегатами осуществляется продольный и поперечный раскрой плит на 4 плиты необходимой длины и ширины. За последние три года (2011) в рекламно-технических публикациях, посвящённых плитам ОСП, участилось упоминание так называемых водостойких ОСП, к которым относятся ОСП-3 и ОСП-4, обладающих большей прочностью и водостойкостью по сравнению с плитами ОСП, ОСП-1 и ОСП-2. Авторы многих публикаций наибольшее внимание уделяют ОСП-3, которые сочетают высокую прочность, водостойкость (% разбухания в воде за 24 часа) и приемлемую цену. Некоторые авторы прогнозируют бурное развитие производства ОСП-3.

ORIFICE = ОТВЕРСТИЕ (или УСТЬЕ, или ПРОХОД, или ЖИКЛЁР, или СОПЛО, или НАСАДКА, или НАКОНЕЧНИК, или ШТУЦЕР) – Orifice:- generally, an opening. Used specifically to refer to the small holes in spinnerets through which the polymer flows in the manufacture of fibers. Orifice is a hole in end of flyer, directing the yarn to the bobbin, may also be a hook or pig’s tail. / Под Жиклёром, от Французского слова Gicleur, от Gicler, означающее Брызнуть, понимается калиброванное отверстие для дозирования подачи жидкого топлива или воздуха. В технической литературе жиклёрами называют детали карбюратора (пробки, форсунки) с калиброванными отверстиями. По выполняемым функциям и в зависимости от того, в какой системе карбюратора он установлен, различают жиклёр топливный, воздушный, главный, компенсационный, холостого хода и другие. Жиклёры оценивают их пропускной способностью (производительностью), то есть количеством жидкости (обычно воды), которое может пройти через калиброванное отверстие в единицу времени; пропускная способность жиклёров выражается в кубических сантиметров в минуту ($см^3$/мин)). Штуцер, деталь трубопровода или его соединительного узла, представляющая собой втулку, один из концов которой имеет внутреннюю или наружную резьбу для крепления к различным ёмкостям или трубопроводам. Форма другого конца штуцера зависит от способа присоединения к последующим деталям. Штуцером называют также отрезок трубы небольшого диаметра (10–20 миллиметров (мм)) для выпуска воды или воздуха, отбора жидкости из трубопровода с целью измерения её давления.

ORIGIN = ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ – Origin:- in referring to accessions in the germplasm collection, the site where the accession was collected.

ORIGINAL APPLICATION = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЯВКА) – Original Application:- a term ‘Original’ is used in the patent statute and rules to refer to an application which is not a reissue application. An original application may be a first filing or a continuing application. See also Nonprovisional Patent Application, and Provisional Patent Application.

ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING = ОРИГИНАЛ КОНОСАМЕНТА (или ПОДЛИННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Original Bill Of Lading (OBL) is a document which requires proper signatures for consummating carriage of contract. Must be marked as ‘original’ by the issuing carrier. Also known as Original Bill. The part of the B/L set that has value, especially when negotiable; rest of set are only informational file copies. Abbreviated as OBL. Original Bill Of Lading (OBL):- if a credit requires presentation of a bill of lading (‘marine’, ‘ocean’ or ‘port-to-port’ or similar) covering sea shipment only, UCP 600 article 20 is applicable. To comply with UCP 600 article 20, a bill of lading must appear to cover a port-to-port shipment but need not be titled ‘marine bill of lading’, ‘ocean bill of lading’, ‘port-to-port bill of lading’ or similar. A UCP 600 article 20 transport document must indicate the number of originals that have been issued. Transport documents marked ‘First Original’, ‘Second Original’, ‘Third Original’, ‘Original’, ‘Duplicate’, ‘Triplicate’, etc, or similar expressions are all originals. Bills of lading need not be marked ‘original’ to be acceptable as an original bill of lading. In addition to UCP 600 article 17, the ICC Banking Commission Policy Statement, document 470/871 (Rev), titled ‘The Determination of an ‘Original’ Document in the Context of UCP 500 sub-Article 20 (b)’ is recommended for further guidance on originals and copies and remains valid under UCP 600. The content of the Policy Statement appears in the Appendix of this publication, for reference purposes. Original bills of lading must be signed in the form described in UCP 600 sub-article 20(a)(i) and indicate the name of the carrier, identified as the carrier. If an agent signs a bill of lading on behalf of the carrier, the agent must be identified as agent and must identify on whose behalf it is signing, unless the carrier has been identified elsewhere on the bill of lading. (a) If the master (captain) signs the bill of lading, the signature of the master (captain) must be identified as ‘master’ (‘captain’). In this event, the name of the master (captain) need not be stated. (b) If an agent signs the bill of lading on behalf of the master (captain), the agent must be identified as agent. In this event, the name of the master (captain) need not be stated. (c) If a credit states ‘Freight Forwarder’s Bill of Lading is acceptable’ or uses a similar phrase, then the bill of lading may be signed by a freight forwarder in the capacity of a freight forwarder, without the need to identify itself as carrier or agent for the named carrier. In this event, it is not necessary to show the name of the carrier. / хозяин (или капитан). Оригинал Коносамента – коносамент, обозначенный как оригинал.

ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER = ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЬ С ПОДЛИННЫМ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕМ (или ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЬ ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ) – Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM):- companies which manufacture and market their own products under their own trademarks are often referred to as OEMs by other companies who supply components or systems to these companies. / Производство, при котором ‘безымянный’ производитель изготавливает то или иное изделие по заказу и по спецификации владельца ‘чужой’ торговой марки, и в дальнейшем этот заказчик использует это изделие под собственной маркой в качестве ‘фирменного изделия’; Самостоятельный сторонний изготовитель оборудования:- при изготовлении тех или иных продуктов, например, компьютеров, изготовители обычно приобретают компоненты у сторонних изготовителей оригинального оборудования и интегрируют их в собственные.

ORIGINAL FILING BASIS = БАЗИС ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЙ ПОДАЧИ (или ОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЙ ПОДАЧИ) – Original Filing Basis is the basis set forth in the application as initially filed. See also Filing Basis.

ORIGINAL ISSUE = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ЭМИССИЯ – Original Issue:- shares of stock newly issued through a public offering, an exercise of a stock option, a merger, or a special reserve set up for a special purpose.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT = ДИСКОНТ ПРИ ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЙ ЭМИССИИ – In the United States, a long-term debt instrument generally has Original Issue Discount (OID) when it is issued for a price less than its stated redemption price at maturity (principal amount). The OID is the difference between the stated redemption price at maturity and the issue price. OID is considered to be a form of interest. All debt instruments that pay no interest prior to maturity (zero coupon bonds) are presumed to be issued at a discount. The majority of OID bonds are zero coupon bonds. However, it is possible for a bond making periodic coupon payments to also have OID. Formula:- OID = The stated redemption price at maturity – The issue price. The IRS allows bond issuers to disregard OID (treat it as zero) if it is less than USD0.0025 times the stated redemption price times the number of full years from the date of original issue to maturity. For example, a bond is issued on 1990-January-01 for USD950.00. The bond matures on 1995-January-01, has a face value of USD1 000.00 and pays interest at an annual rate of 10% on June 1st and January 1st. Redemption Price:- The interest is based on a fixed rate and payable unconditionally at fixed periodic intervals. Therefore, the redemption price is USD1 000.00. De minimis test:- (USD0.0025)(USD1 000.00)(5 years) = USD12.50. Therefore, OID for this issue is reportable if issue price is less than USD987.50. OID = USD1 000.00 – USD950.00 = USD50.00. Nonqualified Stated Interest. Assume the same facts as above but the 10% coupon begins accruing on 1992-January-01 with the first payment on 1992-June-01. Since the bond does not make interest payments at fixed periodic intervals of less than one year the interest is nonqualified stated interest (NQSI). NQSI payments are added to the maturity value of an instrument to determine the stated redemption price. The stated redemption price therefore is USD1 000.00 plus the nonqualified stated interest. Stated Redemption Price = USD1 000.00 + (3 years x USD100.00) = USD1 300.00. OID = USD1 300.00 – USD950.00 = USD350.00.

ORIGINAL MARGIN = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ МАРЖА – Original Margin is a term applied to the initial deposit of margin money each clearing member firm is required to make according to clearing organization rules based upon positions carried, determined separately for customer and proprietary positions; similar in concept to the initial margin or security deposit required of customers by exchange rules. The amount of money, securities or other property required as security for the performance of futures contracts carried in a customer account, as provided in the rules of the exchange. Original Margin is the deposit the clearinghouse requires of clearing members when futures contracts are presented for clearance; parallel to the initial margin (total amount of margin per contract) required of customers by exchanges and collected by Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) when futures positions are originated. The margin needed to cover a new position. Also known as Initial Margin, and Initial Performance Bond. The amount a futures market participant must deposit into his margin account at the time he placed an order to buy or sell a futures contract in order to guarantee fulfillment of its obligations. Original Margin is the total amount of margin per contract required by the broker when a futures position is opened.

ORIGINAL MATURITY = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПОГАШЕНИЕ – In the United States, Original Maturity:- the original (or initial) term fixed for a bond. During this original term (or period), the bond increases in value and becomes worth at least its face amount. Original Maturity is a maturity at issue. For example, a 5-year note has an original maturity at issue of 5 years; one year later it has a current maturity of 4 years. The Original Maturity is the length of time from the opening agreement to the final repayment date.

ORIGINAL ORDERED AMOUNT = ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЯВЛЕННАЯ СУММА – In banking, Original Ordered Amount is the transaction amount instructed by the debtor. / В банковской сфере сумма операции в соответствии с заявленной инструкцией дебитора.

ORIGINAL SLIP = ПОДЛИННЫЙ СЛИП (или ОРИГИНАЛЬНАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ) – Original Slip is the broker's placing slip.

ORIGINATING BENEFICIARY INFORMATION = ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ ИНИЦИИРУЮЩЕМ ВЫГОДОПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЕ – Originating Beneficiary Information (OBI) is the informational portion of a wire (electronic) transfer of funds. It is a necessary and important element, providing the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) information as to why the 'wire' was sent, by whom, and how to apply the payment.

ORIGINATOR = ИНИЦИАТОР – In banking, Originator is the initiator of a funds transfer instruction. / В банковской сфере, инициатор инструкции по переводу денежных средств.

ORIGIN MOTOR TERMINAL = АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ ПО МЕСТУ ОТГРУЗКИ – Origin Motor Terminal (OMT) is a location designated by a motor carrier at origin points where, the motor carrier or his authorized agent assembles, holds or stores an ocean carrier's containers and chassis; where loaded containers are received from shippers or their agents; where empty containers are delivered to shippers or their agents. See also Destination Motor Terminal and Origin Rail Terminal.

ORIGIN OF GOODS = ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ – Origin Of Goods:- origin is the 'economic' nationality of goods in international trade. It is necessary to determine the origin of goods as any duties and/or equivalent charges or any customs restrictions or obligations applicable to them will depend on their origin. / Под Происхождением Товаров в международной торговле понимается их 'экономическая' принадлежность.

ORIGIN RAIL TERMINAL = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ ПО МЕСТУ ОТГРУЗКИ – Origin Rail Terminal (ORT) is a location designated by a rail carrier at origin points where, the motor carrier or his authorized agent assembles, holds or stores an ocean carrier's containers and chassis; where loaded containers are received from shippers or their agents; where empty containers are delivered to shippers or their agents. See also Destination Motor Terminal and Origin Motor Terminal.

ORIMULSION = ОРИМУЛЬСИЯ – Orimulsion is a trade name for a heavy fuel oil made of an aqueous emulsion of tar sand bitumen from the Orinoco region of Venezuela that can be transported by pipeline, oil tanker or truck.

ORLON = ОЛАН (или ОЛОН, или ОРЛОН, или ОРЛОНОВОЕ) – Orlon is a trademark for an acrylic fiber available in filaments (long single strands) or staples (bundles of short fibers). Orlon is resistant to sunlight and atmospheric gases, which makes it ideal for awnings and other outdoor uses. It is also characterized by stability, resistance to shrinkage, a soft, warm feel, and good drapability. The filaments have a high tensile strength that is almost as good when wet as dry. The fibers have good elasticity and low moisture absorption. Orlon is resistant to chemicals, chiefly acids, and it has the ability to withstand high temperatures, which makes it suitable for various industrial uses. Other uses for the filament include evening wear, sports fabrics, and rainwear. The staple fiber is used in bulky suiting fabric, overcoatings and topcoatings, dress fabrics, knitted wear, and washable woven sportswear. Orlon is a trademark used for an acrylic fiber. Orlon is an acrylic fiber or the lightweight crease-resistant fabric made with Orlon yarns. First use:- 1948. Origin:- proprietary name (DuPont) of synthetic textile fiber, an invented word (compare Nylon). Origin:- Orl- (perhaps after Orleans) + -

on (compare nylon, rayon, developed by the same company). / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Орлон – торговое название полиакрило-нитрильного волокна, выпускаемого в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США). Орлон – это разновидность химического волокна, которое относится к полиакрилонитрилам и производится в Америке. В России можно купить отечественный аналог орлона, с похожим составом и свойствами, но с названием Нитрон. Орлон используется для выработки всевозможных нетканых полотен и тканей, благодаря таким качествам как лёгкость, упругость, стойкость к воздействию растворителей и кислот, микроорганизмам и плесени. Например, орлон используется для выработки ворса, входит в состав грунта для искусственного меха. В состав смесового сырья для штор плиссе входят штапельные волокна орлана, они обеспечивают тканям нужную светостойкость. Внешний вид орлона напоминает шерстяное волокно, чуть более мягкое и шелковистое, однако сохраняющее тепло даже лучше, чем сама шерсть. Что касается истирания, то тут орлон уступает шерсти и даже хлопку, он плохо окрашивается, имеет низкую гигроскопичность. Стоимость орлона доступна всем слоям населения, также этот материал любят использовать дизайнеры для декорирования банкетных залов отелей, кафе и ресторанов. Кроме предварительной обработки, которую проходит сырьё, в процессе изготовления орлона нужно приготовить раствор для формовки и прядения нитей. Исходные полимеры из твёрдого состояния переводятся в размягчённое до нужной вязкости или концентрации, затем происходит фильтрация и сырьё освобождается от лишнего воздуха. Далее подготовленный полимер превращается в нити – его продавливают сквозь тончайшие отверстия. В зависимости от вида формовочных отверстий, производители получают волокна с различными свойствами, которые могут быть как профилированными, так и полыми внутри. Как правило, волокно встречается круглым, а профилированное может быть и трёхгранным, и плоским. Полученные тонкие нити промывают, сушат и соединяют в пучки, далее их вытягивают и скручивают. Чтобы фиксировать крутку нитей орлана, волокна нагревают, перематывают и сортируют, при необходимости отбеливают и окрашивают. Получается жгут волокон, которые соединены в пучки и разрезаны на отрезки необходимой длины. Производители могут использовать волокна для пряжи или выработки нетканых материалов (ковров, теплоизоляционных полотен). Чтобы улучшить свойства (придать пластичности, лучшей окрашиваемости, способностей противостоять истиранию) нередко исходный состав полимера видоизменяется.

ORLOP = ОРЛОП (или САМАЯ НИЖНЯЯ ПАЛУБА) – Orlop is a lowest deck of a ship. / Орлоп – самая нижняя палуба на судне.

ORP = OPERATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ORPHREY = ОРФЭРИ (или ВЫШИВКА ЗОЛОТОМ) – Orphrey is an ornamental border or band especially on an ecclesiastical vestment. / .

ORRI = OVERRIDING ROYALTY INTEREST

ORSTOM = INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN COOPÉRATION = FRENCH INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

ORT = ORIGIN RAIL TERMINAL

ORTHO = OPTO – Ortho is a chemical prefix, usually abbreviated o, signifying that two substituents appear in adjacent positions on a benzene ring. / Под Орто, от Греческого слова Orthós, означающее Прямой, понимается приставка к .

ORYZA GLABERRIMA = ОРИЗА ГЛАБЭРРИМА (или РИС ГОЛЫЙ) – Oryza Glaberrima is a cultivated Rice Species in West Africa. Oryza Glaberrima, commonly known as African Rice, is one of the two domesticated Rice Species. It was first domesticated and grown in West Africa, and was brought to the Americas by enslaved West African Rice farmers. It is now largely a subsistence crop, rarely sold in markets even in West Africa. See also Rice.

ORYZA NIVARA = ОРИЗА НИВАРА (или РИС ДИКОРАСТУЩИЙ) – Oryza Nivara is an annual wild Species of Rice from South and Southeast Asia which is the only known source of resistance for the grassy stunt virus biotype one. See also Rice. / Рис Ориза Нивара (Oryza Nivara) – дикий прародитель культурного Риса; растёт на мелководье, в сезонно сухих и открытых местах обитания. Травянистый однолетник менее 2 метров (м) высотой. Метёлки обычно компактные, редко открытые, с крупными колосками до 1 сантиметра (см) длиной и до 0.34 см шириной, с крепкими остями до 10 см длиной.

ORYZA SATIVA L. = ОРИЗА САТИВА Л. (или РИС ПОСЕВНОЙ) – Oryza Sativa L. (L. = Linnaeus) is the most important cultivated Rice Species, indigenous to Asia. The population structure of domesticated Species is influenced by the natural history of the populations of predomesticated ancestors, as well as by the breeding system and complexity of the breeding practices exercised by humans. Within Oryza Sativa, there is an ancient and well-established divergence between the two major Subspecies, Indica and Japonica, but finer levels of genetic structure are suggested by the breeding history. In this study, a sample of 234 accessions of Rice was genotyped at 169 nuclear SSRs and two chloroplast loci. The data were analyzed to resolve the genetic structure and to interpret the evolutionary relationships between groups. Five distinct groups were detected, corresponding to Indica, Aus, Aromatic, Temperate Japonica, and Tropical Japonica Rices. Nuclear and chloroplast data support a closer evolutionary relationship between the Indica and the Aus and among the Tropical Japonica, Temperate Japonica, and Aromatic groups. Group differences can be explained through contrasting demographic histories. With the availability of rice genome sequence, coupled with a large collection of publicly available genetic resources, it is of interest to develop a population-based framework for the molecular analysis of diversity in Oryza Sativa. Asian cultivated Rice (Oryza Sativa L.) holds a unique position among domesticated crop Species in that it is both a critical food staple and the first fully sequenced crop genome. Rice is consumed as a grain almost exclusively by humans, supplying 20% of daily calories for the world population (World Rice Statistics, http://www.irri.org; FAOSTAT, http://apps.fao.org). As a model organism with a fully sequenced genome, rice affords unique opportunities to use genomic approaches to study its domestication, adaptive diversity, and the history of crop improvement. Archeological evidence supports a similar time of domestication for Rice, Wheat (Triticum Aestivum), and Maize (Zea Mays Ssp. Mays), 5–10 000 years ago, but the evolutionary histories of these Cereals differ in several significant ways. Recent studies tracing the molecular evolution of Maize offer several points of comparison that help illuminate the genetic history of Rice. Unlike maize, Rice is predominantly autogamous and, hence, gene flow is restricted. As a result, geographically or ecologically distinct groups of Rice are expected to show greater genetic differentiation than would be the case in an outcrossing Species. Because of fewer opportunities for cross-pollination, the structure of landraces in Rice and Maize is also predicted to be fundamentally different. A greater proportion of diversity is expected to reside in differences between homozygous lines within a heterogenous landrace in Rice compared to the distribution of diversity among heterozygous individuals within a landrace of Maize. In addition, evidence suggests that the two primary Subspecies of Rice, Indica and Japonica, are the products of separate domestication events from the ancestral Species, Oryza Rufipogon, a hypothesis initially based on studies of biochemical traits and hybrid sterility and subsequently supported by molecular analyses. This is in contrast to the single domestication event that led to the evolution of modern Maize. At all levels of analysis, the differences between the Indica and Japonica Subspecies are very apparent. Differences between nonsticky (Indica) and sticky (Japonica) Rices are documented in Chinese literature as early as 100 AD. In ecogeographical terms, Indica are primarily known as lowland Rices that are grown throughout tropical Asia, while Japonica are typically found in temperate East Asia, upland areas of Southeast Asia, and high elevations in South Asia. The traits that have been used to classify Indica and Japonica have included grain

shape, phenol reaction, sensitivity to potassium chlorate, leaf color, and apiculus hair length, although the spectra of variation for any of these individual traits overlap in the two Subspecies. Using restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs), the Indica-Japonica division was very clear but additional population structure consisting of the six Varietal Groups Indica, Japonica, Aus, Aromatic, Rayada, and Ashina was discerned using 15 isozyme loci. The Aus, Rayada, and Ashina are minor Groups that have generally been considered to be Ssp. Indica ecotypes, and all have a comparatively small geographic distribution along the Himalayan foothills. The drought-tolerant, early maturing Aus Rices are grown in Bangladesh during the summer season from March to June. Rayada and Ashina are floating Rices of Bangladesh and India, respectively. Aromatic Rices such as Basmati from Pakistan, Nepal, and India and Sadri from Iran have a distinctive popcorn-like aroma and are highly prized for their quality. Because there has been no reliable way to distinguish ecotypes on the basis of phenotypic evaluation and because information about the varietal groupings is rarely available from genetic resource collections, a genetically based identification of groups is required to fully utilize these resources. The purpose of this study is (1) to establish a population genetics framework for the evaluation of Rice by characterizing the intraspecific divergence within a set of 234 Rice accessions using simple sequence repeats (SSRs) and chloroplast sequence and (2) to address the evolutionary relationships among groups within the Species. Intraspecific classification of Rice has been of importance to Rice geneticists and breeders, but with the advent of population genetics approaches, it is now feasible to examine the genetic basis of domestication, adaptation, plant development, and agricultural performance. SSR loci are particularly useful for the study of population structure and demographic history of domesticated species because their high level of allelic diversity facilitates the detection of the fine structure of diversity more efficiently than an equal number of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP), or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) loci. The specific goals of this study are to characterize population structure within Oryza Sativa, to examine the differences between and relationships among genetically defined groups, and to analyze aspects of demographic history that may explain them. The resulting framework will be used to pose questions about the origin and diversity of gene pools that exist within cultivated Asian Rice and to lay the foundation for characterizing the genes that distinguish them. See also Rice. Asian Rice in English. / Классификация:- Царство:- Plantae; Тип/Отдел:- Tracheophyta; Класс:- Liliopsida; Порядок:- Poales; Семейство:- Poaceae; Род:- Oryza. Распространение:- Afghanistan; Alabama; Albania; Algeria; Andaman Is.; Arkansas; Assam; Bangladesh; Belize; Benin; Bolivia; Borneo; Brazil North; Brazil Northeast; Brazil South; Brazil Southeast; Brazil West-Central; Bulgaria; Burkina; Burundi; California; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Repu; Chad; Chile Central; China North-Central; China South-Central; China Southeast; Colombia; Comoros; Costa Rica; Cuba; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Dominican Republic; East Himalaya; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; France; Gambia; Georgia; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Gulf of Guinea Is.; Hainan; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; Illinois; India; Inner Mongolia; Iran; Iraq; Italy; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Japan; Jawa; Kazakhstan; Khabarovsk; Korea; Krym; Laos; Leeward Is.; Lesser Sunda Is.; Louisiana; Madagascar; Malaya; Mali; Manchuria; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico Gulf; Mexico Southeast; Mexico Southwest; Mississippi; Missouri; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nansei-shoto; Nepal; New Guinea; New South Wales; Nicaragua; Nicobar Is.; Niger; North Carolina; Northern Territory; Oklahoma; Pakistan; Palestine; Panam; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Primorye; Puerto Rico; Qinghai; Queensland; Romania; Rwanda; Santa Cruz Is.; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; South Carolina; South European Russi; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sumatera; Tadzhikistan; Taiwan; Tennessee; Texas; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad-Tobago; Turkey; Turkey-in-Europe; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Venezuela; Vietnam; Virginia; West Himalaya; Western Australia; Windward Is.; Xinjiang; Yemen; Yugoslavia

OS&D = OVER, SHORT AND DAMAGE

OS = OPERATING SYSTEM

OS = OUT OF STOCK

OSB = ORIENTED STRANDBOARD

OSC = OPERATIONS STEERING COMMITTEE

OSCAR = ОСКАР – Oscar (pronunciation:- OSS-kur) or O is international nautical signal flag meaning:- Man overboard.

OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР – In technical analysis, Oscillator is an indicator that determines when a market is in a overbought or oversold condition. When the oscillator line reaches an upper extreme, the market is overbought. When the oscillator line reaches a lower extreme, the market is oversold. Oscillator is an indicator that moves up and down, wavelike, within a price range. This type of indicator is supposed to de-trend prices. A momentum-based technical indicator that is used to determine extreme overbought and oversold conditions as a trading tool. These can be very effective tools in a trading range environment, and disastrous in a strong trend. Most oscillators range in value between 0 and 100. When the indicator is between 0 and 20, the asset is deemed to be oversold. When the indicator is between 80 and 100, the asset is deemed to be overbought. In a trending type of market, prices may stay overbought or oversold for extended periods of time. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Осциллятором, от Латинского слова Oscillo, означающее Качаюсь, понимается . технический индикатор, основанный на моменте, .

OSE = OSAKA SECURITIES EXCHANGE

OSHA = OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OSIRIS = ОСИРИС (или ОЗИРИС) – Osiris is ancient Egyptian god of vegetation, credited with introducing the skills of agriculture to the Egyptians. He became the god of the dead and the underworld, following his slaying by his brother Set and restoration to life by his wife and sister Isis. Osiris is sometimes depicted with green skin in paintings or in statues made from green stone, reflecting his aspects of agriculture, vegetation, fertility and resurrection. He was recorded as the first to make mankind give up cannibalism and credited with introducing culture of the vine and fermentation of its fruit to produce wine. This may be the oldest account of a biochemical process. The legend of Osiris and Isis dates back to at least 2400 BC, as recounted by the Greek historian Plutarch (AD 46–120). The historian Diodorus Siculus (I century BC) included Osiris among those who had been men, immortalized by virtue of their sagacity and good works. By this account, the legend of Osiris dates back to between 25 000 and 12 000 years ago. The story may be derived from the Sumerian goddess of fertility, Ishtar who could grant crops and children to her devotees. Ishtar's son Tammuz rose from the dead each year, after the hot summer months, to make the land green again. / Под Осирисом или Озирисом в древнеегипетской мифологии понимался бог умирающей и воскресающей природы, брат и супруг Исиды, отец Гора; покровитель и судья мёртвых.

OSJD = ORGANISATION FOR CO–OPERATION BETWEEN RAILWAYS

OSMIUM = ОСМИЙ – Osmium; chemical symbol Os. Its specific gravity is 22.50 and its melting point is 2 700 °C. / Под Осмием, от Греческого слова Osmē, означающее Запах, Латинское название Osmium (Os), понимается химический элемент VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 76, атомная масса 190.2, относится к платиновым металлам. Осмий – белый с серо-голубым оттенком металл; плотность 22 500–22 610 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ около 3 030–3 050 °C. В природе встречается в виде минералов группы осмистого Иридия, иногда вместе с самородной Платиной, как изоморфная примесь в сульфидах

меди и никеля. Добывается совместно с Платиной и другими платиновыми металлами. Осмий, а также его природные и искусственные сплавы с другими платиновыми металлами, благодаря их высокой твёрдости, коррозионной стойкости и износостойкости, используются для изготовления изнашивающихся деталей точных измерительных приборов, наконечников перьев в авторучках и так далее. Осмий и его соединения – хорошие катализаторы различных процессов, например, синтеза аммиака, гидрогенизации. Оксид осмия OsO_4 имеет резкий запах, отсюда название элемента.

OSMOSIS = ОСМОС – Osmosis is the movement of water through a selectively permeable membrane from a place of low solute concentration to a place of higher solute concentration. Osmosis is the passage of water or another solvent through a semipermeable membrane from a region of low solute concentration to a region of high solute concentration. / Под Осмосом, от Греческого слова Ōsmós, означающее Давление или Толчок, понимается односторонняя диффузия (обычно растворителя) через полупроницаемую перегородку (мембрану), отделяющую раствор от чистого растворителя или раствора меньшей концентрации и проницаемую только для растворителя. Обусловлен стремлением системы к термодинамическому равновесию и выравниванию концентраций раствора по обе стороны мембраны. Характеризуется осмотическим давлением; оно равно избыточному внешнему давлению, которое следует приложить со стороны раствора, чтобы прекратить осмос, и зависит от концентрации раствора и природы растворённого вещества. Играет важную роль в физиологических процессах растительных и животных организмов; его используют при исследовании полимеров, биологических структур. В технике применяют Обратный Осмос.

OSNABURG = ОЗНАБУРЖСКАЯ (или ОЗНАБУРГСКАЯ) – Osnaburg is a tough medium to heavyweight coarsely woven plain weave fabric, usually made of a cotton or cotton/poly blend. Lower grades of the unfinished fabric are used for such industrial purposes as bags, sacks, pipe coverings. Higher grades of finished osnaburg can be found in mattress ticking, slipcovers, workwear, and apparel. Osnaburg is a coarse type of plain textile fabric used for quilting, home decor, apparel projects and more! Made of 100% cotton. 45 inches wide. Osnaburg was a coarse type of plain textile fabric, named for the city of Osnabrück (a city in Lower Saxony, Germany; from which it may have been first imported into English-speaking countries). Originally made from flax yarns, it has been made from either flax, tow or jute yarns, sometimes flax or tow warp with mixed or jute weft, and often entirely of jute. The finer and better qualities form a kind of common sheeting, and the various kinds may contain from 20 to 36 threads per inch and 10 to 15 picks per inch. It began to be woven in Scotland as an imitation from a German import of a coarse lint or tow-based linen cloth in the later 1730s. It quickly became the most important variety in East-Central Scotland. Sales quadrupled, from 0.5 million yards in 1747 to 2.2 million yards in 1758. It was exported mainly to England, the Netherlands and Britain's colonies in America, and some rough fabrics were called 'Osnaburg' as late as the mid-XX century. In the Atlantic plantation complex, prior to the abolition of slavery, osnaburg was the fabric most often used for slave garments. Osnaburg is a medium to heavyweight coarsely woven cotton. Osnaburg can be made of 100% cotton or a cotton and polyester blend. Higher grades of finished osnaburg are known for their durability and can be used for mattress ticking, slipcovers, work wear and apparel. Osnaburg can also be used for industrial purposes as sack or bag material. It can also serve as a less expensive drapery or upholstery fabric. Osnaburg is most often used in its natural color, but it can also be dyed or printed. Osnaburg is a coarse type of plain-textile fabric. Originally made from flax yarns, it has been made from either flax, tow or jute yarns, sometimes flax or tow warp with mixed or jute weft, and often entirely of jute. It can be used for mattress ticking, slipcovers, work wear, apparel or even less expensive drapery or upholstery. Osnaburg is a coarse cotton or polyester/cotton fabric, often partly of waste fiber, in a plain weave, medium to heavy in weight, that looks like crash. Unbleached osnaburg is used for grain and cement sacks, and higher grades are used as apparel and household fabrics. / (1) Грубая мешочная ткань. (2) Хлопчатобумажная ткань в полоску или в клетку из коротковолокнистого хлопка низких номеров.

ÖSTERREICHISCHE TERMIN UND OPTIONENBÖRSE (AG) = ЁСТЭРАЙХИШЭ ТЭМИН УНД ОПЦИОНЭНБЁРЗЭ (А.ГЕ.) (или АВСТРИЙСКАЯ БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ И ОПЦИОНОВ (АГ)) – The Vienna Stock Exchange's ÖTOB (Österreichische Termin und Optionenbörse) market provides clearing for all standardised derivative products in the three market segments, i.e. the stock market, the index market and the bond market. All contracts are cleared according to the different product specifications. These specifications naturally require different systems, settlement procedures and handling. This allows for a flexible treatment of the different trading periods in these market segments. The product range traded on the Vienna Stock Exchange's ÖTOB market includes:- (a) Austrian derivatives:- futures and options on the ATX, ATX stock options. (b) CECE derivatives (CECE index family):- futures and options traded on the CTX, HTX, PTX, STX, RTX and RDX. The CECE index family comprises traded indices of the major blue chips in the Czech Republic (Czech Traded Index, CTX), Hungary (Hungarian Traded Index, HTX), Poland (Polish Traded Index, PTX), Slovakia (Slovak Traded Index, STX), Russia (Russian Traded Index, RTX, and the Russian Depository Receipts Index, RDX) and a benchmark index for the whole region (CECE Index). The indices have served as the basis for futures and options trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange since spring 1997. They have been published since July 1996. One of the main targets for the establishment of the CECE indices is the opportunity to trade different markets on a single trading platform in a single currency. All indices are calculated in US Dollars, which is the predominant currency for the valuation of international portfolios. The HTX, CTX, PTX and STX are also available on a local currency basis. Trading in futures and options on the Vienna Stock Exchange is conducted via a fully electronic trading system developed by OM which permits the immediate and SWIFT execution of transactions. For each listed derivative instrument, at least three market participants have committed themselves to acting as market-makers and to quoting binding bid and offer prices. Permanent quotes are entered for all major futures maturities and options series; bid and offer quotes are entered for the remainder upon a quote request. The orders entered into the trading system are ranked according to time and price and are executed if matched. The OM AB (Optionsmäklarna AB) in operation at the Vienna Stock Exchange is a real-time clearing system which is fully integrated with the exchange system. The transaction transport mechanism enabling the integration is the OMnet network. OMnet is also the external network used for members to access the exchange and clearing house via the respective user devices. Information on accepted and matched trades is received over OMnet in real time on a transaction basis from the market-place system. The clearing system consists of several subsystems, e.g., the SE system, which is the bookkeeping system of the derivatives market. All payment transactions within a market are booked on a daily basis in the SE sub-system. On the settlement day a file with all relevant booking instructions is sent to the custodian bank electronically, which subsequently processes the booking instruction automatically. All derivatives of the ÖTOB market are traded via the fully electronic trading system by OM systems. The Austrian futures and options exchange was founded in Vienna in 1991 and today, it is operated under derivatives market.at as an important market segment of Wiener Börse. Since 1991, investors have been able to trade in futures and options on Austrian securities as well as Austrian and CEE indices. Among other advantages, derivatives permit investors to hedge their investments against price losses. Moreover, derivative financial instruments enable investors to exploit market opportunities in any market situation. These contracts can be binding for both parties (futures) or just document the right of the buyer to buy or sell a specific instrument (options). Headquartered in Vienna, Austria. / Ё.Тэ.О.Бэ. А.Ге. (ÖTOB AG) Ёстэрайхишэ Тэмин унд Опционэнбёрзэ А.Ге. (Österreichische Termin und Optionenbörse). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . У.Эм.

А.Бэ. (ОМ АВ; сокращённо для Упшунсмэкларна А.Бэ. (Optionsmäklarna AB)). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Wiener Börse AG).

OSU = OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

OSU = OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

OSU = OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

O/T = OVERTIME

OTA = OCHRATOXIN A

OTC = OVER THE COUNTER

OTHER ASSETS = ПРОЧИЕ АКТИВЫ – In accounting, Other Assets comprise, among other things, items to be cashed in, payments on account, tax rebates, receivables due from the sale of participations, commission receivables, inventory and option premiums paid. Other Assets includes all miscellaneous assets such as capitalized research and development costs and patent rights. / строка баланса (item).

OTHER CEREAL GRAINS = ПРОЧИЕ ЗЛАКОВЫЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ – Other Cereal Grains:- a cereal grain mixed into another type of cereal grain is considered foreign material. The presence of other cereal grains affects the processing quality of the main grain. For example:- (i) in Barley other cereal grains are:- Oats, Rye, Triticale, and Wheat; (ii) in Oats other cereal grains are:- Barley, Rye, Triticale, and Wheat; (iii) in Rye other cereal grains are:- Barley, Oats, Triticale, and Wheat; (iv) in Triticale other cereal grains are:- Barley, Oats, Rye, and Wheat; and (v) in Wheat other cereal grains are:- Barley, Oats, Rye, and Triticale. / Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью).

OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES = ПРОЧИЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА (или ПРОЧИЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ СУБСТАНЦИИ) – In grain industry, Other Chemical Substances refers to any chemical residues either adhering to the kernel or remaining in the sample and to samples having a chemical odor of any kind. / В зерновой индустрии, под Прочими Химическими Веществами понимаются любые остатки химикатов, либо прилипшие к зерновке (ядру), либо остающиеся в пробе, а также в отношении проб, имеющих запахи химикатов любого типа.

OTHER COARSE GRAINS = ПРОЧИЕ КОРМОВЫЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ (или ПРОЧИЕ ФУРАЖНЫЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ, или ПРОЧИЕ ХХ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ) – Other Coarse Grains:- defined as Barley, Oats, Sorghum and other coarse grains in all countries except Australia where it includes Triticale, and in the European Union where it includes Rye and other mixed grains.

OTHER COSTS = ПРОЧИЕ ЗАТРАТЫ (или ПРОЧИЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Other Costs includes marketing and research & development expenses.

OTHER COSTS/SALES = ПРОЧИЕ ЗАТРАТЫ К ПРОДАЖАМ (или ПРОЧИЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ/ПРОДАЖИ) – Other Costs/Sales is other costs expressed as a percentage of the value of sales.

OTHER DSM PROGRAMS = ПРОЧИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или СПРОСА) – Other DSM Programs:- a residual category to capture the effects of Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs that cannot be meaningfully included in any of the program categories listed and defined herein. The energy effects attributable to this category should be the net effects of all the residual programs. Programs that promote consumer's substitution of electricity by other energy types should be included in Other DSM Programs. Also, self-generation should be included in Other DSM Programs to the extent that it is not accounted for as backup generation in Other Load Management or Interruptible Load categories.

OTHER FIXED ASSETS = ПРОЧИЕ НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ПРОЧИЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА) – Other Fixed Assets is the current value of other long term fixed assets.

OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES = ПРОЧИЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ НА ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС ПО ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ (или ПРОЧИЕ ДЕРИВАТИВЫ НА ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС ПО ИНОСТРАННОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ) – Other Foreign Exchange Derivative products:- this category comprised in principle over-the-counter (OTC) foreign exchange derivative instruments which involve several features and where a breakdown into individual plain vanilla components is impractical or impossible, such as swaps with underlying notional principal in one currency and fixed or floating interest rate payments based on interest rates in currencies other than the notional (differential swaps or diff swaps).

OTHER GRAINS = ПРОЧИЕ ЗЕРНОВЫЕ – In the Wheat industry, Other Grains are Barley, Corn, cultivated Buckwheat, Einkorn, Emmer, Flaxseed, Guar, hull-less Barley, nongrain Sorghum, Oats, Polish Wheat, popcorn, poulard Wheat, Rice, Rye, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Spelt, Sunflower seed, sweet Corn, Triticale, and wild Oats. / тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью).

OTHER INCENTIVES = ПРОЧИЕ ДОПЛАТЫ (или ПООЩРЕНИЯ, или СТИМУЛЫ) – Other Incentives:- Energy Efficiency programs that offer cash or noncash awards to electric energy efficiency deliverers, such as appliance and equipment dealers, building contractors, and architectural and engineering firms, that encourage consumer participation in a Demand-Side Management (DSM) program and adoption of recommended measures.

OTHER INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVES = ПРОЧИЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ (или ПРОЧИЕ ДЕРИВАТИВЫ НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ) – Other Interest Rate Derivative products is a category that mainly comprises over-the-counter (OTC) interest rate derivative instruments with leveraged payoffs and/or those whose notional principal varies as a function of interest rates. For example, swaps based on LIBOR squared as well as index amortising rate swaps fall into this category. / окупаемость (payoff). (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

OTHER KEROSENE = ПРОЧИЙ КЕРОСИН – Other Kerosene:- kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150 °C and 300 °C. Lower quality specification kerosene (other kerosene) or a dual purpose grade is used in some regions as domestic heating oil, especially in Asia, notably in Japan and Korea. See also Jet Kerosine. Other Kerosene is a light hydrocarbon distillates in the 150 to 280 °C distillation range and used as a heating fuel and as fuel for certain types of internal combustion engines.

OTHER LIABILITIES = ПРОЧИЕ ПАССИВЫ – In accounting, Other Liabilities are the major items include tax on interest at source retained from customers, outstanding invoices, salary deductions still to be passed on and option premiums received. Other Liabilities includes taxes owed (other than current corporation tax), the value of unpaid leases on fixed assets etc. / строка баланса (item).

OTHER LOAD MANAGEMENT = ПРОЧЕЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАГРУЗКОЙ – Other Load Management:- refers to programs other than Direct Load Control and Interruptible Load that limit or shift peak load from on-peak to off-peak time periods. It includes technologies that primarily shift all or part of a load from one time-of-day to another and secondarily may have an impact on energy consumption. Examples include space heating and water heating storage systems, cool storage systems, and load limiting devices in energy management systems. This category also includes programs that aggressively promote time-of-use (TOU) rates and other innovative rates such as real time pricing. These rates are intended to reduce consumer bills and shift hours of operation of equipment from on-peak to off-peak periods through the application of time differentiated rates.

OTHER MATTER = ПРОЧАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ (или СОРНАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ) – In grain industry, Other Matter refers to inseparable material excluding cereal grains, large seeds, wild oats, stones, mineral matter, ergot and sclerotinia. / У Ячменя к Сорной Примеси относят:- (i) весь проход, полученный при просеивании навески зерна через сито с отверстиями диаметром 1.5 мм (полотно № 1 – 15); (ii) в остатке на сите с отверстиями диаметром 1.5 мм; (iii) минеральную примесь – гальку, комочки земли, частицы шлака, руды и тому подобное; (iv) органическую примесь – части стеблей и стержней колоса, ости, плёнки и тому подобное; (v) семена дикорастущих Растений; (vi) семена культурных Растений, не отнесённые к зерновой примеси; (vii) испорченные зёрна Ячменя, Пшеницы, полбы, Ржи и Овса:- загнившие, заплесневевшие, поджаренные, обуглившиеся – все с испорченным эндоспермом от коричневого до чёрного цвета, а также со светлым, но рыхлым, легко рассыпающимся эндоспермом; (viii) зёрна Ячменя, Пшеницы, полбы, Ржи и Овса с полностью выеденным эндоспермом; и (ix) вредную примесь – спорынью, головню, зёрна, поражённые нематодой, плевел опьяняющий, горчак ползучий, софору лисохвостную, термопсис ланцетный (мышатник), вязель разноцветный, гелиотроп опушённоплодный, триходесму седую.

OTHER OILSEEDS = ПРОЧИЕ МАСЛИЧНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Other Oilseeds:- defined as rapeseed (canola), sunflower seed, and groundnuts (peanuts).

OTHER PROVISIONS = ПРОЧИЕ XX (или ПРОЧИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ) – In BASF's Balance Sheet, Other Provisions consist of:- Restoration Obligations (restoration obligations primarily relate to the estimated costs for the filling of wells, the removal of production equipment after the end of production and the removal of natural gas pipelines. The decline in long-term provisions for restoration obligations resulted in particular from the reclassification of provisions into the natural gas trading disposal group); Environmental Protection and Remediation Costs (provisions for environmental protection and remediation costs cover expected costs for rehabilitating contaminated sites, recultivating landfills, removal of environmental contamination at existing production or storage sites and similar measures. In addition, provisions are recognized in connection with the allocation of emission certificates from the German Emissions Trading Authority or other similar bodies in the European Union. The decrease in short-term provisions for environmental protection measures and remediation costs is largely due to the return of emission certificates used in Germany and Belgium and the utilization for ongoing remediation work at various sites); Employee Obligations (provisions for employee obligations include obligations for the granting of long-service bonuses, anniversary payments, variable compensation including the associated social security contributions, and other accruals as well as provisions for early retirement programs for employees nearing retirement); Sales and Purchase Risks (the sales and purchase risks provisions include warranties, product liability, customer rebates and other price reductions, sales commissions and provisions for expected losses on committed purchases as well as provisions for onerous contracts. The decline was due to the reclassification of provisions into the natural gas trading disposal group); Restructuring Measures (the restructuring measures provisions include severance payments to employees as well as expected costs for site closures, including the costs for demolition and similar measures); Litigation, Damage Claims, Guarantees and Similar Commitments (provisions for litigation, damage claims, guarantees and similar commitments include the expected costs of litigation, obligations under damage claims, and other guarantees); Other (other includes long-term tax provisions as well as further present obligations and accruals. The decline is due to the reversal of long-term tax provisions and a reclassification of accruals for outstanding invoices into trade accounts payable). / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

OTHER PUBLISHED DATA = ПРОЧИЕ ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫЕ ДАННЫЕ – Other Published Data:- additional data published as part of a typical company's Final Accounts are as follows:- Staff Costs; Number of Employees; Depreciation; Stock Market Price; and Number of Issued Stocks.

OTHER TYPES OF KERNELS = ПРОЧИЕ ТИПЫ ЗЕРНОВКИ (или ПРОЧИЕ ТИПЫ ЯДЕР) – In the Rice industry of the United States, Other Types Of Kernels are:- (1) whole kernels of:- (i) long grain Rice in medium or short grain Rice, (ii) medium grain Rice in long or short grain Rice, (iii) short grain Rice in long or medium grain Rice; and (2) broken kernels of long grain Rice in medium or short grain Rice and broken kernels of medium or short grain Rice in long grain Rice, except in US No. 5 and US No. 6 milled Rice. In US No. 5 and US No. 6 milled Rice, only whole kernels will apply. Broken kernels of medium grain Rice in short grain Rice and broken kernels of short grain Rice in medium grain Rice shall not be considered other types. / (1) целиковая зерновка (целые ядра):- . Битая зерновка (битые ядра) среднезёрного Риса в короткозёрном Рисе и .

OTM = OLD–TO–MARKET

OTM OPTION = OUT–OF–THE–MONEY OPTION

ÖTOB (AG) = ÖSTERREICHISCHE TERMIN UND OPTIONENBÖRSE (AG)

OTPP = OFFICE OF TECHNICAL PLANS AND POLICY

OTS = OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION

OTTOMAN = ОТТОМАНСКАЯ (или ОСМАНСКАЯ) – Ottoman:- a tightly woven plain weave ribbed fabric with a hard slightly lustered surface. The ribbed effect is created by weaving a finer silk or manufactured warp yarn with a heavier filler yarn, usually made of cotton, wool, or waste yarn. In the construction, the heavier filler yarn is completely covered by the warp yarn, thus creating the ribbed effect. End uses for this fabric include coats, suits, dresses, upholstery, and draperies. Ottoman:- heavy, large, filling rib yarns, often of cotton, wool, or waste yarn, covered in their entirety by silk or manufactured fiber warp yarns, characterized this fabric used for women's wear and coats. Ottoman:- heavy in weight – larger rib than both faille and bengaline. Very pronounced flat ribs in the filling direction. Ribs are made by a cotton, worsted, silk, or rayon filling which does not show on either the face or the back, because the warp covers the filling entirely. Is called Ottoman Cord or Ottoman Rib when a warp rib is employed. Fabric is stiff and connot be gathered or shirred. Like other ribbed fabrics, it has a tendency to slip at the seams and crack, so it cannot be fitted too tightly. / уточина. Оттоманская или Османская:- торговое название репсовой плательной ткани из сильно кручёной шерстяной пряжи.

OUAT = ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

OUNCE = УНЦИЯ – (1) Ounce is a unit of weight used for precious metals. See also Troy Ounce. Ounce (weight, avoirdupois):- approximately 28.35 grams. / Единица измерения веса благородных металлов. Смотрите также Тройская Унция (Troy Ounce).

Под Унцией, от Латинского слова Uncia, понимается:- (i) единица массы в Британской Имперальной Системе, 1 унция = 16 драхмам = 437.5 грана = 28.349 5 граммов; (ii) единица вышедшего из употребления аптекарского веса, Английская аптекарская и Тройская (мера массы благородных металлов) унция равнялась 31.103 5 граммам, Российская унция равнялась 29.86 граммам; (iii) жидкостная унция – мера объёма и вместимости, равная в США 1/128 галлона или 29.573 5 кубических сантиметров ($см^3$), а в Великобритании – 28.413 $см^3$; и (iv) старая Русская единица массы, равная 29.86 граммам. Унция:- (1) мера массы в Древнем Риме, составлявшая 1/12 основной тогда меры массы либры, равнялась 27.166 граммов (г). Получила широкое распространение во всех странах до введения Метрической Системы Мер. (2) Старинная Римская монета, чеканилась из сплава меди, олова и свинца, равнялась 1/12 асса (27.28 г). Унцией называли также Испанский золотой дублон и Китайский таэль. В Сицилии унция была монетной единицей до 1865. (3) Единица массы в системе Английских мер, 1 у. = 16 драхмам = 437.5 грана = 28.349 5 г. (4) Единица вышедшего из употребления аптекарского веса, аптекарская унция составляла 8 драхм, или 24 скрупула, Русская аптекарская унция равнялась 29.860 г, в системе Английских мер аптекарская унция, а также монетная, или Тройская, унция (мера массы благородных металлов) = 31.103 5 г.

(2) Ounce (fluid) is a volume equal to approximately 29.57 milliliters in the United States, or 28.41 milliliters in Canada and Britain. / Жидкостная Унция – мера вместимости, равная 8 жидкостным драхмам, что соответствует 29.57 кубическим сантиметрам ($см^3$) (США) или 28.41 $см^3$ (Великобритания).

OUTAGE = ПРОСТОЙ (или БЕЗДЕЙСТВИЕ) – A planned Outage is the shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility for inspection and maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule. A forced outage is the unplanned loss of service of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility for purposes other than inspection and maintenance. Usually, forced outages occur when utilities are unable to generate. Reasons for forced outages include damage to equipment due to weather or unforeseen system malfunction. Outage is the period during which a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility is out of service. / Запланированным Простоем считается отключение генерирующего устройства, линии электропередачи или иной установки для проведения инспекции и обслуживания в соответствии с ранее утверждённым графиком. Вынужденным Простоем считается незапланированная отключение генерирующего устройства, линии электропередачи или иной установки с целью иной, нежели проведение инспекции и обслуживания. Обычно, вынужденные простои происходят тогда, когда электростанции не в состоянии генерировать электроэнергию. Причинами этого служат поломка оборудования из-за воздействия неблагоприятных погодных условий или непредвиденный сбой системы. Под производственным Простоем понимается временная приостановка работы по вине работника или по не зависящим от него причинам, например, из-за отсутствия сырья.

OUTBOARD = ЗАБОРТНОЕ (или НАРУЖНОЕ) – Outboard (maritime term):- towards the sides of the vessel (with reference to the centerline).

OUTBOUND = ИСХОДЯЩИЕ – Outbound:- export shipments. / Исходящие:- вывозные (или экспортные) отгрузки.

OUTBREAK = НАШЕСТВИЕ (или ВСПЫШКА) – Outbreak is a recently detected pest population, including an incursion, or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area. Outbreak is a sudden increase in pest population resulting in economic damage to the Rice crop. / , включающее , налёт, или скоротечное значительное возрастание . внезапное увеличение .

OUTBREEDING = НЕРОДСТВЕННОЕ СПАРИВАНИЕ (или АУТБРИДИНГ) – Outbreeding is a system of breeding that involves crossing unrelated parents. / Под Аутбридингом понимается скрещивание неродственных организмов разных пород, сортов, видов. Используют в животноводстве и растениеводстве для предотвращения вредных последствий близкородственного скрещивания (инбридинга) и другого.

OUTCROSSING = ХХ (или АУТКРОССИНГ, или НЕПРЕДНАМЕРЕННОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Outcrossing is a cross of different genotypes usually under natural conditions. This may also refer to cross-pollination. / Аутскроссинг – скрещивание особей из разных линий.

OUTERCOAT = ВЕРХНЕЕ ПАЛЬТО – Outercoat:- coat.

OUTERWEAR = ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА – Outerwear:- clothing for outdoor wear.

OUTFIT = ОБМУНДИРОВАНИЕ (или СНАРЯЖЕНИЕ, или ОДЕЖДА) – Outfit is the wearing apparel with accessories usually for a special occasion or activity.

OUTFLOW QUENCH = ВЫХОД (или ИСТЕЧЕНИЕ, или СМЕШЕНИЕ, или ВЫТЕКАНИЕ, или ОТТОК, или ОТЛИВ, или СТОК, или ИСТЕКАТЬ) ТУШИТЬ (или ТУШЕНИЕ, или ГАШЕНИЕ, или ЗАКАЛКА, или ГАСИТЬ, или ОСЛАБЕВАТЬ, или РЕЗКОЕ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕ, или ПОДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Outflow Quench:- air for cooling extruded polymer that is directed radially outward from a central dispersion device around which the filaments descend. See also Inflow Quench.

OUTING FLANNEL = ПОХОДНАЯ (или ПИКНИКОВАЯ) ФЛАНЕЛЬ – Outing Flannel is a flannelette sometimes having an admixture of wool.

OUTLAYS = НАКЛАДНЫЕ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ, или ЗАТРАТЫ) – Outlays or expenditures represent charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports which are prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of actual cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, outlays are the sum of actual cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the net increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the recipient for goods and other property received, for services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients and other payees and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performances are required. See also In-Kind Contributions.

OUT OF CONDITION = В ПЛОХОМ СОСТОЯНИИ (или НЕ В КОНДИЦИИ) – Grain which is Out Of Condition has deterioriated in storage. Grain that is damp, heating or spoiling in storage requires special treatment such as drying or aeration to preserve its quality or to prevent further deterioration. In Canada, the Canada Grain Act specifies that operators of licensed terminal or transfer elevator must inform the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) if they find grain that is or is likely to go out of condition. The CGC may inspect the grain. The CGC tells the operator how to treat or dispose of the grain. If the grain has been special binned, the elevator operator may recover the costs of treating or disposing of the grain from the owner of the grain.

OUT OF GAUGE CARGO = НЕГАБАРИТНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Out Of Gauge Cargo is a cargo which exceeds the internal dimensions of the container in width, length or height. Out Of Gauge Cargo is a cargo which dimensions exceed the normal dimensions of a container, whether in length, width, height, or a combination of same. Cargo which dimensions are exceeding the normal dimensions of a 20 or 40

feet container, e.g., overlength, overwidth, overheight, or combinations thereof. / Груз, размеры которого превышают обычные размеры 20 или 40-футового контейнера, например, .

OUT OF POSITION = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО УСТАНОВЛЕННОЕ (или СДВИНУТОЕ С МЕСТА, или СМЕЩЁННОЕ, или ВНЕ ГОТОВНОСТИ) – Out Of Position:- position is the most important factor in poker, that is my experience too. If you are in position, you can better play the player and not your cards, it doesnt really matter, what cards you really have. While without position you aren't comfortable even with big hands. You have to play check-raise with those hands, cause of lack of information, and that can cost you a lot, if you dont have the nuts or one of the really big hands. Out of Position you may be even in a bad spot when you've got queens oder kings. When u raise them, and someone just calls, what do u know about his hand? Nothing. And if he reraises, you have to invest a lot of money more without being secure that you have the best hand, a simple ace on the flop might kill your playing strategy. When you're out of position, you're often playing in the dark. In short, it loses you money. When you are in an early position and must act in front of your opponents. See also In Position.

OUT OF POSITION = НЕТ В НАЛИЧИИ – Out Of Position:- commodities not so situated are Out of Position for delivery. The opposite of In Position.

OUT–OF–REGISTER = XX – Defect Name:- Out-Of-Register. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Out-Of-Register:- This is the result of print rolls not being synchronized to bring all parts of the design into proper position. Severity:- Major.

OUT OF THE MONEY OPTION = УБЫТОЧНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Out Of The Money Option:- options and warrants with no intrinsic value. In the case of call options, the current market price of the underlying asset is below the strike price. In the case of put options, the strike price is below the current market price of the underlying asset. Out-Of-The-Money (OTM) is a term used to describe an option contract that would produce a negative cash flow for the holder if it were exercised now. An option is said to be 'out of the money' when its strike price is at a level in relation to the current price for the underlying asset such that it would not be profitable to exercise the option. A call option with a strike price higher or a put option with a strike price lower than the current market price of the underlying asset, i.e. an option that does not have any intrinsic value. For example, a call with a strike price of USD400.00 on gold trading at USD390.00 is out-of-the-money 10.00 US Dollars. Out Of The Money:- refers to options with only time value, i.e. no intrinsic value, e.g., calls where the strike price is greater than the underlying asset price or puts where the strike price is less than the underlying price. A term 'Out-Of-The-Money (OTM) Option' describes an option for which the currency forward market price of the underlying is below the strike price in the case of a call, or above it in the case of a put. The more the option is out-of-the-money, the cheaper it is (since the chances of it being exercised get slimmer). Its Delta also declines and it becomes less sensitive to movements in the underlying. Out-Of-The-Money (OTM) Option is a call option whose exercise (strike) price is above the current market price of the underlying security or futures contract. Out of the Money:- this term is usually used when referring to an option. An out of the money option is worthless if it were to expire today. It means that the exercise price (for a call option) is more than the current price of the underlying stock. Out-Of-The-Money:- an option with no intrinsic value is described as being out-of-the-money. Out-Of-The-Money Option is a call (or put) option in which the strike price exceeds (is less than) the current market price of the underlying futures contract. Out-Of-The-Money Option is an option (call or put) which has no intrinsic value. Out-Of-The-Money refers to an option that has no intrinsic value. For a put option, this occurs when the strike price is below the current futures price. For a call option, this occurs when the strike price is above the current futures price. Out-Of-The-Money:- an option which has no intrinsic (exercise) value. A put option with the current price of the underlying contract above the strike price. A call option with the current price of the underlying futures contract below the strike price. / Об опционе говорят, что он Убыточный, когда его сходная цена находится на уровне (по отношению к текущей цене соответствующего актива), который не смог бы принести прибыли в случае исполнения этого опциона. Опцион на покупку со сходной ценой выше или опцион на продажу со сходной ценой ниже текущей рыночной цены соответствующего актива, то есть опцион, не имеющий никакой внутренней ценности. Например, при текущей цене золота в USD390.00 опцион на покупку фьючерса на золото со сходной ценой в USD400.00 будет убыточным на 10.00 Долларов США. Убыточный Опцион, буквально Опцион Без Денег:- термин, использующийся для описания опциона, в котором сходная цена (strike price) за акцию либо выше существующей рыночной цены в случае опциона на покупку (call), либо ниже в случае опциона на продажу (put). Например, при сходной цене в 60 Долларов Декабрьский опцион на покупку акции компании XYZ будет считаться убыточным ('без денег'), если акция XYZ продаётся по 55 Долларов. Аналогично, при сходной цене в 60 Долларов Декабрьский опцион на продажу акции компании XYZ будет считаться убыточным ('без денег'), если акция компании XYZ продаётся за 65 Долларов. Лицо, приобретающее убыточные опционы, надеется, что они станут прибыльными опционами (или опционами 'с деньгами' (in the money option)) или, по крайней мере, сместятся в этом направлении. Покупатель вышеупомянутого опциона на покупку со сходной ценой в 60 Долларов за акцию XYZ желал бы, чтобы курс акции вырос выше 60 Долларов, тогда как продавец хотел бы, чтобы курс акции упал ниже 60 Долларов.

OUT OF THE MONEY STRIKE = УБЫТОЧНАЯ СХОДНАЯ ЦЕНА – Out Of The Money Strike is a strike that has currently has no intrinsic value. For calls, that would include strikes greater than the current value of the underlying asset. For puts, it would include all strikes less than the current value of the underlying asset. / Убыточная Сходная Цена – сходная цена опциона, не имеющая в данный момент времени внутренней ценности. Для опционов на покупку, это могло бы означать, что сходные цены выше текущей стоимости соответствующего актива. Для опционов на продажу, это могло бы означать, что сходные цены ниже текущей стоимости соответствующего актива.

OUT OF TRIM = НЕУДИФФЕРЕНТОВАННЫЙ – Out Of Trim (maritime term):- not properly trimmed or ballasted (not on even keel; listing).

OUTPERFORMER = СВЕРХРЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ (или СВЕРХПЛОДОТВОРНЫЙ, или СВЕРХЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ) – 'Outperformer' is an evaluation of the expectations for a stock's future trading. It means that the development of the share's price, according to analysts, will be better than that of the overall market. The share will prospectively perform better than, for example, the DAX®. / ДАКС® (DAX®).

OUTPORT = ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЙ ПОРТ – Outport is the destination port, other than a base port, to which rates apply but which may be subject to additional outport arbitraries.

OUTPUT FOR OWN FINAL USE = ВЫРАБОТКА ДЛЯ СОБСТВЕННОГО КОНЕЧНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ (или ВЫПУСК ДЛЯ СОБСТВЕННОГО КОНЕЧНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Output For Own Final Use:- production of output for final consumption or gross fixed capital formation by the producer. Also known as Own-Account Production. / Продукция выработки для конечного потребления или для формирования валового основного капитала самим производителем. Известна также как Производство За Собственный Счёт (Own-Account Production).

OUTRIGHT FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACT = НЕОТЛОЖНЫЙ (или НЕПРЕЛОЖНЫЙ, или НЕПРЕМЕННЫЙ, или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ, или ЯВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОГОВОРОЧНЫЙ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ, или ПРЯМОЙ) КОНТРАКТ НА ИНОСТРАННУЮ ВАЛЮТУ – An Outright Foreign Exchange Forward is a currency trade to settle at some time in the future (usually more than two business days). / Неотложный Контракт На Иностранную Валюту это валютная сделка с расчётом в какое-то время в будущем (обычно более, чем через два дня).

OUTRIGHT FORWARD = НЕОТЛОЖНЫЙ (или НЕПРЕЛОЖНЫЙ, или НЕПРЕМЕННЫЙ, или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ, или ЯВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОГОВОРОЧНЫЙ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ, или ПРЯМОЙ) ФОРВАРД (или НЕОТЛОЖНЫЙ ФОРВАРДНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ) – (1) Outright Forward transactions are defined as the exchange of two currencies for settlement more than two business days after the conclusion of the deal. Outright forward deals are structurally similar to spot transactions in that once the exchange rate for a forward deal has been agreed, the confirmation and settlement procedures are the same as in the cash market. However, the longer the forward period, the greater the risk that the creditworthiness of the counterparty could deteriorate. Non-standard amounts or maturities may leave the market-maker with exposure that is difficult to unwind immediately, and the smaller number of participants and lower volumes in this sector imply somewhat less competitive pricing. In most centers, the amount of business in this sector remains comparatively small. A relatively large share of business in the market as a whole is conducted with non-financial customers (37%), and another 29% involves transactions with non-reporting financial institutions. Much higher shares of business with non-financial customers are seen in countries without major foreign exchange markets. This focus on customer business is also related to the domestic orientation of outright forward trading, with local business accounting for more than half (52%) of total turnover. Outright forward deals also tend to involve the domestic currency more than other types of business. These factors are consistent with the use of this market segment for hedging the financial and trade risks of commercial customers. On average, outright forward transactions with a maturity of less than one week and above one week each account for roughly half of the deals. Outright forward transactions with a maturity of more than one year are comparatively rare (except in Finland and Sweden), accounting for only 2% of turnover on average. Short-term transactions with a maturity of seven days or less tend to dominate business in the major centers except Germany and France. In most of the smaller markets, where business reflects to a greater extent the foreign exchange needs of trading in real and financial goods, outright forward transactions tend to mature beyond one week. Outright Forward is similar to spot deals except that they are for value, i.e. delivered for cash settlement, more than two business days after the conclusion of the transaction. Transaction involving the exchange of two currencies at a rate agreed on the date of the contract for value or delivery (cash settlement) at some time in the future (more than two business days later). This category also includes forward foreign exchange agreement transactions (FXA), non-deliverable forwards and other forward contracts for differences. / Неотложный Форвард или, как это произносится на Английском языке, Аутрайт Фовод (Outright Forward).

(2) Outright Forward refers to a simple purchase or sale of metal for settlement on a value date further into the future than spot. The way in which a dealer covers an outright forward deal in an OTC market provides a useful illustration of how the forward market works. When dealing forward with a counterpart, dealers generally cover the spot exposure first and then adjust the trade to the required forward date. In the case of the counterpart wishing to make a forward purchase, the dealer will purchase spot metal in the market, generally financing the purchase by borrowing US Dollars. The forward sale to the counterpart is then made on the basis of the cost of financing the transaction, less any benefit accruing to the dealer as a result of the metal liquidity created for the period as a result of the spot purchase. The net effect is that the dealer will have purchased metal in the market on a spot basis and sold metal to his counterpart for the forward date. In other words, the dealer will have created metal liquidity for the period on his book; in market parlance, he will have ‘borrowed’ it. While a forward sale creates metal liquidity on the dealer’s book for the period, a forward purchase by a dealer will drain liquidity from his metal book (and create liquidity in his USD book) until the maturity date. / На Внеучётном Рынке благородных металлов в Лондоне, СК, под Свопом понимается .

OUTRIGHT ORDER = НЕОТЛОЖНОЕ (или НЕПРЕЛОЖНОЕ, или НЕПРЕМЕННОЕ, или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННОЕ, или ЯВНОЕ, или БЕЗОГОВОРОЧНОЕ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНОЕ, или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ, или ПРЯМОЕ) РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Outright Order is an order to buy or sell only one specific type of futures contract. An order that is not a spread order. / Неотложное Распоряжение или Поручение – распоряжение купить или продать один специфический тип фьючерсного контракта. Распоряжение, не являющееся распоряжением на курсовую разницу (распоряжением на спрэд).

OUTRIGHT OPTION = НЕОТЛОЖНЫЙ (или НЕПРЕЛОЖНЫЙ, или НЕПРЕМЕННЫЙ, или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ, или ЯВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОГОВОРОЧНЫЙ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНЫЙ, или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ, или ПРЯМОЙ) ОПЦИОН – Outright Option is an option that is bought or sold by itself; in other words, the option position is not hedged by another offsetting position. An outright option can be either a call or a put. Most option trades involve outright options. The opposite strategy to purchasing outright options is a spread trade strategy, which involves purchasing one option and selling another option of the same class but of a different series.

OUTRIGHT TRANSACTION = НЕОТЛОЖНАЯ (или НЕПРЕЛОЖНАЯ, или НЕПРЕМЕННАЯ, или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННАЯ, или ЯВНАЯ, или БЕЗОГОВОРОЧНАЯ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНАЯ, или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ, или ПРЯМАЯ) ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или НЕОТЛОЖНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Outright Transaction:- forward market purchase or sale of foreign exchange without a corresponding spot market purchase or sale. Outright Transaction:- in the United States, ‘permanent’ purchase or sale of securities in the open market, or the redemption of securities, by the Federal Reserve to adjust the supply of balances at the Federal Reserve Banks over the long term. Contrasts with transactions intended to adjust the supply of balances only temporarily. See also Repurchase Agreement and Reverse Repurchase Agreement. / Смотрите также Соглашение Об Откупе (Repurchase Agreement) и Обратное Соглашение Об Откупе (Reverse Repurchase Agreement).

OUTSEAM = БОКОВОЙ ШОВ (или НАРУЖНЫЙ ШОВ, или ХХ) – Outseam:- the distance from the bottom of the trouser leg to the top of the pant at the waist. The measurement is taken along the outside leg seam that joins the front and back leg panels, and includes the width of the waistband.

OUTSEAM = ДЛИНА НОГИ ПО ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ – Outseam:- length measurement over the surface of the lower body, from the side-center waist to the standing surface at the side of the foot. / Длина Ноги По Внешней Поверхности:- расстояние в сантиметрах от линии талии до пола. Измерение проводят по контуру бедра далее вертикально вниз до пола.

OUTSIDE DAY = ВЫХОДЯЩИЙ ЗА ПРЕДЕЛЫ ПРЕДЫДУЩЕГО ДНЯ – Outside Day:- the day’s trading range is outside that of the previous day i.e. a higher high and a lower low. The market often ‘uses up’ its energy, and on the following morning, any extreme move may be faded for a short-term trade. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, то есть .

OUTSIDE–MOUNTED SEAL = СНАРУЖИ (или ВНЕШНЕЕ) УСТАНОВЛЕННОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Outside-Mounted Seal is a mechanical seal with its seal head mounted outside the seal chamber that holds the fluid to be sealed. Outside seals have the pumped fluid’s pressure at their ID. See also Seal.

OUTSIDER = СТОРОННИЙ (или АУТСАЙДЕР) – Outsider is a carrier which operates in a trade route served by a Liner Conference but which is not a member of that Conference. / Перевозчик, который действует на торговом пути (маршруте), обслуживаемом Линейной Конференцией, но который не является участником данной конференции.

OUTSIDE RANGE BAR = ШТРИХ С ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕМ ПРЕДЫДУЩЕГО ДИАПАЗОНА – Outside Range Bar:- an increase in market volatility where the high of the bar is higher than the previous bar and the low is lower than the previous low. This can be a one-bar reversal pattern if a trend has been in place and the closing price is above/below the previous close in the opposite direction. It is especially noteworthy when the close is outside the entire range of the previous bar.

OUTSIZE CARGO = НЕГАБАРИТНЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ХХ) – Outsize Cargo:- freight that is larger than can be accommodated on standard pallets. It is often carried by a nose door–equipped Boeing 747 or a purpose-built Russian freighter.

OUTSOURCE = ПОДРЯДИТЬ (или ОТДАВАТЬ В ПОДРЯД) – Outsource:- to hire a third-party provider to assume tasks previously performed in-house.

OUTSOURCING = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПОДРЯДА (или АУТСОРСИНГ) – (1) A term Outsourcing refers to a company buying services from another firm. For example, if company X is outsourcing its e-commerce services, it means that it is relying on another company to do this job rather than doing it internally with its own employees and resources. Many companies, like IBM, outsource much of their production to Taiwanese firms. Purchasing a logistics service from an outside firm, as opposed to performing it in-house. The concept of taking internal company functions and paying an outside firm to handle them. Outsourcing is done to save money, improve quality, or free company resources for other activities. Outsourcing was first done in the data-processing industry and has spread to areas, including telemessaging and call centers. Outsourcing is the wave of the future. In computing, outsourcing can take many forms. A company, for instance, may outsource its whole IT operation, so that another outsourcing firm provides the hosting and maintenance of its servers and ensures that the system runs smoothly and runs its application development. This would be a total outsourcing solution, although many companies will often just pick elements of such a package. Outsourcing (or contracting out) is often defined as the delegation of non-core operations or jobs from internal production to an external entity (such as a subcontractor) that specializes in that operation. Outsourcing is a business decision that can be made for quality or financial reasons. A subset of the term (offshoring) also implies transfering jobs to another country, either by hiring local subcontractors or building a facility in an area where labor is cheap. / наём (hiring) локальных субподрядчиков или .

(2) Outsourcing:- to hire a third-party provider to assume tasks previously performed in-house. Performance of a production activity that was previously done inside a firm or plant outside that firm or plant. / нанимать .

(3) Outsourcing:- manufacture of inputs to a production process, or a part of a process, in another location, especially in another country.

(4) Outsourcing is another term for Fragmentation. / Ещё один термин для Фрагментации (Fragmentation).

OUTSTANDING CREDIT = НЕПОГАШЕННЫЙ КРЕДИТ – The item Outstanding Credit includes outstanding Euro denominated credit and outstanding foreign currency denominated credit. Euro denominated credit includes Euro denominated loans and advances, loans granted from central government funds, as well as bonds and debentures classified as investments. Foreign currency denominated credit includes foreign currency denominated loans and advances, as well as foreign currency denominated bonds classified as investments. The item ‘outstanding loans’, both Euro and foreign currency denominated, includes overdrafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other loans. The item ‘bonds classified as investments’ includes bonds and debentures that are recorded as investment assets. In the case of credit institutions, the item includes transferable bonds and debentures. In the case of insurance companies, the item includes bonds and debentures classified as investments. Three different concepts of outstanding credit are used for statistical purposes:- (1) Total Lending:- this item includes all loans granted by a sector, i.e.:- (i) loans to the public; (ii) loans to foreign borrowers; and (iii) loans between financial institutions, central government and social security funds. Loans granted from central government funds are included twice in total lending:- (a) first as central government credit to the banking sector, and a second time as loans from the banking sector to the public, and (b) first as central government credit to the municipal sector, and a second time as loans to the public. (2) Loans To The Public:- loans to the public equals total lending minus loans to foreign borrowers and overlapping credit (loans between financial institutions, central government and social security funds as well as loans intermediated from central government funds). (3) Loans To Enterprises And Entrepreneur Households:- this item includes loans to sectors 1 (enterprises) and 51 (households of employers and own-account workers). The item appears as a sum total in tables where loans are classified by the borrower’s economic activity. Loans to sectors 1 and 51 include housing loans granted to these sectors. See also Liabilities. Credit Outstanding means any loan, extension of credit, issuance of a guarantee, acceptance, or letter of credit, including an endorsement or standby letter of credit, or other transaction that extends financing to a person or group of persons. / Смотрите также Пассивы или Обязательства (Liabilities).

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE CLAIMS = НЕПОГАШЕННЫЕ СТРАХОВЫЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ – Outstanding Insurance Claims:- these are reserves that insurance enterprises hold in order to cover the amounts they expect to pay out in respect of claims that are not yet settled or claims that may be disputed. Reserves against outstanding claims are therefore considered being assets of the beneficiaries and liabilities of the insurance enterprises. Therefore, claims on insurance companies not yet settled are assets of corporations and should be reported under this category.

OUT TRADE = ОТКЛОНЁННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ОТКЛОНЁННАЯ СДЕЛКА, или АУТ ТРЭЙД) – Out Trade:- a trade that cannot be cleared by a clearing organization because the trade data submitted by the two clearing members involved in the trade differs in some respect, e.g., price and/or quantity. In such cases, the two clearing members or brokers involved must reconcile the discrepancy, if possible, and resubmit the trade for clearing. If an agreement cannot be reached by the two clearing members or brokers involved, the dispute would be settled by an appropriate exchange committee. All out trades must be resolved before the market opens the next day. / , например, .

OUTTURN = ОБЪЁМ ВЫГРУЗКИ (или АУТТЁРН, или ИСХОДЯЩЕЕ) – The quantity of cargo discharged from a ship. Outturn:- the quantity of oil unloaded from a vessel at its discharge point. Outturn pricing allows the buyer to pay only for the oil measured into receiving tanks. The amount of oil loaded on the tanker becomes irrelevant. / Количество разгруженного из судна груза. Количество нефти, выгруженной с судна в пункте назначения. При расчёте цены по объёму выгрузки покупатель имеет возможность заплатить только за нефть, загруженную в приёмные резервуары. Количество нефти, погруженной на танкер, не принимается к расчёту.

OUTTURN REPORT = АКТ ВЫГРУЗКИ – Outturn Report is a written statement by a stevedoring company in which the condition of cargo discharged from a vessel is noted along with any discrepancies in the quantity compared with the vessel’s manifest. Outturn Reports:- (1) When cargo is unloaded from an aircraft at an airport, the depot operator whose particulars have been communicated to

the Department by the operator of the aircraft under section 64AAC must communicate electronically to the Department an outturn report in respect of the cargo. (2) When a container is unloaded from a ship at a port, the stevedore whose particulars have been communicated to the Department by the operator of the ship under section 64AAC must communicate electronically to the Department an outturn report in respect of the container. (3) When cargo that is not in a container is unloaded from a ship, the stevedore whose particulars have been communicated to the Department by the operator of the ship under section 64AAC must communicate electronically to the Department an outturn report in respect of the cargo. (4) When cargo unloaded from an aircraft or ship has been moved, under a permission given under section 71E, to a Customs place other than a warehouse, the person in charge of the Customs place must communicate electronically to the Department an outturn report in respect of the cargo. (5) An outturn report must:- (a) if it is made under subsection (1), (3) or (4):- (i) specify any goods included in the cargo report that have not been unloaded or, if there are no such goods, contain a statement to that effect; and (ii) specify any goods not included in the cargo report that have been unloaded or, if there are no such goods, contain a statement to that effect; and (b) if it is made under subsection (2) – set out a list of the containers that have been unloaded; and (c) in any case:- (i) be in accordance with an approved statement; and (ii) state any times required by section 64ABAB; and (iii) be made within the period or at the time required by that section. (6) The Comptroller-General of Customs may approve different statements for the outturn reports to be made by stevedores, depot operators, or persons in charge of Customs places. (7) An officer may disclose a cargo report to a stevedore, a depot operator or a person in charge of a Customs place (other than a warehouse) for the purpose of enabling the stevedore, operator or person to communicate to the Department an outturn report in respect of the cargo. (8) A person who intentionally contravenes this section commits an offence punishable, on conviction, by a penalty not exceeding 120 penalty units. (9) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence punishable, on conviction, by a penalty not exceeding 60 penalty units. (10) An offence against subsection (9) is an offence of strict liability. (11) In this section:- 'Customs Place' has the meaning given by subsection 183UA(1). / в котором отмечается состояние разгруженного из судна груза . Ауттёрн Рипот (Outturn Report):- документ, которым в портах ряда стран фиксируется количество доставленного и сданного судном груза и выявленные при этом потери. В некоторых портах этот документ называется сертификатом, но независимо от названия и формы он содержит сведения о результатах сдачи груза по каждой коносаментной партии. Ауттёрн Рипот обычно оформляется тальманом, принимающим груз от имени грузополучателей, либо самим получателем груза, а иногда и стивидором. В портах некоторых стран выгружаемые из судна грузы поступают на склады портовой администрации или таможни, и официальный их подсчёт производится при выдаче с этих складов получателям. Только после этого судну (или его агенту) выдаётся документ, подтверждающий результат сдачи груза. В некоторых портах, где действует указанный порядок сдачи-приёмки груза, судну по окончании выгрузки выдаётся предварительный Ауттёрн Рипот, который, однако, юридической силы не имеет. При предъявлении претензий на несохранную перевозку Ауттёрн Рипот служит подтверждающим документом.

OUTWARD HANDLING = ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ВЫВОЗА – Outward Handling:- the operations to be performed on outgoing goods from a production unit, both administrative and physical, starting at the moment forwarding orders can be executed to the moment of actual departure of the goods.

OUTWARD PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ЗА РУБЕЖОМ – In the European Union, Outward Processing is a customs procedure allowing the export of Community goods for processing abroad and the re-import of the processed products under total or partial duty relief. Outward Processing is a procedure whereby a company based in one country exports material to another country for additional processing, and then reimports the processed products for further treatment, for domestic distribution, or for re-export. The most common form of outward processing involves the exporting of fabric from a high cost country to a low cost country for assembly or part-assembly into garments.

OUTWARD PROCESSING RELIEF = ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ ОПЛАТЫ ПОШЛИН ПРИ ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ – Outward Processing Relief (OPR) is a system of duty relief that gives full or partial relief from import duty when EC goods are exported outside the Community for process or repair and are sunsequently reimported. See also Inward Processing Relief.

OUTWARD REMITTANCE = ИСХОДЯЩЕЕ ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЕ – Outward Remittance:- it refers to the service that the bank of importer authorize, entrusted by the remitter, an overseas affiliated bank or a correspondent bank to pay a certain amount of money to the specified remittee in the agreed method of remittance. The service is used for international settlement of fund transfer and remittance. Methods of remittance include telegraphic transfer, mail transfer and demand draft, among which telegraphic transfer and demand draft are frequently used. Features:- (i) Low Cost:- compared with L/C and collection, remittance is characterized by simple procedures and low cost; (ii) Fast Processing:- telegraphic transfer is faster and enables exporters to collect payments timely and accelerate capital turnover; and (iii) Simple Operation:- remittance features simple operation and wide scope of application. Target Customers:- (i) importers with sufficient working capital, whose current aim is to control financial expenses other than convenient financing; (ii) exporters accept terms of Cash on Delivery but require a rapid collection under trade settlement business; (iii) importers are willing to pay in advance to exporters based on their good business relationship and complete trust; (iv) outward remittance shall be adopted when it refers to information cost, technology cost and trade incidental cost (including freight charges and premium); and (v) final payment under trade shall be fulfilled by outward remittance. Required Documents:- (i) in order to make outward remittance, importer (you) shall present documents as following to the bank of importer:- application form for outward remittance, pay order for foreign exchange account as well as RMB cheque (Renminbi cheque) for foreign exchange purchase; and (ii) handling outward remittance shall be in accordance with the provisions of the foreign exchange control regulations of China, and present valid certificates required by the regulations, such as approval document to use foreign exchange, declaration form of international balance of payment (if required), verification certificate of import trade payment in foreign exchange (if required). Application Qualifications:- (i) the applicant shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law, and hold a business license that has passed the annual inspection or other valid certificates which fully prove its legal operation and scope of business; (ii) the applicant shall have a loan card; (iii) the applicant shall have an account opening permit and open a settlement account with the bank of applicant; (iv) the applicant shall have the qualification to engage in import and export trade; and (v) the applicant shall have a credit line at the bank of applicant. Process (solid line for telegraphic transfer and mail transfer, and dotted line for demand draft):- (i) the remitter submits the application form for outward remittance as well as pay order for foreign exchange account or RMB cheque for foreign exchange purchase; (ii) after verifying such documents, the bank of applicant (importer) sends the remittance instruction via telegraph (under telegraphic transfer) or instruction letter (under mail transfer) to the overseas affiliated bank or correspondent bank, or issue demand draft (under demand draft) to the remitter; (iii) under telegraphic transfer or mail transfer, the overseas affiliated bank or correspondent bank pays the remittance to the remittee following the instruction from the bank of exporter; and (iv) under demand draft, the remitter delivers demand draft to the remittee by himself, and the remittee presents the demand draft to the paying bank noted on the draft, and the paying bank pays the remittance to the remittee. Our Advantages:- (i) with advanced clearing network and rich experience, the bank of importer leads in rolling out 'Global Foreign Exchange Daypass' service and 'Han Hui Tong' service handling remittance to Korea in USD, which can provide customers with the most convenient remittance access; (ii) the bank of importer has opened a multi-currency current

account with major clearing banks, enabling various remittance services with convertible currencies; and (iii) for large-amount remittance, the bank of importer offers follow-up service to ensure the fund safety, relying on sophisticated technology and good relationships with correspondent bank.

OUTWARDS REINSURANCE = ИСХОДЯЩЕЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Outwards Reinsurance is the reinsurance of a syndicate or of an insurance company as distinct from inwards reinsurance.

OVAL = ОВАЛЬНОЕ – Oval:- broadly elliptical. / Под Овалом, от Латинского слова Ovum, означающее Яйцо, понимается выпуклая замкнутая плоская кривая без угловых точек, например, эллипс.

OVARY = ЗАВЯЗЬ – Ovary is the female reproductive part of the plant, below the style, containing the egg cells (ovules) that after fertilization enlarge and become seeds. Ovary:- the bulbous, basal portion of the pistil which contains one ovule. Ovary is the bulbous, basal portion of the pistil containing one ovule. / Завязь – это женский репродуктивный орган растения, расположенный внизу пестика (или стиля, или столбика), содержащего яйцеклетки (семяпочки), которые после оплодотворения увеличиваются и становятся семенами. луковичная, . В ботанике под Завязью понимается нижняя расширенная полая часть пестика, заключающая одну или несколько семяпочек, из которых после оплодотворения образуются семена. Сама завязь превращается в плод.

OVARY = ЯИЧНИК – The Ovaries are homologous with the testes in the male. They are two nodular bodies, situated one on either side of the uterus in relation to the lateral wall of the pelvis, and attached to the back of the broad ligament of the uterus, behind and below the uterine tubes. The ovaries are of a grayish-pink color, and present either a smooth or a puckered uneven surface. They are each about 4 cm in length, 2 cm in width, and about 8 mm in thickness, and weigh from 2 to 3.5 gm. Each ovary presents a lateral and a medial surface, an upper or tubal and a lower or uterine extremity, and an anterior or mesovarion and a posterior free border. It lies in a shallow depression, named the ovarian fossa, on the lateral wall of the pelvis; this fossa is bounded above by the external iliac vessels, in front by the obliterated umbilical artery, and behind by the ureter. The exact position of the ovary has been the subject of considerable difference of opinion, and the description here given applies to the ovary of the nulliparous woman. The ovary becomes displaced during the first pregnancy, and probably never again returns to its original position. In the erect posture the long axis of the ovary is vertical. The tubal extremity is near the external iliac vein; to it are attached the ovarian fimbria of the uterine tube and a fold of peritoneum, the suspensory ligament of the ovary, which is directed upward over the iliac vessels and contains the ovarian vessels. The uterine end is directed downward toward the pelvic floor, it is usually narrower than the tubal, and is attached to the lateral angle of the uterus, immediately behind the uterine tube, by a rounded cord termed the ligament of the ovary, which lies within the broad ligament and contains some non-striped, muscular fibers. The lateral surface is in contact with the parietal peritoneum, which lines the ovarian fossa; the medial surface is to a large extent covered by the fimbriated extremity of the uterine tube. The mesovarian border is straight and is directed toward the obliterated umbilical artery, and is attached to the back of the broad ligament by a short fold named the mesovarium. Between the two layers of this fold the bloodvessels and nerves pass to reach the hilum of the ovary. The free border is convex, and is directed toward the ureter. The uterine tube arches over the ovary, running upward in relation to its mesovarian border, then curving over its tubal pole, and finally passing downward on its free border and medial surface. Xxxxx. The Ovary consists of two fused median carpels. At the top it bears the style and the stigma. The stigma may be inconspicuous (with a small area of stigmatic papillae at the style tip), distinctly capitate (head-shaped), stomatomorphic (mouth-shaped, with short upper and lower lip) or bilobed. Under the latter term quite a number of different types must be distinguished. The position of the lobes may be median or lateral, with both or only the anterior carpel forming the two lobes. A style is always present, though it may be short in some cases. It may be straight or gently curved. In flowers with a distinct tube it is usually held immediately below the corolla roof. In some species of Chirita and others it is held in a stable position between two flaps of the corolla roof. Position may be central or, in the case of enantiostyly, lateral. The outer shape of the ovary varies from (rarely) disc-like through globose, ovoid, elongated to long-cylindrical. In the long forms sometimes a narrow, tapering ‘stipe’ (basal ovary part with sterile placentae) is present (species of Didymocarpus and Aeschynanthus). Usually the two carpels are developed equally, but there are exceptions in some E Asian taxa, in which the anterior carpel is much reduced and sterile:- Hemiboea, Briggsiopsis, Metabriggsia, Deinostigma, and some species of Chirita. Ovary position may be roughly classified into superior, semi-inferior and inferior. Distinctly semi-inferior and completely inferior ovaries (including many transitional forms) occur only in the neotropical Gesneriaceae; slight sinkage into the receptacle is found in the other groups as well. Genera with superior, semi-inferior and inferior ovaries are found side by side in the Gloxinieae and in the Sinningieae, almost superior to fully inferior ovaries even in a single genus (Sinningia). Position and shape of placentae (the tissue supporting the ovules) is of great taxonomic importance. The form of the individual placentae (in cross section) can be roughly classified into two types. In the Didymocarpoid Gesneriaceae they are rather thin, of equal thickness throughout their length (lamelliform), and curved back in the distal part. Especially in Aeschynanthus and allies, lamellae are long and markedly revolute. The production of ovules is usually confined to the distal, reflexed parts, sometimes even to the very ends. The second type, occurring in the rest of the family, is that of a (roughly) right-angled triangle, with ovules mostly being produced on all sides. Variation relates to the shape of the placenta (e.g., more rounded) and to the restriction of ovule production to the inner (e.g., species of Columnea, Chrysothemis) or outer (e.g., Achimenes candida) surface of the placentae. / заращён/сплюснут (obliterated). В анатомии под Яичником понимается женская половая железа (обычно парная), в которой образуются и созревают яйца. У позвоночных животных и человека расположена в брюшной полости. Вырабатывает гормоны – эстрогены и прогестерон.

OVATE = ЯЙЦЕВОЙ (или ЯЙЦЕВИДНОЕ, или ПРОДОЛГОВАТОЕ) – Ovate:- a flattened structure (e.g., leaf) having an outline in the shape of an egg, with the stalk or point of attachment at the large end. Ovate:- egg-shaped, widest toward the base. / Под Овалом, от Латинского слова Ovum, означающее Яйцо, понимается выпуклая замкнутая плоская кривая без угловых точек, например, эллипс.

OVATE LEAF = ЯЙЦЕВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Ovate Leaf:- more or less rounded at both ends and broadest below the middle, egg-shaped, e.g., Cornus florida. Ovate Leaf:- egg-shaped; wider at the base than the apex.

OVB = OUTER VASCULAR BUNDLE

OVEN = ПЕЧЬ (или ДУХОВОЙ ШКАФ) – Oven:- enclosed heating equipment used by garment manufacturers to apply heat for the purpose of applying heat to a garment to set, or cure (bake), a durable press finish on the article.

OVEN–DRY MASS = МАССА ПОСЛЕ СУШКИ В ПЕЧИ – Oven-Dry Mass is the mass obtained by drying the fiber, usually after removal of added products such as finish or oil and of extractable matters. See also Mass.

OVEN–DRY WEIGHT = ВЕС ПОСЛЕ СУШКИ В ПЕЧИ – Oven-Dry Weight is the constant weight of a specimen obtained by drying in an oven under prescribed conditions of temperature and humidity. / неизменный вес образца, полученный в результате сушки в печи при предписанных условиях температуры и влажности.

OVERAGE = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ – (1) Overage is the additional premium payable on a marine insurance open cover or policy when the insured goods are carried on a vessel which does not come within the scope of the Institute Classification Clause, usually because it is too old. Overage is a term used to define the addition premium paid under a cargo open cover in regard to the 'held covered' provision in the Institute classification clause. Overage is an additional premium charged on a cargo open cover declaration because the carrying vessel is outside the scope of the classification clause.

(2) Overage:- when more has shipped on a load than was intended or was indicated on the Bill of Lading (BOL).

OVER–ALL = НАИБОЛЬШЕЕ (или ГАБАРИТНОЕ, или ОБЩЕЕ, или ПОЛНОЕ) – Over-All (maritime term):- the extreme deck fore and aft measurement of a vessel.

OVERALL = XX (или СПЕЦОДЕЖДА, или КОМБИНЕЗОН) – Overall:- (archaic) loose protective trousers worn over regular clothes; (plural) trousers of strong material usually with a bib and shoulder straps; (chiefly British) a loose-fitting protective smock worn over regular clothes.

OVERALL HEIGHT = ГАБАРИТНАЯ ВЫСОТА (или ПРЕДЕЛЬНАЯ ВЫСОТА) – In pallet, Overall Height is the vertical distance measured from the floor to the top side of the top deck. / У поддона .

OVERALLOTMENT = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ – Overallotment:- more shares (or other instrument) has been allotted to buyers or investors (of an IPO (short for the Initial Public Offering), for example) than what is available.

OVERALL PREMIUM LIMIT = ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛИМИТ ПРЕМИИ – In relation to a member of the Corporation of Lloyd's, Overall Premium Limit is the limit for the time being prescribed on the amount of insurance business which is to be underwritten on his behalf from time to time, such limit being expressed as the maximum permissible amount of his premium income allocable to any year of account. Also known as Overall Premium Income Limit.

OVER BASIS = XX – Over Basis is a condition that exists when the local cash price is higher than the futures price. See also Under Basis.

OVERBLOUSE = XX (или БЛУЗКА, ОДЕВАЕМАЯ ПОВЕРХ ЮБКИ) – Overblouse:- a usually fitted or belted blouse worn un-tucked.

OVERBOARD = ЗА БОРТОМ (или ЗА БОРТ) – Overboard:- over the side or out of ship. / За бортом или вне судна.

OVER–BOOKED VESSEL = СУДНО С ПРЕВЫШЕННЫМ ПРЕДЕЛОМ БРОНИРОВАНИЯ – Over-Booked Vessel:- a condition in which all available container spaces aboard a given vessel are reserved and more containers have been booked to the vessel that it can carry.

OVERBOUGHT = ПЕРЕКУПЛЕННОСТЬ (или КУЛЬМИНАЦИЯ ПОКУПОК) – Overbought:- a technical condition that occurs when prices are considered too high and susceptible to a decline. Overbought conditions can be classified by analyzing the chart pattern or with indicators such as the Relative Strength Index (RSI) and Stochastic Oscillator. For example, a sharp advance from USD15.00 to USD30.00 in 2 weeks might lead a technician to believe that a security is overbought; or, a security is sometimes considered overbought when the RSI exceeds 70 and when the Stochastic Oscillator exceeds 80. It is important to keep in mind that overbought is not necessarily the same as being bearish. It merely infers that the stock has risen too far too fast and might be due for a pullback. A technical opinion that the market price has risen too steeply and too fast in relation to underlying fundamental factors. Rank and file traders who were bullish and long have turned bearish. Overbought is a technical opinion about the level of prices. May refer to an asset that has had a sharp rise or to the market as a whole after a period of vigorous buying which, it may be argued, has left prices 'too high'. Some indicators will signal when prices are thought to be overbought. A technical opinion that the market price or an asset price that has risen too steeply and too fast in relation to underlying fundamental factors. A market that has had a sharp decline. Rank-and-file traders who were bullish and long earlier have turned bearish. Overbought is an opinion about the market that recent price action has carried too far in one direction, and that a minor reversal or retracement is necessary to get the market back into a technical equilibrium state. Overbought:- a market in which the price, under excessive buying pressure, has risen too high and too fast without genuine fundamental support to maintain the new level. Overbought is a condition in which prices are thought to have increased too much or too rapidly. Can be measured by the Relative Strength Index. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Перекупленностью или Кульминацией Покупок понимается состояние рынка в предверии резкого снижения цен после их слишком длительного и значительного роста. Рядовые торговцы, бывшие до сей поры быками или покупателями, переходят соответственно в разряд медведей или продавцов.

OVERCARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК, РАБОТАЮЩИЙ СВЕРХ КВОТЫ – Overcarrier is a carrier within a consortium who carries cargo beyond his allotted share.

OVERCHARGE = ПЕРЕНАЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или ЗАВЫШЕННАЯ ПЛАТА) – Overcharge:- to charge more than the proper amount according to the published rates.

OVERCHECK = ВЫПУКЛАЯ КЛЕТКА – Overcheck is a design in which one check is woven or printed over another of a different size. Glen checks are overchecks. / Ткань в выпуклую клетку. Glen Check = пёстротканая Шотландка.

OVERCOAT = ТУЛУП (или ПАЛЬТО, или ШИНЕЛЬ) – Overcoat is a warm coat worn over indoor clothing.

OVERCURRENT = СВЕРХТОК – Overcurrent is any current beyond the continuous rated current of the conductor or equipment. This may be value slightly above the rating as in the case of an overload, or may be far above the rating as in the case of a short circuit.

OVERCUT = XX – Overcut:- a staple fiber that is longer than nominal length. Usually, the length is a multiple of 2, 3, or more times the nominal length. An overcut is caused by the failure of filaments to be cut to the desired length during staple manufacture.

OVERDOMINANCE = СВЕРХДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ (или СВЕРХДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ) – Overdominance is an effect in the heterozygote, A/a, which is greater than that in the homozygous dominant, A/A.

OVERDRAFT = ПЕРЕРАСХОД (или ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ ССУДА, или ОВЕРДРАФТ) – Overdraft:- when a bank customer withdraws money from a bank account than is actually deposited with the bank, the excess is known as a Bank Overdraft. An overdraft facility must normally be agreed with the bank in question and interest on the overdraft is charged on a day-to-day basis. It attracts high rates of interest and ideally is used only for short-term borrowing. Overdraft is a line of credit, contractually repayable on demand unless a fixed-term has been agreed, established through a customer's current account. Overdraft:- a deficiency caused by drawing on funds, e.g., in a bank account, causing a default condition. If you write a cheque on your bank account that exceeds the cash in the account, your account will be in an overdraft position if your bank has honored the cheque. Many bank customers have overdraft privileges. Without such privileges, banks will not allow deficit positions and will return the cheques to the payee marked, Not Sufficient Funds

(NSF) (a nice way of saying that they 'bounced' the cheque). Situation where a bank customer withdraws funds exceeding his credit balance without a formal loan agreement (overdraft limit). Given the risk entailed, interest on an overdraft is higher than on a loan within a pre-agreed limit. / Овердрафтное Кредитование. Под Платёжной Ссудой или так называемым Овердрафтом понимается оплата банком претензий к клиенту сверх остатков на его текущем счёте в пределах согласованных лимитов. Овердрафтом предусмотрено поддержание определённого оборота (5:1) по расчётному счёту. Обеспечение в виде залога не требуется. Лимит овердрафта устанавливается из расчёта 15–30% от месячных кредитовых поступлений на расчётный счёт заёмщика. При получении овердрафта устанавливаются жёсткие сроки пользования траншем, как правило, не превышающие 30 дней. Срок действия договора по возобновляемой кредитной линии не может превышать 3–6 месяцев. Все кредитовые поступления автоматически списываются с расчётного счёта в погашение овердрафта и процентов по нему. Овердрафт возвращается банку заёмщиком, и предусматривает переход заёмщика на расчётно-кассовое обслуживание в данный банк. Под Кассовым Дефицитом понимается недостаток денежной наличности для текущих платежей.

OVERDRAFT & SHORT–TERM LOANS = ПЕРЕРАСХОД И КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ (или ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ ССУДА И КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ, или ОВЕРДРАФТ И КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ) – Overdraft & Short-Term Loans is the total of all the borrowings that are due to be repaid during the next twelve months. May also be shown as Short-Term Borrowings, Short-Term Debt or Short-Term Liabilities.

OVERDRAFT CHECKING ACCOUNT = ЧЕКОВЫЙ СЧЁТ С ПЕРЕРАСХОДОМ (или ЧЕКОВЫЙ СЧЁТ С ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ССУДОЙ, или ЧЕКОВЫЙ СЧЁТ С ПОКРЫТИЕМ КАССОВЫХ РАЗРЫВОВ) – Overdraft Checking Account is a checking account associated with a line of credit that allows a person to write checks for more than the actual balance in the account, with a finance charge on the overdraft.

OVERDRAFT FACILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОТЬ ПЕРЕРАСХОДА (или ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ССУДЫ, или ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ОВЕРДРАФТА) – Overdraft Facility is an arrangement whereby customers can overdraw their current account up to a specific amount. For salary accounts, the overdraft facility frequently corresponds to two to three net monthly salaries. Also referred to as Personal Credit Line. / Овердрафтное Кредитование.

OVERDRAFT INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ ЗА ПЕРЕРАСХОД (или ПРОЦЕНТ ПО ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ССУДЕ, или ПРОЦЕНТ ПО ОВЕРДРАФТУ, или ОВЕРДРАФТНЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – Overdraft Interest is an interest payable at a variable rate on the debit balance of a personal credit line or overdraft facility.

OVERDRAFT LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ПЕРЕРАСХОДА (или ЛИМИТ ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ССУДЫ, или ЛИМИТ ПО ОВЕРДРАФТУ, или ОВЕРДРАФТНЫЙ ЛИМИТ) – Overdraft Limit is the individually agreed limit to bridge temporary financial bottlenecks. Overdraft limits on a personal account are usually roughly equivalent to one month's salary.

OVERDRAFT PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ССУДОЙ (или ЗАЩИТА ОТ/ПО ОВЕРДРАФТУ) – Overdraft Protection:- granting of credit by a bank to cover insufficient funds in a customer's checking account.

OVERDRAW = ПЕРЕРАСХОДОВАТЬ – Overdraw:- to draw in excess of the deposit balance or credit limit.

OVERDUE BILL = ПРОСРОЧЕННЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Overdue Bill is a bill of exchange which was not paid at maturity (due date). Also known as Dishonoured Bill. / Вексель, который не был оплачен по погашении, то есть в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату. Известен также как Не Оплаченный В Срок Вексель (Dishonoured Bill).

OVERGARMENT = ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА – Overgarment is an outer garment.

OVERHANG = НАВЕС (или ВЫСТУП) – (1) A term Overhang refers to stock options. It is calculated as to stock options granted plus remaining options yet to be granted divided by the total number of shares issued and outstanding. A high percentage implies excessive dilution.

(2) Overhang is the distance the deck extends from the outer edge of the stringer or stringerboard; wing; lip; distance the unit load extends beyond the deck.

OVERHANG = СВЕС – Overhang (maritime term):- the projection of the stern beyond the sternpost and of the bow beyond the stem. / Свес кормы.

OVERHAUL = РЕМОНТИРОВАТЬ (или ПЕРЕБИРАТЬ, или ПРОИЗВОДИТЬ ПЕРЕБОРКУ) – Overhaul (maritime term):- get gear in condition for use; to separate the blocks of a tackle to lengthen the fall (ready for use again).

OVERHEAD = НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Overhead:- costs incurred in the everyday running of a business and not variable according to output. Overhead include energy, heating and lighting costs, administration, insurance, rent and rates. Also known as Fixed Costs, Indirect Costs, and Supplementary Costs; and as Overheads in the United Kingdom. Overhead is an accounting term that refers to all costs not relating to direct labor and materials. Another term for this is 'indirect' cost. There can be manufacturing overhead or general overhead. The term is ambiguous unless it is described accordingly. / Затраты, понесённые выработке (output).

OVERHEAD CRANE = КРАН–БАЛКА – Overhead Crane:- also known as Suspended Crane. This type of crane works in the same way as a gantry crane but without uprights. The hoist is on a trolley which moves in one direction along one or two beams, which move at right angles to that direction along elevated tracks, often mounted along the side walls of an assembly area in a factory. Some of them can lift very heavy loads. The Overhead Traveling Crane, a type of bridge crane, is used inside buildings or in outdoor storage yards. Two or more parallel girders span its working area. Another girder, called the Bridge, stretches between them and rolls along them on wheels; this girder, in turn, supports a carriage from which a lifting attachment is lowered by pulleys. Overhead Crane is a crane mounted on wheels; esp., an overhead crane consisting of a crab or other hoisting apparatus crane consisting of a crab or other hoisting apparatus traveling on rails or beams fixed overhead, as in a machine shop or foundry. Also known as Traveler Crane, Traveling Crane, and Traversing Crane. / но без мачт (uprights). балка или ферма (girder) . Кран-Балка, разновидность подъёмного крана мостового типа, у которого тельфер передвигается по ездовой балке. Балка опирается ходовыми колёсами на рельсы, которые обычно уложены на верхних полках подкрановых балок, расположенных под потолком обслуживаемого помещения, крытой площадки или участка. В некоторых конструкциях ходовые колёса опираются на нижние полки подкрановых двутавровых балок; краны-балки такой конструкции называются Подвесными, или Катучими. Краны-балки бывают Однопролётные (ширина пролёта 6–15 метров (м)) и Многопролётные (до 100 м). Механизмы крана-балки приводятся в действие электродвигателем, питающимся от сети (через контактный провод или кабель). Управление механизмами осуществляет машинист из кабины, подвешенной к ездовой балке, или с пола помещения при помощи кнопочного пульта, соединённого с механизмами крана-балки кабелем. Грузоподъёмность крана-балки обычно 1–5 тонн (т). Кран-балка, или Катабалка, на судах – простейший подъёмный поворотный кран для подъёма и спуска становых (носовых) якорей. Имеет вид

изогнутой балки с блоком на конце или стрелы с укосиной. Подъём якоря осуществляют вручную или от брашпиля. Устанавливают 1 кран-балку на баке или 2 по бортам бака. На парусных деревянных судах роль крана-балки выполняют 2 деревянных неподвижных кронштейна (балки на скулах бака), так называемые Крамболы. Под Краном-Балкой, от Голландского слова Kraanbalk, понимается разновидность подъёмного крана мостового типа, у которого таль с ручным или электрическим приводом передвигается по ездовой балке с колёсами. Грузоподъёмность крана-балки может доходить до 5 тонн. Кран-балка на судах, так называемая катабалка, является простейшим поворотным краном для подъёма становых (носовых) якорей. Под Мостовым Краном понимается подъёмный кран, выполненный в виде опорного или подвесного моста с грузовой тележкой (талью). Мост перемещается по подкрановым рельсам, например, вдоль пролёта цеха, а тележка (таль) – по мосту поперёк пролёта. Грузоподъёмность мостовых кранов может находиться в весьма широком диапазоне – от 5 до 450 тонн.

OVERHEIGHT CARGO = СВЕРХВЫСОКИЙ ГРУЗ (или КРУПНОГАБАРИТНЫЙ ПО ВЫСОТЕ ГРУЗ, или НЕГАБАРИТНЫЙ ПО ВЫСОТЕ ГРУЗ) – Overheight Cargo is a cargo more than eight feet high which thus cannot fit into a standard container. Cargo exceeding the standard height (of an open-top container/flatrack).

OVERLAND COMMON PORT = ОБЫЧНЫЙ ПОРТ СУХОПУТНОЙ ДОСТАВКИ – Movement of a trailer to or from an inland location to a port at the shipper's or consignee's expense. Overland Common Port (OCP):- a special rate concession made by shipping lines, rail carriers and truckers serving the US West Coast for export and import traffic, intended to benefit midwest shippers and importers by equalizing rates to and from other coastal areas, and offering these midwest companies a comparable alternative. The steamship companies lower their rates and the inland carriers pick up the terminal charges, which consist of handling charges, wharfage charges and car loading or unloading charges. Overland Common Port (OCP) rates apply to cargo shipped from or consigned to the states of:- North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and all states east thereof. OCP rates in Canada apply to the provinces of:- Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

OVERLAND COMMON PORT SHIPMENT = ОТПРАВКА ЧЕРЕЗ ОБЫЧНЫЙ ПОРТ ДОСТАВКИ – Overland Common Port Shipment is a shipment to/from an inland location from/to a port.

OVER LANDED = ДОСТАВЛЕННЫЙ – (1) Over Landed:- cargo volume count more than originally shipped.

(2) Over Landed:- cargo taken beyond original port of discharge. / Груз, принятый после первоначального порта разгрузки.

OVERLAP = НАХЛЁСТКА (или ПЕРЕКРЫШКА, или ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ) – Overlap:- that thread portion in a warp-knitted fabric that is placed over the needle during loop formation. Printing defect. Overlap is a portion of a shingle, shake, or tile that is covered by the succeeding course and that is not exposed to weathering. Overlap:- part of a garment construction that is designed to extend over another part to hide a fastening. Overlap of a single-breasted jacket. Overlap or Overprinting:- alteration patterns at Sullivan are complicated by a postore overprinting by an albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration that is most extensively developed in the hanging wall of the deposit. Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns are due, in part, to the superposition or overlap of mineral and alteration zones of different ages. / Частично покрывать; заходить один за другой; перекрывать.

OVERLAP PALLET = УПРОЧНЁННЫЙ ПОДДОН – Overlap Pallet is a flat pallet with bottom deck components layered one on top of another. / Упрочнённый Поддон:- плоский поддон, детали нижнего настила которого накладывают сверху на другие детали поддона для обеспечения дополнительной прочности.

OVERLAPPING OF COLORS IN A PRINT = НАХЛЁСТКА (или ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ, или НАКЛАД, или ПЕРЕКРЫША, или ЗАХОЖДЕНИЕ ОДИН ЗА ДРУГОЙ) ЦВЕТОВ В НАБИВНОМ РИСУНКЕ – Overlapping Of Colors In A Print:- Possible Cause:- poor registration of screens. In this case the defect is minor as the character is recognizable and when viewed from a distance the registration problem doesn't seem too obvious. However, depending on the severity and end use the defect can be major or minor. Printing defect.

OVERLAY = ВЕРХНИЙ СЛОЙ (или НАРУЖНЫЙ СЛОЙ) – Overlay is a thin layer of paper, plastic, film, metal foil, or other material bonded to one or both faces of panel products, or to lumber, to provide a protective or decorative face, or a base for painting. / Тонкий слой бумаги, пластика, плёнки, металлической фольги или иного материала, .

OVERLENGTH = ПРИПУСК (ПО ДЛИНЕ) – Overlength (adjective):- longer than is standard or (context: transportation legal of a vehicle) longer than is allowed. See also Overcut. Overlength (noun):- an excessiveness of length.

OVERLENGTH CARGO = ДЛИННОМЕРНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Overlength Cargo is a cargo exceeding the standard length (of a flatrack/ATD).

OVERLOAD = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА – Overload:- operation of electrical equipment above its normal full-load rating or of a conductor above its rated ampacity. An overload condition will eventually cause dangerous overheating and damage.

OVERNIGHT = ОДНОДНЕВНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ (или ОВЕРНАЙТ) – Overnight:- foreign exchange swap from the contract day to the following working day, i.e. for one day (weekends for 3 days). / , то есть .

OVERNIGHT MONEY = ОДНОДНЕВНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или ОДНОДНЕВНЫЙ РАСЧЁТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ, или КРЕДИТ ОВЕРНАЙТ) – Overnight Money:- interbank credit repayable on the following day. / Межбанковский кредит, погашаемый на следующий день.

OVERNIGHT OVERDRAFT = ОДНОДНЕВНЫЙ ОВЕРДРАФТ – Overnight Overdraft:- daylight overdrafts that have not been extinguished prior to the close of the business day.

OVERNIGHT REPURCHASE AGREEMENT RATE = СТАВКА ПО ОДНОДНЕВНЫМ СОГЛАШЕНИЯМ ОБ ОТКУПЕ (или СТАВКА ПРЯМОГО РИПО НА ДЕНЬ) – The Overnight Rate is the interest rate at which financial institutions borrow and lend one-day funds to each other. Overnight Repurchase Agreement Rate means the interest rate calculated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from the volume-weighted average overnight rate paid to finance general collateral securities compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. See also Treasury Tax And Loan Rate. / Ставка Выкупа Овернайт со сроком до начала следующего рабочего дня – ставка финансирования дилера для продажи и откупа ценных бумаг со сроком исполнения поручения до начала следующего рабочего дня.

OVERNIGHT TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ ОВЕРНАЙТ (или СДЕЛКА С ПЕРЕНОСОМ НА СЛЕДУЮЩИЙ ДЕНЬ) – Overnight Trade is a trade which is not liquidated during the same trading session during which it was established. Overnight Trade is the buying or selling of currencies between 9 pm and 8 am local time. This type of financial transaction occurs when an investor takes a position at the end of the trading day in a foreign market that will be open while the local market is closed. The trade will be executed sometime that evening or early morning.

OVERPACK = ПЕРЕУПАКОВЫВАНИЕ – Overpack:- a unit used by a single shipper to contain one or more packages and to form one handling unit for convenience of handling and stowage. Dangerous goods packages contained in the overpack must be properly packed, marked, labelled and in proper condition as required by the Regulations regarding dangerous goods (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

OVERPLAID = ХХ – Overplaid is a fabric with an over-plaid design, namely a textile design consisting of a plaid pattern superimposed on another plaid or on a textured ground.

OVER PROFILE = ПЕРЕБОР – Over Profile:- a stowage condition in which more containers are aboard vessel than the vessel was designed to carry.

OVER–RAISED = ПЕРЕВОРСОВАННОЕ – Over-Raised:- excessive surface nap that may or may not be accompanied by damage to the ground structure. Note:- this defect is caused by the incorrect setting of the raising machine or irregular feed of the fabric. / Избыточное Ворсование (over-raised):- порок ткани; чрезмерный поверхностный ворс, который может сопровождаться повреждением структуры основания. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной регулировкой ворсовальной машины или неправильной подачей ткани.

OVERRIDING COMMISSION = СУПЕРКОМИССИЯ (или ОСНОВНАЯ КОМИССИЯ, или ПЕРВОСТЕПЕННАЯ КОМИССИЯ) – Overriding Commission is a commission that is paid by a reinsurer to the reassured to cover the latter's overheads in administering the reinsurance.

OVERSEAS BUSINESS REPORTS = ОТЧЁТЫ О ЗАРУБЕЖНОМ БИЗНЕСЕ – In the United States, Overseas Business Reports are marketing studies of America's major trading partners which provide updated export and economic outlooks, industrial trends, trade regulations, distribution and sales channels, transportation, and credit situation in individual countries.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ЧАСТНЫХ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ЧАСТНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ) – The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is America's development finance institution, solving critical world challenges by delivering finance innovations that help ambitious US businesses successfully enter, grow and compete in emerging markets. Established as an agency of the US Government in 1971, OPIC enables US businesses to create revenues, jobs and growth opportunities at home and abroad. OPIC helps secure America's competitive foothold in pivotal developing economies, brings stability to unstable regions, and paves the way for US private capital to help solve our world's most urgent challenges. It does so by providing innovative financial solutions, including debt financing, political risk insurance, and by supporting private equity investment funds. OPIC operates on a self-sustaining basis at no net cost to American taxpayers. In fact, in fiscal year 2010, OPIC generated a positive net contribution to the federal budget of USD352 million. This represented the 33rd consecutive year that OPIC has made a contribution to the budget. Mobilizing the US private sector to advance US foreign policy and development initiatives, OPIC services are available for new and expanding business enterprises in more than 150 countries worldwide. OPIC also promotes US best practices by requiring projects to adhere to international standards on the environment and worker and human rights. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation's (OPIC) mission is to solve critical world challenges by catalyzing markets in developing nations. OPIC accomplishes its mission by delivering finance innovations that help ambitious US businesses successfully enter, grow and compete in emerging markets. In accomplishing its mission, OPIC will promote positive US effects and host country developmental effects. OPIC will assure that the projects it supports are consistent with sound environmental and worker rights standards. In conducting its programs, OPIC will also take into account guidance from the Administration and Congress on a country's observance of, and respect for, human rights. In accomplishing its mission, OPIC will operate on a self-sustaining basis. OPIC supports US investment in emerging markets worldwide, fostering development & the growth of free markets. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a government corporation which assists US private investments in less developed nations. These investments may include distributorships owned by US manufacturers which are consistent with the economic interests of both the United States and the developing country involved. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States.

OVERSHIRT = ВЕРХНЯЯ СОРОЧКА–БЛУЗОН – Overshirt is a shirt usually worn over another shirt without being tucked in.

OVERSHOE = БОТ (или БОТИК, или ГАЛОША) – Overshoe:- an outer shoe, especially a galosh.

OVER, SHORT AND DAMAGED = В ИЗЛИШКЕ, С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ И ПОВРЕЖДЕНО – Over, Short and Damaged (OS & D) is a term used to describe a shipment that has been damaged or lost in transit or that arrives with more containers than originally shipped. A term Over, Short and Damage (OS & D) refers to the condition of a load of product which arrives in a defective condition, or whose quantity does not match the bill of lading (cases over or short).

OVERSHOT = ПОДНЫРОК – Overshot is a pattern or weave featuring filling floats which pass two or more warp yarns before reentering the fabric. See also Float. Fabrics defect. Defect Name:- Overshot. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Overshot:- This is the result of a shuttle being deflected from its normal path of flight so that it breaks completely from the shed, leaving the filling floating on the surface of the fabric. This is caused by incorrect settings of those parts of the loom that influence the path and launching of the shuttle. Severity:- Major. / уточина. Поднырки – порок ткани. Поднырки не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Поднырками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

OVERSKIRT = ВЕРХНЯЯ ЮБКА (или ТЮНИК) – Overskirt is a skirt worn over another skirt.

OVERSOLD = ПЕРЕПРОДАННОСТЬ (или КУЛЬМИНАЦИЯ ПРОДАЖ) – Oversold:- a market which has fallen too far and too fast under excessive selling pressure and is expected to move back to a higher, more neutral level. A technical opinion that the market price has declined too steeply and too fast in relation to underlying fundamental factors. Rank and file traders who were bearish and short have turned bullish. Oversold:- a technical condition that occurs when prices are considered too low and ripe for a rally. Oversold conditions can be classified by analyzing the chart pattern or with indicators such as the Relative Strength Index (RSI) and Stochastic Oscillator. For example, a sharp decline from 30 to 15 in 2 weeks might lead a technician to believe that a security is oversold; or, a security is sometimes considered oversold when the RSI is less than 30 and when the Stochastic Oscillator is less than 20. It is important to keep in mind that oversold is not necessarily the same as being bullish. It merely infers that the security has fallen to far too fast and may be due for a reaction rally. A single asset or a market which, it is believed, has declined to an unreasonable level. A technical opinion about the level of prices. Some indicators will signal when prices are thought to be oversold. A technical opinion that the market price or an asset price has declined too steeply and too fast in relation to underlying fundamental factors. A technical opinion about the market that recent price action has carried too far in one direction, and that a minor reversal or retracement is

necessary to get the market back into a technical equilibrium state. A market that has had a sharp upturn. Rank-and-file traders who were bearish and short earlier have turned bullish. Oversold is a condition in which prices are believed to have declined too far or too rapidly. Can be measured by the Relative Strength Index. / Состояние рынка в предверии резкого повышения цен. Рядовые торговцы, бывшие до сей поры медведями и продавцами, становятся быками и покупателями.

OVERSPRAYING = ЧРЕЗМЕРНОЕ ОПРЫСКИВАНИЕ (или ХХ) – Overspraying is a term sometimes used to describe the application, by spraying, of a fiber lubricant to staple fibers during opening and blending. / – термин, используемый иногда для описания внесения, опрыскиванием (или разбрызгиванием), волокновой смазки в штапельные волокна в процессе вскрытия и смешивания.

OVERSPUN = СПРЯДЕННАЯ ОЧЕНЬ ВЫСОКИМ НОМЕРОМ – Overspun:- xxxxx. See also Collapse. Overspun Yarn is the yard which has received too much twist in places, thereby causes thin lengths in it. It is usually caused by spinning to counts too high for the quality of the raw material. Sometimes called Twitty Yarn. / Пряжа, спряденная очень высоким номером, не соответствующим качества волокна.

OVER–STOW = ПЕРЕГРУЗ – Over-Stow:- to increase the profile of a vessel from normal carrying capacity.

OVERSUBSCRIBED ISSUE = ВЫПУСК С ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕМ ЛИМИТА ПОДПИСКИ (или ЭМИССИЯ С ЧРЕЗМЕРНЫМ СПРОСОМ НА ПОДПИСКУ) – Oversubscribed Issue:- investors are not able to buy all the shares or bonds they want, so underwriters must allocate the shares or bonds among investors. This occurs when a new issue is underpriced or in great demand because of growth prospects. Oversubscribed Issue is an issue is said to be oversubscribed if orders to acquire newly issued securities exceed the number of securities offered for subscription (for purchase). In this case the underwriting banks must adjust (= scale down) customer demand accordingly.

OVERSUBSCRIPTION = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ ЛИМИТА ПОДПИСКИ (или ЧРЕЗМЕРНЫЙ СПРОС НА ПОДПИСКУ) – Oversubscription is a situation in which investors show so much interest in a new issue of a security that demand exceeds supply. Before a new issue, underwriters canvass potential investors, who may or may not book an order to buy a portion the new issue. If investors order more shares than there are shares being issued, the security is said to be oversubscribed. This may affect the price when the security is actually issued. Oversubscription:- an oversubscription of shares on an IPO means that there was much more demand than supply of shares on an initial offering. Oversubscription:- when a new issue of securities is made and the demand for the securities exceeds the number on offer, the issue is said to be oversubscribed. The situation is often remedies by a ballot. See also Allocation, Ballot, and Stagging. / В тех случаях, когда новая эмиссия ценных бумаг произведена, а спрос на данные ценные бумаги превышает количество предложенных офертой, об этой эмиссии говорят, что она превысила лимит подписки или что у неё чрезмерный спрос на подписку. Такая ситуация часто исправляется жеребьёвкой. Смотрите также Размещение (Allocation), Жеребьёвка (Ballot), и Раскрутка (Stagging).

OVERTAKING = ПОПУТНОЕ (или ОБГОНЯЮЩЕЕ) – Overtaking (maritime term):- said of a vessel when she is passing or overtaking another vessel.

OVER–THE–COUNTER = ВНЕУЧЁТНОЕ – (1) Over-The-Counter (OTC) is a figurative term for the means of trading securities that are not listed on an organized stock exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), as in OTC margin bonds. Over-the-counter trading is done by broker-dealers who communicate by telephone and computer networks. Something that is legal, above board. Securities trading outside the regular exchange session. At the Swiss Exchange, trades not executed via the exchange system matcher. Off-exchange trades also have to be reported. Also known as Off-Exchange. Over-the-counter trading is done by broker-dealers who communicate by telephone and computer networks. Over The Counter (OTC), also known as Off-Exchange trading, is trading financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, or commodities directly between two parties. OTC contracts are bilateral contracts in which two parties agree on how a particular trade or agreement is to be settled in the future as opposed to exchange traded contracts, which take place in a location established for the purpose of trading such as commodity futures exchanges or stock exchanges. Forwards and swaps are main examples of such contracts. Products traded by this method include iron ore swaps at the NYMEX®; natural gas, electricity, crude oil and refined products, and iron ore at the ICE. Over-The-Counter (OTC) is a method of trading that does not involve an exchange. In over-the-counter markets, participants trade directly with each other, typically by telephone or computer links. Transactions that are quoted and conducted between parties on a principal-to-principal basis as opposed to being traded via a broker on an exchange. Over-The-Counter (OTC):- describes security dealings outside a recognised stock exchange for example the purchase of a derivative from a bank. / Известен также как Внебиржевой (Off-Exchange). / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Внеучётный:- (1) Ценные бумаги, не котирующиеся на бирже, торговля которыми ведётся на внебиржевом рынке. (2) Рынок, на котором операции с ценными бумагами осуществляются по телефону и через компьютерную сеть, соединяющую дилеров, ведущих операции с акциями и облигациями не в торговом зале биржи. Внеучётными акциями традиционно являются акции более мелких компаний, которые не удовлетворяют требованиям котировки на бирже (listing requirements) Нью Йоркской и Американской фондовых бирж (New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange). В последние годы, однако, многие компании, удовлетворяющие требованиям котировки на бирже, предпочли остаться в рамках внеучётной торговли, поскольку они считают, что многократные торговые операции, производимые большим числом дилеров, являются более предпочтительными, чем централизованный подход в отношении торгов, характерных для Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи, когда все торговые операции с некоторой акцией должны проходить через ‘специалиста’ (specialist) по этим акциям. Правила внебиржевых торговых операций с акциями введены в действие Национальной Ассоциацией Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD)) – саморегулируемой организацией. Цены на внеучётные акции публикуются в ежедневных газетах, где акции Системы Национального Рынка (National Market System) даются отдельно от других акций внебиржевого рынка. Остальная часть внеучётного рынка включает рынок государственных и муниципальных облигаций.

(2) Over-The-Counter (OTC) is a term that usually refers to direct sales to a retail customer in a store, as opposed to wholesale marketing.

OVER–THE–COUNTER DERIVATIVES = ВНЕУЧЁТНЫЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ (или ВНЕУЧЁТНЫЕ ДЕРИВАТИВЫ) – Over-The-Counter Derivatives are privately negotiated contracts that are traded directly between two parties, rather than on a centralized exchange. Some of the most common derivatives to be traded in the OTC market include swaps, forward rate agreements, and exotic options. The self-regulatory trade organization that oversees the over-the-counter derivatives market is the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA). Over-The-Counter (OTC) Derivatives:- these financial instruments (derivatives) are non-standardized and are not traded on an exchange, but are traded directly between market participants (over the counter).

OVER–THE–COUNTER MARGIN BOND = ВНЕУЧЁТНАЯ МАРЖИНАЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – In the United States, Over-The-Counter (OTC) Margin Bond is a debt security not traded on the national securities exchange, which meets certain Regulation T requirements as to size of original offering, available information and status of interest payments.

OVER–THE–COUNTER MARKET = ВНЕУЧЁТНЫЙ РЫНОК – The Over-The-Counter Market (OTC Market) is a non-exchange trading market or unofficial market for equities and bonds. It is not based in specific location and does not have fixed trading hours. Negotiations usually take place using computer or telephone systems at the international level. The price for a security is negotiated between banks and brokage firms or securities services providers and institutional investors. In this context, the transactions are subject to the applicable statutory provisions for trading in securities. In the United Kingdom, Over-The-Counter Transactions are conducted between two private parties and specifications can be customized, although they generally reflect industry standards. The exchange has eliminated one of the key concerns over doing business in the over-the-counter (OTC) market – counterparty credit risk – by offering its clearing services for deals transacted off-exchange. This allows buyers and sellers to negotiate the price with trading partners of their choice with the full security of the exchange clearinghouse behind them. Additionally, margin requirements for cleared OTC transactions are netted against other cleared positions on the exchange, including futures and short options positions, reducing costs and improving cash flow. The Over-The-Counter Market (OTC Market) is a common term utilized to describe the market for shares that are not traded on any of the US Exchanges. Regulated by the NASD, the OTC market is comprised of a network of broker/dealers who complete transactions via telephone or computer rather than in a centralized marketplace. The OTC brokers are usually referred to as 'Market-Makers' for the particular security they are transacting. A number of OTC issuers are listed in the 'pink sheets' (a weekly NASD publication covering OTC securities and their market-makers) and/or the 'Electronic Bulletin Board', an on-line version of the pink sheets for companies registered under the 1934 Exchange Act. A securities market that is not geographically centralized like the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Over The Counter (OTC) securities are traded through a telephone and computer network. The Over-The-Counter Market (OTC Market) is a market for securities that are not traded on any organized stock exchange, and for some listed securities traded off the exchange. These include most corporate, municipal and government bonds; almost all new stock issues; shares in mutual funds; and the securities traded on the nationwide electronic National Association Of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®) system. The Over-The-Counter (OTC) market has no physical location, and securities are quoted and sold by telephone on computer by market makers, rather than being sold by public auction on the exchanges. The trading of commodities, contracts, or other instruments not listed on any exchange. OTC transactions can occur electronically or over the telephone. Also known as Off-Exchange Market. The Over-The-Counter Market (OTC Market) is a market for securities made up of dealers who may or may not be members of a securities exchange. The Over-The-Counter (OTC) market is conducted over the telephone and deals mainly with stocks of companies without sufficient shares, stockholders or earnings to warrant listing on an exchange. OTC firms may act either as principals or dealers (buying or selling stock from either own inventory and charging a markup) or as a broker or agent and charging a commission. A market where products such as securities, foreign currencies, custom-tailored contracts and other cash items are bought and sold by telephone and other electronic means of communication rather than on a designated futures exchange. / Внеучётный Рынок. Он потому и называется так, поскольку не учитывается никакими надзорными органами. в системе (НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®)). Внеучётный рынок не имеет физического местоположения, а ценные бумаги котируются и продаются с помощью телефонной связи на компьютерах у создателей рынка, а не посредством публичного аукциона, как это происходит на биржах. Торговля различными родами сырья, контрактами или иными инструментами, не котируемыми на каких-либо биржах. Внеучётные операции могут проводиться как электронным образом, так и при помощи телефонной связи. Известен также как Внебиржевой Рынок (Off-Exchange Market). Рынок ценных бумаг, формируемый дилерами, которые могут или не могут быть членами фондовой биржи. Внеучётный рынок или, так называемый О.Ти.Си. (OTC) по общепринятому Англоязычному сокращению от самого названия на Английском языке, держится на телефонной связи, а сделки главным образом с акциями компаний без подходящих акций, дольщиков или заработков, которые используются в виде гарантий при котировании на бирже. Фирмы внеучётного рынка могут действовать либо как принципалы, либо как дилеры (покупающие или продающие акции либо из каких-то собственных запасов и взимая накидку к цене) или как брокеры или агенты, взимающие за свои услуги комиссию. Рынок, на котором инструменты, такие как ценные бумаги, иностранные валюты, спецификационные контракты и иные наличные изделия покупаются и продаются посредством телефонного и иного электронного средства связи нежели как на определённой бирже фьючерсов. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

OVER–THE–COUNTER OPTION = ВНЕУЧЁТНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Over The Counter (OTC) Options are not traded on recognized future exchanges but between organizations acting as principals, or between a bank and its client.

OVER–THE–COUNTER STOCKS = ВНЕУЧЁТНЫЕ АКЦИИ – Over the Counter (OTC) Stocks are the stocks which do not trade on a recognized stock exchange, trade in one of several so-called over-the-counter markets. It is a somewhat less formal, more risky way to trade stocks. There are no 'listing' rules. OTC markets can be highly manipulated. But, they do serve a purpose, i.e. allowing investors to trade and get liquidity. In the USA, the common OTC market is called the OTC-BB (BB = Bulletin Board, see http://www.otcbb.com), and in Canada it is called the CDN. Note the OTC-BB market has nothing to do with the NASDAQ® market, although many people incorrectly make that association. The OTC markets are usually on-line electronic markets which investment dealers (brokers) can access for purposes of posting buy or sell orders. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

OVER–THE–COUNTER TRADING = ВНЕУЧЁТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Over-The-Counter (OTC) Trading:- direct conclusion of a securities transaction between two parties without the intermediation of a stock exchange. The reasons for such trading may be the stock exchange's hours of business (pre-market trading and after-hours trading) or the fact that a security is not admitted to trading on an official or regulated market or to regulated unofficial trading.

OVER THE ROAD CARRIER = АВТОДОРОЖНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или НАЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК) – Over The Road Carrier is a truck or trailer used in hauling freight by road to destinations outside a 70 mile radius of the logistics depot facility.

OVER THE ROAD LIMITATIONS = ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ ПО АВТОДОРОГАМ – Over The Road Limitations:- state or country regulations for weight limits allowed per container/truckload.

OVER–THE–TOP APPLICATION = НАДВЕРХУШЕЧНОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ – Over-the-Top Application is a broadcast or banded application applied over the canopy of crops.

OVERTIME = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА (или СВЕРХУРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА) – Overtime:- work extending beyond normal established working hours usually compensated by a premium to be paid to the employees concerned. / Работа, выполнение которой выходит за рамки нормальных утверждённых часов работы (рабочего времени) и компенсируемая обычно премией, которая должна быть выплачена соответствующим работникам.

OVERTONNAGING = ИЗОБИЛИЕ ТОННАЖА (или ИЗБЫТОЧНЫЙ ТОННАЖ) – Overtonnaging is a situation where there are too many ships generally or in a particular trade for the level of available cargoes.

OVERWIDTH CARGO = СВЕРХШИРОКИЙ ГРУЗ – Overwidth Cargo is a cargo exceeding the standard width (of a flatrack/ATD). / Груз, превышающий стандартную ширину (контейнера на базе платформы (flatrack)/искусственного твиндека (artificial tween deck, сокращённо – ATD)).

OVERWRITE = ПЕРЕБРАТЬ С ВЫПИСКОЙ – Overwrite:- the writing of more options than one expects to have exercised. Call options are overwritten because the writer considers the underlying overvalued. Put options are overwritten because the underlying is considered undervalued.

OVERWRITING = ПЕРЕБОР С ВЫПИСКОЙ – Overwriting:- where a syndicate exceeds its allocated capacity. Depending on the scale of the problem the managing agent of the syndicate may be required to cease underwriting some or all new business and the members may be required to make available additional funds at Lloyd's to cover the overwriting.

OVERWRITING VIRUSES = ПЕРЕПИСЫВАЮЩИЕ ВИРУСЫ – Overwriting Viruses are the simplest forms of infection. The original code is deleted and replaced by new, malicious code. When the substituted file is executed the virus can try to replicate again. Because overwriting viruses delete the original file either in whole or in part, it is not possible to disinfect them. They must be restored from a backup, instead. While overwriting viruses of this type were mostly restricted to the MS-DOS era, we do see malware nowadays that replaces system files (and may include some of the original file's functionality) but also runs undesirable processes. See also Virus.

OVICIDE = ОВИЦИД – Ovicide is a material that kills the egg stage of an organism. / Под Овицидом, от Латинских слов Ovum, означающее Яйцо, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается химическое вещество, убивающее яйца насекомых и клещей.

OVIPOSIT = ОТКЛАДЫВАТЬ ЯЙЦА (или КЛАСТЬ ЯЙЦА) – Oviposit:- in insects, to lay or deposit eggs.

OVIPOSITION = ЯЙЦЕКЛАДКА (или КЛАДКА ЯИЦ) – Oviposition is the way in which an insect deposits eggs.

OVIPOSITION CAGE = КЛЕТКА ДЛЯ ЯЙЦЕКЛАДКИ (или КЛЕТКА ДЛЯ КЛАДКИ ЯИЦ) – Oviposition Cage is a cage where an insect lays eggs on plants or other materials.

OVOID = ОВОИДНОЕ (или ЯЙЦЕВИДНОЕ) – Ovoid:- a structure with a circular cross section (i.e. not flattened as in ovate) having an outline in the shape of an egg, with the stalk or point of attachment at the large end. Ovoid:- ovate or oval solid. / яйцевое или овальное твёрдое тело. В ботанике под Овоидным, от Латинского слова Ovum, означающее Яйцо, или Яйцевидным понимается .

OVULE = СЕМЯПОЧКА (или СЕМЯЗАЧАТОК) – Ovule:- the outgrowth in a seed- plant's ovary that develops into a seed following fertilization of the egg cell within it. The fertilized egg cell forms a group of cells that becomes an embryo consisting of an axis, (root and stem, or hypocotyl and epicotyl) and in Cactaceae two cotyledons, with its associated protective and nutritive structures capable of developing into a plant. Ovule is a minute structure which, after fertilization, becomes a plant seed. The immature seeds before fertilization. / и в Кактусовых (Cactaceae) два котиледона (две семядоли). ось (axis), (корень и стебель, или гипокотиль (подсемядольное колено). Семяпочка или Семязачаток – многоклеточное образование у семенных растений, из которого развивается семя. Основные части семяпочки – нуцеллус, интегумент (или интегументы) и семяножка. Нуцеллус возникает в типичных случаях в виде бугорка из клеток плаценты мегаспорофилла (плодолистика). Интегумент закладывается в виде кольцевого валика в основании нуцеллуса и обрастает развивающийся нуцеллус, оставляя над его вершиной узкий канал – Микропиле, или Пыльцевход, под которым у большинства голосеменных находится пыльцевая камера. Семяножка (фуникулус) соединяет семяпочку с плацентой. Базальную часть семяпочки, от которой отходит семяножка, называют Халазой. Согласно наиболее распространённой так называемой синангиальной гипотезе, интегумент возник в результате срастания стерилизовавшихся мегаспорангиев, окружавших нуцеллус; следовательно, семяпочка – это мегасинангий (группа сросшихся спорангиев), в котором фертилен лишь центральный спорангий. Эту гипотезу подтверждает строение примитивных семяпочек многих ныне вымерших семенных Папоротников, имевших сегментированные интегументы с проводящим пучком в каждом сегменте и свободными концами сегментов в области пыльцевой камеры; типичного микропиле здесь ещё не было. Обычно одна из клеток нуцеллуса, разрастаясь, становится археспориальной, образующей после мейоза линейную тетраду мегаспор; как правило, 3 микропилярные споры отмирают, а халазальная даёт начало женскому гаметофиту – первичному эндосперму голосеменных или зародышевому мешку покрытосеменных, остающемуся внутри нуцеллуса. После опыления, то есть попадания мужских гаметофитов (пыльцевых зёрен) в пыльцевход семяпочки у голосеменных или на рыльце пестика у покрытосеменных, становятся возможными оплодотворение, развитие из зиготы зародыша и превращение семяпочки в семя. При этом семяпочка голосеменных обеспечивают завершение развития находящихся в пыльцевых камерах мужских гаметофитов (образование гамет), снабжая их питательными веществами через гаустории, внедряющиеся в нуцеллус. У хвойных и оболочкосеменных по гаусториям, дорастающим до женских заростков (таким образом представляющим собой пыльцевые трубки), проходят мужские гаметы (спермии). У покрытосеменных пыльцевые трубки через рыльце и столбик проникают в полость завязи и затем (обычно через микропиле) в семяпочку, доставляя туда спермии, которые образовались в пыльцевых зёрнах либо ещё до опыления (у растений с так называемой трёхклеточной пыльцой), либо после него, при делении спермиогенных клеток в пыльцевых трубках (если пыльца двухклеточная). Для голосеменных характерны прямые (атропные) и обращённые (анатропные) семяпочки, а также промежуточные их формы. Самые примитивные семяпочки обнаружены у семенных Папоротников (карбон). У некоторых из них, например, у калимматотеки, семяпочка снаружи защищена чашеобразной купулой, возникшей, вероятно, из сегментов спорофилла. Зародыши в семяпочках этих растений не найдены, так как, по-видимому, семяпочки опадали вскоре после опыления, а зародыши развивались без периода покоя, который характерен для семян настоящих семенных растений; следовательно, семенным Папоротникам была свойственна лишь 'семязачатковость'. Семязачатковыми можно считать и кордаитовые, а из ныне живущих – некоторые Хвойные (например, Подокарп), отчасти Саговники, зародыши которых завершают развитие в уже опавших семяпочек, и Гинкго, у которого зародыш может дозревать как на материнском растении, так и после опадения семяпочки. Наружный слой трёхслойного интегумента саговников, возможно, гомологичен купуле семенных Папоротников. Купулу имели и семяпочки некоторых Беннеттитовых. У некоторых Хвойных семяпочки погружены в ткани семенных чешуй и срастаются с ними (араукария), у других они срастаются с видоизменёнными семенными чешуями – так называемыми эпиматиями (подокарп, цефалотаксус) или кровельками (некоторые Тиссовые). У покрытосеменных семяпочки мельче, чем у голосеменных, и имеют относительно тонкие интегументы, так как семяпочки развиваются внутри завязи под защитой сросшихся мегаспорофиллов (плодолистиков). Они имеют либо 2 интегумента (большинство однодольных и свободнолепестных двудольных), либо 1 (большинство спайнолепестных двудольных); у некоторых растений семяпочки интегументов не имеют. При морфологической классификации семяпочек учитывают положение микропиле и продольной оси нуцеллуса по отношению к фуникулусу и

устанавливают 5 основных типов семяпочек и ряд производных. Наиболее обычны для покрытосеменных анатропные семяпочки, у которых микропиле обращено к плаценте, что благоприятно для проникновения внутрь семяпочки пыльцевой трубки. В так называемых крассинуцеллятных семяпочках археспориальная клетка отделена несколькими слоями клеток нуцеллуса от его эпидермиса, в тенуинуцеллятных она обычно прилежит к нему; у некоторых (например, у представителей сложноцветных, Грушанковых, Орхидных) и этот эпидермальный слой нуцеллуса недолговечен. У немногих Ремнецветниковых и Баланофоровых семяпочки морфологически не выражены – мегаспоры и женские гаметофиты развиваются в клетках плаценты. Под Семяпочкой или Семязачатком у семенных растений понимается образование, из которого (обычно после оплодотворения) развивается семя. У покрытосеменных растений семяпочка расположена в полости завязи, у голосеменных – на поверхности семенных чешуек в шишках. В центральной части семяпочки (нуцеллусе, или мегаспорангии) формируются мегаспоры. Снаружи семяпочка прикреплена семяножкой к плаценте. Под Овуляцией, от позднелатинского слова Ovulum, означающее Яичко, понимается выход ооцита (яйца) из яичника в полость тела. У самок большинства позвоночных, а также у женщин овуляция происходит периодически; у некоторых млекопитающих, например, кошки, кролика, хорька – только в результате спаривания. Регулируется в основном гормонами гипофиза. Прекращается с наступлением беременности.

OVUM = ЯЙЦО – Ovum is a female reproductive cell. / Под Яйцом понимается то же, что яйцеклетка – женская половая клетка животных и растений, из которой может развиваться новый организм в результате оплодотворения или путём партеногенеза. Содержит гаплоидный (одинарный) набор хромосом. Яйцо – женская половая клетка человека, животных и растений (яйцеклетка), из которой развивается новый организм в результате оплодотворения или путём Партеногенеза. Яйцо человека и животных – высокоспециализированная клетка, содержащая запасы питательных веществ, необходимых для развития зародыша. Яйцо бывает, как правило, одето яйцевыми оболочками. Формирование яйца (Оогенез) обычно происходит в яичниках. У большинства животных яйцо имеет округлую или овальную форму, реже, например, у Насекомых, Головоногих Моллюсков, – удлинённую. У наиболее примитивных многоклеточных животных (Губки, некоторые Кишечнополостные) яйцо не имеет определённой формы и способно к амёбоидным движениям. Размеры яйца варьируют в зависимости от количества желтка в цитоплазме. Так, бедные желтком яйца плацентарных млекопитающих имеют диаметр (без оболочек) от 50 мкм (Полёвка) или 70 мкм (Крыса, Мышь) до 140–150 мкм (Летучая Мышь, Морская Свинка, Корова, Собака), максимально – 180 мкм (овца); диаметр яйца человека – 89–91 мкм. Сходные размеры имеют яйца многих беспозвоночных – Кишечнополостных, Червей, Иглокожих, Моллюсков. При накоплении больших запасов желтка яйца могут достигать крупных, иногда гигантских размеров:- яйца некоторых беспозвоночных имеют диаметр около 1.4 миллиметра (мм) (некоторые Моллюски, Иглокожие, Ракообразные), Утконоса – 4.3 мм, лососёвых рыб – 7–9 мм, акулообразных – 50–70 мм; очень велики также яйца некоторых птиц:- диаметр собственно яйца Курицы (без окружающей его белковой оболочки) свыше 30 мм, яйца Страуса – 80 мм (при общей длине яйца в скорлупе 155 мм). Между величиной яйца и размерами тела взрослого организма нет чёткой зависимости; яйца человека и кролика имеют одинаковые размеры, у аквариумной рыбки Гуппи, при длине самки 5–6 мм, яйцо вдвое крупнее, чем у полутораметрового голубого тунца (диаметр яйца соответственно 2–2.1 и 1–1.1 мм). Обычно наблюдается обратная корреляция между числом яиц и их размерами. В частности, животные, охраняющие своё потомство, производят, как правило, немного крупных яиц, например, птицы откладывают от 1 (Пингвины, некоторые хищники) до 22 (Куропатка) яиц большого размера, Морские Сомики из Семейства Ariidae, вынашивающие яйца в ротовой полости, производят по 20–40 яиц диаметром 17–21 мм (самые крупные яйца, известные у костистых рыб). В то же время у рыб, вымётывающих икру в воду и не проявляющих заботы о потомстве, плодовитость очень велика:- многие Карповые, например, Вобла, Лещ, Карась, вымётывают до 300 тысяч, Сазан – до 1.5 миллионов и Треска – до 10 миллионов яиц диаметром менее 2 мм. У некоторых животных наблюдается полиморфизм яйца. В частности, у животных со сложным циклом размножения – Коловраток, Ветвистоусых Рачков, Тлей – наблюдается сезонный полиморфизм яйца, например у Дафний летом сменяется несколько поколений самок, производящих ‘летние’ яйца с малым количеством желтка и тонкой оболочкой, которые развиваются без оплодотворения; при наступлении неблагоприятных условий самки откладывают богатые желтком оплодотворённые ‘зимние’ яйца, заключённые в защитную оболочку, которые продолжают развиваться только после длительного периода покоя. У Коловраток известны 3 типа яиц:- диплоидные, дающие партеногенетическим путём самок; мелкие гаплоидные, развивающиеся в самцов; покоящиеся, или ‘зимние’, яйца, развивающиеся в самок после оплодотворения. Существует также половой диморфизм яйца:- у Бабочек, Ручейников, Пресмыкающихся, Птиц. Яйца, развивающиеся в самца и самку, различаются по половым хромосомам (женская гетерогаметия); при внешне различимом половом диморфизме (димегалии) у Коловраток, некоторых Червей крупные яйца дают самок, а мелкие – самцов. Зрелое яйцо обладает определённой организацией, которая проявляется в первую очередь в его полярности:- часто ядро располагается вблизи от бедного желтком (анимального) полюса, тогда как желточные включения концентрируются ближе к противоположному (вегетативному) полюсу. Кроме того, в яйцах многих животных обнаруживаются локальные различия, ярко выраженные у Моллюсков, Червей и Асцидий. У этих животных судьба разных областей яйца уже определена и при его разделении на части из них развиваются уродливые зародыши, у которых отсутствуют те или иные органы (мозаичные яйца). У других животных, в частности у иглокожих, организация яйца более лабильна:- при его разделении на части могут развиться несколько маленьких, но полноценных зародышей (регуляционные яйца). Раньше мозаичные и регуляционные яйца противопоставляли друг другу, однако различия между ними непринципиальные и обусловлены более или менее ранней дифференцировкой цитоплазмы. Поверхность яйца одета полупроницаемой эластичной плазматической мембраной, обладающей сократимостью. Поверхностный (кортикальный) слой цитоплазмы образует многочисленные выросты – микроворсинки. В этом слое у многих животных заключены особые тельца, содержимое которых богато мукополисахаридами; такие тельца диаметром от десятых долей мкм (кортикальные гранулы двустворчатых Моллюсков, Иглокожих, Млекопитающих) до 5–40 мкм (кортикальные альвеолы костистых рыб) располагаются в один или несколько рядов вблизи плазматической мембраны. При активации яйца их содержимое выделяется из цитоплазмы под оболочку. Недалеко от поверхности обычно лежат и пигментные гранулы. Постоянными компонентами цитоплазмы яйца, так же как и других клеток, являются митохондрии, комплексы Гольджи (которые у многих животных концентрируются на периферии яйца), эндоплазматическая сеть и рибосомы. Клеточный центр в яйцах большинства животных к концу оогенеза исчезает и лишь изредка (например, у некоторых Пиявок, Планарий и других) сохраняется, обнаруживаясь во время делений созревания. В остальных случаях после оплодотворения в яйце формируется новый клеточный центр – за счёт центриолей, вносимых сперматозоидом или, редко, путём новообразования. Специфическим компонентом цитоплазмы яйца являются желточные включения; различия в количестве желтка и его распределении у разных животных обусловливают разные типы дробления яйца. В цитоплазме содержится большой запас макромолекул (вся белок-синтезирующая система, включая информационную РНК и необходимые ферменты, а также ДНК-и РНК-полимеразы, негистоновые ядерные белки – тубулин и другие), которые используются только после активации яйца и на ранних стадиях развития зародыша. О Яйце растений смотрите в статье Яйцеклетка.

OW = OFFER WANTED

OWB = ON WEIGHT OF BATH

OWF = ON WEIGHT OF FIBER

OWG = ON WEIGHT OF GOODS

OWN–ACCOUNT PRODUCTION = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ЗА СОБСТВЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ – Own-Account Production is a production of output for final consumption or gross fixed capital formation by the producer. Also known as Output For Own Final Use. / Известно также как Выработка Для Собственного Конечного Использования или Выпуск Для Собственного Конечного Использования (Output For Own Final Use).

OWN–ACCOUNT TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ЗА СВОЙ СЧЁТ – Own-Account Trading:- all trades in securities, financial instruments, derivatives, foreign exchange and precious metals conducted by the bank in its own name and for its own account.

OWNER = СОБСТВЕННИК (или ХОЗЯИН) – (1) Owner is the legal owner of cargo, equipment or means of transport. The legal owner of cargo, equipment or vessels, trucks, etc. See also Holder. / Законный собственник (или хозяин) груза, оборудования или средств перевозки. Законный собственник (владелец) груза, оборудования, судов, грузовиков и тому подобного. Смотрите также Владелец или Держатель (Holder).

(2) Owner is a person in whose name a security is registered on the books of the Registrar or Depositary. Also referred to as a Registered Owner or Holder. / Лицо, на чьё имя ценная бумага зарегистрирована в книгах Регистратора или Депозитария. Относится также к Зарегистрированному Владельцу (Registered Owner) или Держателю (Holder).

(3) In cotton futures trading, Owner is a primary deliverer or receiver who holds ownership and control of the duplicate samples of bales that have been tendered or retendered on contract. / В торговле фьючерсами на хлопок Первичный Поставщик (Primary Deliverer) или Получатель (Receiver), который удерживает во владении и под контролем дубликатные образцы, взятые из кип, которые были поданы для участия в конкурсе первично или повторно по данным контрактам.

OWNER OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР СОБСТВЕННИК – Owner Operator is the independent trucker, usually moving trailers under the authority of a motor carrier. / Независимый дальнобойщик, перевозящий обычно прицепы по поручению автомобильного перевозчика.

OWNER'S BILL = КОНОСАМЕНТ СОБСТВЕННИКА (или КОНОСАМЕНТ СУДОВЛАДЕЛЬЦА) – Owner's Bill is a bill of lading by virtue of which the owner of a vessel is the contractual carrier. / Коносамент Собственника или Коносамент Судовладельца – коносамент, на основании которого владелец судна приходится перевозчиком по контракту (контрактным перевозчиком).

OWNERS' EQUITY = СРЕДСТВА СОБСТВЕННИКОВ (или ДОЛЯ СОБСТВЕННИКОВ, или КАПИТАЛ СОБСТВЕННИКОВ) – Owners' Equity:- the interest of shareholders or other owners in the assets of an entity. At any time, it is the cumulative net result of past transactions and other events and circumstances affecting the entity. In financial statements, owners' equity is shown as the recorded accountability of an entity to its owners. The characteristics of owner's equity are:- (i) it is a general interest in an entity's assets, not a claim to specific assets; (ii) its amount is affected by the entity's operations and other events as well as by owners' investments in the entity and the entity's distributions to owners; and (iii) it is the interest that, perhaps in varying degrees, bears the ultimate risks of entity failure and reaps the ultimate rewards of entity success.

OWNERSHIP = ВЛАДЕНИЕ – Ownership is ultimate and exclusive right (conferred by a lawful claim or title, and subject to certain restrictions) to enjoy, occupy, possess, rent, sell (fully or partially), use, give away, or even destroy an item of property. Ownership may be 'corporeal' (title to a tangible object such as a house) or 'incorporeal' (title to an intangible something, such as a copyright, or a right to recover debt). Possession (as in tenancy) does not necessarily mean ownership because it does not automatically transfer title. Ownership is the state or fact of exclusive rights and control over property, which may be an object, land/real estate or intellectual property. Ownership involves multiple rights, collectively referred to as title, which may be separated and held by different parties. The process and mechanics of ownership are fairly complex:- one can gain, transfer, and lose ownership of property in a number of ways. To acquire property one can purchase it with money, trade it for other property, win it in a bet, receive it as a gift, inherit it, find it, receive it as damages, earn it by doing work or performing services, make it, or homestead it. One can transfer or lose ownership of property by selling it for money, exchanging it for other property, giving it as a gift, misplacing it, or having it stripped from one's ownership through legal means such as eviction, foreclosure, seizure, or taking. Ownership is self-propagating in that the owner of any property will also own the economic benefits of that property. History:- Over the millennia and across cultures, notions regarding what constitutes 'property' and how it is treated culturally have varied widely. Ownership is the basis for many other concepts that form the foundations of ancient and modern societies such as money, trade, debt, bankruptcy, the criminality of theft, and private vs. public property. Ownership is the key building block in the development of the capitalist socio-economic system. Scottish economist, philosopher and author Adam Smith (1723–1790) stated that one of the sacred laws of justice was to guard a person's property and possessions. Types Of Owners:- In person:- Individuals may own property directly. In some societies only adult men may own property; in other societies (such as the Haudenosaunee), property is matrilinear and passed on from mother to the offspring. In most societies both men and women can own property with no restrictions and limitations at all. Structured Ownership Entities:- Throughout history, nations (or governments) and religious organizations have owned property. These entities exist primarily for other purposes than to own or operate property; hence, they may have no clear rules regarding the disposition of their property. To own and operate property, structures (often known today as legal entities) have been created in many societies throughout history. The differences in how they deal with members' rights is a key factor in determining their type. Each type has advantages and disadvantages derived from their means of recognizing or disregarding (rewarding or not) contributions of financial capital or personal effort. Cooperatives, corporations, trusts, partnerships, and condominium associations are only some of the many varied types of structured ownership; each type has many subtypes. Legal advantages or restrictions on various types of structured ownership have existed in many societies past and present. To govern how assets are to be used, shared, or treated, rules and regulations may be legally imposed or internally adopted or decreed. Liability For The Group Or For Others In The Group:- Ownership by definition does not necessarily imply a responsibility to others for actions regarding the property. A 'legal shield' is said to exist if the entity's legal liabilities do not get redistributed among the entity's owners or members. An application of this, to limit ownership risks, is to form a new entity to purchase, own and operate each property. Since the entity is separate and distinct from others, if a problem occurs which leads to a massive liability, the individual is protected from losing more than the value of that one property. Many other properties are protected, when owned by other distinct entities. In the loosest sense of group ownership, a lack of legal framework, rules and regulations may mean that group ownership of property places every member in a position of responsibility (liability) for the actions of each other member. A structured group duly constituted as an entity under law may still not protect members from being personally liable for each other's actions. Court decisions against the entity itself may give rise to unlimited personal liability for each and every member. An example of this situation is a

professional partnership (e.g., law practice) in some jurisdictions. Thus, being a partner or owner in a group may give little advantage in terms of share ownership while producing a lot of risk to the partner, owner or participant. Sharing Gains:- At the end of each financial year, accounting rules determine a surplus or profit, which may be retained inside the entity or distributed among owners according to the initial setup intent when the entity was created. For public corporations, common shareholders have no right to receive any of the profit. Entities with a member focus will give financial surplus back to members according to the volume of financial activity that the participating member generated for the entity. Examples of this are producer cooperatives, buyer cooperatives and participating whole life policyholders in both mutual and share-capital insurance companies. Entities with share voting rights that depend on financial capital distribute surplus among shareholders without regard to any other contribution to the entity. Depending on internal rules and regulations, certain classes of shares have the right to receive increases in financial 'dividends' while other classes do not. After many years the increase over time is substantial if the business is profitable. Examples of this are common shares and preferred shares in private or publicly listed share capital corporations. Entities with a focus on providing service in perpetuam do not distribute financial surplus; they must retain it. It will then serve as a cushion against losses or as a means to finance growth activities. Examples of this are not-for-profit entities:- they are allowed to make profits, but are not permitted to give any of it back to members except by way of discounts in the future on new transactions. Depending on the charter at the foundation of the entity, and depending on the legal framework under which the entity was created, the form of ownership is determined once and for all time. To change it requires significant work in terms of communicating with stakeholders (member-owners, governments, etc) and acquiring their approval. Whatever structural constraints or disadvantages exist at the creation thus remain an integral part of the entity. Common in for instance New York City, Hamburg and Berlin in Germany is a form of real estate ownership known as a cooperative (also co-operative or co-op, in German Wohnungsgenossenschaft – apartment co-operative, also 'Wohnbaugenossenschaft' or simply 'Baugenossenschaft') which relies heavily on internal rules of operation instead of the legal framework governing condominium associations. These 'co-ops', owning the building for the mutual benefit of its members, can ultimately perform most of the functions of a legally constituted condominium, i.e. restricting use appropriately and containing financial liabilities to within tolerable levels. To change their structure now that they are up and operating would require significant effort to achieve acceptance among members and various levels of government. Sharing Use:- The owning entity makes rules governing use of property; each property may comprise areas that are made available to any and every member of the group to use. When the group is the entire nation, the same principle is in effect whether the property is small (e.g., picnic rest stops along highways) or large such as national parks, highways, ports, and publicly owned buildings. Smaller examples of shared use include common areas such as lobbies, entrance hallways and passages to adjacent buildings. One disadvantage of communal ownership, known as the Tragedy of the Commons, occurs where unlimited unrestricted and unregulated access to a resource (e.g., pasture land) destroys the resource because of over-exploitation. The benefits of exploitation accrue to individuals immediately, while the costs of policing or enforcing appropriate use, and the losses dues to over exploitation, are distributed among many, and are only visible to these gradually. In a communist nation the means of production of goods would be owned communally by all people of that nation; the original thinkers did not specify rules and regulations. Ownership Models:- (i) State Ownership:- ownership of an industry, asset, or enterprise by the state or a public body representing a community as opposed to an individual or private party. (a) Public Ownership:- ownership and operation of an enterprise by a central government; also an ambiguous term that could refer to either social, partial state, or full state ownership. (ii) Private Ownership:- ownership of property by non-governmental legal entities. (a) Fractional Ownership:- ownership held in percentage shares of an expensive asset, sold to individual owners, who are charged fees for the asset's management and variable use. (iii) Collective Ownership:- either joint ownership of an economic entity (e.g., a cooperative) or public ownership. (a) Cooperative Ownership:- ownership by the people who together operate and trade with an enterprise. (b) Common Ownership is both a concept in political philosophy, and a specific legal form existing at least in the United Kingdom (UK) law whereby employees own a business in which they work collectively 'in common') rather than in individual shares. (iv) Property is also distinguished by whether it is movable (personal property) or immovable (immovable property and real property). (v) Concerning ownership of means of production and delineating which groups receive the direct profits, capitalism's private ownership is distinguished from socialism's social ownership. (vi) Ownership of resources can be distinguished as either as individual or communal, analogous to private or public in delineating who has rights of use. Types Of Property:- (1) Personal Property is a type of property. In the common law systems personal property may also be called chattels. It is distinguished from real property, or real estate. In the civil law systems personal property is often called Movable Property or Movables – any property that can be moved from one location or another. This term is used to distinguish property that different from immovable property or immovables, such as land and buildings. This also means the direct owner of the item(s) is in full control of them/it until either stolen, confiscated by law enforcement, or destroyed. Personal property may be classified in a variety of ways, such as goods, money, negotiable instruments, securities, and intangible assets including choses in action. (2) Land Ownership:- Real Estate or Immovable Property is a legal term (in some jurisdictions) that encompasses land along with anything permanently affixed to the land, such as buildings. Real estate (immovable property) is often considered synonymous with real property, in contrast from personal property (also sometimes called Chattel or Personalty). However, for technical purposes, some people prefer to distinguish real estate, referring to the land and fixtures themselves, from real property, referring to ownership rights over real estate. The terms Real Estate and Real Property are used primarily in common law, while civil law jurisdictions refer instead to immovable property. In law, the word Real means relating to a thing (from Latin Reālis, Ultimately from Rēs, 'Matter' or 'Thing'), as distinguished from a person. Thus the law broadly distinguishes between Real Property (land and anything affixed to it) and Personal Property (everything else, e.g., clothing, furniture, money). The conceptual difference is between immovable property, which would transfer title along with the land, and movable property, which a person would retain title to. Incidentally, the word real in real estate is not derived from the notion of land having historically been 'royal' property. The word Royal – and its Spanish Cognate, Real – come from the unrelated Latin word Rēgālis 'Kingly', which is a derivative of Rēx, meaning 'King'. With the development of private property ownership, real estate has become a major area of business. (3) Corporations And Legal Entities:- An individual or group of individuals can own shares in corporations and other legal entities, but do not necessarily own the entities themselves. A Legal Entity is a legal construct through which the law allows a group of natural persons to act as if it were an individual for certain purposes. Some duly incorporated entities may not be owned by individuals nor by other entities; they exist without being owned once they are created. Not being owned, they cannot be bought and sold. Mutual life insurance companies, credit unions, foundations and cooperatives, not for profit organizations, and public corporations are examples of this. No person can purchase the company, as their ownership is not legally available for sale, neither as shares nor as a single whole. (4) Intellectual Property:- Intellectual Property (IP) refers to a legal entitlement which sometimes attaches to the expressed form of an idea, or to some other intangible subject matter. This legal entitlement generally enables its holder to exercise exclusive rights of use in relation to the subject matter of the IP. The term Intellectual Property reflects the idea that this subject matter is the product of the mind or the intellect, and that IP rights may be protected at law in the same way as any other form of property. Intellectual property laws confer a bundle of exclusive rights in relation to the particular form or manner in which ideas or information are expressed or manifested, and not in relation to the ideas or concepts themselves (see Idea-Expression Divide). It is therefore important to note that the term 'Intellectual Property' denotes the specific legal rights which authors, inventors and other IP holders may hold and exercise, and not the intellectual work itself. Intellectual property laws are designed to protect different forms of intangible subject matter,

although in some cases there is a degree of overlap. (i) Copyright may subsist in creative and artistic works (e.g., books, movies, music, paintings, photographs and software), giving a copyright holder the exclusive right to control reproduction or adaptation of such works for a certain period of time. (ii) A Patent may be granted in relation to an invention that is new, useful and not simply an obvious advancement over what existed when the application was filed. A patent gives the holder an exclusive right to commercially exploit the invention for a certain period of time (typically 20 years from the filing date of a patent application). (iii) A Trademark is a distinctive sign which is used to distinguish the products or services of one business from those of another business. (iv) An Industrial Design Right protects the form of appearance, style or design of an industrial object (e.g., spare parts, furniture or textiles). (v) A Trade Secret (also known as 'Confidential Information') is an item of confidential information concerning the commercial practices or proprietary knowledge of a business. Patents, trademarks and designs fall into a particular subset of intellectual property known as Industrial Property. Like other forms of property, intellectual property (or rather the exclusive rights which subsist in the IP) can be transferred (with or without consideration) or licensed to third parties. In some jurisdictions it may also be possible to use intellectual property as security for a loan. The basic public policy rationale for the protection of intellectual property is that IP laws facilitate and encourage disclosure of innovation into the public domain for the common good, by granting authors and inventors exclusive rights to exploit their works and invention for a limited period. However, various schools of thought are critical of the very concept of intellectual property, and some characterise IP as intellectual protectionism. There is ongoing debate as to whether IP laws truly operate to confer the stated public benefits, and whether the protection they are said to provide is appropriate in the context of innovation derived from such things as traditional knowledge and folklore, and patents for software and business methods. Manifestations of this controversy can be seen in the way different jurisdictions decide whether to grant intellectual property protection in relation to subject matter of this kind, and the North-South divide on issues of the role and scope of intellectual property laws. (5) Chattel Slavery:- The living human body is, in most modern societies, considered something which cannot be the property of anyone but the person whose body it is. This is in contrast to chattel slavery. Chattel slavery is a type of slavery defined as the absolute legal ownership of a person or persons, including the legal right to buy and sell them. Persons who are enslaved do not have the freedom to direct their own actions, and their legal rights may be either severely limited or nonexistent. In most countries, chattel slaves were considered as movable property. Slavery is currently illegal in every country around the world. However, up until the XIX century slavery and ownership of people had existed in one form or another in nearly every society on earth. Notwithstanding the illegality according to codes of law, slavery still exists in various forms today. Critical Views:- The question of ownership reaches back to the ancient philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, who held different opinions on the subject. Plato (428/427 BC – 348/347 BC) thought private property created divisive inequalities, while Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) thought private property enabled people to receive the full benefit of their labor. Private property can circumvent what is now referred to as the 'Tragedy Of The Commons' problem, where people tend to degrade common property more than they do private property. Given a short-sighted owner, however, a private property system can make these tragedies worse – for example, a private owner of a piece of oil-rich property, depending on his worldview, might be more interested in short-term financial gain than incremental use with an eye toward other's concerns (e.g., those of future generations, the disenfranchised, etc). While Aristotle justified the existence of private ownership, he left open questions of (1) how to allocate property between what is private and common and (2) how to allocate the private property within society. Modern Western Views:- In modern Western popular culture some people believe that exclusive ownership of property underlies much social injustice, and facilitates tyranny and oppression on an individual and societal scale. Others consider the striving to achieve greater ownership of wealth as the driving factor behind human technological advancement and increasing standards of living. Right-libertarians not only believe that ownership is the driving factor behind human technological advancement and increasing standards of living, but is also necessary for liberty itself. Ownership Society:- Ownership society was a political slogan used by United States President George Walker Bush to promote a series of policies aimed to increase the control of individual citizens over health care and social security payments and policies. Critics have claimed that slogan hid an agenda that sought to implement tax cuts and curtail the government's role in health care and retirement saving. Basic right to possess something. It should not be confused with possession, for whereas a person may own something, he or she may still lose possession of it, e.g., to a bailee or to a thief. Ownership is the legal right to the possession of a thing. The object of ownership can be tangible such as personal property and land or it can be intangible such as intellectual property rights over musical, literary or scientific creations of the mind. Ownership also includes rights allowing a person to use and enjoy certain property (physical or intellectual). It includes the right to convey it to others. It can also be the state or fact of being an owner. Example of a state statute on ownership (Annotated Statutes Of New Mexico (NM); Chapter 47; Property Law Article 7. Building Unit Ownership; (NM Stat. Ann. § 47-7-2) defines a unit owner as follows:- 'Unit Owner' means the person or persons owning a unit in fee simple absolute and undivided interest in the fee simple or leasehold estate of the common areas and facilities in the percentage established by the declaration. Right by which a thing is owned by an individual or legal entity. Ownership is the state of owning something. Anything that people own or possess gives them the quality of ownership. Wars are often fought over the ownership of land. When you buy a book, you own it. Add the suffix ship to owner, and now you have ownership of that lovely book. If you buy a house, you have ownership of it. Politicians like to talk about the 'American dream of home ownership'. If you buy a lottery ticket, you have ownership of that, too. If you win big, you'll have ownership of lots of cash and then you, too can realize that American dream. / Шотландский экономист, философ и автор Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith; 1723–1790). Президент США Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). Право, посредством которого вещь принадлежит физическому или юридическому лицу. В гражданском праве под Владением понимается фактическое обладание вещью, одно из правомочий собственника. Владение в гражданском праве, фактическое обладание вещью. Различаются владение собственника и владение несобственника. Владение собственника – одно из правомочий (наряду с пользованием и распоряжением), входящих в содержание права собственности, оно всегда охраняется законом. Владение несобственника может быть законным и незаконным. В основе законного владения лежит всегда какое-либо правовое основание (правовой титул). Это означает, что владение возникло на основании закона, договора, административного акта. При законном владении лица, не являющегося собственником данной вещи, она передаётся ему добровольно самим собственником (например, по договорам хранения, найма, ссуды и так далее). Незаконным является владение лица, похитившего вещь или присвоившего находку. В гражданском праве незаконное владение, в свою очередь, подразделяется на добросовестное и недобросовестное. Добросовестным владельцем считается тот, кто не знал и по обстоятельствам дела не мог знать о неправомерности своего владения; недобросовестный же владелец знал или должен был знать о неправомерности своего владения (знал, что приобретает вещь от лица, неуправомоченного на её продажу). Разграничение добросовестного и недобросовестного владения имеет существенное значение при разрешении спора об истребовании вещи из чужого владения (смотрите Виндикация) по иску собственника. В Советском праве нет самостоятельного правового института Владения, оно является элементом других правовых институтов:- права собственности, залога, найма, комиссии и других. Такое титульное владение подлежит самостоятельной охране; владелец, подобно собственнику, может предъявить иск об истребовании вещей либо об устранении всяких нарушений его права. Закон предусматривает в определённых случаях защиту добросовестного владения даже против собственника. Например, если добросовестный владелец приобрёл вещь по сделке купли-продажи или мены (то есть возмездно) от лица, неуправомоченного на её отчуждение, но получившего вещь от самого собственника по договору найма, хранения и прочего,

собственник не вправе истребовать вещь в порядке виндикации владения. В гражданском праве буржуазных государств существует самостоятельный институт Владения. Установлено несколько способов защиты владения (в частности, судебные способы – иски о возврате владения и внесудебные – право на самопомощь, дающее владельцу возможность самостоятельно защищать владение). По-разному регулируется и защищается владение движимостью и недвижимостью в праве Великобритании и Соединённых Штатов Америки (США). Большинство буржуазных систем права рассматривает длительное владение в качестве основания приобретения права собственности (так называемая Приобретательная Давность). Советское право приобретения права собственности по давности владения не предусматривает.

OWNERSHIP RIGHTS = ПРАВА ВЛАДЕНИЯ – Ownership Rights:- ownership means a person has a right over a property, and owns it. An owner will have the right of possession, right to its use, right of way, right to transfer it and the right to earn rent from the property. An owner can transfer his property by gifting or selling it. A sale deed, or any document through which the ownership rights are transferred, is a document that gives evidence of an individual's ownership of a property. Rights in property can be transferred only on execution and registration of a sale deed in favor of the buyer. A conveyance deed is executed to transfer title from one person to another. Generally, an owner can transfer his property unless there is a legal restriction barring such transfer. Under the law, any person who owns a property and is competent to contract can transfer it in favor of another. If the owner gives another individual a Power of Attorney (POA), that person can sell it under this authority. A POA gives another person the power to act on behalf of the owner. However, if the POA only grants a person the authority to manage the property, he cannot sell it. Agreement to sell precedes execution of a sale deed. The subsequent sale deed is based on the agreement to sell. The agreement is signed and executed by the seller and buyer on a non-judicial stamp paper. As such, it has legal value and can be produced as evidence. Agreement to sell is the base document on which the conveyance deed is drafted. Every document of transfer of property by way of sale would be preceded by an agreement to sell. The agreement to sell is also in writing. Any instrument indicating transfer of property must be registered. The sale deed and other relevant documents have to be stamped and registered at the subregistrar's office having jurisdiction over the property. The purpose of registration is to prevent fraud and provide security. It also ensures that every person dealing with property, where such dealings require registration, may rely with confidence on the statements contained in the registered document as a complete account of all transactions by which his title may be affected. A transfer of title in real estate is not valid if the sale deed is not registered. Registration in the name of the seller by the person transferring property is crucial for the transfer of clear title in favor of the new owner. Registration is to be done after payment of appropriate stamp duty, as prevalent in the State. Once purchased, the property should be mutated in the name of the purchaser. Mutation is not a legal title given to the new owner. It basically means rectification in the records of the municipal authorities (in case of urban properties) and local revenue officers (in case of other properties), replacing the name of the owner with that of the new owner. The new owner, in whose favor the title and other rights pass on, must apply to the local municipal authorities for mutation. Mutation of property is recorded on the presentation of registered documents showing evidence of transfer of property. Mutation of property in the municipal or revenue records is mainly for the purpose of payment of property taxes. See also Deed, and Ownership.

OWN ISSUE = СОБСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или СОБСТВЕННАЯ ЭМИССИЯ) – Own Issue:- securities placed with investors directly by the issuer, without the involvement of an intermediary, e.g., bank. Issuers must have very strong placement capabilities for this to function, i.e. issuers must be able to reach a large number of investors directly. As a rule, only banks with an extensive branch network and/or good relationships with institutional investor groups will have such considerable placement strength. The vast majority of own issues are therefore handled by banks. The risk that the entire issue cannot be sold to (placed with) investors is borne by the issuer. The advantage of direct issuing lies in the lower costs, since no fees are involved for an underwriting syndicate.

OXBLOOD = ХХ (или КРОВАВОЕ) – Oxblood:- a moderate reddish brown.

OXFORD = ОКСФОРДСКАЯ – As a durable option, Oxford cloth has been a staple of clothing that is now making its way into other types of applications. Here is some background into the creation of Oxford cloth, as well as examples of how the cloth can be used. Originally made of only cotton, Oxford cloth utilizes a warp that that combines two fine filaments that are woven together to create a basket weave pattern that is sturdy but still allows the fabric to breathe. In fact, the material gets its name from the term that defines the process, which is referred to as the Oxford Weave. The spin of the filaments results in a feel that is smooth to the touch without being silky. Today, Oxford fabric is not only produced from cotton. Polyester and rayon may be introduced to make a synthetic blend that is ideal for casual shirts, the traditional button down Oxford shirts that are the ideal middle ground between casual and dressy, walking shorts, and a number of other casual wear items. Along with long and short sleeved shirts, Oxford cloth has begun to make an impact around the home as well. As a sturdy solution, Oxford cloth is an ideal fabric to use for window treatments in children's rooms, as well as duvet covers, pillow shams, and wall hangings. Oxford cloth can also be an inexpensive material to use in the construction of screen panels that will fit over a wooden frame. Machine washable, Oxford cloth is an easy fabric to maintain, and tends to hold its shape. The result is household items that require little or no ironing after going through the laundry process. One innovative use of Oxford cloth today is for wall coverings. The light weave of the fabric makes it ideal for absorbing liquid starch. Using sections of the Oxford cloth that have been soaked in the starch, apply the sections to the clean wall and smooth with a wallpaper brush. What makes the use of oxford cloth so attractive is that the material can be purchased in bulk and easily removed when a change is desired. Persons who are renting or leasing a living space can use Oxford cloth as a solution to introducing color into a room that is not permanent. The material will simply pull off the walls easily, and a quick wash will remove all traces of the starch residue. As a fabric that is comfortable to wear for casual and business casual solutions, as well as an inexpensive way to create a statement in your living space, oxford cloth is a great choice. As Oxford cloth makes further inroads into home décor, creative people will come up with even more uses for this versatile material. Oxford is a fine, soft, lightweight woven cotton or blended with manufactured fibers in a 2 x 1 basket weave variation of the plain weave construction. The fabric is used primarily in shirtings. Oxford is a rather soft, porous cotton fabric made from fine count of warp and a coarse, soft-spun weft yarn; warp and weft are usually combed but lower qualities may be made of carded yarn. In the warp two ends are made to weave as one and they alternate in plain-weave formation with each pick. Fabric usually has twice as many ends as picks, and it is all-white, although striped warp-effect is not uncommon. This material will soil easily. Oxford Cloth is a soft but stout shirting fabric in a modified basket weave with a large filling yarn having no twist woven under and over two single, twisted warp yarns. The fabric is usually made from cotton or polyester/cotton blends and is frequently given a silk like luster finish. Oxford:- a low shoe laced or tied over the instep. A soft durable cotton or synthetic fabric with a silky luster made in plain or basket weaves; also called Oxford Cloth. Warp has two fine yarns which travel as one and one heavier softly-spun bulky filling which gives it a basket-weave look. Better qualities are mercerized. rather heavy. Usually is all white but some has a spaced stripe in the warp direction. Launders very well but soils easily. When made with yarn dyed warp and white weft, it is called Oxford Chambray. The one remaining commercial shirting material made originally by a Scotch mill which bore the names of four Universities – Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale. / уточная пряжа . Оксфордская ткань – хлопчатобумажная набивная рубашечная ткань.

OXFORD WEAVE = ОКСФОРДСКОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Oxford Weave fabric consists of two, thin warp yarns woven to every soft, thicker yarn in the filling direction. The unbalanced construction of the fabric causes the thin yarns to break and leave tiny holes. It is

fine, soft and lightweight. Oxford weave is commonly found in cotton shirting but is also available in a wide variety of fibers and weights. It is mainly used in apparel. Manufacturers make use of a high twist in the yarn to stop or minimise the development of holes, but oxford weave do develope tiny pinholes. All the yarns in shirts made of oxford weave receive the same care, but the constant abrasion in the wear causes the thin yarns to weaken and tear. Characteristics of Oxford Weave:- (i) it is fine; (ii) it is soft; and (iii) it is lightweight. See also Weave. / в направлении уточины. , но постоянное истирание . высокой крутки в пряже для останова или минимизации развития .

OXICLEAN® = АКСИКЛЫН® (или ОКСИКЛИН®) – OxiClean® is the brand name for a line of household cleaners, including 'OxiClean® Versatile Stain Remover', which is a laundry additive, spot stain remover, and household cleaner marketed by Church & Dwight. It was originally marketed through infomercials in the United States and Canada with Billy Mays, as a 'miracle cleanser'. Church and Dwight acquired the OxiClean® brand through its acquisition of Orange Glo International in 2006. Endorsed by Mays until his death in 2009, the product is now seen endorsed by Billy's friend and co-worker Anthony Sullivan. Both Billy and Anthony were featured on the show Pitchmen on the Discovery Channel in which the product was feature on multiple occasions. OxiClean® was developed by OCI Company Ltd, in South Korea. One of the active ingredients in OxiClean® is sodium percarbonate ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O_2$), an adduct of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Related products include OxiClean® Free Versatile Stain Remover, OxiClean® Laundry Stain Remover, OxiClean® MaxForce Spray, OxiClean® Power Paks, OxiClean® Triple Power Stain Fighter, and OxiClean® Baby Stain Soaker. OxiClean® is a proprietary product, so full details are unknown to this author. The label reveals that it contains sodium percarbonate and sodium carbonate. It probably also contains special activators that make the percarbonate more effective at low temperature. Church & Dwight Co., Inc. headquartered in Princeton, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States. / пятно- разводо- (или потёко-) удалитель, . АксиКлын® (или ОксиКлин® (OxiClean®)). перкарбонат натрия (sodium percarbonate). Били Мэйз (Billy Mays). Орэндьж Гло Интёнэшэнэл (Orange Glo International). Чёч Энд Двайт Ко., Инк. (Church & Dwight Co., Inc.). Энтэни Саливэн (Anthony Sullivan). Пичмен (Pitchmen) Дискавэри Чэнэл (Discovery Channel). Оу.Си.Ай. Кампэни Эл.ти.ди. (OCI Company Ltd).

OXIDATION = ОКСИДИРОВАНИЕ (или ОКИСЛЕНИЕ) – Oxidation occurs when the petroleum product reacts with oxygen. The process is accelerated by heat, light, metallic catalysts, water, acids or the presence of solid contaminants. / Под Оксидированием, от Немецкого слова Oxydieren, означающее Окислять, от Греческого слова Οξύς, означающее Кислый, понимается преднамеренное окисление поверхностного слоя металлических изделий. Образующиеся в результате оксидирования окисные плёнки (смотрите Окалина) предохраняют изделия от коррозии, имеют декоративное значение (смотрите Воронение, Патина), служат в качестве электроизоляции, являются основой для нанесения на них защитных покрытий – лака, краски, жировой смазки и так далее. Оксидирование осуществляется химически (в воздухе или жидкой среде – щёлочах, кислотах) или электрохимически (анодирование) методами. В зависимости от режима оксидирования и состава сплава получают окисные плёнки толщиной от долей микрона до 500–600 мкм. Оксидированию подвергают изделия из стали, чугуна, алюминиевых, медных, цинковых и других сплавов. Под Окислением понимается окислительный процесс, в узком смысле слова – реакция соединения какого-либо вещества с кислородом. В более широком смысле – всякая химическая реакция, сущность которой состоит в отнятии электронов от атомов или ионов (смотрите Окисление-Восстановление). Из обычных окислителей к числу важнейших относятся:- кислород O_2, озон O_3, перекись водорода H_2O_2, хлор Cl_2, фтор F_2, перманганат калия $KMnO_4$, хлорная кислота $HClO_{24}$, азотная кислота HNO_3 и другие. Смотрите также Электролиз.

OXIDATION INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР ОКСИДИРОВАНИЯ (или ИНГИБИТОР ОКИСЛЕНИЯ, или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ ОКИСЛЕНИЯ) – Oxidation Inhibitor is a substance added in small quantities to a petroleum product to increase its oxidation resistance, thereby lengthening its service or storage life; also called Anti-Oxidant. An oxidation inhibitor may work in one of these ways:- (1) by combining with and modifying peroxides (initial oxidation products) to render them harmless, (2) by decomposing the peroxides, or (3) by rendering an oxidation catalyst inert. See also Inhibitor, and Oxidation.

OXIDATION MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ОКИСЛЕНИЯ – Oxidation Marks:- it is a type of stain observed in the vat dyed fabric. Dyeing defect. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект крашения.

OXIDATION STABILITY = ОКИСЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ОКСИДИРОВАНИЯ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ПРОТИВ ОКИСЛЕНИЯ) – Oxidation Stability is an ability of a lubricant to resist natural degradation upon contact with oxygen. See also Oxidation. Oxidation Stability:- a petroleum product's resistance against oxidation. Affects product life both in storage and in use.

OXIDATIVE FAT CLEAVAGE = ОКИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ ЖИРА – Oxidative Fat Cleavage is a fat cleavage produced by atmospheric oxygen.

OXIDE AND SULPHIDE ORE = ОКСИДНАЯ И СУЛЬФИДНАЯ РУДА – In mining industry, Oxide And Sulphide are different kinds of copper contained ore. Oxide ore processing generates cathode copper as the finished product. Sulphide ore processing normally generates concentrate. / В горной промышленности Оксиды И Сульфиды являются отличающимися друг от друга видами руды, в которой содержится медь. Переработкой оксидной руды производят катодную медь как конечный продукт. Переработкой сульфидной руды обычно производят концентрат. Оксиды (Окислы) являются соединениями химических элементов с кислородом. Делятся на солеобразующие и несолеобразующие (например, NO). Солеобразующие оксиды бывают:- (i) аморфными (ZnO), гидраты которых являются соответственно кислотами, основаниями или проявляют амфотерность; (ii) кислотными (SO_3); и (iii) основными (CaO). Сульфидные Руды, минеральные образования, состоящие из сернистых (сульфидов или колчеданов), а также селенистых, теллуристых, мышьяковистых и сурьмянистых соединений металлов. Месторождения главным образом гидротермальные. Основные руды Bi, Co, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn. Содержание металлов в руде от десятых долей до первых десятков процента. Сульфидные Руды – минеральные агрегаты, состоящие из сульфидов (сернистых соединений) железа и цветных металлов, содержащие последние в количествах и концентрациях, достаточных для экономически выгодного их извлечения. Сульфидные руды добываются главным образом из гидротермальных, отчасти из магматических (медно-никелевые пирротиновые руды) месторождений. Сульфидные руды – сырьё для получения большинства тяжёлых цветных металлов (кроме олова и вольфрама), серебра и частично платины и золота, а также для производства серной кислоты. Сульфиды, от Латинского слова Sulphur, Sulfur, означающее Сера, являются химическими соединениями серы с металлами и некоторыми неметаллами. Многие сульфиды являются природными минералами, например, молибденит, пирит, сфалерит. Природные сульфиды – сырьё для получения металлов, а также серной кислоты. Сульфиды металлов это соли сероводородной кислоты H_2S, они подразделяются на:- (i) кислые или гидросульфиды, например, NaHS; (ii) средние, например, Na_2S. Обжигом природных сульфидов получают цветные металлы и SO_2. Сульфиды щелочно-земельных металлов, а также CdS и ZnS служат основой люминофоров. Сульфиды многих металлов являются полупроводниками. Сульфиды молибдена, титана и тория являются твёрдыми смазочными материалами. Сульфиды фосфора применяют в производстве флотационных реагентов, фосфорорганических инсектицидов.

OXIDIZING AGENT = ОКИСЛЯЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или ОКИСЛИТЕЛЬ) – Oxidizing Agent is a chemist's term for any chemical that causes loss of electrons from another chemical with which it reacts; the oxidizing agent is itself reduced (see Reducing Agent) in the process. Oxygen is the oxidizing agent whence the name comes. Chlorine is another strong oxidizing agent. As an example, when sodium reacts with chlorine, sodium chloride (common salt) is formed. Sodium loses an electron in the process (going from Na to Na^{+}), and chlorine gains an electron (going from Cl to Cl^{-}). Strong oxidizing agents must be handled with care, since contact with substances that burn may cause fire.

OXIDIZING BLEACH = ОКИСЛЯЮЩИЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ – Oxidizing Bleach is a bleach based on an oxidizing agent, such as hydrogen peroxide or sodium hypochlorite. Most general-purpose household bleaches belong to this class.

OXTER PLATE = ЛИСТ ОБШИВКИ КОРМОВОГО ПОДЗОРА – Oxter Plate is a plate fitted to the top of a rudder post. / Лист обшивки, закреплённый к верху рудерпоста.

OXYCELLULOSE = ОКСИЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА – Oxycellulose is the degraded cellulose products formed by the oxidation of the cellulose as the result of attack by chemical oxidizing agents. / Оксицеллюлоза – продукт окисления целлюлозы кислотами, обладающими окислительным действием, – азотной, хромовой, марганцевой и других. Сырая оксицеллюлоза состоит из разных степеней окисления целлюлозы, неизменяющейся целлюлозы и продуктов её распада. Обладает сильными восстановительными свойствами.

OXYGENATED MOTOR GASOLINE = ОКСИГЕНИРОВАННЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН С КИСЛОРОДСОДЕРЖАЩИМИ ДОБАВКАМИ) – Oxygenated Motor Gasoline is the finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Oxygenated gasoline excludes Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG) and Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

OXYGEN BLEACH = КИСЛОРОДСОДЕРЖАЩИЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ (или КИСЛОРОДНЫЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ) – Oxigen Bleach is a bleach based on hydrogen peroxide or a chemical derivative of hydrogen peroxide. Oxygen bleaches typically are less damaging to fibers than chlorine-based bleaches. Most 'color safe' bleaches are of this type. Dry powder bleaches and detergents of this class usually use a 'peroxygen' compound such as sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate or potassium monopersulfate. / перборат натрия (sodium perborate), перкарбонат натрия (sodium percarbonate) или моноперсульфат калия (potassium monopersulfate).

OYSTER = УСТРИЧНОЕ (или УСТРИЦА) – Oyster:- a grayish-white color. / Устричный:- серовато-белый цвет.

OYT = OBSERVATIONAL YIELD TRIAL/TEST

OYWR = OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN IN RICE SCIENCE

OZONE DEPLETION = ИСТОЩЕНИЕ ОЗОНА – Ozone Depletion is also a very important ecological problem. The ozone layer is thinning. For the last 20–25 years as it was announced by experts it became 2% thinner. First ozone depletion war found out over Antarctic in 1978. It increased from 5 up to 20 million square kilometers. The international researches show that ozone depletion is still increasing in size. Besides new ozone 'holes' appeared over Europe and the USA. The ozone layer is being damaged by gases which are called CFCs (short for the Ozone Hole-Chlorofluorocarbons). Unfortunately emissions of these gases especially freon grow every year because they are used in refrigerators, air conditioners, plastic foam and other things. Spaceships and planes also influence the ozone layer. One of the effects of the ozone depletion may be genetic mutation. According to the papers of the ecological conference the number of children and adults with diseases of blood and skin is growing. Different countries began to unite their efforts to stop the ozone layer from disappearing and we care about the environment and we are concerned about ozone depletion too. Ozone Depletion is a reduction of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. Influenced by aerosols and other gaseous pollutants. / разрушение озонового слоя атмосферы под влиянием чего-либо.

OZONE FADING = ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ ОЗОНОМ (или ВЫЦВЕТАНИЕ ОЗОНОМ) – Ozone Fading is the fading of a dyed textile material, especially those in blue shades, caused by atmospheric ozone (O_3). / Обесцвечивание (или Выцветание) Озоном – обесцвечивание крашеного текстильного материала, особенно тех, которые имеют голубые оттенки, вызванное атмосферным озоном (O_3).

- P -

P = ПИ. – (1) P is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying issue is the company's first class of preferred shares. / Пи. (P) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

(2) P is the parents of a cross. Used also to designate phosphorus.

(3) P:- pressure – psi.

P = PAID THIS YEAR, DIVIDEND OMITTED, DEFERRED OR NO ACTION TAKEN AT LAST MEETING

P = PAPA

P = PETA = 10^{15}

P = PHOSPHORUS

p = PICO = 10^{-12}

P = PRIMARY TILLERS

P = PUT

P1 = PROVEN

P2 = PROBABLE

P2P = PATH TO PROFITABILITY

P3 = POSSIBLE

P+H = PLOW AND HARROW

P&C = PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

P&F CHART = POINT AND FIGURE CHART

P&I = PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

P&I = PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY

P&L = PROFIT AND LOSS

P&NG = PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

P&S STATEMENT = PURCHASE AND SALE STATEMENT

PA = PANAMA

PA = PER ANNUM

PA = PERSONAL ACCOUNT

PA = POWER OF ATTORNEY

PA = PRUNE AGAR

PA = PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

PA = PURCHASING AGENT

PAASCHE PRICE INDEX = ПАШЭВСКИЙ ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ – The Paasche Price Index (PPI) is an index formula used in price statistics for measuring the price development of the basket of goods and services that is consumed in the current period. The question it answers is how much a basket that consumers buy in the current period would have cost in the base period. So it is also defined as a fixed-weight, or fixed-basket, index, because it uses the basket of goods and services and their weights from the current period. It is therefore also known as a 'Current Weighted Index. Other formulas (Laspeyres Price Index, Fisher Price Index) may be chosen for calculating price indices; the choice in a particular case is partly determined by the data requirements of the formulas which are different. Paasche Price Index is defined as a methodology to calculate Inflation by measuring the Price change in a Commodity as compared to the base year. It was invented by Hermann Paasche, an Economist from Germany to understand the Actual Inflation in the Basket of Goods compared to the base year value. The Index generally uses a base year of 100 to analyze the Index. An index greater than 100 signifies the Inflation impact and an Index less than 100 implies Deflation. Year 0 will be termed as Base Year while Calculating Year will be termed as Observation Year. It is commonly used by Economist to analyze the Economic Growth of the Country taking into consideration the Inflation in the Goods and Services. Paasche Price Index Formula:- Paasche Price Index = Sum (Observation Price * Observation Qty) / (Base Price * Observation Qty); where:- Observation Price refers to the Price at the Current Levels for which the Index needs to be calculated; Observation Qty refers to the Qty at the Current Levels for which the Index needs to be calculated; and Base Price refers to the price at Year 0 which is known as the Base Year for calculating the Index. Advantages:- Paasche Price Index is one of the most important tools to observe the Inflation in the basket of Goods and Services by comparing the Current Levels and Quantity available with the Base year prices. Below mentioned are some of the major advantages of its Ratio :- (i) It focuses more on the Consumption patterns in the Economy by taking into account the Current level of Quantities available for the same; (ii) It takes into account the Entire Basket of Goods and Services which includes Goods at a lower cost and higher Cost both; (iii) It gives a reflection of the governmental policies on daily goods and services since the same is been consumed by the common public every day and that what matters them the most; (iv) It gives a trigger or a warning signal to the government about rising prices and increased cost of living which may hamper growth for a certain class of people; and (v) Is a good parameter to frame the Future Policies that will control Inflation. Disadvantages:- Following are the disadvantages of Paasche Index:- (i) It does not take into account the changing taste and Preferences of the people; (ii) It ignores the Growing Economy; (iii) Data for the Current Quantities available is very much difficult to extract from multiple Websites; and (iv) A Costlier Process to execute. Limitations of Paasche Price Index:- (i) It gives more weight age to the Current Quantity of the Goods; (ii) It ignores the Economical growth since the Goods and Services form part of the GDP and lowering their prices about a certain level can have an impact on the Country's GDP; (iii) Prices Tend to rise on a yearly basis keeping in mind the Consuming patterns and Rising Standard of Living among the people; and (iv) Deciding the Base Year is a challenge since its value will be 100. So which year to be Selected for the Year 0 itself is a debatable issue. Points to Note:- A significant Change in the Paasche Price Index will give a Warning Signal to the government Authorities that some action needs to be taken for its Sudden increase or sudden fall. A very high increase in the Index may turn detrimental to the Interest of the Common people to buy the Essential Commodities at high prices. Conclusion:- Paasche Price Index is one of the key ratios in order to determine the velocity of Inflation in the Basket of Goods and Services. It is calculated on a monthly basis to understand the Trend whether it is going in the upward or the downward direction along with the necessary steps or actions to be taken to maintain the same. This index is been widely used in the Economical Work and the Finance Ministry in order to be aware of the Inflation trends so that the Future Plans and policies would be drafted keeping in mind the Paasche Price Index Ratio worked out and analyzing its impact on the Economy and on the Common people. See also Fisher Price Index, and Laspeyres Price Index. / Немецкие экономисты Эрнэст Люи Этен Ляспэр (Ernst Louis Étienne Laspeyres; 1834–1913) и Хэрман Пашэ (Hermann Paasche; 1851–1925), а также Американский экономист Овинь Фищё (Irving Fisher; 1867–1947). Смотрите также Фищёвский Индекс по Ценам (Fisher Price Index), и Ляспэровский Индекс по Ценам (Laspeyres Price Index).

PAB = PANAMANIAN BALBOA

PAB = PHOTOSYNTHETIC AQUATIC BIOMASS

PAC = PATENT ASSISTANCE CENTER

PAC = PLANNED AMORTIZATION CLASS

PAC = PREAUTHORIZED CHECKS

PAC = PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PAC = PUT AND CALL

PAC BOND = PLANNED AMORTIZATION CLASS BOND

PACE = PHILADELPHIA AUTOMATED COMMUNICATIONS AND EXECUTIONS SYSTEM

PACHYCAUL = ТОЛСТОТРАВЯНИСТЫЙ СТЕБЕЛЬ (или МОЩНОЕ) – Pachycaul:- of massive construction. Plants with a thick or swollen stem. / Растения с толстым или разбухшим стеблем.

PACIFIC BEEF/PIGMEAT MARKET = ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ РЫНОК ГОВЯДИНЫ/СВИНИНЫ – Pacific Beef/Pigmeat Market is the Pacific meat market consists of countries or zones within countries that produce and trade livestock free from/of, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) without vaccination. FMD status is given by the OIE (short for the French former l'Office International Des Épizooties or current Organisation Mondiale De La Santé Animale or in English World Organisation For Animal Health) according to strict guidelines (www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-theworld/official-disease-status/fmd/) and include, inter alia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, North America and the vast majority of Western Europe. The name 'Pacific' refers to the fact that most of them are located around the Pacific Rim. See also Atlantic Beef/Pigmeat Market.

PACIFIC RIM = ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ РЕГИОН – The Pacific Rim, referring to countries and economies bordering the Pacific ocean, is an informal, flexible term which generally has been regarded as a reference to East Asia, Canada, and the United States. At a minimum, the Pacific Rim includes Canada, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and the United States. It may also include Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Laos, Macau, North Korea, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, Russia (or the Commonwealth of Independent States), Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. As an evolutionary term, usage sometimes includes Mexico, the countries of Central America, and the Pacific coast countries of South America. Pacific Rim:- for the purposes of this document, the major Asia-Oceania economies: Australia, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, China (including Hong Kong and Macau), the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand.

PACK = СВЯЗКА (или НАБИВКА, или УПЛОТНЕНИЕ, или ЗАПОЛНЕНИЕ, или XX) – Pack is:- (1) the complete assembly of filters and spinneret through which polymer flows during extrusion. (2) A unit of weight for wool, 240 pounds. Pack is a bundle arranged for convenience in carrying especially on the back. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Мера веса – 240 фунтов, для шерсти и шерстяной ленты.

PACKAGE = ПАКОВКА – Package:- the intended use of a yarn usually determines the packaging method employed. Bobbins are wood, cardboard, or plastic cores on which yarns are wound as they are spun, and have holes in their centers allowing them to fit on spindles or other holding devices. Spools are cylindrical, with end flanges. Cones, having a conical-shaped core, produce a package of conical shape; tubes, with cylindrical-shaped cores, produce cylindrical packages. Cheeses are cylindrical yarn packages wound on a tube, and, unlike most other packages, they have greater diameter than height. Skeins are coils of yarn wound with no supporting core. Pirns are large barrel-shaped packages used to hold the weft, or filling, yarn supply for the shuttle in weaving; quills are small tapered tubes holding the weft yarns for weaving. Beams are wood or metal cylinders, about five feet long and up to 10 inches in diameter, on which yarns used as warp in weaving are wound. General term implying any wound arrangement of yarn such as found on a cheese or cone. Packages:- a large selection of forms for winding yarn is available to meet the requirements of existing machinery and a variety of package builds is used to ensure suitable unwinding in later stages of manufacturing. Since a package with flanges cannot be unwound easily and quickly by pulling the yarn off overend, most packages are flangeless with self-supporting edges. Some can be unwound at speeds up to 1 500 yd/min. The accompanying diagram shows six common types of yarn packages. Six yarn packages in common use:- (i) Cheese:- taper (1/2 angle) – 0°; (ii) Cone:- taper (1/2 angle) – 3°30'; (iii) Cone:- taper (1/2 angle) – 4°20'; (iv) Hosiery Cone:- taper (1/2 angle) – 9°15'; (v) Warp-Wind Package:- taper (1/2 angle) – 3°30'; and (vi) Pineapple Package:- taper (1/2 angle) – 0°. Packages:- a large selection of forms for winding yarn onto. Examples include a cone, cheese, and pineapple package. A Package consists of yarn or cord with its winding support, if used. Packages may be of various shapes and winding patterns, e.g., beams, bobbins, cakes, cheeses, cones, cops, hanks, pirns, tubes. Yarn length for a package may be controlled by means of the pre-set digital counters at the drive end of the machine. / уток, или уточина, . Паковки могут быть различной формы и иметь разные рисунки намотки, например, навои (beams), бобины (bobbins), куличи (cakes), цилиндры или цилиндрические катушки (cheeses), конуса или конусные катушки (cones), шпули (cops), мотки/петинки (hanks), шпули/цевки/патроны (pirns), валики/катушки/патроны/гильзы/тубы (tubes). Длина пряжи в каждой паковке может контролироваться с помощью счётчиков, установленных на приводе (drive end) машины. Пряжа, поступающая на ткацкую фабрику, должна иметь определённую влажность, так как в зависимости от влажности изменяются её масса, линейная плотность и некоторые физические свойства. Форма и размер паковок, применяемых на ткацком станке, влияют на его производительность. Паковки должны иметь такую форму, при которой обеспечивается свободное сматывание нитей в процессе ткачества. Размер паковки определяет массу и длину нити в ней, а следовательно, продолжительность работы с одной паковкой. Расположение витков нити на поверхности паковки зависит от шага винтовой линии и угла подъёма витка. В зависимости от угла подъёма винтовой линии различают параллельную и крестовую намотку. Параллельная намотка получается при небольшом угле подъёма витков пряжи. При этой намотке шаг винтовой линии находится в пределах (1…4) $d_н$, где $d_н$ – диаметр наматываемой нити. Параллельная намотка получается при относительно небольшой скорости нитеводителя. При данном способе наматывания витки пряжи и нитей не могут прочно удерживаться на поверхности паковки, особенно в её торцах, и при незначительных воздействиях паковка может разрушиться. Поэтому пряжа и нити наматываются на катушки с фланцами, которые удерживают крайние витки от сползания и придают паковке соответствующую форму. Параллельная паковка подразделяется на два вида:- разомкнутая и сомкнутая. При разомкнутой намотке смежные витки пряжи и нитей укладываются на паковке с некоторыми промежутками. При сомкнутой намотке шаг витков нити, наматываемой на паковку, равен её диаметру и витки укладываются на поверхности паковки один возле другого. С уменьшением угла подъёма витков плотность намотки увеличивается. При сомкнутой намотке достигается наибольшая удельная плотность. Крестовая намотка получается при угле подъёма витков наматываемой нити 10–15° и более. Угол, образованный витками последующего слоя, называют углом скрещивания. Вследствие значительного угла скрещивания витки пряжи сжимают нижележащие и удерживают их от сползания, что позволяет наматывать пряжу на патроны без фланцев. Крестовая намотка по сравнению с параллельной имеет ряд преимуществ:- (i) возможность сматывания нити с неподвижной бобины при большой скорости; (ii) ячейкообразная структура паковки, позволяющая окрашивать нити в бобинах; (iii) большая длина нити в бобине, чем на катушке; и (iv) возможность выявления таких дефектов, как намотка нитей разного оттенка и различной линейной плотности. на катушке или конусе. Под Паковкой, от Немецкого слова Packen, означающее Укладывать, понимается форма расположения текстильного материала (продукта или полуфабриката) после законченного перехода технологического процесса. Основными видами паковки в зависимости от материала являются:- (i) для волокна – кипа; (ii) для полуфабрикатов и готовых отдельных нитей – бобина, катушка, початок и шпуля; (iii) для основы – валик, навой; (iv) для ткани – кусок, рулон, штука.

PACKAGE = УПАКОВКА – (1) Package is any physical piece of cargo in relation to transport consisting of the contents and its packing for the purpose of ease of handling by manual or mechanical means. / В контексте грузоперевозки, любая физическая единица груза, состоящая из содержимого и его упаковки, для целей обращения с ней при перевалке вручную или механическими средствами.

(2) Package:- the final product of the packing operation consisting of the packing and its contents to facilitate manual or mechanical handling. / Конечный продукт операции по упаковыванию, состоящий из самой упаковки (например, бумаги, полиэтилена или картона) и его содержимого с целью обеспечения должного обращения с ним при перевалке вручную или механическими средствами.

PACKAGE BUILD = СТРОЕНИЕ ПАКОВКИ – Package Build is a general term that applies to the shape, angles, tension, etc, of a yarn package during winding. Package build affects performance during subsequent processing.

PACKAGE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В ПАКОВКАХ – Package Dyeing occurs after the wool has been spun into yarn. See also Dyeing, and Yarn Dyeing. Package Dyeing:- the yarns are wound on spools, cones or similar units and these packages of yarn are stacked on perforated rods in a rack and then immersed in a tank. In the tank, the dye is forced outward from the rods under pressure through the spools and then back to the packages towards the center to penetrate the entire yarn as thoroughly as possible. Mostly, the carded and combed cotton which are used for knitted outerwear is dyed through this method.

PACKAGE INSERT = УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ ВКЛАДЫШ – Package Insert is a leaflet that, by order of the Food and Drug Administration, must be placed inside the package of every prescription drug. The leaflet must include the trademark for the drug, its generic name, and its mechanism of action; state its indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse effects, and dosage forms; and include instructions for the recommended dose, time, and route of administration. A Package Insert (formally prescribing information in the United States; in Europe, Patient Information Leaflet for human medicines or Package Leaflet for veterinary medicines) is a document provided along with a prescription or over-the-counter medication to provide additional information about that drug. Package Insert:- printed materials available in the legal pharmacologic description of a drug, subject to detailed regulatory specifications, including approved chemical and proprietary names, description and classification, clinical pharmacology, approved indications and usage, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse reactions, drug abuse and dependence information, overdosage discussion, dosage and administration, formulations, and appropriate references; in the United States, such materials are negotiated between the drug's manufacturer(s) and the US Food and Drug Administration. / Вкладыши – это разновидность этикеток, отличающаяся направленностью товарной информации и предназначенная для сообщения кратких сведений о наименовании товара, изготовителе. Иногда вкладыши могут содержать краткую характеристику потребительских свойств товара, в первую очередь функционального назначения. Наиболее часто применяются вкладыши для кондитерских изделий – конфет, печенья, пряников в коробках; для парфюмерно-косметических и лекарственных средств, товаров бытовой химии.

PACKAGE POLICY = ПАКЕТНЫЙ ПОЛИС – Package Policy is an insurance policy including two or more lines or types of coverages in the same contract. / Страховой полис, включающий в себя две или более линии или типов покрытий по одному и тому же контракту.

PACKAGING = УПАКОВКА (или УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Packaging:- materials used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods and the activities of placing and securing goods in those materials. Packaging is a material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity. / Материалы, используемые для удерживания, защиты, обработки, поставки и презентации товаров, и виды деятельности, связанные с размещением и сохранением товаров в таких материалах.

PACKER = УПАКОВЩИК – Packer or Crypter or Protector:- packers are the 'outer shells' of some trojan horses, the purpose of which is to make detection and analysis by anti-virus software and malware analysts (respectively) more difficult by hiding the payload they contain, making it first necessary to unpack them so as to ascertain their purpose. To make the tasks even more challenging, packers often employ various anti-debugging, anti-emulation (anti-VM) techniques and code obfuscation. Packers also usually make the resulting executable smaller in size, and are therefore also used by legitimate software, not only malware. They serve several purposes, mainly compressing the executable and protecting applications against software piracy.

PACKING = УПАКОВКА – Packing is any container or other covering in which goods are packed. / Любой контейнер или иная форма покрытия, в которой упакованы товары. Упаковка:- тара, материалы, обеспечивающие защиту товара, продукции от повреждения или потерь при транспортировке, складировании и тому подобном.

PACKING INSTRUCTION = ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО УПАКОВКЕ – Packing Instruction is a document issued within an enterprise giving instructions on how goods are to be packed. / Документ, выдаваемый предприятием, представляющий инструкции о том, как должны быть упакованы товары.

PACKING LIST = УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ ЛИСТ (или УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ) – Packing List is a detailed specification as to goods packed. The Packing List is created in the Distribution Center. The packing list identifies the quantity and weight of each product on the order and each individual item # (unit ID, serial number, etc) if applicable. It is a comprehensive list identifying exactly what is being shipped on the order. List of packages for each shipment, showing individual breakdown in weights/measure and quantity. A list showing the number and kinds of items being shipped, as well as other information needed for transportation purposes. Itemized list of commodities with marks/numbers but no cost values indicated. Packing List (also known as a Bill of Parcel, Unpacking Note, Packaging Slip, (Delivery) Docket, Delivery List, Manifest or Customer Receipt, Shipping List) is a document which details the contents, and often dimensions and weight, of each package or container. It serves to inform all parties involved with shipping, including transport agencies, government authorities, and customers, about the contents of the package. It helps them deal with the package accordingly. / Отгрузка товара сопровождается выпиской Упаковочных Листов. Упаковочный Лист или Упаковочный Перечень – один из видов товаросопроводительной документации. Это документ, который содержит перечень всех видов и сортов товара, находящихся в каждом товарном месте (ящике, коробке, контейнере) и необходим, обычно когда в одной упаковке содержатся разные по ассортименту товары. Он используется в качестве дополнения к счёту-фактуре, когда отправляется большое количество наименований товаров, или когда количество, вес или содержимое каждого индивидуального места различны. Упаковочный лист может иметь форму комплектовочной ведомости, которая содержит перечень деталей, узлов, агрегатов целой машины, упакованных в нескольких товарных местах, с описанием содержания каждого места. Комплектовочная ведомость имеет обозначение в виде дроби, в числителе которой указывается номер отгрузочной партии, а в знаменателе – число мест в данной партии. Её составляет предприятие изготовитель до отгрузки всей партии товара. Упаковочный Лист:- документ с перечнем предметов входящих в одно товарное/грузовое место.

PACK LIFE = СРОК ПАКОВКИ – Pack Life is the time during which a pack assembly can remain in use and produce goodquality yarn.

PACKSACK = XX – Packsack is a case, as of canvas, held on the back by shoulder straps and used to carry gear when traveling on foot.

PACK SIZE = РАЗМЕР ПАКОВКИ – A term Pack Size describes how a product is packaged such as '20 cartons per pallet' or '6 units per carton'.

PAD = PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT

PAD = PREAUTHORIZED ELECTRONIC DEBITS

PAD = ПЛЮСОВКА (или ПЛЮСОВАНИЕ) – Pad (Padder) is a dyeing machine consisting essentially of a shallow trough and a pair of squeeze rolls, between which the fabric passes and becomes impregnated with the dyestuff or other processing solution which is being applied.

PADAG = PLEASE AUTHORIZE DELIVERY AGAINST GUARANTEE

PADD = PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT

PADDING = ПЛЮСОВАНИЕ (или ПРОТРАВКА) – Padding is a dyeing method with very low liquor to goods ratio, where typically only enough strong dye solution is used to saturate the fabric. Padding can have the advantage of high dye yield. Padded goods are usually 'batched' – wrapped in plastic and left for some period of time for the dye to attach to the fiber, or steamed to fix the dye quickly. Padding methods are sometimes used for other textile processes such as bleaching. Padding is the application of a liquor or paste to textiles either by passing the material through a bath and subsequently through squeeze rollers, or by passing it between squeeze rollers, the bottom one of which carries the liquor or paste.

PADDLE DYEING MACHINE = МАШИНА ДЛЯ КРАШЕНИЯ ЛОПАСТНЫМ ПЕРЕМЕШИВАНИЕМ – Paddle Dyeing Machine is a machine used for dyeing garments, hosiery, and other small pieces that are packaged loosely in mesh bags. The unit consists of an open tank and revolving paddles that circulate the bags in the dyebath.

PADDY = ПАДДИ (или ПЭДИ) – Paddy is:- (1) Wetland Rice. (2) Bunded and leveled field used for cultivation of Rice. The original meaning of paddy (Malay padis) is threshed, unhulled Rice. / нешелушеный Рис.

PAD DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ПЛЮСОВАНИЕМ – Pad Dyeing is a process of dyeing fabrics by passing the fabrics between rollers that apply the dyestuff. See also Dyeing. Pad Dyeing is a process in which fabrics are dyed by passing them between rollers. Pad Dyeing:- padding is also done while holding the fabric at full width. The fabric is passed through a trough having dye in it. Then it is passed between two heavy rollers which force the dye into the cloth and squeeze out the excess dye. Then it is passed through a heat chamber for letting the dye to set. After that it is passed through washer, rinser and dryer for completing the process. Pad Dyeing is a form of dyeing whereby a dye solution is applied by means of a padder or mangle.

PADDY KERNELS = ОБМОЛОЧЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или НЕШЕЛУШЕНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или ОБМОЛОЧЕННЫЕ ЯДРА, или НЕШЕЛУШЕНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Paddy Kernels are whole or broken unhulled kernels and whole or broken kernels of Rice having a portion or portions of the hull remaining which cover one-half (1/2) or more of the whole or broken kernel. Paddy Kernels are whole or broken unhulled kernels of Rice; whole or broken kernels of brown Rice, and whole or broken kernels of milled Rice having a portion or portions of the hull remaining which cover one-eighth (1/8) or more of the whole or broken kernel.

PADDY RICE = ОБМОЛОЧЕННЫЙ РИС (или НЕШЕЛУШЕНЫЙ РИС) – Paddy Rice:- in Australia, heads of Rice form as tiny clusters of flowers in the base of the Rice plant during early January (sowing commences in September of each year and harvest commences in March of the following year). These develop as they travel up through the center of the plant to emerge in early February. The small green shell that is the flower opens and under the right conditions all flowers are successfully pollinated within a week. The fertilized flower then closes to become a protective hull which the Rice plant fills with liquid starch and protein. Over the following forty days the liquid consolidates to form a starchy inner grain attached to a seed embryo, all encased in nutrient, enzyme and oil rich layers. This complete grain, encased in its hull, is called 'Paddy'. Rough brown Rice (caryopsis) is called Paddy. Paddy means Rice that is not yet dehashed. Paddy Rice is Rice that in its as-harvested state. See also Moisture. In most of the world and in California, the United States, the term Paddy Rice is used to describe the Rice as it comes from the field after harvest. The Rice has been threshed and each grain is separate. The grain of Rice has a hard husk protecting the kernel inside. The husk (or hull) that covers Rice is much thicker and tougher than most cereal grain husks. Primarily in the southern growing area of the United States Paddy Rice is also called Rough Rice. By weight, the composition of Paddy Rice is approximately:- 22% husk (including about 2% trash), 10% bran, and 68% Rice (2% of the Rice are very small pieces, brewers Rice, and fines). The Rice portion can have varying percentages of broken kernels. A typical milling yield in California for medium grain would be described as 54/68. 54% brokens and 68% total. (14% brokens) In the southern growing area, a typical yield for long grain would be 58/68. In Japan where harvest and drying conditions are ideal a typical yield would be 67/70. Paddy Rice is not as dense as milled Rice and usually weighs about 37 lb per cubic ft. Brown Rice, milled Rice, and brokens weigh about 52 lb per cubic ft. Most Paddy Rice is milled in the United States. Some is exported to countries like Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey for milling. The export of Paddy harms the milling industry and eventually the farmer. The United States is about the only country in the world that allows the export of Paddy Rice. It does not make sense from an economic standpoint (the unnecessary freight cost of hulls and bran). It only occurs when the importing country has some sort of duty advantage for Paddy Rice that allows it to occur. Also known as Rough Rice. / дроблёнка или сечка (brokens).

PAD EYE = КЛЮЗ (или ПЛАНКА С ОБУХОМ, или РЫМ ИЗ ПЛАСТИНЫ) – Pad Eye (maritime term):- a metal eye permanently secured to a deck or bulkhead (for mooring any blocks and tackle).

PADUASOY = ПАДЮАСУА (или ХХ) – Paduasoy is a corded silk fabric. A garment made of paduasoy fabric, namely a corded silk fabric. / Суа = Шёлк.

PAG = POLYALKALINE GLYCOL

PAGASA = PHILIPPINE ATMOSPHERIC, GEOPHYSICAL, AND ASTRONOMICAL ASRVICES ADMINISTRATION

PAGE = POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

PAG SYNTHETIC FLUID = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ ПАГ – PAG Synthetic Fluid:- polyalkaline glycol (PAG) have excellent oxidative and thermal stability, very high viscosity index (VI), excellent film strength and an extremely low tendency to leave deposits on machine surfaces. The low deposit-forming tendency is really due to two properties – the oil's ability to dissolve deposits and the fact that the oil burns clean. So when they are exposed to a very hot surface or subjected to micro-dieseling by entrained air, PAGs are less likely to leave residue that will form deposits. PAGs may also be the only type of base oil with significantly lower fluid friction, which may allow for energy savings. The other unique property of PAGs is the ability to absorb a great deal of water and maintain lubricity. There are actually two different types of PAGs – one demulisifies and the other absorbs water. The most common applications for

PAGs are compressors and critical gearing applications. The negatives of PAGs are their very high cost and the potential to be somewhat hydrolytically unstable. / гликоль .

PAID–IN CAPITAL = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Paid-In Capital is a capital received from investors in exchange for stock. This is recorded as an entry on the balance sheet. This term is sometimes also referred to as Contributed Capital or Share Capital. Capital, in the form of money or property, such as contributions in kind, contributed by shareholders in a corporation. Paid-in capital includes stock issued by a corporation, premiums or discounts from the sale of stock, stock received from donations, and the resale of treasury stock. / Оплачиваемый Капитал – капитал, полученный от вкладчиков в обмен на акции. В балансовом отчёте предприятия он проходит как Приход или Поступления (Entry). Этот термин иногда относится к Распределяемому или Контрибуционному Капиталу (Contributed Capital) или Акционерному Капиталу (Share Capital). Оплачиваемый Капитал – капитал в денежной форме или в форме собственности, такой как контрибуции в натуре (contributions in kind), распределённый держателями акций корпорации. Оплачиваемый капитал включает акции, выпущенные корпорацией, премии и скидки от продажи акций, акции, полученные от пожертвований, и перепродажу казначейских акций.

PAID–IN SURPLUS = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК – Paid in Surplus represents the difference on the sale of a new issue of stocks to stockholders between the actual price obtained and the nominal stock price.

PAID–IN SURPLUS (NOT DISTRIBUTABLE) = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК (НЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЯЕМЫЙ) – In the United States, Paid-In Surplus is the price paid by investors per share at issue minus the par value per share, times the number of shares issued. Also known as Additional Paid-in Capital in the United States. Paid-In Surplus is the amount received by a corporation for its stock in excess of the par or stated value. Paid-In Surplus represents the difference on the sale of a new issue of stocks to stockholders between the actual price obtained and the nominal stock price. Also known as Share Premium Account in the United Kingdom.

PAID LAND DIVERSION = ОПЛАЧЕННЫЙ ОТВОД ЗЕМЛИ (или ОПЛАЧЕННОЕ СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ПОСЕВНЫХ ПЛОЩАДЕЙ) – Paid Land Diversion:- the US program that offers payments to producers for reduction of planted acreage of a program crop if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that acreage planted for a program crop should be further reduced. Farmers are given a specific payment per acre to idle a percentage of their crop acreage base. The idled acreage is in addition to an acreage reduction program.

PAID–UP CAPITAL = ОПЛАЧЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Paid-Up Capital (PUC):- conceptually, this refers to the total amount of investment capital actually received by a company for each (and all) classes of shares. Tax definitions for Paid-up Capital (PUC) vary depending on jurisdiction and this may be an important factor when determining taxes on stock dispositions (especially in private companies). PUC applies to the company while ACB (adjusted cost base) applies to the investor. If they are different, tax issues may arise, i.e. see a tax expert. Paid-Up Capital is a capital obtained by a share issue in which the shares are fully paid. Paid-Up Capital:- the amount paid by shareholders or recorded as paid on issued shares. It is calculated by deducting from the balance in the authorised capital account, the totals for unallotted shares, uncalled capital, and calls in arrears. Payment by all shareholders in a corporation of all or part of the contribution they have agreed to make at the time of a capital subscription or new issue.

PAIL = ВЕДРО (или БОЧОНОК, или БАК, или ЧАН, или БАДЬЯ) – A Pail is a watertight, vertical cylinder or truncated cone, with an open top and a flat bottom, usually attached to a semicircular carrying handle called the Bail. A bucket is distinguished from other containers by being unlidded. Their main purpose is the carrying of water, but they may also have other purposes. Elaborate ceremonial or ritual buckets in bronze, ivory or other materials are found in several ancient or medieval cultures and are known by the Latin for bucket, Situla. Other buckets include those attached to loader (equipment) and telehandler for agricultural and earthmoving purposes. They can also be used to transport items other than water such as sand, rocks, gumbo, and blood. The first buckets were used by the Assyrians as mentioned in the book of the prophet Ezekiel. Also known as Bucket. A container made from plastic or steel with a firmly closed lid, for transportation of liquids, in particular paints and oils. / использовались Ассирийцами, как это упомянуто в книге Еврейского пророка Йэхезкэля (prophet Ezekiel; 621 BC–569 BC). Ведро – контейнер, сделанный из пластика или стали, способный без какого-либо просачивания удерживать жидкости при их транспортировке и хранении. В качестве таких жидкостей могут выступать краски или масла. Ведро – сосуд, обычно цилиндрической формы, с ручкой в виде дужки для жидкостей, сыпучего. А также старая Русская мера жидкостей, равная 1/40 бочки или 12 литров. Бочонок – маленькая бочка. Бак – большой сосуд для жидкостей. Чан – большая деревянная или металлическая кадка (цилиндрической формы вместилище со стенками из деревянных клёпок, обтянутое обручами), а также (специальный) железобетонный или кирпичный резервуар прямоугольной формы. Бадья – широкое низкое ведро.

PAIN RELIEF = СНЯТИЕ БОЛИ – Pain Relief:- the administration of drugs that reduce the intensity and duration of a pain response.

PAINT = КРАСКА – Paint is a coating containing enough pigment to create an opaque solid film after application as a thin layer. / Под Краской понимается однородная суспензия пигментов в плёнкообразующих веществах. В зависимости от основы подразделяется на:- клеевые краски на основе водных растворов некоторых органических полимеров, масляные краски на основе олифы, силикатные краски на основе жидкого стекла, эмалевые краски на основе лаков и эмульсионные краски на основе дисперсий полимеров. Тонкие слои краски образуют при высыхании непрозрачные покрытия, защищающие поверхность от воздействия агрессивных агентов и придающие ей красивый внешний вид. Краски широко используются в быту, живописи, народном хозяйстве.

PAINTER = ФАЛИНЬ – Painter (maritime term):- a short piece of rope secured in the bow of a small boat used for making her fast.

PAIR = PATENT APPLICATION INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

PAIRED PORTS = СПАРЕННЫЕ ПОРТЫ (или ПАРНЫЕ ПОРТЫ) – Paired Ports:- the US Customs program wherein at least two designated Customs ports will enter cargo that arrives at either port without the necessity of an in-bound document.

PAIRED WEFT = СПАРЕННЫЙ УТОК – Paired Weft:- regroupment of weft yarns in pairs, apparent as weftway ribs. Note:- this defect is often caused by healds raised to different heights, allowing weft yarns to be beaten up alternately more and less tightly. / Скрутка Уточных Нитей Парами (paired weft):- порок утка; перегруппировка уточной пряжи в пары, создающие эффект ластичного переплетения уточной крутки. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается сбоем в работе ремизоподъёмного механизма ткацкого станка.

PAIRS TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПАРАМИ – Pairs Trading:- taking a long position and a short position on two stocks in the same sector, creating a hedge.

PAIR TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПАРОЙ – Pair Trading is another term for Spread Trading but more specifically to securities (stocks in particular) rather than commodities. Commonly refers to buying one stock and selling another related stock against it. An example would be spreading Coke Single-Stock Futures (SSF) against Pepsi SSF. See also Spread Trade.

PAISLEY = ПЭЙЗЛИ (или ПЕЙСЛИ) – Paisley is a tear-drop shaped, fancy printed pattern, used in dresses, blouses, and men's ties. Paisley is a fabric made typically of soft wool and woven or printed with colorful curved abstract figures. Paisley is a drop-shaped pattern that is extremely popular for men's ties and womenswear. Paisley is a droplet-shaped vegetable motif of Persian and Indian origin, similar to half of the yin and yang symbol. The name comes from Paisley, Scotland, which was one of the primary makers of paisley in the XVIII century. Resembling a large comma or twisted teardrop, the kidney-shaped paisley is usually decorated with involved designs and is commonly found on drapery and quilts. / Набивные и тканые рисунки, имитирующие узоры кашмировых шалей. Пэйзли или Пейсли – город в Шотландии.

PAJAMAS = ПИЖАМА (или XX) – Pajamas:- loose lightweight trousers formerly much worn in the Near East; a loose usually two-piece lightweight suit designed for sleeping or lounging. / .

PAL = PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSS

PALATINE = ПАЛАТИН (или ПАЛАНТИН) – Palatine is a fur cape or stole covering the neck and shoulders. / .

PALEA = ЧЕШУЯ (или ПЛЁНКА, или ВЕРХНЯЯ ЦВЕТКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ) – Palea is:- (1) the inner of the two bracts enclosing the floret in grasses. (2) The hardened 3-nerved bract of the floret, which fits closely to the lemma. It is narrower than the lemma. (3) The upper bract that, with the lemma, encloses the flower in grasses. Palea is a scale. Palea (syn. Palet, Pale, Upper Palea, Palea Superior, Inner Glume, Glume, Flowering Glume, and Valvule):- the indurate, 3-nerved bract of the floret which fits closely to the lemma. It is similar to the lemma but narrower, keeled, with a median bundle but with no strong midnerve on the back. The two other nerves are close to the margins. / чешуйка или чешуя (scale). Под Чешуйками понимаются:- (1) мелкие хитиновые пластинки на теле членистоногих, главным образом насекомых. Часто окрашены, например, у чешуекрылых, комаров, некоторых перепончатокрылых. (2) Выросты кожицы (эпидермиса) у растений, например, на листьях Облепихи, или видоизменённые листья, например, чешуйки в цветках. Выполняют защитную функцию.

PALEATE = ЧЕШУЙЧАТОЕ (или ПЛЁНЧАТОЕ) – Paleate:- clothed with scales.

PALEOBOTANY = ПАЛЕОБОТАНИКА – Paleobotany is the study ofplants that existed in former geological periods, mainly known from their fossils or pollen. / Под Палеоботаникой, от Греческих слов Palaiós, означающее Древний, и Botánē, означающее Растение или Трава, понимается раздел палеонтологии, изучающий ископаемые растения.

PALETOT = ПАЛЬТО – Paletot is a man's overcoat; a loose jacket worn by women and children. / .

PALETTE = ПАЛЕТ (или ЛОПАТКА, или НАЛОПАТНИК) – Palette is one of the plates at the armpits of a suit of armor. / .

PALL = МАНТИЯ (или ОБЛАЧЕНИЕ) – Pall:- pallium.

PALLADIUM = ПАЛЛАДИЙ – Palladium is a chemical element with symbol Pd and atomic number 46. It is a rare silver-white transition metal of the platinum group, resembling platinum chemically. It was discovered in platinum ores in 1803, and named after the asteroid Pallas (which was discovered two years earlier) by William Hyde Wollaston. Palladium is usually found as a free metal, alloyed with others in the platinum group. It is commercially extracted from copper-nickel ores. Palladium has a great affinity for hydrogen, being able to absorb 900 times its own volume of the gas. Palladium metal and its complexes are often used in catalysis such as in catalytic converters on cars, palladium on carbon used in organic chemistry, and other coupling reactions. As a precious metal, it is sometimes used in jewelry. Palladium:- chemical symbol Pd. Its specific gravity is 12.00 and its melting point is 1 555 °C. Palladium, a platinum group metal, is used extensively as an industrial catalyst and is a key component in the manufacturing of automotive catalytic converters. Palladium bullion is also essential in the jewelry industry; White Gold is actually a palladium/gold alloy. Recently, one of the Big Three mints introduced palladium coinage to American investors. Although palladium coins have been minted on a small scale from time to time since 1967, none of the major coin Mints, which are located in the United States, Canada and Austria, have struck palladium coin issues. On 2005-November-01, Canada launched its first ever coin made from palladium. The Royal Canadian Mint will issue its one Troy ounce 2005 Palladium Maple Leaf, its first year of issue, with a strictly limited quantity of 40 000. However, future mintages will be unlimited and the RCM expects to mint several times that number annually. Those estimates seem very plausible, considering the popularity of palladium investing and the need for a popular, high-quality investment-grade coin. Palladium Bullion, available in units of 10 ounces in .999 fine bullion bars. Each bar is hallmarked to certify weight and purity. Coins:- Canadian Palladium Maple Leafs, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. Struck beginning 2005 in .9995 fine palladium at the Royal Canadian Mint. Legal tender coin of Canada with a CAD50.00 face value. The reverse has the well known maple leaf image while the obverse features an updated portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by artist Susanna Blunt. / Сродство (Affinity). Вильэм Хайд Волэстэн (William Hyde Wollaston). Сюзана Блант (Susanna Blunt). Палладий, на Латинском языке Палладиум (Palladium), символ Pd, является химическим элементом VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Серовато-белый металл, мягкий и ковкий. Атомный номер 46, атомная масса 106.42, плотность 12 020 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 552 °C. Палладий относится к группе платиновых металлов. Палладий был открыт в 1803 и назван в честь малой планеты Паллады, открытой в 1802. В природе встречается вместе с другими платиновыми металлами. Добывается вместе с платиной главным образом из сульфидных медно-никелевых руд. Палладий, наряду с платиной, благодаря своей пластичности и сравнительной дешевизне, применяется в технике гораздо чаще, чем другие платиновые металлы. Чистый палладий используют для очистки водорода, изготовления электрических контактов (для АТС и другого), сплавы с золотом, платиной, родием – в терморегуляторах и термопарах, сплавы с золотом, серебром, никелем и другими элементами – в зубопротезировании (не имеют привкуса и не темнеют), ювелирном деле при изготовлении ювелирных изделий и для производства химической аппаратуры. Палладий и его соединения широко применяют как катализаторы многих химических реакций, в том числе гидрогенизации, дегидрогенизации, дожигания выпускных газов автомобилей. Пасты палладия используют в производстве интегральных схем.

PALLADIUM FIXING = ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ ПАЛЛАДИЯ (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ ПАЛЛАДИЯ) – The Platinum and Palladium Fixing is held twice each working day at 09:45 am and 02:00 pm in the City of London, the United Kingdom. See also Platinum and Palladium Fixings.

PALLET = ПОДДОН – A Pallet is a platform of wood, metal or other material on which cargo is stacked and secured in order to be moved by forklift or other handling devices. Although it can be adapted and designed for specific purposes, its major advantage is to follow standard dimensions, so it is interoperable and its transportation can be optimised. Pallets utilised for air transport are significantly different from those used for surface transport and are not treated here. Pallet Class defines the basic pallet design class:- (i) Block-Class Pallets utilize rectangular blocks (or cylindrical posts), which separate the top deck from bottom deck (is double-face). Block-class pallets with lumber decks have top stringerboards, which run the full length of the pallet and are fastened to the blocks; and (ii) Stringer-Class Pallets utilize rectangular stringers (or runners) – wood components that run the full length of the pallet. The top deck is fastened to the top edge of the stringers. For double-face pallets, the bottom deck is fastened to the bottom edge of the stringers. The Pallet Use Category for wood pallets:- (i) Limited-Use Pallets are intended for use with a single unit load. Limited-use pallets are

also referred to as Shipping Pallets; and (ii) Multiple-Use Pallets are intended for repeated uses for more than one unit load. Multiple-use pallets are also referred to as Returnable Pallets. Pallet Style defines the basic construction style of the pallet:- (i) Double-Face Non-Reversible Pallets have a specific top face and a specific bottom face, which are not interchangeable; (ii) Double-Face Reversible Pallets have a top and bottom deck which are identical, so the pallet can be used 'reversibly'; and (iii) Single-Face Pallets have only one deck and are also referred to as Skids. Entry Type further defines the pallet design and indicates how the pallet may be entered by forklift and pallet jack equipment:- (i) 2-Way Pallet designs are stringer-class pallets without stringer notches. They can be entered and lifted by forklift and pallet jack from only the two ends, thus the term 2-Way Entry; (ii) Full 4-Way Pallet designs are single-face block-class pallets or double-face non-reversible block-class pallets with a panel base, perimeter base, or unidirectional base. The single layer bottom deck (if present) and potentially large openings between blocks (or posts) allows entry of forklifts or pallet jacks from all pallet sides and ends, thus the term Full 4-Way Entry; (iii) Partial 4-Way Pallet designs also include block-class pallets with an overlap base. The overlapped bottom strinerboards and bottom deckboards typically prevents the entry of pallet jack wheels over the bottom stringerboards (without damaging the pallet), but pallet jacks can enter the pallet over the bottom deckboards. Only forklifts can enter and lift the pallet from all 4 directions, thus the term Partial 4-Way Entry; and (iv) Partial 4-Way Pallet designs include stringer-class pallets with stringers notched for fork tine entry. These notches are rarely sized to accommodate pallet jacks, which can only enter the pallet from the ends. Only forklifts can enter and lift the pallet from the sides as well as ends, thus the term Partial 4-Way Entry. Top Deck Constructions for each pallet class:- (i) Stringer-Class:- (a) deckboard, and (b) panel; and (ii) Block-Class:- (a) deckboard/stringerboard, (b) panel, and (c) panel/stringerboard. Bottom Deck Constructions for each pallet class:- (i) Stringer-Class:- (a) deckboard, and (b) panel base; and (ii) Block-Class:- (a) panel base, (b) perimeter base, (c) overlap base, and (d) unidirectional base. Deck Style further defines construction style of pallet decks:- (i) Double-Wing:- ends of top and bottom deckboards and edges of top and bottom panels overhang stringer or stringerboard edge. Bottom winf must be ≤ top wing; (ii) Flush:- ends of deckboards and edges of panel are flush with stringer or stringerboard edge. For panel deck block-class pallets without stringerboards, panel edges are flush with block edges; and (iii) Single-Wing:- ends of top deckboards and edges of top panels overhang stringer or stringerboard edge. Bottom deck, if present, is Flush. Stringerboard Style further defines construction style of block-class pallets with stringerboards:- (i) Double-Cantilever:- overlap base block-class pallets only. Ends of top and bottom stringerboards overhang ends of blocks. Top and bottom stringerboards must be parallel, and bottom cantilever must be ≤ top cantilever; (ii) Flush:- ends of stringerboards are flush with ends of blocks; and (iii) Single-Cantilever:- ends of top stringerboards overhang ends of blocks. Ends of bottom stringerboards, if present, are flush with ends of blocks. Bottom Deck Orientation may be specified for block-class pallets:- (i) Overlap Base or Unidirectional Base:- bottom deckboards may be parallel or perpendicular to pallet length; and (ii) Perimeter Base:- butted boards may be parallel or perpendicular to pallet length. Outer boards will be oriented opposite direction. Pallet ID is your own name or identification for this pallet design (maximum 60 characters). It will be displayed on all printouts and drawings for this pallet. Pallet Size is the overall pallet dimensions expressed as Pallet Length x Pallet Width. Pallet Length is the length of the stringers (stringer-class pallets) or top stringerboards (block-class pallets). For panel-deck block-class pallets without stringerboards, pallet length is typically the pallet dimension parallel to the top panel deck strong axis. Pallet Width is the length of the top deckboards. For panel-deck pallets, pallet width is the top panel deck dimension perpendicular to pallet length. Pallet is a low, portable platform, usually double faced, on which cargo is stacked for storage or transportation. Pallet is a flat tray, generally made of wood but occasionally of steel, on which goods particularly those in boxes, cartons or bags, can be stacked. Its purpose is to facilitate the movement of such goods, mainly by the use of forklift trucks. A platform, usually made of wood, on which merchandise can be stacked in order to facilitate the handling by a forklift or sling. Pallet is a device on the deck of which a quantity of goods can be assembled to form a unit load for the purpose of transporting it, or of handling or stacking it with the assistance of mechanical appliances. This device is made up of two decks separated by bearers, or of a single deck supported by feet; its overall height is reduced to the minimum compatible with handling by fork lift trucks and pallet trucks; it may or may not have a superstructure. Wooden structure used to support cargo and ease movement by forklifts. Pallet:- a flat tray, generally made of wood but occasionally of steel, on which goods particularly those in boxes, cartons or bags, can be stacked. Its purpose is to facilitate the movement of such goods, mainly by the use of forklift trucks. Note that were goods are presented for shipment packed onto a pallet, then the number of packages = 1, not the number of packages on the pallet. Pallet is a platform with or without sides, on which a number of packages or pieces may be loaded to facilitate handling by a lift truck. Pallet is a wooden or plastic base upon which layers of product are stacked for storage and transporting with a forklift or pallet jack. Pallet is a wood or plastic base for securing large quantities of merchandise during shipping. Pallet:- rigid horizontal platform of minimum height, compatible with handling by pallet trucks and/or forklift trucks and other appropriate handling equipment, used as a base for assembling, loading, storing, handling, stacking, transporting, or displaying goods and loads. Note:- the pallet can be constructed with, or fitted with, a superstructure. Pallet is a portable, horizontal, rigid platform used as a base for assembling, storing, stacking, handling and transporting goods as a unit load, often equipped with a superstructure. Pallets were conceived for easy handling of all types of stackable items such as small cases, cartons or bags; they consist of wooden boards as a floor on which goods are placed, a wooden top, and the whole being securely strapped to constitute a compact unit. The floor itself is nailed onto wood blocks which allows for passage of the prongs of a forklift. Standard Europallets have the following dimensions:- 120 x 80 cm and US pallets 120 x 100 cm. Pallets are ideal for loading into containers and facilitate easy handling by forklift. It is highly recommended that each carton, case or unit of goods loaded on pallets be clearly marked to facilitate identification, in case a pallet is lost in transit. For instance, a consignment should be described as 'three pallets of each 40 cartons', instead of just 'three pallets'. Endless difficulties, loss of time and loss of supplies can occur at destination when the number of parcels on the bill of lading (B/L) and invoices does not agree with the quantity actually received because the pallet wrapping has broken. Pallet is a robust, wooden floor, on wood blocks, allowing handling by fork-lift trucks, on which goods, presented in standard packs, can be easily transported. / Под Поддоном понимается средство пакетирования, имеющее один настил или два настила и, при необходимости, настройку для размещения и крепления груза или грузов. Состоит из:- (i) Доска Настила (deckboard; крайняя, средняя и промежуточная); (ii) Доска Основная (stringerboard; крайняя и средняя); (iii) Поперечная Доска (stringer); и (iv) Шашка (block; малая и большая). У досок на внутренней поверхности могут быть сделаны заходные фаски, облегчающие заезд вилочных захватов грузоподъёмника или полозьев гидравлической тележки. Типы поддонов:- (i) однонастильный двухзаходный; (ii) однонастильный четырёхзаходный; (iii) двухнастильный четырёхзаходный; (iv) двухнастильный четырёхзаходный с окнами в нижнем настиле; и (v) двухнастильный двухзаходный с выступами. Поддон:- горизонтальная площадка минимальной высоты, соответствующая способу погрузки с помощью вилочной тележки, или автопогрузчика, или другого аналогичного оборудования, используемого для укладывания на стеллажи, перегрузки и транспортирования грузов. Примечание:- поддон может быть оборудован надстройками.

PALLET BOX = СУНДУК С ПОДДОНАМИ – Pallet Box is a transport container/box with integrated pallet. See also Pallet.

PALLET CONVERTER = УСТРОЙСТВО–ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ ПОДДОНА – Pallet Converter or Portable Pallet or Rack Stacking Frame is a superstructure, with or without infill, which can be applied to a pallet to convert it into either a box or a post pallet, or for stacking. See also Pallet. / Устройство-Преобразователь Поддона – конструкция, которая может быть использована для трансформации плоского поддона в ящичный или стоечный поддон.

PALLET DESIGN SYSTEM© = СИСТЕМА ДИЗАЙНА ПОДДОНОВ© – Pallet Design System© (PDS©):- reliability-based computer-aided design (CAD) program, for determining the safe load carrying capacity, performance, life and economy of wooden pallets. See also Pallet.

PALLET DIMENSIONS = ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ ПОДДОНА – Pallet Dimensions:- when specifying pallet size, the stringer or stringerboard (block pallet) length is always expressed first; for example, a 48” x 40” pallet has a 48” stringer or stringerboard and 40” deckboards. See also Pallet.

PALLET ID = ИН ПОДДОНА – Pallet ID:- the bar code tag that is placed on a pallet for tracking purposes. See also Pallet.

PALLET INVERTER = КАНТОВАТЕЛЬ ПОДДОНОВ (или ИНВЕРТОР ПОДДОНОВ, или ОПРОКИДЫВАТЕЛЬ ПОДДОНОВ) – Pallet Inverter is a machine that aids in the transfer of product from one pallet to another. The pallet inverter flips over the pallets and product in order to put the product on the new pallet and take off the old. See also Pallet.

PALLETIZATION = УКЛАДКА НА ПОДДОНЫ (или ПАКЕТИРОВАНИЕ НА ПОДДОНАХ) – Palletization is a loading of uniform packages onto pallets in accordance with a predefined packing plan. For reasons of stability this should be done in such a way that the load items interlock. See also Pallet. / Погрузка однообразных упаковок на поддоны в соответствии с предопределённым планом упаковки. По соображениям устойчивости это должно быть выполнено таким образом, чтобы погруженные изделия или продукция находились бы в плотной укладке по отношению друг к другу.

PALLETIZE = ПАКЕТИРОВАТЬ ПОДДОНЫ (или ФОРМИРОВАТЬ ПОДДОНЫ, или УКЛАДЫВАТЬ НА ПОДДОНЫ) – Palletize:- to put materials and product onto a pallet. See also Pallet.

PALLETIZED = УЛОЖЕННЫЙ НА ПОДДОН (или ПАКЕТИРОВАННЫЙ НА ПОДДОНЕ) – Palletized:- cargo which has been grouped into a single cargo unit. Better rates are generally available for packing containers with palletized loads in the case of LCL (Less than Container Load), as a pallet load can be better handled with ground conveyors than individual items. See also Pallet. / Груз, который был сгруппирован в одно грузовое место. В целом же, более выгодные ставки за использование контейнеров могут быть предоставлены даже в случае так называемой ‘Меньше Полной Загрузки Контейнера’ (Less than Container Load (LCL)), поскольку груз, размещённый на поддонах, намного легче в обслуживании наземным транспортными средствами, нежели какие-то штучные изделия или грузы.

PALLET JACK = РОХЛА (или РОХЛЯ, или ДОМКРАТ ДЛЯ ПОДДОНОВ) – Pallet Jack:- material handling equipment consisting of pallet forks on small wheels that is used in the warehouse to move cases of product. It may be a motorized unit guided by an operator who stands on a platform; or it may be a motorized or manual unit guided by an operator who is walking behind or beside it. Pallet Jack is hand-propelled wheeled platform, equipped with a lifting device for moving palletized unit loads. Pallet Jack is a hand-operated machine that lifts heavy pallets, allowing delivery drivers to pull skids of fuel over flat, hard surfaces (such as a garage floor). Because of their maneuverability and small size, pallet jacks give you greater flexibility than forklifts to place pallets exactly where you need them. See also Pallet. / Рохля – жаргонное название вилочной тележки. Название происходит от наименования Финской компании-производителя Rocla, тележки которой одними из первых появились в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР).

PALLET LIFE = СРОК СЛУЖБЫ ПОДДОНА – Pallet Life is the period during which the pallet remains useful, expressed in units of time or in the number of one-way trips. See also Pallet.

PALLET RIVER = ХХ (или ЗАКЛЁПКА ПОДДОНА) – Pallet Rivet is a hollow tube rivet with large head which can be pressure-peened to make a bell-shaped end. Note:- a pallet rivet is particularly useful for composite pallets where the ‘blocks’ are tubular or sheet metal. See also Pallet. / Заклёпка Поддона (Pallet Rivet):- пустотелая трубчатая заклёпка с большой головкой, которая от давления молотка приобретает колоколообразный конец. Примечание:- заклёпку поддона часто применяют для сложных поддонов, где ‘шашки’ (или ‘блоки’) трубчатые или из листовой стали. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

PALLET SIZE = РАЗМЕР ПОДДОНА – Pallet Size is a nominal plan view dimensions of pallet length and pallet width. Note:- the dimensions are commonly given in mm. See also Pallet. / Размер Поддона (Pallet Size):- номинальный размер поддона, определяющий длину, ширину и высоту поддона. Примечания:- при указании размеров поддона приводят длину, ширину и высоту (l x w x h); и размеры поддонов указывают в миллиметрах (мм). Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

PALLET SKID = ПОЛОЗ ПОДДОНА – Pallet Skid is an assembly unit of one bottom deckboard and two or more blocks, or metal profiles with rectangular upturned ends and possibly a centre block. See also Pallet, and Skid.

PALLET TAG = ЯРЛЫК ПОДДОНА (или БИРКА ПОДДОНА) – A term Pallet Tag refers to the bar code sticker placed on a pallet of product. See also Pallet.

PALLIUM = ПАЛЛИЙ (или ПЛАЩ, или МАНТИЯ) – Pallium is a white woolen band with pendants in front and back worn over the chasuble by a pope or archbishop as a symbol of full Episcopal authority; a rectangular cloth worn as a cloak by men of ancient Greece and Rome.

PALM = PATENT APPLICATION LOCATING AND MONITORING

PALM = ПАЛЬМА – Palm is a monocotyledon of the Family Palmae with an an unbranched trunk or stem crowned with large pinnate (fan-shaped) leaves. Most Species are tropical or sub-tropical and some are economically important. / Пальма – это однодольное растение Семейства Пальмовых с неветвящимся стволом или стеблем с кроной в виде крупных перистых (веерообразных) листьев. Большинство Видов тропические и субтропические и некоторые являются значимыми с экономической точки зрения. Под Пальмами или Арековыми понимается семейство древовидных растений, большей частью неветвящимся стволом и кроной листьев на вершине. Около 3 400 видов (около 250 родов), преимущественно в тропиках. Введены в культуру Кокосовая, Масличная, Финиковая пальмы.

PALM AND NEEDLE = ПАЛЬМА И ИГЛА – Palm And Needle (maritime term):- a seaman’s sewing outfit for heavy work.

PALMATE = ПАЛЬЧАТОЕ (или ЛАПЧАТОЕ, или ДЛАНЕВОЕ) – Palmate:- divided with radial lobes like the fingers of a hand. Palmate leaves:- the nerves diverge from the main point such as the fingers do in the palm of the hand. / Среди двудольных широко распространены листья с так называемым пальчатым или длановидным жилкованием. Это пальчатожилковатые, или пальчатонервные, листья. Первичные жилки отходят радиалыно от одной точки, или у самого основания пластинки (базально), или несколько выше основания (супрабазально). Примером такого жилкования могут служить листья многих видов Клёна. В пальчатом жилковании повторяются те же основные типы, как и у перистого жилкования. Это пальчатокраевое, или пальчатокраспедодромное, жилкование (например, у Ликвидамбара, Платана, Клёна, Стеркулии, Фатсии, Винограда),

пальчатопетлевидное, или пальчатоброхидодромное, жилкование (например, у Церцидифиллума), пальчатосетчатое, или пальчатодиктиодромное, жилкование (например, у Тетрацентрона, Луносемянника и Иудина Дерева). В широком смысле слова к пальчатому типу можно отнести жилкование ряда щитовидных листьев (например, Лотоса, Клещевины, Настурции и других.

PALMATE LEAF = ПАЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Palmate Leaf:- the nerves diverge from the main point such as the fingers do in the palm of the hand.

PALMATELY COMPOUND LEAF = ПАЛЬЧАТОСЛОЖНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Palmately Compound:- three or more leaflets radiating fan-like from a common basal point of attachment, e.g., Aesculus hipocastanum. A Palmately Compound Leaf is one in which all the leaflets arise from a common point at the tip of the petiole. Depending upon the number of leaflets present, the palmately compound leaves can be distinguished into the following types:- (i) Bifoliolate (when two leaflets arise from the tip of the petiole, it is said to be bifoliolate, e.g., Balanites; (ii) Multifoliolate or Digitate (when five or more leaflets arise from the tip of the petiole, it is said to be multifoliolate or digitate, e.g., Silk Cotton; (iii) Tetrafoliolate or Quadrifoliolate (when a palmately compound leaf ends in four leaflets, it is said to be tetrafoliolate or quadrifoliolate, e.g., Oxalis; (iv) Trifoliate (a trifoliolate leaf is one in which three leaflets arise from the tip of the petiole, e.g., Feronia; and (v) Unifoliolate (here only one leaflet arises from the tip of the petiole, e.g., Lemon.

PALMATELY LOBED LEAF = ПАЛЬЧАТОЛОПАСТНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Palmately Lobed Leaf:- three or more lobes radiating fan-like from a common base, e.g., Acer saccharum.

PAN = PRIMARY ACCOUNT NUMBER

PANAMA = ПАНАМА – Panama is a lightweight hat of natural-colored straw hand-plaited of narrow strips from the young leaves of the Jipijapa palm, a palm tree.

PANAMAX VESSEL = СУДНО ПЭНЭМЭКС (или СУДНО ПАНАМАКС) – Panamax:- the maximum dimensions of a vessel capable to transit the Panama Canal. Maximum size for transiting the Panama Canal. Panamax is a vessel designed to be just small enough to transit the Panama Canal. The maximum dimensions of a vessel capable to transit the Panama Canal. Panamax Vessels between 60 000 dwt and 80 000 dwt. Panamax vessels, defined as those with the maximum beam (width) of 32.2 meters permitted to transit the Panama Canal, carry coal, grain and, to a lesser extent, minor bulks, including steel products, forest products and fertilizers. / Максимальные размеры судна, способного перевозить грузы через Панамский Канал. 60 000 т грп и 80 000 т грп.

PANDA = ПАНДА – China issued its first gold coins picturing an adorable Panda design in 1982, in sizes of 1, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/10 Troy oz of 999 fine gold. Beginning in 1983 another size was added – 1/20 oz. Larger Panda coins were issued in some years, weighing 5 and 12 oz. These popular coins were issued in Prooflike Brilliant Uncirculated quality with a different design each year, through 2000. A freeze of the design was announced with the 2001 issues … and thus the 2002 Pandas were identical to 2001. But collectors spoke up in behalf of annual changes, and China has responded by reversing their policy, and announcing new designs for the 2003 Pandas. In addition, from 1986–1995 gold Panda Proof Sets were issued. Panda is the Chinese gold coin of 999.9 quality, first made in 1982. The Chinese Gold Panda is a series of gold bullion coins issued by the People's Republic of China. The official mint of the People's Republic of China introduced the Panda gold bullion coins in 1982. The panda design changes every year (with a single exception) and the gold Panda coins come in different sizes and denominations, ranging from 1/20 Troy oz to 1 Troy oz (and larger ones as well). There is also a Silver Panda series issued with the same designs as the gold Panda coins. China issued its first gold coins picturing an Panda design in 1982, in sizes of 1, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/10 Troy oz of 999 fine gold. Beginning in 1983 another size was added – 1/20 oz. Larger Panda coins were issued in some years, weighing 5 and 12 oz. These popular coins are issued in Prooflike Brilliant Uncirculated quality with a different design each year. A freeze of the design was announced with the 2001 issues – and thus the 2002 Pandas were identical to 2001. But collectors spoke up in behalf of annual changes, and China reverted to their original policy. There are several mints that produce these coins, including but not limited to:- Beijing, Shenzhen, Shanghai and Shenyang. Unlike coins made by US mints that carry mintmarks to distinguish their origin, Chinese mints usually do not employ mintmarks. In certain years there are minor variations – in the size of the date, style of the temple, etc – in the coin design that allow the originating mint to be determined. Obverse:- Depiction of the Temple of Heaven in the center with Chinese characters on top saying 'Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo' meaning People's Republic of China and the bottom the year of issue. If the issue is a commemorative issue, the theme will be marked here also. Reverse:- different portraits of panda that changes every year (except for 2001 and 2002, which share the same design). The official distributor for the gold and silver Panda coins in China is the China Gold Coin Corporation (CGCC); in the United States, Panda America has been an official distributor since 1982. The gold pandas are legal tender in the People's Republic of China, and are currently issued in face value denominations of 500, 200, 100, 50 and 25 Yuan; from 1982 through 2000 they were issued in denominations of 100, 50, 25, and 10 Yuan with the 5 Yuan added in 1983. These correspond with 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 and 1/20 Troy ounces of gold, respectively. An exception is 1991, when 1 gram gold pandas were minted, issued in the denomination of 3 Yuan. / Панда или Бамбуковый Медведь – вид млекопитающих семейства Енотовых, обитает в горах на Юго-Западе Китая, на Севере Бирмы и Непала.

PANDEMIC = ПАНДЕМИЯ (или ПАНДЕМИЧЕСКОЕ, или ПАНДЕМИЧНОЕ) – A Pandemic is defined as 'an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people'. The classical definition includes nothing about population immunity, virology or disease severity. By this definition, pandemics can be said to occur annually in each of the temperate southern and northern hemispheres, given that seasonal epidemics cross international boundaries and affect a large number of people. However, seasonal epidemics are not considered pandemics. A Pandemic is the worldwide spread of a new disease. A Pandemic is a disease epidemic that has spread to a large group of people across a sprawling region, or across multiple nations or continents. An epidemic is a sudden disease outbreak that affects a large number of people – larger than what is normally expected – in a particular region, community, or population. A pandemic occurs when an epidemic spreads to a larger region, or across multiple nations or continents. An epidemic, and later pandemic, of an infectious disease can happen if the virus, bacteria, or other cause of the disease has recently grown stronger, is introduced somewhere it has never been before, is newly transmitted to a place where more people are exposed to it, or finds new ways to enter the bodies of those it is affecting. It also can happen if people somehow grow more susceptible to the cause of the disease or have greater exposure to it. Pandemics often are caused by viruses that start in animals and later infect humans. In the early 1800s, a cholera epidemic turned into a pandemic. The epidemic began in Bengal, India and grew into a pandemic as it travelled across India and over to China and other Asian countries. An influenza epidemic turned into a deadly pandemic in 1918, when it spread around the globe. The close quarters and moving troops of World War I helped fuel its expansion. Of the five hundred million who were infected, at least fifty million died. One of the worst pandemics in recorded history was the plague, or Black Death, in the XIV century Europe was hardest hit, with as much as half of the continent's population, or about twenty-five million, dying of the disease within four years. It was known as the Black Death because of the black skin spots that accompanied it. HIV/AIDS is an ongoing pandemic. Human Immunodeficiency Virus is the agent that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, which is the most advanced stage of an HIV infection. HIV attacks and weakens a

person's immune system. AIDS was first recognized as a new disease in 1981, as young homosexual men died as a result of unusual infections and cancers. HIV/AIDS mainly spreads through sexual contact, but can be transmitted through body fluids like blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. Since the pandemic began, between 59.9 and 100 million people have been infected with HIV, and between 25 and 49.9 million people have died from AIDS-related diseases. As of 2017, between 31.1 and 43.9 million people living around the world were infected with HIV. While medical advances have helped to better treat HIV and reduce the number of AIDS-related deaths, not all countries have access to these treatments. Developing countries have the highest rates of infection and AIDS-related deaths, with the highest rates in sub-Saharan Africa. During the international 1918 influenza pandemic, in America, medical teams such as the nurses of the St. Louis Red Cross Motor Corps were dispatched en-masse to respond to the growing health crisis, often protected from infection by nothing more than face masks. Pandemic:- occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population. / Под Пандемическим, от позднелатинского слова Pandēmus, от Греческого слова Pándēmos, означающее Общий (Common) или Публичный (Public), от Pan-, означающее Все, и Dêm(os), означающее Народ, . Под Пандемией, от Греческого слова Pandēmia, означающее Весь Народ, понимается эпидемия, охватывающая значительную часть населения страны, группы стран, континента.

PANEL DECK PALLET = ПОДДОН С ПАНЕЛЬНЫМ НАСТИЛОМ – Panel Deck Pallet is a pallet constructed with composite or structural panel top deck.

PANEL POINT = УЗЕЛ ФЕРМЫ (или ПАНЕЛЬНАЯ ТОЧКА) – Panel Point is the point of intersection where the web or webs of a truss meet a chord. / Точка пересечения, в которой раскос или раскосы фермы стыкуются с поясом.

PANELS (HOSIERY) = ПАГОЛЁНКИ (или ПАНЕЛИ, или ФИЛЁНКИ) (НОСОЧНО–ЧУЛОЧНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ) – Panels (Hosiery) are knitted panels used for testing purposes. / Паголёнок чулка.

PANICLE = МЕТЁЛКА – Panicle is a branched flower cluster, a compound raceme with pedicellate flowers. A loosely-branching pyramid-shaped cluster of flowers. Panicle:- (1) An inflorescence with a main axis and at least primary and secondary branching. (2) The terminal shoot of a rice plant that produces grain. Panicle (syn. Inflorescence, Head, and Ear) is the determinate inflorescence of Rice with a racemose mode of branching, bearing pediceled spikelets and flowering from the apex downward. / ветвистая цветковая гроздь (рацемозное, или ботрическое, соцветие), сложная кисть со стебельковыми цветками (расположенными на стебельке). гроздь из цветков. Метёлка – тип соцветия. В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных). Под Паникой, от Греческого слова Panikón, означающее Безотчётный Ужас, .

PANICLE AXIS = ОСЬ МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Axis (syn. Rachis, and Rhachis) is the distinctly grooved, main axis of the panicle, extending from the base to the apex. The axis is hollow except at the regions (nodes) where the primary panicle branches are borne. Panicle Axis is the main axis of the panicle from the base to the apex.

PANICLE BASE = ОСНОВАНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Base:- the nearly solid node between the uppermost internode of the culm and the main axis of the panicle. This node gives rise to the first primary branches of the panicle (1–4) and usually bears no leaf or dormant bud. Panicle Base is the solid node between the uppermost internode of the culm and the panicle.

PANICLE DEVELOPMENT = РАЗВИТИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Development is the growth stage of the rice plant in which the spikelets become distinguishable and the panicle extends upward inside the flag leaf sheath.

PANICLE EXSERTION = ВЫБРОС МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Exsertion:- (1) degree of emergence of the panicle from the flag leaf sheath. (2) Growth stage of the Rice plant marked by the emergence of the panicle from the boot. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

PANICLE INITIATION = ЗАЛОЖЕНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Initiation is the growth stage of the rice plant which starts when the primordium of the panicle has differentiated and becomes visible, changing from the vegetative primordium to a reproductive primordium. Used to predict the flowering date of the rice plant.

PANICLE LENGTH = ДЛИНА МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Length is the length of the panicle from its base to the apex.

PANICLE PRIMORDIUM = ПРИМОРДИЙ МЕТЁЛКИ (или ЗАВЯЗЬ МЕТЁЛКИ, или ЗАЧАТОК МЕТЁЛКИ) – Panicle Primordium is the panicle at its rudimentary (earliest) stage of development.

PANICLE PULVINI = ПОДУШЕЧКА МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Pulvini:- the swellings in the axis of the primary panicle branches. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у Злаков), корзинки (у Сложноцветных).

PANICLE PULVINUS = ЛИСТОВАЯ ПОДУШЕЧКА МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Pulvinus:- a swelling in the axils of the primary panicle branches, more noticeable during panicle emergence.

PANICLE SHATTERING = ОСЫПАНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ (или ВЫМОЛАЧИВАНИЕ МЕТЁЛКИ) – Panicle Shattering:- when the Rice grains fall from the panicle before harvesting.

PANICLE THRESHABILITY = ОБМОЛАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Threshability is a descriptive term for how easily the grain is removed from the panicle during threshing. These qualities vary with different varieties.

PANICLE TYPE = ТИП МЕТЁЛКИ – Panicle Type is a term used to classify the angle of the primary branches and spikelet density of the rice panicle, as compact, intermediate, or lax.

PANNÉ = ПАННЕ – Panné is a silk or rayon velvet with lustrous pile flattened in one direction – called also Panné Velvet; a heavy silk or rayon satin with high luster and waxy smoothness.

PANNÉ SATIN = ПАННЕ АТЛАС – Panné Satin is a satin fabric with an unusually high luster because of the application of very heavy roll pressure in finishing. Panné satin is made of silk or one of the manufactured fibers. / , от Французского слова Panné, означающее Не Имеюший или Сукно Типа Плюш, . Панне Атлас – атлас с исключительно высоким блеском.

PANNÉ VELVET = ПАННЕ БАРХАТ – Panné Velvet is a velvet of silk or a manufactured fiber, with a finish in which the pile is flattened and laid in one direction. Panné velvet is a lustrous, lightweight fabric. Panné Velvet is a type of lustrous, lightweight velvet fabric, usually made of silk or a manufactured fiber, in which the pile has been flattened in one direction. Panné Velvet is a lightweight, glossy, velvet fabric in which the pile has been flattened in a single direction. Panné velvet has a nice stretch across the grain and is used for apparel such as tops and dresses. Panné Velvet is a velvet with the pile flattened in one direction. See also Mirror Velvet.

Panné Velvet has a longer or higher pile than velvet, but shorter than plush. It is pressed flat and has a high lustre made possible by a tremendous roller-press treatment given the material in finishing. Now often made as knit fabric. / Смотрите также Зеркальный Бархат (Mirror Velvet). Панне Бархат – ткань с исключительно высоким блеском, у которой ворс приглажен в одну сторону.

PANNIER = ПАНЬЕ (или КОРЗИНКА) – Pannier is an overskirt draped at the sides of a skirt for an effect of fullness. / .

PANNING = ПРОМЫВКА – Panning is the classic and simple method of mining alluvial gold. / Классический и простой метод добычи аллювиального золота с помощью лотка.

PANOPLY = ПАНОПЛИЯ (или ДОСПЕХИ) – Panoply is a full suit of armor; ceremonial attire.

PANT = ХХ (или УНТЫ) – Pant is an outer garment covering each leg separately and usually extending from the waist to the ankle. Usually used in plural; (chiefly British) men's underpants; (plural) pantie. / panties = трусики.

PANTALETS = ПАНТАЛЕ (или ПАНТАЛОНЫ) – Pantalets are the long loose drawers frilled at the ankle and showing beneath the skirt worn by mid-XIX century women. / .

PANTALOONS = ПАНТАЛОНЫ – Pantaloons are the wide breeches worn especially in England during the reign of Charles II; close-fitting trousers usually having straps passing under the instep and worn especially in the XIX century; loose-fitting usually shorter than ankle-length trousers. / Чарлз II (Charles II).

PANTDRESS = ЮБКА–БРЮКИ – Pantdress is a dress having a divided skirt. / Платье, состоящее из лифа и юбки-брюк.

PANTIE = ТРУСИКИ – Pantie is a woman's or child's undergarment covering the lower trunk with a closed crotch. Usually used in plural.

PANTIE GIRDLE = ТРУСИКИ КОРСЕТ – Pantie Girdle is a woman's girdle having a sewed-in or detachable crotch and made with or without garters and bones.

PANTOFLE = ПАНТУФЛЬ (или ДОМАШНЯЯ ТУФЛЯ, или ТАПОЧЕК) – Pantofle is a slipper. / .

PANTONE® = ПЭНТОН® – Pantone® is a registered trademark of Pantone, Inc.. The Pantone company produces a wide range of color guides useful in almost any industry dealing with color. The colors in the guide are widely accepted as standards. Colors are sometime seen described as a Pantone number:- Pantone applies a unique number to each color. Pantone Inc. is a corporation headquartered in Carlstadt, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States. The company is best known for its Pantone Matching System (PMS), a proprietary color space used in a variety of industries, primarily printing, though sometimes in the manufacture of colored paint, fabric, and plastics. In October 2007, X-Rite Inc., a supplier of color measurement instruments and software, purchased Pantone Inc. for USD180 million. / Экс-Райт Инк. (X-Rite Inc.) Пэнтон Инк. (Pantone Inc.).

PANTONE® MATCHING SYSTEM® = СИСТЕМА ПОДБОРА® ОТ ПЭНТОН® – The Pantone® Matching System® (PMS) is a standardized color matching system, utilizing the Pantone® numbering system for identifying colors. By standardizing the colors, different manufacturers in different locations can all reference a Pantone® numbered color, making sure colors match without direct contact with one another. The most commonly referenced colors are in the Pantone® solids palette. The Pantone® Solid palette consists of 1 114 colors, identified by three or four digit numbers, followed by a C, U, Or M suffix. Originally designed for the graphics industry, the pantone solids palette is now used by a wide range of industries, and is the most commonly used palette. For example, Pantone® 199 Red can be identified as Pantone 199C (C = Coated Paper), Pantone® 199U (U = Uncoated Paper) or Pantone® 199M (M = Matte Paper). Pantone® also has a Process palette, which consists of more than 3 000 color variations digitally created with CMYK process printing. Process printing requires the use of Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Black ink. Work printed using CMYK is also referred to as 4 Color Process Printing. All colors in this palette start with DS and contain hypenated numbers, from DS-1-1 thru DS-334-9 and may be followed by a C (coated) or U (uncoated). These guides are only suitable for four-color process printing, and are used to design color build using CMYK, in various combinations. The Pantone® Color Bridge can be used to convert Solid Colors into CMYK percentages. Pantone also has a Textile palette, which consists of 1 925 Pantone® for Fashion and Home colors, identified by two digits, followed by a hyphen, four digits, and then a suffix. They also have a name, as a secondary identifier.The Fashion and Home colors are used by fashion, textile, and apparel designers and manufacturers worldwide. For example Pantone® 19-2430 could be identified as Pantone® 19-2430 TPX Purple Potion (Printed on Paper) or 19-2430 TC Purple Potion (Dyed on Cotton). Pantone also has a Plastics palette, which consists of 735 transparent and 1 005 opaque plastic color chips. The plastics palette is used primarily by industrial designers and manfacturers worldwide to specify colors for molded and fabricated plastics. These chips are conveniently arranged in three ring binders, and each chip has three levels of thickness, to display different levels of transparency. Plastic selectors are offered in either opaque (Q) or transparent (T). An example of an opaque color would be Q200-2-4. The transparent colors begin with a T. Finally, Pantone® has the Goe Palette, which contains 2 058 chromatically-arranged solid colors, and should not be confused with the Pantone® Solids Palette. This system is relatively new. History:- Pantone® developed the first color matching system in 1963, which consisted of a large number of small cardboard sheets, printed on one side with a series of related color swatches and then bound into a small 'fan deck'. This system was referred to as the Pantone® Matching System®, or the PMS system. It's goal was to allow designers to 'color match' specific colors when a design enters production. This system was widely adopted by graphic designers and reproduction and printing houses and is still used today to specify colors for a wide range of industries. The Pantone® Solid Colors Palette, with over 1 100 unique, numbered colors, was originally devised to help printers and designers specify and control colors for print projects. This is the most widely used Pantone palette, with colors sometimes referred to as PMS (short for the Pantone® Matching System®) or 'spot colors', and is used in the graphics, print, and publishing, industries. Pantone LLC has World Headquarters in Carlstadt, State of New Jersey (NJ), the United States. Pantone LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of X-Rite, Incorporated, is the world-renowned authority on color and provider of color systems and leading technology for the selection and accurate communication of color across a variety of industries. The Pantone® name is known worldwide as the standard language for color communication from designer to manufacturer to retailer to customer. Pantone LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of X-Rite, Incorporated, is the world-renowned authority on color. For 50 years, Pantone® has been inspiring design professionals with products, services and leading technology for the colorful exploration and expression of creativity. History:- In 1963, Lawrence Herbert, Pantone's founder, created an innovative system for identifying, matching and communicating colors to solve the problems associated with producing accurate color matches in the graphic arts community. His insight that the spectrum is seen and interpreted differently by each individual led to the innovation of the PANTONE® MATCHING SYSTEM®, a book of standardized color in fan format. Pantone has since expanded its color matching system concept to other color-critical industries, including digital technology, fashion, home, plastics, architecture and contract interiors, and paint. Today, the PANTONE® Name is known worldwide as the standard language for accurate color communication, from designer to manufacturer to retailer to customer, across a variety of industries. Pantone continues to develop color communication and inspirational tools, and aggressively adopts new digital technology to address the color needs of the creative community (design and production professionals) everywhere. Pantone was acquired by X-Rite, Incorporated in October 2007. Markets

and Products:- each year, innumerable products and services are sold by Pantone and its hundreds of licensees in over 100 countries in the graphic arts, fashion, home, interior, plastics, architectural, paint, industrial design and consumer markets. Graphic Arts – Printing, Publishing & Packaging:- The PANTONE® PLUS SERIES for multimedia graphics – today's version of the PANTONE® MATCHING SYSTEM – is the definitive international reference for selecting, specifying, matching and controlling ink colors. The PANTONE® FORMULA GUIDE, a two-guide set consisting of 1 677 solid PANTONE® Colors on coated and uncoated stock, shows corresponding printing ink formulas for each color, and the two-book set of SOLID CHIPS provides coated and uncoated perforated tear-out chips that can be used for quality control. The digitally created PANTONE® CMYK Guides provide a comprehensive palette of 2 868 colors achievable in four-color process printing. The PANTONE® COLOR BRIDGE® GUIDES coated and uncoated compare solid PANTONE® Colors to their closest possible match in CMYK four-color process that can be achieved on a computer monitor, output device or printing press. Other PANTONE® Color Reference Guides for the graphic arts include METALLICS, PREMIUM METALLICS, PASTELS and NEONS. Fashion & Home:- The PANTONE® FASHION + HOME Color System is a vital tool for designers in the apparel, home furnishings and interior design industries for selecting and specifying color used in the manufacture of textiles and fashion. The System – consisting of 2 100 colors in cotton or paper format – is ideal for assembling creative palettes and conceptual color schemes, and for providing color communication and control in the manufacturing process. Through a partnership with Clariant International, one of the world's largest textile colorant and chemical producers, the PANTONE® SMART Color Swatch Card System enables designers and manufacturers to expedite the color development cycle efficiently and accurately, dramatically increasing speed-to-market and reducing costs. The PANTONE® VIEW Colour Planner is a biannual trend forecasting tool that offers seasonal color direction and inspiration 24 months in advance for multiple usages, including menswear, women's wear, activewear, cosmetics and industrial design. Introduced in 2004, PANTONE® VIEW Home is a comprehensive forecasting tool for the home furnishings industry. Paint:- In 2006, Pantone partnered with Fine Paints of Europe to create PANTONE® PAINTS, a line of premium-quality Dutch paint, empowering designers and consumers with the ability to match over 3 000 PANTONE® Colors in paint. Plastics:- The PANTONE® PLASTICS Color System™ allows designers, manufacturers and suppliers who work with plastics to select, specify, control and manufacture hundreds of colors through opaque and transparent plastic color chips in the system. It offers a comprehensive color range that is reproducible in plastics. Pantone Universe:- PANTONE® UNIVERSE is a collection of lifestyle products based on fashion color trends for the consumer. The collection, consisting of tabletop, stationery items, travel gear, accessories and rainwear, combines timeless designs and modern materials with current trend colors. Color Management:- in 2001, Pantone began marketing affordable digital color control solutions to graphic artists, designers, photographers and printers. Lights and Scales:- PANTONE Color Viewing Lights allow the user to preview color choices in different lighting conditions. PANTONE® formula scales are pre-programmed with formulas for all PANTONE® Colors, including PASTELS and METALLICS, and are available in various sizes for small, medium and large print shops. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABS:- Pantone supports its color communication systems with industry-specific research and testing labs:- (i) Ink Lab scientists develop new formulas to update PANTONE Color palettes and test licensee samples for quality control; (ii) Textile Lab technicians verify formulas for color reproduction, and dye and prepare fabric for the PANTONE® FASHION + HOME swatch books. They also provide custom color dying services to textile clients. (iii) Advanced Color Technology experts develop core technology and digital solutions for the accurate viewing and printing of PANTONE® Colors. The department provides licensed technology to software and color output device manufacturers such as Adobe, Hewlett-Packard, Xerox, Quark and Microsoft to ensure the best possible representation of PANTONE® Colors. PANTONE® Custom Color Services provide custom color standards for corporate managers and art directors in fashion, home, contract design, paint, beauty, automotive, sports and pharmaceutical – any industry requiring color accuracy. PANTONE® Custom Color Services also provides products to specify corporate identity, product color and packaging standards, including color standards showing one or more PANTONE® Colors or custom colors on paper, cotton or custom substrates, as well as the corresponding CMYK, HTML and RGB values. The Pantone Color Institute® is a color research and information center that shares its color expertise with professionals in a variety of industries including fashion, commercial/industrial, contract and interior design, graphic arts, advertising, film and education. Recognized throughout the world as the leading source of color information, the Institute is used as a resource by the world's most influential media. Through the Pantone Color Institute, Pantone continues to study how color influences human thought processes, emotions and physical reactions, furthering its commitment to providing professionals with a greater understanding of color and to help them utilize color more effectively. Leatrice Eiseman, America's leading color expert, is the executive director of the Pantone Color Institute®. On September 05, 2007 Pantone introduced the Goe System. Goe consists of over 2 000 new colors in a new matching and numbering system. In addition to the standard swatch books (now called the GoeGuide), the new system also includes adhesive-backed GoeSticks, interactive software, tools, and an online community where users are able to share color swatches and information. The Goe system is streamlined to use fewer base colors (10 + Clear coating for reflections) and accommodates many technical challenges in reproducing colors on a press. / Цветовая Система Пэнтон (Pantone) для текстильной промышленности и дизайна одежды развивается с 1980-х и в настоящее время насчитывает 2 100 цветов. В отличие от Pantone Plus, системы цветов Pantone для полиграфии и графического дизайна, система Fashion + Home разработана специально для тканей, с учётом всех особенностей текстиля и текстильных красителей. В частности, в системе присутствует богатая палитра светлых и белых оттенков, отсутствующая в полиграфической системе, где роль белого цвета выполняет бумага. В справочниках цвета системы имеют индексы TPX и TCX. До 2006 эти индексы имели вид TP и TC. Индекс TPX используется в справочниках на бумажном носителе, где краситель нанесён на бумажную подложку. Цветовые плашки в справочниках на бумаге матовые. TCX – индекс для справочников с носителем из 100% хлопка. В этих справочниках образцы цвета сделаны в виде лоскутов ткани. Различают две разновидности текстильных образцов Pantone:- образцы ткани наклеены на бумажную подложку, и образцы ткани свободно закреплены в виде двуслойной 'петли' (такие образцы называются Образчик (Swatch)). Все справочники Pantone содержат одинаковое количество цветов:- 2 100 – всю библиотеку Pantone Fashion + Home. Различные справочники отличаются друг от друга только типом носителя:- бумага или хлопок – и размером образца, а также ценой. Большая часть ассортимента цветовых справочников Pantone для текстиля и дизайна одежды постоянно в наличии на складе в Москве. Отдельные позиции поставляются под заказ. Также под заказ доступны отдельные страницы для справочника Pantone Fashion + Home с отрывными образцами (Color Specifier) и отдельные цвета на хлопоквых лоскутах большого размера (SMART Swatch Card).

PANTSUIT = БРЮЧНЫЙ КОСТЮМ – Pantsuit is a woman's ensemble consisting usually of a long jacket and tailored pants of the same material.

PANTYHOSE = КОЛГОТКИ – Pantyhose or Panty Hose [pntee hoz] or Pan'ti Hose (plural noun). Clothing for covering the legs. A one-piece undergarment consisting of hosiery combined with panties. Called 'Trunk Hose' in medieval times.

PANTY WAIST = XX – Panty Waist is the originally a child's two-piece undergarment that buttoned together at the waist.

PAO = POLYALPHAOLEFIN

PAO SYNTHETIC FLUID = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ ПАО – PAO Synthetic Fluid:- polyalphaolefins, often called Synthetic Hydrocarbons, are probably the most common type of synthetic base oil used today. They are moderately priced, provide excellent performance and have few negative attributes. PAO base oil is similar to mineral oil. The advantage comes from the fact that it is built, rather than extracted and modified, making it more pure. Practically all of the oil molecules are the same shape and size and are completely saturated. The potential benefits of PAOs are improved oxidative and thermal stability, excellent demulsibility and hydrolytic stability, a high viscosity index (VI), and very low pour point. Most of the properties make PAOs a good selection for temperature extremes – both high operating temperatures and low start-up temperatures. Typical applications for PAOs are engine oils, gear oils and compressor oils. The negative attributes of PAOs are the price and poor solubility. The low inherent solubility of PAOs creates problems for formulators when it comes to dissolving additives. Likewise, PAOs cannot suspend potential varnish-forming degradation by-products, although they are less prone to create such material. / Синтетическая Жидкость ПАО:- полиальфаолефины, часто называемые Синтетическими Углеводородами, являются вероятно наиболее общим типом синтетического базового масла, используемого сегодня. Они . являются двигательные масла, передаточные масла и компрессорные масла.

PAP = PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN

PAPA = ПАПА – Papa (pronunciation:- pah-PAH) or P is international nautical signal flag meaning:- All personnel return to ship; proceeding to sea (Inport). Meaning:- all aboard, vessel is about to proceed sea. (At sea) your lights are out or burning badly. Inport:- All personnel return to ship; proceeding to sea. Underway, when used by a fishing vessel:- 'My nets have come fast upon an obstruction'.

PAPER = БУМАГА – Paper:- in business, any instrument evidencing a claim or ownership right, which is widely negotiable in financial markets. Term commonly used in banking and commerce to denote instruments of exchange that are traded on financial markets, such as marketable securities, on money markets, such as bills of exchange, Treasury bills and Treasury notes, or on mortgage markets. See also Commercial Paper. General term for short-term debt instruments such as commercial paper. / Бумага – обобщённый термин для обозначения краткосрочных долговых инструментов, таких как коммерческие бумаги.

PAPER BARREL = БУМАЖНЫЙ БАРРЕЛЬ – Paper Barrel is a term used to denote trade in non-physical oil (futures, forwards, swaps, etc) markets which give a buyer or seller the right to a certain quantity and quality of crude oil or refined products at a future date, but not to any specific physical lot. / Бумажный Баррель – термин, используемый для обозначения торговли на рынке нефизической нефти (посредством фьючерсов, форвардов, свопов и тому подобного), который предоставляет покупателю или продавцу право на определённое количество и качество нефти или очищенных нефтепродуктов на какую-то дату в будущем, но не на какую-то конкретную партию физической продукции.

PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY = БУМАЖНАЯ ХРОМАТОГРАФИЯ – Paper Chromatography is a method which involves placing a drop of fluid on a permeable piece of paper and noting the development and nature of the halos, or rings, surrounding the drop through time. The roots of this test can be traced to the 1940s, when railroads used the 'blotter spot' tests. See also Chromatography.

PAPER DUNNAGE = БУМАЖНЫЙ ДЕННАЖ (или ДЕННАЖ БУМАГОЙ) – Paper Dunnage:- covering the floor, sides and cargo surface with paper dunnage provides protection against dripping sweat. / Буммажный Деннах:- покрытие поверхности пола, сторон и груза бумажным деннажем обеспечивает защиту от образования каплевидной испарины.

PAPER GOLD = БУМАЖНОЕ ЗОЛОТО – Paper Gold is a term used to describe gold contracts such as loco London deals and futures contracts which do not necessarily involve the delivery of physical gold.

PAPER LOSS = ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫЙ УБЫТОК (или ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ УБЫТОК) – Paper Loss:- non-realized book losses on securities. Difference between current price and original purchase price. The loss that would be realized if open contracts were liquidated as of a certain time or a certain price. An unrealized loss on a security still held. Paper losses become realized only when the security is sold. The opposite of Paper Profit.

PAPERMAKER'S FELT = ВОЙЛОК ДЛЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ БУМАГИ – Papermaker's Felt:- formerly, a heavy, wide, coarse, worsted or woolen fabric that was threaded between the rolls of the papermaking machine to form an endless conveyer belt for pulp or wet paper in its passage through the machine. These products are now also made of various constructions, woven and nonwoven, of manufactured fibers and monofilaments. / мононить (monofilament).

PAPER PROFIT = ДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ (или ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ, или НЕРЕАЛИЗОВАННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ) – Paper Profit:- non-realized capital gains on securities. Difference between current price and original purchase price. Paper Profit is the profit that would be realized if open contracts were liquidated as of a certain time or a certain price. An unrealized profit on a security still held. Paper profits become realized only when the security is sold. The opposite of Paper Loss. See also Profit-Taking.

PAPER–ROLL CLAMP = ЗАЖИМ (или ЛАПЫ) ДЛЯ БУМАЖНЫХ РУЛОНОВ – Paper-Roll Clamp:- designed specifically for the handling of large paper rolls, the paper roll clamp is a lift truck attachment that clamps around the roll and also allows for a full 360 degree rotation.

PAPER TAFFETA = БУМАЖНАЯ ТАФТА – Paper Taffeta is a lightweight, crisp taffeta used for evening clothes. Paper Taffeta:- plain weave, very light in weight and treated to give a crisp, paper-like finish.

PAPER TRADE = ДОКУМЕНТАРНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ НА БУМАГЕ, или ИМИТАЦИОННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Paper Trade is a hypothetical trade that does not involve any monetary transactions. Paper trading is a risk-free way to learn the ropes of the market. / Гипотетическая торговля, которая не предполагает под собой никаких монетарных операций. Документарная торговля является безопасным способом обучения всем тонкостям рынка.

PAPILLA = ПАПИЛЛА (или БУГОРОК, или СОСОЧЕК) – Papilla is small, rounded protruberance from any plant surface. Hence:- Adj. papillose – of or relating to or resembling papilla. / Под Папиллой, от Латинского слова Papilla, означающее Сосок, понимается.

PAPILLATE = ПАПИЛЛЯРНОЕ (или НЕСУЩЕЕ ПАПИЛЛЫ, или ПОКРЫТОЕ ПАПИЛЛАМИ, или СОСОЧКОВИДНОЕ, или В ВИДЕ ПАПИЛЛ) – Papillate:- covered with many tiny projections (papilla). / , от Латинского слова Papilla, означающее Сосок, .

PAPILLOSE = ПАПИЛЛОЗНОЕ (или СОСОЧКОВОЕ, или СОСОЧКОВИДНОЕ) – Papillose:- bearing minute, nipple-shaped projections. / , от Латинского слова Papilla, означающее Сосок, .

PAPPUS = ХОХОЛОК (или ЛЕТУЧКА, или СЕМЯНКА–ЛЕТУЧКА) – Pappus is a ring of hairs or scales around the top of the fruit of the composites. / Под Летучкой понимается крыловидный вырост или крупный волосок у семян или плодов многих растений (Ваточника, Кипрея и других). Способствует их распространению ветром.

PAPR = PARTIALLY ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE ROCK

PAPYRACANTHA = ПАПИРАКАНТА (или С БУМАЖИСТЫМИ ШИПАМИ) – Papyracantha:- with papery spines. / с бумажно-пергаментными шипами.

PAR = PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

PAR = PHOTOSYNTHETIC AQUATIC BIOMASS

PAR = БАЗА (или НОМИНАЛ) – A term Par refers to the standard delivery point(s) and/or quality of a commodity that is deliverable on a futures contract at contract price. Serves as a benchmark upon which to base discounts or premiums for varying quality and delivery locations. Also known as Basis Grade.

PAR = НОМИНАЛ (или КУПЮРА) – (1) Par means the price of a security corresponds to its nominal (face) value. If a security is issued at a price above (below) its face value, it is 'above par' ('below par'). The difference is the agio (disagio). A security lists at par when it is trading at 100 percent of its nominal (face) value. Equal to the face value or current rate. Par is the nominal value of a security. This Par Value will bear no relation to the market value of the security which will rise and fall in relation with supply and demand in the market. In bond markets, an index (usually 100) representing the face value of a bond. Par:- the face value of a stock, assigned by a corporation at the time the stock is issued. The par value is often printed on the stock certificate, but the market value of the stock may be much more or much less than par. In securities market, the face value of a security or bond. For example, a bond selling at par is worth the same Dollar amount it was issued for or at which it will be redeemed at maturity. Par:- redeemable at par means £1 nominal of the stock/security is paid out as £1 cash. Issued at par means that £1 nominal of stock/security costs £1 to purchase when the stock/security is first issued. / На рынке ценных бумаг, номинальная стоимость ценной бумаги или облигации. Например, облигация, продающаяся по номиналу, оценивается в ту же Долларовую сумму, по которой она была выпущена или по которой она будет выкуплена при погашении. Под Купюрой, от Французского слова Coupure от Couper, означающее Отрезать или Резать, понимается наименование нарицательной стоимости бумажных денег, банкнот или ценных бумаг. Под Номиналом, от Латинского слова Nominalis, означающее Именной, понимается нарицательная стоимость ценных бумаг, бумажных денег, банкнот и монет.

(2) Par:- ratio defining the value of a currency relative to the standard or nominal value on which it is based. / Соотношение, определяющее стоимость валюты со стандартной или номинальной ценой, на которой она базируется.

PARA = ПАРА – Para is a chemical prefix, usually abbreviated p, indicating that two substituents on a benzene ring are separated by two carbon atoms.

PARABOLIC = ПАРАБОЛИК (или ПАРАБОЛИЧЕСКИЙ) – In technical analysis, a type of indicator that is often used as a trailing stop. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, тип индикатора, часто используемый в качестве ползущего стопа или ползущего уровня фиксации.

PARABOLIC SAR = ПАРАБОЛИЧЕСКИЕ ОИР (или ОСТАНОВКА И РАЗВОРОТ ПАРАБОЛИКА) – In technical analysis, an indicator that sets trailing price stops for long or short positions. Parabolic SAR (Stop-And-Reversal) Indicator is more popular for setting stops than for establishing direction or trend. If the trend is up, buy when the indicator moves below the price. If the trend is down, sell when the indicator moves above the price. Also known as Stop-And-Reversal Indicator. Parabolic SAR was developed by J. Welles Wilder. The Parabolic SAR indicator provides excellent entry and exit points in trending markets. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Delta Plus, технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Delta Society International, помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

PARACHUTE FABRIC = ПАРАШЮТНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Parachute Fabric is a compactly woven, lightweight fabric comparable with airplane cloth. It is made of silk, nylon, rayon, cotton, or polyester. / Найлан^{TЗ} (Nylon^{TM}).

PARAFFIN = ПАРАФИН – Paraffin is any hydrocarbon identified by saturated straight (normal) or branched (iso) carbon chains; also called an Alkane. The generalized paraffinic molecule can be symbolized by the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. Paraffins are relatively non-reactive and have excellent oxidation stability. In contrast to naphthenic oils, paraffinic lubricating oils have relatively high wax content and pour point, and generally have a high viscosity index (VI). Paraffinic solvents are generally lower in solvency than naphthenic or aromatic solvents. Paraffin is a wax extracted from crude (petroleum) oil (North American usage; in Britain, paraffin means kerosene). Paraffin wax (actually a number of waxes with somewhat different characteristics) is used, by itself or in mixtures with other waxes such as beeswax, as a dye resist in batik. It quite brittle and cracks easily. 'Canning wax', sold in North America (and elsewhere, presumably) for sealing home-made jam and jelly and the like, is paraffin. Most candle wax, other than beeswax, is paraffin. / Под Парафином, от Латинских слов Parum, означающее Мало, и Affinis, означающее Сродный, понимается бесцветная воскоподобная смесь твёрдых насыщенных углеводородов состава $C_{18}H_{38}$–$C_{35}H_{72}$; $t_{пл}$ 40–65 °C; плотность 0.88–0.915 г/см^3 (15 °C). Название парафина связано с его нейтральностью по отношению к реактивам. Выделяют из нефтяных фракций при их депарафинизации. Электроизоляционный материал, компонент пластичных смазок, присадка к смазочным маслам, сырьё в производстве синтетических жирных кислот и высших жирных спиртов. Используется также для аппретирования тканей, пропитки упаковочной бумаги для пищевых продуктов, парафинирования древесины, в медицинской практике (парафинолечене) и так далее. Под Парафином понимается воскоподобное вещество, смесь предельных углеводородов состава $C_{18}H_{38}$–$C_{35}H_{72}$; $t_{пл}$ 40–65 °C; плотность 0.88–0.915 г/см^3 (15 °C). Получают главным образом из нефти. Применяют для приготовления парафинистой бумаги, пропитки древесины в спичечном и карандашном производствах, для аппретирования тканей, как изоляционный материал, химическое сырьё и так далее. В медицине используется для парафинолечения. Парафин, от Немецкого слова Paraffin, от Латинских слов Parum, означающее Мало, и athnis, означающее Сродный:- назван так из-за нейтральности к большинству химических реагентов), нефтепродукт, смесь алкановых углеводородов преимущественно нормального строения с числом атомов углерода от 9 до 40. В парафине присутствуют также

изопарафиновые, циклопарафиновые (нафтеновые) и нафтено-ароматические углеводороды. Твёрдый парафин ($t_{пл}$ 45–70 °C) получается в основном из масляных дистиллятов парафинистых нефтей при обезмасливании гача (смеси парафина с маслом), выделившегося в процессе депарафинизации методом кристаллизации. Выделяют парафин из нефтяных фракций также путём избирательной адсорбции нормальных алканов цеолитами. Жидкий парафин, выкипающий в пределах 180–360 °C, получают при карбамидной депарафинизации некоторых нефтепродуктов (смотрите Очистка Нефтепродуктов). Товарные парафины проходят предварительную обработку адсорбентами и подвергаются очистке другими методами. Вследствие химической индифферентности и ряда других свойств парафин используют в пищевой промышленности, в медицине, косметике, парфюмерии и других, а также в электротехнической промышленности как изоляционный материал. Парафин служит сырьём для нефтехимической промышленности (из него получают высшие жирные кислоты и спирты, моющие вещества и другое). Промышленностью выпускается несколько марок парафина:- технический высокоочищенный, технический очищенный, медицинский и другие. Парафины – то же, что Насыщенные Углеводороды (Алканы).

PARAFFINIC = ПАРАФИНОВОЕ – Paraffinic is a type of petroleum fluid derived from paraffinic crude oil and containing a high proportion of straight chain saturated hydrocarbons. Often susceptible to cold flow problems.

PARAFFIN WAXES = ПАРАФИНЫ (или ПАРАФИНОВЫЙ ВОСК, или ПАРАФИНОВЫЕ ВАКСЫ) – Paraffin Waxes:- these are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows:- they are colorless, odorless and translucent, with a melting point above 45 °C. / Это насыщенные алифатические (или ациклические) углеводороды, известные также как Алканы. Эти воскоподобные вещества являются остатком, экстрагируемым в процессе депарафинизации смазочных масел. Они имеют кристаллическую структуру, которая более менее тонкая соответственно данному сорту. Их основными характеристиками являются:- отсутствие цвета, запаха и просвечиваемости; температура плавления выше 45 °C.

PARALLEL IMPORTS = ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИВОЗЫ (или ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫЙ ИМПОРТ) – Parallel Imports:- when a product made legally (i.e. not pirated) abroad is imported without the permission of the intellectual property right-holder (e.g., the trademark or patent owner). Some countries allow this, others do not.

PARALLELING = ПАРАЛЛЕЛИЗАЦИЯ – Paralleling is the process of aligning fibers to produce a more uniform, smoother, stronger yarn. / Параллелизация – процесс параллельного расположения волокон.

PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER = ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ СЛОИСТЫЙ ПЛАСТИК (или ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ С ПАРАЛЛЕЛИЗОВАННЫМИ ПРОЖИЛКАМИ) – Parallel Strand Lumber is a structural wood product made by gluing together long strands of wood which have been cut from softwood veneer. / Под Древесными Слоистыми Пластиками (ДСП) понимаются материалы, изготовленные из листов лущёного шпона, уложенных в определённом порядке (по направлению волокон) и склеенных синтетическими клеями в процессе термической обработки под большим давлением. Древесные слоистые пластики отличаются высокой плотностью (1 230–1 330 кг/м^3). Они применяются в машиностроении, электротехнике, авиа- и судостроении.

PARALLEL SYSTEMS = ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ – Parallel Systems are the lubrication systems where the dispensing devices are connected to the main line in parallel. Each dispensing device operates independent of any other in the system.

PARALLEL–VEINED LEAF = ЛИСТ С ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫМ ЖИЛКОВАНИЕМ (или ЛИСТ С ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНОБЕЖНЫМ ЖИЛКОВАНИЕМ, или ЛИСТ С ПАРАЛЛЕЛОДРОМНЫМ ЖИЛКОВАНИЕМ) – Parallel-Veined Leaf:- the veins run at the same distance to each other, like in canes.

PARAMETER = ПАРАМЕТР – Parameter is the true value of an attribute or characteristic of a population. / Под Параметром, от Греческого слова Parametrōn, означающее Отмеривающий, понимается величина, характеризующая какое-либо основное свойство процесса, явления или системы, машины, прибора (например, электрическое сопротивление, теплоёмкость, быстродействие, масса, коэффициент трения и другие). Параметры могут быть сосредоточенными (например, ёмкость электрического конденсатора, масса подвешенного к балке груза) и распределёнными в пространстве (например, индуктивность линии электропередачи).

PARAMOUNT CLAUSE = ПЕРВОСТЕПЕННАЯ ОГОВОРКА – Paramount Clause is essentially a clause that incorporates a cargo liability regime, usually the Hague or Hague-Visby Rules (the Rules), into the subject charter. Such clauses are necessary as, under English law at least, the Rules are not compulsorily applicable to charterparties. So, where the Rules do not apply compulsorily, sufficiently clear words of incorporation are needed. See, for example, Clause 24 of the NYPE 1946 form (short for the New York Produce Exchange 1946 time charterparty form), which reads as follows:- 'It is further subject to the following clauses… the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United States, approved April 16, 1936, which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein…'. What is the effect of a clause paramount? Defence of claims outside of cargo loss or damage:- Where the Rules are successfully incorporated and apply to a charterparty, their application will not be limited to cargo claims alone. An owner may also benefit from the defences provided for by the Rules in respect of other claims. For example, the leading treatise 'Time Charters' suggests that the effect of the incorporation of United States COGSA, in Clause 24 of the NYPE form, is that the 'absolute' obligation of seaworthiness at the beginning of the charter period is reduced to an obligation to exercise due diligence to make the ship seaworthy before and at the beginning of each voyage under the subject time charter. This was demonstrated in The Saxon Star (Adamastos Shipping v Anglo-Saxon Petroleum (The Saxon Star) [1958] 1 Lloyd's Rep. 73 (H.L.)) where there was a consecutive voyage charter which included a clause paramount. Delays occurred on the voyages, including ballast, due to breakdowns of machinery caused by the incompetence of the engine room staff, making the ship unseaworthy. They were incompetent despite the fact that the owner had exercised due diligence in their selection. It was held by the House of Lords that the Rules applied to all voyages, whether these were in ballast or with cargo, and the immunity given in respect of 'loss or damage' extended beyond physical loss or damage to cargo and also covered the financial loss to the charterer from the reduction in the number of voyages performed. Time limit The incorporation of the Rules will also give an owner the benefit of the one-year time limit in respect of claims in relation to goods loaded or to be loaded under the charter. This covers proceedings by a charterer against an owner. It does not, however, cover proceedings by the owner against the charterer. The words 'loss or damage' in the Rules are not necessarily restricted to physical loss of or damage to goods, but can be extended to loss or damage related to goods – such as extra tank cleaning costs, pumping costs, standby lifting equipment and/or substitute cargo costs. The question of whether there is a sufficiently close relationship between 'loss or damage' claimed and the 'goods' in question to enable the owner to invoke the one-year time limit is one of fact in each case and upon construction of the particular clause paramount in the subject charter. For example, there is a difference between the NYPE form compared with the Shelltime standard form. The English courts have typically held that the former contains wider and more expansive incorporation of clauses than the latter. This should be of no real surprise given that the Shelltime forms are generally more 'charterer friendly'. Some of the differences between the Hague and the Hague-Visby Rules, such as the applicable time limit for bringing indemnity actions and package limitation, can often make it important to distinguish whether precisely the Hague or the Hague-Visby Rules will apply to the

relevant contract of carriage. Words of incorporation Charterparties may contain a clause paramount, but it does not necessarily mean that the Rules are incorporated. For instance, wordings such as 'The following clause shall be included in all bills of lading issued pursuant to this Charter' (Clause 37 of the ShellVoy 6 Form) or 'Charterers shall procure that all bills of lading issued under this charter shall contain the following' (Clause 38 of the Shelltime 4 Form) are not sufficient to incorporate the clause paramount into the subject charter. However, the following wording is sufficient to incorporate the clause paramount into the subject charter:- 'This Charter Party is subject to the following clauses all of which are also to be included in all bills of lading or waybills issued hereunder' (Clause 31 of the NYPE 1993 Form). Once incorporated, the clause paramount may conflict with other clauses in the contract and, in these circumstances, it is especially important that attention be paid to the precise wording of the clauses at issue. As a general principle of construction, the preamble of the clause will usually identify which clause overrides another. For instance, if the incorporation commences with the words 'Notwithstanding anything which may otherwise be stated in the charter…', the clause paramount is likely to prevail over the other clause. The converse is true if it is the other clause that has such a preamble wording. The effect of incorporation If the clause paramount is successfully incorporated into the subject charter, it will often override any other conflicting clause by virtue of Article III Rule 8 of the Rules. For example, clause 2 of the standard GENCON charterparty holds the owner liable for loss, damage or delay caused only by the personal want of due diligence and excludes the owner's liability for (mere) negligence of the master or crew. Such a clause would be null and void if a paramount clause were incorporated into this charter. However, Article III Rule 8 doesn't prevent the parties to a charterparty from transferring obligations and liabilities for, say, loading, stowage and/or discharge of cargo from an owner to a charterer. Which rules are incorporated? It has historically been held by the English courts that a general reference to a clause paramount will give effect to the Hague Rules (not the HagueVisby Rules). However, in The Superior Pescadores, the bill of lading provided for 'The Hague Rules contained in the International Convention of the Unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading, dated Brussels 25 August 1924 as enacted in the country of shipment' and the Court of Appeal held that this wording in the clause paramount contractually incorporated the Hague-Visby Rules. The Court of Appeal dismissed the argument that if the parties wanted the Hague-Visby Rules to apply they would have made an express reference to it, going against earlier decisions on the point given that the relevant bill of lading did not make specific reference to the HagueVisby Rules (only the Hague Rules). The main differences between the Hague and the Hague-Visby Rules There are two significant differences between the Hague and the HagueVisby Rules that an owner and charterer should consider when deciding which clause paramount to agree to:- (1) Indemnity Claims:- Where the Hague Rules apply and a party has settled a cargo claim under the bill of lading, the time limit to bring an indemnity claim remains 12 months from the cargo delivery. Therefore, by the time the indemnity action arises, it may well already be timebarred. However, where the Hague-Visby Rules apply, the time limit is three months after the claim has been settled or the person has been served with process in the action, provided that English law applies. This is particularly important where there is a charterparty chain and claims are to be passed up or down the line. (2) Package Limitation:- Another difference is package limitation. The Hague Rules contain a limitation of '£100 per package or unit', regardless of whether the bulk cargo is dry or wet. Conversely, the Hague-Visby Rules provide for 'the equivalent of 666.67 units of account per package or unit or 2 units of account per kilo of gross weight of the goods lost or damaged, whichever is the higher'. Conclusion Whether or not a clause paramount is included in a charterparty is a matter of commercial risk and negotiation. Furthermore, whilst it is not a prerequisite for P&I (short for Protection and Indemnity) cover that all charterparties are to contain a clause paramount (and thus incorporate the Rules), there could be P&I cover implications if, as a result, an owner member is held liable for a cargo claim liability over and above that which would have been incurred had the contract of carriage been subject to the Rules. It is nearly always beneficial for an owner to have a clause paramount incorporated into a charterparty. If such a clause is not to be included then the owner should consider the implications carefully and weigh up the 'pros and cons'. Parties should then know exactly the nature of the bargain they are entering into. Generally, the Paramount Clause will be used by parties to incorporate the terms and conditions of The Hague or Hague-Visby Rules into the contract of carriage of goods by sea, usually into the bills of lading or the charterparty. The Paramount Clause also incorporate particular legislation, such as the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of a specific state which may have already incorporated The Hague or Hague-Visby Rules into its domestic law. To avoid doubt and clarify specifically whether The Hague or Hague-Visby Rules apply The Paramount Clause can be used to achieve this. Limits of Liability provided by The Hague and Hague-Visby Rules create an invaluable shield for shipowners, especially in cargo damage claims. When the Paramount Clause is used to incorporate the Rules it must be clear which Rules are being incorporated. Whether The Hague or Hague-Visby Rules apply plays an important role when limits of liability are being calculated for cargo damage claims. Clearly, from this case the differences can be significant; without limits of liability, the claims would be in excess of USD3.6 million, with The Hague Rules it would be about USD600 000 and in this instance with The Hague-Visby Rules the lesser of USD400 000. Thus, knowing which Rules apply would reduce uncertainty with respect to the limits of liability for cargo damage claims. This case established that the expression in a Paramount Clause, 'the Hague Rules as enacted in the country of shipment', will in the eyes of the Courts mean the Hague-Visby Rules. Thus it is important that the clause is drafted in such a way to avoid ambiguity or uncertainty when incorporating the Paramount Clause into the bills of lading. A Clause Paramount may be inserted in both a charterparty and in any bill of lading issued under that charterparty. The original purpose of a clause paramount was to make sure that the Hague Rules, which were intended to apply to certain bills of lading, did indeed apply to bills of lading. Although the Rules do not apply to charterparties, many charterparties also contain a clause paramount requiring any bill of lading issued under the charterparty to contain such a clause and applying the clause to the charterparty as well, so that the obligations under the charterparty and the bill of lading are therefore back-to-back. The clause paramount was relatively straightforward when the only international convention was the Hague Rules which had been widely adopted by maritime nations. However, the clause paramount has become much more complex owing to the proliferation of potential rules that could be mandatorily applicable to the bill of lading, such as the Hague-Visby or Hamburg Rules. After discussing the current lack of international harmony around the world as to which rules may apply to the bill of lading, and when the Hague-Visby Rules apply mandatorily under English law to a bill of lading, we will turn to the charterparty, and consider whether the clause paramount in the charterparty is effective to incorporate a set of rules and, if so, which rules. It will be argued that in order to determine which rules apply to the charterparty, it is nowadays necessary to determine first which rules apply to the bill of lading and then to apply those rules to the charterparty. The application of the rules to a charterparty is a matter of major significance in international trade both in terms of the impact of those rules on the obligations under the charterparty, the exceptions, the amount which may be recovered and the time bar. This chapter will focus on the impact on the obligation of seaworthiness, the exceptions and the time bar. / Зэ Сэксэн Ста (The Saxon Star) (Адэмэстос Щипинь против Энглоу-Сэксэн Питчроулиэм (Зэ Сэксэн Ста) [1958] 1 Лойд'з Рэп. 73 (Эйч.Эл.)) (Adamastos Shipping v Anglo-Saxon Petroleum (The Saxon Star) [1958] 1 Lloyd's Rep. 73 (H.L.)). стандартная форма Щелтайм (Shelltime standard form). Форма 6 ЩелВой (ShellVoy 6 Form). Супэриор Пэскадорес (Superior Pescadores).

PARAPHYLETIC = ПАРАФИЛЕТИЧЕСКОЕ – Paraphyletic:- of a group of organisms sharing and including a common ancestor, but not including all the descendents of that common ancestor. See also Monophyletic, and Polyphyletic. / общего предка, но . Под Парафилетическим, от Греческих слов Pará, означающее Вне или Возле или Мимо, и и Phýlon, означающее Племя или Род, понимается .

PARAPHYSIS = ПАРАФИЗА (или ПАРАФИЗ) – Paraphysis is a sterile hypha present in some fruiting bodies of Fungi. / Под Парафизами, от Греческих слов Pará, означающее Вне или Возле или Мимо, и Phýsis, означающее Возникновение или Вырастание), многоклеточные нити или одиночные клетки, развивающиеся среди половых или спороносных органов у некоторых Бурых Водорослей, у большинства Базидиальных и Сумчатых Грибов, а также у Мхов. Парафизы предохраняют эти органы от механических повреждений и высыхания.

PARASITE = ПАРАЗИТ – Parasite is an organism that lives wholly off and often feeds within another organism (called a Host); with most insect species, insect parasites usually kill their hosts and are referred to as Parasitoids. An insect that spends its immature stages in the body of a host which dies just before the parasite pupates – some parasites attack stages of major pests. Parasite is an organism that grows on or within another, drawing its nutrients from it, e.g., mistletoe. See also Commensal, and Symbiosis. Parasite is an organism which lives on or in a larger organism, feeding upon it. Parasite is an organism living in or on another living organism, obtaining from it part or all of its organic nutrients, and commonly exhibiting some degree of adaptive structural modification. / виды (species). , например, Омела белая (mistletoe). Насекомое, которое проводит свои недоразвитые (промежуточные) стадии на теле жертвы, гибнущей непосредственно перед окукливанием паразита – некоторые паразиты нападают на промежуточных фазах развития основных вредителей. Под Паразитом, от Греческого слова Parásitos, означающее Нахлебник или Тунеядец, понимается организм, питающийся за счёт других организмов, называемых хозяевами, и большей частью наносящие им вред. Паразиты разделяют на:- (i) зоопаразитов (простейшие, гельминты и другие) и фитопаразитов (бактерии, грибы и другие); (ii) эктопаразитов, живущих на теле хозяина, и эндопаразитов, живущих в теле хозяина. К внутриклеточным паразитам относят вирусы. Под Паразитами, от Греческого слова Parásitos, означающее Нахлебник или Тунеядец, понимаются организмы, питающиеся за счёт других организмов (называемых хозяевами) и большей частью вредящие им. Паразитов разделяют на зоопаразитов (Простейшие, Гельминты, Паукообразные, Насекомые и другие) и фитопаразитов (Бактерии, Грибы, некоторые Высшие Растения и другие); к паразитам относят и вирусы. Паразиты принадлежат к разным систематическим Группам животных (исключая Иглокожих, Плеченогих, большинство Хордовых) и растений (их нет только среди Мохообразных, Папоротникообразных и Голосеменных). Хозяевами паразитов могут быть Бактерии, Актиномицеты, Растения и Животные всех систематических Групп. Паразиты вызывают ослабление и истощение организма хозяина, а нередко и его гибель. Для прохождения цикла развития паразита иногда требуется смена 2–3 хозяев. Паразиты возникли в процессе исторического развития организмов из свободно живущих форм. Приспособление паразитов к определённым условиям жизни повлекло упрощение их организации, развитие специальных органов фиксации, усиленное развитие половых органов, аноксибиотическое дыхание, дающее возможность существовать в бескислородной среде, и другие. Многие паразиты – возбудители ряда заболеваний человека, животных и растений. Смотрите также Паразитология, и Паразитизм.

PARASITISM = ПАРАЗИТИЗМ (или ПАРАЗИТИРОВАНИЕ) – Parasitism is a relationship wherein an organism of one kind lives in, on, or in intimate association with an organism of another kind at the expense of which it obtains food and usually other benefits, causing some degree of overt damage but not usually killing directly and immediately. / Под Паразитизмом, от Греческого слова Parásitos, означающее Нахлебник или Тунеядец, понимается:- (1) форма взаимоотношений между организмами различных видов, из которых один (паразит) использует другого (хозяина) в качестве среды обитания и источника питания, нанося ему вред. (2) В переносном смысле – жизнь на чужие средства, за счёт чужого труда, тунеядство. Паразитизм (в биологии), форма взаимоотношений между организмами (Растениями, Животными, Микроорганизмами), относящимися к разным Видам, из которых один (Паразит) использует другого (Хозяина) в качестве среды обитания и источника пищи, возлагая при этом (частично или полностью) на хозяина регуляцию своих отношений с внешней средой. Паразитизм – преимущественно экологическое понятие, аналогичное понятиям планктонного, бентосного, почвенного и им подобного образа жизни организмов. Качественная особенность паразитизма, по сравнению с другими формами существования организмов, определяется своеобразием среды обитания, которой для паразита является другой живой организм (хозяин), активно реагирующий на присутствие паразита. Внешняя среда паразита, как это показали Российский зоолог и паразитолог Евгений Никанорович Павловский (1884–1965) и Российский зоолог Валентин Александрович Догель (1882–1955), имеет двойственный характер. Различают Среду 1-го Порядка – окружающие паразита органы и ткани хозяина – и Среду 2-го Порядка, окружающую хозяина. Взаимоотношения паразита со средою 2-го порядка в основном регулируются через хозяина, хотя имеет место (в различной степени для разных форм паразитизма) и прямое воздействие факторов внешней среды (например, температуры) на паразита. Между паразитом и хозяином устанавливаются более или менее глубокие метаболические связи. Многие паразиты являются антигенами, вызывая образование в организме хозяина антител, что, в свою очередь, приводит к реакциям иммунитета. Различают Внешний (Наружный) Паразитизм, или Эктопаразитизм (паразит живёт на поверхности тела хозяина), и Внутренний Паразитизм, или Эндопаразитизм (паразит живёт в теле хозяина). В зависимости от продолжительности паразитирования различают Временный Паразитизм и Стационарный Паразитизм, включающий Периодический и Постоянный Паразитизмы. Пути возникновения паразитизма в эволюции разнообразны. Источником его может быть квартирантство, хищничество, комменсализм, симбиоз, случайное поселение одного организма на теле другого, заглатывание и другое. Паразиты часто (но не всегда) приносят более или менее существенный вред хозяину и вызывают различные заболевания человека, животных и растений. Изучением паразитизма и разработкой мер борьбы с паразитами занимаются паразитология, микробиология, вирусология и фитопатология.

(2) Parasitism:- Xxxxx. / Паразитизм Животных:- Паразитические Виды встречаются среди большинства Групп животных, за исключением Иглокожих и Плеченогих. Среди Хордовых полупаразитический образ жизни ведут Миноги и Миксины, а также некоторые Летучие Мыши – кровососы. Имеются Отряды и Классы, представленные только паразитами (из Простейших – Споровики; из Плоских Червей – Трематоды, Моногенеи, Ленточные Черви; из Круглых Червей – Скребни; из Насекомых – Блохи, Вши и другие). Степень вредоносности паразита для хозяина различна. Обычно паразитизм ведёт к заболеванию хозяина; иногда присутствие в теле хозяина патогенного паразита не приводит к заболеванию, но хозяин становится источником распространения паразита (такой паразитизм называется Паразитоносительством). Хозяевами паразитов могут быть различные Виды Животных и Растений. Нередко хозяин бывает заражен одновременно несколькими Видами паразитов, которые вступают в определённые взаимодействия не только с хозяином, но и между собой. Вся совокупность паразитов одного хозяина составляет паразитоценоз. При эктопаразитизме паразиты поселяются на поверхности тела хозяев:- Животных и Растений (Вши, Блохи, Власоеды, Перьевые Клещи, Тли и другие Сосущие Насекомые). Переходом к внутреннему паразитизму являются случаи поселения паразитов в коже и открывающихся наружу полостях тела. При эндопаразитизме различают Полостной Паразитизм (паразиты обитают в полостях органов, например в полости кишечника) и Тканевой Паразитизм (паразиты обитают в тканях тела, например, Саркоспоридии и личинки Трихинелл – в толще скелетных мышц; Нематоды, живущие в тканях Картофеля, Томатов, Табака и других Растений). При тканевом паразитизме паразиты могут проникать внутрь отдельных клеток (возбудители малярии – в эритроциты крови человека, кокцидии – в клетки эпителия кишечника). Продолжительность паразитирования временных паразитов варьирует от десятков секунд (сосание крови Человека самкой Комара) до нескольких дней или месяцев (Иксодовые Клещи, личинки Оводов). У некоторых эндопаразитов

развитие во внешней среде сменяется развитием в теле хозяина (например, личинки Круглых Червей Анкилостомид развиваются в почве, а половозрелыми становятся в теле Животного или Человека); у других паразитов во внешней среде ‘созревают’ попавшие в неё из хозяина яйца, под оболочкой которых развиваются личинки, после чего яйца могут заражать хозяина и вскрываются только в его пищеварительном канале (Власоглавы, Аскариды, Эхинококк и другие). Паразитизм характеризуется разной степенью специфичности – приспособленности паразитов к определённому Виду или Группе Видов хозяев. Часто паразитизм характеризуется тем, что для прохождения жизненного цикла паразиту необходимы 2 или даже 3 хозяина, порой далёкие друг от друга в систематическом отношении. Так, хозяева возбудителя малярии – Человек и Комар из Рода Анофелес; Плоских Червей:- Цепня Вооружённого – Свинья и Человек, Цепня Невооружённого – крупный рогатый скот и Человек (смотрите Цепни), Эхинококка – Человек и Собака; Печёночной Двуустки – Моллюски и крупный рогатый скот; Лентеца Широкого – Веслоногий Рачок (например, Циклоп), Рыбы и Хищные Млекопитающие (или Человек). Смена хозяев связана с чередованием поколений паразитов. Хозяин, в котором паразит становится половозрелым и размножается половым путём, называют Окончательным Хозяином; хозяева, в которых протекают личиночные стадии, называется Промежуточными Хозяевами. Очень разнообразны пути проникновения паразитов в тело хозяев. Они могут попадать в пищеварительный тракт с пищей, активно вбуравливаться через покровы, проникать при посредстве переносчиков – Кровососущих Насекомых и Клещей, и тому подобных. Географическое распространение паразитов связано с распространением их хозяев и с особенностями физико-географической среды данного района. Поэтому в пределах своего ареала паразиты распространены не повсеместно, а лишь в определённых местообитаниях. На распространение паразитов существенное влияние оказывает образ жизни хозяев (способ питания, миграции, спячка), размеры ареала, особенности ландшафтно-климатического фактора, доместикация и другие факторы. Изучение различных особенностей паразитизма (жизненного цикла паразитов, путей заражения ими хозяев, экологии хозяев и переносчиков) чрезвычайно важно для борьбы с паразитами – возбудителями болезней Человека, домашних и промысловых Животных, а особенно – для профилактики этих болезней. При этом, кроме действия лекарств, веществами, убивающими паразитов, особое значение имеет проведение системы мероприятий, направленных на разрыв жизненного цикла, на уничтожение промежуточных хозяев и переносчиков. Для борьбы с паразитами (вредителями) растений широко используются паразиты этих вредителей (например, Перепончатокрылые Насекомые – Наездники и другие) – биологический метод борьбы.

(3) Parasitism:- Xxxxx. / Паразитизм Растений:- Известны многочисленные паразитические Грибы, Бактерии, Вирусы, Микоплазмы, паразитические Цветковые Растения, немногие Водоросли. Неизвестны паразиты среди Мхов, Папоротникообразных и Голосеменных Растений. Хозяевами растений-паразитов могут быть не только Растения, но и Животные и Человек (на последних паразитируют главным образом Бактерии и некоторые Грибы). У Человека паразитические Бактерии вызывают туберкулёз, дифтерию, ангину, дизентерию, чуму, холеру, общий сепсис и другие; Грибы поражают главным образом наружные покровы (кожу, волосы), возможно также – лёгкие, глаза и другие органы. На Насекомых паразитируют так называемые Энтомофторовые Грибы, вызывающие нередко массовую гибель Насекомых, например, Комнатных Мух в конце лета; заболевание Птиц вызывают Мукоровые Грибы и Аспергиллы, вызывающие микозы дыхательных путей, и так далее. Растения, паразитирующие на других растениях, делят на имеющих хлорофилл и не имеющих его. Первые – зелёные паразиты – сами вырабатывают органические вещества в процессе фотосинтеза, а от хозяина получают главным образом воду и минеральные вещества. Вторые – полные паразиты, или голопаразиты, – получают от хозяина и органическое, и неорганическое питание. Среди растений-паразитов различают более или менее случайных, необязательных, так называемых Факультативных, и Обязательных (Облигатных) Паразитов. Эти биологические Группы паразитов понимаются как ступени эволюции, достигнутые в приспособлении к паразитизму. У эктопаразитов (Мучнисторосяные Грибы, Повилика, Петров Крест и другие) большая часть тела находится вне хозяина, и лишь органы чужеядного питания (гаустории, или присоски) внедряются внутрь и вступают в непосредственный контакт с живыми клетками хозяина. У эндопаразитов (многие паразитические Бактерии и Грибы, из Цветковых – Раффлезиевые и другие) всё или почти всё тело паразита, исключая большей частью высовывающиеся наружу органы размножения, погружено в живую ткань хозяина. Это лучше обеспечивает питание паразита, которое как у эндо-, так и у эктопаразитов осуществляется, вероятно, осмотическим путём. Большинство паразитических Грибов живёт в межклетниках, погружая в клетки лишь гаустории. Низшие Грибы, Бактерии, Вирусы и Микоплазмы – внутриклеточные паразиты. У многих паразитов наблюдаются закономерные изменения организации в связи с эволюцией их паразитизма. Основное из них – упрощение, или редукция, некоторых функций и соответствующих органов. Так, в связи с утратой функции фотосинтеза у паразитов происходит редукция листьев, которые развиваются только в виде небольших бесцветных чешуек (например, у Петрова Креста, Повилики), или редуцируются и листья, и стебли (например, у представителей Семейства Раффлезиевых, некоторых Заразиховых и Ремнецветниковых). У некоторых паразитов снаружи образуются лишь отдельные цветки, иногда очень большие (например, у Раффлезий диаметром до 1 метра (м)), а вегетативное тело представлено клеточными нитями, подобными гифам Гриба, и полностью погружено в ткани питающего Растения. У паразитических Водорослей, как и у цветковых паразитов, наблюдается морфологическая редукция, хотя и менее выраженная. У Грибов морфологическая редукция выражена иногда как недоразвитие плодовых тел (например, у некоторых Сумчатых Грибов). По мере усиления паразитических свойств сокращается ферментный аппарат паразитов; в конце концов остаются лишь специализированные ферменты, позволяющие паразитировать на узком круге Растений. Некоторые физиологи Растений считают отношения так называемых Сапрофитных Цветковых Растений с их Микоризным Грибом взаимным паразитизмом. Влияние Паразита На Хозяина:- Факультативные паразиты поражают часто лишь ослабленные Растения или их части, находящиеся в недеятельном состоянии (например, плоды и овощи при хранении), и вызывают быстрое отмирание поражённых частей. Так, Грибы – вредители Овощей в хранилищах – проникают в субстрат через поверхностные ранки. Мицелий Гриба поселяется сначала на мёртвых тканях, где и разрастается; затем гифы его выделяют токсины и ферменты. Токсины убивают живые клетки, а ферменты (пектиназы) мацерируют ткани. Таким образом гифы Гриба не соприкасаются с живыми клетками питающего Растения, растут только среди мёртвых клеток, питаясь их веществами. Такое питание формально можно назвать сапрофитным, но так как Гриб сам подготавливает для себя мёртвый субстрат из живых тканей, то в этом есть существенные черты паразитизма. Облигатные и близкие к ним паразиты, например, Ржавчинные, Головнёвые, Мучнисторосяные Грибы, поражают преимущественно хорошо развитые Растения и оказывают на них более медленное воздействие; при этом иногда наблюдается даже известная стимуляция клеток хозяина – они часто богаче хлорофиллом и лучше растут. Такое состояние стимуляции продолжается несколько дней, недель, иногда целый вегетационный период и больше, но затем ‘мирное’ сожительство паразита и хозяина нарушается:- фотосинтез прекращается, дыхание усиливается, клетки хозяина начинают отмирать, а мицелий Гриба приступает к спорообразованию и вскоре сам отмирает. Смотрите также Бактериальные Болезни Растений, Вирусные Болезни Растений, Грибные Болезни Растений, и Грибы Паразитические.

PARASITOID = ПАРАЗИТИРУЮЩЕЕ – Parasitoid is an insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult. Also known as Parasite. / Известно также как Паразит (Parasite).

PARASITOSES = ПАРАЗИТОЗЫ (или ПАРАЗИТАРНЫЕ БОЛЕЗНИ) – Parasitoses are diseases caused by parasites. / Паразитарные Болезни, заболевания, вызываемые паразитами. К паразитарным болезням относят гельминтозы, миазы, протозойные (то есть вызванные простейшими) болезни (малярия, амёбная дизентерия, лейшманиозы, сонная болезнь и прочие), заболевания, вызванные Клещами (например, чесотка). В некоторых тропических странах обитает Песчаная Блоха (Саркопсилла), проникновение которой в кожу вызывает сыпь, зуд, нагноение. Лечение и профилактику паразитарных болезней смотрите в статьях об отдельных заболеваниях.

PARASTICHY = ПАРАСТИХА (или ВТОРИЧНАЯ СПИРАЛЬ, или ПОБОЧНАЯ СПИРАЛЬ) – Parastichy:- reference to the virtual spirals in plants, joining elements (tubercle, leaf, scale, floret) to their nearest neighbors. Parastichies usually come in two families winding in opposite directions. Parastichy numbers denoted by a pair (n,m) classify spiral and whorl phyllotaxes. / в отношении к виртуальным спиралям у растений, соединяющих элементы (, лист, чешуйка, цветочек) с их ближайшими соседями. в противоположных направлениях. Под Парастихой, от Греческих слов Pará, означающее Вне или Возле или Мимо, и Stíchos, означающее Линия или Ряд, понимается косой, спирально закручивающийся ряд тесно соприкасающихся друг с другом листьев, чешуй, цветков и тому подобного. Наблюдается при спиральном листорасположении на сильно укороченных побегах:- в шишках Хвойных, в соцветиях – корзинках Сложноцветных – обычно в виде системы перекрещивающихся парастих, идущих по часовой стрелке и против неё. Сравните с Ортостиха.

PARATYPE = ПАРАТИП – Paratype is additional specimens, other the holotype, cited at the same time as the original description. / , прочий голотип, . Под Паратипом, от Греческих слов Pará, означающее Вне или Возле или Мимо, и Týpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается .

PARBOILED BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = ПРОПАРЕННЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – In the Rice industry of the United States, the Parboiled Brown Rice For Processing shall be Rice in which the starch has been gelatinized by soaking, steaming, and drying. Grades US Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of ungelatinized kernels. Grades US No. 1 and US No. 2 shall contain not more than 0.1 percent, grades US No. 3 and US No. 4 not more than 0.2 percent, and grade US No. 5 not more than 0.5 percent of nonparboiled Rice. The maximum limits for 'chalky kernels', 'Heat-damaged kernels', and 'Kernels damaged by heat' shown in §868.261 are not applicable to the special grade 'Parboiled Brown Rice For Processing'. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки под Пропаренным Бурым Рисом Для Переработки понимается Рис, в котором крахмал был желатинизирован замачиванием, пропариванием и сушкой. Американские сорта с 1 по 5 номер включительно должны содержать не более 10.0 процентов нежелатинизированной зерновки (ядер). Американские сорта № 1 и 2 должны содержать не более 0.1 процента, сорта № 3 и 4 – не более 0.2 процента, и сорт № 5 – не более 0.5 процента непропаренного Риса. Максимальные лимиты содержания .

PARBOILED MILLED RICE = ПРОПАРЕННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Parboiled Milled Rice shall be milled Rice in which the starch has been gelatinized by soaking, steaming, and drying. Grades US No. 1 to US No. 6, inclusive, shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of ungelatinized kernels. Grades US No. 1 and US No. 2 shall contain not more than 0.1 percent, grades US No. 3 and US No. 4 not more than 0.2 percent, and grades US No. 5 and US No. 6 not more than 0.5 percent of nonparboiled Rice. If the Rice is:- (i) not distinctly colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled Light'; (ii) distinctly but not materially colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled'; and (iii) materially colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled Dark'. The color levels for 'Parboiled Light', 'Parboiled', and 'Parboiled Dark' shall be in accordance with the interpretive line samples for parboiled Rice. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки под Пропаренным Обрушенным Рисом понимается Рис, в котором крахмал был желатинизирован замачиванием, пропариванием и сушкой. зерновки (ядер).

PARBOILED RICE = ПРОПАРЕННЫЙ РИС – Parboiled Rice has been through a special cooking process, called Parboiling, prior to milling. While in the paddy form, the Rice is soaked and then steam cooked. This process does not allow the kernel to swell during the cooking and the moisture level does not exceed 40%, versus cooked table Rice, which is most often cooked to a moisture level of 64%. The starch granule is cooked (technically gelatinized), but not allowed to swell. The Rice is then dried while still in the paddy form and then passed through a standard milling process to remove the hull and bran. This process has been going on for centuries in many countries and is believed to have started in ancient India. Researchers learned in the early 1900's that parboiled Rice retained some of the vitamins that exist in bran, but are lost in the milling of milled Rice. The incidence of beriberi was reduced when diets were changed from white Rice to parboiled Rice because of increased levels of thiamin in parboiled Rice. Uncle Ben made the process famous in the United States with its converted (same as parboiled) Rice. The process may have originated to sterilize the Rice and allow longer storage conditions. (All Rice comes from the field with insect eggs in the germ of the Rice. These eggs hatch when the temperature is warm and moisture is available.) The high temperatures occurring during parboiling kill any insect eggs in the Rice and essentially sterilize it. Parboiling also mends the cracks in the Rice (glues broken Rice back together) and dramatically improves the milling yield of whole kernels in the Rice. This improvement in milling yield, especially for poor quality paddy, can justify the cost of the process. Parboiling changes the texture of the Rice. It becomes firmer and less sticky. It is a much more durable kernel. It takes just as long to cook (actually a little longer) as white Rice, but is much easier to cook. It is almost fool proof. It can be overcooked without being mushy or losing its grain shape. It does not have to be steamed. It can be cooked by blanching only. It has a long steam table life, which is important for restaurants. For these reasons, parboiled Rice was adopted as the preferred Rice of the restaurant industry long ago and so many consumers have become accustomed to the taste and texture parboiled Rice. It is the only type of Rice that can withstand the harsh treatment of most industrial processes that involve cooking and then freezing, canning, or drying. Most Rice that is sold in the supermarket in some sort of cooked or partially cooked form has been parboiled. In the United States, some parboiled Rice is sold into the consumer market, but most is sold into the food service (for use in restaurants) and industrial markets (for use in prepared meals). A great deal is exported to Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Europe and other countries. Parboiled Rice is a rough Rice which has been subjected to a steam or hot water treatment prior to milling; parboiling increases the percentage of head Rice and the vitamin content of milled Rice. This procedure gelatinizes the starch in the grain, and results in firmer more separate grains. It also takes a few minutes longer to cook. Parboiled Rice – unmilled Rice is soaked, steams and dried before milling. Nutrients stay within the grain and surface starch is reduced, producing a cooked Rice that is somewhat more firm in texture and very separate when cooked. It cooked perfectly in approximately 20 minutes. Parboiled Rice means non-glutinous Rice that has passed through the parboiling process and has its bran removed. Rough Rice soaked overnight or longer in water at ambient temperature, followed by boiling or steaming the steeped Rice at 100 °C to gelatinize the starch. The Rice is then cooled and dried before storage or milling. In this way part of the vitamins and minerals of the bran permeate the endosperm and are thus retained in the polished Rice. Parboiled Rice is the rough Rice that has gone through a steam-pressure process before milling. This procedure gelatinizes the starch in the grain, and ensures a firmer, more separate grain. Parboiled Rice is favored by consumers and chefs who desire an extra fluffy and separate cooked Rice. Parboiled White Rice characteristics:- (i) firm, separate texture; (ii) withstands processing; and (iii) ideal for steam table use, canning and other retort applications. Applications:- (i) frozen/prepared meals; (ii) specialty side dishes; (iii) packaged rice mixes; (iv) canned soups; (v)

foodservice products; and (vi) prepared salads. / эндосперм (endosperm). Пропаривание зерна – влажнотепловая обработка зерна в производстве некоторых видов круп (из гречихи, овса, проса) с целью разрушения клеящих веществ (пектина) в плёнках и оболочках. Облегчает последующую обработку зерна, способствует увеличению выхода готового продукта. При пропаривании частично клейстеризуется крахмал и разрушаются ферменты. основное зерно Риса (head rice).

PARBOILED ROUGH RICE = ПРОПАРЕННЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Parboiled Rough Rice shall be rough Rice in which the starch has been gelatinized by soaking, steaming, and drying. Grades US No. 1 to US No. 6 inclusive, shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of ungelatinized kernels. Grades US No. 1 and US No. 2 shall contain not more than 0.1 percent, grades US No. 3 and US No. 4 not more than 0.2 percent, and grades US No. 5 and US No. 6 not more than 0.5 percent of nonparboiled Rice. If the Rice is:- (1) not distinctly colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled Light'; (2) distinctly but not materially colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled'; (3) materially colored by the parboiling process, it shall be considered 'Parboiled Dark'. The color levels for 'Parboiled Light', 'Parboiled', and 'Parboiled Dark' Rice shall be in accordance with the interpretive line samples for parboiled Rice. The maximum limits for 'Chalky kernels', 'Heat-damaged kernels', 'Kernels damaged by heat', and the 'Color requirements' shown in §868.210 are not applicable to the special grade 'Parboiled rough Rice'. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки под Пропаренным Рисом-Сырцом понимается Рис, в котором крахмал был желатинизирован замачиванием, пропариванием и сушкой. зерновки (ядер).

PARC = PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

PARCEL POST RECEIPT = ПОЧТОВАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ НА ПОСЫЛКУ – Parcel Post Receipt:- the postal authorities' signed acknowledgement of delivery to them of a shipment made by parcel post.

PARCEL RECEIPT = КВИТАНЦИЯ НА ПОСЫЛКУ (или КВИТАНЦИЯ НА МЕЛКУЮ ПАРТИЮ, или КВИТАНЦИЯ НА ПАКЕТ) – A Parcel Receipt shipment is an arrangement whereby a steamship company will, under rules and regulations established in the freight tariff of a given trade, accept small packages at rates below the minimum bill of lading, issuing a parcel receipt instead of a bill of lading.

PARENCHYMA = ПАРЕНХИМА – Parenchyma:- living undifferentiated cellular tissue with thin cell walls, which may differentiate to form other types of cell. Parenchyma cells are the most common plant cells, make and store food substances and form the pith at the centre of stems of dicotyledons. Parenchyma is a tissue of higher plants consisting of thin-walled living cells that remain capable of cell division even when mature. These cells are agents of photosynthesis and storage and make up much of the substance of leaves and roots and the pulp of fruits as well as parts of stems and supporting structures. / на листьях и корнях и . Под Паренхимой, от Греческого слова Parénchyma, означающее буквально Налитое Рядом, понимается:- (i) У растений – основная ткань из клеток более или менее одинакового размера; осуществляет ассимиляцию, выделение и другие функции. Разновидности паренхимы:- ассимиляционная (хлоренхима), воздухоносная (аэренхима), запасающая и поглощающая. (ii) У животных паренхимой называется главная функциональная ткань лёгкого, печени, селезёнки и некоторых других органов. Под Паренхимой, от Греческого слова Parénchyma, означающее буквально – Налитое Рядом, понимается:- (1) основная ткань растений, состоит из клеток более или менее одинакового размера по всем направлениям. Клетки паренхимы образуют однородные скопления в теле растения, заполняют пространства между другими тканями, входят в состав проводящих и механических тканей. Вследствие функциональной специализации протопластов клетки паренхимы могут выполнять ассимиляционную, выделительную и другие функции. Присутствие в паренхиме (особенно рыхлой) межклетников определяет её участие в газообмене. Паренхимные клетки, выполняющие опорную функцию, могут быть удлинёнными, ветвистыми, звёздчатыми (склереиды), они имеют толстые, часто одревеснevшие стенки. Живые паренхимные клетки способны к делению; в паренхиме закладывается Феллоген (пробковый камбий), а у растений с атипичным приростом в толщину – Камбий (корнеплоды Свёклы, некоторые Лианы). (2) У животных Паренхима – филогенетический предшественник настоящей ткани. Различают:- Первичную Паренхиму – соединение большого числа однородных клеток, расположенных без определённой системы, не слитых в Синцитий и не разделённых межуточным веществом (например, у зародышей некоторых гидроидов на стадии морулы), и Смешанную Паренхиму – соединение разнородных клеток, расположенных без определённого порядка (например, в теле бескишечных турбеллярий). Иногда Паренхимой называют главную функциональную ткань печени, селезёнки, лёгкого, железы или поперечнополосатой мышцы.

PARENT APPLICATION = РОДОВАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или ИСХОДНАЯ ЗАЯВКА) – Parent Application:- the term 'Parent' is applied to an earlier application of the inventor disclosing a given invention. / Родовая Заявка – первичная заявка, являющаяся основной для продолжающих заявок.

PARENT COMPANY = МАТЕРИНСКАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ГОЛОВНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Parent Company is a company which either:- (i) is the holding company of another company; or (ii) controls another company by holding more than half the voting stock and majority of shares of another company. Company that owns more than 50% of the capital in another company or subsidiary. See also Branch, Representation, and Subsidiary. / Компания, которая владеет более чем 50% капитала другой компании или дочернего предприятия. Смотрите также Дочернее Предприятие (Subsidiary), Представительский Офис или Представительство (Representative Office), Филиал (Branch).

PARENT CORPORATION = МАТЕРИНСКАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ (или ГОЛОВНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ) – In the United States, a Parent Corporation is the corporation that owns a controlling interest in another corporation. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Материнской Корпорацией или Головной Корпорацией понимается корпорация, владеющая контрольным пакетом в другой корпорации.

PARENT MATERIAL = РОДИТЕЛЬСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Parent Material:- in vitro, pathogen-free propagules used to increase a clone of potatoes for production of commercial quantities of microplantlets, microtubers, or minitubers. / В переводе с Латинского In Vitro, означает В Лабораторных Условиях или В Пробирке.

PAREU = ПАРЭО (или ПАРЭУ) – Pareu is a wraparound skirt usually made from a rectangular piece of printed cloth and worn by men and women throughout Polynesia; the Tahitian equivalent of the Samoan Lavalava.

PARFLECHE = ХХ (или ИЗ КОЖИ БУЙВОЛА) – Parfleche is a case or robe made of parfleche, namely rawhide with hair removed by soaking in water and lye.

PARIETAL = ПАРИЕТАЛЬНОЕ (или ПРИСТЕНОЧНОЕ) – Parietal:- borne on or pertaining to the wall or inner surface of a capsule or other hollow structure. Of ovules arising from the outer wall of the ovary and pointing inwards. / Под Париетальным, от Латинского слова Parietalis, означающее Стенной, понимается пристеночный, тесно связанный со стенкой тела, например, париетальный листок плевры. Под Париетальным, от Латинского слова Parietalis, означающее Стенной, от Paries, означающее Стена, или Пристеночным, понимается анатомический термин, обозначающий у Животных, в противоположность понятию висцеральный,

тесную связь какого-либо анатомического образования со стенкой полости тела. Например, париетальный листок брюшины. У Растений париетальными семяпочками называются семяпочки, расположенные по стенкам завязи, а не в её центре.

PARI PASSU CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ПАРИ ПАССУ – Pari Passu Clause:- it means that the designated share will rank equally for dividends with comparable existing shares. Latin for 'With Equal Step' or 'By The Same Step'. Clause in a loan agreement precluding subordination of the loan to other debt. In the issue of new shares, a pari passu clause states that the new shares will have the same dividend rights as existing similar shares. On an equal footing, or proportionately. A term frequently used with respect to share issues to indicate that the new shares being issued will rank equally in all respects with previously issued shares either immediately or at some specified time in the near future. / Оговорка Пари Пассу – условие в страховых, фрахтовых, торговых сделках, в соответствии с которым регулируются взаимоотношения сторон при наступлении какого-либо обстоятельства или в случае изменения в будущем обстоятельств, имевших место во время заключения сделки. Латинское словосочетание Пари Пассу означает В Равной Пропорции.

PARIS CLUB = ПАРИЖСКИЙ КЛУБ – Paris Club:- under the International Monetary Fund's General Agreements to Borrow (GAB), established in 1962, 10 of the wealthiest industrial members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed to lend funds to the IMF, up to specified amounts when supplementary resources are needed. The finance ministers of these countries comprise the Paris Club. The Paris Club has become a popular designation for meetings between representatives of a developing country that wishes to renegotiate its 'official' debt (normally excluding debts owed by and to the private sector without official guarantees) and representatives of the relevant creditor governments and international institutions. These meetings usually occur at the request of a debtor country that wishes to consolidate all or part of its debt service payments falling due over a specified period. Meetings are traditionally chaired by a senior official of the French Treasury Department. Comparable meetings occasionally take place in London, the United Kingdom and in New York, the United States for countries that wish to renegotiate repayment terms for their debts to private banks. These meetings are sometimes called 'Creditor Clubs'. International forum which convenes to negotiate rescheduling the debt of heavily indebted countries. The negotiations are held between the delegates of the various creditor and debtor countries. Paris Club is a group of the ten nations with the largest share of international trade since the 1960s, formed for research and reform of the international monetary system and to coordinate monetary and fiscal policies. The ten countries are all members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They are:- Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Switzerland, an associate member of the IMF, has announced its intention to join as a full-fledged member. Also known as Group Of Ten. / выплата (repayment) . Известен также как Группа из Десяти (Group of Ten). Парижский Клуб – неинституциализированное объединение стран-кредиторов (Австралия, Австрия, Бельгия, Великобритания, Германия, Дания, Ирландия, Испания, Италия, Канада, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Россия, США, Финляндия, Франция, Швейцария, Швеция, Япония), созданное в 1956 для обсуждения и урегулирования проблем задолженности суверенных государств; Россия – член Парижского клуба с 1997.

THE PARIS CONVENTION = ПАРИЖСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed in Paris, France, on 1883-March-20, was one of the first intellectual property treaties. As a result of this treaty, intellectual property, including patents, of any contracting state are accessible to the nationals of other states party to the Convention. The 'Convention priority right', also called 'Paris Convention Priority Right' or 'Union Priority Right', was also established by this treaty. It provides that an applicant from one contracting State shall be able to use its first filing date (in one of the contracting State) as the effective filing date in another contracting State, provided that the applicant files another application within 6 months (for industrial designs and trademarks) or 12 months (for patents and utility models) from the first filing. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, first adopted in 1883, is the major international agreement providing basic rights for protecting industrial property. It covers patents, industrial designs, service marks, trade names, indications of source, and unfair competition. The United States ratified this treaty in 1903. The treaty provides two fundamental rights:- (1) The principle of national treatment provides that nationals of any signatory nation shall enjoy in all other countries of the union the advantages that each nation's laws grant to its own nationals. (2) The right of priority enables any resident or national of a member country to, first, file a patent application in any member country and, thereafter, to file a patent application for the same invention in any of the other member countries within 12 months of the original filing and receive benefit of the original filing date. The International Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property is probably the single most important multilateral treaty on intellectual property, and is better known as the Paris Convention. Most industrialized nations and many developing countries are parties to this convention and are referred to collectively as the Paris Union. To date (1995), 56 countries have ratified the latest revision of the text, which covers a wide range of intellectual property rights including patents, industrial designs, trademarks, trade names, service marks, collective marks and unfair competition. The Paris Convention grants foreign nationals the same protection and benefits accorded to nationals of any other member country, without discrimination. One of the most important provisions of the Paris Convention relates to 'Convention Priority'. An applicant's priority date is the date on which an application is first filed in the applicant's home country. The convention allows the applicant to claim this date as the effective date on which an application for the same patent, industrial design, utility mark or trademark was filed in any other member country, provided that the application is filed within 12 months (for patents and utility marks) or six months (for industrial design and trademarks) from the claimed priority date. This removes the need and cost to file all the separate country applications at the same time to obtain effective protection. Under the convention priority filing system, intervening third party applications cannot act as bars to the owner's application if the owner files within the prescribed time. See also The Berne Convention, The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Madrid Protocol, The Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. After a diplomatic conference in Paris in 1880, the Convention was signed in 1883 by 11 countries:- Belgium, Brazil, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, El Salvador, Serbia, Spain and Switzerland. The Treaty was revised at Brussels, Belgium, on 1900-December-14, at Washington, United States, on 1911-June-02, at The Hague, Netherlands, on 1925-November-06, at London, United Kingdom, on 1934-June-02, at Lisbon, Portugal, on 1958-October-31, and at Stockholm, Sweden, on 1967-July-14, and was amended on 1979-September-28. The Convention now has 173 contracting member countries, which makes it one of the most widely adopted treaties worldwide. Notably, Taiwan and Kuwait are not parties to the Convention. However, according to Article 27 of its Patent Act, Taiwan recognizes priority claims from contracting members. The Paris Convention entered into force in Thailand on 2008-August-02, bringing the total number of Nation States party to the Convention to 173. Contracting members include:- Albania; Algeria; Andorra; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Belgium; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Costa Rica; Croatia; Cuba; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Denmark; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Estonia; Finland; France; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Germany; Ghana; Greece; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Holy See; Honduras; Hungary; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kyrgyzstan; Laos; Latvia; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritania;

Mauritius; Mexico; Moldova; Monaco; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Nepal; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Russian Federation; Rwanda; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; San Marino; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Slovakia; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United Republic of Tanzania; United States of America; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Venezuela; Vietnam; Yemen; Zambia; and Zimbabwe. / Парижская Конвенция По Охране Промышленной Собственности от 20 Марта 1883 пересматривалась в Брюсселе 14 Декабря 1900, в Вашингтоне 02 Июня 1911, в Гааге 06 Ноября 1925, в Лондоне 02 Июня 1934, в Лиссабоне 31 Октября 1958 и в Стокгольме 14 Июля 1967. Парижская Конвенция Об Охране Промышленной Собственности, смотрите в статье Промышленная Собственность.

PARIS GREEN = ПАРИЖСКОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Paris Green:- a brilliant yellowish green.

PARITY = ПАРИТЕТ – (1) Par Rate. Parity:- equality in amount, character, status or value. / Под Паритетом (юридическое), от Немецкого слова Parität, от Латинского слова Paritas, означающее Равенство или Равноценность, понимается принцип равного представительства сторон. На паритетных началах образуются, например, комиссии для рассмотрения пограничных конфликтов. Наиболее распространён принцип паритета при согласительном рассмотрении трудовых споров и трудовых конфликтов. Например, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) комиссии по трудовым спорам образуются из равного числа представителей работающих и администрации. Под Паритетом понимается равенство двух или более сторон взаимоотношений по каким-либо параметрам. Может означать состояние относительного равновесия сил, равноценности целей, эквивалентности платёжных средств, равенства прав и обязанностей и так далее. Слово является частью терминов:- Паритет Покупательной Способности – формулировка закона единой цены на международных рынках; и Ядерный Паритет – геополитическое состояние, при котором стороны обладают сравнимыми потенциалами ядерного оружия.

(2) In general, Parity is the exchange rate between two currencies is called Parity. On stock exchanges, parity is the price used for a foreign security as a result of converting the listing on its home exchange into the domestic currency. Exchange rate parity. / Паритет валютной ставки. Под Валютным Паритетом, от Немецкого слова Parität от Латинского слова Paritas, означающее Равенство или Равноценность, понимается соотношение между валютами разных стран. В эпоху обращения золота (серебра) в качестве денег и при свободном размене бумажных денег на золото (до Первой Мировой Войны 1914–18) применялся монетный паритет, по количеству содержащегося в денежных единицах чистого золота. В условиях обращения неразменных на золото бумажных денег – валютный паритет, по количеству золота, официально устанавливаемого правительством в национальной денежной единице. Валютный паритет, изменяемый государством в зависимости от движения цен внутри страны и покупательской силы иностранной валюты, называют паритетом покупательской силы валют. Паритет в экономике, соотношение между денежными единицами различных стран. В эпоху обращения золота (серебра) в качестве денег и при свободном размене бумажных денег на золото (до 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18) соотношение между иностранными валютами по количеству чистого золота (серебра), содержащегося в сравниваемых денежных единицах различных стран, выступало как Монетный Паритет. После 1-й Мировой Войны в условиях обращения неразменных на золото бумажных денег монетный паритет был заменён Валютным Паритетом, который отражает соотношение валют по количеству золота, официально устанавливаемому правительством в национальных денежных единицах (смотрите Валютный Курс). Однако если в условиях золотого стандарта валютный (монетный) паритет и масштаб внутренних цен изменялись с изменением золотого содержания национальной денежной единицы, то с отменой золотого стандарта (середина 1930-х), наоборот, государства вынуждены изменять валютный паритет и золотое содержание национальной денежной единицы в соответствии с движением внутренних цен. Изменение валютного паритета осуществляется с целью сближения покупательной способности национальной валюты с покупательной способностью других валют. Соотношение между валютами различных стран, основанное на равенстве их покупательной силы к товарам, выражает паритет покупательной силы валют. На валютных рынках обмен валют осуществляется не по их официальному валютному паритету, а по валютному курсу, который отклоняется от паритета в зависимости от рыночного спроса и предложения на ту или иную валюту. В периоды валютных кризисов эти колебания резко обостряются. В условиях социалистической экономики валютный паритет устанавливается государством на плановой основе, исходя из золотого содержания валют и сопоставления покупательной способности национальной валюты на внутреннем и мировом рынках. Валютные курсы национальных валют социалистических стран колеблются только по отношению к капиталистическим валютам в зависимости от рыночных отклонений курсов последних.

(3) In futures trading, Parity is the situation in which cash and futures contracts are selling at equivalent yields. / Ситуация в торговле фьючерсами, при которой фьючерсные и реальные контракты продаются с одинаковой доходностью.

PARITY PRICE = ПАРИТЕТНАЯ ЦЕНА – (1) Parity Price:- prices quoted for all US equities traded on the Swiss Exchange. Equal to equity prices on New York Stock Exchange translated at current exchange rates.

(2) In the United States, Parity Price is the price which will give agricultural commodities the same relative purchasing power in terms of goods and services farmers buy that prevailed in a specified base period. This concept was first defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The parity price formula is not a comprehensive measure of the economic well-being of farmers, nor does it measure cost of production, standards of living, or income parity. The parity price formula is based on price relationships, and reflects only one component of cost of production and income.

PARKA = ПАРКА – Parka is a hooded fur pullover garment for arctic wear; a usually lined fabric outerwear pullover or jacket. / Парка (у Ненцев; у Хантов и Манси – Порхы, у Селькупов – Порга), название различных местных типов верхней зимней одежды в Северной Сибири России, сшитой большей части из оленьих шкур мехом наружу. В низовьях Реки Обь (у Хантов и Манси) парка – одежда глухого покроя с капюшоном. На нижней и средней Оби (у Хантов и Манси), на территории Тазе и Турухане (у Селькупов), на Севере Красноярского Края и в Якутии (у Долган, Эвенков, Якутов) парка имеет вид шубы. Некоторые Эвенки Восточной Сибири называют Паркой свой обычный открытый кафтан. В XVIII веке Русские на Камчатке называли парками длинные меховые рубахи (Кухлянки).

PART = РАЗРЫВАТЬ (или ОТДЕЛЯТЬ) – Part (maritime term):- to break.

PARTHENOCARPY = ПАРТЕНОКАРПИЯ – Parthenocarpy is the development of fruit without seeds or fertilization. / Под Партенокарпией, от Греческих слов Parthénos, означающее Девственница, и Karpós, означающее Плод, понимается образование плодов Растений, обычно бессемянных, без оплодотворения. У некоторых Сортов Банана, Винограда, Крыжовника, Мандарина, Огурца, Хурмы и других. Такие плоды часто вкуснее плодов с семенами и имеют преимущества при технологической обработке. Партенокарпия, образование на Растении плодов без оплодотворения. Такие плоды обычно бессеменные или содержат семена без зародышей. Партенокарпия известна у многих культурных Растений:- Винограда,

Яблони, Груши, Тыквы, Огурца, Томата, Мандарина, Банана и многих других. В ряде случаев партенокарпия – прочно закреплённый сортовой признак (Сорта Винограда с ягодами без семян). Растения, образующие только бессеменные плоды, могут размножаться лишь вегетативным путём (отводками, черенками, почками и тому подобным). Различают Партенокарпию Вегетативную (или Автономную) и Стимулятивную. В первом случае плоды образуются без опыления; во втором – для образования плода требуется раздражение рыльца чужеродной пыльцой. Так, пыльца некоторых Сортов Яблони способна вызвать партенокарпию у некоторых Сортов Груши, пыльца Картофеля – у Томата, пыльца Томата – у Баклажана и так далее. Иногда партенокарпию вызывают механическими, химическими, тепловыми раздражениями рылец цветков. Искусственно вызываемая партенокарпия приобрела хозяйственное значение в культуре Томатов и Огурцов. Разработаны методы опрыскивания Растений слабыми растворами некоторых химических веществ, стимулирующих обильное образование бессеменных плодов, отличающихся мясистостью, сочностью и хорошими вкусовыми качествами.

PARTIAL = ЧАСТИЧНОЕ (или НЕПОЛНОЕ) – Partial:- less than a full pallet of product.

PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ АКЦЕПТ – Partial Acceptance is an acceptance which varies from the terms of the bill itself, e.g., one calling for payment of only part of the amount, or at a different time. / Акцепт, который отличается от порядка, прописанного в самом векселе, например, лицо, обращающееся за оплатой только части суммы или в отношении различного срока.

PARTIAL CONTAINERSHIP = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ – Partial Containership:- multipurpose containerships where one or more but not all compartments are fitted with permanent container cells. Remaining compartments are used for other types of cargo.

PARTIAL DEBENTURE = ЧАСТИЧНОЕ ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Partial Debenture is a term referring to the division of the total amount of a debt instrument (bond) into separate parts. The total amount of the required loan is divided into separate amounts, securitized in standardized certificates (partial debentures) and sold to investors.

PARTIAL DIVIDEND = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Partial Dividend:- breakdown of the annual dividend into interim dividend(s) and final dividend at the end of the financial year. Normal practice in the United Kingdom and the United States, but not permissible in Switzerland.

PARTIAL DOMINANCE = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ ДОМИНАНТНОСТЬ (или ЧАСТИЧНОЕ ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕ) – Partial Dominance is the incomplete dominance. / Частичная Доминантность – неполная доминантность.

PARTIAL EXECUTION = ЧАСТИЧНОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ – Partial Execution is an order execution where, due to the market situation, an order is executed in several steps, or not fully executed, during its validity.

PARTIAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY = ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ ЧАСТИЧНОГО ФАКТОРА – Partial Factor Productivity (PFP) is the average productivity of a single factor, measured by grain output divided by the quantity of the factor applied. This measure is sometimes referred to as Input Use Efficiency.

PARTIAL FOUR–WAY PALLET = ЧАСТИЧНО ЧЕТЫРЁХЗАХОДНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Partial Four-Way Pallet or Partial Four-Way Entry Pallet is a flat pallet permitting four-way entry of the fork arms of forklift trucks and two-way entry of the fork arms of pallet trucks. / Поддон Частично Четырёхзаходный Поддон:- плоский поддон, конструкция которого обеспечивает возможность ввода вилочного захвата с четырёх и с двух сторон.

PARTIAL FOUR–WAY STRINGER PALLET = ЧАСТИЧНО ЧЕТЫРЁХЗАХОДНЫЙ ХХ ПОДДОН – Partial Four-Way Stringer Pallet is a pallet with notched stringers.

PARTIAL LOSS = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ УБЫТОК – Partial Loss is a loss under an insurance policy which does not either (i) completely destroy or render worthless the insured property; or (ii) exhaust the insurance applying thereto.

PARTIALLY ORIENTED STAPLE = ЧАСТИЧНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЬ – Partially Oriented Staple:- staple fibers cut from tow that has been drawn less than normal so that only partial longitudinal orientation of the polymer molecules exists.

PARTIALLY ORIENTED YARN = ЧАСТИЧНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Partially Oriented Yarns (POYs) are the filament yarns with a significant degree of residual drawability. Such yarns are designed to be submitted to a further orientation process. Partially Oriented Yarns (POYs) are the filament yarns in which the draw ratio is less than normal resulting in only partial longitudinal orientation of the polymer molecules. Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn, commonly known as Polyester POY is the primary form of Polyester yarn. It is also known as Polyester Pre-Oriented Yarn. It is the first form of yarn made directly from PTA & MEG or by spinning Polyester PET Chips. POY is mainly used in texturizing to make textured yarn, also known as Polyester Drawn Textured Yarn (DTY). POY can also be used in draw warping for weaving and warp knitting of fabrics. POY is a substitute for cotton and other synthetic yarns and has a number of advantages over its substitutes, as a result of which, POY demand increased at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 16% during the period 1991–92 to 2000–01. The advantages include:- POY is more durable, does not fade on exposure to sunlight or soap, has better abrasion resistance, drape and crease recovery properties, and is wrinkle resistant. POY yarn is available in different lustre like Full Dull (FD) POY, Semi-Dull (SD) POY, Bright (BR or BRT) POY, Bright Triloble (BR-TL) POY, and Black Dope Dyed (BK) POY. The Bright POY has the shine in it due to the cross-sections in the filaments. The fabric made from Bright POY also has the bright lustre. Polyester POY yarn is mainly available in Raw White color and is also available in various different colors. POY is usually colored by the Dope Dyed technology as it is more efficient and the yarn gets evenly colored at each and every part. Color master-batch is mixed with the raw material to make the dope dyed POY. Dope dyed POY yarn can be used to make the Dope Dyed DTY yarn. POY yarn is mainly available in packing of 15 kg per cheese and is usually packed in pallets. POY made on Barmag machines from Germany and TMT machines from Japan have the highest quality. POY from China and India is being exported in large quantities in countries like Egypt, Syria, Argentina, Iran and several other countries. For example:- 126D (Denier) 48F (No. of Filament) SD or 530D 68F SD. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

PARTIAL PRESSURE DIFFERENCE = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ РАЗНОСТЬ В ДАВЛЕНИИ – Partial Pressure Difference:- in a mixture of gases, each component has a partial pressure. The sum total of all partial pressures is the absolute pressure. The partial pressure difference is the difference between the partial pressures of the gases either side of a gas separation membrane.

PARTIAL RESISTANCE = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ЧАСТИЧНАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ЧАСТИЧНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Partial Resistance is an incomplete resistance in the plant type that has some ability to grow when attacked by disease or pests.

PARTIAL RESTORER = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЬ – Partial Restorer is a pollinator variety used to pollinate a male sterile line to produce F_1 male fertile progenies which produce partial seed set upon selfing. / Selfing = самоопыление; – сэлфинг (или сельфинг) – коньюгация в пределах одного клона инфузорий.

PARTIAL SHIPMENTS = ЧАСТИЧНЫЕ ОТГРУЗКИ (или ОТГРУЗКИ ЧАСТЯМИ) – Partial Shipments:- under letters of credit, one or more shipments are allowed by the phrase 'partial shipments permitted'. / По условиям выставленного аккредитива допускаются одна или более отгрузок посредством фразы 'частичные отгрузки разрешены'.

PARTIAL STERILIZATION = ЧАСТИЧНАЯ СТЕРИЛИЗАЦИЯ – Partial Sterilization is the elimination of a portion of a population of microorganisms, usually by treatment with heat or chemicals. / Частичная Стерилизация – устранение части популяции микроорганизмов, как правило, посредством обработки теплом или химикатами.

PARTICIPANT = УЧАСТНИК – Participant means any person or enterprise involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road including any person involved in the activity of loading, unloading, packing and filling, and includes consignor, carrier, consignee, driver, vehicle crew, dangerous goods safety adviser (DGSA) or any person with a duty under the regulations.

PARTICIPATING BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ УЧАСТИЯ – Participating Bonds are the bonds which not only confer on the holder the right to receive interest at a fixed rate but also embody the claim to a share in the net profit of the issuing company. / Облигации Участия – облигации, дающие владельцу право не только получать процент по фиксированной ставке, но и на участие в распределяемой чистой прибыли компании эмитента.

PARTICIPATING CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ ДОЛЕВОГО УЧАСТИЯ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ДОЛЕВОМ УЧАСТИИ) – Participating Certificate is a security incorporating the right to participate in the ownership (equity) of a corporation, but without some of the rights granted to shareholders, e.g., the right to vote at shareholders' meetings. In Switzerland, participation certificates serve a similar function to dividend-right certificates and are issued for the purpose of raising capital. As is the case with capital stock, participation certificates form part of the equity capital of a company. Participation Certificate is a security issued by Swiss stock corporations that is equipped with equity rights, but in contrast to shares does not certify shareholder's rights, in particular voting rights. The company thus protects itself from unwanted influences and an excessive level of third-party ownership with the simultaneous addition of new risk-weighted captial. From a legal perspective, participation certificates are comparable to participatory rights. / , например, право на голосование на собраниях учредителей. В Швейцарии .

PARTICIPATING OR PRO RATA REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ С УЧАСТИЕМ ИЛИ ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНО – Participating Or Pro Rata Reinsurance:- includes Quota Share, First Surplus, Second Surplus, and all other sharing forms of reinsurance whereunder the reinsurer participates pro rata in all losses and in all premiums.

PARTICIPATING PREFERRED STOCK = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ (С ПРАВОМ) УЧАСТИЯ – Participating Preferred Stock is a preferred stock, that is entitled to its stated dividend, and, also, to additional dividends on a specific basis upon payment of dividends on the common stock. Preferred stock that entitle the shareholder to additional dividends or bonuses from the remaining profits of a company if the dividend on ordinary shares exceeds a specified amount. Also known as Participating Preference Shares in the United Kingdom. / Привилегированная Акция, акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый, фиксированный доход, независимо от величины прибыли акционерного общества. Иногда привилегированными акциями называют акции, дающие несколько голосов на собрании акционеров.

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О (ДОЛЕВОМ) УЧАСТИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ (ДОЛЕВОГО) УЧАСТИЯ) – (1) Participation Certificate:- these securities guarantee a share in the profit generated by the issuer, but they do not come with voting rights. For participation certificates, no general standards apply, neither stipulated by law nor by the rules of the stock exchanges themselves. Each feature can be adapted to the individual financing needs of the issuer. The profit entitlement is securitized by means of a certificate (participation certificate). Participation certificates are negotiable, but are not considered as shares. / Сертификат Участия – сертификат, представляющий долевое участие в пуле (pool) фондов или иных финансовых инструментах, например, в пуле закладных (mortgage pool). Следующие полугосударственные агентства выпускают и/или гарантируют подобные сертификаты (называемые также Ценными Бумагами на Базе Пула Закладных или Пропускающими Ценными Бумагами (Pass-Through Securities)):- Федеральная Корпорация Жилищного Ипотечного Кредита (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)), Федеральная Национальная Ипотечная Ассоциация (Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)), Государственная Национальная Ипотечная Ассоциация (Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)); Ассоциация Маркетинга Студенческих Кредитов (Sallie Mae).

(2) Participation Certificate is a security issued by Swiss stock corporations that is equipped with equity rights, but in contrast to shares does not certify shareholder's rights, in particular voting rights. The company thus protects itself from unwanted influences and an excessive level of third-party ownership with the simultaneous addition of new risk-weighted captial. From a legal perspective, participation certificates are comparable to participatory rights.

PARTICIPATION INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО УЧАСТИЮ – The Participation Index (PI) measures short-term price trends and tracks the percentage of stocks pushing the upper and lower edge of the short-term trend envelope. Specifically we track participation of each stock in a given index. We can see how UP participation, the number of stocks actually driving the up move expands as the market moves higher, then contracts prior to ST market tops. A similar thing can happen with DOWN participation as the market is about to bottom. Bottom Line:- a trend needs a strong plurality of participation to be maintained. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

PARTICIPATORY RIGHT = КОЛЛЕГИАЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО – Participatory Right is the right to participate in voting. See also Pre-emptive Right.

PARTICLE COUNT = ПОДСЧЁТ (или СЧЁТ) ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Count is the number of particles present greater than a particular micron size per unit volume of fluid often stated as particles > 10 microns per milliliter.

PARTICLE COUNTER = СЧЁТЧИК ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Counter is an instrument that detects and counts particles found in a fluid such as oil.

PARTICLE COUNTING = ПОДСЧЁТ ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Counting is a microscopic technique that enables the visual counting of particles in a known quantity of fliud. The count identifies the number of particles present greater than a particular micron size per unit volume of fluid often stated as particles > 10 microns per milliliter.

PARTICLE DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Density is an important parameter in establishing an entrained particle's potential to impinge on control surfaces and cause erosion. Particle Density is dry weight per unit volume of soil solids, normally expressed in grams per cubic centimeter or Megagram per cubic meter.

PARTICLE EROSION = ЭРОЗИЯ ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Erosion occurs when fluid-entrained particles moving at high velocity pass through orifices or impinge on metering surfaces or sharp angle turns.

PARTICLE GUN = ПУШКА (или ПИСТОЛЕТ, или РУЖЬЁ) ДЛЯ ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Gun is the apparatus to accelerate DNA-coated particles in order to introduce the DNA into the target cells.

PARTICLE IMPINGEMENT EROSION = ЭРОЗИЯ СТОЛКНОВЕНИЯ ЧАСТИЦ – Particle Impingement Erosion is a particulate wear process where high velocity, fluid-entrained particles are directed at target surfaces. / процесс износа, где высокая скорость, .

PARTICULAR AVERAGE = ЧАСТНАЯ АВАРИЯ – Particular Average is a partial loss of a ship or cargo which is caused by an insured peril and which is not a general average loss. The term Partial Loss may be used instead. A fortuitous partial loss to the subject matter insured, proximately caused by an insured peril but which is not a general average loss. In a freight at risk policy the term may be applied to a claim for loss of freight following a particular average loss of goods. Accidental partial loss of the subject matter insured proximately caused by an insured peril. In a freight at risk policy the term may be applied to a claim for loss of freight following particular average loss of goods. A fortuitous partial loss of insured property proximately caused by an insured peril, but which is not a general average loss. Particular Average:- a fortuitous partial loss to the subject matter insured, proximately caused by an insured peril but which is not a general average loss. Particular average only relates to damage and/or expenses which are exclusively borne by the owners of a vessel which has sustained damage as a result of, e.g., heavy weather or by the owners of the cargo, which has been damaged in transit. See also General Average. Partial loss sustained by goods insured. In marine insurance, partial loss of or damage to the subject-matter of insurance. / Частичный убыток, нанесённый застрахованным товарам. , например, . Частная Авария – ненамеренный ущерб, причинённый судну или грузу или связанный с их повреждением; убытки по частной аварии несёт тот, кто их потерпел, или тот, на кого падает ответственность за их причинение. Смотрите также Общая Авария (General Average). В морском праве под Частной Аварией подразумеваются убытки, причинённые судну или грузу при отсутствии общей для них опасности. При Частной Аварии убытки не подлежат распределению, и их несёт тот, кто их потерпел. При этом потерпевшему принадлежит право взыскать убытки с лица, виновного в их причинении. Частная Авария – по законодательству Российской Федерации (РФ) о торговом мореплавании убытки, не подпадающие под признаки общей аварии, установленные Пункте 1 Статьи 284 КТМ РФ, а также:- (а) стоимость выброшенного за борт груза, перевозившегося на судне с нарушением правил и обычаев торгового мореплавания; (б) убытки, причинённые в связи с тушением пожара на судне вследствие воздействия дыма или нагревания; (в) убытки, причинённые обрубанием обломков или частей судна, ранее снесённых или фактически утраченных вследствие морской опасности; (г) убытки, причинённые форсированием работы двигателей либо иной работой двигателей, других машин или котлов судна, находившегося на плаву; (д) любые убытки или потери, понесённые судном или грузом вследствие увеличения продолжительности рейса (убытки от простоя, изменения цен и другого). Перечисленные убытки не признаются общей аварией даже при наличии её признаков. Такие убытки не подлежат распределению между судном, грузом и фрахтом, и их несёт тот, кто их потерпел, или тот, кто отвечает за их причинение. Частная Авария:- убытки, причинённые судну или перевозимому грузу во время фрахта при отсутствии общей опасности, которые несут исключительно владельцы судна, потерпевшего аварию во время шторма, или владельцы груза, которому был нанесён ущерб. Убытки по частной аварии несёт тот, кто их потерпел, или тот, на кого падает ответственность за их причинение. При этом выбрасывание груза за борт рассматривается как частная авария, при потере груза, расположенного на палубе, убытки за который несут владельцы груза. Если судно село на мель, но затем снялось своими собственными средствами, то убытки относятся к частной аварии. Если судно снялось с мели при помощи буксира и/или морских спасателей, то есть были произведены дополнительные расходы в общих интересах судна, груза, фрахта, то имеет место авария общая. Частная Авария – термин морского права, означающий убытки, вызванные морским происшествием, которые не подлежат распределению между владельцами судна, фрахта и груза, как в общей аварии, – их несёт только потерпевший. К частной аварии относится ущерб, причинённый судну без груза, а при его наличии – случайный урон, когда причина возникает мгновенно и является абсолютно непредвиденной и непредотвратимой, например, падение метеорита на судно. Частные аварии могут быть вызваны действием непреодолимой силы, а также являться следствием неправильных действий экипажа потерпевшего или другого судна, приведшим к посадке на мель, столкновению, повреждению причальных сооружений и прочему. К частным авариям приравнивается стоимость повреждений, причинённых частям судна, и груза, пострадавшего от огня, а также выброшенного за борт самовозгоревшегося груза или груза, перевозившегося не по правилам, принятым в торговом мореплавании. Убытки могут быть также вызваны неоправданным увеличением продолжительности рейса, простоя в связи с выполнением экипажем судна ремонтно-восстановительных работ после шторма, форсирования двигателей, машин и котлов судна на плаву при возникновении какой-либо опасности.

PARTICULAR AVERAGE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ЧАСТНОЙ АВАРИИ – Particular Average Insurance is a marine insurance term to refer to partial loss on an individual shipment from one of the perils insured against, regardless of the balance of the cargo. Particular-average insurance can usually be obtained, but the loss must be in excess of a certain percentage of the insured value of the shipment, usually three to five percent, before a claim will be allowed by the company.

PARTICULAR CHARGE = ОСОБЫЙ СБОР – Particular Charge is an expense incurred by an assured in relation to an insured loss. This can be a means of preventing further loss in transit (e.g., sue and labor charges), of assessing loss (e.g., a survey fee) or making good a loss at destination (e.g., repacking); the latter being sometimes referred to as an 'Extra Charge' when connected with a claim on the policy.

PARTICULATE AIR CONTAMINANTS = ЧАСТИЦЫ КОНТАМИНАНТЫ ВОЗДУХА (или ЧАСТИЦЫ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛИ ВОЗДУХА) – Particulate Air Contaminants:- air pollution caused by dust.

PARTICULATES = (МАКРО) ЧАСТИЦЫ – Particulates are the particles made up of a wide range of natural materials (e.g., pollen, dust, resins), combined with man-made pollutant (e.g., smoke particles, metallic ash); in sufficient concentrations, particulates can be a respiratory irritant.

PARTICULATES FROM FIBERS = ЧАСТИЧКИ ИЗ ВОЛОКОН – Particulates From Fibers are the airborne particles, not visible as fibers to the naked eye. May or may not be of the polymer material of the fiber or have fiber shape under microscopic view.

PARTIES = СТОРОНЫ – In the US Open Access Transmission Tariff, Parties are the Transmission Provider and the Transmission Customer receiving service under the tariff. Transmission Provider is the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. Transmission Customer is any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that (i) executes a ServiceAgreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the Transmission Provider file with the Commission, a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement to receive transmission service under Part II of the Tariff. This term is used in the Part I Common Service Provisions to include customers receiving transmission service under Part II and Part III of this Tariff.

PARTLET = ПАРТЛЭТ (или ПАРТЛЕ, или ВОРОТНИК С РЮШЕМ) – Partlet is a XVI century chemisette with a band or collar. Partlet (now historical or archaic) is a covering for the neck and upper chest, originally worn by both sexes, but later especially by women to cover a low neckline (from XVI century). / .

PARTLOW™ CHART = ГРАФИК НИЗКИХ ТЕМПЕРАТУР (или ГРАФИК ПАРТЛОУ™) – Partlow™ – is a respected US leader in rugged and reliable circle chart process recorders and state-of-the-art single loop and multi-loop temperature recorder units and controllers servicing industry and machine builders in their process automation applications for over 80 years (since 1920). From quality validation to trend analysis and product safety applications, Partlow™ brand basic to high end controller and recorder products offer excellent value. Partlow™ circle chart recorder products, furthermore, provide the additional benefit of a paper document record of process control results for traceability. Partlow™ has been a division of Danaher Industrial Controls Group since 1993. Partlow Chart is a chart that indicates the temperature reading in a reefer container. Partlow™ offers the world's broadest range of reputable brand name mechanical, analog and digital micro-based electronic temperature recorder, process controller and circle chart recorder products to satisfy a full range of temperature and process control validation industry applications involving temperature, pressure, level and flow. Over the last 80 years, Partlow™ has been supplying customers with temperature controller and circle chart recorder system solutions the world over – with 3 day or less fast delivery time for customer peace of mind. Partlow™ digital temperature chart recorders are available with 10" and 12" circular charts. There are one and two pen analog recorders with optional control capability. We have one and two pen microcontroller based recorders with optional temperature controller, profiling, relative humidity calculations, or open channel flow and totalization capabilities. Partlow™ has the world's first four pen, color annotating, full-featured circular chart recorder, and it's now available with four control loops. / Партлоу™ (Partlow™) Дэнэхё Индэстриэл Контчролз Груп (Danaher Industrial Controls Group). График, который указывает показатели значений температуры в изотермическом контейнере.

PARTLY BLACK KERNELS = ЧАСТИЧНО (или ОТЧАСТИ) ЧЁРНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЧАСТИЧНО (или ОТЧАСТИ) ЧЁРНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Partly Black Kernels mean parboiled Rice kernels that have black or dark brown area on the kernels as from 2.5 parts onward but not reaching the whole kernels.

PARTNERSHIP = АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО (или ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО, или ПАРТНЁРСТВО) – Partnership is a relationship between two or more persons based on a written, oral, or implied agreement whereby they agree to carry on a trade or business for profit and share the resulting profits. Unlike a corporation's shareholders, the partnership's general partners are liable for the debts of the partnership. See also General Partnership, Limited Liability Partnership, Limited Partnership. In the United Kingdom, a business association normally formed by between two to twenty partners. The partners are jointly liable to the debts of the partnership, so that if one partner dies or decamps, the remainder are responsible for any debts. Association of two or more persons to conduct an enterprise. Partnerships differ from corporations in that the partners' liability is unlimited and in that profits and losses flow through to the partners, who pay taxes as individuals. See also Joint Venture, and Limited Partnership. A business relationship in which two or more people agree to share the risks and profits of running a business. Two or more persons (or organizations) who join their resources in business, sharing both rights and obligations. Partnership is a business organization in which two or more persons agree to do business together. / Акционерное Общество является основной организационной формой предприятия. Под его началами объединяются индивидуальные капиталы путём выпуска и продажи акций. Акционерное общество признаётся юридическим лицом, отвечающим по своим обязательствам в пределах принадлежащего ему имущества. Ответственность каждого акционера ограничена стоимостью его акций. Партнершип, от Английского слова Partnership, означающее Компания или Товарищество или Участие), в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Великобритании и некоторых других буржуазных государствах, воспринявших Англо-Саксонскую систему права, организационно-правовая форма капиталистических предприятий. Законодательством Партнершип определяется как отношение, существующее между лицами, совместно ведущими предприятие с целью извлечения прибыли; взаимоотношения между участниками партнершип регулируются договором. Партнершип не признаётся юридическим лицом:- имущество его принадлежит на праве совместной собственности всем участникам. При отсутствии специального соглашения каждый из участников имеет право на ведение дел и представительство партнершип. По договорным обязательствам участники партнершип несут совместно ответственность перед кредиторами. Партнёрство или Товарищество (Partnership):- контракт между двумя или более лицами, являющимися участниками совместного предприятия, согласившимися объединить свои средства и возможности и разделить прибыли и убытки этого предприятия. Лицо, несущее ответственность за ежедневное управление деятельностью товарищества, чьи решения являются обязательными для других партнеров, и которые несут личную ответственность по всем обязательствам товарищества, называются полными (генеральными) партнёрами (general partners). Те, кто лишь вносит деньги и не участвует в принятии управленческих решений, называются участниками с ограниченной ответственностью (limited partners); их ответственность ограничивается размерами инвестиций. Товарищества являются распространённым видом предприятий, где объединяются профессионалы и оказываются различные услуги. Это могут быть, например, бухгалтеры и юристы. Каждый бухгалтер или юрист, получивший статус партнёра, получает определённую долю прибыли компании. Права на участие в товариществах с ограниченной ответственностью продаются инвесторам брокерскими фирмами, консультантами по финансовому планированию и другими зарегистрированными посредниками. Эти товарищества могут быть либо публичными, то есть в них участвует большое число инвесторов и планы относительно создания товарищества должны быть представлены в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; Securities and Exchange Commissions (SEC)), либо частными, то есть только ограниченное число инвесторов может участвовать в товариществе, их планы не должны представляться в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам. Как публичные, так и частные товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью вкладывают средства в недвижимость, нефть и газ, исследования и развитие, а также сдачу в аренду оборудования. Некоторые из этих товариществ ориентированы на предоставление участникам с ограниченной ответственностью налоговых льгот и возможностей получения прироста капитала, в то время как другие ориентированы преимущественно на получение дохода и некоторый прирост капитала. Смотрите также (General Partner), (Limited Partnership), (Oil And Gas Limited Partnership), (Private Limited Partnership), и (Public Limited Partnership). Акционерное Общество:- (1) объединение нескольких граждан, предприятие, объединение нескольких предприятий, формирующее свой капитал посредством выпуска и продажи акций; (2) организационно-правовая форма существования и функционирования предприятий, компаний, привлекающих акционерный капитал. Например, Акционерное Общество Закрытого Типа (АОЗТ) распространяет свои акции в форме закрытой подписки по решению учредителей; или Акционерное Общество Открытого Типа (АООТ) распространяет свои акции посредством открытой продажи.

(2) Partnership is one of the types of corporations in Switzerland, comparatively few business entities in Switzerland are organized as partnerships. At the end of 2001, approximately 10 000 general Partnerships (Kollektivgesellschaften) and 1 600 Limited Partnerships (Kommanditgesellschaften) were recorded in the commercial register. See also Corporation, Limited Liability Corporation, and Limited Partnership. / Одна из разновидностей корпораций в Швейцарии, В конце 2001 в коммерческом реестре были вписаны приблизительно 10 000 общих Товариществ или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации,

Колективгезэльшафтэн (Kollektivgesellschaften) и 1 600 Коммандитных Товариществ или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Командитгезэльшафтан (Kommanditgesellschaften).

PARTNERSHIPS AND ALLIANCES = ПАРТНЁРСТВА И АЛЬЯНСЫ – Partnerships And Alliances:- shippers and providers who enter into agreements designed to benefit both parties.

PARTNERS' PERMANENT CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION = КОНТРИБУЦИЯ ПОСТОЯННОГО КАПИТАЛА ПАРТНЁРОВ – Partners' Permanent Capital Contribution, this balance represents proceeds from the sale of partnership interests and any other partners' contributions of cash or other consideration to the partnership, less any returns of capital or other deductions.

PART PER MILLION = ЧАСТЕЙ НА МИЛЛИОН – Part Per Million (ppm):- 1/ppm = 0.000 001. Generally by weight. 100 ppm = 0.01%; 10,000 ppm = 1%. Part Per Million (ppm) is a unit of proportion equal to 10^{-6}.

PART RUN = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ СБЕГ – Part Run is a partially filled bobbin that occurs when an end breaks before the completion of a doff cycle. The total weight of yarn normally wound during a cycle is not obtained on the bobbin at the break position. The number of part runs is used as a measure of spinning performance.

PART SET = ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ (или ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ НАБОР) – Part Set is a term that indicates that all guide eyes in a guide bar do not have a yarn from the warp.

PARTS OF RICE KERNELS = ЧАСТИ РИСОВОЙ ЗЕРНОВКИ (или ЧАСТИ РИСОВЫХ ЯДЕР) – Parts Of Rice Kernels mean each part of the whole kernel that is divided lengthwise into 10 equal parts. / Под Частями Рисовой Зерновки (ядер) подразумевается каждая часть целиковой зерновки (целого ядра), которая поделена в длину на 10 равных частей.

PARTY COUNTRY = СТРАНА СТОРОНА – Party Country is a country, including its territories, that is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, by virtue of ratification or accession.

PAR VALUE = НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Par Value is the value of the security as printed on its face. Thus also called the Full Face or Nominal Value of a security or financial instrument, such as a common stock, bond, bank note or other instrument. The par value of common stock is the nominal value assigned by corporate charter, and has no special relevance after the issue date. However, the par value of a bond is the price that will be paid to the bondholder at maturity. Par value is unrelated to market price. Securities can be issued at a premium or discount to par. Ordinarily not identical with the market value. Swiss law prescribes a minimum par value of the CHF10.00 per share, whereas in the United States and Canada shares may be issued without par value. Par Value is a minimum price of a share below which the share cannot be issued, as designated in the articles of incorporation. Par Value is the stated face value of a bond or, in the case of stock, an amount assigned by the company and expressed as a Dollar amount per share. Par value of common stock usually has no relationship to the current market value and so no par value stock is issued. Par value of preferred stock is significant, however, as it indicates the Dollar amount of assets each preferred share would be entitled to in the event of liquidation of the company. See also Denomination.

PAR VALUE PRICE = ЦЕНА ПО НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Par Value Price is a price of a security which is equal to its nominal or face value. / Цена ценной бумаги, равная её номинальной или лицевой стоимости.

PAR VALUE STOCK = АКЦИЯ ПО НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Par Value Stock is capital stock that has been assigned a value per share in the corporate charter.

PARVIFLORA = МЕЛКОЦВЕТКОВОЕ (или МЕЛКОЦВЕТЬЕ) – Parviflora – Parviflorum – Parviflorus – with small flowers. / Мелкоцветковое.

PARVIFOLIA = МЕЛКОЛИСТОВОЕ (или МЕЛКОЛИСТЬЕ) – Parvifolia – Parvifolium – Parvifolius – with small leaves.

PAR YIELD CURVE = КРИВАЯ НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Par Yield Curve:- a plot of coupon value on the y-axis against term to redemption on the x-axis. For each term, the coupon that would be required for a fixed interest bond of that term to be issued at par is plotted.

PASCAL = ПАСКАЛЬ – Pascal is a unit of pressure in the metric (SI) system. Pascal (Pa) is the SI unit of pressure. The Pascal is the standard pressure unit in the MKS metric system, equal to one Newton per square meter or one 'kilogram per meter per second per second'. Sounds impressive, but in traditional English terms a Pascal is only 0.000 145 pounds per square inch (0.020 885 lbf/ft^2 or 0.007 50 mmHg). Thus pressure is more commonly measured in kiloPascals (kPa), with 1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/in^2. Air pressure is also measured in hectoPascals (hPa), with 1 hPa = 1 millibar. The unit is named for Blaise Pascal (1623–1662), French philosopher and mathematician, who was the first person to use a barometer to measure differences in altitude. / Данная единица измерения была названа по имени Французского Католического теолога, писателя, математика и физика Блеза Паскаля (Blaise Pascal; 1623–1662), который был первым человеком, который стал использовать барометр для измерения разниц в высоте. Паскаль – наименование единицы давления и механического напряжения в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Названа в честь Французского учёного Блеза Паскаля. Паскаль – давление, вызываемое силой 1 Ньютон (Н), равномерно распределённое по поверхности площадью 1 квадратный метр (м^2). Обозначения:- Русское Па, международное Ра. 1 Па = 1 Н/м^2 = 10 дин/см^2 = 0.102 кгс/м^2 = 10^{-5} бар = $7.50 \cdot 10^{-3}$ мм рт.ст. = 0.102 мм вод.ст.

PASCAL'S LAW = ЗАКОН ПАСКАЛЯ – Pascal's Law:- a pressure applied to a confined fluid at rest is transmitted with equal intensity throughout the liquid and that pressure is considered to act at right angles to each surface contacted by the fluid. / Закон Паскаля – закон гидростатики, согласно которому давление на поверхность жидкости, произведённое внешними силами, передаётся жидкостью одинаково во всех направлениях. Установлен Французским Католическим теологом, писателем, математиком и физиком Блезом Паскалем (Blaise Pascal; 1623–1662) (опубликован в 1663). Закон Паскаля имеет большое значение для техники, например, он используется в гидравлическом прессе.

PASHMINA = ПЯШМИНА – Pashmina refers to a type of fine cashmere wool and the textiles made from it. The name comes from Pashmineh, made from Persian Pashm ('Wool').The wool comes from changthangi or pashmina goat, which is a special breed of goat indigenous to high altitudes of the Himalayas. Pashmina shawls are hand spun, woven and embroidered in Kashmir, and made from fine cashmere fiber. Pashmina is the Persian name for the softest, warmest, and most delicate type of wool is popularly known as Cashmere in the west. Actually Cashmere is the modern interpretation of pashmina wool. Pashmina comes from the goat Capre Hircus which thrive best in the heights of 14 000 16 000 to of Himalayan ranges of the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, Tibet and Mongolia. Majority of the pashmina shawls are made in the Kathmandu valley the capital city of Nepal. This goat hair is blessed with extreme softness and insulation capacity. It is only 12–14 microns thick and is spun and then blended with the silk to give it a versatile look and strength. Hand woven Pashmina shawls blended with the silk has become the darling of the western fashion for its finest touch and elegance. This elegant blend of goat hair and silk is an unmatched fabric all over the world. Pashmina is a luxurious mix of soft

Pashmina wool which is first spun and then hand woven over silk and is transformed into various end uses such as fabrics, shawls, stoles etc shawls is generally 36 inches wide and 80 inches in length. The smaller one is called Stole which is 28 inches to 80 inches. After being taken out of the looms according to the sizes required these fabrics are washed and are finally fringed with twisted silk tassels to make them into shawls, stoles, scarves. The most common blend contains 70% pashmina and 30% silk. There are also 60:40, 80:20 quality and 100% ones. Pashmina is the perfect accessory for any outfit and for any occasion.

PASS A LINE = ПРОВЕДИ ЛИНИЮ (или ПОДАТЬ КОНЕЦ) – Pass A Line (maritime term):- to reeve and secure a line.

PASS A STOPPER = ПРОВЕДИ СТОПОРА (или НАЛОЖИТЬ СТОПОРА) – Pass A Stopper (maritime term):- to reeve and secure a stopper (hold a strain on a line while transferring it).

PASS BOOK = СБЕРКНИЖКА – Pass Book is a book issued by a bank or building society which details transactions of a customer's account. The account holder present it when making deposits or withdrawals, unless he or she has a plastic card for use in an automated teller machine (ATM). The pass book is then brought up to date the next time the account holder visits the bank or society. Booklet issued by banks to depositors in which deposits, withdrawals and interest are recorded. Generally issued for savings accounts, which are also called Passbook Accounts. / Сберегательная Книжка или Сберкнижка – выданная чеком книжка, в которой отмечаются внесение средств на сберегательный счёт, изъятие средств со счёта и начисленные проценты; обычно называется Книжкой Сберегательного Счёта. В ней содержатся имя клиента и номер его счёта, а также регистрируются все операции, произведённые по счёту. Сберегательные счета, по которым ведутся подобные расчётные книжки, обычно имеют низкую доходность, но являются сберегательными, поскольку депонированная на них сумма (в пределах 100 000 Долларов) страхуется Федеральной Корпорацией Страхования Вкладов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIQ)). В настоящее время существует множество вложений, альтернативных такому сберегательному вкладу, в том числе счета, обслуживаемые по телефону с помощью автоматических кассовых машин, и счета с неограниченным объёмом операций.

PASS DOWN THE LINE = ПЕРЕДАТЬ ВНИЗ ПО ЛИНИИ (или ПЕРЕДАВАТЬ ПО КОМАНДЕ) – Pass Down The Line (maritime term):- relay to all others in order (a signal repeated from one ship to the next astern in column).

PASSED DIVIDEND = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Passed Dividend:- omission of a regular or scheduled dividend. / Пропуск регулярного или предусмотренного графиком дивиденда.

PASSENGER BOARDINGS = ПАСАДКИ ПАССАЖИРОВ – Passenger Boardings:- (i) means, unless the context indicates otherwise, revenue passenger boardings in the United States in the prior calendar year on an aircraft in service in air commerce, as the Secretary determines under regulations the Secretary prescribes; and (ii) includes passengers who continue on an aircraft in international flight that stops at an airport in the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, or Hawaii for a nontraffic purpose.

PASSENGER IN TRANSIT = ПАССАЖИР В ТРАНЗИТЕ – Passenger In Transit is a passenger who arrives by ship from a foreign country for the purposes of continuing his journey by ship or some other means of transport to a foreign country.

PASSENGERS' ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE = СОПРОВОЖДАЕМЫЙ ПАССАЖИРОВ БАГАЖ – Passenger's Accompanied Baggage:- property, which may include currency, carried for a passenger on the same ship as the passenger, whether in his personal possession or not, so long as it is not carried under a contract of carriage or other similar agreement.

PASSENGER SHIP = ПАССАЖИРСКОЕ СУДНО – A Passenger Ship that its authorized to carry over twelve passengers. / Пассажирское судно, имеющее разрещение от соответствующих органов на перевозку более двенадцати пассажиров.

PASSIVE BEHAVIOR = ПАССИВНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ (или ПАССИВНОЕ ОТНОШЕНИЕ) – Passive Behavior defines the sensitivity of cargo to other cargo and to its environment, e.g., sensitivity to foreign odors.

PASSIVE MANAGEMENT = ПАССИВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Passive Management is an investment strategy that mirrors a market index and does not attempt to beat the index. Also known as Passive Investing, or Passive Strategy.

PASS–ON SLIP = ПЕРЕДАВАЕМАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕДАВАЕМЫЙ СЛИП) – A Pass-On Slip is a document given to the captain or mate of a vessel by the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) inspector when grain is loaded into the vessel from a terminal elevator. The information on the slip includes the vessel name, exact storage of all grades of grain loaded, a diagram of the stowage plan, the date, and the loading terminal. This slip is collected by the inspector in charge of the next loading elevator.

PASSOUT = ОТКАЗ (или ПЕРЕДАЧА) – Passout:- a contract executed by one broker for the client of another broker that the client orders to be turned over to the second broker. Also known as Give Up. / Контракт, исполненный одним брокером для клиента другого брокера, по которому приказы клиента должны быть переданы второму брокеру. Известен также как Отказ или Передача (Give Up).

(2) Passout:- an order that, at the request of the customer, is credited to a brokerage house that has not performed the execution service.

PASS THE WORD = ПЕРЕДАТЬ ДРУГОМУ (или ПЕРЕДАТЬ СЛОВО) – Pass The Word (maritime term):- to repeat an order for information to the crew.

PASS–THROUGH DIGITAL DOLLAR WALLETS = ПРОДЕТЫЕ (или СКВОЗНЫЕ) БУМАЖНИКИ ПОД ЦИФРОВЫЕ ДОЛЛАРЫ – The term Pass-Through Digital Dollar Wallet means a digital wallet or account, maintained by a member bank on behalf of any person, entitling that person to a pro rata share of a pooled reserve balance that the member bank maintains at any Federal Reserve bank. Pass-through digital Dollar wallets:- (i) shall not be subject to any account fees, minimum balances, or maximum balances and shall pay interest at a rate not below the greater of the rate of interest on required reserves and the rate of interest on excess reserves; (ii) shall provide functionality and service levels no less favorable than those that the member bank offers for its existing transaction accounts, including with respect to debit cards, automated teller machines, online account access, automatic bill-pay, mobile banking, customer service and such other services as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System determines appropriate in the public interest, provided that digital Dollar wallets shall not include overdraft coverage; (iii) shall be prominently branded in all account statements, marketing materials, and other communications as 'Pass-Through FedAccounts' maintained by the member bank on behalf of the Federal Reserve; (iv) may not be closed or restricted by the bank on the basis of profitability considerations; and (v) shall provide account holders with reasonable protection against losses caused by fraud or security breaches.

PASTICHE = ПАСТИШ (или ПАСТИЧЧО, или ПОДРАЖАНИЕ, или ПАРОДИЯ) – Pastiche:- wig, especially toupee. / .

PATCH TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ЗАПЯТНЫВАНИИ (или ЗАПЯТНАНИЕ) – Patch Test:- a method by which a specified volume of fluid is filtered through a membrane filter of known pore structure. All particulate matter in excess of an 'average size', determined by the membrane characteristics, is retained on its surface. Thus, the membrane is discolored by an amount proportional to the particulate

level of the fluid sample. Visually comparing the test filter with standard patches of known contamination levels determines acceptability for a given fluid.

PATCHY DYEING = НЕСПЛОШНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Patchy Dyeing:- when the shade of the fabric found uneven, lighter darker called patchy dyeing. Examples – big stain due to dyestuffs, chemicals, water, etc. Dyeing defect. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект крашения.

PATENT = ПАТЕНТ – (1) A Patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. In order to be patentable, the invention must fulfill certain conditions. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent. The protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years. Patent protection means that the invention cannot be commercially made, used, distributed or sold without the patent owner's consent. These patent rights are usually enforced in a court, which, in most systems, holds the authority to stop patent infringement. Conversely, a court can also declare a patent invalid upon a successful challenge by a third party. A patent owner has the right to decide who may – or may not – use the patented invention for the period in which the invention is protected. The patent owner may give permission to, or license, other parties to use the invention on mutually agreed terms. The owner may also sell the right to the invention to someone else, who will then become the new owner of the patent. Once a patent expires, the protection ends, and an invention enters the public domain, that is, the owner no longer holds exclusive rights to the invention, which becomes available to commercial exploitation by others. Patents provide incentives to individuals by offering them recognition for their creativity and material reward for their marketable inventions. These incentives encourage innovation, which assures that the quality of human life is continuously enhanced. Patented inventions have, in fact, pervaded every aspect of human life, from electric lighting (patents held by Edison and Swan) and plastic (patents held by Baekeland), to ballpoint pens (patents held by Biro) and microprocessors (patents held by Intel, for example). All patent owners are obliged, in return for patent protection, to publicly disclose information on their invention in order to enrich the total body of technical knowledge in the world. Such an ever-increasing body of public knowledge promotes further creativity and innovation in others. In this way, patents provide not only protection for the owner but valuable information and inspiration for future generations of researchers and inventors. The first step in securing a patent is the filing of a patent application. The patent application generally contains the title of the invention, as well as an indication of its technical field; it must include the background and a description of the invention, in clear language and enough detail that an individual with an average understanding of the field could use or reproduce the invention. Such descriptions are usually accompanied by visual materials such as drawings, plans, or diagrams to better describe the invention. The application also contains various 'claims', that is, information which determines the extent of protection granted by the patent. An invention must, in general, fulfill the following conditions to be protected by a patent. It must be of practical use; it must show an element of novelty, that is, some new characteristic which is not known in the body of existing knowledge in its technical field. This body of existing knowledge is called 'Prior Art'. The invention must show an inventive step which could not be deduced by a person with average knowledge of the technical field. Finally, its subject matter must be accepted as 'patentable' under law. In many countries, scientific theories, mathematical methods, plant or animal varieties, discoveries of natural substances, commercial methods, or methods for medical treatment (as opposed to medical products) are generally not patentable. A patent is granted by a national patent office or by a regional office that does the work for a number of countries, such as the European Patent Office and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. Under such regional systems, an applicant requests protection for the invention in one or more countries, and each country decides as to whether to offer patent protection within its borders. The WIPO-administered (short for the World Intellectual Property Organization) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) provides for the filing of a single international patent application which has the same effect as national applications filed in the designated countries. An applicant seeking protection may file one application and request protection in as many signatory states as needed. At present, no 'world patents' or 'international patents' exist. In general, an application for a patent must be filed, and a patent shall be granted and enforced, in each country in which you seek patent protection for your invention, in accordance with the law of that country. In some regions, a regional patent office, for example, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), accepts regional patent applications, or grants patents, which have the same effect as applications filed, or patents granted, in the member States of that region. Further, any resident or national of a Contracting State of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) may file an international application under the PCT. A single international patent application has the same effect as national applications filed in each designated Contracting State of the PCT. However, under the PCT system, in order to obtain patent protection in the designated States, a patent shall be granted by each designated State to the claimed invention contained in the international application. Further information concerning the PCT is available. Procedural and substantive requirements for the grant of patents as well as the amount of fees required are different from one country/region to the other. It is therefore recommend that you consult a practicing lawyer who is specialized in intellectual property or the intellectual property offices of those countries in which you are interested to get protection. A list of URLs and a directory of national and regional intellectual property offices are available. In order to search patent applications and granted patents, some national or regional patent offices provide free-of charge electronic databases via Internet. A list of URLs of web-based databases is available. WIPO provides access to a comprehensive electronic database on published international patent applications filed under the PCT system from 1978 to the present day in image format and to fully searchable text of descriptions and claims for PCT International Applications filed as from July 1998. Wherever web-based databases are not available, patent information may be consulted on paper, on microfilms or CD-ROMs, at the national or regional patent offices. Searchable Internet patent databases have significantly facilitated the access to patent information. However, given the complexity of patent documents and the technical and legal skills required, it is advisable to contact a professional patent attorney if a high-quality patent search is required. WIPO Patent Information Services (WPIS) provides free-of-charge services for users in developing countries who wish to obtain technical search results in relation to their inventions. The Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) provides easy access to intellectual property legislation from a wide range of countries and regions as well as to treaties on intellectual property administered by WIPO. Many national or regional patent Offices provide information concerning national or regional legislation on their web sites. A list of URLs of national and regional intellectual property offices are available. Procedural and substantive requirements for the grant of patents are different from one country/region to the other. In particular, practices and case law regarding the patentability of software-related inventions vary significantly in different countries. For example, in some countries, 'inventions' within the meaning of patent law must have a 'technical character' and software as such is not considered a patentable invention, while in others, such requirements do not exist, so that sofrware is generally patentable subject matter. It is therefore recommend that you consult a practicing lawyer who is specialized in intellectual property or the intellectual property offices of those countries in which you are interested to get protection. A list of URLs and a directory of national and regional intellectual property offices are available. On the other hand, computer programs may be protected under copyright. However, according to a well-established principle, copyright protection extends only to expressions, not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such. It is important to file a patent application before publicly disclosing the details of the invention. In general, any invention which is made public before an application is filed would be considered prior art (although the definition of the term 'prior art' is not unified at the international level, in many countries, it consists of any information which has been made available to the public anywhere in the world

by written or oral disclosure). In countries which apply the above definition of the term 'prior art', the applicant's public disclosure of the invention prior to filing a patent application would prevent him/her from obtaining a valid patent for that invention, since such invention would not comply with the novelty requirement. Some countries, however, allow for a grace period, which provides a safeguard for applicants who disclosed their inventions before filing a patent application, and the novelty criteria may be interpreted differently depending on the applicable law. If it is inevitable to disclose your invention to, for example, a potential investor or a business partner, before filing a patent application, such a disclosure should be accompanied by a confidentiality agreement. Patent applications must be filed either before the granting of first patent or within 12 months of the first foreign application. Further, a patent application must be filed within two years after the invention has been published or used publicly. Patents are granted for products, compositions, apparatus and processes, or for improvements in these, that are:- (i) new, i.e. first in the world ('novelty'); (ii) useful, i.e. functional and operative ('utility'); and (iii) unobvious to a person skilled in the art ('inventive ingenuity'). A patent application is examined for proper form and content. It will be published for opposition within one month. If there is no successful opposition, the application is allowed. Compulsory licensing may be ordered by the Patent Commissioner three years after a patent is granted, and if licenses are insufficient, the patent may be revoked. Importation does not constitute working of the patent in Canada (for example). Patent registration should be marked on the product. Patent systems are designed to encourage the disclosure of information to the public by rewarding inventors for their endeavors. One might say that a patent is a contract between society as a whole and the individual inventor. Under the terms of this social contract, the inventor is given the exclusive right to prevent others from making, using and selling the patented invention for a fixed period of time in return for the inventor disclosing the details of the invention to the public. Although the word Patent finds its origin from documents issued by the Sovereign of England in the Middle Ages for granting a privilege, today the word Patent is synonymously linked with this exclusive right granted to inventors. The duration of patent exclusivity varies from country to country. However, under all patent systems, once this period has expired, people are free to use the invention as they wish. The benefits of an effective patent system can be partially illustrated as follows:- a patent rewards the investment of time, money and effort associated with research; it stimulates further research as competitors invent alternatives to patented inventions; and it encourages innovation and investment in patented inventions by permitting companies to recover their research and development costs during the period of exclusive rights. The limited term of a patent also furthers the public interest by encouraging quick commercialization of inventions, therefore making them available to the public sooner rather than later. Patents also allow for more latitude in the exchange of information between research groups, help avoid duplicative research, and most importantly, increase the general pool of public knowledge. A comparison of the number of inventions developed in countries with adequate patent protection with the number in countries without it demonstrates that patent systems stimulate investment in research and development. A look at the pharmaceutical industry in Italy before and after patent protection for pharmaceuticals became available in that country provides a good illustration. Prior to granting protection, there was significantly less capital invested in Italian pharmaceutical research and development when compared to the amount of money invested in the research and development of other technologies. Following Italy's enactment of patent laws protecting pharmaceuticals, the relative investment in the pharmaceutical industry in Italy rose significantly. As stated before, the right conferred by a patent is a right to exclude others from making, using or selling the patented invention during the term of the patent. It is important to understand that a patent does not necessarily give the patent owner the right to make, use or sell the invention himself. For example, the owner of a patent for an improved method of producing a chemical compound would not be free to sell the compound made using the patented method if the compound is itself patented by someone else. Patents are granted under national laws and, therefore, the rights are also national in scope. Thus, a United States patent can be asserted only against infringing conduct in the United States. In most countries these rights are enforceable by civil, rather than criminal, proceedings. Accordingly, enforcement falls solely to the patent owner. In general, any act of making, using or selling the patented invention without permission infringes that patent, whether it be by the state, a corporation or an individual. Any such infringing act will give rise to liability, regardless of the infringer's intent or lack of knowledge of the patent. Remedies for patent infringement can include injunctions, orders to deliver up or destroy infringing articles, and compensation for damages suffered by the patentee or profits made by the infringer. An issued patent remains open to attack for invalidity, and it is a common defense for an alleged infringer to assert that the patent is invalid. Typically, patents are challenged on the ground that the claimed invention was invented by someone other then the named inventor, or that the invention would have been obvious to persons skilled in the relevant technology. Even though patentability is governed by national laws, most countries have adopted similar requirements. In general, to be patentable, an invention must be novel, useful and nonobvious. It is a prerequisite to patentability that the invention be capable of some practical application. This emphasizes the importance the patent system puts on usefulness. Although this principle remains constant, the phraseology used within the legislation of particular countries varies, e.g., in the United States patentable subject matter must be 'useful', whereas in the United Kingdom it must be capable of 'industrial application'. The invention must be new, that is to say, the subject matter of the invention is not or cannot be inferred to be part of what is already known. This is commonly referred to as the 'Novelty' Requirement. New or novel in this context means 'new to the public'. Therefore, something that has previously been used or known but has not been made available to the public (for instance, if it has been kept a secret) is not a bar to patentability. The invention must also be nonobvious. This prevents someone from taking advantage of the patent system and obtaining protection for something that is a mere extension or trivial variation of what is known. Generally the test for inventiveness or 'nonobviousness' is based on what a reasonable person skilled in the field to which the invention pertains, at the time the invention was made, would consider to be nonobvious. For reasons of public policy some countries do not allow the patenting of chemical compounds, but instead allow only the patenting of the processes for preparing them. It is particularly difficult to enforce a process patent as the burden of proof is on the patent owner to show that the patent has been infringed, i.e. 'copied'. The patent owner must prove that a particular manufacturing process (i.e. that covered by the patent) was used to manufacture the particular chemical. This can be very difficult to show where there are many possible process variants and where access to the potential infringer's facility is not available. In practice, this is done by looking for trace impurities that are characteristic of the manufacturing process. One can imagine how complex the issues can become if, for instance, a patent protects a pharmaceutical and the pharmaceutical is made in Turkey, where there is no protection for pharmaceuticals, and exported to Finland, which provides protection only for manufacturing processes. Over the past 15 years, many countries have changed from 'process' to 'product' patenting, and this trend is continuing with more countries expected to upgrade their patent laws within the next few years. Not only are the utilitarian aspects of new and useful inventions patentable, but many countries also extend patent protection to novel, ornamental industrial designs. In the United States, this form of protection is known as a Design Patent, while in many European countries, the property right in an industrial design is referred to as a Design Model. In additional to the usual subjects of patent protection such as devices, chemical compositions and processes, some countries provide patent protection for living matter. For example, asexually reproduced varieties of plants, excluding bacteria, uncultured plants and tuber propagated plants can be protected as can sexually reproduced plants (by seed) excluding bacterial, fungi and first generation hybrids. Exclusive right granted by a government for a given period of time to an inventor, to make, use or sell a particular invention. Patent is a property right granted by the Government of the United States of America to an inventor 'to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States' for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention when the patent is granted. A government grant of certain rights given to an inventor for a limited time in exchange for the disclosure of the

invention. The most important of these rights is the one under which the patented invention can be made, used or sold only with the authorization of the patent owner. Patents for Invention:- most laws dealing with the protection of inventions do not actually define the notion of an invention. A number of countries, however, define inventions as new solutions to technical problems. The problem may be old or new, but the solution, in order to merit the name of invention, must be a new one. Merely discovering something that already exists in nature, such as a previously unknown plant variety, is not an invention. Human intervention must be added. So the process for extraction of a new substance from a plant may be an invention. An invention is not necessarily a complex item. The safety pin was an invention which solved an existing 'technical' problem. New solutions are, in essence, ideas, and are protected as such. Thus protection of inventions under patent law does not require that the invention be represented in a physical embodiment. Patents, also referred to as Patents For Invention, are the most widespread means of protecting the rights of inventors. Simply put, a patent is the right granted to an inventor by a State, or by a regional office acting for several States, which allows the inventor to exclude anyone else from commercially exploiting his invention for a limited period, generally 20 years. By granting an exclusive right, patents provide incentives to individuals, offering them recognition for their creativity and material reward for their marketable inventions. These incentives encourage innovation, which in turn contributes to the continuing enhancement of the quality of human life. In return for the exclusive right, the inventor must adequately disclose the patented invention to the public, so that others can gain the new knowledge and can further develop the technology. The disclosure of the invention is thus an essential consideration in any patent granting procedure. The patent system is so designed as to balance the interests of inventors and the interests of the general public. The word patent, or letters patent, also denotes the document issued by the relevant government authority. In order to obtain a patent for an invention, the inventor, or the entity he works for, submits an application to the national or regional patent office. In the application the inventor must describe the invention in detail and compare it with previous existing technologies in the same field in order to demonstrate its newness. Not all inventions are patentable. Laws generally require that an invention fulfill the following conditions, known as the Requirements or Conditions Of Patentability:- (i) Industrial Applicability (utility):- the invention must be of practical use, or capable of some kind of industrial application. (ii) Novelty:- it must show some new characteristic that is not known in the body of existing knowledge (referred to as Prior Art) in its technical field. (iii) Inventive step (non-obviousness):- it must show an inventive step that could not be deduced by a person with average knowledge of the technical field. (iv) Patentable subject matter:- the invention must fall within the scope of patentable subject matter as defined by national law. This varies from one country to another. Many countries exclude from patentablility such subject matter as scientific theories, mathematical methods, plant or animal varieties, discoveries of natural substances, methods for medical treatment (as opposed to medical products), and any invention where prevention of its commercial exploitation is necessary to protect public order, good morals or public health. The conditions of novelty and inventive step (non-obviousness) must exist at a certain date, generally the date on which the application is filed. There is an exception to this rule, covered by an applicant's right of priority, regulated by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. This exception relates only to applications made in countries party to the Paris Convention. The right of priority means that, having filed an application in one member country of the Paris Convention, the same applicant (or his successor in title) may, within a specified time period, apply for protection for the same invention in any of the other member countries. These later applications will be regarded as if they had been filed on the same day as the earliest application. For example, if an inventor first files an application for patent protection in Japan, and later a second application, with respect to the same invention, in France, it is sufficient that the conditions of non-obviousness existed at the date on which the Japanese application was filed. In other words, the later, French application retains priority over any applications relating to the same invention filed by other applicants between the date of the inventor's first and the second application. This is subject to the period between the two dates not exceeding 12 months. It is customary to distinguish between inventions that consist of products and inventions that consist of processes. The creation of a new alloy is an example of a product invention. The invention of a new method or process of making a known or new alloy is a process invention. The corresponding patents are usually referred to respectively as a product patent and a process patent. The person to whom a patent is granted, is known as the Patentee, the owner of the patent or the patent holder. Once a patent has been granted with respect to a particular country, anyone who wishes to exploit the invention commercially in that country must obtain the authorization of the patentee. In principle, anyone who exploits a patented invention without the patentee's authorization commits an illegal act. The protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years. Once a patent expires, the protection ends, and the invention enters the public domain. The patentee no longer holds exclusive rights to the invention, which then becomes available for commercial exploitation by others. The rights conferred by a patent are not described in the patent itself. Those rights are described in the patent law of the country in which the patent is granted. The patent owner's exclusive rights generally consist of the following:- (i) in the case of a product patent, the right to prevent third parties without the owner's consent from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for these purposes the product; (ii) in the case of a process patent, the right to prevent third parties without the owner's consent from using the process; and to prevent third parties from using, offering for sale, selling or importing for these purposes the products which were obtained directly by that process. The patentee is not given a statutory right to exploit his own invention, but rather a statutory right to prevent others from commercially exploiting it. He may give permission, or grant a license, to other parties to use the invention on mutually agreed terms. The patentee may also sell his right to the invention to someone else, who will then become the new owner of the patent. There are certain exceptions to the principle that a patented invention cannot legally be exploited without the authorization of the owner of the patent. These exceptions take into account the balance between the legitimate interests of the patentee and those of the general public. Patent laws may provide for cases in which a patented invention may be exploited without the patentee's authorization, for example, in the wider public interest by or on behalf of the government, or on the basis of a compulsory license. A compulsory license is an authorization to exploit the invention given by a governmental authority. It is generally issued only in very special cases, defined in the law, and only where the entity wishing to exploit the patented invention is unable to obtain the authorization of the owner of the patent. The conditions regarding the granting of compulsory licenses are regulated in detail by laws that provide for them. The decision to grant a compulsory license must provide for an adequate remuneration of the patentee. The decision may be the subject of an appeal. For example, in Canada patents are valid for 17 years. Chemical manufacturing processes are patentable. Prior knowledge, use, patent or description anywhere, or public use or sale in Canada more than two years prior to Canadian application would destroy the novelty of an invention and thus render it unpatentable. / Эдэсэн (Edison). привоз (importation). Патент на изобретение. чертёж (drawing). , например, . , то есть . инновация . Патент представляет собой исключительное право, предоставленное на изобретение, которое может быть продуктом или способом, позволяющим сделать что-либо по-новому или предлагающим новое техническое решение задачи. Какова функция патента? Патент предоставляет своему владельцу охрану на изобретение. Охрана предоставляется на ограниченный срок, как правило составляющий 20 лет. Какую охрану предоставляет патент? Патентная охрана означает, что изобретение не может быть изготовлено, использовано, распространено или продано в коммерческих масштабах без согласия патентовладельца. Эти патентные права обычно защищаются в суде, который, в большинстве систем, обладает правом на пресечение нарушений патентных прав. И наоборот, после успешного оспаривания третьей стороной суд также может объявить патент недействительным. Какими правами обладает патентовладелец? Патентовладелец имеет право принимать решение о том, кто может – или не может – использовать запатентованное изобретение в течение срока охраны изобретения. Патентовладелец может давать разрешение или выдавать лицензию другим лицам на использование

изобретения на взаимно согласованных условиях. Владелец может также продать право на изобретение какому-либо лицу, которое затем становится новым владельцем этого патента. По истечении срока действия патента, охрана заканчивается и изобретение переходит в область общественного достояния, то есть владелец больше не обладает исключительными правами на изобретение, которое становится открытым для коммерческого использовнаия другими лицами. Почему необходимы патенты? Патенты стимулируют отдельных лиц, предоставляя им признание их творческого вклада и материальное вознаграждение за коммерческое использование их изобретений. Эти стимулы поощряют новаторство, что обеспечивает такое положение, при котором качество жизни людей постоянно повышается. Какую роль играют патенты в повседневной жизни? Запатентованные изобретения проникли фактически во все сферы человеческой жизни, начиная с электрического освещения (патентовладельцами являлись Эдэсэн и Свэн) и пластика (патентовладельцем являлся Бейкленд), и до шариковых ручек (патентовладельцем являлся Биро) и микропроцессоров (патентовладельцем являлся, например, Intel). Все патентовладельцы в обмен на предоставление патентной охраны обязаны публично раскрывать информацию об их изобретениях для того, чтобы обогатить общую мировую сокровищницу технических знаний. Такая сокровищница постоянно расширяющихся общих знаний содействует дальнейшему развитию творческой инновационной деятельности у других людей. Таким образом, патенты не только предоставляют охрану владельцу, но также содержат ценную информацию и являются источником вдохновения для грядущих поколений исследователей и изобретателей. Как осуществляется выдача патента? Первым шагом на пути к получению патента является подача патентной заявки. Как правило патентная заявка содержит название изобретения, а также указание технической области, к которой оно относится; оно должно включать предпосылки и описание изобретения, изложенные ясным языком и достаточно подробно, чтобы лицо, имеющее средние знания в данной области, могло использовать или воспроизвести изобретение. Описания, как правило, сопровождаются такими визуальными материалами, как чертежи, схемы или диаграммы, помогающими лучше раскрыть сущность изобретения. Заявка также содержит различные ‘притязания’, то есть информацию, которая определяет объём охраны, предоставляемый патентом. На какие виды изобретений предоставляется охрана? Как правило, для получения патентной охраны изобретение должно удовлетворять следующим требованиям:- оно должно быть практически применимым; оно должно иметь элемент новизны, то есть определённое новое свойство, которое неизвестно среди существующих знаний в данной технической области; такие существующие знания называются ‘известный уровень техники’; изобретение должно иметь изобретательский уровень, который не может быть выведен лицом, обладающим средними знаниями в данной технической области. В заключение, объект изобретения должен быть ‘патентуемым’ согласно законодательству. Во многих странах научные теории и математические методы, сорта растений или породы животных, открытие природных веществ, методы выполнения хозяйственных операций или методы медицинского лечения (но не сами медицинские продукты) как правило не патентуются. Кто выдаёт патенты? Патент выдаёт национальное патентное ведомство или региональное ведомство, которое выполняет работу в интересах ряда стран, как например, Европейское Патентное Ведомство и Африканская Региональная Организация Промышленной Собственности. В рамках таких региональных систем заявитель испрашивает охрану на изобретение в одной или нескольких странах, и каждая страна принимает решение о предоставлении или отказе в предоставлении охраны на своей территории. Договор о патентной кооперации (PCT), административные функции которого выполняет ВОИС, обеспечивает возможность подачи одной международной патентной заявки, которая имеет такое же действие, что и подача национальной заявки в каждой из указанных стран. Заявитель, испрашивающий охрану, может подать одну заявку и испрашивать охрану в тех странах – участницах Договора, в которых он желает её получить. В настоящее время термин патент связан, прежде всего, с эксклюзивным правом, предоставляемым изобретателям, на использование их изобретений. Срок действия патента варьирует в разных странах. Патентная Чистота. Промышленный Дизайн или Промышленный Образец (Design Model), новое художественно-конструкторское решение изделия, определяющее его внешний вид, соответствующее требованиям технической эстетики, пригодное к осуществлению промышленным способом и дающее положительный эффект. Объект промышленной собственности. Авторское Свидетельство – документ, закрепляющий авторское право изобретателя на сделанное им изобретениею Оно удостоверяет признание предложения изобретением, приоритет изобретения и авторство на изобретение. Изобретатель может по своему выбору получить Авторское Свидетельство или Патент на своё изобретение. В случае соавторства Авторское Свидетельство выдаётся каждому соавтору с указанием в нём других соавторов. Автор или соавторы изобретения имеют право на вознаграждение и другие права и льготы. Патент, от средневекового Латинского словосочетания Litterae Patentes, означающее Грамота, от Латинского слова Patens (Patentis), означающее Открытый, является документом, удостоверяющим государственное признание предложения изобретением, приоритет изобретения, авторство на изобретение и исключительное право патентообладателя на изобретение. Патент выдаётся на имя автора изобретения или его правопреемника с указанием в патенте имени, отчества и фамилии автора. Никто не может использовать изобретение, на которое выдан патент, без согласия патентообладателя. Лицо, нарушившее исключительное право патентообладателя на использование изобретения, защищённую патентом, обязано возместить причинённые убытки в порядке, предусмотренном законодательством. Патентообладатель вправе за плату или бесплатно выдать разрешение (лицензию) на использование изобретения или полностью уступить патент. Действие патента распространяется только на территорию государства, в котором он был выдан. Срок действия патентов устанавливается национальным законодательством, как правило, он составляет 15–20 лет, а исчисляется он с даты подачи заявки на изобретение. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)Патент являлся одной из двух форм правовой охраны изобретений (другая форма – авторское свидетельство). Срок действия патента составлял 15 лет со дня подачи заявки на изобретение в Государственный Комитет СССР по Делам Изобретений и Открытий, который и выдавал сам Патент. Под Патентом, от позднелатинского слова Patens, родительный падеж Patentis, означающее Грамота или Свидетельство, понимается:- (1) документ, удостоверяющий государственное признание технического решения изобретением и закрепляющий за лицом, которому он выдан (Патентообладателем) исключительное право на это изобретение. Выдаётся государственным патентным ведомством изобретателю или его правопреемнику (право на служебное изобретение обычно принадлежит предпринимателю) по его заявке, рассмотренной в соответствии с процедурой, установленной законодательством данного государства. Действие патента распространяется на территорию того государства, где он выдан. Срок действия патента также устанавливается национальным законодательством (как правило, 15–20 лет), в некоторых странах предусматривается возможность продления этих сроков. При выдаче патента взимается Патентная Пошлина. Патент может быть оспорен, аннулирован по основаниям и в порядке, установленном национальным законодательством. Исключительное право патентообладателя заключается в предоставлении ему монопольного права на применение изобретения. Если изобретение используется без разрешения владельца патента, он может обратиться в суд с иском о возмещении убытков, запрещении действий, связанных с нарушением патента, и тому подобного. Патентообладатель имеет право отчуждать свои права на изобретение и выдавать разрешения (Лицензии) другим лицам на использование запатентованного изобретения. Законодательство ряда стран устанавливает некоторые ограничения прав патентообладателей (принудительное отчуждение патента, выдача принудительных лицензий и тому подобное). В бывшем СССР патент – одна из двух форм правовой охраны изобретений, использовавшаяся, как правило, только

иностранцами. Объём прав патентообладателя определялся с учётом законодательства об исключительной собственности Советского государства на средства производства и правил о монополии внешней торговли. Второй, наиболее распространённой формой охраны прав на изобретение, являлось Авторское Свидетельство. Аналогичная система установлена в большинстве социалистических стран. В буржуазных государствах, где использование нового изобретения позволяет извлекать повышенную прибыль, патент – важное орудие в конкурентной борьбе. Поскольку реальную возможность применения изобретения имеют крупные капиталистические предприятия, они, как правило, скупают патенты на все представляющие интерес изобретения. Известны случаи ‘замораживания’ патентов (то есть скупка патентов без реализации изобретений) крупными монополиями с тем, чтобы не допустить использования изобретений конкурентами. В ряде стран патенты выдаются и на некоторые другие объекты промышленной собственности (например, на промышленные образцы). О международной патентной классификации смотрите статью Классификация Изобретений. Необходимым условием для выдачи Патента на изобретение является Патентная Чистота, обозначающая возможность использования объекта техники (машины, прибора и так далее) в данном государстве без нарушения прав по действующим патентам. За выдачу патента на изобретение соответствующими органами взимается патентная пошлина в виде определённой денежной суммы. Патентная Формула – краткая формулировка объекта патентной защиты, которой заканчивается патентное описание. На основе патентной формулы определяется объём прав патентообладателя. Патентная Чистота – юридический термин, обозначающий, что объект техники (машина, прибор, технологический процесс, материал, продукт и так далее) можно использовать в данном государстве без нарушения прав патентообладателя. Патентная Чистота, юридический термин, обозначающий возможность использования объекта техники (машины, прибора, оборудования, материалов, технологических процессов и так далее) в данном государстве без нарушения прав по ранее выданным действующим патентам на изобретения или прав на другие объекты Промышленной Собственности (например, Промышленные Образцы), закреплённых в этом государстве за каким-либо третьим лицом. Патентная чистота – необходимое условие выдачи патента на изобретение. В бывшем СССР работа по обеспечению и проверке патентной чистоты возлагалась на предприятия и организации, разрабатывающие соответствующие объекты. Контроль за обеспечением патентной чистоты объектов, предназначенных для продажи за границу, осуществляли министерства и ведомства. Государственный Комитет Совета Министров СССР По Делам Изобретений И Открытий проводил систематическую контрольную проверку патентной чистоты новых изделий и технологических процессов, освоение которых предусматривалось в проектах планов развития народного хозяйства СССР. Патентная Пошлина, сумма, взимаемая государственными органами при выдаче патента. В бывшем СССР, согласно Положению Об Открытиях, Изобретениях И Рационализаторских Предложениях от 21 Августа 1973, взималась при подаче заявки на патент, возражения на решение патентной экспертизы, при оформлении передачи прав по патенту, при публикации патентной заявки (выдача патента). Кроме того, годовые пошлины взимались в течение всего срока действия патента (15 лет). Неуплата патентной пошлины в установленный срок препятствовала рассмотрению (экспертизе) патентной заявки, а действие уже выданного патента прекращалось. Законодательством был предусмотрен 6-месячный льготный срок уплаты патентной пошлины. При выдаче Диплома На Открытие, Авторского Свидетельства На Изобретение и Удостоверения На Рационализаторское Предложение патентная пошлина не взималась. Во всех зарубежных государствах также практикуется уплата патентной пошлины, только в США и Канаде взимание годовых патентных пошлин не предусмотрено, взимается лишь пошлина при выдаче патента. Патентное Право, отрасль буржуазного права, нормы которой определяют систему охраны прав на технические решения – изобретения – путём выдачи патента. Экономическая необходимость выделения патентного права как самостоятельной части действующего права обусловливается капиталистическими производственными отношениями, и его зарождение практически совпадает со становлением капитализма в отдельных странах (в Великобритании – начало XVII века, США и Франции – в конце XVIII века, в России – во 2-й половине XIX века и так далее). На основании патентного права патентообладателю предоставляется возможность путём использования легальной (основанной на законе) монополии (исключительные права) на изобретение компенсировать повышенные затраты, связанные с практическим использованием технического новшества, а также получить нормальную (а при благоприятных условиях и повышенную) прибыль на вложенный капитал. Основное содержание патентного права составляют нормы, определяющие права, закрепляемые за патентообладателем, порядок их полной или частичной переуступки, а также последствия нарушения этих прав. Патентное право устанавливает также процедуру закрепления прав на изобретения и выдачи патента:- регламентирует порядок подачи заявки на получение патента, то есть комплекта документов, составленных в соответствии с требованиями, предусмотренными законодательством. Как правило, заявка состоит из ходатайства о выдаче патента, описания изобретения и чертежей; она подаётся в особый государственный орган – патентное ведомство, уполномоченное квалифицировать предложение в качестве изобретения. В отдельных странах устанавливается различный порядок рассмотрения заявок. Традиционными являются явочная и проверочная системы. При явочной системе патентное ведомство проверяет только соответствие заявки формальным требованиям и при отсутствии нарушений выдаёт патент. Соблюдение требований, предъявляемых к изобретению, проверяется через суд, куда заинтересованные лица могут подать иск об аннулировании выданного кому-либо патента. При проверочной системе патентное ведомство проверяет также соответствие технического решения требованиям, установленным законом для изобретений (при этой системе патент также может быть оспорен через суд). Всё более широкое распространение получает система так называемой отсроченной экспертизы, при которой на первом этапе проверяется лишь соблюдение требований, предъявляемых к заявке, а затем на основании проведённой проверки на определённый срок предоставляется условная охрана изобретения. В течение этого срока должно быть заявлено ходатайство о проведении экспертизы технического решения по существу. Если такое ходатайство не заявлено или проверка дала отрицательный результат, охрана считается не предоставлявшейся. Безусловная охрана в полном объёме возникает только на основании патента, выданного патентным ведомством после проверки технического решения по существу. Патентное право предусматривает также порядок разрешения споров о выдаче патента; они рассматриваются первоначально самим патентным ведомством, а окончательно обычно в специальном патентном суде или в суде общей юрисдикции. В судебном порядке рассматриваются также споры о нарушении патентов. Патентное право определяет функции и порядок деятельности органов, осуществляющих квалификацию технических решений и рассматривающих споры. Основным источником патентного права являются, как правило, специальные законы, принимаемые высшими органами законодательной власти. Большое практическое значение имеют и подзаконные нормативные акты, издаваемые ведомствами по изобретательству (например, о порядке экспертизы и тому подобном), а также судебная практика. В эпоху империализма в патентном праве капиталистических стран наблюдаются кризисные явления, особенно обострившиеся с развёртыванием научно-технической революции, когда произошли качественные изменения в уровне развития производительных сил, резко ускорились темпы обновления применяемых технических решений и интенсивность их использования. Эти явления находят своё выражение в резком возрастании удельного веса технических решений, не оформляемых в качестве изобретений и защищаемых как секреты производства (‘Ноу-Хау’). В интересах государственно-монополистического капитала после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 ограничивается действие некоторых основных принципов патентного права, связанных прежде всего с возможностью для владельца изобретения свободно по своему усмотрению пользоваться принадлежащими ему правами. Некоторые категории

изобретений могут принадлежать только государству, широкое распространение получают принудительное отчуждение прав на изобретения, принудительные лицензии, ограничивается применение правила о сохранении заявки в тайне и тому подобные. Патентное право используется в ряде случаев для того, чтобы воспрепятствовать реализации технических новшеств конкурентами для обхода антитрестовского законодательства. На содержание национального патентного права всё большее влияние оказывают международные соглашения по охране промышленной собственности. В социалистических государствах вопросы охраны изобретений регулировались Изобретательским Правом. Патентоспособность – совокупность признаков, приданных объекту изобретения путём технического творчества, отвечающих требованиям, предъявляемым государственной научно-технической экспертизой изобретений для признания объекта изобретением. Патент или Патент на Изобретение, называемый иногда Авторским Свидетельством:- патентообладатель может переуступить патент или дать разрешение (предоставить лицензию) на использование изобретения.

(2) Patent is an official document conferring such a right. / Под Патентом, от позднелатинского слова Patens, родительный падеж Patentis, означающее Грамота или Свидетельство, понимается документ, свидетельствующий о праве занятия каким-либо промыслом (торговлей, скупкой товара и тому подобным).

(3) Patent is the instrument by which the government of the United States conveys the legal fee-simple title to public land. / Под Патентом, от позднелатинского слова Patens, родительный падеж Patentis, означающее Грамота или Свидетельство, понимается .

(4) Patent:- xxxxx. / В средние века в странах Западной Европы Под Патентом, от позднелатинского слова Patens, родительный падеж Patentis, означающее Грамота или Свидетельство, понимался документ на право занятия определённых должностей (например, на офицерское звание), на титул (на звание пэра, графский титул и тому подобные).

PATENTABLE = ПАТЕНТУЕМОЕ (или ПАТЕНТОСПОСОБНОЕ) – Patentable:- suitable to be patented; entitled by law to be protected by the issuance of a patent.

PATENT AGENT = ПАТЕНТНЫЙ ПОВЕРЕННЫЙ – Patent Agent:- one who is not an attorney but is authorized to act for or in place of the applicant(s) before the office, that is, an individual who is registered to practice before the office. Also may be referred to as a Practitioner or Representative.

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PATENT APPLICATION = ПАТЕНТНАЯ ЗАЯВКА (или ЗАЯВКА НА ПАТЕНТ) – Patent Application:- a nonprovisional utility patent application must include a specification, including a claim or claims; drawings, when necessary; an oath or declaration; and the prescribed filing fee. / чертёж (drawing).

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PATENT APPLICATION LOCATING AND MONITORING = ОТЫСКАНИЕ И МОНИТОРИНГ ПАТЕНТНОЙ ЗАЯВКИ (или ОТЫСКАНИЕ И МОНИТОРИНГ ЗАЯВКИ НА ПАТЕНТ) – Patent Application Locating and Monitoring (PALM) system is an internal USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) system that is the source of status information displayed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR).

PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION = ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ ПАТЕНТНОЙ ЗАЯВКИ (или ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ ЗАЯВКИ НА ПАТЕНТ) – Patent Application Publication:- Pre-Grant Publication of patent application at 18 months from priority date.

PATENT ASSISTANCE CENTER = ЦЕНТР ПОМОЩИ ПО ПАТЕНТАМ – Patent Assistance Center or PAC (prior), now the US Inventors Assistance Center or IAC, call (toll-free) +1-800-7869199 or +1-703-3084357.

PATENT ATTORNEY = ПАТЕНТНЫЙ ПОВЕРЕННЫЙ (или ПАТЕНТОВЕД) – Patent Attorney is an attorney who has the specialized qualifications necessary for representing clients in obtaining patents and acting in all matters and procedures relating to patent law and practice, such as filing an opposition. The term is used differently in different countries, and thus may or may not require the same legal qualifications as a general legal practitioner. The titles patent agent and patent lawyer are also used in some jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions the terms are interchangeable, while in others the latter is used only if the person qualified as a lawyer. Qualification Regimes:- In Europe, requirements for practising as patent attorney before national patent offices should be distinguished from those needed for practising before the European Patent Office (EPO) or the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO). On the national level, the requirements are not harmonized, although across the 28 Member States of the European Union respective professional qualifications are mutually recognised to some degree. A Patent Attorney is a lawyer with expertise in intellectual property law pertaining to securing and protecting an inventor's property rights. Patent attorneys have passed a federal exam referred to as the 'Patent Bar Exam' that grants them a license to represent clients before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). They have also passed the state bar exam that all attorneys must pass. Patents are granted to inventors of unique useful and nonobvious inventions. Other countries may have different certifications or qualifications for patent attorneys or have patent processes that may require no more than an individual with general legal credentials. Breaking Down Patent Attorney:- Patent attorneys are experts in preparing and filing patent applications and representing clients in court for patent-related matters such as infringement, licensing and re-examination. They must also be experts in one or more technical areas important to understanding a client's inventions, such as biotechnology or computer science. Patent attorneys can also give patentability opinions in court. Patent attorneys must be admitted to a state or territory bar association, or that of the District of Columbia US patent attorneys. Patent Attorney Examination:- The USPTO registration examination, formally known as the Examination for Registration to Practice in Patent Cases Before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (or the 'Patent Bar'), measures an applicant's knowledge of US patent procedures, federal rules and regulations and ethical guidelines. The exam, which features 100 multiple-choice questions, is offered year-round. Candidates have six hours to complete the test, which is divided into three-hour morning and afternoon sessions of 50 questions each. Patent Attorney vs. Patent Agent:- Don't confuse a Patent Attorney with a Patent Agent. In the United States, patent agents can perform many of the same tasks as patent attorneys, including representing clients before the USPTO, but not in other legal settings, such as prosecuting a patent

infringement. While you can file a patent application yourself, the USPTO recommends hiring a patent attorney or agent. If you need a patent attorney, click website to use the USPTO website's search list of those licensed to practice before the USPTO. The patent office does not recommend patent attorneys or regulate patent attorneys' fees, however. Patent Attorney vs. Intellectual Property Attorney:- In addition, while patents are a type of intellectual property, you should not hire an intellectual property attorney when you really need a patent attorney. Intellectual property attorneys have not passed the patent bar exam, are not licensed by the USPTO and do not necessarily have technical expertise. / Патентный Поверенный осуществляет ведение дел с федеральным органом исполнительной власти по интеллектуальной собственности по поручению заявителей, правообладателей и иных заинтересованных граждан и юридических лиц, постоянно проживающих (для граждан) или имеющих место нахождения (для юридических лиц) в Российской Федерации и за её пределами, если международным договором Российской Федерации или законодательством Российской Федерации не предусмотрено иное. Отношения, связанные с деятельностью патентных поверенных на территории РФ, требования к патентным поверенным, порядок их аттестации и регистрации, а также обязанности и ответственность определяются и регулируются Федеральным Законом от 30 Декабря 2008 № 316-ФЗ в соответствии с Гражданским Кодексом РФ. Патентные Поверенные оказывают услуги юридической помощи физическим и юридическим лицам в области патентного права, включая защиту их интересов и прав в Роспатенте, Федеральной Антимонопольной Службе (ФАС) и суде. История института Российских патентных поверенных, вопреки расхожему мнению, насчитывает почти полторы сотни лет. В настоящее время патентные поверенные осуществляют свою деятельность на основании Федерального Закона (ФЗ) от 30 Декабря 2008 № 316-ФЗ 'О Патентных Поверенных'. Кто такой патентный поверенный? Поверенные имеют право по поручению клиентов предпринимать любые установленные законом действия, необходимые для охраны интеллектуальной собственности:- (1) Защиты Прав:- (i) урегулирование вопросов и конфликтов, связанных с нарушением прав на интеллектуальную собственность; и (ii) представительство интересов в Палате по Патентным Спорам и Арбитражном Суде. (2) В Области Регистрации Товарных Знаков:- (i) проведение экспертизы объекта интеллектуальной собственности в реестре; (ii) регистрация товарных знаков, в том числе международная; и (iii) присвоение торговым маркам статуса общеизвестных. (3) Патентные Услуги:- (i) патентно-информационные исследования, поиск и экспертиза; и (ii) патентование изобретений, промышленных образцов, полезной модели, в том числе международное. (4) Заключение Договоров:- (i) составление лицензионных договоров; (ii) регистрация баз данных, программ ЭВМ и авторского права; и (iii) составление договора уступки. Квалификационные Требования:- Статус патентного поверенного может быть присвоен Роспатентом совершеннолетнему гражданину РФ; аттестацию осуществляет специальная квалификационная комиссия, созданная Федеральным Институтом Промышленной Собственности (ФИПС). Аттестованный эксперт регистрируется в Реестре Патентных Поверенных, где в открытом доступе содержится следующая информация:- (i) дата регистрации и регистрационный номер поверенного; (ii) специализация патентоведа (товарные знаки, изобретения, полезные модели, промышленные образцы, наименование места происхождения товара (НМПТ), программы для электронно-вычислительных машин (ЭВМ), топологии интегральных микросхем); (iii) название патентной компании, в которой работает патентный поверенный, если эксперт работает по договору; (iv) полная контактная информация специалиста; (v) названия профессиональных объединений, в которых зарегистрирован эксперт. На Чём Специализируется Патентный Поверенный? (i) Юридические Консультации:- специалист готов ответить на ваши вопросы и дать советы по защите интеллектуальной собственности, отчуждению или передаче исключительных прав. (ii) Представительство Интересов:- специалист, действуя от вашего лица, возьмет на себя подготовку и подачу заявок и возражений по экспертизе, а также общение с представителями ФИПС и Палаты по Патентным Спорам. Кроме того, поверенный может представить ваши интересы в Арбитражном Суде и Федеральной Антимонопольной Службе. (iii) Подготовка Документов:- при регистрации патентов, товарных знаков и других объектов интеллектуальной собственности специалист поможет собрать, проверить и оформить всю необходимую документацию и подаст её в Роспатент. (iv) Проведение Экспертиз:- Эта услуга особенно востребована при подаче иска в случае, если имеет место нарушение исключительных прав на интеллектуальную собственность. Результаты экспертизы являются весомым доказательством в суде. Следует Различать:- (1) Патентных поверенных РФ, работающих на территории России и взаимодействующих с Российским федеральным органом исполнительной власти по интеллектуальной собственности; (2) Евразийских патентных поверенных (иначе говоря – патентных агентов и патентных юристов), имеющих право представлять интересы своих клиентов перед Евразийским патентным ведомством; (3) Европейских патентных поверенных, взаимодействующих с Европейским патентным ведомством. Виды Деятельности:- Учитывая специфику деятельности патентных поверенных, каждый из них обязан иметь высшее образование и опыт работы продолжительностью не менее четырёх лет. К непосредственным обязанностям патентоведа относится взаимодействие с ФИПС; специалист может работать как самостоятельно, так и по договору с юридическим лицом. Патентовед вправе осуществлять следующие виды деятельности:- (i) консультировать патентообладателя относительно приобретения и защиты его интеллектуальных прав; (ii) осуществлять патентные услуги на основании доверенности, выданной заказчиком; (iii) подавать заявку в ФИПС, осуществлять подготовку и юридическую экспертизу патентной документации; и (iv) представлять интересы заказчика в суде. В связи с вступлением России во Всемирную Организацию Торговли (ВОТ) и ведущихся в мире 'патентных войн', профессиональная деятельность Российских патентных поверенных должна рассматриваться как стратегическая, ведь именно она позволяет коммерциализировать научно-технические разработки Российской промышленности и науки.

PATENT BUSINESS GOALS FINAL RULE = КОНЕЧНОЕ ПРАВИЛО О ЦЕЛЯХ ПАТЕНТНОГО ДЕЛА – Patent Business Goals (PBG) Final Rule:- implement streamlined patent practice; a result of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999.

THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY = ТРАКТАТ О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ В ПАТЕНТНОЙ СФЕРЕ (или ТРАКТАТ О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ, или ДОГОВОР О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ) – Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) provides a mechanism by which an applicant can file a single application that, when certain requirements have been fulfilled, is equivalent to a regular national filing in each designated Contracting State. There are currently over 112 PCT Contracting States. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is a worldwide convention, open to the member of any Paris Convention country. The PCT entered into force in 1978. Unlike the Paris Convention, which addresses substantive intellectual property rights, the PCT addresses procedural requirements, aiming to simplify the filing, searching and publication of international patent applications. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT):- this system, which includes many countries in addition to European countries, similarly provides for the filing of a single application designating the member countries from which patents are desired. Although the single filing takes place under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations system that seeks to promote international cooperation in the protection of international property, the actual filing is made either in the United States or the EPO. The single application is searched, and it is possible to request a nonbinding opinion on patentability. After the payment of the appropriate fees and the filing of appropriate translations, the application is converted into a bundle of individual national applications, which are then subject to examination by individual national patent offices. See also The Berne Convention, The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Madrid Protocol, The Paris Convention, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY REGULATIONS = ТРАКТАТНЫЕ ПРЕДПИСАНИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ (или ПРЕДПИСАНИЯ ТРАКТАТА О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ) – Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Regulations:- provide rules concerning matters expressly refers to in the Patent Cooperation Treaty, any administrative requirements, matters, or procedures, and concerning any details useful in the implementation of the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The rules must be adopted by the Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

PATENTEE = ПАТЕНТООБЛАДАТЕЛЬ (или ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ ПАТЕНТА) – Patentee is the person to whom a patent is granted, is known as the Patentee, the owner of the patent or the patent holder. Once a patent has been granted with respect to a particular country, anyone who wishes to exploit the invention commercially in that country must obtain the authorization of the patentee. In principle, anyone who exploits a patented invention without the patentee's authorization commits an illegal act. The protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years. Once a patent expires, the protection ends, and the invention enters the public domain. The patentee no longer holds exclusive rights to the invention, which then becomes available for commercial exploitation by others. The rights conferred by a patent are not described in the patent itself. Those rights are described in the patent law of the country in which the patent is granted. The patent owner's exclusive rights generally consist of the following:- (i) in the case of a product patent, the right to prevent third parties without the owner's consent from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for these purposes the product; and (ii) in the case of a process patent, the right to prevent third parties without the owner's consent from using the process; and to prevent third parties from using, offering for sale, selling or importing for these purposes the products which were obtained directly by that process. The patentee is not given a statutory right to exploit his own invention, but rather a statutory right to prevent others from commercially exploiting it. He may give permission, or grant a license, to other parties to use the invention on mutually agreed terms. The patentee may also sell his right to the invention to someone else, who will then become the new owner of the patent. There are certain exceptions to the principle that a patented invention cannot legally be exploited without the authorization of the owner of the patent. These exceptions take into account the balance between the legitimate interests of the patentee and those of the general public. Patent laws may provide for cases in which a patented invention may be exploited without the patentee's authorization, for example, in the wider public interest by or on behalf of the government, or on the basis of a compulsory license. A compulsory license is an authorization to exploit the invention given by a governmental authority. It is generally issued only in very special cases, defined in the law, and only where the entity wishing to exploit the patented invention is unable to obtain the authorization of the owner of the patent. The conditions regarding the granting of compulsory licenses are regulated in detail by laws that provide for them. The decision to grant a compulsory license must provide for an adequate remuneration of the patentee. The decision may be the subject of an appeal.

PATENT FAMILY = СЕМЕЙСТВО ПАТЕНТОВ (или ПАТЕНТНАЯ СЕМЬЯ) – A Patent Family is the same invention disclosed by a common inventor(s) and patented in more than one country. / Семейство Патентов аналогов.

PATENT INFRIGEMENT = НАРУШЕНИЕ ПАТЕНТА – Patent Infringement is the unauthorized making, using, offering to sell, selling or importing into the United States any patented invention. / Нарушение Патента – использование запатентованного объекта без согласия обладателя исключительного права, вытекающего из патента.

PATENTING = ПАТЕНТИРОВАНИЕ – Patenting is a heat treatment of steel whereby sorbite, which is a lamellar microstructure of ferrite and cementite, is produced. Patenting usually includes the following steps:- austenitizing by heating to 870–950 °C, isothermal transformation of the supercooled austenite in molten salt or lead at 450–550 °C, and cooling with water or in air. Several new types of patenting have been developed – for example, stepwise patenting and rimming layer patenting. Patenting provides high strength and ductility of products (usually wire), which are cold-worked from patented billets. Patenting (in metallurgy):- metallurgy to heat (a metal) above a transformation temperature and cool it at a rate that allows coldworking. Patenting is a process of heat treatment applied to medium- or high-carbon steel in wire making prior to the wire drawing or between drafts. It consists in heating to a temperature above the transformation range, followed by cooling to a temperature below that range in air or in a bath of molten lead or salt maintained at a temperature appropriate to the carbon content of the steel and the properties required of the finished product. Patenting is a process used in the production of high-strength steel wire containing 0.35–0.85% carbon, in which the wire is heated to above the transformation temperature, then quenched in molten lead or molten salt, or cooled in air. Patenting consists of passing the wire through tubes in a furnace at about 970 °C. This high temperature treatment produces uniform austenite of rather large grain size. The subsequent cooling – in air or molten lead – is rapid since the sections treated are generally small (e.g., wire rods), so that the resulting structure consists of very fine pearlite preferably with no separation of primary ferrite. Wire ropes for haulage purposes are usually made from carbon steel wires ranging from 0.35 to 0.5% carbon, and before drawing the material is subject to a heat-treatment known as Patenting. Patenting consists of passing the wire through tubes in a furnace at about 970 °C. This high temperature treatment produces uniform austenite of rather large grain size. The subsequent cooling – in air or molten lead – is rapid since the sections treated are generally small (e.g., wire rods), so that the resulting structure consists of very fine pearlite preferably with no separation of primary ferrite. The large crystals would give rise to brittleness if the material was left in the heat-treated condition, but this effect is not noticed after a few drawing passes. Variation in hardness – either softer or harder – can be produced by tempering martensite, but such material does not draw so well as patented wire, which is able to withstand reductions of area up to 90%. The strength is explained on the basis of the reduced ferrite cells and the alignment of cementite in fibres. Hardenability, Mass Effect, Ruling Section:- hardenability is the measure of the depth to which a steel will harden on quenching. The maximum hardness is mainly a function of the carbon content. The hardenability of steel depends on:- (i) the quenching medium and method of quenching; (ii) composition of the steel and method of manufacture; and (iii) section of the steel. The so-called 'Mass Effect' arises from the fact that even with the most severe quench the cooling of a bar is progressively slower, from the outside to the centre due to the low thermal conductivity of the steel. It must be appreciated, therefore, that it is the rate of cooling of a piece of steel which determines the properties resulting from a quenching process, and not mass or weight. The effects of mass are shown by the following results (Table 1) on quenched bars of varying section, from the centre of which standard test specimens were machined. To prevent the misuse of steels it has become desirable to state the limit of thickness or 'ruling section' up to which the mechanical properties quoted can be obtained. For sections other than cylinders, reference should be made to BS 970 for conversion factors. One of the most important functions of alloying elements in high tensile steels is to produce fully hardened structures in large sections. Shallow hardening steels (C 1%; Mn 0,3%) are often used for dies in which a tough core and a hard skin is required. The depth of hardening is increased by drastic quenching media, and by manganese and elements such as nickel and chromium, but decreased by fine austenite grains. The addition of 3% nickel and 1% chromium retards the transformation of austenite so much that oil quenching exceeds the critical cooling velocity and all portions from edge to centre of average sections will harden. It has now been found that small additions of a number of alloying elements are more effective than an equivalent total addition of one element, and enables appropriate use to be made of alloy scrap. In the Jominy test (BS 4437) a 25 mm dia bar 100 mm long is heated to the normal hardening temperature, then inserted in a standard jig and a 12.5 mm dia jet of water at 24 °C is directed against one end of the test piece. The free height of the jet is 62.5 mm. When cold, hardness measurements are made along flats on the bar and these are plotted against distance from the quenched end as in Fig. 1, which also

includes the cooling rates at various distances from the quenched end. The positions along the Jominy bar having cooling rates equal to those at the centres of bars of various diameters are marked in Fig. 1 for water and oil quenching. The effectiveness of a given quench on various steels can be judged; for example, bars of 1.5% Ni Cr Mo steel up to 100 mm dia can be satisfactorily hardened in oil, whereas for the plain 0.95% carbon steel the maximum diameter of the fully hardened bar will be less than 12.5 mm for the same quench. The Jominy end quench test is not only a very reproducible test. but is also an excellent laboratory test for classifying steels in order of merit as regards hardenability and it gives a very useful first approximation to the merits of a given steel. As to whether a steel with a particular hardenability will give the satisfactory mechanical properties in a particular section must be decided by trial. Actually, the method of trial – apart from giving the final answer – is also, in many cases, far simpler than the involved mathematical processes which have been developed in an endeavour to predict the mechanical properties of a steel in any given section from the Jominy curve. The hardenability of different casts of steel of the same analysis may vary substantially and similarly significant variations in hardenability may occur in samples taken from different parts of the same ingot. As a consequence Jominy results are given as bands not simple curves and BS 4437 uses two points to specify hardenability as shown in Fig. 2 and as follows:- (i) a desired hardness value at 2 desired distances, e.g., A-A; (ii) minimum and maximum hardness values at desired distance – B-B; (iii) two maximum hardness values at 2 desired distance – C-C; (iv) minimum hardness values at 2 desired distances – D-D; and (v) Any minimum and any maximum hardness. / Испытание Дьжомайни (Jominy test). Под Патентированием, от Английского слова Patenting, понимается термическая обработка стали, применяемая для получения тонкопластинчатой феррито-карбидной микроструктуры (Сорбита Патентирования). Обычно патентирование включает следующие стадии:- аустенизацию (смотрите Аустенит) нагревом до 870–950 °C, изотермическое превращение переохлаждённого аустенита в расплаве соли или свинца при 450–550 °C и охлаждение водой или на воздухе. Разработаны новые варианты патентирования:- ступенчатое, в кипящем слое и другие. Патентирование обеспечивает высокую прочность и пластичность изделий (обычно проволоки), холоднодеформированных из патентированной заготовки.

PATENT LICENSE = ПАТЕНТНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ – A Patent License is an agreement that transfers less than ownership rights in a patent, which grants certain rights to the licensee. A patent license can be exclusive or non-exclusive, for a specific field of use or for a specific geographical area.

PATENT NUMBER = НОМЕР ПАТЕНТА – Patent Number is an unique number assigned to a patent application when it issues as a patent.

PATENT PENDING = ПАТЕНТ, НАХОДЯЩИЙСЯ НА РАССМОТРЕНИИ – Patent Pending is a phrase that often appears on manufactured items. It means that someone has applied for a patent on an invention that is contained in the manufactured item. It serves as a warning that a patent may issue that would cover the item and that copiers should be careful because they might infringe if the patent issues. Once the patent issues, the patent owner will stop using the phrase ‘patent pending’ and start using a phrase such as ‘covered by US Patent Number XXXXXXX’. Applying the patent pending phrase to an item when no patent application has been made can result in a fine.

PATH DEPENDENT OPTION = ОПЦИОН, ЗАВИСИМЫЙ ОТ ПРОИЗОШЕДШЕГО – Path Dependent Option is an option whose valuation and payoff depends on the realized price path of the underlying asset, such as an Asian Option or a Lookback Option. / Опцион, оценка и окупаемость (payoff) которого зависят от сформировавшегося пути (траектории) цены соотвествующего актива, к таковым относится Азиатский Опцион (Asian Option) или Опцион С Оглядкой На Прошлое (Lookback Option).

PATHOGEN = ПАТОГЕН – Pathogen is an organism that incites a disease. Examples are pathogenic viruses, fungi, bacteria, and nematodes. A Patogen is a micro-organism that causes a disease in another organism. Pathogen is an organism that can cause disease symptoms to develop. A parasite. Fungi are the most common plant pathogens but plant diseases can also be caused by bacteria, nematodes, viruses, phytoplasmas, etc. An organism able to cause disease in a certain host, e.g., Cotton plant, insects or weeds. / Организм, способный вызвать болезнь некоторых хозяев, например, Хлопчатника, насекомых или сорняков. Под Патогеном, от Греческих слов Páthos, означающее Болезнь или Страдание, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимается .

PATHOGENICITY = ПАТОГЕННОСТЬ (или БОЛЕЗНЕТВОРНОСТЬ) – Pathogenicity is the capacity of a pathogen to incite a disease. The quality or characteristic of being able to cause disease. / Под Патогенностью, от Греческих слов Páthos, означающее Болезнь или Страдание, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, или Болезнетворностью понимается способность микроорганизмов вызывать инфекционное заболевание. Зависит от вирулентности микроба, а также восприимчивости заражаемого организма.

PATHOGEN RACES = ПАТОГЕННЫЕ РАСЫ (или РАСЫ ПАТОГЕНОВ) – Pathogen Races are the organisms that are morphologically identical but attack different varieties, differentially and physiologically different; synonymous with physiologic races.

PATHOLOGY = ПАТОЛОГИЯ – Pathology is the study of the etiology (causes) and nature of diseases. / Под Патологией, от Греческих слов Páthos, означающее Болезнь или Страдание, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается область теоретической и клинической медицины, изучающая патологические процессы (общая патология) и отдельные заболевания (частная патология); включает патологическую анатомию, патологическую физиологию и так далее. Патологией называется также любое отклонение от нормы.

PATHOVAR = ПАТОВАР – Pathovar:- in Bacteria, a Subspecies or Group of Strains that can infect only Plants within a certain Genus or Species. / Под Патоваром, от Греческого слова Pathos, означающее Страдание, и Английского слова Var(iety), означающее Разновидность, от Латинского слова Varians, означающее Изменяющийся, понимаются штаммы атакующих растения бактерий или грибов, которые отличаются от других штаммов тем, что взаимодействуют только с определёнными сортами растения-хозяина.

PATHWAY = ПУТЬ – Pathway is any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest.

PATIENT TRANSPORT = ТРАНСПОРТ ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА ПАЦИЕНТОВ) – Patient Transport describes the type of transport a company provides. Patient transport companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide air medical transports. Patient transport companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing air medical transports, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical transports, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of patient transport companies. Air Ambulance Network has been providing patient transport services since 1971. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first air patient transport providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the air patient transport industry.

PATTEN = БАШМАК (или САБО, или ОБУВЬ НА ДЕРЕВЯННОЙ ПОДОШВЕ) – Patten is a clog, sandal, or overshoe often with a wooden sole or metal device to elevate the foot and increase the wearer’s height or aid in walking in mud.

PATTERN = МОДЕЛЬ – In technical analysis, Pattern is a series of price movements on a bar chart (normally of a short duration) that appear repetitive in looking back over past price history. In addition, the repetitive nature of the pattern must have a predictive value relative to where prices are expected to go. A Chart Pattern is a distinct formation on a stock chart that creates a trading signal, or a sign of future price movements. Chartists use these patterns to identify current trends and trend reversals and to trigger buy and sell signals. In the first section of this tutorial, we talked about the three assumptions of technical analysis, the third of which was that in technical analysis, history repeats itself. The theory behind chart patters is based on this assumption. The idea is that certain patterns are seen many times, and that these patterns signal a certain high probability move in a stock. Based on the historic trend of a chart pattern setting up a certain price movement, chartists look for these patterns to identify trading opportunities. While there are general ideas and components to every chart pattern, there is no chart pattern that will tell you with 100% certainty where a security is headed. This creates some leeway and debate as to what a good pattern looks like, and is a major reason why charting is often seen as more of an art than a science. There are two types of patterns within this area of technical analysis, reversal and continuation. A reversal pattern signals that a prior trend will reverse upon completion of the pattern. A continuation pattern, on the other hand, signals that a trend will continue once the pattern is complete. These patterns can be found over charts of any timeframe. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под моделью понимаются серии .

PATTERN = УЗОР (или ВЫКРОЙКА, или ЛЕКАЛО, или КАНВОВЫЙ РИСУНОК) – Pattern is:- (1) an arrangement of form; a design or decoration such as the design of woven or printed fabrics. (2) A model, guide, or plan used in making things, such as a garment pattern. Pattern is an outline of a garment on paper. It embodies usually all the pieces necessary to cut a complete garment from material.

PATTERNED LUMBER = ПРОФИЛИРОВАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или УЗОРНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Patterned Lumber:- a lumber that is shaped to a pattern or to a moulded form in addition to being surface planed. / в добавок к тому, что поверхность также была острогана/обстрогана.

PATTERNING IN FILLING = СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ РИСУНКА ПО УТОЧИНЕ – Patterning In Filling:- Fabric:- rayon-taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 110 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed green. Defect:- pattern effect in the filling. Analysis:- single-end tensile-strength and elongation tests made on a series of continuous lengths of filling yarn in normal and 'patterning' areas showed slight differences in total elongation at the point of rupture. Wetting out the sample resulted in a puckering in the filling direction, which indicated the overstretching of portions of the yarn. Careful measurements of the stretched sections showed a definite pattern at a frequency which could be traced to the size and build of the package on which the original yarn was delivered to the mill. This afforded definite proof that the overstretching had taken place in the preparation of this package by the yarn producer, rather than by any mishandling in the weaving mill. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

PATTERN MAKERS = СОЗДАТЕЛИ УЗОРОВ (или ЛЕКАЛЬЩИКИ, или ВЫКРОЙЩИКИ) – Pattern Makers take an existing sketch and create a 2-dimensional paper pattern. This pattern is used to cut pieces from cloth that will be sewn into a garment or other products.

PATTERN MISTAKE = ОШИБКА В УЗОРЕ (или РИСУНКЕ) – Pattern Mistake:- in some qualities warp pattern is printed on piece ticket and warping is carried out as per pattern. If warper makes mistake while creeling then fabric will be woven with wrong pattern called Pattern Mistake. Weaving defect. Pattern Mistake:- improper creeling at warping, improper drawing-in, denting, faulty weft selection, knotting at wrong portion in loom when break occurs. / :- неподходящее надевание при сновании или сновки, неподходящий проборщик, . Порок или дефект ткачества.

PATTERN WHEEL = УЗОРООБРАЗУЮЩЕЕ КОЛЕСО (или РИСУНЧАТЫЙ ДИСК, или ОБРАЗЦОВОЕ (или УЗОРЧАТОЕ) КОЛЕСО) – Pattern Wheel is a cylinder or wheel upon which a pattern chain is placed which has links of different heights so as to move the guide bars throughout its pattern. Pattern Wheel:- in a circular-knitting machine, a slotted device for controlling individual needles so that patterns can be knit in the fabric.

PAU = PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

PAUCISPINUS = НЕМНОГОШИПНОЕ – Paucispinus:- with few spines. / с несколькими шипами.

PAULDRON = НАПЛЕЧНИК (или ОПЛЕЧЬЕ ЛАТ) – Pauldron is a piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder. / для защиты .

PAWN BROKER = БРОКЕР ПО ЗАКЛАДУ (или РОСТОВЩИК, или ЛОМБАРДЩИК) – A Pawnbroker is a person who lends people money. People give the pawnbroker something they own, which can be sold if they do not pay back the money before a certain time. See also Pawnbrokers. Pawnbroker (in the United Kingdom) is a dealer licensed to lend money at a specified rate of interest on the security of movable personal property, which can be sold if the loan is not repaid within a specified period. Pawnbroker (in the United States) is a person licensed to lend money at a legally specified rate of interest on articles of personal property left as security. Pawnbroker is a person who lends money at interest on the security of an article pawned. Pawn Brokers (in 1844):- a pawnbroker is a species of banker, who advances money, at a certain rate of interest, upon security of goods deposited in his hands; having power to sell the goods, if the principal sum and the interest thereon be not paid within a specified time. Pawnbrokers and Pawnbroking:- Advantages And Disadvantages Of Pawnbroking:- The practice of impledging or pawning goods, in order to raise loans, is one that must necessarily always exist in civilised societies, and is, in many cases, productive of advantage to the parties. But it is a practice that is extremely liable to abuse. By far the largest proportion of the bona fide borrowers of money on pawn consist of the lowest and most indigent classes; and were the lenders not subjected to any species of regulation, advantage might be taken (as, indeed, it is frequently taken, in despite of every precaution) of their necessities, to subject them to the most grievous extortion. But, besides those whose wants compel them to resort to pawnbrokers, there is another class, who have recourse to them in order to get rid of the property they have unlawfully acquired. Not only, therefore, are pawnbrokers instrumental in relieving the pressing and urgent necessities of the poor, but they may also, even without intending it, become the most efficient allies of thieves and swindlers, by affording them ready and convenient outlets for the disposal of their ill-gotten gains. The policy of giving legislative protection to a business so liable to abuse, has been doubted by many. But though it were suppressed by law, it would always really exist. An individual possessed of property which he may neither be able nor willing to dispose of, may be reduced to a state of extreme difficulty; and in such case, what can be more convenient or advantageous for him than to get a loan upon a deposit of such property, under condition that if he repay the loan, and the interest upon it, within a certain period, the property will be returned? It is said, indeed, that the facilities of raising money in this way foster habits of imprudence; that the first resort for aid to a pawnbroker almost always leads to a second; and that it is impossible so to regulate the business, as to prevent the ignorant and the necessitous from being plundered. That this statement, though exaggerated, is to a certain extent true, no one can deny. On the other hand, however, the capacity of obtaining supplies on deposits of goods, by affording the means of meeting pressing exigencies, in so far tends to prevent crime, and to promote the security of property; and it would seem as if the desire to redeem property in pawn would be one of the most powerful motives to industry and economy. At the same time, too, it must be borne in mind, that it is not possible, do what you will, to prevent

those who are poor and uninstructed from borrowing; and that they must, in all cases, obtain loans at a great sacrifice, and be liable to be imposed upon. But the fair presumption is, that there is less chance of any improper advantage being taken of them by a licensed pawnbroker, than by a private and irresponsible individual. Although, however, the business had all the inconveniences, without any portion whatever of the good which really belongs to it, it would be to no purpose to attempt its suppression. It is visionary to imagine that those who have property will submit to be reduced to the extremity of want, without endeavouring to raise money upon it. Any attempt to put down pawnbroking would merely drive respectable persons from the trade, and throw it entirely into the hands of those who have neither property nor character to lose. And hence the object of a wise legislature ought not to be to abolish what must always exist, but to endeavour, so far at least as is possible, to free it from abuse, by enacting such regulations as may appear to be best calculated to protect the ignorant and the unwary from becoming the prey of swindlers, and to facilitate the discovery of stolen property.

PAY = СМОЛИТЬ – Pay (maritime term):- to fill the seams of a vessel with pitch.

PAYABLE COOPER = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМАЯ МЕДЬ (или МЕДЬ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ОПЛАТЕ) – In mining industry, Payable Copper is the proportion of contained copper for which payment is received after metallurgical deduction. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, к оплачиваемой меди относится пропорция содержимой (самородной) меди, за которую получается платёж после металлургического .

PAYABLE DATE = ДАТА ОПЛАТЫ – Payable Date is the date on which a corporation makes dividend payments or interest payments to a holder. Dividend payments are generally mailed one or two days prior to the payable date. / Дата Оплаты – дата, на которую корпорация производит платежи по дивидендам или платежи по процентам держателям ценных бумаг этой корпорации. Платежи по дивидендам, как правило, отправляются почтой за один или два дня до даты оплаты.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ АВАНСОМ – Payable In Advance is an expression denoting that interest is payable at the beginning of the interest period, e.g., year, six months, etc. The opposite of Payable In Arrears. / Выражение, обозначающее, что процент оплачивается в начале процентного периода (исчисления процентов), например, года, шести месяцев, и тому подобного. В противовес Оплачиваемому Напоследок (Payable In Arrears).

PAYABLE IN ARREARS = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЙ НАПОСЛЕДОК – Payable In Arrears is a term used to denote that interest is payable (and credited) at the end of the interest period, e.g., year, six months, etc. The opposite of Payable In Advance. / Термин, используемый для обозначения того, что процент является оплачиваемым (и кредитуемым) в конце процентного периода, например, года, шести месяцев и так далее. В противовес Оплачиваемому Авансом (Payable In Advance).

PAYABLES = ОПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЕ СЧЕТА – Payables:- claims against the firm. Current liabilities are usually repayable within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Also known as Liabilities. Informal term for a company's short-term debts (debtors). See also Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable. / Неформальный термин для обозначения краткосрочных долгов (дебиторов) компании. Смотрите также Дебиторская Задолженность или Счета К Получению (Accounts Receivable), и Кредиторская Задолженность или Счета К Оплате (Accounts Payable).

PAY AS YOU EARN BASIS = БАЗИС ПЛАТИТЕ, КОГДА ЗАРАБАТЫВАЕТЕ (или БАЗИС ОПЛАТЫ ПО МЕРЕ ЗАРАБАТЫВАНИЯ) – In taxation, Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is the system of income tax collection whereby tax is deducted from current earnings at source. The employer is responsible for collecting the tax, and the employee receives only net wages.

PAY AS YOU GO BASIS = НА ОСНОВЕ ВЫПЛАТ (или ОТЧИСЛЕНИЙ) ИЗ ТЕКУЩИХ ДОХОДОВ – (1) In insurance, Pay As You Go Basis is a system which uses total premiums or contributions received during a period to pay claims for damages sustained during that period. Used in short-term as well as long-term insurance contracts and pension plans. The amount of pension benefits is directly linked to the amount of contributions paid in by current employees.

(2) In taxation, Pay As You Go Basis is a system of paying taxes as they are incurred. The total tax liability is calculated in advance, and proportional amounts are withheld during each pay period. Most salaried employees in the United States pay their taxes in this way, but withholding of income taxes is not a universal practice.

PAY AS YOU GO PENSION FUNDING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПЕНСИОННЫХ НАЧИСЛЕНИЙ (или ОТЧИСЛЕНИЙ) НА ОСНОВЕ ВЫПЛАТ ИЗ ТЕКУЩИХ ДОХОДОВ – Pay As You Go Pension Funding System is a financing method used by pension funds under which employees' contributions during a particular period cover the benefits paid out to the retirement beneficiaries during that period. The opposite of Funded Pension Scheme. Also known as Unfunded Pension Plan.

PAYCHECK = ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ ЧЕК – Paycheck is a bank check issued in payment of wages or salary. Your paycheck is the money you get from work, usually every week or two. An employer usually pays employees with regularly scheduled paychecks. Your paycheck represents payment of your wages for the amount of time you worked. A lot of workers have their salaries deposited directly into their bank accounts, so they don't actually get a paper paycheck. You can also use paycheck more generally to mean 'income' or 'earnings', as in 'All that money for health insurance comes right out of my paycheck'. Paycheck is the amount of money a person earns. Your paycheck is a piece of paper that your employer gives you as your wages or salary, and which you can then cash at a bank. You can also use paycheck as a way of referring to your wages or salary. For example:- I just get a small paycheck every month; or He says his expenses are rising faster than his paycheck.

PAY/COLLECT = РАСХОД/ПРИХОД – Pay/Collect is a shorthand method of referring to the payment of a loss (pay) and receipt of a gain (collect) by a clearing member to or from a clearing organization that occurs after a futures position has been marked-to-market. See also Variation Margin.

PAYDAY LOAN = ССУДА В ДЕНЬ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ОПЛАТЫ – Payday Loan is a transaction in which a short-term cash advance is made to a consumer in exchange for a customer's post-dated check in the amount of the advance plus a fee, or in exchange for a consumer's authorization to debit a transaction account in the amount of the advance plus a fee at a designated future date.

PAYE = PAY AS YOU EARN

PAYE BASIS = PAY AS YOU EARN BASIS

PAYEE = ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ ПЛАТЕЖА – Payee is a person or people to whom money is to be paid. On a check, it is the person to whom the check is made payable, also known as the Drawee. A party named in an instrument as the beneficiary of the funds. Under letters of credit, the payee is either the drawer of the draft or a bank. Person or company to whom or to whose order the amount written on a bill, check or negotiable instrument by the drawer is to be paid (recipient). Payee shall mean a natural person or a legal entity that is the intended final recipient of funds which have been the subject of a payment transaction. Payee means the person in whose favor the drawer directs payment to be made or to whom the maker promises to pay. Payee is the recipient of a payment.

PAYER = ПЛАТЕЛЬЩИК – Payer is a person who authorizes payment. On a check, it is the person who, as an account holder, signs the check, also known as the Drawer. A party responsible for the payment as evidenced by the given instrument. Under letters of credit, the payer is the party on whom the draft is drawn, usually the drawee bank. Payer shall mean a natural person or a legal entity that holds a payment account and allows a payment order from that payment account, or, where there is no payment account, a natural person or a legal entity that gives a payment order.

PAYING AGENT = ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ АГЕНТ (или АГЕНТ ПО ПЛАТЕЖАМ) – Paying Agent:- Bank or other institution that pays capital or interest to holders of bonds, for which the agent may charge a fee. Receives funds from the issuer and pays dividends or interest to the entitled stock or bond holders. Paying Agent:- an office appointed by the issuer of stock or bonds to carry out all transactions arising from the placement and circulation of the given security. Also known as Paying Office.

PAYING BANK = ОПЛАЧИВАЮЩИЙ БАНК (или БАНК ПЛАТЕЛЬЩИК) – In the United States, a Paying Bank (originating depository institution in the Expedited Funds Availability Act (EFAA)) generally is the bank by or at which a check is payable and to which it is sent for payment or collection, or the bank through which a check that is not payable by a bank is sent for payment or collection. Paying Bank means the bank by, through, or at which a check is payable and to which it is sent for payment or collection. The term Paying Bank means:- (i) the bank by which a check is payable, unless the check is payable at or through another bank and is sent to the other bank for payment or collection; or (ii) the bank at or through which a check is payable and to which the check is sent for payment or collection.

PAYLOAD = ПОЛЕЗНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или ЧИСТАЯ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТЬ, или ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ НОРМА ЗАГРУЗКИ) – Payload:- the revenue producing part of the cargo. The revenue producing load carried by a means of transport. Payload is the load carried in a container against which freight rates are levied. Payload is the carrying capacity of an aircraft. Payload:- Q load carried by the pallet in use. Note:- this can be above, identical with or below the nominal load (see ISO/TS 8611-2 [1]). Payload is the total weight of the cargo that can be placed in a rail or road truck, or in a plane (also volume acceptable). / Грузоподъёмность транспортного средства (вагона, автомобиля, судна, самолёта), масса груза, на перевозку которого рассчитано данное транспортное средство; основная эксплуатационная характеристика транспортного средства. Для сухопутных транспортных средств (вагон, автомобиль) расчётная грузоподъёмность определяется допустимой нагрузкой на ось подвижного состава и на 1 метр (м) пути; у морских судов – при погружении по грузовую марку, для судов внутреннего плавания – при нормальной или максимальной осадке. Грузоподъёмность 4-осных железнодорожных вагонов составляет 62–65 тонн (т), 8-осных – 125 т. Номинальная грузоподъёмность автомобилей разных марок (для условий эксплуатации на дорогах с твёрдым покрытием) составляет от 0.5 до 14 т, автосамосвалов до 28 т и более, специальных автомобилей для горнорудных разработок, строительства и внутризаводских нужд – 40–100 т и более. Различают грузоподъёмность судна:- полную – Дедвейт, и чистую – масса собственно груза. Морские транспортные суда для перевозки штучных и лесных грузов имеют грузоподъёмность в зависимости от района плавания, назначения и других условий от 0.1 до 25 000 т. Грузоподъёмность крупных морских танкеров достигает 300 000 т, судов внутреннего плавания – 7 000 т (составных 16 000 т и более). Современные транспортные самолёты имеют грузоподъёмность от 1.5 (Ан-2М) до 26 т (Ил-62); Ан-22 может перевозить до 80 т груза. Под Грузоподъёмностью транспортного средства понимается максимальная масса груза, который транспортное средство способно в определённых условиях в один приём поднять, переместить или перевезти. Грузоподъёмность является основной эксплуатационной характеристикой транспортного средства. Полезная Нагрузка Q (Payload):- нагрузка, которую выдерживает поддон при эксплуатации. Примечание:- нагрузка может быть равна или меньше номинальной ннагрузки (смотрите стандарт ISO/TS 8611-2 [1]).

PAYMENT = ПЛАТЁЖ (или ОПЛАТА) – Payment is the transfer of money, or other agreed upon medium, for provision of goods or services.

PAYMENT ACCOUNT = ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Payment Account shall mean an account held in the name of one or more payment service users which is used for the execution of payment transactions.

PAYMENT AGAINST DOCUMENTS = ПЛАТЁЖ ПРОТИВ ДОКУМЕНТОВ – Payment Against Documents:- instructions given by a seller to a bank to the effect that the buyer may collect the documents necessary to obtain delivery of the goods only upon actual payment of the invoice.

PAYMENT CAP = ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ПЛАТЕЖА – Payment Cap is a limit on how much the monthly payment may change, either each time the payment changes or during the life of the mortgage. Payment caps may lead to negative amortization because they do not limit the amount of interest the lender is earning.

PAYMENT COLLECTION = ИНКАССО ПЛАТЕЖА (или НАЛОЖЕННЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ, или ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ, или ПРИНЯТИЕ НА ИНКАССО) – Payment Collection is the obtaining money, or other agreed upon medium, for provision of goods or services. / Под Платёжным Требованием понимается требование, предоставляемое в банк на инкассо или для зачёта требования поставщика к покупателю об оплате отгруженных или сданных материальных ценностей, оказанных услуг или выполненных работ.

PAYMENT GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ОПЛАТЫ – Payment Guarantee is used in import-export business, the payment guarantee is often used instead of a documentary credit – upon delivery against 'open account'. It has a purpose to secure any claims by the seller on the buyer for payment of the contract price by the agreed date. Guarantee amount:- contract price or part thereof. Term:- payment date plus, e.g., 15 days. In import-export business, mainly abstract guarantees payable upon first demand. Payment Guarantee supports the payment obligation of the beneficiary for goods/services delivered by the principal/applicant. Payment Guarantee:- (i) often used to cover the non-payment of a debt(s) arising under a transaction or over a period of time. (ii) Provides financial security to the beneficiary should the applicant fail to make payment for the goods or services supplied. Such guarantees will invariably run up to the final scheduled date of payment, plus a grace period to allow the beneficiary to make demand in the event of non-payment. Also known as Trade Debt Guarantee. / Гарантия Оплаты – обязательство банка, выданное по приказу покупателя, выплатить продавцу определённую сумму в случае неисполнения покупателем своих обязательств по оплате за поставленный товар.

PAYMENT IN KIND = НАТУРАЛЬНАЯ ОПЛАТА (или ОПЛАТА В НАТУРЕ) – Payment In Kind:- payment, generally of wages, made in goods or services rather than in money. Payment of total wages in kind was made illegal in the United Kingdom in the XIX century, but part payment in kind is still common. For example, workers who receive luncheon vouchers or the use of a company car are receiving payment in kind. Payment-In-Kind (PIK) is a programme used in the US to help dispose of public stocks of commodities. Under PIK, government payments in the form of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)-owned commodities are given to farmers in return for additional reductions in harvested acreage. / Под Натурой понимаются товары, продукты, используемые в качестве платёжного средства взамен денег.

PAYMENT–IN–KIND PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА НАТУРАЛЬНОЙ ОПЛАТЫ (или ПРОГРАММА ОПЛАТЫ В НАТУРЕ) – The term Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Program refers to an alternative to cash payments to producers of various commodities under the US Department of Agriculture acreage control program authorized by Congress in 1985. The payments consisted of generic certificates which could be exchanged for commodities held in government warehouses or redeemed for equivalent monetary value. A US government program in which farmers who comply with a voluntary acreage-control program and set aside an additional percentage of acreage specified by the government receive certificates that can be redeemed for government-owned stocks of grain. In the United States, the USDA Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Program announced in January (1983) was designed to idle this substantially larger acreage without increasing Government outlays. By paying producers tp idle acreage with the surplus commodities built up in the farmer-owned reserve or held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), the PIK program, complemented by the ARP (short for the acreage reduction program) and PLD (short for the paid land diversion) programs, aims at:- (i) reducing production and stocks at the same time; (ii) ensuring adequate market supplies; (iii) minimizing direct Government outlays in support of agriculture; (iv) improving conservation practices; (v) increasing farm incomes; and (vi) helping to ease storage problems.

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОПЛАТЫ (или ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ) – Payment Instrument shall mean any personalised device(s) and/or set of procedures agreed between the payment service user and the payment service provider and used by the payment service user in order to initiate a payment order. / Платёжный Инструмент означает любое персонализированное устройство(а) и/или набор процедур, согласованных между пользователем службы платежей и поставщиком службы платежей, и используемое пользователем службы платежей с тем, чтобы инициировать платёжное поручение.

PAYMENT NETTING = ВЗАИМОРАСЧЁТ ПО ПЛАТЕЖАМ (или СВЕДЕНИЕ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ, или СВОДНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – Payment Netting is settling payments due on the same date and in the same currency on a net basis. For the International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) Master Agreement, payment netting reduces payments due on the same date and in the same currency to a single net payment. / взаиморасчёт или сведение. Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)). Головное Соглашение.

PAYMENT–OPTION ADJUSTABLE–RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ С ОПЦИОНОМ ПО ПЛАТЕЖАМ – Option Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (Option ARM) is a type of mortgage where the mortgagor (borrower) has several options as to which type of payment is made to the mortgagee (lender). In addition to having the choice of making payments of interest and principal that amounts to those made in conventional mortgages, option ARMs also have alternative payment options where the mortgagor can make significantly smaller payments by making interest-only payments or minimum payments. Since many option ARMs offer a low teaser rate, many mortgagors unknowingly refinance their present mortgage in hopes of making lower payments. Unfortunately, once these short-term teaser rates expire, the rates of interest are returned back to those similar to conventional mortgages. Furthermore, for those unlucky mortgagors that elected to make minimum payments, they will find that the principal owed on their mortgage has actually increased. This is because the value of minimum payments did not entirely cover the mortgage's interest. The uncovered interest would then be added to the mortgage's principal. In the United States, an Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM) that allows you to choose among several payment options each month. The options typically include:- (i) a traditional amortizing payment of principal and interest; (ii) an interest-only payment; or (iii) a minimum (or limited) payment that may be less than the amount of interest due that month. If you choose the minimum-payment option, the amount of any interest you do not pay will be added to the principal of your loan. See also Negative Amortization. A Payment-Option ARM allows the borrower to choose among various payment options each month. In this type of an ARM, you may choose to make a principal interest payment (PI), or an interest-only payment, or a minimum payment. If you choose the latter option, be forewarned that it may lead to negative amortization, which means the minimum payment is less than the interest charged, which in turn will cause the principal (amount you owe) to increase (balloon). These 'Pay Option' Adjustable-Rate Mortgages gave borrowers a choice of payments each month. They also carried a feature that came as a nasty surprise to some borrowers, called 'Negative Amortization'. If the homeowner opted to pay less than the full monthly amount, the difference was tacked onto the principal. When the loan automatically 'recasted' in five or 10 years, the owner would be locked into a new, much higher, set monthly payment. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под закладной с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) понимается закладная, которая позволяет её владельцу выбирать .

PAYMENT ORDER = ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ – (1) Payment Order is an instruction in any form, given to a financial institution, to place at the disposal of a beneficiary an amount of money. An order to the bank from a customer instructing it to make payment in favor of a third party. Payment Order shall mean any instruction by a payer or payee to his payment service provider requesting the execution of a payment transaction. / Распоряжение клиента банку, инструктирующее его произвести платёж в пользу третьей стороны.

(2) Payment Order:- authorization to transfer money, securities or other fungibles for the account of the authorizing party to another person entitled to receive the said in his own name. Payment orders not designated as bills of exchange but made out expressly to the order of a beneficiary and otherwise meeting the requirements of a drawn bill are bill-like payment orders.

PAYMENT SERVICE USER = ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ УСЛУГИ ОПЛАТЫ – Payment Service User shall mean a natural person or a legal entity making use of a payment service in the capacity of either payer or payee, or both.

PAYMENT SETTLEMENT MESSAGE NOTIFICATION = НОТИФИКАЦИЯ О СООБЩЕНИИ ОБ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОПЛАТЫ – Payment Settlement Message Notification:- for SWIFT message, the response to a payment settlement message request (PSMR), which can be either positive or negative. In the case of a positive payment settlement message notification (PSMN), responsibility is passed over to the receiver, in the case of a negative PSMN the sender remains responsible for the payment. / В отношении сообщений Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

PAYMENT SETTLEMENT MESSAGE REQUEST = ЗАПРОС НА СООБЩЕНИЕ ОБ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОПЛАТЫ – Payment Settlement Message Request:- for SWIFT message, the sender of such a message is requesting that the receiver process a payment. This message requires a positive or negative response from the receiver. / В отношении сообщений Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) отправитель такого сообщения просит получателя, чтобы тот обработал платёж. Это сообщение требует от получателя дать либо положительный, либо отрицательный ответ. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

PAYMENTS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ (или ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – In the United States, a Payments System is the collective term for mechanisms (both paper-backed and electronic) for moving funds, payments and money among financial institutions throughout the nation. The Federal Reserve plays a major role in the nation's payments system through distribution of currency and

coin, processing of checks, electronic transfer of funds and the operation of automated clearinghouses that transfer funds electronically among depository institutions; various private organizations also perform payments system functions. The USD payment network within the United States consists of four primary payment vehicles:- (i) CHIPS (Clearing House Interbank Payment System); (ii) Fedwire; (iii) ACH (Automated Clearing House); and (iv) Checks. In the European Union, a Payment System is the set of instruments, banking procedures and, typically, interbank funds transfer systems that ensure the circulation of money. Payment systems require agreed technical standards and methods for transmitting payment messages between participants, an agreed settlement asset and a set of common operating procedures and rules covering, among other things, access criteria and pricing. The International Payment System was put together at a beautiful New England country lodge, the Mount Washington Hotel, at the base of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, in the closing months of World War II in 1944. One of the fundamental agreements reached by the 730 delegates from 44 nations at the United Nations Financial and Monetary Conference over three weeks in July was that American Dollars (USD) were convertible into gold at the fixed rate of USD35 per ounce. The conference also resulted in the creation of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The so-called Bretton Woods system governed international financial transactions from 1944 until 1971 and is generally acknowledged to have provided the foundation for the tremendous economic recovery worldwide, and especially in the United States, from the twin effects of the Great Depression and the World War. But, by 1971, the fixed exchange rate and the differentials between the several Western economies put ever-increasing strains on the system, particularly as the fixed exchange rate in effect forced all participating countries to manage the value of their respective currencies in 'lockstep'. By 1971, West Germany abandoned the Bretton Woods system as it refused to devalue the rapidly appreciating Deutsche Mark. The French complained repeatedly about the 'asymmetrical financial system' which supported unemployment in the United States exceeded 6% and inflation was over 5.8%, so after high-level meetings at Camp David in August 1971, among Federal Reserve Chair Arthur Burns, Treasury Secretary John Connally, Undersecretary for International Monetary Affairs (and later Federal Reserve Chair) Paul Volcker, and President Richard Nixon, President Nixon suspended the convertibility of Dollars into gold and invoking a 1970 Congressional enactment to impose wage and price controls. The American economy reflected the costs incurred in carrying on the War in Vietnam, which did not end until 1975. In the Middle East, Arab conflicts with Israel exploded in the Six Day War of 1967 and again in the Yom Kippur War of September 1973. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ('OPEC') had been formed in 1960 and, after defeat in the Yom Kippur War, OPEC weaponized oil by imposing an embargo that materially affected all Western economies and particularly the United States. In these times of uncertainty an economic disruption, student radicalism had evolved from the so-called Free Speech Movement and ant-Vietnam War protesters to armed efforts to subvert social order in South America, Italy, and, perhaps most troubling, in West Germany, where the Baader-Meinhof Gang proclaimed the arrival of the Red Army Faction who carried out bomb and shooting attacks against officials and business leaders. In the midst of this turmoil stood a private bank, founded in 1955 in Cologne, West Germany. Cologne, an ancient river town on the Rhine with a monumental cathedral, was and is a bustling commercial center. The private bank, started by Ivan David Herstatt, had assets of over DM2 billion (approximately USD800 000 at the then extant exchange rates) by 1974 and was the 35th largest bank in West Germany. During 1973–1974 the US Dollar experienced significant volatility. Bank Herstatt had become by then a substantial player in foreign exchange markets. Unfortunately, the bank made wrong bets on the direction of the dollar, such that by June 1974, it had DM470 million in losses, while it had only DM44 million of capital. On June 26, German regulators forced the bank liquidation. That day a number of other banks had released DM to Bank Herstatt in Frankfurt (the German financial capital) in exchange for US Dollars to be delivered in New York. Due to the six-hour time difference, Bank Herstatt was defunct before payment was payable in New York. The failure of Bank Herstatt was the critical occurrence leading to the formation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, a standing committee of the Bank for International Settlements, and led to the efforts to create a Real-Time Gross Settlement ('RTGS') system, which is what FedNow intends to be. As the number of financial market transactions grew and their size increased, Bank Herstatt-like risks grew alongside. Frequently, the account of one bank is drawn against during the business day in amounts in excess of the balance in the account, but the account is brought back into a net positive position through incoming transfers that arrive during that same day. The imbalance during the business day is known as a 'Daylight Overdraft'. Clearly, the system can only function with the regular occurrence of daylight overdrafts so long as either the banks trust their counter-parties OR some intermediary provides a stabilizing facility to support the continuous flow of transactions. In 1985, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ('FRB') adopted policies that allowed large amounts of transfers between selected banks, allowing those banks to operate smoothly. The FRB requires those banks to hold a 10% reserve as part of maintaining their safety and soundness. In the case of daylight overdrafts, a selected bank may use some or all of its reserves to 'liquidate' the overdraft, so long as the bank does one of four things:- (1) 'Repays' the reserve by the end of the business day; (2) Monitor the borrowing and transactions requiring the use of reserves; (3) Supply collateral to the FRB to secure an as yet unliquidated overdraft; or (4) Pay a 50-basis point fee on the overdraft amount. Each selected bank is given a net debit cap by the FRB, which is used by the FRB to manage the risks of a failure to liquidate daylight overdrafts. Necessarily, to the extent a fully functioning RTGS system is implemented, the Herstatt-like risks inherent in daylight overdrafts will be ameliorated. Where the US Payment System Came From:- In 1816, then-President James Madison chartered the Second Bank of the United States with a 20-year charter as authorized by Congress. The Second Bank provided central regulation of currency and inflation by controlling the allocation of specie (so-called 'hard currency', i.e. coins and precious metals). The number of banks in the US grew from 31 in 1801 to 788 by 1837. By the 1830s, the Second Bank was under substantial attack from many sides, particularly led by President Andrew Jackson, who saw the Second Bank as elitist and oppressive to the average citizen. As a result, the Second Bank was not rechartered and was unable to assert significant authority to deal with the financial panic of 1837, when many banks failed and many depositors lost their savings. By the mid-1840s, banking had become even more complex, even as the fragmented system created risks that were not well-managed. In the economy at large, the Gold Rush in California from 1849 on, the increased construction of canal systems in the Northeast, and the building of a national railroad system, all led to economic growth. In New York City, the number of banks grew from 24 to 57 between 1849 and 1853. Banks settled their accounts once a week on Fridays by having 'porters' travel from bank to bank with bags of coins (specie). But as the number of banks grew, the exchanges by porters became a daily occurrence after gathering each day for their 'Porters' Exchange' on the steps of one of the New York banks on Wall Street. The weekly accounting was often undercut by errors and sometimes by fraud. In 1853, George D. Lyman, a bank bookkeeper, proposed that banks send and receive checks at a central location. As a result, The New York Clearing House was organized on October 04, 1853. One week later representatives of 52 banks met in the basement of 14 Wall Street and exchanged USD22.6 million in checks. 14 Wall Street was later (in the XX century) the Headquarters of Bankers' Trust Company and of its outside law firm, White & Case, (where the author of this blog began his professional career over 50 years ago). Within 20 years, the average daily clearing exceeded USD100 million. It is now in excess of USD20 billion. The New York Clearing House functioned as a kind of central bank, especially in the panics of 1857 and 1893. In the wake of another panic early in the XX century, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, under which the FRB was created. Thereafter the New York Clearing House concentrated on facilitating the completion of financial transactions by clearing payments. Member banks (so-called 'Clearing House banks') exchange checks, coupons, and certificates of value among themselves, and the Clearing House records the charges and credits to their respective accounts. A settlement is made at 10:00 a.m. each business day involving about three million pieces of paper. In 1970, the Clearing House Interbank Payments System ('CHIPS') began operations,

followed by the New York Automated Clearing House ('NYACH') in 1975 and then the Clearing House Electronic Check Clearing System ('CHECCS') in 1992 and in 2000, NYACH became the Electronic Payment Network ('EPN'). On July 01, 2004, the New York Clearing House Association changed its name to The Clearing House Association, LLC ('TCH'), which continues to provide clearing services for the payment system, although now much more a computer-based system dealing with digital items as the number of paper pieces declines every year. TCH remains an entity owned by and operated for Clearing House banks, generally large institutions including some foreign banks such as Barclays, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, MUFG Union Bank, Santander, and UBS. Those institutions have made major investments over the years in the computer systems needed to interface with and support the TCH payment system. Smaller institutions, e.g., community banks, access the TCH system through Clearing House banks. In 2017, TCH launched its Real-Time Payments ('RTP') system which provides a 24 hour/7 days a week/365 days a year RTGS system for participating banks, including a payment service that supports instant payments. The TCH system is very complete, but it does not (at least as of now) have real-time reporting capabilities for all US banks. As FRB Chair Jerome Powell has said, the RTP network 'is far behind other countries in terms of having real-time payments'. The RTP provides 'instant payment' through a joint account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. That joint account is owned by the Clearing House banks and must be prefunded with sufficient balances to maintain the ability to fund instant settlements. Nonetheless, one can understand that the Clearing House banks and the TCH do not look favorably on the FRB's effort to create FedNow Service with public money to compete with, and notionally, to replace the TCH system. Although the FRB concluded in their August 06 announcement that FedNow Service would have 'no direct and material adverse effect' on the RTP's ability to compete. The Proposed FedNow Service:- On August 06, 2020, the FRB announced the details of its long-planned payment system to rival and perhaps eventually replace TCH. FedNow Service is to be an RTGS system with integrated clearing functionality that will offer 24 hour/7day a week/365 days a year payment processing for EVERY bank in the United States, resulting in instant payments, i.e. the end of Herstatt- and even daylight overdraft- risks. FedNow Service is now targeted to make its initial launch in 2023 or 2024. It will include a liquidity management tool ('FedNow LMT'), so that FedNow Service participants can transfer funds between accounts at the twelve Federal Reserve Banks to meet liquidity needs associated with instant payments. The August 06 announcement notes that the FRB plans a phased approach to implement this system, including pilot programs and providing additional features and functionality in the years following the initial launch. Some of the additional features and functionalities now envisioned include enhanced fraud prevention tools (such as central pattern-recognition monitoring systems), support for bulk payments, enhanced remittance information, and support for alias-based payments through application programming interfaces. The FRB began a study of ways to improve the US payment system in 2013, which led to the formation of the FRB's Faster Payments Task Force. That Task Force resulted in a set of recommendations for improving the payments system in 2017. In 2018, the FRB sought comments on the FRB's role, if any, in the US payments system AND whether to develop FedNow, which in turn led to the FRB 2019 announcement that it would develop FedNow Service and then issued a proposal for comment. The August 6 announcement was intended to 'flesh out' the details of the initial FedNow Service. Ongoing steps will include developing needed infrastructure, integration (where possible and appropriate) with existing systems, and continuing discussions with banks and others on features and design decisions. The FedNow Service will use ISO 20022, the internationally developed messaging standard for financial services, with at least three message types:- (1) Credit transfers (payments); (2) Return transfers (so-called 'exception processing'); and (3) Interbank funds transfers (liquidity management-related transfers). Timelines, pilot programs, fee structures, and governing terms are to be announced over the next couple of years. It is also worth noting that the FRB's 2019 proposal set a transaction limit of USD25 000 during the initial FedNow Service, that limit is not contained in the August 06 announcement. FedNow Service envisions operations with a daily closing time of 07:00 p.m. Eastern Time, which will be consistent with the FedWire Funds Service when it shifts to a 07:00 p.m. closing time beginning in March 2021. 'End-of-day' balances will be calculated each day (including weekends and holidays), with a seven-day accounting regime, a significant change from the current five-day accounting regime. The August 06 announcement also sets out an optional five-day work-around for smaller banks which do not wish to make the investment necessary to support a seven-day accounting system. The FRB in its August 6 announcement expressed concerns about having only one payment system for a number of reasons:- (i) The inertia inherent in the RTP system with its legacy components; (ii) The potential loss of innovation and pricing improvements from the competition; and (iii) The national security implications of a single payment system, particularly in the face of a cyber attack. As of now, only the following will be eligible to participate in the FedNow Service:- (i) US depository institutions; (ii) US branches of foreign banks; (iii) Designated financial market utilities; (iv) The US Treasury; (v) GSE's (such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac); (vi) Certain multilateral development banks; (vii) Non-US countries; and (viii) Other central banks. Non-banks such as payment companies cannot directly participate, but they may serve as service providers or agents for eligible participants. US banks do not have to participate in FedNow Service, although if the features contemplated are in fact offered one may wonder how bank supervisory authorities will assess the quality of bank management in an institution that elects not to participate. The FedNow Service has now completed its seven-year incubation. As implementation begins, there are sure to be many hurdles and unexpected developments, but the path is now set. Let the rivers of financial transactions, and the reporting of them, flow.

PAYMENT TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ОПЛАТЫ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ОПЛАТЫ) – Payment Transaction shall mean an act, initiated by the payer or by the payee, of placing, transferring or withdrawing cash, irrespective of any underlying obligations between the payer and the payee. In a modern economy millions of payment transactions are processed each day. They are either cash-based – i.e. made with notes and coins – or cashless. The central banks and banks play a decisive role in domestic and cross-border payments, since they provide the economy and population with the necessary cash. Furthermore, they process cashless payments from account to account executed on the customer's behalf via transfer order, cheque or direct debit.

PAYMENT TRANSFER = ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ОПЛАТЫ (или ВНЕСЕНИЕ ПЛАТЕЖА, или ПЕРЕВОД ПЛАТЕЖА) – Payment Transfer:- one differentiates in general between payment transfers in cash and cashless payment transfers. Payment transfer in cash describes payment in banknotes and coins, with which the economy and the population are provided by the relative central bank. In the case of cashless payment transfer payments are made though book money, i.e. by cheque, remittance, debit and notes. Electronic payment transfer (electronic banking) represents a possible extension of cashless payment transfer. Since the 1960 cashless payment are gaining increasingly in importance. Payment Transfer:- money debt payments. Payment transfers are said to be cashless when effected as accounting entries only, i.e. without transferring physical money. Also known as Payment Operations. / , то есть чеком, перечислением, .

PAYMENT UNDER SUBSCRIPTION = ОПЛАТА ПО ПОДПИСКЕ – Payment Under Subscription is a payment for the securities allotted under subscriptions to new or conversion issues.

PAY OFF = УВАЛИВАТЬСЯ ПОД ВЕТЕР (или УКЛОНЯТЬСЯ ОТ КУРСА) – Pay Off (maritime term):- to turn the bow away from the wind; to pay the crew.

PAY–OFF DIAGRAM = ДИАГРАММА ОКУПАЕМОСТИ – Pay-Off Diagram is a graphic representation of the correlation between the amount paid for a financial derivative on maturity and the spot price of the underlying. / Графическое представление корреляции

между суммой, уплаченной за финансовый производный инструмент (финансовый деривати) при его погашении, и ценой для безотлагательной поставки соответствующего актива, на котором базируется производный инструмент.

PAY OUT = ВЫТРАВЛИВАТЬ (или ТРАВИТЬ, или СМАТЫВАТЬ) – Pay Out (maritime term):- to slack out a line made fast on board (let it out slowly).

PAYOUT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ВЫПЛАТОЙ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ВЫПЛАТ) – Payout Ratio:- percentage of a firm's profits that is distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends. A low ratio points to a conservative financial policy, allowing more reserves to be formed. Payout Ratio:- dividends divided by earnings per share. The inverse of dividend cover.

PAYROLL = ПЛАТЁЖНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ – In a company, Payroll is the sum of all financial records of salaries for an employee, wages, bonuses and deductions. In accounting, payroll refers to the amount paid to employees for services they provided during a certain period of time. Payroll plays a major role in a company for several reasons. From an accounting point of view, payroll is crucial because payroll and payroll taxes considerably affect the net income of most companies and they are subject to laws and regulations, e.g., in the United States payroll is subject to federal and state regulations. From ethics in business viewpoint payroll is a critical department as employees are responsive to payroll errors and irregularities:- good employee morale requires payroll to be paid timely and accurately. The primary mission of the payroll department is to ensure that all employees are paid accurately and timely with the correct withholdings and deductions, and to ensure the withholdings and deductions are remitted in a timely manner. This includes salary payments, tax withholdings, and deductions from a paycheck. Payroll is a list of people employed, usually full-time, by a company and of the amount that each is due to be paid. The term Payroll encompasses every employee of a company who receives a regular wage or other compensation. Some employees may be paid a steady salary while others are paid for hours worked or the number of items produced. All of these different payment methods are calculated by a payroll specialist and the appropriate paychecks are issued. Companies often use objective measuring tools such as timecards or timesheets completed by supervisors to determine the total amount of payroll due each pay period. After a payroll accountant multiplies an employee's hours by his or her pay rate, the gross income amount is entered into a calculator or computer program. Regular deductions such as tax withholdings, FICA payments (social security; the acronym for the US Federal Insurance Contributions Act), medical insurance, union dues, charitable contributions and so on are then categorized and subtracted. The remaining balance is then converted to a check and becomes the employee's net pay for that time period. Payroll departments also identify the employer and employees by a federal code and keep a running tally on total income and deductions for the fiscal year. / Перечень сотрудников, как правило на основе полной занятости (полновременной основе), нанятых компанией, и сумма к оплате, которую каждый из них должен получить.

PAYROLL COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ВЕДОМОСТИ (или ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ВЫПЛАТАМ ЖАЛОВАНЬЯ, или ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ФОНДУ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ) – Payroll Costs:- total cost of wages and salaries, plus related expenses in a given economy, including employers' contributions to social security, health insurance, and pension benefits. Also known as Wage Bill in the United Kingdom.

PAYROLL–RELATED COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ВЫПЛАТАМИ ПО ФОНДУ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ – Payroll-Related Costs:- total payments in cash or in kind by businesses, households and governments, related to wages and salaries but not representing direct compensation for labor.

PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN = ПЛАН СБЕРЕЖЕНИЙ ПО ПЛАТЁЖНОЙ ВЕДОМОСТИ – In the United States, The new Payroll Savings Plan feature is designed for individual TreasuryDirect primary account owners to make recurring purchases of electronic Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds automatically, using regular payroll direct deposits from their employer. See Learn More about the Payroll Savings Plan. Payroll Savings Plan is an arrangement between employer and employee whereby a specified amount of money is deducted from the employee's pay and invested for the employee in stocks, bonds, or other investments. The full salary is ordinarily taxable, though deductions are allowed for qualified pension plan contributions.

PAYTERMS = TERMS OF PAYMENT

PB = PRIMARY BRANCH

PBGC = PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PBH = PLOWING, BROADCASTING, HARROWING

PBI FIBER = POLYBENZIMIDAZOLE FIBER

PBR RATIO = PRICE–TO–BOOK VALUE RATIO

PBT CHEMICALS = СБТ ХИМИКАЛИИ – PBT Chemicals (Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemicals) are substances that fulfill the three following criteria:- (1) Persistent – they remain in the environment for long periods of time and degrade either slowly or not at all; (2) Bioaccumulative – they build up or accumulate in an organism's tissue or the food chain; and (3) Toxic – they are poisonous. PBT chemicals are considered Substances of Very High Concern by the European chemicals directive, REACH (the European Union regulatory framework for the registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals). / Стойкие или Устойчивые (Persistent).

PBX = PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE

P/C = PART–CARGO

PC = PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

PC = PERSONAL COMPUTER

PCA = PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

PCAOB = PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD

PCARRD = PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FRO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PCB = POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL

PCE = PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

PCF RATIO = PRICE TO CASH FLOW RATIO

PCIT SYSTEM = PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE AND TRACKING SYSTEM

PCR = POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

PCT = PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT = POWER CABLE TRANSMISSION

PCV SYSTEM = POSITIVE CRANKCASE VENTILATION SYSTEM

PD = PRICE DOMESTIC

PDA = PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANT

PDA = POTATO DEXTROSE AGAR

PDE TRAILER = POSSIBLE DUPLICATE EMISSION TRAILER

PDF = PORTABLE DOCUMENT FORMAT

PDM SYSTEM = PRODUCT DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PDP = POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

PDS = PRODUCT DATA SHEET

PDS = PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PDSS = PHOSPHORUS DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

PE = PERU

PEACH = XX (или КРАСНОВАТО–ЖЁЛТЫЙ) – Peach:- a variable color averaging a moderate yellowish pink.

PEACOCK BLUE = XX (или ПЕРЕЛИВЧАТОЕ ГОЛУБОЕ) – Peacock Blue:- a moderate greenish blue.

PEA GREEN = ЗЕЛЁНЫЙ ГОРОШЕК (или ГОРОХОВОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Pea Green:- a moderate yellow-green.

PEAI = PATENT ENTERPRISE ACCESS INTEGRATION

PEA JACKET = XX ЖАКЕТ (или ЖАКЕТ ПИ) – Pea Jacket is a heavy woolen double-breasted jacket originally worn by sailors. Also called Pea Coat.

PEAK DEMAND = ПИКОВЫЙ СПРОС (или ПИКОВОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ) – Peak Demand is the maximum load during a specified period of time.

PEAKING CAPACITY = ПИКОВАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ПИКОВАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ, или СПОСОБНОСТЬ РАБОТЫ ПРИ ПИКАХ) – Peaking Capacity is a capacity of generating equipment normally reserved for operation during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on an around-the-clock basis.

PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION = КОНТРИБУЦИЯ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Peak Load Contribution (PLC), in terms of electric capacity, represents an electricity consumer's maximum kilowatt (kW) demand, and is the amount of generating capacity based on the customer's account usage, which must be provided for system reliability. Your energy supplier uses your account's capacity PLC when determining your account's rate schedule and load profile, which sets its billing rate. Why does this matter? Higher PLCs generally equate to higher billing rates, both, for energy from a retail supplier, and for your T&D (transmission and distribution) rates. In general, a lower PLC, compared to overall usage, will result in lower costs. It is in your best interest to manage your demand to try and reduce your PLC.

PEAK LOAD PLANT = СТАНЦИЯ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ (или ПИКОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Peak Load Plant is a plant usually housing old, low-efficiency steam units, gas turbines, diesels, or pumped storage hydroelectric equipment normally used during the peak-load periods. / Под Пиковой Электростанцией понимается электростанция, все агрегаты которой или часть их работают в тот период, когда потребление электрической энергии в энергосистеме резко возрастает на короткое время – при так называемом пике нагрузки. Наиболее целесообразно применение пиковой электростанции аккумулирующего типа, например, гидроаккумулирующих электростанций. Пиковыми Электростанциями могут служить гидроэлектрические станции, имеющие водохранилище и обеспечивающие быстрое включение агрегатов, газотурбинные электростанции, конденсационные электростанции, приспособленные для такого режима работы, гидроаккумулирующие электростанции и приливные электростанции.

PEAK PERIOD = ПИКОВЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или ПЕРИОД ПРЕДЕЛЬНОЙ НАГРУЗКИ) – Peak Period:- in reference to electricity, periods when energy consumption is the highest. / По отношению к электричеству, периоды наивысшего потребления электроэнергии.

PEAK SEASON SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА В ПИКОВЫЙ СЕЗОН (или ДОПЛАТА В ПИКОВЫЙ СЕЗОН) – Peak Season Surcharge (PSS) is a surcharge added to cargo moving from Asia to Europe. This fee remains in effect for the duration of a typical Peak Season, currently from June 01–October 31. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

PEAK SHAVING = СНЯТИЕ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Peak Shaving:- during times of peak demand, supplies from sources other than normal suppliers are used to reduce demand on the system, e.g., LNG (liquefied natural gas) peak shaving facilities or storage from a salt cavern. Periods during the day when energy consumption is highest. The introduction of additional gas to cover this demand is known as Peak Shaving.

PEARL = ОБОРОТНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ДВУХИЗНАНОЧНЫЙ ТОВАР, или ВЫШИВАЛЬНАЯ БУМАГА) – Pearl or Purl:- a stitch made by bringing needle out across thread so as to hold it. See also Purl (2). / Двухизнаночный Товар в трикотажном производстве.

PEARL = XX (или ЖЕМЧУЖНЫЙ, или СВЕТЛО–СЕРОЕ) – Pearl:- a nearly neutral slightly bluish medium gray.

PEARLESCENT = ПЕРЛЕСЦЕНТНОЕ (или С ЖЕМЧУЖНЫМ БЛЕСКОМ) – Pearlescent:- a colorant exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

PEARL GRAY = XX (или ЖЕМЧУЖНО–СЕРЫЙ) – Pearl Gray:- a yellowish to light gray; a pale blue.

PEASANT COMBS = КРЕСТЬЯНСКИЕ ГРЕБНИ – Peasant Combs are the single-pitch and 2-pitch hand combs used to produce a semi-worsted fiber preparation.

PEAT = ТОРФ – Peat is a mass of recently accumulated to partially carbonized plant debris. Peat is an organic sediment. Burial, compaction and coalification will transform it into coal, a rock. It has a carbon content of less than 60% on a dry ash-free basis. Peat is an organic fuel consisting of a light, spongy material formed in temperate humid environments by the accumulation and partial decomposition of vegetable remains under conditions of deficient drainage. Vast beds occur in Europe, North America, and northern Asia but are worked only where coal is deficient. Dried peat burns readily with a smoky flame and a characteristic odor. The ash is powdery and light, except in certain varieties that have a high content of sand and other inorganic matter. Peat is used for domestic heating purposes and forms a fuel suitable for boiler firing in either briquetted or pulverized form; it also has been used in gas producers. In Ireland millions of tons of peat are consumed annually; Russia, Sweden, Germany, and Denmark also produce and use considerable quantities, and peat is used locally in England and Scotland. Peat is usually hand cut, although progress has been made in the excavation and spreading of peat by mechanical methods. Peat is cut by spade in the form of blocks, which are spread out to dry (peat in its natural state contains 90 to 95 percent water); when dry, these blocks weigh from three-quarters of a pound to two pounds each. In one method of mechanized winning, a dredger or excavator digs the peat from the drained bog and delivers it to a macerator, which extrudes the peat pulp through a rectangular opening; the pulp is then cut into blocks, which are spread to dry. Maceration promotes drying and tends to yield more uniform shrinkage and a denser and tougher fuel. Hydraulic excavating can also be used, particularly in bogs that contain roots and tree trunks. The peat is washed down by a high-pressure water jet, and the pulp runs to a sump. There, after slight maceration, it is pumped to a draining ground in a layer about 230 mm (9 inches) thick, which after partial drying is cut up and then dried further. Peat deposition is the first step in the formation of coal. The humid climate of the Carboniferous Period (360 to 286 million years ago), which favoured the growth of huge tropical seed ferns and giant nonflowering trees, created the vast swamp areas that constitute the coal beds of today. As the plants died and fell into the boggy waters, which excluded oxygen and killed bacteria, they partially decomposed but did not rot away. The vegetation was changed into peat, some of which was brown and spongy, some black and compact, depending on the degree of decomposition. The sea advanced and withdrew over such deposits, and new sediments were laid down. Under pressure the peat dried and hardened to become low-grade coal, or lignite; further pressure and time created bituminous coal; and even more extreme pressures created anthracite. / Под Торфом, от Немецкого слова Torf, понимается горючее полезное ископаемое группы каустобиолитов, образующееся в процессе естественного отмирания и неполного распада болотных растений в условиях избыточного увлажнения и недостаточного доступа воздуха. От почвенных образований торф принято отличать по содержанию в нём органических соединений (не менее 50% по отношению к абсолютно сухой массе). Главные торфообразователи – сфагновые и другие мхи. Встречается в виде залежей (торфяников), представляющих собой напластование одного или нескольких видов торфа. Это – волокнистая (малая степень разложения) или пластичная аморфная (высокая степень разложения) масса светло-бурого, коричневого или землисто-чёрного цвета; влажность (в естественном залегании) 75–95%, зольность (содержание минеральных примесей) 2–18%, максимальная теплота сгорания горючей массы торфа до 24 МДж/кг. Элементарный состав торфа (%):- углерод (50–60), кислород (31–40), водород (4.5–6.5), азот (0.8–2.9) и сера (0.1–1.5). Различают торф верховой, низинный и переходный. Торф используют в качестве топлива, удобрений, подстилочного и теплоизоляционного материала, для полукоксования и так далее. В 1979 мировые запасы торфа оценивались в 267 миллиардов тонн.

PEATLAND = ТОРФЯНИК – Peatland is a generic terms for any peat-accumulating wetland. Bogs and fens belong to a major class of wetlands called Peatlands, Moors, or Mires, which occur throughout much of the boreal zone of the world. Bogs and fens are distributed in cold temperate climates, mostly in the Northern Hemisphere. There, ample precipitation and high humidity from maritime influences, combined with low evapotranspiration, lead to moisture accumulation. Bogs are acid peat deposits that generally have a high water table (the upper surface of groundwater) but no significant inflow or outflow of streams. Because of their low pH, they support acidophilic (acid-loving) vegetation, particularly mosses. Fens are open wetland systems that generally receive some drainage from surrounding mineral soils and are often covered by grasses, sedges, or reeds. Extensive areas of bogs and fens occur in Finland, Eastern Europe, Western Siberia, Alaska, Canada (especially Labrador), and the north-central United States. Canada has approximately 1.3 million square kilometers of peatlands, making it the largest resource for peat in the world. In the United States, bogs and fens usually develop in basins scoured out by the Pleistocene glaciers and are clustered primarily around the Great Lakes region and in Maine. See also Gog, Fen, Marsh, and Swamp. / Под Торфяником понимается природное образование, состоящее из живого слоя современных влаголюбивых Растений-торфообразователей и торфяной залежи.

PEAT SOIL = ТОРФЯНАЯ ПОЧВА – Peat Soil is an organic soil consisting largely of undecomposed or only slightly decomposed organic matter accumulated under conditions of excessive moisture. / Под Торфяными Почвами или Болотными Торфяными Почвами или Торфяно-Болотными Почвами понимается группа почвенных типов, формирующихся в условияхизбыточного увлажнения атмосферными, застойными пресными и слабопроточными в той или иной степени минерализованными грунтовыми водами. Торфяные почвы – это верхняя часть торфяных залежей болот. Образуются под специфической влаголюбивой растительностью. Распространены в основном в умеренном поясе Северного полушария. Основной характерный процесс для торфяных почв – начальные стадии торфообразования (накопление полуразложившихся растительных остатков); при нарастании новых слоёв торфяной почвы нижние слои её становятся биологически менее активными, в них резко уменьшается количество микроорганизмов, почва теряет своё эффективное плодородие и превращается в торфогенную породу. Нижняя граница торфяной почвы приблизительно совпадает с глубиной, до которой в летний период опускаются почвенные воды (от 30 до 50–60 сантиметров, иногда глубже). Торфяная почва отличается от нижележащей породы более высоким коэффициентом фильтрации и лучшей водопроницаемостью. Среди торфяных почв различают два типа:- торфяные верховые (болотные верховые) и торфяные низинные (болотные низинные почвы). Верховые торфяные почвы формируются в условиях увлажнения атмосферными осадками. Характерная для этих почв растительность:- сфагновые Мхи, сильноугнетённые Сосна, реже Ель, Багульник, Кассандра, Голубика, Морошка, Клюква, Шейхцерия и Пушица. Почвы имеют сильнокислую реакцию (pH 2.5–3.6), низкую зольность (2.4–6.5%), очень высокую влагоёмкость (от 700 до 2 000% на сухую навеску и выше), объёмный вес 0.10–0.15. Низинные торфяные почвы формируются в условиях питания богатыми подземными и поверхностно-сточными водами. На этих почвах произрастает евтрофная растительность. Характерные растения:- Осоки, гипновые и сфагновые Мхи, Тростники, кустарники, деревья (Берёза, Ель, Сосна). Реакция низинных торфяных почв слабокислая или нейтральная. Зольность от 6–12% в нормальнозольных до 30–50% в многозольных торфяных почвах. Влагоёмкость 500–700% на сухую навеску, объёмная масса 0.15–0.20.

PEAU DE SOIE = ПО ДЁ СУА (или КОЖА ИЗ ШЁЛКА) – Peau de Soie (also called Duchess Satin):- French for ‘skin of silk’, Peau de Soie is a stout, soft silk with fine cross ribs. A medium weight fabric with satiny finish, it looks like Charmeuse, but Peau de Soie has a moderately stiff drape. Used in evening wear, bridal gowns, and elegant dresses. Sews easily, but pins and needles leave marks. Peau De Soie is a heavy twill weave drapeable satin fabric, made of silk or a manufactured fiber, and used for bridal gowns and

eveningwear. Peau De Soie:- soft, satin-face, good quality cloth. It has a dull lustre. Has a grainy appearance, and is a characteristic in the cloth which may have a single or double face construction. Fine close ribs are seen in the filling direction. With the best grades, the fabric can be used on either side. Lower qualities are finished on one side only. Name means 'skin of silk'. Some cloth sold as peau de soie is really a delustered satin. It doesn't have the grainy appearance. Because of crosswise rib, fabric difficult to ease. Also sold as 'Delustered Satin'. Peau De Soie is a heavyweight, soft satin of silk or manufactured fiber with a fine cross rib and a dull luster. The term is French for 'skin of silk'. / в направлении уточины. Шамис (Charmeuse). По дё Суа – плотная шёлковая ткань, с цветочным рисунком или гладкая.

PEBBLE EFFECT = ЗЕРНИСТЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ (или ШЕРОХОВАТЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ, или XX) – Pebble Effect:- fabric with a rough, granite-like, irregular or pebble effect on the face of the fabric. Most often, the fabric is some type of crêpe fabric.

PEBBLE–WEAVE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ГАЛЬКОВОГО ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ – Pebble-Weave Fabric is a fabric with an irregular or rough surface texture formed by either a special weave or by the use of highly twisted yarns that shrink when they are wet.

PEC = PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCENTRATION

PEC = PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL

PECE = ПИСИ – Pece:- post-chlorinated vinyl chloride polymer. The post-chlorination process increases chlorine content form 57% to 64%. The resulting polymer is soluble in acetone and can be wet spun. / Pe-Ce Fiber = хлорин – синтетическое волокно, полученное на базе хлорвинила.

PECEGE = PROGRAMME OF CONTINUING EDUCATION IN ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

PECK KERNELS = КРАПЛЁНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОКЛЁВАННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или ИЗЪЕДЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или КРАПЛЁНЫЕ ЯДРА, или ИЗЪЕДЕННЫЕ ЯДРА, или НАДКЛЁВАННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА) – Peck Kernels mean parboiled Rice kernels that have obviously black or dark brown area on the kernels not reaching 2.5 parts. / Под Краплёной Зерновкой подразумевается зерновка (ядра) пропаренного Риса, которая имеет на своей поверхности чётко выраженную зону чёрного или тёмнокоричневого цвета, не превышающую в размере 2.5 части данной зерновки.

PEC/PNEC RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ОКОС/ОБК – The PEC/PNEC Ratio is used as an indicator of risk and is called the Risk Quotient (RQ):- (i) 1 (i.e. PEC < PNEC):- PEC is less than PNEC, so no adverse effects are anticipated. The substance can be used. (ii) Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) is a tiered process that progresses from using screening-level tests and conservative assumptions to increasingly more realistic experiments paired with more realistic assumptions. PEC/PNEC Ratio is:- (i) if < 1 then no risk (for the environment); and (ii) if > 1 then there is a risk (which has to be managed). Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) is the estimated concentration of a chemical in an environmental compartment calculated from available information on its properties, its use and discharge patterns, and the quantities involved. Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC) is an ecotoxicological measure for multiple species systems. It can be defined as the concentration below which a specified percentage of species in an ecosystem are expected to be protected. Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) – wich is the concentration one expects to find in the environment. Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) – that is, the concentration that causes no adverse effect to the Environment. If the ratio is less than 1 the substance is considered to present no risk to the environment in a given scenario. / Ориентировочная (или Расчётная) Концентрация в Окружающей Среде (ОКОС; Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)) / Ориентировочная (или Расчётная) Ориентировочная Безопасная (Не оказывающая Воздействия) Концентрация (ОБК; Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)).

PECTIN = ПЕКТИН – Pectin is complex carbohydrates derived from poly-galacturonic acid, present in inter-cellular substances (middle lamella) and cell walls. Pectins may be divided into the three general types:- protopectin, pectin and pectic acid. / :- протопектин (protopectin), пектин (pectin) и пектиновая кислота (pectic acid). Под Пектиновыми Веществами, от Греческого слова Pēktós, означающее Замёрзший или Свернувшийся, понимаются полисахариды, образованные остатками главным образом галактуроновой кислоты. Присутствуют во всех наземных растениях (особенно много в плодах) и в некоторых водорослях. Способствуют поддержанию в тканях тургора, повышают засухоустойчивость растений, устойчивость овощей и плодов при хранении. Используются в пищевой и фармацевтической промышленности как студнеобразующие вещества. Получают пектиновые вещества из яблочных выжимок, жома сахарной свёклы и тому подобного.

PECTINATE = ГРЕБЕНЧАТОЕ (или НАПОМИНАЮЩЕЕ ГРЕБЕНЬ) – Pectinate:- comb-like- often used to refer to species in which the spines (or other structures) are spread out like the teeth of a comb.

PECTINOPHORA GOSSYPIELLA = ПЭКТИНОФОРА ГОССИПИЭЛЛА (или ХЛОПКОВАЯ МОЛЬ) – Pectinophora Gossypiella (Saunders):- The Pink Bollworm life cycle includes four stages. These are the egg, larva, pupa, and adult. The time required from egg to egg varies because of temperature and other conditions but generally is about one month during the summer months. Egg:- Female Pink Bollworm moths lay eggs singly or, more commonly, in small groups. Eggs are white when first laid but then turn orange, and later the larval head capsule is visible prior to hatching. The eggs are small and difficult to see without some magnification. Eggs hatch in about three to four days after they are laid. Eggs of the first field generation in the spring are often laid on vegetative Cotton plants near Cotton squares and sometimes on squares. Second and subsequent generation eggs are usually laid under the calyx of bolls. Larva:- Larvae immediately begin to bore into squares or bolls after hatching. In squares, larvae complete most of their development before blossoming occurs and often cause rosetted blooms. Final development is completed in the blossom. In bolls, larvae feed within one to five seeds to complete development before exiting and dropping to the soil for pupation. While moving from seed to seed, the larva causes damage by cutting through the lint with its mouthparts. Lint is also damaged as the larva tunnels out of the boll. Larvae are white with a brown head when they hatch. They have four stages of growth (instars) and begin to turn pink in the fourth instar. They generally require 12–15 days to complete development after which they go into pupation. Pupa:- It is in pupation that the Pink Bollworm makes the drastic transformation from a larva to an adult moth. Most pupation occurs in the top layer of soil beneath Cotton plants. The pupa is brown and approximately one-half inch long. It does not feed or move about during the pupal period of seven to eight days. Adult:- Adult Pink Bollworms are mottled brown to gray moths and are about onehalf inch long. They emerge from pupae in an approximately 1:1 male to female ratio. There is a time period of two to three days after emergence during which the female mates and prepares to lay eggs. After this preoviposition period the female lays most of her eggs in about ten days. Both male and female adults feed primarily on nectaries located on the bottom of Cotton leaves and may live for one to two months. The female produces a sex pheromone that aids the male in locating her for mating purposes. Pink Bollworm Seasonal Cycle:- Understanding the seasonal cycle of this Pest Species is key to exploiting cultural control techniques which can be responsible for season long control of the Pink Bollworm. The seasonal cycle is intimately tied to the cultivation of our Cotton crop, because domestic Cotton is the only host through most of the Pink Bollworm's range. Winter:- The Pink Bollworm overwinters as a fully developed larva (fourth instar). During this period the Pink Bollworm is in a state of arrested development called Diapause. The larva often spins a loose, silken web or cocoon in which it

remains until the late winter and spring. Overwintering larvae may be found in bolls in the soil or on Plants which remain unplowed through the winter. Often times the larvae may be found within the hollowed out seeds of undestroyed bolls. The larvae may also be found directly in the soil outside of seeds or bolls. In Arizona and southern California, about 50% of diapausing larvae live through the winter in the silken cocoons in the top two to three inches of soil while the other 50% remain in whole or fragmented bolls and squares. Most overwintering occurs in the Cotton field, although some may occur wherever Cotton debris is deposited. Spring:- Once diapause is completed, the larva begins to respond to temperature and moisture conditions and ultimately pupates in the spring. Though moths may be captured virtually any month of the year, most adults will emerge from pupae within the soil in the spring. Adults must navigate through the cracking soil in order to emerge, dry their wings, and start the first field generation. Adults move about searching for Cotton and are capable of travelling long distances in order to reach susceptible Cotton. Most flight occurs at night (especially midnight to 3 a.m.) when temperatures and wind conditions are moderate (i.e. >50 °F and <10 mph). Mating occurs, and a gravid female must lay most of her eggs in about 10 days after emerging. Squares which are capable of supporting Pink Bollworm larvae are deemed susceptible. This condition occurs when the sepals first part and the white petals become visible. Usually this corresponds to a 10-day old square. Up to this point of Cotton development, Pink Bollworms cannot successfully colonize Cotton and will perish. This is termed 'Suicidal Emergence'. Thus, adult moths that emerge about ten days or more prior to susceptible square die without contributing to the first field generation. Larvae from eggs laid on susceptible squares feed inside the squares and often cause rosetted blooms. Rosetted blooms are flowers which have had their petals tied together with silk by the developing larva. Most of the feeding at this stage is concentrated on the developing pollen grains and other floral parts. This can interfere with the proper development of the new boll. Occasionally, the larva can travel to the bottom of the flower and begin feeding at the tip of the newly developing boll. Summer:- Fully developed larvae drop to the soil and pupate for seven to eight days before emerging as second generation moths. Each generation during the summer takes about 750 heat units (base 55/86 °F). This period is roughly equivalent to about one month in the low deserts. Depending on local conditions, Pink Bollworms are capable of passing through from one to four summer generations. The greater the number of generations that are possible for an area or allowed for by production decisions, the greater the chance is that damaging numbers will build-up. Once present on the plant, bolls become the preferred egg-laying site and feeding medium for the larvae. Fall:- Some larvae begin to prepare for winter diapause in late August, and this diapause accelerates rapidly after mid-September as daylengths begin to shorten. Diapause is caused primarily by shorter days (reduced photoperiod) and lower temperatures (≤70 °F), and therefore it predictably occurs at about the same time each year. A reducing percentage of Pink Bollworms continue to re-cycle throughout the fall months, and they can cause late season infestations. Limiting the number of small green bolls present after mid-September can drastically reduce the number of sites for Pink Bollworm re-cycling and overwintering. By late fall, if bolls are present, it is not unusual to have multiple larvae per boll present. These latest bolls on the top of the plant are generally immature, have poor lint characteristics, and contribute little or nothing to yield. Pectinophora Gossypiella (Saunders):- this destructive pest bores into the flowers or bolls of Cotton. The name comes from the pinkish larva of a dark brown moth. See also Pink Bollworm. Pectinophora Gossypiella (Saunders):- Taxonomic Placing:- Insecta, Holometabola, Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae. Common name:- Pink Bollworm. Geographical Distribution:- The Pink Bollworm is of South-Asian origin, and has spread to all regions where cotton is cultivated (CIE Map #13, 1990 revised). Host Plants:- Cotton and other members of the Family Malvaceae, especially Hibiscus Spp.. Morphology:- The adult Moth is brown-grey, its forewings bear transverse dark stripes, the hindwings are silvery and the body is about 0.6–0.8 cm in length. The fully grown larva is pink, about 1.0–1.2 mm long, with a black head and segmental protuberances that bear small setae. Life Cycle:- Adults fly at night, placing their eggs (about 500/female), singly or in small groups, all over the Cotton Plant, preferring the buds and flowers. The larvae penetrate into buds, flowers, squares and especially bolls wherein they develop in a few weeks, boring an exit hole at maturation. In summer development is continuous, a generation requiring about 4–7 weeks. Towards autumn the larvae enter a prepupal diapause, remaining in this state during winter, either hidden in the soil, within unpicked bolls or inside stored seeds. Some larvae have a prolonged (for as long as 30 months) diapause. They pupate in the spring, the emerging adults initiating the first generation, most of whose members die due to the lack of suitable host plants. The surviving females lay eggs on adventitious or bi-annual Cotton, and their descendants form the second, more harmful pest generation. Economic Importance:- The Pink Bollworm is a major Pest of Cotton. Early in the spring the newly-emerged larvae penetrate into buds and flowers, while later in the season they attack the bolls as they become available. A single larva can destroy several buds and flowers as well as 2–3 bolls, eating the seeds and spoiling the lint. Total damage may reach 20–50% of the yield. In the Middle East the Bollworm is of special importance in Israel, Syria and Turkey. Management:- Monitoring:- Trap-monitoring with 'Gossyplure', an artificial pheromone formulation, is initiated as soon as the Cotton Plants emerge, and no later than at the formation of the first squares. In Israel, traps (each placed within a 'sampling unit' of 10 acres) are arranged along the Eastern border of the field. This is because the adults are mostly active at night, when winds blow from the east. The traps should be positioned above the plants' apices, and raised as they grow. Trapping of 8 Insects/night through the main flowering period requires an immediate chemical treatment, whereas during boll maturation the trigger for a spray rises to 12 Insects per night. Cultural Control:- Threshing and thoroughly burying all plant remains after Cotton picking is recommended for Pink Bollworm control. Adventitious Cotton Plants growing around commercial fields and any harvested cotton remains lying by roadsides should also be destroyed. Other cultural methods include killing the larvae within seeds or lint bales by heating to about 60 °C. Mass trapping with long-lived pheromone traps has been used to control the Pink Bollworm in Brazil. Early-fruiting Cotton Cultivars are being tried as trap crops for the pest, as are sprays of kaolin dust films. The latter are more effective if applied along with pyrethroids. Chemical Control:- Organophosphates were used in the past to control the pest, whereas pyrethroids are more common now. The pesticides should be applied as soon as the Bollworm is found in the pheromone traps, because the chemicals do not affect the pest after it had penetrated into the boll. Genetically Modified Cotton:- The use of modified Bt Cotton, which expresses toxins from Bacillus Thuringiensis (Bt), has reduced the need for pesticides and may enable the long-term suppression of the Pink Bollworm. Such suppression is now threatened by pest strains that show resistance to Bt Cotton. Biological Control:- Only few natural enemies of the Pink Bollworm are known, and none seem to have any controlling effect. / Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла или Хлопковая Моль:- этот пагубный Вредитель пробирается в цветки или коробочки Хлопчатника. Название произошло от розоватой гусеницы – червеобразной личинки (wormlike larva) – тёмно-коричневой бабочки. Смотрите также Розовый Коробочный Червь (Pink Bollworm). Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла (Сондэз) или Хлопковая Моль (Pectinophora Gossypiella; по классификации Британского страхового брокера, энтомолога и ботаника Вилъйэма Вилсэна Сондэза (William Wilson Saunders; 1809–1879)), бабочка Семейства Выемчатокрылых Молей (Lepidoptera Gelechiidae Family), опасный Вредитель Хлопчатника, а также Бамии (Okra), Гибискуса (Hibiscus), Кенафа (Kenaf) и других Растений Семейства Мальвовых (Malvaceae Family). Распространена в Афганистане, Греции, Индии, Иране, Италии, Китае, Корее, Турции, Японии и других хлопкосеющих странах. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) отсутствовала и была объектом внешнего карантина. Хлопковая Моль даёт 2–6 поколений в год. Бабочки откладывают яйца (до 500 штук) на бутоны, коробочки, листовые почки, листья, стебли Хлопчатника и других Растений. Гусеницы повреждают генеративные органы Хлопчатника, в результате чего опадают бутоны и цветки, усыхают и опадают зелёные коробочки; в сформировавшихся коробочках загрязняют выделениями волокно, которое становится непригодным для текстильной промышленности. От Хлопковой Моли ежегодно может погибать 20–80% урожая Хлопчатника. Меры борьбы:- запрещение ввоза в страну заражённых семян и

продукции Мальвовых; уничтожение гусениц в семенах, хлопке, отходах методом фумигации, на посевах – инсектицидами; уничтожение послеуборочных отходов; вылавливание бабочек светоловушками; применение хемостерилизаторов Насекомых.

PED = PIN ENTRY DEVICE

PEDAL PUSHERS = ХХ (или БРИДЖИ, или ПЕДАЛЬНЫЕ ТОЛКАТЕЛИ) – Pedal Pushers are the women's and girls' calf-length trousers. / женские и девичьи брюки длиной до икр.

PEDIATRIC AIR TRANSPORT = ПЕДИАТРИЧЕСКИЙ АВИАТРАНСПОРТ (или ПЕДИАТРИЧЕСКАЯ ВОЗДУШНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА) – Pediatric Air Transport deals with the medical air transport of infants, children, and adolescents and describes the type of transport a company provides. Pediatric air transport companies specialize in providing pediatric air ambulance service. Air Ambulance companies must be specifically licensed to provide pediatric air transport service. Air Ambulance Network has been providing pediatric air transport services since 1971. Pediatric air transport describes the type of transport a company provides. Pediatric air transport companies specialize in providing air ambulance service. They must be specifically licensed to provide air medical transports. Air Ambulance Network has been a pediatric air transport company since 1971. We use fixed wing aircraft that has been designed to transport pediatric patients in need of a pediatric air transport. These fixed wing medical pediatric air transport are medically configured with a stretcher, oxygen, and a critically trained medical air transport team. Pediatric air transport companies use an array of business size aircraft in providing pediatric air transports, such as twin engine, turbo prop and jet aircraft. For most long distance medical transports, a jet is used. Typically, the Lear Jet is the workhorse of pediatric air transport companies. Air Ambulance Network only uses critically licensed medical pediatric air transport team members. Air Ambulance Network's pediatric air transport provides rapid transport of seriously injured pediatric patients to a medical facility. Most patients transported by pediatric air transport are taken to a hospital. Quite frequently the pediatric air transport service is also referred to as Medflights, Medical Flights, Aeromed Flights, Aeromedical, Lifeguards, Care Flight, Critical Care Medflights, Advanced Air Ambulances, medavacs or jet rescue /Air ICU (intensive care unit). Air Ambulance Network has provided pediatric air transport since 1971. Since 1971, Air Ambulance Network has been providing pediatric air transport services. Air Ambulance Network is one of the first pediatric air transport providers and has led the industry ever since it inception. Today, Air Ambulance Network is a leader in the pediatric air transport industry.

PEDICEL = ЦВЕТОНОЖКА – Pedicel is the short stalk connecting a flower to the main stem of a Plant or branches of its inflorescence. Hence:- Adj. pedicellate – with stalks. The stalk of an individual flower or boll. Pedicel is the stalk supporting a spikelet on the panicle branch. Pedicel (syn. Foot Stalk, and Peduncle) is the stalk supporting a spikelet on the panicle branch. The distal end appears as a lobed cup, representing two rudimentary glumes (facet). / Стебелёк (ножка) отдельного цветка или коробочки. Под Цветоножкой понимается часть стебля непосредственно под цветком; безлистная или несущая 1–2 прицветника.

PEDIGREE = ПЕДИГРИ (или РОДОСЛОВНАЯ) – Pedigree is the ancestral history of an individual or family. / Под Родословной понимается перечень поколений одного рода, устанавливающий происхождение и степени родства.

PEDIGREE METHOD = МЕТОД ПЕДИГРИ (разведение) – Pedigree Method (breeding) is a system of breeding in which individual plants are selected in the segregating generations from a cross on the basis of their desirability judged individually and on the basis of a pedigree record.

PEDIGREE RECORD = ПЛЕМЕННОЙ УЧЁТ (или УЧЁТ РОДОСЛОВНОЙ) – Pedigree Record is a record of the relationships of the varieties or family lines grown and their distinguishing characteristics.

PEDUNCLE = НОЖКА (или ЦВЕТОНОЖКА, или ПЛОДОНОЖКА, или СТЕБЕЛЁК) – Peduncle is:- (1) the stalk bearing the entire inflorescence or a solitary flower. (2) Main stalk of the panicle. / (1) или отдельно растущий цветок. (2) . Под Цветоножкой понимается часть стебля непосредственно под цветком; безлистная или несущая 1–2 прицветника.

PEDv = PORCINE EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA VIRUS

PEEK FIBER = POLYETHERETHERKETONE FIBER

PEEL ADHESION = АДГЕЗИЯ КОЖИЦЫ – Peel Adhesion:- the force required to delaminate a structure or to separate the surface layer from a substrate. Peel adhesion is the usual measure of the strength of the bond between fiber reinforcements and rubber in tires and other mechanical rubber goods.

PEEL DISCOLORATION = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА КОЖИЦЫ – Peel Discoloration is a chilling damage in citrus fruit.

PEELER = ХХ (или ПИЛЁ) – In beaming, Peeler is a defect caused by a portion of an end sticking or remaining on the beam, causing the filament to strip back or peel until it is broken. Although they are often associated with ringers, peelers are not necessarily defects that will circle the beams. / При перевивке основы на ткацкий навой (beaming), .

PEEM = PANEL OF EXPERTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRO VECTOR CONTROL

PEEP–TOE PUMP = ПИП–ТЧО ПАМП (или ХХ) – Peep-Toe Pump is a type of shoe. The peep-toe is a subtle variation of the everyday pump with a cutaway at the front that reveals the toes.

PEFCO = PRIVATE EXPORT FUNDING CORPORATION

PEG = POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL

PEGGED PRICE = ЗАМОРОЖЕННАЯ ЦЕНА – Pegged Price is the price at which a commodity has been fixed by agreement. / Цена сырья, которая была зафиксирована соглашением.

PEGGING = ЗАМОРАЖИВАНИЕ (или ИСКУССТВЕННОЕ ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ) – (1) Pegging:- effecting commodity transactions to prevent a decline in the price of the commodity so that previously written put options will expire worthless, thus protecting premiums previously received. Effecting transactions in an instrument underlying an option to prevent a decline in the price of the instrument shortly prior to the option's expiration date so that previously written put options will expire worthless, thus protecting premiums previously received. See also Capping.

(2) Pegging is a finishing process for velveteen consisting of applying friction with blocks of wood or soapstone to impart a gloss or sheen to the fabric.

PEGGING JETS = ХХ – Pegging Jets is a technique for freeing a plugged hole in a spinneret by rubbing the face with a piece of wood. Use of the technique has been discouraged because of damage to the spinneret. / протирание или притирка (rubbing).

PEG RATIO = PROSPECTIVE EARNINGS GROWTH RATIO

PEG TOP = БРЮКИ ГАЛИФЕ (или ТРУСЫ, или КУБАРЬ, или ВОЛЧОК) – Peg Top:- peg trousers.

PEI FIBER = POLYETHERIMIDE FIBER

PEIGNOIR = ПЭНЮАР (или ПЕНЬЮАР) – Peignoir is a woman's loose negligee or dressing gown. / .

PELERINE = ПЕЛЕРИН (или ПЕЛЕРИНА) – Pelerine is a device for transferring stitches from the cylinder to the dial or vice versa on a circular-knitting machine.

PÈLERINE = ПЕЛЕРИН (или ПЕЛЕРИНА, или НАКИДКА) – Pèlerine is a woman's narrow cape made of fabric or fur and usually with long ends hanging down in front. / .

PELISSE = ПЁЛИСС (или ШУБА) – Pelisse is a long cloak or coat made of fur or lined or trimmed with fur; a woman's loose lightweight cloak with wide collar and fur trimming. / Гусарская венгерка, отороченная каракулем.

PELLETS = ГРАНУЛЫ (или ПЕЛЛЕТЫ) – Pellets are agglomerated feed formed by compacting and forcing through die openings by a mechanical process. Similar terms:- Pelleted Feed, Hard Pellet. / Гранулированный (Pelleted).

PELT = ШКУРА (или ШКУРКА) – Pelt is the skin from a slaughtered sheep before the wool on it has been pulled or processed into a sheepskin. See also Hide, Leather, and Skin. Pelt is a sheep skin with the wool attached. / Шкура – овечья кожа с волосяным (шерстяным) покровом. Под Шкурой или Шкуркой понимается снятая с туши или трупа животного кожа с волосяным (шёрстным) покровом. Используется как кожевенное и меховое сырьё. Строение шкуры, её химический состав, качество волосяного покрова зависят от вида, породы, пола и возраста животных, качества их кормления, условий содержания, сезона убоя. Шкура состоит из 3 основных слоёв:- эпидермиса (0.5–4.0% толщины шкуры), дермы (до 84%) и подкожной клетчатки. При выработке кожи используют дерму; подкожную клетчатку и эпидермис с волосяным покровом удаляют. При выработке меха удаляют только подкожную клетчатку. Производственное назначение и товарная ценность шкуры определяются еёстроением, толщиной, плотностью, прочностью, состоянием волосяного покрова, характером и числом повреждений (пороков). Основное сырьё для кожевенного производства – шкуры крупного рогатого скота, лошадей, свиней, коз, а также шкуры грубошёрстных овец, не пригодные для шубного производства; в небольшом количестве используются шкуры диких копытных животных (лосей, оленей и других). В шубном производстве применяются шкуры овец, телят, жеребят, коз, оленей, кроликов и других животных. Шкуры диких и клеточных пушных зверей (белки, соболя, лисицы, песца, норки, хорька и других) называют Пушниной. Снятая с животного (парная) шкура содержит от 50 до 70% воды, 2–10% жира (в овчине больше), 20–30% (от сухого вещества) белков, некоторое количество полисахаридов и минеральных веществ. По прочности и морфологическому строению части шкур неодинаковы. Наибольшая плотность в средней части шкуры (Чепрак), наименьшая – в области паха (Пашина). При хорошем кормлении (особенно при пастбищном содержании) шкура животных плотная, эластичная, при недостаточном кормлении – тонкая, сухая и грубая. Рыхлой становится шкура животных, длительное время находившихся в тесных стойлах без доступа свежего воздуха, а также у крупного рогатого, откормленного на жоме или барде. Качество шкур снижается при содержании животных в грязных помещениях. Для предотвращения порчи шкуры немедленно после снятия очищают от загрязнений, жира и мяса, промывают и консервируют. Применяют несколько способов консервирования:- мокросолёный, сухосолёный, кислотно-солевой, пресно-сухой, пикельный, квашение, замораживание. В кожевенном производстве наиболее распространённый способ консервирования шкур – мокросоление; пушно-меховое сырьё консервируют пресно-сухим и сухосолёным способами, овчины – кислотно-солевым, каракуль – квашением. Основной консервант – поваренная соль. Для усиления консервирующих свойств применяют антисептики – парадихлорбензол, нафталин. В зависимости от вида, возраста животного и массы шкур кожевенное сырьё делят на мелкое, крупное и свиное. К мелкому относят шкуры:- неродившихся или мёртворождённых телят и жеребят (Склизок); телят с первичной нелинявшей шерстью (Опоек), с переходной при линьке шерстью (Выросток); жеребят-сосунов и перешедших на подножный корм (Жеребок); конского молодняка (Выметка), а также шкуры верблюжат, овчину и козлину. Масса этого сырья от 5 до 10 килограммов (кг). К крупному сырью относят шкуру, полученную от молодняка крупного рогатого скота (Полукожник), масса шкуры 10–13 кг; бычков (Бычок) – 13–17 кг; коров (Яловка) – свыше 13 кг; от кастрированных быков (Бычина) – свыше 17 кг; некастрированных быков (Бугай). Оценку качества шкур и определение производственного назначения проводят (в соответствии с ГОСТом (Государственным Стандартом)) органолептически с учётом массы или площади; иногда применяют химические, микробиологические и гистологические методы. Шкура:- История:- ремесло скорняка имеет солидную историю – оно возникло ещё в каменном веке, когда люди только-только перешли от пассивного собирательства к коллективной охоте на крупную дичь. Антропологи до сих пор спорят о том, что послужило толчком к изобретению одежды:- очередное глобальное похолодание или зарождавшиеся понятия о приличиях. Как бы то ни было, потребность прикрывать тело была осознана, и шкуры добытых на охоте животных стали первой одеждой наших далёких предков. Трудно переоценить это поистине революционное изобретение; наряду с каменными орудиями труда, одежда и обувь помогли человечеству сделать первый и очень серьёзный шаг из мира дикой природы к Человеку Разумному. Решив проблему защиты от холода, человек получил огромное преимущество в борьбе за выживание:- он перестал зависеть от климатических условий и смог осваивать и заселять территории, ранее для него недоступные. Чуть позже появление домашних животных и возникновение скотоводства окончательно сняли вопрос с материалом для одежды и обуви и позволили поставить производство шкур 'на поток'. Но сама по себе шкура – это ещё не совсем одежда. Она портится от разлагающего действия бактерий и быстро теряет свои свойства. Для того, чтобы превратить свежеснятую шкуру в одежду, её нужно соответствующим образом обработать. Для обработки требуется не только желание и навык, но и знание определённых правил. Основные правила, или методы, обработки (выделки) шкур были найдены первыми скорняками путём опыта и наблюдений и практически без изменений дошли до нашего времени из глубины веков. Например, растительное дубление было известно как минимум 7 000 лет назад, и уже тогда широко применялось различными культурами. При этом даже в древности подход к изготовлению одежды не был чисто утилитарным. Известно, что, используя вещества растительного и животного происхождения, можно не только обеспечить сохранность меха, сделать кожу эластичной и пригодной к дальнейшему раскрою, но и добиться окрашивания в тот или иной цвет. По некоторым данным, такой вид отделки, как крашение, также был повсеместно распространён уже за 4 000–5 000 лет до Нашей Эры. Разумеется, шкуры недолго оставались единственным доступным сырьём для изготовления одежды. Научившись ткать, человечество нашло альтернативу шкурам животных, и с изобретением ткацкого станка 'первобытные' материалы постепенно стали сдавать свои позиции. Задолго до возникновения текстильной промышленности сукно как материал более дешёвый и технологичный прочно заняло место шкуры животного. В наше время повсеместного истощения природных запасов торжествует химия:- появились сотни видов искусственных тканей, а также искусственный мех и искусственная кожа. Между тем существует область, в которой до сих пор нет равных натуральным коже и меху. В производстве обуви и верхней одежды материал природного происхождения, как и десять тысяч лет назад, сохраняет своё значение. Никакой ватин, никакой синтепон не греют так, как старый добрый овчинный полушубок. Обувь из натуральной кожи также пока остаётся наиболее удобной и долговечной. Для нашего климата дублёнка или меховая шуба – это самая

подходящая одежда. В то же время в России верхняя одежда и головные уборы из натурального меха всегда были не просто средством защиты от холода, но и показателем престижа. Цены на такие изделия намного превосходят возможности среднего покупателя. Как же быть в такой ситуации? Остаётся осваивать самостоятельное производство. Обувь из кожи, если вы только не поклонник мокасин, лучше всё же приобретать фабричного изготовления, зато всё остальное вполне можно изготовить в условиях домашней мастерской. И – кто знает? – возможно, вы настолько войдёте во вкус, что даже решите открыть собственное дело. Первый вопрос, который предстоит решить, касается источников материалов. К счастью, в настоящее время это не проблема – фермерские хозяйства, занимающиеся разведением и забоем овец, а также крупного рогатого скота и свиней, охотно заключают договоры на поставку кожевенного и шубно-мехового сырья. Шкуры Овец Каракульской породы по достаточно приемлемым ценам можно закупить в Казахстане. Кроме того, во многих областях России традиционно развито кролиководство, так называемое частное приусадебное хозяйство способно удовлетворить потребности не самой маленькой фабрики по пошиву головных уборов. Охота на диких животных также не утратила своего значения, как источник сырья – даже в центральных областях России охотятся на Зайца и Лисицу, а в большинстве водоёмов центральной полосы водятся Нутрия и Ондатра. И это ещё не всё. Распространённое сейчас мнение о том, что ценный пушной зверь остался только в Красной Книге, – не более чем заблуждение. Наша страна была и остаётся одним из основных поставщиков пушнины на мировом рынке. Действительно, было время, когда хищническое истребление поставило на грань исчезновения многие Виды, но это время давно в прошлом. Так, ещё в Царской России создание Баргузинского Заповедника на Байкале (в 1916) позволило полностью восстановить популяцию Соболей промыслового значения. В СССР работа по акклиматизации пушных зверей велась основательно и с большим размахом, а результаты этой масштабной работы – одно из немногих достижений, оставленных нам Советской властью. Например, были переселены и успешно прижились на новых местах как местные (Белка, Бобр, Ондатра и Соболь), так и ‘импортные’ Виды животных – Канадская серебристо-чёрная Лисица, Американская Норка, Норвежский голубой Песец, Шиншилла и другие. Разумеется такой ценный ‘стратегический ресурс’, как промысловая пушнина, не остался без внимания крупных государственных, полугосударственных и частных фирм-посредников. В силу удалённости промысловых регионов, строгих квот на отстрел, а также благодаря налаженной системе взаимоотношений между охотохозяйствами и меховыми фабриками, пушнина практически не появляется в свободной продаже на внутреннем рынке – шкурки браконьерской добычи перерабатываются на месте или ‘уходят’ по криминальным каналам, а легально добытый мех поставляется по договорам предприятиям швейной промышленности либо ‘всплывает’ на международных пушных аукционах. Однако это не означает, что скорняк-частник или небольшой кооператив, расположенный в Центрально-Европейский областях России, совсем лишён возможности поработать с ценным сырьём – в настоящее время относительно легко можно приобрести мелкие и средние партии пушнины клеточного разведения. При этом продукция клеточного пушного звероводства доступна не только в Сибири или в Приморском Крае, где расположены наиболее крупные звероводческие хозяйства – благодаря проводившимся ещё в Советском Союзе работам по селекции и акклиматизации пушного зверя, его естественный ареал в значительной мере расширился. Организации различной формы собственности с успехом разводят красную и серебристо-чёрную Лисицу, голубого Песца, Хоря и даже Соболя в не самых привычных для этих пород климатических условиях:- в Подмосковье, в Ленинградской и Новгородской областях, в Поволжье и ещё в ряде регионов. При условии сохранения норм разведения, создания благоприятных условий для физического развития животных, а также соблюдения правильного рациона и проведения племенной работы, продукция небольшого звероводческого хозяйства может даже превосходить по качеству – чистоте и окраске меха, размеру шкурок и тому подобному – пушнину из Центральной Сибири или Якутии. Помимо прочего, этому способствуют и применяемые сейчас кормовые добавки (к примеру, введение в рацион Норки клеточного разведения препаратов элеутерококка позволяет выращивать значительно более крупных зверьков, мех которых соответствует самым строгим мировым стандартам). Из вышесказанного должно быть понятно, что найти материал будет несложно; основной проблемой для начинающего скорняка остаётся не получение сырья, а определение его качества. От того, насколько правильно производилась первичная обработка парной (свежеснятой) шкуры или шкурки, зависит и её стоимость, и товарные свойства. Чтобы не попасть впросак, скорняк должен стать отчасти заготовителем и оценщиком, уметь на глазок определять качество и технологическое предназначение того или иного материала. Приступая к выделке, необходимо ориентироваться в процессах консервации шкур, хорошо знать возможные дефекты кожевенного, шубно-мехового и пушного сырья и иметь чёткое представление о его классификации. Убой животных и съёмка шкур по понятным причинам остались за рамками нашей темы, но всё, что происходит со шкурой с момента её снятия до превращения в изделие, мы постарались описать максимально полно. В том числе подробно рассмотрены вопросы первичной обработки и хранения шкур, способы ‘спасения’ некачественно законсервированных шкур, а также всё, касающееся выделки, обработки и облагораживания полуфабриката. Дана информация о том, как правильно посчитать полезную площадь имеющегося сырья, как отличить каракуль от каракульчи и мерлушку – от смушки. Кроме того, мы расскажем, чем покрасить шубную овчину, подскажем, как точно рассчитать требуемое количество реагентов для разных этапов химической обработки, как из одной меховой шкурки получить две и при этом сохранить исходный рисунок волосяного покрова, как покрасить кролика ‘под котик’ и многое другое. Следуя рекомендациям по раскрою, вы сможете выбрать нужный шов для той или иной кожи, сумеете избежать перерасхода ценной пушнины и с минимальными затратами времени и сил организовать весь цикл скорняжного производства. Составные Части Шкур:- шкура КРС и других домашних животных имеет различные характеристики на разных топографических участках (голова, вороток, лапы, пашины, полы, чепрак и огузок). Это нужно учитывать на всех этапах обработки и выделки шкур. Участки шкуры объединяются по общим признакам (строение и физические свойства кожевой ткани и так далее) и имеют установившиеся обозначения в зависимости от расположения на теле животного:- головная часть, вороток (загривок), чепрачная (хребтовая), часть с входящим в неё огузком, полы (черево) и лапы. Шкуры КРС и шкурки каракуля могут иметь головную часть (снятую с головы животного шкуру лобного участка и обеих щёк, одна из которых примыкает к лобной части). В остальном названия участков практически совпадают с топографическими участками тела животных, только на свиных шкурах чепрачная часть называется Крупоном. В самой шкуре или шкурке выделяют две составные части, резко различающиеся по механическим, физико-химическим свойствам и по технологическому предназначению – (i) кожевую ткань и (ii) волосяной покров. В отличие, например, от шкур КРС, которые используются для выделки кож, шубно-меховое сырьё и пушнина характеризуются ещё и по качеству волосяного покрова, который, как и кожевая ткань, имеет заметные различия признаков на разных участках шкуры. Так, высота волоса (измеряется в его естественном, нерасправленном состоянии) уменьшается от шеи к хребту и от хребта к череву; густота и окраска волосяного покрова также изменяется на разных топографических участках шкурки пушного зверя (шея, загривок, черево, хребет, огузок и хвост):- на хребте и огузке волос наиболее высокий, на череве волосяной покров менее густой. Исключения составляют так называемые ‘полуводные’ Виды пушного зверя (Нутрия и Ондатра), у которых именно на череве мех наиболее густой. Волосяной покров состоит из отдельных шерстяных волокон (волоса), которые могут различаться между собой строением и длиной. От этих признаков зависит то или иное назначение сырья. Например, преобладание грубого остевого волоса в волосяном покрове делает последний непригодным для окрашивания, а однородный волосяной покров с преобладанием более тонких волокон позволяет производить имитацию мехового полуфабриката под ценные виды пушнины. По своему

строению волос подразделяется на несколько морфологических типов:- пуховые волокна, переходные волокна и остевые волокна. Пуховые волокна состоят из основного коркового слоя и тонкой защитной оболочки – чешуйчатого слоя. Остевые волокна, кроме того, имеют ещё и так называемый сердцевинный слой с непрочной пористой структурой. Он состоит из мёртвых ороговевших клеток с включением между ними воздушных прослоек. В переходных волокнах сердцевинный слой развит слабо и по всей длине волоса не представлен. Выделяют также мёртвые и сухие волокна, которые практически целиком состоят из сердцевинного слоя. Различные типы волокон имеют разную толщину, то есть средний диаметр отдельного волоса. Этот показатель называется Тониной Волокна и также позволяет отнести отдельную шкуру к конкретной группе сырья по конечному назначению. Тонина определяется в лабораторных условиях или, при наличии известного опыта, – на глаз. Помимо назначения по характеристиками волосяного покрова (для сгонки волоса и выделки кожи, для производства шубных или меховых изделий), шкуры различают по качеству кожевой ткани. Её основные характеристики – толщина и плотность – важны не только при снятии шкуры, но и на всех остальных этапах:- при первичной обработке, выделке и раскрое. Характеризуя кожевую ткань, часто используют ещё один специальный термин:- Потяжка. Потяжка – способность кожевой ткани растягиваться с последующим сохранением линейных размеров. Толщина и плотность кожевой ткани (и зависящая от них прочность шкуры) самые высокие в районе чепрака и огузка, менее плотная кожа располагается на воротке или – для шубно-мехового сырья – на хребте и загривке. Самая тонкая кожевая ткань расположена на боках и полах (череве). Основные свойства кожевой ткани зависят от её структуры. Кожевая ткань состоит из нескольких связанных между собой слоёв:- (i) Подкожная Клетчатка; (ii) Сетчатый Слой и (iii) Сосочковый Слой, составляющие Дерму; (iv) Эпидермис и (v) Волосяной Покров. Собственно Кожа называется Дермой и имеет смешанное строение. Она состоит из сложного переплетения пучков коллагеновых волокон и незначительного числа расположенных между ними ретикулиновых и эластиновых волокон. Коллагеновые волокна являются основным структурным элементом дермы, их пучки образуют плотную связь и обеспечивают механическую прочность всей кожевой ткани. Ретикулиновые и эластиновые волокна имеют меньшую толщину и не объединяются в пучки, их назначение – придавать коже эластичность и упругость. Пространство между пучками волокон заполнено основным (межволоконным) веществом, состоящим из различных белковых соединений, и клеточными элементами. Кроме волокон и основного вещества, в дерме располагаются потовые и сальные железы, волосяные сумки, мышцы волоса, лимфатические и кровеносные сосуды. По соотношению волокнистых и клеточных элементов в дерме выделяют два слоя (Сетчатый Слой и Сосочковый Слой), граница которых проходит примерно на глубине залегания основной массы волосяных сумок (луковиц волоса). Нижний слой называется Сетчатым Слоем и содержит большую часть структурообразующих волокнистых элементов (пучков коллагеновых волокон), переплетённых между собой наподобие прочной сетки. Верхний слой, называется Сосочковым Слоем, более рыхлый, поскольку на него приходится основная масса всех клеточных элементов, желёз и сосудов. Посредством выступающих бугорков и углублений верхний – сосочковый – слой дермы соединяется с Эпидермисом. Эпидермис состоит из нескольких слоёв эпителиальных клеток и имеет незначительную толщину, однако его сохранение в процессе обработки шубно-мехового сырья чрезвычайно важно, поскольку обеспечивает прочность волосяного покрова. К нижнему – сетчатому – слою дермы в теле животного прилегает подкожная клетчатка, состоящая из переплетения мышечной ткани с эластиновыми и коллагеновыми волокнами и большого количества жировых клеток. В подкожной клетчатке проходят также нервные волокна и кровеносные сосуды, питающие дерму. Снятая по всем правилам шкура имеет с нижней стороны кожевой ткани более или менее толстый слой подкожной клетчатки и соединительной ткани (Мездра), который должен быть полностью удалён в процессе обработки. Наружная сторона кожевой ткани называется Лицевой, а внутренняя Мездряной или – после удаления мездры – Бахтармяной. Мездрой также иногда называют саму кожевую ткань с невыраженным разделением на слои (у животных эмбриональной стадии развития). Говоря о внутренней стороне кожевой ткани снятой шкуры, её так же попросту называют Мездрой или Бахтармой. При выработке кожевенного полуфабриката с лицевой стороны удаляется волосяной покров вместе с эпидермисом, поверхность сосочкового слоя дермы обнажается, после чего готовая кожа приобретает характерный рисунок ‘лица’ – Мерею. Первичная Обработка Шкур:- в зависимости от технологического цикла переработки происходит работа с разным материалом, имеющим различную степень готовности. Например, если предприятие малое и занимается пошивом меховой или кожаной одежды, то ему приходится сталкиваться с Полуфабрикатом – выделанными шкурками и кожами, которые не требуют специальных операций по предварительной обработке. Пушно-Меховой Полуфабрикат или Выделанная Кожа полностью готовы к раскрою и могут представлять собой как отдельные натуральные или крашеные шкурки, так и сшитые из них пластины и полосы (прямоугольные или трапециевидные полотнища) – для меха и пласты геометрической формы – для кожевенного полуфабриката. Если позволяют условия, предпочтительнее брать в свои руки процесс обработки с самого начала. Работать с Сырьём выгоднее не только по экономическим соображениям, но и потому, что, самостоятельно выделывая шкуры, можно получить возможность полностью контролировать весь процесс с соблюдением всех необходимых требований. Сырьём называют законсервированные, но невыделанные шкуры различных животных. В зависимости от своего назначения и основных характеристик, сырьё может быть кожевенным, шубным или меховым. Как правило, мясокомбинаты и скотоубойные пункты животноводческих хозяйств продают шкуры именно в виде сырья (то есть законсервированными). Перед консервацией шкуры подвергаются первичной обработке. Шкуры всех видов домашних животных снимаются пластом (полостью), а шкурки пушного зверя – пластом, что менее предпочтительно, или ‘чулком’ (трубкой), то есть без разрезания по средней линии живота. Разрезают (раскрывают) такую шкурку только перед раскроем. Первичная обработка включает в себя две стадии:- Обрядку (Мездрение) и Промывку. Последняя применяется только для шкур крупного рогатого скота (КРС), свиных и конских шкур, предназначенных для определённого способа консервации. Обрядка состоит в удалении загрязнений с волосяного покрова шкуры, очистке шкур от прирезей мяса или сала и обрезке некондиционных участков. Консервация шкур, то есть их превращение в сырьё для дальнейшей обработки, вызвана необходимостью более или менее длительного хранения шкур перед выделкой. Назначение консервации – обезвоживание шкуры, в результате которого прекращается жизнедеятельность бактерий и ферментивные процессы (саморазложение парной шкуры под действием вырабатываемых в ней ферментов). Существует несколько способов консервации; подробнее о достоинствах и недостатках каждого из них, а также о возможных дефектах консервации будет рассказано далее. Выделка Шкур:- выделка, то есть превращение сырья в полуфабрикат, представляет собой ряд последовательных операций, нацеленных на изменение характеристик той или иной составной части шкуры. (1) Отмока – первая операция технологического цикла выделки. Представляет собой жидкостную обработку сырья с добавлением антисептиков и ряда химикатов, ускоряющих отмоку и облегчающих проникновение рабочего состава во внутренние структуры шкуры. В ходе отмоки осуществляется комплексное воздействие:- из сырья вымываются растворимые белки и консервирующие вещества, а микроструктура кожевой ткани приближается к состоянию парной шкуры за счёт повышения в ней содержания влаги. Сырьё также освобождается от остатков загрязнений и посторонних примесей. (2) Золение – обработка кожевенного сырья, облегчающая удаление волосяного покрова. Состоит в обработке поверхности шкуры смесью извести и сернистого натрия. (3) Пикелевание – основная операция выделки, обеспечивает высокую пластичность и мягкость кожевой ткани. Применяется для подготовки обезволошенного кожевенного сырья (так называемого Голья) к дублению, а также при выделке почти всех видов пушнины и шубно-мехового сырья. Представляет собой

разрыхление волокнистой структуры дермы:- шкуры обрабатывают смесью серной кислоты и нейтральной соли, в результате чего волокна коллагена дробятся и связываются с веществами-пластификаторами. Пикелевание пушнины проводят с добавлением ароматической отдушки, в ряде случаев на этой стадии обработки практикуется добавление в пикельный раствор оптических красителей для улучшения естественной окраски волоса. (4) Квашение – используется в обработке шубно-мехового сырья для той же цели, что и пикелевание. По интенсивности разрыхления наиболее эффективно традиционное хлебное квашение (с использованием овсяной или ячменной муки). Квашение применяется в основном при выделке Белки, Каракуля и Мерлушки. По сравнению с другими способами выделки обеспечивает наиболее высокое качество кожевой ткани и увеличение полезной площади полуфабриката на выходе. В то же время является сложным для контроля и регулирования процесса, требует более длительной обработки. (5) Дубление – процесс, необходимый для скрепления волокнистой структуры дермы. Дубление фиксирует разрыхленное состояние кожевой ткани, повышает устойчивость коллагена к химическим и физическим воздействиям, увеличивает влагостойкость кожевой ткани и предохраняет её от загнивания. После дубления гольё становится полноценной кожей, а при выделке пушно-мехового полуфабриката повышается носкость меха. Для дубления применяются различные дубящие вещества:- соли хрома, алюминия, вещества растительного происхождения. Для последующего отбеливания меха используют формалиновое дубление. Для выделки кролика, меховой овчины и некоторых других видов сырья успешно применяется совмещение этих двух процессов (пикелевание-дубление), в результате чего сокращается цикл обработки при сохранении качества. (6) Жирование – применяется для повышения мягкости и пластичности кожевой ткани шубно-мехового полуфабриката. Жирование снижает кислотность кожевой ткани, придаёт ей прочность, препятствует склеиванию разрыхлённых волокон, увеличивает водоотталкивающие свойства кожи. Для жирования используют минеральные масла или жирующие пасты, синтетические жиры, жиры растительного и животного происхождения. Жирование должно заканчиваться сушкой, проходящей в определённых условиях. (7) Сушка – обеспечивает доведение кожевой ткани и волосяного покрова до оптимального уровня содержания влаги (около 16%). В процессе сушки происходит более прочное связывание дубящих и жирующих материалов. (8) Чёска – распрямление спутанного и удаление свалянного (закатанного) волоса, а также удаление механических загрязнений и опилок (как и зачем в волосяной покров попадают опилки будет сказано позже). (9) Отделка – цикл операций по улучшению свойств готового полуфабриката. Представляет собой механическую и химическую обработку кожевой ткани (увлажнение, откатка, разбивка, подчистка, шлифование) и/или обработку волосяного покрова для придания ему блеска, шелковистости. На стадии отделки производится также дополнительное облагораживание волоса (стрижка, щипка, колочение, люстрирование, эпилирование) или его окрашивание. (10) Уморение – предварительная стадия обработки при крашении меховых и шубных овчин, при имитации под ценные виды пушнины. Уморение необходимо для улучшения впитывания волосяным покровом протравливающих веществ и подготовки к окрашиванию. Представляет собой нейтрализацию волоса в щелочной среде. Повышая смачиваемость, уморение помогает удалить с поверхности полуфабриката оставшуюся часть жиров и механических загрязнений. (11) Отбеливание – устранение (обесцвечивание) жёлтого налёта на волосяном покрове, ликвидация желтизны белого волоса (белые Песец и Норка, Горностай, а также серый Каракуль). На всех этапах первичной обработки и выделки возможно появление различных пороков. Пороком называется дефект сырья или выделанного полуфабриката, благоприобретённый или врождённый, который может повлиять на качество выделанной шкуры или готового изделия. При этом пороком признаётся не всякий дефект, а только тот, который расположен в определённом участке конкретной шкуры или находятся в определённых сочетаниях с другими дефектами. Одни пороки сырья поддаются исправлению и ликвидации, другие – нет. Отделка завершается (12) Вычинкой, которая как раз и состоит в удалении плешин, заломов и прочих пороков полуфабриката. Классификация Сырья:- По назначению сырьё может быть (i) кожевенным, (ii) шубным или (iii) меховым. Последние две группы часто объединяют в одну (шубно-меховое сырьё), когда требуется указать на ценность волосяного покрова. Кожевенное сырьё, в отличие от мехового и шубного, имеет малоценный, нарушенный волосяной покров и используется для выделки кож. Некоторые виды шубного сырья могут быть использованы для выработки кож, при условии, что кожевая ткань обладает соответствующими характеристиками. В меховом сырье различают несколько больших основных групп:- (i) Меховая Овчина:- шкуры Овец разных пород; (ii) Каракулево-Мерлушковая (или Завитковая) группа:- шкурки ягнят грубошёрстных пород Овец поздних стадий внутриутробного развития и первых месяцев жизни, а также собственно Каракуль – шкурки ягнят Каракульской породы; (iii) Шкурки Грызунов:- Белки, Кролика, Сурка и тому подобных; и (iv) Пушнина Промысловая и Звероводческая:- Лисица, Норка, Песец, Хорь и тому подобные. Меховое сырьё, по сравнению с шубным, отличается высокими эстетическими характеристиками волосяного покрова (меха), с минимальным количеством остевого волоса или полным его отсутствием. Меховое сырьё используется для выделки дорогостоящего полуфабриката, который идёт на изготовление женской и детской верхней одежды, воротников, различных отделок, а также мужских и женских головных уборов. Шубное сырьё идёт на изготовление менее ценных изделий. Основная характеристика волосяного покрова шубного сырья – преобладание двух типов волоса:- ости и пуха. Остевой Волос в шубном сырье имеет своё предназначение. Шерсть, как известно, обладает неприятным свойством свойлачиваться (превращаться во время эксплуатации в войлок). Особенно это относится к пуховым волокнам, которые в результате свойлачивания теряют теплосберегающие свойства и портят внешний вид изделия. Грубые остевые волокна шубного сырья структурируют волосяной покров и предохраняют пуховой волос от свойлачивания. Шубное сырьё отличается от мехового и большей длиной волоса. Представлено, в основном, шубной овчиной, которая используется в изготовлении так называемых ‘нагольных’ изделий – верхней одежды мехом внутрь (дублёнки, нагольные тулупы и тому подобное). Шкуры, полученные из каждого вида животных (кроме мехового и пушного зверя), делятся на несколько групп по возрастным или половозрастным признакам; каждая из таких групп имеет своё название. классификация по возрасту и, в ряде случаев, по полу, основана на различии характеристик кожевой ткани и волосяного покрова, от чего, в свою очередь, напрямую зависит технологическое назначение той или иной группы сырья. Отнесение конкретной шкуры к одной из половозрастных групп проводится по площади или весу шкуры и может существенно повлиять на её стоимость и область применения (выделка кожи, меховое или шубное сырьё). Возможные Пороки Сырья:- Правила Консервации И Хранения:- Большинство пороков сырья возникает вследствие нарушения правил первичной обработки, консервации или хранения шкур. В ряде случаев нарушение технологии консервации или хранения шкур. В ряде случаев нарушение технологии консервации может привести к неустранимым дефектам, которые сделают невозможным выделку полуфабриката или снизят качество готового изделия. Чтобы вам не всучили партию бракованного сырья, нужно уметь определять возможные пороки и знать, насколько тот или иной дефект может сказаться при дальнейшей обработке. О методах устранения полученных при консервации пороков и о том, как эти пороки узнать, будет сказано далее, а пока изложим, как правильно следует консервировать и хранить шкуры. Прежде всего следует заранее позаботиться, чтобы шкуры не были загрязнены – налипшие испражнения (навал) портят волосяной покров, затрудняют обрядку и не только служат отличной питательной средой для размножения гнилостных Бактерий, но и, будучи не удалёнными полностью в ходе обрядки, препятствуют проникновению вглубь шкуры консервирующего раствора. Результат – некачественная консервация даже при соблюдении всех норм (сроки, расход материалов и прочее). Загрязнённое сырьё приходится дополнительно дообряживать, чтобы освободить от навала, а это отнимает лишнее время, силы и усложняет процесс выделки, полноценное же удаление

навала с овечьих шкур без специального инструмента – электрорубанка – вообще невозможно, поскольку может привести к образованию плешин. Именно поэтому так важно выдержать животных перед убоем 3 часа без воды и до одних суток – без корма. Рекомендуемые нормы предубойной выдержки без питания составляют для пушного зверя и Кроликов – 16–18 часов, для Овец, Коз и крупного рогатого скота – 22–24 часа, а для Свиней – около 12 часов. Снятая шкура перед мездрением должна остыть, это необходимо и для облегчения мездрения, и для создания наилучших условий для последующего консервирования. В то же время, остывание дольше полутора часов не рекомендуется, иначе никакая консервация не справится со стремительно размножающимися в снятой шкуре микроорганизмами. Оставшаяся на кожевенной ткани мездра, прирези мяса и сала затрудняют консервацию и могут снизить его эффективность. Следовательно, они должны быть полностью удалены, что весьма затруднительно, если остывшая шкура имеет складки и загибы – в таком случае при излишнем рвении можно легко повредить саму дерму. Чтобы этого не произошло, парную шкуру тщательно расправляют. Шкурки пушного зверя и Кроликов, снятые ‘чулком’, выворачивают мехом внутрь и туго набивают соломой или натягивают на деревянную болванку, на которой потом и мездрят. Мелкие шкуры, снятые полностью, расправляют мездряной стороной вверх на доске-правилке и фиксируют по контуру колками. Обрядку крупного кожевенного сырья облегчает использование специальных инструментов и приспособлений. Сбивать навал и другие загрязнения удобнее ножом-тупиком на колоде:- шкуру раскладывают волосяной стороной наружу и головной частью вверх, рабочий ход тупика – только по направлению роста волос (то есть сверху вниз). При необходимости обрядки наружной стороны шкуры, начинают с неё и только после переходят к внутренней стороне. В качестве инструмента для скобления мездряной стороны можно использовать дуговой нож, лезвие косы (разумеется, обернув острый конец куском рогожи, брезента и тому подобного). Мездрение овчин и козлин проводят на столе, крупные шкуры избавляют от прирезей на специальной наклонной колоде. Остатки мышечной ткани сгоняют по направлению от огузка к головной части, а на полах – от хребта к череву. Обрядка считается достаточно качественной, если на внутренней стороне шкуры сохранён слой подкожной клетчатки толщиной не более 3 мм, волосяной покров не имеет следов навала и других загрязнений, а на шкуре отсутствуют следы неквалифицированного съёма (ушные хрящи, репицы хвоста и тому подобное). Для облегчения обрядки используются следующие инструменты и приспособления:- колода, обитая оцинкованной жестью, нож-тупик для сгона навала и ‘безопасная’ коса. Методов консервации существует несколько, каждый из них имеет свои особенности и свою сферу применения. Все шкуры консервируются одним из способов – пресно-сухим, сухосолёным или мокросолёным (тузлукование и сухой посол врасстил). Для сохранения пушнины, шкурок Кролика, шубных и меховых овчин применяется также кислотно-солевой способ. Выбор того или иного способа консервации определяется типом сырья, а также конкретными условиями. Помимо соблюдения технологии консервации, необходимо следить, чтобы применялся именно тот способ, который подходит для данного сырья. Пресно-Сухой Способ Консервации:- данный способ является самым простым и, несмотря на это, наименее предпочтительным. Используется только в том случае, если по каким-то причинам (вынужденный забой в неподходящих условиях при отгонном животноводстве и тому подобным) невозможно нормальное консервирование. По сути этот метод представляет из себя высушивание шкур без всякой предварительной обработки консервантами. Ввиду низкой эффективности непригоден для сколько-нибудь длительного хранения сырья, не рекомендуется для шкур с толстой кожевой тканью. Сушка должна проводиться в тёплую, безветренную погоду – ветер в сочетании с пониженной влажностью может привести к пересушиванию наружных слоёв кожевой ткани, которые ссыхаются в корку и не дают испаряться влаге из глубоких слоёв дермы. Проводят сушку в помещении или под навесом, развешивая расправленные шкуры на гладких шестах (не на верёвке и не на проволоке!) мездровой стороной наружу. Периодически следует немного спускать шкуры на ту и на другую сторону, чтобы не оставалась непросушенной линия перегиба. Лапы, вороток и полы следует предохранять от скручивания, для чего их раскрывают (расшпиливают) деревянными планками. Шесты с развешанными на них шкурами должны располагаться не ближе чем в 20–30 сантиметров (см) друг от друга. Допускается сушка овчин и козлин под открытым небом врасстил, в этом случае их нужно время от времени переворачивать и не допускать длительного нахождения под прямыми солнечными лучами. Хорошо высушенная шкура должна иметь совершенно сухой волосяной покров и плотную, не водянистую кожевую ткань. Хранят такое сырьё в штабелях, пересыпав нафталином, чтобы предохранить волосяной покров от Моли (15–20 граммов (г) кристаллов нафталина для крупной шкуры и 3–5 г для мелкой). Максимальная температура хранения – 30 °С при относительной влажности не более 70%. Последнее требование особенно актуально, поскольку сухая шкура легко поглощает влагу из воздуха, что может привести к отсыреванию и бактериальному разложению. Более длительное хранение и защиту от Моли и Кожееда обеспечивает комплексное применение химикатов:- стеллаж, на который будут выложены шкуры, посыпают смесью нафталина, кремнефтористого натрия и парадихлорбензола (соответственно 2, 0.5 и 2% от массы шкур). Укладывая шкуры врасстил одна на другую, каждую пересыпают этой смесью. Сухосолёный Способ Консервации:- от пресной сушки отличается предварительной засолкой шкур, но считается всё же не самым надёжным:- так как для сухосоления используют сравнительно небольшое количество соли, полного замещения влаги солевым раствором не происходит, и сырьё необходимо досушивать, чтобы предотвратить возможное загнивание. В то же время данный способ применяется часто, особенно для консервации больших партий шкур в летнее время года и в районах с жарким климатом – как из соображений экономии, так и из-за относительной простоты метода. Засаливают шкуры врасстил, расправив мездрой вверх, на специальном помосте – деревянном щите скруглённого профиля. Поверхность помоста предварительно посыпают сантиметровым слоем соли, укладывают первую шкуру и посыпают её солью из расчёта 20% от массы (то есть 200 граммов соли на каждый килограмм массы парной шкуры). Участки, с которых не были полностью удалены прирези, дополнительно натирают солью. Поверх первой укладывают вторую шкуру, также мездрой вверх, засыпают её солью и так далее. Самая частая ошибка при таком методе консервации – не отобранные заранее по размеру или массе шкуры; нестандартные шкуры, имеющие большую площадь, как правило, не взвешивают, и соли на них приходится столько же, сколько было отмерено для шкур более мелких. В лучшем случае количество соли увеличивают ‘на глазок’, и, если процентное соотношение не соблюдается, шкура большей массы может просто не просолиться. Если шкур достаточно, чтобы выложить полный штабель (высотой 1.5 метра для крупных шкур и 1 метр – для овчин и козлин), то шкуры укладывают ‘вразбежку’, то есть каждую следующую несколько смещают относительно предыдущей так, чтобы штабель оставался вертикальным. Закончив укладку, штабель пересыпают солью и выдерживают не менее 3 суток для крупных шкур и не менее 2 – для овчин и козлин. Для засолки используют поваренную соль:- помола № 3 для крупных шкур с плотной кожевой тканью, помола № 2 – для шкур телят, свиней и других, и помола № 1 – для овчин и козлин. Применять дважды уже использованную соль не следует, поскольку в ней велико содержание солелюбивых бактерий. Просолившиеся шкуры тщательно очищают от остатков соли и вывешивают на просушку так же, как это было описано для предыдущего способа консервации. Хранят сухосолёное сырьё так же, как и сырьё пресно-сухого способа консервации, расход антисептиков для консервирующей смеси уменьшают вдвое. Шкуры, высушенные в ходе сухосоления или пресно-сухого консервирования, требуют к себе внимательного отношения, так как потерявшая пластичность кожевая ткань легко переламывается при изгибании. Высокая степень гигроскопичности делает сырьё достаточно уязвимым – при повышении влажности воздуха оно начинает отмокать. Консервирование Сухим Способом Врасстил:- этот способ ещё называют Мокросолением, и ошибки тут нет – ‘сухой’ он лишь по сравнению с тузлукованием (смотрите далее), а ‘мокросолёным’ его

называют потому, что, в отличие от описанных ранее способов консервации, данный метод не предполагает сушки, и сырьё в достаточной мере сохраняет эластичность кожевой ткани (кстати говоря, это заметно упрощает последующую обработку). Из других преимуществ сухого посола врасстил можно назвать простоту метода и то, что мокросолёное сырьё не боится повышенной влажности воздуха во время хранения. Отсутствие сушки в технологическом процессе мокросоления компенсируется повышением нормы расхода соли до 400 граммов на килограмм (г/кг) веса парной шкуры. Для овчин количество соли возрастает до 0.5 кг. В остальном засолку проводят, как и при сухосолении, за исключением того, что шкуры в штабеле выдерживают дольше:- свиные и другие крупные – не менее 7 суток, овчины и козлины – 4–5 суток. Описываемый метод предполагает использование химических антисептиков, которые дополняют действие соли и обеспечивают надёжную консервацию сырья. Химикаты тщательно перемешиваются с солью, и уже этой смесью засыпаются шкуры. В зависимости от типа сырья, возможно применение одного из названных антисептиков (в граммах на килограмм веса парной шкуры):- (1) Овчины:- нафталин – 10 г/кг парного веса шкуры, или парадихлорбензол – 5 г/кг, или кремнефтористый натрий – 12.5 г/кг; (2) Опоек, Выросток:- нафталин 8 г/кг, или сода калицинированная – 10 г/кг, или парадихлорбензол – 4 г/кг; (3) Крупное Кожевенное Сырьё:- нафталин – 8 г/кг, или парадихлорбензол – 4 г/кг, или кремнефтористый натрий – 10 г/кг, или кремнефтористый аммоний – 6 г/кг. Во избежание покраснения мездры, консервация должна проводиться при температуре выше 20 °C. Для небольшого количества шкур допускается пакетная засолка, когда отдельные шкуры после соления в штабеле (2–3 суток) дополнительно присаливают и сворачивают в пакет. Подгибая каждый участок, волосяной покров посыпают смесью соли с одним из перечисленных химикатов (граммов на килограмм парного веса):- нафталин – 1 г/кг, или парадихлорбензол – 0.5 г/кг, или кремнефтористый натрий – 1.2 г/кг, или кремнефтористый аммоний – 1.2 г/кг. Закатанные в пакеты шкуры выдерживают до 5 дней, время от времени переворачивая для равномерного протекания засолки. Чтобы в пакетах не застаивался рассол, их укладывают на тот же помост торцами к боковым сторонам – тогда рассол будет стекать без препятствий. Часто в виде пакетов сырьё и поставляется; закупая пакетированные шкуры, нужно знать, что средний срок их хранения с момента засолки составляет не более 10 дней. Более длительное хранение мокросолёному сырью обеспечивает укладка в штабелях врасстил; пересыпая консервирующей смесью, шкуры укладывают волосяным покровом вниз так, чтобы на каждые 45 сантиметров высоты один ряд шкур свешивался за границы штабеля наподобие фартуков. Выложив следующие несколько рядов, их накрывают выступающими краями шкур, подгибая последние вверх (способ фартушевания). В результате такого способа укладки мырьё меньше контактирует с воздухом и не пересыхает при повышении температуры. Вообще же мокросолёное сырьё не терпит ни высокой температуры (оптимальная для него – 15–20 °C), ни слишком сухого воздуха (хранится при относительной влажности от 70 до 80%). Низкая температура хранения хороша и тем, что позволяет вовремя заметить повышение температуры внутри штабеля в случае возникновения процессов бактериального разложения; для контроля температуры в штабель при его укладке помещают деревянный (не железный!) жёлоб, оставляют в нём обыкновенный градусник или спиртовой термометр и выступающий наружу конец жёлоба затыкают паклей или рогожей. В случае устойчивого повышения температуры на 5–6 °C по сравнению с температурой в помещении констатируют происходящее в штабеле загнивание – возможно, при закладке в него попало бактериальное или просто некачественное засоленное сырьё. Чтобы сохранить остальные шкуры, штабель разбирают, сырьё подсушивают и дополнительно пересыпают смесью антисептиков. Тузлукование:- консервация в тузлуке – наиболее действенный способ сохранения шкур, требующий специальных ёмкостей. Применяется для шкур крупного рогатого скота, конских и свиных, а также опойка и выростка. Обеспечивают равномерное просаливание всей площади сырья. Тузлукование, как и ранее описанные методы, требует точного взвешивания шкур для наиболее точного определения объёма рассола и количества химикатов. Взвешивать шкуры следует до промывки (подготовительная операция перед тузлукованием). Промывку проводят на столе с выпуклой поверхностью:- шкуру расстилают волосяной стороной вверх и не горячей (до 20 °C) водой обмывают её, сгоняя излишки влаги. Для удаления загрязнений можно пользоваться скребком с закруглёнными зубьями. Во избежание перенасыщения тканей водой промывку не стоит затягивать дольше 2–3 минут, после чего нужно дать шкуре обсохнуть в течение часа. На один килограмм массы парной шкуры расходуется 3 литра (л) насыщенного раствора поваренной соли (напомним, что насыщенным раствор считается, когда соль перестаёт растворяться – для этого нужно примерно 320–350 г соли на один литр воды). Для консервации крупных и свиных шкур в солевой раствор добавляется один из перечисленных антисептиков:- кремнефтористый натрий – 2.4 г на килограмм парного веса или такое же количество кремнефтористого аммония (их растворяют отдельно и вливают в соляной раствор при помешивании). Свиные шкуры выдерживают в консервирующем растворе 15 часов, для остальных продолжительность тузлукования составляет от 20 часов (для самых крупных) до 10 (для мелких). После тузлукования шкуры выкладывают на помост для стекания рассола; спустя 2–3 часа их дополнительно присаливают смесью соли (150 г на килограмм веса парной шкуры) с одним из антисептиков:- нафталин – 3 г на килограмм парного веса, или парадихлорбензол – 1.5 г, или кремнефтористый натрий – 3.8 г, или кремнефтористый аммоний – 3.8 г. Затем шкуры оставляют в штабеле на 2–3 дня для окончательного завершения процесса консервации. Примечание:- меховое и мелкое кожевенное сырьё (опоек, выросток и прочее) кремнефтористыми химикалиями не обрабатывают; для подсолки такого сырья можно применять только нафталин или парадихлорбензол – 3 г и 1.5 г, соответственно, на один килограмм парной шкуры. Помещение, в котором хранится готовое сырьё, должно иметь дренажные канавки или цементную стяжку на полу с уклоном к сточному отверстию, чтобы стекающий со шкур рассол самотёком отводился от штабеля. В жаркую погоду, во избежание пересушивания шкур, рядом со штабелем устанавливают вёдра с водой или накрывают штабель смоченной солевым раствором мешковиной. Кислотно-Солевое Консервирование:- Этот метод является наиболее предпочтительным для шубно-мехового сырья, поскольку он обеспечивает наилучшее сохранение связи волосяного покрова с кожевой тканью и делает сырьё менее восприимчивым к повышению влажности воздуха. Пушнину или кроличьи шкурки, при условии, что их не собираются выделывать сразу, после мездрения подсушивают в течение 30–40 минут и тампоном (мягкой кистью) наносят на мездряную сторону кожевой ткани раствор поваренной соли с порошком квасцов в пропорции 1:1. Состав следует равномерно втирать по всей поверхности бахтармы; удобнее это делать, не снимая шкурку с правилки или формовочной болванки, на которых проводилось мездрение. На правилках же шкурки и высушивают. Более крупное сырьё, такое, как шубные или меховые овчины, обрабатывают смесью несколько более сложного состава:- поваренная соль помола № 2, хлористый аммоний и алюминиевые квасцы (соответственно – 85, 7.5 и 7.5%). Смесь тщательно перемешивают и втирают в мездряную сторону расправленной на рабочем столе шкуры, затем укладывают шкуры в штабель (смотрите Консервирование Сухим Посолом Врасстил), равномерно засыпая каждую тем же составом, каким проводилась обработка. В штабеле шкуры выдерживают не менее недели. Хранить сырьё следует в прохладном помещении с ограничением доступа прямого солнечного света. Шкурки, снятые ‘чулком’, после просушки выворачивают мехом наружу и хранят в развешенном состоянии. Шкуры, снятые полостью, пересыпают нафталином и укладывают стопами попарно – волосом к волосу. Волосяной покров сырья, которое хранится достаточно долго, нужно периодически осматривать на предмет завязей, образуемых Молью. Обнаружив пучок слипшегося меха в виде тонкой косицы, необходимо тщательно осмотреть всё остальное сырьё, а обнаруженные завязи прочесать до полного удаления повреждённого волоса. Определение Пороков Консервации И Хранения:- Первое, на что нужно обращать внимание, приобретая партию сырья, – качество проведённой

консервации. Особенно важно это в тех случаях, когда сырьё приобретается ‘на выезде’ и предстоит более или менее длительная транспортировка. Ежели имеется намерение ещё и хранить сырьё какое-то время, прежде чем оно поступит на выделку, качество первичной обработки приобретает ещё большее значение. Неправильно законсервированные шкуры, в которых уже начались процессы бактериального разложения (гниение), определить несложно:- если у вас нет насморка, такое сырьё само ‘бросается в глаза’ (точнее, в нос). Но как быть, если засолка производилась с нарушением технологии, а результаты нарушения ещё не проявились? День-два пути в жаркую погоду, да пара дней хранения перед выделкой – и вот уже несколько шкур из партии (хорошо, если не половина) недвусмысленно попахивают. Не оказаться в такой неприятной ситуации поможет знание нормальной степени усола (потери массы или площади шкуры в результате того или иного способа консервации). Так, например, для самого распространённого метода – мокросоления (засола сухим посолом врасстил) – нормальная степень усола составляет 12–15%. Убыль массы в пределах 6–8% сигнализирует о том, что шкура недосолена. К слову сказать, последствия эти могут проявиться не только во время хранения, но и при последующей обработке. Недоконсервированная шкура может и не успеть испортиться под действием гнилостных бактерий. Если нет длительного перерыва после консервации, гнилостные процессы прекращаются уже в ходе выделки, однако это не гарантирует качества последней. Дело в том, что расчёт реагентов и сроков отмоки и других операций технологического цикла выделки делается, исходя из нормального содержания остаточной влаги в кожевой ткани сырья. Консервация, не доведённая до конца, этого нормального содержания не обеспечивает. В результате и отмока вроде бы проводится по правилам – с соблюдением рекомендованного режима, норм расхода химикатов и так далее, а сырьё на выходе получается не подготовленным в должной мере к остальным операциям. В конце концов готовый полуфабрикат, несмотря на все затраченные усилия, получается низкого качества. Ввиду всего вышесказанного, определение качества консервации приобретает первостепенное значение. На практике отличить недосоленую шкуру от нормально засоленной можно всё тем же органолептическим методом, то есть внимательным осмотром каждой шкуры. Качество сухого посола врасстил или пакетной засолки определяется осмотром наиболее ‘проблемной’ части – области чепрака, где кожевая ткань самая плотная. На недостаточный усол укажет малоупругая, неплотная кожевая ткань, багрово-синий цвет оставшихся прирезей мяса и водянистая мездра. Поскоблите мездряную сторону лезвием ножа:- если она синюшная или синевато-красная, значит вы имеете дело с недоконсервированной шкурой. О том же говорит и слишком влажный волосяной покров, обильно ‘потеющий’ при лёгком нажатии. Равномерно же просолившаяся шкура имеет в этой области достаточно упругую, но не водянистую кожевую ткань с матовой мездровой стороной. Допускается небольшое содержание влаги в волосяном покрове. Остаток подкожной клетчатки полностью обескровлен, имеет светло-жёлтый цвет, а сама кожевая ткань, если её поскоблить ножом, – сероватая или молочно-белая. Вообще говоря, качество любого способа консервирования можно определить по тому, сколько шкура потеряла в весе. Особенно актуально это для ‘неблагонадёжных’ способов консервирования, таких как сухосолёный и, особенно, пресно-сухой – внешне шкура может выглядеть вполне нормальной, с полностью сухой поверхностью дермы, однако глубокие слои кожевой ткани могут содержать в себе неиспарившуюся влагу. Если известна масса парных шкур (например, когда консервацию проводили вы сами), то элементарное взвешивание поможет убедиться, что процесс завершён полностью. Приведём контрольные цифры отношения массы шкур после консервации к массе параной шкуры (масса парной принимается за 100%). Для овчин и козлин:- (i) пресно-сухой способ консервации – 90% от веса той же шкуры в парном состоянии; (ii) сухосолёный способ консервации – 94%; и (iii) кислотно-солевой способ консервации – 96%. Остальные шкуры:- (i) пресно-сухой – 40% от массы парной шкуры; (ii) сухосолёный – 56%; и (iii) тузлукование – 83%. Однако, даже в том случае, когда сам процесс консервации был доведён до конца, сырьё всё же может иметь те или иные дефекты, полученные в ходе консервации, при неаккуратной первичной обработке или хранении. Все они также определяются осмотром каждой шкуры из имеющейся партии. Ороговевшая кожевая ткань, имеющая стеклянистый отблеск, сигнализирует о неправильно проведённой сушке (например, при пресно-сухом консервировании), когда шкура находилась под действием прямых солнечных лучей. Ороговение дермы делает такое сырьё непригодным для дальнейшей обработки. Отдельные шкуры, в целом качественно консервированные, могут иметь на некоторых участках складки (так называемая комовая сушка). Эти складки образуются при остывании нерасправленной шкуры или во время засолки, когда её уложили в штабель без расправления загибов. Комовая сушка не является неустранимым браком, но затрудняет высыхание в местах складок, – они могут стать очагом разложения и испортить всю шкуру, если вовремя не принять соответствующих мер по дообработке (смотрите далее). Солевые Пятна:- дефект, характерный для опойка и выростка мокросолёного способа консервации. Поражения кожевой ткани в виде жёстких коричневых пятен 3–5 миллиметров (мм) в поперечнике. Поражённые участки проявляются даже после выделки. Выпадение Волоса (Теклость):- проявляется в ослаблении связи кожевой ткани с волосяным покровом – результат некачественной консервации отдельных участков шкуры (недостаток консервантов, неравномерное их распределение по всей площади и тому подобные). Этот скрытый порок легко обнаружить, потерев подозрительное место пальцем:- если при лёгком нажиме волос легко выдёргивается в направлении роста, значит, данный порок имеет место и остаётся только определить, какая площадь им затронута. Теклость шерсти более чем на 35% поверхности делает шкуру пригодной только к выработке кожевенного сырья (при соответствующих характеристиках кожевой ткани). Аналогично определяется и другой возможный порок, особенно характерный для тонкорунных овчин с большим содержанием пухового волоса – Отслаивание Лицевого Слоя. Хранение сырья в ненадлежащих условиях или его несвоевременное консервирование могут стать причиной появления Безличин (разрушение лицевого слоя кожевой ткани под действием микроорганизмов). Когда процесс зашёл настолько глубоко, что поражена кожевая ткань и с внутренней стороны, безличина превращается в Прелину. На шкурах, законсервированных мокросолением, последний порок проявляется также, как и теклость, то есть ослаблением волосяного покрова. Однако если шкура с теклостью волоса ещё может быть направлена на сгонку волосяного покрова и выделку кожи, то прелины делают всякую дообработку нецелесообразной. Деятельность вызывающих прелины бактерий выдаёт себя характерным изменением цвета кожевой ткани – она приобретает зеленовато-жёлтый оттенок. Ржавчина:- дефект кожевой ткани в виде тёмно-коричневых или бурых пятен. Характерен для сырья мокросолёного консервирования, появляется в результате длительного соприкосновения с железными предметами (к примеру, если вместо деревянного жёлоба в штабель мокросолёных шкур был заложен стальной швеллер). Практически неустранимый дефект, особенно если затронуты глубокие слои дермы. Можно Ли Исправить Пороки Консервации? Разумеется, можно. Недосолёные шкуры без признаков бактериального разложения вполне можно дообработать, чтобы предохранить от порчи. То же самое касается и шкур комовой сушки – в ходе переконсервации складки можно расправить и непросолившиеся участки смогут испытать на себе благотворное действие антисептиков. Даже шкуры с теклостью волоса иногда имеет смысл дообработать, чтобы локализовать процесс и сохранить основную площадь шкуры для выделки кожевенного полуфабриката. Для ‘спасения’ шкур пресно-сухого консервирования и сухосолёных применяют комбинированный метод – тузлукование под гнётом с последующим сухим посолом врасстил. Этот способ позволяет избавиться от непросолившихся складок и комовой сушки. Отобранное для дообработки сырьё предварительно отмачивают в воде с температурой до 20 °C – овчины и козлины несколько часов, крупные шкуры в зависимости от их состояния и способа первой консервации, – до суток. Когда сырьё обводнится до уровня парных шкур, его дополнительно обряживают, после чего врасстил укладывают в чан для тузлукования (мездровой стороной вверх). Консервирующий раствор

готовят из расчёта жидкостного коэффициента 3, то есть раствора должно быть втрое больше, чем шкур. Состав раствора (на каждый килограмм массы сырья):- поваренная соль – 300 граммов (г) и кремнефтористый натрий – 2.4 г. Для дообработки опойка, выростка и полукожника в раствор добавляют кальцинированную соду из расчёта 2.25% от массы соли. Раствор нагревается за счёт протекающей химической реакции, и его лучше приготовить заранее, так как рекомендуемая температура тузлукования должна составлять 10–20 °C. Прежде чем заливать сырьё раствором, шкуры засыпают солью (10% от массы шкур) и закрывают решёткой с грузом. Продолжительность дообработки должна составлять для мелкого сырья – 10–12 часов, для крупных шкур – около 20 часов и для свиных – 14–16 часов. По окончании тузлукования шкуры выкладывают на решётчатые стеллажи или развешивают на козлах для стекания рассола (считается законченным, когда жидкость перестаёт стекать струйками и начинает капать, обычно – через 1.5–2 часа). После обтекания сырьё подсаливают, как при сухом посоле врасстил, и выдерживают в штабеле 2–3 дня. С сырьём мокросолёного способа консервации хлопот, как правило, меньше. Убедившись в отсутствии на них пороков и участков бактериального разложения, шкуры раскатывают. Недостаточно просолившиеся мокросолёные шкуры раскатывают из пакетов и дополнительно присаливают в штабеле. Какие Ещё Бывают Пороки? В ходе консервации могут проявиться пороки, не зависящие от соблюдения технологии:- ряд этих пороков сырьё могло приобрести на стадии предварительной обработки, другие пороки могут быть прижизненными. Несоблюдение правил хранения также чревато появлением пороков. Итак, какие ещё могут быть пороки сырья? У шубного и мехового сырья встречается такой существенный дефект волосяного покрова, как Переслед, или Голодная Тонина, – нарушение внутренней структуры волоса в результате недокорма. Проявляется переслед (или, как его ещё иногда называют, Переслежистость) в лёгкости, с которой волос разрывается при малейшем усилии. Тонкость в том, что переслед может затрагивать волос не по всей длине, а только на отдельных участках, в зависимости от того, когда был голодный период и насколько он затянулся. Дефект становится пороком, если место разрыва расположено на косице или штапеле ниже минимально допустимой высоты волоса для того или иного типа сырья (смотрите также Классификация Сырья). Определить Переслед достаточно просто – для этого на шкуре выделяют пучок шерсти шириной 5–6 миллиметров (мм), слегка растягивают его, зажав пальцами у основания и на конце, и слегка ударяют свободным пальцем. Если несколько пучков, выделенных на разных участках шкуры, разорвались в одном и том же месте, можно смело диагностировать переслед. Остаётся только измерить, на какой высоте нарушена структура волоса, чтобы отнести шкуру к тому или иному типу сырья (шубное, меховое или кожевенное). Блестящая мездра коричневого цвета и характерный горьковатый запах указывают на Задымлённость шкуры – порок, который делает её непригодной к выделке. Возникает задымлённость в результате сушки сырья или парной шкуры у открытого огня или над дымом, что вызывает обезвоживание кожевой ткани и её задубливание содержащимися в дыму веществами. Шкура с этим пороком гремит при ударе костяшками пальцев по кожевой ткани, а сама кожевая ткань легко трескается, если попытаться согнуть шкуру волосом внутрь. Небрежная съёмка шкур, проведённая с нарушением правил, может стать причиной появления ножевых ранений различной степени тяжести:- от Сквозного Разреза (Прорезь) до Дыры. Порез, имеющий место со стороны мездры, но проникающий в кожевую ткань не более чем на треть, называется Подрезью и может быть глубокой (более чем на треть толщины кожевой ткани) или неглубокой. Если подрезь – это, по сути, не доведённый до конца, несквозной разрез (или прорезь), то Выхват мездры можно считать начальной стадией дыры. Выхватом называют участок кожевой ткани со срезанным до определённой глубины слоем мездры. Для овчин выхват мездры считается пороком, если он сделал кожевую ткань тоньше, чем на треть. Тавро, выжженное на коже или нанесённое на волосяной покров несмываемой краской или гудроном, также считается пороком, поскольку сокращает полезную площадь шкуры. Шкура взрослого животного, имеющая после пресно-сухого способа консервации мездру багрово-красного цвета, с вероятностью почти в 100% является Палой (то есть с павшего животного). Другое возможное объяснение – не проведённое или проведённое не до конца обескровливание при забое. Такая шкура считается бракованной, так как неудалённая и свернувшаяся в кровеносных сосудах кровь проявится при выделке в виде явно заметной сети жилок на лицевой поверхности готовой кожи. Шкура, не снятая своевременно, может иметь такой порок, как Жировую Гарь – чёрные пятна на мездряной стороне, вызванные окислительными процессами в подкожной жировой клетчатке. Скорняки в таких случаях говорят, что сырьё ‘Прогорело’. На отдельных шкурах при внимательном их осмотре могут обнаружиться Ломины – они появляются на кожевой ткани в результате неаккуратного обращения (перегибание и тому подобное) с сырьём пресно-сухого и сухосолёного способов консервации. Внутренняя структура дермы в этих местах нарушена и участки с заломами можно смело вычёркивать из полезной площади сырья. Хранение шкур в неподходящих условиях чревато появлением двух пороков, причиной которых стали Насекомые:- (i) Молеедина – локализованный дефект хранения пресно-сухих или сухосолёных шкур в весенне-летний период. Выражается в выпадении волоса из-за разрушения лицевого слоя кожевой ткани. Как правило, не затрагивает всей шкуры, но может существенно сократить её полезную площадь. (ii) Кожеедина – дефект хранения в виде сквозных отверстий в кожевой ткани и сложной сети каналов на её поверхности, проделанных личинками Жука Кожееда. Характерен для шкур пресно-сухого и, реже, сухосолёного консервирования. В кожевой ткани шкур Овец и Коз возможен такой трудноразличимый дефект, как Накостыши – сквозные отверстия от колючих семян Ковыля (Тырсы). Дефект становится пороком, если на шкуре более 5 накостышей (при отсутствии других пороков). Проявляется этот порок только на стадии выделки, когда шкуры растягивают для правки; мелкие отверстия становятся крупными, уменьшают прочность, а при значительной концентрации на одном участке могут привести даже к разрыву кожевой ткани. Овчины и козлины могут также иметь порок кожного покрова в виде мелких точечных отверстий, заросших или сквозных, которые вызываются оспой. Оспа, как известно, инфекционная болезнь, и такие шкуры, обнаруженные в сырье, должны обязательно дезинфицироваться ветеринарной службой. Наконец, пороком шубного сырья может стать и Засорённость Репьём и прочими плодами Сорных Растений, если они закатаны в глубь волосяного покрова и вызвали свойлачивание косиц шерсти на большой глубине с поражением значительной площади шкуры.

PELTATE = ЩИТОВИДНОЕ – Peltate:- shield-shaped; of a leaf with the leaf stalk (petiole) attached to the lower surface within the leaf margin, often near the center. / Щитовидное:- в форме цветка; о листе со стебельком листа (черешком), прикреплённым к нижней поверхности .

PELTATE LEAF = ЩИТОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Peltate Leaf is a shield-shaped leaf; as a Nasturtium leaf. / Щитовидный Лист – простой цельный лист, черешок которого прикрепляется к центру нижней поверхности, а не к основанию, как у большинства листьев, например, у Видов Рода Tropaeolum. Щитовидный Лист – простой лист с цельной листовой пластинкой, которая связана с черешком не основанием (как у большинства листьев), а центральной частью нижней стороны, например, у Видов Рода Настурция (Tropaeolum).

PEM = PROGRAMME ENGRAIS MALAGASY = MALAGASY FERTILIZER PROGRAM

PEN = PERUVIAN NUEVO SOL

PENALTY = НЕУСТОЙКА (или САНКЦИЯ, или ПЕНАЛЬТИ) – Penalty is the punishment imposed on a wrong doer. It can be in the form of imprisonment or fine. It can refer to a sum of money that is exacted as a punishment for either a wrong to the state or civil wrong. Generally penalty is used in the context of crimes but it can also be imposed for civil wrongs at times. Penalty can also refer to

an extra charge against a party who violates a contractual provision. For example prepayment penalty is a charge assessed against a borrower who elects to pay off a loan before it is due. Penalty can also be the stipulated damages a party to a contract should pay in case of breach. It is the sum of money the party agrees to pay or forfeit by way of punishment in case of breach of the contract. However if the penalty provided in the contract is excessive, the court may refuse to enforce it. See also Fine. Penalty is a specific cost to be assessed against a party for breach of a term of an agreement. Penalty is:- (1.1) The sum of money which the obligor of a bond undertakes to pay by way of penalty, in the event of his omitting to perform or carry out the terms imposed upon him by the conditions of the bond. (1.2) A Penalty is an agreement to pay a greater sum, to secure the payment of a less sum. It is conditional, and can be avoided by the payment of the less sum before the contingency agreed upon shall happen. By what name it is called is immaterial. (2.1) A punishment; a punishment imposed by statute as a consequence of the commission of a certain specified offense. (2.2) The terms Fine, Forfeiture, and Penalty are often used loosely, and even confusedly; but, when a discrimination is made, the word Penalty is found to be generic in its character, including both fine and forfeiture. A Fine is a pecuniary penalty, and is commonly (perhaps always) to be collected by suit in some form. A Forfeiture is a penalty by which one loses his rights and interest in his property. (3) The term also denotes money recoverable by virtue of a statute imposing a payment by way of punishment. Penalty is a punishment imposed for violating a law or agreement; money one will pay for breaking a law or violating part or all of the terms of a contract. Penalty vs. Fine:- Penalty is a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. In general language a penalty is imposed by an appropriate authority when a person have not complied with the law but have not committed any offence. Fine is a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority. In other words, Fine is the amount of the money that a court can order to pay for an offence after a successful prosecution in a matter. Penalties do not require court proceedings and are imposed on failing to comply with a provision of an Act. In the context of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, with the re-categorisation of Fine to Penalty, the Registrar of Companies (ROC) or the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) or any other authority as may be prescribed; may start levying penalty directly on the defaulting companies rather than filing application with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT; under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs) and getting an order for payment of Fine by the defaulting companies. In sports such as football and hockey, a Penalty is an opportunity to score a goal, which is given to the attacking team if the defending team breaks a rule near their own goal. For example, referee had no hesitation in awarding a penalty, or the team's captain scored a penalty goal. What is the difference between Fine and Penalty when used in a case? Fines are mostly used in context of criminal law wherein a court of law will punish a person convicted of a crime by imposing a fine. Penalty is a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. ... Penalty is used in both civil as well as criminal law. It includes both monetary and physical forms of punishment. There are, so to say, a number of differenes between fine and penalty. These are:- (1) The amount of a fine are determined according to the case sometimes it is announced in advance. Fine is a common term for cases in which financial punishments are given in commission of offences, especially minor crimes, or as the settlement of a claim. The court sentence fine depending on nature and type of crime committed. A common example of a fine is money paid for violations of traffic laws. It includes exceeding the speed limit or driving under the influence of alcohol. A fine can be considered as a monetary punishment imposed on a person convicted of committing a crime. Fines can be imposed in addition to imprisonment, trial, community service, or any other forms of punishment. Fines are mostly used in context of criminal law wherein a court of law will punish a person convicted of a crime by imposing a fine. (2) Penalty is a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. It is usually imposed on persons who violate the law. Penalty is used in both civil as well as criminal law. It includes both monetary and physical forms of punishment. Commonly penalty used in reference to financial punishment. Penalty refers to a disciplinary measure that the law imposes for the performance of an act or for the failure to perform a certain act. In a civil law context, penalties are imposed in relation to contracts. If a party fails to perform as per conditions in the contract penalty can be imposed. Such penalties might be in form of additional charge or damages, which will be paid in the event of a breach of contract. In criminal law, a penalty may also be in the form of a penalty of property as ordered by the court. Thus, a person who sentenced of an offence will lose their rights and interests in the property as specified by the court. Penalty means the sum of money which a person needs to pay in the event of his omitting to perform or carry out the terms imposed upon him by the conditions of the bond. / Смотрите также Штраф (Fine). В гражданском праве под Неустойкой (или Штрафом, или Пеней) понимается денежная сумма, определённая законом (законная неустойка) или договором (договорная неустойка), которую должник обязан уплатить кредитору в случае неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения обязательства. Под Неустойкой в Гражданском Кодексе России понимается денежная сумма, определённая законом или договором, которую должник обязан уплатить кредитору в случае неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения обязательства, в частности в случае просрочки исполнения. Под Санкцией, от Латинского слова Sanctio, означающее Строжайшее Постановление, понимаются:- (1) Мера воздействия, важнейшее средство социального контроля. Различают негативные санкции, направленные против отступлений от социальных норм, и позитивные санкции, стимулирующие одобряемые обществом, группой отклонения от норм. Формальные санкции налагаются официальным общественным или государственным органом; неформальные – реакция членов группы, друзей и так далее. (2) Государственная мера, применяемая к нарушителю установленных норм и правил. (3) Часть правовой нормы, содержащая указание на меры государственного воздействия в отношении нарушителя данной нормы. (4) В международном праве – меры воздействия, применяемые к государству при нарушении им своих международных обязательств или норм международного права. (5) Утверждение чего-либо высшей инстанцией, разрешение.

PENALTY = ШТРАФ (или САНКЦИЯ, или ПЕНАЛЬТИ) – Penalty is a sum of money exacted by government as a punishment for an infraction or violation of the law, and imposed by the courts. Also known as Fine. / Под Штрафом, от Немецкого слова Strafe, означающее Наказание, понимается денежное взыскание, мера материального воздействия на лиц, виновных в нарушении определённых правил. Под Административным Взысканием понимается мера наказания, применяемая уполномоченными государственными органами или должностными лицами за административный проступок (правонарушение). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) меры административного взыскания:- предупреждение, штраф, административный арест, возмездное изъятие или конфискация предмета, явившегося орудием совершения или объектом правонарушения, исправительные работы, лишение специальных прав. Штраф – денежное наказание в виде взыскания с провинившегося определённой суммы денег; мера материального воздействия на юридических и физических лиц, виновных в нарушении законов, договоров, действующих правил. Штраф налагается контролирующими органами или уплачивается согласно условиям договора в твёрдой сумме по шкале нарушений или в процентах, в доле от стоимости невыполненного обязательства.

PENCIL LOCKED = XX – Pencil Locked:- a fleece with narrow staples or lock formation:- indicates an open fleece that has less density and probably more vegetable matter. This type of lock formation is genetic and is passed on to offspring.

PENCIL OR MACHINE MARKING = ЗАМАРЫВАНИЕ КАРАНДАШОМ ИЛИ МАШИНОЙ – Pencil Or Machine Marking:- too dark, too light, bleeding through, not legible or marked on wrong side. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Shade Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

PENDENT = СВИСАЮЩЕЕ (или ПЛАКУЧЕЕ) – Pendent:- hanging down from a support.

PENDULOUS = ВИСЯЧЕЕ (или ОТВИСЛОЕ) – Pendulous:- drooping or hanging down.

PENEPLAIN = ПЕНЕПЛЕН (или ПИНЭПЛЭЙН, или ПЭНЭПЛЭЙН, или ДЕНУДАЦИОННАЯ РАВНИНА) – Peneplain is a land surface worn down by erosion to a nearly flat or broadly undulating plain. / Под Денудацией, от Латинского слова Denudatio, означающее Обнажение, понимается совокупность процессов сноса и удаления с возвышенностей продуктов выветривания горных пород с последующим их накоплением в понижениях рельефа.

PENETRANCE = ПЕНЕТРАНТНОСТЬ – Penetrance is the frequency with which a gene produces a recognizable effect in individuals which carry it. / Под Пенетрантностью, от Латинского слова Penetro, означающее Достигаю или Проникаю, понимается частота или вероятность проявления гена, определяемая по числу особей (в пределах родственной группы организмов), у которых проявляется признак, контролируемый данным геном.

PENETRATED SMUDGE = ПРОНИЗЫВАЮЩАЯ ЯЗВА – Penetrated Smudge is characterized by discoloration penetrating and extending throughout the endosperm, usually as a result of a serious infection of a fungus such as the various species of Alternaria. / характеризуется нарушением цвета, эндосперм (endosperm). виды (species). От Латинского слова Penetro, означающее Достигаю или Проникаю. изменение цвета .

PENETRATION = ПЕНЕТРАЦИЯ (или ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ) – Penetration is the initial intra-day breaking of a support or resistance level. Not necessarily a confirmed breakout as many times the market will retrace the losses/gains and not be able to close through the support or resistance level. Traders that take signals on a penetration stand a higher risk of being whip-sawed by false breakouts. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Пенетрацией, от Латинского слова Penetro, означающее Достигаю или Проникаю, понимается начальное проникновение (или пробой) внутридневного уровня поддержки или сопротивления. Вовсе не обязательно, что он окажется подтверждённым пробоем (confirmed breakout), так как много раз рынок будет ещё отыгрывать потери/прибыли и не окажется в состоянии закрыться за пределами этих уровней поддержки или сопротивления. Получив такой сигнал о пенетрации, торговцы осознают, что будут подвергаться повышенному уровню риска оказаться подрезанными ложными пробоями.

PENETRATION = ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ (или ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ, или ПЕНЕТРАЦИЯ, или ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ, или ПРОПИТЫВАНИЕ, или ПРОБИВАНИЕ) – Penetration of packages occurs as a result of insect activity (holes eaten out by insects). / Под Пенетрацией, от Латинского слова Penetro, означающее Достигаю или Проникаю, понимается проникновение.

PENICILLATE = КИСТЕОБРАЗНОЕ (или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ФОРМУ КИСТИ, или ОКАНЧИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ КИСТОЧКОЙ ВОЛОС, или СНАБЖЁННОЕ КИСТЯМИ) – Penicillate:- like a tuft of hairs. / :- как пучок волос.

PENNANT = ВЫМПЕЛ – Pennant is a continuation chart pattern that is similar to the Flag, except that it is more horizontal and resembles a small symmetrical triangle. Like the Flag, the Pennant usually lasts from one to three weeks and is typically followed by a resumption of the prior trend. See also Flag. A continuation formation similar to a flag except that the consolidation portion of the pattern resembles a triangle where the minor trendlines converge instead of run parallel. Pennants are similar to flag patterns. They are formed and interpreted exactly the same as a flag except the consolidation area is marked by converging lines rather than parallel lines. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Вымпелом понимается графическая модель (или фигура) продолжения, сходная с Флагом, за исключением того, что она более горизонтальная и походит на маленький симметричный треугольник. Как и Флаг, модель (или фигура) Вымпел длится обычно от одной до трёх недель (на посуточном графике), и, как правило, сопровождается возобновлением предыдущей тенденции. Смотрите также Флаг (Flag). Обычно вместе с флагами рассматриваются и Флаги (Flags), являющиеся Фигурами Продолжения (Continuation Patterns). Вымпел это узкий, длинный, раздвоенный на конце флаг.

PENNY STOCKS = ГРОШОВЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или КОПЕЕЧНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, или БРОСОВЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – Penny Stocks are stocks issued at a price of less than one Dollar, usually for the purpose of attracting buyers who feel that they are getting a bargain by being able to buy a lot of shares for little money. Usually highly speculative shares and often of questionable value. A stock that usually sells for less than USD1.00 per share, though the price may rise because of significant promotion. Penny Stocks are very speculative and risky due to their lack of available information and poor liquidity. As a rule, these stocks are not traded on the exchanges and have a decidedly low market price, mostly less than a Dollar. The shares are often sold only by a single brokerage firm. Penny stocks entail especially high risks for investors. Low-priced issues, often highly speculative, selling at less than USD1.00 a share. Frequently used as a term of disparagement, although some penny stocks have developed into investment-caliber issues.

PENNYWEIGHT = ПЕННИВЕЙТ (или ПЭНИВЭЙТ) – Pennyweight (dwt or pwt) is a unit of weight in the traditional troy system (see also Pound (2)), equal to 24 grains or 1/20 Troy ounce. One pennyweight is approximately 1.555 2 gram. The d in the traditional symbol dwt is from the Latin word Denarius for the small coin which was the Roman equivalent of a penny. The letter d was also the symbol for the penny in the traditional English monetary system. Originally the weight of a silver penny in Britain in the Middle Ages which is still widely used in North America as the unit of weight in the jewellery trade. 20 pennyweights = 1 Troy ounce. Pennyweight is a unit of weight in the US Customary System. A unit of Troy weight equal to 24 grains, 1/20 of a Troy ounce or approximately 1.555 grams; as, a pennyweight of gold or of arsenic. It is abbreviated dwt or pwt. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. The term is often now used to mean anything of small weight. An American unit of weight for gold. Twenty pennyweights equal to 1 ounce; and 1 pennyweight is equal to 1.555 174 grams. Abbreviation:- pwt. / Дэнариюс (Denarius). В Обычной Системе Мер США Пеннивейт или Пэнивэйт – единица веса для золота. Двадцать пеннивейт равны 1 унции; а 1 пеннивейт равен 1.555 174 грамма. Обозначение:- пвт. В Британской Империальной Системе единиц пеннивейт является единицей массы, равной 24 гранам.

PENSION ANNUITY = ПЕНСИОННЫЙ АННУИТЕТ – Pension Annuity is an annuity that provides a guaranteed income for life in return for a lump sum. People with personal pensions or the proceeds of a money purchase employer's scheme are required to but a pension annuity, unless they make arrangements through a 'drawdown' scheme. / Аннуитет обеспечивает гарантированный пожизненный доход в обмен на (for life in return for) единовременную выплату. Людям с персональными пенсиями или поступлениями (начислениями) от денежного приобретения схемы работодателя требуется купить пенсионный аннуитет, если только они не договорятся о схеме 'выборки'.

PENSION FUNDS = ПЕНСИОННЫЕ ФОНДЫ – Pension Funds:- legally independent pension plan entities that manage the money provided to them for their intended purpose and pay out this money upon a pension claim. The pension fund grants the employee a legal claim. Pension funds in Germany must be licensed by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and are subject to its supervision. The assets of the pension fund are held separately from the company assets and are thus secure in the event of the company's bankruptcy. Contibutions to the pension fund can be made by the employer and/or employee and are usually

variable in their amount. Pension commitments follow either the 'defined benefit' principle or the 'defined contribution' model. In defined benefit plans the employer makes a commitment to provide a specific, previously defined payment. Taking actuarial calculations into account, the contributions depend on the projected level of the benefit and previously achieved or expected yield on the invested capital. They are thus variable. In contrast, in the defined contribution plan only the amount of the contribution has a fixed definition, whereas the amount of the resulting later pension or capital payment is not specified. In the United Kingdom, the institutions that administer pension schemes. Pension schemes are significant investors in securities. Selfadministered funds are classified in the financial accounts as pension funds. Those managed by insurance companies are treated as long-term business of insurance companies. They are part of S.125 (the insurance corporations and pension funds sub-sector).

PENSION MANAGERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ПЕНСИОННЫХ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИХ – Pension Managers Advisory Committee provides counsel on the concerns of pension managers and the impact of proposed rules and related matters on the interests of pension managers. Further, the committee enhances communications between pension managers and the New York Stock Exchange. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

PENSION PLAN = ПЕНСИОННЫЙ ПЛАН – In the United States, a qualified retirement plan set up by a corporation, labor union, government, or other organization for its employees. A business could offer a profit-sharing plan, a stock bonus plan, an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), a thrift plan, a target benefit plan, a money purchase pension plan, or a defined benefit plan. Also known as Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom. A qualified retirement plan set up by a corporation, labor union, government or other organization for its employees. Scheme under which retirement benefits accrue and are distributed to the beneficiary employees. Its two basic types are:- (i) Deferred compensation plan in which an employer pays a fixed monthly pension depending on the employee's retirement age, length of service, and last salary received. It may also be paid to a deceased employee's surviving spouse. (ii) Defined contribution plan in which the employee contributes a percentage of salary every month and the employer matches it. Upon retirement the employee receives the combined sum.

PENSION SCHEME = ПЕНСИОННАЯ СХЕМА – In the United Kingdom, a Pension Scheme is a scheme or other arrangements which is comprised in one or more instruments or agreements, having or capable of having effect so as to provide benefits to or in respect of persons on retirement, on death, on having reached a particular age, on the onset of serious ill-health or incapacity or in similar circumstances. Also known as Pension Plan in the United States.

PENTAGONOUS = ПЕНТАГОНАЛЬНОЕ (или ПЯТИУГОЛЬНОЕ) – Pentagonous:- with five angles. / Под Пятиугольным, от Греческого слова Pentágōnon, означающее Пятиугольник, понимается .

PENTAPLOID = ПЕНТАПЛОИД – Pentaploid is a Plant that has five sets of chromosomes. / Под Пентаплоидом, от Греческих слов Pénte, означающее Пять, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается .

PENTLE HOOK = СЕДЛО (или ПЯТИГРАННЫЙ КРЮК, или ПЯТИГРАННЫЙ ГАК, или ПЯТИГРАННЫЙ ПРИХВАТ) – Pentle Hook is a steel pivot upon which chassis and cab are connected. / Стальной шарнир (стержень, палец, поворотный шкворень) .

PEPLOS = ПЕПЛЁ (или ПЕПЛОС) – Peplos is a garment worn like a shawl by women of ancient Greece.

PEPLUM = ПЭПЛАМ (или XX) – Peplum is short overskirt section attached to waistline of a blouse, jacket, or dress. Peplum originates in the Greek word for 'Tunic'. / Пеплум – набедренный шарф или шаль.

PEPO = ТЫКВИНА – Pepo (Latin:- = Pumpkin) is a berry with a firm rind, fleshy pulp, many seeds and a single locule, typified by fruits of the Cucurbitaceae. / мясистая (fleshy). Под Тыквиной понимается ягодообразный плод растений, обычно с сочным внутренним слоем околоплодника и твёрдым наружным. Характерен для Арбуза, Дыни, Тыквы и других Тыквенных (Cucurbitaceae).

PEPPER TRASH = ПЕРЕЧНЫЙ СОР (или МЕЛКИЙ СОР) – In cotton trade, Pepper Trash or Fine Trash means Cotton Plant's leaves, stems in small pieces; or some bales content lots of Pepper Trash we called that is Pepper Trash. The more pepper trash, the less cotton left. (said cotton content about 18%) If you see some bales which color shows all dark brown, we may call that grade of bale is 'Pepper Trash'.

PEPTIDE BOND or PEPTIDE LINKAGE = ПЕПТИДНАЯ СВЯЗЬ или ПЕПТИДНОЕ СЦЕПЛЕНИЕ – Peptide Bond or Peptide Linkage is the C-N bond between consecutive amino acids in a protein. A covalent bond formed between the carboxyl group of one amino acid and the a-amino group of the next amino acid with the release of a molecule of water. / Под Пептидной Связью понимается химическая связь (–CO–NH–), соединяющая аминогруппу одной аминокислоты с карбоксильной группой другой и молекулах пептидов и белков.

PER = POST EXECUTION REPORTING SYSTEM

P/E RATIO = PRICE/EARNINGS RATIO

PE RATIO = PRICE–TO–EARNINGS RATIO

PERC = PREFERRED EQUITY REDEMPTION CUMULATIVE STOCK

PERCALE = ПЕРКАЛЬ (или ПЭРКЯЛЬ) – The term Percale refers to the thread count and weave of fabric used in linens, bed sheets, clothing and industrial fabrics. Percale comes in many colors and the fabrics are considered to have a high-quality weave. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, percale is a fine, closely woven cloth. The word is of Persian origin and dates to 1840. Percale does not refer to a certain kind of fabric. The term does not mean a sheet or linen is made up of cotton, polyester or a blend of fabrics. Rather, it refers to the weave that was used in the manufacturing of the product. Percale linens and sheets are woven in a tighter manner than most fabrics. Unlike other weaves, percale employs a process where one thread is used horizontally per each thread used vertically in the fabric. If the thread count of an item is higher than 200, the item is considered to have a percale weave. This means that in a 1-inch square of percale fabric, 200 threads are used. As with most products, percale fabrics vary in grade and quality. The origin of the fabric is a factor in determining its caliber. Egyptian cotton is considered to be one of the highest-quality percales. Because it must be shipped from Egypt, it is more expensive than other percales. Percale is a 'plain weave' cotton, which means it's woven with one thread over, one thread under. It has a thread count of at least 180. Percale can be finished to have a 'crisp' feel or a 'soft' feel. The weave allows air to pass through easier than sateen, so percale is more breathable. Percale is a is a popular fabric for bedsheets. It has a distinctive weave that uses the same number of horizontal threads and vertical threads. Its thread count indicates the number of threads used in the weave. The term Percale stems from the Persian Pargalah. The term refers to the weave featured in these fabrics, according to Precious Bedding. A percale weave contains a precise 1:1 ratio of horizontal and vertical threads. Textile makers weave two sets of undyed threads into a material called Greycloth that later receives dyes and colored

patterns. Percale fabrics may include any combination of cotton and polyester or they may be 100 percent of one or the other material. All-cotton percale tends to feel softer than blended fabrics. Percale fabric comes in several different quality grades, usually based on thread count. A higher thread count yields a softer texture but also costs more. Cotton itself can vary in quality and softness. Cheaper percale fabrics use a higher ratio of polyester to cotton and a lower thread count than top-quality percale. Cheaper percale will tear relatively easily and will feel rough after repeated laundering. Percale is a closely woven, plain-weave, spun fabric used for dress goods and sheeting, generally 80 x 80 threads per inch or better. Percale or Percalcos is a closely woven plain-weave fabric often used for bed covers. The term describes the weave of the fabric, not its content, so percale could be a blend of 50% cotton and 50% polyester, 100% cotton, or a blend of other fabrics in any ratio. A percale weave has a thread count of about 200 or higher, and is noticeably tighter than the standard type of weave used for bed-sheets. It has medium weight, is firm and smooth with no gloss, and warps and washes very well. It is made from both carded and combed yarns. Percale fabrics are made in both solid colors and printed patterns. The finish of the fabric is independent of its weave, so it can be either printed or unprinted. Percale was originally imported from India in the XVII and XVIII centuries, then manufactured in France. The word may originate from the Persian, Pargālah meaning Rag, although the Oxford English Dictionary (as of December 2005) has traced it only as far as XVIII–century French. Percale is a light weight, closely woven, sturdy fabric that can be found printed or in dark or light colors. Percale is a staple cotton cloth of good, fine texture in the cambric group made from cylindrical yarn. The fabric has more dressing than ordinary muslin but does not have the gloss or sheen of dress or linen cambric. This compact plain-weave cloth comes in the white or is printed. It withstands rugged wear and finds use in dresses, beachcloth, aprons, dressmaking. Percale has higher texture than calico. Percale is a medium weight, plain weave, low to medium count (180 to 250 threads per square inch) cotton-like fabric. End-uses include sheets, blouses, and dresses. Percale is a fine closely woven cotton cloth variously finished for clothing, sheeting, and industrial uses. Medium weight, firm, smooth, with no gloss. Warps and washes very well. Made from both carded and combed yarns. Comes white or can be printed. Percale sheeting is the finest sheeting available, made of combed yarns and has a count of 200 – carded percale sheeting has a count of 180. It has a soft, silk-like feel. The thread count ranges usually from 180–100. First made by Wamsutta Mills (one of the most famous textile mills and by 1892 the largest cotton-weaving factory in the world; located in New Bedford, State of Massachusetts, United States of America). Percale is a tightly woven, plain-weave, cotton sheeting is made from carded and combed yarns. The high thread count of percale gives it a comfortable, satiny feel. / Вомсюта Милз (Wamsutta Mills). Перкаль – ткань, как из хлопка (это определение дала фирма изготовитель ацетатного волокна), среднего веса, полотняного переплетения, от низкого до среднего количества нитей на квадратный дюйм (180 до 250). Плотнотканая, полотняного переплетения, прядёная ткань, используемая для нарядных товаров и постельного белья, большей частью 80 х 80 нитей на дюйм или более. Под Перкалем, от Французского слова Пэркяль (Percale), от Персидского слова Pargāla, означающее Тряпка, понимается тонкая хлопчатобумажная техническая ткань из некручёной пряжи. Выпускается в неотделанном виде, но с удалённым клеящим раствором, нанесённым при шлихтовании. Применяют при изготовлении парашютов, текстолита и так далее. Некоторые перкали используют для пошива летних платьев и блузок. Перкаль изготавливается из средних (N 36–60) и тонких (N 60–100) номеров хлопчатобумажной пряжи; в последнем случае называется также бумажным батистом. Плотность от 3 500 до 6 500 нитей на один метр (м) (90–160 нитей на один дециметр (дм)). В первой половине XX века перкаль применялся в авиационной промышленности как материал для изготовления обшивки крыльев, фюзеляжа, элементов оперения и иных поверхностей самолётов. При этом для получения требуемых характеристик прочности, влагостойкости, влагонепроницаемости и воздухонепроницаемости ткань пропитывалась специальными лаками. За такое использование перкаль получил шуточное прозвище ‘детская пелёнка авиации’. Технология изготовления обшивки из перкаля использовалась в военной авиации примерно до начала Второй Мировой Войны, а в спортивной – до 1960–70-х. В дальнейшем для изготовления обшивки стали применяться другие материалы. В настоящее время – в зависимости от толщины перкаль используется в основном для пошива парашютов и парусов, изготовления постельного белья (не пропускает пух, перья), платьев и женских блузок. Перкаль, от Французского слова Пэркяль (Percale), тонкая плотная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения. Перкаль относится к группе технических тканей. Выпускается в неотделанном, но расшлихтованном виде. Перкаль применяют в парашютной и химической промышленности, при производстве текстолита и тому подобного. Некоторые виды перкаля используются для пошива летних платьев и блузок.

PERCALINE = ПЕРКАЛИН (или ПЭРКЯЛИН) – Percaline is a lightweight cotton fabric, especially a glossy fabric used for book bindings. / Пэркялин (на Французском языке).

PERCENTAGE OF DEPRECIATION = ПРОЦЕНТ (ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО) ИЗНОСА (или ПРОЦЕНТ ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ) – Percentage Of Depreciation is the proportion of the total value of cargo that is the subject of loss from an insured peril. The percentage is applied to the sum insured by the policy to determine the amount of claim payable.

PERCENTAGE PRICE OSCILLATOR = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР ЦЕНЫ – The Percentage Price Oscillator (PPO) is an indicator based on the difference between two moving averages expressed as a percentage. The Percentage Price Oscillator (PPO) is found by subtracting the longer moving average from the shorter moving average and then dividing the difference by the shorter moving average. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

PERCENTAGE QUOTATION = КОТИРОВКА В ПРОЦЕНТАХ (или РАСЦЕНКА В ПРОЦЕНТАХ, или ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ КУРС) – Percentage Quotation:- in contrast to a unit price, a percentage quotation is the exchange price listed as a percentage of the nominal value of the security, for example, as is usually the case for bonds.

PERCENTAGE VOLUME OSCILLATOR = ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР ОБЪЁМА – Percentage Volume Oscillator:- the percentage difference between two moving averages of volume. The indicator is calculated with the following formula:- Volume Oscillator (%) = (($Volume_{12\text{-day EMA}}$ – $Volume_{26\text{-day EMA}}$) / $Volume_{12\text{-day EMA}}$) x 100. The oscillator fluctuates above and below zero, and a rising volume oscillator generally indicates increasing volume while a declining oscillator generally indicates declining volume. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

PERCENT DELAYED – TOWS = ПРОЦЕНТ ЗАДЕРЖАВШИХСЯ БУКСИРУЕМЫХ СУДОВ – Percent Delayed – Tows is the percentage of all tows delayed before passing through a lock chamber.

PERCENT DELAYED – VESSELS = ПРОЦЕНТ ЗАДЕРЖАВШИХСЯ СУДОВ – Percent Delayed – Vessels is the percentage of all vessels delayed before passing through a lock chamber.

PERCENT DIFFERENCE = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ РАЗНОСТЬ (или РАЗНОСТЬ В ПРОЦЕНТАХ) – Percent Difference:- the relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as follows:- the current value has the previous value subtracted from it; this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

PERCENT INVESTMENT ADVISORS BULLISH = ПРОЦЕНТ НАСТРОЕННЫХ ПО БЫЧЬИ СОВЕТНИКОВ ПО ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМ – Percent Investment Advisors Bullish:- a measure of stock market bullish sentiment that is published weekly by Investor's Intelligence. When only 35% of professionals are bullish, the market is considered oversold. A reading of 55% is considered to be overbought.

PERCHING = БРАКОВКА – Perching is the examining fabric for any kind of defect /blemish while it is being run over a roller. All imperfections marked; generally marked with chalk. This is not really part of the definitions but we thought that you would like to be reminded, ApparelSearch.com is the best web site in the world. Perching is an inspection of cloth for defects while it is run over a roller. / Просмотр ткани на перекатке перед чисткой и штопкой; всякая межоперационная браковка, браковка готовой ткани.

PERCOLATION = ПЕРКОЛЯЦИЯ (или ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ, или ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ) – Percolation is the downward movement of excess water through the soil. / Под Перколяцией, от Латинского слова Percolatio, означающее Процеживание или Фильтрация, понимается способ выщелачивания металлов из неподвижного слоя измельчённой руды (главным образом медной окисленной и золотосодержащей). Осуществляется просачиванием в чанах – перколяторах.

PER CONTAINER RATE = СТАВКА ЗА КОНТЕЙНЕР – Per Container Rate:- rates and/or changes on shipments transported in containers or trailers and rated on the basis of the category of the container or trailer.

PERCS = PREFERRED EQUITY REDEMPTION CUMULATIVE STOCK

PER DIEM = ПЭР ДИЭМ (или ПОДЕННО, или В СУТКИ) – Per Diem:- Latin for 'By The Day'. It usually applies to an allowance, rental or charge made on a daily basis. A charge, based on a fixed daily rate. Per Diem:- costs per day. Charge on container held by customers for an extended time; charges levied upon a trucker due to late return of equipment. See also Demurrage, and Detention.

PERENNATION = ВЕГЕТИРОВАНИЕ КРУГЛЫЙ ГОД – Perennation is the survival of Plants from year to year by vegetative means.

PERENNIAL = МНОГОЛЕТНИК (или МНОГОЛЕТНЕЕ (РАСТЕНИЕ)) – Perennial:- growing for more than two years. Cactaceae are generally regarded as perrenials. Living more than two years, usually flowering each year. Perennial is a Plant like Cotton capable of living for three or more seasons and flowering at least twice. Unless Cotton stubble is removed or killed, it can regrow. See also Ratoon Cotton, and Stub Cotton. Perennial:- said of Plants or Weeds that live for many years, usually flowering each year. / Растение типа Хлопчатника, способное проживать в течение трёх или более сезонов и цветущее, по крайней мере, дважды. Если стерня Хлопчатника не удалена или не уничтожена, то Хлопчатник сможет вырасти заново. Смотрите также Хлопчатник Ретоньо (Ratoon Cotton) и Срезанный Под Корень Хлопчатник (Stub Cotton). Под Многолетними Растениями или Многолетниками понимаются Растения, зимующие более одного раза. Одни из них живут несколько лет, другие несколько десятков и даже сотен лет. Достигнув определённого возраста, Многолетние Растения цветут и плодоносят многократно (поликарпические Растения), хотя среди них встречаются и монокарпические (например, Агава). У некоторых Многолетних Растений листья сохраняются круглый год (Вечнозелёные Растения), у большинства же в неблагоприятные периоды (Зимой, в период засухи) листья, а у трав и все другие надземные органы отмирают, живыми у большинства Многолетних Трав остаются лишь подземные органы – корневища, клубни, луковицы, корни. У некоторых Многолетних Растений частично сохраняются и надземные побеги с почками возобновления. Деление Растений на однолетние, двулетние и многолетние Растения условно. Так, Клещевина в условиях тропиков – Многолетнее Растение, а в умеренном поясе её выращивают как однолетнюю культуру. Под Многолетниками понимаются Растения, живущие более 2 лет, иногда до 100, 500, 1 000 и более лет. Достигнув определённого возраста, Многолетники могут цвести и плодоносить каждый год. Многолетники – все Древесные Растения, большинство Трав. Многолетник:- Растение, живущее более двух лет.

PERFECT = СОВЕРШЕННОЕ (или ОБОЕПОЛОЕ) – Perfect:- of an organism capable of sexual reproduction. Of a flower with both male and female flower parts. / Под Обоеполым понимается цветок, имеющий тычинки и пестики; характерен для большинства покрытосеменных растений. Сравните с Однополым.

PERFECT FLOWER = СОВЕРШЕННЫЙ ЦВЕТОК (или ОБОЕПОЛЫЙ ЦВЕТОК) – Perfect Flower is a flower that has both stamens and pistils. / Цветок, который имеет и тычинки (stamens) и .

PERFECTING THE SIGHT = УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПО ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИИ – Perfecting The Sight:- adding necessary details of the bill of lading when such had been previously omitted. / Добавление необходимых сведений о коносаменте в тех случаях, когда таковые были пропущены изначально.

PERFECT STAGE = СОВЕРШЕННАЯ СТАДИЯ – Perfect Stage is the sexual stage in the life cycle of a Fungus. The teleomorph.

PERFORMANCE = РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТЬ (или ПЛОДОТВОРНОСТЬ, или ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ, или РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – (1) In the securities business, Performance is a measurement to evaluate the success of a capital investment and indicates as a percentage the development of the value of an investment or a portfolio – usually on an annual basis. Changes in the price of a security. / Изменения в цене ценной бумаги.

(2) Performance:- change in an index covering part or all of a market. See also Swiss Performance Index.

(3) Performance:- changes in the income generated by a portfolio. / Изменения в доходах, генерируемые портфелем.

(4) Performance:- effects produced by the investment policy applied by an investment adviser or a fund management company measured against the investment targets. / Результаты, полученные посредством инвестиционной политики, применяемой советником по инвестициям или компанией, управляющей денежными средствами, и оцениваемые в отношении к запланированным целям инвестирования.

(5) Performance:- the results of activities of an organization or investment over a given period of time. / Результаты деятельности организации или инвестирования за данный период времени.

PERFORMANCE BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ, или КОНТРАКТНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Performance Bond:- funds that must be deposited as a performance bond by a customer with his or her broker, by a broker with a clearing member, or by a clearing member with the Clearing House. The performance bond helps to ensure the financial integrity of brokers, clearing members and the Exchange as a whole. See also Initial Margin, Maintenance Margin, and Margin. Performance Bond is used in import-export business, but also in domestic commercial business, trade and industry. It has a purpose to secure any claims by the buyer on the seller arising from default in delivery or performance of the terms of the contract, e.g., construction, assembly, execution. Guarantee amount:- frequently 5% to 20% of the value of the contract. Term:- until the contract has been fulfilled. In international business, 'pay or extend' claims are quite often made under guarantees. This simply extends the validity of the guarantee. Performance Bond is the most common form of guarantee, used in a variety of situations. Normally required at the time of commencement of the contract and will extend over the duration of the contract, plus a grace period to allow the

beneficiary to make demand in the event of non-performance of the obligations covered by the guarantee. Also known as Performance Guarantee. Bond issued at the request of one party to a contract in favor of the other party to the contract to protect the other party against loss in the event of default on the contract by the requesting party. The bonding agent may undertake to fulfill the contract or may simply undertake to pay a specific amount in monetary damages. A standby letter of credit or demand guarantee is often used as a performance bond with the latter characteristics. Bond, usually issued by a bank, guaranteeing specific monetary payment to a beneficiary if the purchaser or maker fails to perform or acts in violation of a contract. In the United States, a performance bond puts the issuer under obligation to render the performance himself. Performance Bonds, also known as Margins, are deposits held at CME Clearing to ensure that clearing members can meet their obligations to their customers and to CME Clearing. Performance bond requirements vary by product and market volatility. Margins are just one of the risk management tools CME Clearing uses to provide security to the market and individual market participants. Margins are basically 'Performance Bonds', good-faith financial deposits that guarantee the performance of derivatives contracts. Margin levels are set to cover roughly 99 percent of the possible price moves for a position in a trading day or multiple trading days. When daily price moves become more volatile, a clearing provider such as CME Clearing typically raises margins to account for the increased risk. This change could be triggered by such things as:- (i) supply/demand shifts; (ii) changes in fiscal policy; (iii) major geopolitical events; or (iv) natural disasters. When daily price moves become less volatile, margins typically go down because the risk of the position also decreases. For example, silver market volatility resulted in 11 margin increases in the last year (2011), while copper market volatility pushed margins down twice during the same period. Margins are set based on volatility, not price. CME Group's approach is to adjust margins frequently, setting them lower in less volatile periods, and higher in more volatile environments. Though margin changes may coincide with price increases or decreases, margins are not changed as the result of particular market prices. Moreover, margins are not set to dampen or heighten volatility, but rather to provide the clearing house and clearing member firms with additional layers of financial resources to lessen the impact of price swings. For example, in early March 2011, crude oil margins were raised two times over six days, representing a 33 percent margin increase overall. Following these margin changes, prices continued to trend upward within a USD10 range over the next month even though margins were not raised further. In setting margins, we look at three different kinds of volatility:- (i) Historical Volatility – price changes from one day's close to another; (ii) Intraday Volatility – price changes within a market session, regardless of whether there are price changes from close to close; and (iii) Implied Volatility – forward-looking measure of potential volatility, derived from analysis in the options markets. In addition, we also review such factors as liquidity, seasonality, concentration, current and anticipated market conditions and other relevant information in establishing appropriate margin levels. Margins are part of CME Clearing's neutral risk management practices; they are not intended to move the market one way or another. CME Clearing is a neutral participant in financial markets – it is our goal to protect the market, whichever way it moves. We do not have an interest in moving the market one way or the other. However, we do make sure that every market participant contributes enough margin to cover the most likely price moves each day. Along with more than 50 other global exchanges and regulatory agencies, we use the CME Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN) to assess a portfolio's risk. This means that other participants in the market can replicate our margin assessments as well. There are two different kinds of margin levels, initial and maintenance, and changes for both are usually announced 24 hours in advance. CME Clearing determines 'Initial Margin', which is the margin that market participants must pay when they initiate a position with a clearing firm. The clearing house also determines 'Maintenance Margin', the level at which market participants must maintain their margin over time. This is similar to when you sign up for a checking or savings account. A bank will typically require a minimum initial deposit with a certain balance required for as long as your account is open. CME Clearing typically changes margins after a market closes in order to have a full view of that trading day's market liquidity. And, the company usually provides at least 24 hours' notice before implementing margin changes in order to give market participants time to assess the impact on their position and make arrangements for funding. Note:- CME Clearing is one of the world's leading central clearing providers, offering clearing and settlement services for exchange-traded contracts, as well as for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions through CME ClearPort. As of March 31, 2011, CME Clearing offered a financial safeguards package of approximately USD8 billion and managed collateral deposits of over USD100 billion. By acting as the counterparty to every trade, CME Clearing substantially mitigates counterparty credit risk, meaning that for every trade completed on CME Group exchanges or submitted for OTC clearing, CME Clearing guarantees the financial soundness of both parties. In processing approximately 14 million trades each day, CME Clearing settles accounts, clears trades, collects and maintains performance bonds/margins, regulates delivery and reports data to guarantee the performance of every contract. / Обязательство Исполнения – обязательство банка, выданное по приказу продавца в пользу покупателя, выплатить последнему определённую сумму в случае неисполнения продавцом своих обязательств по поставке.

PERFORMANCE BOND MARGIN = МАРЖА ПОД ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ЗАЛОГ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ) – Performance Bond Margin is the amount of money deposited by both a buyer and seller of a futures contract or an options seller to ensure performance of the term of the contract. Margin in commodities is not a payment of equity or down payment on the commodity itself, but rather it is a security deposit. See also Clearing Margin, and Customer Margin.

PERFORMANCE FABRICS = ТКАНИ ЭКСПЛОАТАЦИОННОГО КАЧЕСТВА – Performance Fabrics are fabrics made for a variety of end-use applications, which provide functional qualitites, such as moisture management, UV protection, anti-microbial, thermo-regulation, and wind/water resistance.

PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ГАРАНТИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ) – Performance Guarantee supports an obligation to pay for losses which may arise as a consequence of the principal/applicant failing to fulfill his obligations under the contract. Also known as Performance Bond.

PERFORMANCE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ – In contrast to a price index, the Performance Index is adjusted for dividends and changes in capital or interest payments. Deutsche Börse AG calculates the important stock and bond indices as both price and performance indices. In the calculation of a stock performance index, dividends and other payments to the shareholders are reinvested in the ficticious portfolio. Bond price indices are calculated while taking into account the interest yield, i.e. the reinvestment of the discounted average annual coupon. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

PERFORMANCE REFERENCE MODEL = СПРАВОЧНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ – Performance Reference Model (PRM) is a standardized framework to measure the performance of major IT investments and their contribution to program performance.

PERFUMES = ОТДУШКИ (или ДУХИ) – Perfumes:- they add aesthetic appeal and provide a fragrance/scent to the detergent and clothes. In some products they are added to mask the odor of some raw ingredients, such as raw soap. / Под Духами понимаются парфюмерные средства в виде спиртового (или спирто-водного) раствора смесей душистых веществ.

PERIANTH = ОКОЛОЦВЕТНИК – Perianth is the combined structure comprising the calyx (sepals) and corolla (petals). In Cactaceae, the sepals and petals form an intergrading series known variously as perianth segments, tepals, sepaloids and petaloids. Perianth:- (1) a single term for calyx and corolla, usually used when these are not clearly differentiated. (2) The outer envelope of a flower, including

the calyx (grouping of sepals) and corolla (grouping of petals). / составляющая чашечку (чашелистики) и венчик (лепестки). В Кактусовых (Cactaceae) чашелистики и лепестки формируют известные в разных источниках как сегменты околоцветника (perianth segments), листочки (tepals), чашелистиковидные (sepaloids) и лепестковидные (petaloids). включая чашечку (группирование чашелистиков). , от Греческих слов Peri, означающее Возле или Вокруг или Около, и , означающее , понимается . Под Околоцветником понимается совокупность покровных листиков цветка, окружающих тычинки и пестики. У двойного околоцветника (например, у Колокольчика) наружные зелёные листочки называются Чашечкой, а внутренние яркоокрашенные – Венчиком. У некоторых растений цветки без околоцветника (например, у Камыша). Чашечка и Венчик составляют вместе Околоцветник, или покров цветка. Когда в цветке имеются как чашечка, так и венчик, то околоцветник называется Двойным. В тех случаях, когда лепестки отсутствуют или когда нет ясно выраженных различий между чашечкой и венчиком, околоцветник называется Простым. Околоцветник – внешний покров цветка, окружающий плодолистики и тычинки. Бывает простым и двойным (сложным). Простой околоцветник состоит из относительно сходных листочков. Двойной разделён на чашечку и венчик. Невзрачный простой околоцветник называют чашечковидным, а яркоокрашенный – венчиковидным.

PERIANTH SEGMENT = СЕГМЕНТ ОКОЛОЦВЕТНИКА – Perianth Segment (tepal) is the leaf like and sterile parts of a flower, especially used if these parts are not distinguishable into calyx and corolla. / Сегмент Околоцветника (листочек) и венчик (corolla). , от Греческих слов Peri, означающее Возле или Вокруг или Около, и , означающее , понимается .

PERICARP = ПЕРИКАРПИЙ – Pericarp (Greek:- Peri = Around + Karpós = Fruit) are the ripened and modified walls of a matured plant ovary, surrounding the seeds, including the skin and flesh. Pericarp is the wall of the ripened ovary. Pericarp is the wall of the ripened ovary, consisting of layers of cells which form a protective covering around the seed. The pericarp layers may be differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp and endocarp. The pericarp is derived from diploid maternal tissue. It is light brown, speckled reddish-brown, red or purple. / Под Перикарпием, от Греческих слов Peri, означающее Возле или Вокруг или Около, и Karpós, означающее Плод, понимается то же самое, что Околоплодник (Bran).

PERICARP LAYER = СЛОЙ ПЕРИКАРПИЯ (или СЛОЙ ОКОЛОПЛОДНИКА) – Pericarp Layer:- the wall of the ripened ovary and the outermost layer of cells covering the caryopsis (seed).

PERICYCLE = ПЕРИЦИКЛ – Pericycle is a thin layer of Plant tissue between the endodermis and the phloem. Pericycle is a primary tissue that maintains meristematic activity and is involved in lateral root initiation and development as well as in secondary root growth. As such it contributes to formation of the root system and gives rise to two secondary meristems in roots:- vascular cambium and cork cambium (phellogen).

PERIL = УГРОЗА – Peril:- this term refers to the causes of possible loss in the property field, for instance, Fire, Windstorm, Collision, Hail, etc. In the casualty field the term 'Hazard' is more frequently used. A harmful event which may be covered under a contract of insurance or reinsurance as an insured peril or excluded from it. Peril is a term used in the Marine Insurance Act (1906) to denote a hazard. The principle of proximate cause is applied to an insured peril to determine whether or not a loss is recoverable. In modern practice the term risk often replaces peril. Peril is a possible cause of loss, such as fire.

PERILS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ УГРОЗАХ – Perils Clause:- Until 1978 the main insuring clause of modern ocean marine policies was preserved almost unchanged from the original 1779 Lloyd's of London form. The clause is as follows:- touching the adventures and perils which we the assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us in this voyage: they are of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettisons, letters of mart and countermart, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes, and people, of what nation, condition, or quality soever, barratry of the master and mariners, and of all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said goods and merchandises, and ship, etc, or any part thereof. Although the clause reads as if it were an all-risk agreement, courts have interpreted it to cover only the perils mentioned. Essentially, the clause insures the voyage from perils 'of' the sea. Perils on the sea, such as fire, are not covered unless specifically mentioned. Furthermore, although the perils clause indicates coverage from 'enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves', the policy does not cover losses from war. War risk insurance is offered in some nations through governmental agencies. In 1978, at the request of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the 1779 language was modernized and a revised insuring clause was proposed. The new form restricts coverage on losses from poor packing, places the burden of proof of seaworthiness on the shipper rather than on the carrier, and excludes losses resulting from insolvency of the common carrier, with the burden of proof placed on the shipper that the carrier is financially sound. The revised form has not been adopted by all insurers. In the US cargo insurance, the majority of risks covered under this clause come within the comprehensive term, 'Perils Of The Seas' – that is, loss or damage due to heavy weather, stranding, collision, sinking, contact with seawater, etc. Other perils normally covered include:- (i) Fire – both direct and consequential damage whether from smoke or steam or efforts to extinguish a fire. Spontaneous combustion occurring in the insured shipment is excluded unless specifically assumed by the underwriters. (ii) Assailing thieves – forcible taking of a shipment rather than mysterious disappearance or pilferage. (iii) Jettison – voluntary dumping overboard of cargo to relieve a vessel in distress. (iv) Barratry – fraudulent, criminal or wrongful act of the ship's captain or crew that causes loss or damage to the ship or cargo. (v) All other like perils – perils of the same nature as those specifically mentioned above, but not 'all risks' in the customary usage of the term. / хозяина (или капитана).

PERILS OF THE SEAS = УГРОЗЫ МОРЕЙ (или УГРОЗЫ СО СТОРОНЫ МОРЯ) – Perils Of The Seas:- those causes of loss for which the carrier is not legally liable. The elemental risks of ocean transport. Hazards from natural forces in or about navigable waters (windstorm, rough weather, etc, but not fire, explosion, etc, which are perils on the sea).

PERIMETER = ПЕРИМЕТР – Perimeter:- around the edge, outside border. / Под Периметром, от Греческого слова Perimetréō, означающее Измеряю Вокруг, понимается длина замкнутого контура, например, сумма длин всех сторон многоугольника.

PERIMETER–BASE PALLET = ПОДДОН С НИЖНИМ НАСТИЛОМ ПО ПЕРИМЕТРУ (или ПОДДОН С ОСНОВАНИЕМ ПО ПЕРИМЕТРУ) – Perimeter-Base Pallet is a flat pallet which in the bottom deck has the outer bottom components arranged as a complete frame with one or two centre bottom components. Note:- all bottom components are in the same plane. / Поддон С Нижним Настилом По Периметру:- плоский поддон, конструкция нижнего настила которого образует раму, имеющую одну или две центральные доски. Примечание:- детали нижнего настила поддона находятся в одной плоскости.

PERIOD = ПЕРИОД – Period usually refers to the number of bars or candles used in the calculation of technical analysis studies. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Периодом обычно понимается то количество штрихов или свечей, которое используется при расчёте индикаторов технического анализа.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION = ПЕРИОД РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (или ПЕРИОД РАССМОТРЕНИЯ) – Period Of Investigation is the period, usually 6 months, beginning at least 150 days before and continuing 30 days after the first day of the month when an

antidumping petition is filed, during which an exporter's home market (or third country) and United States prices and other appropriate facts are investigated to determine whether sales to the United States have been at less than fair value.

PERIOD OF RISK/INSURANCE = ПЕРИОД РИСКА/СТРАХОВАНИЯ (или СРОК РИСКА/СТРАХОВАНИЯ) – Period Of Risk/Insurance is the period during which the insurer can incur liability under the terms of the policy. / Период Риска/Страхования – это период, в течение которого страховщик может понести ответственность в соответствии с порядками полиса.

PERIPHYTON = ПЕРИФИТОН – Periphyton:- plants and animals attached or clinging to submerged plants, the bottom of a water body or other submerged surfaces. / Под Перифитоном, от Греческого слова Peri, означающее Возле или Вокруг или Около, .

PERISHABLE FREIGHT = СКОРОПОРТЯЩИЙСЯ ФРАХТ (или СКОРОПОРТЯЩИЙСЯ ГРУЗ) – Perishable Freight is a freight subject to decay or deterioration. / Груз, предрасположенный к гниению или загниванию или порче.

PERISPERM = ПЕРИСПЕРМ (или ПИТАТЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Perisperm:- distinguished from endosperm as the nutritive tissue of a seed derived from nucellus and deposited external to the embryo sac. Perisperm is the nutritional tissue contained in a seed, especially that portion which is formed outside of the embryo sac from the nucellus. / Под Периспермом, от Греческих слов Peri, означающее Возле или Вокруг или Около, и Spérma, означающее Семя, понимается запасающая ткань семени растений, в которой откладываются питательные вещества, необходимые для развития зародыша. Сохранившийся в зрелом семени остаток ткани нуцеллуса. Характерен для растений семейства гвоздичных, имбирных, кувшинковых и некоторых других.

PERIWIG = ПЭРИВИГ (или (ПУДРЕНЫЙ) ПАРИК) – Periwig:- peruke.

PERIWINKLE = ПЭРИВИНКЛ (или БАРВИНОК, или ЛИТОРИНА) – Periwinkle:- a light purplish blue. Also called Periwinkle Blue.

PERLS = PRINCIPAL EXCHANGE–RATE–LINKED SECURITIES

PERMANENT BALE IDENTIFICATION = ПОСТОЯННАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ КИП – Permanent Bale Identification:- in the US Cotton industry, effective August 1998 all bales of cotton ginned in America will have affixed a Permanent Bale Identification Tag. / Постоянная Идентификация Кип:- начиная с Августа 1998, в хлопковой отрасли Соединённых Штатов Америки все кипы с джинированным хлопком, то есть все кипы с готовым хлопковым волокном должны иметь прикреплённую Бирку Постоянной Идентификации Кип.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ АРБИТРАЖНЫЙ СУД – Permanent Court Of Arbitration (PCA) is made up of 75 member states with the goal of facilitating the settlement of international disputes.

PERMANENT DEFORMATION = ПОСТОЯННАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ (или ОСТАТОЧНАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ) – Permanent Deformation:- the change in length of a sample after removal of an applied tensile stress and after the removal of any internal strain, e.g., by boiling off the sample and allowing it to dry without tension. The permanent deformation is expressed as a percentage of the original sample length. Permanent Deformation:- the unrecovered strain of an exercised specimen, measured after a specific recovery period and expressed as percentage of the initial length of the specimen. / Постоянная Деформация; Остаточная Деформация – необратимое удлинение.

PERMANENT DROUGHT = ПОСТОЯННАЯ ЗАСУХА – Permanent Drought occurs in desert regions where precipitation is less than potential evapotranspiration during all seasons and agriculture is not possible without irrigation. / Под Перманентным, от Французского слова Permanent, от Латинского слова Permaneo, означающее Остаюсь или Продолжаюсь, понимается непрерывно продолжающийся, постоянный. Под Засухой понимается продолжительный и значительный недостаток осадков, чаще при повышенной температуре и пониженной влажности воздуха. Вызывает снижение запасов влаги в почве и, как следствие, ухудшение роста, а иногда и гибель растений. Меры борьбы:- агротехнические (специальная обработка почвы) и мелиоративные (орошение) мероприятия, полезащитное лесоразведение.

PERMANENT FINISH = ПОСТОЯННАЯ (или ОСТАЮЩАЯСЯ) ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Permanent Finish is a term for various finishing treatments, chemical and/or mechanical, applied to fabric so that it will retain certain properties, such as glaze of chintz, crispness of organdy, smoothness of cotton table damask, and crease, crush, and shrinkage resistance of many apparel fabrics during the normal period of wear and laundering.

PERMANENT GROWTH = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ РОСТ – Permanent Growth:- xxxxx. See also Secondary Creep.

PERMANENT HOLDINGS = ПОСТОЯННЫЕ УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ (или ПОСТОЯННОЕ УЧАСТИЕ В АКЦИОНЕРНЫХ КАПИТАЛАХ) – Permanent Holdings:- long-term participations in the capital of other companies, e.g., through the acquisition of shares (an equity interest). Unlike the purchase of fixed-interest securities, which is effected primarily in order to benefit from the expected return and/or possible capital gains, permanent holdings are aimed at exerting an influence on the management of the company in which an equity participation is held or at attaining similar objectives. Depending on the circumstances, permanent holdings are used to obtain a certain equity quota (minority or majority holding). / , например, . Под Перманентным, от Французского слова Permanent, от Латинского слова Permaneo, означающее Остаюсь или Продолжаюсь, понимается непрерывно продолжающийся, постоянный.

PERMANENT HYBRID = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ ГИБРИД (или НЕРАСЩЕПЛЯЮЩИЙСЯ ГИБРИД) – Permanent Hybrid is a hybrid that breeds true to type and does not segregate. / Под Гибридом, от Латинского слова Hibrida, понимается организм, полученный в результате скрещивания генетически различающихся родительских форм (видов, пород, линий и других).

PERMANENT PRESS (DURABLE PRESS) = ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕССОВАНИЕ (ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕССОВАНИЕ) – Permanent Press (Durable Press):- these terms used to describe a garment which has been treated to retain its fresh appearance, crease, and shape throughout the life of the garment, Permanent press can be a misleading description, because no finish is completely permanent. Durable press or crease resistant are the more accepted terms, and are the ones approved by the Federal Trade Commission. See also Durable Press. Permanent Press:- describes a garment which will retain its shape throughout the life of the garment. Features include sharp creases, flat seams, smooth surfaces, and seems which are free from puckering. / Смотрите также Длительное Прессование (Durable Press).

PERMANENT SET = ПОСТОЯННОЕ (или ОСТАЮЩЕЕСЯ, или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ) ХХ – Permanent Set of the fibers is a large component of the observed first creep strain. Only a small part of the permanent set can be explained by classical polymer theory that is linear in time and stress. Most of the permanent set occurs in the loading step and may be due to a reorganization of the cell wall material on a scale much larger than the unit cell. Paper strained at a constant load and humidity is known to have a large component of permanent set. See also Secondary Creep. Cellulose fibers, being viscoelastic materials, exhibit both instantaneous elastic deformation and delayed, time-dependent deformation when subjected to an externally applied load. Creep, which is the delayed, time-dependent deformation, can be divided into two components:- primary creep and secondary creep or permanent set, which is

nonrecoverable. Tertiary creep or accelerated permanent set is not considered in the creep experiments reviewed for this thesis. Permanent Set:- Secondary Creep is that portion of the total sample deformation which is nonrecoverable at the test conditions after removal of the load. A portion of the configurational elastic response may not be recoverable at the test conditions but may be recovered if the polymer is swollen by raising the moisture content. Permanent deformations are caused by viscous flow, irreversible crystallization, and molecular chain rupture. Configurational deformations are susceptible to being 'frozen in; or to attaining metastable equilibrium states in those polymers in which secondary bonding per unit length of the molecule is high (such as cellulose and hemicelluloses). It is necessary to rupture these relatively weak secondary bonds to allow configurational changes in the amorphous regions of the fiber. Once broken, these bonds may form new bonds with previously unbonded atoms; they may unite with other broken bonds, or they may remain broken. The formation of new bonds can lead to secondary creep when the load is released if there is not enough energy stored in the system to break the new bonds and return the bonding group to its original position. The breaking and reforming of bonds and molecular configuration changes are equilibrium processes. All such processes require a finite time to attain equilibrium. The time required to reach new equilibrium states is one of the factors which produce creep. If metastable equilibrium states are reached, permanent deformations will result. The rate and amount of creep recovery will depend on the stability of the new bonds and on the stored energy of the system. The term 'Viscous Flow' is used to describe the stress behavior of polymeric materials. 'Viscous Flow' is normally applied only to truly permanent deformations involving the transfer of entire molecules in amorphous polymers. It is generally agreed that the flow of entire molecules is not possible in crystalline polymers such as cellulose. Molecules are so firmly bonded in the crystalline regions that relative movement of entire molecules is prohibited by these juncture points. This can be related to the fringe theory of structure. Molecules are much longer than the length of a crystallite and are considered to pass through many crystallites and regions of amorphous structure. True viscous flow, therefore, is limited to polymers in which entire molecules exist in an amorphous continuum. Crystal growth might occur as configurational changes bring the molecules into very close proximity and alignment. The evidence for this phenomenon is indirect and inconclusive. Such growth would necessitate the formulation of a very high secondary bond density in the crystal structure and should resist a reversal. A final important response mechanism of pulp fibers when subjected to an external stress is the rupture of primary valence bonds. Rupture of a primary valence bond produces free radicals at the newly formed chain ends which will likely react with a water molecule. The reformation of these bonds is not likely since the stress on the molecule would serve to separate the new chain ends and prevent the coupling reaction. The occurrence of a region of stressconcentration sufficient to rupture valence bonds may possibly initiate failure of the entire fiber. If fibers are maintained at constant stress and allowed to creep, they may exhibit a Permanent Set or irrecoverable deformation when the stress is released. Most of the Permanent Set occurs in the loading step and may be due to a reorganization of the cell wall material on a scale much larger than the unit cell.

PERMANENT WILTING = ПОСТОЯННОЕ ЗАВЯДАНИЕ – Permanent Wilting is a wilting from which a plant will not recover even if soil water content increases. / .

PERMANENT WILTING PERCENTAGE = ПРОЦЕНТ ПОСТОЯННОГО ЗАВЯДАНИЯ – Permanent Wilting Percentage is the water content of a soil at which crop plants wilt and fail to recover after soil water content is increased. It is often estimated by the amount of water at –1.5 MegaPascals soil matric potential.

PERMEABILITY = ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ – Permeability is the relationship of flow per unit area to differential pressure across a filter medium. Permeability is the state or quality of being penetrable by fluids or gases. Permeability is a textile characteristic which allows air, water, and water vapor to penetrate and pass through it. / Проницаемость – характеристика текстильного материала, которая определяет возможность воздуха, воды и водного пара проникать и проходить через него.

PERMEATE = ПРОНИКАТЬ – Permeate:- to pass through. / Проходить сквозь.

PERMEATION RATE = ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТИ (или ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ ПРОПИТКИ, или ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЯ) – Permeation Rate is a property of a material which measures the rate at which gases pass through the material as a result of solution diffusion processes.

PERMISSIBLE NONBANK ACTIVITIES = ДОПУСТИМЫЕ НЕБАНКОВСКИЕ ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – In the United States, Permissible Nonbank Activities are the financial activities closely related to banking that may be engaged in by bank holding companies (BHCs), either directly or through nonbank subsidiaries. For example, a BHC might own finance companies or engage in mortgage banking. The Federal Reserve Board determines which activities are closely related to banking. Before making such activities permissible, the Board must determine that performance of the activities by bank holding companies is in the public interest.

PERMIT = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ – Permit:- in cargo transportation industry, a grant of authority to operate as a contract carrier. See also License. / В индустрии грузоперевозок под Разрешением понимается предоставляемое властями право осуществления деятельности в качестве контрактного перевозчика. Смотрите также Лицензия (License).

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PERMITTIVITY = ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ – Permittivity:- in electromagnetism, Absolute Permittivity is the measure of the resistance that is encountered when forming an electric field in a medium. In other words, permittivity is a measure of how an electric field affects, and is affected by, a dielectric medium. The permittivity of a medium describes how much electric field (more correctly, flux) is 'generated' per unit charge in that medium. More electric flux exists in a medium with a high permittivity (per unit charge) because of polarization effects. Permittivity is directly related to electric susceptibility, which is a measure of how easily a dielectric polarizes in response to an electric field. Thus, permittivity relates to a material's ability to transmit (or 'permit') an electric field. In SI units, permittivity ε is measured in Farads per meter (F/m); electric susceptibility χ is dimensionless. They are related to each other through:- $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_r \cdot \varepsilon 0 = (1 + \chi) \cdot \varepsilon_0$; where ε_r is the relative permittivity of the material, and $\varepsilon_0 = 8.854\ 187\ 817\ldots \cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m is the vacuum permittivity. See also Dielectric Constant. Permittivity is the ability of a material to store electrical potential energy under the influence of an electric field measured by the ratio of the capacitance of a capacitor with the material as dielectric to its capacitance with vacuum as dielectric – called also Dielectric Constant. Permittivity, constant of proportionality that relates the electric field in a material to the electric displacement in that material. It characterizes the tendency of the atomic charge in an insulating material to distort in the presence of an electric field. The larger the tendency for charge distortion (also called Electric Polarization), the larger the value of the permittivity. The permittivity of an insulating, or dielectric, material is commonly symbolized by the Greek letter epsilon, ε; the permittivity of a vacuum, or free space, is symbolized ε_0; and their ratio $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_0$, called the Dielectric Constant (q.v.), is symbolized by the Greek letter kappa, κ. In the rationalized meter-kilogram-second (MKS) and SI systems, the magnitude of the permittivity of a vacuum ε_0 is

$8.854 \cdot 10^{-12}$. Its units and those of permittivity ε are square Coulombs per Newton square meter. In the mks system, permittivity ε and the dimensionless dielectric constant κ are formally distinct and related by the permittivity of free space ε_0; $\varepsilon = \kappa\varepsilon_0$. In the centimeter-gram-second (CGS) system, the value of the permittivity of free space ε_0 is chosen arbitrarily to be 1. Thus, the permittivity ε and the dielectric constant κ in the CGS system are identical; both of them are dimensionless numbers. / Кулонов .

PEROXIDE = ПЕРОКСИД (или ПЕРЕКИСЬ, или ПЕРОКСИДНОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Peroxide:- with reference to textile processes, usually used to mean hydrogen peroxide, though there are many organic and inorganic peroxides. / обычно используется для обозначения пероксида водорода или перекиси водорода, . Под Пероксидом или Перекисью или Пероксидным Соединением понимаются органические и неорганические соединения, содержащие группу –O–O–. Различают пероксиды (пероксид бензоила $(C_6H_5COO–)_2$, пероксид натрия Na_2O_2), надпероксиды (надпероскид натрия NaO_2), озониды (озонид натрия NaO_3), пероксогидраты (пероксогидрат карбоната калия $K_2CO_3 \cdot 3H_2O_2$), перкислоты, называющиеся также пероксокислотами и надкислотами, например, пероксосерная кислота HO–SO_2–OOH, пероксоуксусная (надуксусная) кислота CH_3COOOH, и гидропероксиды (гидропероксид натрия NaOOH, гидропероксид этила C_2H_5OOH). Пероксидные соединения – окислители, отбеливатели, источники и переносчики кислорода (‘кислородные батареи’).

PERPETUAL BOND = БЕССРОЧНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Perpetual Bond:- embody a non-expiring money claim on the issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, perpetual bonds offer a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment. Funded government bonds that need never be redeemed (but may be, at the discretion of the government); only the payment of interest is guaranteed. Issued most commonly in France and the United Kingdom, where such bonds are known as Consols (short for Consolidated Annuities). They were first issued in Britain in the XVIII century to consolidate the national debt. Issues without fixed maturities were recently placed on the Euromarket (perpetual floating rate notes). See also Consols.

PERPETUAL EXISTENCE = БЕССРОЧНОЕ СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЕ – Perpetual Existence is unlimited term of existence; characteristics of most business corporations.

PERPETUAL INVENTORY MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО УЧЁТА – Perpetual Inventory Model (PIM) is a method for estimating the level of assets held at a particular point of time by accumulating the acquisitions of such assets over a period and subtracting the disposals of assets over that period. Adjustments are made for price changes over the period. The PIM is used in the UK accounts to estimate the stock of fixed capital, and hence the value of the consumption of fixed capital. Also known as Perpetual Inventory Method. Inventory method where inventory is accounted for in a real-time basis, with receiving, movement, delivery and adjustments being updated as they occur. / Известна также как Метод Непрерывного Учёта (Perpetual Inventory Method). строка баланса (item).

PERPETUAL INVENTORY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО УЧЁТА – Perpetual Inventory System is a continuous inventory tracking method where inventory taken out is recorded with each outbound order and new inventory is recorded with each inbound order. Perpetual Inventory is a system that requires a continuous record of all receipts and withdrawals of each item of inventory.

PERPETUAL LICENSE = БЕССРОЧНАЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ – Perpetual License is the continuing right to access digital information after the termination of a license agreement. / Продолжающееся право доступа к цифровой информации после прекращения действия лицензионного соглашения.

PER RISK EXCESS REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ НА БАЗЕ ЭКСЦЕДЕНТА ПО КАЖДОМУ РИСКУ – Per Risk Excess Reinsurance:- retention and amount of reinsurance apply ‘per risk’ rather than on a per accident or event or aggregate basis.

PERSE = ПЭРС (или СИНЕ–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Perse:- of a dark grayish blue resembling indigo. / тёмный сероватый голубой .

PERSIAN = ПЕРСИДСКИЙ – Persian:- a thin soft silk formerly used especially for linings.

PERSISTANT = ПЕРСИСТЕНТНОЕ (или СТОЙКОЕ, или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ, или НЕОПАДАЮЩЕЕ, или ДОЛГОВРЕМЕННОЕ) – Persistant:- remaining attached instead of falling away. / Под Персистентным, от Латинского слова Persisto, означающее Упорствую, понимается .

PERSISTANT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS = ПЕРСИСТЕНТНЫЕ ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛИ (или СТОЙКИЕ ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛИ) – Persistant Organic Pollutants (POPs):- these chemicals are toxic, persistant and bioaccumulative.

PERSISTENT HERBICIDE = ПЕРСИСТЕНТНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД (или СТОЙКИЙ ГЕРБИЦИД) – Persistent Herbicide is a herbicide that, when applied at the recommended rate, will have an impact upon susceptible crops planted in normal rotation after harvesting the treated crop, or that interferes with regrowth of native vegetation in non-crop sites for an extended period of time.

PERSISTENT PESTICIDES = ПЕРСИСТЕНТНЫЕ ПЕСТИЦИДЫ (или СТОЙКИЕ ПЕСТИЦИДЫ) – Persistent Pesticides are pesticides that remain unchanged in the environment for long periods and are not readily degraded by microorganisms, enzymes, heat, or ultraviolet light.

PERSISTENT VIRUS = ПЕРСИСТЕНТНЫЙ ВИРУС (или СТОЙКИЙ ВИРУС) – Persistent Virus is a virus that has a long transmission time, is recoverable from the hemolymph of a vector, is transmitted following the molt of a vector, and when purified and inoculated into hemocoele, makes the vector infective. / вирус, длительно сохраняющийся в переносчике.

PERSON = ЛИЦО (или ПЕРСОНА) – (1) The term Person means a natural person or an individual, corporation, unincorporated company, partnership, government unit or instrumentality, trust, or any other entity or organization. Person is a natural person, including a citizen or national of the United States or of any foreign country; any firm; any government, government agency, government department, or government commission; any labor union; any fraternal or social organization; and any other association or organization whether or not organized for profit. This definition does not apply to part 760 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (Restrictive Trade Practices or Boycotts). / Термин Лицо относится к простым лицам или индивиду, корпорации, неинкорпорированной компании, партнёрству, правительственному органу или средству, трасту, или любому другому юридическому лицу или организации. Под Персоной, от Латинского слова Пэрсона (Persona), означающее Лицо или Личность, понимается .

(2) In the US patent and trademark law, a Person:- for purposes of small entity determination per MPEP 509.02 (short for the Manual of Patent Examination Procedures), a person is defined as any inventor or other individual (e.g., an individual to whom an inventor has transferred some rights in the invention), who has not assigned, granted conveyed, or licensed, and is under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention.

(3) In US air transport, Person, in addition to its meaning under Section 1 of Title 1, includes a governmental authority and a trustee, receiver, assignee, and other similar representative.

PERSON = ФИЗИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО – In common speech, the word Person most often refers to an individual, or, by analogy, to any specific object in a group of things. For example, you the reader are an individual person, and a lawn is made of individual blades of grass. A natural person. Also known as Individual. The opposite of Entity, or Legal Entity. / В гражданском праве под Физическим Лицом понимается человек (гражданин), выступающий как участник правоотношения. Термин Физическое Лицо, применяющийся в законодательстве многих стран для обозначения человека как субъекта гражданских прав и обязанностей. Физическое лицо противопоставляется юридическому лицу как коллективному образованию, также являющемуся субъектом права. В законодательстве бывшего Советского Союза термин Физическое Лицо не использовался; он был заменён термином Гражданин. Для участия в правоотношениях физическое лицо должно обладать правоспособностью.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE = ЛИЧНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ – Personal Accident Insurance is a type of insurance which provides for the payment of specified sums in the event that the insured suffers some bodily injury as a result of an accident. / финансовая защита от последствий несчастного случая (НС).

PERSONAL ACCOUNT = ЛИЦЕВОЙ СЧЁТ (или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – (1) Personal Account is the bank account operated as a current account by private individuals with special interest and withdrawal conditions. See also Savings Account. / Банковский счёт, обслуживаемый в качестве текущего счёта частных лиц с особыми условиями в отношении процентов и снятия наличных. Смотрите также Сберегательный Счёт (Savings Account).

(2) On the stock market, Personal Account is an account maintained by a dealer on his or her own behalf and at personal risk, independent of the company for which he or she works. / На фондовом рынке это относится к счёту, поддерживаемому дилером от лица самого себя и за свой собственный риск, в независимости от компании, на которую он работает.

(3) In book-keeping, Personal Account is an account that lists creditors and debtors. / В бухгалтерских записях это относится к счёту, который перечисляет кредиторов или кредиторскую задолженность и дебиторов или дебиторскую задолженность. В бухгалтерском учёте под Лицевыми Счетами понимаются счета аналитического учёта для расчётов с организациями, предприятиями и отдельными лицами. Под Лицевыми Счетами в бухгалтерии бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) понимались счета аналитического учёта, предназначенные для расчётов с организациями или отдельными лицами. Лицевые счета открывались бухгалтерией предприятия (организации, учреждения) на каждое юридическое или физическое лицо, с которым оно имело те или иные расчёты. В лицевые счета заносились все сведения о состоянии и движении расчётов. Например, лицевой счёт рабочего или служащего для учёта расчётов по заработной плате содержал данные о начисленной ему заработной плате, о произведённых из неё удержаниях и зачётах, о сумме, подлежащей выдаче ему на руки. Лицевые счета имели различную форму, определяемую содержанием расчётов (по заработной плате, по зачётам взаимных требований и тому подобному) и техникой учёта (ручная, машинная).

PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANT = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦИФРОВОЙ ПОМОЩНИК – Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) is any small mobile handheld device that provides computing and information storage and retrieval capabilities for personal or business use. / Персональный Цифровой Помощник (ПЦП) является любым небольшим мобильным наладонным устройством, которое обеспечивает подсчёт и хранение информации и восстанавливаемые возможности при использовании физическим или юридическим лицом.

PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICE = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО НАХОЖДЕНИЯ НА ПЛАВУ – Personal Floatation Device:- approved floats meant as life preservers and carried on board American ships.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР – With their Personal Identification Number, or PIN, customers can access cash at ATMs around the world using their bank card or credit card. Many retailers have installed electronic cash terminals where customers can make cashless payments with their bank card and PIN. Each card has its own unique PIN, which is known only to the cardholder. To prevent fraudulent use, the PIN should not be made accessible to other persons. PIN and card should never be kept together, nor the number written down or divulged to anyone. The PIN should always be concealed from onlookers when keying in the code. Code or password the customer possesses for verification of identity. Personal Identification Number (PIN) is a sequence of digits assigned to consumers that are used to identify them when debit cards are used at an ATM, POS terminals or a home device. See also ATM, Credit Card, and Debit Card.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CODE = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕРНОЙ КОД – Personal Identification Number (PIN) is the confidential number issued to holders of cash cards and credit cards that provides a safeguard against their unauthorized use at an automated teller machine (ATM). Personal alphanumeric code fore the electronic identification of a customer using an account card. See also Plastic Money. In payments transfer this means the 4 digit code which you need for the use of your automatic teller machine card.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ENTRY DEVICE = СРЕДСТВО ВВОДА ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОГО ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННОГО НОМЕРА – Personal Identification Number (PIN) Entry Device (PED) into which the cardholder inputs the PIN. A PED may also be called a Personal Identification Number (PIN) Pad.

PERSONAL INCOME = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДОХОД (или ЛИЧНЫЙ ДОХОД) – Personal Income is the total compensation received by an individual. Personal income includes compensation from a number of sources – salaries, wages and bonuses received from employment or self-employment; dividends and distributions received from investments; rental receipts from real estate investments; profit-sharing from a business and so on. In most jurisdictions, personal income above a certain exemption threshold is subject to taxation. Personal income is generally computed on a pre-tax basis. Also referred to as Gross Income. Personal income determines consumer consumption, and since consumer spending drives much of the economy, trends in personal income on a quarterly and annual basis are closely tracked by national statistical organizations, economists and analysts. Personal income tends to display a rising trend during periods of economic expansion, and show a stagnant or slightly declining trend during recessionary times. Since the 1980s, rapid economic growth in economies such as China, India and Brazil has spurred substantial increases in personal incomes for millions of their citizens. In the United States, Personal Income is the Dollar value of income received from all sources by individuals. See also Personal Outlays. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Персональным Доходом (или Личным Доходом) понимается доход, оцениваемый в Долларах США и полученный частными лицами из любых источников. Смотрите также Личные Расходы или Персональные Расходы (Personal Outlays).

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AUTHORITY LIMITED = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫМ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМ ЛИМИТИД – Personal Investment Authority (PIA) is the former self-regulating organization which had sole responsibility for the retail investment industry. It governed the sale of life assurance, personal pensions, friendly society investments, unit trusts, investment trust savings

schemes and financial services offered to members of the public. When the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 came into force on 2001-December-01, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) took over PIA's business. The PIA is no longer in being. See also Financial Services Authority (FSA). The PIA was incorporated as Personal Investment Authority Limited under company registration number 02776358 on 1992-December-18 and was dissolved on 2003-January-15. The Personal Investment Authority (PIA) took over from LAUTRO and FIMBRA in 1994 as SRO for most firms conducting investment business with the private investor. It was superseded by the FSA in 2001 when FSMA came into force. The UKs PIA used to regulate the majority of the 4 000 plus companies conducting investment business with private investors in the financial services market. The PIA replaced The Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Authority Limited (FIMBRA) and The Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation (LAUTRO) and some activities of IMRO and the SFA in 1994, and was itself taken over by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) in December 2001.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – Personal Investment Corporation (PIC) is a term used in the banking industry to refer to an international business corporation (IBC). PICs are generally created for the private bank's client in order to hold the client's investment assets. A PIC and an IBC are analogous.

PERSONAL LINES INSURANCE = ВИДЫ ЛИЧНОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ – Personal Lines Insurance:- insurance which is sold to individual consumers such as buildings, contents and travel insurance. This term is used in contrast to commercial lines.

PERSONAL LOAN = ССУДА ЧАСТНОМУ ЛИЦУ (или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ ССУДА) – Personal Loan is a loan made, usually by a bank, but now increasingly by registered brokers, to a private individual. This form of loan is generally fairly modest and intended for some specific purpose, such as the purchase of a car. Credit granted to a private person for non-commercial purposes solely on the basis of that person's creditworthiness, income and financial circumstances. See also Consumer Loan, and Instalment Loan.

PERSONAL LOAN INSTITUTIONS = ССУЖИВАЮЩИЕ ЧАСТНЫМ ЛИЦАМ ИНСТИТУТЫ – Personal Loan Institutions are the credit institutions specialized in granting personal or consumer loans and financing instalment purchasing (hire-purchase in the United Kingdom).

PERSONALISED MOBILE TRUSTED DEVICE = ЛИЧНОЕ (или ПЕРСОНАЛИЗОВАННОЕ) МОБИЛЬНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Personalised Mobile Trusted Device is a mobile trusted device where personal customer information can be stored (through registration, e.g., of service certificates) that is used for his/her authentication. See also Mobile Device and Mobile Trusted Device.

PERSONAL OUTLAYS = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или ЛИЧНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ) – Personal Income And Outlays:- a set of two data points produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis that track personal income and monthly spending. Personal income is the dollar value of income from all sources by individuals in the United States (US); personal outlays is the dollar value of purchases of durable and non-durable goods and services by consumers in the US. This economic indicator helps gauge the strength of the consumer sector in the United States. Because consumer spending equates to such a large portion of the country's GDP, being able to gauge trends in income and spending is very important to investors, as it indicates the overall strength of the economy. Also, if investors can track whether consumer monies are being spent on durables, non-durables or services, they can better plan in which companies to invest. As income and spending increase, it is thought that the equity markets should react positively. This is because of an assumed resulting increase in corporate profits. This could lead to wage and product inflation, though, which would have a negative effect on the bond markets. In the United States, Personal Outlays are the consumer purchases of durable goods, nondurable goods and services. See also Personal Income. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Персональными Расходами (или Личными Расходами) понимаются потребительские приобретения товаров длительного пользования, товаров недлительного пользования и услуг. Смотрите также Личный Доход или Персональный Доход (Personal Income).

PERSONAL PROPERTY = ПЕРСОНАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ЛИЧНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Personal Property means property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible – having physical existence, or intangible – having no physical existence, such as patents, inventions, and copyrights.

PERSPIRATION RESISTANT = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОЕ ПОТЕНИЮ – Perspiration Resistant:- said of fabrics or garments that resist acid or alkaline perspiration. Laboratory test results should be consulted prior to selling any fabric or garment as perspiration resistant. Perspiration Resistant:- a treatment on a fabric which allows a fabric or a dye to resist perspiration.

PERT = PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE

PERUDIC = ПЕРУДИЧЕСКОЕ – Perudic:- pertaining to a soil moisture regime where rainfall exceeds evapotranspiration throughout the year and where the soil never dries completely. / и где почва никогда не просыхает полностью.

PERUKE = ПЁРУК (или (ПУДРЕНЫЙ) ПАРИК) – Peruke:- wig, specifically one of a type popular from the XVII to the early XIX century. Also known as Periwig. Origin:- French Perruque, from Old French, Head Of Hair, from Old Italian Perrucca. Peruke, also called Periwig, man's wig, especially the type popular from the XVII to the early XIX century. It was made of long hair, often with curls on the sides, and drawn back on the nape of the neck. Use of the word peruke probably became widespread in the XVI century, when the wearing of wigs became popular. Toward the end of the XVI century and the beginning of the XVII, the peruke was no longer worn as an adornment or to correct nature's defects but rather as a distinctive feature of costume, especially after Louis XIII of France set the fashion in 1624. See also Wig. / от Французского слова Пэрюкъ (Perruque) от Итальянского слова Пэррука (Perrucca). Люи XIII (Louis XIII).

PERUVIAN COTTON = ПЕРУАНСКИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Peruvian Cotton is a Cotton has been grown and used in Peru since prehistoric times. Among the principal types (in 1960):- (1) Rough Peruvian ...; (2) Smooth Peruvian ...; (3) Tanquis ...; (4) Sea Island and American-Egyptian types are grown to a limited extent. All Peruvian Cottons have good staple length, from one inch to 1-1/2 inches, and since nearly all of the crop is exported it is an important growth in the world market.

PES = PROVINCIAL EXTENSION SERVICE

PES FIBER = POLYETHERSULFONE FIBER

PEST = ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ – Pest is any Species, Strain or Biotype of Plant, Animal or pathogenic agent injurious to Plants or Plant products and to commodities. Pest is an organism which competes with other organisms for food and shelter, or threatens their health, comfort, or welfare. See also Quarantine Pest and Nonquarantine Pest. / Под Вредителями понимаются любые Виды, Раса или Биотип Растений, Животных или патогенных возбудителей болезни, способные нанести вред Растениям или продуктам растительного происхождения и различному сырью. Смотрите также Карантинный Вредитель или Подкарантинный Вредитель (Quarantine Pest) и Некарантинный Вредитель (Nonquarantine Pest).

PEST CATEGORIZATION = КАТЕГОРИЗАЦИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ – Pest Categorization is the process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest. / Под Категоризацией Вредителей, от Греческого слова Kategoria, означающее Высказывание или Признак, понимается процесс определения того, имеет или не имеет вредитель характеристики карантинного вредителя или того вредителя, который не подпадает под предписания в отношении карантина или регулируемого некарантинного вредителя.

PEST CONTROL = БОРЬБА С ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМИ (или КОНТРОЛЬ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ) – Pest Control is the control of Pests in the ricefield by selective cultivation methods influencing natural factors or predators or by using chemical/physical control methods to reduce Pest damage to Rice Plants.

PEST FREE AREA = СВОБОДНЫЙ ОТ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ АРЕАЛ – Pest Free Area (PFA) is an area in which a specific Pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.

PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION = СВОБОДНОЕ ОТ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ МЕСТО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Pest Free Place Of Production (PFPP) is a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period.

PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE = СВОБОДНЫЙ ОТ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ УЧАСТОК ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Pest Free Production Site (PFPS) is a defined portion of a place of production in which a specific Pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a Pest free place of production.

PESTICIDE = ПЕСТИЦИД (или ЯДОХИМИКАТ) – Pesticide is a chemical or other substance used to kill Pests. Depending on the target Species pesticides may be referred to as Insecticides (Insects), Herbicides (Plants), Fungicides (Fungi) and Nematicides (Nematodes). Pesticides may act on contact or require ingestion. Pesticide is a substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any Pest. May also be used as a Plant desiccant, defoliant or regulator. A chemical used to kill Pests. The term includes insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides. A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any Pest. Pests can be Insects, mice and other Animals, unwanted Plants (Weeds), Fungi, or microorganisms like bacteria and viruses. Though often misunderstood to refer only to insecticides, the term pesticide also applies to herbicides, fungicides, and various other substances used to control Pests. Under United States law, a pesticide is also any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Many household products are pesticides. Did you know that all of these common products are considered pesticides? (i) Cockroach sprays and baits; (ii) flea and tick sprays, powders, and pet collars; (iii) Insect repellents for personal use; (iv) kitchen, laundry, and bath disinfectants and sanitizers; (v) products that kill mold and mildew; (vi) rat and other rodent poisons; (vii) some lawn and garden products, such as weed killers; and (viii) some swimming pool chemicals. By their very nature, most pesticides create some risk of harm to humans, animals, or the environment because they are designed to kill or otherwise adversely affect living organisms. At the same time, pesticides are useful to society because of their ability to kill potential disease-causing organisms and control insects, weeds, and other pests. In the United States, the Office of Pesticide Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is chiefly responsible for regulating pesticides. Biologically-based pesticides, such as pheromones and microbial pesticides, are becoming increasingly popular and often are safer than traditional chemical pesticides. Here are some common kinds of pesticides and their function:- Algicides – control algae in lakes, canals, swimming pools, water tanks, and other sites; Antifouling agents – kill or repel organisms that attach to underwater surfaces, such as boat bottoms; Antimicrobials – kill microorganisms (such as bacteria and viruses); Attractants – attract pests (for example, to lure an insect or rodent to a trap). However, food is not considered a pesticide when used as an attractant; Biocides – kill microorganisms; Disinfectants and sanitizers – kill or inactivate disease-producing microorganisms on inanimate objects; Fumigants – produce gas or vapor intended to destroy pests in buildings or soil; Fungicides – kill Fungi (including blights, mildews, molds, and rusts); Herbicides – kill Weeds and other Plants that grow where they are not wanted; Insecticides – kill Insects and other arthropods; Miticides (also called Acaricides) – kill mites that feed on Plants and Animals; Microbial pesticides – microorganisms that kill, inhibit, or out compete pests, including Insects or other microorganisms; Molluscicides – kill snails and slugs; Nematicides – kill nematodes (microscopic, worm-like organisms that feed on plant roots); Ovicides – kill eggs of insects and mites; Pheromones – biochemicals used to disrupt the mating behavior of insects; Repellents – repel pests, including insects (such as mosquitoes) and birds; and Rodenticides – control mice and other rodents. The term pesticide also includes these substances:- Defoliants – cause leaves or other foliage to drop from a plant, usually to facilitate harvest; Desiccants – promote drying of living tissues, such as unwanted plant tops; Insect growth regulators – disrupt the molting, maturity from pupal stage to adult, or other life processes of insects; and Plant growth regulators – substances (excluding fertilizers or other plant nutrients) that alter the expected growth, flowering, or reproduction rate of plants. What about pest control devices? EPA also has a role in regulating devices used to control pests. More specifically, a 'device' is any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. A mousetrap is an example of a device. Unlike pesticides, EPA does not require devices to be registered with the Agency. Devices are subject to certain labeling, packaging, record keeping, and import/export requirements, however. What is not a pesticide? The US definition of pesticides is quite broad, but it does have some exclusions:- (i) drugs used to control diseases of humans or animals (such as livestock and pets) are not considered pesticides; such drugs are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; (ii) fertilizers, nutrients, and other substances used to promote plant survival and health are not considered plant growth regulators and thus are not pesticides; (iii) biological control agents, except for certain microorganisms, are exempted from regulation by EPA. Biological control agents include beneficial predators such as birds or ladybugs that eat insect pests; and (iv) finally, EPA has also exempted certain other low-risk substances, such as cedar chips, garlic, and mint oil. Pesticide is any toxic substance used to kill animals or plants that cause economic damage to crop or ornamental plants or are hazardous to the health of domestic animals or humans. All pesticides interfere with normal metabolic processes in the pest organism and often are classified according to the type of organism they are intended to control. See also Fumigant, Fungicide, Herbicide, and Insecticide. Pesticide is any substance used to control pests. It is a broad term that covers insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, bactericide, rodenticide, nematicide, etc. Algaecide kills algae. / В группу Пестицидов входят:- (i) Альгициды (Algicides), от Латинских слов Alga, означающее Водоросль или Морская Трава, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты из группы гербицидов для уничтожения водяных растений в каналах, водохранилищах и тому подобном. (ii) xxxxx (Antifouling agents). (iii) xxxxx (Antimicrobials). (iv) Аттрактанты (Attractants), от Латинского слова Attraho, означающее Притягиваю К Себе, природные или синтетические вещества со специфическим запахом, привлекающим насекомых, используемые как приманки для вредителей сельскохозяйственных растений. (v) Биоциды (Biocides), от Греческого слова Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю. (vi) xxxxx (disinfectants и sanitizers). Протравители, химические препараты из группы фунгицидов для обеззараживания (протравливания) семян и другого посадочного материала (клубней, рассады, сеянцев и тому подобного) с целью защиты растений от болезней в начальный период роста и развития. Обработка производится специальными машинами – протравливателями. (vii) Гербициды (Herbicides), от Латинских слов Хэрба (Herba), означающее Трава, и Сэдо (Caedo), означающее Убиваю, химические

препараты из группы пестицидов для уничтожения нежелательной, главным образом сорной, растительности. (viii) Инсектициды (Insecticides), от Латинских слов Insectum, означающее Насекомое, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, понимается химический препарат для борьбы с насекомыми – вредителями сельскохозяйственных растений. Включают антифиданты, аттрактанты и хемостерилизаторы. Инсектициды вносят в почву, используют для опыливания и опрыскивания растений, обработки животных против паразитов. (ix) Митициды (Miticides), именуемые также Акарициды (Acaricides), от Греческого слова Ákari, означающее Клещ, и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты для борьбы с растительноядными, Амбарными Клещами – паразитами домашних Животных и Птиц. Эти препараты подразделяются на:- акарициды контактного действия (акартан, акрекс, кельтан, неорон, омайт, пликтран, сера молотая, тедион и ИСО) и системные акарициды внутрирастительного действия (антио, карбофос, фозалон, фосфамид). Системные акарициды, кроме клещей, уничтожают Медяниц, Тлей, Трипсов и других. Против Амбарных Клещей в качестве акарицидов применяют метилбромид, хлорпикрин и другие вещества. В хлопководстве акарициды применяют для борьбы с Паутинными Клещами. (x) Микробиальные пестициды (Microbial pesticides). (xi) Моллюскициды (Molluscicides). (xii) Нематициды (Nematicides), от слова Нематоды и Латинского слова Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты для уничтожения вредных для сельскохозяйственных Растений нематод. (xiii) Овициды (Ovicides), от Латинских слов Ovum, означающее Яйцо, и Caedo, означающее Убиваю, химические препараты для уничтожения яиц вредных Насекомых. (xiv) Репелленты (Repellents), от Латинского слова Repello, означающее Отгоняю или Отталкиваю, или, как их ещё называют, антифиданты, химические препараты для отпугивания вредных Насекомых от Растений, которыми они питаются, животных и человека. (xv) Родентициды (Rodenticides), одна из групп зооцидов, химических препаратов для борьбы с вредными позвоночными, главным образом грызунами (родентициды, включают ратициды для уничтожения крыс) и птицами (авициды). (xvi) Феромоны (Pheromones), химические вещества, вырабатываемые экзокринными железами или специальными клетками животных. Выделяясь во внешнюю среду одними особями, феромоны оказывают влияние на поведение, а иногда на рост и развитие других особей того же вида. К феромонам относятся половые аттрактанты, вещества тревоги, сбора и другие. Особенно важную роль феромоны играют в жизни насекомых. У общественных насекомых феромоны регулируют также состав колонии и специфическую деятельность её членов. (xvii) Фумиганты (Fumigants), от Латинского слова Fumigo, означающее Дымлю или Окуриваю, жидкие, твёрдые или газообразные химические препараты для уничтожения вредителей и возбудителей болезней сельскохозяйственных растений путём отравления ядовитыми парами, газами и аэрозолями – фумигации. Применяют на складах, в теплицах, парниках, для обработки зерна, овощей, фруктов, хлопкового волокна и тому подобного. Фумигацию проводят специальными машинами – фумигаторами. (xviii) Фунгициды (Fungicides), от Латинских слов Фунгус (Fungus), означающее Гриб, и Чедо (Caedo), означающее Убиваю, химические препараты для уничтожения или предупреждения развития патогенных грибов и бактерий – возбудителей болезней сельскохозяйственных растений, широко используемые в сельском хозяйстве. Фунгициды вносят в почву, ими протравливают семена, проводят опыливание и опрыскивание растений. Под термин Пестициды подпадают также такие препараты, как:- Десиканты (Desiccants), от Латинского слова Desiccans (Desiccantis), означающее Высушивающий, химические препараты из группы пестицидов, вызывающие обезвоживание тканей растений, что способствует ускорению созревания сельскохозяйственных культур и облегчению механизации уборки урожая. В качестве десикантов применяют, например, пентахлорфенол, тиоцианат натрия, хлорат магния, цианамид кальция. Десиканты применяются для подсушивания – десикации Картофеля, Клещевины, Риса, Хлопчатника и других сельскохозяйственных культур. Дефолианты (Defoliants), от приставки Де и Латинского слова Фолиум (Folium), означающее Лист, химические препараты из группы пестицидов, вызывающие старение листьев у растений и опадение листвы (искусственный листопад), что ускоряет созревание и облегчает машинную уборку урожая сельскохозяйственных культур. В качестве дефолиантов используют, например, тиоцианат натрия, фосфорорганические соединения, хлорат магния, цианамид кальция и некоторые производные мочевины. Применяют для предуборочного опадения листьев – дефолиации, в основном у Хлопчатника. Регуляторы роста насекомых (insect growth regulators). Регуляторы Роста Растений (plant growth regulators); под стимуляторами роста растений понимаются природные или синтетические вещества, стимулирующие рост растений путём ускорения деления клеток или их растяжения в длину; к природным стимуляторам роста растений относятся фитогормоны – ауксины, гиббереллины, цитокинины, к синтетическим – их аналоги. Под Пестицидом, от Латинских слов Пэстис (Pestis), означающее Зараза, и Чедо (Caedo), означающее Убиваю, понимаются химические средства для борьбы с болезнями (бактерициды, фунгициды и другие), вредителями (акарициды, зооциды, инсектициды и другие), сорняками (гербициды) сельскохозяйственных растений, деревьев, кустарников и древесины, вредителями зерна и зернопродуктов, изделий из хлопка, шерсти и кожи, а также переносчиками опасных заболеваний человека и животных, и тому подобным. В группу пестицидов включают десиканты, дефолианты, регуляторы роста растений, добавки к краскам, препятствующие обрастанию морских судов, и прочие. Пестицидной активностью обладают многие органические и неорганические вещества, например, хлор- и фосфорорганические соединения, некоторые производные мочевины, сера, соединения меди, цианамид кальция, хлорат магния. Большинство пестицидов является синтетическими органическими веществами. Используют пестициды обычно в форме различных препаратов – смачивающихся порошков, концентратов эмульсий, дустов, растворов, аэрозолей, содержащих разбавители, поверхностно-активные вещества, загустители и другие компоненты. Пестициды вносят в почву или/и применяют путём опрыскивания, опыливания, окуривания почвы, семян, растений, хранилищ, парников. При систематическом применении стойких высокотоксичных пестицидов, особенно в завышенных дозах, наблюдается загрязнение ими окружающей среды, что приводит к уничтожению зверей, полезных насекомых, птиц, рыб, а также отравлению людей непосредственно пестицидами или продуктами, в которых они способны накапливаться. Использование пестицидов регламентируется законодательством во всех странах. Перспективны пестициды, отличающиеся высокой специфичностью, – половые аттрактанты, репелленты, хемостерилизаторы.

PESTICIDE RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ ПЕСТИЦИДАМ – Pesticide Resistance is the genetically acquired ability of an organism to survive a pesticide application at doses that once killed most individuals of the same Species. / Виды (Species). Генетически приобретённая способность организма выживать при воздействии пестицидов в таких дозах, которые однажды уже уничтожили большинство особей этого же Семейства.

PEST OUTBREAK = НАШЕСТВИЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ (или ВСПЫШКА ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ) – Pest Outbreak is a sudden increase in a pest population resulting in economic damage to the Rice crop; epidemic or epiphytotic. / внезапное увеличение .

PEST RECORD = УЧЁТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА (или ЗАПИСЬ) ПО ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМ – Pest Record is a document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances.

PEST RESURGENCE = ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ – Pest Resurgence is an increase in a pest population following a pesticide application intended to reduce it. / Возрождение Вредителей:- увеличение популяции вредителей, вслед за применявшимся воздействием пестицидов для её уменьшения.

PEST RISK = РИСК ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – Pest Risk:- that level and probability of harm a plant pest could cause in an endangered area, which a national plant protection organization identifies by the performance of a pest risk analysis or other internationally acceptable plant risk assessment process.

PEST RISK ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ РИСКА ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – Pest Risk Analysis is the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it. / Анализ Риска Проявления Вредителя это процесс оценивания биологического или другого научного и экономического свидетельства с целью определения того, следует ли регулировать численность какого-либо вредителя и степень строгости фитосанитарных мер, которые нужно предпринять для борьбы с ним.

PEST RISK ASSESSMENT = ИСЧИСЛЕНИЕ РИСКА ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – (1) Pest Risk Assessment (for quarantine pests) is an evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and of the associated potential economic consequences.

(2) Pest Risk Assessment (for regulated nonquarantine pests) is an evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact.

PEST RISK MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – (1) Pest Risk Management (for quarantine pests) is an evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest.

(2) Pest Risk Management (for regulated nonquarantine pests) is an evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk that a pest in plants for planting causes an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants.

PEST STATUS = СТАТУС ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ВРЕДИТЕЛЯ – Pest Status (in an area) is a presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area, including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information.

PET = POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE

PET = POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

PETAL = ЛЕПЕСТОК – Petal is one of the segments of the inner perianth segments or corolla. In the Cactaceae these are actually petaloid parts of the perianth and not true petals. Petals are often brightly colored and interior to the sepals. Petal is one of the divisions of the corolla, usually colored. / внутренних сегментов околоцветника или венчика (corolla). У Кактусовых (Cactaceae) имеются . чашелистики (sepals).

PETASOS = ПЭТАСОС (или ХХ) – Petasos is a broad-brimmed low-crowned hat worn by ancient Greeks and Romans, e.g., the winged hat of Hermes. / .

PETER PAN COLLAR = ВОРОТНИЧОК В СТИЛЕ ПИТЁРА ПЭНА – Peter Pan Collar is a usually small flat close-fitting collar with rounded ends that meet in front. Peter Pan Collar is a flat, round-cornered collar, named after the collar of the costume worn in 1905 by actress Maude Adams in her role as Peter Pan and particularly associated with little girls' dresses. / Питё Пэн (Peter Pan).

PETG SHRINKABLE FILM = ПЭТГ УСАДОЧНАЯ ПЛЁНКА – PETG Shrinkable Film:- this is a form of shrink wrap for packaging purposes. Purposes:- served as the packing Shrinkable Film of paper-made boxes (cases), plastic bottles, toys, hardware, vitreous bottles, steel jars. Characteristics:- clear-cut and transparent, of high quality, sweat-proof and does not crack easily, in conformity to the request of the environmental protection, and more beautiful assisted by printing. PETg is an amorphous polymer (also known as Glycolised Polyester). The glycol modifiers reduce the brittleness of PET (Polyethylene Terepathalate). PETg is popular in the market place as customers look to this plastic when producing 'environmentally' friendly products. This polymer is 100% recyclable as it consists of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and is 'inert' when used in landfills.

PETIOLATED LEAF = ЧЕРЕШКОВЫЙ ЛИСТ – Petiolated Leaves or Stalked Leaves are those that have a petiole. This can be different in length from one plant to another.

PETIOLE = ЧЕРЕШОК – The Petiole of a leaf may vary considerably and can be long, short, rounded or flat. Some leaves have no petioles in which case they are said to be sessile. At the base of the petiole in many leaves are small leaf-like structures called Stipules, e.g., in peas, beans and roses. Between the petiole and the stem is a bud of a potential branch (an axial bud). Petiole is the leaf stalk. / Черешок листа. Черешок – это ножка листа. В ботанике под Черешком понимается суженная стеблевидная часть листа, несущая листовую пластинку. Благодаря изгибам черешка лист поворачивается к свету. Бесчерешковые (stalkless) листья называются Сидячими (Sessile). Черешок:- узкая стеблевидная часть листа, несущая листовую пластинку.

PETITION = ПЕТИЦИЯ (или ХОДАТАЙСТВО) – Petition is a formal, written application to a regulatory agency seeking approval to release a non-native biological control agent. / Под Петицией, от Латинского слова Petitio, означающее Просьба, понимается коллективное ходатайство, подаваемое гражданами главе государства или высшим органам власти.

PETITION TO REVIVE AN APPLICATION = ПЕТИЦИЯ НА ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗАЯВКИ (или ХОДАТАЙСТВО НА ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗАЯВКИ) – Petition To Revive An Application (trademark matters)is a formal request for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to return an abandoned application to active status. These petitions are handled by the Office of the Commissioner for Trademarks, and must be received in the USPTO within two (2) months from the issue date of the notice of abandonment. The standard used for deciding a petition to revive is unintentional delay, that is, whether the applicant's delay in responding to an office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action or Notice of Allowance was unintentional.

PETIT POINT = ПЁТИ ПУЭН (или ДЕТСКИЙ СТЕЖОК) – Petit Point:- embroidery made with a tent stitch. / торговое название женской шерстяной пальтовой ткани из завитой пряжи; схожая с ратином и букле.

PETRI DISH = ЧАШКА ПЭТРИ – Petri Dish is a shallow dish consisting of a cover and a bottom made of Pyrex glass (can withstand dry heat sterilization) used to culture microorganisms; also called Culture Dish. May be disposable and made of polystyrene. A Petri Dish (sometimes spelled Petrie Dish and alternatively known as a Petri Plate or Cell-Culture Dish), named after the German bacteriologist Julius Richard Petri, is a shallow cylindrical glass or plastic lidded dish that biologists use to culture cells – such as bacteria – or small mosses. Modern Petri dishes usually feature rings and/or slots on their lids and bases so that when stacked, they are less prone to sliding off one another. Multiple dishes can also be incorporated into one plastic container to create a 'multi-well plate'. While glass Petri dishes may be reused after sterilization (via an autoclave or one hour's dry-heating in a hot-air oven at 160 °C, for example), plastic Petri dishes are often disposed of after experiments where cultures might contaminate each other. / Пайрэкс (Pyrex). Немецкий бактериолог Юлиус Рихад Пэтри (Julius Richard Petri; 1852–1921).

PETROCHEMICAL = НЕФТЕХИМИЯ (или НЕФТЕХИМИКАТ, или НЕФТЕХИМИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОДУКТ) – Petrochemical is any chemical substance derived from crude oil or its products, or from natural gas. Some petrochemical products may be identical to others produced from other raw materials such as coal and producer gas. Petrochemical is an intermediate chemical derived from petroleum, hydrocarbon liquids, or natural gas, such as benzene, ethylene, propylene, toluene, and xylene. Petrochemicals:- compounds derived from petroleum. These include:- aromatics, which are used to make plastics, adhesives, synthetic fibers and household detergents; and olefins, which are used to make packaging, plastic pipes, tires, batteries, household detergents and synthetic motor oils. / Химические полуфабрикаты, полученные из нефти, углеводородных жидкостей или природного газа, такие как бензол, ксилол, пропилен, толуол, и этилен.

PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCKS = СЫРЬЁ ДЛЯ НЕФТЕХИМИИ – Petrochemical Feedstocks are the chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. / Разновидности химического сырья, полученного из нефтепродуктов, используемое, главным образом, для изготовления химикатов, искусственной резины, и разнообразных видов пластмассы.

PETRODOLLARS = НЕФТЕДОЛЛАРЫ – A Petrodollar is a Dollar earned by a country through the sale of petroleum. The term was coined by Ibrahim Oweiss, a professor of economics at Georgetown University, in 1973. Oweiss felt there was a need for a word to describe the situation which was occurring in the OPEC countries, balance of trade is largely offset by its role as a reserve currency. On the other hand, the demand for petrodollars is a significant factor in increasing the US trade deficit in the first place, and it also increases inflation. Given the general tendency for crude oil prices to rise and become more volatile in recent years, it may even be argued that crude oil trading may, in the long term, be a significant liability for the stability of the currency in which the trade is conducted. Dollars and Dollar-denominated deposits held outside the United States generated by the sale of petroleum from non-US oil producers. This term refers to oil earnings of petroleum-exporting countries in excess of their domestic needs and deposited in US Dollars in Western banks. However, a large part of the revenues that OPEC countries were unable to spend has been recycled to oil-importing countries in an attempt to balance international accounts. / Ибрагхим Оайс (Ibrahim Oweiss). ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении.

PETROLEUM = НЕФТЬ (или ПЭТРОЛЭУМ, или КАМЕННОЕ МАСЛО) – Petroleum is a complex mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, chemical compounds containing hydrogen and carbon, occurring naturally in underground reservoirs in sedimentary rock. Petroleum is normally found at considerable depths beneath the earth's surface, where under pressure, it is essentially liquid. At the surface and atmospheric pressure, petroleum comprises both natural gas and crude oil. The word Petroleum comes from the Latin word Petra, meaning Rock, and Oleum, meaning Oil. The word 'Petroleum' is often interchanged with the word 'Oil'. Broadly defined, it includes both primary (crude oil or unrefined) and secondary (refined) products. Crude oil (including lease condensate, but excluding natural gas liquids (NGL)) is the most important oil from which petroleum products are manufactured, but several other feedstock oils are also used to make oil products. There is a wide range of petroleum products manufactured from crude oil. Many are for specific purposes, for example, motor gasoline or lubricants; others are for general heat-raising needs, such as gas oil or fuel oil. The quality of crude oil depends to a great extent on its density and sulphur content. The crude oils are classified as light, medium and heavy according to their density. Crude oils with high sulphur content (at least 2.5% sulphur) are sour, while sweet crudes have often less than 0.5% sulphur content. See also Crude Oil. A generic name for hydrocarbons, including crude oil, natural gas liquids, refined, and product derivatives. Petroleum is a collective term for gaseous, liquid or solid hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are compounds formed from the element hydrogen (H) and carbon (C). The proportion of different compounds, from ethane and methane up to the heaviest components, in a petroleum find varies from discovery to discovery. If a reservoir primarily contains light hydrocarbons, it is described as a gas field. If heavier hydrocarbons predominate, it is described as an oil field. An oil field may feature free gas above the oil and contain a quantity of light hydrocarbons, also called Associated Gas. Petroleum (crude oil) is a naturally occurring, oily, flammable liquid composed principally of hydrocarbons. Crude oil is occasionally found in springs or pools but usually is drilled from wells beneath the earth's surface. A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products. Petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons existing in the liquid state found in natural underground reservoirs often associated with gas. Petroleum includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6; topped crude; kerosene; and jet fuel. The word 'Petroleum' is derived from the Latin Petra (which means Rock) and Oleum (which means Oil). It is commonly used to refer to Crude Oil, but it may also refer to other related hydrocarbons. Some hydrocarbons are gaseous, rather than liquid. Methane is the most common example of these hydrocarbon gases. This is the kind of natural gas that we most often use in our kitchens at home. Petroleum deposits are often found in natural underground reservoirs called Oil Fields. The oil in these fields can then be extracted by drilling and pumping. Petroleum:- the term petroleum refers to naturally occurring liquids and gases which are predominately comprised of hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum may also contain non-hydrocarbon compounds in which sulfur, oxygen, and/or nitrogen atoms are combined with carbon and hydrogen. Common examples of non-hydrocarbons found in petroleum are nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. / Под Пэтролэумом, от Латинского слова Пэтра (Petra) и Греческого слова Pétros, означающее Камень, и от Латинского слова Олэум (Oleum), означающее Масло, понимается . Под Нефтью, через Тюркское слово Neft, от Персидского слова Нефт; восходит к Аккадскому слову Напатум, означающее Воспламенять или Вспыхивать, понимается жидкое горючее ископаемое, маслянистая жидкость от чёрного до бурого цвета, иногда с красноватым, зеленоватым, оранжевым оттенком; обычно тёмно-бурая. Плотность 750–970 (обычно 800–900) кг/м^3; различают лёгкие (плотностью менее 850), средние (850–900) и тяжёлые (более 900) нефти. Теплота сгорания 43.7–46.2 МДж/кг. По составу нефть – сложная смесь парафиновых (метановых), нафтеновых и реже ароматических углеводородов; содержание углерода около 82–87%, водорода – 11.5–14.5%. В качестве примесей (4–5%) в нефти находятся соединения, содержащие кислород (главным образом нафтеновые кислоты), серу и азот, смолистые и асфальтовые вещества. Компонентный состав (%):- масел 65–100, смол 0–30, асфальтенов 0–5. Парафиновые нефти содержат 62% и более твёрдых углеводородов. Нефти делятся на малосернистые (серы до 0.5%) и сернистые (свыше 0.5%), по смолистости – на малосмолистые (до 18%), смолистые (18–35%) и высокосмолистые (свыше 35%). Спутниками нефти часто являются нефтяной газ и вода. Нефть залегает обычно в пористых или трещиноватых горных породах (песках, песчаниках, известняках) и часто тяготеет к куполам. Добывают нефть скважинным, редко шахтным способами. Нефть – важнейшее энергетическое топливо современной промышленности. Перегонкой из нефти получают бензин, керосин, лигроин, масла, парафин и другое. Характерны тенденция к наиболее полной утилизации нефти с максимальным получением светлых продуктов, а также использование её как химического сырья для производства синтетических материалов. Мировая добыча нефти в 1986 превысила 2.827 миллиарда тонн (в том числе в Северной Америке около 600 миллионов тонн, на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке 624, в Латинской Америке около 330.4 миллионов тонн). Всего с начала промышленной добычи нефти (с конца 1850-х) до конца 1986 в мире было извлечено из недр около 70 миллиардов тонн. Из некоторых тяжёлых нефтей извлекают ванадий. Под Нефтяными Маслами понимаются сложные смеси высококипящих углеводородов ($t_{кип}$ 300–600 °C) парафинового, нафтенового и ароматических рядов, а также их гетеропроизводных. Общее число различных углеводородов в

нефтяных маслах составляет от 2 000–3 000 до 50 000–70 000, а их кинематическая вязкость – от (2–3)·10^{-6} до (600–1 100)·10^{-6} $м^2/с$ (при 100 °C). По области применения нефтяные масла делятся на смазочные, изоляционные, консервационные, технологические и белые масла. Нефтяные масла используют также для получения пластичных и технологичных смазок, смазочно-охлаждающих и гидравличных жидкостей. Как правило, нефтяные масла содержат присадки, улучшающие их эксплуатационные свойства.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ОБОРОННОГО (или СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО) ОКРУГА ПО НЕФТИ – The Petroleum Administration For Defense Districts (PADDs) are geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts:- PADD 1 is the East Coast, PADD 2 the Midwest, PADD 3 the Gulf Coast, PADD 4 the Rocky Mountain Region, and PADD 5 the West Coast. Due to its large population, PADD 1 is further divided into sub-PADDs, with PADD 1A as New England, PADD 1B the Central Atlantic States, and PADD 1C comprising the Lower Atlantic States. There are two additional PADDs (PADDs VI and VII) that encompass US Territories (these are not pictured on the map). The PADDs help users of EIA's (short for the US Energy Information Administration) petroleum data assess regional petroleum product supplies. During World War II the Petroleum Administration for War, established by an Executive order in 1942, used these five districts to ration gasoline. Although the Administration was abolished after the war in 1946, Congress passed the Defense Production Act of 1950, which created the Petroleum Administration for Defense and used the same five districts, only now called the Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. The PADDs also allow data users to analyze patterns of crude oil and petroleum product movements throughout the nation. During 2010 (the latest full year for which published data are available), the bulk of petroleum product pipeline movements took place among PADDs 1, 2, and 3. More than half of the total US inter-PADD product pipeline movements were from PADD 3 (an area with significant refining capacity) to PADD 1 (a major population center). By contrast, PADDs 4 and 5 show very small volumes entering and leaving by pipeline, with nothing leaving PADD 5. For crude oil, nearly three-quarters of the inter-PADD pipeline movements in 2010 were movements from PADD 3 to PADD 2. These volumes include crude oil produced in the Gulf of Mexico and imports to the Gulf Coast region that move inland to refineries in PADD 2. The volume of crude oil moving by pipeline from PADD 3 to PADD 2 has steadily declined in recent years, as pipeline receipts of Canadian oil sands crude oil and increased production from North Dakota's Bakken formation have bolstered PADD 2 crude oil supplies. This increase in PADD 2 crude supplies has reduced their need for crude oil supplies from the Gulf Coast. The vast majority of the inter-PADD crude oil pipeline movements occur among PADDs 2, 3, and 4, with very little crude oil pipeline activity into or out of PADDs 1 and 5. Such crude oil and petroleum product movement patterns would be hard to discern without the availability of PADD-level data. The United States is divides into five distinct marketing regions in which prices might differ due to variations in the supply or demand. / Соединённые Штаты Америки разделяются на пять различных регионов сбыта нефти, в которых цены могут отличаться друг от друга исходя из различий в спросе и предложении.

PETROLEUM COKE = КОКС ИЗ НЕФТЕПРОДУКТОВ – Petroleum Coke is a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonizing residue feedstock, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90-95%) and has a low ash content. It is typically used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are Calcinated Coke and Green Coke. This category also includes unrecoverable Catalyst Coke deposited on the catalyst during refining processes. See also Coke. / Кальцинированный Кокс и Зелёный Кокс.

PETROLEUM COLOR SCALE = ЦВЕТОВАЯ ШКАЛА ПО НЕФТЕПРОДУКТАМ (или ШКАЛА ЦВЕТА НЕФТИ) – Petroleum Color Scale is a color scale for petroleum products, defined by 16 glass standards of specified luminous transmittance and chromaticity, graduated in steps of 0.5 from 0.5 for the lightest color to 8.0 for the darkest.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS = НЕФТЕПРОДУКТЫ – Petroleum Products are the products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products. See also Miscellaneous Petroleum Products. / Под Нефтепродуктами понимаются смеси углеводородов и некоторых их производных, а также индивидуальные химические соединения, получаемые из нефти и нефтяных газов. Используются в качестве топлив, смазочных материалов, электроизоляционных сред, растворителей, нефтехимического сырья. Под Нефтепродуктами понимаются смеси газообразных, жидких и твёрдых углеводородов различных классов, получаемых из нефти и нефтяных газов. Основные группы нефтепродуктов:- топлива (бензин, газы, дизельное топливо, керосин, лигроин, мазут), масла, твёрдые углеводороды (озокерит, парафин, церезин), битумы и другие нефтепродукты (бензол, кокс, ксилол, толуол и другие). Отдельные группы составляют пластичные смазки и технические жидкости.

PETTICOAT = ПЭТИКОУ (или НИЖНЯЯ ЮБКА, или ПОДЪЮБОЧНИК, или ХХ) – Petticoat is a skirt worn by women, girls, or young children as an outer skirt, a fancy skirt made to show below a draped-up overskirt, or an underskirt usually a little shorter than outer clothing and often made with a ruffled, pleated, or lace edge; a garment characteristic or typical of women.

PETTY CASH = МЕЛОЧЬ (или ДЕНЬГИ НА МЕЛКИЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Petty Cash:- money in notes and coins kept for payment of small bills and day-to-day expenses. In accounting, Petty Cash is an account recording expenditures made with currency and coin.

PEWTER = ПЬЮТА (или ОЛОВО, или ОЛОВЯННОЕ) – Pewter:- a bluish gray. Pewter is also a form of metal, but that is not important to us. That definition has nothing to do with apparel, color or textiles. / голубовато-серое.

PF = FRENCH POLYNESIA

PF = PARTIALLY FERTILE

PF = PREFERRED

PFA = PEST FREE AREA

PFD = PREPARED FOR DYEING

PFD STOCK = PREFERRED STOCK

PFERDESTÄRKE = ФИЭДЭШТАКЭ (или ЛОШАДИНАЯ СИЛА) – This unit (in German:- Pferdestärke = Horse Strength) is no longer a statutory unit, but is still commonly used in Europe, South America and Japan, especially by the automotive and motorcycle industry. It was adopted throughout continental Europe with designations equivalent to the English 'Horsepower', but mathematically different from the British unit. It is defined by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) in Braunschweig as exactly:- (i) 1 PS = 75 kilopond·meters per second; and (ii) (75 kp·m/s)·(9.806 65 N/kp) = 735.498 75 N·m/s ≈ 735.5 N·m/s ≈ 735.5 W ≈ 0.735 5 kW ≈ 0.986 32 hp (SAE (short for the Society of Automobile Engineers)). The PS was adopted by the Deutsches Institut für Normung EV (DIN) and then by the automotive industry throughout most of Europe, under varying names. In 1992, the PS was rendered obsolete by

EEC (short for the European Economic Community) directives, when it was replaced by the kiloWatt as the official power measuring unit. It is still in use for commercial and advertising purposes, as many customers are not familiar with the use of kiloWatts for engines. In the Japanese versions of the Gran Turismo games, horsepower is used in PS, but in the American and PAL versions use HP respectively, although PS can be used in the PAL (short for the Phase Alternation by Line) versions of the games Gran Turismo 3 and Gran Turismo 4 by changing the system in 4, and switching to German in 3. Also known as Horsepower. See also Chevaux, Chevaux Vapeur, and Horsepower. / Физико-Техническое Федеративное Учреждение или, как это звучит на Немецком, Фюзикалиш-Тэшнишэ Бундэзанштальт (Пэ.Тэ.Бэ.; Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)) в городе Броншвайг (Braunschweig). Немецкий Институт по Стандартизации или, как это звучит на Немецком, Дойчэс Институт фюр Нормун Э.Фау. (Дэ.И.Эн.; Deutsches Institut für Normung EV (DIN)). Смотрите также Лошадиная Сила (Horsepower), Шво или Лошадей (Chevaux), и Шво Вапёр или Лошадиный Пар (Chevaux Vapeur). 75 килопонд·метров в секунду; и (ii). (САИ (сокращение для Сообщества Автомобильных Инженеров). ППЛ (сокращённо для Поэтапно-Переменной Линии; PAL (Phase Alternation by Line)).

PFGE = PULSE FIELD GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

PFP = PARTIAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

PFP = PREPARED FOR PRINTING

PFPP = PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION

PFPS = PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE

PG = PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PG = GROSS PHOTOSYNTHESIS

PGK = PAPUA NEW GUINEAN KINA

PGM = PHOSPHOGLUCOMUTASE

PGM = PLATINUM GROUP METALS

PGMS LINE = PHOTOPERIOD–SENSITIVE GENIC MALE STERILE LINE

PG PUB = ПГ ПУБ – PG Pub is a Pre-Grant Publication of patent application at 18 months from priority date.

PGR = PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

PH = PHILIPPINES

pH = ВОДОРОДНЫЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ (или ПИ.ЭЙЧ., или ПЭ.АШ.) – pH is a logarithmic measure used to state the acidity or alkalinity of a chemical solution. The properties of a liquid solution we call 'Acid' are caused by the presence of hydrogen ions (H^+). The pH of a solution is a measure of the concentration of these hydrogen ions. Technically, the pH of a solution is defined to be the negative logarithm of the concentration, measured in moles per liter. This unit is inverted in the sense that lower pH readings correspond to greater acidity, and therefore more hydrogen ions. Lowering the pH by 1.0 means multiplying the ion concentration by a factor of 10. Mathematically the scale is open at both ends, but in practice pH values usually fall in the range from 0 to 14. Pure water at 25 °C (77 °F) has a pH close to 7.0. Numbers below 7 indicate increasing acidity, while numbers above 7 indicate increasing alkalinity. The pH (Potential of Hydrogen) scale was invented in 1909 by the Danish chemist Søren Peter Lauritz Sørensen (1868–1939). pH is a measure of alkalinity or acidity in water and water-containing fluids. pH can be used to determine the corrosion-inhibiting characteristic in water-based fluids. Typically, pH > 8.0 is required to inhibit corrosion of iron and ferrous alloys in water-based fluids. pH is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion concentration of a soil. The degree of acidity (or alkalinity) of a soil as determined by means of a glass, quinhydrone, or other suitable electrode or indicator, at a specified moisture content or soil-water ratio, and expressed in terms of the pH scale. pH Value is a hydrogen ion concentration. This indicates the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. pH is a measure of the concentration of hydronium (H_3O^+, H^+ attached to a molecule or water) in a solution; pH = $-\log[H_3O^+]$ (that is, the negative base-10 logarithm of the concentration of hydronium). Acids have pHs less than 7; bases have pHs greater than 7. A pH of 7 is neutral. The normal pH range is 0 to 14. Note that although the pH scale is logarithmic, it does not mean that 10 times as much of a base/acid in solution will increase/decrease the pH by 1 unit. This is true for strong acids and strong bases, but is not true for weak acids and weak bases. pH is a measure of the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil or solution. A pH of 7.0 is neutral, below 7.0 is acidic, and above 7.0 is alkaline or basic. It is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration of a soil or solution. pH is a value indicating the acidity or alkalinity of a material. It is the negative logarithm of the effective hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutral; less than 7.0 is acidic; and more than 7.0 is basic. / Датский химик Шан Пита Ляуриц Шансэн (Søren Peter Lauritz Sørensen; 1868–1939). Щёлочность (Alkalinity). Щелочное (Alkaline). это верно для сильных кислот (strong acids) и сильных оснований (strong bases), но не верно для слабых кислот (weak acids) и слабых оснований (weak bases). Водородный Показатель (pH или Potential of Hydrogen) характеризует концентрацию (активность) ионов водорода в растворах; численно равен отрицательному десятичному логарифму концентрации (активности) водородных ионов (H^+), выраженной в молях на литр:- pH = $-\lg(H^+)$. Водные растворы могут иметь pH от 1 до 14; в нейтральных растворах pH = 7, в кислых < 7, в щелочных > 7. Водородный Показатель (pH) – отрицательный десятичный логарифм концентрации (точнее, активности) ионов водорода (в г-ион/л) в данном растворе:- pH = –lgCH+. Водородный показатель служит количественной характеристикой кислотности растворов, которая оказывает существенное влияние на направление и скорость многих химических и биохимических процессов. При обычных температурах (точнее, при 22 °C) pH = 7 для нейтральных, pH < 7 для кислых и pH > 7 для щелочных растворов. Точное измерение и регулирование pH необходимо как при лабораторных химических и биохимических исследованиях, так и в многочисленных промышленных технологических процессах, а также при оценке свойств почвы и проведении мероприятий по повышению её плодородия. Вода диссоциирует на ионы по уравнению:- $H_2O \leftrightarrow H^+ + OH^-$. По действующих масс закону:- $(c_{H+} \cdot c_{OH-}) / c_{H2O} = K$, где с – молярные концентрации, а К – постоянная при данной температуре величина ($1.8 \cdot 10^{-16}$ г-ион/л при 22 °C). В 1 литр (л) воды содержится 1 000 / 18.016 = 55.56 г – моль воды (количество диссоциировавших молекул настолько мало, что его можно не учитывать). Поэтому $K_B = c_{H+} \cdot c_{OH-} = K \cdot c_{H2O} = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 55.56 = 1 \cdot 10^{-14}$ (при 22 °C). Константу K_B называют Ионным Произведением Воды. Поскольку в чистой воде (и в любой нейтральной среде) $c_{H+} = c_{OH-} = \sqrt{10^{-14}} = 10^{-7}$, то pH = $-\lg c_{H+} = 7$. При добавлении к воде кислот c_{H+} возрастает, а pH соответственно уменьшается. Так, для 0.01 молярного (М) раствора HCl концентрация $c_{H+} = 10^{-2}$ и pH = $-\lg c_{H+} = 2$. Наоборот, при добавлении щёлочей возрастает c_{OH-}; тогда $c_{H+} = 10^{-14} / c_{OH-}$ уменьшается и соответственно возрастает pH. Например, в 0.01 М растворе NaOH$c_{OH-} = 10^{-2}$. Это значит, что $c_{H+} = 10^{-14} / c_{OH-} = 10^{-12}$ и pH = 12. Для точных определений pH используют преимущественно методы потенциометрии (смотрите Электрохимические Методы Анализа). При определениях, не требующих высокой точности, pH измеряют большей частью с помощью набора индикаторов, меняющих свою окраску каждый при определённом

pH. Шкала pH обычно используется для растворов, имеющих концентрации ионов водорода от 1 г-ион/л и меньше. Нейтральным водным растворам отвечает pH = 7 лишь при комнатных температурах. При повышении температуры диссоциация воды усиливается, K_B возрастает, и при 100 °C чистая вода имеет pH > 6. При температурах ниже 22 °C в чистой воде pH > 7. При этом во всех случаях в нейтральной среде $c_{H+} = c_{OH-}$. Водородный Показатель или pH – мера активности (в очень разбавленных растворах она эквивалентна концентрации) ионов водорода в растворе, и количественно выражающая его кислотность, вычисляется как отрицательный (взятый с обратным знаком) десятичный логарифм активности водородных ионов, выраженной в молях на литр. Водородный Показатель (pH) – параметр, характеризующий концентрацию водородных ионов в растворе, то есть степень его щёлочности или кислотности. Показатель pH может изменяться от 0 до 14. Раствор, в котором pH равно 7, является нейтральным, ниже 7 – кислым, выше – щелочным. pH:- показатель кислотности или щёлочности среды. Меняется от 0 до 14. При pH, равном 7, среда нейтральная, хотя большинство растений предпочитает pH около 6.5. Выше 7 – среда щелочная, ниже 7 – кислотная.

PHAEACANTHA = ТЁМНОЖЁЛТОЕ (или ЯВНОКОЛЮЧЕЕ) – Phaeacantha:- with dusky spines.

PHAGE = ФАГ – Phage is a virus that attacks bacteria. / Под Фагами, от Греческого слова Phágos, означающее Пожиратель, или Бактериофагами, понимаются вирусы бактерий; способны поражать бактериальную клетку, репродуцироваться в ней и вызывать её лизис. Классический объект исследования в молекулярной генетике. Используются для фагопрофилактики и фаготерапии инфекционных болезней.

PHARMACEUTICALS = SECURITIES OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

PHASE CHANGE = ФАЗОВОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ (или ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ФАЗЫ) – Phase Change is a change to the state of an aggregate as a result of temperatures rising above or below the solidification and melting temperatures, e.g., with oils and fats.

PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS = МАТЕРИАЛЫ С XX – Phase Change Materials:- a hydrophilic compound applied to a fiber or fabric which results in superior breathability and a moisture management system within the fabric that helps to maintain a comfortable body temperature when the garment is worn.

PHASE–IN FINANCIAL TRANSMISSION RIGHTS = ПРАВА XX – Phase-In Financial Transmission Rights (Phase-In FTRs; in electricity) are FTRs directly allocated to eligible customers outside of the regularly scheduled FTR allocations when new control zones are integrated into PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) after the start of the current planning period. Phase-in FTRs remain in effect until the start of the next regularly scheduled FTR allocation. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

PHASES BEAM = XX НАВОЙ – Phases Beam is a beam on which each of the ends is wound from the same depth of each of the bobbins on the creel. Phased beams are prepared when yarn properties vary from the inside to the outside of the bobbins in order to prevent warp streakiness in the finished fabric.

PHASE–SEPARATION SPINNING = XX ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Phase-Separation Spinning is an extrusion of polymer and solvent at high temperature into a cooling zone. During the cooling process, a phase separation occurs, usually accompanied by crystallization of the solvent. Solvent can be removed before or after drawing. See also Spinning. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). вытяжка (drawing).

PH DOWN = ПОНИЖЕНИЕ ВОДОРОДНОГО ПОКАЗАТЕЛЯ (или СНИЖЕНИЕ ПИ.ЭЙЧ.) – pH Down:- as a spa or swimming pool additive, a chemical to reduce pH. pH Down is almost always sodium bisulfate, which is typically in the form of tiny spherical beads. / шарики или гранулы или бисеринки или бусинки (beads).

PHENOL = ФЕНОЛ – Phenol is a white, crystalline compound (C_6H_5OH) derived from benzene, used in the manufacture of phenolic resins, weed killers, plastics, disinfectants; also used in solvent extraction, a petroleum refining process. Phenol is a toxic material; skin contact must be avoided. / Фенол – монооксибензол, карболовая кислота, бесцветные кристаллы с характерным запахом, розовеющие при хранении, $t_{пл}$ 40.9 °C, $t_{кип}$ 181.75 °C; умеренно растворим в воде, хорошо – в спирте, эфире, ацетоне. Фенол – простейший из оксипроизводных ароматических соединений (смотрите Фенолы). Фенол – важное сырьё в производстве ряда ценных продуктов. Так, хлорированием элементарным хлором в промышленности получают 2,4-дихлорфенол – полупродукт в производстве гербицида 2,4-дихлорфеноксиуксусной кислоты, конденсацией с альдегидами, главным образом с формальдегидом, – феноло-альдегидные смолы (смотрите также Фенопласты), с фталевым ангидридом – фенолфталеин (индикатор и лекарственное средство), с ацетоном – дифенилолпропан, используемый для производства поликарбонатов, гидрированием – циклогексанол (полупродукт в синтезе капролактама, полимеризацией которого получают поликапроамид), алкилированием олефинами – n-алкилфенолы RC_6H_4OH, применяемые в производстве поверхностно-активных и душистых веществ. Фенол используют также для получения различных красителей, лекарств, средств (салициловой кислоты, салола и другого), пикриновой кислоты (смотрите Нитрофенолы). Выделяют фенол из каменно-угольной смолы и получают синтетически из бензола – через бензолсульфокислоту $C_6H_5SO_2OH$ (сплавлением её натриевой соли с едким натром), из хлорбензола C_6H_5Cl (гидратацией) и главным образом через кумол (разложением его гидроперекиси). Фенол обладает бактерицидным действием; в медицине (более известен как Карболовая Кислота) используется в виде разбавленных водных растворов для дезинфекции помещений и предметов больничного обихода. При попадании на кожу фенол вызывает ожог. Предельно допустимая концентрация в воздухе 0.005 миллиграмма на литр (мг/л). Фенолы – оксипроизводные ароматических соединений, содержащие одну или несколько гидроксильных групп (–OH), связанных с атомами углерода ароматического ядра. По числу OH-групп различают Одноатомные Фенолы, например, оксибензол C_6H_5OH, называется обычно просто Фенолом, окситолуолы $CH_3C_6H_4OH$ – так называемые Крезолы, оксинафталины – Нафтолы; Двухатомные Фенолы, например, диоксибензолы $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (гидрохинон, пирокатехин, резорцин); и Многоатомные Фенолы, например, пирогаллол, флороглюцин. Фенолы – бесцветные с характерным запахом кристаллы, реже жидкости; хорошо растворимы в органических растворителях (спирт, эфир, оензол). Обладая кислотными свойствами, фенолы образуют солеобразные продукты – феноляты:- ArOH + NaOH (ArONa + H_2O (Ar – ароматический радикал). Алкилирование и ацилирование фенолятов приводит к эфирам фенолов – простым ArOR и сложным ArOCOR (R – органический радикал). Сложные эфиры могут быть получены непосредственным взаимодействием фенолов с карбоновыми кислотами, их ангидридами и хлорангидридами. При нагревании фенолов с CO_2 образуются фенолокислоты, например, салициловая кислота. В отличие от спиртов, гидроксильная группа фенолов с большим трудом замещается на галоген. Электрофильное замещение в ядре фенолов (галогенирование, нитрование, сульфирование, алкилирование и другое) осуществляется гораздо легче, чем у незамещённых ароматических углеводородов; замещающие группы при этом направляются в орто- и пара-положения к OH-группе (смотрите Правила Ориентации). Каталитическое гидрирование фенолов приводит к алициклическим спиртам, например, C_6H_5OH восстанавливается до циклогексанола. Для фенолов характерны также реакции конденсации, например, с альдегидами и

кетонами, что используется в промышленности для получения феноло- и резорцино-формальдегидных смол, дифенилолпропана и других важных продуктов. Получают фенолы, например, гидролизом соответствующих галогенопроизводных, щелочным плавлением арилсульфокислот $ArSO_2OH$, выделяют из каменно-угольной смолы, дёгтя бурых углей и другого. Фенолы – важное сырьё в производстве различных полимеров, клеев, лакокрасочных материалов, красителей, лекарственных препаратов (фенолфталеин, салициловая кислота, салол), поверхностноактивных и душистых веществ. Некоторые фенолы применяют как антисептики и антиокислители (например, полимеров, смазочных масел). Для качественной идентификации фенолов используют растворы хлорного железа, образующие с фенолами окрашенные продукты. Фенолы токсичны (смотрите Сточные Воды).

PHENOLIC = ФЕНОЛЬНОЕ – Phenolic:- (1) a resin or plastic made by the condensation of a phenol with an aldehyde and used particularly in coatings and adhesives. (2) Containing or pertaining to phenol. / Фенольное (Phenolic).

PHENOLOGY = ФЕНОЛОГИЯ – Phenology is the periodic developmental processes and events which include processes stimulated by annual environmental fluctuations. / Под Фенологией, от Греческих слов Phainómena, означающее Явления, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о сезонных явлениях в живой природе; регистрирует и изучает главным образом изменения в растительном и животном мире, обусловленные сменой времён года и погодными условиями, например, сроки цветения различных растений, прилёта и отлёта птиц.

PHENOTYPE = ФЕНОТИП – Phenotype is the appearance of an individual or population produced by the genotype in interaction with a given environment. Phenotype:- the physical characteristics and appearance of an organism. / Под Фенотипом, от Греческих слов Pháinō, означающее Обнаруживаю или Являю, и Týpos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается совокупность всех признаков и свойств организма, сформировавшихся в процессе его индивидуального развития. Складывается в результате взаимодействия наследственных свойств организма – генотипа и условий среды обитания. Фенотип, особенности строения и жизнедеятельности организма, обусловленные взаимодействием его генотипа с условиями среды. В широком смысле термин Фенотип, предложенный Датским биологом Вильхэльмом Людви Йоансэном (Wilhelm Ludwig Johannsen; 1857–1927) в 1909, обозначает всю совокупность проявлений генотипа (общий облик организма), а в узком – отдельные признаки (фены), контролируемые определёнными генами. Понятие Фенотип распространяется на любые признаки организма, начиная от первичных продуктов действия генов – молекул РНК и полипептидов и кончая особенностями внешнего строения, физиологических процессов, поведения и так далее. На уровне первичных продуктов действия генов связь между генотипом организма и его фенотипом вполне однозначна:- каждой последовательности нуклеотидов в молекуле дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК) соответствует одна вполне определённая последовательность нуклеотидов в молекуле рибонуклеиновой кислоты (РНК) и соответственно одна определённая последовательность аминокислот в полипептидной (белковой) цепи (смотрите Генетический Код, Транскрипция, Трансляция). Однако и на этом уровне последовательность нуклеотидов в ДНК, то есть её первичная структура, однозначно определяет только строение синтезируемых на её основе РНК и белков, но не время их синтеза или количество этих продуктов, подобно тому, как типографская матрица определяет содержание текста, но не время его печатания или тираж. Время же активации отдельных генов и интенсивность их ‘считывания’ зависят как от предшествовавшей работы других генов, так и от комплекса внутриклеточных факторов и факторов внешней среды. На вышестоящих уровнях биологической организации, то есть на уровне клеток, тканей, органов, систем органов и организма в целом, взаимоотношения между генотипом и фенотипом ещё сложнее. В этих случаях каждый признак – результат взаимодействия продуктов многих генов, которое, в свою очередь, зависит от конкретных условий среды. Особенно наглядно это видно на примере количественных признаков. Изучая вес зёрен в нескольких самоопыляющихся, то есть генетически однородных, линиях растений Фасоли, Йоансэн обнаружил, что у растений одного генотипа зёрна варьируют по весу, то есть имеют разный фенотип. Причём границы изменчивости веса зёрен разных линий часто перекрываются (одни и те же фенотипы могут соответствовать разным генотипам). Вместе с тем между разными линиями, выращиваемыми в одинаковых условиях, имеются стабильные наследственные различия в среднем весе зёрен. Однако и средний вес зёрен в каждой линии может изменяться в зависимости от условий среды, например, режима питания растений. Таким образом, относительная роль наследственности и среды в становлении признаков может быть очень разной. Изучение количественных признаков, имеющих важное практическое значение в сельском хозяйстве и медицине, проводят специальными биометрическими методами анализа наследуемости признаков. Смотрите также статьи Плейотропия, Полимерия, Феногенетика, и Экспрессивность.

PHENOTYPIC ACCEPTABILITY = ФЕНОТИПИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТЬ – Phenotypic Acceptability is a breeder’s classification of his observations on overall acceptability of breeding lines or populations, usually in acceptability scores from 1 to 9. For example:- 1 = excellent plant type and absence of diseases, 3 = very good appearance, 5 = fair appearance, but has a few essential shortcomings (too early maturity, etc), 7 = poor appearance, but has a few important traits that make it suitable as a donor, 9 = poor.

PHENYL = ФЕНИЛ – Phenyl is the name given to the molecular fragment consisting of a benzene ring with one hydrogen removed, and (except when existing as an unstable free radical), connected to something else through the bond where the missing hydrogen was. Phenyl is a chemical radical, molecular formula C_6H_5, average mass 77.104 Da, monoisotopic mass 77.039 124 Da, derived from benzene. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives. Phenyl is the name for an organic group in covalent compounds. Formally, a phenyl group results from chemically modifying one of the carbons in a benzene ring to replace the hydrogen originally attached to the reacted carbon by some other group. One way of writing the formula of phenyl is $–C_6H_5$, but by itself, this group is not stable at standard temperature and pressure, because it is a free radical and as such very reactive. Phenyl is organic compound (contains carbon) it contains an aromatic ring (pleasant odour) it contains 6 carbons and 6 to 5 hydrogen’s. Phenyl is a benzene ring where one of the H atoms has been replaced by a functional group such as –OH, where we call it phenol or $–NH_2$, phenylamine. In short, a phenyl ring is a substitutent of another functional group. / Фенил:- углеводородный радикал, одновалентный остаток бензола (C_6H_5), существование которого принимается во множестве органических соединений так называемого ароматического ряда, являющихся производными бензола, например, в толуоле, или фенилметане $CH_3–C_6H_5$, трифенилметане $CH(C_6H_5)_3$, дифениле, или фенилбензоле $C_6H_5–C_6H_5$, анилине, или фениламине $C_6H_5–NH_2$, карболовой кислоте, или фенилгидрате $C_6H_5–OH$, фенилуксусной кислоте $C_6H_5–CH_2–COHO$ и прочем. Что касается самого названия Фенил, то оно введено в XIX веке Французским химиком Огюстэ Лёро (Auguste Laurent) и произведено им от слова Фен (Phène), означающее Свеча, которое он предложил для обозначения бензола, ибо присутствием последнего обусловливается, главным образом, яркость пламени светильного газа.

PHEROMONE = ФЕРОМОН – Pheromone is a chemical substance secreted externally by certain Animals which affects the behaviour or physiology of other animals of the same Species. A chemical releases by an Insect to attract others of the same Species, also a synthetic chemical with the same structure or activity as a natural pheromone. / Виды (Species). Химическое соединение, источаемое насекомыми для привлечения других особей этого же вида; а также синтетический химикат той же структуры и

того же действия, что и натуральный феромон. Под Феромонами понимаются химические вещества, вырабатываемые экзокринными железами (или специальными клетками) Животных; выделяясь во внешнюю среду одними особями, феромоны оказывают влияние на поведение, а иногда на рост и развитие других особей того же Вида. К феромонам относятся половые аттрактанты, вещества тревоги, сбора и другие. Особенно важную роль феромоны играют в жизни Насекомых. У общественных Насекомых феромоны регулируют также состав колонии и специфическую деятельность её членов. Феромоны, биологически активные вещества, выделяемые животными в окружающую среду и специфически влияющие на поведение, физиологическое и эмоциональное состояние или метаболизм других особей того же Вида. Как правило, феромоны продуцируются специализированными железами. Биологическое действие феромонов осуществляется обычно через хеморецепторы, в частности у многих Животных – с помощью обоняния органов. Особую группу феромонов составляют продукты внешней секреции, которые непосредственно регулируют процессы метаболизма и развития у других особей, действуя сходно с гормонами (например, некоторые компоненты ‘маточного вещества’ домашней Пчелы, которое вырабатывается маткой и тормозит развитие яичников у рабочих Пчёл). Феромоны не принадлежат к какому-либо одному классу химических соединений. Их строение (оно известно не для всех феромонов, существование которых в принципе доказано) разнообразно. Феромоны могут быть представлены отдельными химическими соединениями, но чаще биологическое действие оказывает совокупность нескольких компонентов. Как правило, для биологического действия феромонов характерна видовая специфичность, то есть разные Виды Животных используют в качестве феромонов разные химические вещества или смеси с различным сочетанием компонентов (однако для Видов, разделённых территориально, или с разными суточными, сезонными и тому подобными периодами активности феромонами могут быть одни и те же вещества). В основном феромоны осуществляют химическую коммуникацию между особями одного Вида. В некоторых случаях они несут добавочную функцию межвидовой связи. Так, паразитов могут привлекать феромоны хозяина. Наиболее полно изучены феромоны Насекомых. Половые феромоны обеспечивают встречу и ‘узнавание’ особей разного пола и стимулируют половое поведение. В 1959 Немецкий биохимик Адольф Фридрихь Йохан Бутэнандт (Adolf Friedrich Johann Butenandt; 1903–1995) установил химическое строение полового аттрактанта (привлекающего вещества) самки Тутового Шёлкопряда. Этот феромон, название Бомбиколом, вызывает у самцов поведенческую реакцию при концентрации в воздухе около 10^{-19} грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3). Столь же эффективен половой феромон непарного Шёлкопряда – Диспарлюр. Химическое строение половых феромонов установлено для многих Видов Насекомых, преимущественно из Отряда Чешуекрылых. Известные феромоны самок Ночных Бабочек относятся главным образом к ненасыщенным алифатическим сложным эфирам или спиртам. Половые феромоны самцов некоторых Бабочек (так называемые Афродизиаки) оказывают на самку ‘возбуждающее’ действие, подготавливая к спариванию. Для ряда Насекомых (многие Виды Клопов, Мухи, Тараканы, некоторые Жуки) характерно скопление большого числа особей на ограниченной площади, обеспечиваемое так называемыми Агрегационными Феромонами, которые наиболее изучены у вредителей леса – Жуков-Короедов. Феромоны ‘тревоги’ вызывают реакцию бегства, затаивания или, наоборот, как это наблюдается у общественных Насекомых, – агрессивную реакцию и коллективное нападение на врага. Обычно это относительно простые и более летучие по сравнению с половыми феромонами вещества (у домашней Пчелы одним из компонентов феромона тревоги служит изоамилацетат). Феромоны позвоночных Животных изучены в меньшей степени. У рыб, хвостатых земноводных и пресмыкающихся установлено существование половых феромонов. У многих Видов рыб в коже содержится феромон тревоги (‘вещество испуга’), высвобождающийся при повреждении кожи и вызывающий реакцию испуга у других особей. Такой же механизм выделения феромона тревоги обнаружен у головастиков жабы. Феромоны неизвестны у птиц. В применении к млекопитающим строгое определение понятия Феромон трудно дать из-за особой сложности их поведения и недостаточного знания механизмов химической коммуникации. Накоплено значительное число фактов, устанавливающих влияние различных пахучих выделений млекопитающих на половое, материнское, территориальное, агрессивное поведение, на физиологическое и эмоциональное состояния. В половом поведении млекопитающих эти выделения могут не только обеспечивать простую функцию привлечения, но и контролировать более сложные процессы, связанные с размножением. Так, у некоторых грызунов определённые компоненты запаха самцов и самок влияют на течение овариального цикла, задерживая или ускоряя наступление эструса. У мышей известен эффект блокирования беременности под влиянием запаха ‘чужого’ самца. Широко распространены у млекопитающих пахучие метки. Предполагают, что эти метки служат знаками, указывающими на занятость территории, а также могут нести индивидуальную информацию о животном, оставившем метку (смотрите Общение Животных). Феромоны – потенциально эффективные средства управления поведением животных. Особенно перспективно использование феромонов для борьбы с сельскохозяйственными и лесными вредителями. Ловушки с синтетическими феромонами используются для учёта численности Насекомых-Вредителей, а в ряде случаев – и для их массового уничтожения.

PHEROMONE TRAP = ФЕРОМОННЫЙ УЛОВИТЕЛЬ (или ФЕРОМОННАЯ ЛОВУШКА) – Pheromone Trap is a trap that uses either a natural or, more typically, a synthetic insect sex attractant pheromone; these traps are usually species specific.

PHILARM = PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH MANAGERS

PHILLIPS CURVE = КРИВАЯ ФИЛИПСА – Phillips Curve:- in the late 1950s, Alban William Housego Phillips (A.W. Bill Phillips) the British economist demonstrated an inverse statistical association between annual changes in average wage rates and the rate of unemployment. When the annual wage growth rates and unemployment rates for Great Britain for each of the years from 1861 to 1957 were plotted as points on a two-dimensional graph, they rather neatly approximated a shallow hyperbola-shaped curve convex to the origin of the graph. That is, in years when unemployment rates were low, average money wages tended to grow rapidly; but in years when unemployment rates were high, average money wages tended to grow little or even to decline. Other economists soon repeated Phillips’s procedures with similar data from a number of other industrialized countries and mostly found similar statistical relationships. At the time, many Keynesian economists reasoned from this finding as follows:- Because unemployment rates and wage increase rates are inversely related, the traditional government goals of maintaining both low inflation and low unemployment would seem to be inconsistent. Because wages are such a large share of the costs of production, rapid increases in average wages are bound to push up the general price level. There is a trade-off relationship between inflation and unemployment, and economic policy makers will have to choose the mix of inflation and unemployment that they find most acceptable according to their political and ideological commitments. Conservative policy makers may be willing to choose low inflation even at the cost of enduring high unemployment, whereas liberal or socialist policy makers may be expected to pursue more inflationary policies because of their deeper commitments to full employment. The Phillips curve may be expected to remain fixed and stable and provide the menu of precise numerical combinations of inflation and unemployment that policy makers have available to choose from. One result of widespread acceptance of the ‘Phillips curve’ trade-off theory was to make inflation a bit more politically respectable. Moderate inflation was now not so much seen as an unambiguous failure of economic policy but rather could be presented to the public as ‘the price we have to pay for keeping unemployment low’. Political critics of inflationary monetary or fiscal policies could now be caricatured as advocates of jacking up the unemployment rate and thus bringing misery to millions of working class families. Not too surprisingly, the one or two percent long-term average inflation rates

characteristic of nearly all the advanced industrialized countries during peacetime over the past century or so began to give way in the 1960s and especially in the 1970s to rather higher inflation rates. During this same period, the earlier assumption that the historically estimated Phillips curve represented a rather stable relationship proved to be grossly inaccurate. The 1960s, and especially the 1970s, provided economists with numerous new data points that did not fall along the old Phillips curves for the industrialized countries but rather were well to the right of the older data points on the graph. In the new era, higher rates of inflation coexisted everywhere with unexpectedly high rates of unemployment. It seemed to require higher and higher doses of inflation than before to bring unemployment down to any given level. More recent economic analysis of the trade-off between inflation and unemployment considerably modifies the simplistic stable Phillips curve theory of the past. It is now recognized that both labor and management incorporate their expectations about the likely future rate of inflation into their bargaining positions in wage negotiations, since it is the real purchasing power of the future wage payments rather than simply the nominal number of currency units that matter to them. As average inflation rates in the industrial countries rose over time, labor and management eventually began adjusting their inflationary expectations for the future upward as well, and wage settlements began to reflect these higher long-term expectations. As a result, the Phillips curve shifts upward and outward to a higher level, further away from the origin of the graph. Government policy makers now can lower unemployment rates (in the short to medium term) only by creating a rate of inflation even more rapid than the public previously had come to expect – and this works for only so long as it takes the public to adjust their expectations upward in the light of their new experiences. / Элбэн Вилъйэм Хаусго Филипс (Alban William Housego Phillips; Эй.Дабл.Ю. Бил Филипс (A.W. Bill Phillips)).

PhilRice = PHILIPPINE RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PhilVolcs = PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE OF VOLCANOLOGY AND SEISMOLOGY

PHISHING = ВЫУЖИВАНИЕ (ПАРОЛЕЙ) – Phishing is a common form of e-mail based identity fraud. It works by tricking the recipient into providing sensitive or financial information via links to illegitimate web sites. Deutsche Bank AG will not ask you to provide your user credentials, password or other account information via e-mail. To protect yourself, please consider the following recommendations:- (i) do not respond to e-mail with urgent requests to provide sensitive or financial information about you under the threat of account suspension or termination. (ii) If you are suspicious of the legitimacy of the e-mail, do not click on links in the e-mail even if the link appears to be the correct one. Although some links appear to lead you to a proper web site, it is possible they will connect you to an unintended site. (iii) If you click on a link in an e-mail, ensure that the link that shows up in the browser address bar is the same as the link in the e-mail. (iv) Do not reply to e-mail or fill out forms that ask for your personal information. (v) Verify that you are using a secure site by verifying the URL in the address bar. Secure web sites use encryption to protect your data. You can tell that a site is secure if you see a lock or key in the information bar on the bottom of the browser or if the URL begins with https:// instead http://. (vi) If you have doubts about the validity of the web site, do not enter your user credentials, password or other sensitive information. (vii) Report to our help desk any suspicious e-mails that claim to be from Deutsche Bank. This word, which was formed out of ‘Password’ and ‘Fishing’ concerned the spying of incoming information with the use of psychological tricks. In so-called Phishing Mails it is for example claimed that the bank has a problem and must check your password. The link indicated in the mail indicates, however, a page which is similar to that of the apparent bank, but which only serves to gather the incoming information. Phishing attacks use both social engineering and technical subterfuge to steal consumers’ personal identity data and financial account credentials. Social engineering schemes use spoofed emails to lead consumers to counterfeit websites designed to trick recipients into divulging financial data such as credit card numbers, account usernames, passwords and social security numbers. Hijacking brand names of banks, e-retailers and credit card companies, phishers often convince recipients to respond. Technical subterfuge schemes plant crimeware onto PCs to steal credentials directly, often using Trojan keylogger spyware. Pharming crimeware misdirects users to fraudulent sites or proxy servers, typically through Domain Name System (DNS) hijacking or poisoning. Phishing:- a play on the word ‘Fishing’ deceptive email, texts or other messages sent to a target in order to steal their account credentials. Frequently used to obtain access to financial services in order to steal money, but also used to obtain network credentials for an employer, social media accounts and even online gaming accounts. / Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG). Фишинг (или Выуживание):- фишинг-атаки используют как психологические, так и технические средства для кражи личных идентифицирующих данных и кодов доступа к банковским счетам. Схемы психологических средств используют подставные электронные письма, призывающие пользователя посетить подложный веб-сайт, созданный для обмана посетителей путём запросов на ввод финансовых данных, таких как номер кредитной карточки, имя пользователя учётной записи, пароль и номер социального страхования. Подменяя известные названия банков, Интернет магазинов и компаний, занимающихся выпуском и обслуживанием кредитных карт, фишеры часто убеждают получателей подложной информации ответить на запросы. Схемы технических средств подразумевают размещение вредоносного программного обеспечения на компьютере для непосредственной кражи данных, для этого часто используется шпионское программное обеспечение (Троянские программы), например, программы перехвата ввода с клавиатуры. Вредоносное программное обеспечение для фарминга переводит пользователя на мошеннические веб-сайты или прокси-серверы, как правило, через перехват сеанса связи или порчу (‘отравление’) Системы Доменных Имён (СДИ).

PHLOEM = ФЛОЭМА (или ЛУБ) – The Phloem is a living tissue in plants that functions primarily to transport metabolic compounds from the site of synthesis or storage to the site of utilization. The tissue in a plant that conducts the products of photosynthesis through the plant. Phloem is the main food-conducting tissue of vascular plants, comprising sieve elements, parenchyma cells, fibers and sclereids. Phloem is a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants consisting mainly of sieve tubes and companion cells; chiefly for translocation, structural support, and storage. / Под Флоэмой, от Греческого слова Phloiós, означающее Кора или Лыко, понимается комплексная ткань в сосудистой системе Высших Растений, служащая для проведения к корням органических веществ, которые синтезируются в листьях (сахароза и другие), то есть ткань в растении, которая проводит продукты фотосинтеза внутри самого растения от листьев до корней. Основными элементами флоэмы являются ситовидные трубки (sieve tubes), клетки-спутницы (companion cells), паренхимные клетки (parenchyma cells), механические волокна (fibers), и (sclereids). Известна также как Луб. Однако, иногда лубом называется только вторичная флоэма.

PHLX = PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

PHOSPHATE ESTER = СЛОЖНЫЙ ЭФИР ФОСФОРНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ (или ЭФИР (ОРТО)ФОСФОРНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ) – Phosphate Ester is any of a group of synthetic lubricants having superior fire resistance. A phosphate ester generally has poor hydrolytic stability, poor compatibility with mineral oil, and a relatively low viscosity index (VI). It is used as a fire-resistant hydraulic fluid in high-temperature applications. / .

PHOSPHORESCENCE = ФОСФОРЕСЦЕНЦИЯ (или ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ СВЕЧЕНИЕ) – Phosphorescence is an emission of light that persists for a noticeable time after the removal of the excitation source. See also Fluorescence, and Luminescence. / после удаления источника возбуждения (excitation source). Смотрите также Флуоресценция (Fluorescence), и Люминесценция (Luminescence).

PHOSPHORESCENT = ФОСФОРЕСЦЕНТНОЕ (или СВЕТЯЩЕЕСЯ) – Phosphorescent:- (glow in the dark) specialty ink that illuminates in darkness. Generally, with a greenish glow effect. However, additional colors are available.

PHOSPHORIC ACID = ФОСФОРИЧЕСКАЯ КИСЛОТА (или ФОСФОРНАЯ КИСЛОТА, или ОРТОФОСФОРНАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Phosphoric Acid is an inorganic acid having the formula (H_3PO_4). / Фосфорическая Кислота или Ортофосфорная Кислота, H_3PO_4:- этот компонент добавляют практически во все газированные напитки. Её опасность в том, что она провоцирует развитие остеопороза, так как из костных тканей вымывается кальций. В 60 минут Фосфорическая Кислота связывает кальций, цинк и магний в Вашем кишечнике. Увеличивается мочевое выделение кальция. В 60 минут Вам хочется в туалет и Вы просто выводите из себя все связанные элементы. В 60 минут Вы чувствуйте усталость или слабость. Вещества из Вашего организма вымыты. У Вас наступает 'крушение' сахара. После у Вас наступает кофеиновое 'крушение' и Вы тянетесь за следующей банкой газировки. Фосфорная Кислота или Ортофосфорная Кислота, H_3PO_4, молекулярная масса 97.995; бесцветные гигроскопичные кристаллы моноклинной сингонии (a = 0.576 2 нм, b = 0.483 1 нм, c = 1.156 9 нм, β = 95.31°, пространственная группа P21/c); расплывается на воздухе; температура плавления 42.50 °C; плотность 1.88 г/см^3; $\Delta H^0_{обр}$ – 1 283 кДж/моль; наиболее стабильное соединение в ряду кислородсодержащих кислот фосфора. В расплавленном состоянии склонна к переохлаждению; при 15 °C образует густую маслянистую жидкость, при –121 °C – стеклообразную массу. Фосфорная кислота смешивается с водой в любых соотношениях. Разбавленные водные растворы имеют кисловатый вкус. Из высококонцентрированных растворов кристаллизуется в виде гемигидрата (полугидрата) $H_3PO_4 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ – бесцветные кристаллы моноклинной сингонии (a = 0.792 2 нм, b = 1.298 7 нм, c = 0.747 нм, β = 109.9°; пространственная группа P21/a). Молекула безводной H_3PO_4 и её кристаллогидрата содержит тетраэдрическую группу PO_4. В безводной фосфорной кислоте образуются водородные связи типа P – O – H ... O = P (расстояние между атомами O 0.253 нм), которые удерживают структуры PO_4 в виде слоёв, параллельных одной из плоскостей кристалла. Водородные связи сохраняются и в концентрированных (70–80%) растворах фосфорной кислоты, что отчасти обусловливает её сиропообразную природу. В разбавленных до 40–50% растворах отмечена более устойчивая водородная связь фосфат-анионов с молекулами воды, а не с другими фосфат-анионами. В растворах фосфорной кислоты имеет место обмен атомами кислорода между группами PO_4 и водой.

PHOSPHORUS = ФОСФОР – Phosphorus (P) is an essential element for plant growth and development. / Под Фосфором (Латинское название Phosphorus) понимается химический элемент V группы Периодической Системы Менделеева, атомный номер 15, атомная масса 30.973 76. Название от Греческого слова Phōsphóros, означающее Светоносный. Образует несколько модификаций – белый фосфор (плотность 1.828 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 44.14 °C), красный фосфор (плотность 2.3 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 590 °C) и другие. Белый фосфор легко самовоспламеняется, светится в темноте (отсюда название), ядовит; красный менее активен химически, ядовит. Добывают из апатитов и фосфоритов. Главный потребитель – сельское хозяйство (фосфорные удобрения); применяется в спичечном производстве, металлургии (раскислитель и компонент некоторых сплавов), в органическом синтезе и другом. Присутствует в живых клетках в виде орто- и пирофосфорной кислот и их производных.

PHOSPHORUS–EFFICIENT PLANTS = ФОСФОР ПРОДУКТИВНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Phosphorus-Efficient Plants are the Plants that are able to absorb, translocate, and utilize Phosphorus (P) more efficiently than other genotypes.

PHOSPHORYLATION = ФОСФОРИЛИРОВАНИЕ – Phosphorylation is a biological process by which proteins are 'decorated' with phosphate groups derived from adenosine triphosphate (ATP). The process alters the biological activity of the protein, thereby facilitating a form of physiological regulation. / Под Фосфорилированием понимается химическая реакция – введение в молекулы неорганических и органических соединений остатков кислот фосфора. Так называемое биологическое фосфорилирование играет важную роль в обмене веществ (в процессах окисления, при синтезе белков, нуклеиновых кислот и другого).

PHOTOCHROMIC = ФОТОХРОМИЧЕСКОЕ (или ФОТОХРОМНОЕ) – Photochromic:- specialty ink that makes designs almost colorless when viewed indoors, but acquire a bright color when viewed outside or under a source of intense light.

PHOTOCHROMISM = ФОТОХРОМИЗМ – Photochromism:- a reversible change in color of a specimen due to exposure to light. / Под Фотохромизмом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Chrōma, означающее Краска или Цвет, понимается способность вещества обратимо приобретать или изменять окраску (спектры пропускания и поглощения) под действием оптического (ультрафиолетового (УФ), видимого и инфракрасного (ИК)) излучения.

PHOTOCOOPERATION = ФОТОКООПЕРАЦИЯ – Photocooperation is an association of mutual benefit to two or more species but without the cooperation being obligatory for the existence or the performance of some function. / Под Фотокооперацией, от Греческого слова Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Латинского слова Cooperatio, означающее Сотрудничество, понимается .

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING = ФОТОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ (или ФОТОФИЛЬМ–ПЕЧАТЬ) – Photographic Printing is a method of printing from photoengraved rollers. The resultant design looks like a photograph. The designs may also be photographed on a silk screen which is used in screen printing. See also Printing.

PHOTOMETER = ФОТОМЕТР – Photometer is an instrument for measuring light. / Под Фотометром, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Métron, означающее Мера, понимается прибор для измерений величин, характеризующих оптическое излучение объектов (силы света, яркости и тому подобного), а также световых характеристик материалов, например, коэффициента отражения, пропускания. По конструкции и принципу действия различают фотометры визуальные, фотоэлектрические, распределительные, интегрирующие, шаровые и другие. Фотометры используют при исследовании газов, твёрдых и жидких веществ, оптических систем. Под Фотометром понимается прибор для измерения фотометрических (в том числе световых) величин:- освещённости, силы света, светового потока, яркости, коэффициента пропускания и коэффициента отражения, а также величин, характеризующих ультрафиолетовое (УФ) и инфракрасное (ИК) излучения. Фотометр – прибор, используемый для измерения силы света светового источника путём сравнения со световым источником известной силы. Это достигается при помощи сравнения местоположений источников, которые создают одинаковое освещение контрольной поверхности. Фотометрией является раздел физики, занимающийся такими измерениями. В современных фотометрах обычно используются фотоэлементы. В астрономии светоэлектрическими фотометрами измеряют яркость небесных объектов. Здесь эти приборы генерируют электрический сигнал, прямо пропорциональный силе света того объекта, на который он направлен. Единицей силы света является кандела (кд).

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS AND MICROPHOTOGRAPHS = ФОТОМИКРОГРАФЫ И МИКРОФОТОГРАФЫ – Photomicrographs and Microphotographs:- these terms are frequently misused and interchanged indiscriminately. As applied to textile microscopy in particular, the correct word is 'photomicrograph'. It refers to enlarged photographs, very often taken through a system of lenses or through a microscope, to give a magnified view of a small area. A 'microphotograph', on the other hand, is a microscopically small photograph and would usually serve no purpose in preparing a report on the investigation of fiber or fabric faults.

PHOTONASTY = ФОТОНАСТИЯ – Photonasty:- of a movement in response to variation in light intensity. See also Nastic. / Под Фотонастией, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Nastós, означающее Уплотнённый, понимаются ростовые движения органов растений (лепестков, листьев) под влиянием равномерного (а не односторонне направленного) освещения, например, открывание цветков.

PHOTOPERIOD = ФОТОПЕРИОД – Photoperiod is the duration of the light period during a given day, which fluctuates during the year and according to latitude. / Под Фотопериодом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Periodos, означающее Круговращение или Обход или Определённый Круг Времени, понимается .

PHOTOPERIODISM = ФОТОПЕРИОДИЗМ – Photoperiodism:- the response (e.g., flowering, germination) of organisms to the relative length of daily periods of light and darkness. / Под Фотопериодизмом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Periodos, означающее Круговращение или Обход или Определённый Круг Времени, понимаются реакции организмов на смену дня и ночи, проявляющиеся в колебаниях интенсивности физиологических процессов. В наибольшей степени фотопериодизм свойствен зелёным растениям, жизнедеятельность которых непосредственно зависит от лучистой энергии Солнца. У животных и человека фотопериодизм проявляется в первую очередь в колебаниях интенсивности обмена веществ и энергии.

PHOTOPERIOD–SENSITIVE CULTIVARS = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ КУЛЬТИВАРЫ – Photoperiod-Sensitive Cultivars are cultivars that do not flower unless exposed to daylength longer or shorter than a critical period.

PHOTOPERIOD–SENSITIVE GENIC MALE STERILE LINE = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ ГЕННАЯ ЛИНИЯ С МУЖСКОЙ СТЕРИЛЬНОСТЬЮ (или ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ ГЕННАЯ ЛИНИЯ С МУЖСКОЙ БЕСПЛОДНОСТЬЮ, или ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ ГЕННАЯ МУЖСКАЯ СТЕРИЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ) – Photoperiod-Sensitive Genic Male Sterile Line (PGMS) is the genic male sterile plants which respond to photoperiod or duration of daylength in terms of pollen fertility and sterility behavior. / долготы дня в . В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

PHOTOPERIOD–SENSITIVE PHASE = ФАЗА, ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ – Photoperiod-Sensitive Phase (PSP); the growth stage when a plant becomes sensitive to photoperiod.

PHOTOPERIOD SENSITIVITY = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ К ФОТОПЕРИОДУ – Photoperiod Sensitivity is the degree or extent to which the Rice plant responds to a short photoperiod, e.g., daylength for flowering.

PHOTOPIC = ФОТОПИЧЕСКОЕ (или ДНЕВНОЕ) – Photopic:- pertaining to human vision at sufficiently high levels of illumination that only the retinal cones are stimulated. / Дневное – относящееся к дневному зрению. Под Фотопическим, от Греческих слов Phos, Photos, означающее Свет, и Ops, Opos, означающее Глаз или Зрение, . Дневное Зрение – механизм восприятия света зрительной системой человека, действующий в условиях относительно высокой освещённости. Осуществляется с помощью колбочек при яркости фона, превышающей 10 кд/м2, что соответствует дневным условиям освещения. Палочки в этих условиях не функционируют. Синонимы:- Фотопическое Зрение и Колбочковое Зрение.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS = ФОТОСИНТЕЗ – Photosynthesis is the production of sugars from water and carbon dioxide using energy trapped from sunlight with the aid of chlorophyll. The process by which plants use the energy of sunlight and carbon dioxide to build the sugars and carbohydrates needed for plant growth. Photosynthesis is a complex process by which the energy of sunlight is absorbed and set to drive chemical reactions. In plants, the major role of photosynthesis is to reduce CO_2 to the level of carbohydrate in the presence of chlorophyll and light and release oxygen as a by-product. / Под Фотосинтезом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Sýnthesis, означающее Соединение, понимается процесс, посредством которого растения, поглощая энергию солнечного света и углекислый газ, производят необходимые для роста растения сахарозу и углеводы. Под Фотосинтезом понимается превращение зелёными растениями и фотосинтезирующими микроорганизмами лучистой энергии Солнца в энергию химических связей органических веществ. Фотосинтез происходит у участием поглощающих свет пигментов (хлорофилл и другие). Суммарное выражение фотосинтез уравнений:- $6CO_2 + 6H_2O \xrightarrow{h\nu/\text{хлорофилл}} C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$. Фотосинтез – единственный биологический процесс, который идёт с увеличением свободной энергии и прямо или косвенно обеспечивает доступной химической энергией все земные организмы, кроме хемосинтезирующих. Ежегодно в результате фотосинтеза на Земле образуется около 150 миллиардов тонн органического вещества, усваивается 300 миллиардов тонн CO_2 и выделяется около 200 миллиардов тонн свободного O_2. Благодаря фотосинтетической деятельности первых зелёных организмов в первичной атмосфере Земли появился кислород, возник озоновый экран, создались условия для биологической эволюции. Фотосинтез:- механизм использования энергии солнечного света для синтеза органических веществ.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS PRODUCTION = ПРОДУКЦИЯ ФОТОСИНТЕЗА – Photosynthesis Production:- the flag leaf produces the photosynthesis necessary for the Rice plant and the growth of the panicles. / кроющий лист производит .

PHOTOSYNTHETIC AQUATIC BIOMASS = ФОТОСИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ВОДНАЯ (или ВОДЯНАЯ, или АКВАЛЬНАЯ) БИОМАССА – Photosynthetic Aquatic Biomass (PAB) is the mass of plants and algae which photosynthesize in the water.

PHOTOSYNTHETIC UNIT = ФОТОСИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА – Photosynthetic Unit is the group of pigment molecules necessary for photochemical action.

PHOTOTAXIS = ФОТОТАКСИС – Phototaxis is movement of a whole organism or freely motile part in response to variation in light intensity and direction. See also Tactic. / Под Фототаксисом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Táxis, означающее Расположение, понимается . Под Таксисами понимаются направленные движения организмов (простейшие животные и низшие растения), отдельных клеток или их органелл под влиянием односторонне действующего стимула – света (фототаксис), температуры (термотаксис), химических веществ (хемотаксис), в том числе кислорода (аэротаксис), влажности (гидротаксис, например, плазмодий миксомицетов переползает в направлении повышенной влажности) и другие.

PHOTOTROPHIC = ФОТОТРОФИЧЕСКОЕ (или ФОТОТРОФНОЕ) – Phototrophic:- moving toward (positively) or away from (negative) a light source. / Под Фототрофным, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и Trophē, означающее Питание или Пища, понимается .

PHOTOTROPISM = ФОТОТРОПИЗМ – Phototropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part towards or away from light. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Фототропизмом, от Греческих слов Phōs, родительный падеж Phōtós, означающее Свет, и xxxxx. Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróros, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается

ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

PHP = PHILIPPINE PESO

PHREATIC = ФРЕАТИЧЕСКАЯ (или ГРУНТОВАЯ) – Phreatic:- pertaining to groundwater. To indicate groundwater that periodically rises to the rooting zone of cultivated plants. / в зону укоренения . Под Грунтовыми Водами понимаются подземные воды первого от поверхности Земли постоянного водоносного горизонта, не имеющего сверху сплошной кровли водонепроницаемых пород; не обладают напором и подвержены сезонным колебаниям уровня и дебита.

PHT = POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY

PHTHALIC ACID = ФТАЛЕВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Phthalic Acid is an organic acid obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives and having two adjacent (ortho) acid (COOH) groups on the benzene ring. / Под Фталевыми Кислотами, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, понимаются карбоновые кислоты ароматического ряда. Известны орто-фталевая кислота (фталевая), мета-фталевая кислота (изофталевая), пара-фталевая кислота (терефталевая). Высокоплавкие кристаллические вещества. Сырьё в производстве полиэфиров, лекарственных средств, красителей. Большое значение имеют производные фталевой кислоты – фталевый ангидрид и эфиры фталевой кислоты, например, диметилтерефталат, дибутилфталат.

PHTRC = POSTHARVEST HORTICULTURE TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTER

PH UP = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ВОДОРОДНОГО ПОКАЗАТЕЛЯ (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПИ.ЭЙЧ.) – pH Up:- as a spa or swimming pool additive, a chemical to increase pH. pH Up is usually 'pure' sodium carbonate (soda ash). Because it can often be purchased at grocery or hardware stores, usually reasonably cheaply, it may a good alternative to buying soda ash from a dye vendor. Sometimes sodium bicarbonate is sold for increasing pool pH. It is not equivalent to soda ash. / Бикарбонат Натрия или Двууглекислый Натрий или Кислый Углекислый Натрий (Sodium Bicarbonate).

PHYLACTERY = ФИЛАКТЕРИЯ (или ТФИЛИН, или ОБЕРЕГ, или АМУЛЕТ) – Phylactery:- either of two small square leather boxes containing slips inscribed with scriptural passages and traditionally worn on the left arm and on the head by Jewish men during morning weekday prayers. / Филактерия или Тфилин – небольшой кожаный ящичек, содержащий четыре ленты, на которых написаны четыре цитаты из Библии (Исх. 13:1-10, 11-16; Втор. 6:4-9; 11:13-21). Иудеи носят их в напоминание о религиозных обязанностях (ср. Мф. 23:5). Тфилин – элемент молитвенного облачения иудея:- две маленькие коробочки (Батим, означающее буквально Домики) из выкрашенной чёрной краской кожи кошерных животных, содержащие написанные на пергаменте отрывки (паршиот) из Торы. При помощи чёрных кожаных ремешков, продетых через основания коробочек, одну из тфилин укрепляют на бицепсе обнажённой левой руки ('против сердца' – немного повернув к телу), а вторую – на линии волос, между глаз. Источником заповеди накладывания тфилин являются следующие четыре отрывка из Пятикнижия:- (i) 'И объяви в день тот сыну твоему, говоря:- это ради того, что Господь сделал со мною, когда я вышел из Египта. И да будет тебе это знаком на руке твоей и памятником пред глазами твоими, дабы закон Господень был в устах твоих, ибо рукою крепкою вывел тебя Господь из Египта' (Исх. 13:8–9); (ii) 'И когда после спросит тебя сын твой, говоря:- что это? то скажи ему:- рукою крепкою вывел нас Господь из Египта, из дома рабства; ибо когда фараон упорствовал отпустить нас, Господь умертвил всех первенцев в земле Египетской, от первенца человеческого до первенца из скота, – посему я приношу в жертву Господу все, разверзающее ложесна, мужеского пола, а всякого первенца (из) сынов моих выкупаю; и да будет это знаком на руке твоей и вместо повязки над глазами твоими, ибо рукою крепкою Господь вывел нас из Египта' (Исх. 13:14–16); (iii) 'Да будут слова сии, которые Я заповедую тебе сегодня, в сердце твоем ... и навяжи их в знак на руку твою, и да будут они повязкою над глазами твоими' (Втор. 6:6–8); и (iv) 'Итак положите сии слова Мои в сердце ваше и в душу вашу, и навяжите их в знак на руку свою, и да будут они повязкою над глазами вашими; и учите им сыновей своих, говоря о них, когда ты сидишь в доме твоем, и когда идешь дорогою, и когда ложишься, и когда встаешь' (Втор. 11:18–19). Эти же слова присутствуют в молитве Шма Исраэль. Святость тфилин уступает лишь святости свитка Торы.

PHYLLOPODIA = ФИЛЛОПОДИЯ (или ОСТЬ ЛИСТА) – Phyllopodia is a hardened, residual basal remnant of a sclerified leaf. / Ось листа (Phyllopode). Под Филлоподией, от Греческого слова Phýllon, означающее Лист, и Латинского слова Podium, означающее Подий или Подиум, понимается .

PHYLLOPODIUM = ФИЛЛОПОДИЙ (или ФИЛЛОПОДИУМ) – Phyllopodium is the whole main axis of a leaf, excluding its branches. / основная ось (axis). Под Филлоподием или Филлоподиумом, от Греческого слова Phýllon, означающее Лист, и Латинского слова Podium, означающее Подий или Подиум, понимается . Под Подием или Подиумом понимается высокая прямоугольная платформа с лестницей, на которой возводились античные (преимущественно Римские) храмы.

PHYLLOTAXIS = ФИЛЛОТАКСИС (или ЛИСТОРАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Phyllotaxis or Phyllotaxy is the study of how repeated structures such as leaves are arranged around a stem, tubercles around a cactus body. Reference to specific arrangements, e.g., (3,5) spiral phyllotaxis. Types of phyllotaxes are spiral, multijugate, decussate, distichous and whorled of which the last two are special cases of the first two. (In Greek:- Phyllo = Leaf + Taxis = Arrangement). / , например, (3.5) спиральный филлотаксис. Типы Филлотаксисов:- спиральное (spiral), и мутовчатое (whorled). Под Филлотаксисом, от Греческих слов Phýllon, означающее Лист, и Táxis, означающее Расположение, понимается . Под Таксисами понимаются направленные движения организмов (простейшие животные и низшие растения), отдельных клеток или их органелл под влиянием односторонне действующего стимула – света (фототаксис), температуры (термотаксис), химических веществ (хемотаксис), в том числе кислорода (аэротаксис), влажности (гидротаксис, например, плазмодий миксомицетов переползает в направлении повышенной влажности) и другие. Под Листорасположением понимается порядок размещения листьев на стебле. Систематический признак. Типы листорасположения:- спиральное или очередное (1 лист на узле стебля, например у Дуба); супротивное (2 листа на узле стебля, например, у Клёна); мутовчатое (3 и более листьев, например, у Олеандра).

PHYLOGENY = ФИЛОГЕНИЯ (или ФИЛОГЕНЕЗ) – Phylogeny is the evolutionary history of a species or plant group. / Под Филогенезом, от Греческих слов Phýlon, означающее Племя или Род, и Génesis, означающее Возникновение или Происхождение, понимается процесс исторического развития мира организмов, их Видов, Родов, Семейств, Отрядов (Порядков), Классов, Типов (Отделов), Царств. Филогенез рассматривается в единстве и взаимообусловленности с индивидуальным развитием организмов – онтогенезом. Филогения:- (1) процесс исторического развития организмов; то же, что филогенез. (2) Филогения, филогенетика, или биогенеалогия – наука об историческом развитии, или филогенезе, мира организмов, их типов (отделов), классов, отрядов (порядков), семейств, родов, видов, а также отдельных органов.

PHYLUM = ОТРЯД – Phylum (plural Phyla) is a major taxonomic grouping and primary division of a Kingdom, as in Kingdom Plantae, ranking above Class in size. In botany, Phylum is usually replaced by Division. A Kingdom contains one or more Phyla. Phylum is a Latin word. In biology, a Phylum is a taxonomic rank below Kingdom and above Class. Phylum is equivalent to the botanical term Division. Phylum is a Latin word meaning a taxonomic rank below Kingdom and above Class. Class is a major subdivision of the Phylum. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Specie, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). В биологии под Отрядом понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике животных. В Отряд (иногда сначала в Подотряд) объединяют родственные Семейства. Например, Семейства Енотовые, Кошачьи, Куньи, Псовые и другие образуют Отряд Хищных. Близкие Отряды составляют Класс, иногда сначала Надотряд. В систематике Растений отряду соответствует Порядок (Order). Отряд (Ordo) в систематике Животных, таксономическая категория, объединяющая несколько Семейств. Близкие Отряды составляют Класс. В ряде случаев, в связи с усовершенствованием системы, Отряды объединяют в Классы не непосредственно, а через соподчинённые категории:- Надотряд, Инфракласс, Подкласс. Новые данные, касающиеся как современных, так и вымерших животных, известные различия в воззрениях учёных на содержание и смысл системы порой приводят к необходимости пересмотра объёма Отрядов, к разделению устаревших Отрядов; так, ныне уже общепризнанно разделение Отряда Грызунов на два Отряда:- собственно Грызунов и Зайцеобразных. В систематике растений Отряду равнозначен Порядок. В ботанике под Отделом (Division) понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике Растений. В Отдел (иногда сначала в Подотдел) объединяют:- близкие по происхождению Классы. Например, Классы Двудольных и Однодольных образуют Отдел Цветковых. Всего в систематике Растений выделяют от 14 до 20 Отделов. В систематике Животных Отделу соответствует Отряд (Тип).

PHYSICAL = ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ) – Physical:- trades that result in the delivery of the commodity, i.e. not hedging, speculation or arbitrage.

PHYSICAL COMMODITY TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ С ФИЗИЧЕСКИМ СЫРЬЁМ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ С МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫМ СЫРЬЁМ) – Physical Commodity Transaction is a transaction which provides for the purchase of an amount of a commodity, such as coal, cotton, electricity or gas, at a fixed or floating price for actual delivery on one or more dates. / Сделка, предусматривающая приобретение какого-то количества сырья, такого как, газ, каменный уголь, хлопок или электричество по фиксированной или плавающей (изменяющейся) цене для реальной поставки, разбитой на одну или несколько дат.

PHYSICAL DELIVERY = ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ ПОСТАВКА (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ПОСТАВКА) – Physical Delivery is a delivery of the security as actual paper stock or bond certificate. Supplying or taking delivery of a commodity at an agreed upon price and location. Physical Delivery:- the transfer of the underlying commodity from the seller of a futures contract to the buyer of a futures contract. Each futures exchange has specific procedures for delivery of a physical commodity. Some futures contracts, such as stock index contracts, are cash settled. The transfer of ownership of an underlying commodity between a buyer and seller to settle a futures contract following expiry. For futures, the Actual (Physical) Delivery of the underlying upon exercising – in general, as a credit entry to the securities account at the specified price (exercise price). In a cash settlement, only a cash amount is paid out instead, in the amount corresponding to the difference between the value of the contract on the day before the maturity date ('settlement' day) and the value of the underlying on the settlement day. / Передача права собственности на соответствующее сырьё от продавца покупателю в порядке расчётов по фьючерсному контракту по истечении его срока действия.

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION = ФИЗИЧЕСКОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ – Physical Distribution:- all logistics activities from the production line to the final user, including traffic, packaging, materials handling, warehousing, order entry, customer service, inventory control etc.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT = ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА – Physical Environment is the climatic factors, the soil, and free water surrounding the Rice plant.

PHYSICAL INVENTORY = ФИЗИЧЕСКИЙ ИНВЕНТАРЬ – Physical Inventory is the total amount of inventory on hand at a particular point in time as confirmed by Inventory verification and software systems. See also Book Inventory. Physical Inventory is a physical count of everything in the warehouse. A term Physical Inventory refers to the process of counting all inventory in a warehouse or plant. Operations are usually shut down during a physical inventory.

PHYSICALLY SETTLED CONTRACTS = ФИЗИЧЕСКИ РАСЧИТЫВАЕМЫЕ КОНТРАКТЫ – Physically Settled Contracts:- upon expiration or exercise of commodity futures contracts, the buyer must take delivery of the underlying commodity, as opposed to a Cash Settled Contract. Commodity contracts settled by this method only include Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO), Gulf Coast gasoline, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD), Oman Crude Oil, and Ethanol.

PHYSICAL MAP = ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА – Physical Map is a genetic map in which the apparent distances between the genes have been determined by methods other than genetic recombination.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY = МЕТАЛЛОВЕДЕНИЕ (или ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ МЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ) – Physical Metallurgy is the science of making useful products out of metals. Metal parts can be made in a variety of ways, depending on the shape, properties, and cost desired in the finished product. The desired properties may be electrical, mechanical, magnetic, or chemical in nature; all of them can be enhanced by alloying and heat treatment. The cost of a finished part is often determined more by its ease of manufacture than by the cost of the material. This has led to a wide variety of ways to form metals and to an active competition among different forming methods, as well as among different materials. Large parts may be made by casting. Thin products such as automobile fenders are made by forming metal sheets, while small parts are often made by powder metallurgy (pressing powder into a die and sintering it). Usually a metal part has the same properties throughout. However, if only the surface needs to be hard or corrosion-resistant, the desired performance can be obtained through a treatment that changes only the composition and strength of the surface. Structures and properties of metals:- (i) Metallic Crystal Structures:- metals are used in engineering structures (e.g., automobiles, bridges, pressure vessels) because, in contrast to glass or ceramic, they can undergo appreciable plastic deformation before breaking. This plasticity stems from the simplicity of the arrangement of atoms in the crystals making up a piece of metal and the nondirectional nature of the bond between the atoms. Atoms can be arranged in many different ways in crystalline solids, but in metals the packing is in one of three simple forms. In the most ductile metals, atoms are arranged in a close-packed manner. If atoms were visualized as identical spheres and if these spheres were packed into planes in the closest possible manner, there would be two ways to stack close-packed planes one above another. One would lead to a crystal with hexagonal symmetry (called Hexagonal Close-Packed, or HCP); the other would lead to a crystal with cubic symmetry that could also be visualized as an assembly of cubes with atoms at the corners and at the centre of each face (known as Face-Centred Cubic, or FCC). Examples of metals with the HCP type of structure are magnesium, cadmium, zinc, and alpha titanium. Metals with the fcc structure include aluminum, copper, nickel, gamma iron, gold, and silver. The third common crystal structure in metals can be visualized as an assembly of cubes with atoms at the corners and an atom in the centre of each cube; this is known as Body-Centred Cubic, or BCC. Examples of metals with the bcc structure are alpha iron, tungsten,

chromium, and beta titanium. Some metals, such as titanium and iron, exhibit different crystal structures at different temperatures. The lowest-temperature structure is labeled alpha (α), and higher-temperature structures beta (β), gamma (γ), and delta (δ). This allotropy, or transformation from one structure to another with changing temperature, leads to the marked changes in properties that can come from heat treatment. When a metal undergoes a phase change from liquid to solid or from one crystal structure to another, the transformation begins with the nucleation and growth of many small crystals of the new phase. All these crystals, or grains, have the same structure but different orientations, so that, when they finally grow together, boundaries form between the grains. These boundaries play an important role in determining the properties of a piece of metal. At room temperature they strengthen the metal without reducing its ductility, but at high temperatures they often weaken the structure and lead to early failure. They can be the site of localized corrosion, which also leads to failure. (ii) Mechanical Properties:- when a metal rod is lightly loaded, the strain (measured by the change in length divided by the original length) is proportional to the stress (the load per unit of cross-sectional area). This means that, with each increase in load, there is a proportional increase in the rod's length, and, when the load is removed, the rod shrinks to its original size. The strain here is said to be elastic, and the ratio of stress to strain is called the Elastic Modulus. If the load is increased further, however, a point called the yield stress will be reached and exceeded. Strain will now increase faster than stress, and, when the sample is unloaded, a residual plastic strain (or elongation) will remain. The elastic strain at the yield stress is typically 0.1 to 1 percent, whereas, with the sample pulled to rupture, the plastic strain is typically 20 to 40 percent for an alloy (it may exceed 100 percent in some cases). The most important mechanical properties of a metal are its yield stress, its ductility (measured by the elongation to fracture), and its toughness (measured by the energy absorbed in tearing the metal). The yield stress of a metal is determined by the resistance to slipping of one plane of atoms over another. Various barriers to slip can be produced by heat treatment and alloying; examples of such barriers are grain boundaries, fine precipitates, distortion introduced by cold working the metal, and alloying elements dissolved in the metal. When a metal is made very strong through one or more of these methods, it may suddenly fracture under a load instead of yielding. This is particularly true when the metal contains notches or cracks that locally raise the stress and localize the yielding. The property of interest then becomes the fracture toughness, measured by the energy required to extend an existing crack in a piece of metal. In almost all cases, the fracture toughness of an alloy can be improved only by reducing its yield strength. The only exception to this is a smaller grain size, which increases both toughness and strength. (iii) Electrical Properties:- the electrical conductivity of a metal (or its reciprocal, electrical resistivity) is determined by the ease of movement of electrons past the atoms under the influence of an electric field. This movement is particularly easy in copper, silver, gold, and aluminum – all of which are well-known conductors of electricity. The conductivity of a given metal is decreased by phenomena that deflect, or scatter, the moving electrons. These can be anything that destroys the local perfection of the atomic arrangement – for example, impurity atoms, grain boundaries, or the random oscillation of atoms induced by thermal energy. This last example explains why the conductivity of a metal increases substantially with falling temperature:- in a pure metal at room temperature, most resistance to the motion of free electrons comes from the thermal vibration of the atoms; if the temperature is reduced to almost absolute zero, where thermal motion essentially stops, conductivity can increase several thousandfold. (iv) Magnetic Properties:- when an electric current is passed through a coil of metal wire, a magnetic field is developed around the coil. When a piece of copper is placed inside the coil, this field increases by less than 1 percent, but, when a piece of iron, cobalt, or nickel is placed inside the coil, the external field can increase 10 000 times. This strong magnetic property is known as Ferromagnetism, and the three metals listed above are the most prominent ferromagnetic metals. When the piece of ferromagnetic metal is removed from the coil, it retains some of this magnetism (that is, it is magnetized). If the metal is hard, as in a hardened piece of steel, the loss, or reversal, of magnetization will be slow, and the sample will be useful as a permanent magnet. If the metal is soft, it will quickly lose its magnetism; this will make it useful in electrical transformers, where rapid reversal of magnetization is essential. In many types of solids, the atoms possess a permanent magnetic moment (they act like small bar magnets). In most solids, the direction of these moments is arranged at random. What is exceptional about ferromagnetic solids is that the interatomic forces cause the moments of neighbouring atoms spontaneously to align in the same direction. If the moments of all of the atoms in a single sample lined up in the same direction, the sample would be an exceptionally strong magnet with exceptionally high energy. That energy would be reduced if the sample broke up into domains, with all atomic moments in each domain being aligned but the direction of magnetization in adjacent domains being in opposite directions and thus tending to cancel one another. This is what happens when a ferromagnetic metal is magnetized: all domains do not take on the same orientation, but domains of one orientation grow at the expense of others. The alignment of atomic magnetic moments within a domain is weakened by thermally induced oscillations, and ferromagnetism is finally lost above the Curie point, which is 770 °C (1 420 °F) for iron and 358 °C (676 °F) for nickel. (v) Chemical Properties:- almost any metal will oxidize in air, the only exception being gold. At room temperature a clean metal surface will oxidize very little, since a thin oxide film forms and protects the metal from further oxidation. At elevated temperatures, though, oxidation is faster, and the film is less protective. Many chemicals accelerate this corrosion process (that is, the conversion of a metal to an oxide in air or to a hydroxide in the presence of water). A special property of metal surfaces is their ability to catalyze chemical reactions. For example, in the exhaust system of most automobiles, combustion gases pass over a dispersion of very fine platinum particles. The surfaces of these particles greatly accelerate the oxidation of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water, thus reducing the toxicity of the exhaust gases. / порошковая металлургия (powder metallurgy). легирование или легирующее (alloying). литьё или отливка (casting). Размер Зерна или Величина Зерна (Grain Size). осадок (precipitate).

PHYSICAL SECURITIES = ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или ВЕЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – Physical Securities:- securities that are in certificate (paper) form. / Ценные бумаги, которые изготовлены в форме сертификатов (на бумаге).

PHYSICAL STANDARD = ФИЗИЧЕСКИЙ СТАНДАРТ (или РЕАЛЬНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ) – Physical Standard is the stable specimen having a value of a physical quantity assigned by accurate measurements under specified conditions, usually in a standards laboratory.

PHYSIOGRAPHY = ФИЗИОГРАФИЯ (или ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ ГЕОГРАФИЯ) – Physiography:- in one sense, an outmoded term for the study of landforms now replaced by the term 'geomorphology'; in another sense it means the combined study of geomorphology, pedology (naturally occurring soils) and biogeography (plant and animal distributions and geographical relationships with their environments over time). / Под Физиографией, от Греческих слов Phýsis, означающее Природа, и Gráphō, означающее Пишу, понимается описание различных физических условий. Под Физической Географией понимается наука и географической оболочке Земли и её структурных частях – природных территориальных (и аквальных) комплексах всех рангов; одна из главных отраслей естествознания. Основные разделы физической географии – землеведение и ландшафтоведение; в её состав часто включают также палеогеографию и пограничные науки:- геоморфологию, климатологию, гидрологию суши, океанологию, гляциологию, географию почв, биогеографию. Основные задачи физической географии – комплексные исследования природы отдельных регионов и природных процессов, изучение проблемы воздействия человека на природную среду.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DISEASES = ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ БОЛЕЗНИ (или ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ БОЛЕЗНИ) – Physiological Diseases are diseases that are a result of nutritional disorders caused by the imbalance of the essential elements.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LEAF SPOTS = ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПЯТНИСТОСТИ ЛИСТЬЕВ – Physiological Leaf Spots are nonpathogenic physiological diseases showing dark brown or blackish mottled discoloration of leaf sheaths and blades.

PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY = ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ЗРЕЛОСТЬ – Physiological Maturity:- when a seed reaches its maximum dry weight. This usually occurs before harvest.

PHYSIOLOGICAL RACES = ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ РАСЫ – Physiological Races are pathogens that are morphologically inseparable but differ in their ability to attack and develop on their hosts.

PHYSIOLOGICAL RIPENESS = ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СПЕЛОСТЬ – Physiological Ripeness:- post-climacteric:- this is the start of overripeness. The fruits start to decompose, the taste suffers and the fruits can easily be attacked by mold or rot. / переспелость (overripeness).

PHYSIOLOGY = ФИЗИОЛОГИЯ – Physiology is the processes, activities, and phenomena incidental to and characteristic of life or of living organisms. A branch of biology dealing with the study of the functions and activities of living matter (as of organs, tissues, or cells) as such and of the physical and chemical phenomena involved. / Под Физиологией, от Греческих слов Phýsis, означающее Природа, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о жизнедеятельности целостного организма и его отдельных частей – клеток, органов, функциональных систем. Физиология изучает механизмы различных функций живого организма (рост, размножение, дыхание и другие), их связь между собой, регуляцию и приспособление к внешней среде, происхождение и становление в процессе эволюции и индивидуального развития особи. Решая принципиально общие задачи, физиология животных и человека и физиология растений имеют различия, обусловленные строением и функциями их объектов. Так для физиологии животных и человека одна из основных задач – изучение регулирующей и интегрирующей роли нервной системы в организме. В решении этой проблемы участвовали крупнейшие физиологи (Россияне Иван Михайлович Сеченов (1829–1905), Николай Евгеньевич Введенский (1852–1922), Иван Петрович Павлов (1849–1936), Алексей Алексеевич Ухтомский (1875–1942), Немец Хэрман Людвих Фединанд фон Хэльмхольц (Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz; 1821–94), Француз Клёд Бэрнар (Claude Bernard; 1813–78), Англичанин Сэр Чарлз Скот Шерингтэн (Sir Charles Scott Sherrington; 1857–1952) и другие). Для физиологии растений, выделившейся из ботаники в XIX веке, традиционно изучение минерального (корневого) и воздушного (фотосинтез) питания, цветения, плодоношения и другое. Она служит теоретической основой растениеводства и агрономии. Основоположники отечественной физиологии растений – Андрей Сергеевич Фаминцын (1835–1918) и Климент Аркадьевич Тимирязев (1843–1920). Физиология связана с анатомией, цитологией, эмбриологией, биохимией и другими биологическими науками.

PHYTOALEXIN = ФИТОАЛЕКСИН – Phytoalexin is a substance that inhibits the development of a Fungus on hypersensitive tissues, formed when plant host cells come in contact with the parasite. / , от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, . Фитоалексины:- защитные фенольные соединения, отсутствующие у здорового растения и образующиеся как ответная реакция на поражение возбудителем. Фитоалексины:- вещества, синтезируемые растениями в ответ на проникновения патогенных микроорганизмов.

PHYTOLITH = ФИТОЛИТ – Phytolith is a microscopic mineral particle, formed within a living plant tissue, consisting of silica (opal phytolith) or calcium oxalate and providing a durable record for archaeology and paleontology. / Под Фитолитом, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Lithos, означающее Камень, или Lytós, означающее Разлагаемый или Растворимый, понимается .

PHYTOMELANIN = ФИТОМЕЛАНИН – Phytomelanin is a papery black or blue layer or crust over the seed of Plants in the Order Asparagales, including Agavaceae, Aloaceae, Amaryllidaceae and Hyacinthaceae, although not present in seed of the Orchidaceae, and present as a mechanically hard brown or black layer covering seeds of other unrelated families, e.g., Compositae. Nevertheless, the presence of phytomelanin is considered an important characteristic of the Asparagales. The chemical homology of phytomelanin in different plant families is not clear and its exact chemical composition is still controversial. The pigment is chemically inert and resistant to acids and bases and organic solvents. It's presence in seeds of Compositae may reduce damage from insect larvae. / в Порядке Спаржевых (Asparagales, включая Агавовые (Agavaceae)), (Aloaceae), Амариллисовых (Amaryllidaceae) и Гиацинтовых (Hyacinthaceae), хотя не представлен в семени Орхидных (Orchidaceae), . Под Фитомеланином, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Mélas, родительный падеж Mélanos, означающее Чёрный, понимается . Под Меланинами понимаются пигменты коричневого и чёрного цвета. Широко распространены в растительных и животных тканях. Определяют окраску кожных покровов и их производных (волос, кутикулы насекомых, перьев, чешуи), кожуры плодов и так далее; отсутствуют у альбиносов. Продукты окислительных превращений аминокислоты тирозина.

PHYTOMETER = ФИТОМЕТР – Phytometer is a plant or plants used to measure the physical factors of the habitat by its response in terms of physiological activities. / Под Фитометром, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Métron, означающее Мера, понимается .

PHYTOPLASMA = ФИТОПЛАЗМА – Phytoplasma is a class of microorganisms that can cause disease in some plants. A phytoplasma has no organised nucleus and no true cell wall. Several diseases once thought to be caused by a virus have been shown to be caused by a phytoplasma. Phytoplasmas can only grow inside other organisms and require an insect vector to move them from plant to plant. / Под Фитоплазмой, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, понимается .

PHYTOSANITARY ACTION = ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Phytosanitary Action is an official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures. Phytosanitary Action is an official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary regulations or procedures. / Под Фитосанитарным Действием понимается официальная операция, такая, как инспекция, тестирование, надзор или обработка, предпринятая для осуществления фитосанитарных регуляций (предписаний) или процедур.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE = ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Phytosanitary Certificate is an official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations. A certificate, issued by the US Department of Agriculture to satisfy import regulations of foreign countries, indicating that a US shipment has been inspected and is free from harmful pests and plant diseases. Phytosanitary Certificate is a certificate patterned after the model certificates of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In the United States, this is an official document (PPQ Form 577 or 579 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 577 or 579) that attests to the phytosanitary condition of commodities and is issued by an Authorized Certification Official. Phytosanitary Certificate is a certificate of health under the

International Plant Protection Convention. Also known as Phytosanitary Inspection Certificate in the United States. / Под Фитосанитарным, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Sanitas, означающее Здоровье, понимается . Фитосанитарный Сертификат – официальный документ, который удостоверяет фитосанитарный статус любого груза, подпадающего под действие фитосанитарных регуляций.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR REEXPORT = ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ДЛЯ ПОВТОРНОГО ВЫВОЗА (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ ДЛЯ РЕЭКСПОРТА) – Phytosanitary Certificate For Reexport is an accountable form, PPQ Form 579 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 579), used to certify that, based on an original foreign phytosanitary certificate and/or an additional inspection, the commodities officially entered the United States, are considered to conform to the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and have not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection during storage in the United States. PPQ Form 579 may also be used to certify commodities of foreign origin that are intended for re-export to a US Affiliated Island. / обратный вывоз (или реэкспорт; reexport).

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE AND TRACKING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВЫДАЧИ И ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЯ ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫХ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВ (или СИСТЕМА ВЫДАЧИ И ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЯ ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫХ СЕРТИФИКАТОВ) – Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking (PCIT) System is a computer system currently being piloted to generate electronic export certificates. For further information, contact the PCIT Coordinator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Export Services.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION = ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВОВАНИЕ (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНАЯ СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ) – Phytosanitary Certification is the use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a Phytosanitary Certificate.

PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS = ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПРИВОЗУ (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ИМПОРТУ) – Phytosanitary Import Requirements are specific phytosanitary measures established by an importing country concerning consignments moving into that country.

PHYTOSANITARY LEGISLATION = ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО – Phytosanitary Legislation is basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted.

PHYTOSANITARY MEASURE = ФИТОСАНИТАРНАЯ МЕРА – Phytosanitary Measure (agreed interpretation) is any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests. The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure accounts for the relationship of phytosanitary measures to regulated non-quarantine pests. This relationship is not adequately reflected in the definition found in Article II of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (1997). Phytosanitary Measure is any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests. / К Фитосанитарной Мере относятся:- любое законодательство, предписание или официальная процедура, направленные на предотвращение интродукции и/или распространения вредителей. Под Фитосанитарной Мерой понимается законодательство, регуляция или официальная процедура, направленная на предотвращение интродукции и/или распространения карантинных вредителей, или на ограничение экономического ущерба от регулируемых некарантинных вредителей. Принятая интерпретация термина Фитосанитарная Мера принимает во внимание существующую связь между фитосанитарными мерами и регулируемыми некарантинными вредителями.

PHYTOSANITARY NOTE = ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНАЯ НОТА) – Phytosanitary Note is the current, accurate, and timely information provided by Export Services to field personnel concerned with the export of agricultural commodities. Phytosanitary notes cover such topics as interpretations of import requirements of foreign countries, import requirements of foreign countries for which there is no export summary, and administrative guidance about nationwide export certification issues and about issuing export certificates.

PHYTOSANITARY PROCEDURE = ФИТОСАНИТАРНАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА – Phytosanitary Procedure is any official method for implementing phytosanitary measures including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests. / Под Фитосанитарной Процедурой понимается любой официальный метод по осуществлению фитосанитарных мер, включая проведение инспекций, тестов, надзора или обработок в отношении регулируемых вредителей.

PHYTOSANITARY REGULATION = ФИТОСАНИТАРНАЯ РЕГУЛЯЦИЯ (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ) – Phytosanitary Regulation is official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification. Phytosanitary Regulations are sanitary conditions and regulations imposed on export and imports of plant materials and seed. / Фитосанитарная Регуляция или Фитосанитарное Предписание – официальное правило по предотвращению интродукции и/или распространения карантинных вредителей или ограничению экономического ущерба от регулируемых некарантинных вредителей, в частности – установление процедур по фитосанитарной сертификации.

PHYTOTOXIC = ФИТОТОКСИЧНЫЙ – Phytotoxic:- injurious or lethal to Plants. / Вредный или губительный для Растений.

PHYTOTOXICITY = ФИТОТОКСИЧНОСТЬ – Phytotoxicity is a Plant injury caused by chemicals or some other agent. Common symptoms are spotting, wilting, stunting, tiller spreading, and twisting of leaves. Injury to Plants caused by exposure to a chemical. / Повреждение Растений, вызванное воздействием химикатов. Под Фитотоксичностью, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимается способность некоторых химических соединений и веществ биологической природы оказывать вредное воздействие на Растения.

PHYTOTOXIN = ФИТОТОКСИН – Phytotoxin is a substance toxic to Plants. / Под Фитотоксином, от Греческих слов Phytón, означающее Растение, и Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимается .

pI = ISOELECTRIC POINT

PI = PANICLE INITIATION

PI = PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

PIA = PERSONAL INVESTMENT AUTHORITY LIMITED

PIBOR = PARIS INTERBANK OFFER RATE

PICEOUS = СМОЛЯНИСТОЕ (или ХХ) – Piceous:- of, relating to, or resembling pitch, especially glossy brownish black in color. / .

PICK = ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПРОКИДКА, или УДАР) – (1) Picks are the yarns running in the fillingwise direction, or 'filling threads'. Older terms are 'Weft' and 'Woof'. Pick:- in weaving, a weft yarn. Pick is a single filling thread carried by one trip of the weft-insertion device across the loom. The picks interlace with the warp ends to form a woven fabric. See also Filling. Pick is a filling yarn that runs crosswise between selveges in woven goods. The pick intersects with the warp (or lengthwise yarn) to form a woven cloth. Pick is a filling thread or yarn that runs crosswise (horizontally) in woven goods. The pick interlaces with the warp to form a woven cloth. In textile industry, Pick is a filling yarn or thread that runs crosswide in woven goods. See also Weft. / Поперечная нить – одиночная уточная нить, . В текстильной промышленности под Утком (Weft) понимается пронизывающая пряжа или нить, которая направляется поперёк ткущихся (ткамых) изделий.

(2) Pick is the number of picks per inch in the cloth, provided stop or check pegs are not used.

PICK = ПРОКИДКА (или УДАР) – In spinning, the process of opening out the fiber to help in the cleaning and processing. This process (picking) allows a lot of vegetable matter to drop out of fleece. / Прокидка или Удар.

PICK = СБОР (или СОБИРАТЬ) – A term Pick refers to the harvest of the mature seedcotton by a spindletype picker. Traditionally cotton was 'picked' by hand, but now cotton in the United States is exclusively harvested mechanically. See also First Pick.

PICK COUNT = ПОДСЧЁТ УТОЧНЫХ ПРОКИДОК – Pick Count is the number of filling yarns per inch or per centimeter or per 10 centimeters (in former Soviet Union) of fabric. Pick and End Counts are two fabric specifications needed to design a fabric. / уточных пряж на дюйм или на сантиметр или на 10 сантиметров (в бывшем Советском Союзе) ткани.

PICK COUNTER = СЧЁТЧИК УТОЧНЫХ ПРОКИДОК НА ТКАЦКОМ СТАНКЕ (или ТКАЦКАЯ ЛУПА) – Pick Counter is:- (1) a mechanical device that counts the picks as they are inserted during weaving. (2) A mechanical device equipped with a magnifying glass used for counting picks (and/or ends) in finished fabrics.

PICKER = СБОРЩИК (или ОТБОРЩИК) – Picker is the person in charge of picking specific stock for orders.

PICKER = ТРЁПАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – (1) Picker is a machine that opens staple fiber and forms a lap for the carding process used in the production of spun yarns. / От разрыхлительно-очистительного агрегата волокно по трубопроводу поступает к пневматическому распределителю, который с помощью конденсеров распределяет поток волокон по двум Трёпальным Машинам. В настоящее время применяются трёпальные машины двух типов – холстовые и бесхолстовые с резервным питателем. Бесхолстовые трёпальные машины устанавливают в поточных линиях, где разрыхлительно-очистительный агрегат сагрегирован с чёсальными машинами. На трёпальной машине осуществляются дальнейшая очистка, разрыхление волокнистого материала и формирование равномерного потока волокон на выходе. На холстовых трёпальных машинах равномерный слой волокон на выходе навивается на скалку, образуется рулон, так называемый холст. Трепание или механический способ очистки от сорных примесей заключается в ударном воздействии бил по концу волокнистого слоя (его бородке), который зажат питающим устройством и непрерывно подводится в зону действия била. Удар рабочего органа происходит одновременно по всей ширине волокнистого материала, зажатого в питающих цилиндрах. При ударном воздействии одновременно происходит и разрыхление волокнистого материала как сопутствующий процесс. На трёпальных машинах в зависимости от засорённости смеси, длины волокон и других факторов применяют трёхбильные планочные, игольчатые, комбинированные шестибильные трепала. Для длинноволокнистого или так называемого длинноштапелькового или тонковолокнистого хлопка можно использовать ножевое трепало, то есть ножевой барабан, диаметр которого равен диаметру трепала.

(2) Picker is that part of the picking mechanism of the loom that actually strikes the shuttle.

PICKER = ТРЕПАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или ГОНОК) – Picker is a rather terrifying tool used to help open out washed fleece prior to carding. Basically it is a crescent-shaped swing that rocks in a cradle. Between the base of the picker and the bottom of the swing, there are a series of nails that catch the fiber and open it out. This tool accomplishes much the same process as hand-picking your fiber – but much faster. As with any machinery, use with extreme caution. Picker is a mechanical device used to open fleece before carding. The swing picker looks, for all the world, out of something from an Edgar Allen Poe horror story. Not recommended for the faint-of-heart, children, or those who don't pay attention. / Под Трепанием понимается обработка волокнистых материалов (льна, хлопка, шерсти и других) на трепальных машинах с целью разрыхления (разделения на мелкие клочки и пучки волокон) и очистки его от примесей. Трепание – один из основных процессов прядения, а также первичной обработки лубяных волокон.

PICKER = СБОРЩИК (или ХЛОПКОУБОРОЧНАЯ МАШИНА) – Picker is a machine which harvests only the mature lint-with-seed (known as Seed Cotton). A revolving spindle penetrates the Cotton Plant and winds the seed Cotton from the opened boll and carries it into a dropping zone inside the machine. / Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается .

PICKER HARVESTER = ХЛОПКОУБОРОЧНЫЙ КОМБАЙН – Picker Harvester is a machine that removes cotton lint and seeds from open bolls with rotating spindles, leaving unopened bolls on the plant. 'First pick' cotton is obtained from the initial harvest of the season. It usually contains less trash than 'second pick' cotton, obtained later in the harvest season. 'Ground cotton' is obtained by picking up between the rows at season's end and has a high trash content. / Комбайн для обдирки хлопка. Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается .

PICKER LAP = ХОЛСТ ТРЁПАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Picker Lap is a continuous, considerably compressed sheet of staple that is delivered by the picker and wound into a cylindrical package. It is used to feed the card.

PICKER STICKS = ПОГОНЯЛКИ – Picker Sticks are the two sticks that throw the shuttles from box to box at each end of the raceplate of the loom.

PICKER WASTES = ОТХОДЫ ТРЁПАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Picker Wastes:- each picker operation produce waste including seed, fiber, plant debris and dirt which falls under the machine. This waste is known as Picker Waste or Picker Motes and requires a permit or treatment certificate as a condition of entry. Also known as Picker Motes.

PICKING = ОТБОРКА (или ВЫБОРКА) – Picking is the movement of stock from a storage area to a staging area. The Fork Lift/Clamp Operator will 'pick' the stock which is assigned to a particular order. The Fork Lift/Clamp Operator must pay close attention and match the items listed on the Pick Ticket to the information on the product.

PICKING = ПРОКЛАДЫВАНИЕ УТКА – Picking is the operation of passing the filling through the warp shed during weaving. / уточина через . Операция по Прокладыванию Утка с помощью специального прокладчика или захвата, а также пневматическим, гидравлическим или пневморапирным способами сквозь зев, формируемый поднятыми и опущенными

нитями основы, в процессе ткачества. Она может быть периодической или непрерывной, каждая из которых в свою очередь может быть осуществлена челночным или бесчелночным способами.

PICKING = ТРЕПАНИЕ – Picking is a process that continues the opening and cleaning of staple and forms a continuous fiber sheet (or lap), which is delivered to the card. Picking is the process of opening fiber and/or removing foreign matter. / Под Трепанием понимается обработка волокнистых материалов (льна, хлопка, шерсти и других) на трепальных машинах с целью разрыхления (разделения на мелкие клочки и пучки волокон) и очистки его от примесей. Трепание – один из основных процессов прядения, а также первичной обработки лубяных волокон. Целью Трепания заключается в очистке волокнистого материала от посторонних примесей и в дальнейшем разрыхлении. Примеси по их происхождению и размерам можно подразделить на растительные и минеральные, крупные и мелкие, тяжёлые и лёгкие. Растительные примеси, кроме того, разделяются на малоцепкие и цепкие. Трепание представляет собой ударное воздействие по волокнистому материалу со стороны рабочих органов машины, снабжённых планками, ножами, зубьями, колками и другим, в результате чего материал встряхивается и очищается от примесей. Так как ударное воздействие является также одним из методов разрыхления, то одновременно с трепанием происходит и разрыхление, в результате которого материал разделяется на более мелкие клочки, примеси обнажаются, что содействует более полному их удалению. В процессах разрыхления и трепания, наряду с выделением сорных примесей через колосниковые решётки, применяют также вспомогательные методы очистки. Так в разрыхлительных и трепальных машинах пыль отсасывается тягой воздуха, создаваемой вентиляторами; в машинах для трепания шерсти и пыльных угаров вентилятор отсасывает пыльный воздух из-под колосников. При трепании хлопка ножевыми барабанами и трепалами в трепальной машине воздух отсасывается из рабочего пространства вентилятором через поверхность двух сетчатых барабанов. Поток воздуха увлекает разрыхлённые клочки хлопка, и они оседают на сетчатой поверхности барабанов, которые медленно вращаются (1.5–5 оборотов в минуту (об/мин)) и подают образовавшийся слой хлопка к последующим органам машины. Сетчатые барабаны предназначены для формирования равномерного слоя хлопка и для отделения мелких примесей и пыли. Процесс трепания осуществляется трепальными машинами. В этих машинах необходимо соответственным образом подводить материал под удары органа трепания, которому сообщается большая скорость – 600–1 200 об/мин. На очень близком расстоянии от траектории органа трепания, на некоторой дуге расположена колосниковая решётка, при ударах о которую клочки материала задерживаются, а примеси выделяются через промежутки между колосниками. Органы трепания и характер их ударных воздействий могут быть различными в зависимости от особенностей обрабатываемого материала и содержащихся в нём примесей. Наиболее полное разрыхление и очистка материала достигаются в случаях, когда он подводится под удары в зажатом состоянии. Била (специальные планки) наносят выступающими рёбрами удары по всей ширине подаваемого слоя материала. Материал выступает из питающих органов (цилиндр и педаль или два цилиндра) в рабочее пространство в виде бородки, которая под действием собственной тяжести, ударов бил и тока воздуха огибает нижний питающий цилиндр (педаль). В рассматриваемы нами момент било трепала, вращающегося со скоростью, во много раз превосходящей скорость питания, ударяет по бородке, деформирует её и отделяет клочки материала, которые срываются с била и ударяются о колосники (трёхгранные или круглые стержни), расположенные на близком расстоянии друг от друга. Трепание происходит менее интенсивно, когда клочки материала подаются к органам трепания в свободном состоянии по трубе пневматики. Вертикальный вал снабжён дисками, по окружности которых выступают ножи, вращающиеся со скоростью, превосходящей скорость движения клочков подводимого материала. Удар ножей по клочку сопровождается встряхиванием его и отделением примесей. Разделится ли при ударе клочок на части или целиком воспримет скорость ножа, – это зависит от прочности связей волокон в клочке. Части клочка, получившие скорость ножа, срываются с него и ударяются о колосниковую решётку. Во всех случаях трепание осуществляется путём ударных воздействий быстро вращающихся органов. Сила и жёсткость ударов, воспринимаемых волокнистым материалом, зависят от формы органов трепания и их скорости вращения, от степени зажатия материала, подаваемого питающими органами под ударное воздействие, а также от величины разводки. В зависимости от характера волокнистого материала и его подготовки к трепанию применяют разнообразные органы трепания. Они размещаются либо на поверхности цилиндрического трепального барабана, либо на отдельных планках, называемых билами. Органы трепания, снабжённые планками, называются трепалами. Трепальные барабаны разделяются на:- (i) ножевые, (ii) с колками, (iii) игольчатые и (iv) пильчатые. Трепала различаются по форме и числу планок, расположенных по окружности рабочего органа, и разделяются на:- (i) планочные, (ii) игольчатые, (iii) пильчатые, (iv) комбинированные с шестью билами из которых три била планочные гладкие и три игольчатые. В отношении лубяных волокон:- особенностью трепания длинных лубяных волокон является то обстоятельство, что они подвергаются ударным воздействиям с двух сторон, без разделения массы волокон на более мелкие клочки. Процесс обработки материала на трепальной машине протекает следующим образом:- материал (треста) с мяльной машины по столику подаётся к зажиму транспортёра. Фигурный ремень транспортёра зажимает одну половину стеблей и вводит их в первую секцию машины, где стебли медленно перемещаются, подвергаясь воздействию органов трепания. Трепальные машины для лубяных волокон бывают двух типов:- с односторонним трепанием и с двусторонним трепанием.

PICKING OR INDUSTRIAL RIPENESS = УБОРОЧНАЯ ИЛИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ СПЕЛОСТЬ – Picking Or Industrial Ripeness:- preclimacteric, the stage of ripeness prior to the ready-to-eat/ripe for consumption stage.

PICK–OUT MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПРОЛЁТА (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПРОМЁТКИ, или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ СХОДА УТКА) – Pick-Out Mark:- a fillingwise band or bar characterized by a chafed or fuzzy appearance due to pulled-out picks. Fabrics defect. Pick-Out Mark or Pulling-Back Place:- a weftways band characterized by a chafed or fuzzy appearance. Note:- this defect is caused by the pulling out of the original picks and subsequent reweaving. / Пролёты или Промётки (Picks Out) – нарушения переплетения, порок ткани. Разработка Порока; Отвод Назад (pick-out mark; pulling-back place):- порок утка; полоса ткани по утку, характеризующая истёртым или ворсистым видом, из-за того, что на этом участке производили разработку (устранение) дефекта и нарушили внешний вид ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван извлечением первоначальных уточных нитей, отводом основных нитей назад и последующим повторным ткачеством.

PICK–OUT PLACE = РАЗРАБОТАННОЕ МЕСТО (или МЕСТО ПРОЛЁТА, или МЕСТО ПРОМЁТКИ, или МЕСТО С ПРОМЁТКАМИ, или МЕСТО СХОДА УТКА) – Pick-Out Place:- xxxxx. See also Temple Mark. Fabrics defect. / Пролёт и Промётка – порок ткани в виде нарушения переплетения.

PICK/PACK = ОТБОРКА/УПАКОВКА – Pick/Pack:- a warehouse operation that involves picking individual items from cases and putting them together a carton or pack for shipment.

PICKS = ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЕ НИТИ – Picks are filling yarns. Each filling yarn laid at right angles between the warp yarns is termed a pick. / Поперечные Нити – уточные пряжи. Каждая уточная пряжа .

PICK SLOT = ОТОБРАННОЕ ГНЕЗДО – Pick Slot is a location in warehouse where dedicated stock is stored. Also known as a Primary Location.

PICK TICKET = БИЛЕТ ОТБОРКИ – The Pick Ticket is a document used by the forklift/clamp operator or picker in the distribution center who will be locating the stock for the order. The Pick Ticket contains information such as, product location, quantity, lot numbers, serial numbers or unit numbers.

PICK TIME = ВРЕМЯ ОТБОРКИ – Pick Time is the time it takes to pick and document specific stock for an order.

PICK–TO–CLEAR = ОТ ОТБОРКИ ДО УХОДА – Pick-To-Clear:- warehouse picks from locations with the least amount of product on hand in order to clear the area.

PICK–TO–LIGHT = ОТБОРКА ДО ПРОСВЕТА – Pick-To-Light:- used in high volume piece picking, technique where pickers are directed to product by lights.

PICOGRAM = ПИКОГРАММ – Picogram is a unit of mass that is 10^{-12} of a gram. Commonly used to express the DNA content per cell or per nuclear genome in a plant. / Под Пикограммом, от Испанского слова Pico, означающее Малая Величина, и Французского слова Gramme, означающее Грамм, понимается . Обозначение:- пг.

PICOT = ПИКО (или ЗУБЧИК) – Picot is:- (1) a small loop woven on the edge of ribbon, or a purl on lace. A picot edge may also be produced by a hemstitching machine. (2) A run-resistant loop usually found at the top of hosiery. / Зубчик – декоративный шов у борта чулка.

PICOT TRIMMING = ОТДЕЛКА ПИКО (или ОКАНТОВКА (или ОБРЕЗКА) ЗУБЧИКАМИ) – Picot Trimming is a narrow band edged with a series of delicate loops.

PICTURE HAT = БОЛЬШАЯ НАРЯДНАЯ ШЛЯПКА – Picture Hat is a woman's dressy hat with a broad brim.

PIDE = PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

PIECE = ШТУКА (или КУСОК) – Piece is a standard length of a fabric, such as 40, 60, 80, or 100 yards. Piece is a standard length of a woven cloth as 40, 60, or 80 yards. A fabric woven in lengths varying from 24 yards to 100 yards and over.

PIECE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ КУСКОВОГО ТОВАРА – Piece Dyeing is the dyeing of fabrics 'in the piece', i.e. in fabric form after weaving or knitting as opposed to dyeing in the form of yarn or stock. Piece Dyeing occurs after the cloth has been woven or knit, but only solid colors are possible. See also Dyeing. Piece Dyeing:- the constructed fabrics are piece dyed for the flexibility they provide. The textile manufacturer can dye the whole fabric in batches according to the fashion demands of the time thus avoiding wastage and resultantly loss. There are several methods prevalent or piece dyeing. Piece Dyeing:- in this method, small batches of constructed natural colored fabric are dyed according to the demands for a given color. / Крашение Кускового Товара – крашение кусков ткани и кускового трикотажа полотном или в виде жгута или врасправку.

PIECES = КЛОК – Pieces are the skirtings and other less-desirable pieces of wool removed from the fleece. (Australian term). / Клок – малоценные места руна, отделяющиеся непосредственно после стрижки.

PIECES NOT ALIGNED = ШТУКИ НЕ ВЫРОВНЕНЫ В ЛИНИЮ – Pieces Not Aligned:- pieces sewn together not matched to each other. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

PIECES NOT SIMMETRICAL = ШТУКИ НЕ СИММЕТРИЧНЫ – Pieces Not Symmetrical:- will not sew together without puckering or pleating; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

PIECING = НАДВЯЗЫВАНИЕ – Piecing is the joining of two or more ends of sliver, roving, yarn, etc. Fabrics defect. Piecing is a thick place in a spun yarn caused by poor splicing. / Связывание концов нитей.

PIEDMONT PLAIN = ПОДГОРНАЯ РАВНИНА – Piedmont Plain is a broad slope composed of alluvial or colluvial sediments, or both, extending along and from the base of a mountain range.

PIER = ПИРС – A Pier is a construction work extending into the harbour with sufficient depth of water alongside to accommodate vessels, also used as a promenade or landing place for passengers. A Jetty is a small pier, usually made of timbers for boats, yachts or fishing boats (Fisherman Jetty), but it also refers to large ships (Tanker Jetty, T-Jetty). Pier is a structure built away from land and extending some distance over water, often used for docking boats. The structure perpendicular to the shoreline to which a vessel is secured for the purpose of loading and unloading cargo. Also known as Quay or Wharf. The structure perpendicular to the shoreline to which a vessel is secured for the purpose of loading and unloading cargo. Floating pontoons used in marinas to provide access to recreational craft. / Плавающие понтоны, используемые на флоте для обеспечения доступа к развлекательному судну. Под Пирсом понимается гидротехническое причальное сооружение, выступающее в акваторию порта и предназначенное для причаливания (швартовки) к нему судов с двух сторон. На пирсе производят перевалку грузов, высадку пассажиров на берег или посадку их на суда, ремонт или достройку пришвартованных судов. Пирсы особенно удобны в случае ограниченности береговой территории порта, так как позволяют на небольшой площади сосредоточить большое количество причалов и допускают устройство причальной линии на естественных глубинах. Различают:- (i) широкие пирсы, имеющие ширину 60–250 м и длину, обеспечивающую возможность причаливания к ним 3–8 судов с каждой стороны; и (ii) узкие пирсы, имеющие ширину 10–60 м, расчитанные на установку 1–2 судов по длине. Обычно пирсы располагают группами, образующими вдоль берега так называемую 'гребёнку'. Под Пирсом понимается двустороннее причальное сооружение, расположенное внутри акватории порта перпендикулярно или под углом к берегу. Пирсы располагают обычно группами, образующими 'гребёнку', благодаря чему увеличивается длина причальной линии порта, появляется возможность располагать причальный фронт под защитой оградительных сооружений наименьшего протяжения, что особенно важно в случае ограниченности береговой линии порта, например, в Новороссийске, Россия.

PIERCING LINE = ПРОНИЗЫВАЮЩАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ШИРОКАЯ ПЕТЛЯ, или ПРОШИВКА) – Piercing Line:- in technical analysis, a bullish two day reversal pattern. The first day, in a downtrend, is a long black day. The next day opens at a new low, then closes above the midpoint of the body of the first day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, бычья двухдневная модель разворота. Первый день характеризуется значительным снижением цены, что отображается на графике как штрих с длинным чёрным телом свечи. Следующий день открывается на новом минимуме, но закрывается выше средней точки тела свечи предыдущего дня.

PIER HEAD JUMP = СКАЧОК ГОЛОВЫ ПИРСА – Pier Head Jump (maritime term):- making a ship just as it is about to sail.

PIER–TO–HOUSE = ОТ ПИРСА ДО ДОМА – Pier-To-House:- container stowed at pier and unloaded at destination consignee. Cargo is containerised on the loading pier of the ocean carrier handling the shipment. Upon termination of the movement, the container is moved off the arriving pier and delivered directly to the consignee's factory or warehouse for removal of the shipment. / Груз погружен

в контейнер на пирсе погрузки океанского грузоперевозчика, обеспечивающего данную партию груза. По окончании транспортировки, контейнер вывозится из порта прибытия через пирс и доставляется напрямую на фабрику или склад грузополучателя для выгрузки груза из данного контейнера.

PIER–TO–PIER = ОТ ПИРСА ДО ПИРСА – Pier-To-Pier:- container stowed at origin pier and unloaded at destination pier. Ocean carrier containerises shipper's cargo on the loading pier, and removes cargo from the container on the arriving pier. / Океанский грузоперевозчик загружает контейнер грузом грузоотправителя на пирсе в месте погрузки и выгружает этот груз из контейнера на пирсе в месте прибытия.

PIEZOMETER = ПЬЕЗОМЕТР – Piezometer is an open-ended tube placed vertically in the soil for measurement of the hydrostatic pressure level of groundwater. / Под Пьезометром, от Греческих слов Piézō, означающее Давлю или Сжимаю, и Métron, означающее Мера, понимается:- (1) экспериментальное устройство для измерения сжимаемости газов, жидкостей и твёрдых тел. Пьезометром называют также устройство для измерения линейной деформации твёрдых тел. (2) Горная выработка (буровая скважина, колодец и другое), по уровню воды в которой можно судить о положении свободного уровня грунтовых вод.

PIF = PROFESSIONAL INVESTOR FUND

PIG = PASSIVE INCOME GENERATOR

PIG = СВИНЬЯ (или БОЛВАНКА, или ЧУШКА, или СКРЕБОК ДЛЯ ОЧИСТКИ ТРУБ) – (1) Slang in energy industries. A 'Pig' is a scraping tool that is sent through a pipeline to clean it out. 'Smart pigs' have sensors that can detect cracks or corrosion in the pipeline, helping to prevent leaks.

(2) Pig (slang) is a type of trailer that can be transported on a rail car and also pulled by truck.

PIGGYBACK = БОРТОВАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА НА БОРТУ, или ПЕРЕВОЗКА 'НА ЗАКОРКАХ', или ПЕРЕВОЗКА ВЕРХОМ, или ПЕРЕВОЗКА МЕТОДОМ ЧАСТИЧНОЙ ПОГРУЗКИ) – Piggyback (slang):- the transportation of highway trailers or demountable trailer bodies on specially equipped rail flat cars. Piggy Back is the process of transporting a trailer on a railroad flatbed; the trailer is then hauled to its final destination by truck. To transport trailers via railway flat cars. The point-to-point movement of one transportation vehicle upon another. A highway semitrailer on a railroad flat car is the usual form of piggyback transportation. The carriage of trailers on railway wagons. Piggyback is a transportation arrangement in which truck trailers with their loads are moved by train to a destination. Also known as Pig, and Rail Pigs.

PIGGYBACK RIGHT = ПРАВО НА ЗАКОРКИ – Piggyback Right is similar to a tag-along right except that it usually applies in cases where a company is selling new shares to investors. A piggyback right allows a shareholder to sell a certain number or percentage of her shares to the new investors. Sometimes when a company offers its shares to the public in an IPO (short for the Initial Public Offering), original shareholders may be allowed to sell a certain number of their shares in the same offering under the same terms. This allows new investors to buy additional shares while at the same time providing past shareholders an opportunity for some gains.

PIGGY PACKER = УКЛАДЧИК 'НА ЗАКОРКАХ' – Piggy Packer is used by railroads to lift containers and trailers and place them on or remove them from rail cars at railheads. A mobile container-handling crane used to load/unload containers to/from railcars. / Передвижной кран, обслуживающий контейнеры, используемый для погрузки/выгрузки контейнеров в/из железнодорожных вагонов.

PIGMENT = ПИГМЕНТ – Pigment is a colored substance that is insoluble in water, usually in the form of a fine powder. Pigments are used to color many types of paint, including some textile paints, and almost all 'inks' used for screen printing ('silkscreen' printing). Pigments need some sort of binder to hold them onto fabric. Azoic dyes and vat dyes actually form pigment inside fibers. These pigments are physically trapped inside the fiber, so no binder is necessary. Inorganic pigments are often oxides of metals, such as iron oxide or titanium dioxide. Many organic pigments are chemically similar to parts of dye molecules, but lack the necessary features to make them soluble and to bond, unaided, to the fiber. Pigment is an insoluble, finely divided substance, such as titanium dioxide, used to deluster or color fibers, yarns, or fabrics. / (1) В химии под Пигментами, от Латинского слова Pigmentum, означающее Краска, понимаются окрашенные химические соединения, применяемые в виде тонких порошков для крашения пластмасс, резины, химических волокон, изготовления красок. Подразделяются на органические и неорганические. Из органических наиболее важны азопигменты, пигменты фталоцианиновые и полициклические. К пигментам относят также органические лаки. Неорганические пигменты делятся на природные и искусственные (белила, сажа, ультрамарин и другие).

(2) Pigments or Biochromes are substances produced by living organisms that have a color resulting from selective color absorption. Biological pigments include plant pigments and flower pigments. Many biological structures, such as skin, eyes, fur and hair contain pigments such as melanin in specialized cells called Chromatophores. Pigment color differs from structural color in that it is the same for all viewing angles, whereas structural color is the result of selective reflection or iridescence, usually because of multilayer structures. For example, butterfly wings typically contain structural color, although many butterflies have cells that contain pigment as well. / В биологии под Пигментами понимаются окрашенные вещества тканей организмов, участвующие в их жизнедеятельности. Обусловливают окраску организмов; у растений участвуют в фотосинтезе (каротиноиды, хлорофиллы), у животных – в тканевом дыхании (гемоглобины), в зрительных процессах (зрительный пурпур), защищают организм от вредного действия УФ лучей (у растений – каротиноиды, флавоноиды, у сложных – главным образом меланины). Некоторые пигменты применяют в пищевой промышленности и медицине.

PIGMENT DYEING = ПИГМЕНТНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Pigment Dyeing is the coloring fabric with pigments mixed with a binder; this term is considered to be improper, since 'dyeing' is generally restricted to application of colorants that are soluble, and pigments are insoluble. Some pigment application processes are much like dipping the fabric in a dilute paint. Newer processes involve pretreating the fabric with substantivity-producing agents that actually make the process more like true dyeing, where the pigment preferentially leaves the bath and attaches to the treated fabric. So-called pigment dyed fabrics often have, by design, poor washfastness, to produce an aged appearance. Commercially, pigment dyeing is generally used more for finished garments than for fabrics. / Субстантивность (Substantivity).

PIGMENT DYES = ПИГМЕНТНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Pigment Dyes:- although pigments are not dyes in a true sense, they are extensively used for coloring fabrics like cotton,wool and other manmade fibers due to their excellent light fastness. They do not have any affinity to the fibers and are affixed to the fabric with the help of resins. After dyeing, the fabrics are subjected to high temperatures.

PIGMENTED YARN = ПИГМЕНТОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Pigmented Yarn is a dull or colored yarn spun from a solution or melt containing a pigment. See also Dyeing, Mass-Colored.

PIGMENT PRINTING = ПИГМЕНТНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Pigment Printing is a printing by the use of pigments instead of dyes. The pigments do not penetrate the fiber but are affixed to the surface of the fabric by means of synthetic resins which are cured after application to make them insoluble. The pigments are insoluble, and application is in the form of water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions of pigment pastes and resins. The colors produced are bright and generally fat except to crocking. See also Printing.

PIG TRANSFER = СВИНОЙ ПЕРЕНОС – Pig Transfer is a transfer of freight from a container to railroad trailer equipment.

PIG YARD = СВИНОЙ ДВОР – Pig Yard is a railroad parking yard where trailers are loaded and unloaded from trains. Pig is a slang for semi-trailer.

PIK BOND = PAYMENT–IN–KIND BOND

PIK PROGRAM = PAYMENT IN KIND PROGRAM

PIK SECURITIES = PAYMENT–IN–KIND SECURITIES

PILA = ПИЛА (или СТУПКА, или КОРЫТО, или СТОЛБ, или СВАЯ, или КАМЕННАЯ ПЛОТИНА, или МОЛ, или МЯЧ, или КЛУБОК, или ШАР) – Pila is:- (i) a pillar or pillar-like structure; and (ii) a genus of African and Asian snails of the family Piladae, including around 30 species. / ; и (ii) род (genus) Африканских и Азиатских .

PILE = ВОРС – Pile:- the cut or uncut loops which make the surface a pile fabric. Some common pile fabrics include corduroy, furniture covering, terry toweling, velvet, and rugs and carpets. Pile is:- (1) a fabric effect formed by introducing tufts, loops, or other erect yarns on all or part of the fabric surface. Types are warp, filling, and knotted pile, or loops produced by weaving an extra set of yarns over wires that are then drawn out of the fabric. Plain wires leave uncut loops; wires with a razor-like blade produce a cut-pile surface. Pile fabric can also be made by producing a double-cloth structure woven face to face, with an extra set of yarn interlacing with each cloth alternately. The two fabrics are cut apart by a traversing knife, producing two fabrics with a cut-pile face. Pile should not be confused with nap. Corduroys are another type of pile fabric, where long filling floats on the surface are slit, causing the pile to stand erect. (2) In carpets, pile refers to the face yarn, as opposed to backing or support yarn. Pile carpets are produced by either tufting or weaving. See also Cut Pile, and Loop Pile. / основа, уточина, . Под Ворсом, от Персидского слова Варс, означающее Волос, понимается пушистый слой на поверхности ткани, трикотажа.

PILE = СВАЯ (или ПАЛ) – Pile (maritime term):- a pointed spar driven into the bottom and projecting above the water; when driven at the corners of a dock, they are termed fender piles.

PILE CRUSH = РАЗДАВЛИВАНИЕ ВОРСА (или ЗАПРЕССОВЫВАНИЕ ВОРСА) – Pile Crush is the bending of upholstery or carpet pile that results from heavy use or the pressure of furniture.

PILE FABRIC = ВОРСОВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ТКАНЬ С ВОРСОМ) – Pile Fabric is a fabric in which certain yarns project from a foundation texture and form a pile on the surface. Pile yarns may be cut or uncut in the fabric. Corduroy and velveteen are examples of cut filling pile fabrics. / Под Ворсовой Тканью понимается ткань, на поверхности которой (обычно с одной стороны) имеется ворс, состоящий из густо расположенных вертикальных концов нитей. Ворс образуется разрезанием нитей ворсовой основы или ворсового утка, дополнительных к обычным основе и утку. К ворсовым тканям с основным ворсом относятся бархат, плюш, искусственный мех, ковры. Уточно-ворсовые ткани – вельвет, плис, полубархат. Под Ворсованной Тканью понимается ткань, подвергшаяся ворсованию, благодаря чему на её поверхности образуется ворс (начёс), состоящий из концов отдельных волокон, вытащенных из нитей. Наиболее распространены хлопчатобумажные (байка, бумазея, замша, молескин-сукно, фланель) и шерстяные (байка, бобрик). К ворсованным тканям относятся также многие сорта одеял и некоторые виды сукон (кастор) и драпа (велюр). Ворсовая Ткань – ткань, поверхность которой покрыта ворсом. По структуре поверхности различают ворсовые ткани:- начёсанные, уточно-ворсовые, основоворсовые. Ворс начёсанных тканей образуется концами волокон, извлечёнными на поверхность путём ворсования (бобрик, байка, сукно, драп, фланель, бумазея и другие). Ворсовая поверхность уточно-ворсовых и основоворсовых тканей создаётся за счёт специальных нитей утка (плис, полубархат, вельвет) или основы (бархат, плюш, некоторые виды ковров, махровые ткани и тому подобные).

PILE KNIT = ВОРСОВЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ – Pile Knit is a type of knit construction which utilizes a special yarn or a sliver that is interlooped into a standard knit base. This construction is used in the formation of imitation fur fabrics, in special liners for cold weather apparel such as jackets and coats, and in some floor coverings. While any basic knit stitch may be used for the base of pile knits, the most common is the Jersey stitch. / Дьжози (Jersey).

PILE LESS SPOT = УЧАСТОК С ПРОПУЩЕННЫМ ВОРСОМ (или ВОРСОВАЯ ПЛЕШИНА, или ПЯТНО БЕЗ ВОРСА) – Pile Less Spot:- it is a spot without the pile. Causes:- (i) improper working of terry motion on loom; and (ii) improper functioning of Jacquard. Mending:- non mendable. Fabric defect in terry fabrics. A Pile Less Spot is a spot without the pile where it should have been. Piling and Raising Defects. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Ворсовые Плешины не более 1 сантиметра (см). Размер порока – за каждое место.

PILEUS = ПИЛЕУС – Pileus (in Latin):- a pointed or close-fitting cap worn by ancient Romans.

PILE WEAVE = ВОРСОВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Pile Weave is a type of decorative weave in which a pile is formed by additional warp or filling yarns interlaced in such a way that loops are formed on the surface or face of the fabric. The loops may be left uncut, or they may be cut to expose yarn ends and produce cut pile fabric. Pile Weave is a weave in which an additional set of yarns, either warp or filling, floats on the surface and is cut to form the pile. Turkish toweling is a pileweave fabric with uncut loops on one or both sides. / дополнительными основными или уточными пряжами, . Ворсовое Переплетение является одной из разновидностей сложных переплетений.

PILE WIRE = РАЗРЕЗНОЙ ПРУТОК (или ВОРСОВАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА) – Pile Wire is a metal rod over which yarn is woven to generate a pile fabric.

PILEWORM/SHIPWORM = ШЛЯПОЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ/КОРАБЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ – Pileworm/Shipworm:- Teredo which destroys wood. / Чистяк Весенний (Ficaria Verna) или Щирица Гибридная (Amaranthus Hybridus) = Pileworm. Корабельный Червь (Teredo Navalis).

PILFERAGE = ПРОПАЖА (или ХИЩЕНИЕ) – Pilferage:- feloniously breaking into containers and/or individual cartons and taking and removing property of others. Cargo stolen from the container, warehouse or terminal. A term Pilferage refers to the stealing of part of the cargo. Theft not limited to the taking of a whole package or all of the property insured. Petty stealing of merchandise from a ship's hold, containers, terminal, cargo shed or warehouse. / Мелкая кража. Груз, украденный из контейнера, склада или терминала. Под Хищением понимается умышленное противоправное изъятие чужого имущества с целью обращения его в свою пользу или распоряжения им как своим собственным.

PILING AND RAISING DEFECTS = ПОРОКИ ВОРСОВАНИЯ И ВОРСОВАНИЯ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ ВОРСОВАНИЯ И ВОРСОВАНИЯ) – Piling and Raising Defects are the defects occurring in pile fabrics during the process of weaving. Different types of piling and raising defects are as follows:- Broken Pattern Due To Defective Piles, Pile Less Spot, and Uneven Piles.

PILL = КАТЫШЕК (или ПИЛЛ) – Pill is a small accumulation of fibers on the surface of a fabric. Pills, which can develop during wear, are held to the fabric by an entanglement with surface fibers of the material, and are usually composed of the same fibers from which the fabric is made. Pill is a tangled ball of fibers that appears on the surface of a fabric, as a result of wear or continued friction or rubbing on the surface of the fabric. Pills are the bunches or balls of tangled fibers which are held to the surface of a fabric by one or more fibers. Compare Fuzz Ball. Fabrics Defect. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Пилли – мелкие шарики, образуемые из закатанных кончиков волокон.

PILLAR 3A PLANS = ПЛАНЫ ТРИ А ПО СТОЛПАМ – Pillar 3A Plans:- component of Switzerland's three-pillar pension system. While contributions to pillar 1 (state pension) and minimum provisions under pillar 2 (occupational pensions) are required by law, pillar 3 pension plans are optional private schemes. They are divided into pillar 3A plans (tax-privileged) and pillar 3B schemes (unrestricted access saving). For persons in gainful employment, payments into pillar 3A schemes are tax-privileged up to an annual maximum. See also Fiscainvest.

PILLBOX = ТАБЛЕТНИЦА (или ХХ) – Pillbox is a small round hat without a brim, specifically a woman's shallow hat with a flat crown and straight sides. / Маленькая женская шляпка без полей с плоским донышком.

PILLING = СКАТАННОСТЬ (или СКАТЫВАНИЕ, или ЗАКАТЫВАНИЕ, или ПИЛИНГОВАНИЕ, или ПИЛЛИНГ) – Pilling is the tendency of some yarns to form little balls of short, tangled fibers on the surface. This tendency can be reduced (or removed) by removing the short fibers (combing) or by adding additional twist. Pilling is the small collection of engtangled fibers on a fabric surface. Pilling is the tendency of fibers to ball or roll up. It is common in all fabrics which are knitted from yarns which possess a hairy or wooly surface but is particularly pronounced in knitted fabric made from spun nylon yarn. Pilling results when loose fiber ends escape from low-twist knitting yarns spun on relatively short staples. The loose ends, especially at the points where fabric is exposed to rubbing, collect on the surface of the material and ball up into rather unsightly fluff. Pilling:- balls formation on the fabric surface. Finishing defect. Pilling is the tendency of fibers to work loose from a fabric surface and form balled or matted particles of fiber that remain attached to the surface of the fabric. Pilling:- small accumulations of fiber on the surface of a fabric. Note:- this defect is usually caused by abrasion during prolonged finishing processes. Pilling is a formation of little balls of fibers (pills) on the surface of a fabric. Caused by abrasion in wear. Pilling is often found when producing flannel. Better quality, has less pilling. Pilling:- a tangled ball of fibers that appears on the surface of a fabric, as a result of wear, abrasion, or continued friction or rubbing on the surface of the fabric. Pilling:- fiber filaments that break in yarn due to friction leaving small clumps of loose fibers on the surface. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). протирание или притирка (rubbing). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Пилингование – образование волокнистых комочков на поверхности ткани. Пиллинг (pilling):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; небольшие скопления волокон на поверхности полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате истирания во время длительных процессов отделки. Вообще-то немного странно, но в Российском стандарте имеется даже термин Пиллингуемость, означающий свойство материала образовывать на своей поверхности закатанные в комочки или косички концы волокон, называемые Пиллями.

PILLOR LACE = ПОДШИТОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Pillor Lace:- being worked over a pillow on which the pattern is marked. Lace made with a bobbin.

PILLOWCASE = НАВОЛОЧКА – Pillowcases are washable covers for bed pillows that usually match the sheets and protect the pillow from soil. Most American pillowcases are made in a rectangular form with one open, hemmed edge. They occasionally are decorated on one of the narrower ends.

PILLOW COVER = (ВНУТРЕННИЙ) ЧЕХОЛ ПОДУШКИ – Pillow Cover is a fabric cover which is placed over the bed pillow before the pillowcase. Pillow covers are designed to give more protection to pillows than is provided by pillowcases alone. See also Pillowcase.

PILLOW LACE = КРУЖЕВО, ПЛЕТЁНОЕ НА КОКЛЮШКАХ – Pillow Face is a lace made by using a pillow to hold pins around which thread is arranged. See also Bobbin Lace. Pillow Lace is a lace made with a bobbin. / Смотрите также Кружево, Плетёное На Коклюшках (Bobbin Lace).

PILOT = ЛОЦМАН – Local expert advising a vessel's captain on safe navigation. Pilot is a person who is qualified to assist the master of a ship to navigate when entering or leaving a port. / хозяину (или капитану) судна . Лоцман это специалист по проводке судов, хорошо знающий местные условия плавания.

PILOT = ЛОЦМАНСКАЯ (или ПИЛОТСКАЯ) – Pilot:- a woolen cloth generally made in navy blue and used for seamen's coats. It is usually a heavily milled 2/2 twill with a raised, brushed finish. / Лоцманская ткань – шерстяная ткань тёмно-синего цвета используемая для морских бушлатов. Как правило, она .

PILOTAGE = ПИЛОТАЖ (или ЛОЦМАНСКАЯ ПРОВОДКА) – Pilotage is an activity where a pilot guides a vessel within harbour limits to ensure navigational safety. The act of navigating a vessel towards the coast, usually into port and by a trained, independent specialist (the pilot). Pilotage is the act carried out by a pilot of assisting the master of a ship in navigation when entering or leaving a port. Sometimes used to define the fee payable for the services of a pilot. / хозяину (или капитану) судна при навигации во время захода в порт или покидания порта. Под Пилотажем понимается управляемое движение транспортным средством. Пилотаж – пространственное маневрирование летательного аппарата с целью выполнения фигурных полётов. По сложности выполняемых фигур различают:- высший пилотаж, простой пилотаж и сложный пилотаж; по числу летательных аппаратов – групповой и одиночный пилотаж.

PILOTAGE DUES = ЛОЦМАНСКИЙ ВЗНОС (или ВЗНОС ЗА ЛОЦМАНСКУЮ ПРОВОДКУ) – Pilotage Dues:- a fee payable by the owner or operator of a ship for the services of a pilot. This fee is normally based on the ship's tonnage.

PILOT BOAT = ЛОЦМАНСКИЙ КАТЕР (или ЛОЦМАНСКИЙ БОТ) – Pilot Boat (maritime term):- a power or sailing boat used by pilots (men who have local knowledge of navigation hazards of ports).

PILOT HOUSE = ХОДОВАЯ РУБКА (или РУЛЕВАЯ РУБКА) – Pilot House is the enclosed space on the navigating bridge from which a ship is controlled when under way.

PIM = PERPETUAL INVENTORY MODEL

PIMA COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ПИМА – Pima Cotton is a long staple Cotton Variety. One of the Cottons that years ago helped to sound the death knell for Sea Island Cotton. It is named for this county in Arizona, and is raised there, as well as in Texas and lower

California. Pima is classed with the best of Arizona Cottons. Raised in the Salt River and Yuma Valleys, it is ideal for use in tire fabric, high-grade shirting. Of average staple, it is very tough, strong, smooth, and has the best of working properties. Classification procedures for American Pima Cotton are similar to those for American Upland Cotton, including transition to instrument measurements. Different grade standards are used because the color of American Pima Cotton is a deeper yellow than that of Upland. There are six official grades (grades '1' through '6') for American Pima Cotton, all represented by physical standards, plus below grade, which is descriptive. Also, the ginning process for American Pima Cotton (roller ginned) is not the same as for Upland (saw ginned). The roller gin process results in an appearance that is not as smooth as that of the saw ginned process. See also American-Egyptian Cotton, Extra Long Staple Cotton, Supima®, and Upland Cotton. Amercian Pima Cotton is a cross between Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton. Grown in Arizona. Length averages 13/8" to 15/8". Pima Cotton is a Cotton that produces fiber of exceptional strength and firmness and that was developed in the Southwestern United States by selection and breeding of Egyptian Cottons. An excellent long staple Variety grown in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and California. It is a cross between Sea Island Cotton and Egyptian Cotton with fiber length averaging 1-1/2". The 'SuPima' certification mark is used only when the product is made entirely from Southwestern extra-long staple Cotton grown by members of the SuPima Association of America. / Смотрите также Супима® (Supima®). Хлопчатник Пима – Селекционный Сорт длинноволокнистого или так называемого длинноштапелькового или тонковолокнистого Хлопчатника или Хлопчатника, имеющего длинный штапелёк.

PIN = PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

PIN = БУЛАВКА – Pin:- like a needle but without the eye, it has a circle top.

PIN = ШПЛИНТ (или ПАЛЕЦ, или ШПИЛЬКА, или ШТИФТ, или НАГЕЛЬ, или ЦАПФА) – Pin (maritime term):- the metal axle of a block upon which the sheave revolves.

PIÑA = ПИНЬЯ (или ПАЙНА) – Pineapple or Piña is a fine fabric made from the fibers of the pineapple leaf. Pineapple fiber is a strong white or creamy cobweb-like fiber drawn from tall leaves of an indigenous pineapple plant. The fiber is hand stripped from the leaves in lengths of about 18 inches to 3 feet, sun-bleached, hand knotted and spun. As Piña fiber recovery is only about 1%, it can take six months to gather enough fiber to produce two pounds of spun piña. Piña fabric is lightweight, soft, completely washable and elegant in appearance. It is similar to linen, however it is softer and more lustrous. It is often blended with other fibers such as cotton, silk and polyester. Piña fabric is widely used in making traditional dresses of the Philippines. Piña:- the vegetable leaf fiber from the pineapple plant. / Под Пиньей или Пайной, от Испанского слова Piña, понимается волокно из листьев Ананаса.

PINAFORE = ПЕРЕДНИК (или XX) – Pinafore:- a sleeveless usually low-necked garment fastened in the back and worn as an apron or dress.

PIN CHECK, PINHEAD, PICK AND PICK = МЕЛКИЙ ШАШЕЧНЫЙ РИСУНОК, XX, XX И XX – Pin Check, Pinhead, Pick And Pick:- worsted, also made in Cotton and rayon. Twill. A minute check effect caused by a combination of weave and color. It has the appearance of tiny white dots repeating in rows, vertically, and horizontally. Holds a sharp crease, tailors and wears exceptionally well. In time, it is inclined to shine with wear. Men's suits, women's tailored suits and skirts. In cotton, it usually has a white dot on a blue ground and it is used for work clothes. / мелкий шашечный рисунок с применением пряжи двух контрастных цветов и выработкой 'зуб в зуб'.

PINCHER MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ЩИПЦОВ (или ПРИЩЕПОК, или КЛЕЩЕЙ) – Pincher Marks:- during mending repair if end or pick is tightly relaxed creates abrasion also because of using hard quality rubber or sometimes relaxing directly with metal surface. Mending defect. / истирание из-за использования . Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

PINCHING = ПАСЫНКОВАНИЕ (или ПИНЦИРОВКА, или ПРИЩИПКА, или ЧЕКАНКА) – Pinching is removing the terminal bud, e.g., to encourage side-shoots or to prevent flower formation. / Под Пасынкованием понимается удаление у Махорки, Табака, Томата и других Растений боковых побегов (пасынков), вырастающих из пазух листьев. Улучшает приток питательных веществ к плодам и листьям, ускоряет созревание урожая. Под Пинцеровкой, от Немецкого слова Pinzieren, означающее Удалять Конец, или Прищипкой понимается удаление верхушки молодого побега растения. Применяется при формировании кроны Персика, Яблони, некоторых декоративных Растений, для ускорения созревания урожая Огурца (в теплицах), Табака и других. Под Чеканкой растений понимается удаление верхушек побегов или верхних побегов в основном у Винограда и Хлопчатника для прекращения их роста. Уменьшает опадение завязей, создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов.

PIN CODE = PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CODE

PIN–DRAFTING = ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ XX – Pin-Drafting is a system of drafting in which the fibers are oriented relative to one another in the sliver and are controlled by rolls of pins between the drafting rolls. It is primarily used for long fibers in the semi-worsted and worsted spinning systems. Pin Drafting is any system of drafting in which the orientation of the fibers relative to one another in the sliver is controlled by pins.

PINEAPPLE CLOTH = АНАНАСОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Pineapple Cloth is a lustrous transparent cloth of Phillipine origin that is woven of silky pineapple fibers.

PIN ENTRY DEVICE = PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ENTRY DEVICE

PINHEAD = БУЛОВОЧНАЯ ГОЛОВКА – Pinhead is a small pinhead-sized opening usually found about 10 to 12 inches from a selvage. Pinheads usually run in a fairly straight line along the warp and are formed by the shuttle pinching the filling, causing small kinks that show up as small holes in transmitted light. / строчка с защипами (pinching) – порок. уточина.

PINHEAD SQUARE = БУТОН РАЗМЕРОМ С БУЛАВОЧНУЮ ГОЛОВКУ (или ПОДЦВЕТНИК С НЕДОРАЗВИТОЙ ГОЛОВКОЙ) – A Pinhead Square is the first stage at which the square can be identified. The next stage of square growth is match-head or one-third grown square. In practice, this misnomer most often applies to match-head squares. Pinhead squares are just visible to the naked eye. Pinhead Square is a square approximately 3 mm or less in length. See also Square. / Подцветник, имеющий длину приблизительно 3 мм или ещё меньше. Смотрите также Подцветник (Square).

PIN HOLE = ПРОКОЛ (или ПРОБОИНА ОТ КЛУППА, или ПРОБОИНА ОТ ШИПА) – Pin Hole:- during mending if the mender does not push back the warp or weft knots at the back surface of the fabric than those knots during shearing operation in finishing creats pin hole. if knots are also not properly pulled or hand knot is having bigger tail which is still interlaced in the fabric, it may cause pin hole in the fabric. Mending defect. Pin Holes:- during mending repair if knot on side is relaxed un-evenly and in finishing after shearing this creates pin holes after shrinkage. Pin Hole is a very small hole in hosiery or fabric. Pinholes:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 200 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 120/40 bright acetate rayon. Finish:- plain dyed black. Defect:- customer submitted several finished umbrella tops containing what he described as 'pinholes'. Analysis:- the so-called

‘Pinholes’ were found to be slightly open spaces caused by kinky filling. This is a weaving fault, sometimes caused by filling yarn’s sloughing off the bobbin during weaving and generally attributed to too little tension in winding or to too low a relative humidity. In this particular case, it is interesting to note that the kinks were so inconspicuous and appeared so infrequently that they would not have been objection-able to the extent of degrading the fabric if it had been used as dress goods. The unexpected application for umbrella tops made an otherwise unimportant condition a comparatively serious imperfection. Pin Hole:- in fabrics, a very small hole, approximately the size of the cross section of a pin. Pinhole:- Possible Cause:- the presence of Fe^{2+} ions accelerates peroxide bleaching. If the fabric has rust residue on it or localized iron contamination the bleaching process will damage the fibers causing a hole. The frequency of defect determines if it is major or minor. Pretreatment defect. Defect Name:- Pin Holes. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Pin Holes:- These are holes resulting from running the fabric over a pin tenter. A defect results when pin holes venture too far in from the selvage and distort or tear the fabric. Severity:- Minor. Pin Holes are the holes along selvage caused by pins holding fabric while it processes through tenter frame. / Уточина:- 120/40 . Порок вязания в виде петли больше обычных размеров по поверхности чулочного или трикотажного изделия. Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect). Клупп ширительной машины. Под Клуппом, от Немецкого слова Kluppe, понимается .

PINION = ШЕСТЕРНЯ (или ЗУБЧАТОЕ КОЛЕСО ПАРЫ, или ЗУБЧАТЫЙ ВАЛИК, или САТЕЛЛИТ) – Pinion is the smaller of two mating or meshing gears; can be either the driving or the driven gear. See also Gear. / Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear). Шестерня – меньшее, обычно ведущее колесо зубчатой передачи.

PINION BARRÉ = ПИНЬОН БАРРЕ – Pinion Barré is a fine, fillingwise fabric defect appearing as one or two pick bars in an even repeat. It is caused by a faulty loom pinion. / Pinion:- (1) Малое зубчатое колесо; (2) Ведущее колесо; или (3) Шестерня. Барре (Barré):- (1) порок ткани в виде полосатости по ширине ткани; (2) Щеколда; (3) Запорка; (4) Пруток; (5) Рейка; (6) Штанга; (7) Брус; (8) Планка; (9) Полоса – порок ткани; (10) Гребёнка на трикотажной машине; (11) Скало; (12) Разделённое на полосы по диагонали слева вниз.

PINK = XX (или РОЗОВОЕ, или ГВОЗДИКА) – Pink:- of a group of colors bluish red to red in hue, of medium to high lightness, and of low to moderate saturation. A fox hunter’s coat of a scarlet color distinctive of this sport and called pink.

PINK BOLLWORM = РОЗОВЫЙ КОРОБОЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ – Pink Bollworm (in the United States):- Scientific Name – Pectinophora Gossypiella. Description of the Pest:- Pink Bollworm is a major pest of Cotton in Southern California deserts. While apparently established in the San Joaquin Valley, economic infestations have not occurred in this area. Adults are small, grayish brown, inconspicuous moths. When their wings are folded, they have an elongated slender appearance. The wing tips are conspicuously fringed. Young larvae are tiny, white caterpillars with dark brown heads. When mature, they are about 0.5 inch long and have wide transverse pink bands on the back. To be able to see Pink Bollworm larvae, bolls have to be cracked open. The first and second instars are difficult to see against the white lint of the bolls. Eggs are very small, slightly elongated, and laid under the calyx of green bolls. Damage:- Pink Bollworms damage squares and bolls, the damage to bolls being the most serious. Larvae burrow into bolls, through the lint, to feed on seeds. As the larva burrows within a boll, lint is cut and stained, resulting in severe quality loss. Under dry conditions, yield and quality losses are directly related to the percentage of bolls infested and the numbers of larvae per boll. With high humidity, it only takes one or two larvae to destroy an entire boll because damaged bolls are vulnerable to infection by boll rot Fungi. Management:- When high population levels of Pink Bollworm occur, the objectives of management are to keep infestations below damaging levels in the current season – without creating secondary outbreaks of other pests – and to reduce the overwintering population that will threaten the following season’s crop. The main control tools are observance of host-free period (San Joaquin Valley), the judicious use of insecticides, timely crop termination and harvest, rapid crop destruction, properly timed winter and spring irrigations, and compliance with plowdown requirements. When Pink Bollworms are found in the San Joaquin Valley, a regional monitoring and sterile moth release program is implemented. Because of the danger of secondary outbreaks, especially in the low desert valleys, it is wise to limit insecticide treatments to those periods when susceptible bolls are present and when sampling shows the percentage of infested bolls is above the treatment threshold. It is rarely necessary to apply insecticides against moths from the overwintered population of Pink Bollworm and, often, treatments are not needed against the first generation of Moths that develop from larvae within squares. Be alert, however, for high populations of Pink Bollworm moths when squares are developing, especially if other pests such as Lygus Bugs and Armyworms are also threatening. Mating disruptants and sterile moth releases, on the other hand, are most effective when aimed at the overwintering generation, usually about the time cotton plants have 6 to 8 leaves. Cultural Control:- The use of Bt Cotton will help prevent damage by Pink Bollworm. A recently developed transgenic Cotton, Bollguard II, offers suppression of Cotton Bollworm, along with Beet Armyworms, Pink Bollworm, and Tobacco Budworm. Eliminate the food supply for Pink Bollworm by cutting off irrigation early enough to stop production of green bolls by early September. Regardless of when the crop is terminated, immediately shred the cotton plants following harvest. Shredding destroys some larvae directly and promotes rapid drying of unharvested bolls. If fall temperatures are high during September and much of October, leave crop debris on the soil surface for two or more weeks after the shredding operation to further destroy larvae. Be sure to comply with plowdown requirements and cross disc or plow to a depth of at least 6 inches. In the San Joaquin Valley, there is a 90-day host-free period that extends from plowdown to March 10. Winter irrigations can reduce populations of overwintering Pink Bollworms by as much as 50 to 70%; flooding in December is more effective than flooding in November or January. Take advantage of Pink Bollworm mortality afforded by winter irrigations and rotate to small grains or newly seeded Alfalfa. In spring, irrigations can also be used to promote early spring emergence of Pink Bollworm. If Cotton is being followed with Cotton, preirrigate in February and plant as early as possible, following guidelines to ensure adequate soil temperature for germination and emergence. Plan irrigations of the crop to prevent even slight moisture stress and to promote maximum emergence of Moths in advance of susceptible squares. Organically Acceptable Methods:- Cultural controls, with the exception of the use of Bt Cotton and the use of mating disruption and sprays of the Entrust formulation of spinosad are acceptable to use on organically grown Cotton. Monitoring and Treatment Decisions:- in the San Joaquin Valley, Pink Bollworm is primarily managed with a host-free period. In Southern California, sampling bolls is the most reliable way to monitor pink bollworm populations. See also Integrated Pest Management for Cotton, 2nd edition, for detailed sampling methods and thresholds. The use of gossyplure, a sex attractant that disrupts mating when distributed throughout the field, may be effective against Pink Bollworm when it is supplemented with cultural control practices that minimize the number of overwintering Bollworms. Do not apply insecticides to control larvae; larvae are either inside the boll or in the ground and therefore insecticide contact is difficult. Pink Bollworm:- this destructive pest bores into the flowers or bolls of Cotton. The name comes from the pinkish larva of a dark brown moth. See also Pectinophora Gossypiella. The Pink Bollworm, (Pectinophora Gossypiella), is considered possibly the most destructive pest on Cotton worldwide. It is native to Asia and has been reported in several US states in the Southwest. The Pink Bollworm prefers Cotton but will also feed on Okra, Kenaf, and Hibiscus. The larvae of the Pink Bollworm bores into Cotton bolls and feeds on the seeds destroying the Cotton, losses up to 20% have been reported in Egypt, China, and Brazil. After feeding on the seed the larvae will stay inside the seed or fall to the ground to pupate. 3 to 5 life cycles per year are possible depending on the climate. In warm climate the larvae will overwinter inside Cotton or Okra pods left in the field after harvest. In cold climates the larvae forms cocoons in the soil. The larvae can also survive in

the seed after the ginning process and if the seed is not fumigated they will emerge from the stored seed the next spring. The Pink Bollworm (Heliothis Armigera) affects Cotton production in many South Texas counties, particularly those counties along the Rio Grande. The Pink Bollworm is the larval stage of a small brown moth. The Insect passes through four stages of development-egg, larva, pupa, and adult. The larva of the worm is the destroyer, as it eats the maturing seed within the Cotton boll. The life cycle in midsummer is usually completed in twenty-five to thirty days, and as many as six generations of the Insect may occur in a season. The pest entered from Mexico and became a menace in 1916. In 1917 the state legislature passed the Pink Bollworm Act, which subsequently was modified to provide regulations to control the worm and restrict the infected area. Three years later the Thirty-sixth Legislature established the Pink Bollworm Commission to oversee the enforcement of state regulations. In addition, a Compensation Claims Board was established to deal with the financial losses of those farmers forced to destroy infected crops. One of the worst years for Bollworm infestation was 1938, when they were reported in more than 119 counties. By 1944 the claims board was paying claimants an average of USD500. To control the pink bollworm in the state, first the commission and then the Texas Department of Agriculture laid down rules and regulations governing planting, cultivating, growing, and harvesting cotton. To prevent over-wintering (winter survival) of the pest, shredding and plowing under of the cotton stalks by given dates is required. Federal quarantine regulates interstate movement of cotton from infested to noninfested areas. While regulating the growing season proved somewhat effective, it did not eradicate the pest. As late as 1952, Cotton losses from this Insect exceeded USD28 million in thirty-eight South Texas counties. During the 1960s and 1970s chemical insecticides, including DDT, were used in attempts to control the Insect. With the heightened interest in nonchemical pest control in the 1980s, scientists with the Texas Department of Agriculture experimented with hormone manipulation of the Bollworm and the Tobacco Budworm. Through the use of insect pheromones, researchers tricked male Bollworms into mating with female Budworms. Because the genitalia were mismatched, the Insects became locked together and died. Since 1955, the overall goal of farmers and scientists has been to try to control rather than eradicate the pest. Volunteer efforts by farmers that have been successful have included delayed planting, deep plowing, and winter irrigations. Some control measures were so effective, in fact, that in 1978 the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission recommended to the governor that the commission be abolished. In 1995 the state legislature passed the Pest Management Law, which merged the bollworm program with the state's program to destroy the Cotton Boll Weevil. At that time the primary means of control continued to be the destruction of Cotton stalks, which thus interrupted the life cycle of the Insect. In 1995 problem areas in the state included the Trans-Pecos valley and the El Paso valley. / Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла или Хлопковая Моль:- этот пагубный Вредитель пробирается в цветки или коробочки Хлопчатника. Название произошло от розоватой гусеницы – червеобразной личинки (wormlike larva) – тёмно-коричневой бабочки. Смотрите также Розовый Коробочный Червь (Pink Bollworm). Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла (Сондэз) или Хлопковая Моль (Pectinophora Gossypiella; по классификации Британского страхового брокера, энтомолога и ботаника Вилъйэма Вилсэна Сондэза (William Wilson Saunders; 1809–1879)), бабочка Семейства Выемчатокрылых Молей (Lepidoptera Gelechiidae Family), опасный Вредитель Хлопчатника, а также Бамии (Okra), Гибискуса (Hibiscus), Кенафа (Kenaf) и других Растений Семейства Мальвовых (Malvaceae Family). Распространена в Афганистане, Греции, Индии, Иране, Италии, Китае, Корее, Турции, Японии и других хлопкосеющих странах. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) отсутствовала и была объектом внешнего карантина. Хлопковая Моль даёт 2–6 поколений в год. Бабочки откладывают яйца (до 500 штук) на бутоны, коробочки, листовые почки, листья, стебли Хлопчатника и других Растений. Гусеницы повреждают генеративные органы Хлопчатника, в результате чего опадают бутоны и цветки, усыхают и опадают зелёные коробочки; в сформировавшихся коробочках загрязняют выделениями волокно, которое становится непригодным для текстильной промышленности. От Хлопковой Моли ежегодно может погибать 20–80% урожая Хлопчатника. Меры борьбы:- запрещение ввоза в страну заражённых семян и продукции Мальвовых; уничтожение гусениц в семенах, хлопке, отходах методом фумигации, на посевах – инсектицидами; уничтожение послеуборочных отходов; вылавливание бабочек светоловушками; применение хемостерилизаторов Насекомых.

PINKING = XX (или УКРАШЕНИЕ ПЕРФОРАЦИЯМИ) – Pinking is a method of adorning dress by decorative perforating fabric with tiny slits. In use from mid XVI century until 1630s.

PINKING SHEARS = ПРОТЫКАЮЩИЕ НОЖНИЦЫ – Pinking Shears are the scissors that are used for cutting fabric. The blades of which are saw-toothed instead of straight.

PINKISH = XX (или РОЗОВАТОЕ) – Pinkish:- somewhat pink.

PINK KERNELS = РОЗОВАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или РОЗОВЫЕ ЯДРА) – Pink pigment in Wheat kernels is an indication of immaturity. / Розовый пигмент в зерновке (ядрах) Пшеницы указывает на её недозрелость.

PIN KNOT = БУЛАВОЧНЫЙ СУЧОК (или КАРАНДАШНЫЙ СУЧОК) – Pink Knot is a knot that is not more than 12.5 mm (1/2") in diameter. / Сучок, не превышающий в диаметре 12.5 мм (1/2" или пол дюйма). Продолговатый Сучок (Pin Knot):- сучок, разрезаный так, что отношение большего размера к меньшему больше четырёх.

PINK SHEETS = РОЗОВЫЕ ЛИСТКИ – Pink Sheets is the colloquial name given to the over-the-counter (OTC) market where Level-I Depositary Receipt trade. The name is derived from the sheets of pink paper upon which the indicative quotes and the names of the market-makers for the stock were once printed. National Quotation Bureau is a company that provides quotes for over-the-counter stocks and corporate bonds. The National Quotation Bureau provides information such as the bids, asks, and the market makers giving them. Because stocks and bonds listed by the National Quotation Bureau are over-the-counter, they do not have to meet any listing requirements and may, therefore, come from quite small issuers. The Bureau provides all quotes in real time and publishes a review each week. Its quotes are divided into Yellow Sheets (for bonds) and Pink Sheets (for stocks). National Quotation Bureau (NQB) is a privately-owned company that was established in New York in 1913 to provide investors with information on stocks and bonds traded over the counter (OTC). The company now mainly offers electronic services, including data access, on its website. NQB changed its name to Pink Sheets LLC in 2000 and then to Pink OTC Markets Inc in 2008. It is considered a non-exclusive securities information provider by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). NQB published information on OTC stocks and bonds for decades in the Pink Sheets and Yellow Sheets, which were named for the color of paper on which they were printed. Stock quotes were published on the Pink Sheets, while corporate bonds were quoted on the Yellow Sheets. Pink Sheet stocks include penny stocks and other companies that are not traded on exchanges. These stocks can pose added risk for investors, because they may not be current on filing financial statements, may not file at all, or, in extreme cases, may not even be legitimate companies. Information sources, such as Pink OTC Markets, help investors find information on these less liquid and less regulated stocks. / Розовые Листки – внебиржевая система торгов акциями. Отражает котировки брокеров/дилеров для ценных бумах внеучётного или, так называемого, внебиржевого рынка. С 1913 выходила в бумажной форме на розовой бумаге. С 1999 работает Интернет версия, которая поддерживается Нью Йоркской компанией Пинк Щитс Эл.Эл.Си. (Pink Sheets LLC) (вэбсайт http://www.pinksheets.com). Система не является подразделением NASD или Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Розовые Листки ежедневно публикуются Бюро Национальных Котировок (NQB) Джерси Сити, Штат Нью Джерси, подразделением Камёрс Клыринь Хаус,

Инк. (Commerce Clearing House, Inc.), Ривервуд, Штат Иллинойс. Ежедневно выпускается список компаний, который включает в себя имена и телефоны, брокеров и котировки акций компаний. Информация печатается на тонких розовых бумажных листках – отсюда и название. В основном, компании, которые котируются на Розовых Листках, – это закрытые и небольшие, которые не могут удовлетворить требованиям листинга на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже или НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Компаниям не требуется предоставлять отчётность и проводить аудит. Это вызывает определённые трудности для инвесторов с их оценкой, что ведёт к высокой степени риска инвестиций. Нет минимальных требований к размеру бизнеса. Многие из этих акций даже не указываются в ежедневно публикуемых в газетах таблицах котировок внебиржевого рынка. Брокерские фирмы подписываются на Розовые Листки, поскольку в их таблицах не только приводятся текущие котировки, но и перечисляются маркетмейкеры, которые ведут торговлю с перечисленными акциями. В 2006 услугами Розовых Листков пришлось воспользоваться Нависта Интёнэшэнэл Корпорэйшэн (Navistar International Corporation) – автомобильной компании с оборотом в 12 миллиардов Долларов, до середины 2006 торговавшейся на НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). После конфликта с аудиторами, отказавшимися утвердить поправки к отчётности, предложенные Нависта, компания была вынуждена сменить аудитора, пропустила сроки обязательного предоставления отчётности на биржу и в итоге была исключена из биржевого реестра.

PINK STAINS = РОЗОВЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или РОЗОВЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Pink Stains:- Garment:- white cotton nurse's uniform; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 54; (ii) Warp:- 32/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 17/1 cotton. Complaint:- pink stains on the white collar and the back portion of the uniform near the collar were noticed before laundering. Analysis:- analysis indicated that the pink stains were due to the chemical reaction between traces of chlorine (from bleach) or alkali left in the fabric and the volatile fumes of an aniline black marking ink which had been used as identification on the inside of the collar of the garment. This pink color (probably a red fuchsine) was fairly easily removed by a laboratory scour. It is interesting to record the fact that a similar defect was encountered in garments on several other occasions, one involving several pairs of white Army twill trousers, which showed the staining after having been marked with the garment size and other data on the inside waistband. Another case concerned some white cotton knitted athletic or gym shirts stencil-marked on the chest portions with large black letters, evidently to represent the purchasers' organization or athletic team. The marking had been done with an aniline black ink and there was a pink halo around each of the black letters. It was concluded that the new shirts had left the bleachery without complete removal of the chlorine bleach used in regular proa ssing. Here again, the condition would have gone unnoticed and no harm would have been done, except for the unforeseen use of the aniline black marking ink. / Уточина:- 17/1 хлопковая.

PINK STEM BORER = РОЗОВЫЙ СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Pink Stem Borer (Sesamia Inferens) is a major Pest in double-cropped areas because it has many host Plants. The larva has an orange-red head capsule. The body is purplish-pink dorsally and white ventrally. The pupa is dark brown with a tinge of purple in the head region. The adult is fawn-colored with dark brown markings. The hindwings are white. / Под Точильщиками понимается Семейство Жуков. Длиной 2–8 миллиметра. Около 1 500 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 100 Видов. Обитают главным образом в мёртвой сухой древесине. Домовый Точильщик повреждает деревянные постройки, мебель; Хлебный Точильщик – муку, хлебные изделия, книги.

PIN MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ КЛУППОВ – (1) Pin Marks:- poor stenter pin. Pin Marks:- a series of small apertures or severed yarns running parallel to and near the fabric edges. Note:- this defect is caused by hooked, blunted or poorly adjusted stenter pins. Woven fabric defect. (2) Pin Marks:- poorly adjusted stenter pin. Knitted fabric defect. Pin Mark:- a series of holes near the edge parallel with the lengthwise direction of a fabric caused by the holding device on a pin tenter frame. See also Clip Mark. Pin Marks:- poorly adjusted temple pins or damaged pins can lead to pin marks. / Порок или дефект сотканой ткани. некачественный клупп ширительной машины. Под Клуппом, от Немецкого слова Kluppe, понимается .

PINNATE = ПЕРИСТОЕ – Pinnate:- (1) a compound leaf having the leaflets or segments arranged on either side of a common axis. (2) Resembling a feather's construction. Leaflets are arranged on each side of a common axis. Pinnate:- feather-formed. Said of a compound leaf with the leaflets along both sides of the leaf stalk. / Перистый:- о листе. Перистое:- в форме перьев. Так говорят о сложном листе с листочками по обе стороны ножки листа.

PINNATE LEAF = ПЕРИСТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Pinnate Leaf:- there is a main nerve, called Midrib, from which the other nerves derive, remembering a plume. / Перистый:- простой или сложный лист, чьи лопасти или листочки расположены с обеих сторон по длине черешка.

PINNATELY COMPOUND LEAF = ПЕРИСТОСЛОЖНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Pinnately Compound Leaf:- compound leaf with the leaflets arranged on both sides of the rachis or axis bract, e.g., Fraxinus americana.

PINNATELY LOBED LEAF = ПЕРИСТОЛОПАСТНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Pinnately Lobed Leaf:- segments or lobes along each side of a common axis, e.g., Quercus palustris.

PINNER = ЧЕПЧИК – Pinner is a woman's cap with long lappets worn in the XVII and XVIII centuries.

PINNING = ХХ – Pinning is:- (1) attach with a pin or pins; and (2) fasten (something) with a pin or pins in a specified position. See also Pin Drafting.

PINNING THE STRIKE = ПРИВЯЗКА К СХОДНОЙ ЦЕНЕ – Pinning The Strike is the tendency of a stock's price to close near the strike price of heavily traded options (in the same stock) as the expiration date nears. This doesn't always happen, but it often does when there is significant open interest. For example, if a stock is trading near USD50 and there is heavy trading in both puts and calls at this strike price, there is a tendency for the stock price to be 'pinned' at USD50 as traders unwind their positions at expiration.

PINNY = ПЕРЕДНИЧЕК (или СЛЮНЯВЧИК) – Pinny:- pinafore (usually a child's term).

PIN RISK = РИСК ПРИВЯЗКИ – Pin Risk is the risk to a trader who has sold an option that, at expiration, has a strike price identical to, or pinned to, the underlying futures price. In this case, the trader will not know whether he will be required to assume his options obligations.

PINSONIC® THERMAL JOINING MACHINE = ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ СОЕДИНЯЮЩАЯ МАШИНА ПИНСАНИК® – Pinsonic® Thermal Joining Machine is a rapid, efficient quilting machine that uses ultrasonic energy rather than conventional stitching techniques to join layers of thermoplastic materials. The ultrasonic vibrations generate localized heat by causing one piece of material to vibrate against the other at extremely high speed, resulting in a series of welds that fuse the materials together. / Пинсаник® (Pinsonic®).

PINS OR FOLDS IN GARMENT INCORRECT = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ БУЛАВКИ ИЛИ СКЛАДКИ В ШВЕЙНОМ ИЗДЕЛИИ – Pins Or Folds In Garment Incorrect:- pins in wrong location or folds not correctly aligned for package. Finishing department defects, and namely – Folding Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки, а конкретнее – складывания.

PINSTRIPE = ИГОЛЬНАЯ ПОЛОСА (или XX ПЛАНКА, или XX ЛЕНТА) – Pinstripe:- narrow stripes in any color. When the stripes are white, they are often called Chalk Stripes. Pinstripe is a suit with pinstripes, namely a very thin stripe especially on a fabric. Often used in plural. A pattern of very thin stripes running in parallel found in cloth is also called Pin Stripes. Although found mostly in men's suits, any type of fabric can be pin striped.

PINT = ПИНТА – Pint is unit of capacity in the British Imperial and US Customary systems of measurement. In the British system the units for dry measure and liquid measure are identical; the single British pint is equal to 34.68 cubic inches (568.261 cubic cm) or one-eighth gallon. In the United States the unit for dry measure is slightly different from that for liquid measure; a US dry pint is 33.6 cubic inches (550.6 cubic cm), while a US liquid pint is 28.9 cubic inches (473.179 cubic cm). In each system, two cups make a pint, and two pints equal a quart. A US liquid pint holds 1.042 pounds of water at room temperature, a fact that gave rise to the saying 'a pint's a pound the world around'. The pint has been a common unit of measure in Great Britain since the XIV century. The actual volume of the pint, however, has varied considerably over the years; in the medieval and early modern British Isles it varied from 0.446 to 1.887 liters. / Пинта является единицей объёма (вместимости) в Британской Имперальной Системе и Обычной Системе Мер США. Обозначение:- П. В Соединённом Королевстве 1 пинта = 1/8 галлона = 0.568 261 литра. В Соединённых Штатах Америки 1 жидкостная пинта = 1/8 Американского галлона = 0.473 179 литра, а 1 сухая пинта сыпучего вещества = 1/64 Американского бушеля = 0.550 614 дм^3.

(1) Pint (pt) is a traditional unit of volume equal to 1/2 quart. There are three different quarts in use in Britain and the United States, and hence there are three different pints:- (i) the US liquid pint, equal to exactly 28.875 cubic inches, 16 fluid ounces, or approximately 473.176 milliliters; (ii) the US dry pint, equal to 33.600 cubic inches or approximately 550.611 milliliters; and (iii) the British Imperial pint, equal to 20 British fluid ounces, 34.678 cubic inches or approximately 568.261 milliliters. The origin of the word pint is unclear. It may come from the Latin pincta, painted, referring to a marking at the one-pint level on a larger container. Pint is a volume measure equal to half a quart; in the United States, 1 pint is equal to 16 fluid ounces, in Canada and Britain, 1 pint equals 20 fluid ounces.

(2) Pint (pt) is a traditional unit of volume in Scotland equal to 2 choppins or 4 mutchkins. The Scots pint varied with time and locality, but it was eventually standardized as the volume of the Stirling jug, a vessel holding about 104.2 cubic inches or 1.708 liters. This is almost exactly 3 Imperial pints or 3.6 US liquid pints.

(3) Pint (pt) is a unit of volume used in South Australian pubs. A pint of beer is generally 425 milliliters in South Australia, or roughly 3/4 Imperial pint (15 fluid ounces). In Queensland a pint glass typically holds 560 milliliters, very nearly an Imperial pint.

PINWHEELING = РАЗВОРОТ МАШИНАМИ – Pinwheeling is a process of arranging pallets on a truck or product on a pallet to make the best use of space when dealing with items of different sizes.

PIP = POST–INITIATED PROMOTION

PIP = ШАГ (или МИНИМАЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ, или ПИП) – Stock indices have 'Points', futures have 'Ticks', Forex has 'Pips'. Minimum fluctuation or smallest increment of price movement. See also Point. (0.0001 of a unit). Pip is the smallest price unit of a currency. Depending on context, normally one basis point, i.e. 0.0001. Pip is the smallest increment of price movement a currency can make. Also called Point or Points. For example, 1 pip for the EUR/USD = 0.0001 and 1 pip for the USD/JPY = 0.01. / Pip – Зёрнышко. Минимальная флуктуация (колебание) или , то есть .

PIPE CLAMPS = ЗАЖИМЫ ДЛЯ ТРУБ – Pipe Clamps are used to protect cylindrical goods, to unitize them and to ensure that they can be transported safely. They comprise pairs of squared lumber, steel profiles or similar materials which are placed above or below the goods and are generally connected to each other with threaded rods at the sides.

PIPELINE = ТРУБОПРОВОД – Pipeline is a pipe through which oil or natural gas is pumped between two points, either offshore or onshore. / Под Трубопроводом понимается труба, по которой нефть или природный газ прокачивается между двумя пунктами, либо между морским промыслом и берегом. Трубопровод – сооружение из труб, плотно соединённых между собой, для транспортирования газообразных, жидких и твёрдых продуктов, в том числе готовых изделий. В зависимости от транспортируемого продукта различают водо-, газо-, нефте-, пульпопровод и тому подобные, промышленный трубопровод (для транспортирования вагонеток, контейнеров с готовыми изделиями или материалами, машин, металла), внутриучрежденческий трубопровод для передачи документации, почты и другого. Трубопроводами оборудованы предприятия металлургической, пищевой, текстильной, угольной, химической и других отраслей промышленности, жилые и промышленные здания и так далее. Трубопровод – сооружение для транспортировки нефти (нефтепровод) и газа (газопровод). В состав трубопровода входят сам трубопровод, перекачивающие насосные станции, хранилища. Перекачивающая Станция – сооружение трубопроводного транспорта для перекачки сырой нефти или нефтепродуктов. Перекачивающие станции сооружаются на нефтяных промыслах, нефтеперерабатывающих заводах, нефтебазах и магистральных нефтепроводах и продуктопроводах. На магистральных трубопроводах различают перекачивающие станции головные и промежуточные, оборудованные преимущественно центробежными насосами с электроприводом и средствами автоматики и телемеханики.

PIPELINE FUEL = ГАЗ ДЛЯ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ТРУБОПРОВОДОВ (или ТОПЛИВНЫЙ ГАЗ, или ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ГАЗ, или ГАЗ НА СОБСТВЕННЫЕ НУЖДЫ КОМПРЕССОРНЫХ СТАНЦИЙ, или ТРУБОПРОВОДНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Pipeline Fuel is a gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors. / Газ, потребляемый для функционирования газопроводов, преимущественно на компрессорных станциях.

PIPELINE STOCKS = XX – Pipeline Stocks are the minimum quantity of a commodity needed to carry on the normal processing and marketing operations. Tends to be relatively constant from year to year.

PIPING = ОБТАЧКА (или КАНТ, или РУЛИК, или ПОЛЫЙ ШНУР, или ОКАНТОВКА) – Piping is a narrow tape used to bind seams, or used for decoration. Piping is another name for welting. See also Cording, and Welting. Piping is a narrow tube of fabric, sometimes enclosing a cord, used for trimming seams and edges, as of slipcovers or suits. Piping Cuff a narrow tube of fabric enclosing a sleeve. / Смотрите также Обшивка или Бортовка или Кайма (Welting). Обтачка – отдельно выкраиваемая деталь для обработки срезов, всегда повторяющая форму среза. Поэтому для обтачки не даётся, как правило, отдельная выкройка – она переснимается с конструктивной детали выкройки как отдельная деталь. Направление долевой нити обтачки и основной нити обычно совпадают. Цельнокроенная обтачка – если подлежащий обработке срез прямой, обтачку можно выкроить вместе с основной деталью и отвернуть на изнаночную сторону.

PIQUÉ = ПИКЕ – Piqué, from the French, is a cloth simulating an older cloth of pleated weave appearance. A true piqué is characterized by heavy corded, ribbed, or ridged wales in the filling direction. In its best and original form, two warps (face and back) and three fillings (face, back, and stuffer) are employed. As is usual with double cloths, the face-warp and the face-filling interweave for the face effect, bound down at spaced points by the back warp and the back filling, which also serve to restrict displacement of the

heavy stuffer picks when they are used. Stuffers will create a full, rounded rib effect by pressure under the face system of threads; they never appear on the face of the goods but occupy a position between the face and back systems of yarn. Another desirable function of the stuffer threads is the addition of substance and weight to the fabric. The piqué fabric, medium to heavy in weight, is generally made of combed face yarn and carded back and stuffer yarns. It is very durable, launders well and is rather expensive for a cotton material since it requires relatively high pickage and the use of the Jacquard or dobby box loom with slower than regular loom speed. The type of loom has no effect on the characteristic appearance of the cloth. The so called Bedford Cord which is strictly a piqué effect in a warp-wise direction, is many times loosely referred to as 'Piqué'; this is a misnomer, and both terms should be used correctly to avoid confusion. In recent years, a twill weave with a few ends face-up, alternating with a few ends face-down, has appeared in rayon fabrics called Piqué. However, this is a misnomer. Piqué is used for collar and cuff sets, infants' coats and bonnets, neckwear, shirts, vests, and women's and children's wear. Piqué is a knitted fabric that resembles a lightweight Bedford cord, with the wales or cords running in the warpwise or lengthwise direction. Piqué is a medium-weight fabric, either knit or woven, with raised dobby designs including cords, wales, waffles, or patterns. Woven versions have cords running lengthwise, or in the warp direction. Knitted versions are double-knit fabric constructions, created on multi-feed circular knitting machines. Piqué is a mediumweight, cotton-blend fabric which is characterized by raised parallel cords or fine ribbing that resembles a check. It is used to make vests, coats, the collars of polo shirts, fitted blouses and children's clothes. Piqué de Marseille or Marseilles:- the quilted weave, as applied to cotton fabrics, is known among weavers as the Marseilles Weave. It comes from the white needlework for which Marseille and the Provence in southern France are known. It is a double cloth, the face being a moderately close, plain weave. The back is a very open, plain weave. Between the back and face a soft twisted heavy filling, called Stuffing, is woven. The two cloths are stitched together at frequent intervals in weaving, the stitches being arranged so as to sufficiently bind the two cloths together, and at the same time form an ornamental design or pattern. The 'stuffing' between the cloths gives the fabric the embossed effect. The Face:- being plain woven is drawn into heddles as for sheeting. The back is also a plain weave, but the back warp Is also the quilting warp, and has to be mounted in a 'Jacquard' harness, unless the pattern is small enough to be produced on a 'dobby'. Two face threads and one back (or quilting) thread are drawn into each dent of reed. The Construction:- calls for a loom with two shuttle boxes at each end of lathe. Large patterns require a 'Jacquard' attachment, while the small designs may be made on a dobby head; also two warp beams are necessary. In operation the loom throws in one back, two face and one stuffing pick in regular order. To make the embossed effect show up well the back warp is woven with considerably more tension than the face. As an Arithmetical Basis:- for the construction of this fabric, about 11 times the square root of the average hank number on face and back may be used. The 'stuffing' should be four times as heavy as the average number used for face and back. The picks are thrown in two face and two stuffing regularly. In This Example:- the average number of the face yarn is given. The fabric looks better and wears better, if warp and filling on face are alixe, but it helps the weaving out wonderfully to have a considerable difference between the two, the warp being from 10 to 20 per cent heavier man the rilling. It is beyond the scope of an elementary article like this to attempt any description of the means used to produce the ornate designs of the fabric. The artist who originates textile designs must draw each design to fit the fabric he is dealing with. Each fabric Jias its special characteristics as to design, and each also has its limitations. The characteristics and limits of the iabric under consideration may be here stated. Color Effects:- are hardly admissible. The fabric is essentially a white one. The quilting warp is sometimes colored, so as to show a pattern composed of colored lines and dots on a white ground. The design is not thereby altered, for the pattern woven with colored stitching may also be woven entirely white. The fabric admits only of a design of 'dots' arranged to produce large designs. In the vestings and fabrics with small patterns, the quilting warp threads, when not raised to make a stitch, are floated. The dots then should be arranged so as to avoid very long floats. On counterpanes the design has to be very large, and has to be produced on a 'Jacquard' machine of comparatively small capacity. This calls for a design that can be enlarged in the tie-up of the harness and to this end certain parts of the design are arranged so as to admit of several repetitions. The name 'Piqué':- is now generally applied to this fabric when woven in small patterns within the capacity of the 'dobby'. This name particularly applies when the goods are to be used for ladies' and children's dresses, men's shirt fronts, etc. However, the fabric that is called 'Piqué' when used for dresses or shirt fronts, would be a 'Marseilles' if made up into a man's vest. The name 'Piqué' is probably from the French 'Piquer', to quilt or prick with a needle. Possibly the name 'Marseilles' is also a corruption of the French 'Matelas', a quilt or mattress. A Corded 'Marseilles' or 'Piqué' is essentially the same fabric as the figured article, but is woven rather differently. The warp is drawn into a three-shed harness like a common three-shed twill. To produce the corded effect the harnesses are operated by a dobby. Two warps are used as in the preceding cases, one warp having twice as many threads as the other; the quilting warp is drawn into the back harness, the face warp in the middle and front. Antique Piqué de Marseille:- not easy to find a real antique one, even in Provence, as there are so many modern copies. The oldest one were made with two pieces of cotton that were stuffed and stitched by hand to design intricate patterns. Real antique pieces are very expensive (USD1 500–20 000). Piqué is:- (1) a medium weight to heavyweight fabric with raised cords in the warp direction. (2) A double-knit fabric construction knit on multifeed circular machines. Piqué:- durable ribbed clothing fabric of cotton, rayon, or silk. Lengthwise rib, English crosswise rib or cord weave. Originally was a crosswise rib but now mostly a lenghtwise rib and the same as bedford cord. Ribs are often filled to give a more pronounced wale (cord weave). Comes in medium to heavy weights. It is generally made of combed face yarns and carded stuffer yarns. It is durable and launders well. Wrinkles badly unless given a wrinkle-free finish. Also comes in different patterns besides wales. The small figured motifs are called Cloque. Some of the patterns are birdseye (small diamond), waffle (small squares), honeycomb (like the design on honeycomb honey). When the fabric begins to wear out it tends to wear at the corded areas first. / две основы и три уточины . Жакяр (Jacquard). ткацкий станок с кареткой (dobby box loom). кругловязальных машинах. Французское словосочетание Пике дё Марсей (Piqué de Marseille) или Марсей (Marseilles), означающее Пике Из Марселя или Стёганая Ткань Из Марселя, . от Французского слова Матля (Matelas), означающее Матрац или Тюфяк или Мат, . Под Пике, от Французского слова Piqué, от Piquer, означающее Простёгивать или Простречивать Материал, понимается шёлковая или хлопчатобумажная ткань с продольными рельефными узкими рубчиками (или выпуклыми геометрическими узорами) на лицевой стороне. Из пике шьют блузки, воротнички, платья и другое. Пике – ткань, вырабатываемая из хлопчатобумажной пряжи или химических волокон комбинированным переплетением, лицевая сторона которой в виде рубчиков или сот. Выпускается в двух вариантах:- гладкошёрстная и набивная. Широко используется в детской одежде. Из пике по традиции шьются классические белые воротнички.

PIRACY = ПИРАТСТВО (или МОРСКОЙ РАЗБОЙ) – Piracy is an assault on a vessel, cargo, crew or passengers at sea by persons owing no allegiance to a recognized flag and acting for personal gain. It also includes acts of rioters who attack a ship from the shore and of passengers who mutiny. This peril, along with war perils, was excluded from the SG policy (short for the Ships And Goods Policy) by the FC&S clause (short for the Free Of Capture And Seizure Clause); to be reinstated if the agreed policy conditions covered war risks. Thus for many years piracy was related to war risks. The 1982 cargo war clauses do not cover piracy, and it is not embraced within the risks covered by the B or C cargo clauses. The 1983 hull clauses incorporate piracy among the risks covered by the standard marine clauses; piracy not being included in the war risks cover (1983). / Разбой – грабёж с насилием. В международном праве под Пиратством, от Греческого слова Peiratēs, означающее Грабитель или Разбойник, понимается незаконный захват, ограбление или потопление торговых или гражданских судов, совершаемые в открытом море частновладельческими или государственными судами. К пиратству приравнивается нападение во время войны кораблей, подводных лодок и военных

самолётов на торговые суда нейтральных стран. нормы международного права по борьбе с пиратством кодифицированы в Женевской Конвенции об Открытом Море 1958 и в Конвенции ООН по Морскому Праву 1982.

PIRN = ШПУЛЯ (или ЦЕВКА, или ПАТРОН, или КАТУШКА, или ПОЧАТОК) – (1) Pirn is the Scotch term for a small spindle used in weaving tweed and kindred fabrics. See also Cop. / В текстильной отрасли под Шпулей понимается разновидность бобин, на которую производится намотка пряжи, прежде чем она попадает в ткачество. Рекомендуется использование фланцев на верхнем и нижнем концах шпули. Под Початком понимается паковка с пряжей или кручёной нитью, намотанной на патрон или шпулю и имеющей форму цилиндра, верхние и нижние основания которого представляют усечённый конус, что позволяет производить сматывание нити с неподвижного початка вдоль его оси.

(2) Pirn is a wood, paper, or plastic support, cylindrical or slightly tapered, with or without a conical base, on which yarn is wound. A wooden bobbin which sets into the shuttle. It has a chase, nose or tapering tip, like a cop, which enables the yarn to come off or unwind easily. A conical shape, over a conical wooden core, into which weft yarn is wound for the loom, mostly in the linen weaving. The yarn is laid parallel. / Уточная Шпуля или Патрон.

(3) Pirn is a bobbin on a spinning wheel. / Бобина на .

(4) Pirn is a British term rarely used in some textile books meaning a paper tube used on a shuttle spindle.

(5) Pirn:- the double-tapered take-up yarn package from drawtwisting of nylon, polyester, and other melt spun yarns. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

PIRN BARRÉ = XX БАРЕ – Pirn Barré is a fabric defect consisting of crosswise bars caused by unequal shrinkage of the filling yarn from different points on the original yarn package. / уточной пряжи . Баре (Barré):- (1) порок ткани в виде полосатости по ширине ткани; (2) Щеколда; (3) Запорка; (4) Пруток; (5) Рейка; (6) Штанга; (7) Брус; (8) Планка; (9) Полоса – порок ткани; (10) Гребёнка на трикотажной машине; (11) Скало; (12) Разделённое на полосы по диагонали слева вниз.

PISTIL = ПЕСТИК – Pistil is female organ of flower including stigma, style and ovary. Pistil is the female reproductive organ of a flower consisting of the ovary, style, and stigma. / В ботанике под Пестиком понимается женский орган цветка. Образован одним или несколькими сомкнутыми плодолистиками. Состоит из завязи (ovary), столбика (style) и рыльца (stigma). После опыления и оплодотворения превращается в плод. Иногда пестик считают синонимом Гинецея.

PIT = КОСТОЧКА (ПЛОДА) (или ПОРА, или ЯМКА, или УГЛУБЛЕНИЕ) – Pit is:- (i) a hard inner woody layer of the pericarp of some fruits (e.g., plum, cherry, olive) that contains and protects the seed; (ii) a small pockmark or depression in any structure. Hence pitted – with multiple pits; and (iii) prefixed to a Species name, refers to pitch or resin, e.g., Pittosporum = resinous seed. / перикарпия (околоплодника) некоторых плодов (например,). (ii) маленькая оспина или .

PIT = ЯМА – In 1870 the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) introduced an early version of octagonal trading pit; presented type patented in 1878. The pit is a specific area of the trading floor that is designated for the buying and selling of a particular type of security through the open outcry system. In the pit, brokers match customers' buy and sell orders through shouting and hand signaling. Orders are displayed via the open outcry system to all traders in the pit in order to allow the chance for anybody to participate and to let people compete for the best price. Brokers and dealers trade their clients' orders as well as may place proprietary trades for their firms. Orders that are not executed in the pit are executed through electronic trading. Pits, also called Trading Pits, have an octagon shape with several tiers to improve visibility. Brokers show their brokerage affiliations through their jacket colors and badges. Clerks take orders by phone or computer from customers, and runners transmit orders between the clerks and the brokers. Brokers and dealers may trade their shares and represent themselves, or they may work for firms and trade shares for clients or the proprietary accounts of their firms. Specialists work their own books on the floor of the pit, making a market in securities and keeping a ledger of orders awaiting execution. In the noisy, fast-paced and chaotic environment of the trading pit, hand signals facilitate quick trading and make it possible to be 'heard' above the crowd. For example, when a broker turns his palms toward his head, he is indicating a buy order, and when his palms are facing away from his head, he is indicating a sell order. Although many proponents of the open outcry and pit environments feel that the ability to signal orders openly to a crowd and see the facial expressions of the participants creates additional market transparency, the trend in the last several years has been to move away from the open outcry system and towards electronic trading. Since the late 1980s and early 1990s, many of the world's large exchanges have made the transition. Electronic trading is cheaper to run than the open outcry system. On a commodity exchange, the equivalent of a stock exchange trading floor. It derives from the local nickname for the floor of the Chicago Commodities Exchange. Now, a pit is the floor of any open outcry exchange. The Pit is a raised octagonal structure where open-outcry trading takes place. Operating during regular trading hours (RTH), the CBOT trading floor contains many such pits. The steps up on the outside of the octagon and the steps down on the inside give the pit something of the appearance of an amphitheater, and allow hundreds of traders to see and hear each other during trading hours. The importance of the pit and pit trading is emphasized by the use of a stylized pit as the logo of the CBOT. The Pit is also the title and subject of a classic novel (1903) by American journalist and novelist Frank Norris (Benjamin Franklin 'Frank' Norris Jr.; 1870–1902). Trades are made in the pits by bidding or offering a price and quantity of contracts, depending on the intention to buy (bid) or sell (offer). This is generally done by using a physical representation of a trader's intentions with his hands. If a trader wants to buy ten contracts at a price of eight, for example, in the pit he would yell '8 for 10', stating price before quantity, and turn his palm inward toward his face, putting his index finger to his forehead denoting ten; if he were to be buying one, he would place his index finger on his chin. If the trader wants to sell five contracts at a price of eight, they would yell '5 at 8', stating quantity before price, and show one hand with palm facing outward, showing 5 fingers. The combination of hand-signals and vocal representation between the way a trader expresses bids and offers is a protection against misinterpretation by other market participants. For historical purposes, an illustrated project to record the hand signal language used in CBOT's trading pits has been compiled and published. With the rise of electronic trading the importance of the pit has decreased substantially for many contracts, though the pit remains the best place to get complex option spreads filled. Pit is the location on the trading floor where traders and brokers buy and sell futures or options contracts. Pit is a specially constructed arena on the trading floor of some exchanges where assets are bought and sold by open outcry. Pits are usually raised octagonal platforms with steps descending on the inside that permit buyers and sellers of asset to see each other. On other exchanges, the term Ring designates the trading area for a commodity. / Бэньджемэн Фрэнклын 'Фрэнк' Норис Младший (Benjamin Franklin 'Frank' Norris Jr.; 1870–1902). Яма:- специально сконструированная арена на торговом полу некоторых бирж, где посредством открытого оглашения покупаются и продаются активы. В 1870 Чикагская Палата Торговли (Чикагское Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; СИБАТ® (CBOT®)) представило раннюю версию восьмиугольной ямы для торговли. Специально сконструированная арена в операционном зале биржи в Чикаго, где происходит торговля товарами, ценными бумагами, валютой или индексами, в целом похожая на яму. Яма имеет восьмиугольную форму со ступеньками, ведущими вниз к центру. Вокруг ямы расположены кабинки для брокеров, в которых находятся средства связи. Торговцы стоят на разных ступеньках, что обозначает месяц контракта, которыми они торгуют. В центре или у края ямы имеется возвышение, на

котором сидят служащие биржи, регистрирующие сделки и цены. Для Нью Йоркских бирж смотрите Пол или Фло (Floor), Ринг (Ring). Яма – участок помещения биржи, пол которого находится на более низком уровне, чем пол всего торгового зала. Яма представляет собой место, где разрешено заключать биржевые сделки членам биржи, это место называют также Биржевым Кольцом, Рингом и Полом. Вокруг ямы расположены кабинки для брокеров, в которых находятся средства связи. В центре или у края ямы имеется возвышение, на котором сидят служащие биржи, регистрирующие сделки и цены. Яма – площадка в торговом зале биржи, где происходит торговля срочными контрактами.

PITAHAYA = ПИТААЙА – Pitahaya is edible fruit from several Species of Cactaceae (e.g., Hylocereus Polyrhizus, Hylocereus Undulatus, Stenocereus Queretaroensis, Acanthocereus Sp.) is commonly called Pitahaya, Pitajaya, Pitaya. The fruit of all Cacti is safe to eat, avoiding spines, glochids and tiny hairs present on fruit of some Species, but only a few Species have any culinary merit. Fruit of Acanthocereus Species is said to have diuretic properties. Cactus fruit is farmed and exported from several countries including Colombia, Honduras, Palestine, Mexico and Nicaragua and is sometimes available in European and US supermarkets. / нескольких Видов Кактусовых (Cactaceae), например, .

PIT BROKER = БРОКЕР В ЯМЕ – A Pit Broker, also known as a Floor Broker (FB), is an employee of a brokerage firm whose job is executing orders on the floor of a stock or commodity exchange on behalf of clients. How It Works/Example:- a pit broker receives an order from a client through the brokerage firm and trades the security with other brokers on the exchange floor. Based on interactions on the exchange floor with specialists in the specific securities being traded and bidding with other brokers or traders, the pit broker attempts to get the most competitive market rates available for his or her client. When the pit broker executes a transaction on behalf of the client, he or she notifies the client through the client's registered representative at the brokerage firm. A pit broker is different than a 'Floor Trader' who, although he or she also works on the floor of the exchange, makes trades as a principal for his or her own account. However, at times, pit brokers also handle large volume trades on behalf of floor traders. The pit broker is licensed by the relevant state authority and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); The pit broker receives a fee for each securities trade. Why It Matters:- pit brokers are agents for investor clients, giving them the closest access possible to the exchange floor. Pit brokers are responsible for assessing market information, prices, competition, and using this information, making the best possible trades for their clients. See also Floor Broker. / Брокер в торговом зале, торгующий фьючерсными контрактами в яме.

PITCH = ЗАСМОЛОК – Pitch is the accumulation of resin in wood. / Скопление смолы в древесине. Под Засмолком понимается порок древесины хвойных пород в виде участка ствола, обильно пропитанного смолой. В круглых лесоматериалах обнаруживается по наличию ран и скоплению смолы. В пилопродукции, деталях и шпоне просмоленные участки значительно темнее окружающей их нормальной древесины и просвечивают в тонких материалах. Засмолок измеряют:- (i) по ширине и длине зоны, занятой пороком; если это обусловлено спецификой сортимента, допускается измерять один из указанных параметров; и (ii) по площади зоны, занятой пороком, в процентах от площади соответствующих сторон сортимента.

PITCH = СМОЛА (или ЗАМАЗКА, или ХХ) – Pitch (maritime term):- a tar substance obtained from the Pine Tree and used in paying the seams of a vessel. Motion of vessel.

PITCH = ШАГ (или ХОД, или ПЛОТНОСТЬ, или ПОДЪЁМ, или ТОЧКА ПРОЙМЫ) – Pitch:- in pile floor covering, the average number of pile ends per inch in the fillingwise direction. / Среднее число кисточек ворса на единицу длины по уточине.

PITCHING = КИЛЕВАЯ КАЧКА (или ТАНГАЖ) – Pitching:- movements of a ship around its transverse axis. / Движения судна вокруг своей поперечной оси. Под Тангажем, от Французского слова Tangage, понимается угловое движение судна или летательного аппарата, например, самолёта, относительно главной поперечной (горизонтальной) оси инерции. Угол тангажа – угол между продольной осью летательного аппарата и горизонтальной плоскостью. Под Качкой судна понимаются колебания судна под воздействием внешних сил (ветра и волн). Различают бортовую качку (угловые наклонения на правый и левый борт), килевую качку (угловые наклонения на нос и корму) и вертикальную качку (периодические перемещения судна по вертикали). Качка отрицательно сказывается на работе судовых механизмов и приборов, ходкости судна, сохранности грузов, эффективности боевых средств и на самочувствии экипажа. На период и амплитуду качки влияют размеры и соотношения главных размерений судна, форма обводов (очертаний наружной поверхности корпуса) судна и распределение на нём грузов. Для уменьшения амплитуды качки применяют успокоители качки.

PITCH LINE = ДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Pitch Line is an imaginary line that divides the upper and lower halves of gear teeth while in the contact area. See also Gear. / верхнюю и нижнюю половины передаточного зуба . Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear).

PITCH POCKET = СМОЛЯНОЙ КАРМАШЕК – Pitch Pocket is an opening between growth rings which usually contains or has contained resin or bark or both. / Расщелина между кольцами роста, которая, как правило, содержит или заполнена смолой или корой или и тем и другим. Кармашком или, так называемым Смоляным Кармашком, является порок древесины в виде полости внутри или между годичных слоёв, заполненной смолой или камедями (смолоподобными водорастворимыми веществами). Он наблюдается на тангентальных поверхностях, в виде овальных плоских углублений, на радиальных поверхностях – в виде узких продольных щелей, на торцах – в виде коротких дугообразных полостей. На пиломатериалах и деталях может проявляться как:- (i) односторонний кармашек – кармашек, выходящий на одну или две смежные стороны пилопродукции или детали; и (ii) сквозной кармашек – кармашек, выходящий на две противоположные стороны пилопродукции или детали. Кармашки измеряют по глубине, ширине и длине и учитывают по количеству в штуках на 1 метр длины или на всю сторону сортимента.

PITH = ЯДРО (или СЕРДЦЕВИНА) – Pith is a usually continuous central core of predominantly parenchymatous tissue that occurs in the stem of most vascular plants and some roots as part of the primary tissue system. Typically surrounded by vascular tissue, probably functions chiefly in storage, and may disappear leaving a void in some plants. The small cylinder of primary tissue of a tree stem around which the annual rings form. See also Heartwood. / Обычно Сердцевина является и некоторые корни в качестве органа . Маленький цилиндр первичной ткани стебля дерева вокруг которого формируются годичные кольца. Смотрите также Сердцевинная Древесина или Сердцевина (Heartwood). В ботанике под Сердцевиной понимается центральная часть стебля или корня, занятая рыхлой паренхимной тканью, в которой откладывается дубящие вещества, крахмал, масла. Кнаружи от сердцевины расположена древесина.

PITH = ХХ (или СЕРДЦЕВИНА) – Pith is the helmet topee or a lightweight helmet-shaped hat made of pith or cork.

PITI = PRINCIPAL, INTEREST, TAXES, AND INSURANCE

PITTING = ПИТТИНГ (или ВЫКРАШИВАНИЕ) – Pitting is a form of extremely localized attack characterized by holes in the metal. Pitting is one of the most destructive and insidious forms of corrosion. Depending on the environment and the material, a pit may take

months, or even years, to become visible. Pitting (maritime term):- areas of corrosion. / Выкрашивание – образование ямок на поверхности трения в результате отделения частиц материала при усталостном износе.

PIVOT POINT = ОПОРНАЯ ТОЧКА – Pivot Point is the point at which resistance disintegrates and the stock price begins to rise past the prior resistance level. This point can be considered the optimal time to buy as the bulls are gaining strength. A hypothetical turning point in prices or change in direction. The pivot itself can be used as somewhat of a test price for the short-term trend. Pivot Point:- a key market metric for professional stock traders is the level at which price reacts and moves swiftly to either the upside or downside. Sometimes referred to as Support And Resistance, these levels aren't constructed by magic. Often, they are based off a previous sequence of significant price highs or lows. However, another tried-and-true method for identifying these key areas of acceleration and capitulation is the pivot point and its associated support and resistance levels. All technical day and swing traders in the stock market should understand how to calculate, interpret and trade with pivot points. The Pivot Point is simply a level at which the market chooses direction. Of course, we prefer to know these points beforehand; therefore, methods have been developed that calculate a day's likely pivot points based on prior price action. There are variations to pivot point calculations. The most popular uses the average of the previous day's high, low and close to derive a series of price points. The support and resistance levels that are calculated from these points indicate potential trading ranges for the next trading session. These are known as Pivot Levels. The most straightforward of these five levels is the pivot average itself. It is known as P, and is simply the sum of the previous day's high, low and close divided by three. On the support side, there are S_1 and S_2. On the resistance side, there are R_1 and R_2. In the following equations, H is the previous day's high and L is the previous day's low:- (i) $S_1 = (P \times 2) – H$; (ii) $S_2 = P – (H – L)$; (iii) $R_1 = (P \times 2) – L$; and (iv) $R_2 = P + (H – L)$. As you can see from the equations, the first resistance and support levels are calculated using the difference between the pivot point and the previous day's high or low. The second resistance and support levels are based on the entire width of the previous day's trading range. In addition, many traders also reference a third order extension of the support and resistance levels. These formulas are:- (i) $S_3 = L – 2 \times (H – P)$; and (ii) $R_3 = H + 2 \times (P – L)$. It is rare for a stock or index to hit its daily R_3 or S_3 levels. If a market rallies to R_2 or sells off to S_2, this often ends up being high or low of the day. This is usually the safe choice, and keeping this tendency in mind will help temper your emotions when markets start to move quickly. The most important level is the pivot level itself. It is the level above or below which price is expected to advance toward R_1 or S_1. Although pivot points and levels most often are calculated for a day's session, they also are used on an hourly basis. In another application, many traders apply the daily pivots on hourly, 30-minute, 15-minute and five-minute charts. The theory behind this use is that the daily pivots are more reliable than pivots derived from shorter time frames, which are less accurate and significant. Trading Strategy:- with the assumption that the pivot is the trend-deciding level for a particular day, we can formulate some basic rules for trading with pivots:- (i) if the stock trades above the pivot point, then the bias for the day is long. Look to buy. (ii) If the stock trades below the pivot point, then the bias for the day is short. Look to sell. (iii) If the market opens, gaps up or gaps down and trades near R_2/R_3 or S_2/S_3, it will exhibit a tendency to trade back toward the pivot. Understanding this will help you avoid buying the high or selling the low. (iv) If either S_1 or R_1 is penetrated, these breakout points will reverse their roles. That is, the first support, S_1, becomes the new resistance, R_1. While this, or any one-dimensional strategy, is not recommended as a standalone trading approach, we can present it here as such to demonstrate the application of the logic. To that end, let's walk through some trading examples, first with the S&P 500 stock index and then with individual stocks. For the index, we'll use December 08, 2011, as our sample date. To start our analysis, we back up one day to December 07 when the S&P 500 registered the following:- High of 1 267.06; low of 1 248.0; close of 1 261.01. Using the pivot formulas, this gives the following pivot levels:- P = 1 258.7; R_1 = 1 269.4, S_1 = 1 250.3; R_2 = 1 277.8, S_2 = 1 239.6; and R_3 = 1 288.4, S_3 = 1 231.3. 'Target levels' shows a five-minute chart of the S&P 500 on December 08 and demonstrates how we could have traded using these levels. The market opened at 1 260.87 and immediately traded lower. As per our pivot strategy, we take a short trade below pivot at 1 257.60, placing a stop at two points, or 1 259.60. The first target for the trade is S_1, or 1 248.20. At this level, we either could book profit or trail the position by dropping our stop. The second target for the trade is S_2, or 1 235.40. At this level, a trader should book full profit. In this case, the pivot strategy worked quite well. The low made by the S&P 500 on December 08 was 1 234.35. Not only can pivot points be used to find profitable breakout trades, but they can be used to trigger successful long and short trades in the same day. Often, the best trading tools are the simplest, and pivot points qualify. They are handy tools for day traders to predict potential market turning points. That said, as with most indicators, pivots never should be used in isolation, but with a combination of complementary tools, such as candlestick charts, MACD and stochastics. / Эс.Энд.Пи. 500 (S&P 500). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Гипотетическая точка разворота цен или направления движения цен. Сама по себе она может быть использована в качестве пробной цены для краткосрочной тенденции.

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PK = PAKISTAN

PKI = PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

PKR = PAKISTANI RUPEE

PL = PIPELINE

PL = POLAND

PL = PRICE LIST

PL = PUBLIC LAW

PL 59–242 = FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT OF 1906

PL 64–190 = UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT OF 1916 (USGSA)

PL 66–261 = JONES ACT (MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1920)

PL 67–51 = PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, 1921

PL 70–466 = MCSWEENEY–MCNARY FOREST RESEARCH ACT OF 1928

PL 71–361 = TARIFF ACT OF 1930

PL 73–10 = AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933

PL 74–320 = AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT AMENDMENT OF 1935

PL 74–461 = SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT OF 1936

PL 75–137 = AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1937

PL 75–210 = BANKHEAD–JONES FARM TENANT ACT OF 1937

PL 75–430 = AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

PL 75–717 = FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT OF 1938 (FFDCA)

PL 77–144 = STEAGAL AMENDMENT OF 1941

PL 78–534 = FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1944

PL 79–396 = NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

PL 80–104 = FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)

PL 80–806 = COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION CHARTER ACT

PL 80–845 = WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OF 1948

PL 80–897 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1948

PL 81–171 = HOUSING ACT OF 1949

PL 81–439 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

PL 81–478 = GRANGER–THYE ACT OF 1950

PL 81–516 = FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF MAY 17, 1950

PL 83–480 = AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954 (FOOD FOR PEACE)

PL 83–644 = CARGO PREFERENCE ACT

PL 83–690 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

PL 83–690 = NATIONAL WOOL ACT OF 1954

PL 84–540 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

PL 84–540 = SOIL BANK ACT OF 1956

PL 85–36 = FEDERAL PLANT PEST ACT

PL 85–172 = POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT OF 1957

PL 85–342 = FISH–RICE ROTATION FARMING PROGRAM ACT

PL 85–765 = HUMANE METHODS OF SLAUGHTER ACT OF 1958

PL 85–929 = FOOD ADDITIVES AMENDMENT OF 1958

PL 86–517 = MULTIPLE–USE SUSTAINED–YIELD ACT OF 1960

PL 86–687 = EXPORT GRAPE AND PLUM ACT

PL 87–128 = CONSOLIDATED FARM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

PL 87–703 = FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1962

PL 87–788 = MCINTIRE–STENNIS (COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM) (FUNDS) (ACT OF OCTOBER 10,1962)

PL 88–74 = RESEARCH FACILITIES ACT

PL 88–297 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1964

PL 88–525 = FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964

PL 89–321 = FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1965

PL 89–544 = ANIMAL WELFARE ACT (AWA)

PL 89–642 = CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966

PL 89–755 = FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING ACT

PL 90–288 = AGRICULTURAL FAIR PRACTICES ACT OF 1967

PL 91–190 = NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (NEPA)

PL 91–524 = AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1970

PL 91–540 = HORSE PROTECTION ACT (HPA)

PL 91–577 = PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT (PVPA)

PL 91–597 = EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT (EPIA)

PL 92–10 = ACT OF APRIL 14, 1971

PL 92–181 = FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1971

PL 92–500 = CLEAN WATER ACT OF 1972 (CWA)

PL 92–583 = COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972

PL 93–86 = AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

PL 93–205 = ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)

PL 93–320 = COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT

PL 93–344 = CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1974

PL 93–378 = FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT (RPA) OF 1974

PL 93–463 = COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION ACT OF 1974

PL 93–523 = SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

PL 93–618 = TRADE ACT OF 1974

PL 93–629 = FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED ACT OF 1974

PL 94–214 = RICE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1975

PL 94–463 = FARMER–TO–CONSUMER DIRECT MARKETING ACT OF 1976

PL 94–469 = TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

PL 94–579 = FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA)

PL 94–582 = UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT OF 1976

PL 94–588 = NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976

PL 95–113 = FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1977

PL 95–113 = FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977

PL 95–113 = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND TEACHING POLICY ACT OF 1977 (NARETPA)

PL 95–306 = RENEWABLE RESOURCES EXTENSION ACT OF 1978 (RREA)

PL 95–307 = FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT OF 1978

PL 95–313 = COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1978

PL 95–334 = AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT OF 1978

PL 95–445 = HUMANE METHODS OF SLAUGHTER ACT OF 1978

PL 95–452 = INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978

PL 95–460 = AGRICULTURAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1978

PL 95–501 = AGRICULTURAL TRADE ACT OF 1978

PL 95–507 = SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1979

PL 95–514 = PUBLIC RANGELANDS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1978 (PRIA)

PL 95–592 = NATIVE LATEX COMMERCIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

PL 96–39 = TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1979

PL 96–362 = NATIONAL AQUACULTURE ACT OF 1980

PL 96–365 = FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT OF 1980

PL 97–35 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1981

PL 97–79 = LACEY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1981

PL 97–98 = AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT OF 1981

PL 97–98 = FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT

PL 97–98 = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND TEACHING POLICY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1981

PL 97–218 = NO–NET–COST TOBACCO PROGRAM ACT OF 1982

PL 97–219 = SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT ACT

PL 97–253 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1982

PL 97–293 = RECLAMATION REFORM ACT OF 1982

PL 97–470 = MIGRANT AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION ACT

PL 98–8 = TEMPORARY EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1983

PL 98–67 = CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 1983 (CBERA)

PL 98–88 = EXTRA–LONG STAPLE COTTON ACT OF 1983

PL 98–92 = EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1983

PL 98–180 = DAIRY AND TOBACCO ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1983

PL 98–258 = AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1984

PL 98–284 = CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS ACT

PL 98–573 = TRADE AND TARIFF ACT OF 1984

PL 99–177 = BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

PL 99–177 = GRAMM–RUDMAN–HOLDINGS DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT

PL 99–198 = FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1985

PL 99–198 = NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND TEACHING POLICY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1985

PL 99–205 = FARM CREDIT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1985

PL 99–253 = TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1985 AMENDMENTS

PL 99–260 = FOOD SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1986

PL 99–272 = CONSOLIDATED OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1985

PL 99–502 = THE FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT OF 1986

PL 99–509 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1986

PL 99–554 = FAMILY FARMER BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1986

PL 99–591 = MAKING CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1987, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PL 99–641 = GRAIN QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1986

PL 99–641 = FUTURES TRADING ACT OF 1986

PL 99–641 = PROCESSED PRODUCTS INSPECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1986

PL 100–45 = FARM DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1987

PL 100–77 = STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

PL 100–108 = UNIFORM COTTON CLASSING FEES ACT OF 1987

PL 100–119 = BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL REAFFIRMATION ACT OF 1987

PL 100–202 = RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FY1988

PL 100–203 = AGRICULTURAL RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1987

PL 100–203 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1987

PL 100–233 = AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT OF 1987

PL 100–237 = COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION REFORM ACT AND WIC AMENDMENTS OF 1987

PL 100–387 = DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1988

PL 100–399 = AGRICULTURAL CREDIT TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1988

PL 100–418 = OMNIBUS TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988

PL 100–435 = HUNGER PREVENTION ACT OF 1988

PL 100–449 = UNITED STATES–CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1988

PL 100–518 = UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

PL 101–82 = DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1989

PL 101–239 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1989

PL 101–382 = CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY EXPANSION ACT OF 1990

PL 101–445 = NATIONAL NUTRITION MONITORING AND RELATED RESEARCH ACT OF 1990

PL 101–508 = BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990 (BEA)

PL 101–508 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1990

PL 101–577 = FARM POUNDAGE QUOTA REVISIONS ACT OF 1990

PL 101–624 = FLUID MILK PROMOTION ACT OF 1990

PL 101–624 = FOOD, AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND TRADE ACT OF 1990 (FACTA)

PL 101–624 = GRAIN QUALITY INCENTIVES ACT OF 1990

PL 101–624 = MICKEY LELAND FOOD FOR PEACE ACT

PL 101–624 = MICKEY LELAND MEMORIAL DOMESTIC HUNGER RELIEF ACT

PL 101–624 = NATIONAL FOREST–DEPENDENT RURAL COMMUNITIES ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION ACT OF 1990

PL 101–624 = ORGANIC FOODS PRODUCTION ACT

PL 102–346 = ANIMAL ENTERPRISE PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

PL 102–554 = AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

PL 102–575 = RECLAMATION WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER STUDIES AND FACILITIES ACT OF 1992

PL 103–62 = GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

PL 103–66 = OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993

PL 103–130 = NATIONAL WOOL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1993

PL 103–156 = UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1993

PL 103–182 = NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

PL 103–354 = DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1994

PL 103–354 = FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1994

PL 103–382 = EQUITY IN EDUCATIONAL LAND GRANT STATUS ACT OF 1994

PL 103–382 = IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOL ACT OF 1994

PL 103–407 = SHEEP PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ACT OF 1994 (SHEEP ACT)

PL 103–448 = HEALTHY MEALS FOR HEALTHY AMERICANS ACT OF 1994

PL 103–465 = URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1994

PL 104–9 = COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

PL 104–48 = AMENDMENTS TO THE PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1930 (PACA)

PL 104–104 = TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996

PL 104–105 = FARM CREDIT SYSTEM REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF 1996

PL 104–127 = FEDERAL AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 1996 (FAIR)

PL 104–149 = HEALTHY MEALS FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN ACT

PL 104–170 = FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1996 (FQPA)

PL 104–180 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

PL 104–193 = PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

PL 104–210 = BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT

PL 104–250 = ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT OF 1996

PL 104–266 = RECLAMATION RECYCLING AND WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

PL 105–33 = BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

PL 105–34 = TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997

PL 105–115 = FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997

PL 105–185 = AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT OF 1998 (AREERA)

PL 105–199 = NATIONAL DROUGHT POLICY ACT OF 1998

PL 105–228 = EMERGENCY FARM FINANCIAL RELIEF ACT

PL 105–277 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

PL 105–277 = DENALI COMMISSION ACT OF 1998

PL 105–277 = GOVERNMENT PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT (GPEA)

PL 105–277 = OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

PL 105–385 = SEEDS OF HOPE ACT OF 1998

PL 106–31 = EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY1999

PL 106–78 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

PL 106–78 = LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING ACT OF 1999

PL 106–96 = EXPORT APPLE ACT

PL 106–113 = CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FY2000

PL 106–200 = AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2000

PL 106–224 = AGRICULTURAL RISK PROTECTION ACT OF 2000 (ARPA)

PL 106–224 = PLANT PRATECTION ACT

PL 106–387 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 2001

PL 106–472 = GRAIN STANDARDS AND WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

PL 106–532 = DAIRY MARKET ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

PL 106–553 = LAUNCHING OUR COMMUNITIES' ACCESS TO LOCAL TELEVISION ACT OF 2000 (LOCAL)

PL 106–554 = COMMODITY FUTURES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

PL 106–554 = COMMUNITY RENEWAL TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000

PL 106–554 = CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2001

PL 107–20 = SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2001

PL 107–25 = AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

PL 107–25 = EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

PL 107–76 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

PL 107–117 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

PL 107–171 = ANIMAL HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

PL 107–171 = FARM SECURITY AND RURAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

PL 107–188 = PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002

PL 107–206 = 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

PL 107–210 = BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2002

PL 107–210 = TRADE ACT OF 2002

PL 107–347 = E GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2002

PL 108–7 = AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2003

PL 108–7 = CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2003

PL 108–199 = CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

PL 108–447 = CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

PL 109–97 = AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

PL 480 = AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

PL 566 = WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT OF 1954

PL 664 = ПИ.ЭЛ. 664 – PL 664 mandates that 50 percent of government impelled cargoes be carried under US flag.

PLACARD = ПЛАКАТ (или НАКЛЕЙКА, или ЯРЛЫК) – Placards are, in accordance with the dangerous goods stipulations of the IMDG code (short for the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code), adhesive placards that indicate to all parties concerned what type of dangerous goods are being transported. They differ from labels in terms of size, although labels have the same purpose. Placards of at least 25 x 25 cm must be attached to the outside of the container or vehicle. Labels of a size of 10 x 10 cm must be attached to each package to be transported. Placards are large hazard labels used on vehicles/tanks. / Ярлыками называются наклейки на вещи, товаре с указанием их названия, количества, предприятия и так далее.

PLACEMAT = ПОДЛОЖКА – Placemat is a piece of cloth or other material (often foam-backed plastic) placed on a table between the table and the place setting to protect the table and to decorate it during meals. Placemats are available in a variety of sizes, shapes, and colors. A Placemat or Table Mat is a protective table pad usually made of paper, plastic or cloth for restaurants and households. Asian-style placemats may feature thin slats of bamboo or colorful beads. The term is derived from the mat being put at a person's 'place' (chair) at a table. Uses:- their primary function is to protect the dinner table from water marks, food stains or heat damage. They also serve as decoration, especially placemats made from lace or silk. In restaurants they can be used to advertise menu items, specials, and local businesses. They may also have games for children. Higher end placemats, made from vinyl or leather, are used by hotels and organizations for meetings as they provide a writing surface, and give an area on which to lean comfortably and to place objects on the table with minimal noise during meetings. Contemporary opinion on the usefulness of placemats is mixed. Cloth placemats are commonly considered to be unnecessary and require excessive upkeep – compared to the surface of a table which can be easily cleaned, a stained placemat must be run through the washer and drier before it can be used again. Moreover, paper and plastic placemats have drawn criticism on environmental and aesthetic grounds. / бисеринки бусинки (beads).

PLACEMENT = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – (1) Placement is a process of issuing shares through an intermediary, usually a stockbroker or syndicate. The intermediary places the shares with clients, frequently institutional investors, or with members of the public. In the United Kingdom, a certain proportion of any share issue quoted on the London Stock Exchange must be made available to the public through the exchange. An allotment of shares, debentures, etc made directly from the company to investors, rather than through the medium of a general cash issue. The sale (Placement) of securities on the exchange or directly to a group of investors. In an initial public offering, the securities are usually taken up completely by a syndicate of banks and subsequently sold on the market. The bank receives a fee for the risk that not all of the securities may be sold. A placement is usually said to be successful when the market has taken up most of the securities.

(2) Placement or Placement Of Cover:- where a broker effects an insurance or reinsurance contract with underwriters on behalf of its client.

PLACEMENT FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – A Placement Fee is a type of commission paid by the issuer to a bank for the placement of securities.

PLACEMENT ON COMMISSION = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ЗА КОМИССИЮ – Placement On Commission:- the issuing of securities by the borrower (debtor) himself at his own risk. The banks act as subscription-receiving offices and obtain a placement commission for any subscriptions effected through their good offices. See also Firm Underwriting.

PLACEMENT PROCEDURE = ПРОЦЕДУРА РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ – Placement Procedure is a procedure in the placement of securities. The most important placement procedures include bookbuilding, price fixing, private placement, auction procedure.

PLACENTATION = ПЛАЦЕНТАЦИЯ – Placentation is arrangement and attachment of ovules in the ovary. / Под Плацентой, от Латинского слова Placenta, означающее Детское Место, понимается:- (i) орган, осуществляющий связь и обмен веществ между организмом матери и зародышем в период внутриутробного развития. Выполняет также гормональную и защитную функции. После рождения плода плацента вместе с оболочками и пуповиной выделяется из матки. (ii) У цветковых растений –

вырост внутри завязи (ovary), несущий семезачаток (ovule); у папоротниковых – выступ, несущий спорангии. Через плаценту осуществляется связь зародыша с материнским растением.

PLACE OF DELIVERY = МЕСТО ПОСТАВКИ – Place Of Delivery means the place at which the carrier has contracted to deliver the goods, when such place is other than the port of discharge. Place where cargo leaves the care and custody of carrier. The location where a shipment is delivered to the consignee; the place where carrier's liability for the transport ceases.

PLACE OF JURISDICTION = МЕСТО ЮРИСДИКЦИИ (или МЕСТО СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА) – Place Of Jurisdiction is a place where a court or a judge has the power (competence) to hear and decide a case. The territorial limits within which legal authority may be exercised. In their contracts, agreements and forms, banks normally stipulate their domicile as place of jurisdiction.

PLACE OF PERFORMANCE = МЕСТО ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Place Of Performance is the place where the debtor is to fulfill his obligation to pay. / Место, где должник должен исполнить своё обязательство по оплате.

PLACE OF PRODUCTION = МЕСТО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Place Of Production is any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.

PLACE OF RECEIPT = МЕСТО ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ (или МЕСТО ПРИЁМКИ) – Place Of Receipt means the place at which the carrier has contracted to receive the goods, when such place is other than the port of loading. Location where cargo enters the care and custody of carrier. The location where a shipment is received by the carrier from the shipper; the place where carrier's liability for the transport commences.

PLACING BROKER = РАЗМЕЩАЮЩИЙ БРОКЕР – Placing Broker:- this term may refer to an individual broker or a broking firm that places cover directly with one or more underwriters. / Этот термин может относиться к самостоятельному брокеру или брокерской фирме, которая непосредственно размещает покрытие у одного или более расписчиков (андеррайтеров).

PLACINGS = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ – Placings:- security issued to raise new capital in a placement. Stockbrokers acting on behalf of the company concerned place shares by selling them to financial institutions and to the public. Also known as Placement. Issues of new shares that are privately placed with larger institutions, or new issues for which larger institutions are given preference. Not generally offered to the public.

PLACING/SELECTIVE MARKETING = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ/ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЕ (или ХХ) – Placing/Selective Marketing is a new issue method where shares are placed with institutional clients of the issuing house rather than being offered to the public. Costs are low, as no underwriting is needed.

PLACKET = ХХ (или ПАТА, или ПЛАНКА, или РАЗРЕЗ В ЮБКЕ, или НИЖНЯЯ ЮБКА) – Placket:- multiple layers of fabric that are used to attach buttons to button holes, which in turn creates the opening and closer for shirts.

PLAID = ПЛЭД (или ПЛЕД, или КЛЕТЧАТЫЙ, или ШОТЛАНДКА) – Plaid is a cloth made with alternating stripes and bands of color woven into or dyed onto the fabric. This makes blocks of color that repeat vertically and horizontally in a pattern of squares and lines. Plaid is a pattern consisting of colored bars or stripes which cross each other at right angles, comparable with a Scottish tartan. Plaid is a twilled woolen fabric with a tartan pattern; a fabric with a pattern of tartan or an imitation of tartan. A rectangular length of tartan worn over the left shoulder as part of the Scottish national costume. / Под Пледом понимается:- (1) клетчатая толстая шерстяная шаль с бахромой, характерная принадлежность Шотландского национального костюма. (2) Плотное шерстяное или полушерстяное покрывало; используется как дорожное одеяло и тому подобное. Под Шотландкой понимается хлопчатобумажная ткань (часто с вискозными нитями), шерстяная или шёлковая ткань с рисунком в клетку. Шьют женское или детское платье, мужские сорочки. Шотландка – ткань, вырабатываемая из хлопчатобумажной, шерстяной пряжи, различных химических нитей саржевым переплетением с рисунком в крупную клетку, типичным для тканей национальной Шотландской одежды. Шотландку используют для пошива платьев и верхних мужских сорочек.

PLAIN = ПОЛОТНО – Plain is a broad term for cottons made with average or ordinary yarn; fabric is always plain woven.

PLAIN BEARING = ПОДШИПНИК СКОЛЬЖЕНИЯ – Plain Bearing is a relatively simple and inexpensive bearing typically made of two parts. A rotary plain bearing can be just a shaft running through a hole. A simple linear bearing can be a pair of flat surfaces designed to allow motion. See also Bearing. / Подшипник Скольжения – подшипник, в котором видом относительного движения является скольжение. Подшипник Скольжения, опора или направляющая механизма или машины, в которой трение происходит при скольжении сопряжённых поверхностей. По направлению восприятия нагрузки различают радиальные и осевые (упорные) подшипники скольжения. В зависимости от режима смазки подшипники скольжения делятся на гидродинамические и гидростатические, газодинамические и газостатические (роль смазки выполняет воздух или нейтральный газ), с твёрдой смазкой. Существует множество конструктивных типов подшипник скольжения:- самоустанавливающиеся, сегментные, самосмазывающиеся и другие. Радиальные подшипники скольжения обычно выполняются в виде втулки, двух или более вкладышей, полностью или частично охватывающих вал. Такие подшипники скольжения работают главным образом в режиме жидкостного или полужидкостного трения. Смазка подводится через отверстия во вкладышах, кольцевые или местные винтовые канавки и карманы, находящиеся в зоне разъёма. Радиальные подшипники скольжения применяются в буксовых узлах вагонов, в опорах двигателей внутреннего сгорания, турбогенераторов и другого. Подшипники скольжения тяжело нагруженных опор (например, валков прокатных станов) имеют диаметры от 140 до 1 200 мм, относительный зазор, то есть отношение разности диаметров отверстия втулки и шейки вала к диаметру отверстия втулки (D – d) / D, принимается равным 0.000 3–0.002, а отношение L / D равным 0.6–0.9; где F – радиальная нагрузка, D – внутренний диаметр вкладыша, d – диаметр шейки вала, и L – ширина вкладыша. При этих условиях обеспечивается работа в диапазонах относительных скоростей скольжения от 0.2 до 60 м/сек и удельных давлений 5–25 МН/м^2 (50–250 кгс/см^2). В форсированных двигателях внутреннего сгорания удельные давления на подшипники скольжения могут достигать 30–35 МН/м^2 (300–350 кгс/см^2). Высокоскоростные подшипники скольжения жидкостного трения выполняются с жёсткими вкладышами или самоустанавливающимися в виде качающихся, свободных и кольцеобразных 'плавающих' вкладышей. Осевыми подшипниками скольжения являются простые Подпятники, сегментные упорные подшипники; по характеру работы к ним относят также торцовые уплотнения, ползуны и крейцкопфы. Сегментный упорный подшипник скольжения состоит из неподвижных или качающихся опорных подушек, образованных набором секторов, и упорного диска или кольца на вращающемся валу. Подушки имеют небольшой наклон к плоскости упорного диска. Способность самоустанавливаться обеспечивается пружинами, качающимися опорами, гидравлической системой или упругим деформированием. Упорные подшипники скольжения широко используются в опорах турбо- и гидрогенераторов. В подшипниках скольжения крупных гидрогенераторов диаметр диска может достигать 4.5 м и нести нагрузку до 4 000 тс. Гидро- и газодинамические подшипники работают в режиме, при котором поверхности трения разделяются слоем жидкости или газа в результате действия давления, возникающего в вязком смазочном слое вследствие относительного движения поверхностей.

В гидро- и газостатическом подшипнике скольжения полное разделение поверхностей трения деталей, находящихся в относительном движении или покое, осуществляется смазочным материалом, поступающим под внешним давлением в зазор между поверхностями. Существуют также подшипники скольжения, называемые гидростатодинамическими, которые часть времени, например, при пуске, работают как гидростатические, а в основном режиме – как гидродинамические. Расчёт подшипников скольжения, работающих в режиме разделения поверхностей трения смазочным слоем, производится на основе гидродинамической теории смазки. При расчёте определяются минимальная толщина смазочного слоя (обычно измеряемая в мкм), давление в смазочном слое, температура и расход смазочных материалов. Изготовляют подшипники скольжения из металлических и неметаллических подшипниковых антифрикционных материалов.

PLAIN EDGE (BLUFF EDGE) = РОВНЫЙ КРАЙ (КРАЙ С ПОЛНЫМИ ОБВОДАМИ (или КРАЙ С ТУПЫМИ ОБВОДАМИ)) – Plain Edge (Bluff Edge):- a construction in which the edges of the garment are not stitched.

PLAIN–KNIT FABRIC = ГЛАДКАЯ ВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или КУЛИРНАЯ ГЛАДЬ) – Plain-Knit Fabric:- if a weft knitted fabric has one side consisting only of face stitches, and the opposite side consisting of back stitches, then it is described as a Plain Knitted Fabric. It is also frequently referred to as a Single Jersey Fabric (Single Fabric). Plain knitted fabrics are produced by using one linear array of needles. As such all the stitches are meshed in one direction. These fabrics tend to roll at their edges. They roll from their technical back towards the technical front at the top and lower edges. They also roll from their technical front towards the technical back at their selvedges (the self-finished left and right-hand edges of the fabric). The structure is extensible in both lateral and longitudinal directions, but the lateral extension is approximately twice that of the longitudinal extension. See also Flat-Knit Fabric. Plain Knit is the simplest knitted construction, consisting of vertical ribs visible on the front of the fabric and horizontal rows of stitches visible on the back, used in the production of hosiery and Jersey fabrics. Also called Flat Knit.

PLAIN NAIL = РОВНЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ (или ПРОСТОЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Plain Nail is a nail which is smooth and undeformed between head and point. See also Pallet. / Простой Гвоздь (Plain Nail):- гвоздь, имеющий гладкий и недеформированный стержень между головкой и остриём. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

PLAIN SAWING = ПРЯМАЯ РАСПИЛОВКА – Plain Sawing:- lumber is obtained by making the first saw cut on a tangent to the circumference of the log and remaining cuts parallel to the first; creating the familiar ‘flame-shaped’ or ‘cathedral’ pattern. This method is the most economical, because it provides the widest boards and results in the least waste. Plain-sawn lumber will expand and contract more than boards sawn by other methods. However, it performs just as well when properly kiln-dried, when the job site is properly prepared and when the wood is acclimated to the workshop and home environment. / В деревообработке под Распиловкой или Распиливанием понимается процесс последовательного раскроя пилами стволов на круглые сортименты (брёвна, кряжи), брёвен на пиломатериалы и пиломатериалов на заготовки. Различают распиловку:- относительно направления древесных волокон – продольную и поперечную, относительно годичных слоёв – тангенциальную (по касательной к годичным слоям) и радиальную. При раскрое брёвен на брусья и доски различают:- распиловку вразвал, при которой вначале формируется толщина обрезных досок, а затем их ширина; распиловка с брусовкой, при которой бревно раскраивается на двухкантный брус по высоте, соответствующий ширине обрезных досок, и боковые доски заданной толщины, а затем брус раскраивается на доски нужной толщины, а боковые доски обрезаются по ширине. Для выработки досок тангенциальным или радиальным пропилами распиловку производят специальными способами (развально-сегментным, брусово-сегментным, секторным). Пиломатериал Тангентальной Распиловки – это пиломатериал, полученный ориентированной распиловкой круглых лесоматериалов с преимущественным направлением пропилов по касательной к годичным слоям древесины (ГОСТ).

PLAIN SAWN = ПРЯМО РАСПИЛЕННОЕ – Plain Sawn:- the most common cut. Contains more variation due as the growth rings are more conspicuous.

PLAIN VANILLA INSTRUMENT = ЯВНО ВЫРАЖЕННЫЙ ТИПОВОЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ (или ЯВНО ВЫРАЖЕННЫЙ ВАНИЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ) – ‘Plain Vanilla’ Instrument:- in each market risk category OTC (short for the Over-The-Counter) derivatives were broken down by three types of ‘Plain Vanilla’ Instrument (forwards, swaps and options). Plain vanilla instruments were defined as instruments which are traded in generally liquid markets according to more or less standardized contracts and market conventions. If a transaction was composed of several plain vanilla components, each part was, if possible, to be reported separately. In addition, there was a separate category for other products. This category included in principle transactions with a variable notional principal amount or contract features which act to multiply leverage. Furthermore, deals where a breakdown into individual plain vanilla components was impractical or impossible were also classified as other products. See also Vanilla. / В дословном переводе Явно Выраженный Ванильный Инструмент на Англоязычном жаргоне биржевых дельцов относится к термину Явно Выраженный Типовой Инструмент.

PLAIN VANILLA TRANSACTIONS = ЯВНО ВЫРАЖЕННЫЕ ВАНИЛЬНЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или ЯВНО ВЫРАЖЕННЫЕ ТИПОВЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Plain Vanilla Transactions are the most common and generally the simplest types of derivatives transaction. Plain vanilla is a relative concept, and no precise list of plain vanilla transactions exists. Transactions that have unusual or less common features are often called Exotic or Structured. / В дословном переводе Явно Выраженные Ванильные Операции на Англоязычном жаргоне биржевых дельцов относятся к термину Явно Выраженные Типовые Операции.

PLAIN WEAVE = ПОЛОТНЯНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Plain Weave is a basic style of weaves, which have the weft and warp threads interwined in an alternate way to produce a checkerboard effect. It is also known as one-up-one-down weave or over and under pattern. Plain weave is the simplest and most common interlacing of warp and weft. In this, the warp and weft are of equal tension and spacing and it is equally visible on the surface. Characteristics of Plain Weave:- (i) it is snag resistant; (ii) it wrinkles; and (iii) it has lower tear strength. Plain Weave is one of the three fundamental weaves:- plain, satin, and twill. Each filling yarn passes successively over and under each warp yarn, alternating each row. Plain, or Tabby, Weave, the simplest and most common of all weaves, requires only two harnessses and has two warp and weft yarns in each weave unit. To produce it, the warp yarns are held parallel under tension while a crosswise weft yarn isshot over and under alternate warps across the width of the web. The weave unit is completed at the end of the second row, when the weft has been inserted over and under the opposite set of warps, thus locking the previous weft in place. Fabric length is increased with the insertion of each succeeding weft yarn. When warp and weft yarns are approximately equal in size and quantity, the finished fabric is balanced and potentially stronger than cloth made of the same kind and number of warp and weft yarns in any other basic weave. Tabby woven with different-sized warp and weft yarns results in such fabrics as taffeta and poplin, in which many fine warps are interlaced with proportionately fewer thick weft yarns to form cloths with crosswise ridges or ribs. The term extended tabby describes any weave in which two or more warps or wefts, or both, are interlaced as a unit. The group includes fabrics with basketry effects and fabrics with ribs formed by groups of warps or wefts in each shed. Tapestry weave is a tabby in which a variety of colored weft yarns is interlaced with the warp to form patterns. It is usually an unbalanced weave, with wefts completely covering a proportionately low number of warps. These cloths are sturdy and compact. Although they are flat and generally do not drape well, they have been used for centuries to make ceremonial and decorative dress and costumes. Plain Weave is a basic weave,

utilizing a simple alternate interlacing of warp and filling yarns. Any type of yarn made from any type of fiber can be manufactured into a plain weave fabric. See also Sateen Weave, Satin Weave, Twill Weave, and Weave. The Plain Weave consists of yarns interlaced in an alternating fashion, one over and one under every other yarn. The plain weave provides good fabric stability. Plain Weave, the best known and most basic form of weaving, is made by passing the filling thread over and under one warp thread in alternating rows. Plain Weave is made by weaving one weft yarn over and under each warp yarn, alternating each row. It is the most common type of weave. / Каждая уточная пряжа . Полотняное Переплетение характеризуется тем, что с каждой основной нитью переплетается уточная и перекрытия располагаются в шахматном порядке. Таким образом, ткани полотняного переплетения имеют с лицевой и изнаночной стороны одинаковое число основных и уточных перекрытий, то есть являются двухлицевыми тканями. Полотняное переплетение при прочих равных условиях позволяет вырабатывать наиболее прочные ткани, так как оно обеспечивает наибольшее число связей между нитями основы и утка. Полотняное переплетение широко применяется во всех отраслях текстильной промышленности. В хлопчатобумажной промышленности этим переплетением вырабатывают большое количество бельевых, одёжных, платьевых и рубашечных тканей (это ткани типа батиста, бязи, майи, миткаля, шифона и другие); в льняной – ткани бытового и технического назначения (брезенты, полотно, холст и другие); в шерстяной – различные суконные ткани. В шёлковой промышленности полотняным переплетением вырабатывается ткань сравнительно ограниченного числа артикулов. Это ткани из химических волокон и натурального шёлка типа крепдешина, маркизета, полотна, поплина. Полотняное Переплетение это самое простое и самое распространённое переплетение, применяемое во всех отраслях текстильной промышленности. Отсюда множество названий этого переплетения:- миткалевое, гроденаплевое, гарнитуровое (хлопчатобумажное производство), полотняное (льняное), суконное (шерстяное), тафтяное (шёлковое). Полотняным переплетением вырабатываются и батист, и мешковина, марля и перкаль, тончайшие шёлковые ткани и сукно. Раппорт полотняного переплетения равен двум нитям. Нити основы и утка переплетаются между собой через нить, что придаёт ткани большую прочность. В результате такого переплетения внешний вид ткани напоминает рисунок шахматной доски. Ткань этого переплетения может быть выработана на двух ремизках с помощью любого зевообразовательного механизма. Если толщина нитей основы в ткани составляет 17–25 текс и плотность ткани по основе более 20 нитей на см, ткань целесообразно вырабатывать на 4 ремизках рассыпной (амальгамной) проборкой, а если основа ещё плотней, то на 6 ремизках. Рассыпная проборка позволяет вырабатывать плотные ткани на том же зевообразовательном механизме, что и менее плотные. Ремизки разделяют на две группы и управляют ими как двумя ремизками. Для выработки кромки при полотняном переплетении не требуются дополнительные ремизки. Кромочные нити пробираются по две в галево тех же ремизок, что и фоновые. Для проборки бёрдо применимо правило:- чем меньше нитей основы пробирают в зуб бёрда, тем лучше внешний вид вырабатываемой ткани. Однако, применение бёрда с плотным расположением зубьев технологически затруднено, поэтому в большинстве случаев применяется проборка по 2 нити в зуб бёрда для фона и 4 нити в зуб для кромки. Внешний вид тканей полотняного переплетения можно изменить. Вариационные возможности в полотняном переплетении заключаются в выборе вида нитей (разной толщины, разного направления крутки или разных цветов), расстояний между нитями (P_o и P_y). Например, при плотности основы в 2 раза превышающей плотность по утку, на поверхности ткани будут видны только основные перекрытия, образующие рубчик поперёк ткани. И наоборот. В хлопчатобумажной промышленности полотняное переплетение используется для выработки бельевых, плательных, рубашечных, одёжных и технических тканей. Из бельевых можно назвать миткаль, бязь, шифон и нансук. Миткаль широко используется в крашенном и набивном виде (ситец). К плательным тканям относятся фланель, эскимо, гарус, поплин, эпонж, тафта; к рубашечным – трувиль, лионез, зефир, кретон, туальденор и другие характерной особенностью большинства перечисленных тканей является то, что основа у них толще утка и прочность по основе значительно превышает прочность ткани по утку.

PLAIN WOOL = РОВНАЯ (или РАВНИННАЯ, или ГЛАДКАЯ, или ОДНОЦВЕТНАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ – Plain Wool is a wool lacking character with few crimps.

PLAIT = ВЫВИТЬ (или СПЛЕТАТЬ) – Plait (maritime term):- to braid; used with small stuff.

PLAITED FABRIC = СПЛЕТЁННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Plaited Fabric:- in woven fabrics:- a narrow fabric made by crossing a number of sturdy yarns diagonally, so each strand passes alternatively over or under one or more of the other stands. Typically used in shoe laces and suspenders. In knitted fabrics:- also known as Bi-Ply Knitting, this special knit construction uses the addition of a second yarn within the same stitch. The second yarn is generally of a different color or type. During the knitting process the second yarn is placed under the first yarn, so that each yarn can be rolled to a specific side of the fabric. In many cases, one yarn/color appears on the face of the fabric, and the other yarn/contrast color appears on the back. Plaited Fabric is a narrow fabric made by crossing a number of sturdy yarns diagonally, so each strand passes alternatively over or under one or more of the other stands. Typically used in shoe laces and suspenders.

PLAITED YARN = СПЛЕТЁННАЯ (или ОПЛЕТЁННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Plaited Yarn is the yarn covered by another yarn.

PLAITING = ПЛЕТЕНИЕ (или СКЛАДКА ГОТОВОГО ТОВАРА) – Plaiting:- you've almost certainly made a plait with three strands before, but you may not have plaited with larger numbers. You can plait almost anything – string, wool, cord, wire – but string or cord are easy to start with. You need to cut strands to plait with before you start. Remember that the finished plait will be shorter than the strands you started with. You might want to make a finished plait into a loop, for example to make a bracelet. To do this you can tie the ends together, and maybe cover them by winding some more string round. Or you can carefully weave the ends strands of one end into the other using a large needle. Three strands:- a three-strand plait is the simplest to make:- (i) first, make a knot in the three strings to stop your plait coming unravelled, and fix your strings down – you could tie them to something or stick them to a surface with tape (be careful not to use a surface which will be damaged); (ii) start the plait by moving the left-hand strand in front of its next-door neighbour to become the middle strand; (iii) now move the right hand strand to become the middle one; (iv) repeat steps 2 and 3 until the plait is the length you want. It helps if you keep the strands untangled below the place you are working, otherwise the plait can easily turn into a messy tangle. Finish the plait with another knot to stop it coming undone. Remember:- left to the middle then right to the middle then left to the middle then right to the middle .... Other odd numbers:- plait with other odd numbers of strands in the same way:- (i) fix down an odd number of strands; (ii) move the left hand strand into the middle by crossing over the strands in between; (iii) then the right; (iv) then the left, then the right ... until the plait is long enough. Tie a knot to finish it off. Even numbers:- with even numbers of strands there isn't a middle strand, so you can't do exactly the same thing as you did for odd numbers. But you can still make a plait:- (i) tie a knot and fix the strands down. Divide the strands into two bunches, with the same number of strings in each bunch; (ii) take the strand furthest to the left of the left hand bunch and move it to the left side of the right hand bunch; (iii) then take the strand furthest to the right of the right hand bunch and move it to the right side of the left hand bunch; (iv) keep going until your plait is long enough and finish by tying a knot. See also Braiding. Plait:- any of various types of fold formed by doubling fabric back upon itself and then pressing or stitching into shape. For thousands of years people have used different ways of Plaiting and Braiding fibers together to make cords for decoration, for ties on clothes, for carrying things and anything else they needed. Today, braids made by machines still have many of the same uses:- trimmings for clothes and furniture and woven ropes for climbing, for example.

PLANAR WINDING = ПЛОСКОСТНАЯ НАМОТКА – Planar Winding is a winding in which the filament path lies on a plane that intersects the winding surface.

PLAN COMPTABLE = СЧЁТНЫЙ ПЛАН – Plan Comptable (in French) is a set of precise and standardised accounting rules established under French law for application in France – some other EU Member States have similar approaches, e.g., Belgium.

PLANK DECKING = ДОСОЧНЫЙ НАСТИЛ (или ПОЛОВИЦЫ, или ХХ) – Plank Decking is tongue and groove lumber at least 38 mm (1-1/2") thick, with the flat face laid over supports such as beams or purlins to provide a structural deck for for floors and roofs. It is used where the appearance of the decking is desired as an architectural feature, or where the mass of decking is required to add to the fire safety of Heavy Timber construction. Individual planks can span simply between supports, but are generally random lengths spanning several supports for economy, and to take advantage of increased stiffness. Wood species commonly used for plank decking include western red cedar, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and various species of the Spruce-Pine-Fir group. Cedar is often selected for exposed applications where its natural durability is an added advantage to its attractiveness. The general term 'Decking' is used to describe both tongue and groove lumber laid flat (plank decking), and lumber laid on edge (laminated decking). Laminated decking is dimension lumber placed on edge so that each member acts like a joist, and adjoining pieces are usually nailed to each other to create a nail-laminated load sharing unit. Laminated decking was once a popular method of building construction where a heavy floor was required and may in fact have some building applications where an industrial type floor is required. Sizes And Shapes:- Plank decking is produced in three thicknesses; 38 mm (1-1/2"), 64 mm (2-1/2"), and 89 mm (3-1/2"). The 38 mm (1-1/2") decking has a single tongue and groove and is available in 127 mm (5") or 178 mm (7") widths. The two thicker sizes are double tongue and groove and usually available only in 133 mm (5-1/4") face width. These sizes may be ordered with pre-drilled 6 mm (1/4") holes at 760 mm (30"0 spacings so that each piece may be nailed to the adjacent piece with 200 mm (8") No. 3 gauge decking spikes. All decking is V-grooved on the face which is the best in appearance. Grades:- Plank decking is available in two grades, Select and Commercial, based on the appearance of the best face. Select grade is used for high quality construction where high strength and fine appearance for exposed locations are desired. Commercial grade contains more growth characteristics and more manufacturing defects than Select grade. Commercial grade is chosen when appearance and strength are less critical such as in industrial buildings. Moisture Content:- Plank decking is generally specified, dressed, and supplied S-Dry (moisture content 19 percent or less at time of surfacing). It is generally kiln dried to an average moisture content of 15 percent to minimize on site shrinkage or warping. Ordering:- Plank decking is usually purchased in random lengths ranging from 1.83 m (7') to 6.10 m (20'). Longer lengths may be specifically ordered. While decking may be ordered in specific lengths, designers should expect limited availability and extra costs. A typical specification for random lengths is as follows:- (i) 90% of planks 3.0 m (10') and longer; and (ii) 40 percent to 50 percent of planks 4.9 m (16') and longer. For both 64 and 89 mm (2-1/2" and 3-1/2") decking, designers should check that the decking lengths are adequate for spans. A rule of thumb is that spans should not be more than about 600 mm (2') longer than the length which 40 percent of the decking shipment exceeds. Long lengths may only be available in certain species such as Douglas fir and western red cedar. For simple-span or two-span continuous decking, uniform lengths should be specified even though unit material costs will be hig.

PLANKING = ОБШИВКА (или НАСТИЛ) – Planking (maritime term):- broad planks used to cover a wooden vessel's sides, or covering the deck beams.

PLANKS = ПОЛОВЫЕ ДОСКИ (или ДОСКИ НАСТИЛА, или ПОЛОВИЦЫ, или ПЛАНКА) – Planks are parallel-sided pieces of timber from 2 to 6 inches (from 50.8 millimeters to 152.4 millimeters) thick, 11 or more inches (279.4 or more millimeters) wide, and from 8 to 21 feet (from 243.84 to 640.08 centimeters) long. / Под Половой Доской/Обшивной Доской/Планкой понимаются изделия из строительных пиломатериалов с параллельными пластями от 50.8 миллиметров до 152.4 миллиметров (от 2 до 6 дюймов) в толщину, от 279.4 и более миллиметров (от 11 и более дюймов) в ширину, и от 243.84 до 640.08 сантиметров (от 8 до 21 фута) в длину.

PLANKTON = ПЛАНКТОН – Plankton:- mostly small, floating organisms (flora and fauna) drifting passively, whose movements largely depend on water currents. / Под Планктоном, от Греческого слова Planktós, означающее Блуждающий, понимается совокупность организмов, обитающих в толще воды и неспособных противостоять переносу течением. Планктон составляют многочисленные бактерии, диатомовые и некоторые другие водоросли (фитопланктон), простейшие, некоторые кишечнополостные, моллюски, ракообразные, оболочники, яйца и личинки рыб, личинки многих беспозвоночных животных (зоопланктон). Планктон непосредственно или через промежуточные звенья пищевых цепей служит пищей всем остальным животным, обитающим в водоёмах. Под Планктоном, понимается совокупность организмов, населяющих толщу воды континентальных и морских водоёмов и не способных противостоять переносу течениями. В состав планктона входят как растения – фитопланктон (в том числе бактериопланктон), так и животные – зоопланктон. Планктон противопоставляют населению дна – Бентосу и активно плавающим животным – Нектону. В отличие от последних, организмы планктона не способны к самостоятельному движению или подвижность их ограничена. В пресных водах различают озёрный планктон – Лимнопланктон и речной планктон – Потамопланктон. Растительные фотосинтезирующие планктонные организмы нуждаются в солнечном свете и населяют поверхностные воды, в основном до глубины 50–100 метров (м). Бактерии и зоопланктон населяют всю толщу вод до максимальных глубин. Морской фитопланктон состоит в основном из Диатомовых Водорослей, Перидиней и Кокколитофорид; в пресных водах – из Диатомовых, Синезелёных и некоторых групп Зелёных Водорослей. В пресноводном зоопланктоне наиболее многочисленны Веслоногие и Ветвистоусые Рачки и Коловратки; в морском – доминируют Ракообразные (главным образом Веслоногие, а также Мизиды, Эвфаузиевые, Креветки и другие), многочисленны Простейшие (Радиолярии, Фораминиферы, Инфузории Тинтинниды), Кишечнополостные (Медузы, Сифонофоры, Гребневики), Крылоногие Моллюски, Оболочники (Аппендикулярии, Сальпы, Бочёночники, Пиросомы), яйца и личинки Рыб, личинки разных Беспозвоночных, в том числе многих Донных. Видовое разнообразие планктона наибольшее в тропических водах океана. Размеры организмов планктона колеблются от нескольких микронов (мкм) до нескольких м. Поэтому обычно различают:- наннопланктон (бактерии, наиболее мелкие одноклеточные Водоросли), микропланктон (большинство Водорослей, Простейшие, Коловратки, многие личинки), мезопланктон (Веслоногие и Ветвистоусые Рачки и другие животные менее 1 сантиметра (см)), макропланктон (многие Мизиды, Креветки, Медузы и другие сравнительно крупные животные) и мегалопланктон, к которому относят немногих наиболее крупных планктонных животных (например, Гребневик Венерин Пояс длиной до 1.5 м, Медуза Цианея диаметром до 2 м со щупальцами до 30 м, колонии Пиросом длиной до 30 м и более 1 м в поперечнике и другие). Однако границы этих размерных групп не общеприняты. У многих организмов планктона выработались приспособления, облегчающие парение в воде:- уменьшающие удельную массу тела (газовые и жировые включения, насыщенность водой и студенистость тканей, истончённость и пористость скелета) и увеличивающие его удельную поверхность (сложные, часто сильно разветвлённые выросты, уплощённое тело). Организмы фитопланктона – основные продуценты органического вещества в водоёмах, за счёт которого существует большинство водных животных. В мелководных прибрежных частях водоёмов органическое вещество продуцируется также донными растениями – Фитобентосом. Обилие фитопланктона в различных частях водоёмов зависит от количества в поверхностных слоях необходимых для него

питательных веществ. Лимитируют в этом отношении главным образом фосфаты, соединения азота, а для некоторых организмов (Диатомовые, Кремнежгутиковые) и соединения кремния. За длительную историю океана эти вещества накопились в больших количествах в его глубинах, главным образом в результате разложения и минерализации органических частиц, оседающих из верхних слоёв. Поэтому обильное развитие фитопланктона происходит в районах подъёма глубинных вод (например, в районе стыка тёплых вод Гольфстрима и Северных холодных течений, в зоне экваториальной дивергенции вод, в районах сгонных ветров вблизи берегов и так далее). Поскольку фитопланктоном питаются мелкие планктонные животные, служащие пищей более крупным, районы наибольшего развития фитопланктона характеризуются и обилием зоопланктона и нектона. Значительно меньшее и лишь локальное значение в обогащении поверхностных вод питательными веществами имеет речной сток. Развитие фитопланктона зависит также от интенсивности освещения, что в холодных и умеренных водах обусловливает сезонность в развитии планктона Зимой, несмотря на обилие питательных веществ, выносимых в поверхностные слои в результате зимнего перемешивания вод, фитопланктона мало из-за недостатка света. Весной начинается быстрое развитие фито-, а вслед за ним и зоопланктона. По мере использования фитопланктоном питательных веществ, а также вследствие выедания его животными количество фитопланктона снова уменьшается. В тропиках состав и количество планктона более или менее постоянны в течение года. Обильное развитие фитопланктона приводит к так называемому цветению воды, изменяющему её цвет и уменьшающему прозрачность. При цветении некоторых перидиней в воду выделяются токсичные вещества, которые могут вызывать массовую гибель планктонных и нектонных животных. Биомасса планктона варьирует в разных водоёмах и их районах, а также в различные сезоны. В поверхностном слое океана биомасса фитопланктона обычно колеблется от нескольких миллиграммов (мг) до нескольких граммов на кубический метр (г/м^3), зоопланктона (мезо-планктона) – от десятков мг до 1 г/м^3 и более. С глубиной планктон становится менее разнообразным и количество его быстро убывает. В Мировом океане бедные планктоном акватории преобладают по площади над богатыми. Беднее всего планктоном центральные тропические районы по обе стороны от экваториальной зоны, наиболее богаты – прибрежные районы умеренных и субтропических широт. Годовая продукция фитопланктона в Мировом океане составляет 550 миллиардов т (по оценке Советского океанолога Вениамина Григорьевича Богорова (1904-Декабрь-11(24)–1971-Апрель-15)), что почти в 10 раз превышает суммарную продукцию всего животного населения океана. Многие планктонные животные совершают регулярные вертикальные миграции с амплитудой в сотни м, иногда свыше 1 километра (км), способствующие переносу пищевых ресурсов из богатых ими поверхностных слоёв в глубины и обеспечению пищей глубоководного планктона. Вследствие способности к миграциям вертикальная зональность планктона выражена менее чётко, чем бентоса. Многие планктонные организмы обладают способностью к свечению (Биолюминесценция). Некоторые могут служить индикаторами степени загрязнённости водоёма, так как в разной степени чувствительны к загрязнению. Планктон непосредственно или через промежуточные звенья пищевых цепей служит источником питания многих промысловых животных:- Кальмаров, Рыб, Китов и других. Из планктонных организмов объектами промысла служат некоторые ракообразные (Креветки, Мизиды). В последние годы всё большее значение приобретает промысел Антарктических рачков – эвфаузиевых (Криль), образующих иногда огромные скопления (до 15 кг/м^3). Разработка методов использования и лова морского планктона перспективна, так как его запасы во много раз превышают запасы всех промышляемых до сих пор морских организмов.

PLANNED GENERATOR = ЗАПЛАНИРОВАННЫЙ (или ПРОЕКТНЫЙ) ГЕНЕРАТОР – Planned Generator:- a proposal by a company to install electric generating equipment at an existing or planned facility or site. The proposal is based on the owner having obtained (1) all environmental and regulatory approvals, (2) a signed contract for the electric energy, or (3) financial closure for the facility.

PLANT = ЗАВОД (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВО) – Fixtures or machinery used in an industrial process, or a general term for a factory or industrial complex. Production unit which is physically independent but legally affiliated with a firm. A company may have one or more plants. / Производственная единица, которая физически независима, а юридически связана с фирмой. Компания может иметь один и более заводов. Под Заводом понимается промышленное предприятие с механизированными процессами производства, изготовляющее преимущественно средства производства. Этот термин является тождественным понятию Фабрика.

PLANT = СТАНЦИЯ (или ЗАВОД) – Plant is a facility at which are located prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy. A plant may contain more than one type of prime mover. Electric utility plants exclude facilities that satisfy the definition of a qualifying facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978. / Под Станцией, от Латинского слова Statio, означающее Стояние или Стоянка, понимается специально оборудованное предприятие, обслуживающее определённую территорию. Под Заводом понимается промышленное предприятие с механизированными процессами производства, изготавливающее преимущественно средства производства. В зарубежной электроэнергетике понятия Завод и Станция тождественны.

PLANT ANATOMY = АНАТОМИЯ РАСТЕНИЯ – Plant Anatomy is the study of the structure of plants. / Под Анатомией Растений, от Греческого слова Anatomē, означающее Рассечение, понимается наука о строении (преимущественно внутреннем) организма.

PLANT & MACHINERY = СООРУЖЕНИЯ И ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Plant & Machinery is the current (net book value (NBV)) of factory plant and machinery. Thus it is the total original cost of plant and machinery less accumulated depreciation.

PLANT & MACHINERY/EMPLOYEE = СООРУЖЕНИЯ И ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ/РАБОТНИК – Plant & Machinery/Employee is the value of plant and machinery expressed on a per employee basis. Thus it is a measure of capital intensity. An upward trend in this figure may show that the business is being modernized (or it may be due to increased labor productivity).

PLANT APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА НА РАСТЕНИЕ (или ЗАЯВКА ПО РАСТЕНИЮ) – Plant Application (patent):- applications to protect invented or discovered, asexually reproduced plant varieties. See also Nonprovisional Patent Application, and Provisional Patent Application.

PLANT ASH = РАСТИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗОЛА – Plant Ash is the inorganic residue, principally oxides, which remains after the ignition of plant tissue. / Под Золой понимается несгораемый остаток (в виде пыли), образующийся из минеральных примесей топлива при полном его сгорании. Используется для производства некоторых видов бетона, как удобрение; из золы некоторых углей добывают редкие и рассеянные элементы, например, Галлий (Ga), Германий (Ge).

PLANT AVAILABLE WATER = УСВАИВАЕМАЯ РАСТЕНИЯМИ ВОДА (или ДОСТУПНАЯ РАСТЕНИЯМ ВОДА) – Plant Available Water is the amount of water in the soil that can be extracted by plants, usually full point less wilting point. / Количество воды в почве, которое может быть поглощено растениями, обычно степень насыщаемости уменьшается при увядании растения, следующим после полной зрелости этого растения. обычно меньше влажности завядания (wilting point).

PLANT–BACK PERIODS = ПЕРИОДЫ ОТХОДА (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ) РАСТЕНИЯ – Plant-Back Periods are the recommended periods of time, after the use of herbicides, that will avoid damage to crops. / Рекомендуемые периоды времени, после применения гербицидов, которые позволят избежать повреждения сельскохозяйственной культуре.

PLANT BUGS = РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КЛОПЫ – Plant Bugs are small, active, dark brown Bugs with piercing-sucking mouthparts. The mouthparts make tiny needle-like holes in small squares, causing darkening and abortion. At high population levels, terminal feeding may result in unusual upper growth (crazy cotton) and loss of apical dominance; late in the season, high levels of plant Bugs can also damage larger squares, blooms, and small bolls. The Plant Bug complex includes several Species, but thresholds are similar for all. Although Plant Bugs can cause damage during any phenological stage, they are most important during the early season prior to first bloom. Thresholds expressed as number captured per 100 sweeps with a 38-cm net range from 6 to 100. Higher thresholds are typically associated with later phenological stages and longer production seasons. Some states utilize a bug-to-square ratio to time Plant Bug control measures. Recent emphasis on early maturity and short-season production has increased the importance of Plant Bugs, which often affect production by delaying maturity.

PLANT COMPENSATION = САМОКОРРЕКЦИЯ РАСТЕНИЯ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ РАСТЕНИЯ) – Plant Compensation is the ability of a plant to produce new growth or larger fruit to compensate for structures lost through damage by insects, hail, etc. / Способность растения давать новые побеги или более крупные плоды за счёт компенсации потерянных вследствие повреждения частей растения, вызванного насекомыми, градом и прочим.

PLANT CONDENSATE = ЗАВОДСКОЙ КОНДЕНСАТ (или КОНДЕНСАТ ОТ ГАЗОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕГО ЗАВОДА) – Plant Condensate is one of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants. / Один из видов жидкого природного газа, в основном пентаны и более тяжёлые углеводороды, полученный и выделенный в виде жидкости газовыми впускными сепараторами или скрубберами (устройствами для очистки газов и извлечения одного или нескольких компонентов с помощью жидкостей) на перерабатывающих заводах.

PLANT DENSITY = ГУСТОТА СТОЯНИЯ РАСТЕНИЙ (или ПЛОТНОСТЬ СТОЯНИЯ РАСТЕНИЙ) – Plant Density is a number of plants per unit area.

PLANT FIBER = РАСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Plant Fiber is a fiber generated from a plant, e.g., Coir, Cotton, Flax, Jute, Hemp, and Ramie. Plant Fiber is a common crafting material used in armor and weapon crafting. Plant Fibers include seed hairs, such as cotton; stem (or bast) fibers, such as flax and hemp; leaf fibers, such as sisal; and husk fibers, such as coconut. Plant Fibers – the oldest and most used textile fibers. Natural cellulose fibers originated from plants and trees such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Jute, Ramie, Kapok, Coir, Bamboo, etc are termed as Plant Fibers. Many useful fibers have been obtained from various parts of plants including leaves, stems (bast fibers), fruits and seeds. Since all plant fibers are made up of mainly cellulose, they are categorized as 'natural cellulosic fibers', which may consist of one plant cell or an aggregate of cells cemented together by non-cellulose materials. Bast fibers are produced and used to manufacture a wide range of traditional and novel products including ropes, nets, carpets, mats, brushes, mattresses, paper, and board materials. Plant fibers are classified into two groups:- soft fibers and hard fibers. Soft Fibers:- The process of preparing soft fibers for weaving is laborious. The plant is selected and harvested, partially dried, and then pounded with a stone mallet and scraped to clean the fibers. The material is then washed and dried in the sun. Later, the artists comb the fibers with their fingers. The fibers are now ready to be spun or twisted into thread or cord on the artist's leg. Some fibers, including palm, grass, wheat chaff, and to rote, are prepared by drying and pounding, after which they are cut to size and braided. Soft fibers are used to make ropes, string, nets, bags, and hammocks. Hard Fibers:- Hard fibers are subjected to successive phases of cutting, drying, cleaning, and soaking before they can be woven. These strong, naturally flexible fibers are used to make furniture, birdcages, toys, baskets, and mats.. The following is a list of natural Plant Fibers, organized alphabetically by type:- (1) Bast Fibers:- flax (Linum Usitatissimum), hemp (Cannabis Sativa), Indian hemp (Apocynum Cannabinum), jute (Corchorus Species):- (i) tossa jute (Corchorus Olitorius) and (ii) white jute (Corchorus Capsularis), kenaf (Hibiscus Cannabinus), ramie (Boehmeria Species), roselle (Hibiscus Sabdariffa), sunn (Crotalaria Juncea), and urena (Urena Lobata). (2) Leaf Fibers:- abaca (Musa Textilis), cantala (Agave Cantala), henequen (Agave Fourcroydes), maguey (Agave Americana and other Species), Mauritius hemp (Furcraea Foetida), phormium (Phormium Tenax), and sisal (Agave Sisalana). (3) Seed-Hair And Other Fibers:- akund floss (Calotropis Procera and Calotropis Gigantea), bagasse (Saccharum Officinarum), bamboo (various Species), bombax cotton (Bombax Species), coir (Cocos Nucifera), cotton (Gossypium Species), floss-silk tree (Ceiba Speciosa), kapok (Ceiba Pentandra), and milkweed floss (Asclepias Syriaca and Asclepias Incarnata). / Прядильные Культуры или Текстильные Культуры, растения, возделываемые для получения волокна. Объединяют однолетние и многолетние виды различных ботанических Семейств, имеющие волокно:- на семенах в виде свободных волосков (Хлопчатник), в плодах (Сейба), в стеблях (лубяные культуры), листьях (Агава, Новозеландский Лён). В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади занимают Хлопчатник, Джут, Конопля, Лён, Кенаф; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – Хлопчатник, Лён и Конопля. Текстильные волокна из прядильных культур – сырьё для текстильной промышленности. Подробнее смотрите статьи об отдельных культурах.

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR = РЕГУЛЯТОР РОСТА РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Growth Regulator is a broad class of chemicals that control the growth of plants. Many are also natural compounds found within plants, where they may act as hormones. Plant Growth Regulator is a substance applied to cotton plants that affects growth or aging, e.g., Pix and Prep. Abbreviation:- PGR.

PLANT GROWTH SUBSTANCES = РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ РОСТОВЫЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ РОСТОВЫЕ СУБСТАНЦИИ) – Plant Growth Substances are natural and synthetic compounds that elicit growth, developmental or metabolic responses. These substances are usually not metabolites in the sense that they are not intermediates or products of the pathways they control, and they are active at very low concentrations. / Под Ростовыми Веществами понимаются вещества, содержащиеся в растениях и регулирующие их рост. К ним относятся фитогормоны, а также некоторые фенолы, производные мочевины и другие.

PLANT HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА РАСТЕНИЯ – Plant Height is the distance from the base of the plant at ground level to the top of the highest leaf or the panicle of a mature plant, measured in centimeters.

PLANTHOPPER = XX (или ДЭЛЬФАСИД, или ДЕЛЬФАЦИД) – Planthopper is an Insect of the Order Homoptera, Family Delphacidae, which feeds by sucking sap from leaf veins along the lower portion of the Rice Plant; usually more stout and slow-moving than leafhoppers. Planthoppers have a mobile spur called a 'Calcar' at the tip of the tibia of the hind leg. / из жилок листа .

PLANTING = ПОСАДКА – Planting (including replanting) is any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium, or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation. / , или прививанием или аналогичными операциями, разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Посадкой понимается размещение рассады (Капусты, Табака, Томата), саженцев плодовых, декоративных и лесных культур, клубней Картофеля, луковиц Лука, Тюльпана и других

по площади поля с заделкой в почву. Проводят рассадо-посадочными машинами, картофелесажалками и вручную. Посадка – в растениеводстве, высаживание на постоянное место (в поле, сад, цветник) молодых растений; важнейший агротехнический приём при возделывании многих сельскохозяйственных культур, декоративных и лесных пород. Применяется в овощеводстве, плодоводстве, лесоводстве, табаководстве, цветоводстве и другом. Рассада, саженцы, выращенные в рассадниках, парниках, теплицах, питомниках и высаженные на постоянное место, продолжают расти, развиваться и дают урожай. При возделывании Картофеля в почву сажают клубни, Лука – лук-севок (маленькие луковицы, выращенные из семян), Мяты – отрезки корневищ, Сахарного Тростника – отрезки стеблей, для получения семян корнеплодных растений – их маточники (корнеплоды) и так далее. Посадка рассады наиболее распространена в овощеводстве при выращивании Капусты, Томата, Огурца, Перца, Баклажана и других. Перед посадкой рассаду обильно поливают; корни безгоршечных растений обмакивают в сметанообразную смесь глины и жидкого навоза с рогором (для предохранения от высыхания). Сажают рассаду рассадопосадочными машинами или вручную, погружая в почву до 1-го здорового листа. После посадки или одновременно с ней растения поливают (0.3–1 литр (л) воды на каждое растение). Через 5–7 суток (сут) проверяют приживаемость, подсаживая новую рассаду на место выпавшей. Посадку рассады применяют также при возделывании Табака, Эфирномасличных культур (например, Базилика Евгенольного), цветочных и декоративных растений и других. В плодоводстве посадка саженцев – основной способ закладки промышленных и приусадебных садов. На подготовленном под сад участке копают посадочные ямы глубиной 0.6 метр (м), диаметром 1 м под Семечковые культуры (Яблоня, Груша), соответственно 0.4 и 0.8 м под Косточковые (Вишня, Слива и другие) и 0.4 и 0.6 м под Ягодные (Смородина, Крыжовник, Малина), которые на 2/3 заполняют смесью плодородной земли с перегноем и минеральными удобрениями. Корневая шейка при посадке саженца должна быть на 4–10 сантиметров (см) выше поверхности земли. Около посаженного деревца или кустарника делают лунку для полива (20–30 л воды на растение). Посадку проводят весной или осенью, вручную или машиной. Посадку саженцев (и сеянцев) применяют также в лесоводстве для восстановления и разведения леса, закладки лесных полос. Сажают лесопосадочными машинами, под плуг, вручную (с комом земли или с открытыми корнями).

PLANTING BOARD = САЖАЛЬНАЯ ДОСКА (или ПОСАДОЧНАЯ ДОСКА) – Planting Board is a board with holes for dropping seeds into the soil at given distances or for marking distances when sowing or transplanting in the field or plots.

PLANTING RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОСАДКОЙ – Planting Ratio is the ratio in which the male and female parental lines are planted in hybrid seed production or maintenance of the cytoplasmic male sterile line.

PLANTLETS = РОСТКИ (или ПРОРОСТКИ, или СЕЯНЦЫ, или РАССАДА) – Plantlets, as relates to seed potatoes, plantlets are small plants produced under aseptic culture conditions in a laboratory. Plantlet is a young plant or a small plant. Plantlet is a small rooted shoot regenerated from cell culture following embryogenesis or organogenesis. Plantlets can normally develop into normal plants when transplanted to soil. / Под Сеянцем понимается одно- или двултнее растение, полученное из семени в посевном отделении плодового или лесного питомника (без пересадки). Сеянцы плодовых растений используют в качестве Подвоев (Подвой в именительном падеже) в плодоводстве для размножения сортов; их часто называют Дичками. В лесоразведении сеянцы используют в качестве посадочного материала. Под Подвоем понимается растение (или часть его), на которое прививают часть (черенок, почку и тому подобное) другого растения – Привоя. Через корневую систему подвоя осуществляется минеральное питание и водоснабжение привитого растения. Привой снабжает подвой продуктами ассимиляции. Полнота срастания привитых компонентов и нормальное развитие полученного растительного организма зависят от физиологической совместимости подвоя и привоя. Подвой влияет на силу роста, урожайность и долговечность привоя, его зимостойкость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям. Привой, в свою очередь, может влиять на зимостойкость подвоя, на развитие его корневой системы. В плодоводстве в зависимости от производственных задач для одной и той же культуры применяют разные подвои. Например, Яблоню прививают на Юге и в центральных районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на сеянцах культурных сортов и лесной Яблони, в более Северных районах – на сливолистной Яблоне (Китайке), а на Востоке и Севере – на Сибирской Яблоне. В питомниках бывшего СССР для выращивания привитых саженцев плодовых культур использовали около 40 видов подвоев, различающихся происхождением (дикорастущие и культурные), силой роста и способом размножения (семенные и вегетативные).

PLANT MAP = КАРТА РАСТЕНИЯ (или КАРТОГРАММА РАСТЕНИЯ) – Plant Map is a precise, prescribed manner of recording, or mapping, Cotton Plant growth that shows the location and stage of fruit by its position on each node of all vegetative and fruiting branches. Plant maps are often used to determine nodes above white bloom, nodes above cracked boll, and fruit retention and to compartmentalize and compare fruit retention on selected horizontal or vertical zones of the Cotton Plant. Modified mapping systems are available that focus on particular vertical zones of Cotton, such as first position only. / на каждом узле всех вегетативных и плодоносящих ветвях. часто используются для определения узлов выше месторасположения белого цветка, узлов выше треснувшей коробочки, и удерживания плода и для пространственного разделения и образования удерживания плода на выбранных горизонтальных или вертикальных зонах растения Хлопчатника. . Картирование растения.

PLANT MAPPING = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ РАСТЕНИЯ (или XX) – Plant Mapping and crop monitoring using selected plant indicators to follow plant development and fruit growth has become a widely accepted technique throughout the US Cotton Belt. Plant mapping refers to a technique to characterize Plant structure and fruiting behavior of plants usually in single evaluations, while crop monitoring is a sequential series of crop characterizations for following crop progress. New techniques to follow fruiting progress during squaring and flowering in relation to main-stem nodal development, and to assist with end-of-season management decisions have recently been introduced. However, some confusion exists about the specific terms used in plant mapping and crop monitoring. A glossary of terminology and concepts is provided to clarify misunderstandings and to make the overall concept easier to understand and implement. Plant Mapping is a widely used technique in the Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum L.) industry for providing detailed information on the presence and location of individual fruit on an idealized, simplified diagram of a Cotton Plant. For years, use of plant mapping was limited by the inability to handle and process massive data sets. An early-developed technique for processing voluminous data was the composite plant diagram. This technique provided a method of summarizing data from multiple plants into a single diagram. Hake et al. (1990) presented a method of summarizing data collected from prime fruit sites for use as an in-season management tool. The innovation of personal computers and appropriate software has greatly expanded the application and use of plant mapping. Software programs, such as the DIAGRAMMER and BOLOCATE (1986 and 1990), PMAP (1995), CottonPro (1995 and 1996) and COTMAP (1990), provide powerful means for summarize mapping data. The first two techniques are capable of distinguishing stage of fruit, i.e. square, flower or boll, and provide detailed information for every node. However, collection of such detailed data is tedious and statistical analyses are difficult. Coded plant data, which focus on prime fruiting sites, are used by COTMAP and CottonPro to calculate and analyze defined plant structure, fruit distribution and fruit retention variables. Recent trends in plant-based management models recognize the importance of a more continuous in-season approach for following fruiting dynamics during the season, i.e. crop monitoring rather than an instantaneous plant map. COTMAN (1992, 1994, and 1995) is a computerized decision aid which integrates information on plant growth patterns, current and historical weather data, and farm and field parameters to enhance Cotton crop

management. A glossary of terms and concepts related to the COTMAN crop monitoring system has been published (1996). There have also been various noncomputer programs developed for crop monitoring (e.g., 1990, 1991, and 1997). The overall concept of plant mapping and crop monitoring is being used in many states across the US Cotton Belt. However, some confusion has arisen surrounding the interpretation of the technique and the methods by which to use it. A glossary of terminology and concepts used in plant mapping and crop monitoring is provided below to clarify misunderstandings and to make the overall concept easier to understand and implement. See also Plant Monitoring. Plant Mapping is the one of several methods used to characterize plant structure and fruiting behavior of Plants. Mapping techniques tend to be a single evaluation of crop status, rather than a sequential series of crop characterizations, as in plant monitoring, for following crop progress. Early plant mapping methods were laborious and not practical. More recently these have been modified and incorporated into computer programs for ease of data handling, e.g., COTMAP, and incorporated into research and production systems.

PLANT MONITORING = НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ ЗА РАСТЕНИЕМ (или ХХ) – Plant Monitoring is a general term used for one or a series of interactive measurements on the plant or crop, usually made sequentially during the growing season. Management decisions are based upon thresholds and changes over sampling dates. Plant monitoring includes seedling vigor indices, nodes above white flower (NAWF), petiole nutrient analysis, certain aspects of insect scouting, etc. See also Plant Mapping.

PLANT NUTRIENT = ПИТАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО ДЛЯ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Nutrient is a substance which is absorbed by plants and is necessary for completion of the life cycle.

PLANT PATENT = ПАТЕНТ НА РАСТЕНИЕ – Plant Patent may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant. See also Patent.

PLANT PEST = ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ РАСТЕНИЙ – The term Plant Pest means any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product:- (i) a protozoan; (ii) a nonhuman animal; (iii) a parasitic plant; (iv) a bacterium; (v) a fungus; (vi) a virus or viroid; (vii) an infectious agent or other pathogen; and (viii) any article similar to or allied with any of the articles specified in the preceding subparagraphs. Plants provide food for many forms of life. Human beings and other grazing animals depend on plants for food. It is important to note that large numbers of other much smaller creatures such as insects and their larvae also feed on plants. Insects which, feed on plants and cause damage to the plants are called Pests. Plant pests vary from place to place. See also Pest.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY = ФИЗИОЛОГИЯ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Physiology is the study of the Plant's processes, functions, and responses to the environment.

PLANT POPULATION = ПОПУЛЯЦИЯ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Population is a number of Plants in a particular area or the number of different Plant types in a particular area. / В биологии под Популяцией, от Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ или Население, понимается совокупность особей одного Вида, длительно занимающая определённое пространство и воспроизводящая себя в течение большого числа поколений. Термин Популяция употребляют также по отношению к каким-либо группам клеток и в антропологии.

PLANT PRODUCTS = ПРОДУКТЫ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ) – Plant Products is unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests. / К Продуктам Растительного Происхождения или Растительным Продуктам относятся неизготовленный материал растительного происхождения (включая зерно) и те изготовленные продукты, которые по своей природе или по способу своей переработки могут создавать риск интродукции и распространения вредителей.

PLANT PROTECTION ACT = АКТ О ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – After 17 years in the making, the Plant Protection Act (PPA) became law on 2000-June-20 as part of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act. The PPA consolidates all or part of 10 existing USDA plant health laws into one comprehensive law, including the authority to regulate plants, plant products, certain biological control organisms, noxious weeds, and plant pests. The Plant Quarantine Act, the Federal Pest Act, and the Federal Noxious Weed Act are among the 10 statutes the new Act replaces. The PPA is necessary because of the major impact plant pests currently have and could have on the agriculture, environment, economy, and commerce of the United States. The PPA gives the Secretary of Agriculture, and through delegated authority, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the ability to prohibit or restrict the importation, exportation, and the interstate movement of plants, plant products, certain biological control organisms, noxious weeds, and plant pests. Under the PPA, violators face harsher civil penalties than ever before for smuggling illegal plants or produce that could harbor plant pests or diseases. The PPA gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to subpoena documentary evidence and witnesses to prosecute violators. The Act also provides APHIS with a cost recovery mechanism for expenses related to the disposal of abandoned shipments at US ports of entry. Plant Protection Act (PPA) is a legislation that provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, interstate and intrastate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation).

PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE = ЗАЩИТА И КАРАНТИН РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is organizational unit within USDA-APHIS (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) that is accountable for assisting exporters in meeting the plant quarantine import requirements of foreign countries.

PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Protection Organization (national) is the phytosanitary standard setting organization. Its objectives are to protect plants, to develop national strategies against the introduction and spread of dangerous pests and to promote safe and effective control methods. As a National Plant Protection Organization has produced a large number of standards and publications on plant pests, phytosanitary regulations, and plant protection products. See also National Plant Protection Organization.

PLANT QUARANTINE = КАРАНТИН РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Quarantine is a restrictive measure imposed by a government to prevent the entry of injurious pathogens and pests by regulating the movements of plants, fruits, seeds, or other plant parts. Plant Quarantine is all activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control.

PLANT RESIDUE = РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОСТАТОК – Plant Residue is the stubble or remains of a plant left after harvest.

PLANT RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ РАСТЕНИЙ (или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ РАСТЕНИЙ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ РАСТЕНИЙ) – Plant Resistance is a resistance of Plants to Pests and diseases.

PLANTS = РАСТЕНИЯ – Any Plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed. As relates to seed potatoes, Plants are rooted plants produced under a screenshow, greenhouse, or field environment. Plant is a living organism, in the Kingdom Plantae, with

cellulose cell walls and lacking a nervous system or powers of voluntary motion. Self-supporting plants use chlorophyll to capture energy from sunlight, using it to synthesise food from carbon-dioxide, water and other inorganic substances. Dependent plants (e.g., fungi, parasites, saprophytes) have no chlorophyll and use pre-existing carbon compounds as a food source. A complete plant may have roots, stems and leaves but in some cases consists of only a single leafy tissue, a series of linked cells or even a single cell. Plants are divided into flowering plants (angiosperms) reproducing through seeds and flowerless plants (gymnosperms) which reproduce by single celled spores. Plants are living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm. / разведение или распространение (propagation). может иметь корни, стебли и листья, но в некоторых случаях состоит только из . Растения подразделяются на Цветущие Растения или Цветковые Растения (Ангиоспермы или Покрытосеменные Растения), воспроизводящиеся через семена и бесцветковые растения (Гимноспермы или Голосеменные Растения), которые воспроизводятся одноклеточными спорами. К Растениям относятся живые Растения и части Растений, включая семена и генетический материал. Растения составляют одно из Царств органического мира. От других живых организмов Растения отличаются способностью к автотрофному питанию, то есть к синтезу всех необходимых органических веществ из неорганических. Зелёные Растения, при этом, используют энергию солнечных лучей, иными словами, осуществляют фотосинтез, под которым понимается процесс, в результате которого создаётся основная масса органического вещества биосферы и поддерживается газовый состав атмосферы. Таким образом, Растения являются главным первичным источником пищи и энергии для всех других форм жизни на нашей планете. У некоторых Растений питание гетеротрофное (сапрофиты и паразиты). Известно приблизительно 500 000 Видов ныне живущих Растений, которые делятся на низшие и высшие растения. С середины XX столетия из Царства Растений выделяют самостоятельные Царства:- Грибы и Дробянки, которые ранее относили к Низшим Растениям. Ботаника является наукой о Растениях. Применительно к защите и карантину Растений под Растениями понимаются живые Растения и части Растений, включая семена и генетический материал. Растения (Plantae, или Vegetabilia), организмы, отличающиеся автотрофным питанием, основанным на использовании энергии Солнца (смотрите Фотосинтез), и наличием у клеток плотных оболочек, состоящих, как правило, из целлюлозы. Фотосинтез и связанные с ним физиолого-биохимические процессы дают возможность безошибочно отличать Растения от других живых организмов. Сравнительно редко встречающиеся среди Растений Виды с гетеротрофным питанием (сапрофиты и паразиты) – всегда вторичного происхождения. Другие черты, определяемые характером роста и образом жизни, например, своеобразные циклы развития, способы закладки органов, прикреплённость к субстрату и так далее, не всеобщи в мире Растений. В целом комплекс признаков позволяет легко отличать любые Растения, особенно высокоорганизованные, от представителей остальных Царств живых организмов. Лишь на более низком уровне развития, особенно на одноклеточном, различия не очень резкие и иногда сглаживаются настолько, что до середины XX века считалось спорным, к какому Царству живых существ относить некоторые группы (например, Жгутиконосцев). Однако и здесь имеются достаточные основания для разграничения прежде сборной Группы Жгутиконосцев на относящиеся либо к растительному, либо к животному Царству. Некоторая трудность их разграничения – доказательство единства происхождения всего живого мира, расчленение которого на отдельные Царства, как свидетельствуют палеонтологические находки, произошло, вероятно, более 3 миллиарда лет назад. По широко распространённой традиции, к Царству Растений часто относят ещё Бактерии, Синезелёные Водоросли (Цианеи) и Грибы. Однако исследования середины XX века усилили давно высказанные сомнения в правомочности отнесения этих организмов к Растениям. У Бактерий и Цианеи отсутствует настоящее ядро с ядерной мембраной и ядрышком, а также типичный половой процесс. Эти и другие особенности резко отличают Бактерии и Цианеи как от Настоящих Растений, так и от остальных представителей мира живых существ; поэтому теперь их выделяют в особое Надцарство доклеточных организмов, или Прокариотов. Что касается Грибов, то, несмотря на наличие у них ядра, остальные особенности их морфологии и химизма (как правило, не целлюлозная, а хитиновая клеточная оболочка, гетеротрофный способ питания и другие) достаточно резко отличают их и от Настоящих Растений, и от живых организмов других Царств, что позволило выделить их в особое Царство – Грибы (Mycetalia, или Fungi) и объединить вместе с Растениями и Животными в Надцарство клеточных организмов, или Эукариотов. Одноклеточные Растения характеризуются элементами, свойственными клетке любого организма, но вместе с тем отличаются от одноклеточных организмов других Царств живого мира наличием хлоропластов, отдельными ультраструктурами, обычно также строением оболочки, развитыми вакуолями и другим. С повышением уровня организации различия между Растениями и представителями других Царств возрастают настолько резко, что многоклеточные Растения даже по внешнему виду можно безошибочно отличить от представителей других Царств органического мира. Очень важная морфологическая особенность Растений – сильное расчленение тела, приводящее к увеличению его поверхности, что обусловлено способом питания Растений – поглощением из внешней среды газообразного и жидкого компонентов (воздуха и воды с растворёнными в ней питательными веществами). У Высших Растений расчленение и дифференциация тела приводят к выработке большого числа специализированных структур и органов (смотрите Ткани Растений, Вегетативные Органы и другое). Многие важные особенности внешней и внутренней морфологии Растений определяются характером их роста и размножения. Царство Растений охватывает 3 крупных таксона (полцарства либо Отделы, или Типы):- это – Красные Водоросли, или Багрянки (Rhodobionta), Настоящие Водоросли (Phycobionta) и Высшие Растения (Embryobionta). Полцарства охватывают всё огромное разнообразие мира Растений, общее число Видов которых превышает 350 тысяч. Трудами многих поколений ботаников выявлены основные вехи становления и развития отдельных структур, органов и Растения в целом, начиная от одноклеточных микроскопических Водорослей и кончая высокоразвитыми Цветковыми Растениями, у которых физиолого-биохимические процессы и морфологические образования достигли высокого уровня развития. В основе понимания развития мира Растений в целом, как во времени, так и в пространстве, лежит современное эволюционное учение. Его данными, в частности, твёрдо установлена сопряжённая эволюция мира Растений и Животных (особенно Насекомых, Птиц и Млекопитающих). Существование мира Животных, включая Человека, было бы невозможно без Растений, чем и определяется их особая роль в жизни нашей планеты. Из всех организмов только Растения способны аккумулировать энергию Солнца, создавая при её посредстве органического вещества из веществ неорганических; при этом Растения извлекают из атмосферы CO_2 и выделяют O_2. Именно деятельностью Растений была создана атмосфера, содержащая O_2, и их существованием она поддерживается в состоянии, пригодном для дыхания. Растения – основное, определяющее звено в сложной цепи питания всех гетеротрофных организмов, включая Человека. Наземные Растения образуют степи, луга, леса и другие растительные группировки, создавая ландшафтное разнообразие Земли и бесконечное разнообразие экологических ниш для жизни организмов всех Царств. Наконец, при непосредственном участии Растений возникла и образуется почва. Из огромного разнообразия Царства Растений особое значение в повседневной жизни имеют Семенные и главным образом Цветковые (Покрытосеменные) Растения. Именно к ним относятся почти все Растения, введённые Человеком в культуру. Первое место в жизни Человека принадлежит Хлебным Растениям (Пшеница, Рис, Кукуруза, Просо, Сорго, Ячмень, Рожь, Овёс) и различным крупяным культурам. Важное место в пищевом рационе Человека занимает в странах с умеренным климатом Картофель, а в более Южных областях – Батат, Яме, Ока, Таро и другие. Широко употребляются богатые растительными белками Зернобобовые (Фасоль, Горох, Нут, Чечевица и другие), Сахароносные (Сахарная Свёкла и Сахарный Тростник), многочисленные Масличные (Подсолнечник, Арахис, Маслина и другие), Плодовые, Ягодные, Овощные

и иные культурные Растения. Хлопчатник, Лён, Конопля, Рами, Джут, Кенаф, Сизаль и многие другие волокнистые Растения обеспечивают Человека одеждой и техническими тканями. Современное общество трудно представить без тонизирующих Растений – Чая, Кофе, Какао, равно как без Винограда – основы виноделия, или без Табака. Животноводство базируется на использовании дикорастущих и культивируемых кормовых Растений. Ежегодно потребляется огромное количество леса – в качестве строительного материала, источника получения целлюлозы и другого. Очень важное значение для Человека имеет один из главных источников энергии – каменный уголь, а также торф, о которых можно сказать, что они представляют собой аккумулированную в растительных остатках прошлого энергию Солнца. До сих пор не утратил своего экономического значения добываемый из Растений естественный каучук. Ценные смолы, камеди, эфирные масла, красители и другие продукты, получаемые в результате переработки Растений, занимают видное место в хозяйственной деятельности Человека. Большое число Растений служат основными поставщиками витаминов, а другие (Наперстянка, Раувольфия, Алоэ, Белладонна, Пилокарпус, Валериана и сотни других) – источником необходимых лекарств, веществ и препаратов. Растительный покров не только обогащает атмосферу кислородом, но и даёт приют многочисленным Животным и вообще создаёт обстановку, благоприятную для жизни всех организмов на Земле. За свою многовековую деятельность Человек научился создавать на огромных пространствах растительный покров (поля, сеяные луга, лесопарки, сады, парки и тому подобное), а также отбирать и выводить многочисленные формы Растений, отвечающие тем или иным специальным запросам. Однако чрезмерно интенсивная и далеко не всегда рациональная деятельность Человека привела к уничтожению естественного растительного покрова на огромных площадях и поставила под угрозу исчезновения многие Виды Растений. В связи с этим специальными законодательными актами, принятыми в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и в некоторых других странах, мир Растений постепенно берётся под защиту (смотрите Охраняемые Растения И Животные). Изучением различных сторон жизни Растений занимается ботаника и многие специальные ботанические дисциплины.

PLANTS FOR PLANTING = РАСТЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПОСАДКИ – Plants For Planting are the Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted.

PLANTS IN VITRO = ПРОБИРОЧНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ (или РАСТЕНИЯ ИН ВИТРО) – Plants In Vitro is a commodity class for Plants in an aseptic medium in a closed container. / В переводе с Латинского In Vitro, означает В Лабораторных Условиях или В Пробирке.

PLANT TISSUE CULTURE = КУЛЬТУРА ТКАНИ РАСТЕНИЙ (или КУЛЬТУРА РАСТИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТКАНИ, или ТКАНЕВАЯ РАСТИТЕЛЬНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Plant Tissue Culture is the culture of protoplasts, cells, tissues, organs, embryos, or seed in vitro.

PLANT TYPE = ТИП РАСТЕНИЯ – Plant Type is a set of plant characters (e.g., tillering, leaf and panicle characteristics, plant height) that give a variety its peculiar architecture and geometry. / свойства (characters) .

PLANT USE = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЕЙ – Plant Use:- the electric energy used in the operation of a plant. Included in this definition is the energy required for pumping at pumped storage plants.

PLANT–USE ELECTRICITY = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВО ДЛЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЕЙ – Plant-Use Electricity is the electric energy used in the operation of a plant. This energy total is subtracted from the gross energy production of the plant; for reporting purposes the plant energy production is then reported as a net figure. The energy required for pumping at pumped storage plants is, by definition, subtracted, and the energy production for these plants is then reported as a net figure.

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА РАЗНОВИДНОСТЕЙ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Variety Protection (PVP):- the developer of a new distinct Variety may obtain protection for a Variety if he/she chooses to do so, provided the Variety meets the requirements of the Plant Variety Protection Act of 1970. This Act permits the owner or developer of a Variety to prohibit others from selling, sexually multiplying, using for propagation for seed, or using to produce a hybrid, seed of his Variety. The Act was revised in 1994. Two options for Plant Variety protection are available to the developer of the variety. Under the first option, the developer of the Variety or his/her agent may sell either certified or uncertified seed of the variety. If the developer of the variety has reason to believe that anyone is infringing on his/her rights, he/she may resort to civil court action. The other option (‘certification option’) for protecting a variety utilizes the provisions of the Title V of the Federal Seed Act. A variety protected in this manner may be sold by Variety name only as a class of certified seed. It is the responsibility of the seller to inform the buyer if the Variety is protected. Each container of seed sold should be labeled with a tag indicating the type of protection that the owner has. Under the first PVP option the label will state:- ‘Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited US Protected Variety’. If the owner of the Variety has chosen the other option for Variety protection, the label will state, ‘Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited To Be Sold by Variety Name Only as a Class of Certified Seed US Protected Variety’.

PLANT VARIETY RIGHT = ПРАВО ПО РАЗНОВИДНОСТЯМ РАСТЕНИЙ – Plant Variety Right (PVR) is a legislation that allows a copyright to be obtained for a specific Plant.

PLASMID = ПЛАЗМИД – Plasmid is nonchromosomal, self-replicating (circular) DNA in bacteria. A principal tool for inserting new genetic information into microorganisms or plants. / Под Плазмидами понимаются факторы наследственности, расположенные в клетках вне хромосом; молекулы ДНК, способные к автономному размножению. Наиболее изучены бактериальные плазмиды (колициногенные, половые факторы, факторы лекарственной устойчивости и другие). Широко используются в генетической инженерии как переносчики генетического материала. Под Плазмидами понимаются факторы наследственности, расположенные в клетках вне хромосом. К плазмидам относят генетические факторы клеточных органелл (Митохондрий, Пластид и других) и генетические факторы, не являющиеся обязательными компонентами клеток. Из последних более изучены так называемый Каппа-Фактор у Парамеций, продуцирующих антибиотическое вещество парамеции, фактор чувствительности к CO_2 и агент, обусловливающий бессамцовость у Дрозофил, а также ряд бактериальных плазмид. У бактерий плазмиды могут контролировать устойчивость к лекарственным веществам, синтез бактерицинов, энтеротоксина, гемолизина и некоторых антигенов. Плазмиды, называющиеся половыми факторами, определяют половую дифференциацию у бактерий. Показано, что многие плазмиды состоят из кольцевых молекул двухнитевой ДНК с молекулярной массой 10^6–10^8 дальтон. Смотрите также Цитоплазматическая Наследственность, и Эписомы.

PLASMODESMATA = ПЛАЗМОДЕСМЫ – Plasmodesmata is cytoplasmic strands passing between the protoplasts of adjacent plant cells through pores in the cell walls. / Под Плазмодесмами, от Греческих слов Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, и Desmós, означающее Связь, понимаются цитоплазматические нити, соединяющие протопласты соседних растительных клеток. Под Плазмодесмами, понимаются цитоплазматические нити, соединяющие соседние растительные клетки. Посредством плазмодесм осуществляется связь между протопластами. Поперечник плазмодесм от 180 до 680 Å (чаще 300–400 Å); число плазмодесм в разных клетках варьирует. Располагаются плазмодесмы в канальцах, проходящих через первичную клеточную оболочку по первичным поровым полям; в клетках с вторичной оболочкой они находятся лишь в

замыкающих плёнках пор. Полость канальцев выстлана наружной мембраной плазмодесмы – Плазмалеммой. Плазмодесмы обеспечивают передачу раздражений и передвижение веществ от клетки к клетке. Смотрите также Десмосомы.

PLASTIC = ПЛАСТИК (или ПЛАСТИЧНОЕ, или ПЛАСТМАССА, или ПЛАСТИЧЕСКАЯ МАССА, или ПЛАСТМАССОВОЕ) – Plastic is a high polymer, usually combined with other ingredients such as curatives, plasticizers, and fillers. It can be molded under heat and pressure and then machined accurately in its hardened state. General term for a wide range of substances. / Пластик – то же, что Пластическая Масса или Пластмасса. Пластические Массы или Пластмассы или Пластики, материалы, содержащие в своём составе полимер, который в период формования изделий находится в вязкотекучем или высокоэластичном состоянии, а при эксплуатации – в стеклообразном или кристаллическом состоянии. В зависимости от характера процессов, сопутствующих формованию изделий, пластические массы делят на Реактопласты и Термопласты. К числу реактопластов относят материалы, переработка в изделия которых сопровождается химической реакцией образования сетчатого полимера – отверждением; при этом пластик необратимо утрачивает способность переходить в вязкотекучее состояние (раствор или расплав). При формовании изделий из термопластов не происходит отверждения, и материал в изделии сохраняет способность вновь переходить в вязкотекучее состояние. Пластические массы обычно состоят из нескольких взаимно совмещающихся и несовмещающихся компонентов. При этом, помимо полимера, в состав пластических масс могут входить наполнители полимерных материалов, пластификаторы, понижающие температуру текучести и вязкость полимера, стабилизаторы полимерных материалов, замедляющие его старение, красители и другие. Пластические массы могут быть однофазными (гомогенными) или многофазными (гетерогенными, композиционными) материалами. В гомогенных пластических массах полимер является основным компонентом, определяющим свойства материала. Остальные компоненты растворены в полимере и способны улучшать те или иные его свойства. В гетерогенных пластических массах полимер выполняет функцию дисперсионной среды (связующего) по отношению к диспергированным в нём компонентам, составляющим самостоятельные фазы. Для распределения внешнего воздействия на компоненты гетерогенного пластика необходимо обеспечить прочное сцепление на границе контакта связующего с частицами наполнителя, достигаемое адсорбцией или химической реакцией связующего с поверхностью наполнителя. Наполненные Пластики:- Наполнитель в пластических массах может быть в газовой или конденсированной фазах. В последнем случае его модуль упругости может быть ниже (низкомодульные наполнители) или выше (высокомодульные наполнители) модуля упругости связующего. К числу газонаполненных пластиков относятся Пенопласты – материалы наиболее лёгкие из всех пластических масс; их кажущаяся плотность составляет обычно от 0.02 до 0.8 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3). Низкомодульные наполнители (их иногда называют Эластификаторами), в качестве которых используют эластомеры, не понижая теплостойкости и твёрдости полимера, придают материалу повышенную устойчивость к знакопеременным и ударным нагрузкам, предотвращают прорастание микротрещин в связующем. Однако коэффициент термического расширения эластифицированных пластических масс выше, а деформационная устойчивость ниже, чем монолитных связующих. Эластификатор диспергируют в связующем в виде частиц размером 0.2–10 микрометров (мкм). Это достигается полимеризацией мономера на поверхности частиц синтетических латексов, отверждением олигомера, в котором диспергирован эластомер, механическим перетиранием смеси жёсткого полимера с эластомером. Наполнение должно сопровождаться образованием сополимера на границе раздела частиц эластификатора со связующим. Это обеспечивает кооперативную реакцию связующего и эластификатора на внешнее воздействие в условиях эксплуатации материала. Чем выше модуль упругости наполнителя и степень наполнения им материала, тем выше деформационная устойчивость наполненного пластика. Однако введение высокомодульных наполнителей в большинстве случаев способствует возникновению остаточных напряжений в связующем, а следовательно, понижению прочности и монолитности полимерной фазы. Свойства пластических масс с твёрдым наполнителем определяются степенью наполнения, типом наполнителя и связующего, прочностью сцепления на границе контакта, толщиной пограничного слоя, формой, размером и взаимным расположением частиц наполнителя. Пластические массы с частицами наполнителя малых размеров, равномерно распределёнными по материалу, характеризуются изотропией свойств, оптимум которых достигается при степени наполнения, обеспечивающей адсорбцию всего объёма связующего поверхностью частиц наполнителя. При повышении температуры и давления часть связующего десорбируется с поверхности наполнителя, благодаря чему материал можно формовать в изделия сложных форм с хрупкими армирующими элементами. Мелкие частицы наполнителя в зависимости от их природы до различных пределов повышают модуль упругости изделия, его твёрдость, прочность, придают ему фрикционные, антифрикционные, теплоизоляционные, теплопроводящие или электропроводящие свойства. Для получения пластических масс низкой плотности применяют наполнители в виде полых частиц. Такие материалы (иногда называемые Синтактическими Пенами), кроме того, обладают хорошими звуко- и теплоизоляционными свойствами. Применение в качестве наполнителей природных и синтетических органических волокон, а также неорганических волокон (стеклянных, кварцевых, углеродных борных, асбестовых), хотя и ограничивает выбор методов формования и затрудняет изготовление изделий сложной конфигурации, но резко повышает прочность материала. Упрочняющая роль волокон в Волокнитах, материалах, наполненных химическими волокнами (так называемых Органоволокнитах), карбоволокнитах (смотрите Углеродопласты) и стекловолокнитах проявляется уже при длине волокна 2–4 миллиметра (мм). С увеличением длины волокон прочность возрастает благодаря взаимному их переплетению и понижению напряжений в связующем (при высокомодульном наполнителе), локализованных по концам волокон. В тех случаях, когда это допускается формой изделия, волокна скрепляют между собой в нити и в ткани различного плетения. Пластические массы, наполненные тканью (Текстолиты), относятся к слоистым пластикам, отличающимся анизотропией свойств, в частности высокой прочностью вдоль слоёв наполнителя и низкой в перпендикулярном направлении. Этот недостаток слоистых пластиков отчасти устраняется применением так называемых Объёмнотканых Тканей, в которых отдельные полотна (слои) переплетены между собой. Связующее заполняет неплотности переплетений и, отверждаясь, фиксирует форму, приданную заготовке из наполнителя. В изделиях несложных форм, и особенно в полых телах вращения, волокна-наполнители расположены по направлению действия внешних сил. Прочность таких пластических масс в заданном направлении определяется в основном прочностью волокон; связующее лишь фиксирует форму изделия и равномерно распределяет нагрузку по волокнам. Модуль упругости и прочность при растяжении изделия вдоль расположения волокон достигают очень высоких значений. Эти показатели зависят от степени наполнения пластических масс. Для панельных конструкций удобно использовать слоистые пластики с наполнителем из древесного шпона или бумаги, в том числе бумаги из синтетического волокна (смотрите Древесные Пластики, Гетинакс). Значительное снижение массы панелей при сохранении жёсткости достигается применением материалов трёхслойной, или сэндвичевой, конструкции с промежуточным слоем из пенопласта или сотопласта. Основные Виды Термопластов:- Среди термопластов наиболее разнообразно применение полиэтилена, поливинилхлорида и полистирола, преимущественно в виде гомогенных или эластифицированных материалов, реже газонаполненных и наполненных минеральными порошками или синтетическими органическими волокнами. Пластические массы на основе полиэтилена легко формуются и свариваются в изделия сложных форм, они устойчивы к ударным и вибрационным нагрузкам, химически стойки, отличаются высокими электроизоляционными свойствами (диэлектрическая проницаемость 2.1–2.3) и низкой плотностью. Изделия с повышенной прочностью и теплостойкостью получают из

полиэтилена, наполненного коротким (до 3 миллиметров (мм)) стекловолокном. При степени наполнения 20% прочность при растяжении возрастает в 2.5 раза, при изгибе – в 2 раза, ударная вязкость – в 4 раза и теплостойкость – в 2.2 раза. Жёсткая пластическая масса на основе поливинилхлорида – Винипласт, в том числе эластифицированный (ударопрочный), формуется значительно труднее полиэтиленовых пластиков, но прочность её к статическим нагрузкам намного выше, ползучесть ниже и твёрдость выше. Более широкое применение находит пластифицированный поливинилхлорид – Пластикат. Он легко формуется и надёжно сваривается, а требуемое сочетание в нём прочности, деформационной устойчивости и теплостойкости достигается подбором соотношения пластификатора и твёрдого наполнителя. Пластические массы на основе полистирола формуются значительно легче, чем из винипласта, их диэлектрические свойства близки к свойствам полиэтиленовых пластических масс, они оптически прозрачны и по прочности к статическим нагрузкам мало уступают винипласту, но более хрупки, менее устойчивы к действию растворителей и горючи. Низкая ударная вязкость и разрушение вследствие быстрого прорастания микротрещин – свойства, особенно характерные для полистирольных пластиков, устраняются наполнением их эластомерами, то есть полимерами или сополимерами с температурой стеклования ниже –40 °С. Эластифицированный (ударопрочный) полистирол наиболее высокого качества получают полимеризацией стирола на частицах бутадиен-стирольного или бутадиен-нитрильного латекса. Материал, названный АБС, содержит около 15% гель-фракции (блок- и привитые сополимеры полистирола и указанных сополимеров бутадиена), составляющей граничный слой и соединяющей частицы эластомера с матрицей из полистирола. Морозостойкость материала ограничивает температура стеклования эластомера, теплостойкость – температура стеклования полистирола. Теплостойкость перечисленных термопластов находится в пределах 60–80 °С, коэффициент термического расширения высок и составляет $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$, их свойства резко изменяются при незначительном изменении температуры, деформационная устойчивость под нагрузкой низкая. Этих недостатков отчасти лишены термопласты, относящиеся к группе иономеров, например, сополимеры этилена, пропилена или стирола с мономерами, содержащими ионогенные группы (обычно ненасыщенные карбоновые кислоты или их соли). Ниже температуры текучести благодаря взаимодействию ионогенных групп между макромолекулами создаются прочные физические связи, которые разрушаются при размягчении полимера. В иономерах удачно сочетаются свойства термопластов, благоприятные для формования изделий, со свойствами, характерными для сетчатых полимеров, то есть с повышенной деформационной устойчивостью и жёсткостью. Однако присутствие ионогенных групп в составе полимера понижает его диэлектрические свойства и влагостойкость. Пластические массы с более высокой теплостойкостью (100–130 °С) и менее резким изменением свойств с повышением температуры производят на основе полипропилена, полиформальдегида, поликарбонатов, полиакрилатов, полиамидов, особенно ароматических полиамидов. Быстро расширяется номенклатура изделий, изготавливаемых из поликарбонатов, в том числе наполненных стекловолокном. Для деталей, работающих в узлах трения, широко применяются пластики из алифатических полиамидов, наполненных теплопроводящими материалами, например, графитом. Особенно высоки химическая стойкость, прочность к ударным нагрузкам и диэлектрические свойства пластиков на основе политетрафторэтилена и сополимеров тетрафторэтилена (смотрите Фторопласты). В материалах на основе полиуретанов удачно сочетается износостойкость с морозостойкостью и длительной прочностью в условиях знакопеременных нагрузок. Полиметилметакрилат используют для изготовления оптически прозрачных атмосферостойких материалов (смотрите также Органическое Стекло). Объём производства термопластов с повышенной теплостойкостью и органических стекол составляет около 10% общего объёма всех полимеров, предназначенных для изготовления пластических масс. Отсутствие реакций отверждения во время формования термопластов даёт возможность предельно интенсифицировать процесс переработки. Основные методы формования изделий из термопластов – литьё под давлением, экструзия, вакуумформование и пневмоформование. Поскольку вязкость расплава высокомолекулярных полимеров велика, формование термопластов на литьевых машинах или экструдерах требует удельных давлений 30–130 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр МН/м^2 = (300–1 300 килограммов силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)). Дальнейшее развитие производства термопластов направлено на создание материалов из тех же полимеров, но с новыми сочетаниями свойств, применением эластификаторов, порошковых и коротковолокнистых наполнителей. Основные Виды Реактопластов:- После окончания формования изделий из реактопластов полимерная фаза приобретает сетчатую (трёхмерную) структуру. Благодаря этому отверждённые реактопласты имеют более высокие, чем термопласты, показатели по твёрдости, модулю упругости, теплостойкости, усталостной прочности, более низкий коэффициент термического расширения; при этом свойства отверждённых реактопластов не столь резко зависят от температуры. Однако неспособность отверждённых реактопластов переходить в вязкотекучее состояние вынуждает проводить синтез полимера в несколько стадий. Первую стадию оканчивают получением олигомеров (смол) – полимеров с молекулярной массой 500–1 000. Благодаря низкой вязкости раствора или расплава смолу легко распределить по поверхности частиц наполнителя даже в том случае, когда степень наполнения достигает 80–85% (по массе). После введения всех компонентов текучесть реактопласта остаётся настолько высокой, что изделия из него можно формовать заливкой (литьём), контактным формованием, намоткой. Такие реактопласты называются Премиксами в том случае, когда они содержат наполнитель в виде мелких частиц, и Препрегами, если наполнителем являются непрерывные волокна, ткань, бумага. Технологическая оснастка для формования изделий из премиксов и препрегов проста и энергетические затраты невелики, но процессы связаны с выдержкой материала в индивидуальных формах для отверждения связующего. Если смола отверждается по реакции поликонденсации, то формование изделий сопровождается сильной усадкой материала и в нём возникают значительные остаточные напряжения, а монолитность, плотность и прочность далеко не достигают предельных значений (за исключением изделий, полученных намоткой с натяжением). Чтобы избежать этих недостатков, в технологии изготовления изделий из смол, отверждающихся по реакции поликонденсации, предусмотрена дополнительная стадия (после смешения компонентов) – предотверждение связующего, осуществляемое при вальцевании или сушке. При этом сокращается длительность последующей выдержки материала в формах и повышается качество изделий, однако заполнение форм из-за понижения текучести связующего становится возможным только при давлениях 25–60 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (250–600 килограммов силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)). Смола в реактопластах может отверждаться самопроизвольно (чем выше температура, тем больше скорость) или с помощью полифункционального низкомолекулярного вещества – отвердителя. Реактопласты с любым наполнителем изготавливают, применяя в качестве связующего феноло-альдегидные смолы, часто эластифицированные поливинилбутиралем (смотрите Поливинилацетали), бутадиен-нитрильным каучуком, полиамидами, поливинилхлоридом (такие материалы называют Фенопластами), и эпоксидные смолы, иногда модифицированные феноло- или анилино-формальдегидными смолами или отверждающимися олигоэфирами. Высокопрочные пластические массы с термостойкостью до 200 °С производят, сочетая стеклянные волокна или ткани с отверждающимися олигоэфирами, феноло-формальдегидными или эпоксидными смолами. В производстве изделий, длительно работающих при 300 °С, применяют стеклопластики или асбопластики с кремнийорганическим связующим; при 300–340 °С – полиимиды в сочетании с кремнезёмными, асбестовыми или углеродными волокнами; при 250–500 °С в воздушной и при 2 000–2 500 °С в инертной средах – фенопласты или пластики на основе полиамидов, наполненные углеродным волокном и подвергнутые карбонизации (графитации) после формования изделий. Высокомодульные пластические массы (модуль упругости 250–350 ГигаНьютонов на квадратный метр (ГН/м^2)

(25 000–35 000 килограммов силы на квадратный миллиметр (кгс/мм^2)) производят, сочетая эпоксидные смолы с углеродными борными или монокристаллическими волокнами (смотрите также Композиционные Материалы). Монолитные и лёгкие пластические массы, устойчивые к вибрационным и ударным нагрузкам, водостойкие и сохраняющие диэлектрические свойства и герметичность в условиях сложного нагружения, изготавливают, сочетая эпоксидные, полиэфирные или меламино-формальдегидные смолы с синтетическими волокнами или тканями, бумагой из этих волокон. Наиболее высокие диэлектрические свойства (диэлектрическая проницаемость 3.5–4.0) характерны для материалов на основе кварцевых волокон и полиэфирных или кремнийорганических связующих. Древесно-слоистые пластики широко используют в промышленности стройматериалов и в судостроении. Объём Производства И Структура Потребления Пластмасс:- Пластические материалы на основе природных смол (канифоли, шеллака, битумов и другое) известны с древних времён. Старейшей пластической массой, приготовленной из искусственного полимера – нитрата целлюлозы, является целлулоид, производство которого было начато в Сединённых Штатах Америки (США) в 1872. В 1906–10 в России и Германии в опытном производстве налаживается выпуск первых реактопластов – материалов на основе феноло-формальдегидной смолы. В 1930-х в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), США, Германии и других промышленно развитых странах организуется производство термопластов – поливинилхлорида, полиметилметакрилата, полиамидов, полистирола. Однако бурное развитие промышленности пластмасс началось только после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45. В 1950-х во многих странах начинается выпуск самой крупнотоннажной пластической массы – полиэтилена. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) становление промышленности пластических масс как самостоятельной отрасли относится к периоду довоенных пятилеток (1929–40). Производство пластмасс составило (в тысячах тонн (т)):- в 1940 – 24, в 1950 – 75, в 1960 – 312, в 1970 – 1 673, в 1973 – около 2 300. Основные предприятия были сосредоточены в Европейской части (84% общесоюзного производства пластических масс). К их числу относились Орехово-Зуевский завод ‘Карболит’, Казанский Завод Органического Синтеза, Полоцкий Химический Комбинат, Свердловский Завод Пластмасс, Владимирский Химический Завод, Горловский Химический Комбинат, Московский Нефтеперерабатывающий Завод. В перспективе в связи с созданием крупнейших Томского и Тобольского нефтехимических комплексов на базе Тюменских нефтяных месторождений, развитием Омского нефтехимического комплекса и соответствующих заводов пластмасс около 30% их производства будет приходиться на Восточные районы. Основные действующие предприятия в этих районах – Кемеровский завод ‘Карболит’, Тюменский Завод Пластмасс. Производство пластических масс в 1973 в некоторых капиталистических промышленно развитых странах характеризовалось следующими данными (в тысячах тонн (т)):- Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) – 13 200, Япония – 6 500, Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ) – 6 500, Франция – 2 500, Италия – 2 300, Великобритания – 1 900. В 1973 мировое производство полимеров для пластических масс достигло ~43 миллионов т. Из них около 75% приходилось на долю термопластов (25% полиэтилена, 20% поливинилхлорида, 14% полистирола и его производных, 16% прочих пластиков). Существовала тенденция к дальнейшему увеличению доли термопластов (в основном полиэтилена) в общем производстве пластических масс. Хотя доля термореактивных смол в общем выпуске полимеров для пластических масс составляла всего около 25%, фактически объём производства реактопластов выше, чем термопластов, из-за высокой степени наполнения (60–80%) смолы. Потребление пластических масс в строительстве непрерывно возрастает. При увеличении мирового производства пластических масс в 1960–70 примерно в 4 раза объём их потребления в строительстве возрос в 8 раз. Это было обусловлено не только уникальными физико-механическими свойствами полимеров, но также и их ценными архитектурно-строительными характеристиками. Основные преимущества пластических масс перед другими строительными материалами – лёгкость и сравнительно большая удельная прочность. Благодаря этому может быть существенно уменьшена масса строительных конструкций, что является важнейшей проблемой современного индустриального строительства. Наиболее широко пластические массы (главным образом рулонные и плиточные материалы) используют для покрытия полов и других отделочных работ (смотрите также Полимербетон), герметизации, гидро- и теплоизоляции зданий, в производстве труб и санитарно-технического оборудования. Их применяют и в виде стеновых панелей, перегородок, элементов кровельных покрытий (в том числе светопрозрачных), оконных переплётов, дверей, пневматических строительных конструкций, домиков для туристов, летних павильонов и другого. Пластические массы занимают одно из ведущих мест среди конструкционных материалов машиностроения. Потребление их в этой отрасли становится соизмеримым (в единицах объёма) с потреблением стали. Целесообразность использования пластических масс в машиностроении определяется прежде всего возможностью удешевления продукции. При этом улучшаются также важнейшие технико-экономические параметры машин – уменьшается масса, повышаются долговечность, надёжность и другое. Из пластических масс изготовляют зубчатые и червячные колёса, шкивы, подшипники, ролики, направляющие станков, трубы, болты, гайки, широкий ассортимент технологической оснастки и другое. Основные достоинства пластических масс, обусловливающие их широкое применение в авиастроении, – лёгкость, возможность изменять технические свойства в большом диапазоне. За период 1940–70 число авиационных деталей из пластических масс увеличилось от 25 до 10 000. Наибольший прогресс в использовании полимеров достигнут при создании лёгких самолётов и вертолётов. Тенденция ко всё более широкому их применению характерна также для производства ракет и космических аппаратов, в которых масса деталей из пластических масс может составлять 50% от общей массы аппарата. С использованием реактопластов изготовляют реактивные двигатели, силовые агрегаты самолётов (оперение, крылья, фюзеляж и другое), корпуса ракет, колёса, стойки шасси, несущие винты вертолётов, элементы тепловой защиты, подвесные топливные баки и другое. Термопласты применяют в производстве элементов остекления, антенных обтекателей, при декоративной отделке интерьеров самолётов и другого, пено- и сотопласты – как заполнители высоконагруженных трёхслойных конструкций. Области применения пластических масс в судостроении очень разнообразны, а перспективы использования практически неограничены. Их применяют для изготовления корпусов судов и корпусных конструкций (главным образом стеклопластики), в производстве деталей судовых механизмов, приборов, для отделки помещений, их тепло-, звуко- и гидроизоляции. В автомобилестроении особенно большую перспективу имеет применение пластических масс для изготовления кабин, кузовов и их крупногабаритных деталей, так как на долю кузова приходится около половины массы автомобиля и ~40% его стоимости. Кузова из пластических масс более надёжны и долговечны, чем металлические, а их ремонт дешевле и проще. Однако пластические массы не получили ещё большого распространения в производстве крупногабаритных деталей автомобиля, главным образом из-за недостаточной жёсткости и сравнительно невысокой атмосферостойкости. Наиболее широко пластические массы применяют для внутренней отделки салона автомобиля. Из них изготовляют также детали двигателя, трансмиссии, шасси. Огромное значение, которое пластические массы играют в электротехнике, определяется тем, что они являются основой или обязательным компонентом всех элементов изоляции электрических машин, аппаратов и кабельных изделий. Пластические массы часто применяют и для защиты изоляции от механических воздействий и агрессивных сред, для изготовления конструкционных материалов и другого. Тенденция ко всё более широкому применению пластических масс (особенно плёночных материалов, смотрите Полимерные Плёнки) характерна для всех стран с развитым сельским хозяйством. Их используют при строительстве культивационных сооружений, для мульчирования почвы, дражирования семян, упаковки и хранения сельскохозяйственной продукции и так далее. В мелиорации и сельскохозяйственном водоснабжении полимерные плёнки служат экранами, предотвращающими потерю воды

на фильтрацию из оросительных каналов и водоёмов; из пластических масс изготовляют трубы различного назначения, используют их в строительстве водохозяйственных сооружений и другого. В медицинской промышленности применение пластических масс позволяет осуществлять серийный выпуск инструментов, специальной посуды и различных видов упаковки для лекарств. В хирургии используют пластмассовые клапаны сердца, протезы конечностей, ортопедические вкладки, туторы, стоматологические протезы, хрусталики глаза и другое.

PLASTICITY = ПЛАСТИЧНОСТЬ (или ТЕКУЧЕСТЬ) – Plasticity is the capacity of organisms with the same genotype to vary in developmental pattern, in phenotype, or in behavior according to varying environmental conditions. / Под Пластичностью, от Греческого слова Plastikós, означающее Годный Для Лепки или Податливый, понимается свойство твёрдых тел необратимо деформироваться под действием механических нагрузок. Пластичность определяет возможность обработки материалов давлением (ковки, прокатки и другое). Под Пластичностью в физиологии понимается способность клеток и органов животных и растений менять в известных пределах свои свойства в зависимости от условий их функционирования. Так, говорят о пластичности центральной нервной системы (ЦНС), проявляющейся, например, в её функциональных перестройках, компенсирующих потерю той или иной части вещества мозга, о пластичности Синапсов и тому подобному. Под Текучестью понимается свойство сред пластически или вязко деформироваться под действием механических напряжений. Количественно текучесть – величина, обратная вязкости. У газов и жидкостей текучесть проявляется при любых напряжениях, в пластичных твёрдых тел – лишь при высоких напряжениях, превышающих предел текучести.

PLASTICIZER = ПЛАСТИФИКАТОР (или МЯГЧИТЕЛЬ) – Plasticizer:- (1) a chemical added to polymers and resins to impart flexibility, workability, or stretchability. (2) A bonding agent that acts by solvent action on fibers. / Под Пластификаторами полимеров, от Греческого слова Plaslós, означающее Лепной или Пластичный, и Латинского слова Facio, означающее Делаю), понимаются вещества, повышающие пластичность и (или) эластичность полимеров при их переработке и (или) эксплуатации. Благодаря применению пластификаторов (иногда их называют также Мягчителями) облегчается диспергирование в полимерах наполнителей и других сыпучих ингредиентов, снижаются температуры переработки композиций на технологическом оборудовании. Некоторые пластификаторы придают полимерным материалам негорючесть, свето-, термо-, морозо-, влагостойкость и другие ценные специальные свойства. В качестве пластификаторов используют нелетучие, химически инертные продукты, способные совмещаться с полимером, то есть образовывать с ним устойчивые композиции при введении достаточно больших количеств пластификаторов (иногда до 100% в расчёте на массу полимера). К распространённым пластификаторам относятся эфиры органических и неорганических кислот, например, дибутилфталат, ди-(2-этилгексил) фталат, дибутилсебацинат, трикрезил- и трибутилфосфат; продукты нефтепереработки, например, нефтяные масла; продукты переработки каменного угля и древесных материалов, например, кумароно-инденовые смолы, канифоль; эпоксидированные растительные масла и другие. Для совмещения полимеров с пластификаторами (так называемой Пластификации) используют различные способы:- диспергирование полимера в растворе или эмульсии пластификаторов, добавление пластификаторов к мономерам перед их полимеризацией или поликонденсацией, введение пластификаторов в многокомпонентную полимерную композицию и другие. Наибольшее значение пластификаторы имеют при переработке пластмасс (около 70% от общего объёма производства пластификаторов используют при переработке поливинилхлорида). Важную роль они играют также в производстве резины и лакокрасочных материалов.

PLASTIC MONEY = ПЛАСТИКОВЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ – Plastic Money is a popular term for all plastic cards, such as credit cards (Eurocard, VISA card) or Ec-card (Eurocheque card) used as paying medium instead of cash. Also known as Cash Card, Check Card, Credit Card, Debit Card, Plastic, and Plastic Card. / Популярный термин для всех пластиковых карт, таких как кредитные карты Юэкард, ВИЗА (Eurocard, VISA card) или Еч-карта (Еврочековая карта), используемых в качестве платёжного инструмента вместо наличных денег.

PLASTID = ПЛАСТИД – Plastid is a discrete structure, such as a chloroplast, within a cell often containing water-insoluble colored pigments such as chlorophyll and associated yellow, range or red pigments. Plastid is a generic name for all chloroplastlike organelles found in different plant cells. / Под Пластидами, от Греческого слова Plástides, означающее Образующие или Создающие, от Plastós, означающее Вылепленный или Оформленный, понимаются цитоплазматические органоиды растительных клеток. Нередко содержат пигменты, обусловливающие окраску пластидов. У высших растений зелёные пластиды – хлоропласты, бесцветные – лейкопласты, различно окрашенные – хромопласты; у большинства водорослей пластиды называются хроматофорами. Пластиды, внутриклеточные органеллы цитоплазмы автотрофных растений, содержащие пигменты и осуществляющие синтез органических веществ. У высших растений различают 3 типа пластидов:- (i) бесцветные лейкопласты (ЛП), (ii) зелёные хлоропласты (ХП), и (iii) различно окрашенные хромопласты (ХР). Совокупность пластидов всех типов носит название Пластом или Пластидом. Хлоропласты – тельца линзовидной или округлой формы размером 4–6 мкм (редко до 9 и как исключение до 24 мкм); они содержат около 50% белка, 35% липидов и 7% пигментов, а также небольшое количество дезоксирибонуклеиновой (ДНК) и рибонуклеиновой (РНК) кислот. Находясь в тесном взаимодействии с другими компонентами клетки, имея в своём составе ДНК и РНК, пластиды обладают некоторой генетической автономностью. Пигменты хлоропластов у высших растений представлены зелёными хлорофиллами а и в и каротиноидами – красно-оранжевым каротином и жёлтым ксантофиллом. ДНК в ХП несколько отличается от ДНК ядра м сходна с ДНК Синезелёных Водорослей и Бактерий. В световом микроскопе в строении ХП наблюдается зернистая структура (граны); с помощью электронного микроскопа установлено, что ХП отделён от цитоплазмы двуслойной липидно-белковой оболочкой (мембраной). В бесцветном строме (матриксе) ХП расположена ламеллярная система, состоящая из образованных липидно-белковой мембраной небольших плоских мешочков – цистерн или так называемых тилакоидов двух типов. Одни, меньших размеров, собраны в пачки, напоминающие столбики монет, – тилакоиды гран. Другие, большей площади, располагаются как между тилакоидами гран, так и в межгранных участках стромы (тилакоиды стромы). На внешней поверхности тилакоидов белковый компонент мембран представлен глобулярными белками-ферментами (полиферментные комплексы). В состав мембран входят также хлорофиллы и каротиноиды, образуя таким образом липидно-белковый комплекс, в котором на свету осуществляется фотосинтез. Такое строение ХП во много раз увеличивает их активную синтезирующую поверхность. Эти пластиды способны размножаться как делением на 2 примерно равные части, так и почкованием – отделением небольшой части в виде пузырька, который увеличивается и развивается в новый ХП. ЛП – небольшие тельца, не имеющие окраски, округлые или вытянутые в длину, присутствуют во всех живых клетках растений. В ЛП из простых органических соединений синтезируются более сложные вещества – крахмал и, возможно, жиры и белки, откладываемые в запас в тканях клубней, корней, корневищ и в эндосперме семян. По характеру накопляемых веществ ЛП делят на аминокислоты, элеопласты и протеинопласты. Они имеют оболочку (подобно ХП) из 2 липоидно-белковых мембран, но в их строме имеются лишь один или несколько выростов внутренней мембраны оболочки (наподобие таковых у митохондрий). ХР бывают округлой, неправильно многоугольной или даже игольчатой формы. Они содержат каротиноиды и придают жёлтую и оранжевую окраску осенним листьям, листочкам околоцветника, созревающим и зрелым плодам помидоров, рябины, ландыша и других. Все типы пластидов способны

переходить один в другой. Так, ЛП могут превращаться в ХП (например, позеленение клубней картофеля на свету); к осени ХП утрачивают хлорофилл и преобразуются в ХР; в свою очередь, ХР способны превращаться в ХП (этим объясняется позеленение верхушки корнеплода моркови на свету). Все пластиды имеют общее происхождение. Они развиваются из так называемых инициальных частиц – небольших пузыревидных образований, отделяющихся от оболочки клеточного ядра. Многие биологи рассматривают пластиды как видоизменённые синезелёные водоросли, вступившие на заре жизни в симбиотические взаимоотношения с клетками гетеротрофных организмов. У большинства водорослей пластиды представлены одним или несколькими хроматофорами (ХМ), различающимися формой и размерами:- сплошная (у мужоции) или перфорированная (у кладофоры) пластинка, 2 звёздчатые пластинки (у зигонемы), 1–2 спирально закрученные лентовидные полосы (у спирогиты), чашевидная (у хламидомонады) и другие. На ХФ обычно имеются участки особого строения – пиреноиды, в которых накапливаются запасные вещества – продукты синтетической деятельности. У ряда водорослей в ХФ, помимо хлорофиллов и каротиноидов, присутствуют и другие пигменты, маскирующие зелёную окраску хлорофилла (например, диатомин у диатомовых и фукоксантин у бурых водорослей, синий фикоциан и красный фикоэритрин у синезелёных водорослей и багрянок). В ХФ имеются оболочки из 2 липидно-белковых мембран такого же строения, как и в пластидах высших растений. В строме располагается многослойная структура из нескольких ламелл, подобных тилакоидам стромы ХП.

PLASTISOL = ПЛАСТИЗОЛЬ – Plastisol:- with reference to textile arts, a type of screen printing (‘silkscreen’) ink which consists of a colored pigment, fine particles of polyvinyl chloride, and a plasticizer. Plastisol ink does not dry. It must be heated to the point where the PVC particles melt and mix with the plasticizer and pigment to form a flexible colored plastic film. Plastisol ink stays on fabric simply because is surrounds and encapsulates the fibers mechanically. This is by far the most popular type of ink for commercial screen printing of t-shirts and the like. Plastisol or Plastisols:- come in a variety of colors and styles; process colors, low-fusion, highly elastic, color concentrates, color-matching systems, puff, fluorescent, glier, metallic, high density... Plastisols print on lights and darks and every color shade in between. They are generally easy to fuse in most commercial heaters and dryers, whether convection hot air or infrared emission is the source of heat. Plastisol is time and temperature reacting and generally has a wide window of thermal exposure latitude. Therefore, they are easy to gel under most flash units. There are two primary ingredients in a plastisol ink (resin and plasticizer). The resin is a solid particle of vinyl and the plasticizer is a syrupy liquid. When the two are mixed, the plasticizer begins to solvate the surface of the vinyl particles. / Puff = Буф или Вставка или Клин. Под Пластизолями понимаются концентрированные коллоидные дисперсии полимеров в жидких пластификаторах. Пластизоли обычно содержат 30–80% пластификатора. Пластизоли применяют для получения искусственной кожи, пенопластов, покрытий на металлических поверхностях. Наибольшее распространение получили пластизоли на основе поливинилхлорида и сополимеров винилхлорида с винилацетатом.

PLASTRON = ПЛАСТРОН (или НАГРУДНИК, или НАБОЧНИК) – Plastron is a metal breastplate formerly worn under the hauberk.

PLATE COUNT = ЧАШЕЧНЫЙ ПОДСЧЁТ – Plate Count is a count of the number of colonies formed on a culture medium which has been inoculated with a small amount of organisms. / Чашечный Подсчёт – определение количества микроорганизмов посевом на чашках Петри.

PLATED = ДВУХЛИЦЕВАЯ (или ПЛАТИРОВАННАЯ) – Plated:- (1) a term to describe a fabric that is produced from two yarns of different colors, characters, or qualities, one of which appears on the face and the other on the back. (2) A term to describe a yarn covered by another yarn. / Ткань из пряжи двух цветов или пряжи разных номеров, разных круток, причём лицевую сторону ткани образует одна пряжа, а изнаночную – другая пряжа.

PLATES = ПЛИТЫ (или ТОЛСТАЯ ЛИСТОВАЯ СТАЛЬ, или СУТУНКА, или ГОРЯЧЕКАТАНАЯ ПЛОСКАЯ ЗАГОТОВКА) – Plates:- rolled from heavy slabs supplied by a slabbing mill or continuous caster or sometimes rolled directly from an ingot, plates vary greatly in dimensions. The largest mills can roll plates 200 millimeters thick, 5 meters wide, and 35 meters long. These three dimensions are determined by the slab or ingot weight as well as the rolling-mill size. Sometimes only a few plates of the same dimensions and quality specifications are ordered. Most mills have two continuous, broadside push-through or walk-through furnaces, which heat the slabs to about 1 250 °C. Sometimes two batch-type furnaces are also used for heating odd-sized or extra-heavy slabs and ingots. Before rolling, high-pressure water jets descale the slabs. Most plate mills are four-high mills, as shown in C in the figure, and are supplemented by vertical edge rolls. The work rolls and backup rolls of large mills have diameters of 1.2 and 2.4 meters, respectively, and a roll face length up to 6 meters. Their maximum total rolling force is often 10 000 tons, and their rolls are driven by an 8 000-kiloWatt motor. Most mills have hydraulic roll adjustment, which transmits the roll pressure to a computer; the computer uses this and other rolling parameters, such as temperature and thickness of the plate at all locations, to control the rolling process by a mathematical model. This technology – actually a computerized art – permits not only the rolling of huge workpieces with high accuracy (e.g., to a thickness tolerance of 0.2 millimeter) but also the control of rectangularity, flatness, plan-view shape, yield, physical properties, and profile. Several plants are even capable of rolling plates with a tapered or stepped thickness. Sometimes plants use two rolling mills, a roughing stand and a finishing stand, to improve surface quality and increase production. Most plate mills also have elaborate equipment for leveling, cooling, shearing or milling of edges, heat-treating, and marking. / прокатка (rolling). Под Сутункой понимается плоская стальная заготовка толщиной обычно 4–22 миллиметра (мм) и шириной 150–730 мм. Используется для получения прокатной жести, трансформаторной, кровельной стали и так далее. Заготовка горячекатаная плоская (сутунка). Сутунка, плоская стальная заготовка толщиной 4–22 мм и шириной около 150–730 мм, получаемая на сортопрокатных и заготовочных станах, предназначенная для горячей штучной прокатки тонких листов толщиной 0.18–3.0 мм. Сутунка используется для получения жести, динамной, трансформаторной, кровельной и тонколистовой стали, а также штрипсов для сварных труб. Сутунка прокатывается в горячем состоянии в двухвалковых клетях (иногда пакетным способом) или на сутуно-заготовочных станах. Длину Сутунка выбирают с учётом ширины листа или максимально возможной длины заготовки при нагреве в методической печи под дальнейшую прокатку на штрипсовом стане.

PLATFORM = НА ПЛАТФОРМЕ – Platform is a shoe having a platform sole, namely a usually thick layer between the inner sole and outer sole of a shoe. / обувь, имеющая подошву в виде платформы, а именно .

PLATFORM = ПЛАТФОРМА – (1) Platform:- the bare floor of a container, suitable for the carriage of uncontainerable cargo, as several platforms can be placed together to provide a larger base. Plated for the carriage of heavy goods. 20’ and 40’. Platform containers are without sides, ends and roof. They are used for odd-sized cargo which does not fit on or in any other type of container. Specific dimensions and capacity of platform containers may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner. / Под Платформой, от Французского слова Plate-Forme, от Plat, означающее Плоский, и Forme, означающее Форма, понимается грузовой вагон открытого типа с небольшими бортами.

(2) Platform:- the area on an airport where aircrafts are parked for embarkation and/or loading and discharging purposes (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, площадка в аэропорте, где самолёты припарковываются для посадки и/или с целью погрузки и выгрузки.

PLATFORM BODY = КУЗОВ–ПЛАТФОРМА (или МОДУЛЬ, или ТРАЛ) – Platform Body is a truck or trailer without ends, sides or top but with only a floor. / Под Роспуском понимается одно- или (реже) двухосный прицеп для перевозки длинномерных грузов. Вместо кузова роспуск имеет поворотное приспособление (коник) для крепления груза.

PLATINUM = ПЛАТИНА – Platinum is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Pt and atomic number 78. A heavy, malleable, ductile, precious, gray-white transition metal, platinum is resistant to corrosion and occurs in some nickel and copper ores along with some native deposits. Platinum is used in jewelry, laboratory equipment, electrical contacts, dentistry, and automobile emissions control devices. Platinum:- chemical symbol Pt. Its specific gravity is 21.45 and melting point is 1 773 °C. Platinum Bullion, available in units of 10-ounce, .9995 fine bullion bars. Each bar is hallmarked to certify weight and purity. Coins:- (i) Canadian Platinum Maple Leafs, available in units of 10 one-ounce coins, .9995 fine platinum. Legal tender coin Canada with a CAD50.00 face value. Also available for personal delivery only in fractional sizes of ounce, ounce and 1/10 ounce, in units of 20 coins each. (ii) US Platinum American Eagles, Available in units of 10 one-ounce coins, .9995 fine platinum. Legal tender coin in the United States, with a USD100.00 face value, the highest face value ever to appear on a US coin. Also available for personal delivery only in fractional sizes of ounce, ounce and 1/10 ounce, in units of 20 coins each. When pure, the metal appears greyish-white and firm. The metal is corrosion-resistant. The catalytic properties of the six platinum family metals are outstanding. For this catalytic property, platinum is used in catalytic converters, incorporated in automobile exhaust systems, as well as tips of spark plugs. All of the platinum ever mined throughout history would fit into a cube less than 25 feet on each side. The amount of platinum mined annually is less than $1/15^{th}$ of annual gold production, and less than $1/150^{th}$ of annual silver production. Approximately 90% of newly mined platinum comes from South Africa and the former Soviet republics. Platinum plays an important role in today's automotive, electrical, petrochemical and glass industries, as well as a growing role in the jewelry industry. Investment demand has prompted the US Mint to take platinum off the world market to produce its American Eagle Platinum Coin. A platinum coin offers investors a divisible size and universally acceptable and recognizable form in which to own platinum. This makes the purchase of platinum coins and the selling of platinum coins easy and convenient. / Платина, наряду с золотом, серебром и металлами платиновой группы, составляет благородные металлы. Платина, от Испанского слова Platina, уменьшительного от Plata, означающее Серебро. На Латинском Платинум (Platinum), символ Pt, химический элемент VIII группы периодической системы Менделеева. Платина – серовато-белый блестящий металл, очень стойкий химически (при комнатной температуре на платину действуют лишь 'царская водка' (смесь концентрированных кислот:- 1 объёма азотной и 3 объёмов соляной) и бром), тяжёлый тугоплавкий металл. Относится к платиновым металлам. Атомный номер 78, атомная масса 195.09, плотность 21 450 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 772 °C. В природе встречается главным образом в самородном состоянии, обычно в виде сплавов. Главные минералы платины – самородная платина, железистая платина. Получают платину из шламов электролитического производства никеля и меди, из обогащённых россыпей, из лома технических изделий. Благодаря своим ценным свойствам – коррозионной стойкости, устойчивости к действию высоких температур, хорошей обрабатываемости давлением платина широко применяется в различных областях техники (электро- и радиотехнике). Из Платины (и её сплавов с Родием (Rhodium, символ Rh) и Иридием (Iridium, символ Ir)) изготовляют аппаратуру для химической промышленности. Платиновые электроды используют для электрохимического выделения радиоактивных элементов и для катодной защиты от коррозии, чистейшую платину – для термометров сопротивления и термопар (сплавы платины с Иридием (Iridium, символ Ir), Осмием (Osmium, символ Os), Палладием (Palladium, символ Pd), Родием (Rhodium, символ Rh), Рутением (Ruthenium, символ Ru)), для электрических контактов, нагревателей и анодов. Платина – один из самых распространённых катализаторов (около 50%), в частности в реакциях окисления (синтез серной кислоты окислением SO_2, синтез азотной кислоты окислением NH_3, дожигание выпускных газов автомобилей), при риформинге нефти (совместно с рением (Rhenium, символ Re)) и другом. Большое количество платины идёт на изготовление ювелирных изделий и драгоценных монет. Самородная Платина, минерал класса самородных элементов, состоящий в основном из платины. Примеси железа (до 10% в поликсене, до 20% в ферроплатине), иридия, меди, палладия, родия. Разновидности:- иридистая платина (до 28% Ir), медистая платина (7–13% Cu), палладистая платина (7–37% Pd), поликсен (до 10% Fe), родистая платина (до 5% Rh), ферроплатина (до 20% Fe). От белого до серо-стального цвета вкраплённости в породу, зёрна в россыпях. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 4–4.5, плотность до 21 500 кг/м^3. Ковкий минерал. Месторождения в ультраосновных породах (коренные) и россыпи. Главный источник получения платины. Платина Самородная, группа платиновых минералов, являющихся природными твёрдыми растворами Fe, Cu, Ni, Ir, Rh, Pd, Sn, Os, Ru, Au, Ag, Bi, Pb в платине. Обычно содержат 2–3 основных (минералообразующих) металла и различное количество металлов-примесей. Их главный элемент – платина; в кристаллической структуре самородной платины она является металлом-растворителем, её структура наследуется минералами самородной платины. Атомы второстепенных минералообразующих и примесных элементов статистически распределяются в унаследованной структуре платины, как бы растворяясь в ней. Подобными кристаллическими структурами обладают следующие минералы самородной платины:- твёрдые растворы Fe в Pt – поликсен (2.5–11.9 весового % Fe) и ферроплатина (12.0–28.1% Fe); Ir в Pt – иридистая платина (10.4–37.5% Ir); Pd в Pt – палладистая платина (19.4–40.0% Pd); Sn и Pd в Pt – палладистая станноплатина (16–23% Sn и 17.2–20.9% Pd). Содержание примесей в минералах самородной платины достигает:- в поликсене – 8.8% Ir, 6,8% Rh, 6% Pd, 3.3% Cu и 2.3% Ru; в ферроплатине – до 14.3% Ni, 14% Cu, 12.9% Pd, 7.5% Ir, 5.8% Rh и 3% Bi; в иридистой платине – до 11% Os, 4% Pd и 2.5% Ru; в палладистой платине – до 3% Au; в палладистой станноплатине – до 2.5% Bi. Поликсен и ферроплатина с содержанием Rh свыше 4% называется Родистой Платиной, ферроплатина с содержанием свыше 7% Cu – Медистой Ферроплатиной или Купроплатиной; ферроплатина, в которой более 3% Ni, называют иногда Никелистой Платиной. Ферроплатина и поликсен являются наиболее распространёнными минералами самородной платины. Кристаллизуются минералы самородной платины в кубической системе, кристаллическая структура типа меди, решётка гранецентрированная кубическая. Минералы самородной платины непрозрачные, серо-стального и серебряно-белого цвета, с жёлтым оттенком у палладистой платины и бронзовым – у купроплатины; металлический блеск особенно сильный у иридистой платины. Выделения этих минералов (зёрна, сростки, кристаллы) часто покрыты с поверхности чёрной оксидной плёнкой, тонкой и хрупкой. Преобладающая часть выделений ферроплатины и поликсена и некоторые из выделений купроплатины обладают магнитными свойствами. Почти все минералы самородной платины ковкие, исключая слабохрупкую иридистую платину. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале в пределах 3.5–5.5; минимальная у Cu- и Ni-содержащих минералов и максимальная у Ir-содержащих минералов. Плотность от 13 100 до 21 500 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3), наименьшая – у ферроплатины (13 100–16 000 кг/м^3) и палладистой станноплатины, самая большая – у чистой природной платины. Минералы самородной платины – хорошие проводники электричества. Обычны выделения минералов самородной платины в виде зёрен неправильной формы, редких мелких кристаллов – прямоугольников, кубов, октаэдров, кубооктаэдров; изредка встречаются двойниковые сростки кристаллов и чрезвычайно редко – скатанные и угловатые самородки (зернистые агрегаты). Размеры зёрен и кристаллов – от

десятых долей и единиц микрона до нескольких миллиметров (мм), очень редко – единицы см, а самородков – до первых десятков см при массе от нескольких граммов (г) до нескольких килограммов (кг). Наиболее крупные в СССР самородки найдены в дунитах Нижнетагильского массива на Среднем Урале (самый большой из них 427.5 г) и в аллювиальных платиновых россыпях там же (9 439 г). Самородки состоят не только из минералов самородной платины – ферроплатины, поликсена, иридистой платины; они содержат также включения минералов иридия и осмия. Крупные платиновые самородки (в сотни и тысячи г) охраняются государством. Минералы самородной платины – эндогенные:- их образование связано с позднемагматическими и метаморфическими стадиями формирования магматических месторождений и гидротермальной стадией образования постмагматических месторождений (в пегматитах, скарнах, гидротермальных жилах). В максимальной степени эти минералы концентрируются в месторождениях платиновых руд. Один из наиболее редких минералов самородной платины – металлическая платина установлена среди продуктов распада природных твёрдых растворов Pt в Ir в платиновых рудах, генетически связанных с форстеритовыми дунитами. Минералы самородной платины – один из главных природных источников получения платиновых металлов. Платиновые Руды, минеральные образования, содержащие платиновые металлы в промышленных концентрациях. Главные минералы:- самородная платина, поликсен, ферроплатина, платинистый иридий, невьянскит, сысертскит и другие. Коренные месторождения преимущественно магматического происхождения содержат от десятых долей г/т до единиц кг/т; россыпи – от десятков мг/м^3 до сотен г/м^3. Главные добывающие страны:- Канада, Колумбия, США и ЮАР.

PLATINUM = ПЛАТИНОВОЕ (или ПЛАТИНА) – Platinum is a moderate gray.

PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM FIXINGS = ФИКСИРОВАНИЯ ЦЕНЫ ПЛАТИНЫ И ПАЛЛАДИЯ (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ ПЛАТИНЫ И ПАЛЛАДИЯ) – The Platinum And Palladium Fixings are currently conducted by four Full Members of the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM) by telephone at 09:45 am and 02:00 pm each working day under the chairmanship of Standard Bank. The other LPPM Fixing members are Engelhard Metals, Goldman Sachs International and HSBC Bank USA NA London Branch. The process then follows a similar pattern to the gold, arriving at a fixing price when buying and selling orders are matched. Fixing prices for platinum and palladium are published immediately by the various news agencies. Historical data for Platinum and Palladium Fixing data may be obtained from the LPPM website:- http://www.lppm.org.uk. Platinum Fixing is held twice each working day at 09:45 am and 02:00 pm in the City of London, the United Kingdom. / Энхэльхард Метэлз (Engelhard Metals), Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs) и Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Бэньк (HSBC Bank).

PLATINUM GROUP ELEMENTS = ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ПЛАТИНОВОЙ ГРУППЫ (или ПЛАТИНОИДЫ) – Platinum Group Elements (PGEs):- the six metallic elements Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Iridium and Osmium.

PLATINUM GROUP METALS = МЕТАЛЛЫ ПЛАТИНОВОЙ ГРУППЫ (или ПЛАТИНОИДЫ) – Platinum Group Metals:- Platinum and related metals, including Iridium, Osmium, Palladium, Rhodium, and Ruthenium. Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) are Platinum, Palladium, Iridium, Osmium, Rhodium and Ruthenium. / Платина и связанные с ней металлы, включая иридий, осмий, палладий, родий и рутений. Платиновые Металлы или Платиноиды, химические элементы, принадлежащие к VIII группе Периодической Системы Менделеева. К ним относятся:- Иридий (Ir), Осмий (Os), Палладий (Pd), Родий (Rh), Рутений (Ru) и сама Платина (Pt), подразделяемые на лёгкие (Палладий, Родий, Рутений) и тяжёлые (Иридий, Осмий, Платина) платиновые металлы. Серебристо-белые металлы с различными оттенками. Благодаря высокой химической стойкости, тугоплавкости и красивому внешнему виду платиновые металлы наряду с золотом и серебром, называются благородными металлами. Платиновые металлы относятся к наименее распространённым в природе элементам. В земной коре встречаются чаще всего в самородном состоянии, обычно в виде сплавов как между собой, так и с другими металлами. В сульфидных полиметаллических рудах содержатся небольшие количества химических соединений, образуемых платиновыми металлами с серой и мышьяком. При электролитическом производстве меди и никеля платиновые металлы переходят в шлам, который растворяют в ‘царской водке’ (смесь концентрированных кислот:- 1 объёма азотной и 3 объёмов соляной), проводя затем аффинаж платиновых металлов, осаждение их в виде труднорастворимых соединений, прокаливание и плавку. Всё увеличивающиеся количества платиновых металлов, особенно палладия, родия и рутения, накапливаются в продуктах деления урана (Uranium, символ U) и плутония (Plutonium, символ Pu). Платиновые металлы широко применяются как катализаторы, материалы для термопар и термометров сопротивления, химически стойкой аппаратуры, электродов, медицинских инструментов, компоненты резистивных материалов, защитные покрытия на металлах. Производство металлов платиновой группы в 1980 около 122.2 тонн, из которых в ЮАР – 108.5 тонн.

PLATTS = ПЛАТС – In 1882 a Mr N. Hawkins, writing under the name Theodore Audel, founds a magazine called ‘Steam’. A year later, two young advertising salesmen from Boston, Emerson Harris and Horace Swetland, buy Audel out and launch a new publication under the title ‘Power, with which is incorporated Steam’. Mr Warren Cumming Platt is born 1883-December-06, in Delaware, Ohio, USA. In 1885 one James H. McGraw, the eventual founder of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc is hired as the advertising manager for Power. A year later he gains a stake in the enterprise when he lends it USD1 000.00. In 1902 John A. Hill, future partner in The McGraw-Hill Companies, buys Power magazine. Meanwhile, across country, Warren Cumming Platt drops out of school and finds employment as reporter on a weekly newspaper in nearby Mansfield. Two years later, at the age of 20, Warren Platt goes to work as police reporter on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, switches to the old Cleveland Leader as sports writer, then joins the Cleveland News as general assignment reporter covering antitrust suits against the Standard Oil Trust headquartered in Cleveland. Fascinated by the raging battles between John D. Rockefeller’s expanding empire and the independent oilmen, he joins the group of journalists in a crusade against Rockefeller whom he calls the arch-enemy of competition in the oil industry. In 1909, at the age of 25, Warren Platt starts his own publishing venture – a monthly news magazine, National Petroleum News (NPN), down the street from the old Standard Oil Trust building, using the borrowing power of a USD2 500.00 insurance policy and several hundred Dollars from independent oilmen, arguing that independent oil men need a voice to champion their cause against Big Oil. In 1917 McGraw and Hill merge their publishing enterprises. With the US entry into World War I, there is pressing demand for more data on petroleum products, markets and prices at more frequent intervals. Warren Platt’s NPN becomes a weekly news magazine with an expanded price section. In 1923 as the products market clamors for even more frequent updates on fluctuating prices, Platt starts Platts Oilgram – a daily two-page newsletter devoted entirely to reporting prices and market information. Warren Platt sets up a separate company to publish Platts Oilgram (later called Platts Oilgram Price Service), and moves the editorial offices to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to cover Mid Continent price changes at close range. The one-sheet paper is printed and mailed simultaneously from Tusla, Cleveland, and later also Chicago and New York for overnight delivery. For the first several years, the subscription fee is USD75.00 a year ‘payable in advance’ and USD100.00 a year ‘payable quarterly in advance’. Warren Platt retains the title of editor and publisher until he sells his petroleum reporting business to McGraw-Hill in 1953. In its early years, OPS editorial content reflected the personal style and personal attitudes of its editor and publisher. In 1928 Platts Oilgram Price Service rises to world prominence with the secret Achnacarry Agreement. This is the so-called ‘As Is’ agreement between the three world giants at the time – Standard Oil of New Jersey, Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Persian Oil (later Anglo-Iranian, later British Petroleum). They were joined later by 18 other companies and also won the tacit approval of the

Russians. Among other things, the Achnacarry Agreement and subsequent arrangements by the majors – all secret – pegged the price of oil worldwide to US Gulf Coast prices plus freight as reported by Platts Oilgram. Thus, for many years, the Platts price quote under the heading of 'Gulf Coast Cargoes, domestic and export, all ports', the so-called 'Gulf-Plus' formula, formed the basis of the majors' world oil pricing. The Great Depression hits the US oil patch hard and also rocks the Platt organization, affecting market tracking and news-gathering operations. In 1933 increasingly, Oilgram Price Service adds non-market industry news, attracting a new breed of subscribers to whom price data is secondary. Platt starts a special weekly supplement for news as part of Oilgram Price Service, and sets up news bureaus in Washington and Houston. In 1934–37 the weekly supplement becomes a daily appendage of Price Service and on 1934-February-06, Oilgram News Service comes on its own as a separate daily newsletter, with its own editorial staff, marketing strategy and subscriber list, and with emphasis on non-market happenings in Oklahoma and Texas, and eventually regulatory news from Washington. Later, Platt starts a monthly Platts Oil-Law-Gram to publish texts of rules and regulations affecting the oil industry. In 1954 the US Justice Department indicts Oilgram Price Service and Warren Platt in a year-long antitrust suit against 23 major US oil companies in what turns out to be the largest criminal prosecution ever instituted under US antitrust laws. The complaint charges Oilgram Price with being an instrument of collusion between the oil companies to fix prices. Oilgram is eventually exonerated and the case dismissed. The stigma is lifted from the Platts publications, but the trauma leaves its scars on the editors for many years. In 1955 McGraw-Hill launches Petroleum Week, a producer-oriented news weekly, giving increasing attention to international developments (original title Oilgram Week). The Oilgrams and Petroleum Week give live coverage of the impact of the Suez war (1956), the first three Arab Petroleum Congresses in the Middle East and the birth of OPEC. During the 1950s Platts business practices came under review by a number of US and European regulatory commissions and government agencies. The reviews resulted in no adverse repercussions for Platts. Platts Oilgram Price Service was also a party in the US Justice Department's anti-trust proceedings against 23 major US oil companies. Oilgram was fully exonerated and the case against it dismissed. These experiences served to reinforce Platts editorial commitment to independence, integrity and transparency. In the 1960s Oilgram Price editor Halsey Peckworth starts the Channel Port Index, attracting attention worldwide. Major oil companies are reluctant to see this exposure, but are resigned to it. In the 1970s as the pace of markets begins to pick up, Platts launches several telex-delivered daily reports – the Marketscans – to supplement its print newsletters. In 1975 Platts expands into petrochemical markets, with the launch of Platts European PetrochemicalScan. Launch of the Platts Crude Oil Marketwire in 1978. In 1984 McGraw-Hill launches a mainframe-based dial-up news system called EMIS (short for Electronic Market Information System), a sort of proto-Web integrator. Platts begins selling market and news information on the system and rapidly becomes its major revenue source. In 1989 Platts launches its first real-time news and market information screen service, Platts Global Alert, distributing initially in the United States alone, and only via satellite. The system becomes a major revenue generator for the company, and in 1987, Platts launches Platts Petrochemical Alert as a parallel offering. Global Alert starts distributing in Europe and Asia in 1988. In 1994–95 Platts takes control of Metals Week, branching out for the first time into a non-hydrocarbon commodity. Platts launches screen service Metals Alert in 1995. In 1998 Platts adopts an 'open distribution' approach to real-time news and market reporting, allowing the redistribution of its services on third-party systems for the first time. As a result, its electronic services begin appearing on Bloomberg, Bridge, Reuters and Telerate screens. Platts celebrates the 75th anniversary of the first Oilgram, in 1999. In 2000 Platts merges its operations with two other business units of The McGraw-Hill Companies covering the power and gas sector, and expanding its business by about 50%. Retaining its affiliation with Standard & Poor's, the company joins the Information and Media Services group of The McGraw-Hill Companies and forms its Energy Division, alongside Business Week, the Aviation Week group and Construction.com. In the beginning of 2000 Platts has 300 employees worldwide in 13 locations:- Bonn, Buenos Aires, Dubai, Hong Kong, Houston, London, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo and Washington. In 2001 the enhanced Platts group is the largest energy information provider in the world, offering market pricing, news, analysis, real-time commentary, derivatives information and data for the oil, power, gas, nuclear, coal and petrochemicals vertical industries. The group maintains its strong and growing metals business in parallel, as well as in-depth services covering Washington's regulators, the biotechnology sector and the emerging market for bandwidth. The group also incorporates four magazines:- Electrical World, Energy IT, Global Energy Business and the original, 118-year-old Power. In September 2001, Platts acquires the businesses of the Financial Times Energy group from the UK's Pearson, doubling its employee base to around 700 people in 14 locations worldwide, and increasing revenues by a further 50%. The acquisition consolidates Platt's position as the leading information provider for the North American and European electricity, natural gas and coal industries, and extends Platt's range of information solutions into commercial database tools, geospatial solutions and consulting. Products such as E-Source, PowerDat, PowerMap and RDI are now part of the Platts portfolio. For the first time in its histoy, as of late 2001, more than 50% of Platts' business comes from the broad 'power' sector:- the coal, electricity, gas and nuclear markets along with the fields of energy policy, green energy, power engineering, power marketing and energy IT. 50% of Platts business now comes from international activities. Platts has staff operations in Bonn, Boulder Colorado, Buenos Aires, Dubai, Hong Kong, Houston, London, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo and Washington (DC). In 2004 Platts global expansion continues, serving customers in 150 countries with 16 offices worldwide. In independent research, Platts is recognized as the most recognized and respected provider of energy information in the world. Platts.com gains over 100 000 unique visitors each month. Energy Advantage is launched, which is a new web-based decision support tool to support strategic decisions like asset valuation, fuel price forecasting and competitive analysis. Platts price benchmarks are used to settle financial transactions on over-the-counter (OTC) energy exchanges. Platts launches new risk management products to support mark to market and analysis decisions using forward curves. Platts, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. is the world's leading provider of energy information. With over 10 000 customers across 150 countries, 600 employees in 16 offices around the world, and nearly a century of business experience, Platts is the most recognized and respected information company in the energy industry. Our real-time news, pricing, analytical services and conferences are essential to enabling markets to operate with transparency and efficiency. Traders, Risk Managers, Analysts, and Executive Management depend on Platts to help them make better, faster, more effective decisions. Founded in 1888, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. is a leading global information services provider meeting worldwide needs in the financial services, education and business information markets through leading brands including Standard & Poor's (S&P), McGraw-Hill Education, BusinessWeek and JD Power and Associates. The corporation has more than 280 offices in 40 countries. Sales in 2005 were USD6.0 billion. See also Argus Media Ltd, and S&P Global Platts. Platts is a trademark of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.. Information has been obtained from sources believed reliable. However, because of the possibility of human or mechanical error by sources, McGraw-Hill or others, McGraw-Hill does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of any such information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for results obtained from use of such information. Platts is a publisher of specialized information on energy and other commodity markets, and helps those markets function with greater transparency and efficiency. Platts observes market activity and assesses the value of commodities based on strict and publicly available methodologies. With a century of experience and more than 250 experienced market editors positioned in locations in North America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia, Platts has earned a reputation as the industry's most reliable source of pricing benchmarks, market news and analytical information. The prices published by Platts are respected by the market and referenced globally as benchmarks for contract settlement in both physical and financial markets, including crude oil, refined products, petrochemicals and related derivatives. As a publisher owned by The McGraw-Hill Companies,

Platts conducts its editorial and market assessment activities with complete independence and impartiality. Platts has no financial interest in the price of the commodities on which it reports. Platts price-assessment systems have been developed over many decades, are fully open to public view and are overseen by a compliance group independent of the editorial staff. Platts takes very seriously its efforts to maintain the integrity of its pricing methods and to publish price data that reflect market values. Platts daily spot price assessments are used in a variety of ways:- (i) for the settlement of floating price deals; (ii) under long-term contracts; (iii) on a spot basis; (iv) for the settlement of derivatives contracts such as swaps; and (v) by futures exchanges. Platts assessments also are used to monitor trader performance, to quantify financially the value of oils transferred from the upstream production departments to the refinery side of the business and then for the transfer to the traders supplying the marketplace. The assessments also are used in decision-making by refiners, for instance in deciding whether to maximize jet fuel production or to minimize diesel fuel, or whether to shut down a refinery altogether. Platts assessments also are used in long-term financing deals to provide the basis to determine profitability and cost in multi-year projects, including drilling and pipeline projects. The extent of the usage of Platts prices in spot and term deals, and in derivatives settlements, is very large and a multiple of the world's daily crude oil and refined product output. Where the price of physical oil is based on Platts assessments, almost invariably the related swaps are also priced out against Platts assessments of the underlying spot market. This is because of the need for convergence between the physical market value and the value at which the swap is settled. Without this linkage, a hedger faces basis risk. If a commodity is sold on a basis other than Platts prices, the related derivative instrument would typically use that basis rather than a Platts assessment. Since the switch to market-related pricing in the mid 1980s, crude oil pricing has been focused around three key benchmark grades:- Dubai for oil moving from the Middle East into Asia; North Sea Brent crude oil for a wide swath of oil from Europe or bound for Europe; and West Texas Intermediate (WTI), for deliveries into and within the Americas. Platts' Dated Brent assessment is believed to be the most widely used international physical oil pricing benchmark. Crude oil produced in Canada, Africa, the North Sea, the Middle East, Russia, central Asia and oils delivered to China, Japan and Korea all reference the Platts Dated Brent assessment. According to industry estimates, Platts' Dated Brent assessment is used to price up to 70% of the crude oil produced worldwide. Platts recognizes the important role it plays in the marketplace and has continued to evolve and fine-tune its assessment methodologies to reflect changes in the marketplace. Over the years, Platts has made well publicized changes to its assessment methodologies for the key global benchmark crudes, including allowing alternative delivery of other crudes as production volumes of the core benchmarks have declined. For instance, Platts in 2001 introduced Oman and in 2006 added Upper Zakum as alternative delivery grades for Dubai. Separately, in 2002 Platts broadened its definition of Brent crude oil to include Forties and Oseberg as alternative delivery grades, and Ekofisk was added in 2007. The need for alternative delivery grades resulted from declining production of the core benchmark grades. Platts aims for its methodologies to reflect changes in fundamentals such as crude production or regulatory changes governing product qualities. Its methodologies at times are emulated or adopted by other publishers, with recent examples being adoption of 'window' processes in Europe by other publishers and adoption of Platts' wider definition of Dated Brent by at least one competitor on the exact date of launch announced by Platts. In the Americas, Platts' physical crude oil assessments are still widely used by the industry, but the 'flat' price formation is originated by the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®). The highly liquid sweet crude futures contract traded on NYMEX® provides a visible real-time reference price for the market. In the spot market, therefore, negotiations for physical oils will typically use NYMEX® as a reference point, with bids/offers and deals expressed as a differential to the futures price. Using these differentials, Platts makes daily and in some cases intra-day assessments of the price for various physical grades of crude oil, which may be referenced in other spot, term or derivatives deals. For example, Platts' American benchmarks are in turn used to price crude oils from Canada and South America, although some are also based on Dated Brent. The multi-faceted complexities of the physical market result in a diversity of pricing mechanisms, as individual buyers and sellers are free to make decisions about the mechanisms they individually employ. Therefore, while NYMEX® acts as a barometer of market value, and negotiations for physical oil may reference the futures value, Platts plays a distinct and complementary role to that of the exchange. Headquartered in New York, the United States. / Платс:- Эн. Хокинз (N. Hawkins), писавший под именем Сиодор Одэль (Theodore Audel), . Ворэн Камин Плат (Warren Cumming Platt). Дьжон Дэвид Рокэфэлё (John David Rockefeller). Холси Пэквос (Halsey Peckworth). В 1885 некий Дьжеймз Эйч. МэкГро (James H. McGraw), эвентуальный основатель корпорации МэкГро-Хил Кампэниз, Инк. (McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.), был нанят . за любые ошибки или упущения . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) БизнэсВик (BusinessWeek) и Дьжей.Ди. Павэ энд Эсошиэтс (JD Power and Associates). Блумбёг (Bloomberg), , Ройтас (Reuters). ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении. учитывать по рынку (mark to market). Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Брэнт (Brent). Щел (Shell).

PLAY = ЛЮФТ (или ЗАЗОР, или МЁРТВЫЙ ХОД) – Play (maritime term):- freedom of movement.

PLAYSUIT = ИГРОВОЙ КОСТЮМ – Playsuit is a sports and play outfit for women and children that consists usually of a blouse and shorts.

PLAYWEAR = ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ ИГР – Playwear is the informal clothing worn for leisure activities. Generally thought of when referring to children's clothing. The only adults that wear playwear are generally members of the Apparel Search Company. After all, we are very childish.

PLAZA ACCORD = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ПЛАЗА – Announcement the Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors of France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States (Plaza Accord); September 22, 1985. (1) Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan. the United Kingdom, and the United States met today, September 22, 1985, in the context of their agreement to conduct mutual surveillance and as part of their preparations for wider international discussions at the forthcoming meetings in Seoul, Korea. They reviewed economic developments and policies in each of their countries and assessed their implications for economic prospects external balances, and exchange rates. (2) At the Bonn Economic Summit in May 1985 the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities issued an Economic Declaration Towards Sustained Growth and Higher Employment. In that Declaration the participants agreed that:- the best contribution we can make to a lasting new prosperity in which all nations can share is unremittingly to pursue, individually in our own countries and cooperatively together, policies conducive to sustained growth and higher employment. (3) The Ministers and Governors were of the view that significant progress has been made in their efforts to promote a convergence of favorable economic performance among their countries on a path of steady non inflationary growth. Furthermore, they concluded that their countries are restoring the vitality and responsiveness of their economies. As a result of these developments, they are confident that a firm basis has been established for a sustained, more balanced expansion among their countries. This sustained growth will benefit other industrial countries and will help ensure expanding export markets for developing countries. thereby contributing importantly to the resolution of problems of heavily indebted developing countries. (4) They believe that this convergence of favorable economic performance has been influenced increasingly by policy initiatives undertaken by their countries. Moreover,each of their countries is committed to the implementation of further policy measures which will reinforce favorable convergence and strengthen the sustainability of the current expansion. (5) Ministers and Governors were of the view that recent shifts in fundamental economic conditions among their countries together with policy commitments for the future, have not been reflected

fully in exchange markets. (6) Ministers and Governors expect that growth in aggregate for their countries will be about 3 percent this year, compared to negative growth of –0.7 percent in 1982. Although this figure is down slightly from 1984, growth will be more balanced than at any time in the last four years. After the particularly rapid US growth of 1983–84, there is now increased evidence of internal growth in the other countries. In particular, private investment has picked up strength. The current expansion is occurring in a context of fiscal consolidation: it is not dependent on short-lived fiscal stimulus. As a result of the changes in the components of growth, real growth in their countries can be expected to remain strong as US growth moderates. (7) The current sustained expansion is occurring within a framework of declining inflation, a phenomenon that is unprecedented in the past three decades. Inflation rates are at their lowest in nearly 20 years, and they show no signs of reviving. (8) There has been a significant fall in interest rates in recent years. Apart from welcome domestic effects this has been particularly helpful in easing the burden of debt repayments for developing countries. (9) This successful performance is the direct result of the importance given to macroeconomic policies which have reduced inflation and inflationary expectations to continued vigilance over government spending, to greater emphasis on market forces and competition, and to prudent monetary policies. (10) These positive economic developments notwithstanding, there are large imbalances in external positions which pose potential problems, and which reflect a wide range of factors. Among these are:- the deterioration in its external position which the US experienced from its period of very rapid relative growth: the particularly large impact on the US current account of the economic difficulties and the adjustment efforts of some major developing countries; the difficulty of trade access in some markets; and the appreciation of the US Dollar. The interaction of these factors – relative growth rates, the debt problems of developing countries, and exchange rate development – has contributed to large, potentially destabilizing external imbalances among major industrial countries. In particular, the United States has a large and growing current account deficit, and Japan, and to a lesser extent Germany, large and growing current account surpluses. (11) The US current account deficit, together with other factors is now contributing to protectionist pressures which, if not resisted, could lead to mutually destructive retaliation with serious damage to the world economy:- world trade would shrink, real growth rates could even turn negative, unemployment would rise still higher, and debt-burdened developing countries would be unable to secure the export earnings they vitally need. Policy Intentions:- (12) The Finance Ministers and Governors affirmed that each of their countries remains firmly committed to its international responsibilities and obligations as leading industrial nations. They also share special responsibilities to ensure the mutual of their individual policies. The Ministers agreed that establishing more widely strong, non inflationary domestic growth and open markets will be a key factor in ensuring that the current expansion continues in a more balanced fashion, and they committed themselves to policies toward that end. In countries where the budget deficit is too high, further measures to reduce the deficit substantially are urgently required. (13) Ministers and Governors agreed that it was essential that protectionist pressures be resisted. (14) Ministers recognized the importance of providing access to their markets for LDC (short for the least developed countries) exports as those countries continue their essential adjustment efforts, and saw this as an important additional reason to avoid protectionist policies. They welcomed the GATT preparatory meeting scheduled for late September and expressed their hope that it will reach a broad consensus on subject matter and modalities for a new GATT round. (15) In this context they recalled and reaffirmed the statement in the Bonn Economic Declaration on the debt situation. Sustained growth in world trade, lower interest rates, open markets and continued financing in amounts and on terms appropriate to each individual case are essential to enable developing countries to achieve sound growth and overcome their economic and financial difficulties. (16) The Ministers agreed that they would monitor progress in achieving a sustained non inflationary expansion and intensify their individual and cooperative efforts to accomplish this objective. To that end, they affirmed the statements of policy intentions by each of their countries which are attached. Conclusions:- (17) The Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors agreed that recent economic developments and policy changes, when combined with the specific policy intentions described in the attached statements. provide a sound basis for continued and a more balanced expansion with low inflation. They agreed on the importance of these improvements for redressing the large and growing external imbalances that have developed. In that connection they noted that further market opening measures will be important to resisting protectionism. (18) The Ministers and Governors agreed that exchange rates should play a role in adjusting external imbalances. In order to do this, exchange rates should better reflect fundamental economic conditions than has been the case. They believe that agreed policy actions must be implemented and reinforced to improve the fundamentals further, and that in view of the present and prospective changes in fundamentals, some further orderly appreciation of the main non-Dollar currencies against the dollar is desirable. They stand ready to cooperate more closely to encourage this when to do so would be helpful. The French Government intends to pursue its policy aimed at reducing inflation, moderating income growth, and achieving continued improvements in external accounts. It will further intensify its efforts to speed up structural adjustment and modernization and thus lay the basis for job creating growth. Therefore, it is determined:- (i) To pursue vigorously disinflation; (ii) To secure the attainment of monetary aggregates growth targets, consistent with decelerating inflation; (iii) To curb public expenditures progressively so as to lower the tax burden while reducing the government borrowing requirement; (iv) To foster the investment recovery allowed for by the improved financial situation in the business sector; (v) To take further steps towards liberalization and modernization of financial markets, to increase competition in the financial sector so as to reduce financial intermediation costs, and give a greater role to interest rates in monetary control; (vi) To foster job creation through the implementation of an innovative and active policy in the field of education and training and by promoting constructive discussions between social partners on work organization; and (vii) To resist protectionism. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany ,noting that the German economy is already embarked on a course of steady economic recovery based increasingly on internally generated growth, will continue to implement policies to sustain and extend the progress achieved in strengthening the underlying conditions for continuing, vigorous, job-creating growth in the context of stable prices and low interest rates. In particular the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will implement policies with the following explicit intentions:- (i) The priority objective of fiscal policy is to encourage private initiative and productive investments and maintain price stability. (ii) Toward this end, the Federal Government will continue to reduce progressively the share of the public sector in the economy through maintaining firm expenditure control. The tax cuts due to take effect in 1986 and 1988 form part of the ongoing process of tax reform and reduction which the Federal Government will continue in a medium- framework. (iii) The Federal Government will continue to remove rigidities inhibiting the efficient functioning of markets. It will keep under review policies, regulations,and practices affecting labor markets in order to enhance the positive impact of economic growth on employment. The Federal Government and the Deutsche Bundesbank will provide the framework for the continuing evolution of deep, efficient money and capital markets. (iv) The fiscal policy of the Federal Government and the monetary policy of the Deutsche Bundesbank will continue ensure a stable environment conducive to the expansion of domestic demand on a durable basis. (v) The Federal Government will continue to resist protectionism. The Government of Japan noting that the Japanese economy is in an autonomous expansion phase mainly supported by domestic private demand increase will continue to institute policies intended to ensure sustainable non inflationary growth:- provide full access to domestic markets for foreign goods; and the Yen and liberalize domestic capital markets. In particular, the Government of Japan will implement policies with the following explicit intentions:- (i) Resistance of protectionism and steady implementation of the Action Program announced on July 30 for the further opening up of Japan’s domestic market to foreign goods and services. (ii) Full utilization of private sector vitality through the implementation of vigorous deregulation measures. (iii) Flexible management of monetary policy with due attention to the yen rate. (iv) Intensified implementation of financial market liberalization and of the yen, so that the yen fully reflects the

underlying strength of the Japanese economy. (v) Fiscal policy will continue co focus on the twin goals of reducing the central government deficit and providing a pro-growth environment for the private sector. Within that framework. local governments may be favorably allowed to make additional investments in this FY 1985, taking into account the individual circumstances of the region. (vi) Efforts to stimulate domestic demand will focus on increasing private consumption and investment through measures to enlarge consumer and mortgage credit markets. The United Kingdom Government, noting that the British economy has been experiencing steady growth of output and domestic demand over the past four years, will continue to pursue policies designed to reduce inflation; to promote sustained growth of output and employment; to reduce the size of the public sector; to encourage a more competitive, innovative market orientated private sector; to reduce regulation and increase incentives throughout the economy; and to maintain open trading and capital markets free of foreign exchange controls:- In particular, the United Kingdom Government intends:- (a) To operate monetary policy to achieve further progress towards price stability and to provide a financial environment for growing output and employment: and to buttress monetary policy with a prudent fiscal policy. (b) To continue to reduce public expenditure as a share of GDP and to transfer further substantial parts of public sector industry to private ownership. (c) To reduce the burden of taxation in order to improve incentives and to increase the efficient use of resources in the economy. (d) To take additional measures to improve the effective working of the labour market. including the reform of Wages Councils and improvements in youth training and implement proposals to liberalize and strengthen competition within financial markets. (e) To resist protectionism. The United States Government is firmly committed to policies designed to:- ensure steady non inflationary growth; maximize the role of markets and private sector participation in the economy; reduce the size and role of the government sector; and maintain open markets. In order to achieve these objectives, the United States Government will:- (a) Continue efforts to reduce government expenditures as a share of GNP in order to reduce the fiscal deficit and to free up resources for the private sector. (b) Implement fully the deficit reduction package for fiscal year 1986. This package passed by Congress and approved by the President will not only reduce by over 1 percent of GNP the budget for FY 1986, but lay the basis for further significant reductions in the deficit in subsequent years. (c) Implement revenue-neutral tax reform which will encourage savings, create new work incentives, and increase the efficiency of the economy, thereby fostering non inflationary growth. (d) Conduct monetary policy to provide a financial environment conducive to sustainable growth and continued progress toward price stability. (e) Resist protectionist measures. Xxxxx. The Plaza Accord or Plaza Agreement was an agreement between the governments of France, West Germany, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom, to depreciate the US Dollar in relation to the Japanese Yen and German Deutsche Mark by intervening in currency markets. The five governments signed the accord on September 22, 1985 at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Background:- Between 1980 and 1985 the dollar had appreciated by about 50% against the Japanese Yen, Deutsche Mark, French Franc and British Pound, the currencies of the next four biggest economies at the time. This caused considerable difficulties for American industry but at first their lobbying was largely ignored by government. The financial sector was able to profit from the rising dollar, and a depreciation would have run counter to Ronald Reagan's administration's plans for bringing down inflation. A broad alliance of manufacturers, service providers, and farmers responded by running an increasingly high profile campaign asking for protection against foreign competition. Major players included grain exporters, car producers, engineering companies like Caterpillar Inc. (CAT), as well as high-tech companies including IBM and Motorola. By 1985, their campaign had acquired sufficient traction for Congress to begin considering passing protectionist laws. The prospect of trade restrictions spurred the White House to begin the negotiations that led to the Plaza Accord. The justification for the Dollar's devaluation was twofold:- to reduce the US current account deficit, which had reached 3.5% of the GDP, and to help the US economy to emerge from a serious recession that began in the early 1980s. The US Federal Reserve System under Paul Volcker had halted the stagflation crisis of the 1970s by raising interest rates, but this resulted in the dollar becoming overvalued to the extent that it made industry in the US (particularly the automobile industry) less competitive in theglobal market. Effects:- Devaluing the dollar made US exports cheaper to purchase for its trading partners, which in turn allegedly meant that other countries would buy more American-made goods and services. The exchange rate value of the dollar versus the yen declined by 51% from 1985 to 1987. Most of this devaluation was due to the USD10 billion spent by the participating central banks. Currency speculation caused the Dollar to continue its fall after the end of coordinated interventions. Unlike some similar financial crises, such as the Mexican and the Argentine financial crises of 1994 and 2001 respectively, this devaluation was planned, done in an orderly, pre-announced manner and did not lead to financial panic in the world markets. The Plaza Accord was successful in reducing the US trade deficit with Western European nations but largely failed to fulfill its primary objective of alleviating the trade deficit with Japan. This deficit was due to structural conditions that were insensitive to monetary policy, specifically trade conditions. The manufactured goods of the United States became more competitive in the exports market but were still largely unable to succeed in the Japanese domestic market due to Japan's structural restrictions on imports. The recessionary effects of the strengthened yen in Japan's export-dependent economy created an incentive for the expansionary monetary policies that led to the Japanese asset price bubble of the late 1980s. The Louvre Accord was signed in 1987 to halt the continuing decline of the US Dollar. The signing of the Plaza Accord was significant in that it reflected Japan's emergence as a real player in managing the international monetary system. Yet it is postulated that it contributed to the Japanese asset price bubble, which ended up in a serious recession, the so-called Lost Decade. Xxxxx. The Plaza Accord:- The World Intervenes In Currency Markets. The historic 1985 Plaza Accord, signed at the Plaza Hotel in New York City, was a pro-growth agreement signed by what was then known as the G-5 nations:- West Germany, France, the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. The purpose was to force the United States to devalue its currency due to a current account deficit approaching an estimated 3% of GDP according to Paragraph 6 of the accords. More importantly, the European nations and Japan were experiencing enormous current account surpluses as well as negative GDP growth, threatening external trade and GDP growth in their home nations. Protectionist measures to guard these gains were looming, especially in the United States. Developing nations were in debt and not able to participate in positive trade or positive growth in their home nations, and the United States was forced to realign the exchange rate system due to present imbalances and to promote growth around the world at the expense of its own nation. The Plaza Accord was a growth transfer policy for Europe and Japan that was wholly detrimental to the United States. Trading Hits a Protectionist Wall:- the United States experienced 3% GDP growth during 1983 and 1984 with a current account deficit approaching an estimated 3–3.5% of GDP, while European nations saw a negative GDP growth of –0.7% with huge trade surpluses. The same thing happened to Japan. Trade deficits in general require foreign financing. For the United States during the early to mid 1980s, Japan and West Germany were buying United States bonds, notes and bills from their surpluses to finance our current deficits at the expense of their own economies. It was only a matter of time before protectionist policies entered this equation that would not only hurt United States growth at home but force trade wars that would derail the entire system of trade for all nations. During this period, inflation was the lowest it has been in 20 years for all nations, and European nations and Japan were investing in their own economies to promote growth. With low inflation and low interest rates, the repayment of debt would be accomplished quite easily. The only aspect missing from these equations was an adjustment in exchange rates rather than an overhaul of the present system. Global Cooperation:- so the world cooperated for the first time by agreeing to revalue the exchange rate system over a two-year period by each nation's central bank intervening in the currency markets. Target rates were agreed to. The United States experienced about a 50% decline in their currency while West Germany, France, the UK and Japan saw 50% appreciations. The Japanese yen in September 1985 went from 242 USD/JPY (Yen per US Dollar) to 153 in 1986, a doubling in value for the Yen. By 1988, USD/JPY exchange rate was 120. The same thing happened with the

German Deutsch Mark, French Franc and British Pound. These revaluations would naturally benefit developing nations such as Korea and Thailand, as well as leading South American nations like Brazil because trade would again flow. What gave the Plaza Accord its historic importance was a multitude of firsts. It was the first time central bankers agreed to intervene in the currency markets, the first time the world set target rates, the first time for globalization of economies and the first time each nation agreed to adjust its own economies. Sovereignty was exchanged for globalization. For example, Germany agreed to tax cuts, the UK agreed to reduce its public expenditure and transfer monies to the private sector, while Japan agreed to open its markets to trade, liberalize its internal markets and manage its economy by a true yen exchange rate. All agreed to increase employment. The United States, bearing the brunt of growth, only agreed to devalue its currency. The cooperative aspects of the Plaza Accord were the most important first. Currency Value – What Does It Mean? What the Plaza Accord meant for the United States was a devalued currency. United States manufacturers would again become profitable due to favorable exchange rates abroad, an export regimen that became quite profitable. A high US Dollar means American producers can't compete at home with cheap imports coming from Japan and European nations because those imports are much cheaper than what American manufacturers can sell according to their profitability arrangements. An undervalued currency means those same imports would experience higher prices in the United States due to unfavorable exchange rates. What a high Dollar means for the United States is low inflation and low interest rates that benefit consumers because they have enough dollars to far exceed prices paid for goods. What the United States agreed to was a transfer of a part of its GDP to Europe and Japan so those economies would experience growth again. And all this was accomplished without fiscal stimulus – only an adjustment of exchange rates. What is understood in the modern day are the harsh effects such devaluations may have on an economy. Japan Feels the Effects:- the Japanese felt the worst effects in the longer run of its signing of the Plaza Accord. Cheaper money for the Japanese meant easier access to money along with the Bank of Japan's adoption of cheap money policies such as a lower interest rate, a credit expansion and Japanese companies that moved offshore. The Japanese would later become the world's leading creditor nation of the world. But cheap money policies would later create a slower consumption rate at home, rising land prices and the creation of an asset bubble that would burst years later that led to the period for Japan known as the Lost Decade. Japan's recovery today from its lost decade is still very questionable due to the price of its currency. This may be the reason why currency prices today target inflation as a means to gauge growth policies rather than some arbitrary target as was set with the Plaza Accords. Xxxxx. 2015 Crude Oil Forecast:- Will The Price Plunge Continue? Our Insiders Reveal New Information:- With practically every major (and minor) country attempting to devalue their currencies, in order to make exports more competitive, the pressure builds on China to ease some pressure revalue the yuan upward. This has an important historical parallel in the famous Plaza Accord of 1985, when the world's major governments met to strengthen the Yen and weaken the Dollar. Asia Times has a worthwhile read on the Plaza Accord, and the similarities and differences between Japan then and China now, and their respective relationships with the US. Perhaps most worrisome is that Japan's relationship with the US – despite some trade friction – was way better than what China's is with the US today. The G-5 finance ministers hunkered down at the Plaza Hotel in New York on September 22 and decided to intervene cooperatively in the foreign exchange markets to guide the excessively high value of the US Dollar lower as a means of enhancing the US's export competitiveness and trim its enormous trade deficits. As a result, the Japanese Yen's value vis-a-vis the Dollar doubled in only about two years, from 240 to 120 a Dollar. The sharply higher yen prompted Japanese manufacturers to rush to shift production abroad, especially to Southeast Asia, to take advantage of cheaper labor there. Japanese automakers, which were particularly on the hot seat at the time amid raging trade protectionism in the US, also accelerated production in that country, not only to weather the stronger yen but to ease trade friction. In the early 1990s, the number of vehicles they assembled in the US exceeded that of their US-bound exports. To help cushion the impact of the stronger Yen on its economy in the wake of the Plaza Accord, Japan kept its monetary policy loose to stimulate domestic demand, but did so longer than necessary, resulting in the 'bubble economy' of the late 1980s characterized by inflated prices for assets such as stocks and land. Japanese exports to the US did not decline despite the Plaza Accord, however. And trade friction lingered and 'revisionism' gained strength in the US, prompting the country to take a new tack on bilateral trade issues. Xxxxx. The Case Against a New Plaza Accord (By James A. Dorn; This article appeared in the December 2006 addition of Caijing.) In September 1985, the Group of Five (G5) industrialized nations (United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, and France) met in secret at the Plaza Hotel in New York to coordinate intervention to lower the value of the Dollar against the Yen and Deutsche Mark. As today, the United States was running twin deficits, and there was pressure on its major trading partners to let their currencies appreciate with the hope that US exports would become more competitive. China, however, was not a factor. Its economic reforms had barely begun and its foreign exchange reserves were meager. The Dollar was already drifting lower before the Plaza Accord, but central bank intervention-buying Yen and Marks and selling Dollars-led to a further decline in the Dollar's external value. To limit Yen appreciation and protect the export sector, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) sterilized most of its Dollar sales by buying bills in the open market. Any permanent effect on the real Yen/Dollar rate, therefore, was likely to be small. In early 1987, the G5 plus Canada met in Paris and agreed to stem the Dollar's fall. The Louvre Accord gave the signal for the BOJ to freely supply Yen for Dollars, fueling money and credit growth, and rapidly expanding foreign exchange reserves. Excessive money growth helped create the bubble economy of the late 1980s. The BOJ sacrificed monetary stability for the sake of exchange rate intervention designed to stimulate the export sector. When the BOJ applied the brakes in mid-1989, money and credit growth dropped sharply, and asset prices collapsed in 1990. Monetary disequilibrium continued to plague Japan-especially its financial sector-for the next decade. Policy errors in other Asian countries-notably excessive growth in monetary aggregates occasioned by large capital inflows and pegged exchange rates-resulted in the Asian financial crisis in 1997. As John Greenwood, chief economist for Invesco Asia, observed:- 'The general lesson is that to control money and credit growth within reasonable ranges that are compatible with low inflation in the longer run, the external value of the currency must be free to adjust-especially upwards'. The world doesn't need another Plaza Accord to deal with current global imbalances. Although exchange intervention temporarily lowered the external value of the Dollar under Plaza I, the US current account deficit hit a peak of 3.4 percent of gross domestic product in 1987, the same year in which the Louvre Accord sought to limit the Dollar's slide. More important, exchange intervention did nothing to ensure sound monetary policy. Monetary policy mistakes, first in Japan and then in other Asian countries, did far more damage then if nominal exchange rates had been free to fluctuate with market demand and supply. It is pretentious to assume that government officials or famous economists know what the array of equilibrium exchange rates should be. The failure of pegged exchange rates and the difficulty of managing exchange rates warn against a new Plaza-type agreement. The world economy is considerably different than it was in 1985. The US current account deficit is much larger, at roughly 6.5 percent of GDP; China is now the world's third largest trading nation with an overall current account surplus approaching 9 percent of GDP, a record bilateral trade surplus with the US, and foreign exchange reserves of more than USD1 trillion; and private capital flows swamp official flows. Many countries have abandoned pegged exchange rates and adopted inflation targeting, and the International Monetary Fund is no longer seen as a savior of developing countries. Trying to form a new IMF-led system of managed exchange rates with central bank intervention would be a step backward rather than forward. In theory, such an approach may be attractive to economist-planners who think they can design the global financial system. But, in practice, central planning-even by the best and the brightest-has been a dismal failure. Those who favor exchange rate intervention, more politely called 'Coordination', argue that the Dollar is overvalued and that many foreign currencies need to appreciate in real terms to restore global imbalances. If countries work together, then the overall appreciation on a trade-weighted basis need not be as large as when each

country acts separately. A Plaza II agreement among the G20 would combine both exchange rate intervention with pressure on the United States to reduce its budget deficit. William Cline, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, is a strong proponent of a new Plaza-type agreement. He estimates that to be sustainable the US current account deficit should not exceed 3 percent of GDP, and he has calculated 'optimal real exchange realignments' necessary to achieve that result. The real appreciation of the Yuan/Dollar rate would have to be nearly 46 percent if China acted alone, but only 8 percent if China acted in concert. The problems with such an approach are (1) it would be very difficult to get such a large group of countries to agree on the needed adjustments; (2) no one really knows what the optimal realignment of exchange rates should be; and (3) it would be costly to enforce such an agreement. Contrary to Cline's argument for 'coordinated intervention', individual countries may spontaneously join other countries in allowing their currencies to appreciate against the Dollar. The People's Bank of China (PBC), for example, has said that as other Asian currencies appreciate against the Dollar, the Yuan would also be allowed to gradually appreciate. If China did not allow further appreciation, its export sector would be even more competitive and its foreign exchange reserves would grow even faster. Capital inflows would lead to excessive money and credit growth that would become more difficult to sterilize. Eventually inflation would cause the real exchange rate to appreciate. It would be less costly for China to allow the nominal exchange rate to appreciate along with other Asian currencies-and thus avoid inflationary pressures and the consequent need to slow money and credit growth. Stop-go monetary policy has been a problem in China. Administrative measures to stem excessive money and credit growth are limited: they interfere with economic freedom and have led to corruption as state-owned enterprises and banks seek favors at the public's expense. Capital is wasted and investment decisions are politicized. If China is to develop a world-class financial center, it needs capital freedom and an exchange rate regime that is governed by a rule of law and market forces. A new Plaza-type accord would not be in China's interest or the world's. A better alternative would be for Asian central banks to refrain from intervening in the foreign exchange markets and to focus on domestic monetary stability. By establishing a transparent financial system with a freely floating exchange rate and a sound monetary policy, China could avoid repeating Japan's monetary policy mistakes and the pitfalls inherent in following a Plaza-type negotiations approach to correcting global imbalances. In a May 23, 2006 press release, the PBC promised that the 'foreign exchange system reform will be deepened', and committed itself 'to provide a stable monetary and financial environment for economic restructuring'. Since the July 2005 currency reform, China has deepened its exchange rate regime, and is now building the institutional infrastructure for a more flexible exchange rate. Interest rates are being liberalized and capital controls gradually relaxed. Americans should recognize that progress and not view China as an inevitable enemy. US-China relations are best advanced by peaceful economic engagement, not by threatening China with protectionist measures unless it revalues its currency in line with legislators' preferences. As US Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson stated, 'Protectionist policies do not work, and the collateral damage from these policies is high'. The incoming Congress should adhere to Mr. Paulson's call for a policy of 'long-term strategic economic engagement', rather than raise the threat of economic nationalism. That policy is sensible:- it will serve the interests of the United States and China, promote globalization, reduce the risk of conflict, and help correct global imbalances. / Дьжеймз (James). Дойчэ Бундэсбанк (Deutsche Bundesbank). Планы администрации Президента США Ранэлда Вилсэна Рэйгена (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004) по . как Кэтёпилар Инк. (Caterpillar Inc.; Си.Эй.Ти. (CAT)), а также высокотехнологичные компании, включая Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM) и Моторола (Motorola). Пол Волкё (Paul Volcker). Дьжон Гринвуд (John Greenwood). Вилъйэм Клайн (William Cline). Хэнри Полсэн (Henry Paulson).

PLC = PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION

PLC = PRE–LICENSE CHECK

PLC = PRICE LOSS COVERAGE

PLC = PROJECT LOAN CERTIFICATE

PLC = PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

PLEASE AUTHORIZE DELIVERY AGAINST GUARANTEE = ПОЖАЛУЙСТА, САНКЦИОНИРУЙТЕ ПОСТАВКУ ПОД ГАРАНТИЮ – Please Authorize Delivery Against Guarantee:- a request from the consignee to the shipper to allow the carrier or agent to release cargo against a guarantee, either bank or personal. Made when the consignee is unable to produce original bills of lading. Abbreviation for 'Please Authorize Delivery Against Guarantee':- PADAG. / Запрос консигнатора (грузополучателя) грузоотправителю с целью разрешения перевозчику или агенту выпустить груз под гарантию, либо банковскую либо персональную. Такой запрос осуществляется в тех случаях, когда консигнатор не в состоянии предъявить оригиналы коносаментов. Обозначение для выражения 'Пожалуйста, Санкционируйте Поставку Под Гарантию' ('Please Authorize Delivery Against Guarantee'):- ПСППГ (PADAG).

PLEAT = СКЛАДКА – Pleat:- three layers of fabric involving two folds or reversals of direction; the back fold may be replaced by a seam. Pleat is a fold in cloth made by doubling the material upon itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.

PLEATED = ВСКЛАДКУ (или ПЛИССИРОВАННОЕ) – Pleated:- incorrect selection and adjustment of attachment, or by a damaged feed tooth. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

PLEATED FILTER = СКЛАДЧАТЫЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ГОФРИРОВАННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР, или ПЛИССИРОВАННЫЙ ФИЛЬТР) – Pleated Filter is a filter element whose medium consists of a series of uniform folds and has the geometric form of a cylinder, cone, disc, plate, etc. Synonymous with 'Convoluted' and 'Corrugated'. See also Filter.

PLEATED SEAMS = ПЛИССИРОВАННЫЕ ШВЫ – Pleated Seams:- caused by incorrect machine attachments, machine sewing parts too large or small for fabric or seam desired, irregularly cut patterns or fabric irregularities and operator feeding fabric faster than normal feeding action of the machine. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

PLEATS = СКЛАДКИ – Pleats:- a portion of the fabric folded over, and secured by stitching or pressing. See also Pucker. / ткань, заложенная в складку.

PLEDGE = ЗАКЛАД – Pledge is a delivery of property to secure the performance of an obligation owed by one party (debtor/pledgor) to another (secured party). A pledge creates a security interest (lien) in the property so delivered. See also Security Interest. Transfer of personal property from a debtor to a creditor as security for a debt. Legal ownership of the property concerned remains with the pledger. Pledge:- transfer of assets to secure payment of an obligation, but generally without transfer of title or ownership, subject to a pledge agreement. In the event of default, the creditor can realize the pledged assets and satisfy his claims from the proceeds (execution). In the banking business, pledging securities is the most common credit collateralizing transaction, especially in the case of current account credit and loans. See also Collateral, Collateral Loan, and Lombard Loan. / Под Закладом понимается договор о залоге, по условиям которого заложенное имущество (вещь) передаётся залогодателем во владение залогодержателю. По соглашению залогодержателя с залогодателем предмет заклада может быть оставлен у залогодателя под замком и печатью

залогодержателя; такой залог называется твёрдым залогом. Закладчик (Pledger) – тот, кто отдаёт имущество в залог. Смотрите также Обеспечение или Залог (Collateral), .

PLEDGED COLLATERAL = ЗАКЛАДНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ЗАЛОЖЕННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – Pledged Collateral:- things of value, such as securities, merchandise, etc, deposited and pledged as security for the repayment of a loan. / Ценные вещи, такие как ценные бумаги, товар и тому подобное, депонированные и заложенные в качестве гарантии выплаты займа.

PLEIOTROPY = ПЛЕЙОТРОПИЯ – Pleiotropy is a mode of gene expression where the expression of one gene has multiple phenotypes. The effect of a single gene on two or more characters is due to a single biochemical pathway among the characters. Distinguished from linkage by the absence of recombinants in the segregating population. / свойства (characters) . Под Плейотропией, от Греческих слов Pléiōn, означающее Больший, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается влияние одного гена на несколько признаков организма.

PLIED KNOTS = XX УЗЛЫ – Plied Knots:- a break in all the plies rejoined by a knot. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

PLIED YARN = ОДНОКРУТОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА В НЕСКОЛЬКО СЛОЖЕНИЙ) – Plied Yarns are yarns produced by two or more singles have been twisted together. Plied Yarn:- two or more components one twisting operation similar or dissimilar components. Also known as Folded Yarn. It is possible to make up a yarn by twisting together two or more finer yarns. The process is called Plying and the yarns are called Plied Yarn. To show that a yarn is plied, it is normal to write both the yarn count and the number of plies separated by a slash. In some systems, the quoted yarn number is that of each component. A '100 den / 3' yarn would mean that 3 plies of 100 denier yarns were twisted together to give a yarn whose equivalent linear density would be approximately 300 denier. The twisting causes a slight effect but this can be ignored for now. With a direct systems, one adds together the individual linear densities to arrive at the total. A twisting together of two or more single yarns in one operation. Plied Yarn is the yarn formed by twisting together two or more singles yarns in one operation. Plied Yarn is the yarn made by collecting two or more single yarns. / Скручивание в одно целое двух или более отдельных нитей за один приём. Однокруточная Нить (Plied Yarn) – кручёная нить из двух или более одиночных нитей, скрученных вместе за одну операцию. Крутильная Машина – машина текстильного производства для изготовления кручёной пряжи, корда, шпагата и других изделий, получаемых скручиванием нескольких нитей вместе. Основной рабочий орган крутильной машины – веретено. Перед работой на крутильной машине нити подвергают перемотке на мотальной машине (для увеличения объёма паковки) и трощению.

PLIED YARN DUCK = ТКАНЬ ИЗ ОДНОКРУТОЧНОЙ ПРЯЖИ – Plied Yarn Duck has plied yarn in both warp and filling. See also Duck. / и в основе и в уточине.

PLIMSOLL MARK = ДИСК ПЛИМСЭЛА (или ГРУЗОВАЯ МАРКА, или МАРКА ПЛИМСЭЛА) – Plimsoll Mark is a figure marked on the side of merchant vessels to indicate allowed loading depths. Named after Samuel Plimsoll (10 February 1824 – 03 June 1898), English politican and Liberal Member of Parliament for Derby, and maritime and social reformer. The loading mark on the side of a vessel. Plimsoll Mark:- depth to which a vessel may safely load. Identified by a circle on the vessel's side with a vertical line through and a number of small horizontal lines showing the max depth for summer and winter. A series of horizontal lines, corresponding to the seasons of the year and fresh or saltwater, painted on the outside of a ship marking the level which must remain above the surface of the water for the vessel's stability. Samuel Plimsoll (10 February 1824 – 03 June 1898) was an English politician and social reformer, now best remembered for having devised the Plimsoll Line (a line on a ship's hull indicating the maximum safe draft, and therefore the minimum freeboard for the vessel in various operating conditions). Early Life:- Samuel Plimsoll was born in Bristol and soon moved to Whiteley Wood Hall, Sheffield, also spending part of his childhood in Penrith, Cumberland. Leaving school at an early age, he became a clerk at Rawson's Brewery, and rose to be manager. In 1853, he attempted to become a coal merchant in London. He failed and was reduced to destitution. He himself told how for a time he lived in a common lodging for seven shillings and two pence a week. Through this experience, he learnt to sympathise with the struggles of the poor, and when his good fortune returned, he resolved to devote his time to improving their condition. His efforts were directed especially against what were known as Coffin Ships:- unseaworthy and overloaded vessels, often heavily insured, in which unscrupulous owners risked the lives of their crews. Political Career:- in 1867, Plimsoll was elected as the Liberal Member of Parliament for Derby, and endeavoured in vain to pass a bill dealing with the subject of a safe load line on ships. The main problem was the number of ship-owning MP's in Parliament. In 1872, he published a work entitled Our Seamen, which became well known throughout the country. Accordingly, on Plimsoll's motion in 1873, a Royal Commission was appointed, and in 1875 a government bill was introduced, which Plimsoll, though regarding it as inadequate, resolved to accept. On 22 July, the Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, announced that the bill would be dropped. Plimsoll lost his self-control, applied the term 'villains' to members of the House, and shook his fist in the Speaker's face. Disraeli moved that he be reprimanded, but on the suggestion of Lord Hartington agreed to adjourn the matter for a week to allow Plimsoll time for thought. Eventually Plimsoll made an apology. Many people, however, shared his view that the bill had been stifled by the pressure of the shipowners, and popular feeling forced the government to pass a bill which in the following year, was amended into the Merchant Shipping Act. This gave stringent powers of inspection to the Board of Trade, and the mark that indicates the safe limit to which a ship may be loaded became generally known as Plimsoll's Mark or Line. Plimsoll was re-elected for Derby at the general election of 1880 by a great majority, but gave up his seat to William Vernon Harcourt, believing that the latter, as Home Secretary, could advance sailors' interests more effectively than any private member. Offered a seat by 30 constituencies, Plimsoll was an unsuccessful candidate in Sheffield Central in 1885. He did not re-enter the house, and later became estranged from the Liberal leaders by what he regarded as their breach of faith in neglecting the question of shipping reform. He was for some years the honorary president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and drew attention to the horrors of the cattle-ships, where animals were transported under appalling and over-crowded conditions. Plimsoll Mark is a mark, welded on both sides of the vessel, indicating the limit to which a vessel may be loaded, depending on the specific gravity of the water in which the vessel is located. See also International Load Line Certificate, and Load Line. / Сэмьюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll). Росэн Бровэри (Rawson's Brewery). Бэндьжэмин Дизрайли (Benjamin Disraeli). Лорд Хатинтэн (Hartington). Вильэм Вёнэн Хакот (William Vernon Harcourt). Под Грузовой Маркой понимается знак в виде ряда горизонтальных линий на обоих бортах судна в середине его длины, показывающий предельно допустимое погружение судна в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Под Грузовой Маркой понимается знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины. Положение грузовой марки по высоте определяется размером установленного правилами минимального надводного борта, который зависит от назначения, размеров и архитектурноконструктивных особенностей судна и удостоверяется Свидетельством о Грузовой Марке, выдаваемым классификационным обществом. Для уменьшения регистровой вместимости при перевозке грузов с большим удельным погрузочным объёмом морские грузовые суда могут иметь Тоннажную Марку, которая показывает наибольшую осадку судна в морской и пресной воде. Под Маркой Углубления на судне понимаются горизонтальные линии, наносимые через 10 сантиметров (см) на наружной обшивке с обоих бортов судна в районе форштевня, ахтерштевня, а на больших судах и на миделе, с числом против каждой, обозначающим

углубление судна – отстояние от ватерлинии до нижней кромки горизонтального киля. Марки углубления позволяют оценить посадку судна в эксплуатационных условиях. Грузовые Марки на бортах судов, соответствующие сезону года и зоне или району плавания, не должны быть погружены на протяжении всего времени, когда судно выходит в море, находится в плавании и приходит в порт за исключением погружения на величину поправки в пресной воде или временного погружения на величину соответственно весу топлива и всех других материалов, используемых судном во внутренних водах перед выходом в море. В тех случаях, когда плотность воды отличается от единицы, поправка должна быть пропорциональна разнице между 1.025 и действительной плотностью. Судно подлежит:- (i) первоначальному освидетельствованию перед вводом в эксплуатацию; (ii) периодическому освидетельствованию – через 5 лет, чтобы удостовериться, что судно полностью отвечает требованиям Конвенции; и (iii) промежуточному – ежегодному, плюс/минус три месяца – что не производилось изменений, влияющих на расчёт определения места нанесения Грузовых Марок и что устройства и средства для закрытия отверстий, штормовых портиков и доступа в помещения команды содержатся в надлежащем состоянии. На основании результатов освидетельствования судну выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate). Свидетельство теряет силу (аннулируется):- (i) при просрочке периодического освидетельствования, ежегодного подтверждения; (ii) при существенных изменениях в корпусе и надстройке судна, влияющих на надводный борт; (iii) при содержании в ненадлежащем состоянии устройств и средств для закрытия ВНЗ; (iv) снижении прочности конструкций корпуса ниже допустимых пределов; и (v) при передаче судна под Флаг другого Государства. Грузовая Марка – знак предельной осадки, наносимый на обоих бортах морского судна в середине его длины (грузовая ватерлиния). Грузовую марку изображают в виде круга, пересечённого по центру горизонтальной линией, которая показывает наибольшую допустимую осадку судна в морской воде (в летнее время в зоне умеренного климата), и ряда горизонтальных линий, показывающих предельное погружение его в море или реке в зависимости от времени года и района плавания. Английские моряки называют грузовую марку Диском Плимсэла, которая на основании правил международной конвенции наносится на борта каждого спущенного на воду торгового судна, если его тоннаж превышает сто пятьдесят регистровых тонн. Впервые такую грузовую марку предложил Самьюэл Плимсэл, Англичанин и пивовар из города Дерби, который не имел никакого отношения к судоходству. Применяются следующие грузовые марки:- (i) летняя грузовая марка – Л (S); (ii) зимняя грузовая марка – З (W); (iii) зимняя грузовая марка для Северной Атлантики – ЗСА (WNA); (iv) тропическая грузовая марка – Т (T); (v) грузовая марка для пресной воды – П (F); и (v) тропическая марка для пресной воды – ТП (TF). Для каждого судна грузовую марку размечают по международным правилам, которые обязательны для всех морских держав мира. Поэтому форма грузовой марки везде одинакова. Единственное отличие – в буквах. Обозначение организации, назначившей грузовую марку, наносится над горизонтальной линией, проходящей через центр кольца знака (Диск Плимсэла). Обозначение Регистра Судоходства Российской Федерации – РС, L и R = Регистр Лойда, А и В = Американское Бюро Судоходства и так далее. Различают грузовые марки для лесовозов, пассажирских и парусных судов. Грузовая марка, соответствующая сезону, не должна быть погружена в воду на протяжении всего периода от момента выхода из порта до прихода в следующий порт. Судам, на борта которых нанесены грузовые марки, выдаётся Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке (International Load Line Certificate) на срок не более чем на 5 лет. На каждом судне хранится свидетельство на надводный борт, и если осадка больше, чем это допускается грузовой маркой, то его капитан не имеет права выйти в море. В случае перегрузки портовые власти, ответственные за выход судна в рейс, вправе потребовать удаления лишнего груза и даже задержать судно в порту. Марки углубления ни в коем случае нельзя путать с грузовой маркой, так как они служат только для измерения фактической носовой и кормовой осадки на данный момент. Применение:- Согласно Международной Конвенции о Грузовой Марке судну запрещён выход в море на международный рейс, если ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. Настоящая конвенция применяется ко всем судам кроме:- (i) военных кораблей; (ii) новых судов длиной менее 24 метров (79 футов); (iii) существующих судов валовой вместимостью менее 150 регистровых тонн; (iv) прогулочных яхт, не занимающихся коммерческими перевозками; и (v) рыболовных судов. Ничто в настоящей Конвекции не применяется к судам, совершающим плавание исключительно:- (а) по Великим Озёрам Северной Америки и по Реке Святого Лаврентия в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой от Мыса Розье до Мыса Вест Пойнт на Острове Антикости, и далее прямой линией, проведённой от Острова Антикости в Северном направлении по меридиану 63° Западной долготы; (б) в Каспийском Море; (в) по рекам Ла-Плата, Парана и Уругвай в пределах, ограниченных на Востоке прямой линией, проведённой между Пунта Раза (Кабо Сан Антонио), Аргентина, и Пунта дель Эсте, Уругвай. Международная Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (International Convention on Load Lines), кратко именуемая КГМ, подписанная 05 Апреля 1966 в Лондоне по инициативе Международной Морской Организации (ИМО). В 1988 специальным Протоколом в неё были внесены изменения, позднее, в 2003 дополненные Комитетом по Безопасности на Море ИМО. Изменённая Конвенция о Грузовой Марке (КГМ-66/88) вступила в силу 01 Января 2005. Конвенция запрещает выход в море судна в международный рейс, если оно не было соответствующим образом освидетельствовано, ему не была нанесена грузовая марка и не выдано Международное Свидетельство о Грузовой Марке или, когда необходимо, Международное Свидетельство об Изъятии для Грузовой Марки. В Приложениях к Конвенции устанавливаются правила определения грузовых марок, условия назначения и величины надводного борта, модификации конвенционных требований по зонам, районам и сезонным периодам, а также приводятся формы Международного Свидетельства о Грузовой Марке. В 1988 был принят Протокол к Конвенции о Грузовой Марке, вступивший в силу в 2000. Этим Протоколом требования Конвенции 1966 относительно освидетельствования и выдачи международных свидетельств были приведены в соответствие с требованиями Международной Конвенции по Предотвращению Загрязнения с Судов (МАРПОЛ 73/78) и Международной Конвенции по Охране Человеческой Жизни на Море (СОЛАС).

PLIMSOLLS = КЕДЫ – Plimsolls:- (British) lightweight canvas shoes with rubber soles; sneakers. / Plimsolls = лёгкие парусиновые туфли на резиновой привулканизированной подошве.

PLISS = ПЛИС – Pliss:- could be made from any fine material, e.g., organdy, lawn, etc. Treated with a caustic soda solution or sodium hydroxide solution which shrinks parts of the goods either all over or in stripes giving a blistered effect. Similar to seersucker in appearance. This crinkle may or may not be removed after washing. This depends on the quality of the fabric. It does not need to be ironed, but if a double thickness, such as a hem, needs a little, it should be done after the fabric is thoroughly dry. Often it is called Wrinkle Crêpe and may be made with a wax/shrink process (the waxed parts remain free of shrinkage and cause the ripples).

PLISSÉ = ПЛИССЭ (или ПЛИССЕ, или ПЛИССИРОВКА, или ПЛИССИРОВАННОЕ, или СКЛАДЧАТОЕ) – Plissé is a lightweight, plain weave, fabric, made from cotton, rayon, or acetate, and characterized by a puckered striped effect, usually in the warp direction. The crinkled effect is created through the application of a caustic soda solution, which shrinks the fabric in the areas of the fabric where it is applied. Plissé is similar in appearance to seersucker. End-uses include dresses, shirtings, pajamas, and bedspreads. Plissé is a cotton, rayon, or acetate fabric with a crinkled or pleated effect. The effect is produced by treating the fabric, in a striped or spotted motif, with a caustic-soda solution which shrinks parts of the goods. Plissé is a textile finish characterized by a

puckered or creased effect, produced by chemical treatment that shrinks part of the fabric. It can be made of acetate, cotton or rayon and often has a striped or spotted design. / полосатый или пятнистый дизайн. каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Под Плиссе, от Французского слова Plissé, означающее Плиссированное или Складчатое, понимается . Плиссе – мелкие параллельные складки на ткани, полученные путём специальной термической обработки.

PLM = PRODUCT LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT

PLN = POLISH ZLOTY

PLOT = ДЕЛЯНКА – Plot is a measured piece of land within a given larger area. It is the unit on which experimental treatments are assigned at random in replicated trials.

PLOT PLAN = ПЛАН ДЕЛЯНОК – Plot Plan is a diagram showing the arrangement of plots in an experiment.

PLOW = ПЛУГ (или СОШНИК) – Plow (American English) or Plough (British English) is a moldboard type or dish type implement used for primary tillage. It is either animal-drawn or tractor-pulled. / Под Плугом понимается сельскохозяйственное орудие для вспашки почвы. Деревянный плуг известен в Китае ранее 1-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры; в России – с VIII–IX веков. Первые металлические конные плуги появились в конце XVIII века. Современные плуги – тракторные (навесные и прицепные) и конные по числу основных рабочих органов (плужных корпусов) делят на одно-, двух- и многокорпусные, а по их типу – на лемешные и дисковые. В бывшем СССР преимущественно тракторные навесные лемешные плуги общего назначения (для пахоты на глубину 20–35 сантиметров) и специальные (кустарниково-болотные, плантажные, садовые, лесные, ярусные и другие). Под Сошником понимается рабочий орган сеялки для образования в почве бороздки, направления в неё семян и заделки их почвой. Различают сошники дисковые, анкерные, килевидные и другие.

PLOW LAYER = ПАХОТНЫЙ СЛОЙ – Plow Layer is the top 15–20 cm of soil normally plowed or disturbed with tillage operations.

PLOW PAN (HARD PAN) = ПЛУЖНАЯ ПОДОШВА или УПЛОТНЁННЫЙ ПОДПАХОТНЫЙ СЛОЙ (хардпен или твёрдая прослойка) – Plow Pan (hard pan) is a hard layer of soil at 15–20 cm depth developed through continuous plowing at the same depth. It reduces downward water loss during flooding and prevents penetration of roots. / корней.

PLOW–PLANTING = ПОСАДКА ПОД ПЛУГ – Plow-Planting is the plowing and planting of land in a single trip over the field by drawing both plowing and planting tools with the same power sources. / Пахота (или вспашка) и посадка .

PLOWLESS FARMING = БЕСПАХОТНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ (или ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ С СИСТЕМОЙ БЕЗОТВАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАБОТКИ ПОЧВЫ) – Plowless Farming is a tilling soil without plowing so that the crop residue will be left on the surface.

PLT = PATENT LAW TREATY

PLUCKING = ТЕРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ВЫДЁРГИВАНИЕ) – Plucking is a condition found at the feed roll and lickerin section of the card when larger than normal clusters of fiber are pulled from the lap by the lickerin. This situation is normally caused by uneven laps or the inability of the feed rolls to hold the lap sheet while small clusters of fibers are being pulled from the lap by the lickerin. Plucking inevitably produces flaky webs. / приёмного барабана (lickerin) чёсальной машины.

PLUG = ПРОБКА (или ЗАГЛУШКА) – Plug (maritime term):- a wooden wedge fitting into a drainage hole in the bottom of a boat for the purpose of draining the boat when she is out of water.

PLUGGING = ТОРМОЖЕНИЕ ПРОТИВОТОКОМ (или ТОРМОЖЕНИЕ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ГЕНЕРАТОРНОГО РЕЖИМА, или ТРАМБОВАНИЕ, или ЗАКУПОРИВАНИЕ, или ЗАКУПОРКА) – Plugging is a method of switching direction, stopping, or slowing down without using a break on electric industrial vehicles.

PLUGGING VALUE = ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЗАКУПОРИВАНИЯ – Plugging Value:- in the manufacture of acetate fibers, a measure of filterability. It is the weight of solids in an acetate dope that can be passed through a fixed area of filter before the filter becomes plugged. It is expressed as weight of solids per square unit of filter area, e.g., g/cm^2.

PLUG HAT = ШЛЯПА ЦИЛИНДР – Plug Hat is a man's stiff hat, as a bowler or top hat.

PLUM = ХХ (или ПУРПУРНО–ЧЁРНЫЙ, или ГЛУБОКО–ПУРПУРНЫЙ, или ТЁМНО–ФИОЛЕТОВЫЙ) – Plum:- a dark reddish purple (the color of the fruit; plum).

PLUMOSE = ОПЕРЁННОЕ – Plumose:- feather-like. / Оперённое:- как перо.

PLUMULE = ПОЧЕЧКА ЗАРОДЫША (С ЗАЧАТОЧНЫМИ ЛИСТЬЯМИ) – Plumule:- the embryonic leaves of the young plant in the embryo. It is enclosed by the coleoptile. Plumule:- the embryonic leaves of the young plant in the embryo. It is enclosed by the coleoptile.

PLUMY = ПЕРИСТОЕ (или ХХ) – Plumy:- having a plum color.

PLURALIST THEORY = ПЛЮРАЛИСТСКАЯ ТЕОРИЯ – Pluralist Theory is the theoretical point of view held by many social scientists which holds that American politics is best understood through the generalization that power is relatively broadly (though unequally) distributed among many more or less organized interest groups in society that compete with one another to control public policy, with some groups tending to dominate in one or two issue areas or arenas of struggle while other groups and interests tend to dominate in other issue areas or arenas of struggle. There tends to be little overlap between those leaders who participate most influentially in one policy area and those who are influential in other policy areas, and what linkage there is tends to come from popularly elected political officials (especially political executives and party leaders) who, by the nature of their jobs, must exercise leadership (or act as brokers) in a number of different policy areas. There is no single, unified 'power elite', but rather there are many competing power elites with differing backgrounds, values and bases of support in the broader society. Government tends to be depicted as a mechanism for mediating and compromising a constantly shifting balance between group interests rather than as an active innovator or imposer of policies upon society. / Под Плюралистской Теорией, от Латинского слова Pluralis, означающее Множественный, понимается .

PLUSH = ПЛЮШ (или ПЛИС) – Plush is a term describing a cut-pile carpet in which the pile yarns are only slightly twisted, dense, and very evenly sheared. A plush carpet has the look of a solid, flat velvet surface. Similar pile constructions are also used in upholstery fabric. Plush is a fabric with an even pile longer and less dense than velvet pile. Plush:- velvet or velveteen where the pile is 1/8" thick or more. ex) Cotton velour, hat velour, plush 'fake furs'. / Под Плюшем, от Немецкого слова Plüsch, от Латинского слова Pilus, означающее Волос, понимается ворсовая ткань. Изготовление плюша аналогично изготовлению бархата. Плюш отличается от бархата более высоким (до 6 миллиметро (мм)) и менее густым ворсом. В зависимости от вида ворса

различают:- разрезной плюш и неразрезной (петельный) плюш, а от способа выработки и отделки – гладкий или рисунчатый плюш, тиснёный плюш и так далее. Плюш применяется для пошива и отделки одежды, обивки мебели, изготовления покрывал, занавесей и тому подобного. Плюш:- (i) получают ввязыванием в грунт ворсовых нитей с сильно вытянутыми протяжками, из которых на полотне создаётся ворс. Ворс может быть разрезным и неразрезным, он может располагаться на одной или обеих сторонах полотна. (ii) Обладает высокими теплозащитными свойствами, формоустойчив. В изготовлении изделий важную роль играет направление ворса. Ворс должен быть направлен на всех деталях изделия в одну сторону. Обычно снизу вверх, чтобы создать на поверхности изделия матовый оттенок, если другое направление не предусмотрено по модели. Плюш – шёлковая, шерстяная или хлопчатобумажная ткань с более длинным ворсом, чем у бархата; использовалась в XIX веке для пошива верхнего женского платья, поддевок, в начале XX века в крестьянской среде на Беларуси – для пошива тёплых выходных женских полупальто, так называемых плюшевок. Плис – разновидность хлопчатобумажного бархата с несколько большей, чем у последнего, длиной ворса. В XIX веке существовало несколько сортов плиса – вельвертин, бивер. Во второй половине XIX века появился сорт мебельного плиса, который изготавливался из чистошерстяной пряжи или смеси шерсти и хлопка. Из современных тканей плис ближе всего к плюшу, но последний изготавливался с шёлковым ворсом. Плис в России носили все, но богатые крестьяне и купцы шили из него нарядную одежду, а дворянство использовало плис в качестве ткани для домашнего костюма. Плис использовался не только для одежды, а позднее – мебельной обивки, но и для изготовления мягкой, спокойной обуви.

PLUVIAL = ПЛЮВИАЛ (или ПЛЮВИАЛЬНОЕ, или ДОЖДЕВОЕ) – Pluvial:- pertaining to rain; also pertaining to land that receives water almost wholly directly from rain. / Под Плювиальным, от Латинского слова Pluvia, означающее Дождь, понимается . Плювиал (от Латинского слова Pluvialis, означающее Дождливый), фазы значительного увлажнения климата пустынь и полупустынь субтропического и тропического пояса, соответствующие гляциалам (ледниковым эпохам) средних широт земного шара.

PLUVIAL RICE = ПЛЮВИАЛЬНЫЙ РИС (или ДОЖДЕВОЙ РИС) – Pluvial Rice is the upland Rice that depends only on rainfall for water supply.

PLUVIC = ПЛЮВИАЛЬНОЕ (или ДОЖДЕВОЕ) – Pluvic:- derived from pluvia of rain; descriptive of a land type where water contributed by rain or irrigation does not stay for more than 3 hours on the soil even if the soil has been worked wet. See also Dryland.

PLY = ЧИСЛО СЛОЖЕНИЙ (или СГИБ, или СКЛАДКА, или СЛОЙ, или ОДИНАРНАЯ ТОЛЩИНА ТКАНИ, или ОБОРОТ, или ПРЯДОЧКА) – (1) Ply:- a single unit of yarn. A 2-ply yarn would involve taking two singles and then plying them in the opposite direction they were originally spun. See also S-Twist, and Z-Twist. Ply is the number of single yarns twisted together to form a plied yarn, or the number of plied yarns twisted together to form a cord. Ply:- the number of individual yarns twisted together to make a composite yarn. Six-ply sevens would mean that six single yarns of a count of seven are plied together to give a composite yarn of 6/7s N_E. Ply is the number of single yarns twisted together to make a composite yarn. When applied to cloth, it means the number of layers of fabric combined to give the composite fabric. Ply:- two or more yarns that have been twisted together. An automobile tire fabric yarn may be 9, 10, or 11 ply. / Количество отдельных нитей пряжи, скручиваемых вместе для получения кручёной комплексной нити. (6/7s – шестой в семь сложений ($N_{Английский}$) или шестой в семь прядочек ($N_{Английский}$)).

(2) Ply is an individual yarn in a plied yarn or cord. / Прядочка – отдельная нить пряжи в сложенной пряже или корде. Одиночная нить в кручёной пряже.

(3) Ply:- the number of layers of fabric, as in a shirt collar, or of cord in a tire.

(4) Ply:- in general, fabrics or felts consisting of one or more layers (laminates and so forth). The layers make up a stack. A single layer of prepeg. A single pass in filament winding. Ply is one of a number of layers of fabric. The number of layers of fabric combined to give the composite fabric. / Каждый слой ткани в дублированной материи.

PLYFIL® = ПЛАЙФИЛ® – Plyfil® is a proprietary system of making two-fold long-and-short staple yarns by using ultrahigh drafting. The slightly twisted ends produced are not useable yarns but are well suited for subsequent processing, i.e. twisting.

PLYING = СЛОЖЕНИЕ – Plying is the process of taking multiple singles and twisting them back against themselves. Plying is a twisting together two or more singles yarns or ply yarns to form, respectively, ply yarn or cord.

PLY TWISTING = КРУТКА СЛОЖЕНИЕМ – Ply Twisting:- xxxxx. See also Plying.

PLYWOOD = ФАНЕРА – Plywood is a glued wood panel made up of thin layers of veneer with the grain of adjacent layers at right angles, or of veneer in combination with a core of lumber or of reconstituted wood. See also Modified Construction Plywood, and Standard Construction Plywood. / Клеёная деревянная панель, сформированная тонкими листами шпона с ориентацией направления волокон прилежащих слоёв, перпендикулярной друг другу, или сформированная из листов шпона в комбинации с центром из пиломатериала или из воссозданной древесины. Под Фанерой, от Немецкого слова Furnier, от Французского слова Fournir, означающее Накладывать, понимается листовой древесный материал, получаемый склеиванием трёх или более листов преимущественно лущёного шпона (ориентация направления волокон склеиваемых листов – перекрёстная). Фанеру изготовляют из Берёзы, Бука, Ольхи, Сосны, Ясеня и так далее. Разновидности фанеры:- армированная, металлизированная, огнестойкая. В зависимости от сопротивления действию влаги различают фанеру водостойкую, средней и ограниченной водостойкости. Фанеру выпускают в виде листов толщиной 1.5–18 миллиметров (мм), листы толще 18 мм называют фанерными плитами. Фанеру применяют в машиностроении, мебельном производстве, строительстве, судостроении и так далее.

PLYWOOD STRESSED–SKIN PANEL = ПАНЕЛЬ С РАБОТАЮЩЕЙ ОБШИВКОЙ ИЗ ФАНЕРЫ – Plywood Stressed-Skin Panel:- a form of construction in which outer skins of plywood are applied over internal frame members to form a rigid structural element. / Форма конструкции, в которой листы фанеры накладываются на внутренние элементы рамы в качестве внешней обшивки с целью создания жёсткого структурного элемента. Под Панелью, от Немецкого слова Paneel, понимается плоский крупноразмерный элемент (конструкция) заводского изготовления, широко применяемый в современном строительстве зданий и сооружений различного назначения (например, панель покрытия, стеновая панель и другие).

PLY YARN = СЛОЖЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Ply Yarn:- two or more single yarns folded or twisted together.

PM = SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

PMA = PACIFIC MARITIME ASSOCIATION

PMA = PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA

PMAC = PENSION MANAGERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PMIS = PROJECTS MONITORING INFORMATION SYSTEM

PMO = PRICE MOMENTUM OSCILLATOR

PMO = PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE

PMTD = PERSONAL MOBILE TRUSTED DEVICE

PMV = PRIVATE MARKET VALUE

PMVR = PREDICTED VALUE OF MV ADOPTION RATIO

PN = PEDIGREE NURSERY

PN = PHYTOSANITARY NOTE

PN = PITCAIRN

PN = PROJECT NOTE

PN = PROMISSORY NOTE

PNA = POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC

PNEC = PREDICTED NO EFFECT CONCENTRATION

PNEUMAFIL = ПУХ–РАСПЫЛ (или ПНЕВМАПУХ, или ПУХ С ФИЛЬТРОВ) – Production of yarn temporarily ceases when an end breaks in a ring frame. An end refers to the yarn emerging from the delivery rolls of the drafting system. Repair has to wait until an operator (or robot) gets around to it. During these times of interrupted production, the drafting system continues to deliver fiber, which is sucked away by a pneumafil system. The fiber removed is also referred to as Pneumafil. The fiber removed is that which would have gone into the yarn, and has good characteristics of length and strength; but fiber crimp and elongation characteristics have been changed as compared to the virgin fiber. Nevertheless, the pneumafil waste is reused or 'reworked' because it is too good to throw away. The reworked fiber has to be blended with the virgin fiber very carefully so that the percentage does not exceed, say, 3% anywhere in the blend. Failure to control the blends leads to problems throughout the process line. Besides the pneumafill produced during the time of an end down, there is a continuous loss of fiber from the twist triangle and balloon during spinning. This is only a fraction of a percent of the total volume being processed, but it is not a unique relationship between the ends down rate (in breaks/1 000 spindle hour), machine productivity (in lb/spindle hour), and the pneumafil production rate (in lb/spindle hour) as might be expected, although there is a rough correspondence. Mill trials produce a range of values depending on the product, machine, and operators. A very rough rule of thumb is that the percentage of pneumafil is about one-tenth of the end-breakage rate. Excessive deviations in the ratio between the pneumafil production rate and the theoretical value given below are a sign of inefficient repairs of the broken ends. Pneumafil waste is nearly always recycled within the staple mill. Intense competition and pressure on prices make prudent recycling a necessity. The amount of pneumafil generated with cotton yarns is substantial and it rises with count. Recycling has to be carried out with care. See also Fly. Recirculation of useable waste such as sliver and lap ends, sliver waste, roving waste after opening by roving waste opener and pneumafil waste is a normal practice in the spinning mills. These wastes are mixed in cotton at the opening and mixing stages in a sandwich manner before processing in the blow room. The object is to ensure homogeneous distribution of these wastes in the cotton mixing heap. It is also important to keep the percentage of pneumafil waste as low as possible in the cotton mixing. It should not be allowed to exceed 3%. This is necessary because the cotton fibers in pneumafil waste after passing through all stages upto spindle point loose surface characteristics, i.e. convolutions, natural wax, pliability, etc. become brittle and are susceptible to breakage, nep formation at the carding stage and excessive end-breakage at the ring spinning frames. In some mills, the Pneumafil waste observed on frames with a reduced ringrail speed was compared with that on normal frames. / Пух подвальный трубный и с фильтров – пропыленная масса короткого волокна (12–15мм) с наличием мелких сорных примесей органического происхождения от переработки хлопкового волокна всех сортов и типов. Эти отходы накапливаются в пыльных подвалах, каналах, на решётках фильтров и вентиляционных камер, в соросборниках пневмомеханических прядильных машин.

PNEUMATICS = ПНЕВМАТИКА – Pneumatics is the engineering science pertaining to gaseous pressure and flow. / Под Пневматикой, от Латинского слова Pneumaticus, от Греческого слова Pneumatikós, от Pneûma, означающее Дуновение или Дух или Дыхание, понимается раздел физики, изучающий равновесие и движение газов, а также посвящённый механизмам и устройствам использующим разность давления газа для своей работы. Технически пневматика близка к гидравлике. Пневматические механизмы широко используются в промышленности. Подобно сети электроснабжения, на предприятиях устанавливают централизованную систему распределения сжатого воздуха или другого газа. Обычно пневматические устройства используют поршни и клапаны для управления потоками газа (воздуха), но есть целая ветвь устройств, использующих особенности течения струй газа (пневмоника) и жидкости в каналах определённой формы. Такие струйные устройства вообще не имеют подвижных деталей, отличаются дешевизной изготовления и высокой стойкостью к температуре и радиации (смотрите Пневматический Компьютер). История:- одним из первых устройств, использующих сжатый воздух, являются кузнечные мехи с ручным приводом, которые появились более чем за 3000 лет до Нашей Эры. В I веке до Нашей Эры Греческий математик и механик Герон Александрийский в трактате 'Пневматика' описал механизмы, приводимые в движение нагретым или сжатым воздухом. Живший в Александрии примерно в одно время с Героном древнегреческий изобретатель и математик Ктезибий изобрёл поршневой насос и музыкальную машину (прообраз современного органа). В 1760 в Англии был разработан поршневой компрессор ('цилиндрические мехи'), обеспечивающий давление сжатого воздуха в 0.2 МПа.

PNEUMATOPHORE = ПНЕВМАТОФОР (или ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПУЗЫРЬ) – Pneumatophore is a specialized root that grows vertically into the air from roots embedded in the mud. / Специализированный корень, который растёт вертикально в воздух от корней, . Под Пневматофором, от Греческих слов Pnéuma, родительный падеж Pnéumatos, означающее Воздух или Дуновение, и Phorós, означающее Несущий, или Воздушным Пузырём понимается орган гидростатического равновесия у колониальных животных – сифонофор, позволяющий колонии менять удельную массу (при наполнении воздухом пневматофор сифонофора плавает у поверхности воды). Под Пневматофорами понимаются надземные (воздушные) корни некоторых тропических деревьев, например, мангровых. Снабжают воздухом подземные части растений, растущих на бедных кислородом заболоченных почвах или по берегам морей в зоне прилива.

PNF = PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES

PNUE = PHOTOSYNTHETIC N USE EFFICIENCY

PO = PRICE OSCILLATOR

PO = PRINCIPAL ONLY

POA = POWER OF ATTORNEY

POCKET = КАРМАН – (1) Pocket (patch) is a pocket attached to the outside of the garment and constructed of self-fabric.

(2) Pocket (quarter):- the angle from the side seam.

(3) Pocket (rule):- a patch pocket attached on the outseam, halfway between the hip and the knee of the garment; usually found on coveralls.

(4) Pocket (serged):- a pocket formed by joining two pieces of fabric and joining the edges with safety-stitching. / втачивание (stitching).

(5) Pocket (slash):- a pocket that must be entered through a slash on the garment. The pocket pouch is suspended from and attached to the slash.

(6) Pocket (stitch and turn):- formed when two pieces of fabric are joined along the edges and turned so that the raw seam margin is inside of the finished pocket.

(7) Pocket (stitched/topstitched):- the same as stitch and turn pocket, except with an added row of stitching along the folded edges. / втачивание (stitching)

(8) Pocket (swing):- the pocket pouch is suspended from and attached to the pocket opening.

POCKETBOOK = КАРМАННАЯ КНИГА (или ХХ, или НЕСЕССЕР) – Pocketbook:- purse, handbag.

POCKET FACING = ХХ – Pocket Facing:- a piece of shell (outer) material super-imposed on the top of the pocket material at its opening to conceal the lining.

POCKET–HANDKERCHIEF = КАРМАННЫЙ ПЛАТОЧЕК – Pocket-Handkerchief is a handkerchief carried in the pocket.

POCKETS or LININGS NOT PRESSED CORRECTLY = КАРМАНЫ или ПОДКЛАДКИ НЕ ОТУТЮЖЕНЫ ПРАВИЛЬНО – Pockets or Linings Not Pressed Correctly:- causing wrinkles or ridges to appear on the surface of the garment. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

POD = PAY ON DELIVERY

POD = PROOF OF DELIVERY

POD = БОБ (или СТРУЧОК) – A Pod is a case that holds a plant's seeds. When you buy fresh peas from the farmer's market, they come still in their pod. In many Plants, seeds grow in groups, nestled within a pod. Peas are one such plant, and many other legumes and flowers have seed pods as well. The expression 'two peas in a pod' refers to the way seeds are clustered together within the pod, and means 'very similar to each other'. Pod comes from the XV century term Podware, 'seed of legumes or grain'. Pod is a dry, usually elongated fruit. See also Legume, and Silique. Legume, also called Pod, fruit of Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae). Most legumes are dehiscent fruits that release their seeds by splitting open along two seams, though some, such as Peanuts (Arachis Hypogaea) and Carobs (Ceratonia Siliqua), do not naturally open. The fruits come in a variety of sizes and shapes; many, however, are long and narrow and bear their seeds in a single line. The largest legumes are borne by the Monkey Ladder (Entada Gigas) and can reach up to 2 meters (6.6 feet) in length. At maturity, legume fruits are usually dry and papery or hard and woody; the legumes of certain food crops, such as Snow Peas (Variety of Pisum Sativum), Edamame (Glycine Max), and Green Beans (Phaseolus Vulgaris), are harvested while still green and fleshy. / Под Стручком понимается плод Растений, раскрывающийся двумя опадающими створками, после чего остаётся перегородка с семенами. Характерен для Крестоцветных (Горчица, Капуста). Стручок (Siliqua), сухой ложнодвугнёздный паракарпный плод большинства Растений Семейства Крестоцветных, образующийся из двух плодолистиков и обычно вскрывающийся от основания к вершине двумя опадающими створками. На растении остаётся рамка с плацентами и более или менее прозрачной ложной перегородкой. Реже встречаются невскрывающийся стручок (Редька Посевная) и членистый стручок (Редька Дикая). Под Бобом понимается одногнёздный плод Растений Семейства Бобовых, обычно вскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками. В быту бобом неправильно называют семена Бобовых. Боб, плод Растений Порядка Бобовых; образуется из верхней завязи одним плодолистиком. Чаще всего это сухой плод, раскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками (Горох, Фасоль, Вика и другие). У некоторых Видов боб – нераскрывающийся (Донник, Клевер). Бобы Арахиса созревают в почве и не растрескиваются. У 'Цареградских Рожков' (Ceratonia Siliqua) боб сочный и сладкий. Боб содержит чаще несколько семян, прикреплённых короткими семяножками к брюшному шву. Размер, форма и строение бобов разнообразны:- у большей части видов они прямые, более или менее плоские (Горох, Фасоль и другие), у других – округлые, согнутые или свёрнутые спиралью (Люцерна Посевная). У некоторых Видов бобы распадаются на односемянные части. У диких Видов Бобовых Растений створки мгновенно скручиваются и разбрасывают семена. В быту бобами называют семена бобовых, а сами бобы называют стручками. Это неправильно, так как стручок имеет другие признаки и характерен для Семейства Крестоцветных. Типы бобов:- (i) раскрывающийся двумя створками (Гороха); (ii) членистый раскрывающийся (Мимозы); (iii) завитой боб (Люцерны); (iv) боб-орешек (Астрагала); (v) двусемянный боб (Арахиса).

POE = PORT OF EMBARKATION

POE = PORT OF ENTRY

POET SLEEVE = ПОЭТОВСКИЙ РУКАВ (или ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЙ РУКАВ) – Poet Sleeve:- full sleeve which is gathered in at the wrist.

POH = ГИДРОКСИДНЫЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ (или ПИ.ОУ.ЭЙЧ.) – pOH is a measure of the concentration of hydroxide ions (OH^-) in solution. $pOH = -\log[OH^-] = (14 - pH)$. See also pH. / Гидроксидный Показатель – мера концентрации гидроксидных ионов.

POIKILOTHERMIC PESTS = ПОЙКИЛОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛИ (или ПОЙКИЛОТЕРМНЫЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛИ) – Poikilothermic Pests:- (Greek:- Poecil – Multicolored; Thermos – Heat) cold-blooded pests. / Пойкилотермические Вредители – животные организмы, имеющие непостоянную температуру тела. Пойкилотермные Животные, от Греческих слов Poikílos, означающее Переменчивый или Различный, и Thérme, означающее Тепло, холоднокровные животные, животные с непостоянной температурой тела, меняющейся в зависимости от температуры внешней среды. К пойкилотермным животным относятся все

беспозвоночные, а из позвоночных – Рыбы, Земноводные и Пресмыкающиеся. Температура тела пойкилотермных животных обычно всего на 1–2 °C выше температуры окружающей среды или равна ей. Терморегуляция у пойкилотермных животных несовершенна. Температура тела у многих из них повышается под влиянием поглощения Солнечного тепла или мышечной работы. Например, у Шмелей в полёте она может достигать 38 и даже 44 °C при температуре воздуха 4–8 °C. Однако после прекращения полёта тело быстро охлаждается до температуры внешней среды. При повышении или понижении температуры внешней среды за пределы оптимума пойкилотермные животные впадают в оцепенение или гибнут. Многие из них находятся в оцепенении большую часть года (например, степная Черепаха активна всего 3 месяца в году). Отсутствие совершенных терморегуляционных механизмов у пойкилотермных животных объясняется относительно слабым развитием их нервной системы, особенно центральной, пониженным уровнем обмена веществ, который примерно в 20–30 раз ниже, чем у Гомойотермных Животных, и другими особенностями, связанными с более примитивной организацией пойкилотермных животных по сравнению с Птицами и Млекопитающими.

POINT = ЗАОСТРЯТЬ (или НАПРАВЛЯТЬ) – Point (maritime term):- to taper the end of a rope; one of the 32 divisions of the compass card. To head close to the wind.

POINT = ПУНКТ – (1) A term Point refers to the most basic (i.e. smallest) unit of a particular traded stock, commodity, etc. When used in the context of a stock index, it is generally a proxy for currency, e.g., 'the Dow is up 21.5 points today'. Stock indices have 'Points', futures have 'Ticks', forex has 'Pips'. In the case of shares of stock, a point means USD1.00. If ABC shares rise 3 points, each share has risen USD3.00. In the case of bonds, a point means USD10.00, since a bond is quoted as a percentage of USD1 000.00. A bond that rises 3 points gains 3 percent of USD1 000.00, or USD30.00 in value. An advance from 87 to 90 would mean an advance in Dollar value from USD870.00 to USD900.00. In the case of market averages, the word point means merely that and no more. If, for example, the NYSE Composite Index® rises from 90.25 to 91.25, it has risen a point. A point in this index, however, is not equivalent to USD1.00. In futures and options trading, the smallest monetary unit of change in a futures price or an options premium. See also Tick. / Сводный Индекс от НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). , например, .

(2) Point is a term used in quoting the price of raw cotton. One point is equal to 1/100 of a cent. The minimum unit that changes in futures prices may be expressed in, e.g., 1/100th of a cent per pound for cotton. Point is a measure of price change equal to 1/100 of one cent in most futures traded in decimal units. In grains, it is of one cent; in T-bonds, it is one percent of par. / Термин, используемый в котировании цены непереработанного хлопка. Один пункт в этом случае равен 0.01 цента, то есть 0.0001 Доллара. Минимальная единица отражения изменения цен на фьючерсные контракты, например, одна сотая (0.01) цента за фунт для хлопка. Величина изменения цены, равная одной сотой одного цента, то есть 0.0001 Доллара, для большинства фьючерсов, торгуемых в десятичных единицах.

(3) Point is the minimum price fluctuation (1/8 of one cent) in US Grain futures and options trading.

(4) Point:- 100th part of a per cent, normally 10 000 of any spot rate. Movement of exchange rates are usually in terms of points.

(5) Point:- one percent on an interest rate, e.g., from 8–9%. / Один процент от процентной ставки, например, от 8–9%.

(6) Point:- minimum fluctuation or smallest increment of price movement. Also known as Pip. / Минимальное колебание или наименьший интервал движения цены. Известный также как Шаг или Пип (Pip).

(7) In reference to a loan, Points consist of a lump sum payment made by the borrower at the outset of the loan period. Generally, each point equals one percent of the loan amount. See also Seller's Points.

(8) One Point is equal to 1 percent of the principal amount of a mortgage loan. For example, if a mortgage is USD200 000.00, one point equals USD2 000.00. Lenders frequently charge points in both fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgages to cover loan origination costs or to provide additional compensation to the lender or broker. These points usually are paid at closing and may be paid by the borrower or the home seller, or may be split between them. In some cases, the money needed to pay points can be borrowed (incorporated in the loan amount), but doing so will increase the loan amount and the total costs. Discount points (also called Discount Fees) are points that you voluntarily choose to pay in return for a lower interest rate. Also known as Discount Points. / Займодавцы часто взимают пункты как с закладных с фиксированной ставкой, так с закладных с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) для покрытия .

(9) Point (pt) is a unit of angle measure equal to 1/32 of a circle. Compasses are read by suspending the compass needle over a compass card traditionally inscribed with a 32-point star. Each point of the star represents a named direction; for example, the first five points from north towards east are labeled North, North-by-East, North-Northeast, Northeast-by-North, and Northeast. The difference between two directions can be expressed as a certain number of these compass points. One point equals 11°15' of arc or pi/16 radians.

(10) Point (pt) is a unit of length used by typographers and printers. When printing was done from hand-set metal type, one point represented the smallest element of type that could be handled, roughly 1/64 inch. Eventually, the point was standardized in Britain and America as exactly 1/72.27 = 0.013 837 inch, which is about 0.351 46 mm (351.46 micrometers). In continental Europe, typographers traditionally used a slightly larger point of 0.014 83 inch (about 1/72 pouce, 0.377 mm, or roughly 1/67 English inch), called a Didot Point after the French typographer Firmin Didot (1764–1836). In the United States, Adobe software defines the point to be exactly 1/72 inch (0.013 888 9 inch or 0.352 777 8 millimeters), a unit sometimes called the Big Point (bp). The German standards agency DIN has proposed that all these units be replaced by multiples of 0.25 millimeters (1/101.6 inch). In printing unit of measurement, point is a unit of measurement in printing equal to one twelfth of a pica or approximately 0.035 146 cm (0.013 837 in). / Под Пунктом, от Латинского слова Punctum, означающее Точка, понимается единица длины, равная 1/72 части дюйма. В ряде Европейских стран, где за основу был принят Французский дюйм (27.1 миллиметров), 1 пункт = 0.375 9 мм. В Англо-Американской системе мер, пользующейся Английским дюймом (25.4 мм), 1 пункт = 0.351 мм. В честь Французского типографа Фирмэ Дидо (Firmin Didot (1764–1836)). В Соединённых Штатах Америки программные продукты под фирменным названием Эдоуби (Adobe). В полиграфии Пункт – единица длины в типографской системе мер. В бывшем СССР 1 пункт = 0.375 9 миллиметра (мм). Размеры шрифтов (кегель), пробельного материала, полосы набора измеряются в пунктах или кратных ему единицах:- 1 цицеро = 12 пунктов, 1 квадрат = 48 пунктов.

(11) Point (pt) is a percentage point (see above).

(12) Point (pt) is the unit of mass used for precious stones such as diamonds. One point equals 0.01 carat, or exactly 2 milligrams.

(13) Point (pt) is the unit of quantity equal to 1. This unit is used to express changes in an arbitrary score or index, such as the score in an athletic contest. In finance, a change of one point in the Dow Jones average or similar indices represents a change of 1.00 in the index. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

(14) Point (pt) is the unit used to represent the smallest significant change in an arbitrary ratio. This usage is common in sports. Most sports 'averages' are actually ratios of successful performances divided by attempted performances; baseball's batting average is a good example. These ratios are computed to a fixed number of decimal places, usually three, and a point represents a change of 1 in the last decimal place. Thus the batting averages .314 and .302 are said to differ by 12 points.

(15) Point (pt) is another name for a mil, a unit of distance equal to 0.001 inch. Points are used with this meaning to measure the thickness, or caliper, of paper or card stock in the paper industry. One point equals 25.4 micrometers or microns.

(16) Point (pt) is a measure of the specific gravity of a liquid, typically used in brewing and winemaking. Specific gravity is the mass of a sample of the liquid divided by the mass of an equal volume of pure water. It is a dimensionless (unit-less) number, typically a little larger than 1. Each 'point' represents an increase of 0.001 above 1. For example, a liquid of specific gravity 1.048 is described as 48 point.

(17) Point is a medieval unit of time equal to 1/5 hour, or 12 minutes. The point was divided into 8 moments.

POINT = ТОЧКА – Point (pt) is the unit of length used by typographers and printers. When printing was done from hand-set metal type, one point represented the smallest element of type that could be handled, roughly 1/64 inch. Eventually, the point was standardized in Britain and America as exactly 1/72.27 = 0.013 837 inch, which is about 0.351 46 mm (351.46 micrometers). In continental Europe, typographers traditionally used a slightly larger point of 0.014 83 inch (about 1/72 pouce, 0.377 mm, or roughly 1/67 English inch), called a Didot Point after the French typographer Firmin Didot (1764–1836). In the United States, Adobe software defines the point to be exactly 1/72 inch (0.013 888 9 inch or 0.352 777 8 millimeters), a unit sometimes called the Big Point (bp). The German standards agency DIN has proposed that all these units be replaced by multiples of 0.25 millimeters (1/101.6 inch). In printing unit of measurement, point is the unit of measurement in printing equal to one twelfth of a pica or approximately 0.035 15 cm (0.013 84 in). / Под Точкой понимается:- (i) единица длины, применяемая главным образом в полиграфии и равная 0.351 46 миллиметра (мм). (ii) В России точка в качестве единицы длины применялась до введения Метрической Системы Мер. 1 точка = 1/100 дюйма = 1/10 линии = 254 микрометров (мкм). Пункт, единица длины, равная 1/72 части дюйма. В ряде Европейских стран, где за основу был принят Французский дюйм (27.1 миллиметров (мм)), 1 пункт = 0.375 9 мм. В Англо-Американской системе мер, пользующейся Английским дюймом (25.4 мм), 1 пункт = 0.351 мм. Точка – единица длины в Британской Имперальной Системе (British Imperial System) мер. 1 точка = 1/72 дюйма = 1/6 линии = 0.352 8 миллиметра. Точка – Русская мера длины, применявшаяся до введения Метрической Системы и равная 1/100 дюйма = 1/10 линии = 254 микрометров (мкм). Точка – единица длины, применяемая главным образом в полиграфии и равная 0.351 46 миллиметра. Фирмин Дидо (Firmin Didot (1764–1836)).

POINT AND FIGURE BUY SIGNAL = СИГНАЛ НА ПОКУПКУ НА ГРАФИКЕ КРЕСТИКИ И НОЛИКИ – Point And Figure (P&F) Buy And Sell Signals are very simple pattern that should be confirmed before placing a trade. The P&F Buy Signal is used when calculating the various Bullish Percent indices. When the last signal on the chart was a buy signal, that is, the last breakout was a column of Xs going higher than the previous column of Xs and no sell signal (no column of Os breaking below the previous column of Os) has happened since the buy signal. / В биржевой торговле .

POINT AND FIGURE CHART = ГРАФИК КРЕСТИКИ И НОЛИКИ – Point And Figure (P&F) Chart is a type of chart consisting of columns of Xs (showing price rises) and Os (showing price falls) arranged on a square grid. When the index increases, a rising column of Xs is created – a rally. When the index falls, a descending column of Os appears – a decline. A method of charting that uses prices to form patterns of movement without regard to time. It defines a price trend as a continued movement in one direction until a reversal of a predetermined criterion is met. Point and Figure charts display price activity by plotting a column of X's on the chart at each price traded until a specified reversal amount occurs. At the reversal price, the point and figure chart shifts to the left and a begins plotting a column of O's on the chart at each price traded until a specified reversal amount occurs. The process of alternately plotting X's and O's continues until the reversal amount is reached in each direction. The resulting formation of X and O columns can be analyzed to determine market strength and weakness. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Графики Крестики и Нолики отображают активность цены путём построения в графике колонки крестиков по цене каждой сделки, пока не будет достигнуто определённое разворотное значение. При разворотной цене график крестики и нолики смещением влево начинает выстраивать в графике колонку ноликов по цене каждой сделки, пока вновь не будет достигнуто определённое разворотное значение. Процесс построения чередующихся колонок крестиков и ноликов продолжается до тех пор, пока разворотное значение не будет достигнуто в каждом направлении движения цены. Получившаяся из колонок крестиков и ноликов формация может быть проанализирована для определения силы и слабости рынка.

POINT AND FIGURE PRICE OBJECTIVE = ЦЕНОВОЙ ОРИЕНТИР В ГРАФИКЕ КРЕСТИКИ И НОЛИКИ – Point And Figure Price Objective:- the price that a stock should reach based on recent Point And Figure (P&F) chart signals. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, цена, которая должна быть достигнута активом, и которая основана на последних графических сигналах графика Крестики Нолики.

POINT AND FIGURE SELL SIGNAL = СИГНАЛ НА ПРОДАЖУ НА ГРАФИКЕ КРЕСТИКИ И НОЛИКИ – Point And Figure (P&F) Buy And Sell Signals are very simple patterns that should be confirmed before placing a trade. The P&F Buy signal is used when calculating the various Bullish Percent indices. When the last signal on the chart was a sell signal, that is, the last breakout was a column of Os going lower than the previous column of Os and no buy signal (no column of Xs breaking above the previous column of Xs) has happened since the sell signal. / В биржевой торговле .

POINT BALANCE = ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛАНС – Point Balance is a statement prepared by Futures Commission Merchants to show profit or loss on all open contracts using an official closing or settlement price, usually at calendar month end. / Отчёт, подготавливаемый Комиссионерами по Фьючерсам (Торговцами Фьючерсами за Комиссию) обычно в конце календарного месяца для отображения прибылей и убытков по всем открытым контрактам на основе использования цены официального закрытия или расчётной цены.

POINT BAR = МЫСОВЫЙ ПОРОГ (или МЫСОВАЯ ОТМЕЛЬ) – Point Bar is a deposit of sand and gravel accumulating on the inside of a river meander and usually separated from the river bank by a rough or swale. / Под Мысом понимается участок побережья, вдающийся окончанием в море, озеро или реку.

POINT BONDING = ТОЧЕЧНОЕ СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ (или ТОЧЕЧНОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – Point Bonding:- point-bond hot calendering is the main method of thermally bonding in disposables as diaper, sanitary products, and medical products. This method involves the use of a two-roll nip consisting of a heated male patterned metal roll and a smooth or patterned metal roll. This second roll may or may not be heated, depending on the application. In a typical production line, the web is fed by an apron leading to a calender nip and the fiber temperature is raised to the point at which tackiness and melting cause fiber segments caught between the tips of engraved points and

the smooth roll to adhere together. The heating time is typically of the order of milliseconds. The fabric properties are dependent on the process temperature and pressure and other parameters like the contact time, quench rate and calender pattern. Experimental results show that for a given nip line pressure and calendering speed, the breaking strength reaches a maximum at a critical bonding temperature; on keeping the nip line pressure constant, the critical temperature was found to be a function of the calendering speed. The maximum strength achieved is influenced by the nip line pressure. This influence depends on the melting behavior of the fiber. If the maximum occurs in the softening region, higher pressure yields higher strength. On the other hand, if maximum occurs in the early melting region, a low calendering pressure is desirable. The degree of product bonding depends on the pattern of bond points on the roll surface. Bonded areas are compressed and densely compacted. Unbonded area is very open, breathable and porous. The products formed range from thin, closed, inelastic, strong, and stiff to open, bulky, weak, flexible and elastic depending on the number density, the size and the pattern of the bond points. See also Bonding. Point Bonding is the process of binding thermoplastic fibers into a nonwoven fabric by applying heat and pressure so that a discrete pattern of fiber bonds is formed. Also called Spot Bonding.

POINT D'ESPRIT = ПУЭН Д'ЭСПРИ (или ХХ) – Point D'Esprit:- first made in France in 1834. Dull surfaced net with various sized holes. Has white or colored dots individually spaced or in groups. Used for curtains, bassinettes, evening gowns. Weave:- leno, gauze, knotted, or mesh. / D'Esprit = Остроумный Человек.

POINTELLE = ПОИНТЭЛ (или ПУЭНТЕЛЬ) – In knitting, Pointelle is a knitting pattern that creates an openwork design when it is completed. It is used in a lot of garments to add texture, in addition to making them more lightweight and creating a varied look. A pointelle garment also tends to be cooler than a solid knit, making it more suitable for warm climates. It is often used as an accent on a garment, to provide a block of different texture. In addition, an entire garment can be made with this stitch, as is often the case with undershirts that are designed to be simple and comfortable with a dash of style. Technically, any openwork pattern is pointelle. One of the most classic designs uses chevrons, but these knits can use any number of geometric shapes, or a combination. The more complex the design, the more challenging it is to knit. Complex pointelle can also look quite stunning, once knitters have mastered the art of it. A pattern may integrate floral themes, such as ferns or palm leaves, in combination with other design elements. Many commercially produced knits have pointelle patterns that are produced on knitting machines. Knitting machines are superb at producing complex standardized patterns, although the garments that they produce lack the flavor of hand knit work. Knitting machines are also capable of creating very small work, such as the Jersey knit used to make many t-shirts and undergarments. A casual glance at pointelle leads many people to believe it is very difficult. In fact, it is fairly easy to make, as long as the knitter is able to follow a pattern closely and keep track of stitches. Dropping a single stitch or missing a section of the pattern will spoil the garment. For this reason, many knitters work on their projects in calm environments, with the assistance of a stitch counter to help them keep track of where they are. To knit in pointelle, knitters need to know the two basic stitches, knit and purl. They will also need to know how to perform a yarn over and a skip. All of these knitting procedures are very simple, but it does help to have an experienced knitter show a beginner how to do them. He or she may also want to start with a very basic pattern to become acquainted with the concept before moving on to complex garments and patterns. A scarf with pointelle accents is a great way to start. Pointelle is a fabric with a pointelle design, namely an openwork design (as in knitted fabric) typically in the shape of chevrons. Pointelle is a type of knitwear or woollen fabric with small eyelet holes that create a lacy effect:- 'Jersey looks feminine but natural with pointelle and lace trims'. Origin:- 1950s, probably from Point in the sense 'lace made entirely with a needle' + the French diminutive suffix -elle. Pointelle is a lacy, openwork fabric, often of acrylic, used for blouses, sweaters, etc. Pointelle is a delicate-looking fabric that is woolen or knitted and has little eyelet holes to create the appearance of lace. The fabric used for a feminine, delicate-looking knitted shirt with little eyelet holes that make the shirt look lacy is an example of pointelle. (2) Pointelle is an openwork design (as in knitted fabric) typically in the shape of chevrons; also:- a fabric with this design.

POINT OF ENTRY = ПУНКТ ВВОЗА – Point Of Entry is the airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, and/or entrance of passengers. Point Of Entry is a port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country. Ports of Entry are officially designated by the government. / Пункт Ввоза – аэропорт, морской порт или наземный приграничный пункт, официально назначенный для провоза товаров и/или прибытия пассажиров. привоз (importation). Пункт Ввоза – порт, через который иностранные товары завозятся в принимающую страну. Порты Ввоза официально назначаются правительством.

POINT OF ORIGIN = ПУНКТ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЯ (или ПУНКТ ОТПРАВКИ, или ПУНКТ ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Point Of Origin is the station at which a shipment is received by a transportation line from the shipper. The place at which a shipment is received by a carrier from the shipper. / Место, в котором отгруженная партия товаров получена грузоперевозчиком от отправителя.

POINT OF SALE = ПУНКТ ПРОДАЖИ – Point Of Sale:- the provision of goods and services at attended and unattended terminals.

POINT SAMPLING = ТОЧЕЧНЫЙ ОТБОР ПРОБ – Point Sampling is a scouting method that relies on randomly selecting a prescribed number of sites or points within a cotton field for intensive scouting of a predetermined number of plants or feet of row (best suited to uniform fields).

POINT(S) OF DELIVERY = ПУНКТ(Ы) ПОСТАВКИ – Point(s) Of Delivery are the point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System where capacity and/or energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider will be made available to the Receiving Party. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Service Agreement.

POINT(S) OF RECEIPT = ПУНКТ(Ы) ПРИЁМА – Point(s) Of Receipt is(are) point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System where capacity and/or energy will be made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Service Agreement. / Под Пунктом, от Латинского слова Punctum, означающее Точка, понимается .

POINT–TO–POINT = ОТ ПУНКТА К ПУНКТУ – In container transport jargon Point-To-Point means that the container is transported directly by ship from Port A to Port B, in other words without making any detours to a third or fourth port, e.g., from Gothenburg directly to Manila. The opposite of the term is the Mainline-Feeder Combination, whereby, for example, the container would be feedered via Hamburg and/or Hong Kong on its way from Gothenburg to Manila. This is known as Hub And Spoke because the container is transported on from the interim port to smaller ports.

POINT–TO–POINT TRANSMISSION SERVICE = УСЛУГА ПЕРЕДАЧИ ОТ–ПУНКТА–К–ПУНКТУ – Point-To-Point Transmission Service:- the reservation and/or transmission of energy on either a firm basis and/or a non-firm basis from Point(s) of Receipt to Point(s) of Delivery, including any Ancillary Services that are provided by the Transmission Provider in conjunction with such service.

POINT–TO–POINT TRANSMISSION SERVICE TARIFF = ТАРИФ НА УСЛУГУ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ОТ–ПУНКТА–К–ПУНКТУ – Point-to-Point Transmission Service Tariff:- the Transmission Provider's Point-to-Point Transmission Service Tariff as such tariff may be amended and/or superseded from time to time.

POIS = PATENT COOPERATION TREATY OPERATIONS IMAGING SYSTEM

POISE = ПУАЗ – Poise (absolute viscosity) is a measure of viscosity numerically equal to the force required to move a plane surface of one square centimeter per second when the surfaces are separated by a layer of fluid one centimeter in thickness. It is the ratio of the shearing stress to the shear rate of a fluid and is expressed in dyne seconds per square centimeter (dyne sec/cm^2); 1 centiPoise equals .01 Poise. See also Dynamic Viscosity, and Viscosity (2). Poise (P, Ps, or Po) is a CGS unit of dynamic viscosity. Viscosity is a frictional property (actually, several related properties) of liquids and gases:- due to friction between molecules, the liquid or gas resists flowing to a greater or lesser extent. Dynamic viscosity is measured by stating the force needed to move a standard area of one layer of the liquid or gas with respect to another layer, the two layers being parallel and separated by a standard distance filled with the same liquid or gas. If a force of one dyne is needed to move one square centimeter of the liquid or gas relative to a second layer one centimeter away at a speed of one centimeter per second, then the viscosity is one Poise. The unit is named for the French physician Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille (1799–1869). Generally speaking, liquids have viscosities measured in centiPoises and gases have viscosities measured in microPoises. The SI recognizes no named unit for dynamic viscosity; in SI units, one Poise equals 0.1 Pascal second (Pa·s). The Poise is also equivalent to 14.503 $8{\cdot}10^{-6}$ reyn. P is the proper symbol for the unit, but Ps and Po are also used. There is also some inconsistency in the plural for the unit, with both Poise and Poises in use. Poiseuille (Pl) is an MKS unit of dynamic viscosity equal to 1 Pascal second or 10 Poises or 1 000 centiPoises (cP). The Poiseuille has been proposed, but not accepted, as an SI derived unit. / дина (dyne; не подлежащая применению единица силы в Системе Единиц СГС; обозначение:- дин; 1 дин = 10^{-5} Ньютона (Н)). рейн (reyn). Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Пауз (П), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ. Пуаз (на Французском Poise) – единица динамической вязкости в Системе Единиц СГС. Пуаз равен вязкости жидкости, оказывающей сопротивление силой в 1 дину взаимному перемещению двух слоёв жидкости площадью 1 см, находящихся на расстоянии 1 см друг от друга и взаимно перемещающихся с относительной скоростью 1 см/сек. Названа в честь Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). Обозначения:- Русское Пз, международное P. 1 Пз = 0.1 Н·сек/м^2.

POISON = ОТРАВА (или ЯД) – Poison is:- (1) a substance that through its chemical action usually kills, injures, or impairs an organism:- (i) something destructive or harmful; and/or (ii) an object of aversion or abhorrence. (2) A substance that inhibits the activity of another substance or the course of a reaction or process, e.g., a catalyst poison. See also Venom. In biology, Poisons are substances that cause disturbances in organisms, usually by chemical reaction or other activity on the molecular scale, when an organism absorbs a sufficient quantity. The fields of medicine (particularly veterinary) and zoology often distinguish a poison from a toxin, and from a venom. Toxins are poisons produced by organisms in nature, and venoms are toxins injected by a bite or sting (this is exclusive to animals). The difference between venom and other poisons is the delivery method. Industry, agriculture, and other sectors employ poisonous substances for reasons other than their toxicity. Most poisonous industrial compounds have associated material safety data sheets (MSDS) and are classed as Hazardous Substances. Hazardous substances are subject to extensive regulation on production, procurement and use in overlapping domains of occupational safety and health, public health, drinking water quality standards, air pollution and environmental protection. Due to the mechanics of molecular diffusion, many poisonous compounds rapidly diffuse into biological tissues, air, water, or soil on a molecular scale. By the principle of entropy, chemical contamination is typically costly or infeasible to reverse, unless specific chelating agents or micro-filtration processes are available. Chelating agents are often broader in scope than the acute target, and therefore their ingestion necessitates careful medical or veterinarian supervision. Pesticides are one group of substances whose toxicity to various insects and other animals deemed to be pests (e.g., rats and cockroaches) is their prime purpose. Natural pesticides have been used for this purpose for thousands of years (e.g., concentrated table salt is toxic to many slugs). Bioaccumulation of chemically-prepared agricultural insecticides is a matter of concern for the many species, especially birds, which consume insects as a primary food source. Selective toxicity, controlled application, and controlled biodegradation are major challenges in herbicide and pesticide development and in chemical engineering generally, as all lifeforms on earth share an underlying biochemistry; organisms exceptional in their environmental resilience are classified as extremophiles, these for the most part exhibiting radically different susceptibilities. A poison which enters the food chain – whether of industrial, agricultural, or natural origin – might not be immediately toxic to the first organism that ingests the toxin, but can become further concentrated in predatory organisms further up the food chain, particularly carnivores and omnivores, especially concerning fat soluble poisons which tend to become stored in biological tissue rather than excreted in urine or other water-based effluents. Two common cases of acute natural poisoning are theobromine poisoning of dogs and cats, and mushroom poisoning in humans. Dogs and cats are not natural herbivores, but a chemical defense developed by Theobroma Cacao can be incidentally fatal nevertheless. Many omnivores, including humans, readily consume edible Fungi, and thus many Fungi have evolved to become decisively inedible, in this case as a direct defense. Apart from food, many poisons readily enter the body through the skin and lungs. Hydrofluoric acid is a notorious contact poison, in addition to its corrosive damage. Naturally occurring sour gas is a notorious, fast-acting atmospheric poison (as released by volcanic activity or drilling rigs). Plant-based contact irritants, such as that possessed by poison Ivy or poison Oak, are often classed as Allergens rather than poisons; the effect of an allergen being not a poison as such, but to turn the body's natural defenses against itself. Poison can also enter the body through the teeth (in the controversial case of dental malpractice), faulty medical implants, or by injection (which is the basis of lethal injection in the context of capital punishment). In 2013, 3.3 million cases of unintentional human poisonings occurred. This resulted in 98 000 deaths worldwide, down from 120 000 deaths in 1990. In modern society, cases of suspicious death elicit the attention of the Coroner's office and forensic investigators. While arsenic is a naturally occurring environmental poison, its artificial concentrate was once nicknamed Inheritance Powder. In Medieval Europe, it was common for monarchs to employ personal food tasters to thwart royal assassination, in the dawning age of the Apothecary. Of increasing concern since the isolation of natural radium by French physicist Marie Skłodowska Curie (1867–1934) and Pierre Curie (1859–1906) in 1898 – and the subsequent advent of nuclear physics and nuclear technologies – are radiological poisons. These are associated with ionizing radiation, a mode of toxicity quite distinct from chemically active poisons. In mammals, chemical poisons are often passed from mother

to offspring through the placenta during gestation, or through breast milk during nursing. In contrast, radiological damage can be passed from mother or father to offspring through genetic mutation, which – if not fatal in miscarriage or childhood, or a direct cause of infertility – can then be passed along again to a subsequent generation. Atmospheric radon is a natural radiological poison of increasing impact since humans moved from hunter-gatherer lifestyles though cave dwelling to increasingly enclosed structures able to contain radon in dangerous concentrations. The 2006 poisoning of Alexander Litvinenko was a novel use of radiological assassination, presumably meant to evade the normal investigation of chemical poisons. Poisons widely dispersed into the environment are known as Pollution. These are often of human origin, but pollution can also include unwanted biological processes such as toxic red tide, or acute changes to the natural chemical environment attributed to invasive species, which are toxic or detrimental to the prior ecology (especially if the prior ecology was associated with human economic value or an established industry such as shellfish harvesting). At the green end of the political spectrum, it is possible through this lens to view issues such as fertilizer runoff or slash-and-burn subsistence agriculture as modes of ecological poison. The scientific disciplines of ecology and environmental resource management study the environmental life cycle of toxic compounds and their complex, diffuse, and highly interrelated effects. / Мария Скодовска Кюри (Marie Skłodowska Curie; 1867–1934) и Пьер Кюри (Pierre Curie; 1859–1906). Яды, вещества, способные при воздействии на живой организм вызвать резкое нарушение нормальной его жизнедеятельности – отравление или смерть. Отнесение тех или иных веществ к ядам условно, так как токсичность многих из них определяется обстоятельствами или способом введения в организм. Действие ядов обусловлено их химическими реакциями с веществами, входящими в состав клеток и тканей организма, а также принимающими участие в тканевом обмене (например, при отравлении синильной кислотой). Сила и характер действия ядов зависят от их химической структуры, физико-химических свойств, структурных и функциональных особенностей организма, что обусловливает избирательную токсичность ядов по отношению к отдельным видам животных или растений, а также ‘сродство’ (‘тропность’) к определённым системам или органам (например, нейротронные яды, поражающие преимущественно нервную систему). По происхождению яды делят на растительные (смотрите Ядовитые Растения), животные (смотрите Ядовитые Животные), минеральные и продукты химического синтеза (Промышленные Яды, Пестициды). Яды проникают в организм человека главным образом через пищеварительные (смотрите Пищевые Отравления) и дыхательные органы; из организма выделяются почками, кишечником, лёгкими и другими. Изучением действия ядов занимается токсикология. Смотрите также Антидоты. Яды Промышленные или Яды Профессиональные или Яды Производственные, химические соединения, используемые в промышленности и оказывающие вредное действие на организм человека. При несоблюдении правил техники безопасности и гигиены труда ядовитыми могут быть различные виды сырья, а также промежуточные, побочные или конечные продукты производства:- чаще возникают хронические отравления. Некоторые промышленные яды вызывают поражения плода, оказывают вредное влияние на потомство (смотрите Тератогенез, Мутагенез), являются канцерогенными веществами. Профилактика отравлений промышленными ядами:- исключение из производственного процесса высокотоксичных промышленных ядов, замена их менее токсичными; обеспечение непрерывности технологического процесса, герметичности аппаратов и коммуникаций; рациональная планировка рабочих мест (‘чистые’ и ‘грязные’ зоны); эффективная вентиляция; уменьшение длительности контакта с промышленными ядами; индивидуальные средства защиты (одежда, противогазы, респираторы, защитные пасты и другие); периодические медицинские осмотры; профилактическое питание и медикаментозная профилактика (ингалятории и другое); установление предельно-допустимых концентраций (ПДК) вредных газов, паров и аэрозолей в воздухе рабочей зоны. Смотрите также Отравление, Профессиональные Болезни, Профессиональные Вредности.

POISON PILL = ОТРАВНАЯ ПИЛЮЛЯ (или ЯДОВИТАЯ ПИЛЮЛЯ) – A Poison Pill is generally a right (e.g., the right to buy more shares) given to shareholders of a company so that if their company is the subject of a takeover attempt, those attempting the take-over may be faced with having to deal with such rights, making it more attractive to the shareholders and more onerous for the buyers. Poison Pills are often used when one company tries to buy another in a hostile takeover attempt, i.e. one which is not welcomed by the company.

POL = PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS

POLAR COMPOUND = ПОЛЯРНОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ (ПОЛЯРНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО, или ПОЛЯРНЫЙ СОСТАВ, или ДИАМЕТРАЛЬНО ПРОТИВОПОЛОЖНЫЙ СОСТАВ) – Polar Compound is a chemical compound whose molecules exhibit electrically positive characteristics at one extremity and negative characteristics at the other. Polar compounds are used as additives in many petroleum products. Polarity gives certain molecules a strong affinity for solid surfaces; as lubricant additives (oiliness agents), such molecules plate out to form a tenacious, friction-reducing film. Some polar molecules are oil-soluble at one end and water-soluble at the other end; in lubricants, they act as emulsifiers, helping to form stable oil-water emulsions. Such lubricants are said to have good metal-wetting properties. Polar compounds with a strong attraction for solid contaminants act as detergents in engine oils by keeping contaminants finely dispersed. / Полярное Вещество – вещество с высоким содержанием полярных молекул.

POLARIZED LIGHT = ПОЛЯРИЗОВАННЫЙ СВЕТ – Polarized Light is the ordinary light which is resolved by some means, so that it vibrates in two directions at right angles to each other. By using a material which has the ability to bring about this division, or ‘polarization’, as an attachment to a microscope, it is possible to employ polarized light to identify, as well as to obtain valuable information about, many textile fibers. For example, it is used in many laboratories to determine the degree of cotton fiber maturity or to detect abnormal strains in man-made fibers.

POLAR WINDING = ПОЛЮСНАЯ (или ПОЛЯРНАЯ) НАМОТКА – Polar Winding is a winding in which the filament path passes tangent to the polar opening at one end of the chamber and tangent to the opposite side of the polar opening at the other end.

POLDER = ПОЛЬДЕР – Polder is a land enclosed by an embankment. / Польдер – осушенный участок моря или другого водоёма. Под Польдерами, от Нидерландского слова Polder, понимаются осушенные участки маршей, защищённые дамбами от затопления морскими и речными водами.

POLICY = ПОЛИС – Policy is a document detailing the terms and conditions applicable to an insurance contract and constituting legal evidence of the agreement to insure. It is issued by an insurer or their representatives for the first period of risk. On renewal a new policy may not be issued although the same conditions would apply, and the current wording would be evidence by the renewal receipt. The wording of a contract of insurance or reinsurance. The written statement of a contract effecting insurance, or certificates thereof, by whatever name called and including all causes, riders, endorsements and papers attached thereto and made part thereof. In marine insurance there are the following types of policies:- floating policy by ship, time policy, unvalued policy, valued policy, voyage policy on goods, voyage policy on ship, etc. / порядки и условия, применимые к . Под Полисом, от Французского слова Police от Итальянского слова Polizza, означающее Квитанция или Расписка, понимается документ, как правило, именной, удостоверяющий заключение договора личного или имущественного страхования и его условия. Страховой Полис, документ (как правило, именной), удостоверяющий заключение договоров личного или имущественного страхования, а также отношения по государственному обязательному страхованию. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик

(СССР) при добровольном страховании страховой полис вручался страхователю (гражданину или организации, в интересах которых осуществлялось страхование) вслед за уплатой им первого страхового взноса. При обязательном страховании страховой полис выдавался после определения органами Госстраха состава имущества, подлежащего страхованию, его оценки, исчисления размера страховых платежей. В страховом полисе фиксировались основные условия страхования:- вид, объект, начало и конец действия страхования, размер страховой суммы, сведения о страхователе, страховщике и другое.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС РАЗРАБОТКИ ПОЛИТИКИ – The Policy Development Process (PDP) is a set of formal steps, as defined in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) bylaws, to guide the initiation, internal and external review, timing and approval of policies needed to coordinate the global Internet's system of unique identifiers. / Процесс Разработки Политики (ПРП) – ряд формальных этапов, описанных в уставе Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) и направленных на инициирование разработки, внутренний и внешний анализ, составление графиков подготовки и одобрение политик, необходимых для координации глобальной системы уникальных идентификаторов Интернета.

POLICYHOLDER = ПОЛИСОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ (или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ ПОЛИСА) – Policyholder is the person in whose name the policy is issued. See also Insured. A party that has a right to compensation under an insurance contract if an insured event occurs. The person who is insured under a contract of insurance. / Лицо, застрахованное в соответствии с контрактом или договором страхования. В процессе страхования внешнеэкономических связей участвуют два субъекта:- полисодержатель и страховщик. В Российском законодательстве термин 'Полисодержатель' заменён понятием 'Страхователь'. Термин 'Полисодержатель' находит применение в основном в неморском страховании. Полисодержатель (или Страхователь) – это хозяйствующий субъект или гражданин, выражающий страховой интерес, уплачивающий страховую премию и вступающий в конкретные страховые отношения со страховщиком в силу закона или двусторонней сделки (договора страхования). Полисодержателем признаётся лицо, заключившее со страховщиком договоры страхования или являющееся страхователем в силу закона. При заключении договора страхования полисодержатель должен сообщить страховщику о всех известных ему обстоятельствах, имеющих значение для оценки страхового внешнеэкономического риска, а также о всех заключённых или заключаемых договорах страхования в отношении данного объекта страхования. При наступлении страхового случая полисодержатель обязан принимать необходимые меры для предотвращения и уменьшения ущерба застрахованному имуществу. Страховщиком является хозяйствующий субъект, созданный для осуществления страховой деятельности, проводящий страхование и ведающий созданием и расходованием страхового фонда. На платёжном балансе страны страховые операции отражаются тогда, когда полисодержатель (то есть страхователь) или страховщик являются нерезидентами. Страхование внешнеэкономических связей означает страхование внешнеэкономических рисков и представляет собой комплекс видов страхования, обеспечивающих защиту интересов отечественных и зарубежных участников тех или иных форм международного сотрудничества. Страхование внешнеэкономических связей, как и страхование вообще, включает личное страхование, имущественное страхование, страхование ответственности.

POLICY LIMIT = ПОЛИСНЫЙ ЛИМИТ (или ЛИМИТ ПОЛИСА, или ПРЕДЕЛ ПО СТРАХОВОМУ ПОЛИСУ) – Policy Limit is another term for limit of indemnity. It refers to the maximum amount payable under a policy of insurance or reinsurance, either overall or with reference to a particular section of the policy. / Ещё один термин для обозначения лимита ответственности или лимита страхового обязательства. Он относится к максимальной сумме, оплачиваемой по полису страхования или перестрахования, будь-то по всему полису или в отношении его конкретного раздела.

POLICY PERIOD = ПОЛИСНЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или ПЕРИОД ПОЛИСА) – Policy Period is the period during which the policy contract affords protection. / Период, в течение которого полисный контракт предоставляет защиту.

POLICY PROCESS STEERING COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ ПРОЦЕССА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПОЛИТИКИ – The Policy Process Steering Committee (PPSC) reviews and recommends processes used within the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) for developing policy, including the use of Working Groups, and recommending any changes. / Комитет по Направлению Процесса Формирования Политики (PPSC, КНПФП) отвечает за анализ и рекомендацию процессов, используемых в рамках ОПРИ для разработки политики, включая использование рабочих групп и предоставление рекомендаций по необходимым изменениям.

POLICY PROOF OF INTEREST = ПОЛИС КАК ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО НАЛИЧИЯ ИНТЕРЕСА – Policy Proof Of Interest is a policy wherein the underwriter agrees to waive proof that an insurable interest is enjoyed by the assured, at the time of loss, as a condition of claim payment. In other policies the underwriter is not liable for any claim where the assured is unable to prove that his interest in the subject matter of the insurance exists at the time of loss. PPI (Policy Proof of Interest) policies are invalid in a court of law, but are not illegal except where no interest exists or where there was no reasonable expectation that it would exist at the time the policy was effected.

POLICY SWITCH = ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ ПОЛИТИКИ (или ХХ) – Policy Switch is a technique used in the active management of a bond portfolio. Making a policy switch entails taking a view on future changes in shape or level of the yield curve and moving into gilts with quite different terms to maturity and/or coupon.

POLICY YEAR = ГОД ПОЛИСА – Policy Year is the year commencing with the effective date of the policy or with an anniversary of that date.

POLING = ДРАЗНЕНИЕ – Poling:- the molten metals is stirred with green wood poles. Wood at the high temperature of the molten metals form hydrocarbons like methane which being about the reduction of any oxide present in the metal, e.g., copper oxide present in the blister copper. In the case of the tin the impurities are oxidised and float on the molten metal as scum which is removed. / Poling = также Перемешивание Ванны мартеновской печи. Дразнение меди – удаление газов и восстановление оксидов меди из жидкой черновой меди при огневом анодном рафинировании введением в расплав древесины и её пиролиза. В печи во время дразнения поддерживают восстановительную среду сжиганием топлива с недостатком воздуха. В настоящее время для восстановления оксидов из черновой меди практикуют использование паромазутной эмульсии, подаваемой через фурмы в ванну расплава. По окончании дразнения, то есть после снижения содержания кислорода, растворённого в меди до желаемого предела (около 0.2% и для вайербарсов 0.1–0.02%) медь разливают в изложницы разливочной машины и в виде анодов определённой формы отправляют на электролиз для более тонкого её рафинирования.

POLISHED = ПОЛИРОВАННОЕ (или ШЛИФОВАННОЕ) – Polished:- having a smooth surface produced by mechanical process, usually by friction. / Под Полированием, от Немецкого слова Polieren, от Латинского слова Polio, означающее Делаю Гладким, понимается:- (i) в машиностроении и приборостроении – обработка изделий для получения малой шероховатости поверхности. Производится механическим (например, обработкой абразивным инструментом, пластическим деформированием поверхности), электрохимическим и другими методами. (ii) В камнеобработке полирование производят с

помощью абразивного инструмента вручную или на специализированных станках. (iii) В деревообработке различают полирование столярное (заключается в постепенном заполнении пор поверхности, преимущественно политурой) и лакокрасочное (неровности, возникающие после нанесения лакового или эмалевого слоя, устраняются в основном механическими методами). Под Шлифованием, от Польского слова Szlifować, означающее Полировать или Точить или Шлифовать, понимается обработка поверхностей абразивным инструментом на шлифовальных станках. Позволяет получать поверхности с малой шероховатостью.

POLISHING = ПОЛИРОВАНИЕ (или ЛОЩЕНИЕ, или САТИНИРОВАНИЕ, или ШЛИФОВАНИЕ, или ГЛЯНЦЕВАНИЕ) – Polishing:- usually done on commercial sewing thread, the process involves burnishing the plied yarn. / .

POLISHING = ПОЛИРОВАНИЕ (или ПОЛИРОВКА, или ШЛИФОВАНИЕ) – Polishing (bore):- excessive smoothing of the surface finish of the cylinder bore or cylinder liner in an engine to a mirror-like appearance, resulting in depreciation of ring sealing and oil consumption performance. / Под Полированием, от Немецкого слова Polieren, от Латинского слова Polio, означающее Делаю Гладким, понимается:- (i) в машиностроении и приборостроении – обработка изделий для получения малой шероховатости поверхности. Производится механическим (например, обработкой абразивным инструментом, пластическим деформированием поверхности), электрохимическим и другими методами. (ii) В камнеобработке полирование производят с помощью абразивного инструмента вручную или на специализированных станках. (iii) В деревообработке различают полирование столярное (заключается в постепенном заполнении пор поверхности, преимущественно политурой) и лакокрасочное (неровности, возникающие после нанесения лакового или эмалевого слоя, устраняются в основном механическими методами). Под Полированием, от Немецкого слова Polieren, от Латинского слова Polio, означающее Делаю Гладким или Полирую, понимается:- (1) в машиностроении и приборостроении – отделочная обработка изделий для повышения класса чистоты их поверхности (до 12–14-го классов), доводки изделий до требуемых размеров, получения определённых свойств поверхностного слоя, а также для придания их поверхности декоративного блеска. Полирование представляет собой совокупность процессов пластической микродеформации и тонкого диспергирования поверхностного слоя обрабатываемого изделия, происходящих при воздействии на этот слой полировальными и доводочными материалами (смотрите также статью Абразивные Материалы). Наиболее распространено полирование вращающимися притирами-кругами, на поверхность которых наносят полировальные порошки или пасты. При Истинном Полировании эффект обработки достигается в результате пластического течения полируемого слоя; полирование обычно проводится при малых частотах вращения полировального круга (60–200 оборотов в минуту (об/мин)) и со значительным давлением (более 200 килоНьютонов на квадратный метр (кН/м^2)) круга на обрабатываемый материал. Декоративное Полирование, наоборот, ведётся при больших частотах вращения притира (600–800 об/мин) и с меньшим давлением (50–200 кН/м^2). При полировании деталей сложной формы используются гибкие эластические круги-притиры, а также жидкостное и центробежное полирование (смотрите Полировальный Станок). Такие виды полирования применяются главным образом для чистовой отделки и очистки режущего инструмента (например, свёрл), литейных форм, для декоративного полирования. При этих видах достигается 10–11-й класс чистоты. Об электрических методах полирования смотрите в статье Электромеханическая Обработка. (2) Полирование в мебельном и столярном производстве – процесс получения лакокрасочных покрытий с зеркальным блеском на поверхности изделий из древесины. Различают полирование столярное и по лакокрасочным покрытиям. Столярное Полирование заключается в постепенном заполнении пор поверхности древесины раствором органического плёнкообразователя, преимущественно шеллачной политурой, которая наносится тампоном (обычно из вязальной шерсти, обёрнутой полотняной тканью) скользящими круговыми движениями. Толщина создаваемых покрытий 20–30 мкм, для чего необходимо нанести 400–600 слоёв политуры. Весь процесс полирования (вручную или на станке) выполняется за 3–4 операции с перерывом между ними в несколько суток. Покрытия, получаемые таким способом, весьма гладкие, хорошо выявляют текстуру древесины; однако ручное полирование – очень трудоёмкий и малопроизводительный процесс. Столярным полированием отделывают ценные породы древесины (Грецкий Орех, Карельскую Берёзу, Палисандр и другие). Этот вид полирования применяется главным образом в реставрационных работах. Наиболее широко распространено полирование по лакокрасочным покрытиям. В этом случае на поверхность изделий наносят покрытия (главным образом из полиэфирных лаков и эмалей) толщиной 100–400 мкм. Образовавшиеся при полировании неровности устраняются шлифованием и обработкой полировальными и доводочными материалами. Под Шлифованием, от Польского слова Szlifować, означающее Полировать или Точить или Шлифовать, понимается обработка поверхностей абразивным инструментом на шлифовальных станках. Позволяет получать поверхности с малой шероховатостью.

POLITICAL BUSINESS CYCLE = ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ БИЗНЕС ЦИКЛ (или ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ЦИКЛ ДЕЛОВОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ) – Political Business Cycle is a business cycle that results primarily from the manipulation of policy tools (fiscal policy, monetary policy) by incumbent politicians hoping to stimulate the economy just prior to an election and thereby greatly improve their own and their party's reelection chances. Expansionary monetary and fiscal policies have politically popular consequences in the short run (tax cuts, falling unemployment, falling interest rates, new government spending on services for special interests, etc). Unfortunately these very policies, especially if pursued to excess, can also have very unpleasant consequences in the longer term (accelerating inflation, an unsustainably low rate of savings to support future investment, damage to the foreign trade balance, long-term expansion of government's share of the Gross National Product (GNP) at the expense of people's disposable incomes, etc). So immediately after the election is over (and the next election is far away), politicians tend to 'bite the bullet' and reverse course by raising taxes, cutting spending, slowing the growth of the money supply, allowing interest rates to rise, etc. Thus the regular holding of elections tends to produce a boom-and-bust pattern in the economy because of the on-again-off-again pattern of government stimulus and restraint encouraged by trying to schedule an artificial boom at every election time.

POLITICAL ECONOMY = ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Political Economy is a branch of the social sciences that takes as its principal subject of study the interrelationships between political and economic institutions and processes. That is, political economists are interested in analyzing and explaining the ways in which various sorts of government affect the allocation of scarce resources in society through their laws and policies as well as the ways in which the nature of the economic system and the behavior of people acting on their economic interests affects the form of government and the kinds of laws and policies that get made.

POLITICAL PARTY = ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ПАРТИЯ – Political Party is an organized group that has as its fundamental aim the attainment of political power and public office for its designated leaders. Usually, a political party will advertise a common commitment by its leaders and its membership to a set of political, social, economic and/or cultural values (an 'ideology') that distinguish it from other political parties and which supposedly provide the basis for the policies the party proposes to implement or maintain through its members who obtain public office. A political party differs from a pressure group in that a pressure group is primarily interested in influencing whatever government officials actually happen to be in office rather than in attaining office for its own leaders, and accordingly interest groups do not normally put forward candidates for public office under their own name (although they may sometimes endorse particular candidates put forward by party organizations). In a democracy, political parties primarily function as

agencies for recruiting suitable candidates to run for elective office and for organizing and conducting election campaigns. They may also become important in selecting candidates for appointive political office when winning the election has provided the party's leaders with power to appoint new officials to the cabinet and other top policy-making positions in the government bureaucracy. Political parties may also have another function as vehicles for coordinating the day to day activities and policy decisions of their elected and appointed office-holders so as to fulfill the party's policy platform, as for example, through an organized party caucus and a full-time party leadership machinery in the parliament or other legislative assembly. However, unless the national party organization is in a good position to reward its members for 'voting the party line' after they have been elected to office or to punish them for failing to support the party platform, the party organization's preferences may often not be the most important influence on the policy decisions made by its supposed representatives. In the United States, neither the Democrat nor the Republican national convention (nor their standing national committees) have the power to deny renomination to their parties' uncooperative representatives in Congress so long as they can win renomination in local party primaries or party conventions back home in their states or districts. The national party organizations' financial contributions to the campaign expenses of Congressional candidates (and usually those of state and local party organizations as well) tend to account for only a rather small proportion of what candidates need to be re-elected, so the party leaderships' financial leverage over their parties' office holders tends to be quite limited as well. The dominant role of 'seniority' in guaranteeing individual committee assignments and personal influence in the House and the Senate, as well as the fact that the House and Senate party leaderships are elected by their own House and Senate party caucuses rather than appointed by the national party organization, considerably insulate 'non-conformist' representatives from retaliation by their national party organizations.

POLITICAL RISK = ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – In export financing, Political Risk is the risk of loss due to currency inconvertibility, foreign government action preventing the delivery of goods, revolution, war, expropriation, confiscation, etc. Political Risks:- it is important for a company to follow the political and economic circumstances and events in its area of operations. In order words, it has to monitor the country risk. There are many different situations that can involve country risks. A country's political circumstances may affect the import and export regulations and consequently currency transfers. Economic circumstances may affect a country's ability to manage its liabilities. Examples of circumstances where a country risk can become reality:- (i) sudden changes in monetary and currency policies or export and import regulations; and (ii) wars and changes in political and economic alliances. / В вывозном (или экспортном) финансировании, под Политическим Риском понимается риск убытков, которые могут быть вызваны необратимостью валюты (неконвертируемостью валюты), действиями иностранных правительств, препятствующими поставке товаров, государственными переворотами, войнами, экспроприацией, конфискацией и тому подобным.

POLITICAL SCIENCE = ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ НАУКА (или НАУКА О ПОЛИТИКЕ) – Political Science is the branch of the social sciences that is primarily concerned with analyzing and explaining the functioning of political institutions (especially governmental institutions) as well as the political behavior of individuals, groups and organizations in their efforts to influence or resist the decisions and policies of government.

POLLEN = ПЫЛЬЦА (или ПОЛЛЭН) – Pollen is the dust-like fertilizing male cells of gymnosperms and angiosperms. The microscopic architecture of pollen grains is characteristic of the plant species. Pollen is a mature reproductive male germ cell, microscoporocyte, specialized for fertilization. / Под Пыльцой или Поллэном, от Латинского слова Pollen, родительный падеж Pollinis, означающее Пыльца, понимается . мужские клетки гимноспермов (голосеменных растений) и ангиоспермов (покрытосеменных или цветковых растений). Под Пыльцой понимается совокупность пыльцевых зёрен, образующихся в пыльниках.

POLLEN FERTILITY = ФЕРТИЛЬНОСТЬ ПЫЛЬЦЫ – Pollen Fertility is the viability of pollen usually tested by the stainability of the Rice pollen with 1% IKI solution. / Под Фертильностью, от Латинского слова Fertilis, означающее Плодородный, понимается способность зрелого организма производить потомство.

POLLEN GRAIN = ПЫЛЬЦЕВОЕ ЗЕРНО (или ПЫЛИНКА) – Pollen Grain is the minute spores (spheroidal structures) in the anthers of a floret. Pollen Grains:- the minute, spheroidal structures (spores) in the anthers of a floret. They are microgametophytes, consisting of a haploid tube nucleus and a haploid generative nucleus. Upon germination, the pollen tube containing a tube nucleus and two sperm nuclei (gametes) grows down through the style, penetrates into the embryo sac, and the sperm nuclei achieve the double fertilization process. / споры (сфероидные структуры) в пыльниках . Под Пыльцевым Зерном или Пылинкой понимается мужской гаметофит семенных растений, в котором к моменту опыления или после него развиваются мужские половые клетки – спермии (или сперматозоиды), необходимые для оплодотворения. Развивается из микроспоры в микроспорангии. Совокупность пыльцевого зерна – пыльца.

POLLEN LOAD = ОБНОЖКА (или XX) – Pollen Load is the amount of airborne pollen/liter per hour at peak anthesis on a specified day.

POLLEN SHEDDING = СБРАСЫВАНИЕ ПЫЛЬЦЫ – Pollen Shedding is the falling of pollen grains from the anthers to the pistil. / из пыльников к .

POLLINATION = ОПЫЛЕНИЕ – Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the anther to stigma (the female organs) of a flower. / из пыльника к (женским органам) цветка. Под Опылением понимается перенос пыльцы из пыльника на рыльце пестика у цветковых растений или на семязачаток у голосеменных. Предшествует оплодотворению. Опыление в пределах одного цветка или одного растения называется самоопылением, при переносе пыльцы на цветки других растений – перекрёстным опылением.

POLLUTANT = ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЬ (или ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Pollutant is a broad and expansive term. It includes solids, liquids, thermal or radioactive contaminants and irritants including, but not limited to, acids, alkalis, chemicals, fumes, smoke, soot, vapor and waste. Waste also includes materials intended for recycling, reclamation and reconditioning, as well as for disposal. Visible and invisible electrical or magnetic emissions and sound emissions are also considered pollutants and are included. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

POLLUTION = ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ (или ПОЛЛЮЦИЯ) – Pollution is the presence in a body of water (or soil or air) – of substances of such character and in such quantities that the natural quality of productivity of the environment is impaired or rendered harmful to health and life or offensive to the senses. / Под Поллюцией, от позднелатинского слова Pollutio, означающее Марание или Пачканье, понимается непроизвольное извержение семени у мужчин, большей частью во сне, преимущественно при половом воздержании. Первые поллюции – одно из проявлений полового созревания.

POLLUTION HAZARD CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОПАСНОСТИ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ – Pollution Hazard Clause is a clause in a hull policy, whereby underwriters cover deliberate damage or loss to the ship caused by governmental authority in attempts to mitigate a

threat of pollution hazard; where such relates to loss or damage to the ship and where it has not resulted from a want of due diligence on the part of the assured, owners or managers of the ship.

POLO COAT = XX – Polo Coat is a tailored overcoat made especially of tan camel's hair often having stitched edges and a half-belt on the back.

POLONAISE = ПОЛЁНЭЗ (или ПОЛЬСКОЕ) – Polonaise is an elaborate overdress with a short-sleeved fitted waist and a draped cutaway overskirt. / .

POLO SHIRT = РУБАШКА ДЛЯ ПОЛО – Polo Shirt is a close-fitting knit shirt with short or long sleeves and turnover collar or banded neck.

POLYACANTHA = ПОЛИАКАНТА (или МНОГОКОЛЮЧЕЕ) – Polyacantha:- with many spines. / Под Полиаканта, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и от Acantha, означающее Колючка или Шип, понимается .

POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL = ПОЛИАЛКИЛЕН ГЛИКОЛЬ – Polyalkylene Glycol (PAG):- mixtures of condensation polymers of ethylene oxide and water. They are any of a family of colorless liquids with high molecular weight that are soluble in water and in many organic solvents. They are used in detergents and as emulsifiers and plasticizers. PAG-based lubricants are used in diverse applications where petroleum oil-based products do not provide the desired performance – and because they are fire-resistant and will not harm workers or the environment.

POLYAMIDE = ПОЛИАМИД – A Polyamide is a polymer that contains recurring amide groups (R−CO−NH−R') as integral parts of the main polymer chain. Synthetic polyamides are produced by a condensaton reaction between monomers, in which the linkage of the molecules occurs through the formation of the amide groups. They may be produced by the interaction of a diamine (a compound containing two amino (NH_2) groups, e.g., hexamethylenediamine) and a dicarboxylic acid (containing two carboxyl (CO−OH) groups, e.g., adipic acid), or they may be formed by the self-condensation of an amino acid or an amino-acid derivative. The most important amide polymers are the nylons, an extremely versatile class of material that is an indispensable fiber and plastic. In this section the aramids, 'aromatic polyamides' that contain benzene rings in their carboxylic-acid portions, are also described. Polyamide is a synthetic polymer and the fibers made from it in which the simple chemical compounds used for its production are linked together by amide linkages (–NH–CO–). See also Nylon™ Fiber). Polyamide is a synthetic polymer family used for fibers and solid plastics; protein fibers are also technically polyamides, but the term is almost always used only for synthetic materials. Nylon™ is a polyamide, and the oldest of the commercial synthetic polymers. Polyamide can be dyed with acid dyes or disperse dyes. Some MX dyes will also work well for Nylon™ if applied as if they were acid dyes (at acid pH and high temperature). See also Aromatic Polyamides. / Найлан™ (Nylon™). Под Полиамидами понимаются синтетические полимеры, содержащие в основной цепи макромолекулы повторяющиеся амидные группы –CO–NH–; твёрдые роговидные или прозрачные стеклообразные вещества. Наиболее распространённые полиамиды – поликапроамид (polycaproamide (polyamide 6)), полигексаметиленадипинамид (polyhexamethylene adipamide (polyamide 66)), полигексаметиленсебацинамид. Характеризуются высокой прочностью, твёрдостью, эластичностью, износо- и теплостойкостью, устойчивостью к химическим реагентам, низким коэффициентом трения. Растворяются только в сильно полярных растворителях, например, в концентрированной серной кислоте. Применяются в производстве полиамидного волокна, плёнок, клеёв, для изготовления деталей электро- и радиоаппаратуры, антифрикционных и других изделий. Полиамиды, полимеры, содержащие амидные группировки –CO–NH– в основной цепи макромолекулы, связанные с алифатическими или ароматическими радикалами (соответственно алифатические или ароматические полиамиды). Основные промышленные способы получения полиамидов – полимеризация с раскрытием цикла (главным образом лактамов) и поликонденсация w-аминокарбоновых кислот или их эфиров, а также дикарбоновых кислот (их эфиров или галогенангидридов) с диаминами (смотрите Карбоновые Кислоты, Амины). Для синтеза полиамида широко используют e-капролактам, w-додекалактам, адипиновую, себациновую, фталевые кислоты (терефталевую и изофталевую), гексаметилендиамин, фенилендиамины (пара- и мета-изомеры). Наибольшее распространение получили алифатические полиамиды (в частности, полигексаметиленадипинамид, поликапроамид, а также полигексаметиленсебацинамид, полидодеканамид и другие); из ароматических полиамидов в промышленности производят поли-м-фенилензофталамид (из м-фенилендиамина и изофталевой кислоты) и поли-п-бензамид (из п-аминобензойной кислоты). Большинство полиамидов – твёрдые рогоподобные кристаллические вещества белого цвета (степень кристалличности до 40–60%), некоторые полиамиды – вязкие жидкости (смолы). температуры плавления алифатических полиамидов 150–260 °C, ароматических – около 400 °C и выше. Полиамиды – лёгкие термопластичные полимеры, характеризуются высокими механической прочностью (например, при растяжении 60–120 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (Мн/м^2), или 600–1 200 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2), при изгибе 70–100 МН/м^2, или 700–1 000 кгс/см^2), твёрдостью, эластичностью (относительное удлинение алифатических полиамидов 100–400%), износостойкостью, теплостойкостью (например, по Вика, 160–200 °C для алифатических полиамидов, 270–320 °C для ароматических), химической стойкостью (при комнатной температуре устойчивы в воде, растворах кислот, щёлочей, аминов и других), растворяются только в сильнополярных растворителях (например, в концентрированной серной и муравьиной кислотах, крезоле, фторированных спиртах). Полиамиды легко перерабатываются прессованием, литьём под давлением, экструзией, хорошо обрабатываются на станках; при формовании из расплавов или растворов образуют волокна. Благодаря сочетанию таких свойств полиамиды широко используют в промышленности, главным образом для производства синтетических волокон (смотрите Полиамидные Волокна), плёнок (смотрите Плёнки Полимерные), а также в качестве конструкционного материала для изготовления различных деталей машин (шестерён, втулок, подшипников и других). Смотрите также Пластические Массы. Мировое производство полиамида конструкционного назначения в 1973 составило приблизительно 300 000 тонн (т).

POLYAMIDE–CELLULOSE FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ ПОЛИАМИДНОГО И ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНОГО ВОЛОКОН – Polyamide-Cellulose Fiber Blends Dyeing:- since PA fibers have an affinity for almost all dyes used for cellulose, different possibilities are available for dyeing this blend:- (i) direct and disperse dyes (pH 8); (ii) acid or 1:2 metal-complex dyes (pH 5–8); (iii) vat dyes (exhaust and pad-steam process are used); and (iv) reactive dyes. Application conditions are those typical of each class of dye. They have already been described in the specific sections.

POLYAMIDE FIBER = ПОЛИАМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyamide is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages, at least 85% of which are joined to aliphatic cycloaliphatic units. Also known as Nylon™. Alphabetic code – PA; and relevant commercial allowance – FY 5.75 / SF 6.25. Polyamide Fibers (PA 6 and PA 6,6) are easily dyed with various types of dyes. Due to their hydrophobic characteristics, they can be dyed with disperse dyes (non-ionic), whereas thanks to the presence of the groups NH-CO- and NH_{2-} in the polymer chain, acid, basic, reactive and 1:2 metal-complex dyes (ionic) can also be used. However, in practice acid levelling dyes are increasingly used. Before dyeing, fabrics must generally be pre-fixed to compensate for material-related differences in affinity and to reduce the sensitivity to creasing during the dyeing process. Pre-fixing can be

performed in a stenter frame. (i) Disperse dyes used for polyamide fibers are mainly azo compounds and anthraquinones. They are applied especially for lighter shades. The material is dyed in acidic conditions (pH 5) by acetic acid. A dispersing agent is always added to the liquor. (ii) Acid dyes:- as with acid dyeing of wool, with increasing dye affinity, the hydrophobic interaction in the initial phase must be repressed to achieve uniform absorption. This means that for high-affinity dyes the liquor must be sufficiently alkaline at the start and then slowly decreased to optimise exhaustion. The level of acidity of the liquor is regulated either by dosing with acids during dyeing or by adding acid-donors (e.g., ammonium sulphate, sodium pyrophosphate or esters of organic acids) at the start of the process. Optimal exhaustion and uniform dyeing can also be achieved by controlling the temperature profile. Auxiliary agents (anionic, cationic, non-ionic surfactants) are normally used to improve the levelling effect. The wet-fastness of dyeing with acid dyes on polyamide fibers is often unsatisfactory. After-treatment with syntans (synthetic tanning agents) is often necessary. The syntans are added to the exhausted bath or to fresh liquor at pH 4.5 by formic or acetic acid. The material is treated at 70–80 °C and is then rinsed. (iii) Metal-complex dyes:- among 1:2 metal-complex dyes, molecules containing sulphonic groups are the most suitable for polyamide fibers. The absorption of the dye increases with decreasing pH. Dyeing conditions vary from weakly acidic by addition of ammonium sulphate and acetic acid to neutral or moderately alkaline for high-affinity dyes. For high-affinity dyes amphoteric or non-ionic levelling agents are usually added. (iv) Reactive dyes:- in principle, the reactive dyes used for wool are also suitable for polyamide. The dyeing process is carried out in weakly acidic conditions (pH 4.5–5). The process is started at 20–45 °C and then temperature is increased near to boiling. Non-ionic surfactants and sodium bicarbonate or ammonia are used in the after-treatment step. Polyamide Fiber is a fully imidized, manufactured fiber formed from the condensation polymer of an aromatic anhydride and an aromatic diisocyanate. A polyamide fiber is a high shrinkage fiber. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Полиамидное Волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна и текстильной нити обычной и высокопрочной. Полиамидные Волокна – синтетические волокна, получаемые формованием из расплавов или растворов полиамидов. Обладают высокими прочностью, износостойкостью, сопротивлением ударным нагрузкам, устойчиво к многократному изгибу и действию многих химических реагентов. Недостатки:- малая гигроскопичность (причина повышенной электризуемости), сравнительно низкий модуль упругости, плохая устойчивость к термо- и фотоокислительным воздействиям; максимальная рабочая температура 80–150 °C (волокна из алифатических полиамидов). Растворяются в концентрированных кислотах, фенолах, трихлорэтане, хлороформе, устойчивы к действию многих химических реагентов, хорошо противостоят биохимическим воздействиям, легко окрашиваются. Самые распространённые синтетические волокна. Применяются в производстве текстильных товаров широкого потребления, а также фильтровальных материалов, рыболовных сетей, канатов, щетины, кордных нитей и тканей для шин и резинотехнических изделий. Торговые названия:- (i) из поликапроамида:- Амилан® (Amilan®), Дедерон (Dederon в бывшей ГДР), Капрон® (Capron® в бывшем СССР), Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM} в США) и Найлан 6 (Nylon 6 в США), Перлон® (Perlon® в Германии), Силон (Sylon в Чехии и Словакии) и Стилон (Stylon в Польше); и (ii) из полигексаметиленадипинамида:- Анид (в бывшем СССР), Найлан 6.6 (Nylon 6.6 в США), Ниплон (в Японии) и Родианайлан (Rhodianylon). Термостойкие волокна из ароматических полиамидов, пригодные для эксплуатации при 250–500 °C, выпускаются под названиями Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar® в США), Номэкс® или Номекс® (Nomex®) и Фенилон (Fenilon в бывшем СССР). Мировое производство (по данным на 1980) около 3 000 000 тонн в год. Полиамидные Волокна – синтетические волокна, формуемые из расплавов или растворов полиамидов. Обычно для производства полиамидных волокон используют линейные алифатические полиамиды с молекулярной массой от 15 000 до 30 000 (чаще всего поликапроамид и полигексаметиленадипинамид). С конца 1960-х налажен выпуск полиамидных волокон из ароматических полиамидов, обладающих высокой термостойкостью. Технологический процесс получения полиамидных волокон включает три основных этапа:- синтез полимера, формование волокна и его текстильную обработку. Полиамидные волокна характеризуются высокой прочностью при растяжении, отличной стойкостью к истиранию и ударным нагрузкам. Устойчивы к действию многих химических реагентов, хорошо противостоят биохимическим воздействиям, окрашиваются многими красителями. Максимальная рабочая температура волокон из алифатических полиамидов 80–150 °C, волокон из ароматических полиамидов – 350–600 °C. Полиамидные волокна растворяются в концентрированных минеральных кислотах, феноле, крезоле, трихлорэтане, хлороформе и другом. Полиамидные волокна малогигроскопичны, что является причиной их повышенной электризуемости. Они плохо устойчивы к термоокислительным воздействиям и действию света, особенно ультрафиолетовых лучей. Для устранения этих недостатков в полиамиды вводят различные стабилизаторы. Полиамидные волокна используются в производстве товаров широкого потребления, шинного корда, резинотехнических изделий, фильтровальных материалов, рыболовных сетей, щетины, канатов и другого. Большое распространение получили текстурированные (высокообъёмные) нити из полиамидных волокон. Полиамидные волокна выпускают в виде непрерывных нитей или штапельных волокон во многих странах под следующими торговыми названиями:- волокна из поликапролактама – Капрон® (Capron® в бывшем СССР), Найлан-6 (Nylon-6 в США), Перлон® (Perlon® в ФРГ), Дедерон (Dederon в бывшей ГДР), Амилан® (Amilan® в Японии) и другие:- волокна из полигексаметиленадипинамида – Анид (СССР), Найлан-6.6 (Nylon-6.6 в США), Родиа-Найлан (Rhodia-Nylon в ФРГ), Ниплон (Япония) и другие; волокна из ароматических полиамидов – Номекс® (Nomex® в США). Мировое производство полиамидного волокна в 1973 составило 2 700 000 тонн (т).

POLYAMIDE–WOOL FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ ПОЛИАМИДНОГО ВОЛОКНА И ШЕРСТИ – Polyamide-Wool Fiber Blends Dyeing:- blends with polyamide/wool ratios varying from 20:80 to 60:40 are used. This blend is particularly important in the carpet sector. More detailed information is therefore reported in the specific section dedicated to this sector. As general information about the dyeing processes suitable for this type of blend, both fibers have affinity for acid and 1:2 metal-complex dyes. However, since PA is more accessible to the dye than wool, it is dyed more deeply, particularly in the case of light colors. To counteract this effect, special levelling agents (also called PA Reserving/Blocking Agents) are used (mainly aromatic sulphonates). These auxiliaries have a relatively high affinity for the PA fiber and retard the absorption of the colorant on this part of the blend. Dyeing is performed in the presence of acetic acid and sodium sulphate. Due to limited fastness of acid dyes, 1:2 metal-complex dyes are required for dark shades.

POLYANCISTRUS = ПОЛИАНСИСТРУС – Polyancistrus:- with many hooks. / , от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и , означающее , понимается .

POLYARYLATE = ПОЛИАРИЛАТ – Polyarylate:- high-temperature-resistant aromatic polyesters from bisphenols. / Полиарилаты – синтетические полимеры, продукты поликонденсации дикарбоновых кислот с двухатомными фенолами общей формулы [–OCRCOOR'O–]$_n$, где R – остаток фенола, R' – остаток кислоты. Наибольшее практическое значение имеют полиарилаты из ароматических кислот – твёрдые прозрачные продукты с высокой термостойкостью (для некоторых полиарилатов до 500 °C). Термостойки, устойчивы к многим химическим реагентам и агрессивным средам, ультрафиолетовому (УФ) свету, хорошие диэлектрики. Применяются в производстве волокнистых материалов для тонкой фильтрации газов, конструкционных деталей, плёнок, антифрикционных пластмасс, синтетической бумаги для электроизоляции. Распространённая разновидность полиарилатов – поликарбонаты. Полиарилаты, сложные полиэфиры общей формулы (–OAOOCA"CO–)n, получаемые поликонденсацией дихлорангидридов дикарбоновых кислот с двухатомными фенолами (A – остаток фенола, чаще всего 4,4"-диоксидифенил-2,2-пропана, фенолфталеина, 9,9-бис-(4-оксифенил) флуорена, A" – остаток дикарбоновой кислоты).

Практическое значение имеют полиарилаты ароматических дикарбоновых кислот (главным образом терефталевой и изофталевой, смотрите Фталевые Кислоты). Эти полиарилаты (молекулярная масса 100 000–160 000) обладают высокими температурами размягчения (200–360 °C), хорошими диэлектрическими и механическими свойствами, высокой термостойкостью (начинают разлагаться около 300 °C); температура длительной эксплуатации 200–280 °C. Полиарилаты устойчивы также к воздействию жиров, жидких топлив, ряда органических растворителей и разбавленных минеральных кислот, однако не стойки к действию щёлочей, аммиака и концентрированных кислот (например, серной, азотной). Высококристаллический полиарилат на основе n-оксибензойной кислоты, известный под названием Эконол (США), по термостойкости (380–400 °C) превосходит полиимиды и обладает химической устойчивостью, близкой к фторопластам. Полиарилаты перерабатывают литьём под давлением, экструзией, прессованием (смотрите Пластические Массы); растворимые полиарилаты – из растворов в органических растворителях. Из полиарилатов изготовляют конструкционные изделия, плёнки, волокнистые материалы для тонкой фильтрации газов, синтетическую бумагу, главным образом для электротехнических и радиотехнических изделий. Полиарилаты выпускали в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) следующих марок:- ДВ-101, Ф-1, Ф-2. Частный случай полиарилатов – поликарбонаты.

POLYBENZIMIDAZOLE FIBER = ПОЛИБЕНЗИМИДАЗОЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИБЕНЗИМИДАЗОЛ) – Polybenzimidazole (PBI) Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain aromatic polymer having recurrent imidazole groups as an integral part of the polymer chain. The polymer is made from tetraaminobiphenyl and diphenyl isophthalate and is dry spun from a dope with dimethylacetamide as a solvent. Characteristics:- a high-performance fiber with high chemical resistance that does not burn in air. It has no melting point and does not drip when exposed to flame. The fiber and fabrics from PBI retain their flexibility, dimensional stability, and significant strength without embrittlement even when exposed to flame or extreme heat. The fiber emits little smoke in extreme conditions. It processes well on conventional textile equipment, having processing characteristics similar to polyester. It can be used in 100% form or blended with other fibers. It has a high moisture regain and low modulus with comfort properties similar to cotton. The natural color of PBI is a gold-khaki shade, but it can be dyed to almost any medium to dark shade with conventional basic dyes. End Uses:- with excellent thermal, flame, and chemical resistance, combined with good comfort properties, PBI is a good fiber for many critical uses including:- firefighter's protective apparel, aluminized proximity gear, industrial apparel such as pants, shirts and underwear, protective gloves, welder's apparel, aircraft fire-blocking layers, aircraft wall fabrics, rocket motor insulation, race car driver's apparel, and braided packings among others. / имеет высокую влагопоглощательную способность (moisture regain) и низкий модуль . Полибензимидазольные Волокна получают из ароматического тетрамина и терефталевой кислоты. Высокотермостойкое полибензимидазольное волокно весьма чувствительно при высоких температурах к действию влаги и химических агентов. Ориентация и кристаллизация волокна не улучшают его влагостойкость. Формование полибензимидазольных волокон в шахте происходит при высокой температуре (более 200 °C), после чего волокна тщательно отмывают от диметилацетамида и LiCl (в автоклаве) и подвергают девятикратному термическому вытягиванию в муфельной печи при 520 °C. Свойства полибензимидазольных волокон заметно не отличаются от свойств полиимидных волокон. Химическая модификация при этом не сопровождается уменьшением термостойкости. Полибензимидазольные волокна и ткани применяются также для изготовления тормозных парашютов для сверхзвуковых самолётов и космической техники, мешков для парашютов и спасательных средств, предохранительных сеток, высокотемпературных газовых фильтров. При температуре выше 300 °C полибензимядазольные волокна по стабильности при длительной экспозиции на воздухе уступают волокнам из других ароматических гетероциклических полимеров и лишь незначительно превосходят ароматические полиамидные волокна. Интересным свойством полибензимидазольных волокон является сохранение прочности при повышенных температурах. Высокотермостойкое полибензимидазольное волокно весьма чувствительно при высоких температурах к действию влаги и химических агентов. Ориентация и кристаллизация волокна не улучшают его влагостойкость. Полибензимидазолы, полимеры, содержащие в основной цепи макромолекулы бензимидазольные циклы. Полибензимидазолы получают в основном твёрдофазной полициклоконденсацией ароматических тетрааминов с дифениловыми эфирами алифатических или ароматических дикарбоновых кислот. Техническое значение получили пока полибензимидазолы на основе ароматических кислот, так называемые ароматические полибензимидазолы – главным образом из о, о"-диаминобензидина и дифенилового эфира изофталевой кислоты (смотрите Фталевые Кислоты). Большинство полибензимидазолов – бесцветные или слабоокрашенные аморфные или кристаллические (в зависимости от строения) вещества (молекулярная масса до 40 000); обладают высокой термостойкостью (ароматические полибензимидазолы начинают интенсивно разлагаться на воздухе при 450–600 °C, алифатические – при 300–400 °C). Полибензимидазолы характеризуются также:- высокой химической и, в частности, гидролитической устойчивостью (например, некоторые полибензимидазолы не изменяются при кипячении в 70%-ной H_2SO_4 и 25%-ном растворе NaOH в течение 10 часов (ч)). По прочностным показателям полибензимидазолы на основе алифатических полиметиленовых дикарбоновых кислот (например, себациновой) превосходят ароматические полибензимидазолы. Последние растворимы, например, в диметилацетамиде. Из полибензимидазолов изготовляют клеи, термостойкие плёнки и волокна, связующее для стеклопластиков, используемых в самолёто- и ракетостроении, антифрикционные материалы и абляционные теплозащитные покрытия для космических кораблей. Ткани из полибензимидазолов обладают высокой термо- и огнестойкостью, гидрофильны, удобны в носке и стойки к истиранию. Полибензимидазолы производят в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США); на основе полибензимидазолов готовят клей, который выпускают под названием 'Имидайт 850', и связующее для стеклопластиков – под названием 'Имидайт 1850'.

POLYBLENDS = ПОЛИСМЕСИ (или СМЕСИПОЛИМЕРОВ) – Polyblends:- a mixture of two or more polymers, especially of man-made fibers; a material made from such a blend. See also Biconstituent Fiber. Polyblend is a a colloidal mixture of one polymer with another (as of a vinyl resin with nitrile rubber). Polyblend is a mechanical mixture of two or more polymers, such as polystyrene and rubber.

POLYCARPIC = ПОЛИКАРПИЧЕСКОЕ – Polycarpic:- a plant that flowers more than once in its lifetime. Compare with Monocarpic. / Под Поликарпическим, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Karpós, означающее Плод, понимается растение, которое цветёт и плодоносит многократно в течение жизни. Большинство многолетних цветковых растений. Сравните с Монокарпическим (Monocarpic). Поликарпические Растения, растения, многократно цветущие и плодоносящие в течение жизни. К поликарпическим Растениям относится большинство многолетних цветковых Растений. Сравните Монокарпические Растения.

POLYCARYOPTIC = ПОЛИКАРИОПТИЧЕСКОЕ – Polycaryoptic (mp):- several pistils with multiple ovaries are present in the spikelet.

POLYCEPHALUS = МНОГОГОЛОВЧАТОЕ (или ПОЛИЦЕФАЛЬНОЕ) – Polycephalus:- with many heads. / , от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Kephalē, означающее Голова, понимается .

POLYCHLAL FIBER = ПОЛИХЛАЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИХЛАЛ) – Polychlal Fiber is a manufactured, bicomponent fiber of polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl chloride. Some vinyl chloride is grafted to the polyvinyl alcohol (Japanese Chemical Fibers Association definition). The fiber is emulsion spun into tow and staple. Characteristics:- polychlal fibers have a soft, lamb's wool-like hand and moderate moisture regain. The fibers are also characterized by high flame resistance and high abrasion resistance. End Uses:- polychlal fibers are suitable for end uses such as children's sleepwear, blankets, carpets, curtains, bedding, upholstery, nonwovens, and papermaking. / влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain). Двухкомпонентное волокно из поливинилового спирта и поливинилхлорида.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL = ПОЛИХЛОРИРОВАННЫЙ ДИФЕНИЛ – Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) is a class of synthetic chemicals consisting of a homologous series of compounds beginning with monochlorobiphenyl and ending with decachlorobiphenyl. PCBs do not occur naturally in petroleum, but have been found as contaminants in used oil. PCBs have been legally designated as a health hazard, and any oil so contaminated bust be handled in strict accordance with state and federal regulations.

POLYCLONING SITE = УЧАСТОК МНОГОЧИСЛЕННОГО КЛОНИРОВАНИЯ – Polycloning Site is a short segment in a DNA vector that has been engineered to contain a number of cleavage sites for different restriction enzymes to enhance the versatility of the vector.

POLYCROSS = ПОЛИКРОСС (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ, или МАССОВОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Polycross is an intercrossing of a group of cultivars or clones in isolation so as to allow random pollination. / Под Поликроссом понимается метод скрещивания, используемый в селекции растений для выявления наиболее продуктивных форм; заключается в многократном (в нескольких поколениях) свободном (смесью пыльцы) переопылении растений. Под Поликроссом, от Греческого слова Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Английского слова Cross, означающее Скрещивание, понимается множественное скрещивание, метод массового испытательного скрещивания, используемый в селекции растений. Заключается в нахождении клонов или линий, которые при скрещивании с другими клонами или линиями того же вида дают наиболее продуктивные растения, отбираемые для составления нового 'синтетического сорта'. Этим методом пользуются в селекции растений, которые удаётся клонировать (многолетние травы, размножающиеся вегетативным путём однолетние и двулетние виды растений).

POLYCROSS NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК МАССОВОГО СКРЕЩИВАНИЯ (или ПИТОМНИК ПОЛИКРОСС) – Polycross Nursery:- plants specifically arranged to facilitate random outcrossing to develop an improved line or variety.

POLYCYCLIC = ПОЛИЦИКЛИЧЕСКОЕ – Polycyclic:- completes many cycles in one year.

POLYEMBRYONIC = ПОЛИЭМБРИОННОЕ – Polyembryonic (ME):- multiple embryos are present in one caryopsis. / Полиэмбриония – образование более одного зародыша в одной семяпочке. Под Полиэмбрионией, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Émbryon, означающее Зародыш, у животных понимается образование нескольких зародышей (близнецов) из одной зиготы.

POLYESTER = СЛОЖНЫЙ ПОЛИЭФИР (или ПОЛИЭСТЁР) – Polyester is a category of polymers that mainly comprises of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET). Polyester is a synthetic polymer made from purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and monoethylene glycol (MEG). Polyester Yarn is the main products in the polyester category. Almost 40% of the world production of polyester is directly used to make Polyester Yarn. Polyester yarn is made by direct spinning of PTA & MEG. It also made by spinning PET Chips which is also a bi product made from PTA & MEG. Some of the world's largest PTA products are British Petroleum, Reliance, Sinopec, Sk-Chemicals, Mitsui and Eastman Chemicals. MEG production is in the hand of about 10 global players which are headed by MEGlobal a JV of DOW and PIC Kuwait followed by Sabic. The main use of Polyester has been in the Textiles field for making Polyester Yarns. Polyester in different forms is used widely in textile application to make polyester (PET) resin and Filament Yarn such as Partially Oriented Yarn (POY), Polyester Drawn Textured Yarn (DTY), Polyester Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY), Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF), Polyester Spun Yarn (PSY), Technical Yarn, Tire cord and Mono filaments Yarn. Polyester yarn is also used in making packing application like polyester film, insulation tapes, strapping and several other daily use items. Polyester filament yarns is used in knitting and weaving to make polyester fabrics such as consumer fabrics and home furnishing like curtains, bed sheets, bed spreads and draperies. Similarly Polyester high tenacity industrial yarns can be used to make ropes, conveyor belts, safety belts and tire fabric. Polyester Staple Fiber is mainly used as fiber fills to stuff pillows, cushion, sofa and beddings. Polyester is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid. Alphabetic code – PES (the same code is used in the plastic industry for polyether sulfone in ISO 1043); and relevant commercial allowance – 1.50. Polyester is a manufactured fiber introduced in the early 1950s, and is the most commonly used manufactured fiber worldwide. The fiber-forming substance in polyester is any longchain, synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of an ester of dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid. Polyester has high strength (although somewhat lower than Nylon), excellent resiliency, has high abrasion resistance, and resists shrinking, stretching and wrinkles. Polyester's low absorbency allows the fiber to dry quickly. Polyester fabrics are used in apparel and home furnishings, i.e. bedspreads, bedsheets, draperies and curtains. Industrial polyesters are used in ropes, tire reinforcements, safety belts, and plastics. Polyester fiberfill is used as stuffing in cushions, comforters, and pillows. Polyester is a manufactured fiber introduced in the early 1950s, and is second only to cotton in worldwide use. Polyester has high strength (although somewhat lower than nylon), excellent resiliency, and high abrasion resistance. Low absorbency allows the fiber to dry quickly. In the past, Polyester was a clear definition for the synthetic fibers made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET). In the meantime, however, it also exists on a modified raw materials basis such as polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT) or polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), with modified fiber properties and processes, e.g., in the dye-house. For this reason, BISFA (short for the Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles or The International Bureau for the Standardization of Man-made Fibres; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) is the organization responsible for man-made fiber standardization, has asked for a separate designation for various polyesters from the European Union Commission. It is often case in the textile trade that the general term 'Microfibers' is used. On some labels or in advertising, the description '100% microfiber' can be discovered. But the buyer of a microfiber product, however, is acquiring a textile made from, e.g., polyamide, polyester or viscose fibers. Polyester is a manufactured fiber made from long-chain synthetic polymers. Characteristics:- crease-resistance, quick-drying, great shape retention, high strength, abrasion resistance and easy care. Polyester is a somewhat generic term used for a variety of synthetic polymers used both for solid plastics and for fibers; polyethylene terephthalate is probably the most common. Polyester is are harder to dye than many other fiber polymers. It is dyed almost exclusively with disperse dyes. Because of its high glass transition temperature, dyeing is usually done at high temperature (around 130 °C) in a pressure vessel. Carriers can be used for dyeing at the boil. Washfastness of polyester is very high because it is almost impenetrable to water even at the boil. Some polyester is formulated to allow dyeing with basic dyes. Polyester containers (often labeled PET or PETE), very popular for beverages, can be used for dye solutions, at least for short term storage. Polyester is attacked by strong alkalis. A few stitches of brightly-colored polyester thread can be handy for 'labeling' items being dyed in almost any process other than disperse dyeing, because they will retain their original color. See also Aromatic Polyesters. / Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum), Рэлайэнс (Reliance), Синопэк (Sinopec), Эс.кей.-Кемикэлз (Sk-Chemicals), Мицуи (Mitsui) и Истмэн Кемикэлз

(Eastman Chemicals). (Найлан[T3] (или Нейлон[T3]; (Nylon[TM])). и высокая устойчивость к истиранию. Щёлочь (Alkali). Международное Бюро по Стандартизации Искусственных Волокон (МБСИВ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Бюро Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Стандардизасьён дэ Фибр Артифисибль (БИСФА; Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles (BISFA)). Полиэфир – синтетический полимер, содержащий в молекуле простую эфирную R–O–R (простой полиэфир; R – органический радикал) или сложноэфирную R–O–CO–R (сложный полиэфир) группу. Из простых полиэфиров наиболее важны пентапласт, полиформальдегид, эпоксидные смолы, из сложных – алкидные смолы, поликарбонаты, полиэтилентерефталат. Полиэфиры, полимеры, содержащие в основной цепи макромолекулы функциональные группы простых (простые полиэфиры) или сложных (сложные полиэфиры) эфиров. Полиэфиры могут быть насыщенными и ненасыщенными. Простые полиэфиры, HO–(–R–O–)n–H, где R – углеводородный радикал различного строения, содержащий не менее двух атомов углерода, получают полимеризацией циклических окисей (например, окиси пропилена, окиси этилена) или поликонденсацией гликолей. Сложные полиэфиры линейной структуры, H–(–OAO–CO–A”–CO–)n–OH, где A – углеводородный радикал, A” – остаток органической или неорганической кислоты (например, полиэтилентерефталат, нуклеиновые кислоты), получают поликонденсацией либо гликолей с двухосновными кислотами или их ангидридами, либо оксикислот. При использовании многоатомных спиртов (число групп OH более 2, например, глицерина, пентаэритрита и различных полиолов) получают разветвлённые (например, алкидные смолы) или сшитые полиэфиры. Свойства полиэфиров очень разнообразны и зависят от химического состава, структуры, молекулярной массы и наличия функциональных групп (–OH и –COOH). Как правило, простые полиэфиры эластичнее сложных. Полиэфиры могут вступать в химическую реакции по концевым функциональным группам с увеличением молекулярной массы; ненасыщенные полиэфиры способны ‘сшиваться’ с образованием трёхмерных структур (смотрите также Отверждение Полимеров). Сложные полиэфиры гидролизуются под действием кислот и щёлочей, простые полиэфиры значительно устойчивее к гидролизу. Применение полиэфиров определяется их свойствами. Ненасыщенные полиэфиры невысокой молекулярной массы (олигоэфиры) применяют в качестве компонентов клеев, лакокрасочных материалов, для пропитки и тому подобного (смотрите, например, Полиэфирные Смолы). Полиэфиры высокой молекулярной массы используют в производстве пластмасс (например, поликарбонаты), плёнок и полиэфирных волокон.

POLYESTER–CELLULOSE FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ СЛОЖНОГО ПОЛИЭФИРНОГО И ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНОГО ВОЛОКОН – Polyester-Cellulose Fiber Blends Dyeing:- a large part of the entire production of PES (ca. 45%) is used to make this mixture. Polyester-cellulose blends are used for all types of clothing and for bed linen. The cellulose component is usually cotton, but viscose staple fibers and occasionally linen are also used. The preferred mixing ratio is 67:33 PES: cellulose (for textiles worn close to the skin), 50:50 and 20:80. In dyeing PES-cellulose mixtures, disperse dyes are used for the polyester component, while the cellulose portion is usually dyed with reactive, vat and direct dyes. Pigment dyeing is also commonly used for light shades. Disperse dyes stain cellulose fibers only slightly and they can easily be removed by subsequent washing or, if necessary, by reductive aftertreatment. Most of the dyes used for cellulose stain PES only slightly or not at all. PES-cellulose blends are commonly dyed in continuous processes. Nevertheless, for yarn and knitwear, batch dyeing is of major importance. In batch dyeing, the application of dyes can be done in one or two steps in one bath or in two different baths in subsequent stages. The disperse dye is generally applied at high-temperature (HT) conditions without the use of carriers. In the one-bath/one-step procedure, special auxiliaries, so-called Acid Donors, are used, which lower the pH when the temperature is increased. In this way, it is possible to fix the reactive dyes in alkaline conditions and then reach the optimal dyeing conditions (pH 5–6) for disperse dyes by increasing the temperature. Alternatively, it is advantageous to operate at pH 8–10 using alkali-stable disperse dyestuffs, which also avoid oligomer problems. The one-bath/one-step procedures are preferred, being more economic, but present more difficulties. For example, the presence of salt increases the tendency of disperse dyes to stain the cotton fiber of the blend. Recently developed low-salt reactive dyes are claimed to show good performance and high reproducibility in this application. In continuous processes the dyes are usually applied in one bath. The fabric is subsequently dried and disperse dye is fixed to the PES component by the thermosol process. Afterwards, the second dye is developed according to the procedure typical of each class, using in general pad-steam, pad-jig or pad-batch processes.

POLYESTER FIBER = СЛОЖНОЕ ПОЛИЭФИРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПОЛИЭСТЁРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИЭСТЁР) – Polyester (PES) Fiber is a man-made or manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any longchain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 per cent by weight of an ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid. Polyester fibers are high polymers (condensation products) obtained from or by esterification, especially of dicarboxylic acids with glycols or glycol derivatives. Some of the major fibers in this group include:- Dacron® (originally known as Amilar and Fiber V), Diolen, Enkalene, Fortrel®, Kodel, Tergal, Terital, Terylene™, Vycron, etc. See also Polyester. Generic name for a synthetic fiber made from polyethylene terephthalate. Polyester Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of an ester of dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid. The polymer is produced by the reaction of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid or its derivatives. Fiber forms produced are filament, staple, and tow. The process of production resembles that of nylon. Polymerization is accomplished at a high temperature, using a vacuum by one of two methods. (1) The glycol and a terephthalate ester react to form a polymer chain, releasing methanol; or (2) the glycol and terephthalic acid react directly to form the polymer with water as the by-product. As with Nylon, the filaments are spun in a melt-spinning process, then stretched several times their original length, which orients the long chain molecules and gives the fiber strength. Characteristics:- polyester fibers have high strength and are resistant to shrinking and stretching. Fabrics are quick drying and tend to have wrinkle resistance and crease retention, wet and dry. Polyester is used alone and in blends. It has been one of the first fibers to be developed in fabrics with durable-press features. End Uses:- polyester is widely used in many types of apparel fabrics such as textured knits and wovens, durable-press blend fabrics, shirtings, dress goods, rainwear, worsted-blend summer suitings, sleepwear, underwear, bloused, and lingerie. It is also used extensively in floor coverings and for tire cord and other industrial uses such as sewing thread. Polyester fiberfill is used in filled items such as quilted jackets, comforters, pillows, furniture cushions, and sleeping bags. Polyester is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid. Polyester Fibers:- articles made of pure PES are dyed almost exclusively using batch dyeing techniques and among these, dyeing under high-temperature conditions is the most commonly applied. Dyeing polyester fibers under atmospheric conditions (below 100 °C) was also frequently done in the past with the aid of carriers. Since these substances are ecologically harmful, dyeing below 100 °C is no longer in use today for pure PES fibers, unless carrier-free dyeable fibers are employed. Concerning high-temperature dyeing, the process is usually carried out in acidic conditions (pH 4–5) with addition of acetic acid under pressure at 125–135 °C. In these conditions levelling agents are necessary to prevent excessively rapid absorption. Provided that alkali-stable dyes are used, dyeing in alkaline medium (pH 9–9.5) is also possible. This technique has been developed in order to counteract the migration and deposition of oligomers typical of PES fibers. In fact, oligomeric components (cyclic trimers of ethylene terephthalate are especially harmful) tend to migrate out of the fiber during dyeing, thus forming with the dye agglomerates that can deposit on the textile or on the dyeing equipment. To achieve level effects, ethoxylated products are used as levelling agents. The thermosol process is another applied technique, although it is primarily

used for PES/cellulose blends. The dye is padded on the textile together with an anti-migration agent. A drying step at 100–140 °C is carried out. Then the dye is fixed (200–225 °C for 12–25 seconds). For light shades, the material needs only to be rinsed or soaped after dyeing. For dark shades, in order to ensure high light fastness, an after-clearing step is normally necessary. This usually consists of an alkaline reductive treatment followed by post-rinsing in weakly acidic conditions. PES fibers can be dyed with cationic dyestuffs, provided that acidic components (e.g., sulphated aromatic polycarboxylic acid) are used as co-monomers during the manufacturing of the fiber (creation of anionic sites). Polyester Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of an ester of a substituted aromatic carboxylic acid, including but not restricted to substituted terephthalic units and parasubstituted hydroxy-benzoate units. They are high is strength and are resistant to shrinking and stretching. Polyester Fibers are manufactured by one of several methods. The method used depends on the form the finished polyester will take. The most common forms for the textile industry are filament and staple:- (i) in the filament form, each individual strand of polyester fiber is continuous in length, producing smooth-surfaced fabrics; and (ii) in staple form, filaments are cut to short, predetermined lengths. In this form polyester is easier to blend with other fibers. Both filament and staple fiber processing involves polymerisation (condensation polymerization of teraphtalic acid and monoethylene glycol) and melt spinning (fibers are spun and dried), which are similar processes for both fibers. In medium and smaller production facilities, there is usually an intermediate step of pelletizing (turning output products from polymerization into chips before melt spinning). However, large producers may integrate processes in order to produce the polyester melt with higher efficiency and higher output. This means the polymer melt is directly converted into the textile fibers or filaments without the intermediary step of pelletizing. For filaments, chips are melted at 260–270 °C to form a syrup-like solution. The solution is put in a metal container called a Spinneret and forced through its tiny holes. The number of holes in the spinneret determines the size of the yarn, as the emerging fibers are brought together to form a single strand. At the spinning stage, other chemicals may be added to the solution to make the resulting material flame retardant, antistatic, or easier to dye. When polyester emerges from the spinneret, it is soft and easily elongated up to five times its original length. When the filaments dry, the fibers become solid and strong instead of brittle. Drawn fibers may vary greatly in diameter and length, depending on the characteristics desired for the finished material. Also, as the fibers are drawn, they may be textured or twisted to create softer or duller fabrics. For staple fibers, in the melt spinning process, the spinneret has many more holes and the rope-like bundles of polyester that emerge are called Tow. Newly-formed tow is quickly cooled in cans that gather the thick fibers. Several lengths of tow are gathered and then drawn on heated rollers to three or four times their original length. Drawn tow is then fed into compression boxes, which force the fibers to fold like an accordion. After the tow is crimped, it is heated to completely dry the fibers and set the crimp. Following heat setting, tow is cut into shorter lengths. (Length is defined by the fibers with which the polyester will be blended with. For instance, for blends with cotton it is cut in 3.2–3.8 cm pieces whereas for blends with viscose 5 cm lengths are cut). Polyester is a high tenacity synthetic fiber with high strength and low elongation. It is UV resistant, Abrasion Resistant and Chemical Resistant. And can be used in cord and rope applications including: starter cord, lanyards, tie downs, and low stretch applications. Properties of Polyester Cord Fiber:- (i) High Strength; (ii) Excellent UV Resistance; (iii) Excellent Abrasion Resistance; (iv) Low Stretch; and (v) Chemical Resistant. Polyester Cord & Rope Applications:- (i) Tie-downs; (ii) Starter Cord; (iii) Lanyards; (iv) Mooring Lines; (v) Guy Line Rope; (vi) Tow Rope; (vii) Rigging Rope; and (viii) Safety Rope. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Некоторыми из основных волокон этой группы являются:- Дакрон$^{®}$ (Dacron$^{®}$, изначально известное как Эмилар (Amilar) и Волокно Ви. (Fiber V)), Дайолэн (Diolen), Энкален (Enkalene), Фортрель (Fortrel$^{®}$), Кодель (Kodel), Тергаль (Tergal), Теритал (Terital), Терилен^{T3} (Terylene^{TM}), Вайкрон (Vycron) и так далее. Обобщённое название для синтетического волокна, производимого из полиэтилен терефталата. Сложное Полиэфирное Волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна и текстильной нити обычной и высокопрочной. В бывшем СССР сложное полиэфирное волокно было известно под торговым названием Лавсан^{TM}. Это название пришло из бывшей Германской Демократической Республики (ГДР). Полиэфирное Волокно относится к синтетическому волокну, получаемое формованием из расплава полиэтилентерефталата или его производных (сополимеров, содержащих в макромолекуле более 85% этилентерефталата – сополимерные волокна). Достоинства:- незначительная сминаемость, отличная атмосферо-, плесене-, свето-, термостойкость, высокая прочность, хорошая стойкость к истиранию и к действию кислот и растворов щёлочей средних концентраций, разрушаются при кипячении в концентрированных растворах щёлочей. Недостатки:- трудность крашения, сильная электризуемость, жёсткость – устраняются химическим модифицированием. Применяются, например, в производстве различных тканей, искусственного меха, канатов, ковров, технического сукна, трикотажа, обивочных и фильтровальных материалов, кордных нитей и тканей для армирования шин и резинотехнических изделий и многого другого. Основные торговые названия:- Гризутен$^{®}$ (Grisuten$^{®}$ в бывшей ГДР), Дакрон$^{®}$ (Dacron$^{®}$ в США), Лавсан (в бывшем СССР), Тергаль (Tergal во Франции), Терилен^{T3} (Terylene^{TM} в Великобритании), Тесил (Tesil в Чехии и Словакии), Тетерон^{T3} (Tetoron^{TM} в Японии), Элана (Elana в Польше). Полиэфирные (ПЭ) Волокна (другие названия – Лавсан, Дакрон) являются доминирующими среди синтетических на мировом текстильном рынке. Это обусловлено их ценными свойствами. Высокая прочность и хемостойкость делает ПЭ волокна незаменимыми в производстве технических изделий:- транспортёрных лент, приводных ремней, канатов, тентов, парусов, бензо- и нефтестойких шлангов, электроизоляционных материалов и фильтров. Полиэфирные волокна не только очень прочные, но и очень эластичные, что обеспечивает высокую формоустойчивость изделий из них, превосходящую таковую изделий из шерсти – самое формоустойчивое из природных волокон. ПЭ волокна наиболее термостойкие из всех волокон. Они гораздо устойчивее многих других (например полиамидных) к действию светопогоды, поэтому в большом объёме используются в производстве гардинного полотна, занавесей. ПЭ волокна хорошо совместимы с другими волокнами, поэтому основная их часть используется в смеси с шерстью, хлопком, льном, вискозным волокном для выработки плательных, костюмных, пальтовых, постельных, сорочечных тканей, обладающих повышенной износостойкостью (вклад полиэфирных волокон) и высокими санитарно-гигиеническими свойствами (вклад натуральных или искусственных волокон). Второе место после полиэфирных по объёму выпуска среди синтетических занимают полиамидные (ПА) волокна (другие названия – Анид, Антрон, Капрон, Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM})). Это большая группа волокон, в основных цепях содержащих многократно повторяющиеся амидные группы –CO–NH–. Такие же группы (пептидные) имеют и белковые волокна (шерсть, шёлк), но их свойства сильно отличаются от свойств полиамидных волокон, имеющих низкую гигроскопичность. По физико-механическим свойствам (прочность при растяжении, к истиранию, к ударным нагрузкам) Капрон превосходит все природные и химические волокна. Он широко используется в технике как шинный корд и в резинотехнических изделиях. В быту используется в производстве тканей и трикотажа. Полиэфирные Волокна – синтетические волокна, формуемые из расплава полиэтилентерефталата. Превосходят по термостойкости большинство натуральных и химических волокон:- при 180 °C они сохраняют прочность на 50%. Загораются полиэфирные волокна с трудом и гаснут после удаления источника огня; при контакте с искрой и электродугой не обугливаются. Полиэфирные волокна сравнительно атмосферостойки. Они растворяются в фенолах, частично (с разрушением) – в концентрированной серной и азотной кислотах; полностью разрушаются при кипячении в концентрированных щелочах. Обработка паром при 100 °C из-за частичного гидролиза полимера вызывает снижение прочности волокна (0.12% за 1 час). Полиэфирные волокна устойчивы к действию ацетона, четырёххлористого углерода, дихлорэтана и других растворителей, микроорганизмов, моли, плесени, коврового жучка. Устойчивость к истиранию и сопротивление многократным изгибам полиэфирных волокон ниже, чем у полиамидных

волокон, а ударная прочность выше. Прочность при растяжении полиэфирных волокон выше, чем у других типов химических волокон. Недостатки полиэфирных волокон – трудность крашения обычными методами, сильная электризуемость, склонность к пиллингу, жёсткость изделий – во многом устраняются химической модификацией полиэтилентерефталата, например, диметилизофталатом, диметиладипинатом (эти соединения вводят в реакционную смесь на стадии синтеза полиэтилентерефталата). Техническую нить из полиэфирных волокон используют при изготовления транспортёрных лент, приводных ремней, верёвок, канатов, парусов, рыболовных сетей и тралов, бензо- и нефтестойких шлангов, электроизоляционных и фильтровальных материалов, в качестве шинного корда. Полиэфирные волокна успешно применяют в медицине (синтетические кровеносные сосуды, хирургические нити). Из моноволокна делают сетки для бумагоделательных машин, щётки для хлопкоуборочных комбайнов, струны для ракеток и так далее. Текстильная нить идёт на изготовление трикотажа, тканей типа тафты, крепов и других. Методом 'ложной крутки' получают высокообъёмную пряжу типа Кримплен и Мэлан. Штапельное полиэфирное волокно применяют в смеси с шерстью, хлопком или льном. Из таких смесей вырабатывают костюмные, пальтовые, сорочечные, плательные ткани, гардинно-тюлевые изделия и другое. В чистом или смешанном виде полиэфирные волокна используют для производства искусственного меха, ковров. Войлок из полиэфирных волокон по важнейшим характеристикам превосходит войлок из натуральной шерсти. Торговые названия полиэфирных волокон:- Лавсан (СССР), Терилен^{ТЗ} (Terylene^{TM}, Великобритания), Дакрон$^{®}$ (Dacron$^{®}$, США), Тетерон^{ТЗ} (Tetoron^{TM}, Япония), Элана (Elana, ПНР), Тергаль (Tergal, Франция), Тесил (Tesil, ЧССР) и другие. Мировое производство полиэфирного волокна в 1973 составило около 3.2 миллиона тонн (т). Полиэстер или Полиэфирное Волокно – самое разнообразное из всех синтетических волокон. Полиэстер очень прочен, хорошо закрепляет форму при нагревании, благодаря чему у юбок из полиэфирной ткани хорошо держатся складки и плиссе. Полиэстер можно стирать при 40 °C в стиральной машине, некоторые полиэфирные волокна переносят даже 60 °C. При более высоком нагреве на ткани могут образоваться замятые складки, которые очень трудно удалить. Лавсан – торговое название полиэфирного волокна, выпускавшегося в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР); то же, что Терилен^{ТЗ} (Terylene^{TM}, Великобритания), Дакрон$^{®}$ (Dacron$^{®}$, США), Тетерон^{ТЗ} (Tetoron^{TM}, Япония), Дайолэн (Diolen, ФРГ), Элана (Elana, ПНР), Тергаль (Tergal, Франция) и другие полиэтилентерефталатные волокна, различающиеся технологией производства.

POLYESTER MANUFACTURING = ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ ПОЛИЭСТЕРА – Polyester Manufacturing:- polyester fibers, the synthetic fibers, are long chain polymers derived from coal, air, water, and petroleum. They are formed through chemical reaction between an acid and alcohol. In this reaction, two or more molecules combine to make a large molecule whose structure repeats throughout its length. These molecules are very stable and strong. There are variations in the compositions and therefore in the properties of polyester fibers. Types of Polyester:- the polyester fibers are generally available in two varieties- PET (polyethylene terephthalate) and PCDT (poly-1, 4-cyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate). PET is the most common production. It is stronger than PCDT, while PCDT has more elasticity and resilience. PET can be used alone or blended with other fabrics for making wrinkle free and stain resistant clothing that can retain its shape. PCDT is more suitable for heavier applications, such as draperies and furniture coverings. Modifications can be introduced in each of these varieties for obtaining specific properties. PET Polyester:- for manufacturing PET Polyester, the main raw material is ethylene derived from petroleum. It is oxidized to produce a glycol monomer dihydric alcohol which is further combined with another monomer, terephthalic acid at a high temperature in a vacuum. Polymerization, the chemical process that produces the finished polyester, is done with the help of catalysts. The colorless molten polyester then flows from a slot in a vessel on to a casting wheel and takes shape of a ribbon as it cools to hardness. The polymer thus produced is then cut into very small chips, dried to remove all moisture and blended to make it uniform for getting it ready for spinning into yarn. PCDT Polyester:- this variation of polyester is made by condensing terephthalic acid with 1, 4-cyclohexane-dimethanol to form poly-1, 4-cyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate or the PCDT Polyester. As for PET Polyester, PCDT is processed for melt spinning. Spinning:- polymer chips are melted at 500–518 °F (260–270 °C) to form a syrup-like solution. The molten polymer is then extruded through a spinneret and the filaments are subsequently drawn into the desired polyester fiber. Variations are introduced to obtain desired end results. Spinnerets having hole of different shapes such as round, trilobal, pentalobal, hexalobal or octalobal can be used for special effects like opacity, luster or its suppression, wicking, comfort or feel. Hollow fibers may be produced to make it lightweight and for providing greater cushioning or insulative properties. Crêpe effect can be obtained through crimps. Certain additives may also be combined with the spinning solutions for specific properties. Delusterant can be added to make the fiber dull, a flame retardant may be added or certain other antistatic substance may also be included. Drawing:- after extrusion from the spinneret, the fibers are drawn or elongated, with the help of godet wheels. Depending upon the desired properties, the polyester fibers are usually drawn up to five times its original length. For higher tenacity, the filaments are drawn to a greater extent. When the fibers come in contact with the air, they solidify. Usually, the PET fibers are drawn hot as it produces more uniform fibers. PCDT fibers are drawn at higher temperature due to their higher melting point. During the drawing process itself, fibers may be textured which saves time, efforts and production cost and also gives greater quality control over the finished fibers. After the polyester yarn is drawn, it is wound on large bobbins or flat-wound packages, ready to be woven into material. Types of Polyester Yarns:- the polyester yarns have a wide range of diameters and staple lengths. The yarns are made basically as monofilament yarns, multifilament yarns and spun yarns. Filament Yarns:- PET Polyester is used to make filament yarns either in monofilament or multifilament forms. The direction and amount of twists are decided by the desired end use. The properties are also pre-determined. There are various types of such yarns. There is the bright, regular tenacity polyester yarn having light, stretch and sag resistance, used for sheer lightweight fabrics like tulle, voile and organdy. The regular tenacity semi dull yarn used for various apparels including lingerie. Its more dull version is used for shirts and blouses. Polyester yarns resistant to various chemicals, and micro organisms are produced from high tenacity fibers for such industrial uses as conveyor belts, ropes and nets etc. Textured Yarns:- these yarns are made of PET multifilaments. Texturizing is either done along with the drawing process or afterwards during throwing or texturizing process. Spun Yarns:- they are made of staple or cut PET or PCDT polyester fibers. The staple may be bright, semi dull or dull and tenacity may be regular, mid or high. It may be polished to reduce crimp and increase luster. It may either be spun alone or blended with other staple such as cotton, wool or rayon and then spun into yarn. Application of Polyester:- polyester is used in manufacturing of many products, such as clothing, home furnishings, industrial fabrics, computer, recording tapes, and electrical insulation. It has several advantages over traditional fabrics as it does not absorb moisture. Its low absorbency also makes it naturally resistant to stains. Polyester clothing can be preshrunk in the finishing process. This makes it resist shrinking and it doesn't stretch out of shape. The fabric can be dyed easily, and is mildew resistant too. Textured polyester fibers are an effective, nonallergenic insulator, thus it is used for filling pillows, quilting, outerwear, and sleeping bags.

POLYESTER MONO YARN = ПОЛИЭСТЁРНАЯ МОНО ПРЯЖА – Polyester Mono Yarn or Mono Filament Yarn can be made by direct spinning or by splitting mother yarn. Due to its very good resistance to fuels and chemicals this type of monofilaments is mostly used in the production of filter fabrics for automotive use. Other features of this resin are high stiffness, high mechanical strength even at very low temperature, low water absorption and good dimensional stability at high temperatures. Polyester Mono Yarn is also known as Single Polyester Yarns, mother yarn for splitting. Mono filament yarn has soft touch and good physical properties. Polyester filament yarns is used in knitting and weaving to make design on frocks and home-textiles and making of webbings. A yarn containing the

categories and available in 20D/1 (D – Denier, and 1 – No. of Filament), 30D/1, 40D/1, 50D/1 for both Raw white and dope dyed monofilaments. Mono yarn has variations as Semi Dull (SD), Bright (BR), Dope Dyed Mono filaments. The Mono Filament yarns have high durability, toughness and chemical resistance.

POLYESTER SPUN YARN = ПОЛИЭСТЁРНАЯ СПРЯДЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Polyester Spun Yarn (PSY) is available in counts like NE 20/1, 30/1, etc. It is mainly used for knitting and weaving to make polyester fabrics such as consumer fabrics and home furnishings. Spun yarn is also used in making sewing thread and embroidery threads. Polyester spun yarn can be Virgin made from Virgin Polyester Staple Fiber or Recycled Spun yarn made from Recycled Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF). Spun Yarn can bewaxed which is used for knitting fabrics or un-waxed mainly used for weaving. PSY is commonly available in both single and double ply for use in Textile industry. It can be raw-white and dyed as well. Both dope-dyed spun yarn and conventional dyed spun yarn can be used to make fabrics. Spun yarn is also available with different levels of twist. 32 TPI (or 1 200 TPM) and 38 TPI (or 1 500 TPM) are the common twist for spun yarn. Twisted spun yarn has more strength and tenacity as compared to the normal twist spun yarns. We can supply you the best quality Virgin and Recycled Polyester spun yarns from manufacturers and suppliers in India, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia and South Korea.

POLYESTER STAPLE FIBER = СЛОЖНОЕ ПОЛИЭФИРНОЕ ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПОЛИЭСТЁРНОЕ ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Polyester Staple Fiber:- high quality of polyester staple fiber for spinning by taking full advantage of advanced spinning technology. Directly – spinning with large capacity of single line. Best oil and technology, being used for wide in spinning and non-woven. Advantages:- (i) low defect rate; (ii) high breaking tenacity; (iii) excellent dyeability; and (iv) excellent spinnability. Usage:- (i) for spinning, Cotton/Wool type; (ii) needing punch process; and (iii) for wiper, wet tissue, medical nonwoven, interlining etc, artificial leather substrate etc. Specification:- (i) Denier:- 0.9/ 1.1/ 1.2/ 1.33/ 1.4/ 1.5/ 2D; and (ii) Length:- 38 / 51 / 64 mm; 3 / 6 / 9 / 12 mm (for paper making or building, road etc. Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF) is kind of Polyester Fiber made directly from PTA and MEG or PET Chips or from Recycled PET Bottle Flakes. PSF made from purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and monoethylene glycol (MEG) or polyethylene terphthalate (PET) Chips is known as Virgin PSF and PSF made from Recycled PET Flakes is called Recycled PSF. 100% virgin PSF is usually costly than recycled PSF and is also more hygienic. Polyester Staple Fiber is widely used in spinning, weaving non-woven. PSF is mainly used for fiber fillings in pillows and sofa. It is also used widely in spinning to make Polyester Spun Yarn which is then knitted or weaved into fabrics. PSF is mainly classified as Solid and Hollow Polyester staple fiber. Hollow PSF can also have some properties like Conjugated, Siliconized, Slick and Dry PSF. These properties are usually represented as HSC (Hollow Conjugated Siliconized), HCNS (Hollow Conjugate Non-Siliconized) or Slick PSF that has a smooth finish. Depending on the lustre, PSF can be classified as Semi Dull (SD) and Bright (BR). By mixing color master-batch, dope dyed PSF can also be obtained in Optical White, Black and several colors. Polyester Staple Fiber is available in different Deniers with different cut-lengths. It is mainly available in 1.4D, 1.5D, 3D, 6D, 7D, 15D and cut lengths like 32 mm, 38 mm, 44 mm, 64 mm, and up to 128 mm. PSF is mainly produced in India, China, Taiwna, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and South Korea.

POLYESTER THREAD = ПОЛИЭСТЁРНАЯ НИТЬ (или НИТЬ ИЗ СЛОЖНОГО ПОЛИЭФИРА) – Polyester Thread is a thread made of 100% polyester. Polyester thread has more give than most natural fiber threads and is used extensively for sewing man-made fiber fabrics, especially knits. It can be used on almost any fabric. Polyester thread is strong, but tends to knot easily.

POLYESTER–WOOL FIBER BLENDS DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СМЕСЕЙ СЛОЖНОГО ПОЛИЭФИРНОГО ВОЛОКНА И ШЕРСТИ – Polyester-Wool Fiber Blends Dyeing:- polyester-wool blends are widely used, especially for woven goods and knitwear. The most frequently found ratio is 55:45 PES: wool. Wool cannot be dyed at the high temperatures typical of the HT dyeing process for PES fibers and PES-cellulose blends. The dyeing time should also be as short as possible so that the wool is not damaged. For large productions it is therefore preferable to dye wool and PES separately in top, blending the two fibers at the yarn manufacturing stage. However, quick changes in fashion and short-term planning frequently do not allow separate dyeing. When dyeing polyester-wool blends, disperse dyes are used for polyester and anionic (acid and metal-complex dyes) for wool. Only disperse dyes that stain wool as slightly as possible or are easily removed by washing can be used for dyeing wool-polyester blends. Disperse dyes, in fact, tend to stain wool and a reductive after-treatment is not always possible (appropriately stable dyes are required). PES-wool blends are typically dyed according to the following batch processes:- (i) at boiling temperature with carriers; (ii) at 103–106 °C with little carrier; and (iii) at 110–120 °C with the addition of formaldehyde as a wool protective agent and with low amounts of carriers or none at all (HT conditions). Because of the environmental concerns associated with the use of carriers, the first dyeing technique is avoided when possible. In this respect, carrier-free dyeable fibers are also available, which can be dyed at boiling temperature without the use of carriers. The one-bath process method is preferred in practice; the two-bath process is applied when deep shades and high fastness are required. The material is first dyed with disperse dyes. A reductive intermediate treatment may be applied before dyeing the wool part. In both dyeing methods, after dyeing, an after-treatment is applied to remove any disperse dye attached to the wool, if the dye used for wool can withstand it. The material is treated with ethoxylated fatty amine in weakly acid liquor at 60 °C.

POLYETHERETHERKETONE FIBER = ПОЛИЭФИРЭФИРКЕТОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПОЛИЭФИРСПИРТОКЕТОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Polyetheretherketone (PEEK) Fiber is a manufactured fiber from polyetheretherketone polymer with high temperature and chemical resistance used in composites as a matrix material and in other industrial applications.

POLYETHERIMIDE FIBER = ПОЛИЭТЕРИМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПОЛИЭФИРИМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Polyetherimide Fiber:- the high-performance Ultem polyetherimide (PEI) fiber manufactured by Sabic Innovative Plastics Holding BV (Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands), can also be used in high-end work wear and protective clothing. Japan Wool Textile Co. Ltd (Osaka, Japan) is now blending Ultem fiber with wool and other materials to produce yarn, fabrics and garments that offer a unique combination of comfort and protection, including permanent, non-halogenated flame-retardance (FR) and excellent ultraviolet (UV) resistance. Unlike traditional aramid materials, Ultem fiber can be easily and cost-effectively colored in a wide range of shades using conventional polyester dyeing processes. This material offers high heat-resistance meeting the European Union (EU) EN 531/ISO 11612 and US National Fire and Protection Association (NFPA) 2112 standards, and provides low smoke and toxicity performance. Polyetherimide (PEI) Fiber is a manufactured fiber spun from polyetherimide polymer having high temperature resistance, excellent processibility, and toughness. Used for matrix materials in composites and in other industrial applications. / от Греческого слова Aithēr, означающее Эфир, . Сэбик Инэвэтив Пластик Холдинь Бэй.Фэй. (Sabic Innovative Plastics Holding BV). Дьжапэн Вул Тэкстайл Ко. Лтд (Japan Wool Textile Co. Ltd).

POLYETHERSULFONE FIBER = ПОЛИЭФИРСУЛЬФОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyethersulfone (PES) Fiber:- high molecular weight fibers from polymers containing sulfone (–SO_2–) groups and aromatic nuclei. They demonstrate high thermal stability and chemical inertness.

POLYETHYLENE = ПОЛИЭТИЛЕН – Polyethylene was first synthesized by the German chemist Hans von Pechmann who prepared it by accident in 1898 while heating diazomethane. When his colleagues Eugen Bamberger and Friedrich Tschirner characterized the white, waxy, substance that he had created they recognized that it contained long –CH_2– chains and termed it polymethylene. The first

industrially practical polyethylene synthesis was discovered (again by accident) in 1933 by Eric Fawcett and Reginald Gibson at the ICI works in Northwich, England. Upon applying extremely high pressure (several hundred atmospheres) to a mixture of ethylene and benzaldehyde they again produced a white, waxy, material. Because the reaction had been initiated by trace oxygen contamination in their apparatus the experiment was, at first, difficult to reproduce. It was not until 1935 that another ICI (short for Imperial Chemical Industries; it was a British chemical company, now a subsidiary of AkzoNobel, a Dutch conglomerate, one of the largest chemical producers in the world) chemist, Michael Perrin, developed this accident into a reproducible high-pressure synthesis for polyethylene that became the basis for industrial LDPE production beginning in 1939. Subsequent landmarks in polyethylene synthesis have revolved around the development of several types of catalyst that promote ethylene polymerization at more mild temperatures and pressures. The first of these was a chromium trioxide-based catalyst discovered in 1951 by Robert Banks and J. Paul Hogan at Phillips Petroleum. In 1953 the German chemist Karl Ziegler developed a catalytic system based on titanium halides and organoaluminium compounds that worked at even milder conditions than the Phillips catalyst. The Phillips catalyst is less expensive and easier to work with, however, and both methods are used in industrial practice. By the end of the 1950s both the Phillips- and Ziegler-type catalysts were being used for HDPE production. Phillips initially had difficulties producing a HDPE product of uniform quality and filled warehouses with off-specification plastic. However, financial ruin was unexpectedly averted in 1957 when the hula hoop, a toy consisting of a circular polyethylene tube, became a fad among youth in the United States. A third type of catalytic system, one based on metallocenes, was discovered in 1976 in Germany by Walter Kaminsky and Hansjörg Sinn. The Ziegler and metallocene catalyst families have since proven to be very flexible at copolymerizing ethylene with other olefins and have become the basis for the wide range of polyethylene resins available today, including very low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene. Such resins, in the form of fibers like Dyneema®, have (as of 2005) begun to replace aramids in many high-strength applications. Until recently the metallocenes were the most active single-site catalysts for ethylene polymerisation known – new catalysts are typically compared to zirconocene dichloride. Much effort is currently being exerted on developing new, single-site (so-called Post-Metallocene) catalysts that may allow greater tuning of the polymer structure than is possible with metallocenes. Recently work by Fujita at the Mitsui corporation (amongst others) has demonstrated that certain salicylaldimine complexes of Group 4 metals show substantially higher activity than the metallocenes. Polyethylene is a synthetic ‘olefin’ polymer (plastic). Polyethylene, particularly high-density polyethylene (HDPE), is a good choice for containers for many dyeing processes. It has good chemical resistance, but generally should not be subjected to boiling water (see Polypropylene for an alternative). A great deal of the commercial packaging for household chemicals and food products is made from polyethylene. Some fabric sizing compounds and softening compounds are polyethylene derivatives. Polyethylene or Polythene (IUPAC (short for the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Zürich, Switzerland) name polyethene or poly(methylene)) is the most widely used plastic, with an annual production of approximately 80 million metric tons. Its primary use is within packaging (notably the plastic shopping bag). Polyethylene is a thermoplastic polymer consisting of long chains of the monomer ethylene (IUPAC name ethene). The recommended scientific name polyethene is systematically derived from the scientific name of the monomer. In certain circumstances it is useful to use a structure-based nomenclature; in such cases IUPAC recommends poly(methylene) (poly(methanediyl) is an non-preferred alternative). The difference in names between the two systems is due to the opening up of the monomer’s double bond upon polymerization. The name is abbreviated to PE in a manner similar to that by which other polymers like polypropylene and polystyrene are shortened to PP and PS respectively. In the United Kingdom the polymer is commonly called Polythene, although this is not recognized scientifically. Polyethylene contains the chemical elements carbon and hydrogen. Polyethylene is created through polymerization of ethene. It can be produced through radical polymerization, anionic addition polymerization, ion coordination polymerization or cationic addition polymerization. This is because ethene does not have any substituent groups that influence the stability of the propagation head of the polymer. Each of these methods results in a different type of polyethylene. Polyethylene is classified into several different categories based mostly on its density and branching. The mechanical properties of PE depend significantly on variables such as the extent and type of branching, the crystal structure and the molecular weight. With regard to sold volumes, the most important polyethylene grades are HDPE, LLDPE and LDPE. All polyethylene grades are:- cross-linked polyethylene (PEX or XLPE), high density cross-linked polyethylene (HDXLPE), high density polyethylene (HDPE), high molecular weight polyethylene (HMWPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), medium density polyethylene (MDPE), ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE), ultra low molecular weight polyethylene (ULMWPE or PE-WAX), and very low density polyethylene (VLDPE). / Немецкий химик Ханс фон Пэшман (Hans von Pechmann). Когда его коллеги Ойгэн Бамбэрга (Eugen Bamberger) и Фридрих Чиэна (Friedrich Tschirner). Эрик Фасэт (Eric Fawcett) и Рэдьжиналд Гибсэн (Reginald Gibson). Импириэл Кэмикэл Индэстриз (Imperial Chemical Industries; это была Британская химическая компания, сейчас являющаяся дочерним предприятим АксоНобэл (AkzoNobel), (Dutch) конгломерата, одного из крупнейших в мире производителей химикатов) химик, Микэль Пэра (Michael Perrin). Робэт Бэнькс (Robert Banks) и Дьжей. Пол Хогэн (J. Paul Hogan) в Филипс Пэтчролиэм (Phillips Petroleum). В 1953 Немецкий химик Карл Цигля (Karl Ziegler). Вальта Камински (Walter Kaminsky) и Ханцйог Зинн (Hansjörg Sinn). Карл Цигля (Karl Ziegler). Дайнима® (Dyneema®). Фудзита (Fujita) в корпорации Мицуи (Mitsui corporation). распространение или продвижение (propagation). Под Полиэтиленом, $(–CH_2–CH_2–)_n$, понимается синтетический полимер, продукт полимеризации этилена; твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Плотность 913–978 кг/м^3; плавится при 102–137 °C. Сочетает высокую прочность при растяжении с эластичностью, хороший диэлектрик, устойчив к растворам щёлочей, к соляной, плавиковой и органическим кислотам, стоек к действию радиоактивных излучений. Физиологически безвреден. Разрушается хлором и фтором; выше 80 °C растворяется в углеводородах, в том числе хлорированных. Применяется в производстве ёмкостей, плёнок, технических волокон, труб для агрессивных жидкостей, для изоляции кабелей и многого другого. По объёму мирового производства (на 1980 около 16 000 000 тонн в год) занимает среди полимеризационных полимеров 1-е место. Полиэтилен $(–CH_2–CH_2–)n$, термопластичный полимер белого цвета. В промышленности его получают полимеризацией этилена при высоком давлении (полиэтилен низкой плотности) и низком или среднем давлении (полиэтилен высокой плотности). Структура и свойства полиэтилена определяются способом его получения. Среднемассовая молекулярная масса наиболее распространённых марок 30–800 000; степень кристалличности и плотность при 20 °C составляют соответственно 50% и 0.918–0.930 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) для полиэтилена низкой плотности и 75–90% и 0.955–0.968 г/см^3 для полиэтилена высокой плотности. С увеличением плотности возрастают твёрдость, модуль упругости при изгибе, предел текучести, химическая стойкость. Полиэтилен сочетает высокую прочность при растяжении (10–45 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2), или 100–450 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)) с эластичностью (относительное удлинение при разрыве 500–1 000%). Он обладает хорошими электроизоляционными свойствами (например, тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь $2\cdot10^{-4}$–$4\cdot10^{-4}$ при температурах от –120 до 120 °C и частоте 10–50 килоГерц (кГц)). Устойчив к действию щёлочей любых концентраций, органических кислот, концентрированных соляной и плавиковой кислот; разрушается азотной кислотой, хлором и фтором; выше 80 °C растворяется в алифатических и ароматических углеводородах и их галогенопроизводных; сравнительно стоек к радиоактивным излучениям; безвреден; интервал рабочих температур от –80 – –120 до 60–100 °C. Полиэтилен – один из самых дешёвых полимеров, сочетающий ценные свойства со способностью перерабатываться всеми известными для термопластов высокопроизводительными методами (смотрите Пластические Массы). Поэтому в мировом производстве полимеризационных

пластиков полиэтилен занимает первое место (смотрите Полиолефины). Из полиэтилена изготовляют плёнки, трубы (в том числе для сточных вод и агрессивных жидкостей, магистральные трубопроводы), профилированные изделия, изоляцию для проводов и кабеля, ёмкости (бутыли, канистры, цистерны), гальванические ванны, санитарно-технические изделия, волокна и другое, широко применяемые в различных отраслях техники, сельском хозяйстве и в быту. Наибольшее распространение получил полиэтилен низкой плотности. Большое техническое значение имеют также продукты хлорирования и хлорсульфирования полиэтилена. Полиэтилен выпускали в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (полиэтилен высокой плотности, или низкого давления, и полиэтилен низкой плотности, или высокого давления) и за рубежом:- полиэтилен высокой плотности (high density polyethylene (HDPE)) – в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) (Марлэкс® (Marlex®)), ФРГ (Хосталин (Hostalen), Вэштолин или Вестолин (Westolen)), Японии (Хай-Секс), Италии (Эльтэкс® (Eltex®)); полиэтилен низкой плотности (low density polyethylene (LDPE)) – в США (Бэйкэлайт (Bakelite), Aladon (Аладон)), Великобритании (Alkaten (Алкатен)), ФРГ (Люполин (Lupolen)). Мировое производство полиэтилена в 1973 составило около 10 миллионов тонн (т).

POLYETHYLENE FIBER = ПОЛИЭТИЛЕНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyethylene Fiber is a manufactured fiber made of polyethylene, often in monofilament form as well as continuous filament yarns and staple. Ethylene is polymerized at high pressures and the resulting polymer is melt spun and cold drawn. It may also be dry-spun from xylene solution. Characteristics:- polyethylene fibers have a low specific gravity, extremely low moisture regain, the same tensile strength wet and dry, and are resistant to attack by mildew and insects. These qualities have made polyethylene fiber suitable for industrial applications, geotextiles, outdoor furniture, and similar applications. Polyethylene fiber does not dye, and in most cases, it is colored by the addition of pigments and dyes to the material prior to spinning. It has a low melting point, a property that has restricted its use in apparel. Polyethylene is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules of unsubstituted saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Alphabetic code – PE; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.50 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). Polyethylene Fiber:- Spectra, the latest in the line of modeller materials, is the lightest material so far with a density of 0.97 g/cm^3 less than water. It is a long chain polythene chain molecule with a high impact resistance and the highest strength to weight ratio so far. Like aramid fiber it has the drawback of fuzzing when worked on. I have used it and like the idea of using it – but working is problematical as I say. Surprisingly little used. Spectra is the US name, in Europe it's called Dyneema®. If you're into fishing or kite flying you will have come across these two fibers already. Polyethylene Fiber is a manufactured fiber made of polymerized polyethylene units, often in monofilament form as well as in filament form. The fibers have low specific gravity, very low retention of moisture, the same tensile weight wet or dry, are resistant to mildew and insects. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain). Спэктчра (Spectra), Дайнима (Dyneema®). Полиэтиленовое Волокно – синтетическое волокно, формуемое из расплава полиэтилена. Промышленное использование имеют сверхпрочные полиэтиленовые нити на основе сверхвысокомолекулярного полиэтилена, полученные с высокими кратностями вытягивания и термостабилизированные. Используются главным образом для технических целей; имеют следующие названия:- спектра, дайнема, текмилон.

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL = ПОЛИЭТИЛЕН ГЛИКОЛЬ – Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) is a chemical which promotes the fusion between protoplasts and plasmid.

POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE = ПОЛИЭТИЛЕНТЕРЕФТАЛАТ – Polyethylene Terephthalate, the most common form of polyester. / Полиэтилентерефталат является наиболее распротранённой формой полиэфира. Полиэтилентерефталат, [–$(CH_2)_2O(CO)C_6H_4(CO)O$–]$_n$, синтетический полимер, продукт поликонденсации этиленгликоля с терефталевой кислотой; твёрдое бесцветное вещество. Плотность 1 380–1 400 кг/м^3, плавится при 255–265 °С. Прочен, износостоек, хороший диэлектрик. Устойчив к действию ацетона, ксилола, ледяной уксусной кислоты, этилацетата и другому; растворяется в фенолах; выше 100 °С разрушается концентрированными растворами аммиака и щёлочей. Применяется главным образом в производстве полиэфирного волокна, а также пластиковых бутылок, плёнок, радиодеталей, химического оборудования и другого. Полиэтилентерефталат, сложный полиэфир, получаемый поликонденсацией терефталевой кислоты (или её диметилового эфира) с этиленгликолем. Полиэтилентерефталат – твёрдое вещество белого цвета без запаха, молекулярная масса 20–40 000, максимальная степень кристалличности неориентированного полиэтилентерефталата 40–45%, ориентированного 60–65%, плотность 1.38–1.40 граммов на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) (20 °С), $t_{пл}$ 255–265 °С, $t_{размягч.}$ 245–248 °С. Полиэтилентерефталат не растворяется в воде и органических растворителях; сравнительно устойчив к действию разбавленных растворов кислот (например, 70%-ной H_2SO_4, 5%-ной HCl, 30%-ной CH_3COOH), холодных растворов щёлочей и отбеливающих агентов (например, гипохлорита натрия, перекиси водорода). При температурах выше 100 °С полиэтилентерефталат гидролизуется растворами щёлочей, а при 200 °С – даже водой. Полиэтилентерефталат характеризуется высокой прочностью, устойчивостью к истиранию и многократным деформациям при растяжении и изгибе, низкой гигроскопичностью (влагосодержание 0.4–0.5 при 20 °С и 60%-ной относительной влажности); диапазон рабочих температур от –60 до 170 °С. Полиэтилентерефталат – хороший диэлектрик (тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь при 1 МегаГерце (МГц) 0.013–0.015); сравнительно устойчив к действию световых, Рентгеновских, g-лучей. Полиэтилентерефталат перерабатывают главным образом в волокна (смотрите Полиэфирные Волокна), плёнки, а также литьём в различные изделия (радиодетали, химическое оборудование и другое). Мировое производство полиэтилентерефталата в 1973 составило около 3.5 миллиона тонн (т).

POLYGENES = ПОЛИГЕНЫ – Polygenes are numerous genes contributing equally toward a given phenotypic effect as found in the continuous variation of many quantitative traits, each having small and equal effects; mainly additive and subject to environmental influence. / Под Полигенами, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Род, понимаются неаллельные гены, влияющие на проявление количественных признаков, например, жирномолочности, удоя.

POLYGENIC RESISTANCE = ПОЛИГЕННАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ПОЛИГЕННАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ПОЛИГЕННАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Polygenic Resistance is a resistance governed by many genes. Minor gene resistance.

POLYGLYCOLS = ПОЛИГЛИКОЛИ – Polyglycols are the polymers of ethylene or propylene oxides used as a synthetic lubricant base. Properties include very good hydrolytic stability, high viscosity index (VI), and low volatility. Used particularly in water emulsion fluids.

POLYIMIDE = ПОЛИИМИД – Polyimide (sometimes abbreviated PI) is a polymer of imide monomers. The structure of imide is as shown. Polyimides have been in mass production since 1955. Typical monomers include pyromellitic dianhydride and 4,4'-oxydianiline. According to the composition of their main chain, polyimides can be:- (i) aliphatic (linear polyimides), (ii) semi-aromatic, and (iii) aromatic (R' and R" are two carbon atoms of an aromatic ring. These are the most used polyimides because of their thermostability). According to the type of interactions between the main chains, polyimides can be:- (i) thermoplastic (very often called Pseudothermoplastic) and (ii) thermosetting (commercially available as uncured resins, polyimide solutions, stock shapes, thin sheets,

laminates and machined parts). Several methods are possible to prepare polyimides, among them:- (i) the reaction between a dianhydride and a diamine (the most used method); and (ii) the reaction between a dianhydride and a diisocyanate. Thermosetting polyimides are known for thermal stability, good chemical resistance, excellent mechanical properties, and characteristic orange/yellow color. Polyimides compounded with graphite or glass fiber reinforcements have flexural strengths of up to 50 000 psi (345 MPa) and flexural moduli of 3 million psi (20 684 MPa). Thermoset polyimides exhibit very low creep and high tensile strength. These properties are maintained during continuous use to temperatures of 450 °F (232 °C) and for short excursions, as high as 900 °F (482 °C). Molded polyimide parts and laminates have very good heat resistance. Normal operating temperatures for such parts and laminates range from cryogenic to those exceeding 500 °F (260 °C). Polyimides are also inherently resistant to flame combustion and do not usually need to be mixed with flame retardants. Most carry a UL rating of VTM-0. Polyimide laminates have a flexural strength half life at 480 °F (249 °C) of 400 hours. Typical polyimide parts are not affected by commonly used solvents and oils – including hydrocarbons, esters, ethers, alcohols and freons. They also resist weak acids but are not recommended for use in environments that contain alkalis or inorganic acids. Some polyimides, such as CP1 and CORIN XLS, are solvent-soluble and exhibit high optical clarity. The solubility properties lend them towards spray and low temperature cure applications. The polyimide materials are lightweight, flexible, resistant to heat and chemicals. Therefore, they are used in the electronics industry for flexible cables, as an insulating film on magnet wire and for medical tubing. For example, in a laptop computer, the cable that connects the main logic board to the display (which must flex every time the laptop is opened or closed) is often a polyimide base with copper conductors. Examples of polyimide films include Apical, Kapton, Upilex®, VTEC™ Polyimide (PI), Norton TH and Kaptrex. The semiconductor industry uses polyimide as a high-temperature adhesive; it is also used as a mechanical stress buffer. Some polyimide can be used like a photoresist; both ‘positive’ and ‘negative’ types of photoresist-like polyimide exist in the market. An additional use of polyimide resin is as an insulating and passivation layer in the manufacture of digital semiconductor and MEMS (microelectromechanical systems) chips. The polyimide layers have good mechanical elongation and tensile strength, which also helps the adhesion between the polyimide layers or between polyimide layer and deposited metal layer. The minimum interaction between the gold film and the polyimide film, coupled with high temperature stability of the polyimide film, results in a system that provides reliable insulation when subjected to various types of environmental stresses. Polyimide powder can be used to produce parts and shapes by sintering technologies (Hot compression moulding, Direct forming, Isostatic pressing). Because of their high mechanical stability even at elevated temperatures they are used as bushings, bearings, sockets or constructive parts in demanding applications. To improve tribological properties compounds with solid lubricants like graphite, PTFE or molybdenum sulfide are common. Polyimide parts and shapes include P84 NT, VTEC PI, Meldin, Vespel and Plavis. In coal fired power plants, waste incinerators or cement plants, Polyimide fibers are used in hot gas filtration. A Polyimide needle felt separates dust and particulate matter from the exhaust gas. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Полиимиды – синтетические полимеры, содержащие в макромолекуле циклическую имидную группу; образуются при поликонденсации тетракарбоновых кислот или их производных с диаминами или диизоцианатами. Твёрдые вещества белого или жёлтого цвета. Наиболее важный полиимид – поли-4.4’ – дифениленоксидпиромеллитимид – термо- и радиационностойкий материал с хорошими электроизоляционными свойствами. Из него получают пластмассы, изоляционные плёнки для электродвигателей и конденсаторов, лаки для изоляции проводов, клеи, волокна, используемые главным образом в авиации и космической технике. Полиимиды, полимеры, содержащие в основной или боковой цепи молекулы циклическую имидную группу. Практическое значение получили ароматические линейные полиимиды с имидными циклами в основной цепи благодаря ценным физико-химическим свойствам, не изменяющимся длительное время в широком интервале температур (от –270 до +300 °C). Полиимиды – твёрдые термостойкие, негорючие вещества, преимущественно аморфной структуры; молекулярная масса 50–150 000; плотность 1.35–1.48 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см3) (20 °C). Большинство из них не растворяется в органических растворителях, инертно к действию масел, почти не изменяется при действии разбавленных кислот, однако гидролизуется под влиянием щёлочей и перегретого пара. Полиимиды устойчивы к действию озона, g-лучей, быстрых электронов и нейтронов, весьма теплостойки. Так, наиболее промышленно ценные полипиромеллитимиды не размягчаются вплоть до начала термического разложения (500–520 °C) и выдерживают при 300 °C напряжение 50 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м2), или 500 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см2), прочность при растяжении при 20 °C 180 МН/м2, или 1 800 кгс/см2; температура длительной эксплуатации 250–300 °C. Полиимиды получают главным образом поликонденсацией тетракарбоновых кислот и их производных (в основном диангидридов – чаще всего пиромеллитовой кислоты и 3,3’, 4,4”-бензофенонтетракарбоновой кислоты) и диаминов (например, 4,4”-диаминодифенилоксида и м-фенилендиамина) в одну или две стадии. Обычно сначала получают высокомолекулярные растворимые полиамидокислоты, из них формуют изделия (плёнки, волокна), которые и подвергают термической обработке; полиимиды перерабатывают также прессованием (смотрите Пластические Массы). Из полиимидов изготовляют монолитные изделия, электроизоляционные плёнки, проволочную и кабельную изоляцию, связующие для армированных пластиков, клеи, пластмассы, пенопласты, волокна; применяются в авиации и космической технике. Из полиимидов в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) производили:- лак ПАК-1, плёнку ПМ, пресс-материал ДФО, стеклопластик СТП-1, клей СП-1, волокно аримид; в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) – плёнку каптон Н, веспел, М-33 и другое.

POLYIMIDE FIBER = ПОЛИИМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyimide Fiber is fully imidized, manufactured fiber formed from the condensation polymer of an aromatic dianhydride and an aromatic diisocyanate. The fiber is produced by dry spinning. It is a high-shrinkage fiber used in the formation of mechanically stable nonwoven fabrics. These fabrics are made without binders or resins; bonding apparently results from the local temperature and pressure that develop during shrinkage. See also Polyimide. Polyimide is a synthetic fiber of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring imide units. Alphabetic code – PI; and relevant commercial allowance – 3.50 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling).

POLYLACTIDE = ПОЛИЛАКТИД – Polylactide is a synthetic fiber formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of lactic acid ester units derived from naturally occurring sugars, and which has a melting temperature of at least 135 °C. Alphabetic code – PLA; and relevant commercial allowance – 1.50 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). In February 2005, the new textile fiber ‘Polylactid’ was included in Subsection 1 of the Textile Labeling Laws (Textilkennzeichnungsgesetz (TKG) – German Textile Labeling Act) in the European Union and in the United States (designation of textile raw materials). The new synthetic fiber, based on renewable raw materials, is already available on the market under the trade name ‘Ingeo’. In the United States, the generic name ‘PLA’ is used (globally consistent generic names would surely be more sensible!). / Тэкстилькенцайхнунгсгэзэтц (Тэ.Ка.Ге.; Textilkennzeichnungsgesetz (TKG) – Немецкий Акт об Этикетировании Текстильной Продукции.

POLYMER = ПОЛИМЕР – Polymer is a high molecular weight, chain-like structure from which manufactured fibers are derived; produced by linking together molecular units called Monomers. Polymer is a substance formed by the linkage (polymerization) of two or more simple, molecules, called Monomers, to form a single larger molecule having the same elements in the same proportions as the original monomers; i.e. each monomer retains its structural identity. A polymer may be liquid or solid; solid polymers may consist of millions of repeated linked units. A polymer made from two or more similar monomers is called a Copolymer; a copolymer composed of

three different types of monomers is a terpolymer. Natural rubber and synthetic rubbers are examples of polymers. Polymers are commonly used as viscosity index improvers in multi-grade oils and tackifiers in lubricating greases. Polymer is a high molecular weight structure, which makes up the substance from which manufactured fibers are produced. The fiber is created by linking together the chain-like molecular units called Monomers. Polymer is a chemical in which molecules are made up of a large number of smaller repeating units. Some examples include natural polymers such starches and cellulose, which are made up of glucose-like units and synthetic polymers, such as polyethylene made up of ethylene (a gas) units. Chemical formulas are often expressed as $(monomer)_n$, where monomer is the repeating unit and the subscript n is the number of repetitions of the monomer. A starch might be written as $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{2000}$, meaning that it is made up of 2 000 joined $C_6H_{10}O_5$ units. N is rarely an exact number. Polymer the chemical solution from which man-made fibers are spun. Polymer is a natural or synthetic chemical compound of high molecular weight consisting of long chain of repeating structural units of smaller molecular weight which may be identical or different. / Под Полимерами, от Греческого слова Polymerēs, означающее Многообразный или Состоящий Из Многих Частей, от Греческих слов Polý, означающее Много, и Méros, означащее Доля или Часть, понимаются вещества, молекулы которых (макромолекулы) состоят из большого числа повторяющихся звеньев. Молекулярная масса полимеров может изменяться от нескольких тысяч до многих миллионов. По происхождению полимеры делят на природные, или биополимеры (например, белки, нуклеиновые кислоты, натуральный каучук), и синтетические (например, полиамиды, полиэтилен, эпоксидные смолы), получаемые методами полимеризации и поликонденсации. По форме молекул различают линейные, разветвлённые и сетчатые полимеры. Для линейных и разветвлённых полимеров характерен комплекс специфических свойств, например, способность образовывать анизотропные волокна и плёнки, а также существовать в высокоэластичном состоянии. Полимеры – основа пластмасс, химических волокон, резины, лакокрасочных материалов, клеёв, ионитов. Из биополимеров построены клетки всех живых организмов. Термин Полимер был введён в обращение в 1833 Шведским химиком и минералогом Ёнсом Якобом Бэрсэлиусом (Jöns Jakob Berzelius; 1779–1848). Полимеры – химические соединения с высокой молекулярной массой (от нескольких тысяч до многих миллионов), молекулы которых (макромолекулы) состоят из большого числа повторяющихся группировок (мономерных звеньев). Атомы, входящие в состав макромолекул, соединены друг с другом силами главных и (или) координационных валентностей. Классификация:- по происхождению полимеры делятся на природные (биополимеры), например, белки, нуклеиновые кислоты, смолы природные, и синтетические, например, полиэтилен, полипропилен, феноло-формальдегидные смолы. Атомы или атомные группы могут располагаться в макромолекуле в виде:- открытой цепи или вытянутой в линию последовательности циклов (Линейные Полимеры, например, каучук натуральный); цепи с разветвлением (Разветвлённые Полимеры, например, амилопектин); трёхмерной сетки (Сшитые Полимеры, например, отверждённые эпоксидные смолы). Полимеры, молекулы которых состоят из одинаковых мономерных звеньев, называются Гомополимерами, например, поливинилхлорид, поликапроамид, целлюлоза. Макромолекулы одного и того же химического состава могут быть построены из звеньев различной пространственной конфигурации. Если макромолекулы состоят из одинаковых стереоизомеров или из различных стереоизомеров, чередующихся в цепи в определённой периодичности, полимеры называются Стереорегулярными Полимерами (смотрите Стереорегулярные Полимеры). Полимеры, макромолекулы которых содержат несколько типов мономерных звеньев, называются Сополимерами. Сополимеры, в которых звенья каждого типа образуют достаточно длинные непрерывные последовательности, сменяющие друг друга в пределах макромолекулы, называются Блоксополимерами. К внутренним (неконцевым) звеньям макромолекулы одного химического строения могут быть присоединены одна или несколько цепей другого строения. Такие сополимеры называются Привитыми Сополимерами (смотрите также Сополимеры). Полимеры, в которых каждый или некоторые стереоизомеры звена образуют достаточно длинные непрерывные последовательности, сменяющие друг друга в пределах одной макромолекулы, называются Стереоблоксополимерами. В зависимости от состава основной (главной) цепи полимеры делят на:- Гетероцепные Полимеры, в основной цепи которых содержатся атомы различных элементов, чаще всего углерода, азота, кремния, фосфора, и Гомоцепные Полимеры, основные цепи которых построены из одинаковых атомов. Из гомоцепных полимеров наиболее распространены Карбоцепные Полимеры, главные цепи которых состоят только из атомов углерода, например, полиэтилен, полиметилметакрилат, политетрафторэтилен. Примеры гетероцепных полимеров – полиэфиры (полиэтилентерефталат, поликарбонаты и другие), полиамиды, мочевино-формальдегидные смолы, белки, некоторые кремнийорганические полимеры. Полимеры, макромолекулы которых наряду с углеводородными группами содержат атомы неорганогенных элементов, называются Элементоорганическими Полимерами (смотрите Элементоорганические Полимеры). Отдельную группу полимеров образуют Неорганические Полимеры, например, пластическая сера, полифосфонитрилхлорид (смотрите Неорганические Полимеры). Свойства И Важнейшие Характеристики:- линейные полимеры обладают специфическим комплексом физико-химических и механических свойств. Важнейшие из этих свойств:- способность образовывать высокопрочные анизотропные высокоориентированные волокна и плёнки (смотрите Ориентированное Состояние Полимеров); способность к большим, длительно развивающимся обратимым деформациям (смотрите Высокоэластическое Состояние); способность в высокоэластическом состоянии набухать перед растворением; высокая вязкость растворов (смотрите Набухание, Растворы Полимеров). Этот комплекс свойств обусловлен высокой молекулярной массой, цепным строением, а также гибкостью макромолекул. При переходе от линейных цепей к разветвлённым, редким трёхмерным сеткам и, наконец, к густым сетчатым структурам этот комплекс свойств становится всё менее выраженным. Сильно сшитые полимеры нерастворимы, неплавки и неспособны к высокоэластическим деформациям. Полимеры могут существовать в кристаллическом и аморфном состояниях. Необходимое условие кристаллизации – регулярность достаточно длинных участков макромолекулы. В кристаллических полимерах возможно возникновение разнообразных надмолекулярных структур (фибрилл, сферолитов, монокристаллов и других), тип которых во многом определяет свойства полимерного материала. Надмолекулярные структуры в незакристаллизованных (аморфных) полимерах менее выражены, чем в кристаллических. Незакристаллизованные Полимеры могут находиться в трёх физических состояниях:- стеклообразном, высокоэластическом и вязкотекучем. Полимеры с низкой (ниже комнатной) температурой перехода из стеклообразного в высокоэластическое состояние называются Эластомерами, с высокой – Пластиками. В зависимости от химического состава, строения и взаимного расположения макромолекул свойства полимеров могут меняться в очень широких пределах. Так, 1,4-цис-полибутадиен, построенный из гибких углеводородных цепей, при температуре около 20 °С – эластичный материал, который при температуре –60 °С переходит в стеклообразное состояние; полиметилметакрилат, построенный из более жёстких цепей, при температуре около 20 °С – твёрдый стеклообразный продукт, переходящий в высокоэластическое состояние лишь при 100 °С. Целлюлоза – полимер с очень жёсткими цепями, соединёнными межмолекулярными водородными связями, вообще не может существовать в высокоэластическом состоянии до температуры её разложения. Большие различия в свойствах полимеров могут наблюдаться даже в том случае, если различия в строении макромолекул на первый взгляд и невелики. Так, стереорегулярный полистирол – кристаллическое вещество с температурой плавления около 235 °С, а нестереорегулярный (атактический) вообще не способен кристаллизоваться и размягчается при температуре около 80 °С. Полимеры могут вступать в следующие основные типы реакций:- образование химических связей между макромолекулами (так называемое Сшивание), например, при вулканизации каучуков, дублении кожи; распад макромолекул на отдельные, более короткие

фрагменты (смотрите Деструкция Полимеров); реакции боковых функциональных групп полимеров с низкомолекулярными веществами, не затрагивающие основную цепь (так называемые Полимераналогичные Превращения); внутримолекулярные реакции, протекающие между функциональными группами одной макромолекулы, например, внутримолекулярная циклизация. Сшивание часто протекает одновременно с деструкцией. Примером полимераналогичных превращений может служить омыление поливинилацетата, приводящее к образованию поливинилового спирта. Скорость реакций полимеров с низкомолекулярными веществами часто лимитируется скоростью диффузии последних в фазу полимеров. Наиболее явно это проявляется в случае сшитых полимеров. Скорость взаимодействия макромолекул с низкомолекулярными веществами часто существенно зависит от природы и расположения соседних звеньев относительно реагирующего звена. Это же относится и к внутримолекулярным реакциям между функциональными группами, принадлежащими одной цепи. Некоторые свойства Полимеры, например, растворимость, способность к вязкому течению, стабильность, очень чувствительны к действию небольших количеств примесей или добавок, реагирующих с макромолекулами. Так, чтобы превратить линейный полимер из растворимого в полностью нерастворимый, достаточно образовать на одну макромолекулу 1–2 поперечные связи. Важнейшие характеристики полимеров – химический состав, молекулярная масса и молекулярно-массовое распределение, степень разветвлённости и гибкости макромолекул, стереорегулярность и другие. Свойства полимеров существенно зависят от этих характеристик. Получение:- природные полимеры образуются в процессе биосинтеза в клетках живых организмов. С помощью экстракции, фракционного осаждения и других методов они могут быть выделены из растительного и животного сырья. Синтетические полимеры получают полимеризацией и поликонденсацией. Карбоцепные Полимеры обычно синтезируют полимеризацией мономеров с одной или несколькими кратными углерод-углеродными связями или мономеров, содержащих неустойчивые карбоциклические группировки (например, из циклопропана и его производных). Гетероцепные Полимеры получают поликонденсацией, а также полимеризацией мономеров, содержащих кратные связи углерод-элемент (например, C = O, C ° N, N = C = O) или непрочные гетероциклические группировки (например, в окисях олефинов, лактамах). Применение:- благодаря механической прочности, эластичности, электроизоляционным и другим ценным свойствам изделия из полимеров применяют в различных отраслях промышленности и в быту. Основные типы полимерных материалов – пластические массы, резины, волокна (смотрите Текстильные Волокна, и Химические Волокна), лаки, краски, клеи, ионообменные смолы. Значение биополимеров определяется тем, что они составляют основу всех живых организмов и участвуют практически во всех процессах жизнедеятельности. Историческая Справка:- термин ‘Полимерия’ был введён в науку Шведским химиком и минералогом Ёнсом Якобом Бэрсэлиусом (Jöns Jakob Berzelius; 1779–1848) в 1833 для обозначения особого вида изомерии, при которой вещества (полимеры), имеющие одинаковый состав, обладают различной молекулярной массой, например, этилен и бутилен, кислород и озон. Таким образом, содержание термина не соответствовало современным представлениям о полимерах. ‘Истинные’ синтетические полимеры к тому времени ещё не были известны. Ряд полимеров был, по-видимому, получен ещё в 1-й половине XIX века. Однако химики тогда обычно пытались подавить полимеризацию и поликонденсацию, которые вели к ‘осмолению’ продуктов основной химической реакции, то есть, собственно, к образованию полимеров (до сих пор полимеры часто называли ‘Смолами’). Первые упоминания о синтетических полимерах относятся к 1838 (поливинилиденхлорид) и 1839 (полистирол). Химия полимеров возникла только в связи с созданием Русским химиком Александром Михайловичем Бутлеровым (1828–1886) теории химического строения (начало 1860-х). Александр Михайлович Бутлеров изучал связь между строением и относительной устойчивостью молекул, проявляющейся в реакциях полимеризации. Дальнейшее своё развитие (до конца 1920-х) наука о полимерах получила главным образом благодаря интенсивным поискам способов синтеза каучука, в которых участвовали крупнейшие учёные многих стран (Французский химик Гюстав Бушарда (Gustave Bouchardat; 1842–1918), Английский химик Сэр Вильэм Огастас Тилдэн (Sir William Augustus Tilden; 1842–1926), Немецкий химик Карл Дитрих Хариэс (Carl Dietrich Harries; 1866–1923), Русский химик-органик Иван Лаврентьевич Кондаков (1857–1931), Русский химик Сергей Васильевич Лебедев (1874–1934) и другие). В 1930-х было доказано существование свободнорадикального (Немецкий химик Хэрман Штаудиня (Hermann Staudinger; 1881–1965) и других) и ионного (Американский учёный Фрэньк Клэфод Витмо (Frank Clifford Whitmore; 1887–1947) и других) механизмов полимеризации. Большую роль в развитии представлений о поликонденсации сыграли работы Американского учёного Волэса Хьюма Коразёза (Wallace Hume Carothers; 1896–1937). С начала 1920-х развиваются также теоретические представления о строении полимеров. Вначале предполагалось, что такие биополимеры, как целлюлоза, крахмал, каучук, белки, а также некоторые синтетические полимеры, сходные с ними по свойствам (например, полиизопрен), состоят из малых молекул, обладающих необычной способностью ассоциировать в растворе в комплексы коллоидной природы благодаря нековалентным связям (Теория ‘Малых Блоков’). Автором принципиально нового представления о полимерах как о веществах, состоящих из макромолекул, частиц необычайно большой молекулярной массы, был Хэрман Штаудиня. Победа идей этого учёного (к началу 1940-х) заставила рассматривать полимеры как качественно новый объект исследования химии и физики.

POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION = ПОЛИМЕРАЗНАЯ ЦЕПНАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ (или ЦЕПНАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ ПОЛИМЕРАЗЫ) – The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is an enzymatic method that can generate a billion identical molecules (amplification) of a desired segment of the Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) within about two hours. A typical PCR-reaction comprises 35 to 50 amplification cycles, whereby each cycle consists of three successive steps:- (i) Denaturation:- the reaction mixture with all the components necessary to synthesise new DNA is heated to about 95 °C. This denatures the double-stranded DNA, or in other words dismantles it into two individual strands. (ii) Annealing:- primers (short, single-stranded DNA-sequences) bind highly specifically at defined sections of the denatured DNA – provided they are contained in the sample to start with. A fundamental condition for producing specific primers is the availability of DNA-sequence information. In other words it must be known what sequences are typical for certain species, orders, classes etc. In many cases such information can be called up in international data bases. (iii) Elongation:- in this step the enzyme – the polymerase – recognized the double stranded DNA-segment formed by the denatured target-DNA and the primer binding to it. The new DNA strand is synthesized from this starting point, whereby the complementary individual strand serves as a template. PCR products are detected either by gelelectrophoresis, in other words by direct visualization after cutting open and dyeing in an agarose gel, or online, which involves the use of dye-marked probes. In this case the amplification is measured directly with the aid of suitable equipment, e.g., TaqMan, and this allows very sensitive and precise quantification. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is a method of amplifying specific DNA segments in vitro. / Под Полимеразной Цепной Реакцией, от Греческих слов Polý, означающее Много, и Méros, означающее Доля или Часть, понимается метод амплификации in vitro ДНК, применяемый при её секвенировании, картировании генов, ДНК-диагностике и так далее. виды (species), порядки (orders), классы (classes) и так далее. Полимеразная Цепная Реакция (ПЦР) является ферментативным методом, способным генерировать миллиард идентичных молекул (амплификация или увеличение численности) желаемого сегмента Дезоксирибонуклеиновой Кислоты (ДНК) приблизительно в пределах двух часов. Типовая реакция ПЦР состоит из 35–50 циклов амплификации, XXX каждый цикл состоит из трёх последовательных стадий:- (i) Денатурация (Denaturation):- . Это разрушает двунитевую (двухцепочечную) ДНК или, другими словами, разбирает её на две индивидуальные нити. (ii) Гибридизация (Annealing):- затравки или праймеры (primers) (короткие последовательности однонитевых (одноцепочечных) ДНК) денатурированной ДНК – . Фундаментальным условием для производства конкретных затравок (праймеров) является наличие информации о последовательности ДНК. (iii)

Элонгация или вытягивание (Elongation):- энзим (фермент) – полимераза – признаёт двунитевый (двухцепочечный) сегмент ДНК, образованный денатурированной ДНК-мишенью, и затравку (праймер), обязанную ей. Продукты ПЦР определяются либо гель-электрофорезом (gelelectrophoresis), другими словами, непосредственной визуализацией после вскрытия среза или срезания и окрашивания в агарозный гель (agarose gel), или в режиме реального времени, которое вовлекает использование маркированных красителем зондов (dye-marked probes). В этом случае увеличение численности (амплификация) непосредственно измеряется с помощью соответствующего оборудования, например, прибора ТэкМэн (TaqMan), и это позволяет очень чувствительное и точное определение количества. шаблон (template). Полимеразы, нуклеотидилтрансферазы, ферменты класса трансфераз; катализируют синтез нуклеиновых кислот из нуклеозидтрифосфатов в присутствии ДНК или РНК, играющих роль матрицы. Синтез новой цепи ДНК (репликация) или РНК (транскрипция) на ДНК-матрице осуществляется строго по принципу комплементарности. Действие полимераз заключается в переносе молекул рибо- или дезоксирибонуклеозидтрифосфатов на конец синтезируемой цепи РНК (ДНК), в результате чего цепь удлиняется и освобождается молекула пирофосфата. Синтез РНК, катализируемый ДНК-зависимой РНК-полимеразами, происходит на одной из цепей двуспиральной ДНК-матрицы. Вновь синтезированный полирибонуклеотид сходит с матричной ДНК в виде одиночной нити. Синтез ДНК происходит одновременно на двух цепях предварительно раскрученной (деспирализованной) ДНК-матрицы. Открытие и выделение в 1956 Американским биохимиком Aco Конбёгом (Arthur Kornberg; 1918–2007) ДНК-полимераз позволило ему впервые осуществить синтез активной ДНК в пробирке.

POLYMERIZATION = ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ (или ПОЛИПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Polymerization is the chemical combination of similar-type molecules to form larger molecules. Polymerization is a chemical reaction wherein small molecules combine to form much larger molecules. See also Addition Polymerization, and Condensation Polymerization. Polymerization:- (Greek:- Poly – Many; Meros – Part) Gelling of oils caused by exposure to heat, in particular in the context of plastics manufacture. / Смотрите также (Addition Polymerization), и Конденсационная Полимеризация (Condensation Polymerization). Под Полимеризацией понимается синтез полимеров, основанный на последовательном присоединении молекулы мономера к активному центру на конце растущей цепи. В отличие от Поликонденсации не сопровождается выделением низкомолекулярного вещества. По числу мономеров, участвующих в полимеризации, различают Гомополимеризацию (один мономер) и Сополимеризацию (обычно два, реже – три сомономера). На долю полимеров, синтезируемых методом полимеризации (полиакрилаты, полиолефины, большинство каучуков), приходится около 75% от общего мирового производства этих материалов. Полимеризация – процесс получения высокомолекулярных веществ, при котором молекула полимера (Макромолекула) образуется путём последовательного присоединения молекул низкомолекулярного вещества (Мономера) к активному центру на конце растущей цепи. Молекула мономера, входя в состав цепи, образует её мономерное зерно. Число таких звеньев в макромолекуле называется Степенью Полимеризации. По числу участвующих в полимеризации мономеров различают Гомополимеризацию (один мономер) и Сополимеризацию (два и более). В зависимости от природы активного центра, ведущего цепь, различают:- Радикальную Полимеризацию, в которой активным центром является свободный радикал, а акт роста является гомолитической реакцией, и Ионную Полимеризацию, при которой активные центры являются ионами или поляризованными молекулами, а раскрытие двойной связи (или цикла) происходит гетеролитически. В свою очередь, ионная полимеризация подразделяется на Анионную Полимеризацию, если концевой атом растущей цепи несёт полный или частичный отрицательный заряд, и Катионную Полимеризацию, если этот атом заряжен положительно. Активные центры ионной полимеризации редко являются свободными ионами; обычно в состав активного центра, наряду с растущим концом цепи, входит противоположно заряженный компонент (противоион). Во многих случаях присоединению мономера к растущему концу цепи предшествует образование координационного комплекса с противоионом. Такую полимеризацию называют Координационно-Ионной Полимеризацией. Благодаря регулирующему действию противоиона при координационно-ионной полимеризации возможно образование полимера с высокой степенью упорядоченности пространственного строения (смотрите Стереорегулярные Полимеры). В этом случае полимеризация называется Стереоспецифической Полимеризацией. Способность данного мономера к полимеризации определяется как термодинамическими факторами (условие убыли свободной энергии – смотрите Химическая Термодинамика), так и кинетическими, то есть наличием подходящего возбудителя, выбором условий и так далее. Полимеризация большинства мономеров происходит либо путём раскрытия кратных связей C = C, C º C, C = O, C º N и других. n A = B → [¾ A – B –]$_n$, либо путём циклических группировок $n\,[A-B] \rightarrow [-A-B-X-]_n$, n [A – B] → [– A – B – X –]$_n$, где A, B, X – различные атомы или группы атомов. Таким образом, состав и структура мономерного звена в макромолекуле соответствует составу и строению исходного мономера (за исключением, конечно, размыкающейся в ходе процесса связи). Однако известен ряд примеров, в которых образующиеся при полимеризации мономерные звенья отличаются от исходного мономера по структуре, а иногда и по составу, например, вследствие образования новых связей внутри мономерного звена, сдвига одного или группы атомов во время присоединения мономера к растущей цепи, выделения низкомолекулярных веществ. Полимеризация – особый тип цепных процессов, в которых развитие кинетической цепи сопровождается ростом материальной цепи макромолекулы. В полимеризации можно выделить несколько основных стадий, так называемых Элементарных Актов:- инициирование полимеризации, рост цепи, обрыв цепи, передача цепи. Инициирование – превращение небольшой доли молекул мономера в активные центры, способные присоединять к себе новые молекулы мономера. Для этого в систему вводят специальные вещества (называются инициаторами или катализаторами полимеризации в зависимости от того, входят их частицы в состав образующегося полимера или нет). Полимеризацию можно также вызвать действием ионизирующего излучения, света или электрического тока. Рост цепи состоит из ряда многократно повторяющихся однотипных реакций присоединения молекул мономера (M) к активному центру (M*):- M* + M → M*$_1$; M*$_1$ + M → M*$_2$; ...; M*$_n$ + M → M*$_{n+1}$. В результате исходный низкомолекулярный активный центр вырастает в макромолекулу. Обрыв цепи – дезактивация активного центра при его взаимодействии с другим активным центром, каким-либо посторонним веществом или вследствие перегруппировки в неактивный продукт. При передаче цепи активный центр с растущей макромолекулы переходит на какую-либо другую частицу X (мономер, растворитель, полимер и так далее), начинающую рост новой макромолекулы:- M*$_n$ + X → M$_n$ + X*; X* + M → XM*. В некоторых случаях при передаче цепи образуется устойчивое соединение, не присоединяющее к себе мономер. Такая реакция, кинетически эквивалентная обрыву, называется Ингибированием, а вызывающее её вещество – Ингибитором. Если в систему вводят эффективные передатчики цепи в достаточно больших количествах, то образуются только низкомолекулярные вещества; в этом случае процесс называется Теломеризацией. В отсутствие передачи цепи длина кинетической цепи процесса (то есть число молекул мономера, прореагировавших с активным центром от момента его появления до гибели) равна длине молекулярной цепи (то есть числу звеньев в образующейся макромолекуле). При наличии передачи длина кинетической цепи превышает длину молекулярной. Таким образом, каждый акт инициирования приводит к образованию одной макромолекулы (если нет передачи цепи) или нескольких (если такие реакции есть). Поскольку в реакцию роста, обрыва или передачи цепи может с некоторой вероятностью вступить растущий активный центр любой длины, степень полимеризации и молекулярная масса полимера являются статистическими величинами. Характер распределения макромолекул по размерам определяется механизмом процесса и в принципе может быть вычислен, если известна

кинетическая схема процесса. Уравнения, связывающие скорость процесса с концентрациями основных компонентов, могут принимать самый разнообразный вид в зависимости от механизма конкретных процессов. Но общий принцип их вывода во всех случаях одинаков и основан на небольшом числе упрощающих допущений. Важнейшим из них является предположение, что реакционная способность растущих цепей не зависит от их длины, если последняя превышает некоторый предел (3–4 звена). Для расчёта процессов, в которых время жизни растущих цепей мало по сравнению с общим временем развития процесса, часто используют так называемый Принцип Стационарности, то есть полагают, что концентрация растущих цепей не изменяется во времени или что скорости инициирования и обрыва цепей равны. Полимеризация может быть осуществлена различными способами, отличающимися по агрегатному состоянию полимеризуемой системы. Наиболее распространённые способы:- (i) Полимеризация жидкого мономера в отсутствие растворителя (полимеризация в массе) или в растворе под действием инициаторов радикальной или ионной природы либо диспергированных или гранулированных твёрдых катализаторов; (ii) Полимеризация в водных эмульсиях и суспензиях; (iii) Полимеризация в твёрдой фазе под действием ионизирующего излучения; (iv) Полимеризация газообразного мономера под действием ионизирующего излучения или на поверхности твёрдого катализатора. Полимеризация была открыта ещё в середине XIX века, практически одновременно с выделением первых способных к полимеризации мономеров (стирола, изопрена, метакриловой кислоты и других). Однако сущность полимеризации как своеобразного цепного процесса образования истинных химических связей между молекулами мономера была понята лишь в 1920–30-е благодаря работам химиков Сергея Васильевича Лебедева (1874–1934; Россия), Хэрмана Штаудиня (Hermann Staudinger; 1881–1965; Германия), Кала Вальдэмара Цигля (Karl Waldemar Ziegler; 1898–1973; Германия), Фрэнька Клэфода Витмо (Frank Clifford Whitmore; 1887–1947; США) и других. На долю полимеров, получаемых полимеризацией, приходится около 3/4 их общего мирового выпуска. Промышленность, базирующаяся на синтезе полимеров методом полимеризации, – одна из наиболее мощных и, вероятно, наиболее быстро растущая отрасль промышленности органического синтеза. Для современного этапа этой отрасли типично широкое внедрение координационно-ионной полимеризации, характеризующейся высокой эффективностью, высокой стереорегулирующей способностью и возможностью гибкого контролирования свойств получаемых продуктов.

POLYMERIZE = ПОЛИМЕРИЗОВАТЬ – Polymerize:- to undergo polymerization. To react molecules resulting in their combining and forming relatively long-chain, large molecules.

POLYMER PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ПОЛИМЕРОВ – Polymer Processing are the operations carried out on polymeric materials or systems to increase their utility. Therefore, polymer processing is done to increase the value of a polymer in order to obtain the desired shape, properties, and performance for a polymer article. As far as textile industry is concerned, polymer processing can be explained as the spinning process for manufacturing polymer fibers that are commonly known as Synthetic Fibers. Spinning of Polymers:- the polymers of synthetic fibers are almost always derived from by-products of petroleum and natural gas which include nylon, polyethylene terephthalate, as well as other compounds like acrylics, polyurethanes and polypropylene. Synthetic fibers, which are produced from these polymers are used for making various consumer and industrial textile products ranging from clothing, home furnishings to conveyor belts. Most of the cellulosic yarns manufactured from synthetic fibers are produced by extrusion of a thick, viscous liquid through the tiny holes of an equipment called Spinneret which forms continuous filaments of semi-solid polymer. The polymer is at first converted into a fluid state. If it is a thermoplastic polymer then it is just melted otherwise it has to be dissolved in a solvent or has to be chemically treated in order to form soluble or thermoplastic derivatives. The fluid polymer is then forced through the spinneret. The polymer here cools to a rubbery state, and then finally solidifies. For making specialty yarn, certain polymers have been technologically developed that do not melt, dissolve, or form appropriate derivatives. In such cases, the small fluid molecules are mixed and reacted to form the otherwise intractable polymers during the process of extrusion. There are typically four types of spinning for polymers:- (i) wet spinning, (ii) dry spinning, (iii) melt spinning, and (iv) gel spinning. However, before proceeding to know the actual processes of all these four types of spinning, one must know about the basic process of extrusion and the spinneret used for it. Spinneret and Extrusion:- the spinnerets used for manufacturing most of the synthetic fibers have many holes ranging from one to several hundred holes which gives it an appearance similar to that of a bathroom shower head. The fluid polymer is fed into these tiny openings. The liquid polymer emerging out of the holes of spinneret in the form of filaments, is converted first to a rubbery state and then into a solid state. This process of extrusion and solidification of innumerable filaments is called Spinning Of Polymers. This spinning is different from the fiber spinning of plant fibers and animal fibers, that are twisted into yarns. Extrusion is also of two types:- (i) single screw extrusion and (ii) twin screw extrusion. Single Screw Extrusion:- is one of the basic operations of polymer processing. Single screw extrusion process builds pressure onto a polymer melt so that it can be forced through a die or can be injected into a mold. Most of the single screw extrusion machines are plasticating which bring in solids in pellet or powder form and melt them building pressure at the same time. Twin Screw Extrusion:- is widely used for mixing, compounding, or reacting polymeric materials. The flexibility of twin screw extrusion tool lets this operation to be designed specifically for the formulation that is being processed, for instance- the two screws may be corotating or counterrotating, intermeshing or nonintermeshing. Additionally, the configuration of the screws themselves may be varied using forward conveying elements, reverse conveying elements, kneading blocks, and other designs which can help in obtaining particular mixing characteristics. Types of Polymer Spinning Processes:- as stated earlier, There are four types of spinning for polymers:- (i) wet spinning, (ii) dry spinning, (iii) melt spinning, and (iv) gel spinning. (1) Wet Spinning:- of all the four processes, wet spinning is the oldest process. It is used for polymers that need to be dissolved in a solvent to be spun. The spinneret remains submerged in a chemical bath that leads the fiber to precipitate, and then solidify, as it emerges out of the spinneret holes. The name of the process, i.e. wet spinning has got its name from this ‘wet’ bath only. Acrylic fiber, rayon fiber, aramid fiber, modacrylic fiber, and spandex fibers, all are manufactured through wet spinning. (2) Dry Spinning:- it is also used for polymers that have to bedissolved in a solvent. However, solidification results from evaporation of the solvent. After dissolving the polymer in a volatile solvent, the solution is pumped through a spinneret. As the fibers emerge from the spinneret, air or inert gas is used to evaporate the solvent which results in solidification of the fibers that can be collected on a take-up wheel. The fibers are stretched which provides for orientation of the polymer chains along the fiber axis. This technique is used only for polymers which cannot be melt spun because of the safety and environmental concerns concerned with solvent handling. Dry spinning may be used for manufacturing acetate fiber, triacetate fiber, acrylic fiber, modacrylic fiber, PBI, spandex fiber, and vinyon. (3) Melt Spinning:- is used for the polymeric fibers or the polymers that can be melted. The polymer is melted and then pumped through a spinneret. The cooled and solidified molten fibers get collected on a take-up wheel. The fibers, when stretched in both, the molten and solid states, facilitate orientation of the polymer chains along the fiber axis. Melt spun fibers can be forced through the spinneret in different cross-sectional shapes such as round, trilobal, pentagonal, octagonal among others. Trilobal-shaped fibers are capable of reflecting more light which give a sparkle to the fabrics. Pentagonal-shaped and hollow fibers are soil and dirt resistant and as such are used for making carpets and rugs. Octagonal-shaped fibers offer glitter-free effects whereas hollow fibers trap air, creating insulation. Polymers like polyethylene terephthalate and nylon 6,6 are melt spun in high volumes. Nylon fiber, olefin fiber, polyester fiber, saran fiber, etc are also manufactured through melt spinning. (4) Gel Spinning:- it is also known as Dry-Wet Spinning because the filaments first pass through air and then are cooled further in a liquid bath. Gel spinning is used to make very strong and other fibers having special characteristics.

The polymer here is partially liquid or in a 'gel' state, which keeps the polymer chains somewhat bound together at various points in liquid crystal form. This bond further results into strong inter-chain forces in the fiber increasing its tensile strength. The polymer chains within the fibers also have a large degree of orientation, which increases its strength. The filaments come out with an unusual high degree of orientation relative to each other, further enhancing strength. The high strength polyethylene fiber and aramid fibers are manufactured through this process. Whatever spinning process is applied, the fibers are finally drawn to increase strength and orientation. This may be done while the polymer is still in the process of solidifying or after it has completely cooled down. Drawing pulls the molecular chains together and orients them along the fiber axis, resulting in a considerably stronger yarn. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon™).

POLYMORPHISM = ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ – (1) Polymorphism is the occurrence together in the same breeding population of two or more distinct forms at frequencies too great to be explained by recurrent mutation. Occurrence of two or more types of variants. / Под Полморфизмом, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается:- (1) свойство некоторых веществ существовать в нескольких кристаллических состояниях (модификациях) с разной структурой. Пример полиморфизма – алмаз и графит. (2) В биологии – наличие в пределах одного Вида резко различающихся по облику особей, например, у Пчёл – матка, трутни, рабочие пчёлы. Частный случай полиморфизма – половой диморфизм. Полиморфизм в биологии, наличие в пределах одного Вида резко отличных по облику особей, не имеющих переходных форм. Если таких форм две, явление называется диморфизмом (частный случай – половой диморфизм). Полиморфизм включает различие внешнего облика особей из одной или разных популяций. Полиморфизм в пределах генетически однородной популяции известен для колоний многих гидроидов, у которых на одном столоне могут развиваться гидранты разного строения (например, трофозоиды, дактилозоиды и акантозоиды – у Полипов Podocoryne). Имеющие совершенно различный облик Полипы и Медузы одного Вида – пример полиморфизма, связанного с чередованием поколений. Такого же типа полиморфизм ржавчинных Грибов, у которых плодовые тела и споры, развивающиеся на разных хозяевах, резко отличны по облику и по физиологическим особенностям. Такой полиморфизм, как и многообразие личиночных форм одного Вида, например, у дигенетических Сосальщиков, называется плейоморфозом. Полиморфизм у раздельнополых животных – наличие особей разного облика в пределах хотя бы одного пола (например, у Тлей самки, а у некоторых Кокцид самцы бывают крылаты и бескрылы). Для общественных Насекомых характерен полиморфизм, связанный с разделением функций разных особей в семье или колонии (матка и рабочие особи у медоносных Пчёл; матки и разные формы 'рабочих', а также 'солдаты' у Муравьев и Термитов). К такому же роду полиморфизма можно отнести сезонный полиморфизм, а также связанные с плотностью популяции различия в окраске, пропорциях тела и в поведении у Саранчовых (фазовая изменчивость) и гусениц некоторых Бабочек. Смотрите также Генетический Полиморфизм, Модификации. Под Полиморфизмом, от Греческого слова Polýmorphos, означающее Многообразный, в физике, минералогии, химии, понимается способность некоторых веществ существовать в состояниях с различной атомной кристаллической структурой. Каждое из таких состояний (термодинамических фаз), называется полиморфной модификацией, устойчиво при определённых внешних условиях (температуре и давлении). Модификации обозначаются обычно Греческими буквами a, b, g и так далее. Различие в структуре обусловливает и различие в свойствах полиморфных модификаций данного вещества. Полиморфизм был открыт в 1798, когда было обнаружено, что $CaCO_3$ может существовать в виде 2 минералов – кальцита и арагонита. Полиморфизмом обладают простые вещества (смотрите Аллотропия), а также неорганические и органические соединения. Так, углерод имеет 2 модификации:- кубическую (алмаз) и гексагональную (графит), резко различающиеся по физическим свойствам. Белое олово, имеющее тетрагональную объёмноцентрированную решётку – пластичный металл, а серое олово (низкотемпературная модификация с алмазоподобной тетрагональной решёткой) хрупкий полупроводник. Некоторые соединения, например, SiO_2, имеют более 2-х полиморфных модификаций. Перестройка кристаллической решётки при полиморфном переходе сводится к сдвигам атомов, изменению типа их упаковки, к поворотам некоторых структурных группировок (например, NH_4 и NO_3 в разных модификациях NH_4NO_3). Полиморфизм наблюдается и у жидких кристаллов. Полиморфизм является результатом того, что одни и те же атомы и молекулы могут образовывать в пространстве несколько устойчивых решёток. Так как любое малое искажение устойчивой решётки связано с увеличением её энергии, то существующие структурные состояния соответствуют энергетическим минимумам различной глубины. При T = 0 K, наиболее вероятна a-модификация, которой отвечает глубокий минимум. При T > 0 K термодинамическое состояние решётки определяется её свободной энергией U = E – TS, включающей в себя наряду с энергией E энтропийную часть TS (S – энтропия), связанную с тепловыми колебаниями кристаллической решётки. Имеющая меньшую энергию более прочная (a-решётка менее восприимчива к возбуждению колебаний и характеризуется более пологой зависимостью U (T). Кривые $U_a(T)$ и $U_b(T)$ пересекаются при некоторой температуре T_0. Ниже T_0 более стабильна a-фаза, выше – b-фаза, T0 – температура равновесия a- и b-фаз. При нагреве a-модификация выше T_0 она превращается в b. При дальнейшем повышении температуры (b-модификация может стать менее стабильной, чем g-модификация, которая, в свою очередь, затем превращается в d-модификацию до тех пор, пока температура не превысит температуру плавления кристалла. Каждая модификация устойчива в определённой области температуры, давления, а также других внешних условий. Фазовые диаграммы равновесия определяют области устойчивости полиморфных модификаций (смотрите Диаграмма Состояния). Теоретический расчёт фазовых диаграмм основан на вычислении термодинамических характеристик, а также энергии и спектра колебаний кристаллической решётки для различных полиморфных модификаций. Например, расчёт диаграммы состояния C позволил установить, что область возникновения структуры алмаза лежит при давлениях ~50 кбар, что облегчило путь к синтезу алмазов. Переход менее стабильной модификации в более стабильную связан с преодолением энергетического барьера, который существенно меньше, если превращение происходит постепенно, путём зарождения и последующего роста в ней областей новой фазы. Барьер преодолевается за счёт тепловых флуктуаций; поэтому, если вероятность флуктуаций мала, менее устойчивая фаза может длительное время существовать в метастабильном состоянии. Например, алмаз, метастабильный при атмосферном давлении и комнатной температуре, может существовать неограниченно долго, не превращаясь в стабильный в этих условиях графит. В других веществах, наоборот, различные модификации легко переходят друг в друга при изменении температуры и другого. Поскольку превращение проходит через стадию сосуществования исходной и образующейся фаз, между фазами возникает упругое взаимодействие, влияющее на развитие превращения. Эти взаимодействия особенно проявляются при мартенситных превращениях. Частный случай полиморфизма – политипизм, который наблюдается в некоторых кристаллах со слоистой структурой. Политипные модификации построены из одинаковых слоёв или слоистых 'пакетов' атомов и различаются способом и периодичностью наложения таких пакетов. Политипные модификации наблюдаются у глинистых минералов, карбида кремния и других.

(2) In computer industry, a Polymorphism is the term used to describe a program that changes the order in which its instructions are stored on disk, executed in memory, etc. This creates a program that while functionally equivalent, contains different code in each instance. Malware uses this technique to re-order its instructions in an attempt to evade detection.

POLYNOSIC FIBER = ПОЛИНОЗНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИНОЗИК) – Polynosic Fiber is a high-wet-modulus rayon staple having a microfibrillar structure of fibers. The molecular chain length of the cellulose forming the fiber is about twice as long as in

conventional rayon. Polynosic Fibers:- the manufacturing process of polynosic fibers is nearly the same as that of rayon fibers. However, the wet tenacity is improved and has both similar characteristics of cotton fibers and excellence of silk fibers. End-Uses:- (i) for clothing:- Fabrics for Women's Wear, Interlinings, Shirts, Blouses, Sport Pants, Working Wear, Towel, Sheets, etc. (ii) For home furnishings and bedding:- Carpets, Cover for Home Furnishings, Blankets, Sheets, Bedclothes, etc. (iii) For industrial uses:- Cover of Electric Wire, Canvas, etc. (iv) For other uses:- Handicraft Yarns, Bags, Cloth for Textile Shoes, Substrate Cloth for Rubber Coated Fabrics, etc. Features:- (i) Fabrics of fine count/denier yarn is possible thanks to the high tenacity. Thus, polynosic fabrics have excellent luster as the silk fabric and dry tactile feeling. In addition, because polynosic fibers are friendly with other types of fibers, they are suitable for blended and union cloth. (ii) Laundering will make little shrinkage and shape deformation. (iii) Resistant to acid and alkali. Fabrics blended with cotton may be mercerized or sanforized. / Полинозное Волокно – это модифицированные вискозные волокна, получаемые из высококачественного сырья (целлюлозы и химикатов) при особом формировании и большей вытяжке. По своей структуре и свойствам полинозные волокна близки к хлопковым и могут заменить более дорогостоящий и ценный тонковолокнистый хлопок. У полинозных волокон более гладкая, чем у вискозных волокон, поверхность, поэтому они меньше загрязняются и лучше отстирываются. Прочность полинозных волокон выше прочности вискозных в 1.5–2 раза, а потеря прочности в мокром состоянии только 20–25%. Полинозные волокна более упруги, меньше набухают, усаживаются и мнутся, чем вискозные. Применяют полинозные волокна для изготовления тканей и трикотажных изделий. Полинозные Волокна – разновидность вискозных волокон, близких по свойствам хлопковым. Полинозные волокна, как и обычные вискозные волокна, формуют из вискозы по мокрому методу. Однако технологические режимы получения этих двух типов волокон существенно различаются. В производстве полинозных волокон свежесформованное волокно находится в гелеобразном состоянии и состоит из ксатогената целлюлозы высокой степени этерификации, что позволяет подвергать волокно значительно большей пластификационной вытяжке. Для полинозных волокон характерны высокая степень ориентации и однородность структуры в поперечном сечении. При этом структура устойчива к действию воды и щёлочей, благодаря чему механические свойства полинозных волокон мало изменяются в указанных средах, а изделия из них отличаются стабильностью формы и низкой сминаемостью. Для полинозных волокон характерны высокая прочность и низкое относительное удлинение. Их недостаток – высокая хрупкость. Полинозные волокна применяют для изготовления широкого ассортимента тканей взамен тонковолокнистого хлопка. Наибольшее развитие производство полинозных волокон получило в Японии (торговые названия Тиолан и Поликот), где в 1973 было выработано около 70 000 тонн этих волокон. В небольшом объёме полинозные волокна выпускают также в США (Зантрел), Великобритании (Винцел) и других странах.

POLYNOSIC RAYON = ПОЛИНОЗНОЕ РЭЙОН (или ПОЛИНОЗНАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Polynosic Rayon is a rayon less likely to shrink or stretch when wet because of the way in which it is made. Regular rayon shrinks and stretches when wet and is said to have poor wet strength. Polynosic Rayon/Modal Rayon are stronger and more comfortable than viscose rayon, even when wet, and is usually more expensive than viscose rayon.

POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC = МНОГОЯДЕРНОЕ АРОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ (или ПОЛИЦИКЛИЧЕСКОЕ АРОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Polynuclear Aromatic (PNA) is any of numerous complex hydrocarbon compounds consisting of three or more benzene rings in a compact molecular arrangement. Some types of PNA's are formed in fossil fuel combustion and other heat processes, such as catalytic cracking.

POLYOLEFIN = ПОЛИОЛЕФИН – Polyolefin is a polymer derived by polymerization of relatively simple olefins. Polyethylene and polyisoprene are important polyolefins. / Полиолефины – высокомолекулярные соединения общей формулы $(–CH_2–C^{–R}_{–R'}–)n$, образующиеся при полимеризации или сополимеризации ненасыщенных углеводородов – олефинов (R, R"=H, CH_3, C_2H_5 и тому подобных). Из полиолефинов наиболее широко известны полиэтилен (R=R"=H) и полипропилен (R=H, R"=CH_3). Полиолефины характеризуются высокой степенью кристалличности, обусловливающей достаточную механическую прочность, высокими диэлектрическими показателями, устойчивостью к действию агрессивных веществ (кроме сильных окислителей, например HNO_3). Однако полиолефины обладают низкой адгезией к металлическим и другим поверхностям. Для повышения адгезии в макромолекулы полиолефинов (сополимеризацией или обработкой полимера) вводят полярные группы (‾CO, –COOH и другие). Это даёт возможность существенно расширить области применения полиолефинов. По масштабу промышленного производства и широте областей применения (плёнки и волокна, электроизоляционные покрытия, литьевые изделия и другое) полиолефины не имеют себе равных среди термопластичных материалов. Из производимых промышленностью полиолефинов наряду с полиэтиленом и полипропиленом большое значение имеют также их сополимеры – этилен-пропиленовые каучуки. Это обусловлено как ценными техническими свойствами указанных полиолефинов, так и наличием для их производства дешёвого и доступного нефтехимического сырья – этилена и пропилена. В 1973 мировое производство полиэтилена составило около 10 миллионов тонн (т), полипропилена – около 2.4 миллионов т. Промышленное значение имеют полиизобутилен (R=R"=CH_3), а также сополимеры изобутилена (смотрите, например, Бутилкаучук). В небольших масштабах в промышленности (США, ФРГ) получают полибутен-1, характеризующийся отсутствием ползучести; его применяют для изготовления труб. Производятся также полиолефины, обладающие повышенной теплостойкостью, например в Великобритании и США – поли-4-метилпентен-1 (теплостойкость по Вика 180 °C); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) был разработан метод получения поливинилциклогексана (теплостойкость по Вика 225 °C). Полиолефины такого типа перспективны для ряда областей применения в медицинской, радиоэлектронной и других отраслях промышленности.

POLYOLEFIN FIBER = ПОЛИОЛЕФИНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИОЛЕФИН) – Polyolefin Fiber is a fiber produced from a polymerized olefin, such as polypropylene or polyethylene. Polyolefin fibers are used in consumer products. The largest market by far is carpets and rugs (including backing material). In the past, polyolefin carpet yarns have taken market share away from nylon carpet face yarns in tufted and woven carpets and rugs. Advances in tufting and weaving technology have made it possible to quickly and easily produce highly complicated, eye-appealing polyolefin fiber tapestries in a variety of colors, yarn types, gauges and pile heights. Polyolefin fibers have also successfully displaced jute as the primary and secondary backing substrate for tufted carpets in virtually all parts of the world. In the last few years, olefin fibers have also been used to manufacture synthetic turf. The second-largest use for polyolefin fiber is in nonwoven fabrics, which are used in many different applications, depending on their manufacture and characteristics. Uses include agricultural fabrics, construction sheeting, automotive fabrics, geotextiles, filtration media and industrial wipes. Staple laid consumer nonwovens are also extensively used in personal care, sanitary and medical applications, although in this markets they compete strongly with spunbond nonwovens. Polyolefin fibers, in particular slit films and monofilament, are used in industrial applications to manufacture ropes, cordages, agricultural nets and FIBCs (flexible intermediate bulk containers). Minor applications include concrete and paper reinforcement, and sun protection textiles such as awnings, boat coverings, tents and garden furniture upholstery. Polyolefin fibers had been one of the fastest-growing segments of the synthetic fiber industry, with growth rates of about 6%, due primarily to high growth in grassroots production capacity in developing countries and increasing use in carpets and rugs and in nonwoven fabrics in the industrialized nations. Since 2000, growth has slowed, particularly in the developed economies, as

a result of the slump in carpet yarn demand as well as an escalation in the price of polypropylene (PP), which in turn affected the price of PP fibers. The economic slowdown in 2008–09 further accentuated this trend, with the slump in the housing market (reducing demand for carpet) and a decline in government civil engineering investments (reducing demand for technical nonwovens, such as geotextiles). Rising PP resin prices also encouraged substitution by lower-cost polyester fiber, especially applications like nonwovens, where recycled PET staple fibers can be successfully employed. China is the leading consumer of polyolefin fibers; however, if spunbond polyolefins (mainly for nonwovens) are excluded, Europe would hold the number one position. Other important players are the Middle East and Africa and India. In Europe and the United States, little or no growth in consumption is expected through 2019, with nonwoven applications for the automotive sector being the only growing end-use market. Promising demand growth opportunities are expected in India, as the increasing population and standard of living will spur consumption of polyolefin fibers for textiles and in the nonwoven sector for both sanitary and technical applications. Slit film consumption for woven sacks and bags is also growing rapidly, as India and other Asian countries such as the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand have developed into major manufacturers and exporters of woven sacks and bags for agricultural and construction industries. Growth in consumption is also expected in the Middle East, as Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia have developed into major producers of tufted and woven carpets to serve the growing North African market. Global consumption of polyolefin fibers is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% through 2019. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Полиолефиновые Волокна, состоящие из беспорядочно расположенных структур, можно необратимо вытянуть в несколько раз. В результате вытягивания повышается разрывная прочность и уменьшается величина относительного удлинения волокна. Только после вытягивания полиолефиновые волокна могут быть использованы для текстильной переработки как в виде непрерывной нити, так и в виде штапельного волокна. Полиолефиновые волокна довольно стойки к органическим растворителям. При обычной температуре они не растворяются в большинстве органических растворителей и только в некоторых набухают. Степень набухания зависит от природы растворителя, температуры и продолжительности воздействия. При высокой температуре полиолефиновые волокна растворяются в ароматических и алифатических углеводородах и их производных. Полиолефиновые волокна обладают своеобразными физико-механическими свойствами. В ряде случаев отсутствует корреляция между отдельными взаимосвязанными показателями. Особенности физико-механических свойств полиолефиновых волокон всецело определяются степенью кристалличности полимера и интенсивностью межмолекулярного взаимодействия. Полиолефиновые волокна являются кристаллическими, высокоориентированными системами; ориентация достигается главным образом в результате применения больших ориентационных вытяжек свежесформованного волокна. При осуществлении прививки к готовому волокну привитые компоненты не подвергаются вытягиванию, поэтому они во многих случаях являются аморфными и неориентированными вдоль оси волокна. В связи с этим при большом содержании привитого компонента снижается суммарное содержание кристаллической фракции и степень ориентации волокна. В условиях проведения привитой полимеризации в ряде случаев может происходить частичная дезориентация элементов структуры волокна и, как следствие, некоторое ухудшение механических свойств модифицированного волокна по сравнению с исходным волокном. Если прививку к волокну осуществлять перед вытягиванием и затем подвергать вытягиванию модифицированное волокно, то ориентации будут подвергаться также привитые компоненты, и механические свойства такого волокна должны значительно улучшаться. Полиолефиновые волокна получаются из полимеров, содержащих стабилизаторы. Полиолефиновые волокна обладают низкой светостойкостью. Процесс фотохимической деструкции начинается с поглощения энергии ультрафиолетового света карбоксильными группами, которые всегда присутствуют в полимере в небольшом количестве. При поглощении кванта энергии в полимере образуются углеводородные радикалы, которые в присутствии кислорода окисляются в гидро-перекисные радикалы. Полиолефиновые волокна получают методом формования из расплавов полимеров. Процесс осуществляется при высоких скоростях формования, что является преимуществом этого метода получения полиолефиновых волокон по сравнению с производством других карбоцепных волокон. Кроме того, при применении этого метода отпадает необходимость в регенерации растворителей и осадителей. Разработанный в последние годы высокопроизводительный метод получения нитей из полиолефиновои пленки даёт возможность осуществлять процесс непрерывно, на одном агрегате. Полиолефиновые волокна обладают ценным комплексом свойств:- низкой плотностью, высокой прочностью и химической стойкостью к щелочам, кислотам и органическим растворителям. Полиолефиновые волокна имеют высокие усталостные показатели, сопоставимые с показателями полиамидных волокон. Полиолефиновые волокна находят применение в качестве фильтровальных материалов для сахарных и мыловаренных заводов, маслобойных производств и на заводах химической промышленности. Использование полиолефиновых волокон в указанных отраслях обусловлено их высокой химической стойкостью. Полиолефиновые волокна получаются из полиэтилена и полипропилена. Практически они вырабатываются на Московском НПЗ и других заводах. Полиолефиновые волокна получают из полиэтилена и полипропилена. Полиолефиновое волокно обладает высокой прочностью и хорошими эластическими свойствами. Оно имеет малую гигроскопичность, низкую плотность, высокую химическую стойкость и хорошие диэлектрические свойства. Кроме того, полиолефиновые волокна не подвержены гниению. Полиолефиновые волокна применяются для изготовления рыболовных сетей, различных кручёных изделий, канатов, армированных пластиков. Полиолефиновые волокна – карбо-цепные волокна, полученные из полиолефинов способом формования из расплава. Подразделяются на полипропиленовые и полиэтиленовые волокна. Полиолефиновые Волокна, синтетические волокна, получаемые главным образом из изотактичного полипропилена, полиэтилена, реже – из поли-4-метил-1-пентена. Формуют из расплавов полимеров экструзионным методом; выпускают в виде комплексных нитей, мононитей, нитей из ориентированной плёнки (плоской и фибриллированной) и резаного волокна. Ориентационное вытягивание сформованных волокон (в 5–10 раз) осуществляют на обогреваемой металлической поверхности или в воздушной среде при температуре на 20–30 °С ниже температуры плавления полимера. Фибриллированные нити изготовляют из ориентированных полосок плёнки шириной 1–50 мм и толщиной 25–80 мкм, пропуская их через вращающийся валок-фибриллятор, на поверхности которого размещены иглы (6–64 на 1 см). При контакте с ними на поверхности плёнки образуются надрезы, увеличивающиеся в размерах. Фибриллирующее устройство включает:- фибриллятор; ‘плавающий’ вал для изменения угла обхвата фибриллятора плёнкой; тянущий блок, состоящий из трёх валков, с помощью которых плёнка получает необходимое натяжение. Часть волокон и нитей выпускают окрашенными; крашение проводят в массе органическими и неорганическими пигментами. Для повышения устойчивости полиолефиновых волокон при нагреве и УФ облучения в полиолефины на стадии их синтеза или грануляции вводят стабилизаторы (фенолы, ароматические амины, аминофенолы или другие соединения). Прочность фибриллированных нитей с повышением степени фибрилляции снижается. Волокна и нити обладают высокими диэлектрическими свойствами (е 2.1–2.5 при частоте 1·106 Гц). Трудно воспламеняются, но горят. Гидрофобны, устойчивы в кислотах и щелочах (за исключением концентрированных кислот:- HNO_3 и хлорсульфоновой $SO_2(C_1)OH$). Не растворяются в неполярных органических растворителях (бензол, толуол, декалин, тетралин) ввиду высокой кристалличности полиолефинов при комнатной температуре, но с повышением температуры набухают, а затем растворяются. Устойчивы к действию микроорганизмов. Достоинства полиолефиновых волокон – высокая эластичность и низкая стоимость благодаря доступности сырья; недостатки – низкая светостойкость и относительно невысокая температура плавления. Выпускают полиолефиновые волокна под следующими торговыми названиями:- Алатон,

Геркулон (Herculon), Комфорлон, Мераклон (Meraklon), Пайлен (Pylen), Рафия, Спанстрон, Алстрон (Ulstron), Хайфекс и другие. Применяют в производстве нетонущих канатов, брезентов, рыболовных сетей, фильтровальных, тарных и обивочных тканей, ковровых изделий, тканей для верхней одежды и другого. Разработан способ получения высокомодульных (до 200 МПа) и высокопрочных (до 5 ГПа) полиолефиновых волокон из 2–3%-ных растворов полиэтилена высокой плотности (молекулярная масса 1.5–106). Сформованные нити подвергают высокоориентационной вытяжке до 40 000%; используют их главным образом для получения композиционных материалов. Мировое производство 1.5 миллиона тонн (в 1985). Впервые производство волокна из полипропилена осуществлено в Италии (в 1958). К Полиолефиновым Волокнам относятся полиэтиленовые и полипропиленовые волокна. Рост мирового производства полиолефиновых волокон продолжается, в том числе и с различными многофункциональными свойствами. Наибольшее распространение получили полипропиленовые волокна. Они являются вторыми среди всех химических волокон по темпам роста производства и объёму выпуска. Выпуск полипропиленовых волокон в 2000 составил 19% от суммарной продукции всех видов синтетических волокон. В 2003 в России впервые на АС-Пресс, ООО (Краснодар) было освоено новое современное производство мультифиламентных полипропиленовых текстильных нитей, в том числе и текстурированных.

POLYOL ESTER = ПОЛИОЛ СЛОЖНЫЙ ЭФИР – Polyol Ester is a synthetic lubricant base, formed by reacting fatty acids with a polyol (such as a glycol) derived from petroleum. Properties include good oxidation stability at high temperatures and low volatility. Used in formulating lubricants for turbines, compressors, jet engines, and automotive engines. / как гликоль) . Полиол – высокомолекулярный спирт.

POLYOXYAMIDE FIBER = ПОЛИОКСИАМИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИОКСИАМИД) – Polyoxyamide Fiber is a copolymeric fiber with good comfort properties, particularly high moisture absorption and transfer, and intrinsic softness.

POLYPETALOUS = МНОГОЛЕПЕСТНОЙ (или МНОГОЛЕПЕСТКОВЫЙ) – Polypetalous:- of a corolla with many separate petals. / Многолепестной или Многолепестковый:- о венчике (corolla) с многочисленными раздельными лепестками. , от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и .

POLYPHAGIC = ПОЛИФАГИЧЕСКОЕ (или МНОГОЯДНОЕ) – Polyphagic:- (Greek:- poly – many) Associated with many food sources. / Под Полифагией, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Phagéin, означающее Есть или Пожирать, понимается:- (1) у человека чрезмерное потребление пищи. Полифагия может быть обусловлена повышенной потребностью в энергии и белках у здорового человека (например, после длительного голодания, тяжёлой физической работы, перенесённых инфекций) или при некоторых заболеваниях (диабет сахарный, зоб диффузный токсический и другие). Полифагия может наблюдаться и вследствие так называемого ложного голода, обусловленного неадекватным раздражением пищевого центра гипоталамуса (например, при неврозах, слабоумии), иногда обостряется до степени булимии. (2) Полифагия, или Многоядность (зоологическая), способность животного питаться различными растительными и животными кормами. Смотрите также Всеядность. В этом смысле понятию Полифагия противоположна Олигофагия.

POLYPHAGOUS = ПОЛИФАГНОЕ (или МНОГОЯДНОЕ, или ЖИВУЩЕЕ НА НЕСКОЛЬКИХ ХОЗЯЕВАХ) – Polyphagous:- feeding on or utilizing many kinds of food or parasitizing a number of different hosts; specifically feeding on various Plants or Animals.

POLYPHYLETIC = ПОЛИФИЛЕТИЧЕСКОЕ – Polyphyletic:- of a group of organisms not including the most recent common ancestor, often because this common ancestor is not characteristic of the group or because the group originated from more than one evolutionary line. Polyphyletic taxa are considered ‘unnatural’ and tend to become targets for revision by taxonomists. See also Monophyletic, and Paraphyletic. / Под Полифилетическим, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Phýlon, означающее Племя или Род, понимается . Под Полифилией понимается происхождение Группы организмов (таксона) от двух и более предковых Групп в результате конвергенции или симбиоза. Полифилия – предполагаемое происхождение той или иной систематической Группы организмов (таксона) от двух и более предковых Групп в результате конвергенции. Некоторые ботаники считают, например, что Двудольные и Однодольные Растения произошли от разных предков и представляют собой 2 параллельных ствола Цветковых Растений, сходство между которыми – результат конвергенции. Высказываются предположения о полифилетическом происхождении разных Групп животных. Так, вероятно, крупные группы млекопитающих произошли от разных групп пресмыкающихся – Терапсид (Therapsida). Подобные случаи, обозначаемые иногда как парафилифия, не представляют полифилию, так как основная исходная группа одна. Таким образом, если выясняется, что группа организмов, считавшаяся раньше монофилетической, состоит из элементов различного происхождения, то её следует разделить на столько систематических единиц, сколько отдельных групп разного родства входит в её состав. ‘В филогенетической системе нет места полифилетическим группам. Полифилия есть лишь выражение несовершенства нашей классификации’ (Иван Иванович Шмальгаузен (1884–1963), Проблемы Дарвинизма, Л., 1969, с. 400). Особенно неприемлемы искусственные таксоны для современной эволюционной систематики, один из основных принципов которой – классифицирование организмов в соответствии с информационным содержанием их генетической программы. Таксоны эволюционной систематики могут быть только монофилетическими (смотрите Монофилия).

POLYPLOID = ПОЛИПЛОИД – Polyploid is an organism with more than two sets of chromosomes. Polyploids can be autopolyploid (duplication of the same set) or allopolyploid (combinations of different sets). More than diploid by multiples of the haploid number. Polyploid:- with more than two sets (diploid) of the basic chromosome number. / Под Полиплоидом, от Греческих слов Polýploos, означающее Мнократный, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается наследственно изменённый организм с многочисленным набором хромосом в клетках организма. Широко распространены среди растений. Большинство культурных растений – полиплоиды, среди раздельнополых животных встречается редко. У многих полиплоидных форм растений более крупные размеры, повышенное содержание ряда веществ, отличные от исходных форм сроки цветения и плодоношения. На основе полиплоидии созданы высокоурожайные сорта сельскохозяйственных растений, например, сахарной свёклы.

POLYPROPYLENE = ПОЛИПРОПИЛЕН – Polypropylene is a synthetic ‘olefin’ polymer (plastic). Polypropylene containers are a good choice for many dyeing processes. Polypropylene has excellent resistance to most chemicals used in dyeing, with the possible exception of some disperse dye carriers. It can be used at the boiling point of water, though it can’t be used on a stove top. A great many household plastic containers are made from this polymer. Polypropylene is also used for fibers, mostly for carpets, but finds some use in garments. It cannot conventionally dyed so it is colored by ‘dope dyeing’ (pigments are added to the raw material). Polypropylene was first polymerized by Karl Rehn and Giulio Natta in March 1954, serving as a preliminary work for large-scale synthesis from 1957 onwards. At first it was thought that it would be cheaper than polyethylene. Polypropylene (PP), also known as Polypropene, is a thermoplastic polymer, made by the chemical industry and used in a wide variety of applications, including packaging, textiles (e.g., ropes, thermal underwear and carpets), stationery, plastic parts and reusable containers of various types, laboratory equipment, loudspeakers, automotive components, and polymer banknotes. An addition polymer made from the monomer propylene, it is rugged and unusually resistant to many chemical solvents, bases and acids. In 2007, the global market for

polypropylene had a volume of 45.1 million tons, which led to a turnover of about 65 billion US Dollars (47.4 billion Euro). Most commercial polypropylene is isotactic and has an intermediate level of crystallinity between that of low-density polyethylene (LDPE) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE); its Young's modulus is also intermediate. Polypropylene is normally tough and flexible, especially when copolymerized with ethylene. This allows polypropylene to be used as an engineering plastic, competing with materials such as ABS (short for the acrylonitrile butadiene styrene). Polypropylene is reasonably economical, and can be made translucent when uncolored but is not as readily made transparent as polystyrene, acrylic, or certain other plastics. It is often opaque or colored using pigments. Polypropylene has good resistance to fatigue. The melting of polypropylene occurs as a range, so a melting point is determined by finding the highest temperature of a differential scanning calorimetry chart. Perfectly isotactic PP has a melting point of 171 °C (340 °F). Commercial isotactic PP has a melting point that ranges from 160 to 166 °C (320 to 331 °F), depending on atactic material and crystallinity. Syndiotactic PP with a crystallinity of 30% has a melting point of 130 °C (266 °F). The melt flow rate (MFR) or melt flow index (MFI) is a measure of molecular weight of polypropylene. The measure helps to determine how easily the molten raw material will flow during processing. Polypropylene with higher MFR will fill the plastic mold more easily during the injection or blow-molding production process. As the melt flow increases, however, some physical properties, like impact strength, will decrease. There are three general types of polypropylene:- homopolymer, random copolymer, and block copolymer. The comonomer used is typically ethylene. Ethylene-propylene rubber or EPDM (short for the ethylene propylene diene Monomer) added to polypropylene homopolymer increases its low temperature impact strength. Randomly polymerized ethylene monomer added to polypropylene homopolymer decreases the polymer crystallinity and makes the polymer more transparent. Melt processing of polypropylene can be achieved via extrusion and molding. Common extrusion methods include production of melt-blown and spun-bond fibers to form long rolls for future conversion into a wide range of useful products, such as face masks, filters, nappies (diapers) and wipes. The most common shaping technique is injection molding, which is used for parts such as cups, cutlery, vials, caps, containers, housewares, and automotive parts such as batteries. The related techniques of blow molding and injection-stretch blow molding are also used, which involve both extrusion and molding. The large number of end-use applications for polypropylene are often possible because of the ability to tailor grades with specific molecular properties and additives during its manufacture. For example, antistatic additives can be added to help polypropylene surfaces resist dust and dirt. Many physical finishing techniques can also be used on polypropylene, such as machining. Surface treatments can be applied to polypropylene parts in order to promote adhesion of printing ink and paints. / Карл Рин (Karl Rehn) и Джульо Натта (Giulio Natta). Акрилонитрильный Бутадиеновый Стирол (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Полипропилен, $[–CH(CH_3)CH_2–]_n$, синтетический полимер, продукт полимеризации пропилена; твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Плотность 905–920 кг/м^3; плавится при 160–176 °C. Нерастворим в органических растворителях, устойчив к действию кипящей воды и растворов щёлочей, разрушается в неорганических кислотах. Отличается высокой ударной прочностью, стойкостью к многократному изгибу и истиранию, низкой паро- и газопроницаемостью, хорошие диэлектрические свойства, невысокая термо- и светостойкость. Применяется в производстве полипропиленового волокна, плёнок и труб для агрессивных жидкостей, бытовых изделий и так далее. Полипропилен, термопластичный полимер пропилена, $(–CH_2–CH(CH_3)–)_n$; бесцветное кристаллическое вещество изотактической структуры, молекулярная масса 300–700 000, максимальная степень кристалличности 73–75%, плотность 0.92 – 0.93 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) при 20 °C, $t_{пл}$ 172 °C. Для полипропилена характерны высокая ударная прочность (ударная вязкость с надрезом 5–12 килоДжоулей на квадратный метр (кДж/м^2), или килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс·см/см^2), высокая стойкость к многократным изгибам, низкая паро- и газопроницаемость; по износостойкости он сравним с полиамидами. Полипропилен – хороший диэлектрик (тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь 0.000 3–0.000 5 при 1 МегаГерц (МГц)), плохо проводит тепло. Он не растворяется в органических растворителях, устойчив к воздействию кипящей воды и щёлочей, но темнеет и разрушается под действием HNO_3, H_2SO_4, хромовой смеси. Полипропилен обладает низкой термо- и светостойкостью, поэтому в него вводят специальные добавки – стабилизаторы полимерных материалов. Полипропилен получают полимеризацией мономера в растворе или массе; перерабатывают литьём под давлением и экструзией. Из полипропилена изготавливают волокна и плёнки, сохраняющие гибкость при 100–130 °C пенопласт, детали машин, профилированные изделия, трубы (для агрессивных жидкостей), различную арматуру, контейнеры, бытовые изделия и другое. Аморфную фазу, образующуюся при синтезе полипропилена в количестве 3–7%, отделяют от основного кристаллического продукта и используют в производстве бытовых резиновых изделий и присадок к смазочным и моторным маслам. Полипропилен производится в бывшем СССР, Италии (Моплен), Великобритании (Пропатен), ФРГ (Хостален), США (Полипро, Профакс). Мировое производство полипропилена в 1973 составило около 2.4 миллиона тонн (т). Смотрите также Полиолефины.

POLYPROPYLENE FIBER = ПОЛИПРОПИЛЕНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polypropylene is a manufactured, olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of propylene. Polypropylene fiber is produced by melt spinning the molten polymer, followed by stretching to orient the fiber molecules. Characteristics:- polypropylene fibers have a number of advantages over polyethylene fibers in the field of textile applications. The degree of crystallinity, 72 to 75%, results in a fiber that is strong and resilient, and does not fibrillate like high-density polyethylene. Polypropylene has a high work of rupture, which indicates a tough fiber, and may be made with tenacities as high as 8.0 to 8.5 grams per denier. The melting point of polypropylene is 165 °C, which is low by comparison with nylon or polyester, but is high enough to make it suitable for most textile applications. So light that it actually floats, polypropylene fiber provides greater coverage per pound than any other fiber. It is highly resistant to mechanical abuse and chemical attack. End Uses:- polypropylene fibers are widely used in industrial, carpet, and geotextile applications. They have found important uses in fishing gear, in ropes, and for filter cloths, laundry bags and dye bags. The excellent chemical resistance of polypropylene fiber is of advantage in the filtration and protective clothing fields. Fibrillated polypropylene yarns are widely used in indoor-outdoor carpets. Staple fiber finds application in blankets, pile fabrics, underwear, and industrial fabrics; it is being developed for carpets, candlewicks, knitted outerwear, hand-knitting yarns, and upholstery. Polypropylene is a synthetic fiber composed of linear macromolecules made up of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon units in which one carbon atom in two carries a methyl side group, generally in an isotactic configuration and without further substitution. Alphabetic code – PP; and relevant commercial allowance – 2.00. Polypropylene is a manufactured fiber characterized by its light weight, high strength, and abrasion resistance. Polypropylene is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include activewear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery. Also known as Olefin, or Polyolefin. Polypropylene Fiber is a manufactured olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of polypropylene. This is a tough fiber with a tenacity of 3.5 to 4.5 grams/denier and a melting point of 165 °C. It is so light in weight that it floats and is highly resistant to mechanical abuse and chemical attack. Polypropylene Fiber is a textile fiber developed by Professor Giulio Natta, consultant to the largest chemical producer in Italy (largest at the time), Montecatini, Società Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica Anonima (Italia). It is obtained from propylene gas, a by product of oil refining. The fiber may be used for satiny silk-like fabrics or for heavy wool-like yarns with strengths comparable with nylon. The fiber melts at 348 degrees Fahrenheit and cloth made from it can not be ironed. Polypropylene (Olefin or Polyolefin) is a manufactured fiber characterized by its light weight, high strength, and abrasion resistance. Polypropylene is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include thermal underwear, activewear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery. Polypropylene Fibers are manufactured

by polymerization of propylene produced by purifying the petroleum. Polypropylene fiber is lightest in weight among synthetic fibers. It can float in water. Polypropylene fiber is used for home furnishings such as carpets and rugs; and industrial uses such as ropes, reflecting the characteristics of strong tensile strength, resistance to acid and alkali and soil resistance. In addition, it is also used for swimsuits, socks and underwear with superior in warmth retention and fast drying properties thanks to little moisture and water absorption. On the contrary, it is inferior in heat resistance. Self-adhesive composite fibers compounded of polypropylene fiber and other polymers of low melting point are also manufactured for a wide variety of hygienic products. End-Uses:- (i) For clothing:- Socks, Thermal Underwear, Swimsuits, etc. (ii) For home furnishings:- Medical supplies, Carpets, Automotive Rugs, Braids, etc. (iii) For industrial uses:- Fishing Nets, Ropes, Filter Cloth, V-belts, Water-proofed Sheets, Nets for Construction, etc. Features:- (i) The specific gravity is 0.91, lightest in weight among all fibers. One of the very strong fibers. (ii) Little moisture and water absorption. Quickly dryable even it is wet. Superior in warmth retention thanks to the low heat transfer rate. (iii) Resistant to acid and alkaline chemicals. (iv) Thermoplastic. Care Instructions:- wash with water avoiding the drycleaning. Avoid tumble drying (hot air dryer), iron at low temperature and use an iron cloth, because polypropylene fiber is heat sensitive and tends to be deformed by heating. / Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}). Профессор Джульо Натта (Giulio Natta) , Монтэкатини, Сочэта Дьжэнерале пэр л'Индустриа Минерариа э Кимика Анонима (Montecatini, Società Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica Anonima). домогательство (abuse). Изготовленное волокно, характеризуемое своим лёгким весом, высокой прочностью, и сопротивлением к истиранию. Полипропилен является также . , и высокая устойчивость к истиранию. Известен также как Олефин (Olefin) или Полиолефин (Polyolefin). Полипропиленовое Волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна и текстильной нити. Полипропиленовое Волокно, синтетическое волокно, получаемое формованием из расплава полипропилена. Стойко к действию кислот, органических растворителей, растворов щёлочей; обладает хорошими теплоизоляционными и эластичными свойствами (по устойчивости к двойным изгибам превосходит полиамидное волокно). Серьёзным недостатком являются сравнительно невысокая термостойкость и низкая светостойкость. Из полипропиленового волокна изготовляют брезенты, нетонущие канаты, ковры, обивочные и фильтровальные материалы, рыболовные сети и другие. Торговые названия:- Геркулон (Herculon в США), Мераклон (Meraklon в Италии), Пайлен (Pylen в Японии), Алстрон (Ulstron в Великобритании) и другие. Полипропиленовое Волокно, синтетическое волокно, формуемое из расплава полипропилена. Полипропиленовое волокно по эластичности, устойчивости к двойным изгибам, как правило, превосходит полиамидные волокна, но уступает им по стойкости к истиранию. Обладает хорошими теплоизоляционными свойствами, имеет высокую стойкость к действию кислот, щёлочей, органических растворителей. Термо- и светостойкость полипропиленового волокна сравнительно невысоки и в значительной мере определяются эффективностью вводимых в них стабилизаторов. Филаментное полипропиленовое волокно и моноволокно используют для изготовления нетонущих канатов, сетей, фильтровальных и обивочных материалов; штапельное полипропиленовое волокно – для выпуска ковров, одеял, тканей для верхней одежды, трикотажа, фильтровальных материалов. Текстурированное (высокообъёмное) полипропиленовое волокно находит применение главным образом в производстве ковров. Полипропиленовое волокно выпускается под различными торговыми названиями:- Геркулон (США), Ульстрен (Великобритания), Найден (Япония), Мераклон (Италия) и другие. Мировой выпуск полипропиленового волокна в 1972 составил около 500 000 тонн (т). Полипропиленовое (ПП) Волокно – синтетическое волокно, формуемое из расплава полипропилена. Отличительные свойства ПП волокон:- исключительной особенностью этих волокон является их очень низкая плотность 0.91–0.92 г/см^3. Это самые лёгкие из всех известных волокон. Гигроскопичность нитей практически равна нулю. Поэтому изделия из них не тонут в воде. ПП волокно по эластичности, устойчивости к двойным изгибам, как правило, превосходит полиамидные волокна, но уступает им по стойкости к истиранию. Обладает хорошими теплоизоляционными свойствами, имеет высокую стойкость к действию кислот, щёлочей, органических растворителей. ПП волокно имеет высокое сопротивление к бактериям, насекомым и плесени. Недостатки:- довольно низкая термостойкость (110–115 °С), поэтому изделия с использованием ПП волокон не должны подвергаться действию высоких температур. Термо- и светостойкость в значительной мере определяются эффективностью вводимых стабилизаторов. Значительная часть ПП волокон выпускается физически и химически модифицированными, с существенно повышенными эксплуатационными свойствами. Применение ПП волокон:- комплекс всех перечисленных свойств даёт возможность широкого использования полипропиленовых нитей в производстве изделий бытового и технического назначения, как в чистом виде, так и в смеси с другими волокнами. Комплексные нити и мононити используют для изготовления нетонущих канатов, сетей, фильтровальных и обивочных материалов. ПП нетканые полотна, получаемые методом аэродинамического формования, используются в качестве фильтрующих, укрывающих материалов. Плёночные и фибриллированные волокна используются в качестве упаковочного шпагата и мягкой тары. Текстурированный ПП жгутик используется в ковровом производстве. ПП текстильные нити, в том числе и текстурированные, оказались прекрасным материалом для изделий контактирующих с кожей человека. Штапельное ПП волокно используется для получения текстильных материалов в смесях с другими волокнами. Оптимальным является создание двухслойных материалов из ПП и целлюлозных волокон:- например – нижний слой из ПП волокон, верхний – из гигроскопичных целлюлозных волокон. Нижнее бельё, спортивные изделия, благодаря низкой гигроскопичности нижнего слоя и плохой его смачиваемости влагой оказываются все время сухими и в то же время эти качества способствуют каппилярному транспорту влаги в наружный слой. В смесях с целлюлозными волокнами ПП волокна используются для изготовления чулочно-носочных изделий с повышенными гигиеническими характеристиками. Благодаря ПП волокнам такие трикотажные изделия быстро сохнут и имеют очень высокую износоустойчивость. Торговые названия:- геркулон, ульстрен, найден, мераклон и другие. Полипропиленовое Волокно – синтетическое волокно, формуемое из расплава полипропилена. Полипропиленовое волокно по эластичности, устойчивости к двойным изгибам, как правило, превосходит полиамидные волокна, но уступает им по стойкости к истиранию. Обладает хорошими теплоизоляционными свойствами, имеет высокую стойкость к действию кислот, щёлочей, органических растворителей. Термо- и светостойкость полипропиленовых волокон сравнительно невысоки и в значительной мере определяются эффективностью вводимых в них стабилизаторов. Филаментное полипропиленовое волокно и моноволокно используют для изготовления нетонущих канатов, сетей, фильтровальных и обивочных материалов; штапельное полипропиленовое волокно – для выпуска ковров, одеял, тканей для верхней одежды, трикотажа, фильтровальных материалов. Текстурированное (высокообъёмное) полипропиленовое волокно находит применение главным образом в производстве ковров. Полипропиленовое волокно выпускается под различными торговыми названиями:- Геркулон (США), Ульстрен (Великобритания), Найден (Япония), Мераклон (Италия) и другими.

POLYPROPYLENE WRAPPED HERCULES, HERCULES CORDAGE = ОБЁРНУТЫЙ ПОЛИПРОПИЛЕНОМ ГЕРКУЛЕС, ГЕРКУЛЕС КОРДАЖ – Polypropylene Wrapped Hercules, Hercules Cordage:- a particularly strong type of rope. Hercules rope is a combination of fiber and wire rope, the individual strands have a wire core. This construction means that Hercules rope is easier to handle than ordinary wire rope.

POLYSACCHARIDE = ПОЛИСАХАРИД – Polysaccharide is a long branched or unbranched chain of sugars linked together by glycosidic bonds. Polysaccharides are frequently molecules of great size, with molecular weights up to several million, and may serve architectural (e.g., cellulose) or food storage (e.g., starch) functions. Polysaccharide is a polymer molecule of sugars, e.g., starch,

glycogen. Polysaccharide is the bio-polymers made up of ten or more simple sugar (like glucose) units. Starches and cellulose are polysaccharides. Below 10 sugar units, a specific numerical prefix is usually used, such as in 'disaccharide'. / Под Полисахаридами, от Греческих слов Polýs, означающее Многий или Многочисленный или Обширный, и Sákchar, означающее Сахар, понимаются высокомолекулярные углеводы, образованные остатками моносахаридов (глюкозы, фруктозы и других) или их производных, например, аминосахаров. Присутствуют во всех организмах, выполняя функции запасных (гликоген, крахмал), опорных (хитин, целлюлоза), защитных (камеди, слизи) веществ. Участвуют в иммунных реакциях, обеспечивают сцепление клеток в тканях растений и животных. Полисахариды, высокомолекулярные соединения из класса углеводов; состоят из остатков моносахаридов (М), связанных гликозидными связями. Молекулярные массы полисахаридов лежат в пределах от нескольких тысяч (ламинарин, инулин) до нескольких миллионов (гиалуроновая кислота, гликоген) и могут быть определены лишь ориентировочно, так как индивидуальные полисахариды обычно являются смесями компонентов, различающихся степенью полимеризации. Химическая классификация полисахаридов основана на строении составляющих их М – гексоз (глюкоза, галактоза, манноза), пентоз (арабиноза, ксилоза), а также аминосахаров (глюкозамин, галактозамин), дезоксисахаров (рамноза, фукоза), уроновых кислот и других. К гидроксильным (–OH) и аминогруппам ($–NH_2$) моносахаридов в молекулах природных полисахаридов могут быть присоединены остатки кислот (уксусной, пировиноградной, молочной, фосфорной, серной) или спиртов (обычно метилового). Гомополисахариды построены из остатков только одного М (например, глюканы, фруктаны), гетерополисахариды – из остатков двух и более различных М (например, арабиногалактаны, глюкуроноксиланы). Многие распространённые полисахариды или группы полисахаридов носят давно укоренившиеся название:- целлюлоза, крахмал, хитин, пектиновые вещества и другие (иногда название полисахарида связано с источником его выделения:- нигеран – из Гриба Aspergillus Niger, одонталан – из Водоросли Odontalia Corymbifera). Полисахариды, в отличие от других классов биополимеров, могут существовать как в виде линейных, так и разветвлённых структур. К линейным полисахаридам относятся целлюлоза, амилоза, мукополисахариды; маннаны дрожжей и камеди растений построены по типу б, а гликоген, амилопектин и галактан из виноградной Улитки Helix Pomatia – по типу в. Тип структуры полисахаридов определяет в значительной степени их физико-химические свойства, в частности растворимость в воде. Такие линейные регулярные (то есть содержащие лишь один тип межмоносахаридной связи) полисахариды, как целлюлоза и хитин, нерастворимы в воде, так как энергия межмолекулярного взаимодействия выше энергии гидратации. Высокоразветвлённые, не обладающие упорядоченной структурой полисахариды хорошо растворимы в воде. Химические реакции, известные в ряду М, – ацилирование, алкилирование, окисление гидроксильных и восстановление карбоксильных, а также введение новых групп и другие, осуществимы и в случае полисахаридов, хотя степень протекания реакций, как правило, ниже. Химически модифицированные полисахариды зачастую обладают новыми, ценными для практики свойствами, отсутствовавшими у исходного соединения. Большинство полисахаридов устойчиво к щёлочам; при действии кислот происходит их деполимеризация – гидролиз. В зависимости от условий кислотного гидролиза получают или свободные М или олигосахариды. Молекулы гетерополисахаридов, содержащих разные по кислотоустойчивости типы гликозидных связей, удаётся расщеплять избирательно. Для этой цели используют и специфические ферменты. Установление строения низкомолекулярных продуктов расщепления облегчает задачу установления строения самого полисахарида. Она сводится к определению структуры так называемых повторяющихся звеньев, из которых, как полагают (это доказано на ряде примеров), построены все полисахариды. Исследование вторичной структуры полисахаридов проводится с помощью физико-химических методов, в частности Рентгеноструктурного анализа, который с успехом был применен, например, при исследовании целлюлозы. Весьма разнообразны биологические функции полисахаридов. Крахмал и гликоген – резервные полисахариды растений и животных; целлюлоза растений и хитин Насекомых и Грибов – опорные полисахариды; гиалуроновая кислота, присутствующая в оболочке яйцеклетки, синовиальной жидкости, стекловидном теле глаза, – высокоэффективный 'смазочный материал'; камеди и слизи растений и капсулярные полисахариды микроорганизмов выполняют защитную функцию; высокосульфатированный полисахарид гепарин – ингибитор свёртывания крови. Фрагменты полисахаридов в смешанных углеводсодержащих биополимерах (гликопротеидах, липополисахаридах), присутствующих в поверхностном слое клетки, обусловливают специфические иммунные реакции организма. Внеклеточные полисахариды и другие углеводсодержащие биополимеры обеспечивают межклеточное взаимодействие, скрепление клеток растений (пектиновые вещества) и животных (гиалин). Биосинтез полисахаридов протекает главным образом с участием нуклеозиддифосфатсахаров, служащих донорами моносахаридных (реже – дисахаридных) остатков, которые переносятся на соответствующие олигосахаридные фрагменты строящегося полисахарида. Биосинтез гетерополисахаридов происходит путём последовательного включения М из соответствующих нуклеозиддифосфатсахаров в полисахаридную цепь. Известен и другой механизм, реализующийся при построении полисахаридов бактериальных антигенов; вначале с участием липидных и нуклеотидных переносчиков сахаров синтезируются специфические, так называемые повторяющиеся звенья, из которых под действием фермента полимеразы происходит синтез полисахарида. Разветвлённые полисахариды типа гликогена и амилопектина образуются путём внутримолекулярной ферментативной перестройки линейного полисахарида. Разрабатываются подходы к направленному химическому синтезу полисахаридов. В живых организмах полисахариды, служащие основными резервами энергии, расщепляются внутри- и внеклеточными ферментами с образованием М и их производных, распадающихся далее с высвобождением энергии. Накопление и распад гликогена в печени человека и высших животных – способ регулирования уровня глюкозы в крови. Мономерные продукты образуются или непосредственно путём последовательного отщепления от молекулы полисахарида, или в результате ступенчатого распада полисахарида с промежуточным образованием олигосахаридов. Многие полисахариды (крахмал, целлюлоза, пектиновые вещества и другие) применяют в пищевой, химической и других отраслях промышленности, в медицине. Смотрите также статьи Углеводы, Углеводный Обмен.

POLYSTYRENE = ПОЛИСТИРОЛ (или ПОЛИСТАЙРИН) – Polystyrene is a synthetic polymer (plastic). Polystyrene is extensively used for disposable food service and packaging items. Solid polystyrene is used for disposable cutlery, glasses and portion cups. Foamed polystyrene is used for plates, packaging trays, coffee cups and the like. Polystyrene has poor resistance to many organic chemicals. Do not use it for storage of dry dyes. Polystyrene items are very convenient for short-term handling dye powders when weighing or mixing dyes. See also Styrene. / Стайрин (Styrene). Под Полистиролом, $(–CH_2–CH(C_6H_5)–)_n$, понимается синтетический полимер, продукт полимеризации стирола; твёрдое стеклообразное вещество. Хороший диэлектрик. Устойчив к химическим реагентам; имеет невысокую теплостойкость. Более теплостоек и менее хрупок ударопрочный полистирол (продукт химического модифицирования полистирола, например, бутадиеновым каучуком). Применяется в производстве пенопластов, корпусов радио- и телеаппаратуры, различных деталей автомобилей и другом. Полистирол, линейный полимер стирола, $(–CH_2–CH(C_6H_5)–)n$; прозрачное стеклообразное вещество, молекулярная масса 30–500 000, плотность 1.06 грамм на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) (20 °C), температура стеклования 93 °C. Полистирол – дешёвый крупнотоннажный термопласт; характеризуется высокой твёрдостью, хорошими диэлектрическими свойствами, влагостойкостью, легко окрашивается и формуется, химически стоек, растворяется в ароматически и хлорированных алифатических углеводородах, физиологически безвреден. Однако для полистирола характерны сравнительно низкая теплостойкость (например, по Вика ~100 °C) и значительная хрупкость. Лучшими эксплуатационными свойствами обладают различные сополимеры стирола. Так,

повышения теплостойкости и прочности при растяжении (на ~60%) достигают сополимеризацией стирола с акрилонитрилом или а-метилстиролом, повышения прочности и ударной вязкости (с 5–10 до 50–100 килоДжоулей на квадратный метр (кДж/м^2), или килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс·см/см^2)) – получением привитых сополимеров стирола с 5–10% каучука, например, бутадиенового (ударопрочный полистирол), а также тройных сополимеров акрилонитрила, бутадиена и стирола (так называемый АБС-пластик). Заменой акрилонитрила на метилметакрилат синтезируют прозрачные тройные сополимеры. В промышленности полистирол и сополимеры стирола получают радикальной полимеризацией в массе и водных эмульсиях; перерабатывают литьём под давлением, экструзией, прессованием, вакуум-формованием. Полистирол используют для изготовления предметов бытовой техники и домашнего обихода, упаковки, игрушек, фурнитуры, плёнки, для получения пенополистирола (смотрите Пенопласты). Из ударопрочного полистирола и АБС-пластика изготавливают, кроме того, корпуса радио- и телеаппаратуры, детали автомобилей, холодильников, мебель, трубы и другое. Применяют также смеси полистирола с каучуками и другими пластмассами. Мировое производство полистирола и сополимеров стирола в 1973 составило около 5 миллионов тонн (т).

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE FIBER = ПОЛИТЕТРАФТОРЭТИЛЕНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ПОЛИТЕТРАФТОРЭТИЛЕН) – Polytetrafluoroethylene Fiber (PTFE):- fluorine-containing manufactured fibers characterized by high chemical stability, relative inertness, and high melting point. Made my emulsion spinning, a process that essentially results in fusion of fibrils by passing an emulsion through a capillary, then drawing the resulting fiber. The fiber has a moderate tensile strength and is particularly resistant to the effect of high temperatures and corrosive chemicals. Having very low frictional coefficients, it has a slippery hand. Its principal uses are in packaging and filtration media. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Fiber is a fluoride containing manufactured fiber characterized by high chemical stability, relative inertness and high melting point. The fiber has moderate tensile strength, resistance to chemicals and high temperature. It has very low frictional characteristics and has a slippery hand. It works well in filtration, packaging, and in combination with other fibers in self-lubricating bearings. / Политетрафторэтилен или Тефлон. Пенополитетрафторэтилен (Cellular Polytetrafluoroethylene). Политетрафторэтилен, продукт полимеризации тетрафторэтилена общей формулы (–CF2–CF2–)n; подробнее смотрите в статье Фторопласты.

POLYTRIMETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE = ПОЛИТРИМЕТИЛЕН ТЕРЕФТАЛАТ – The Polytrimethylene Terephthalate (generically as PTT) is known as Aromatic Polyester and Corterra PTT by Shell. It is innovative polymer produced by the polycondensation reaction of purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and 1,3-propanediol (PDO). PTT competes with the other aromatic polyesters – polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) – as well as with polyamide. PTT is used in fibers for carpet (bulked continuous filament (BCF)) and textiles (filament yarns) and in nonwovens. Other emerging applications are, for example, monofilament, film and engineering thermoplastics (ETPs). The question of why polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT) is only appearing now and not 60 years ago (info of 2008), when it was invented, has many different answers. One reason is that at that time of invention, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) was found to be the polymer with the broadest application potential in different industrials fields, including films for video and audio, textile fiber, technical films and packaging. Another reason was the limited availability of 1,3-propanediol (PDO), which was expensive. However, PDO is now playing a major role in the industrial development of PTT. PTT greatly reduces the amount of acrolein generated during thermal decomposition of the polymer. This stabilization is effective at temperatures well above the melt temperature and is active for days at these temperatures. There are two routes to synthesis PTT:- (i) the transesterification of dimethylterephthalate (DMT) with PDO; and (ii) the esterification route starting with PTA and PDO – these are similar to PET synthesis. With the exception of the process temperature and catalysts, the synthesis of PTT follows more or less the same chemical rules as the PET process. As a consequence, it is possible, in general, to convert existing PET production facilities to produce PTT. Currently, PTT is extrusion spun. Because PTT, like PET, is sensitive to hydrolysis degradation, a drying process is necessary before extrusion. The drying temperature should not exceed 150 °C because at higher temperatures an oxidative destruction will occur. Unlike PET, PTT chips do not need to be crystallized before drying. When considering the adaptation of the spinning and winding process from PET to PTT, three properties have to be taken into account:- melt temperature, glass transition temperatures, and intrinsic elasticity. Unlike all other known linear polyester polymers, PTT shows a repeatable elastic recovery of about 10–12%. A team of British scientists recently (info of 2008) discovered that the crystal structure of PTT is spiral shaped, which explains the elastic recovery of PTT fibers. Spinning and winding an elastic filament at high speed will prove more difficult than a non-elastic filament. During partially oriented yarn (POY) spinning, the cheese package might tighten or bulge, both of which are undesirable winding failures. Texturing of PTT POY is againg under adapted conditions, is performed in a similar manner to PET POY texturing. The last five years (2003–08) have brought a large number of patents related to PTT high-speed spinning processes. The amount of PTT fibers and filament in production worldwide is estimated to be beneath 50 000 tons/year. For now, most applications make use of PTTs high elasticity, in leisure and sportswear. Textiles made of PTT fibers combine the properties of common fibers, such as Spandex, Nylon™, acrylic and PET. High stretch, bulk and softness are providing the potential to replace the expensive high elastic polyurethane fibers. Most of the mechanical properties are similar to PET but they are also easy to dye. PTT fibers are providing a completely new tool to design consumer fabrics, with optimal processing and application values. Finally, the price of PTT will dictate the speed at which it replaces other fibers. Unlike other introductions of new polymers to the industry, the introduction of PTT was accompanied by powerful marketing activities from the first. Shell has announced that it has a PDO production unit of 75 000 tons/year capacity on stream. Shell's PTT polymer production is estimated to be in the range of 21 000 tons/year. Shell's PTT activities are covered by the trade name Corterra™. In 1998, DuPont acquired the PDO production of Degussa in Wesseling, Germany. This plant is producing abount 12 000 tons/year PDO with the option to expand the capacity to 50 000 tons/year. DuPont's PTT activities are covered by the trade name Sorona™. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). и Котчэра ПТТ от компании Щел (Corterra PTT by Shell). Найлан™ (Nylon™).

POLYURETHANE = ПОЛИУРЕТАН – Polyurethane:- a paint and varnish resin which imparts good abrasion resistance and marketed under several trade names such as varathane, urethane, and durathane. / Смола краски и лака, устойчивость к истиранию и . Полиуретаны, синтетические полимеры, содержащие в молекуле группы –NH–CO–O–; образуются при взаимодействии ди- или полиизоцианатов с двух- или трёхатомными спиртами; вязкие жидкости или твёрдые вещества. Применяются в производстве полиуретанового волокна, пенопластов, клеёв, лаков. Эластичные полиуретаны (уретановые каучуки) – основа износостойкой резины. Полиуретановые лаки, растворы изоцианатов и соединений с гидроксильными группами в органических растворителях (компоненты реагируют между собой после нанесения на поверхность, образуя полиуретаны). Покрытия эластичны, износостойки, обладают антикоррозионными и электроизоляционными свойствами. Лаками, а также красками и грунтовками на их основе защищают химическую и радиоэлектронную аппаратуру, детали судов и самолётов, строительные конструкции и другое. Полиуретаны, полимеры, содержащие в основной цепи макромолекулы уретановые группировки –NH–CO–O–; общая формула линейных полиуретанов:- (¾A¾OCOHN¾A"–NHCOO¾)$_n$. Обычно полиуретаны получают поликонденсацией ди- или полиизоцианатов (в общей формуле A" – остаток диизоцианата) с соединениями, содержащими активные атомы водорода, например, двух- и трёхатомными спиртами (A – углеводородный остаток). Этот процесс часто называют полимеризацией или полиприсоединением. Для синтеза полиуретана чаще всего используют 1,6-

гексаметилендиизоцианат, 2,4- и 2,6-толуилендиизоцианаты, три (n-изоцианатфенил) метан (смотрите Изоцианаты), простые и сложные алифатические или ароматические полиэфиры, гликоли, глицерин. Свойства полиуретана изменяются в очень широких пределах (в зависимости от природы и длины участков цепи между уретановыми группировками, от структуры – линейная или сетчатая, молекулярной массы, степени кристалличности и другого). Полиуретаны могут быть вязкими жидкостями или твёрдыми (аморфными или кристаллическими) продуктами – от высокоэластичных мягких резин до жёстких пластиков (твёрдость по Шору от 15 по шкале A до 60 по шкале D соответственно). Полиуретаны устойчивы к действию кислот, минеральных и органических масел, бензина, окислителей; по гидролитической стойкости превосходят полиамиды. Линейные полиуретаны растворимы в некоторых полярных растворителях (например, диметилформамиде, диметилсульфоксиде). Полиуретаны используют в виде пен (смотрите Пенопласты), каучуков (смотрите Уретановые Каучуки), термопластов, волокон (смотрите Полиуретановые Волокна), лаков (смотрите Полиуретановые Лаки), клеев (смотрите Полиуретановые Клеи), латексов для приготовления герметизирующих составов и другого. Изделия из полиуретана получают методом жидкофазного литья непосредственно из исходных мономеров или из предварительно полученных полимеров (форполимеров). Мировое производство пенополиуретана в 1973 составило около 1.2 миллиона тонн (т).

POLYURETHANE FIBER = ПОЛИУРЕТАНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyurethane Fibers are referred to as Spandex as a generic name. The fiber itself is highly stretch and elastic as rubber, strong than rubber, and resistant to aging. The fiber is dyeable freely and fine yarn can be produced. Polyurethane fiber is manufactured from glycol and diisocyanate as raw material with a special spinning method. No product is manufactured of 100% poly-urethane fiber. The polyurethane fiber is used by blending other fibers. A fabric, referred to 'two-way tricot' in which a polyurethan fiber is knitted with a nylon or polyester filament yarn, is highly elastic both in wale- and course-way and is used for swimsuits, leotards, underwear and other similar stretchable clothing. A yarn, in which another yarn such as nylon yarn is wound around polyurethane yarn is referred to as a 'Covered Yarn'. A covered yarn is used for pantyhose and foundation garments. In addition, a yarn in which a polyurethane yarn is inserted as a core in the spinning process is referred to as a 'Core Spun Yarn'. A core spun yarn is used for tights and training wear. Used as a part of foundations such as brassieres, girdles, corsets, sweaters, underwear, pantyhose, socks, swimsuits, shirts slacks, and also for bandages, supporters, paper diapers, etc. Features:- (i) extends 5~7 times when stretched as rubber; (ii) more durable than rubber and 2~4 times higher tensile strength than rubber. More resistant to aging than rubber and finer yarn is available; (iii) since considerably resistant to high tempera-ture, a heat setting can be achieved with other fibers simultaneously; and (iv) although non-attackable with alkali, yellowing with the action of chlorine and deterioration is accelerated with chlorine. Care instructions:- (i) avoid chlorinated bleaching agents; (ii) do not iron by stretching a polyurethane fabric. See also Spandex Fiber. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Щёлочь (Alkali). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Полиуретановое Волокно – синтетическое волокно, получаемое формованием из растворов или расплавов некоторых полиуретанов (или методом химического формования, в котором полиуретан образуется из исходных соединений непосредственно при получении волокна). Стойки в маслах, хлорсодержащих органических растворителях растворах щёлочей, кислотах, выдерживают действие гидролитических агентов при отделке, крашении, стирке. По эластичным свойствам сходны с резиновыми нитями (имеют низкий модуль упругости и высокое относительное удлинение), но превосходят их по устойчивости к кожному жиру и поту, по прочности и износостойкости. Применяется (часто в смеси с природными или другими химическими волокнами) для изготовления спортивной одежды, рубашек, плащей, корсетных изделий. Торговые названия:- Вайрин (Vy-rene в США), Ворин (Vorin в Италии), Дорластан (Dorlastan в Германии и Японии), Лайкра (Lycra в США), Неоран (Neoran в Японии), Спанцел (Spanzelle в Великобритании), Эспа (Espa) и другие. Известно также как Спандекс или Спандэкс (Spandex). Полиуретановые Волокна или Спандекс, синтетические волокна, формуемые из растворов или расплавов полиуретанов или методом так называемого химического формования (полиуретан образуется из диизоцианата и диамина непосредственно в процессе волокнообразования). По механическим показателям полиуретановые волокна резко выделяются среди других видов химических и натуральных волокон и во многом сходны с резиновыми нитями. Для них характерны высокое удлинение, низкий модуль упругости, способность к упругому восстановлению в исходное состояние за очень короткое время. При 120 °С, особенно в растянутом состоянии, происходит значительная потеря прочности полиуретановых волокон. Поэтому чистку и крашение изделий из полиуретановых волокон проводят при температурах не выше 90 °С. Под действием света полиуретановые волокна желтеют (этого в значительной степени можно избежать применением светостабилизаторов), а их механические свойства изменяются незначительно. Полиуретановые волокна довольно устойчивы к действию гидролитических агентов во время отделки, стирки, крашения; стойки в маслах, хлорсодержащих органических растворителях, кислотах, щёлочах. Полиуретановые волокна перерабатывают в чистом виде или в смеси с натуральными или с другими видами химических волокон. Последние идут главным образом на оплётку полиуретановой нити, которая предохраняет стержневую нить от действия света. Для получения тканей используется пряжа, состоящая из 5–20% полиуретановых волокон и 80–95% нерастяжимых волокон. Из тканей изготовляют рубашки, блузки, спортивные костюмы, плащи, корсетные изделия и другое. Полиуретановые волокна известны под торговыми названиями:- Лайкра, Вайрин (США), Эспа, Неоран (Япония), Спанцель (Великобритания), Ворин (Италия) и другими. Мировое производство полиуретанового воловкна в 1973 составляло несколько десятков тысяч тонн.

POLYURETHANE FOAM = ПОЛИУРЕТАНОВАЯ ПЕНА – Polyurethane Foam:- used to insulate refrigerated containers. It is also known as Construction Foam. See also Foam. / Полиуретановую Пену (или Монтажную Пену) изобрёл (создал) Оту Байа (Otto Bayer) в 1947. Сначала полиуретаны нашли применение в промышленности как изоляционные плиты, но в 1970-х наступил технологический перелом в химии и началось широкое применение полиуретановой пены в аэрозольном баллоне (PUR). Первой компанией упаковавшей пену в баллон была Английская Ройэл Кэмикэл Индэстри (Royal Chemical Industry), а первой страной применившей пену в строительстве была Швеция – это произошло в начале 1980-х, так что на сегодняшний день пена является молодым строительным продуктом. Для производства современной монтажной пены необходимы инновационные рецептуры и высокое качество продукции. Ключевым показателем успеха является разработка Отделом Исследований и Развития соответствующей химической рецептуры, а также соответствующий контроль качества во время производственного процесса. От потребителя требуется использовать товар в соответствии с инструкцией производителя, указанной на этикетке. Полиуретановая пена это особый продукт. Пена является отличным заполнителем для различных пустот и щелей и обладает хорошими звуко- и теплоизоляционными свойствами (1 см отвердевшей пены по своим термичным свойствам соответствует 1.4–1.8 см полистирола или 1.75 см минеральной ваты). Также полиуретановая пена обладает высокими физическими (плотность, производительность) и механическими свойствами (устойчивость на сжатие и разрыв, адгезия к строительным материалам). Практическое применение является мерой ценности полиуретановой монтажной пены. Полиуретановые пены применяются для монтажа окон и дверей, звуко- и теплоизоляции, заполнения арок, соединения строительных материалов, теплоизоляции и уплотнения перегородок в здания, автомобилях и катерах, а также монтажной пеной часто выполняют строительные работы общего назначения. Потребителю необходимо знать различия между монтажной пеной с трубкой и пеной, предназначенной под пистолет. Стандартную полиуретановую пену отличает большая плотность 19–23 кг/м, широкое распространение на рынке и более доступная цена. Профессиональную пену характеризует

лёгкость и высокая точность нанесения, повышенная производительность, более низкое вторичное расширение до 150%, более короткое время отвердения пены, высокая стабильность и возможность многоразового применения. Также существуют двухкомпонентные пены, отличающиеся хорошими параметрами прочности, большая плотность 30–40 кг/м, минимальное вторичное расширение и высокая стабильность размеров, более короткое время обработки, отсутствие необходимости в увлажнении пены. Сравнивая пену на полке в магазине или у оптовика, следует обратить внимание на дату производства и срок хранения на упаковке, звук при вымешивании пены, вес баллона, чистоту клапана. Очень важно взвесить баллон до и после выпуска пены, а также размешивание. Один из основных критериев выбора пены – сезон применения. При применении летней пены минимальной температурой окружающей среды является +5 °C, а температура самого баллона не должна быть ниже +10 °C. При низких температурах увеличивается время отвердевания пены, для ускорения добавляются различные катализаторы и стабилизаторы. Существует опасность что при применении летней пены в зимний период пена сплывёт с вертикальных поверхностей, раскрошится, могут появиться стеклянные пузырьки. Температура применения всесезонной монтажной пены до –10 °C, температура баллона должна быть не ниже +5 °C. Все полиуретановые пены неустойчивы к ультрафиолету и требуют защиты (силикон, грунтовка, краска). При нанесении выпуск пены должен быть равномерный, с одинаковой скоростью. После нанесения пена не должна сплывать с вертикальных поверхностей. Полиуретановая пена должна быть устойчива к кратковременному воздействию химикатов и гниению. Выпущенная пена должна иметь стабильные размеры и выдерживать положенный срок работы. Застывшая полиуретановая пена имеет определённую внутреннюю структуру. Чем меньше ячейки в теле пены, тем лучше механические свойства, лучше адгезия к строительным материалам и выше устойчивость к влаге. Пена не держится на поверхности. Причина:- пена слишком густая, тяжёлая; слишком низкая или слишком высокая температура (низкая адгезия); во время нанесения газы выходят в жидком виде. Результат:- пена не держится на строительных элементах, образуются просветы и дыры. Мокрый стержень. Причина:- плохая рецептура пены; неправильно подобранное время отвердения пены; слишком низкая температура во время применения и отвердения. Результат:- вторичное расширение, грозит деформацией оконных рам и дверных коробок. Недостаток стабильности размеров – усадка. Причина:- плохая рецептура; плохо подобранный вид и количество стабилизатора; слишком высокая температура при применении (после охлаждения давление в ячейках уменьшается и происходит усадка). Результат:- появляются просветы, несоответствующий монтаж элементов; уменьшается адгезия к строительным материалам и эластичность. Стеклянные пузырьки. Причина:- слишком быстро улетучивающиеся газы пропан и бутан растворяют ячейки на поверхности пены. Результат:- понижение механических свойств пены.

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL = ПОЛИВИНИЛОВЫЙ СПИРТ (или ПОЛИВИНИЛОВЫЙ АЛКОГОЛЬ) – Polyvinyl Alcohol is a colorless, water-soluble resin made by the hydrolysis of a polyvinyl ester (usually the acetate). Polyvinyl alcohol is used in textile processing as a size, frequently for nylon, and in fiber manufacture as a raw material for the production of polyvinyl alcohol fibers. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Поливиниловый Спирт, $(–CH_2–CH(OH)–)_n$, синтетический полимер, продукт взаимодействия поливинилацетата с метиловым спиртом; твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Плотность около 1 300 кг/м^3; при 220–235 °C размягчается с разложением. Хорошо растворяется в воде, устойчив к действию жиров, большинства универсальных органических растворителей, масел, разбавленных кислот и растворов щёлочей. Нетоксичен. Применяется в синтезе поливинилацеталей, в производстве поливинилспиртового волокна, плёнок, для шлихтования пряжи и аппретирования тканей, как эмульгатор, загуститель водных растворов и латэксов и другого. Специальные марки поливинилового спирта используют как плазмозаменитель при переливании крови и в производстве лекарственных препаратов. Поливиниловый Спирт, твёрдый полимер белого цвета формулы $(–CH_2–CH(OH)–)_n$ (степень полимеризации n может достигать 5 000):- содержит до 68% кристаллической фазы в виде микрокристаллических образований; нетоксичен. Единственным для поливинилового спирта растворителем на практике служит вода; он не растворяется в органических растворителях, особенно устойчив к действию масел, жиров, бензина и других углеводородов, а также к действию разбавленных кислот и щёлочей. В промышленности поливиниловый спирт получают омылением поливинилацетата в растворе метилового спирта; катализаторы – сильные кислоты и щёлочи. Регулируя степень омыления, можно получать поливиниловый спирт, содержащий до 30% (по массе) остаточных звеньев винилацетата (так называемые сольвары, или совиолы). Поливиниловый спирт применяют для получения волокон (смотрите Поливинилспиртовые Волокна), плёнок (смотрите Полимерные Плёнки), в качестве эмульгатора, загустителя, клея. Специальные марки низкомолекулярного поливинилового спирта используют в пищевой промышленности, в медицине (при изготовлении лекарств, в качестве плазмозаменителя при переливании крови и другого). Мировое производство поливинилового спирта в 1973 составляло около 220 000 тонн (т) в год.

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL FIBER = ПОЛИВИНИЛСПИРТОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyvinyl Alcohol Fiber is a manufactured textile fiber developed in Japan. It is made by dissolving polyvinyl alcohol in hot water and extruding this solution through a spinneret into a sodium sulfate coagulating bath. In Japan, the fiber is used in apparel, household, and industrial fabrics. / Поливинилспиртовое Волокно – синтетическое волокно, формуемое из растворов поливинилового спирта. Прочно, износо- и светостойко, гигроскопично, устойчиво к действию кислот, растворов щёлочей средней концентрации. Из поливинилспиртового волокна изготовляют различные ткани (в том числе ажурные), трикотаж, фетр, фильтровальные материалы, рыболовные сети, синтетические бумаги и другое. Основные торговые названия:- Виналон (в КНДР), Винол (в бывшем СССР), Кремона, Куралон (в Японии). Поливинилспиртовые Волокна – синтетические волокна, формуемые из растворов поливинилового спирта главным образом по мокрому методу (о методах формования смотрите Химические Волокна). Поливинилспиртовые волокна в зависимости от технологии производства могут иметь различные механические свойства. Как правило, они обладают высокой прочностью и устойчивостью к истиранию и изгибу. Может быть получено поливинилспиртовое волокно с наибольшей среди других синтетических волокон гигроскопичностью. Поливинилспиртовые волокна обладают отличной устойчивостью к действию света, микроорганизмов, пота, различных реагентов (кислот, щёлочей, окислителей умеренных концентраций, малополярных растворителей, нефтепродуктов). Штапельные поливинилспиртовые волокна применяют (в чистом виде или в смеси с хлопком, шерстью, льном или химическими волокнами) при получении одёжных, бельевых, гардинных и других тканей и трикотажа, фетра, войлока, парусины, брезентов, фильтровальных материалов (в том числе нетканых) и другого. Водорастворимые штапельные поливинилспиртовые волокна служат вспомогательным (удаляемым) компонентом в смесях с другими волокнами при получении ажурных изделий, тонких тканей, гипюра. Технические нити из поливинилспиртовых волокон используют для армирования резинотехнических изделий и пластиков, в производстве канатов, рыболовных снастей. Поливинилспиртовые волокна выпускают во многих странах под следующими торговыми названиями:- Винол (СССР), Винилон, Куралон (Япония), Виналон (КНДР) и другими. Мировое производство поливинилспиртового волокна в 1973 превысило 100 000 тонн (т).

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE = ПОЛИВИНИЛ ХЛОРИД – Polyvinyl Chloride is a synthetic polymer (plastic). Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is a very widely used plastic that varies from rigid to very flexible, depending upon additives. It has quite good resistance to most dyeing chemicals, with the exception of carriers for disperse dyes. PVC pipe, intended for plumbing use, is popular for ‘forms’ around which to wrap fabric for direct dye application techniques such as shibori. Temperature resistance depends on additives and varies

considerably. PVC is used extensively as water-proofing coatings on fabrics and for imitation leather. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is a widely-used plastic. In terms of revenue generated, it is one of the most valuable products of the chemical industry. Globally, over 50% of PVC manufactured is used in construction. As a building material PVC is cheap, and easy to assemble. / Под Поливинил Хлоридом (ПВХ), $(–CH_2–CHCl–)_n$, понимается синтетический полимер, продукт полимеризации винилхлорида; твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Отличается хорошими механическими и электро-изоляционными свойствами, сравнительно невысокой термо- и светостойкостью. На основе поливинил хлорида получают жёсткие (винипласт) и мягкие (пластикат) пластмассы, пластизоли. Используется в производстве поливинилхлоридного волокна. Поливинилхлорид, преимущественно линейный термопластичный полимер винилхлорида, формула $(–CH_2–CHCl–)n$. Пластик белого цвета, молекулярная масса 6 000–160 000, степень кристалличности 10–35%, плотность 1.35–1.43 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) (20 °C); физиологически безвреден. Поливинилхлорид достаточно прочен (при растяжении 40–60 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2), или 400–600 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2), при изгибе 80–120 МН/м^2, или 800–1 200 кгс/см^2), обладает хорошими диэлектрическими свойствами. Он ограниченно растворим в кетонах, сложных эфирах, хлорированных углеводородах; устойчив к действию влаги, кислот, щёлочей, растворов солей, промышленных газов (например, NO_2, Cl_2, Cl_3, HF), бензина, керосина, жиров, спиртов; совмещается со многими пластификаторами (например, фталатами, фосфатами, себацинатами); стоек к окислению и практически негорюч. Поливинилхлорид обладает невысокой теплостойкостью (по Мартенсу, 50–80 °C); при нагревании выше 100 °C заметно разлагается с выделением HCl, вследствие чего может приобретать окраску (от желтоватой до чёрной); разложение ускоряется в присутствии O_2, HCl, некоторых солей, под действием УФ-, b- или g-облучения, сильных механических воздействий. Для повышения теплостойкости и улучшения растворимости поливинилхлорид подвергают хлорированию (смотрите Перхлорвиниловые Смолы). В промышленности поливинилхлорид получают свободнорадикальной полимеризацией мономера в массе, эмульсии или суспензии. Способ полимеризации определяет основные свойства поливинилхлорида и области его применения. Так, поливинилхлорид, полученный в массе или суспензии, используется для производства жёстких (смотрите Винипласт), а также полумягких и мягких, то есть пластифицированных (смотрите Пластикат), пластических масс, перерабатываемых прессованием, литьём под давлением, экструзией, каландрованием. Эмульсионный поливинилхлорид (пастообразующие сорта) применяют в производстве изделий (главным образом искусственной кожи и пенопластов) из пластизолей, органозолей и другого. Поливинилхлорид – один из наиболее распространённых пластиков; из него получают свыше 3 000 видов материалов и изделий, используемых для разнообразных целей в электротехнической, лёгкой, пищевой промышленности, тяжёлом машиностроении, судостроении, сельском хозяйстве, медицине, в производстве стройматериалов (смотрите также Полимерные Плёнки, Поливинилхлоридные Волокна). Мировое производство поливинилхлорида в 1973 составляло около 8 миллионов тонн (т).

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE FIBER = ПОЛИВИНИЛХЛОРИДНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyvinyl Chloride Fibers are invented in Germany in 1931 and earliest fibers among synthetic fibers. Vinyl chloride is polymerized into polyvinyl chloride and is spun into polyvinyl chloride fibers. Durable and resistant in weathering, non-attackable by acid and alkali and superior in warmth retention property. By rubbing, polyvinyl chloride fibers are charged with negative static electricity. Accordingly, it is said that the wearing of underwear of this fiber will be effective against rheumatism, and underwear of polyvinyl chloride fiber is available as a healthy underwear. However, this fiber is less resistant to heating. Filament fiber yarn starts to shrink from ca. 60 and stable fibers start to shrink from ca. 90~100. Thus polyvinyl chloride fibers are less used for clothing which needs ironing. Although fibers of high resistance to heating are manufactured, even these fibers start to shrink from ca. 105~110 °C. End-Uses:- (i) For clothing:- underwear of knitted fabrics, socks, etc. (ii) For home furnishings:- Drape Curtains, Bath Rugs, Carpets, Blankets, Wadding for Bedding etc. (iii) For industrial uses:- Fishing Nets, Ropes, Filter Cloth, Coverings of an Electric Wire, Canvas, Felts, Insect-proofing Nets, etc. (iv) For other uses:- Medical Supporter, Wigs, etc. Features:- (i) extremely resistant to chemical agents and sun-light; (ii) high thermal and electrical insulation; (iii) chargeable with negative static electricity; (iv) does not absorb water completely; (v) highly bulky and superior in warmth retention; (vi) flame retardant; and (vii) most care should be taken for heat, because of low resistance to heating. Care Instructions:- dDo not pour hot water, or do not dry near a stove. Do not iron clothing of general polyvinyl chloride fibers. / Поливинилхлоридное Волокно – синтетическое волокно, формуемое из растворов поливинилхлорида или его производных. Отличается очень низкой тепло- и электропроводностью; огнестойко, устойчиво ко многим химическим реагентам. Из поливинилхлоридного волокна изготовляют фильтровальные и негорючие драпировочные ткани, спецодежду, теплоизоляционные материалы, лечебное бельё. Основные торговые названия:- хлорин, виньон, ровиль, тевирон. Поливинилхлоридные Волокна, синтетические волокна, формуемые из растворов поливинилхлорида, перхлорвиниловой смолы или сополимеров винилхлорида. Формование осуществляют по сухому или мокрому методу (смотрите Химические Волокна). Поливинилхлоридные волокна обладают высокой химической стойкостью, очень низкой тепло- и электропроводностью, не горючи, устойчивы к действию микроорганизмов. Для поливинилхлоридных волокон, не подвергнутых термофиксации, характерна высокая усадка (в кипящей воде до 55%). Поливинилхлоридные волокна применяют для производства фильтровальных и негорючих драпировочных тканей, спецодежды, нетканых материалов, теплоизоляционных материалов, используемых при низких температурах. Способность поливинилхлоридных волокон накапливать высокий электростатический заряд используется для изготовления из них лечебного белья. В смесях с другими волокнами поливинилхлоридные волокна часто применяют для получения эффекта усадочности (в производстве тканей повышенной плотности, рельефных тканей, ковров, искусственной кожи, пушистых трикотажных изделий и другого). Поливинилхлоридные волокна выпускают в виде непрерывных нитей или штапельных волокон во многих странах под следующими торговыми названиями:- Хлорин (СССР), Саран, Виньон (США), Ровиль (Франция), Тевирон (Япония) и другие. В 1973 мировое производство поливинилхлоридного волокна составило 1.5–2% от общего производства синтетических волокон.

POLYVINYLIDENE FIBER = ПОЛИВИНИЛИДЕНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Polyvinylidene Fibers are the fibers manufactured by copolymerization of polyvinyl chloride with polyvinylidene chloride. Resistant in chemical agents, abrasion and high in specific gravity. Widely used for household and industrial applications. However not used for clothing. Superior in sound transmission. High-tenacity polyethylene fibers produced with a special manufacturing procedure are three times strong than (high-tenacity) Nylon fibers and are used for an anchoring rope. End-Uses:- Blinds, Artificial Turves, Curtains, Radio Grille, Brushes, Filter Cloth, Fishing Nets, Ropes, etc. Features:- (i) resistant to chemical agents such as acid and alkali. Does not absorb water and moisture completely; (ii) superior in sound transmission; (iii) flame retardant; and (iv) heaviest among all fibers (1.70 in specific gravity). / Найлан^{ТЗ} (Nylon^{TM}).

POME = ПЛОД (или ЯБЛОКО) – Pome is a fleshy fruit (e.g., apple, pear) having seed chambers formed from an inferior ovary surrounded by an outer fleshy part made from an enlarged hypanthium. / Яблоко – тип мясистого (fleshy) плода (например, Груша, Яблоко), имеющего из увеличившегося гипантия (hypanthium). Под Яблоком понимается сочный, обычно многосемянный нераскрывающийся плод Растений Семейства Розоцветных Подсемейства Яблоневых – Айвы, Груши, Рябины, Яблони и другие. В быту яблоком называют плод Яблони.

POMOLOGY = ПОМОЛОГИЯ (или СОРТОВЕДЕНИЕ) – Pomology is that branch of science that studies fruits. / Под Помологией, от Латинского слова Pomum, означающее Плод, и Греческого слова Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о сортах плодовых и ягодных растений. Занимается производственно-биологическим изучением и районированием сортов, их интродукцией, разрабатывает сортовые классификации. Помология или Сортоведение, агрономическая научная дисциплина, занимающаяся изучением сортов плодовых и ягодных растений с целью отбора лучших из них для хозяйственного разведения в различных районах, постоянного улучшения сортового состава садов и отдельных сортов и рационального использования их в плодоводстве. Начало Помологии положил Русский учёный и писатель Андрей Тимофеевич Болотов (1738–1833), который в конце XVIII века написал первый в истории плодоводства 8-томный помологический труд ‘Изображения И Описания Различных Пород Яблок И Груш, Родящихся В Дворениновских, А Отчасти И В Других Садах. Рисованы и описаны Андреем Болотовым в Дворенинове с 1797 по 1801’. В Западной Европе в трудах Немецких помологов Аугуста Фридрихя Адриана Диэля (August Friedrich Adrian Diel; 1756–1839), Кала Фридрихя Эдуада Люкаса (Karl Friedrich Eduard Lucas; 1816–1882), Вильхэльма Ляухэ (Wilhelm Lauche; 1827–1883), Йохана Геога Конрада Обадика (Johann Georg Conrad Oberdieck; 1794–1880), Французского помолога Одре Лёруа (André Leroy; 1801–1875) и других. Помология приняла описательное направление. В России сложилась помология, основанная на всестороннем изучении сортов в различных почвенно-климатических и экономических условиях. Её развивали Василий Васильевич Пашкевич (1856–1939), Михаил Васильевич Рытов (1846–1920), Лев Платонович Симиренко (1855–1920), Степан Степанович Рогозин (1859–1935) и другие. Основополагающее значение для развития помологии в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) имели труды Ивана Владимировича Мичурина (1855–1935), который считал, что сорта плодовых культур подлежат непрерывному и бесконечному усовершенствованию. Помологию в бывшем СССР считали составной частью селекции плодовых и ягодных культур (раньше селекцию включали в помологию). Американский помолог ДаблЮ.Пи. Хэндрик (W.P. Hendrik), Немецкий учёный Кал Хайнрихь Эмиль Кох (Karl Heinrich Emil Koch; 1809–1879) и другие рассматривают помологию как часть ботаники, специализирующуюся на изучении ботаническими методами плодовых растений в их сортовом многообразии. Основные вопросы помологии в СССР – порайонное производственно-биологическое изучение сортов плодовых и ягодных растений. На фоне природных и агротехнических условий определяются:- зимостойкость и устойчивость сортов к засухе, жаре, ветрам и так далее; урожайность, скороплодность сортов; устойчивость их против болезней и вредителей; степень самоплодности (способность давать плоды при самоопылении); лучшие опылители и качество плодов. Помология занимается также выявлением, изучением и хозяйственной оценкой местных сортов народной селекции, интродукцией сортов из зарубежных стран, районированием сортов на основе их порайонного производственно-биологического изучения. Порайонное производственно-биологическое изучение сортов осуществляется в трёх формах (видах):- (1) первичное, или станционное, сортоизучение проводят в помологических садах научных учреждений; первичным сортоизучением охватываются большие наборы сортов; (2) государственное сортоиспытание осуществляют на специальных участках в совхозах и колхозах (в СССР существует свыше 200 госсортоучастков); в него включаются перспективные сорта, как правило, уже прошедшие первичное сортоизучение; и (3) производственное сортоиспытание организуют в колхозах и совхозах; сюда включаются наиболее перспективные сорта, положительно зарекомендовавшие себя в первичном сортоизучении и на участках государственного сортоиспытания. В результате порайонного изучения сортов для каждой местности подбирают лучшие сорта, пригодные для массового внедрения в производство. После всестороннего изучения сорта составляется помологическое описание, включающее его подробную производственно-биологическую характеристику и морфологическое описание с указанием признаков, по которым он отличается от других сортов. Один из важных вопросов помологии – классификация сортов. Лучшей признаётся классификация по эколого-географическому принципу:- сорта делятся на группы по месту их селекции. Например, сорта Яблони СССР по этому принципу делятся на 18 эколого-географических групп:- Закавказские, Молдавские, Украинские, Среднерусские, Прибалтийские, Уральские, Сибирские, Узбекские и другие. В пределах каждой эколого-географической группы сорта разделяют на подгруппы по сроку созревания – летние, осенние, зимние. Внутри эколого-географических групп во многих случаях выделяются определённые сортотипы (группы сортов, очень близких друг другу по родству и ряду биологических признаков). Большие помологические сады, в которых ведётся углублённое изучение сортов плодовых и ягодных культур, были созданы во Всесоюзном Научно-Исследовательском Институте Садоводства имени Ивана Владимировича Мичурина (Мичуринск), Научно-Исследовательском Институте Садоводства Нечернозёмной Полосы (Бирюлёво, под Москвой), Молдавском Научно-Исследовательском Институте Садоводства, Виноградарства и Виноделия (Кишинёв), Научно-Исследовательском Институте Плодоводства имени Рихарда Рихардовича Шредера (Ташкент) и других.

POMPON = ПОМПОН – Pompon is a fluffy ball, usually made from yarn and used as a decorative accent.

PONCHO = ПОНЧО – Poncho is a blanket with a slit in the middle so that it can be slipped over the head and worn as a sleeveless garment; a waterproof garment resembling a poncho and having an integral hood. / Под Пончо, от Испанского слова Poncho, заимствование из языка Индейцев Арауканов), плащ из прямоугольного куска ткани с отверстием посередине для головы, традиционная одежда Индейцев Южной и Центральной Америки. Индейцы Кечуа, Аймара и соседние с ними народы носят пончо, сделанные из двух прямоугольных полотнищ шерстяной полосатой ткани, которые посредине не сшивают, оставляя отверстие для головы. Плащи типа пончо из меха известны у Даяков Острова Калимантан, из тапы (материя из луба) – у Полинезийцев.

PONGEE = ЭПОНЖ (или ПОНДЬЖИ) – Pongee:- thin soft fabric woven from raw silk or an imitation in cotton, polyester, or rayon. Originally from China and originally woven on hand looms in the home. Light or medium weight. Tan or ecru in color. Woven ‘in the gum’. Some is dyed, but color is not quite uniform. Some printed. Warp is finer and more even than filling. Nubs or irregular cross ribs produced by uneven yarns. It is woven from wild tussah silk and it is a ‘raw silk’. Pongee cotton is made of combed yarns and given a variety of finishes. Pongee is the most common form is a naturally colored lightweight, plain weave, silk-like fabric with a slubbed effect. End-uses include blouses, dresses, etc. Pongee is a plain-weave, fairly lightweight silk fabric with a slight slub to the yarns. Today, the terms Honan and Pongee are used interchangeably for fabrics with this texture, but made from man-made fabrics. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% polyester filament 75d, 175 threads per inch, 36” (or 44”, WJL or 48”, WJL or 58”, WJL). Pongee is:- (1) a thin, naturally tan-colored silk fabric with a knotty, rough weave. (2) A cotton fabric made from yarns spun from fine-combed staple and finished with a high luster. This fabric is used for underwear. (3) Fabrics like cotton pongee made from manufactured fibers. / Основа более тонкая и более равномерная, нежели уточина. Honan = Китайская шёлковая ткань типа чесучи. (1) Ткань из природно окрашенного в коричневый цвет Китайского шёлка шёлкопряда Antheraca Pernyi или её имитация. (2) Толстая, пухлая ткань полотняного переплетения с шишковатым утком. (3) Шёлковая ткань типа чесучи. (4) Хлопчатобумажная гребенная бельевая ткань лощёной отделки. Под Эпонж, от Французского слова Éponge, означающее Губка, понимается хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань с шероховатой (губчатой) поверхностью, с разноцветным рисунком в виде узорчатого меланжа, клеток, широких полос и другого.

PONLAI = ПОНЛАЙ – Ponlai:- Rice Cultivars developed in Taiwan from the crosses between Japonicas or Japonica and local Cultivars.

PONTE DI ROMA = ПОНТЭ ДИ РОМА – Ponte Di Roma is a common double-knit fabric construction with a four-feed repeat produced with the dial and cylinder needles in interlock gaiting. The fabric is plain and looks the same on both sides.

POODLE = ПУДЛ (или XX) – Poodle is a fabric with a nubby or coarsely looped surface that resembles a poodle's coat, also called Poodle Cloth. / Ткань Пудл с вьющимся длинным ворсом из ангорской шерсти.

POOL = ПУЛ – (1) Pool is a permanent positioning of one or more containers at a location to facilitate continuous volume loading, i.e. large shipper. The shared use of, e.g., equipment by a number of companies, which make together the investments in the equipment mentioned. Pool is a community of persons or companies with common interests which combine to carry out common measures, contribute to a common fund of resources or further a common effort, e.g., shipping pools, insurance company pools. A stockholder's pool combines the shareholdings of several or a number of shareholders in order to better represent common interests at stockholders' meetings. The rights and duties of pool members are usually governed by a contract. Agreement between governments to jointly manage part of their resources. In insurance, grouping of insurers to spread the risk of a large policy. See also Commodity Pool. / , например, . Пул, одна из форм соглашений между предприятиями, при которой прибыль поступает в общий фонд и распределяется согласно квотам, заранее установленным участниками пула.

(2) Pool is an organization of insurers or reinsurers through which particular types of risks are underwritten with premiums, losses, and expenses shared in agreed ratios.

(3) Pool is a combination of less than truckload (LTL) freight built to form a full or almost full truckload. By 'sharing' space in a vehicle, the client and Logistics Depot can minimize cost.

POOLING = ГРУППИРОВАНИЕ (или ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ, или ЦЕНТРАЛИЗАЦИЯ) – Pooling:- the sharing of cargo or the profit or loss from freight by member lines of a liner conference. Pooling arrangements do not exist in all conferences. / участником линий линейной конференции.

POOLING OF INTERESTS = СВЕДЕНИЕ ИНТЕРЕСОВ (или ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ИНТЕРЕСОВ) – In the United States, Pooling Of Interest is the item by item addition of the assets and liabilities of acquired or merged firm(s) to the balance sheet of the surviving corporation. In contrast, purchase acquisition method treats the acquisition as an investment, and puts goodwill on the balance sheet of the surviving corporation to reflect a premium (or discount) on the book value of the assets of the merged firms(s). Also known as Merger Accounting in the United Kingdom. / строка баланса (item).

POOL PALLET = ПУЛОВЫЙ ПОДДОН (или РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Pool Pallet is an exchange or rental pallet in a network distribution system. Note:- a rental pallet remains in the ownership of a third party. See also Pallet. / Резервный Поддон (Pool Pallet):- обменный или инвентарный поддон в системе обращения. Примечание:- инвентарный поддон остаётся в собственности третьей части потребителей. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

POOP = ЮТ – Poop is the aft part of a vessel where the steering engine is located. / Кормовая надстройка судна, в которой размещается рулевая машина. Под Ютом, от Голландского слова Hut, понимается кормовая надстройка судна. В юте размещают каюты и служебные помещения, иногда и грузовые помещения – грузовой твиндек. На парусных судах – кормовая часть палубы (от кормовой мачты).

POOP DECK = ПАЛУБА ЮТА (или ПАЛУБА ПОЛУЮТА) – Poop Deck (maritime term):- a partial deck at the stern above the main deck, derived from the Latin 'Puppio' for the sacred deck where the 'Pupi' or doll images of the deities were kept.

POOPED = XX – Pooped (maritime term):- an opening in a ship's side, such as an air port, or cargo port.

POOR BALANCE = ПЛОХОЙ БАЛАНС – Poor Balance:- the condition in which the twist of the individual plies does not balance correctly with the twist of the combined plies. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

POOR COLORFASTNESS AFTER LAUNDRY = ПЛОХАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ОКРАСКИ ПОСЛЕ СТИРКИ – Poor Colorfastness After Laundry is where the thread does not washdown consistently in the garment or changes to a different color altogether. (i) Mixing threads in a Garment. (ii) Using threads with different color fastness. (iii) Not doing pre-production testing. Recommended Solutions to poor colorfastness after laundry:- (1) use thread with proper color fastness characteristics; (2) use threads from the same thread supplier and do not mix threads in a garment; (3) always do preproduction testing on denim garments using new colors to assure that they will meet your requirements; and (4) make sure sewing operators select thread by type and color number and do not just pick a thread off the shelf because it looks close in color. Note:- if preproduction testing shows a problem, then make sure to contact your global thread company for assistance. Fabrics defect.

POOR COVER = XX – Defect Name:- Poor Cover. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Poor Cover:- This is due to improper loom settings that allows excessive filling show through and creates a chopped effect. Severity:- Major. / уточина.

POOR FEN = ОБЕДНЁННОЕ НИЗИННОЕ БОЛОТО (или ПЕРЕХОДНОЕ БОЛОТО) – A Poor Fen (also known as Transitional Bog, Transitional Mire or Sedge Mire) is a natural wetland habitat, consisting of dense low growth of small sedges and other plants. It develops on wet ground where the water is fairly acidic and has very few plant nutrients. Poor fen is intermediate between the taller vegetation of fen, which occurs where the water is much less acidic, and the short, mossy vegetation of bog, which is even more acidic. Poor fen is found where the ground is permanently wet with nutrient-poor water which is somewhat acidic. For example it occurs as the vegetation of flushes (marshy springs on slopes), in places where neutral water enters more acidic bogs, in wet acidic grassland, and sometimes in the flatter parts of flood-meadows where much of the water is ombrotrophic (derived directly from rainfall). It sometimes forms a floating mat over water or very wet peat, making a mobile surface known as Quaking Bog. Poor fen is usually grazed by wild animals or livestock, which prevent ecological succession into wet woodland. In north-western Europe, characteristic Plant Species of poor fen communities include common Sedge (Carex Nigra), Carnation Sedge (Carex Panicea), Star Sedge (Carex Echinata), White Beak-Sedge (Rhynchospora Alba) and many other small Sedges, as well as other Plants such as jointed Rush (Juncus Articulatus), marsh Cinquefoil (Potentilla Palustris), bog-Bean (Menyanthes Trifoliata), bog Pimpernel (Anagallis Tenella), Lesser Skullcap (Scutellaria Minor) and marsh Valerian (Valeriana Dioica). Sphagnum mosses also occur, but are not dominant as they would be in bog vegetation. There may also be some grasses, but these are usually inconspicuous amongst the sedges and rushes. Poor Fen is a peat-accumulating wetland that is transitional between a true bog and a true fen. See also Fen. / тене (ombro).

POOR FINISH = ПЛОХАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Poor Finish:- may be the result of improper finishing or pocking of the metal surfaces and, while this defect does not interfere with the functional operation, it may not leave the desired finished appearance of the garment.

Improper plating could result in rust if exposed to dampness. Closure defects, and namely – Hooks and Eyes. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

POOR LIGHT FASTNESS = ПЛОХАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К СВЕТУ (или ПЛОХАЯ СВЕТОСТОЙКОСТЬ) – Poor Light Fastness:- fading of inner lining of roll up blinds where it is exposed by light. Possible Cause:- the dye for inner lining should be tested for light fastness and chosen accordingly. This is a major defect which becomes visible when the blind is rolled up. Dyeing/Poor fiber selection defect. / устойчивость (окраски) к свету.

POORLY PACKED IN CARTON = ПЛОХО УПАКОВАННОЕ В КАРТОННЫЙ КОРОБ – Poorly Packed In Carton:- causing chafing or crushed comes in transit which weakens thread. Thread defects, and namely – Packing. / Порок или дефект ниток.

POOR STOWAGE = ПЛОХАЯ УКЛАДКА – Poor Stowage:- what containerised carriage has done is to remove the expertise of ship's officers and stevedores in the loading, stowing and handling of goods and to place that duty in the hands of inexperienced parties. Above all it should be remembered that a properly secured container is to all intents part of the structure of the ship and the container will roll, yaw and turn in the same way as the vessel does. On many occasions, we have seen that shippers are not always aware of the lashing and stowage requirements for carriage over sea, such as for instance with steel coils.

POP = PERSISTANT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

POPCORN = ПОПКОРН (или ВОЗДУШНАЯ КУКУРУЗА) – Popcorn is:- (1) a special-effect yarn containing short, thick spots. (2) In polymer manufacture a term used to describe oversize, deformed chip.

POPLIN = ПОПЛИН – Poplin is a fabric made using a rib variation of the plain weave. The construction is characterized by having a slight ridge effect in one direction, usually the filling. Poplin used to be associated with casual clothing, but as the 'world of work' has become more relaxed, this fabric has developed into a staple of men's wardrobes, being used frequently in casual trousers. Poplin is a plain weave fabric with a cross-wise rib. Poplin, sometimes called Tabinet, is a type of medium to heavy weight durable fabric that is now most frequently made of cotton or a cotton/polyester blend. The name derives from the French papelaine a fabric, normally made with silk, used in the 1400s. Common usage of poplin until about the XX century was to make silk, cotton or heavy weight wool dresses, suitable for winter wear. Poplin was also a popular upholstery fabric. You can find a reference to poplin in numerous books, most particularly Little Women. Joe and Meg are invited to a ball early in the book and must wear their best dresses made of poplin. Both are conscious that the dresses are not really dressy enough for a dance, and Meg longs instead for a silk dress. The poplin dresses in Little Women were likely made partly of silk, but silk fabrics used for dressier purposes were often distinguished from poplin. The difference lies primarily in the weave, which produces a heavier fabric and in the fact that silk would have been combined in weaving with a worsted wool or cotton yarn. Poplin in its early days was made by using a silk warp weave and a worsted yarn weft. The result is a sturdy fabric that has noticeable ridges. Today poplin is popular in shirts and pants and is often a combination of softer and heavier grades of cotton. Because of its manufacturing process, it tends not to wrinkle easily, and is somewhat water and stain resistant. Both men and women's pants and shirts can be made of poplin and sometimes feel soft and exhibit a little shine. Although Meg might have mourned not having a silk dress for the ball, men's shirts made with cotton poplin is often considered the highest quality, and they can be quite expensive. The higher quality the fabric, especially when it is 100% cotton, the greater the price. A good quality men's poplin shirt can easily cost 50 US Dollars (USD) or more. The expense is usually considered worth it, since poplin tends to wear well and is easy care. Poplin pants are usually made in the cotton khaki style. Designer pairs may cost over 100 USD, though you can certainly find some for about 40–50 USD. Again, difference in prices may reflect quality of materials used. Cotton/polyester blend poplin tends to be less expensive. Poplin is a plain-weave fabric of various fibers characterized by a rib effect in the filling direction. Poplin is a closely woven, mediumweight fabric with somewhat of a ribbed effect. The ribs run across the fabric from selvage to selvage. Poplins are used for dress purposes and for rich upholstery work. They are formed by using coarse filling yarns in a plain weave. Shirts made from this material are easy to iron and do not wrinkle easily. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% cotton, 40's x 40's, 90 x 64 threads per inch, 44"; and in China:- 100% cotton CD40's/2 x CD40's/2, 110 x 54 threads per inch, 63". The term 'Poplin or Broadcloth' means plain weave fabrics, not of square construction, whether or not napped, but does not include the following types:- (i) fabrics weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, containing 33 or less warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter; and (ii) fabrics weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, of average yarn number 26 or lower number. Poplin:- from French Papeline, it is a staple dress-goods material. In staple and plain colors, the material may be used for office coats and linings. Cotton poplin has a more pronounced rib filling effect than broadcloth. The filling is bulkier than the warp, and there are more ends than picks per inch in the material. In the carded poplin the textures vary from 88 x 40 to 112 x 46; combed poplin ranges from 88 x 44 to 116 x 56. The cloth is mercerized and usually chased for high luster. May be bleached or dyed with vat colors; printed poplin is also popular. Heavy poplin is given water-repellent finish for outdoor use; some of the fabric is given suede finish. This formidable fabric is used for blouses, boy's suits, gowns, draperies, robes and shirting; much uniform fabric is made from the cloth, as well. Poplin:- cotton, wool, and other textile fibers. Crosswise rib. The filling is cylindrical. Two or three times as many warp as weft per inch. Has a more pronounced filling effect than broadcloth. It is mercerized and has quite a high lustre. It may be bleached, or dyed (usually vat dyes are used) or printed. Heavy poplin is given a water-repellent finish for outdoor use. Originally made with silk warp and a heavier wool filling. Some also mildew-proof, fire-retardant, and some given a suede finish. American cotton broadcloth shirting is known as Poplin in Great Britain. / уточина. Тэбинэт (Tabinet). Дьжоу (Joe) и Мэг (Meg). Под Поплином, от Французского слова Папёлин (Poleline), понимается ткань из хлопка, шёлка или химических волокон, имеющая поперечные рубчики. Из поплина шьют блузки, мужские сорочки. Поплин имеет в два с лишним раза большую плотность по основе, чем по утку. Под Поплином, от Французского слова Popeline, Papeline, от Итальянского слова Papalino, означающее Папский, так как якобы впервые был получен в резиденции папы в Авиньоне, понимается ткань полотняного переплетения с мелким поперечным рубчиком, образующимся сочетанием тонкой основы с более толстым утком. Изготовляется преимущественно из хлопка или химических волокон, реже из натурального шёлка по основе и камвольного шерстяного утка. Плотность поплина по основе в 1.5–2 раза выше, чем по утку. Выпускается отбелённым, гладкокрашеным и набивным.

POPPED = ВСПУЧЕННОЕ – Popped:- said of Rice kernels that have burst open due to exposure to heat.

POPPY = ПОПИ (или МАКОВОЕ, или МАК) – Poppy:- a strong reddish orange.

POPULATION = ПОПУЛЯЦИЯ (или ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬ) – Population:- (1) in genetics, a community of individuals which share a common gene pool at a given site. In statistics, a hypothetical and infinitely large series of potential observations among which actual observations constitute a sample. (2) A group of individuals (plants) within a species or a variety that are found at one site or field. Plants in the population may or may not be genetically alike. In ecology, population is a group of individuals of any one species. / В экологии, совокупность особей одних любых видов. Под Популяцией, от Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ или Население, понимается совокупность особей одного вида, длительно занимающая определённое пространство и воспроизводящая себя в течение большого числа поколений. Под Популяцией, от позднелатинского слова Populatio, от

Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ или Население, в генетике, экологии и эволюционном учении, понимается совокупность особей одного вида, более или менее длительно занимающая определённое пространство и воспроизводящая себя в течение большого числа поколений; особи одной популяции имеют большую вероятность скрещиваться друг с другом, чем с особями других популяций; это связано с тем, что данная совокупность особей отделена от других таких же совокупностей особей той или иной степенью давления различных форм изоляции. Основной характеристикой популяции, определяющей её центральное положение как элементарной единицы эволюционного процесса, является её генетическое единство:- в пределах популяции в той или иной степени осуществляется Панмиксия. Вместе с тем особям, составляющим популяцию, присуща генетическая гетерогенность (в пределах единого генофонда популяции), определяющая приспособленность популяции к различным условиям среды обитания и создающая столь важный для эволюции резерв наследственной изменчивости. Вследствие генетической и морфофизиологической неравноценности особей, неоднородности окружающей среды популяция имеет сложную структуру:- особи различаются по полу и возрасту, принадлежности к разным, обычно перекрещивающимся поколениям, к разным фазам жизненного цикла, к тем или иным малоустойчивым группировкам внутри популяции (стадо, колония, семья и тому подобное). Биологический вид обычно представлен множеством взаимодействующих популяций. Число особей, входящих в популяцию, широко варьируя не только у разных видов, но и в пределах одного вида, всегда достаточно велико (обычно не менее нескольких сотен, однако у ряда видов может достигать сотен, тысяч, а может быть, и миллионов особей). Границы пространства, занятого популяцией, часто бывает трудно определить, так как они всегда динамичны, что обусловлено, например, колебаниями численности и плотности популяции (смотрите Волны Жизни). На популяционном уровне постоянно ощущается влияние всех других основных уровней организации жизни – молекулярно-генетического, организменного, биогеоценотического. Генетически детерминированные процессы клеточного метаболизма обусловливают в процессе индивидуального развития разную приспособленность отдельных особей к абиотическим и биотическим условиям среды обитания. Характер взаимоотношений между особями, в частности то место в установившейся внутри популяции иерархии, какое занимает данная особь, определяет важные свойства популяции. Изменение биогеоценотической среды влечёт за собой изменение генетического состава и структуры популяции, её численности и величины занимаемого ею пространства. В свою очередь, в процессе жизнедеятельности популяция воздействует на все уровни среды и, в частности, влияя на численность и структуру популяций других видов, служит фактором, обусловливающим динамику биогеоценоза. В пределах популяции (и при взаимодействии разных популяций) протекают процессы микроэволюции – основа эволюционного процесса в целом. Поэтому динамика генетического состава популяции, её численности и структуры, обмена веществ и энергии между популяцией и средой интенсивно изучаются популяционной генетикой, популяционной экологией, биогеоценологией, а ‘популяционное мышление’ необходимо во многих разделах общей биологии. Всестороннее изучение популяции (прежде всего, динамики численностей и обусловливающих её факторов) служит основой как рационального использования хозяйственно-полезных животных, так и мер борьбы с вредителями сельского хозяйства, переносчиками инфекционных заболеваний и так далее. Изучение генофондов природных популяций растений (сородичей культурных растений, древесных пород и тому подобного) – непременное условие успешного решения многих проблем селекции, интродукции, лесоведения. Наряду с природными популяциями изучаются лабораторные (экспериментально созданные) популяции, например, дрозофил, мышевидных грызунов, некоторых растений. В современной Англо-Американской литературе термин Популяция часто подменяется термином Дем (в Советской научной литературе Демом обычно обозначают внутрипопуляционные ‘семейные’ группировки). Термин Популяция употребляют также для обозначения отдельных обособленных групп домашних животных (породы, стада) и культурных растений (сорта, клоны, линии). В гистологии, медицине, микробиологии Популяцией называют однородные группы клеток в тканях многоклеточных организмов или в культуре клеток. Смотрите также Биология, Видообразование, Генетика, Эволюционное Учение.

POPULATION DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ – Population Density is the number of plants per unit area. / Под Плотностью Популяции понимается число растений на единицу ареала (площади).

POPULATION GROWTH = РОСТ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ – Population Growth is an increase in numbers of a population over a given period due to reproduction. / Увеличение в численности популяции .

POPULATION PEAK = ПИК ПОПУЛЯЦИИ – Population Peak:- when a given population is at its highest level.

POPULATION–WEIGHTED DEGREE–DAYS = ВЗВЕШЕННЫЕ ПО НАСЕЛЕНИЮ ГРАДУСО–ДНИ – Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each US State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ration of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure. Population-Weighted Degree Days:- Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population in the area in which the degree days are recorded. For example, to calculate the state population-weighted degree days, the state is divided into nine climatically similar divisions that are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state. Degree day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division, and these products are then summed to arrive at the state population-weighted degree day figure. / Взвешенные по населению градусо-дни отопления и кондиционирования для территории, где эти градусо-дни учтены. Для расчёта взвешенных по населению градусо-дней для конкретного штата, каждый штат США разделяется на от одного до девяти климатически однородных районов, которым придаётся определённый вес исходя из отношения количества жителей этого района к населению всего штата. Показатели градусо-дней каждого района умножаются на соответствующий весовой коэффициент по населению и полученные результаты суммируются для определения конечного показателя взвешенных по населению градусо-дней для всего штата. Для расчёта взвешенных по населению градусо-дней в национальном масштабе, всё население страны делится на девять статистических районов, включающих в себя от трёх до восьми штатов, которым придаётся определённый вес исходя из отношения количества жителей этого района к населению всей страны. Показатели градусо-дней каждого района умножаются на соответствующий весовой коэффициент по населению и полученные результаты суммируются для определения конечного показателя взвешенных по населению градусо-дней для всей страны.

POPULISM = ПОПУЛИЗМ – (1) Populism is the ideologies of any of a number of political movements that demand the redistribution of political power, economic dominance and/or cultural leadership away from what are seen as corrupt, greedy, over-centralized, urban-based oligarchies in favor of empowering ‘the common people’, particularly those who live in rural or small-town areas, since such people are typically idealized by populists as embodying a simpler, more virtuous way of life based on traditional values and customs.

Populists generally believe in the elitist theory of politics as the best description of how policy-making works, and they find it completely illegitimate. Populists characteristically favor strong but fairly selective government intervention in the economy to counteract market forces undermining the viability of favored traditional occupations such as small farming and small-scale commercial activities. Populists typically also favor strong government action to stop the spread of non-traditional religious and cultural values and to punish and repress minorities pursuing unconventional or 'foreign' life-styles. Sociologically-oriented historians usually interpret the growth of populist protest movements as a backward-looking reaction against the stresses of rapid economic and technological change and the painful disruptions of traditional values and customs that accompany such changes; however the policy measures pushed through by successful populist movements in order to protect traditional ways of life have themselves often produced unintended but nevertheless radical changes in politics, the economy and society. / Под Популизмом, от Французского слова Populisme, от Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ, понимается .

(2) Populism:- French literary school of the late 1920's and the 1930's whose followers advocated a faithful depiction of the daily life of the urban and rural poor, free of political bias and social generalizations; a variety of naturalism. While expressing a superficial love for the people, Populisme opposed the development of a truly democratic French literature during the period of the Front Populaire (Popular Front). The literary critic Léon Lemonnier (1890–1953) and such writers as Céline Lhotte (1888–1963), Léon Eugène Frapié (1863–1949), Maurice Mardelle (1886–1948), Camille CÉ (Chemin) (1878–1959) and Pierre Béarn (1902–2004) belonged to the group, and Henry Poulaille (1896–1980) maintained close ties with it. The novelists Eugène Dabit (1898–1936), Tristan Rémy (1897–1977), and André Chamson (1900–1956), who at first adhered to the principles of Populisme, later abandoned them. / Под Популизмом, от Французского слова Populisme, от Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ, в литературе понимается Французская литературная школа, существовавшая в конце 1920–30-х. Популизм декларировал достоверное изображение повседневного быта городской и сельской бедноты, свободное от политических тенденций и социальных обобщений. Фактически популизм проявил себя как разновидность натурализма. При внешнем народолюбии популизм противостоял развитию подлинно демократической Французской литературы Народного Фронта. К популизму принадлежали критик Лео Лёмони (Léon Lemonnier; 1890–1953), писатели Сэлин Лёт (Céline Lhotte; 1888–1963), Лео Ожен Фрапье (Léon Eugène Frapié; 1863–1949), Морис Мардэль (Maurice Mardelle; 1886–1948), Кямий СЭ (Шома) (Camille CÉ (Chemin); 1878–1959), Пьер Беарн (Pierre Béarn; 1902–2004) и другие. Близко к популизму стоял Ори Пуляйэ (Henry Poulaille; 1896–1980). Первоначально разделявшие принципы популизма романисты Ожен Даби (Eugène Dabit; 1898–1936), Тристо Рэми (Tristan Rémy; 1897–1977), Одрэ Шамсо (André Chamson; 1900–1956) впоследствии от них отошли.

POR = PAY ON RETURN

PORE = ПОРА – Pore is a small channel or opening in a filter medium which allows passage of fluid. See also Pore Size, Pore Size Distribution, and Porosity. / Поры – промежутки, или полости, между структурными элементами твёрдого тела. Различают открытые (сообщающиеся) поры-каналы, пронизывающие весь объём пористого тела, и замкнутые (не сообщающиеся) поры-ячейки. Первые характерны для адсорбентов, катализаторов, разнообразных фильтрующих материалов, вторые – для пеноматериалов, вулканических стекол и другого. По размерам поры, согласно классификации Михаила Михайловича Дубинина (1900(1901)–1993), делят на:- Микропоры (средний эффективный радиус r < 15–16Å), Мезопоры (Переходные Поры), 16–20 < r < 2 000 Å) и Макропоры (r > 2 000 Å, вплоть до пор, видимых невооружённым глазом). Микропоры бывают двух типов:- 'Мелкие' (r < 6–7 Å, например, поры в цеолитах, активных углях) и 'крупные' (6–7 < r < 15–16 Å, например, поры в некоторых силикагелях). Для каждого класса пор действуют свои закономерности адсорбции и других физических явлений. Микропоры соизмеримы с размерами молекул (атомов, ионов) твёрдого тела и не нарушают его однородности (гомогенности). Так, поглощение газов или жидкостей микропористыми сорбентами сопровождается заполнением их пор и по многим признакам сходно с растворением (абсорбцией, окклюзией). Макропоры и мезопоры намного превышают размеры молекул (а в случае полимеров – размеры мономерных звеньев макромолекулы) и присущи типично гетерогенным материалам. В сообщающихся микропорах при перепаде давлений происходит вязкое массовое течение жидкостей и газов, тогда как в микропорах возможна только диффузия. Совокупная характеристика размеров и количества пор в теле, то есть занимаемого порами суммарного пространства, называется Пористостью. Её выражают объёмом пор в единице объёма или массы пористого тела, а также его удельной поверхностью. Искусственные и природные пористые тела широко используются в технике; пористость горных пород и почв определяет интенсивность и характер многих процессов, связанных с тепло- и массо-обменом в земной коре и на её поверхности.

PORE SIZE = РАЗМЕР ПОР – A term Pore Size correctly refers to the actual opening size of the pores (holes) in a membrane filter. This may be reported in a minimum pore size (smallest measurable hole), maximum pore size (largest measurable hole, which is the most meaningful classification), or a pore size range (example, 5–10 µm). In many cases the actual pore size rating of a given filter may be much larger than the removal rating of a given filter. See also Pore.

PORE SIZE DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РАЗМЕРОВ ПОР – Pore Size Distribution is the ratio of the number of effective holes of a given size to the total number of effective holes per unit area expressed as a percent and as a function of hole size. See also Pore.

PORE SPACE = ПОРОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО – Pore Space is the space in soils not occupied by solid particles.

PORK–BARREL LEGISLATION = ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО СВИНИНА–БАРРЕЛЬ – Pork-Barrel Legislation is appropriations of public funds by Congress (or other legislative assemblies) for projects that do not serve the interests of any large portion of the country's citizenry but are nevertheless vigorously promoted by a small group of legislators because they will pump outside taxpayers' money and resources into the local districts these legislators represent. Successful promotion of such pork-barrel legislation (often through skillful logrolling) is very likely to get the legislator re-elected by his constituents. Classic examples of such pork-barrel legislation include Federal appropriations bills for dams, river and harbor improvements, bridge and highway construction, and job-training centers, as well as legislation designed to prevent closure of obsolete or unneeded military installations, prisons, VA hospitals and the like.

PORK BELLIES = СВИНЫЕ БРЮШИНЫ – The Pork Belly is the underside of the hog, from which bacon is made in the United States. In other parts of the world, bacon is more often made from back and side meats and bacon made from bellies is referred to as 'Streaky' or 'American Style'. This cut of meat is enormously popular in Chinese cuisine and Korean cuisine where it is generally marinated and cooked as a whole slab. Pork bellies and pork belly futures contracts have been traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange since September 1961. The unit of trading is 20 tons of frozen, trimmed bellies. Pork bellies can be kept in cold storage for an extended period of time, and generally it is the frozen bellies that are most actively traded. Bellies typically weigh around 13 pounds. Prices vary depending on the amount of inventory in cold storage and the seasonal demand for bacon. One of the major cuts of the hog carcass that, when cured, becomes bacon. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) began trading Frozen Pork Belly futures in 1961 – the first futures contract based on frozen, stored meats. Trading in Frozen Pork Bellies contracts was developed as a risk

management device to meet the needs of meat packers who processed pork and had to contend with volatile hog prices as well as price risks on processed products held in inventory. Thus, the futures contract was designed to help processors and warehouse operators manage these price risks. Hence, the Frozen Pork Bellies futures contracts performs the same two primary functions common to many futures contracts, that of:- guiding inventories and establishing forward pricing. The Pork Belly is the meat from the underside of a hog. It extends between the front and rear legs and goes about halfway up each side of the animal. This section is cut from each side of the carcass to produce 2 pork bellies. Bellies make up 10–15% of the hog carcass. Each belly usually weighs 10–20 pounds. Bellies are primarily processed into bacon. Frozen bellies are held in storage and remain unsliced. / Свиные Брюшины – мясо из нижней части борова или свиньи.

PORKPIE HAT = ШЛЯПА В СТИЛЕ СВИНОГО ПИРОГА – Porkpie Hat is a hat with a low telescoped crown, flat top, and brim turned up all around or up in back and down in front. / Шляпа с круглой плоской тулёй и загнутыми кверху полями.

POROSITY = ПОРИСТОСТЬ – A term Porosity refers to the ratio of open space in a filter matrix to the amount of volume taken by the filter media itself. Typically, a filter with high porosity will have a more open structure, and therefore, higher flow with lower pressure drops. High porosity does not necessarily mean that the filter will remove particles better than a low porosity filter. See also Pore. Porosity is the ratio of pore volume to total volume of a filter medium expressed as a percent. Porosity is the ratio of the volume of air or void contained within the boundaries of a material to the total volume (solid matter plus air or void) expressed as a percentage. % Porosity = (V_v x 100) / V_t; where V_v – Volume of Voids, and V_t – Total Volume. / Пористость – совокупная характеристика размеров и количества пор в твёрдом теле. Смотрите также Пористость Горных Пород.

PORRECT = ПРОСТИРАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или ПРОТЯЖЕНИЕ) – Porrect:- extended horizontally, stretched out, pointing outward and forward.

PORT = ПОРТ (или ГАВАНЬ) – (1) Port is a facility for receiving ships and transferring cargo. They are usually situated at the edge of an ocean, sea, river, or lake. Ports often have cargohandling equipment such as cranes (operated by longshoremen) and forklifts for use in loading/unloading of ships, which may be provided by private interests or public bodies. Often, canneries or other processing facilities will be located near by. Harbour pilots and tugboats are often used to maneuver large ships in tight quarters as they approach and leave the docks. Ports which handle international traffic have customs facilities. The terms Port and Seaport are used for ports that handle ocean-going vessels, and River Port is used for facilities that handle river traffic, such as barges and other shallow draft vessels. Some ports on a lake, river, or canal have access to a sea or ocean, and are sometimes called Inland Ports. A Fishing Port is a type of port or harbor facility particularly suitable for landing and distributing fish. A Dry Port is a term sometimes used to describe a yard used to place containers or conventional bulk cargo, usually connected to a seaport by rail or road. A Warm Water Port is a port where the water does not freeze in winter. Because they are available year-round, warm water ports can be of great geopolitical or economic interest, with the ports of Saint Petersburg and Valdez being notable examples. A Port Of Call is an intermediate stop, for example to collect supplies or fuel. The world's busiest port is contested by several ports around the world, as there is as yet no standardised means of evaluating port performance and traffic. For the past decade the distinction has been claimed by both the Port of Rotterdam and the Port of Singapore. The former based its measurement on cargo tonnage handled (total weight of goods loaded and discharged), while the latter ranks in terms of shipping tonnage handled (total volume of ships handled). Since 2005, the Port of Shanghai has exceeded both ports to take the title in terms of total cargo tonnage. The following ports have variously made claims to be largest world port:- Port of Shanghai, Port of Singapore, Port of Rotterdam, Port of Hong Kong, Port of New York/New Jersey. Harbor with facilities (piers or docks) for vessels to moor and load or discharge. Port:- any port, terminal, offshore terminal, ship and repair yard or roadstead which is normally used for the loading, unloading, repair and anchoring of ships, or any other place at which a ship can call. Port:- a harbor or haven where ships may anchor. The term Port or Seaport normally includes the harbour and the adjacent town or city suitable for loading goods and embarking men. A Haven is a type of harbor used in literature or in names and adds the idea of refuge. Ships are accommodated and handled, i.e. loaded and unloaded, at such port structures as:- wharfs or quays, piers and jetties, and sometimes alongside moles or breakwaters. Port Accommodation is divided into berthing and storage accommodation. Berthing accommodation includes general cargo berths (wharves, quays, piers, docks), oil tanker jetties or terminals, bulk cargo facilities, container and rollon/roll-off terminals, liquefied gas terminals, etc. Storage facilities include transit sheds (along the wharves or docks), back-up storage located away from the dock, warehouses, stockyards and stacking areas for containers, stockpiles for bulk cargo etc. Port is a place from which goods are sent out of a country or received from abroad. The location of the customs usually determines the port. / и грузиться или разгружаться. Под Портом, от Французского слова Port, от Латинского слова Portus, означающее Гавань или Пристань, понимается участок берега моря, озера, водохранилища или реки и прилегающая водная площадь (акватория), обычно естественно или искусственно защищённые от волнения (воздействия волн) и оборудованные для стоянки и обслуживания судов, складирования грузов, выполнения перегрузочных (погрузочно-разгрузочных) и других работ. Различают порты:- (i) морские, обслуживающие морское судоходство; и (ii) речные – на внутренних водных путях. Различают торговые порты:- (i) общие, выполняющие операции с разнообразными грузами; (ii) специализированные, служащие преимущественно для операций с грузом одной категории (сюда могут быть отнесены пассажирские порты). Для обслуживания пассажиров в порту служит морской вокзал, сооружаемый на молах или на площадках с искусственным основанием в прибрежной части. По месторасположению порты подразделяются на:- (i) береговые; (ii) внутренние; (iii) лагунные; и (iv) устьевые (наиболее распространённые). Порт (гавань) – участок берега моря, озера, водохранилища или реки и прилегающая водная площадь, естественно или искусственно защищенные от волнения и оборудованные для стоянки и обслуживания судов, выполнения перегрузочных и других операций. Различают:- (1) Морские Порты, обслуживающие морское судоходство, и (2) Речные Порты – на внутренних водных путях. Краткая Историческая Справка:- возникновение портов относится к глубокой древности. Первоначально стоянками судов служили естественно защищённые от волнения места (залив, губа, устье реки, прикрытый островом берег). По мере развития торговли и судоходства возникла необходимость в возведении причальных и оградительных сооружений; этим было положено начало портостроению. Известно о существовании морского порта у города Месара на Острове Крит (3400 лет до Нашей Эры), двух больших портов у городов Сидон и Тир на Средиземном Море. В период Римской Империи были основаны порты на островах Сицилия и Сардиния. Обширным портом (с внешними и внутренними бассейнами) обладал Карфаген. Одним из крупнейших Римских портов был Порт Остия, сооружённый в устье Реки Тибр. В средние века развитию портостроения способствовали Великие географические открытия, расширение торговли и судоходства, сосредоточение больших количеств грузов в портовых пунктах на морских побережьях. Были созданы крупные порты в Нидерландах, Испании, позднее в Англии. На территории бывшего СССР одни из первых портов, через которые осуществлялась торговля со странами Западной Европы, возникли в XI–XII веках на месте современного Таллина и Риги. Ряд крупных морских портов был основан при Петре I:- Таганрогский, Петровский (ныне Махачкала), Петербургский (бывший Ленинградский, в устье Реки Невы), Кронштадтский (на Острове Котлин в Финском Заливе), Петропавловский (на Камчатке). Однако значительное развитие портостроение (как в России, так и в других странах) получило лишь с начала XIX века в связи с появлением парового флота, увеличением

размеров судов, их грузоподъёмности и осадки, а также использованием землечерпательных машин для создания искусственно углублённых акваторий портов и подходов к ним. Строительство железных дорог существенно облегчило доставку грузов к портам и во многом содействовало их интенсивному развитию. Общие Характеристики Порта:- основные элементы порта:- (i) акватория (водная часть) и (ii) территория (береговая часть). В состав Акватории обычно входят водные подходы к порту, рейды и внутренние бассейны. Водные подходы могут быть естественными (в виде участка моря или реки) или искусственными (с устройством подходных каналов, связывающих порт с естественными глубинами). Рейды – участки акватории, защищённые от сильного волнения, где суда могут стоять на якорях в ожидании разрешения на подход к причалам или на выход из порта. При отсутствии в порту глубоководных причалов, на рейдах также производят перегрузочные операции, для чего используют вспомогательные мелкосидящие суда – лихтеры и баржи. Внутренние Бассейны (иногда называют Гаванями или Портовыми Бассейнами), прилегающие непосредственно к портовой территории, предназначаются для стоянки судов у причалов; в них производят основные и некоторые вспомогательные грузовые операции. Судоходная трасса к порту оборудуется знаками навигационной обстановки. Территория Порта включает:- сухопутные подходы к порту (железнодорожные пути, автомобильные дороги, трубопроводы транспортного назначения); прикордонную часть, примыкающую к причальной линии, на которой размещаются так называемые прикордонные железнодорожные линии и автомобильные проезды, перегрузочные устройства и механизмы, склады и площадки для кратковременного хранения грузов, пассажирский вокзал (морской вокзал, речной вокзал); тыловую часть, обычно занимаемую внутрипортовыми железнодорожными путями, автомобильными дорогами (в том числе для городского транспорта), складами долгосрочного хранения грузов, подсобными предприятиями порта, служебными и административными зданиями. Гидротехнические Сооружения Порта:- оградительные сооружения – молы, волноломы; причальные сооружения – пирсы, портовые набережные; судоподъёмные и судоремонтные сооружения – эллинги, слипы, доки. К портовым гидротехническим сооружениям относятся также морские маяки и знаки судоходной обстановки, расположенные в пределах акватории порта. В состав Основного Оборудования Порта входят:- перегрузочные устройства и механизмы цикличного действия (портальные, гусеничные, козловые и мостовые краны, вагоноопрокидыватели) и непрерывного действия (передвижные и стационарные транспортёры, пневматические и гидравлические установки и насосные станции); устройства для бункеровки (снабжения судов топливом), энергосиловые установки, системы освещения и связи, противопожарные устройства и так далее. Внутрипортовый Транспорт Порта:- железная дорога (обычно нормальной колеи), грузовой автотранспорт, специальный безрельсовый транспорт (самоходные тележки, погрузчики, автолесовозы и другое). Внутрипортовые водные перевозки осуществляются служебно-вспомогательным флотом (главным образом баржами с буксирами). Основные Технические Характеристики Порта:- глубина у причала, длина причальной линии и отметка портовой территории. Глубина у причала отсчитывается от наинизшего судоходного уровня воды и определяется расчётными осадками судов и запасом глубины под килем судна. В современных морских портах глубина у причалов для сухогрузных судов составляет 10–15 м, нефтеналивных – 15–20 м. Длина причальной линии определяет количество судов, которые могут одно временно стоять у причалов и подвергаться обработке. Количество причалов устанавливается отдельно по каждой категории грузов. Кроме причалов, необходимых для выполнения грузовых и пассажирских операций, в портах предусматриваются также вспомогательные причалы, обслуживающие бункеровку, стоянку служебно-вспомогательного флота и судоремонт. Отметка Портовой Территории (возвышение над уровнем воды) выбирается с таким расчётом, чтобы территория порта при высоком стоянии уровня не затоплялась и были созданы наиболее благоприятные условия для выполнения грузовых и других операций. Отметка Прикордонной Части портовой территории, как правило, постоянна, что облегчает движение железнодорожного транспорта. План Порта – общее взаимно увязанное расположение всех его частей – составляется с учётом рельефа, метеорологических, гидрологических и других местных условий и согласуется с планом примыкающего города. Так, например, морской порт не должен ‘отрезать’ город от моря и в то же время необходимо, чтобы в городской застройке была оставлена свободной часть прибрежной территории для дальнейшего развития порта. Пассажирская часть порта, располагаемая, как правило, поблизости от центральной части города, должна обеспечивать удобный для городского транспорта доступ к морскому (или речному) вокзалу. Причальные Линии могут располагаться фронтально (вдоль берега), вдоль молов, на выступающих в акваторию пирсах, а также вдоль внутренних береговых бассейнов. Размещение причалов должно обеспечивать, с одной стороны, удобство подхода и швартовки судов, а с другой – возможность обслуживания причалов железнодорожным и автомобильным транспортом. Основные Транспортно-Экономические Характеристики Порта:- его грузооборот, пропускная способность, судооборот. Грузооборот (главный показатель работы порта) – суммарное количество грузов (в тоннах), прошедших через порт в обоих направлениях (с суши на воду и наоборот) в течение года. Пропускная Способность Порта – наибольшее количество грузов, которое порт может пропустить (переработать) в течение года в обоих направлениях при его заданных технических характеристиках, определённом режиме перевозки грузов и при использовании прогрессивной технологии перегрузочных работ. Под Судооборотом Порта понимается количество судов, посещающих порт в течение данного периода (год, месяц, сутки). Классификация Современных Портов:- (1) Морские Порты разделяются в основном на Гражданские (Торговые, Рыбные и другие) и Военные. Торговые Порты обычно служат перевалочными пунктами для грузов, направляемых морским путём за границу (вывоз (или экспорт)) или обратно (привоз (или импорт)), а также для грузов, перевозимых между портами одной страны (каботаж). Среди торговых портов различают:- (i) Порты Общего Назначения, выполняющие разнообразные грузовые операции (к ним относится большинство крупных портов международной торговли – Санкт-Петербург (бывший Ленинград), Владивосток, Лондон, Марсель, Нью Йорк и другие); и (ii) Специализированные Порты, предназначенные главным образом для операций с грузом одной категории, определяющим характер всей работы порта, например, с углем (Кардифф), лесом (Архангельск), нефтью (Абадан); сюда же могут быть отнесены пассажирские порты (например, Ялта, Сочи, Французский Порт Кале), для которых грузовые операции имеют второстепенное значение. Особый вид морских портов – Морские Станции, обеспечивающие снабжение проходящих судов топливом, пресной водой, продовольствием. Рыбные Порты (например, Калининградский или Мурманский) служат базами рыболовецкого флота; в них помимо складов-холодильников нередко размещаются и предприятия по переработке рыбы. Порты-Убежища представляют собой рейды, на которых во время штормов под искусственной или естественной защитой могут становиться на свои якоря или специальные бочки суда каботажного плавания, траулеры, промысловые шхуны, моторные боты. В портах-убежищах обычно имеются судоремонтные мастерские и судоподъёмные средства для оказания помощи судам, получившим повреждения. Военные Порты служат для базирования соединений кораблей военного флота и обычно являются составной частью военно-морских баз. По месту расположения морские порты делятся на:- устьевые, лагунные, береговые, внутренние. Устьевые Порты (наиболее распространённые) сооружаются при выходе в море водного пути, проникающего глубоко внутрь страны и несущего большие потоки грузов. Крупнейшие порты мира – Роттердам, Лондон, Нью Йорк, Санкт-Петербург (бывший Ленинград), Архангельск, Гамбург – находятся в устьях рек. Характерная особенность таких портов – расположение причальных устройств по берегам рек, на некотором удалении от моря, что исключает необходимость возведения оградительных сооружений. Лагунные Порты устраивают на береговых озёрах (лагунах), отделённых от моря естественно возникшими песчаными косами и соединённых с ним каналами (Порт Ильичёвск близ Одессы, Иранский Порт Пехлеви). Береговые Порты, создаваемые непосредственно на

открытом морском берегу (например, Марсельский и Одесский порты), обычно требуют устройства достаточно развитых оградительных сооружений (молов и волномолов); при расположении их в бухтах, имеющих естественную защиту (например, в Севастополе, Владивостоке, Рио дэ Жанэйро, Сан Франциско), оградительные сооружения, как правило, не устраивают. Внутренние Порты размещают на значительном расстоянии от моря на низовых (глубоководных) участках рек (например, Херсон, Николаев, Руан) либо на искусственных каналах, прорытых от моря внутрь страны (Манчестер, Амстердам, Брюссель). По транспортному значению различают порты:- Мировые Порты (центры мировой торговли), представляющие собой узлы мощных грузовых потоков, направляющихся с океана внутрь материка и обратно; Международные Порты, обслуживающие обмен грузов между различными странами; и Местные Порты, посещаемые преимущественно судами каботажного плавания или служащие укрытиями для мелких судов. В бывшем СССР морские порты по грузообороту и административным признакам подразделялись на 3 разряда. (2) Речные Порты по назначению делятся на:- Общие, Специальные, Аванпорты, и Порты-Убежища. Общие и Специальные Порты предназначены для передачи грузов с судов на берег и обратно. В Аванпортах, расположенных на водохранилищах (в верхних бьефах шлюзов), составы судов или плоты переформировываются перед вводом их в камеру шлюза; аванпорты используются также для отстоя судов и плотов, прибывающих из нижнего бьефа в верхний во время шторма. Иногда под защитой одних и тех же оградительных сооружений находятся одновременно аванпорт и порт общего назначения (Самарский (бывший Куйбышевский), Цимлянский и другие). Порты-Убежища служат лишь для отстоя судов и плотов во время шторма; они создаются обычно в естественных бухтах; причальные сооружения в них, как правило, не устраиваются. По расположению различают порты:- Порты На Свободных Реках, характерной особенностью которых являются значительные колебания уровня воды (до 15 м и более); Порты На Судоходных Каналах, в которых амплитуда колебаний уровня всегда невелика; Водохранилищные и Озёрные Порты, подвергающиеся воздействию ветровых волн и требующие, как правило, устройства оградительных сооружений (эти порты имеют много общего с морскими). Русловые Порты на свободных реках обычно имеют на акватории 2 рейда (рейд прибытия и рейд отправления), на которых соответственно расформировываются или формируются буксируемые составы и откуда отдельные баржи подаются буксирами к причалам для грузовых операций. Рейды обычно располагаются выше или ниже причалов с тем, чтобы не стеснять транзитного судового хода и акватории у причалов. Значительные колебания уровня воды определяют характер причальных устройств в речном порту и обусловливают применение Дебаркадеров и в некоторых случаях так называемых Весенних Причалов. Внерусловые Порты на свободных реках и порты на судоходных каналах располагаются в естественных бухтах, в искусственных бассейнах и на уширениях каналов. Основные элементы, гидротехнические сооружения и технические характеристики речных портов те же, что и у морских портов. По навигационному грузообороту речные порты бывшего СССР подразделялись на 5 классов. Под Гаванью понимается:- (i) прибрежная часть водного пространства для стоянки, ремонта и зимовки судов, естественно или искусственно защищённая от ветра, волн и течений; или (ii) часть акватории порта для производства грузопассажирских операций. Под Гаванью, от Голландского слова Haven, понимается естественно или искусственно защищённая от волн, ветра и течений прибрежная часть водного пространства; место стоянки судов. Гаванью называется также прилегающая к причалам часть портовой акватории, где производят грузовые операции (в соответствии со специализацией по роду перерабатываемых грузов или типу обслуживаемых судов – каботажная, лесная, нефтяная, угольная гавани и так далее) или посадку-высадку пассажиров (пассажирская гавань). Различают гавани для стоянки судов специального назначения (например, военная, рыбачья гавани), ремонта судов (ремонтная гавань) или их отстоя в межнавигационный период (зимовочная гавань). Под Лиманом, от Греческого слова Limēn, означающее Бухта или Гавань, понимается залив с извилистыми невысокими берегами, образующийся при затоплении морем долин равнинных рек в результате относительного погружения прибрежных частей суши. Илистые отложения лимана (грязи) часто используются для бальнеологических целей. Под Портом понимается участок берега с прилегающим водным районом и комплексом сооружений и устройств для погрузки-разгрузки судов, их снабжения топливом, водой и прочим, ремонта и оказания других услуг. Различают морские порты, речные порты, комбинированные порты и порты-убежища. Порты бывают торговые и военные. Торговые порты делятся на грузовые (общего назначения и специализированные по определённым грузам) и пассажирские (часто совмещаемые с грузовыми). Порты характеризуются:- пропускной способностью, грузо- и пассажирооборотом, глубиной на подходах и у причалов, длиной причальной линии, количеством, грузоподъёмностью и производительностью перегрузочных средств, степенью механизации портовых работ, наличием хранилищ для грузов, объёмом технического обслуживания судов. Военные порты, предназначенные для базирования кораблей военно-морского флота, в отличие от торговых портов, характеризуются наличием больших рейдов, бассейнов для снаряжения и ремонта кораблей, фортификационных сооружений. Водная часть порта называется акваторией, береговая – территорией порта. Порт-Убежище – акватория на море, озере или водохранилище, защищённая искусственным сооружениями или расположенная в естественной бухте (заливе); используется для укрытия судов во время шторма.

(2) Port:- an opening in a ship's side for handling freight. / Проход или место в сторону от судна для обработки фрахта. Под Портом понимается отверстие в борту судна для посадки-высадки пассажиров, приёма-выдачи грузов (грузовые порты), на старых военных кораблях – для стрельбы из расположенных у бортов пушек (пушечные порты). Обычно порты снабжают непроницаемыми крышками.

PORT = ПОРТ (или ОТВЕРСТИЕ, или ПРОРЕЗЬ, или ВЛЁТ) – Port:- an opening or aperture in an integrating sphere.

PORT = ПОРТ (или ШПИГАТ, или КЛЮЗ, или ЛАЦПОРТ, или ЛЕВЫЙ БОРТ, или БАКБОРТ) – Port (maritime term):- that side of a vessel on the left hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow. See also Port Side, and Starboard. Left side of a ship when facing forward. / Левая сторона судна, если смотреть вперёд по движению (от кормы к носу судна). Левый Борт или Бакборт судна, совокупность элементов набора и обшивки, образующих боковые стенки корпуса от кормы к носу судна. Смотрите также Бакборт или Левый Борт (Port Side); и Штирборт или Правый Борт (Starboard). Борт судна (от Немецкого слова Bord), совокупность элементов набора и обшивки, образующая боковые стенки корпуса судна. Различают левый (бакборт) и правый (штирборт) борта, если смотреть от кормы к носу судна. От высоты борта зависит грузовместимость судна; высотой непроницаемого надводного борта определяется запас плавучести судна. Высота надводного борта влияет также на остойчивость при больших углах крена и на продольную прочность корпуса. Борта в средней части судна обычно вертикальны, иногда наклонены наружу (борт с развалом), а на ледоколах и некоторых других судах – наклонены внутрь (борт с завалом).

PORTABLE ALPHA = ПОРТАТИВНАЯ АЛЬФА – Portable Alpha:- an active portfolio management strategy that obtains its Alpha from one asset class and its Beta from another. Alpha generally refers to the difference between the return of an actual portfolio and its performance benchmark. Beta refers to the stability of the return of an investment compared to its asset class. / В биржевой торговле Портативная Альфа относится к активной стратегии управления портфелем, которая применяет свою Альфу от одного класса активов и свою Бету от другого. В целом же Альфа относится к разнице между отдачей фактического портфеля и ориентиром его поведения. Бета относится к стабильности отдачи от вложений в сравнении с её классом активов.

PORTABLE DOCUMENT FORMAT = ФОРМАТ ПЕРЕНОСИМЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ – Portable Document Format (PDF) is a common proprietary document format from Adobe used for documents having mixtures of text and images that preserves the look and feel of a printed page and permits the user to zoom and magnify the pages when viewing; not 'archival' because of its proprietary nature.

PORTAGE BILL = СЧЁТ ЗА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ (или ВЕДОМОСТЬ ЗА ПЕРЕПРАВКУ, или СЧЁТ ЗА ПОХОД) – Portage Bill is a bill giving the statement of wages of each member of the crew at the end of a voyage. / Счёт/ведомость, предоставляющий выписку о заработных платах каждого члена экипажа в конце рейса.

PORTAINER™ = ПОРТЭЙНЁ (или ПОРТЭЙНЁР™) – A Portainer™ is a large dockside crane in the form of a specialized type of gantry crane used to load and unload container ships, and only seen at container terminals. The term Portainer™ is a registered trademark of Paceco® Corporation (Hayward, State of California, the United States) who is generally believed to have delivered the first Container Crane to a marine terminal in Alameda, CA, the United States in the 1960s. Container cranes have a special lifting device called a Spreader Bar (also known as Spreader or Expandable Spreader) for loading and discharging of containers. The spreader bar has four or eight (twin-lift) twistlocks which lock and unlock into the cornercastings of the containers and can be used in 20', 40', or 45' positions depending on the size of the containers. Horizontal gantry rails and their supporting structure are cantilevered out from between frame uprights spaced to suit the length of a standard freight container, so that the gantry rails project over a quayside and over the width of an adjacent ship allowing the hoist to lift containers from the quay and move out along the gantry rails on its trolley to place the containers on the ship. The whole crane runs on two rails so that it can traverse along the wharf (or the dock) to position the containers at any point on the length of the ship. Also known as Container Crane, Container Handling Gantry Crane, Quay Crane, Ship-To-Shore Crane or STS Crane. / Портэйнё™ (Portainer™). Пэйсэко® Корпорэйшэн (Paceco® Corporation).

PORTAINER® CRANE = КРАН ПОРТЭЙНЁ® (или КРАН ПОРТЭЙНЁР®) – The Portainer® Crane is the key element in ship to shore operations. Its speed, precision and controllability ensure optimum container throughput. The type and size of the Portainer® Crane are defined as a function of the characteristics of the largest ship expected to dock where the cranes on one side, and the characteristics of the dock where the rail track is located in relation to high and low tides on the other. As well as having optimum performance, the crane should be the simplest and most reliable possible. When defining the crane parameters it should be recognised that the earning capacity of the investment in the crane stems from the earning capacity of the ship docked beneath it. To achieve this the operation needs to optimise two factors, the speed with which the ship may be loaded and unloaded, and the certainty that the crane will function reliably when the ship arrives. The Portainer® Crane achieves both objectives. See also Portainer™. Xxxxx. Portainer Cranes perform the vital work of loading and unloading marine cargo containers to and from container ships. The industry regards the Portainer crane as amongst the highest quality and most reliable container handling cranes available. In addition, Portainer cranes are easy to maintain and their performance is second to none. PACECO® Corp. (Hayward, State of California, the United States) has developed a number of Portainer crane designs to suit a variety of customer needs. The 'Low Profile' and 'Articulated Boom' Portainer cranes are designed for use around airports or where height restrictions may be a problem. PACECO Corp. also has designs for 'monogirder' and 'machinery on trolley' Portainer cranes, as well as full AC drive cranes. Full AC drive cranes have reduced maintenance requirements, and offer more responsive controls. We also provide supplementary systems such as gantry articulation for curved rail applications, anti-sway, seismic isolation, snag protection, and boom anti-collision devices. / ПЭЙСЭКО® Корп. (PACECO® Corp.). Смотрите также Портэйнё™ (Portainer™).

PORTAL = PRIVATE OFFERING, RESALES AND TRADING THROUGH AUTOMATED LINKAGES

PORTAL CRANE = ПОРТАЛЬНЫЙ КРАН – Portal Crane is a type of gantry crane with vertical legs of sufficient height and width to permit vehicles or railroad equipment to pass between the legs. / Портальный Кран – тип козлового крана на вертикальных опорах, имеющих достаточный вес и широту, для возможного перемещения между ними транспортных средств или железнодорожного оборудования. Портальный Кран – грузоподъёмный кран, предназначенный для погрузочно-разгрузочных работ на больших открытых площадках. На П-образном портале портального крана размещается поворотная крановая часть – платформа, механизмы, стрела, связанная с порталом опорно-поворотным устройством. Портал крана опирается на 4 ноги с ходовыми тележками, передвигающимися по подкрановому пути. Портальные краны используют в морских и речных портах, на судостроительных заводах, в гидротехническом строительстве, на строительных площадках, промышленных предприятиях и так далее. Грузоподъёмность портальных кранов до 300 тонн, высота подъёма до 45 метров, наибольший вылет стрелы до 35 метров, у судостроительных портальных кранов до 100 метров. Смотрите также Подъёмный Кран. Портал, порталообразная часть конструкции или машины, например, опорная часть портального подъёмного крана, станины металлорежущего станка. В технике под Порталом понимается металлическая несущая конструкция П-образной формы, состоящая из 2 боковых или 4 попарно соединённых между собой стоек (ног) и верхней балки или рамы; является частью некоторых машин, например, портального подъёмного крана, портального станка и другого. Порталы применяются при установке на постоянной высоте рабочего органа машины и других узлов. Порталы бывают неподвижными или передвигающимися по направляющим или рельсовому пути.

PORT AND TERMINAL SERVICE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ В ПОРТУ И ТЕРМИНАЛЕ – The Port And Terminal Service Charge (PTSC) is the South Europe Conference (SEAC) charge incurred when the shipper is not able to deliver cargo directly alongside the vessel. The carrier may assess its expenses in moving cargo from the shipper's point of delivery to the vessel.

PORTFOLIO = ПОРТФЕЛЬ – Portfolio:- collection of loans or assets, classified by type of borrower or asset. For example, a bank's portfolio might include loans, investment securities, and assets managed in trust; the loan portfolio might include commercial, mortgage, and consumer installment loans. A collection of investments owned or managed by the same individual or organization. A list of the securities owned by a single investor. In the Balance of Payments statistics, portfolio investment is investment in securities that does not qualify as direct investment. All securities and other assets owned by a person or company. Holdings of assets by an individual or institution. / Совокупность активов, которыми располагает инвестор. Обычно такой портфель формируется исходя из соображений оптимизации рисков и прибыли, согласно предпочтениям самого инвестора.

(1) Portfolio:- holdings of bills and bill-like paper managed or administered by a bank on behalf of a customer. / Удерживание векселей и аналогичных им бумаг, управляемое и администрируемое банком от имени заказчика.

(2) Portfolio:- selection of securities held by a person or institution. Portfolios generally include a wide variety of stocks and bonds to spread the risk of investment, and the contents of a portfolio are managed – that is, continually changed in order to maximize income or growth. Selection of securities held by a bank in a safekeeping account for administration or discretionary management or held and managed by the investor himself. Part or all of the asset items that a client or a company owns. Primarily, these are securities, but they can also include buildings or real estate. A securities portfolio thus comprises a securities account with equities, bonds, investment funds, etc. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account).

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ПОРТФЕЛЯ (или ПОРТФЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ) – Portfolio Analysis:- technique of strategic analysis used to distinguish the characteristics of different business units in a multi-business corporation. See also Safekeeping Account Analysis. / Техника стратегического анализа, используемая при рассмотрении характеристик различных составляющих бизнеса в корпорации, осуществляющей свою деятельность в разных направлениях. Смотрите также Анализ Счёта Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account Analysis).

PORTFOLIO IMPAIRMENTS = ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЯ ПОРТФЕЛЯ – Portfolio Impairments are the impairments to a specific portfolio within the performing lending book exposed to similar risks.

PORTFOLIO INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПОРТФЕЛЯ (или ПОРТФЕЛЬНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Portfolio Insurance is a form of hedging that uses stock index futures contracts and index options to limit the downside risk of holding a diversified portfolio of common stocks. Portfolio insurance (PI) programs are offered by major banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies, and other financial institutions. A trading strategy that uses stock index futures and/or stock index options to protect stock portfolios against market declines. Portfolio Insurance is a trading strategy which attempts to alter the nature of price changes in a portfolio to substantially reduce the likelihood of returns below some predetermined level for an established period of time. This can be achieved by moving assets among stocks, cash and fixed-income securities or, with the advent of stock index futures contracts, by hedging a stock-only portfolio by selling stock index futures in a declining market or purchasing futures in a rising market. The objective is to create an exposure similar to that of a stock portfolio with a protective purchased put option.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT = ПОРТФЕЛЬНЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ – Portfolio Investment transactions consist of cross-border transactions involving equity and investment fund shares and debt securities, excluding those included in direct investment or reserve assets. Portfolio Investment is a capital export in the form of a non-participating investment of domestic capital in instruments whose risk/return potential lies abroad (foreign equities, loans and other claims on entities abroad). In general, any foreign investment that is not direct investment is considered portfolio investment. Foreign portfolio investment includes the purchase of voting securities (stocks) at less that a 10 percent level, bonds, trade finance, and government lending or borrowing, excluding transactions in official reserves. See also Capital Export, and Direct Investment. / Смотрите также Вывоз Капитала. Вывоз Капитала (Capital Export), перемещение (миграция) капитала из страны, где находится его собственник, в другую страну для систематического извлечения прибавочной стоимости, а также в политических целях. Часть извлечённой прибавочной стоимости переводится в страну, вывозящую капитал, часть капитализируется (то есть снова вкладывается в производство) в стране, привозящей (или импортирующей) капитал (или реинвестируется). В условиях домонополистического капитализма с полным господством свободной конкуренции вывоз капитала играл второстепенную роль. Вывоз товаров был главной формой международных экономических связей, на базе которых возник мировой товарный рынок. В эпоху господства монополий вывоз капитала, в отличие от вывоза товаров, становится одной из характернейших особенностей империализма. На пороге XX века в странах развитого капитализма образовались монополистические союзы капиталистов, создалась монополия на капитал немногих богатейших стран, в которых накопление капитала достигло гигантских размеров; образовался громадный ‘избыток капитала’. Возможность вывоза его была создана тем, что ряд отсталых стран уже оказался втянутым в оборот мирового капитализма. В этих странах прибыль была высока, так как органическое строение капитала низкое, рабочая сила и сырьё дёшевы, а цена земли сравнительно невелика. Вывоз капитала стал необходимым в связи с тем, что ‘... в немногих странах капитализм ‘перезрел’, и капиталу недостаёт (при условии неразвитости земледелия и нищеты масс) поприщ ‘прибыльного’ помещения’ (Владимир Ильич Ленин, Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Изд., Т. 27, С. 360). Уже в 1899 доходы Великобритании от вывоза капитала были в 5 раз выше её доходов от внешней торговли. В 1968 доходы Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) от вывоза капитала были в 6 раз больше их доходов от внешней торговли. Объём вывоза капитала в целом и по отдельным капиталистическим странам, таким, как, например, США, Великобритания, Франция, Германия (а затем ФРГ (Федеративная Республика Германия)), резко возрастал. Вывоз капитала выступает в двух формах:- как вывоз предпринимательского капитала и как вывоз ссудного капитала. Вывоз капитала в форме предпринимательского (или функционирующего) означает вложение капитала в промышленные, сельскохозяйственные, транспортные, торговые и другие предприятия (прямые и портфельные инвестиции). Прямые инвестиции – вложения главным образом в акции промышленных, торговых, банковских предприятий, плантации и тому подобное, обеспечивающие полное владение или дающие возможность полного контроля над их деятельностью. Значительная часть (по США около 40%) всех прямых инвестиций осуществляется за счёт реинвестиций. Портфельные инвестиции представляют собой вложения капиталов в заграничные ценные бумаги, формально не дающие их владельцам права на полное владение или полный контроль над иностранными предприятиями. Часто портфельные инвестиции маскируют вывоз капитала национальной вывеской из опасений возможной национализации, выступают как форма ‘сотрудничества’ иностранных и национальных компаний и так далее. За 1958–67 при росте прямых инвестиций США в Латинской Америке на 32% портфельные инвестиции выросли в 2.8 раза. Прямые инвестиции остаются главной формой вывоза капитала. Прибыль от прямых инвестиций в 1968 составляла 72% прибыли, получаемой США от вывоза капитала, и 84% всей прибыли от вывоза капитала Великобритании. Вывоз ссудного капитала происходит в виде краткосрочных – до 1 года (вклады в иностранные банки) и долгосрочных (внешние займы) кредитов. Главную роль играют межправительственные займы – форма вывоза капитала, возникшая в годы Первой Мировой Войны 1914–18 под названием ‘Межсоюзнических Долгов’. Удельный вес их в общей массе заграничных инвестиций в форме ссудного капитала составил 85% в конце 1947, 59% в конце 1968. С усилением государственно-монополистического характера империализма изменилась роль государства в сфере вывоза капитала. Государство превращается в крупнейшего экспортёра капитала. Одновременно оно принимает на себя страхование вывоза (или экспорта) частного капитала от коммерческого и политического риска, связанного с ростом антиимпериалистического движения в других странах. Иногда государство выступает как партнёр отдельных монополий при строительстве предприятий) принимая на себя реализацию наиболее невыгодных с коммерческой точки зрения проектов. В условиях обострившейся борьбы за рынки сбыта вывоз государственного капитала стимулирует также вывоз (или экспорт) товаров, выполняя тем самым функцию, которую раньше целиком осуществляли частные экспортёры капитала. Большие размеры принял вывоз капитала в форме займов международных государственных кредитных учреждений, главным образом Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР), его дочерних обществ – Международной Ассоциации Развития и Международной Финансовой Корпорации, а также региональных банков – Межамериканского Банка Развития, Азиатского Банка Развития, Европейского Инвестиционного Банка. Вывоз капитала – важнейшее экономическое орудие неоколониализма. Более 60% прямых инвестиций Великобритании вложено в пределах бывшей Британской Империи. Большая часть заграничных инвестиций Франции находится в зоне Франка. Основной сферой вывоза капитала из США остаётся Долларовая зона – Канада и Латинская Америка, хотя их удельный вес сократился с 54% в 1946 до 43% в 1968; однако вырос удельный вес стран Азии, Африки и Австралии (с 11 до 24%). До Второй Мировой Войны и в первые послевоенные годы вывозимые монополистическом капиталом в развивающиеся страны средства шли в основном на закрепление аграрно-сырьевой структуры их экономики. В условиях распада колониальных империй и усиления борьбы за экономическую самостоятельность развивающихся стран империалистические державы стремятся путём вывоза капитала

захватить ключевые позиции в ведущих отраслях обрабатывающей промышленности этих стран. За 1950–68 удельный вес обрабатывающей промышленности в прямых инвестициях США в наиболее развитых странах Латинской Америки – Аргентине, Бразилии и Мексике – вырос с 40 до 67%. Удельный вес вложений в обрабатывающую промышленность в инвестициях США в ЮАР (Африка) вырос с 31 до 48%. В странах Среднего Востока удельный вес инвестиций в обрабатывающую промышленность вырос с 0.1 до 3.4%. Основная масса средств, поступающих из империалистических держав в развивающиеся страны Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки, представляет собой вывоз капитала в форме государственных средств. Причём из общей суммы государственных средств, поступивших в эти страны в 1960-х, около 60% приходилось на безвозвратные субсидии, не включаемые официальной статистикой в общую сумму заграничных инвестиций, а остальные 40% на займы; субсидии и займы превратились в орудие проникновения империалистических держав в развивающиеся страны под видом 'экономической помощи'. Государственные займы развивающимся странам значительно превосходят размеры ссудного капитала, вывозимого частными монополиями, и становятся главной формой вывоза государственного капитала. Под влиянием помощи социалистических стран капиталистические державы вынуждены снижать ставки процентов по займам и удлинять их сроки. Вывоз капитала в значительных размерах направляется также из одних развитых капиталистических стран в другие и используется монополиями стран-экспортёров в борьбе за рынки сбыта и сферы приложения капитала. Особенно его размеры возросли после Второй Мировой Войны, что связано с распадом колониальной системы империализма и национализацией иностранных предприятий в ряде развивающихся стран. Развернувшаяся в середине XX века научно-техническая революция создала поле прибыльных крупных капиталовложений в экономике развитых капиталистических стран и вызвала важные изменения в направлениях и формах вывоза капитала. Монополии получили возможность выколачивать колоссальные прибыли путём строительства предприятий новых отраслей гражданского и военного производства как в своей стране, так и в других развитых капиталистических странах. С 1950 по 1968 общая сумма прямых заграничных инвестиций США увеличилась с 11.8 до 64.8 миллиардов Долларов (почти в 5.5 раза), а в Западной Европе инвестиции возросли с 1.7 до 19.4 миллиардов Долларов, или в 11.4 раза. В развитые страны вывозится в основном частный капитал. Вывоз капитала развивается крайне неравномерно, что обусловлено неравномерностью развития капиталистических стран. Если до Второй Мировой Войны на первом месте по заграничным инвестициям стояла Великобритания, то после войны лидерство прочно захватили США, заграничные инвестиции которых превышают сумму заграничных инвестиций всех капиталистических стран, вместе взятых. Второе место занимает Великобритания, третье – Франция, четвёртое – ФРГ. В эпоху империализма в немногих крупных капиталистических странах скапливаются громадные массы денежного капитала. Необычайно растёт слой рантье, лиц, живущих стрижкой купонов и совершенно отделённых от участия в каком бы то ни было предприятии. Вывоз капитала '... ещё более усиливает эту полнейшую оторванность от производства слоя рантье, налагает отпечаток паразитизма на всю страну, живущую эксплуатацией труда нескольких заокеанских стран и колоний' (там же, Т. 27, С. 397–398). Поэтому Владмир Ильич Ленин называл Вывоз Капитала 'паразитизмом в квадрате' (смотрите там же, Т. 30, С. 164). В рантье превращаются целые государства. 'Мир разделился на горстку государств-ростовщиков и гигантское большинство государств-должников' (там же, Т. 27, С. 398). Баланс международных инвестиций капиталистических стран, то есть сопоставление капитала, помещённого за границей в долгосрочной форме, с иностранным капиталом, помещённым в данной стране, позволяет определить, является ли данная страна государством-рантье или страной-должником. Так, на основе данных баланса международных инвестиций в 1967 к государствам-рантье могут быть отнесены наряду с крупнейшими странами-экспортёрами капиталов (США, Великобританией, Францией) такие страны, как Швейцария, Нидерланды, Бельгия, Швеция, Португалия, Ирландия. В государства-рантье быстрыми темпами превращаются ФРГ, Япония и Италия. Остальные страны капиталистического мира выступают как страны-должники. Буржуазные экономисты рассматривают вывоз капитала как помощь развивающимся странам, но факты говорят о том, что страны-рантье получают из развивающихся стран гораздо больше средств, чем предоставляют им. Так, вывоз капитала из США в Латинскую Америку (включая экономические субсидии) за 1950–1968 составил 12 миллиардов Долларов, а перевод процентов и дивидендов в США составил за эти годы 20 миллиардов Долларов. Вывоз капитала (включая субсидии) в страны Ближнего Востока составил 2 миллиарда Долларов, перевод дивидендов по ним в США 12.5 миллиардов Долларов. Предоставляя ссуды, страны-экспортёры капитала ставят в качестве условия покупку на эти средства вывозимых (или экспортируемых) ими товаров, и притом по монопольным ценам. Большую роль в вывозе капитала играют банки государств-рантье, создаваемые за рубежом, и их отделения, которые являются одним из оплотов неоколониализма. Рост вывоза государственного капитала придаёт вывозу капитала в современных условиях военно-полицейский характер. Вывоз капитала – одна из важнейших основ империалистической политики, роста милитаризма и агрессии.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОРТФЕЛЕМ – Portfolio Management is the management of assets by an asset manager commissioned to perform this function on the basis of a management mandate. The asset administration service provided by the banks is sometimes linked with the safe custody business. Also known as Asset Management. See also Managed Account, Open Safekeeping Account, and Sealed Safekeeping Account. / Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Safekeeping Account).

PORTFOLIO MORTGAGE = ПОРТФЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ (или ПОРТФЕЛЬНАЯ ИПОТЕКА) – Portfolio Mortgage:- adjustable-rate mortgage split into several fixed-rate mortgages each of which is renewed on maturity for the same term. The rate of interest on a portfolio mortgage is calculated as a sliding average of the rates on the component fixed-rate mortgages. Advantage:- 'evened out' rate of interest with minimized risk of fluctuation. / Закладная с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) разделяется на несколько закладных с фиксированной ставкой (fixed-rate mortgages), каждая из которых . риск флуктуации (колебания).

PORTFOLIO REINSURANCE = ПОРТФЕЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Portfolio Reinsurance:- in transactions of reinsurance, it refers to all the risks of the reinsurance transaction. For example, if one company reinsures all of another's outstanding Automobile business, the reinsuring company is said to assume the 'portfolio' of Automobile business and it is paid the total of the unearned premium on all the risks so reinsured (less some agreed commission).

PORTFOLIO RUN–OFF = XX – In reinsurance, Portfolio Run-Off:- permitting premiums and losses in respect of in-force business to run to their normal expiration upon termination of a reinsurance treaty. The opposite of Return Of Portfolio.

PORTHOLE CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР С ВЕНТИЛЯЦИОННЫМИ ОТВЕРСТИЯМИ (или КОНТЕЙНЕР С ЕСТЕСТВЕННОЙ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИЕЙ) – Porthole Containers:- openings for supply and return air in an external unit. Such containers are also known as 'Porthole Containers', the name arising from the similarity between these openings and the round ships' windows known as Portholes. Porthole Containers are refrigerated containers without a separate refrigeration unit:- Porthole refrigerated containers, also called Insulated or CONAIR Containers, do not have their own refrigeration unit. They are thus reliant on an external supply of cold air. This is achieved by refrigeration units of various types, permanently installed on the ship, permanently installed in the terminal or clip-on units for individual containers. Porthole containers are thermally insulated and have two sealable openings on the end walls (the portholes) through which cold air can be blown into the container and warm air can be extracted. The cold air is forced through the lower opening

into the container, then distributed throughout the load via the T-bar floor, and subsequently flows through the load to the top of the container and is extracted through the upper opening. / КОНЭА (CONAIR). С торца у такого контейнера имеются два круглых отверстия, через которые может подаваться воздух от присоединяемой термоустановки.

PORT MARKS = ПОРТОВЫЕ ЗНАКИ – Port Marks:- an identifying set of letters, numbers and/or geometric symbols followed by the name of the port of destination, which are placed on export shipments. / Идентифицирующий набор букв, цифр и/или геометрических символов, сопровождающий название порта назначения, и который размещается на вывозимых партиях груза.

PORT OF CALL = ПОРТ ЗАХОДА – Port Of Call is a port where a ship discharges or receives traffic. Place where a vessel actually moors during a voyage. / Порт Захода – порт, в котором судно разгружает или получает .

PORT OF DISCHARGE = ПОРТ РАЗГРУЗКИ – The Port Of Discharge is a port where cargo is actually discharged/unloaded from seagoing vessel. / Порт Разгрузки – порт, в котором груз фактически разгружается/выгружается из идущего морем судна.

PORT OF ENTRY = ПОРТ ВВОЗА – Port Of Entry is a port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country. / Порт Ввоза – порт, через который иностранные товары завозятся в страну назначения.

PORT OF LOADING = ПОРТ ПОГРУЗКИ – Port Of Loading is a port where cargo is loaded on board seagoing vessel. The port where the cargo is actually loaded on board the vessel. / Порт Погрузки – порт, в котором груз фактически загружается на борт морского или океанского судна.

PORT SIDE = БАКБОРТ (или ЛЕВЫЙ БОРТ) – Port Side (maritime term):- the left side of a vessel when looking forward. See also Starboard. / Бакборт или Левый Борт – морской термин, означающий левую сторону судна при его направлении вперёд. Смотрите также Штирборт или Правый Борт (Starboard). Борт судна (от Немецкого слова Bord), совокупность элементов набора и обшивки, образующая боковые стенки корпуса судна. Различают левый (бакборт) и правый (штирборт) борта, если смотреть от кормы к носу судна. От высоты борта зависит грузовместимость судна; высотой непроницаемого надводного борта определяется запас плавучести судна. Высота надводного борта влияет также на остойчивость при больших углах крена и на продольную прочность корпуса. Борта в средней части судна обычно вертикальны, иногда наклонены наружу (борт с развалом), а на ледоколах и некоторых других судах – наклонены внутрь (борт с завалом).

PORT STATE CONTROL = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПОРТОВЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Port State Control:- the inspection of foreign ships in national ports for the purpose of verifying that the condition of a ship and its equipment comply with the requirements of international conventions and that the vessel is manned and operated in compliance with applicable international law.

PORT TO PORT CARRIAGE = ПЕРЕВОЗКА ИЗ ПОРТА В ПОРТ – Port-To-Port Carriage means carriage between the port of loading and the port of discharge. If carriage under the Bill of Lading is Port-to-Port:- (i) the period of responsibility of the carrier for any loss of or damage to the goods shall commence only at the moment that the goods are loaded on board the vessel and shall end when the goods have been discharged from the vessel; (ii) the Bill of Lading shall be subject to the Hague Rules unless the governing law makes the Hague or the Hague-Visby Rules compulsorily applicable in which case the said Hague or Hague-Visby Rules will apply to the Bill of Lading only to the extent that they are compulsorily applicable; and (iii) notwithstanding the above, in case and to the extent that the governing law, or a contractual arrangement, or custom and practice, or any court or tribunal decision extends the carrier's period of responsibility whether in contract, tort, bailment or otherwise to all or any part of the period before loading, or the period after discharge, including for misdelivery, then carrier shall have the benefit of every right, defence, immunity, limitation and liberty provided for in the Hague Rules during such additional period of responsibility, notwithstanding that the loss, damage or misdelivery did not occur during the carriage by sea.

POS = PERMANENTLY OUT OF SERVICE

POS = POINT OF SALE

POSH = ШИКАРНОЕ (или РОСКОШНОЕ, или ФЕШЕНЕБЕЛЬНОЕ) – Posh (maritime term):- elegant, luxurious. Originally an acronym for Port Over Starboard Home. Created by British travelers to India or Australia, describing the preferred accommodations aboard ship, which lessened effects of the tropical sun on the cabins during the voyage.

POSITION = ПОЗИЦИЯ – Position:- an interest in the market, either long or short, in the form of one or more open contracts. Also, 'In Position' refers to a commodity located where it can readily be moved to another point or delivered on a futures contract. Commodities not so situated are out of position. Soybeans in Mississippi are out of position for delivery in Chicago, but in position for export shipment from the Gulf. In the stock market, a Position is the amount of a stock owned or owed by an investor or trader, or the relationship between an investor's or trader's short positions and long positions. The net total of a trader's open contracts, either long or short, in a particular underlying commodity. A Position is a market commitment expressed by buying or selling. An interest in the market in the form of one or more open commitments, either long or short. Usually this term with respect to any person shall mean all the exchange contracts held by such person A buyer of an asset is said to have a long position and, conversely, a seller of an asset is said to have a short position. Position is an interest in the market in the form of open commitments, either long or short. Position:- the net tonnage a party has bought or sold on any given prompt date. Also the overall position, being the net tonnage bought or sold for all prompt dates combined. Position is an open commitment in a market, long or short. A term Position describes the position of a trader as a buyer (long position), a seller (short position), or a spread trader (long and short). / Интерес в рынке в форме одного или более открытых обязательств, будь-то покупки (длинная позиция) или продажи (короткая позиция). В отношении любого лица этот термин, обычно, обозначает все биржевые контракты, удерживаемые таким лицом. О покупателе актива говорят, что он имеет длинную позицию, и наоборот, о продавце актива говорят, что он имеет короткую позицию. В биржевой деятельности под Позицией, от Латинского слова Positio, означающее Положение, понимается открытое обязательство в рынке, будь-то в виде покупки или в виде продажи.

POSITION ACCOUNTABILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ ПО ПОЗИЦИИ – Position Accountability is a rule adopted by an exchange requiring persons holding a certain number of outstanding contracts to report the nature of the position, trading strategy, and hedging information of the position to the exchange, upon request of the exchange. See also Speculative Position Limit.

POSITIONAL CLONING = ПОЗИЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ КЛОНИРОВАНИЕ – Positional Cloning is the experimental approach used to locate and isolate gene sequences for which the gene product is not known. Instead the phenotype is mapped and large fragments are isolated in the region of informative molecular markers known to segregate closely with the gene of interest. / .

POSITION DAY = ДЕНЬ ПОЗИЦИИ – Position Day:- according to the Chicago Board of Trade rules, the first day in the process of making or taking delivery of the actual commodity on a futures contract. The clearing firm representing the seller notifies the Board of

Trade Clearing Corporation that its short customers want to deliver on a futures contract. / Согласно правил Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), первый день .

POSITIONING = ПОЗИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ (или УСТАНОВКА НА МЕСТО, или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ В ТРЕБУЕМОЕ МЕСТО) – The moving of empty equipment from surplus areas to deficit areas. Positioning:- the transport of empty equipment from a depot to shipper's premises or from consignee's premises back to a depot as the empty leg of a carrier haulage transport. / перевозка порожнего оборудования из депо (парка) (depot) в помещения отправителя или из помещений .

POSITION LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ПОЗИЦИИ (или ПОЗИЦИОННЫЙ ЛИМИТ) – Position Limit:- the maximum position, either net long or net short, in a futures market, an options market or in a futures and its related options market combined, that may be held or controlled by one person as prescribed by an exchange or the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). Such limits can be set for individual expiration months and for all listed expiration months combined. Because hedgers often are exempt from these limits, they often are termed speculative limits. Position Limit is the maximum futures market position speculators are legally permitted to own or control. Also known as Trading Limit. See also Speculative Position Limit. The maximum number of speculative futures contracts, as prescribed by an exchange or the US CFTC, either net long or net short, in one futures or in all futures of one commodity combined that may be held or controlled by one person or firm in its own name. Does not apply to bona fide hedgers. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). Лимит Позиции – максимальное количество срочных контрактов, которым может владеть одно лицо.

POSITION OF GARMENT IN PACKAGE OR BOX = ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ШВЕЙНОГО ИЗДЕЛИЯ В УПАКОВКЕ ИЛИ КОРОБКЕ – Position Of Garment In Package Or Box:- Must be sufficient for shipping and possible display depending upon the tradition of merchandising of the individual type garment in question. Finishing department defects, and namely – Packaging. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

POSITION SQUARING = РАСКВИТЫВАНИЕ С ПОЗИЦИЕЙ – Position Squaring is a squaring a current market position by either buying back a short position or selling a long position. For example:- an investor has sold 100 shares short, i.e. he has borrowed equity and then sold it. Up until the time he repurchases the 100 shares (in order to give them back to the original lender) he is faced with the risk of rising prices, which means that he would have to pay more to buy them back than the sales proceeds he received. That risk ceases to exist as soon as the 100 shares have been purchased. This is called Squaring (or Closing) an open position.

POSITION TRADER = ПОЗИЦИОННЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Position Trader is a commodity trader who either buys or sells contracts and holds them for an extended period of time, as distinguished from the Day Trader, who will normally initiate and offset a futures position within a single trading session. A futures trader who either buys or sells contracts and holds them for an extended period of time, as distinguished from a day trader, who will normally initiate and offset a futures position within a single trading session and end the day flat. Position Trader is a trader who carries long or short positions from one day to another. Short term position traders carry positions as short as one week. Long term position traders may take positions extending over a year. / Позиционный Торговец – торговец, либо покупающий, либо продающий фьючерсные контракты, и удерживающий их в течение разных периодов времени, в отличие от внутрисуточного торговца, обычно открывающего и закрывающего позиции по фьючерсным контрактам в пределах одной торговой сессии и заканчивающий день как сложилось.

POSITION TRADING = ПОЗИЦИОННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Position Trading is a style of trading characterized by holding open positions for an extended period of time. Contrast this with day trading, where a trader buys, then sells out of a position before the market closes that day. / Позиционная Торговля – стиль торговли, характеризуемый удержанием открытых позиций в течение длительного периода времени. Это противоположность торговле в течение дня, в которой торговец покупает, а затем продаёт, тем самым закрывая позицию, до того, как в этот день закроется соответствующий рынок.

POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT = ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ В ПРИЁМЕ (или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ПРАВИЛЬНОГО ПРИЁМА) – A Positive Acknowledgement, sent by the receiving system to the sender, that a request SWIFT message has been successfully processed. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

POSITIVE CARRY = ПРЯМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или ПОЗИТИВНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Positive Carry:- the cost of financing a financial instrument (the short-term rate of interest), where the cost is less than the current return of the financial instrument. See also Carrying Charges, and Negative Carry. / , от Латинского слова Positivus, означающее Положительное, .

POSITIVE CRANKCASE VENTILATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЙ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ КАРТЕРА – Positive Crankcase Ventilation System (PCV System) is a system which prevents the vapors of a crankcase from being directly discharged into the atmosphere. / картера от .

POSITIVE CRANKCASE VENTILATION VALVE = КЛАПАН ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЙ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ КАРТЕРА – A Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) Valve is a one-way valve that ensures the continual flow and evacuation of gases from the crankcase into the engine. See also Valve. / из картера в двигатель. Смотрите также Клапан (Valve).

POSITIVE FEED = ПРЯМАЯ ПОДАЧА – Positive Feed:- when the yarn is metered off the warp beam by a metering device. See also Negative Feed.

POSITIVE YIELD CURVE = ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ КРИВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ (или КРИВАЯ ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ) – A Positive Yield Curve results when the yield on long-term US Treasury bonds is higher than the yield on on short-term Treasury bills. You create the curve by plotting a graph with yield on the vertical axis and maturity date on the horizontal axis and connecting the dots. When the curve is positive the highest point is to the right. In most periods, the yield curve is positive because investors demand more for tying up their money for a longer period. When the reverse is true, and yields on short-term investments are higher than the yields on long-term investments, the curve is negative, or inverted. That typically occurs if inflation spikes after a period of relatively stable growth or if the economic outlook is uncertain. The yield curve can also be flat, if the rates are essentially the same. Positive Yield Curve:- when long-term debt interest rates are higher than short-term debt rates (because of the increased risk involved with long-term debt security). See also Yield Curve. Normal Yield Curve is a yield curve in which short-term debt instruments have a lower yield than long-term debt instruments of the same credit quality. This gives the yield curve an upward slope. This is the most often seen yield curve shape. Sometimes referred to as Positive Yield Curve. This yield curve is considered 'normal' because the market usually expects more compensation for greater risk. Longer-term bonds are exposed to more risks such as changes in interest rates and an increased exposure to potential defaults. Also, investing money for a long period of time means an investor is unable to use the money in other ways, so the investor is compensated for this through the time value of money component of the yield. Positive Yield Curve:- the normal relationship between bond yields and maturity lengths that results from higher interest rates on long-term bonds than on

short-term bonds. Positive refers to the slope of the curve drawn to depict this relationship. Compare Negative Yield Curve. See also Flat Yield Curve. Positive Yield Curve:- a situation in which long-term debt instruments have higher yields than short-term debt instruments. This is the usual condition, and happens because investors demand a higher return for taking on the additional risk of the longer-term investment. Also called Normal Yield Curve. / Смотрите также Кривая Доходности (Yield Curve).

POSSESSION = ПОСЭССИЯ (или ПОСЕССИЯ, или ВЛАДЕНИЕ, или ОБЛАДАНИЕ) – (1) Possession:- the ownership, control, or occupancy of a thing, most frequently land or personal property, by a person. The United States Supreme Court has said that 'there is no word more ambiguous in its meaning than possession'. Depending on how and when it is used, the term possession has a variety of possible meanings. As a result, possession, or lack of possession, is often the subject of controversy in civil cases involving real and personal property and criminal cases involving drugs and weapons – for example, whether a renter is entitled to possession of an apartment or whether a criminal suspect is in possession of stolen property. The idea of possession is as old as the related concepts of private property and ownership. Our modern possession laws originated in the ancient Roman doctrines of possessio. English natural law inherited most of the Roman possession ideas, and later the British brought their law of possession to the American colonies. Following the War of Independence, state and federal courts continued to use and expand upon the historical notions of possession. Possession versus Ownership:- although the two terms are often confused, possession is not the same as ownership. No legal rule states that 'possession is nine-tenths of the law', but this phrase is often used to suggest that someone who possesses an object is most likely its owner. Likewise, people often speak of the things they own, such as clothes and dishes, as their possessions. However, the owner of an object may not always possess the object. For example, an owner of a car could lend it to someone else to drive. That driver would then possess the car. However, the owner does not give up ownership simply by lending the car to someone else. The myriad distinctions between possession and ownership, and the many nuances of possession, are complicated even for attorneys and judges. To avoid confusion over exactly what is meant by possession, the word is frequently modified by adding a term describing the type of possession. For example, possession may be actual, adverse, conscious, constructive, exclusive, illegal, joint, legal, physical, sole, superficial, or any one of several other types. Many times these modifiers are combined, as in 'joint constructive possession'. All these different kinds of possession, however, originate from what the law calls 'Actual Possession'. Actual Possession:- 'Actual possession is what most of us think of as possession – that is, having physical custody or control of an object'. Actual possession, also sometimes called Possession In Fact, is used to describe immediate physical contact. For example, a person wearing a watch has actual possession of the watch. Likewise, if you have your wallet in your jacket pocket, you have actual possession of your wallet. This type of possession, however, is by necessity very limited. Frequently, a set of facts clearly indicate that an individual has possession of an object but that he or she has no physical contact with it. To properly deal with these situations, courts have broadened the scope of possession beyond actual possession. Constructive Possession:- constructive possession is a legal theory used to extend possession to situations where a person has no hands-on custody of an object. Most courts say that constructive possession, also sometimes called 'Possession In Law', exists where a person has knowledge of an object plus the ability to control the object, even if the person has no physical contact with it. For example, people often keep important papers and other valuable items in a bank safety deposit box. Although they do not have actual physical custody of these items, they do have knowledge of the items and the ability to exercise control over them. Thus, under the doctrine of constructive possession, they are still considered in possession of the contents of their safety deposit box. Constructive possession is frequently used in cases involving criminal possession. Criminal Possession:- both federal and state statutes make possession of many dangerous or undesirable items criminal. For example, the federal statute 26 USCA § 5861 (1996; 26 USCA is short for the United States Code Annotated:- Title 26) prohibits possession of certain firearms and other weapons. Likewise, the possession of other items considered harmful to the public, such as narcotics, burglary tools, and stolen property, is also made criminal under various laws. Criminal possession, especially of drugs, has been a major source of controversy. Making possession a crime allows for arrests and convictions without proving the use or sale of a prohibited item. Historically, actual possession was required for a criminal possession conviction. Beginning in the 1920s, however, courts began expanding criminal possession to include constructive possession. The federal prohibition of intoxicating liquors spawned several cases involving criminal possession. In one of the first criminal cases to use constructive possession, the court found a defendant guilty of possessing illegal liquor in trunks in the actual possession of another person. Subsequent cases, especially narcotics cases, have continued to expand the law of criminal possession. Possession and Intent:- In civil cases intent is rarely a part of possession. However, in criminal cases possession usually requires conscious possession. In other words, the person must be conscious of the fact that the item is illegal and that he or she possesses it. A person with possession of illegal drugs may avoid conviction if he or she believed the drugs were legal. Generally, to be guilty of criminal possession, a person must either know the item is illegal when it is received or must keep possession of the object after learning it is illegal. / Под Посэссией, от Латинского слова Possessio, означающее Владение, понимается условное владение. Посэссионное Право или Посессионное Право – условное владение людьми или землями, предоставленное промышленными предпринимателям России в XVIII–XIX веках. Условность владения заключалась в неотчуждаемости рабочей силы и земель от данного предприятия. Впервые термин Посэссия появился в указе 11 Августа 1797. Начало посэссионного права было положено указом 1721, по которому промышленникам-недворянам разрешалась покупка населённых имений с целью развития производства. Посэссионное право распространяло крепостничество на сферу промышленности в период развития крупной мануфактуры. Посэссионное право на рабочую силу сохранялось до падения крепостнических отношений (отменено указами 16 Марта 1861 и 27 Мая 1863), а на владение землями – местами до 1917.

(2) Possession is a having, holding, or detaining property in one's control. When compared with mere custody, possession involves custody plus the assertion of a right to exercise dominion. The holding, control, or custody of property for one's use, either as owner or person with another right.

(3) The Possession is an ownership or control of information, as distinct from confidentiality. For example, if confidential information such as a user ID-password combination is in a sealed container and the container is stolen, the owner justifiably feels that there has been a breach of security even if the container remains closed (this is a breach of possession or control over the information). Possession is one of the six fundamental components of information security.

POSSESSORY LIEN = ПОСЭССИОННОЕ УДЕРЖАНИЕ (или ПОСЕССИВНОЕ УДЕРЖАНИЕ, или ПРАВО ОБРЕМЕНЕНИЯ ИМУЩЕСТВА, или УДЕРЖАНИЕ ИМУЩЕСТВА В РАСПОРЯЖЕНИИ) – Possessory Lien:- property that is in the hands of, or is possessed by, the individual who grants the lien. A lien is the claim that one person has over the property of another as security for the payment of a debt. In a possessory lien, the creditor has a right to remain in possession of the property under the lien until the debtor has satisfied his or her debt. For example, if an individual buys something on credit, the item will not be in his or her possession until the debt to the creditor has been paid. This is different from most liens in the United States, where the lienee is granted possession of the property before the debt is satisfied, as is the case in a home mortgage. A lien does not constitute ownership; rather, it is a type of encumbrance. Liens are attached to the property and not to a person. Possessory Lien is the legally founded right to retain property until a claim is met. Possession must be continuous, rightful and not for a particular purpose. The English common law early recognized the creditor's Possessory Lien, a right of a creditor to retain possession of a debtor's goods until

the satisfaction of the debt, generally the payment of the purchase price. In time, the common law developed two kinds of possessory liens:- specific liens and general liens. Possessory Lien is a claim which can be enforced in case the lienor has possession of the goods of the lienee. For instances, agents, bankers or carriers can exercise possessory lien. / Под Посэссией, от Латинского слова Possessio, означающее Владение, понимается условное владение. Юридически обоснованное право удерживать имущество до той поры, пока не будет удовлетворена претензия. Распоряжение должно быть непрерывным, правомочным и не для какой-то конкретной цели. Удержание – в гражданском праве один из способов обеспечения исполнения обязательств. Согласно Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации кредитор, у которого находится вещь, подлежащая передаче должнику либо лицу, указанному должником, вправе – в случае неисполнения последним в срок обязательства по оплате этой вещи или возмещению кредитору связанных с нею издержек и других убытков – удерживать её до тех пор, пока соответствующее обязательство не будет исполнено. Удержание вещи могут обеспечивать и требования, если они возникли из обязательства, сторонами которого являются предприниматели. Кредитор может удерживать вещь даже после того, как права на неё приобретены третьим лицом. Требования кредитора, удерживающего вещь, удовлетворяются из её стоимости в объёме и порядке, предусмотренных для залоговых обязательств. Общеизвестно, что собственник вправе совершать любые законные действия в отношении принадлежащего ему имущества – отчуждать его во владение другим лицам, отдавать в залог, обременять другими способами. Под обременением понимают наличие установленных законом или уполномоченными органами условий, запрещений, стесняющих правообладателя при осуществлении права собственности либо иных вещных прав на конкретный объект недвижимого имущества. Наиболее распространённые виды ограничения – аренда, ипотека, сервитут, доверительное управление. Обременение правами третьих лиц – это один из способов распоряжения имуществом. Его нередко применяют в целях исключения ‘недружественного’ захвата имущества (в данном случае совершение всех сделок необходимо осуществлять исключительно с ‘дружественными’ компаниями). Обременение – действие, процесс или событие, направленные на уменьшение свободы действий субъекта или на уменьшение возможностей изменения состояния объекта. Обременённый объект или субъект всегда является в определённом смысле ущербным по отношению к необременённому, поскольку лишён каких-либо качеств, свойств или возможностей к изменению своего состояния или статуса. Обременение – статус объекта или субъекта, выражающийся в ограниченной свободе действий субъекта или на уменьшении возможностей изменения состояния объекта. Обременение – статус объекта, ограничивающий возможность действий по распоряжению объектом, а также по изменению его качеств, характеристик и состояния. Наиболее распространёнными видами обременения являются залог и арест.

POSSIBLE DUPLICATE EMISSION TRAILER = КОНЦОВКА О ВОЗМОЖНОМ ВЫПУСКЕ ДУБЛИКАТА – A Possible Duplicate Emission (PDE) Trailer:- this user trailer warns the receiver that the same message may already have been input and received via SWIFT. / Концовка о Возможном Выпуске Дубликата (ВВД):- эта концовка пользователя предупреждает получателя о том, что то же самое сообщение уже могло быть поступившим и полученным по каналам связи СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

POSSIBLE RESERVES = ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Possible Reserves are those unproved reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data suggests are less likely to be recoverable than probable reserves. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves. In general, possible reserves may include (1) reserves which, based on geological interpretations, could possibly exist beyond areas classified as probable, (2) reserves in formations that appear to be petroleum bearing based on log and core analysis but may not be productive at commercial rates, (3) incremental reserves attributed to infill drilling that are subject to technical uncertainty, (4) reserves attributed to improved recovery methods when (a) a project or pilot is planned but not in operation and (b) rock, fluid, and reservoir characteristics are such that a reasonable doubt exists that the project will be commercial, and (5) reserves in an area of the formation that appears to be separated from the proved area by faulting and geological interpretation indicates the subject area is structurally lower than the proved area. See also Reserves. Possible Reserves:- valuable mineralization not sampled enough to estimate accurately its tonnage and grade, or even verify its existence. Also called as Inferred Reserves. In oil industry, possible reserves are an estimate of reserves from an undrilled site or one that has not bee seismically tested. / Залежи полезных ископаемых, по которым не отобраны пробы в объёме, достаточном для точной оценки тоннажа и сорта, или хотя бы для подтверждения их наличия. Известны также как Предполагаемые Резервы (Inferred Reserves). В нефтяной отрасли показатель возможных резервов представляет собой расчёт резервов на неразбуренном месторождении или на месторождении, где не проводилась сейсморазведка.

POST = СТОЙКА – Post is a member, either fixed, collapsible or detachable, positioned vertically on a pallet to take the weight of superimposed pallets. See also Pallet. / Стойка (Post):- вертикальная деталь стоечного поддона, закреплённая или съёмная и предназначенная для восприятия нагрузки при штабелировании поддонов. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

POST = СТОЛБ (или СТОЙКА, или ПОДПОРКА, или ПОДКОС, или МАЧТА) – Post is a timber with larger dimension not more than 51 mm (2”) greater than the smaller dimension and usually graded for use as a column. / Неподвижное звено механизма называют Стойкой.

POSTAGE PAID = ПЕРЕСЫЛКА ОПЛАЧЕНА – Postage Paid:- in Australia, for example, if you have an envelope that says ‘Postage Paid’ it’s only intended for use by businesses who have a franking machine, or who lodge their mail using Australia Post’s Bulk Lodgement service, or who have an existing mail pickup arrangement with Australia Post. They still pay the postage this way. It’s a convenience. If an individual has an envelope with Postage Paid on it, it doesn’t mean anything. You still have to put a stamp, because you never paid the postage using alternative methods. If the business you are sending mail to has a ‘Reply Paid’ address and number, it just means that the recipient will be invoiced for the postage. Also known as Free (Of Charge), and Freight Prepaid. ‘Postage Paid’ is only in terms of posting the letter to any destination within the country during a business day (weekdays, non public holidays), so anything you post over seas or weighs more than what is stated either on the envelope or in the T and C of the post office, you will have to pay the difference, to cover the posting expense of the post office.

POSTAL CHECK = ПОЧТОВЫЙ ЧЕК – Postal Check is a special order used by the holder of a postal checking account to dispose over the balance in his account and make payments. / Специальный ордер, используемый владельцем почтового чекового счёта для распоряжения остатком на своём счёте и осуществления платежей.

POSTAL GIRO TRANSFER = ПОЧТОВЫЙ БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД (или ПОЧТОВЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД ЖИРО) – Postal Giro Transfer is a cashless transfer of money between different postal checking accounts. / Безналичный перевод денег между почтовыми чековыми счетами.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER = ПОЧТОВОЕ ДЕНЕЖНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ – In Switzerland, Postal Money Order is an instrument used for paying/transferring money to a person or entity that does not maintain a postal checking account. / В Швейцарии, инструмент,

используемый для оплаты или перевода денежных средств физическому или юридическому лицу, не имеющему своего счёта на почте.

POSTAL PAYMENT ORDER = ПОЧТОВОЕ ПЛАТЁЖНОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ – In Switzerland, Postal Payment Order is an order by the owner of a postal checking account to make payment to a beneficiary who himself is not a postal checking accountholder. It is also possible nowadays to use an assignment check for such purposes. In the United Kingdom, Postal Order for the payment of money up to the value of GBP20.00 that can be purchased at any UK Post Office and encashed at a Post Office or paid into a bank account. A commission called Poundage (95p (pences) on a GBP20.00 postal order) is paid by the person who buys the order.

POSTAL RETAIL FACILITY = ПОЧТОВАЯ РОЗНИЧНАЯ УСТАНОВКА – The term Postal Retail Facility:- (a) means post office, post office branch, post office classified station, or other facility that is operated by the US Postal Service, the primary function of which is to provide retail postal services; and (b) does not include a contractor-operated facility offering postal services. Each postal retail facility and each member bank with total consolidated assets of not greater than USD10 000 000 000 shall be reimbursed each calendar quarter by the relevant Federal Reserve bank for the actual and reasonable operational costs incurred by the postal retail facility or member bank in offering pass-through digital Dollar wallets. See also Digital Dollar Wallets, and Pass-Through Digital Dollar Wallets.

POSTAL SERVICE = ПОЧТОВАЯ СЛУЖБА – The term Postal Service means the United States Postal Service.

POSTCARD RECEIPT = КВИТАНЦИЯ О ПРИЁМЕ ПОЧТОВОЙ ОТКРЫТКИ – Postcard Receipt:- a self-addressed, stamped postcard with itemized list of parts of patent application and number of pages per MPEP 503; used as a receipt for what was submitted in an application. / почтовая квитанция, представляющая собой документ, по которому устанавливается приоритет.

POSTCLIMACTERIC = ПОСТКЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКОЕ – Postclimacteric:- (Latin:- post – after; climactericus – turning point, critical time) Physiological ripeness.

POST–CURE = С ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЕЙ – Post-Cure:- a type of durable press finish in which the finish is applied to the fabric by the mill, but the garment manufacturer completes the cure of the finish by applying heat, using an oven, or press, or both to the completed garment. Postcure:- additional elevated-temperature cure especially without pressure, to improve final properties and/or complete the cure, or decrease the percentage of volatiles in the compound.

POSTED PRICE = ЗАЯВЛЕННАЯ ЦЕНА – Posted Price is an announced or advertised price indicating what a firm will pay for a commodity or the price at which the firm will sell it. The price some refiners will pay for crude of a certain American Petroleum Institute gravity from a particular field or area.

POSTEMERGENCE = ПОСЛЕВСХОДОВОЕ – Post Emergence:- factors that are relevant after the emergence of the seedling or weed from the soil. Postemergence (POST):- applied after the emergence of the specified crop.

POSTEMERGENCE–DIRECTED = УКАЗАННОЕ (или НАПРАВЛЕННОЕ, или ВНОСИМОЕ) ПОСЛЕВСХОДОВОЕ – Postemergence-Directed is a herbicide placement after seedling emergence directed to the base of cotton plants; better control if cotton has grown significantly taller than weeds, e.g., Bladex.

POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE = ПОСЛЕВСХОДОВЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД – Postemergence Herbicide is a weed-killing chemical applied soon after cotton emerges. Spray is directed on small weeds below the cotton leaves. A herbicide applied after crop or weed emergence. Postemergence Herbicide is an herbicide applied after the crop and or weeds have emerged from the soil. / Гербицид, применяемый после всхода сельскохозяйственной культуры или сорняков.

POSTEMERGENCE OVER THE TOP = ПОСЛЕВСХОДОВОЕ XX – Postemergence Over The Top is the herbicides applied directly over the canopy of both cotton and weeds; sometimes represents a salvage treatment following inadequate PPI or preemergence weed control; some compounds may cause maturity delays and yield reductions, e.g., Cotoran.

POSTEMERGENT = ПОСЛЕВСХОДОВЫЙ – Postemergent:- period of time after the emergence of crop seedlings. / Период времени, следующий за всходом посевов сельскохозяйственной культуры.

POST–EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS = ВЫПЛАТЫ ПО ОКОНЧАНИИ ТРУДОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Post-Employment Benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions. (i) Post-employment benefits:- defined contribution plans:- Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Under defined contribution plans:- (a) the entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Thus, the amount of the post-employment benefits received by the employee is determined by the amount of contributions paid by an entity (and perhaps also the employee) to a post-employment benefit plan or to an insurance company, together with investment returns arising from the contributions; and (b) in consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall on the employee. When an employee has rendered service to an entity during a period, the entity shall recognise the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:- (a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the balance sheet date, an entity shall recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and (b) as an expense, unless another accounting standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset (see, for example, IAS 2 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 2) Inventories and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). (ii) Post-employment benefits:- defined benefit plans:- Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. Under defined benefit plans:- (a) the entity's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees; and (b) actuarial risk (that benefits will cost more than expected) and investment risk fall, in substance, on the entity. If actuarial or investment experience are worse than expected, the entity's obligation may be increased. Accounting by an entity for defined benefit plans involves the following steps:- (a) using actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods (see paragraphs 67–71) and to make estimates (actuarial assumptions) about demographic variables (such as employee turnover and mortality) and financial variables (such as future increases in salaries and medical costs) that will influence the cost of the benefit (see paragraphs 72–91); (b) discounting that benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost (see paragraphs 64–66); (c) determining the fair value of any plan assets (see paragraphs 102–104); (d)

determining the total amount of actuarial gains and losses and the amount of those actuarial gains and losses to be recognised (see paragraphs 92–95); (e) where a plan has been introduced or changed, determining the resulting past service cost (see paragraphs 96–101); and (f) where a plan has been curtailed or settled, determining the resulting gain or loss (see paragraphs 109–115). Where an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, the entity applies these procedures for each material plan separately. See also Employee Benefits. / Смотрите также Выплаты Работникам (Employee Benefits). МСБУ 2 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 2) – . порядки и условия .

POSTENTRY QUARANTINE = ПОСЛЕВВОЗНОЙ КАРАНТИН – Postentry Quarantine is a quarantine applied to a consignment after entry.

POSTERIOR = ЗАДНЕЕ (или ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЕ, или ПОЗДНЕЕ) – Posterior:- towards the back or towards the main axis. / основной оси (axis).

POST EXECUTION REPORTING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОТЧЁТА ПО ИСПОЛНЕНИЮ (РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ) – Post Execution Reporting System is the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) equities trading system. / АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

POST–FERMENTATION = ПОСТФЕРМЕНТАЦИЯ (или ПОСЛЕБРОЖЕНИЕ) – Post-Fermentation:- heat and moisture can cause products such as coffee, cocoa, tobacco to ferment again, which in turn can make them unfit for consumption.

POSTGIROT = ПОСТШИРО – The Swedish Postgirot is essentially a system for credit transfers between accounts held with what is now the Postgirot Bank, recently purchased by Nordea. The Postgirot system handles all kinds of transactions, both low-value payments to and from households and large-value government payments. Households make extensive use of the Postgirot system, partly as a result of the cooperation agreements that exist between some of the banks and the Postgirot system. Nordea, one of the largest commercial banks, has established links between its system for handling salary payments to government employees and the Postgirot system. In addition, the savings banks have a large number of salary accounts linked to the Postgirot system. The fact that all post office branches in the country can handle transactions, and that they have longer opening hours than the banks, has of course contributed to the popularity of the system. The Postgirot Bank has customer relations with households, companies and other banks which use the Postgirot Bank's services. Banks are charged according to specific arrangements between the bank in question and the Postgirot Bank. With regard to households, companies and organizations, the Postgirot Bank has price lists containing information on fees for the different services it offers. Since 1986 the Postgirot system has been a member of the SWIFT network for international transactions. At the beginning of the 1990s the Postgirot was integrated into Euro-giro, the European network for postal giro systems for the handling of cross-border payments. In 1999 the Swedish government decided to sell the Postgirot Bank. The four major banking groups in Sweden announced their willingness to jointly acquire the whole stock of accounts held by the Postgirot Bank. Their intention was to merge the Postgirot and the Bankgirot systems. However, the Swedish Competition Authority decided against this merger on the grounds that it would lead to the creation of a private monopoly. Instead of the joint takeover, one of the four major banking groups, Nordea, acquired the Postgirot Bank. The Postgirot Bank has recently become a full member of the Bankgirot system. / Нордэа (Nordea). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). Постширо (Postgirot) и Банкширо (Bankgiro). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

POST HARVEST ROT = ПОСЛЕУБОРОЧНАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Post Harvest Rot, or Module Rot, of seed cotton develops when water enters the module through a hole in the module tarp or along the ropes holding the module tarp in place. An 'inky cap' fungus (Coprinus species) is often present in these areas of rotted seed cotton. / Послеуборочная Гниль, или Модульная Гниль, хлопка-сырца развивается когда вода попадает в модуль через отверстие в брезентовой накидке модуля или вдоль мест обвязки поясами брезентовой накидки модуля. Грибы с 'чернильной шляпкой' или чернильные Грибы (Виды Корпинуса (Corpinus)) часто прорастают в этих зонах загниваемого хлопка-сырца.

POST–HARVEST TILLAGE = ПОСЛЕУБОРОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Pre-(Post) Harvest Tillage is the tillage operations which when placed in a time frame of reference based on the date of crop harvest occur after crop harvest.

POST–INITIATED PROMOTION = XX ПРОДВИЖЕНИЕ – Post-Initiated Promotion:- there is a scheduled low budget trade promotion totally within resources at post, such as the US Business Information Office, Business Facilitation Center or Business Sponsored or Between Show Promotion.

POSTMORTEM = ПОСТМОРТЭМ (или ПОСМЕРТНОЕ) – Postmortem:- (Latin:- post – after; mors – death) after death.

POSTNET = ПОЧТОВАЯ СЕТЬ (или XX) – The POSTNET barcode is used on envelopes and postcards that are sent through the US Postal Service. This barcode is placed in the lower right-hand corner of the envelope.

POST PALLET = СТОЕЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Post Pallet is a pallet fitted with posts or blocks between the decks or beneath the top deck. See also Block Pallet. Post Pallet is a pallet having posts to permit stacking, and fitted with either removable rails or gates. / Стоечный Поддон – поддон со съёмными или закреплёнными стойками.

POST–PLANTING TILLAGE = ПОСЛЕПОСАДОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) (или ПОСЛЕПОСЕВНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ)) – Post-Planting Tillage is a tillage operations which when placed in a time frame of reference based on the date of crop planting occur after the crop is planted. / Послепосевная Обработка Почвы – совокупность приёмов механического воздействия на почву в период от посева (посадки) до уборки возделываемой культуры. Послепосевная обработка почвы улучшает аэрацию почвы, уменьшает испарение почвенной влаги, уничтожает всходы сорных растений и создаёт наилучшие условия для прорастания семян и появления дружных всходов сельскохозяйственных растений. При возделывании культур сплошного рядового посева послепосевная обработка почвы состоит обычно из прикатывания почвы и боронования. При возделывании культур широкорядного посева кроме названных приёмов применяют междурядную обработку почвы (культивация, окучивание и другое). При возделывании сахарной Свёклы и некоторых овощных культур междурядную обработку сочетают с нарезкой букетов в рядках.

POST–SHIPMENT VERIFICATIONS = ВЕРИФИКАЦИИ ПОСЛЕ ОТГРУЗКИ (или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ ПОСЛЕ ОТГРУЗКИ, или ПОСЛЕОТГРУЗОЧНЫЕ СВЕРКИ) – Post-Shipment Verifications (PSVs) conducted to determine that a commodity is being used for the purposes for which its export was licensed. Firms or individuals representing the end user, intermediate consignees or the purchaser may be subject to inquiries pertaining to the post-shipment verification. As part of the PSV process, the US Bureau of Export Administration forwards a cable to the US embassy or consulate in the respective geographical location to conduct an on-site inspection to ensure that the commodity is physically present and used as stated in the application. Post-shipment verifications are usually conducted six-to-eight months subsequent to export of the commodity.

POST SUPPORT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПОСТОВ – Post Support System links a Local Area Network (LAN), allowing data to be transmitted to trading floor devices.

POT ASH = ПОТАШ (или УГЛЕКИСЛЫЙ КАЛИЙ) – Potash is a common name for potassium or potassium compounds. Generally used to mean potassium carbonate. Pot Ash:- Potassium Carbonate. A replacement for dye activator or soda ash. / Карбонат Калия или Углекислый Калий или Углекалиевая Соль (Potassium Carbonate). Под Поташем, от Голландского слова Potasch, понимается техническое название Карбоната Калия (K_2CO_3).

POTASSIUM = КАЛИЙ – Potassium is a reactive alkali metal element essential for plant growth and proper development. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Под Калием (Латинское название Kalium (K)) понимается химический элемент I группы Периодической Системы Менделеева; атомный номер 19, атомная масса 39.098 3, относится к щелочным металлам. Название от Арабского слова Аль-Кали, означающее Поташ – давно известное соединение калия, добывавшееся из древесной золы. Серебристо-белый металл, мягкий, легкоплавкий; плотность 0.862 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 63.55 °C. Быстро окисляется на воздухе, с водой реагирует со взрывом. По распространённости в земной коре занимает 7-е место (минералы:- каинит, карналлит, сильвин и другие). Постоянная составная часть тканей растительных и животных организмов. Около 90% добываемых солей используется как удобрения. Сам металл применяют для получения надпероксида KO_2; сплавы K с Na – теплоносители в ядерных реакторах. Под Поташем понимается техническое название Калия Карбоната.

POTASSIUM BITARTRATE = КИСЛЫЙ ВИННОКИСЛЫЙ КАЛИЙ – Potassium Bitartrate is a cream of tartar, potassium acid tartrate, potassium hydrogen tartrate, $KHC_4H_4O_6$. Potassium bitartrate is often used with other chemicals as mordant for natural dyes.

POTASSIUM DICHROMATE = ДВУХРОМОКИСЛЫЙ КАЛИЙ (или БИХРОМАТ КАЛИЯ) – Potassium Dichromate, also called Potassium Bichromate; $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Potassium dichromate is the most commonly used chromium ('chrome') mordant in wool dyeing, both with synthetic and natural dyes. In terms of health risks of repeated exposure, it is one of the most hazardous chemicals used by textile art dyers. It is corrosive to tissues and can cause ulceration. It is known to be a human carcinogen. It poses serious disposal problems. Do not use this chemical unless you have consulted and understood a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for it, and have the necessary safety equipment. / Бихромат Калия (Potassium Bichromate) или Двухромокислый Калий – дубитель коллоидных и желатиновых светочувствительных слоёв.

POTASSIUM FIXATION = ФИКСАЦИЯ КАЛИЯ (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ КАЛИЯ) – Potassium Fixation is the process of converting exchangeable or water-soluble potassium to moderately soluble potassium.

POTASSIUM MONOPERSULFATE = МОНОПЕРСУЛЬФАТ КАЛИЯ – Potassium Monopersulfate is a 'peroxygen' compound. Potassium monopersulfate can be used as an alternative to hydrogen peroxide for bleaching. It is quite expensive, but a reasonably stable and safe-to-handle dry chemical. Some 'non-chlorine shock' chemicals for swimming pools are based on this compound.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE = ПЕРМАНГАНАТ КАЛИЯ (или МАРГАНЦОВОКИСЛЫЙ КАЛИЙ) – Potassium Permanganate, $KMnO_4$. Potassium permanganate is a powerful oxidizing agent which has been used in garment washing indigo-dyed denim to produce a worn, faded appearance. It has also found some use in discharge printing of indigo. It is no longer favored by industry because of environmental concerns. It is quite hazardous, and can be caustic to skin. Care must be used when mixing it with organic materials because it can cause spontaneous combustion. Consult an MSDS if you contemplate using it.

POTASSIUM–SUPPLYING POWER OF SOILS = МОЩЬ ПОЧВ ПО СНАБЖЕНИЮ КАЛИЕМ – Potassium-Supplying Power Of Soils is the capacity of the soil to supply potassium to growing plants in both the exchangeable and the moderately available forms.

POTATOES = КАРТОФЕЛЬ – Potatoes are any wild or commercially produced plant, tuber, or other part of Solanum tuberosum, including all closely related species and cultivars. / Под Картофелем понимаются многолетние клубненосные виды (150) семейства Паслёновых. Выращивают для пищевых, кормовых и технических целей Картофель Андийский (в Южной Америке) и Картофель Чилийский, или Клубненосный (как однолетнее растение в странах с умеренным климатом). Родина – Южная Америка. В Европу завезён в середине XVI века; в полевой культуре (в том числе в России) с XVIII века. Средняя урожайность 150–200 центнеров (ц) с 1 гектара (га). Под Картофелесажалкой понимается машина, которая служит для посадки клубней картофеля с одновременным внесением в почву минеральных удобрений. Основные рабочие органы – ложечно-дисковые высаживающие аппараты, приводимые в действие от вала отбора мощности трактора. Производительность от 1.0 (4-рядные картофелесажалки) до 2 (6-рядные картофелесажалки) га/ч. Под Картофелекопателем понимается навесная машина, которая подкапывает рядки картофеля (1–2), отсеивает почву, отделяет клубни от ботвы и сбрасывает их на поле. Рабочие органы (лемехи, подкапывающие рядки, элеваторы, грохоты или швырялка) приводятся в действие от вала отбора мощности трактора. Производительность 0.3–0.45 га/ч. Под Картофелеуборочным Комбайном понимается машина, которая подкапывает рядки картофеля, отделяет клубни от ботвы, почвы и других примесей, собирает клубни в бункер или транспортные средства. Основные рабочие органы – лемехи, элеваторы или грохоты, ботвоудаляющее устройство, переборочный стол, бункер для клубней. Ширина захвата 1.4–2.8 метра. Производительность 0.2–0.45 га/ч. Под Картофелехранилищем или Постоянным Картофелехранилищем понимаются заглублённые, полузаглублённые или наземные; оборудуются сортировочными и калибровочными машинами; временные картофелехранилища – бурты и траншеи.

POTATO VIRUS X = КАРТОФЕЛЬНЫЙ ВИРУС ИКС. – Potato Virus X (PVX) is the most widespread of all the Potato viruses. It is also referred to as Latent Mosaic, Potato Latent Virus and Potato Mottle Virus.

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЭВАПОТРАНСПИРАЦИЯ – Potential Evapotranspiration (PET):- the loss of moisture by direct evaporation and transpiration from vegetation; a pressure measured in mm. / Эвапотранспирация или Суммарное Испарение (испарение и транспирация).

POTENTIAL FUTURE EXPOSURE = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПОДВЕРЖЕННОСТЬ В БУДУЩЕМ – Potential Future Exposure is the additional exposure that a counterparty might potentially assume during the life of a contract or set of contracts beyond the current replacement cost of the contract or set of contracts. See also Current Exposure. / Смотрите также Текущая Подверженность (Current Exposure).

POTENTIALLY UNWANTED APPLICATION = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНО НЕНУЖНОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ – Potentially Unwanted Application (PUA) or Grayware is a broad category of software, whose intent is not as unequivocally malicious as with other types of malware, such as viruses or Trojan horses. It may however install additional unwanted software, change the behavior of the digital device, or perform activities not approved or expected by the user. Categories that may be considered grayware include:- advertising display software, download wrappers, various browser toolbars, software with misleading behavior, bundleware, trackware, or any other borderline software, or software that uses illicit or at least unethical business practices (despite appearing legitimate) and might be deemed undesirable by an end user who became aware of what the software would do if allowed to install. A Potentially Unsafe

Application is one that is in itself legitimate (possibly commercial) software but which might be misused by an attacker. Detection of these types of application can be enabled or disabled by users of ESET software.

POTENTIAL PEAK LOAD REDUCTION = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНОЕ СНИЖЕНИЕ ПИКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Potential Peak Load Reduction:- the amount of annual peak load reduction capability (measured in kilowatts) that can be deployed from Direct Load Control, Interruptible Load, Other Load Management, and Other Demand-Side Management (DSM) Program activities. It represents the load that can be reduced either by the direct control of the utility system operator or by the consumer in response to a utility request to curtail load. It reflects the installed load reduction capability, as opposed to the Actual Peak Reduction achieved by participants, during the time of annual system peak load.

POTENTIAL RESOURCES = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ – Potential Resources:- the volume of natural gas or crude oil that is thought to exist based on geological knowledge, but has not been proven to exist though geophysical techniques or drilling. / Объём природного газа или нефти, который предположительно должен иметься в наличии исходя из геологических познаний, но реальное существование которого не было подтверждёно геофизической техникой или бурением.

POTENTIAL, SOIL WATER = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ, ПОЧВЕННАЯ ВОДА – Potential, Soil Water is the potential energy of a unit quantity of water produced by the interaction of the water with such forces as capillary (matric), ion hydration (osmotic), and gravity, expressed relative to an arbitrarily selected reference potential. In practical application, potentials are used to predict the direction and rate of water flow through soils, or between the soil and some other system, such as plants or the outer atmosphere.

POTENTIAL YIELD = ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ – Potential Yield is the maximum yield of a cultivar in the absence of any abiotic or biotic stress, e.g., yield obtained in the absence of yield-limiting factors such as water, fertilizer, proper cropping practices and in the absence of yield-reducing factors such as pests and natural calamities. / любого абиотического или биотического . Под Урожайностью понимается количество растениеводческой продукции, получаемой с единицы площади – 1 га или 1 м^2 (в парниках, теплицах) в тоннах, центнерах.

POT HAT = ШЛЯПА КОТЕЛОК (или КОТЕЛКОВАЯ ШЛЯПА) – Pot Hat is a hat with a stiff crown, especially a derby.

POTHOLE = ТРАВЯРЫТВИНА (или ВЫБОИНА, или КОТЛОВИНА, или МУЛЬДА) – Pothole is a shallow pond dominated by grasslike vegetation.

POT SPINNING = ЦЕНТРИФУГАЛЬНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Pot Spinning is a method formerly used for making viscose rayon. The newly spun yarn was delivered into the center of a rapidly rotating, centrifugal pot, where it received twist and centrifugal force caused it to go to the wall of the pot. The yarn package so formed was called a Cake.

POTTED BULB PLANTS = ГОРШОЧНЫЕ ЛУКОВИЧНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Potted Bulb Plants:- as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, potted bulb plants are those produced by forcing bulbs to flower, usually for the Christmas and Easter markets. Potted bulb plants include tulips, narcissus, crocus, hyacinths, iris, and amaryllis. / Парник (Greenhouse).

POULTRY BRIDGE = УЧАСТОК ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ ДОМАШНЕЙ ПТИЦЫ – Poultry Bridge is a miniland bridge movement set up for poultry. / для домашней птицы.

POUND = ФУНТ – (1) The British monetary Pound is historically linked with the minting of silver coins (sterlings) from the Tower pound. Large payments were reckoned in ‘pounds of sterlings’, later shortened to ‘pounds sterling’. Standard currency unit of Cyprus, Egypt, Falklands Islands, Gibraltar, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria and the United Kingdom. / Фунт – стандартная денежная единица в Гибралтаре, Египте, Ирландии, Кипре, Ливане, Мальте, Сирии, Соединённом Королевстве (Фунт Стерлингов), Судане, и Фолклендских Островах. В зависимости от страны он состоит:- в Египте – из 100 пиастров (piasters) или 1 000 мильемов (milliems), в Ирландии – из 100 пенсов, в Сирии – из 100 пиастров (piastres), в Соединённом Королевстве – из 100 пенсов (pences). Фунт, денежная единица АРЕ (Египетский Фунт = 100 пиастрам = 1 000 милльемам), Израиля (Израильский Фунт = 100 агорам), Ирландии (Ирландский Фунт = 100 пенсам), Ливана, Сирии (Ливанский, Сирийский Фунт = 100 пиастрам), а также Кипра, Судана, Мальты, Гибралтара и некоторых других стран. По курсу Госбанка СССР (Сентябрь 1977) 100 Сирийских Фунтов = 18 Рублей 82 Копейки, 1 Египетский Фунт = 1 Рубль 85 Копеек, 100 Ливанских Фунтов = 23 Рубля 50 Копеек, 1 Суданский Фунт = 2 Рубля 14 Копеек.

(2) Pound is unit of avoirdupois weight, equal to 16 ounces, 7 000 grains, or 0.453 6 kg, and of Troy and apothecaries’ weight, equal to 12 ounces, 5 760 grains, or 0.37 kg. The Roman ancestor of the modern pound, the libra, is the source of the abbreviation lb. In medieval England several derivations of the libra vied for general acceptance. Among the earliest of these, the Tower pound, so called because its standard was kept in the Royal Mint in the Tower of London, was applied to precious metals and drugs and contained 5 400 grains, or 0.35 kg, while the mercantile pound contained 6 750 grains, or 0.437 kg. The Troy pound, believed to have originated in Troyes, France, superseded the lighter Tower pound in 1527 as the gold and silver standard. Increased trade with France led also to the adoption of the 16-ounce avoirdupois pound in the XVI century to replace the mercantile pound. Pound is the unit of weight equal to 16 ounces, or 0.453 592 37 kilograms. Abbreviation:- lb. / Единица веса равная 16 унциям, или 0.453 592 37 килограммам. обозначение:- фт. Под Фунтом, от Латинского слова Pondus, означающее Вес или Гиря или Тяжесть, понимается основная единица массы в Британской Империальной Системе. Обозначение:- фт (lb). 1 торговый фунт = 0.453 592 37 килограмма. Единица массы в системе Русских мер, 1 фунт = 0.409 512 41 килограмма = 1/40 пуда = 32 лотам = 96 золотникам = 9 216 долям. Под Фунтом, от Польского слова Funt, от Немецкого слова Pfund, от Латинского слова Pondus, означающее Вес или Гиря или Тяжесть, понимаются:- (1) единица массы в Русской системе мер, отменённой в 1918. 1 Фунт (торговый) = 1/40 пуда = 32 лотам = 96 золотникам = 9 216 долям = 0.409 512 41 килограмма (кг). Эталоном фунта служил прототип, хранимый в Главной Палате Мер и Весов (центральное государственное метрологическое учреждение, созданное в России в 1893 по инициативе Русского химика Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834–1907)). В России применялся также аптекарский фунт, равный 7/8 торгового фунта, то есть 0.358 323 36 кг (смотрите Аптекарский Вес). (2) Основная единица в системе Английских мер (обозначается lb). 1 фунт (торговый) = 0.453 592 37 кг. Фунт подразделяется на 16 унций, на 16 ´ 16 = 256 драхм, а также на 7 000 гранов. Кроме торгового фунта, в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Великобритании и ряде других стран применяются аптекарский и Тройский (монетный) фунты, равные 0.373 241 77 кг.

(3) Pound:- a Troy or apothecary pound is a unit of weight equal to 12 ounces, or 0.373 241 7 kilograms. / Тройский или аптекарский Фунт – это единица веса, равная 12 унциям, или 0.373 241 7 килограммам. 1 Тройский и аптекарский, или монетный фунт = 0.373 241 77 килограмма.

POUNDED = ЗАБИТОЕ – Pounded:- reduced to small particles by beating or striking heavily and repeatedly.

POUND PER SQUARE INCH = ФУНТ НА КВАДРАТНЫЙ ДЮЙМ – Pound per Square Inch (lbf/in^2 or psi) is a traditional unit of pressure. 1 psi equals 144 pounds per square foot (psf), 6.894 75 kiloPascals (kPa), 68.947 5 millibars (mb), 2.036 inches of mercury

(in Hg), 27.761 2 inches of water (in WC), or 70.513 4 centimeters of water (cm H_2O). Pound Per Square Inch (PSI) is a pressure a gas or liquid exerts on the walls of its container. Also called Pound per Square Inch Gauge (PSIG). See also Bar. psi is a traditional symbol for pressure units used in hydraulics and plumbing. See also psia, psid, and psig. Corresponding symbols for pound per square foot (psf (short for the pound per square foot), etc) are also used.

POUND PER SQUARE INCH ABSOLUTE = АБСОЛЮТНЫЙ ФУНТ НА КВАДРАТНЫЙ ДЮЙМ – Pounds Per Square Inch Absolute (psia):- pounds per square inch gauge (psig) + 14.696. psia is a traditional symbol for pressure units used in hydraulics and plumbing. psia means pound per square inch absolute, which is the total pressure including the pressure of the atmosphere.

POUND PER SQUARE INCH DIFFERENTIAL = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ФУНТ НА КВАДРАТНЫЙ ДЮЙМ – psid is a traditional symbol for pressure units used in hydraulics and plumbing. psid, pound per square inch differential, is a symbol for a difference between two pressures, neither of which is atmospheric pressure.

POUND PER SQUARE INCH GAUGE = ФУНТ НА КВАДРАТНЫЙ ДЮЙМ ПО ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНОМУ ПРИБОРУ (или ИЗБЫТОЧНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ В ФУНТАХ НА КВАДРАТНЫЙ ДЮЙМ) – Pounds Per Square Inch Gauge (psig):- pounds per square inch absolute (psia) – 14.696. psig is a traditional symbol for pressure units used in hydraulics and plumbing. psig is a symbol for pound per square inch gauge; this means that the pressure has been read from a gauge which actually measures the difference between the pressure of the fluid and the pressure of the atmosphere.

POUR BOX PALLET = ЛОТКОВЫЙ ЯЩИЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Pour Box Pallet or Chute-Sided Box Pallet is a box pallet with one or more sloping sides to assist discharge of contents. / Лотковый Ящичный Поддон – ящичный поддон, одна или несколько стенок которого расположена с наклоном для обеспечения удобства выгрузки содержимого.

POURING OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS = РАЗЛИВШАЯСЯ НЕФТЬ НА ТРУДНЫХ ВОДАХ (или РАЗЛИВШАЯСЯ НЕФТЬ ПРИ ВОЛНЕНИИ) – Pouring Oil On Troubled Waters (maritime term):- heavy-weather practice of pouring oil on the sea so as to form a film on the surface, thus preventing the seas from breaking. To smooth out some difficulty.

POURPOINT = ПУРПУЭН (или КАМЗОЛ) – Pourpoint:- a padded and quilted doublet. / .

POUR POINT = ТОЧКА ОТВЕРДЕВАНИЯ (или ТОЧКА ЗАГУЩЕНИЯ, или ТОЧКА ЗАСТЫВАНИЯ, или ТОЧКА ТЕКУЧЕСТИ, или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ТЕКУЧЕСТИ, или ТОЧКА ПОТЕРИ ТЕКУЧЕСТИ) – Pour Point is the lowest temperature at which an oil or distillate fuel is observed to flow, when cooled under conditions prescribed by test method ASTM D 97. The pour point is 3 °C (5 °F) above the temperature at which the oil in a test vessel shows no movement when the container is held horizontally for five seconds. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Pour Point indicates the fluidity of the oil or fuel on low temperature. It's the lowest temperature on which the fluid still flows. Pour Point of the oil can be defined as the temperature at which the oil stops to flow. Pour point is lowered using additives known as Pour Point Depressants. Pour Point is a temperature 5 degrees Fahrenheit (–15 °C) higher than the temperature at which crude oil or a refined product stops flowing. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Точка Отвердевания или Точка Загущения . Температура, превышающая на 5 градусов по Фаренгейту (°F) (–15 °C) уровень температуры, при котором у нефти или очищенных нефтепродуктов прекращается текучесть. Температура Текучести – минимальная рабочая температура трансмиссионных масел, при которой масло сохраняет текучесть. Точка Застывания или Температура Застывания – это самая низкая температура, при которой масло ещё полностью не потеряло текучесть при наклонении пробирки, в которой его охладили. Температура застывания характеризует момент резкого увеличения вязкости и/или кристаллизации парафина при снижении температуры в такой степени, что масло перестаёт течь под собственным весом. Точка Застывания или Температура Застывания:- при снижении температуры смазочное масло загустевает. При определённой температуре оно перестаёт течь под действием собственной силы тяжести. Эту температуру называют Температурой Застывания. Температура застывания зависит, в частности, от вязкости смазочного масла и химической структуры. У парафиновых масел, например, застывание происходит из-за находящегося в составе масла воска, который образует кристаллы. Чем больше такое масло остывает, тем крупнее становятся его кристаллы, в итоге создавая в таком масле сеть, препятствующую течению.

POUR POINT DEPRESSANT = ДЕПРЕССАНТ ТОЧКИ ОТВЕРДЕВАНИЯ (или ДЕПРЕССАНТ ТОЧКИ ЗАГУЩЕНИЯ, или ДЕПРЕССАНТ ТОЧКИ ЗАСТЫВАНИЯ, или ДЕПРЕССАНТ ТОЧКИ ТЕКУЧЕСТИ) – Pour Point Depressant is an additive which retards the adverse effects of wax crystallization, and lowers the pour point. / Присадка, понижающая температуру застывания масел.

POUR STABILITY = СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ОТВЕРДЕВАНИЯ (или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ЗАГУЩЕНИЯ, или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ЗАСТЫВАНИЯ, или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ТЕКУЧЕСТИ) – Pour Stability is the ability of a pour depressed oil to maintain its original ASTM pour point when subjected to long-term storage at low temperature approximating winter conditions. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Стабильность температуры застывания при хранении масел. Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

POWDER BLUE = ПОРОШКОВОЕ ГОЛУБОЕ (или ХХ) – Powder Blue:- a pale blue.

POWDER–BONDED NONWOVEN = СКРЕПЛЁННАЯ ПОРОШКОМ НЕТКАНКА – Powder-Bonded Nonwoven is a manufactured product in which a carded web is produced and treated with a thermoplastic powder that has a melting point less than that of the fiber in the web. The powder is heated to its melting point by through-air and infrared heating or by hot-calendering to effect bonding.

POWDER BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПОРОШКОМ (или ПОРОШКОВОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – In Powder Bonding, the adhesive powder of thermoplastic polymers is applied onto webs by heat and pressure. Polyesters and polyolefins with low Tg's and molecular weight can be used as powder binders. The advantages are the bulky structure of dense nonwovens and the applicability of polyester or polypropylene webs. The disadvantage lies in difficulties of suitable particle sizes and ranges, and their distribution.

POWDER METALLURGY = ПОРОШКОВАЯ МЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ – Powder Metallurgy (P/M) consists of making solid parts out of metal powders. The powder is mixed with a lubricant, pressed into a die to form the desired shape, and then sintered, or heated to a temperature below the melting point of the alloy where solid-state bonding of the particles takes place. In the absence of any external force, sintering typically leaves the sample containing about 5 percent pores by volume, but, when pressure is applied during sintering (a process called Hot Pressing), virtually zero porosity remains. In some parts made by mixing two different elements, one component melts at the sintering temperature, and this liquid phase aids sintering of the solid particles. Applications:- the following roughly chronological account indicates the types of products that can be made by P/M. The earliest commercial use of P/M was in the production of such high-melting-point metals as platinum, tungsten, and tantalum. Pure powders of these metals could be made by the low-temperature reduction of powders, usually oxides, and, since these metals melt at extremely high temperatures, it was easier to form solid parts by pressing and sintering the powders than by melting and casting. For example, P/M played an important role in the

development of tungsten filaments for electric light bulbs. Another early P/M product was porous-metal bearings and filters. In such parts sintering is conducted at a relatively low temperature so that the pores between the particles remain open and connected. Disks sintered in this way can serve as filters for liquids, or the sintered part can be impregnated with oil to make a self-lubricating bearing. In the latter case, the oil is held in the pores by surface tension. When the bearing heats up in use, some oil flows out and lubricates the surface, and, when the part cools, surface tension pulls the oil back into the fine channels. Cemented carbides form another class of sintered product. Pure tungsten carbide (WC) is an extremely hard compound, but it is too brittle to be used in tools. However, useful tools can be made by mixing WC powder with cobalt powder and sintering at a temperature above the melting point of cobalt. Liquid cobalt then reacts with the surface of the WC, and when the part is cooled the cobalt freezes, holding the WC tightly together to form a composite structure with enough toughness to be used for tools and dies. The greatest volume of P/M parts is now produced from iron powder, a process that was first developed during World War II. Small, complex parts, such as gears, require much work if machined from steel bars, and a significant volume of material is wasted as chips from the machining. However, if the part is made by P/M processes, little or no machining is necessary, there is less wasted material, and the cost is much lower. Many small parts for automobiles and appliances are produced in this manner. The second greatest volume of P/M parts is made from aluminum powder. These parts are light, corrosion-resistant, and (if alloy is used) can be heat treated to appreciably increase the strength. Small parts for automobiles and appliances are the most common applications. A recent process uses P/M methods to improve the homogeneity and toughness of high-alloy tool steels. Cast ingots of these alloys contain a coarse network of brittle phases that are very difficult to break up by hot working, but if, instead of being cast into ingots, the liquid is atomized (solidified as small droplets), the rapidly solidified particles will be homogeneous. This powder can then be hot pressed into consolidated bars with better mechanical properties than those produced by ingot casting. Consolidation is often achieved by hot isostatic pressing, wrapping the pressed powder in an envelope of steel or glass, and heating it in a hot inert gas at high pressure. The consolidated metal is then worked into finished parts. Processes:- the most common method of producing metal powders is atomization of a liquid. Here a stream of molten metal is broken up into small droplets with a jet of water, air, or inert gas such as nitrogen or argon. Atomization in water yields irregularly shaped particles that can be pressed to a higher initial, or ‘green’, strength and density than can the spherical particles formed by atomizing with an inert gas. In other atomization processes, centrifugal force is used. The metal can be poured onto a spinning disk that breaks up the stream, or a spinning rod can be melted by an electric arc so that it throws off particles as it spins. The liquid metal being atomized may be an alloy or a pure metal that will subsequently be blended with other elements to form an alloy. After atomization, the powder must be separated into size ranges by passing it through a series of sieves. Powders of different sizes (and of different metals) are then blended for pressing into parts. Powders are often produced by chemically reducing a powdered oxide – for example, iron oxide reduced with carbon or hydrogen. The resulting metal aggregate is then milled and sieved to obtain the desired powder. Powder also can be made by electrodepositing the metal at a high current density, followed by milling to break up the deposit. The above processes often produce powders that are roughly 50 to 200 micrometers in diameter. Powders less than one-tenth this size can be found in the finest fraction of the powder produced by atomization. Such fine powders can be mixed with a wax, injection molded to form several parts at once, and then sintered. The resulting parts require very little machining to yield a finished product. / литьё или отливка (casting). пористость или рыхлость (porosity). Под Порошковой Металлургией понимается область техники, охватывающая совокупность методов изготовления порошков металлов и металлоподобных соединений, полуфабрикатов и изделий из них (или их смесей с неметаллическими порошками) без расплавления основного компонента. Технология порошковой металлургии включает следующие операции:- получение исходных металлических порошков и приготовление из них шихты (смеси) с заданными химическим составом и технологическими характеристиками; формование порошков или их смесей в заготовки с заданными формой и размерами (главным образом прессованием); спекание, то есть термическую обработку заготовок при температуре ниже точки плавления всего металла или основной его части. После спекания изделия обычно имеют некоторую пористость (от нескольких процентов до 30–40%, а в отдельных случаях до 60%). С целью уменьшения пористости (или даже полного устранения её), повышения механических свойств и доводки до точных размеров применяется дополнительная обработка давлением (холодная или горячая) спечённых изделий; иногда применяют также дополнительную термическую, термохимическую или термомеханическую обработку. В некоторых вариантах технологии отпадает операция формования:- спекают порошки, засыпанные в соответствующие формы. В ряде случаев прессование и спекание объединяют в одну операцию так называемого горячего прессования – обжатия порошков при нагреве. Получение Порошков:- Механическое измельчение металлов производят в вихревых, вибрационных и шаровых мельницах. Другой, более совершенный метод получения порошков – распыление жидких металлов:- его достоинства – возможность эффективной очистки расплава от многих примесей, высокая производительность и экономичность процесса. Распространено получение порошков железа, меди, вольфрама, молибдена высокотемпературным восстановлением металла (обычно из окислов) углеродом или водородом. Находят применение гидрометаллургические методы восстановления растворов соединений этих металлов водородом. Для получения медных порошков наиболее часто используют электролиз водных растворов. Имеются и другие, менее распространённые методы приготовления порошков различных металлов, например, электролиз расплавов и термическая диссоциация летучих соединений (карбонильный метод). Формование Порошков:- Основной метод формования металлических порошков – прессование в пресс-формах из закалённой стали под давлением 200–1 000 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (20–100 килограмм-силы на квадратный милиметр (кгс/мм^2)) на быстроходных автоматических прессах (до 20 прессовок в 1 минуту (мин)). Прессовки имеют форму, размеры и плотность, заданные с учётом изменения этих характеристик при спекании и последующих операциях. Возрастает значение таких новых методов холодного формования, как изостатическое прессование порошков под всесторонним давлением, прокатка и экструзия порошков. Спекание проводят в защитной среде (водород; атмосфера, содержащая соединения углерода; вакуум; защитные засыпки) при температуре около 70–85% от абсолютной точки плавления, а для многокомпонентных сплавов – несколько выше температуры плавления наиболее легкоплавкого компонента. Защитная среда должна обеспечивать восстановление окислов, не допускать образования нежелательных загрязнений продукции (копоти, карбидов, нитридов и так далее), предотвращать выгорание отдельных компонентов (например, углерода в твёрдых сплавах), обеспечивать безопасность процесса спекания. Конструкция печей для спекания должна предусматривать проведение не только нагрева, но и охлаждения продукции в защитной среде. Цель спекания – получение готовых изделий с заданными плотностью, размерами и свойствами или полупродуктов с характеристиками, необходимыми для последующей обработки. Расширяется применение горячего прессования (спекания под давлением), в частности изостатического. Порошковая металлургия имеет следующие достоинства, обусловившие её развитие. (1) Возможность получения таких материалов, которые трудно или невозможно получать другими методами. К ним относятся:- некоторые тугоплавкие металлы (вольфрам, тантал); сплавы и композиции на основе тугоплавких соединений (твёрдые сплавы на основе карбидов вольфрама, титана и других):- композиции и так называемые Псевдосплавы Металлов, не смешивающихся в расплавленном виде, в особенности при значительной разнице в температурах плавления (например, вольфрам – медь); композиции из металлов и неметаллов (медь – графит, железо – пластмасса, алюминий – окись алюминия и так далее); пористые материалы (для подшипников, фильтров, уплотнений, теплообменников) и другие. (2) Возможность получения некоторых материалов и изделий с более высокими технико-экономическими показателями. Порошковая

металлургия позволяет экономить металл и значительно снижать себестоимость продукции (например, при изготовлении деталей литьём и обработкой резанием иногда до 60–80% металла теряется в литники, идёт в стружку и тому подобное). (3) При использовании чистых исходных порошков можно получить спечённые материалы с меньшим содержанием примесей и с более точным соответствием заданному составу, чем у обычных литых сплавов. (4) При одинаковом составе и плотности у спечённых материалов в связи с особенностью их структуры в ряде случаев свойства выше, чем у плавленых, в частности меньше сказывается неблагоприятное влияние предпочтительной ориентировки (текстуры), которая встречается у ряда литых металлов (например, бериллия) вследствие специфических условий затвердевания расплава. Большой недостаток некоторых литых сплавов (например, быстрорежущих сталей и некоторых жаропрочных сталей) – резкая неоднородность локального состава, вызванная ликвацией при затвердевании. Размеры и форму структурных элементов спечённых материалов легче регулировать, и главное, можно получать такие типы взаимного расположения и формы зёрен, которые недостижимы для плавленого металла. Благодаря этим структурным особенностям спечённые металлы более термостойки, лучше переносят воздействие циклических колебаний температуры и напряжений, а также ядерного облучения, что очень важно для материалов новой техники. Порошковая металлургия имеет и недостатки, тормозящие её развитие:- сравнительно высокая стоимость металлических порошков; необходимость спекания в защитной атмосфере, что также увеличивает себестоимость изделий порошковой металлургии; трудность изготовления в некоторых случаях изделий и заготовок больших размеров; сложность получения металлов и сплавов в компактном беспористом состоянии; необходимость применения чистых исходных порошков для получения чистых металлов. Недостатки порошковой металлургии и некоторые её достоинства нельзя рассматривать как постоянно действующие факторы:- в значительной степени они зависят от состояния и развития как самой порошковой металлургии, так и других отраслей промышленности. По мере развития техники порошковая металлургия может вытесняться из одних областей и, наоборот, завоёвывать другие. Впервые методы порошковой металлургии разработали в 1826 Русский инженер и учёный Пётр Григорьевич Соболевский (1782–1841) и Русский металлург Василий Васильевич Любарский (1795–1852) для изготовления платиновых монет. Необходимость использования для этой цели порошковой металлургии была обусловлена невозможностью достижения в то время температуры плавления платины (1 769 °C). В середине XIX века в связи с развитием техники получения высоких температур промышленное использование методов порошковой металлургии прекратилось. Порошковая металлургия возродилась на рубеже XX века как способ производства из тугоплавких металлов нитей накала для электрических ламп. Однако развивавшиеся в дальнейшем методы дугового, электроннолучевого, плазменного плавления и электроимпульсного нагрева позволили получать не достижимые ранее температуры, вследствие чего удельный вес порошковой металлургии в производстве этих металлов несколько снизился. Вместе с тем прогресс техники высоких температур ликвидировал такие недостатки порошковой металлургии, ограничивавшие её развитие, как, например, трудность приготовления порошков чистых металлов и сплавов:- метод распыления даёт возможность с достаточной полнотой и эффективностью удалить в шлак примеси и загрязнения, содержавшиеся в металле до расплавления. Благодаря созданию методов всестороннего обжатия порошков при высоких температурах в основном преодолены и трудности изготовления беспористых заготовок крупных размеров. В то же время ряд основных достоинств порошковой металлургии – постоянно действующий фактор, который, вероятно, сохранит своё значение и при дальнейшем развитии техники. О свойствах и применении продукции порошковой металлургии смотрите в статье Спечённые Материалы.

POWDER RIVER BASIN COAL = УГОЛЬ ИЗ БАССЕЙНА РЕКИ ПАУДЕР – The Powder River Basin is the largest coal mining region in the United States, but most of the coal is buried too deeply to be economically accessible. The Powder River Basin coal beds are shaped like elongated bowls and as mines expand from east to west in the Powder River Basin, they will be going ‘down the sides of the bowl’. This means that the overburden (rock lying over the coal) will increase as will the stripping ratio (the ratio of rock that needs to be moved to get to a ton of coal). Presently the approximately 15 mines in the Powder River Basin are working in areas where the stripping ratio is between 1:1 (i.e. one ton of rock for one ton of coal) and 3:1. As the mines expand the stripping ratio will increase. As more rock needs to be moved (using large electrically powered draglines and diesel and electric mining trucks) the production cost will also increase. The United States uses about 1 billion tons of coal a year, with about 40 percent of the coal currently coming from the Powder River Basin. The amount of coal coming from the Powder River Basin has been increasing over the last 20 years. The majority of the coal mined in the Powder River Basin is part of the Fort Union Formation (Paleocene), with the low sulfur and ash content of the coal in the region making it very desirable. Coal supplies about half of the United States’ electricity supplies, with the Powder River Basin mines supplying around 40 percent of the coal that fuels those stations, mainly to the east of the Rocky Mountains, for generating electricity. Powder River Basin (PRB) Coal is coal produced in the Powder River basin, a region located in southeast Montana and northeast Wyoming. It is defined as ‘Sub-Bituminous’ Coal with an average energy content of 8 500 btu/lb and low in sulfur dioxide (SO_2). PRB coal was essentially worthless until air pollution emissions from power plants became a concern. The Powder River region is said to contain the largest deposits of coal on the planet. The region supplies about 40% of the coal consumed as electricity in the United States. Almost all of the coal in the Powder River Basin is federally owned a leased to mining companies. There are currently 13 mining companies operating in this area. Powder River Basin Coal futures are traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol UCP. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars per ton.

POWER = PATENT COOPERATION TREATY OPERATIONS WORKFLOW AND ELECTRONIC REVIEW

POWER = МОЩНОСТЬ – Power is the rate at which work is performed or that energy is transferred. Electric power is commonly measured in Watts or kiloWatts. A power of 746 Watts is equivalent to 1 horsepower. Power:- the rate at which energy is transferred. Electrical energy is usually measured in Watts. Also used for a measurement of capacity. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность.

POWER BOX = ЭНЕРГОСУНДУК (или СУНДУК С ЭНЕРГОУСТАНОВКОЙ) – Power Box is a container equipped with self-contained diesel generators to provide auxiliary power for reefers over and above the normal reefer complement of the vessel.

POWER CABLE TRANSMISSION = ТРАНСМИССИЯ (или ПЕРЕДАЧА) ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОМУ КАБЕЛЮ – Power Cable Transmission (PCT) is a transfer of digital data by means of the high-voltage power cable.

POWER FACTOR = ФАКТОР МОЩНОСТИ – Power Factor is the ratio of real power to apparent power delivered in an ac electrical system or load. Its value is always in the range of 0.0 to 1.0 or 0% to 100%. A unity power factor (1.0) indicates that the current is in phase with the voltage and that reactive power is zero. Power Factor:- of an insulating material, the ratio of the power in watts dissipated in a capacitor in which the material is dielectric, to the product of the sinusoidal voltage and current expressed in effective Volt-Amperes.

POWERLOOM = ПРИВОДНОЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Powerlooms are mechanized handlooms initially established to increase textile production beyond what was achievable with traditional handlooms. Since their introduction, they have quickly dominated the industry; powerlooms now (in 2005) account for more than 40 per cent of total Indian cloth production. By comparison, traditional handlooms are now responsible for less than 20 per cent of production. The advantages held by the powerloom sector become apparent when you compare these production totals with the number of employees in each sector; whereas 6.5 million people are employed in the Indian handloom sector, only slightly more than 4.8 million are employed on powerlooms. Given these production advantages and the preference among spinners to produce powerloom-compatible cone yarn, it seems likely powerlooms will continue to dominate the Indian market and eat into the share held by the handloom sector. And while the sector is not yet well-organized, its political power continues to grow due to both its production strengths and the number of employees – and voters – involved in the sector. Powerloom operations are also frequently grouped with traditional handlooms by the government for support schemes, thereby benefiting from plans designed to support their chief competitors. Powerloom operators do still face a number of challenges:- intermittent power supply, a lack of access to credit, uneven quality and technological obsolescence continue to plague the sector. / Приводные Ткацкие Станки – механизированные ручные ткацкие станки, первоначально устанавливавшиеся для увеличения производства текстиля по сравнению с традиционными ручными ткацкими станками. С момента их появления они быстро доминировали в отрасли. В настоящее время (2005) в Индии приводные ткацкие станки, используемые при выработке полотен, насчитывают более 40% от всего объёма продукции. Для сравнения, на традиционные ручные ткацкие станки сейчас приходится менее 20% выработки от всего объёма продукции. Преимущества, которыми обладает сектор приводных ткацких станков, становятся очевидными, когда вы сравниваете эти объёмы продукции с числом работников в каждом из этих секторов. В то время как в Индийском секторе ручных ткацких станков трудятся 6.5 миллионов человек, в секторе приводных ткацких станков – лишь 4.8 миллиона человек. Учитывая эти преимущества производства и предпочтение прядильщиков вырабатывать пряжу на конусах, совместимых с приводными ткацкими станками, предполагается что и в дальнейшем приводные ткацкие станки продолжат доминировать на Индийском рынке и ещё больше поглощать долю, принадлежащую сектору ручных ткацких станков. И хотя этот сектор ещё не очень хорошо организован, его политическая власть продолжает расти и из-за его производственных мощностей, и из-за количества работников – избирателей, вовлечённых в данный сектор. Операции на приводных ткацких станках также очень часто группируются с традиционными ручными ткацкими станками правительством Индии для схем поддержки, получая тем самым выгоду от планов, разработанных для поддержки их главных конкурентов. Операторы приводных ткацких станков до сих пор сталкиваются с рядом вызовов:- снабжение электроэнергией с перебоями, отсутствие доступа к кредитам, неравномерное качество и устаревание технологий продолжают преследовать данный сектор.

POWER MARKETER = ЭНЕРГОСБЫТОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Power Marketer is a wholesale power entity that has registered with the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to buy and sell wholesale power from and to each other and other public entities at market-derived prices. Power marketing companies include investor-owned, utility-affiliated companies, natural gas marketing companies, financial intermediaries, independent power producers, and entrepreneurs. Typically, power marketers do not own generating facilities. Power Marketers are business entities engaged in buying and selling electricity, but do not own generating or transmission facilities. Power marketers, as opposed to brokers, take ownership of the electricity and are involved in interstate trade. These entities file with FERC for status as a power marketer. / Энергосбытовые Компании – юридические лица, занимающиеся оптовой продажей электроэнергии, которым Федеральная Комиссия США по Энергонадзору (ФКЭН) официально предоставила право оптовых закупок и продаж электроэнергии друг другу и другим предприятиям по рыночным ценам. К энергосбытовым компаниям относятся компании, принадлежащие инвесторам, компании, аффилированные с электростанциями, компании по продаже природного газа, финансовые посредники, независимые производители электроэнергии и предприниматели.

POWER OF ATTORNEY = ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ АТТОРНЕЯ (или ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ ПОВЕРЕННОГО) – Power Of Attorney is a power of an authorised person to conduct legal transactions on behalf of and for the account of the grantor of the power of attorney. Full power of representation authorizes the holder to conduct all legal or commercial transactions and legal acts the operation of a business entails, power of attorney to conduct all or certain transactions and legal transactions the operation of such a business normally entails. A document which empowers one person to act for another. In the United States, Power Of Attorney is an instrument whereby the person (grantor) giving the power authorizes another (attorney-in-fact) to act on his or her behalf. The instrument itself is called a Power Of Attorney. The person acting under the power is called an Attorney-In-Fact. Instrument authorizing a person to act legally for another either generally or in a specified manner. An account holder has the possibility to grant a power of attorney to other people to operate his account. Differences are made in both the duration of the power of attorney as well as in the number of people who are authorized to issue legally binding instructions to the bank. Power of Attorney (POA) is formal assignment to another of the right to legally act on your behalf.

POWERPOINT = ПАВЭПОИНТ – PowerPoint (PPT) file is a native, editable type of Microsoft slideshow file.

POWERPOINT SHOW = ПАВЭПОИНТ ШОУ (или ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ПАВЭПОИНТ) – PowerPoint Show (PPS) file is a type of encapsulated, non-editable Microsoft slideshow.

POWER POOL = МОЩНОСТНОЙ ПУЛ (или ПУЛ МОЩНОСТЕЙ) – Power Pool is an association of two or more interconnected electric systems having an agreement to coordinate operations and planning for improved reliability and efficiencies.

POWER TAKE–OFF = ОТБОР МОЩНОСТИ – Power Take-Off (PTO):- drive shaft from tractor, or other vehicle engine used to drive ancillary machinery. Can be used to power some wood chippers.

POWER UNIT = БЛОК ПИТАНИЯ (или ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АГРЕГАТ, или ЕДИНИЦА МОЩНОСТИ, или СИЛОВОЙ АГРЕГАТ, или СИЛОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА, или ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ МЕХАНИЗМ) – Power Unit is a combination of pump, pump drive, reservoir, controls and conditioning components which may be required for its application.

POW WOW = ПАУ ВАУ – The POW WOW is a trade show (held annually in the United States and annually in Europe) which brings together US sellers and foreign buyers of travel-related services pertaining to travel to the United States. / ПАУ ВАУ – это торговое представление, проводимое ежегодно в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) и в Европе, которое призвано сводить вместе продавцов из США с иностранными покупателями в отношении услуг, связанных со сферой путешествий, относящейся к путешествию в США.

POY = PARTIALLY ORIENTED YARN

PP = PURCHASE PRICE

PPA = PROTOCOL OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

PPAC = PATENT PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PPD = PLANT POPULATION DENSITY

PPI = PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

ppm = PARTS PER MILLION

PPO = PERCENTAGE PRICE OSCILLATOR

PPP = PENULTIMATE PROFIT PROSPECT

PPP = PURCHASING POWER PARITY

PPQ = PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

PPQ FORM 572 = ФОРМА 572 ЗКР – PPQ Form 572 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 572) is an application of Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export. See also Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export. / Форма 572 Защиты и Карантина Растений (ЗКР) это заявление на Инспекцию и Сертификацию Местных Растений и Растительных Продуктов для Вывоза (или Экспорта). Смотрите также Заявление на Инспекцию и Сертификацию Местных Растений и Растительных Продуктов для Вывоза (Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export).

PPQ FORM 577 = ФОРМА 577 ЗКР – PPQ Form 577 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 577) is an accountable inspection certificate used to certify domestic plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured agricultural commodities for export that have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, that are considered to be free from quarantine pests specified by the importing country party, conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests. / Форма 577 Защиты и Карантина Растений (ЗКР).

PPQ FORM 578 = ФОРМА 578 ЗКР – PPQ Form 578 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 578) is the Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products. See also Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products. / Форма 578 Защиты и Карантина Растений (ЗКР).

PPQ FORM 579 = ФОРМА 579 ЗКР – PPQ Form 579 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 579) is the Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport. See also Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport. / Форма 579 Защиты и Карантина Растений (ЗКР). обратный вывоз (или реэкспорт; reexport).

PPS = PRIOR PREFERRED STOCK

PPSAM = PURSE PROVIDER SECURE APPLICATION MODULE

PPSC = POLICY PROCESS STEERING COMMITTEE

PPT = PROMPT

PR = PARTIAL RESISTANCE

PR = PHOSPHATE ROCK

PR = PUBLIC RELATIONS

PR = PUERTO RICO

PR 17 = PUBLIC RESOLUTION 17

PRA = PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

PRA = PEST RISK ANALYSIS

PRA AREA = АРЕАЛ АРПВ – PRA (short for the Pest Risk Analysis) Area is an area in relation to which a Pest Risk Analysis is conducted. / Ареал АРПВ (сокращение для Анализа Риска Проявления Вредителя) – ареал, в отношении которого проводится Анализ Риска Проявления Вредителя.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION = ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ – The term Practical Application means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are to the extent permitted by law or government regulations available to the public on reasonable terms.

PRACTICALLY FREE = ПРАКТИЧЕСКИ СВОБОДНОЕ – Practically Free:- of a consignment, field, or place of production, without pests (or a specific pests) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity. As a working definition for export certification purposes, practically free means not to exceed a 2 percent infestation level unless otherwise stated by the importing country. Also, practically free refers to a judgement that the pests are not in excess of the amount expected to result from, and be consistent with, good culturing and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity. When the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) inspection certificates are used as supporting documentation for certifying grain, practically free refers to FGIS' acceptance standards for insects found in grain.

PRACTICALLY FREE FROM OTHER INJURIOUS PESTS = ПРАКТИЧЕСКИ СВОБОДНОЕ ОТ ИНЫХ ПАГУБНЫХ ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ – Practically Free From Other Injurious Pests or Practically Free:- as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, practically free from other injurious pests means not carrying pests or a specific pest in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from and be consistent with good culturing and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity. / Парник (Greenhouse).

PRACTICE GUIDELINES = ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСОБИЯ (или ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ДИРЕКТИВЫ) – Practice Guidelines:- a class 4 International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP). These are educational in nature, representing a statement of good practice (or

perhaps practice as generally accepted among actuaries) and intended, for example, to help the client audience to understand better what they should expect from the work product of actuaries in the area in question. They might also serve to show non-actuaries who carry out similar work how an actuary is expected to approach the subject matter.

PRACTITIONER = ПРАКТИКУЮЩИЙ (или ПРАКТИК) – Practitioner is one who stands for or acts on behalf of another. A patent attorney or patent agent may represent the inventors named in a patent application. See also Agent, and Attorney. Practitioner is a person who makes use of an International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP).

PRATIQUE = ПРАКТИКА (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СНЯТИИ КАРАНТИНА, или РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА СВОБОДНОЕ СНОШЕНИЕ С БЕРЕГОМ, или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ОТСУТСТВИИ КАРАНТИНА, или ПРАТИК, или ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ) – Pratique is a certificate, given after compliance with quarantine regulations, permitting a ship to land passengers and crew. A term used particularly in the south of Europe. Pratique is a permission to land crew and cargo after the vessel has satisfied the port doctor as to the state of health on board. Pratique is the license given to a ship to enter port on assurance from the captain to convince the authorities that he/she is free from contagious disease. The clearance granted is commonly referred to as Free Pratique. A ship can signal a request for 'Pratique' by flying a solid yellow square-shaped flag. This yellow flag is the Q flag in the set of International maritime signal flags. Pratique is a permission given to a ship to do business with a port once quarantine and other regulations have been complied with. Pratique is a clearance granted to a ship to proceed into port after compliance with health regulations or quarantine. French, from Old French Practique, from Medieval Latin Prāctica = Practice, ultimately from Greek Prāktikē, from feminine of Prāktikos, = Practical. Historical Terms formal permission given to a vessel to use a foreign port upon satisfying the requirements of local health authorities. Pratique (maritime term):- a permit by the port doctor for an incoming vessel, being clear of contagious disease, to have the liberty of the port.

PRD = PUBLIC RECORDS DIVISION

PREARRANGED TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПО ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ ПО ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОМУ СГОВОРУ) – In the United States, Prearranged Trading is a trading between brokers in accordance with an expressed or implied agreement or understanding. Prearranged trading is a violation of the US Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки торговля между брокерами в соответствии с явным или подразумеваемым соглашением или договорённостью. Торговля по предварительной договорённости является нарушением предписаний Акта США о Сырьевой Бирже (the US Commodity Exchange Act) и Комиссии по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations).

PRE–AUTHORISED DIRECT DEBIT = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОЕ ПРЯМОЕ ДЕБЕТОВАНИЕ – Pre-Authorised Direct Debit is a direct debit based on an initial general mandate given by the debtor.

PRECARRIAGE = ПОДВОЗ – The Precarriage or Pre-Carriage is a carriage of goods (containers) by any mode of transport from the place of receipt to the port (place) of loading into the ocean vessel (main means of transport). Carriage of goods by any mode of transit from place of receipt to port of loading. The carriage of cargo by any mode of transport from the place of receipt to the port of loading into the ocean vessel.

PRECARRIER = ПОДВОЗЧИК – Precarrier is the carrier by which the goods are moved prior to the main transport. The carrier by which the cargo is moved prior to the port of loading.

PRECAUTIONARY DESIGNATION = ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМОЕ ДЛЯ ПРЕДОСТОРОЖНОСТИ (или УКАЗАНИЕ О ПРЕДОСТОРОЖНОСТИ) – Precautionary Designation is a designation of a Contracting State in an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty which must be confirmed prior to 15 months from the priority date.

PRECIOUS METALS = БЛАГОРОДНЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ – Precious Metals are rare naturally-occurring elements of high economic value. This category includes gold, silver, platinum and palladium. Historically, precious metals were used as currency, but are now regarded mainly as investment and as industrial commodities. These precious metals have each an ISO 4217 currency code:- (i) Gold (one Troy ounce):- XAU 959; (ii) Silver (one Troy ounce):- XBA 955; (iii) Platinum (one Troy ounce):- XPT 962; and (iv) Palladium (one Troy ounce):- XPD 964. Precious metals are traded at COMEX® (gold & silver), NYMEX® (platinum & palladium), LME (gold), ASX (Australia), TOCOM (Japan), SHFE (China), and BM&F (Brazil). Precious Metals are the metals of great value being gold, silver, platinum, palladium and other platinum group metals. What's So Precious? While gold still rides in a gilded carriage the other precious metals have been put to work. Silver, gold's long-time companion, while still considered a store of value by some, has developed multiple commercial applications. Uses in electronics and medical applications will most likely cause this correlation to shift. 'Silver prices are going to gain momentum, at least the ratio between gold and silver', says RJO's Phillip Streible (Senior Commodities Broker). 'Silver is significantly oversold in correlation to gold, silver prices have a better chance to rebound because the fundamental use of silver continues to increase on a year-over-year basis', he says. But the most interesting markets in the formerly precious metals camp are platinum and palladium, which are pushing major highs thanks to some traditional supply and demand dynamics as well as geopolitical risk with Russia reliving its Soviet heyday. Platinum and Palladium:- platinum and palladium are less precious and more industrial as they are used in building catalytic converters for cars and demand has been good. South African mine strikes and real (as well as threatened) sanctions on Russia have pushed prices of platinum and palladium higher, though there was a correction in late March. 'Platinum and palladium were overbought', RBC's George Gero (a precious-metals trader) says. 'It was an overreaction to Russia; markets became overbought. There was rush. We don't know what is coming and when there is uncertainty people pull the trigger'. Streible agrees that the market got ahead of itself but is bullish on both markets. 'The rally in platinum and palladium got overdone and corrected but is not over', he says (in April 2014). 'Platinum could get to USD1 700 pretty easily; and with palladium, USD850 to USD900 is possible'. Platt agrees that platinum and palladium have been the most interesting markets in the sector. 'Palladium and platinum has been the biggest story lately. Both markets, particularly palladium, have outperformed gold through (March 2014)', Stephen Platt (Analyst with Archer Financial Services) says. Some of that is a reflection of fear, he adds. Russia is a major producer of palladium and the newer cars use catalytic converters that rely on palladium. With car sales picking up and Russia having reportedly worked down its inventories, it puts palladium in a tighter balance than it has been in a long time'. He also notes that stricter requirements for diesel engines are coming online later this year, which should be a boost for platinum. Diesel engines use mostly platinum in exhaust systems while palladium is used more for gas engines. Platt sees both markets heading to new highs. 'We will probably try and make a run at the USD1 000 area in palladium', Platt says. 'On platinum, I wouldn't be surprised if we pull in here and then make a run at USD1 800', he says. While most analysts are bullish on both platinum and palladium, they are basing it on supply and demand and don't anticipate more costly Russian sanctions or a supply disruption. 'If anything, the fact that Russia will need the foreign exchange, they probably will be more willing sellers', Platt says. A bigger problem is simply that they may not have a lot of inventory. 'They reportedly had sold off into 2012–13 a lot of their strategic stockpiles and had worked them down pretty low', he says. 'It is not a factor of Russia stopping sales but more a fact that they can't sell. They don't have the product'. And there are not a lot of

alternatives. ‘The problem is the products that Russia is controlling are such necessities to the global economy that you can’t fully punish them because of the risk and shock to the system’, Streible says. ‘All you can do is negotiate. Other countries recognize the power that they have. If they shut natural gas off to the Ukraine tomorrow, that would be catastrophic for the Ukraine’, he says. The situation may be tighter with platinum due to mine strikes in South Africa. ‘It looks like it is getting worse rather than better in terms of mine output out of South Africa, which is key to platinum’, Platt says. ‘South Africa accounts for about 73% of platinum production. See also Gold, Palladium, Platinum, and Silver. / ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM). Дьжодьж Дьжеро (George Gero). Стивэн Плат (Аналитик из Ачё Файнэншл Сёвисиз) (Stephen Platt (Analyst with Archer Financial Services)). Филып Стчрайбл (Phillip Streible). Под Благородными Металлами понимаются золото, серебро, платина и металлы платиновой группы (иридий, осмий, палладий, родий и рутений). Обладают химической стойкостью, тугоплавкостью (кроме Au и Ag), красивым внешним видом в изделиях (отсюда название). Под Благородными Металлами понимаются золото, серебро, платина и металлы платиновой группы (иридий, осмий, палладий, родий, рутений), получившие своё название главным образом благодаря высокой химической стойкости и красивому внешнему виду в изделиях. Кроме того, золото, серебро и платина обладают высокой пластичностью, а металлы платиновой группы – тугоплавкостью. Эти достоинства отдельных благородных металлов сочетаются в их сплавах, широко применяемых в технике. Золото и серебро известны человечеству несколько тысячелетий; об этом свидетельствуют изделия, найденные в древних захоронениях, и примитивные горные выработки, сохранившиеся до наших дней. Основными центрами добычи благородных металлов в древности были Верхний Египет, Нубия, Испания, Колхида (Кавказ); имеются сведения о добыче благородных металлов на Американском континенте (Центральная и Южная Америка) и в Азии (Индия, Алтай, Казахстан, Китай). На территории России золото добывали уже во 2–3-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры (так называемые Чудские Работы). Из россыпей благородные металлы извлекали промывкой песков на щитах, поверх которых укладывали шкуры животных с подстриженной шерстью (для улавливания крупинок золота), а также при помощи примитивных желобов, лотков и ковшей. Благородные металлы из руд добывали нагреванием породы до растрескивания с последующими дроблением глыб в каменных ступах, и стиранием жерновами и промывкой. Разделение по крупности проводили на ситах. Из техники того времени интересны способ разделения сплавов золота и серебра кислотами, выделение золота и серебра из свинцового сплава купеляцией (Древний Египет), извлечение золота амальгамированием ртутью или с помощью жировой поверхности (Древняя Греция). Купеляцию осуществляли в глиняных тиглях, куда добавляли свинец, соль, олово и отруби. В XI–VI веках до Нашей Эры золото добывали в Испании в долинах рек Тахо, Дуэро, Миньо и Гуадьяро. В VI–IV веках до Нашей Эры начались разработки коренных и россыпных месторождений золота в Трансильвании и Западных Карпатах. В средние века (вплоть до XVIII века) добывали преимущественно серебро, добыча золота снизилась. С XVI века Испанцы начинают разработку благородных металлов на территории Южной Америки:- с 1532 – в Перу и Чили, а с 1537 – в Новой Гранаде (современная Колумбия). В Боливии в 1545 началась разработка ‘серебряной горы’ Потоси. В 1577 были обнаружены золотоносные россыпи в Бразилии. К середине XVI века в Америке добывали золота и серебра в 5 раз больше чем, в Европе до открытия Нового Света. В 1-й половине XVI века Испанские колонизаторы обратили внимание на неплавкий тяжёлый белый металл, встречающийся попутно с золотом в россыпях Новой Гранады (New Granada). По внешнему сходству с серебром (Испанское слова Plata) они дали ему уменьшительное название ‘Платина’ (Platina). Платина была известна ещё в древности, самородки этого металла находили вместе с золотом и называли их ‘Белым Золотом’ (Египет, Испания, Абиссиния), ‘Лягушачьим Золотом’ (Остров Борнео) и так далее. Первоначально Испанцы считали её вредной примесью, поэтому был издан правительственный декрет, предписывающий выбрасывать платину в море. Первое научное описание платины сделал Британец Вильэм Вотсэн (William Watson; 1715–1787) в 1741 в связи с началом её добычи в промышленных масштабах в Колумбии (1735). В 1803 Английский учёный Вильэм Хайд Волэстчэн (William Hyde Wollaston; 1766–1828) открыл палладий и родий, а в 1804 Английский учёный Смитсэн Тчэнэнтч (Smithson Tennant; 1761–1815) открыл иридий и осмий. В 1808 Польский учёный Йенджей Шнядэцки (Jędrzej Śniadecki; 1768–1838), исследуя платиновую руду, привезённую из Южной Америки, извлек новый химический элемент, названный им Вестием. В 1844 профессор Казанского Университета Карл Эрнст Кляус (Karl Ernst Claus; 1796–1864) всесторонне изучил этот элемент и назвал его в честь России Рутением (или Российский). Металлы платиновой группы встречаются в природе чаще всего в полиметаллических (медно-никелевых) рудах, а также в месторождениях золота и платины. Добыча благородных металлов в России началась в XVII веке в Забайкалье с разработки серебряных руд, которая велась подземным способом. Первое письменное упоминание о добыче золота из россыпей Урала относится к 1669 (летопись Долматовского Монастыря). Одно из первых месторождений золота в России было открыто в Карелии в 1737; его разработка относится к 1745. Началом золотого промысла на Урале принято считать 21 Мая (01 Июня) 1745, когда житель села Шарташ Ерофей Марков открыл Берёзовское рудное месторождение. В 1819 в россыпных месторождениях золота на Урале был обнаружен ‘Новый Сибирский Металл’ (Платина). В 1824 на Восточном склоне Уральских Гор найдена богатая россыпь платины с золотом и заложен первый в России и Европе платиновый прииск. Позднее К.П. Голляховским и другими открыта Исовская система золото-платиновых россыпей, получившая мировую известность. В 1828 Русский учёный металлург Василий Васильевич Любарский (1795–1852) опубликовал работы о первом в мире коренном месторождении платины, обнаруженном у Главного Уральского Хребта. 95% платины до 1915 в основном добывали из россыпей, остальное количество получали при электролитическом рафинировании меди и золота. Для извлечения благородных металлов из россыпных месторождений в XIX веке создаются многочисленные конструкции золотоизвлекательных машин (например, бутара, вашгерд). С 1-й половины XIX века на Уральских приисках широко применялась буторная разработка. В 1830-х на приисках воду для размыва пород россыпей подавали под напором. Дальнейшее совершенствование этого способа привело к созданию водобоев – прототипов гидромонитора. В 1867 горный инженер А.П. Чаусов около Озера Байкал впервые осуществил гидравлическую разработку россыпи; позднее (1888) этот способ был применён Е.А. Черкасовым в долине Реки Чебалсук в Абаканской тайге. В начале XIX века для добычи золота и платины из обводнённых россыпей применили землечерпалки, а в 1870 в Новой Зеландии для этой цели – драгу. Начиная со 2-й половины XIX века глубокие россыпи в России разрабатываются подземным способом, а в 1890-х внедряются экскаваторы и скреперы. В 1767 изобретатель-металлург Фёдор Бакунин в России впервые применил плавку серебряных руд с использованием шлаков в качестве флюсов. В работах Шведского химика-фармацевта Каль Вильхэм Сэля (Carl Wilhelm Scheele; 1742–1786) в 1772 содержалось указание на переход золота в раствор при действии цианистых соединений. В 1843 Русский учёный-металлург Пётр Романович Багратион (1818–1876) опубликовал труд о растворении золота и серебра в водных растворах цианистых солей в присутствии кислорода и окислителей, заложив основы гидрометаллургии золота (смотрите Гидрометаллургия). Очистка и обработка платины затруднялась высокой температурой её плавления (1 773.5 °C). В 1-й половине XIX века Российский химик и минералог Граф Аполлос Аполлосович Мусин-Пушкин (Count Apollos Apollosovich Musin-Pushkin; 1760–1805) получил ковкую платину прокаливанием её амальгамы. В 1827 Русский инженер и учёный Пётр Григорьевич Соболевский (1782–1841) и Русский учёный и металлург Василий Васильевич Любарский (1795–1852) предложили новый способ очистки сырой платины, положивший начало порошковой металлургии. В течение года этим способом было очищено впервые в мире около 800 килограммов (кг) платины, то есть осуществлена переработка платины в больших масштабах. В 1859 Французские учёные-химики Ори Сэнт-Клер Довиль (Henri Sainte-Claire Deville; 1818–1881) и

Жюль Ори Добрэ (Jules Henri Debray; 1827–1888) впервые выплавили платину в печи в кислородно-водородном пламени. Первые работы по электролизу золота относятся к 1863, в производство этот метод введён в 1880-х. Кроме амальгамации, в 1886 впервые в России было осуществлено извлечение золота из руд хлорированием (Кочкарьский рудник на Урале). В 1896 на том же руднике пущен первый в России завод по извлечению золота цианированием (первый такой завод построен в Йоханнесбурге (Южная Африка) в 1890). Вскоре цианистый процесс применили для извлечения серебра из руд. В 1887–88 в Англии Дьжон Стюэтч МакАсо (John Stewart MacArthur; 1857–1920) и братья Доктор Робэтч Водроп Форэст (Dr Robert Wardrop Forrest; 1840–1919) и Доктор Вилъйэм Форэст (Dr William Forrest) получили патенты на способы извлечения золота из руд обработкой их разбавленными щелочными цианистыми растворами и осаждения золота из этих растворов цинковой стружкой. В 1893 проведено осаждение золота электролизом, в 1894 – цинковой пылью. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) золото добывали в основном из россыпей; за рубежом около 90% золота – из рудных месторождений. По эффективности добычи благородных металлов из россыпей лучшим является дражный способ (смотрите Дражная Разработка), менее экономичны скреперно-бульдозерный и гидравлический. Подземная разработка россыпей почти в 1.5 раза дороже дражного способа; в СССР её применяли на глубоких россыпях в долинах рек Лены и Колымы. Серебро добывали главным образом из рудных месторождений. Оно встречается в основном в свинцово-цинковых месторождениях, дающих ежегодно около 50% всего добываемого серебра; из медных руд получают 15%, из золотых 10% серебра; около 25% добычи серебра приходится на серебряные жильные месторождения. Значительную часть платиновых металлов извлекают из медно-никелевых руд. Платину и металлы её группы выплавляют вместе с медью и никелем, и при очистке последних электролизом они остаются в шламе. Для извлечения благородных металлов широко пользуются методами гидрометаллургии, часто комбинируемыми с обогащением. Гравитационное обогащение благородных металлов позволяет выделять крупные частицы металла. Его дополняют цианирование и амальгамация, первое теоретическое обоснование которой дано Советским учёным Игорем Николаевичем Плаксиным (1900–1967) в 1927. Для цианирования наиболее благоприятно хлористое серебро; сульфидные серебряные руды часто цианируют после предварительного хлорирующего обжига. Золото и серебро из цианистых растворов осаждают обычно металлическим цинком, реже углём и смолами (ионитами). Извлекают золото и серебро из руд селективной флотацией. Около 80% серебра получают главным образом пирометаллургией, остальное количество – амальгамацией и цианированием. Благородные металлы высокой чистоты получают аффинажем. Потери золота при этом (включая плавку) не превышают 0.06%, содержание золота в аффинированном металле обычно не ниже 999.9 пробы; потери платиновых металлов не свыше 0.1%. Ведутся работы по интенсификации цианистого процесса (цианирование под давлением или при продувке кислорода), изыскиваются нетоксичные растворители для извлечения благородных металлов, разрабатываются комбинированные методы (например, флотационно-гидрометаллургический), применяются органические реагенты и другое. Осаждение благородных металлов из цианистых растворов и пульп эффективно осуществляется с помощью ионообменных смол. Успешно извлекаются благородные металлы из месторождений при помощи Бактерий (смотрите Бактериальное Выщёлачивание). Сохраняя функции валютных металлов, главным образом золото (смотрите Деньги), благородные металлы в то же время получили широкое применение в технике. В электротехнической промышленности из благородных металлов изготовляют контакты с большой степенью надёжности (стойкость против коррозии, устойчивость к действию образующейся на контактах кратковременной электрической дуги). В технике слабых токов при малых напряжениях в цепях используются контакты из сплавов золота с серебром, золота с платиной, золота с серебром и платиной. Для слаботочной и средненагруженной аппаратуры связи широко применяют сплавы палладия с серебром (от 60 до 5% палладия). Представляют интерес металлокерамические контакты, изготовляемые на основе серебра как токопроводящего компонента. Магнитные сплавы благородных металлов с высокой коэрцитивной силой употребляют при изготовлении малогабаритных электроприборов. Сопротивления (потенциометры) для автоматических приборов и тензометров делают из сплавов благородных металлов (главным образом палладия с серебром, реже с другими металлами). У них малый температурный коэффициент электрического сопротивления, малая термоэлектродвижущая сила в паре с медью, высокое сопротивление износу, высокая температура плавления, они не окисляются. В химическом машиностроении и лабораторной технике из благородных металлов изготовляют различные коррозионностойкие аппараты, электрические нагреватели, высокотемпературные печи, аппаратуру для производства оптического стекла и стекловолокна, термопары, эталоны сопротивления и другое. При этом благородные металлы используются в чистом виде, как биметалл и в сплавах (смотрите Платиновые Сплавы). Химические реакторы и их части делают целиком из благородных металлов или только покрывают фольгой из благородных металлов. Покрытые платиной аппараты применяют при изготовлении чистых химических препаратов и в пищевой промышленности. Когда химической стойкости и тугоплавкости платины или палладия недостаточно, их заменяют сплавами платины с металлами, повышающими эти свойства:- иридием (5–25%), родием (3–10%) и рутением (2–10%). Примером использования благородных металлов в этих областях техники является изготовление котлов и чаш для плавки щёлочей или работы с соляной, уксусной и бензойной кислотами; автоклавов, дистилляторов, колб, мешалок и другого. В медицине благородные металлы применяют для изготовления инструментов, деталей, приборов, протезов, а также различных препаратов, главным образом на основе серебра. Сплавы платины с иридием, палладием и золотом почти незаменимы при изготовлении игл для шприцев. Из медицинских препаратов, содержащих благородные металлы, наиболее распространены ляпис, протаргол и другие. Благородные металлы применяют при лучевой терапии (иглы из радиоактивного золота для разрушения злокачественных опухолей), а также в препаратах, повышающих защитные свойства организма. В электронной технике из золота, легированного германием, индием, геллием, кремнием, оловом, селеном, делают контакты в полупроводниковых диодах и транзисторах. В фото-кинопромышленности благородные металлы применяют в виде солей при изготовлении светочувствительных материалов (главным образом серебро в виде бромистой соли, являющейся важнейшей частью светочувствительной эмульсии), реже – соли золота и платины при вирировании изображения (смотрите Окрашивание Фотографических Изображений). В ювелирном деле и декоративно-прикладном искусстве применяют сплавы благородных металлов (смотрите Ювелирные Сплавы). В качестве покрытий других металлов благородные металлы предохраняют основные металлы от коррозии или придают поверхности этих металлов свойства, присущие благородным металлам (например, отражательная способность, цвет, блеск и так далее). Золото эффективно отражает тепло и свет от поверхности ракет и космических кораблей. Для отражения инфракрасной радиации в космосе достаточно тончайшего слоя золота в 1/60 микрометра (мкм). Для защиты от внешних воздействий, а также для улучшения наблюдения за спутниками на их внешнюю оболочку наносят золотое покрытие. Золотом покрывают некоторые внутренние детали спутников, а также помещения для аппаратуры с целью предохранения от перегрева и коррозии. Благородные металлы используют также в производстве зеркал (серебрение стекла растворами или покрытие серебром распылением в вакууме). Тончайшую плёнку благородных металлов наносят изнутри и снаружи на кожухи авиационных двигателей самолётов высотной авиации. Благородные металлы покрывают отражатели в аппаратах для сушки инфракрасными лучами, электроконтакты и детали проводников, а также радиоаппаратуру и оборудование для рентгено- и радиотерапии. В качестве антикоррозийного покрытия благородные металлы используют при производстве труб, вентилей и ёмкостей специального назначения. Разработан широкий ассортимент золотосодержащих пигментов для покрытия металлов, керамики, дерева. Широко распространены

антифрикционные сплавы, припои на основе благородных металлов. Например, припои с серебром значительно превосходят по прочности медно-цинковые, свинцовые и оловянные, их применяют для пайки радиаторов, карбюраторов, фильтров и так далее. Сплавы иридия с осмием, а также золота с платиной и палладием используют для изготовления компасных игл, напаек 'вечных' перьев. Высокие каталитические свойства некоторых благородных металлов позволяют применять их в качестве катализаторов:- платину – при производстве серной и азотной кислот; серебро – при изготовлении формалина. Радиоактивное золото заменяет более дорогую платину в качестве катализатора в химической и нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности. Благородные металлы используют также для очистки воды.

PRECIOUS METALS COMMODITIES INDEX = СЫРЬЕВОЙ ИНДЕКС ПО БЛАГОРОДНЫМ МЕТАЛЛАМ – The Precious Metals Commodities Index is published by Goldman Sachs. Gold, platinum and silver are the listed metals. / Сырьевой Индекс по Благородным Металлам, публиковавшийся корпорацией Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs), включал в себя стоимость золота, платины и серебра.

PRECIPITATE = ОСАДОК – Precipitate:- in chemistry, a solid formed by a reaction in a solution or as a result of physical changes, such a temperature, of the solution. A precipitate has low solubility in the solution from which it was formed, giving a cloudy appearance, or actually settling out of solution. / Осадок .

PRECIPITATION = ОСАДОК – Precipitation is:- (1) a formation of a solid from a solution as a result of a physical or chemical change. (2) A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet or snow. (3) The quantity of water deposited. / Под атмосферными Осадками понимаются вода в жидком или твёрдом состоянии (дождь, снег, крупа, наземные гидрометеоры и прочее), выпадающая из облаков или осаждающаяся из воздуха на земной поверхности и на предметах. Осадки измеряются толщиной слоя выпавшей воды в миллиметрах (мм). В среднем на земном шаре выпадает около 1 000 мм осадков в год, а в пустынях и в высоких широтах – менее 250 мм в год.

PRECIPITATION INTERCEPTION = ПЕРЕХВАТ ОСАДКОВ (или ЗАДЕРЖАНИЕ ОСАДКОВ) – Precipitation Interception is the stopping, interrupting, and temporary holding of precipitation in any form by a vegetative canopy or vegetation residue.

PRECISION = ТОЧНОСТЬ (или ПРЕЦИЗИОННОСТЬ) – Precision:- the closeness of agreement between test results obtained under prescribed conditions. / Под Точностью или Прецизионностью, от Французского слова Précision, означающее Точность, понимается .

PRE–CLEANER = МАШИНА ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОЧИСТКИ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ) – (1) In cotton ginning, Pre-Cleaner is a machine that is used for preliminary cleaning of seed cotton by removing of yellow/pre-matured bolls, trash, stones and others impurities from raw cotton, thus improving the quality of raw cotton prior to ginning. Pre-Cleaner protects fiber quality, cleans gently and efficiently, and optimizes ginning performance. It also protects gin from damage by impurities. Precleaning is the process or processes, after unloading the cotton and before passing through the gin stand, designed primarily to remove dirt and small pieces of leaves, bracts, and other vegetative matter from seed cotton. It can include cylinder cleaners, dryers, and extractor machinery, such as bur machines, stick machines, and extractor-feeders. / и мелкие кусочки листьев (leaves), прицветничков или прилистников (bracts) и прочих . таких как машин, удаляющих створки коробочки (bur machines), черешки (stick machines), и экстракторы-питатели (extractor-feeders).

(2) Precleaning should be gentle. Since removing finer trash particles is difficult, seeds and bigger trash particles should not be broken. Finer trash particles require severe treatment in Fine openers. This will lead to fiber damage and more nep generation. Therefore, precleaning should be as gentle as possible and no compromise on this. If preopening and precleaning are done properly, consistency in trash removal by fine openers is assured. Dust removal should be started in this machine. Enough care should be taken remove dust in this process. Rieter's Uniclean B11 and Trützschler's Axiflow or Maxiflow are the machines which does this work:- (i) the fiber treatment in this machine is very gentle because the fibers are not gripped by the feed roller during beating. Fiber tufts treated by the pin beater when it is carried by air medium; (ii) all heavy trash particles fall down before it is broken; (iii) cleaning efficiency of this machine is very high in the blow room line; (iv) mostly all heavy seeds (full seeds) fall in this machine without any problem; (v) around 50 Pascal suction pressure should be maintained in the waste chamber for better cleaning efficiency; (vi) beater speed, air velocity through the machine, grid bar setting and gap between grid bars will affect the cleaning efficiency; (vii) higher the cleaning efficiency, higher the good fiber loss, higher the nep generaion and higher the fiber rupture; (viii) the optimum cleaning means maximum cleaning performance, minimum loss of good fibers, a high degree of fiber preservation and minimum nep generation; (ix) Rieter has a unique concept called 'VARIOSET'. With this machine, selective trash removal is possible. Waste amount can be changed in a range of 1:10. (x) with normal machines like Monocylinder or axiflow, a lot of trials to be conducted to arrive at optimum beater speed, air velocity (fan speed), grid bar setting and grid bar gap; and (xi) in general the beater speed is around 750 and minimum 50 pascal suction pressure to be maintained in the suction chamber. Mostly all heavy seeds (full seeds) fall in this machine without any problem. Pre-cleaner is an highly effective opening, cleaning and dust-removal machine generally used as the first opening/cleaning machine in the blowroom line. Designed to take advantage of the exceptionally efficient pre-opening of the automatic bale opener the new modern pre-cleaner through its unique 'single sheet' material processing technique gives not only exceptional cleaning but also maximum fiber yield with minimal nep generation when compared to other first stage cleaners currently available. The machines high processing capacity (2 000 kg per hour) together with its in-built cleaning programmes aloow multiple opening lines processing varying materials blends to be fed from a pre-cleaner. When the pre-cleaner is linked to a programmable bale opening machine the machines feeding rates are automatically optimized in line with the automatic bale opener to suit the current production rate required by down-stream opening machines. Precleaning should be gentle. Since removing finer trash particles is difficult, seeds and bigger trash particles should not be broken. Finer trash particles require severe treatment in Fine openers. This will lead to fiber damage and more nep generation. Therefore, precleaning should be as gentle as possible and no compromise on this. If preopening and precleaning are done properly, consistency in trash removal by fine openers is assured. Dust removal should be started in this machine. Enough care should be taken remove dust in this process. The Crosrol Pre-cleaner is an highly effective opening, cleaning and dust-removal machine generally used as the first opening/cleaning machine in the blowroom line. Designed to take advantage of the exceptionally efficient pm-opening of the automatic bale opener the Crosrol pre-cleaner through its unique 'single sheet' material processing technique gives not only exceptional cleaning but also maximum fiber yield with minimal nep generation when compared to other first stage cleaners currently available. The machines high processing capacity (2 000 kg's per hour) together with its in-built cleaning programmes allow multiple opening lines processing varying materials blends to be fed from a single Crosrol pre-cleaner. Dust removal:- a large perforated hood separates the incoming material from the air stream and provides a substantial surface area for the removal of the liberated dust and fine trash particles. Feed control:- the material reserve section in conjunction with the inverter driven feed rollers ensure a constant and controlled feed to the opening beater. Opening and cleaning:- a large single cylinder Inverter controlled beater with helically positioned opening prongs opens and forms the material into a low density uniformed sheet of material ensuring optimum opening and cleaning of each and every fiber tuft. Micro dust removal:- the opened material passes a secondary perforated screen for highly effective removal

of small trash particles and dust. Control and flexibility:- newly developed remotely controlled grid bars are formed into two independently adjustable banks which provide optimum Cleaning with maximum fiber yield for any given material been processed. Waste extraction:- liberated trash particles fall into a pressure controlled waste collection chamber and are extracted via the air-lock wheel. Protection of fiber parameters:- after a single interaction with the grid bar area, the sheet of low density fibers are efficiently stripped from the beater so as to negate the need for unnecessary over-working of the fibers at this early stage of the opening line. The Crosrol pre-cleaners in-built cleaning programmes together with its high production capabilities enable multiple opening lines to be fed from a Single pre-cleaner machine thus leading to much reduced capital investment. Lower space requirements and significantly reduced operating costs. Unlike other first stage cleaners that have multiple random attempts to open and clean the material. The Crosrol pre-cleaner processes a singular sheet of low density material which ensures that each singular tuft of material is subjected to exactly the same degree of opening and cleaning as the next tuft. This unique working principal ensures that all trash particles are fully exposed to the cleaning actions of the machine rather than been concealed (as with other similar types of machines) inside multiple dense rolls of material, this unique feature of the Crosrol Pre-Cleaner also ensures that nap generation and fiber damage are kept to an absolute minimum. The Rieter UNIclean B 12 eliminates approximately 70% of the trash. As the material is fed to the opening rollers in free flight, a high degree of fiber preservation may be achieved. With VarioSet the settings can be adjusted during production. Cleaning can easily be optimized by entering only two parameters:- cleaning intensity and relative volume of waste. The B 12 achieves maximum operational efficiency with a minimum of cleaning points, giving optimal gentle fiber handling, and high exploitation of the raw material. Pre-cleaner is an efficient cleaning and dedusting machine which is used immediately after bale opening. Cotton and other natural fibers such as flax can be cleaned and dedusted gently for card production. The material is fed to the pre-cleaner and passed mechanically up to seven times over the cleaning grid on special pins. In the process the raw material is guided over the integrated dedusting filter, where dust, fiber fragments and pepper trash are stripped off mechanically. The cleaning process takes place undisturbed by air currents and thus in a controlled and effective manner. Only approximately 0.5 m^3/s of dust-laden air therefore has to be removed. The trash removed drops into the waste chamber and is fed to the waste removal system by an airlock cylinder. / Риэта (Rieter). Трущшля (Trützschler). Машина Предварительной Очистки является эффективной машиной для очистки и обеспыливания, которая устанавливается сразу же после кипоразборщика. Хлопковое и другие натуральные волокна, типа льна, могут быть бережно очищены и обеспылены для последующей стадии чесания. Материал подаётся в машину предварительной очистки и там прогоняется по кругу до семи раз на специальных штифтах очистительной колосниковой решётки. Во время этого процесса сырьё проходит мимо встроенного обеспыливающего фильтра, где пыль, фрагменты волокон и мелкие частицы сора удаляются механическим образом. Воздух не влияет на процесс очистки и поэтому данный процесс контролируем и эффективен. Приблизительно лишь 0.5 $м^3$/секунду запылённого воздуха должно удаляться. Выделяемые отходы попадают в камеру для угаров и подаются к агрегату удаления отходов посредством использования шлюзового валика.

PRE–CLEARANCE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЧИСТКА – Pre-Clearance:- phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin, performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination.

PRECLIMACTERIC = ПРЕКЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКОЕ – Preclimacteric:- (Latin:- climactericus - turning point, critical time) Picking, harvesting, shipping or industrial ripeness.

PRECONDITIONING = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ – Preconditioning:- bringing a sample or specimen of textile material to a relatively low moisture content (approximate equilibrium in an atmosphere between 5 and 25% relative humidity) prior to conditioning in a controlled atmosphere of higher humidity for testing. While preconditioning is frequently translated as predrying, specimens should not be brought to the overdry state. Preconditioning is the process of bringing a textile material to approximate equilibrium with the atmosphere for preconditioning.

PRECOOKED RICE = ЗАРАНЕЕ ПРИГОТОВЛЕННЫЙ РИС (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО СВАРЕННЫЙ РИС) – Precooked Rice has been milled, cooked, and dehydrated before packaging. Precooked Rice, in its dried form, is more porous so that boiling water can penetrate the grains and rehydrate them in a short time. Precooked Rice is a white or brown Rice that has been completely cooked and dehydrated after milling. This process reduces time required for cooking. Precooked Parboiled Rice characteristics:- short prep time. Applications:- (i) frozen/prepared entrees; (ii) side dishes; (iii) microwave meals; (iv) packaged rice mixes; (v) dehydrated soup mixes; and (vi) foodservice products. / К Заранее Приготовленному Рису относится Рис, подвергнутый процессу рушения, приготовления (варки) и обезвоживания перед упаковыванием. Заранее приготовленный Рис, в своём высушенном виде, является более пористым, что позволяет кипящей воде в короткий срок проникать в зёрна, наполняя их водой.

PRE–COOLING = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЕ – Pre-Cooling is a process employed in the shipment of citrus fruits and other perishable commodities. The fruit is packed and placed in a cold room from which the heat is gradually extracted. The boxes of fruit are packed in containers that have been thoroughly cooled and transported through to destination without opening the doors. / Процесс, осуществляемый при отгрузке цитрусовых фруктов и других скоропортящихся товаров. Фрукт упаковывается и помещается в холодное помещение, из которого постепенно было выведено тепло. Коробки с фруктами укладываются в контейнеры с тем, чтобы должным образом охлаждаться и перевозиться к месту назначения, не открывая при этом дверей.

PRE–CURE = С ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЕЙ – Pre-Cure:- a finishing treatment in which the durable press finish is applied to the fabric and set, or cured, through the use of heat at the mill, prior to shipment of the fabric to the garment manufacturer.

PREDATION = ХИЩНИЧЕСТВО – Predation is a direct attack and feeding of one organism on a second organism, the predator typically being larger than its prey. Predation:- a biological interaction where the predator feeds on its prey. / Хищничество, форма взаимоотношений между организмами разных Видов, из которых один (хищник) поедает другого (жертву, добычу), обычно предварительно убив его. Сравните с терминами Паразитизм, Симбиоз, Комменсализм, и Квартирантство.

PREDATOR = ХИЩНИК – Predator is an organism that kills and consumes another (its prey); a number of small predator insects can provide significant natural control of several pests. Predator is a natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms, more than one of which are killed during its lifetime. Predator is an animal that attacks and feeds on the other animals, such as a bird or spider which feeds on many different species of insects and attacks a number of prey by quickly eating or sucking their body fluids. / Хищник – естественный враг, который охотится за другими животными организмами и питается ими, и убивает их более одного за время своей жизни.

PREDATORY = ХИЩНИЧЕСТВО – Predatory means a practice that violates the antitrust laws as defined in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 USC 12). / Акт Клэйтэна (Clayton Act).

PREDATORY LENDING = ХИЩНИЧЕСКОЕ РОСТОВЩИЧЕСТВО – Predatory Lending is the targeting loans to elderly, low-income and other people to take advantage of their financial status or lack of financial knowledge. / Под Ростовщичеством понимается предоставление денежных ссуд под высокий процент.

PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCENTRATION = ПРЕДСКАЗУЕМАЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ – Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC):- estimated environmental concentration based on either measured or calculated data.

PREDICTED NO EFFECT CONCENTRATION = ПРЕДСКАЗУЕМАЯ НЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩАЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯ – Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC):- environmental concentration which is regarded as a level below which the balance of probability is that an unacceptable effect will not occur.

PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE = ПРЕДСКАЗУЕМЫЙ (или ПРОГНОЗИРУЕМЫЙ) РЕМОНТ – Predictive Maintenance is a type of condition-based maintenance emphasizing early prediction of failure using non-destructive techniques such as vibration analysis, thermography, and wear debris analysis. / остатки (debris) износа.

PRE–DIP = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОГРУЖЕНИЕ (или ОКУНАНИЕ) – Pre-Dip is a chemical composition applied to a cord or fabric to improve the reactivity of the surface.

PREEMERGENCE = ПРЕДВСХОДОВОЕ (или ДОВСХОДОВОЕ) – (1) Preemergence (PRE):- applied to the soil before emergence of the specified crop. Pre-Emergence:- the period after sowing before the germination of the seed. / Используется в отношении почвы до момента всходов конкретной сельскохозяйственной культуры.

(2) Preemergence is a term most often referring to broadleaf herbicides applied at or after planting but before seedling emergence; Pre herbicides, e.g., Zorial.

PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE = ДОВСХОДОВЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД (или ПРЕДВСХОДОВЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД) – Preemergence Herbicide is a residual weed-killing chemical applied to the soil for several weeks before the cotton emerges. Kills weeds as they emerge. A herbicide normally applied between planting and crop or weed emergence. Pre-Emergence Herbicide is a herbicide applied after the crop has been planted but before the crop and or weeds emerge. / Гербицид, используемый обычно в период между посадкой и всходом самой культуры или сорняков.

PREEMERGENT = ПРЕДВСХОДОВЫЙ (или ДОВСХОДОВЫЙ) – Preemergent:- period of time before the emergence of crop seedlings. / Период времени, предшествующий всходам посевов сельскохозяйственной культуры.

PRE–EMPTION = УПРЕЖДАЮЩЕЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ – Pre-Emption:- the member also the right to a 'pre-emption offer' from the managing agent if the successor syndicate is to be expanded in the subsequent year. A pre-emption offer is an invitation by a syndicate to the member to increase their nominal capacity in line with the increase in a syndicate's increase in capacity in order that the Name has proportionately the same share of the syndicate's capacity in that subsequent year. There is no cost to taking up a pre-emption offer, but the member may be required to increase their Funds at Lloyd's (LLM1200) in order to support the increased personal underwriting. A member may accept all or part of a pre-emption offer and sell via the auction process (LLM1140) any part that they do not wish to take up. Alternatively they may simply decline all or part of the offer, or allow it to lapse. Example:- for the 2002 underwriting account, Name A's allocated capacity on syndicate 7777 (2002) was £50 000.00. The stamp capacity of syndicate 7777 (2002) was £100M. For the 2003 underwriting account, syndicate X increases its capacity by £10M to £110M. Name A has the pre-emption right to additional capacity of £10M / £100M x £50 000.00, i.e. £5 000.00 on syndicate X for the 2003 account. If they take up that right, they will still have the same percentage share of the syndicate's capacity. Where a managing agent increases the underwriting capacity of a syndicate, for example when it expects to write more business in future. The participations of the members of the syndicate are increased proportionately to the extent the managing agent's pre-emption offer is taken up. The opposite of De-Emption.

PRE–EMPTIVE RIGHT = ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ ПРАВО – Pre-Emptive Right:- sometimes incorrectly called Participatory Right or Subscription Right. The right of shareholders to maintain their percentage of ownership of a company by buying that number of shares to achieve this end.

PRE–EXPORT FINANCING = ПРЕДВЫВОЗНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРЕДЭКСПОРТНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) – Pre-Export Financing:- specific form of working capital lending in which the borrower is given funds needed to obtain or manufacture goods that have been ordered by a buyer in another country. As such financing is normally earmarked to individual sales, documentation of each sale must be provided to the lender, often in the form of a letter of credit with proceeds assigned to the lender. Generally only a percentage of the sale value is lent.

PRE–FABRICATED LASHING BELTS = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ИЗГОТОВЛЕННЫЕ СВЯЗЫВАЮЩИЕ ПОЯСА – Pre-Fabricated Lashing Belts:- these are ready-made lashing belts with hooks and tensioning elements sewn in.

PREFABRICATED WOOD I–JOIST = ЗАГОТОВКА В ВИДЕ ДВУТАВРОВОЙ ВТОРОСТЕПЕННОЙ ДЕРЕВЯННОЙ БАЛКИ (или СБОРНАЯ ДЕРЕВЯННАЯ ДВУТАВРОВАЯ ВТОРОСТЕПЕННАЯ БАЛКА) – Prefabricated Wood I-Joist:- a structural wood member made by using adhesive to attach wood flanges (LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber), MSR (Machine Stress Rated) Lumber, or high quality dimension lumber) to a plywood or OSB web (oriented strandboard web). / Под Балкой, от Голландского слова Balk, понимается конструктивный элемент, обычно в виде бруса, работающего главным образом на изгиб. Балки широко применяют в строительстве и машиностроении:- в конструкциях зданий, мостов, эстакад, транспортных средств, машин, станков и так далее. Изготовляют балки в основном из железобетона, металла и дерева. В зависимости от числа опор и характера опорных закреплений различают балки однопролётные, многопролётные, консольные, с заделанными концами, разрезные, неразрезные; в зависимости от формы поперечного сечения – прямоугольные, тавровые, двутавровые, коробчатые и другие. Расчёт балки обычно производят на прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость по законам сопротивления материалов.

PREFERENCE = ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЯ (или ПРЕДПОЧТЕНИЕ) – (1) Preference is an insect's choice to feed on, oviposit in, or use as shelter a resistant variety.

(2) (2) In economics and other social sciences, Preference refers to the set of assumptions related to ordering some alternatives, based on the degree of happiness, satisfaction, gratification, enjoyment, or utility they provide, a process which results in an optimal 'choice' (whether real or imagined). Although economists are usually not interested in choices or preferences in themselves, they are interested in the theory of choice because it serves as a background for empirical demand analysis. Preference:- tax measures are largely directed at removing preferences and increasing fairness. / Преференция – особые льгота и преимущество. В таможенном деле под Преференциями, от позднелатинского слова Praeferentia, означающее Предпочтение, понимаются льготные таможенные пошлины, устанавливаемые государством для всех или некоторых товаров отдельных стран и не распространяемые на товары других стран.

PREFERENCE SHARES = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Preference Shares are shares evidencing special rights to shareholders, e.g., a preferential dividend. The purchase of preference shares, however, has the disadvantage that preference shares, unlike ordinary shares, do generally not, or only in exceptional cases, carry voting rights. The individual preferential rights of preference

shares are set out in the stock company's articles of association. Preference Shares are generally superior to an ordinary share in some way, usually because they have first preference or right to a dividend. Preference shares generally don't have voting rights. Some preference shares are convertible, that is, they can be converted to ordinary shares at some stage in the future. These type of shares are also know as hybrids. In the United Kingdom, Preference Shares typically carry a right that gives the holder preferential treatment when annual dividends are distributed to shareholders. Shares in this category have a fixed value, which means that a shareholder would not benefit from an increase in the business' profits. However, usually they have rights to their dividend ahead of ordinary shareholders if the business is in trouble. Also, where a business is wound up, they are likely to be repaid the par or nominal value of shares ahead of ordinary shareholders. See also Cumulative Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares, Redeemable Shares, and Shares. Preference shareholders take precedence over the ordinary shareholders but after debenture holders in the payment of dividends and also normally in the return of capital in a liquidation. In the United Kingdom, this type of share guarantees its holder a prior claim on dividends. The dividend paid to preference share holders is normally more than that paid to holders of ordinary shares. Preference shares may give the holder a right to a share in the ownership of the company (participating preference shares). However in the United Kingdom they usually do not, and are therefore classified as bonds. In Australia, shares that rank before ordinary shares in the event of liquidation of the issuing company and that usually receive a fixed rate of return. Preference Shares offer the shareholder preferential claims to dividends, usually at a fixed rate, and a prior claim to ordinary shareholders on the company's assets in the event of liquidation. The market price for preference shares tends to be more stable than that of ordinary shares. Preference shareholders may not vote at meetings of ordinary shareholders. Preference shares fall into five categories:- (i) cumulative, (ii) non-cumulative, (iii) redeemable, (iv) participating, and (v) convertible. In the United Kingdom, a share with preference rights, i.e. which is preferred over other stocks of the same company in terms of dividend payments and any distribution of assets on liquidation. The full dividend must be paid on preferred shares before any dividend can be paid on other shares. Also known as Preferred Shares in the United States; and Preferred Stock. Preference Shares is a particular class of shares which generally rank ahead of ordinary shares. Preference shareholders are normally entitled to a specified rate of dividend, and, unlike ordinary shareholders, are not entitled to residual profits. Although part of a company's share capital, from an investment perspective preference shares are much more like fixed interest bonds. / , то есть . Привилегированная Акция, акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый, фиксированный доход, независимо от величины прибыли акционерного общества. Иногда привилегированными акциями называют акции, дающие несколько голосов на собрании акционеров. Привилегированная Акция, акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый фиксированный доход, в отличие от обыкновенной акции, дивиденд по которой колеблется в зависимости от прибыли акционерного общества.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF = ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ТАРИФ – Preferential Tariff:- international trade regulation that gives more favorable treatment by granting lower duty rates on goods imported from a certain country or group of countries. / Международное упорядочение торговли, которое предполагает режим наибольшего благоприятствования посредством предоставления более низких ставок пошлин на товары, ввозимые из определённой страны или группы стран. Под Преференциями, от позднелатинского слова Praeferentia, означающее Предпочтение, от Латинского слова Praefero, означающее Предпочитаю, понимаются особо льготные (или предпочтительные) ввозные пошлины, устанавливаемые данным государством для всех или некоторых товаров отдельных стран и не распространяемые на товары прочих стран (смотрите также Таможенные Пошлины). Империалистические державы используют преференции главным образом для получения дешёвого сырья и продовольствия из зависимых и развивающихся стран. Преференции практиковались обычно в торговле между метрополией и колониями. Великобритания широко применяла преференции в торговле со странами Стерлинговой зоны (смотрите Валютные Зоны). После 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45) преференции используются Соединёнными Штатами Америки (США), Францией, Бельгией, Нидерландами. Например, почти все основные товары, ввозимые из стран Латинской Америки и Филиппин в США, облагаются преференциальными пошлинами, а во многих случаях ввозятся беспошлинно. Это даёт основание США добиваться снижения цен на ввозимые из этих стран сырьё и продовольствие и диктовать цены, по которым они экспортируют свои товары. При установлении преференций важное значение имеют политические интересы стран-импортёров. Так, до народной революции в Кубе (1959) США в торговле с ней применяли преференции. Социалистические преобразования в Кубе послужили причиной того, что в Октябре 1962 эта страна была официально лишена таможенных преференций и включена в список государств, не пользующихся в США режимом наибольшего благоприятствования. Таможенные льготы и преференции Африканских стран, ассоциированных с 'Общим Рынком', позволяют Западно-Европейскими монополиям урезывать цены на сырьё, экспортируемое Африканскими странами, и повышать цены на промышленные товары, экспортируемые Западно-Европейскими монополиями. По данным Экономической Комиссии ООН для Африки, к 1970 Африканские страны в результате неравноправных условий торговли с Европейским Экономическим Сообществом (ЕЭС) потерпели убытки на сумму 7 миллиардов Долларов США. Разновидностью преференций являются картельные пошлины. Последние устанавливаются соглашениями и договорами ряда стран, которые имеют предприятия или объединения, входящие в международный картель, производят и реализуют продукцию какой-либо отрасли промышленности. Например, картельные пошлины на алюминий применялись до 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45) странами, входящими в Международный Алюминиевый Картель (Канадой, Францией, Германией и другими). Ставки картельных пошлин устанавливаются в пониженных размерах по сравнению с генеральными (общими), или в виде процентной скидки с общей ставки, или путём закрепления на срок конвенции (международные соглашения, договора) действующей нормы. Основная цель картельных пошлин – способствовать разделению рынков сбыта для получения монопольной прибыли, осуществлению внешнеторговой экспансии. В 1960–70-е картельные пошлины находили всё большее распространение в связи с гигантским сосредоточением экономической мощи, производства и сбыта определённых видов продукции в руках международных монополий. Социалистические страны применяли преференции прежде всего в торговле с развивающимися странами Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки для оказания им бескорыстной помощи. В целях дальнейшего расширения торговли с развивающимися странами в Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1965 отменены таможенные пошлины на товары, ввозимые и происходящие из развивающихся стран Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки. По Советско-Индонезийскому торговому соглашению (Март 1974) предусматривалось взаимное предоставление сторонами режима наибольшего благоприятствования во всех вопросах торговли.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA = АРЕАЛ ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ ДЛЯ СТРАН ВОСТОЧНОЙ И ЮЖНОЙ АФРИКИ – The Preferential Trade Area Of Eastern And Southern Africa is the Treaty establishing the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa was signed in December 1981, as a first step towards higher forms of regional economic cooperation and integration to bring about sustainable growth and development of Member States. The Treaty came into force in September 1992 following ratification by nine Member States. The PTA is primarily funded by subscriptions paid by Member States. Subscriptions were initially based on the following formula:- country's GDP, income per capita and value of intraregional exports. Weights of 30%, 40% and 30% were assigned to each parameter respectively. The formula was revised in 1989 to 30%, 15% and 42.5% respectively, and included a new parameter i.e. intraregional imports weighted at 7.5%. It should be noted that

the formula is currently under review in response to complaints that it places a heavier burden on a few states. Formation of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA):- following the recommendation of the Lagos Plan of Action to expand intraAfrica trade, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), set up five subregional Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC's). These centers were for Eastern and Southern Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and the Great Lakes Community comprising Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. It was recommended that preferential trade areas with similar arrangements be established within each MULPOC area not later than December 1984. The MULPOC for Eastern and Southern Africa, based in Lusaka, Zambia, successfully negotiated a treaty for the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa in 1981. Membership and location:- the PTA Treaty was signed on 21 September 1982 following ratification by more than seven signatory states as provided for in Article 50. Today, twenty-two states are members of the PTA:- Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Republic of South Africa is expected to join in the near future. Botswana is not yet a member. The PTA is headquatered in Lusaka, Zambia. Objectives and funding of the organization:- (1) the objectives of the PTA are summarised as follows:- (i) to promote cooperation and integration covering all areas of economic activity, particularly trade and customs, industry, transport and communications, agriculture and monetary affairs; (ii) to raise the standards of living of the people of the region by fostering closer relations among Member States; (iii) to create a common market by the year 2000 in order to allow the free movement of goods, capital and labor within the subregion; and (iv) to contribute to the progress and development of all other African countries. (2) Towards attainment of these objectives, PTA strategy includes:- (i) reduction and elimination of trade barriers on selected goods traded within the area; (ii) cooperation in customs through simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures and regulations; (iii) introduction of rules of origin to determine which goods will receive preferential treatment; (iv) granting of transit rights to all transporters when coming from or entering other Member States or third countries; (v) clearing and payments arrangements to promote trade in goods and services within the subregion; (vi) cooperation to develop coordinated and complementary policies and systems in transport and communications; (vii) cooperation in the field of industrial development in order to promote self sustained industrialisation within the PTA, to expand trade in industrial products and to bring about structural transformation of industry for the purpose of fostering the overall social and economic development of Member States; (viii) cooperation in the area of agricultural development so as to raise production and supply of food to coordinate the export of agricultural commodities to harmonise programmes in agricultural production develop land and water resources share agricultural services, technology and marketing and stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities in the subregion; (ix) simplification and harmonisation of trade documents and procedures in the area; and (x) interventions to assist the least industrialised Member States, e.g., through special consideration in allocating multinational industries. Thus, the PTA has a broad and challenging mandate. Organisational structure:- (1) the authority:- The Authority consisting of heads of state and government is the supreme policy organ of the PTA. The decisions and directions of the Authority are by consensus and are based on recommendations of the Council of Ministers. The Authority is empowered to decide on the accession of members under Articles 46 and 50 of the Treaty, appoint the Secretary General of the PTA, as well as the judges of the Tribunal. It also decides on the accession of bodies, institutions or enterprises to membership of the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank. (2) Council of ministers:- Ministers, preferably of trade and industry and designated by Member states, sit on the council. The Council is responsible for ensuring that the PTA functions in accordance with the Treaty. It keeps PTA's activities under constant review in order to advise the Authority on matters of policy and gives directions to all the other subordinated institutions of the PTA. Decisions of the Council are taken on the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Commission of Experts. (3) Intergovernmental commission of experts (ICE):- Member State's experts in customs and trade, industry, agriculture, transport and communications, administrative and budgetary affairs and legal and financial matters sit on the Commission. The ICE'S main function is to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. The Commission also considers reports from all the technical committees of the PTA. Its decisions are recommendations to the Council of Ministers. (4) Technical committees and subcommittees:- There are technical committees for each economic sector forming the activities of the PTA. The technical committees have authority to appoint subcommittees which report to them. Current technical committees of the PTA are the Committee on Industrial Development, Committee on Agricultural Cooperation, the Transport and Communications Committee, the Committee on Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Committee of Legal Experts and the Administrative, Finance and Budgetary Committee. The decisions of the technical committees are recommendations to the Commission and are taken by simple majority. (5) The PTA tribunal:- the Tribunal is the judicial organ of the PTA and it ensures proper interpretation and application of the provision of the Treaty. It adjudicates any disputes that may arise among Member States relating to the interpretation and application of the Treaty. The decisions of Tribunal are binding and final. (6) The Committee of Central Bank Governors:- determines the maximum debit and credit limits in relation to the Clearing House and the daily interest rate for outstanding debit balance. The Committee also deals with issues concerning monetary and financial cooperation. (7) The Secretariat:- the head of the Secretariat is the Secretary General of the PTA. The Secretariat administers, undertakes research and implements the decisions of the Authority and the Council of Ministers. It assists all institutions of the PTA in carrying out their functions. There are seven divisions in the Secretariat, namely, Administration, Trade and Customs, industry, Energy and the Environment, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Monetary Affairs and Legal Affairs. Each division is headed by a Director reporting directly to the Secretary General. The programme of action of the PTA:- the PTA programme of action covers trade liberalisation, clearing and payments procedures, cooperation in transport and communications, industry, agricultural development and monetary and financial cooperation. Achievements in trade liberalisation and promotion since 1982 include:- (i) a 60 percent average tariff reduction on goods originating in the subregion. It is envisaged that interregional tariffs will be progressively eliminated by the year 2000 as follows:- 1994 70%, 1996 80%, 1998 90% and 2000 100%; (ii) abolition of the Common List which specified the products in each member state that could be traded at reduced tariff rates, resulting in preferential exchange of all commodities produced within the subregion; (iii) the Protocol on the Rules of Origin has been streamlined to facilitate intraregional trade and investment. The majority local equity and local management clause has been deleted. Value added criteria is being applied with a commodity said to originate from a Member State if its value added is at least 45 percent; and (iv) establishment of a computer based subregional trade information network (TINET) with focal points in each Member State, providing information on the enterprises in each country, countries' imports and exports and tenders. Transport and communications:- achievements in transport and communications have been:- (i) rehabilitation and upgrading of interstate roads, railways, ports and telecommunications links. About 50 percent of the network has been restored; (ii) the PTA Third Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme (the Yellow Card) implemented in July 1987 has facilitated the movement of vehicles within the subregion; and (iii) road customs transit documents have been simplified and harmonised with the introduction of a single Road Customs Transit Declaration Document. Monetary and financial cooperation:- achievements in monetary and financial cooperation have been:- (i) establishment of the Clearing House (headquartered in Harare) in February 1984 under the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe; (ii) establishment of the PTA Trade and Development Bank for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA Bank; based in Bujumbura, Burundi since 1985) in November 1985. The Bank provides finance for multinational development projects and financial resources to promote intraregional trade; (iii) introduction of PTA travellers' checks, UAPTA, in August 1988 enabling Member States' citizens to travel within the region without having to use foreign currency. The UAPTA is equivalent to 1 Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund and, (iv) the launching of the PTA Monetary

and Financial Harmonisation Programme in November 1990 with the eventual goal of establishing a monetary union to facilitate the economic integration process. Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa, established in 1981, has headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia. The PTA's 19 members are:- Burundi, The Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA):- the PTA was established on 1981-December-21 to promote economic cooperation between member states, particularly in the areas of agriculture, industry, transportation, and communications. It also aims to facilitate international trade through the lowering of tariff barriers between states. Members (22) are:- Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibuti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Преференциальное Соглашение о Торговле (ПСТ) между Странами Восточной и Южной Африки, установленное в 1981, предполагает наличие штабквартиры в Лусаке, Замбия. 19 членами СПТ являются:- Бурунди, Джибути, Замбия, Зимбабве, Кения, Коморы (Коморские Острова), Лесото, Маврикий, Малави, Руанда, Свазиленд, Сомали, Танзания, Уганда, и Эфиопия.

PREFERRED CLAIM UNDER BANKRUPTCY = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННОЕ ПРАВО ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ПРИ БАНКРОТСТВЕ – Preferred Claim Under Bankruptcy:- preferential position among claims in the event of a bankruptcy suit. Not until all claims of the preceding class have been satisfied can the proceeds from the liquidation of any remaining bankruptcy assets be used to meet lower-ranking claims. In the event a bank files for bankruptcy, the law provides for a special class of claim (between the second and third priority class) for specific claims up to a maximum sum for the country.

PREFERRED SHARES = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Preferred Shares are the shares which are issued by a company with specified rights and privileges. Preferred usually means that the shares are ranked above common shares with respect to payout or dividend rights. They generally also carry an interest rate payment obligation by the company. Because these shares are less risky and more secure, there is usually less upside potential (unless they are convertible into common shares) associated with them. In the United States, Preferred Shares is a class of shares that entitles the holders to preferences over the holders of common shares, usually with regard to dividends and distributions of assets upon dissolution or liquidation. A share with preference rights, i.e. which is preferred over other stocks of the same company in terms of dividend payments and any distribution of assets on liquidation. The full dividend must be paid on preferred shares before any dividend can be paid on other shares. Also known as Preference Shares in the United Kingdom. / Акция с привилегированными правами, то есть которая имеет предпочтения над иными акциями той же самой компании в отношении условий платежей дивидендов и любого распределения активов при ликвидации. Дивиденд по привилегированным акциям должен быть оплачен полностью до того, как любые другие дивиденды будут оплачиваться по иным акциям. Известны также как Привилегированные Акции (Preference Shares) в Соединённом Королевстве. Привилегированная Акция – акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый фиксированный доход, в отличие от Обыкновенной Акции, дивиденд по которой колеблется в зависимости от прибыли акционерного общества. Привилегированная Акция, акция, по которой уплачивается твёрдый, фиксированный доход, независимо от величины прибыли акционерного общества. Иногда привилегированными акциями называют акции, дающие несколько голосов на собрании акционеров. Привилегированная Акция, в отличии от обычной, не даёт права голоса на общем собрании акционеров, а привилегии владельца такой акции заключаются в том, что в уставе должны быть определены размер дивиденда и/или стоимость, выплачиваемая при ликвидации общества (ликвидационная стоимость), которые определяются в твёрдой денежной сумме или в процентах к номинальной стоимости привилегированных акций. Однако закон определяет случаи, когда владелец привилегированной акции получает право участвовать в общем собрании акционеров с правом голоса при решении вопросов:- (1) о реорганизации и ликвидации общества; (2) о внесении изменений и дополнений в устав общества, ограничивающих или изменяющих права акционеров, владельцев привилегированных акций; и (3) право голоса владелец привилегированных акций получает и в том случае, если на годовом собрании акционеров принимается решение о невыплате или неполной выплате установленных дивидендов. В Законе об Акционерных Обществах предусматривается выпуск одного или нескольких типов привилегированных акций. Выделяются два типа привилегированных акций:- Кумулятивные и Конвертируемые. Кумулятивными считаются такие акции, по которым невыплаченный или не полностью выплаченный дивиденд, размер которого определён в уставе, накапливается и выплачивается впоследствии. Выпуск таких акций может привлечь инвесторов возможностью увеличения своих доходов. Если владелец привилегированной акции такого типа решит продать её при невыплате дивидендов, то он будет вынужден продавать её по низкой курсовой стоимости. Купивший же такую акцию имеет возможность получить дивиденды за весь период, в течение которого они не выплачивались. Владелец кумулятивной привилегированной акции получает право голоса на тот период, в течение которого он не получает дивиденд, и теряет это право с момента выплаты всех накопленных по указанной акции дивидендов в полном размере. При выпуске конвертируемых привилегированных акций должны быть определены возможность и условия их конвертации в обыкновенные акции или привилегированные акции иных типов. При выпуске конвертируемых акций необходимо установить период, пропорциональность и курс обмена. Период обмена конвертируемых акций должен быть не менее трёх лет. Курс конвертации устанавливается в момент выпуска таких акций и он немного превышает текущий рыночный курс обыкновенных акций в тот период. Поэтому если в установленный период обмена текущий рыночный курс обыкновенных акций превысит курс конвертации, владелец конвертируемой привилегированной акции имеет возможность получить дополнительный доход, обменяв свою акцию по курсу конвертации и тут же продав её по более высокому курсу. Такая возможность позволяет эмитенту устанавливать по конвертируемым привилегированным акциям дивиденд ниже, чем по другим типам привилегированных акций. Если срок обмена закончен, а владелец конвертируемой привилегированной акции не обменял её ни на какую другую акцию, она признается прямой (простой) привилегированной акцией. Устав может наделить владельца конвертируемой привилегированной акции правом голоса на общем собрании акционеров, при этом количество голосов должно соответствовать тому количеству обыкновенных акций, на которые обменивается принадлежащая ему привилегированная акция. Акционерное общество по закону может выпускать два и более типа привилегированных акций. Большое распространение за рубежом получили отзывные, или возвратные, привилегированные акции. Суть их заключается в том, что они могут быть погашены в отличие от обычных, которые не могут гаситься до тех пор, пока существует акционерное общество, их выпустившее. Отзыв или возвратность акционерное общество может обеспечить разными способами:- (1) Выкуп с премией. Премия выступает в роли своеобразной компенсации инвестору за то, что он теряет принадлежащий ему источник дохода. При этом выкуп может происходить целиком в любое время после уведомления о выкупе или частями в установленные сроки. Погашение происходит по цене, которая устанавливается выше номинала с учётом невыплаченных дивидендов. (2) Выкуп через выкупной или отложенный фонды. Формирование выкупного фонда даёт возможность ежегодно выкупать через вторичный рынок определённую часть привилегированных отзывных акций и тем самым способствовать стабилизации рынка своих акций. Отложенный фонд формируется акционерным обществом для того, чтобы произвести выкуп с премией. (3) Обеспечение гарантий досрочного выкупа по инициативе держателя за счёт выпуска так называемых ретрективных привилегированных акций. К их выпуску прибегают тогда, когда у эмитента нет абсолютных гарантий отзыва

привилегированных акций путём погашения с помощью выкупа. При выпуске таких типов привилегированных акций держатель сам устанавливает срок гашения, уведомляет об этом эмитента и при наступлении срока гашения предъявляет их. Акционерное общество может выпустить привилегированные акции с долей участия. Такие акции дают право её владельцу не только на фиксированный дивиденд, установленный при её выпуске, но и на дополнительный дивиденд, если дивиденд по обыкновенным акциям по итогам года его превысит. В зарубежной практике получают распространение привилегированные акции с плавающей ставкой дивиденда, ориентированной на доходность каких-либо общепризнанных ценных бумаг (например, в нашей Российской практике на доходность по Государственным Краткосрочным Облигациям (ГКО)). Могут выпускаться гарантированные привилегированные акции. Такие акции могут быть выпущены дочерними предприятиями. В этом случае дивиденд по привилегированным акциям гарантируется репутацией вышестоящей организации. Это должно привлечь инвесторов к покупке акций дочернего предприятия. В России существуют специфические привилегированные акции:- типа А и Б. Они появились в ходе тотальной приватизации. Привилегированные акции типа А выпускались при создании открытых акционерных обществ и предназначались работникам преобразуемых предприятий, получавшим их бесплатно. Число привилегированных акций типа А составляет 25% уставного капитала, а для выплаты дивидендов по этим акциям выделяется 10% чистой прибыли. Эти акции дают право владельцам присутствовать на ежегодных собраниях акционеров, вносить предложения по обсуждаемым вопросам, но не дают права голоса. Собственники таких акций имеют право свободной их продажи. Привилегированные акции типа Б выпускались в счёт доли уставного капитала, принадлежащей фонду имущества, и владельцем таких акций становился фонд имущества, также получавший их бесплатно. Для выплаты дивидендов по таким акциям направляется 5% чистой прибыли, но размер дивиденда по ним не должен быть ниже дивиденда, выплачиваемого по обыкновенным акциям. Число таких акций не должно превышать 25% уставного капитала. Фонд имущества, который является держателем акций данного типа, имеет право без согласия других акционеров свободно продавать их неограниченному кругу покупателей, однако при их продаже они автоматически конвертируются в обыкновенные акции. Держатель привилегированных акций типа Б не имеет права голоса, хотя может присутствовать на собраниях акционеров и вносить свои предложения по обсуждаемым вопросам. По новому законодательству привилегированным акциям можно придавать ряд свойств. Так, уставом акционерного общества может быть предусмотрен выпуск кумулятивных акций. Свойство кумулятивности предполагает, что дивиденды или их определённая часть в случае невыплаты накапливаются и полностью выплачиваются впоследствии. Другое свойство привилегированных акций – конвертация. При этом владельцу привилегированной акции даётся право обменять её на акцию другого типа. В данном случае уставом может быть предусмотрено право голоса по таким привилегированным акциям. Итак, привилегированные акции:- (а) практически безрисковые; (б) ставка их дивиденда может даже превышать ставку по обычным акциям; и (в) но они не позволяют владельцу участвовать в управлении организацией.

PREFERRED STOCK = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЙ УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Preferred Stock is a hybrid security because it is contains some features of both debt and equity. It pays a dividend like common equity, and the dividend can be missed without forcing the firm into default. If a firm goes into default, sometimes preferred shareholders will get a seat on the board of directors and a say in the company's running. Preferred stock pays a fixed income like debt does, making it resemble a perpetual bond. The preferred dividend does not increase, even if the firm is doing well. US corporations prefer to receive preferred dividends rather than debt coupon payments because they are able to exclude most of the dividend income received from their taxable income. A less risky form of stock ownership, but also with potentially less reward. Preferred stock holders can have fixed dividends that may not increase when the dividends for the common stock increase. A class of stock with a claim on the company's earnings before payment may be made on common stock and usually entitled to priority over common stockholders if the company fails or liquidates. Preferred stock also is entitled to dividends at a specified rate when declared by the company's board of directors and before payment of a dividend on the common stock. Preferred stock normally does not include voting rights. Stock that pays a fixed dividend and gives its owners claims to assets of a corporation ahead of common stock holders, in the event of liquidation. Preferred Stock is a hybrid security because it is contains some features of both debt and equity. It pays a dividend like common equity, and the dividend can be missed without forcing the firm into default. If a firm goes into default, sometimes preferred shareholders will get a seat on the board of directors and a say in the company's running. Preferred stock pays a fixed income like debt does, making it resemble a perpetual bond. The preferred dividend does not increase, even if the firm is doing well. US corporations prefer to receive preferred dividends rather than debt coupon payments because they are able to exclude most of the dividend income received from their taxable income. See also Common Stock. A class of stock with a claim on the company's earnings before payment may be made on the common stock and usually entitled to priority over common stock if the company liquidates. Usually entitled to dividends at a specified rate – when declared by the board of directors and before payment of a dividend on the common stock – depending upon the terms of the issue. Preferred Stocks are shares of a corporation, which represent ownership in a corporation with the distinction that if company earnings are sufficient, and dividends are to be paid, dividends must be first paid to these holders of stock. Preferred shares have priority over common shares in the distribution of dividends and assets. Preferred stock/shares that provide for participation in the residual value on dissolution of an incorporated enterprise should be reported under this category. Also known as Preference Shares in the United Kingdom. Capital stock which provides a specific dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stock holders.

PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИОНЕРЫ (или ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЕ ДОЛЬЩИКИ) – Preferred Stockholders are behind debtholders in their claim on the firm's assets, but are ahead of common shareholders. Preferred shareholders typically do not have voting rights, but may if the company misses a preferred dividend. Like bonds, preferred stock is likely to be callable. If interest rates go down, the company generally likes to have the option to call preferred stock and perhaps reissue it at a lower dividend rate. Preferred stock may also be convertible into common shares, usually at a conversion price greater than the current stock price. See also Common Shareholders.

PREFIT = ЗАРАНЕЕ УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ОСНАСТКА – Prefit is a process of checking the fit of mating detail parts in an assembly prior to adhesive bonding, to ensure proper bond lines. / процесс проверки .

PREFORM = ПРЕФОРМА – Preform is:- (1) fabrics that have been stacked in multiple layers and bonded with a stitching yarn or by other means. The preform may be cut into a shape for subsequent molding into a composite part. (2) A preshaped nonwoven made by distributing fibers over a screen in the approximate contour of the finished part. (3) A preshaped, three-dimensional reinforcement made via braiding, weaving, or knitting or some combination of these. (4) A formed but not fully consolidated stack of prepreg layers which have the contour of the finished product. (5) The first stage in the production of blow-molded products such as PET bottles. Preform is a preshaped fibrous reinforcement formed by distribution of chopped fibers or cloth by air, water flotation, or vacuum over the surface of a perforated screen to the approximate contour and thickness desired in the finished part. Also, a preshaped fibrous reinforcement of mat or cloth formed to the desired shape on mandrel or mock-up before being placed in a mold press. / Под Преформацией, от Латинского слова Praeformo, означающее Заранее Образую или Предобразую, или предобразованием понимается .

PREGERMINATE = ПРОРАСТИТЬ – Pregerminate:- to germinate seed before sowing by exposing it to moist conditions.

PREGERMINATED SEEDS = ПРЕДВСХОДОВЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Pregerminated Seeds are seeds soaked in water for 24 hours and incubated for 24–48 hours until sprouting is visible.

PREGERMINATION = ПРЕДВСХОДОВОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ – Pregermination is the process of making the seed sprout before sowing or direct seeding. Soaking and incubating the seed hasten sprouting.

PRE–HARVEST TILLAGE = ПРЕДУБОРОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Pre-Harvest Tillage is the tillage operations which when placed in a time frame of reference based on the date of crop harvest occur before crop harvest.

PRE–IGNITION = ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННОЕ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЕ (или КАЛИЛЬНОЕ ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЕ) – Pre-Ignition is the combustion of the fuel/air mixture that occurs in internal combustions engines before the spark plug fires. Typical reasons are the hot fuel or the lubricant buildup in the combustion chamber. It reduces engine power and it can damage the engine. / Воспламенение – процесс возникновения горения. Может происходить путём зажигания или самовоспламенения.

PRE–IRRIGATION = ПРЕДПОСАДОЧНАЯ (или ПРЕДПОСЕВНАЯ) – The term Pre-Irrigation refers to irrigating before planting a crop. / Относится к ирригации или орошению перед посевом сельскохозяйственной культуры.

PRE–LICENSE CHECKS = ПРЕДЛИЦЕНЗИОННЫЕ ПРОВЕРКИ – In the United States, Pre-License Checks (PLCs) are conducted to determine that a request for a license to export a controlled commodity represents a legitimate order. Firms or individuals representing the licensee (the applicant), a consignee, the purchaser, an intermediate consignee or the end user may be subject to inquiries pertaining to the pre-license check. As part of the process, the US Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) forwards a cable to the US embassy or consulate in the respective geographical location to conduct an inspection or meet with company representatives to conduct inquiries on BXA's behalf.

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ, или РЕШЕНИЕ) – The dumping determination by the US International Trade Administration announcing the results of the investigation conducted within 160 days (or, in extraordinarily complicated cases, 210 days) after a petition is filed or an investigation is self-initiated by the International Trade Administration. If the International Trade Administration determines that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the merchandise under consideration is being sold or is likely to be sold at less than fair value, liquidation of all affected entries is suspended, and the matter is referred to the International Trade Commission (ITC). 'Preliminary determination' also refers to the decision by the ITC where there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of the imports of the merchandise which is the subject of the petition. The ITC must make its decision within 45 days after the date on which the petition is filed or an investigation is self-initiated by the International Trade Administration. If this determination is negative, the investigation is terminated.

PRELIMINARY INVOICE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – Circumstances sometimes require that a so-called 'Preliminary' or 'Provisional' Invoice be issued instead of a final, definitive invoice, e.g., when it is not possible at the time of shipment to determine the final weight, quantity, value of the goods being shipped, when settlement can only be made after importer receives goods and weighs them, etc. Document serving as a Preliminary Invoice, containing – on the whole – the same information as the Final Invoice, but not actually claiming payment. Once published, an invoice cannot be deleted under any circumstances. Only a preliminary invoice can be deleted. Also known as Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Pro-Forma Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. / Иногда обстоятельства требуют того, чтобы так называемый Предварительный Счёт-Фактура или Условный Счёт-Фактура был выписан вместо заключительного, окончательного счёта-фактуры, например, когда невозможно во время отгрузки определить заключительный вес, количество, стоимость отгруженных товаров, и когда расчёт может быть произведён только после того, как импортёр получит эти товары и определится с их весом, и так далее. Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Заключительный или Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice). , например, .

PRELIMINARY TRIAL or EXPERIMENT = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОПЫТ или ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ – Preliminary Trial or Experiment is a test or trial to gain initial information that can be used in more detailed and critical experiments later.

PREM = PREMIUM

PRE–MATCHING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОДБОРА – Pre-Matching Process is a process by which counterparties compare trade or settlement information before other matching or comparison procedures are followed. Generally, pre-matching does not bind counterparties. See aslo Confirmation/Affirmation Process. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

PREMATURE SENESCENCE = ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННОЕ УВЯДАНИЕ – Premature Senescence occurs when potassium is relocated from the upper parts of the plant to maturing bolls. Leaves develop reddening on the upper surface. Rows at the edge of fields remain green. High fruit load increases the demand for potassium and the severity of symptoms. Single plants that have filled all bolls will senesce prematurely and may defoliate. Alternaria leaf spot, if present, is more severe. The cotton plant's peak demand for Potassium occurs during boll filling. Potassium is mobile within the plant. If the levels of Potassium in the soil are inadequate or if prevailing weather conditions are not conducive to Potassium uptake from the soil, then there is a relocation of Potassium within the plant from younger leaves to maturing bolls. The younger leaves towards the top of the plant turn red and senesce prematurely. Well shaded leaves and branches remain green. Plants with a heavy boll load are affected first while plants with few bolls are usually unaffected. The plants in the row along the edge of the field are also less affected because of less competition for available soil nutrients. Premature senescence often develops during extended periods of overcast, cool weather late in the season when bolls are filling. Crops affected by premature senescence are very susceptible to epidemics of Alternaria leaf spot if exposed to further periods of wet weather. / Пик спроса растения Хлопчатника на Калий (Potassium) проявляется в течение наполнения коробочки.

PRE–METALLIZED DYE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО МЕТАЛЛИЗИРОВАННЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или ПРОТРАВНОЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Pre-Metallized Dye is a dye that is a complex of dye molecules with a metal atom; metal complex dye. The term 'Pre-Metallized' is used primarily to refer to classes of acid dyes, although sometimes considered as apart from acid dyes. The metal is part of the dye structure as it comes from the manufacturer. There are 1:1 metallized dyes, having one dye molecule per metal atom, and 2:1 types, with two dye molecules per metal atom (use is inconsistent here 2:1 and 1:2 mean the same thing). The metal in the complex helps the dye attach to the fiber, typically wool or polyamide. These dyes have excellent washfastness, but leveling may be difficult. There is a

wide range of 'pure' colors (as opposed to mixtures) available, though the brightness is the lowest of the acid dye subgroups. Application temperature is typically at or near the boil. 1:1 types are usually applied at very low pH, often with formic or sulfuric acid in quite large quantities, while 2:1, sometimes called 'Neutral Dyeing', are often applied using acid donor chemicals, so the bath is nearly neutral at the start an becomes more acid with continued boiling. Premetallized Dyes are the acid dyes that are treated with coordinating metals such as chromium. This type of dye has much better wetfastness than regular acid dye. Premetallized dyes are used on nylon, silk, and wool. See also Dyes. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). металлокомплексный краситель (metal complex dye). Кислотный Донор (Acid Donor). Красители, колорированные металлокомплексами.

PREMISES = ПОМЕЩЕНИЯ (или МЕСТОНАХОЖДЕНИЕ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Premises:- the particular location of a property or a portion thereof as designated in a policy. Real estate. / Конкретное местонахождение собственности или её части, которое обозначено в полисе. Недвижимость.

PREMIUM = ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ – (1) Premium:- price differences between futures of different delivery months, as in the phrase 'The July/Dec straddle also traded out to 250 points Dec premium', indicating that the price of the July future is lower than that of December. A point, in cotton dealing, is 1/100 cent or 0.0001 Dollar. / Превышение:- разница в ценах фьючерсных контрактов с разными месяцами поставки, как во фразе 'Июльско-Декабрьский стрэдл в ходе торговли расширился до 250 пунктов с превышением цены Декабрьского фьючерса', означающей, что цена Июльского фьючерса ниже цены Декабрьского. Пункт в биржевой торговле хлопком равен 1/100 цента или 0.0001 Доллара США.

(2) Premium:- this term designates the amount by which the issue price of new securities exceeds their nominal value. For example, to buy a security with a nominal value of EUR1 000.00 and a premium of 3%, the investor would have to pay EUR1 030.00, i.e. 103% of nominal. The premium which the investor often has to pay when buying mutual fund shares is called 'Front Load'. Used with reference to options and warrants, the term premium is understood to mean the percentage by which the purchase or sale of the underlying asset by purchasing the option or warrant and immediately exercising the option right is more expensive than buying or selling the underlying asset directly on the stock market. It is not permitted to issue shares at a price below their nominal value or for less than the amount of share capital attributable to each no par value share; on the contrary, it is customary to pay a premium. The share premium obtained from a capital increase for cash must be added to the capital reserve (share premium account) and forms part of reported shareholders' equity. Excess amount paid for a bond over its face amount. Premium is the amount by which the auction price of a bill, note, or bond is higher than its face value. The opposite of Discount. In stock exchange trading, the difference between the par value and the higher market value of a security expressed as a percentage of the par value. The amount by which a bond or stock may sell above its par value or face value. May refer, also, to redemption price of a bond or preferred stock if it is higher than face value. Above par. Used to quote one price in reference to another. In securities trading, the amount by which a security trades above its principal value. In foreign exchange above spot. If the forward rate for US Dollar is at a premium to spot Dollar, it is selling above the spot price. / Превышение это та сумма, на которую аукционная цена векселя, ноты или облигации, превосходит их лицевую стоимость. Превышение – ценовое преимущество более дорогого фьючерсного контракта по отношению к менее дорогому контракту, торгуемому на срочном рынке, или к наличной рыночной цене.

(3) Premium:- cash prices that are above the futures price. / Превышение:- разница, на которую цены на наличный товар превосходят цены фьючерсов на данный товар.

PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ – (1) In option trading, Premium is an amount paid by the buyer of an option to an option seller (grantor or writer) for the purchase or the granting of an option contract. Premium multiplied by the number of units of the underlying asset or futures contract for each option. The premium can be considered as consisting of the two components:- the intrinsic value and the extrinsic (or time) value. Option premium is synonymous with the price of an option. The price or cost of an option determined competitively by buyers and sellers in open outcry trading on the exchange trading floor. Premium is the component of the price of a put or call that is over and above the real (or intrinsic) value of that contract. For example, a USD15.00 Dell put when Dell is trading at USD113.00 a share is worth USD2.00. If this put contract is priced at USD3.50, the premium is USD1.50. The premium typically reflects the time value of the contract (how much time is left before it expires) as well as market sentiment. Premium often rises in more-volatile markets. Premium is an amount paid by the buyer of an option to its seller. Premium is the one-off payment, made at the outset, to purchase an option. The premium is a write-off unless the option is traded on either at a profit or when some or all of the premium may be recovered. / В торговле опционами под Премией понимается сумма, уплаченная покупателем опциона продавцу опциона (предоставившему (grantor) или выписывающему (writer)) за приобретение или предоставление опционного контракта. (предоставивший или эмитент).

(2) In insurance, the cost of specified coverage for a designated period of time. Premium is an amount paid periodically to the insurer by the insured for covering his risk. In an insurance contract, the risk is transferred from the insured to the insurer. For taking this risk, the insurer charges an amount called the Premium. The premium is a function of a number of variables like age, type of employment, medical conditions, etc. The actuaries are entrusted with the responsibility of ascertaining the correct premium of an insured. The premium paying frequency can be different. It can be paid in monthly, quarterly, semiannually, annually or in a single premium. Premium is the consideration paid for a contract of insurance, often paid monthly, quarterly or annually. In insurance, the amount charged by an insurer or reinsurer as the price of granting insurance or reinsurance cover, as stated before or after the subtraction of brokerage and other deductions. / В страховании, под Премией понимается сумма, взимаемая страховщиком или перестраховщиком в качестве цены за предоставления страхового или перестрахового покрытия, которая указывается до или после вычитания брокерского вознаграждения и иных вычетов.

(3) Premium is a penalty payable if one party to a contract withdraws from a transaction. / Неустойка, выплачивая в тех случаях, когда одна сторона контракта отказывается от осуществления сделки. Отступные.

PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ (или НАКИДКА, или БОНИФИКАЦИЯ) – Premium is the number of points paid for some particular cotton above the quoted price for the basis grade and staple. Also known as Points On. An amount by which a price would be increased in order to buy a commodity of a better quality or a higher grade. / Сумма, на которую могла бы возрасти цена в случае покупки товара лучшего качества или более высокого сорта. Надбавки к оптовым ценам за качество, отклонение фактической цены от прейскурантной в силу изменения потребительских свойств изделия. Наряду со скидками, надбавки стимулируют предприятия к обновлению продукции, повышению её качества. Накидки и скидки являются элементом розничных цен. Они составляют доходы торговых организаций. Накидки и скидки устанавливаются в зависимости от уровня издержек на производство и транспортировку товаров. Под Бонификацией, от Французского слова Bonification, от позднелатинского слова Bonifico, означающее Улучшаю, в гражданском праве в договорах купли-продажи понимается надбавка к установленной договором цене за поставку товара более высокого качества. Наиболее часто применяется во внешней торговле. Смотрите также Рефакция.

PREMIUM DEAL = СДЕЛКА С ПРЕМИЕЙ – Premium Deal is a special type of forward or option deals in which the buyer or seller can withdraw from concluding the transaction by paying a premium agreed upon in advance. In some countries, only buyers can withdraw. / Сделка С Премией – специальный тип сделки с форвардом или опционом, при которой покупатель или продавец могут отказаться от завершения осуществления сделки посредством выплаты заранее оговорённой премии или неустойки. В некоторых странах, только покупатели могут предпринимать такие действия.

PREMIUMS TRUST FUND = ПРЕМИАЛЬНЫЙ ТРАСТОВЫЙ ФОНД (или ПРЕМИАЛЬНЫЙ ТРЕСТОВСКИЙ ФОНД) – Premiums Trust Fund:- the premiums and other monies that members receive in respect of their underwriting at Lloyd's are held by their managing agents in trust for them subject to the discharge of their underwriting liabilities. The premiums trust funds comprise a Sterling Fund, Lloyd's American Trust Fund, Lloyd's Dollar Trust Funds, Lloyd's Canadian Trust Fund and the Lloyd's Asia trust funds (which cover general business written through coverholders in Singapore). These premiums trust funds are available to fund overseas regulatory deposits, claims, return premiums, underwriting expenses and (once a year of account has been closed) any profit that is payable to the member after providing for all future liabilities.

PREMIUM TAX = НАЛОГ НА ПРЕМИЮ – Premium Tax is a payment to a state or municipality by an insurance company based on premiums paid by residents. See also Insurance Premium Tax. Premium Tax is an assessment levied by a state government, usually on the net premium income collected in that state by insurance companies. Insurance Premiums Tax is a tax paid by all life insurance companies, all stock insurance companies, all mutual insurance companies, and all captive insurers doing business in Kentucky, the United States. The tax is assessed on premiums collected by insurance companies on policies written in Kentucky during the preceding calendar year. / Смотрите также Налог На Страховую Премию (Insurance Premium Tax).

PRE–MONEY VALUATION = ПРЕД–ДЕНЕЖНОЕ ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ – Pre-Money Valuation:- when a company raises capital from investors, it and the investors generally agree on a so-called 'Pre-Money' Valuation, meaning a value for the company prior to receiving any investment. For example, if the pre-money valuation is CAD900K, and investors put in CAD100K, then they would end up with 10% of the company. Its post-money valuation is thus CAD1 000 000.

PRE–OPENING = ПРЕДОТКРЫТИЕ – Pre-Opening:- periods before and after permanent trading on the exchange. Orders can be entered and cancelled during pre-trading, but trades cannot be made. / Периоды времени до и после постоянной торговли на бирже. Распоряжения могут быть выставлены и отменены в течение, так называемой предторговли, но сделки в это время не могут быть заключены.

PREOXIDIZED FIBER = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ОКСИДИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ОКИСЛЕННОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Preoxidized Fiber:- in carbon fiber production, a fiber that results from a relatively lowtemperature (200–500 °C) heat treatment in the presence of oxygen which converts the precursor fiber, PAN or rayon, to an infusible fiber that is stable to further processing.

PREPAID EXPENSE = РАСХОДЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО (или ЗАРАНЕЕ) ОПЛАЧЕННЫЕ (или АВАНСОМ) РАСХОДЫ) – Prepaid Expense is an expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term which extends beyond the end of that period, e.g., an insurance premium paid annually in advance. To the extent that the expenditures are for future benefits they should be carried forward in the balance sheet. Also known as Expenses Prepaid, and Prepayments. Expenditures paid in one accounting period but not completely used until the next accounting period, such as insurance premiums. Prepaid expenses are listed under current assets. See also Accruals And Deferrals. Prepaid Expenses, the final current asset category, are costs that the business has paid for but that are not yet treated as expenses based on the matching concept. Businesses often pay in advance for expenses recognized in future periods. For example, a firm may pay for an annual insurance policy in advance of the policy period. This advance payment is an asset, something of value that the firm acquired that will be used in the future course of its business. The prepaid expense amount will be reduced each month of the period covered by the policy, as the business 'uses' its insurance policy. An accounting entry will be made to record a business expense equal to the reduction in the prepaid expense asset. / , например, .

PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME = РАСХОДЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРИОДОВ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО (или ЗАРАНЕЕ) ОПЛАЧЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) И НАЧИСЛЕННЫЙ ДОХОД – Accounting apportionment items listed on the assets side of the balance sheet, such as expenses paid during the last financial year, but relating to the new fiscal year. The opposite of Income Received In Advance. Prepaid Expenses And Accrued Income mainly contain prepayments attributable to the following financial year. The item for Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income is for amounts spent prior to the reporting date to cover expenses payable for a certain period thereafter. Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income primarily include interest, rent and insurance contributions. The Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income primarily contain advanced lease payments and arrangement fees. Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income are presented in accordance with the matching principle in terms of substance and time. Prepaid Expenses include prepayments for operating costs (such as rent and insurance premiums); and Accrued Income consists mainly of supplier rebates and prepaid customer rebates. All Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income are settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date. / строка баланса (item).

PRE PAID INSURANCE PREMIUM = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ОПЛАЧЕННАЯ СТРАХОВАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – Pre Paid Insurance Premium:- these are prepayments of premium held by insurance corporations (including automobile, health, term life, accident/injury, income maintenance, and other forms of non-life insurance). At the end of the accounting period when the balance sheet is drawn up, parts of the insurance premium payable during the accounting period are intended to cover risks in the subsequent period. These prepayments of premiums are assets of the policyholders and form part of the insurance technical reserves. Total premium paid for the subsequent period less premium consumed during the reporting period would be reported.

PREPARATION = ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЕ – (1) Old definition:- Preparation is the term used to describe the degree of efficiency and smoothness or roughness with which the cotton has been ginned, and the relative amount of neppiness or nappiness of the ginned lint fibers. / Старое определение:- Приготовление – этот термин использовался для описания степени приготовления (efficiency) и шелковистость/ровность (smoothness) или шелковистость/шероховатости (roughness), с которой был джинирован хлопок, а также относительной суммы узелковатости (neppiness) или зажгученности (nappiness) джинированного волокна.

(2) New definition:- Preparation is the classer's determination of the degree of roughness or smoothness of the ginned lint cotton. The harvesting and ginning of Cotton, which contains too much moisture may result in lint cotton with a twisty, knotty appearance. Such Cotton is difficult to process and produces inferior yarn. / Новое определение:- Приготовление – это классёрская оценка степени шероховатости/шелковистости и шелковистости/ровности джинированного хлопкового волокна. Слишком большая влажность во время сбора урожая и при джинировании хлопка-сырца может вызвать появление в хлопковом волокне закрученности (twisty) и узелковатости (knotty). Такое хлопковое волокно создаёт сложности при переработке и из него получается пряжа плохого качества.

(3) In the manufacture of cotton yarns, depending on the time and trouble invested in the preparations for spinning (for example by executing an intensive carding process or an additional combing process), it is possible to substantially improve the degree of purity as regards abrasion-inducing particles. Certainly the OE method permits the reduction of processes and the use of a higher contaminated cotton with a shorter staple length with the result that these yarns create a higher wear. / что касается частиц, вызывающих истирание. Приготовительное Производство:- обработка волокон до получения пряжи. В Приготовительное Производство волокно поступает в пресованных кипах. До того, как из волокна будет получена пряжа, само волокно подвергается дополнительной обработке – кипу разрыхляют, волокна подвергаются трепанию, чесанию гребнями, на ровничных машинах получают ровницу, а уже из ровницы получают пряжу. Машины пневмомеханического прядения позволяют получать пряжу непосредственно из лент, минуя ровничный переход. В цеха Приготовительного Производства неочищенное и необработанное волокно поступает в пресованных кипах. Для получения из волокна качественной пряжи, удовлетворяющей всем техническим требованиям, необходимо пройти ряд технологических переходов приготовительного отдела. Волокно разрыхляют и очищают, подвергают трепанию, чесанию гребнями, получают ленту и ровницу, и, наконец, конечный продукт – пряжу.

PREPARED FOR DYEING = ПРИГОТОВЛЕННАЯ ДЛЯ КРАШЕНИЯ – Prepared For Dyeing:- a fabric or garment that is specially made to be dyed; sometimes ‘preferred for dyeing’; usually abbreviated PFD or P.F.D.. PFD fabrics have been desized, scoured, and fully bleached, but have been processed without optical brighteners or softeners which can interfere with dye uptake. Often called ‘Prepared For Garment Dyeing’ or PFGD, such fabrics are usually only carried by specialty suppliers. Most fabric is prepared for dyeing at the same facility that does dyeing. Any fabric can be prepared for dyeing and sold as such, but types other than cotton are extremely rare, and often available only by special order of large quantities. PFD cotton garments are made with PFD fabrics and sewn with cotton thread, so that the thread will dye similarly to the fabric. Sometimes they are made oversize to allow for shrinkage in dyeing processes. A few large manufactures of t-shirts offer PFD shirts. Other PFD garments are quite rare, though Dharma Trading in California has quite a good range. It may be advisable to wash PFD products before dyeing, mostly as a hedge against contaminants picked up in handling or to remove thread lubrication oils that might have been used in garment construction. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener).

PREPARED FOR PRINTING = ПРИГОТОВЛЕННАЯ ДЛЯ ПЕЧАТАНИЯ (или ПРИГОТОВЛЕННАЯ ДЛЯ НАБИВКИ) – Prepared For Printing (PFP):- a fabric that has been processed to be ready for printing, usually meaning printing with dye. PFP cotton will be very similar to PFD cotton, but is almost always mercerized to improve the color uptake. Wool fabrics are usually chlorinated in preparation for printing.

PREPARE–FOR–GARMENT–DYE = ПРИГОТОВЛЕННЫЙ ДЛЯ ШВЕЙНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Prepare-For-Garment-Dye:- a fabric is cut into the greige state, bleached and sewn into a garment and later dyed into the desired color. Using ‘prepare-for-garment-dye’ allows a company to move garments to retail more quickly. As the retailer determines which colors are selling best, they can quickly get back into stock on those colors.

PREPAYMENT = ПРЕДОПЛАТА (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОПЛАТА) – (1) Prepayment:- is a current asset and represents an amount paid in the current period but relating to a subsequent one. Payment made in advance. / Предварительно осуществлённая оплата.

(2) Prepayment:- when applied to a bill of exchange, prepayment is the payment before the bills matures. / Применительно к векселям, предоплата представляет собой оплату до того, как истечёт срок действия векселя.

(3) Prepayment:- in the context of mortgages it is the repayment of the debt before its maturity. / В контексте с закладными это представляет собой выплату долгового обязательства до окончания его срока действия.

PREPAYMENT PENALTY = НЕУСТОЙКА ЗА ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННУЮ ОПЛАТУ – Prepayment Penalty:- in the United States, extra fees that may be due if you pay off the loan early by refinancing your loan or selling your home, usually limited to the first 3 to 5 years of the loan’s term. If your loan includes a prepayment penalty, be aware of the penalty you would have to pay. Compare the length of the prepayment penalty period with the first adjustment period of the adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) to see if refinancing is costeffective before the loan first adjusts. Some loans may have prepayment penalties even if you make only a partial prepayment. / с первым периодом переоценки закладной с переоцениваемой ставкой (ЗПС; adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM)) . Под Неустойкой в Гражданском Кодексе России понимается денежная сумма, определённая законом или договором, которую должник обязан уплатить кредитору в случае неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения обязательства, в частности в случае просрочки исполнения.

PREPLANT HERBICIDE = ПРЕДПОСАДОЧНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД – Preplant Herbicide is a herbicide applied before the crop is planted.

PRE–PLANT APPLICATION = ПРЕДПОСАДОЧНОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ (или ДОПОСАДОЧНОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ) – Pre-Plant Application:- applied before planting a crop, either as a foliar application to control existing vegetation or as a soil application.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED = ВНОСИМЫЙ ПЕРЕД ПОСАДКОЙ – A term Preplant Incorporated (PPI) refers mostly to grass and small-seeded broadleaf herbicides (but also some other weed species such as nutsedge) applied and incorporated before planting; PPI herbicides, e.g., Treflan. Preplant Incorporated (PPI):- applied and blended into the soil before seeding.

PRE–PLANTING TILLAGE = ПРЕДПОСАДОЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) (или ПРЕДПОСЕВНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ)) – Pre-Planting Tillage is a tillage operations which when placed in a time frame of reference based on the date of crop planting occur before the crop is planted. / Предпосевная Обработка Почвы – совокупность приёмов механического воздействия на почву (боронование, культивация и другое), выполняемых в определённой последовательности перед посевом или посадкой сельскохозяйственных культур. Предпосевную обработку почвы проводят с целью сохранения почвенной влаги, разрыхления или уплотнения почвы (при необходимости – поделка гряд, гребней), обеспечения заделки удобрений, семян культурных растений на оптимальную глубину, выравнивания поверхности пашни и подрезания сорняков. Для предпосевной обработки почвы используют бороны, культиваторы, фрезы, катки и другие сельскохозяйственные орудия. При применении комбинированных орудий предпосевную обработку почвы совмещают с посевом. Различают предпосевную обработку почвы:- под культуры раннего срока сева проводят обработку в 1 или 2 приёма – боронование и культивацию; под поздно высеваемые кроме боронования проводят 2 культивации, иногда перепашку; под озимые и промежуточные посевы (в зависимости от почвы и погодных условий) применяют неглубокую вспашку или обработку культиватором-плоскорезом, лущильником; под мелкосемянные культуры, а при иссушении верхнего слоя для всех культур – прикатывание почвы. Предпосевную обработку почвы проводят поперёк направления вспашки или по диагонали, а на склоновых землях – поперёк уклона. К показателям качества предпосевной обработки почвы относят:- срок обработки, глубину и её равномерность, степень крошения почвы и подрезания сорняков.

PRE–(POST) EMERGENCE TILLAGE = ПРЕД–(ПОСЛЕ) ВСХОДОВАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Pre-(Post) Emergence Tillage is the tillage operations which when placed in a time frame of reference based on the date of crop emergence occur before (after) crop emergence.

PREPOTENCY = ПРЕПОТЕНЦИЯ – Prepotency is a capacity of a parent to impress characteristics on its offspring so that they are more alike. / Препотенция – способность производителя передавать свои признаки потомству.

PREPREG = ПРЕПРЕГ – Prepreg composite materials are becoming increasingly common in the composite industry due to their ease of use, consistent properties, and high quality surface finish. However, there is much to understand about prepregs prior to committing to using this material. What are Prepregs? The term 'Prepreg' is actually an abbreviation for the phrase pre-impregnated. A prepreg is an fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) reinforcing that is pre-impregnated with a resin. Most often, the resin is an epoxy resin, however other types of resins can be used, including the majority of thermoset and thermoplastic resins. Although both are technically prepregs, thermoset and thermoplastic prepregs are dramatically different. (1) Thermoplastic Prepregs:- thermoplastic prepregs are composite reinforcements (fiberglass, carbon fiber, aramid, etc.) that are pre-impregnated with thermoplastic resin. Common resins for Thermoplastic prepregs include PP, PET, PE, PPS, and PEEK. Thermoplastic prepregs can be provided in unidirectional tape, or in fabrics that are woven or stitched. The primary difference between thermoset and thermoplastic prepreg is that thermoplastic prepregs are stable at room temperature, and generally, do not have a shelf life. This is a direct result of the differences between thermoset and thermoplastic resins. (2) Thermoset Prepregs:- more commonly used in prepreg composite manufacturing is thermoset prepregs. The primary resin matrix used is epoxy. However, other thermoset resins are made into prepregs including Bis-Maleimids (BMI) and phenolic resins. With a thermoset prepreg, the thermosetting resin starts as a liquid and fully impregnates the fiber reinforcement. Excess resin is precisely removed from the reinforcement. Meanwhile, the epoxy resin is undergoes a partial curing, changing the state of the resin from a liquid to a solid. This is know as the 'B-stage'. In the B-stage, the resin is partially cured, and usually tacky. When the resin is brought up to an elevated temperature, it often returns briefly to a liquid state prior to hardening completely. Once cured, the thermoset resin which was in the b-stage, is now fully cross-linked. Advantages of Prepregs:- perhaps the greatest advantage of using prepregs is their ease of use. For example, say one is interested in manufacturing a flat panel out of carbon fiber and epoxy resin. If they were to use liquid resin in a closed molding or open molding process, they would be required to obtain a fabric, the epoxy resin, and the hardener for the epoxy. Most epoxy hardeners are considered hazardous, and dealing with resins in a liquid state can be messy. With an epoxy prepreg, only one item needs to be ordered. An epoxy prepreg comes on a roll and has the desired amount for both resin and hardener already impregnated in the fabric. Most thermoset prepregs come with a backing film on both sides of the fabric to protect it during transit and preparations. The prepreg is then cut to the desired shape, the backing is pealed off, and the prepreg is then laid into the mold or tool. Both heat and pressure are then applied for the specified amount of time. Some of the most common types of prepregs take an hour to cure, at around 250 degrees F, but different systems are available at both lower and higher cure temperatures and times. Disadvantages of Prepregs:- (i) Shelf Life:- since the epoxy is in a B-stage, it is required to be stored either refrigerated or frozen prior to use. Additionally, the overall shelf life can be low; and (ii) Cost Prohibitive:- when manufacturing composites through a process such as pultrusion or vacuum infusion, the raw fiber and resin are combined on site. However, when using prepregs, the raw material must first be prepregged. This is most often done off-site at a specialized company that focuses on prepregs. This added step in the manufacturing chain can add increased cost, and in some instances close to double the material cost. Prepreg:- ready-to-mold, reinforcing material, either fiber, fabric, or mat, that is fully impregnated with resin and in some cases, partially cured. Prepregs are then used by fabricators in laying-up and molding composites after which curing is completed. / Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). Препрег – полуфабрикат композиционного пластика. предварительно пропитанное (pre-impregnated). Бис-Имиды Малеиновой Кислоты (БИМК; Bis-Maleimids (BMI)) Имид Малеиновой Кислоты $C_4H_3NO_2$ (Maleimids). Фенольное (Phenolic).

PRESCHEDULE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ГРАФИКА ПОСТАВКИ – In reference to electricity, Preschedule is the act of buyer and seller arranging in advance to deliver electricity, usually 24 hours in advance. / По отношению к электричеству, действия покупателя и продавца по согласованию поставки электричества, обычно за 24 часа до непосредственной поставки.

PRESENTATION = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ (или ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ) – Presentation is either the act of delivering documents under a credit or the documents as delivered to the issuing bank or nominated bank. / Представление:- либо действие по поставке документов по аккредитиву, либо документов, которые поставлены в эмиссионный банк (банк эмитент (issuing bank)) или исполняющий банк (номинированный банк (nominated bank)).

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ОТЧЁТОВ – IAS 1 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 1) Presentation of Financial Statements – This Standard prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content. A complete set of financial statements comprises:- (a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period; (b) a statement of comprehensive income for the period; (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period; (d) a statement of cash flows for the period; (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and (f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRSs shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRSs unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRSs. The application of IFRSs, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation. When preparing financial statements, management shall make an assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. An entity shall prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. An entity shall present separately each material class of similar items. An entity shall present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial. An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an IFRS. An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually. Except when IFRSs permit or require otherwise, an entity shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. An entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements. When the entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, the entity shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. An entity shall clearly identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published document. IAS 1 requires an entity to present, in a statement of changes in equity, all owner changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity (ie

comprehensive income) are required to be presented in one statement of comprehensive income or in two statements (a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income). Components of comprehensive income are not permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity. An entity shall recognise all items of income and expense in a period in profit or loss unless an IFRS requires or permits otherwise. The notes shall:- (a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used in accordance with paragraphs 117–124; (b) disclose the information required by IFRSs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and (c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. An entity shall disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 125), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. An entity shall disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. / МСБУ 1 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 1) – .

PRESENTING BANK = ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БАНК (или ПРЕЗЕНТУЮЩИЙ БАНК) – Presenting Bank is a bank seeking payment of a financial document, such as a banker's draft, bill of exchange or check, from the drawer's bank. In a draft collection transaction, the bank that contacts the drawee, generally the buyer of goods, for acceptance and/or payment. The Presenting Bank which is the collecting bank making presentation to the drawee. / Представляющий Банк – это инкассирующий банк, делающий представление трассату (плательщику).

PRESENTMENT FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ – Presentment Fee is a fee that a bank receiving a check imposes on the bank collecting payment.

PRESENT VALUE = ПРИВЕДЁННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Present Value is a current value of a given future cash flow stream, discounted at a given rate. Present Value or Present Worth is the value of future cash flows discounted to a present value by using an appropriate interest rate. Can be easily determined using financial functions found on most calculators and computer spreadsheets and financial programs. The Present Value of future cash flow discounted at a specific discounting rate. Present Value, at a particular point in time, of one or several future positive or negative payments. The present value of a future payment flow is obtained arithmetically by discounting. Present value allows a comparison of investments with divergent payment series but the same maturity. / Приведённая Стоимость движения денежных средств будущего периода, учтённая по специфической (характерной) ставке учёта.

PRESERVATIVE = ЗАЩИТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или СРЕДСТВО ЗАЩИТЫ) – Preservative is any substance effective in preventing the development and action of wood-rotting fungi, borers of various kinds, and harmful insects that cause the deterioration of wood. / Любое вещество , точильщики разных видов, и .

PRESERVED FOODS = СОХРАНЁННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ (или СОХРАНЁННАЯ ПИЩА) – Preserved Foods are semi-preserved foodstuffs with limited shelf life.

PRESERVED FOODSTUFFS = КОНСЕРВЫ (или КОНСЕРВИРОВАННЫЕ ПИЩЕВЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ) – Preserved Foodstuffs are foodstuffs preserved by sterilization and stored in cans/jars.

PRE–SETTLEMENT RISK = ПРЕДРАСЧЁТНЫЙ РИСК – Pre-Settlement Risk:- the risk that one party of a contract will fail to meet the terms of the contract and default before the contract's settlement date, prematurely ending the contract. This type of risk can lead to replacement-cost risk. For example, let's say ABC company forms a contract on the foreign-exchange market with XYZ company to swap US Dollars for Japanese Yen in two years. If prior to settlement XYZ company goes bankrupt, it will be unable to complete the exchange and must default on the contract. ABC company will have to form a new contract with another party which leads to replacement-cost risk. Pre-Settlement Risk is the risk that a counterparty to an outstanding transaction for completion at a future date will fail to perform on the contract or agreement during the life of the transaction. The resulting exposure is the cost of replacing the original transaction at current market prices. Also known as Replacement Cost Risk. See also Credit Risk. Pre-Settlement Risk is the risk that a trade will not settle. For example, a buyer may not receive delivery of the securities he/she bought by the settlement date. A failure to deliver can occur because of the negligence or deliberate withholding on the part of the seller. If a buyer does not receive the securities, he/she is not obligated to make payment until delivery is made, but it renders him/her unable to resell or conduct other activities that would advance his/her investment goals. / Предрасчётный Риск представляет собой риск того, что одна из сторон контракта прекратит выполнять условия контракта и объявит дифолт по своим обязательствам до наступления даты расчётов по контракту, что может привести к досрочному расторжению контракта. Данный тип риска может привести к формированию риска стоимости замещения первоначальной сделки. Предрасчётный Риск – риск потерь из-за невыполнения обязательств контрагентом или клиентом, когда размер потерь зависит от преобладающих ставок или курсов на рынке. Предрасчётный Риск – риск того, что контрагент не выполнит своих обязательств по сделке до расчётов и банку придётся заменить данный контракт сделкой с другим контрагентом, но уже по текущей (и возможно неблагоприятной) рыночной цене.

PRE–SHIPMENT INSPECTION = ПРЕДОТГРУЗОЧНАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – Pre-Shipment Inspection is the checking of goods before shipment for the purpose of determining the quantity and/or quality of said goods by an independent surveyor (inspection company) for phytosanitary, sanitary and veterinary controls. Presently there is a tendency by developing countries to use the inspection also for the purpose of determining whether the price charged for certain goods is correct.

PRE–SHRUNK = ПОДВЕРГШЕЕСЯ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЙ УСАДКЕ – Pre-Shrunk:- fabrics which have received a treatment, which causes shrinking. Often done on cottons before cutting the fabric in order to remove the tendency for shrinkage in the finished garment. The percent of residual shrinkage must be indicated on the label of the treated goods or garments. / раскрой (cutting).

PRESIDENT = ПРЕЗИДЕНТ – In the United States, a President is one appointed or elected to preside over an organized body of people; the chief officer or a government branch, company or corporation. In the United States, a chief executive of a company, equivalent to a managing director in the United Kingdom. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, главное исполнительное лицо компании, эквивалент управляющему директору в Соединённом Королевстве. Под Президентом, от Латинского слова Praesidens, означающее Сидящий Впереди, понимается:- (i) в большинстве современных государств с республиканской формой правления выборный глава государства; или (ii) в ряде общественных и научных учреждений, организаций, в том числе международных, выборный представитель исполнительного органа. Главное должностное лицо.

PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL = ВЫВОЗНОЙ СОВЕТ ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ) – In the United States, the President's Export Council (PEC) advises the President on government policies and programs that affect US trade performance; promote export expansion; and provide a forum for discussing and resolving trade-related problems among the

business, industrial, agricultural, labor and government sectors. The Council was established by Executive Order of the President in 1973 and was originally composed only of business executives. The Council was reconstituted in 1979 to include leaders of the labor and agricultural communities, Congress and the Executive branch. Twenty-eight private sector members serve 'at the pleasure of the President' with no set term of office. Other members include five US Senators and five Members of the House, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, State, and Treasury, the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank and the US Trade Representative. The Council reports to the President through the Secretary of Commerce.

PRE–SLINGING = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТРОПОВКА (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБВЯЗКА) – Pre-Slinging is the act of placing goods in slings which are left in position and used for loading into and discharging from a conventional vessel. The act of grouping goods in slings for subsequent loading into and discharging from a conventional vessel.

PRESLUNG CARGO UNITS = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ОБВЯЗАННЫЕ ГРУЗОВЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ – Preslung Cargo Units:- in order to accelerate unloading, the strops used on loading are left on the cargo units. This then makes slinging unnecessary when discharging the cargo.

PRESS = ПРЕСС – Press is:- (1) a device that uses heat and pressure to remove wrinkles and creases and smooth fabrics during garment construction. (2) A device used to press or compress raw materials. (3) To iron in the home or commercial laundry. (4) To squeeze liquid out of a fabric through the use of roller presses. / Под Прессом, от Французского слова Presse, от Латинского слова Presso, означающее Давлю или Жму, понимается машина статического (неударного) действия для обработки материалов давлением (брикетирования, получения искусственных алмазов и других целей). В металлообработке используют для ковки, штамповки, прессования (выдавливания), сборочных операций (запрессовки или распрессовки деталей) и так далее. По виду привода подразделяют на гидравлические, механические и гидромеханические. Усилие, развиваемое наиболее крупным прессом около 750 МегаНьютонов (МН) (или 75 000 тонно-сил (тс)). Под Прессом понимается машина статического (неударного) действия для обработки материалов давлением. Прессы широко применяют в различных отраслях промышленности для обработки металлов, пластических масс, резины, сельскохозяйственных и пищевых продуктов и других материалов, а также для исследования их свойств при высоких давлениях. Наибольшее распространение прессы имеют в металлообрабатывающей промышленности для ковки, объёмной и листовой штамповки, прессования (выдавливания), сборочных операций (запрессовки шестерён, пальцев, колец подшипников), механических испытаний и других целей. Историческая Справка:- Ещё в XV–XVI века в различных ремёслах, не связанных с обработкой металла (маслоделие, виноградарство, переплётное и печатное дело), применялись винтовые прессы с ручным приводом. В конце XVII и начале XVIII веков винтовые прессы начали применять для обработки металлов давлением, в частности для чеканки монет и медалей, а затем для штамповки. С середины XIX века в кузнечно-штамповочном производстве получили распространение гидравлические прессы. С развитием крупносерийного и массового производства, особенно после появления электродвигателя, широкое применение нашли кривошипные прессы, которые представляют наиболее многочисленную группу кузнечно-штамповочных машин. Устройство И Принцип Действия:- Основные части прессов:- ползун (поперечина, траверса), станина с направляющими для ползуна и столом, привод, механизмы управления, средства механизации и автоматизации, инструмент. Подвижная часть инструмента крепится к ползуну (который совершает возвратно-попоступательное движение), неподвижная часть – к столу пресса. Формообразование изделия происходит при сдавливании заготовки между подвижной и неподвижной частями инструмента. Главные параметры прессов, в совокупности определяющие его технологические возможности и конструктивные особенности, – номинальное усилие, ход и скорость движения ползуна, размеры стола, Основные Типы Прессов:- По виду привода различают гидравлические, механические (кривошипные, винтовые, фрикционные) и гидромеханические прессы. Действие гидравлических прессов основано на движении ползуна под давлением жидкости (воды, эмульсии, масла), которая является носителем энергии и при поступлении в рабочий цилиндр перемещает плунжер (поршень), связанный с ползуном. В основе работы кривошипного пресса лежит преобразование вращательного движения привода в возвратно-поступательное движение ползуна посредством кривошипного механизма. Принцип действия винтового пресса заключается в использовании винтового шпинделя с несамотормозящей резьбой для сообщения движения ползуну. Шпиндель приводится во вращение либо электродвигателем через фрикционную передачу (фрикционный пресс), либо давлением жидкости (гидровинтовой пресс). В зависимости от назначения прессы бывают с вертикальным (например, для штамповки) или горизонтальным (например, для прессования) движением ползуна. Самые мощные прессы – гидравлические, наиболее крупные из которых штамповочные прессы, развивающие усилие до 735 МегаНьютонов (МН) (75 000 тонно-сил (тс)), а также прессы для получения алмазов усилием до 490 МН (50 000 тс). Максимальное усилие кривошипных прессов около 100 МН, винтовых – около 125 МН.

PRESS CLAVE = ПРЕССКЛАВ – Press Clave is a simulated autoclave made by using the platens of a press to seal the ends of an open chamber, providing both the force required to prevent the loss of the pressurizing medium and the heat required to cure the laminate inside. / Под Прессклавом, от Латинских слов Presso, означающее Давлю или Жму, и Clavis, означающее Ключ, понимается смоделированный автоклав, сделанный с использованием валиков пресса для запечатывания концов открытой камеры, обеспечивая как силу, требующуюся для предотвращения потери xxxxx.

PRESSING OMITTED, BURNED or SCORCHED GARMENTS = УТЮЖКА ПРОПУЩЕНА, ПРОГОРЕЛА или ВЫГОРЕЛА ШВЕЙНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Pressing Omitted, Burned or Scorched Garments:- self-explanatory. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

PRESSING PRODUCING A SHINE IN FABRIC = УТЮЖКА, ПРОИЗВОДЯЩАЯ БЛЕСК НА ТКАНИ – Pressing Producing A Shine In Fabric:- usually caused by excessive heat or incorrect type of pressing surface. Finishing department defects, and namely – Pressing Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

PRESSLEY = ПРЭСЛИ – Tenacity:- the fiber tenacity in the International Calibration Cotton (ICC) mode is available at the Stelo or the Pressley level. The latter is about 18 per cent higher. These are adjusted to agree with the tenacity obtained with conventional mechanical machines known as the Stelometer and the Pressley strength tester – the latter is known to be about 25 per cent higher than the other because the Pressley machine works at 10 times the speed of the Stelometer and the test result is prone to give an overshoot error while recording the breaking load. In the HVI mode, the tenacity given by the machine is much higher than the two measures obtained in the ICC mode as shown by data in the Table. The HVI tenacity is about 25–30 per cent higher than even the tenacity obtained in the ICC mode. The correlation between the two is, however, quite high unlike in the case of the length variability indices – UR per cent and UI per cent. Pressley Index is a measure of the strength of fiber bundles determined under prescribed conditions and expressed in an arbitrary unit, pounds per milligram. Tenacity by tests on fiber bundles on the Pressley instrument, expressed as Pressley ratio. The Pressley ratio converted into tenacity in lb/sq inch using an empirical formula. Tenacity by test on fiber bundles using Stelometer. Tenacity by test on comb samples using High Volume Instrument (HVI) machine set in the International Calibration Cotton (ICC) mode giving both Stelo- and Pressley-level tenacity. Tenacity by test on comb samples using HVI machine set

in the HVI calibration mode giving what is called HVI Tenacity. Measurement of fiber strength. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Стэло (Stelo) или Прэсли (Pressley). пучков волокна (fiber bundles). Показатель прочности волокна.

PRESS MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПРЕССА – Press Marks:- weft wise marking on uniform distance. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

PRESS–OFF = РАСПРЕССОВКА (или ШПИЛЬКА ВЫТЕСНИТЕЛЯ) – Press-Off:- results when all or some of the needles on circular knitting fail to function and the fabric either falls off the machine or design is completely disrupted or destroyed. Many knitting needles are broken and have to be replaced when bad press-off occurs. Bad press-offs usually start a new roll of fabric. Knitted fabric defect. Press-Off:- in knitted fabrics, a condition in which the yarn fails to knit and either the fabric falls off the needles or the design is distorted or incomplete. Press-Off:- a breakdown in the knitted structure over a discrete area. Defect Name:- Press-Off. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Press-Off:- In circular knits, this is a condition where all or part of the needles cease to function and the fabric either falls off the machine or the design is completely disrupted or destroyed. Severity:- Major. / Порок или дефект.

PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Pressure is a force per unit area, usually expressed in pounds per square inch. / Давление – физическая величина, характеризующая интенсивность нормальных (перпендикулярных к поверхности) сил, с которыми одно тело действует на поверхность другого (например, фундамент здания на грунт, жидкость на стенки сосуда, газ в цилиндре двигателя на поршень и тому подобное). Если силы распределены вдоль поверхности равномерно, то давление p на любую часть поверхности равно p = F/S, где S – площадь этой части, F – сумма приложенных перпендикулярно к ней сил. При неравномерном распределении сил это равенство определяет среднее давление на данную площадку, а в пределе, при стремлении величины S к нулю, – давление в данной точке. В случае равномерного распределения сил давление во всех точках поверхности одинаково, а в случае неравномерного – изменяется от точки к точке. Для непрерывной среды аналогично вводится понятие Давление в каждой точке среды, играющее важную роль в механике жидкостей и газов. Давление в любой точке покоящейся жидкости по всем направлениям одинаково; это справедливо и для движущейся жидкости или газа, если их можно считать идеальными (лишёнными трения). В вязкой жидкости под Давлением в данной точке понимают среднее значение давления по трём взаимно перпендикулярным направлениям. Давление играет важную роль в физических, химических, механических, биологических и других явлениях. Давление в газовой среде связано с передачей импульса при столкновениях находящихся в тепловом движении молекул газа друг с другом или с поверхностью граничащих с газом тел. Давление в газах (его можно назвать Тепловым Давлением) пропорционально температуре (кинетической энергии частиц, смотрите Газы). В отличие от газов, где средние расстояния между хаотически движущимися частицами много больше самих частиц, в конденсированных средах (жидкостях и твёрдых телах) расстояния между атомами сравнимы с их размерами и определяются равновесием межатомных (межмолекулярных) сил отталкивания и притяжения. При сближении атомов силы отталкивания возрастают и обусловливают так называемое Холодное Давление. В конденсированных средах давление имеет также и ‘тепловую’ составляющую, связанную с тепловыми колебаниями атомов (ядер). При фиксированном или уменьшающемся объёме конденсированной среды ‘тепловое’ давление увеличивается с ростом температуры. При температурах ~104 °К и выше заметный вклад в ‘тепловое’ давление вносит тепловое возбуждение электронов. Физическая природа давления волн (звуковых, ударных, электромагнитных) рассмотрена отдельно – в статьях Давление Звука, Давление Света, Ударная Волна. Измеряют давление манометрами, барометрами, вакуумметрами, а также различными давления датчиками. Единицы давления имеют размерность силы, делённой на площадь; в Международной Системе Единиц СИ единица давления – Н/м, в МКГСС Системе Единиц – кгс/см^2. Существуют внесистемные единицы давления:- атмосфера физическая (атм), атмосфера техническая (ат), бар, а также миллиметров водяного столба (мм вод.ст.) и миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.) (тор), с помощью которых измеряемое давление сравнивают с давлением столба жидкости (воды, ртути). В США и Великобритании давление выражают в lbf/in^2 (фунт-сила на квадратный дюйм), в pdl/ft^2 (паундаль на квадратный фут), в inH_2O (дюймах вод.ст.), в ftH_2O (футах вод.ст.), в inHg (дюймах рт.ст.) и других. 1 lbf/in^2 = 6 894.76 Н/м^2, 1 pdl/ft^2 = 1.488 16 Н/м^2, 1 inH_2O = 249.089 Н/м^2; 1 ftH_2O = 2 989.07 Н/м^2, 1 inHg = 3 386.39 Н/м^2.

PRESSURE CONTROL VALVE = КЛАПАН КОНТРОЛЯ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или РЕДУКЦИОННЫЙ КЛАПАН, или УРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КЛАПАН) – Pressure Control Valve whose primary function is to limit system pressure. See also Valve.

PRESSURE DROP = ПЕРЕПАД ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ПАДЕНИЕ ДАВЛЕНИЯ) – Pressure Drop:- resistance to flow created by the element (media) in a filter. Defined as the difference in pressure upstream (inlet side of the filter) and downstream (outlet side of the filter). Pressure Drop is:- (1) a decrease in pressure that is caused by friction between a flowing liquid and a constricting container. The pressure drop is increased by a reduction in diameter of the container. (2) The change in pressure across a filter. Pressure Drop or Differential Pressure is the difference in pressure from the upstream side of the filter to the down stream side of the filter. Pressure drop is reported using the Greek symbol Δ (Delta) followed by the letter P and is stated Delta-P.

PRESSURE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ – Pressure Dyeing is a dyeing by means of forced circulation of dye through packages of fiber, yarn, or fabric under superatmospheric pressure. See also Dyeing.

PRESSURE GAGE = ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или МАНОМЕТР) – (1) Pressure Gage:- pressure differential above or below atmospheric pressure. See also Gage.

(2) Pressure Gage is a gauge for measuring and indicating fluid pressure. Synonyms:- Pressure Gauge. Types:- (i) Manometer is a pressure gauge for comparing pressures of a gas; (ii) Sphygmomanometer is a pressure gauge for measuring blood pressure; and (iii) Tensimeter is a manometer for measuring vapor pressure. Type of:- Gage, Gauge:- a measuring instrument for measuring and indicating a quantity such as the thickness of wire or the amount of rain etc. Pressure Gauge is a mechanical instrument designed to measure the internal pressure and/or vacuum of a vessel or system. Pressure gauges are offered in a variety of styles, sizes, and wetted part materials to meet the demands of standard and special applications. Pressure Gauge is an instrument for measuring the condition of a fluid (liquid or gas) that is specified by the force that the fluid would exert, when at rest, on a unit area, such as pounds per square inch (psi) or Newtons per square centimeter (N/sq.sm). The reading on a gauge, which is the difference between two pressures, is known as the Gauge Pressure. If the lower of the pressures is the pressure of the atmosphere, the Total, or Absolute, Pressure is the sum of the gauge and atmospheric pressures. The simplest device for measuring static pressures up to about 90 pounds per square inch (62 Newtons per square cm) is a U-Tube Manometer, in which one column of a liquid in the tube is open to a region of high pressure and the other column to a region of low pressure. The differential pressure is indicated by the difference in level between the two columns of liquid, and it is calculated as the difference in level multiplied by the density of the liquid. The manometer liquids most commonly used are mercury, oil, alcohol, and water. The Bourdon-Tube Gauge, invented about 1850, is still one of the most widely used instruments for measuring the pressure of liquids and gases of all kinds, including steam, water, and air up to pressures of 100 000 pounds per square inch (70 000 Newtons per square cm). The device consists of a flattened circular tube coiled

into a circular arc. One end is soldered to a central block and is open to the fluid whose pressure is to be measured; the other end is sealed and coupled to the pointer spindle. When the pressure inside the tube is greater than the outside pressure, the tube tends to straighten, thus turning the pointer. The pressure is read on a circular scale. Metal bellows and diaphragms are also used as pressure-sensing elements. Because of the large deflections for small pressure changes, bellows instruments are particularly suitable for pressures below atmospheric. Two corrugated diaphragms sealed at their edges to form a capsule, which is evacuated, are used in aneroid barometers to measure atmospheric pressure (see Altimeter). These instruments employ mechanical linkages and so are primarily useful for measuring static pressures or pressures that change slowly. For rapidly changing pressures, electrical pressure transducers that convert pressure to an electrical signal are more suitable. These include strain gauges; moving contact resistance elements; and inductance, reluctance, capacitative, and piezoelectric devices. Electromechanical Transducers, which are used in hydraulic controllers, where speed and power are needed, convert changes in pressure of fluid to electrical signals. / Под Манометром, от Греческих слов Manós, означающее Неплотный или Редкий, и Métron, означающее Мера, Metréo, означающее Измеряю, понимается прибор для измерений давления жидкостей и газов. Различают манометры для измерений абсолютного давления, отсчитываемого от нуля (полного вакуума); манометры для измерений избыточного давления, то есть разности между абсолютным и атмосферным давлением, когда абсолютное давление больше атмосферного; дифманометры для измерений разности двух давлений, каждое из которых, как правило, отличается от атмосферного. Для измерений давления, соответствующего атмосферному, применяют барометры, для измерений давления разреженных газов – вакуумметры (главным образом в вакуумной технике). При измерениях давления пользуются манометрами, у которых шкалы градуированы в различных единицах (смотрите Давление). Основа измерительной системы манометра – чувствительный элемент, являющийся первичным преобразователем давления. В зависимости от принципа действия и конструкции чувствительного элемента различают жидкостные, поршневые, деформационные (пружинные) манометры. Кроме того, находят применение приборы, действие которых основано на измерении изменений физических свойств различных веществ под действием давления. Кроме Манометров с непосредственным отсчётом показаний или их регистрацией, широко используются так называемые Бесшкальные Манометры с унифицированными пневматическими или электрическими выходными сигналами, которые поступают в системы контроля, автоматического регулирования и управления различными технологическими процессами. В жидкостных манометрах чувствительным элементом является столб жидкости, уравновешивающий измеряемое давление. Идея использовать жидкость для измерения давления принадлежит Итальянскому учёному Эванджэлиста Торричэлли (Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647); 1640). Первые ртутные манометры были сделаны Итальянским механиком Винчэнцо Вивиани (Vincenzo Viviani (1622–1703); 1642) и Французским учёным Блезом Паскалем (Blaise Pascal (1623–1662); 1646). Конструктивное исполнение жидкостных манометров отличается большим разнообразием. Основные разновидности жидкостных манометров:- U-образные (двухтрубные), чашечные (однотрубные) и двухчашечные. Современные жидкостные манометры имеют пределы измерений от 0.1 Ньютона на квадратный метр (Н/м^2) до 0.25 МН/м^2 (~ от 0.01 миллиметров водяного столба (мм вод.ст.) до 1 900 миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.) и находят применение главным образом для измерений с высокой точностью в лабораторных условиях. Жидкостные манометры, служащие для измерения малых избыточных давлений и разрежений менее 5 кН/м^2 (37.5 мм рт.ст.), называются Микроманометрами. При малых пределах измерений жидкостные манометры заполняются лёгкими жидкостями (вода, спирт, толуол, силиконовые масла), а при увеличении пределов измерений – ртутью. При измерении давления чашечным микроманометром заполняющая сосуд жидкость вытесняется в трубку, изменение уровня жидкости сравнивают со шкалой, отградуированной в единицах давления. Пределы измерений прибора не превышают 2 кН/м^2 (~200 мм вод.ст.) при наибольшем угле наклона. Для точных измерений и поверки микроманометров других типов применяют двухчашечные микроманометры компенсационного типа, в которых один из сосудов (чашка) жёстко закреплён, а второй сосуд с целью создания необходимого для уравновешивания давления столба жидкости перемещается в вертикальном направлении. Перемещение, определяемое при помощи точной шкалы с нониусом или по концевым мерам длины, непосредственно характеризует измеряемое давление. Компенсационными микроманометрами можно измерять давления до 5 кН/м^2 (~500 мм вод.ст.), при этом погрешность не превышает (2–5)·10^{-3} Н/м^2, или (2–5)·10^{-2} мм вод.ст.. Верхний предел измерения жидкостных манометров можно повысить, увеличив высоту столба жидкости и выбрав жидкость с большей плотностью. Однако даже при заполнении манометра ртутью его верхний предел измерения редко превышает 0.25 МН/м^2 (~1 900 мм рт.ст.), например, в чашечных манометрах, в которых широкий сосуд сообщён с вертикальной трубкой. Жидкостные манометры для измерений с высокой точностью оснащают электрическими или оптическими отсчётными устройствами, а их конструктивное исполнение позволяет устранить различные источники погрешностей (влияние температуры, воздействие вибраций, капиллярные силы и так далее). Высокую точность обеспечивает двухчашечный ртутный манометр абсолютного давления с так называемым ёмкостным отсчётом, который применяется для определения температуры в эталонном газовом термометре (Всесоюзный Научно-Исследовательский Институт Метрологии имени Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева). Пределы измерений манометра составляют (0–0.13) МН/м2 (0–1 000 мм рт.ст.). Для улучшения эксплуатационных характеристик (в основном точности показаний) в жидкостных манометрах применяют следящие системы, которые позволяют автоматически определять высоту столба жидкости. В поршневых манометрах чувствительным элементом является поршень или другое тело, с помощью которого давление уравновешивается грузом или каким-либо силоизмерительным устройством. Распространение получил манометр с так называемым неуплотнённым поршнем, в котором поршень притёрт к цилиндру с небольшим зазором и перемещается в нём в осевом направлении. Впервые подобный прибор был создан в 1833 Русскими учёными иностранного происхождения Жёржем-Фрэдэриком (Егором Ивановичем) Пару (или Парротом; George-Frédéric von Parrot; 1767–1852) и Эмилием Христиановичем Ленцем (Heinrich-Freidrich Emil Lenz; 1804–1865); широкое применение поршневые манометры нашли во второй половине XIX века благодаря работам Е. Рухгольца (E. Ruckholz; Германия) и А. Амага (Франция), которые независимо друг от друга предложили ‘неуплотнённый’ поршень. Основное преимущество поршневых манометров перед жидкостными заключается в возможности измерения ими больших давлений при сохранении высокой точности. Поршневой манометр с относительно небольшими габаритами (высота ~0.5 м) превосходит по пределам измерений и точности 300-метровый ртутный манометр, конструкция которого была разработана Французским химиком и физиком Люи Полем Кайётэ (Louis Paul Cailletet; 1832–1913) в 1891. Манометр был смонтирован на Эйфелевой Башне в Париже. Верхний предел измерения поршневых манометров составляет около 3.5 ГН/м^2 (3.5·10^8 мм вод.ст.). При этом высота измерительной установки не превышает 2.5 метров (м). Для измерения такого давления ртутным манометрам потребовалось бы довести его высоту до 26.5 километров (км). Наиболее распространены грузопоршневые манометры с простым неуплотнённым поршнем. Пространство под поршнем заполнено маслом, которое под давлением поступает в зазор между поршнем и цилиндром, что обеспечивает смазку трущихся поверхностей. Вращение поршня относительно цилиндра предотвращает появление контактного трения. Давление определяется весом грузов, уравновешивающих его, и площадью сечения поршня. Изменяя вес грузов и площадь сечения поршня, можно в широком диапазоне менять пределы измерений, которые для манометров данного типа составляют 0.04–10 МН/м^2 (0.4–100 кгс/см^2). При этом погрешности наиболее точных эталонных манометров не более 0.002–0.005%. При дальнейшем повышении пределов измерений площадь поршня становится столь малой, что для грузов необходимо конструировать специальные устройства (опорные штанги, рычажные

устройства). Например, для уменьшения веса грузов в манометрах системы манометра Михаила Константиновича Жоховского (СССР) уравновешивающее усилие создаётся при помощи гидравлического мультипликатора. В этом случае даже при измерении высоких давлений 2.5 ГН/м^2 (2.5·10^4 кгс/см^2) измерительная установка предельно компактна и не требует наложения большого числа грузов. Поршневые Манометры специальных конструкций применяются также при измерении небольших избыточных давлений, разрежений, абсолютного и атмосферного давлений. Как правило, поршневые системы таких манометров предварительно уравновешиваются специальным устройством, что позволяет понизить нижний предел измерений практически до нуля. Поршень может быть уравновешен, например, пружинным механизмом. Вращение поршня осуществляется от электродвигателя. При создании разрежения в пространстве над верхней частью поршня избыток атмосферного давления уравновешивают грузы, накладываемые на его нижнюю часть. Кроме цилиндрических поршней, применяют сферические и конические поршни. В так называемых Колокольных Манометрах роль поршня выполняет колокол, а в манометрах типа ‘Кольцевых Весов’ – плоская перегородка внутри полого кольца. Поршневые манометры применяют для градуировки и поверки манометров других типов, при точных измерениях и контроле давления с выходом показаний на цифровой счётчик или с передачей их на расстояние. В Деформационных Манометрах чувствительным элементом является упругая оболочка, которая воспринимает измеряемое давление. Деформация этой оболочки является мерой вызвавшего её давления. Деформационные манометры в зависимости от конструкции чувствительного элемента делятся на трубчатые, мембранные и сильфонные. Принцип определения давления по упругой деформации тонкой оболочки был предложен в 1846 Швейцарским железнодорожным инженером Рудольфом Эдуадом Шинцем (Rudolf Eduard Schinz; 1812–1855), а частный случай этого метода – определение давления по деформации полой трубчатой пружины – в 1848 Французским учёным Уженом Бурдо (Eugène Bourdon; 1808–1884), по имени которого трубчатая пружина часто называется трубкой Бурдо (или Бурдона; Tube de Bourdon). Пределы измерений деформационных манометров охватывают широкий диапазон давлений – от 10 Н/м^2 до 1 000 МН/м^2 (1–10^8 мм вод.ст.). Простота принципа действия, компактность конструкции, удобство в эксплуатации обусловили применение деформационных манометров при промышленных измерениях. Простейший Трубчатый Манометр имеет полую, изогнутую по дуге трубку, один конец которой присоединён к объёму, где измеряется давление, второй, запаянный конец – к рычагу передаточного механизма. При изменении давления трубка деформируется, перемещение её конца через передаточный механизм сообщается стрелке, которая показывает давление по шкале. Наряду с трубчатой пружиной в манометрах часто применяют мембрану или сильфон. Кроме механического преобразования деформации чувствительного элемента в показания манометра, применяются также электрические или оптические методы преобразования, в том числе с передачей результатов измерений на расстояние. В системах автоматического регулирования и контроля технологических процессов применяют деформационные манометры с силовой компенсацией (по методу измерений). В этом случае манометр состоит из измерительного блока и унифицированного электрического или пневматического силового преобразователя. Измеряемое давление преобразуется чувствительным элементом измерительного блока в усилие, которое уравновешивается силой, развиваемой механизмом обратной связи, а не деформацией чувствительного элемента. На выходе преобразователя механизма создаётся стандартный электрический или пневматический сигнал, пропорциональный измеряемому давлению. Данная система позволяет применять один и тот же преобразователь в манометре для измерения абсолютного, избыточного давления и разрежения, разности давлений, а также других теплоэнергетических параметров (температуры, уровня, плотности, расхода). При этом возможно изменение пределов измерений в широком диапазоне за счёт изменения соотношений плеч рычагов преобразователя и площадей сильфонов. Измерительный блок манометра абсолютного давления состоит из двух сильфонов, связанных с Т-образным рычагом преобразователя. В одном из сильфонов создано разрежение, второй сообщён с объёмом, в котором измеряется давление. Под действием давления заслонка Т-образного рычага прижимается к соплу, что приводит к увеличению давления в сильфоне обратной связи и появлению уравновешивающего усилия. Преобразователь питается сжатым воздухом от постороннего источника. Выходное давление при помощи пневмоусилителя передаётся на аппаратуру, фиксирующую результаты измерений. При измерении очень высоких давлений (свыше 2.5 МН/м^2) или давлений, близких к нулю (менее 10 Н/м^2), применение манометров указанных выше типов связано с большими трудностями или просто невозможно. В этих случаях нашли применение манометры, принцип действия которых основан на измерении какого-либо физического параметра, связанного с давлением определённой зависимостью. При измерении малых абсолютных давлений применяют ионизационные, тепловые, вязкостные, радиометрические манометры (смотрите Вакуумметрия). При измерении высоких давлений широко используют, например, Манганиновые Манометры, в которых под действием давления изменяется электрическое сопротивление тонкой манганиновой проволоки. Находят применение также манометры, действие которых основано на магнитострикционном эффекте (смотрите Магнитострикция), скорости распространения звука в среде и другом. Высокой точностью отличаются манометры, принцип действия которых основан на зависимости температуры плавления ртути от давления. Переход ртути из твёрдого состояния в жидкое сопровождается скачкообразным изменением объёма, что позволяет надёжно фиксировать соответствующие моменту плавления температуру и давление и обеспечивает хорошую воспроизводимость результатов. Измерительная установка с таким манометром позволяет определять давления до 4 ГН/м^2 (~4·10^2 мм вод.ст.) с погрешностью, не превышающей 1%, и используется в качестве эталона сверхвысокого давления (до 4 ГН/м^2) при поверке и градуировке манометра. Дальнейшее совершенствование манометров предполагает повышение их точности, расширение пределов измерений, обеспечение более высокой надёжности и долговечности, удобства эксплуатации. Повышению точности манометров способствует использование таких материалов, как дисперсионно-твердеющие сплавы, кварц (например, для изготовления чувствительных элементов деформационных манометров), применение упругих опор, оптических и электрических методов снятия показаний и регистрации их. При автоматизации измерений находят применение различные средства, позволяющие передавать результаты измерений на устройства с цифровым отсчётом, записывающие и печатающие устройства, которые могут находиться на значительных расстояниях от мест измерений (например, передача результатов измерения атмосферного давления на Марсе и Венере при облёте их искусственными спутниками), и так далее.

PRESSURE INDICATOR = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ИНДИКАТОР ДАВЛЕНИЯ, или МАНОМЕТР) – Pressure Indicator is an indicator that signals pressure conditions.

PRESSURE LINE FILTER = ФИЛЬТР ЛИНИИ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ФИЛЬТР НАГНЕТАТЕЛЬНОГО ТРУБОПРОВОДА) – Pressure Line Filter is a filter located in a line conducting working fluid to a working device or devices. See also Filter.

PRESSURE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ НАЖИМА – Pressure Mark is a fabrics defect found in processed film which may appear as reduced or increased density. See also Bruise, and Finger Mark. Pressure Mark:- an area of greater lustre, or of reduced thickness, in a fabric when compared to the adjacent normal fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by irregularities of pressure during the finishing process. / Ласы (pressure mark):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; зоны в полотне с более интенсивным блеском или меньшей толщиной по сравнению с соседними участками полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает в результате неравномерности давления на полотно во время отделки.

PRESSURE SUIT = СКАФАНДР (или КОСТЮМ ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ) – Pressure Suit is an inflatable suit for high-altitude or space flight to protect the body from low pressure.

PRESSURE SWITCH = ВЫКЛЮЧАТЕЛЬ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или РЕЛЕ ДАВЛЕНИЯ) – Pressure Switch is an electric switch operated by fluid pressure.

PRESSURE–TREATING = ПРОПИТКА ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ – Pressure-Treating is the process of impregnating wood with preservative or fire retardant chemicals by placing the wood and chemical in a pressure chamber. See also Empty-Cell Process Pressure-Treating, and Full-Cell Process Pressure-Treating. / Процесс пропитки древесины .

PRÊT–À–PORTER = ПРЭТ–А–ПОРТЭ (или ОДЕЖДА ШИРПОТРЕБ) – Prêt-À-Porter:- ready-to-wear clothes. / Под Прэт-А-Портэ, от Французского словосочетания Prêt-À-Porter, означающее буквально Готовое Платье, понимается готовая к носке одежда ширпотреб (широкого потребления).

PRETAX = НАЧИСЛЕННОЕ ДО ВЫЧЕТА НАЛОГОВ (или НАЧИСЛЕННОЕ ДО НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Pretax is a person's salary before state and federal income taxes are calculated. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Начисленным До Вычета Налогов понимается жалованье лица, до подсчёта штатовских и федеральных налогов на доход.

PRETENSION = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ) – Pretension is the relatively low tension applied to remove kinks and crimp when mounting a specimen preparatory to making a test or to a textile processing operation, etc. Pretension is the specified tension applied to a test specimen preparatory to making a test.

PRE–TRIP INSPECTION = ПРЕДРЕЙСОВАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – Pre-Trip Inspection (PTI) is a test to examine correct operation of a refrigerated container. The test should be carried out before transporting refrigerated goods. A technical inspection of reefer containers prior to positioning for stuffing. Pre-Trip Inspection (PTI) is a technical inspection of reefer containers prior to their being positioned for stuffing. Typically the shipping line's inspection of reefer containers prior to release to the shipper for stuffing/loading. / Предрейсовая Инспекция (ПРИ) .

PREVENTER = ПРЕДОХРАНИТЕЛЬ – Preventer (maritime term):- a rope used for additional support or for additional securing, e.g., preventer stay. / , например, лось-штаг.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE = ПРЕВЕНТИВНЫЙ РЕМОНТ (или ПРЕДУПРЕДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ РЕМОНТ, или ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РЕМОНТ) – Preventive Maintenance is a maintenance performed according to a fixed schedule involving the routine repair and replacement of machine parts and components.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES = ПРЕВЕНТИВНЫЕ МЕРЫ – Preventative Measures are actions taken in advance to prevent any undesirable effects from lack of nutrients or pests and diseases. / Под Превентивным, от Французского слова Préventif, от Латинского слова Praeventio, означающее Опережаю или Предупреждаю, понимается предупреждающий, предохранительный, например, превентивная прививка.

PRF = PULSE REPETITION FREQUENCY

PRICE = ЦЕНА – (1) Price is a cost of purchasing a unit of goods or services. Very broadly, prices are generally set by the manufacturer and retailer, taking into account all fixed costs and variable costs and allowing for a profit margin. Price is the amount of money or consideration-in-kind for which a service is bought, sold, or offered for sale. / Расход на приобретение единицы товаров или услуг. В широком смысле слова, цены, как правило, устанавливаются изготовителем и розничным торговцем, принимая в расчёт . Под Ценой понимается денежное выражение стоимости товара. Цены складываются стихийно и колеблются вокруг стоимости в простом товарном производстве или вокруг цены производства в зависимости от спроса и предложения. Основными видами цен являются:- закупочные, оптовые и розничные.

(2) Price means a rate, fare, or charge.

(3) Price:- securities and merchandise are quoted at a market or selling price. Foreign exchange is quoted in rates, not prices. Exchange value of a good or service expressed in monetary terms. Prices are expressed in fractions. Common fractions:- 1/8 = 12.5 ¢, 1/4 = 25 ¢, 3/8 = 37.5 ¢, 1/2 = 50 ¢, 5/8 = 62.5 ¢, 3/4 = 75 ¢, and 7/8 = 87.5 ¢.

PRICE BANDING = ЦЕНОВОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Price Banding (at CME GROUP) is a similar mechanism to price limits which rejects orders outside a given range, or band, to maintain orderly markets in futures and options markets whether there is high volatility or not. Bands are calculated dynamically for each product based on the last price, plus or minus a fixed value. If markets quickly move in one direction, the price bands dynamically adjust to accommodate new trading ranges. CME GCC (The CME Global Command Center provides customer support 24 hours a day, beginning at 14:00 Sunday through 16:30 Friday, Central Time:- United States:- +1-800-438 8616, Europe:- +44-20-76234747, and Asia:- +65-65325010; for general, non-production issues, email the GCC at gcc@cmegroup.com.) Price Banding:- Futures Price Banding:- A Price Band Variation (PBV) is a static value that varies by product. It is symmetrically applied to both the upside (for bids) and downside (for offers) to determine the Price Band Variation Range (PBVR). With each price change the PBVR is recalculated and the new range is applied. The CME Globex platform rejects all bids and offers outside the PBVR. Applying the PBV to a reference price determines the PBVR. The reference price depends on the market state and trading activity:- (i) During the Pre-Open and the Pre-Open/Non-Cancel period, the contract's Settlement Price is the reference price; (ii) Once the first Indicative Opening Price (IOP) is calculated, it becomes the reference price; (iii) During trading hours, the Last Price is the reference price; (iv) If no IOP or Last Price is established, the Settlement Price remains the reference price until a Last Price is established; and (v) In the event of a market emergency, when a market is placed in a non-trading mode during trading hours, the IOP serves as the reference price during the non-regular Pre-Open and Pre-Open/Non Cancel Period. If no IOP is available, the Last Price is the reference price. Options Price Banding:- Enhanced Options price banding is identical to futures price banding, with the following modifications:- For Outright Options – based on market conditions, the reference price is set to either the:- (i) Last Price of the option; (ii) Theoretical Options Price based on well-established options pricing algorithms; and (iii) Last Price in combination with the Theoretical Options Price, if practical. For Options Spreads (UDS) – the reference price is a theoretical value derived from the reference prices of the legs within the UDS. A change to the legs' reference prices will result in an updated reference price of the UDS. The Last Price or Bid/Offer of the UDS will not update the reference price. If a customer experiences issues entering orders due to price banding, contact the CME Global Command Center (GCC) to adjust price bands. The width of the price bands is determined by one of the following:- (i) A fixed PBV for the entire option series, identical to the current price banding practice; (ii) A dynamic PBV based on the delta of the option, as estimated by the TOP calculation; or, (iii) A dynamic PBV based on a percentage of the TOP, where the percentage is based on the delta of the option. Please note:- (i) If market conditions dictate a wider price band, for example, in a volatile market where prices are fluctuating rapidly, CME Group may elect to temporarily relax or suspend the price banding restriction; (ii) In addition to the PBVR, Daily Trading Limits may be in effect for certain products; and Daily Trading Limits are

always given priority over PBVR in rejecting orders with erroneous prices; and (iii) PBVR are monitored throughout the day by the CME Global Command Center (GCC) and may be adjusted if necessary. Price Banding Rules:- Different price banding rules apply to options and futures to reflect the differences between these markets:- (i) Although a series of options on a particular futures contract may trade frequently, any single option with a specific strike price may not trade or even be quoted regularly; (ii) The price of the underlying futures contract may change substantially subsequent to the option's Last Price, causing the market value of a formerly out-of-the-money option to increase substantially while the PBVR is locked in place:- In this situation, the Last Price on a specific option would be an unrepresentative reference price; and (iii) Options with different strikes require different price band widths:- PBVRs for out-of-money options are narrower than those for in-the-money options to reflect the extent to which bids and offers departing from their fair market value may be considered erroneous. See also Circuit Breaker, Price Limits, and Velocity Logic.

PRICE BASING = БАЗИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ – Price Basing:- a situation where producers, processors, merchants, or consumers of a commodity establish commercial transaction prices based on the futures prices for that or a related commodity, e.g., an offer to sell Corn at 5 cents over the December futures price. This phenomenon is commonly observed in grain and metal markets. / Ситуация, при которой производители, переработчики, коммерсанты или потребители сырья устанавливают цены по коммерческим операциям, базирующиеся на ценах фьючерсов для такого же или связанного с ним вида сырья, например, оферта на продажу кукурузы по цене, на 5 центов превышающую цену Декабрьского фьючерса на Кукурузу. Такое явление обычно наблюдается на рынках зерна, хлопка и металлов.

PRICE/BOOK (EQUITY) RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНА/БАЛАНСОВАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Price/Book (Equity) Ratio:- closing price of the stock on the last trading day of the fiscal year divided by the fiscal year book value per share. Book value is the same figure as common stock equity from the 10Q or 10K reports.

PRICE BY VOLUME = ЦЕНА К ОБЪЁМУ – Price By Volume is a horizontal histogram plotted on the chart of a security, which corresponds to the volume of shares traded at a specific price level. Price by volume histograms are found on the Y-axis and are used by technical traders to predict areas of support and resistance. Large price by volume bars are used to illustrate high buying and selling interest, and they are often regarded as a sign that the given price level will act as a strong area of support or resistance. It is common to see the price of an asset face little resistance when traveling between levels that have small PBV bars, but pushing the price past areas with large PBV bars is substantially more difficult. A horizontal histogram that overlays a price chart. The histogram bars stretch from left to right starting at the left side of the chart. The length of each bar is determined by the cumulative total of all volume bars for the periods during which the closing price fell within the vertical range of the histogram bar. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

PRICE/CASH FLOW RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНА/ОБЪЁМ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – The Price To Cash Flow (PCF) Ratio is derived by dividing the cash flow per share by the share price. As a variable that focuses on liquidity, the price/cash flow ratio helps to evaluate the development of a company's future earnings potential and compare different companies with one another. The increased significance of PCF can be traced back to, among other things, the fact that it is much less susceptible to accounting policy manipulations than the net income figure reported in the annual financial statements. This should considerably improve the quality of information relating to the predictability in the development of company revenues. Ratio of the share price to the cash flow of a company. The price of the share is divided by the cash flow. See also Price Earnings Ratio.

PRICE CHANNELS = ЦЕНОВЫЕ КАНАЛЫ (или КАНАЛЫ ЦЕНЫ) – Price Channels are an important technical condition prevalent on almost all price charts on all time frames. Traders use these simple formations to identify profitable trade setups on both the long and short sides. If drawn and analyzed correctly, price channels can provide precise entry, exit, stop-loss and profit-taking levels for all types of traders in all markets. However, price channels have their limits, and those who put too much faith in them can get burned. A price channel combines an existing trendline with a second, parallel trendline so that when the lines are taken together, they fully contain the price fluctuations in the current leg of the move. The upper trendline connects significant highs of the move, and the lower trendline connects the lows of the move. These trendline levels represent areas where key demand (support) and supply (resistance) exist. An asset's price will oscillate between these levels – the upper and lower trendlines – helping traders position their entries and risk-aware exits. All else equal, buy entries tend to be more profitable when placed at the lower end of the channel, and sell entries tend to be more profitable when placed at the upper end. Of course, that thinking assumes the channel will hold. Likewise, traders can set stop-loss and profit-target orders in the vicinity of these established highs and lows to protect the bottom line or get the most out of a position. What also is clear is that channels aren't always picture perfect. Highs and lows are fluid, and traders must be alert and flexible as channels develop. Similar to Bollinger Bands®, Price Channels form boundries above and below the price line and can be used as indicators of volatility. Price channels are created by specifying a number of periods that will chart an n-period high or low around the price line. Understanding Channels:- during a trading range, traders scalp by buying near the bottom and selling near the top, both to initiate positions and take profits. Channels are weak trends and can behave more like a spike or a trading range. When they are tight and steep with only small and brief pullbacks, they are spikes on higher time frame charts and should be traded like strong trends. In a steep bear channel with only small pullbacks, traders only should look to short. When a channel is broad with large swings made of pullbacks lasting 10 or more bars, and the slope is relatively flat, it essentially is trading a range. The broader and flatter it is, the more traders will trade in both directions, looking mostly for scalps, as they do in trading ranges. The tighter and steeper it is, the more inclined traders will be to trade in the direction of the trend. Every type of market has characteristics that make it difficult to trade. The more the market resembles a trading range, the less certain that a breakout or a reversal will hold. The steeper the trend, the higher the probability of success, but the stop usually is farther away, increasing the risk; generally it is better to swing than to scalp. For example, in a bull trend, traders usually will trail the stop below the most recent higher-low after every new high. This usually means that the size of the risk is greater, which is typically the case when the probability is higher, as it is in strong trends. Whenever the risk is greater, traders should reduce the size of their trade so that the total dollars at risk are not greater than on any other trade. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, индикатор, аналогичный Пограничным Полосам Болындьжёра® (Bollinger Bands®). В графическом плане каналы цены формируют границы выше и ниже линии цены биржевого актива или инструмента, и которые могут быть использованы в качестве индикаторов лихорадочности. Каналы цены создаются определённым числом временных периодов торговли таким образом, чтобы отражать на графике n-период максимумов или минимумов вокруг линии цены.

PRICE CONTROLS = ЦЕНОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛИ (или КОНТРОЛИ ЦЕНЫ) – Price Controls is a form of government intervention in the economy in which a government agency uses its law-making power to regulate the prices at which otherwise voluntary private exchanges may take place. The government agency may attempt to fix and enforce the exact prices at which a particular good or service may be sold (as for example when state regulatory commissions fix the rates for electricity, gas or water to be sold by monopoly utility companies in particular geographic areas). Alternatively, the government agency may be content to set 'ceiling prices' or 'floor prices' for particular goods or services. Ceiling price controls set a maximum price that may be charged but do not prohibit

transactions at lower prices below the ceiling price (for example, rent control). Floor price controls set a minimum price that may legally be charged but do not prohibit transactions at higher prices above the floor price (for example, minimum wage laws).

PRICE DISCOVERY = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Price Discovery:- the manner of making prices visible and readily available to the public. The process of determining the price of an asset by trading conducted in open outcry at an exchange. The process of determining the price level for a commodity based on supply and demand conditions. Price discovery may occur in a futures market or cash market. / Под Ценообразованием понимается процесс формирования цен на товары и системы цен в целом. Цены складываются стихийно под воздействием спроса и предложения в условиях конкуренции производства, под действием закона стоимости.

PRICE DRAWN BY LOT = ЦЕНА, РАСПИСАННАЯ ПО ЛОТ(У/АМ) – Price Drawn By Lot:- price at which more than one buyer wishes to purchase the same stocks or bonds from the same seller, or several sellers wish to sell to only one buyer. If not enough units are available to satisfy the entire demand, lots are drawn to decide who can effect the purchase or sale.

PRICE DURATION CURVE = КРИВАЯ ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЦЕНЫ – Price Duration Curve (in electricity) is a graphic representation of the percent of hours that a system's price was at or below a given level during the year. / В сфере электроснабжения Кривая Продолжительности Цены представляет собой графическое оформление процента часов, в течение которых цена системы была на уровне или ниже данного уровня в течение года.

PRICE–EARNINGS–GROWTH RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНА–ЗАРАБОТКИ–РОСТ – Price-Earnings-Growth (PEG) Ratio is a ratio compares a company's price-to-earnings multiple to its earnings growth rate. It is calculated by dividing the P/E ratio by the percentage growth rate in earnings. A company with a P/E of 50 and an earnings growth rate of 25% has a PEG of 2 (a lower number is better). This makes it easier to compare similar stocks trading at different levels.

PRICE EARNINGS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНА ЗАРАБОТКИ – Price Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio):- a stock's market capitalization divided by it's after-tax earnings over a 12-month period, usually the trailing period but occasionally the current or forward period. The price to book ratio is one of the factors commonly used to distinguish between value and growth stocks. A company's share price divided by its earnings per share. Price/Earnings Ratio is the current Stock Exchange value of the company compared with the profits earned. Thus it is a measure of the stockholders' return. The value varies depending on the industry, degree of competition, risk and business efficiency but a typical figure is about 11. The value varies also according to the stockholders' expectations for the company. For example, a 'blue chip' company will have a lower ratio than a growth company (whose stockholders expect the value of their holdings to appreciate as the company grows). Relationship (ratio) of the share price to the net profit of a company. Calculated by dividing the market price of the shares by the earnings per share. Common indicator for the assessment of stocks. The Price Earnings (P/E) Ratio is figured by dividing the price of a stock by the company earnings per share. For example, a stock selling at USD50.00, with earnings at USD5.00 per share for the previous year, has a P/E Ratio of 10 (50 / 5 = 10). This value is also known as Multiple. Current market price of a share of stock divided by the issuing corporation's earnings per share for a 12-month period. Considered to be a benchmark of value for investors, the price earnings (P/E) ratio measures the price of a business entity's stock compared with its profits and indicates how other investors regard the stock. A popular way to compare stocks selling at various price levels. The Price Earnings Ratio is the price of a share of stock divided by earnings per share for a twelve-month period. For example, a stock selling for USD50.00 a share that earned USD5.00 a share is said to be selling at a price-earnings ratio of 10. The ratio of the price of a stock to the earnings per share. The total profit of a company divided by the number of shares outstanding. In equity research, the Price/Earnings Ratio is calculated from the current market share price divided by the (estimated) profit per share. The P/E ratio is a variable for assessing the past and future earnings power of a stock corporation and is used to evaluate the relative trading level of a share. The calculated value first becomes relative by comparing it with the figure from other companies in the same sector and/or the figures from previous years. Latest closing price divided by the earnings per share based on the last twelve months of earnings. Companies with negative earnings receive an 'NE'. Price/Earnings (P/E):- this ratio compares the current share price to the trailing 12-months' earnings and is a useful way to compare various companies and industry sectors. For example, a company earning CAD0.50 per share (last year) which is trading at CAD10.00 per share has a P/E of 20. If you buy a share today, and the performance stays the same, you can expect to earn CAD0.50 on each share you own. High P/E's are common in high tech because of the rapid growth anticipated in future earnings. Technology company P/E's are generally in the 30+ range. Note that tech companies rarely pay dividends, i.e. pay a portion of the profits to shareholders. They usually reinvest the cash to make the company more valuable – meaning that the share price will go up. The shareholder still owns the profit (or loss), but doesn't get it in her hands. If there is a loss, shareholders share that loss, too (in terms of value), but they do not, of course, have to personally make up that loss and they are not liable for it. If there are stock options or warrants outstanding, then there will be more shares among which earnings have to be divided. The term diluted EPS is used to include such additional shares. Price Earnings Ratio is the ratio of a share's price to its net earnings. The earnings per share used can be historic or prospective. Shows the number of times the price covers the earnings per share over a twelve month period. Investors commonly use this ratio to measure the attractiveness of particular shares and to compare shares in one company with those in another. / Соотношение Цена Заработки является наиболее известным и популярным коэффициентом для определения недооценённых акций. Под Ценой в данном случае подразумевается текущая рыночная стоимость акции, а под Заработками – заработок на одну такую акцию за двенадцати-месячный период. Фактически данное соотношение оценивает компанию с точки зрения результата её работы – размера прибыли. Его значение можно было бы интерпретировать следующим образом:- сколько лет понадобилось бы покупателю 100% акций данной компании, чтобы, распределяя всю прибыль в виде дивидендов, окупить свои затраты. Некая зависимость между соотношением цена заработки и доходностью акций действительно существует. Однако, несмотря на огромную популярность, его использование для оценки возможной стоимости акций Российских компаний может привести к существенным ошибкам в принятии решения о покупке акций. В чём тут дело? Данное соотношение имеет весьма слабую связь с самыми важными фундаментальными показателями деятельности компании. Нередко в поисках недооценённых акций в расчёт закладывается среднее по соответствующей отрасли соотношение цена заработки. Это не всегда правильно, поскольку показатели прибыли компаний могут сильно отличаться друг от друга в течение определённого периода времени, а некоторые компании и вовсе то ли по объективным, то ли из корыстных побуждений вместо прибыли показывают убытки. Стало быть соотношение цена заработки теряет смысл для последних, так как они будут исключены из анализа общей ситуации в отрасли. Это, в свою очередь, приведёт к смещению усреднённого значения данного соотношения в сторону повышения и тем самым даст ошибку при выявлении недооценённых акций.

PRICE ENVELOPE BAND = ОГИБАЮЩАЯ ЦЕНОВАЯ ПОЛОСА – Price Envelopes (or Percentage Bands) are plotted at a set percentage above and below a moving average. They are used to indicate overbought and oversold levels and can be traded on their own or in conjunction with a momentum indicator. An envelope is generally two moving averages, one adjusted to be above price, the other adjusted to be below. Typically, an envelope defines the limits of a security's normal trading range. In use, traders tend to trade

reversals using the bands, e.g., if price penetrates the upper band they go short, if it penetrates the lower band they go long. The definition of the band depends to a large extent on volatility, which is why Bollinger Bands® are so useful – they self-modify as volatility expands and contracts. Envelopes can employ simple moving averages, exponential moving averages, or other more complicated averaging strategies. Day traders make extensive use of envelopes, and in fact you could argue that the SureFireThing Camarilla Equation uses 'reversion to mean' theory to generate a number of pseudo-envelopes which sit around a nominal center point providing incredibly useful day trading signals (although they also provide breakout points, not just reversals). They tend to work best on liquid stocks, as they track the market's expectations, and the more liquid a security, the closer it approaches ideal behaviour. An envelope is comprised of two moving averages:- one moving average is shifted upward and the second moving average is shifted downward. A trading band composed of two moving averages, one of which is shifting upwards and the other shifting downwards. These trading bands are used by technical analysts to define a stock's upper and lower boundaries. Signals to sell occur when the stock price reaches the upper band, and buy signals are generated when the price reaches the lower band. The reasoning behind the sell and buy signals is that stock prices tend to bounce off the bands. Even though buyers and sellers will temporarily pressure a stock's price to its extremes, it should re-stabilize to more realistic levels found within the envelope. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Пограничные Полосы Болындьжёра® (Bollinger Bands®) . , например, с индикатором момента. Огибающая ценовая полоса может быть получена из скользящей средней величины. Верхняя линия огибающей ценовой полосы определяется как скользящая средняя величина плюс определённый процент от скользящей средней величины. Аналогичным образом, но только с вычетом определённого процента определяется нижняя линия огибающей ценовой полосы. Выбирая соответствующее процентное отклонение для данной скользящей средней величины, можно так определить огибающую ценовую полосу, что она будет охватывать подавляющую часть ценовой активности, причём верхняя граница будет примерно совпадать с относительными максимумами, а нижняя – с относительными минимумами. Таким образом, этот показатель является достаточно хорошим индикатором возможного приближения к точке разворота тенденции, но тем не менее цены могут долго оставаться рядом с одной из границ огибающей ценовой полосы.

PRICE FIXING = ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ – Price Fixing is the fixing of market prices for all securities listed on the stock exchange. Exchange prices in floor trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange are determined by the official brokers. The process is governed by the Exchange Rules. The trade is concluded at the price at which most orders (purchases and sales) can be executed (principle of maximum possible execution). The market price of securities can be quoted once during a trading day on the stock exchange (standard quotation) or more than once a day on a continuous basis (variable quotation).

PRICE GAP = РАЗРЫВ В ЦЕНЕ – Price Gap is a chart pattern of the price movement of a commodity when the low price of one bar on a chart is higher than the high of the preceding bar (or inversely, the high is lower than the low of the preceding bar); depicting a price or price range where no trades take place. The price patterns are used by technical analysts to try to recognize changes in a price trend.

PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ – In contrast to a performance index, Price Index is not adjusted for dividends and capital increases or decreases or interest payments. As a result, the price index reflects only the development of the prices of a specific portolio of shares or bonds. Examples of such calculated price indexes are the Dow Jones and Nikkei. The Price Index or the Naked Index is the 'classic' CAC 40® price index calculated continuously every 15 seconds. Price Index is a measure of relative price changes, consisting of a series of numbers arranged so that a comparison between the values for any two periods or places will show the average change in prices between periods or the average difference in prices between places. Price indexes were first developed to measure changes in the cost of living in order to determine the wage increases necessary to maintain a constant standard of living. They continue to be used extensively to estimate changes in prices over time and are also used to measure differences in costs among different areas or countries. See also Consumer Price Index, and Wholesale Price Index. / индексы от Дау Дьжонз и Никкэй. Индекс По Ценам или Оголённый Индекс это, например, 'классический' Французский индекс по стоимости акций Сэ.А.Сэ. 40® или КАК 40® (CAC 40®), рассчитываемый непрерывно каждые 15 секунд.

PRICE–LATER (DELAYED PRICE) CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С (ОТЛОЖЕННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ) ЦЕНОЙ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЕМОЙ ПОЗЖЕ – In the United States, a Price-Later (Delayed Price) Contract is an agreement in which grain is delivered and legal title passes to the elevator but price is established later at the discretion of the producer. The price to the producer on any given day is the elevator cash price less a service charge. See also Basis Contract; Delayed Payment Contract; Elevator Cash Contract; Forward Contract; Hedge-To-Arrive Contract; Minimum Price Contract; and Offer Contract.

PRICE LEVEL = ЦЕНОВОЙ УРОВЕНЬ (или УРОВЕНЬ ЦЕН) – Price Level is the average level of the prices of products and services purchased by consumers. / Ценовой Уровень или Уровень Цен это средний уровень цен на товары и услуги, приобретаемые потребителями.

PRICE LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕМ ЦЕНЫ – Price Limit Order is a customer order that specifies the price at which a trade can be executed. / Распоряжение заказчика, которое определяет цену, по которой сделка может быть исполнена.

PRICE LIMITS = ЦЕНОВЫЕ ПРЕДЕЛЫ (или ПРЕДЕЛЫ ЦЕНЫ, или ЦЕНОВЫЕ ЛИМИТЫ, или ЛИМИТЫ ЦЕНЫ) – The New York Stock Exchange's Price Limits are calculated each calendar quarter, based upon the average settlement price of the nearest primary futures contract, during the month prior to beginning of the quarter (denoted as Average Price). The only other commodities traded on the New York Board of Trade with price limits are Cotton, Orange Juice and Potatoes. These price limits are described on the contract specifications. The maximum advance or decline, from the previous day's settlement price, permitted for a futures contract in one trading session by the rules of the exchange. Also known as Maximum Price Fluctuation. Price Limits (at CME GROUP) represent the maximum price range permitted for a futures contract in each trading session. Price limits vary from product to product, as does what happens when a price limit is hit. Some markets may temporarily halt until price limits can be expanded or trading may be stopped for the day based on each exchange's rulebook (grain futures have daily hard limits, for example). Equity Product Price Limits And Circuit reakers:- Our US Equity futures markets have a range of automated safeguards in place – some of which are coordinated with cash equity markets. CME Group US Equity futures have 5% price limits overnight and remain open for trading at that limit. If markets reach 5% up or down during the overnight session, they remain open but can only trade up to those price limits. Daytime trading employs market-wide circuit breakers, a kind of price limit that halts trading for a period of time to help the market reset. CME Group US Equity futures markets are coordinated with stock circuit breakers at market 7%, 13%, and 20%. The 7% and 13% circuit breakers are each followed by 15-minute trading halts; if the 20% level is reached, the market closes for the trading day. FAQ:-This FAQ applies to all US-based Equity Index futures and options except E-mini S&P 500, Micro E-mini S&P 500 and S&P 500 futures and options. What Are Price Limits And How Do They Function? Price limits are a series of price fluctuation limits based on a reference price. In the case of futures on US equity indices, the reference price is based on previous trading day's volume-weighted Average Price ('VWAP') of the lead month contract determined between 2:59:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Central Time (CT) for the lead month futures

contract of each index. Note:- Equity price limits are downside limits during US trading hours, with hard upside and downside limits of 5% during non-US trading hours. What Are The Provisions During US Trading Hours? From 8:30 a.m. to 2:25 p.m. CT, there are successive Price Limits corresponding to 7% (for Level 1), 13% (for Level 2) and 20% (for Level 3) declines below the previous trading day's reference Price. From 2:25 p.m. until the 3:00 p.m. CT close of the cash equity market, only the 20% (for Level 3) price limit will be applicable. From 3:00 p.m. CT until the end of the current Trading Day at 4:00 p.m., there is a hard upside and downside limit of 5% based on the 3:00 p.m. reference price. The downside price limit, however, is either 5% below the 3:00 p.m. reference price or the 20% price limit that applied before 3:00 p.m., whichever is closer to the 3 p.m. price. What Are The Provisions During Non-US Trading Hours? 5:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. CT:- There is a hard upside and downside limit of 5% from 5:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. The midpoint of the 5% limit is based on the 3:00 p.m. futures fixing price. The width of the 5% limit is based on 5% of the underlying index value at 3:00 p.m. If the Primary futures contract is limit bid or limit offered at 8:23 a.m. and remains limit bid or limit offered at 8:25 a.m., then trading will be halted until 8:30 a.m. During the halt, the Exchange will provide an indicative opening with price limits expanded to 7% down. What Happens When The Primary Futures Contract Declines By 7%, 13%, Or 20%? (i) 7% Decline:- If the primary futures contract limit is offered at the 7% down limit before 2:25 p.m. CT, a 2-minute monitoring period will commence for the primary futures contract and all associated futures and options. During this monitoring period, trading will continue at or above the 7% down limit. If a limit condition exists at the end of the 2-minute monitoring period, a 2-minute trading halt occurs for the primary futures contract and all associated futures and options with price limits expanding to Level 2 (13%). If a limit condition does not exist, trading will continue with price limits expanding to Level 2 (13%). (ii) 13% Decline:- If the primary futures contract is limit offered at the 13% down limit, a 2-minute monitoring period will commence for the primary futures contract and all associated futures and options. During this monitoring period, trading will continue at or above the 13% down limit. If a limit condition exists at the end of the 2-minute monitoring period, a 2-minute trading halt occurs for the primary futures contract and all associated futures and options with price limits expanding to Level 3 (20%). If a limit condition does not exist, trading will continue with price limits expanding to Level 3 (20%). (iii) 20% Decline:- If the primary futures contract is limit offered at the 20% down limit before 2:25 p.m. CT, trading will continue at or above the 20% down limit for the remainder of the trading day for the primary futures contract and all associated futures contracts. Options, however, will enter into a pre-open state, and trading will be halted so long as a limit condition exists. Once a limit condition does not exist, options will resume trading. Also note that from 2:25 p.m. to – 3:00 p.m. CT, only the 20% market-wide circuit breaker level will be applicable. What Happens When The Underlying S&P 500 Index Hits A Level 1 (7%), Level 2 (13%), Or Level 3 (20%) Circuit Breaker Level? When NYSE 80B is triggered due to a 7% or 13% decline in the underlying S&P 500 Index, a coordinated market trading halt for the cash equity market and for all US-based equity index futures and options products. Trading will resume for all US-based equity index futures and options products when trading in the cash equity market resumes, with price limits expanding to the next level. A 20% decline (Level 3 circuit breaker) in the S&P 500 Index will terminate trading for the remainder of the trading day in both the cash equity market and for all US-based equity index futures and options. Trading in all US-based equity index futures and options will resume in coordination with the cash equity market. Note:- overnight trading will resume at the start of the next trading day, at 5:00 p.m. CT the evening before the next business day. How Is The Futures Reference Price Determined When Trading In The Cash Equity Market Is Terminated Early? The Reference Price will be the VWAP for the primary E-mini S&P 500 futures contract during the last 30 seconds of trading in the cash equity market. During The 2-Minute Monitoring Period, Can Orders Be Placed Below The Applicable Price Limit? An offer entered with a price below the prevailing down limit will be rejected. For instance, if the prevailing Level 1 (7%) is the prevailing circuit breaker, then orders below the 7% down limit will not be accepted. The order will be accepted, however, when the price limit is expanded to Level 2 (13%), provided that it is offering at higher than the 13% limit. What Is The Relationship Between Lead Month And Deferred Contracts Under The Circuit Breaker Methodology? Upon a circuit breaker event, all deferred futures contracts will follow the behavior of the lead month contract. Do Options Halt Trading If The Futures Are Either Limit Bid Or Limit Offered At The 5% ETH Daily Limit? If the primary futures contract is either limit bid or limit offered at the 5% ETH daily limit, then the associated options will be transitioned to a 'pre-open' market state. During the pre-open market state, trade matching does not occur but orders can be entered, modified or cancelled. The primary futures contract price level will be reviewed every ten minutes by the GCC manager (The CME Global Command Center provides customer support 24 hours a day, beginning at 14:00 Sunday through 16:30 Friday, Central Time:- United States:- +1-800-438 8616, Europe:- +44-20-76234747, and Asia:- +65-65325010; for general, non-production issues, email the GCC at gcc@cmegroup.com.). If a limit bid of limit offer condition does not exist at the time of review, then the associated options will be re-opened for trading. The GCC reserves the right to keep the options in a pre-open market state if a clear movement off the limit does not exist. All reviews are done on a best case basis. Note:- All times listed are in Central Time (CT). Crude Oil Product Circuit Breakers:- Our Energy markets have dynamic circuit breakers, which means the range in which prices can move is reset continuously on a rolling 60-minute lookback window. If markets move ±15% in that time, a 2-minute halt is initiated. A price limit is the maximum price range permitted for a futures contract in each trading session. When markets hit the price limit, different actions occur depending on the product being traded. Markets may temporarily halt until price limits can be expanded, remain in a limit condition or stop trading for the day, based on regulatory rules. Check Daily Price Limits during the trading day to make sure your trades are never left hanging during a price limit halt. Find daily price limits for CME Group Agricultural, Energy, Equity Index, Interest Rates, and Metals products. See also Circuit Breaker, Price Banding, and Velocity Logic. Price Limits are usually set by exchanges for daily price moves. There are no price limits on the expiring futures contract on or after its first notice day. See also Variable Limit. Early History Of Price Limits:- the earliest occurrence of a price limit in futures trading was at the Dojima exchange in Japan during the early XVIII century. Settlement in the Koku 'Small Futures' contract for Rice was determined by the average of the previous three days' forward-closing prices. If this price deviated by more than a fixed amount from the cash price for Rice, all contracts were either reversed out or delivered. This effectively discontinued trading in the contract by eliminating all futures positions. Also, the futures price was tied to the cash market, avoiding the potential criticism that futures trading caused problems in cash markets. Imposition of the rule came during a time when Rice markets were described as 'deteriorating'. Deteriorating markets are often characterized by price volatility. The first instance of a price limit rule in the United States came during the First World War. On February 01, 1917, Germany announced that its submarines would sink all ships found in the major Atlantic shipping lanes. Cotton prices for May delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange closed down by a record of over five cents a pound. By the following Monday, however, the market had recovered to within one and one-half cents of the earlier price. In subsequent weeks, futures prices continued to be extremely volatile. The threat of attacks on shipping continued to run down prices as traders feared lost access to the European markets. Cotton prices rose as markets responded to news of potentially large purchases of cotton for military uniforms. Congress responded by supplying flat-rate three percent war loss insurance – a substantial discount from the then-current Lloyd's of London quote of ten percent. Cotton prices reached an all-time high following the introduction of this subsidized insurance. The futures exchanges trading cotton responded to this volatility in two ways. On June 20, 1917, the British Board of Trade closed down cotton futures trading and the New York Cotton Exchange increased margin requirements. Separately, the US Government requested a price limit on the cotton contract. On August 22, 1917, a three-cent price limit was imposed. This limit remained in effect for the duration of the war. Interestingly, there is no record of a limit day during this period. Also during the First World War, the Food Administration froze prices on wheat to prevent profiteering in that commodity. This action closed down trading in wheat futures at the Chicago Board of Trade. However, other grain prices were not frozen and their

corresponding futures contracts traded freely. Since these grains are partially substitutable for Wheat, government policy regarding Wheat induced volatility in other grains. Futures prices for these commodities reflected this volatility, attracting the attention of the Food Administration. As a result of this scrutiny, the Board of Trade instituted a two-cent per day price limit on the oat contract and the New York Mercantile Exchange introduced a three-cent per day price limit on soy bean oil contracts. These price limits were removed once trading in wheat futures resumed after the war. Price limits were formalized in 1925 at the Chicago Board of Trade. The 1925 Annual Report reported a modification to all contracts allowing the Board of Directors to set price-change limits of five percent of the preceding day's average closing price, following a ten-hour notice period. (For comparison, a five percent limit on Wheat in today's Wheat contract comes to 18.9 cents per bushel. The present limit is twenty cents per bushel.) Determination of an emergency was left to the Board. Nevertheless, price limits retained their temporary character, to be used only in emergency situations. Direct federal intervention in agricultural markets during peace time began in the early 1930s under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Federal Farm Board, attempting to maintain prices in spite of large supplies of wheat, opened long futures contracts in May 1931 and 1932 wheat. Uncertainty about government policy (including complaints that officials were manipulating prices in their own interests) increased the frequency of emergency use of price limits. (A recent proposal by Robert Heller makes similar use of futures markets. He argues the current policy of supplying liquidity during a market break disrupts monetary policy. Instead he suggests the Fed supply liquidity directly by taking long futures positions. His use of futures contracts is reasoned from the same basis as the Federal Farm Board policy of six decades ago – both approaches avoid the problem of the federal government holding and disposing of assets. The experience of the 1930s suggests that careful consideration should be given to the problem of contract expiration.) (The Heller proposal is in Heller, R., 'Have the Fed Support Stock Market, Too', Wall Street Journal, October 27, 1989, p. A14. An analysis of the 1930s experience is in Moser, James T., 'Public Policy Intervention Through Futures Market Operations', forthcoming in the Journal of Futures Markets.) Passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in July 1933 opened the way for trade associations to enforce price stabilization agreements, with the federal government acting both as architect and enforcing partner. Application for these partnerships was made through the National Recovery Administration (NRA) with the agreements chartered through Executive Orders by President Franklin Roosevelt. The agreements came in the form of codes for fair competition. Grain price volatility continued to be high after the Farm Board ceased its price manipulations. The drought of the period and uncertainty about government policy were contributing factors. This high volatility led to Department of Agriculture pressure in July 1933 for a fair-trade agreement among the grain exchanges. Pressure on the exchanges to comply came in the form of a proposal by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Grain Futures Administration that would have empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to modify and enforce trading rules at the futures exchanges. The proposed authority included limits on individual trading, limits on daily price changes, and margin setting. The futures exchanges complied with the request and Executive Order No. 6648, entitled 'Code of Fair Competition for Grain Exchanges and Members Thereof', was signed by President Roosevelt on March 20, 1934. The agreement, implemented the next day, included price limits which could not be exceeded, but did permit exchanges to set limits below the prescribed maximums. The Supreme Court ruling in the Schechter Poultry Corporation case on May 27, 1935, declared the NRA codes unconstitutional. Following the Schechter decision, Congressional hearings began on the Commodity Exchange Act to broaden the scope of federal regulatory powers over the futures exchanges. These powers had previously been lodged within the Grain Futures Administration. Congressional discussion indicated the proposed Act would institutionalize the defunct NRA codes. To thwart increased regulation, the Chicago Board of Trade incorporated permanent price limits on all its contracts. (At the same time, the Board of Trade also eliminated trading of options on futures, then called 'Priviledges'. These were also targeted in Congressional hearings.) The action began the use of price limits as a standard contract feature. The Commodity Exchange Act later passed specifying only regulatory review, rather than expanded powers, over contract details – including price limits. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Лимиты Цен Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи рассчитываются каждый календарный квартал. Они основываются на усреднённой расчётной цене ближайшего главенствующего фьючерсного контракта в течение месяца, предшествующего началу такого квартала (обозначается как Усреднённая Цена (Average Price)). Лишь прочие роды сырья, торговавшиеся в Нью Йоркской Палате Торговли (Нью Йоркском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными) с лимитами цен, являлись хлопок, апельсиновый сок (точнее – замороженный концентрат) и картофель. Эти лимиты цен были прописаны в контрактных спецификациях по этим родам сырья. Максимальное повышение или понижение от расчётной цены предшествующих суток, разрешённое в соответствии с правилами биржи для фьючерсного контракта в течение одной торговой сессии. Смотрите также Максимальное Колебание Цены (Maximum Price Fluctuation).

PRICE MANIPULATION = ЦЕНОВАЯ МАНИПУЛЯЦИЯ (или МАНИПУЛЯЦИЯ С ЦЕНАМИ) – Price Manipulation is any planned operation, transaction or practice calculated to cause or maintain an artificial price. / Какая-либо спланированная операция, сделка или практика, рассчитанная на создание или поддержание искусственной цены.

PRICE MARKDOWN = СКИДКА С ЦЕНЫ (или ЦЕНОВАЯ СКИДКА) – Price Markdown is a price addendum in official as well as pre and post-exchange trading that indicates the exchange price has moved down at least 5%, for stocks, convertible bonds and warrants. A doubled price markdown (– –) signalizes a decline of at least 10%. Opposite:- Price Markup.

PRICE MARKUP = НАКИДКА К ЦЕНЕ (или ЦЕНОВАЯ НАКИДКА) – Price Markup is a price addendum of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in preliminary, exchange or after-hours trading that indicates a significant upwards change in the price of a security. Depending on the extent of the price increase, a distinction is made between a simple (+), double (++) or triple (+++) price markup. Opposite:- Price Markdown.

PRICE MOMENTUM OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР МОМЕНТА ЦЕНЫ – Decision Point's proprietary Price Momentum Oscillator (PMO) plays a central role among the analysis tools on the Decision Point web site. It is used as:- (i) a device by which we can perform relative strength ranking of various stocks, mutual funds, and indexes; and (ii) a momentum indicator for analyzing price movement, internal strength, and making buy and sell decisions. This dual function is unique and extremely useful because, while viewing it in its role as a traditional analysis tool to analyze a single price index, we also get a sense of the probable performance of the index within the context of relative strength rotation. To help you fully understand and utilize the PMO we have prepared a series of articles explaining how to use and interpret it. In order to perform relative strength ranking, we need an indicator that is 'normalized' in a way that permits such comparisons, so we have developed our proprietary Price Momentum Oscillator (PMO). The PMO is based on a Rate of Change (ROC) calculation that is exponentially smoothed. To calculate an ROC we divide today's closing price by a prior closing price. For example, a one-day ROC would be calculated by dividing today's close by yesterday's close. Since this is an internal ratio calculation (versus external, which uses another price index for calculating the ratio), it returns a result that can be compared to an identically calculated ROC result for any other security or index. Below we have charts of the Dow and Diamonds, but this time with Decision Point's PMO. Note that, not only are the two PMOs shaped the same, but the absolute value of the two PMOs are also virtually the same – the small difference of 0.02 shows that the Dow was actually stronger by a minuscule amount. The PMO oscillates in relation to a zero line. Normally, the PMO direction tells us if strength is increasing or decreasing, and the steepness of the trend angle demonstrates the power behind the move. We will discuss this more at a later time, as it is a key element when using the PMO

as a momentum indicator that can assist in trading decisions. As a final clarification, remember that the PMO is an expression of the internal strength of a specific security that can be used as a tool for relative strength comparisons, whereas the Price Relative is a direct expression of the relationship of one price index to another. Either indicator can be useful in its own right, but the PMO has more flexibility and utility, as we shall demonstrate in later discussions. The PMO generates a crossover BUY or SELL Signal when it crosses up or down through its 10-EMA. These signals tend to be short-term in duration, but they can last for several weeks. Do not take them at face value because they can whipsaw quite a bit. They should be used to alert you to possible trading opportunities not used as a mechanical trading model. Always check our daily stock charts to verify the price pattern and the configuration of the PMO. Signals are best when price appears extended, is near support or resistance, and the PMO is very overbought or oversold. These signals may also be used to manage positions based on our Price Momentum Model signals. The most reliable signals are generated when the PMO is near the extremes of its normal range, or when a direction change and crossover occurs following a strong, clean, straight PMO move. Quite a bit of 'noise' can be generated around the zero line and while the PMO is moving in a relatively flat pattern. A proprietary indicator created by Carl Swenlin and featured on his website, http://www.decisionpoint.com. This page has more information on the Price Momentum Oscillator (PMO). / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, собственнический индикатор, который разработал Карл Свэнлин (Carl Swenlin). Он же представил его на своём вэбсайте, http://www.decisionpoint.com. На этой странице представлено гораздо больше информации об Осцилляторе Момента Цены (ОМЦ).

PRICE MOVEMENT LIMIT = ПРЕДЕЛ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ (или ЛИМИТ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕНЫ) – In Hungary, a Price Movement Limit is:- (1) Limits on the cash market:- limits with the aim of protecting investors, are meant to prevent unreasonable price movements on the market. In order to ensure this, the Exchange usually applies two limits. These are:- the order limit and the trading halt limit. Order limit: this is a limit for price movements, set as a percentage, preventing the entering of orders into the Order Book at a price higher or lower, in comparison with the security's closing price for the previous day. The Exchange applies a 15% order limit for all equities listed in the category 'A' and/or included in the basket of the BUX index, and also for all debt-type securities. A 20% order limit is applicable to all other equity products. Trading halt limit:- if the change in the transaction price exceeds 10% in comparison with the previous day's closing price, this means that the trading halt limit was reached and this automatically implies the temporary stop of trading that security for at least two (2), but not more than fifteen (15) minutes. In respect of securities traded on the equity market, the Exchange applies a halt only once within one trading day for each product. On the certificates market the issuer can request the application of order limits by product. In the case of those certificates where order limits are applied, Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE) can, for the request of the certificate's issuer, amend these limits during trading hours by inserting a five-minute trading halt. Technically the actual base price is moved to the upper or lower order limit depending on the direction of the underlying product's price movement. The possibility to amend the base price ensures the contingency of the market making in volatile market conditions on the underlying market. (2) Limits in the derivatives and commodities sections:- on the futures market, two limits are applied, one of them for the maximum price movements during the day and one for the clearing spread. Limits applicable to futures contracts are included in the Product List. The limit for the daily maximum price movement, similar to the cash market order limit, does not allow the entering of orders into the Order Book at prices higher or lower. If the price of a buy order exceeds the sum of the previous day's settlement price and of the maximum daily price movement, or the price of a sell order is lower than the difference between the previous day's settlement price and the maximum daily price movement, then the order shall be automatically rejected by the system. If a transaction is made on the futures market at a price higher than the sum of the previous day's settlement price and of the clearing spread, or lower than their difference, then trading shall be halted in respect of the given product for at least two (2), but not more than five (5) minutes. As data transfer between KELER (the Central Depository and Clearing House) and the Exchange during trading is effectuated on a real-time basis, and KELER continuously monitors the positions of the brokerage firms, during the trading halt there is no need to perform an intraday clearing procedure. On the options market, the Exchange applies no clearing spread. See also Limit Down, and Limit Up. / Смотрите также Лимит На Понижение (Limit Down) и Лимит На Повышение (Limit Up).

PRICE NURSING = ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ ЦЕН – Price Nursing:- prevention of accidental large-scale fluctuations in the prices of shares or bonds by selling such securities in the event of excessive price rises and purchasing them when prices come under extremely heavy pressure. See also Support Purchase. / Предотвращение случайных крупномасштабных колебаний цен на акции или облигации посредством продажи таких ценных бумаг в случае чрезмерного роста цен и посредством их приобретения в случае падения цен вследствие экстремального давления на них.

PRICE OBJECTIVE = ЦЕНОВОЙ ОРИЕНТИР – Price Objective:- very simple calculations based on standard Point & Figure chart patterns. They are of questionable value but some technical analysts include them on their charts because they have been used for such a long time. StockCharts.com makes no claim about their accuracy or usefulness whatsoever.

PRICE OSCILLATOR = ЦЕНОВОЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР (или ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР ЦЕНЫ) – Price Oscillator is an indicator based on the difference between two moving averages that is expressed as either a percentage or in absolute terms. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, осциллятор, базирующийся на разнице между двумя скользящими средними величинами и который выражается либо в процентах, либо в абсолютных значениях.

PRICE PATTERNS = ЦЕНОВЫЕ МОДЕЛИ (или ЦЕНОВЫЕ УЗОРЫ) – Price Patterns are the patterns that appear on price charts possessing predictive values. Patterns are divided into reversal and continuation pattern. Price Patterns are asset chart formation that occur with some regularity and are thought to resolve themselves in known manners or directions.

PRICE RELATIVE = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО ЦЕНЫ (или ЦЕНОВОЕ СРАВНЕНИЕ, или СРАВНЕНИЕ ЦЕН) – Price Relative:- a calculation that compares the performance of one security to another. It is often used to compare the performance of a particular stock to a market index, usually the S&P 500. / Калькуляция, которая сравнивает ситуацию с изменением цены одной ценной бумаги по отношению к другой. Это часто используется для сравнения ситуации с движением цены конкретной акции в отношении индекса по рынку, обычно 500 от Эс.Энд.Пи. (S&P 500).

PRICE RETURN = ЦЕНОВОЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или ЦЕНОВАЯ ОТДАЧА) – Price Return:- in index trading, each constituent in an index is weighted by its market-capitalization, as determined by multiplying its price by the number of shares outstanding after float adjustment. The price return of an index is a measure of the cap-weighted price movement of each constituent within the index.

PRICE RISK = ЦЕНОВОЙ РИСК (или РИСК ЦЕНЫ) – Price Risk results from changes in the value of marked-to-market financial instruments that occur when interest rates change. For example, trading portfolios, held-for-sale loan portfolios, and mortgage servicing assets contain price risk. When interest rates decrease, mortgage servicing asset values generally decrease. Since those assets are marked-to-market, any value loss must be reflected in current earnings.

PRICE/SALES RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНА/ПРОДАЖИ – Price/Sales Ratio:- latest closing price of the stock divided by the last twelve months revenue/sales per share. / Самая последняя цена акции по закрытии, разделённая на соотношение выручка/продажи на акцию за последние двенадцать месяцев.

PRICE–SENSITIVE BID = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПОКУПКУ, ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ К ЦЕНЕ – Price-Sensitive Bid:- purchases of a defined MegaWatt (MW) level of energy only up to a specified locational marginal price (LMP). Above that LMP, the load bid is zero.

PRICE–SETTING MARKET = РЫНОК, УСТАНАВЛИВАЮЩИЙ ЦЕНЫ – In a perfect market, Price-Setting Market is the location at which supply and demand curves cross and prices are set. For example, when a refiner at Cushing, Oklahoma makes an identical profit or loss whether he runs a barrel of Brent or WTI, then Cushing is said to be the price-setting market for Brent.

PRICE SLIDE = XX – Price Slide establishes the price adjustment for differences between projected livestock base weight (after shrink) and actual sale weight (pay weight). Price slides are necessary because heavier weight cattle usually sell for a lower price per hundred weight than lighter weight cattle.

PRICE SMOOTHING = ЦЕНОВОЕ СГЛАЖИВАНИЕ (или СГЛАЖИВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Price Smoothing is special interventions in the capital market or stock exchange – mostly with the involvement of syndicate banks – to regulate and support the prices of the securities. The holders of the securities should be offered the possibility to buy and sell through the exchange at any time. Price smoothing increases a security's fungibility. It is carried out flexibly and not rigidly while taking the market situation into account.

PRICE SPREAD = ЦЕНОВАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ЦЕНАХ) – Price Spread is a price difference between different products, months or geographical locations for physicals or futures, e.g., gasoline Rotterdam versus New York, July Brent contract versus June Brent contract. / Ценовая Курсовая Разница или Курсовая Разница В Ценах представляет собой ценовую разницу между различными продуктами, месяцами или географическими месторасположениями для реального сырья или в отношении фьючерсов, например, цена бензина в Роттердаме против цены на аналогичный товар в Нью Йорке или цена контракта на нефть марки Брэнт с поставкой в Июле против цены контракта на нефть марки Брэнт с поставкой в Июне.

PRICE STABILITY = ЦЕНОВАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ ЦЕН) – The Treaty establishing the European Community has assigned the Eurosystem – which comprises the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of those countries that have adopted the Euro as their currency – the primary mandate of maintaining price stability. This mandate is considered to be the principal objective of the Eurosystem for good economic reasons. It reflects the lessons we have learnt from previous experience and is supported by economic theory and empirical research, which indicate that by maintaining price stability, monetary policy will make a significant contribution to general welfare, including high levels of economic activity and employment. Given the widespread recognition of the benefits of price stability, we consider it essential to explain, particularly to young people, the importance of price stability, how it can best be achieved, and how maintaining it supports the broader economic goals of the European Union. The benefits of price stability, as well as the costs associated with inflation or deflation, are closely associated with money and its functions. Price Stability supports higher living standards by reducing uncertainty about general price developments, there by improving the transparency of the price mechanism. It makes it easier for consumers and companies to recognize price changes which are not common to all goods (so-called 'Relative Price Changes'). Moreover, price stability contributes to general well-being by reducing inflation risk premia in interest rates, by rendering activities which aim at hedging against inflation risks unnecessary and by reducing the distortive effects of taxation systems and social security systems. Finally, price stability prevents the arbitrary distribution of wealth and income associated, for instance, with the erosion of the real value of nominal claims (savings in the form of bank deposits, government bonds, nominal wages) resulting from inflation. Large erosions of real wealth and income due to high inflation can be a source of social unrest and political instability. To sum up, by maintaining price stability, central banks help broader economic goals to be achieved, thus contributing to general political stability. See also Deflation, and Inflation. Price Stability is a primary objective of the Eurosystem. The Governing Council defined price stability as a year-on-year increase in consumer prices (measured by Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)) for the Euro area of below 2%. In the pursuit of price stability the Governing Council aims to maintain the annual inflation rate at below but close to 2% over the medium term. Inflation And Deflation:- inflation and deflation are important economic phenomenona that have negative consequences for the economy. Basically, inflation is defined as a general, or broadly-based, increase in the prices of goods and ser vices over an extended period which consequently leads to a decline in the value of money and thus its purchasing power. Deflation is often defined as the opposite of inflation, namely as a situation in which the overall price level falls over an extended period. When there is no inflation or deflation, we can say that there is price stability if, on average, prices neither increase nor decrease but stay stable over time. If, for instance, EUR100 can buy the same basket of goods as it could, say, one and two years ago, then this can be called a situation of absolute price stability. Movements In Individual Prices And In The General Price Level:- it is important to make a distinction between movements in prices of any individual good or service and movements in the general price level. Frequent changes in individual prices are quite normal in market-based economies, even if there is price stability overall. The changes in supply and/or demand conditions of individual goods or services inevitably lead to changes in their price. For example, in recent years we have seen substantial declines in the prices of computers and mobile phones, mainly resulting from rapid technological progress. However, from the beginning of 1999 to mid-2006, oil and other energy prices increased, partly as a result of concerns regarding the future supply of energy and partly as a result of increased demand for energy, in particular from fast-growing economies. On the whole, inflation in most industrialised countries remained low and stable – stability in the general price level can go hand-in-hand with substantial changes in individual prices as long as falling and rising prices offset each other so that the overall price level remains unchanged. By maintaining Price Stability, central banks contribute to broader economic goals. All of these arguments suggest that a central bank that maintains price stability contributes substantially to the achievement of broader economic goals, such as higher standards of living, high and more stable levels of economic activity and employment. This conclusion is supported by economic evidence which, for a wide variety of countries, methodologies and periods, demonstrates that in the long run, economies with lower inflation appear on average to grow more rapidly in real terms. Primary Objective:- the primary objective of the Eurosystem is to maintain Price Stability in the Euro area, thus protecting the purchasing power of the Euro. As discussed earlier, ensuring stable prices is the most important contribution that monetary policy can make in order to achieve a favourable economic environment and a high level of employment. Both inflation and deflation can be very costly to society economically and socially speaking. Without prejudice to its primary objective of price stability, the Eurosystem also supports the general economic policies in the European Community. Furthermore, the Eurosystem acts in accordance with the principles of an open market economy, as stipulated by the Treaty establishing the European Community. The ECB has defined price stability in quantitative terms:- while the Treaty clearly establishes the maintenance of price stability as the primary objective of the ECB, it does not give a precise definition. In order to specify this objective more precisely, the Governing Council of the ECB announced the following quantitative definition in 1998:- 'Price Stability shall be defined as a year-on-year increase in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the Euro area of below 2%. Price stability is to be maintained over the medium term'. In 2003, the ECB's Governing Council further clarified that, within the definition, it aims to maintain inflation rates below but 'close to 2% over the medium term'. The definition both anchors inflation expectations and adds to the ECB's transparency and accountability:- the Governing Council decided to publicly announce a quantitative definition of price stability for a number of reasons. First, by clarifying how the Governing Council interprets the goal that it has been assigned by the Treaty, the definition helps to make the monetary policy framework easier to understand, i.e. it makes

monetary policy more transparent. Second, the definition of price stability provides a clear and measurable yardstick against which the public can hold the ECB accountable. In case of deviations of price developments from the definition of price stability, the ECB would be required to provide an explanation for such deviations and to explain how it intends to re-establish price stability within an acceptable period of time. Finally, the definition gives guidance to the public, allowing it to form its own expectations regarding future price developments. Price Stability is the maintenance of price stability is the primary objective of the Eurosystem. The Governing Council defines price stability as a year-on-year increase of below 2% in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the Euro area. The Governing Council has also made it clear that, in the pursuit of price stability, it aims to maintain inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. In October 1998 the Governing Council of the ECB defined Price Stability as 'a year-on-year increase in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the Euro area of below 2%' and added that price stability 'was to be maintained over the medium term'. The Governing Council confirmed this definition in May 2003 following a thorough evaluation of the ECB's monetary policy strategy. On that occasion, the Governing Council clarified that 'in the pursuit of price stability, it aims to maintain inflation rates below but close to 2% over the medium term'. The reference to 'the HICP for the Euro area' indicates two things:- first that the goal of the ECB's monetary policy is price stability in the Euro area as a whole, and second that it reflects the public's usual focus on consumer prices. The HICP is the index that most closely approximates the changes over time in the price of a representative basket of consumer goods and services purchased by Euro area households. The phrase 'below 2%' sets a clear upper boundary for the rate of measured HICP inflation that is consistent with price stability over the medium term. At the same time, aiming for low positive inflation rates 'close to 2%' provides 'an adequate margin to avoid the risks of deflation'. In addition, it takes into account the possible presence of a measurement bias in the HICP and the implications of inflation differentials of a structural nature within the Euro area. Finally, the term 'Over The Medium Term' reflects the consensus that monetary policy cannot fine-tune developments in prices or inflation over short horizons of a few weeks or months. Changes in monetary policy only affect prices with a time lag, and the magnitude of the eventual impact is uncertain. This implies that monetary policy cannot offset all unanticipated shocks to the price level in a short period of time. Some short-term volatility in inflation is therefore inevitable.

PRICE SUPPORT = ЦЕНОВАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА – (1) Price Support:- in the exchange market, actions that limit changes in the price of an underlying instrument or asset. / Под Ценовой Поддержкой на биржевых рынках понимаются действия, ограничивающие изменение цены соответствующего инструмента или актива.

(2) In the United States, a Government Price Support programs for Cotton and other farm commodities are administered by USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (or USDA's Farm Service Agency). Various methods of supporting producers' price have been used over the years. Support has commonly been achieved through nonrecourse loans, purchases, and payments at announced levels. Recent legislation is designed to make export commodities more competitive in the world markets through market price support at or near world price levels. At the same time, producers' incomes are enhanced through deficiency payments. Export competitiveness is further enhanced by issuing marketing certificates to first handlers if world prices fall below producers' loan repayment levels. / выплата (repayment). Служба Стабилизации и Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

PRICE TO BOOK RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ С БАЛАНСОВОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Price To Book Ratio is a stock's capitalization divided by its book value. The price to book ratio is one of the factors commonly used to distinguish between value and growth stocks.

PRICE TO CASH FLOW RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ С ДЕНЕЖНЫМ ПОТОКОМ – The Price To Cash Flow (PCF) Ratio is derived by dividing the cash flow per share by the share price. As a variable that focuses on liquidity, the price/cash flow ratio helps to evaluate the development of a company's future earnings potential and compare different companies with one another. The increased significance of PCF can be traced back to, among other things, the fact that it is much less susceptible to accounting policy manipulations than the net income figure reported in the annual financial statements. This should considerably improve the quality of information relating to the predictability in the development of company revenues.

PRICE–TO–EARNINGS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ С ЗАРАБОТКАМИ – Price-To-Earnings Ratio (PE Ratio) or the price of a share of stock divided by earnings per share.

PRICE TRANSPARENCY = ПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ ЦЕНЫ (или ПРОЗРАЧНОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Price Transparency:- when both buyer and seller know pricing. Net markets can eliminate arbitrage situations when only a broker knows the price. Net markets can result in sellers making more money and buyers paying a lower price, since broker margins are reduced.

PRICE VOLATILITY = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ ЦЕНЫ – Price Volatility:- in the stock market, sensitivity of the price of a share or of a stock portfolio to overall fluctuations in the stock market. A stock is said to be volatile if it is highly sensitive to such fluctuations. / Лихорадочность Цены:- на фондовом рынке чувствительность цены акции или фондового портфеля в целом к всеобщим колебаниям на данном фондовом рынке. О цене акции говорят, что её лихорадит, если она весьма чувствительна к таким колебаниям. Как правило, это сопровождается значительными изменениями как в сторону повышения, так и в сторону понижения цены.

PRICKER = ПРОБОЙНИК (или МАЛАЯ ТАКЕЛАЖНАЯ СВАЙКА, или ИНСТРУМЕНТ ДЛЯ ПРОКАЛЫВАНИЯ) – Pricker (maritime term):- small marlinespike.

PRIFAS = PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHES INTERDISCIPLINAIRES FRANÇAIS SUR LES ACRIDIENS DU SAHEL

PRIMA FACIE = ПРИМА ФАСИЭ – Prima Facie:- in Latin, On The Face Of It; At First Sight. An obvious case that requires no further proof. Prima Facie is a Latin expression meaning 'At First Sight', used in common law regions to denote a case that is strong enough to justify further discovery and possibly a full trial. Latin, 'On First Appearance'. A term frequently encountered in foreign trade. When a steamship company issues a clean bill of lading, it acknowledges that the goods were received 'in apparent good order and condition' and this is said by the courts to constitute prima facie evidence of the conditions of the containers; that is, if nothing to the contrary appears, it must be inferred that the cargo was in good condition when received by the carrier. / сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie). В переводе с Латинского означает С Первого Взгляда; Судя По Внешнему Виду Явлений; относящийся к доказательствам, представляющимся достаточными, если они не опровергнуты или не оспорены.

PRIMAGE = ПРИБАВКА К ФРАХТУ – Primage is a charge paid by shippers to ship agents for services provided by the agent in Turkish and Greek ports, generally for loading activities conducted by port stevedores. It is not an actual contractual term so the obligation to pay does not depend on its inclusion in the bill of lading. Turkey:- 3% on Total Ocean Freight including all surcharges and intermodal charges. Greece:- 3% Piraeus, 5% Salonika, except on cargo originating in Bulgaria. / включая все надбавки или доплаты (surcharges) и .

PRIMARIES = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ (или ОСНОВНЫЕ (ЦВЕТА)) – Primaries are the three basic hues. Ah, but which primary. The Painters Primaries include red, blue, and yellow. This is the palatte we learned in school. The Printers Primaries include magenta, cyan, and yellow. This is the palatte used for color printing. The Light Primaries include red, blue, and green. This is the palatte used on your computer screen. See also Primary Colors. / Под Основными Цветами понимаются три цвета, смешением которых в разных пропорциях можно получить любой цвет. Число возможных систем основных цветов бесконечно. Часто основными цветами являются зелёный, красный и синий.

PRIMARY = ПЕРВИЧНОЕ – Primary:- (1) essential or related to first principles, the first objectives. (2) The first plant parts such as the root, leaf and tillers, e.g., primary leaf, primary tillers. / такая как корень, лист и .

PRIMARY ACCOUNT NUMBER = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ НОМЕР СЧЁТА – Primary Account Number (PAN) is a number used to identify a customer account or relationship. The PAN identifies the card issuer and the cardholder. This number is composed of a card issuer identification number, an individual account identification number and an accompanying check digit.

PRIMARY BACKING = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ПОДКЛАДНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Primary Backing is the material, usually woven or nonwoven polypropylene or jute, into which a carpet is tufted. The primary backing allows the positioning of each tuft and holds the tufts in position during processing, after which a secondary backing (q.v.) is applied to provide dimensional stability.

PRIMARY COLORANTS = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ (или ОСНОВНЫЕ) ОКРАШИВАЮЩИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА (или ПИГМЕНТЫ, или КРАСИТЕЛИ) – Primary Colorants:- a small number (pallet) of colorants (dyes or pigments) that may be mixed to produce a large gamut of colors.

PRIMARY COLORS = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ЦВЕТА (или ОСНОВНЫЕ ЦВЕТА) – Primary Colors:- magenta, yellow, and cyan (red, yellow, blue); these are the subtractive primaries used when mixing dyes, paints, etc, to make all other colors. In the CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage or International Commission on Illumination; headquartered in Vienna, Austria) system of color measurement, which is the international system most widely used today, the primary color vectors are red, green, and blue-violet. These are additive primaries based on the perception of color of reflected light by the human eye. See also Primaries. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)). Под Основными Цветами понимаются три цвета, смешением которых в разных пропорциях можно получить любой цвет. Число возможных систем основных цветов бесконечно. Часто основными цветами являются зелёный, красный и синий.

PRIMARY CREDIT = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – In the United States, Primary Credit is a credit extended to generally sound depository institutions at a rate above the target federal funds rate on a very short-term basis as a backup source of funding. Primary Credit is available to generally sound depository institutions on a very short-term basis, typically overnight. To assess whether a depository institution is in sound financial condition, its Reserve Bank regularly reviews the institution's condition, using supervisory ratings and data on adequacy of the institution's capital. Depository institutions are not required to seek alternative sources of funds before requesting occasional advances of primary credit, but primary credit is expected to be used as a backup, rather than a regular, source of funding. The rate on primary credit has typically been set 1 percentage point above the FOMC's (short for the US Federal Open Market Committee) target federal funds rate, but the spread can vary depending on circumstances. Because primary credit is the Federal Reserve's main discount window program, the Federal Reserve at times uses the term 'Discount Rate' specifically to mean the primary credit rate. Reserve Banks ordinarily do not require depository institutions to provide reasons for requesting very short-term primary credit. Borrowers are asked to provide only the minimum information necessary to process a loan, usually the requested amount and term of the loan. If a pattern of borrowing or the nature of a particular borrowing request strongly indicates that a depository institution is not generally sound or is using primary credit as a regular rather than a backup source of funding, a Reserve Bank may seek additional information before deciding whether to extend the loan. Primary credit may be extended for longer periods of up to a few weeks if a depository institution is in generally sound financial condition and cannot obtain temporary funds in the market at reasonable terms. Large and medium-sized institutions are unlikely to meet this test. See also Seasonal Credit, and Secondary Credit.

PRIMARY CREEP = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ПОЛЗУЧЕСТЬ (или ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ТЕКУЧЕСТЬ) – Primary Creep is the recoverable component of creep. See also Delayed Deformation.

PRIMARY CUSTODIAN = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ – For purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, a Primary Custodian is a bank or qualified foreign bank that contracts directly with a mutual fund to provide custodial services related to maintaining the fund's assets outside the United States. Also known as Global Custodian. Primary Custodian means a US Bank or Qualified Foreign Bank that contracts directly with a Fund to provide custodial services related to maintaining the Fund's assets outside the United States.

PRIMARY DEALER = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ДИЛЕР (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ДЕЛЕЦ) – A designation given by the US Federal Reserve System to commercial banks or broker/dealers who meet specific criteria. Among the criteria are capital requirements and meaningful participation in the Treasury auctions. Primary Dealers are approximately 20 large financial institutions that are the counterparties with which the Federal Reserve undertakes open market operations. In order to be a primary dealer, an institution must, among other things, meet relevant Basel or SEC (short for the Securities and Exchange Commission) capital requirements and maintain a good trading relationship with the Federal Reserve. / Целью введения института Первичных Дилеров (ПД) в России является повышение ликвидности и ёмкости рынка ГКО-ОФЗ, а также снижение стоимости обслуживания государственного внутреннего долга. Факторами повышения ликвидности и ёмкости рынка являются поддержание первичными дилерами твёрдых котировок по ряду выпусков государственных облигаций, а также увеличение объёма сделок за счёт операций между первичными дилерами. Основная функция первичных дилеров – посредничество между эмитентом и инвесторами, а также 'создание рынка' – установление цен на государственные облигации и обеспечение спроса на аукционах Минфина России. В обмен на выполнение обязательств первичным дилерам предоставляется ряд преимуществ перед другими участниками рынка.

PRIMARY DELIVERER = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ПОСТАВЩИК – In the cotton futures trading, Primary Deliverer is the original issuer of the Delivery Notice during the delivery period and the initial Owner of the duplicate samples. The Primary Deliverer, the Initial Owner, is obligated to maintain the duplicate samples at the location stated in his Delivery Notice until such time as the Initial Owner has been instructed, via a Sample Instruction Letter, to transfer the duplicate samples to a Receiver. The Primary Deliverer shall have the option of returning the duplicated samples of the bales tendered to the point of storage of the cotton or of holding the samples at a location other than the point of storage. The Primary Deliverer must inform the Initial Stopper, via Delivery Notice, of the exact location of the duplicate samples and the name of the Primary Deliverer's Clearing Member and the name of the Owner of the duplicate samples. / начального Останавливающего. дубликатные образцы из кип, поданных для участия в конкурсе в пугкт хранения хлопка или .

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION = ПЕРВИЧНОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ – Primary Distribution is the original sale of a company's securities. Also known as Primary Offering, or Public Offering. See also Investment Banker. / Первоначальная продажа ценных бумаг

компании. Известно также как Первичное Предложение (Primary Offering) или Публичное Предложение (или Открытая Подписка) (Public Offering). Смотрите также Инвестиционный Банкир (Investment Banker).

PRIMARY ELEVATOR = ЗАГОТОВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭЛЕВАТОР (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ЭЛЕВАТОР) – A Primary Elevator is a licensed elevator used to accept deliveries of grain directly from producers for storage or forwarding.

PRIMARY EXAMINER = СТАРШИЙ ЭКСПЕРТ (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОР) – Primary Examiner is a patent examiner who is fully authorized to sign office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) actions (signatory authority) regarding patentability.

PRIMARY GROWTH = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ РОСТ – Primary Growth is a growth initiated by the stem and root meristems. / корневая .

PRIMARY INFECTION = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ – Primary Infection is the first infection by a pathogen after going through a resting or dormant period.

PRIMARY INOCULUM = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ИНОКУЛЯТ – Primary Inoculum is a pathogen or a part such as spores, fragments of mycelium, etc. that can cause primary infection in a life cycle. / , такие как споры, фрагменты . Под Инокуляцией, от Латинского слова Inoculatio, означающее Прививка, понимается введение живых микроорганизмов, инфицированного материала, сыворотки или других веществ в ткани растений, животных или человека, а также в питательные среды.

PRIMARY LEAF = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Primary Leaf is the first seedling leaf, without a blade. Rice Primary Leaf (syn. Prophyll, and Second Leaf). The first seediing leaf without a blade that emerges next to the coleoptile.

PRIMARY MARKET = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ РЫНОК – (1) Primary Market is a market of the first issue of securities (issue) and their sale (placement). Synonym:- New Issues Market. Opposite:- Secondary Market. The market for securities during the issuing period (such as Eurobonds). Primary Market is a market of new issues of securities. The process by which a corporation's stock is issued for the first time. It is then sold to the public on the secondary market. Also known as New-Issues Market. See also Secondary Market.

(2) Primary Market:- for producers, their major purchaser of commodities; to processors, the market that is the major supplier of their commodity needs; and in commercial marketing channels, an important center at which spot commodities are concentrated for shipment to terminal markets. (1) For producers, their major purchaser of commodities; (2) in commercial marketing channels, an important center at which spot commodities are concentrated for shipment to terminal markets; and (3) to processors, the market that is the major supplier of their commodity needs.

PRIMARY OPERATING INTERFACES = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ ИНТЕРФЕЙСЫ – Primary Operating Interfaces are typically defined by a cross section of transmission paths or single facilities which affect a wide geographic area. These interfaces are modeled as constraints whose operating limits are respected in performing dispatch operations.

PRIMARY PANICLE BRANCHES = ВЕТВИ ПЕРВИЧНЫХ МЕТЁЛОК (или ВЕТВИ ПЕРВИЧНЫХ ПОБЕГОВ) – Primary Panicle Branches are the structures arising from the panicle axis. They bear the secondary branches and primary spikelets. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

PRIMARY ROOT SYSTEM = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ КОРНЕВАЯ СИСТЕМА – Primary Root System:- the first root and its branches. / первый корень и его ответвления.

PRIMARY SHARES = АКЦИИ ПЕРВОГО ВЫПУСКА (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ АКЦИИ) – In an equity offering, Primary Shares, in contrast to secondary shares, refer to newly issued shares of common stock that are sold to investors. The cash generated from the sale of the primary shares, net of the gross spread, are transferred to the company. See also Secondary Share.

PRIMARY STANDARD = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ (или ОСНОВНОЙ СТАНДАРТ) – Primary Standard is a physical standard calibrated by an absolute method.

PRIMARY STANDARD SAMPLES = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ СТАНДАРТНЫЕ ПРОБЫ – Primary Standard Samples are prepared for most grades of grain and represent as nearly as possible the minimum quality of each grade, considering the predominant grading factors in the current crop. They are used as visual guides to grading grain before and on delivery at terminal elevators, and on shipments from terminal elevators when no export standard sample is established for a grade.

PRIMARY STOCKS = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – Primary Stocks include stocks held in refineries, natural gas processing plants, oil terminals and entrepots (where these are known), pipelines and stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring. They exclude power station stocks (since demand is reported as deliveries from primary stocks). They are on a national territory basis, i.e. they include all primary stocks within the national boundaries regardless of ownership (stocks held abroad by government or companies are thus excluded). Stocks of crude oil or refined products held in storage at leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50 000 barrels of refined products. In oil industry, Primary Stocks are held by the various companies supplying the market, ranging from producers, refiners to importers. They are held in refinery tanks, bulk terminals, pipeline tankage, barges and coastal tankers (if they stay in the same country), tankers in port (if they are to be discharged at port) and in inland ship bunkers. Additionally, stocks held for strategic purposes by governments (e.g., US SPR (United States Strategic Petroleum Reserve)) or by stockholding organizations (e.g., EBV (short for the Erdölbevorratungsverband, German National Petroleum Stockpiling Agency) in Germany) are included in the primary stock category. / , то есть . , танкеры в порту(если они должны быть разгружены в порту) и . (например, Э.Бэ.Фау. (EBV – сокращение для Эдуобэфоратунсфабанд (Erdölbevorratungsverband) – Германское Национальное Агентство по Организации Запаса Нефти) в Германии).

PRIMARY TILLAGE = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) – Primary Tillage is initial cutting of soil where a crop has been grown or harvested. It is commonly referred to as Plowing. / как Вспашка или Пахота (Plowing). Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

PRIMARY TILLERS = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ПОБЕГИ (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ РОСТКИ, или ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ОТРОСТКИ) – Primary Tillers are tillers arising from the lowermost nodes of the main culm.

PRIMARY TRISOMIC = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ТРИСОМИК – Primary Trisomic is a trisomic in which the extra chromosome is one of the normal chromosomes of the complement. / Трисомик – клетка с двумя нормальными наборами хромосом.

PRIMARY WALL = ПЕРВИЧНАЯ СТЕНКА – The Primary Wall is the original thin cell wall. It is mainly cellulose made up of a network of fine fibrils (small strands of cellulose). This makes for a well organized system of continuous, very fine capillaries. It is well known

that fine capillaries rob liquids from coarse capillaries. The fine surface capillaries of each cotton fiber contribute greatly to cotton's wipe-dry performance. / фибриллы . Стенка хлопкового волокна имеет слоистое строение. Наружный слой, толщиной менее 1 мк, называется первичной стенкой, или кутикулой. По химическому составу и структуре она существенно отличается от основной целлюлозной стенки; в ней содержится (в %):- целлюлозы – 54, протеина – 14, пектиновых веществ – 9, воска – 8, золы – 3, кутина – 4. Химический состав различен в разных проммышленных сортах. Наличие воска, имеющего гидрофобные свойства, приводит к тому, что волокно плохо смачивается водой. Первичная стенка состоит из фибрилл – тончайших нитей толщиной 100 – 200 А. Они образуют две сетчатые системы, покрывающие основной целлюлозную стенку с внешней стороны. Первичные клеточные стенки соседних клеток соединены между собой когезивным межклеточным веществом – срединной пластинкой. В период роста срединная пластинка на 2/3 состоит из пектиновых веществ, затем происходит её лигнификация.

PRIME = PRESCRIBED RIGHT TO INCOME AND MAXIMUM EQUITY

PRIME BROKERAGE = ПЕРВОКЛАССНОЕ БРОКЕРСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Prime Brokerage:- the provision by firms (typically large securities houses) of credit, clearing, securities lending, and other services to clients (typically hedge funds).

PRIME BROKERAGES = ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ БРОКЕРЫ – Prime Brokerage describes an arrangement that allows customers to conduct FX transactions (spot, forward, and options) in the name of a bank or 'prime broker'. In a typical prime brokerage arrangement, the customer chooses one or two prime brokers to service their account. The prime broker's responsibility is to set up documentation and procedures that allow the customer to conduct FX transactions directly with several counterparties, but in the name of the prime broker. These executing counterparties recognize the prime broker as their legal counterparty in such trades. The prime broker enters into equal and opposite trades with the customer and executing counterparties. Specific procedures are agreed upon among the customer, prime broker, and executing counterparties to effectuate the trading and 'give up' relationships. The prime broker typically charges the customer a fee for prime brokerage. Also known as Investment Bank. / Известны также как Инвестиционные Банки (Investment Bank).

PRIME MOVER = (ОСНОВНОЙ) ТЯГАЧ – In Australia, Prime Mover is an articulated lorry consisting of a towing engine. Also known as Tractor in the United States, and Truck in New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

PRIME MOVER = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ДВИГАТЕЛЬ (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ ДВИЖИТЕЛЬ) – Prime Mover is the engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly, e.g., photovoltaic solar and fuel cells.

PRIME PROPERTY = ОСНОВНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Prime Property:- property that is most attractive to investors. Prime property would score highly on all of the following factors:- location, age and condition, quality of tenant, the number of comparable properties available, lease structure and size. to determine the rent at rent review and for valuation purposes.

PRIMER = ГРУНТОВКА – Primer:- one or more preliminary base coats of paint system, applied prior to the application of finishing coats. / Основным назначением грунтовки является создание надёжного сцепления верхних слоёв покрытия с окрашиваемой поверхностью. Грунтовки образуют нижние слои лакокрасочных покрытий. Грунтовки или Грунтовочные Составы, материалы, образующие нижние слои лакокрасочных покрытий. Основное назначение грунтовки – создание надёжного сцепления верхних (кроющих) слоёв покрытия с окрашиваемой поверхностью. Кроме того, грунтовки могут выполнять и другие функции:- защищать металл от коррозии (смотрите Защитные Лакокрасочные Покрытия), 'выявлять' текстуру дерева, перекрывать поры и другие дефекты окрашиваемой поверхности и так далее. Грунтовки готовят на основе природных или синтетических, жидких или твёрдых плёнкообразующих веществ – олиф, алкидных смол, мочевино-формальдегидных смол, эпоксидных смол и других; твёрдые плёнкообразующие материалы применяют в виде концентрированных растворов или дисперсий в органических растворителях или в воде. Многие грунтовки содержат в своём составе пигменты (например, железный или свинцовый сурик, цинковый крон), а иногда и наполнители (например, тальк, слюду, мел). На окрашиваемую поверхность грунтовку наносят шпателем, кистью, распылением и другими способами. Толщина плёнки грунтовочного состава 10–100 мкм (0.01–0.1 мм). Высушенную загрунтованную поверхность покрывают краской или лаком. О грунтовках, используемых при грунтовании холста для живописи, смотрите Грунт в живописи.

PRIMER = ЗАТРАВКА (или ПРАЙМЕР) – Primer is a short sequence of DNA (or RNA) used to initiate DNA replication.

PRIME RATE = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ СТАВКА (или ПЕРВОКЛАССНАЯ СТАВКА) – (1) The Prime Rate is the interest rate large American banks charge for short-term loans to top commercial clients. It represents a kind of key interest rate upon which all of the other lending rates are based. The term 'Prime Rate' has also come into use in Germany for the interest rate charged for loans to the best customers. Prime Rate is the lowest interest rate on bank loans, offered to preferred borrowers. Prime Rate is the best rate of interest charged by the commercial banks to their preferred (i.e. very credit-worthy) customers. In Canada, it has been in the 3–4% range (early 2004), which is very low when compared to recent history. The Bank of Canada rate is normally 1.5% below that and is the rate at which banks can borrow from the central bank. The Prime Rate is a very useful 'indicator' to track on a regular basis. It is the single most important factor in predicting business behavior such as raising capital, capital equipment acquisitions, cost of financing assets, etc. Interest rate charged by commercial banks for short-term loans to their most creditworthy corporate customers. The prime rate serves as a basis for setting other interest rates. In the United States, the prime rate usually follows changes in the discount rate. Prime Rate is the short-term interest rate that is charged by banks to their most creditworthy, financially sound customers, i.e. customers who have sufficient capital and stable sources of income. In the United States, The prime rate is defined by The Wall Street Journal as 'the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 75% of the nation's 30 largest banks'. All types of lending institutions such as banks, credit unions, credit card companies, thrifts, etc, use the prime rate as a foundation rate for pricing short- and medium-term loans and products. Providers of consumer and commercial loan products often use the prime interest rate as a base lending rate, to which a profit margin is added based on the amount of risk associated with a specific loan. The prime rate is typically tied to the benchmark Internet rate (in the United States, the Federal Funds Target Rate or the Fed Funds Target Rate). In other words, the US prime rate is calculated by adding up the Fed funds target rate and a policy-determined rate which is set officially by central banks or monetary authorities. The policy-determined rate has been set, since Q2 1994, as a rule of thumb, at 3%. It follows that the US prime rate is (as in February 2012):- Prime Rate = Fed Funds Target Rate + Policy-Determined Rate = 0.25 + 3 = 3.25%. in the aftermath of global financial crisis (2008), many countries lowered their prime rates to zero in order to stimulate the economy and fend off recessionary pressures. Although many interest rates such as the LIBOR index can change daily, the prime rate moves less frequently and is one of the most stable financial values for the global economy. The prime rate is sometimes referred to as Reference Rate, Prime Interest Rate, and Prime Lending Rate. In the United States, it is also known as Wall Street Journal Prime Rate or WSJ Prime Rate. The lowest interest rate charged by commercial banks to their biggest and most creditworthy corporate customers. Other interest rates are scaled up from the prime rate. It is a good indication of general interest rate levels within a country. Prime Rate is the interest rate that commercial banks charge their most credit-worthy customers. Generally a bank's best customers consist of large

corporations. The prime interest rate, or prime lending rate, is largely determined by the federal funds rate, which is the overnight rate which banks lend to one another. The prime rate is also important for retail customers, as the prime rate directly affects the lending rates which are available for mortgage, small business and personal loans. Default risk is the main determiner of the interest rate a bank will charge a borrower. Because a bank's best customers have little chance of defaulting, the bank can charge them a rate that is lower than the rate that would be charged to a customer who has a higher likelihood of defaulting on a loan. The rate of interest charged by US banks for first-class or prime commercial paper. Now more commonly used to describe the rate of interest charged by the banks for commercial loans to first-class corporate borrowers. It is approximately equivalent to the Minimum Lending Rate in the United Kingdom. See also Market Discount Rate. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Самая низкая процентная ставка предлагаемая коммерческими банками своим крупнейшим и наиболее кредитоспособным корпоративным клиентам. Другие же процентные ставки обычно выше привилегированной ставки. Привилегированная Ставка является хорошим индикатором общих уровней процентных ставок внутри страны. Данная ставка по корпоративным займам предлагается, по крайней мере, 75% из тридцати крупнейших банков из разных стран мира.

(2) Prime Rates are the interest rates such as personal, automobile, commercial and financing loans are often pegged to the prime. / Процентные ставки по таким ссудам как, персональные, автомобильные, коммерческие и финансовые, которые часто увязаны с привилегированной или первоклассной ставкой.

PRIME STANDARD = ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ – At the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Prime Standard is the listing segment for companies that fulfil especially high international standards on transparency. Admission to the prime standard segment requires the fulfilment of the following transparency criteria:- quarterly reports, international accounting standards according to the International Accounting Standards (IAS) or US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), submission of a company calendar and ad hoc disclosures also in English. Companies that want to be listed in this segment must apply for admission. A prime standard listing is a prerequisite for inclusion in the 'selection indices' of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. / для данного случая (ad hoc).

PRIMITIVE = ПРИМИТИВ (или ПРИМИТИВНОЕ) – Primitive:- a fleece with both long and short fibers. See also Double Coated. / Под Примитивом, от Латинского слова Primitivus, означающее Первый или Самый Ранний, понимается:- (1) нечто простое, не развившееся (по сравнению с позднейшим, более совершенным). (2) Устаревшее название памятника искусства раннего периода развития культуры.

PRIMITIVE FORMS = ПРИМИТИВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ – Primitive Forms are unimproved plants having features or traits that are akin to wild Rice relatives. Plants having primitive features such as pigmented plant parts, long awns, lax panicles, extreme shattering, and perennial growth habit. / Под Примитивными Формами, от Латинского слова Primitivus, означающее Первый или Самый Ранний, понимаются .

PRIMROSE YELLOW = БЛЕДНО–ЖЁЛТОЕ – Primrose Yellow:- a light to moderate greenish yellowish; a light to moderate yellow.

PRINCE ALBERT = ПРИНЦ АЛБЁТ – Prince Albert:- a double-breasted frock coat with the upper part fitted to the body.

PRINCE OF WALES CHECK = КЛЕТКА КАК У ПРИНЦА ВЭЙЛЗСКОГО – Prince Of Wales Check:- perhaps is one of the most misused terms, the original of which was made for Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales. It is actually a very large check with a repeat of nine inches in bold red or brown on a cream ground with a grey overcheck. However, a misunderstanding arose when Edward, Duke of Windsor became the Prince of Wales and he favoured a black and white Glen Urquhart check and the two designs became confused in many people's minds. / Эдвод, Виндзэра (Edward, Duke of Windsor) Глэн Окетц (Glen Urquhart).

PRINCIPAL = ПРИНЦИПАЛ (или ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬ) – Principal is a person who places goods under the transit procedure, even where this is done by an authorised representative. / от Латинского слова Princeps, означающее Глава или Первый, . Принципал – лицо, размещающее товары в таможенный режим транзита, даже если делается уполномоченным представителем.

PRINCIPAL = ПРИНЦИПАЛ (или КОМИТЕНТ) – (1) Principal is a party to a transaction that acts on its own behalf. In acting as a principal, a firm is buying/selling (or lending/borrowing) for its own account. Party entrusting a draft and/or documents to a bank for collection of payment, generally the seller of goods. Party for whom another acts as agent. The party entrusting the handling of a collection to a bank. / Сторона, поручающая банку операцию по инкассированию. По поручению комитента другая сторона договора комиссии – комиссионер обязуется за вознаграждение заключить с третьим лицом сделку от своего имени, но в интересах и за счёт комитента. Принципал – лицо (экспортёр), выдающее инкассовые инструкции банку ремитенту об отправке документов в представляющий банк на инкассо. Также используется для обозначения приказодателя по банковской гарантии.

(2) Principal is the person for whom a broker executes an order or dealers buying or selling for their own accounts. / Лицо, для которого брокер исполняет распоряжение; или дилеры, покупающие и продающие за свой собственный счёт.

(3) Usually the party to whom professional services are provided. The principal has the right to provide direction to the provider of professional services. / Обычно сторона, которой оказываются профессиональные услуги. Принципал имеет право обеспечить руководство поставщику профессиональных услуг.

PRINCIPAL = ГЛАВА (или РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ, или ПЕРВЫЙ, или КОМИТЕНТ) – With respect to any firm, Principal is any person who is an executive officer, general partner, director or other person, who, in each case, exercises a controlling influence over the business of such firm, and any person who owns ten percent (10%) or more of the outstanding shares of stock of, or has contributed ten percent (10%) or more of the capital to, such firm. / В отношении к любой фирме, любое лицо, являющееся исполнительным должностным лицом, генеральным партнёром, директором или иным лицом, которое .

PRINCIPAL = НОМИНАЛ ОСНОВНОЙ СУММЫ (или ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ СУММА, или ОСНОВНОЙ ДОЛГ) – Principal is the amount of money borrowed or the amount still owed on a loan. Principal is the unpaid balance on a loan, not including interest; the amount of money invested. In finance, Principal is an original amount of capital invested or lent, as distinguished from profits or interest. This term may refer to a person's capital or to the face amount of a bond. In the United Kingdom, the lump sum that is lent under a loan or a bond.

PRINCIPAL CO–OWNER = СОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ ПРИНЦИПАЛ (или ОСНОВНОЙ СОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ) – In the United States, the Principal Co-Owner is the co-owner whose funds were used to purchase the savings bonds or who received the bonds as a gift, as an inheritance, or through court proceedings and had the bonds reissued to add another person as co-owner without receiving any contribution from that other person.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE = ГЛАВНАЯ КОНТОРА (или ГЛАВНЫЙ ОФИС) – In the United States, Principal Office (also known as Principal Place of Business) is a location for the head office of a business where the books and records are kept and/or management works. In most states, including Arkansas, corporations must report their principal place of business to the Secretary of State. See also Registered Office.

PRINCIPAL REGISTER = ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕЕСТР – In the United States, a Principal Register is a primary trademark register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). When a mark has been registered on the Principal Register, the mark is entitled to all the rights provided by the Trademark Act. The advantages of owning a registration on the Principal Register include the following:- (i) constructive notice to the public of the registrant's claim of ownership of the mark (15 USC Section 1072); (ii) a legal presumption of the registrant's ownership of the mark and the registrant's exclusive right to use the mark nationwide on or in connection with the goods and/or services listed in the registration (15 USC Sections 1057(b) and 1115(a); (iii) a date of constructive use of the mark as of the filing date of the application (15 USC Section 1057(c); TMEP Section 201.02); (iv) the ability to bring an action concerning the mark in federal court (15 USC Section 1121); (v) the ability to file the US registration with the US Customs Service to prevent importation of infringing foreign goods (15 USC Section 1124); (vi) the registrant's exclusive right to use a mark in commerce on or in connection with the goods or services covered by the registration can become 'incontestable', subject to certain statutory defenses (15 USC Sections 1065 and 1115(b)); and (vii) the use of the US registration as a basis to obtain registration in foreign countries. / привоз (importation).

PRINCIPALS' MARKET = РЫНОК ПРИНЦИПАЛОВ – Principals' Market is a market where the ring dealing members act as principals for the transactions they conclude across the ring and with their clients.

PRINCIPLE OF CONSTANT EQUITY = ПРИНЦИП ПОСТОЯНСТВА ДОЛИ (или ПРИНЦИП ПОСТОЯНСТВА АКЦИОНЕРНОГО КАПИТАЛА) – Principle Of Constant Equity is a legal principle according to which changes in capital stock are subject to strict regulations governing their form and issuance.

PRINT = НАБИВНАЯ (или НАБОЙКА) – Print is a fabric with designs applied by means of dyes or pigments used on engraved rollers, blocks, or screens. See also Printing. Print:- a cloth with a pattern or figured design applied by printing. An article of clothing of print cloth, namely a cloth with a pattern or figured design applied by printing. / Набойка или Набивка:- (1) вид декоративно-прикладного искусства; ручной способ получения цветного узора на ткани при помощи рельефных форм. (2) Ткань с узором, полученным способом набойки. Формами для набойки служат резные деревянные доски либо наборные медные пластины с гвоздиками. При набойке на ткань накладывают покрытую краской форму и ударяют по форме специальным молотком (отсюда название 'Набойка'). Для многоцветных узоров число печатных форм должно соответствовать числу цветов. Художественная особенность набойки заключается в графическом лаконизме линий и обобщённости цветовых пятен. Нередко графическая строгость узора смягчается естественно возникающими при ручной печати наложениями цветовых пятен друг на друга, трепетной прерывностью линий, пробелами светлого, неокрашенного фона. Набойка известна с древности у многих народов мира. У народов бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была известна с X–XII веков, особенно была развита в XVI–XVIII века. С конца XVIII века набойка стала вытесняться печатанием тканей. Однако некоторые виды набойки продолжали существовать у ряда народов на протяжении XIX – начала XX веков. Ныне технические и декоративные приёмы набойки используются художниками тканей.

PRINT BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕМ (или ПЕЧАТНОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – Print Bonding applies binder only in predetermined areas. It is used for fabric applications that require a part of the area of the fabric to be binder-free, such as wipes and coverstocks. Many lightweight nonwovens are print bonded. Printing patterns are designed to enhance strength, fluid transport, softness, hand, absorbency, and drape. Print bonding is most often carded out with gravure rolls. Binder addition levels are dependent on engraved area and depth as well as binder-solids level. Increased pattern versatility can be achieved with the use of rotary screen rolls. Drying and curing are carried out on heated drums or steam-heated cans. In print bonding, high viscose binders are applied to limited, patterned areas. A prewet/prebond step is required for enough strength of webs, and typical steps. There are two types of printers:- rotary screen and rotogravure printers. Binders are applied through a hollow applicator roll in rotary screen printer, while in rotogravure printer they are applied by an engraved applicator roll. The main advantage is that outstanding softness of nonwoven fabrics with adequate strength can be achieved. See also Bonding. Print Bonding is a process of binding fibers into a nonwoven fabric by applying an adhesive in a discrete pattern.

PRINT CLOTH = НАБИВНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Print Cloth is a mediumweight, plain-weave fabric made of carded yarns, usually cotton or polyester/cotton blends, with counts from 28's to 42's. Millions of yards of printcloth are printed annually and other millions are finished as white goods. Large amounts of the goods are also used in the greige for bags, containers, and base fabric for coated materials. The term 'Printcloth' means plain weave fabrics, weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, of average yarn numbers 43–68, containing more than 33 singles yarns per square centimeter and not containing multiple (folded) or cabled yarns, of square construction, not combed, whether or not napped. Print Cloth is a carded cotton cloth made with about the same yarns as cheesecloth but with more warp and weft threads per inch. Most print cloths are made in narrow widths up to 40 inches. Print cloth is given a wide range of finishes, thus producing cambric, lawn, longcloth, muslin, printed percale, etc. Narrow print cloths are 27" to 40" wide with constructions varying from 64 x 60 up to 80 x 92. Yards per pound runs from 3.50 to about 7.60. Wide print cloths are 45 inches wide with textures ranging from 60 x 48 to 64 x 60. Yards per pound go from 4.65 to about 5.35. / номеров Английских (Ne или 's) от 28's до 42's. Миллионы ярдов . Набивная Ткань – ткань, поверхность которой украшена печатным рисунком. Первоначально набивные ткани вырабатывались ручным способом при помощи форм с рельефными узорами (смотрите Набойка). Впоследствии термин Набивная Ткань стали применять также для всех тканей, на которые рисунок наносится печатными машинами.

PRINTEAS = ПЕЧАСЭПТ – PrinTEAS or e-TEAS (short for the The Trademark Electronic Application System):- a former feature of the USPTO's (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) electronic filing system that allowed applicants to complete a trademark application on-line, and then print it out for mailing to the USPTO. PrinTEAS was removed from production on 02 November 2003. / ПечаСЭПТ (или Печатная Система Электронного Применения Товарного Знака) или Э-СЭПТ (или Электронная Система Электронного Применения Товарного Знака).

PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ (или НАБИВКА) – Printing is a process of decorating textile fabrics by application of pigments, dyes, or other related materials in the form of patterns. Although apparently developed from the hand painting of fabrics, such methods are also of great antiquity. There is evidence of printing being carried out in India during the IV century BC, and a printing block dated at about AD 300 has been unearthed in the burial grounds of Akhmīn in Upper Egypt. Pre-Columbian printed textiles have been found in Peru and Mexico. Textile printing has become highly sophisticated and has involved the skills of many artists and designers. The four main methods of textile printing are block, roller, screen, and heat transfer printing. In each of these methods, the application of the color, usually as a thickened paste, is followed by fixation, usually by steaming or heating, and then removal of excess color by washing.

Printing styles are classified as direct, discharge, or resist. In direct printing, colored pastes are printed directly on the cloth. For discharge printing, the cloth is first dyed with a background color, which is destroyed by reagents, or reducing agents, carried in a print paste. This action may leave the discharged design white on a colored background, although print pastes may also contain coloring matters not destroyed by the discharging agent, producing a colored design. In the resist process, the cloth is first printed with a substance called a resist, protecting these printed areas from accepting color. When the cloth is dyed or pigment padded only those parts not printed with the resist are dyed. A special application of this technique, imparting plissé effects, is the printing of the fabric with a resist, followed by treatment with caustic soda. Printing is a process for producing a pattern on yarns, warp, fabric, or carpet by any of a large number of printing methods. The color or other treating material, usually in the form of a paste, is deposited onto the fabric which is then usually treated with steam, heat, or chemicals for fixation. Various types of printing are described below. See also Dyeing. (1) Methods of Producing Printed Fabrics:- Block Printing; Blotch Printing; Burn-Out Printing; Direct Printing; Discharge Printing; Duplex Printing; Etching; Extract Printings; Heat Transfer Printing; Ink-Jet Printing; Photographic Printing; Pigment Printing; Resist Printing; Roller Printing; Rotary Screen Printing; Screen Printing; and Warp Printing. (2) Methods of Producing Printed Carpets:- Millitron® Process; Mitter Printing Machine; Stalwart Printing Machine; Zimmer Flatbed Printing Machine; and Zimmer Rotary Printing Machine. / (Millitron®). Печатная Машина Столвот или Печатающая Машина Столвот (Stalwart Printing Machine); Цимма (Zimmer). эффекты плиссе или складчатого (Plissé). Печатание тканей, узорчатая расцветка тканей, получение рисунка на ткани одной или несколькими красками. Для сохранения формы рисунка краситель наносят в загущенном состоянии. Для печатания тканей применяют дающие наиболее прочные и яркие окраски красители:- кубовые, активные, пигменты и другие. В качестве загустителей используют вещества, способные образовывать при растворении в воде или при разваривании клейкие системы-загустки (крахмал, декстрин, трагант, камедь и другие). В состав печатных красок могут входить также растворители, диспергаторы, окислители, восстановители, кислоты, щёлочи, соли, пластификаторы, пеногасители. По способу создания рисунков различают прямую, вытравную и резервную печать. (1) При Прямой Печати краску наносят на белую или светлоокрашенную ткань, причём в последнем случае печатание выполняют красителями тёмных цветов. (2) Вытравная Печать – получение узора на предварительно окрашенной ткани в результате разрушения первоначальной окраски в местах нанесения вытравки. (3) При Резервной Печати на ткань перед крашением наносят печатный резервирующий состав, в который вводятся вещества (например, воск), препятствующие окраске волокон при последующем крашении. Если резервирующий состав не содержит красителя, на окрашенной ткани получаются белые узоры. Нанесение рисунка на ткань производят на тканепечатающих машинах. Для закрепления печатной краски ткань после сушки обычно подвергают паровой обработке. В паровой среде краситель переходит с поверхности в толщу ткани и отдельных волокон. Для удаления загустителя и отложившегося на поверхности ткани красителя её промывают. При необходимости на промывных аппаратах производится специальная обработка, например, окислителями, для окончательного закрепления красителя на ткани. Помимо печатания тканей, иногда производят расцветку чёсальной ленты (‘фигуре’) и пряжи как в виде мотков, так и в форме основы (‘фламме’). В некоторых случаях узоры на ткани получают приклеиванием (в электростатическом поле) к поверхности текстильного материала мелко нарезанного волокна-флока. Для специальных целей применяют фотохимический метод печатания.

PRINTING MACHINE STOP = ОСТАНОВ ПЕЧАТНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Printing Machine Stop:- dye or ink smudged along width of fabric as a result of the printing machine stopping.

PRINTING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ПЕЧАТАНИЯ (или ПРОЦЕСС НАБИВКИ) – Printing Process:- applying colored patterns and designs to decorate a finished fabric is called ‘Printing’. In a proper printed fabric, the color is affixed to the fiber, so that it may not be affected by washing and friction. Whether a fabric is dyed or printed can be known by examining the outline of the design. On a printed fabric, the outline of a design is sharply defined on the outer side. The design generally do not penetrate to the back of the cloth. However, the design may show up on the reverse side of transparently thin fabrics. These fabrics may be confused with the woven designs where yarn dyed warp and filling are used. If the design is printed on such a fabric, the yarns will show some areas on which color is not equally distributed. The Dyes used for printing mostly include vat, reactive, naphthol and disperse colors which have good fastness properties. The pigments, which are not truly dyes, are also used extensively for printing. These colors are fixed to the fiber through resins that are very resistant to laundering or drycleaning. Pigments are among the fastest known colors and are effective for light to medium shades. If used for applying dark colors, they may crock or rub off. Improved resins, better pigments or more effective anticrock agents must be used to solve this problem. Cheap prints are made from basic colors mixed with tartar emetic and tannic acid but they are not acceptable in todays market. For cotton printing vat and reactive dyes are generally used. Silk is usually printed with acid colors. Wool is printed with acid or chrome dyes but before printing it is treated with chlorine to make it more receptive to colors. Manmade fibers are generally printed with disperse and cationic dyes. Methods of Printing:- three different approaches or techniques are prevalent for printing color on a fabric:- Direct, Discharge and Resist. (i) Direct Printing:- it is the most common approach to apply a color pattern on fabric. It can be done on white or a colored fabric. If done on colored fabric, it is known as Overprinting. The desired pattern is produced by imprinting dye on the fabric in a paste form. To prepare the print paste, a thickening agent is added to a limited amount of water and dye is dissolved in it. Earlier corn starch was preferred as a thickening agent for cotton printing. Nowadays gums or alginates derived from seaweed are preferred because they are easier to wash out, do not themselves absorb any color and allow better penetration of color. Most pigment printing is done without thickeners as the mixing up of resins, solvents and water itself produces thickening. (ii) Discharge Printing:- in this approach, the fabric is dyed in piece and then it is printed with a chemical that destroys the color in the designed areas. Sometimes, the base color is removed and another color is printed in its place. The printed fabric is steamed and then thoroughly washed. This approach is on decline these days. (iii) Resist Printing:- in this technique, a resist paste is imprinted on the fabric and then it is dyed. The dye affects only those parts that are not covered by the resist paste. After dyeing, the resist paste is removed leaving a pattern on a dark background. There are various methods of printing in which one of the above three techniques is used – Block Printing, Roller Printing, Duplex Printing, Stencil Printing, Screen Printing, Transfer Printing, Blotch Printing, Jet Spray Printing, Electrostatic Printing, Photo Printing, Differential Printing, Warp Printing, Batik Dyeing, Tie Dyeing, Airbrush (Spray) Painting and Digital printing. Block Printing:- the designs are carved on a wooden or metal block and the paste dyestuff is applied to the design on the face of the block. The block is pressed down firmly by hand on the surface of the fabric. Roller Printing:- in this machine counterpart of block printing, engraved copper cylinders or rollers are used in place of handcarved blocks. With each revolution of the roller, a repeat of the design is printed. The printed cloth is passed into a drying and then a steam chamber where the moisture and heat sets the dye. Duplex Printing:- a printing is done on both sides of the fabric either through roller printing machine in two operations or a duplex printing machine in a single operation. Screen Printing:- it is done either with flat or cylindrical screens made of silk threads, nylon, polyester, vinyon or metal. The printing paste or dye is poured on the screen and forced through its unblocked areas onto the fabric. Based on the type of the screen used, it is known as ‘Flat Screen Printing’ or ‘Rotary Screen Printing’. Stencil Printing:- the design is first cut in cardboard, wood or metal. The stencils may have fine delicate designs or large spaces through which color is applied on the fabric. Its use is limited due to high costs involved. Transfer Printing:- the design on a paper is transferred to a fabric by vaporization. There are two main processes for this- Dry Heat Transfer Printing and Wet Heat

Transfer Printing. In Conventional Heat Transfer Printing, an electrically heated cylinder is used that presses a fabric against a printed paper placed on a heat resistant blanket. In Infrared Heat Vacuum Transfer Printing, the transfer paper and fabric are passed between infrared heaters and a perforated cylinder which are protected from excessive heat by a shield. The Wet Heat Transfer Printing uses heat in a wet atmosphere for vaporizing the dye pattern from paper to fabric. Blotch Printing:- it is a direct printing technique where the background color and the design are both printed onto a white fabric usually in a one operation. Any of the methods like block, roller or screen may be used. Airbrush (Spray) Painting:- designs may be hand painted on fabric or the dye may be applied with a mechanized airbrush which blows or sprays color on the fabric. Electrostatic Printing:- a dye-resin mixture is spread on a screen bearing the design and the fabric is passed into an electrostatic field under the screen. The dye-resin mixture is pulled by the electrostatic field through the pattern area onto the fabric. Photo Printing:- the fabric is coated with a chemical that is sensitive to light and then any photograph may be printed on it. Differential Printing:- it is a technique of printing tufted material made of yarns having different dyeing properties such as carpets. Upto a ten color effect is possible by careful selection of yarns, dyestuffs and pattern. Warp Printing:- it is roller printing applied to warp yarns before they are woven into fabric. Tie Dyeing:- firm knots are tied in the cloth before it is immersed in a dye. The outside of the immersed portion is dyed but the inside is not penetrated. There are various forms of Tie dyeing like Ikat Dyeing where bundles of warp and/or weft yarns are tie dyed prior to their weaving. In Plangi Dyeing the gathered, folded or rolled fabric is usually held with stitching to form specific patterns. Batik Dyeing:- it is a resist dyeing process. Designs are made with wax on a fabric which is then immersed in a dye. The unwaxed portion absorbs the color. Jet Spray Printing:- designs are imparted to fabrics by spraying colors in a controlled manner through nozzles. Digital Printing:- in this form of printing micro-sized droplets of dye are placed onto the fabric through an inkjet printhead. The print system software interprets the data supplied by academic Textile digital image file. The digital image file has the data to control the droplet output so that the image quality and color control may be achieved. This is the latest development in textile printing and is expanding very fast. Digital Textile Printing. / основа и уточина . Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}). Шёлкотрафаретная Печать. Шёлкография – вид трафаретной печати, в котором изображение наносится масляными или водяными красками на сетку (из шёлка или другой прочной материи), натянутую на рамку (участки сетки, соответствующие пробельным местам композиции, покрывают непроницаемым для краски составом); при печатании краска продавливается ракелем через отверстия сетки на воспринимающую поверхность. Техника шёлкографии, возникшая в середине XX века, используется для воспроизведения изображений (в том числе для репродуцирования произведений искусства), а также применяется для создания авторских произведений, отличающихся повышенной яркостью и декоративной красочностью колорита.

PRINT OUT OF REPAIR = РАСПЕЧАТКА ПЕРЕДВОЕНИЯ – Print Out Of Repair:- caused by print rollers not being synchronized properly. This results in various colors of the design not being printed in the proper position.

PRINT PASTE = ЗАГУСТКА – Print Paste is the mixture of gum or thickener, dye, and appropriate chemicals used in printing fabrics. Viscosity varies according to the types of printing equipment, the type of cloth, the degree of penetration desired, etc.

PRIOR DAMAGE = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или ПРЕДШЕСТВУЮЩЕЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ, или ИЗНАЧАЛЬНОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ) – Prior Damage is the pre-existing damage that occurred prior to the loss in question. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

PRIORITY ACCOUNT = ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Priority Account is the major account with volume potential/performance deserving special attention.

PRIORITY ACTION = ПРИОРИТЕТНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ (или ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПРИОРИТЕТА) – In the US patent and trademark laws, Priority Action:- a letter in which an examining attorney sets forth specific requirements that the applicant must meet before an application can be approved for publication. An examining attorney will issue a priority action after consulting with an applicant or the applicant's attorney. Unlike an examiner's amendment, the priority action does not confirm resolution of the issues; instead, it explains the requirements still outstanding. The applicant must respond to a priority action within 6 months from the date the priority action is mailed. If the applicant fails to do so, the application will be abandoned. Please note that examining attorneys have no discretion to extend the time for filing a response to an Office of the USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) action. The benefit of a priority action is that, if the applicant responds within 2 months, the application will be given priority in processing the response.

PRIORITY CLAIM = ИСК О ПРИОРИТЕТЕ (или ПРИТЯЗАНИЕ НА ПРИОРИТЕТ) – Priority Claim:- claims under 35 USC 119(a)-(e) and 35 USC 120 for the benefit of the filing date of earlier filed applications.

PRIORITY NOTICE OF CONVEYANCE = ПРИОРИТЕТНОЕ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕДАЧЕ (или УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИОРИТЕТЕ ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Priority Notice Of Conveyance is a priority notice to safeguard a claim to change of registration of ownership in the Land Register. It is based upon § 883 German Civil Code and is generally incorporated into real estate purchase agreements, in favor of the buyer. If other arrangements are made after a priority notice has been entered, they will be invalid with respect to the person entitled to the priority notice if they frustrate or adversely affect the claim to be protected. That is why the owner can no longer dispose over the property. The priority notice of conveyance is entered in Section II (Encumbrances and Restrictions) of the Land Register.

PRIORITY NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DELETION = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПРИОРИТЕТЕ ПРАВА НА ВЫЧЁРКИВАНИЕ – Priority Notice Of Right To Deletion:- applicable in Germany up to 1978. As a result, an owner's right of lien could be prevented. The priority notice of right to deletion has been replaced by the claim for deletion, which is regulated in § 1179 German Civil Code (BGB) and which is part of the legal content of every real property lien. Accordingly, the property owner can demand the deletion of priority or equal-ranking real property liens from the land register as soon as the property owner has acquired such claims, for example, by complete repayment of the underlying loan.

PRIVATE = ПРИВАТНЫЙ (или ЧАСТНЫЙ) – Private is not available for public use, control, or participation. / Частный это значит недоступный для общего пользования, контроля или участия. Под Приватным, от Латинского слова Privatus, означающее Частный, понимается устаревшее обозначение частного, неофициального.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL = ЧАСТНАЯ И КОНФИДЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ – Private And Confidential (P&C):- used by commodities traders to describe non-public transactions. / Термин Частная и Конфиденциальная (ЧИК (P&C)) используется торговцами сырьём для обозначения операций или сделок, условия которых не разглашаются.

PRIVATE BANK = ЧАСТНЫЙ БАНК – (1) Private Bank is a banking institution where the owner or partners are liable with their personal assets. Under the law of some countries, the expression 'private bank' refers only to institutions with the legal form of an

individual proprietorship, partnership firm or limited partnership. Such banks are now almost non-existent in the United Kingdom, but are still found in the United States.

(2) Private Bank is a bank that is not a member of a clearing house, but uses a member bank as an agent for this purpose. / Банк, не являющийся членом клиринговой палаты, но пользующийся для этой цели услугами банка члена.

PRIVATE BANKING = ЧАСТНОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ В ЧАСТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ, или ПЕРСОНАЛЬНОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – Private Banking:- offshore banking services are most commonly handled by the private banking departments of commercial banks or by private banks that cater solely to private banking clientele. Private banking is a relatively recent term that refers to a higher level of financial services afforded to a bank's wealthiest clients. The private banking department of a commercial bank has been described as functioning as a bank within a bank, maintaining its own separate books and records, and subject to separate operating procedures. Private banking activities are conducted through relationship managers and marketing officers who have access to a team of specialists around the world in order to provide personal money management, financial advice, and investment services to their high net worth clients. Private bankers are in a unique position of having knowledge and understanding of their client's personal and business backgrounds, sources of wealth, and uses of private banking accounts. Our use of this term doesn't imply that private banking is a term usually associated with abusive tax schemes. It is a commonly used term to describe many of the services discussed above. Investment counseling and portfolio asset management services offered to international private and institutional clients.

PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE = ЧАСТНЫЙ ФИЛИАЛЬНЫЙ ОБМЕН (или ЧАСТНАЯ ТЕЛЕФОННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ) – Private Branch Exchange (PBX) is a telephony term describing a private telephone network used within an enterprise. Users of the PBX share a certain number of outside lines for making external telephone calls.

PRIVATE COMPANY = ЧАСТНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ – Private Company is a company whose shares are not available to the general public through the medium of a stock exchange, and whose members do not exceed 50 in number. Private Company:- in general, a company with a small number of shareholders (less than 50 in some jurisdictions) is considered to be a privately held company and is not required to disclose its business affairs to the public. Note:- in Canada, Government departments – such as the Taxation department (federal) and the Securities Commission (provincial) use different definitions for 'private company'. / Компания, акции которой не доступны общей публике через посредника в лице фондовой биржи, и количество участников которой не превышает 50 лиц.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE = ЧАСТНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Private Enterprise is a business or other economic organization not owned by the government but rather operated for profit or other private benefit.

PRIVATE EQUITY = ЧАСТНАЯ ДОЛЯ (или ЧАСТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Private Equity is a capital held by private and institutional investors in unlisted (publicly) traded companies. Private equity investors provide equity capital and management expertise temporarily. After five to seven years they sell their shareholding once again. Private equity firms draw their profit from the increase in value the company experiences during the period of the holding. A distinction is made between buyout capital and venture capital. Buyout funds usually acquire significant, that is, majority shareholdings in mature, established companies in the industrial and services sectors, which they finance with equity and debt capital. These include typical small and mid-sized companies as well as business units of large corporations that are spun off for strategic reasons. Venture capital funds, in contrast, hold stakes in young technology companies in an early phase of development (called Start-Ups).

PRIVATE EQUITY FINANCE = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ЧАСТНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Private Equity Finance:- equity financing provided by the bank to newly established or fast-growing companies with a sound credit rating. Also known as Equity Banking.

PRIVATE EXPORT FUNDING CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЮ ЧАСТНОГО ВЫВОЗА (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЮ ЧАСТНОГО ЭКСПОРТА) – Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO) was created in 1970 to assist in the financing of US exports by supplementing the financing available from commercial banks and other lenders. PEFCO provides a broad range of export finance programs as a direct lender and as a secondary market buyer of export loans originated by other lenders (PEFCO does not buy loans directly from exporters). To be eligible for financing by PEFCO, loans must be protected against nonpayment under an appropriate guarantee or insurance policy issued by the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) or for certain small business export loans under a guarantee issued by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. The Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO) works with Eximbank in using private capital to finance US exports. PEFCO acts as a supplemental lender to traditional commercial banking sources by making loans to public and private borrowers located outside of the United States who require medium and/or longer-term financing of their purchases of US goods and services. PEFCO is a private sector, tax-paying entity incorporated under Delaware law and headquartered in New York City. Shareholders include commercial banks, industrial companies and financial services companies. Ownership of PEFCO shares are restricted to institutions engaged in financing, producing or exporting US goods or services. PEFCO's Board of Directors includes senior managers from international lending institutions and officers of major exporting companies. PEFCO management includes persons with significant experience in export finance and the programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank), and in finance company management. PEFCO is also assisted by an Advisory Board of international lenders, an Exporters' Council of representatives from exporting companies, and a Small Business Lender Council, a network of lenders that support Ex-Im Bank's outreach to small US exporters. PEFCO was established with the support of the United States Department of the Treasury and Ex-Im Bank. Ex-Im Bank cooperates with PEFCO through a variety of agreements and maintains a broad measure of supervision over PEFCO's major financial management decisions. Ex-Im Bank is entitled to representation at all meetings of PEFCO's Board of Directors, Advisory Board, Exporter's Council, and Small Business Lender Council. PEFCO achieves its objectives by offering a broad range of financing programs as a direct lender and as a secondary market buyer of loans that finance the export sales of US goods and services and that are originated by lenders (PEFCO does not buy loans from exporters). To be eligible for financing by PEFCO, all loans must be protected against nonpayment under an appropriate guarantee or insurance policy issued by Ex-Im Bank. PEFCO programs cover the entire range of the Ex-Im Bank-supported export finance continuum:- short-term, medium-term, and long-term. Under our various programs, PEFCO support US Exports as a:- (i) short-term (60 days to 1 year):- (a) buyer of working capital loans; (b) buyer of loans financing export receivables; (c) buyer of working capital loans; (d) buyer of loans financing insured export receivables; and (e) buyer of insured buyer credit loans; (ii) medium-term (1 to 7 years):- (a) buyer of notes with floating and fixed interest rates; (b) direct lender of loans with floating and fixed interest rates; and (c) buyer of notes with floating or fixed interest rates; and (iii) long-term (7 to 15 years):- (a) direct lender of loans with fixed interest rates; and (b) buyer of notes with floating and fixed interest rates. Additionally, the PEFCO Small Business Initiative offers special programs to support loans that are not efficiently served under PEFCO's standard formats. PEFCO uses several methods to fund its programs:- (i) short-term commercial paper; (ii) long-term secured notes; and (iii) long-term collateralized notes. All of PEFCO's debt instruments are rated by Moody's and Standard & Poor's. / Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd) и Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

PRIVATE ISSUER = ЧАСТНЫЙ ЭМИТЕНТ – Private Issuer:- this is a more precise term used by a Securities Commission to define a private company that has fewer then a specified number of shareholders, e.g., 50 in the case of British Columbia (BC), Canada. Issuer refers to the issuance of securities which is normally a company.

PRIVATE KEY = ЧАСТНЫЙ КЛЮЧ – Private Key:- in a public key cryptosystem that key of a user's key pair which is known only by that user.

PRIVATE MOTOR CARRIER = ЧАСТНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – The term 'Private Motor Carrier' in the ICC (short for the Interstate Commerce Commission; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) Termination Act of 1995 is defined as a person, other than the motor carrier, transporting property by commercial motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce when the person is the owner, lessee, or bailee of the property being transported, and the property is being transported for sale, lease, rent or bailment or to further a commercial enterprise. 49 USC §13102(13); 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49. A shipper cannot recover under Carmack against a private carrier because it is not a 'motor carrier'. See 49 USC §13102(13). A private carrier is liable as a bailee for negligence, and the plaintiff must prove that the damage or loss resulted from a cause for which the carrier is liable.

PRIVATE OFFERING, RESALES AND TRADING THROUGH AUTOMATED LINKAGES = ЧАСТНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, ПЕРЕПРОДАЖИ И ТОРГОВЛЯ ЧЕРЕЗ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЕ СВЯЗИ – Private Offering, Resales And Trading Through Automated Linkages (PORTAL):- a screen-based automated trading system providing security descriptions and pricing information. Private offering, resales and trading through automated linkages (PORTAL) was developed by the National Association Of Securities Dealers (NASD) to support the distribution of private placements and to facilitate liquidity in the secondary trading of Rule 144A securities.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT = ЧАСТНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ПО ЗАКРЫТОЙ ПОДПИСКЕ) – (1) Private Placement:- in Euromarket, the placing of short- to long-dated notes with a select group of investors (international private placements).

(2) Private Placement:- in Switzerland, the sale of medium-term notes. Under current legislation, an issue prospectus has to be published.

(3) A Private Placement is understood to be the private sale (not a public offering) of specific assets. In a private placement, the issuing bank is responsible for contacting financially strong investors, such as institutional investors or capital investment companies, and to place large blocks (tranches) of the issue with these investors without the involvement of an exchange. The advantage of a private placement is in avoiding the costs for the production of a prospectus and initial public offering as well as in enabling a quick raising of funds. Sale of the whole of a new issue of shares to a financial institution. Private Placement:- this is when companies raise capital by selling their shares (or other securities) to private investors. It is a private placement in that the shares are not offered to the public at large by way of a prospectus or exchange offering. Companies – public and private – are free to enter into such financing deals as long as they comply with relevant securities regulations. In the United States, a securities offering that is not registered with the SEC and therefore is not available to the general public. Private placements are sold to sophisticated investors with resales to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) permitted by Rule 144A.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS = ПРАВА ЧАСТНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ – Private Property Rights are the basic rights of individuals (and organizations or associations of people functioning as a single conglomerate 'legal person' such as corporations, partnerships, churches, non-profit foundations, etc) to the peaceful possession, control and enjoyment of the things they own as well as their rights to make contracts to rent, sell or give away all or part of their various ownership rights over these possessions (or these possessions' services) to any other people willing to accept the owners' terms. The possessions over which a person has property rights may be tangible (like real estate, factory machinery, livestock, automobiles or a jack-knife) or intangible (like contractual obligations to provide goods or services at some time in the future, shares of common stock in a corporation, bonds, insurance policies, the right to broadcast over a designated radio frequency, patents, trademarks and copyrights). In highly specialized societies, property rights over particular resources may be 'unbundled' and parcelled out among many individuals according to quite complex rules of division of authority over particular aspects or uses of the resource specified in written contracts – for example, separating mineral rights from surface rights to a parcel of land, utility easements over the same land, restrictive deed covenants and so on.

PRIVATE RELEASE = ЧАСТНЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Private Release:- variety or germplasm developed and released by a private company.

PRIVATE SECTOR = ЧАСТНЫЙ СЕКТОР – In the United States, a Private Sector is the part of an economy in which goods and services are produced and distributed by individuals and organizations that are not part of the government or state bureaucracy. In the United Kingdom, private non-financial corporations, financial corporations other than the Bank of England (and Girobank when it was publicly owned), households and the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector. / В Соединённом Королевстве сектор, включающий в себя частные нефинансовые корпорации, финансовые корпорации, иные нежели Банк Англии (Bank of England) и Жиробанк (Girobank), когда он был открытым акционерным обществом, домовладения и бесприбыльные учреждения, обслуживающие сектор домовладений (БПУОД).

PRIVATE WAREHOUSE = ЧАСТНЫЙ СКЛАД (или СКЛАД ЗАКРЫТОГО ТИПА) – Private Warehouse is a warehouse operated by the owner of the goods stored there. Private Warehouse is a warehouse that is operated by the owner of what is being stored inside of it. / Склад, эксплуатируемый владельцем товаров, хранимых в нём.

PRIVILEGED VESSEL = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННОЕ СУДНО – Privileged Vessel (maritime term):- one which has the right of way. / Судно, которому обязаны уступать дорогу при расхождении.

PRM = PERFORMANCE REFERENCE MODEL

PROACTIVE MAINTENANCE = УПРЕЖДАЮЩИЙ РЕМОНТ – Proactive Maintenance is a maintenance strategy for stabilizing the reliability of machines or equipment. Its central theme involves directing corrective actions aimed at failure root causes, not active failure symptoms, faults, or machine wear conditions. A typical proactive maintenance regiment involves three steps:- (i) setting a quantifiable target or standard relating to a root cause of concern, e.g., a target fluid cleanliness level for a lubricant; (ii) implementing a maintenance program to control the root cause property to within the target level, e.g., routine exclusion or removal of contaminants; and (iii) routine monitoring of the root cause property using a measurement technique, e.g., particle counting, to verify the current level is within the target. / износ .

PROBABILITY = ВЕРОЯТНОСТЬ – Probability is the proportion of times in which an event occurs in an infinitely large and hypothetical series of cases, each capable of producing an event. / Под математической Вероятностью понимается числовая

характеристика степени возможности появления какого-либо случайного события при тех или иных определённых, могущих повторяться неограниченное число раз условиях.

PROBABLE RESERVES = ВЕРОЯТНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Probable Reserves are reserves believed to exist with reasonable certainty based on geological information. Valuable mineralization not sampled enough to estimate accurately the terms of tonnage and grade. Also called as Indicated Reserves. Probable Reserves are those unproved reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data suggests are more likely than not to be recoverable. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of estimated proved plus probable reserves. In general, probable reserves may include (1) reserves anticipated to be proved by normal step-out drilling where sub-surface control is inadequate to classify these reserves as proved, (2) reserves in formations that appear to be productive based on well log characteristics but lack core data or definitive tests and which are not analogous to producing or proved reservoirs in the area, (3) incremental reserves attributable to infill drilling that could have been classified as proved if closer statutory spacing had been approved at the time of the estimate, (4) reserves attributable to improved recovery methods that have been established by repeated commercially successful applications when (a) a project or pilot is planned but not in operation and (b) rock, fluid, and reservoir characteristics appear favorable for commercial application, (5) reserves in an area of the formation that appears to be separated from the proved area by faulting and the geologic interpretation indicates the subject area is structurally higher than the proved area, (6) reserves attributable to a future workover, treatment, re-treatment, change of equipment, or other mechanical procedures, where such procedure has not been proved successful in wells which exhibit similar behavior in analogous reservoirs, and (7) incremental reserves in proved reservoirs where an alternative interpretation of performance or volumetric data indicates more reserves than can be classified as proved. See also Reserves. / Залежи полезных ископаемых, по которым не отобраны пробы в объёме, достаточном для точной оценки количества и качества. Также называются как Указываемые Резервы (Indicated Reserves).

PROBE = ПРОБА (или ЩУП, или ЗОНД) – Probe is:- (1) in epidemiological studies, a trap plant used to determine the conduciveness of a given environment to disease development. (2) A DNA or RNA fragment labeled with a radioactive or nonradioactive marker and used in nucleic acid hybridization experiments to detect specific DNA and RNA sequences. / Под измерительным Щупом понимаются калиброванные пластины для проверки зазоров между поверхностями. Толщина одной пластины 20 мкм – 1 мм. Обычно выпускается в виде набора пластин различной толщины. Под Зондом, от Французского слова Sonde, понимается различной формы металлические, резиновые инструменты для исследования каналов и полостей тела (например, мочеиспускательного канала), а также проведения некоторых лечебных процедур (например, промывания желудка).

PROC = PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PROCAMPO = ПРОКАМПО – PROCAMPO is a programme of direct support to farmers in Mexico. It provides for direct payments per hectare on a historical basis.

PROCESS AIDS = ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОЦЕССА (или УСКОРИТЕЛИ ПРОЦЕССА) – Process Aids are used to promote easy pouring and mixing into the wash. In a liquid laundry product, water performs that function. Water also aids in dissolving other product ingredients into the formula. In a powder formula, sodium sulfate can be used.

PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCT = ПЕРЕРАБОТАННАЯ РАСТЕНИЕВОДЧЕСКАЯ ПРОДУКЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕРАБОТАННЫЙ РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОДУКТ) – Processed Plant Product is a commodity derived from a plant that has been subjected to a procedure believed to have rendered the commodity free from plant pests. See the Export Certification Project (EXCERPT) for a list of processed products that are eligible for certification. EXCERPT will indicate which certificate the commodity is eligible for.

PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS EXPORT CERTIFICATE = ВЫВОЗНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ПЕРЕРАБОТАННУЮ РАСТЕНИЕВОДЧЕСКУЮ ПРОДУКЦИЮ (или ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ПЕРЕРАБОТАННЫЕ РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ) – Processed Plant Products Export Certificate is an accountable certificate, PPQ Form 578 (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Form 578), used to certify eligible processed products for which PPQ Form 577 or PPQ Form 579 cannot be issued. The intended purpose of the Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products is to assist US exporters whose shipments may be placed in jeopardy if such a document is not issued. See also Completing PPQ Form 578.

PROCESSED SAMPLE = ПРОБА ОБРУШЕННОГО ЗЕРНА – A Processed Sample is a sample of grain that appears to have been cleaned at seed cleaning plants before being delivered to terminal or transfer elevators. See also Unprocessed Sample.

PROCESSED WOOD MATERIAL = ПЕРЕРАБОТАННЫЙ ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Processed Wood Material is the products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof. / К Переработанному Древесному Материалу относятся продукты, составленные из древесины сформированные с использованием клея, тепла, давления, или комбинирования перечисленных методов.

PROCESS ELEVATOR = ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЙ ЭЛЕВАТОР – A Process Elevator is an elevator which is used principally to receive and store grain for processing directly into other products.

PROCESS HEATING = ОТОПЛЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ (или ПРОЦЕССНЫЙ НАГРЕВ) – Process Heating:- Energy Efficiency program promotion of increased electric energy efficiency applications in industrial process heating.

PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА – Processing:- to prepare, treat, or convert to some special process.

PROCESSING DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРИ ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ – Processing Damage is any type of damage from shearing, stenter, NIKKI Press or any machine. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

PROCESSING GAIN = ПРИБЫЛЬ ОТ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Processing Gain:- the volumetric amount by which total refinery output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products, which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil, and feedstocks processed, e.g., in conversion processes. / выработка (output). , например, .

PROCESSING OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ – Processing Operations:- this term covers:- (i) the processing of goods; (ii) the repair of goods, including restoring them and putting them in order; (iii) the use of certain goods which are not be found in the processed products, but which allow or facilitate their production, excluding fuel, energy, lubricants, equipment and tools; and (iv) the working of goods, including assembling them or fitting them to other goods.

PROCESSING PLANT = ПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩИЙ ЗАВОД (или ГАЗОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩИЙ ЗАВОД) – Processing Plant is a plant which separates natural gas into methane and the various other gases, e.g., butane, ethane, or propane. / В газовой отрасли под Перерабатывающим или, как его называют в России, Газоперерабатывающим Заводом понимается завод по очистке газа, выделяющий из природного газа метан и иные газы, например, бутан, пропан или этан.

PROCESSING SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ (или СПРЭД НА ПЕРЕРАБОТКУ) – A Processing Spread is a spread trade where futures contracts are bought (long) on the input (raw materials) and futures contracts are sold (short) on the output (finished goods) simultaneously. Manufacturers and processors use this hedging strategy to hedge the later purchase price of the input and the later sale price of the output. Processing spreads include: crack spread, crush spread and cattle feeder spread.

PROCESSING UNDER CUSTOMS CONTROL = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ПОД ТАМОЖЕННЫМ КОНТРОЛЕМ – Processing Under Customs Control is a procedure allowing goods to be imported under suspension of import duties and commercial policy measures for the purposes of processing and subsequent release for free circulation at a more favorable import duty.

PROCESS LOAD = ЗАГРУЗКА ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Process Load is a volume of material with a specified loading configuration and treated as a single entity.

PROCESS OIL = ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ МАСЛО – Process Oil is an oil that serves as a temporary or permanent component of a manufactured products. Aromatic process oils have good solvency characteristics; their applications include proprietary chemical formulations, ink oils, and extenders in synthetic rubbers. Naphthenic process oils are characterized by low pour points and good solvency properties. Paraffinic process oils are characterized by low aromatic content and light color. Process Oils are special oils which are used in a wide variety of chemical and technical industries either as raw material component or as an aid to processing. / Технологические Масла – группа смазочных материалов, используемых при прокатке, прессовании, волочении, свободной ковке, объёмной и листовой штамповке чёрных и цветных металлов с целью облегчения их деформации и улучшения качества обрабатываемой поверхности. К технологическим маслам относят также масла, применяемые при закалке стали и композиции, которыми смазывают литейные формы. В качестве технологических масел применяют главным образом смеси нефтяных масел, животных и растительных жиров, мыл на основе высших жирных кислот. В их состав включают противозадирные, антиокислительные присадки, антифрикционные добавки (графит, дисульфид молибдена, тальк и другие), эмульгаторы и другие поверхностно-активные вещества.

PROCION® = ПРОСИЭН® (или ПРОСАЙЭН®, или ПРОЦИОН®) – Procion® or Procion® MX is a trade name, originally belonging to Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain (in 1956), now to DyStar® of Germany (Singapore), and used for their lines of 'cold' reactive dyes, including the very popular MX family. Although it is often seen in art and hobby dyeing publications, the term 'Procion Dye' is incorrect because it omits the name of the specific family such as MX (usually what is meant) or H or H-E. DyStar® apparently no longer manufactures Procion® MX, but others, not entitled to use the Procion® name, do manufacture 'MX' type dyes. Procion® MX Dye:- this cold water fiber reactive MX dye is known the world over. Use it for immersion dyeing, tie dye, batik, airbrush, garment dyeing, screen printing, spatter painting, gradation dyeing and more. This is the only dye you can fix without using heat in some form. / Процион® – активный краситель. Английская Ройэл Кэмикэл Индэстри (Royal Chemical Industry). ДиСта® (DyStar®).

PROCUMBENT = ЛЕЖАЧЕЕ (или СТЕЛЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Procumbent:- lying on the ground but not rooting. Procumbent:- trailing or lying flat but not rooting. / стелющееся (о побегах). , но не укореняясь.

PROCURATION ENDORSEMENT = ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ИНДОССАМЕНТ (или ИНДОССАМЕНТ ПО ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ) – Procuration Endorsement is an endorsement whereby the endorsee is given only the full authority to collect, without transfer of the ownership on paper.

PROCUREMENT = СНАБЖЕНИЕ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – The activities which ensure the availability of the material and or services in the desired quantity, quality, place and time from the supplier. Procurement is the process of acquiring material and/or services in the desired quantity, quality, place and time from a supplier.

PRODUCER = ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ (или ПРОДУЦЕНТ) – In the United States, Producer is a person who, as owner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to a share of the crops available for marketing from the farm or a share of the proceeds. / в качестве хозяина, землевладельца, съёмщика или испольщика (издольщика), котому дана доля в . В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Кроппером, от Английского слова Cropper от слова Crop, означающее Собирать Урожай, понимается арендатор-издольщик, получающий за работу часть собранного урожая.

PRODUCER CAR = ВАГОН ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЯ – A Producer Car is a railcar that is loaded and shipped by a producer to a terminal elevator. Producers apply to the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) to have a railcar allocated to them.

PRODUCER–COLORED = ВЫКРАШЕНОЕ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕМ – Producer-Colored:- xxxxx. See also Dyeing, Mass-Colored. What is the difference between producer-colored and piece-dyed fabrics? Producer-Colored Fibers are colored during the fiber-making process, while piece-dyed fabrics are colored after the fabric is woven together. Producer-colored fibers generally have better color stability to light and heat exposures. Piece-dyed products tend to come in a wider variety of shades.

PRODUCER GAS = РАБОЧИЙ ГАЗ (или ГЕНЕРАТОРНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Producer Gas is the mixture of gases produced by the gasification (BECGasification) of organic material such as biomass at relatively low temperatures (700 to 1 000 °C). Producer gas is composed of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H_2) plus carbon dioxide (CO_2) and typically a range of hydrocarbons such as methane (CH_4). Producer gas can be burned as a fuel gas such as in a boiler for heat or in an internal combustion gas engine for electricity generation or CHP. The composition of the gas can be modified by choice of gasification parameters to be optimized as a fuel gas (producer gas) or synthesis gas which contains almost exclusively CO and H_2 and is suitable for synthesis of liquid biofuels.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ – Producer Price Index (PPI) is a measure of the average price level for a fixed basket of capital and consumer goods paid by producers. An index that shows the cost of resources needed to produce manufactured goods during the previous month. Producer Price Index (PPI) is a family of indexes that measures the average change in selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services over time. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. The PPI looks at three areas of production:- industry-based, commodity-based, and stage-of-processing-based companies. / Индекс, который показывает стоимость ресурсов, необходимых для изготовления товаров в течение предыдущего месяца.

PRODUCER SUPPORT ESTIMATE = СМЕТА ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЯ – Producer Support Estimate (PSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at farm gate level, arising from policy measure, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. The PSE measure support arising from policies targeted to agriculture relative to a situation without such policies, i.e. when producers are subject only to general policies (including economic, social, environmental and tax policies) of the country. The PSE is a gross notion implying that any costs associated with those policies and incurred by individual producers are not deducted. It is also a nominal assistance notion meaning that increased costs associated with import duties on inputs are not deducted. But it is an indicator net of producer contributions to help finance the policy measure (e.g., producer levies) providing a given transfer to producers. The PSE includes implicit and explicit

payments. The percentage PSE is the ration of the PSE to the value of total gross farm receipts, measured by the value of total production (at farm gate prices), plus budgetary support. The nomenclature and definitions of this indicator replaced the former Producer Subsidy Equivalent in 1999. Producer Support Estimate (PSE) Indicator developed and compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) showing the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at farm gate level, and arising from policy measures (regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income). The PSE measures support arising from policies targeted to agriculture relative to a situation without such policies, i.e. when producers are subject only to general policies (including economic, social, environmental and tax policies) of the country. The percentage PSE is the ratio of the PSE to the value of total gross farm receipts, measured by the value of total production (at farm gate prices) plus budgetary support.

PRODUCER–TEXTURED YARNS = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕМ ПРЯЖА – Producer-Textured Yarns:- continuous filament yarns that have been bulked during manufacturing by the fiber producer. See also Texturing. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

PRODUCER TWIST = КРУТКА ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЯ – Producer Twist:- small amounts of twist, usually 1/2 turn per inch or less, applied to yarns by the manufacturer to provide cohesion of filaments for further processing.

PRODUCING BROKER = БРОКЕР, ЗАКЛЮЧАЮЩИЙ СДЕЛКИ – Producing Broker:- this term may refer to:- (i) the individual broker who obtains a proposal for insurance or reinsurance for the broking firm for which he works; or (ii) a broking firm or individual broker that is responsible for introducing a proposal for insurance or reinsurance to another broking firm. The original producing broker will be the person who deals directly with the client. The term producing broker is often used in contrast to the term of placing broker although it is common for individual brokers and broking firms to undertake both functions.

PRODUCING RESERVES = РАБОЧИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Producing Reserves:- reserves subcategorized as producing are expected to be recovered from completion intervals which are open and producing at the time of the estimate. Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation. See also Reserves.

PRODUCT CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК НЕФТЕПРОДУКТОВ – Product Carrier is a tanker, which is generally below 70 000 deadweight tons and used to carry refined oil products from the refinery to the consumer. In many cases, four different grades of oil can be handled simultaneously. Vessel specially designed for the transport of refined petroleum products.

PRODUCT CODE = КОД ПРОДУКТА – Product Code is a series of characters assigned by the manufacturer to identify each of its products. This is usually the Stock Keeping Unit (SKU).

PRODUCT DATA SHEET = ЛИСТ ДАННЫХ О ПРОДУКТЕ (или ПАСПОРТ ПРОДУКТА) – Product Data Sheet (PDS):- With any product you purchase, it is important to read the label and product data sheet (and assembly instructions, if any) before you purchase it. The data sheet provides you with the physical properties or specifications of the product, defines where or how the product should be used, and details the expected performance of the product. This, in turn, provides you with the information needed to compare competing products and to take performance differences into consideration when evaluating cost differences. For a simple item like a can of soup, you might be looking at calories per serving, sodium content, and whether the soup is gluten, dairy, or soy free. For a riding lawnmower, you may be considering horsepower, transmission type, cutting-deck width, power or manual steering, turning radius, availability of parts and services, and warranty. If you happen to live in California, you need that riding mower to be emissions compliant as well. The ASTM standards also establish minimum performance criteria for each of the defined properties. The manufacturer's data sheets can be used to determine if a product meets the minimum criteria necessary to conform to the applicable standard. The typical insulation product data sheet (or data submittal sheet) also includes information regarding recommended uses and code compliance so that a prospective mechanical engineering specifier or end user can determine whether the specific product is suitable for a particular application (i.e. will it perform to expectation and will it conform to any applicable building codes?). While we are using flexible elastomeric insulation as an example, it is important to note that any insulation product manufactured domestically has an ASTM standard associated with it. See also Material Safety Data Sheet. Product Data Sheet (PDS):- When a manufacturer completes a Product Data Template using online data software the created output is called a Product Data Sheet (PDS). A Product Data Sheet summarises the performance and other technical characteristics of each construction product, material or component according to specific regulatory, market or client-specific requirements that have been incorporated in the template's mechanism. A PDS is like a product's passport – it is traceable to the manufacturer and unique for the construction product. PDSs allow the whole supply chain to benefit from the most accurate, up-to-date manufacturer's data, delivered by the most credible source. In addition, having data as opposed to PDFs or CDs allows for automation. Manufacturers can integrate their PDSs repository software with their PDM (product data management), PIM (product information management), DAM (digital asset management) or ERP (enterprise resource planning) systems to ensure that the data held in the PDS is always up-to-date. They can also choose the PDSs as their single source of truth (SSoT) and automatically update further third-party systems with the most accurate data. PDSs can be populated with construction product data by roles other than the manufacturer. Such PDSs are often referred to as 'project-specific' PDSs, because their author can verify the accuracy of the data held in the PDS during a limited period of time. / Лист Данных О Продукте (ЛДП) – в Российском понимании это можно было бы перевести как заводской Паспорт Продукта. Смотрите также Лист Данных О Безопасности Материала (Material Safety Data Sheet).

PRODUCT GROUPS = ГРУППЫ ПРОДУКТОВ – Product Groups are the commodity groupings used for export control purposes. / Группирования сырья, используемые в целях вывозного (или экспортного) контроля.

PRODUCTION = ПРОДУКЦИЯ – Production:- total production refers to all the crude oil (including synthetic oil), NGLs and natural gas produced from a property. Net production is the company's share of total production after deducting both royalties paid to landowners and a government's agreed-upon share of production under a production-sharing contract (PSC). Liquids production refers to crude oil, condensate, NGLs and synthetic oil volumes. Oil-equivalent production is the sum of the barrels of liquids and the oil-equivalent barrels of natural gas produced. See also Barrels Of Oil-Equivalent, Oil-Equivalent Gas, and Production-Sharing Contract.

PRODUCTION = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО – Production is a creation of a good or service intended to satisfy a need. Production is a process that creates utility. Technically, production implies the combination of certain factors of production (natural resources, labor, property) to produce a certain output. In economics, the concept of production varies from country to country, according to the types and characteristics of goods or services produced by the combination of production factors and the conditions under which they are offered to satisfy needs. / выработка (output). Под Материальным Производством понимается процесс создания материальных благ. Представляет естественное условие человеческой жизни и материальную основу других видов деятельности. Две стороны производства:- производительные силы и производственные отношения образуют способ производства, определяющий характер данного общества.

PRODUCTION BOUNDARY = РАЗДЕЛ (или РАЗМЕЖЕВАНИЕ) ПРОДУКЦИИ – Production Boundary is a boundary between production included in creating core economic accounts (such as all economic activity by industry and commerce) and production which is excluded (such as production by households which is consumed within the household).

PRODUCTION FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ ПРОДУКЦИИ (или ФУНКЦИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА) – Production Function is a statistically estimated function that relates the output of a production system (e.g., Rice) to the inputs used in its production, e.g., labor, capital, fertilizer, pesticides.

PRODUCTION SEQUENCE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Production Sequence:- shearing, sorting, opening, cleaning, carding, drawing, possibly combing, possibly roving, twisting or spinning.

PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РАЗДЕЛЕ ПРОДУКЦИИ – StatoilHydro:- equity and entitlement volumes of oil and gas:- equity volumes represent volumes produced under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) that correspond to StatoilHydro's percentage ownership in a particular field. Entitlement volumes, on the other hand, represent StatoilHydro's share of the volumes distributed to the partners in the field, which are subject to deductions for, among other things, royalties and the host government's share of profit oil. Under the terms of a PSA, the amount of profit oil deducted from equity volumes will normally increase with the cumulative return on investment to the partners and/or production from the licence. The distinction between equity and entitlement is relevant to most PSA regimes, whereas it is not applicable in most concessionary regimes such as those in Norway, the UK, Canada and Brazil. The overview of equity production provides additional information for readers, as certain costs described in the profit and loss analysis were directly associated with equity volumes produced during the reported years. Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) are a common type of contract signed between a government and a resource extraction company (or group of companies) concerning how much of the resource (usually oil) extracted from the country each will receive. Production sharing agreements were first used in Bolivia in the early 1950s, although their first implementation similar to today's was in Indonesia in the 1960s. Today they are often used in the Middle East and Central Asia. In production sharing agreements the country's government awards the execution of exploration and production activities to an oil company. The oil company bears the mineral and financial risk of the initiative and explores, develops and ultimately produces the field as required. When successful, the company is permitted to use the money from produced oil to recover capital and operational expenditures, known as 'Cost Oil'. The remaining money is known as 'Profit Oil', and is split between the government and the company, typically at a rate of about 80% for the government, 20% for the company. In some production sharing agreements, changes in international oil prices or production rate can affect the company's share of production. Production sharing agreements can be beneficial to governments of countries that lack the expertise and/or capital to develop their resources and wish to attract foreign companies to do so. They can be very profitable agreements for the oil companies involved, but often involve considerable risk. In Russia, a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) is a commercial contract between the investor and the state, which allows the investor to undertake large scale, long term and high-risk investments. The purpose of the PSA is to define the terms and conditions for the exploration and development of resources by replacing existing tax and license regimes with a contract based arrangement that exists for the life of the project. Main Points:- (i) Under the PSA the Russian Federation government retains its rights and ownership of the oil and gas resources. The company invests all the capital needed to develop the fields and pays bonuses to the Russian Federation at key milestones during the project development. (ii) Sakhalin Energy pays a royalty of six percent of the oil and gas produced to the Russian government throughout the lifetime of the project. The balance of revenues, less operating expenses from production sales in the early years, is used to repay our capital investment. The remaining production, after payback of investments, is shared between the Russian Federation, the Sakhalin Oblast' (regional government) and our organization. (iii) The Russian Federation government will receive an increasing proportion of revenues from production as the project progresses. If profitability exceeds certain specified levels then the Russian Federation government receives an increasingly bigger share of the extra revenues, which can be as high as 70 percent. In addition, we pay tax on any profit that our company makes. / СтатойльХидро (StatoilHydro).

PRODUCTION–SHARING CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ О РАЗДЕЛЕ ПРОДУКЦИИ – Production-Sharing Contract (PSC) is an agreement between a government and a contractor (generally an oil and gas company) whereby production is shared between the parties in a prearranged manner. The contractor typically incurs all exploration, development and production costs, which are subsequently recoverable out of an agreed-upon share of any future PSC production, referred to as cost recovery oil and/or gas. Any remaining production, referred to as profit oil and/or gas, is shared between the parties on an agreed-upon basis as stipulated in the PSC. The government may also retain a share of PSC production as a royalty payment, and the contractor typically owes income tax on its portion of the profit oil and/or gas. The contractor's share of PSC oil and/or gas production and reserves varies over time, as it is dependent on prices, costs and specific PSC terms.

PRODUCTION STANDSTILL = ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ ОСТАНОВКА (или ПЕРЕБОЙ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА) – Regularly recurring Production Standstill in order that all furnaces and connected plant can be overhauled, maintained and repaired.

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY = ПРОДУКТИВНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ – Productive Activity:- task that provides the household and community with economic benefits, such as crop and livestock production, handicraft, marketing, and wage employment.

PRODUCTIVE SOIL = ПРОДУКТИВНАЯ ПОЧВА – Productive Soil is a soil in which the chemical, physical, and biological conditions are very favorable for the production of crops.

PRODUCTIVE TILLER = ПРОДУКТИВНЫЙ ПОБЕГ (или ПРОДУКТИВНЫЙ РОСТОК, или ПРОДУКТИВНЫЙ ОТРОСТОК) – Productive Tiller is a tiller that produces a panicle.

PRODUCTIVITY = ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ – Productivity:- output of any of the factors of production, such as capital, labor and land, per unit of input. Productivity may be enhanced by the improvement of any one of the three factors, most usually by the introduction of new technology or an incentive scheme. Productivity of capital is generally measured as a percentage per annum, that of labor in output per working hour, and that of land in output per acre or hectare. In economic theory, output of any factor of production (land, labor or capital) per unit of output. The productivity of land may be measured in terms of output per acre; the productivity of labor is measured in output per hour. Productivity:- the value of output (goods and services) produced per unit of input (productive resources) used. Thus an increase in productivity means producing more goods and services with the same amount of resources, or producing the same goods and services with fewer resources, or some combination of these two possibilities. While productivity is often measured or referred to only in terms of the productivity of labor (output per man-hour), a more precise and complete view of the sources of productivity incorporates the effects of all inputs to production, including capital, land and materials. The principal means of increasing overall productivity are:- (i) greater specialization and a more complex division of labor (often involving a geographical or territorial expansion of the relevant market area, incorporating new people with different skills and endowments of natural resources); (ii) investment in increasing the stock of capital goods; (iii) investment in so-called human capital (for example, teaching workers new or more efficient production skills; and (iv) technological innovation that creates new ways of combining somewhat different inputs of the factors of

production to produce the same goods at lower costs. The concept of the marginal productivity of an input in a productive process is a particularly important idea in economic analysis, because under competitive conditions, the equilibrium price of a factor of production (including wages, interest etc.) will tend toward equality with its marginal productivity. Marginal productivity is the increase in the value of output that can be produced by adding in one more unit of the particular input while holding other inputs constant. Thus the higher the productivity of a factor of production, the higher the income that may be expected to accrue to its providers, and anything that raises overall levels of productivity within a society may be expected to increase the average overall prosperity of the society as a whole. Productivity is the amount of physical output for each unit of productive input. / Выработка (output). Под Производительностью Оборудования понимается объём продукции (работы), производимой в единицу времени данным оборудованием в соответствии с его конструктивными особенностями, технической характеристикой и определёнными организационно-производственными условиями. Производительность оборудования измеряется в метрах, тоннах, штуках и так далее в единицу времени.

PRODUCTIVITY DECLINE = СНИЖЕНИЕ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ – Productivity Decline is a decline in total factor productivity (TFP) over time, where total factor productivity is the productivity of all inputs taken together.

PRODUCT LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА КАЧЕСТВО ПРОДУКЦИИ – Product Liability Insurance is insurance that covers against any claims for compensation for injury or damage caused by your products. Insurance of the liability of the manufacturer or supplier of goods for damage caused by their products. / Страхование ответственности изготовителя или поставщика товаров за причинение ущерба, вызванного их продукцией.

PRODUCT LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СРОКОМ СЛУЖБЫ ПРОДУКТА – Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) is a business strategy that helps fashion companies share product data, apply common processes, and leverage corporate knowledge for the development of clothing, textiles or trimming from conception to retirement, across the extended enterprise. By including all company departments, business partners, suppliers, original equipment manufacturer (OEM), and customers, PLM enables the entire team to operate as a single entity to conceptualize, design, build, and support products.

PRODUCT STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ НА ПРОДУКТ – Product Standard:- the material having a color designated as standard for a specified product.

PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – In the United States, a Professional Corporation is the corporation whose purposes are limited to professional services, such as those performed by doctors, dentists and attorneys. A professional corporation is formed under special state laws that stipulate exactly which professionals are required to incorporate under this status. In the United States, Professional Corporations (abbreviated as PC or P.C.) are those corporate entities for which many corporation statutes make special provision, regulating the use of the corporate form by licensed professionals such as attorneys, architects, and doctors.

PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ОШИБОК И УПУЩЕНИЙ В РАБОТЕ) – Professional Indemnity Insurance:- liability insurance cover which protects professional specialists such as physicians, architects, engineers, lawyers, accountants and others against third party claims arising from activities in their professional field; policies and conditions vary according to profession. Professional Indemnity Insurance is insurance that indemnifies a professional against their legal liability towards third parties for loss arising from their professional negligence or that of their employees.

PROFESSIONAL INVESTOR FUND = ФОНД (ДЛЯ) ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или ФОНД (ДЛЯ) ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – A Professional Investor Fund (PIF) is a type of Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) that, generally, takes the form of an open-ended investment company in the form of a SICAV (short for Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV); in French investment company with variable capital). Since a PIF is a non-retail form of CIS, it is not subject to the rigid requirements traditionally associated with other retail forms of CISs. Since PIFs are non-retail and due to the high degree of risk associated with them, 2 main conditions are imposed:- (i) they may not be sold to the general public but only to Authorised Investors (also known as Professional Investors or Qualified Investors) who must satisfy certain criteria; and (ii) they are subject to a minimum investment threshold of USD100 000.00 (in Malta) or the equivalent in any convertible currency. A Professional Investor Fund (PIF) must impose a minimum subscription of EUR125 000.00 and can avail of increased flexibility in relation to investment and borrowing parameters compared to retail CISA (short for new Swiss Federal Collective Investment Schemes Act of 2006-June-23 which is came into force on 2007-January-01) PIF must impose a minimum subscription of EUR125 000.00 and can avail of increased flexibility in relation to investment and borrowing parameters compared to retail collective investment scheme (CIS). / Сосьетэ Давэстисмо а Капиталь Варъябль (Эс.И.Сэ.А.Ви.; Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV)).

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Professional Liability Insurance is the liability insurance to indemnify professionals, doctors, lawyers, architects, etc for the loss or expense resulting from claim on account of bodily injuries because of any malpractice, error or mistake committed or alleged to have been committed by the insured in his profession.

PROFESSIONAL REINSURER = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВЩИК – Professional Reinsurer is a term used to designate a company whose business is confined solely to reinsurance and the peripheral services offered by a reinsurer to its customers as opposed to primary insurers who exchange reinsurance or operate reinsurance departments as adjuncts to their basic business of primary insurance. The majority of professional reinsurers provide complete reinsurance and service at one source directly to the ceding company.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛУГИ (или ЭКСПЕРТНЫЕ УСЛУГИ) – Professional Services are the services provided to a principal that may include the rendering of advice, recommendations, findings, or an opinion based upon actuarial considerations with respect to financial reporting under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and consistent with recognized actuarial practice.

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ТОРГОВЦЫ – Professional Traders are the banks and brokers directly represented on the securities markets and stock exchanges and which trade in bonds and stocks for their own account or that of clients. / Банки и брокеры, непосредственно представленные на рынке ценных бумаг и фондовых биржах и которые торгуют облигациями и акциями за свой собственный счёт или за счёт клиентов.

PROFIT = ПРИБЫЛЬ – In the United States, a Profit is the amount of the excess of total sales revenue over the total costs of production of the good(s) or service(s) produced by a business firm. The term 'Profit' is used somewhat more narrowly by economists than the way it is used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or even by most businessmen and accountants. The economists' concept of profit emphasizes that 'costs of production' for purposes of the definition include the full opportunity costs of all the factors of

production utilized – an amount for each reflecting what it could yield if employed in the most lucrative available alternative use. This would include not only the amount of money actually paid out for wages, materials, rent, machinery and what have you but also what the money tied up in the business could otherwise be earning in other uses at similar levels of risk. Whereas accountants and the IRS (short for the Internal Revenue Service) do not subtract out the opportunity costs of capital (unless interest is actually being paid by the firm to an outside lender), economists would insist that 'profit' in the true sense refers only to what is left after deduction of the going rate of return on capital for the owners equity in the business as well. In other words, for the economist, the owners' profit does not technically include the amount of 'interest' that they should be paying themselves for the use of their own capital – pure economists' profit includes only what the owners are making above and beyond the going rate of interest they could be making by loaning out their financial resources rather than using them to run a business. So a firm that is managing to cover all its bills and its maintenance / replacement costs out of sales with, say, 5% of the value of the investment left over at the end of each year would not technically be making a profit in the eyes of an economist if the owners could be making 5% on their invested capital by just putting it in a CD at the bank or savings and loan. The IRS and most accountants would still say that same firm is 'profitable' in their usage of the term. In the case of unincorporated firms where the owner (or owners) works full time in the business, the divergence between economists' definition of profit and the IRS/accounting definition of profit is still larger because any 'salary' that an owner- manager takes out of the till for his living expenses is still counted by the IRS as part of the profits (and hence, in the eyes of the IRS, 'unearned income'); the economist, on the other hand would deduct what the owner-manager's services could command as an employee elsewhere from profits as part of the labor costs of production. Profits (in the economists' sense, but not in the accounting sense) are a direct measure of the net increase in total value generated by employing scarce resources in one particular use rather than in their most valuable alternative use in some other undertaking. Economic profitability indicates (in the absence of externalities) that consumers value the product more than any others that could have been produced with the resources expended. Conversely, losses indicate that resources have been used unwisely – the firm has miscalculated, and the resources committed could better have been used to produce other products more desired by consumers. Hence follows the famous conclusion of Adam Smith that in selfishly seeking to maximize his profits the businessman unwittingly is also maximizing the benefits to society as a whole from the efficient utilization of the resources under his control. In the United Kingdom, a Profit is the return received on a business undertaking after all operating expenses have been met. The income remaining after deduction of all expenses during a specific period. In the case of banks, total income less interest paid is considered gross operating earnings, whereas total gross income minus all operating and non-operating expenses is called the Net or Clear Profit. The disposable net profit consists of the net profit for the year plus any surplus carried forward from the previous financial year. Excess of selling price over all costs of making a sale. Gross profit equals total sales minus the cost of sales. Gross profit less operating expenses (overhead) equals operating profit. Operating profit less income taxes gives net profit. In the United States, for the purposes of constructed value in an antidumping duty investigation or review, the Profit used is the profit normally earned by a producer, from the country of export, of the same or similar product as that under investigation. By statute, the amount of profit shall not be less than 8 percent of the sum of general expenses and cost. Also known as Earnings or Income in the United States. Profit is the income remaining after all business expenses are paid. / Прибыль, экономическая категория, выражающая финансовые результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятий. При капитализме прибыль – превращённая форма прибавочной стоимости, результат эксплуатации труда наёмных рабочих – составляет цель капиталистического производства. Представляет собой изишек стоимости над издержками производства. В условиях домонополистического капитализма стремление к получению наивысших прибылей воплощалось, с одной стороны, в присвоении отдельными капиталистами добавочной прибыли – сверхприбыли, с другой – в образовании средней прибыли. Переход к монополистическому капитализму создал экономические предпосылки для извлечения монопольной прибыли.

PROFITABILITY = РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТЬ) – Profitability:- the capacity to gain or profit, or to return a profit or income. The productive capacity of a company, measured in terms of the profit produced during a certain period in relation to the capital employed. More narrowly defined, the ratio of the net profit generated to the capital resources. See also Return On Equity. Capacity of invested capital to produce income, expressed in financial terms, as a yield, or of a business entity to produce profits. Profitability are measures that attempt to answer the question 'Are we making enough money for the effort?' and allow strengths and weaknesses to be identified. Profitability measures the relationship between the profits earned and the amount of financial resources necessary to earn the profit. Thus the basic measure expresses a return (Profit) as a percentage of an investment. Additionally, measures of profitability must be from two viewpoints, those of management and of stockholders. Key measures of profitability are as follows:- (i) Operating Profit/Total Assets (%); (ii) Operating Profit/Sales; (iii) Sales/Total Assets; (iv) Return on Capital Employed; (v) Earnings/Stockholders' Equity; (vi) Dividends/Earnings; (vii) Times Covered; (viii) Market Capitalization; and (ix) Price Earnings Ratio. / Под Рентабельностью, от Немецкого слова Rentabel, означающее Выгодный или Доходный или Прибыльный, понимается показатель экономической эффективности производства на предприятиях (объединениях), в отраслях и народном хозяйстве в целом. Комплексно отражает использование материальных, трудовых и денежных ресурсов и природных богатств. Рентабельность – один из важнейших экономических показателей работы предприятия, означающий, что средствами, полученными предприятием от реализации своей продукции, оно полностью возмещает затраты на производство продукции и обеспечивает сверх того получение чистого дохода (прибыли). В бывшем СССР различали:- (i) общую рентабельность – процентное отношение балансовой (общей) прибыли к среднегодовой суммарной стоимости производственных основных фондов и нормируемых оборотных средств; и (ii) расчётную рентабельность – отношение расчётной прибыли к среднегодовой стоимости тех производственных основных фондов, с которых взимается плата за фонды. Применялся также показатель уровня рентабельности к текущим затратам (отношение прибыли к себестоимости товарной или реализованной продукции).

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПРИБЫЛЕЙ И УБЫТКОВ (или ОТЧЁТ О ПРИБЫЛЯХ И УБЫТКАХ) – In the United Kingdom, Profit And Loss Account is the annual summary of a company's financial operations, required by law to be submitted by every trading company. The profit-and-loss account has three sections:- (i) the trading account, (ii) the profit-and-loss account, and (iii) the appropriation account. The profit and loss section of the account takes the profit or loss figure from the trading account, and after accounting for income not concerned with trading and expenses such as those incurred in administration, deducts tax from the final profit or loss figure. In the United Kingdom, a list comparing all expense items and all income items of a company for the past financial year. Also known as Income Statement in the United States. Profit and Loss Account shows the net profit which is left after all relevant business expenses have been deducted. / строка баланса (item).

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ СЧЁТА ПРИБЫЛЕЙ И УБЫТКОВ – In the United Kingdom, Profit And Loss Account Reserve is a reserve that contains the balance of retained earnings to carry forward. It is fully distributable and shown as part of shareholders' reserves on the balance sheet. Also known as Retained Earnings in the United States.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ПРИБЫЛЯХ И УБЫТКАХ – Profit And Loss (P&L) Statement is a financial statement that summarizes the revenues, costs and expenses incurred during a specific period of time - usually a fiscal quarter or year. These records provide information that shows the ability of a company to generate profit by increasing revenue and reducing costs. The P&L

statement is also known as a 'Statement Of Profit And Loss', an 'income statement' or an 'income and expense statement'. The statement of profit and loss follows a general form as seen in this example. It begins with an entry for revenue and subtracts from revenue the costs of running the business, including cost of goods sold, operating expenses, tax expense and interest expense. The bottom line (literally and figuratively) is net income (profit). Many templates can be found online for free, that can be used in creating your profit and loss, or income statement. The balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows are the most important financial statements produced by a company. While each is important in its own right, they are meant to be analyzed together. Profit & Loss Statement is a key account providing information describing how the company has been trading over a period of time. It is described under Income Statement. Profit And Loss Statement is a financial statement that compares sales to expenses to measure profitability. This statement is usually viewed by corporation and store (profit center) for months, quarters and years. Also known as Income or P&L Statement.

PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS = ПРИБЫЛЬ, ОТВОДИМАЯ АКЦИОНЕРАМ – In accounting in the United Kingdom, Profit Attributable To Shareholders is the difference between revenue from sales and other operations and costs and expenses over a given accounting period. Also known as Net Income in the United States.

PROFIT COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ С ПРИБЫЛИ – Profit Commission is a commission that is payable according to a pre-determined formula as an incentive and reward for profitable underwriting. The following are examples of profit commission:- (i) the commission paid to a coverholder by a managing agent for underwriting a profitable account; (ii) at the Corporation of Lloyd's, the commission paid by a member to a managing agent in respect of the profitability of its syndicate in a given year of account; and (iii) the commission paid by a reinsurer to an insurer in respect of a profitable reinsurance treaty. Profit Commission is a provision found in some reinsurance agreements which provides for profit sharing. Parties agree to a formula for calculating profit, an allowance for the reinsurer's expenses, and the cedant's share of such profit after expenses.

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR = ПРИБЫЛЬ ЗА ОТЧЁТНЫЙ ГОД – In the United Kingdom, . Also known as Net Income in the United States. Profit is the term used to describe the amount of income received after deducting all the expenses paid out in earning that income. May also be used to describe the amount you receive on the sale of an asset after deducting the cost of the asset and any expenses that you incurred in buying or selling that asset. Profit is a difference between the selling price and the production cost. This means production cost in its wide sense, that is not only the cost of manufacturing a product, but all the fixed and variable costs incurred in the process of producing and delivering the product or service. A more refined definition of profit is that of net profit. This is the income remaining after all costs have been subtracted. The net profit figure may be stated as being before or after tax. Operating profit is a term used to define profit (or loss) arising from the principal trading activity of a company. Operating profit is calculated by deducting operating expenses – expenses vital to core activity – from trading profit – profit before deduction of items such as auditors fees, interest etc. Normal profit is the profit needed to keep a firm from switching its resources into the production of other goods and services. Abnormal profit is profit earned over and above normal profit. Pre-tax profit is profit before corporation tax and any other taxes on profit have been paid; post-tax profit is profit after tax. Retained profit is profit not distributed to shareholders but kept back to invest in the business. The Profit and Loss (P&L) Statement is also known as the Income Statement. It shows how well a company buys and sells inventory (or services) to make a profit. A firm must create a profit in order to survive and remain solvent. Careful analysis of the components of a P&L is important in determining the cash flow available to repay existing debt, finance additional debt (for business expansion), or to reinvest in the company. Just as the Balance Sheet is a snapshot of the financial condition of a company at a certain point in time, the Profit and Loss statement shows the results of financial operations over a period of time. The amount of time could be a month, a quarter of a year, a half year, or a year. / строка баланса (item).

PROFIT MARGIN = РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или МАРЖА ПО ПРИБЫЛИ, или ПРИБЫЛЬНАЯ ВЫГОДА, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТИ) – Profit Margin:- with respect to financial reporting, this term refers to a company's performance with respect to it's net profitability after taking into account overhead or operating costs. For example, if a company sells goods for total proceeds of CAD100K and the direct cost of producing (or acquiring) those goods is CAD60K, then the gross margin is CAD40K, usually expressed as a percentage, i.e. 40% GM. After subtracting fixed (i.e. overhead) expenses such as salaries and rent, from the Gross Margin, the result is Net Profit (before tax) or Profit Margin. In the example, if the expenses and operating costs are CAD30K, this has to be subtracted from Gross Margin leaving a Profit Margin of CAD10K (i.e. 10%). Profit Margin is a ratio of net profit and sales, determined by subtracting the total cost of sales from net sales income. Gross profit, usually expressed as a percentage of net sales, or as simple net profit. Company policy generally specifies some profit margin below which it is hardly worthwhile producing goods.

PROFIT–SHARING = УЧАСТИЕ В ПРИБЫЛИ – Practice of distributing part of a business entity's profits to employees as a kind of incentive bonus, in addition to regular salaries. Profit-Sharing:- distribution of some or all of a firm's profits to its employees as a bonus. The distribution may be in the form of cash or shares.

PROFIT TAKING = ВЗЯТИЕ ПРИБЫЛИ (или ФИКСАЦИЯ ПРИБЫЛИ) – (1) Profit Taking occurs when dealers believe that the market will not improve much more, at least in the short term. Selling asset which has appreciated in value since purchase, in order to realize the profit. Realizing a stock market profit by either selling the securities at a price which is higher than the cost price or, in the case of a short sale, by repurchasing the securities at a price which is lower than the selling price. The liquidation of positions that have accrued trading profits. Most often given as the reason for a slight pullback in the market after a rally. Stock market term used to describe the action taken by investors to sell their securities when prices are rising in order to secure gains. This enables market participants to realize profits before prices possibly start to fall again. See also Paper Profit. / откупанием ценных бумаг .

(2) Profit Taking:- this term is often used to explain a downturn in the market following a period of rising prices. / Этот термин часто используется при объяснении снижения цен на рынке, происходящего вслед за периодом роста цен.

PRO FORMA = ПРО ФОРМА – Pro Forma:- in Latin, For Form; As A Matter Of Form; Performed In A Set Manner. In Latin, term meaning For The Sake Of Form. Pro Forma is a presentation of financial information that gives effect to an assumed event, e.g., merger. / Про Форма:- Замещаемая Форма в переводе с Латинского языка. Под Про Формой понимается:- (1) бланк, формуляр какого-либо документа. (2) Формально выполненное условие, действие; исполнение чего-либо только для вида.

PRO–FORMA INVOICE = СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА ПРО–ФОРМА (или ЗАМЕЩАЕМЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА) – Pro-Forma Invoice is an invoice provided by a supplier prior to the shipment of merchandise, informing the buyer of the kinds and quantities of goods to be sent, their value, and specifications (weight, size, etc). Draft invoice sent to an importer by the exporter prior to order confirmation and shipment to assist in matters relating to obtaining import licences or foreign exchange allocations, or to advise the value of a shipment for the purposes of opening Letters of Credit. Pro-Forma Invoice is a document serving as a preliminary invoice, containing – on the whole – the same information as the Final Invoice, but not actually claiming payment. Once published, an invoice cannot be deleted under any circumstances. Only a preliminary invoice can be deleted. Also known as Preliminary Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, and Provisional Invoice. /

Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура (Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), и Условный Счёт-Фактура (Provisional Invoice). Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура:- счёт, выписываемый при частичных поставках товара или в тех случаях, когда приёмка товара производится по прибытии к покупателю. После поставки всей партии или приёмки, продавцом выписывается счёт-фактура, по которому производится окончательный расчёт.

PROGENY = ПОТОМОК (или ПОТОМСТВО) – Progeny:- offspring; individuals resulting from mating.

PROGENY TEST = ТЕСТ ПО ПОТОМСТВУ – Progeny Test determines the genetic characteristics and evaluates the genotype of a variety or parent based on the performance of its progeny. / и вычисляет генотип разновидности или .

PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА – Program (agricultural):- Government activities aimed at accomplishing a certain result. Such activities include agricultural price support loans, purchases and payments, commodity storage, transportation, exports, and acreage reduction.

PROGRAM COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПРОГРАММЕ – Program Costs:- no single definition it applicable to all uses. Program costs may be gross or net expenditures of the US governmental Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) on a commodity during a fiscal year or other period. Program costs may be the realized loss on disposition of a commodity, plus other related net costs during a fiscal year or other period. Program costs may be the net costs attributed to a particular year's crop of a commodity during the marketing year for that commodity.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE = ТЕХНИКА ПРОГРАММНОГО ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ И ОБЗОРА – Program Evaluation And Review Technique (PERT) is a management tool for defining and integrating events and processes that must be accomplished in time to assure completion of project objectives on schedule.

PROGRAM TRADING = ПРОГРАММНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Program Trading is use of computer-based market analyses programs for a computerized specification of buy and sell decisions based on mathematical models. The necessity and advantageousness of this computerized operation results from its capacity to rapidly and efficiently process large amounts of data (spot and futures market prices, interest rates, dividends, taxes, transaction costs). Thus it provides the possibility to monitor and evaluate price developments in different markets and thus, if appropriate, to act or react quickly. Program trading is used for the purposes of arbitrage between the spot and futures markets. The purchase (or sale) of a large number of stocks contained in or comprising a portfolio. Originally called program trading when index funds and other institutional investors began to embark on large-scale buying or selling campaigns or 'programs' to invest in a manner that replicates a target stock index, the term now also commonly includes computer-aided stock market buying or selling programs, and index arbitrage.

PROGRESSIVES = ПРОГРЕССИВНЫЕ (или ПРОДВИНУТЫЕ, или ПРОГРЕССИСТЫ) – In the United States, Progressives are the farmers and ranchers opposed to big Eastern-based money trusts and conservatives in the government during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

PROGRESSIVE TAX = ПРОГРЕССИВНЫЙ НАЛОГ – Progressive Tax is a tax that tends to take a smaller percentage of the incomes of lower income citizens compared to the percentage it takes of the incomes of wealthier citizens. Example:- an income tax with steeper rates for those in higher income brackets, or a special sales tax levied only on expensive 'luxuries' like yachts or jewelry. See also Regressive Tax.

PROHIBITION = ЗАПРЕЩЕНИЕ – Prohibition is a phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities. / привоз (importation).

PROJECT FINANCE = ПРОЕКТНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Project Finance is a complex financing program for an independent economic unit. The companies behind the project bear only part of the risk, collateral is restricted to project assets, and debts are paid exclusively out of the project cash flow. Financing is usually for major projects and is provided by international banking consortiums. / Программа комплексного финансирования независимого хозяйствующего субъекта.

PROJECTILE LOOM = МЕТАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК (или ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК С ЛЕТЯЩИМ ТЕЛОМ) – The Projectile Weaving Machine made its appearance in the market at the beginning of the 1950's and is today still used in the whole world. Thanks to its steady renovation and to the use of advanced electronic systems as well as of microprocessors for the supervision and the control of the various devices, this machine is characterized by a good productivity level (450 rpm and 1 050 m/min of inserted weft) and by high operational reliability. It is established especially in the field of machines with high reed width. General operation:- in this weaving machine the weft insertion is carried out by small clamp projectiles, which number depends on the weaving width and which with their grippers take out the weft yarn from big cross-wound bobbins and insert it into the shed always in the same direction. The projectiles work in sequence, that is they are launched in succession. They run therefore one after the other, describing in the space a continuous, endless route, as if they would be stuck on a conveyor belt. The first projectile takes and holds in its back the weft in form of a tail; then, pushed by the release of the projectile thrower, it passes through the shed and deposits the weft inside the warp; subsequently the projectile falls and is collected by a device which, by passing under the array of the warp threads, takes it at reduced speed back to the starting point. Here the projectile goes up to take up a new weft; meanwhile the other projectiles have run after each other making the same operation. Projectile Loom is a shuttleless loom that uses small, bullet-like projectiles to carry the filling yarn through the shed. Fill is inserted from the same side of the loom for each pick. A tucked selvage is formed. See also Weft Insertion. Sulzer brothers, Winterthur, Switzerland, Who are pioneer in the field of projectile method of weft insertion, have been able to convert a brilliant concept Roshman into a viable commercial weaving machine. It is introduced in the market in 1953.The main feature of this machine is weft insertion system. A bullet like shuttle 90 millimeters (mm) long and weighting about 40 grams (g), technically named as gripper projectile is used here to insert the weft thread into the warp threads. Sulzer projectile weaving machine differs from a conventional automatic loom mainly in two respects:- The method of insertion of weft into the warp shed; and The method of moving the reed and the projectile track. Main Features of Projectile Loom:- (1) The picking are projectile receiving units are separated from the moving sley. The sley carries the reed and gripper guides. (2) The gripper projectile made of fine steel, 90 mm long 14 mm wide and 6 mm thickness weight is 40 g. It carries the weft thread into the warp shed. (3) The weft is drawn directly from a large stationary cross wound package. There is no weft winding. (4) The gripper projectile is picked across the warp shed at a very high speed ,the picking energy being derived from the energy stored in a metal torsion bar which is twisted at predetermined amount of released to give the projectile a high rate of acceleration. (5) Picking always takes place from one side, but several projectiles are employed and all of them return to the picking side by a conveyor chain located underneath the warp shed. (6) During its flight through the shed the projectile runs in a rake likes steel guides, so that the warp threads are touched neither by the projectile nor weft thread. (7) Every pick is cut off at the picking side near the selvedge after weft insertion, leaving a length about 15 mm from the edge. Similar length of weft also projects from the selvedge on the receiving side. (8) The ends of weft thread projecting on both sides of the cloth are tucked into the next shed by means of special tucking device and woven in with next pick, thus providing firm selvedges. (9) The reed is not

reciprocated as in a shuttle loom, but rocked about its axis by a pair of cams. (10) The reed and projectile guides are stationary during pick insertion. (11) The sley which carries the reed and projectile guides is moved forward and backward through a saddle carrying two follower bowls, which bear against the surface of two matched cams. (12) A sley dwell of 25 degree at back center enables the projectile to travel through the warp shed without being unnecessary reciprocated by the sley. (13) Whenever the reed width is reduced for weaving a small width cloth from the standard reed width, the projectile receiving unit is moved inward on the telescope shaft, to the new selvedge position, and so the projectile travel distance is reduced. (14) Smaller shed opening because of the smaller size projectile. This might result in lower warp breakage rate. (15) Weft insertion rate up to 900–1 500 meters per minute (m/min) is possible depending up to the width of the weaving machine. (16) The color changing mechanism is less complicated. (17) In case of weft breakage the take up beam and heald frames can de driven in reverse by a pick finding mechanism. Advantages of Projectile Loom as a Modern Loom:- (1) Two or three cloths can be woven simultaneously. (2) It is possible to achieve weaving performances with breakage rate per square meter of cloth. 50% of the number of breaks that would occur on a conventional loom. (3) The lower warp breakage rate in a projectile weaving machine may be due to:- (i) Smaller warp shed; (ii) Reed with higher ratio of air to wire (70:30); and (iii) Beat up line being nearer to the centre of the reed between the two baulks. Smaller warp shed will reduce the warp threads tension to some extent. However care should be taken to maintain uniform tension to ensure that the warp shed is of same depth from one end to another. Otherwise a few slack warp threads at the top shed will result in stitching and end cut of the projectile. (4) Since the projectile is passing through guides there is no reed to projectile or projectile to yarn contact. (5) With the introduction of four/six colors weaving machine all the mechanical problems of the conventional pick and pick multicolored loom are eliminated. Suggestions:- The main feature of projectile loom is inserting the weft thread by projection method. If the fault from the machine can be reduced then it will have the more weaving speed. / уточная пряжа . братья Зульца (Sulzer).

PROJECT LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА ПРОЕКТ – The US Bureau of Export Administration uses the Project License to authorize largescale exports of a wide variety of commodities and technical data for specified activities. Those activities can include capital expansion, maintenance, repair or operating supplies or the supply of materials to be used in the production of other commodities for sale.

PROKARYOTE = ПРОКАРИОТ – Prokaryote:- organisms characterized by the absence of major organelles such as nucleus and plastids. / Под Прокариотами, от Латинского слова Pro, означающее Вместо или Вперёд, и Греческого слова Káryon, означающее Ядро, понимаются организмы, не обладающие, в отличие от эукариот, оформленным клеточным ядром и типичным хромосомным аппаратом. Наследственная информация реализуется и передаётся через ДНК. Типичный половой процесс отсутствует. К Прокариотам относятся Бактерии, в том числе Цианобактерии (Синезелёные Водоросли). В системе органического мира Прокариоты составляют Надцарство. Прокариоты доядерные (Prokariota), организмы, не обладающие типичным клеточным ядром и хромосомным аппаратом. К Прокариотам относятся Бактерии, синезелёные водоросли, риккетсии, микоплазмы и другие. Согласно новейшей системе органического мира, Прокариоты придают ранг Царства или Надцарства, противопоставляя его другому Царству или Надцарству – Эукариотам. Материальный субстрат, связанный с передачей и реализацией наследственной информации, представлен у Прокариотов нитью дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК), имеющей обычно кольцеобразную форму и локализованной более или менее в центральной части организма. Эта часть, называемая Нуклеоидом, не отграничена мембраной от цитоплазмы. ДНК у Прокариот, в отличие от Эукариотов, обычно не связана с белками гистонами (не образует нуклеогистон), и регуляция работы генов осуществляется через метаболиты. У них нет также митохондрий и сложно устроенных жгутиков. Прокариоты играют очень важную роль в круговороте веществ в биосфере. Синезелёные Водоросли были, вероятно, первыми автотрофными организмами, появившимися на Земле в процессе эволюции жизни. Прокариоты – это организмы, в клетках которых отсутствует оформленное ядро. Его функции выполняет нуклеоид (то есть ‘подобный ядру’); в отличие от ядра, нуклеоид не имеет собственной оболочки. Тело Прокариот, как правило, состоит из одной клетки. Однако при неполном расхождении делящихся клеток возникают нитчатые, колониальные и полинуклеоидные формы (бактероиды). В прокариотических клетках отсутствуют постоянные двумембранные и одномембранные органоиды:- пластиды и митохондрии, эндоплазматическая сеть, аппарат Гольджи и их производные. Их функции выполняют мезосомы – складки плазматической мембраны. В цитоплазме фотоавтотрофных Прокариот имеются разнообразные мембранные структуры, на которых протекают реакции фотосинтеза. Иногда их называют Бактериальными Хроматофорами. Специфическим веществом клеточной стенки Прокариот является муреин, однако у некоторых Прокариот муреин отсутствует. Поверх клеточной стенки часто имеется слизистая капсула. Пространство между мембраной и клеточной стенкой служит резервуаром протонов при фотосинтезе и аэробном дыхании. Размеры прокариотических клеток изменяются от 0.1–0.15 мкм (микоплазмы) до 30 мкм и более. Большинство Бактерий имеет размеры 0.2–10 мкм. У подвижных Бактерий имеются жгутики, основой которых служит белки флагеллины.

PROLIFEROUS = ПРОЛИФЕРИРУЮЩЕЕ (или ОТПРЫСКОВОЕ) – Proliferous:- bearing vegetative offsets. Used to describe flowers or fruits that produce further flowers. / В ботанике Отпрысковое . Под Пролиферацией, от Латинских слов Proles, означающее Отпрыск или Потомство, и Fero, означающее Несу, понимается .

PROLONGATION = ПРОЛОНГАЦИЯ (или ПРОДЛЕНИЕ) – Prolongation:- extension of the maturity or running period of a transaction or an order. If a stock exchange transaction is not executed at the performance date as agreed but further extended, the act of postponement is known as a Prolongation (carry-over transaction). Postponing the due date of a bill is called Bill Renewal or Prolongation. Also known as Renewal. / надлежащая (причитающаяся) дата . Под Пролонгацией, от позднелатинского слова Prolongatio от Prolongo, означающее Удлиняю, понимаются:- (i) продление договора сверх предусмотренного при его заключении срока; или (ii) продление срока погашения ссуд, выданных банком предприятиям и организациям.

PROLONGED BLAST = ПРОТЯЖНЫЙ ГУДОК – Prolonged Blast (maritime term):- a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds’ duration.

PROMISSORY NOTE = ПРОСТОЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Promissory Note is a evidence of a debt with specific amount due and interest rate. The note may specify a maturity date or it may be payable on demand. The promissory note may or may not accompany other instruments such as a mortgage providing security for the payment thereof. Promissory Note is a written promise on a financial instrument to repay the money plus interest. Promissory Note is the written promise to pay a stated amount on a specified date. The issuer of a promissory note acknowledges that it is a debtor to the beneficiary named in the note. Unlike a bill of exchange or draft, which specifies that payment is to be made by a third party, the issuer of a promissory note is responsible for payment. The note may be negotiable or non-negotiable. A note promising to pay a certain person a stated sum on a specified date. A written unconditional promise to pay, issued and signed by the debtor himself. The latter undertakes to pay on demand at a fixed or determinable future date a certain sum of money to the order of a specified person, or to bearer. Also known as Note Of Hand. Promissory Note is a security which entitles the bearer to receive cash. These may be issued by companies or other institutions. See also Commercial Paper. Loan certified in the form of a Promissory Note (document in which the borrower undertakes to make a specific payment, generally for the payment of interest and repayment of a specified sum of money). Promissory notes are issued by companies, but also by the public

sector, special credit institutions and supranational borrowers. Principal lenders are insurance companies, mortgage banks and savings banks. The advantage for both sides is the ease of handling; a further advantage is that companies not eligible to issue shares can access the capital market. An additional positive aspect for lenders is that there are no write-off requirements if capital market rates rise. With usual terms of two to ten years, repayments are made in equal installments. An unconditional written promise to pay a specified sum of money on demand or at a specified date. For accounting purposes, promissory notes are treated the same as bills of exchange. See also Bill Of Exchange, and Draft. / Смотрите также Переводный Вексель (Bill Of Exchange), и Тратта (Draft). Под Соло-Векселем, от Итальянского слова Solo, означающее Один, понимается простой вексель, в отличие от переводного, имеет подпись только одного лица, обязанного совершить платёж. Простой Вексель – ценная бумага, представляющая собой безусловное обязательство векселедателя уплатить определённую сумму денег лицу, указанному на векселе, либо лицу, указанному посредством передаточной надписи, в установленный срок или по предъявлению. Простой Вексель – безусловное денежное обязательство векселедателя уплатить после наступления срока платежа определённую сумму денег владельцу векселя (векселедержателю).

PROMIX FIBER = ПРОМИКСНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Promix Fibers are made by polymerization of acrylonitrile, a raw material of acrylic fibers, with natural animal casein (milk protein). They are one of semi-synthetic fibers. Promix fibers have an optimal moisture absorption, tactile feeling as silk fibers and beautiful luster. End-Uses:- Japanese Traditional Dresses, Accessories for Japanese Traditional Dresses, Women's Dresses, Sweaters, Blouses, Neckties, Scarves, etc. Features:- (i) promix fibers have warm tactile feeling extremely similar to silk fibers and beautiful luster; (ii) excellent in resistance to weathering; and (iii) a little resistant to insect but attackable with mold. Care should be taken to storage. Care Instructions:- (i) do not use chlorinated bleaching agents; and (ii) avoid steam ironing.

PROMOTER = ПРОМОТОР (или АКТИВАТОР, или СТИМУЛЯТОР, или УСКОРИТЕЛЬ) – Promoter is a region on a DNA or RNA strand which is recognized by RNA polymerase in order to initiate transcription. / Под Промоторами, от Латинского слова Promoveo, означающее Продвигаю, понимаются вещества, добавление которых к катализаторам повышает их активность и избирательность, а иногда и устойчивость. Входят в большинство промышленных катализаторов; например, в синтезе аммиака катализатор (губчатое железо) в качестве промотера содержит Al_2O_3, K_2O и другие.

PROMOTION = ПРОДВИЖЕНИЕ – Promotion is the advertising and awareness generation. This is one of the four P's of marketing. Sometimes it is used in a negative sense, as in aggressive stock promotion.

PROMPT = ПОСТАВЛЯЕМЫЙ НЕЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬНО – A Prompt Cargo describes a cargo available for immediate lifting (one to two days). Prompt Tonnage refers to tankers available to lift cargoes immediately. The tanker and petrochemical world's abbreviation is PPT. / Груз, Поставляемый Незамедлительно, означает груз, доступный для немедленного налива (в течение одного-двух дней). Тоннаж, Поставляемый Незамедлительно, относится к танкерам, которые могут быть незамедлительно поданы под погрузку. На рынках танкеров и нефтехимической продукции для обозначения этого принято Англоязычное обозначение PPT.

PROMPT BARREL = БАРРЕЛЬ НЕЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Prompt Barrel is a product which will move or become available within three to four days. / Продукт, который будет перемещён или станет доступным в течение трёх-четырёх дней.

PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION = НЕЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПО КОРРЕКТИВЕ – Prompt Corrective Action:- in the United States, supervisory framework, created under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, that links enforcement actions closely to the level of capital held by banks.

PROMPT DATE = ДАТА НЕЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Prompt Date is the date on which the buyer of an option will buy or sell the underlying commodity (or futures contract) if the option is exercised.

PRO NUMBER = ПОР НОМЕР (или ПОРЯДКОВЫЙ НОМЕР) – Pro Number:- used by freight carriers as a tracking number. Short for Progressive Number. Pro Number is a number assigned to the shipment by a carrier for tracking purposes. Consumers can receive their own version of a pro number when they order something online. They, like a carrier, can use it to keep track of where their shipment is. Pro Number is a number assigned to a shipment by the carrier for tracking purposes. Pro Number is a number in a single continuous series of numbers assigned by a motor transportation company to successive shipments regardless of classification.

PROOF OF DELIVERY = ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПОСТАВКИ – Proof Of Delivery (POD) is a receipt or bill of lading (b/l) signed by the consignee upon delivery. / Доказательство Поставки – расписка или коносамент, подписанные грузополучателем при выполненной поставке.

PROOF OF LOSS = ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО УБЫТКА (или ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО УЩЕРБА) – Proof Of Loss is a statement made to the insurance company under oath setting out the basis of an insured's claim under the insurance policy.

PROOF OF ORIGIN = ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ – Proof Of Origin is a proof that the goods fulfil the origin requirements laid down, e.g., EUR.1, Form A, invoice declaration. / Доказательство того, что данные товары удовлетворяют сформулированным требованиям о происхождении, например, в сертификатах Формы EBP.1 (EUR.1) или Формы A (Form A), или задекларированным в счёте-фактуре.

PROP = PROPRIETOR

PROPAGANDA = ПРОПАГАНДА – Propaganda is persuasive communications directed at a specific audience that are designed to influence the targeted audience's opinions, beliefs and emotions in such a way as to bring about specific, planned alterations in their behavior. The information communicated by the propagandist may be true or false, the values appealed to may be sincerely held by the propagandist or cynically manipulated, and the presentation may be either logically and dispassionately argued or rhetorically tailored to arouse the most irrational emotions and prejudices – but the message content of propaganda is always deliberately selected and slanted to lead the audience toward a predetermined mindset that benefits the cause of the propagandist. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Пропагандой, от Латинского слова Propaganda, означающее Подлежащее Распространению, от Латинского слова Propago, означающее Распространяю, понимается распространение научных, политических, философских, художественных и других идей в обществе; в более узком смысле – политическая или идеологическая пропаганда с целью формирования у масс определённого мировоззрения. Пропаганда, распространение политических, философских, научных, художественных и других взглядов и идей с целью их внедрения в общественное сознание и активизации массовой практической деятельности. Основные элементы процесса пропаганды:- её субъект (социальная группа, интересы которой выражает пропаганда), содержание, формы и методы, средства или каналы пропаганды (радио, телевидение, печать, система лекционной пропаганды и так далее), объект (аудитория или социальные общности, которым адресована пропаганда). Решающим для понимания процесса пропаганды являются социальные интересы её субъекта, их соотношение с интересами общества в целом и отдельных групп, к которым

обращена пропаганда. Это определяет её содержание и оказывает существенное влияние на выбор форм, методов и средств пропаганды. В более узком смысле пропаганда обозначает один из её видов – политическую или идеологическую пропаганду – распространение взглядов, идей и теорий с целью формирования у масс определённого мировоззрения, представлений, отражающих интересы субъекта пропаганды, и стимулирования соответствующих им практических действий. Ядром политической пропаганды является определённая классовая идеология. В современном мире выделяют два противоположных типа пропаганды:- буржуазную и коммунистическую. Буржуазные исследователи нередко отрицают обусловленность пропаганды характером идеологии класса и пытаются представить её как универсальное средство манипуляции массовым сознанием в интересах определённых групп. Действительно, в эксплуататорском обществе пропаганда используется господствующим классом как средство представления своего группового интереса в качестве всеобщего, искажения реального положения в собственных интересах и навязывания широким массам ложных идей, теорий, необъективной информации. Этим целям служат средства массовой коммуникации, контролируемые монополистической буржуазией и буржуазным государством. Однако введение в заблуждение и манипуляция сознанием масс – отнюдь не универсальное свойство пропаганды, а выражение лишь сущности буржуазной пропаганды, обусловленной антагонизмом классов капиталистического общества, противоречием между коренными интересами империалистической буржуазии и закономерностями современного общественного развития. Буржуазной пропаганде противостоит коммунистическая пропаганда, основным положения которой были сформулированы и реализованы на практике Немецким философом, социологом, экономистом и писателем Калем Хайнрихём Максом (Karl Heinrich Marx; 1818–1883) и Немецким философом и мыслителем Фридрихём Энгельсом (Friedrich Engels; 1820–1895). Они получили творческое развитие в трудах Российского политика Владимира Ильича Ленина (1870–1924) и наиболее полно изложены в его работах ‘Что Такое ‘Друзья Народа’ И Как Они Воюют Против Социал-Демократов?’, ‘Наша Программа’, ‘Что Делать?’, ‘Об Отношении Рабочей Партии К Религии’, ‘Детская Болезнь ‘Левизны’ В Коммунизме’ и других. Коммунистическая пропаганда представляет собой научно обоснованную систему духовной деятельности, разработанную коммунистической партией. В процессе пропаганды под руководством коммунистической партии осуществляется распространение Марксистско-Ленинской идеологии и политики с целью просвещения, воспитания и организации масс. Характер коммунистической пропаганды обусловлен природой рабочего класса, интересы которого совпадают с интересами всех трудящихся и выражены в Марксистско-Ленинской идеологии и политике коммунистической партии. Основными принципами коммунистической пропаганды, определяющими её содержание, являются:- строгая научность, партийность, тесная связь с жизнью, единство пропагандистской и организаторской работы. Социальными функциями коммунистической пропаганды являются:- связь коммунистической партии с рабочим классом и всеми трудящимися; соединение научного социализма, идейно-теоретической деятельности партии с рабочим движением и революционно-преобразовательной деятельностью масс; объединение и организация систематического общения национальных отрядов рабочего, коммунистического и демократического движения, а при социализме всех классов, наций и социальных групп общества в процессе их революционного творчества; координация их действий, обмен опытом и информацией о проблемах и результатах борьбы; выражение общественного мнения рабочего класса, трудящихся, их потребностей и интересов; разоблачение иллюзий и лжи буржуазной и ревизионистской пропаганды; распространение правды о социалистическом обществе. Организатором коммунистической пропаганды на уровне общества выступают коммунистическая партия, социалистическое государство, общественные организации трудящихся. Коммунистическая пропаганда – одно из средств руководства партией процессами революционной борьбы, социалистических и коммунистических преобразований. В ходе активного целенаправленного воздействия коммунистической пропаганды на массы вытесняются иллюзии обыденного сознания, устарелые взгляды и традиции и утверждаются научные представления и программы практических действий, наиболее полно выражаются потребности переживаемого этапа общественного развития, в соответствии с которым видоизменяются формы и задачи пропаганды. Коммунистическая пропаганда стремится пробудить активность трудящихся масс и каждого человека, вовлекая их в практическую борьбу за социализм и коммунизм. В пропаганде как процессе распространения идей научного социализма в массах выделяют две относительно самостоятельные фазы и соответствующие им формы деятельности:- пропаганду и агитацию. В этом случае понятие ‘Пропаганда’ означает распространение идей, теоретических знаний, выражающих основное содержание идеологии, в отличие от агитации, которая является более популярным изложением одной из идей, актуальной для современного движения и ставшей непосредственной задачей практики масс. Коммунистическая пропаганда не может успешно функционировать и развиваться без постоянной, организованной обратной связи, то есть изучения духовных потребностей, интересов, общественного мнения, настроения масс и изменения этих факторов под влиянием объективных условий и пропагандистского воздействия. В современный период такое изучение приобретает особенно важное значение вследствие роста идеологической зрелости, компетентности, активности и инициативы масс, мнения и суждения которых важны не только для оценки эффективности пропаганды и корректирования пропагандистского процесса, но и служат важным источником познания процессов общественного развития и выработки форм управления ими. Обратная связь в системе коммунистической пропаганды выполняет важную роль в процессе дальнейшей демократизации социалистического общества. Значение обратной связи возрастает и вследствие развития средств массовой пропаганды и информации (печать, радио, телевидение и другие), в которых отсутствует элемент непосредственного общения между объектом пропаганды и аудиторией. Важное значение в повышении эффективности пропаганды имеет знание психологических механизмов восприятия пропагандистского воздействия, что связано с формированием системы социальных установок, избирательного отношения к информации со стороны аудитории, которой адресована пропаганда. Одно из условий эффективности пропаганды – подкрепление распространяемых знаний, идей и взглядов практической деятельностью масс. Поэтому существенные принципы партийной пропаганды – её конкретность, объективный анализ социальной действительности, показ реальных достижений и критика существующих недостатков и трудностей в достижении поставленных целей. Центральная задача коммунистической пропаганды – формирование у трудящихся Марксистско-Ленинского мировоззрения, высоких идейно-политических качеств, норм коммунистической морали, сознательного творческого участия каждого в процессе социалистического и коммунистического преобразования общества (смотрите также статью Партийное Просвещение). Степень реализации этой цели выступает общим критерием эффективности коммунистической пропаганды, а её общим показателем – уровень социальной активности масс.

PROPAGATE = РАЗВОДИТЬ – Propagate:- produce an identical organism from a given organism. To multiply by sexual or asexual reproduction through seeds or cuttings.

PROPAGATION = РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ (или КУЛЬТИВИРОВАНИЕ, или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ, или ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВО, или СБЛИЖЕНИЕ) – Propagation is the breeding of specimens of a plant or animal by natural processes from the parent stock; e.g., the propagation of plants by root cuttings. Plant Propagation is the process of creating new plants. There are two types of propagation:- sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction is the union of the pollen and egg, drawing from the genes of two parents to create a new, third individual. Sexual propagation involves the floral parts of a plant. Asexual propagation involves taking a part of one parent plant and causing it to regenerate itself into a new plant. The resulting new plant is genetically identical its parent.

Asexual propagation involves the vegetative parts of a plant:- stems, roots, or leaves. The advantages of sexual propagation are that it may be cheaper and quicker than other methods; it may be the only way to obtain new varieties and hybrid vigor; in certain species, it is the only viable method for propagation; and it is a way to avoid transmission of certain diseases. Asexual propagation has advantages, too. It may be easier and faster in some species; it may be the only way to perpetuate some cultivars; and it bypasses the juvenile characteristics of certain species. (1) Sexual Propagation:- sexual propagation involves the union of the pollen (male) with the egg (female) to produce a seed. The seed is made up of three parts:- the outer seed coat, which protects the seed; the endosperm, which is a food reserve; and the embryo, which is the young plant itself. When a seed is mature and put in a favorable environment, it will germinate (begin active growth). In the following section, seed germination and transplanting of seeds will be discussed. Seed:- to obtain quality plants, start with good quality seed from a reliable dealer. Select varieties to provide the size, color, and habit of growth desired. Choose varieties adapted to your area which will reach maturity before an early frost. Many new vegetable and flower varieties are hybrids, which cost a little more than open pollinated types. However, hybrid plants usually have more vigor, more uniformity, and better production than non-hybrids and sometimes have specific disease resistance or other unique cultural characteristics. Although some seeds will keep for several years if stored properly, it is advisable to purchase only enough seed for the current year's use. Quality seed will not contain seed of any other crop, weeds, seeds, or other debris. Printing on the seed packet usually indicates essential information about the variety, the year for which the seeds were packaged, and germination percentage you may typically expect, and notes about any chemical seed treatment. If seeds are obtained well in advance of the actual sowing date or are stored surplus seeds, keep them in a cool, dry place. Laminated foil packets help ensure dry storage. Paper packets are best kept in tightly closed containers and maintained around 40 °F. in a low humidity. The door shelves in a refrigerator work well. Some gardeners save seed from their own gardens; however, such seed is the result of random pollination by insects or other natural agents, and may not produce plants typical of the parents. This is especially true of the many hybrid varieties. Germination:- germination will begin when certain internal requirements have been met. A seed must have a mature embryo, contain a large enough endosperm to sustain the embryo during germination, and contain sufficient hormones to initiate the process. In general, do not expect more than 65% to 80% of new seeds to germinate. From those germinating, expect about 60% to 75% to produce satisfactory, vigorous, sturdy seedlings. There are four environmental factors which affect germination: water, oxygen, light, and heat. Water:- the first step in the germination process is the imbibition or absorption of water. Even though seeds have great absorbing power due to the nature of the seed coat, the amount of available water in the substrate affects the uptake of water. An adequate, continuous supply of water is important to ensure germination. Once the germination process has begun, a dry period can cause the death of the embryo. Light:- light is known to stimulate or to inhibit germination of some types of seed. The light reaction involved here is a complex process. Some crops which have a requirement for light to assist seed germination are ageratum, begonia, browallia, impatiens, lettuce, and petunia. Conversely, peas, beans, calendula, centaurea, annual phlox, verbena, and vinca will germinate best in the dark. Other plants are not specific at all. Seed catalogs and seed packets often list germination or cultural tips for individual varieties. When sowing light-requiring seed, do as nature does, and leave them on the soil surface. If they are covered at all, cover them lightly with fine peat moss or fine vermiculite. These two materials, if not applied too heavily, will permit some light to reach the seed and will not limit germination. When starting seed in the home, supplemental light can be provided by fluorescent fixtures suspended 6 to 12 inches above the seeds for 16 hours a day. High intensity lights will provide more light over the course of the day and will enhance the quality of seedlings. These lights cost more than the common shop lights, but are often worth the investment if you plan on growing plants indoors. Oxygen:- in all viable seed, respiration takes place. The respiration in dormant seed is low, but some oxygen is required. The respiration rate increases during germination, therefore, the substrate in which the seeds are placed should be loose and well-aerated. If the oxygen supply during germination is limited or reduced, germination can be severely retarded or inhibited. Temperature:- a favorable temperature is another important requirement of germination. It not only affects the germination percentage but also the rate of germination. Some seeds will germinate over a wide range of temperatures, whereas others require a narrow range. Many seeds have minimum, maximum, and optimum temperatures at which they germinate. For example, tomato seed has a minimum germination temperature of 50 degrees F. and a maximum temperature of 95 degrees, but an optimum germination temperature of about 80 degrees. Where germination temperatures are listed, they are usually the optimum temperatures unless otherwise specified. Generally, 65 to 75 degrees F. is best for most plants. This often means the germination flats may have to be placed in special chambers or on radiators, heating cables, or heating mats to maintain optimum temperature. The importance of maintaining proper substrate temperature to achieve maximum germination percentages cannot be over-emphasized. It's also very important to note that the recommended temperatures need to be maintained 24 hours a day. Methods Of Breaking Dormancy:- one of the functions of dormancy is to prevent a seed from germinating before it is surrounded by a favorable environment. In some trees and shrubs, seed dormancy is difficult to break, even when the environment is ideal. Various treatments are performed on the seed to break dormancy and begin germination. Scarification:- seed scarification involves breaking, scratching, or softening the seed coat so that water can enter and begin the germination process. There are several methods of scarifying seeds. In acid scarification, seeds are put in a glass container and covered with concentrated sulfuric acid. The seeds are gently stirred and allowed to soak from 10 minutes to several hours, depending on the hardness of the seed coat. When the seed coat has become thin, the seeds can be removed, washed, and planted. Another scarification method is mechanical. Seeds are filed with a metal file, rubbed with sandpaper, or cracked with a hammer to weaken the seed coat. Hot water scarification involves putting the seed into hot water (170 to 212 degrees F). The seeds are allowed to soak in the water, as it cools, for 12 to 24 hours and then planted. A fourth method is one of warm, moist scarification. In this case, seeds are stored in nonsterile, warm, damp containers where the seed coat will be broken down by decay over several months. Stratification:- seeds of some fall-ripening trees and shrubs of the temperate zone will not germinate unless chilled underground as they over winter. This so called 'After Ripening' may be accomplished artificially by a practice called stratification. The following procedure is usually successful. Put sand or vermiculite in a clay pot to about 1 inch from the top. Place the seeds on top of the medium and cover with 1/2 inch of sand or vermiculite. Wet the medium thoroughly and allow excess water to drain through the hole in the pot. Place the pot containing the moist medium and seeds in a plastic bag and seal. Place the bag in a refrigerator. Periodically check to see that the medium is moist, but not wet. Additional water will probably not be necessary. After 10 to 12 weeks, remove the bag from the refrigerator. Take the pot out and set it in a warm place in the house. Water often enough to keep the medium moist. Soon the seedlings should emerge. When the young plants are about 3 inches tall, transplant them into pots to grow until time for setting outside. Another procedure that is usually successful uses sphagnum moss or peat moss. Wet the moss thoroughly, then squeeze out the excess water with your hands. Mix seed with the sphagnum or peat and place in a plastic bag. Seal the bag and put it in a refrigerator. Check periodically. If there is condensation on the inside of the bag, the process will probably be successful. After 10 to 12 weeks, remove the bag from the refrigerator. Plant the seeds in pots to germinate and grow. Handle seeds carefully. Often the small roots and shoots are emerging at the end of the stratification period. Care must be taken not to break these off. Temperatures in the range of 35 to 45 degrees F (2 to 70C) are effective. Most refrigerators operate in this range. Seeds of most fruit and nut trees can be successfully germinated by these procedures. Seeds of peaches should be removed from the hard pit. Care must be taken when cracking the pits. Any injury to the seed itself can be an entry path for disease organisms. Starting Seeds:- Substrate (aka Media):- a wide range of materials can be used to start seeds, from plain vermiculite or mixtures of soilless substrates to the various amended soil mixes. With

experience, you will learn to determine what works best for the seeds that you are starting. When choosing a substrate its important to keep in mind what the good qualities of a germinating substrate are. It should be rather fine and uniform, yet well-aerated and loose. It should be free of insects, disease organisms, and weed seeds. It should also be of low fertility or total soluble salts and capable of holding and moving moisture by capillary action. One mixture which supplies these factors is a combination of 1/3 sterilized soil, 1/3 sand or vermiculite or perlite, and 1/3 peat moss. The importance of using a sterile medium and container cannot be over-emphasized. The home gardener can treat a small quantity of soil mixture in an oven. Place the slightly moist soil in a heat-resistant container in an oven set at about 250 degrees F. Use a candy or meat thermometer to ensure that the mix reaches a temperature of 180 degrees F. for at least 1/2 hour. Avoid over-heating as this can be extremely damaging to the soil. Be aware that the heat will release very unpleasant odors in the process of sterilization. This treatment should prevent damping-off and other plant diseases, as well as eliminate potential plant pests. Growing containers and implements should be washed to remove any debris and rinsed in a solution of 1 part chlorine bleach to 9 parts water. An artificial, soilless mix also provides the desired qualities of a good germination substrate. The basic ingredients of such a mix are sphagnum peat moss and vermiculite, both of which are generally free of diseases, weed seeds, and insects. The ingredients are also readily available, easy to handle, lightweight, and produce uniform plant growth. ‘Peat-lite’ mixes or similar products are commercially available or can be made at home using this recipe:- 4 quarts of shredded sphagnum peat moss, 4 quarts of fine vermiculite, 1 tablespoon of superphosphate, and 2 tablespoons of ground limestone. Mix thoroughly. These mixes have little fertility, so seedlings must be watered with a diluted fertilizer solution soon after they emerge. Do not use garden soil by itself to start seedlings; it is not sterile, is too heavy, and will not drain well. Containers:- flats and trays can be purchased or you can make your own containers for starting seeds by recycling such things as cottage cheese containers, the bottoms of milk cartons or bleach containers, and pie pans, as long as good drainage is provided. At least one company has developed a form for recycling newspaper into pots, and another has developed a method for the consumer to make and use compressed blocks of soil mix instead of pots. You can make your own flats from scrap lumber. A convenient size to handle would be about 12 to 18 inches long and 12 inches wide with a depth of about 2 inches. Leave cracks of about 1/8-inch between the boards in the bottom or drill a series of holes to ensure good drainage. Clay or plastic pots can be used and numerous types of pots made of compressed peat and other biodegradable materials are also on the market. Multi-cell containers (packs) where each cell holds a single plant reduce the risk of root injury when transplanting young plants. Peat pellets, peat or fiber-based blocks, and expanded foam cubes can also be used for seeding. The downside to sowing seeds in individual cells or pellets is that they dry out faster than multiple seedlings sown in a flat or larger container. Seeding:- the proper time for sowing seeds for transplants depends upon when plants may safely be moved out-of-doors in your area. This period may range from 4 to 12 weeks prior to transplanting, depending upon the speed of germination, the rate of growth, and the cultural conditions provided. A common mistake is to sow the seeds too early and then attempt to hold the seedlings back under poor light or improper temperature ranges. This usually results in tall, weak, spindly plants which do not perform well in the garden. After selecting a container, fill it to within 3/4 inch of the top with moistened substrate. For very small seeds, at least the top 1/4-inch should be a fine, screened mix or a layer of vermiculite. Gently firm the substrate at the corners and edges with your fingers or a block of wood to provide a uniform, flat surface. For medium and large seeds, make furrows 1 to 2 inches apart and 1/8 to 1/4-inch deep across the surface of the container using a narrow board or pot label. By sowing in rows, good light and air movement results, and if damping-off fungus does appear, there is less chance of it spreading. Seedlings in rows are easier to label and handle at transplanting time than those which have been sown in a broadcast manner. Sow the seeds thinly and uniformly in the rows by gently tapping the packet of seed as it is moved along the row. Lightly cover the seed with dry vermiculite or sifted substrate if they require darkness for germination. A suitable planting depth is usually about twice the diameter of the seed. Do not plant seeds too deeply. Extremely fine seed such as petunia, begonia, and snapdragon are not covered, but lightly pressed into the medium or watered in with a fine mist. If these seeds are broadcast, strive for a uniform stand by sowing half the seeds in one direction, then sowing the other way with the remaining seed in a crossing pattern. Large seeds are frequently sown into some sort of a small container or cell pack which eliminates the need for early transplanting. Usually 2 or 3 seeds are sown per unit and later thinned to allow the strongest seedling to grow. A germination test will allow you to determine how many seeds need to be sown per cell. If seeds have a very low germination rate (<40%), sow at least 3 seeds per cell or consider tossing out the seed. For germination rates of 40–80%, sow 2–3 seeds per cell. If you want to be frugal with your seeds, sow only 1 per cell if your rate is over 80%. Seed Tape:- most garden stores and seed catalogs offer indoor and outdoor seed tapes. Seed tape has precisely spaced seeds enclosed in an organic, water-soluble material. When planted, the tape dissolves and the seeds germinate normally. Seed tapes are especially convenient for tiny, hard-to-handle seeds. However, tapes are much more expensive per seed. Seed tapes allow uniform emergence, eliminate overcrowding, and permit sowing in perfectly straight rows. The tapes can be cut at any point for multiple-row plantings, and thinning is rarely necessary. Pregermination:- another method of starting seeds is pregermination. This method involves sprouting the seeds before they are planted. This reduces the time to germination, as the temperature and moisture are easy to control. A high percentage of germination is achieved since environmental factors are optimum. Lay seeds between the folds of a cotton cloth or on a layer of vermiculite in a shallow pan. Keep moist, in a warm place. When roots begin to show, place the seeds in containers or plant them directly in the garden. While transplanting seedlings, be careful not to break off tender roots. Continued attention to watering is critical. Some seed companies sell carefully dried pregerminated seeds. They are usually more expensive compared to conventional seeds and their shelf life is relatively short (approximately a month), but it’s a convenient way to ensure a relatively high production rate for the seeds being sown. When planting fresh, pregerminated seeds in a container to transplant in the garden later, place 1 seed in a 2- to 3-inch container. Plant the seeds at only 1/2 the recommended depth. Gently press a little soil over the sprouted seed and then add about 1/4 inch of milled sphagnum or sand to the soil surface. These materials will keep the surface uniformly moist and are easy for the shoot to push through. Keep in a warm place and care for them as for any other newly transplanted seedlings. A convenient way to plant small, delicate, pre-germinated seeds is to suspend them in a gel. You can make a gel by blending cornstarch with boiling water to a consistency that is thick enough so the seeds will stay suspended. Be sure to cool thoroughly before use. Place the gel with seedlings in a plastic bag with a hole in it. Squeeze the gel through the hole along a pre-marked garden row. Spacing of seeds is determined by the number of seeds in the gel. If the spacing is too dense, add more gel; if too wide, add more seeds. The gel will keep the germinating seeds moist until they establish themselves in the garden soil. Watering:- after the seed has been sown, moisten the planting mix thoroughly. Use a fine mist or place the containers in a pan or tray which contains about 1 inch of warm water. Avoid splashing or excessive flooding which might displace small seeds. When the planting mix is saturated, set the container aside to drain. The soil should be moist but not wet. Ideally, seed flats should remain sufficiently moist during the germination period without having to add water. One way to maintain moisture is to slip the whole flat or pot into a clear plastic bag after the initial watering. The plastic should be at least 1 inch from the soil. Keep the container out of direct sunlight; otherwise the temperature may rise to the point where the seeds will be harmed. Many home gardeners cover their flats with panes of glass instead of using a plastic sleeve. Be sure to remove the plastic bag or glass cover as soon as the first seedlings appear. Surface watering can then be practiced if care and good judgment are used. Lack of uniformity, overwatering, or drying out are problems related to manual watering. Excellent germination and moisture uniformity can be obtained with a low-pressure misting system. Four seconds of mist every 6 minutes or 10 seconds every 15 minutes during the daytime in spring seems to be satisfactory. Bottom heat is an asset with a mist system. Subirrigation or watering

from below may work well, keeping the flats moist. However, as the flats or pots must sit in water constantly, the soil may absorb too much water, and the seeds may rot due to lack of oxygen. Temperature And Light:- several factors for good germination have already been mentioned. The last item, and by no means the least important, is temperature. Since most seeds will germinate best at an optimum temperature that is usually higher than most home night temperatures, special warm areas must often be provided. The use of thermostatically controlled heating cables is an excellent method of providing constant heat. After germination and seedling establishment, move the flats to a light, airy, cooler location, at a 55 to 60 degree F. night temperature and a 65 to 70 degree F. day reading. This will prevent soft, leggy growth and minimize disease troubles. Some crops, of course, may germinate or grow best at a different constant temperature and must be handled separately from the bulk of the plants. Seedlings must receive bright light after germination. Place them in a window facing south, if possible. If a large, bright window is not available, place the seedlings under a fluorescent light. Use two 40-watt, cool-white fluorescent tubes or special plant growth lamps. Position the plants 6 inches from the tubes and keep the lights on about 16 hours each day. As the seedlings grow, the lights should be raised. Transplanting And Handling:- if the plants have not been seeded in individual containers, they must be transplanted to give them proper growing space. One of the most common mistakes made is leaving the seedlings in the seed flat too long. The ideal time to transplant young seedlings is when they are small and there is little danger from setback. This is usually about the time the first true leaves appear above or between the cotyledon leaves (the cotyledons or seed leaves are the first leaves the seedling produces). Don't let plants get hard and stunted or tall and leggy. To transplant, carefully dig up the small plants with a knife or wooden plant label. Let the group of seedlings fall apart and pick out individual plants. Handle small seedlings by their leaves, not their delicate stems. Gently ease them apart in small groups which will make it easier to separate individual plants. Avoid tearing roots in the process. Punch a hole in the medium into which the seedling will be planted (see below for information about media). Make it deep enough so the seedling can be put at the same depth it was growing in the seed flat. Small plants or slow growers should be placed 1 inch apart and rapid-growing, large seedlings about 2 inches apart. After planting, firm the soil and water gently. Keep newly transplanted seedlings in the shade for a few days, or place them under fluorescent lights. Keep them away from direct heat sources. Continue watering and fertilizing as in the seed flats. Most plants transplant well and can be started indoors, but a few plants are difficult to transplant. These are generally directly seeded outdoors or sown directly into individual containers indoors. Examples include peas, beans, carrots, beets, chard, zinnias and cucurbits, such as melons and squash. Media For Transplanting:- seedling growing mixes and containers can be purchased or prepared similar to those mentioned for germinating seed. The medium should contain more plant nutrients than a germination mix, however. Some commercial soilless mixes have fertilizer already added. When fertilizing, use a soluble house plant fertilizer, at the dilution recommended by the manufacturer, about every 2 weeks after the seedlings are established. Remember that young seedlings are easily damaged by too much fertilizer, especially if they are under any moisture stress. Containers For Transplanting:- there is a wide variety of containers from which to choose for transplanting seedlings. These containers should be economical, durable, and make good use of space. The type selected will depend on the type of plant to be transplanted and individual growing conditions. Standard pots may be used, but they waste a great deal of space and may not dry out rapidly enough for the seedling to have sufficient oxygen for proper development. There are many types of containers available commercially. Those made out of pressed peat can be purchased in varying sizes. Individual pots or strips of connected pots fit closely together, are inexpensive, and can be planted directly in the garden. When setting out plants grown in peat pots, be sure to cover the pot completely. If the top edge of the peat pot extends above the soil level, it may act as a wick, and draw water away from the soil in the pot. To avoid this, tear off the top lip of the pot and then plant flush with the soil level. Community packs are containers in which there is room to plant several plants. These are generally inexpensive. The main disadvantage of a community pack is that the roots of the individual plants must be broken or cut apart when separating them to put out in the garden. Compressed peat pellets, when soaked in water, expand to form compact, individual pots. They waste no space, don't fall apart as badly as peat pots, and can be set directly out in the garden. If you wish to avoid transplanting seedlings altogether, compressed peat pellets are excellent for direct sowing. Community packs and cell packs, which are strips of connected individual pots, are also available in plastic and are frequently used by commercial bedding plant growers, as they withstand frequent handling. In addition, many homeowners find a variety of materials from around the house useful for containers. These homemade containers should be deep enough to provide adequate soil and have plenty of drainage holes in the bottom. Hardening Plants:- hardening is the process of altering the quality of plant growth to withstand the change in environmental conditions which occurs when plants are transferred from a greenhouse or home to the garden. A severe check in growth may occur if plants produced in the home are planted outdoors without a transition period. Hardening is most critical with early crops, when adverse climatic conditions can be expected. Hardening can be accomplished by gradually lowering temperatures and relative humidity and reducing water. This procedure results in an accumulation of carbohydrates and a thickening of cell walls. A change from a soft, succulent type of growth to a firmer, harder type is desired. This process should be started at least 2 weeks before planting in the garden. If possible, plants should be moved to a 45 to 50 degree F. temperature indoors or outdoors in a shady location. A cold frame is excellent for this purpose. When put outdoors, plants should be shaded, and then gradually moved into sunlight. Each day, gradually increase the length of exposure. Don't put tender seedlings outdoors on windy days or when temperatures are below 45 degrees F. Reduce the frequency of watering to slow growth, but don't allow plants to wilt. Even cold-hardy plants will be hurt if exposed to freezing temperatures before they are hardened. After proper hardening, however, they can be planted outdoors and light frosts will not damage them. The hardening process is intended to slow plant growth. If carried to the extreme of actually stopping plant growth, significant damage can be done to certain crops. For example, cauliflower will make thumb size heads and fail to develop further if hardened too severely. Cucumbers and melons will stop growth if hardened. Propagation Of Ferns By Spores:- though ferns are more easily propagated by other methods, some gardeners like the challenge of raising ferns from spores. One tested method for small quantities follows:- Put a solid, sterilized brick (bake at 250 degrees F. for 30 minutes) in a pan and add water to cover the brick. When the brick is wet throughout; squeeze a thin layer of moist soil and peat (1:1) onto the top of the brick. Pack a second layer (about an inch) on top of that. Sprinkle spores on top. Cover with plastic (not touching the spores) and put in a warm place in indirect light. It may take up to a month or more for the spores to germinate. Keep moist at all times. A prothallus (one generation of the fern) will develop first from each spore, forming a light green mat. Mist lightly once a week to maintain high surface moisture; the sperm must be able to swim to the archegonia (female parts). After about three weeks, fertilization should have occurred. Pull the mat apart with tweezers in 1/4-inch squares and space them 1/2-inch apart in a flat containing a 2-inch layer of sand, 1/4-inch of charcoal, and about 2 inches of soil/peat mix. Cover with plastic and keep moist. When fern fronds appear and become crowded, transplant to small pots. Gradually reduce the humidity until they can survive in the open. Light exposure may be increased at this time. (2) Asexual Propagation:- asexual propagation, as mentioned earlier, is the best way to maintain some species, particularly an individual that best represents that species. Clones are groups of plants that are identical to their one parent and that can only be propagated asexually. The Bartlett pear (1770) and the Delicious apple (1870) are two examples of clones that have been asexually propagated for many years. The major methods of asexual propagation are cuttings, layering, division, budding and grafting. Cuttings involve rooting a severed piece of the parent plant; layering involves rooting a part of the parent and then severing it; and budding and grafting is joining two plant parts from different varieties. Cuttings:- many types of plants, both woody and herbaceous, are frequently propagated by cuttings. A cutting is a vegetative plant part which is severed from the parent plant in order to regenerate itself, thereby forming a whole new plant. Take

cuttings with a sharp blade to reduce injury to the parent plant. Dip the cutting tool in rubbing alcohol or a mixture of one part bleach : nine parts water to prevent transmitting diseases from infected plant parts to healthy ones. Remove flowers and flower buds from cuttings to allow the cutting to use its energy and stored carbohydrates for root and shoot formation rather than fruit and seed production. To hasten rooting, increase the number of roots, or to obtain uniform rooting (except on soft, fleshy stems), use a rooting hormone, preferably one containing a fungicide. Prevent possible contamination of the entire supply of rooting hormone by putting some in a separate container for dipping cuttings. Insert cuttings into a rooting medium such as coarse sand, vermiculite, soil, water, or a mixture of peat and perlite. It is important to choose the correct rooting medium to get optimum rooting in the shortest time. In general, the rooting medium should be sterile, low in fertility, drain well enough to provide oxygen, and retain enough moisture to prevent water stress. Moisten the medium before inserting cuttings, and keep it evenly moist while cuttings are rooting and forming new shoots. Place stem and leaf cuttings in bright, indirect light. Root cuttings can be kept in the dark until new shoots appear. Stem Cuttings:- numerous plant species are propagated by stem cuttings. Some can be taken at any time of the year, but stem cuttings of many woody plants must be taken in the fall or in the dormant season. Tip Cuttings:- detach a 2 to 6-inch piece of stem, including the terminal bud. Make the cut just below a node. Remove lower leaves that would touch or be below the medium. Dip the stem in rooting hormone if desired. Gently tap the end of the cutting to remove excess hormone. Insert the cutting deeply enough into the media to support itself. At least one node must be below the surface. Medial Cuttings:- make the first cut just above a node, and the second cut just above a node 2 to 6 inches down the stem. Prepare and insert the cutting as you would a tip cutting. Be sure to position right side up. Axial buds are always above leaves. Cane Cuttings:- cut cane-like stems into sections containing one or two eyes, or nodes. Dust ends with fungicide or activated charcoal. Allow to dry several hours. Lay horizontally with about half of the cutting below the media surface, eye facing upward. Cane cuttings are usually potted when roots and new shoots appear but new shoots from dracaena and croton are often cut off and re-rooted in sand. Single Eye:- the eye refers to the node. This is used for plants with alternate leaves when space or stock material are limited. Cut the stem about 1/2-inch above and 1/2-inch below a node. Place cutting horizontally or vertically in the medium. Double Eye:- this is used for plants with opposite leaves when space or stock material is limited. Cut the stem about 12-inches above and 12-inches below the same node. Insert the cutting vertically in the medium with the node just touching the surface. Heel Cutting:- this method uses stock material with woody stems efficiently. Make a shield-shaped cut about halfway through the wood around a leaf and axial bud. Insert the shield horizontally into the medium. Leaf Cuttings:- leaf cuttings are used almost exclusively for a few indoor plants. Leaves of most plants will either produce a few roots but no plant, or just decay. Whole Leaf With Petiole:- detach the leaf and up to 1-1/2 inches of petiole. Insert the lower end of the petiole into the medium. One or more new plants will form at the base of the petiole. The leaf may be severed from the new plants when they have their own roots, and the petiole reused. Whole Leaf Without Petiole:- this is used for plants with sessile leaves. Insert the cutting vertically into the medium. A new plant will form from the axillary bud. The leaf may be removed when the new plant has its own roots. Split Vein:- detach a leaf from the stock plant. Slit its veins on the lower leaf surface. Lay the cutting, lower side down, on the medium. New plants will form at each cut. If the leaf tends to curl up, hold it in place by covering the margins with the rooting medium. Leaf Sections:- this method is frequently used with snake plant and fibrous rooted begonias. Cut begonia leaves into wedges with at least one vein. Lay leaves flat on the medium. A new plant will arise at the vein. Cut snake plant leaves into 2-inch sections. Consistently make the lower cut slanted and the upper cut straight so you can tell which is the top. Insert the cutting vertically. Roots will form fairly soon, and eventually a new plant will appear at the base of the cutting. These and other succulent cuttings will rot if kept too moist. Root Cuttings:- root cuttings are usually taken from 2 to 3 year old plants during their dormant season when they have a large carbohydrate supply. Root cuttings of some species produce new shoots, which then form their own root systems, while root cuttings of other plants develop root systems before producing new shoots. Plants With Large Roots:- make a straight top cut. Make a slanted cut 2 to 6 inches below the first cut. Store cutting about 3 weeks in moist sawdust, peat moss, or sand at 40 degrees F. Remove from storage. Insert the cutting vertically with the top approximately level with the surface of the rooting medium. This method is often used outdoors. Plants With Small Roots:- take 1 to 2 inch sections of roots. Insert the cuttings horizontally about 12 inches below the medium surface. This method is usually used indoors or in a hotbed. Layering:- stems still attached to their parent plants may form roots where they touch a rooting medium. Severed from the parent plant, the rooted stem becomes a new plant. This method of vegetative propagation, called Layering, promotes a high success rate because it prevents the water stress and carbohydrate shortage that plague cuttings. Some plants layer themselves naturally, but sometimes plant propagators assist the process. Layering is enhanced by wounding one side of the stem or by bending it very sharply. The rooting medium should always provide aeration and a constant supply of moisture. The following propagation methods can all be considered types of layering, as the new plants form before they are detached from their parent plants:- (i) Tip Layering:- dig a hole 3 to 4 inches deep. Insert the shoot tip and cover it with soil. The tip grows downward first, then bends sharply and grows upward. Roots form at the bend, and the recurved tip becomes a new plant. Remove the tip layer and plant it in the early spring or late fall. Examples:- purple and black raspberries, trailing blackberries. (ii) Compound Layering:- this method works for plants with flexible stems. Bend the stem to the rooting medium as for simple layering, but alternately cover and expose stem sections. Wound the lower side of the stem sections to be covered. Examples:- heart-leaf philodendron, pothos. (iii) Mound (Stool) Layering:- cut the plant back to 1 inch above the ground in the dormant season. Mound soil over the emerging shoots in the spring to enhance their rooting. Examples:- gooseberries, apple rootstocks. (iv) Air Layering:- air layering is used to propagate some indoor plants with thick stems, or to rejuvenate them when they become leggy. Slit the stem just below a node. Pry the slit open with a toothpick. Surround the wound with wet unmilled sphagnum moss. Wrap plastic or foil around the sphagnum moss and tie in place. When roots pervade the moss, cut the plant off below the root ball. Examples:- dumbcane, rubber tree. (v) Simple Layering:- bend the stem to the ground. Cover part of it with soil, leaving the last 6 to 12 inches exposed. Bend the tip into a vertical position and stake in place. The sharp bend will often induce rooting, but wounding the lower side of the branch or loosening the bark by twisting the stem may help. Examples:- rhododendron, honeysuckle. Division:- plants with more than one rooted crown may be divided and the crowns planted separately. If the stems are not joined, gently pull the plants apart. If the crowns are united by horizontal stems, cut the stems and roots with a sharp knife to minimize injury. Divisions of some outdoor plants should be dusted with a fungicide before they are replanted. Examples:- dahlias, iris, rhubarb, day lilies. Separation:- separation is a term applied to a form of propagation by which plants that produce bulbs or corms multiply. Bulbs:- new bulbs form beside the originally planted bulb. Separate these bulb clumps every 3 to 5 years for largest blooms and to increase bulb population. Dig up the clump after the leaves have withered. Gently pull the bulbs apart and replant them immediately so their roots can begin to develop. Small, new bulbs may not flower for 2 or 3 years, but large ones should bloom the first year. Examples:- tulip, narcissus. Corms:- a large new corm forms on top of the old corm, and tiny cormels form around the large corm. After the leaves wither, dig up the corms and allow them to dry in indirect light for 2 or 3 weeks. Remove the cormels, and then gently separate the new corm from the old corm. Dust all new corms with a fungicide and store in a cool place until planting time. Examples:- crocus, gladiolus. Grafting:- grafting and budding are methods of asexual plant propagation that join plant parts so they will grow as one plant. These techniques are used to propagate cultivars that will not root well as cuttings or whose own root systems are inadequate. One or more new cultivars can be added to existing fruit and nut trees by grafting or budding. The portion of the cultivar that is to be propagated is called the scion. It consists of a piece of shoot with dormant buds that will produce the stem and branches. The rootstock, or stock, provides the new plant’s root system and sometimes the lower part of the stem. The cambium is a layer of cells

located between the wood and bark of a stem from which new bark and wood cells originate. Four conditions must be met for grafting to be successful:- the scion and rootstock must be compatible; each must be at the proper physiological stage; the cambial layers of the scion and stock must meet; and the graft union must be kept moist until the wound has healed. Cleft Grafting:- cleft grafting is often used to change the cultivar or top growth of a shoot or a young tree (usually a seedling). It is especially successful if done in the early spring. Collect scion wood 3/8 to 5/8 inch in diameter. Cut the limb or small tree trunk to be reworked, perpendicular to its length. Make a 2-inch vertical cut through the center of the previous cut. Be careful not to tear the bark. Keep this cut wedged apart. Cut the lower end of each scion piece into a wedge. Prepare two scion pieces 3 to 4 inches long. Insert the scions at the outer edges of the cut in the stock. Tilt the top of the scion slightly outward and the bottom slightly inward to be sure the cambial layers of the scion and stock touch. Remove the wedge propping the slit open and cover all cut surfaces with grafting wax. Bark Grafting:- unlike most grafting methods, bark grafting can be used on large limbs, although these are often infected before the wound can completely heal. Collect scion wood 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter when the plant is dormant, and store the wood wrapped in moist paper in a plastic bag in the refrigerator. Saw off the limb or trunk of the rootstock at a right angle to itself. In the spring, when the bark is easy to separate from the wood, make a 12-inch diagonal cut on one side of the scion, and a 1-1/2-inch diagonal cut on the other side. Leave two buds above the longer cut. Cut through the bark of the stock, a little wider than the scion. Remove the top third of the bark from this cut. Insert the scion with the longer cut against the wood. Nail the graft in place with flat-headed wire nails. Cover all wounds with grafting wax. Whip Or Tongue Grafting:- this method is often used for material 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter. The scion and rootstock are usually of the same diameter, but the scion may be narrower than the stock. This strong graft heals quickly and provides excellent cambial contact. Make one 2-1/2-inch long sloping cut at the top of the rootstock and a matching cut on the bottom of the scion. On the cut surface, slice downward into the stock and up into the scion so the pieces will interlock. Fit the pieces together, then tie and wax the union. Care Of The Graft:- very little success in grafting will be obtained unless proper care is maintained for the following year or two. If a binding material such as strong cord or nursery tape is used on the graft, this must be cut shortly after growth starts to prevent girdling. Rubber budding strips have some advantages over other materials. They expand with growth and usually do not need to be cut, as they deteriorate and break after a short time. It is also an excellent idea to inspect the grafts after 2 or 3 weeks to see if the wax has cracked, and if necessary, rewax the exposed areas. After this, the union will probably be strong enough and no more waxing will be necessary. Limbs of the old variety which are not selected for grafting should be cut back at the time of grafting. The total leaf surface of the old variety should be gradually reduced as the new one increases until at the end of 1 or 2 years, the new variety has completely taken over. Completely removing all the limbs of the old variety at the time of grafting increases the shock to the tree and causes excessive suckering. Also, the scions may grow too fast, making them susceptible to wind damage. Budding:- budding, or bud grafting, is the union of one bud and a small piece of bark from the scion with a rootstock. It is especially useful when scion material is limited. It is also faster and forms a stronger union than grafting. Patch Budding:- plants with thick bark should be patch budded. This is done while the plants are actively growing, so their bark slips easily. Remove a rectangular piece of bark from the rootstock. Cover this wound with a bud and matching piece of bark from the scion. If the rootstock's bark is thicker than that of the scion, pare it down to meet the thinner bark so that when the union is wrapped the patch will be held firmly in place. Chip Budding:- this budding method can be used when the bark is not slipping. Slice downward into the rootstock at a 45 degree angle through 1/4 of the wood. Make a second cut upward from the first cut, about one inch. Remove a bud and attending chip of bark and wood from the scion shaped so that it fits the rootstock wound. Fit the bud chip to the stock and wrap the union. T-Budding:- this is the most commonly used budding technique. When the bark is slipping, make a vertical cut (same axis as the root stock) through the bark of the rootstock, avoiding any buds on the stock. Make a horizontal cut at the top of the vertical cut (in a T shape) and loosen the bark by twisting the knife at the intersection. Remove a shield-shaped piece of the scion, including a bud, bark, and a thin section of wood. Push the shield under the loosened stock bark. Wrap the union, leaving the bud exposed. Care Of Buds:- place the bud in the stock in August. Force the bud to develop the following spring by cutting the stock off 3 to 4 inches above the bud. The new shoot may be tied to the resulting stub to prevent damage from the wind. After the shoot has made a strong union with the stock, cut the stub off close to the budded area. See also Vegetative Propagation. / Разведение По Линиям, система племенной работы с заводскими породами сельскохозяйственных животных, основанная на рациональном использовании в ряде поколений ценных качеств выдающихся производителей (смотрите Линия в генетике). Для создания линии отбирают из наиболее ценных производителей, оцененных по потомству, родоначальника линии, подбирают к нему лучших маток, от спаривания с которыми получают потомство желательного типа и продуктивности; затем выделяют из этого потомства лучших производителей, а из них – продолжателя линии (также на основе оценки по потомству). Потомков мужского пола от ведущего производителя (продолжателя линии) снова оценивают по потомству и из них выделяют нового продолжателя линии и так далее на протяжении 3–6 поколений. Для усиления наследственного влияния родоначальника иногда прибегают к умеренно-родственному спариванию (смотрите Инбридинг). При разведении по линиям широко используют и ценных маток (что обогащает генофонд линии) через их потомство, а также проводят работу с маточными семействами, что облегчает подбор лучших маток к производителю. Применяют также межлинейные скрещивания (кроссы) наиболее удачно сочетающихся линий. Разведение по линиям способствует расчленению породы на генетически не тождественные группы, вследствие чего создаётся и поддерживается сложная структура породы и обеспечивается непрестанное её совершенствование. Впервые разведение по линиям стали применять в XVIII веке при выведении пород Лошадей (в России – Орловского Рысака). В разработке теории разведения по линиям большая заслуга принадлежит Русским учёным Еллию Анатольевичу Богданову (1872–1931), Дмитрию Андреевичу Кисловскому (1894–1957) и другим. Некоторые отличия от других отраслей животноводства имеет разведение по линиям в птицеводстве:- это получение так называемых инбредных линий, создаваемых целеустремлённым отбором на протяжении 3–5 поколений в пределах стада (в так называемых Закрытых Популяциях). Скрещиванием инбредных линий, систематически проверяемых на сочетаемость, получают так называемую Гибридную Птицу. Разведение 'В Себе', заключительный этап племенной работы при скрещивании пород, то есть прекращение дальнейшего межпородного скрещивания и разведение животных путём спаривания между собой межпородных помесей, если они удовлетворяют поставленным требованиям. Смотрите также Разведение Сельскохозяйственных Животных. Разведение Сельскохозяйственных Животных (animal breeding), наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород и высокопродуктивных пользовательных стад; раздел зоотехнии. Разведение сельскохозяйственных животных разрабатывает теоретические основы и практические приёмы племенной работы в животноводстве, главными элементами которой являются отбор лучших животных, основанный на оценке их (а также их предков и потомства) по комплексу признаков (конституции, экстерьеру, продуктивности и другим), обоснованный подбор родительских пар и правильное (в оптимальных условиях кормления и содержания) выращивание молодняка. При разведении сельскохозяйственных животных человек имеет дело не только с отдельными животными, но и с целостными, упорядоченными племенными работой группами – породами животных, стадами, зональными типами. Поэтому в задачу разведения сельскохозяйственных животных входит разработка приёмов управления эволюцией пород на основе глубокого познания биологии животных, в частности генетических процессов, свойственных целым породам и популяциям (стадам). Зарождение учения о разведении сельскохозяйственных животных относится к глубокой древности. С периода первобытнообщинного строя, когда впервые были приручены или одомашнены

дикие предки многих современных домашних животных, человек постепенно изменял и совершенствовал их в разных направлениях. Методы улучшения домашних животных были известны с давних пор и передавались в виде практических советов из поколения в поколение. Многие ценные рекомендации, выработанные тысячелетия назад, донесла до нас античная и средневековая литература. Так, в трудах Римского учёного и писателя Марка Теренция Варрона (Marcus Terentius Varrō; 116–27 до Нашей Эры) имеется рекомендация об отборе на племя животных на основе оценки их по происхождению, внешнему виду и качеству потомства. У древнегреческого философа, писателя и историка Ксенофонта (Xenophon; 430–354 до Нашей Эры) и древнегреческого врача Гиппократа (Hippocrates; 460–370 до Нашей Эры) встречается упоминание о конституции животных. В средние века начало складываться близкое к современному понятие породы. В XVIII веке в связи с интенсивным развитием племенного животноводства был создан и получил широкое распространение основной метод разведения животных – чистопородное разведение. Французский учёный, натуралист, естествоиспытатель и писатель XVIII века Жорж-Люи Лёклер, Граф дё Бюфо (Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon; 1707–1788) разработал теорию скрещивания, близкую к современной. Большое влияние на теоретические основы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных оказало эволюционное учение Чалза Робэта Давина (Charles Robert Darwin; 1809–1882) (‘Происхождение Видов’, 1859), вскрывшее огромную роль искусственного отбора в создании и эволюции пород. Во 2-й половине XIX века в ряде сочинений по разведению сельскохозяйственных животных авторы (Немецкие учёные Хэрман Энгельхард фон Натузиос (Hermann Engelhard von Nathusius; 1809–1879), Хэрман Густаф Зэтэгаст (Hermann Gustav Settegast; 1819–1908) и другие) основывают свои исследования на эволюционном учении Давина. Во 2-й половине XIX – начале XX веков в России появляются зоотехнические работы Русских учёных, заложивших основы современной теории и практики разведения сельскохозяйственных животных. Так, Николаем Петровичем Чирвинским (1848–1920) вскрыты основные закономерности роста и развития сельскохозяйственных животных (смотрите Онтогенез). Павлом Николаевичем Кулешовым (1854–1936) разработано учение о конституции сельскохозяйственных животных, приёмы отбора и подбора. Труды Еллия Анатольевича Богданова (1872–1931) посвящены дальнейшей разработке учения о конституции, вопросам подбора, разведения чистопородных животных по линиям, а также происхождения и одомашнивания животных. Михаил Иванович Придорогин (1862–1923) многое сделал в изучении вопросов экстерьера животных. Михаил Фёдорович Иванов (1871–1935) разработал современные приёмы племенной работы и создал методику выведения пород, позволившую в короткие сроки значительно улучшить существующие и вывести около 60 новых высокопродуктивных пород разных видов сельскохозяйственных животных в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). На протяжении XX века основы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных развивались в работах учёных многих стран. В бывшем СССР – это труды Ефима Федотовича Лискуна(1873–1958) по экстерьеру и конституции животных, вопросам племенного дела и повышения продуктивности молочного и мясного скота; Дмитрия Андреевича Кисловского (1894–1957) – по онтогенезу, филогенезу, эволюции домашних животных, проблемам инбридинга; Николая Александровича Юрасова (1881–1936) – по вопросам инбридинга и разведения по линиям; Владимира Оскаровича Витта (1889–1964) – по теории и практике коннозаводства, и многих других. За рубежом важные работы выполнены Швейцарским учёным Йоханом Ульрихём Дюрстом (Johann Ulrich Dürst; 1876–1950) по основам разведения крупного рогатого скота; Английским учёным Сэром Дьжоном Хамэндом (Sir John Hammond; 1889–1964) – по росту и развитию сельскохозяйственных животных, биологии размножения, лактации и другому; Американскими учёными Юдьжином Дэвэнпотом (Eugene Davenport; 1856–1941) – по основам племенного разведения, Сиволом Грином Райтом (Sewall Green Wright; 1889–1988), Дьжейэм Лорэнцэм Лашем (Jay Laurence Lush; 1896 – 1982) и В. Райсом (V. Rice) – по генетике (главным образом популяционной) животных. Современное разведение сельскохозяйственных животных располагает богатым теоретическим материалом и эффективными методами, позволяющими вести животноводство на современном научном уровне. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе пар (смотрите Отбор В Животноводстве, Подбор В Животноводстве, Бонитировка Сельскохозяйственных Животных). В результате применения методов разведения и специализации животных в определённых направлениях созданы разнообразные высокопродуктивные породы. Ценные качества пород, их наследственная устойчивость совершенствуются высшими формами племенной работы – разведением по линиям и семействам (смотрите Линия в генетике). Развивается учение о породе в животноводстве. Создана классификация пород, изучаются их структура и факторы, влияющие на их образование и эволюцию. Углубляются исследования по происхождению сельскохозяйственных животных и изменению их под влиянием одомашнивания (смотрите Одомашнивание, Домашние Животные); по индивидуальному развитию (онтогенезу) и управлению этим процессом; экстерьеру и конституции, которые изучаются в тесной связи с жизнеспособностью и продуктивностью животных (смотрите Конституция Сельскохозяйственных Животных, Экстерьер); по продуктивности сельскохозяйственных животных, её изменчивости и наследуемости. Большая роль в разрешении теоретических и практических проблем разведения сельскохозяйственных животных принадлежит генетике, позволившей найти методы управления наследственностью животных для получения нужных форм. Впервые генетика проникла в науку о разведении сельскохозяйственных животных в начале XX века, когда было сформулировано понятие гена и установлено, что наследственное разнообразие создаётся комбинированием генов при скрещивании или в результате изменения самих генов – мутаций. Однако в тот период генетика не оказала заметного влияния на разведение сельскохозяйственных животных. Современная генетика (особенно популяционная), развивающаяся на основе потребностей практики, оказывает на разведение сельскохозяйственных животных всё большее влияние. Вскрытие сущности понятий Фенотипа и Генотипа потребовало более точной оценки наследственных качеств животных как объектов селекции, практическим следствием чего явилось дополнение методов оценки отбираемых на племя животных оценкой по качеству потомства. Анализ закономерностей наследования разнообразных признаков в популяциях позволил разработать генетико-математические методы определения наследуемости практически любого признака. Так, знание закономерностей наследования окраски волосяного покрова норок позволило получить десятки цветных вариантов меха этих зверей. В овцеводстве методом комбинирования мутаций получают цветные каракульские смушки. В шёлководстве имеются практические достижения в управлении полом Тутового Шёлкопряда. Разрабатываются генетические методы управления явлением гетерозиса у помесных (смотрите Помесь) и гибридных (смотрите Гибридизация) животных. Для контроля за происхождением животных всё шире применяются методы иммуногенетики. Генетические исследования современных советских и зарубежных учёных в области зоотехнии и животноводства связаны преимущественно с достижениями биологических наук:- исследуются белки крови, куриных яиц, молока в связи с их наследственной обусловленностью и продуктивностью животных; изучаются методы селекции животных по качеству продукции, оплате корма и тому подобное. В бывшем СССР и зарубежных странах курс разведения сельскохозяйственных животных преподавался на зоотехнических факультетах высших и средних сельскохозяйственных учебных заведений. Издаётся учебная, справочная и монографическая литература по разведению сельскохозяйственных животных.

PROPAGATIVE PLANT MATERIAL = ПОСАДОЧНЫЙ РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ДЛЯ РАЗВЕДЕНИЯ) – Propagative Plant Material:- plants or plant parts for planting or multiplication. / Посадочный Растительный Материал:- растения или части растений для посадки и размножения.

PROPAGULES = РОСТКИ (или ЧЕРЕНКИ, или ПОБЕГИ, или ОТПРЫСКИ, или СЕЯНЦЫ) – Propagule is a part of an organism that may be disseminated. Propagules:- any plant part used for asexual propagation. / для бесполового размножения. Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов Высших Растений. У Однолетних Растений побеги живут один сезон; у Многолетних Растений – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, надземные – в усики, колючки. Под Сеянцем понимается 1–2 летнее древесное растение, выращенное из семени в плодовом или лесном питомниках (подвой в плодоводстве и посадочный материал в лесоразведении). Под Черенком понимается отрезок зелёного или одревеснешего побега с почками, используемый для вегетативного размножения растений – укоренения, прививок. Под Подвоем понимается растение (или часть его), на которое прививают часть (черенок, почку и тому подобное) другого растения – Привоя. Через корневую систему подвоя осуществляется минеральное питание и водоснабжение привитого растения. Привой снабжает подвой продуктами ассимиляции. Полнота срастания привитых компонентов и нормальное развитие полученного растительного организма зависят от физиологической совместимости подвоя и привоя. Подвой влияет на силу роста, урожайность и долговечность привоя, его зимостойкость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям. Привой, в свою очередь, может влиять на зимостойкость подвоя, на развитие его корневой системы. В плодоводстве в зависимости от производственных задач для одной и той же культуры применяют разные подвои. Например, Яблоню прививают на Юге и в центральных районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на сеянцах культурных сортов и лесной Яблони, в более Северных районах – на сливолистной Яблоне (Китайке), а на Востоке и Севере – на Сибирской Яблоне. В питомниках бывшего СССР для выращивания привитых саженцев плодовых культур использовали около 40 видов подвоев, различающихся происхождением (дикорастущие и культурные), силой роста и способом размножения (семенные и вегетативные).

PROPANE = ПРОПАН – Propane is a natural hydrocarbon occurring in a gaseous state under normal atmospheric pressure and temperature, however, propane is usually liquefied through pressurization for transportation and storage. Propane is primarily used for rural heating and cooking and as a fuel gas in areas not serviced by natural gas mains and as a petrochemical feed stock. Propane is a component of natural gas consisting of three carbon atoms and eight hydrogen atoms, condenses into a liquid at relatively low temperature and pressure. / Пропан, $CH_3CH_2CH_3$, бесцветный газ, $t_{кип}$ –42.1 °C. Содержится в природном горючем и попутном нефтяных газах, в газах нефтепереработки образуется при крекинге нефтепродуктов. Применяется в органическом синтезе (например, для получения нитрометана, пропилена и этилена), для получения технического углерода, как растворитель, хладагент, газовая среда в аэрозольных упаковках, в смеси с бутаном используется как бытовой газ и так далее.

PROPANE CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ПРОПАНА – Propane Carrier is a ship designed to carry propane in liquid form. The propane is carried in tanks within the holds; it remains in liquid form by means of pressure and refrigeration. Such ships are also suitable for the carriage of butane.

PROPELLER = ПРОПЕЛЛЕР (или ВИНТ) – Propeller includes a part, appurtenance, and accessory of a propeller. / Под Пропеллером, от Латинского слова Propello, означающее Гоню или Толкаю Вперёд, понимается то же, что Винт. Под Винтом, от Польского слова Gwint, от Немецкого слова Gewinde, означающее Нарезка или Резьба, понимается:- (1) ходовой винт – ведущее звено в винтовой передаче; (2) лопастной (воздушный, гребной) винт – вал с винтовыми лопастями, обеспечивающий движение вертолёта, самолёта, судна; или (3) крепёжная деталь – стержень с головкой (обычно имеет шлиц под отвёртку) и резьбой.

PROPER HANG TAG AND FIBER IDENTIFICATION NOT APPLIED = ТЩАТЕЛЬНО НАВЕШЕННАЯ БИРКА И ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ВОЛОКНА НЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНЫ – Proper Hang Tag And Fiber Identification Not Applied:- omission of fabric contents violates Fiber Product Identification Act. Hang tag and label should correspond. Finishing department defects, and namely – Final Inspection Checks. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

PROPERTY = ИМУЩЕСТВО (или СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Legally, Property is divided into real and personal property. Real property may be defined as land and buildings held freehold. Personal property consists of other personal possessions. More specifically, property is sometimes defined as something appreciating in value or yielding income. According to the Lisbon Rules, property means cargo, goods and other thing on board a vessel. / В гражданском праве под Имуществом понимаются:- (i) материальный объект гражданских прав, прежде всего права собственности; и (ii) совокупность имущественных прав (актив) или имущественных прав и обязательств (актив и пассив), принадлежащих определённому лицу.

PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ИМУЩЕСТВА ОТ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЯ – Property Damage Insurance:- protection against liability for damage to the property of another not in the care, custody and control of the insured, as distinguished from liability for bodily injury.

PROPERTY INCOME = ДОХОД ОТ (ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) ИМУЩЕСТВА – Property Income:- incomes that accrue from lending or renting financial or tangible nonproduced assets, including land, to other units. See also Tangible Assets.

PROPERTY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ИМУЩЕСТВА (или ИМУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Property Insurance:- two main types of contracts – homeowner's and commercial – have been developed to insure against loss from accidental destruction of property. These contracts (or forms) typically are divided into three or four parts:- insuring agreements, identification of covered property, conditions and stipulations, and exclusions. Insurance which indemnifies a person with an interest in physical property for its loss or the loss of its income-producing ability. Collective term for fire and business interruption insurance as well as burglary, fidelity guarantee and allied lines.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT = ИМУЩЕСТВО, ЗАВОД (или ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ ЗДАНИЯ) И ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – IAS 16 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 16) – Property, Plant and Equipment – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them. Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:- (a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and (b) are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Measurement at recognition:- An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit unless such interest is recognised in the carrying amount of the item in accordance with the allowed alternative treatment in IAS 23. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:- (a) its

purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. Measurement after recognition:- An entity shall choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy and shall apply that policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment. Cost model:- After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Revaluation model: After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. To determine whether an item of property, plant and equipment is impaired, an entity applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised:- (a) on disposal; or (b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Property, Plant, And Equipment represent the land, buildings, and equipment owned by the business. These items are often listed under the term Fixed Assets since they are, with the exception of noninstalled equipment, immovable. Since property, plant, and equipment have a limited useful life, firms reduce the value of their fixed assets each year to account for the implicit costs associated with their wearing out and replacement over time. The term for this reduction in value of fixed assets is Depreciation. Also known as Tangible Fixed Assets in the United Kingdom. In the United States, Property, Plant And Equipment is recognized when the cost of an asset can be reliably measured and it is probable that the entity will obtain future economic benefits from the asset. Property, plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes). Directly attributable costs include the cost of site preparation, delivery, installation costs, relevant professional fees and the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site (to the extent that such a cost is recognized as a provision). Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalized if it meets the recognition criteria. Property, plant and equipment may have parts with different useful lives. Depreciation is calculated based on each individual part's life. In case of replacement of one part, the new part is capitalized to the extent that it meets the recognition criteria of an asset, and the carrying amount of the parts replaced is derecognized. The cost of a major inspection or overhaul of an item occurring at regular intervals over the useful life of the item is capitalized to the extent that it meets the recognition criteria of an asset. The carrying amount of the parts replaced are derecognized. In the balance sheet, Property, Plant And Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets of approximately 20 years for buildings, 5 years for R&D (Researh and Development) equipment, 3–5 years for furniture and office equipment and 3 years for IT hardware and software. Land-use rights are depreciated over the term of the granted right. Incl:- buildings, construction in progress, land and land-use rights, and machinery and equipment. / МСБУ 16 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 16) – . строка баланса (item). Под Основными Фондами понимается совокупность материально-вещественных ценностей, действующих в течение длительного времени. К ним относятся:- здания, машины, оборудование, рабочий и продуктивный скот, сооружения, транспортные средства и тому подобное. Основные фонды, функционирующие в сфере материального производства, называются производственными основными фондами, в непроизводственной сфере – непроизводственными основными фондами. Основные фонды являются важной частью национального богатства. Основные фонды, выраженные в денежном эквиваленте, называются основными средствами.

PROPERTY RIGHTS = ПРАВА СОБСТВЕННОСТИ – Property Rights:- a property right is the exclusive authority to determine how and by whom a particular resource is used. More broadly, property rights may be seen as a bundle of separate and distinct rights over a particular good – including at least the right of personal use, the right to demand compensation as a prerequisite for its use by other people, and the right to transfer any or all of these rights to others (either permanently by sale or temporarily through some form of contractual arrangement). Property rights may be exercised by governments through their designated officials (public ownership or public property) as well as by private individuals and other sorts of non-governmental organizations (private property).

PROPHYLL = ПРИЦВЕТНИЧЕК (или ПЕРВЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Prophyll is a rudimentary leaf at the base of a leafy shoot. / Под Прицветником понимается лист, в пазухе которого развиваются цветок или соцветие. Прицветниками называют также маленькие листья (один или два) на цветоножке.

PROPHYLLUM = ПРОФИЛЛУМ (или ПРИЦВЕТНИЧЕК, или ПЕРВЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Prophyllum is the first two-keeled bract and bladeless rudimentary leaf at the base of the main culm. A membranous structure between the shoot and stem in grasses. Morphologically it is the first leaf of the developing shoot. Prophyllum (syn. Coleoptyloid) is a small, 2-keeled bract enclosed by the leaf sheath with the back against the parent culm and its margins clasping the young tiller. / Под Профиллумом, от Латинского слова Pro, означающее Вместо или Вперёд, и Греческого слова Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимается .

PROPORTIONAL REINSURANCE = ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Proportional Reinsurance is a type of reinsurance in which the reinsurer shares similar proportions of the premiums earned and the claims incurred by the reassured plus certain associated expenses. Compare non-proportional reinsurance. Quota share treaties and surplus line treaties are examples of proportional reinsurance. Form of reinsurance in which the premiums and claims of the insurer are shared proportionally by the insurer and reinsurer. / Форма перестрахования, в которой страховые премии и претензии страховщика поделены пропоционально между страховщиком и перестраховщиком.

PROPOSAL FORM = ФОРМА ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ НА СТРАХОВАНИЕ – Proposal Form is a standard form which is prepared by an insurer and which contains a number of questions which a person seeking insurance is required to answer for the purpose of enabling the insurer to decide whether or not it is willing to grant cover and, if so, the terms on such cover. Proposal Form is a document completed by a prospective insured, giving details required by insurers to enable them to decide whether to accept the risk and on what premium terms and conditions. Once agreed by both parties, it forms the basis of the insurance contract. / порядки и условия.

PROPOSER = ПРЕДЛАГАЮЩИЙ – Proposer is a person who seeks insurance (frequently by means of completing a proposal form).

PROPRIETARY ACCOUNT = СВОЙСКИЙ СЧЁТ – Proprietary Account is an account that a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) carries for itself or a closely related person, such as a parent, subsidiary or affiliate company, general partner, director, Associated Person, or an owner of ten percent or more of the capital stock. The FCM must segregate customer funds from funds related to proprietary accounts.

PROPRIETARY MESSAGE = ЧАСТНОЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ (или СВОЙСКОЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ) – Proprietary Message:- this SWIFT message type is used for formats defined and agreed between users for those messages not (yet) live. / Этот тип сообщения Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) используется для форматов, определённых и согласованных между пользователями таких сообщений, которые (даже) ни актуальны. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

PROP SHOP = СВОЙСКАЯ ЛАВОЧКА – Proshop:- a proprietary trading group, especially one where the group's traders trade electronically at a physical facility operated by the group.

PRO RATA = НА ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОСНОВЕ – Pro Rata is a distribution of an expense, fund, or dividend proportionate with ownership. Pro rata means that if you own 10% of the common shares, you will receive 10% of the dividend. / Пропорционально Распределённый (на Латинском Pro Rata):- например, возврат уплаченных налогов может быть пропорционально поделен (распределён) между налогоплательщиками на основании первоначальной оценки их налогов, так что все получают равный процент.

PRO RATA CANCELLATION = РАСТОРЖЕНИЕ НА ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОСНОВЕ – Pro Rata Cancellation:- when an insurance contract is terminated mid-term by an insurer, the return premium will usually be calculated on a pro rata basis. For example this means that if a 12 month contract is cancelled 4 months before its expected expiry date then the insured would receive back 4/12 of its premium.

PRO–RATA PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ НА ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОСНОВЕ – In reference to insurance, Pro-Rata Premium is a charge for a number of days a risk is covered, calculated as a precise fraction of the annual premium.

PRO RATE = В ПРОПОРЦИИ – Pro Rate:- cancellation of an insurance contract by the insurance company, allowing a policyholder a share of the premium relating to the remainder of the time under the contract that bears to the total contract premium.

PRORATE = ПРОПОРЦИЯ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЬ) – Prorate:- a portion of a joint rate or charge obtained by proration (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

PRORATION = В ПРОПОРЦИИ (или В ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ) – Proration:- division of a joint rate or charge between the carriers concerned on an agreed basis (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

PRO SE = ПРО СЭ (или ЗА СЕБЯ, или ХХ) – Pro Se:- used to designate an independent inventor who has elected to file an application by themselves without the services of a licensed representative. Pro Se is a Latin term meaning 'On One's Own Behalf'. In the court setting, it refers to persons who present their own cases without lawyers or other representatives. Some individuals choose to act pro se because they have legal experience or are otherwise confident in their ability to convey their claim or defense without assistance. Others may simply wish to avoid paying attorneys' fees and the often exorbitant expenses associated with hiring a lawyer. In England and Wales, the phrase 'Litigant in Person' is sometimes used to refer to such parties.

PROSPECTUS = ПРОСПЕКТ – In the United States, Prospectus is a major part of the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for public offerings. A prospectus generally describes securities or partnership interests to be issued and sold. The Prospectus is a document that makes investors aware of the risks of an investment. A Prospectus is a formal, legal document in which a company tells all to the public. It is a formal disclosure document about the past, present, and future plans of the company. It is used when raising money from the public to make sure that investors fully understand what they are investing in (securities commissions regulate this to ensure that the public interest is protected). If a company makes misleading statements, investors can seek recourse (through litigation). / Проспект является документом, который служит инвесторам представлением рисков по инвестициям. Под Проспектом, от Латинского слова Prospectus, означающее Вид, понимается:- (i) подробное изложение плана будущей книги; или (ii) печатная реклама или торговый каталог с описанием товаров и условий их приобретения.

(1) The Prospectus is a formal legal document describing details of a corporation. The prospectus is generally created for a proposed offering (usually an IPO), but they can still be obtained from existing businesses as well. The prospectus includes company facts that are vitally important to potential investors. A document issued by a company or public authority planning to float a bond or shares. As well as describing the modalities of the issue, the profit outlook and the securities to be issued, it also contains an invitation to subscribe. See also Prospectus Liability. A document that provides details about a new offering of securities for sale to the public. It gives a detailed financial background of the issuing company, how the proceeds of the securities will be used, and other pertinent information investors will need to make an informed decision. For the admission of securities to trading on the official or regulated market, the Stock Exchange Act and the Securities Prospectus Act, among other things, impose a general duty to write a prospectus and to file it with the stock exchange listing office. The prospectus contains all important information about the security, the issuer, the company's structure, its financial situation, business activities and all bodies and companies involved in the issue. It should allow the formation of an accurate judgement of the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial situation, profits and losses and future prospects. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority checks the prospectus for formal, but not material, correctness. The issuer and issuing syndicate are responsible and liable for the correctness of the content. / Проспект (эмиссии) – формальное письменное предложение о продаже ценных бумаг, в котором представлен план предлагаемого коммерческого предприятия или представлены факты, касающиеся уже существующего предприятия, которые должен знать инвестор для принятия осознанного решения. Проспекты также выпускаются и взаимными фондами (mutual funds). В них описываются история, основные цели фонда, приводятся финансовый отчёт и иные основные данные. Проспект для предложения ценных бумаг в открытой продаже (public offering) должен быть представлен в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and

Exchange Commission (SEC)) и доступен покупателям при предложении ценных бумаг. Проспекты должны содержать финансовую информацию, а также описание истории компании, сведения о её управляющих, операциях, текущих судебных процессах (если таковые имеются), а также планах (включая направления использования поступлений от реализации данного выпуска ценных бумаг). До того как инвесторы получат окончательный вариант проспекта, называемого утверждённым проспектом (statutory prospectus), они могут получить предварительный проспект (preliminary prospectus), на жаргоне часто называемый 'красной селедкой' (red herring). Этот документ не завершён в некоторых деталях, хотя в него включены основные факты, необходимые для предложения ценных бумаг. Окончательный вариант проспекта называется также циркулярным предложением (offering circular). Предложение ценных бумаг компаниями с ограниченной ответственностью также сопровождается проспектами. Предприятия, занимающиеся недвижимостью, нефтью и газом, предоставлением в аренду оборудования, и иные компании с ограниченной ответственностью должны быть подробно в них описаны, представлены соответствующие финансовые данные, общее описание основных партнеров и приведены поддерживающие отзывы юристов.

(2) In this case of mutual funds, a prospectus describes the fund's objectives, history, manager background, and financial statements. / В случае со взаимными фондами, проспект отражает цели фонда, его историю, опыт управляющих и финансовые отчёты.

PROSPECTUS LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ПО ПРОСПЕКТУ – Prospectus Liability:- issuers and syndicates of banks are liable for the correctness of the information in the sales prospectus. Accordingly, a buyer of a security has the right to return the security to the issuer or syndicate of banks if the prospectus contains verifiably untrue or misleading information. The issue price plus the costs the buyer incurs for the purchase are refunded to him. If he acquired the securities at a later date, he receives repayment of the amount for the purchase. For securities that have already been sold, he is refunded the loss incurred. The buyer's claim to damages is subject to the statute of limitation of six months after he determined the faulty information, at the latest, however, three years following the publication of the sales prospectus. Liability towards shareholders and bondholders on the part of the authors and corporate bodies drafting a prospectus. Legislation in many countries embraces all losses caused by intentionally or negligently supplying inaccurate information or information which fails to meet the legal requirements.

PROSTATE = ПРОСТАТА (или ПРЕДСТАТЕЛЬНАЯ ЖЕЛЕЗА) – Prostate:- lying flat on the ground. The Prostate (from Greek Prostates, literally 'One Who Stands Before', 'Protector', 'Guardian') is a compound tubuloalveolar exocrine gland of the male reproductive system in most mammals. It differs considerably among species anatomically, chemically, and physiologically. In 2002, female paraurethral glands, or Skene's glands, were officially renamed the female prostate by the Federative International Committee on Anatomical Terminology. Structure:- a healthy human prostate is classically said to be slightly larger than a walnut. The mean weight of the 'normal' prostate in adult males is about 11 grams, usually ranging between 7 and 16 grams. It surrounds the urethra just below the urinary bladder and can be felt during a rectal exam. It is the only exocrine organ located in the midline in humans and similar animals. The secretory epithelium is mainly pseudostratified, comprising tall columnar cells and basal cells which are supported by a fibroelastic stroma containing randomly orientated smooth muscle bundles. The epithelium is highly variable and areas of low cuboidal or squamous epithelium are also present, with transitional epithelium in the distal regions of the longer ducts. Within the prostate, the urethra coming from the bladder is called the Prostatic Urethra and merges with the two ejaculatory ducts. The prostate can be divided in two ways:- by zone, or by lobe. It does not have a capsule, rather an integral fibromuscular band surrounds it. It is sheathed in the muscles of the pelvic floor, which contract during the ejaculatory process. / Под Предстательной Железой или Простатой понимается непарная железа мужской половой системы человека и животных. У человека расположена в малом тазу, между дном мочевого пузыря и прямой кишкой. Секрет предстательной железы обеспечивает жизнедеятельность сперматозоидов в семенной жидкости. Воспаление предстательной железы – простатит.

PROSTRATE = СТЕЛЮЩЕЕСЯ (или РАСПРОСТЁРТОЕ, или ОБЕССИЛЕННОЕ, или ИЗМОЖДЁННОЕ) – Prostrate:- lying flat upon the ground. / , от позднелатинского слова Prostratio, означающее Угнетение или Упадок, понимается .

PROTECT = ОБЕСПЕЧИТЬ – Protect:- to assure payment of (drafts, or notes for example) by setting aside funds. / Под термином 'Обеспечить' понимается гарантировать оплату (тратт или нот к примеру) за счёт размещения соответствующих денежных средств.

PROTECTED AREA = ЗАЩИЩЁННЫЙ АРЕАЛ (или ПРЕДОХРАНЁННЫЙ АРЕАЛ) – Protected Area is a regulated area that the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area.

PROTECTING SAMPLES = ЗАЩИЩЁННЫЕ ПРОБЫ – Protecting Samples:- official personnel shall protect samples from manipulation, substitution, and improper and careless handling which would deprive the samples of their representativeness or which would change the physical and chemical properties of the commodity from the time of sampling until inspection services are completed and file samples have been discarded.

PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЗАЩИТЫ И ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ НА УСЛОВИЯХ 'ЗАЩИТА И ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ') – Protection And Indemnity Insurance, commonly known as P&I Insurance, is a form of marine insurance provided by a P&I club. A P&I club is a mutual (i.e. co-operative) insurance association that provides cover for its members, who will typically be ship-owners, ship-operators or demise charterers. Unlike a marine insurance company, which is answerable to its shareholders, a P&I club is the servant only of its members. Both P&I clubs and conventional marine insurers are governed by the provisions of the Marine Insurance Act 1906. Marine insurers provide cover for known quantifiable risks, mainly Hull & Machinery insurance for shipowners, and Cargo Insurance for cargo owners. By contrast, P&I Clubs provide insurance cover for broader indeterminate risks, such as third party liabilities that marine insurers are loath to cover. Third party risks include a carrier's liability to a cargo-owner for damage to cargo, a ship's liability after a collision, environmental pollution and war risk insurance; (although some marine insurers are also prepared to cover war risks). It follows that any given cargo may be insured twice: the shipper/cargo-owner will take out conventional cover, and the carrier will have P&I cover. If the cargo is lost or damaged, the cargo-owner should first make a cargo claim against the carrier; but the latter may avoid liability because either (i) he did not cause the loss, or (ii) the Hague-Visby Rules grant exemption from liability. In such a case, the cargo owner will claim against his own insurer. If the cargo-owner fails to claim first against the carrier, but claims against his own insurer, the latter (having reimbursed their client) will, through subrogation, be able to pursue the claim in their own right against the carrier. Marine insurers charge a premium, which guarantees to the assured full cover during the validity of the policy; but P&I insurance is financed not by premiums but by 'calls'. Club members contribute to the club's common pool, out of which claims are paid. If the pool is insufficient, the club members will be asked to pay a further call; but if the pool is in surplus, the club will ask for a reduced call the following year, or may even make a refund to members. (Only ship operators with a sound reputation will be allowed to join a P&I club; and any P&I club member who incurs reckless or avoidable losses to the club may be asked to leave.) Whereas a marine insurer will, on average, pay out £70 for every £100 received in premiums, a P&I club seeks to run as a non-profit-making business. Curiously, the largest P&I club, Norway's Gard, manages to combine mutual P&I business with conventional marine insurance. Should the Rotterdam Rules come into force, third-

party liabilities will increase; and this may result in conventional insurers losing more and more business to P&I clubs. / В страховании океанских и морских перевозок, Страхование На Условиях Защита И Возмещение (ЗиВ Страхование (P&I Insurance)) представляет собой расширенную форму страхования ответственности судовладельцев (операторов судна), обеспечивающая защиту их интересов при наступлении ответственности за возмещение ущерба, нанесённого причинением вреда здоровью лиц, находящихся на борту судна (пассажиров или членов команды), повреждением или утратой принадлежащего им имущества или повреждением груза, а также по ответственности за ущерб, причинённый неподвижным объектам, таким, как пирс, причал, док, в результате допущенной небрежности. Клуб Взаимного Страхования – P&I Club:- защита интересов и возмещение ущерба нужны владельцам судна на случай повреждения находящегося под их ответственностью груза, смерти или травмы пассажиров, экипажа, повреждения перегрузочной техники, пирсов, доков, подводных кабелей, мостов, а в последнее время – и от ущерба, наносимого загрязнением окружающей среды. Условия страхового полиса могут быть расширены, ограничены, исключены, модифицированы или изменены по требованию клиента. Защитой интересов и возмещением ущерба традиционно занимаются ассоциации взаимного страхования, известные под названием Клубы ‘Пи энд Ай’, предлагающие высокую степень страхования ответственности перед третьими сторонами, включая риск загрязнения окружающей среды, риски пассажиров и прочие обязательные риски, которые обычно несут судовладельцы. Клубы Пи энд Ай представляют собой ассоциации взаимного страхования, создаваемые самими судоходными компаниями под управлением менеджеров клуба. Как и требуется по условиям взаимного страхования, убытки покрываются за счёт дополнительных страховых взносов. Страхуемые Риски:- (i) ущерб или компенсация по болезни, в результате личной травмы или смерти любого лица, не являющегося членом экипажа судна; (ii) болезнь, травма, гибель членов экипажа судна и утрата их личного имущества; (iii) безбилетные пассажиры, беженцы или лица, спасённые в море; (iv) столкновение с другими судами, а также повреждение груза при столкновении; (v) гибель или ущерб имуществу; (vi) риски загрязнения; (vii) буксирование; (viii) подъём остатков кораблекрушения; (ix) ответственность за груз; (x) общая авария; (xi) иски и расходы на рабочую силу и судебные издержки; (xii) штрафы; (xiii) расходы по расследованию аварии или несчастного случая; и (xiv) различные риски, возникающие, например, в результате войны, ответственности за отклонение от пути следования, забастовки и так далее – все эти риски могут быть включены в условия страхования по требованию клиента. Страховые взносы для судовладельца рассчитываются в зависимости от суммы затрат за период страхования, предела ответственности, оговорённого в полисе, вида перевозимого груза, типа судна и данных об ущербе за предшествующий период.

PROTECTIONISM = ПРОТЕКЦИОНИЗМ – Protectionism is any of several political-economic doctrines that have in common advocating that government impose political barriers to international trade (usually taxes on imports or quantitative restrictions limiting the volume of legally allowable imports of each particular good) in order to ‘protect’ a domestic firm (or firms) manufacturing these same goods from foreign competition and thereby make it (them) more profitable than would otherwise be the case under free competition. Although difficult to justify on the basis of economic theory, protectionist measures often enjoy considerable political support because it is usually much easier for a tiny group of firms (and their associated labor unions) that stand to benefit greatly from a protectionist measure to organize for political influence than it is for the much larger group of consumers who each stand to lose smaller individual amounts by the proposed measure – even though the total losses normally greatly exceed the total gains. Economic doctrine, theory or policy advocating or implementing measures which protect and favor domestically produced goods over imports. Policy based on self-interest, e.g., one that shields an industry from overseas competition, usually by the imposition of selective or general quotas and tariffs. Protectionism:- act of defending against foreign investment and competition by taxing or restricting imports. / Под Протекционизмом понимается экономическая политика государства, направленная на ограждение национальной экономики от иностранной конкуренции. Реализуется посредством финансового поощрения отечественной промышленности, стимулирования вывоза (или экспорта), ограничения привоза (или импорта). Для домонополистического капитализма характерен ‘защитительный’ протекционизм (охрана развивающихся отраслей национальной промышленности, проводится в противовес фритредерству). Для империализма характерен ‘наступательный’ протекционизм (защита наиболее развитых, высокомонополизированных отраслей промышленности, завоевание внешних рынков путём вывоза (или экспорта) капитала, демпинга и тому подобного). Протекционизм – практика защиты отечественных производителей товаров и услуг от иностранной конкуренции с помощью тарифов и нетарифных барьеров, протекционизм вызывает повышение цен для покупателей, так как отечественные производители не ощущают иностранной конкуренции и могут, следовательно, устанавливать высокие цены. Но отечественные экспортёры могут также и пострадать, потому что зарубежные страны стремятся ответить на протекционизм собственными тарифами и привозными (или импортными) барьерами. Многие экономисты считают, что депрессия 1930-х была ускорена протекционистскими торговыми барьерами, установленными Соединёнными Штатами, согласно Акту Смута-Холи (Smoot-Hawley Act), что привело к ответной реакции со стороны многих стран мира. В более поздние годы многие протекционистские торговые барьеры упали после принятия Генерального Соглашения по Тарифам и Торговле (ГСТТ; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)), которое вступило в силу в 1995.

PROTECTION OF STORED COMMODITIES = ЗАЩИТА ХРАНИМЫХ ВИДОВ СЫРЬЯ – Protection Of Stored Commodities is a protection of goods against spoilage by animal pests.

PROTECTIVE ORDER = ПРОТЕКЦИОНИСТСКОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ – Protective Order:- with regard to antidumping cases, a term for the order under which most business proprietary information is made available to an attorney or other representative of a party to the proceeding.

PROTEIN = ПРОТЕИН (или БЕЛОК) – Protein is a large biological macromolecule made from linear chains of amino acids (polypeptides) linked together by amide bonds. Proteins can have structural or functional (e.g., enzymes) roles in cells, and large proteins may be formed from multiple polypeptide subunits. The structure of each protein or polypeptide subunit is specified by a single gene. Protein is a biopolymer consisting of many different amino acids linked by peptide bonds. Proteins can be more than 100 amino acids long and are very complex in structure. Protein:- biological polymers made up of amino acids. All hair-based fibers (wool, mohair, etc) are protein based. Silk is also a protein fiber. Acid dyes are the most common type used for protein fibers. Reactive dyes are used in some cases. Basic dyes can be used, but generally produce very poor fastness on protein fibers. / Под Протеинами понимаются белки, состоящие только из остатков аминокислот. К протеинам относятся многие ферменты. Часто термин Протеины употребляют как синоним Белков. Белки выполняют в организме многообразные функции – пластические, гормональные, транспортные. Белки – сложные азотсодержащие биополимеры, мономерами которых служат аминокислоты. Аминокислоты делятся на эссенциальные и неэссенциальные в зависимости от того, возможно ли их образование в организме из предшественников. Источником аминокислот является белок пищи. Для здорового человека характерно состояние азотного равновесия, когда потери белка соответствуют количеству, поступившему с пищей. Длительное воздействие холода даже умеренной интенсивности приводит к отрицательному влиянию на обмен и развитию катаболических эффектов и преобладанию процессов распада белка. Безопасный уровень потребления белка, то есть минимальное количество белка, которое может употребляться человеком без ущерба для здоровья 0.83–0.86 грамм на килограмм (г/кг) массы тела. Обычный

ежедневный приём белка у среднестатистического человека составляет приблизительно 100 г. Согласно Приказу № 330 Министерства Здравоохранения Российской Федерации от 05 Августа 2003 стандартной для питания больных в стационарах признана диета, содержащая 85–90 г белка. Сохранение азотного равновесия достигается легче при употреблении высококачественного белка, близкого к 'идеальному', содержащего оптимальные количества незаменимых или эссенциальных аминокислот. Состав его сходен с составом молока и яиц. Далеки от 'идеального' растительные белки, за исключением соевых бобов. Имеет значение и усвояемость белка, его биологическая ценность. Скорость переваривания и абсорбции наиболее высока у рыбного и молочного белка, несколько ниже у мясного и наиболее мала у растительных белков. Для нервной ткани необходимы более высокие концентрации аминокислот, являющихся предшественниками нейромедиаторов. Специфическую роль играет триптофан, являющийся предшественником серотонина. Снижение уровня серотонина в мозге является одним из факторов формирования депрессивных состояний и тяжёлых форм мигрени. В рационе, особенно в осенне-зимний период должны присутствовать рыба, мясо, яйца, молочные продукты с необходимой коррекцией в случае заболевания. Содержание белка в основных пищевых продуктах (в г на 100 г продукта):- апельсины 0.9, баранина 15.6–19.8, говядина 18.6–20.0, горох 20.5, грибы сушёные (белые) 20.1, груши 0.4, икра осетровых (паюсная) 36.0, капуста белокачанная 1.8, картофель 2.0, колбаса любительская варёная 12.2, крупа гречневая ядрица 12.3, крупа манная 10.3, крупа рисовая 7.0, куры 18.2–21.2, макаронные изделия высшего сорта 10.4–11.8, макаронные изделия диетические безбелковые 1.0, масло сливочное бутербродное 2.9, масло сливочное несолёное 0.5, молоко коровье пастеризованное 2.79, морковь 1.3, мука пшеничная первого сорта 10.6, навага 15.1–19.2, печень говяжья 17.9, саго 0.8, сардельки свиные 10.1, свёкла 1.5, свинина мясная 14.3, сервелат 24.0, смородина чёрная 1.0, соя 34.9, судак 18.4, сыры (твёрдые) 19.0–31.0, творог нежирный 18.0, томаты 1.1, треска 16.0, утки 15.8–17.2, фасоль 21.0, хлеб безбелковый из пшеничного крахмала 0.7, хлеб из муки пшеничной 7.6–8.1, хлеб из муки ржаной 4.7–7.0, яблоки 0.4, ядра ореха фундук 16.1, яйца куриные 12.3. Смотрите также Триптофан (Tryptophan).

PROTEIN CONTENT = СОДЕРЖАНИЕ БЕЛКА (или БЕЛКОВОСТЬ) – Protein Content is specified for all bakery flours and is a key part of the contract. For most breadmaking flour, Wheat with a protein content above 13% dry matter, is preferred. If protein content cannot be achieved using home-grown Wheat, imported high protein Wheat or Wheat gluten can be added in. For most biscuits and cakes, gluten formation is not required and much lower protein flours may be used. Protein Content is the amount of protein in a living organism based on the analysis for total N. The percent protein is computed by multiplying the percent N by 6.25.

PROTEIN ENGINEERING = БЕЛКОВАЯ ИНЖЕНЕРИЯ – Protein Engineering is technique used to alter the gene encoding for an enzyme in order to change or obtain new properties. The genetic integrity of the organism producing the enzyme is not changed. Each enzyme consists of several hundreds of amino acids located in such a delicate three-dimensional structure. This structure determines the properties of the enzyme such as reactivity, stability and specificity. Based on protein engineering, scientists can construct slightly altered enzymes by modifying the gene encoding for the enzyme. Engineered organisms then produce the modified enzyme which is subsequently tested to evaluate whether the structure/function models have been correct. Such innovative methods have led to the discovery of detergent enzymes which are much more active, efficient and / or robust in terms of pH, temperature and / or chemical stability, e.g., vs bleach. / Белковая Инженерия – совокупность биохимических методов, с помощью которых осуществляют конструирование новых белков. Методами белковой инженерии синтезируют белки de novo, осуществляют комбинирование крупных блоков полипептидных цепей (доменов) разных белков, а также производят определенные модификации природных белков (замены отдельных аминокислот).

PROTEIN FIBER = БЕЛКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Protein Fiber is a fiber composed of protein, including such naturally occurring animal fibers as wool, silk, Alpaca, Llama and other hair and fur fibers. Protein Animal Fiber are:- Alpaca, Camel hair, cashmere, fur fibers, Llama, mohair, silk, Vicuna, and wool. Protein Fibers are:- ardil (peanut), casein, zein.

PROTEIN MEALS = БЕЛКОВЫЕ ВИДЫ МУКИ (или ПРОТЕИНОВЫЕ ВИДЫ МУКИ) – Protein Meals:- defined as oilseed meals, coconut meal, cotton meal and palm kernel meal.

PROTEIN QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ПРОТЕИНА (или КАЧЕСТВО БЕЛКА) – Protein Quality:- when wetted,during dough making, some of the proteins in Wheat flour form a visco-elastic substance – gluten. This can hold gas produced during fermentation and supports the starch and bran producing a typical well-risen UK loaf. The amount and quality of gluten produced indicates potential performance. No fixed threshold exists.

PROTEST = ПРОТЕСТ – (1) Protest is a written declaration by the master and witnessed before a notary public. Protest is a sworn statement by the master describing any unusual event during a voyage. / Заявление хозяина (или капитана) судна в письменной форме, засвидетельствованное общественным (государственным) нотариусом. Под Протестом, от Латинского слова Protestor, означающее Публично Доказываю, понимается возражение и заключается в мотивированном возражении против судебного или управленческого акта.

(2) In a draft collection transaction, the formal legal process of registering that payment or acceptance of the draft has been demanded but the drawee has refused to pay or accept the draft. Protest is a formal written notice that the drawee of a bill has refused to accept or pay it, i.e. that the bill has been dishonored. Filing the protest within the prescribed period is a condition for the right to seek recourse, except if the bill carries the notation 'without costs' or 'without protest'. Checks can also be protested in the case of nonpayment, it being sufficient for the drawee to make a written, dated declaration on the check or for a clearing house to make a dated statement. Legal document constituting evidence of non-payment of a check, bill of exchange or promissory note. / протест векселя. за исключением тех случаев, когда вексель несёт в себе нотацию 'оборот без издержек' или 'без протеста'. , то есть . Протест векселя – нотариальное удостоверение в неакцепте или неплатеже по векселю. Протест векселя:- в соответствии с вексельными законодательствами большинства стран мира полный или частичный отказ плательщика в оплате векселя должен быть удостоверен в определённый срок актом, составленным в публичном порядке – протестом.

PROTEST SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОПРОТЕСТОВАНИЯ – In the United States, the Protest System, a part of Customs' Automated Commercial System, tracks protests from the date they are received through final action. A protest is the legal means by which an importer, consignee or other designated part may challenge decisions made by a District Director of Customs.

PROTHALLUS = ПРОТАЛЛУС (или ЗАРОСТОК, или ПРОТАЛЛИЙ) – Prothallus is the growth, typical of pteridophytes, following a germination of a spore which for the purpose of sexual reproduction produces the antheridia and archegonia. / зарождением споры, .

PROTHORAX = ПРОТОРАКС (или ПРОТОРАКАЛЬНОЕ) – Prothorax is the anterior division of the thorax of an insect, bearing the first pair of legs. / Под Проторакальными Железами, от Греческих слов Pró, означающее Перёд, и Thōrax, означающее Грудь, понимаются эндокринные органы насекомых, вырабатывающие гормон экдизон. Расположены главным образом в переднегруди.

PROTOCOL = ПРОТОКОЛ – (1) Protocol:- in the United States, (i) Ambassadors-at-large have a higher rank than a regular ambassador and are higher ranked on protocol than say the head of the CIA; (ii) the Deputy Chief of Mission, almost always a career officer, has the personal rank of minister which is one rank down from Ambassador; (iii) the rank of Minister-Counselor is just a little step below Minister; (iv) the Deputy Principal Officer is a position at large consulates; (v) the Charge d'Affairs may either be acting, or indefinite, and is regarded as the acting Ambassador when the Ambassador is out of the country or when, for political reasons, an Ambassador is not appointed to a country; (vi) an Attache may be either fairly high or fairly low (in terms of rank an attaché can be anything; a military attaché is of at least medium rank, but the military holds no diplomatic rank); (vii) a consulate is not a diplomatic mission, nor is it autonomous (it is established at international organizations (such as US Mission to the European Communities or North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or is used for reasons of diplomatic snobbery or pique. / Под Протоколом, от Французского слова Protocole, понимается:- (i) официальный документ, в котором фиксируются какие-либо фактические обстоятельства (процессуальные или следственные действия, судебное заседание, ход собрания); (ii) дипломатический протокол – совокупность общепринятых правил, традиций и условностей, соблюдаемых правительствами, дипломатическими представительствами, дипломатическими работниками в международном общении.

(2) Protocol is the plan for communicating questions, concerns, and unresolved issues about export certification.

PROTOCOL OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION = ПРОТОКОЛ ОБ УСЛОВНОМ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ – Protocol Of Provisional Application:- a legal device that enabled the original contracting parties to accept general GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) obligations and benefits, despite the fact that some of their existing domestic legislation at that time discriminated against imports in a manner that was inconsistent with certain GATT provisions. Although meant to be 'temporary', the Protocol has remained in effect; and countries that signed the Protocol of Provisional Application in 1947 continue to invoke it to defend certain practices that are otherwise inconsistent with their GATT obligations. Countries that acceded to the GATT after 1947 have also done so under the terms of the Protocol. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

PROTOGYNY = ПРОТОГИНИЯ (или ПРОТЕРОГИНИЯ) – Protogyny is a maturation of the pistils (female part) before the stamen (male part). / (женский орган) до тычинки (stamen; мужской орган). Протогиния или Протерогиния – созревание женских половых элементов раньше мужских. Под Протогинией, от Греческих слов Prōtos, означающее Первый, и Gynē, означающее Женщина, понимается более раннее созревание в цветке рылец, чем пыльников, например, у Жимолостных, многих Злаков. Препятствует самоопылению. Известна также как Протерогиния. Протогиния или Протерогиния (от Греческого слова Próteros, означающее Более Ранний), более раннее по сравнению с пыльцой созревание рылец пестиков в цветках растений. Одно из приспособлений к перекрёстному опылению (смотрите Дихогамия). Сравните Протандрия.

PROTOPLASM = ПРОТОПЛАЗМА (или ЖИВОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Protoplasm is that portion of cellular tissue active in life processes. / Под Протоплазмой, от Греческих слов Prōtos, означающее Первый, и Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, или Живым Веществом понимается содержимое цитоплазмы и ядра клетки, из которого состоят организмы. Протоплазма, содержимое живой клетки, включая её ядро и цитоплазму; материальный субстрат жизни, живое вещество, из которого состоят организмы. Физические свойства, химический состав и структурно-морфологические особенности протоплазмы животных, растительных и микробных клеток, а также одноклеточных организмов имеют много общего, что служит одним из свидетельств единства живой природы. Представление о протоплазме возникло и утвердилось в связи с изучением строения и свойств клетки и развитием клеточной теории. В период становления этой теории основной структурой клетки считалась оболочка; содержимое клетки признавалось второстепенным веществом – 'Камедью'. Так, в 1840-х ботаники не относили к обязательной части клеток их содержимое, как содержимое сосуда не есть самый сосуд. Однако к середине XIX века, главным образом благодаря работам ботаников, становилось всё яснее, что именно содержимое клетки – основной субстрат жизни. Оформление подобных представлений связано прежде всего с именем Немецкого ботаника Уго фон Моля (Hugo von Mohl; 1805–1872) (в 1844, 1846), который широко пользовался термином 'Протоплазма' (впервые его применил в 1839 Чешский учёный Ян Эвангэлиста Пуркине (Jan Evangelista Purkyně; 1787–1869) для обозначения подобного камбию у растений вещества, из которого развиваются клетки животных). Другое направление исследований связано с трудами зоологов (например, Французского учёного Феликса Дюжарда (Félix Dujardin; 1801–1860)), изучавших протистов (особенно корненожек) и то студенистое вещество – Саркоду, из которого они состоят. Мысль о том, что протоплазма растительных клеток и саркода животных – принципиально одна и та же субстанция, была сформулирована Немецким ботаником Фэрдинандом Юлиусом Коном (Ferdinand Julius Cohn; 1828–1898) (в 1850). В дальнейшем изучении протоплазмы значительную роль сыграли Немецкие учёные Хайнрихь Антон Де Бари (Heinrich Anton De Bary; 1831–1888), Франц фон Лайдиг (Franz von Leydig; 1821–1908), Макс Йохан Зигисмунд Шульцэ (Max Johann Sigismund Schultze; 1825–1874) и Русский ботаник и микробиолог Лев Семёнович Ценковский (1822–1887). В 1925 Американский учёный Эдвод Азборн Вилсэн (Edward Osborne Wilson; 1929–) предложил коллоидную теорию протоплазмы, согласно которой протоплазма – многофазный коллоид, где дисперсионной средой служит вода, а основными дисперсными фазами – белки и липиды. Начиная с 1940–50-х, с развитием и широким внедрением в биологию физико-химических методов анализа, получено много новых данных о составе и структуре протоплазмы. Были открыты новые и детально изучено строение уже известных внутриклеточных органоидов – ядра, митохондрий, рибосом, Гольджи комплекса, эндоплазматической сети и других. Стала ясной важная регуляторная и структурная роль биологических мембран. Оказалось, например, что многочисленные ферменты клетки не распределены беспорядочно в протоплазме, а закреплены на различных внутриклеточных структурах. Этот этап исследования протоплазмы характеризуется стремлением рассматривать различные структуры в связи с их функциями. Изучение этого единства на уровне ультраструктур протоплазмы и составляющих их биополимеров обусловило становление и развитие молекулярной биологии. Иногда термином 'Протоплазма' неправильно называют внеядерную часть клетки, то есть Цитоплазму. Смотрите также Клетка, и Цитология.

PROTOPLAST = ПРОТОПЛАСТ – Protoplast is the plasma membrane, nucleus and cytoplasm of the cell. A plant cell from which the rigid cell wall has been removed. Protoplast is a plant cell from which the cell wall has been removed, usually by enzymatic process. / Под Протопластом, от Греческих слов Prōtos, означающее Первый, и Plastós, означающее Вылепленный или Образованный, понимается содержимое растительной клетки; состоит из клеточной мембраны, цитоплазмы и ядра, но не включает внешнюю клеточную оболочку. Протопласт, содержимое растительной клетки; состоит из клеточной мембраны, цитоплазмы и ядра, но не включает клеточную оболочку. Сравните Протоплазма.

PROTOPLAST CULTURE = КУЛЬТУРА ПРОТОПЛАСТОВ – Protoplast Culture is the isolation and culture of these protoplasts in nutrient medium to form callus and to regenerate plants.

PROTOPLAST FUSION = СЛИЯНИЕ ПРОТОПЛАСТОВ – Protoplast Fusion is an in vitro technique of producing somatic hybrids between two cultivars, species, or genera. Protoplast fusion provides the unique opportunity to exploit cytoplasmic variability in two parental lines.

PROVEDORE = СНАБЖЕНЕЦ (или ПРОВИЗОР) – Provedore is the person who supplies provisions for a vessel such as food and drink. / Лицо, поставляющее провизию для судна, такую как продовольствие и напитки. Под Провизором, от Латинского слова Provisor, означающее Заготовляющий, понимается аптечный работник с высшим фармацевтическим образованием.

PROVED PLUS PROBABLE RESERVES = ДОКАЗАННЫЕ ПЛЮС ВЕРОЯТНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – In oil industry, oil reserves fall into three categories:- (i) Proved Reserves, (ii) Proved Plus Probable Reserves, and (iii) Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves. Proved plus probable oil reserves are reserves based on median estimates of the accumulation that are more likely to be recovered than not (50% confidence). This can result from either better reservoir behaviour than expected under the proved category or additional investments to be decided over the medium to long term (three to ten years) using conventional techniques with possible economic uncertainties.

PROVED PLUS PROBABLE PLUS POSSIBLE RESERVES = ДОКАЗАННЫЕ ПЛЮС ВЕРОЯТНЫЕ ПЛЮС ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – In oil industry, oil reserves fall into three categories:- (i) Proved Reserves, (ii) Proved Plus Probable Reserves, and (iii) Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves. Proved plus probable plus possible oil reserves are reserves based on a maximum estimate of the accumulation with maximum recovery factors without economic considerations (10% to 20% confidence).

PROVED RESERVES = ДОКАЗАННЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. Proved reserves can be categorized as developed or undeveloped. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. Establishment of current economic conditions should include relevant historical petroleum prices and associated costs and may involve an averaging period that is consistent with the purpose of the reserve estimate, appropriate contract obligations, corporate procedures, and government regulations involved in reporting these reserves. In general, reserves are considered proved if the commercial producibility of the reservoir is supported by actual production or formation tests. In this context, the term proved refers to the actual quantities of petroleum reserves and not just the productivity of the well or reservoir. In certain cases, proved reserves may be assigned on the basis of well logs and/or core analysis that indicate the subject reservoir is hydrocarbon bearing and is analogous to reservoirs in the same area that are producing or have demonstrated the ability to produce on formation tests. The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes (1) the area delineated by drilling and defined by fluid contacts, if any, and (2) the undrilled portions of the reservoir that can reasonably be judged as commercially productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of data on fluid contacts, the lowest known occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the proved limit unless otherwise indicated by definitive geological, engineering or performance data. Reserves may be classified as proved if facilities to process and transport those reserves to market are operational at the time of the estimate or there is a reasonable expectation that such facilities will be installed. Reserves in undeveloped locations may be classified as proved undeveloped provided (1) the locations are direct offsets to wells that have indicated commercial production in the objective formation, (2) it is reasonably certain such locations are within the known proved productive limits of the objective formation, (3) the locations conform to existing well spacing regulations where applicable, and (4) it is reasonably certain the locations will be developed. Reserves from other locations are categorized as proved undeveloped only where interpretations of geological and engineering data from wells indicate with reasonable certainty that the objective formation is laterally continuous and contains commercially recoverable petroleum at locations beyond direct offsets. Reserves which are to be produced through the application of established improved recovery methods are included in the proved classification when (1) successful testing by a pilot project or favorable response of an installed program in the same or an analogous reservoir with similar rock and fluid properties provides support for the analysis on which the project was based, and, (2) it is reasonably certain that the project will proceed. Reserves to be recovered by improved recovery methods that have yet to be established through commercially successful applications are included in the proved classification only (1) after a favorable production response from the subject reservoir from either (a) a representative pilot or (b) an installed program where the response provides support for the analysis on which the project is based and (2) it is reasonably certain the project will proceed. See also Reserves. Reserves that can be economically produced with a large degree of certainty from known reservoirs using existing technology. In oil industry, oil reserves fall into three categories:- (i) Proved Reserves, (ii) Proved Plus Probable Reserves, and (iii) Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves. Proved oil reserves are estimated quantities of crude oil, condensates and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty (80% to 90% confidence) to be recoverable in future years by specified techniques (the development scenario has been defined and uses known technology) and which are commercial under current economic conditions (prices and costs prevailing at the time of the evaluation). Reserves that have been sampled extensively, for example, in mining, by closely spaced diamond drill holes or by underground working giving an accurate picture of size and quality of reserves. Also called as Measured Reserves. In oil, proven reserves are an estimate based on seismic and other exploratory data, linked to an assessment of economic and operating viability. / Резервы, в отношении которых проводился широкомасштабный отбор проб, например, в горнодобывающей промышленности, посредством устройства близко расположенных скважин алмазного бурения либо подземных выработок, дающих точную картину объёмов и качества запасов. Называются также как Подсчитанные Резервы (Measured Reserves). В нефтяной отрасли доказанные резервы представляют собой расчётный показатель, основанный на данных сейсмической, геологической и другой разведки и привязанный к оценке экономической и эксплуатационной целесообразности.

PROVISION = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ – (1) Provisions are formed to cover company liabilities of uncertain cause or amount which are to be allocated to the current reporting period. These may, in principle, be all types of liabilities. A liability of uncertain timing or amount. An amount charged against profit to provide for the diminution in value of assets or for liabilities the amount of which cannot be determined with substantial accuracy.

(2) Provision:- if a company anticipates that it may be faced with certain expenses, it could make a ‘provision’ for this in reporting its financial results. It is similar to a write-off except that it is more of an estimate that a company makes in anticipation of an actual expense that it must report. Conservative companies will make such provisions to avoid overstating their financial performance.

PROVISIONAL INVOICE = УСЛОВНЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА – Provisional Invoice is a document serving as a preliminary invoice, containing – on the whole – the same information as the Final Invoice, but not actually claiming payment. Once published, an invoice cannot be deleted under any circumstances. Only a provisional invoice can be deleted. Also known as Preliminary Invoice, and Pro-Forma Invoice. See also Commercial Invoice, Consular Invoice, Customs Invoice, Final Invoice, Invoice, Preliminary Invoice, and Pro-Forma Invoice. / Условный Счёт-Фактура – документ, служащий в качестве предварительного счёта-фактуры, содержащий в целом ту же самую информацию, что и Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), но фактически не требующий оплаты. Единожды выставленный счёт-фактура не может быть удалён ни при каких обстоятельствах; удалён может быть лишь условный счёт-фактура. Смотрите также Коммерческий Счёт-Фактура (Commercial Invoice), Консульский Счёт-Фактура

(Consular Invoice), Таможенный Счёт-Фактура (Customs Invoice), Окончательный Счёт-Фактура (Final Invoice), Счёт-Фактура (Invoice), Предварительный Счёт-Фактура (Preliminary Invoice), и Замещаемый Счёт-Фактура (Pro-Forma Invoice).

PROVISIONAL MEASURE = ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ (или ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКАЯ) МЕРА – Provisional Measure is a phytosanitary regulation or procedure established without full technical justification owing to current lack of adequate information. A provisional measure is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible.

PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION = ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАЯВКА НА ПАТЕНТ (или ОБЕСПЕЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАЯВКА НА ПАТЕНТ) – Provisional Patent Application:- a provisional application for patent is a US national application for patent filed in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) under 35 USC § 111(b). It allows filing without a formal patent claim, oath or declaration, or any information disclosure (prior art) statement. It provides the means to establish an early effective filing date in a nonprovisional patent application filed under 35 USC § 111(a) and automatically becomes abandoned after one year. It also allows the term 'Patent Pending' to be applied. / В США подача Предварительной Заявки На Патент стала возможной с 1995. Заявка даёт возможность зарезервировать приоритет. Теряет силу, если в годовой срок не была заменена нормальной заявкой.

PROVISIONAL TRANSFER = УСЛОВНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА – Provisional Transfer is a conditional transfer in which one or more parties retain the right by law or agreement to rescind the transfer.

PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПОД ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ – Provision For Impairment:- the balance sheet allowance for accumulated impairment of assets. At present only loans and advances are impaired, therefore it is the sum of the provision for individual impairment and the collective impairment.

PROVISION FOR RISK AND UNCERTAINTY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПОД РИСК И НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОСТЬ – Provision For Risk And Uncertainty:- the increase in liability created by the inclusion of margins for risk and uncertainty. / Прирост .

PROVISIONS = ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ – Provisions:- statements contained in an insurance policy which explain the benefits, conditions and other features of the insurance contract. / Заявления, содержащиеся в страховом полисе, которые разъясняют преимущества, условия и иные особенности контракта или договора страхования.

PROVISIONS = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ (или РЕЗЕРВНЫЕ ФОНДЫ) – Allowances. Provisions:- in the United Kingdom, a liability item in the balance sheet charged to the profit and loss account to cover future liabilities or anticipated losses. Frequently listed under other liabilities in the balance sheet. Provisions for risks in the lending business, and in foreign exchange trading are of particular significance for banks. Specific provisions are set aside to cover particular risks, while contingency (del credere) reserves or provisions cover general expected losses which cannot yet be specified in detail. Contrary to reserves, provisions are not allocated from the net profit but from operating profit. In accounting, in American usage, entry showing the amount of an estimated expense that must be recognized currently. The opposite of Reserve. Also known as Long-Term Liabilities Other Than Debt And Specific Accounts Payable in the United States. / строка баланса (item). (дэль крэдэрэ (del credere)) .

PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ, УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА И УСЛОВНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – IAS 37 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 37) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The objective of this Standard is to ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount. IAS 37 prescribes the accounting and disclosure for all provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, except:- (a) those resulting from executory contracts, except where the contract is onerous. Executory contracts are contracts under which neither party has performed any of its obligations or both parties have partially performed their obligations to an equal extent; (b) those covered by another Standard. Provisions:- A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Recognition:- A provision should be recognised when, and only when:- (a) an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The Standard notes that it is only in extremely rare cases that a reliable estimate will not be possible. In rare cases it is not clear whether there is a present obligation. In these cases, a past event is deemed to give rise to a present obligation if, taking account of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the balance sheet date. Measurement:- The amount recognised as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that an entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date or to transfer it to a third party at that time. Where the provision being measured involves a large population of items, the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities. Where a single obligation is being measured, the individual most likely outcome may be the best estimate of the liability. However, even in such a case, the entity considers other possible outcomes. Contingent liabilities:- A contingent liability is:- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:- (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. An entity should not recognise a contingent liability. An entity should disclose a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets:- A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. An entity shall not recognise a contingent asset. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. / МСБУ 37 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 37) – .

PROVISIONS FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПОД СОМНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ДОЛГИ – In the United Kingdom, Provision For Doubtful Debts takes into consideration that when a company conducts it business, there is bound to be some billings during the year whereby the customers might not be able to pay hence eventually turning bad. If this occurs during the accounting year then the company can directly write it off in the Income Statement, otherwise a Provision needs to be created for these doubtful customers. Also known as Allowance For Bad And Doubtful Accounts Receivable in the United States.

PROW = НОС (или ФОРШТЕВЕНЬ) – Prow (maritime term):- the part of the bow above the water.

PROXIMAL = ПРОКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ – Proximal:- towards the base of something near to where it is attached. See also Distal. / В анатомии под Проксимальным, от Латинского слова Proximus, означающее Ближайший, понимается расположенный ближе к телу (или органу):- например, в руке плечо – проксимальный отдел по отношению к предплечью, а кисть – дистальный. Смотрите также Дистальный (Distal).

PROXIMATE CAUSE = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННАЯ ПРИЧИНА – Proximate Cause:- every event is the outcome of a chain (or net) of previous events, but in the words of Bacon 'It were infinite for the law to consider the causes of causes, and their impulsions one of another; therefore it contenteth itself with the immediate cause'. This immediate or effective cause, not necessarily that closest in time to the event, is termed the proximate cause. Unless the insurance policy otherwise provides the Insurer is liable for any loss which is proximately caused by an insured peril. An insurer will only be liable to pay a claim under an insurance contract if the loss that gives rise to the claim was proximately caused by an insured peril. This means that the loss must be directly attributed to an insured peril without any break in the chain of causation. The most effective cause of a loss in a chain of events leading to the loss. A basic principle of insurance in that, unless the policy provides otherwise, the underwriter is not liable for any loss that is not proximately caused by an insured peril. The most direct cause of loss, that is, the most effective and dominant cause in a chain of events which ends in the loss. Every event is the outcome of a chain (or net) of previous events, but in the words of Sir Francis Bacon (The English Lord Chancellor, Francis Bacon, 1st Viscount St Alban (1561–1626), was a prominent Tudor politician, philosopher and scientist):- 'It were infinite for the law to consider the causes of causes, and their impulsions one of another; therefore it contenteth itself with the immediate cause'. This immediate or effective cause, not necessarily that closest in time to the event, is termed the proximate cause. The immediate and effective cause of loss or damage. It is an unbroken chain of cause and effect between the occurrence of an insured peril or a negligent act and resulting injury or damage. / Франсис Бэйкан (Francis Bacon), Вайкаунт Сэнт Олбэн (Viscount St Alban).

PROXY = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО (или ДОВЕРЕННОСТЬ, или МАНДАТ, или ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ, или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – A Proxy is a document that enables shareholders to vote on a company's proposals without attending the shareholder meeting. In the context of the Australian sharemarket, a written authorisation given by one person to another so that the second person can act in place of the first person, e.g., attending and voting at shareholders' meetings. The person authorised to act is also known as the Proxy. Written authorization given by a shareholder to someone else to represent him and vote his shares at a shareholders' meeting. This is another word for 'Substitute'. It usually refers to a document or a right used by a shareholder to give a designated person, often an officer of the company, the right to vote on behalf of that shareholder. A shareholder could give a person (anyone) their proxy to attend and vote their shares at an AGM (Annual General Meeting) or any duly called meeting of shareholders. Proxy is a document authorizing someone other than the shareholder to exercise the right to vote the stock owned by the shareholder. A Proxy is a 'substitution'. For example, it allows a shareholder to substitute someone for himself to attend, and vote at, corporate meetings. A proxy form is something shareholders sign in order to be represented at a meeting which they cannot attend. It transfers their voting rights to another party who is able to attend. Shareholders are entitled to appoint anyone as their proxy – not just the persons suggested by management on the pre-printed forms. Proxy is another word for 'substitute'. It usually refers to a document or a right used by a shareholder to give a designated person, often an officer of the company, the right to vote on behalf of that shareholder. A shareholder could give a person (anyone) their proxy to attend and vote their shares at an AGM (Annual General Meeting) or any duly called meeting of shareholders. / , например, . Под Мандатом, от Латинского слова Mandatum, означающее Поручение, понимается документ, удостоверяющий те или иные полномочия предъявителя, права на что-либо, например, депутатский мандат. В гражданском праве под Представительством понимается совершение сделок и иных юридических действий одним лицом (представителем) от имени и в интересах другого лица в соответствии с доверенностью или в силу закона.

PROXY = ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬ (или АНАЛОГ) – Proxy is a security or index whose correlation with another security or index is so strong that it is used as a substitute for the other. For example, General Electric (GE) has a very high correlation to the performance of the S&P 500. As GE goes, so goes the S&P 500. Therefore, GE can be used as a proxy for the S&P 500. The authority or instrument that transfers a shareholder's voting rights to an agent of the shareholder. Proxy may also mean the person empowered to act as agent to vote in place of the shareholder. Depositary Receipt holders: Foreign companies seek the participation of ADR/GDR holders in their Annual General Meetings through distribution of proxies or voting instruction cards which detail the various resolutions to be voted on at the meeting. Technically, voting instruction cards are not proxy cards since Depositary Receipt holders do not own shares directly. They simply instruct the Depositary on how to vote its proxy. / Дьженерэл Элэктчрик (Дьжи.И.; General Electric (GE)). Эс.ЭндПи. 500 (S&P 500).

PROXY FIGHT = БОРЬБА ЗА ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ – Proxy Fight:- sometimes a group(s) of shareholders will attempt to get other shareholders' proxy to vote shares, i.e. in an attempt to get enough votes to swing a decision – such as putting in a new Board of Directors.

PROXY STATEMENT = ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ (или ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВА, или УПОЛНОМОЧИВАЮЩАЯ ВЫПИСКА) – Proxy Statement:- information given to stockholders in conjunction with the solicitation of proxies.

PROXY VOTE = ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ ПО ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ – Proxy Vote:- when a shareholder does not vote his shares directly but allows another person to vote the shares on his behalf.

PROXY VOTING RIGHT = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСКОЕ ПРАВО ГОЛОСА (или ПРАВО ГОЛОСА ПО ДОВЕРЕННОСТИ) – Proxy Voting Right:- every shareholder can authorize a bank, a professional shareholder representative or another third party to exercise his voting rights at the general meeting. For practical reasons, shareholders frequently authorize their depository bank to exercise their voting rights, giving rise to the inaccurate term 'depository voting rights'. Proxy given to banks to vote the shares of third parties lodged with them for safekeeping, administration and management at the meetings of shareholders.

PRUDENT MAN RULE = ПРАВИЛО ПРЕДУСМОТРИТЕЛЬНОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА – Prudent Man Rule is an investment standard. In some US states, the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest the fund's money only in a list of securities designated by the state, the so-called legal list. In other US states, the trustee may invest in a security if it is one that would be bought by a prudent man of discretion and intelligence, who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

PRUINOSE = ПОКРЫТОЕ БЕЛОВАТЫМ НАЛЁТОМ – Pruinose:- having a frosted appearance with a white powdery coating. / Покрытое Беловатым Налётом:- имеющее замороженное или заиндевелое образование с белым порошкообразным покрытием.

PRUNE = ПОДРЕЗАТЬ (или ОБРЕЗАТЬ) – Prune:- to cut off what is not needed, such as to prune tillers so that the number of tillers in each entry is uniform. An example of to prune is to trim dead leaves off a plant. An example of to prune is to reduce the number of jobs in a company. / Отсекать то, что ненужно.

PRUNING = ОБРЕЗКА (или ЧЕКАНКА) – Topping is the removal of the terminal bud of the main stem. Pruning is the removal of apical points of vegetative and fruiting branches. For Pima S2 Cotton Cultivar:- The results indicated that topping plants at 120 cm height increased number of retended bolls, fruiting sites, days to first open boll, open boll, unopen bolls and seed cotton yield. Side branch pruning at 120 cm height increased final plant height, monopodia, main stem internodes, sympodia, earliness percentage and boll weight. Topping + pruning at 100 cm height only decreased number of aborted sites. Topping + pruning at 120 cm height increased

additional fruiting branch bolls, percentage of bolls on vegetative branches, boll weight and seed cotton yield. Topping at 120 cm height and 40 cm hill spacing resulted in the highest number of retended bolls and seed cotton yield. See also Topping. / Чеканка Хлопчатника – прищипка верхушек главного стебля и моноподиальных ветвей, – которая приостанавливает ростовые процессы и имеющиеся запасы питательных веществ у растений направляет на усиление питания плодовых органов. Чеканка также способствует лучшему освещению Растений. Чеканку начинают:- на высокоплодородных участках с мощным развитием растений при образовании 16–18 плодовых ветвей с 15–20 Июля; на участках со средним развитием растений при 15–16 плодовых ветвях с 20–25 Июля; на участках со слабым развитием Растений чеканку проводят в период с 01 по 10 Августа при образовании 13–14 плодовых ветвей. Эти сроки могут изменяться в зависимости от состояния Хлопчатника и климатических условий года. Чеканка Растений – удаление верхушек побегов или верхних побегов у сельскохозяйственных Растений для прекращения их роста. Агротехнический приём, улучшает плодообразование и ускоряет созревания урожая. Чеканка обеспечивает усиленный приток питательных веществ к завязям за счёт прекращения роста побегов. Это уменьшает опадение завязей и создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов. Чеканка Хлопчатника уменьшает полегание растений, ускоряет созревание волокна и раскрытие коробочек. Чеканку проводят после развития на кустах 14–16 плодовых ветвей. При чеканке боковые побеги обрезают на 2–3 см, главный стебель – на 4–6 см. Хлопчатник чеканят одновременно с рыхлением междурядий или нарезкой борозд для полива, применяя для этого приспособление к культиватору или специальные машины. Под Обрезкой (Trim) Растений понимается удаление ветвей или их укорачивание. Обрезают плодовые и декоративные растения для формирования кроны, регулирования сроков прохождения фаз развития растений, омолаживания. Под Пинцировкой (Topping), от Немецкого слова Pinzieren, означающее Удалять Конец, или Прищипкой понимается удаление верхушки молодого побега растения. Применяется при формировании кроны Персика, Яблони, некоторых декоративных Растений, для ускорения созревания урожая Огурца (в теплицах), Табака и другого. Под Чеканкой Растений понимается удаление верхушек побегов (topping) или верхних побегов в основном у Винограда и Хлопчатника для прекращения их роста. Уменьшает опадение завязей, создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов.

PRUNÈLLA = ПРУНЭЛЛА (или ПРЮНЕЛЬ, или ПРУНЭЛЛЯ, или СЛИВОВОЕ) – Prunèlla is a twilled woolen dress fabric; a heavy woolen fabric used for the upper of shoes. / Прюнель – лёгкая и плотная шерстяная или шёлковая ткань, идущая на изготовление верха обуви, на обивку мебели.

PRUSSIAN BLUE = ПРУССКОЕ ГОЛУБОЕ (или ПРУССКАЯ ЛАЗУРЬ) – Prussian Blue:- a greenish blue.

PS = OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

PS = PARTIALLY STERILE

PS = PEDIGREE SELETION

PS = PFERDESTÄRKE

PS = POTENTIAL SINK

PSA = PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT

PSA = PUBLIC SECURITIES ASSOCIATION

PSAE = PHILIPPINE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

PSAM = PURCHASE SAM

PSAM ID = PURCHASE SAM ID

PSAMMOPHYTES = ПСАММОФИТЫ (или ПЕСКОЛЮБЫ) – Psammophytes are the plants which prefer or tolerate sand, particularly fine to medium sand, as a habitat. / Под Псаммофитами, от Греческих слов Psámmos, означающее Песок, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются Растения, приспособленные к жизни на подвижных песках. Деревья и Кустарники образуют придаточные корни на стволах (Кандым, Саксаул), Травы – подземные побеги или длинные корневища (Осока Песчаная, Селин). Многие Псаммофиты используются для закрепления песков.

PSC = PRODUCTION SHARING CONTRACT

PSE = PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE

PSE = PRODUCER SUPPORT ESTIMATE

PSEUDO ALLELES = ПСЕВДОАЛЛЕЛИ – Pseudo Alleles are alleles that are functionally similar but structurally different. / Под Псевдоаллелями, от Греческих слов Pséudos, означающее Ложь, и Allēlōn, означающее Взаимно или Друг Друга, понимаются аллели, которые .

PSEUDOCEPHALIUM = ПСЕВДОЦЕФАЛИЙ – Pseudocephalium:- development of wool and bristles on a mature flowering stem which continues growth. See also Cephalium. / Под Псевдоцефалием, от Греческих слов Pséudos, означающее Ложь, и Kephalē, означающее Голова, понимается .

PSEUDO MARK = ПСЕВДО ЗНАК – Pseudo Mark:- a way of locating a word mark that is comprised of an alternative or intentionally corrupted spelling of an English word. The pseudo mark search locates spellings that are very similar or phonetically equivalent to the word mark.

PSEUDORESISTANCE = ПСЕВДОРЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ЛОЖНАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ЛОЖНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Pseudoresistance is apparent resistance which results from transitory characters in potentially susceptible host plants. Types of pseudoresistance are host evasion, induced resistance, and escape. / свойства (characters) .

psi = POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH

psia = POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH ABSOLUTE

psid = POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH DIFFERENTIAL

psig = POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH GAUGE

PSIPS = PUBLICATION SITE FOR ISSUED AND PUBLISHED SEQUENCES

PSL = PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER

PSMN = PAYMENT SETTLEMENT MESSAGE NOTIFICATION

PSMR = PAYMENT SETTLEMENT MESSAGE REQUEST

PSP = PHOTOPERIOD–SENSITIVE PHASE

PSR = PAYMENT SYSTEM RISK

PSS = PEAK SEASON SURCHARGE

PSS = POST SUPPORT SYSTEM

PSS = PRELIMINARY SCREENING SET

PSTN = PUBLIC SWITCHED TELEPHONE NETWORK

PSU = PRODUCTION SPACING UNIT

PSV = POST–SHIPMENT VERIFICATION

PSYCHROPHILIC MICROORGANISMS = ПСИХРОФИЛИЧЕСКИЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ (или ХОЛОДОЛЮБИВЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ) – Psychrophilic Microorganisms:- (Greek:- Psychros – Cold, Philos – Love) Microorganisms that thrive at low temperatures.

PSYCHROPHILIC SPOILAGE = ПСИХРОФИЛИЧЕСКАЯ ПОРЧА – Psychrophilic Spoilage is a spoilage on the surface of meat/fish.

PT = PORTUGAL

PT = POWER TILLER

PT3 = 6–8 HP POWER TILLER WITH STEERING CLUTCHES

PT5 = 5 HP POWER TILLER

PT6 = 3 TO 8 HP POWER TILLER

PTA = PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT

PTA = PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

PTBF = PRICE TO BE FIXED

PTCRD = PHILIPPINE TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PTD = PERSONAL TRUSTED DEVICE

PTDL = PATENT AND TRADEMARK DEPOSITORY LIBRARY

PTE = PATENT TERM EXTENSION

PTE = PORTUGESE ESCUDO

PTERIDOPHYTE = ПТЕРИДОФИТ (или ПАПОРОТНИКОВИДНОЕ) – Pteridophyte is the general name for the Ferns and related Genera. / для Папоротников и . Под Птеридофитом, от Греческих слов Pterón, означающее Перо, и Phytón, означающее Растение, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается . Под Папоротниковидными понимается Отдел Высших Бессемянных Растений. Травянистые или Древовидные Наземные и Водные Растения. На листьях (большей частью на нижней стороне) расположены группы спорангиев – сорусы. Около 12 000 Видов (300 Родов), по всему земному шару. Многие декоративны, некоторые съедобны (например, молодые побеги Кочедыжника, одного из Видов Орляка), другие лекарственные (например, Папоротник Мужской), некоторые ядовиты. Современные Папоротниковидные известны с карбона.

PTF = PREMIUMS TRUST FUND

PTFE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ПТФЭ – PTFE Fabric is a fabric made from Polytetrafluoroethylene, such as Gore-Tex. / Ткань ПТФЭ – ткань, изготовленная из Политэтрафторэтилена, такая как Го-Тэкс (Gore-Tex).

PTI = PRE–TRIP INSPECTION

PTO = PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PTO = POWER TAKE–OFF

PTOL = PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE LEGAL

PTOS = PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE SOCIETY

PTR = PROSPERITY THROUGH RICE

PTR2 = PROSPERITY THROUGH RICE PHASE 2

PTSC = PORT AND TERMINAL SERVICE CHARGE

PTT = POLYTRIMETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE

PU = AXIAL FLOW PUMP

PU = PRILLED UREA

PU4 = 6” DIAMETER AXIAL FLOW PUMP

PU5 = 10” DIAMETER AXIAL FLOW PUMP

PUA = POTENTIALLY UNWANTED APPLICATION

PUBERULENT = КОРОТКООПУШЁННОЕ – Puberulent:- slightly pubescent.

PUBESCENT = ОПУШЁННОЕ (или ПУШИСТОЕ) – Pubescent:- having a fuzzy surface; specifically, covered with fine soft short hairs. Pubescent:- covered with short, soft downy hairs (like a peach).

PUBISPINA = С РАЗРОШИМИСЯ (СОЧНЫМИ, ПЫШНЫМИ, ВЗРОСЛЫМИ) ШИПАМИ – Pubispina:- with downy spines. See also Arachnoid, Barbate, Canescence, Capillaceus, Capillatus, Ciliate, Cephalium, Coma, Felt, Glochids, Hirsute, Lanate, Lasiacantha, Penicillate, Pubescent, Scabrous, Villous, Woolly. / , Войлок (Felt), .

PUBLIC = ПУБЛИКА (или ТОЛПА) – In trade parlance, Public is non-professional speculators as distinguished from hedgers and professional speculators or traders. / На языке профессиональных биржевых дельцов под Публикой (или Толпой) понимаются непрофессиональные спекулянты, не являющиеся хэдьжерами и профессиональными спекулянтами или торговцами.

PUBLIC = ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ (или ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ) – Public:- connected with or acting on behalf of the people, community, or government rather than private matters or interests. Describing something that is the hands of the people and, as such, managed or controlled by the government; or that which is open to anyone.

PUBLIC ACCESS TERMINALS = ТЕРМИНАЛЫ ОБЩЕГО ДОСТУПА – Public Access Terminals:- terminals are made available to the patrons of a library or other research institution for use by the general public. / Терминалы Общего Доступа предназначены для того, чтобы позволить обществу пользоваться фондами покровителей библиотеки или иных исследовательских институтов.

PUBLIC AIRCRAFT = ВОЗДУШНОЕ СУДНО ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ – Public Aircraft means any of the following:- (i) except with respect to an aircraft described in subparagraph (E), an aircraft used only for the United States Government, except as provided in section 40125 (b); (ii) an aircraft owned by the Government and operated by any person for purposes related to crew training, equipment development, or demonstration, except as provided in section 40125 (b); (iii) an aircraft owned and operated by the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States or a political subdivision of one of these governments, except as provided in section 40125 (b); (iv) an aircraft exclusively leased for at least 90 continuous days by the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States or a political subdivision of one of these governments, except as provided in section 40125 (b); (v) an aircraft owned or operated by the armed forces or chartered to provide transportation or other commercial air service to the armed forces under the conditions specified by section 40125 (c). In the preceding sentence, the term 'other commercial air service' means an aircraft operation that:- (a) is within the United States territorial airspace; (b) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration determines is available for compensation or hire to the public, and (c) must comply with all applicable civil aircraft rules under title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

PUBLICATION FOR OPPOSITION = ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ ДЛЯ ПРОТИВОПОСТАВЛЕНИЯ (или ВОЗРАЖЕНИЯ) – Publication For Opposition:- if the examining attorney raises no objections to registration, or if the applicant overcomes all objections, the examining attorney will approve the mark for publication in the Official Gazette. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will send a Notice of Publication to the applicant stating the date of publication. Any party who believes it may be damaged by registration of the mark has thirty (30) days from the publication date to file either an opposition to registration or a request to extend the time to oppose. If no opposition is filed or if the opposition is unsuccessful, the application enters the next stage of the registration process. A Certificate of Registration will issue for applications based on use, or on a foreign registration under § 44, or a Notice of Allowance will issue for intent-to-use applications.

PUBLICATION NUMBER = ПУБЛИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР (или НОМЕР ПУБЛИКАЦИИ) – In the US patent and trademark law, Publication Number is a number assigned to the publication of patent applications filed on or after November 29, 2000. It includes the year, followed by a seven digit number, followed by a kind code. Example:- 200011234567A1.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES = ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ВЛАСТИ (или ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ ОРГАНЫ ВЛАСТИ, или ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ ВЕДОМСТВА) – Public Authorities:- the agencies or officials in a state responsible for the application and enforcement of the laws and regulations of that state which relate to any aspect of the standards and recommended practices contained in this annex.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY SERVICE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES = УСЛУГА (или ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ВЕДОМСТВ ДЛЯ ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ВЕДОМСТВ – Public Authority Service To Public Authorities:- public authority service includes electricity supplied and services rendered to municipalities or divisions or agencies of State or Federal governments, under special contracts or agreements or service classifications applicable only to public authorities.

PUBLIC COMPANY = ПУБЛИЧНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО) – Public Company:- a company is generally considered to be a public company if it has many shareholders. It does not necessarily mean that its shares are listed on a recognized stock exchange. In some jurisdictions, a company is deemed to be public if it has more than 50 shareholders. The definition of 'Public' may vary depending on the jurisdiction. Indeed, different agencies have different definitions. For example, the tax department (CRA in Canada) does not use the same definition as certain securities regulators, e.g., the BC Securities Commission (the Province of British Columbia)! See also Company. Public Company is a legal entity whose equity (shares) is publicly traded (mostly in the form of shares) and which is as a rule listed on one or several stock exchanges. Also known as Public Limited Company in the United Kingdom; and Company Limited By Shares, or Corporation in the United States. / Смотрите также Компания или Акционерное Общество (Company).

PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО НАДЗОРУ ЗА ВЕДЕНИЕМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА ПУБЛИЧНЫМИ КОМПАНИЯМИ (или ПАЛАТА ПО НАДЗОРУ ЗА ВЕДЕНИЕМ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА ПУБЛИЧНЫМИ АКЦИОНЕРНЫМИ ОБЩЕСТВАМИ) – Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) is a five-member board created by Sarbanes Oxley Act which has the authority to set and enforce auditing, attestation, quality control, and ethics (including independence) standards for public companies. It is also empowered to inspect the auditing operations of public accounting firms that audit public companies as well as impose disciplinary and remedial sanctions for violations of the board's rules, securities laws, and professional auditing standards. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) is a private-sector, non-profit corporation created by the Sarbanes–Oxley Act, a 2002 United States federal law, to oversee the auditors of public companies. Its stated purpose is to 'protect the interests of investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, fair, and independent audit reports'. Although a private entity, the PCAOB has many government-like regulatory functions, making it in some ways similar to the private 'self-regulatory organizations' (SROs) which regulate stock markets, broker-dealers, etc in the United States. In conversation, the PCAOB is often pronounced 'peekaboo'. The PCAOB has five members, including a chairman, each of whom is appointed by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Precisely two members of the PCAOB must be or have been a Certified Public Accountant. However, if the chairman of the PCAOB is one of those two members, he or she may not have been a practicing certified public accountant for at least five years prior to being appointed to the Board. Each member serves full-time, for staggered five-year terms. As of 2009, the salary of the PCAOB's chairman is USD672 676.00 per year, while the salaries of other board members are USD546 891.00 annually. The Board's annual budget of approximately USD180 million, which must be approved by the SEC each year, is funded by fees paid by US securities issuers. The organization has a staff of over 600, and its headquarters is in Washington, DC. The PCAOB's first chairman was the former New York Federal Reserve President, William J. McDonough. The Board's immediate past Chairman is Mark W. Olson, a former Federal Reserve Board governor. The PCAOB's current Chairman is James R. Doty. Under

Section 101 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the PCAOB has the power to:- (i) register public accounting firms that prepare audit reports for issuers; (ii) set auditing, quality control, ethics, independence and other standards relating to the preparation of audit reports by issuers; (iii) conduct inspections of registered public accounting firms; (iv) conduct investigations and disciplinary proceedings concerning, and impose appropriate sanctions where justified upon, registered public accounting firms and associated persons of such firms (including fines of up to USD100 000.00 against individual auditors, and USD2 million against audit firms); (v) perform such other duties or functions as the Board (or the SEC) determines are necessary or appropriate to promote high professional standards among, and improve the quality of audit services offered by, registered public accounting firms and their employees; (vi) sue and be sued, complain and defend, in its corporate name and through its own counsel, with the approval of the SEC, in any Federal, State or other court; (vii) conduct its operations, maintain offices, and exercise all of its rights and powers in any part of the United States, without regard to any qualification, licensing or other provision of State or municipal law; (viii) hire staff, accountants, attorneys and other agents as may be necessary or appropriate to the PCAOB's mission (with salaries set at a level comparable to private sector self-regulatory, accounting, technical, supervisory, or other staff or management positions); (ix) allocate, assess, and collect accounting support fees that fund the board; and (x) enter into contracts, execute instruments, incur liabilities, and do any and all other acts and things necessary, appropriate, or incidental to the conduct of its operations and the exercise of its powers under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Part of the PCAOB's power to set rules of the auditing industry includes the power to regulate the non-audit services that audit firms may offer their audit clients (such as consulting or tax services). This power was given to the PCAOB as a result of allegations, in cases such as Enron and Worldcom, that auditors' independence from their clients' managers had been compromised because of the large fees that audit firms were earning from these ancillary services. In addition, as part of the PCAOB's investigative powers, the Board is empowered to require that audit firms, or any person associated with an audit firm, provide testimony or documents in its (or his or her) possession. If the firm or person refuses to provide this testimony or these documents, the PCAOB may suspend or debar that person or entity from the public audit industry. The PCAOB may also seek the SEC's assistance in issuing subpoenas for testimony or documents from individuals or entities not registered with the PCAOB. Under Section 103 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, PCAOB was to establish auditing and related attestation, quality control, ethics, and independence standards and rules to be used by registered public accounting firms in the preparation and issuance of audit reports as required by the Act or the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Board's Office of the Chief Auditor advises the Board on the establishment of such auditing and related professional practice standards. As of 2011, PCAOB has issued fifteen broad Auditing Standards. Government oversight of the PCAOB:- each of these powers is subject to approval and oversight by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Individuals and audit firms subject to PCAOB oversight may appeal PCAOB decisions (including any disciplinary actions) to the SEC and the SEC has the power to modify or overturn PCAOB rules. The PCAOB is subject to SEC inspections and enforcement and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act gives the SEC the power to censure or remove PCAOB members for cause. Inspection Reports:- PCAOB periodically issue Inspection Reports of registered public accounting firms. While a large part of such reports are made public, portions of an inspection report that deal with criticisms of, or potential defects in, the firm's quality control systems are not made public if the firm addresses those matters to the Board's satisfaction within 12 months after the report date. Those portions are made public, however, if (1) the Board determines that a firm's efforts to address the criticisms or potential defects were not satisfactory, or (2) the firm makes no submission evidencing any such efforts. History:- the PCAOB was created in response to an ever-increasing number of accounting 'restatements' (corrections of past financial statements) by public companies during the 1990s, and a series of high-profile accounting scandals and record-setting bankruptcies by large public companies, notably those in 2002 involving WorldCom and Enron. Prior to the creation of the PCAOB, the audit industry was essentially self-regulated through the Public Oversight Board, a private organization whose members were appointed by the auditing industry. The Public Oversight Board was formally dissolved on March 31, 2002, though its members had resigned en masse in January 2002 to protest then-SEC Chairman Harvey Pitt's proposal for a new private auditor oversight body to regulate the industry (a proposal which would evolve into the PCAOB). Appointment of chairman Webster:- the first chairman of the PCAOB was William H. Webster, a prominent lawyer and former director of both the FBI and CIA. This appointment was controversial, however, for while Webster was widely recognized for his integrity and intellect, two of the SEC's five commissioners believed that SEC Chairman Harvey Pitt had not properly vetted the candidates or consulted with them on the appointment (and, indeed, had previously agreed with them on appointing TIAA-CREF chairman John Biggs as PCAOB chairman). In one of the most contentious SEC public hearings in recent memory, these two commissioners (Harvey Goldschmid and Roel Campos) publicly criticized the process of the appointment (though not Webster himself). Webster nonetheless was approved by the SEC by a 3–2 vote to become the PCAOB's first chairman. An audio recording of this contentious October 25, 2002 SEC public hearing at which Webster's nomination was voted on (and debated) can be listened to here. Just a few weeks after Webster was appointed to the PCAOB, however, another controversy erupted when newspapers reported that Webster had served on the board audit committee of US Technologies, a high-tech company being investigated for accounting irregularities. Pitt, whose tenure as SEC chair had already proven controversial, found himself in an untenable position. One of the claims made by Goldschmid during the rancorous October SEC hearing was that the candidates put forward by Pitt had not been properly vetted. Goldschmid's criticisms seemed prescient, and this, combined with other pressures, led Pitt to announce his resignation from the SEC on election day (November 04, 2002). Webster himself announced his resignation from the PCAOB a week later. Constitutional challenge:- in February 2006, the Free Enterprise Fund and Beckstead and Watts, LLP (a small Nevada-based accounting firm) filed a lawsuit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the PCAOB. According to the lawsuit, the provision of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act establishing the PCAOB violates the 'Appointments Clause' of the US Constitution, since the PCAOB members should be viewed as 'officers of the United States' because of the public purposes PCAOB serves, and, as such, must either be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the US Senate, or by the 'head' of a 'department', whereas PCAOB's board is appointed by the SEC, rather than by the Chairman of the SEC. The lawsuit also challenged the PCAOB as violating the Constitution's separation of powers, since the organization has quasi-executive, quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial functions. On August 22, 2008, the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the PCAOB as constitutional. The court found that board members are inferior officers not required to be appointed by the President, and that the President retains sufficient control of the Board via the SEC that the Board does not violate the separation of powers. The United States Supreme Court granted certiorari on May 18, 2009, to consider three questions:- (1) Whether the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 violates the Constitution's separation of powers by vesting members of the (PCAOB) with far-reaching executive power while completely stripping the President of all authority to appoint or remove those members or otherwise supervise or control their exercise of that power, or whether, as the court of appeals held, the Act is constitutional because Congress can restrict the President's removal authority in any way it 'deems best for the public interest'. (2) Whether the court of appeals erred in holding that, under the Appointments Clause, PCAOB members are 'inferior officers' directed and supervised by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), where the SEC lacks any authority to supervise those members personally, to remove the members for any policy-related reason or to influence the members' key investigative functions, merely because the SEC may review some of the members' work product. (3) If PCAOB members are inferior officers, whether the Act's provision for their appointment by the SEC violates the Appointments Clause either because the SEC is not a 'Department' or because the five commissioners, acting collectively, are not the 'Head' of the SEC. Free Enterprise Fund and Beckstead and Watts, LLP v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, et al. was

argued on December 07, 2009. In addition to the PCAOB, the United States (represented by Solicitor General Elena Kagan) also appeared as a respondent in the case and argued separately, defending the constitutionality of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Thirteen amici, ranging from libertarian think-tanks like the Cato Institute to managers of state public-employee pension funds, filed briefs in the case. On June 28, 2010, in a five-justice majority opinion written by Chief Justice John G. Roberts, the Supreme Court found the appointment provisions of the act constitutional, but struck down the for-cause removal provision. The Court did not accept petitioners' argument that the constitutional infirmity made all of the Board's prior activity unconstitutional; rather, it simply severed the for-cause removal clause from the rest of Sarbanes-Oxley, leaving the Board itself intact. / Вилъйэм Дьжей. МэкДона (William J. McDonough). Марк Дабл.Ю. Олсэн (Mark W. Olson). Дьжеймз Ар. Доти (James R. Doty). ВорлдКам (WorldCom) и Энрон (Enron). Хави Пит (Harvey Pitt). Вилъйэм Эйч. Вэбстё (William H. Webster). Дьжон Бигз (John Biggs). Хави Гольдшмид (Harvey Goldschmid) и (Roel Campos). Бэкстэд Энд Вотс, Эл.Эл.Пи. против Паблик Кампэни Окаунтин Овёсайд Бод (Beckstead and Watts, LLP v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board). Элэна Кегэн (Elena Kagan). Институт Кейтчо (Cato Institute). Дьжон Дьжи. Робэтс (John G. Roberts). Сарбэйнз-Аксли (Sarbanes-Oxley).

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS = ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ КОРПОРАЦИИ – In the United Kingdom, Public Corporations are public trading bodies which have a substantial degree of financial independence from the public authority which created them. A public corporation is publicly controlled to the extent that the public authority, i.e. central or local government, usually appoints the whole or a majority of the board of management. Such bodies comprise much the greater part of sub-sector S.11001, public non-financial corporations.

PUBLIC ELEVATORS = ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ ЭЛЕВАТОРЫ – Public Elevators are the grain elevators in which bulk storage of grain is provided to the public for a free. Grain of the same grade but owned by different persons is usually mixed or commingled as opposed to storing it 'identity preserved'. Some elevators are approved by exchanges as regular for delivery on futures contracts. See also Regular Warehouse. Public Elevators are the licensed and regulated bulk storage facilities where grain is stored for a rental fee. The elevators may also be approved for delivery on commodity futures exchanges.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE = ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Public Enterprise is an enterprise (i) whose debt or equity securities are traded in a public market, including those traded on a stock exchange or in the over-the-counter market, including securities quoted only locally or regionally; or (b) whose financial statements are filed with a regulatory agency in preparation for the sale of any class of securities. Public Enterprises:- resident corporations controlled by the government. Control may be exercised through ownership of more than half the voting shares, legislation, decree, or regulations that establish specific corporate policy or allow the government to appoint the directors.

PUBLIC FINANCE = ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ) – Public Finance:- revenue collection and expenditure activities of government, and management of the public debt. The adjective, financial, is widely used to denote activities pertaining to money matters. The verb, to finance, means to provide means of payment, capital or credit, and its substantive, financing, denotes this process.

PUBLIC GOODS = ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – Public Goods, also known as Collective Goods. These are a very special class of goods which cannot practically be withheld from one individual consumer without withholding them from all (the 'nonexcludability criterion') and for which the marginal cost of an additional person consuming them, once they have been produced, is zero (the 'nonrivalrous consumption' criterion). The classic example of a nearly pure public good is national defense:- you cannot defend the vulnerable border regions of a country from the ravages of foreign invaders without also simultaneously defending everyone else who lives within the borders. The inability of potential providers to exclude people who refuse to pay from nevertheless consuming and benefitting from an expensive public good usually means that very many of the consumers of the good will act as free riders and choose not to help pay for its provision. Consequently private production of the good or service may prove unprofitable, and the good or service thus may not be provided at all by the free market – even though everyone might concede they would be better off with some positive level of production of the good in question. Actually, the public goods problem is not quite as hopeless as the simple version of the theory makes it sound. Various social arrangements have evolved to encourage the provision of public goods. The non-profit 'third sector' of the economy devotes considerable effort to the provision of public goods financed by voluntary contributions that are motivated by appeals to people's 'civic conscience' (or to their desire for the honors and respect that the community spontaneously accords to 'public benefactors'). Voluntary contributions may also be gathered from those people most intensely and deeply concerned about the particular social need being addressed or from those who can be 'shamed' into it by informal social pressures that withdraw status and respect from people identified and stigmatized as free riders. In addition to these non-profit approaches, the provision of public goods may often be handled through ordinary market forces if some way can be found to link the consumption of the public good to the consumption of some other good that does not suffer from the 'non-excludability' problem and hence can generate a profit. A shopping mall offers good examples of such 'tying' arrangements. The mall management provides such public goods to shoppers as security protection, a clean and pleasant environment, public water fountains and rest rooms, entertainment, etc without direct charges – but, since these amenities attract larger crowds of customers to the mall and increase sales for the stores located there, the mall's owners are able to command higher rents from their tenants. It should also be noted that at least a partial provision of public goods often occurs when there is a single person (or a rather small group of persons) who feel they stand to benefit personally from a particular public good to such an unusually large degree that it is worthwhile for them to go ahead and just pay for the whole thing while ignoring the many other small-time free riders as irrelevant. Remember, by the definition of a public good, the free riders' additional consumption does not cost anything extra. The classic 'solution' to the problem of under-provision of public goods has been government funding through compulsory taxation (often, but not necessarily, accompanied by actual government agency production of the good or service in question). Although this may substantially alleviate the problem of numerous 'free riders' that refuse to pay for the benefits they nevertheless love to receive, it should be noted that the political process does not provide any very plausible method for determining what the 'optimal' level of provision of a public good actually is. When we cannot observe what individuals are willing to give up in order to get the public good, how can we (or the politicians) assess how urgently they really want more or less of it, given the other possible uses of their money? So any given public good will still most likely be either under-provided or over-provided under government stewardship. Note also that the 'public goods' problem is an extreme special case of the more general problem of externalities.

PUBLIC KEY = ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ КЛЮЧ – In a Public Key cryptosystem that key of a user's key pair which is publicly known. / В криптосистеме публичного ключа тот ключ из пары ключей пользователя, который известен публично.

PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE = ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА ПУБЛИЧНОГО КЛЮЧА (или ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА ПУБЛИЧНЫХ КЛЮЧЕЙ) – (1) A Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a combination of hardware and software products, policies and procedures that provide the basic security required to carry out electronic business so that users, who do not know each other, or are widely distributed can communicate securely through a chain of trust. A Public Key Infrastructure is based on digital certificates that act like 'electronic passports'. It should consist of a security policy, a certification authority, a registration authority, a certificate distribution system and

PKI-enabled applications. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a system of administrative procedures and methods, combined with secure information technologies, that is used to manage secure electronic commerce. Provides for a means of securely identifying participants in electronic transactions as well as secure transmission and handling of data.

(2) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a collection of hardware, software, policy and human roles that successfully bind a subscriber's identity to a key pair (public and private) through the issuance and administration of digital certificates throughout their 'life-cycle' (creation, maintenance, archival records and destruction).

PUBLIC LAW = ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ПРАВО – Public Law is the set of legal principles which govern the exercise of power by public bodies. What are public bodies? There are many public bodies of various kinds who take decisions every day which affect the lives of thousands of individuals. They include government ministers and departments, local authorities, the prison service, NHS Trusts, coroners' courts and many more. What are public law remedies? There are many procedures by which individuals can challenge the legality of decisions made by public bodies. They include:- (i) judicial review:- court proceedings in which a judge is asked to review the lawfulness of the decision which is being challenged; (ii) complaints procedures such as the social service complaints procedure; and (iii) Ombudsman schemes such as the Local Government Ombudsman, and the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. For example, Public Law 480 (PL 480) in the United States is the principal legislative authority for channeling US food and fiber to needy countries. First enacted in 1954, PL 480 was extended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966 and subsequent legislation. Public Law is a theory of law governing the relationship between individuals (citizens, companies) and the state. Under this theory, constitutional law, administrative law and criminal law are sub-divisions of public law. This theory is at odds with the concept of constitutional law, which requires all laws to be specifically enabled, and thereby sub-divisions, of a constitution. Generally speaking, private law is the area of law in a society that affects the relationships between individuals or groups without the intervention of the state or government. In many cases the public/private law distinction is confounded by laws that regulate private relations while having been passed by legislative enactment. In some cases these public statutes are known as Laws Of Public Order, as private individuals do not have the right to break them and any attempt to circumvent such laws is void as against public policy. / В теории права под Публичным Правом понимаются правовые нормы, регулирующие деятельность государственных органов, отношения между гражданами и органами государства. Деление права на публичное право и частное право заимствовано буржуазным правом из Римского права. Публичное Право, в буржуазной теории права нормы, устанавливающие структуру и порядок деятельности государственных органов, регулирующие отношения, складывающиеся между гражданами и органами государства. Утверждая, что публичное право защищает интересы всех членов общества, буржуазные юристы противопоставляют его частному праву, защищающему якобы интересы отдельных личностей. Основанием разделения права на публичное и частное является также различие способов охраны интересов управомоченных лиц:- в публичном праве они защищаются по инициативе государственного органа независимо от желания потерпевшего. Впервые разделение права на публичное и частное было введено Римскими юристами, в дальнейшем это деление было развито буржуазной юриспруденцией. Такое деление отражает антагонистические противоречия между интересами общества и отдельной личности, порождаемые капиталистической частной собственностью. К сфере публичного права относят государственное, административное, финансовое, уголовное, процессуальное право, то есть отрасли права, назначение которых – охрана интересов класса буржуазии в целом. Социалистическое право не знает деления на публичное и частное.

PUBLIC LAW 480 = ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ПРАВО 480 – Public Law 480 (PL 480) is the principal legislative authority for channeling US food and fiber to needy countries. First enacted in 1954, PL 480 was extended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966 and subsequent legislation.

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПУБЛИЧНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ) – Public Liability Insurance is an insurance that indemnifies against any claims for injury or damage by members of the public to their property by you or your business.

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY = ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО (или ПУБЛИЧНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕНОСТЬЮ) – In the United Kingdom, Public Limited Company (PLC) is a company whose shares may be traded publicly. Requires an authorized minimum share capital of £50 000.00; of which it must have allotted shares to the value of at least £50 000.00 and a minimum of 25% must be fully paid up prior to starting business.

PUBLIC OFFERING = ОТКРЫТАЯ ПОДПИСКА (или ПУБЛИЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Public Offering is the sale of equity shares or other financial instruments by an organization to the public in order to raise funds for business expansion and investment. Public offerings of corporate securities in the United States must be registered with and approved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are normally conducted by an investment underwriter. Generally, any sale of securities to more than 35 people is deemed to be a public offering, and thus requires the filing of registration statements with the appropriate regulatory authorities. The offering price is predetermined and established by the issuing company and the investment bankers handling the transaction. The term public offering is equally applicable to a company's initial public offering, as well as subsequent offerings. See also Primary Distribution. / Смотрите также Первичное Размещение (Primary Distribution).

PUBLIC RELEASE = ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Public Release:- variety or germplasm developed and released by public institutions, such as universities, colleges, institutes, centers, USDA-ARS.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION 17 = ПУБЛИЧНАЯ РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ № 17 – Public Resolution No. 17 (PR 17) is the public resolution which requires that US Government financed cargoes (Eximbank) must be shipped 100 percent in US flag ships, but that the requirement may be waived up to 50 percent in some cases. / Публичная Резолюция № 17 (ПР 17) – это Публичная Резолюция Конгресса США, требующая того, чтобы Правительство США финансировало грузы (Эксимбэньк (Eximbank)), которые на все 100 процентов должны перевозиться судами под флагом США, но и чтобы данное требование в некоторых случаях могло быть соблюдено и до 50 процентов.

PUBLIC SECTOR = ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ СЕКТОР (или ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ СЕКТОР) – In the United States, Public Sector is the part of an economy in which goods and services are produced and/or (re)distributed by government agencies. Comprises general government plus public non-financial corporations. / Публичный или Общественный Сектор состоит из обычных правительственных структур и публичных нефинансовых корпораций.

PUBLIC SECTOR BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПУБЛИЧНОГО СЕКТОРА (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО СЕКТОРА) – Public Sector Bonds are interest-bearing debentures issued by private mortgage banks and public sector banks to finance public sector loans (loans to public sector institutions – the federal and state authorities, as well as towns and cities – to implement public sector investments. Also referred to as Public Sector Mortgage Bonds.

PUBLIC SECTOR LOAN = ССУДА ПУБЛИЧНОМУ СЕКТОРУ (или ССУДА ОБЩЕСТВЕННОМУ СЕКТОРУ) – Public Sector Loan is borrowing by towns and cities, local authorities and associations of local authorities. Public sector loans are provided by commercial banks, savings banks and mortgage banks.

PUBLIC STREET AND HIGHWAY LIGHTING = ОСВЕЩЕНИЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ УЛИЦ И АВТОСТРАД – Public Street And Highway Lighting includes electricity supplied and services rendered for the purposes of lighting streets, highways, parks, and other public places; or for traffic or other signal system service, for municipalities, or other divisions or agencies of State or Federal governments.

PUBLIC SWITCHED TELEPHONE NETWORK = ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ КОММУТАЦИОННАЯ ТЕЛЕФОННАЯ РАБОЧАЯ СЕТЬ – The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) is a circuit-switched network that is used primarily for voice communications worldwide, with more than 800 million subscribers. Originally a network of fixed-line analog telephone systems, the PSTN is now almost entirely digital and also includes mobile as well as fixed telephones. The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) is the network of the world's public circuit-switched telephone networks, in much the same way that the Internet is the network of the world's public IP-based packet-switched networks. Originally a network of fixed-line analog telephone systems, the PSTN is now almost entirely digital, and now includes mobile as well as fixed telephones. PSTN (short for the Public Switched Telephone Network) is the world's collection of interconnected voice-oriented public telephone networks, both commercial and government-owned. It's also referred to as the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS). It's the aggregation of circuit-switching telephone networks that has evolved from the days of Alexander Graham Bell ('Doctor Watson, come here!'). Today, it is almost entirely digital in technology except for the final link from the central (local) telephone office to the user. In relation to the Internet, the PSTN actually furnishes much of the Internet's long-distance infrastructure. Because Internet service providers (ISPs) pay the long-distance providers for access to their infrastructure and share the circuits among many users through packet-switching, Internet users avoid having to pay usage tolls to anyone other than their ISPs. / Алыкзэндё Грээм Бэл (Alexander Graham Bell) Доктор Ватсэн (Doctor Watson). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE = ПУБЛИЧНЫЙ СКЛАД (или СКЛАД ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА) – Public Warehouse is a business that provides the use of space for storage to a variety of clients. This space can be leased for varying amounts of time determined by the contract set by both parties. Public Warehouse:- a warehouse which is available to all companies and persons who wish to make use of the services offered. Public Warehouse is a warehouse available to all companies and persons who wish to make use of the services offered. / В США под Складом Общественного Пользования (Public Warehouse) понимается склад на территории или вблизи порта, на котором хранятся товары после их разгрузки с судна или ожидающие погрузки на судно. После помещения товаров на склад общественного пользования выдаётся складской варрант, который должен быть составлен до того, как товары смогут покинуть склад.

PUC = PAID–UP CAPITAL

PUC = PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

PUCE = ПЬЮС (или КРАСНОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Puce:- a dark red. / тёмно-красное.

PUCKER = СКЛАДКА (или СБОРКА, или МОРЩИНА) – Pucker:- the gathering of material resulting from improper tension adjustment, fittings selection and adjustment, needle selection. Pucker is the uneven surface caused by differential shrinkage of the yarns in a fabric or differential shrinkage of the fabric and sewing thread. May be desirable and planned, or undesirable. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. See also Pleats. Pucker is the uneven surface caused by differential shrinkage in the two layers of a bonded fabric during processing, dry cleaning, or washing. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Морщины – результат неодинаковой усадки ткани по ширине в процессе валки суконной ткани.

PUCKERED AND DISCOLORED BAND = СМОРЩЕННАЯ (или МОРЩИНИСТАЯ) И ИЗМЕНИВШАЯ ЦВЕТ ПОЛОСА – Puckered And Discolored Band in denim trouser along the weft direction. Possible Cause:- insertion of weft with different shrinkage and color change characteristics due to further treatment. Major defect as it foils garment appearance. Weaving defect.

PUCKERED SEAMS = СМОРЩЕННЫЕ (или МОРЩИНИСТЫЕ) ШВЫ – Puckered Seams:- an irregular seam surface usually caused by:- (a) inherent fabric characteristic, (b) needle puncture, (c) machine feed slippage or (d) incorrect machine application. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

PUCKERED SELVAGE = СМОРЩЕННАЯ (или ПЕРЕГНУТАЯ) КРОМКА – Puckered Selvage:- usually caused by selvage being stretched in finishing or by uneven wetting out in sanforization process.

PUDDLE = ЗАГРУБЕВШЕЕ (или УПЛОТНЁННОЕ) – Puddle:- to stir up; make muddy or turbid.

PUDDLED SOIL = ЗАГРУБЕВШАЯ ПОЧВА (или УПЛОТНЁННАЯ ПОЧВА) – Puddled Soil is a soil whose structure has been mechanically destroyed, allowing the soil to run together when saturated with water. A soil that has been puddled is usually in a massive nonstructural state.

PUDDLING = ВЗМУЧИВАНИЕ (ПОЧВЫ) (или ОСАДКА (ПОЧВЫ) ПРИ УВЛАЖНЕНИИ) – Puddling:- turning the soil into a muddy or watertight paste through secondary tillage.

PUDOC = CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL PUBLISHING AND DOCUMENTATION

PUGGAREE = ПАГЭРИ (или ТЮРБАН) – Puggaree is a light scarf wrapped around a sun helmet or used as a hatband. Puggaree is a thin muslin scarf tied round a sun helmet so as to hang down over the wearer's neck and shield it from the sun.

PUHCA = PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935

PULCHELLUS = ПУЛЬХЭЛЛУС (или ХОРОШЕНЬКОЕ, или КРАСАВЧИК, или МОЛОДЧИК) – Pulchellus:- small and beautiful.

PULLBACK = ОТКАТ – A Pullback is a pause or moderate drop in a stock or commodities pricing chart from recent peaks that occur within a continuing uptrend. A pullback is very similar to Retracement or Consolidation, and the terms are sometimes used interchangeably. The term pullback is usually applied to pricing drops that are relatively short in duration – for example, a few consecutive sessions – before the uptrend resumes. Key Takeways:- (i) A pullback is a temporary reversal in the price action of an asset or security. (ii) The duration of a pullback is usually only a few consecutive sessions. A longer pause before the uptrend resumes is generally referred to as Consolidation. (iii) Pullbacks can provide an entry point for traders looking to enter a position when other technical indicators remain bullish. What Does a Pullback Tell You? Pullbacks are widely seen as buying opportunities after a security has experienced a large upward price movement. For example, a stock may experience a significant rise following a positive earnings announcement and then experience a pullback as traders with existing positions take the profit off the table. The

positive earnings, however, are a fundamental signal that suggests that the stock will resume its uptrend. Most pullbacks involve a security's price moving to an area of technical support, such as a moving average or pivot point, before resuming their uptrend. Traders should carefully watch these key areas of support since a breakdown from them could signal a reversal rather than a pullback. Example of How to Use a Pullback:- Pullbacks typically don't change the underlying fundamental narrative that is driving the price action on a chart. They are usually profit-taking opportunities following a strong run-up in a security's price. For example, a company may report blow-out earnings and see shares jump 20%. The stock may experience a pullback the next day as short-term traders lock in profits. However, the strong earnings report suggests that the business underlying the stock is doing something right. Buy and hold traders and investors will likely be attracted to the stock by the strong earnings reports, supporting a sustained uptrend in the near-term. Every stock chart has examples of pullbacks within the context of a prolonged uptrend. While these pullbacks are easy to spot in retrospect, they can be harder to assess for investors holding a security that's losing value. In the example above, the SPDR® S&P 500® ETF (SPY) experiences four pullbacks within the context of a prolonged trend higher. (Notes:- SPDR is a short for the Standard & Poor's Depositary Receipt; and ETF is a short for the exchange-traded fund.) These pullbacks typically involved a move to near the 50-day moving average where there was technical support before a rebound higher. Traders should be sure to use several different technical indicators when assessing pullbacks to ensure that they don't turn into longer-term reversals. The Difference Between a Reversal and a Pullback:- Pullbacks and reversals both involve a security moving off its highs, but pullbacks are temporary and reversals are longer term. So how can traders distinguish between the two? Most reversals involve some change in a security's underlying fundamentals that force the market to reevaluate its value. For example, a company may report disastrous earnings that make investors recalculate a stock's net present value. Similarly, it could be a negative settlement, a new competitor releasing a product or some other event that will have a long-term impact on the company underlying the stock. These events, while happening outside of the chart, so to speak, will appear over several sessions and initially will seem much like a pullback. For this reason, traders use moving averages, trendlines and trading bands to flag when a pullback keeps going and is at risk of entering reversal territory. Limitations in Trading Pullbacks:- The biggest limitation of trading pullbacks is that a pullback could be the start of a true reversal. Being that both pullbacks and reversals happen on a range of timeframes, including intraday if you want to go granular, one trader's multi-session pullback is actually a reversal for a day trader looking at the same chart. If the price action breaks the trendline for your timeframe, then you may be looking at a reversal rather than a pullback. In this case, it is not the time to enter a bullish position. Of course, adding other technical indicators and fundamental data scans to the mix will increase a trader's confidence in identifying pullbacks from true reversals. See also Consolidation, and Retracement.

PULLED–IN FILLING = ПРОТЯНУТАЯ УТОЧИНА – Pulled-In Filling is an extra thread dragged into the shed with the regular pick and extending only a part of the way across the fabric.

PULLED WOOL = ВЫЩИПАННАЯ (или СНЯТАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ (или ПОДПАР, или ЗАВОДСКАЯ ОВЕЧЬЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Pulled Wool is a wool pulled from skins of slaughtered sheep. The wool is pulled from the skins after treatment of the fleshy side of skins with a depilatory. Pulled wool should not be confused with 'dead wool'.

PULLEY = ШКИВ (или БАРАБАН) – Pulley is a small wheel that turns by a belt to transmit or apply power. / Под Шкивом, от Нидерландского слова Schijf, понимается деталь ремённой или канатной передачи, колесо, обод которого имеет цилиндрическую бочкообразную или профилирующую (для клиновых ремней) форму. Под Барабаном понимается:- (1) деталь машин и сооружений в форме полого цилиндра, конуса или многогранника. (2) Опирающаяся на своды цилиндрическая или многогранная верхняя часть здания (обычно с окнами), служащая основанием купола.

PULL–IN = ПРОТЯНУТЬ (или ПРОДЁРГИВАТЬ, или ВТЯГИВАТЬ, или СТЯГИВАТЬ, или СДЕРЖИВАТЬ или ОСАЖИВАТЬ) – Pull-In:- xxxxx. See also Jerk-In. Fabrics defect. Pull-In:- to rein in; restrain. / Pull-In = Втягивать или Стягивать или Сдерживать или Осаживать.

PULLOVER = XX (или ПУЛОВЕР, или ФУФАЙКА) – Pullover:- a pullover garment, as a sweater.

PULP = ПУЛЬПА (или МЯКОТЬ) – (1) Pulp is the product of cooking wood chips, cotton, or some source of cellulose with water and appropriate chemicals. Used in the manufacture of cellulosic fibers, paper, and other cellulose-based products. Pulp is a generic term for the processed fibrous material manufactured for different end-uses such as fibers, paper, compounds.

(2) Pulp:- xxxxx. / Под Пульпой, от Латинского слова Pulpa, означающее Мякоть, понимается:- (i) зубная мякоть, содержимое коронковой и корневой полостей зуба; или (ii) основная масса селезёнки. Пульпа:- (1) зубная мякоть, содержимое коронковой и корневой полостей зуба; состоит из соединительной ткани, богатой нервными окончаниями, лимфатическими и кровеносными сосудами. Пульпа обеспечивает питание и рост зубов. (2) Основная масса селезёнки. Различают красную пульпу, состоящую из ретикулярной ткани, в петлях которой располагаются главным образом эритроциты, и белую пульпу, состоящую из ретикулярной ткани с лимфоидными клетками.

(3) Pulp is the juicy flesh filling the cavity of a fruit. / Пульпа или Мякоть – сочный мясистый налив полости плода.

(4) Pulp:- xxxxx. / Пульпа, смесь тонкоизмельчённого (мельче 1–0.5 миллиметра (мм)) полезного ископаемого с водой. Пульпа образуется при измельчении руд перед обогащением, при гидродобыче, гидротранспорте и тому подобном. От плотности (отношение массы твёрдой и жидкой фаз) и дисперсности (количество классов различной крупности) зависят вязкость пульпы, возрастающая с увеличением плотности и количества тонких классов (микронных размеров), а также скорость оседания твёрдых частиц, уменьшающаяся с повышением плотности пульпы и содержания в ней мелких частиц.

PULPIT = ПУЛЬПИТ (или ПОМОСТ, или ПОПИТ) – Pulpit is a raised structure adjacent to, or in the center of, the pit or ring at a futures exchange where market reporters, employed by the exchange, record price changes as they occur in the trading pit or ring. / Возвышающееся строение, примыкающее к или находящееся в центре ямы или ринга (арены) на бирже фьючерсов, в котором репортёры рынка, нанятые биржей, записывают все изменения в ценах по мере их проявления в процессе торговли в этой яме или ринге (арене).

PULP PAPER = XX – Pulp Paper:- pulp is a lignocellulosic fibrous material prepared by chemically or mechanically separating cellulose fibers from wood, fiber crops, waste paper, or rags. Pulp is the major raw material used in papermaking and in the industrial production of other paper products.

PULQUE = ПУЛЬКЕ – Pulque is a traditional alcoholic drink made in Mexico from the fermented sap of Maguey (various Agave species). Unlike beer, the fermentable carbohydrate is fructose, not starch. / Пульке (в Испанском языке слово Pulque было заимствовано из языков Мексиканских Индейцев), Мексиканский национальный напиток, получаемый из сладкого сока Агавы (Agave Salmiana, Agave Atrovirens и другие Виды). Для получения сока перед зацветанием срезают цветочную стрелку и из среза собирают сок (4–7 литра (л) ежедневно в течение 3 месяцев (мес)). Сок быстро забраживает, и получается пульке, содержащий 4–8% алкоголя. Ещё в древности пульке употреблялся Ацтеками во время религиозных церемоний. Пульке, или

Октиль (Окчу) (Испанское Pulque, Octil) – Мексиканский традиционный алкогольный напиток из ферментированного сока Агавы. В до-Испанские времена местные жители получали из ферментированного сока Растений Агавы напиток, называемый Пульке. Магхэй (Maguey) – это другое имя для Растения Агава, из которого производится тэкиля (tequila), но это не местное название, а привезённое с Антильских Островов (первое упоминание об Агаве встречается в книге Питё Мартё (Peter Martyr) в 1533). Индейцы племени Науатли (Náhuatle) называли это Растение Metl или Mexcametl – откуда и произошло название Мескаль. Для них это было божественное Растение, почитаемое как ранняя инкарнация богини Майяэул (Mayaheul), которая имела 400 грудей для её 400 детей (Centzon Totchtin). У других аборигенов были свои названия для Растения:- Индейцы Пурепэча (Purépecha) называли его Карнаба (Carnaba) или Токамба (Tocamba); Индейцы Отоми (Otomi) – Гуада (Guada). Агава играла намного большую роль, чем источник сырья для алкогольного напитка. Её листья использовались подобно пеньковому волокну для изготовления спальных матов, одежды, верёвок и бумаги. Напиток Пульке, получаемый из неё, был питателен и богат витаминами. Это растение Индейцы Центральной Америки очень метко звали ‘el arbol de las maravillas’ – ‘дерево чудес’.

PULSE = БОБ (или БОБОВОЕ, или ПУЛЬС) – Pulse (crop):- the dried edible seeds of cultivated Legumes; applied especially to leguminous crops grown in tropical and subtropical Asia.

PULSE FIELD GEL ELECTROPHORESIS = ГЕЛЬ–ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ В ПУЛЬСИРУЮЩЕМ ПОЛЕ – Pulse Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) is a variation on the electrophoresis procedure where a computer flips the electric field in preset pulses in different directions and defined strengths.

PULSES = БОБОВЫЕ (КУЛЬТУРЫ) (или ЗЕРНОБОБОВЫЕ (КУЛЬТУРЫ)) – Pulses are a type of leguminous crop that are harvested solely for the dry seed. Dried beans, lentils and peas are the most commonly known and consumed types of pulses. Pulses do not include crops which are harvested green (e.g., green peas, green beans) – these are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g., Soybean and Groundnuts) and leguminous crops that are used exclusively for sowing purposes (e.g., seeds of Clover and Alfalfa). What Are Some Examples Of Pulses? You probably already eat more pulses than you realize! Popular pulses include all Varieties of dried beans, such as kidney beans, lima beans, butter beans and broad beans. Chick Peas, Cowpeas, Black-eyed Peas and Pigeon Peas are also Pulses, as are all Varieties of Lentils. Staples dishes and cuisines from across the world feature Pulses, from hummus in the Mediterranean (Chick Peas), to a traditional full English breakfast (baked navy beans) to Indian Dal (Peas or Lentils). Why Are They Important Crops? Pulses are essential crops for a number of reasons. They are packed with nutrients and have a high protein content, making them an ideal source of protein particularly in regions where meat and dairy are not physically or economically accessible. Pulses are low in fat and rich in soluble fibre, which can lower cholesterol and help in the control of blood sugar. Because of these qualities they are recommended by health organizations for the management of non-communicable diseases like diabetes and heart conditions. Pulses have also been shown to help combat obesity. For farmers, pulses are an important crop because they can be both sold and consumed by the farmers and their families. Having the option to eat and sell the pulses they grow helps farmers maintain household food security and creates economic stability. Furthermore, the nitrogen-fixing properties of pulses improve soil fertility, which increases and extends the productivity of the farmland. By using pulses for intercropping and cover crops, farmers can also promote farm biodiversity and soil biodiversity, while keeping harmful pests and diseases at bay. Pulses can contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing dependence on the synthetic fertilizers used to introduce nitrogen artificially into the soil. Greenhouse gases are released during the manufacturing and application of these fertilizers, and their overuse can be detrimental to the environment. However, pulses fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil naturally, and in some cases free soil-bound phosphorous, thus significantly decreasing the need for synthetic fertilizers. Pulses are crops grown for their edible seeds, such as Peas, Lentils, Chick Peas or Beans. Pulses are the edible seeds of Plants in the Legume Family. Pulses grow in pods and come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recognizes 11 types of Pulses:- dry beans, dry broad beans, dry peas, chickpeas, cow peas, pigeon peas, lentils, Bambara beans, vetches, lupins and pulses nes (not elsewhere specified – minor pulses that don’t fall into one of the other categories). Pulses have a long, rich history. The first evidence of pulses comes from 11 000 years ago in the Fertile Crescent, a region in the Middle East which was home to some of the earliest human civilizations. Pulses are annual crops that yield between one and 12 grains or seeds. The term Pulses is limited to crops harvested solely as dry grains, which differentiates them from other vegetable crops that are harvested while still green. Between 2010 and 2013, 173 different countries grew and exported pulses. Pulses are healthy, nutritious and easy to cook with. Growing pulses also promotes sustainable agriculture, as pulse crops help decrease greenhouse gases, increase soil health, and use less water than other crops. Pulses are the dried seeds of the legume plants. Hundreds of different varieties of pulses are grown around the globe. Common Pulses:- dry beans, lentils, faba beans, dry peas, chickpeas, cowpeas, Bambara beans, pigeon peas, lupins, vetches. Hundreds of Varieties of pulses are grown in 173 countries around the world. The names of the above list are a small representation of the pulse Varieties that you may see at your local market. / Под Бобовыми или Зернобобовыми Культурами понимаются сельскохозяйственные культуры, выращиваемые вследствие съедобности их семян, такие как, Горох, Чечевица, Нут обыкновенный или Бобы. Бобовые относятся к Семейству Двудольных Растений, имеющих плод – боб. По всему земному шару они насчитывают приблизительно 17 000 Видов или приблизительно 700 Родов. Бобовые включают в себя три Подсемейства:- (i) собственно Бобовые или Мотыльковые; (ii) Мимозовые, главным образом Деревья и Кустарники; и (iii) Цезальпиниевые, преимущественно Деревья и Кустарники с перистыми листьями. Среди Бобовых имеются:- (i) продовольственные культуры, к которым относятся Горох, Соя, Фасоль и другие; (ii) кормовые культуры, к которым относятся Вика, Клевер, Люцерна и другие; (iii) технические, декоративные растения и так далее. Продукты из Бобовых богаты белками. На корнях Бобовых живут клубеньковые Бактерии. Бобовые (Fabaceae, Leguminosae), Семейство Двудольных Растений, широко распространённое во всех областях земного шара. Некоторые под названием Бобовые объединяют 3 близкородственных Семейства:- Мотыльковые (Papilionaceae, или Fabaceae), Цезальпиниевые (Caesalpiniaceae) и Мимозовые (Mimosaceae). Листья у Бобовых большей частью очередные, как правило, с прилистниками и сложные. Цветки преимущественно в кистевидных, колосовидных или головчатых соцветиях, обычно зигоморфные (так называемые мотыльковые), очень редко актиноморфные. Чашечка сростнолистная. Лепестков 5; верхний, или задний, – самый крупный (так называемый флаг, или парус); 2 боковых лепестка меньшего размера образуют так называемые вёсла, или крылья; 2 ещё более мелких составляют так называемую лодочку, или киль. Изредка венчик редуцирован. Тычинки (10, очень редко 9–5) сросшиеся все или только 9, одна остаётся свободной. Пестик из одного плодолистика; завязь верхняя; плод – боб. К Бобовым относится около 500 Родов и 12 000 Видов Однолетних и Многолетних Трав, Полукустарников, Кустарников, Лиан и реже Деревьев (главным образом в тропиках). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) более 60 Родов и 1 800 Видов. На корнях Бобовых образуются своеобразные клубеньки, содержащие клубеньковые Бактерии, способные фиксировать атмосферный азот. Вместе со Злаками Бобовые являются наиболее питательными луговыми Травами (смотрите Кормовые Травы). Особенно высока кормовая ценность Клевера, Люцерны, Вики, Люпина, Эспарцета, Чины, Сераделлы и других, имеющих также важное значение в травопольных севооборотах. Богатые белками семена Бобовых, например, Гороха, Бобов, Сои, многих Видов Фасоли, Чечевицы, Нута, Арахиса (Земляного Ореха), Голубиного

Гороха (Каянуса) и других, – широко распространённые пищевые продукты. Масло из семян Арахиса, Сои и других Видов также идёт в пищу и используется в технических целях. Среди Бобовых немало Видов, дающих продукты, применяемые в технике, например, выделяющие камедь Трагакантовые Астрагалы и ценные Бальзамные Деревья (Виды Рода Myroxylon). Из некоторых Бобовых получают дорогую древесину – так называемое Розовое Дерево (Виды Рода Dalbergia) и Африканское Чёрное Дерево (Dalbergia Melanoxylon). Красное Сандаловое Дерево (Pterocarpus Santalinus) и древесина других Видов Рода Pterocarpus используются для изготовления дорогой мебели, а также для получения смолы кино. Среди Бобовых есть и красильные – Индиго, Дрок и другие. Важным техническим и вместе с тем лекарственным растением является Солодка. Из других лекарственных Растений наиболее известны Термопсис, Стальник, Донник, Сферофиза, а также сильно ядовитое тропическое Растение – так называемые Калабарские Бобы (Physostigma Venenosum). Некоторые Бобовые (Деррис, Лонхокарпус и другие) ядовиты и используются как инсектициды. На полях Бобовые могут играть роль Сорных Растений, в том числе ядовитые Виды (Термопсис и Софора). Многие Бобовые широко используют в качестве Декоративных Растений (Душистый Горошек, Люпины, Глицинии, Робиния, Карагана и другие). Бобовые Овощные Культуры, Однолетние Растения Семейства Бобовых, выращиваемые для получения овощей:- Бобы, Горох, Фасоль, Вигна (Лобия). Богаты белками, углеводами, витаминами, минеральными солями калия, фосфора, кальция и магния. Выращиваются ради получения молодых бобов, называемых лопатками, а также недозрелых семян. Бобовые овощи идут в пищу в свежем и консервированном виде (их сушат и замораживают). Под Зернобобовыми Культурами понимаются Растения Семейства Бобовых, возделываемые для получения продовольственного и кормового зерна. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) более 60 Видов из 17 Родов – Вика, Горох, Нут (Бараний Горох), Соя, Фасоль, Чечевица и другие. В сухом веществе зерна 25–40% белка, 2–2.5% (в Сое до 37%) жира, 25–60% углеводов, а также витамины, ферменты и другие.

PULTRUSION = ПУЛТРУЗИЯ – Pultrusion:- the production of continuous lengths of fiber-reinforced advanced composites. Fibers are fed as roving, fabric, or mat, or some combination of these, through a resin impregnation process, to a forming guide, then to a heated die to produce a specific shape, and finally to a puller where the structure is pulled through different forming and cooling stages. Thermoplastic fibers may be substituted for the resin in the pultrusion process. / Пултрузия – процесс получения одноосноориентированного волокнистого пластика.

PULVERULENT = ПЫЛЬНОЕ (или МУЧНИСТОЕ) – Pulverulent:- with a dusty coating.

PUMP = НАСОС – Pump, a device that expends energy in order to raise, transport, or compress fluids. The earliest pumps were devices for raising water, such as the Persian and Roman waterwheels and the more sophisticated Archimedes screw. The mining operations of the Middle Ages led to development of the suction (piston) pump, many types of which are described by a German mineralogist and metallurgist Georgius Agricola (Latinized pen name of Georg Bauer known as ‘the father of mineralogy’; 1494–1555) in his book De Re Metallica (1556). A suction pump works by atmospheric pressure; when the piston is raised, creating a partial vacuum, atmospheric pressure outside forces water into the cylinder, whence it is permitted to escape by an outlet valve. Atmospheric pressure alone can force water to a maximum height of about 34 feet (10 meters), so the force pump was developed to drain deeper mines. In the force pump the downward stroke of the piston forces water out through a side valve to a height that depends simply on the force applied to the piston. Classification Of Pumps:- Pumps are classified according to the way in which energy is imparted to the fluid. The basic methods are (1) volumetric displacement, (2) addition of kinetic energy, and (3) use of electromagnetic force. A fluid can be displaced either mechanically or by the use of another fluid. Kinetic energy may be added to a fluid either by rotating it at high speed or by providing an impulse in the direction of flow. In order to use electromagnetic force, the fluid being pumped must be a good electrical conductor. Pumps used to transport or pressurize gases are called compressors, blowers, or fans. Pumps in which displacement is accomplished mechanically are called positive displacement pumps. Kinetic pumps impart kinetic energy to the fluid by means of a rapidly rotating impeller. Broadly speaking, positive displacement pumps move relatively low volumes of fluid at high pressure, and kinetic pumps impel high volumes at low pressure. A certain amount of pressure is required to get the fluid to flow into the pump before additional pressure or velocity can be added. If the inlet pressure is too small, cavitation (the formation of a vacuous space in the pump, which is normally occupied by liquid) will occur. Vaporization of liquid in the suction line is a common cause of cavitation. Vapour bubbles carried into the pump with the liquid collapse when they enter a region of higher pressure, resulting in excessive noise, vibration, corrosion, and erosion. The important characteristics of a pump are the required inlet pressure, the capacity against a given total head (energy per pound due to pressure, velocity, or elevation), and the percentage efficiency for pumping a particular fluid. Pumping efficiency is much higher for mobile liquids such as water than for viscous fluids such as molasses. Since the viscosity of a liquid normally decreases as the temperature is increased, it is common industrial practice to heat very viscous liquids in order to pump them more efficiently. Positive Displacement Pumps:- Positive displacement pumps, which lift a given volume for each cycle of operation, can be divided into two main classes, reciprocating and rotary. Reciprocating pumps include piston, plunger, and diaphragm types; rotary pumps include gear, lobe, screw, vane, and cam pumps. The plunger pump is the oldest type in common use. Piston and plunger pumps consist of a cylinder in which a piston or plunger moves back and forth. In plunger pumps the plunger moves through a stationary packed seal and is pushed into the fluid, while in piston pumps the packed seal is carried on the piston that pushes the fluid out of the cylinder. As the piston moves outward, the volume available in the cylinder increases, and fluid enters through the one-way inlet valve. As the piston moves inward, the volume available in the cylinder decreases, the pressure of the fluid increases, and the fluid is forced out through the outlet valve. The pumping rate varies from zero at the point at which the piston changes direction to a maximum when the piston is approximately halfway through its stroke. The variation in pumping rate can be reduced by using both sides of the piston to pump fluid. Pumps of this type are called double acting. Fluctuations in pumping rate can be further reduced by using more than one cylinder. Overall pumping rates of piston pumps may be varied by changing either the reciprocating speed of the piston rod or the stroke length of the piston. The piston may be driven directly by steam, compressed air, or hydraulic oil or through a mechanical linkage or cam that transforms the rotary motion of a drive wheel to a reciprocating motion of the piston rod. Piston and plunger pumps are expensive, but they are extremely reliable and durable. Piston pumps are known to have been running without repair or replacement for more than 100 years. The action of a diaphragm pump is similar to that of a piston pump in which the piston is replaced by a pulsating flexible diaphragm. This overcomes the disadvantage of having piston packings in contact with the fluid being pumped. As in the case of piston pumps, fluid enters and leaves the pump through check valves. The diaphragm may be actuated mechanically by a piston directly attached to the diaphragm or by a fluid such as compressed air or oil. Diaphragm pumps deliver a pulsating output of liquids or gases or a mixture of both. They are useful for pumping liquids that contain solid particles and for pumping expensive, toxic, or corrosive chemicals where leaks through packing cannot be tolerated. Diaphragm pumps can be run dry for an extended period of time. Furthermore, the pumping rate of most such pumps can be changed during operation. The most common type of gear pump is illustrated in Figure 1. One of the gears is driven and the other runs free. A partial vacuum, created by the unmeshing of the rotating gears, draws fluid into the pump. This fluid is then transferred to the other side of the pump between the rotating gear teeth and the fixed casing. As the rotating gears mesh together, they generate an increase in pressure that forces the fluid into the outlet line. A gear pump can discharge fluid in either direction, depending on the direction of the gear rotation. An internal gear pump is shown in Figure 2. The driven gear is a rotor with internally cut teeth, which mesh with the teeth of an externally cut idler gear,

set off-centre from the rotor. The crescent part of the fixed casing divides the fluid flow between the idler gear and the rotor. Gear pumps can pump liquids containing vapours or gases. Since they depend on the liquid pumped to lubricate the internal moving parts, they are not suitable for pumping gases. They deliver a constant output with negligible pulsations for a given rotor speed. Erosion and corrosion lead to an increase in the amount of liquid slipping back through the pump. Since gear pumps are subject to clogging, they are not suitable for pumping liquids containing solid particles. Since they do not need check valves, however, they can be used to pump very viscous liquids. Lobe pumps resemble external gear pumps, but have rotors with two, three, or four lobes in place of gears; the two rotors are both driven. Lobe pumps have a more pulsating output than external gear pumps and are less subject to wear. Lobe-type compressors are also used to pump gases; each rotor has two lobes. In a screw pump, a helical screw rotor revolves in a fixed casing that is shaped so that cavities formed at the intake move toward the discharge as the screw rotates. As a cavity forms, a partial vacuum is created, which draws fluid into the pump. This fluid is then transferred to the other side of the pump inside the progressing cavity. The shape of the fixed casing is such that at the discharge end of the pump the cavity closes, generating an increase in pressure that forces the fluid into the outlet line. Screw pumps can pump liquids containing vapours or solid particles. They deliver a steady output with negligible pulsations for a given rotor speed. Since screw pumps do not need inlet and outlet check valves, they can be used to pump very viscous liquids. Although screw pumps are bulky, heavy, and expensive, they are robust, slow to wear, and have an exceptionally long life. A sliding vane pump is illustrated in Figure 3. The rotor is mounted off-centre. Rectangular vanes are positioned at regular intervals around the curved surface of the rotor. Each vane is free to move in a slot. The centrifugal force from rotation throws the vanes outward to form a seal against the fixed casing. As the rotor revolves, a partial vacuum is created at the suction side of the pump, drawing in fluid. This fluid is then transferred to the other side of the pump in the space between the rotor and the fixed casing. At the discharge side, the available volume is decreased, and the resultant increase in pressure forces the fluid into the outlet line; the pumping rate can be varied by changing the degree of eccentricity of the rotor. Vane pumps do not need inlet and outlet check valves; they can pump liquids containing vapours or gases but are not suitable for pumping liquids containing solid particles. Vane-type compressors are used to pump gases. Vane pumps deliver a constant output with negligible pulsations for a given rotor speed. They are robust, and their vanes, easily replaced, are self-compensating for wear. Pumping capacity is not affected until the vanes are badly worn. Kinetic Pumps:- Kinetic pumps can be divided into two classes, centrifugal and regenerative. In kinetic pumps a velocity is imparted to the fluid. Most of this velocity head is then converted to pressure head. Even though the first centrifugal pump was introduced about 1680, kinetic pumps were little used until the XX century. Centrifugal pumps include radial, axial, and mixed flow units. A radial flow pump is commonly referred to as a Straight Centrifugal Pump; the most common type is the volute pump, illustrated in Figure 4. Fluid enters the pump near the axis of an impeller rotating at high speed. The fluid is thrown radially outward into the pump casing. A partial vacuum is created that continuously draws more fluid into the pump. Volute centrifugal pumps are robust and relatively inexpensive, quiet, and dependable, and their performance is relatively unaffected by corrosion and erosion. They are compact, simple in construction, and do not require inlet and outlet check valves. Volute centrifugal pumps can pump liquids containing solid particles, but, when pumping liquids containing more than a small amount of vapour, their suction is broken by cavitation. Volute centrifugal pumps operate best when pumping relatively nonviscous liquids, and their capacity is greatly reduced when used to pump viscous liquids. Another type of radial flow centrifugal pump is the diffuser pump, in which, after the fluid has left the impeller, it is passed through a ring of fixed vanes that diffuse the liquid, providing a more controlled flow and a more efficient conversion of velocity head into pressure head. In axial flow centrifugal pumps the rotor is a propeller. Fluid flows parallel to the axis as illustrated in Figure 5. Diffusion vanes are located in the discharge port of the pump to eliminate the rotational velocity of the fluid imparted by the propeller. Axial flow compressors are also used to pump gases. In mixed flow pumps, fluid is discharged both radially and axially into a volute-type casing. A regenerative pump is also called a Turbine, or Peripheral, Pump. The impeller has vanes on both sides of the rim that rotate in a ringlike channel in the pump's casing. The fluid does not discharge freely from the tip of the impeller but is recirculated back to a lower point on the impeller diameter. This recirculation, or regeneration, increases the head developed. Because of close clearances, regenerative pumps cannot be used to pump liquids containing solid particles. They can pump liquids containing vapours and gases, and in fact they can pump gases provided that they contain sufficient liquid to seal the close clearances. Regenerative pumps are suitable only for pumping mobile liquids. Electromagnetic Pumps:- These can be used only to pump fluids that are good electrical conductors. The pipe carrying the fluid is placed in a magnetic field and a current passed crosswise through the fluid, so that it is subjected to an electromagnetic force in the direction of the flow. The current and the field can be produced in a variety of ways. The principle of the electromagnetic pump is the same as that of the electric motor. Electromagnetic pumps are used for pumping liquid metals, which are used for cooling nuclear reactors. Other Types Of Pumps:- Gas Lifts are used to raise liquids from the bottoms of wells. Compressed gas is introduced into the liquid near the bottom of the well as in Figure 6. The resulting mixture of gas and liquid is lighter and more buoyant than the liquid alone so that the mixture rises and is discharged. Gas lifts have no moving parts, and they can be used to pump liquids containing solid particles. Although air, or gas, lifts are now little-used, they were once widely used for pumping water, brine, and oil. In the jet ejector pump, fluid passes through a venturi nozzle (see Venturi Tube) and develops a suction that causes a second stream of fluid to be entrained. In the aspirator pump, water flows through a venturi nozzle and develops a suction for drawing in air. Steam ejectors are widely used for pumping large volumes of vapours and gases at low pressures. Steam at high velocity enters the main body of the pump and transfers some of its momentum to the gas, which is sucked in from the inlet line. A mixture of steam and gas enters the main venturi nozzle known as the Diffuser. Kinetic energy is converted to pressure energy, and the mixture of steam and gas is compressed. Thus, energy in the steam is used to compress gas from a low to a higher pressure. Jet ejector pumps have been used since about 1850. The hydraulic ram pump uses the energy of a downward-flowing stream of water to lift a proportion of the water to a higher level. Flowing water in the inlet pipe causes a check valve to close. As in a water hammer (in which a flow of water is suddenly stopped, producing a hammering action), kinetic energy is converted to pressure energy, and a second check valve is opened to allow some water into the air chamber and up the discharge pipe. The pressure falls in the inlet water pipe, and the first check valve reopens. The compressed air closes the check valve to the air chamber, and the whole cycle is repeated. Approximately 15 percent of the water flowing in the inlet pipe may be raised to a height of five times the fall in the inlet pipe. Hydraulic ram pumps were developed in the late XVIII century and are still used in some domestic water systems. Vacuum pumps are simply compressors that take in gas at a pressure lower than atmospheric pressure, compress it, and discharge the gas at atmospheric pressure. Since gas at low pressures has a large volume, vacuum pumps tend to be bulky. Steam jet ejectors are extensively used industrially for creating vacuum. Reciprocating piston and rotary-vane pumps are also widely used for producing vacuum. Pump is a device which converts mechanical force and motion into hydraulic fluid power. See also Fixed Displacement Pump, Hydraulic Pump, Vacuum Pump, and Variable Displacement Pump. / Немецким минералогом и металлургом Георгиусом Агрикола (Georgius Agricola) (Латинизированный псевдоним Геога Бауа (Georg Bauer), известного как 'отец минералогии' ('the father of mineralogy'); 1494–1555) в его книге Дэ Рэ Мэталлика (De Re Metallica) (1556). / Насос – устройство (гидравлическая машина, аппарат или прибор) для напорного перемещения (всасывания и нагнетания) главным образом капельной жидкости в результате сообщения ей внешней энергии (потенциальной и кинетической). Устройства для безнапорного перемещения жидкости насосами обычно не называют и относят к водоподъёмным машинам. Основной параметр насоса – количество жидкости, перемещаемое в единицу времени, то есть осуществляемая объёмная подача Q.

Для большинства насосов важнейшими техническими параметрами также являются:- развиваемое давление p или соответствующий ему напор H, потребляемая мощность N и коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) h. Терминология:- названия большинства устройств, применяемых для всасывания и нагнетания жидкостей, состоят из слова Насос и соответствующего определения, характеризующего, как правило, либо принцип его действия (например, центробежный, электромагнитный), либо особенности конструкции (горизонтальный, зубчатый, шиберный), либо подаваемую среду (например, грунтовой насос). Иногда определительное слово фиксирует назначение или область применения насоса (например, лабораторный, дозировочный), тип привода (ручной, с электроприводом), а также автора конструкции (например, Насос Хамфри (или Гемфри; Humphrey Pump; назван в честь Британского инженера и изобретателя Хобёта Элфрида Хамфри (Herbert Alfred Humphrey)) или название фирмы (насос ЗиХи (или СиХи) – по первым буквам слов названия Немецкой компании Зимэн Унд Хинш (Siemen & Hinsch (SiHi), Санкт Маргаретен, Германия); Насос Фарко – по имени владельца завода (Farko Plant, Париж, Франция). Некоторые из рассматриваемых устройств получили особые названия, например:- газлифт, одна из конструкций которого называется маммут-насос, или насос Маммута; вытеснители, к которым относится монжус, называемый также насосом Монтежю, или пневматический насос; гидроэлеватор, инжектор и эжектор, являющиеся разновидностями струйного насоса. Под названием Насос известны также устройства совершенно иного назначения, например:- вакуумные насосы, предназначенные для удаления газов из замкнутых объёмов; тепловой насос – установка для передачи теплоты из окружающей среды (воздуха или воды), имеющей низкую температуру, к объекту с более высокой температурой (например, к воде отопительной системы); насос магнитного потока, осуществляющий периодические изменения магнитного потока в замкнутой цепи, и другие. Классификация:- устройства для напорного перемещения жидкостей разделяют на виды и разновидности по различным признакам, например, по принципу действия и конструкции. Такой признак положен в основу классификации, представленной в Государственном Стандарте СССР (ГОСТ 17389-72). Насосы можно также условно разделить на 2 группы:- (i) насосы-машины, приводимые в действие от двигателей, и (ii) насосы-аппараты, которые действуют за счёт иных источников энергии и не имеют движущихся рабочих органов. Насосы-машины бывают лопастные (центробежные, осевые, вихревые), поршневые, роторные (шестерённые, коловратные, пластинчатые, винтовые и другие). К насосам-аппаратам относятся струйные (жидкостно-жидкостные и газожидкостные), газлифты (в том числе эрлифты), вытеснители (в том числе паровые и газовые), гидравлические тараны, магнитогидродинамические насосы и другие. Насосы всех типоразмеров в СССР имеют условные обозначения (марки), состоящие обычно из букв и цифр. Историческая Справка:- изобретение насоса относится к глубокой древности. Первый насос для тушения пожаров, который изобрёл древнегреческий математик и механик Ктесибий (Ctesibius или Ktesibios), был описан в I веке до Нашей Эры древнегреческим учёным Героном (Heron) из Александрии в сочинении Pneumatica, а затем Римским архитектором и военным инженером Маркусом Витрувиусом Поллио (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio) в труде De Architectura. Простейшие деревянные насосы с проходным поршнем для подъёма воды из колодцев, вероятно, применялись ещё раньше. До начала XVIII века поршневые насосы по сравнению с водоподъёмными машинами использовались редко. В дальнейшем в связи с ростом потребностей в воде и необходимостью увеличения высоты её подачи, особенно после появления паровой машины, насосы постепенно стали вытеснять водоподъёмные машины. Требования к насосам и условия их применения становились всё более разнообразными, поэтому наряду с поршневыми насосами стали создавать вращательные насосы, а также различные устройства для напорной подачи жидкостей. Таким образом, исторически наметились три направления их дальнейшего развития:- создание поршневых насосов, вращательных насосов и гидравлических устройств без движущихся рабочих органов. Подъём в развитии поршневых насосов наблюдался в конце XVIII века, когда для их изготовления стали применять металл и использовать привод от паровой машины. С середины XIX века начали широко внедряться в производство паровые прямодействующие поршневые насосы. К этому периоду относится создание крыльчатых насосов, прообразом которых является поршневой насос с кольцевым цилиндром, описанный Итальянским инженером Агостино Рамэлли (Agostino Ramelli; 1531–1608) в 1588 (Le Diverse Et Articiose Machine). Развитие теории поршневых насосов тесно связано с работами отечественных учёных и инженеров (К. Бах, Г. Берг, А.П. Герман, В.Г. Шухов, П.К. Худяков, И.И. Куколевский, А.А. Бурдаков и другие). Достижения в области поршневых насосов были широко использованы также при создании поршневых компрессоров, гидравлических прессов и других устройств, но сами поршневые насосы, начиная с 1920–30-х стали заметно вытесняться из ряда областей центробежными, роторными и другими. Другой путь развития насосов начался с изобретения так называемых вращающихся насосов, имевших по одному ротору, которые также были описаны Рамэлли. Насос с эксцентрическим ротором является прототипом современных шиберных насосов. В 1624 Француз Жо Лерэшу (Jean Leurechon; 1591–1670) в книге La Récréation Mathématique описал двухроторный коловратный насос, который можно рассматривать как прообраз современных зубчатых насосов. В дальнейшем появились и другие разновидности роторных насосов, представителем которых является, например, лабиринтный насос, созданный уже в 1950. Первый вихревой насос, названный центробежным самовсасывающим, был предложен в 1920 в Германии инженером С. Хиншем (S. (Johannes) Hinsch), затем появились и другие разновидности. Идея использования центробежной силы для подачи жидкостей возникла в XV веке ещё у Леонардо да Винчи и, по-видимому, независимо от него была реализована в начале XVII веке Французским инженером Бланкано, построившим простейший центробежный насос для подачи воды, рабочим органом которого служило открытое вращающееся колесо. Один из первых центробежных насосов со спиральным корпусом и четырёхлопастным рабочим колесом был предложен родившимся во Франции Британским физиком и изобретателем Дони Папа (Denis Papin; 1647–1712), который усовершенствовал конструкцию ранее известной воздуходувки xxx (Hessians). В конце XIX века, когда появились быстроходные тепловые, а затем электрические двигатели, центробежные насосы получили более широкое применение. В 1838 Русский военный инженер, изобретатель Александр Александрович Саблуков (1783–1857) на основе созданного им ранее вентилятора построил одноступенчатый центробежный насос, в 1846 Американский инженер ДаблЮ.Эйч. Дьжонсэн (W.H. Johnson) предложил многоступенчатый горизонтальный насос, в 1851 аналогичный насос был создан в Великобритании по патенту Дьжона Гвына (насос Гвына (или Гуинна; John Gwynne)), в 1899 Русский инженер В.А. Пушечников разработал вертикальный многоступенчатый насос для буровых скважин глубиной до 250 метров (м). Этот насос, построенный в Париже на заводе Фарко (насос Фарко), предназначался для водоснабжения Москвы, имел подачу 200 кубических метров в час ($м^3$/ч), кпд до 70%. В России первые центробежные насосы начали изготовлять в 1880 на заводе родившегося в Германии Российского предпринимателя Густава Ивановича Листа (1835–1913) в Москве. Развитие осевых насосов основывалось на опыте аналогичных им гидротурбин. Проектирование и исследование осевых (пропеллерных и поворотно-лопастных) насосов относится к концу XIX – началу XX веков. В СССР эти насосы разрабатывались начиная с 1932 на заводе Борец (под руководством М.Г. Кочнева), во Всесоюзном Научно-Исследовательском Институте Гидромашиностроения (Сергей Сергеевич Руднев (1902–1990) и другие), в Харьковском институте Промэнергетика (Г.Ф. Проскура и другие), а с 1934 на опытной установке в Дмитрове (под руководством И.Н. Вознесенского). Большую роль в создании теории и совершенствовании конструкции центробежных и осевых насосов сыграли труды Л. Эйлера (Eiler), Английского физика и инженера Озбона Рэйнолдза (или Осборна Рейнольдса) (Osborne Reynolds; 1842–1912), Российских учёных Николая Егоровича Жуковского (1847–1921) и Сергея Алексеевича Чаплыгина (1869–1942), К. Пфлайдерера (Pfleiderer) и других учёных. Третье направление развития устройств для напорной подачи жидкостей

объединяет несколько путей создания и совершенствования насосов-аппаратов. Прототипы вытеснителей, согласно свидетельству Герона, изготовлялись уже в Древней Греции (устройства для вытеснения из сосуда воды подогретым воздухом или водяным паром). Первым вытеснителем производственного назначения была предложенная в 1698 Английским инженером Томэсом Сэйвэри (Thomas Savery; 1650–1715) паровая водоотливная установка. Это устройство можно считать прототипом изобретённого в Германии в 1871 Халлем пульсометра (pulse-meter), имевшего 2 камеры и действовавшего автоматически. Идея использования сжатого воздуха для подачи воды высказывалась в 1707 Французским математиком, физиком и изобретателем Дони Папа (Denis Papin; 1647–1712) и другими инженерами, но практически была применена значительно позже (в XX веке) – в монжусе и в двухкамерном водоподъёмнике вытеснения для водяных скважин (конструкция инженера В.П. Савотина, СССР). Подача воды под действием давления продуктов сгорания жидкого топлива была осуществлена в Великобритании в 1911 Л. Гемфри (Gemphrey) (смотрите в статье Вытеснитель). Принципиально иной способ подачи воды или нефти из скважин с помощью сжатого воздуха или другого газа был применен в газлифтах, которые были предложены в середине XIX века, а позднее нашли и практическое применение (с 1897 в России на нефтепромыслах в Баку, с 1901 в США). С изобретением Монгольфье в 1796 автоматически действующего гидравлического тарана наметился ещё один путь развития устройств для напорной подачи жидкости, принцип действия которых был основан на использовании для подачи воды периодически создаваемых гидравлических ударов. В дальнейшем были предложены различные конструкции гидравлических таранов. В СССР нашли распространение установки инженера Дмитрия Ивановича Трембовельского (1927) и другие. Одной из разновидностей насосов-аппаратов явился водоструйный насос, который как лабораторный прибор был предложен Английским учёным Д. Томпсоном (Thomson) в 1852 и служил для отсасывания воды и воздуха. Первый промышленный образец струйного аппарата применил инженер Нагель в 1866 (предположительно в Германии) для удаления воды из шахт. Позднее созданы различные струйные насосы в виде водо-водяных эжекторов, паро-водяных инжекторов и многие другие. Основы теории струйных насосов были заложены в работах Г. Цейнера и У. Ранкина во второй половине XIX века и получили существенное развитие в 1930-х благодаря исследованиям Американских инженеров О'Брайена (O'Bryan) и Гослина (Goslin) и Советских специалистов Л.Д. Бермана, К.К. Баулина, А.Н. Ложкина, Е.Я. Соколова, Н.М. Зингера и других. Позднее предложен гидропневматический водоподъёмник для скважин (В.П. Сироткин, Я.С. Суреньянц), в конструкции которого объединены струйный насос и эрлифт. Одним из направлений развития насосов-аппаратов является создание магнитогидродинамических насосов. Первые такие насосы на постоянном токе были предложены Голденом (Gould; 1907) и Гартманом (Hartmann; 1919) и насосы на переменном токе – Чаббом (Lewis W. Chubb; 1915). Однако широко их стали применять в СССР и за рубежом только в 1950–60-е, главным образом в связи с успехами атомной энергетики. Таким образом, техника подъёма и перемещения вначале только воды, а затем нефти и других жидкостей в каждую эпоху в основном соответствовала уровню развития производительных сил и производственных отношений. Основные Типы Современных Насосов:- Центробежные Насосы являются наиболее распространёнными и предназначаются для подачи холодной или горячей (t° > 60 °C) воды, вязких или агрессивных жидкостей (кислот и щёлочей), сточных вод, смесей воды с грунтом, золой и шлаком, торфом, раздробленным каменным углём и тому подобным. Их действие основано на передаче кинетической энергии от вращающегося рабочего колеса тем частицам жидкости, которые находятся между его лопастями. Под влиянием возникающей при этом центробежной силы P частицы подаваемой среды из рабочего колеса перемещаются в корпус насоса и далее, а на их место под действием давления воздуха поступают новые частицы, обеспечивая непрерывную работу насосов. Рабочие колёса насоса могут быть не только с односторонним подводом жидкости, но и с двухсторонним, что позволяет почти полностью уравнивать давление жидкости на внешние боковые поверхности колеса. Одной из важных практических характеристик рабочих колёс центробежных и некоторых других насосов является коэффициент быстроходности n_s – число оборотов в 1 минуту (мин) такого рабочего колеса, которое геометрически подобно рассматриваемому и при подаче Q = 75 литров в секунду (л/сек) развивает напор H = 1 метр (м). Классификация рабочих колёс центробежных насосов по коэффициенту быстроходности представлена в ниже, в которой каждый тип колеса характеризуется отношением внешнего диаметра $D_{вн}$ к диаметру его входного отверстия $D_{отв}$, (Тип Колеса – ns, об/мин – Dвн/Dотв):- (i) Тихоходное – 50–80 – 3–2.5; (ii) Нормальной Быстроходности – 80–150 – 2; и (iii) Быстроходное – 150–350 – 1.8–1.4. Значения n_s < 50 имеют вихревые насосы, а область n_s = 400–1 500 оборотов в минуту (об/мин) соответствует осевым, а также диагональным насосам, занимающим промежуточное положение между центробежными и осевыми насосами. Для создания больших напоров применяют многоступенчатые насосы, в которых жидкость проходит последовательно несколько рабочих колёс, получая от каждого из них соответствующую энергию. Важнейшей особенностью центробежных насосов является непосредственная зависимость напора, а также мощности, кпд и допустимой высоты всасывания от подачи, которая для каждого типа насоса выражается соответствующими графиками, называемыми Характеристиками. Кпд центробежного насоса при определённом режиме его работы достигает максимального значения, а затем с увеличением подачи снижается. Крупнейшие центробежные насосы отечественного производства могут обеспечить подачу воды до 65 000 кубических метров в час ($м^3$/ч) при напоре 18.5 метров (м), потребляя мощность 7.5 МВт, максимальный кпд равен 88–92%. В США для насосной станции Гранд-Кули создан вертикальный одноступенчатый центробежный насос с подачей 138 000 $м^3$/ч и напором 95 м при мощности 48 МВт. Осевые Насосы предназначаются главным образом для подачи больших объёмов жидкостей. Их работа обусловлена передачей той энергии, которую получает жидкость при силовом воздействии на неё лобовой поверхности вращающихся лопастей рабочего колеса. Частицы подаваемой жидкости при этом имеют криволинейные траектории, но, пройдя через выправляющий аппарат, начинают перемещаться от входа в насос до выхода из него, в основном вдоль его оси (откуда и название). Существуют две основных разновидности осевых насосов:- жёстколопастные с лопастями, закреплёнными неподвижно на втулке рабочего колеса, называемые пропеллерными, и поворотно-лопастные, оборудованные механизмом для изменения угла наклона лопастей. Насосы обеих разновидностей строят обычно одноступенчатыми, реже двухступенчатыми. Изменением наклона лопастей рабочего колеса достигается регулирование подачи с поддержанием кпд на высоком уровне в широких пределах. Рабочие колёса осевого насоса имеют очень высокий коэффициент быстроходности (ns от 500 до 1 500 об/мин). При малых подачах характеристики H – Q и N – Q круто снижаются. Максимальные значения H и N соответствуют режиму холостого хода. Крупнейший отечественный осевой поворотно-лопастной насос рассчитан на Q = $(45.50)\cdot 10^3$ $м^3$/ч при H от 13 до 10 м, N = 2 МВт и 11 = 86%. Марка этого насоса:- ОП2-185, где ОП – осевой поворотно-лопастной, 2 – тип рабочего колеса и 185 – диаметр рабочего колеса (по концам лопастей, в сантиметрах (см)). Вихревые Насосы обладают хорошей способностью самовсасывания, то есть возможностью начинать действие без предварительного заполнения всасывающей трубы подаваемой средой, если она имеется в корпусе насоса. Благодаря этому они применяются для подачи легкоиспаряющихся или насыщенных газами капельных жидкостей и в комбинации с центробежными насосами. Существуют две разновидности вихревых насосов:- закрытого и открытого типа. В вихревом насосе закрытого типа частицы жидкости из ячеек, расположенных по периферии рабочего колеса, под влиянием центробежных сил будут переходить в канал корпуса насоса и затем, передав часть своей кинетической энергии находящейся там среде, возвратятся в другие ячейки. Совершая винтообразное вихревое перемещение, каждая частица за время её нахождения в насосе несколько раз побывает в ячейках ротора и получит от него определённую энергию. В результате такого многоступенчатого действия вихревые насосы по

сравнению с такими же (по размерам и скорости вращения) центробежными насосами развивают в 3–7 раз больший напор, но работают с более низким (в 2–3 раза) кпд. В вихревых насосах открытого типа жидкость подводится вблизи вала насоса, проходит между лопатками рабочего колеса и отводится к выходному отверстию в корпусе из открытого (без перемычки) периферийного канала. В зарубежной литературе вихревые насосы называются Фрикционными, Регенеративными, Турбулентными, Самовсасывающими и другими. Поршневые Насосы отличаются большим разнообразием конструкций и широтой применения. Действие поршневых насосов состоит из чередующихся процессов всасывания и нагнетания, которые осуществляются в цилиндре насоса при соответствующем направлении движения рабочего органа – поршня или плунжера. Эти процессы происходят в одном и том же объёме, но в различные моменты времени. По способу сообщения рабочему органу поступательно-возвратного движения поршневые насосы разделяют на Приводные Насосы (обычно с коленчатым валом и шатунным механизмом) и Прямодействующие Насосы. Чтобы периодически соединять рабочий объём то со стороной всасывания, то со стороной нагнетания, в насосах предусмотрены всасывающий и нагнетательные клапаны. Во время работы насосов жидкость получает главным образом потенциальную энергию, пропорциональную давлению её нагнетания. Неравномерность подачи, связанная с изменением во времени скорости движения поршня или плунжера, уменьшается с увеличением кратности действия насоса и может быть почти полностью устранена применением воздушно-гидравлического компенсатора. Поршневые насосы классифицируют на горизонтальные и вертикальные, одинарного и многократного действия, одно- и многоцилиндровые, а также по быстроходности, роду подаваемой жидкости и другим признакам. По сравнению с центробежными насосами поршневые имеют более сложную конструкцию, отличаются тихоходностью, а следовательно, и большими габаритами, а также массой на единицу совершаемой работы. Но они обладают сравнительно высоким кпд и независимостью (в принципе) подачи от напора, что позволяет использовать их в качестве дозировочных. Поршневые насосы могут создавать при нагнетании жидкости давления порядка 100 МН/м^2 (1 000 кгс/см^2) и более. Роторные Насосы получили распространение главным образом для осуществления небольших подач жидкости. По особенностям конструкции рабочих органов роторные насосы можно подразделить на зубчатые (в том числе шестерённые), винтовые, шиберные, коловратные, аксиально- и радиально-поршневые, лабиринтные и другие. Каждый из них имеет свои разновидности, но объединяющий их признак – общность принципа действия, в основном аналогичного действию поршневых насосов. Роторные насосы отличаются отсутствием всасывающего и нагнетательного клапанов, что является их большим преимуществом и упрощает конструкцию. Зубчатый Насос с внешним зацеплением двух шестерён – наиболее распространённый – всасывает жидкость при выходе зубьев одного колеса из впадин другого и нагнетает её при входе зубьев одной шестерни в зацепление с другой – справа, при вращении верхней шестерни по часовой стрелке. Зубчатые насосы снабжаются предохранительным клапаном, который при достижении максимально допустимого давления перепускает жидкость со стороны нагнетания на сторону всасывания. Зубчатые насосы используют для подачи нефтепродуктов и других жидкостей без абразивных примесей. Шиберный Пластинчатый Насос действует в результате изменения рабочих объёмов, заключённых между соседними пластинами и соответствующими участками поверхностей ротора и корпуса насоса. В левой части насоса при вращении по часовой стрелке эксцентрично расположенного ротора этот объём увеличивается, из-за чего давление в нём понижается и создаётся возможность для всасывания жидкости. В другой части насоса при вращении ротора межлопаточные пространства уменьшаются, что обеспечивает нагнетание подаваемой среды. Эти насосы бывают одинарными и сдвоенными. Они предназначены для нагнетания чистых не очень вязких минеральных масел до давления 6 МН/м^2 (60 кгс/см^2) и более и применяются в системах гидропривода и других устройствах. Струйные Насосы из числа насосов-аппаратов имеют наиболее широкую область применения и наибольшее разнообразие конструкций. Одним из них является водоструйный насос, действие которого состоит в основном из трёх процессов – преобразования потенциальной энергии рабочей жидкости в кинетическую (в конической сходящейся насадке), обмена количеством движения между частицами рабочей жидкости и подаваемой среды (в камере смешения), а также перехода кинетической энергии смеси рабочей и транспортируемой жидкостей в потенциальную (в диффузоре). Благодаря этому в камере смешения создаётся разрежение, что обеспечивает всасывание подаваемой среды. Затем давление смеси рабочей и транспортируемой жидкостей значительно повышается в результате снижения скорости движения, что делает возможным нагнетание. Струйные насосы просты по устройству, надёжны и долговечны в эксплуатации, но их кпд не превышает 30%. Области Применения:- особенности конструкции и принцип действия различных насосов определяют диапазоны подачи и напора, в пределах которых целесообразно применять насос того или иного типа. Использование трёх основных типов насосов характеризуется следующими данными:- (i) Поршневой Насос:- Подача Q – 1–200 м^3/ч, Напор H – 10–10 000 м; (ii) Центробежный Насос:- Подача Q – 1–100 000 м^3/ч, Напор H – 1–4 500 м; и (iii) Осевой Насос:- Подача Q – 100–100 000 м^3/ч, Напор H – 1–20 м. Рассматривая области применения устройств для напорной подачи жидкостей, следует также иметь в виду, что ещё в XIX веке, особенно в Великобритании, насосы использовались (до внедрения электропривода) как генераторы гидравлической энергии. Эта энергия от центральных энергетических установок (с поршневыми насосами и паровыми машинами) по специальным водопроводам высокого давления передавалась на промышленные предприятия к потребителям. С начала XX века стали применять центробежные и роторные насосы в качестве генераторов гидравлической энергии в гидравлических передачах и системах гидропривода машин, в которых наряду с гидравлическими двигателями они являются основным элементом. О конструкции и конкретном применении насосов смотрите статьи Винтовой Насос, Вытеснитель, Газлифт, Гидравлический Таран, Глубоководный Насос, Индукционный Насос, Коловратный Насос, Кондукционный Насос, Крыльчатый Насос, Лабиринтный Насос, Погружной Насос, Шестерённый Насос, Штанговый Насос.

PUMP = ТУФЛЯ ЛОДОЧКА (или ТУФЛЯ НА НИЗКОМ КАБЛУКЕ, или ХХ) – Pump:- a shoe that grips the foot chiefly at the toe and heel, especially a close-fitting woman's dress shoe with a moderate to high heel. / heel = каблук или пятка.

PUMPABILITY = ПЕРЕКАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ (или ПРОКАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ) – Pumpability:- the low temperature, low shear stress-shear rate viscosity characteristics of an oil that permit satisfactory flow to and from the engine oil pump and subsequent lubrication of moving components. Pumpability:- a low-temperature property of the oil, which determines to what extent is the oil capable to flow to the pump on low temperatures. / Перекачиваемость – способность к перекачиванию в зависимости от вязкости жидкости.

PUMP AND DUMP = ВЫКАЧИВАНИЕ И ВЫБРАСЫВАНИЕ – In exchange trading, Pump And Dump is one of trading traps. Pump and Dump is tricks of the trade:- also referred to as Ramping, this is an old trick often perpetrated by sly old hands who prey on newcomers. / В биржевой торговле Выкачивание и Выбрасывание является одной из западней торговли, относящейся также к обдираловке (вымогательству). Фактически, это один из старых трюков, часто совершаемых лукавыми торговцами, имеющими большой опыт, которые избирают новичков в качестве своих жертв.

PUMPED STORAGE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT = ГИДРОАККУМУЛИРУЮЩАЯ (или НАПОРНАЯ–САМОТЁЧНАЯ) ГИДРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ – Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Plant is a plant that usually generates electric energy during peak-load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity

is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

PUMPMAN = НАСОСЧИК (или ДОНКЕРМАН) – Pumpman (tankers) (engine department (unlicensed)):- operates pumps and discharges petroleum products. Maintains and repairs all cargo handling equipment. Pumpman:- a rating who tends to the pumps of an oil tanker.

PUMPMAN AND ELECTRICIAN = ХХ И ЭЛЕКТРИК – Pumpman And Electrician (engine department (unlicensed)):- qualified members of the engine department (QMED):- trained in all crafts necessary to engine maintenance (welding, refrigeration, lathe operation, die casting, electricity, pumping, water purification, oiling, evaluating engine gauges, etc). Usually watchstanders but on some ships, day workers.

PUMP–OVER = ПЕРЕКАЧКА – Pump-Over:- in oil and gas industry, an intra, or inter-facility transfer. For example, when one pipeline pumps crude oil or refined products from its tanks or mainline into the mainline or storage tank of the receiving pipeline.

PUMP PRICE = ЦЕНА ИЗ ТРУБЫ (или ЦЕНА ПРОКАЧКИ) – Pump Price:- in the US oil industry, the price of retail petroleum as it is purchased by the consumer at the pump. In Canada, this is the same price as is usually posted on pump price street signs, and invariably includes all taxes, including GST (GST is approximately 3–4 cents per liter, depending upon the actual pump price). FuleFacts sometimes refers to Ex-Tax pump price, which is the pump price, less taxes. In Canada taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel include:- (i) Federal Excise Tax (10 cents per liter), (ii) Provincial Tax (ranges from 9 to 16.5 cents per liter); and (iii) GST or HST (GST is approximately 3–4 cents per liter, depending upon the actual pump price). In addition, some municipalities collect a Provincial pump tax surcharge. Quebec also charges a retail sales sales tax, and in some border communities, provides a pump tax reduction. See also Retail Price. / налоговая надбавка или доплата (tax surcharge).

PUNCTIFORM = В ФОРМЕ ВПАДИНЫ – Punctiform:- with a depression in the center. / :- с ямкой в центре.

PUNCTULATE = МЕЛКОТОЧЕЧНОЕ (или МЕЛКОЯМЧАТОЕ) – Punctulate:- covered with very fine points or dots, e.g., the surface of a seed.

PUNGENT = ОСТРОЕ (или ЖГУЧЕЕ, или ЕДКОЕ) – Pungent:- terminating in a rigid sharp point. With an acrid, biting or sharp smell or taste.

PUNT = ПЛОСКОДОННАЯ ШЛЮПКА (или МАЛАЯ ШАЛАНДА, или РАБОЧИЙ ПЛОТИК) – Punt (maritime term):- a rectangular flat-bottomed boat used by vessels for painting the ship's side and general use around the ship's water: line, fitted with oar-locks on each side and usually propelled by sculling. / Рабочий Плотик:- для работы по окраске судна.

PUP = ЩЕНОК (или ПЛЕМЯННИК) – Pup is a short semi-trailer used jointly with a dolly and another semi-trailer to create a twin trailer. / Дословно – Щенок, а по смыслу в переводе с Англоязычного жаргона на Русскоязычный – Племянник. Короткий полуприцеп используемый вместе с шасси и другим полуприцепом для создания двойного прицепа.

PUPA = КУКОЛКА – Pupa is the compact, often protected, resting stage of an Insect preceding the adult stage (Bollworms overwinter in the pupal stage under the soil surface). A non feeding, inactive stage in which the tissues of the larval stage are formed into those of the adult. Also known as Pupae. See also Diapause. A Pupa (Latin Pupa for Doll, pl:- Pupae or Pupas) is the life stage of some Insects undergoing transformation. The pupal stage is found only in holometabolous, those that undergo a complete metamorphosis, going through four life stages; embryo, larva, pupa and imago. The pupae of different groups of Insects have different names such as chrysalis in the Lepidoptera and tumbler in Mosquitoes. Pupae may further be enclosed in other structures such as cocoons, nests or shells. Pupa (pl. Pupae) is a non-feeding and usually inactive stage in Insect development which occurs between the larval and adult stages. Chrysalis is another term for Pupa. / Непитающаяся, неактивная стадия, в процессе которой ткани личиночной стадии Насекомого развиваются в ткани взрослого Насекомого. В Англоязычном написании для обозначения множественного числа куколок может также использоваться Латинское слово Pupae. Смотрите также Диапауза (Diapause). Под Куколкой понимается стадия развития Насекомых с полным превращением (Бабочек, Двукрылых, Жуков, Перепончатокрылых и другие). На стадии куколки личинка формируется во взрослое Насекомое – имаго. Куколка, промежуточная стадия развития Насекомых, претерпевающих в процессе онтогенеза полное превращение (смотрите Метаморфоз). Куколка питается и обычно неподвижна, однако в ней происходит интенсивная внутренняя перестройка, в процессе которой Насекомое превращается из личинки во взрослую особь – имаго. Различают 3 типа куколок. У свободной куколки крылья, усики и ноги плотно прижаты к телу, но не сцеплены с ним (например, у Перепончатокрылых, Сетчатокрылых, большинства Жуков). Свободные куколки Ручейников и Верблюдок активно передвигаются. У покрытой куколки общий покров охватывает ноги, усики и крылья (например, у Дневных Бабочек, Божьих Коровок и Жуков Листоедов). Такая куколка менее подвижна, чем свободная. У скрытой, или бочонкообразной, куколка личиночная шкурка при последней линьке не сбрасывается, а превращается в бочонкообразный ложный кокон (пупарий), в котором лежит куколка (например, у высших Мух и у Галлиц). Окукливание личинок происходит обычно в укрытиях (в почве, лесной подстилке, под корой, в древесине), реже открыто (на коре деревьев, листьях и тому подобном). Часто перед окукливанием личинки вьют коконы. У некоторых Насекомых с неполным превращением (например, Червецов и Щитовок) самцы тоже проходят стадию куколки.

PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТАТЬ – Purchase:- action whereby an economic unit acquires ownership of a good or service in exchange for payment of a price. In monetary economy, purchasing is the principal means of acquiring ownership of a good to satisfy the needs of an individual or a company. The purchaser may enter into possession immediately by paying cash or on credit, or in the future, through installment or lay-away purchases. Payment may also be immediate (in cash) or deferred (on credit or in installments). The practice of exchanging goods or services, i.e. barter, is rare, except in underdeveloped economies. Purchasing is the foundation of demand and is the basis that determines production or distribution (supply). / Действие, посредством которого, хозяйствующий субъект , то есть .

PURCHASE = ТАЛИ (или ГИНИ) – Purchase (maritime term):- a tackle (blocks and falls).

PURCHASE ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЙ – In the United States, Purchase Accounting is a method of accounting for a merger that treats the acquirer as having purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities of the acquiree, which are then written up or down to their respective fair market values. The difference between the purchase price and the net assets acquired is attributed to goodwill. Also known as Acquisition Accounting in the United Kingdom.

PURCHASE AND SALE STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О КУПЛЕ–ПРОДАЖЕ (или БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ КУПЛИ–ПРОДАЖИ) – Purchase And Sale (P&S) Statement is a statement sent by a Futures Commission Merchant (brokerage firm) to a customer when any part of his futures or options position has been changed, liquidated, offset or extinguished by delivery. A Purchase And Sale (P&S) statement typically shows the number of contracts involved, the prices at which and dates on which the contracts were bought and sold, the gross

profit or loss, the commission charges, the net profit or loss on the transactions, and the account balance. Sometimes combined with a Confirmation Statement.

PURCHASE CANCELLATION TRACE = СЛЕД ОТМЕНЫ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – Purchase Cancellation Trace is a set of data elements specifying all relevant details of a Purchase Cancellation Transaction kept in the Purchase Device.

PURCHASE CANCELLATION TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ОТМЕНЕ ЗАКУПКИ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ОТМЕНЕ ЗАКУПКИ) – Purchase Cancellation Transaction is a transaction performed at a Purchase Device in order to cancel the last Purchase Transaction in the European Electronic Purse (EEP).

PURCHASED CAPACITY = ПРИОБРЕТАЕМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ (или ЗАКУПАЕМАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ) – Purchased Capacity:- in reference to electricity, the amount of electric energy and capacity available for purchase from outside a utility system. / В отношении к электричеству, количество электроэнергии и мощность, доступные для приобретения на стороне вне системы электростанций.

PURCHASE DEVICE = УСТРОЙСТВО ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ (или СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ) – Purchase Device is a physical device, operated by the acceptor, used to accept payment from an European Electronic Purse (EEP) in a Purchase Transaction.

PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА ПРИОБРЕТЁННОЙ МОЩНОСТИ – Purchased Power Adjustment:- a clause in a rate schedule that provides for adjustments to the bill when energy from another electric system is acquired and it varies from a specified unit base amount.

PURCHASE ORDER = ЗАКАЗ НА ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ – Purchase Order:- common grouping of orders for goods/services. Several Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) categories may be listed on one purchase order. Most customers group their orders in a particular way to facilitate distribution at the other end. For example, one purchase order for an apparel importer might encompass 2 dozen green sweaters and 2 dozen red sweaters. If those Purchase Orders (POs) originated from the same store, it is simple for the store to put all items under that PO onto the right truck.

PURCHASE PRICE = ЦЕНА ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ (или ЦЕНА ЗАКУПКИ, или ЗАКУПОЧНАЯ ЦЕНА) – (1) Purchase Price is a statutory term used in dumping investigations to refer to the United States sales price of merchandise which is sold or likely to be sold prior to the date of importation, by the producer or reseller of the merchandise for exportation to the United States. Certain statutory adjustments (e.g., import duties, commissions, freight) are made, if appropriate, to permit a meaningful comparison with the foreign market value of such or similar merchandise. / привоз (importation). вывоз (exportation). , например, .

(2) The Purchase Price is an actual price paid for the purchase of a security. The size of the purchase price influences the yield.

PURCHASER = ПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ (или ЗАКУПЩИК) – Within the context of export controls, the Purchaser is that person abroad who has entered into the export transaction with the applicant to purchase the commodities or technical data for delivery to the ultimate consignee. With respect to any option, the floor broker purchasing such option on the trading floor (either as agent or principal), until the time such option is accepted by the clearing organization. Thereafter, the term purchaser means the clearing member which cleared such option for the customer purchasing it.

PURCHASE REVERSAL = ОБРАТЫ ОТ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – Purchase Reversal:- a part of a purchase transaction that recovers the previous status of the European Electronic Purse (EEP) if a problem prevented the purchase transaction from being finished successfully.

PURCHASERS' PRICES = ЦЕНЫ ЗАКУПЩИКОВ – Purchaser's Prices:- in the United Kingdom, these are the prices paid by purchasers. They include transport costs, trade margins and taxes (unless the taxes are deductible by the purchasers from their own tax liabilities).

PURCHASE SAM = PURCHASE SECURE APPLICATION MODULE

PURCHASE SAM ID = PURCHASE SECURE APPLICATION MODULE ID

PURCHASE SECURE APPLICATION MODULE = НАДЁЖНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – Purchase Secure Application Module:- a SAM (Secure Application Module) installed in connection with a Purchase Device providing the necessary security for purchase-related transactions and the collection process.

PURCHASE SECURE APPLICATION MODULE ID = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ НАДЁЖНОГО МОДУЛЯ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ (или АЙ.ДИ. НАДЁЖНОГО МОДУЛЯ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ) – Purchase Secure Application Module ID is the unique identification of a PSAM (Purchase Secure Application Module). It consists of the Acquiring Technical Operator ID and the PSAM number.

PURCHASE TRACE = СЛЕД ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – Purchase Trace is a set of data elements specifying all relevant details of a Purchase Transaction kept in the Purchase Device.

PURCHASE TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ПО ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЮ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ ПО ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЮ) – Purchase Transaction is the transaction performed using a Purchase Device whereby value is transferred from an European Electronic Purse (EEP) to the Purchase Device in exchange for goods or services.

PURCHASING AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО ЗАКУПКАМ – Purchasing Agent is an agent who purchases goods in his/her own country on behalf of large foreign buyers such as government agencies and large private corporations. / Агент, который приобретает товары в его/её собственной стране от имени крупных зарубежных покупателей, таких как правительственные агентства и крупные частные корпорации.

PURCHASING HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕМ – Purchasing Hedge:- buying futures contracts to protect against a possible price increase of cash commodities that will be purchased in the future. At the time the cash commodities are bought, the open futures position is closed by selling an equal number and type of futures contracts as those that were initially purchased. Also known as Buying Hedge, and Long Hedge. See also Hedging.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY = ПАРИТЕТ ПОКУПАТЕЛЬНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ – Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. In their simplest form, PPPs show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries. Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that eliminate the differences in price levels between countries. The PPPs are given in national currency units per US Dollar. 'Effective' external value of a currency determined by comparing different countries' relative price levels. For example, a basket of goods costing USD100.00 in the United States and

CHF132.00 in Switzerland would give a parity rate of CHF1.32 per USD. Proponents of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory hold the view that an exchange rate will move in the direction of purchasing power parity over the long term or at least reflect the differing price trends.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ О ПАРИТЕТЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛЬНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ – Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Theory is an economic theory that estimates the amount of adjustment needed on the exchange rate between countries in order for the exchange to be equivalent to each currency's purchasing power. The relative version of PPP is calculated as:- $S = P_1 / P_2$. Where:- 'S' represents exchange rate of currency 1 to currency 2; 'P_1' represents the cost of good 'x' in currency 1; and 'P_2' represents the cost of good 'x' in currency 2. In other words, the exchange rate adjusts so that an identical good in two different countries has the same price when expressed in the same currency. For example, a chocolate bar that sells for CAD1.50 in a Canadian city should cost USD1.00 in a United States city when the exchange rate between Canada and the United States is 1.50 USD/CAD. (Both chocolate bars cost USD1.00. The exchange rate between any two currencies adjusts to reflect changes in the price levels within the two countries. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a theory which states that exchange rates between currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same in each of the two countries. This means that the exchange rate between two countries should equal the ratio of the two countries' price level of a fixed basket of goods and services. When a country's domestic price level is increasing (i.e. a country experiences inflation), that country's exchange rate must depreciated in order to return to PPP. The basis for PPP is the 'law of one price'. In the absence of transportation and other transaction costs, competitive markets will equalize the price of an identical good in two countries when the prices are expressed in the same currency. For example, a particular TV set that sells for 750 Canadian Dollars (CAD) in Vancouver should cost 500 US Dollars (USD) in Seattle when the exchange rate between Canada and the US is 1.50 CAD/USD. If the price of the TV in Vancouver was only 700 CAD, consumers in Seattle would prefer buying the TV set in Vancouver. If this process (called 'Arbitrage') is carried out at a large scale, the US consumers buying Canadian goods will bid up the value of the Canadian Dollar, thus making Canadian goods more costly to them. This process continues until the goods have again the same price. There are three caveats with this law of one price. (1) As mentioned above, transportation costs, barriers to trade, and other transaction costs, can be significant. (2) There must be competitive markets for the goods and services in both countries. (3) The law of one price only applies to tradeable goods; immobile goods such as houses, and many services that are local, are of course not traded between countries. Economists use two versions of Purchasing Power Parity:- absolute PPP and relative PPP. Absolute PPP was described in the previous paragraph; it refers to the equalization of price levels across countries. Put formally, the exchange rate between Canada and the United States $E_{CAD/USD}$ is equal to the price level in Canada P_{CAN} divided by the price level in the United States P_{USA}. Assume that the price level ratio P_{CAD}/P_{USD} implies a PPP exchange rate of 1.30 CAD per 1 USD. If today's exchange rate $E_{CAD/USD}$ is 1.50 CAD per 1 USD, PPP theory implies that the CAD will appreciate (get stronger) against the USD, and the USD will in turn depreciate (get weaker) against the CAD. Relative PPP refers to rates of changes of price levels, that is, inflation rates. This proposition states that the rate of appreciation of a currency is equal to the difference in inflation rates between the foreign and the home country. For example, if Canada has an inflation rate of 1% and the US has an inflation rate of 3%, the US Dollar will depreciate against the Canadian Dollar by 2% per year. This proposition holds well empirically especially when the inflation differences are large. Does PPP determine exchange rates in the short term? No. Exchange rate movements in the short term are news-driven. Announcements about interest rate changes, changes in perception of the growth path of economies and the like are all factors that drive exchange rates in the short run. PPP, by comparison, describes the long run behaviour of exchange rates. The economic forces behind PPP will eventually equalize the purchasing power of currencies. This can take many years, however. A time horizon of 4–10 years would be typical. How is PPP calculated? The simplest way to calculate purchasing power parity between two countries is to compare the price of a 'standard' good that is in fact identical across countries. Every year The Economist magazine publishes a light-hearted version of PPP:- its 'Hamburger Index' that compares the price of a McDonald's hamburger around the world. More sophisticated versions of PPP look at a large number of goods and services. One of the key problems is that people in different countries consumer very different sets of goods and services, making it difficult to compare the purchasing power between countries. According to PPP, by how much are currencies overvalued or undervalued? The PPP estimates are taken from studies carried out by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and others; however, they should not be taken as 'definitive'. Different methods of calculation will arrive at different PPP rates. The currencies listed below are compared to the US Dollar. A green bar indicated that the local currency is overvalued by the percentage figure shown on the axis; the currency is thus expected to depreciate against the US Dollar in the long run. A red bar indicates undervaluation of the local currency; the currency is thus expected to appreciate against the US Dollar in the long run. / МэкДанэлд (McDonald). Обменный курс для любых двух валют переоценивается с целью отражения изменений в ценовых уровнях в пределах данных двух стран.

PUREBRED = ЧИСТОКРОВНАЯ – Purebred:- an animal of pure breeding, registered or eligible for registration in the heard book of the breed to which it belongs.

PURE CULTURE = ЧИСТАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Pure Culture:- the growth of a single species or strain of an organism in the absence of any other living species or strain.

PURE LINE = ЧИСТАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Pure Line is:- (1) a line that has been made almost completely homozygous by repeated self-pollination and selection of a specific type (or by the removal of off-types) over generations. (2) A group of identical individuals that always produce offsprings of the same phenotype when intercrossed. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

PURE LINE SELECTION = СЕЛЕКЦИЯ ПО ЧИСТОЙ ЛИНИИ (или ОТБОР ПО ЧИСТОЙ ЛИНИИ) – Pure Line Selection is a method of selecting the best progeny for breeding from individual plants of a variety or cultivar. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

PURE PREMIUM = ЧИСТАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – In reinsurance, Pure Premium is the portion of the premium calculated to enable the insurer to pay losses and, in some cases, allocated claim expenses or the premium arrived at by dividing losses by exposure and in which no loading has been added for commission, taxes, and expenses.

PURE PUMPED STORAGE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT = ЧИСТО ГИДРОАККУМУЛИРУЮЩАЯ (или НАПОРНАЯ–САМОТЁЧНАЯ) ГИДРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ – Pure Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Plant is a plant that produces power only from water that has previously been pumped to an upper reservoir.

PURE SEED = ЧИСТОЕ СЕМЯ – Pure Seed has a high level or purity with little or no contamination of other varieties or species. Seeds give rise to genetically similar plants.

PURITY = ЧИСТОТА (или БЕСПРИМЕСНОСТЬ, или ДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННОСТЬ) – (1) Purity refers to the absence of dark fibers, kemp or hair.

(2) Seed Purity:- Xxxxx. The Purity Test:- Object of the test:- The object of the purity analysis is to determine the percentage composition by weight of the sample being tested and by inference the composition of the seed lot and to identify the various species of seeds and inert particles constituting the sample. General principles:- a prescribed weight of seed is examined by a trained analyst and the various constituents found are identified, weighed and reported. In seed testing we only identify down to species level therefore a purity test will give no indication of seed variety. Standards:- all seed offered for sale within the European Union must conform to purity standards. The following are the minimum standards for some commonly tested species:- Species – Minimum Purity Standard:- (i) Barley – 98%, (ii) Oats – 98%, (iii) Oil Seed Rape – 98%, (iv) Perennial Ryegrass – 96%, (v) Wheat – 98%. Purity test reports:- The purity test report states the percentage of pure seeds found in the examined prescribed weight. The report will also state what inert matter was found and may include the following:- (i) Broken seed, soil, scraps; (ii) Other seed:- All seed other than the stated species; (iii) Ergot:- Ergot is a fungus of the genus Claviceps; (iv) Pests:- Any live pests insects etc. Latin names:- genus and species names are reported in Latin. The main purposes of seed testing are to:- (i) study the physiological quality of seed; and (ii) study seed procurement of the species. Seed tests are based on the standards recommended by International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and include:- (i) Purity; (ii) Seed weight, (iii) Moisture content, and (iv) Viability. Purity is the composition by weight of pure seed in a sample. Seed samples must be carefully prepared in order to represent the whole seed lot. Sub-samples should be drawn from 2–3 different places within the seed lot, mixed thoroughly, and then divided into test samples of about 2 500 seeds. Purity affects the number of pure seeds per kilogram, and therefore, the price and quantity requirements for sowing. Purity is affected by the level of seed extraction. Purity is needed before seed sales; before seed storage; during seed processing. Purity Test:- as a measure of the cleanness of seed, pure seed is separated from impure seed, and then separately weighed. Seed is considered pure if it appears normal in terms of size, shape, and general outward appearance. Conversely, seed that is too small, has been partly eaten by insects, or exhibits fungal stains is regarded as impure. A sample for a purity test may consist of 100 to 1 000 seeds. A purity percentage is calculated as:- Purity Percentage = (Weight of Pure Seed / Total Weight of Sample) x 100. Although a purity test is simple, it may not be as accurate in assessing quality as other tests. One problem encountered in applying a purity test is the subjectivity injected in separating pure seed from impure seed. / Чистота – процент семян основной культуры в отобранной для анализа пробе. Этот показатель качества семян важен для окончательного определения нормы высева на единицу площади. Ведь в любой партии семян могут присутствовать живой сор (семена сорняков и других культур) и мёртвый сор (растительные остатки, песок, земля и другое), дефектные семена. Чистота семян характеризуется массой семян основной культуры, выраженной в процентах к навеске, взятой для анализа. Чистоту семян определяют по двум навескам установленного размера.

PURL = КАНИТЕЛЬ (или РЯБЬ, или ПЕТЛЯ, или ИЗНАНОЧНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – Purl is:- (1) a knitting stitch that results in horizontal ridges across the fabric. It is made by drawing alternate courses through each side of the fabric. (2) A picot or small loop that edges needlework, lace, or ribbon. Sometimes spelled Pearl. See also Picot. (3) Coiled gold or silver thread used for embroidery. / Двухизнаночный Стежок (или петля) или Бисерный Стежок при обмётке петли. / (2) Пико или Зубчик (Picot). Под Канителью, от Французского слова Cannetille, понимается:- (1) тонкая металлическая (обычно золотая или серебряная) нить, употребляемая для вышивания. (2) В переносном смысле – затяжное дело, связанное с длительными задержками и хлопотами. ‘Тянуть канитель’ – делать что-либо однообразное и ненужное.

PURL KNIT FABRIC = ОБОРОТНАЯ (или ДВУХИЗНАНОЧНАЯ) ВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Purl Knit Fabrics look the same on both sides of the fabric. Many attractive patterns and designs can be created with the purl stitch. It is often used in the manufacture of bulky sweaters and for some children’s clothing. A major disadvantage of this method is that production is slow.

PURL STITCH = БИСЕРНЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или ДВУХИЗНАНОЧНЫЙ ТОВАР) – Purl Stitch is a basic stitch used in weft knitting, which produces knit fabrics that have the same appearance on both sides. The purl stitch is frequently used in combination with the Jersey and rib stitches to produce a knitted fabric design. Sweaters, knitted fabrics for infants and children’s wear, knitted fabrics for specialized sportswear, and bulky knit fabrics are commonly made using the purl stitch. / Бисерный Стежок при обмётке петли.

PURPLE = ПУРПУРОВОЕ (или БАГРЯНОВОЕ, или ЛИЛОВОЕ) – Purple:- cloth dyed purple. Any of various colors that fall about midway between red and blue in hue. A garment of purple color, especially a purple robe worn as an emblem of rank or authority.

PURPLISH = ПУРПУРИСТОЕ (или БАГРЯНИСТОЕ) – Purplish:- somewhat purple.

PURPLY = ПУРПУРНО (или БАГРЯНИСТО, или С ЛИЛОВЫМ ОТТЕНКОМ) – Purply:- purplish.

PURPOSE CREDIT = ЦЕЛЕВОЙ КРЕДИТ – Purpose Credit is a credit used for the purpose of buying, carrying or trading in securities. / Под Целевым Кредитом может пониматься, например, кредит, используемый с целью покупки и удерживания или торговли ценными бумагами.

PURPURE = ПУРПУРНОЕ (или ПУРПУР) – Purpure:- the heraldic color purple.

PURSE = КОШЕЛЁК – Purse is a small bag for money.

PURSE HOLDER = ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ КОШЕЛЬКА – Purse Holder is any person in possession of an electronic purse.

PURSE PROVIDER = ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С КОШЕЛЬКОМ – Purse Provider:- the organization that is responsible for installing the electronic purse application in the integrated circuit card and guaranteeing the electronic value in the electronic purse.

PURSER = КАЗНАЧЕЙ (или РАСХОДЧИК) – Purser is a ship’s officer who is in charge of accounts, especially on a passenger ship.

PURSE SCHEME = СХЕМА КОШЕЛЬКА (или КОШЕЛЬКОВАЯ СХЕМА) – Purse Scheme is a set of rules and regulations for issuance, acceptance and use of electronic purse cards established and enforced by an organization(s).

PURSE SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR = АДМИНИСТРАТОР СХЕМЫ КОШЕЛЬКА (или АДМИНИСТРАТОР КОШЕЛЬКОВОЙ СХЕМЫ) – Purse Scheme Administrator:- the entity responsible for the purse scheme rules, security and overall scheme management.

PURSE SEINER = КОШЕЛЬКОВЫЙ СЕЙНЕР – Purse Seiner:- in purse seining, the fish shoal is surrounded by the net, which has a rope that seals the bottom of the net to trap the fish. Small fish may be pumped out of the net, or the net can be hauled on board and the fish released for sorting. The North American purse seiner is generally laid out with a forward wheelhouse and aft working deck. A characteristic of this vessel is the powerful net block on the end of a long boom supported by the mast and a crow’s nest on the mast for spotting fish shoals. European purse seiners are generally larger than their North American counterparts, being typically 30 meters in length. They have an aft wheelhouse and the net is hauled at the stern. The herring and mackerel caught by these vessels, needing sensitive handling and storage, are stored in tanks of chilled seawater built amidships in the hull. Thrusters (screws that provide sideways movement) are usually fitted to these vessels to give improved maneuverability when laying and hauling nets. Tuna purse

seiners are large vessels mainly designed for long-range fishing, although smaller types operate in the Mediterranean. They are similar in design to, but larger than, the North American purse seiner, and they have a sloping stern where a tuna skiff, used for laying the net, is stowed. Several smaller boats are also carried to help with handling the catch and removing unwanted or protected fish from the nets. In addition to a crow's nest for spotting fish shoals, a light helicopter is sometimes carried on a helicopter deck above the forward wheelhouse. Modern tuna vessels store the catch in chilled seawater tanks. / невод (seine). Тунцеловный кошельковый сейнер (tuna purse seiner) . Сейнер – судно для лова рыбы кошельковым (иногда донным) неводом, ставными сетями и ярусами. Снабжены промысловыми и грузоподъёмными машинами, наиболее крупные несут вертолёт для поиска рыбы. Под Сейнером, от Английского слова Seiner, от Seine, означающее Кошельковый Невод, понимается рыбопромышленное судно для лова рыбы кошельковым неводом. Сейнер – обычно однопалубное судно с надстройкой, смещённой к носовой части. На корме имеются рабочее пространство для хранения и обработки невода и поворотная площадка, откуда он вымётывается при облове. Один конец невода при лове закрепляется на вспомогательной моторной лодке, которая во время переходов и поиска рыбы находится на рабочей палубе сейнера или буксируется им. Для повышения манёвренности у крупных сейнеров иногда предусматриваются средства активного управления (активные рули, поворотные выдвижные колонки, бортовые винты и тому подобное). Сейнеры оборудуются устройствами для выборки невода и его укладки, установками для охлаждения и машинами для обработки рыбы. Для поиска концентраций рыбы сейнеры оснащаются рыбопоисковой аппаратурой. Наиболее крупные сейнеры строятся (на 1975) в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), Испании, Японии. Длина их до 70 метров (м), мощность главного двигателя 2.5 МегаВатт (МВт), скорость 16–17 узлов (уз). Подобные сейнеры используются для лова тунца, макрели, скумбрии и других пелагических рыб с высокой скоростью передвижения. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были наиболее распространены сейнеры типа РС-300, СО, БЧС (длина 25–35 м, мощность главного двигателя 220 килоВатт (кВт)), а также сейнеры-траулеры типа 'Альпинист' (длина 49 м, мощность 970 кВт, скорость 13 уз).

PURSE PROVIDER SECURE APPLICATION MODULE = НАДЁЖНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ ПОСТАВЩИКА УСЛУГ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С КОШЕЛЬКОМ – Purse Provider Secure Application Module:- the Secure Application Module (SAM) of the Purse Provider providing the necessary functionality for the secure transactions of the European Electronic Purse (EEP) Scheme as seen from the Purse Provider's viewpoint, e.g., secure activation, load and auditing functions.

PUSH–BACK RACK = ГРАВИТАЦИОННЫЙ СТЕЛЛАЖ – Push-Back Rack is a rack system that pushes stored product up an inclined ramp in order to provide for deep pallet storage.

PUSHER SEAL = НАЖИМНОЕ (или ХХ) УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Pusher Seal is a mechanical seal in which the secondary seal is pushed along the shaft or sleeve to compensate for misalignment and face wear. See also Seal. / это механическое уплотнение, в котором вторичное уплотнение износ. Смотрите также Уплотнение (Seal).

PUSH SORTER = ПОДТАЛКИВАЮЩИЙ СОРТИРОВЩИК – Push Sorter is a device used with conveyer systems, a push sorter moves product on the conveyer using a stationary device with an arm that can push and sort.

PUT(S) = PUT OPTION(S)

PUTAWAY = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ПО НАЗНАЧЕНИЮ – Putaway is a movement of stock from the time it is unloaded to the time it is put in its final location.

PUT–CALL PARITY = ПАРИТЕТ ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ–ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ – Put-Call Parity:- the relationship between a European-style put option and a European-style call option on the same underlying with the same exercise price and maturity. Put-call parity states that the pay-off profile of a portfolio containing an asset plus a put option is identical to that of a portfolio containing a call option of the same strike on that same asset (with the rest of the money earning the risk-free rate of return). In practice, a put option on, say, a stock index, can be constructed by shorting the stock and buying a call option. The relationship means that traders are able to arbitrage mispriced options.

PUT/CALL RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ОПЦИОНЫ НА ПРОДАЖУ/ОПЦИОНЫ НА ПОКУПКУ – Based on Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®) statistics, the Put/Call Ratio equals the total number of puts divided by the total number of calls. When more puts are traded than calls, the ratio will exceed 1. As an indicator, the Put/Call Ratio is used to measure market sentiment. When the ratio gets too low, it indicates that call volume is high relative to put volume and the market may be overly bullish or complacent. When the ratio gets too high, it indicates that put volume is high relative to call volume and the market may be overly bearish or in panic. When put volume becomes excessive in relation to call volume, it is an indication of excessive bearishness in the market, which is usually bullish. To calculate the Put/Call Ratio simply divide the number of puts by the number of calls. The raw ration can then be smoothed into a moving average. We use a 10-day moving average. Sometimes the CBOE® final data is so late that we estimate the final volume based on the 03:00 pm ET (GMT –5 hours) CBOE® tape, therefore, if you are using our Daily Market Summary to collect the data, you should be sure and get the corrected figures on the report the following day. On our charts we reverse the scale so that oversold readings show as bottoms and overbought readings as tops. / СИБО® (CBOE®). Соотношение Опционы На Продажу/Опционы На Покупку:- индикатор настроения инвесторов:- отношение объёма торгов по опционам на продажу к объёму торгов по опционам на покупку. Соотношение рассчитывается для контрактов на отдельные акции, индексы или для рынка в целом. Соотношение Опционы На Продажу/Опционы На Покупку является обратным индикатором и указывает на приближение финансового инструмента или рынка к уровням максимумов или минимумов:- при падении инструмента соотношение, как правило, возрастает, при росте, наоборот, снижается.

PUT DATE = ДАТА ВЫКУПА – Put Date is the next date on which the holder can redeem the security.

PUT OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ – Put Option is a contract that entitles the buyer (holder or taker) the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying futures contract to sell a fixed quantity of a particular commodity or underlying asset for delivery in the option month, or, by other words, to obtain a short futures position at a stated price (the strike price) at any time during the life of the option. The seller of the put option has the obligation, upon exercise, to enter into an underlying futures contract to buy a commodity for delivery in such option month at a stated strike price. A put option is purchased to protect against a fall in price. The buyer pays a premium to the seller/grantor of this option. The buyer has the right to sell the commodity or enter into a short position in the futures market if the option is exercised. The future contract concern requires, in principle, future delivery of the asset. The opposite of Call Option. The owner of the put option is speculating that price of the asset will go down and is therefore bearish. Put is a term from the options business. A put option entitles the buyer to sell a certain number of units in the underlying (e.g., a stock) at a specified price by or at a certain time. The counterparty to this contract, the seller of the put option, is called the Option Writer (bid), as he must have the agreed purchase price in the event the option is excercised. In exchange, he receives a premium from the buyer of the put. The buyer of a put expects the underlying's price to fall. The seller of a put, in contrast, expects increasing or at least stagnating prices; in this case, his counterparty will hardly exercise the option, so he can book the option premium received as profit. Opposite:- Buy Option, or Call Option. Put Option is a contract to sell a fixed number of shares – typically 100 shares per put contract – at a fixed price

in the future. This contract expires at specified dates and with it the right to sell the stock at that fixed price. Put Option is a contract which gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified amount of an asset at a predetermined price on or before a specified date. Put Option is a sell option with which the buyer can hedge against the risk of falling prices. Put Option is a contract to sell a specified amount of a stock or commodity at an agreed time at the stated exercise price. Put is the abbreviated term for 'Put Option', e.g., as in 'I bought five Nortel CAD10 Puts'. See also Stock Options. Put Option is the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified asset at a specified price at specified times. Put Option is the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified asset on a specified date, at a specified price. Put Option is an option to sell a specified amount of a commodity at an agreed price and time at any time until the expiration of the option. A put option is purchased to protect against a fall in price. The buyers pays a premium to the seller/grantor of this option. The buyer has the right to sell the commodity or enter into a short position in the futures market if the option is exercised. See also Call Option. Put Option is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell (go short) the underlying futures contract at the strike price on or before the expiration date. Put Option is an option contract giving the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell a futures contract at a specific price during a specific time period. The put option seller is obligated to buy futures from the put option buyer if the buyer exercises the option. / продавец/предоставивший этот опцион. Опционом на продажу покупатель может захэдьжироваться от риска падения цены. Нотэл (Nortel). Опцион На Продажу – опционный контракт, который даёт покупателю право, но не налагает на него обязанности, продать определённое количество финансовых инструментов, лежащих в основе опциона, по заранее установленной цене исполнения в течение определённого периода времени. Продавец опциона на продажу обязуется, в случае желания покупателя исполнить опцион, купить у него финансовые инструменты в основе опциона по установленной цене на дату исполнения контракта или до её наступления. Владелец опциона на продажу (имеющий по нему длинную позицию) рассчитывает на то, что финансовые инструменты в основе опциона упадут в цене. Смотрите также Опцион На Покупку (Call).

PUT PRICE = ЦЕНА ВЫКУПА – Put Price is the price for which the holder can redeem the security on the put date.

PUT RATIO BACK SPREAD = ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ОБРАТНЫЙ СПРЭД К ОПЦИОНУ НА ПРОДАЖУ (или XX) – Put Ratio Back Spread:- when to use:- normally entered when market is near A and shows signs of increasing activity, with greater probability to downside (for example, if last major move was up, followed by stagnation). Profit characteristics:- profit limited on upside (to net credit taken in when position was established) but open-ended in collapsing market. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss, is amount of B – A – initial credit (or B – A + initial debit), realized if market is at A at expiration. This loss is less than for the equivalent long straddle, the trade-off for sacrificing profit potential on the upside. Decay characteristics:- dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays work to the benefit of the holder. Category:- precision. Short 1 put B, long 2 or more puts A. How can you profit from a volatile stock positively skewed to the downside while keeping your risk defined? Answer:- Establish a Put Ratio Back Spread. A back spread is an options spread in which the trader has a net long options position. This can be accomplished by being long more options than short, or proportionally more than the underlying product. If you are back spreading calls, you are long more calls than you are short stock, ETFs or futures. If the trader is back spreading puts, then he or she would be long more puts than long the underlying. A simple long straddle or strangle where the trader is long both calls and puts would be considered a back spread. A back spread has a defined amount of risk in the position. Because a back spread is net long options, there never can be unlimited risk in the position. In an ideal back spread scenario, the underlying market experiences wild gyrations. The net long options profits keep increasing with each incremental move in the underlying, whichever direction that happens to be. In a nightmare scenario the underlying just sits within a very narrow trading range. The time value that is embedded in the option premium steadily erodes, as does the trader's account. To understand back spreading, a trader also must understand volatility skew. Before that, a trader must understand the meaning of implied volatility. Historical volatility shows the movement of an underlying instrument over a certain time period. This can be accomplished by measuring the variance of returns of the underlying. The greater the trading range over a period of time the greater the historical volatility. Implied volatility is a reverse engineering process whereby the price level of the time value that is embedded in an option premium indicates where the future volatility of the underlying instrument is expected to be. Every options trader in the world has a vote. Aggressive premium buying results in a high implied volatility, while aggressive premium selling results in a low implied volatility. Implied volatility is at its highest during times of uncertainty. The period immediately prior to earnings reports, crop reports and economic reports is when implied volatility is at its highest depending upon the underlying instrument. Volatility skew refers to the difference in implied volatility among the at-the-money, out-of-the-money and in-the-money options. When out-of-the-money options have a higher implied volatility than at-the-money options, it is known as a Positive Skew. When out-of-the-money options have a lower implied volatility than at-the-money options, it indicates a negative skew. Let's take a look at IBM's pricing. With the stock trading at USD192.95, the July 170 puts, which are USD22.95 out-of-the-money, are trading at USD3.50. The July 215 calls, which are USD22.05 out-of-the-money, are trading at USD2.00. This means that IBM options are positively skewed to the downside and negatively skewed to the upside; 99% of stocks are skewed that way. Options on agricultural futures usually are positively skewed to the upside and flat or negative to the downside. When the trader is constructing an initial position, being net long puts makes sense. Going long three of the July 170 puts at USD3.50 and short two of the July 180 puts at USD5.60 is a good example. If IBM closes at the July expiration at USD180 or above the trader profits 70¢ (USD70). No harm, no foul. If IBM closes at USD170, the trader loses USD17.30 (USD1 730). That's a fair amount of harm for a simple 3x2 spread. If IBM closes at USD150, the trader is back to the 70¢ profit. Below that price point is all gravy. There is almost a 30-point range where the put back spread is unprofitable. That, however, is taking into account only what happens to the untouched position at expiration. While 10% of profits usually are derived from establishing a sensible initial position, the other 90% comes from knowing how, when and why to adjust that position. With this position, if the stock starts heading south, the position instantly will become profitable. The implied volatility for all options will increase with a sharp downside move. Because the trader has a net positive inventory of put options, that inventory will be priced higher. The trader then either can unwind the position for a profit or adjust it by selling some puts at a much higher implied volatility. Buying low and selling high works the same for implied volatility as it does for market direction. / Одна из стратегий торговли. Обратный Пропорциональный Спрэд Пут:- опционная стратегия с хэдьжирующим компонентом, позволяющая торговцу получать небольшую прибыль или выходить на уровень безубыточности в случае, когда торги складываются не в его пользу. Позиция характеризуется неограниченным потенциалом прибыли при ограниченном риске потерь. Обратный пропорциональный спрэд пут подразумевает продажу одного опциона на продажу 'близкого к деньгам' (что отражается в более высокой цене исполнения) и покупку двух или более опционов на продажу 'без денег'. Эта стратегия используется инвесторами, ожидающими снижения акций в основе опциона. Она наиболее эффективно работает в случае резкого падения акций и повышения волатильности. Смотрите также Call Ratio Back Spread.

PUTREFACTION = РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ГНИЕНИЕ, или РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Putrefaction is an autolysis due to enzymes within the meat. / аутолиз.

PUT SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ (или СПРЭД ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Put Spread is an options position comprised of the purchase of a put option at one level and the sale of a put option at some lower level.

The premium received by selling one option reduces the cost of buying the other, but participation is limited if the underlying goes down.

PUTTEE = ПУТИ (или ОНУЧА, или НОЖНАЯ ОБМОТКА, или КРАГА) – Puttee is a cloth strip wrapped around the leg from ankle to knee; a usually leather laced, strapped, or catched legging.

PUT–TO–LIGHT = УКЛАДКА ДО ПРОСВЕТА – Put-To-Light:- similar to pick-to-light. Lights are used to guide which container the picked item is to be put into.

PUT TO SEA = УХОДИТЬ В МОРЕ (или ВЫЙТИ В МОРЕ) – Put To Sea (maritime term):- to leave port.

PUTTY = ШПАКЛЁВКА (или МАСТИКА, или СЕРОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Putty:- a light brownish gray to light grayish brown textile color.

PUT–UP = СКЛАДЫВАНИЕ (или ПАКОВКА) – Put-Up is a term used to describe how a fabric is supplied. Put-Up is usually described in terms of length, on rolls, or bulk supplied and may have standards as to how many 'cuts' are allowed per roll or box.

PUT VOLUME INDICATOR = ИНДИКАТОР ОБЪЁМА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ – John Bollinger, who invented this fine indicator, uses the CBOE® data which is an aggregate of all stock options; however, since we track the OEX for the purpose of OEX options trading, we tested it using only OEX put volume and found that it worked just as well. We track both the PVI on our Daily Market/Signal Summary Report. The Bollinger Put Volume Indicator (PVI) is a sentiment indicator that measures excessive pessimism by tracking put volume. The PVI is a contrary indicator because, when negative sentiment reaches extremes, it is usually a sign that the market is about to rally. To calculate the PVI simply divide today's put volume by a 10-day moving average of put volume. The threshhold reading for a BUY Signal is 2.0 or greater (today's put volume is twice the 10 DMA). Market reaction can be expected within the next few days after a spike in put volume, and, while a PVI BUY Signal often precedes a major rally, the signal should only be considered to have short-term implications. Even though 2.0 is the accepted signal threshhold, the chart will show when put volume is higher (or lower) than normal. In addition to extreme peaks in put volume being coincident with market bottoms, you will notice that extremely low put volume often coincides with market tops. For this reason we use the OEX PVI as one component of the Decision Point Short-Term Model, which also includes a volume-based oscillator (STVO) and a breadth based oscillator (STO). I consider the PVI to be unreliable when BUY Signals are generated on options expiration day. Much of the high put volume generated is the result of expiring puts being rolled into new positions, and not just volume generated by negative sentiment. Note:- the value scale on our PVI chart has been reversed so that it more logically displays when the market is overbought or oversold. / Дьжон Болындьжё (John Bollinger), который изобрёл этот прекрасный индикатор, использует данные . СИБО® (CBOE®).

PV = PRESENT VALUE

PVBP = PRICE VALUE OF A BASIS POINT

PVC = POLYVINYL CHLORIDE

PVI = PUT VOLUME INDICATOR

PVO = PERCENTAGE VOLUME OSCILLATOR

PVR = PLANT VARIETY RIGHT

PVR = PROFIT/VOLUME RATIO

PVSA = PASSENGER VESSEL SERVICES ACT

PVT = PRESSURE–VOLUME–TEMPERATURE

PVT = PRICE VOLUME TREND

PVX = POTATO VIRUS X

PW = PALAU

Pw = WORLD PRICE

PWD = PONDING WATER DEPTH

PY = PARAGUAY

PY = POTENTIAL YIELD

PYCNOMETER = ПИКНОМЕТР – Pycnometer:- (Greek:- Pyknos = Sealed) measuring device used to determine the density of liquids.

PYG = PARAGUAYAN GUARANI

PYRAMIDED GENES = ПИРАМИДНЫЕ (или ПИРАМИДАЛЬНЫЕ, или МНОГОУРОВНЕВЫЕ) ГЕНЫ – Pyramided Genes:- xxxxx. See also Stacked Genes.

PYRAMIDING = НАРАЩИВАНИЕ ОТКРЫТОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ЗА СЧЁТ ПРИБЫЛИ – Pyramiding is a speculating strategy where, after establishing a futures position, an speculator increases the size of his initial open profitable position by adding more contracts in declining increments if prices of the underlying commodity continue increasing. For example, let's say a speculator opens a position by buying three futures contracts of a specific commodity. If the price of the underlying commodity is on the rise, the speculator could add two more contracts. If the favorable price upward trend persists, the speculator could add one more contract. The use of unrealized profits on existing positions as margin to increase the size of the position, normally in successively smaller increments. The view held by the 1934 US Congress and those that continue to believe that high margin requirements attenuate volatility is that low initial margins enable speculators to exert undue inuence in stock markets and thereby create excess volatility. It is alleged that speculators force stock prices above their fundamental values through a process known as Pyramiding. Pyramiding refers to the dynamic in which gains in stock prices allow over-optimistic agents to borrow additional funds for equity purchases. These leveraged purchases in turn create additional upward pressures on equity prices and the gains can be used to borrow additional funds for further equity purchases. When the inevitable market correction begins, leveraged investors faced with margin calls are forced to liquidate positions. The Depyramiding process allegedly causes overshooting of the fundamental equilibrium. As a result, low margin requirements create an additional source of volatility over the volatility attributable to fundamental economic forces. Despite the intuitive appeal of this pyramiding-depyramiding argument, it is at best incomplete. It only identifies one possible avenue through which margin requirements may affect volatility. Using profits on a previously established position as margin for adding to that position. Pyramiding is the using profits from an

existing position to expand the size of that position. / Использование прибыли по предыдущим сделкам в качестве маржи для дальнейшего наращивания оборота сделок.

PYRAMIDING GENES = ПИРАМИДНЫЕ ГЕНЫ – Pyramiding Genes:- combining into one genotype several major genes that control a trait.

PYRAMID SCHEME = ПИРАМИДНАЯ СХЕМА (или СХЕМА ПИРАМИДЫ) – Pyramid Scheme is an investment scam whereby pay-outs and redemptions are financed not from investment income but out of the funds invested by newly acquired customers. The scheme collapses if sufficient stream of new customers cannot be found.

PYRETHROIDS = ПИРЕТРОИДЫ – Pyrethroids is a class of insecticides characterized by very low mammalian toxicity and high insect control at low usage rates. / Первые Пиретроиды (перметрин и циперметрин) были получены в 1970-х. С тех пор объёмы применения этих инсектицидов росли с каждым годом. Долгое время изобретение пиретроидов оставалась революционным событием в сфере защиты растений. Наиболее очевидным изменением стало резкое (более чем в 100 раз) сокращение нормы расхода препаратов на основе пиретроидов по сравнению с существовавшими в то время инсектицидами (при сохранении того же уровня эффективности). В 1980-х применение пиретроидов росло быстрыми темпами и к 1986 препараты данного класса занимали уже 20% рынка инсектицидов. В стоимостном выражении продажи пиретроидов достигли 17% от объёма рынка. Этот уровень продаж сохранился до настоящего времени, несмотря на появление новых классов инсектицидов и распространение устойчивых к вредителям генномодифицированных сортов. С 2002 года, когда потребители стали предъявлять более высокие требования к качеству продуктов питания, объёмы продаж многих устаревших групп пестицидов резко снизились, а пиретроидов – снова выросли и достигли 1.4 миллиарда Долларов США. Площадь земель, обрабатываемых пиретроидами в период с 1996 по 2006, варьировалась от 175 до 245 миллинов гектаров. В настоящее время продажи пестицидов на основе пиретроидов достигли наиболее высоких за всю историю значений. Механизм действия и использование:- пиретроиды являются синтетическими производными природных пиретринов, получаемыми из ромашек рода Pyrethrum. Инсектицидные свойства пиретринов основаны на активности эфиров хризантемовой и пиретровой кислот. Эти кислоты обладают высокой гидрофобностью, быстро проникают через хитиновый покров многих насекомых и парализуют их нервную систему. Как природные пиретрины, так и синтетические пиретроиды используются для борьбы с насекомыми как в сельском хозяйстве, так и в быту (в том числе и против эктопаразитов человека). Часто пиретроиды комбинируются с действующими веществами, которые относятся к другим химическим классам. При этом наблюдается синергетический эффект, позволяющий снизить норму расхода компонентов при сохранении высокой эффективности и не допустить возникновения устойчивости насекомых-вредителей к инсектицидам. У сельхозпроизводителей наиболее популярным пиретроидом является лямбда-цигалотрин. Высокие продажи демонстрируют также перметрин, циперметрин, дельтаметрин, эсфенвалерат, фенпропатрин, бифентрин и цифлутрин. В настоящее время к классу синтетических пиретроидов относится 74 соединений.

PYRETHRUM = ПИРЕТРУМ – Pyrethrum is a natural insecticide produced by Chrysanthemums, especially Chrysanthemum Cinerariifolium and Chrysanthemum Coccineum. The dried, powdered flowers of Chrysanthemums have been used as natural insecticides against lice for over 2000 years. Synthetic analogues of Pyrethrin are produced as insecticides. Structure of Pyrethrin. / Под Пиретрумом понимается Род Многолетних Трав Семейства Сложноцветных. Около 100 Видов, в умеренном поясе Евразии и Северной Америки; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 55 Видов. Возделывают 2 Вида, содержащих пиретрины, которые используются как инсектициды; некоторые Виды декоративные. 2 Вида находились в Красной Книге СССР.

PYRICULARIA ORYZAE = ПИРИКУЛАРИЯ ОРИЗЭ – Pyricularia Oryzae is the Fungus that causes blast disease of Rice.

PYRIFORM = ГРУШЕОБРАЗНОЕ (или ГРУШЕВИДНОЕ) – Pyriform:- pear-shaped. / :- в форме груши.

PYROCLASTIC = ПИРОКЛАСТИЧЕСКОЕ – Pyroclastic:- pertaining to broken fragments of volcanic origin – ash and rock material. / Под Пирокластическими Породами понимаются обломочные горные породы, образовавшиеся в результате накопления обломочного материала, выброшенного при извержении вулканов (вулканические брекчии, туфы, игнимбриты).

PYROLYSIS = ПИРОЛИЗ (или СУХАЯ ПЕРЕГОНКА) – Pyrolysis is a chemical change brought about by the action of heat, usually in the absence of a reactive medium. Complex chemical molecules are reduced to simpler chemical units as a result of pyrolysis. Pyrolysis is a high-temperature process of deep thermal refining of petroleum products and/or gas to obtain inputs for petrochemical synthesis. The main product of pyrolysis is gas rich in unsaturated hydrocarbons (ethylene, propylene, butadiene). / Пиролиз это высокотемпературный процесс глубокой термической переработки нефтепродуктов и/или газа с целью получения сырья для нефтехимического синтеза. Основным продуктом пиролиза является газ, богатый непредельными углеводородами (этиленом, пропиленом, бутадиеном). Под Пиролизом, от Греческих слов Pýr, означающее Жар или Огонь, и Lýsis, означающее Разложение или Распад, понимается разложение органических веществ под действием высоких температур. Промышленное значение имеет пиролиз нефтепродуктов, древесины, каменного и бурого углей с целью получения главным образом непредельных и ароматических углеводородов. Пиролиз, превращение органических соединений в результате деструкции их под действием высокой температуры. Обычно термин используют в более узком смысле и определяют пиролиз как высокотемпературный процесс глубокого термического превращения нефтяного и газового сырья, заключающийся в деструкции молекул исходных веществ, их изомеризации и других изменениях (смотрите также Крекинг). Пиролиз – один из важнейших промышленных методов получения сырья для нефтехимического синтеза. Целевой продукт пиролиза – газ, богатый непредельными углеводородами:- этиленом, пропиленом, бутадиеном. На основе этих углеводородов получают полимеры для производства пластических масс, синтетических волокон, синтетических каучуков и других важнейших продуктов. Первые заводы пиролиза были построены в России (в Киеве и Казани) в 1870-х. Пиролизу подвергали преимущественно керосин с целью получения газа для освещения. Позднее была доказана возможность выделения из смолы, образующейся при пиролизе, ароматических углеводородов. Пиролиз получил широкое развитие во время Первой Мировой Войны (1914–18), когда возникла большая потребность в толуоле – сырье для производства тротила (тринитротолуола). Сырьё для пиролиза весьма разнообразно:- от газообразных углеводородов (этана, пропана) до тяжёлых дистиллятов и сырой нефти. Однако основная масса перерабатываемого пиролизного сырья представлена газообразными углеводородами и бензинами. Эти виды сырья дают наибольшие выходы целевых продуктов при наименьшем коксообразовании. Основное распространение получили в промышленности пиролизные установки трубчатого типа. Сырьё (например, бензин) проходит через паровой подогреватель, смешивается перед поступлением в печь с перегретым водяным паром и подвергается в печи дальнейшему нагреванию и пиролитическому разложению. Конечная температура реакции (на выходе из печи) составляет 750–850 °C. Высокие температуры, короткое время пребывания сырья в зоне реакции и разбавление сырья водяным паром способствуют преимущественному расщеплению с образованием значительного количества газа. Наряду с газом образуется и побочный жидкий продукт пиролиза – смола. Выход смолы для газового сырья в среднем 5%, для бензинов – около 20% (по

массе). Для прекращения реакций пиролиза парогазовая смесь, выходящая из печи, подвергается быстрому охлаждению в смесителе – так называемом Закалочном Аппарате (путём прямого контакта с водяным конденсатом, который при этом испаряется). Дальнейшее охлаждение проходит в котле-утилизаторе, где вырабатывается пар высокого давления. Частично охлаждённая парогазовая смесь после котла-утилизатора проходит масляную промывку для удаления частиц сажи и кокса и из неё выделяется тяжёлая часть смолы. Облегчённая парогазовая смесь подвергается дальнейшему охлаждению с последующим отделением водного и лёгкого углеводородного конденсата от собственно газов пиролиза, которые направляются на газофракционирующую установку для выделения этилена и пропилена. Смола пиролиза характеризуется высокой концентрацией ароматических углеводородов – бензола, толуола, нафталина и других, а также содержит непредельные углеводороды, в том числе циклопентадиен – сырьё для синтеза многих органических продуктов. Компоненты смолы используются для производства высокооктанового бензина, ароматических углеводородов, связующих веществ (кумароно-инденовых смол), электродного нефтяного кокса. Пиролиз нефти и других наиболее тяжёлых видов сырья сопровождается значительными отложениями кокса и нуждается в специальном аппаратурном оформлении. Разработаны модификации пиролиза с использованием циркулирующего теплоносителя. Это позволяет интенсифицировать процесс, сжигая образующийся кокс внутри системы (если применяется твёрдый теплоноситель – кварцевый песок, нефтяной кокс), либо значительно снизить коксоотложение (при газовом теплоносителе, например, водяном паре). С целью улучшения технико-экономических показателей пиролиза разрабатывается технология каталитических процессов. Осуществление пиролиза газообразного сырья при температурах около 1 200 °C способствует более глубокому превращению сырья:- основным продуктом пиролиза является в этом случае ацетилен (сырьё для производства хлоропренового каучука, ацетальдегида и другого).

PYROLYSIS OIL = ПИРОЛИЗНОЕ МАСЛО – Pyrolysis Oil is a bio-oil produced by fast pyrolysis of biomass. A dark brown, mobile liquid containing much of the energy content of the original biomass, with a heating value about half that of conventional fuel oil. Can be burned directly, either alone or co-fired with other fuels, gasified or otherwise upgraded. Conversion of raw biomass to pyrolysis oil represents a considerable increase in energy density and it can thus represent a more efficient form in which to transport it.

PYROMETALLURGY = ПИРОМЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ – Pyrometallurgy:- two of the most common pyrometallurgical processes, in both extraction and refining, are oxidation and reduction. In oxidation, metals having a great affinity for oxygen selectively combine with it to form metallic oxides; these can be treated further in order to obtain a pure metal or can be separated and discarded as a waste product. Reduction can be viewed as the reverse of oxidation. In this process, a metallic oxide compound is fed into a furnace along with a reducing agent such as carbon. The metal releases its combined oxygen, which recombines with the carbon to form a new carbonaceous oxide and leaves the metal in an uncombined form. Oxidation and reduction reactions are either exothermic (energy-releasing) or endothermic (energy-absorbing). One example of an exothermic reaction is the oxidation of iron sulfide (FeS) to form iron oxide (FeO) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) gas:- $2FeS + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2FeO + 2SO_2$. This process gives off large quantities of heat beyond that required to initiate the reaction. One endothermic reaction is the smelting reduction of zinc oxide (ZnO) by carbon monoxide (CO) to yield zinc (Zn) metal and carbon dioxide (CO_2):- $ZnO + CO \rightarrow Zn + CO_2$. For this reaction to proceed at a reasonable rate, external heat must be supplied to maintain the temperature at 1 300 °C to 1 350 °C (2 375 °F to 2 450 °F). / Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). Под Пирометаллургией, от Греческих слов Рýr, означающее Жар или Огонь, и Metallurgéo, означающее Добываю Руду или Обрабатываю Металлы, от Métallon, означающее Металл или Рудник, и Érgon, означающее Работа, понимается совокупность металлургических процессов, протекающих при высоких температурах. Пирометаллургия – основная и старейшая область металлургии. С древних времён до конца XIX века производство металлов базировалось почти исключительно на пирометаллургических процессах. На рубеже XIX и XX веков промышленное значение приобрела другая крупная ветвь металлургии – гидрометаллургия, однако пирометаллургия продолжает сохранять главенствующее положение как по масштабам производства, так и по многообразию процессов. В начале XX века наряду с пламенными способами нагрева в металлургии начали применяться различные виды электрического нагрева (дуговой, индукционный и другие); примерно в это же время в промышленность был внедрён электролиз расплавленных химических соединений (производство алюминия и других цветных металлов). Во 2-й половине XX века получили распространение плазменная плавка металлов (смотрите Плазменная Металлургия), зонная плавка и электроннолучевая плавка. Металлургические процессы, основанные на использовании электрического тока, можно выделить в самостоятельную область пирометаллургии – Электрометаллургию. В современной металлургии пирометаллургия занимает ведущее место в производстве чугуна и стали, свинца, меди, никеля и других важнейших металлов. По технологическим признакам выделяют следующие виды пирометаллургических процессов:- обжиг, плавка, конвертирование, рафинирование, дистилляция. Обжиг характеризуется тем, что материал сохраняет твёрдое состояние при изменении состава и некотором укрупнении частиц; проводится в печах кипящего слоя (эффективный процесс, широко применяемый в цветной металлургии), многоподовых печах (например, производство меди, ферромолибдена), трубчатых печах (магнетизирующий обжиг железных концентратов), на агломерационных машинах (смотрите Агломерация), в муфельных печах (металлургия редких металлов). Плавка характеризуется полным расплавлением шихты и разделением расплава обычно на 2 слоя (металл и шлак или металл и штейн); проводится в шахтных печах (например, доменное производство, производство свинца, никеля, меди), отражательных печах (Мартеновское производство, отражательная плавка медных концентратов), электропечах (производство стали, ферросплавов, меди, никеля), циклонных камерах (переработка медно-цинкового сырья) и других агрегатах. В особую группу плавок выделяют так называемые Металлотермические Процессы (смотрите Металлотермия), основанные на реакциях восстановления металлов из их соединений химически более активными металлами (реакции протекают с выделением значительного количества тепла). Конвертирование, которое можно рассматривать как разновидность плавки, заключается в продувке воздухом или кислородом расплавленных материалов (чугун, штейн) с присадкой флюсов и небольшого количества сырья (лом, богатые концентраты); конвертирование основано на использовании тепла экзотермических реакций и осуществляется в конвертерах (конвертерное производство, производство меди, никеля). Рафинирование – обработка расплавленных черновых металлов с помощью присадок (солей, щёлочей, металлов), наведением специальных шлаков, окислением примесей, вакуумированием расплава и так далее (иногда рафинирование проводят в процессе кристаллизации жидкого металла); агрегатами для рафинирования могут служить отражательные печи (производство меди, цинка, золота), котлы (производство свинца, олова). Дистилляция заключается в переводе восстанавливаемого металла в парообразное состояние с последующей конденсацией; осуществляется в ретортных печах (производство цинка), шахтных печах (производство свинца, цинка, олова), печах с кипящим слоем (производство титана).

PYT = PRELIMINARY YIELD TRIAL

- Q -

Q = КЬЮ. – (1) Q is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that it is in bankruptcy proceedings. / Кью. (Q) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что производятся разбирательства по делу о банкротстве.

(2) Q:- fluid flow rate in gallons per minute (gal/min or GPM). / Кью. (Q):- норма потока, или ставка потока, жидкости выраженная в галлонах в минуту (гал./мин) (gallons per minute (gal/min или GPM)).

Q = QUEBEC

Q1 = FIRST QUARTER

QA = QATAR

QAR = QATARI RIAL

QB = QUALIFIED BUYERS

QC = QUALITY CONTROL

QDRO = QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDER

QE = QUANTUM EFFICIENCY

QF = QUALIFYING FACILITY

QI = QUARTERLY INDEX

QIB = QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER

QIF = QUALIFYING INVESTOR FUND

QIL = QUALIFIED INTERRUPTIBLE LOAD

QIPAO = КИПАО (или ЩИПАО) – Qipao or Cheongsam are one-piece Chinese dresses that have been worn since the Manchu ruled China in the XVII century. What Does a Qipao Look Like? The original qipao was wide and baggy. The one-piece dress featured a high neck and straight skirt. It covered all of a woman's body except for her head, hands, and toes. The qipao was traditionally made of silk and featured intricate embroidery. The qipao worn today are modeled after ones made in Shanghai in the 1920s. The modern qipao is a one-piece, formfitting, floor length dress that has a high slit on one or both sides. Modern variations may have bell sleeves or be sleeveless and are made out of a variety of fabrics. When Is a Qipao Worn? In the XVII century, the qipao was worn nearly every day. Nowadays, the qipao is worn during formal occasions like weddings, parties, and beauty pageants. The qipao is also used as a uniform at restaurants, hotels, and on airplanes in Asia. Who Came Up with the Design of the Qipao? During Manchu rule, Nurhachi (Nǔ'ěrhāchì), a chieftan, established the Banner System, a structure for organizing all Manchu families into administrative divisions. The traditional dress that Manchu women wore became known as the Qipao (banner gown). After 1636, all Han Chinese men in the banner system had to wear the male version of the Qipao, Chángpáo. In the 1920s in Shanghai, the dress was modernized and became popular among celebrities and the upper class. The dress became less popular when Communist rule began in 1949. The Shanghainese took the dress to Hong Kong where it remained popular in the 1950s with working women who often paired it with a jacket. An off-the-rack qipao can cost about USD100 while tailor made ones can cost hundreds or thousands of Dollars. Where Can I Buy a Qipao? Elements of traditional Chinese dress often seen in the qipao, like high colors and embroidery, are now incorporated into everyday wear by design houses like Shanghai Tang. Simpler, inexpensive designs can also be bought online. / Кипао (Qipao) или Чионгсэм (Cheongsam). Чанпао (Chángpáo).

QIVIUT = КИВИЭТ (или КВАЙВЬЮТ) – Qiviuq (sg) or Qiviut (pl) (/'kɪviət/KIV-ee-ət; Inuktitut Syllabics; Inuinnaqtun, qiviuq; Inupiaq qiviu or qiviuq sometimes spelled qiveut) is an Inuit word commonly used to indicate the wool of the muskox. The word was originally used to refer to the down feathers of birds as well as the inner wool of the muskox. It is valued for its use as a fiber as, unlike sheep's wool, it does not shrink in water at any temperature. However, this means that it also is not useful for felting. It is most commonly used for hats and scarves, and is among the softest wools. It is very expensive; a high quality knitted scarf can cost more than 300 US Dollars, but will last over 20 years with good care. The muskox has a two-layered coat, and qiviut refers specifically to the soft underwool beneath the longer outer wool. The muskox sheds this layer of wool each spring. Qiviut is plucked from the coat of the muskox during the molt or gathered from objects the animals have brushed against; unlike sheep, the animals are not sheared. Much of the commercially available qiviut comes from Canada, and is obtained from the pelts of muskoxen after hunts. In Alaska, qiviut is obtained from farmed animals or gathered from the wild during the molt. Qiviut is stronger and eight times warmer than sheep's wool, and softer than cashmere wool. Wild muskoxen have qiviut fibers approximately 18 micrometers in diameter. Females and young animals have slightly finer wool. Domestication of the musk ox was begun with the Musk Ox Project, headed by John J. Teal, Jr with the first domestic musk ox farm in Fairbanks. The project continues at the Musk Ox farm in Palmer, Alaska. Oomingmak, the Musk Ox Producers' Cooperative, was formed in the late 1960s by Native women on Nunivak Island, with the help of Dr Teal and Mrs L. Schell. It is a knitting cooperative that works with qiviut and is still in operation today. The cooperative has its headquarters in Anchorage and is owned by approximately 200 native Alaskans from many remote villages in Alaska. The name of the cooperative comes from an Inupiaq word, umiŋmak, 'the animal with skin like a beard'. An adult muskox can produce four to seven pounds of qiviut a year. Qiviut is produced by the muskox's secondary hair follicles, which are not associated with sebaceous glands, and therefore is a much drier fiber than wool, having only about 7 percent oils. The hair follicle density is very high (approximately 42 per square millimeter) and qiviut is shed in a tightly synchronized spring molting period. The qiviut will loosen from the animal's skin and pull away slightly, creating a 'spectacled' look around the eyes and becoming visible all over the body at the surface of the pelt. At this stage of the molt, the undercoat is a short but relatively uniform distance from the skin. This lends itself to combing the qiviut from the animal in a single large sheet. If not combed, the qiviut will begin to fall out in clumps or be rubbed off by the animal, and may be plucked off the ground or bushes, but qiviut collected this way is of lower quality and requires more cleaning. At the Robert G. White Large Animal Research Station (LARS), a modified bison crush is used to gently but firmly hold the muskoxen in place, and the pelt combed out using a long-toothed comb or hair pick. After the fleece is removed, it is cleaned by hand, removing vegetation and other foreign matter, and then dehaired. Dehairing is the removal of intermediate hairs (greater than 30 micrometers in diameter). Dehairing is accomplished by carding as one would cashmere. Mechanical carding can cause breakage and weaken and roughen the qiviut. (Because the pelt is combed rather than shaved, there are very few guard hairs using this method. Pelts from hunted animals are shaved, so the dehairing process in this case is more laborious.) After dehairing, the qiviut may be cleaned again, if necessary. The raw, cleaned qiviut is then spun into yarn and the yarn washed gently in warm water. The yarn may then be overdyed, but bleaching and dyeing can weaken the fiber and reduce its softness. Qiviut:- down undercoat fiber from the Musk Ox. The non-profit Musk Ox Farm is dedicated to the domestication of the musk ox, an Ice Age mammal that once roamed the earth alongside saber tooth tigers and woolly mammoths. Known to native Alaskans as 'Oomingmak', which means 'The Bearded One', this once-endangered animal produces an annual

harvest of qiviut, the finest wool in the world. We welcome visitors to the farm for a close up experience of these magnificent Paleolithic ruminants with guided tours, engaging exhibits, a gift shop featuring hand-knit qiviut items, and community events throughout the year. Our historic 1930s-era Colony farm is located just 45 miles north of Anchorage in the spectacular Matanuska Valley, the heart of Alaskan agriculture. The Musk Ox, Ovibos moschatus, is an ancient species of arctic mammal currently found in remote areas of the far North, including Greenland, Alaska, Canada and Siberia. During the Pleistocene, musk oxen wandered across the Bering Land Bridge to populate North America with the likes of the woolly mammoth, saber-toothed cat, and giant ground sloth. Fossil records indicate musk oxen ranged across Europe, Asia and North America during the last Ice Age, roaming as far south as France and Ohio. They lived both in Arctic regions that were not glaciated as well as more southerly regions beyond the ice sheets. At the end of the Ice Age, they died off in more southerly regions but persisted in the north. The largest wild populations of musk oxen can be found in Canada, especially on Banks and Victoria Islands, Northwest Territory. Musk ox were extinct within Alaska by the late 1800's and were reintroduced from wild herds in eastern Greenland in the 1930's by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Although it is sometimes claimed that their die-off was caused by hunting, research suggests it was more likely due to fluctuations in the climate at the southern extreme of their range. Native Alaskans did hunt the musk oxen prior to their disappearance, but the number of people was small enough that their hunting alone could not have been enough to extirpate musk oxen, and their numbers declined during that period throughout their range even in areas where there was no hunting. Once in danger of disappearing completely, musk ox populations have made a dramatic comeback with a current worldwide population of about 150 000 animals. Despite their common name, musk ox have no musk glands and are not oxen. Although they may resemble small bison, musk ox are more closely related to goats and sheep. This arctic ungulate, like domestic cattle, has a four-chambered stomach and eats a wide variety of foods such as lichens, grasses, and leaves. It was long believed that their closest relative was the golden-fleeced takin which lives in China, India, Bhutan and possibly Myanmar. Recent genetic research indicates that this is not actually the case, and that their closest relative could be either the Asian goral or North American mountain goat. It has long been believed that there are two subspecies of musk ox:- Ovibos moschatus moschatus (Barren Ground musk ox) and O. moschatus wardi (Greenland or 'white face' musk ox). Recent studies have shown that there is little to no genetic difference between the two, and they are more likely geographic variants. An adult Barren Ground bull stands about six feet tall at the shoulder and weighs up to 1 000 lbs. The smaller Greenland musk ox bull stands four and a half to five feet tall at the shoulder and weighs up to 800 lbs. The herd at the Musk Ox Farm is descended from wild animals originating both in Canada and Greenland. Qiviut:- fiber comes from the hair of the musk ox. It resembles pale gray cashmere but does not shrink. It is very hard to find. / Дьжон Дьжей. Тил (John J. Teal). Эл. Шэл (L. Schell). Робэт Дьжи. Вайт (Robert G. White). Овцебык/Як. Комки или Глыбы (Clumps).

QMED = QUALIFIED MEMBER OF THE ENGINE DEPARTMENT

QOMS = QUALITY OF MARKETS COMMITTEE

QQQ = КЬЮ.КЬЮ.КЬЮ. – QQQ is the ticker symbol for the Nasdaq 100 Index which is a tradable index (you can buy and sell it just like shares in a company) – much like a mutual fund except that it comprises the companies in the Nasdaq 100 (it is possible to get the list and the weightings by going to the Nasdaq website). PowerShares QQQ, formerly known as 'QQQ' or the 'NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock', is based on the Nasdaq-100 Index. The Index includes 100 of the largest domestic and international nonfinancial companies listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. The portfolio is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

QQS REINSURANCE = QUALIFYING QUOTA SHARE REINSURANCE

Q–RANK = РАНЖИР КЬЮ. – The Q-Rank is a combination of nine fundamental and technical models, melded together for ranking stocks. The combined score ranges from 99 (highest) to 1 (lowest); that is, a stock with a Q-Rank of 99 has combined qualities better than 99% of the stocks measured. The Q-Rank system, devised by Paul Rabbit, combines a Technical Sub-Rank (TSR) and an Earnings Sub-Rank (ESR) which offer further insight into the qualities influencing the total Q-Rank. Q-Rank can improve timing by delaying purchases or sales that may be just a little too early. Q-Rank stocks ranked above 90 tend to significantly outperform the market; those under 10 tend to significantly under-perform. Investors considering buying a stock with a Q-Rank under 50 should consider delaying purchase unless the stock offers an extremely solid value, new product and/or turnaround story. Investors considering selling a stock with a Q-Rank over 90 should consider holding the stock until its rank declines. The Q-Rank is meant to assist pure fundamental research, not replace it. Regardless of style, the overlay of a Q-Rank rank should improve performance. For example, a value investor can use the Q-Rank to stay in value stocks that have performed so well they may no longer represent good value but may just be hitting a strong momentum phase. / Пол Рэбит (Paul Rabbit).

QR = QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTION

QR CODE = QUICK RESPONSE CODE

QSTK = QSTICK

QT = QUESTIONED TRADE

Q–TIP TRUST = QUALIFIED TERMINABLE INTEREST PROPERTY TRUST

QTL = QUANTITATIVE TRAIT LOCUS

QUAD = КВАД (или КВАДРИЛЛИОН) – Quad:- an energy quantity of one quadrillion (10^{15} or 1 000 000 000 000 000) British thermal units (BTUs) or 1 055 petaJoules, which is approximately the energy equivalent contained in one trillion cubic feet of natural gas. An amount of energy equal to 170 million barrels of oil. Total US consumption of all forms of energy is (in the 1990s) about 83 quads in an average year. A Quad is a unit of energy equal to 10^{15} (a short-scale quadrillion) BTU, or $1.055\ 06 \cdot 10^{18}$ Joules (1.055 06 ExaJoules or EJ) in SI units. The unit is used by the US Department of Energy in discussing world and national energy budgets. The global primary energy production in 2004 was 446 quad, equivalent to 471 EJ. Some common types of an energy carrier approximately equal 1 quad are:- (i) 8 007 000 000 gallons (US) of gasoline; (ii) 293 083 000 000 kiloWatt-hours (kWh); (iii) 36 000 000 tons of coal; (iv) 970 434 000 000 cubic feet of natural gas; (v) 5 996 000 000 UK gallons of diesel oil; (vi) 25 200 000 tons of oil; (vii) 252 000 000 tons of TNT or five times the energy of the Tsar Bomba nuclear test. / Квадриллион, от Французского слова Quadrillion, число, изображаемое в десятичной записи единицей с 15 нулями, то есть число 10^{15}. В некоторых странах квадриллионом называют число 10^{24}.

QUADRANGULARIS = ЧЕТЫРЁХУГОЛЬНОЕ – Quadrangularis:- with four angles. / , от Латинского слова Quadrans, означающее Четвёртая Часть, .

QUADRANGULISPINUS = С ЧЕТЫРЁХУГОЛЬНЫМИ ШИПАМИ – Quadrangulispinus:- with four angled spines. / , от Латинского слова Quadrans, означающее Четвёртая Часть, .

QUADRICOSTATUS = ЧЕТЫРЁХРЕБРИСТОЕ (или С ЧЕТЫРЬМЯ (КРЕПКИМИ) РЁБРАМИ) – Quadricostatus:- with four ribs. / , от Латинского слова Quadrans, означающее Четвёртая Часть, .

QUADRILATERAL MEETINGS = ЧЕТЫРЁХСТОРОННИЕ ВСТРЕЧИ – Quadrilateral Meetings are meetings involving trade ministers from the United States, the European Community, Canada and Japan to discuss trade policy matters. / К ним относятся встречи вовлечённых министров торговли из Соединённых Штатов, Европейского Сообщества, Канады и Японии с целью обсуждения вопросов торговой политики.

QUADRIPOLYMER = КВАДРИПОЛИМЕР – Quadripolymer is a polymer made from four distinct monomers. / Квадриполимер – полимер, сделанный из четырёх отличных мономеров.

QUADRISPINUS = С ЧЕТЫРЬМЯ ШИПАМИ – Quadrispinus:- with four spines. / , от Латинского слова Quadrans, означающее Четвёртая Часть, .

QUAD TIER = ЧЕТВЁРТЫЙ ЯРУС (или КВАДРАТИЧНЫЙ ЯРУС, или ЧЁТВЁРТЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ, или ЧЁТВЁРТЫЙ ШТАБЕЛЬ) – Quad Tier is a stowage condition whereby a fourth tier of containers is loaded above deck. The container tiers are numbered with even numbers, starting from the bottom. The conventional way is start with 02 in the hold and then count up with 04, 06 etc. In the case of deck cargoes, it is conventional to start numbering with 80 or 82. There are sometimes slight differences between ships. On this ship, the containers standing directly on the main deck are numbered 80 and those standing on the hatches are number 82. The number is incremented by two for each higher layer.

QUALIFICATION = КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ – In the United States, a Qualification is the filing of required documents by a foreign corporation to secure a certificate of authority to conduct its business in a state other than the one in which it was incorporated. Limited liability companies or similar business entities may also conduct this process.

QUALIFIED CERTIFICATE = КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Qualified Certificate is a certificate that meets specific requirements laid down by Annex I of the EU directive on electronic signatures and is provided by a certification-service-provider who fulfils requirements laid down by Annex II of the same directive.

QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER = КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ – In the United States, a Qualified Institutional Buyer (QIB) is an investor eligible to participate in the Rule 144A market, primarily institutions that manage at least USD100 million in securities including banks, savings and loans, insurance companies, investment companies, public employee benefit plans, employee benefit plans under ERISA (ERISA is an acronym for the 'Employee Retirement Income Security Act', the federal law that regulates and enforces employee benefit and retirement plans), or an entity owned entirely by qualified investors. Also included in this area are registered broker-dealers owning and investing, on a discretionary basis, USD10 million in securities of non-affiliates. / ЭРИСА (ERISA).

QUALIFIED MEMBER OF THE ENGINE DEPARTMENT = КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЛЕН МОТОРНОГО ОТСЕКА (или МАШИННОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Qualified Member Of The Engine Department (QMED):- unlicensed members of the engine department who attend to a fully automated engine room.

QUALIFIED MINORITY HOLDING = КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ МИНОРИТАРНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПАКЕТ (или КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННОЕ МИНОРИТАРНОЕ УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ) – Qualified Minority Holding:- stake held by a company in another company that exceeds a certain amount (in general 10% or 25%) of the company's equity. Under certain circumstances, minority interests can lead to domestic or international tax privileges.

QUALIFIED PLAN = КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПЛАН – In the United States, Qualified Plan is a tax-deferred retirement plan for the self-employed.

QUALIFIED VENDOR = КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ РАЗРАБОТЧИК – Qualified Vendor is a vendor of electronic confirmation and affirmation services that meets the standards prescribed by NYSE® Rule 387. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . который удовлетворяет стандартам, прописанным в Правиле № 387 НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

QUALIFYING FACILITY = УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮЩАЯ ТРЕБОВАНИЯМ УСТАНОВКА (или КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ УСТАНОВКА) – (1) Qualifying Facility (QF) is a cogenerator or small power producer which under federal law, has the right to sell its excess power output to the public utility. / Согенератор или мелкий производитель электроэнергии по федеральному законодательству имеющий право продавать излишки произведённой энергии государственным электростанциям.

(2) Qualifying Facility (QF) is a generator or small power producer that meets certain ownership, operating, and efficiency criteria established by the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and has filed with FERC for Qualifying Facility (QF) status or has self-certified. QFs are physical generating facilities. Under the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), QFs were allowed to sell their electric output to the local utility at avoided cost rates. To become a QF, the independent power supplier had to produce electricity with a specified fuel type (cogeneration or renewables), and meet certain ownership, size, and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Qualifying Facility (QF) is a cogeneration or small power production facility that meets certain ownership, operating, and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). / Генератор или мелкий производитель электроэнергии, отвечающий определённым критериям владения, эксплуатации и эффективности, установленным Федеральной Комиссией США по Энергонадзору (ФКЭ), и получивший от ФКЭ статус Квалифицированного Производителя (КП) или сертифицированный самостоятельно. КП являются действующие генерирующие производители. В соответствии с Актом о Регулировании Деятельности Государственных Электростанций от 1978, КП было разрешено продавать выработанное ими электричество местным электростанциям по особым ставкам. Для того, чтобы стать КП независимый поставщик электроэнергии должен производить электроэнергию с применением определённого вида топлива (согенерация или возобновляемые источники), и отвечать определённым критериям владения, размера и эффективности производства, установленным Федеральной Комиссией по Энергонадзору.

(3) Qualifying Facility (QF):- QFs are non-utility power producers that often generate electricity using renewable and alternative resources, such as hydro, wind, solar, geothermal or biomass (solid waste). QFs must meet certain operating, efficiency, and fuel-use standards set forth by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). If they meet these FERC standards, utilities must buy power from them. QFs usually have long-term contracts with utilities for the purchase of this power, which is among the utility's highest-priced resources. / КП являются производители электроэнергии, не относящиеся к электростанциям, и производящие электричество с использованием возобновляемых или альтернативных источников, таких как вода, ветер, солнечная или геотермальная энергия или биомасса (твёрдые отходы). КП должны удовлетворять определённым стандартам в отношении производства, эффективности и использования определённых видов топлива, утверждённых Федеральной Комиссией по

Энергонадзору. Если они удовлетворяют этим требованиям ФКЭ, то электростанции должны покупать у них электроэнергию. КП обычно имеют долгосрочные контракты с электростанциями по закупке этой энергии, производство которой для электростанций является наиболее затратным.

QUALIFYING INVESTOR FUND = ФОНД УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮЩИХ ТРЕБОВАНИЯМ ВКЛАДЧИКОВ КАПИТАЛА (или ФОНД КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ ИНВЕСТОРОВ) – A Qualifying Investor Fund (QIF) must impose a minimum subscription of EUR250 000.00 and must meet qualifying criteria in relation to net worth. Regulatory limits in relation to investment diversification and borrowings are not applied.

QUALIFYING QUOTA SHARE REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮЩЕГО ТРЕБОВАНИЯМ (или КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОГО) ВЫДЕЛЕНИЯ КВОТ – Qualifying Quota Share Reinsurance:- a quota share treaty that may be purchased by a managing agent with the permission of Lloyd's so as to increase the underwriting capacity of its managed syndicate, subject to a specified limit and subject to the treaty complying with certain terms and conditions. / порядки и условия. Лойдз (Lloyd's).

QUALITATIVE CHARACTER = КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ СВОЙСТВО – Qualitative Character is a character in which variation is discontinuous. A discrete, heritable character that is transmitted with well-defined limits and in a simple alternate manner.

QUALITATIVE INSPECTION = КАЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ – Qualitative Inspections encompass inspections with regard to the quality of the commodity, the handling and the means of transport and implies observation during handling of a commodity or a commodity in stock. Handling is the loading or unloading of a commodity in a port, terminal, mine or works. Means of transport include all possible means, like conveyor-belt, storage area, warehouse. These inspections exclude weighing, sampling and testing. / обсервация (наблюдение). Качество – совокупность свойств и признаков продукции или услуги, которые влияют на их способность удовлетворять установленные или предполагаемые потребности.

QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT = КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ – Qualitative Measurement is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in other than monetary or numeric terms.

QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО – Quality is a distinguishing character, the degree of excellence which is possessed. Quality:- refers to the degree of fineness. Quality is a degree of excellence. A distinguishing property or characteristic. See also Cotton Quality, Seconds, and Yarn Quality. Quality:- consistent performance of a uniform product meeting the customer's needs for economy and function. / свойство (character). В переработке шерсти Качество относится к степени тонины. Качество – совокупность свойств и признаков продукции или услуги, которые влияют на их способность удовлетворять установленные или предполагаемые потребности.

QUALITY ASSURANCE = ЗАВЕРКА КАЧЕСТВА – Quality Assurance:- activities involving a review of quality of services and the taking of any corrective actions to remove any deficiencies. / Виды деятельности, заключающиеся в обзоре качества услуг и принятии любых корректив ных действий с целью устранения любых недостатков.

QUALITY ASSURANCE, QUALITY CONTROL = ЗАВЕРКА КАЧЕСТВА, КОНТРОЛЬ КАЧЕСТВА – Quality Assurance, Quality Control:- the inspection of product as it comes in or goes out of the warehouse in order to ensure quality.

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЗАВЕРКИ КАЧЕСТВА – Quality Assurance System is a planned and regularly monitored framework of controls, based on documented procedures, which is applied to critical operational activities in the production of potatoes or the performance of a service (e.g., diagnostics) or activity (e.g., the conduct of a test) to ensure operational efficiency and reliable compliance with specified quality standards.

QUALITY CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ КАЧЕСТВА – Quality Control:- the systematic planning, measuring and control of a combination of people, materials, metrology and machines, with the objective of producing a product that satisfies the quality and profitability of the enterprise. / Под Контролем Качества понимается контроль параметров и свойств изделий и их составных частей. Контроль качества на предприятиях складывается из входного контроля качества поступающих материалов и полуфабрикатов, контроля технологических процессов, контроля качества изготовляемых предприятием составных частей и приёмочного контроля продукции в целом. Контроль качества осуществляется отделами технического контроля (ОТК), проставляющими специальные знаки на продукции, соответствующей требованиям технической документации. Контроль Качества:- методы и виды деятельности оперативного характера, которые используют для выполнения требований к качеству.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ – Quality Management is all activities of the overall management function that determine the quality policy, objectives, and responsibilities and implement them by means such as quality planning, quality control, quality assurance and quality improvement within the quality system. / , заверка качества и .

QUALITY OF MARKETS COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО КАЧЕСТВУ РЫНКОВ – Quality Of Markets Committee:- oversees and advises on the quality and competitiveness of the New York Stock Exchange market, as well as on issues related to market structure. The Quality Of Markets Committee, a standing board committee, is assisted by two operating committees and an ad hoc advisory committee. / для данного случая (ad hoc).

QUALITY PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА КАЧЕСТВО (или НАДБАВКА ЗА КАЧЕСТВО) – Quality Premium is the additional payment an exchange specifies for delivery of a commodity of higher than required quality against a futures contract.

QUALITY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КАЧЕСТВА – Quality System is the organizational structure, procedures, processes and resources needed to implement quality management.

QUANTITATIVE = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОЕ – Quantitative:- the amount of a substance; measurable by assigning numerical value to indicate how many or how much.

QUANTITATIVE CHARACTER = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОЕ СВОЙСТВО – Quantitative Character is a heritable character that has continuous variation and is readily affected by the environment. Thus, classification into discrete categories is not possible.

QUANTITATIVE EASING = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОЕ СМЯГЧЕНИЕ – Quantitative Easing (QE) is often referred to as 'money printing' or a way for the government to increase the money supply. According to Wikipedia, quantitative easing is different from the typical method whereby governments buy treasury debt to increase the money supply. In QE1 when the market was panicked, and banks didn't want to buy government bonds, the central bank implemented 'quantitative easing' by purchasing relatively worthless financial assets (like mortgage backed securities) from banks and giving them new electronically created money. So this is straight forward money printing compared to the more round about traditional method. Thus Quantitative Easing increases the excess reserves of the banks creating liquidity for the markets. Effects of Quantitative Easing:- Legendary American economist, Milton Friedman once said:- 'Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon'. In other words, inflation is always caused by printing too much money. But the

results are seen in prices of commodities like food, clothing and energy after the printed money works its way through the economy. Generally, after a round of 'Quantitative Easing' (also known as Money Printing) it usually takes one to two years for it to show up in popular pricing. The time lag gets smaller as people catch on to the cause and begin to anticipate more inflation. The time lag is also why many people fail to see the correlation between money printing and inflation. Since the majority of our money these days is not physical paper but simply numbers on a balance sheet, instead of physically cranking up the printing presses these days, the way the FED increases the money supply is by buying debt on the open market and replacing it with bank deposits. In other words, it takes liabilities and magically turns them into assets. Theoretically someone owed the banks this money but the banks may have had to wait 30 years to get it (if they got paid at all). But the FED bought it and so the banks are now liquid (but the FED is holding all the worthless debt). The First Round of Quantitative Easing (QE1):- In the case of QE1, the US Federal Reserve held USD700–800 billion of Treasury Notes (government debt) before the recession began. In November 2008, the Fed began buying USD600 billion Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). This is private debt backed by sometimes worthless mortgages. By March 2009, it held USD1.75 trillion of bank debt, MBS, and Treasury Notes, with it reaching USD2.1 trillion in June 2010. So based on the 1 to 2 year time frame you would expect inflation from QE1 to begin between March 2010 and March 2011 and if no more easing occurred, we'd expect the inflationary pressure to end somewhere between June 2011 and June 2012. QE1 Inflation Begins:- As predicted, inflation began well within that target range. Inflation began in earnest in January of 2011 with a monthly rate of 0.48% (roughly 21 months after QE1 began). It probably started a bit slowly because of the massive deflation that was affecting the world-wide economy. And by mid-2011 the effects of QE1 began to peter out with October, November and December having monthly deflation. Theoretically, since the QE1 money creation spree lasted 19 months it is quite possible that the inflationary effects will last approximately 19 months. However, the evidence from the end of 2011 seems to be that its effects are primarily spent. But QE1 was not a steady increase it had its ups and downs so we can expect the inflation rate to fluctuate as well. Although it appears that inflation from QE1 has subsided, as we saw in January 2012, we may still see some effects between now and July of 2012 with some up and down fluctuations. On the other hand January through March could be simply an Oil shock based on the 'saber-rattling' between Iran and the US. The Second Round of Quantitative Easing (QE2):- QE2 began in November of 2010 and ended in June of 2011. So we have an additional 8 months or so of monetary increases from that. So if it follows the pattern of QE1 we can expect the effects of QE2 to begin roughly 21 months from November 2010 or around July 2012. But because we aren't in the throes of a massive deflationary panic (unlike when QE1 started) it may have begun earlier, pick up quicker and have a greater impact. So far January and February 2012 each had 0.44% inflation for the month March had a whopping 0.76% and April had 0.30%. This may be the beginning of the effects of QE2 and it could continue through as late as August 2013. By that time we could see inflation as high as 10–12% if the Euro crisis doesn't create massive deflationary forces to counteract it. Theoretically, the rise in the price of Oil in March could be the beginning of the results of QE2 and Oil is just more sensitive to it. However, in an effort to hold the price of oil down the government has threatened to release strategic oil reserves which masks the inflationary effects of quantitative easing. The other area we may be seeing the results of QE2 is in the stock market as the liquidity flows there. Interestingly, the stock market is one place where people like to see inflation, the other place is in the housing market (even though it tends to price new buyers out of the market). However, Inflation rates above 5% begin to cripple the economy as we saw with the last Oil spike (July 2008). So as the higher monthly numbers continue to drop out of the equation over the next couple of months we should see the inflation rate continue to fall giving people a false sense of security as they don't realize the effects of QE2 are still around the corner. Current Quantitative Easing Moderating Factors:- The only reason Inflation isn't 100 times worse than it is currently is because the Fed is paying banks to hold on to all that money it printed. Basically the FED created money out of thin air and loaned it to the banks at almost zero percent interest. The banks turned around and loaned it back to the government at about 3% interest to finance the public debt. This results in a hidden form of bank bailout as the banks make 3% profit on free money and the government can pretend that it isn't bankrupt. China on the other hand is accumulating Gold like crazy in a possible bid to eventually become the World's reserve currency and avoid the effects of the Dollar. This could be the biggest trend of the coming decade and you need to know about it. / Легендарный Американский экономист Милтчэн Фридмэн (Milton Friedman; 1912–2006). Казначейские Билеты (Treasury Notes).

QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ – Quantitative Measurement is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in monetary or other numeric terms.

QUANTITATIVE PHOTOPERIOD REACTION = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ ФОТОПЕРИОДА – Quantitative Photoperiod Reaction is the degree of the plant's responses to daylength. / растения к долготе дня. Фотопериод – длина светового дня.

QUANTITATIVE (QUANT) ANALYSIS = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЙ (КОЛ–ВО) АНАЛИЗ – Quantitative (Quant) Analysis is a modern mathematical techniques used to aid stock and sector selection.

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ – Quantitative Restrictions (QRs):- explicit limits, usually by volume, on the amount of a specified commodity that may be imported into a country, sometimes also indicating the amounts that may be imported from each supplying country. Compared to tariffs, the protection afforded by Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) tends to be more predictable, being less affected by changes in competitive factors. Quotas have been used at times to favor preferred sources of supply. The GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) generally prohibits the use of quantitative restrictions, except in special cases, such as those cited in Articles XX (which permits exceptions to protect public health, national gold stocks, goods of archaeological or historic interest, and a few other special categories of goods), or Article XXI (which permits exceptions in the interest of 'national security'), or for safeguard purposes, when the appropriate procedures in Article XIX have been followed. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

QUANTITATIVE TIGHTENING = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОЕ УЖЕСТОЧЕНИЕ – Quantitative Tightening (QT) is a contractionary monetary policy, i.e. the opposite of Quantitative Easing (QE). From 2009 through 2014 the Federal Reserve (FED) engaged in three separate rounds of Quantitative Easing where the FED acquired various forms of Government and even private debt and added it to its books as 'assets'. This massive Quantitative Easing led the FED to increase its balance sheet from USD869 Billion to nearly USD4.5 Trillion predominately made up of US Treasuries and Mortgage Backed Securities. The FED maintained this level of holdings by 'rolling over' its investments. That is when the assets matured they reissued new ones of the same value. Quantitative Easing is considered a new 'tool' in the belt of the FED and was a last ditch effort to stem the tide in the massive contraction of the money supply in 2008–09. It was necessary due to the massive contraction in the stock market which reduced asset values by Trillions of Dollars virtually overnight thus reducing individuals and corporations 'perceived wealth'. Although the stock market isn't considered part of the money supply, individuals and corporations consider it part of their wealth and so if they see it contracting they become less likely to spend other assets. Beginning in 2018 the FED decided that the economy was healthy enough that they could begin retiring some of that debt. Rather than selling their debt on the open market the FED decided to simply let the Government Debt it held expire and not issue new debt to replace it. This creates downward pressure on the money supply. The best way to understand both Quantitative Easing and Quantitative Tightening is to look at the Total Assets held by the FED. In the following chart we've added labels to the chart available from Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED®) to show when QE (QE1 in November of 2008, QE2 in November of 2010, QE3 in

September of 2012) and QT (QT1 in November of 2018) occurred. At the same time the FED also began raising interest rates (Federal Funds Rate). This creates similar forces to decreasing the money supply in that higher interest rates tends to cause people (and businesses) to be more reluctant to use debt to expand purchases thus reducing overall demand. In this particular instance it appears that the FED has been more aggressive in raising rates than in lowering holdings. As we can see from the above chart QT has been much more gradual (as promised by the FED) than QE was. But if we look at the chat below we see that interest rates were being raised rather aggressively in 2018 which caused the stock market to stumble in late 2018 at which point the FED stopped raising interest rates but continued with Quantitative Tightening.

QUANTITATIVE TRAIT LOCUS = ЛОКУС КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННОГО ПРИЗНАКА – Quantitative Trait Locus (QTL) is a genomic region which governs a phenotype by interaction with other genes. / Под Локусом, от Латинского слова Locus, понимается место локализации определённого гена на генетической карте хромосомы.

QUANTITATIVE VARIATION = КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ (или КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ) – Quantitative Variation is a variation for characters caused by multiple genes or polygenes. / свойства (characters) . Под Изменчивостью понимается разнообразие признаков и свойств у особей и групп особей любой степени родства. Присуща всем живым организмам. Различают изменчивость:- наследственную и ненаследственную; индивидуальную и групповую; качественную и количественную; направленную и ненаправленную. Наследственная изменчивость обусловлена возникновением мутаций, ненаследственная – воздействием факторов внешней среды. Явления наследственности и изменчивости лежат в основе эволюции.

QUANTUM = КВАНТУМ (или КВАНТ) – Quantum:- in insurance:- Latin for Amount. Where an insured or reassured makes a claim it must first be established whether the insurer or reinsurer is legally liable to pay the claim, i.e. it must be shown the relevant loss is covered under the insurance or reinsurance. If the insurer or reinsurer is liable to pay the claim it must then be established how much is the insurer must pay. For example, there may be deductions for an excess, under insurance or depreciation. / В страховании под Квантом, от Латинского слова Quantum, означающее Сколько, понимается .

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES = КАРАНТИННЫЕ БОЛЕЗНИ (или ПОДКАРАНТИННЫЕ БОЛЕЗНИ) – Quarantinable Diseases:- (French:- quarante – forty):- Infectious and notifiable diseases that carry a mandatory isolation period (quarantine) for infected parties. Such diseases can be spread as a result of trade and transportation.

QUARANTINE = КАРАНТИН – (1) Quarantine is the official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment. Quarantine is restricted or prohibited intercourse due to contagious disease. Quarantine is a precaution against contagion and infection:- Isolation, (French:- Quarante – Forty) originally lasting forty days, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests. A restraint placed on an operation to protect the public against a health hazard. A ship may be quarantined so that it cannot leave a protected point. During the quarantine period, the Q flag is hoisted. The period during which a vessel, its equipment, cargo, crew or passengers, suspected to carry or carrying a contagious disease is detained in isolation to prevent the spread of such a disease. Quarantine (of a biological control agent) is the official confinement of biological control agents subject to phytosanitary regulations for observation and research, or for further inspection and/or testing. Quarantine is a control or restraint upon the import, export or transportation of plants, animals or produce goods such as seeds and soil, designed to prevent the spread of disease or pest. / Карантинные вредители и болезни. Под Карантином, от Итальянского словосочетания Quaranta Giorni, означающее Сорок Дней, понимается система мер для предупреждения распространения инфекционных заболеваний из эпидемического очага (запрещение или ограничение выезда или въезда, выявление и изоляция больных и лиц, соприкасавшихся с ними, и другие меры) или из эпизоотичного очага (запрещение ввода, вывода и перегруппировок восприимчивых животных, изоляция больных животных и другие меры). В случае с Карантином Растений это относится к системе государственных мероприятий, предупреждающей проникновение из-за рубежа опаснейших вредителей, возбудителей болезней и сорняков сельскохозяйственных культур и их распространение. Задачами карантинной службы являются проверка и обеззараживание растительных материалов, прибывающих из-за границы (внешний карантин растений), контроль за перевозкой растительных материалов внутри страны (внутренний карантин растений).

(2) Quarantine:- the main task of the anti-virus quarantine is to safely store infected files in order to prevent their being accidentally run and performing malicious actions. The samples from the quarantine can be sent to the virus lab, or they can be restored to their original location, at the user's own risk.

QUARANTINE AREA = АРЕАЛ КАРАНТИНА (или ПОДКАРАНТИННЫЙ АРЕАЛ) – Quarantine Area is an area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled.

QUARANTINE PEST = КАРАНТИННЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ (или ПОДКАРАНТИННЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ) – Quarantine Pest is a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. As relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, quarantine pests are identified by each importing country and are listed as prohibited pests in the importing country's plant quarantine import requirements (export summary). Quarantine pests are those that are of potential economic importance to the area endangered, and are not present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. Quarantine Pest is a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. Quarantine Pests (French:- quarante – forty) are pests that carry or spread quarantinable diseases, or which can themselves be termed quarantinable diseases. / Карантинный Вредитель это вредитель, имеющий потенциальное экономическое значение для уязвимого ареала (ареала, подвергаемого опасности), в котором он пока отсутствует или присутствует, но распространение его ограничено и находится под официальным контролем.

QUARANTINE STATION = КАРАНТИННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или СТАНЦИЯ КАРАНТИНА) – Quarantine Station is the official station for holding commodities in quarantine.

QUART = КВАРТА – Quart is a measure of volume; in the United States a liquid quart is 32 fluid ounces or approximately 946 milliliters; in Canada and Britain, a quart is 40 fluid ounces, or approximately 1 137 milliliters. / Под Квартой, от Латинского слова Quarta (Pars), означающее Четверть, понимается единица объёма (ёмкости, вместимости), применяемая в США, Великобритании и других странах. 1 кварта = 1/4 галлона = 2 пинтам. Американская кварта для жидкостей = 0.946 3 $дм^3$, для сыпучих веществ = 1.101 2 $дм^3$. Прежняя Русская мера жидкостей – кружка – также иногда называется квартой. В Польше 1 кварта = 1 литру.

QUARTATION = КВАРТОВАНИЕ (или СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРОБЫ) – Quartation is the process in which silver is separated from gold by dissolving it out with nitric acid, more commonly referred to as Nitric Acid Parting.

QUARTER = СКУЛА – Quarter (maritime term):- that portion of a vessel's side near the stern.

QUARTER–BLOOD WOOL = НА ЧЕТВЕРТЬ КРОВНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Quarter-Blood Wool is one of the grades in the standards for wool.

QUARTERING SEA = ВОЛНА С РАКОВИНЫ – Quartering Sea (maritime term):- a sea on the quarter (coming from a side of the stern). / Волна С Раковины или волна с кормовых курсовых углов (105–165° и 195–255°).

QUARTERLY CHARTS = ПОКВАРТАЛЬНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – In technical analysis, the term Quarterly Charts is used to describe those charts that are constructed of quarterly bars or candles. Each quarterly bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each quarter. Quarterly charts are also available on selected government and industry reports. These reports may contain only one value for each quarter. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, термин Поквартальные Графики используется для описания таких графиков, которые строятся на основе поквартальных штрихов или свечей. Каждый поквартальный штрих или свеча содержит цены Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, имевших место в течение каждого квартала. Поквартальные графики могут также встречаться в определённых отчётах правительства и отраслевых отчётах. Эти отчёты могут содержать только одно значение по каждому кварталу.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND = ПОКВАРТАЛЬНЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Quarterly Dividend is a form of dividend payment particularly common in the USA where dividends are paid quarterly rather than annually.

QUARTERLY REPORT = ПОКВАРТАЛЬНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Quarterly Report:- in Germany, listed stock corporations deciding to become a member of the Prime Standard of Deutsche Börse AG undertake to publish quarterly reports in addition to an annual report. These reflect the period under review and increase transparency of company developments. Quarterly reports must at least include a balance sheet, statement of income, statement of cash flows and some additional information on business activities and the company. Many companies which are not listed in the Prime Standard publish quarterly reports on a voluntary basis. These reports, however, vary considerably in scope and content. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

QUARTERMASTER/HELMSMAN = СТАРШИНА РУЛЕВОЙ/РУЛЕВОЙ – Quartermaster/Helmsman is an able-bodied seamen entrusted with the steering of a vessel when entering or leaving a harbor. He is also involved with the use and upkeep of navigational equipment.

QUARTERS = КАЮТЫ – Quarters are living compartments. Accommodations. / Жилые помещения на судне.

QUARTER SAWING = РАДИАЛЬНАЯ РАСПИЛОВКА (или РАСПИЛОВКА НА ЧЕТВЕРТИНЫ или ЧЕТВЕРТИ, или РАДИАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОПИЛ) – Quarter Sawing:- lumber is produced by first quartering the log and then sawing perpendicular (90-degree angle) to the growth rings. Quarters awing produces relatively narrow boards, nearly all vertical-grained, and creates more waste boosting the cost significantly. Quarter-sawn boards are popular for decorative applications such as cabinet faces or wainscoting. They will expand and contract less than boards sawn by other methods. / радиально распиленное (quarter-sawn). В деревообработке под Распиловкой или Распиливанием понимается процесс последовательного раскроя пилами стволов на круглые сортименты (брёвна, кряжи), брёвен на пиломатериалы и пиломатериалов на заготовки. Различают распиловку:- относительно направления древесных волокон – продольную и поперечную, относительно годичных слоёв – тангенциальную (по касательной к годичным слоям) и радиальную. При раскрое врёвен на брусья и доски различают:- распиловку вразвал, при которой вначале формируется толщина обрезных досок, а затем их ширина; распиловка с брусовкой, при которой бревно раскраивается на двухкантный брус по высоте, соответствующий ширине обрезных досок, и боковые доски заданной толщины, а затем брус раскраивается на доски нужной толщины, а боковые доски обрезаются по ширине. Для выработки досок тангенциальным или радиальным пропилами распиловку производят специальными способами (развально-сегментным, брусово-сегментным, секторным). Пиломатериал, полученный ориентированной распиловкой круглых лесоматериалов или брусьев с преимущественным направлением пропилов, близкий к радиусам годичных слоёв древесины.

QUARTER SAWN = РАДИАЛЬНО РАСПИЛЕННОЕ (или РАСПИЛЕННОЕ НА ЧЕТВЕРТИНЫ, или РАСПИЛЕННОЕ НА ЧЕТВЕРТИ) – Quarter Sawn:- wood twists and cups less and wears more evenly.

QUARTERS BILL = ВАХТЕННОЕ РАСПИСАНИЕ В 4 СМЕНЫ – Quarters Bill (maritime term):- a vessel's station bill showing duties of crew.

QUARTZ FIBER = КВАРЦЕВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Quartz Fiber is a pure silica that has been melted and drawn into glass-like fibers. Used for heat resistance and high dielectric strength. Quartz fibers were first applied in particle physics experiments for detectors that operated at extremely high radiation levels. The superior radiation hardness of high-purity quartz was the driving consideration at that time. However, it turned out that these fibers have many other interesting and beneficial aspects, which derive from the fact that the Cherenkov effect forms the basis of the signals in quartz-based detectors. / твёрдость (hardness). Эффект Черенкова (Cherenkov effect), в честь Советского физика Павла Алексеевича Черенкова (1904–1990).

QUASI–CORPORATIONS = КВАЗИКОРПОРАЦИИ – Quasi-Corporations:- unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations. For the purposes of allocation to sectors and sub-sectors they are treated as if they were corporations, i.e. separate units from those to which they legally belong. Three main types of quasicorporation are recognised in the accounts:- unincorporated enterprises owned by government which are engaged in market production, unincorporated enterprises (including partnerships) owned by households and unincorporated enterprises owned by foreign residents. The last group consists of permanent branches or offices of foreign enterprises and production units of foreign enterprises which engage in significant amounts of production in the territory over long or indefinite periods of time.

QUAY = ПРИЧАЛ – Quay is a cargo-discharging wharf. Quay is a pier, wharf or other structure built along a shore for landing, loading and unloading boats or ships. A structure attached to land to which a vessel is moored. The part of a wharf which is intended for the mooring of vessels. Quay:- a projection alongside the boundaries of a harbour to provide accommodation for ships to lie alongside for loading or unloading of cargo. / Под Причалом понимается совокупность сооружений и устройств для стоянки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Причальные сооружения (набережные, пирсы) оборудуют тумбами для закрепления судовых швартовов и отбойными приспособлениями (привальными брусьями, кранцами и другими), предохраняющими причал и борта судна от повреждений при навале. На причале располагают грузоподъёмные механизмы, склады и прочее. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы. Под Пристанью понимается специально оборудованное место на внутренних водных путях для стоянки речных судов у берега. Предназначена для посадки и высадки пассажиров, перегрузочных и других операций. Пристани бывают стационарными и плавучими. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала.

QUAYAGE = ПРИЧАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР (или СБОР ЗА ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРИЧАЛОМ) – Quayage is the charge for using a berth alongside a wharf.

QUAYSIDE CONTAINER CRANE = БЕРЕГОВОЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ КРАН (или ПРИЧАЛЬНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫЙ КРАН) – Quayside Container Crane offers fast loading and unloading to meet the demands of macro-scale vessels.

QUEBEC = КЭБЭК – Quebec (pronunciation:- kay-BECK) or Q is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- Ship meets health regs; request clearance into port. (ii) Navy:- Boat recall; all boats return to ship. Meaning:- my vessel is healthy and I request free practique. Boat recall; all boats return to ship. With one or more numerals, number of boat which is to return. International Meaning:- Ship meets health regulations; request clearance into port.

QUEEN ANNE COLLAR = ВОРОТНИК В СТИЛЕ КОРОЛЕВЫ АННЫ – Queen Anne Collar is a collar that rises high at the back of the neckline, cupping the sides of the neck then sculpting low across the chest to outline a bare yoke.

QUENCH = ГАСИТЕЛЬ (или ТУШИТЕЛЬ, или ЗАКАЛОЧНАЯ СРЕДА, или ЗАКАЛОЧНАЯ ВАННА, или ДУШИРУЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, или СПРЕЙЕР) – Quench is:- (1) a box filled with water into which fabric is run after singeing to prevent sparks or fires. (2) See also Cabinet, and Quenching.

QUENCHING = ГАШЕНИЕ (или ТУШЕНИЕ) – Quenching is the cooling of fiber filaments after extrusion by carefully controlled airflow. See also Crossflow Quench, Inflow Quench, and Outflow Quench. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

QUENCHING OIL = ЗАКАЛОЧНОЕ МАСЛО (или МАСЛО ДЛЯ ЗАКАЛКИ, или ЗАКАЛИВАЮЩЕЕ МАСЛО) – Quenching Oil:- (also called Heat Treating Oil) a high-quality, oxidation-resistant petroleum oil used to cool metal parts during their manufacture, and is often preferred to water because the oil's slower heat transfer lessens the possibility of cracking or warping of the metal. A quenching oil must have excellent oxidation and thermal stability, and should yield clean parts, essentially free of residue. In refining terms, a quenching oil is an oil introduced into high temperature vapors of cracked (see also Cracking) petroleum fractions to cool them.

QUENCH SPACER = ОТСЕК ГАШЕНИЯ – Quench Spacer:- the 'quiet' zone below the spinneret in which there is no quench airflow. Quench spacer distance is important in controlling fiber orientation and birefringence.

QUESTIONED TRADE = СПОРНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или СДЕЛКА ПОД ВОПРОСОМ) – Questioned Trade:- indicates a trade in which, during the comparison process, one participant is discovered to be incorrectly identified.

QUESTIONNAIRE = ВОПРОСНИК (или АНКЕТА) – Questionnaire is a tool used to obtain information on any given subject from a survey. / Под Анкетой, от Французского слова Enquête, означающая буквально Расследование, понимается опросный лист для получения каких-либо сведений о том, кто его заполняет, или для получения ответов на вопросы, составленные по определённой программе.

QUETSCH = ОТДЕЛОЧНЫЙ (или ОТЖИМНОЙ) КАТОК – Quetsch:- the nip rollers of a padding machine. / Ролики остановочного механизма партионной сновальной машины.

QUEUE TIME = ВРЕМЯ ОЖИДАНИЯ (или ВРЕМЯ В ОЧЕРЕДИ, или ВРЕМЯ ПРОЛЁЖИВАНИЯ) – Queue Time is an amount of time before set-up or processing of a job.

QUICK DISCONNECT COUPLING = МУФТА БЫСТРОГО РАЗЪЕДИНЕНИЯ (или ОТСОЕДИНЕНИЯ) – Quick Disconnect Coupling is a coupling which can quickly join or separate a fluid line without the use of tools or special devices. / без использования инструментов или специальных устройств.

QUICK ORDER = ШУСТРОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Quick Oder:- xxxxx. Also known as Fill Or Kill Order. Instant execution on order placement. Activate single click order entry to eliminate order confirmation for quick order placement. / Известно также как Распоряжение На Исполнение Или Отмену (Fill Or Kill Order).

QUICK RATIO = БЫСТРОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ (или БЫСТРЫЙ КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ) – Quick Ratio is the current assets less inventories divided by the current liabilities. Like the current ratio, it is a key measure of liquidity. It measures the company's short-term ability to pay its bills. By excluding the value of inventory from the value of current assets, it takes into account the fact that a common cause of business problems is the inability to sell the right products. If the products are wrong, the value of inventory will include products that may be unsaleable, except at a heavily discounted price. It is generally accepted that this measure should approximate 1.0. If it is substantially below this figure then suppliers and bankers will be concerned about the company's ability to pay its bills. If it is substantially above this figure, then the company's current assets are at an inefficient level. It is also known as the Acid Test Ratio and Quick Asset Ratio. Quick Ratio is similar to Current Ratio but considered a more reliable measurement of liquidity as it deducts inventory, which is much slower to liquidate. Also known as Acid Test Ratio.

QUICK RESPONSE = ШУСТРЫЙ ОТКЛИК (или БЫСТРЫЙ ОТВЕТ, или БЫСТРАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ) – Quick Response:- a consumer-driven system of replenishment in which high-quality products and accurate information flow through a paperless (EDI) system between all distribution points from the manufacturing line to the retail checkout counter. Distributors, carriers and suppliers act as trading partners and focus on improving the total supply system.

QUICK RESPONSE CODE = КОД ШУСТРОГО ОТКЛИКА – QR Code (short for the Quick Response Code) is a two-dimensional matrix bar code that is used to identify products. It can store up to 4 296 alphanumeric or 7 089 numeric characters. Depending on the level of error correction applied, it can restore from seven to 30% of the missing data. Created by Japanese Denso Wave, Inc. and standardized by ISO, Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS), JEIDA and AIM, QR codes are increasingly used to identify the URL of a company's Web site so that mobile phone users can photograph the code and retrieve information about the organization. Some companies have created billboard-sized QR codes for this purpose. To promote the use of its Android phone visual search application, in 2009, Google sent more than 100 000 custom-coded QR codes to US establishments. It suggested they place the code in a prominent location for 'mobile tagging'. See also Bar Code. The QR Code is used to mark products as well as identify establishments. It is recognizable by its four squares with dots in the middle and holds up to 4 296 alphanumeric and 7 089 numeric characters. QR codes can contain a phone number, text message, plain text or a URL (examples (photos) above are the URL www.computerlanguage.com). QR codes are identified by the four squares with dots in the middle (red arrows), used for alignment. The horizontal and vertical lines (highlighted in yellow) that alternate light and dark are also alignment symbols. Taking a picture of the QR bar code in the restaurant's window (top) with a mobile tagging app downloads reviews and other information. QR Codes are two dimensional barcode (datamatrix) that is designed to have its contents decoded at a high speed. The acronym QR is derived from the term Quick Response. The company Denso Wave originally spawned the term 'QR' as the creator intended that such barcodes and their contents were to be decoded at high speed electronically. QR Codes originated within the technology hungry country of Japan, and have only recently began to become popular within the Middle East and Europe. Barcodes that you see on any commercial

product are extremely beneficial as their reading speed, supreme accuracy and their functionality are key. As barcodes reached their peak and began getting used worldwide, the need for more data and character types to be stored was inevitable. Developers began tying to expand on the current amount of bars within the barcode and how their positioning resides to allow further data capacities. The need for smaller barcodes also was another defining factor in QR Codes development. Such developments failed as reading and printing implications caused more problems than solutions. The 2D barcode was then born. QR Codes first hit mainstream when they were initially used for tracking parts by vehicle manufacturers. After a while, companies began to see a newscope for where QR Codes could be used elsewhere within the world. The most commercial use for QR Codes is in the telecommunications industry where the mobile phone seems to be the biggest driver of their popularity. With the technology of mobile phones constantly expanding, especially within mobile internet, QR Codes seemed the perfect solution to quickly and efficiently bring mobile phone users onto the mobile web. QR Codes can be used to store all kinds of data including URLs (Universal Resource Locator) or as most people know them; web addresses. This then allowed offline publications such as:- magazines, papers, business cards, buses, signs, T-shirts. Or basically any medium that can accept the print of a QR Code to advertise their online product which would then direct the user to there preferred channel, i.e. website. Take a mobile phone such as the iPhone; nearly ever mobile phone has a digital camera in todays world. The camera, along with decoding software can be used to capture a picture of the QR Code, of which the QR Code software decoder can then transform the data held with the QR Code to a meaningful action for the mobile phone:- (i) connect to a web address; (ii) download a MP3; (iii) dial a telephone number; and/or (iv) prompt your email client with a sender address. This can all be done within a matter of milliseconds making the transformation from a users mobile phone to the mobile web instantaneous. The Japanese standard for QR Codes, devised by Denso Wave, is JIS X 0510, which was released in January of 1999. The corresponding ISO International Standard, ISO/IEC 18004, was then approved in June of 2000. The standard was then updated back in 2006 (ISO/IEC 18004:2006). QR Codes are capable of handling of sorts of data, including numbers, alphabetic characters, Kanji, Kana, Hiragana, symbols, binary and control codes. A total of 7 089 characters can be encoded in one symbol alone. QR Code Data Capacities:- (i) Numeric only – max 7 089 characters; (ii) alphanumeric – max 4 296 characters; (iii) binary (8 bits) – max 2 953 bytes; and/or (iv) kanji, full-width Kana – max 1 817 characters. Barcodes vs. QR Codes:- QR Codes have become more popular than the typical barcode as the typical barcode can only hold a maximum of 20 digits, whereas the QR Code can hold up to 7 089 characters. This makes the use and diversity of QR Codes much more appealing than their older counter part, the barcode. Partially part of the reason QR Codes can hold more data, is because if you compare a typical barcode to a QR-Code, you can see one major difference; barcodes only span horizontally whereas QR Codes can span both horizontally and vertically. Statistic – QR Codes are capable of encoding the same amount of data in approximately one-tenth the space of a traditional barcode. Such minute QR Codes are called Micro QR Codes. Position:- a great feature of QR Codes is that you do not need to scan them from one particular angle. QR Codes are capable of omnidirectional (360 degree's) high-speed reading. QR Codes scanners are capable of determining the correct way to decode the content within the QR Code due to the three specific squares that are positioned in the corners of the symbol. QR Code scanner uses three corners as markets, regardless of position scanned. QR Codes can be combined into one large symbol. One symbol can then be divided into 16 separate symbols making the data capacity extremely large. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Кью.Ар. (QR) Код – это матричный код (двухмерный штрихкод), изначально разработанный для применения в автомобильной промышленности. Сегодня QR Коды становятся всё более популярными и широко используются в рекламных баннерах, журналах, транспорте и бэйджах для обеспечения быстрого и простого доступа к определённой информации. У QR Кода довольно большая ёмкость по сравнению с обычным штрихкодом:- в нём может помещаться 7 089 цифровых или 4 296 буквенно-цифровых символов. И этого более чем достаточно, чтобы сохранить текст или URL. А как насчёт вредоносных QR Кодов? Да, вы можете с помощью вашего смартфона сосканировать QR Код, а он перенаправит вас на URL с вредоносным файлом (APK или JAR). Такие QR Коды существуют и пользуются всё большим спросом. Сегодня люди, которые пользуются смартфонами, часто ищут программное обеспечение для своих устройств с помощью обычного компьютера. Если пользователь находит что-то интересное, то для того, чтобы загрузить это в смартфон, он должен вручную ввести URL в браузер своего телефона. Это не очень удобно, поэтому такие веб-сайты имеют QR Коды, которые легко сканируются. Известно, что сегодня многие вредоносные программы для мобильных устройств (особенно SMS-троянцы) распространяются через сайты, на которых всё ПО – вредоносное. А киберпреступники стали использовать вредоносные QR Коды – так сказать, для удобства пользователей. Использование QR Кодов для распространения вредоносного ПО было предсказуемым. И пока эта технология популярна, киберпреступники будут продолжать её применять.

QUICK TENDER = БЫСТРЫЙ КОНКУРС – Quick Tender is the tender procedure used by the Eurosystem for fine-tuning operations. Quick tenders are carried out within a time frame of one hour and are restricted to a limited set of counterparties.

QUILL = ПАТРОН (или ШПУЛЯ) – Quill is a light, tapered tube of wood, metal, paper, or plastic on which the filling yarn is wound for use in the shuttle during weaving. / Уточный Патрон или Шпуля. , на которой намотана уточная пряжа .

QUILLING = МОТКА НА ШПУЛИ – Quilling is the process of winding filling yarns onto filling bobbins, or quills, in preparation for use in the shuttle for weaving. Quilling is the operation of winding yarn on filling bobbins, preparatory to their going to the loom shuttle. / процесс намотки уточных пряж на , или шпульки (quills), .

QUILT = ПИКЕ – Quilt is a fabric construction, usually thinner and less resilient than a comforter, most often used as a bed covering for added warmth. It consists of a layer of printed cotton muslin fabric, known as the Quitt Top, and backing fabric, also made of printed or solid cotton muslin fabric, with a layer of cotton, wool, or synthetic batting between. All three layers are sewn together with fine quilting (running) stitches that usually create a design of its own. Quilted bed coverings filled with down feathers are called Eiderdowns or Comforters. A patchwork quitt has a patchwork quitt top. See also Batting, Patchwork, and Quilting. Quilt is a fabric used to cover beds, somewhat like a comforter. A patchwork piece.

QUILTING = ПИКЕ – Quilting is a fabric construction in which a layer of down or fiberfill is placed between two layers of fabric, and then held in place by stitching or sealing in a regular, consistent, all-over pattern on the goods. Stitching that joins the fashion fabric, a batting or interlining, and a backing fabric. The stitches form a slightly puffy, raised design, usually in a geometric or other decorative pattern. Quilting also is a generic term for the process of making a Quilt from beginning to end. Or the actual act of sewing the layers of a quilt together, either by hand or by machine. Also refers to the finished lines of sewn thread that make up the quilting design. Quilting is a fabric construction consisting of a layer of padding, frequently down or fiberfill, sandwiched between two layers of material and held in place by stitching or sealing in a regular pattern across the body of the composite. See also Pinsonic® Thermal Joining Machine. Quilting Fabric is usually either novelty or calico fabric and 100% cotton. / втачивание (stitching). Под Пике, от Французского слова Piqué, от Piquer, означающее Простёгивать или Прострачивать Материал, понимается шёлковая или хлопчатобумажная ткань с продольными рельефными узкими рубчиками (или выпуклыми геометрическими узорами) на лицевой стороне. Из пике шьют блузки, воротнички, платья и другое.

QUILTING = СТЁЖКА (или СТРОЧКА) – Quilting is the sewing of a padding or insulating material between two pieces of fabric to prevent the shifting of the contained material. Quilting is:- (1) the formation of a large planar fabric by joining small pieces of fabric together. (2) The formation of a fabric by stitching through two pieces of fabric which are separated by a non-woven web. (3) A bonding technique used for nonwovens in which the fibers are connected (bonded) by stitches sewn or knitted through the web. Quilting is the process of stitch bonding a batting or composite. Quilting is a stitching through two or more layers of fabric to form a design or pattern. The most common quilting design today is a diamand pattern, but quilting stitches (usually a short running stitch) may also be dane in abstract, pictorial, geometric, floral, or random patterns. Quilting stitches often are used to outline patchwork or applique designs on a quitt. See also Applique, Patchwork, and Quilt.

QUILTING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС СТЁЖКИ (или ПРОЦЕСС СТРОЧКИ) – Quilting Process – A Brief Overview:- quilts or duvets are types of bedding or bed covering that consist of a quilt top, batting, and a fabric backing. All these three layers of a quilt are attached together through the process of quilting. Quilting is a form of sewing done either by hands, sewing machine, or by quilting machines. When done by quilting machine, it is called Longarm Quilting. The quilting process uses a needle and thread to join two or more layers of material together to make a quilt. Basic Process of Quilting:- the basic or the traditional process of quilting has the following steps. Selection of patterns, fabrics and batting. Batting is the cotton, wool, or synthetic fibers in sheets that are used as filling for quilts or bed coverings. Measuring and cutting of fabrics according to the size given in pattern so as to make blocks. Piecing the blocks together to make the quilt top. Piecing is the process of sewing pieces of fabric together, along a common sized edge in order to form a larger, whole piece of fabric. To arrange the layers – the quilt top, batting and backing – so that a quilt sandwich is formed. Quilting by hand or machine through all layers of the quilt sandwich. Trimming the excess batting from the edges. Sewing the binding to the front edges of the quilt with machine and hand-stitching the binding to the quilt backing. Binding is a strip of fabric used to cover the raw edges of the quilt sandwich in order to finish the quilt off. Quilts are sometimes hung on the walls just like the wall carpets. In such a case, the quilting process includes making and attaching the hanging sleeve. Decorating the Quilts:- complex designs and patterns are often used to decorate the quilts. The scheme of embellishing the quilt, however, depends upon the visualization and creativity of the quilter. With technologies like computer-aided-designs (CAD) getting popular, many quilting softwares have also been introduced in the market that help in visualizing and planning the quilt patterns and designs. The quilter can use a variety of threads including multicolored threads as well as metallic threads to add richness to the quilt. On the other hand, the stitches can even be made invisible by using nylon thread or polyester thread or by stitching in the seam line. Many types of decorated quilts are made by the skilled quilters that include applique quilt, block quilt, embroidered quilt, among many others. Majority of the quilt tops are made by piecing many smaller patches of fabric that are popularly known as Patchwork Quilt, in which the patterns are created by combining individual blocks. On the contrary, while making whole cloth quilts, emphasis is placed on elaborate quilting on a single piece of fabric. For further decorating the quilts, polished chintz, satin fabrics, or other shiny fabrics are often used in whole cloth quilts. Machine Quilting:- machine quilting is either done by a sewing machine or a Longarm quilting machine. When done with the help of sewing machine, the layers are tacked together by laying the top, batting and backing out on a flat surface and either pinning, using large safety pins, or tacking the layers together before quilting is done. The layers to be quilted are placed on a special frame. The frame contains bars on which the layers are rolled. Thus, the layers remain together without the need for basting or pinning. These frames are used with an industrial sewing machine mounted on a platform. The platform rides along tracks so that the machine can be moved across the layers on the frame. The longarm quilting machine holds and keeps the quilt stationary on rods while the machine head moves the needle across the quilt. When quilting with sewing machines, the fabric has to be moved through the machine. Longarm Quilting Process:- in longarm quilting, a longarm sewing machine sew together the quilt top, batting and backing into a finished quilt. The longarm sewing machine is 10 to 14 feet in length and consists of an industrial sewing machine head, a 10-to-14 feet long table that is sufficient to make a king size quilt, and a number of rollers on which the fabric layers are positioned. The table of the machine has a flat region on which a layer of thin, clear plastic lies for placing patterns and other designs to be followed by the quilter. The longarm quilting machine completes up to 3 500 stitches/minute and therefore it takes much lesser time than hand quilting or a traditional quilting machine. The hand-guided machine head has handles. On these handles, the quilter can guide the machine along the fabric in order to sew the pre decided design. The computer-guided machine head is attached to a computer system that lets the quilter to choose a design to be sewn onto the fabrics. With selection of the design, the machine will sew the chosen design onto the quilt without any assistance by the quilter. The longarm quilter is often referred to as the ‘Longarmer’. The longarm machine can be used from the front or the back of the machine. The process can be carried out without basting. Basting is temporarily holding quilt top, batting, and backing together with the help of thread, pin etc. so as to allow quilting. They are placed onto the machine by pinning the layers to large canvas leaders and then each layer is rolled separately onto the roller bars. The longarm is then positioned over the layers which makes it ready to be quilted. Most of the times, the quilt top is ‘floated’ on the carriage system allowing it to be manipulated easily in any direction over the surface of the quilt. Since most quilts are made without back stitching therefore, it is important to make sure that the seams are secure and that they do not begin to pull out when crossing with another seam. It is more so important where multiple seams merge together as is the case with eight pointed star. Types of Longarm Quilting:- based on the method of selecting and creating designs, there are two key styles of quilting done by longarm quilting machines – pantograph designs and customized designs. Pantograph Designs:- these are pre designed patterns that span the length of the longarm table. The longarmer takes the pantograph design and place it beneath the plastic layer on the table and then traces this design using the laser found on the machine head. The design can be repeated in rows to create an all-over design on the quilt top. This is a relatively fast and easier method of quilting. Customized Designs:- here each block or area of the quilt is individually designed depending upon the requirements of the end user or the customer. Many sewing styles are adopted for the purpose, such as meandering, feathers and motifs. Meandering involves an all over fill-in design and requires lesser attention to detail and as such can be done quickly. Feathers and motifs require more attention to details and alignment and therefore can be time-consuming which results in expensive quilts. Based on the styles, quilting can be further categorized into the following types. Edge to Edge Quilting:- it is a continuous line design carried on from one edge of the quilt to the other edge, and repeated from top to bottom of the quilt. It is an economical method of quilting for the purpose of making utility quilts. It provides a balanced proportion of stitching without highlighting any particular area of the design. Creative Quilting:- most of the patch work quilting is creative quilting. It may include edge to edge work all over the body of the quilt with separate designs stitched around the border; medium size stipple meander of various styles; small quantities of ditch stitching; open grid work; some inset motifs etc. Heirloom Quilting:- it is a more detailed version of creative quilting which may include fine stippling; grids and open cross hatching; large quantities of ditch stitching; free form interpretive designs having feathers, flowers and other intricate meander designs; a good quantity of or small, inset motifs. Max Quilting:- quilting to the ‘Max’ is the extended form of Heirloom category. In it, stitching is extremely close and can involve extensive stops and starts. Grids, circles and other line designs, including creative free form and thread painting, where the designs are stitched very close to each other. Trapunto:- it is a dimensional design in a quilt by which closely sewn lines of stitching are stuffed with batting to make them appear 3-dimensional, or raised from the surface and is commonly used in whole cloth quilts. Trapunto, from the Italian for ‘to embroider’, is a method of quilting that is also called Stuffed Technique. A puffy, decorative feature, trapunto utilizes at least two layers, the underside of which is slit and padded, producing a raised surface on the quilt. The style originated in Italy before the XIV century. Trapunto is often confused with the relatively similar techniques used in making traditional whole cloth Provençal quilts

that were developed from the XVII century onwards in France. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Пантограф (Pantograph). Трапунто (Trapunto – торговое название Жаккардово Пике):- .

QUININE = ХИНИН (или КИНИН) – Quinine is an alkaloid, found in the bark of the Cinchona tree, is used to treat malaria, a tropical parasitic disease carried by mosquitoes. Quinine is an essential bitter ingredient of certain drinks, e.g., Indian tonic water, where it can be recognized by its blue fluorescence under ultra-violet (black) light illumination. Structure of Quinine. / Под Хинином понимается алкалоид, содержащийся в коре хинного дерева (Цинхона (Cinchona)); применяется в медицине как противомалярийный препарат. Под Кининами, понимаются:- (i) то же, что цитокинины – группа гормонов растений, производные азотистого основания пурина. Повышают скорость деления клеток; способствуют дифференцировке растительных клеток, выращиваемых в культуре. Основной представитель – Кинетин. (ii) Биологически активные вещества (пептиды) животных и человека, образующиеся в крови. Оказывают многообразное действие – расслабляют мышцы сосудов, повышают проницаемость капилляров, участвуют в передаче болевых ощущений и другом. Основной представитель – Брадикинин.

QUINTAL = КВИНТАЛ (или КИНТАЛ, или КАНТАЛ, или ЦЕНТНЕР) – (1) Quintal is a traditional unit of weight in France, Portugal, and Spain. Abbreviation:- q. Quintal is also the generic name for a historic unit used in commerce throughout Europe and the Arab world for more than 2000 years. The unit began as the Latin centenarius, meaning comprised of 100 because it was equal to 100 Roman pounds. The centenarius passed into Arabic as the cantar or qintar and then returned to Europe through Arab traders in the form quintal. The German zentner and British hundredweight are familiar forms of this same unit in Northern Europe. The traditional French quintal equaled 100 livres or 48.95 kilograms or 107.9 pounds, but today the word Quintal in France usually means a larger metric unit. The Spanish quintal is 100 libras or about 46 kilograms or 101 pounds. The Portuguese quintal is larger; it is equal to 128 libras or 58.75 kilograms or about 129.5 pounds. Kwintal is the English pronunciation given in standard English dictionaries, but Kintal (closer to the Spanish pronunciation) and Kantal (closer to the French) are also used. / Кинтал – это традиционная мера веса в Испании, Португалии и Франции. Обозначение:- к (q). Кинтал является обобщённым названием для исторической меры, использовавшейся в торговле по всей Европе и в Арабском мире в течение более 2000 лет. Эта мера происходит от Латинского слова Цэнтэнариуса (Centenarius), обозначающее Состоящий Из Ста, потому, что эта мера была равна 100 Римским фунтам. Со временем цэнтэнариус перекочевал в Арабские языки как кантар (cantar) или кинтар (qintar), а затем вернулся в Европу с Арабскими торговцами, но уже в форме квинтала (quintal). Немецкий центнер и Британский хандредвейт являются близкими разновидностями этой же самой меры в Северной Европе. Метрический квинтал равен 100 килограммам или 0.1 тонны. Традиционный Французский квинтал равен 100 фунтам или ливрам (livres) или 48.95 килограммам или 107.9 фунтам, но сегодня слово квинтал во Франции означает обычно немного большую метрическую меру. Испанский кинтал (quintal) равен 100 фунтам или либрам (libras) или приблизительно 46 килограммам или 101 фунту. Португальский кинтал (quintal) немного больше, он равен 128 фунтам или либрам (libras) или приблизительно 58.75 килограммам или приблизительно 129.5 фунтам. В Английском произношении квинтал (kwintal) распространён в большинстве Английских справочников, но также используются кинтал (kintal; ближе к Испанскому произношению), и кантал (kantal; ближе к Французскому произношению).

(2) Quintal is a common metric unit of weight or mass equal to 100 kilograms or approximately 220.462 3 pounds. Notice that the metric ton is roughly equal to its non-metric predecessors, but the metric quintal is about twice the size of the traditional quintal. / Квинтал – это распространённая метрическая мера веса или массы, равная 100 килограммам или приблизительно 220.462 3 фунтам. Заметьте, что метрическая тонна лишь приблизительно равна своим не метрическим предшественникам, но метрический квинтал в два раза больше традиционного квинтала.

QUITCLAIM = ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРАВА – Quitclaim is a legal instrument used to release one person's right, title or interest to another without providing a guarantee or warranty of title. / Юридический инструмент, используемый для реализации права, титула или интереса одного лица перед другим, без обеспечения гарантией или ручательством (warranty) титула.

QUORUM = КВОРУМ – (1) Quorum is a minimum number of people who have to be present at a meeting for it to go ahead and the decisions made by it to be valid. Usually, the quorum for a members' meeting is noted in a company's articles of association. The minimum number of members of an organized body legally competent to transact business in the absence of other members. Quorum is the minimum number of people which can attend a meeting (such as a Board Meeting) in order for the meeting to be official and for business to be properly conducted. For example, a Board of 5 persons may specify that a quorum for a meeting is 3 persons. Hence, if only 2 people show up, the meeting would not continue. / Под Кворумом, от Латинского слова Quorum, понимается установленное законом или уставами организаций или компаний число участников собрания, заседания, необходимое для принятия правомочных решений. Минимальное число человек, которые должны присутствовать на собрании для того, чтобы оно состоялось, а принятые им решения считались бы действительными (легитимными). Минимальное число участников организованного мероприятия или предприятия, которое в праве на всех законных основаниях проводить или осуществлять какие-либо операции при отсутствии остальных участников. Кворум – минимальное число людей, которые должны присутствовать на собрании для того, чтобы определённые решения вступили в силу. Кворум может требоваться на собрании совета директоров, акционеров, законодательных и других собраниях по любому решению, чтобы оно имело юридическую силу.

(2) Quorum is the percentage or proportion of voting shares required to be represented in person or by proxy to constitute a valid shareholders meeting, or the number of directors required to be present for a valid meeting of the board.

QUOTA = КВОТА – (1) Quota is an amount of something, e.g., goods, allowed to one person, or company, normally fixed by a body in authority. In general, any proportional share or part (such as a percentage). Proportional share of a total amount or quantity authorized by or demanded from a government. / Под Квотой, от позднелатинского слова Quota, в зависимости от контекста понимаются:- (i) доля участников картеля в производстве, сбыте или вывозе (или экспорте) продукции, в соответствии с которой между ними распределяется прибыль; (ii) величина налога, взимаемого с единицы обложения; и (iii) доля, часть, норма чего-либо допускаемого, например, привозная (или импортная) квота.

(2) Quota:- in taxation, sums to be paid by each local government or municipality and by each individual within that jurisdiction, based on a percentage of total revenues to be collected, and determined by the amount of spending to be financed.

(3) Quota:- a quantitative restraint imposed by an importing country on an exporting country, or established by agreement between the trading partners, which is designed to limit shipments of a product from the exporting to the importing country. A control system for imports, exports or production by specifying certain limitation. In the international trade, quotas on imports are a basic means of enforcing protectionism; by limiting purchases from abroad, excessive use of foreign currency reserves is prevented, and domestic industries are protected. Quotas may also be imposed on exports to ensure that adequate supplies of a product are available to

domestic industries at low prices. The quantity of goods that may be imported without restriction or additional duties or taxes during a set period of time.

QUOTAS AND QUOTA SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КВОТ И КВОТИРОВАНИЯ – Quotas And Quota System:- absolute quotas permit a limited number of units of specified merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption during specified periods. Tariff-rate quotas permit a specified quantity of merchandise to be entered or withdrawn at a reduced rate during a specified period. Quotas are established by the US Presidential Proclamations, Executive Orders or other legislation. The Quota System, a part of the US Customs' Automated Commercial System, controls quota levels (quantities authorized) and quantities entered against those levels. Visas control exports from the country of origin. Visa authorizations are received from other countries and quantities entered against those visas are transmitted back to them. Control of visas and quotas simplify reconciliation of other countries' exports and US imports.

QUOTA SHARE = ДОЛЯ КВОТЫ (или ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ КВОТЫ) – Quota Share is the basic form of participating treaty whereby the reinsurer accepts a stated percentage of each and every risk within a defined category of business on a pro rata basis. Participation in each risk is fixed and certain.

QUOTA SHARE REINSURANCE = КВОТНОЕ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – Quota Share Reinsurance is ideal for start-up Risk Retention Groups where the experience is less predictable or for programs which have a higher degree of volatility but which over a period of time are profitable. New Risk Retention Groups often may wish not to retain all the risk in the first year and often seek reinsurance on a quota share basis whereby a reinsurer pays the same proportion of losses that it receives in premium. For example, a 75.00% Quota Share Treaty describes an arrangement whereby a reinsurer pays 75.00% of all losses and is paid 75.00% of all premiums after commissions and expenses. The costs of acquiring and handling the business, known as Ceding Commission, are deducted from the premium passed to the reinsurer who normally also agrees to pay an additional commission based on the profits of the treaty. By reducing the amount to which the Risk Retention Group is exposed from any one loss to a level commensurate with the Risk Retention Group's capital base, the Risk Retention Group does not face financial ruin in the event of a large individual loss or series of losses. Quota Share reinsurers often pay a profit commission on underwriting profits once a certain profit level has been reached. Quota share reinsurance protects policies underwritten during a specific period until expiry or renewal, regardless of when losses occur. Form of proportional reinsurance in which a defined percentage of all risks held by the insurer in a specific line is reinsured. Quota Share Reinsurance is a form of reinsurance in which the ceding insurer cedes an agreed-on percentage of every risk it insures that falls within a class or classes of business subject to a reinsurance treaty. / Форма пропорционального перестрахования, при которой перестраховывается определённый процент всех принятых страховой компанией рисков по конкретном пределе удержания.

QUOTA SHARE TREATY = ТРАКТАТ О ВЫДЕЛЕНИИ КВОТ – Quota Share Treaty is a reinsurance treaty which provides that the reassured shall cede to the reinsurer a specified percentage of all the premiums that it receives in respect of a given section or all of its underwriting account for a given period in return for which the reinsurer is obliged to pay the same percentage of any claims and specified expenses arising on the reinsured account.

QUOTATION = РАСЦЕНКА (или КОТИРОВКА, или КУРС) – Quotation:- in the securities trade, highest price offered by a buyer and lowest price acceptable to a seller at any given time. Also known as Asked Quote, and Bid Quote. The actual price or the bid or ask price of either cash commodities or futures or options contracts at a particular time. Quotation:- the actual price or the bid or ask price of either cash commodities or futures contracts. / Под Котировкой, от Французского слова Coter, означающее Метить или Нумеровать, понимается установление курсов иностранных валют, ценных бумаг или цен товаров и сырья на бирже. Под Расценкой понимается установленная на что-нибудь цена; размер оплаты чего-нибудь. Под Курсом, от Латинского слова Cursus, означающее Бег или Движение, понимается цена, по которой покупаются и продаются акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги.

QUOTATION = РАСЦЕНКА (или ПРЕЙСКУРАНТ) – (1) Quotation is an offer to sell goods at a stated price and under stated terms. / Предложение на продажу товаров по указанной цене и на указанных условиях. Под Прейскурантом, от Немецкого слова Preiskurant, понимается систематизированный сборник цен (тарифов) по группам и видам товаров и услуг. Прейскурант – наименование продукции и её цены.

(2) Quotation:- offer providing the price according to tariff for certain services to be provided or issued to a customer with specification on conditions for carriage. / Оферта, обеспечивающая цену согласно тарифу на определённые услуги, которые должны быть оказаны или предоставлены заказчику со спецификацией по условиям перевозки.

(3) Quotation:- in insurance, a statement of the premium that an underwriter requires to underwrite an insurance/reinsurance risk based on the information supplied by the person seeking cover, either directly or via their broker. A quotation may be conditional, e.g., it may be subject to the provision of further information, or not. If a quotation is accepted before it is withdrawn, then subject to the satisfaction of any conditions that may attach to the quotation, an insurance/reinsurance contract will be made.

QUOTATION LIST = РАСЦЕНОЧНЫЙ СПИСОК (или КОТИРОВАЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК, или БИРЖЕВАЯ СВОДКА) – Quotation List:- publication listing the stock exchange prices of shares and bonds. / Публикация, перечисляющая цены на акции и облигации на фондовой бирже.

QUOTATIONS = РАСЦЕНКИ (или КОТИРОВКИ) – Quotations:- the price of cash transactions or futures contracts for a commodity at a specific time.

QUOTE = РАСЦЕНКА (или КОТИРОВАНИЕ, или РАСЦЕНИТЬ) – (1) Quote:- the highest bid to buy and the lowest offer to sell any asset at a given time. / Максимальное предложение на покупку и минимальное предложение на продажу любого актива в данное время.

(2) Quote is a statement by an insurer of the premium terms and conditions they will require for a particular insurance. / Котирование – изложение страховой компанией порядков и условий в отношении премии, которые потребуются для конкретного страхования.

QUOTE–DRIVEN MARKET = РЫНОК, ПРИВОДИМЫЙ В ДВИЖЕНИЕ РАСЦЕНКАМИ (или РЫНОК, ПРИВОДИМЫЙ В ДВИЖЕНИЕ КОТИРОВАНИЕМ) – Quote-Driven Market is a market where market makers set bid and ask prices and execute (buy and sell) orders. In Germany, Eurex® trading is based on this principle. Opposite:- Order-Driven Market. / Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®.

- R -

R = AP. – (1) R is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that the stock has rights. / Ар. (R) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что акция имеет права.

(2) R – declared or paid in the preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.

R = RESISTANT

R = RESTORER

R = ROMEO

R&D = RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

R&O = RUST AND OXIDATION INHIBITED

RA = REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

RAA = RELIABILITY ASSURANCE AGREEMENT

RABATO = РЭБАТО – Rabato is a wide lace-edged collar of the early XVII century often stiffened to stand high at the back. Rabato, also spelled Rebato, wide, often lace-edged collar wired to stand up at the back of the head, worn by both men and women in the XVI and early XVII centuries. An example may be found in some of the portraits of Queen Elizabeth I, which often show her with a lace or gauze rabato rising up at the back of the neck in the shape of wings. The turned-back rabato was sometimes used as the support or base for a ruff, the crimped or pleated frill fashionable during the same period. The rabat collar was much smaller than the rabato, and the rabatine collar fell over the shoulders much like a cape. / большой отложной воротник.

RABBIT = КРОЛИК – Rabbit is an inexpensive fur often dyed to resemble other furs or for fashion impact. It is also called Coney, Cony, and Lapin. / Кони (Coney), Кони (Cony), и Ляпа (Lapin).

RABBIT HAIR = КРОЛИЧЬЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Rabbit Hair is the Angora Rabbit's fur. The hair of rabbits often is mixed with 'normal' fibers to give softness or an more illustrious texture to the finished fabric. Rabbit Hair (also called Rabbit Fur, Cony, Comb, Coney or Lapin) is the fur of the common Rabbit. It is most commonly used in the making of fur hats and coats, and is considered quite valuable. The hair of a rabbit can be divided into three types:- (i) guide hairs:- external hairs, long and rough; (ii) guard hairs (also called 'Barbes'):- four guard hairs surround each guide hair, sealing the coat; and (iii) down:- there are around sixty down hairs for each guide hair; they are very short and barely visible, and serve to insulate the rabbit. A selectively bred rabbit from the 1900s, the Castor Rex, has guard hairs of the same length as the down, but this is atypical. Rabbit hair is commonly considered a byproduct of the ordinary process of breeding rabbits for meat, and as such is manufactured in vast quantities in England and France; more than seventy million pelts a year in France alone. However, the quality of fur from these rabbits tends to be low, as the rabbits are slaughtered before reaching twelve weeks old and still have the infant coat. In temperate climates, the highest quality furs are obtained in winter from rabbits over five months old, when the thickness of the fur is even; at other times of year, varying degrees of hair shedding causes uneven patches in the fur. The coat is also at its thickest at this time of year. The highest quality pelts are suitable for clothing, and typically constitute less than half of all pelts collected. The hair of the Angora rabbit is plucked and used as fiber, rather than as pelts.

RAC = REGULATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RACE = RESEARCH IN ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE

RACE = РАСА (или ПОРОДА) – Race is a genetically identical, sub-grouping of a pathogen Species based on an ability to overcome a particular gene, or set of genes, for resistance in a Plant host. Race is a genetically and often geographically distinct mating group within a Species; or a group of pathogens that infect a given set of Plant Varieties. / Генетически идентичное, подразделение патогенных (болезнетворных) видов, характеризующееся возможностью побеждать конкретный ген или набор генов по сопротивлению у множества растений.

RACEME = КИСТЬ (или ГРОЗДЬ) – Raceme (Latin:- Racemus = Bunch of Grapes) is an elongated cluster of pedicellate flowers on an unbranched inflorescence, with the basal flowers opening first. Raceme is a more or less conical inflorescence within flowers arising alternately from a common axis, the youngest towards the tip. / удлинённая гроздь из стебельковых цветков (расположенных на стебельке) на неветвящемся соцветии, с . В ботанике под Кистью понимается соцветие с удлинённой главной осью и цветками, развивающимися от основания к вершине (у Ландыша, Черёмухи).

RACE NON–SPECIFIC RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ К НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ (или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ К НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ) – Race Non-Specific Resistance is a resistance to all races of a pathogen. Synonymous with horizontal resistance. This form of resistance is commonly, but not necessarily, polygenic.

RACE PLATE = СКЛИЗ БАТАНА – Race Plate:- the flat part of the loom lay in front of the reed and along which the shuttle moves.

RACE–SPECIFIC RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ К СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ (или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ К СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ РАСЕ) – Race-Specific Resistance is a resistance to some races of the pathogen but not to others. Synonymous with vertical resistance.

RACHILLA = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ОСЬ – Rachilla is the small axis below the lemma and palea, bearing the single floret. Rachilla (syn. Rhachilla, and Callus) is a diminutive axis between the rudimentary glumes, the sterile lemmas, and the fertile floret. It rarely branches. / Вторичная Ось соцветия злаков; Ось Колоска.

RACHIS = ОСЬ СОЦВЕТИЯ – Rachis is:- (1) the axis of a spike or raceme, or of a compound leaf; and/or (2) the elongated axis of a panicle.

RACK = СТЕЛЛАЖ – Rack is a metal framework in the warehouse used to store products several levels high.

RACK = XX (или РЕЙКА, или ДЕРЖАВКА, или ПОДСТАВКА, или СТОЙКА, или СЕТКА) – Rack is a warp-knitting measure consisting of 480 courses. Tricot fabric quality is judged by the number of inches per rack.

RACKED ACROSS DECKBOARDS = СЛОМАНО ПОПЕРЁК ДОСОК НАСТИЛА – Racked Across Deckboards:- output from the Pallet Design System© (PDS©) program describing the maximum load carrying capacity and deflection of a pallet where the rack frame supports the pallet only at the ends of the deckboards. See also Pallet.

RACKED ACROSS LENGTH = ВЫЛОЖЕНО ПО ДЛИНЕ (или УКЛАДКА ПО ДЛИНЕ) – Racked Across Length (RAL) is xxxxx. / Укладка По Длине (Racked Across Length (RAL)):- укладка грузовых единиц на продольные брусья или продольные доски (RAS) таким образом, чтобы продольные брусья, продольные доски и нижний настил воспринимали всю нагрузку.

RACKED ACROSS STRINGERS = СЛОМАНО ПОПЕРЁК XX – Racked Across Stringers:- output from the Pallet Design System© (PDS©) program describing the maximum load carrying capacity and deflection of a pallet where the rack frame supports the pallet only at the ends of the stringers or stringer boards. See also Pallet.

RACKED ACROSS LENGTH = ВЫЛОЖЕНО ПО ШИРИНЕ (или УКЛАДКА ПО ШИРИНЕ) – Racked Across Length (RAL) is xxxxx. / Укладка По Ширине (Racked Across Width (RAW)):- укладка на доски настила (RAD) таким образом, чтобы доски настила и нижний настил воспринимали всю нагрузку.

RACKED STITCH = XX СТЕЖОК (или ПЕТЛЯ) – Racked Stitch is a knitting stitch that produces a herringbone effect with a ribbed back. It is employed in sweaters for decorative purposes or to form the edge of garments. The racked stitch is a variation of the half-cardigan stitch; it is created when one set of needles is displaced in relation to the other set.

RACKING = СЦЕЖИВАНИЕ (или РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ, или XX) – Racking is a term referring to the side-to-side movement of the needles of the needle bed of a knitting machine. Racking results in inclined stitches and reduced elasticity. / вязальной машины.

RACKING = УКЛАДКА (или XX) – Racking is xxxxx. See also Stacking. / Укладка (Racking):- размещение единиц грузов на автономных (передвижных) стеллажах или консольных стеллажах со свободными безопорными пролётами. Смотрите также Штабелирование (Stacking).

RACK PRICE = ОПТОВАЯ ЦЕНА (или ЗАДРАННАЯ ЦЕНА) – In the US oil industry, Rack Price, the published bulk rate paid at a city loading terminal by a tanker-load buyer without a long term supply contract. See also Wholesale Price. Price charged by a supplier to a customer that buys transport truck lots at a terminal, on a free on board basis. / Под Оптовой Ценой понимается цена, по которой производственное предприятие или сбытовая организация реализуют свою продукцию. В бывшем СССР различали оптовую цену предприятия и оптовую цену промышленности на многие товары народного потребления (в лёгкой, пищевой и нефтяной промышленности). Оптовая цена используется в обороте между изготовителями товаров и оптовыми торговцами, а также оптовыми и розничными торговцами.

RACK RENT = ЗАДРАННАЯ РЕНТА – Rack Rent is a rent that would be received from a building if it were subject to an immediate open market rental review. This may be different from the rent actually being received.

RAD = РАД – Rad (rd) is a metric unit measuring radiation dose. One rad is equal to a dose of 0.01 Joule of energy per kilogram of mass (J/kg), or 100 ergs of energy per gram of mass. The SI unit of radiation dose is the Gray (Gy); one rad equals 0.01 Gray or 1 centiGray. 'Rad' is an acronym for 'radiation absorbed dose'. Rad is a unit of measure of absorbed doses of ionizing radiation, which represents absorption equal to 100 ergs of energy per gram of irradiated material. A rad is an acronym for radiation absorbed dose and is a unit of absorbed dose. / Под Радом понимается внесистемная единица поглощённой дозы ионизирующих излучений; соответствует энергии излучения 100 эрг, поглощённой веществом массой 1 грамм. Обозначение:- рад. 1 рад = 0.01 Дж/кг = $2.388 \cdot 10^{-6}$ кал/г.

RADIAL = РАДИАЛЬНОЕ – Radial:- peripheral or positioned around the edges. In the Cactaceae, a spine positioned on the periphery of an areole. / Под Радиальным, от Латинского слова Radius, означающее Луч или Радиус, понимается направленный, расположенный по радиусу, лучевой. Радиальные, то же, что Кишечнополостные.

RADIAL SYMMETRY = РАДИАЛЬНАЯ СИММЕТРИЯ – Radial Symmetry:- of flowers which can be cut into equal halves along many axes passing through the flower center. / Под Радиальной Симметрией, от Латинского слова Radius, означающее Луч или Радиус, и Греческого слова Symmetria, означающее Соразмерность, понимается .

RADIAL TIRE = РАДИАЛЬНАЯ ШИНА – Tire Construction:- the geometry of the various layers of tire fabric in the final tire. Three constructions are commonly used:- (i) Bias Tire; (ii) Radial Tire:- in a radial tire, tire fabric traverses the body of the tire at 90° to the tread direction. Atop the tire fabric are laid alternating narrow layers of fabric at low angles of 10 to 30° to the tread direction; the belt that is formed around the tire body restricts the movement of the body. (iii) Bias/Belted Tire. See also Bias Tire, Bias/Belted Tire, and Tire Construction.

RADIANT ENERGY = ЛУЧИСТАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Radiant Energy is the form of energy consisting of the electromagnetic spectrum that travels at 115.890 kilometers/s (186.500 miles/s) through a vacuum, reducing this speed in denser media (air, water, glass, etc). The nature of radiant energy is described by its wavelength or frequency, although it also behaves as distinct quanta ('corpuscular theory'). The various types of energy may be transformed into other forms of energy (electrical, chemical, mechanical, atomic, thermal, radiant) but the energy itself cannot be destroyed.

RADIANT PANEL TEST = ТЕСТ В СИЯЮЩЕЙ ПАНЕЛИ – The Radiant Panel Test is a small-scale instrument used to measure combustibility and flame propagation of materials subjected to a high heat flux. The test is used to qualify building materials, most commonly industrial flooring. In some cases it is also used to qualify materials for use in public transportation, such as railroads, subways and commercial aircraft (see related story). In the radiant panel test, described by ASTM E-162, the heat source is a 12 by 18 inch electrically heated panel, which is placed in front of an inclined 6 by 18 inch specimen. The specimen is oriented so that ignition (by electric spark) is forced near the upper edge with the flame front progressing downward. The factor derived from the rate of flame front progression (ignition properties) and another relating to the rate of heat release are combined to provide a flame spread index. Provision is sometimes made for measuring the smoke evolved during the test, but more commonly, smoke generation is measured separately according to ASTM E662, the NBS smoke chamber. Radiant Panel Test is an ASTM International (formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) standard method of test for the surface flammability of a material, using a radiant heat source. See also Flammability Tests. Radiant Panel Test is a test for the flammability of carpets or rugs in which the specimen is mounted on the floor of the test chamber and exposed to intense radiant heat from above. The rate of flame spread is assessed. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests). распространение или продвижение (propagation).

RADIATING = ЛУЧЕОБРАЗНО РАСХОДЯЩЕЕСЯ (или ЛУЧЕИСПУСКАЮЩЕЕ) – Radiating:- spreading from the center. Radiating:- positioned outwards. / , от Латинского слова Radio, означающее Излучаю, .

RADIATION CLASS = РАДИАЦИОННЫЙ КЛАСС – Radiation Class:- radiation conditions calculated on the basis of the measured duration of sunshine and solar altitude for 10 day measurement periods. / Радиационные условия рассчитываются на основе .

RADICLE = КОРЕШОК – Radicle is the embryonic primary root unsheathed by the coleorhiza and the root cap, persisting only for a short time after germination. Radicle is an embryonic root. Radicle is the embryonic primary root ensheathed by the coleorhiza and the root cap, persisting only for a short time after germination. / эмбрионный первичный корень, колеоризой (корневым влагалищем) и

корневым чехликом, . эмбрионный корешок или зародышевый или корень. Под Радикалом, от Латинского слова Radix, означающее Корень, понимается сторонник коренных, решительных мер.

RADIO FREQUENCY = РАДИОЧАСТОТА – Radio Frequency (RF):- a data system made up of devices that use RF to transmit information into a host system from different locations or from 'on the job'. Radio Frequency (RF) scanning and transmission of data.

RADIO–FREQUENCY DRYING = РАДИОЧАСТОТНАЯ СУШКА – Radio-Frequency Drying:- use of radio-frequency (RF) electromagnetic radiation for drying textiles. The application of RF to wet goods results in the selective heating of the water, which has a partial polarity, because the molecule must do work to align in the RF field causing heat generation within the water droplets. Non-polar materials, i.e. fabrics, are unaffected. RF drying in very uniform and energy efficient when airflow patterns through the dryer are properly designed and controlled.

RADIO FREQUENCY GUN = РАДИОЧАСТОТНЫЙ ПИСТОЛЕТ – Radio Frequency Gun (RF Gun):- a hand-held radio frequency terminal with a screen, a keypad, and a scanner that is used by warehouse personnel to scan pallet tags and location tags.

RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION = РАДИОЧАСТОТНАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ – Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) involves a chip with an antenna that when activated by a reader, can sendor receive information. It has several advantages over bar codes, foremost that it can be read with out a line of sight to an item, making it much easier to get automated reads and to do so in large quantities instead of one by one. Placing a reader at the entrance to a distribution center, a stockroom, or even a trash compactor will make tracking goods easier and more automated. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is an alternative to barcodes, an RFID is a device on an object used to transmit data to an RFID receiver. RFIDs vary in size depending on the object and hold more data than the standard barcode. They are also advantageous because the data stored on the RFID can be easily changed as they do not require line-of-site in order to transfer this data. Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) is a technology to record the presence of an object using radio signals. It is used for inventory control or timing sporting events. RFID is not a replacement for the barcoding, but a complement for distant reading of codes. The technology is used for automatically identifying a person, a package or an item. To do this, it relies on RFID tags. These are small transponders (combined radio receiver and transmitter) that will transmit identity information over a short distance, when asked. The other piece to make use of RFID tags is an RFID tag reader. An RFID tag is an object that can be applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification and tracking using radio waves. Some tags can be read from several meters away and beyond the line of sight of the reader. Most tags carry a plain text inscription and a barcode as complements for direct reading and for cases of any failure of radio frequency electronics. Most RFID tags contain at least two parts. One is an integrated circuit for storing and processing information, modulating and de-modulating a radio-frequency (RF) signal, and other specialized functions. The second is an antenna for receiving and transmitting the signal. There are generally two types of RFID tags:- active RFID tags, which contain a battery, and passive RFID tags, which have no batteries. Uses:- RFID systems are used for the following:- (i) general transport (logistics), tracking a package, parcel; replacing barcodes; (ii) tracking vehicles for road toll; (iii) many countries have started using RFID chips in passports; (iv) making products harder to falsify; currently proposed for drugs; (v) tags in clothing, e.g., in Jeans; (vi) sealing for containers (for the shipping industry); not required yet; (vii) identifying animals; used for tracking pets, but also for research, for example on turtles; (viii) keys for vehicles; the vehicle key has an RFID tag inside; only the key with the right RFID tag can start the vehicle (this makes copying vehicle keys harder); also used for locking/unlocking vehicles from a distance; (ix) contact-less identity cards, for example to regulate entry into certain areas; also used for ticketing, or public transport; (x) transponder timing of sporting events; (xi) marking attendance of students.

RADIO OPERATOR = РАДИСТ (или РАДИО ОПЕРАТОР) – Radio Operator (radio department):- maintains and monitors radio, sends and receives messages. Often maintains electronic navigation equipment. Radio Operator is an officer who operates and controls the shipboard communication equipment. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

RADPC = RELATIVE AREA UNDER DISEASE PROGRESS CURVE

RAES = RETAIL AUTOMATIC EXECUTION SYSTEM

RAFFIA = РАФИЯ – Raffia:- also called Raffia Palm, is a Palm Tree, Raphia Ruffia, native to Madagascar, that has large plumelike leaves, the stalks of which yield a useful fiber. Raffia is a vegetable fiber produced from the Raffia Palm. Raffia is the fiber obtained from this plant, used for tying, weaving, etc. Raffia is an African Palm Tree (Raphia Ruffia) having large leaves that yield a useful fiber. The Raffia Palms (Raphia) are a Genus of twenty Species of Palms native to tropical regions of Africa, and especially Madagascar, with one Species (Raphia Taedigera) also occurring in Central and South America. They grow up to 16 m (52.5 ft) tall and are remarkable for their compound pinnate leaves, the longest in the Plant Kingdom; leaves of Raffia regalis up to 25 m (82.38 ft) long and 3 m (9.84 ft) wide are known. The plants are either monocarpic, flowering once and then dying after the seeds are mature, or hapaxanthic, with individual stems dying after fruiting but the root system remaining alive and sending up new stems. Raffia is the leaf fibers of this plant, used for mats, baskets, and other products. Raffia is a Palm, Raphia Ruffia, of Madagascar, having pinnate leaves that yield a strong, flexible fiber. / Рафия, Род Пальм с очень крупными (длиной до 15–20 метров) перистыми листьями. Около 30 Видов в тропиках Америки, Африки, на Маскаренских Островах. Из соцветий некоторых Видов Рафии получают сахарный сок, идущий на изготовление вина, а из листьев и их черешков – волокно (Рафия и Пиассава). Рафия (Raphia), Род Растений Семейства Пальм. Одноствольные или с многочисленными стволами Пальмы высотой 9–12 метров (м). Листья перистые, длиной до 15–20 м. Соцветия крупные (диаметр 4–5 м), ветвистые, несут пестичные и тычиночные цветки. Плоды с волокнистой оболочкой. После плодоношения Рафии отмирают (смотрите Монокарпические Растения). Около 30 Видов, в тропической Африке, на Мадагаскаре, Маскаренских Островах и в Южной Америке. Все виды Рафии содержат в листьях и черешках прочное волокно (пиассава), из которого изготовляют щётки и различные плетёные изделия; волокно из листьев так называемой Винной Пальмы, Рафии Текстильной (Raphia Textilis), Рафии Мадагаскарской (Raphia Ruffia) и других используют для технических тканей и как перевязочный материал в садоводстве.

RAFFIA STRAW = СОЛОМА РАФИЯ – Raffia Straw:- a large Palm Tree grows leaves that can be stripped and dried to create raffia strands. Like jute or hemp twine, this is a natural fiber that can be woven like straw, tied like silk ribbons, or packed like foam. Milliners, crafters, and florists enjoy using the grass-like material for a variety of projects and gifts. The creamy-brown colored lengths come from a specific palm tree that originally grew only on the island of Madagascar. Raphia farinifera actually has the largest leaves of any palm tree, so it is a logical source for fiber. The fibrous leaves are cut off and torn apart in parallel lines to yield very long strips of material. The tree is now cultivated specifically for harvest and export in East Africa, as well. Crafters value raffia for being soft, durable, and easy to dye. It can take the place of cord, grass, leaves, fabric, ribbon, stuffing, floral string, and even paper. A wide variety of hats, mats, baskets, bags, and twine are made from this natural material. Often, it is invaluable to outdoor projects because it doesn't shrink with moisture, yet is pliable enough to weave. Several examples of common applications show how versatile and creative raffia can be in embellishing gifts, centerpieces, and seasonal projects. For instance, someone can tie it around packages for an organic, rustic

touch. A ribbon effect will look especially good if the gift wrap is handmade paper with pressed flowers, brown craft paper, or earth toned tissue. Since it comes naturally dyed in every color from sea green to deep burgundy, it also dresses up unwrapped presents like a book, bag of coffee, candles, or bottle of wine. Crafters can use this material to braid together lengths of vegetables, such as garlic or onions, to create hanging autumn decorations in the kitchen. Wreaths for any time of the year can be trimmed with bows or sprays of this versatile fiber. Just as a person could arrange peat moss on top of the soil of a potted plant, she could nestle fluffy raffia around the stems in a color that complements the blossoms. When intertwined to form a loose fabric, raffia weaves into straw hats for gardening, squares for place mats, or a matte for the background of a framed photograph. Woven gift bags made from this material allow the receiver to get a subtle peak into the contents, whether they are wrapped chocolates or seashells. Shredded fiber can line Easter baskets or a tray of decorative gourds. See also Straw. / Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое).

RAFTER = СТРОПИЛО (или СТРОПИЛЬНАЯ НОГА) – Rafter is one of a series of structural members of a roof designed to support roof loads. / Под Стропилом понимается опора для кровли, выполненная из двух брусов, соединённых верхними концами под углом, а нижними упирающимися в стену здания.

RAG = RESTRICTED ARTICLES GUIDE

RAG DECLARATION = RESTRICTED ARTICLES GUIDE DECLARATION

RAGGED EDGES = РВАНЫЕ КРАЯ – Ragged Edges:- usually occurs where knives on automatic buttonhole machines do not clip smoothly. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

RAGGED/INCONSISTENT EDGE = РВАНЫЙ/СБИВЧИВЫЙ (или НЕПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ) КРАЙ – Ragged/Inconsistent Edge:- where the edge of the seam is either extremely ‘ragged’ or ‘rolls’ inside the stitch. Recommended Solutions to ragged/inconsistent edge:- (1) make sure the sewing machine knives are sharpened and changed often; (2) the knives should be adjusted properly in relationship to the ‘stitch tongue’ on the needle plate to obtain the proper seam width or width bite. Fabrics defect.

RAGGED STUNT = НЕРОВНАЯ ЧАХЛОСТЬ (или НЕРОВНАЯ КАРЛИКОВОСТЬ, или НЕРОВНАЯ ОСТАНОВКА В РОСТЕ, или НЕРОВНАЯ ЗАДЕРЖКА В РОСТЕ) – Ragged Stunt is a viral disease of Rice transmitted by the Brown Planthopper Nilaparvata Lugens. The diseased Rice Plants are characterized by the presence of ragged and twisted leaves, vein swellings, and nodal branches. There is delay in flowering and incomplete emergence of panicles; the panicles bear mostly unfilled grains. / , жилистые .

RAGLAN = РАГЛЭН (или РЕГЛАН, или ПАЛЬТО РЕГЛАН) – Raglan is a loose overcoat with raglan sleeves. / пальто реглан.

RAGLAN SLEEVE = РУКАВ РАГЛЭН (или РУКАВ РЕГЛАН) – Raglan Sleeve is a sleeve whose shoulder seam extends, slanted, from the neckline to the underarm.

RAG RUG = ЛОСКУТНЫЙ КОВРИК – Rag Rug is a rug woven with strips of cotton, wool, or synthetic fabrics used as the filling on a cotton or synthetic yarn warp. Rag rugs are made by hand and machine and, with the exception of some hand-made antique rag rugs, are usually the most inexpensive rugs. Rag Rug is a floor covering woven with strips of twisted rags made of cotton, wool, ьr synthetic fabrics braided, crocheted, or bound and used as the filling on a cotton or synthetic yarn warp. Rag rugs are made by hand or machine, and with the exception of some handmade antique rags, usually are the most inexpensive rugs. / как уточина .

RAG TOP = С ТРЯПОЧНЫМ ВЕРХОМ (или ЛОСКУТНЫЙ ВЕРХ, или С ТЕНТОВАННОЙ КРЫШЕЙ, или С КРЫШЕЙ ИЗ ТЕНТА, или ‘МЕШОК’) – Rag Top is a slang term for an open-top trailer or container with a tarpaulin cover. / Жаргонный термин для обозначения прицепа или контейнера с открытым верхом, прикрываемым брезентовым тентом или тентом из искусственной кожи.

RAIDER = ЗАХВАТЧИК (или НАЛЁТЧИК) – Raider is a person or firm that preys on underperforming companies against the will of their management. Individual or legal entity that acquires control over corporations without the consent of their board of directors, through public takeover bids. Person or group initiating a hostile take-over by buying quantities of the target company’s share.

RAIL = СКРЕПКА (или ПОПЕРЕЧИНА) – Rail is a fixed or removable horizontal component of a post pallet connected to the posts. See also Pallet. / Поперечина (Rail): Горизонтальная деталь стоечного поддона, соединяющая стойки поддона, жёстко закреплённая или съёмная. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

RAIL CAR = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВАГОН – Rail Car is a wheeled wagon used for the carriage of cargo by rail. See also Wagon. / Передвигаемый на колёсах вагон, используемый для перевозки грузов по железной дороге.

RAIL CONSIGNMENT NOTE = ДОРОЖНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ – Rail Consignment Note is a document evidencing a contract for the transport of goods by rail. / Документ, свидетельствующий о контракте на перевозку грузов по железной дороге.

RAIL DIVISION = СУММА ЗА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ ПО ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ ДОРОГЕ – Rail Division:- the amount of money an ocean carrier pays to the railroad for overland carriage. / Сумма денежных средств, которую океанский перевозчик выплачивает железной дороге за наземную перевозку.

RAIL GROUNDING = ВРЕМЯ НА РАЗГРУЗКУ – Rail Grounding:- the time that the container was discharged (grounded) from the train. / Время, в течение которого контейнер разгружается (сгружается) из поезда.

RAILHEAD = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ПЕРЕВАЛОЧНЫЙ ПУНКТ (или ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ УЗЕЛ) – Railhead:- location for loading and unloading containers at railroad terminal. / Под Железнодорожным Узлом понимается пункт, в котором сходятся или пересекаются несколько железнодорожных линий; совокупность железнодорожных станций, подходов к ним и соединительных ветвей. Основные функции:- пропуск транзитных поездов, погрузка и выгрузка грузов, передача поездов и вагонов между станциями узла, пересадка пассажиров и другие. В больших городах железнодорожные узлы иногда имеют окружную железную дорогу, соединяющую станции узла. Под Грузовым Двором понимается часть территории железнодорожной станции, где производят приём, погрузку и выгрузку грузов, их хранение. На грузовом дворе расположены склады, весы, погрузочно-разгрузочные средства, платформы и грузовые площадки (в том числе для переработки контейнеров, тяжёлых грузов).

RAIL–MOUNTED GANTRY CRANE = КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН НА РЕЛЬСОВОМ ХОДУ (или (КОНСОЛЬНЫЙ) ПЕРЕГРУЖАТЕЛЬ НА РЕЛЬСОВОМ ХОДУ) – A mobile gantry crane running on tracks. It is often used to transfer and stack containers within container terminals. Rail-Mounted Gantry (RMG) Crane is a specialized yard container handling machine. It can travel on rail by means of the yard power, and lift and stack containers in the yard area with the equipment of the 20’ or 40’ telescopic spreader (or twin-lift spreader if needed). Compared with the rubber-tyred gantry crane (RTG), the RMG has the advantages of being driven by electrical power, clean, bigger lifting capacity, and high gantry traveling speed with cargo. / Козловый Кран (Gantry Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран в виде

моста на жёстких опорах (козлах), передвигающийся по наземному рельсовому пути или бетонному основанию. Пролётное строение (мост) козлового крана перекрывает при движении прямоугольную пощадь, на которой производят погрузочно-разгрузочные работы (на открытых складских и монтажных площадках, а также на заводских территориях). На мосту устанавливается и передвигается грузовая тележка или таль с грузозахватным приспособлением. Применяют для обслуживания открытых складов и в строительстве. Грузоподъёмность 3–50 тонн, иногда до 800 тонн, пролёты кранов общего назначения 4–40 метров, иногда до 170 метров. Под Консольным Краном (Cantilever Crane) понимается передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неподвижной консолью, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один за другим. Консольный Кран (Cantilever Crane) – передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неповоротной консольной фермой, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль, перемещая грузы в вертикальном и горизонтальном направлениях. У консольных кранов с неповоротной фермой грузовая тележка передвигается по консоли, подкрановый путь не занимает площади больше цеха, поэтому такие краны нашли применение на различных промышленных предприятиях. Консольные краны с поворотной фермой имеют много конструктивных вариантов. К ним относятся велосипедный кран, кран на колонне, кран-укосина, мачтовый кран и другие. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один под другим. Консольные краны широко используются на машиностроительных заводах, стройках и в портах. Грузоподъёмность консольного крана 4–10 тонн.

RAIL PIG = СЪЁМНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ КУЗОВ (или ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР, или КОНТРЕЙЛЕР) – Rail Pig is a railroad-owned container (trailer). / Контейнер (прицеп), принадлежащий железной дороге. Под Контрейлером, от сочетания Латинского слова Con (Cum), означающее Вместе или Заодно, и Английского слова Trailer, означающее Волочащий или Тащущий, понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсами с пневматическими шинами и предназначенный для перевозки грузов на железнодорожных платформах и их перемещения при помощи автотягача по шоссейным дорогам. Грузоподъёмность контрейлеров находится в диапазоне от 6 до 30 тонн. Под Контрейлером понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсным ходом с пневматическими баллонами автомобильного типа. Предназначен для смешанных (комбинированных) автомобильно-железнодорожных, автомобильно-водных или автомобильно-водно-железнодорожных перевозок грузов. Контрейлер изготовляется, как правило, в виде автомобильного полуприцепа с закрытым или открытым кузовом (универсальным или специализированным) ёмкостью свыше 15 кубических метров ($м^3$) и грузоподъёмностью от 6 до 30 тонн (т). Буксировка по автомобильным дорогам, а также установка и снятие контрейлеров с железнодорожных платформ и специальных судов производятся автотягачами седельного типа. Контрейлеры бывают с постоянной и подкатной ходовой частью (тележкой), которая может быть одноосной, двухосной и трёхосной. Контрейлеры с постоянной ходовой частью на железнодорожных платформах крепятся специальными устройствами; контрейлеры со съёмными тележками крепления, как правило, не требуют. Разновидность контрейлеров – Стриктейнеры – контейнеры с сочленёнными кузовами. Известны также транспортные средства с комбинированной ходовой частью, приспособленной для движения по автомобильным дорогам и рельсовым путям (что достигается взаимозаменяемостью железнодорожных и автомобильных колёс или укреплением специальных стальных бандажей с ребордами на автомобильных колёсах). Их нередко называют Роудрейлерами. Массовое развитие перевозок грузов в крупнотоннажных контейнерах показало, что их применение более экономично и перспективно, чем применение контрейлеров.

RAIL RAMP = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНАЯ РАМПА – Rail Ramp is an inclined path used to unload rail cars or trailers. Railroad terminal where containers are received or delivered and trains loaded or discharged. Originally, trailers moved onto the rearmost flatcar via a ramp and driven into position in a technique known as ‘Circus Loading’. Most modern rail facilities use lifting equipment to position containers onto the flatcars. / и поезда загруженные или разгруженные.

RAILROAD AND RAILWAY SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ДЛЯ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ И ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫХ ПУТЕЙ – Railroad And Railway Services include electricity supplied and services rendered to railroads and interurban and street railways for general railroad use, including the propulsion of cars or locomotives, where such electricity is supplied under separate and distinct rate schedules.

RAILROADED = ПОД ЖЕЛЕЗНУЮ ДОРОГУ – A term Railroaded refers to the orientation of the pattern on the fabric that usually describes a vertical, sideways or horizontal stripe pattern.

RAILROAD FREIGHT STATION = ГРУЗОВАЯ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – In the United States, a Railroad Freight Station (RFS) provides for the handling of less than container load cargo. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Грузовая Железнодорожная Станция (ГЖС) обеспечивает переработку грузов, доставляемых партиями меньше полной загрузки контейнера.

RAILROAD THROUGH BILL OF LADING = КОНТРЕЙЛЕРНЫЙ СКВОЗНОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Railroad Through Bill Of Lading:- the railroad in the United States will issue a through export bill of lading (when goods originate in stipulated places in the United States usually in the Midwest) for delivery overseas out of US West Coast ports.

RAILS = РЕЛЬСЫ (или ПЕРЕКЛАДИНЫ, или ПОПЕРЕЧИНЫ, или ПЛАНКИ, или РЕЙКИ) – Rails are the metal bars on which the spindles of a downtwister are mounted.

RAIL TERMINAL = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ – Rail Terminal:- location where railroad cars are parked and/or turn around. / Местоположение, где паркуются и/или разворачиваются железнодорожные вагоны.

RAIL YARD = ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ДВОР – Rail Yard:- location where rail cars are concentrated for loading and unloading of containers. / Местоположение, где железнодорожные вагоны концентрируются для погрузки или выгрузки контейнеров. Под Грузовым Двором понимается часть территории железнодорожной станции, где производят приём, погрузку и выгрузку грузов, их хранение. На грузовом дворе расположены склады, весы, погрузочно-разгрузочные средства, платформы и грузовые площадки (в том числе для переработки контейнеров, тяжёлых грузов).

RAINCOAT = ДОЖДЕВИК (или ПЛАЩ, или НЕПРОМОКАЕМОЕ ПАЛЬТО) – Raincoat is a coat of waterproof or water-resistant material.

RAINFED FIELD = БОГАРНОЕ ПОЛЕ (или НЕОРОШАЕМОЕ ПОЛЕ) – Rainfed Field is an unirrigated field surrounded by levees and depending on rainfall for moisture supply. / Под Богарой (Богара), от Персидского слова Бехар, означающее Весна, понимаются земли в зоне орошаемого земледелия, на которых сельскохозяйственные культуры возделывают без полива. Урожайность их зависит главным образом от количества и времени выпадения осадков, температуры воздуха и других условий; поэтому на Богаре выращивают засухоустойчивые зерновые, кормовые и бахчевые растения. Богарное земледелие имеет большое экономическое значение, так как позволяет использовать неудобные для орошения участки. Распространено главным образом в предгорьях и на окраинах оазисов Афганистана, Ирана, Китая, Индии, Пакистана, Судана, Турции других

стран; на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в республиках Средней Азии, на Юге Казахстана, в Закавказье.

RAINFED LOWLAND = БОГАРНАЯ НИЗМЕННОСТЬ (или НЕОРОШАЕМАЯ НИЗМЕННОСТЬ) – Rainfed Lowland:- bunded fields where water depth does not exceed 50 cm for more than 10 consecutive days and the fields are inundated for at least part of the season. Such fields have no access to an irrigation system, but may have on-farm rainwater conservation facilities. / сохранение (conservation).

RAINFED RICE = БОГАРНЫЙ РИС (или НЕОРОШАЕМЫЙ РИС) – Rainfed Rice is a Rice grown on leveled bunded fields to allow an accumulation of flood water on the surface during heavy rains. Grown in areas that depend entirely on rain for moisture for its water supply.

RAINFOREST = ДОЖДЕВОЙ ЛЕС – Rainforest is a complex very rich community in tropical habitats with very high rainfall, dominated by trees generally supporting many epiphytes and lianas. See also Forest. / Смотрите также Лес (Forest).

RAINGROWN COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК, ВЫРАЩЕННЫЙ ЗА СЧЁТ ДОЖДЕВЫХ ОСАДКОВ – Rain-Grown Cotton is a Cotton grown in areas where rainfall is sufficient and irrigation is not needed. Cotton grown using mainly water provided by the natural cycle of rainfall rather than artificial irrigation. Also known as Dryland Cotton. / Хлопчатник, выращенный за счёт дождевых осадков, это Хлопчатник, выращенный в местностях, где дождевые осадки достаточны и ирригации не требуется. Хлопчатник, выращенный главным образом за счёт использования естественного цикла дождевых осадков, нежели искусственного орошения. Известен также как Богарный Хлопчатник или Хлопчатник с Неорошаемых Земель (Dryland Cotton).

RAINSTICK = РЭЙНСТИК (или ДОЖДЕВАЯ ПАЛКА, или ДЕРЕВО ДОЖДЯ) – Rainstick:- many traditional cultures believed the sound of falling rain that rainsticks made could produce a storm. Although that belief has faded from contemporary society, rainsticks are still used to this day. The instrument is usually made from a long, hollow tube filled with pebbles or beads. Walls of the tube are stick with iron nails, cactus needles or something similar. When the stick is turned over, it produces the sound of falling rain. Rainsticks may also be made with other common materials like paper towel rolls instead of cactus, and nails or toothpicks instead of thorns and are often sold to tourists visiting parts of Latin America, including the Southern United States. Rainstick is a musical percussive instrument made from a hollowed-out stem of a woody cactus, chiefly Echinopsis chiloensis and Eulychnia acida from Chile, filled with small pebbles or sand and sealed at both ends. Spines are inserted to make baffles within the hollow stem. Large numbers of rainsticks are exported from Chile to the United States and Europe as curiousities. / бисеринки или бусинки или шарики (beads).

RAINWEAR = НЕПРОМОКАЕМОЕ (или ДОЖДЕВИК) – Rainwear is a water-resistant or waterproof apparel, such as a raincoat car rain boots. Rainwear is waterproof or water-resistant clothing.

RAISED GRAIN = ПРИПОДНЯТОЕ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН (или ПРИПОДНЯТАЯ УЗОРЧАТОСТЬ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ) – Raised Grain:- a roughened condition of the surface of dressed lumber in which the hard latewood is raised above the softer early wood but not torn loose from it. / поверхности строганного пиломатериала, .

RAISING = ВОРСОВАНИЕ (или ОТБОЙКА ВОРСА, или ПОДНЯТИЕ ВОРСА) – Raising is the process of forming a nap on the fabric by scratching or brushing. Raising is another term for brushing, gigging, napping, or scratching. See also Napping. / поднятие ворса перпендикулярно к полотну ткани или отбойка ворса или очистка ткани щёткой (brushing), ворсовка ворсовальными шишками (gigging), ворсование или ратинирование (napping), или xxxxx (scratching). Ворсование – извлечение на поверхность ткани или трикотажа концов отдельных волокон с целью образования приподнятого (как у бобрика) или лежащего (как у байки) начёса – ворса. Ворсование выполняется на ворсовальных машинах. Рабочий орган машины – вращающийся цилиндрический барабан, на котором закреплены планки с набором ворсовальных шишек или валики, обтянутые игольчатой лентой. Ворсование повышает износоустойчивость и теплозащитные свойства тканей.

RAJAH = РАДЖЯ – Rajah:- (trade name) made from a Tussah silk or certain silk wastes. It belongs to the pongee family of silks. Made from irregular yarns, so has slubs and irregularities but thicker than Shantung. It is rather compact and strong. Has a pebble-like feel and appearance. Comes in all colors as well as natural ecru shades, but often warp and filling are different colors (irridescent effect). / , но часто основа и уточина . Раджа (на Санскрите), княжеский титул в Индии. Наиболее распространённое наименование вождя в Ведах и государя в древних памятниках – дхармашастрах и Артхашастре. В средние века Раджа – владетельный феодал, Индус по религии. В колониальной Индии почётный титул (наряду с рао, равута, рана, талукдар) некоторых крупных землевладельцев.

RAKE = НАКЛОН – Rake (maritime term):- the angle of a vessel's masts from the vertical.

RALLY = РАЛЛИ (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ) – Rally is a period of sustained increases in the prices of stocks, bonds or indexes. This type of price movement can happen during either a bull or a bear market, when it is known as either a Bull Market Rally or a Bear Market Rally, respectively. However, a rally will generally follow a period of flat or declining prices. A rally is caused by a large amount of money entering the market, bidding up the prices. The length or magnitude of a rally depends on the depth of buyers along with the amount of selling pressure they face. For example, if there is a large pool of buyers but few investors willing to sell, there is likely to be a large rally. If, however, the same large pool of buyers is matched by a similar amount of sellers, the rally is likely to be short and the price movement minimal. Rise in market prices after a period when prices have stagnated or consistently fallen, usually followed by a further fall. See also Reaction. Rally is a brisk rise following a decline in the general price level of the market, or in an individual asset. Also known as Recovery. A brief rise in prices following either a consolidation or a correction in prices. An upward movement of prices following a decline. Rally is a quick advance in prices. / Под Ралли, от Английского слова Rally, означающее буквально Сбор или Слёт, или Повышением понимается быстрое повышение цен, последовавшее сразу же после их длительного снижения. В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Ралли понимается рост цен на рынке после того, как они стагнировали или существенно упали. Обычно оно сопровождается последующим падением. Смотрите также Реакция (Reaction). Поступательное движение цены вверх вслед за её снижением.

RAM = REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

RAM = REVERSE–ANNUITY MORTGAGE

RAMIE = РАМИ (или РЭМИ) – Ramie is a very strong, fine and durable bast fiber of white silky color, yielded by the Boehmeria plant of the Nettle family, growing chiefly in China, where it produces on the average lengths of the stems being about 50, 30 and 20 inches respectively for the first, second and third crop. The difficulty in decorticating the fibers in proper way and cheaply, has interfered so far with employing Ramie on a large scale in the textile industry, notwithstanding its excellent qualities, among which its water absorbent property is one. About 30 per cent or more of the weight of the Ramie is lost in decorticating, which must be very carefully done or extreme degumming will make the fiber tender. Among the various processes for decorticating the stems the following are the most in

use:- (i) treating the fibers with caustic soda; (ii) Dr. Rossi's process, employing bacilli which destroy the woody matter without affecting the celluloid of the fibers (some authorities claim that this process is not efficient as the bacilli die before they remove the natural gum); (iii) the stems are steeped in 20 times their weight of water (heated to 30 centigrades) and sal ammoniac until the woody matter begins to be fermented, after which the fibers are rinsed and boiled under two atmospheric pressure in lye; and (iv) there are various processes which strip the woody matter from the fibers by mechanical means. Ramie can be spun according to the worsted, silk and flax system, producing a very good yarn which can be bleached like Cotton. In the Chinese markets five classes of raw ramie are distinguished for trading purposes, and namely:- chingma, chuma, huoma, tungma and chungma. At the present ramie is used in this country principally for gas mantles (1924). Ramie is a grass known also as Rhea, and China Grass. It belongs to the stingless nettle group, of which there are two Varieties. The first grows in tropical climates and is called Rhea, while the second type is raised in temperate climates and is known as China Grass. The fiber is strong, white, silken in luster, and, although it is a fine fiber in diameter, it possesses high tensile strength and elasticity. Although ramie is a very old fiber, technically speaking, it is still being used, in dress goods, sports clothes, tablecloths, fish lines, lining, upholstery. Decorticating ramie, method by which Ramie fiber is obtained from the plant. Ramie cannot be retted, since mechanical treatments are necessary to secure the choice fibers. These treatments are performed by hand, thus increasing the cost of production. Raw Ramie, obtained from the hand treatments, shows a mass of fibers cemented together. Further separation is necessary. Boiling of the stock must be resorted to by means of hot water. The gum that cements the fibers consists of pectose, cutose, and vasculose. The last two are removed in the caustic alkali and soap bath, at the boil, and under pressure. The pectose is then removed by washing the residue. The amount of decorticated fiber obtained from the stock taken from the stalks amounts to about 2 per cent. The amount of degummed fiber is about 1 per cent. Ramie is a bast fiber, similar to flax, taken from the stalk of a plant grown in China. Ramie is the bast fiber produced from the Asian urticaceous shrub Boehmeria Nivea or Boehmeria Tenacissima. Used to also be called 'Rhea' or 'China Grass'. The fiber is white, soft, lustrous and slightly coarser than flax (linen) when degummed and bleached. Ramie fabrics are strong, smooth and durable. Ramie is a bast fiber similar to flax obtained from the stalk of a plant grown in China, the United States, and Japan. Ramie:- (pronounced Ray-me) fabric made of Ramie, often resembling linen or silk. Ramie is the strong lustrous bast fiber of the Ramie Plant (an Asian Perenial of the Nettle Family) that is capable of being spun or woven. Ramie is one of the oldest vegetable fibers and has been used for thousands of years. It was used for Chinese burial shrouds over 2 000 years ago, long before Cotton was introduced in the Far East. Ramie is classified chemically as a cellulose fiber, just as cotton, linen, and rayon. Leading producers of ramie are China, Taiwan, Korea, the Philippines and Brazil. Ramie is a natural woody fiber resembling flax. Also known as Rhea and China Grass, it is obtained from a tall shrub grown in South-east Asia. China, Japan, and Southern Europe. The fiber is stiff, more brittle than linen, and highly lustrous. It can be bleached to extreme whiteness. Ramie fibers are long and very fine. They are white and lustrous and almost silklike in appearance. The strength of Ramie is excellent and varies from 5.3 to 7.4 grams per denier. Elastic recovery is low and elongation is poor. Ramie lends itsef to general processing for textile yarns, but its retting operation is difficult and costly, making the fiber unprofitable for general use. When combed, ramie is half the density of linen, but much stronger, coarser, and more absorbent. It has permanent luster and good affinity for dyes; it is affected little by moisture. Ramie is used as filling yarn in mixed woolen fabrics, as adulteration with silk fibers, and as a substitute for flax. The China-grass cloth use by the Chinese is made of Ramie. This fiber is also useful for rope, twine, and nets. Ramie is a strong, lustrous, natural bast fiber from a nettle-like East Indian shrub, also produced in China, Egypt, and the United States. It is used for shirts, suitings, automobile seat covers, and in blends with wool for carpets. Ramie:- The Plant:- Native to East Asia and commonly known as China Grass, Ramie (Boehmeria Nivea) is a flowering plant of the Nettle Family. Its bark has been used for millennia to make twine and thread, and spun as grass-cloth (or 'Chinese Linen'). It grows to a height of 3 meters. Yields of green plants range from 8 to 20 tons per hectare, with fiber yields of 1.5 tons reported. The Fiber:- Ramie fiber is white with a silky lustre, similar to Flax in absorbency and density but coarser (25–30 microns). One of the strongest natural fibers, it has low elasticity and dyes easily. Strands of Ramie range up to 190 cm in length, with individual cells as long as 40 cm. Trans-fiber fissures make Ramie brittle but favour ventilation. Ramie:- Not widely known outside the East Asian countries that produce it, Ramie is lightweight, silky and made for summer. Uses Of Ramie:- Coarse Ramie fibers are suitable for making twine, rope and nets. Wet-spun, it produces a fine yarn with high lustre, suitable for a wide range of garments, ranging from dresses to jeans. Fabrics of 100% Ramie are lightweight and silky, similar in appearance to linen. The Korean traditional costume, the Ramie Hanbok, is renowned for its fineness. However, since it has low elasticity and resilience, Ramie is usually blended with other textile fibers. It increases the lustre and strength of Cotton fabric and reduces shrinkage in wool blends. It is also blended with Silk. Producers:- The Ramie plant is grown for fiber mainly in China, Brazil, the Lao People Democratic Republic and the Philippines. While it is considered a promising 'ecological' fiber for use in textiles, fiber extraction and cleaning is difficult and labor-intensive. Production And Trade:- The UN FAO estimates world production of Ramie green plant at 280 000 tons in 2005, almost all of it grown in China. Most of the Ramie fiber extracted is used in producing countries, and only a small percentage reaches international markets. The main importers are Japan, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. / используется в качестве уточной пряжи . Щёлочь (Alkali). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Волокно Рами – лубяное волокно (bast fiber). Рами, Растение из Рода Бёмерия (Beehmeria) Семейства Крапивных. Чаще Рами называют Бёмерию Белоснежную, иначе Китайскую Крапиву, – Beehmeria Nivea или Boehmeria Nivea, или Рами Белое (иногда в качестве особого вида выделяют Рами Зелёное – Beehmeria Viridis, или Beehmeria Utilis). Рами – многолетник с мощной корневой системой и прямостоячими, цилиндрическими, неветвистыми стеблями. Цветки мелкие, однополые (растения обычно однодомные), в многоцветковых соцветиях. Рами родом из Китая. Растение издавна культивируют ради луба, дающего прочное, эластичное, длинное волокно (длиной 62–95 миллиметров (мм)); оно отличается тониной, блеском и почти не подвержено гниению. Волокно Рами идёт на изготовление высококачественных бельевых и технических тканей, рыболовных сетей, высших сортов бумаги (в частности, для денежных знаков). В тропиках собирают 3 (и больше) урожая в год. Главный поставщик Рами на мировые рынки – Китай, в меньшей степени – другие страны Южной и Восточной Азии. На сравнительно небольших площадях Рами культивируют в субтропических и тропических областях других континентов. Рами – влаголюбивое растение, требующее плодородных почв; стебли не переносят даже лёгких морозов, отмирая уже при –1 °C. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) для возделывания Рами наиболее благоприятны были некоторые районы Закавказья и Средней Азии. Растение из Рода Бёмерия (Beehmeria или Boehmeria) Семейства Крапивных. Чаще Рами называют Бёмерию Белоснежную, иначе Китайскую Крапиву (Beehmeria Nivea), или Рами Белое. Иногда в качестве особого Вида выделяют Рами Зелёное (Beehmeria Viridis или Beehmeria Utilis). Рами – многолетник, культивируют ради луба. Рами относится к Роду Многолетних Трав и полукустарников Семейства Крапивных. Всего насчитывается до 100 Видов. Выращивают Белое Рами (Boehmeria Nivea) в Индии, КНР, Японии. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) проводились опытные посевы. В сухих стеблях находится до 21% прочного шелковистого волокна. Китайская Крапива, Белое Рами, Белоснежная Бёмерия (на Латинском Boehmeria Nivea) – Вид Растений из Семейства Крапивных родиной из Восточной Азии. Волокно Рами обладает значительной прочностью и почти не подвержено гниению, что позволяет использовать его для выделки канатов. В прошлом волокно также широко использовалось для парусной ткани. Блеск волокна рами напоминает шёлк, оно легко поддаётся окрашиванию без потери шелковистости, поэтому может применяться в дорогих

материях. В джинсах, мягких, удобных, легко ‘дышащих’ обычно есть рами, которая порой является основной составляющей таких тканей. Рами может применяться для изготовления бумаги.

RAMIE STRAW = СОЛОМА РАМИ – Ramie Straw is a type of straw. See also Straw.

RAMP = РАМПА (или АППАРЕЛЬ, или ПАНДУС) – Ramp is the inclined area that connects to the warehouse to facilitate easier movement in and out of the warehouse by trucks and other equipment. Ramp is a rail facility where containers and highway trailers are loaded onto or off railroad flatcars. / Под Рампой понимается:- (i) устройство для сообщения между двумя различными уровнями с доступным для передвижения уклоном, например, для подъёма грузов на железнодорожную платформу, перехода поездов метрополитена с поверхности земли под землю и так далее; в дорожном строительстве – для перехода на основную магистраль в местах развязки движения в двух уровнях. (ii) Наклонная площадка для высушивания и остывания кокса после тушения. (iii) Осветительное устройство, размещаемое на полу сцены по её переднему краю. Служит для освещения сцены спереди и снизу. Под Рампой, от Французского слова Rampe, от Ramper, означающее Быть Покатым или Подниматься Отлого, понимается наклонная площадка для въезда погрузочно-разгрузочных машин в транспортные средства и склады и выезда из них. Под Пандусом понимается наклонная плоскость, заменяющая лестницу внутри или снаружи здания (сооружения). Пандус служит для въезда и выезда автомобилей в многоэтажных гаражах, для перехода на основную магистраль в местах развязки движения транспорта, для спуска и подъёма пешеходов в подземных переходах и так далее. Под Пандусом, от Французского словосочетания Pente Douce, означающее Пологий Склон, понимается наклонная площадка, служащая для подъёма автомобилей в гаражах; для въезда к расположенному над цоколем здания парадному входу; в отдельных случаях заменяет лестницы. Под Аппарелем, от Французского слова Appareil, означающее Въезд, понимается:- (i) железобетонная или мощёная платформа на уровне пола вагона для погрузки грузов в железнодорожные вагоны. Аппарель имеет спуск (пандус) до уровня подъёма к аппарелю. (ii) Устройство в виде наклонной плиты, рамы или направляющих реек для проезда (прохода) в здание, сооружение. (iii) Устройство в носовой части корабля в виде опускаемой в наклонное положение части палубы для схода личного состава и техники на берег. Под Аппарелем, от Французского слова Appareil, означающее Въезд, понимается:- (i) наклонная платформа для погрузки в вагоны или иные транспортные средства автомобилей и других машин; или (ii) плита с небольшим уклоном для проезда или прохода в здание или сооружение.

RAMPING = РАЗГОН (или ВЫХОД НА РАБОЧИЙ РЕЖИМ) – Ramping:- in reference to electricity, the time it takes for a generation unit to achieve full rated output. / По отношению к электричеству, время, необходимое для достижения генерирующим устройством полной мощности выработки.

RAN = REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTE

RANCIDITY = ПРОГОРКЛОСТЬ – Rancidity:- oils and fats spoil by becoming rancid. This causes changes in odor and taste, which can make edible oils and fats inedible. / прогорклыми. Это вызывает изменение запаха и вкуса, .

RANDOM = СЛУЧАЙНОЕ (или ПРОИЗВОЛЬНОЕ, или БЕСПОРЯДОЧНОЕ) – Random:- arrived at by chance without the exercise of any choice.

RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA = СЛУЧАЙНАЯ УСЛОЖНЁННАЯ (или УСИЛЕННАЯ) ПОЛИМОРФНАЯ ДНК – Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) is a DNA amplification method which uses single primers. Method is restricted to primers 9 nucleotides and larger, and amplification products are generally visualized using agarose electrophoresis and ethidium bromide fluorescence. / амплификация ДНК .

RANDOMIZATION = РАНДОМИЗАЦИЯ (или РЕНДОМИЗАЦИЯ) – Randomization is a process of allocating treatments to the experimental units so that each experimental unit has an equal chance of receiving any of the treatments. It is a necessary condition for obtaining a valid estimate of the experimental error. Location of treatments by chance so as to provide unbiased estimates of treatment means and experimental error. / Рендомизация – (1) случайное распределение подопытных особей внутри группы; (2) случайное расположение, например, делянок.

RANDOMIZED COMPLETE BLOCK DESIGN = ДИЗАЙН СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ЗАКОНЧЕННЫХ БЛОКОВ (или ПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН ЗАКОНЧЕННЫХ БЛОКОВ, или ДИЗАЙН РАНДОМИЗИРОВАННЫХ ЗАКОНЧЕННЫХ БЛОКОВ) – Randomized Complete Block Design is an experimental design in which the experimental area is divided into blocks and all of the treatments are randomly arranged within each block.

RANDOM LOCATION STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ С ПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫМ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕМ – Random Location Storage is a storage method where product is stored randomly. A benefit of random storage is that it allows more productive utilization of space, however, using this strategy may decrease accuracy as like product is not necessarily together.

RANDOM SAMPLE = СЛУЧАЙНАЯ ПРОБА (или ПРОИЗВОЛЬНАЯ ПРОБА, или РЕНДОМИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ) – Random Sample is a sample selected according to some chance mechanism such that every unit in the population has a known probability of being in the sample. These samples are obtained by using a random mechanism such as drawing of lots or using a table of random numbers.

RANDOM SAMPLING = ПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫЙ ОТБОР ПРОБ (или (СЛУЧАЙНЫЙ) ОТБОР ПРОБ) – Random Sampling is a scouting method that relies on continuous inspections throughout most of a Cotton field; better suited for regions with variable soils within fields.

RANDOM–SHEARED CARPET = ПРОИЗВОЛЬНО СТРИЖЕНЫЙ КОВЁР – Random-Sheared Carpet is a pile carpet with a textured face produced by shearing some of the loops and leaving others intact. See also Pile, and Shearing.

RANDOM–SHEARED RUG = ПРОИЗВОЛЬНО СТРИЖЕНЫЙ КОВРИК – Random-Sheared Rug is a pile rug in which some sections of the pile are cut and other sections are not. See also Pile, and Shearing.

RANDOM–TIP SHEARS = СТРИЖКИ ПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫХ ВЕРХУШЕК – Random-Tip Shears:- carpets and rugs with a high pile sheared at random.

RANDOM WALK = БЛУЖДАНИЕ (или ХОДЬБА НАУГАД) – Random Walk is an economic theory that market price movements move randomly. This assumes an efficient market. The theory also assumes that new information comes to the market randomly. Together, the two assumptions imply that market prices move randomly as new information is incorporated into market prices. The theory implies that the best predictor of future prices is the current price, and that past prices are not a reliable indicator of future prices. If the random walk theory is correct, technical analysis cannot work. An economic theory that price movements in the commodity futures markets and in the securities markets are completely random in character, i.e. past prices are not a reliable indicator of future prices. Theory of stock movements developed in the 1950s and 1960s, which states that share prices move in a random way, and so their movements up or down cannot be predicted. Theory that market prices move randomly around a main trend, in other words, that

the volatility is arbitrary. The Random Walk hypothesis is based on efficient market theory as a model for explaining share price movements. Put simply, the hypothesis states that the study and interpretation of past share price performance are of no use in predicting future prices. / , то есть . Теория, согласно которой рыночные цены колеблются случайным образом в пределах основной тенденции, иными словами, лихорадочность носит произвольный характер.

RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН (или РАЗБРОС) – The Range is the difference between the highest and lowest prices traded during a day (or period). The distance between the high price and the low price for a given time period. For example, the daily range is equal to the day's High minus the same day's Low. The Range is the distance the market moves from the current high to the current low during a given trading session, week, month, year, etc. The difference between the high and low price of an asset recorded during a specified time (trading session, week, month, year, etc). / Под Диапазоном, от Греческого словосочетания Dia Pason (Chordon), означающее Через Все (Струны), понимается:- (1) в музыке – звуковой объём певческого голоса, инструмента, звукоряда мелодии и тому подобного; определяется интервалом между их нижним и верхним звуками. (2) В переносном смысле – охват, объём чего-либо; широта способностей, знаний, кругозор, размах деятельности. Диапазон – это ценовой интервал, внутри которого рынок проходит от текущего максимума до текущего минимума в течение данной торговой сессии, недели, месяца, года и тому подобного. Разница между высшей и низшей ценой актива, имевших место в течение определённого времени (торговой сессии, недели, месяца, года и тому подобного). Диапазон между минимальной и максимальной ценами финансового инструмента, зафиксированными в течение определённого периода – торговой сессии, недели, месяца, года и так далее.

RANGE = ДИАПАЗОН (или РАНГ, или АМПЛИТУДА) – Range is the variation of data from highest to the lowest value. Range is the difference between the high and low prices recorded during a trading session or any given period. The range is used in technical analysis to identify chart formations.

RANGE EXPANSION = РАСШИРЕНИЕ ДИАПАЗОНА – Range Expansion:- a short period of time (normally 2–4 sessions) where the distance between the high and low of a day, or from the previous settlement price in the case of gaps, is substantially wider than normal. A measure of volatility. Often seen when a market is in breakout mode. An increase in volatility and market movement, as a market moves out of consolidation.

RANGE WOOL = ПАСТБИЩНАЯ (или РАНЖИРОВАННАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ – Range Wool is a wool produced under range conditions in the West or the Southwest. With the exception of Texas and California wools, it is usually classified as territory wool.

RANGING CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О БЕЗОПАСНОМ РАССТОЯНИИ – Ranging Clause is a clause in a hull policy exempting underwriters from liability under the policy (for damage received as well as for damage done) in the event that the insured ship collides with another ship while the vessels are approaching or ranging alongside each other at sea for the purpose of transferring cargo. Cover may be obtained by arrangement with the underwriters, in practice, provided they are notified, of the intention to transfer cargo in this manner, in advance. The exemption does not apply to customary transshipment in port areas involving inshore harbor craft.

RANK = БУЙНЫЙ (или ПЫШНЫЙ) – Rank is a term signifying tall, vegetative Cotton growth; often a result of late planting, excessive nitrogen fertilizer, fertile soils, or excessive moisture. Rank growth often renders Cotton plants more attractive and susceptible to late-season insects, more susceptible to boll rot, and more difficult to defoliate.

RANKING = РАНЖИРОВАНИЕ – Ranking:- rights are entered in the land register according to a certain ranking. If serveral rights are entered in one section, the ranking is determined by the sequence of entries. If several rights are entered in different sections under the same date, these rights are equal ranking. A change in rank, however, can be contractually agreed. Moreover, a specific rank can be reserved through priority rights.

RANSOMWARE = ПРОГРАММА ДЛЯ ВЫКУПА (или ХХ) – Ransomware is a particular kind of malicious software used for extortion. When activated, ransomware prevents access to a device or the data on it until the victim pays a fee.

RAP = REGULATORY ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

RAPD = RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA

RAPESEED = СЕМЯ РАПСА – Rapeseed (Brassica Napus), also known as Rape, Oilseed Rape, Rapa, Rappi, Rapaseed (and in the case of one particular group of Cultivars, Canola) is a bright yellow flowering member of the family Brassicaceae (Mustard or Cabbage Family). The name derives from the Latin for Turnip, Rāpa or Rāpum, and is first recorded in English at the end of the XIV century. Older writers usually distinguished the Turnip and Rape by the adjectives round and long(-rooted) respectively. See also Brassica Napobrassica, which may be considered a variety of Brassica Napus. Some botanists include the closely related Brassica Campestris within Brassica Napus. Rapeseed was the third leading source of vegetable oil in the world in 2000. In agriculture, Canola is the name given to certain varieties of rapeseed oil, or the oil produced from those varieties. Canola is a trademark for a hybrid Variety of Rape initially bred in Canada ('Canola' being an acronym for Canadian oil, low acid). Rapeseed oil was produced in the XIX century as a source of a lubricant for steam engines. It was less useful as food for animals or humans because it has a bitter taste due to high levels of glucosinolates. Canola has been bred to reduce the amount of glucosinolates, yielding a more palatable oil. This has had the side-effect that the oil contains much less erucic acid. Rapeseed is grown for the production of animal feed, vegetable oil for human consumption, and biodiesel; leading producers include the European Union, Canada, the United States, Australia, China and India. In India, it is grown on 13% of cropped land. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, rapeseed was the third leading source of vegetable oil in the world in 2000, after soybean and oil palm, and also the world's second leading source of protein meal, although only one-fifth of the production of the leading soybean meal. World production is growing rapidly, with FAO reporting that 36 million tons of rapeseed was produced in the 2003–04 season, and estimates of 58.4 million tons in the 2010–11 season. In Europe, rapeseed is primarily cultivated for animal feed, owing to its very high lipid and medium protein content, and is a leading option for Europeans to avoid importation of genetically modified organism (GMO) products. Natural rapeseed oil contains 50% erucic acid. Wild type seeds also contain high levels of glucosinolates (mustard oil glucosindes), chemical compounds that significantly lowered the nutritional value of rape seed press cakes for animal feed. Canola, originally a syncopated form of the abbreviation 'Can.O., L-A.' (Canadian Oilseed, Low-Acid) that was used by the Manitoba government to label the seed during its experimental stages, is now a tradename for 'double low' (low erucic acid and low glucosinolate) rapeseed. Sometimes the 'Canola-quality' label is affixed to other varieties as well. The rapeseed is the valuable, harvested component of the crop. The crop is also grown as a winter-cover crop. It provides good coverage of the soil in winter, and limits nitrogen run-off. The plant is ploughed back in the soil or used as bedding. On some ecological or organic operations, livestock such as sheep or cattle are allowed to graze on the plants. Processing of rapeseed for oil production provides rapeseed animal meal as a by-product. The by-product is a high-protein animal feed, competitive with soya. The feed is mostly employed for cattle feeding, but also for pigs and chickens (though less valuable for these). The meal has a very low content of the glucosinolates responsible for metabolism disruption in cattle and pigs. Rapeseed 'oil cake' is also used as a fertilizer in

China, and may be used for ornamentals, such as Bonsai, as well. Rapeseed leaves and stems are also edible, similar to those of the related bok choy or kale. Some varieties of rapeseed (called Yóu Cài, lit. 'Oil Vegetable' in Chinese; Yau Choy in Cantonese; Cải Dầu in Vietnamese; Phak Kat Kan Khao in Thai; and Nanohana/Nabana in Japanese) are sold as greens, primarily in Asian groceries, including those in California where it is known as Yao Choy or Tender Greens. They are eaten as sag (spinach) in Indian and Nepalese cuisine, usually stir-fried with salt, garlic and spices. Rapeseed produces great amounts of nectar, and honeybees produce a light colored, but peppery honey from it. It must be extracted immediately after processing is finished, as it will quickly granulate in the honeycomb and will be impossible to extract. The honey is usually blended with milder honeys, if used for table use or sold as bakery grade. Rapeseed growers contract with beekeepers for the pollination of the crop. 'Total loss' chain and bar oil for chainsaws have been developed which are typically 70% or more canola/rapeseed oil. These lubricants are claimed to be less harmful to the environment and less hazardous to users than traditional mineral oil products, although they are currently typically 2–5x more expensive (leading some to use inexpensive cooking oil instead. Some countries, such as Austria, have banned the use of petroleum based chainsaw oil. These 'bio-lubricants' are generally reported to be functionally comparable to traditional mineral oil products with some reports claiming one or other is superior, but with no overall consensus yet evident. Rapeseed oil is used in the manufacture of biodiesel for powering motor vehicles. Biodiesel may be used in pure form in newer engines without engine damage, and is frequently combined with fossil-fuel diesel in ratios varying from 2% to 20% biodiesel. Formerly, owing to the costs of growing, crushing, and refining rapeseed biodiesel, rapeseed derived biodiesel cost more to produce than standard diesel fuel. Rapeseed oil is the preferred oil stock for biodiesel production in most of Europe, accounting for about 80% of the feedstock, partly because rapeseed produces more oil per unit of land area compared to other oil sources, such as soy beans. The majority of European cars and trucks run on diesel fuel and an estimated 66% of total rapeseed oil supply in the European Union is expected to be used for biodiesel production in the 2010–11 year. There is however concern over the use of rapeseed for use as biodiesel because rapeseed is currently grown with a high level of nitrogen-containing fertilisers, and the manufacture of these generates N_2O, a potent greenhouse gas with 296 times the global warming potential of CO_2. It has been estimated that 3–5% of nitrogen provided as fertilizer for rapeseed is converted to N_2O. Canola oil (or rapeseed oil) contains both Omega-6 and Omega-3 fatty acids in a ratio of 2:1, although flax oil is higher in Omega-3 fatty acid, as are other oils such as Chia (Salvia hispanica) oil. Canola oil's proponents claim that it is one of the most heart-healthy oils and has been reported to reduce cholesterol levels, lower serum tryglyceride levels, and keep platelets from sticking together. While only very long chain Omega-3 fatty acids have been shown to improve cholesterol levels, and these are absent from most plant foods, the body can convert some of the short chain into long chain Omega 3's. Oilseed rape has been linked with adverse effects in asthma and hay fever sufferers. Several scientific studies have identified allergens from pollen. The effects of rape pollen have been brought into question as oilseed rape is an insect pollinated (entomophilous) crop, rather than wind pollinated like grasses and trees, the usual causes of hay fever. An early study showed that relatively small amounts of pollen travel further than 200 meters from the fields of rape. More recently a study has suggested that pollen clouds might travel over longer distances. Others suggest that this is caused by the inhalation of oilseed rape dust, and that allergies to the pollen are relatively rare. Rapeseed oil contains up to 45% erucic acid. A connection has been found between erucic acid (found in rapeseed and, a much lower levels, canola oil) and autism. 'The main findings include increased levels of ... erucic acid ... Our results .... suggest some metabolic or dietary abnormalities in the regressive form of autism'. Autism spectrum disorders are the second most common serious developmental disability in the United States. In 1981 there was a serious outbreak of 'Sindrome toxico' where over 1 000 people died and 60 000 more were taken seriously ill, with 25 000 suffering long term side effects. This was attributed to Olive Oil being adulterated with rapeseed oil, and in particular the effects of high erucic acid containing rapeseed oil. This has had a long term negative impact on the use of rapeseed and canola oil in Spain. In 2008 there was another outbreak when cattle were fed Canola oil imported from France as a lubricant, where aniline had been added. Pigs metabolize fats more like humans than rats do and 'can be used as a model to evaluate the nutritional and toxicological properties of oils containing erucic acid'. Both weaned and unweaned pigs exhibit myocardial lipidosis when fed erucic acid. Bonnet macaque monkeys fed oils containing erucic acid for over a year exhibited sarcoplasmic vacuolation and myocardial fibrosis not found in the control monkeys fed peanut oil or hydrogenated peanut oil. Macaca fascicularis monkeys fed oils containing erucic acid for four months showed myocardial lipidosis, lipidosis of skeletal muscles, and 'moth eaten' looking heart fibers. Mitochondria were displaced, distorted, irregular, enlarged, with unclear cristae, and with 'amorphous or vacuolated material' in the matrix. These morphological effects were not found in the control monkeys fed lard and corn oil but are in agreement with those found in both pigs and rats fed erucic acid. Erucic acid has been found to be cardiotoxic in rats, guinea pigs, mice, hamsters, gerbils, ducklings, turkeys, pigs and squirrel monkeys. Lipidosis in the heart and other organs in animals fed erucic acid has been found in rats, gerbils, monkeys, pigs, ducklings, chickens, and turkeys. When animals were fed erucic acid, myocardial necrosis and/or myocarditis have been found in rats and rabbits, and 'hemolytic anemia and hydropericardium in guinea pigs (26); anemia, hydropericardium, ascites and heaptic fibrosis in chickens and ducks (2,17), and anemia and myocardial granulomas in turkeys (17)'. Commercial canola oil (low erucic acid content rapeseed oil) has been shown to contain unlabeled 0.56% to 4.2% trans fats. 'Trans isomers of α-linolenic acid, which are formed by deodorization of refined vegetable oils, can be found in significant amounts in edible oils'. Types and levels of trans fatty acids similar to those that have been found in processed canola have been shown to raise Low Density Lipoproteins (LDL) cholesterol levels in humans in just six weeks. 'The higher the LDL level in your blood, the greater chance you have of getting heart disease'. Worldwide production of rapeseed (including canola) has increased sixfold between 1975 and 2007. The production of canola and rapeseed 00 since 1975 has opened up the edible oil market for rapeseed oil. Since 2002 production of biodiesel has been steadily increasing in EU and USA to 6 million metric tons in 2006. Rapeseed oil is positioned to supply a good portion of the vegetable oils needed to produce that diesel. World production is thus expected to trend further upward over between 2005 and 2015 as biodiesel content requirements in Europe go into effect. Every ton of rapeseed yields about 400 kg of oil. Xxxxx. Brassica napus Linnaeus – known as Rapeseed, Rape, Oilseed Rape, and in some cultivars, Canola – is a bright yellow flowering member of the Brassicacea family (mustard or cabbage family). It is a mustard crop grown primarily for its seed which yields about forty percent oil and a high-protein animal feed. Since 1991, virtually all rapeseed production in the European Union has shifted to rapeseed 00 (double zero), with low content of erucic acid and low content of glucosinolates. The production of rapeseed in the European Union is still 'conventional', that is does not contain GMO. Worldwide Rapeseed Production (in million metric tons):- 1950s – 3.5; 1965 – 5.2; 1975 – 8.8; 1985 – 19.2; 1995 – 34.2; 2006 – 47.0. Worldwide production of rapeseed/canola rose to 47 million metric tons in 2006, of which the total EU-25 production accounts for 16 million metric tons. Top Rapeseed Producing Countries (in million metric tons):- China – 12.2; Canada – 9.1; India – 6.0; Germany – 5.3; France – 4.1; the United Kingdom – 1.9; Poland – 1.6; Australia – 0.5; and World Total – 47.0. Rapeseed oil generally contains a high level of erucic acid, which is mildly toxic to humans in large doses. Traditional and other uses have been for lamp oils, soap making, high-temperature and tenacious high-erucic acid lubricating oils, and plastics manufacturing. With the shift to rapeseed 00 in the European Union, the low erucic acid content of the resulting rapeseed oil and its specific fatty acid composition make it a highly appreciated edible oil. As the European rapeseed production is 'conventional' (that is non-GMO), the preference of the European food customer goes to rapeseed oil produced in Europe over other oils or other origins that might be produced from GMO. Rapeseed oil has also become the primary feedstock for biodiesel in Europe (estimates for 2006: more than 4.0 million tons of rapeseed oil went into biodiesel). Processing of rapeseed for oil production provides rapeseed animal meal as a by-product. The by-product is a high-protein

animal feed. The feed is mostly employed for cattle feeding, but also for hogs and poultry (though less valuable for these). The meal (from rapeseed 00) has a very low content of the glucosinolates responsible for metabolism disruption in cattle and pigs. Rapeseed is normally processed in two steps:- (i) physical pressing of the rapeseed; and (ii) subsequent hexane extraction of the remaining oil in the press-cake. Some smaller plants are only press-plants and do not apply the second step of hexane extraction. This results in a high oil content in the cake, which makes this process economically not viable because of the high price differential between rapeseed oil and rapeseed meal or cake. Higher prices have resulted from a good demand for rapeseed oil for food and for biodiesel in the European Union. EU oilseed farmers will therefore be stimulated to increase rapeseed surface. This success of rapeseed in the EU is also inspiring Eastern European countries producers to expand rapeseed production. / привоз (importation). Рапс (Brassica Napus var. Napus) – Подвид Однолетних Травянистых Растений Рода Капуста Семейства Крестоцветных, масличная и кормовая культура. В культуре известен с 4-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры. В России – с XIX века. Озимый Рапс (слабозимостоек, плохо переносит засуху) и Яровой Рапс (или Кольза; менее требователен к климатическим условиям). Вегетационный период Озимого Рапса 270–300 суток, Ярового Рапса – 80–110 суток. Опыление перекрёстное. Лучшие почвы – богатые питательными веществами суглинки. Выращивают для получения пищевого и технического (в мыловаренной, текстильной и других промышленных отраслях) масла (в семенах Озимого Рапса содержится 45–50%, Ярового Рапса – 32–35% масла), используют в производстве маргарина и на корм сельскохозяйственным животным (жмых после удаления гликозидных соединений). Озимый Рапс ценен и как кормовое растение (300 и более ц/га зелёной массы). Рапс – отличный медонос. За 25–30 дней цветения с каждого гектара пчёлы собирают до 90 кг мёда. Возделывают в лесостепи Украины, в Сибири, Казахстане и других районах бывшего СССР. Урожайность семян 10–30 ц/га. Сорта – Дублянский, Немерчанский 2268 и другие. Предшественники – занятой пар, озимые зерновые. Вносят навоз (20 т/га) и минеральные удобрения (100–140 кг/га NPK). Высевают рядовым (междурядья 15 см) и широкорядным (45 см) способами, норма посева семян 8–12 кг/га, глубина – 2–4 см. Уборка урожая раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием. Осваиваются интенсивные технологии возделывания Рапса. Вредители – Рапсовый Пилильщик, Рапсовый Листоед, Рапсовый Цветоед, Земляные Блошки и другие, повреждающие Капустовые. Болезни – альтернариоз, ложная мучнистая роса. Рапсовое Масло – растительное жирное масло, получаемое из семян Рапса. Применяется главным образом в мыловарении, текстильной, кожевенной промышленности, для производства олиф, после рафинирования – для производства маргарина. Рапсовое масло – высококалорийный продукт, широко используется в натуральном виде для приготовления маргаринов и майонезов, в консервном и косметическом производстве, как аналог оливкового масла. С точки зрения физиологии питания человека рапсовое масло имеет преимущество перед другими растительными маслами, так как содержит в оптимальном соотношении все физиологически важные кислоты. В состав рапсового масла входит значительное количество глицеридов насыщенных жирных кислот, которые улучшают обмен веществ в организме человека, уменьшают тромбообразование, снижают риск сердечнососудистых заболеваний и регулируют содержание холестерина в крови. Масло рапса привлекает всё большее внимание, как источник возобновляемого сырья для химической промышленности и энергетики. Спектр его использования для технических целей чрезвычайно широк – от употребления в качестве исходного материала для химического синтеза до применения в виде смазочных средств и перспективного вида топлива. Рапсовый шрот (жмых), получаемый после измельчения из семян масла – высокобелковый корм для животных. Он близок к соевому шроту по содержанию белка (35–39%), не уступая по сбалансированности аминокислотного состава. Рапсовый Листоед (Entomoscelis Adonidis) – жук семейства Листоедов, опасный вредитель Растений Семейства Капустовых. Распространён в Евразии и Северной Америке; в бывшем СССР – на Юге Европейской части, Кавказе, Сибири и Средней Азии. Рапсовый Клоп – Насекомое Семейства Щитников; вредитель Рапса и других Крестоцветных Растений в Евразии. Тёмный с продольной беловатой или красноватой полосой, длиной 5–7 мм. Питается соком Растений. Рапсовый Пилильщик (Athalia Rosae) – Насекомое Отряда Перепончатокрылых Семейства Настоящих Пилильщиков. Вредитель Рапса и других Крестоцветных Растений в Евразии и Северной Африке. Красно-жёлтый, длиной 7–8 мм. Питается (личинки) листьями. Рапсовый Цветоед или Рапсовый Пыльцеед или Рапсовая Блестянка (Meligethes Aeneus) – Жук Семейства Блестянок. Вредитель семенников Крестоцветных Растений Семейства Капустовых. Распространён широко. Чёрный, с металлическим блеском, длиной 1.5–2.7 мм. Питается бутонами и цветками. Рапс (Brassica napus olifera) так же, как и Горчица, относится к семейству Крестоцветных (Cruciferae). Растение Однолетнее бывает озимым (обладает высокой продуктивностью 45 ц/га) и яровым (20–25 ц/га – относительно неприхотлив). Характеристика семян и масла Рапса:- семена Рапса – мелкие, неправильной округлой формы, могут иметь серо-чёрный или чёрный цвет. Масса 1 000 штук семян Рапса колеблется от 1.7 до 5.0 кг; объёмная масса семян около 636 кг/м^3. В семенах Рапса содержится (%):- масла – 40–45, белка 18–22 (белки хорошо сбалансированы по аминокислотному составу, 5% из общего количества аминокислот приходится на долю серосодержащих аминокислот), клетчатки 6–7, фосфолипидов 0.2–1.2, которые характеризуются повышенным содержанием негидратируемых форм. Для Рапса характерно высокое содержание пигментов группы хлорофиллов (10–150 мг/кг). В зависимости от Сорта содержание тиогликозидов (гликозинолатов) в семенах колеблется в пределах 0.5–6.0%. По жирно-кислотному составу особенность традиционных Сортов, как уже было сказано выше, – высокое содержание эруковой кислоты (до 50%), в новых сортах оно снижено до 0-следы. Рапсовое масло – богатый источник незаменимых полиненасыщенных кислот – линолевой (21%) и линоленовой (до 9%). Для пищевых целей и для производства маргарина желательно иметь масло без эруковой кислоты или с минимальным её содержанием, в то время как для технических целей желательно высокое её содержание. Рапсовое масло находит широкое применение в каучуковой и сталелитейной промышленности. Химические производные эруковой кислоты известны как эрукамиды, используются для придания свойств эластичности и скользкости полиэтиленовой пленке. Кроме того, эруковую кислоту с помощью озона превращают в брасилиновую и пеларгоновую кислоты, которые используют для производства нейлонов, пластификаторов, модифицированных каучуков, фармацевтических препаратов, ароматических веществ и так далее. Семена Рапса обладают высокоэффективными ферментами:- липазой, мирозиназой, липосигеназой, фосфолипазами. При определённых условиях тиогликозиды расщепляются с образованием ряда соединений, обладающих разными физиологическими свойствами вплоть до токсических. Например, изотиоцинаты вызывают раздражение слизистой оболочки, обладают слабой антибиотической активностью. Их количество, переходящее в масло, в значительной степени зависит не только от их исходного содержания в масле, но и от технологии переработки семян. К семенам, предназначенным для получения пищевых масел, предъявляют требования по содержанию в них эруковой кислоты и тиогликозидов. Содержание эруковой кислоты в триглицеридах масла семян не должно превышать 5%, а тиогликозидов 3%. В настоящее время масло из семян Рапса в основном извлекают на экстракционных заводах. В связи с увеличением производства семян Рапса и переходом на рыночные отношения некоторое количество семян перерабатывается на прессовых заводах малой мощности. Рентабельность работы таких предприятий ниже, чем экстракционных заводов, из-за больших потерь масла, его низкого выхода, более высокой стоимости переработки 1 тонны семян. Жмых и шрот, получаемые из семян Рапса, содержат до 37–40% ценного белка. Рапсовые жмыхи и шроты используются в качестве питательных добавок при составлении комбикормов, которые, кроме того, служат богатым источником снабжения скота органическим фосфором и кальцием. Однако использование рапсовых жмыхов и шротов в качестве кормов ограничено ввиду содержания в них некоторого количества глюкозидов горчичного масла. Рапс – известная

масличная и кормовая культура Семейства Крестоцветных. Растение возделывают с незапамятных времен – в культуре Рапс известен ещё за 4 тысячелетия до Нашей Эры. Родиной Рапса одни исследователи считают Европу (Швеция, Нидерланды, Великобритания), а другие – Средиземноморье. Вполне возможно, что из Средиземноморья культура Рапса распространилась в Индию, где Рапс выращивают с древних времён. Скорее всего, в Индию растение завезено Английскими и Голландскими колонизаторами. Рапс был среди первых растений, окультуренных человеком. Ссылки на его использование или использование близких растительных сородичей имеются в самых ранних рукописях Европейской и Азиатской цивилизаций. Есть, например, мнение, что Рапс возделывался ещё 4 000 лет тому назад в Индии. Древние цивилизации в Азии и вдоль Средиземноморья использовали рапсовое масло для освещения, потому что оно давало бездымное пламя. Трудности точного установления времени введения Рапса в культуру заключается в том, что термином ‘Рапс’ могут быть обозначены различные Виды Семейства Капустных – Рапс, Сурепица, Горчица. В последние годы появился новый термин – ‘Кэнолэ’, – Рапс, улучшенный Канадскими селекционерами. В Европе Рапс стал известен в XIII столетии, а возделывать его начали в конце XVII века, вначале в Бельгии и Голландии, затем – в Германии, Швеции, Швейцарии, Польше, России. Например, в Швеции история культивирования Рапса прослеживается до времен Линнея, то есть до середины XVIII века. Этот великий учёный ещё в 1749 отметил небольшой масштаб возделывания и переработки семян Рапса и выступал за расширение посевов Рапса. В те времена рапсовое масло использовалось как в питании, так и для освещения жилищ. Тем не менее промышленное использование Рапса было довольно ограниченным до развития паровой энергии, когда было обнаружено, что рапсовое масло лучше, чем любой другой смазочный материал, прилипает к металлическим поверхностям, контактирующим с водой и паром. Точное время появления Рапса в России не установлено, однако известно, что в 1830 впервые семена Рапса были отправлены из России за границу. В 1875 была издана монография Николая Петровича Мельникова ‘Маслоэкстракционное Производство’, в которой перечислялись маслоэкстракционные заводы России. Заводы эти перерабатывали, в частности, семена Рапса и производили масло, используемое (в чистом виде или чаще в смеси с минеральным маслом) для смазки, в качестве лампадного масла и для подобных целей. В начале XX века посевная площадь под Рапсом на территории бывшего СССР достигала 300 000 га, страна вывозила (или экспортировала) 175 000 тонн семян Рапса. Затем был спад в выращивании Рапса, а в конце XX века вновь обратились к данной культуре. Свойства современных сортов Рапса позволяют культивировать его в зонах с различным климатом, в том числе и северных районах России. Рапс на семена выращивают в Уральском, Западно-Сибирском, Центральном, Восточно-Сибирском, Волго-Вятском, Поволжском и других экономических районах России. Улучшение качества рапсового масла вызвало во всём мире резкое увеличение спроса на него. Объём производства рапсового масла был выше объёма производства подсолнечного уже в 1985 и за 30 лет увеличился более чем в 8 раз, достигнув в 1999 12.7 миллионов тонн. Рапсовое масло по объёмам производства стало третьим в мире после пальмового и соевого. Почти четверть производства приходится на Китай. В мировой торговле рапсовое масло, включая горчичное, по объёму привоза (или импорта) и вывоза (или экспорта) стоит на четвёртом месте после пальмового, соевого и подсолнечного. Ныне во многих странах Рапс возделывается, прежде всего, как масличная культура. Кэнольное масло широко потребляется в пищу во многих странах мира для жарения, салатов, изготовления маргарина и тому подобного. По вкусовым качествам оно приравнивается к оливковому, пользуется спросом и считается одним из лучших растительных масел. Оно долго сохраняет прозрачность, не приобретает неприятного запаха под воздействием воздуха, как, например, соевое. В США кэнольное масло с 1985 имеет официальный статус безопасности для потребления его человеком. В семенах Рапса содержится 35–50% жира, 18–31% хорошо сбалансированного по аминокислотам белка, 5–7% клетчатки. По содержанию жира и сумме жира и белка Рапс превосходит Сою, не уступает Подсолнечнику и Горчице. Вместе с тем в связи со значительной насыщенностью мирового рынка пищевыми жирами возрастает спрос на непищевое использование Рапса в будущем. В последнее время большое внимание уделяется проблемам производства жидкого топлива из растительных источников, в частности для северных районов, может быть использовано рапсовое масло. С ужесточением норм на токсичность выхлопных газов автомобилей биотопливо из рапсового масла может стать одним из вариантов решения этой проблемы. Рапс находит также применение в качестве кормовой культуры – используется на зелёную массу, сенаж и травяную муку в чистом виде и в смеси с другими растениями. Кроме того, Рапс – хорошая пастбищная культура для свиней и овец, так как он быстро растёт и богат белком, в состав которого входит сера. Выпас овец на посевах Рапса снижает их заболеваемость и увеличивает выход шерсти и мяса. Рапс – зелёное удобрение и отличный медонос – с 1 га посевов Рапса пчёлы собирают до 90 кг меда. После переработки семян на масло Рапс даёт достаточно полноценные по количеству и качеству белка жмыхи и шроты. Его белок, как и белок Сои, близок по составу к белку яиц, молока и коровьего масла. Жмых, очищенный от семенной оболочки, которая снижает его перевариваемость, приближается по своему качеству к жмыху Сои. К середине XIX века Рапс вместе с другими масличными растениями (Сурепка и Горчица) был довольно распространённой культурой на территории Европы. Площадь под ним только в Германии составляла до 300 000 га. Именно рапсовое масло стало востребованным как техническое, пока не научились получать техническое масло из нефти. Из Германии Рапс, по-видимому, через Польшу и Западную Украину, где он и сейчас широко культивируется, попал в Россию под названием ‘репное семя’. Уже в 1870 посевы Рапса в России достигли 28 000 га, а в течение последних 30 лет площади Рапса составляют 387 000 га. В России Рапс начали возделывать в начале XIX века, главным образом в Пензенской и Нижегородской Губерниях. Падение цен на хлеб и повышенный спрос на технические масла стимулировали быстрое развитие в России культуры Рапса, прежде всего для вывоза (или экспорта). В конце XX века вместе со смягчением хлебного кризиса и повышением спроса мирового рынка на Русское зерно, в основном на Пшеницу, начали сокращаться посевы Рапса и в России. Вместе с тем Рапс ещё некоторое время удерживался на Украине, занимая площадь до 40 000 га и оставаясь основной масличной культурой. В те времена Подсолнечник занимал на Украине всего 10 000 га. В 1930-е Рапс получил относительно широкое распространение в Великобритании, США и Новой Зеландии, несколько позже – в ряде стран Запада и Востока, прежде всего в Китае. Жмых Рапса использовали на корм скоту, а зелёную массу используют на приготовление силоса. Отведение под Рапс рекордных площадей и исключительно высокие урожаи позволили довести мировое производство семян Рапса в 1999 до 42.5 миллионов тонн. Особенно высокие сборы Рапса в Китае, Индии, Канаде и странах ЕС – Франции, Дании, Великобритании. Ведущие мировые производители Рапса сегодня – Китай, Канада и Индия. Эти три страны производят 57% мирового урожая. В Восточной Европе наибольшие урожаи Рапса собирают в Польше и Чехии (по 1.1 миллиона тонн). Главными регионами мира по выращиванию Рапса являются:- Азия – 46.8% мирового производства, Европа – 30.3, Северная Америка – 19.2%. В странах СНГ выращивают всего 0.18 миллиона тонн в год, в том числе в России – 0.11, в Украине – 0.02 и в Беларуси – 0.02 миллиона тонн. В России площади под Рапсом неуклонно сокращаются. Отсутствуют рациональные технологии выращивания культуры, нет эффективных пестицидов и материально-технической базы для переработки семян. В зависимости от конкретных природных условий отдельных стран и регионов выращивают яровой (однолетний) или озимый (двулетний) Рапс. Озимый Рапс очень требователен к климату, морозостойкость его невелика. Еще большую опасность представляет для этого Рапса засуха или избыток тепла в зимние месяцы. Яровой Рапс (Кольза) менее требователен к климатическим условиям, но в сравнении с озимым Рапсом менее урожаен и уступает ему в масличности. В континентальном климате Восточной Европы возделывание озимого Рапса является рискованным делом. В большинстве регионов России, Беларуси, Украины и других

стран СНГ целесообразнее выращивать яровой Рапс. Улучшение качества производимого рапсового масла вызвало во всём мире резкое увеличение спроса на него. В мировой торговле рапсовое масло, включая горчичное, по объёму привоза (или импорта) и вывоза (или экспорта) стоит на четвёртом месте после пальмового, соевого и подсолнечного. В настоящее время во многих странах Рапс возделывается, прежде всего, как масличная культура. Кэнольное масло широко используется в пищу во многих странах мира. В состав Рапса входит большое количество ненасыщенных жирных кислот, которые играют большую роль в регулировании жирового обмена, снижая уровень холестерина, возможность тромбообразования и ряда других заболеваний, в том числе опухолевых. В жирах животного происхождения они не встречаются или присутствуют в незначительных количествах. Кроме того, есть данные, что рапсовое масло содержит вещества, обладающие устойчивостью к облучению. В целом по сумме незаменимых аминокислот Рапс не уступает Сое, Подсолнечнику и Горчице. Рапсовое масло с высоким содержанием эруковой кислоты с успехом используется во многих отраслях промышленности – в металлургии, например, оно применяется для закалки стали. Рапсовое масло устойчиво к низкой температуре и используется как смазка в реактивных двигателях. Обладая способностью при температуре 160–250 °C присоединять серу и образовывать каучукообразную массу, известную под названием ‘фактис’, рапсовое масло также используется как сырье для производства эластичных материалов. Солома Рапса и створки стручков пригодны для производства фурфурола, и целлюлозы. Кроме того, рапсовое масло применяют в лакокрасочной, косметической, мыловаренной, полиграфической, кожевенной, химической и текстильной промышленности. Химический состав:- семена Рапса имеют своеобразный химический состав, отличающий их от семян большинства других масличных растений. Этот необыкновенный химический состав касается, главным образом, двух свойств – присутствия эруковой кислоты в глицеридах и фосфолипидах и присутствия глюкозидов, содержащих серу, в белковой части семян, плюс присутствие мирозиназы – фермента, способного расщеплять тиоглюкозиды. В семенах рапса традиционных сортов содержится 42–52% эруковой кислоты к сумме жирных кислот масла и 4–8% глюкозинолатов в пересчёте на сухое обезжиренное вещество. Примечание:- присутствие эруковой кислоты может рассматриваться как негативная или как возможная особенность семян Рапса, в зависимости от намеченного пути использования выработанного из этих семян масла (для пищевых и технических целей). Получены данные, что эруковая кислота, которая содержится в маслах, полученных из семян семейства крестоцветных, оказывает на организм отрицательное воздействие, в первую очередь на метаболизм липидов в некоторых органах. Кормление рапсовым маслом, богатым эруковой кислотой, вызывало у животных и птицы некротические изменения в миокарде, отклонения в ряде биохимических процессов, нарушения в деятельности почек, цирроз печени. Тиогликозиды масла вызывают раздражение слизистых оболочек пищеварительного тракта, дыхательных путей и нарушения деятельности щитовидной железы. Тиогликозиды также вызывают коррозию оборудования, при гидрировании масла снижают эффективность и срок действия катализатора.

RAPHE = ШОВ (или СЕМЕННОЙ ШОВ, или СЕМЕННОЙ РУБЧИК) – Raphe is:- (1) the ridge connecting the two ends of an anatropous ovule. (2) A seamlike joining of the two lateral halves of an organ, as in the ridge of tissue along the side of an ovule, which indicates the position of the vascular bundles supplying the developing seed.

RAPHIDE = РАФИДА – Raphide (Raphis) is a needle-shaped crystal found in some plant cells, usually a crystal of calcium oxalate as a metabolic byproduct. The irritatingly sharp crystals discourage predation by herbivores.

RAPID GENERATION ADVANCE = УЛУЧШЕНИЕ УСКОРЕННОЙ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ – Rapid Generation Advance (RGA) is a part of a breeding procedure wherein the segregating populations are grown at very close spacing, high temperature, and short days to shorten growth duration, thus making possible several generations per year. The duration from F_2 to F_5 which generally takes about 4 years can be shortened to 2 years.

RAPID RESPONSE = СТРЕМИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ (или ПОГРУЖЕНИЕ, или ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ) – Rapid Respomse is one type of the casualty. In many instances a casualty’s condition will deteriorate rapidly without the intervention of a salvor. Instant response is essential. This means mobilising and deploying experienced salvage personnel and specialised equipment – pumps, generators, firefighting systems, anti-pollution boom and other vital items. Speed is of the essence and helicopters often play a role in transporting the salvage team and essential equipment to the casualty. / Это один из типов несчастных случаев.

RAPIER LOOM = РАПИРНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Rapier Loom is a type of loom without shuttles. Method of inserting weft yarn:- two bands at the center of the fabric receive and pass on the weft yarn. The catch method is the most popular method, and is further broken down into two types, the band method and the pole method. Characteristics:- A very versatile loom, but it is noisy and there is a limit to its operation at high speed. Rapier Looms are the looms in which either a double or single rapier (thin metallic shaft with a yarn gripping device) carries the filament through the shed. In a single rapier machine, the yarn is carried completely across the fabric by the rapier. In the double machine, the yarn is passed from one rapier to the other in the middle of the shed. See also Weft Insertion. Rapier Looms:- Insertion of weft by rapier is a mechanically modern and refined version of the primitive method of fabric production in which the weft was secured in a slot of a stick. At present version of the gripper head which are attached to rapiers which are flexible tapes or rigid rods. Mr. Johann Gabler can be regarded as the father of modern rapier technology he has built a rapier device on a cotton weaving machine in 1922. Scope of Rapier:- (i) Single rapier loom can insert weft only on alternate rapier traverse; (ii) In many cases this is modified to achieve a higher rapier velocity in the early and late parts of the movement and thus a over maximum velocity halfway through the movement; (iii) Due to high rate of insertion the possibility of yarn breakages rate may increase; and (iv) Additionally, it is necessary to control the weft by passing it trough an effective tension arrangement so that the weaving tension will be more uniform, this can also occurred weft break. Features of Rapier Loom:- (1) An useful feature of rigid rapiers is that they can be simultaneously inserted in two sheds one above the other, for producing double plush and certain carpets. (2) Rapier loom may have various types according to the weft insertion mechanism and number of pick such as insertion of double pick, insertion of single pick, two phase rapier etc. (3) In all rapier looms to-and-fro-movement of the rapiers is derived initially either from a linkage mechanism or from a cam. The use of linkage mechanism has the advantages of simplicity reliability and is cheap, quite and consumers less energy than a cam mechanism but it does not provide any dwell to the rapiers. (4) The only two phase rapier in commercial operation is the saurer of width 2 x 185 cm or 2 x 220 cm having weft insertion rate is about 1 200 mpm. (5) The rigid rapier is driven from the centre and has a rapier head at each end.In one cycle of 360 degree the rapier inserts one pick alternately in the right hand and the left hand fabrics, the picks being inserted and beaten up in opposite phase. (6) In Gabler system of weft insertion the rapier system is combined with air jet picking system. (7) Gabler system rapier may be single sided or double sided. The machine include on Gabler system Draper DSL, Gusken etc.Those operating on dewas system include Dornier, Picanol, Novo pignon SACM, Gunne, Smit, Sommet, Sulzer-Ruti etc. Integrating the features of rapier looms of Model SJ758 and other imported and domestic rapier looms, Model SJ736-III rapier loom is specially designed for weaving of light, medium and heavy fabrics and check designs, it adopts automatic pick finder and electronic color selector. Features of Rapier Loom:- Control Panel:- The loom is controlled by the control panel with a micro-computer, the lcd display provides a very user-friendly human-machine interface, which shows the production statistic data of each shift and provides the weft color programming function. Weft Color Selection:- The machine adopts electronic color selector up to 8 colors, and the color selection pattern is programmed directly on the machine control panel. Wefting:- Wefting mechanism adopts 6-lever

wefting structure and can ensure the adjustment of the rapier entry and exit time and ensure stable wefting and insertion motion. This machine adopts 4 levers, short connectors and short sley to complete the beating motion, the rock shaft adopts 110 mm (diameter) seamless tube to ensure the beating strength and can be suitable for high-speed motion and weaving of heavy and high density fabrics. The rapier transmission box adopts the advanced helix umbrella gears to ensure stable transmission. The tension device adopts 3-rear-beam tension structure, which is specially designed for balancing the warp tension of high-density weaving and can improve the quality of the weaving fabrics. Pick Finding Mechanism:- The machine adopts electronic let-off mechanism with a high-accuracy step motor and the optimized mechanical take-up system for stable and accurate pick finding motion. The pick finding motion is very stable and proved to be very successful and reliable. The adoption of two pressing rollers on the fabric winding roller enables the worker to unload the fabric from the fabric roller without stop. The frequent adoption of bearings for the major moving parts provides better performance and easier maintenance. Suggestions:- Some of the disadvantages of rapier loom if may reduced then this machine will be more effective for weaving. Advantages of Rapier Loom Over Conventional Loom:- (1) The rapier loom doesn't require dynamic forces or anything like the magnitude as those involved in the conventional loom. (2) The weft insertion rate in a rapier loom is very much influenced by the method of weft control. (3) Weft insertion rate is very high rather than any conventional loom. (4) It can occur double pick at a time by double picking insertion system. Here is no need to cut the weft selvedges and no weft wastage. (5) Weft insertion rate is very high rather than any conventional loom Rigid rapiers has a useful features that they can be simultaneously inserted in two sheds one above the other, for producing double plush and certain carpets. (6) Looms that use rigid rapiers eliminate entirely the need to assist the rapier head through the warp shed, this is a un doubted advantages. Looms without shuttles. Rapier weaving today exists in diversified forms. During the last two decades the developments in rapier weaving have been carried out in a rapid continuous way. Rapier weaving machine produces top-quality fabrics from spun yarns such as cotton-wool, camel hair, silk, synthetic fibers and fancy yarns. Today's rapier weaving machine has become fast and exceptionally flexible. It offers a choice of various reed widths, shedding motions, selvedges and filling insertion colors. This makes it suitable for weaving an extended range of articles:- fashion fabrics, shirting, denim, suiting, industrial or furnishing fabrics, in one to eight or twelve filling colors or yarns, with a maximum weight of 500 g/m^2. Today's rapier weaving machine is designed with modern electronics, with total automation of weaving and central microprocessor control system, also ensuring maximum reliability, amazing user-friendliness, ease-of operation, shorter style changing time, excellent fabric quality, low energy consumption, and optimized insertion cycle for unequalled industrial speed. Rapier Looms vary greatly in both the general strategies of their design, such as the choice of method used to transfer the weft between the rapiers and the types of rapier used – rigid, flexible or telescopic – and in details of mechanism used. These machines find preferential use in the production of with fashion-appeal compared to other methods of weft insertion which are mainly suitable for weaving staple items with limited fashion-appeal. Ease of multicolor weft insertion is fully exploited by rapier looms – many can insert up to 12 colors in any pick-at-will patterning sequence, including their ability to deal with a wide range of yarns and fabric types. The positive rapier drives enables heavy or otherwise difficult yarns to be inserted. The rigid rapier system of weft insertion has the advantage of positive thread transfer in the centre of the shed without any need for guiding the rigid rapiers through the shed and without making contact with the warp thread. However this is at the cost of occupying more floor space, which causes reed width of the rigid rapier to be limited. The flexible rapier system of weft insertion has the reputation of being most adaptable and most applicable. The outstanding feature of flexible rapier machine is its significant increase in weft insertion rate, greater reed width (460 cm), versatility and adaptability. In the last 15 years or so the design of the rapier machine has been revolutionized by new innovations, engineering walkthroughs, automation in processes, introduction of computer technology, electronics and CAD-CAM systems (short for the computer-aided design – computer-aided manufacturing systems). The weaving industry on the whole has entered a new era of electronics, microprocessors, information technology and their application to the production of woven fabrics. Incorporation of electronic devices and system to weaving machines has become almost inseparable part of the machine. Developments, particularly of microprocessors, have revolutionized the design of the rapier weaving machines, including the weft propulsion technology. The weft insertion elements have been made smaller and lighter in weight. History Of Rapier:- the development of shuttleless loom, starting with the rapier loom, goes back to 1844, when John Smith of Salford was granted a patent to eliminate the shuttle. Subsequent patents were taken out by Phillippe and Maurice in 1855, W.S. Laycock in 1869, W. Glover in 1874. Rigid rapiers were invented in 1870 and perfected by O. Hallensleben in 1899. The main breakthrough came in 1922 when John Gabler invented principle of loop transfer in the middle of the shed. Flexible rapiers of the type used today were proposed in 1925 by R.G. Moya of Barcelona, based on a Spanish patent applied for in 1924. In 1939, another inventor, R. Dewas, introduced the novel idea of grasping the weft at its tip by the giver or a carrier rapier, and then transferring it to the taker or a receiver, in the middle of the shed. In the period up to the beginning of the World War 2 many patents were applied for, but it was only in the 1950s and 1960s that rapier weaving finally become commercialized and since then has made highly significant progress in achieving the present weft insertion rate of 1 500 m/min plus. Versatility In Color Insertion By Electronic Insertion:- The weft color selectors of today's rapier weaving machine are microprocessor controlled, compact sized ones and can be available in 16, 12, 8, 4 or 2 colors. Picanol developed the Quick Step filling presenter, operates with independent module, each consisting of an electronically controlled stepper motor with presenter needle. The color and weave pattern are microprocessor or jacquard controlled. After the left gripper has taken the presented yarns, the Quick Step needle returns to an intermediary position, so the course of the filling yarn is straight and the tension of the yarn is low and remains constant. The Quick Step filling presenter has several advantages. It is monitored by the machine microprocessor, so the timing for the presentation of the filling yarn is perfectly synchronized with the machine speed and the weave pattern. The filling presenter also provides the ideal position for rethreading. The modules of the Quick Step are interchangeable and there are no mechanical drives, so no maintenance or lubrication is required. Dornier offers the Electronic Color Selector (ECS), and the electronic filling tension device with integrated filling stop motion (EFC), are based on state-of-the-art stepping motor technology and are controlled by an external CAN-bus (short for the controller area network bus). Advantages of the system are:- (i) It is monitored by weaving machine microprocessor so timing for presenting for filling yarn is perfectly synchronized with machine speed and weave pattern; (ii) The course of filling yarn is low and remains constant; (iii) The filling presenter also provides ideal position for re threading; and (iv) The modules of quickstep are interchangeable. Picking Speed:- In Jacquard weaving upto 12 weft colors give a wide variety of patterning option. The G6500 offers a machine speed of upto 700 (revolutions per meter) rpm and a maximum weft insertion rate of 1 620 m/min. Secure Filling Transfer:- During center transfer from the left-hand to the right-hand rapier, the filling is positively controlled and thus securely transferred. The filling is released after the rapier has exited the shed in the open shed position and under absolutely control conditions. In Dornier rapier weaving machine, the highest peak yarn tension is extremely low due to the low rapier speed and positive control. Soft thread clamps with hard metal inserts and precision controlled transfer enable even coarse filament yarns of 2 200 dtex with 450 filaments to be securely clamped and inserted. Versatility Of Rapier Gripper:- A new generation rapiers capable of handling even the most difficult of yarns, typical of the latest trends in fashion fabrics. The rapiers are lightweight and compact and mounted at the centre of gravity on the ribbons to reduce wear to the minimum and guarantee maximum accuracy in movement. It facilitates the processing of the widest range of yarn types and counts – from fine silk yarns through glass rovings to the coarsest effect yarns. The count range lies between 0.77 tex and 3 333 tex. The weft exchange also takes place in slow speed, thus making life far easier for those involved in adjusting the machine setting and at machine start-up. Today's rapier weaving machine has become fast and exceptionally flexible. It offers a choice

of various reed widths, shedding motions, selvedges and filling insertion colors etc. The weft color selectors of today's rapier weaving machine are microprocessor controlled, compact sized ones and can be available in up to 16 colors. The maximum weft insertion rate achieved is 1 620 m/min. The versatile rapier head van handle a count range lies between 0.77 tex and 3 333 tex. Rapier head has become smaller, lighter and able to free-flight. Filling insertion system is microprocessor controlled and synchronized with other mechanisms. Shedding mechanism has become more versatile. Let-off and take-up mechanism is synchronized with other mechanisms so that minimum start-up marks produced in fabric in large diameter of take-up roll. Drive mechanism to reed and rapier provides minimum acceleration to the filling so that minimum filling breaks occur. Fully programmable high speed selvedge formation devices such as Moto leno, Disco leno, Power leno and ELSY are developed to cope up with high speed rapier machines. Rapier Loom:- two bands at the center of the fabric receive and pass on the weft yarn. The catch method is the most popular method, and is further broken down into two types, the band method and the pole method. A very versatile loom, but it is noisy and there is a limit to its operation at high speed. / уточина. в 1844 Дьжон Смис (John Smith) из Солфорда (Salford), Великобритания. Филипэ энд Морис (Phillippe and Maurice) в 1855, ДаблЮ.Эс. Лэйкок (W.S. Laycock) в 1869, и ДаблЮ. Главё (W. Glover) в 1874. О. Халенслибэн (O. Hallensleben) в 1899. Йохан Габля (Johann Gabler). Эрэ.Хэ. Моя (R.G. Moya) из Барселоны, Испания. Рэймэнд Дивас (Raymond Dewas). Пиканоль Эн.Вэй. (Picanol N.V.; Бельгия). Донйи Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Dornier GmbH; Германия).

RARE–EARTH ELEMENT = РЕДКОЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ – Rare-Earth Element is any of a large family of chemical elements consisting of Scandium (atomic number 21), Yttrium (atomic number 39), and 15 elements from Lanthanum to Lutetium (atomic numbers 57–71). They form a series of 17 chemically similar metals, all but one of which occur in nature. Often they are called simply Rare Earths, but this is a misnomer because the term earth properly is applied to the oxide of a metal rather than to the element itself. The rare-earth elements are not even particularly rare, though for a long time they were thought to be. The 17 rare-earth elements are:- Scandium (Sc), Yttrium (Y), Lanthanum (La), Cerium (Ce), Praseodymium (Pr), Neodymium (Nd), Promethium (Pm), Samarium (Sm), Europium (Eu), Gadolinium (Gd), Terbium (Tb), Dysprosium (Dy), Holmium (Ho), Erbium (Er), Thulium (Tm), Ytterbium (Yb), and Lutetium (Lu). Until the mid-XX century, there was not much use for pure rare-earth elements or compounds except Cerium and Lanthanum; mixtures of the rare earths, however, had found metallurgical and other uses. By the 1970s three of these elements, Yttrium, Gadolinium, and Europium, were being used in the red phosphors for color television. In the periodic table of the elements, the rare-earth elements comprise three members of Group IIIb and all 14 members of one of two series of elements generally written apart from the main table. This long series is known collectively as the lanthanide series because it directly follows lanthanum in a different form of the table. The rare-earth elements all have certain common features in the electronic structure of their atoms, which is the fundamental reason for their chemical similarity. The aqueous chemistry of all the rare earths is very similar and changes only slightly in progressing along the lanthanide series. Because of this similarity, it is difficult to separate individual rare earths. In the few cases in which the rare-earth ion can be oxidized or reduced to another valency, however, chemical separations can be carried out readily. Also, artificial mixtures of elements far apart in the series can be separated easily. All of these elements form trivalent compounds, and in the crystal lattices (the regular arrangement of atoms in the solid forms) of such compounds, one rare-earth ion readily replaces another. The rare-earth metals when heated react strongly with nonmetallic elements to form very stable compounds. They are never found as the free metals in the Earth's crust. Pure minerals of individual rare earths do not exist in nature; all their minerals contain mixtures of the rare-earth elements. Promethium is never found in the Earth's crust since it has no stable isotopes and is produced only by nuclear reactions; it can, however, be obtained in quantity from the fission products formed in nuclear reactors. The chemical properties of scandium differ sufficiently from those of other rare-earth elements for it to have become segregated from them by the action of geological processes. Scandium seldom is associated with the rare earths in minerals. / Редкоземельные Элементы (РЗЭ) – химические элементы, расположенные в III группе периодической системы Менделеева:- скандий Sc (Z=21), иттрий Y (Z=39), лантан La (Z=57) и лантаноиды (Z=58–71). Характерная особенность РЗЭ – их совместное присутствие в природе и близость химических свойств. РЗЭ – металлы серебристо-белого цвета, тускнеющие на воздухе из-за образования оксидной плёнки.

RARE EARTH METALS = РЕДКОЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ – Rare Earth Metals or rare earth elements are a collection of seventeen chemical elements located at the bottom of the periodic table. They are key elements in the manufacture of high technology components, hybrid cars, etc. Rare earth metals are not radioactive, but rare earth deposits are known to contain thorium, a radioactive element, which makes their mining and refining highly toxic to the environment. Rare earth metals include:- scandium, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, terbium, dysprosium among others. A complete list of rare earth elements can be found here. These metals are not rare in the sense of being scarce, but they are found scattered and in low concentration to be economically exploitable forms. / Под Редкоземельными Металлами или Редкозмельными Элементами понимаются химические элементы побочной подгруппы III группы периодической системы Менделеева:- иттрий, лантан и лантаноиды, скандий. Распространены в земной коре сравнительно редко, образуют нерастворимые оксиды (устаревшее – земли) – отсюда название. Серебристо-белые металлы, тускнеющие на воздухе из-за образования плёнки оксида. Химически активны. В природе встречаются совместно. Например, минерал монацит – источник редкоземельных элементов цериевой группы и тория. В литературе обозначаются:- РЗМ, РЗЭ и TR (от Латинского словосочетания Terra Rara).

RAROC = RISK–ADJUSTED RETURN ON CAPITAL

RASCHEL = РАШЭЛЬ (или РАШЕЛЬ) – Raschel is a knit made on a Raschel machine, a warp knitting machine that can use bulky yarns to form designs imitating crochet or net. Raschel fabrics are normally coarser than other types of warp knits, but a wide range of fabrics can be made. / Рашэльные ткани обычно более грубые, нежели другие типы основовязаных трикотажных полотен, но может быть сделан широкий диапазон тканей.

RASCHEL KNIT = РАШЕЛЬНОЕ ВЯЗАНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ (или РАШЕЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ, или ФАНГОВЫЙ ОСНОВОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Raschel Knit is a warp knitted fabric in which the resulting knit fabric resembles hand crocheted fabrics, lace fabrics, and nettings. Raschel warp knits contain inlaid connecting yarns in addition to columns of knit stitches. Raschel Knits are produced from spun or filament yarns of different weights and types. Most raschel knits can be identified by their intricate designs, the open-space look of crochet or lace, and an almost three-dimensional surface effect design. Raschel knits are used for a diverse group of products, including lace and lace trims, sweaters, thermal underwear, swimsuits, blankets, and tennis nets. Raschel Knits have a lacelike, open construction, with a heavy, textured yarn held in place by a much finer yarn. Raschels can be made in a variety of types, ranging from fragile to coarse, and usually have limited stretch. The Raschel Knitting Machine was developed in the XIX century as an inexpensive way to produce lace. The machine was named after the very popular XIX century French actress Elisabeth Rachel Félix – better known as Mademoiselle Rachel – who was known for wearing lace. Her name was altered to the German spelling as the Raschel knitting machine was refined in Germany. Raschel knits range widely in style and use. They are warp knits of a heavier weight than the warp knits made on a tricot machine. Raschel knits are also often characterized by vertical chains of stitches on which a pattern is created. Uses:- depending on the weight and style, uses for raschel knits range from sheer lace to coats. Raschel machines may have one or two sets of needles and up to thirty guide bars. / в честь Французской актрисы Элизабэт 'Элиза' Рашэль Феликс (Elisabeth 'Eliza/Élisa' Rachel Félix) также Элизабэт-Рашэль Феликс (Elizabeth-Rachel

Félix), лучше известную только как Мадмуазель Рашэль (Mademoiselle Rachel) (родилась 1821-Февраль-21 – умерла 1858-Январь-03). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Рашельные машины (или Рашель машины) могут иметь один или два комплекта игл и до тридцати направляющих гребёнок. Рашэль Машина или Вертелка – фанговый основотрикотажный станок для получения фасонных и узорчатых изделий.

RASCHEL KNITTING = РАШЭЛЬНОЕ ВЯЗАНИЕ (или РАШЭЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ, или ФАНГОВЫЙ ОСНОВОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Raschel Knitting:- warp knitting resembling tricot but usu. coarser and with openwork patterns. See also Knitting. Raschelmaschine, after Rachel (Elisabeth 'Eliza/Élisa' Rachel Félix (also Elizabeth-Rachel Félix), better known only as Mademoiselle Rachel (February 21, 1821 – January 03, 1858)) French actress. Raschel Knitting, a type of warp knitting, produces an openwork fabric resembling crochet. Bulkier and less elastic than some other types of warp knitting, Raschel knit fabric is often used in outerwear. Raschel knitting machines produce a wide selection of fabrics ranging from mesh bags and net fabrics such as mosquito netting, chemical fiber garments and technical and medical net textiles to lace curtains and edgings, veils, narrow tapes and blankets. Raschel knitting is an industrial knitting process and is not done by hand. Knitted fabric falls into two categories:- weft knit and warp knit fabric. Warp knit fabric consists of a series of wales, or parallel ridges, running lengthwise through the material. Warp knitting machines contain beds of latch needles; each loops its own thread in the knitting process, creating rows of stitches linked in a zigzag pattern. The fabric is knitted vertically instead of in the usual horizontal rows, and a separate strand of yarn is required for every column of stitches. The front of the fabric contains angled vertical stitches, while the back consists of horizontal floats called laps or underlaps. Raschel knitting and tricot knitting are the two most common types of warp knitting. Raschel knitting machines produce both flat and tubular warp knit fabrics that resemble crochet and lace fabrics. Raschel knit material can contain inlaid yarns in addition to the vertical rows of stitches. The fabrics are similar to tricot knitting but more open and with a coarser texture. Warp knit fabrics have greater dimensional stability than weft knit materials and are less likely to sag, nor do they ravel as easily. Raschel warp knit machines generate fabrics in more diverse textures and designs than tricot warp knit machines. Some materials are single-faced; others are reversible. Raschel knitting machines use a wide variety of yarns, ranging from smooth, tightly-spun yarns to novelty yarns. The resultant fabrics vary greatly from lightweight lace to heavy chenille, from fancy embroidery to coarse texture. They tend to have little stretch and hold their shapes well. When machine sewing Raschel knit fabric, use a roller foot; stop and raise the foot periodically to allow the fabric to resettle itself. Use a stitch length of eight to ten stitches per inch. Sew seams with overlock stitching, and reinforce them to prevent stretching. Avoid making buttonholes if possible. Raschel Knitting is a type of warp knitting that produces fabric similar to tricot but usually of coarser texture and with openwork patterns. Raschel Knitting is a versatile type of warp knitting made in plain and Jacquard patterns; the latter can be made with intricate eyelet and lacy patterns and is often used for underwear fabrics. Raschel fabrics are coarser than other warp-knit fabrics, but a wide range of fabrics can be made. Raschel knitting machines have one or two sets of latch needles and up to thirty sets of guides. Raschel is a type of warp knitting in which plain and Jacquard fabrics can be made. / Жакяр (Jacquard). в честь Французской актрисы Элизабэт 'Элиза' Рашэль Феликс (Elisabeth 'Eliza/Élisa' Rachel Félix) также Элизабэт-Рашэль Феликс (Elizabeth-Rachel Félix), лучше известную только как Мадмуазель Рашэль (Mademoiselle Rachel) (родилась 1821-Февраль-21 – умерла 1858-Январь-03). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Рашэль или Рашэльное – тип основного вязания, в котором могут быть сделаны полотняные и Жаккардовые ткани.

RATCHET = ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ (или ХРАПОВИК, или ТРЕЩЁТКА, или СОБАЧКА) – Ratchet:- a provision often found in a terms sheet. A ratchet gives an investor certain rights especially when additional equity capital is raised in a 'down-round', i.e. at a lower valuation than before. Examples of these terms include so-called 'Full Ratchet' anti-dilution adjustments, super-multiple participating liquidation preferences and short-time frame mandatory redemption. With respect to anti-dilution protection, investors may require an adjustment to the number of shares they purchased previously in the event the company sells additional shares in the future at a price per share lower than the share price paid by the institutional investor. This can occur through an adjustment to the conversion price of the convertible equity security purchased by the investor, i.e. lowering the conversion price so the investor is entitled to more shares when he converts.

RATE = КУРС (или СТАВКА) – Rate is an arithmetic expression of the variation over time of a quantity or of the relationship between two quantities at a given time. Rates are usually expressed as a percentage relationship between a quantity and a base period. When used to express the price of goods or services, e.g., the Wage Rate. The term rate does not have a relative connotation, but is simply the price charged for a good or service. The price of one currency in terms of another, typically used for dealing purposes. / , например, Ставка Зарплаты или Оклада (Wage Rate). Под Курсом, от Латинского слова Cursus, означающее Бег или Движение, понимается цена, по которой покупаются и продаются акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги.

RATE = СТАВКА – (1) A carrier must establish Rates for the transpor-tation of goods, other than household goods, under which the liability of the carrier is lim-ited to a value established in a written or elec-tronic declaration. 49 USC §14706(c)(1)(A) (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). Rates have to be reasonable under the circumstances surrounding the transporta-tion. Id; §13710(A)(2) (2005).

(2) In insurance, Rate is the premium expressed as a percentage of the sum insured or limit of indemnity. / В страховании под Ставкой понимается премия, выраженная в процентах от страховой стоимости или лимита возмещения (лимита компенсации).

RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СТАВКАХ – Rate Agreement:- group of carriers who discuss rates and common problems with options to file independent tariffs.

RATE BASE = БАЗА СТАВКИ (или БАЗА РАСЧЁТА) – Rate Base:- the value of property upon which a utility is permitted to earn a specified rate of return as established by a regulatory authority. The rate base generally represents the value of property used by the utility in providing service and may be calculated by any one or a combination of the following accounting methods:- fair value, prudent investment, reproduction cost, or original cost. Depending on which method is used, the rate base includes cash, working capital, materials and supplies, and deductions for accumulated provisions for depreciation, contributions in aid of construction, customer advances for construction, accumulated deferred income taxes, and accumulated deferred investment tax credits.

RATE BUREAU = ТАКСИРУЮЩЕЕ БЮРО – Rate Bureau:- a carrier group that assembles to establish joint rates, to divide joint revenues and claim liabilities, and to publish tariffs. Rate bureaus have published single line rates, which were prohibited in 1984.

RATED FLOW = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ПОТОК (или НОМИНАЛЬНЫЙ ПОТОК) – Rated Flow is the maximum flow that the power supply system is capable of maintaining at a specific operating pressure.

RATED PRESSURE = РАСЧЁТНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ (или НОМИНАЛЬНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Rated Pressure:- the qualified operating pressure which is recommended for a component or a system by the manufacturer.

RATEMAKING AUTHORITY = ТАКСИРУЮЩЕЕ (или РАСЧИТЫВАЮЩЕЕ) ВЕДОМСТВО – Ratemaking Authority is a utility commission's legal authority to fix, modify, approve, or disapprove rates, as determined by the powers given the commission by a State or Federal legislature.

RATE OF CHANGE = УРОВЕНЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМП ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ) – Rate Of Change is a momentum oscillator that measures the percent change in price from one period to the next. The plot forms an oscillator that fluctuates above and below the zero line as the rate-of-change moves from positive to negative. The oscillator can be used as any other momentum oscillator by looking for higher lows, lower highs, positive and negative divergences, and crosses above and below zero for signals. A refinement of Momentum – Rate of Change is designed to fluctuate as a percentage around the zero line. / Осциллятор момента, который измеряет процентное изменение цены от одного временного периода к другому.

RATE OF EXCHANGE = ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС (или КУРС ОБМЕНА, или СТАВКА ОБМЕНА) – The amount of currency of one nation that may be purchased on a specific date with a specified amount of the currency of another nation. Rate Of Exchange is a rate at which one currency may be converted into another. Generally, one unit of the home currency is expressed in terms of another currency. For example, an American bank may quote the exchange rate between the Dollar and the Yen as the number of Dollars needed to buy one Yen. Also knowns as Currency Exchange Rate, Exchange Rate, and Foreign Exchange Rate.

RATE OF RETURN = УРОВЕНЬ ОТДАЧИ (или СТАВКА ОТДАЧИ) – The Rate Of Return is the relationship between the annual income generated by an investment and the present value of the investment. In stocks and bonds, the amount of money (in the form of interest or a dividend) returned to investors on their investments. Normally expressed as a percentage of the amount invested. Also known as Yield.

RATE OF SHEAR = ВЕЛИЧИНА СДВИГА (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ СДВИГА, или СТАВКА СДВИГА, или СКОРОСТЬ СДВИГА) – Rate of Shear is the difference between the velocities along the parallel faces of a fluid element divided by the distance between the faces. / Величина Сдвига:- разница между скоростями вдоль параллельных лицевых поверхностей жидкого элемента, разделённая на расстояние между этими лицевыми поверхностями.

RATE SHEET = ЛИСТ СТАВОК (или СПИСОК СТАВОК, или ПРЕЙСКУРАНТ) – Rate Sheet is a schedule of warehouse or transportation charges for a client. / Лист Ставок:- перечень (или список) складских или перевозочных сборов для клиента.

RATIN = РАТИН (или ХХ) – Ratin is a rough bulky fabric usually woven loosely in plain weave from ratin yarns, namely nubbly ply yarns of various fibers made by twisting under tension a thick and thin yarn.

RATINÉ = РАТИНЕ (или РАТИН) – Ratiné is:- (1) a plain-weave, loosely constructed fabric having a rough, spongy texture which is imparted by the use of nubby plied yarns. It is made from worsted, cotton, or other yarns. (2) A variant of spiral yarns in which the outer yarn is fed more freely to form loops that kink back on themselves and are held in place by a third binder yarn that is added in a second twisting operation. / Ратине – ткань с ратиновой отделкой. Ратин – пальтовая шерстяная ткань, лицевая сторона которой имеет подвитой ворс. Ратин – (от Французского слова Ratine), шерстяная ткань с характерной поверхностью, образуемой короткими завитками густого ворса. Поверхность ратина получают путём отделки ворсовой ткани на ратинирующей машине. Ткань пропускают между 2 трущимися плитами. В зависимости от материала поверхности верхней плиты (волосяная щётка, плюш, мягкая резина или сукно), направления и амплитуды движения плиты, давления её на ткань получаются рисунки из ворса. Ворсинки закатываются, образуя шарики, свёртываются в виде узелков, косичек или укладываются волнами, а затем фиксируются путём термообработки. Ратинирование, помимо улучшения внешнего вида, придаёт ворсу большую стойкость к истиранию и используется при изготовлении высококачественных тканей для пальто, например, драп-ратин.

RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ (или ТАКСАЦИЯ, или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ОЦЕНКИ) – (1) Rating:- standard assessment of the creditworthiness of countries, companies and their bonds by specialized agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service Ltd or Fitch Ratings Ltd. In general, a borrower with a high credit rating will be able to obtain capital at more favorable rates (lower interest rates). By contrast, borrowers with a low credit rating must pay a higher interest rate due to the higher probability of default (credit risk). Credit standing of an individual, firm, bank or state, or of securities issued by them. Awarded by banks or specialized rating agencies, e.g., Moody's, Standard & Poor's, etc. / , например, Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's), Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investors Service Ltd) или Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd). и прочие . Под Рэйтиньгом понимается индивидуальный числовой или буквенный показатель оценки достижений в чём-либо.

(2) Rating:- grade assigned to, e.g., bonds or preferred stocks, by an official agency such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's, in order to guide investors. In the stock market, evaluation of a corporation or a security issued by a corporation, particularly with respect to solvency and profitability. Also known as Valuation. / Сорт, присваиваемый, например, облигациям или привилегированным акциям, официальным агентством, таким как Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd) или Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) с тем, чтобы инвесторы могли ориентироваться в их благонадёжности или ценности.

(3) Rating:- classifying test entries based on degree of Plant damage, number of insects, etc, by expressing on a numerical scale, usually 0–9. It is relative estimate.

RATING BUREAU = РЭЙТИНЬГОВОЕ БЮРО (или БЮРО ТАКСАЦИИ, или БЮРО ОЦЕНКИ) – Rating Bureau is an organization that classifies and promulgates and in some cases compiles data and measures hazards of individual risks in terms of rates in a given territory. / Организация, которая классифицирует и провозглашает, а в некоторых случаях и компилирует данные и оценивает опасности конкретных рисков во взятой территории на условиях ставок или оценок.

RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ (или ОТНОШЕНИЕ) – In finance, Ratio is the relationship between two numbers or sets of numbers in a balance sheet or other financial statement which gives an indication of a company's profitability, solvency and liquidity. The ratio is calculated by dividing one number by another. There are three main types of ratios:- profitability ratios, short-term liquidity ratios, and long-term liquidity ratios. Also known as Multiplier. See also Acid-Test Ratio, Capital Output Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Coverage Ratio, Debt Ratios, Leverage Ratios, Liquidity Ratios, Loan Ratio, and Price-Earnings Ratio. / Известен также как Произведение. Под Отношением понимается частное от деления одной величины на другую. Под Коэффициентом, от Латинских слов Co, означающее Совместно, и Efficiens, означающее Производящий, понимается множитель, обычно выражаемый цифрами. В статистике под коэффициентом понимается показатель, выраженный относительными величинами. Коэффициенты отражают:- вариацию величин признака (например, коэффициент ритмичности), взаимосвязь качестенно различных явлений (например, коэффициент плотности населения), скорость развития какого-либо явления (так называемые коэффициенты динамики), степень использования денежных, материальных или трудовых ресурсов (например, коэффициент эффективности), частоту возникновения явления (например, коэффициент рождаемости). Используются Коэффициент Материалоёмкости, Коэффициент Мощности, Коэффициент Полезного Действия (КПД), Коэффициент Полных Затрат, Коэффициент Прямых Затрат, Коэффициент Сменности Оборудования.

RATIO ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ СООТНОШЕНИЙ – Ratio Analysis:- the use of a ratio to compare the relative strength between any two entities. For example, an individual stock divided by the S&P 500 index can determine whether that stock is outperforming or underperforming the stock market as a whole. A rising ratio indicates that the numerator in the ratio is outperforming the denominator. Trend analysis can be applied to the ratio line itself to determine important turning points.

RATIO CALL SPREAD = СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПОКУПКУ, или XX) – Ratio Call Spread:- when to use:- usually entered when market is near A and user expects a slight to moderate rise in market but sees a potential for sell-off. One of the most common option spreads, seldom done more than 1:3 (two excess shorts) because of upside risk. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit, is equal to B – A – net cost of position (for call-vs.-call version), realized if market is at B at expiration or B – A + net credit of position (if long option premium is less than premium collected from the sale of two or more options). Loss characteristics:- loss limited on downside (to net cost of position in call-vs.-call, or no loss if position established at a credit) but open-ended if market rises. Rate of loss, if market rises beyond strike price B, is proportional to number of excess shorts in position. Decay characteristics:- depends on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays works to the benefit of the holder of this strategy. Category:- precision. Long call A, short calls B. For example, long 1 call @ A; short 2 calls @ B. / Одна из стратегий торговли опционами. Когда она используется? Обычно к ней прибегают тогда, когда рынок находится вблизи некоей цены A, и при этом делец ожидает рост рынка от незначительного до умеренного, но при этом видит и возможный потенциал для распродаж. Данная стратегия является наиболее распространённой среди курсовых разниц по опционам, редко когда случается более 1:3 (две лишние продажи) из-за возможного риска повышения цены на рынке. Характеристики прибыли:- максимальная прибыль, равная Сходная Цена B – Цена A – Чистый Расход по Позиции (для версии опцион на покупку против опциона на покупку), достигается лишь в том случае, если рынок находится на уровне сходной цены B по истечении срока действия или в случае, когда Сходная Цена B – Цена A + Чистый Кредит Позиции (если премия за опцион на покупку меньше премии, полученной от продажи двух или более опционов). Характеристики убытка:- убыток ограничен, когда цена на рынке движется вниз (до Чистого Расхода по Позиции для версии опцион на покупку против опциона на покупку, или без убытка, если позиция открыта при кредите); но убыток не ограничен, в случае если цена на рынке растёт. Ставка убытка, если цена на рынке превышает сходную цену B, пропорциональна числу лишних продаж в позиции. Характеристики истощения:- зависит от чистой временной стоимости, приобретённой или проданной посредством данной стратегии. Если большая временная стоимость продана, нежели куплено, то истощения временной стоимости работает в пользу держателя данной стратегии. Категория:- точность. Покупка опциона на покупку со сходной ценой A, продажа опционов на покупку со сходной ценой B. Например, покупка 1 опциона на покупку со сходной ценой A (long 1 call @ A); продажа 2 опционов на покупку со сходной ценой B (short 2 calls @ B).

RATIO HEDGE = СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ХЭДЬЖ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ) – Ratio Hedge:- the number of options compared to the number of futures contracts bought or sold in order to establish a hedge that is neutral or Delta neutral. / Число опционов, сопоставимое с числом фьючерсных контрактов, купленных или проданных, в соответствии с которым основывается хэдьж, являющийся нейтральным или нейтральным по Дельте.

RATIONAL–COMPREHENSIVE DECISION–MAKING = РАЦИОНАЛЬНО–ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЮЩЕЕ ПРИНЯТИЕ РЕШЕНИЯ – Rational-Comprehensive Decision-Making is a theoretical model of how public policy decisions are (or perhaps ought to be) taken. All possible options or approaches to solving the problem under study are identified and the costs and benefits of each option are assessed and compared with each other. The option that promises to yield the greatest net benefit is selected. The main problem with rational-comprehensive approaches is that it is often very costly in terms of time and other resources that must be devoted to gathering the relevant information. Often the costs and benefits of the various options are very uncertain and difficult to quantify for rigorous comparison. The costs of undertaking rational-comprehensive decision-making may themselves exceed the benefits to be gained in improved quality of decisions.

RATIO PUT SPREAD = СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ОПЦИОНАМ НА ПРОДАЖУ, или XX) – Ratio Put Spread:- when to use:- usually entered when market is near B and you expect market to fall slightly to moderately, but see a potential for sharp rise. One of the most common option spreads, seldom done more than 1:3 (two excess shorts) because of downside risk. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit in amount of B – A – net cost of position (for put-vs.-put version), realized if market is at A at expiration, or B – A + net credit of position (if long option premium is less than premium collected from the sale of two or more options). Loss characteristics:- loss limited on upside (to net cost of position in put-vs.-put version, or no loss if position established at a credit) but open-ended if market falls. Rate of loss, if market falls below strike price A, is proportional to number of excess shorts in position. Decay characteristics:- dependent on the net time value purchased or sold via this strategy. If more time value sold than bought, then time value decays work to the benefit of the holder. Category:- precision. Long put B, short puts A. For example, long 1 put @ B; short 2 puts @ A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

RATIO SPREAD = СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА, или КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА СООТНОШЕНИЯ, или СПРЭД СООТНОШЕНИЯ) – Ratio Spread:- this strategy, which applies to both puts and calls, involves buying or selling options at one strike price in greater number than those bought or sold at another strike price. Ratio spreads are typically designed to be delta neutral. Back Spreads and Front Spreads are types of ratio spreads. Any spread where the number of long market contracts and the number of short market contracts are unequal. A Ratio Spread involves buying different amounts of similar options with differing strike prices. The purchase of an in-the-money option is financed by the selling of more out-of-the-money options. Conversely, the out-of-the-money options are financed by selling less of an in-the-money option. / соотносительная (или пропорциональная) курсовая разница (ratio spread).

RATIO VERTICAL SPREAD = СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ (или ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ) ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА СООТНОШЕНИЯ, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД СООТНОШЕНИЯ) – The Ratio Vertical Spread:- in other words, if two traders were trading with each other and one put on a Backspread, the other trader would have on a Ratio Vertical Spread. Obviously, those traders would have very different opinions as to the market at that particular point in time. To be honest, I'm not a great fan of this type of spread, but I want to give you a sense of how to look at the other side of a trade. Also, occasionally this trade does set up nicely, and when it does there are some nice profits to be made. Let's start off with a definition. Definition:- A Ratio Vertical Spread is a Delta neutral options position that consists of more short options than long options on the same underlying stock. It can be established with either Calls or Puts in the same expiration month and is sometimes just referred to as a Ratio Call Spread or a Ratio Put Spread, respectively. There is also a Calendar or Diagonal Ratio Vertical Spread which has more options being sold in a far month than are being bought in a near month. These spreads are not very popular because the margin requirements are quite large. This is due to the fact that the long options would expire before the shorts, and therefore, the shorts are

not covered for margin purposes and are considered to be naked. As I've mentioned in previous articles, since the crash of 1987 most indexes and many stocks trade with a reverse or negative vertical skew. That means that OTM Puts will generally trade with a higher implied volatility (IV) than OTM Calls. This implies that we should sell the lower strike and buy the higher strike. Since we want to make the spread Delta neutral, it will set up much better with Puts than with Calls. To make a Ratio Vertical Spread Delta neutral, the ratio of short to long options is usually somewhere in the neighborhood of 2:1 or 3:2. Ratios greater than 3:1 should be avoided. Let's look at an example, of a Ratio Put Spread; With XYZ @ USD55.30, and the Oct 50 Put @ USD2.80 with a delta of –29, and the Oct 55 Put @ USD4.10 with a Delta of –46. If we sell 30 of the 50's and buy 20 of the 55's, we'll have a position that is net short 50 Deltas, which is close enough to be considered Delta neutral. It's calculated as follows:- –30 x –29 + 20 x –46 = –50. Of course if you're really a stickler you could have used a ratio of 30 to 19 which would have produced a delta of only –4. Now that's neutral! Also note, that the net cost of putting on this position is a credit of USD200, calculated as –30 x USD280 + 20 x USD410 = –USD200. For practice, you might want to try drawing a graph of a Ratio Call Spread. Try it and if you have trouble just send me an email. It is very important to be able to draw these graphs because a number of characteristics of the spreads become apparent just by looking. In this case, we can immediately see:- (i) there is limited gain potential on the upside; (ii) there is the possibility of a huge loss on the downside. (It would be unlimited, but the stock cannot go below 0.); and (iii) the best place for the stock to end up at expiration is where the 2 diagonal lines meet, which is the strike price of the short options. The maximum value of this position at expiration is at a stock price of USD50. At that point the 55 Put is worth USD5, but since it cost USD4.10, the profit is 20 x (5 – 4.10) x 100 = USD1 800. In addition, the 50 Put is worthless, but we took in a credit of USD2.80 so the profit on that option is 30 x 2.80 x 100 = USD8 400. The total profit is therefore USD10 200. As the stock declines from that point the position will lose USD1 000 for each USD1 move. So when the stock moves down 10.2 points to USD39.80, the entire profit will be eliminated. Further declines will result in an overall loss. On the other hand, if the stock price increases from USD50, the value of the position will lose USD2 000 for each USD1 move. When it gets to USD55, the position will have a small profit of USD200, which is the amount of the original credit taken in. Above USD55, both options become worthless, so the profit on the position is just the original credit of USD200. Let's look at the Greeks and see what else we can determine about this type of spread. Price:- since the position was put on delta neutral, we know a small move up or down in the price of the stock should not have much of an impact in the value of the spread initially. However, since the gamma of the position is negative, we want the price of the stock to not move very much. Time:- this position has positive theta, so time is working for you. To get the maximum benefit from the theta you probably would want to put this position on within 60 days or less to expiration. Volatility:- this position has negative vega, so a decrease in IV is helpful, which implies that it should be put on when volatility is high and expected to come in. So we see that a Ratio Put Spread is used when there is a reverse vertical skew and volatility is high and expected to return to normal levels. For maximum results, the options that are sold are at the strike price of where you think the stock will be at expiration. The long options should be a strike or 2 higher than that. As far as which expiration month to choose, you could use either the current front month or the one following. If you're able to put the position on for a small credit or even a small debit, there's no risk to the upside. I am sure that if not for the unlimited downside risk and the large margin requirement, this would be a more commonly used strategy. Ratio Vertical Spread is an option spread that creates profit from volatile circumstances. A small amount of closertothemoney options are bought than fartherfromthemoney options. Refer to Backspread. See also Front Spread. / попробуйте начертить график . Смотрите также Фронтальная Курсовая Разница или Фронтальный Спрэд (Front Spread).

RATLINE = ВЫБЛЕНКА – Ratline (maritime term):- a short length of small rope 'ratline stuff' running horizontally across shrouds, for a ladder step.

RATOON = РЕТОНЬО (или РАТЧУН, или ПОВТОРНАЯ, или КОРНЕВОЙ ОТПРЫСК, или ОТВОДОК, или ОТРОСТОК ОТ КОРНЯ) – Ratoon:- new tillers that grow from the stubble of harvested plants and may bear grains. These new tillers constitute the ratoon crop.

RATOON COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК РЕТОНЬО (или ПОВТОРНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК, или ОТРАСТАЕМЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК, или МНОГОЛЕТНИЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК, или ХЛОПЧАТНИК МНОГОЛЕТНИК) – Ratoon Cotton is a Cotton regrown from left-over root stock from a pervious season. A Cotton crop in which the stalks are cut down after harvest, but the crown and rootstock are left in the ground to regrow the following season. For pest and disease reasons, this form of cropping is not used in most countries. Also known as Stub Cotton. Crop that is cut back or cropped and is left to grow again for another season. The ratooning process for example for Cane is usually repeated three times so that three economical crops are taken from one original planting. / У сельскохозяйственной культуры Хлопчатника после сбора урожая стебли обрезаются под корень, но корневую шейку и корни подвоя оставляют в земле для последующего роста из них нового стебля в следующем сезоне. Во многих странах по причинам воздействия насекомых вредителей и болезней эта форма воспроизводства Хлопчатника не используется. Известен также как Срезанный Под Корень Хлопчатник (Stub Cotton). Растения, которые срезаны под корень или обработаны, и оставлены для дальнейшего роста в следующем сезоне. Процесс возобновления, например для тростника, обычно повторяется три раза; таким образом, с одного посева можно собрать три экономных урожая.

RATOON CROPPING = ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ РЕТОНЬО (или ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ РЕТОНЬО) – Ratoon Cropping is a cultivation of growth from stubble after a crop has been harvested to develop another crop. Conducted in level bunded fields where water is readily available for irrigation.

RATTAIL = КРЫСИНЫЙ ХВОСТИК – Rattail (or Rat's-Tail) is a narrow, round cord used for trimming and for macramé. See also Macramé. / Крысиный Хвостик, когда речь идёт о косичке или верёвочке. Смотрите также Макраме (Macramé).

RATTAIL FRINGE = БАХРОМА У КРЫСИНОГО ХВОСТИКА – Rattail Fringe is a decorative edging made of rattail in which the rattail forms loops across the edging. See also Rattail.

RATTEEN = РАТИН (или ЭПОНЖ, или БУКЛЕ) – Ratteen is a coarse woolen fabric. Ratteen or Rateen, a woolen fabric with a distinctive surface consisting of short curls of dense pile. The surface is produced by finishing the pile fabric on a special machine, which runs the cloth between two friction plates. The pattern resulting on the fabric's surface is determined by the material from which the upper plate is made (hair brush, plush, soft rubber, or cloth), the direction and amplitude of the plate's movement, and the amount of pressure the plate applies on the cloth. The fibers are rolled into balls, coiled into small knots or locks, or formed into waves. They are then fixed by heat treatment. In addition to improving the appearance of the fabric, the process imparts to the pile greater wear resistance. It is used in the manufacture of high-quality fabrics for overcoats. Ratteen is a coarse, loosely woven fabric of cotton, wool, rayon, etc, with a nubby or knotty surface. Ratteen is a thick, twilled woolen cloth. From French Ratiné, from Old French Rastin, from Raster, To Scrape, ultimately from Latin Rādere. Ratteen is a loosely woven fabric made with nubby or knotty yarns. / Под Ратином, от Французского слова Ratiné, понимается шерстяная ткань с характерной поверхностью, образуемой короткими завитками густого ворса. Поверхность ратинов получают путём отделки ворсовой ткани на ратинирующей машине. Ткань пропускают между 2 трущимися плитами. В зависимости от материала поверхности верхней плиты (волосяная щётка, плюш, мягкая резина или сукно), направления и амплитуды движения плиты, давления её на ткань получаются рисунки из ворса. Ворсинки

закатываются, образуя шарики, свёртываются в виде узелков, косичек или укладываются волнами, а затем фиксируются путём термообработки. Ратинирование, помимо улучшения внешнего вида, придаёт ворсу большую стойкость к истиранию и используется при изготовлении высококачественных тканей для пальто (например, драп-ратин).

RAU = RAJENDRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

RAVC = RETURN AFTER VARIABLE COST

RAVEL = СНОВАЛЬНОЕ БЁРДО (или НИТЕРАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ГРЕБЕНЬ) – Ravel is a type of comb or rail with projecting teeth for separating and guiding warp ends.

RAVELING = РАСПУСКАНИЕ (или РАСПУТЫВАНИЕ, или РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Raveling is the process of undoing or separating the weave or knit of a fabric.

RAVELLED STITCH = ЗАПУТАННЫЙ (или СПУТАННЫЙ, или РАЗДЕЛЁННЫЙ, или РАСПУТАННЫЙ) СТЕЖОК (или ПЕТЛЯ) – (1) Ravelled Stitch:- caused by feed dog cuts on thread, skipped stitches and unbalanced tensions. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. (2) Ravelled Stitches:- can result from partial severance of thread. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

RAW COTTON = НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК (или СЫРОЙ ХЛОПОК) – Raw Cotton (gin output) contains cotton fiber as well as small plant parts and field trash that are not removed by the ginning process. The cotton fiber at this stage has a coating of oils and waxes that make it hydrophobic. Raw fiber is suitable for making nonwovens to be used in industrial products where absorbency and aesthetics are not important. In some cases, fabrics made with raw fiber can be wet processed in the same manner as woven and knitted fabrics. / выработка (output).

RAW COTTON PRICE = ЦЕНА НА НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК (или ЦЕНА НА СЫРОЙ ХЛОПОК) – Raw Cotton Price:- in the Cotton industry of the United States, there are several different Cotton price series, each of which represents a different time and space dimensions in the market. All price series, ranging from US farm prices to international prices, are linked by common fundamental demand and supply factors. See also Farm Price, Futures Price, International Price, Mill Price, and Spot Price.

RAW EDGES = НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЕ КРАЯ – Raw Edges:- an exposed edge of fabric due to poor folder adjustment. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

RAW FIBERS = НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или СЫРЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Raw Fiber is a textile fiber in its natural state, such as silk 'in the gum' and cotton as it comes from the bale. Textile fibers in their natural state before any manufacturing activity has taken place; for example, cotton as it comes from the bale. / Текстильные волокна в их естественном виде перед тем как они подверглись бы любому процессу переработки; например, хлопковое волокно, которое извлекается из кип.

RAW GERMPLASM = СЫРАЯ ГЕРМОПЛАЗМА – Raw Germplasm:- genetic material that has been derived from plants or native populations or parental material of unproven genetic status. Much selection pressure must be applied to such materials in order to derive superior performing varieties. Specifically defined as F_4, S_3, or earlier; coefficient of inbreeding equivalent to that of F_4, S_3, or lower.

RAW INVENTORIES = СЫРЬЕВЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ – Raw Inventories is the total value of raw material inventories on hand at the end of the period.

RAW MATERIAL = СЫРОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Raw Material is a material or substance used in the primary production or manufacturing of a good. Raw materials are often natural resources such as oil, iron and wood. Before being used in the manufacturing process raw materials often are altered to be used in different processes. Raw materials are often referred to as Commodities, which are bought and sold on commodities exchanges around the world. Raw materials are sold in what is called the Factor Market. This is because raw materials are factors of production along with labor and capital. Raw materials are so important to the production process that the success of a country's economy can be determined by the amount of natural resources the country has within its own borders. A country that has abundant natural resources does not need to import as many raw materials, and has an opportunity to export the materials to other countries. / Под Сырьём или Сырыми Материалы понимаются предметы труда, подвергшиеся ранее воздействию труда и подлежащие дальнейшей переработке, например, добытая руда или полученное после джинирования хлопковое волокно. В экономике под Предметами Труда понимается всё то, что подвергается обработке, на что направлен труд человека. Они даны природой, например, нефть, руда, уголь, или же являются продуктами труда – сырым материалом, например, древесина, металл, хлопок и так далее. Сырьё или Сырой Материал – предмет труда, на добычу или производство которого был затрачен труд (железная руда на металлургическом заводе, хлопок на текстильной фабрике, зерно на мукомольном предприятии и так далее). По происхождению различают промышленное и сельскохозяйственное сырьё. Промышленное сырьё подразделяется на искусственное (заменители кожи, синтетические смолы и пластмассы и так далее) и минеральное (графит, нефть, руды металлов, уголь и тому подобное). Сельскохозяйственное сырьё подразделяют на растительное и животного происхождения.

RAW NATURAL GAS = НЕОЧИЩЕННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ (или НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Raw Natural Gas is a mixture containing methane plus all or some of the following:- ethane, propane, butane, pentanes, condensates, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, helium, hydrogen, water vapor and minor impurities. Raw natural gas is the gas found naturally in the ground prior to processing. / Смесь, содержащая метан плюс все или некоторые из следующих составляющих:- этан, пропан, бутан, пентаны, конденсаты, азот, углекислый газ, сульфид водорода, гелий, водород, водяной пар и малозначительные примеси. Неочищенный природный газ относится с газу, найденному в естественных условиях в подземных залежах до того, как будет пущен в переработку.

RAW RICE = ГРУБЫЙ РИС (или НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ РИС) – Raw Rice is a dehulled and milled Rice not subjected to steaming or parboiling.

RAW SILK = ШЁЛК–СЫРЕЦ (или НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ ШЁЛК) – (1) Silk is a natural protein fiber, some forms of which can be woven into textiles. The best-known type of silk is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm larvae reared in captivity (sericulture). In silk manufacture, the first operation is reeling. The cocoons, having been sorted for color and texture, are steamed or placed in warm water to soften the natural gum. They are then unwound; each cocoon may give from 2 000 to 3 000 ft (610–915 m) of filament, from 4 to 18 strands of which are reeled or twisted together to make an even thread strong enough to handle. This is called Raw Silk. Formerly a hand process, this work is now done in Europe and in some parts of the Orient in factories on simple machines called Filatures. Raw Silk:- animal fiber produced by certain insects as building material for cocoons and webs. In commercial use it refers almost entirely to filament from cocoons produced by the caterpillars of several moth species of the genus Bombyx, commonly called Silkworms. Silk is a

continuous filament around each cocoon. It is freed by softening the cocoon in water and then locating the filament end; the filaments from several cocoons are unwound at the same time, sometimes with a slight twist, to form a single strand. In the process called Throwing, several very thin strands are twisted together to make thicker, stronger yarn. Silk was discovered in China sometime before 2700 BC, and the secret of its production was closely guarded for millennia. Along with jade and spices, silk was the primary commodity traded along the Silk Road beginning about 100 BC. Since World War II, nylon and other synthetic fibers have replaced silk in many applications (e.g., parachutes, hosiery, dental floss), but silk remains an important luxury material for clothing and home furnishings. More than 50% of the world's silk is still produced in China. Untreated silk as reeled from a cocoon. A fine lustrous fiber composed mainly of fibroin and produced by certain insect larvae to form cocoons, especially the strong, elastic, fibrous secretion of silkworms used to make thread and fabric. Raw Silk is a continuous silk containing no twist that has been drawn off of cocoons. The fibers are often un-degummed. Raw Silk is a term used incorrectly for wild silk. Raw silk is the silk fiber before it has been processed in any way. Kaw silk is coated with a glue-like substance called Sericin. The sericin is removed in later processing and is not silk. Raw Silk:- continuous filaments of silk, with no twist, which have been reeled from cocoons but are unprocessed and still containing sericin. / Виды (Species). первой операцией является разматывание. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}) и другие . грена, гренаж . Сырьём для шёлковой промышленности являются шёлк-сырец и химические нити. Наибольшее распространение получили химические нити:- искусственные (ацетатные и вискозные) и синтетические (полиамидные, полиэфирные и другие). Шёлк-сырец обладает рядом свойств, сообщающих высокие физико-механические и потребительские свойства тканям и трикотажным полотнам. Нити шёлка-сырца обладают приятным блеском, зависящим от породы коконов, условий выкормки шелкопряда и условий обработки. Натуральный шёлк обладает плохой теплопроводностью и является плохим проводником электричества, поэтому его часто используют в качестве изоляционного материала в электропромышленности. Он также обладает высокой гигроскопичностью, хорошими механическими свойствами; относительная разрывная нагрузка в зависимости от линейной плотности нитей и некоторых других особенностей коконов изменяется в пределах 26–38 сантиНьютонов на текс (сН/текс). Кручение натурального шёлка и химических нитей проводится с целью придания им определённых полезных свойств, обеспечивающих их дальнейшую переработку в текстильные изделия с высокими эксплуатационными показателями и своеобразными внешними эффектами. Шелкокрутильное производство по сравнению с крутильными производствами других отраслей текстильной промышленности имеет ряд особенностей:- (i) разнообразие выпускаемых кручёных изделий; (ii) сочетание механических процессов (перематывание, трощение и кручение) с химической обработкой (замачивание, эмульсирование, сушка, запаривание); (iii) сравнительно большая длительность и прерывность производственного процесса (до 12 переходов); и (iv) разнообразие конструкций и типов используемых крутильных машин и другие. Кручёный шёлк производится в широком ассортименте:- (i) по назначению – для ткацкого и трикотажного производств, технических целей (изоляционный, хирургический), широкого потребления (галантерейный, парфюмерный, швейный); (ii) по направлению крутки – S и Z; (iii) по степени крутки – слабой (α_T = 1 … 11), средней (α_T = 20 … 24, муслин), сильной (α_T = 56 … 76, креп); и (iv) по характеру крутки – однокруточный, двухкруточный, многокруточный. Различают три вида расположения нити в сечении (структуры):- (i) Стержневая структура – одна или несколько нитей в процессе кручения поочерёдно становятся осевыми, а остальные располагаются вокруг них по винтовым линиям. Структура устойчива, но необходимо сохранять постоянство натяжения скручиваемых нитей. (ii) Трубчатая структура – все элементарные нити располагаются по винтовым линиям и ни одна из них не является осевой. Все нити натянуты одинаково, и структура устойчива при небольшом числе скручиваемых элементов. При пяти сложениях может уже возникнуть стержневая структура. (iii) Штопорная структура – центральная нить или несколько нитей натянуты намного больше, а остальные на неё (или на них) навиты. Натуральный шёлк поступает на шелкопрядильные предприятия преимущественно в мотках. Мотки шёлка-сырца обладают заклеенностью, поэтому их необходимо подготовить к разматыванию. Подготовка шёлка-сырца к разматыванию включает замачивание мотков, их отжим, расщипывание и расправку, сушку. Замачивание шёлка-сырца необходимо для размягчения серицина в склеенных местах мотков и снижения электризации. Нити после замачивания становятся мягкими и гибкими. Эмульсия для замасливания шёлка-сырца состоит из воды, мыла, масла или жиров, глицерина, антисептических и антистатических веществ. В результате замачивания шёлка-сырца ухудшаются разрывные характеристики и снижается связность. Для уменьшения вредного действия замачивания делают следующее:- (i) эмульсируют шёлк-сырец при разматывании коконов путём нанесения эмульсии на нить или добавления эмульсии в таз кокономотальных машин; (ii) получают шёлк-сырец на жёстких паковках непосредственно на кокономотальных машинах; и (iii) эмульсируют нити шёлка-сырца на мотальных машинах первого перехода крутильного производства. Масса замоченного шёлка-сырца примерно в 3–4 раза больше массы сухого материала, избыточную влагу отжимают в центрифугах. После отжима влаги мотки расщипывают. Расщипывание необходимо для расправки мотков и разъединения нитей в местах их склейки. Шёлк-сырец следует расщипывать и расправлять не позднее чем через 3 часа после замачивания, эту операцию проводят вручную. Расщипывание требуется выполнять внимательно и аккуратно, иначе мотки могут ещё больше запутаться, что увеличит обрывность при перематывании. Затем мотки сушат. Сушить мотки можно в естественных условиях в специальных камерах или при повышенной температуре (32–38 °C), используя подогретый воздух, подаваемый снизу. Сушка в естественных условиях способствует лучшему сохранению свойств шёлка-сырца, но требуется больше времени.

(2) Fabric or yarn made from untreated silk. Raw Silk:- this is a slightly nubby fabric with random flecks in a natural, off-white color. It has a somewhat rough texture and a gentle drape. Also known as Silk Noil.

RAW–STOCK DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СЫРЬЯ – Raw-Stock Dyeing is the dyeing of fibers before spinning into yarn. It is synonymous with fiber-dyed. See also Fiber-Dyed.

RAW SUGAR = САХАР СЫРЕЦ – Raw Sugar is the residue left after sugar cane has been processed to remove molasses and refine the sugar crystals. Because raw sugar contains contaminants such as molds and fibers, it is (in the US) purified. Raw Sugar or Natural Brown Sugar is a semi-finished product in cane sugar or beet sugar production. Raw sugar has a yellow to brown color because the syrup has not been removed completely from the sugar crystals. This sugar still contains vitamins, minerals and other impurities giving additional aroma. Raw sugars are popular in wholefood cooking because of their relative high portion of vitamins, minerals and trace elements. So-called Raw Sugars comprise yellow to brown sugars made by clarifying the source syrup by boiling and drying with heat, until it becomes a crystalline solid, with minimal chemical processing. Raw Sugar is a type of light brown coarse sugar containing the natural molasses present in sugarcane. Types of raw sugar include demerara, muscovado, and turbinado. (i) Demerara (also spelled as 'Demerera') is used as the generic name of a type of specialty raw cane sugar often used in home baking and in sweetening coffee and tea. Demerara is normally brown in color – the natural color of cane sugar. Demerara has a coarse texture due to its large crystals. It takes its name from the Demerara colony in Guyana, the original source of this type of sugar, which is produced today mainly in Mauritius. Demerara is a type of unrefined sugar with a large grain. Its color is pale to golden yellow. It comes from pressed sugar cane which is then steamed for the juice to form thick cane syrup. The syrup is dehydrated to form large golden brown crystals. As it is not refined much, it is rich and creamy. The sugar was first made in a colony in Guyana. Mass production later moved to Mauritius. Another type is London demerara which is refined sugar with added molasses. It is a crunchy type of sugar. In cooking, demerara is known for

changing the texture or color of recipes. In the United States, demerara is known as Turbinado Sugar, produced in Hawai'i. (ii) Muscovado is a type of unrefined brown sugar with a strong molasses flavor. Also known as 'Barbados Sugar' or 'Moist Sugar', it is very dark brown and slightly coarser and stickier than most brown sugars. Unlike most other brown sugars, which are made by adding molasses to refined white sugar, muscovado takes its flavor and color from its source, sugarcane juice. It offers good resistance to high temperatures and has a reasonably long shelf life. This unrefined sugar goes well with coffee and other beverages, and was one of the most prominent export commodities of the Philippines, especially from the Negros region from the 1800s until the late 1970s. It is commonly used in baking recipes and making whiskey. (iii) Turbinado sugar, also known as Turbinated Sugar, is made from sugar cane extract. It is produced by crushing freshly cut sugar cane; the juice obtained is evaporated by heat, then crystallized. The crystals are spun in a centrifuge, or turbine (thus the name), to remove excess moisture, resulting in the characteristic large, light brown crystals. Turbinado sugar is similar in appearance to brown sugar but paler, with larger crystals, and in general the two can be exchanged freely in recipes. Turbinado sugar differs from refined white sugar in that it is obtained or crystallized from the initial pressing of sugar cane. Turbinado and demerara sugars are the same. United Kingdom recipes tend to call for demerara, while in the United States, they are apt to use the term turbinado. In the United States, most turbinado sugar is produced in Hawaii and is often sold as an organic product. The popular Hawaiian product sold in the United States is produced on Maui and marketed under the name brand 'Sugar in the Raw'. Sugar In The Raw is a natural, unrefined sugar made from sugar cane grown in Maui. Juice is extracted from the sugar cane, and then crystallized through evaporation. These crystals are rinsed with a very small amount of water to remove just enough stickiness to make the product free flowing. We pack this turbinado sugar and market it as Sugar In The Raw. Raw Sugar futures are traded on the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®). / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Фьючерсы на сахар сырец были предметом торговли в Нью Йоркской Палате Торговли (Нью Йоркском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), ныне Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Ю.Эс., Инк. (ICE Futures US, Inc.).

RAW WOOD = НЕОБРАБОТАННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Raw Wood is a wood which has not undergone processing or treatment. / Необработанная Древесина – это древесина, не прошедшая переработку или обработку.

RAW WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ–СЫРЬЁ (или СЫРАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Raw Wool is a wool in the grease, as shorn from the sheep. Same as Grease Wool. / Шерсть-Сырьё – грязная, немытая рунная шерсть.

RAY FLORET = КРАЕВОЙ ЦВЕТОЧЕК (или ЯЗЫЧКОВЫЙ ЦВЕТОЧЕК) – Ray Floret is one of the outer tubular flowers of a composite flower head when different from those of the center.

RAY FLOWER = КРАЕВОЙ ЦВЕТОК (или ЯЗЫЧКОВЫЙ ЦВЕТОК) – Ray Flower is one of the outer irregular florets, typically with a single tongue-shaped corolla, on flower heads of some Species of Compositae (Sunflower Family). / трубчатых цветков сложного цветка. Краевой Цветок в соцветии сложноцветных. Язычковый Цветок соцветия сложноцветных – один из внешних иррегулярных (неправильных) цветочков, типично с единственным венчиком (corolla) в форме язычка, на цветочных головках или головках цветка (flower heads) некоторых Видов Сложноцветных (Семейства Подсолнечников).

RAYON FIBER = ВОЛОКНО РЭЙОН (или ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Rayon is a manufactured, regenerated cellulosic fiber. It is produced from naturally occurring polymers, so it is neither a truly synthetic fiber nor a natural fiber; it is a semi-synthetic fiber that usually has a high-luster quality, giving it a bright shine. Some major rayon fiber uses include apparel (e.g., blouses, dresses, jackets, lingerie, linings, scarves, suits, ties, hats, socks), furnishings (e.g., bedspreads, blankets, window treatments, upholstery, slipcovers), industrial uses (e.g., medical surgery products, nonwoven products, tire cord) and other uses (e.g., yarn, feminine hygiene products, diapers). Rayon is a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, derived from wood pulp, cotton linters, or other vegetable matter. Rayon is a generic term, coined in 1924, for artificial textile material composed of reconstituted, regenerated, and purified cellulose derived from plant sources. Developed in the late XIX century as a substitute for silk, this first semi-synthetic fiber is sometimes misnamed 'Artificial Silk'. The first practical steps toward producing a synthetic fiber were represented by attempts to work with the highly flammable nitrocellulose, produced by treating cotton cellulose with nitric acid. In 1884 and 1885 in London, Joseph Wilson Swan exhibited fibers made of nitrocellulose that had been treated with chemicals in order to change the material back to nonflammable cellulose. Swan did not follow up the demonstrations of his invention, so that the development of rayon as a practical fiber really began in France, with the work of Louis-Marie-Hilaire Bernigaud, comte de Chardonnet, who is frequently called the father of the rayon industry. In 1889 Chardonnet exhibited fibers made by squeezing a nitrocellulose solution through spinnerettes, hardening the emerging jets in warm air, and then reconverting them to cellulose by chemical treatment. Manufacture of Chardonnet silk, later known as Rayon, the first commercially produced man-made fiber, began in 1891 at a factory in Besançon. Although Chardonnet's process was simple and involved a minimum of waste, it was slow, expensive, and potentially dangerous. In 1890 another French chemist, Louis-Henri Despeissis, patented a process for making fibers from cuprammonium rayon. This material was based on the Swiss chemist Matthias Eduard Schweizer's discovery in 1857 that cellulose could be dissolved in a solution of copper salts and ammonia and, after extrusion, be regenerated in a coagulating bath. In 1908 the German textile firm J.-P. Bemberg began to produce cuprammonium rayon as Bemberg (trademark) silk. A third type of cellulose – and the most popular type in use today – was produced in 1891 from a syrupy yellow liquid that three British chemists, Charles Cross, Edward Bevan, and Clayton Beadle, discovered by the dissolution of cellulose xanthate in dilute sodium hyroxide. By 1905 Courtaulds Ltd, the British silk firm, was producing this fiber, which became known as Viscose Rayon (or simply Viscose). In 1911 the American Viscose Corporation began production in the United States. Modern manufacture of viscose rayon has not changed in its essentials. Purified cellulose is first treated with caustic soda (sodium hydroxide). After the alkali cellulose has aged, carbon disulfide is added to form cellulose xanthate, which is dissolved in sodium hydroxide. This viscous solution (viscose) is forced through spinnerettes. Emerging from the holes, the jets enter a coagulating bath of acids and salts, in which they are reconverted to cellulose and coagulated to form a solid filament. The filament may be manipulated and modified during the manufacturing process to control lustre, strength, elongation, filament size, and cross section as demanded. Rayon fiber remains an important fiber, although production has declined in industrial countries because of environmental concerns connected with the release of carbon disulfide into the air and salt by-products into streams. It has many properties similar to cotton and can also be made to resemble silk. In apparel, it is used alone or in blends with other fibers in applications where cotton is normally used. High-strength rayon, produced by drawing (stretching) the filaments during manufacture to induce crystallization of the cellulose polymers, is made into tire cord for use in automobile tires. Rayon is also blended with wood pulp in paper making. New name for artificial silk in the United States. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) defines Rayon as:- a generic term for filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by a pressing or drawing the cellulose solution through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament. The US Federal Trade Commission defines Rayon as:- a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which the substituents have replaced not more than 15 per cent of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups. Thus, rayon is a man-made cellulosic fiber, a regenerated fiber. The cellulose base for the manufacture of rayon is obtained from wood pulp or cotton linters, which are the short brown fibers left on the cotton seed after the first-time ginning on the plantation, or at the community gin. Wood pulp for rayon also comes from pine, spruce or hemlock chips. Rayon fibers, like cotton, leave an ash when burned. About 66 per cent of all cellulosic

fibers are produced by the viscose method; about 32 per cent by the acetate method, with the cuprammonium method supplying the remainder. The name Rayon was coined in 1924 by Mr Kenneth Lord of the firm of Galey & Lord, Inc., now a division of Burlington Industries, Inc. It has been a true household word for years. A man-made fiber made from regenerated cellulose. Rayon is the first successful man-made fiber, rayon was originally called Artificial Silk. It is made from cellulose and is weak when wet. Rayon is soft and comfortable and dyes well, but is weakened by exposure to sunlight. Because of its low wet strength, rayon may shrink or stretch unless treated. Two main processes are used in this country to produce rayon:- viscose process and cuprammonium process. Several different modifications of these types of rayon are being made and consist of the following. See also Cellulose. Rayon is a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, derived from wood pulp, cotton linters, or other vegetable matter. Today, various names for rayon fibers are taken from different manufacturing processes. The two most commonly used production methods for rayon are the cuprammonium process and the viscose process. Rayon has a silky feel, lustrous appearance, good draping qualities and dyes well. Rayon is used for tops, skirts, shirts and dresses. Rayon Fiber is a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups. Rayon fibers include yarns and fibers made by the viscose process, the cuprammonium process, and the now obsolete nitrocellulose and saponified acetate processes. Generally, in the manufacture of rayon, cellulose derived from wood pulp, cotton linters, or other vegetable matter is dissolved into a viscose spinning solution. The solution is extruded into an acid-salt coagulating bath and drawn into continuous filaments. Groups of these filaments may be made in the form of yarns or cut into staple. Characteristics:- Rayon yarns are made in a wide range of types in regard to size, physical characteristics, strength, elongation, luster, handle, suppleness, etc. They may be white or solution dyed. Strength is regulated by the process itself and the structure of the yarn (see also Polynosic Fiber). Luster is reduced by including delustering materials, such as titanium dioxide pigments, in the fiber when it is extruded. The suppleness of the yarn is controlled by the number of filaments in the yarn, the denier or gauge of the individual filaments or fibers, and the fiber cross-section. End Uses:- Rayon is used in draperies, bedspreads, upholstery, blanket, dish towels, curtains, throw rugs, tire cord, industrial products, sport shirts, slacks, suitings, dress goods, and linings and in blends with other fibers to enhance functional and aesthetic qualities, e.g., with polyester in permanent-press fabrics. Rayon is a generic term for man-made fibers composed of regenerated cellulose derived from trees, cotton and woody plants. Characteristics:- high absorbency, bright or dull luster, pleasant feel or hand, good draping qualities, ability to be dyed in brilliant colors and superior strength. The Manufacturing Process of Rayon:- for a very long period of human history, man depended on natural elements to make fibers for clothing. These were natural fibers. However, with the technological advances many man made synthetic fibers were developed. Man-made fibers have two main categories:- one that are made from natural products (cellulosic fibers) and the other that are synthesized from chemical compounds (noncellulosic polymer fibers). Rayon fiber is a natural-based material made from the cellulose of wood pulp or cotton fiber. In fact, they are made from reformed or regenerated cellulose. As such, they are identified as regenerated cellulose fibers. History of Rayons:- the invention of rayon can be related to the invention of an apparatus in 1840 that drew synthetic filaments through small holes. In 1855, Georges Audemars, a Swiss chemist, discovered how to make cellulose nitrate. Later in 1884, Count Hilaire de Chardonnet made the first man made fibers from nitrocellulose. He came to be known as the 'Father Of Rayon'. He got the original French patent and also won financial support through which, he established the world's first rayon factory. Subsequently, other scientists developed more cost-effective ways of making many other types of rayon. The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) officially recognized man made textile filaments in 1925 when it allowed the use of the name, 'Rayon' for yarns obtained from cellulose or its derivatives. Till now, it was known as Artificial Silk or Imitation Silk. With the production and types of man made fibers increasing and given various trademarks, the FTC again made a rule in 1937 that any fiber or yarn produced chemically from cellulose must be designated as rayon. However, confusion prevailed among the masses because at least four different types of rayon with some similar and some different properties came into being. It was because of the fact that there were basically two groups of rayon:- one consisting of regenerated pure cellulose and the other of a cellulose compound. These different compositions gave different properties. Therefore, in 1952, the FTC ruled that there would be two categories of cellulose fibers- rayon fiber (pure cellulose) and acetate fiber (cellulose compound). Production of Rayon Filament:- the Basic Method:- the basic method of producing rayon filament is similar to the natural silk manufacturing process followed by the silk worms who transform the cellulose of mulberry trees into two fine filaments. A liquid substance of cellulose is forced through a metal cap or nozzle called Spinneret. The spinneret is perforated with small holes through each of which, a filament is extruded. The extruded filament gets solidified by a liquid bath as it comes from the spinneret. The number of holes in the spinneret vary from 1 to 20 000 and filaments of equal size are produced simultaneously. Subsequently, these filaments are combined by twisting to make rayon yarn of required diameter. Types of Rayon:- there are basically two types of rayons – viscose rayon and high-wet-modulus (HWM) rayon – categorized on the basis of two principal methods of making rayon. As the two methods differ in specific features of manufacture so the two fibers differ in important characteristics. However, both, the viscose fiber and high-wet-modulus fiber are classified as regenerated rayons because the original raw material (cellulose) is changed chemically into another form, which is then changed (regenerated) into cellulose again. Purified cellulose in fiber form is produced due to these changes. Viscose Rayon:- the Viscose Process for Manufacturing Rayon:- viscose rayon is made from cotton linter or wood pulp generally obtained from pine, spruce, or hemlock trees. Cotton linter is the residue cotton fiber which cling to cotton seed after the ginning process. Wood chips or cotton fibers are treated to make sheets of purified cellulose, resembling white blotters. The cellulose sheets are then soaked in sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), producing sheets of alkali cellulose. The resultant substance is broken up into fluffy white flakes or grains known as Cellulose Crumbs. These crumbs are aged in metal containers for 2 to 3 days under controlled temperature and humidity. Liquid carbon disulfide is added to the aged crumbs which turns the cellulose into cellulose xanthate, light orange-colored crumbs. The cellulose xanthate is dissolved in a weak solution of caustic soda, resulting into a thick viscose solution that appears like honey in color and consistency. The viscose is aged, filtered and vacuum treated to remove air bubbles which cause the filament to break. The viscose solution is then forced through a spinneret into sulfuric acid which coagulates the cellulose of the soluble cellulose xanthate to produce pure regenerated cellulose filaments. If staple fiber is to be produced, a large spinneret with large holes is used. If filament fiber is being produced, then a spinneret with smaller holes is used. After extrusion from spinneret, the viscose rayon fibers are processed into filament or spun staple yarns by one of several methods. There are basically three methods of such processing:- Pot, or Box Spinning; Spool Spinning; and Continuous Spinning. In Pot Spinning, the filaments are removed from the coagulating bath by passing over a series of godet wheels and are stretched thereon under controlled tension. This stretching reduces the diameter of the filaments and makes them more uniform in size. It also make the filaments more strong. The filaments are then put into a rapidly spinning cylinder called Topham Box, resulting in a cake-like strings that stick to the sides of the Topham Box. After removing the cake, it is thoroughly washed, treated to remove any residual chemical substances, bleached, rinsed, dried, and wound on cones or spools. In Spool Spinning, the filaments may be drawn from the coagulating bath over guides and rollers and wound on perforated spools. A washing solution is forced through the spools' holes to cleanse filaments which are then bleached, rinsed, dried, and wound on cones or spools or put in skeins. In Continuous Spinning, upon extrusion from the spinneret, the filaments may be carried in one continuous process over the godet wheels through a series of reels as they are washed, purified, bleached, dried, twisted, finished and wound onto desired package. After treatment with textile chemicals, various weaving processes are carried out to produce rayon fabrics. Different varieties of yarns such as monofilament yarns, multifilament yarns, spun yarns etc permit the

manufacturing of a wide variety of fabrics. Spun rayon yarns can be used for making fabrics similar to cotton fabrics, linen fabrics or wool fabrics. Rayon filament yarns can make fabrics resembling silk fabrics. Finally, various finishing processes are carried out to enhance the appearance of these fabrics and to improve their serviceability. Most common finishes include calendaring for smoothness, embossing for decorative effects, flame resistance, napping (spun rayons only) for softness and warmth, preshrinking for greater dimensional stability, stiffening, water resistance, wrinkle resistance etc. High-Wet-Modulus (HWM) Rayon – The Differences in Manufacturing Process:- viscose rayon has its own limitations. It loses up to 70% of its strength when wet. In fact, in 1950s, when first developed, rayon was used in industrial products and home furnishings only and not for clothing. This was due to the fact that viscose rayon fibers were too weak as compared to other fibers intended to be used in apparel making. In 1960, commercial production was started for a rayon that had similar strength as of cotton fabrics and retained most of the strength, even when wet. It was high-wet-modulus (HWM) rayon. It is also known as Modified Rayon. The process for manufacturing high-wet-modulus rayon is almost similar to that for making viscose rayon but with a few exceptions:- (i) initially, when the purified cellulose sheets are bathed in a caustic soda solution, a weaker caustic soda is used while making HWM rayon. (ii) Alkali crumbs or the viscose solution, neither of the two are aged in the HWM process of making rayon. (iii) When making HWM rayon, the filaments are stretched to a greater degree than when making viscose rayon. Rayon is the generic term applied to filaments made from modified cellulose solutions by extrusion through orifices. Rayon Fiber is a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which the substituents have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogen molecules of the hydroxyl group. Rayon yarns may be white or solution dyed. The process itself and the structure of the yarn regulate their strength. Rayon (viscose) is a fabric made from rayon, namely any of a group of smooth textile fibers made from regenerated cellulose by extrusion through minute holes. A manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15 percent of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl group. The first chemical fibers produced in Japan are Rayon Fibers. The rayon fibers are produced from wooden pulp as a raw material and are constituted of cellulose just as cotton and flax fibers. Rayon fibers are superior in moisture and water absorbency, and are dyeable deeply and colorfully with a variety of dyestuffs. Woven and knitted fabrics are superior in drapability and can represent the beautiful silhouette. Thus the rayon fabrics are reevaluated as fashion clothing. There are two types of rayon fibers, i.e. filament yarns and staple fibers. Filament yarns are used for fabrics for women's clothing and linings. In addition, flat filament yarns are used for raw materials for caps and hats and handicraft yarns. Staple fibers are used for fabrics for women's clothing, curtain, textile wall-covering, wet tissue, wrapping paper for cakes, etc. Furthermore, staple fibers with enhanced tenacity are also produced and are used for backing cloth for automotive leather-like decorative products. End-Uses:- (i) For clothing:- Fabrics for Women's & children's wear, Blouses, Interlinings, Lingerie, Accessories for Japanese Dresses, etc. (ii) For home furnishings and bedding:- Curtain, Textile Wall Coverings, Upholstery, Blankets, Bedclothes, etc. (iii) For industrial uses:- Substrate Cloth for Leather-like Products, Backing Cloth for Adhesive Tape. (iv) For other uses:- Wet Tissue, Diapers for Babies, Cosmetic Puff, Wrapping Paper for Cakes and Medicines, Tea Bags, Caps and Hats, Handicraft Yarn, Furoshiki (Square Fabric for Wrapping Things), Bags, Footwear, etc. Features:- (i) Abundant in moisture absorbency, easily dyeable with a variety of dyestuffs and beautiful colors and patterns are freely obtainable. (ii) Because rayon fibers are friendly with other types of fibers, they are frequently used as blended and union cloth. They are suitable for a variety of fabrics. (iii) Most suitable for underwear, linings, and summer wear thanks to the dry tactile feeling to the human skin. (iv) In addition to the normal rayon fibers, other rayon filament yarns and rayon staple fibers are available with enhanced tenacity. The former is used mainly for tire cord yarns and the later is used for the substrate cloth for coated fabrics. Care Instructions:- (i) Rayon fibers are rather weakened by wetting; and (ii) please avoid hard rubbing and squeezing during the laundering. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Дьжосэф Вилсан Сван (Joseph Wilson Swan). Кенэс Лод (Kenneth Lord) из фирмы Галей Энд Лод, Инк. (Galey & Lord, Inc.), ныне подразделение Болиньтчэн Индэстриз, Инк. (Burlington Industries, Inc.). В 1855 Швейцарский химик Жорж Одемар (Georges Audemars). Чуть позже, в 1884, Граф Илер дё Шардонэ (Count Hilaire de Chardonnet) произвёл . Щёлочь (Alkali). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). щелочная целлюлоза или алкалицеллюлоза (alkali cellulose). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). с работы Люи-Мари-Илер Бэрниго, графа из Шардонэ (Louis-Marie-Hilaire Bernigaud, comte de Chardonnet), который часто упоминается в качестве отца гидратцеллюлозной индустрии. Выработка Шардонэшного шёлка, прозванного позднее гидратцеллюлозой (rayon), первого коммерчески производимого искусственного волокна, началось в 1891 на фабрике в Безансоне (Besançon). Несмотря на то, что Шардонэшный процесс был лёгким и сопровождался минимумом отходов, он был длительным, дорогостоящим и потенциально опасным. В 1890 другой Французский химик, Люи-Ори Дэпэсси (Louis-Henri Despeissis), запатентовал процесс. Этот материал был основан на открытии Швейцарского химика Матиаса Эдуарда Швайца (Matthias Eduard Schweizer) от 1857 . Немецкая текстильная фирма Йот.-Пэ. Бэмбэрг (J.-P. Bemberg). Искусственное волокно, сделанное из регенерированной целлюлозы. Первоначально оно именовалось как Искусственный Шёлк (Artificial Silk). Рэйон – торговое название вискозного, ацетатного, медноаммиачного и нитратного волокна или искусственного шёлка, полученного химическим путём из целлюлозы или на базе целлюлозы. Под Гидратцеллюлозой понимается одна из структурных модификаций целлюлозы – твёрдое вещество белого цвета. Получают осаждением природной целлюлозы из растворов, омылением эфиров целлюлозы и так далее. Отличается от природной целлюлозы большей гигроскопичностью и повышенной реакционной способностью, лучшей накрашиваемостью. Из гидратцеллюлозы состоят вискозное и медно-аммиачные волокна, целлофан. Производство гидратцеллюлозного (вискозного) волокна и гидратцеллюлозной плёнки (целлофан) осуществляется в широком промышленном масштабе. Гидратцеллюлоза – одна из структурных модификаций целлюлозы. Получают осаждением природной целлюлозы из растворов, омылением эфиров целлюлозы и так далее. Отличаются от природной целлюлозы большей гигроскопичностью и повышенной реакционной способностью, лучшей накрашиваемостью. Производство гидратцеллюлозного (вискозного) волокна и гидратцеллюлозной пленки (целлофан) осуществляется в широком промышленном масштабе.

RAYS = СЕРДЦЕВИННЫЕ ЛУЧИ – Rays:- strip of cells extending radially within a tree and varying in height from a few cells in some species to 100 mm (4") which cause an appealing grain pattern. / виды (species). Полоса/участок клеток, . На поперечном разрезе некоторых пород хорошо видны невооружённым глазом светлые, часто блестящие, направленные от сердцевины к коре линии – сердцевинные лучи. Сердцевинные Лучи имеются у всех пород, но видны лишь у некоторых. Особенно хорошо сердцевинные лучи видны у дуба, бука, платана. Сердцевинные лучи служат для прохода в поперечном направлении по стволу воды, воздуха и органических веществ, вырабатываемых деревом. Сердцевина находится внутри первого годичного слоя, в центре ствола и проходит по всей его длине. Она представляет собой рыхлую ткань, которая легко разрушается живыми организмами, состоит в основном из живых клеток, образующаяся за счёт деления клеток верхушечной образовательной ткани при росте дерева в высоту. Сердцевина не применяется в строительстве.

RB = RELAY BROADCAST

RB = RICE BUG

RBOB = REFORMULATED GASOLINE BLENDSTOCK FOR OXYGEN BLENDING

RBOB GASOLINE = ГАЗОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН РЕФОРМУЛИРОВАННОЙ ГАЗОВОЙ БЕНЗИНОВОЙ СМЕСИ ДЛЯ СМЕШИВАНИЯ С КИСЛОРОДОМ – New York Harbor RBOB Gasoline (Physical) futures are an outright gasoline contract between a buyer and a seller. The contract:- (i) is based on the largest single volume refined product sold in the United States - gasoline - which accounts for almost half of national oil consumption; and (ii) trades in a highly diverse market, with hundreds of wholesale distributors and thousands of retail outlets, resulting in intense competition and price volatility. Things to know:- (i) based on delivery at petroleum products terminals in New York Harbor, the major East Coast trading center for imports and domestic shipments from refineries in the New York harbor area or from the Gulf Coast refining centers; (ii) traded via open outcry and electronically on CME Globex®; (iii) trading at settlement is available for the front two months except on the last trading day and is subject to the existing TAS rules; and (iv) option types:- American-style, calendar spread, crack spread, average price, European-style. About New York Harbor RBOB Gasoline:- The New York Harbor RBOB Gasoline conforms to industry standards for reformulated regular gasoline blendstock for blending with 10% denatured fuel ethanol (92% purity) as listed by the Colonial Pipeline for fungible F grade for sales in New York and New Jersey. RBOB is a wholesale non-oxygenated blendstock traded in the New York Harbor barge market that is ready for the addition of 10% ethanol at the truck rack. To ensure that the terms and conditions of the gasoline futures contract continue to mirror the cash market, the Exchange maintains close contact with federal and state officials and continues to evaluate changes in the regulations. Along with the futures contracts, options contracts, calendar spread options contracts, crack spread options contracts, and average price options contracts provide a slate of flexible, liquid financial instruments. Exotic options contracts are offered as well, under the calendar spread option, average price option, crack spread option, European ‘look alike’ option, and conventional gasoline vs. RBOB option. NYMEX® also lists for trading a series of gasoline swap futures contracts based on crack spreads and location differentials, including European and average price options. Transactions in these contracts can also be consummated off-exchange and submitted for clearing through CME ClearPort clearing. RBOB Gasoline:- RBOB (Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending) gasoline is a reformulated regular wholesale non-oxygentated blendstock that is ready for the addition of 10% denatured fuel ethanol (92% purity) at the truck rack. It is traded at the New York Harbor barge market. RBOB gasoline futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol RB. Contract size is 42 000 gallons (1 000 barrels) quoted in US Dollars and Cents per gallon. Delivery dates are all calendar months. Contract settlement is by physical delivery. / Глобэкс® (Globex®). Реформулированную Газовую Бензиновую Смесь для Смешивания с Кислородом (РБССК).

RBPS = RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

RCBD = RANDOMIZED COMPLETE BLOCK DESIGN

RCC = RTGS SYSTEM COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

RCE = REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION

RCI = RICE CROPPING INTENSITY

RCIA = RETAIL CREDIT INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

RCMM = REGISTERED COMPETITIVE MARKET MAKER

RCPC = REGIONAL CHECK PROCESSING CENTER

RCS = REGULAR CATALOG SHOW

RDA = RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

RDA–CES = RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION – CROP EXPERIMENT STATION

RDC = RETAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER

rDNA = RECOMBINANT DNA

RDV = RICE DWARF VIRUS

RE = РЭ (или КАС.) – Re:- in Latin, In The Matter Of. / В Русском языке Латиноязычное ‘Рэ’ более всего подходит к сокращению ‘Кас’ от Касательно.

RE = REAPER

RE = REUNION

REACH STACKER = СТАКЕР С РАМОЙ ЗАХВАТА СВЕРХУ (или ШТАБЕЛЁР С РАМОЙ ЗАХВАТА СВЕРХУ) – Reach Stacker is a heavy hoist machine that stacks containers. / Мощный грузоподъёмник для штабелирования контейнеров. Под Штабелёром понимается передвижная машина для подъёма и перемещения штучных грузов при укладке их в штабель. Груз захватывается специальным устройством и перемещается по конвейеру на высоту до 6 метров и более. Штабелёры применяют для механизации погрузочно-разгрузочных и складских работ. Самоходный штабелировочный конвейер называется Стакером. Под Стакером, от Английского слова Stacker от Stack, означающее Складывать Штабелями, понимается самоходный штабелировочный конвейер, скребковый (для штабелирования коротких лесоматериалов на лесных складах) или ленточный (для гравия, песка, руды, угля и тому подобных сыпучих материалов). Передвигается по уширенной рельсовой колее. Высота штабеля, укладываемого стакером – до 35 метров. Иногда стакер назвают Отвалообразователем.

REACH TRUCK = ГРУЗОВИК (или ПОДЪЁМНИК, или ШТАБЕЛЁР) С ВЫДВИЖНЫМИ ВИЛАМИ – The Reach Truck is a narrow-aisle (8–10”) lift truck specially designed for racked pallet storage. It is also known as a Stand-Up Reach, Straddle Reach, or Double-Deep Reach. The reach truck is designed with outriggers in front and telescoping forks controlled by a hydraulic mechanism. This mechanism allows you to pick up the load and pull it back over the outriggers in order to reduce the overall truck and load length. It is helpful for turning down a narrow aisle. The reach truck has a mechanism that allows for extended reach in order to store pallets two-deep in a double deep rack. Reach Truck:- industrial trucks equipped with a telescoping fork arrangement that permits the stacking of loads double deep. For storage depths greater than two, there is at least one example in Europe where the fork unit mechanically disengages from the mast allowing it to run into the rack on narrow rails under its own power which is derived from the truck via an umbilical cord. Applications like this can be considered a very special case of a drive-in type storage rack.

REACTION = РЕАКЦИЯ – Reaction is a fall in market prices after a period of continuous price rises. See also Rally. Reaction is the downward price movement tendency of a commodity after a price advance. A downward price movement after a price advance. Reaction is a reversal in the movement of a security’s price. Reaction is most often associated with a downward movement in the price of a security after a period of upward movement, as investors sell off shares or decrease the volume of buy orders for fear of the security being overvalued. Reactions are likely to be mild and lead to a slight increase or decrease in price, rather than a large change

in value. A reaction is similar to a correction but lacks the same intensity. Reactions are generally considered to be positive for the overall health of the market, since unending price increases can cause inflation or result in an even larger price drop if a company doesn't meet expectations. A reaction is likely to prevent events such as runs or high volume sell offs at later dates. / Движение цен вниз после их роста.

REACTION HIGH = МАКСИМУМ РЕАКЦИИ – Reaction High:- an intermittent peak that forms as a security fluctuates. Whether a security is trending up, trending down or moving sideways, intermittent peaks and troughs form due to changes in supply and demand. Defining reaction highs usually depends on the minimum criteria set for time intervals and price movements.

REACTION LOW = МИНИМУМ РЕАКЦИИ – Reaction Low:- an intermittent trough that forms as a security fluctuates. Whether a security is trending up, trending down or moving sideways, intermittent peaks and troughs form due to changes in supply and demand. Defining reaction lows usually depends on the minimum criteria set for time intervals and price movements.

REACTION RALLY = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ВО ВРЕМЯ РЕАКЦИИ (или РАЛЛИ ВО ВРЕМЯ РЕАКЦИИ) – Reaction Rally:- after a decline, an advance that does not surpass the high from which the decline began is known as a Reaction Rally. A reaction rally, also referred to as a Retracement, typically retraces from 1/3 to 2/3 of the previous decline.

REACTION RATE = СКОРОСТЬ РЕАКЦИИ – Reaction Rate is a measure of how fast a chemical reaction occurs. Many factors affect reaction rates. One very big factor is temperature. Although the range is large, many reaction rates approximately double for each 10 °C temperature rise. For example, a reaction may be 4 times as fast at 50 °C as it is at 30 °C. This is the reason that many dye processes are done at high temperature.

REACTION SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ РЕАКЦИИ – Reaction Spinning is a process in which an initial prepolymer is formed and then extruded into a reagent bath where polymerization and filament formation occur simultaneously. Spandex fibers can be made by this process. See also Spinning.

REACTIVE DYE = РЕАКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ (или АКТИВНЫЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ) – Reactive Dye is a dye which attaches to the fiber by forming a covalent bond; also called Fiber Reactive Dye. Reactive dyes are known for their bright colors and very good to excellent lightfastness and washfastness, though poor resistance to chlorine bleach. There are several broad classes of reactive dyes. Most are intended for cellulose fibers, but some are intended specifically for wool. The most popular reactive dye family for textile artists is the Procion® MX family. Other reactive dye families reasonably available to art dyers include Procion® H, Procion® H-E, Remazol®, and Cibacron® F (equivalents to the MX, H, H-E and some of the Remazol® lines are available from many dye manufacturers; note that Procion®, Remazol® and Cibacron® are trade names of specific companies). Reactive dyes may be more expensive than other dye families suitable for the same fibers, especially when very dark or dull colors are considered. They are the newest class of textile dyes, first introduced commercially, for cellulosic fibers, in 1956, one hundred years after the development of the first synthetic dye. Within a family, the range of colors available as 'pure' dyes (as opposed to mixtures) is typically quite small – a dozen or fewer. Against this, reactive dyes of the same family can generally be mixed to produce a very wide range of colors, while retaining good application characteristics and brightness. The reactivity among families varies widely, so some are easily applied at room temperature, some at boiling temperature and others at intermediate temperature. All types are suitable for exhaust dyeing, and many types are suitable for pad-batch (see also Padding) dyeing and for printing. Apart from cost, the biggest commercial drawbacks to reactive dyes are that they require large amounts of electrolyte (salt) in most processes, and extensive rinsing and hot washing after dyeing to remove unfixed and hydrolyzed dye. Reactive Dyes:- these were introduced in 1956. Intended primarily for cellulosic fibers, they contain reac tive groups which allow the dyes to combine chemically with cellulose and thus become an integral part of the fiber molecule. The compounds employed are multinuclear diamines, e.g., Congo red (prepared from bisdiazotised benzidine and naphthionic acid). Salt is added during the dyeing process. Reactive Dyes:- one third of dyes used for cellulose fibers today are reactive dyes. They are mostly applied according to the pad-batch and continuous processes for woven fabric, while batch processes are the most common for knitted fabric, loose stock and yarn. In batch dyeing, dye, alkali (sodium hydroxide or sodium carbonate or bicarbonate) and salt are added to the dye bath in one step, at the start of the process, or stepwise. In the stepwise process the alkali is added only after the dye has absorbed to the fiber. Its amount is determined by the reactivity of the system and the desired depth of shade (cold dyers are applied at lower pH compared to warm and hot dyers). Salt is added to improve bath exhaustion:- the concentration employed depends on the substantivity of the dye and on the intensity of the shade. Higher concentrations are required for deep shades and low-affinity dyes. After dyeing, the liquor is drained off and the material is rinsed and then washed off with the addition of auxiliaries. In pad dyeing processes dye and alkali can be added together to the dye liquor or in separate steps into two separate padders (or other types of application systems). When all the chemicals are applied in one step, the stability of the pad liquor is important. In fact with increasing reactivity of the dye there is a risk that the dye, after a long dwell time in the pad box, is hydrolysed by the alkali, before reacting with the fiber. For this reason dye and alkali are commonly metered separately into the padder. In addition, pad boxes are now constructed so that the liquor volume is as low as possible, so that it is replaced on average within 5 minutes. Among semi-continuous processes the cold pad-batch is by far the most important one for reactive dyes. After the textile has been padded with dye and alkali, it is rolled up into batches. Fixing takes place during storage. In continuous processes, padding, fixing, washing-off and drying are carried out in the same process line. Fixation is commonly achieved either by dry-heating or by steaming. The following processes are commonly used:- (i) pad-steam processes (one common method is the pad-dry-pad-steam process which includes dye application by padding – intermediatee drying – alkali application by padding – dye fixation with saturated steam – washing – drying); and (ii) pad-dry thermofix processes (dye and alkali are padded at the same time; then the material can be dried and fixed in a single step or it can be thermofixed after an intermediate drying stage). In all cases, after fixation the material is always carefully washed off in open width or in a rope washing machine to remove completely the hydrolysed colorant and is then dried. In pad-dry thermofix processes, urea is usually added to the padding liquor to act as a solvent for the dye during fixation. Urea melts at 115 °C and binds water above 100 °C. It can therefore be used as solvent for the dye in dry heat. A recently developed dyeing process is now available that does not require the addition of urea. Reactive Dyes react with fiber molecules to form a chemical compound. These dyes, they are either applied from alkaline solution or from neutral solutions which are then alkalized in a separate process. Sometimes heat treatment is also used for developing different shades. After dyeing, the fabric is washed well with soap so as to remove any unfixed dye. Reactive dyes were originally used for cellulose fibers only but now their various types are used for wool, silk, nylon, acrylics and their blends as well. Reactive Dyes are generally applied at pH values of between 5 and 6, depending on the depth of shade, in the presence of ammonium sulphate and specialised levelling agents (amphoteric substances, which form complexes with the dye at low dye bath temperatures and then break down as the dyeing temperature increases). The dyeing method may include a temperature hold step at 65–70 °C, during which the dye bath is maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes in order to allow the dye to migrate without fiber reaction. When dyeing of the very highest fastness is required, the fiber is rinsed under alkali conditions (pH 8–9 with ammonia) to remove unreacted dyestuff. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). (Procion®), (Remazol®) и (Cibacron®). хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). Реактивные Красители, активные красители, класс красителей, разработанных в

1952–55. Реактивные красители в процессе крашения образуют ковалентные химические связи с гидроксильными группами в случае целлюлозных волокон, а также аминогруппами (и некоторыми другими) в случае белковых и полиамидных волокон. В молекулах реактивных красителей различают хромофорную систему (хромофор), благодаря которой реактивные красители обладают ярким и интенсивным цветом, и реакционную группу, обеспечивающую химическую реакцию красителя с волокном. Промышленное применение уже получили реактивные красители с самыми различными (более 25) реакционным группами. Часто в качестве реакционной группы служит моно- или дихлор-симм-триазин; тогда реактивный краситель вступает в реакцию замещения с ионизированной целлюлозой (ZO^-) по схеме. Хромофорами (ХС) в реактивных красителях служат преимущественно азокрасители, а также антрахиноновые красители и фталоцианиновые красители. Производятся реактивные красители всех цветов; они отличаются яркостью и хорошей устойчивостью окрасок; широко применяются в крашении и печатании изделий из хлопка, регенерированной целлюлозы, шерсти, натурального шёлка и полиамидного волокна. Активные Красители – органические красители (моноазокрасители, фталоцианиновые, антихиноновые и другие), молекулы которых содержат атомы или атомные группировки, взаимодействующие с функциональными группами волокна с образованием прочных ковальных связей. Образуют яркие окраски, устойчивые к мокрым обработкам. Применяются для крашения целлюлозных волокон, шерсти, натурального шёлка, реже – полиамидных волокон.

REACTIVE POWER = РЕАКТИВНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ – Reactive Power is the mathematical product of voltage and current consumed by reactive loads. Examples of reactive loads include capacitors and inductors. These types of loads when connected to an ac voltage source will draw current, but since the current is 90o out of phase with the applied voltage they actually consume no real power in the ideal sense. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность. Под Реактивной Мощностью понимается мощность, которая характеризует скорость накопления энергии в конденсаторах и катушках индуктивности, а также обмен энергией между отдельными участками цепи и, в частности, генератором и приёмником. В цепях синусоидального тока реактивная электрическая мощность Q участка равна произведению:- $Q = U \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$, где I – действующий ток, U – действующее напряжение, sin φ – синус угла сдвига фаз между ними. Единица реактивной электрической мощности – вар. Реактивная Мощность – величина, характеризующая нагрузки, создаваемые в электротехнических устройствах колебаниями энергии электромагнитного поля.

READING DEVICE = СЧИТЫВАЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – In the European Union's banking, Reading Device is a physical device allowing at least the balance of an European Electronic Purse (EEP) to be read and displayed. May be owned and operated by the card holder personally. May also be integrated into Purchase and Load Devices.

READY–TO–WEAR = ГОТОВОЕ–К–ОДЕВАНИЮ – Ready-To-Wear is a term used in the fashion industry. It was developed to distinguish between manufactured items of clothing and those made from fabrics sold by the yard to the consumer. The term is sometimes shortened to r-t-w. See also Prêt-À-Porter. / Под Прэт-А-Портэ, от Французского словосочетания Prêt-À-Porter, означающее буквально Готовое Платье, понимается готовая к носке одежда ширпотреб (широкого потребления).

REAL ECONOMY = РЕАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – Real Economy is the physical side of the economy dealing with goods, services and resources. This side is concerned with using resources to produce the goods and services that make the satisfaction of wants and needs possible. / Под Реальной Экономикой подразумевается физическая сторона экономических сделок с товарами, услугами и ресурсами. Эта сторона соотносится с использованием ресурсов для производства товаров и услуг, которые производят удовлетворение возможных требований и нужд.

REAL ESTATE = НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ – In the United States, Real Estate is land and anything fixed, immovable, or permanently attached to it such as appurtenances, buildings, fences, fixtures, improvements, roads, shrubs and trees (but not growing crops), sewers, structures, utility systems, and walls. Title to real estate normally includes title to air rights, mineral rights, and surface rights which can be bought, leased, sold, or transferred together or separately. Also called Real Property or Realty. Also known as Premises. A piece of land, including the air above it and the ground below it, and any buildings or structures on it. Real Estate is a legal term (in some jurisdictions, notably in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States) that encompasses land along with anything permanently affixed to the land, such as buildings, specifically property that is fixed in location. Real estate is often considered synonymous with real property (also sometimes called Realty), in contrast with personal property (also sometimes called Chattel or Personalty Under Chattel Law or Personal Property Law). However, in some situations the term 'real estate' refers to the land and fixtures together, as distinguished from 'real property', referring to ownership rights of the land itself. The terms real estate and real property are used primarily in common law, while civil law jurisdictions refer instead to immovable property. In legal terms, Real Estate refers to immovable property. In banking business this includes land, buildings and similar property rights (such as heritable building rights). / Под Недвижимостью понимаются земельные и другие естественные угодья, находящиеся в собственности физических и юрижических лиц, иные вещные права на землю, а также всякое иное имущество, прикреплённое к земле и прочно связанное с ней (заводы, здания, сооружения и так далее). Недвижимость противопоставляется движимости.

REAL ESTATE FUND = ФОНД, СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ (или ФОНД ПО НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ, или ФОНД ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ) – Real Estate Fund is a mutual fund which invests in real estate. Can be either open-ended or closed-ended. The fund assets of open-ended real estate funds are securitized in the form of certificates. The number of buyers is unlimited. Incoming funds are invested primarily in commerical property, buildings and own building projects. Closed-ended real estate funds are only available to a limited number of investors and are 'closed' to new capital once a certain capital amount has been subscribed. Investment fund whose assets are placed in buildings and/or vacant land, the overriding principle being to spread risks geographically and to invest in a number of diverse properties. / Инвестиционный фонд, активы которого размещаются в здания и/или в пустующую землю, главенствующим принципом которого является расширить риски географически и инвестировать в ряд разнообразного имущества.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ТРАСТ, СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ (или ТРЕСТ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ В НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ) – Real Estate Investment Trust is an organization similar to an investment company in some respects but concentrating its holdings in real estate investments. The yield is generally liberal since Real Estate Investment Trusts are required to distribute as much as 90% of their income. See also Investment Company. Real Estate Investment Trust is a corporation or trust that uses the pooled capital of many investors to purchase and manage income property (equity REIT)

and or mortgage loans (mortgage REIT). REITs are traded on major exchanges just like stocks. The Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are joint stock companies which serve the primary business purpose of buying, selling, renting or leasing real estate. They must pay a high portion of earnings (at least 80%) to their shareholders. REITs are the preferred investment vehicle for real estate in the US REITs are also on the rise in Europe.

REAL ESTATE LIEN = УДЕРЖАНИЕ НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ (или ПРАВО УДЕРЖАНИЯ НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ) – Real Estate Lien is a claim against real estate. Real Estate Lien is a lien on the real estate. Charge on real property. Lien:- any of a variety of encumbrances attaching to real or personal property, either voluntarily, as in the case of securing a loan to acquire property, or involuntarily, as in the case of a money judgment awarded by a court that encumbers the judgment debtor's property until the judgment is satisfied. An encumbrance resulting from a taxing authority securing unpaid taxes or an encumbrance placed on property for nonpayment of workers or material suppliers in a construction project. See also Lien, and Mechanic's Lien.

REAL ESTATE LOAN = ССУДА НА НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ – Real Estate Loan is a home construction loan provided as a long-term loan secured through the entry of a land charge or mortgage within the lending limit.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CONDUIT = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КОНДУИТ ПО ЗАКЛАДНЫМ НА НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ – Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) direct principal and interest payments from underlying mortgage-backed securities to classes with different principal balances, interest rates, average lives, prepayment characteristics and final maturities. Unlike traditional pass-throughs, the principal and interest payments in REMICs are not passed through to investors pro rata; instead, they are divided into varying payment streams to create classes with different expected maturities, different levels of seniority or subordination or other differing characteristics. The assets underlying REMIC securities can be either other Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) or whole mortgage loans. REMICs allow issuers to create securities with short, intermediate and long-term maturities – flexibility that allows issuers to expand the MBS market to fit the needs of a variety of investors. See also Ginnie Mae® Platinum Securities, Government National Mortgage Association, and Mortgage-Backed Securities. / Смотрите также Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®), .

REAL GDP = REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT = РЕАЛЬНЫЙ ВАЛОВОЙ ВНУТРЕННИЙ ПРОДУКТ – In the United States, Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced within the borders of the United States, regardless of who owns the assets or the nationality of the labor used in producing that output. (In contrast, Gross National Product (GNP) measures the output of the citizens of the US and the income from assets owned by US entities, regardless of where located.) The growth of output is measured in real terms, meaning increases in output due to inflation have been removed. Source:- US Department of Commerce; Bureau of Economic Analysis. Frequency:- Quarterly. Availability:- Data are typically released during the final week of the month. The first or advance estimate is released during the final week of the month immediately following the end of a calendar quarter. Reason:- The Federal Reserve's primary goal is sustained growth of the economy with full employment and stable prices. Real GDP is the most comprehensive measure of the performance of the US economy. By monitoring trends in the overall growth rate as well as the unemployment rate and the rate of inflation, policy makers are able to assess whether the current stance of monetary policy is consistent with that primary goal. In the United States, Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is GDP adjusted for inflation. Real GDP provides the value of GDP in constant Dollars, which is used as an indicator of the volume of the nation's output. / выработка (output).

REAL INTEREST RATE = РЕАЛЬНАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Real Interest Rates are the interest rates adjusted for the expected erosion of purchasing power resulting from inflation. Technically defined as nominal interest rates minus the expected rate of inflation. Compare Nominal Interest Rates. Actual interest rate minus current inflation rate, a more accurate indicator of the likely yield of an investment. Interest rate calculated by subtracting the (annual) inflation rate from the stated (or nominal) interest rate. Real Interest Rate is a return on an investment after factoring out inflation. / Процентная ставка, рассчитываемая посредством вычитания среднегодичной ставки инфляции из заявленной (или номинальной) процентной ставки.

REAL LACE = НАСТОЯЩЕЕ КРУЖЕВО – Real Lace is the hand-made lace. See also Lace.

REAL NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME = РЕАЛЬНЫЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РАСПОЛАГАЕМЫЙ ДОХОД – Real National Disposable Income is a Gross National Disposable Income adjusted for changes in prices and in the terms of trade.

REAL POWER = РЕАЛЬНАЯ МОЩНОСТЬ – Real Power is the rate at which work is performed or that energy is transferred. Electric power is commonly measured in Watts or kiloWatts. The term real power is often used in place of the term power alone to differentiate from reactive power. Also called Active Power. / Под электрической Мощностью понимается работа электрического тока в единицу времени. В цепи постоянного тока мощность равна произведению напряжения и тока. Произведение мгновенных значений переменного напряжения и тока – Мгновенная Мощность, её среднее за период значение – Активная Мощность, произведение действующих значений тока и напряжения – Полная Мощность, для синусоидального тока произведение полной мощности на синус угла сдвига фаз между током и напряжением – Реактивная Мощность. Под электрической Мощностью понимается величина, характеризующая скорость изменения (передачи, преобразования, рассеяния и тому подобного) электрической энергии. В цепях постоянного тока электрическая мощность равна произведению напряжения и силы тока. В цепях переменного тока различают:- активную, мгновенную, полную и реактивную электрическую мощность. Под Активной Мощностью понимается среднее за период значение мощности переменного тока; характеризует среднюю скорость преобразования электромагнитной энергии в другие формы (механическую, световую, тепловую и так далее). Измеряется в Ваттах. Для синусоидального тока равна произведению действующих (эффективных) значений тока I и напряжения U на косинус угла сдвига фаз между ними:- $P = I \cdot U \cdot \cos \varphi$.

REAL PROPERTY = РЕАЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Real Property means land, inducing land improvements, structures, and appurtenances thereto, but excluding movable machinery and equipment.

REAL TIME = РЕАЛЬНОЕ ВРЕМЯ – (1) Real Time:- information is updated and saved instantaneously.

(2) Real Time:- in banking, the transmission, processing or settlement of a funds or security transfer instruction on an individual basis at the time it is initiated. / В банковской сфере передача, обработка или расчёт по средствам или инструкции по переводу ценных бумаг на индивидуальной основе в то время, когда это инициировано.

REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT = ВАЛОВЫЕ РАСЧЁТЫ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Real-Time Gross Settlement:- in a real-time system, a transfer (of a payment or securities) will reach its destination within minutes (if not seconds) of being debited from the sending participant's account. In a gross settlement system, each transfer is handled individually. In a real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system, execution of each transaction or payment order will be handled individually when received, and acknowledgement will be sent to the participants in real-time. Fedwire, CHAPs, and TARGET are examples of RTGS payment

systems. / В системе валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ). являются примеры платёжных систем ВРРРВ. ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) System is a settlement system in which processing and settlement take place on an order-by-order basis (without netting) in real time (continuously). See also TARGET.

REAL TIME TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Real Time Trading is a trading during a market day in which tick data is gathered and analyzed usually with bar charts and a host of other indicators.

REAL YIELD = РЕАЛЬНАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Real Yield is the yield on an investment after inflation has been allowed for. Often approximated as the difference between the yield realised and the rate of inflation over the corresponding period.

REAMING = РАЗВЁРТЫВАНИЕ (или РАСКРУЧИВАНИЕ) – Reaming:- further plying of a two-ply yarn with a singles yarn. Reaming is not the same as plying three singles yarns in one operation.

REAR = ВЫВОДИТЬ (или РАЗВОДИТЬ) – Rear:- to raise or multiply organisms such as Insects.

REASON CODE FOR BATCH REJECTION = КОД ПРИЧИНЫ ОТКАЗА (или НЕПРИЗНАНИЯ, или НЕПРИЯТИЯ, или ОТКЛОНЕНИЯ) ПАРТИИ – Reason Code For Batch Rejection:- in a SWIFT message, a coded information describing the reason why a receiver has rejected a batch. / Закодированная информация в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), описывающая причину того, почему получатель отклонил партию. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REASON CODE FOR REJECTION = КОД ПРИЧИНЫ ОТКАЗА – Reason Code For Rejection:- in a SWIFT message, a coded information describing the reason why a receiver has rejected a transaction. / Закодированная информация в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), описывающая причину того, почему получатель отклонил операцию. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REASON CODE FOR RETURN = КОД ПРИЧИНЫ ВОЗВРАТА (или КОД ПРИЧИНЫ ВОЗРАЖЕНИЯ) – Reason Code For Return:- in a SWIFT message, a coded information describing the reason why a receiver has returned a transaction. / Закодированная информация в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), описывающая причину того, почему получатель возразил операции. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REASSEMBLED PALLET = ОТРЕМОНТИРОВАННЫЙ ПОДДОН (или ПЕРЕБРАННЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Reassembled Pallet or Remanufactured Pallet is a pallet made with reclaimed components or parts with new fastenings. / Отремонтированный Поддон – поддон, имеющий отремонтированные детали, или часть деталей, или часть изготовленных вновь деталей.

REBATE = УСТУПКА (или ВОЗВРАТ ЧАСТИ ПЛАТЕЖА) – Rebate is a reduction in the price charged to a client for purchases made over a given period, usually in proportion to volume, in the form of an amount paid back or credit. Sum of money returned to a payer because he or she has paid too much, for example, a tax rebate. Rebate or Abatement, in the United Kingdom (1850's), is the name sometimes given to a discount allowed for prompt payment; it is also sometimes used to express the deduction that is occasionally made at the custom-house from the duties chargeable upon such goods as are damaged, and for loss in warehouses. This allowance is regulated by the act 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 52 § 32. No rebate is made from the duties charged on coffee, currants, figs, guinea-grains, lemons, opium, oranges, raisins, pepper, tobacco, and wine. See also Abatement. Rebate is a partial refund following a purchase. / Денежная сумма, возвращаемая плательщику вследствие того, что он заплатил слишком много, например, возврат части уплаченного налога.

(1) Rebate is an illegal form of discounting or refunding that has the net effect of lowering the tariff price. / Незаконная форма дисконтирования или возврата части денежных средств, которая в конечном итоге имеет чистый эффект снижения тарифной цены.

(2) In insurance, Rebate is a reduction of a premium. / В страховании, уменьшение премии.

(3) Rebate is that part of a transport charge which the carrier agrees to return. / Та часть транспортных расходов, которую перевозчик соглашается вернуть. Рабат (Rebate):- в торговом мореплавании – скидка с тарифа, представляемая линейными судовладельцами грузоотправителям за отправку ими своих грузов только на судах судовладельца.

(4) Rebate:- the interest rate that a securities lender pays the borrower on cash collateral.

(5) Rebate:- for a bill of exchange, a discount that is offered if the bill is paid before maturity.

(6) Rebate:- the portion of interest on short sale proceeds that is paid out to the borrower of a bond as an incentive for them to borrow the stock from a specific source. When a short sale takes place, the short seller often borrows a security through a lender (who acts as an intermediary), who in turn borrows the security from an owner of custodian. The short sale's proceeds are then returned to the lender, who then invests the proceeds and earns interest on them. Certain short sellers might demand a portion of this interest, in order for them to do business with that particular lender.

(7) In a short-sale transaction, Rebate is the portion of interest or dividends earned by the owner (lender) of shares that are paid to the short seller (borrower) of the shares. The lender and borrower usually negotiate the rate at which the short seller will be compensated.

(8) In an options transaction, Rebate is the amount paid to the holder of the option if the option expires worthless. The rebate is pre-negotiated and is usually a portion of the premium paid by the option holder.

REBCO = RUSSIAN EXPORT BLEND CRUDE OIL

REBOZO = РЭБОСО (или МАНТИЛЬЯ) – Rebozo is a long scarf worn chiefly by Mexican women. / длинный шарф, одеваемый главным образом Мексиканскими женщинами. Прикрывание лица плащом.

RECALL = ОТЗЫВ – Recall is a demand by a securities lender that a borrower return securities lent in an open transaction.

RECAPTURE = ВЗЯТИЕ ОБРАТНО – Recapture is the action of a ceding company taking back from a reinsurer insurance previously ceded.

RECC MODEL = RICE ECONOMY CLIMATE CHANGE MODEL

RECEIPT = ПРИХОДНЫЙ ОРДЕР (или КВИТАНЦИЯ О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ, или РАСПИСКА В ПОЛУЧЕНИИ) – Receipt is a note stating that money has been paid or that goods have been received, such as a wharfinger receipt. Written acknowledgement issued by the recipient confirming the acceptance of money or something of value for the payment of a debt or obligation. A debtor making a payment is entitled to a receipt as evidence. Written document issued by a creditor or seller indicating that a debtor has fulfilled its obligations, or that the buyer has paid for a good or service. Also known as Acknowledgement. / Известно также как Подтверждение (Acknowledgement).

RECEIPTS = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ (или ПРИХОДЫ, или ПРИЁМНИКИ) – Receipts:- purchases of fuel.

RECEIVABLE DAYS = ДНИ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЙ (или ДНИ ПРИЧИТАЕМОГО К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ) – Receivable Days:- xxxxx. See also Accounts Receivable. Days Receivable:- a measure of the average time a company's customers take to pay for purchases, equal to accounts receivable divided by annual sales on credit times 365.

RECEIVABLES = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ – Receivables are the amounts due from customers for goods or services already provided. Also known as Debtors. Amounts owed to an entity. They may be current (accounts receivables) or non-current (long-term receivables). In general, that which is due and collectable. The total amounts due on goods sold, services rendered or money loaned. In bank balance sheets, unsecured current account loans (overdrafts). The opposite of Deposits. Also known as Advances. See also Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable. / Смотрите также Кредиторская Задолженность или Счета К Оплате (Accounts Payable) и Дебиторская Задолженность или Счета К Получению (Accounts Receivable).

RECEIVABLE/SALES = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ/ПРОДАЖИ (или К ПОЛУЧЕНИЮ/ПРОДАЖИ) – Receivable/Sales:- xxxxx. See also Accounts Receivable/Sales.

RECEIVABLE TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЙ (или ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ) – Receivable Turnover:- xxxxx. See also Accounts Receivable Turnover. Accounts Receivables Turnover:- an efficiency ratio, accounts receivable turnover tells the analyst how effectively the company manages the credit extended to customers. The measure is a good indication of the average time needed to convert receivables into cash. The metric relies on information from the income statement (sales) as well as the balance sheet (receivables). Calculation:- Accounts Receivable Turnover = Net Sales on Credit / Average Receivables. Explanation:- when calculating this metric, it's preferred to use a monthly average of receivables, and only include sales on credit terms. Typically, most companies require retail credit customers to repay balances in 30 to 60 days. This translates into accounts receivable turnover ratios that are between 6 and 12. If this ratio falls too low, it can indicate problems collecting money from customers. When drawing conclusions about the relative performance of a company, benchmark comparisons should be made with competitors in the same industry. Example:- last year, Company A had an average monthly accounts receivable of USD3 867 000 and revenues of USD29 611 000. Using the above formula, accounts receivable turnover is:- = USD29 611 000 / USD3 867 000, or 7.66. Based on this information, we know Company A's average repayment term would be 365 days / 7.66 or 47.6 days.

RECEIVAL AND DELIVERY = ПРИНЯТО И ПОСТАВКА – Receival And Delivery:- export cargo is received into the port and import cargo is delivered to truck or rail. / Вывозной (или экспортный) груз, полученный в порту, и привозной (или импортный) груз, поставленный до грузовика или железнодорожного транспортного средства.

RECEIVED FOR SHIPMENT BILL OF LADING = ОТМЕТКА В КОНОСАМЕНТЕ О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ДЛЯ ОТГРУЗКИ – Received For Shipment Bill is a bill of lading (B/L) containing an acknowledgement by the carrier that the cargo covered has been received by it, e.g., at a container yard, for shipment on board a vessel. A 'received for shipment' bill of lading can be, and often is, converted to a 'shipped' bill of lading by subsequent notation acknowledging that the cargo covered has been shipped on board a vessel. Validated at time cargo is received by ocean carrier to commence movement but before being validated as Onboard. Can be issued on the carrier's actual receipt or taking custody of goods, if requested goods are not yet necessarily loaded on board a vessel or other conveyance. This form of bill of lading would usually be switched to an on board bill of lading or added as an on board notation upon the actual loading of goods on board a vessel or other conveyance. A Received For Shipment Bill of Lading is paperwork that shows when an ocean carrier confirms the time of receiving the contents or cargo to initiate the transport of the contents. This occurs before the content or cargo is gets on the transports such as airplane, vessel, train or truck.

RECEIVED LETTER OF LADING = ОТМЕТКА В КОНОСАМЕНТЕ О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ – Received Letter Of Lading:- words stamped onto a bill of lading to indicate that the shipowner has received the goods for shipment. It does not indicate that the goods have already been shipped. / Слова, проштампованные в коносаменте для указания того, что владелец судна получил товары для отгрузки. При этом она не подразумевает того, что товары уже отгружены.

RECEIVER = ЛИКВИДАТОР (или УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ КОНКУРСНОЙ МАССОЙ) – Receiver is an official into whose hands a company with financial difficulties is placed, to ensure that, as far as possible, the creditors are paid. The person appointed to 'receive' and administer the rents and profits, or other moneys, accruing to an estate or business undertaking which is administered or wound-up under the supervision of the court. Official Receivers are officials permanently employed to act in that capacity in bankruptcy proceedings or the winding-up of joint-stock companies. In relation to corporations means a person appointed either by a court or by an individual under a power contained in a statute, or an instrument, to investigate the affairs of a company which has run into financial difficulties. A Receiver is the person appointed by a judge to take charge of the property, business, etc of another person, to run the business, collect the receivables, etc with the purpose of fulfilling the objective for which such receivers are appointed. A person appointed by the court or pursuant to a debt instrument, to take charge of the assets of an insolvent person or business and preserve them for sale and distribution to creditors. A receiver may also be appointed to take charge of property while that property is the subject of ongoing litigation. Person named by a bankruptcy court to act as the agent for a debtor in bankruptcy. The receiver has the authority to help reorganize the company or to liquidate its assets to satisfy the obligations to creditors. See also Bankruptcy Trustee, and Liquidator.

RECEIVER = ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ – (1) Receiver is an enterprise that receives goods/services. / Предприятие, которое получает товары/услуги.

(2) In cotton futures trading, Receiver is the clearing member who stops the delivery notice and is responsible to receive and pay for the cotton. There shall be two categories of receivers:- Interim Receiver and Ultimate Receiver. / В торговле фьючерсами на хлопок, Клиринговый Член, который останавливает Уведомление о Поставке и становится ответственным за получение и оплату

хлопка. Встречаются две категории Получателей:- Промежуточный или Временный Получатель (Interim Receiver) и Конечный Получатель (Ultimate Receiver).

(3) Receiver is the party receiving a SWIFT message as identified by its registered SWIFT address in the header of the message. / Сторона, получающая сообщение Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), в соответствии с её зарегистрированным в СВМФДС адресом, указываемым в заголовке сообщения. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(4) The Receiver of the message currently being referred to.

RECEIVER = ПРИЁМНИК (или ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ, или СБОРНИК, или РЕСИВЁР) – Receiver is the portion of a photometric instrument that receives the viewing beam from the specimen, including a collector such as an integrating sphere, if used, often the monochromator or special filters, the detector, and associated optics and electronics.

RECEIVER OF WRECK = ПРИЁМЩИК ОСТАТКОВ КАРАБЛЕКРУШЕНИЙ (или УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ ОСТАТКАМИ КАРАБЛЕКРУШЕНИЙ) – In the United Kingdom, Receiver Of Wreck is an official who is responsible to the Department of Trade for all wreckage that is salved on the coastline, or which is found at sea and is brought to a British port. / Официальное лицо в Соединённом Королевстве, отвечающее перед Департаментом Торговли за все остатки кораблекрушений, выброшенные морем на берег, или которые найдены в море и перевезены в Британский порт.

RECEIVER'S CORRESPONDENT = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ – Receiver's Correspondent:- in a SWIFT message, financial institution which holds the receiver's settlement/reimbursement account. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) финансовое учреждение, которое держит счёт получателя для расчётов/рамбурсирования. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

RECEIVER'S CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКИЙ СЧЁТ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ (или СЧЁТ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТА ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ) – Receiver's Correspondent Account:- in a SWIFT message, the receiver's settlement/reimbursement account at the receiver's correspondent. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) счёт получателя для расчётов/рамбурсирования у корреспондента получателя. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

RECEIVERSHIP = КОНКУРСНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или ВНЕШНЕЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ) – Receivership:- when a company is sick (financially speaking) and cannot meet its payment obligations to its creditors it can be placed into 'receivership' by the courts. This means that a court-appointed receiver (often this will be a well-known accounting firm) will manage the affairs of the company for an interim period of time during which the receiver will consider proposals from various stakeholders to rescue the company. During this period, the company is allowed to continue doing business, albeit with certain restrictions. Some companies will emerge from receivership and prosper while others may simply be liquidated.

RECEIVER'S TRANSACTION CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ТРАНЗАКЦИЮ С ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ (или СБОР ЗА ОПЕРАЦИЮ С ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЯ) – In banking, Receiver's Transaction Charge is a charge levied on the receiver's side in respect of a specific transaction. / Сбор в банковском обслуживании, взимаемый со стороны получателя в отношении конкретной операции.

RECEIVING BANK = ПОЛУЧАЮЩИЙ БАНК (или БАНК ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – Receiving Bank:- in the nationwide Automated Clearing House (ACH) system, a bank or other depository institution eligible to receive electronic credit and debit entries from another bank, the Originator of an ACH transaction, for posting to a customer's account. Also called Receiving Depository Financial Institution (RDFI). See also Receiver (3). Receiving Bank is a bank which receives money via electronic transfer. Receiving Bank is a bank appointed on an issue of shares to the public to receive and process the application forms for the shares, process and clear cheques, allocate the shares and send out share certificates. The bank will enter into a receiving bank agreement, in the form of a letter of instruction, with the company or the investment bank on behalf of the company, setting out the bank's responsibilities. / Смотрите также Получатель (3) (Receiver (3)).

RECEIVING OFFICE = ПОЛУЧАЮЩАЯ КОНТОРА – In the United States, a Receiving Office (RO) is the national Office of the USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) or the intergovernmental organization with which an international application has been filed.

RECEIVING PARTY = ПОЛУЧАЮЩАЯ СТОРОНА – Receiving Party is the entity receiving the capacity and/or energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider to the Point(s) of Delivery.

RECEIVING REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О ПРИХОДЕ (или ОТЧЁТ О ПОСТУПЛЕНИИ) – Receiving Report is a record of the condition of all inbound stock as it arrives.

RECEIVING TALLY = УЧЁТ ПРИХОДА (или ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРИХОДА, или ПОДСЧЁТ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ) – Receiving Tally:- a list of all the inbounds received in an effort to ensure accuracy.

RECEPTACLE = ЦВЕТОЛОЖЕ (или РЕЦЕПТАКУЛА) – Receptacle is enlarged apex of a flower stalk bearing the parts of a flower or the florets of a composite flower. In ferns, a main stem on which sporangia arise. / Цветоложе – это увеличенный апекс (верхушка) цветоножки (flower stalk), несущий части цветка или отдельных цветочков (florets) сложного цветка. У папоротников, основной стебель, на котором произрастают спорангии. Под Цветоложем понимается обычно укороченная стеблевая часть цветка, на которой расположены околоцветник, тычинки и пестик. Под Цветоложем (Receptaculum) понимается ось цветка, на которой располагаются чашечка, венчик, тычинки и пестик. Междоузлия сильно укорочены или совсем не развиты, рост в длину ограничен. Наиболее длинные оси характерны для примитивных цветков, например, для некоторых видов магнолии.

RECEPTIVE = РЕЦЕПТИВНОЕ (или ВОСПРИИМЧИВОЕ) – Receptive:- when the plant's physiological or physical status allows the entrance or growth of a foreign body. / , от Латинского слова Receptum, означающее Взятое или Принятое, .

RECEPTOR = РЕЦЕПТОР – Receptor is a protein molecule, usually on the cell surface, that is able to receive and interpret an external signal. / В физиологии под Рецепторами, от Латинского слова Receptor, означающее Принимающий, понимаются окончания чувствительных нервных волокон или специализированной клетки (сетчатки глаза, внутреннего уха и другие), преобразующие раздражения, воспринимаемые извне (экстероцепторы) или из внутренней среды организма (интероцепторы), в нервное возбуждение, передаваемое в центральную нервную систему.

RECESSION = РЕЦЕССИЯ (или СПАД) – (1) Recession is a term referring to a phase in the economic cycle marked by weakened, stagnating or slightly negative economic growth. It is a milder form of economic contraction than a depression. Recession is the stage in a trade cycle during which the decline in economic activity accelerates, causing investment values to fall, companies to have to deal with adverse trading conditions, and unemployment to rise and so income and expenditure to fall. A recession may end in a depression unless there is a recovery. Recession is a significant decline in general economic activity extending over a period of time. Usually declared after two consecutive quarters of declining gross domestic products. Downturn in the business cycle, representing a mild form of depression and a marked slowdown or decline in economic growth. In the United States, a decline in the gross national product for two consecutive quarters is considered to be the beginning of a recession. A period of no or negative economic growth and high unemployment. September 20, 2010:- The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (headquartered in Cambridge, MA, USA) met yesterday by conference call. At its meeting, the committee determined that a trough in business activity occurred in the US economy in June 2009. The trough marks the end of the recession that began in December 2007 and the beginning of an expansion. The recession lasted 18 months, which makes it the longest of any recession since World War II. Previously the longest postwar recessions were those of 1973–75 and 1981–82, both of which lasted 16 months. In determining that a trough occurred in June 2009, the committee did not conclude that economic conditions since that month have been favorable or that the economy has returned to operating at normal capacity. Rather, the committee determined only that the recession ended and a recovery began in that month. A recession is a period of falling economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. The trough marks the end of the declining phase and the start of the rising phase of the business cycle. Economic activity is typically below normal in the early stages of an expansion, and it sometimes remains so well into the expansion. The committee decided that any future downturn of the economy would be a new recession and not a continuation of the recession that began in December 2007. The basis for this decision was the length and strength of the recovery to date. The committee waited to make its decision until revisions in the National Income and Product Accounts, released on July 30 and August 27, 2010, clarified the 2009 time path of the two broadest measures of economic activity, real Gross Domestic Product (real GDP) and real Gross Domestic Income (real GDI). The committee noted that in the most recent data, for the second quarter of 2010, the average of real GDP and real GDI was 3.1 percent above its low in the second quarter of 2009 but remained 1.3 percent below the previous peak which was reached in the fourth quarter of 2007. The stage in the economic cycle at which activity declines, growth slows down or there is an actual net drop in production, employment and income. The NBER's (the short for the US National Bureau of Economic Research) Business Cycle Dating Procedure:- The National Bureau's Business Cycle Dating Committee maintains a chronology of US business cycles. The chronology identifies the dates of peaks and troughs that frame economic recessions and expansions. A recession begins when the economy reaches a peak of activity and ends when the economy reaches its trough. Between trough and peak, the economy is in an expansion. Expansion is the normal state of the economy; most recessions are brief. However, the time that it takes for the economy to return to its previous peak level of activity or its previous trend path may be quite extended. According to the NBER chronology, the most recent peak occurred in February 2020, ending a record-long expansion that began in June 2009, and inaugurating a recession. The NBER's traditional definition emphasizes that a recession involves a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and lasts more than a few months. In our modern interpretation of this definition, the committee treats the three criteria – depth, diffusion, and duration – as at least somewhat interchangeable. That is, while each criteria needs to be met individually to some degree, extreme conditions revealed by one criterion may partially offset weaker indications from another. For example, in the case of the February 2020 peak in economic activity, the committee concluded that the drop in activity had been so great and so widely diffused throughout the economy that the downturn should be classified as a recession even if it proved to be quite brief. In choosing the dates of business-cycle turning points, we follow standard procedures to assure continuity in the chronology. Because a recession must influence the economy broadly and not be confined to one sector, we emphasize economy-wide measures of economic activity. We view real gross domestic product as the single best measure of aggregate economic activity. This concept is measured two ways by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) – from the product side and from the income side. Because the two measures have strengths and weaknesses and differ by a statistical discrepancy, we consider real GDP and real gross domestic income (GDI) on an equal footing. The committee also considers carefully total payroll employment as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The traditional role of the committee is to maintain a monthly chronology of business cycle turning points. Because the BEA figures for real GDP and real GDI are only available quarterly, the committee considers a variety of monthly indicators to determine the months of peaks and troughs. The committee places particular emphasis on two monthly measures of activity across the entire economy:- (1) personal income less transfer payments, in real terms, which is a monthly measure that includes much of the income included in real GDI; and (2) payroll employment from the BLS. Although these indicators are the most important measures considered by the NBER in developing its monthly business cycle chronology, the committee does not hesitate to consider other indicators, such as real personal consumption expenditures, industrial production, initial claims for unemployment insurance, wholesale-retail sales adjusted for price changes, and household employment, as it deems valuable. There is no fixed rule about which other measures contribute information to the process or how they are weighted in the committee's decisions. The committee's approach to determining the dates of turning points is retrospective. We wait until sufficient data are available to avoid the need for major revisions. In particular, in determining the date of a peak in activity, and thus the onset of recession, we wait until we are confident that, even in the event that activity began to rise again immediately, we feel confident that a recession has occurred. As a result, we tend to wait to identify a peak until a number of months after it has actually occurred. / Под Рецессией, от Латинского слова Recessus, означающее Отступление, понимается фаза экономического цикла, характеризующаяся слабым, но неуклонным ухудшением экономических показателей, в первую очередь снижением валового внутреннего продукта (ВВП). Также во время рецессии растет безработица, сокращается объём инвестиций в основной капитал, незначительно падает общий уровень жизни населения, особенно тех, кто получает зарплату или доходы от бизнеса (в отличие от получателей государственных выплат и рантье, чье положение не ухудшается). В некоторых странах различные органы государственного управления официально сообщают о наступлении рецессии при определённых обстоятельствах. Например, в США Комитет Делового Цикла (Business Cycle Dating Committee; поддерживает хронологию деловых циклов в США) Национального Бюро Экономических Исследований (The National Bureau of Economic Research) определяет рецессию как 'значительное снижение деловой активности по всей экономике на протяжении нескольких месяцев, обычно выражающееся в ухудшении показателей реального ВВП, реального дохода, занятости, промышленного производства и розничной торговли'. В Великобритании рецессия фиксируется Национальной Статистической Службой при снижении ВВП в течение двух кварталов подряд. Существует распространённая в среде экономистов и деловой прессе шутка, объясняющая отличие рецессии от экономической депрессии:- 'Если твой сосед потерял работу, то это рецессия, если ты потерял работу, то это депрессия'. С определением рецессии связан известный парадокс:- учитывая, что данные по квартальному изменению ВВП в развитых странах публикуются с большой задержкой, а впоследствии могут быть существенно пересмотрены, официальное сообщение о наступлении рецессии часто делается через несколько месяцев после того, как она уже закончилась. На момент объявления о наступлении рецессии экономика страны находится либо в состоянии сильного кризиса, либо на стадии нового подъёма. Соответственно, официальные данные о рецессии

представляют по большей части исторический интерес и не отражаются на поведении экономических субъектов. Поэтому значимую роль в принятии экономических решений правительством и предпринимателями играет прогнозирование колебаний ВВП, основанное на косвенных показателях и не отличающееся высокой точностью. При этом в современной экономической науке нет единого мнения относительно причин возникновения рецессии и способов её ускоренного преодоления. Экономистами выделяется несколько видов рецессий – по условной форме графика изменения ВВП. V-рецессия характеризуется относительно сильным и быстрым падением ВВП (не достигающим, впрочем, уровня депрессии) с явно выраженным единичным провалом и последующим быстрым восстановлением до прежнего уровня. U-рецессия отличается относительно долгим и стабильным (без движений вверх–вниз) пребыванием ВВП на низком уровне с последующим быстрым восстановлением. В ходе W-рецессии происходит краткосрочный 'отскок' графика роста ВВП в положительную область в середине рецессии, то есть она похожа на две V-рецессии подряд. Наконец, под L-рецессией понимается быстрое падение ВВП с последующим долгим плавным восстановлением. Рецессия – нередкое явление в экономике развитых стран. В США только после Второй Мировой Войны наблюдалось более десяти рецессий, в Великобритании – не менее пяти. С ростом глобализации начинают происходить глобальные рецессии, затрагивающие одновременно несколько стран, например, в 1998, в 2000–01 и 2008–09. 2020-Июнь-08 (Понедельник):- Национальное Бюро Экономических Исследований (НБЭИ) сообщило, что экономика США уже в Марте 2020 оказалась в состоянии рецессии, спровоцированной Коронавирусом. Таким образом, самый длительный период роста Американской экономики насчитывал 128 месяцев. Ничего подобного не наблюдалось с 1854. Комитет бюро также установил, что пик квартальной экономической активности пришёлся на IV квартал 2019. Месячный пик (Февраль 2020) произошёл в следующем квартале в соответствии с методикой бюро. Обычно рецессия фиксируется после спада ВВП в течение двух кварталов. Однако на этот раз специалисты бюро пришли к выводу, что пандемия и ответные меры изоляции привели к спаду экономики с другими характеристиками и динамикой, чем предыдущие рецессии. 'Беспрецедентные масштабы сокращения занятости и производства, а также его широкий охват во всей экономике, требуют обозначения этого эпизода как рецессии', – отмечается в сообщении НБЭИ.

(2) Recession is a complete draining of flood water from the land. / Под Рецессией, от Латинского слова Recessus, означающее Отступление, понимается .

RECESSIVE GENE (RECESSIVE ALLELE) = РЕЦЕССИВНЫЙ ГЕН (РЕЦЕССИВНЫЙ АЛЛЕЛЬ) – Recessive Gene (Recessive Allele) is a gene the expression of which is either partially or entirely suppressed when a dominant allelic gene is present. Recessive gene is the alternate form of the dominant gene. / Под Рецессивностью, от Латинского слова Recessus, означающее Отступление, понимается форма взаимоотношений двух аллельных генов, при которой один из них – рецессивный – оказывает менее сильное влияние на соответствующий признак особи, чем другой – доминантный.

RECIPROCAL CROSS = РЕЦИПРОКНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ (или ВЗАИМНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ, или ОБОЮДНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Reciprocal Cross is a set of crosses between two parents where either is used as male or female, or where the source of male and female gametes are reversed, e.g., A x B and B x A. / Под Реципрокными Скрещиваниями, от Латинского слова Reciprocus, означающее Взаимный или Возвращающийся или Обратный, понимается система двух скрещиваний, при которой каждая из генотипически различных родительских форм используется один раз в качестве материнской и другой – в качестве отцовской. Применяют в генетических исследованиях и в селекции. Под Реципрокными Скрещиваниями понимаются скрещивания индивидов двух линий или пород, при которых каждый из родителей в одной комбинации используется в качестве материнского, а другой в качестве отцовского. Гибриды, полученные в результате реципрокного скрещивания называются Реципрокными Гибридами. При реципрокном скрещивании тип наследования того или иного признака одинаков независимо от того, вносится ли он матерью или отцом; исключение составляют две формы наследования признаков – сцепленного с полом и цитоплазматического. Реципрокное скрещивание применяется, когда наследование какого-либо ценного признака или свойства связано с цитоплазмой или когда имеются различия в репродуктивной способности гибридов в зависимости от того, в качестве материнского или в качестве отцовского берётся этот или иной родитель.

RECIPROCAL CURRENCY (SWAP) ARRANGEMENTS = ОБОЮДНЫЕ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ О ВАЛЮТЕ (СВОПАХ) – In the United States, Reciprocal Currency (Swap) Arrangements are the short-term reciprocal arrangements between a Federal Reserve Bank and individual foreign central banks. By drawing on a swap the foreign central bank obtains Dollars that can be used to conduct foreign exchange intervention in support of its currency or to lend to its domestic banking system to satisfy temporary liquidity demands. For the duration of the swap, the Federal Reserve Bank obtains an equivalent amount of foreign currency along with a commitment from the foreign central bank to repurchase the foreign currency at a preset exchange rate. / откупая иностранную валюту по ранее установленному обменному курсу.

RECIPROCAL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING = ОБОЮДНЫЙ МЕМОРАНДУМ О ВЗАИМОПОНИМАНИИ В ВОПРОСАХ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ (или ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ) ОБОРОНЫ (или ЗАЩИТЫ) – Reciprocal Memoranda Of Understanding (MOU) are broad bilateral umbrella MOUs that seek to reduce trade barriers on defense procurement. They usually call for the waiver of 'buy national' restrictions, customs and duties to allow the contractors of the signatories to participate, on a competitive basis, in the defense procurement of the other country. These agreements were designed in the late 1970s to promote rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of defense equipment within NATO (short for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization). At that time, the MOU's were also intended to reduce the large defense trade advantage the United States possessed over the European allies. The first agreements were signed in 1978.

RECIPROCAL OF EUROPEAN TERMS = В ОБРАТНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ К ЕВРОПЕЙСКИМ – Reciprocal Of European Terms:- quoting exchange rates in terms of how many units of the foreign currency equal one US Dollar. Also known as Dollar Terms. Opposite of European Terms. One method of quoting exchange rates, which measures the US Dollar value of one foreign currency unit, i.e. US Dollars per foreign units. See also European Terms. / Единственный метод котирования обменных курсов, который соизмеряет стоимость в Долларах США за одну единицу иностранной валюты, то есть количество Долларов США за иностранные единицы валют.

RECIPROCITY = ВЗАИМНОСТЬ (или ОБОЮДНОСТЬ, или ВЗАИМОЗАВИСИМОСТЬ) – Reciprocity is the practice by which governments extend similar concessions to each other. Reciprocity:- the reduction of a country's import duties or other trade restraints in return for comparable trade concessions from another country. Reciprocity includes the lowering of customs duties on imports in return for tariff concessions from other countries; the negotiated reduction of a country's import duties or other trade restraints in return for similar concessions from another country. Reciprocity is a traditional principle of GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) trade negotiations that implies an approximate equality of concessions accorded and benefits received among or between participants in a negotiation. In practice this principle applies only in negotiations between developed countries. Because of the frequently wide disparity in their economic capacities and potential, the relationship between developed and developing countries is generally not one of equivalence. The concept of 'relative reciprocity' has emerged to characterize the practice by developed countries

to seek less than full reciprocity from developing countries in trade negotiations. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

RECLAIMED TEXTILE FIBERS = РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННЫЕ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ПОВТОРНО ВОСТРЕБОВАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Reclaimed Textile Fibers are the fibers made into fabric (whether sold comrnercially or not) and then converted back into fiber. Most reclaimed textile fibers are wool and other natural fibers because it is extremely difficult to reclaim man-made fibers. See also Reprocessed Fibers, and Reused Fibers.

RECLAIMED WASTES = ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ ОТХОДЫ (или ПРЯДОМЫЕ УГАРЫ) – Reclaimed Wastes:- certain wastes are reclaimed by cleaners. One such machine used for this purpose is known as a Willow. Picker Waste and Card Fly are sometimes cleaned by a Willow in order to increase the value of the fiber. Such cleaned wastes are known as Willowed Picker and Willowed Fly. The Willow Machine does not remove all seed, hence these cleaned wastes require permit or treatment certificate. Also known as Cleaned Wastes.

RECLAIMED WOOL = ВОССТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Reclaimed Wool is a wool that is reclaimed from new or old fabrics.

RECLAMATION = МЕЛИОРАЦИЯ (или ОСВОЕНИЕ) – Reclamation is the reclaiming of desert, marshy, or submerged areas or other wasteland for cultivation or other use. Reclamation is the act or process of restoring land for cultivation or use. Land Reclamation, usually known as Reclamation, and also known as Land Fill (not to be confused with a Landfill), is the process of creating new land from ocean, riverbeds, or lake beds. The land reclaimed is known as Reclamation Ground or Land Fill. In a number of other jurisdictions, including parts of the United States, the term 'Reclamation' can refer to returning disturbed lands to an improved state. In Alberta, Canada, for example, reclamation is defined by the provincial government as 'The process of reconverting disturbed land to its former or other productive uses'. In Oceania it is frequently referred to as Land Rehabilitation. Land reclamation can be achieved with a number of different methods. The most simple method involves simply filling the area with large amounts of heavy rock and/or cement, then filling with clay and dirt until the desired height is reached. The process is called 'Infilling' and the material used to fill the space is generically called 'Infill'. Draining of submerged wetlands is often used to reclaim land for agricultural use. Deep cement mixing is used typically in situation in which the material displaced by either dredging or draining may be contaminated and hence needs to be contained. The creation of new land was for the need of human activities. Agriculture was a drive for land reclamation before industrialisation. In South China, farmers reclaimed paddy fields by enclosing an area with a stone wall on the sea shore near river mouth or river delta. The species of Rice that grow on these grounds are more salt tolerant. Another use of such enclosed land is creation of fish ponds. It is commonly seen on the Pearl River Delta and Hong Kong. These reclamation also attracts species of migrating birds. A related practice is the draining of swampy or seasonally submerged wetlands to convert them to farmland. While this does not create new land exactly, it allows commercially productive use of land that would otherwise be restricted to wildlife habitat. It is also an important method of mosquito control. Even in the post-industrial age, there have been land reclamation projects intended for increasing available agricultural land. For example, the village of Ogata in Akita, Japan, was established on land reclaimed from Lake Hachirogata (Japan's second largest lake at the time) starting in 1957. By 1977, the amount of land reclaimed totalled 172.03 square kilometers (66.42 sq mi). Land Reclamation might involve razing a strip mall and planting crops. / Под Мелиорацией, от Латинского слова Melioratio, означающее Улучшение, понимается совокупность организационно-хозяйственных и технических мероприятий по коренному улучшению земель с неблагоприятными водными и воздушными режимами, химическими и физическими свойствами, подверженных вредному механическому действию ветра или воды. Виды мелиорации:- орошение, осушение, химическая мелиорация, агролесомелиорация. Обеспечивает устойчивые урожаи, способствует рациональному использованию земли. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) долговременная программа мелиорации, повышения эффективности использования мелиорированных земель в целях устойчивого наращивания продовольственного фонда страны была утверждена Октябрьским Пленумом Центрального Комитета Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (ЦК КПСС) в 1984.

RECLAMATION = РЕКЛАМАЦИЯ – Reclamation is the act of returning something to a former, better state. Most people involved in reclamation want to reclaim something out of a sense of moral or environmental duty. Since Re means again, it makes sense that a reclamation involves restoring something to its former glory, especially something that has gone to the dogs. Anything that's fallen on hard times is a good candidate for reclamation. Reclamation is the act or process of reclaiming. / В Гражданском Праве под Рекламацией, от Латинского слова Reclamatio, означающее Громкое Возражение или Неодобрение, понимается претензия покупателя (заказчика) к продавцу (подрядчику, поставщику) по поводу ненадлежащего качества вещи, требование об устранении недостатков, снижении цены, возмещении убытков. Смотрите также Претензия.

RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS = ПЕРЕКЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫХ АКТИВОВ – Reclassification Of Financial Assets is Amendments to IAS 39 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 39) Financial Instruments:- Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 (short for International Financial Reporting Standards) Financial Instruments:- Disclosures – Amendments to IAS 39:- Introduction:- Reclassifications:- An amendment to the Standard, issued in October 2008, permits an entity to reclassify non-derivative financial assets (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss by the entity upon initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit or loss category in particular circumstances. The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category a financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been designated as available for sale), if the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future. Measurement:- Reclassifications:- An entity:- (a) shall not reclassify a derivative financial instrument into or out of the fair value through profit or loss category while it is held or issued; (b) shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of the fair value through profit or loss category if upon initial recognition it was designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss; and (c) may, if a financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term (notwithstanding that the financial asset may have been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term), reclassify that financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the requirements in paragraph 50B or 50D are met. An entity shall not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition. 50B:- A financial asset to which paragraph 50(c) applies (except a financial asset of the type described in paragraph 50D) may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances. 50C:- If an entity reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with paragraph 50B, the financial asset shall be reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gain or loss already recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortised cost, as applicable. 50D:- A financial asset to which paragraph 50(c) applies that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held for trading at initial recognition) may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. 50E:- A financial

asset classified as available for sale that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if it had not been designated as available for sale) may be reclassified out of the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. 50F:- If an entity reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with paragraph 50D or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with paragraph 50E, it shall reclassify the financial asset at its fair value on the date of reclassification. For a financial asset reclassified in accordance with paragraph 50D, any gain or loss already recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortised cost, as applicable. For a financial asset reclassified out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with paragraph 50E, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 55(b) shall be accounted for in accordance with paragraph 54. Effective date and transition:- Reclassification of Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7), issued in October 2008, amended paragraphs 50 and AG8, and added paragraphs 50B–50F. An entity shall apply those amendments from 2008-July-01. An entity shall not reclassify a financial asset in accordance with paragraph 50B, 50D or 50E before 2008-July-01. Any reclassification of a financial asset made in periods beginning on or after 2008-November-01 shall take effect only from the date when the reclassification is made. Any reclassification of a financial asset in accordance with paragraph 50B, 50D or 50E shall not be applied retrospectively to reporting periods ended before the effective date set out in this paragraph. Effective interest rate:- if an entity revises its estimates of payments or receipts, the entity shall adjust the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial instruments) to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows. The entity recalculates the carrying amount by computing the present value of estimated future cash flows at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognised as income or expense in profit or loss. If a financial asset is reclassified in accordance with paragraph 50B, 50D or 50E, and the entity subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase shall be recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate from the date of the change in estimate rather than as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset at the date of the change in estimate. Amendments to IFRS 7:- Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance:- Statement of financial position:- Reclassification:- 12:- If the entity has reclassified a financial asset (in accordance with paragraphs 51–54 of IAS 39) as one measured:- (a) at cost or amortised cost, rather than fair value; or (b) at fair value, rather than at cost or amortised cost, it shall disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification. 12A:- If the entity has reclassified a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with paragraph 50B or 50D of IAS 39 or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with paragraph 50E of IAS 39, it shall disclose:- (a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category; (b) for each reporting period until derecognition, the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have been reclassified in the current and previous reporting periods; (c) if a financial asset was reclassified in accordance with paragraph 50B, the rare situation, and the facts and circumstances indicating that the situation was rare; (d) for the reporting period when the financial asset was reclassified, the fair value gain or loss on the financial asset recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in that reporting period and in the previous reporting period; (e) for each reporting period following the reclassification (including the reporting period in which the financial asset was reclassified) until derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the financial asset had not been reclassified, and the gain, loss, income and expense recognised in profit or loss; and (f) the effective interest rate and estimated amounts of cash flows the entity expects to recover, as at the date of reclassification of the financial asset. Effective date and transition:- Reclassification of Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7), issued in October 2008, amended paragraph 12 and added paragraph 12A. An entity shall apply those amendments from 2008-July-01. / МСБУ 39 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 39) – .

RECLINATE = ОТКЛОНЁННОЕ НАЗАД – Reclinate:- curved backwards.

RECLINING = НАКЛОННОЕ (или НЕПЕРПЕНДИКУЛЯРНОЕ) – Reclining:- sprawling on the ground or leaning against something.

RECOGNISED ACTUARIAL PRACTICE = ПРИЗНАВАЕМАЯ АКТУАРНАЯ ПРАКТИКА – Recognised Actuarial Practice is a practice or practices that are generally recognized within the actuarial profession as appropriate to complete professional services under an International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP) or the applicable professional standards of practice adopted by the IAA member organization in the applicable reporting jurisdiction.

RECOMBER NOIL = ОЧЁС ПОСЛЕ ПОВТОРНОГО ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЯ – Recomber Noil:- the shorter staple fibers obtained in a recombing treatment; as many as five recombings may be used and each successive combing will produce some fibers which are not of the desired staple length needed for manipulation into finished, spun yarn.

RECOMBINANT = РЕКОМБИНАНТ – Recombinant is one of the progeny formed as a result of genetic recombination.

RECOMBINANT DNA = РЕКОМБИНАНТНАЯ ДНК – Recombinant DNA is a DNA molecule composed of segments from different individuals or Species and formed by a combination of in vitro and in vivo manipulations, typically in Bacteria. Genetically engineered DNA brings together new combinations of genes not found in nature.

RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY = ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ РЕКОМБИНАНТНЫХ ДНК – Recombinant DNA Technology (syn. gene cloning, plasmid engineering, genetic engineering, biotechnology, gene therapy). The techniques by which genetic recombination is carried out in vitro and in vivo. It entails the breakage and rejoining of DNA molecules from different organisms and the production and isolation of the modified DNA or fragments thereof.

RECOMBINANT INBRED LINES = РЕКОМБИНАНТНЫЕ ИНБРЕДНЫЕ ЛИНИИ (или РЕКОМБИНАНТНЫЕ ИНЦУХТИРОВАННЫЕ ЛИНИИ) – Recombinant Inbred Lines (RIL):- used for mapping purposes. They are the product of an initial cross between two parent lines and the subsequent selfing to produce homozygous lines. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

RECOMBINATION = РЕКОМБИНАЦИЯ – Recombination is a formation of new combinations of genes by genetic exchange as a result of crossing over in the heterozygous genotypes. The natural process of exchanging DNA fragments between different DNA molecules. Occurs in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, but by slightly different process. Eukaryotic recombination occurs predominantly during meiosis and gives rise to gametes of nonparental gene combinations. / В генетике под Рекомбинацией, от Латинских слов Re, приставка, указывающая:- (i) на повторное, возобновляемое действие; или (ii) на противоположное, обратное действие, противодействие, например, реабсорбция, и Combinatio, означающее Соединение, понимается появление новых сочетаний генов, ведущих к новым сочетаниям признаков у потомства. У высших организмов рекомбинация осуществляется при независимом расхождении хромосом в мейозе, при обмене участками гомологичных (парных) хромосом – кроссинговере; у многих микроорганизмов – в результате обмена участками молекул нуклеиновых кислот.

RECOMBINATION FREQUENCY = ЧАСТОТА РЕКОМБИНАЦИИ – Recombination Frequency is a number of recombinants in the total progeny, computed as a measure of the distance between loci on a genetic map that is equal to the number of recombinants out of the total number of progeny.

RECOMMENDATION = РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯ – Recommendation (crop production) is an advice in terms of operations, times, equipment, and materials for crop production, presented as worthy of acceptance. / Под Рекомендацией, от позднелатинского слова Recommendatio, понимается:- (1) письменный или устный благоприятный отзыв. (2) Совет, указание.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE = РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ПРАКТИКА – Recommended Practice:- a class 3 International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP). Actuaries would be expected to follow a recommended practice unless there was a sound and defensible reason for not doing so. Actuaries who do not follow the recommended practice should be prepared to give good account as to why it was felt appropriate not to follow the standard and should disclose the material aspects where they have departed from it. A Member Association may choose to raise the recommended practice to a stronger form of standard in the local context.

RECOMMENDED RATE = РЕКОМЕНДОВАННАЯ СТАВКА – Recommended Rate is the amount of fertilizer materials required for application to a field expressed in kilograms nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O) per hectare or number of bags of FM (short for the fertilizer material) per hectare.

RECOMMENDED VARIETY = РЕКОМЕНДОВАННАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ – Recommended Variety is the Variety that has the desirable traits and attributes for a particular environment and can be expected to produce and grow well in that environment, recommended by competent authority/agency for cultivation in that environment.

RECONCILED BILL OF LADING = СВЕРОЧНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Reconciled Bill Of Lading (B/L) is the B/L set which has completed a prescribed number of edits between the shippers instructions and the actual shipment received. This produces a very accurate B/L.

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS = ВЫВЕРКА ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ФОНДАХ АКЦИОНЕРОВ – Reconciliation Of Movements In Shareholders' Funds:- in the United Kingdom, this statement overlaps somewhat with the statement of total recognised gains and losses (STRGL), because naturally everything in the STRGL affects shareholders' funds and therefore has to appear in this reconciliation. However, it also includes issues or redemptions of shares during the year. The information in the reconciliation could be picked up from the company's balance sheet, but it is convenient to have a separate statement summarising the movements. Also known as Statement Of Changes In Stockholders' Equity in the United States. Reconciliation Of Movements in Shareholders' Funds is a financial statement bringing together the performance of an organization in a financial period, as shown in the statement of total recognized gains and losses , ... Shareholders Fund is equity plus accumulated profits. Reconciliation is the adjusting of the difference between two items (e.g., balances, amounts, statements, or accounts) so that the figures are in agreement. Often the reasons for the differences must be explained. One example would be reconciling a checking account (bringing the checking ledger and bank balance statement into agreement). Reconciliation is an adjustment of an account, such as an individual's own record of a bank account, to match more authoritative information. / строка баланса (item).

RECONDITIONING = ПРИВЕДЕНИЕ В ИСПРАВНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ) – Reconditioning:- all activities connected with restoring and or adjusting the packaging of a product. In such manner that it can be presented to the customer in the requested form.

RECONSIGNMENT = ПЕРЕАДРЕСАЦИЯ – Reconsignment is the act of changing the original bill of lading as to consignee before cargo is tendered for delivery. Changing the destination or consignee of a shipment while it is in transit. Changing the consignee or destination on a bill of lading while shipment is still in transit. Diversion has substantially the same meaning. / до того как груз будет передан для участия в конкурсе для поставки.

RECONSTITUTED FIBERS = ВОССОЗДАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Reconstituted Fibers are fibers made from recovered waste polymer or blends of virgin polymer and recovered waste polymer.

RECONVERTING BANK = РЕКОНВЕРТИРУЮЩИЙ БАНК – The term 'Reconverting Bank' means:- (i) the bank that creates a substitute check; or (ii) if a substitute check is created by a person other than a bank, the first bank that transfers or presents such substitute check.

RECORD = ЗАПИСЬ – Record:- a string of bytes which is retrieved as a whole from the card and referenced by a record number.

RECORDATION FORM COVER SHEET = ТИТУЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ ФОРМЫ ПРОТОКОЛИРОВАНИЯ – Recordation Form Cover Sheet:- the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) form that trademark owners use to record trademark assignments (changes in ownership of marks for applications and registrations) and a trademark owner's change of entity name. The form is PTO-TM-1594. It may be submitted in hard copy to the following address:- Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services, Director of the US Patent and Trademark Office, PO Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 The United States. Locate the current fee schedule at How to Pay Fees to determine the current fee for assignment recordation (Trademark Services Fee Code 8521).

RECORD COPY = ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР (или КОПИЯ) ЗАПИСИ – Record Copy is an original copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

RECORD DATE = ДАТА РЕГИСТРАЦИИ (или ДАТА ЗАПИСИ) – Record Date is the date on which an investor must be a registered owner of a company's stock to be entitled to the dividend. The record date is generally 15–20 days prior to the payable date. The board of directors announces the record and payable dates and the dividend rate on the declaration date. The date on which investors must be registered as shareholders of a company in order to receive a declared dividend or, among other things, to vote on company affairs. See also Ex-Dividend, and Transfer. Record Date is the date for determining the shareholders entitled to vote at a meeting, receive dividends, or participate in any corporate action. The date on which the shareholder must officially own the security in order to be entitled to the dividend. After the record date, the security is exdividend.

RECORD NUMBER = НОМЕР ЗАПИСИ – Record Number is a sequential number assigned to each record, which uniquely identifies the record within its elementary file (EF). / Последовательный номер, присваиваемый каждой записи, который в единственном роде идентифицирует запись внутри элементарного файла (ЭФ).

RECOURSE = РЕГРЕСС (или РЕГРЕССНЫЙ ИСК, или ОБРАТНОЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ) – Recourse defines the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument to force prior endorsers to meet their legal obligations by making payment on the instrument if it is dishonored by the maker, drawee or acceptor. A right claim against the guarantors of a loan or draft or bill of exchange. The right of a person to whom a bill of exchange, check, note or other negotiable instrument has been endorsed to recover payment from the endorser if the original borrower defaults. / Под Регрессом, от Латинского слова Regressus, означающее Обратное Движение,

понимается . Регрессный Иск или Обратное Требование, требование лица, исполнившего обязательство за должника либо за какое-либо другое лицо, о возмещении уплаченной денежной суммы. Например, в страховании лицо, ответственное за причинённый вред, обязано по регрессному иску страховой компании возместить выплаченные застрахованному лицу денежные суммы.

RECOVERABLE RESOURCES = ИЗВЛЕКАЕМЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ – Recoverable Resources:- hydrocarbon reserves that can be produced with current technology including those not economical to produce at present. In oil and gas industry, the portion of a field's total estimate reserves that can actually be recovered from the field using currently available technology. Recoverable reserve estimates are dependent on factors such as reservoir pressure and the density of strata. / Все те ресурсы углеводородов, которые могут быть извлечены с помощью текущих технологий, и включающие все те, которые в настоящий момент времени весьма затратны с точки зрения их извлечения. В нефтегазовой отрасли, часть совокупных расчётных запасов месторождения, которая может быть фактически извлечена из месторождения с применением существующих в настоящее время технологий. Показатель извлекаемых запасов зависит от таких факторов, как давление в продуктивном пласте и плотность залегания пластов.

RECOVERIES = ВОЗВРАТЫ – Recoveries means check losses that were written off by the bank but subsequently recouped. Write offs do not include checks that are immediately charged back to a customer's account that has funds to cover the loss.

RECOVERY = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – Recovery:- money received by an insurer in respect of a loss, thus reducing the loss, by way of subrogation, salvage or reinsurance. In insurance, an amount recovered from a third party responsible for a loss on which a claim has been paid. / В страховании под Возмещением понимается сумма, взысканная с третьей стороны, ответственной за убыток, претензия по которому была оплачена.

RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ – (1) Recovery is a capacity of a material or construction to return to its original position (elastic deformation). See also Elastic Recovery. / Смотрите также Упругое Восстановление (Elastic Recovery).

(2) Recovery is an upward price movement after a decline. Also known as Rally. Usually describes a price advance following a decline. Recovery is an advance in prices following a decline. / Обычно описывает процесс повышения цены вслед за её падением.

(3) Recovery:- Plants that have the ability to grow after being exposed to unfavorable seasonal conditions or after being attacked by pest or disease.

(4) Recovery is the ability of a fabric to return to its original shape after being stretched. This term is used most often in reference to stretch fabrics. A quality stretch fabric will recover promptly. Recovery may also be used in reference to knit fabrics because they have varying amounts of stretchability.

RECREATIONAL SURFACES = РЕКРЕАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ (или ПОВЕРХНОСТИ ДЛЯ РАЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ или ОТДЫХА) – Recreational Surfaces are the manufactured surfaces providing consistent properties, durability, and special characteristics as needed for the specific application. Included are artificial turf, pool decks, indoor-outdoor carpeting, tennis court surfaces, etc. Most types of constructions (knit, woven, tufted, and nonwoven), and most polymer types find use in this market. The polyolefins are particularly prominent in these applications.

RE–CROPPING INTERVAL = ИНТЕРВАЛ МЕЖДУ ПОВТОРНЫМ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕМ – Re-Cropping Interval is a period of time between crops (particularly related to time after residual herbicide use).

RECRYSTALLIZATION = РЕКРИСТАЛЛИЗАЦИЯ – Recrystallization:- if meat is frozen rapidly at low temperatures (e.g., –27 °C), small ice crystals are produced. If the meat rises to a higher temperature (e.g., –10 °C), the ice crystals grow larger, i.e. they recrystallize. As of a certain size, they can rupture the cell walls of the meat. These 'perforated' cell walls lose substantially more cell juices than cell walls which are not damaged. The result is a loss of juice, also known as 'Drip Loss'. / Рекристаллизация, процесс образования и роста (или только роста) одних кристаллических зёрен (кристаллитов) поликристалла за счёт других той же фазы. Скорость рекристаллизации резко (экспоненциально) возрастает с повышением температуры. Рекристаллизация протекает особенно интенсивно в пластически деформированных материалах. При этом различают 3 стадии рекристаллизации:- (i) первичную, когда в деформированном материале образуются новые неискажённые кристаллиты, которые растут, поглощая зёрна, искажённые деформацией, (ii) собирательную – неискажённые зёрна растут за счёт друг друга, вследствие чего средняя величина зерна увеличивается, и (iii) вторичную рекристаллизацию, которая отличается от собирательной тем, что способностью к росту обладают только немногие из неискажённых зёрен. В ходе вторичной рекристаллизации структура характеризуется различными размерами зёрен (разнозернистость). Рекристаллизация устраняет структурные дефекты, изменяет размеры зёрен и может изменить их кристаллографическую ориентацию (текстуру). Рекристаллизация переводит вещество в состояние с большей термодинамической устойчивостью:- при первичной рекристаллизации – за счёт уменьшения искажений, внесённых деформацией, при собирательной и вторичной рекристаллизации – за счёт уменьшения суммарной поверхности границ между зёрнами. Рекристаллизация изменяет все структурно-чувствительные свойства деформированного материала и часто восстанавливает исходные структуру, текстуру и свойства (до деформации). Иногда структура и текстура после рекристаллизации отличаются от исходных, соответственно отличаются и свойства. Рекристаллизация широко используется в технологии металлов и сплавов для управления формой зёрен, их размерами, текстурой и свойствами.

REC/SPEC = RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT/SOLAR RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT

RECTANGLE = ПРЯМОУГОЛЬНИК – Rectangle is a continuation chart pattern where prices move sideways between two different levels for a period of time and then continue moving in the direction of the previous trend. A sideways trading pattern where the market consolidates. Two horizontal trendlines can be drawn parallel to each other over the tops of the market resistance and the bottoms of market support. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков .

RECTISPINUS = С ПРЯМЫМИ ШИПАМИ (или РЭКТИСПИНУС) – Rectispinus:- with straight spines. / , от Латинского слова Rectus, означающее Простой или Прямой, .

RECURRENT PARENT = РЕКУРРЕНТНЫЙ РОДИТЕЛЬ (или РОДИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ФОРМА, С КОТОРОЙ ГИБРИД СКРЕЩИВАЕТСЯ ВНОВЬ) – Recurrent Parent is the parent to which successive backcrosses are made in backcross breeding. / Родительская форма, с которой гибрид скрещивается вновь. Под Рекуррентным Родителем, от Латинского слова Recurrens, родительный падеж Recurrentis, означающее Возвращающийся, понимается .

RECURRENT SELECTION = РЕКУРРЕНТНАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ (или ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ, или ВОЗВРАТНАЯ СЕЛЕКЦИЯ) – Recurrent Selection is a method of breeding designed to concentrate favorable genes scattered among a number of

individuals. / Под Рекуррентной Селекцией, от Латинского слова Recurrens, родительный падеж Recurrentis, означающее Возвращающийся, понимается .

RECURRING STORAGE = ПОВТОРЯЮЩЕЕСЯ ХРАНЕНИЕ – Recurring Storage:- an amount charged to a client for monthly storage; it is based on the amount of product stored in the warehouse on the first day of the month or specified by the contract.

RECURVED = ПОНИКАЮЩЕЕ (или ЗАКРИВЛЁННОЕ, или СОГНУТОЕ ВНИЗ, или ОТОГНУТОЕ НАЗАД) – Recurved:- bent, curved or curled downwards or backwards. Recurved:- bent backward. / Например, серёжка – колосовидное соцветие на поникающей оси.

RECYCLED FIBER = РЕЦИРКУЛИРОВАННОЕ (или РЕЦИКЛИРОВАННОЕ) ВОЛОКНО (или ВТОРИЧНО ПЕРЕРАБОТАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Recycled Fiber spun into useable yarn count to create a casual look. See also Reclaimed Textile Fibers, Reprocessed Fiber, and Reused Fiber. Manufacturers incorporate recycled fiber in their products.

RECYCLING = XX – Recycling:- a pallet, container or reel that has been used, discarded, salvaged, repaired and which passes through a cycle again.

RED = REFUNDING ESCROW DEPOSIT

RED = RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE

RED = КРАСНОЕ – Red:- a color whose hue resembles that of blood or of the ruby or is that of the long-wave extreme of the visible spectrum.

REDACTED PUBLICATION = ОТРЕДАКТИРОВАННАЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ – Redacted Publication:- a patent application publication that omits material that was present in the specification or claims of the nonprovisional patent application filed in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

RED CROSS SCHEME = СХЕМА С КРАСНЫМ КРЕСТОМ – Red Cross Scheme:- this is a scheme that uses a charitable entity to disguise a transfer of funds offshore. For example, USD1 000 000.00 is donated to a charitable organization. The charitable organization then remits a portion of the 'donation' to an account offshore and retains a portion of the initial donation. The orchestrator takes a USD1 000 000.00 donation and also has the benefit of transferring a portion of the 'donation' to the orchestrator's offshore account.

REDDENING OF BLUE DRESS = ПОКРАСНЕНИЕ СИНЕГО ПЛАТЬЯ – Reddening Of Blue Dress:- Garment:- blue taffeta dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 200 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- the dress turned reddish in shade in various areas. Analysis:- from a general examination it was evident that this defect was due to so-called 'Gas Fading'. Many acetate dyestuffs, particularly some blues and mixtures containing those blues, are subject to change, generally to a reddish shade, when exposed to certain atmospheric gases present in varying amounts in almost any locality. Considerable progress has been made in the development of special dyestuffs which are resistant to gas fading and to the introduction of chemical inhibitors which, if properly applied, eliminate or reduce to a minimum the tendency to gas-fade. When certain dyers exercise extreme care in dyestuff selection and in the application of inhibitors and subject representative dye lots to constant testing, they have offered guarantees against gas fading, usually charging a premium for this extra quality of performance. Other dyers and finishers, as well as converters, will merely guarantee the use of selected colors or inhibitors, also check-testing the dyed goods regularly; but they do not assume responsibility if any complaints arise. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

REDDING OF SHIRT COLLAR = ПОКРАСНЕНИЕ РУБАШЕЧНОГО ВОРОТНИЧКА – Redding Of Shirt Collar:- Garment:- man's new tan sport shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 54: (ii) Warp:- 120/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 18/1 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- collar points turned reddish before shirt was worn. Analysis:- inspection showed that the slight change in shade was confined to those sections of the collar where the plastic collar stays had been inserted. It was found in laboratory tests that the tan color of the shirting could be made to redden slightly by exposure to nitric oxide. The collar stays had a marked odor, and it was assumed that the color change was caused by some decomposition of the celluloid stays after they had been in contact with the shirt and was not to be accounted for through any fault of the fabric or the dyestuff. The shirt manufacturer later advised that this finding was evidently correct since he made up a number of garments from the same lot of fabric but used a different lot of stays and had no further complaints. / Уточина:- 18/1 .

REDDISH = КРАСНОВАТОЕ – Reddish:- tinged with red.

REDEEMABLE SHARES = ВЫКУПАЕМЫЕ АКЦИИ (или АКЦИИ С ОБРАТНЫМ ВЫКУПОМ) – In the United Kingdom, Redeemable Shares come with an agreement that the company can buy them back at a future date – this can be at a fixed date or at the choice of the business. A company cannot issue only redeemable shares. See also Cumulative Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, and Shares. In the United States, Redeemable Shares are shares subject to purchase by the corporation on terms set forth in the articles of incorporation.

REDELIVERY = ПЕРЕОТПРАВКА (или ВОЗВРАТ) – Redelivery is a return of a shipment to the party who originally delivered it to the carrier (aircargo). Return of a charter vessel or equipment to the owners. / В перевозках авиационных грузов .

REDEMPTION = ВЫКУП (или ПОГАШЕНИЕ, или ИЗЪЯТИЕ) – Redemption is a repayment of a debt owed to the creditor. Repayments can be made in equal instalments (annuity), in varying instalments or in a lump sum. The term applies to bond and loan repayments. In securities trading, bonds (fixed-income securities such as bonds or medium-term notes) are redeemed by the borrower in accordance with the terms of issue for the respective security. Paying off or cancelling of a debt. 'Redemption' and 'Payment' are used interchangeably and refer to the payment of what a bond or note is worth in cash (currency) or via check or credit to an account as requested by the bond's owner or co-owner or by a person legally entitled to make such a request according to governing regulations and law. Repayment of an outstanding loan or debenture stock by the borrower. Maturity of a debt security when the nominal value becomes due and payable to the holder. Types of redemptions include maturities, calls, and sinking fund redemptions. Redemptions may be partial. Redemption also referred to as Withdrawals. Redemption is the return to an investor of the capital value of a bond or other security. Redemption may take place on a fixed date or on one of a series of specified dates. The bond may include an option for the borrower to choose the date or for the lender to choose. The capital amount repaid may be fixed or index-linked. / Выкуп – выплата (repayment) долга, причитающегося кредитору. Выплаты могут производиться равными частями (аннуитет), различными частями или единовременно в виде сводной суммы. Термин применяется к выплатам по облигациям и займам. При торговле ценными бумагами, облигации (ценные бумаги с фиксированным доходом, такие как облигации или среднесрочные ноты (или билеты)) выкупаются заёмщиком в соответствии с порядками выпуска соответствующей ценной бумаги. Выкуп – расплата или аннулирование долга. Выкуп или Оплата (Payment) используются взаимозаменяемо и относятся

к оплате суммы, в которую оценивается облигация или нота наличными (валюта) или посредством чека или кредита на счёт, как это будет запрошено владельцем облигации или совладельцем или лицом, юридически правомочным подавать такой запрос в соответствии с действующими предписаниями и законодательством. Выкуп – выплата заёмщиком невыплаченного займа или ценной бумаги, представляющей собой долговое обязательство. Выкуп – погашение долговой ценной бумаги, когда номинальная стоимость становится должной и уплачиваемой держателю. Типы выкупа включают погашения (maturities), покупки (calls) и выкупы вложенных фондов. Выкупы могут быть частичными. Выкуп относится также к Отзывам (Withdrawals). Выкуп – отдача вкладчику капитальной стоимости облигации или иной ценной бумаги. Выкуп может иметь место на фиксированную дату или в одну из серий указанных дат. Облигация может включать возможность для заёмщика или для ссудодателя выбирать дату. Уплачиваемая сумма капитала может быть фиксированной или увязанной к индексу.

REDEMPTION BY THE DRAWING OF LOTS = ВЫКУП (или ПОГАШЕНИЕ) РАСПИСЫВАНИЕМ (или ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕМ) ЛОТОВ – Redemption By The Drawing Of Lots is one of the ways in which bonds are redeemed. In this case, there is no single fixed redemption date. Instead, the borrower redeems the bond in regular lots or instalments, mostly after several redemption-free years have elapsed, but still within the term. The numbers to be redeemed are determined by drawing as in a lottery. The serial letters or final digits of the bonds are usually taken to designate the lots. Redemption also referred to as Withdrawals.

REDEMPTION DATE = ДАТА ВЫКУПА (или ДАТА ПОГАШЕНИЯ, или ДАТА ИЗЪЯТИЯ) – Redemption Date is the date when the stock/security is redeemed or paid out in cash to the investor.

REDEMPTION GRACE PERIOD = БЕСПЛАТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД ВЫКУПА (или БЕСПЛАТНЫЙ ПЕРИОД ИЗЪЯТИЯ) – Redemption Grace Period (RGP):- problems and complaints relating to deletion of domain-name registrations are very common. Businesses and consumers are losing the rights to their domain names through registration deletions caused by mistake, inadvertence, or fraud. Current procedures for correcting these mistakes have proven inadequate. To move toward a solution to these problems Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) developed the RGP. How It Works:- now, the 'delete' of a domain name (whether inside or outside of any applicable grace period) will result in a 30-day Deleted Name Redemption Grace Period. This grace period will allow the domain name registrant, registrar, and/or registry time to detect and correct any mistaken deletions. During this 30-day period, the deleted name will be placed on REGISTRY-HOLD, which will cause the name to be removed from the zone. (The domain name will not function/resolve.) This feature will help ensure notice to the registrant that the name is subject to deletion at the end of the RGP, even if the contact data the registrar has for the registrant is no longer accurate. During the Redemption Grace Period, registrants can redeem their registrations through registrars. Registrars would redeem the name in the registry for the original registrant by paying renewal fees, plus a service charge, to the registry operator. Any party requesting redemption would be required to prove its identity as the original registrant of the name. After the 30-day period when the domain name can be redeemed, there is a 5-day period when the domain essentially is pending deletion. This timeframe is implemented to facilitate notice to all registrars before a domain is finally deleted. / Бесплатный Период Изъятия (БПИ (RGP)) или Период Отсрочки Аннулирования Регистрации Имени Домена:- проблемы и жалобы, относящиеся к удалению регистрации доменного имени, довольно часты. Физические и юридические лица теряют право на доменное имя из-за удаления регистрации, вызванного ошибкой, небрежностью или обманом. Процедуры по исправлению этих ошибок, действующие в данный момент, оказались неэффективными. Для разрешения этих проблем КИРИН разработала механизм использования RGP. Он функционирует следующим образом:- теперь 'удаление' доменного имени (в пределах или за пределами любого льготного периода) приведёт к 30-дневному периоду отсрочки аннулирования регистрации имени домена. Этот льготный период предоставит владельцам регистрации, регистраторам и (или) реестрам время для обнаружения и исправления любых ошибочных операций удаления. На время этого 30-дневного периода, удалённое имя будет переведено в состояние REGISTRY-HOLD, что приведёт к удалению имени из зоны. (Доменное имя не будет функционировать, а его разрешение в IP-адрес станет невозможным.) Даже в том случае, когда имеющиеся у регистратора контактные данные данного владельца регистрации неточны, данная функция поможет обратить внимание владельца регистрации на то, что имя подлежит удалению по истечении периода RGP. Во время периода отсрочки аннулирования регистрации имени домена владельцы регистрации могут восстановить регистрацию через регистратора. Регистраторы восстановят имя в реестре для владельца регистрации посредством оплаты за продление срока регистрации и услуги оператора реестра. Любой запрос на отсрочку аннулирования регистрации будет требовать идентификации личности владельца регистрации имени. После 30-дневного периода возможного восстановления доменного имени будет предоставлен 5-дневный период, во время которого домен ожидает удаления. Эти временные рамки были введены, чтобы помочь всем регистраторам заметить, что домен подлежит удалению, пока он не удалён окончательно.

REDEMPTION PRICE = ЦЕНА ВЫКУПА (или ЦЕНА ПОГАШЕНИЯ, или ЦЕНА ИЗЪЯТИЯ) – (1) Redemption Price is a price at which mutual fund shares are redeemed by mutal fund companies. The redemption price is calculated from the net asset value of the fund assets divided by the number of fund shares outstanding. The difference between the Redemption Price and the Issue Price is the front-end load. Redemption also referred to as Withdrawals. Redemption Price is the price at which forms of indebtedness, e.g., bills of exchange or bonds may be redeemed before maturity, at the option of the issuing company. Redemption value also applies to the price the company must pay to call in certain types of preferred stock. See also Callable.

(2) Redemption Price (R) or Redeemable At (100 + k)%:- means that £N nominal of the stock/security is paid back as a cash amount £C equal to £N*R or equivalently £N*(100+k)/100. A stock redeemable at 105% means you get back £1.05 for every £1 of nominal. In that case R = 1.05 and k = 5.

REDEMPTION YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫКУПЕ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПРИ ПОГАШЕНИИ) – Redemption Yield:- the internal rate of return or, equivalently, the money weighted rate of return to an investor buying the stock.

REDEMPTION YIELD/GROSS REDEMPTION YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫКУПЕ (или ПОГАШЕНИИ)/БРУТТО ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПРИ ВЫКУПЕ (или ПОГАШЕНИИ) – Redemption Yield/Gross Redemption Yield:- the gross redemption yield (the word Gross is often omitted), or yield to maturity, is the rate of return at which the discounted value of all future payments of interest and capital is equal to the 'dirty' price of the bond. The net redemption yield allows for taxation of the amounts received by the investor.

RED HERRING = КРАСНАЯ СЕЛЁДКА (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОСПЕКТ ЭМИССИИ, или ОТВЛЕКАЮЩИЙ МАНЁВР) – Red Herring:- on Wall Street, an initial prospectus for a share issue, circulated before the price has been fixed and the issue has been ratified by the appropriate regulating authority. In the United States, a preliminary registration statement that must be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) describing a new issue of stock (Initial Public Offering (IPO)) and the prospects of the issuing company. There is no price or issue size stated in the red herring, and it is sometimes updated several times before being called the final prospectus. It is known as a Red Herring because it contains a passage in red that states the company is not attempting to sell their shares before the registration is approved by the SEC. See also Prospectus. / Вол Стрит (Wall Street).

REDINGOTE = РЭДИНГОТ (или СЮРТУК) – Redingote is a fitted outer garment such as a double-breasted coat with wide flat cuffs and collar worn by XVIII century men; a woman's lightweight coat open at the front; a dress with a front gore of contrasting material. / двубортный пиджак или пальто. Дамское платье в талию.

REDISCOUNT = ПЕРЕУЧЁТ (или ПОВТОРНОЕ ДИСКОНТИРОВАНИЕ) – Rediscount:- literally to discount again. To sell or discount a negotiable instrument which has already been discounted once. For example, the Swiss commercial banks are able to rediscount bills which they have already discounted at the Swiss National Bank.

REDISTRIBUTION = ПЕРЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ – Redistribution (water) is the process of soil water movement to achieve an equilibrium energy state throughout the soil profile.

RED KERNELS = КРАСНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или КРАСНЫЕ ЯДРА) – Red Kernels mean brown Rice kernels that have red bran covering the kernels wholly or partly. / К Красной Зерновке (Красным Ядрам) относятся ядра бурого Риса, целиком или частично покрытые семенными и плодовыми оболочками (после снятия цветковых плёнок), имеющими окраску от розовой с коричневым или серым оттенками до красной или буро-коричневой с красным оттенком. Красная Зерновка или Красные Ядра:- это примеси Риса особого сорта с красными плодовыми оболочками. Такой Рис съедобен, но считается, что он ухудшает качество крупы. Её труднее обрабатывать – нужна более сильная шлифовка, чтобы удалить оболочку. Именно она часто остаётся в виде красноватых или коричневых полосок и точек на зёрнышках. Разрешается, чтобы таких полос было не более одной или чтобы они занимали не менее четверти поверхности зерна. Для здоровья такая примесь не опасна.

RED LABEL = КРАСНЫЙ ЯРЛЫК – Red Label is a label required on shipments of flammable articles. / Ярлык или знак опасности, требуемый при отправках легко воспламеняющихся изделий.

REDLINING = РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЕ КРАСНЫМ ЦВЕТОМ – In the United States, Redlining is a practice in which certain areas of a community are eliminated from eligibility for mortgages or other loans, either intentionally or unintentionally, allegedly because the area is considered a poor investment risk.

RED RICE = КРАСНЫЙ РИС – Red Rice, Oryza Sativa is an annual grass, adapted to an aquatic habitat, that reproduces by seed. The first seedling (primary) leaf is green, cylindrical, and lacks a blade. The second leaf has a sheath, blade, ligule, and auricles. Leaves have short, stiff hairs on their upper and lower surfaces. The mature plant has round, hollow, jointed culms, and rather flat, sessile leaf blades. The leaves have short, stiff hairs on their upper and lower leaf surfaces. The plants tiller profusely, becoming brushier than white Rice Plants. Panicles are loose and open and droop slightly. The grain shatters easily when ripe. The many types include those with short, medium, or long grains; those with straw-colored, red, or black hulls; and those with short or long awns on the spikelet. Red Rice is a Rice kernel that has a red seed coat frequently found in African Rice Oryza Glaberrima or some Oryza Sativa Cultivars. Red Rice is whole or broken kernels of Rice on which the bran is distinctly red in color. Whole or large broken kernels of Rice on which there is an appreciable amount of red bran. / Целиковая или крупная битая зерновка (целые или крупные битые ядра) Риса, на которой имеется заметное количество плёнчатого околоплодника красного цвета. Голый Рис (Oryza Glaberrima) или некоторые Разновидности Посевного Риса (Oryza Sativa). пластинка листа (blade). колосок (spikelet). Красный Рис – самый питательный вид Риса, его зёрна очень твёрдые и варятся дольше обычного. Снижает уровни холестерина в крови.

REDs = REFUNDING ESCROW DEPOSITS

RED SMUDGE = КРАСНОВАТАЯ ЯЗВА – Red Smudge is a dark reddish discoloration usually associated with Durum Wheat. It usually affects the entire bran portion of the kernel. Discoloration is not superficial and cannot be removed through abrasion. Red smudge is caused by infections of the Fungus Pyrenophora Tritici-Repentis, which also causes the leaf disease tan spot. / Под Красноватой Язвой у Пшеницы Дурум подразумевается изменение цвета с появлением тёмнокрасного оттенка. Обычно, она распространяется на всю околоплодниковую часть ядра. Красноватая Язва вызывается инфекциями . и не может быть удалена процессом истирания.

RED STAINS = КРАСНЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или КРАСНЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Red Stains:- Garments:- women's blue spun-rayon dresses; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 102 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 22/1 S 50% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp, but Z twist. Complaint:- small, round, red stains were found in dresses after they were removed from boxes in which they were shipped. Analysis:- examination of several of the dresses showed that, in addition to isolated round, faint, reddish stains in various parts of the garments, there were similar distinct red areas behind each of the leather buttons down the front and on the sleeves. Chemical tests showed that the buttons gave an acid reaction, probably as a result of the method of finishing the leather used. Further tests confirmed the fact that the particular blue dyestuff used on the fabric turned red in the presence of acid. The less pronounced stains were apparently due to areas of contact with the buttons when the dresses were folded. Obviously this was not the fault of either the converter or the dyer, since it is not unreasonable or uncommon for some blue dyestuffs to turn red in the presence of acid, and in normal usage such exposure to acid could not be anticipated. As a further problem, the converter was anxious to know whether the stains could be eliminated to make the garments usable. Additional tests showed that merely exposing the reddened areas to ammonia fumes, without actually wetting the fabric restored the blue color. By then substituting different buttons, the dresses were made salable. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

RED STREAKS = КРАСНЫЕ ЗАТАСКИ (или КРАСНЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ, или КРАСНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ) – Red Streaks:- Fabric:- underwear French crepe; Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x 04; (ii) Warp:- 75/50 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30/35 semidull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed white. Defect:- small bright-red streaks running fillingwise throughout piece. Analysis:- on casual examination it appeared that the short red streaks were due to unremoved fugitive tint on t lie filling yarn or to staining by the dyer. Microscopic analysis, however, revealed the presence of a number of short, single, red-cotton fibers woven into the filling. In other places the streaks were apparently mark-offs from these red fibers produced during wet processing. It was possible to eliminate the defect by stripping with sodium hydrosulphite solution. This would not be done in normal processing by the finisher and, under the circumstances, it would necessitate extra handling and a small additional charge for this treatment. It was subsequently determined that several pieces of these goods had been woven on looms with red-cotton plush facing on the race plates. The contamination was due to some of the red-cotton fibers' coming out and being trapped in the fabric during weaving. In cases in which the goods were finished in medium and dark shades, the contaminating fibers were not visible. / Уточина:- 75/30/35 . Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

REDUCED ALLOTMENT = УМЕНЬШЕННОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или НЕПОЛНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – Reduced Allotment:- corresponds to the term 'Rationing'. Only arises when there are more bidders for a security than securities available in a share issue. Share allotments are then reduced, i.e. allocated; see also Oversubscription. Allotments may also be reduced or rationed on a stock exchange if, for instance, there is a high number of buyers or sellers for shares offered or bid for. The share price quotation is then

either marked 'ratG', meaning that bids at the current price and limited and unlimited bids were only partly carried out, or 'ratB', meaning that sell orders at the current price and lower limited and unlimited sell orders were only partly carried out.

REDUCED COSTS = ПРИВЕДЁННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ – Reduced Costs are some costs can be reduced by decreasing the handling, distribution, storage and updating of printed material. Environmental impact is also reduced through this reduction in paper. Availability of electronic information can also reduce the amount of time staff spend on responding to phone calls and letters requesting information. / Приведённые Затраты, экономическая категория, отражающая величину (в стоимостном выражении) полных затрат общественного труда (текущих и единовременных) на производство продукции. Численно приведённые затраты равны сумме полных текущих затрат (включая амортизацию) и части капитальных вложений, соответствующей их нормативу. Приведённые затраты используются в планировании при выборе вариантов капитальных вложений, размещения производства и так далее.

REDUCED TILLAGE = РЕДУЦИРОВАННАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ) (или УМЕНЬШЕННАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (ПОЧВЫ)) – Reduced Tillage is a tillage sequence in which the primary operation is performed in conjunction with planting procedures in order to reduce or eliminate secondary tillage operations. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

REDUCED ZONE = РЕДУЦИРОВАННАЯ ЗОНА (или УМЕНЬШЕННАЯ ЗОНА) – Reduced Zone is a portion of a flooded soil devoid of free oxygen.

REDUCER = РЕДУКТОР – Reducer is a connector having a smaller line size at one end than the other. / Под Редуктором, от Латинского слова Reductor, означающее Отводящий Назад или Приводящий Обратно, понимается:- (1) механизм, входящий в приводы машин и служащий для снижения угловых скоростей ведомого вала с целью повышения крутящих моментов. В редукторах применяют зубчатые передачи, цепные передачи, червячные передачи, а также используют их в различных сочетаниях – червячные и зубчатые, цепные и зубчатые и тому подобные. Существуют комбинированные приводы, в которых редукторы компонуют с вариатором. Редукторы используют в транспортных, грузоподъёмных, обрабатывающих и других машинах. (2) Устройство для снижения и поддержания постоянным давления рабочей среды (газа, пара или жидкости) на выходе из баллона или другой ёмкости с более высоким давлением, одновременно выполняющее функции предохранительного и запорного клапана. Редукторы устанавливают в аппаратах для газовой сварки, в хлораторах воды, сатураторах и тому подобном, они могут быть использованы также в различных аппаратах для осуществления дополнительных операций смешения, подогрева, охлаждения и тому подобного. Основной элемент редуктора – Редукционный Клапан, связанный с гибкой плоской мембраной, на которую с одной стороны действует винтовая пружина, а с другой – давление газа или жидкости. Различают редукторы прямого и обратного действия, в которых соответственно действие пружины совпадает с направлением давления среды или противоположно ему. В зависимости от рода рабочей среды, для которой редукторы предназначены, редуктор называют кислородным, ацетиленовым, водородным и так далее. Конструктивно редуктор выполняется одно- или двухкамерными, осуществляющими одно- или двухкратное понижение давления.

REDUCING AGENT = ВОССТАНАВЛИВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЬ) – Reducing Agent is a chemist's term for any chemical that causes gain of electrons by another chemical with which it reacts; the reducing agent is itself oxidized (see Oxidizing Agent) in the process. Many reducing agents are used in dyeing processes. They include thiourea dioxide, sodium bisulfite, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, sodium hydrosulfite and others. They are often used in discharge and stripping processes, and are used for converting insoluble vat or sulfur dyes to the soluble form. Solid-chemical reducing agents are often flammable. / диоксид тиомочевины (thiourea dioxide), , формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

REDUCING (or REDUCTIVE) BLEACH = ВОССТАНАВЛИВАЮЩИЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ (или РЕДУЦИРУЮЩИЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ или РЕДУКТИВНЫЙ ОТБЕЛИВАТЕЛЬ) – Reducing (or Reductive) Bleach is a bleach or decolorizing compound that is based on a reducing agent. This type of bleach is typically used for discharge or stripping. Usually they are not harmful to fibers, though some processes require temperature or pH that may damage fibers. Wool is often bleached with reducing bleaches. Thiourea dioxide and sodium hydrosulfite are two compounds that find use as reductive bleaches. / Восстанавливающий Отбеливатель или Редуцирующий (или Редуктивный) Отбеливатель:- отбеливатель или . диоксид тиомочевины (thiourea dioxide).

REDUCTION CLEARING = РЕДУКЦИОННАЯ ОЧИСТКА – Reduction Clearing is the removal of disperse dye on the surface of fabric by use of a reducing agent. Fine particles of disperse dye often remain on the surface of dyed fabric. These particles can cause wash fastness problems, yet are hard to fully remove by washing alone. For polyester, a mixture of about 2 grams per liter each of sodium hydrosulfite and sodium carbonate is used at about 70 degrees Celsius for about 20 minutes. Dye inside the fiber is not effected by this treatment. Reduction Clearing is the removal of unabsorbed disperse dye from the surface of polyester at the end of the dyeing or printing process by treatment in a sodium hydroxide/sodium hydrosulfite bath. A surface-active agent may be employed in the process.

REDUCTION DIVISION = РЕДУКЦИОННОЕ ДЕЛЕНИЕ – Reduction Division is a nuclear division where the chromosomes are reduced from the diploid to the haploid number.

RED WHEAT = КРАСНОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Red Wheat in particular was transplanted to North America by Russian Mennonites between 1874 and 1884. The Russian Mennonites were a religious nationality who emigrated to the United States and Canada because of increasing controls levied by tsarist Russia. This people sustained themselves on agriculture and the fertile lands of the Crimea peninsula. The Mennonites were not native to Russia either, emigrating there from northern Germany and the Netherlands, after the start of the Protestant Reformation in pursuit of a secluded farming community. The USDA followed this introduction of a new crop by also introducing types of red Wheat from Eastern Europe in 1900. The industry itself hit a major boom after the Industrial Revolution when new machines provided much needed efficiency in harvesting and processing the Wheat. Both Canada and the United States now comprise the greatest bloc of Wheat trade in the world, and from this competition between the two countries has emerged. In the United States, there are several classes of Red Wheat:- (i) Hard Red Spring Wheat contains the highest protein content (1 316.5%) making it an excellent bread Wheat with superior milling and baking characteristics. Hard red spring Wheat is grown mostly in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. This Wheat is seeded in the spring and may have either a hard or a soft endosperm. Subclasses are Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring Wheats; (ii) Hard Red Winter Wheat is the class of Wheat used mostly for bread and all-purpose flour. This Wheat is fall-seeded, has medium to high protein content (10–13.5%), and can have either hard or soft endosperm. Hard red winter Wheat accounts for more than 40% of the US Wheat crop and half of US Wheat exports. This Wheat is produced in the Great Plains, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas to the Dakotas and Montana. It has a wide range of protein and good milling and baking qualities. The flour is used to produce bread, rolls, some sweet goods, and all-purpose flour; and (iii) Soft Red Winter Wheat is seeded in the fall, has a low to medium protein content

with soft endosperm, and is used to make cakes, pastries, flat breads, and crackers. It is grown east of the Mississippi and has no subclasses. Ohio is the leading producer of soft red winter Wheat followed by Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. Ohio Wheat is known for making higher-quality flour than that coming from any other soft red winter wheat-producing state. See also Wheat. / эндосперм (endosperm).

REECE POCKET = XX КАРМАН – Reece Pocket is an inset pocket with the both lips finished by an upstanding welt that may be from 3/8 to 1 wide. One lip pockets are called 'Welt Pockets'.

REED = БЁРДО – Reed is the comblike device through which the warp ends are drawn after leaving the heddles and the harnesses. Reeds are usually made of fine, pressed-steel wire, and the spaces between these wires are known as Reed-Splits or Reed-Dents. The reed prevents the warp ends from gnarling or tangling with one another; it keeps the warp ends level, straight, and true and serves as a control for the ends being fed in evenly to the newly woven cloth. The reed by its to-and-fro action beats the loose filling pick, lying in the shed of the loom, into its proper place in the woven goods. The reed is parallel with the whip roll and lease rods, and is at right angles to the selvages. Reed dents = reed splits:- the spaces between the reed wire. Reed is a comb-like device on a loom that separates the warp yarns and also beats each succeeding filling thread against that already woven. The reed usually consists of a top and bottom rib of wood into which metal strips or wires are set. The space between two adjacent wires is called a Dent (or Split) and the warp is drawn through the dents. The fineness of the reed is calculated by the number of dents per inch. The more dents to the inch, the finer the reed. Reed:- this frame, located directly in front of the harnesses, swings forward to batten the last filling inserted against previous fillings. See also Battening. / уточная нить. Зубья бёрда . Battening = Приколачивание Утка К Опушке Ткани.

REEDINESS = РАССЕЧКИ (БЁРДОМ) (или (ПРОБИРАНИЕ, или ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ В БЁРДО (REEDING))) – Reediness is characterized by a general grouping of warp ends drawn through individual dents of the reed with a fine crack showing up in between such groups. This is caused by:- (i) insufficient tension difference between the shed lnes during beat up; (ii) excessive warp tension; and (iii) late shedding. Reediness:- these are very fine cracks or lines between groups of warp threads, caused due to excessive warp tension, late shedding, use of coarse reed with more number of ends per dent, bent reed wires, improper spacing of reed wires, wrong drawing, and insufficient troughing of shed, i.e. tension difference between top and bottom shed lines during beat up. / Рассечки Бердом (Reed Marks) – порок в виде полос, расположенных по длине ткани. Рассечка Бёрдом – разреженные полосы, идущие вдоль ткани; они возникают вследствие сдвига основных нитей, например при погнутости зубьев бёрда. Под Рассечкой понимается распространённый порок в виде раздвинутых нитей основы из-за нарушения плотности зубьев бёрда. Растяжки (reediness):- порок основы; ряд ясно видимых продольных нитей поперёк полотна. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается неправильной гребёнкой или вследствие неправильного вытягивания нитей или обработки.

REEDING = ПРОБИРАНИЕ – (1) Reeding:- yarn slippage not apparent except under test. Will reduce the life of the zipper. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers and Nylon Spiral Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]).

(2) Same as for metal zippers. Reeding:- yarn slippage not apparent except under test. Will reduce the life of the zipper. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Tape and Cord Detects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]).

REED MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ БЁРДА (или БЁРДОЧНЫЕ ЖЕЛОБА, или БЁРДОЧНЫЕ ПАЗЫ, или ПАЗЫ СВОЛОЧКИ, или РАССЕЧКИ БЁРДОМ) – Reed Marks are actual streaks or marks in the warp direction of cloth and found in all woven goods, but more particularly in lengthweight cottons, some silks, and certain rayon fabrics. Reed marks may be caused by the following:- wornout reed, loose reed wires, bent wires of the reed, wrong draws, incorrect reeding, and warp which may be given to much tension on the loom. Reed marks may be obliterated in finishing of the material. In hand or power weaving, intentional reed marks will appear. Mockleno, canvas weave, basket weaves, the Swedish lace weave, grouped warp threads to make undulating twill effects, texture weaves which employ several kinds of yarns in the warp arrangement, and others, are enhanced for final effect by the system or grouping resorted to in the reeding-in of the warp in the loom. Reed Marks is a fabric defect consisting of warpwise light and heavy streaks in a woven fabric, caused by bent, unevenly packed, or weak reed wires. Reed Mark:- damaged reed. Woven fabric defect. Reed Mark:- warp way gap on the fabric, which is caused due to reed (Mostly occurs due to damaged reed). Weaving defect. Reed Marks:- damaged reed surface, improper denting and wide dent spacing, non-opening of shed avoid high warp tension. Any problem related reed generates reed marks. Reed Mark is a warp-way crack or disturbance of the structure in a woven fabric, caused by a reed misdraw or a damaged or defective reed. A ready cloth shows irregular spacing between groups of warp yarns across the width of the fabric caused by a damaged or defective reed or too late reed shedding. Reed Mark:- in woven fabrics, a crack between groups of warp ends, either continuous or at intervals. Reed Mark:- a crack between groups of warp ends, either continuous or at intervals, which can happen due to damaged reed or improper spacing of dents. Reed Marks:- a warp way crack caused by a damaged or defective reed. Mending:- non mendable. Reed Mark:- it is a pronounced mark caused due to damaged or defective reed. This produces grouping of warp ends in fabrics producing fine cracks. Higher warp tension resorting to late shedding and the use of coarser reed are the causes for this defect. Reed Marks:- a pronounced warp way crack caused by a damaged or defective reed. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Рассечки Бердом (Reed Marks) – порок в виде полос, расположенных по длине ткани. Рассечка Бёрдом – разреженные полосы, идущие вдоль ткани; они возникают вследствие сдвига основных нитей, например при погнутости зубьев бёрда. Под Рассечкой понимается распространённый порок в виде раздвинутых нитей основы из-за нарушения плотности зубьев бёрда. Незастилистая Ткань (Reed Marked Fabric) или 'Голый Товар' – суровая ткань полотняного переплетения, на которой очень резко выделяются основные нити парочками. Рассечки Бёрдом (Reed Mark):- порок основы; раздвинутые нити основы из-за нарушения плотности зубьев бёрда. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается повреждённым бёрдом или дефектом бёрда.

REED MISDRAW = XX – Defect Name:- Reed Misdraw. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Reed Misdraw:- This defect is caused by an end being misdrawn into a dent next to the one designated. Severity:- Minor.

REED STREAK = XX ОТ БЁРДА – Reed Streak:- a warp wise defect attributable to a bad reed like uneven reed space, bent reed wire, slant wire, damaged reed wire etc.

REEDY = XX (или НЕГИБКАЯ, или НЕЗАСТИЛИСТАЯ, или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ БЁРДОМ) – Defect Name:- Reedy. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Reedy:- This condition can be caused by the wrong reed, wrong reed-draw arrangement, wrong loom setting, or a combination of any or all three. The effect is open streaks following the pattern of the reed wires. This is also referred to as 'Poor Cover'. Severity:- Major.

REEDY WARP = НЕГИБКАЯ (или НЕЗАСТИЛИСТАЯ) ОСНОВА (или РАССЕЧЁННАЯ БЁРДОМ ОСНОВА) – Reedy Warp:- xxxxx. See also Reed Mark. Fabrics defect.

REEF = РИФИТЬ (или ЗАРИФЛЯТЬ, или БРАТЬ РИФЫ) – Reef (maritime term):- to reduce the area of a sail by making fast the reef points (used in rough weather).

REEFER = БУШЛАТ (или ХХ) – Reefer is a close-fitting usually double-breasted jacket or coat of thick cloth. / двубортный жакет.

REEFER = ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ – Reefers are similar to dry containers, with the exception that they include a built in refrigeration unit to keep perishable goods cold or frozen. Refrigerated and heated containers are equipped with a mechanical refrigeration unit capable of transporting cargo at temperatures from –25 °C to +25 °C, accurate to a tenth of a degree. Benefits:- (i) containers which have a built in refrigeration unit to keep perishable goods cold or frozen; (ii) as well as keeping goods cool, these containers are often used to keep goods from freezing in harsh climates; (iii) reefers maintain cargo between a wide range of temperatures; (iv) fully water resistant; (v) all reefers have bottom air delivery; (vi) choice of power supply – 171–440 Volts / 50–60 Hertz; (vii) reefer plugs to ISO standard; and (viii) CFC free (short for the free of chlorofluorocarbons; harmful chemicals that eat away at the ozone) – environmentally friendly. Reefer is a refrigerated container. Reefer is a container with temperature controls. Used to keep perishable goods such as meat and fruit frozen or chilled. See also Refrigerated Container. / Контейнер с регулированием температурного режима перевозимого в нём груза. Используется для безопасной перевозки скоропортящихся грузов, таких как замороженное или охлаждённое мясо и фрукты. Смотрите также Рефрижераторный Контейнер (Refrigerated Container). Под Рефрижератором, от Латинского слова Refrigero, означающее Охлаждаю, понимается транспортное средство с холодильной установкой (автомобиль, поезд, судно) для перевозки скоропортящихся грузов при пониженных температурах, достигаемых искусственным охлаждением. В качестве рефрижераторов используются специальные автомобили (изотермический автомобиль), поезда (изотермический вагон), суда. Под Холодильным Транспортом понимают охлаждаемые и изотермические транспортные средства для перевозки пищевых продуктов при температурах ниже температуры окружающей среды. Дальность перевозки и вид груза определяют вид и грузоподъёмность транспортного средства, а также влияют на выбор охлаждающей системы. Автомобильный холодильный транспорт обеспечивает транспортирование продуктов с распределительных холодильников на предприятия торговли и общественного питания, а также их перевозку с производственных холодильников на распределительные и из сельскохозяйственных районов в промышленные центры. При внутригородских перевозках замороженных продуктов обычно используют Изотермические Автомобили. Для перевозки продуктов по железным дорогам служат вагонные секции, рефрижераторные поезда и автономные изотермические вагоны, а также цистерны-термосы для перевозки молока, термоизолированные вагоны для перевозки живой рыбы и прочие. Водный холодильный транспорт включает рефрижераторные суда морских и речных пароходств и производственно-транспортные суда, плавучие базы и заводы флота рыбной промышленности. При транспортировании пищевых продуктов различными видами транспорта широко используют охлаждаемые и изотермические контейнеры массой брутто 10–30 тонн (т). Изотермический Автомобиль, автомобиль, кузов которого снабжён слоем изоляционных материалов, ограничивающих теплообмен между внутренней и наружной поверхностями. Изотермические свойства кузова характеризуются коэффициентом теплопередачи (k). Изотермические автомобили в зависимости от значения k бывают двух категорий:- с обычной изоляцией (k не превышает 0.7 Вт/(м^2·К)), то есть (~ 0.6 ккал/(ч·м^2°С)); с усиленной изоляцией (k не превышает 0.4 Вт/(м^2·К)), (~ 0.35 ккал/(ч·м^2°С)). Изотермические автомобили подразделяются на автомобили-ледники и автомобили-рефрижераторы, применяемые для перевозки скоропортящихся грузов, а также отапливаемые автомобили. Тип автомобиля выбирается в зависимости от вида груза и его упаковки, температуры наружного воздуха и продолжительности перевозки. Грузоподъёмность изотермического автомобиля составляет от 0.2 до 20 тонн (т). Изотермический Вагон, предназначается для перевозки скоропортящихся грузов (мясо, рыба, фрукты и т.д.), требующих при транспортировке постоянных и достаточно низких температур. Первые изотермические вагоны были построены в России в 1862. К 1917 насчитывалось около 6 000 разнотипных малогрузных 2-осных вагонов. В 1926 на Брянском Локомотивостроительном Заводе начался серийный выпуск 4-осных изотермических вагонов грузоподъёмностью до 30 тонн (т), затем до 49 т. По назначению изотермические вагоны разделяются на универсальные, пригодные для перевозок большинства скоропортящихся грузов, и специализированные – для перевозки живой рыбы, молока, минеральной воды, вина; по способу охлаждения они разделяются па вагоны-ледники, охлаждаемые льдосоляной смесью, и вагоны-рефрижераторы (от Латинского слова Frigero, означающее Охлаждаю), оборудованные компрессорными холодильными установками. В ряде стран применяется охлаждение при помощи сухого льда, жидкого азота и другого. Для перевозок скоропортящихся продуктов в зимнее время изотермические вагоны оборудуют приборами отопления. В изотермических вагонах поддерживается постоянная температура; для большинства охлаждённых грузов до 5 °С, для мороженых не выше –6 °С, для продуктов быстрой заморозки до –20 °С. Льдосоляное охлаждение малоэффективно, поэтому с 1964 строительство вагонов-ледников было прекращено. С 1954 на железных дорогах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) эксплуатировались рефрижераторные поезда из 18 и 20 грузовых вагонов и секции из 4, 5 или 10 вагонов. С 1966 применялись автономные рефрижераторные вагоны с полной автоматизацией работы оборудования.

REEFER = ТЕРМОС (или ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКОЕ СУДНО) – Reefer or Refrigerator Ship is a vessel designed to carry goods requiring refrigeration, such as meat and fruit. A reefer ship has insulated holds into which cold air is passed at the temperature appropriate to the goods being carried. / Изотермическое или Рефрижераторное Судно – судно, разработанное для перевозки грузов, требующих охлаждения, таких как мясо и фрукты. Изотремическое судно имеет изолированные трюмы, в которые подаётся холодный воздух при температуре, соответствующей перевозимым товарам.

REEFER BOX = ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ СУНДУК – Reefer Box is an insulated shipping container designed to carry cargoes requiring temperature control. It is fitted with a refrigeration unit which is connected to the carrying ship's electrical power supply.

REEFER CARGO = ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ ГРУЗ – Reefer Cargo is a cargo requiring temperature control. / Изотермический Груз – груз, требующий управления температурным режимом во время перевозки и временного хранения.

REEFER CONTAINER = ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Reefer Container:- in order to ensure that perishable goods (fruit, vegetables, meat, fish or flowers) arrive at their destination in a fresh state they are transported in reefer containers. A differentiation is made between Integrated Containers with an integral cooling unit and which merely have to be connected to a power source, and Insulated Containers. The latter do not have their own cooling system and are cooled using cold air on board the ship. If a connection to a static cooling system is not possible (e.g., during lorry transport) a mobile cooling unit is required (clip-on unit). A container ship or container terminal can be equipped with a certain number of reefer plugs, e.g., CT Altenwerder (Hamburg, Germany) has 2 040 connections for reefer containers. Once the ship has been loaded the cooling units are connected to the power source using the reefer connections. The operating temperature ranges from +29 °C to –30 °C. The electric current is 300–500 Volts. See also Reefer. Reefer Container is a thermal container with refrigerating machinery (mechanical compressor unit, absorption unit, etc) to control the temperature of cargo. See also Refrigerated Container. Reefer Containers or refrigerated containers are used to transport goods requiring temperature-controlled conditions in transit, such as fruit, vegetables, dairy products and meat. It is fitted with a refrigeration unit which is connected to the carrying ship's electrical power supply. Specific dimensions and capacity of reefer containers

(refrigerated containers) may vary depending on the container manufacturer, the age of the container and the container owner. / Си.Ти. Альтэнвэрда (CT Altenwerder).

REEFER PLUG = ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗЪЁМ ДЛЯ ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЯ ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКОГО КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Reefer Plug is an electrical outlet on ship or a terminal providing electrical current for maintaining temperature. / Под Электрическим Разъёмом или Штепсельным Разъёмом понимается электромеханическое устройство, предназначенное для быстрого соединения/разъединения одного или нескольких (до нескольких десятков) электрических проводов (соединяющих, например, отдельные блоки телевизора, электрической машины и так далее). Состоит из вилки, содержащей цилиндрические или ножевые контакты, и розетки с контактными гнёздами.

REEL = RESPONSIBLE LIVELIHOOD ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT

REEL = МОТОВИЛО (или МОТАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА, или КАТУШКА) – Reel is:- (1) a revolving frame on which yarn is wound to form hanks or skeins. (2) The frame on which silk is wound from the cocoon. (3) A linen yarn measure of 72 000 yards. (4) The large wheel in a horizontal warper onto which the warp sections are wound in the indirect system of warping. (5) A spool of large capacity used to wind yarn or wire. / Мотальная Машина для размотки пряжи в мотки.

REELED SILK = РАЗМОТАННЫЙ ШЁЛК – Reeled, or Filament Silk is the highest quality yarn and is very white and shiny. Cocoons are inspected and sorted, as only those with a perfect shape can be used for the reeling procedure. Cocoons are soaked in warm water to soften the gummy sericin. The silken strand from a single cocoon is too fine to use alone, so individual filaments of 6–20 cocoons are unraveled at the same time, traveling through a very small eye. The softened sericin dries, hardens and binds the strands together to become one thread the size of a human hair. The majority of reeled silks supply large industrial looms. Reeled Silk is a long strand made of silk reeled from a number of cocoons and not twisted or spun. See also Doupioni.

REELING = РАЗМОТКА (или КОКОНОМОТАНИЕ) – Reeling is the process of winding silk filaments onto a wheel directly from cocoons. Reeling:- in silk fiber production, the process of unwinding the cocoon.

REEMBROIDERED LACE = ПОВТОРНО ВЫШИТОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Reembroidered Lace is a lace with designs outlined in embroidery stitching. See also Embroidery.

RE–ENGINEERING = РЕИНЖЕНЕРИЯ – Re-Engineering is an approach to improving business operations through reinventing, reevaluating, redesigning and redoing.

REEVE = ПРОПУСКАТЬ (или ПРОВОДИТЬ) – Reeve (maritime term):- to pass the end of a rope through any lead such as a sheave or fair; lead.

REEXAMINATION PROCEEDING = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО ДЕЛУ ПОВТОРНОЙ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИИ (или ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ПО ДЕЛУ ПОВТОРНОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ) – Reexamination Proceeding:- at any time during the enforceability of a patent any person may file a request for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to conduct a second examination of any claim of the patent on the basis of prior art patents or printed publications which that person states to be pertinent and applicable to the patent and believes to have a bearing on the patentability. In order for the request for reexamination to be granted, a substantial new question of patentability must be present with regard to at least one patent claim. The request must be in writing and must be accompanied by payment of a reexamination request filing fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(c) (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations).

RE–EXPORTED CONSIGNMENT = ПОВТОРНО ВЫВЕЗЕННАЯ КОНСИГНАЦИЯ (или РЕЭКСПОРТИРУЕМАЯ КОНСИГНАЦИЯ) – Re-Exported Consignment is a consignment that has been imported into a country from which it is then exported. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (formerly country of re-export).

REEXPORTS = ОБРАТНЫЕ ВЫВОЗЫ (или РЕЭКСПОРТ) – In the European Union, Re-Exportation is a Customs treatment of non-Community goods that are taken out of the customs territory. Reexport means an actual shipment or transmission of items subject to the US Export Administration Regulations (EAR) from one foreign country to another foreign country. For purposes of the EAR, the export or reexport of items subject to the EAR that will transit through a country or countries, or be transshipped in a country or countries to a new country, or are intended for reexport to the new country, are deemed to be exports to the new country. In addition, for purposes of satellites controlled by the US Department of Commerce, the term Reexport also includes the transfer of registration of a satellite or operational control over a satellite from a party resident in one country to a party resident in another country. Re-exports:- raw material imported and then exported as finished articles. Re-exports are foreign goods exported in the same state as previously imported, from the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones, directly to the rest of the world and from premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones, to the rest of the world. To import goods from one country and to then export them to another. In the United States, (1) for export control purposes:- the shipment of US origin products from one foreign destination to another. (2) For statistical reporting purposes:- exports of foreign-origin merchandise which have previously entered the United States for consumption or into Customs bonded warehouses for US Foreign Trade Zones. / вывоз (exportation). Под Реэкспортом подразумевается перепродажа товаров, ранее привозных (или импортированных) из других стран, как правило, без обработки. Реэкспорт (Re-export):- (i) вывоз из страны ранее привозных (или импортированных) в неё товаров, чаще всего сырьевых, для перепродажи другим странам. Товары могут повторно вывозиться (или реэкспортироваться) как в неизменном виде, так и после незначительной обработки, например, переупаковки, сортировки, исключающей их переработку. Различают Реэкспорт с завозом в страну (Прямой Реэкспорт) и без завоза в страну (Косвенный Реэкспорт), когда закупленные за границей товары отправляются непосредственно в третьи страны; и (ii) таможенный режим, при котором иностранные товары, ввезённые на таможенную территорию страны, не должны быть на ней выпущены в свободное обращение. При несоблюдении этого условия режим реэкспорта не применяется. Если товары заявляются таможенному органу в качестве предназначенных только для реэкспорта, то при их ввозе на таможенную территорию ввозные пошлины, налоги не взимаются и меры экономической политики не применяются. При вывозе этих товаров с таможенной территории страны ввозные таможенные пошлины, налоги не взимаются или возвращаются и меры экономической политики не применяются.

REF = REFINERY

REFCORP = RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION

REFERENCE = КАССАЦИЯ (или ВОПРОС НА РАССМОТРЕНИЕ, или КАСАТЕЛЬСТВО, или СПРАВКА) – Reference is the submission of a matter in dispute to an arbitrator for his award. / Предъявление материалов или обстоятельств в споре с арбитром по его решению.

REFERENCE ASSET = АКТИВ ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ АКТИВ) – Reference Asset is an asset, such as a corporate or sovereign debt instrument, that underlies a credit derivative. / Актив, такой как корпоративный или суверенный (самостоятельный) долговой инструмент, который предполагает под собой кредитовый производный инструмент.

REFERENCE CURRENCY = ВАЛЮТА ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Reference Currency is a currency in which an investor thinks and calculates. Currency in which the performance of an investment fund is measured.

REFERENCE EXCHANGE RATE = ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС) – Reference Exchange Rate shall mean the exchange rate which is used as the basis to calculate any currency exchange and which is made available by the payment service provider or comes from a publicly available source.

REFERENCE FOR RETURN = ССЫЛКА ПО ВОЗВРАТУ – Reference For Return:- in a SWIFT message the unique reference generated by the sender of a returned transaction. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REFERENCE FOR THE ACCOUNT OWNER = ССЫЛКА ДЛЯ ВЛАДЕЛЬЦА СЧЁТА – Reference For The Account Owner:- in a SWIFT message the reference which identifies the transaction to the account owner. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REFERENCE FOR THE BENEFICIARY = ССЫЛКА ДЛЯ БЕНЕФИЦИАРА – Reference For The Beneficiary:- in a SWIFT message the reference which enables the beneficiary to identify the transaction. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REFERENCE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ ИНДЕКС) – Reference Index is a securities index serving as a base of comparison for the performance of an individual security, portfolio or investment fund. See also Benchmark.

REFERENCE INTEREST RATE = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА) – Reference Interest Rate shall mean the interest rate which is used as the basis to calculate any applicable interest and which comes from a publicly available source and may be checked by both parties to a payment service contract.

REFERENCE NUMBER = НОМЕР ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНЫЙ НОМЕР) – Reference Number shall mean a set of data announced in advance or a unique number used by the payment service provider that allows the unambiguous identification of a payment transaction.

REFERENCE RATES = КУРСЫ ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ (или СПРАВОЧНЫЕ КУРСЫ) – Reference Rates:- prior to the introduction of the Euro, exchange rates of the DM against 17 currency were quoted in Germany each trading day in the official fixing. Since 1999 the ECB publishes daily Euro reference rates against 28 currencies which are calculated in the concertation procedure between central banks within and outside the Euro System as the average of buy and sell rates. They do not necessarily reflect actual transaction rates but merely serve as a reference. The purpose of these reference rates is that they have an 'official character', i.e. are used in annual financial statements or for statistical purposes. In addition, the banks of the German Savings Banks Association, together with the co-operative banking sector and some commercial banks, quote non-official fixing rates from their interbank trading at 01 pm each day. Reuters then publishes average buy and sell rates (EuroFX System). Again, these rates are not necessarily actual transaction rates. The big banks take a different approach by posting fixing rates (01 pm) or continually updated rates from interbank trading on their websites. While these may vary from bank to bank, they are derived from actual market prices. Euro foreign exchange Reference Rates (all currencies quoted against the Euro (base currency)) are usually updated by the European Central Bank (ECB) by 03:00 pm CET (UTC+1). They are based on a regular daily concertation procedure between central banks across Europe and worldwide, which normally takes place at 02:15 pm CET. / Ройтас (Reuters).

REFERENCE SPECIMEN = СПРАВОЧНЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ (или ЭТАЛОННЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ) – Reference Specimen(s) is(are) the individual specimen(s) from a specific population conserved in a reference culture collection and, where possible, in publicly available collection(s).

REFERENCE STANDARD = СПРАВОЧНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ (или СТАНДАРТ ДЛЯ ССЫЛКИ, или СТАНДАРТ ДЛЯ СРАВНЕНИЯ, или ЭТАЛОН ДЛЯ СРАВНЕНИЯ) – Reference Standard is a physical standard used to calibrate a group of laboratory standards.

REFERENCE VALUE FOR MONETARY GROWTH = СПРАВОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ ДЛЯ МОНЕТАРНОГО РОСТА – In the European Union, Reference Value For Monetary Growth:- in order to assess monetary developments, the Governing Council has announced a reference value for the broad monetary aggregate M3. This reference value refers to the rate of M3 growth that is deemed to be compatible with price stability over the medium term. The reference value is derived in a manner that is consistent with and serves the achievement of the Governing Council's definition of price stability on the basis of medium-term assumptions regarding trend real GDP growth and the trend in the velocity of circulation of M3. Substantial or prolonged deviations of M3 growth from the reference value would, under normal circumstances, signal risks to price stability over the medium term. However, monetary policy does not react mechanically to deviations of M3 growth from the reference value. See also M3.

REFERENCE VARIETY = ЭТАЛОННАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или СОРТ СРАВНЕНИЯ, или СПРАВОЧНАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – A Reference Variety of a grain is a variety currently listed as registered in Canada by the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), the federal Department of Agriculture.

REFERENDUM = РЕФЕРЕНДУМ – Referendum is a vote taken by the general public to decide an important legislative or policy issue directly (rather than having the issue decided by a representative assembly or other legislative agency). Referendum:- the referral of a question to voters to be resolved by balloting. In agriculture, for example, marketing quotas, acreage reduction, or marketing agreements. / Под Референдумом, от Латинского слова Referendum, означающее То, Что Должно Быть Сообщено, понимается всенародное голосование, проводимое в связи с принятием новой конституции, других важных законов или внесением в них изменений. Проведение референдума (всенародного голосования) предусмотрено законами многих стран.

REFINANCING = РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Replacing an existing loan with a new one at a lower interest rate and/or for a longer repayment term, and using part or all of the proceeds from the new loan to pay off the balance of the old one. Also, replacing corporate bonds or stocks with new ones, usually at a lower interest rate or with a lower dividend. New securities are sold by a company and the money is used to retire existing securities. Object may be to save interest costs, extend the maturity of the loan, or both. Also known as Refunding in the United States. Raising of funds by a bank to finance its own lending business. / выплата (repayment). Под

Рефинансированием или Реинвестированием понимается повторное или дополнительное вложение в данной отрасли или стране капитала, как правило иностранной, за счёт полученной прибыли. После Второй Мировой Войны широко практикуется капиталистическими монополиями, особенно Американскими, в развивающихся странах в неоколониалистических целях, а также для преодоления протекционистских барьеров и проникновения на рынки замкнутых экономических группировок или отдельных стран.

REFINANCING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИИ – Refinancing Agreement is an arrangement to provide funding to replace existing financing, the most common being a refinance of a home mortgage. / Соглашение О Рефинансировании – это договорённость обеспечить фондирование (выделение фондов) в замен существующего финансирования, самым общепринятым является рефинансирование закладной на дом.

REFINER = ПЕРЕРАБОТЧИК (или НЕФТЕПЕРЕРАБОТЧИК, или НЕФТЕПЕРЕГОННОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ) – Refiner is a company engaged in purchasing and refining crude oil into manufactured petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, lubricating oils, etc. A refiner sells these products to its parent company's marketing division, or to other marketers. / Компания, вовлечённая в приобретение и перегонку нефти в готовые нефтепродукты, такие как бензин (газолин), дизельное топливо, реактивное топливо, смазочные масла и прочие. Нефтепереработчик реализует эти продукты отделу сбыта своей материнской компании, или иным участникам рынка. Переработчик – специалист, занимающийся промышленной переработкой сырья. Под Рафинёром, от Французского слова Raffineur, от Латинского слова Raffiner, означающее Делать Более Тонким или Очищать, понимается аппарат непрерывного действия для размола (между вращающимися дисками с ножами) волокнистых материалов (главным образом целлюлозы) для получения бумажной массы.

REFINER–DISTRIBUTOR = ПЕРЕРАБОТЧИК–ДИСТРИБУТОР (или СБЫТОВОЕ ПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ, или СБЫТОВОЕ НЕФТЕПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ) – Refiner-Distributor is a company that acts as a wholesaler of gasoline, heating oil, or other products which operates its own refinery; may also retail and buy additional supplies to supplement its own refining output. / Компания в нефтегазовой отрасли, действующая в качестве оптового продавца бензина (gasoline), печного бытового топлива (heating oil) или иных продуктов, которыми оперирует её собственное предприятие по переработке (нефтеперегонный завод (НПЗ)). Она может также торговать и в розницу и даже докупать дополнительные виды продукции для пополнения выработки своей собственной продукции нефтеперегонки.

REFINERY = ЗАВОД ДЛЯ РАФИНИРОВАНИЯ (или РАФИНИРОВОЧНЫЙ ЗАВОД, или АФФИНАЖНЫЙ ЗАВОД) – Refinery is a processing plant usually associated with a smelter that produces high purity metal.

REFINERY = ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ (или ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ПО ОЧИСТКЕ) – Refinery:- crude oil in the state it is produced is not usable for most purposes. Although it can be burned directly in power generation plants, it cannot be used in cars or trucks. To optimise the use of crude oil, it needs to be refined into several other products; this happens in a refinery. The market demand for oil products will not only dictate the optimal output of a refinery, but also, the type of crude which will be used and processed to produce the required output. Crude oil is a mixture of many different hydrocarbons and small amounts of impurities. The composition of those raw materials can vary significantly depending on its source. Petroleum refineries are complex plants where the combination and sequence of processes is usually very specific to the characteristics of the raw materials (crude oil) and the products to be produced. A refinery takes crude oil and separates it into different fractions, then converts those fractions into useable products, and these products are finally blended to produce a finished product. These finished products are the fuels and chemicals used every day. In a refinery, portions of the outputs from some processes are fed back into the same process, fed to new processes, fed back to a previous process or blended with other outputs to form finished products. One example of that can be seen in the chart below. However, refineries are different regarding their configuration, process integration, feedstock, feedstock flexibility, products, product mix, unit size and design and control systems. In addition, differences in owner's strategy, market situation, location and age of the refinery, historic development, available infrastructure and environmental regulation are amongst other reasons for the wide variety in refinery concepts, designs and modes of operation. The environmental performance can also vary from refinery to refinery. The production of a large number of fuels is by far the most important function of refineries and will generally determine the overall configuration and operation. Nevertheless, some refineries can produce valuable non-fuel products such as feedstocks for the chemical and petrochemical industries. Examples are mixed naphtha feed for a steam cracker, recovered propylene, butylene for polymer applications and aromatics manufacture. Other specialty products from a refinery include bitumen, lubricating oils, waxes and coke. In recent years, the electricity boards in many countries have been liberalised allowing refineries to feed surplus electricity generated into the public grid. Refining crude oil into usable petroleum products can be separated into two phases and a number of supporting operations. The first phase is desalting of crude oil and the subsequent distillation into its various components or 'fractions'. A further distillation of the lighter components and naphtha is carried out to recover methane and ethane for use as refinery fuel, LPG (propane and butane), gasoline blending components and petrochemical feedstocks. This light product separation is done in every refinery. The second phase is made up of three different types of 'downstream' processes:- combining, breaking and reshaping fractions. These processes change the molecular structure of hydrocarbon molecules either by breaking them into smaller molecules, joining them to form larger molecules, or reshaping them into higher quality molecules. The goal of those processes is to convert some of the distillation fractions into marketable petroleum products through any combination of downstream processes. Those processes define the various refinery types, of which the simplest is the 'Hydroskimming', which merely desulphurises and catalytically reforms selected outputs from the distillation unit. The amounts of the various products obtained are determined almost entirely by the crude composition. If the product mix no longer matches the market requirements, conversion units have to be added to restore the balance. Market demand has for many years obliged refineries to convert heavier fractions to lighter fractions with a higher value. These refineries separate the atmospheric residue into vacuum gasoil and vacuum residue fractions by distillation under high vacuum, and then feed one or both of these outputs to the appropriate conversion units. Thus, by inclusion of conversion units, the product slate can be altered to suit market requirements irrespective of the crude type. The number and the possible combinations of conversion units are large. The simplest conversion unit is the thermal cracker by which the residue is subjected to such high temperatures that the large hydrocarbon molecules in the residue convert into smaller ones. Thermal crackers can handle virtually any feed, but produce relatively small quantities of light products. An improved type of thermal cracker is the coker, in which all the residue is converted into distillates and a coke product. In order to increase the degree of conversion and improve product quality, a number of different catalytic cracking processes have evolved, of which fluid catalytic cracking and hydrocracking are the most prominent. Recently, residue gasification processes have been introduced within refineries, enabling them to eliminate heavy residues completely and to convert them into clean synthetic gas for refinery use and production of hydrogen, steam and electricity via combined cycle techniques. In petroleum industry, an installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol, additives and oxygenates. In oil industry, Refinery is a plant, usually comprising distillation units and a variety of additional specialist units, for the manufacture of so-called refined products from crude oil. Major refined products include naphtha, gasoline, gasoil (heating oil), jet fuel, low sulfur and high sulfur fuel oil. In copper and lead, a refinery is a plant which further

purifies metal produced in a smelter. In zinc, it is a plant which produces purer metal than could be produced in a smelter. In aluminum, it denotes a plant which refines bauxite into alumina. Refinery is a plant used to process crude oil or metals. An oil refinery separates the fractions of crude oil and converts them into usable products. A metals refinery removes impurities, bringing the metal up to designated purity specifications. / выработка (output). В нефтяной отрасли, Нефтеперерабатывающий или Нефтеперегонный Завод, как правило, состоящий из перегонных установок и различных дополнительных специализированных установок, на которых производятся, так называемые продукты переработки сырой нефти. К основным продуктам нефтепереработки относятся нафта (технологический бензин), бензин, газойль (печное бытовое топливо), авиационный керосин, малосернистый и сернистый мазут. В производстве меди и свинца, рафинировочный завод – это предприятие, на котором металлы и сплавы (обычно в жидком виде), полученные на плавильном предприятии, проходят дополнительную очистку с целью удаления примесей для повышения качества и получения ценных сопутствующих элементов. Применяют пирометаллургические, химические и электролитические методы рафинирования. В производстве цинка рафинировочный завод производит металл более высокой чистоты, чем может быть получен на плавильном заводе. В производстве алюминия, обогатительный завод – это завод, перерабатывающий боксит в окись алюминия. Рафинирование благородных металлов называется аффинажем. Нефтеперегонный Завод для нефти и Аффинажный Завод для благородных металлов. Десульфурация (обессеривание). Под Очисткой нефтепродуктов понимается освобождение нефтепродуктов от нежелательных или недопустимых в товарном продукте компонентов (азотистых, кислородных и сернистых соединений, а также смол). Иногда в задачу очистки входит выделение из нефтепродуктов содержащихся в них твёрдых углеводородов (депарафинизация), асфальто-смолистых веществ (деасфальтизация). Основные виды очистки нефтепродуктов – адсорбционная, гидроочистка, контактная, селективная, сернокислотная, щелочная очистка. Под Перегонкой нефти понимается разделение нефти на основные части, или фракции. Перегонка нефти – начальный процесс переработки нефти, основанный на том, что при нагреве нефти образуется паровая фаза, отличающаяся по составу от жидкости. При перегонке нефти получают бензин, дизельное топливо, керосин, легроин и тому подобное. Остаток после перегонки нефти – мазут – используют как сырьё для производства смазочных масел, парафина, гудрона, кокса и других нефтепродуктов. В промышленности перегонка нефти осуществляется на непрерывно действующих трубчатых установках.

REFINERY GAS = НЕФТЕЗАВОДСКОЙ ГАЗ (или ЗАВОДСКОЙ ГАЗ) – Refinery Gas includes a mixture of non-condensable gases mainly consisting of ethane, hydrogen, and methane obtained during distillation of crude oil or conversion of oil products (e.g., cracking) in refineries. This also includes gases that are returned from the petrochemical industry. Also known as Still Gas. / Нефтезаводской газ представляет собой смесь, например, .

REFINERY THROUGHPUT = ПРОПУСКНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ (или ОБЪЁМ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ) – Refinery Throughput is volumes of oil despatched to drying and desalination facilities. / Под Пропускной Способностью Переработки или Объёмом Переработки понимаются объёмы нефти, направленной на установку электрообезвоживания и обессоливания (ЭЛОУ).

REFINERY UTILIZATION = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ – Refinery Utilization:- represents average crude oil consumed in fuel and asphalt refineries for the year, expressed as a percentage of the refineries' average annual crude unit capacity.

REFINERY YIELD = ВЫХОД ГОТОВОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ ПРИ ПЕРЕГОНКЕ (или ВЫХОД ФРАКЦИЙ ПРИ ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ, или ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ОЧИСТКИ) – Refinery Yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from the input of crude oil and the net input of feedstock. It is calculated by dividing total net production of finished products by the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input.

REFINING = ПЕРЕГОНКА (или ОЧИСТКА) – Refining is a series of processes for converting crude oil and its fractions to finished petroleum products. Following distillation, a petroleum fraction may undergo one or more additional steps to purify or modify it. These refining steps include; thermal cracking, catalytic cracking, polymerization, alkylation, reforming, hydrocracking, hydroforming, hydrogenation, hydrogen treating, hydrofining, solvent extraction, dewaxing, deoiling, acid treating, clay filtration, and deasphalting. Refined lubricating oils may be blended with other lube stocks, and additives may be incorporated, to impart special properties. Refining:- a series of processes through which the crude oil is converted into a petroleum product. Such processes include:- thermal cracking, catalytic cracking, polymerization, alkylation, reforming, hydrocracking, hydroforming, hydrogenation, hydrogen treating, solvent extraction, dewaxing, de-oiling, acid treating, clay filtration and deasphalting. Refining:- Petroleum is a complex mixture of organic liquids called Crude Oil and Natural Gas, which occurs naturally in the ground and was formed millions of years ago. Crude oil varies from oilfield to oilfield in color and composition, from a pale yellow low viscosity liquid to heavy black 'treacle' consistencies. Crude oil and natural gas are extracted from the ground, on land or under the oceans, by sinking an oil well and are then transported by pipeline and/or ship to refineries where their components are processed into refined products. Crude oil and natural gas are of little use in their raw state; their value lies in what is created from them:- fuels, lubricating oils, waxes, asphalt, petrochemicals and pipeline quality natural gas. An oil refinery is an organized and coordinated arrangement of manufacturing processes designed to produce physical and chemical changes in crude oil to convert it into everyday products like petrol, diesel, lubricating oil, fuel oil and bitumen. As crude oil comes from the well it contains a mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and relatively small quantities of other materials such as oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, salt and water. In the refinery, most of these non-hydrocarbon substances are removed and the oil is broken down into its various components, and blended into useful products. Natural gas from the well, while principally methane, contains quantities of other hydrocarbons – ethane, propane, butane, pentane and also carbon dioxide and water. These components are separated from the methane at a gas fractionation plant. Petroleum Hydrocarbon Structures:- petroleum consists of three main hydrocarbon groups:- (i) Paraffins:- these consist of straight or branched carbon rings saturated with hydrogen atoms, the simplest of which is methane (CH_4) the main ingredient of natural gas. Others in this group include ethane (C_2H_6), and propane (C_3H_8). (ii) Hydrocarbons:- with very few carbon atoms (C_1 to C_4) are light in density and are gases under normal atmospheric pressure. Chemically paraffins are very stable compounds. (iii) Naphthenes:- naphthenes consist of carbon rings, sometimes with side chains, saturated with hydrogen atoms. Naphthenes are chemically stable, they occur naturally in crude oil and have properties similar to paraffins. (iv) Aromatics:- aromatic hydrocarbons are compounds that contain a ring of six carbon atoms with alternating double and single bonds and six attached hydrogen atoms. This type of structure is known as a Benzene Ring. They occur naturally in crude oil, and can also be created by the refining process. The more carbon atoms a hydrocarbon molecule has, the 'heavier' it is (the higher is its molecular weight) and the higher is its the boiling point. Small quantities of a crude oil may be composed of compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur and metals. Sulphur content ranges from traces to more than 5 per cent. If a crude oil contains appreciable quantities of sulphur it is called a Sour Crude; if it contains little or no sulphur it is called a Sweet Crude. The Refining Process:- every refinery begins with the separation of crude oil into different fractions by distillation. The fractions are further treated to convert them into mixtures of more useful saleable products by various methods such as cracking, reforming, alkylation, polymerisation and isomerisation. These mixtures of new compounds are then separated using methods such as fractionation and solvent extraction.

Impurities are removed by various methods, e.g., dehydration, desalting, sulphur removal and hydrotreating. Refinery processes have developed in response to changing market demands for certain products. With the advent of the internal combustion engine the main task of refineries became the production of petrol. The quantities of petrol available from distillation alone was insufficient to satisfy consumer demand. Refineries began to look for ways to produce more and better quality petrol. Two types of processes have been developed:- (i) breaking down large, heavy hydrocarbon molecules; and (ii) reshaping or rebuilding hydrocarbon molecules. Distillation (Fractionation):- because crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons with different boiling temperatures, it can be separated by distillation into groups of hydrocarbons that boil between two specified boiling points. Two types of distillation are performed:- atmospheric and vacuum. Atmospheric Distillation takes place in a distilling column at or near atmospheric pressure. The crude oil is heated to 350–400 °C and the vapour and liquid are piped into the distilling column. The liquid falls to the bottom and the vapour rises, passing through a series of perforated trays (sieve trays). Heavier hydrocarbons condense more quickly and settle on lower trays and lighter hydrocarbons remain as a vapour longer and condense on higher trays. Liquid fractions are drawn from the trays and removed. In this way the light gases, methane, ethane, propane and butane pass out the top of the column, petrol is formed in the top trays, kerosene and gas oils in the middle, and fuel oils at the bottom. Residue drawn of the bottom may be burned as fuel, processed into lubricating oils, waxes and bitumen or used as feedstock for cracking units. To recover additional heavy distillates from this residue, it may be piped to a second distillation column where the process is repeated under vacuum, called Vacuum Distillation.This allows heavy hydrocarbons with boiling points of 450 °C and higher to be separated without them partly cracking into unwanted products such as coke and gas. The heavy distillates recovered by vacuum distillation can be converted into lubricating oils by a variety of processes. The most common of these is called Solvent Extraction. In one version of this process the heavy distillate is washed with a liquid which does not dissolve in it but which dissolves (and so extracts) the non-lubricating oil components out of it. Another version uses a liquid which does not dissolve in it but which causes the non-lubricating oil components to precipitate (as an extract) from it. Other processes exist which remove impurities by adsorption onto a highly porous solid or which remove any waxes that may be present by causing them to crystallise and precipitate out. Reforming:- reforming is a process which uses heat, pressure and a catalyst (usually containing platinum) to bring about chemical reactions which upgrade naphthas into high octane petrol and petrochemical feedstock. The naphthas are hydrocarbon mixtures containing many paraffins and naphthenes. In Australia, this naphtha feedstock comes from the crudes oil distillation or catalytic cracking processes, but overseas it also comes from thermal cracking and hydrocracking processes. Reforming converts a portion of these compounds to isoparaffins and aromatics, which are used to blend higher octane petrol. (i) Paraffins are converted to isoparaffins. (ii) Paraffins are converted to naphthenes. (iii) Naphthenes are converted to aromatics, e.g., (a) catalyst heptanes → toluene + hydrogen ($C_7H_{16} \rightarrow C_7H_8 + 4H_2$); (b) catalyst cyclohexane → benzene + hydrogen ($C_6H_{12} \rightarrow C_6H_6 + 3H_2$). Cracking:- cracking processes break down heavier hydrocarbon molecules (high boiling point oils) into lighter products such as petrol and diesel. These processes include catalytic cracking, thermal cracking and hydrocracking, e.g., a typical reaction:- catalyst ($C_{16}H_{34} \rightarrow C_8H_{18} + C_8H_{16}$). Catalytic Cracking is used to convert heavy hydrocarbon fractions obtained by vacuum distillation into a mixture of more useful products such as petrol and light fuel oil. In this process, the feedstock undergoes a chemical breakdown, under controlled heat (450–500 °C) and pressure, in the presence of a catalyst – a substance which promotes the reaction without itself being chemically changed. Small pellets of silica – alumina or silica – magnesia have proved to be the most effective catalysts. The cracking reaction yields petrol, LPG, unsaturated olefin compounds, cracked gas oils, a liquid residue called Cycle Oil, light gases and a solid coke residue. Cycle oil is recycled to cause further breakdown and the coke, which forms a layer on the catalyst, is removed by burning. The other products are passed through a fractionator to be separated and separately processed. Fluid Catalytic Cracking uses a catalyst in the form of a very fine powder which flows like a liquid when agitated by steam, air or vapour. Feedstock entering the process immediately meets a stream of very hot catalyst and vaporizes. The resulting vapours keep the catalyst fluidised as it passes into the reactor, where the cracking takes place and where it is fluidised by the hydrocarbon vapour. The catalyst next passes to a steam stripping section where most of the volatile hydrocarbons are removed. It then passes to a regenerator vessel where it is fluidised by a mixture of air and the products of combustion which are produced as the coke on the catalyst is burnt off. The catalyst then flows back to the reactor. The catalyst thus undergoes a continuous circulation between the reactor, stripper and regenerator sections. The catalyst is usually a mixture of aluminium oxide and silica. Most recently, the introduction of synthetic zeolite catalysts has allowed much shorter reaction times and improved yields and octane numbers of the cracked gasolines. Thermal Cracking uses heat to break down the residue from vacuum distillation. The lighter elements produced from this process can be made into distillate fuels and petrol. Cracked gases are converted to petrol blending components by alkylation or polymerisation. Naphtha is upgraded to high quality petrol by reforming. Gas oil can be used as diesel fuel or can be converted to petrol by hydrocracking. The heavy residue is converted into residual oil or coke which is used in the manufacture of electrodes, graphite and carbides. This process is the oldest technology and is not used in Australia. Hydrocracking can increase the yield of petrol components, as well as being used to produce light distillates. It produces no residues, only light oils. Hydrocracking is catalytic cracking in the presence of hydrogen. The extra hydrogen saturates, or hydrogenates, the chemical bonds of the cracked hydrocarbons and creates isomers with the desired characteristics. Hydrocracking is also a treating process, because the hydrogen combines with contaminants such as sulphur and nitrogen, allowing them to be removed. Gas oil feed is mixed with hydrogen, heated, and sent to a reactor vessel with a fixed bed catalyst, where cracking and hydrogenation take place. Products are sent to a fractionator to be separated. The hydrogen is recycled. Residue from this reaction is mixed again with hydrogen, reheated, and sent to a second reactor for further cracking under higher temperatures and pressures. In addition to cracked naphtha for making petrol, hydrocracking yields light gases useful for refinery fuel, or alkylation as well as components for high quality fuel oils, lube oils and petrochemical feedstocks. Following the cracking processes it is necessary to build or rearrange some of the lighter hydrocarbon molecules into high quality petrol or jet fuel blending components or into petrochemicals. The former can be achieved by several chemical process such as alkylation and isomerisation. Alkylation:- olefins such as propylene and butylene are produced by catalytic and thermal cracking. Alkylation refers to the chemical bonding of these light molecules with isobutane to form larger branched-chain molecules (isoparaffins) that make high octane petrol. Olefins and isobutane are mixed with an acid catalyst and cooled. They react to form alkylate, plus some normal butane, isobutane and propane. The resulting liquid is neutralised and separated in a series of distillation columns. Isobutane is recycled as feed and butane and propane sold as liquid petroleum gas (LPG), e.g., catalyst isobutene + butylenes → isooctane ($C_4H_{10} + C_4H_8 \rightarrow C_8H_{18}$). Isomerisation:- isomerisation refers to chemical rearrangement of straight-chain hydrocarbons (paraffins), so that they contain branches attached to the main chain (isoparaffins). This is done for two reasons:- (i) they create extra isobutane feed for alkylation; and (ii) they improve the octane of straight run pentanes and hexanes and hence make them into better petrol blending components. Isomerisation is achieved by mixing normal butane with a little hydrogen and chloride and allowed to react in the presence of a catalyst to form isobutane, plus a small amount of normal butane and some lighter gases. Products are separated in a fractionator. The lighter gases are used as refinery fuel and the butane recycled as feed. Pentanes and hexanes are the lighter components of petrol. Isomerisation can be used to improve petrol quality by converting these hydrocarbons to higher octane isomers. The process is the same as for butane isomerisation. Polymerisation:- under pressure and temperature, over an acidic catalyst, light unsaturated hydrocarbon molecules react and combine with each other to form larger hydrocarbon molecules. Such process can be used to react butenes (olefin molecules with four carbon atoms) with iso-butane (branched paraffin molecules, or isoparaffins, with four carbon atoms) to obtain a high octane

olefinic petrol blending component called Polymer Gasoline. Hydrotreating And Sulphur Plants:- a number of contaminants are found in crude oil. As the fractions travel through the refinery processing units, these impurities can damage the equipment, the catalysts and the quality of the products. There are also legal limits on the contents of some impurities, like sulphur, in products. Hydrotreating is one way of removing many of the contaminants from many of the intermediate or final products. In the hydrotreating process, the entering feedstock is mixed with hydrogen and heated to 300–380 °C. The oil combined with the hydrogen then enters a reactor loaded with a catalyst which promotes several reactions:- (i) hydrogen combines with sulphur to form hydrogen sulphide (H_2S); (ii) nitrogen compounds are converted to ammonia; (iii) any metals contained in the oil are deposited on the catalyst; and (iv) some of the olefins, aromatics or naphthenes become saturated with hydrogen to become paraffins and some cracking takes place, causing the creation of some methane, ethane, propane and butanes. Sulphur Recovery Plants:- the hydrogen sulphide created from hydrotreating is a toxic gas that needs further treatment. The usual process involves two steps:- (i) the removal of the hydrogen sulphide gas from the hydrocarbon stream; and (ii) the conversion of hydrogen sulphide to elemental sulphur, a non-toxic and useful chemical. Solvent extraction, using a solution of diethanolamine (DEA) dissolved in water, is applied to separate the hydrogen sulphide gas from the process stream. The hydrocarbon gas stream containing the hydrogen sulphide is bubbled through a solution of diethanolamine solution (DEA) under high pressure, such that the hydrogen sulphide gas dissolves in the DEA. The DEA and hydrogen mixture is the heated at a low pressure and the dissolved hydrogen sulphide is released as a concentrated gas stream which is sent to another plant for conversion into sulphur. Conversion of the concentrated hydrogen sulphide gas into sulphur occurs in two stages:- (1) Combustion of part of the H_2S stream in a furnace, producing sulphur dioxide (SO_2) water (H_2O) and sulphur (S) ($2H_2S + 2O_2 \rightarrow SO_2 + S + 2H_2O$); and (2) Reaction of the remainder of the H_2S with the combustion products in the presence of a catalyst. The H_2S reacts with the SO_2 to form sulphur ($2H_2S + 2O_2 \rightarrow 3S + 2H_2O$). As the reaction products are cooled the sulphur drops out of the reaction vessel in a molten state. Sulphur can be stored and shipped in either a molten or solid state. Refineries And The Environment:- air, water and land can all be affected by refinery operations. Refineries are well aware of their responsibility to the community and employ a variety of processes to safeguard the environment. The processes described below are those used by the Shell refinery at Geelong in Victoria, but all refineries employ similar techniques in managing the environmental aspects of refining. Air:- preserving air quality around a refinery involves controlling the following emissions:- (i) sulphur oxides; (ii) hydrocarbon vapours; (iii) smoke; and (iv) smells. Sulphur enters the refinery in crude oil feed. Gippsland and most other Australian crude oils have a low sulphur content but other crude's may contain up to 5 per cent sulphur. To deal with this refineries incorporate a sulphur recovery unit which operates on the principles described above. Many of the products used in a refinery produce hydrocarbon vapours. The escape of vapours to atmosphere are prevented by various means. Floating roofs are installed in tanks to prevent evaporation and so that there is no space for vapour to gather in the tanks. Where floating roofs cannot be used, the vapours from the tanks are collected in a vapour recovery system and absorbed back into the product stream. In addition, pumps and valves are routinely checked for vapour emissions and repaired if a leakage is found. Smoke is formed when the burning mixture contains insufficient oxygen or is not sufficiently mixed. Modern furnace control systems prevent this from happening during normal operation. Smells are the most difficult emission to control and the easiest to detect. Refinery smells are generally associated with compounds containing sulphur, where even tiny losses are sufficient to cause a noticeable odour. Water:- aqueous effluent's consist of cooling water, surface water and process water. The majority of the water discharged from the refinery has been used for cooling the various process streams. The cooling water does not actually come into contact with the process material and so has very little contamination. The cooling water passes through large 'interceptors' which separate any oil from minute leaks etc, prior to discharge. The cooling water system at Geelong Refinery is a once-through system with no recirculation. Rainwater falling on the refinery site must be treated before discharge to ensure no oily material washed off process equipment leaves the refinery. This is done first by passing the water through smaller 'plant oil catchers', which each treat rainwater from separate areas on the site, and then all the streams pass to large 'interceptors' similar to those used for cooling water. The rainwater from the production areas is further treated in a Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) unit. This unit cleans the water by using a flocculation agent to collect any remaining particles or oil droplets and floating the resulting flock to the surface with millions of tiny air bubbles. At the surface the flock is skimmed off and the clean water discharged. Process water has actually come into contact with the process streams and so can contain significant contamination. This water is treated in the 'sour water treater' where the contaminants (mostly ammonia and hydrogen sulphide) are removed and then recovered or destroyed in a downstream plant. The process water, when treated in this way, can be reused in parts of the refinery and discharged through the process area rainwater treatment system and the DAF unit. Any treated process water that is not reused is discharged as Trade Waste to the sewerage system. This trade waste also includes the effluent from the refinery sewage treatment plant and a portion of treated water from the DAF unit. As most refineries import and export many feed materials and products by ship, the refinery and harbour authorities are prepared for spillage from the ship or pier. In the event of such a spill, equipment is always on standby at the refinery and it is supported by the facilities of the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre at Geelong, Victoria. Land:- the refinery safeguards the land environment by ensuring the appropriate disposal of all wastes. Within the refinery, all hydrocarbon wastes are recycled through the refinery slops system. This system consists of a network of collection pipes and a series of dewatering tanks. The recovered hydrocarbon is reprocessed through the distillation units. Wastes that cannot be reprocessed are either recycled to manufacturers (e.g., some spent catalysts can be reprocessed), disposed of in EPA-approved facilities off-site, or chemically treated on-site to form inert materials which can be disposed to land-fill within the refinery. Waste movements within the refinery require a 'Process liquid, Sludge and Solid waste disposal permit'. Wastes that go off-site must have an EPA (short for the US Environmental Protection Agency) 'Waste Transport Permit'. Petroleum Refining is the process of separating the many compounds present in crude petroleum. This process is called Fractional Distillation where the crude oil is heated; the various of the compounds boil at different temperatures and change to gases; and are later recondensed back into liquids. Fossil Fuels. The principle which is used is that the longer the carbon chain, the higher the temperature at which the compounds will boil. Boiling Points and Hydrocarbons:- the crude petroleum is heated and changed into a gas. The gases are passed through a distillation column which becomes cooler as the height increases. See the figure on the left. When a compound in the gaseous state cools below its boiling point, it condenses into a liquid. The liquids may be drawn off the distilling column at various heights. Although all fractions of petroleum find uses, the greatest demand is for gasoline. One barrel of crude petroleum contains only 25–35% gasoline. Transportation demands require that over 50% of the crude oil be converted into gasoline. To meet this demand some petroleum fractions must be converted to gasoline. This may be done by 'cracking' – breaking down large molecules of heavy heating oil; 'reforming' – changing molecular structures of low quality gasoline molecules; or 'polymerization' – forming longer molecules from smaller ones. Conversion Oil Refining. For example if decane is heated to about 500 °C the covalent carbon-carbon bonds begin to break during the cracking process. Many kinds of compounds including alkenes are made during the cracking process. Alkenes are formed because there are not enough hydrogens to saturate all bonding positions after the carbon-carbon bonds are broken. Refining is a chemical process. Crude oil is mainly made up of hydrocarbons – chains of carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms. The chemical bonds that link these chains together can be broken up and linked in different ways. In fact, the hydrocarbon compound is the most versatile on the chemical charts. It can make an estimated 2.5 million possible combinations. Longer, heavier molecules can be transformed into lighter ones and vice versa. But crude oil is far from pure. It can also contain substances that need to be removed because they would damage an engine or other machinery. In the refinery, we remove sulphur,

nitrogen, oxygen, water and other trace substances and then dispose of them safely. Vaporizing The Crude Oil:- the first step in separating oil into useful products involves heating it to a about 350 °Celsius. It is then pumped into a fractioning tower. If you have ever seen an oil refinery from a distance, these are the tall, slender towers that jut up above the horizon. The vaporized oil rises up the tower through trays with holes in them. As the gas cools, its components condense back into several distinct liquids. Lighter liquids like kerosene and naptha, a product used in chemicals processing, collect near the top of the tower, while heavier ones like lubricants and waxes fall through weirs to trays at the bottom. Demand for gasoline is high, so we use the flexibility of the hydrocarbon compound to turn some of the heavier components from the fractioning tower into gasoline. Reforming and alkylation are two such processes. Cracking is another. It breaks large hydrocarbon molecules down into smaller ones, making the end product runnier. It's a process developed by the UK BP heritage company Amoco, and it's standard practice for oil companies today. After distillation, gasoline and other engine fuels go on for further processing elsewhere in the refinery. They will leave the refinery by pipeline or truck, having been transformed from a raw material into fuels with marketable octane ratings and specific engine properties. / Щел (Shell). Би.Пи. (BP) Амоко (Amoco). Перегонка – процесс разделения жидких смесей на отличающиеся по составу фракции, основанный на различии температур кипения компонентов смеси; то же, что Дистилляция. Перегонка Нефти – разделение нефти на составные части (фракции) по их температурам кипения в целях получения товарных нефтепродуктов или их компонентов. Перегонка нефти – начальный процесс переработки нефти на нефтеперерабатывающих заводах, основанный на том, что при нагреве нефти образуется паровая фаза, отличающаяся по составу от жидкости (смотрите Дистилляция). Фракции, получаемые в результате перегонки нефти, обычно представляют собой смеси углеводородов. С помощью методов многократной перегонки нефтяных фракций удаётся выделить некоторые индивидуальные углеводороды. Перегонка нефти осуществляется методами однократного испарения (равновесная дистилляция) или постепенного испарения (простая перегонка, или фракционная дистилляция); с ректификацией и без неё; в присутствии перегретого водяного пара – Испаряющего Агента; при атмосферном давлении и под вакуумом. При равновесной дистилляции разделение нефти на фракции происходит менее чётко по сравнению с простой перегонкой. Однако в первом случае при одной и той же температуре нагрева в парообразное состояние переходит большая часть нефти. В лабораторной практике в основном применяется простая перегонка нефти с ректификацией паровой фазы на установках периодического действия. В промышленности используется перегонка нефти с однократным испарением в сочетании с ректификацией паровой и жидкой фаз. Такое сочетание позволяет проводить перегонку нефти на установках непрерывного действия и добиваться высокой чёткости разделения нефти на фракции, экономного расходования топлива на её нагрев. Применение водяного пара приводит к снижению температурного режима, увеличению отбора нефтяных фракций и повышению концентрации высококипящих компонентов в остатке. На промышленных установках перегонка нефти вначале проводится при атмосферном давлении, а затем под вакуумом. При атмосферной перегонке нефть нагревается не выше 370 °С, так как при более высокой температуре начинается расщепление углеводородов – Крекинг, а это нежелательно из-за того, что образующиеся непредельные углеводороды резко снижают качество и выход целевых продуктов. В результате атмосферной перегонки нефти отгоняются фракции, выкипающие примерно от 30 до 350–360 °С, и в остатке остаётся Мазут. Из нефтяных фракций, выкипающих до 360 °С, получаются различные виды топлив (бензины, топлива для реактивных и дизельных двигателей), сырьё для нефтехимического синтеза (бензол, этилбензол, ксилолы, этилен, пропилен, бутадиен), растворители и другие. Дальнейшая перегонка мазута проводится под вакуумом (остаточное давление 5.3–8 кН/м^2, или 40–60 миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.)), чтобы свести к минимуму крекинг углеводородов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на ряде нефтеперерабатывающих заводов производительность установок атмосферно-вакуумной перегонки нефти была доведена до 8 миллионов тонн нефти в год. История, сведения о перегонке нефти смотрите в статье Нефть. Очистка Нефтепродуктов – удаление из нефтепродуктов (дистиллятов и остатков от перегонки нефти) нежелательных компонентов, отрицательно влияющих на эксплуатационные свойства топлив и масел. К таким компонентам относятся сернистые и азотистые соединения, асфальтово-смолистые вещества и другие. В промышленности применяются химические, физико-химические и каталитические методы очистки. Химическая очистка производится путём воздействия различных реагентов на удаляемые компоненты очищаемых продуктов. Наиболее простым способом является очистка 92–98 %-ной серной кислотой и олеумом, применяемая для удаления непредельных и ароматических углеводородов, асфальтово-смолистых веществ, азотистых и сернистых соединений, и очистка щёлочами (растворами едкого натра и кальцинированной соды) – для удаления некоторых кислородных соединений, сероводорода и меркаптанов. Для удаления сернистых соединений применяют плюмбит натрия и некоторые другие реагенты. Физико-химическая очистка производится с помощью растворителей, избирательно удаляющих нежелательные компоненты из очищаемого продукта. Неполярные растворители (сжиженные газы – пропан и бутан) применяются для удаления из остатков после переработки нефти (гудронов и полугудронов) асфальтово-смолистых веществ, попициклических (тяжёлых) ароматических углеводородов (процесс деасфальтизации). Полярные растворители (фенол, фурфурол и другие) используются для удаления полициклических ароматических и нефтено-ароматических углеводородов с короткими боковыми цепями, непредельных углеводородов, сернистых и азотистых соединений, смолистых веществ из масляных дистиллятов и деасфальтизата. Кетоны в смеси с толуолом, хлорпроизводные углеводородов в смеси с бензолом и другие полярные и неполярные растворители и их смеси используются в процессе депарафинизации для удаления твёрдых углеводородов из рафинатов (продуктов селективной очистки масляных дистиллятов и остатков). Удаление твёрдых парафинов производится кристаллизацией их из растворов очищаемого продукта. Для очистки дизельных топлив, керосинов, тяжёлых бензинов и маловязких нефтяных масел применяют также карбамидную депарафинизацию, основанную на комплексообразовании нормальных парафиновых углеводородов с карбамидом (мочевиной). При адсорбционной очистке из нефтепродуктов удаляются непредельные углеводороды, смолы, кислоты и другие, а также полициклические ароматические и нафтеноароматические углеводороды. Адсорбционную очистку осуществляют при контактировании нагретого продукта с тонкодисперсными адсорбентами (Контактная Очистка) или фильтрацией продукта через зёрна адсорбента. Избирательная адсорбция при помощи молекулярных сит (Цеолитов) позволяет выделить нормальные парафины из лёгких бензиновых и керосино-газойлевых фракций. Каталитическая Очистка:- гидрогенизация в мягких условиях (гидроочистка) применяется для удаления сернистых, азотистых и кислородных соединений, которые переходят в углеводороды и легко удаляемые соединения (сероводород, аммиак, воду). Гидрогенизация в жёстких условиях используется при депарафинизации масляного сырья. В этом случае происходит деструкция твёрдых углеводородов с образованием низкомолекулярных и низкозастывающих углеводородов. При жёстких режимах гидрирования можно также получать масла с высоким индексом вязкости. В технологии очистки нефтепродуктов широко применяется эффективная аппаратура, позволяющая использовать автоматизацию:- экстракционные колонны, центробежные экстракторы, роторно-дисковые контакторы, вакуум-фильтры, инжекторные смесители и другие.

REFINING = РАФИНИРОВАНИЕ (или АФФИНАЖ, или ОЧИСТКА) – Refining is the separating and purifying of precious metals from other metals. Refining:- refining is the final procedure for removing (and often recovering as by-products) the last small amounts of impurities left after the major extraction steps have been completed. It leaves the major metallic element in a practically pure state for commercial application. The procedure is accomplished in three ways: refining by fire, by electrolytic, or by chemical methods. (i) Fire

Refining:- iron, copper, and lead are fire-refined by selective oxidation. In this process, oxygen or air is added to the impure liquid metal; the impurities oxidize before the metal and are removed as an oxide slag or a volatile oxide gas. The basic oxygen furnace (BOF) is a vessel used to convert pig iron, of about 94 percent iron and 6 percent combined impurities such as carbon, manganese, and silicon, into steel with as little as 1 percent combined impurities. The BOF is a large pear-shaped unit that can be tilted to charge and pour. Molten blast-furnace iron and steel scrap are charged into the furnace; then it is turned to an upright position and a lance inserted to blow high-tonnage oxygen gas into the bath. Oxidation reactions occur rapidly, with silicon and manganese oxidizing first and combining to form an oxide slag, then carbon oxidizing to carbon monoxide gas and burning to carbon dioxide as it leaves the furnace mouth. These reactions are strongly exothermic and keep the vessel up to its reaction temperature without any external heat or fuel being added. Converter-produced blister copper and blast-furnace lead also are treated by fire refining, with both processes depending on the weaker affinity for oxygen of the metals than the impurities they contain. Molten copper in a small reverberatory-type furnace has compressed air blown into it through steel pipes below the surface. This oxidizes zinc, tin, iron, lead, arsenic, antimony, and sulfur; the sulfur goes off as sulfur dioxide gas, while the other impurities form an oxide slag that is skimmed off. Lead is refined in much the same way, with compressed air blown into a molten lead bath and the major impurities of tin, antimony, and arsenic oxidizing in that order, rising to the surface as skims and being scraped off. Other fire-refining operations use fractional distillation. By this method, zinc metal of 98-percent purity can be upgraded to 99.995-percent purity. The main impurities in blast-furnace zinc are lead and cadmium, with lead boiling at 1 744 °C (3 171 °F), zinc at 907 °C (1 665 °F), and cadmium at 765 °C (1 409 °F). In the first stage zinc and cadmium are boiled off, leaving liquid lead, and in the second stage cadmium is boiled off to leave special high-purity zinc metal. (ii) Electrolytic Refining:- this method gives the highest-purity metal product as well as the best recovery of valuable impurities. It is used for copper, nickel, lead, gold, and silver. The metal to be refined is cast into a slab, which becomes the anode of an electrolytic cell; another sheet of metal is the cathode. Both electrodes are immersed in an aqueous electrolyte capable of conducting an electric current. As a direct current is impressed on the cell, metal ions dissolve from the anode and deposit at the cathode. The insoluble sludge left in the cell is treated to recover any valuable by-product metals. (iii) Chemical Refining:- an example of chemical refining is the nickel carbonyl process, in which impure nickel metal is selectively reacted with carbon monoxide gas to form nickel carbonyl gas. This gas is then decomposed to give high-purity nickel metal. / Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). электролитическое рафинирование или электролитический аффинаж благородных металлов (electrolytic refining) Под Рафинированием металлов понимается очистка первичных (черновых) металлов от примесей. В основе методов рафинирования (пирометаллургического, химического и электролитического) лежит различие свойств плотности и другого. Рафинирование благородных металлов называется Аффинажем. Под Аффинажем, от Французского слова Affinage, от Affiner, означающее Очищать, понимается получение благородных металлов высокой чистоты. Разновидность рафинирования металлов. Под Очисткой понимается отрасль обрабатывающей металлургии, связанная с извлечением металлов из руд и их очисткой от примесей.

REFINING MARGIN = ВЫГОДА ОТ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ (или МАРЖА ОТ ПЕРЕГОНКИ, или СТОИМОСТЬ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ, или МАРЖА ОТ ОЧИСТКИ) – Refining Margin is the net difference in value between the products produced by a refinery and the CIF value of the crude oil used to produce them, taking into account the marginal refinery operating costs. Refining margins will thus vary from refinery to refinery and depend on the cost and characteristics of the crude used, its yield and the value of its products (and hence its location).

REFLECTANCE = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ (или ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или АЛЬБЕДО, или ХХ) – Reflectance:- the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant flux to that of the incident flux. In popular usage, it is considered as the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant energy to that reflected from a defined reference standard.

REFLECTANCE = ОТРАЖАЕМОСТЬ – Reflectance (Rd); the whiteness of the light that is reflected by the cotton fibers. See also Color. / Количество света, отражённое поверхностью испытуемой пробы хлопкового волокна, выраженное в процентах.

REFLECTION = ОТРАЖЕНИЕ (или ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ, или РЕФЛЕКСИЯ) – Reflection:- of radiant energy (in the case of color, light), the process by which radiant energy is returned from a material or object. / Под Рефлексией, от Латинского слова Reflexio, означающее Обращение Назад, понимается .

REFLECTIVE = ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬНОЕ (или ОТРАЖАЮЩЕЕ) – Reflective:- specialty ink or transfers that are generally used for safety applications. Reflective material reflects a bright image back at the source of light. A wonderful application for Children's clothing. The Apparel Search Company thinks that it should be a requirement on Children's outerwear and shoes.

REFLECTIVE INSULATION TECHNOLOGY = ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬНОЙ ИЗОЛЯЦИИ – Reflective Insulation Technology:- all materials emit energy by thermal radiation as a result of their temperature. The amount of energy or radiant heat reflected depends on the surface temperature. The higher the surface temperature is, the greater the reflection will be. Reflective Insulation Technology has been used by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) since the earliest satellites, and continues to be used today as the primary space suit insulation to protect every astronaut in space from the extreme temperatures of outer space. The technology is effective in temperatures as high as 120 degrees C (250 degrees F) to as low as –273 degrees C (–400 degrees F).

REFLEXED = ЗАВЁРНУТОЕ – Reflexed:- abruptly curved backwards. / , от Латинского слова Reflexus, означающее Отражённый или Повёрнутый Назад, .

REFLUX = ОТТОК (или ОТЛИВ) – Reflux:- to cause to flow back or return; especially:- to heat (as under a reflux condenser) so that the vapors formed condense to a liquid that flows back to be heated again.

REFORM = РЕФОРМА (или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Reform is a movement that attempts to institute improved social and political conditions without revolutionary change. / Под Реформой, от Французского слова Réforme от Латинского слова Reformo, означающее Преобразовываю, понимается преобразование, изменение, переустройство какой-либо стороны общественной жизни (порядков, институтов, учреждений), не уничтожающие основ существующей социальной структуры. Формально – нововведение любого содержания, однако реформой обычно называют более или менее прогрессивное преобразование.

REFORMING = РИФОРМИНГ – Reforming is a refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalyst to rearrange hydrocarbon molecules in the naphtha (or naphtha-type) feed, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Since the process' product, reformate, is richer in aromatics than its feed, naphtha, this process is also used to produce aromatic petrochemicals (benzene, toluene and xylene). In oil refinery process, the use of heat and catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; for example, the conversion of low-octane naphthas or gasolines into high-octane number products. / (бензол, толуол и ксилол). Под Риформингом, от Английского слова Reforming, от Reform, означающее Переделывать или Улучшать, понимается промышленный процесс переработки нефтепродуктов, главным образом бензиновых и лигроиновых фракций нефти, с целью получения высокооктановых автомобильных бензинов

(октановое число 90–95), ароматических углеводородов (бензола, ксилолов, толуола) и технического водорода. Каталитический риформинг осуществляется при 470–540 °C под давлением 0.7–3.5 МПа в присутствии платинового катализатора (платформинг), алюмомолибденового катализатора – гидроформинг; термический риформинг проводят при температуре около 550 °C и давлении 5–7 МПа.

REFORMULATED GASOLINE BLENDSTOCK FOR OXYGEN BLENDING = ГАЗОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН РЕФОРМУЛИРОВАННОЙ ГАЗОВОЙ БЕНЗИНОВОЙ СМЕСИ ДЛЯ СМЕШИВАНИЯ С КИСЛОРОДОМ – Reformulated Blendstock For Oxgenate Blending (RBOB):- Motor gasoline blending components intended for blending with oxygenates to produce finished reformulated motor gasoline. Gasoline is one of the most widely-known and used commodities worldwide. It is primarily utilized for fuels, but can be also used for various reasons like a solvent to dilute paints. While we refer to the liquid as gasoline here in the States, many other parts of the world know it by the term petrol, or sometimes petrogasoline. From a chemical standpoint, this low-density fuel is very volatile, not only because of its natural makeup, but also because of the numerous additives that can be mixed in. Some of these additives include lead, ethanol, and dye. Gasoline itself was not invented, but rather, is a byproduct of the petroleum industry, namely from the production of kerosene and refining of crude oil. It was thrust into popularity with the introduction of automobiles, which had the option of using various fuel sources, but ultimately decided upon gasoline for its strong combustion properties. Since then, numerous ways have been invented to improve the quality of gasoline as it is refined from crude oil all over the world. Gasoline can be a particularly nasty thorn in a consumer's side, due to prices at the pump being highly volatile as the prices of crude are known for their dramatic price swings over small periods of time. From an investment standpoint, the term petrol or gasoline, refers to Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending (RBOB), which is simply the term given to unleaded gas futures. Seasonally, gas futures tend to dip in the winter months, November and December, and reach their peaks between April and May. Because the United States is the largest consumer of gasoline, how our nation uses gasoline can have a major impact on global prices. Physical Properties Of RBOB Gasoline:- As mentioned above, gasoline is a natural byproduct of crude oil. For every three barrels of crude oil refined, approximately two barrels of gasoline can be salvaged. Refining this essential fuel can be done in a variety of different ways, with the most popular being forms of 'cracking'. Cracking is a process where hydrocarbon molecules are broken up by heat and pressure, into lighter molecules. There are various forms of this process, including thermal cracking (the most popular), and catalytic cracking. Other production/refining methods include polymerization, alkylation, and isomerization. New York Harbor RBOB Gasoline:- Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending (RBOB) Futures:- Trading Unit:- 42 000 US gallons (1 000 barrels). Price Quotation:- US Dollars and cents per gallon. Trading Hours (All times are New York time):- Open outcry trading is conducted from 10:05 AM until 02:30 PM. Electronic trading is conducted from 06:00 pm until 05:15 pm via the CME Globex® trading platform, Sunday through Friday. There is a 45-minute break each day between 05:15 pm (current trade date) and 06:00 pm (next trade date). Trading Months:- 12 consecutive months on a rolling basis, starting with the January 2006 contract month. Trading at Settlement (TAS):- Trading at settlement is available for the front two months except on the last trading day and is subject to the existing TAS rules. Trading in all TAS products will cease daily at 02:30 pm Eastern Time. The TAS products will trade off of a 'Base Price' of 100 to create a differential (plus or minus) in points off settlement in the underlying cleared product on a 1 to 1 basis. A trade done at the Base Price of 100 will correspond to a 'traditional' TAS trade which will clear exactly at the final settlement price of the day. Minimum Price Fluctuation:- USD0.0001 (0.01¢) per gallon (USD4.20 per contract). Maximum Daily Price Fluctuation:- USD0.25 per gallon (USD10 500 per contract) for all months. If any contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes, the limit is expanded by USD0.25 per gallon in either direction. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by USD0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There will be no maximum price fluctuation limits during any one trading session. Last Trading Day:- Trading terminates at the close of business on the last business day of the month preceding the delivery month. Settlement Type:- Physical. Delivery:- FOB seller's facility in New York harbor ex-shore. All duties, entitlements, taxes, fees, and other charges paid. Requirements for seller's shore facility:- capability to deliver into barges. Delivery may also be completed by pipeline, tanker, book transfer, or inter- or intra-facility transfer. Delivery must be made in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local licensing and tax laws. Delivery shall comply with all state laws related to oxygen content. Complete delivery rules and provisions are detailed in Chapter 191 of the NYMEX® Rulebook. Delivery Period:- Deliveries may only be initiated the day after the fifth business day and must be completed before the last business day of the delivery month. Alternate Delivery Procedure (ADP):- An alternate delivery procedure is available to buyers and sellers who have been matched by the Exchange subsequent to the termination of trading in the spot month contract. If buyer and seller agree to consummate delivery under terms different from those prescribed in the contract specifications, they may proceed on that basis after submitting a notice of their intention to the Exchange. Exchange of Futures for Physicals (EFP):- The commercial buyer or seller may exchange a futures position for a physical position of equal quantity by submitting a notice to the Exchange. EFPs may be used to either initiate or liquidate a futures position. Grade and Quality Specifications:- Generally conforms to industry standards for reformulated regular gasoline blendstock for oxygen blending (RBOB) with 10% denatured fuel ethanol (92% purity) as listed by the Colonial Pipeline for fungible F grade for sales in New York and New Jersey. RBOB is a wholesale non-oxygentated blendstock traded in the New York Harbor barge market that is ready for the addition of 10% ethanol at the truck rack. Month – Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) pounds per square inch – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Percentage Reduction:- (i) January – 15.0 max – N/A; (ii) February – 15.0 max – N/A; (iii) March – 13.5 max – N/A; (iv) April – N/A – 23.4 min; (v) May – N/A – 23.4 min; (vi) June – N/A – 23.4 min; (vii) July – N/A – 23.4 min; (viii) August – N/A – 23.4 min; (ix) September 01–15 – N/A – 23.4 min; (x) September 16–30 – 13.5 max – N/A; (xi) October – 13.5 max – N/A; (xii) November – 15.0 max – N/A; and (xiii) December – 15.0 max – N/A. Margin Requirements:- Margins are required for open futures positions. Trading Symbol:- RB; RBT (TAS Code). 2015-March-25 (US Energy Information Administration (EIA)):- Gasoline specification changes and price effects:- While the vernal equinox on March 20th marks the first official day of spring, the transition from winter-grade gasoline to spring-grade gasoline, an intermediate step in the shift to summer-grade gasoline, began much earlier. The transition occurs along the gasoline supply chain, from refineries to retail outlets, and affects spot, wholesale and retail gasoline prices because the cost to manufacture spring and summer-grade gasoline is higher than the cost to manufacture gasoline used in the winter. Federal and state environmental regulations specify the properties of finished gasoline that can be sold at retail stations across the United States. Many specifications, like octane rating, remain constant from season to season. However, Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP), a measure of how easily petroleum liquids evaporate, changes to accommodate seasonal temperature variations that affect both the performance of gasoline in an internal combustion engine and emissions. In the winter, higher RVP ensures that gasoline combusts easily at very low temperatures; in the spring and summer, a lower-RVP gasoline prevents vapor lock, when too much vapor may prevent an engine from starting, and reduces evaporative emissions into the atmosphere that contribute to smog. The diverse specifications for finished gasoline create the need for different types of Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (BOB), the petroleum component of gasoline that is produced by refineries and blended with ethanol to produce the finished gasoline that is sold at retail stations. BOBs include RBOB, which is used to make the reformulated gasoline that is required in regions with high smog levels, and is optional elsewhere. CBOB, the most common, is the basis for the conventional gasoline that is sold in regions that do not require reformulated gasoline. CARBOB is used to make gasoline that meets the specifications defined by the California Air Resources Board; and AZBOB is used to make gasoline that meets the specifications required by the state of Arizona. The more stringent specifications for reformulated gasoline, as

well as for gasoline sold in California and Arizona, increase the manufacturing cost compared with conventional gasoline. The cost increment increases as the RVP specification decreases, and during the spring and summer, the extra cost to produce RBOB causes its spot price to move higher than the spot price of CBOB. The timing of the shifts from winter-grade to spring-grade gasoline and from spring to summer-grade gasoline vary by region. The transition happens earlier in areas of the country where temperatures warm earlier in the calendar year, like southern California. In addition, because of the length of the gasoline supply chain, refineries begin manufacturing spring and summer-grade gasoline well before the date by which regulations require it be available at retail stations. US Gulf Coast (USGC) refineries, which supply a substantial amount of gasoline to the US Northeast, begin manufacturing the lower-RVP spring-grade gasoline needed in the Northeast well before the date by which that gasoline must be available at retail stations. The lower-RVP gasoline blendstock must move through the distribution system (pipelines and terminals) to the retail station before the lower-RVP retail requirement deadline arrives. As a result, the spot prices for CBOB and RBOB in USGC reflect the more-costly spring gasoline sooner than RBOB and CBOB prices in New York Harbor. Since petroleum product pipeline systems closely monitor and control the quality and composition of the products being shipped, pipelines play an important role in the RVP transition. Petroleum product pipelines have shipping calendars divided into cycles, and the pipelines determine the maximum RVP allowed into their system during a given cycle depending on individual system needs. Pipeline RVP transitions run ahead of deadlines for transitions at the retail level, allowing the supply chain to adjust. Spot gasoline prices for a particular region are strongly linked to the predominant delivery system into the region. Thus, spot prices in most major markets will move in accordance with the pipeline RVP changes. Spot prices for gasoline blendstocks are often volatile during the winter-to-spring-to-summer transition. Market participants may lower prices for higher-RVP blendstock that remains in inventory in order to move it out of inventory before the RVP changeover. The opposite may also happen when supplies of higher-RVP blendstock run short before the changeover date. Once the RVP change has occurred, spot prices typically return to an equilibrium level, absent other changes in the market. Periods of market volatility can occur several times over the course of a transition period as pipeline RVP specifications step down from winter through to summer. The RVP transition's impact on price is easily and readily apparent in California gasoline markets, due to the state's unique gasoline specification and distribution system. In California, pipelines require the RVP of gasoline to transition from the December–January specification of 15 pounds per square inch (psi), to 13.5 psi in February and March, and down to 5.99 psi from April to October. During the transition months, spot prices for gasoline in California (Los Angeles and San Francisco) before the specification change typically are lower than prices after the RVP change. As noted in EIA analysis, changes in crude prices and spot gasoline prices will be mostly passed through to retail gasoline prices over the course of two weeks. However, the increased cost for lower-RVP gasoline occurs over a longer period, the timing of which varies by geography and is different than the price pass-through examined in previous EIA analysis. So, while springtime for US gasoline markets arrived ahead of the March 20 vernal equinox, the full impact on retail prices will take time to appear.

REFORMULATED MOTOR GASOLINE = РЕФОРМУЛИРОВАННЫЙ МОТОРНЫЙ ГАЗОВЫЙ БЕНЗИН (или РЕФОРМУЛИРОВАННЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ БЕНЗИН, или РЕФОРМУЛИРОВАННЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ ГАЗОЛИН) – Fuel whose physical or chemical property specification has been changed. Reformulated Motor Gasoline is a finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the US Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. This category includes Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG) but excludes Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). / но исключает Реформулированную Бензиновую Смесь для Смешивания с Кислородом (РБССК).

REFORWARDING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА КОНЕЧНУЮ ДОСТАВКУ – Reforwarding Charge:- charges paid or to be paid for subsequent surface or air transport from the airport of destination by a forwarder, but not by a carrier under the Air Waybill (aircargo). / В перевозках авиационных грузов, сборы, которые были оплачены или подлежат оплате, за последующую перевозку груза по суше или по воздуху из аэропорта назначения экспедитором (forwarder), но не перевозчиком (carrier) по Грузовой Авианакладной или Авиагрузовой Накладной (Air Waybill).

REFRACTION = РЕФРАКЦИЯ (или ПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЕ) – Refraction is the change of direction or speed of light as it passes from one medium to another. Refraction is a change in the direction of light determined by change in the velocity of the light in passing from one medium to another. / Под Рефракцией света, от позднелатинского слова Refractio, означающее Преломление, в широком смысле понимается то же, что и Преломление Света, то есть изменение направления световых лучей при изменении показателя преломления (ПП) среды, через которую эти лучи проходят. В силу исторической традиции термином Рефракция чаще пользуются, характеризуя распространение оптического излучения в средах с плавно меняющимся от точки к точке ПП (траектории лучей света в таких средах – плавно искривляющиеся линии), а термином Преломление чаще называется резкое изменение направления лучей на границе раздела двух однородных сред с разными ПП. В ряде разделов оптики традиционно используют именно термин Рефракция. К ним относятся атмосферная оптика, очковая оптика, оптика глаза и так далее. Рефракция глаза – характеристика глаза как оптической системы; оптическая сила глаза при покое аккомодации. Основные преломляющие элементы – роговая оболочка и хрусталик, оптическая сила которых варьирует от 52.59 до 71.30 диоптрии, составляя в среднем 59.92 диоптрии. Если оптическая сила глаза и его размеры соответствуют друг другу (Нормальная Рефракция, или Эмметропия), параллельные лучи света, проникающие в глаз, фокусируются в центре сетчатки – в области жёлтого пятна; в этом случае на сетчатке получается чёткое изображение рассматриваемого предмета – обязательное условие хорошего зрения. При нарушениях рефракция возникают близорукость или дальнозоркость. Рефракция глаза изменяется с возрастом:- она меньше нормальной у новорождённых, в пожилом возрасте может снова уменьшаться (так называемая Старческая Дальнозоркость). Лечение аномалий рефракции медикаментозными средствами невозможно; при её нарушениях применяется коррекция зрения оптическими линзами (подбор очков).

REFRACTIVE INDEX = ПРЕЛОМЛЯЕМЫЙ УКАЗАТЕЛЬ (или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЯ) – Refractive Index:- also called Index of Refraction, measure of the bending of a ray of light when passing from one medium into another. If i is the angle of incidence of a ray in vacuum (angle between the incoming ray and the perpendicular to the surface of a medium, called the Normal; and r is the angle of refraction (angle between the ray in the medium and the normal), the refractive index n is defined as the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction; i.e. n = sin i / sin r. Refractive index is also equal to the velocity c of light of a given wavelength in empty space divided by its velocity v in a substance, or n = c/v. Some typical refractive indices for yellow light (wavelength equal to 589 nanometers (10^{-9} meter)) are the following:- air, 1.000 2; water, 1.333; crown glass, 1.517; dense flint glass, 1.655; and diamond, 2.417. The variation of refractive index with wavelength is the source of chromatic aberration in lenses. The refractive index of X-rays is slightly less than 1.0, which means that an X-ray entering a piece of glass from air will be bent away from the normal, unlike a ray of light, which will be bent toward the normal. The equation n = c/v in this case indicates, correctly, that the velocity of X-rays in glass and in other materials is greater than its velocity in empty space. See also Index Of Refraction.

REFRACTORY FIBER = ПРЕЛОМЛЯЕМОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или РЕФРАКТОРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Refractory Fiber:- oxide or non-oxide, amorphous or crystalline, manufactured fiber generally used for applications at temperatures greater the 1 063 °C in both

oxidizing and nonoxidizing atmospheres, i.e. Al_2O_3, ZrO_2, $Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$. Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCFs) are synthetic, vitreous, noncrystalline, aluminum silicate-based fibers. They are produced by melting kaolin clay, or a mixture of alumina (Al_2O_3) and silica (SiO_2), and then spinning or blowing the melt to form elongated particles at least 3 times longer than wide (aspect ratio >3). Up to 20% of zirconia (ZrO_2), and about 1–5% of other metallic oxides (TiO_2, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, MgO, etc) are sometimes added in the process to produce specialty RCFs (e.g., zirconia RCF) for specific high-temperature applications. Fiber diameters and lengths vary within the products; the average diameters of most RCFs produced in the United States are 2.0–3.5 microns but can range from <1 micron to about 12 microns. Under some use conditions at temperatures above 1 000 degrees C, crystalline silica may be generated from manufactured RCF products.

REFRIGERATED CONTAINER = РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Refrigerated Container:- recommended for delicate cargo. Bottom-air delivery system ensures refrigerated cargo reaches its destination in optimum condition. Refrigerated Container is a container capable of maintaining a given temperature inside the container, either heated or cooled, usually with mechanical machinery. Refrigerated Container is the controlled temperature container suitable for chilled or frozen cargoes. Refrigerated container can be a porthole (must be fitted with or to refrigerating equipment) or an integral (has built-in refrigeration equipment). Also known as Reefer Container. / Под Рефрижератором, от Латинского слова Refrigero, означающее Охлаждаю, понимается транспортное средство с холодильной установкой (автомобиль, поезд, судно) для перевозки скоропортящихся грузов при пониженных температурах, достигаемых искусственным охлаждением. В качестве рефрижераторов используются специальные автомобили (изотермический автомобиль), поезда (изотермический вагон), суда.

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД ХОЛОДИЛЬНИК (или РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЙ СКЛАД) – Refrigerated Warehouses often require more detailed tracking of product and special billing procedures. Handling charges often involve a table of decreasing charges based on volume. Often each transaction is subject to a minimum charge. And, storage charges are generally billed based on anniversary dates. Refrigerated Warehouse is a warehouse that is used to store perishable items requiring controlled temperatures. Refrigerated Warehouse is the temperature controlled warehouse that serves well for storage of food and other perishable products. / Склад, который используется для запаса скоропортящихся изделий, требующих контролируемых температур.

REFRIGERATION COMPRESSOR = РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНЫЙ КОМПРЕССОР (или ХОЛОДИЛЬНЫЙ КОМПРЕССОР) – Refrigeration Compressor is a special type of compressor typically used for refrigeration, heat pumping and air conditioning. They are made to turn low-pressure gases into high-pressure and high-temperature gases. The three main types of refrigeration compressors are screw compressors, scroll compressors and piston compressors.

REFRIGERATION TON = РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНАЯ ТОННА – Refrigeration Ton (RT) is a unit of power used in refrigeration engineering. One ton of refrigeration is intended to be the power required to freeze one short ton of water at 0 °C in 24 hours. This is assumed to be exactly 12 000 Btu per hour (Btu/h or 'Btuh'), which is equivalent to 200 Btu/min, 3.516 853 kiloWatts, 4.716 2 horsepower, or 0.839 6 (kilogram) Calorie per second (Cal/s). The symbol RT seems to be in wide use for this unit, but it is also used for the register ton.

REFRIGERATOR OIL = РЕФРИЖЕРАТОРНОЕ МАСЛО (или ХОЛОДИЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО) – Refrigerator Oil is the lubricant added to the working fluid in an expansion-type cooling unit which serves to lubricate the pump mechanism. / Холодильное Масло – нефтяное смазочное масло для холодильных машин.

REFUGE CROPS = ПОЖНИВНЫЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ (или РЕФУГИЕ, или СИЛЬНО ВЕТВЯЩИЕСЯ, или ПОКРОВНЫЕ, или ПОДПОКРОВНЫЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ) – Refuge Crops, such as Lucerne or Soybean, Sorghum are grown to allow populations of Heliothis to breed without selection pressures. Refuge crops are required to be grown with transgenic Cotton. Refuge crops are not subject to the normal spray regime and can harbour beneficials. / Рефугие сельскохозяйственные культуры, такие как, Люцерна или относящиеся к Семейству Соевых Бобов, Сорго, выращиваются с тем, чтобы позволить размножаться популяциям Табачной Совки (Heliothis) без давления отбора. Рефугие сельскохозяйственные культуры нужны для выращивания совместно с трансгенным Хлопчатником. В отношении рефугих сельскохозяйственных культур не распространяется нормальный режим опрыскивания или побегов и они могут укрывать полезные сельскохозяйственные культуры.

REFUGIA = XX – In Cotton Insect management, Refugia is an area used to maintain the production of susceptible Insect populations. A refugia is a crop or host area that is left untreated with an insecticide or type of technology so that adults that are resistant to the chemical or chemical class in question will have a high probability of mating with the higher number of refugia-produced, susceptible adults, thus producing susceptible offspring. For example, to preserve the effectiveness of Bt Cotton, a certain acreage of non-Bt Cotton must be set aside to produce enough Bt-susceptible adult Bollworms and Tobacco Budworms to mate with a high enough proportion of the Bt-produced resistant individuals to maintain a population of Budworms and Bollworms susceptible to Bt Cotton.

REFUND = ВОЗВРАТ (или ПОГАШЕНИЕ) – Refund is the repayment to the purchaser of the total charge or a portion of that charge for unused carriage. / Выплата приобретателю всей или части сбора за неиспользованную перевозку.

REFUSAL = ОТКАЗ – Refusal is a forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations. / Отказ – запрещающий ввоз товара или иного регулируемого изделия, если он не соответствует фитосанитарным предписаниям.

REGAIN STANDARD = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ (или ПОГЛОЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ) СТАНДАРТНАЯ (или ВЛАЖНОСТЬ НОРМИРОВАННАЯ) – Regain Standard:- for example, raw cotton – 8.5%; cotton yarn – 7.0–7.5%; silk – 11%; wool – 17%; viscous – 13%; Nylon™ – 4%; and polyester – 0.4%. It is the one which is adopted for business purpose and it is generally very close to the standard Regain. See also Standard Moisture Regain. / Нормированная Влажность:- например, для хлопкового волокна – 8.5% (в бывшем СССР – 8.8%), хлопковой пряжи – 7.0–7.5%, натурального шёлка – 11.0%, шерсти – 17.0% (в бывшем СССР – 16.0%), вискозы (или искусственного шёлка) – 13.0% (в бывшем СССР – 16.0%), льна – в бывшем СССР – 12.0%, Найлан[T3] (Nylon™) – 4.0%, и полиэфира (или полиэстера) – 0.4%. Xxxxx. Смотрите также Стандартный Запас Влаги (или Нормированная Влагопоглощательная Способность) (Standard Moisture Regain). Нормированная Влажность – условная влажность, норма которой устанавливается в нормативно-технической документации на конкретный род сырья или продукции.

REGENERATED CELLULOSE = РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННАЯ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Regenerated Cellulose is a material which begins as cellulose but at some stage in the chemical processing takes the form of another chemical compound, then appears again in its completed state as cellulose. Viscose and cuprammonium rayons are regenerated cellulose. Regenerated Cellulose is a class of materials manufactured by the conversion of natural cellulose to a soluble cellulosic derivative and subsequent regeneration, typically forming either a fiber (via polymer spinning) or a film (via polymer casting).

REGENERATED FIBER = РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕННОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Regenerated Fiber:- these are fibers created by modified natural fibers. The cellulose regenerated fibers include rayon and acetate. The protein-regenerated vegetable fibers include soybean (soylon), peanut (ardil), and corn (vicara). The protein-regenerated animal fibers include casein (aralac), gelatin, and albumin. Regenerated Fibers:- cellulose (natural polymer) contained in the wood pulp or cotton is once solved with chemicals and then regenerated into fibers. Cuprammonium fibers, polynosic fibers, and rayon fibers are the regenerated fibers. / Сойлон (Soylon), Ардил (Ardil), Викора (Vicara). Аралак (Aralac). Волокно Хлопковое Регенерированное:- к регенерированному волокну относят волокно, полученное на хлопкозаводах после обработки волокнистого улюка 1-го и 2-го типов на регенерационной машине. Регенерированное волокно характеризуется большой массовой долей пороков и сорных примесей, а также неравномерностью по длине, повышенной массовой долей короткого волокна (пуха) и пониженной штапельной длиной на 2–6 мм по сравнению с длиной хлопкового волокна данного сорта Хлопчатника. Регенерированное волокно в зависимости от разрывной нагрузки делят на два сорта:- I-й и II-й. Регенерированное волокно должно соответствовать следующим нормам:- (1) Разрывная Нагрузка:- для I-го Сорта – 3.8 cH (3.9 гс) и более, для II-го Сорта – 3.7 cH (3.8 гс) и менее; (2) Массовая Доля Пороков И Сорных Примесей:- для I-го Сорта – 10.0%, для II-го Сорта – 20.0%; и (3) Нормированная Влажность:- для I-го Сорта – 9.0%, для II-го Сорта – 12.0%.

REGENERATION = РЕГЕНЕРАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕРОЖДЕНИЕ) – Regeneration is the growth of whole Plants from cultured cells or calli. / В биологии под Регенерацией, от позднелатинского слова Regeneratio, означающее Возобновление или Возрождение, понимается восстановление организмом утраченных или повреждённых органов и тканей, а также восстановление целого организма из его части. В большей степени присуща Растениям и Беспозвоночным Животным, в меньшей – позвоночным. Регенерацию можно вызвать экспериментально.

REGIMENTALS = МУНДИР (или ОБМУНДИРОВАНИЕ) – Regimentals:- a regimental uniform; military dress.

REGIMENTAL STRIPES = МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ (или МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ) – Regimental Stripes:- a stripe pattern with colors originating from British regiments. Most often used in neckwear. Also called Regimentals. See also Stripe. In Britain, Regimental Stripes have been continuously used in tie designs at least since the 1920s. Some reports say that British school, college, university, and regimental ties date back to the 1880s. In Commonwealth countries, necktie stripes run from the left shoulder down to the right side. Some say this choice was made because the stripe runs from a person's heart down to their right (sword) hand. In Commonwealth countries, normally only people affiliated with a regiment (or university, school or organization) will wear a necktie affiliated with that regiment (or university, college, school, or other organization). When Brooks Brothers introduced similar striped ties in the United States around the beginning of the XX century, they had their stripes run from the right shoulder to the left side, in part to distinguish them from British regimental (and organizational, school and university) striped neckties. / Брукс Бразёз (Brooks Brothers).

REGINNED COTTON = ПОВТОРНО ДЖИНИРОВАННЫЙ ХЛОПОК (или ПОВТОРНО ОЧИЩЕННЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – Reginned Cotton is Cotton that has passed through the ginning process more than once, and has also already been baled. It may go through the ginning again for additional cleaning, blending or the removal of foreign material. Any Cotton stock or lot that has been ginned more than once because of faulty staple.

REGINNED MOTE FIBER = ПОВТОРНО ДЖИНИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО УЛЮКА – Reginned Mote Fiber is a fiber removed by re-ginning machines from the gin motes.

REGIONAL BANKS = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ БАНКИ – Regional Banks are banks which (can) conduct all banking activities but whose branch network is restricted to certain regions. The banking statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank classify the regional banks together with the commercial banks. / Региональные Банки – банки, которые могут оказывать/оказывают все виды банковской деятельности, но чья сеть филиалов ограничена определёнными регионами. Банковская статистика от Немецкого банка Дойчэ Бундэсбанк (Deutsche Bundesbank) классифицирует региональные банки совместно с коммерческими банками.

REGIONAL CHECK PROCESSING CENTER = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ОБРАБОТКИ ЧЕКОВ – In the United States, the Regional Check Processing Center (RCPC) is a Federal Reserve check processing operation that clears checks drawn on depository institutions located within a specified area. RCPCs expedite collection and settlement of checks within the area on an overnight basis. / на однодневной расчётной основе.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION CENTER = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР СОХРАНЕНИЯ (или РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ПО ОХРАНЕ ПРИРОДЫ) – Regional Conservation Center is a national or international center located in a broad geographic area that assumes the responsibility for conserving germplasm in that area through collection, rejuvenation, and storage. The regional center also handles the distribution of conserved stocks. It cooperates with the genetic resources center in overall preservation of a crop or crops.

REGIONAL FIRMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ФИРМ – Regional Firms Advisory Committee keeps the board informed of the policy needs, preferences and concerns of regionally based firms, as well as its views on the operation of the exchange market place. Its members are principals of New York Stock Exchange member firms headquartered outside metropolitan New York. / за пределами метрополитенского ареала Нью Йорка.

REGIONAL FUND = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД – Regional Fund is the investment fund which invests in a specific geographic region or economic area. / Региональный Фонд – инвестиционный фонд, который вкладывает свои денежные средства в конкретный географический регион или конкретную экономическую зону.

REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRY = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНТЕРНЕТ–РЕЕСТР – The Regional Internet Registry (RIR):- there are currently five RIRs:- AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC and RIPE NCC. These non-profit organizations are responsible for distributing and managing IP addresses on a regional level to Internet service providers and local registries. / Региональный Интернет-Реестр (РИР):- в настоящий момент существует пять РИР:- AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC и RIPE NCC. Эти некоммерческие организации отвечают за распределение IP-адресов на региональном уровне поставщикам услуг Интернета и местным реестрам, а также за управление этим адресным пространством.

REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION = РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ – Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) is an intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC (short for the International Plant Protection Convention).

REGIONAL PROCESSOR = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕССОР – Regional Processor:- the node of the SWIFT II system which is primarily responsible for input message validation and output message queues. / Узел в системе СВМФДС II (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи II; SWIFT II; (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication II)), который несёт первичную ответственность за подтверждение входящего сообщения и постановку в

очередь исходящего сообщения. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REGIONAL STANDARDS = РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ – Regional Standards are standards established by a Regional Plant Protection Organization for the guidance of the members of that organization. / Региональные Стандарты – это стандарты, установленные Региональной Организацией по Защите Растений, которыми должны руководствоваться члены этой организации.

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION EXPANSION PLANNING PROTOCOL = ПРОТОКОЛ ПО РЕГИОНАЛЬНОМУ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЮ РАСШИРЕНИЯ ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Regional Transmission Expansion Planning Protocol is the process by which PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) – US regional transmission organization) recommends specific transmission facility enhancements and expansions based on reliability and economic criteria. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION GROUP = РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ГРУППА ПО ПЕРЕДАЧЕ – Regional Transmission Group is a voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users, and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation, and use on a regional (and interregional) basis. / передача электроэнергии или электропередача.

REGISTERED AGENT = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ АГЕНТ – In the United States, Registered Agent is a person or entity designated to receive important tax and legal documents on behalf of the corporation. The Registered Agent must be located and available at a legal address within the specified jurisdiction at all times. Failure to maintain a Registered Agent in the jurisdiction in which the corporation is registered, may result in the forfeiture of the corporate status. Also known as Resident Agent.

REGISTERED BOND = ИМЕННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Registered Bond is a bond whose ownership is recorded on the bond and on the records of the issuing organization or their agent. A bond that is registered on the books of the issuing company in the name of the owner. It can be transferred only when endorsed by the registered owner. See also Bearer Bond and Coupon Bond.

REGISTERED COMPETITIVE MARKET MAKER = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ СОЗДАТЕЛЬ КОНКУРЕНТНОГО РЫНКА – Registered Competitive Market Maker:- identifies New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) floor members with a specific Exchange-imposed obligation to enhance the quality of NYSE® markets by injecting their own or their firms' capital into difficult market-making situations. At the request of an Exchange official, an Registered Competitive Market Maker (RCMM) must make a bid or offer that narrows an existing quote spread or improves its depth. An RCMM may also be asked to assist a commission broker or floor broker in executing a customer's otherwise unexecutable order. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

REGISTERED DEBT SECURITIES = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЕ ДОЛГОВЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Registered Debt Securities are debt claims against the government for which no debt securities are issued, but which are only certified by entry in the Federal Debt Register.

REGISTERED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР – Registered Identification Number (RN #) is a number issued by the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to the US businesses that manufacture, import, distribute, or sell products covered by the Textile, Wool, and Fur Acts. Businesses can use this number on product labels in lieu of the company name.

REGISTERED LIEN = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННОЕ УДЕРЖАНИЕ (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННОЕ ПРАВО УДЕРЖАНИЯ, или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННОЕ ПРАВО ОБРАЩЕНИЯ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ НА ЗАЛОГ) – Registered Lien is a lien on movable property without transfer of title to the pledgee. Instead the lien (pledge) is entered in a register, and the pledged item itself remains the property of the pledgor. Applied to the pledging of airplanes, livestock, and ships as collateral.

REGISTERED OFFICE = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ КОНТОРА (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ОФИС) – In the United States, Registered Office is the official address of a corporation. Typically, this address is the same as that of the registered agent. See also Principal Office. Registered Office is the statutory address of a corporation. In states requiring the appointment of a Registered Agent, it is usually the address of the Registered Agent.

REGISTERED OWNER = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ СОБСТВЕННИК (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ХОЗЯИН) – Registered Owner is the individual or organization who owns a security. Investors who elect to hold their shares directly, rather than through a brokerage are considered 'registered owners'. Share positions for registered owners will appear on the books of the registrar/depositary.

REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ – Registered Representative is the person, normally employed by a brokerage firm or broker/dealer, who acts as an account executive for customers to buy and sell securities. The term registered means the individual has passed qualifying securities examinations and is registered with the US Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC). Describes full-time New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) member organization sales persons who have met the NYSE's background and industry knowledge requirements. Also known as Account Executive, Customers' Broker, or similar title. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Зарегистрированный Представитель:- сотрудник брокерской фирмы, имеющий лицензию на осуществление посреднических операций в срочной биржевой торговле. Часто называется Брокером.

REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕНСИОННЫЙ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН – Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) is the Canadian tax shelter for all taxpayers. An RRSP is simply a special type of investment account held at a bank, brokerage house or financial institution. Cash deposited to an RRSP is tax deductible (within certain limitations) and income and gains realized in an RRSP are NOT taxed until funds are withdrawn. An RRSP is similar to an off-shore holding company that all Canadians can take advantage off (but stupidly, very few do). It allows tax payers to not only plan for retirement but it gives them a vehicle that they can use to manage their investments and income, e.g., they can put money in good times and take some out in lean times. / В Канаде, Зарегистрированный Пенсионный Сберегательный План – план с налоговыми льготами. Имеет сходную концепцию с Индивидуальным Пенсионным Планом в США.

REGISTERED SECURITY = ИМЕННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – Registered Security is a security which is made out in the name of the owner and can be transferred only by assignment. It differs from instruments made out to order, such as bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes, registered shares, etc, which name a beneficiary and are

transferable by endorsement. Security issued in the name of the purchaser, entered in the books of the issuing organization or of its transfer agent in the name of the purchaser, and bearing the purchaser's name. The opposite of Bearer Security. Registered Security:- where the person recorded in the company's register (usually a secure computer database) as the owner receives the cash flows from the security. The piece of paper/certificate for the security does not entitle you to legal ownership of the security. / В противоположность Ценной Бумаге На Предъявителя (Bearer Security).

REGISTERED SEED = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННОЕ СЕМЯ (или СЕМЯ, ИМЕЮЩЕЕ РОДОСЛОВНУЮ) – Registered Seed:- the progeny of foundation seeds normally grown to produce certified seed. Registered Seed:- class of certified seed generally produced from foundation seed, but which may also be produced from breeder seed.

REGISTERED SHARE = ИМЕННАЯ АКЦИЯ (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – A Registered Share is registered in the owner's name, and this is listed in the company's share register. Thanks to this transparency on ownership, stock corporations know who their shareholders are, making it easier to carry out investor relations work. For stock corporations that are planning a direct listing (listing of the original shares) on the world's largest stock exchange, the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), a necessary prerequisite is that their shares are issued as registered shares. Opposite:- Bearer Shares. A special form of registered shares in Germany are registered shares with limited transferability:- their ownership cannot be transferred without the consent of the company. A share made out in the name of the owner who is entered in the company share register. The opposite of Bearer Share. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Акция, выпущенная на имя владельца, которое занесено в реестр акционеров компании. В противоположность Акции На Предъявителя (Bearer Share).

REGISTERED SHARE WITH RESTRICTED TRANSFERABILITY = ИМЕННАЯ АКЦИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬЮ ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Registered Share With Restricted Transferability is a registered share which can only be transferred subject to restrictions and the permission of the company concerned. Its purpose is to provide better protection against an undesired change in the distribution of the share capital. Special form of registered share that cannot be transferred to a third party without the issuer's consent.

REGISTERED TONNAGE = РЕГИСТРОВАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ (или РЕГИСТРОВЫЙ ТОННАЖ) – Registered Tonnage:- a commercial ship is measured by its cargo capacity in tons, with each ton occupying 100 cubic feet. The cubic capacity of all enclosed spaces is thus measured and the ship's tonnage determined. / Под Регистровой Вместимостью судна понимается объём внутренних помещений судна, измеряемый в регистровых тоннах. 1 рег.т = 100 фут^3 = 2.831 685 м^3. Различают:- (i) валовую регистровую вместимость (все помещения), служащую для расчётов сборов в портах и так далее; и (ii) чистую регистровую вместимость (помещения для груза и пассажиров), характеризующую коммерчески эксплуатируемые помещения. Регистровая Вместимость судна, регистровый тоннаж судна, объём внутренних помещений гражданского судна. Регистровая вместимость служит характеристикой размеров судна и исчисляется в регистровых тоннах (1 регистровая т = 100 куб. футов = 2.83 м^3). Различают регистровую вместимость валовую (объём всех судовых помещений, кроме некоторых балластных цистерн и другого) и чистую (объём помещений для груза и пассажиров). Регистровая вместимость удостоверяется мерительным свидетельством, которое выдаётся классификационным обществом. Порядок определения регистровой вместимости устанавливается международными или местными правилами обмера судов (например, Панамского или Суэцкого Канала). От регистровой вместимости зависят взимаемые с судна сборы и пошлины (за пользование причалами, за лоцманские услуги и так далее).

REGISTERED VARIETY = ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ СЕЛЕКЦИОННЫЙ СОРТ (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – A Registered Variety is a Variety of grain registered under the authority of the Canada Seeds Act and listed on the Variety Order List.

REGISTER OF MORTGAGE HOLDERS = РЕЕСТР ВЛАДЕЛЬЦЕВ ЗАКЛАДНЫХ – Register Of Mortgage Holders is a list kept by the Office of Land Register in Swiss communities in which each holder of a lien on real estate (or each mortgagor and creditor under a mortgage note) can ask to be entered. / Под Регистром или Реестром, от средневекового Латинского слова Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, от Латинского слова Regero, означающее Вношу или Записываю, понимается .

REGISTER PRINTING = РЕГИСТРОВОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Register Printing is a method of printing the same design on both sides of the fabric to give it additional definition and clarity of color. Also called Duplex Printing.

REGISTER TON = РЕГИСТРОВАЯ ТОННА – Register Ton (RT or rt) is a unit used traditionally to measure the cargo capacity of a merchant ship. During the Middle Ages, merchant ships were rated by the number of tuns of wine they could carry. Today the merchant marine ton is defined to be exactly 100 cubic feet, or approximately 2.831 6 cubic meters. This unit is often called the Register Ton, since it is recorded in official registers of ships. The symbol RT seems to be in wide use for this unit, but it is also used for the refrigeration ton. The unit of measurement for the internal capacity of a vessel whereby one register ton equals 100 cubic feet (cu ft or ft^3) or 2.831 685 cubic meters (cu m or m^3). Abbreviation:- ton reg. Also known as Vessel Ton. The Register Ton is a unit of volume used for the cargo capacity of a ship, defined as 100 cubic feet (2.832 m^3). It is often abbreviated RT or GRT for gross registered ton (The former providing confusion with the refrigeration ton). It is known as a Tonneau De Mer in Belgium, but, in France, a Tonneau De Mer is 1.44 cubic meters (50.85 cu ft). Register Ton is a unit of interior capacity of ships. / Под Регистровой Тонной понимается единица измерения, в которой измеряется внутренняя регистровая вместимость судна (объём внутренних помещений судна). 1 регистровая тонна (рег. т) = 100 кубическим футам (фут^3) = 2.831 685 кубическим метрам (м^3). Обозначение:- рег. т (ton reg).

REGISTRAR = РЕГИСТРАТОР – (1) Registrar is the agent who maintains records of ownership of all stock and bonds issued by a company/issuer. Usually a trust company or bank charged with the responsibility of keeping a record of the owners of a corporation's securities and preventing the issuance of more than the authorized amount. See also Transfer. / Регистратор – агент, поддерживающий записи о владении всех акций и облигаций, выпущенных компанией/эмитентом. Как правило, трастовая компания или банк, несущие ответственность за хранение записи о владельцах ценных бумаг корпорации и предотвращающие выпуск, большего количества ценных бумаг, нежели было предусмотрено перед эмиссией. Смотрите также Передача (Transfer).

(2) Registrar:- domain names ending with .aero, .biz, .com, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, .net, .org, and .pro can be registered through many different companies (known as 'Registrars') that compete with one another. A listing of these companies appears in the Accredited Registrar Directory. The registrar you choose will ask you to provide various contact and technical information that makes up the registration. The registrar will then keep records of the contact information and submit the technical information to a central directory known as the 'Registry'. This registry provides other computers on the Internet the information necessary to send you e-mail or to find your web site. You will also be required to enter a registration contract with the registrar, which sets forth the terms under which your registration is accepted and will be maintained. / Регистратор:- доменные имена, заканчивающиеся на .aero, .biz, .com, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, .net, .org и .pro можно зарегистрировать в различных компаниях (известных как

‘Регистраторы’), конкурирующих друг с другом. Список этих компаний можно найти в каталоге аккредитованных регистраторов. Выбранный регистратор попросит предоставить различную контактную и техническую информацию, что, собственно, и составляет саму регистрацию. Затем регистратор сохранит записи контактной информации и отправит техническую информацию в центральный каталог, известный как ‘Реестр’. Этот реестр предоставляет компьютерам, подключенным к Интернету, информацию, необходимую для отправки вам электронной почты или для возможности поиска вашего веб-сайта. Необходимо также заключить с регистратором договор, определяющий условия, на которых регистрация принимается и поддерживается.

REGISTRATION = РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ – (1) In the United States, a Registration is the social security number or employer identification number, names, and addresses appearing on the face of a bond. Also referred to as Inscription. On paper savings bonds issued or replaced on or after 2006-August-01, the first five digits of the Social Security number or Employer Identification number will be masked and replaced with asterisks. This is being done to protect your privacy and to prevent the information from being used for identity theft. The format or legal title showing a security’s ownership. Before a public offering may be made of new securities by a company, the securities must be registered under the US Securities Act of 1933. A registration statement is filed with the Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) by the issuer. It must disclose pertinent information relating to the company’s operations, securities, management and purpose of the public offering. Before a security may be admitted to dealings on a national security exchange, it must be registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The application for registration must be filed with the exchange and the SEC by the company issuing the securities. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

(2) Registration is an official record of an existing line or Variety, clone, or seed stock in a given area with its specific characters and qualities fully noted. / свойства (characters) .

(3) Federal Registration of trademarks involves the establishment of rights in a mark based on legitimate use of the mark. Although federal registration of trademarks is not required to use a trademark, owning a federal trademark registration has several advantages, including notice to the public of the registrant’s claim of ownership of the mark, a legal presumption of ownership nationwide, the exclusive right to use the mark on or in connection with the goods or services set forth in the registration, the ability to bring an action concerning the mark in federal court, the use of the US registration as a basis to obtain registration in foreign countries, and the ability to file the US registration with the US Customs Service to prevent importation of infringing foreign goods. / привоз (importation).

(4) Registration is a provisioning the Personal Trusted Device (PTD) with a service certificate that is related to a public-private key pair residing on the PTD.

REGISTRATION AUTHORITY = РЕГИСТРИРУЮЩИЙ ОРГАН (или ОРГАН РЕГИСТРАЦИИ) – Registration Authority (RA) is an entity responsible for the identification and authentication of subjects of certificates, but which does not sign or issue certificates.

REGISTRATION NUMBER = РЕГИСТРАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР – In the US patent law, a Registration Number:- a registered patent attorney/agent is assigned a registration number that they must include on patent correspondence and forms when representing others before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO); individual applicants do not have a registration number and should leave this field blank on patent forms.

REGISTRY = КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО – Registry (maritime term):- the ship’s certificate determining the ownership and nationality of the vessel.

REGISTRY = РЕЕСТР (или БАЗА КОНФИГУРАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ) – (1) Registry is a database integrated into certain operating systems which store information, including user preferences, settings and license information, about hardware and software installed on a user’s computer. / Реестр – иерархическая база данных, в которой операционная система централизованным образом хранит всю системную информацию, в частности, конфигурацию вычислительной системы, значения различных параметров, сведения об установленных программах и так далее. Изменения в реестре производятся пользователем в окне редактирования реестра. Разработчики программного обеспечения настоятельно рекомендуют перед внесением каких-либо изменений в реестр сделать его резервную копию. Некорректные изменения в реестре могут привести к полной потере данных или повреждению файлов. Под Реестром, от Польского слова Rejestr от позднелатинского слова Regestrum или Registrum, означающее Перечень или Список, понимается:- (i) опись, перечень или список; или (ii) книга для регистрации дел, документов, имущества и тому подобного.

(2) The ‘Registry’ is the authoritative, master database of all domain names registered in each Top Level Domain. The registry operator keeps the master database and also generates the ‘zone file’ which allows computers to route Internet traffic to and from top-level domains anywhere in the world. Internet users don’t interact directly with the registry operator; users can register names in TLDs including .biz, .com, .info, .net, .name, .org by using an Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)-Accredited Registrar. / Реестр – официальная, головная база данных всех доменных имен, зарегистрированных в каждом домене верхнего уровня. Оператор реестра поддерживает главную базу данных и создает ‘файл зоны’, который позволяет компьютерам маршрутизировать Интернет-трафик между доменами верхнего уровня по всему миру. Пользователи Интернета напрямую не взаимодействуют с оператором реестра; пользователи могут зарегистрировать имена в ДВУ, включая .biz, .com, .info, .net, .name, .org, у аккредитованных Корпорацией Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) регистраторов.

REGISTRY KEYS = КЛЮЧИ РЕЕСТРА – Registry Keys are the individual entries in the Registry. The value of the keys is changed every time a new program is installed or configuration settings are modified. Spyware often changes registry key values in order to take control of parts of the system. These changes can impair the regular function of the computer. / Ключ Реестра – запись в реестре компьютера, уникальный идентификатор, присваиваемый определённой части информации, хранящейся в реестре.

REGISTRY SERVICES EVALUATION PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ОЦЕНКИ УСЛУГ РЕЕСТРА – The Registry Services Evaluation Process (RSEP) is (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) ICANN’s process for evaluating proposed gTLDregistry services or contractual modifications for security, stability or competition issues. / Процесс Оценки Услуг Реестра (ПОУР) используется Корпорацией Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) для оценки предлагаемых услуг реестров рДВУ, а также изменений в контрактах по соображениям безопасности, стабильности или свободы конкуренции.

REGRESSION = РЕГРЕССИЯ – Regression is the dependence of one variable on one or more other variables. / (1) В теории вероятностей и математической статистике под Регрессией, от Латинского слова Regressus, означающее Возвращение или Обратное Движение, понимается зависимость среднего значения какой-либо величины от некоторой другой величины или от нескольких величин. (2) Регрессия – возврат взрослого животного к ювенильным формам поведения.

REGRESSION LINE = ЛИНИЯ РЕГРЕССИИ – Regression Line is a straight or curved line that indicates the nature of a regression on a graph with the dependent variable on the Y axis and the independent variable on the X axis. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

REGRESSIVE TAX = РЕГРЕССИВНЫЙ НАЛОГ – Regressive Tax is a tax that tends to take a larger percentage of the incomes of lower income citizens than it takes from the incomes of higher income citizens. Examples:- a poll tax, a flat percentage tax on only the first so many Dollars of income (like the social security tax) or a sales tax on consumption items of common necessity (like groceries). See also Progressive Tax.

REGROUPAGE = РАЗГРУППИРОВАНИЕ (или РАЗГРУППИРОВКА) – Regroupage is the process of splitting up shipments into various consignments (degroupage) and combining these small consignments into other shipments (groupage).

REGROWTH = ПОВТОРНЫЙ РОСТ (или ОТРАСТАНИЕ, или ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ РОСТА) – Regrowth:- The resumption or continuation of growth that may occur after application of a harvest-aid chemical. Not to be confused with second growth, the resumption of growth and production after cutout in regions with a long growing season. See also Second Growth.

REGULAR = ПРАВИЛЬНОЕ (или РЕГУЛЯРНОЕ) – Regular:- made from evenly, symmetrically arranged parts.

REGULAR FLOWER = ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК (или РЕГУЛЯРНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК) – Regular Flower is a radially symmetrical flower in which similar parts are equal in size, form or extent of fusion. / радиально симметричный цветок, в котором .

REGULARIZATION = РЕГУЛЯРИЗАЦИЯ – Regularization:- procedures required to replace an old share of stock with a new one, e.g., new shares issued to replace shares of a company acquired through merger or acquisition. / Регуляризация:- процедуры, требуемые при замене старой акции уставного капитала компании на новую, например, новые акции, эмитированные с целью замены акций компании, приобретённой посредством слияния и поглощения.

REGULAR–MILLED WHITE RICE = ОБЫЧНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ БЕЛЫЙ РИС – Regular-Milled White Rice is the Rice that has the hull and bran layers removed. It is sometimes called Milled Rice, Milled White Rice, Polished or Polished White Rice. The hulls, bran layers and germ have all been removed. Most white Rice is enriched, giving it a nutritional value similar to brown Rice. Regular Milled White Rice characteristics:- (i) versatile; (ii) neutral taste; and (iii) can lose taste and texture when overcooked. Applications:- (i) Long Grain:- (a) entrees and side dishes; (b) casseroles; and (c) foodservice products; (ii) Medium and Short Grain:- (a) breakfast cereals; (b) desserts and puddings; (c) snack and rice cakes; and (d) pet food.

REGULAR WAREHOUSE = ОБЫЧНЫЙ СКЛАД – Regular Warehouse is a processing plant or warehouse that satisfies exchange requirements for financing, facilities, capacity, and location and has been approved as acceptable for delivery of commodities against futures contracts. See also Licensed Warehouse.

REGULAR WAY DELIVERY = ПОСТАВКА ОБЫЧНЫМ СПОСОБОМ (или ОБЫЧНЫЙ СПОСОБ ПОСТАВКИ) – Regular Way Delivery:- unless otherwise specified, securities sold on the New York Stock Exchange are to be delivered to the buying broker by the selling broker and payment made to the selling broker by the buying broker on the third business day after the transaction. Regular delivery for bonds is the following business day. See also Transfer.

REGULATED AREA = РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫЙ АРЕАЛ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ АРЕАЛ) – Regulated Area is an area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary regulations or procedures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

REGULATED ARTICLE = РЕГУЛИРУЕМОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПРЕДМЕТ) – Regulated Article is any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved. / К Регулируемым Изделиям или Подконтрольным Предметам относятся любое растение, растительные продукты, место хранения, упаковка, транспортное средство, контейнер, почва и любой другой организм, объект или материал, способный служить местом укрытия или распространения вредителей, в отношении которых требуется принятие фитосанитарных мер, особенно в тех случаях, когда дело касается международных перевозок.

REGULATED ENTITY = ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЛИЦО – Regulated Entity:- in reference to electricity, collectively, any entity or entities who provide any regulated transmission services. See also Regulated Transmission Services. / По отношению к электричеству, любое юридическое лицо или группа лиц, предоставляющих услуги подачи электроэнергии. Смотрите также Услуги Подачи Электроэнергии на Договорных Условиях или Подконтрольная Подача Электроэнергии (Regulated Transmission Services).

REGULATED MARKET = РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫЙ РЫНОК (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК) – In Germany, the Regulated Market is a trading segment for shares and bonds established in 1987 under the Stock Exchange Admission Regulations. The Regulated Market and the Official Market together constitute the officially regulated part of the market. The admission requirements for the Regulated Market are not as strict as for the Official Market. Prices are determined by independent brokers. For investors, there are no other major differences compared to the Official Market. Regulated Market or Exchange is a market or exchange that is regulated and/or supervised by a Regulatory Authority.

REGULATED NON–QUARANTINE PEST = РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫЙ НЕКАРАНТИННЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ НЕКАРАНТИННЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ) – Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest is a non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party. / Регулируемый Некарантинный Вредитель или Подконтрольный Некарантинный Вредитель это некарантинный вредитель, присутствие которого на растениях, предназначенных для посадки, оказывает экономически неприемлемое воздействие на использование этих растений по предназначению и, вследствие этого, контролируется на территории привозящей (или импортирующей) договаривающейся стороны.

REGULATED PEST = РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ) – Regulated Pest is a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest. / К Регулируемому Вредителю или Подконтрольному Вредителю относится карантинный вредитель или подконтрольный некарантинный вредитель.

REGULATED TRANSMISSION SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ПОДАЧИ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ НА ДОГОВОРНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ (или РЕГУЛИРУЕМАЯ ПОДАЧА ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ) – Regulated Transmission Services:- in reference to electricity, the following services:- (a) the conveyance of electricity through the grid and the control and monitoring of electricity as it is conveyed through the

grid (including any services that support such conveyance, control or monitoring or the safe operation of the grid); (b) the planning, maintenance, augmentation and operation of the grid; (c) the provision, installation, commissioning, testing, repair, maintenance and reading both of meters that are used to measure the delivery of electricity to customers and of other meters that are used to measure the flow of electricity into or through the grid; (d) until the commencement of the second regulatory period, transmission connection services; (e) the provision of ancillary services that are provided using assets which form part of the grid; (f) billing, collection and customer service for customers purchasing (or seeking to purchase) any of the services referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) and for persons purchasing (or seeking to purchase) any transmission connection services; and (g) those services provided by the system operator under the grid rules. See also Transmission Connection Services. / По отношению к электричеству, следующие услуги:- (a) подача электричества в энергосистему и контроль и наблюдение за параметрами электричества, подаваемого в энергосистему (включая любые услуги по поддержанию такой подачи, контролю и наблюдению за безопасностью работы самой энергосистемы); (b) планирование, обслуживание, наращивание и управление этой энергосистемой; (c) поставка, установка, ввод в эксплуатацию, тестирование, ремонт, обслуживание и контроль за показаниями счётчиков, как измеряющих параметры подачи электричества клиентам, так и используемых для контроля входящего и проходящего через эту энергосистему электротока; (d) до наступление второго контрольного периода, услуги по обеспечению переключений при подаче электроэнергии; (e) предоставление вспомогательных услуг, которые обеспечиваются использованием мощностей, являющихся частью энергосистемы; (f) выставление счетов, приём платежей и информационное обслуживание текущих и потенциальных потребителей любых услуг, указанных в пунктах (a), (b), (c) и (e), а также текущих и потенциальных потребителей услуг по обеспечению переключений при подаче электроэнергии; и (g) услуги, предоставляемые оператором системы согласно регламенту энергосистемы. Смотрите также Услуги по Обеспечению Переключений при Подаче Электроэнергии (Transmission Connection Services).

REGULATED WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL = РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫЙ ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (или ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Regulated Wood Packaging Material (RWPM) is a wood packaging material other than manufactured wood materials, loose wood packing materials, and wood pieces less than 6 mm thick in any dimension, that are used or for use with cargo to prevent damage, including, but not limited to, dunnage, crating, pallets, packing blocks, drums, cases, and skids.

REGULATION = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ (или ЦИРКУЛЯР) – Regulation is a principle rule, or law designed to control or govern. / Под Циркуляром, от Немецкого слова Zirkular, понимается ведомственный правовой акт, содержащий определённые предписания подчинённым органам.

REGULATION = РЕГУЛЯЦИЯ (или РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ) – Regulation is the government function of controlling or directing economic entities through the process of rulemaking and adjudication. / , от Латинского слова Regulo, означающее Привожу В Порядок или Устраиваю, понимается .

REGULATION CC = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ СИ.СИ. – In the United States, Regulation CC means the Federal Reserve Board regulation implementing the Expedited Funds Availability Act and Check Clearing for the XXI Century Act. The regulation specifies funds-availability schedules with which banks must comply and procedures for returning checks. It also contains rules related to substitute checks.

REGULATION S = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ ЭС. – Regulation S clarifies the conditions under which offers and sales of securities outside the United States are exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registration requirements. Regulation S was adopted by the SEC in 1990 in conjunction with the adoption of Rule 144A. These measures, taken together, significantly enhance the liquidity of a private placement or global offering. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

REGULATIONS CFTC = ПРЕДПИСАНИЯ КТСФ – Regulations CFTC are the regulations adopted and enforced by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in order to administer the Commodity Exchange Act. / Предписания, принимаемые и проводимые в жизнь Комиссией США по Торговле Сырьевыми Фьючерсами (КТСФ), в соответствии с исполнением Акта о Сырьевой Бирже (Commodity Exchange Act).

REGULATION T = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ ТИ. – The US federal regulation governing the amount of credit that may be advanced by brokers and dealers to customers for the purchase of securities. See also Margin. In the United States, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 granted the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) power to set initial, maintenance, and short sale margin requirements on all securities traded on a national exchange for purposes of regulating the securities credit extended by exchange members. Pursuant to this authority, the FRB established Regulation T (Reg T), the rules governing the percentage of equity value a broker/dealer was allowed to lend on exchange-traded securities. Although securities markets have a long history of Federal margin regulation, not until 1992, when the US Congress extended the FRB's margin setting authority to include the levels of margin on stock index-futures contracts, was a Federal regulator responsible for setting margin levels for futures products. Initial margin requirements in the equity market determine the maximum loan value of a security. For example, if the initial margin requirement were set at 40 percent, an investor could post a marginable security as collateral and borrow up to 60 percent of the security's value. Alternatively, if the investor were to buy the security on margin, the investor would be required to deposit at least 40 percent of the value of the security in a margin account to complete the margin transaction. In contrast to Reg T margin requirements, margin requirements in equity derivative markets are collateral requirements designed to ensure contract performance. From an economic perspective, there is no extension of credit in equity derivative markets. The legal profession may have a difference of opinion. Historically, Reg T required that long options be paid for in full (a 100 percent margin requirement). Under recently adopted Reg T rule changes, long-options will be eligible to receive collateral value, but not until the NYSE® modifies its rules to accommodate this change. Thus, historically, it was legally impossible to obtain a loan using options as collateral. However, from a legal point of view, options apparently are viewed as an extension of credit. As near as I can tell, the legal argument is as follows:- the writer of the option is extended credit by the option purchaser because the purchaser is subject to the risk of contract performance. The legal interpretation that performance risk is an extension of credit to the option writer apparently was the argument used to assert legal jurisdiction over equity option margin requirements under Sections 7 and 8 of the 1934 Securities and Exchange Act (please consult your own securities attorney before acting on this historical interpretation). Regardless of the legalities, from an economic standpoint, the margin requirements on a written options satisfy a prudential function and are not related to any economic extension of credit. Despite differences in their form and function, the margin requirements on equity derivative contracts affect the cost of taking positions and implicitly define the maximum amount of return leverage that can be obtained in such contracts. See also Regulation U, and Securities Credit. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

REGULATION U = ПРЕДПИСАНИЕ Ю. – Regulation U:- Credit by Banks or Persons other than Brokers or Dealers for the Purpose of Purchasing or Carrying Margin Stocks (12 CFR 221). This description should not be interpreted as a comprehensive statement of the regulation. Rather, it is intended to give a broad overview of the regulation's requirements. The full regulation is available on the

Government Printing Office web site. Regulation U sets out certain requirements for lenders, other than securities brokers and dealers, who extend credit secured by margin stock. Margin stock includes any equity security registered on a national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) or the American Stock Exchange; any over-the-counter (OTC) security trading in the Nasdaq® Stock Market's National Market; any debt security convertible into a margin stock; and most mutual funds. The regulation covers entities that are not brokers or dealers, including commercial banks, savings and loan associations, federal savings banks, credit unions, production credit associations, insurance companies, and companies that have employee stock option plans. Regulation U has covered securities credit extended by commercial banks since 1936. Two significant events occurred in 1968 and 1998. First, in 1968 the Federal Reserve Board adopted Regulation G to cover securities credit extended by lenders other than banks, brokers, and dealers. Regulation G was merged into Regulation U in 1998. Second, in 1968 the Board received the authority to publish a list of OTC stocks that were subject to Regulation U to the same extent as exchange-traded stocks. In 1998, the Board ceased publication of its OTC list in favor of reliance on the listing standards for the Nasdaq® Stock Market's National Market. A general description of the regulation, by section, follows. Section 221.1 Authority, purpose, and scope:- states that the regulation imposes credit restrictions on persons, other than brokers or dealers, that extend credit for the purpose of buying or carrying margin stock if the credit is secured directly or indirectly by that stock or any other margin stock. Section 221.2 Definitions:- defines key terms used in the regulation. Four terms are highlighted here:- (i) Margin Stock is any equity security trading on a national securities exchange; any OTC security trading in the Nasdaq® Stock Market's National Market; any debt security convertible into a margin stock or carrying a warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase a margin stock; any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase a margin stock; or any security issued by an investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (with certain exceptions). (ii) Indirectly Secured includes any arrangement with a customer under which (1) the customer's right or ability to sell, pledge, or otherwise dispose of margin stock owned by the customer is in any way restricted while the credit remains outstanding or (2) the exercise of such right is or may be cause for accelerating the maturity of the credit. (iii) Purpose Credit is any credit for the purpose, whether immediate, incidental, or ultimate, of buying or carrying margin stock. (iv) Maximum Loan Value is the percentage of current market value assigned by the Board under section 221.7 (the supplement) to specified types of collateral. The maximum loan value of margin stock is stated as a percentage of its current market value and has been set at 50 percent since 1974. Options, including puts, calls, and combinations thereof, have no loan value, unless they are publicly traded. Publicly traded options qualify as margin stock. All other collateral has good faith loan value. Section 221.3 General requirements:- states that no lender shall extend any purpose credit, secured directly or indirectly by margin stock, in an amount that exceeds the maximum loan value of the collateral securing the credit. However, a lender may continue to maintain any credit initially extended in compliance with the regulation regardless of a reduction in the customer's equity resulting from a change in market price or a change in the status of the security securing an existing purpose credit. In addition, no lender may arrange for the extension of any purpose credit, except upon the same terms and conditions under which the lender itself may extend purpose credit. The borrower and the lender may be required to complete the form G-3 or U-1 statement of purpose for each extension of credit. A commercial bank is always subject to Regulation U when it extends credit secured by margin stock. A nonbank lender becomes subject when it meets one of two threshold tests for the amount of margin-stock-secured credit extended or outstanding – specifically, if USD200 000.00 or more in such credit was extended in the most recent calendar quarter; or if at any time in the most recent quarter the amount of margin-stock-secured credit outstanding was USD500 000.00 or more. A nonbank lender must register with the Federal Reserve Bank in whose District it is located by filling out and submitting form G-1 (available by calling the local Federal Reserve Bank or via the Board's web site) within thirty days of the end of the calendar quarter in which one of the two threshold tests is met and must file annual reports (form G-4) thereafter. Form G-1 is a simple four-page form that requires the registrant-lender to provide the following information:- Name of registrant; Address of registrant; Principal lines of business; Form of business (corporation or partnership, for example); Names of personnel responsible for maintaining records regarding the regulation; Purpose of credit extended; and Balance sheet. Section 221.4 Employee stock option, purchase, and ownership plans:- states that a company or its affiliate (known as a Plan-Lender) may extend credit without regard to the margin requirements to its employees to purchase company stock under an eligible employee stock option, purchase, or ownership plan. In addition, any nonbank lender may extend purpose credit to an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) qualified under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the margin requirements of Regulation U. A similar exemption for bank loans to ESOPs is found in section 221.6. If the lender is a nonbank lender extending credit under this section, it must still comply with the registration requirements and file annual reports, but it need not obtain the statement of purpose for each extension of credit. Section 221.5 Special-purpose loans to brokers and dealers:- provides exemptions from the 50 percent maximum loan value limitations of Regulation U if the borrower is a broker or dealer and the loan meets one of the specific exemptions. Section 221.6 Exempted transactions:- stipulates that a bank may extend and maintain purpose credit without regard to the 50 percent loan value limitations of Regulation U if such credit is extended to any bank, any foreign banking institution, an ESOP, or any plan-lender. Section 221.7 Supplement:- Maximum loan value of margin stock and other collateral:- states that the maximum loan value of any margin stock is 50 percent of its current market value. The maximum loan value of nonmargin stock and all other collateral except options is its good faith loan value. An option has no loan value unless it is traded on an exchange, in which case it qualifies as margin stock. The following paragraphs review key aspects of Regulation U:- What responsibilities does a lender take on once it registers with a Federal Reserve Bank as a nonbank lender? Regulation U has three important post-registration requirements for nonbank lenders:- (i) the nonbank lender must obtain from the borrower, and complete, a purpose statement (form G-3) for each loan secured by margin stock; (ii) the nonbank lender must adhere to margin requirements (currently 50 percent) for purpose loans secured by margin stock; and (iii) the nonbank lender must file an annual report of margin-stock-secured lending (form G-4) as of each June 30. What are the responsibilities of a bank lender under Regulation U? Regulation U has two important requirements for bank lenders:- (i) the bank lender must obtain from the borrower, and complete, a purpose statement (form U-1) for each loan secured by margin stock if the loan exceeds USD100 000.00; and (ii) the bank lender must adhere to margin requirements (currently 50 percent) for all purpose loans secured by margin stock. What is a nonpurpose loan under Regulation U? A nonpurpose loan is a loan made for any purpose other than purchasing or carrying margin stock. What are the requirements of Regulation U for a nonpurpose loan? If the loan is secured directly or indirectly by margin stock, form G-3 or form U-1 must be completed as described above. If the loan is not secured directly or indirectly by margin stock, no form need be completed. Regulation U places no restriction on the amount of credit that may be extended on nonpurpose loans secured by margin stock. What are forms G-3 and U-1? Forms G-3 and U-1 are often referred to as 'Purpose Statements'. Each is a two-page form wherein the borrower must disclose (1) the use to which the loan proceeds will be put, (2) the amount of the loan, and (3) the collateral for the loan. The collateral need not be listed for nonpurpose loans. The form must be signed by both the borrower and the lender. The form is not filed with the Federal Reserve, but it must be kept in the lender's records for at least three years after the termination of the credit. What is a plan-lender? A plan-lender is a corporation, other than a commercial bank, that extends credit to its employees, under an employee stock option plan approved by the shareholders, to purchase stock of that corporation, its subsidiaries, or its affiliates. Loans extended under such a plan may be for any amount up to 100 percent of the current market value of the stock. A G-3 purpose statement is not required for these loans, but a plan-lender must still comply with the registration requirements and file annual reports. Does Regulation U contain any special rules for employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs)? ESOPs qualified under section 401 of the

Internal Revenue Code are entitled to exempt credit. A lender may extend purpose credit to an ESOP without regard to the margin requirements of Regulation U. If the lender is a nonbank lender, it must still comply with the registration requirements and file annual reports. Under Regulation U, what reports must a nonbank lender file with the Federal Reserve Bank? The registration form, form G-1, is discussed above, under section 221.3. An annual report, form G-4, must be filed within thirty days of June 30. This form will be supplied by the Reserve Bank before June 30. The statement of purpose, form G-3, should be maintained in each borrower's file. When a lender wants to deregister and is eligible to do so, form G-2, the deregistration statement, must be filed with the Reserve Bank. When is a nonbank lender eligible to deregister? A registered nonbank lender may deregister if, during the preceding six calendar months, no more than USD200 000.00 of credit secured by margin stock is outstanding. What is the effect of deregistering? If a nonbank lender is eligible to deregister and does so by filing a form G-2, the lender ceases to be subject to the requirements of Regulation U when the deregistration is approved by the Federal Reserve Board. Of course, if the lender extends margin-stock-secured credit above the threshold amount, it would again have to register with the Federal Reserve. A nonbank lender may choose to remain registered with the Federal Reserve even though it is eligible to deregister. Where can a lender get more information? Forms G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and U-1 as well as the full text of Regulation U are available electronically. Forms and a copy of the regulation can also be obtained by contacting the Federal Reserve Bank serving your District. The US federal regulation governing the amount of credit that may be advanced by a bank to its customers for the purchase of listed stock. See also Margin. Regulation U:- the Federal Reserve Board regulation that governs loans by banks for the purchase of securities on margin. Regulation U limits the amount of leverage a bank or brokerage can extend to a borrower for the purposes of puchasing stocks, mutual funds and other market-traded securities. Regulation U is designed to mitigate the adherent risk that exists when using leverage, especially when too much leverage is granted to an individual or business. By limiting the margin amount, Regulation U aims to limit the potential losses that both borrowers and banks or lenders can sustain in instances where leverage can lead to very large losses relative to the physical capital extended. In the United States, Regulation T (Reg T) was subsequently followed by Regulation U, the rules that extend Reg T margin requirements to bank security lending; Regulation G, the rules that govern securities lending by all other domestic lenders; and Regulation X, the guidelines for the extension of securities credit by foreign lenders. Until the introduction of exchange-traded equity option in 1973, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) did not exercise its authority to establish uniform margin requirements for stock options. See also Regulation T, and Securities Credit. Big money managers often borrow money to make more investments. This practice is called 'Using Leverage' and it can dramatically increase profits. But did you know that you can do the same thing with a margin account through your broker? There are, however, limits on how much you can borrow, and these and other requirements are set forth in the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation U. Basically, Regulation U governs transactions by banks and other lenders that extend credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying margin stock, when the credit is to be secured by margin stock. Here's the part that you need to know about:- Regulation U specifies the amount a bank or other lender can loan to its customers for the purchase or carrying of listed equity stocks, most mutual funds, over-the-counter securities, and convertible debt securities, such as convertible bonds, rights, and warrants. Specifically, banks cannot extend more credit than the 'maximum loan value' of the collateral. Regulation U currently provides that the 'maximum loan value' for margin stock is 50 percent of the stock's current market value. Note that, while the margin requirement can be changed, it hasn't been changed in the last ten years. So, if you want to borrow USD50 000.00 for the purchase of margin stock and secure the loan with margin stock, then the market value of the margin stock at the time of the loan must be at least USD100 000.00. What happens if the market value changes? Nothing. Once the loan is made in compliance with Regulation U, the loan will not be affected by a subsequent change in the margin stock's value. Note that different requirements can apply to lines of credit secured by margin stock. So, what's the point of a margin requirement? While the use of leverage is a common investment practice that can be important to maximizing profits, it can also backfire. You may have heard of large money managers who 'blew up' the funds under their management by using leverage recklessly – and these people are the professionals! The government does not want this to happen to less experienced individual investors. In addition, the potential impact on the market could be devastating. For these reasons, Regulation U keeps the practice in check. / (НЙФБ® (или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®))). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

REGULATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE = РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИЙ СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ – Regulatory Advisory Committee advises on issues of regulation, self-regulation, and regulatory systems as they directly or indirectly affect the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), the securities industry, and capital markets. In addition, the committee advises the board on the role of regulation in business and government. The committee also provides counsel to NYSE® staff on the implications of regulatory trends and developments. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)).

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES = РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИЕ ОРГАНЫ ВЛАСТИ – (1) Regulatory Authority is a governmental or statutory body (not being a Self-Regulatory Organisation (SRO)) with responsibility for securities and/or commodities and futures regulation.

(2) In banking, Regulatory Authorities are the national bodies, which require the collection of information on cross-border payments. / В банковском обслуживании, национальные структуры, требующие сбор информации по трансграничным платежам.

REGULATORY PYRAMID = ПИРАМИДА РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ – Regulatory Pyramid:- a network of safeguards that surrounds the securities industry – from individual brokerages all the way up to the US Congress.

REGULATORY REPORTING INFORMATION = ОТЧЁТНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ДЛЯ РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИХ ОРГАНОВ – In banking, Regulatory Reporting Information is an information on cross-border payments, which has to be reported to relevant bodies.

REIMBURSEMENT = РАМБУРСИРОВАНИЕ (или ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – (1) Reimbursement:- an arrangement by which a party is repaid for payments made according to the instructions of another party. Reimburse:- to repay or compensate (someone) for (money already spent, losses, damages, etc). For example:- your fare will be reimbursed after your interview. / Рамбурс – возмещение исполняющему банку средств, выплачиваемых им по аккредитиву. Под межбанковским Рамбурсом понимается процесс возмещения, когда банк эмитент уполномочивает банк, не участвующий в аккредитиве (рамбурсирующий банк), произвести рамбурсирование (предоставить возмещение) по требованию исполняющего банка или выступающего от его имени другого банка (рекламирующего банка). Рамбурсирующий банк в соответствии с полученными от банка эмитента инструкциями и/или полномочиями (рамбурсными инструкциями) может принять на себя (выставить) самостоятельное рамбурсное обязательство – обязательство по отношению к рекламирующему банку оплатить его рамбурсное требование, если указанные в обязательстве условия выполнены. Если рамбурсное обязательство выставлено, рамбурс является подтверждённым. При проведении операций, связанных с межбанковскими рамбурсами, могут применяться Унифицированные Правила для Межбанковских Рамбурсов по Документарным Аккредитивам Международной Торговой Палаты, редакция 1996, Публикация № 525, для чего в тексте рамбурсных инструкций и аккредитивов должна быть сделана соответствующая оговорка. При авизовании аккредитивов и рамбурсных инструкций по системе SWIFT в соответствующих форматах 7 категории, указанные правила применяются без специальных оговорок об этом, если только в тексте сообщения не сказано об ином. Рамбурс – межбанковский платёж в пользу рекламирующего банка, осуществляемый банком рамбурсирующим, в рамках выданного им

рамбурсного обязательства либо в рамках инструкций полученных от банка эмитента аккредитива, покрывающий рамбурсное требование рекламирующего банка.

(2) Reimbursement:- payment of an amount of money related to the amount of loss to or on behalf of the insured upon the occurrence of a defined loss. / Оплата денежной суммы, связанной с суммой ущерба или от имени застрахованного лица при возникновении определённого ущерба.

REIMBURSEMENT BANK = БАНК ПО РАМБУРСИРОВАНИЮ (или БАНК ПО ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЮ) – Reimbursement Bank is a bank providing cover for a payment order (ISO term). In a SWIFT message, paying bank to negotiating bank. / Банк, обеспечивающий покрытие по платёжному поручению. В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Рамбурсирующий Банк – банк, производящий рамбурсирование (предоставляющий возмещение) согласно инструкциям банка эмитента.

REIMBURSING BANK = РАМБУРСИРУЮЩИЙ БАНК (или ВОЗМЕЩАЮЩИЙ БАНК) – In a letter of credit transaction, the bank with which the issuing bank maintains an account and which is authorized by the issuing bank to charge that account to pay claims received from the negotiating bank for documents that have been presented. Reimbursing Bank:- In letter of credit (L/C) arrangements, the bank (often, but not always the issuing bank) that serves as a source of funds for payment to the L/C's beneficiary. / Рамбурсирующий Банк – банк, производящий рамбурсирование (предоставляющий возмещение) согласно инструкциям банка эмитента. Рамбурсирующий Банк – банк, уполномоченный банком эмитентом аккредитива либо выпустить рамбурсное обязательство в пользу рекламирующего банка и удовлетворяющего рамбурсные требования при условии выполнения последним всех условий такого обязательства, либо осуществлять платежи в пользу рекламирующего банка против его простых рамбурсных требований без принятия на себя каких-либо обязательств.

REINFORCEMENT FABRICS = ТКАНИ ДЛЯ УКРЕПЛЕНИЯ (или УСИЛЕНИЯ) – Reinforcement Fabrics:- most reinforcement fibers, as supplied by the manufacturer, have a small amount of size on their surface, designed to reduce filament damage and facilitate handling during weaving. Fabrics woven from these fibers and supplied untreated are described as loomstate. (i) Carbon fibers are supplied with a size finish (normally epoxy or polyester based) which both aids processing and enhances compatibility with commonly used thermosetting matrices. Fabric woven from glass rovings which have a bonding agent applied by manufacturers are supplied, like carbon fiber fabrics, in loomstate only. (ii) In the case of glass or aramid fibers, it is necessary to remove the protective size applied by the manufacturer, and, in most cases, to treat the fabric with specific chemical finishes to enhance matrix compatibility. See also Geotextiles. Reinforcement Fabrics:- fabric system used in the construction of steep slopes and retaining walls. By stabilizing the soil mass, they reduce the stress on the retaining wall with corresponding decrease in load-bearing requirements for the wall design. In slope reinforcement, the stabilization permits steeper slope construction than would be possible based on soil properties. Woven fabrics and other reinforcements are used in conjunction with resins (the matrix) to produce composite materials which combine the strengths and overcome the weaknesses of two (or more) materials to produce very strong materials, the most common ones being GRP/FRP (Glass/Fiber Reinforced Plastic) and carbon fiber. On their own these fabrics do not posses strength much beyond that of any woven fabric, but once they are combined with resin to make a finished product, their strength can be astonishing. As a supplier of advanced composites, our range of conventional 'staples' of composites manufacture limited but we do make a point of stocking high performance woven E-Glass and also powder-bound chopped strand mat, which unlike conventional chopped strand mat, is suitable for use with epoxy resin systems. This is particularly important considering the preference for using epoxy moulds when creating epoxy parts.

REINSTATEMENT = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ – (1) In the United States, a Reinstatement is the returning a corporation that has been administratively dissolved or had its certificate of authority revoked, to good standing on a state's records.

(2) Reinstatement:- putting a lapsed policy back in force.

(3) Reinstatement:- the payment of a claim under some forms of insurance reduces the principal amount of the policy by the amount of the claim. Provision is usually made for a method of reinstating the policy to its original amount.

REINSTATEMENT CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИИ – Reinstatement Clause:- when the amount of reinsurance coverage provided under a treaty is reduced by the payment of a reinsurance loss as the result of one catastrophe, the reinsurance cover is automatically reinstated usually by the payment of a reinstatement premium.

REINSTATEMENT OF COVER = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ КОВЁРА – Reinstatement Of Cover is the restoration of cover following its exhaustion as a result of a loss by payment of an additional (reinstatement) premium. Many reinsurances provide for one or more automatic reinstatement of covers.

REINSTATEMENT PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ – In reinsurance, Reinstatement Premium is a pro rata reinsurance premium is charged for the reinstatement of the amount of reinsurance coverage that was reduced as the result of a reinsurance loss payment under a catastrophe cover.

REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ – (1) Reinsurance is the practice whereby one party called the Reinsurer in consideration of a premium paid to him agrees to indemnify another party, called the Reinsured, for part or all of the liability assumed by the latter party under a policy or policies of insurance which it has issued. The reinsured may be referred to as the Ceding Company, or Direct Writing Company, or the Original or Primary Insurer. Insurance by one insurance company of all or part of a risk accepted by it with another insurance company which agrees to reimburse the insurance company for the portion of the claim insured. A contract under which a reinsurer agrees to pay specified types and amounts of underwriting loss incurred by an insurer or another reinsurer in return for a premium. Reinsurance serves to 'lay-off' risk. Reinsurance may be proportional or non-proportional and may take the form of a cover in respect of an individual risk exposure (see facultative risk) or cover in respect of multiple risk exposures (see treaty). Reinsurance accounts for more than half of Lloyd's total business. Insurance for insurance companies which spreads the risk of the direct insurer. Includes various forms such as facultative, financial, non-proportional, proportional, quota-share, surplus and treaty reinsurance. What is Reinsurance? When you look at the risks that insurers take on, it is not surprising that they themselves might want to have insurance. When insurers insure a risk again, it is called Reinsurance. A third of all business carried out at Lloyd's is reinsurance. Reinsurance is an extension of the concept of insurance, in that it passes on part of the risk for which the original insurer is liable. Reinsurance contracts are slightly more specialist than insurance contracts but for the most part they work in exactly the same way – it is just that the 'insured' is another insurer, known as the 'Reinsured'. A contract of reinsurance is between the insurer and reinsurer only and legally there is no direct link between the original insured and any reinsurer. The original insurer is still the one who must pay any claim from the insured – the insurer must then make its own separate claim against the reinsurer. Reinsurance is important for a number of reasons, including:- (i) Protecting against large claims:- in the case of a fire in a large oil refinery, for example, or a large city

hit by an earthquake, insurers will spread the risk by reinsuring part of what they have agreed to insure with other reinsurers so that the loss is not so severe for any one insurer. (ii) Avoiding undue fluctuations in underwriting results:- insurers want to ensure a balanced set of results each year without peaks and troughs. They can therefore get reinsurance which will cover them against any unusually large losses. This keeps a cap on the claims the insurer is exposed to having to pay itself. (iii) Obtaining an international spread of risk:- this is important when a country is vulnerable to natural disasters and an insurer is heavily committed in that country. Insurance may be reinsured to spread the risk outside the country. (iv) Increasing the capacity of the direct insurer:- sometimes insurers want to insure a risk but are not able to do so on their own. By using reinsurance, the insurer is able to accept the risk by insuring the whole risk and then reinsuring the part it cannot keep for itself to other reinsurers. Like the direct insurance market, reinsurance usually involves specialist brokers who have expert knowledge of the market and access to reinsurance underwriters on behalf of their clients. Assumption by one insurance company of all or part of risk originally undertaken by another insurance company. The purpose of reinsurance is to spread risks underwritten by direct insurers, which remain responsible to the insured. The direct insurer thus assigns part of its risk to the other insurance company, or reinsurer, in exchange for a reinsurance premium.

(2) Reinsurance:- a contract of indemnity against liability by which the insurance company procures another insurance to insure against loss or liability by reason of the original insurance.

REINSURANCE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЯ (или ДОГОВОР ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЯ) – Reinsurance Contract is an insurance contract issued by one insurer (the reinsurer) to compensate another insurer (the cedant) for losses on one or more contracts issued by the cedant. / Контракт Страхования (или Договор Страхования), заключённый одним страховщиком (перестраховщиком) с целью компенсации убытков другого страховщика (цедента) по одному или более контрактам, заключённым данным цедентом (cedant).

REINSURANCE TO CLOSE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕД ЗАКРЫТИЕМ – Reinsurance To Close (RITC) is a reinsurance agreement under which members of a syndicate for a year of account to be closed are reinsured by members who comprise that or another syndicate for a later year of account against all liabilities arising out of insurance business written by the reinsured syndicate. A reinsurance which closes a year of account by transferring the responsibility for discharging all the liabilities that attach to that year of account (and any year of account closed into that year) plus the right to any income due to the closing year of account into an open year of account of the same or a different syndicate in return for a premium. Where a reinsurance to close is effected between members of the same syndicate the reserves of the closing year of account constitute the premium for a reinsurance to close. This premium must be equitable as between the members of the two years of account concerned which means that neither the reinsured nor the reinsuring members should expect to profit from the transaction at the time it is concluded. Where a reinsurance to close is effected between members of different syndicates the managing agent of the reinsuring members will want to make a profit from the transaction for those members and will set the reinsurance to close premium accordingly. This usually involves a loading on the reserves of the closing year of account.

REINSURER = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВЩИК – Reinsurer is an insurer that accepts all or part of the liabilities of the ceding company in return for a stated premium. See also Cedent, and Ceding company. The party that has an obligation under a reinsurance contract to compensate a cedant if an insured events occurs. Reinsurer is an underwriter of reinsurance. If the reinsurance is underwritten at Lloyd's the reinsurer(s) will be one or more syndicates. If the reinsurance is not underwritten at Lloyd's the reinsurer(s) will be one or more insurance companies. Some reinsurances may be underwritten by both syndicates and insurance companies. Reinsurer is an insurer or reinsurer assuming the risk of another under contract. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

REINVEST = ПОВТОРНО ИНВЕСТИРОВАТЬ (или РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАТЬ) – Reinvest:- funneling of profits back into a company to enhance its operations. An individual stockowner can also reinvest by designating that dividends paid on stock will be used to purchase additional shares of that stock.

REINVESTMENT = ПОВТОРНОЕ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ (или РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ) – In the United States, Reinvestment:- when proceeds from a Series H bond that has reached final maturity (30 years from date of issue) are used to 'buy' a Series HH bond with a current issue date.

REINVESTMENT DISCOUNT = СКИДКА ПРИ ПОВТОРНОМ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИИ (или СКИДКА ПРИ РЕИНВЕСТИРОВАНИИ) – Reinvestment Discount:- for dividend-paying funds, discounts are granted on reinvested dividend amounts. In many cases, investors pay no, or only a discounted, front-end load. The size of the reinvestment discount is published together with the dividend announcement. Reinvestment Discount is a discount on the issuing price granted by investment funds to customers reinvesting income proceeds to acquire fund units of the same type.

REISSKILOMETER = РАЙСКИЛЁМЭТА (или КИЛОМЕТРОВ ДО РАЗРЫВА) – Reisskilometer (RKM) or Breaking-Kilometer:- this can be expressed by the 'Length of yarn in km' at which yarn will break of its own weight'. This is equivalent to breaking load in g/tex. RKM is the short expression for 'Reisskilometer' – 'Breaking-Kilometer', which is the unit out of date. For example:- a Cotton-yarn with 15 RKM means, it would break of its own weight, if you wind off 15 km of the yarn and hang it up in 15 km. Nowadays it is common practice, to use the unit centi-Newton per Tex (cN/Tex) or gram-force per Tex (gf/Tex). RKM and cN/Tex or gf/Tex are practically the same. Note:- the coarser the yarn, the higher the value should be. / Километров До Разрыва (КДР).

REISSUE = ПОВТОРНАЯ ЭМИССИЯ (или ПЕРЕВЫПУСК) – In the United States, a Reissue is the cancellation and retirement of a bond and the issuance of a new bond or bonds of the same series, same issue date, and same total face amount. Reissue is a transaction requested in order to change bonds' registrations, that is, to re-register savings bonds. Note:- situations for which Series I bonds may be reissued are more limited than for Series EE and other savings bonds.

REISSUE APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА НА ЗАМЕНУ (или ЗАЯВКА НА ПЕРЕИЗДАНИЕ) – Reissue Application is an application for a patent to take the place of an unexpired patent that is defective in one or more particulars (items or details).

REISSUING CERTIFICATES = ПЕРЕВЫПУЩЕННЫЕ СЕРТИФИКАТЫ – Reissuing Certificates:- the term 'reissue' refers to when a new certificate is issued to substitute for a previously issued certificate. The reissue may be the result of the Authorized Certification Official (ACO) errors or at the request of an exporter for various reasons. The original certificate must be recovered. Only ACOs at the issuing office (accountability point) can reissue completed or partially completed certificates because of changes in the information (such as extensive changes in a critical block or erasures prohibited by the foreign country).

REIT = REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

REJECTED GRADES = ЗАБРАКОВАННЫЕ СОРТА – Rejected Grades are defined in the Off-Grades of Grain and Grades of Screenings Order. The term is not used in grading eastern grain. Numerical grades of western grain may be graded rejected only because of stones. If the stones are removed, the Rejected designation is dropped. / Сорта Высевок (Grades of Screenings).

REJECTION = ОТКАЗ (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ, или ЗАБРАКОВКА, или ОТБРАКОВКА) – (1) In banking, a Rejection is a refusal to execute a direct debit instruction. Rejection is initiated by the debtor's bank or by an Automated Clearing House (ACH).

(2) Rejection is a non-acceptance of, e.g., cargo. / Отказ от приёмки, например, груза. Отклонение – заключение о том, что совокупность, партия или какое-то количество продукции или услуги не соответствуют критериям приёмки. Примечания:- (i) При отгрузке продукции термин Отклонение означает в более мягком смысле неприёмку партии по условиям контракта, например партию можно отнести к другому классу, для неё можно снизить цену. Обычно указывают решение о размещении отклонённой партии, например, возврат поставщику. (ii) В том случае, если отклонение не было квалифицировано как окончательное, можно повторно предъявить партию на контроль после корректирующих действий.

REJECTS = ОТБРОСЫ (или БРАК, или ОТБРАКОВКА) – Rejects:- off-grades thrown to one side by the wool grader; fleeces with excessive black fibers, kemp, dead fibers, vegetable matter, etc. / Брак (Rejects):- изделия и работы, продажа (сдача) которых потребителю не допускается из-за наличия в них дефектов. В зависимости от наличия дефектов – устранимых и неустранимых различают Брак Исправимый и Окончательный (Неисправимый). Наряду с абсолютным показателем брака исчисляется его доля в общем объёме готовых изделий, деталей, работ. В стоимостном выражении абсолютная величина брака исчисляется как сумма затрат на производство окончательного (неисправимого) брака и исправление бракованных изделий. К браку относят стоимость окончательно забракованной продукции, стоимость материалов, полуфабрикатов деталей, испорченных при переналадке оборудования сверх установленных норм, а также затраты на исправление брака и затраты, превышающие установленные нормы расхода на гарантийный ремонт. Брак Коммерческий – нарушения правил оформления перевозочных документов, платежных документов, таможенных деклараций и тому подобного, в результате которых либо эти документы утрачивают юридическую силу, либо возникают различные трудности при выдаче груза (вплоть до его полной конфискации), при взаимных расчётах грузоотправителей и грузополучателей; нарушение сроков доставки груза, засылка, порча, утрата груза и так далее.

REJOINDER = ПОВТОРНОЕ ВОЗРАЖЕНИЕ (или ОТВЕТ НА КРИТИКУ, или ВОССОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Rejoinder:- the rejoining (returning to active consideration) of claims previously withdrawn from consideration to due to an election requirement (see Restriction).

REJUVENATE = ОБНОВЛЯТЬ (или ОМОЛАЖИВАТЬ) – Rejuvenate:- to regrow a Variety or stock of seed when the supply has been exhausted, lost, or destroyed.

REKA CHECK = ЧЕК РЭКА – Reka Check is a voucher created by the Schweizerische Reisekasse (Swiss Travel Fund), sold at a discount by many companies and associations to employees or members for the purpose of promoting family tourism within Switzerland. Accepted as payment medium by many Swiss railway and transport enterprises, hotels and other establishments in the tourist field. / Ваучер, созданный Швейцарским Фондом Путешествий или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Швайцэришэ Райзэкассэ (Schweizerische Reisekasse), продаваемый с дисконтом многими компаниями и ассоциациями служащим или участникам с целью продвижения семейного туризма внутри Швейцарии. Принимается в качестве платёжного средства многими Швейцарскими железнодорожными и транспортными предприятиями, гостиницами и иными заведениями в сфере туризма.

RELATED COMPANIES = СВЯЗАННЫЕ КОМПАНИИ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЕ КОМПАНИИ) – Related Companies are branches, subsidiaries, associates or parents. / Филиалы (branches), дочерние предприятия (subsidiaries), ассоциаты или зависимые лица (associates) или материнские компании (parents).

RELATED IMPORT OR EXPORT CREDIT = ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ ПРИВОЗНОЙ ИЛИ ВЫВОЗНОЙ КРЕДИТ (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННЫЙ ИМПОРТНЫЙ ИЛИ ЭКСПОРТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Related Import Or Export Credit is a trade credit between related companies, included in direct investment.

RELATED MATERIAL = РОДСТВЕННЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ (или СВЯЗАННЫЕ ОСТАТКИ) – In the Rice industry, Related Material is all by-products of a paddy kernel, such as the outer glumes, lemma, palea, awn, embryo, and bran layers. See also Unrelated Material. / В рисовой отрасли, под Родственными Примесями или Связанными Остатками понимаются все побочные продукты нешелушеной зерновки (нешелушеных ядер), такие как зародыш или эмбрион (embryo), ость колоса (awn), колосковые чешуйки (outer glumes), цветковая чешуя (lemma) и внутренняя цветковая чешуя (palea), слои околоплодника (bran layers). Смотрите также Неродственные Примеси или Несвязанные Остатки (Unrelated Material).

RELATED PARTY = СВЯЗАННАЯ СТОРОНА (или ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ СТОРОНА) – Related Party:- a party is related to an entity if:- (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:- (a) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries); (b) has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; (c) has joint control over the entity. (ii) The party is an associate of the entity. (iii) The party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venturer. (iv) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent; (v) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv). (vi) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v). (vii) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity and of any entity upon such plans. The following are not related parties:- (i) two entities simply because they have a director or other member of key management personnel in common, notwithstanding (iv) and (vi) in the definition of 'related party'. (ii) Two venturers simply because they share joint control over a joint venture. (iii) (a) Providers of finance, (b) trade unions, (c) public utilities, and (d) government departments and agencies, simply by virtue of their normal dealings with an entity (even though they may affect the freedom of action of an entity or participate in its decision-making process). And (iv) a customer, supplier, franchisor, distributor, or general agent with whom an entity transacts a significant volume of business, merely by virtue of the resulting economic dependence. In new accounting standard, the definition of Related Party has been expanded by adding:- (i) parties with joint control over the entity; (ii) joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer; and (iii) post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees of an entity, or of any entity that is a related party to that entity and of any entity under the control of such plans. Also known as Affiliate. / Известна также как Аффилят (Affiliate).

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ СО СВЯЗАННОЙ СТОРОНОЙ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ СО СВЯЗАННОЙ СТОРОНОЙ) – A Related Party Transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

RELATED REFERENCE = ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННАЯ ССЫЛКА – Related Reference is a field name in a SWIFT message:- the identification of a transaction to which the current transaction is related. / Это название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial

Telecommunication (SWIFT)):- . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

RELATED SHADES = СВЯЗАННЫЕ ОТТЕНКИ – Related Shades are the colors of similar tone in the same or different depths.

RELATIVE GROWTH RATE = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ СКОРОСТЬ РОСТА (или ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА РОСТА) – Relative Growth Rate (RGR):- the increase in Plant material per unit of material in a specified time.

RELATIVE HIGH = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ МАКСИМУМ – Relative High:- in technical analysis, each time the stock moved higher, it could not reach the level of its previous relative high price. The stock makes a relative high equal to the most recent relative high. / Показатели максимальных значений котировок в последовательности всех котировок графика.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ – Relative Humidity is a measure of the dryness or dampness of air; is defined as the part or fraction of invisible water, in the form of vapor, actually present in air as compared with the maximum moisture the air can hold at a given temperature and atmospheric pressure. It is expressed as a percentage. It is also defined as the ratio of the pressure exerted by the water vapor in the air (called the Partial Pressure Of Water Vapor) to the pressure of saturated water vapor at the same temperature. When air is saturated with water vapor, its relative humidity is said to be 100 percent; if it contains three-fourths as much water vapor, its relative humidity is 75 percent. A relative humidity of zero signifies that the air contains no water vapor. The ratio of the actual pressure of the water vapor in the atmosphere to the saturation vapor pressure at the same temperature. The ratio is usually expressed as a percentage. Relative Humidity is derived from the ratio of absolute moisture content to saturation content. Depending on its temperature, air can absorb different quantities of water vapor until it is saturated (100% relative humidity). Absolute humidity (moisture content) is the quantity of water actually present in the air and is measured in grams per cubic meter (g/m^3). Relative humidity expresses as a percentage the quantity of water vapor the air has at a specific temperature, relative to its saturation content. If, for instance, air at 20 °C has an absolute humidity of 12.1 it will have a relative humidity of 70%. If air has reached its saturation content at 20 °C, it has absorbed 17.3 g/m^3 of water. The ratio of the actual pressure of existing water vapor to the maximum possible pressure of water vapor in the atmosphere at the same temperature. It is expressed in term of percentage. Relative Humidity is the ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air at a specific temperature to the maximum moisture-holding capacity of the air at that temperature. Relative Humidity is the ratio of the actual vapor pressure of moisture in air to the saturation vapor pressure at ambient temperature. Relative Humidity is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the pressure of water vapour actually present in the atmosphere to the saturation pressure at the same temperature and at the same total pressure. / Под Относительной Влажностью понимается отношение упругости водяного пара, содержащегося в воздухе при той же температуре, выражаемое в процентах. Под Абсолютной Влажностью понимается количество водяного пара в граммах, содержащегося в одном кубическом метре воздуха. Под Удельной Влажностью понимается отношение массы водяного пара в некотором объёме воздуха (в граммах) ко всей массе воздуха в этом объёме (в килограммах). Относительная Влажность:- количество воды, содержащееся в воздухе при определённой температуре. Оно вычисляется относительно максимального количества воды, которое может содержаться в воздухе при данной температуре.

RELATIVE LOW = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ МИНИМУМ – Relative Low:- in technical analysis, each time the stock moved lower, it could not reach the level of its previous relative low price. The stock makes a relative low equal to the most recent relative low. / Показатели минимальных значений котировок в последовательности всех котировок графика.

RELATIVE MOLECULAR MASS = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ МАЛЕКУЛЯРНАЯ МАССА – Relative Molecular Mass (RMM) is a proper modern term instead of molecular weight. 'Relative' is used because the mass is in proportion to one twelfth the mass as carbon-12. / Под Молекулярной Массой или Молекулярным Весом понимается масса молекулы, выраженная в единицах атомной массы. Равна сумме масс всех атомов, из которых состоит молекула. Величины молекулярной массы используются в химических, физических и химико-технических расчётах.

RELATIVE PLATING EFFICIENCY = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПОСАДКИ (или ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПОКРЫТИЯ) – Relative Plating Efficiency is a percentage of inoculated cells which give rise to colonies, relative to a control.

RELATIVE STRENGTH ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНОЙ СИЛЫ – Relative Strength Analysis is a form of technical analysis where the performance of a share price is assessed relative to the market as a whole or a suitable market sector.

RELATIVE STRENGTH INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНОЙ СИЛЕ – Relative Strength Index (RSI) is a very popular momentum oscillator developed by Welles Wilder. RSI compares upward and downward movements in closing price. Indicator of technical analysis used to determine overbought or oversold conditions. A popular oscillator developed by Welles Wilder, Jr. and described in his self-published 1978 book 'New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems'. Relative Strength Index (RSI) is plotted on a vertical scale from 0 to 100. Values above 70 are considered overbought and values below 30, oversold. When prices are over 70 or below 30 and diverge from price action, a warning is given of a possible trend reversal. Indicator that measures the price behaviour of a particular share relative to the market as a whole. It indicates whether a share is outperforming or underperforming the market index. Relative Strength Index (RSI):- developed by J. Welles Wilder, the RSI compares the magnitude of an instrument's gains to its losses over a set period (usually 14 days). This is a momentum oscillator and provides information such as overbought or oversold conditions and divergence between price and indicator. Welles Wilder is a developer of the RSI indicator and the Directional Movement Indicator (DMI) system. Relative Strength Index (RSI) is an indicator invented by J. Welles Wilder and used to ascertain overbought/oversold and divergent situations. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Дьжей. Вэлз Вайлдё Младший (J. Welles Wilder Jr) является одним из крупнейших разработчиков индикаторов технического анализа. Начинал он с ремонта автомобилей, затем служил в армии и работал торговцем недвижимости, прежде чем ввязался в биржевой рынок, вложив средства во фьючерс на серебро, и занялся углублённым изучением технической стороны биржевой торговли. Результатом этой деятельности стали многочисленные статьи в специализированных журналах для биржевых торговцев и инвесторов, а также книги, и частности, книга Новые Концепции в Технических Системах Торговли (New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems). Вайлдё разработал систему Дэлтца Плас (Delta Plus), технические индикаторы ADX, ART, DMI, RSI, параболическую систему SAR, и другие. В 1980-е он основал общество Дэлтца Сосайэти Интёнэшэнэл (Delta Society International), помогающее биржевым торговцам и инвесторам со всего света обмениваться информацией и опытом торговли.

RELATIVE VISCOSITY = ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ – Relative Viscosity:- a ratio of the viscosity of the polymer in solution to that of the solvent expressed as time of efflux of the solution divided by the time of efflux of the solvent at constant temperature. / Относительная Вязкость – отношение динамических вязкостей испытуемой жидкости и воды.

RELAXED YARN = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Relaxed Yarn is the yarn treated to reduce tension and produce more uniform shrinkage or torque. Relaxation produces more uniform dyeing characteristics in regular filament yarns of nylon or polyester. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

RELAY = ПЕРЕДАВАЕМЫЙ (или СМЕНА, или ПОСМЕННО) – (1) Relay:- common practice in the less-than-truckload industry, in which one driver takes a truck for 8 to 10 hours, then turns the truck over to another driver, pony express style.

(2) Relay:- marine shipment that is transferred to its ultimate destination port after having been shipped to an intermediate point.

(3) Relay:- to transfer containers from one ship to another when both vessels are controlled by the same network (carrier) manager. / Для передачи контейнеров с одного судна на другое, когда оба судна контролируются одним и тем же сетевым управляющим (перевозчика).

RELAY CONTAINER = ПЕРЕДАВАЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или ПЕРЕКЛАДЫВАЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Relay Container is a container arriving on one vessel into a port and reloading onto another vessel to reach its ultimate destination. / Контейнер, прибывающий на одном судне в какой-то порт и перегружаемый на другое судно для дальнейшего движения к конечному пункту назначения.

RELAY CROPPING = ПОСМЕННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ (или ПОСМЕННОЕ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ) – Relay Cropping is a growing two or more crops in sequence, planting the succeeding one after the flowering but before the harvest of the former.

RELEASE = ВЫПУСК – (1) Release is an action by the Customs to permit goods undergoing clearance to be placed at the disposal of the persons concerned. Authorization for entry after clearance of a consignment. Release (of a consignment) is an authorization for entry after clearance. / Разрешение на ввоз после таможенной очистки партии груза.

(2) Release (into the environment) is the intentional liberation of an organism into the environment. See also Establishment, and Introduction.

RELEASE = ВЫПУСК (или РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ОТПУСК) – (1) Release:- once a load has been authorized to be stowed, a transfer of stowage information within the computer takes place. This information is then used by the stowage department to assign a specific ship position to a container. A signification by Customs that proper entry has been made on an import shipment and the cargo can be delivered to principals.

(2) Release is the authorization to ship.

RELEASED VALUE NOT EXCEEDING = СТОИМОСТЬ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ, НЕ ПРЕВЫШАЮЩАЯ – Released Value Not Exceeding:- usually used to limit the value of goods transported. The limitation refers to carrier liability when paying a claim for lost or damaged goods.

RELEASE OF MORGAGE = РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЗАКЛАДНОЙ – Along with the deed of release, the Release Of Mortgage is the second possibility to relinquish real property liens. As a result, the assignee releases the collateral and can no longer use it as the basis to satisfy claims. The release of mortgage is a deed in which the deletion of the mortgage or land charge from the land register is approved and which can be used to release the owner from the real property lien.

RELIEF = РЕЛЬЕФ – Relief is the difference in elevation between the high and low points of the field. / Под Рельефом, от Французского слова Relief, от Латинского слова Relevo, означающее Поднимаю, понимается совокупность неровностей суши, дна океанов и морей, разнообразных по очертаниям, размерам, происхождению, возрасту и истории развития. Слагается из положительных (выпуклых) и отрицательных (вогнутых) форм. Рельеф образуется главным образом в результате длительного одновременного воздействия на земную поверхность эндогенных (внутренних) и экзогенных (внешних) процессов. Рельеф изучает геоморфология.

RELIEVING TACKLE = АВАРИЙНЫЕ РУМПЕЛЬ–ТАЛИ – Relieving Tackle (maritime term):- a tackle of double and single blocks rove with an endless line and used to relieve the strain on the steering engine in heavy weather or emergency.

RELSET® PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС РЭЛСЭТ® – Relset® Process is a process of Richen, Inc., for continuous heat-setting of carpet or other heavy yarns. Individual ends are continuously fed into a heat-setting chamber and withdrawn into take-up cans or fed to winders. / Ричэн, Инк. (Richen, Inc.).

RELYING PARTY = ДОВЕРЯЮЩАЯ СТОРОНА – Relying Party is a recipient of a certificate who acts in reliance on that certificate and/or digital signatures verified using that certificate.

REMAINING USEFUL LIFE = ОСТАЮЩИЙСЯ ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ СРОК СЛУЖБЫ (или ОСТАТОЧНЫЙ ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ РЕСУРС) – Remaining Useful Life:- an opinion (based on data, observations, history, records, exposure, etc) of the number of years before a fluid, system or component will require replacement or reconditioning.

REMAZOL® = РЭМАЦОЛЬ® – Remazol® is a family of vinyl sulfone reactive dyes; tradename of Dystar of Germany. / винилсульфоновый краситель (vinyl sulfone dye). Торговое название Дистар (Dystar) из Германии.

REMEDIES = САНКЦИИ – Remedies are the special rights a party has when another party defaults or breaches an agreement. Remedies include lawsuits or injunctions to stop an action that may harm a party. / Специальные права, которыми одна сторона вправе воспользоваться в случае несостоятельности или нарушения другой стороной заключённого между ними соглашения. Санкции включают в себя выставление исков или введение запретов с целью остановки действия, которое может нанести вред данной стороне. Под Санкцией, от Латинского слова Sanctio, означающее Строжайшее Постановление, понимаются:- (i) мера воздействия, важнейшее средство социального контроля; различают:- (a) негативные санкции, направленные против отступлений от социальных норм, и (b) позитивные санкции, стимулирующиеодобряемые обществом, группой отклонения от норм; формальные санкции налагаются официальным общественным или государственным органом, неформальные санкции – реакция членов группы, друзей и так далее; (ii) государственная мера, применяемая к нарушителю установленных норм и правил; (iii) часть правовой нормы, содержащая указание на меры государственного воздействия в отношении нарушителя данной нормы; (iv) в международном праве – мера воздействия, применяемая к государству при нарушении им своих международных обязательств или норм международного права; или (v) утверждение чего-либо высшей инстанцией, разрешение.

REMIC = REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CONDUIT

REMITTANCE = ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЕ – Remittance is a transfer of money from one account to another (non-cash transactions). Sum of money forwarded from one person or one entity to another, either by cash or by negotiable instrument, usually in payment of an invoice

for goods or services purchased. / Под Перечислением, от Латинского слова Remitto, означающее Отсылаю, понимается перевод денегжных средств с одного счёта на другой (безналичные операции). Сумма денежных средств, направляемая от одного физического лица или одного юридического лица другому, либо наличными либо оборотным инструментом, как правило в оплату счёта-фактуры за приобретённые товары или услуги.

REMITTANCE INFORMATION = ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИИ – Remittance Information is an information supplied by the creditor to be passed to the debtor. It is a field name in a SWIFT message:- an information from the 'Ordering Party' to the 'Beneficiary Customer', about the reason for the payment. / Информация, предоставленная кредитором, которая должна быть передана дебитору. В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) информация от 'Стороны Распорядителя' (или 'Инструктирующей Стороны' (ordering party)) 'Заказчику Выгодоприобретателю' ('Beneficiary Customer') о причине данного платежа. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REMITTING BANK = БАНК ДЛЯ ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЯ (или БАНК РЕМИТЕНТ) – In a draft collection transaction, Remitting Bank is the first bank in the chain of collection, i.e. the principal's or seller's bank. Also known as Collecting Bank. Remitting Bank is the bank to which the principal has entrusted the handling of a collection. / Банк, которому принципал (доверитель) поручает осуществить операцию по инкассо. банк доверителя (принципала) или продавца. , то есть . Известен также как Инкассирующий Банк (Collecting Bank). Под Ремитентом, от Латинского слова Remitto, означающее Отсылаю, понимается лицо, на имя которого выписана тратта (переводный вексель). Банк Ремитент – банк, которому экспортёр передаёт отгрузочные документы на инкассо и поручает выпуск инкассового поручения и отправку документов в представляющий банк.

REMNANT SEED = ОСТАТОЧНОЕ СЕМЯ (или ОСТАВШЕЕСЯ СЕМЯ) – Remnant Seed is a seed that is in excess and remains after sowing for a given test.

REMOTE ACCESS = ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЙ ДОСТУП (или ОТДАЛЁННЫЙ ДОСТУП) – (1) Remote Access is the ability to access and use digital information from a location off-site from where the information is physically located. / Возможность доступа и использования цифровой информации из иных мест, нежели места расположения сайта, на котором данная информация размещена непосредственно.

(2) A term Remote Access describes connection to an Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system which is not located in the home country of the credit institution. / Термин описывает подключение к системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ), которая располагается в иной стране, а не в стране расположения кредитной организации.

REMOTE ACCESS PAYMENT INSTRUMENT = ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОПЛАТЫ С ДИСТАНЦИОННЫМ ДОСТУПОМ (или ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОПЛАТЫ С ОТДАЛЁННЫМ ДОСТУПОМ) – Remote Access Payment Instrument means an instrument enabling a holder to access funds held on his/her account at an institution, whereby payment may be made to a payee and normally requires a personal identification code and/or any other similar proof of identity. The remote access payment instrument includes in particular payment cards (whether credit, debit, deferred debit or charge cards) and cards having phone- and home-banking applications. This definition does not include cross-border credit transfers.

REMOVAL = УДАЛЕНИЕ (или УСТРАНЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ) – Removal was a provision of the New York Standard Fire Policy in which the insurer agreed to cover the cost of removing covered property from the path of a fire. Presently, property policies express the agreement in terms of 'preservation of property' from imminent danger of damage from any covered peril. Not to be confused with Debris removal.

REMOVAL RATING = РЭЙТИНЬГ УДАЛЕНИЯ – A term Removal Rating refers to the statistical probability of the filter's ability to remove a certain size particle when challenged under controlled conditions. This should not be confused with the actual pore size of a filter. There are two types of ratings:- nominal and absolute. These terms are misused to a great extent in filter claims and marketing literature which can mislead the consumer. See also Absolute Filtration Rating, Filtration, and Nominal Filtration Rating.

RENAISSANCE LACE = РЕНЕССАНСНОЕ КРУЖЕВО (или КРУЖЕВО ЭПОХИ ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЯ) – Renaissance Lace is a lace made of woven strips of fabric joined by flat stitches. See also Battenberg Lace.

RENEGOTIABLE RATE = ПЕРЕСМАТРИВАЕМАЯ СТАВКА – Renegotiable Rate is a type of variable rate involving a renewable short-term 'balloon' note. The interest rate on the loan is generally fixed during the term of the note, but when the balloon comes due, the lender may refinance it at a higher rate. In order for the loan to be fully amortized, periodic refinancing may be necessary.

RENEWABLE ENERGY = ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Renewable Energy:- naturally occurring energy sources that are continually replenished. Examples of renewable energy are solar, water and wind. / Возникающие естественным путём источники энергии, которые постоянно пополняются. Примерами возобновляемой энергии служат энергия ветра, воды и солнца.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT/SOLAR RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT = КРЕДИТ НА ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМУЮ ЭНЕРГИЮ/КРЕДИТ НА СОЛНЕЧНУЮ ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМУЮ ЭНЕРГИЮ – Renewable Energy Credit/Solar Renewable Energy Credit (REC/SPEC):- A Renewable Energy Credit (REC) is a non-tangible energy commodity that represents proof that one MegaWatt-hour (MWh) of electricity was generated from an eligible renewable energy source. A REC is sometimes referred to as a Green Tag or a Renewable Energy Certificate. Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) are RECs that are specifically generated by solar energy. A renewable, or 'green', energy source, such as a wind farm, is credited with one REC for every one MWh of electricity it produces. RECs represent the environmental attributes of the power produced from a green energy source and are sold separately from the electricity commodity. The actual electricity is fed into the electrical grid, and the accompanying REC can then be sold or traded on the open market. The owner of the REC can claim to have purchased green power. Why does this matter? More and more states are passing legislation requiring that a certain amount of the electricity produced be from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, hydro (water), or biomass. RECs are used to keep track of the amount of renewable energy being produced, and to track who is using or buying it.

RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE = ДИРЕКТИВА ПО ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ – Renewable Energy Directive (RED) is the EU directive legislating binding mandates of 20% for the share of renewable energy in all member states' energy mix by the year 2020, with a specific mandate of 10% for the renewable energy share in transport fuels.

RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ НА ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS and RFS2) is a standard in the United States for the use of renewable fuel use in the transport sector in the Energy Act (EISA). RFS2 is a revision of the RFS program for 2010 and beyond.

RENEWAL = ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ – In insurance, Renewal is a continuation of a policy for a further term, on payment of a fresh premium.

RENEWAL = НОВАЦИЯ (или ОБНОВЛЕНИЕ) – Renewal:- the extension of the term of coverage of an expired policy, commonly by replacement with another policy effective on the date of expiration of the previous policy. The act or process of transforming or extending a credit agreement, whereby the old debt is cancelled by the establishment of a new one, e.g., in current accounts by striking and acknowledging a balance. / , например, . В гражданском праве под Новацией, от позднелатинского слова Novatio, означающее Изменение или Обновление, понимается соглашение сторон о замене одного заключённого ими обязательства другим.

RENEWAL CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБ ОБНОВЛЕНИИ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ОБ ОБНОВЛЕНИИ) – Renewal Certificate is a short form certificate which is used to renew a policy. It refers to the original policy, keeping all of its provisions, but does not restate all of its insuring agreements, exclusions, and conditions.

RENEWAL COUPON = КУПОН НА ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ – Renewal Coupon:- the last section on the coupon sheet exchangeable for new interest and dividend coupons. Once all dividend or interest coupons have been redeemed, the holder of a security receives a new coupon sheet upon presentation of the renewal coupon. If the securities are held in safe custody, this is done automatically by the bank of the holder of the securities. Certificate attached to the coupon sheet of share or bond and exchangeable for a new set of coupons. Also known as Talon in Germany. / Сертификат, прикреплённый к купонному листу акции или облигации и обмениваемый на новый комплект купонов. В Германии известен также как Талон (Talon).

RENIFORM = ПОЧКООБРАЗНОЕ (или ПОЧКОВИДНОЕ) – Reniform:- an oval with the ends curved around in the same direction like a kidney. / , от Латинского слова Ren, означающее Почка, .

RENIFORM LEAF = ПОЧКОВИДНЫЙ ЛИСТ (или ПОЧКООБРАЗНЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Reniform Leaf is a simple kidney-shaped leaf. / Почковидный Лист – лист с округлой листовой пластинкой, имеющей тупую выемку у основания, например, у Копытня европейского (Asarum europaeum).

RENOUNCEABLE RIGHTS = РЕНОНСИРУЕМЫЕ ПРАВА (или ОТКАЗЫВАЕМЫЕ ПРАВА) – Renounceable Rights:- an issue of rights where the offeree can choose to take up the rights offered, let them lapse, or trade them on the market. See also Rights Issue.

RENT = РЕНТА – (1) Rent is the price paid (per unit of time) for the temporary use of a durable good (especially land and/or buildings) that the user does not own.

(2) Rent is abbreviated expression for the specialized economists' term economic rent, which refers to the amount of any payment to the owner of a factor of production (land, labor or capital) that is above and beyond the minimum payment that would have been necessary to motivate that owner not to transfer it to some other use. Thus the economic rent in a sales transaction would be the difference between the payment actually received and the second-best price the owner could otherwise be getting for using that factor of production in some other application.

RENTAL = АРЕНДНАЯ ПЛАТА – Rental:- the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time. It is included in the output of the owner and the intermediate consumption of the user. / выработка (output).

RENTAL PALLET = АРЕНДНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Rental Pallet is a pallet owned by a third party, different from the actual pallet user.

RENTS = РЕНТА – Rents:- the property income derived from land and sub-soil assets. It should be distinguished in the current system from rental income derived from buildings and other fixed assets, which is included in output. / выработка (output). Под Рентой, от Немецкого слова Rente, понимается доход, не связанный с предпринимательской деятельностью и регулярно получаемый:- (i) землевладельцем в форме земельной ренты со сдаваемого в аренду земельного участка; или (ii) рантье в форме процента с предоставляемого в ссуду капитала.

RENT–SEEKING BEHAVIOR = ПОВЕДЕНИЕ В ПОИСКАХ РЕНТЫ – Rent-Seeking Behavior is the expenditure of resources in order to bring about an uncompensated transfer of goods or services from another person or persons to one's self as the result of a 'favorable' decision on some public policy. The term seems to have been coined (or at least popularized in contemporary political economy) by the economist Gordon Tullock. Examples of rent-seeking behavior would include all of the various ways by which individuals or groups lobby government for taxing, spending and regulatory policies that confer financial benefits or other special advantages upon them at the expense of the taxpayers or of consumers or of other groups or individuals with which the beneficiaries may be in economic competition.

RE–ORDER POINT = ТОЧКА ПОВТОРЕНИЯ ЗАКАЗА – Re-Order Point:- inventory reaches a specific point based on demand where it is set for replenishment.

REORGANIZATION = РЕОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – Reorganization:- restoring the economic and financial viability of a company through such measures as tighter control over its financial operations, reducing the capital stock (share capital) or raising new capital resources. Restructuring of a corporation's financial assets under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Act to return the company to profitability. Also known as Reform. See also Liquidation. / Под Реорганизацией понимается преобразование, перестройка, изменение структуры и функций учреждений, организаций и других.

REP = РЕПС – Rep or Repp is a heavy filling-wise corded fabric, heavier than poplin. It may be silk, rayon, man-made fibers, cotton, wool, or a mixture. The fabric may be solid or striped. It is used for ties, robes, draperies, and upholstery, and in lighter weights for blouses and trimmings. Rep or Repp is a plain-weave fabric with prominant rounded crosswise ribs. Has a pronounced narrow cylindrical rib in the filling direction – less distinct than bengaline; more distinct than poplin. Sometimes a very distinct rib is alternated with a small rib. It is similar to poplin but heavier in cotton. Can be dyed, printed, or white. Frays badly. Difficult to press (may flatten rib). / в направлении уточины – . Репс – плотная ткань из шерстяной, шёлковой или хлопчатобумажной пряжи полотняного переплетения с мелким поперечным или продольным рубчиком на поверхности, образованным за счёт разницы в толщине основы и утка. Шерстяной и хлопчатобумажный репс применялся в XIX веке для декоративных целей, шёлковый – для мужской и женской одежды только в городской среде, так как был достаточно дорогим.

REPACK = ПЕРЕУПАКОВКА – Repack:- packaging material differently than how it arrived. Example:- making a pallet of 60 cartons into 3 pallets of 20 cartons.

REPACK ORDER = ПЕРЕУПАКОВОЧНЫЙ ЗАКАЗ – Repack Order is:- (1) an order requiring special packaging, as for export. (2) A small order for a number of items requiring a breakdown of large cases.

REPAIR = РЕМОНТИРОВАТЬ (или ВОССТАНАВЛИВАТЬ) – Repair:- to remake in order to use again.

REPAIRED PALLET = ВОССТАНОВЛЕННЫЙ ПОДДОН – Repaired Pallet is a pallet with new or used components replacing damaged components (See ISO 18613 [3]). / Восстановленный Поддон:- Поддон, имеющий заменённые на новые или отремонтированные детали (стандарт ISO 18613 [3]).

REPARATION = РЕПАРАЦИЯ – (1) Reparation is a situation in which the ICC requires a railroad to repay users the difference between the rate the railroad charges and the maximum rate the ICC permits when the ICC finds a rate to be unreasonable or too high. / В международном праве под Репарацией, от Латинского слова Reparatio, означающее Восстановление, понимается:- (i) вид материальной международно-правовой ответственности. Состоит в возмещении государством причинённого им ущерба в денежной или иной форме. Выплата репараций обычно предусматривается в мирном договоре; или (ii) восстановление объектов от повреждений.

(2) Reparation:- this term is used in conjunction with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission's customer claims procedure to recover civil damages.

REPATRIATION = РЕПАТРИАЦИЯ – Repatriation is the act of returning assets invested in other countries to the funds' country of origin. / Акт возврата в страну происхождения фондов, инвестированных за рубежом. Под Репатриацией, от позднелатинского слова Repatriatio, означающее Возвращение На Родину, понимаются:- (i) возвращение на родину военнопленных и гражданских лиц, оказавшихся за её пределами вследствие войны, а также эмигрантов; (ii) возвращение в страну облигаций займов, размещённых среди иностранных держателей за границей, осуществляемое путём скупки этих облигаций выпустившим их государством или его гражданами.

REPAYMENT = ВЫПЛАТА – Repayment of a debt or bond issue, either at the due date or in advance by drawings or repurchase of a specified number or series of bonds. Also known as Redemption in the United Kingdom. / Выплата по долгам или выпущенным облигациям, либо в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату, либо заранее (авансом) посредством выписывания или откупа определённого количества или серий облигаций. В России известна также как Погашение.

REPEAT = РАППОРТ (или ПОВТОР, или ПОВТОРЕНИЕ) – Repeat is the distance covered by a single unit of a pattern that is duplicated over and over, measured along the length of a fabric. / Раппорт (от Французского слова Rapport, от Rapporter, означающее Приносить Обратно) – повторяющаяся часть (мотив) рисунка (узора) на ткани, трикотаже, вышивке, ковре и тому подобном. Обычно порядок переплетения нитей повторяется как по ширине, так и по длине ткани в каждом последующем раппорте. Число нитей основы, после которого начинают повторяться в прежнем порядке все предыдущие переплетения основных нитей, называется Основным Раппортом. По аналогу раппорт называется Уточным. Прямоугольник, составленный из основных и уточных нитей, число которых равно соответствующим раппортам, называется раппортом переплетения ткани.

REPEATABILITY = ПОВТОРЯЕМОСТЬ – Repeatability is:- (1) the closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same test specimen, or of test specimens taken at random from a homogeneous supply, carried out on a single laboratory, by the same method of measurement, operator, and measuring instrument, with repetition over a specified period of time. This is the most important aspect of sample presentation technique and one of the most important specifications for a color instrument. (2) The ability to create and replicate a formula in a consistent manner as defined by a defined tolerance.

REPEATED DNA SEQUENCE = ПОВТОРЯЕМАЯ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ДНК – Repeated DNA Sequence is a sequence of nucleotides that occurs more than once in a genome. Repeated sequences may be present in a few to many millions of copies. The individual repeated sequence may be only a few nucleotides in length up to several kilobases.

REPELLANTS = РЕПЕЛЛЕНТЫ – Repellants (в словаре Repellent) are chemicals that prevent Pest damage to living organisms or materials by rendering them unattractive, unpalatable, or offensive. / Под Репеллентами, от Латинского слова Repello, означающее Отгоняю или Отталкиваю, или Антифидантами понимаются химические препараты из группы пестицидов для отпугивания вредных насекомых от растений (которыми они питаются), животных и человека.

REPELLENCY = РЕПЕЛЛЕНТНОСТЬ (или ОТТАЛКИВАНИЕ) – Repellency is the ability of a fabric to resist such things as wetting and staining by water, stains, soil, etc. Repellency is the ability to resist wetting and staining by oils, water, soils, and other materials. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Под Репеллентностью, от Латинского слова Repello, означающее Отгоняю или Отталкиваю, понимается .

REPLACEMENT = ЗАМЕНА (или ЗАМЕЩЕНИЕ) – (1) Indicating that a subject is interchangeable with another subject, but which differs physically from the original subject in that the installation of the replacement subject requires extra machining or provisions in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment.

(2) Where an insurer agrees to replace irreparably damaged or stolen goods with goods of a similar type and quality under a contract of indemnity instead of paying a cash sum to the insured.

(3) In the United States, Replacement is an issuance of a new bond when a bond is reported lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, or not received.

REPLACEMENT BEEF HEIFERS = РЕМОНТНЫЕ ТЁЛКИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или РЕМОНТНЫЕ НЕТЕЛИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Replacement Beef Heifers:- the female Cattle that have not yet calved and are intended solely for breeding to produce calves intended for meat production. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

REPLACEMENT BEEF HEIFERS ON PASTURE = РЕМОНТНЫЕ ТЁЛКИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ НА ПАСТБИЩЕ (или РЕМОНТНЫЕ НЕТЕЛИ МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ НА ПАСТБИЩЕ) – Replacement Beef Heifers on Pasture is the replacement beef heifers maintained on pasture and receiving the majority of their diet from grazing. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

REPLACEMENT CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ЗАМЕНЕ (или ОГОВОРКА О ЗАМЕЩЕНИИ) – Replacement Clause is a clause found in a marine cargo policy on machinery which provides that in the event of damage the insurer's liability shall be limited to the cost of replacing and fitting any damaged part. A clause limiting underwriters' liability for damage to machinery cargo. / Оговорка, ограничивающая ответственность расписчиков или, так называемых, андеррайтеров (underwriters) за повреждение частей или всего машинного оборудования.

REPLACEMENT COST = СТОИМОСТЬ ЗАМЕНЫ (или СТОИМОСТЬ ЗАМЕЩЕНИЯ) – The cash value representing what it would cost to replace the specific property without deduction for depreciation. Replacement Cost is the amount that would be paid for an item if ordered from the factory today. This cost is rarely used to compute cost of goods sold as it does not reflect the cost of the current inventory. However, it is commonly used to compute retails and commissions as it results in a consistent environment.

REPLACEMENT COST INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПО СТОИМОСТИ ЗАМЕНЫ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПО СТОИМОСТИ ЗАМЕЩЕНИЯ) – Replacement Cost Insurance covers property, both building and contents, on the basis of full replacement cost without deduction for depreciation on any loss sustained, subject to the terms of the co-insurance clause.

REPLACEMENT DAIRY HEIFERS = РЕМОНТНЫЕ ТЁЛКИ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или РЕМОНТНЫЕ НЕТЕЛИ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ) – Replacement Dairy Heifers:- female dairy Cattle that have not yet calved and intended solely for breeding and future milk production. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

REPLACEMENT DAIRY HEIFERS ON PASTURE = РЕМОНТНЫЕ ТЁЛКИ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ НА ПАСТБИЩЕ (или РЕМОНТНЫЕ НЕТЕЛИ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПОРОДЫ НА ПАСТБИЩЕ) – Replacement Dairy Heifers on Pasture are the replacement dairy heifers maintained on pasture and receiving the majority of their diet from grazing. / Тёлка (heifer):- молодая нестельная самка крупного рогатого скота. Нетель (springer heifer):- тёлка, у которой при визуальном осмотре или ректальном исследовании обнаружены признаки стельности.

REPLACING LOST CERTIFICATES = СЕРТИФИКАТЫ, ЗАМЕНЯЮЩИЕ ПОТЕРЯННЫЕ – In the United States, Replacing Lost Certificates:- a certificate may be ‘replaced’ when an exporter has lost the original certificate and the shipment is not available for inspection. Only the Authorized Certification Officials (ACOs) at the issuing office (accountability point) can replace an original certificate that cannot be recovered.

REPLANTING = ПЕРЕСАДКА – Replanting:- in agriculture and gardening, transplanting or replanting is the technique of moving a plant from one location to another. Most often this takes the form of starting a plant from seed in optimal conditions, such as in a greenhouse or protected nursery bed, then replanting it in another, usually outdoor, growing location. Botanical transplants are used infrequently and carefully because they carry with them a significant risk of killing the plant. Something has a variety of applications, including:- (i) extending the growing season by starting plants indoors, before outdoor conditions are favorable; (ii) protecting young plants from diseases and pests until they are sufficiently established; and (iii) avoiding germination problems by setting out seedlings instead of direct seeding. Different species and varieties react differently to transplanting; for some, it is not recommended. In all cases, avoiding transplant shock – the stress or damage received in the process – is the principal concern. Plants raised in protected conditions usually need a period of acclimatization, known as Hardening Off. Also, root disturbance should be minimized. The stage of growth at which transplanting takes place, the weather conditions during transplanting, and treatment immediately after transplanting are other important factors. See also Planting. Replanting:- to plant (something) again or in a new place: separated and replanted the perennials. / Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening).

REPLENISHMENT = ПОПОЛНЕНИЕ (или ВТОРИЧНОЕ НАПОЛНЕНИЕ) – Replenishment is a refilling of a picking location. Completion of stock. Replenishment is the process of moving the inventory of an item from a reserve storage location to the primary picking location or to another mode of storage in which picking is performed.

REPLICATED TRIAL = ПОВТОРНЫЙ ОПЫТ (или ПОВТОРЯЕМЫЙ ОПЫТ, или ВОСПРОИЗВОДИМЫЙ ОПЫТ) – Replicated Trial is a trial where treatments are repeated more than once in the experiment.

REPLICATE/REPLICATION = ПОВТОРЯТЬ (или ВОСПРОИЗВОДИТЬ)/РЕПЛИКАЦИЯ (или ПОВТОРЕНИЕ, или ВОСПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЕ, или ПОВТОРНОСТЬ) – Replicate/Replication:- (1) the assignment of a treatment to more than one experimental unit. It provides a means by which to measure experimental error, which is necessary for detecting real differences between treatments. (2) The process of producing complete copies of the genetic material (DNA or RNA) of a cell or virus. / Под Репликацией, от позднелатинского слова Replicatio, означающее Повторение, или Ауторепродукцией или Аутосинтезом или Редупликацией понимается удвоение молекул ДНК (у некоторых вирусов РНК) при участии специальных ферментов. Репликацией называется также удвоение хромосом, в основе которого лежит репликация ДНК. Репликация обеспечивает точное копирование генетической информации, заключённой в молекулах ДНК, и передачу её от поколения к поколению. Под Репликацией, от позднелатинского слова Replicatio, означающее Повторение, от Латинского слова Replico, означающее Обращаюсь Назад или Повторяю), или Редупликацией или Ауторепродукцией понимается аутосинтез, протекающий во всех живых клетках процесс самовоспроизведения (самокопирования) нуклеиновых кислот, генов, хромосом. В основе механизма репликации лежит ферментативный синтез дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК) или рибонуклеиновых кислот (РНК), осуществляемый по матричному принципу. Предложенная в 1953 Американским молекулярным биологом, генетиком и зоологом Дьжеймзом Дюи Вотсэном (James Dewey Watson; 1928–) в соавторстве с Британским молекулярным биологом, биофизиком и специалистом в области нейрологии Фронсисом Хари Камтчэном Криком (Francis Harry Compton Crick; 1916–2004) модель строения ДНК – так называемая двойная спираль – с одной стороны, объяснила, каким образом записана генетическая информация в молекуле ДНК (смотрите Генетический Код), с другой – позволила понять и экспериментально изучать химические механизмы удвоения генетического материала. Строгая специфичность спаривания азотистых оснований в молекуле ДНК обусловливает комплементарность последовательностей оснований в двух цепях и обеспечивает высокую точность репликации. Пара гуанин–цитозин стабилизируется тремя водородными связями, пара аденин–тимин – двумя, что резко снижает вероятность неправильного спаривания оснований. Согласно Вотсэну и Крику, процесс репликации ДНК предусматривает:- (1) разрыв водородных связей и расплетение нитей двойной спирали; (2) синтез на одиночных нитях комплементарных цепей. В результате из одной двухцепочечной ДНК возникают две подобные молекулы, причём в каждой из дочерних молекул одна полинуклеотидная цепь родительская, а другая – синтезированная заново (полуконсервативный механизм репликации). Репликация ДНК – многоэтапный генетически контролируемый процесс, в котором участвуют ферменты ДНК-полимераза, ДНК-лигаза, ДНК-метилаза и другие. Репликация двухцепочечной ДНК имеет фиксированные начало и конец, ориентированное направление. Прерывистый синтез новых цепей начинается в том месте, где расплетаются комплементарные цепи родительской ДНК. В начале каждого из синтезированных отрезков цепей ДНК находится ‘затравочная’ цепочка РНК из 50–100 нуклеотидов. С участием ДНК-полимеразы на РНК наращиваются фрагменты цепей ДНК (в каждом около 1 000 нуклеотидов). Затем затравочная РНК уничтожается рибонуклеазой, а синтезированные фрагменты ДНК соединяются в длинные цепи при помощи фермента полинуклеотидлигазы. У Вирусов и Фагов, имеющих однонитевую ДНК, репликация идёт особым образом. После внедрения в клетку хозяина одноцепочечной ДНК, которую называют (+)-цепью, на ней, как на матрице, синтезируется комплементарная ей (–)-цепь. На образовавшейся двухспиральной молекуле (репликативная форма) синтезируются новые одноцепочечные (+)-цепи, включающиеся в новые вирусные частицы. По такому же принципу происходит репликация РНК-содержащих Вирусов и Фагов. Таким образом, во всех известных случаях

репликация ДНК и РНК проходит через стадию двухцепочечных молекул. У высших организмов – Эукариотов, клетки которых содержат сформированное ядро, основную генетическую функцию несут сложно организованные структуры – хромосомы, состоящие из ДНК, РНК, белков и других веществ. В интерфазе, предшествующей делению клеток (смотрите Митоз, Мейоз), осуществляется репликация ДНК и других компонентов хромосом; затем удвоенные хромосомы разъединяются и распределяются равномерно между дочерними клетками. Таким образом, вся наследственная информация в относительно неизменённом виде передаётся от клетки к клетке, от поколения к поколению.

REPLICATING PORTFOLIO = ВОСПРОИЗВОДЯЩИЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ (или ДУБЛИРУЮЩИЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ) – Replicating Portfolio is a portfolio of assets for which changes in value match those of a target asset. For example, a portfolio replicating a standard option can be constructed with certain amounts of the asset underlying the option and bonds. Sometimes referred to as a Synthetic Asset.

REPO = REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

REPO = РИПО – Repo or RP is short for Repurchase. In effect, it means a sale and repurchase agreement. It is a contract to sell securities for cash and then to buy them back at an agreed future date and price. Repurchase Agreement (Repo) is a contract to sell and subsequently repurchase securities at a specified date and price. Although repo in US markets goes back to 1910s, the international repo market is only about 20 years old. But in that time it has experienced impressive growth. Repo transaction is an agreement on the purchase and repurchase of a – in general fixed-income – security. The buyer of the security (lender) provides the seller (borrower) with liquidity for a specific period. For the liquidity received the seller of the security pays interest, the repo rate. Repurchase agreements are money market instruments that allow institutional investors, above all banks, to obtain funds in interbank trading and at central banks in open market transactions. In the international markets they have several uses. For securities firms it represent a relatively cheap way of financing purchases of bonds. Repo Agreement:- to buy (sell) a security while at the same time agreeing to sell (buy) the same security at a predetermined future date. The price at which the reverse transaction takes place sets the interest rate over the period (the repo rate). The most active repo market is in the United States, where the Federal Reserve sets short-term interest rates by lending securities. In a reverse repo the buyer sells cash in exchange for a security. Repos can benefit both parties. Buyers of repos often receive a better return than that available on equivalent money-market instruments; and financial institutions, particularly dealers, are able to get sub-Libor funding. A slight variation on the repo is the buy/sell back. The buy/sell back's coupon becomes the property of the purchaser for the duration of the agreement. It is preferred by credit-sensitive investors such as central banks. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Рипо (Repo) или Ар.Пи. (RP), как это произносится на Английском языке, является сокращённой формой, производной от Английского слова Repurchase, означающее Откуп. Фактически под этим термином подразумевается соглашение о продаже с последующим откупом. В настоящее время Рипо представляет собой контракт, по которому ценные бумаги сначала продаются за деньги, а затем откупаются по оговорённым заранее срокам и стоимости. Первоначально рынок Рипо сформировался в США в середине 1910-х, а на международных рынках он появился лишь в 1986 и сразу же стал завоёвывать популярность. Несмотря на то, что Рипо имеет юридическую форму соглашения, на самом деле под ним подразумевается заимствование ценных бумаг, как правило, облигаций. Сторона, занимающая деньги, – продавец получает более лучшие условия, нежели ему могли предложить при обычном заимствовании денег, так как ценные бумаги, которые как бы отдалживаются, служат в качестве обеспеченного кредита и снижают возможность потенциального неисполнения обязательств. В некоторой степени это напоминает ростовщика, который ссуживает деньги под заклад личных ценностей. Если же заёмщик обанкротится до момента возмещения займа, то займодавец сохранит владение самим обеспечением кредита (ценными бумагами), частично осуществляя зачёт требований от потери денег. Таким же образом сторона, ссуживающая облигации, также имеет своего рода гарантию в виде денег. Для компаний, работающих с ценными бумагами на международных рынках, Рипо представляет собой относительно дешёвый способ финансирования покупок облигаций. Рипо обеспечивает им снижение затрат, так как ставка финансирования для операций Рипо ниже, чем могла бы быть в таком случае при других обстоятельствах. Как правило, фирмы, работающие на рынке ценных бумаг, используют Рипо для заимствования денег у Рипо-дилеров с тем, чтобы приобрести облигации, которые в последствии они разместят на депозит у этого же дилера для выполнения соглашения со своей стороны. В тоже время Рипо позволяют дилерам ссуживать деньги таким же образом, как и при размещении денег на депозите в банке, хотя в этом случае дилеры имеют дополнительную гарантию безопасности, владея облигациями в качестве обеспечения ссуды.

REPO MARKET = РЫНОК РИПО – Repo Market is a market in which a holder of gilts or other securities can sell them to another party with an agreement to buy them back at a specified date for an agreed price. It can thus be used by market participants for secured lending. See also Repo.

REPORT = ОТЧЁТ (или РАПОРТ, или ДОКЛАД, или РЕПОРТАЖ) – Report is an actuary's oral or written communication to a principal or other intended user about the work product. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Рапортом, от Французского слова Rapport от Rapporter, означающее Приносить Обратно, понимается:- (i) устный или письменный доклад предусмотренной уставами формы при обращении военнослужащих или подчинённых к начальникам; или (ii) отчёт о выполнении задания или обязательства. Под Репортажем, от Французского слова Reportage, от Английского слова Report, означающее Сообщать, понимается информационный жанр журналистики, оперативно, с необходимыми подробностями, в яркой форме сообщающий о каком-либо событии, очевидцем или участником которого является автор.

REPORTABLE EVENT = ОТЧЁТНОЕ СОБЫТИЕ (или РАПОРТУЕМОЕ СОБЫТИЕ, или ДОКЛАДЫВАЕМОЕ СОБЫТИЕ) – In the United States, Reportable Event is a transaction, such as a savings bond redemption or reissue (re-registration), that requires Federal income tax reporting of all interest earned from the issue date of a savings bond to the date of the transaction. Savings bond redemptions ordinarily are reportable events or dispositions. A reissue transaction is a reportable event if a living owner, principal co-owner, surviving co-owner, beneficiary, or other person entitled to ownership (for example, an heir upon the death of persons named on the bond) is not named owner or principal co-owner in the new registration on the bond issued in the transaction. Reportable Event is an event that indicates that the financial condition of a pension plan is or may be deteriorating to the point that the plan may be terminated. Such events must be reported to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).

REPORTABLE POSITIONS = ОТЧЁТНЫЕ ПОЗИЦИИ (или РАПОРТУЕМЫЕ ПОЗИЦИИ, или ДОКЛАДЫВАЕМЫЕ ПОЗИЦИИ) – Reportable Positions:- the number of open contracts specified by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) when a firm or individual must begin reporting total positions by delivery month to the authorized exchange and/or the CFTC. The number of futures contracts, as determined by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, above which a customer must be identified daily to the exchange and to the Commission with regard to the size of his position by commodity, by delivery month, and by purpose of the trading. Reportable Level futures and/or options:- any one month number contracts gross long/short. For example, in the US cotton

market – 100 or more contracts (on 2012-April-26). Once a trader has a reportable position in a commodity, then all futures and all options positions for that trader in that commodity must be reported daily, regardless of size.

REPORTER GENE/MARKER GENE = ГЕН РЕПОРТЁР/ГЕН МАРКЁР – Reporter Gene/Marker Gene is a gene, often derived from Bacteria, which does not in itself provide a useful change in transgenic Plants but serves to identify and/or recover transformed Plants.

REPORTING = ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ (или ОТЧЁТ ОБ ИНСПЕКЦИИ) – Reporting is to relate the facts, events and figures observed by the inspection company at intervals before, during and after the inspection as detailed in the mandate. The reports must enable the principal to identify without ambiguity the consignment to which the document refers. It also will differentiate between inspections, sampling, weighing, moisture determination (where applicable) and testing.

REPORTING = ОТЧЁТНОСТЬ – (1) Reporting:- drawing up of reports by companies on their business activities. / Составление отчётов компаниями о их деловой активности.

(2) Reporting of on-exchange securities trades. A requirement on the exchanges. / Отчётность по биржевым сделкам с ценными бумагами. Это требование присутствует у бирж.

REPORTING ENTITY = ПОДОТЧЁТНОЕ ЛИЦО (или ОТЧИТЫВАЮЩЕЕСЯ ЛИЦО) – Reporting Entity is an enterprise for which there are users who rely on the financial statements as their major source of financial information about the enterprise. The entity for whose financial statements the professional service is provided.

REPORTING ISSUER = ПОДОТЧЁТНЫЙ ЭМИТЕНТ (или ОТЧИТЫВАЮЩИЙСЯ ЭМИТЕНТ) – Reporting Issuer is the technical term for a public company that has 'issued' securities to the public and is thereby a reporting issuer, meaning that it has to file regular reports on its business affairs with a regulatory body such as a securities commission.

REPORTING JURISDICTION = ПОДОТЧЁТНАЯ ЮРИСДИКЦИЯ (или ЮРИСДИКЦИЯ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ) – Reporting Jurisdiction is the jurisdiction, if any, whose laws and regulations are applicable to the preparation of the financial statements of the applicable reporting entity.

REPORTING LEVEL = ПОДОТЧЁТНЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ (или УРОВЕНЬ ДЛЯ ОТЧЁТА) – Reporting Level:- sizes of positions set by the exchanges and/or the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission at or above which commodity traders or brokers who carry these accounts must make daily reports about the size of the position by commodity, by delivery month, and whether the position is controlled by a commercial or non-commercial trader.

REPORT OF CONDITION AND INCOME = ОТЧЁТ О СОСТОЯНИИ И ДОХОДАХ – In the United States, Report Of Condition And Income is a quarterly financial report that all banks, bank holding companies, savings and loan associations, Edge Act and agreement corporations, and certain other types of organizations must file with a federal regulatory agency. Informally termed a Call Report. / Неформально именуемый Отчётом по Требованию (Call Report). корпорации по Акту Эджа (Edge Act).

REPO TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ РИПО (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ РИПО) – Repo Transaction is an agreement on the purchase and repurchase of a – in general fixed-income – security. The buyer of the security (lender) provides the seller (borrower) with liquidity for a specific period. For the liquidity received the seller of the security pays interest, the repo rate. Repurchase agreements are money market instruments that allow institutional investors, above all banks, to obtain funds in interbank trading and at central banks in open market transactions. Repo Operation is a transaction when you use a loan from a bank for the purchase of desired securities. The purchased securities transferred on the bank's account serve as the collateral for your loan. Some investing banks can provide you with a loan (a loan for your investments with interest rate of, e.g., 5.9% p.a. only) up to 70% of finances required for the securities purchase. You use your own money for the remaining 30%. Repo Operation Principle:- example:- (i) purchase of securities for 100 in total (30 customer + 70 loan from a bank), i.e. repayment of the loan – 70, and remaining to customer – 30; (ii) increase in the securities price by 20%; (iii) customer collects profit – 20, i.e. customer sells for 120). / Операции Репо (Обратного Репо) – сделки по продаже (покупке) ценных бумаг с обязательством последующего выкупа (продажи) через определённый срок по заранее оговорённой цене.

REPPING = ЗЕБРИСТОСТЬ (или РУБЧАТОСТЬ) – Repping:- a bar in a fabric in which a prominent weftway rib is evident. Note:- this defect is often caused by differential relaxation of the upper and lower sheets of warp during a loom stoppage. / Рубчатость (repping):- порок утка; полосатость ткани во всю ширину из-за повышенной плотности по утку. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается разным натяжением верхнего и нижнего полотнищ основы во время её окончания.

REPRESENTATION = РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ (или ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ, или СООБЩЕНИЕ О СУЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВАХ) – Representation is a statement of fact or expectation. Representations made as to material facts at the time of the negotiation of the placement, amendment or renewal of cover must be true whereas representations as to a matter of expectation must be made in good faith. / Сообщение о существенном факте. Под Репрезентацией, от Латинского слова Repraesentatio, означающее Наглядное Представление или Подражание или Изображение или Своевременное Исполнение или Воображение или Обнаружение, понимается .

REPRESENTATION = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО – (1) Representation is the act of representing or the state of being represented.

(2) Representation is a body of legislators that serve on behalf of a constituency. One that represents as an example or type for others of the same classification. One that represents as a delegate or agent for another.

REPRESENTATION OF MARK = ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ (или ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ, или ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО) ЗНАКА – Representation Of Mark is a clear depiction of the mark an applicant seeks to register. Every application must include a representation of the mark. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) uses reprentations of marks to file marks in the USPTO search records and to print marks in the Official Gazette (eOG:T) and on registration certificates. For TEAS applications, if the mark is in standard character form, a separate page depicting the mark is not required. If the mark is special form, (i.e. includes a design or stylized lettering), the applicant must attach a digitized image of the mark in .jpg format to the electronic submission.

REPRESENTATIVE = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ – Representative is one who stands for or acts on behalf of another. For example, a patent attorney or patent agent may represent the inventors named in a patent application.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСКИЙ ОФИС (или ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСКАЯ КОНТОРА) – A Representative Office is an office established by a company to conduct marketing and other non-transactional operations, generally in a foreign country where a branch office or subsidiary is not warranted. Representative offices are generally easier to establish than a branch or subsidiary, as they are not used for actual 'business' (e.g., sales) and therefore there is less incentive for them to be regulated. In banking, a Representative Office is a facility established in distant markets by a bank in order to sell the bank's services and assist

clients; these offices cannot accept deposits. / Представительство – это обособленное подразделение компании, расположенное вне места её нахождения и не являющееся юридическим лицом. Представительство осуществляет защиту и представление интересов головной компании. Оно может совершать сделки и иные правовые действия от имени головной компании. Представительство не имеет собственного баланса. Смотрите также Филиал (Branch), Материнская Компания (Parent Company), и Дочернее Предприятие (Subsidiary).

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОБА (или РЕПРЕЗЕНТАТИВНАЯ ПРОБА) – Representative Sample is a sample shall not be considered representative of a commodity lot unless the sample – (i) has been obtained by official personnel; (ii) is of the size prescribed in the instructions; and (iii) has been obtained, handled, and submitted in accordance with the instructions. Grades are based on samples. To ensure samples adequately reflect the entire lot of grain, proper sampling procedures must be used. Official samples are taken using continuous sampling devices. The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) publishes a factsheet on sampling procedures, called Taking A Representative Sample.

REPRESSURING = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ДАВЛЕНИЯ (или ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ ДАВЛЕНИЯ) – Repressuring:- the injection of gas into oil or gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery. / Нагнетание газа в нефтяной или газовый резервуарные образования для воздействия на более полное извлечение полезных ископаемых.

REPRICING RISK = РИСК ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАНИЯ – Repricing Risk results from timing differences between coupon changes or cash flows from assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments. For example, long-term fixed rate securities funded by short-term rate deposits may create repricing risk. If interest rates change, then deposit funding costs will change more quickly than the securities' yield.

REPROCESSED FIBER = РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕННОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Reprocessed Fibers are the fibers obtained from scraps and clips of woven and felted fabrics made of previously urmsed woot that have been shredded back into fiber form and then remade into new yarns. Reprocessed fibers are usually wool fibers and must be relabeled as reprocessed wool according to Federal Trade Commission standards. Reprocessed fibers are less desirable than new or virgin fibers. See also Virgin Fiber.

REPROCESSED WOOL = РЕГЕНЕРИРОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Reprocessed Wool:- scraps and clips of woven and felted fabrics made of previously used wool. These remnants are garnetted; that is, shredded back into a fibrous state and used in the manufacture of woolens. / Регенерированная Шерсть получается путём разработки лоскута.

REPRODUCIBILITY = ВОСПРОИЗВОДИМОСТЬ – Reproducibility:- the closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same test specimen, or of test specimens taken at random from a homogeneous supply, but changing conditions such as operator, measuring instrument, laboratory, or time. The changes in conditions must be specified.

REPRODUCTION = РЕПРОДУКЦИЯ (или РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ) – Reproduction is the sexual or asexual process or mechanism by which the species multiplies and is maintained. / Под Репродукцией, от Латинских слов Re, приставка, указывающая:- (i) на повторное, возобновляемое действие; или (ii) на противоположное, обратное действие, противодействие, например, реабсорбция, и Produco, означающее Произвожу или Создаю, понимается:- (1) воспроизведение. (2) Воспроизведение полиграфическими или другими средствами произведений изобразительного искусства (картина, рисунок, фотоснимок и тому подобное). (3) В психологии – воспроизведение удержанного в памяти. (4) В биологии – воспроизведение организмами себе подобных; то же, что Размножение – присущее всем организмам свойство воспроизведения себе подобных, обеспечивающее непрерывность и преемственность жизни. Основные способы размножения:- бесполое (в том числе вегетативное) и половое. Каждому виду организмов свойственна определённая интенсивность размножения, меняющаяся в зависимости от условий существования. (5) Под Репродукцией Семян понимается поколение семян считая от элиты. Первый пересев элитных семян называется Первой Репродукцией Семян, второй пересев – второй и так далее. Репродукция семян полевых культур после восьмой (у Кукурузы после пятой) называется Массовой Репродукцией. С возрастанием репродукции семян сортовые качества их ухудшаются вследствие механического и биологического засорения, а у сортов-популяций, кроме того, вследствие изменения состава популяции под влиянием естественного отбора. Увеличивается степень засорения трудноотделимыми семенами культурных и сорных растений, степень поражения болезнями и вредителями. Темп этих изменений замедляется при хорошо организованном семеноводстве. Семена низкокачественных репродукций периодически заменяют на семена элиты и первой репродукции.

REPRODUCTIVE PHASE = РЕПРОДУКТИВНАЯ ФАЗА – Reproductive Phase is the period of crop growth from panicle initiation to panicle maturation.

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM = РЕПРОДУКТИВНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Reproductive System is all the organs and structures involved in the production and delivery of gametes or reproductive cells.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY = РЕПРОДУКТИВНАЯ ТОКСИЧНОСТЬ – The term 'Reproductive Toxicity' is used to describe the adverse effects induced (by a substance) on any aspect of mammalian reproduction. The definition of substances which would be considered as toxic to reproduction is given in Directive 92/32/EEC. Criteria for classification of substances on the basis of adverse effects on reproduction are given in Directive 93/21/EEC. / Репродуктивная Токсичность определяется как развитие патологического ответа со стороны репродуктивной системы на воздействие неблагоприятных факторов окружающей среды в результате её незащищенности. Токсичность может проявиться в изменениях органов репродукции и/или относящейся к ним эндокринной системы.

REPS = RE–EXAMINATION PROCESSING SYSTEM

REPUBLIC = РЕСПУБЛИКА – Republic, originally, any form of government not headed by an hereditary monarch. In modern American usage, the term usually refers more specifically to a form of government (also known as Representative Democracy) in which ultimate political power is theoretically vested in the people but in which popular control is exercised only intermittently and indirectly through the popular election of government officials and/or delegates to a legislative assembly rather than directly through frequent mass assemblies or legislation by referendum. / Под Республикой, от Латинского лова Respublica, означающее буквально Общественное Дело, понимается форма правления, при которой высшая государственная власть принадлежит выборному представительскому органу; глава государства также избирается населением или специальной избирательной коллегией. Республиканская форма не определяет классового типа государства.

REPUDIATION = ОТКАЗ – Repudiation:- denial by one of the entities involved in a communication of having participated in all or part of the communication. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОТКУПЕ – Repurchase Agreement (Repo):- in the United States, a transaction in which the Federal Reserve enters into an agreement with a primary dealer to acquire securities from the dealer for a specified principal amount at an agreed-upon interest rate and to return the securities on a specified future date. The maturity date may be the next day or many days later, with the maximum length set by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). These transactions permit the Federal Reserve to increase the supply of Federal Reserve balances for the length of the agreement. The Federal Reserve frequently arranges Repurchase Agreements (Repos or RPs) to add Federal Reserve balances temporarily. In these transactions, it acquires a security from a primary dealer under an agreement to return the security on a specified date. Most repurchase agreements have an overnight term, although short-term repurchase agreements with maturities of two to thirteen days are also arranged to address shortages in Federal Reserve balances that are expected to extend over several days. Longer-term repurchase agreements are used to address more-persistent needs. The Federal Reserve accepts Treasury, federal agency, and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by federal agencies as collateral for its repurchase agreements. Repurchase Agreements (Repos) are agreements by which the Fund purchases a security and obtains a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the security at an agreed upon price and date. The Fund's custodian, or a duly appointed subcustodian, will hold the securities underlying any repurchase agreement in a segregated account or such securities may be part of the Federal Reserve Book Entry System. The market value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will be determined on each business day. If at any time the market value of the collateral falls below the repurchase price of the repurchase agreement (including any accrued interest), the Fund will promptly receive additional collateral, so that the total collateral is in an amount at least equal to the repurchase price plus accrued interest. Arrangement by banks and other institutions to borrow short-term funds, usually for one day, by transferring securities to the lender, with the agreement that the borrower will repurchase them. Also known as Repo. Repurchase Agreement is an agreement in which the borrower (repo seller) transfers assets, such as securities, in exchange for an amount of money to a lender (repo buyer). At the same time, it is agreed that the borrower will repurchase the securities at a specific or indeterminate time in exchange for the payment of the repurchase price. The repurchase price is comprised of the purchase price plus the repo rate, which is arranged at the closing of the repurchase agreement. The commercial purpose is to regularly provide liquidity or cash financing to the borrower. Synonym:- Repo Agreement. An agreement between a seller and a buyer, usually in US government securities, in which the seller agrees to buy back the security at a later date. A deal in which an institution lends or 'sells' another institution a security and agrees to buy it back at a future date. Legal ownership does not change under a 'repo' agreement. It was previously treated as a change of ownership in the UK financial account but under the System of National Accounts (SNA) is treated as a collateralised deposit. The acceptance of securities (such as equity paper) by a bank or financing institution for a limited period, with the depositor or a third party undertaking to repurchase the relevant securities after a stipulated period. In the United States, Repurchase Agreement is an agreement by which, for example, the Federal Reserve purchases a security for immediate delivery and receives interest at a specific rate from a government securities dealer, with an agreement to sell the security back at the same price by a specific date (usually within 15 days). This arrangement allows the Federal Reserve to inject reserves into the banking system on a temporary basis to meet a temporary need and to withdraw these reserves as soon as that need has passed. A contract to sell securities and subsequently to repurchase them at a specified price and typically at a specified time. Repos, which are typically executed on US Government securities, are usually very short term. Repurchase Agreement is an agreement to sell an asset and to repurchase it at a specified price on a pre-determined future date or on demand. Such an agreement is similar to collateralised borrowing, except that in this case ownership of the securities is not retained by the seller. Repurchase transactions are included in M3 in cases where the seller is a monetary financial institution (MFI) and the counterparty is a non-MFI resident in the Euro area. See also M3. / Система Национальных Счетов (СНС). откуп – откупщик. Известно также как Рипо (Repo). Соглашение об Откупе – соглашение о продаже актива и его откупе по указанной цене в заранее предопределённую дату в будущем или по требованию. Такое соглашение аналогично заимствованию, обеспеченному закладом, за исключением того, что владение ценными бумагами не сохраняется за продавцом. Операции откупа включались в состав денежной массы М3 в тех случаях, когда продавцом являлось монетарное финансовое учреждение (МФУ), а встречной стороной – нерезидент этого МФУ в зоне Евро. Смотрите также М3 (M3).

REPURCHASE PRICE = ЦЕНА ОТКУПА – Repurchase Price:- the amount at which an investment fund is obligated to repurchase fund units to the debit of the fund's assets. It equals the net asset value less any redemption charges and (in the case of some international investment funds) the expenses incurred in connection with the sale of investments. Also known as Redemption Price.

REQUESTED EXECUTION/PROCESSING DATE = ДАТА ЗАПРОШЕННОГО ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ/ОБРАБОТКИ – Requested Execution/Processing Date:- in banking, a date provided by the sender on which the Entry Point Financial Institution (or an Automated Clearing House (ACH) acting on behalf of the Entry Point Financial Institution) should initiate the transaction. If no date is specified or the date is not a banking business day, the transaction will be executed at first opportunity.

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION = ЗАПРОС НА ПРОДОЛЖАЕМУЮ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИЮ (или ХОДАТАЙСТВО О ПРОДЛЕНИИ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ) – Request For Continued Examination (RCE) is a request filed in an application in which prosecution is closed (e.g., the application is under final rejection or a notice of allowance) that is filed to reopen prosecution and continue examination of the application; requires the filing of a submission and payment of a fee – see 37 CFR 1.114 (CFR:- short for the US Code of Federal Regulations).

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A STATEMENT OF USE = ЗАПРОС НА ПРОДЛЕНИЕ СРОКА НА ПОДАЧУ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ (или ХОДАТАЙСТВО О ПРОДЛЕНИИ ВРЕМЕНИ НА ПОДАЧУ ПРОТОКОЛА ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ) – Request For Extension Of Time To File A Statement Of Use:- Extension Request is a sworn statement signed by the owner or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the owner, stating that the applicant still has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce, and needs additional time to use the mark in commerce. A filing fee per class of goods/services must accompany the Extension Request. The Extension Request, if granted, gives the owner an additional six (6) months to either:- (i) use the mark in commerce and file a Statement of Use; or (ii) file another Extension Request. You may continue to file Extension Requests every six (6) months. However, you must use the mark and file a Statement of Use within three (3) years of the issue date of the Notice of Allowance. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will not register a mark if, after thirty-six (36) months of the issue date of the Notice of Allowance, a Statement of Use has not been filed.

REQUEST/OFFER = ЗАПРОС/ОФЕРТА – Request/Offer:- a negotiating approach whereby requests are submitted by a country to a trading partner identifying the concessions another seeks through negotiations. Compensating offers are similarly tabled and negotiated by delegates of the countries involved.

REQUEST TO REINSTATE AN APPLICATION = ЗАПРОС НА ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗАЯВКИ (или ХОДАТАЙСТВО О ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИИ ЗАЯВКИ) – Request to Reinstate an Application:- if an application is abandoned due to a USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) office error, an applicant may file a request to reinstate the application, instead of a petition to revive. There is no fee for a request for reinstatement. You must file a request for reinstatement within two months of the issue date

of the notice of abandonment. You must include a true copy of the document that was timely submitted, and a copy of an acceptable form of proof of receipt in the USPTO.

REQUIRED RESERVE BALANCE = САЛЬДО ТРЕБУЕМОГО РЕЗЕРВА (или ОСТАТОК ТРЕБУЕМОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – In the United States, Required Reserve Balance is that portion of its required reserves that a depository institution must hold in an account at a Federal Reserve Bank. This portion is the difference between the institution's reserve requirement and its vault cash.

REQUIRED RESERVE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ТРЕБУЕМЫМ РЕЗЕРВОМ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ТРЕБУЕМОГО РЕЗЕРВА) – Required Reserve Ratio is the percentage of reservable liabilities that depository institutions must set aside in the form of reserves.

REQUIRED RESERVES = ТРЕБУЕМЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – In the United States, Required Reserves are the funds that a depository institution is required to maintain in the form of vault cash or, if vault cash is insufficient to meet the requirement, on deposit (in the form of a balance) maintained directly with a Federal Reserve Bank or indirectly with a pass-through correspondent bank. Required amount varies according to required reserve ratios set by the Board of Governors and the volume of reservable liabilities held by the institutions.

REQUIRED RESPONSE = ТРЕБУЕМАЯ ОТЗЫВЧИВОСТЬ – Required Response is a specified level of effect for a treatment.

REQUIREMENT TRANSACTIONS = ТРЕБУЕМЫЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ (или ТРЕБУЕМЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ) – Requirement Transactions:- in reference to electricity, longer-term transactions for firm power delivery. / По отношению к электричеству, долгосрочные мероприятия по бесперебойной поставке электроэнергии.

REREFINING = ПОВТОРНАЯ ПЕРЕГОНКА (или ПОВТОРНАЯ ОЧИСТКА) – Rerefining is a process of reclaiming used lubricant oils and restoring them to a condition similar to that of virgin stocks by filtration, clay adsorption or more elaborate methods.

REREGISTRATION = ПЕРЕРЕГИСТРАЦИЯ – Reregistration:- since the passage of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) amendments in 1988, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been conducting a comprehensive review of older pesticides (those initially registered before November 01, 1984) to consider their health and environmental effects and to make decisions about their future use. The EPA examines health and safety data for these pesticide active ingredients and determines whether they are eligible for reregistration. To be eligible, a pesticide must have a substantially complete data base, and must not cause unreasonable risks to human health or the environment when used in accordance with its approved label directions and precautions. FIFRA, as amended in 1996 by the Food Quality Protection Act, requires that all pesticides meet new safety standards. The EPA must be able to conclude, with 'reasonable certainty', that no harm will come to infants, children, or other sensitive individuals exposed to pesticides. All pesticide exposures (from food, drinking water, and home and garden use) must be considered in determining allowable levels of pesticides in food. The cumulative risks of pesticides and other compounds with common mechanisms of toxicity also must be considered. See also Reasonable Certainty Of No Harm, and Risk Cup.

RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РЕСТРУКТУРИЗАЦИИ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕСМОТРЕ СРОКОВ) – Rescheduling Agreement is an agreement reached with borrowers, usually heavily indebted developing countries, to lengthen maturities, defer loan principal payments or reduce the interest rate of existing debt, especially by transforming short-term credits into medium- or long-term lendings. See also Moratorium.

RESCISSION = РАСТОРЖЕНИЕ – (1) Rescission:- repudiation of a contract. A party whose consent to a contract was induced by fraud, misrepresentation or duress may repudiate it. A contract may also be repudiated for failure to perform a duty.

(2) Rescission:- with respect to a directors and officers (D&O) liability insurance policy, a declaration by an insurer that the policy was never in effect, the result being that coverage for a claim, when tendered by a corporate organization to an insurer, is not covered. Rescission most often occurs under two circumstances:- (i) when the signer of an application for D&O liability coverage had knowledge of a potential claim and intentionally concealed such knowledge; and (ii) when the application for coverage or an important attachment to it (e.g., a financial statement) contains information that is materially false, such that if correct information were provided to the insurer, it would not have entered into the contract of insurance. In recent years, D&O insurers have increasingly rescinded coverage on these two bases. Rescission is the termination of an insurance contract by the insurer when material misrepresentation has occurred. / Прекращение контракта страхования страховщиком в случае, когда имеет место существенное заблуждение.

RESCRIPTIONS = РЕСКРИПЦИИ – The Swiss Treasury Notes issued by the Federal Government and Treasury Bills issued by the cantons and communities. They can run for up to 4 years. Generally employed by public authorities to raise funds temporarily. Used in part also to achieve cyclical or capital market objectives, e.g., if the Confederation sells sterilization rescriptions to the banks in order to mop up liquidity. Such rescriptions can sometimes be pledged by the bank with the Swiss National Bank for short terms (repurchase agreements) or discounted like other rescriptions during their remaining life of three months. / Швейцарские Казначейские Ноты (или Билеты), выпущенные Федеральным Правительством, и Казначейские Векселя, выпущенные кантонами и общинами. Срок их погашения достигает до 4 лет, например, . у Швейцарского Национального Банка на короткие сроки (соглашения об откупе) или . Слово Рескрипции заимствовано из Французского языка. Рескрипции:- (1) долговые обязательства, выпущенные Французским правительством во время первой революции; и (2) письменные поручения на выдачу или на приём денег, ордера. Под Рескриптом, от Латинского слова Rescriptum, понимается предписание или законодательный ответ на что-либо.

RESEARCH = ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Research is a planned inquiry into the nature of, reason for, and consequences of any particular set of circumstances; whether these circumstances are experimentally controlled or recorded as they occur. The purposes of research are:- (a) to discover new facts, (b) to revise, verify, or modify accepted conclusions in the light of newly discovered facts, (c) to find practical application of such new facts, and (d) to gather benchmark data and information. / Под научным Исследованием понимается процесс выработки новых знаний и один из видов познавательной деятельности. Оно характеризуется объективностью, воспроизводимостью, доказательностью, точностью; имеет два уровня – теоретический и эмпирический. Наиболее распространённым является деление исследований на прикладные и фундаментальные, качественные и количественные, комплексные и уникальные.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT = (НАУЧНЫЕ) ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И (ОПЫТНО–КОНСТРУКТОРСКИЕ) РАЗРАБОТКИ – Research And Development (R&D) is the activity that aims to discover or invent new products or services. It covers pure scientific and technical research, applied research, product improvement and technological innovation. In the balance sheet, Research And Development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development equipment with alternative future uses are capitalized and depreciated over the useful life. Research is a planned activity aimed at discovery of new knowledge with the hope of developing new or improved products and services. Development is the translation of research findings into a plan or design of new or improved products and services. / и технологическая инновация. Под научным Исследованием понимается процесс выработки новых

знаний и один из видов познавательной деятельности. Оно характеризуется объективностью, воспроизводимостью, доказательностью, точностью; имеет два уровня – теоретический и эмпирический. Наиболее распространённым является деление исследований на прикладные и фундаментальные, качественные и количественные, комплексные и уникальные. В Российской Федерации очень часто для аналогичных целей используется термин Научно-Исследовательские И Опытно-Конструкторские Работы (НИОКР).

RÉSEAUX IP EUROPÉENS NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE = СЕТИ ИП ЕВРОПЕЙЦЕВ КООРДИНАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР РАБОЧЕЙ СЕТИ – Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE) is an open and voluntary organization, which consists of European Internet service providers. The RIPE NCC acts as the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for Europe and surrounding areas, performs coordination activities for the organizations participating in RIPE, and allocates blocks of IP address space to its Local Internet Registries (LIRs), which then assign the addresses to end-users. The Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC) is the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia. It is headquartered in Amsterdam. An RIR oversees the allocation and registration of Internet number resources (IPv4 addresses, IPv6 addresses andautonomous system numbers) in a specific region. The RIPE NCC supports the technical and administrative coordination of the infrastructure of the Internet. It is a not-for-profit membership organization with over 10 000 (as of March 2014) members located in over 70 countries in its service region. Any individual or organization can become a member of the RIPE NCC. The membership consists mainly of Internet service providers (ISPs), telecommunication organizations, educational institutions, governments, regulatory agencies, and large corporations. The RIPE NCC also provides technical and administrative support to Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE), a forum open to all parties with an interest in the technical development of the Internet. History:- The RIPE NCC began its operations in April 1992 in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Initial funding was provided by the academic networks Réseaux Associés pour la Recherche Européenne (RARE) members, EARN and EUnet. The RIPE NCC was formally established when the Dutch version of the Articles of Association was deposited with the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce on 12 November 1997. The first RIPE NCC Activity Plan was published in May 1991. The RIPE NCC supports the development of the Internet through technical coordination of the Internet infrastructure in its service region and beyond. It undertakes many activities in this area, including:- (i) Allocation and registration of Internet number resources (IP addresses and autonomous system numbers). The allocation of IP addresses is important for several reasons. Public addresses need to be unique; if duplicate internet addresses existed on a network, network traffic could be delivered to the wrong host. The RIRs make sure that public addresses are given to one organization. The RIPE NCC does this for its own service region. Worldwide, IANA assigns blocks of addresses to the RIRs and they distribute these to end users via the LIRs (normally ISPs). Beside making sure that IP addresses and AS Numbers are only allocated to one user, the shortage of IPv4 addresses makes it important that the remaining addresses are allocated in an organized manner. For many years, the RIPE NCC has followed strict guidelines on how to assign IPv4 addresses according to policy developed by the RIPE Community, as outlined in the RIPE Document ripe-498. As the last /8 block has been assigned from IANA to all the RIRs, the RIPE NCC will only have new IPv4 addresses available for allocation for a certain amount of time. (ii) Development, operation and maintenance of the RIPE Database. (iii) Development, operation and maintenance of the RIPE Routing Registry. (iv) Operation of K-root, one of the world's root name servers. (v) Coordination support for ENUM delegations. (vi) Collection and publication of neutral statistics on Internet development and performance, notable via the RIPE Atlas global measurement network and RIPEstat, a web-based interface providing information about IP address space, Autonomous System Numbers, and related information for hostnames and countries. The RIPE NCC consists of:- (i) Members:- members can directly influence the RIPE NCC's activities and services. Members are responsible for nominating and electing candidates to the RIPE NCC Executive Board and for accepting the RIPE NCC Charging Scheme and approving the RIPE NCC Financial Report each year. Members also give input to, and feedback on, the activities carried out and the services provided by the RIPE NCC. (ii) Executive Board:- RIPE NCC members nominate and elect the Executive Board. The Board consists of between three and five members and is responsible for appointing the RIPE NCC's Managing Director, for the overall financial situation of the RIPE NCC and for keeping records that allow the financial situation of the organization to be evaluated at any time. (iii) RIPE NCC Staff:- staff members perform the activities of the RIPE NCC, provide services to its members and provide administrative support to RIPE. Réseaux IP Européens is a forum open to all parties with an interest in the technical development of the Internet. Although similar in name, RIPE and the RIPE NCC are separate entities. However, they are highly interdependent. The RIPE NCC provides administrative support to RIPE, such as the facilitation of RIPE Meetings and giving administrative support to RIPE Working Groups. / Рэзо И.Пе. Эропеа (или РИПЭ; Réseaux IP Européens (RIPE)). Рэзо Асосье пур ля Рэшэрш Эропеэнн (Эр.А.Эр.Э. или РАРЭ; Réseaux Associés pour la Recherche Européenne (RARE)). Сети ИП Европейцев – открытая организация с добровольным членством, состоящая их Европейских поставщиков услуг Интернета. RIPE NCC действует как региональный Интернет реестр (RIR, РИР) для Европы и близлежащей территории, осуществляет координацию деятельности организаций-членов RIPE, а также распределяет блоки пространства IP-адресов среди местных реестров Интернета (LIR, МРИ), которые, в свою очередь, назначают адреса конечным пользователям. RIPE NCC (аббревиатура от словосочетаний Французских слов Réseaux IP Européens и Английских слов Network Coordination Centre) – один из пяти региональных Интернет-регистраторов (Regional Internet Registries, RIRs), выполняющих распределение Интернет-ресурсов, а также связанную с этим регистрацию и координацию деятельности, направленную на глобальную поддержку функционирования Интернета. RIPE NCC функционирует как ассоциация локальных Интернет-регистраторов (Local Internet Registry (LIR)), каждая из которых платит членский взнос. В роли LIR обычно выступают крупные Интернет-провайдеры или корпорации. Выделение Интернет-ресурсов происходит согласно процедурам RIPE NCC, формализованным в соответствующих документах. Документы, устанавливающие процедуры работы с ресурсами, принимаются собранием членов RIPE – открытого тематического форума, проходящим дважды в год. Перед вынесением документов на голосование производится работа над проектами документов в рабочих группах и обсуждение проектов в открытых почтовых рассылках RIPE. Сотрудники RIPE NCC подчёркивают, что RIPE NCC – это не RIPE. RIPE NCC – это некоммерческая организация с бюджетом, штатом сотрудников, офисом и уставом. RIPE – это открытый форум, принять участие в работе которого может любой желающий. RIPE NCC руководит Аксель Паулик (Axel Pawlik), который является Управляющим Директором. Существует также и Совет Директоров (RIPE NCC Executive Board), в который входят пять директоров, выбираемых Общим Собранием (RIPE NCC General Meeting). Работу именно RIPE координирует Роб Блоксайэл (Rob Blokzijl). Офис RIPE NCC находится в Амстердаме, Нидерланды.

RESEDA = РЕЗЕДА (или БЛЕДНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ, или РЭСИДА) – Reseda:- a grayish green color.

RESERVABLE LIABILITIES = РЕЗЕРВИРУЕМЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – Reservable Liabilities:- in the United States, those obligations on a depository institution's balance sheet that are subject to reserve requirements. Transaction deposits, nonpersonal time deposits, and Eurocurrency liabilities are all subject to reserve requirements. However, the required reserve ratios for nonpersonal time deposits and Eurocurrency liabilities are zero.

RESERVE ASSETS = РЕЗЕРВНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Reserve Assets:- the UK official holdings of gold, convertible currencies, Special Drawing Rights, changes in the UK reserve position with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and European currency. They include

units acquired from swaps with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (EMCF). Reserve Assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing. The major published components are monetary gold, International Monetary Fund (IMF) special drawing rights (SDRs), reserve position in the IMF, and other reserve assets.

RESERVE BASE = РЕЗЕРВНАЯ БАЗА – Reserve Base is the sum of the balance sheet items (in particular liabilities) which constitute the basis for calculating the reserve requirement of a credit institution.

RESERVE CURRENCY = РЕЗЕРВНАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Reserve Currency is a foreign currency held by a central bank in order to fund foreign trade. 2013-March-06:- the International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirmed that the AUD (Australian Dollar) and CAD (Canadian Dollar) will appear as reserve currency within three months. This emphasizes the spiraling demand for additional reserve currencies and the New Zealand Dollar has the best chance to join the list, according to experts. Australia and Canada both have resource based economies that have been benefiting from the growing demand for raw materials in Asia and other regions, which have given both countries the opportunity to emerge from the global financial crisis in much better shape than either the US or Europe, according to The Wall Street Journal. The best chance to join the Canadian and Australian Dollar this year has the New Zealand Dollar which looks in the long term more reliable. If the IMF adds it to the list of reserve currencies, the international system calculations will be more transparent and there will be an opportunity to make more accurate long-term forecasts. Russia is with Australia and Canada in the same group of the resource focused economies. But Russian Rouble is not as ready as it seems to become a reserve currency, as it is subject to external influence. For the situation to be clearer, the Russian central bank needs to decide whether it should let the rouble float freely or continue to regulate it. If the Central Bank continues to regulate it, rouble's chances to become a reserve currency will increase. The IMF holds report figures of the global reserve holdings in a database known as the COFER (short for the Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves reporting) mainly in just five currencies, deemed by many investors to be among the world's safest:- US Dollars, Euros, British Pounds, Japanese Yen and Swiss Francs. Convertible currency or equivalents, such as the US Dollar or Special Drawing Rights, used by governments to settle balance of trade deficits. Reserve Currency is a foreign currency held by central banks and other major financial institutions as a means to pay off international debt obligations, or to influence their domestic exchange rate. A large percentage of commodities, such as gold and oil, are usually priced in the reserve currency, causing other countries to hold this currency to pay for these goods. Holding currency reserves, therefore, minimizes exchange rate risk, as the purchasing nation will not have to exchange their currency for the current reserve currency in order to make the purchase. In 2011, the US Dollar was the primary reserve currency used by other countries. As a result, foreign nations closely monitored the monetary policy of the United States in order to ensure that the value of their reserves is not adversely affected by inflation. / Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Обратимая валюта (конвертируемая валюта) или эквиваленты, такие как Доллар США или Специальные Права Заимствования (Special Drawing Rights), используемые правительствами для взаиморасчётов при дефицитах торгового баланса. Под Резервной Валютой понимается иностранная валюта, накапливаемая центральным банком страны для международных расчётов. Обычно в роли резервной валюты выступает обратимая валюта.

RESERVE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ РЕЗЕРВОВ – Reserve Dyeing is a method for dyeing fabric to give pattern comprises clamping the fabric in certain configurations such as a folded configuration and applying dyestuffs which diffuse differentially between the clamps. See also Dyeing. Reserve Dyeing is:- (1) a method of dyeing in which one component of a blend or combination fabric is left undyed. The objective is accomplished by the use of dyes that have affinity for the fiber to be colored but not for the fiber to be reserved. (2) A method of treating yarn or fabric so that in the subsequent dyeing operation the treated portion will not be dyed. / Сродство (Affinity).

RESERVE FOR BAD DEBTS = РЕЗЕРВ НА БЕЗНАДЁЖНЫЕ ДОЛГИ – Reserve For Bad Debts is a reserve set aside in the books of a business to provide for the normal or expected amount of bad debt losses which may be incurred over a period of time. Also known as Provision For Doubtful Accounts (Del Credere). / Известен также как Обеспечение Под Сомнительные Счета (Дэль Крэдэрэ) (Provision For Doubtful Accounts (Del Credere)).

RESERVE MARGIN = РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ ЗАПАС (или ЗАПАС РЕЗЕРВА) – Reserve Margin (operating) is the amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load for a utility system as a percentage of total capability.

RESERVE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РЕЗЕРВОМ – Reserve Ratio is a ratio defined by the central bank for each category of balance sheet items included in the reserve base. The ratios are used to calculate the reserve requirement.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS = РЕЗЕРВНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕЗЕРВАМ) – In the United States, Reserve Requirements have long been a part of our nation's banking history. Depository institutions maintain a fraction of certain liabilities in reserve in specified assets. The Federal Reserve can adjust reserve requirements by changing required reserve ratios, the liabilities to which the ratios apply, or both. Changes in reserve requirements can have profound effects on the money stock and on the cost to banks of extending credit and are also costly to administer; therefore, reserve requirements are not adjusted frequently. Nonetheless, reserve requirements play a useful role in the conduct of open market operations by helping to ensure a predictable demand for Federal Reserve balances and thus enhancing the Federal Reserve's control over the federal funds rate. Requiring depository institutions to hold a certain fraction of their deposits in reserve, either as cash in their vaults or as non-interest-bearing balances at the Federal Reserve, does impose a cost on the private sector. The cost is equal to the amount of forgone interest on these funds – or at least on the portion of these funds that depository institutions hold only because of legal requirements and not to meet their customers' needs. The burden of reserve requirements is structured to bear generally less heavily on smaller institutions. At every depository institution, a certain amount of reservable liabilities is exempt from reserve requirements, and a relatively low required reserve ratio is applied to reservable liabilities up to a specific level. The amounts of reservable liabilities exempt from reserve requirements and subject to the low required reserve ratio are adjusted annually to ref lect growth in the banking system. Changes in reserve requirements can affect the money stock, by altering the volume of deposits that can be supported by a given level of reserves, and bank funding costs. Unless it is accompanied by an increase in the supply of Federal Reserve balances, an increase in reserve requirements (through an increase in the required reserve ratio, for example) reduces excess reserves, induces a contraction in bank credit and deposit levels, and raises interest rates. It also pushes up bank funding costs by increasing the amount of non-interest-bearing assets that must be held in reserve. Conversely, a decrease in reserve requirements, unless accompanied by a reduction in Federal Reserve balances, initially leaves depository institutions with excess reserves, which can encourage an expansion of bank credit and deposit levels and reduce interest rates. Funds which a bank must set aside to meet its cash liabilities to depositors. The minimum reserves to be maintained for checking accounts and time deposits are specified by law. In the United States, Reserve Requirements are the requirements set by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors for the amounts that certain financial institutions must set aside in the form of reserves. Reserve requirements act as a control on the expansion of money and credit and may be raised or lowered within limits specified by law (lowering reserve requirements allows more bank lending and money growth; raising

requirements, less lending and money growth). The minimum amount of cash and liquid assets as a percentage of demand deposits and time deposits that member banks of the US Federal Reserve are required to maintain. In the United States, Reserve Requirement is the minimum percentage of their customers' total demand deposits (checking account balances) that banks are legally required to keep on hand in cash or as deposits in their accounts at the regional Federal Reserve bank. In the United States, the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors is empowered to set the reserve requirement for member banks at its discretion. This power provides one of the Fed's more powerful policy tools for influencing the banks' willingness and ability to extend or call in loans, and thus to influence the size of the money stock and the level of prevailing interest rates. Lowering the reserve requirement is expansionary. Lowering the reserve requirement increases the bankers' availability of funds to make more loans, thus tending to expand the money stock and (in the short run at least) to lower interest rates and encourage both consumers and investors to buy more. Raising the reserve requirement represents a contractionary move by the Fed. Raising the reserve requirement restricts the bankers' ability to make more loans, and those banks that were already operating just barely above the old reserve requirement will probably be forced to call in some of their existing loans to meet the tougher new requirement, thus tending to shrink the money stock, raise interest rates, and thus reduce the volume of purchasing on credit in the economy as a whole. Reserve Requirement is the minimum amount of reserves a credit institution is required to hold with the Eurosystem. Compliance is determined on the basis of the average of the daily balances over a maintenance period of around one month. / Фэд (Fed).

RESERVES = РЕЗЕРВЫ – (1) In the United Kingdom. Reserves:- in accounting, an amount of money set aside from profits and other company funds transferred from surplus or unidivided profits to a special liability account. Reserves serve an important safety function and are used for self-financing. Funds or assets held by an economic unit to meet anticipated needs, or for legal or contractual reasons. Commonly used to denote assets or means of payment that are set aside to pay future debts, but which are not allocated to any specific purpose, unlike provisions. See also Hoarding, and Savings. Reserves are part of equity but reported separately from the company's share capital. Reserves serve as a source of self-financing for the company and strengthen its equity base. The purpose of reserves is, for instance, to cover losses or fund future investments. German Stock Corporation Law requires that 5 percent of net profit (net income) be annually allocated to statutory reserves until statutory reserves and capital reserves combined amount to 10 percent of share capital. Open reserves are reported in the balance sheet under the position 'Shareholders' equity'. Retained earnings are undistributed (retained) earnings, whereas capital reserves arise when shares are issued above their nominal value. Hidden reserves are not reported but are substantive. In the United States, a depository institution's vault cash (up to the level of its required reserves) plus balances in its reserve account (not including funds applied to its required clearing balance). Also known as Stockholders' Equity Other Than Common Stock in the United States. These include the profit and loss account (accumulated profits), share premium account, and revaluation reserve. / Денежные средства или активы, удерживаемые хозяйствующим субъектом для удовлетворения . Под Резервами, от Французского слова Réserve от Латинского Reservo, означающее Сберегаю или Сохраняю, понимаются:- (i) запас чего-либо на случай надобности; или (ii) источник, откуда черпаются новые средства, силы.

(2) Reserves:- amount required to be carried as a liability in the financial statements of an insurer or reinsurer to provide for future commitments under outstanding policies and contracts. The amount of money that has been set aside by an insurer or reinsurer to meet outstanding claims, incurred but not reported losses and any associated expenses.

(3) Reserves are those quantities of petroleum which are anticipated to be commercially recovered from known accumulations from a given date forward. All reserve estimates involve some degree of uncertainty. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree ofuncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves and may be furthersub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. The intent of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and World Petroleum Council (WPC, formerly World Petroleum Congresses) in approving additional classifications beyond proved reserves is to facilitate consistency among professionals using such terms. In presenting these definitions, neither organization is recommending public disclosure of reserves classified as unproved. Public disclosure of the quantities classified as unproved reserves is left to the discretion of the countries or companies involved. Estimation of reserves is done under conditions of uncertainty. The method of estimation is called Deterministic if a single best estimate of reserves is made based on known geological, engineering, and economic data. The method of estimation is called Probabilistic when the known geological, engineering, and economic data are used to generate a range of estimates and their associated probabilities. Identifying reserves as proved, probable, and possible has been the most frequent classification method and gives an indication of the probability of recovery. Because of potential differences in uncertainty, caution should be exercised when aggregating reserves of different classifications. Reserves estimates will generally be revised as additional geologic or engineering data becomes available or as economic conditions change. Reserves do not include quantities of petroleum being held in inventory, and may be reduced for usage or processing losses if required for financial reporting. Reserves may be attributed to either natural energy or improved recovery methods. Improved recovery methods include all methods for supplementing natural energy or altering natural forces in the reservoir to increase ultimate recovery. Examples of such methods are pressure maintenance, cycling, waterflooding, thermal methods, chemical flooding, and the use of miscible and immiscible displacement fluids. Other improved recovery methods may be developed in the future as petroleum technology continues to evolve. Recoverable portion of resources available for use based on current knowledge, technology and economics. Reserves:- crude oil and natural gas contained in underground rock formations called reservoirs and saleable hydrocarbons extracted from oil sands, shale, coalbeds and other nonrenewable natural resources that are intended to be upgraded into synthetic oil or gas. Net proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geoscience and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be economically producible in the future from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations and exclude royalties and interests owned by others. Estimates change as additional information becomes available. Oil-equivalent reserves are the sum of the liquids reserves and the oil-equivalent gas reserves. See also Barrels Of Oil-Equivalent, and Oil-Equivalent Gas. The company discloses only net proved reserves in its filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Investors should refer to proved reserves disclosures in Chevron's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The calculated quantity of hydrocarbons or minerals which can be extracted profitably from a deposit, classified according to the level of confidence that can be placed in the data. Standard classifications are:- possible reserves, probable reserves, proved reserves or measured reserves, and recoverable reserves. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation). Расчётное количество углеводородов или иных полезных ископаемых, которое может быть извлечено из залежа экономически целесообразным способом; классифицируется по степени надёжности занесения данных. Ниже приводится стандартная классификация:- вероятные резервы, возможные резервы, доказанные резервы или подсчитанные резервы, и извлекаемые резервы.

RESERVING AGENT = РЕЗЕРВИРУЮЩИЙ (или СБЕРЕГАЮЩИЙ) АГЕНТ (или РЕЗЕРВ) – Reserving Agent, also called Restraining Agent; a dye bath auxiliary that is typically used to prevent one fiber in a blend from taking up dye intended for the other fiber, or to equalize the uptake. When blends are dyed, one fiber may be truly dyed while the other is stained (colored, but with very

poor fastness). Reserving agents can be used to significantly reduced the undesired staining. In blends such as woolnylon, reserving agents can act to reduce the dye uptake by the nylon, so that the nylon and wool ultimately are colored similarly. / , именуемый также Замедляющий Агент (Restraining Agent), . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Под Резервами понимаются составы для защиты ткани от окрашивания в тех местах, на которых они наносятся.

RESERVOIR = РЕЗЕРВУАР – Reservoir is a container for storage of liquid in a fluid power system. In power, Reservoir is a structure (usually a dam) which stores water for later use in the production of electricity. / В энергетике, сооружение (как правило, плотина), которая удерживает воду для дальнейшего использования в производстве электроэнергии. Под Резервуаром, от Французского слова Réservoir от Латинского слова Reservo, означающее Сберегаю или Сохраняю, понимается наземное или подземное вместилище для хранения жидкостей и газов. Широко распространены железобетонные и металлические резервуары, реже – деревянные, каменные, из полимерных и других материалов. В зависимости от назначения и вида хранимого вещества резервуары подвергают тепло- и гидроизоляции, а их внутренние стенки облицовывают, например, кислотоупорными материалами. Резервуар – ёмкость для хранения жидкостей или газов. Резервуары устраивают надземные, наземные и подземные, изготовляют металлическими, железобетонными и деревянными (для временной эксплуатации), по форме – цилиндрическими, призматическими и сферическими. Наиболее распространены вертикальные цилиндрические резервуары. В зависимости от назначения и вида хранимого вещества резервуары подвергают тепло- и гидроизоляции, а их внутренние стенки облицовывают (например, кислотоупорными материалами). Резервуары оборудуют подогревателями, предохранительными и другими клапанами, арматурой, приёмо-раздаточными устройствами, приспособлениями для очистки, уровнемерами и тому подобным. Смотрите также Газгольдер, Газовое Хранилище, Нефтехранилище.

RESERVOIR = РЕЗЕРВУАР (или ПЛАСТ) – In oil industry, Reservoir is a naturally occurring geological formation containing hydrocarbon. / В нефтяной отрасли, возникшая естественным образом геологическая формация, содержащая углеводород. Пласт – слой (геологический), геологическое тело, основная форма залегания осадочных горных пород, отражающая их последовательное отложение. Имеет более или менее однородный состав и ограничен двумя приблизительно параллельными поверхностями (верхняя – кровля и нижняя – подошва). Толщина пласта, или мощность, намного меньше его протяжённости (от долей метров (м) до нескольких м). Каждый вышележащий пласт (при нормальном, не нарушенном залегании) является более молодым по отношению к нижележащему. Пласты могут слагаться также метаморфическими породами. Применительно к магматическим породам и рудам, если они залегают в виде плоского тела, говорят о пластовой залежи.

RESERVOIR FILTER = РЕЗЕРВУАРНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Reservoir Filter is a filter installed in a reservoir in series with a suction or return line. Also known as Sump Filter. See also Filter.

RESIDENTIAL SECTOR = ЖИЛИЩНЫЙ СЕКТОР (или СЕКТОР НАСЕЛЕНИЕ) – In some energy reports, Residential Sector is an energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. The Residential Sector is defined as private household establishments which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and clothes drying. The classification of an individual consumer's account, where the use is both residential and commercial, is based on principal use. / В некоторых отчётах по энергетике, энергопотребляющий сектор, состоящий из жилых кварталов частных владений. К основным целям применения электроэнергии этим сектором относятся обогрев помещений, нагрев воды, кондиционирование воздуха, освещение, охлаждение, приготовление пищи и использование различной техники и приборов. Жилой сектор не включает в себя жилые кварталы, принадлежащие организациям и предприятиям.

RESIDENCE = РЕЗИДЕНЦИЯ – (1) Residence is a country with which an entity has the strongest connection, expressed as the location from which it engages in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale. Each entity is a resident of one and only one country. / .

(2) Residence:- xxxxx. / Под Резиденцией, от позднелатинского слова Residentia, от Латинского слова Resideo, озанчающее Остаюсь На Месте или Пребываю, понимается местопребывание правительства, главы государства или других лиц, занимающих высшие административные посты.

RESIDENTS = РЕЗИДЕНТЫ – Residents:- these comprise general government, individuals, private non-profit-making bodies serving households and enterprises within the territory of a given economy. Private persons and legal entities living in a given country or territory and treated as residents under fiscal, currency control and other legislation. / Частные персоны и юридические лица, проживающие в данной стране или территории и ответственные в качестве резидентов за исполнение фискального законодательства, законодательства по валютному контролю и иному законодательству. Под Резидентом, от Латинского слова Residens, родительный падеж Residentis, означающее Остающийся На Месте или Сидящий, понимаются:- (i) представитель колониальной державы в протекторате; (ii) представитель разведки одной страны в другом гусударстве, направляющий работу агентурной сети; или (iii) в средние века иностранный дипломатический представитель, постоянно находившийся в данной стране. Резидент, от Французского слова Resident, от Латинского слова Residens, означающее Остающийся На Месте или Пребывающий, понимается:- (1) в средние века иностранный дипломатический представитель, постоянно находившийся в данной стране; (2) представитель метрополии в протекторате; (3) представитель разведки, постоянно проживающий в иностранном государстве.

RESIDUAL = ОСТАТОЧНОЕ – Residual:- the remainder of a chemical or a quality after the original application, or in statistical analysis of variance, the remainder when all true values are subtracted from observed or calculated values or values due to known sources of variation. Residual:- a property of a substance, such as a pesticide, that allows it to remain in an area for a long time.

RESIDUAL DIRT CAPACITY = ОСТАТОЧНАЯ ГРЯЗЕЁМКОСТЬ – Residual Dirt Capacity is the dirt capacity remaining in a service loaded filter element after use, but before cleaning, measured under the same conditions as the dirt capacity of a new filter element.

RESIDUAL EFFECT = ОСТАТОЧНЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ – Residual Effect is the effect of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides that remains in the following crop season without fresh application of the chemical.

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL = МАЗУТ (или МАЗУТОВЫЕ ФРАКЦИИ, или ОСТАТОЧНОЕ ДИЗЕЛЬНОЕ ТОПЛИВО) – Residual Fuel Oil:- the topped crude of refinery operation, includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77); and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel. Heavy fuel oil produced from the residue in the fractional distillation process rather than from the distilled fractions. This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils, including those

obtained by blending. Kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80 °C. The flash point is always above 50 °C and density is generally more than 0.90 kg/l. Two grades are available depending on uses:- (i) Low Sulphur Content – heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower or equal to than 1%, and (ii) High Sulphur Content – heavy fuel oil with sulphur content higher than 1%. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Они относятся ко всем остаточным (тяжёлым) мазутам, в том числе полученным посредством смешивания. Кинематическая вязкость свыше 10 сСт при 80 °C. Температура вспышки всегда превышает 50 °C, а плотность, как правило, более, чем 0.90 кг/л. В зависимости от использования бывают двух сортов:- (i) С Низким Содержанием Серы – тяжёлый мазут с содержанием серы ниже или равным 1%, и (ii) С Высоким Содержанием Серы – тяжёлый мазут с содержанием серы свыше 1%. Слово Мазут было заимствовано из Тюркского языка. Оно означает густую жидкость тёмно-коричневого цвета, остаток после отгона от нефти бензина, керосина и фракций дизельного топлива. Плотность мазута составляет 0.89–1.00 г/см^3, теплота сгорания 39.4–40.7 МДж/кг. Мазут применяют как жидкое котельное топливо, а также для производства битумов, кокса и моторных топлив. Под Мазутом (происхождение слова из Тюркского языка) понимается остаток после перегонки нефти при атмосферном давлении (отгонки бензина, керосина и дизельного топлива). Мазут – густая тёмная жидкость; плотность 890–1 000 кг/м^3, низшая теплота сгорания около 40 МДж/кг. Применяется как сырьё для крекинга, в качестве котельного топлива, для получения смазочных масел. Остаток после отбора масляных фракций называется гудроном. Марки мазута различаются по вязкости, температуре вспышки, зольности, температуре застывания и прочему. Остаток после перегонки нефти – Мазут – используют как сырьё для производства смазочных масел, парафина, гудрона, кокса и других нефтепродуктов. Мазут (Тюркский язык), остаток после отгона от нефти бензина, лигроина, керосина и фракций дизельного топлива. В зависимости от химического состава и свойств мазут может быть использован как жидкое котельное топливо, для получения дистиллятных и остаточных смазочных масел, для крекинга или гидрирования с целью получения моторного топлива (бензина, дизельного топлива), для производства битумов, кокса и других целей. Свойства мазута:- плотность при 20 °C 890–1 000 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3), теплота сгорания 38–42 МегаДжоулей на килограмм (МДж/кг) (9 100–10 000 килокалорий на килограмм (ккал/кг)); вязкость условная 5–15° при 50 °C; поверхностное натяжение 0.03–0.04 Дж/м^2 (30–40 эрг/см; 40 °C); теплота испарения 170–210 кДж/кг (40–50 ккал/кг); содержание серы 0.8–3.5%, смол до 60%, золы 0.1–0.5%. Наименьшую зольность должен иметь мазут, используемый в качестве топлива для газовых турбин (при этом в золе должно быть не более 0.001% ванадия и 0.000 5% натрия, особенно опасных в коррозионном отношении элементов).

RESIDUAL HERBICIDES AND RESIDUALS = ОСТАТОЧНЫЕ ГЕРБИЦИДЫ И ОСТАТКИ – Residual Herbicides And Residuals are herbicides that have a time-span of impact (i.e. injure or kill germinating weed seedlings) on plant growth well after the application of the herbicide. Different herbicides have different time-spans of impact, (different residual effects), can remain in the soil profile for long periods of time, and can be moved around in the soil by irrigation, rainfall events or groundwater movement. See also Persistent Herbicide. / Смотрите также Персистентный Гербицид или Стойкий Гербицид (Persistent Herbicide).

RESIDUAL OIL, FEEDSTUFFS CONTAINING = СОДЕРЖАЩЕЕ КОРМОВЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ ОСТАТОЧНОЕ МАСЛО – Residual Oil, Feedstuffs Containing:- pressing residues arising from oil extraction from oil-bearing seeds/fruits.

RESIDUAL PURCHASE PRICE FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПОД ОСТАТОЧНУЮ ЗАКУПОЧНУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ЦЕНА ПОКУПКИ НА ОСНОВЕ ОСТАТОЧНОГО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ) – Residual Purchase Price Financing:- instalment (hire-purchase) loan obtained by the buyer for financing medium-term investment after downpayment. Mostly with ownership reserved by the bank. / Заём в рассрочку (заём в аренду с выкупом).

RESIDUAL RESTRICTIONS = ОСТАТОЧНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ – Residual Restrictions are the quantitative restrictions that have been maintained by governments before they became contracting parties to GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and, hence, permissible under the GATT ‘Grandfather Clause’. Most of the residual restrictions still in effect are maintained by developed countries against the imports of agricultural products. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

RESIDUAL SHRINKAGE = ОСТАТОЧНАЯ УСАДКА – Residual Shrinkage is a term describing the amount of shrinkage remaining in a fabric after finishing, expressed as a percentage of the dimensions before finishing. Residual Shrinkage is the amount of shrinkage remaining in a fabric or gannent after all manufacturing processes are completed. More than residual shrinkage is undesirable, but common because in many fabrics the removal of residual shrinkage is not always included as patt of the finish.ing process. Because fabrics often have residual shrinkage, it is important to preshrink before cutting fabrics used in hon3e sewing. See also Preshrunk.

RESIDUAL SUPPLIER = ПОСТАВЩИК ОСТАТКОВ – Residual Supplier is a country which furnishes supplies to another country only after the latter has obtained all it can from other preferred sources.

RESIDUAL TORSION = ОСТАТОЧНОЕ СКРУЧИВАНИЕ (или ОСТАТОЧНОЕ СВИВАНИЕ) – Residual Torsion is the number of revolutions made by a specific length of steel cord when one end is held in a fixed position and the other allowed to turn freely.

RESIDUAL VALUE = ОСТАТОЧНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – The Residual Value of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

RESIDUE = (НЕФТЯНОЙ) ОСТАТОК – Residue is the heavy residual liquid from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil is called Atmospheric Residue. If such residue is further distilled under vacuum a still heavier residual liquid results, which is called Vacuum Residue. The heavy liquid from cracking operations is called Cracked Residue. Residue:- the individual streams in this category may be:- (i) Atmospheric Distillates – distillates from atmospheric distillation of crude oil; (ii) Atmospheric Residues – residues from atmospheric distillation of crude oil; (iii) Vacuum Distillates – distillates from vacuum distillation of atmospheric residue; (iv) Vacuum Residues – residues from vacuum distillation of atmospheric residue; (v) Cracked Distillates – distillates of streams derived from cracking processes; (vi) Cracked Residues – residues of streams derived from cracking processes; and (vii) Reformer Residues – residues of streams derived from distillation of reformer processes. Analytical data on heavy fuel oil streams are scarce, since they are blended into heavy fuels normally because they have no commercial value in any other use and consequently have not been fully characterized. See also Heavy Fuel Oil. / Тяжёлая остаточная жидкость после атмосферной дистилляции сырой нефти, называемая Атмосферным Остатком. Если такой остаток перегоняется далее под вакуумом, то в результате образуются ещё более тяжёлые остаточные жидкости, называемые Вакуумным Остатком. Тяжёлая жидкость после процесса крекирования называется Остатком Крекинга.

RESIDUE = ОСТАТОК – Residue is the Plant part left after the economically useful part has been harvested.

RESIDUE PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ОСТАТКОВ (или ОБРАБОТКА ОСТАТКОВ) – Residue Processing:- operations that cut, crush, or otherwise break (fracture) residues in a step preparatory to tillage, harvesting, or planting operation. / Послеуборочное измельчение и удаление растительных остатков.

RESILIENCE = УПРУГОСТЬ (или ЭЛАСТИЧНОСТЬ, или УПРУГАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ, или УДАРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ) – Resilience is the power of recovery to original shape and size after removal of the strain which caused the deformation. A fiber may possess this quality to spring back to its original state after being crushed or wrinkled. Resilience is sometimes referred to as Memory. Resiliency is the ability of a fabric to spring back to its original shape after being twisted, crushed, wrinkled, or distorted in any way. Resiliency is the ability of a fabric to return to its original shape after compressing, bending, or other deformation. Resiliency is an ability of a fiber or fabric to spring back when crushed or wrinkled. / Работа деформации, соответствующая пределу упругости.

RESIN = СМОЛА (или КАМЕДЬ, или РЕЗИНА) – Resin is a solid or pseudo-solid organic polymeric material, usually of high molecular weight, that exhibits a tendency to flow when subjected to stress. Many resins are two part catylized polymeric systems, typically thermosetting. Resin is the name commonly applied to synthetic chemical compounds polymerized on the fabric or yarn to give wash-and-wear and durable press properties, crush resistance, dimentional stability, and hand to fabrics. Resins are the high-molecular-weight organic compounds, usually divided into the 'thermoplastic' types, which soften on the application of heat, and the 'thermosetting' types, which form permanently hard materials that do not soften on reheating. The former are familiar in the textile industry, by virtue of their use in obtaining special finishes and in manufacturing such fibers as Vinyon, polystyrene, nylon, or Orion. The latter – particularly the urea and melamine formaldehyde types – are perhaps best known for their application in effecting stabilization and crease resistance in woven fabrics. Resin is an ingredient of coatings which acts as a binder and gives the coating physical properties such as hardness and durability. Resin is:- (1) a general term for solid or semi-solid natural organic substances, usually of vegetable origin and amorphous and yellowish to brown, transparent or translucent, and soluble in alcohol or ether but not in water. (2) Any of a large number of manufactured products made by polymerization or other chemical processes and having the properties of natural resins. / твёрдость (hardness). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Под Резиной, от Латинского слова Resina, означающее Смола, или под Вулканизатом понимается эластичный материал, образующийся в результате вулканизации каучука. На практике получают из резиновой смеси, содержащей, помимо каучука и вулканизующих агентов, наполнители, пластификаторы, стабилизаторы, порообразователи и другие компоненты. Основная масса резин используется в производстве шин (свыше 50%) и резинотехнических изделий (около 22%). Мировое производство около 20 миллионов тонн в год. Смолы бывают природными и синтетическими. Природные смолы, вырабатываемые некоторыми растениями, являются сложными по химическому составу веществами. Они затвердевают на воздухе, растворяются в органических растворителях и не растворяются в воде. Образуются главным образом тропическими растениями (копайский бальзам, шеллак и другие); в умеренной зоне – преимущественно растениями семейства сосновых (канифоль). Ископаемые природные смолы – копал, янтарь. Природные смолы применяются в производстве клеёв, лаков, политур и другого, но их применение сокращается в связи с их заменой синтетическими продуктами. Синтетические смолы, синтетические полимеры небольшой молекулярной массы (олигомеры), которые в результате отверждения превращаются в неплавкие и нерастворимые продукты. Они используются в производстве герметиков, клеёв, лаков, пластмасс, для отделки бумаги, тканей и другого. Под Камедями или Гумми понимаются высокомолекулярные углеводы, главная составная часть соков и выпотов, выделяемых рядом растений при механических повреждениях и некоторых заболеваниях; содержатся также в некоторых водорослях. Используют в промышленности как клей, стабилизатор эмульсий и суспензий, для производства искусственного волокна и другого, а также в медицине в виде слизей как обволакивающее средство.

RESIN FINISH = СМОЛЯНАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Resin Finish is a finish made of synthetic awsins applied to fabrics to irnpart certain characteristics such as wrinkle and crease resistance. See also Finishing.

RESIN POCKET = СМОЛЯНОЙ КАРМАН (или СМОЛИСТОЕ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЕ) – Resin Pocket:- an apparent accumulation of excess resin in a small, localized section visible on cut edges of molded surfaces, or internal to the structure and nonvisible.

RESIN–RICH AREA = ОБОГАЩЁННЫЙ СМОЛОЙ АРЕАЛ – Resin-Rich Area is a localized area filled with resin and lacking reinforcing material.

RESIN STAIN = СМОЛЯНОЙ РАЗВОД (или СМОЛЯНОЙ ПОТЁК) – Resin Stain:- spots of resin chemical on fabric. Finishing defect. / пятна . Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

RESIN–STARVED AREA = ОБЕДНЁННЫЙ СМОЛОЙ АРЕАЛ – Resin-Starved Area is a localized area which has insufficient resin, usually identified by low gloss, dry spots, or fiber showing on the surface. / , сухие пятна, или .

RESIN TRANSFER MOLDING = ЛИТЬЁ С ПЕРЕНОСОМ СМОЛЫ – Resin Transfer Molding (RTM) is a process whereby catalyzed resin is transferred or injected into an enclosed mold in which fibrous reinforcement has been placed.

RESIN–TREATED = ПРОПИТАННОЕ СМОЛОЙ – Resin-Treated:- usually, a term descriptive of a textile material that has received an external resin application for stiffening or an internal fiber treatment (especially of cellulosics) to give wrinkle resistance or permanent press characteristics. Resin-Treated:- a finishing process associated with the application of synthetic chemical compounds to the fabric to provide wrinkle-resistance, wash-and-wear characteristics, or an improved hand.

RESIST = РЕЗИСТ (или ЗАЩИТНЫЙ СЛОЙ) – Resist:- in dyeing (and some other processes), something applied to fabric to prevent dye from coloring it. Resists such as waxes used in batik simply prevent dye from gaining access to the fiber. Tie-dyeing and shibori employ what amount to mechanical resist methods to limit dye access. Chemical resists allow the dye to gain physical access to the fiber, but prevent fixation of the dye to the fiber. These include sulfites such as sodium bisulfite, as a resist for vinyl sulfone dyes, citric acid as a resist for many reactive dyes for cellulosic fibers, and sulfamic acid as a resist for acid dyes on wool. / винилсульфоновый краситель (vinyl sulfone dye).

RESISTANCE = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Resistance is the inherent ability of an Animal or Plant body to resist (oppose, counteract) untoward circumstances such as Insect attack, diseases, toxic agents, or infection.

RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ – (1) Resistance is a property of an electric conductor by which it opposes a flow of electricity and dissipates electrical energy away from the circuit, usually as heat. Resistance is the characteristic of materials to oppose the flow of electricity in an electric circuit. / Под электрическим Сопротивлением понимается величина, характеризующая противодействие электрической цепи (или её участка) электрическому току. Электрическое сопротивление обусловлено преобразованием электрической энергии в другие виды энергии. При необратимом преобразовании, преимущественно в теплоту, электрическое сопротивление называют активным сопротивлением. Электрическое сопротивление, обусловленное передачей энергии электрическому или магнитному полю и обратно, называют реактивным сопротивлением.

(2) Support and Resistance:- the foundation of all classical technical analysis is support and resistance: the behavior of buyers and sellers at key price levels. Trend theory is based on the performance of price at key support and resistance levels. Chart patterns similarly identify the behavior of buyers in relation to support and resistance. A resistance level is the price level at which sellers are expected to enter the market in sufficient numbers to take controlfrom buyers. When price makes a new High and then retreats, sellers who missed the previous peak will be inclined to sell when price returns to that level. Afraid of missing out a second time, they may enter the market in numbers sufficient to overwhelm buyers. The resulting correction will reinforce market perceptions that price is unlikely to move higher and establish a resistance level. In technical trading, a price area where new selling will emerge to dampen a continued rise. A price level at which there is a large enough supply of a stock available to cause a halt in an upward trend and turn the trend down. Resistance levels indicate the price at which most investors feel that prices will move lower. A price area where new selling will emerge to dampen a continued rise. In technical analysis, a price area which is deemed to contain prices at or below. This may be because of previous prices rising to and falling back down from the area or from the use of resistance lines drawn on a graph. Various mathematical formulas are also used to predict areas of resistance. Resistance is where sellers will take control of prices and prevent them from rising further. A level above which prices have had difficulty penetrating. An area of price advance failure where sellers have previously capped a rally. This level will continue to encourage selling until it can be penetrated, upon which the broken resistance will become support. A price point at which prices hit an invisible barrier. The opposite of Support. Resistance:- price levels where sellers have shown a better-than-average willingness to sell. In technical analysis, the price level where selling is expected to emerge. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Сопротивлением подразумевается некая горизонтальная линия в графике колебания цен, проводимая на уровне предыдущих важных максимумов и формирующая верхнюю границу торгового диапазона. В установившемся торговом диапазоне рынок обычно встречает сопротивление на уровне предыдущих важных максимумов, то есть на его верхней границе. При этом у самой границы может быть определёна некая зона сопротивления, отгораживаемая ещё одной параллельной линией и определяемая по концентрации предыдущих относительных минимумов и максимумов.

RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ – Resistance:- the ability to tolerate conditions harmful to other strains of the same Species. Can refer to Cotton Varieties bred more tolerant to pests or diseases, or Weeds and Insects resistant to pesticides. See also Pesticide Resistance. / Виды (Species).

RESISTANCE LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ – A Resistance Level is the price level at which sellers are expected to enter the market in sufficient numbers to take control from buyers. When price makes a new High and then retreats, sellers who missed the previous peak will be inclined to sell when price returns to that level. Afraid of missing out a second time, they may enter the market in numbers sufficient to overwhelm buyers. The resulting correction will reinforce market perceptions that price is unlikely to move higher and establish a resistance level. Resistance levels, once penetrated, frequently become support levels and vice versa. stockholders who sell when price approaches a resistance level will be disappointed if price penetrates the level and continues to rise. They will be inclined to buy if price returns to near the support level, fearing that they may miss out a second time. The resistance level thus becomes entrenched as a support level. In technical analysis, a Resistance Level is the level at which a price trend is halted either temporarily or totally. See also Ceiling, and Floor. The Resistance Level is stronger every time that price respects the resistance line and/or if high volumes are traded at that level.

RESISTANCE LINES = ЛИНИИ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ – In visual analysis, Resistance Lines are drawn by connecting the tops of prices on a chart and then extending the lines into the future. These areas a deemed to provide resistance to price moving up and above the support line. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Линии Сопротивления вырисовываются на графиках посредством соединения максимальных значений цен с дальнейшим их проецированием на будущий период. Считается, что эти зоны обеспечивают сопротивление при движении цен вверх и выше линии поддержки.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN = ПЛАН УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬЮ – Resistance Management Plan (RMP):- growers of Bollgard 3 Cotton and Bollgard II Cotton are required to practice preventative resistance management as set out in the Bollgard II Resistance Management Plan (RMP). Compliance with the RMP is required under the grower terms and conditions of the Bollgard II Technology User Agreement and under the conditions of registration of the Bollgard II technology. / .

RESISTANCE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN = ПЛАН УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКОМ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ – Resistance Risk Management Plan (RRMP) is part of Monsanto's stewardship protocol for reporting compliance with its Bollgard 3 and Bollgard II product registration to the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). An RRMP is a mitigation plan that must be in place for every incidence of grower noncompliance with the Resistance Management Plan (RMP). Designed to protect the longevity of the technology for the entire industry, RRMPs are aimed at mitigating resistance development risk resulting from a non-compliance with the RMP. / Монсэнто (Monsanto).

RESISTANCE TO PESTICIDES = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К ПЕСТИЦИДАМ (или РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ К ПЕСТИЦИДАМ) – Resistance To Pesticides is the ability of populations of pests to survive doses of a pesticide which are normally lethal.

RESISTANCE ZONE = ЗОНА СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ – Resistance:- a price level where selling pressure has overcome buying pressure and prices turn downward. Commonly thought of as indicating oversold or overbought conditions. Usually identified on a chart by a price high or series of high points, above the market, where prices previously met resistance or ran into resistance and stopped rising. Resistance Zone consists of minimum market rates that are difficult to penetrate in an upward direction due to chart technical considerations. Price level or zone above the current price range, where combined selling power is sufficient to halt a further price advance. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Зона Сопротивления – это диапазон цен, отгораживаемый двумя параллельными линиями и определяемый по концентрации предыдущих относительных минимумов и максимумов в пределах общей границы сопротивления.

RESISTANT = РЕЗИСТЕНТНОЕ (или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ) – Resistant:- possessing the ability to resist or counteract.

RESISTANT = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ – Resistant:- the ability to tolerate conditions harmful to other strains of the same species. Can refer to Cotton Varieties bred more tolerant to pests or diseases, or weeds and insects resistant to pesticides. See also Pesticide Resistance. / Способность переносить условия, пагубные для иных Разновидностей этих же Видов. Может относиться к выведенным Селекционным Сортам Хлопчатника с большей переносимостью воздействия вредных Насекомых или болезней, или сопротивляемости Сорняков и Насекомых к пестицидам. Смотрите также Сопротивляемость Пестицидам (Pesticide Resistance).

RESISTANT CHECK = УСТОЙЧИВАЯ ПРОВЕРКА – Resistant Check:- xxxxx. See also Standard Check.

RESISTANT POPULATIONS = РЕЗИСТЕНТНЫЕ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ (или НЕВОСПРИИМЧИВЫЕ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ, или УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ) – Resistant Populations:- whereby the repeated use of one herbicide, or other herbicides with the same mode of action, has removed susceptible plants but has allowed the survivors to grow and multiply, producing a resistant population of plants.

RESISTANT VARIETY = УСТОЙЧИВАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или УСТОЙЧИВЫЙ СОРТ) – Resistant Variety:- the infection process, colonisation and/or the production of spores by the pathogen is impeded by some aspect of the host plant's anatomy and/or physiology. Plant resistance may be manifest as smaller spots, fewer spots/leaf, reduced spore production, etc. Resistant Variety is a Variety which has genetic resistance to an adverse factor or pest. It is genetically able to suppress or retard the activity of a pathogen or Insect. A Variety which has genetic resistance to or tolerance for all adverse factors or Pests. / Процесс заражения, колонизация и/или производство спор патогенном сдерживается некоторыми аспектами анатомии и/или физиологии растения хозяина. Сопротивляемость растений может быть выражена в виде маленьких пятен, малочисленных пятен/листа, уменьшенного производства спор и тому подобного.

RESIST DYEING = ПРОЧНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ РЕЗЕРВОВ) – Resist Dyeing is a widely used method of applying colors or patterns to fabric. A substance that is impervious to the dye blocks its access to certain areas of the fabric, while other parts are free to take up the dye color. Tie-dyeing involves pinching areas of cloth and tying them tightly with thread before dyeing. Removal of the thread reveals small circular marks in the original fabric color. Complex patterns can be built up by repeating the process using another dye color. In applied resist-dyeing, the pattern is marked on to the cloth with a substance such as paste or wax. After dyeing and removal of the resist substance, the pattern is revealed in the original fabric color. This process can be repeated several times. See also Dyeing, and Reserve Dyeing. Resist Dyeing (Resist-Dyeing) is a term for a number of traditional methods of dyeing textiles with patterns. Methods are used to 'resist' or prevent the dye from reaching all the cloth, thereby creating a pattern and ground. The most common forms use wax, some type of paste, or a mechanical resist that manipulates the cloth such as tying or stitching. Another form of resist involves using a chemical agent in a specific type of dye that will repel another type of dye printed over the top. The most well-known varieties today include Tie-Dye and Batik. / строчка с защипами (pinching) – порок.

RESISTOR = РЕЗИСТОР – Resistor is two-terminal electric circuit component that offers opposition to an electric current. Resistors are normally designed and operated so that, with varying levels of current, variations of their resistance values are negligible. See also Resistance. / Под Резистором понимается элемент электрической цепи (в виде законченного изделия), основное функциональное назначение которого – оказывать известное активное сопротивление электрическому току с целью регулирования (или ограничения) силы тока и напряжения. В радиоэлектронных устройствах резисторы нередко составляют более половины (до 80%) всех деталей. Некоторые резисторы применяют для измерения температуры (у резистора такого типа ярко выраженная зависимость сопротивления от температуры – терморезистор) или в качестве эталона сопротивления – меры. Выпускаемые промышленностью резисторы характеризуются номинальным значением сопротивления (от 0.1 Ом до 1 ТОм), допустимым отклонением от него (от 0.25 до 20%) и максимальной мощностью рассеяния (обычно от сотых долей до сотен Вт). По материалу токопроводящей части (резистивного элемента) резистора и его конструктивному исполнению различают металлические, полупроводниковые (ПП), керметные, проволочные, плёночные и другие резисторы. Существуют резисторы как с постоянным сопротивлением, так и с переменным; значение переменного сопротивления может изменяться в результате механического перемещения движка (реостат) либо вследствие нелинейной зависимости между силой тока и напряжением (например, варистор). Под Резистором, от Латинского слова Resisto, означающее Сопротивляюсь, понимается радио- или электротехническое изделие, основное функциональное назначение которого оказывать известное активное сопротивление электрическому току. Резисторы характеризуют номинальным значением сопротивления (0.1 Ом – 10 ТОм), допустимым отклонением от него (0.25–20%) и максимальной мощностью рассеяния (от сотых долей Вт до нескольких МВт).

RESIST PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ РЕЗЕРВОВ (или ПРОЧНОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ, или ПРОЧНАЯ НАБИВКА) – Resist Printing is a printing method in which the design can be produced:- (1) by applying a resist agent in the desired design, then dyeing the fabric, in which case, the design remains white although the rest of the fabric is dyed; or (2) by including a resist agent and a dye in the paste which is applied for the design, in which case, the color of the design is not affected by subsequent dyeing of the fabric background. Resist Printing is a printing similar to resist dyeing. In resist printing, the fabric is coated with a paste that protects it from colors in certain areas. See also Printing. Resist Printing, any of various methods of coloring cloth in a pattern by pretreating designed areas to resist penetration by the dye. To obtain a two-color pattern on goods already dyed in one color, a dye paste is applied in the desired design; the paste contains a substance resistant to a second dye, which is then applied to the cloth, developing color only in the areas not covered by the paste. Batik and tie-dyeing are examples of resist printing. In stencil printing, the design parts not intended to take color are covered with paper, woven fabric, or metal while the dye is passed over the surface. Resist Printing is a method of printing textiles by roller printing a pattern in resist paste on a white fabric, placing the fabric in a dye bath, and subsequently removing the resist to leave a white pattern on a colored ground. / Резервная Печать – получение белого или цветного узора на текстильном материале. Производится перед крашением. При белой резервной расцветке на ткань наносится печатный резервирующий состав, содержащий химические вещества (например, воск), препятствующие окрашиванию ткани в местах нанесения рисунка. Для получения цветного узора в резервирующий состав вводится краситель.

RESIST SALT = СТОЙКАЯ СОЛЬ – Resist Salt is an oxidizing agent added to dye baths or print pastes to prevent reduction damage to dyes. Under some conditions, especially where air is excluded, such as in steam fixation of dye, some of the dye may be decomposed by reduction (often the fiber itself acting as the reducing agent). Resist salts, such as sodium mnitrobenzene sulfonate, generally used in alkaline conditions, or sodium chlorate, generally used in acid conditions, may be added to prevent this. Resist salts are also sometimes applied to fabric before printing with discharge pastes to protect the ground color dye and/or improve the sharpness of edges of the discharge. This term is a bit misleading:- don't confuse resist salts with chemicals used to keep dye from fixing to the fiber. / или загусткам (print pastes) щелочное (Alkaline).

RESIST STREAKS = СТОЙКИЕ ЗАТАСКИ (или XX ПОЛОСКИ, или XX ЧЕРТЫ) – Resist Streaks:- Fabric:- satin underwear fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 250 x 104; (ii) Warp:- 55/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30/35 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- short sections of the viscose-rayon filling resisted dyeing. Analysis:- it was impossible to eliminate the resist spots on the rayon yarn by any means which would not be harmful to the acetate. Although chemical tests were not made to try to identify the material responsible for the dye resist, it was eventually ascertained that the mill had purchased this yarn with the understanding that it was of inferior quality and could be used for white or light shades only. The yarn manufacturer had knowledge of this defect, which he attributed to insoluble salt deposits. The converter to whom the gray goods had been sold, however, ignored the mill's classification of 'for white only' and had attempted to dye a number of pieces in dark shades at his own risk. Under the circumstances, neither the weaver nor the yarn supplier would assume any responsibility for this defect. / Уточина:- 75/30/35 . Затаск от печати, не более 2 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

RESOLUTION = РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ – Resolution is the formal statement of any item of business that has been voted upon. / Под Резолюцией, от Латинского слова Resolutio, означающее Разрешение, понимается:- (i) решение, принимаемое собранием, съездом, конференцией; (ii) надпись на служебном документе, сделанная должностным лицом и содержащая принятое им решение.

RESOURCE = РЕСУРС – In reference to electricity, Resource is the amount of available generating capacity, or purchased power. / По отношению к электричеству, количество свободной генерируемой мощности или приобретённой электроэнергии.

RESOURCES = РЕСУРСЫ – Resources are the available material means for pursuing human goals or desired objectives. In national accounting, available goods, capital or services. Resources:- estimated quantities of oil and gas resources are recorded under Chevron's 6P system, which is modeled after the Society of Petroleum Engineers' Petroleum Resource Management System, and include quantities classified as proved, probable and possible reserves, plus those that remain contingent on commerciality. Unrisked resources, unrisked resource base and similar terms represent the arithmetic sum of the amounts recorded under each of these classifications. Recoverable resources, potentially recoverable volumes and other similar terms represent estimated remaining quantities that are expected to be ultimately recoverable and produced in the future, adjusted to reflect the relative uncertainty represented by the various classifications. These estimates may change significantly as development work provides additional information. At times, original oil in place and similar terms are used to describe total hydrocarbons contained in a reservoir without regard to the likelihood of their being produced. All of these measures are considered by management in making capital investment and operating decisions and may provide some indication to stockholders of the resource potential of oil and gas properties in which the company has an interest. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation). В национальном бюджетном процессе, доступные товары, капитал или услуги. Под Ресурсами, от Французского слова Ressource, означающее Вспомогательное Средство, понимаются денежные средства, ценности, запасы, возможности, источники средств, доходов. Например, природные ресурсы или экономические ресурсы.

RESOURCES AND USES = РЕСУРСЫ И РАСХОДОВАНИЕ – The term Resources refers to the side of the current accounts where transactions which add to the amount of economic value of a unit or sector appear. For example, wages and salaries are a resource for the unit or sector receiving them. Resources are by convention put on the right side, or at the top of tables arranged vertically. The left side (or bottom section) of the accounts, which relates to transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector, is termed uses. To continue the example, wages and salaries are a use for the unit or sector that must pay them.

RESPIRABLE FIBER–SHAPED PARTICULATES = ВДЫХАЕМЫЕ ЧАСТИЧКИ В ФОРМЕ ВОЛОКОН – Respirable Fiber-Shaped Particulates (RFP) are airborne particulates fulfilling the following dimensional conditions:- length > 5 μm and diameter < 3 μm and length/diameter ratio of > 3:1.

RESPIRATION = РЕСПИРАЦИЯ (или ДЫХАНИЕ) – Respiration is a process of releasing energy by oxidizing molecules such as glucose to carbon dioxide. Respiration produces useful reactive molecules, such as ATP (adenosine triphosphate) which activates many cellular processes by transfer of its terminal phosphate group. Respiration is a breathing. Even after it has been harvested, fruit undergoes ripening processes. Bananas, for instance, absorb O_2 from the ambient atmosphere, convert starch to sugar and release CO_2, ethylene, water vapor and heat. This ripening process is also known as Respiration. Respiration is:- (i) the process by which living organisms obtain energy through oxidation of carbohydrates to produce carbon dioxide; (ii) the metabolic process by which a plant (or animal) oxidizes its food and provides energy for assimilation of breakdown products; and (iii) the process by which cells or tissues obtain oxygen. / Под Респирацией, от Латинского слова Respiro, означающее Выдыхаю или Дышу, понимается . Под Дыханием понимается совокупность процессов, обеспечивающих поступление в организм кислорода и удаление углекислого газа (внешнее дыхание), а также использование кислорода клетками и тканями для окисления органических веществ с освобождением энергии, необходимой для их жизнедеятельности (так называемое клеточное, или тканевое, дыхание). У Одноклеточных Животных и Низших Растений обмен газов при дыхании происходит путём диффузии через поверхность клеток, у Высших Растений – через межклетники, пронизывающие всё их тело. У Многоклеточных Животных (и Человека) внешнее дыхание осуществляется специальными органами дыхания, а тканевое – обеспечивается кровью.

RESPIRATION HEAT = ТЕПЛОТА РЕСПИРАЦИИ – Respiration Heat is a heat produced by fruit and vegetables during ripening (fruit respiration); depends on the level of ripeness of the product and the ambient temperature (and possibly the composition of the atmosphere). Respiration Heat is a heat which is released during respiration.

RESPIRING GOODS = РЕСПИРИРУЮЩИЕ ТОВАРЫ – Respiring Goods are generally goods of vegetable origin, for example fruits, for which ripening or degradation processes are taking place. These take air (or gases) from the atmosphere surrounding them and give off CO_2, water vapor and heat to their environment.

RESPONSE = ОТЗЫВЧИВОСТЬ (или ОТВЕТ) – Response is the reaction of a plant or group of plants to a treatment, e.g., application of fertilizer, stimulus, or water loss. / Отзывчивость или Чувствительность на обработку.

RESTATED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION = ПЕРЕСМОТРЕННЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ИНКОРПОРАЦИИ (или ПЕРЕСМОТРЕННЫЙ УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – In the United States, Restated Articles Of Incorporation is the document that combines all currently operative provisions of a corporation's articles of incorporation and amendments thereto.

RESTING ORDER = ОЖИДАЮЩЕЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ОЖИДАЮЩЕЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ) – Resting Order is a limit order to buy at a price below or to sell at a price above the prevailing market that is being held by a floor broker. Such orders may either be day orders or open orders. An order away from the market, waiting to be executed. Resting Order is an order to buy (sell) at a price below (above) the current market price. Alternative term for an Order Good-Till-Cancelled.

RESTITCHED SEAMS = ПЕРЕСТЁГАННЫЕ ШВЫ – Restitched Seams:- where there is a 'splice' on the stitch line. If this occurs on Topstitching, then the seam does not appear to be 1st quality merchandise. Caused by (i) thread breaks or thread run-out during sewing; or (ii) cut or broken stitches during a subsequent treatment of the finished product (i.e. stone washing). Minimizing restitched seams:- (1) use a better quality sewing thread; this may include going to a higher performance thread designed to minimize sewing interruptions; (2) insure proper machine maintenance and sewing machine adjustments; (3) make sure sewing machines are properly maintained and adjusted for the fabric and sewing operation; and (4) observe sewing operators for correct material handling techniques. Fabrics defect.

RESTORER GENE = ГЕН ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЬ – Restorer Gene is the gene that restores fertility to an otherwise sterile Plant.

RESTORER LINE = ЛИНИЯ ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЯ – Restorer Line is a pollinator Variety used to pollinate a male sterile line to produce F_1 progeny which are male fertile and thus produce seeds on selfing. An inbred line that permits restoration of fertility to the progeny of male sterile lines to which it is crossed. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются

размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

RE–STOW = ПЕРЕУКЛАДКА – Re-Stow:- a container which requires unloading and reloading to the same vessel during the stevedoring sequence of events. / Контейнер, который требует выгрузки и обратной загрузки на то же самое судно в течение последовательности событий перевалочных работ.

RESTRAINT SYSTEMS = СИСТЕМЫ СДЕРЖИВАНИЯ (или ОГРАНИЧИТЕЛЕЙ, или ЗАМЕДЛЕНИЯ) – Restraint Systems:- an end use for textile fibers; restraint systems are devices such as air bags, seat belts, and shoulder harnesses for passenger protection in automobile, trucks, airplanes, etc.

RESTRICTED ARTICLES = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ (или ИЗДЕЛИЯ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯМИ) – Restricted Articles:- the articles which are handled only under certain conditions. / Изделия, которые обрабатываются только при определённых условиях.

RESTRICTED ARTICLES GUIDE = ПОСОБИЕ ПО ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМ ИЗДЕЛИЯМ (или ПОСОБИЕ ПО ИЗДЕЛИЯМ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯМИ) – Restricted Articles Guide (RAG) is an International Air Transport Association(IATA) publication on the rules and regulations governing the packing, markings, labelling of hazardous goods, and their conditions of acceptance and carriage by airfreight.

RESTRICTED ARTICLES GUIDE DECLARATION = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ПО ПОСОБИЮ ПО ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМ ИЗДЕЛИЯМ (или ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ПО ПОСОБИЮ ПО ИЗДЕЛИЯМ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯМИ) – RAG Declaration is a declaration, in duplicate, must be completed and signed by the supplier (forwarders are not authorized to sign), describing in details the goods dispatched and certifying that consignment complies in every respect with the regulations; one copy travels with the AWB on the carrying plane.

RESTRICTED CARGO = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ГРУЗ (или ГРУЗ С ОРГАНИЧЕНИЯМИ) – Restricted Cargo is the hazardous goods, or goods classified as such, admitted for carriage under special rules and regulation only. See also IMO (short for the International Maritime Organization) Code and RAG (short for the Restricted Articles Guide).

RESTRICTED ENDORSEMENT = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ИНДОССАМЕНТ (или ОГРАНИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ИНДОССАМЕНТ) – Restricted Endorsement is an indorsement (or sometimes, endorsement) is the legal act authorizing the transfer of a financial instrument in accordance with the terms of the instrument. For example, when the person to whom a check is made payable signs the check, you are authorizing the entity making the payment (e.g., a bank) to pay the check proceeds to you. If the payee does not want to receive the proceeds immediately, then he or she may indorse the check over to the bank in which the payee has an account, and direct the bank to deposit the funds into the account of his or her choosing. A restricted indorsement places restrictions on how the next holder can apply the funds. For example, if a person wants to deposit the proceeds of a check into a specific account, the payee may indorse the check with the restriction 'for deposit only into my XXXXXXXXXXXX account'. Without the restrictive indorsement, the paying bank can theoretically issue cash to the account holder, or credit the account holder's account or accounts of the bank's choosing (although as a practical matter, this is generally not done). The endorser of an instrument bearing a 'not to order' clause is liable to the direct endorsee only and not to persons who (despite said clause) obtain it through subsequent endorsement. Restrictive Endorsement is an endorsement which limits further negotiability of a negotiable instrument. For example, the words 'accounts payee Only' on the face (in the United Kingdom) or 'For deposit only' on the back (in the United States) of a check block its cashing over the counter and (generally) endorsement to another party. Also called Endorsement Limiting Further Endorsement. / Когда лицо, берущее обязательство по данному векселю или чеку, оставляет за собой право по данному документу (векселю или чеку). Документ (вексель) с надписью, которая исключает передачу его другому лицу. Ограничительный Индоссамент (restrictive endorsement) – индоссамент, в результате которого вексель прекращает своё существование в качестве оборотного финансового инструмента. Типовая формулировка ограничительного индоссамента:- 'Заплатить только лицу ...'. Ограничительный Индоссамент, ограничительная передаточная надпись. Подпись на оборотной стороне чека, определяющая специальные условия перевода суммы, указанной на чеке. Наиболее распространённым типом ограничительного индоссамента является надпись 'только для вклада', означающая, что чек должен быть депонирован на счёт предъявителя чека (получателя платежа) и не может быть обналичен. Ограничительный Индоссамент – индоссамент на передаточном векселе, ограничивающий право индоссата на его переучёт. Ограниченный Индоссамент:- когда лицо, берущее обязательство по данному векселю, чеку, оставляет за собой право по данному документу (чеку, векселю).

RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVAL = ОГРАНИЧИВАЕМЫЙ ИНТЕРВАЛ ВХОДА – Restricted Entry Interval is the mandatory period of time a person must wait between application of a chemical and entry to the treated area.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЕ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – (1) Restricted Securities:- shares of stock in a corporation that are not freely transferable. See also Stock Legend.

(2) Restricted Securities are securities which were originally sold in private placements and which have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the 1933 Act). Such securities generally have been considered illiquid by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), since such securities may be resold only subject to statutory restrictions and delays or if registered under the 1933 Act. Securities not registered with the US Securities And Exchange Commission and therefore of limited negotiability only. A security not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the 1933 Securities Act and, therefore, may not be sold publicly in the United States. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

(3) Securities that, in Australian Securities Exchange's (ASX's) opinion, should be treated as restricted securities. Example:- ASX is likely to treat as restricted securities, those securities held by a current director or promoter (or their associates) in an entity that has been removed from the official list that were on issue at the time the entity was removed. ASX is also likely to restrict such securities sold by a current director, promoter or their associates. Securities issued by an entity in consideration of, or in connection with, its (or a related party's) acquisition of any of the following:- (i) an interest in a mining exploration area or similar tenement or interest; (ii) an interest in intangible property that is substantially speculative or unproven, or has not been profitably exploited for at least 2 years, and which entitles the entity to develop, manufacture, market or distribute the property; (iii) an interest in an asset which, in ASX's opinion, cannot readily be valued; and (iv) an interest in an entity the substantial proportion of whose assets (held directly, or through a controlled entity) is property of the type mentioned in this paragraph.

(4) Securities issued by an entity in consideration of, or in connection with, a service provided to the entity (or to a related party) in relation to either of the following:- (i) the entity's formation, promotion, or listing; or (ii) the entity's offering of securities to the public.

(5) Securities issued for cash (or equivalent) if the person received the cash (or equivalent) for the assets or services mentioned in (3) or (4).

(6) Securities issued to a holder of restricted securities in substitution for them as part of a reorganization of capital.

(7) Securities issued under a bonus issue in relation to restricted securities.

(8) Securities issued on the conversion of restricted securities.

(9) Securities that partly paid restricted securities become when the holder pays any of the outstanding amount.

RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT = ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЕ ПАЕВЫЕ ДОЛИ – Restricted Stock Unit (RSU):- RSUs are sometimes used in place of stock options insofar as they achieve similar purposes, i.e. providing a benefit to the holder in the event of a stock appreciation. An RSU is a grant of company shares, but the shares are not issued at the time of the grant. After an RSU holder meets any vesting (or performance) requirements, the company then issues the shares, or possibly a cash equivalent. Many prefer them to options because of preferred tax treatment and they more closely mirror true ownership of shares. RSU plans vary from company to company.

RESTRICTED SURPLUS = ОГРАНИЧИВАЕМЫЙ ИЗЛИШЕК – In the United States, a portion of Retained Earnings not legally available for the payment of dividends. Among the circumstances giving rise to such restriction:- dividend arrearages in Cummulative Preferred stock, a shortfall in the minimum Working Capital ratio specified in an Indenture, or simply a vote by the Board of Directors. Also called Restricted Retained Earnings. Also known as Undistributable Reserves in the United Kingdom. Restricted Surplus is part of the Dividends, Earnings and Investor Relations subjects. Restricted Surplus is a portion of a company's retained earnings not legally available for dividend payment.

RESTRICTED TRANSFERABILITY (OF SHARES) = ОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ ПЕРЕВОДИМОСТЬ (АКЦИЙ) – Restricted Transferability (Of Shares) is a restriction on the transferability of shares as defined in the issuing company's articles of association.

RESTRICTED–UNIVERSE CENSUS = ПЕРЕПИСЬ ОГРАНИЧЕННОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА – Restricted-Universe Census:- this is the complete enumeration of data from a specifically defined subset of entities including, for example, those that exceed a given level of sales or generator nameplate capacity. / полный пересчёт данных от .

RESTRICTION = РЕСТРИКЦИЯ (или ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ) – (1) In the US patent law, a Restriction:- if two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in a single application, the examiner may require the applicant to elect (designate) a single invention to which the claims will be restricted (limited to). This requirement is known as a Requirement For Restriction (also known as a Requirement For Division). Such requirement will normally be made before any action on the merits; however, it may be made at any time before final action (final rejection). / Под Рестрикцией, от позднелатинского слова Restrictio, означающее Ограничение, понимается:- (1) ограничение производства, продажи и вывоза (или экспорта) товаров, проводимое монополиями (международными картелями) с целью взвинчивания цен и получения монопольных прибылей; или (2) ограничение банками и государством размеров кредита в целях предотвращения утечки золотых запасов за границу, избежания краха банка. Существует также Кредитная Рестрикция.

(2) Restriction is a phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements. / привоз (importation).

RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE = ЭНДОНУКЛЕАЗА РЕСТРИКЦИИ (или РЕСТРИКЦИОННАЯ ЭНДОНУКЛЕАЗА, или РЕСТРИКТАЗА, или ЭНДОНУКЛЕАЗА ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ) – Restriction Endonuclease is an enzyme that is able to cleave DNA at or near the point where a specific base sequence occurs. / Рестрикция, от позднелатинского слова Restrictio, означающее Ограничение, .

RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM = ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ РЕСТРИКЦИОННЫХ ФРАГМЕНТОВ (или ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ДЛИНЫ ФРАГМЕНТА) – Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) is a difference in sequence between samples of DNA detected as differing fragment sizes produced after treatment of the DNAs with a specific restriction endonuclease. / Рестрикция, от позднелатинского слова Restrictio, означающее Ограничение, .

RESTRICTION MAP = РЕСТРИКТАЗНАЯ КАРТА (или КАРТА ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ) – Restriction Map is a diagrammatic representation of a linear or circular DNA molecule which shows the positions at which one or more restriction enzymes would make cuts. / Рестрикция, от позднелатинского слова Restrictio, означающее Ограничение, .

RESTRICTION SITE = САЙТ РЕСТРИКЦИИ (или САЙТ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ, или УЧАСТОК ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ, или РЕСТРИКТАЗНЫЙ САЙТ) – Restriction Site is a DNA base sequence recognized by a restriction endonuclease. / Сайт Рестрикции, от позднелатинского слова Restrictio, означающее Ограничение, – нуклеотидная последовательность, узнаваемая и расщепляемая рестрикционной эндонуклеазой.

RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES = ОГРАНИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ДЕЛОВЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ – Restrictive Business Practices:- actions in the private sector, such as collusion among the largest international suppliers, designed to restrict competition so as to keep prices relatively high. Agreement made between two companies that aims to make restrictions regarding the supply of their goods, on such things as price, quantities, processes, geographical area, etc. On the whole, restrictive practices are assumed by the law to be against the public interest.

RESTRIKE = ПЕРЕВЫПУСК – Restrike is a modern replica of previously issued coins. Governments and their mints can choose to restrike a previous issue rather than introduce new coinage. A coin or medal freshly minted from an original die at a time after the first issue. An official Restrike is a genuine coin struck by the original mint, but with a retrospective date. The word restrike is often euphemistically and dishonestly used for fakes. To economise on the use of dies, it is common practice at most mints to keep using the previous year's dies into the new year, and this is not normally regarded as restriking. To be considered as a restrike, there would normally be a noticeable gap in production, or a formal announcement that the date would be frozen on an indefinite basis.

RESUMPTION = ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ (или ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ) – Resumption is the reopening the following day of specific futures and options markets that also trade during the evening session at the Chicago Board of Trade. / в Чикагской Палате Торговли (или в Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными).

RESURGENCE = ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЕ (или ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ К АКТИВНОЙ ЖИЗНЕДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – Resurgence is the occurrence of significantly more damage or more Insects in an insecticide-treated crop after insecticide application.

RETAIL = РОЗНИЦА (или РОЗНИЧНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – (1) Retail:- a sale of goods or services to the general public. / Продажа товаров и услуг обычному населению. Под Розничной Торговлей понимается часть внутренней торговли, реализующая товары и услуги населению. Сеть розничной торговли:- универмаги, универсамы, специализированные магазины, предприятия общественного питания и так далее. Розничная Торговля, составная часть внутренней торговли, заключительная фаза обращения предметов личного потребления, где происходит реализация товаров и услуг в обмен на денежные доходы населения. В социалистических странах розничная торговля призвана обеспечивать комплексное и качественное обслуживание населения, способствовать рациональному использованию внерабочего времени трудящихся. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) основные социальные формы розничной торговли – государственная и кооперативная торговля, где всё более отчётливо проявлялись общие для социалистической торговли закономерности (планомерная организация и концентрация хозяйственной деятельности, централизация управления) и тенденции развития (рациональное сочетание универсализации и специализации и другие). В систему розничной торговли входила также колхозная торговля. Розничная торговля осуществлялась в городах в основном специальными государственными торгующими организациями Министерства Торговли СССР и Союзных республик, на селе – потребительской кооперацией; имела разветвлённую сеть предприятий:- универмаги, универсамы, специализированные магазины, палатки, киоски и так далее. В 1973 насчитывалось около 700 000 предприятий государственной и кооперативной торговли с общим количеством занятых свыше 4 миллионов человек. Всё большее распространение получали торговля по заказам населения, развозная торговля, продажа товаров в кредит, посылочная торговля и другая. Внедрялись прогрессивные формы и методы торговли (самообслуживание и другое), высокопроизводительное торговое оборудование, совершенствовалась технология доставки и продажи товаров, применялись современные методы и средства управления (автоматизированные системы управления и так далее). В 1974 розничный товарооборот государственной и кооперативной торговли СССР (включая общественное питание) возрос более чем в 8 раз по сравнению с 1940 и составил 195 миллиардов Рублей. Розничная торговля зарубежных социалистических стран наряду с общими принципами организации имела свои особенности. В Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР), Венгерской Народной Республике (ВНР), Народной Республике Болгария (НРБ) и ряде других стран получили развитие объединения государственных универмагов и крупных предприятий кооперативной торговли. В развитых капиталистических странах розничная торговля производится крупными частными фирмами и средними и мелкими торговцами. 1950–70-е отмечены интенсивным процессом монополизации розничной торговли, концентрации и централизации торгового капитала, тесно связанного с промышленным и банковским капиталом. Высокого уровня развития достигли цепные многофилиальные системы, супермаркеты, гипермаркеты, суперсторы, универсальные магазины, торговые центры, посылочная торговля, а также продажа товаров в кредит и по каталогам.

(2) In reference to electricity, Retail is a sale of electricity to the ultimate users. Retail:- sales covering electrical energy supplied for residential, commercial, and industrial end-use purposes. Other small classes, such as agriculture and street lighting, also are included in this category. / По отношению к электричеству, продажа электроэнергии конечным потребителям.

RETAIL AUTOMATIC EXECUTION SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА РОЗНИЧНОГО (или ЧАСТНОГО) ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ – Retail Automatic Execution System:- Chicago Board of Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®). It has been reported in Computerworld that analysts and market specialists consider the CBOE® to be the leading technology purveyor among financial exchanges. The Public Automated Routing (PAR) system is the latest evidence of this tradition of technology leadership that includes the 1986 introduction of the Retail Automatic Execution system (RAES) for expediting small orders from retail customers and the 1991 implementation of Market Maker Terminals (MMTs), which enable market makers to record and disseminate trade information via handheld computer terminals. / СИБО® (CBOE®).

RETAIL BANKING = БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКОГО (или РОЗНИЧНОГО) СЕКТОРА (или БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ) – Retail Banking:- bulk bank business where the main emphasis is on service for individuals rather than business and institutions. The main objective of retail banking is to provide low-cost banking services in line with customers' needs by offering standardized products and simplifying sales processes. Also known as Consumer Banking. Retail Banking is a term for private client banking, also mass-market banking. Opposite:- Wholesale Banking. / Рутинный банковский бизнес.

RETAIL CUSTOMER = РОЗНИЧНЫЙ ЗАКАЗЧИК – Retail Customer is a customer that does not qualify as an eligible contract participant under Section 1a(12) of the US Commodity Exchange Act. An individual with total assets that do not exceed USD10 million, or USD5 million if the individual is entering into an agreement, contract, or transaction to manage risk, would be considered a retail customer.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER = РОЗНИЧНЫЙ РАСПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР – Retail Distribution Center (RDC) which replenishes to stores.

RETAILERS = РОЗНИЧНЫЕ ТОРГОВЦЫ – Retailers are defined as those establishments that sell merchandise, generally without transformation, and attract customers using methods such as advertising, point-of-sale location, and display of merchandise. A store retailer has a selling place open to the public; merchandise on display or available through sales clerks; facilities for making cash or credit card transactions; and services provided to retail customers. Retailers also sell online (via the Internet).

RETAIL INVESTOR = РОЗНИЧНЫЙ ИНВЕСТОР (или МЕЛКИЙ ВКЛАДЧИК КАПИТАЛА) – Retail Investor is an individual who purchases a relatively small amount of shares. / Лицо, которое приобретает относительно малые количества акций.

RETAIL OUTLET = РОЗНИЧНАЯ ТОЧКА (или ПУНКТ РОЗНИЧНОЙ ПРОДАЖИ) – In the US gas industry, Retail Outlet is a general term for a gas station. Retail outlets may be owned and operated by individual dealers, or may be directly owned and operated by a petroleum marketer. In addition to selling gasoline, retail outlets typically offer a variety of other goods and services, such as convenience goods and car washes.

RETAIL PRICE = РОЗНИЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – (1) Retail Price is a price set for items sold to the general public. The last mark-up in the cost to bring an item to a particular consumer store. Please note, many items will have a suggested retail price set by a manufacturer. This price does in no way constitute a products' value as 'suggested retail prices' are often overlooked by retailers and priced according to market and/or trends. / Розничные Цены, цены, по которым товары и услуги реализуются населению и другим потребителям. Розничные цены при социализме, планомерно воздействуя на спрос, стимулируют производство товаров, выступают как один из факторов повышения уровня реальных доходов трудящихся (смотрите Реальные Доходы Населения). В Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) потребительские товары и услуги реализуются главным образом по фиксированным государственным розничным ценам. Небольшая часть сельскохозяйственной продукции продаётся по ценам, складывающимся на колхозном рынке под влиянием спроса и предложения товаров, и по ценам комиссионной торговли, устанавливаемым потребительской кооперацией по договорённости с производителями. Государственные розничные цены

определяются исходя из общественно-необходимых затрат труда на производство и реализацию товаров. Основные элементы розничной цены:- издержки производства и обращения товаров и прибыль производственных предприятий и торгово-сбытовых организаций. Цены на алкогольные напитки, табачные изделия и некоторые другие товары включают также налог с оборота. Общий уровень розничных цен и его изменения определяет Совет Министров СССР. На новые виды товаров и услуг цены устанавливаются государственными органами ценообразования (применительно к сложившемуся уровню розничных цен на аналогичные товары и услуги с учётом различий в их качестве и потребительских свойствах):- на основные непродовольственные товары – на едином для всей страны уровне, на основные продовольственные товары, а также мебель, стекло, бензин и лесоматериалы – с дифференциацией по поясам (смотрите Дифференцирование Цен). На некоторые виды товаров и услуг розничные цены устанавливаются республиканскими и местными органами ценообразования. Если при этом возникают необоснованные различия в ценах, то они устраняются путём координации розничных цен, осуществляемой Государственным Комитетом Цен при Совете Министров СССР. На отдельные сельскохозяйственные товары (картофель, овощи и другие) устанавливаются сезонные розничные цены. Потребительские товары устаревших фасонов и моделей или частично утратившие своё качество вследствие длительного хранения и по другим причинам продаются по сниженным ценам. Розничные цены фиксируются в прейскурантах. Политика розничных цен Советского государства подчинена интересам развития социалистической экономики и повышения уровня жизни трудящихся. В 1947–54 государственные розничные цены на товары народного потребления ежегодно снижались. В последующие годы Советское государство планомерно осуществляет политику стабильности уровня государственных розничных цен, снижения цен на отдельные виды товаров по мере накопления товарных ресурсов в условиях непрерывного увеличения денежных доходов населения через оплату по труду и общественные фонды потребления. В зарубежных социалистических странах наряду с общими закономерностями формирования и динамики розничных цен существуют особенности организации и методологии планирования цен. На основе обобщения коллективного опыта страны-члены Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи (СЭВ) разрабатывают мероприятия по сближению методологии внутреннего ценообразования. При капитализме розничные цены подвержены стихийным колебаниям под влиянием изменения конъюнктуры рынка, соотношения спроса и предложения. В условиях государственно-монополистического капитализма они используются как инструмент перераспределения национального дохода в пользу монополий. Различают несколько видов розничных цен. Цены, установленные государством, охватывают ограниченную номенклатуру товаров. Фиксированные и рекомендованные цены, уровень которых определяется промышленными монополиями, играют важную роль в осуществлении ими контроля над сбытом товаров массового производства. Это, как правило, монопольные цены, обеспечивающие получение монопольной прибыли. Цены со свободной калькуляцией складываются в зависимости от соотношения спроса и предложения. Их структура:- оптовая цена, уплачиваемая розничными торговыми предприятиями оптовым фирмам, плюс торговая накидка. С конца 1960-х в капиталистических странах наблюдается инфляционный рост розничных цен, особенно усилившийся в 1970-е, отрицательно сказывающийся на реальных доходах трудящихся. В 1950–74 прирост Индекса Потребительских Цен составил в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) 105%, в Великобритании 230%, во Франции 250%; в Японии он достиг 304%, причём подавляющая часть этого прироста приходится на 1970-е.

(2) Retail Price:- in the US oil industry, the price of retail petroleum as it is purchased by the consumer at the pump. In Canada, this is the same price as is usually posted on pump price street signs, and invariably includes all taxes, including the Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST is approximately 3–4 cents per liter, depending upon the actual pump price. FuleFacts sometimes refers to Ex-Tax pump price, which is the pump price, less taxes. Also known as Pump Price, and Retail Markets. / Под Розничными Ценами понимаются цены, по которым товары и услуги реализуются населению. В основе розничных цен лежат издержки производства и обращения товаров, прибыль производственного предприятия и торгово-сбытовых организаций. Розничные цены могут быть временными, едиными и поясными. Они подвержены резким стихийным колебаниям под влиянием коньюнктуры рынка.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО РОЗНИЧНЫМ ЦЕНАМ – Retail Price Index (RPI):- published monthly based on a selection of goods and services which measures increases and decreases in prices. It is used to calculate the indexation allowance for capital gains, although the allowance has been frozen on 05 April 1998 (in the United Kingdom). Also used to increase personal allowances and tax bands, unless the government overrules the increase. / Индекс Розничных Цен (ИРЦ) – один из показателей инфляции, используемый в Соединённом Королевстве. Отражает изменение во времени общего уровня цен на товары и услуги, приобретаемые для непроизводственного потребления. В отличие от ИПЦ корзина для расчёта индекса включает цены на недвижимость. Индекс рассчитывается как отношение текущей стоимости фиксированного в предыдущий период набора товаров и услуг к его стоимости в предыдущий период.

RETAINED CORRESPONDENCE = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИЯ – Retained Correspondence is a correspondence from the bank to the customer retained at the bank at the customer's written instructions. Mail retained in this manner is handed out or forwarded to the customer only at his request. Also known as Correspondence Held By Bank.

RETAINED EARNINGS = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ ЗАРАБОТКИ – Retained Earnings:- in the United States, balance of profits or losses remaining at the end of a fiscal year, after taxes and dividends have been paid. Retained earnings are carried forward to the next fiscal year, and are a major source of funds for a company to expand without incurring more debt. Also known as Surplus, and Undistributed Profits. That part of a company's post-tax earnings not distributed to shareholders, and thus retained by the firm to finance the day-to-day running of the company and any future expansion. Retained earnings are added to reserves and hence appear on the firm's balance sheet. Also known as Profit And Loss Account Reserve in the United Kingdom. The final component of shareholder equity, Retained Earnings, represents the increase in equity value from the accumulated reinvestment of the company's profits (net income). When a business earns a profit, it can distribute some or all of these profits to its shareholders as dividends. The portion that is not paid out as dividends is reinvested in the company and called Retained Earnings. Since net income represents the firm's residual income after all expenses, it belongs to the firm's owners and any portion retained by the businesses represents an increase in shareholders' equity. Another way to think about this accounting relationship is that when net income is reinvested in a business, it increases the company's assets. Since no external party provided the funds to increase these assets, there is no increase in liabilities to external parties. Consequently, the owners must have a claim on the increased assets, and the owners' equity account increases to balance the increase in assets. Profits a company keeps for its operations, after paying taxes and dividends. Retained Earnings:- actually the accumulation of assets. Term referring to the reinvestment of interest, dividends and similar income from securities that is not distributed, but rather reinvested immediately in new securities of the same class. Generally speaking, the term refers to the retention or non-distribution of profits and their allocation to a company's reserves. Retained Earnings:- the category of retained earnings shows all earnings (after-tax profit) from the overall operations of a corporation less any amount allocated to general and special reserves, which is established as a capital cushion to cover operational and financial risks of the corporation. Retained Earnings is a balance sheet item which shows the total, accumulated net profit (or loss) of a company since the date it was founded

LESS any profits which might have been paid out by way of dividends. Many startup companies will show negative retained earnings, i.e. accumulated losses since inception.

RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ ЗАРАБОТКИ, ДОСТУПНЫЕ ДЛЯ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ – Retained Earnings Available For Distribution represents, in most cases, the maximum amount that an SBIC may distribute to investors, excluding permitted returns of capital. For Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that have received financial assistance from the US Small Business Administration (SBA) in a form other than debentures, the term 'investors' encompasses SBA as well as private investors. In some instances, SBA is entitled to receive payments from Retained Earnings Available for Distribution on a priority basis, and must receive these payments before any amounts may be distributed to investors or transferred to private capital. Dividends on 4 percent preferred stock issued by Section 301(d) Licensees are an example of such payments. In other cases, SBA may be entitled to receive payments from Retained Earnings Available for Distribution in proportion to any distributions received by private investors. Profit Participation on Participating Securities is an example of this type of payment. For most Licensees, Retained Earnings Available for Distribution is computed by subtracting unrealized depreciation on Loans and Investments from Undistributed Net Realized Earnings (excluding any restricted amounts). Unrealized depreciation and unrealized appreciation are not netted in this computation.

RETAINED OWNERSHIP = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННОЕ ВЛАДЕНИЕ – Retained Ownership involves vertically integrating the cow-calf operation by retaining calves beyond weaning, thus carrying them into the next phase of preparation for the market place. Backgrounding, grazing, and feeding through a feedlot are all retained ownership strategies.

RETAINED PROFIT = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ – Retained Profit is a profit remaining to a firm after the distribution of dividends and profit-sharing bonuses. Retained profit is generally used for the long-term expansion of the business, and is sometimes referred to as Undistributed Profit. Retained Profit is the value of the proportion of profit accruing to stockholders that has been retained for the future expansion of the business. Therefore it equals earnings less dividends.

RETALIATION = ОТВЕТНАЯ МЕРА (или ОТПЛАТА, или ВОЗМЕЗДИЕ) – Retaliation:- action taken by a country whose exports are adversely affected by the raising of tariffs or other trade restricting measures by another country. The GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) permits an adversely affected contracting party (CP) to impose limited restraints on imports from another CP that has raised its trade barriers (after consultations with countries whose trade might be affected). In theory, the volume of trade affected by such retaliatory measures should approximate the value of trade affected by the precipitating change in import protection. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

RETARDATION = РЕТАРДАЦИЯ (или ЗАМЕДЛЕНИЕ) – Retardation is a force causing container and cargo to move front to rear, side to side. / Сила, вызывающая движение контейнера и груза спереди назад и/или из стороны в сторону. Под Ретардацией, от Латинского слова Retardatio, означающее Замедление, понимается задержка развития действия.

(2) Retardation:- xxxxx. / Ретардация (в биологии), более поздняя закладка органа и замедленное его развитие у потомков по сравнению с предками. Зависит от начала функционирования органа и, следовательно, от условий среды, в которых проходит индивидуальное развитие организма – его онтогенез. Сравните с Акцелерация, Гетерохрония.

RETARDER = РЕТАРДЕР (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ) – Retarder is a chemical added to a dye bath to reduce the rate at which dye attaches to the fiber; also called Leveling Agents. A retarder may be required to prevent a dye from attaching to fibers so quickly that it would be very difficult to achieve level dyeing. Retarders are often used with acid dyes. They may work by quickly attaching to the fiber thereby temporarily keeping the dye from attaching, or by quickly attaching to the dye, temporarily keeping the fiber from attaching to the dye. Simple chemicals such as sodium sulfate may act as retarders for some dyes in some conditions. There are many retarders on the market that are proprietary mixtures of chemicals, often formulated to be companions for specific dye families. Reserving agents can be thought of as a special class of retarder. The availability to art dyers of retarders is limited. Retarder is a chemical that, when added to the dyebath, decreases the rate of dyeing but does not affect the final exhaustion.

RETAYNE = ЗАКРЕПИТЕЛЬ (или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ) – Retayne is a cationic dye fixing agent. Used on cotton fabrics to improve wet fastness of direct dyes and to color paper pulp. Is helpful as an after treatment for reactive dyes where washing facilities are not adequate for complete washout, though tends to lower light fastness qualities.

RETENDER = ПОВТОРНЫЙ КОНКУРС – Retender is the right of a holder of certain futures contracts, who has received a notice of intention to deliver from the clearinghouse, to offer the notice for sale on the open market, thus offsetting his obligation to take delivery under the contract. In specific circumstances, some exchanges permit holders of futures contracts who have received a delivery notice through the clearing organization to sell a futures contract and return the notice to the clearing organization to be reissued to another long; others permit transfer of notices to another buyer. In either case, the trader is said to have retendered the notice. / При определённых обстоятельствах некоторые биржи разрешают держателям фьючерсных контрактов, получившим через клиринговую организацию уведомление о поставке, продать фьючерсный контракт и вернуть это уведомление в клиринговую организацию для того, чтобы оно было перенаправлено другому покупателю, а какие-то биржи разрешают передачу уведомлений другому покупателю. В любом случае, о торговце говорится, что он подал уведомление для участия в повторном конкурсе.

RETENDERER = УЧАСТНИК ПОВТОРНОГО КОНКУРСА – In cotton futures trading, Retenderer is a stopper of a Delivery Notice who retenders the contract during the same delivery period in which he stopped the notice. The retenderer does not take possession of the duplicate samples. / В торговле фьючерсами на хлопок Останавливающий Уведомление о Поставке, который в течение того же периода поставки, в который он остановил данное уведомление, подаёт контракт для участия в повторном конкурсе. Участник повторного конкурса не берёт во владение дубликатные образцы.

RETENTION = (СОБСТВЕННОЕ) УДЕРЖАНИЕ – Retention is the amount of any loss or combination of losses that would otherwise be payable under an insurance/reinsurance contract which the insured/reassured must bear itself before the insurer or reinsurer becomes liable to make any payment under that contract. Compare deductible and excess. An insured or reassured may be able to insure its retention with another insurer/reinsurer. Amount of risk which the policyholder or insurer does not insure or reinsure but keeps for its own account. Retention is the net amount of risk which the ceding company or the reinsurer keeps for its own account or that of specified others. Retention:- there are two applications for generated profits:- (i) distribution to shareholders or (ii) retention in the company. / Сумма риска, которую владелец полиса или страховщик не застраховывает или не перестраховывает, а оставляет это на свой собственный риск. Удержание – количество ценных бумаг, выделенных данному инвестиционному банкиру, члену синдиката, за вычетом ценных бумаг, сохраняемых у управляющего синдиката для удовлетворения запросов организаций-инвесторов и для распределения между компаниями – членами группы продавцов, которые не являются членами синдиката.

RETENTION GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ УДЕРЖАНИЯ – Retention Guarantee supports an obligation to account for retention money paid by the beneficiary to the principal/applicant. Banks advise that the retention guarantee explicitly stipulates that is does not come into effect until the retention money has been received by the principal/applicant.

RETENTION MONEY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ УДЕРЖАНИЯ ДЕНЕГ – Retention Money Guarantees:- contracts may allow the beneficiary to retain a proportion of the contract value once substantial completion of the contract has taken place and the beneficiary may be prepared to release this retention money to the applicant against the presentation of a guarantee. Duration of the guarantee depends on the underlying contract terms and may extend for a period after completion of the contract.

RETENTION OF TITLE = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ ПРАВОВОГО ТИТУЛА – Retention Of Title is a legal arrangement under which a seller of goods delivers these goods 'on consignment' into someone's custody but ownership remains with the seller until he is paid. Retention of title allows the seller to repossess the goods whenever desired and to establish a claim against the custodian if the goods are sold or used without being paid for.

RETEST = ПОВТОРНЫЙ ТЕСТ – Retest:- in screening for resistance, re-evaluating in subsequent tests an entry selected in the mass screening test. / повторное вычисление в .

RETESTCROSS = СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ ПРИ ПОВТОРНОМ ТЕСТЕ – Retestcross is a cross made between a cytoplasmic male sterile line and a test Variety (identified to be a restorer in the testcross) to recheck the potentialities of the F_1 to give normal seed set upon selfing.

RETESTCROSS NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК ПО СКРЕЩИВАНИЮ ПРИ ПОВТОРНОМ ТЕСТЕ – Retestcross Nursery is a breeding nursery to evaluate the retestcross F_1s and corresponding male parents. / с целью высчитать .

RETICULATE = СЕТЧАТОЕ – Reticulate:- a net-like or criss-cross pattern, often of leaf veins. Reticulate:- in the form of a network; net-veined. / часто жилки листьев. Под Ретикулярным (Reticularis), от Латинского слова Reticulum, означающее Сеточка, понимается .

RÉTICULE = РЭТИКЮЛЬ (или РИДИКЮЛЬ) – Réticule is a woman's drawstring bag used especially as a carryall. / Дамская сумка.

RETIREMENT = УХОД НА ПЕНСИЮ (или ВЫХОД НА ПЕНСИЮ) – Retirement is the point where a person stops employment completely. A person may also semi-retire by reducing work hours. Many people choose to retire when they are eligible for private or public pension benefits, although some are forced to retire when physical conditions don't allow the person to work any more (by illness or accident) or as a result of legislation concerning their position. In most countries, the idea of retirement is of recent origin, being introduced during the XIX and XX centuries. Previously, low life expectancy and the absence of pension arrangements meant that most workers continued to work until death. Germany was the first country to introduce retirement in the 1880s. Nowadays most developed countries have systems to provide pensions on retirement in old age, which may be sponsored by employers and/or the state. In many poorer countries, support for the old is still mainly provided through the family. Today, retirement with a pension is considered a right of the worker in many societies, and hard ideological, social, cultural and political battles have been fought over whether this is a right. In many western countries this right is mentioned in national constitutions. / Уход на Пенсию определяется как процесс, заключающийся 'в отделении индивида от рабочей роли – то есть роли, выполняемой за плату, – и в приобретении роли человека, удалившегося от дел'. При этом наиболее часто подчеркиваемым аспектом является отделение индивида от работы, за которую полагается денежное вознаграждение, или, иначе говоря, его вытеснение или уход с рынка труда. Этот выход из рядов рабочей силы может быть принудительным или добровольным, в зависимости от условий ухода на пенсию. Главными факторами, влияющими на решение уйти на пенсию (или выйти в отставку), являются состояние здоровья и годовой доход, причём фактор здоровья более важен до 62 лет, а экономические факторы выходят на первое место после достижения этого возраста. Ранний выход на пенсию, заметно участившийся в 1970-е, зависит от соотношения этих факторов, а именно, состояния здоровья и достаточности постпенсионного дохода. Из тех, кто уходит на пенсию в положенный срок (65 лет), большинство поступает так ещё и по соображениям экономической выгоды. То есть, многим наёмным работникам и служащим выход на пенсию в 65 лет даёт право на получение полного пенсионного пособия, а также полных выплат по социальному страхованию. Те, кто продолжает работать, выбирая вариант частичных пенсионных выплат или позднего ухода на пенсию, могут поступать так в силу того, что считают свой доход недостаточным для нормальной жизни на одно только полное пенсионное пособие. Какой-то незначительный процент пожилых людей продолжает работать ради собственного удовольствия, хотя большинство тех, кто может позволить себе уйти на пенсию, именно так и поступают. Относительно малое число рабочих отправляют на пенсию в установленный срок вследствие принудительного увольнения, предусмотренного условиями трудового договора. Динамичные экономические факторы, такие как уровень безработицы и инфляции, влияют (либо положительно, либо отрицательно) на выбор времени и вариантов ухода на пенсию.

RETIREMENT PLAN BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ПЕНСИОННОГО ПЛАНА (или ОБЛИГАЦИИ С ПЛАНОМ УХОДА НА ПЕНСИЮ) – In the United States, Retirement Plan Bonds:- nontransferable accrual-type US savings securities issued as an investment option for individuals eligible to make tax-deductible contributions to a 'Keogh' (H.R. 10) retirement account. These bonds were first issued in January 1963 after enactment of the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962. The sale of these bonds was terminated 1982-April-30. Regulations governing these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Part 341, also published as Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 1-63. / Кио (Keogh).

RETRACEMENT = ОТСКОК – Retracement:- a decline that retraces a portion of a previous advance, or an advance that retraces a portion of a previous decline. Retracements typically cover 1/3 to 2/3 of the previous move, and a retracement of more than 2/3 typically signals a trend reversal. A price movement in the opposite direction of the previous trend. Usually a price correction but may be a rise in price when the previous trend has been down. A counter-trend price move following a trend in the market. Generally thought of in terms of a Fibonacci retracement where a specific price target is expected based on the length of the initial trend. A reversal within a major price trend. A Retracement is a technical term used to identify a minor pullback or change in the direction of a financial instrument, such as a stock or index. Retracements are temporary in nature and do not indicate a shift in the larger trend. Key Takeways:- (i) A retracement is a minor pullback or change in the direction of a financial instrument, such as a stock or index; (ii) The term, used by technical analysts to analyze the price of securities, refers to a short-term change in a stock's price relative to an overarching trend; (iii) Once a retracement is over, there should be a continuation of the previous trend; and (iv) Retracements are not the same as reversals – with the latter, the price of the security must breach support or resistance levels. Understanding a Retracement:- A retracement refers to the temporary reversal of an overarching trend in a stock's price. Distinct from a reversal, retracements are short-term periods of movement against a trend, followed by a return to the previous trend. The chart below illustrates the share price of General Electric Co. It is showing that the stock is in a downtrend. However, there are points on the chart that indicate that the price is rising, which would be considered a retracement. A retracement by itself does not say much. However, when combined with other technical indicators it can help a trader identify if the current trend is likely to continue or if a significant reversal is

taking hold. (Note:- A retracement should be used with other technical indicators and never alone. If not used correctly, it could cause the analysis to be misguided.) Retracement vs. Reversal:- It is essential to determine the difference between a reversal and a short-term retracement. A retracement is not easy to identify because it can easily be mistaken for a reversal. Even worse is if a reversal is mistaken for a retracement. The chart below shows the S&P 500® during 2018 when a significant uptrend took place between April and October. There are three retracements identified on the chart, although there were a series of smaller ones as well, as the S&P 500® was rising to record highs. What is most important is that the retracements never breached the uptrend. However, in October what appeared to be a retracement became a reversal after the index did finally fall below the uptrend, leading to a sharp decline. Again, it is important to remember that a retracement is a minor or short-term pullback in the price of a stock or index. What is key is that the stock does not breach a critical level of support or resistance nor breach the uptrend or downtrend. Should the price fall below or rise above support or resistance, or violate an uptrend or downtrend, then it is no longer considered a retracement but a reversal. See also Consolidation, and Pullback. / Xxxxx Ко. (General Electric Co.). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Откат .

RETRANSMISSION = РЕТРАНСЛЯЦИЯ – Retransmission:- vendors of the electronic trading system retransmit past market data each evening. The retransmitted data is used to construct the charts on such systems. By retransmitting the data, each user is assured of receiving updated and accurate information. Vendors retransmit the data in the form of tick, 1-, 5-, 15-, 30-, 45-, 60-minute, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, yearly bars and candles. The type and quantity of the retransmitted data varies from contract to contract. The more active contracts typically receive the most transmitted data. The time and sales data files are relatively large since they contain each trade for each contract on the system. For this reason, the amount of time and sales data that is available at any given time may be limited to several days. The duration of the charts that are constructed from time and sales data (tick, 1-9 minute bars or candles) is limited by the amount of time and sales data available in the system. For example:- with 2 days of time and sales data in the system, a 1-minute chart can display enough bar or candle data to scroll through several screens; whereas a 9-minute chart may display only 1/9th of the number of bars or candles. / Разработчики электронных торговых систем каждый вечер переправляют пользователям этих систем исторические данные по рынку. Эти переправляемые данные используются для построения графиков такими системами. Каждый пользователь системы обеспечивается получением дополненной и точной информации благодаря этой передаче данных. Разработчики рассылают данные в формате попунктных, 1-, 5-, 15-, 30-, 45-, 60-минутных, посуточных, поненедельных, помесячных, поквартальных, пополугодовых, погодовых штрихов и свечей. Тип и количество переправляемых данных различны для каждого конкретного контракта. По наиболее активным контрактам обычно переправляется и большее количество данных. Файлы с данными о времени и продажах весьма значительны в объёмах, поскольку они содержат все сделки по каждому контракту, используемые системой. По этой причине объём данных о времени и продажах, произошедших в течение любого времени, может быть ограничен до объёма информации по нескольким дням. Временной период графиков, выстраиваемых с использованием данных о времени и продажах (для попунктных, 1-9 минутных штрихов или свечей), может быть ограничен объёмом данных о времени и продажах, доступных на данный момент системе. Например, при 2-дневном объёме системных данных о времени и продажах 1-минутный график может отражать достаточный объём данных по штрихам или свечам для их отображения на нескольких экранах; в то время как 9-минутный график отразит лишь 1/9-ю часть штрихов или свечей.

RETROACTIVE DATE = ДАТА С ОБРАТНОЙ СИЛОЙ – Retroactive Date is a date on a 'claims made' liability policy which triggers the beginning of insurance coverage. A retroactive date is not required. If one is shown on a policy, any claim made during the policy period will not be covered if the loss occurred before the retroactive date.

RETROCEDANT = РЕТРОЦЕДЕНТ – Retrocedant:- a reinsurer that is reinsured under a retrocession. Retrocedent is the ceding reinsurer in a retrocession. / Перестраховщик, который перестраховался по ретроцессии.

RETROCESSION = РЕТРОЦЕССИЯ – Retrocession is a reinsurance of reinsurance. Example:- Company 'B' has accepted reinsurance from Company 'A', and then obtains for itself, on such business assumed, reinsurance from Company 'C'. This secondary reinsurance is called a Retrocession. The transaction whereby a reinsurer cedes to another reinsurer all or part of the reinsurance it has previously assumed. A reinsurance of a reinsurer by another reinsurer. It serves to 'lay-off' risk. Technically, the primary insurance companies are said to cede insurance business when they sell part of their policy portfolio to reinsurance companies. The share of the insurance portfolio that is retained in the primary insurance company is referred to as the Retention Ratio. The ceding insurance company may, in turn, buy part of the insurance policies that are ceded by other insurance companies. The reinsurance companies that buy insurance policies from primary insurers may sell, or retrocede, part of those insurance portfolios to other reinsurance companies, while the retrocessionaires in turn buy insurance portfolios from its peers in the reinsurance industry. Hence, the global reinsurance market provides additional diversification of risk exposures across the international insurance community. Amount of the risk accepted by the reinsurer which is then passed on to other reinsurance companies. Assignment by a bank of part of the commission received to another bank or to an agent (intermediary) which has participated in the transaction. Retrocession is common in bond underwriting and syndicate operations.

RETROCESSIONAIRE = РЕТРОЦЕССИОНАРИЙ – Retrocessionaire is the reinsurer under a retrocession. Retrocessionaire is a reinsurer of a reinsurer. / Перестраховщик по ретроцессии.

RETROREFLECTOR = РЕТРОРЕФЛЕКТОР (или СВЕТОВОЗВРАЩАЮЩИЙ ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬ, или ОБРАТНЫЙ ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬ) – Retroreflector:- a reflecting surface or device from which, when directionally irradiated, the reflected rays are preferentially returned in directions close to the opposite of the direction of the incident rays, this property being maintained over wide variations of the direction of the incident rays. Most commonly used in highway signage materials. A Retroreflector (sometimes called a Retroflector or Cataphote) is a device or surface that reflects light back to its source with a minimum of scattering.

RETRORSE = ОБРАЩЁННОЕ НАЗАД (или ОБРАЩЁННОЕ ВНИЗ, или ОТОГНУТОЕ НАЗАД, или ОТОГНУТОЕ ВНИЗ) – Retrorse:- bent or curved backward or downward.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING = РЕТРОСПЕКТИВНЫЙ РЭЙТИНЬГ – In reinsurance, Retrospective Rating is a plan or method which permits adjustment of the final reinsurance ceding commission or premium on the basis of the actual loss experience under the subject reinsurance treaty – subject to minimum and maximum limits.

RETROVIRUS = РЕТРОВИРУС – The term Retrovirus has several different unrelated meanings, including:- (1) malicious applications which try to disable, delete or deactivate antivirus systems; (2) a computer virus which attempts to disinfect and repair files damaged by a different computer virus; (3) a computer virus which attempts to run itself by exploiting vulnerabilities in the parser of the antivirus program, file compression program or other program which reads the virus into memory. Not to be confused with the phase 'retro virus' which could mean a modern computer virus that makes use of old techniques to replicate. See also Virus.

RETTING = МОЧКА (или ЗАМОЧКА) – Retting is the process in flax production that weakens the fibers in the flax plant. Several retting methods are used:- (i) Dew or Grass Retting:- small bundles of the uprooted flax plants are left outdoors for 3–5 weeks. (ii) Pond

Retting:- small bundles are left submerged for 4–8 days. Many books refer to an unpleasant stench as a side effect of this process. (iii) Stream Retting:- small bundles are anchored in a body of moving water. This is the quickest and the cleanest of the processes. Apparently efforts are underway to perfect a process using enzymes to replicate the dew process. Retting occurs in flax fiber production after 'rippling' and before 'breaking'. Retting is the removal, usually by soaking, of the outer woody portion of the flax plant to gain access to the fibers. This may be done by several methods:- pool, dew, tank, and chemical.

RETURN = ВОЗВРАТ – Return:- in banking, in case of a single direct debit included in a batch can not be processed by the debtor's bank for technical reasons, e.g., account blocked or frozen, this direct debit is returned to the creditor's bank without debiting the debtor's account.

RETURN = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или ОТДАЧА, или РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Return is the total percentage gain or loss of an index or investment over a specified time period. Return is the profit made on an investment. Return is a measure of the profitability of an investment used to compare different forms of investment. It is generally expressed in percent per year and refers to the actual annual return of the capital employed. Income from the investment (e.g., interest, dividends, realized capital gains) and any share price changes are measured relative to the capital employed. Bond yields (net yield) are calculated according to the following formula:- (Nominal Interest Rate x 100) / Purchase Price + (Redemption Price – Purchase Price) / Residual Maturity. / Поступление – это образовавшаяся от инвестирования прибыль.

RETURNABLE/REUSABLE PALLET = ВОЗВРАЩАЕМЫЙ/ПОВТОРНО ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЙ ПОДДОН – Returnable/Reusable Pallet is a pallet designed to be used for more than one trip.

RETURN AIR TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ОБРАТНОГО ВОЗДУХА – Return Air Temperature is a temperature of the air which is drawn off from the refrigerated hold/container. The return air temperature is controlled during refrigeration.

RETURN AUTHORIZATION = САНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ ВОЗВРАТА (или РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ВОЗВРАТ) – Return Authorization is a permission given to a carrier or consignee to return product to Logistics Depot.

RETURN AUTHORIZATION NUMBER = НОМЕР САНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ВОЗВРАТА (или НОМЕР РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ НА ВОЗВРАТ) – Return Authorization Number:- this is usually a number supplied by the client authorizing the return of product from a consignee to Logistics Depot, i.e. the remote procedure call (RPC) or the return merchandise authorization (RMA).

RETURN CARGO = ВОЗВРАТНЫЙ (или ОТКАЗНОЙ) ГРУЗ – Return Cargo is a cargo to be returned to original place of receipt. / Груз, который должен быть возвращён в первоначальное место его получения.

RETURN CARGO = ОБРАТНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Return Cargo is a cargo which enables a ship to return loaded to the port or area where her previous cargo was loaded.

RETURNED CHECK = ВОЗВРАЩЁННЫЙ ЧЕК (или ОТКАЗНОЙ ЧЕК) – Returned Check means a check that a paying bank returns unpaid to the bank of first deposit.

RETURNED WITHOUT ACTION = ВОЗВРАЩЕНО БЕЗ РАССМОТРЕНИЯ – Returned Without Action:- in the United States, for export control purposes:- the return of an export license application without action because the application is incomplete, additional information is required, or the product is eligible for a general license.

RETURN INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯМ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ОТДАЧЕ) – A Return Index takes into account the reinvestment of net dividends. It is calculated and disseminated at the same frequency as the price index. / Индекс По Поступлениям или Индекс По Отдаче принимает в расчёт реинвестицию чистых дивидендов. Он рассчитывается и распространяется с той же самой частотой, что и индекс по ценам (price index).

RETURN LINE = ОБРАТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ОБРАТНАЯ МАГИСТРАЛЬ) – Return Line is a location in a line conducting fluid from working device to reservoir.

RETURN LINE FILTRATION = ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ НА ОБРАТНОЙ МАГИСТРАЛИ – Return Line Filtration:- filters located upstream of the reservoir but after fluid has passed through the system's output components (cylinders, motors, etc). See also Filtration.

RETURN ON ASSETS = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ПО АКТИВАМ (или ОТДАЧА ПО АКТИВАМ, или РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ АКТИВОВ) – In analysing shares as investments, return on assets is calculated to show how much profit a company is making on the assets used in its business. Return On Assets = (Earnings Before Interest & Tax / Total Assets) x 100 = %. Return On Assets is an indication of overall financial performance from the viewpoint of the company assets. Often used to compare effective use of assets in the business vs. investing those same assets in another product, service or vehicle (stocks, bonds, etc). Return On Assets describes the return we make on the average assets employed during the year. It is calculated as income before taxes and minority interests plus interest expenses as a percentage of average assets.

RETURN ON ASSETS RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ ПО АКТИВАМ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОТДАЧИ ПО АКТИВАМ, или ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТЬ АКТИВОВ) – Return On Assets Ratio:- fiscal year earnings from total operations (not including extraordinary items) divided by the total assets, expressed as a percentage. Data taken from the 10K report. / (не включающие экстраординарные строки баланса).

RETURN ON AVERAGE EQUITY = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ/ПО УСРЕДНЁННЫХ СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Return On Avearge Equity:- earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by average ordinary shareholders' funds. In %.

RETURN ON AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ/ПО УСРЕДНЁННЫХ СУММАРНЫХ АКТИВОВ – Return On Average Total Assets:- earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by weighted average total assets. In %.

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ ВЛОЖЕННОГО (или ЗАДЕЙСТВОВАННОГО) КАПИТАЛА) – Return On Capital Employed is the operating profit expressed as a percentage of the capital employed. Thus it is a key measure of the profitability of the 'core' business. Therefore it is a key measure of the effective management of the core business. The normal range is 13% to 25%. Return On Capital Employed:- a profit before interest, taxation, special items, tax effected at the company's effective tax rate as a percentage of capital employed. Return On Capital Employed (ROCE) is a ratio calculated by dividing earnings (adjusted for after-tax interest expense and noncontrolling interests) by average capital employed. / строка баланса (item).

RETURN ON EQUITY = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ПО СОБСТВЕННЫМ СРЕДСТВАМ (или ОТДАЧА ПО СОБСТВЕННОМУ КАПИТАЛУ, или РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ СОБСТВЕННОГО КАПИТАЛА) – Return On Equity (RoE) is a measure of a copmany's earnings situation showing a company's profit in a financial year relative to the equity employed. Net income as a percentage of time-weighted

shareholders' equity. Earnings expressed as a percentage of equity capital. In analysing shares as investments, Return On Equity is calculated to show the return the company has made for shareholders on their investment. Shareholders' equity normally excludes intangible assets such as goodwill and is calculated by deducting total liabilities and intangibles from total assets. Return on equity = (After-tax profits / Shareholders' equity) x 100 = %.

RETURN ON EQUITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ ПО СОБСТВЕННЫМ СРЕДСТВАМ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОТДАЧИ ПО СОБСТВЕННОМУ КАПИТАЛУ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ СОБСТВЕННОГО КАПИТАЛА) – Return On Equity Ratio:- last twelve months earnings from total operations (not including extraordinary items) divided by the most recent quarter common stock equity. / Заработки за последние двенадцать месяцев от всех операций (но, не включающие экстраординарные строки баланса), разделённые на собственные средства в обыкновенном уставном капитале за самый последний квартал.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ОТДАЧА ОТ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ, или РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ) – Return On Investmet:- investment result as a percentage of average invested assets. Invested assets include investments, funds held by ceding companies, net cash equivalents and net reinsurance assets. Average invested assets are calculated as opening balance plus one half of the net asset turnover. Ratio of a company's total earnings before interest, taxes and dividends to its total capital (common stock and preferred stock plus debt). Usually expressed as a percentage. Return On Investment (ROI) is useful in comparing different firms in terms of profitability. Also known as Return On Invested Capital (ROIC). Return On Invested Capital (ROIC) is measured as (net income + interest expense + depreciation expense) / closing (equity + minority interest + long-term financial obligations). Return On Investment (ROI) is ratio measure of the profits achieved by a firm through its basic operations. An indicator of management's general effectiveness and efficiency. The simplest version is the ratio of net income to total assets.

RETURN ON OPERATING REVENUES = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ПО ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ВЫРУЧКЕ (или ОТДАЧА ПО ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ВЫРУЧКЕ) – Return On Operating Revenues:- measure of profitability in the Life & Health Business Group:- the operating result (operating income excluding realised gains and losses) as a percentage of operating revenue (premiums earned and net investment income) plus other revenues.

RETURN ON SALES = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ ПРОДАЖ (или ОТДАЧА ОТ ПРОДАЖ, или РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОДАЖ) – In analysing shares as investments, Return On Sales is calculated to show how much profit a company is making on its operations as a percentage of its sales. Return On Sales = (Earnings Before Interest & Tax / Sales Revenue) x 100 = %. Also known as Profit Margin. Return on Sales is another term for Net Profit.

RETURN ON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY = ОТДАЧА ОТ СРЕДСТВ АКЦИОНЕРОВ – Return On Stockholders' Equity is a ratio calculated by dividing earnings by average Chevron Corporation stockholders' equity. Average Chevron Corporation stockholders' equity is computed by averaging the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of-year balances. / Шеврон Корпорэйшэн (Chevron Corporation).

RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS = ОТДАЧА НА СОВОКУПНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Return On Total Assets is a ratio calculated by dividing earnings by average total assets. Average total assets is computed by averaging the sum of the beginning-of-year and end-of year balances.

RETURN ON TOTAL REVENUES = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ ВСЕЙ ВЫРУЧКИ (или ОТДАЧА ПО ВСЕЙ ВЫРУЧКЕ) – Return On Total Revenues:- measure of profitability in the Financial Services Business Group:- the operating result (operating revenues less the sum of acquisition costs, claims and claim adjustment expenses and operating costs) as a percentage of operating revenues (premiums earned and net investment income plus trading revenues and fees and commissions).

RETURNS OF CAPITAL = ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ КАПИТАЛА (или ОТДАЧИ ОТ КАПИТАЛА) – Returns Of Capital are:- (i) dividends; (ii) share buybacks; (iii) reduction in capital; (iv) distributions in specie; or (v) any return of assets to shareholders leading to a reduction in shareholders' funds.

RETURN PREMIUM = ВОЗВРАЩАЕМАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – Return Premium is a premium payable back to the insured as a result of a change in policy cover or declaration adjustment to reflect reduced exposure or sums insured.

RETUSE = ИМЕЮЩИЙ ВЕРХУШКУ С НЕБОЛЬШИМ ВДАВЛЕНИЕМ – Retuse:- a rounded termination with a small notch forming two small lobes.

REUSABLE PALLET = ПОВТОРНО ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЙ ПОДДОН (или МНОГООБОРОТНЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Reusable Pallet is a pallet intended for multiple cycles of use. See also Pallet. / Многооборотный Поддон (Reusable Pallet):- поддон, предназначенный для многократного применения. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

REUSED WOOL = ПОВТОРНО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Reused Wool:- these are cleaned and shredded into fibers again, and then blended to make utility fabrics. See also Shoddy. Reused Wool is the old wool that has been made into a wool product and used by consumers, then cleanecl, garnetted, and remade into merchandise. It must be labeled reused wool.

REUSE OF COLLATERAL = ПОВТОРНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ – Reuse Of Collateral is a party's pledging or transferring to another party collateral that was pledged or transferred to it. The term rehypothecation is generally used to refer to pledging collateral that was pledged. Also known as Rehypothecation.

REUTERS (HOLDINGS PLC) = РОЙТАС (ХОЛДИНЬГЗ ПИ.ЭЛ.СИ.) – Reuters is the world's largest international multimedia news agency, providing investing news, world news, business news, technology news, headline news, small business news, news alerts, personal finance, stock market, and mutual funds information available on Reuters.com, video, mobile, and interactive television platforms. In October 1851 Paul Julius Reuter, a German-born immigrant, opened an office in the City of London which transmitted stock market quotations between London and Paris via the new Calais-Dover cable. Two years earlier he had used pigeons to fly stock prices between Aachen and Brussels, a service which operated for a year until the gap in the telegraph link was closed. Reuters, as the agency soon became known, eventually extended its service to the whole British press as well as to other European countries. It also expanded the content to include general and economic news from all around the world. The reputation of its service was enhanced by a succession of reporting scoops. For example, in 1865 Reuters was first in Europe with news of President Lincoln's assassination in the United States. As overland telegraph and undersea cable facilities developed, the business expanded beyond Europe to include the Far East in 1872 and South America in 1874. In 1883 Reuters began to use a 'column printer' to transmit messages electrically to London newspapers and in 1923 pioneered the use of radio to transmit news internationally. In 1927 it introduced the teleprinter to distribute news to London newspapers. In 1925 the Press Association, the UK press agency, took a majority holding in Reuters Ltd and

in 1939 the company moved its corporate headquarters to 85 Fleet Street, London. Recently, in 2005 the corporate headquarters were moved to Canary Wharf, London. During both World Wars, Reuters came under pressure from the British government to serve British interests. In 1941 Reuters deflected this pressure by restructuring itself as a private company. The new owners, the British national and provincial press, formed the Reuters Trust, with independent trustees. The Trust preserves Reuters independence and neutrality. The principles of the Trust were maintained and the power to enforce them was strengthened when Reuters became a public company in 1984. Reuters continued to modernise rapidly in the latter half of the XX century. The introduction of a succession of computerised products for international traders transformed the business. The Stockmaster service (1964), which transmitted financial data internationally, quickly proved a success and began this transformation. In 1973 a further innovative development was the launch of the Reuter Monitor which created an electronic marketplace for foreign exchange. This service expanded to carry news and prices covering securities, commodities and money and was further enhanced in 1981 with the launch of the Reuters Monitor Dealing Service. Following a dramatic increase in profitability, Reuters was floated as a public company in 1984 on the London Stock Exchange and on NASDAQ® in the United States. On listing, the Company had a market capitalization of some £700 million. Subsequently, Reuters made a series of acquisitions including Visnews (1985 – renamed Reuters Television), Instinet (1986), TIBCO (formerly Teknekron) and Quotron (both in 1994). Reuters continued to grow rapidly, widening the range of its business products and expanding its global reporting network for media, financial and economic services. Recent key product launches include Equities 2000 (1987), Dealing 2000-2 (1992), Business Briefing (1994), Reuters Television for the financial markets (1994), 3000 Series (1996) and the Reuters 3000 Xtra service (1999). In 1995, Reuters established its 'Greenhouse Fund' to take minority investments in a range of start-up technology companies, initially in the United States. In July 1999 TIBCO Software completed an IPO on NASDAQ®; Reuters retains a substantial proportion of the shares. Reuters announced in early 2000 a range of major initiatives designed to accelerate its use of internet technologies, open new markets and migrate its core business to an internet-based model. In May 2001 Instinet completed an IPO on NASDAQ®; Reuters retains the majority of the shares. In October 2001 Reuters completed the largest acquisition in its history, strengthening its presence in the US equities marketplace with the purchase of most of the assets of Bridge Information Systems. In 2002, the financial markets slumped into their most severe downturn for over fifty years. Reuters revenues started to decline and, for the first time since its flotation in 1984, the company recorded a pre-tax loss for the year. Early in 2003, the company announced a three year programme – Fast Forward – to make Reuters more competitive, less complex, more focused on customer service and more efficient, with a target of achieving total cost savings of £440 million over four years. Reuters acquired Multex.com, Inc, a provider of company financial information, to underline its renewed commitment to being a content company. New, easier-to-use versions of 3000 Xtra and Bridge Station were offered to customers and the Reuters Market Data System was established as the market standard in trading room systems. February 2004 saw Reuters reduce its stake in TIBCO Systems Inc. (TSI) to 8.8%, through a combination of public offering and a sale of shares back to TSI, for aggregate net proceeds of c.£311 million. This contributed to a 51% increase in Reuters Group Operating Profit to £197 million. Instinet returned to profit for the first time in three years. The company introduced two key new products:- (i) Reuters Trader, a new real time price data and news service for traders and salespeople, to replace the old 2000 series products; and (ii) Reuters Knowledge, an in-depth company information and consensus estimates service for investment bankers and research professionals. 2007-May-17:- The Thomson Corporation and Reuters Group PLC announce that they are in discussions for the combination of their two businesses. Canadian business information company Thomson will take over Reuters in an £8.7bn deal, after the Reuters Founders Share Company, which has a veto on any potential buyout, agreed that the acquisition would not challenge Reuters' editorial independence. The two companies announced this morning that the takeover has been formalized along the same lines as previously indicated, with Thomson paying 691p a share for Reuters in a combination of cash and its own shares. The new company will be known as Thomson Reuters Corporation, although Reuters' financial information and newswire business will continue to operate under its historic name. Thomson announced its takeover in May with a deal that when closed will see Reuters shareholders get 352-1/2 pence in cash and 0.16 of one Thomson share for each Reuters share held. 2008-March-27 – Shareholders of Thomson Corporation voted Wednesday in favor of its takeover of Reuters Group PLC which is worth 17 billion Canadian Dollars (USD17 billion), Canadian Press reported. The vote was 99 percent in favor of the deal, the biggest in the history of the Canadian-based specialized data company. Reuters shareholders were to vote on the deal at a separate meeting in London and are also expected to endorse the transaction. The takeover has already secured regulatory approval and is scheduled to close on April 17. 2008:- The Thomson Corporation and Reuters Group PLC combine to form Thomson Reuters. See also The Thomson Corporation. / Ройтас Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (Reuters Holdings PLC). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . город Кале (Calais), Франция. Ройтас Груп Пи.Эл.Си. (Reuters Group PLC). В Октябре 1851 Пауль Юлиус Ройта (Paul Julius Reuter), иммигрант, родившийся в Германии, открыл офис в Лондонском Сити. ТЧИБКО Систэмз Инк. (Ти.Эс.Ай.) (TIBCO Systems Inc. (TSI)). Тчэкнэкрон (Teknekron), Куотчрон (Quotron). Смотрите также За Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (The Thomson Corporation).

REVALUATION = РЕВАЛЬВАЦИЯ – (1) Revaluation is an increase in the external value of a currency in terms of other currencies. In a system of fixed or bloc-linked exchange rates, revaluation is effected through legal or official increases in the parity of a currency against the other currencies or the key currency (formerly against gold). In the case of flexible or floating exchange rates, appreciation is the result of a rise in the exchange rate on the currency market in response to supply and demand. In general, setting a new value on something. Currency Revaluation is an upward adjustment in the value of a nation's currency relative to other currencies. It differs from currency appreciation in that it is achieved by deliberate action on the part of monetary authorities. The opposite of Devaluation. Also known as Appreciation. / Ревальвация валюты – изменение стоимости национальной валюты по отношению к другим валютам, основанное на решении правительства, а не на рыночных колебаниях. Термин Ревальвация, как правило, относится к увеличению стоимости валюты, а Девальвация (devaluation) – к её снижению. Под Ревальвацией, от Латинских слов – приставки Re..., указывающей на Противодействие или действие, Противоположное (Обратное) выраженному корнем слова, и Valeo, означающее Имею Значение или Стою, понимается официальное повышение золотого содержания денежной единицы страны или фактическое повышение её валютного курса. Одно из средств государственно-монополистического регулирования экономики капиталистических стран. По механизму воздействия на экономику ревальвация противоположна девальвации. До конца 1960-х ревальвация была сравнительно редким явлением в международной валютной практике. Это объясняется тем, что страна, осуществляющая ревальвацию своей валюты, ставит себя в менее выгодное положение в области внешней торговли, притока иностранных капиталов и международного туризма по сравнению с другими странами. Ревальвация, повышая курс валюты данной страны по отношению к валютам других стран, вызывает повышение цен вывозимых (или экспортируемых) товаров в иностранной валюте и тем самым снижает конкурентоспособность страны на мировом рынке, сдерживает вывоз (или экспорт) её товаров. Понижая выраженные в национальной валюте цены привозных (или импортных) товаров, ревальвация приводит к повышению спроса на них и увеличению привоза (или импорта), складывающиеся курсовые соотношения между ревальвированной валютой данной страны и валютами других стран делают для иностранных собственников невыгодным вложения капитала в этой стране, так как при обмене валют они получат меньшую сумму в местной валюте. И наоборот, для страны, ревальвировавшей свою валюту, становится более выгодным вывоз (или экспорт) капитала, так как возникает возможность более дешёвой покупки иностранной валюты. В области международного туризма ревальвация приводит к сокращению доходов от притока иностранных туристов, так как поездки в данную страну обходятся

для них дороже, и, наоборот, стимулирует поездки за рубеж отечественных туристов, для которых иностранная валюта становится дешевле. Правительства капиталистических стран используют ревальвацию для борьбы с инфляцией. Именно как антиинфляционную меру провели ревальвацию своих валют Федеральная Республика Германия (ФРГ) в 1969 и 1971, Нидерланды, Швейцария, Австрия и ряд других стран в 1971 и 1973. Ограничивая приток в страну иностранных и главным образом спекулятивных, блуждающих в поисках более прибыльного приложения капиталов, ревальвация позволяет в известной мере сдерживать увеличение денежной массы в обращении и на этой основе замедлять рост внутренних цен. Снижение в результате ревальвации затрат на привоз (или импорт) также ограничивает рост внутренних цен. Ревальвация осуществляется и с целью сдерживания роста активного сальдо торгового баланса. Такая ревальвация иногда проводится под нажимом других стран или международных валютно-финансовых организаций. Так, в Декабре 1971 правительство Японии под нажимом Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) ревальвировало Иену с целью выравнивания торгового баланса между двумя странами. В начале 1970-х с применением в ряде капиталистических стран ‘плавающих’, колеблющихся (отклоняющихся от установленного паритета под влиянием спроса и предложения) курсов валют некоторые капиталистические страны прибегали к фактической ревальвации своих валют в форме повышения их рыночного курса, не изменяя официально их золотого содержания. Так, введение в Феврале 1973 ‘плавающего’ курса Японской Иены означало фактическую ревальвацию Иены к Доллару США на 16.25%.

(2) In accounting, asset or inventory Revaluation is an adjustment made to reflect a loss in the value of fixed assets or inventory. Practice whereby a company puts a new value on its fixed assets, because nominal values and real values of such assets as property and machines have changed.

REVENUE = ВЫРУЧКА – IAS 18 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 18) – Revenue – The primary issue in accounting for revenue is determining when to recognise revenue. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. This Standard identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore, revenue will be recognised. It also provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria. Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. This Standard shall be applied in accounting for revenue arising from the following transactions and events:- (a) the sale of goods; (b) the rendering of services; and (c) the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends. The recognition criteria in this Standard are usually applied separately to each transaction. However, in certain circumstances, it is necessary to apply the recognition criteria to the separately identifiable components of a single transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. For example, when the selling price of a product includes an identifiable amount for subsequent servicing, that amount is deferred and recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed. Conversely, the recognition criteria are applied to two or more transactions together when they are linked in such a way that the commercial effect cannot be understood without reference to the series of transactions as a whole. For example, an entity may sell goods and, at the same time, enter into a separate agreement to repurchase the goods at a later date, thus negating the substantive effect of the transaction; in such a case, the two transactions are dealt with together. Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction. The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the entity and the buyer or user of the asset. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity. Sale of goods:- Revenue from the sale of goods shall be recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:- (a) the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; (b) the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and (e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Rendering of services:- When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:- (a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (b) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; (c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably; and (d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. The recognition of revenue by reference to the stage of completion of a transaction is often referred to as the Percentage Of Completion Method. Under this method, revenue is recognised in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered. The recognition of revenue on this basis provides useful information on the extent of service activity and performance during a period. When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable. Interest, royalties and dividends:- Revenue shall be recognised on the following bases:- (a) interest shall be recognised using the effective interest method as set out in IAS 39, paragraphs 9 and AG5–AG8; (b) royalties shall be recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement; and (c) dividends shall be recognised when the shareholder’s right to receive payment is established. Revenue is the total amount of money received by a firm from sales of its products and/or services, gains from the sales or exchange of assets, interest and dividends earned on investments, and other increases in the owner’s equity except those arising from capital adjustments. / МСБУ 18 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 18) – .

REVENUE BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПОД ВЫРУЧКУ – Revenue Bond is a municipal bond supported by the revenue from a specific project, such as a toll bridge, highway or local stadium. Revenue bonds are municipal bonds that finance income-producing projects and are secured by a specified revenue source. Typically, revenue bonds can be issued by any government agency or fund that is run in the manner of a business – those entities having both operating revenues and expenses. Revenue bonds differ from general obligation bonds (GO bonds) that can be repaid through a variety of tax sources. Also called a Municipal Revenue Bond. For example, if a revenue bond is issued to build a new toll road, the tolls that are collected from motorists who drive on the road would be used to pay off the bond (after the building expenses had been paid). A primary reason for using revenue bonds is that they allow the municipality to avoid reaching legislated debt limits. An agency that is run solely on tax Dollars, such as a public school, cannot issue revenue bonds, since these entities would be unable to pay off the bond using revenues from the specific project. Generally, revenue bonds mature in 20 to 30 years and are issued in USD5 000.00 units. Some revenue bonds have staggered maturity dates and do not mature at the same time (these are known as Serial Bonds). Unlike general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the municipality, revenue bonds carry a higher risk of default. In the United States, Revenue Bond is a type of municipal bond backed by revenue from the project the bond finances.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE = ТРАТА ВЫРУЧКИ (или ВЛОЖЕНИЕ ВЫРУЧКИ) – Expenditures will be treated as Revenue Expenditures if it is incurred for the following purposes:- (i) expenditure for purchasing floating assets, i.e. assets meant for resale at a

profit or for being converted into saleable goods, such as the cost of goods, raw materials and stores; (ii) expenditures incurred by maintaining assets in proper working order, e.g., repairs to plant and machinery, building furniture and fittings, etc; and (iii) expenditures incurred for meeting day to day expenses of carrying on a business, e.g., salaries, rent, rates, taxes, stationery, postage, etc. The following is a list of the usual items of Revenue Expenditures:- expenses incurred for the ordinary administration and carrying on the business; expenses for repairs, renewals and replacement of permanent assets; cost of goods for resale; cost of raw materials and stores acquired for consumption in course of manufacturing; wages paid for manufacture of products for sales; expenses for the manufacture and distribution of the finished goods; loss from wear and tear and obsolescence of assets; depreciation of lease; interest on loans borrowed for business; loss from sale of fixed assets; fees for renewal of patent rights, etc; up-keep and maintenance of motor car and van; maintenance of fan and lights; and book value of assets discarded or totally damaged or destroyed by fire or other reasons. Revenue Expenditure is an expenditure incurred in the course of earning revenue, in maintaining capital and on the acquisition of goods for resale. Revenue Expenditure is expenditure concerned with the costs of doing business on a day to day basis. When companies make a revenue expenditure, the expense provides immediate benefits, rather than long term ones. This is contrasted with capital expenditures, which are long term investments intended to help a business grow and thrive. It is sometimes said that businesses have to spend money to make money. Businesses use their revenues both to amass capital which can be used in the long term, and to cover immediate expenses. Revenue expenditures include things like maintenance, wages and salaries, and costs for utilities. The revenue expenditure consists of expenses which must be covered immediately to keep the business running and which provide immediate benefits. Companies break their expenses into revenue expenditures and capital expenditures so that they can see how they are using their funds and they can assess whether or not they are operating efficiently and effectively. Routinely high revenue expenditure can make it difficult for a business to build up capital, which means that it cannot make long term investments and it may not be prepared in the event of a crisis situation. For example, if a restaurant is spending most of its earnings compensating employees, paying suppliers, and performing maintenance, it may be in trouble if the freezer system goes down and needs to be replaced. At times, a calculated capital expenditure can cut down on revenue expenditure. To borrow the restaurant example again, the owners might sit down and realize that buying a building in which to operate would be cheaper than renewing a lease. Thus, they might make the decision to expend capital for that purchase in the interests of cutting down operating costs and establishing a long term presence. The new building will also be an investment itself; the restaurant now has an asset it can sell or rent if it needs to. Certain revenue expenditures may be deductible for tax purposes. It is recognized that a portion of business revenue applied to immediate expenses should not be taxed and business can claim such expenses as deductions. For example, a business is not required to pay taxes on the money it uses to pay payroll taxes. The rules for deductions are very complex and for a large business it may be necessary to consult an account to get accurate information and advice so that taxes will be filed properly.

REVENUES = ВИДЫ ВЫРУЧКИ (или ВЫРУЧКА ПО ВИДАМ) – In the United States, in accounting, proceeds from sales, services and certain other types of gross income for certain types of businesses. For utility and telecommunications companies, total amounts billed for services rendered. In the advertising industry, total commissions and fees received by an agency. For real estate companies, total income from rental, construction, interest and property sales. For financial institutions and intermediaries, amount of premiums, commissions or brokerage fees received. Revenues and sales are a measure of the volume of business activity of an economic unit. Also known as Operating Revenues, or Turnover in the United Kingdom. Monetary value of goods and services provided by a firm. Revenue is all income generated by the business, including sales of products, sales of services and earnings from investments. In general practice, the term is interchangeable with delivered sales. See also Sales. Sales of products, merchandise, and services; and earnings from interest, dividend, rents. / и дальней связи, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). В бухгалтерском учёте, поступления от продаж, . деловой активности хозяйствующего субъекта.

REVENUE TON = РАСЧЁТНАЯ ТОННА (или ТОННА ВЫРУЧКИ) – Revenue Ton (RT) is a unit used for billing in the shipping industry. The size of a shipment in revenue tons is the number of metric tons or the number of cubic meters in the shipment, whichever is larger. Revenue Ton (RT):- number of tons which freight is paid for per ton. Revenue Ton (RT) is a ton on which the shipment is freighted. If cargo is rated as weight or measure (W/M), whichever produces the highest revenue will be considered the revenue ton. Weights are based on metric tons and measures are based on cubic meters. RT = 1 MT or 1 CBM. Unit for which freight is paid; per ton or cubic meter.

REVENUE TONNE–KILOMETER = ВЫРУЧКА ТОННО–КИЛОМЕТР – Revenue Tonne-Kilometer One tonne of revenue freight carried one kilometer. Usually used interchangeably with freight tonne-kilometer but can include passenger weight for total revenue.

REVERSAL = ОТМЕНА – (1) Reversal is a transaction from the acquirer, and/or acceptor, to the card issuer informing the card issuer that the previously initiated transaction cannot be processed as instructed, i.e. is undeliverable, unprocessed, or cancelled by the receiver.

(2) Reversal:- a recall of funds from the creditor to the debtor relating to a previous settlement. A reversal instruction is initiated by the creditor. / Отзыв фондов у должника, осуществляемый кредитором, в отношении предыдущего расчёта. Инструкция об отмене инициируется кредитором.

REVERSAL = РАЗВОРОТ – Reversal:- a change in direction in prices. There are specific reversal patterns that traders look for, but a reversal can come from a standard pivot point as well that is less dramatic. / Смена направления в движении цен. Имеются специфические модели разворота (specific reversal patterns), которые высикиваются торговцами, а разворот, меж тем, может произойти также из стандартной опорной точки (standard pivot point), что само по себе может оказаться не менее драматичным.

REVERSAL AMOUNT = ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РАЗВОРОТА – In point & figure charts, the Reversal Amount is the number of boxes required to be retraced to cause a reversal, and thus, a move to the next column and opposite direction. When a smaller reversal amount is set for the same data, reversals will be more frequent, and longer-term price trends will be more difficult to identify. Increasing the reversal amount removes columns corresponding to less significant trends. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

REVERSAL DAY = РАЗВОРОТНЫЙ ДЕНЬ (или ДЕНЬ РАЗВОРОТА) – Reversal Day:- One Day reversal is the starting point for most reversal patterns. After an extended rally the stock gaps higher at the open to trade at a new high on a positive news announcement. As the session proceeds volume expands significantly but by the close the entire rally disappears and the stock closes lower. One Day reversals are by definition one day events and as such technical targets are not implied but if you look at every major reversal pattern you will quickly see that it all began with a one day reversal. For a bottom, buy at the next day's open and place your stops just beneath the prior low. Edwards and Magee suggest waiting for the next key reversal in the opposite direction. However, I would look for the first challenge of a major resistance area that fails for a retest. This could be a moving average, trendline, horizontal support or prior gap. The rules for a key reversal top are to sell on the open following the reversal and to place stops just above the prior day's high. Key reversal days are one of the most overrated patterns in technical analysis. Reversal Day:- a sharp reversal pattern

that occurs during a trend. In an uptrend, prices open above the previous day's close, make a new high and then close below the previous day's low. In a downtrend, prices open below the previous day's close, make a new low and then close higher than the previous day's high. The greater the price range and volume on the key reversal day, the more reliable the signal. Also known as Key Reversal Day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Это сутки, когда достигается новый максимум при тенденции к росту, а затем происходит разворот и рынок закрывается ниже цены закрытия предыдущего дня; или когда достигается новый минимум при тенденции к падению, а затем происходит разворот и рынок закрывается выше цены закрытия предыдущего дня. Зачастую это бывают ложные сигналы, и их нельзя рассматривать в качестве серьёзного индикатора рынка.

REVERSAL HIGH DAY = ДЕНЬ РАЗВОРОТА НА МАКСИМУМЕ – Reversal Days or Key Reversal Days. A Reversal High Day is a day that makes a new high and reverses to close below the previous day's close (or, in the bottom 25% of the day's range). Such bars are common, and should not even be considered as reversal days unless they occur in established uptrends or downtrends, specifically. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Это день, когда достигается новый максимум при тенденции к росту, а затем происходит разворот и рынок закрывается ниже цены закрытия предыдущего дня.

REVERSAL–INSIDE DAY = ДЕНЬ РАЗВОРОТА ВНУТРИ ПРЕДЫДУЩЕГО ДИАПАЗОНА – Reversal-Inside Day:- a two-period chart pattern that suggests a potential reversal or deceleration of the current trend. The relationship of the two periods has the follow characteristics:- (i) the High is lower than the previous day's High; (ii) the Low is higher than the previous day's Low. The resulting pattern is a large bar or candlestick with a smaller bar or candlestick nestled completely inside. This basic definition of the outside day does not take into consideration the relationship of the closing levels. The significance of the inside day depends of the prior price action, support, resistance and other aspects of technical analysis. These patterns are not really bullish or bearish, but can foreshadow a significant move or breakout. Although the example provided uses daily data, this pattern can also be applied to intraday, weekly or monthly data. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

REVERSAL LOW DAY = ДЕНЬ НИЖНЕГО РАЗВОРОТА – Reversal Days or Key Reversal Days. A Reversal Low Day is a new low that reverses to close above the previous day's close (or, in the top 25% of the day's range). Such bars are common, and should not even be considered as reversal days unless they occur in established uptrends or downtrends, specifically. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Это день, когда достигается новый минимум при тенденции к падению, а затем происходит разворот и рынок закрывается выше цены закрытия предыдущего дня.

REVERSAL–OUTSIDE DAY = ДЕНЬ РАЗВОРОТА С ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕМ ПРЕДЕЛОВ ПРЕДЫДУЩЕГО ДИАПАЗОНА – Reversal-Outside Day:- a two-period chart pattern that suggests a potential reversal or deceleration of the current trend. The relationship of the two periods has the follow characteristics:- (i) the High is higher than the previous day's High; (ii) the Low is lower than the previous day's Low. The resulting pattern is a smaller bar or candlestick totally encompassed by a larger bar or candlestick. The significance of the outside day depends of the current trend, prior price action, support, resistance and other aspects of technical analysis. An outside day at resistance might be considered bearish, while an outside day at support might be considered bullish. This basic definition of the outside day does not take into consideration the relationship of the closing levels. Generally, the larger the range and higher the volume, the more significant is the pattern. Although the example provided uses daily data, this pattern can also be applied to intraday, weekly or monthly data. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

REVERSAL PATTERN = РАЗВОРОТНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ (или МОДЕЛЬ РАЗВОРОТА) – In technical analysis, Reversal Pattern is a chart pattern that occurs before an existing trend reverses direction. For example, a Head And Shoulders reversal pattern marks a change in trend. A break below neckline support indicates that the Head And Shoulders pattern is complete and the prior uptrend has reversed. Reversal Patterns:- these patterns break out in a direction opposite to the previous trend. They mark a change in direction of the price of the stock. After pausing to consider their investment strategies, investors decide to reverse an existing trend in a stock's price. Examples of this type of pattern include head-and-shoulders tops and bottoms, double-bottoms or -tops, triple-bottoms or -tops, ascending triangles, descending triangles, and symmetrical triangles. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

REVERSAL SPIKE = РАЗВОРОТНЫЙ ШИП – Reversal Spike:- market turns that happen very quickly with little or no transition period. Spikes often occur when a market has become very overextended in one direction, when a sudden piece of adverse news causes a sudden reversal. Reversal spike highs (also known as Blowoffs) and lows (also known as Selling Climaxes) can signal a reversal or deceleration of a trend, but unfortunately they are very difficult to forecast. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

REVERSAL STRATEGY = РАЗВОРОТНАЯ СТРАТЕГИЯ (или СТРАТЕГИЯ РАЗВОРОТА) – When is the Reversal Strategy most likely to succeed? When the market is likely to trend, which, is often in the first hour, shortly after the open, or the final hour just prior to the close. This is because the market rarely goes dead shortly after the open. To my dictum about taking the reversal trade quickly, I offer these suggestions:- One, you must reverse on a market order – not a limit order. There simply isn't time to pick your price. I once had a client who insisted on getting back in on a limit order. By insisting on his fill, he had to settle for nothing when the market soared out of sight. He ruined a perfectly good and profitable strategy by insisting on a price. Two, you must reverse without hesitation. When the market is ready to run, the window of opportunity may be a minute or less. You simply don't have time to watch the market for a while. A corollary of this rule is that you cannot let previous losses influence your ability to reverse. Three, in deciding to reverse, you must watch the market carefully. There are often definite signs that the market is ready to run. Four, you must identify the market conditions before you reverse. If you reverse on a non-trending day, you will simply get whipsawed and lose more money. Five, you may want to double on the reversal, for this is often a powerful trade and the losses will be recouped quickly. The nice thing about the reverse-and-double strategy is that you only need one-half the move to recoup 100 percent of the losses on the previous trade. Six, you must not reverse on every trade. The rule concerning market orders is perhaps the most important to remember. When you buy or sell at the market you can almost always find someone to take the other side. What do you care if you pay up to get a position if it is about to run in your direction? There are times when you do have the luxury to pick and choose your price carefully, but not when you have exited a losing position and want to reverse. I know the prices on the screen may seem inviting, but chances are the rally or break is already underway and there simply isn't any trading taking place at that price. As in football, where a winning touchdown can often be accomplished in the final 15 seconds, creating a new winner in the game, a few precious moments can make all the difference in the futures market. Knowing that you should reverse and doing it are different. That's why you want to think about this strategy before the reversal situation presents itself. After all, you have just taken a loss when you reverse, and you may indeed be setting yourself up for more losses. This is an emotional situation. But if you are to trade like a professional, you must be able to quickly extricate yourself from a difficult situation and try to take corrective action. The tendency is to want to 'watch' the market a bit after taking a loss. This is a mistake. The reason is simple. If the market soars out of sight when you are waiting to get up the courage to take the trade, you have missed the move! Chances are, it is not coming back – nor, for that matter, would you want it to. If the market again retreated, the move probably wouldn't be any good. Once mastered, of course, this strategy, in which you must risk throwing good money after bad, will stand you in good stead. Successful trading involves overcoming your own personal shortcomings – not beating the market. Winning traders know what they must do to win. Having control over their emotions and taking intelligent risks is the key to winning.

Since the reversal trade is, in part, an attempt to undo the damage created by the first losing entry, you must monitor the trade carefully. You are striving to accomplish two goals at once. One, you are trying to win back the money you just lost. Two, you are trying to capture the short-term trend and earn a profit. As with any trade, you must be waiting to grab the profit that the market gives – not the one you want or feel entitled to. A word of caution:- good things tend to be short-lived in the futures market. When you reverse – especially when you double – and the market runs your way, be wary of the initial euphoria you will experience. This is the time to be cautious, not reckless. Nail down the profit and congratulate yourself for the presence of mind to trade yourself out of a difficult situation. Relatively few futures traders have the courage to implement this strategy.

REVERSE CONVERSION = ОБРАТНАЯ КОНВЕРСИЯ – Reverse Conversion:- with regard to options, a position created by buying a call option, selling a put option, and selling the underlying instrument (for example, a futures contract). See also Conversion. Transaction comprised of three commodity contracts, including a short futures contract, a short put option and a long call option. The delivery month must be the same for all three commodity contracts and the strike price must be the same for the two option components.

REVERSE CONVERTIBLE BOND = ОБРАТНО КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Reverse Convertible Bond is a bond where redemption is linked to the way a share price develops. Either the bond is repaid at 100% at maturity or the investor receives the number of shares specified in the sales prospectus. As a 'premium' for accepting the risk of having to accept shares, the investor is paid an attractive rate of interest compared with that on a normal bond.

REVERSE CRUSH SPREAD = ОБРАТНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ ОТЖИМА (или ОБРАТНЫЙ СПРЭД НА ОТЖИМ) – A Reverse Crush Spread is a an opposite strategy to the crush spread. In this strategy the speculator buys (long) futures contracts on soybean oil and soybean meal (output) and sells (short) futures contracts on soybean (input). This is a speculative, not a hedging, strategy. The sale of soybean futures and the simultaneous purchase of soybean oil and meal futures. See also Crush Spread. / Продажа фьючерсов на Соевые Бобы и одновременное приобретение фьючерсов на масло и шрот из Соевых Бобов. Смотрите также Курсовая Разница В Отношении Отжима или Спрэд На Отжим (Crush Spread).

REVERSED PIECES = ПЕРЕВЁРНУТЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Reversed Pieces:- where piece is sewn with face side opposite from specification; where part cut for one side of garment sewn in other. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

REVERSE LOGISTICS = ЛОГИСТИКА ПО ОБРАТАМ – Reverse Logistics is a rather general term. In its broadest sense, reverse logistics stands for all operations related to the reuse of products and materials. The management of these operations can be referred to as Product Recovery Management (PRM). PRM is concerned with the care of products and materials after they have been used. Some of these activities are, to some extent, similar to those occurring in the case of internal returns of defective items due to unreliable production processes. Reverse logistics refers however to all logistics activities the collection, disassembly and processing of used products, product parts and/or materials in order to ensure a sustainable (environmentally-friendly) recovery. Reverse Logistics is the logistics needed to plan return of product or a load. This may include a return order, transportation, and put-away.

REVERSE MUTATION = ОБРАТНАЯ МУТАЦИЯ (или ВОЗВРАТНАЯ МУТАЦИЯ) – Reverse Mutation is the process whereby the original state is restored for an inherited or mutant gene or chromosome.

REVERSE PREFERENCES = ПЕРЕСМАТРИВАЕМЫЕ (или ВОЗВРАЩАЕМЫЕ) ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИИ – Reverse Preferences:- tariff advantages once offered by developing countries to imports from certain developed countries that granted them preferences. Reverse preferences characterized trading arrangements between the European Community and some developing countries prior to the advent of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the signing of the Lome Convention.

REVERSE REPO TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ОБРАТНАЯ РИПО – Some investing banks provide loans using Reverse Repo Transactions, where your securities are used as collateral securing loans. Interest rates (repo rates) start, e.g., at 5.9% p.a.. The product is especially suitable for clients who own a large quantity of shares. Provided loans can be used for making additional investments or for unspecified purposes. The maximum amount of a loan is 70% of the market value of securities (depending on the issue and the repayment period). Example of using Reverse Repo Transactions:- a client owns, e.g., 5 000 CEZ shares and needs a short-term loan. The market value of CEZ shares is CZK1 300 per share. The bank can offer the client a loan in the maximum amount of (5 000 x 1 300) x 0.7 = CZK4 550 000.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT = ОБРАТНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОТКУПЕ – Reverse Repurchase Agreement:- when the Federal Reserve needs to absorb Federal Reserve balances temporarily, it enters into reverse repurchase agreements with primary dealers. These transactions involve selling a Treasury security to a primary dealer under an agreement to receive the security back on a specified date. As in repurchase agreement transactions, these operations are arranged on an auction basis. When the Federal Reserve transfers the collateral (usually a Treasury bill) to the dealer, the account of the dealer's clearing bank at the Federal Reserve is debited, and total Federal Reserve balances decline. When the transaction unwinds, the account of the dealer's clearing bank is credited and total balances increase. Every business day, the Federal Reserve also arranges reverse repurchase agreements with foreign official and international accounts. These institutions have accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to help manage their US Dollar payments and receipts. The Federal Reserve permits these institutions to invest cash balances overnight through these agreements. A contract to purchase securities and subsequently to resell them at a specified date and price. Also known as Reverse Repo. A transaction – the opposite of a Repurchase Agreement – in which the Federal Reserve enters into an agreement with a primary dealer to sell securities from the System portfolio for a specified principal amount at an agreed-upon interest rate and to receive the securities back from the dealer on a specified future date. The maturity date may be the next day or many days later, with the maximum length set by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). These transactions permit the Federal Reserve to decrease the supply of Federal Reserve balances for the length of the agreement. Similar transaction to a repurchase agreement (repo) in which the dealer buys the bonds instead of selling them, so that in essence they are acting as security on the bank loan. / Известно также как Обратное Рипо (Reverse Repo).

REVERSE SPLIT = ОБРАТНОЕ ДРОБЛЕНИЕ (или КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ, или ПРОЦЕДУРА, ОБРАТНАЯ ДРОБЛЕНИЮ) – Reverse Split is a restructuring of the capital stock of a company by combining several of the old shares into one new share or preferred (preference) stock and common stock into a single share category. See also Split. / Консолидация или Процедура, Обратная Дроблению – сокращение количества акций, находящихся в обращении за счёт увеличения номинала акций посредством трансформации определённого числа ценных бумаг в одну. Общая сумма капитала не изменяется, а количество акций сокращается. Смотрите также Дробление Акций (Stock Split).

REVERSE STOCKINETTE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ИЗНАНОЧНАЯ СТОКИНЭТ (или ТКАНЬ ИЗНАНОЧНАЯ ГЛАДЬ) – Reverse Stockinette Fabric:- purling pops the stitch heads to the 'front' of this fabric, while knitting pops the heads to the 'back' of this fabric.

When reverse stockinette is knitted flat – when it is made on alternating sides of the fabric (purl the back, then knit the front) the result is all the arms aligned on the back, and all the heads aligned on the front. See also Stockinette Fabric.

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT = ОБРАТНОЕ ДРОБЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ (или КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ АКЦИЙ, или ПРОЦЕДУРА, ОБРАТНАЯ ДРОБЛЕНИЮ АКЦИЙ) – Reverse Stock Split:- a decrease in the corporation's total number of outstanding shares accompanied by a proportionate increase in the value per share. The shareholder must surrender their certificates in a reverse split, and new ones will be issued to them. For example, a 1 for 2 reverse stock split – if the holder owned 10 shares valued at USD25.00 per share, after the split they will own 5 shares valued at USD50.00 per share. Reverse Stock Split is a stock split which reduces the number of outstanding shares and increases the per-share price proportionately.

REVERSE TAKE–OVER = ОБРАТНОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ – Reverse Take-Over (RTO):- a way of going public. A public company can take over another company by issuing a large number of shares to the shareholders of the target company. This may result in the new shareholders owning more shares than the original controlling shareholders – hence a change of control. Hence, this is referred to as a Reverse Takeover. Although the smaller company has technically taken over the larger one, the larger one's owners are now in charge. Example:- I have a public company with 1M shares which are trading at CAD1. You have a private company which you are prepared to sell to me for CAD3M. I buy your company but the currency I use to pay for your company is shares in my company, i.e. 3M shares (= CAD3M). So now you own 3M shares in 'my' company, i.e. 3/4 of the total. So, it really isn't 'my' company anymore. It's yours now because YOU control it. Although my company took yours over, you're really the one in control – hence 'reverse' take over. Reverse Takeover is the process by which a smaller, listed company usually a shell takes over a larger private company, but in effect the larger company ends up in control. It is a supposedly easier route to listing for the private company. The private company can be said to have 'reversed into' the public company and the public company has 'taken over' the other.

REVERSE TRANSACTION = ОБРАТНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ОБРАТНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Reverse Transaction is an operation whereby the central bank buys or sells assets under a repurchase agreement or conducts credit operations against collateral.

REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE = ОБРАТНАЯ ТРАНСКРИПТАЗА (или РЕВЕРТАЗА) – Reverse Transcriptase is an enzyme that is able to synthesize DNA from RNA. Often found in tumor viruses. / Под Ревертазой понимается фермент, участвующий в процессе обратной транскрипции, то есть синтезе ДНК на матрице РНК. В этом случае перенос генетической информации осуществляется не от ДНК к РНК, как обычно, а от РНК к ДНК. Был открыт в 1970 в РНК-содержащих опухолеродных вирусах. Ревертаза или Обратная Транскриптаза, фермент класса трансфераз, осуществляющий обратную транскрипцию, то есть синтез молекул ДНК на РНК, как на матрице.

REVERSE YIELD GAP = ОТРЫВ ОБРАТНОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ (или ХХ) – Reverse Yield Gap:- the long-dated gilt yield minus the equity yield.

REVERSIBLE BONDED FABRIC = ТКАНЬ, СКРЕПЛЁННАЯ ИЗНАНКОЙ – Reversible Bonded Fabric is a bonded structure in which two face fabrics are bonded together so that the two sides may be used interchangeable. There are limitations to the fabrics that may be used because of increased fabric stiffness resulting from bonding.

REVERSIBLE FABRIC = ДВУХЛИЦЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ВЫВОРОТНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Reversible Fabric is a fabric that can be used on either side. Generally, the term reversible is applied to two quite different fabrics joined together by such methods as laminating or double cloth construction. Reversible fahrics frequentiy are used for coats, less frequently for other garments. See also Double Cloth, and Laminating.

REVERSIBLE MUTATION = ОБРАТИМАЯ МУТАЦИЯ – Reversible Mutation is a mutation that can be restored to the original state.

REVERSIBLE PALLET = ОБРАТИМЫЙ ПОДДОН (или ДВУХЛИЦЕВОЙ ПОДДОН) – Reversible Pallet is a pallet with identical top and bottom decks. Reversible Pallet is a double-deck pallet with top and bottom decks, either of which can take the same payload. / Обратимый Поддон:- плоский двухнастильный поддон, каждый настил которого используют для размещения груза.

REVERSION = РЕВЕРСИЯ – Reversion is the changing of essential plant nutrient elements from soluble to less soluble forms as a result of interaction with, or reactions in, the soil. / Под Реверсией, от Латинского слова Reversio, означающее Возврат или Возвращение, понимается:- (1) то же, что Атавизм. (2) Переход мутированного гена в исходный, дикий, тип (обратная, или возвратная, мутация). (3) У Растений с различными генотипичными компонентами (например, у Химер) – появление побегов, свойственных одному из компонентов. Реверсия:- 1) то же, что Атавизм. (2) У растений с различными генотипическими компонентами (Пестролистные Растения, Химеры) – появление побегов, соответствующих одному из компонентов. (3) В генетике – переход мутировавшего гена в ген исходного или дикого типа (обратная, или возвратная, мутация). Реверсия, как и прямые мутации, могут быть спонтанными или индуцированными искусственно различными мутагенами. Изучение реверсии на Бактериях, Фагах и других микроорганизмах существенно углубило представления о механизмах мутагенеза. Смотрите также Супрессия.

REVERSION INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ РЕВЕРСИИ (или ХХ) – Reversion Interest is the interest of a freeholder or long term leaseholder, to whom the property will revert on expiry of a lease.

REVOCABLE LETTER OF CREDIT = ОТЗЫВНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – With a Revocable Letter of Credit (L/C), the issuing bank has the right to revoke its commitment to honor the draft drawn upon it without prior warning. An irrevocable L/C is much preferred to the revocable L/C because, once the irrevocable L/C is accepted by the seller, it cannot be amended in any way or cancelled by the buyer or the buyer's bank without all parties' approval. A Revocable Letter of Credit is subject to possible recall or amendment at the option of the applicant, without the approval of the beneficiary. With a Revocable L/C, the issuing bank has the right to revoke its commitment to honor the draft drawn upon it without prior warning. An irrevocable L/C is much preferred to the revocable L/C because, once the irrevocable L/C is accepted by the seller, it cannot be amended in any way or cancelled by the buyer or the buyer's bank without all parties' approval. A letter of credit which can be cancelled or altered by the drawee (buyer) after it has been issued by the drawee's bank. / выданный банком трассата. Аккредитив может быть отзывным или безотзывным. Каждый аккредитив должен ясно указывать, является ли он отзывным или безотзывным. При отсутствии такого указания аккредитив является безотзывным. Безотзывный аккредитив составляет твёрдое обязательство банка эмитента, когда предусмотренные по аккредитиву документы представлены исполняющему банку или банку эмитенту и соблюдены все условия аккредитива:- (i) если аккредитив предусматривает платёж по предъявлении, – платить по предъявлении документов, указанных в аккредитиве; (ii) если аккредитив предусматривает платёж с рассрочкой, – платить в сроки, определяемые в соответствии с условиями аккредитива; (iii) если аккредитив предусматривает акцепт:- банком эмитентом – акцептовать переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром на банк эмитент, и оплатить их по наступлении срока платежа; другим банком трассатом – акцептовать переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром на банк эмитент, и оплатить их по наступлении срока платежа в случае, если банк трассат, указанный в аккредитиве, не акцептует выставленные на него переводные векселя

(тратты) или оплатить переводные векселя (тратты), акцептованные, но не оплаченные таким банком трассатом по наступлении срока платежа; и (iv) если аккредитив предусматривает негоциацию, – негоциировать без оборота на трассантов и/или добросовестных держателей переводные векселя (тратты), выставленные бенефициаром, и/или документы, представленные в соответствии с аккредитивом. Отзывный аккредитив может быть изменен или аннулирован банком эмитентом в любой момент без предварительного уведомления бенефициара. Безотзывный аккредитив не может быть ни изменен, ни аннулирован без согласия банка эмитента, подтверждающего банка (если имеется) и бенефициара. Отзывный Аккредитив – аккредитив, который может быть изменён или аннулирован банком эмитентом в любой момент без предварительного уведомления бенефициара.

REVOCABLE STOCK EXCHANGE ORDERS = ОТЗЫВНЫЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – Revocable Stock Exchange Orders are the unconditional, limited orders which are considered valid until revoked, i.e. until the end of the current month or, if given at month's end, until the close of the following month. The principal can extend or revoke the order at any time. / , то есть .

REVOCATION = ОТМЕНА – (1) In banking, Revocation is a process to claim for reimbursement of direct debit after settlement.

(2) In banking, a Revocation instruction is initiated by the debtor or his the debtor's bank.

REVOCATION OF ANTIDUMPING DUTY ORDER AND TERMINATION OF SUSPENDED INVESTIGATION = ОТМЕНА РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ ОБ АНТИДЕМПИНГОВОЙ ПОШЛИНЕ И ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРИОСТАНОВЛЕННОГО РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ – Revocation Of Antidumping Duty Order And Termination Of Suspended Investigation:- an antidumping duty order may be revoked or a suspended investigation may be terminated upon application from a party to the proceeding. Ordinarily the application is considered only if there have been no sales at less than fair value for at least the two most recent years. However, the US International Trade Administration may on its own initiative revoke an antidumping duty order or terminate a suspended investigation if there have not been sales at less than fair value for a period of 3 years.

REVOLUTE = ЗАКРУЧЕННОЕ НАЗАД (или ЗАКРУЧЕННОЕ ВНИЗ) – Revolute:- rolled backward from margin or apex.

REVOLVING CREDIT = ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Revolving Credit:- linding made by a bank that is automatically renewed at the start of each period or as soon as the sum is repaid. For example, a bank may arrange to lend a customer a certain amount each month. It will stop borrowing above that limit once it is reached, but allow borrowing to go on at the start of the next month. Revolving Credit is a credit which can be automatically renewed without additional negotiation. Also known as Revolver in the United States. / Кредит, который может быть возобновлён автоматически без дополнительных переговоров. Возобновляемый Кредит или Револьверный Кредит – соглашение между банком и клиентом, обычно компанией, по которому банк обязуется предоставлять кредит вплоть до оговорённой максимальной суммы в течение определённого периода, обычно года или более. После того как заёмщик выплатит часть ссуды, средства, равные выплаченной сумме, вновь могут быть взяты взаймы в соответствии с условиями соглашения. В дополнение к процентам, приносимым векселями, банк взимает плату за обязательство поддерживать доступные средства. Помимо этого может потребоваться компенсационный баланс (compensating balance). Потребительские банковские операции:- ссудный счёт, по которому ежемесячно должны уплачиваться суммы, меньшие полной суммы займа, и если выплаты остатка переносятся на более поздний срок, то взимается дополнительная плата. Также договорённость, согласно которой займы разрешаются вплоть до определённого предела и на определённый период времени, обычно один год, и за обязательство по предоставлению средств взимается плата. Называется также Открытым Кредитом (Open-End Credit) или Револьверной Кредитной Линией (Revolving Line of Credit).

REVOLVING LETTER OF CREDIT = ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или РЕВОЛЬВЕРНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – Revolving Letter Of Credit (L/C) is a single L/C that covers multiple-shipments over a long period. Instead of arranging a new L/C for each separate shipment, the buyer establishes a L/C that revolves either in value (a fixed amount is available which is replenished when exhausted) or in time (an amount is available in fixed installments over a period such as week, month, or year). L/Cs revolving in time are of two types:- in the cumulative type, the sum unutilized in a period is carried over to be utilized in the next period; whereas in the non-cumulative type, it is not carried over. Revolving Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit that reverts to its original amount at specified intervals, e.g., monthly, thereby preventing drawing too much in any one period. Revolving Letter of Credit:- letters of credit from a financial institution are useful for many things. Many businesses keep them open 'just in case' the need for capital arises. Unlike a loan, the funds from a letter of credit aren't advanced immediately. A business must request the funds from the bank, at which time, it will receive funds and make payments as stated in the loan documents. Revolving Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit authorizing drafts up to a specified amount and permitting additional drafts to be drawn up to the amount of accepted drafts previously paid off. / , например, . Аккредитив может быть Возобновляемым или Револьверным. По такому аккредитиву по мере его использования (выплат) сумма аккредитива (квота) автоматически восстанавливается без внесения изменений в его условия, о чём делается специальная оговорка. Квота может восстанавливаться сразу после каждой выплаты по аккредитиву либо с определённой периодичностью в пределах установленной общей суммы лимита и срока для представления документов по аккредитиву. Револьверный аккредитив с указанной периодичностью использования квоты (платёж раз в месяц, раз в квартал и другой) может быть кумулятивным или некумулятивным. Если аккредитив обозначен как 'кумулятивный', то квота, не использованная в течение какого-либо периода, переносится на следующий период и может быть использована дополнительно к квоте следующего периода. Квота, не использованная в течение указанного в некумулятивном аккредитиве периода, на следующий период не переносится. Аккредитив, разрешающий частичные отгрузки, но не содержащий специальную оговорку о возобновлении его суммы, не является револьверным. Возобновляемый или Револьверный Аккредитив – аккредитив покрывающий поставки партиями через определённые промежутки времени, и используемый в рамках оговорённых частичных сумм, периодически возобновляемых в течение срока действия аккредитива. В случае с револьверным аккредитивом возможны две следующие принципиальные схемы:- (i) суммы неиспользованных в срок, или частично использованных долей могут быть добавлены к остающимся суммам; и (ii) срок использования своевременно невостребованных сумм истекает, и они не могут быть добавлены к последующим.

REVOLVING LINE OF CREDIT = ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМАЯ КРЕДИТНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Revolving Line Of Credit is a line of credit extended to a business or a consumer in the form of a credit card, checking account cash reserve or other credit arrangement. A revolving line of credit is good for a specified period of time, but does not have a fixed repayment schedule. The ceiling declines automatically as the borrower uses the line of credit, which is replenished as soon as borrowed funds are repaid. / выплата (repayment) .

REVOLVING SPINNING RING = ВРАЩАЮЩЕЕСЯ ПРЯДУЩЕЕ КОЛЬЦО – Revolving Spinning Ring is a driven ring that rotates in the direction of the traveler on a ring spinning frame. Since both the ring and the yarn package turn when this ring system is used, productivity is increased.

REVOLVING UNDERWRITING FACILITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ПРОДЛЕВАЕМОЙ ПОДПИСКОЙ – Revolving Underwriting Facilities (RUFs) are the short- to medium-term securities traded on the Eurocommercial paper market. The lead manager acts as the sole placing agent. Renewed after expiry if necessary. See also Note Issuance Facility.

THE REWARD PLAN = ПЛАН ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ – Reward Plan:- the company Share Reward Plan, a closed plan approved by shareholders on listing or IPO (Initial Public Offering) and adopted for the purpose of rewarding employees who contributed to the company's development and growth over the period leading up to listing or IPO (Initial Public Offering).

REWARD–TO–RISK RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ С РИСКОМ (или СТЕПЕНЬ РИСКА) – Reward-To-Risk Ratio is a calculation equal to the potential reward divided by the potential risk of a position. A long position entered at 100 with potential reward estimated at 120 and potential risk of 90 would have a reward-to-risk ratio of 20:10, or 2 to 1. Generally, a higher reward-to-risk ratio is a more appealing trade. For a long position, potential reward might be based on breakout projections, resistance levels or retracement estimates. Potential risk might be based on support levels, stop or loss requirements.

RE–WORK = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА – Re-Work:- unloading the cargo from one container into another container due to defective equipment or the freight's requiring rehandling or weight adjustment, or improper blocking and bracing.

REWORKED WOOL = ВТОРИЧНО ПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЕМАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Reworked Wool is a wool that has been previously used. Also called Shoddy and Mungo. / Шоди (Shoddy) и Манго (Mungo).

REX® = РЭКС® – The German REX® (Rentenindex or Kursindex, in German) is an index expressing the daily trend on the market for German government bonds. It is calculated once daily by Deutsche Börse on the basis of 30 representative fixed-income bonds and treasury notes. It is determined daily on the basis of the cash prices on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The REXP® (Performanceindex), by contrast, as a performance index captures price changes and interest income and thus measures investment performance. It corresponds to the international standard total return indices. The REX® index offers a representative cross-section of the market for German government bonds that carry a fixed coupon and have a remaining time to maturity of between 0.5 and 10.5 years. The index is determined on the basis of synthetic bonds with fixed maturities and fixed coupons, and is divided into ten maturity sub-indices and three coupon class sub-indices. The index is calculated once per day on the basis of traded price data from the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. REX® tracks the 30 German government bonds market. It comprises all bonds, including treasury bonds issued by the Federal Republic of Germany, the 'German Unity' Fund (Fonds Deutsche Einheit) and the former Treuhand (Treuhandanstalt) with fixed income and residual maturity of between 0.5 and 10.5 years. These have interest rates of 6, 7.5 and 9 percent. The weighting of each individual bond is determined based on the market share of each maturity in the past few decades. This creates a hypothetical index with a residual maturity of around five and a half years, and a coupon of around 7.5 percent. As a price index, REX® does not reflect the yields that an investor would achieve with a long-term investment in REX®; it simply reflects the price level applicable to the market in each case (although the interest rate can be determined from this). REX® is calculated using exchange prices actually traded; it and its ten sub-indices are calculated once a day. REX® calculations are based on the cash settlement prices of all fixed-income bonds and treasury bonds issued by the Federal Republic of Germany, the 'German Unity' Fund and the former Treuhand with residual maturity of between 0.5 and 10.5 years. The bonds have to meet a minimum nominal volume in order to qualify for the REX® indices; the current minimum is €500 million. To find out how an investment performs overall in REX®, including the interest income accrued, refer to REXP®. This is a performance index which shows bondholders' investment success. There are a range of other indices apart from REX® and REXP® which are used as barometers, but predominantly as underlyings and benchmarks. REX® and REXP® are registered trademarks of Deutsche Borse AG. Base Value and Base Date:- 100 on 1987-December-30. Calculation Frequency:- once a day. REXP® is a symbol for REX® (Performance). / Рэнтниндэкс (Rentenindex) или Курсиндэкс (Kursindex). Тройханданштальт (Treuhandanstalt). Немецкий индекс РЭКС® был запущен в обращение Немецкой Биржей АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG) 11 Июня 1991, а базовое значение индекса в 100 было расчитано 30 Декабря 1987. В настоящее время рассчитывается раз в день. Индекс РЭКСП® был запущен в обращение Немецкой Биржей 27 Апреля 1992.

REYNOLDS NUMBER = ЧИСЛО РЭЙНОЛДЗА (или ЧИСЛО РЕЙНОЛЬДСА) – Reynolds Number is a numerical ratio of the dynamic forces of mass flow to the shear stress due to viscosity. Flow usually changes from laminar to turbulent between Reynolds Number 2 000 and 4 000. Reynolds Number was named by Arnold Sommerfeld in 1908 after Osborne Reynolds (1842-August-23–1912-February-21) was a British prominent innovator, physicist and engineer from Manchester. The most prominent dimensionless group that emerges from these analyses is the Reynolds Number, named after Osborne Reynolds who made several important contributions to fluid mechanics. One problem Reynolds investigated experimentally is the transition of flow from the orderly kind that we call 'Laminar Flow' to the more chaotic type of flow termed 'Turbulent Flow'. Reynolds published the results of his study in 1883 in an article (1) that is regarded as one of the most important contributions in the field of fluid mechanics. This study changed the way in which knowledge about the transition between the two types of flows, namely, laminar and turbulent, is organized. It was known from earlier studies that turbulent flow occurs in conduits of large cross-sectional dimensions and flows at high velocities, whereas laminar flow occurs in slow flows in conduits of relatively small cross-sectional dimensions. The role of viscosity and density in affecting the type of motion was not as well-characterized. In laminar flow, the pressure drop for flow is linear in the average velocity of the fluid, as we learned earlier, whereas in turbulent flow Reynolds observed that it was approximately proportional to $V^{1.72}$, where V is the average velocity, in his experiments. The actual dependence of the pressure drop on the velocity for turbulent flow in circular tubes is more complicated. For instance the roughness of the interior pipe wall in contact with the fluid profoundly affects the pressure drop, even if it is so minute as not to be visible to the naked eye. Through careful experimentation, Reynolds established that the change in the nature of the flow occurs when a certain combination of the parameters in the flow crosses a threshold. Later, this combination was named the 'Reynolds Number'. For flow in a circular tube of diameter D at an average velocity V, the Reynolds Number Re is defined as follows:- $Re = DV\rho/\mu$, here, ρ is the density of the fluid, and μ is the dynamic viscosity of the fluid. The ratio is termed the kinematic viscosity. For circular tubes, the transition from laminar to turbulent flow occurs over a range of Reynolds numbers from approximately 2 300 to 4 000, regardless of the nature of the fluid or the dimensions of the pipe or the average velocity. All that matters is that this specific combination of the parameters, known as the Reynolds number, fall in the range indicated. So, when the Reynolds number is below 2 300, we can expect the flow to be laminar, and when it is above approximately 4 000, the flow will be turbulent. In between these two limits, the flow is termed 'transition flow'. We can ascribe a certain physical significance to the Reynolds number. This is most conveniently seen by recasting this group after multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by the average velocity V. $Re = \rho V^2/\mu(V/D)$. In this form, we see that the denominator represents a characteristic shear stress in the flow, because it is the product of the viscosity of the fluid and a characteristic velocity gradient obtained by dividing the average velocity by the diameter of the tube. The numerator, in contrast, describes an inertial stress; recall that the larger the density, the more massive a material is, and mass is a measure of inertia. This is the reason for calling the product ρV^2 a characteristic inertial stress. Thus, we can think of the Reynolds number as the ratio of two characteristic stresses in the flow. Re = Inertial Stress / Viscous Stress. Stress is force per unit area. Therefore, it is common to express the physical significance of the Reynolds number as follows. Re = Inertia Force / Viscous Force. We

see now that the nature of the flow in a tube, whether laminar or turbulent, depends on the relative importance of the inertia force in comparison with the viscous force. At relatively low values of the Reynolds number, the viscous force is relatively more important, and disturbances in the flow are damped out by viscosity. Thus, it is difficult for disturbances to grow and sustain themselves. On the other hand, at relatively large values of the Reynolds number, the damping of disturbances by viscosity is less effective, and inertia is more important, so that disturbances can perpetuate themselves. This is the basic reason why the Reynolds number serves as a measure for determining whether the flow is laminar or turbulent. Notice that the use of the diameter in the definition of the Reynolds number is an arbitrary choice. It is perfectly legitimate to use the radius of the tube instead of the diameter when performing dimensional analysis, so that the resulting Reynolds number would have been defined using the radius of the tube instead of its diameter, but the value at which transition would occur would have to be altered appropriately. It is for this reason that everyone has agreed on a single convention to avoid confusion. You might wonder why we did not use the length of the tube in defining the Reynolds number. This is because the typical velocity variation in this flow is across the cross-section of the tube, not along its length. Thus, if we had used the length L, the entity μ(V/L) would not be representative of the shear stress in this flow. Reynolds number for the steady motion of a sphere through a fluid. When we performed dimensional analysis on the drag experienced by a sphere of diameter d_p moving at a velocity V through a fluid with viscosity μ and density ρ, we encountered a Reynolds number in that problem as well. It is defined as:- $Re = d_pV\rho/\mu$. We found that the drag coefficient, which is a dimensionless drag, depends on this Reynolds number. The flow past a sphere is more involved than that in a tube. At high Reynolds number, a boundary layer, in which viscous effects are important, forms on the sphere, and outside of this boundary layer, viscous effects are relatively unimportant, and the flow is dominated by inertia. We shall learn a little more about this topic later in the course when we discuss boundary layers. / Арнольд Зомафэльд (Arnold Sommerfeld). Число Рэйнолдза или Число Рейнольдса – безразмерная величина, являющаяся одной из основных характеристик течения вязкой жидкости и равная отношению сил инерции к силам вязкости:- $Re = \rho vl/\mu$, где ρ – плотность жидкости, v – характерная скорость (например, скорость потока), l – характерный линейный размер (например, диаметр трубы), μ – коэффициент вязкости жидкости. Число Рэйнолдза является критерием подобия потоков вязкой жидкости. Название по имени Английского физика и инженера Озбона Рэйнолдза (или Осборна Рейнольдса) (Osborne Reynolds, 1842–1912). Число Рейнольдса – один из подобия критериев для течений вязких жидкостей и газов, характеризующий соотношение между инерционными силами и силами вязкости:- $Re = \rho vl/\mu$, где ρ – плотность, μ – динамический коэффициент вязкости жидкости или газа, v – характерная скорость потока, l – характерный линейный размер. Так, при течении в круглых цилиндрических трубах обычно принимают l = d, где d – диаметр трубы, а v = $v_{ср}$, где $v_{ср}$ – средняя скорость течения; при обтекании тел l – длина или поперечный размер тела, а v = $v_{¥}$, где $v_{¥}$ – скорость невозмущённого потока, набегающего на тело. Названо по имени Озбона Рэйнолдза. От числа Рейнольдса зависит также режим течения жидкости, характеризуемый критическим числом Рейнольдса $Re_{кр}$. При R < $Re_{кр}$ возможно лишь ламинарное течение жидкости, а при Re > $Re_{кр}$ течение может стать турбулентным. Значение $Re_{кр}$ зависит от вида течения. Например, для течения вязкой жидкости в круглой цилиндрической трубке $Re_{кр}$ = 2 300.

RF = RADIO FREQUENCY

RF = ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

RFAC = REGIONAL FIRMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RF GENE = FERTILITY RESTORER GENE

RFID = RADIO–FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION

RFLP = RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM

RFP = REGISTERED FINANCIAL PLANNER

RFP = RESPIRABLE FIBER–SHAPED PARTICULATES

RFS = RAILROAD FREIGHT STATION

RFS = RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD

RFT = REPEAT FORMATION TESTER

RG = RATE OF GERMINATION

RG = RIO GROUP

RGA = RAPID GENERATION ADVANCE

RGR = RELATIVE GROWTH RATE

RGSV = RICE GRASSY STUNT VIRUS

RH = RELATIVE HIGH

RG = RICE HISPA

RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES = РЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА – Reological Properties are the properties of viscous substances including polymers that deal with deformation and flow. Includes viscosity and flow rate measurements. / Под Реологическими Свойствами, от Греческих слов Rhéos, означающее Поток или Течение, и Logos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимаются свойства вязких субстанций, включая полимеры, .

RHEOLOGY = РЕОЛОГИЯ – Rheology is the study of the deformation and flow of matter in terms of stress, strain, temperature, and time. The rheological properties of a grease are commonly measured by penetration and apparent viscosity. It is used in the wider sense to mean that branch of physics which is concerned with the deformation of materials. Deformation (D) is a movement of parts or particles of a material body with regard to one another such that the continuity of the body is not destroyed. If under the action of finite forces the deformation of the body increases with time continuously and irreversibly, the material is said to flow (f). Plastic flow occurs only when the forces exceed a certain limit, indicated by the yield point of the material. Viscous flow occurs under the action of any forces however small, albeit at a reduced rate of deformation, which rate vanishes with the forces. The deformation of a body is produced by loads (P), which together with the reactions from supports and the body-forces constitute the external forces. When the forces are removed, part of the deformation will always be recovered. This part is elastic, and is called Strain (e). From this definition it follows that we cannot determine the strain from a loading diagram in which the total deformation is recorded, but can upon unloading, when we see how much deformation is recovered. The recovery from deformation is a manifestation of the property of elasticity; accordingly all strain is elastic. In general all strain vanishes when the load is removed. However, as a result of certain manufacturing

processes (e.g., the rolling of mild steel, the setting of concrete or hardening of cheese) a body may become self-strained, when internal stresses are present in the absence of external forces. In every case there is no strain without stress. In contradistinction, while nascent viscous and plastic deformations are accompanied by stresses, these deformations do not disappear with the removal of the load and accordingly there will be stressless deformations. The investigation of these different kinds of deformations in relation to the stresses by which they are accompanied is the subject of rheology. It should be noted that there are stressless volume changes resulting from variations of temperature or of moisture content of such materials as wood, concrete and earth which, when not resisted, are not accompanied by stresses, even in the nascent state. While they do not form part of the subjectmatter of rheology, they must be taken into account in rheological observations. / Под Реологией, от Греческих слов Rhéos, означающее Поток или Течение, и Logos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается учение, изучающее процессы, связанные с необратимыми остаточными деформациями и течением различных вязких и пластических материалов (Неньютоновских жидкостей, дисперсных систем и других). Реология – наука о деформациях и текучести вещества. Реология рассматривает процессы, связанные с необратимыми остаточными деформациями и течением разнообразных вязких и пластических материалов (неНьютоновских жидкостей, дисперсных систем и других), а также явления релаксации напряжений, упругого последействия и так далее. Термин Реология ввёл Американский учёный Юдьжин Кук Бинэм (Eugene Cook Bingham; 1878–1945), которому принадлежат ценные реологические исследования жидкостей и дисперсных систем. Официально термин Реология принят на 3-м Симпозиуме По Пластичности (1929, США), однако отдельные положения реологии были установлены задолго до этого. Реология тесно переплетается с гидромеханикой, теориями упругости, пластичности и ползучести; в ней широко пользуются методами вискозиметрии. В основу реологии легли законы Английского учёного Сэра Айзэка Ньютчэна (или Исаака Ньютона (Sir Isaac Newton); 1643–1727) о сопротивлении движению вязкой жидкости, Навье-Стокса уравнения (Французский инженер и учёный Клёд Люи Мари Ори Навье (Claude Louis Marie Henri Navier; 1785–1836) и Английский физик Сэр Дьжодьж Гейбриэл Стокс (Sir George Gabriel Stokes; 1819–1903)) движения несжимаемой вязкой жидкости, работы Дьжеймза Клока Мэксвэла (James Clerk Maxwell; 1831–1879), Сэра Вилъйэма Томсэна (Sir William Thomson; 1824–1907; более известный как Лорд Келвин (The Lord Kelvin)) и других. Значительный вклад внесён Русскими учёными:- Дмитрием Ивановичем Менделеевым (1834–1907), Николаем Павловичем Петровым (1836–1920), Фёдором Николаевичем Шведовым (1840–1905) и Советскими учёными Петром Александровичем Ребиндером (1898–1972), Михаилом Павловичем Воларовичем (1900–1987), Георгием Владимировичем Виноградовым (1910–1988) и другими. С проблемами реологии приходится встречаться в технике:- при разработке технологии разнообразных производственных процессов, при проектных работах и конструкторских расчётах, относящихся к самым различным материалам:- металлам (особенно при высоких температурах), композиционным материалам, полимерным системам, нефтепродуктам, глинам и другим грунтам, горным породам, строительным материалам (бетонам, силикатам и другим), пищевым продуктам и так далее. В реологии существует несколько подразделов. Теоретическая Реология (Феноменологическая Реология, или Макрореология) может рассматриваться как часть механики сплошных сред, она занимает промежуточное положение между гидромеханикой и теориями упругости, пластичности и ползучести. Она устанавливает зависимости между действующими на тело механическими напряжениями, вызываемыми Деформациями, и их изменениями во времени. При обычных в механике сплошных сред допущениях об однородности и сплошности материала теоретическая реология решает разные краевые задачи деформирования и течения твёрдых, жидких и иных тел. Основное внимание обращается на сложное реологическое поведение вещества, например, когда одновременно проявляются вязкие и упругие свойства или вязкие и пластические. Общее реологическое уравнение состояния вещества пока не установлено, имеются уравнения лишь для отдельных частных случаев. Для описания реологического поведения материалов пользуются механическими моделями, для которых составляют дифференциальные уравнения, куда входят различные комбинации упругих и вязких характеристик. Реологическими моделями пользуются при изучении механических свойств полимеров, внутреннего трения в твёрдых телах и других свойств реальных тел. Экспериментальная Реология (Реометрия) определяет различные реологические свойства веществ с помощью специальных приборов и испытательных машин. Микрореология исследует деформации и течение в микрообъёмах, например в объёмах, соизмеримых с размерами частиц дисперсной фазы в дисперсных системах или с размерами атомов и молекул. Биореология исследует течение разнообразных биологических жидкостей (например, крови, синовиальной, плевральной и других), деформации различных тканей (мышц, костей, кровеносных сосудов) у человека и животных.

RHEOTROPISM = РЕОТРОПИЗМ – Rheotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part under the influence of a water current. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Реотропизмом, от Греческих слов Rhéos, означающее Поток или Течение, и . Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов. Под Реотропизмом, от Греческих слов Rhéos, означающее Поток или Течение, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается свойство корней многих Растений при росте их в токе воды изгибаться или навстречу току (Положительный Реотропизм), или по направлению тока (Отрицательный Реотропизм). Характер реотропической реакции корней зависит от состава питательного раствора, поэтому иногда считают, что реотропизм – частный случай хемотропизма. В то же время, учитывая высокую чувствительность Растений к всевозможным механическим воздействиям (смотрите Тропизмы), реотропизм можно считать и одним из специфических проявлений травмотропизма в его слабой форме.

RHINESTONE = ГОРНЫЙ ХРУСТАЛЬ – Rhinestone is a faceted pie of glass (the glass is cut with faces that reflect light). Rhinestones are used in costume jewelry or as decoration on clothing or trimming. Rhinestones are also called Diamantes.

RHIZOBIA = РИЗОБИЯ – Rhizobia is a Bacteria capable of living symbiotically in roots of legumes from which they receive energy and often utilize molecular nitrogen. / в корнях .

RHIZOCYLINDER = РИЗОЦИЛИНДР – Rhizocylinder is the Plant root plus the adjacent soil that is influenced by the root. / корень растения плюс .

RHIZOID = РИЗОИД (или РИЗОИДНОЕ, или КОРНЕВИДНОЕ) – Rhizoid is a filamentous root-like structure on a pteridophyte (fern) prothallus. / Ризоид – нитевидная корнеобразная структура на заростке птеридофитов (Папоротников). Под Ризоидами, от Греческих слов Rhiza, означающее Корень, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимаются нитевидные образования у Мхов, заростков Папоротниковидных, Лишайников, некоторых Водорослей и Грибов, выполняющие функцию корня. Под Ризоидами понимаются нитевидные образования из одной или нескольких клеток, расположенных в ряд, у Мхов, Лишайников, некоторых Водорослей и Грибов (например, у Rhizopus), служащие для прикрепления к субстрату и поглощения из него воды и питательных веществ. По внешнему виду Ризоиды напоминают корневые волоски. У Маршанциевых Мхов имеются особые, так называемые Язычковые Ризоиды, состоящие из мёртвых клеток, по которым вода передвигается, как по фитилю.

RHIZOME = РИЗОМА (или КОРНЕВИЩЕ, или ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПОБЕГ) – Rhizome is an underground stem – distinguished from a root by the presence of buds and scales – which is capable of creeping and producing new shoots. An underground stem, usually horizontal, producing leafy shoots and roots. Rhizome is an underground stem from which roots, aerial stems or leaves can arise directly. Hence:- Adj. rhizomatous – producing or possessing rhyzomes. / из корня . Под Ризомой, от Греческого слова Rhiza, означающее Корень, и . Под Корневищем (Rhizoma) понимается подземный многолетний побег травянистых растений. Различают:- (i) Эпигеогенные Корневища (надземные побеги после отмирания листьев втягиваются в почву придаточными корнями – Гравилат, Копытень, Медуница) и (ii) Гипогеогенные Корневища (побег растёт в почве, имея лишь чешуевидные листья, а зеатем его верхушка выходит на поверхность, образуя ассимилирующие побеги, – Купена). Корневища могут ветвиться и формировать куртину надземных побегов. В узлах или на междоузлиях корневища развиваются придаточные корни. По длине корневища растения делят на:- (i) Длиннокорневищные Растения, у которых корневище служит в основном для расселения и вегетативного размножения, и (ii) Короткокорневищные Растения, у которых корневища служат в основном вместилищем запасных веществ – главным образом крахмала. У некоторых видов корневища клубневидно утолщены (переходные формы к клубню – Канна, Норичник – или к луковице – Зубянка, Петров Крест). У ряда растений корневище нарастает верхушкой, а основание его постепенно отмирает. У некоторых растений корневища съедобны (Канна, Лотос, Рогоз, Тростник), у других – ядовиты (Касатик Разноцветный), у третьих используются как лекарственное сырьё (Бадан, Валериана, Родиола Розовая). Многие корневищные растения – злостные трудно искореняемые сорняки (Пырей и многие другие). Корневище:- специальный модифицированный стебель, иногда толстый и мясистый, но не всегда. Он лежит вблизи поверхности почвы (но не у эпифитов) и образует корни и наземные органы – листья и цветки. Можно отличить корневище от корня по наличию узлов, чешуевидных листьев или почек. Подземный Стебель, как правило, горизонтальный, производящий новые густолиственные побеги и корни.

RHIZOPLANE = РИЗОПЛАН – Rhizoplane is the external surface of Plant roots. See also Rhizosphere. / Ризоплан – поверхность корней растения. внешняя поверхность корней растения.

RHIZOSPHERE = РИЗОСФЕРА – The biologically active zone surrounding plant roots that includes the root surface and the adjacent soil. A 3-dimensional site of intense microbial activity stimulated by substances exuded from the root. Rhizosphere is the zone of soil where the microbial population is altered both quantitatively and qualitatively by the presence of Plant roots. / Ризосфера – прикорневая зона растения. наличием корней растения. Под Ризосферой, от Греческих слов Rhiza, означающее Корень, и Sphâira, означающее Область или Шар, понимается прилегающий к корням растений слой почвы (2–3 миллиметра) с повышенным содержанием микроорганизмов. Микробы переводят трудноусвояемые растениями соединения в легкоусвояемые, вступают в симбиоз с Растением (Клубеньковые Бактерии, микориза). Ризосфера, слой почвы (2–3 миллиметра (мм)), прилегающий к корню Растения и характеризующийся повышенным содержанием микроорганизмов. Состав микрофлоры ризосферы зависит от типа почвы, экологических условий, возраста Растения. На поверхности корня обитают микроорганизмы преимущественно из эпифитной микрофлоры семени – это так называемая Ризоплана. Влияние микроорганизмов ризосферы многообразно. Они переводят некоторые трудноусвояемые растениями соединения в легкоусвояемые, синтезируют биологически активные вещества, вступают в симбиоз с Растением (смотрите Клубеньковые Бактерии, Микориза), выделяют токсины, участвуют в процессе денитрификации и другое; некоторые представители микрофлоры паразитируют на Растениях.

RHO = РО – Rho is a ratio that measures option risks. It explains the impact of changes in the interest rate of the underlying instrument on the option price. Rho represents the rate at which the price of a derivative changes relative to a change in the risk free rate of interest. Rho measures the sensitivity of an option to a change in interest rate. Rho is a measure of an option's sensitivity to a change in interest rates; this will impact on both the future price of the option and the time value of the premium. Its impact increases with the maturity of the option. Rho measures an option's sensitivity to a change in interest rates. This will have an impact on both the future price of the option and the time value of the premium. Its impact increases with the maturity of the option. / В анализе ситуации в биржевой торговле опционами название буквы Ро (прописная – Р, строчная – ρ) Греческого алфавита было использовано для обозначения ставки, по которой цена производного инструмента изменяется относительно риска вольной процентной ставки. Ро измеряет чувствительность опциона к изменению процентной ставки.

RHOMBOID = РОМБОИДНОЕ (или РОМБОИДАЛЬНОЕ, или РОМБОВИДНОЕ) – Rhomboid:- diamond-shaped. / Под Ромбическим (Rhombic), от Греческих слов Rhómbos, означающее Параллелограмм С Равными Стронами, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается .

RHODIUM = РОДИЙ – Rhodium; chemical symbol Rh. Its specific gravity is 12.44 and its melting point is 1 966 °C. / Под Родием, от Греческого слова Rhódon, означающее Роза (растворы солей родия имеют розовато-красный цвет), Латинское название Rhodium (символ Rh), понимается химический элемент VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 45, атомная масса 102.905 5. Относится к платиновым металлам. Родий – серебристо-голубоватый металл, твёрдый и тугоплавкий; плотность 12 410–12 420 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 960–1 963 °C. Химически очень пассивен. В природе родий встречается вместе с платиной и другими платиновыми металлами. Получают родий в основном из полупродуктов аффинажа платины. Применяют для гальванических покрытий, изготовления тиглей для плавки лазерных кристаллов, а также в сплавах с платиной (катализаторы, термопары, химическая посуда, фильеры для производства стекловолокна и так далее); идёт на покрытие зеркальных поверхностей в астрономических приборах.

RHS = RICE HULL STOVE

RIARS = REGIONAL INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEM

RIEPT = RED INTERNACIONAL DE EVALUACION DE PASTOS TROPICALES

RIB = ПУЧОК (или ЖИЛКА) – Rib is a leaf vein. A ridge of plant-tissue thicker than its surroundings. A raised surface running vertically, sometimes spiraling, and in the Cactaceae bearing a row of areoles along its summit. Morphologically, a rib is composed of a continuous line of fused tubercles, which in some cases may be discerned as bulges in the structure. / пучок (жилка) листа. , иногда по спирали, и в Кактусовых (Cactaceae). Под Жилками понимаются:- (i) система проводящих пучков в листьях и других органах Высших Растений, исключая Мхи; и (ii) полые трубчатые утолщения пластинки крыла у Насекомых, в которых расположены ответвления трахей и нервов; образуют каркас крыла. Расположение жилок (жилкование) – важный систематический признак.

RIB = РЕБРО – (1) Rib is the ridge of a fruit.

(2) Rib is a reinforcing structure used to keep strength or rigidity without increasing thickness of each section and to prevent warping of wide flat areas of pallets. Pallet. / Ребро жёсткости (Rib):- укрепляющий элемент, применяемый для обеспечения жёсткости и

прочности поддона без увеличения толщины каждой секции и предотвращающий деформацию плоской поверхности поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

RIB = РУБЧИК – Rib is a straight, ridged, or corded effect that usually moves vertically or horizontally on a fabric.

RIBBED = РЕБРИСТОЕ (или РУБЧАТОЕ) – Ribbed:- having prominent ribs.

RIBBED CUFF = РЕБРИСТАЯ (или РУБЧАТАЯ) МАНЖЕТА (или ОБШЛАГ) – Ribbed Cuff is a close-fitted knit finish in ribbed pattern tot the open end of a sleeve.

RIBBING = РЕБРЕНИЕ (или РИБАНА) – (1) Ribbing is the rib knit that is used at wrists, waists, and necklines of plain or patterned knit garments.

(2) Ribbing is a corded effect in a woven fabric that can be either lengthwise, crosswise, or diagonal.

RIBBON = ЛЕНТА (или ТЕСЬМА) – Ribbon is a fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, commonly one-quarter to three inches, having selvage edges, chiefly or rayon, silk, or velvet, and used for braiding, decoration, trimmings, etc. Ribbon is a narrow fabric made in several widths and a variety of weaves and used as a trimming. Ribbon is a narrow, woven fabric with two finished edges. Both natural and man-made fibers are used in making ribbon. It is available in many patterns and colors and in such fabric constructions as velvet, satin, and grosgrain. See also Grosgrain, Satin, and Velvet. Ribbon is a flat or tubular narrow closely woven fabric (as of silk or rayon) used for trimmings or knitting.

RIB KNIT = ЛАСТИК (или РИБАНА, или РЕБРИСТЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Rib Knit is a basic stitch used in weft knitting in which the knitting machines require two sets of needles operating at right angles to each other. Rib knits have a very high degree of elasticity in the crosswise direction. This knitted fabric is used for complete garments and for such specialized uses as sleeve bands, neck bands, sweater waistbands, and special types of trims for use with other knit or woven fabrics. Lightweight sweaters in rib knits provide a close, body-hugging fit. Rib Knit is a double-knit fabric in which the wales or vertical rows of stitches intermesh alternately on the face and the back. In other words, odd wales intermesh on one side of the cloth and even wales on the other. Rib-knit fabrics of this type have good elasticity, especially in the width. A term Rib Knit refers to a pattern in which vertical stripes of stockinette stitch alternate with vertical stripes of reverse stockinette stitch. These two types of stripes may be separated by other stripes in which knit and purl stitches alternate vertically. A 1 x 1 rib has one rib up and one down. A 2 x 1 rib has two ribs up and one down, similar to a Poor Boy Knit. Rib Knit:- this knit has tremendous stretch across the grain a 1 x 1 rib has one rib up and one down. A 2 x 1 rib has two ribs up and one down, similar to a Poor Boy Knit. A 3 x 1 rib has three ribs up and one down. Rib Knit is a knit that consists of groups of alternate plain and purl stitches (the reverse of a plain knit with loops showing). Rib knit fabrics are stretchier and have a snugger fit than plain knits. Rib knit is frequently used at wrists, waists, and necklines of plain or patterned knit garments where it is called Ribbing. / бисерные стежки (purl stitches) при обмётке петли. Ластик (или Рибана (Ribana or Rib or Rib Knit)):- (i) чередованием в ряду лицевых и изнаночных петель. В связи с перекручиванием соединительных протяжек изнаночные столбики заходят за лицевые, в результате чего лицевая и изнаночная стороны полотна кажутся образованными лицевыми столбиками. Порядок чередования может быть различным. (ii) Более низкой распускаемостью. Полотно распускается только в направлении обратном вязанию. (iii) Более высокой растяжимостью. Для устранения остаточной деформации полотна ластик изготавливают из хлопчатобумажной пряжи с добавлением эластана. Поверхностная плотность этого полотна выше, чем у кулирной глади. Обычно полотно переплетения ‘ластик’ используется для отделки изделий.

RIBONUCLEIC ACID = РИБОНУКЛЕИНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) is an extremely long single-stranded linear polymer, made (transcribed) as a secondary copy of the gene sequences in DNA and also found as the primary genetic material in some Viruses, e.g., Tobacco mosaic Virus. RNA is found in cells as three basic types:- (i) mRNA – copies of gene sequences to be translated into proteins; (ii) tRNA – transfer RNA specifying and collecting one of 20 individual amino acids for insertion into proteins; and (iii) rRNA – ribosomal RNA associated with proteins in ribosomes, the sub-cellular mechanisms responsible for building proteins from the mRNA sequence. Ribonucleic Acid (RNA):- (1) occurs in three major forms – as messenger RNA, transfer RNA, and ribosomal RNA. Some RNA molecules are the genetic molecules of viruses (e.g., Tobacco mosaic virus and HIV) and viroids. Some RNA molecules may have enzymatic activity (see Ribozymes). (2) Any of various nucleic acids that yield ribose as one product of hydrolysis, that are found in the cytoplasm and sometimes in the nucleus. (3) Required for the synthesis of proteins in all living systems It consists of a linear array of the nucleotides cytidine-, guanosine-, adenosine-, and uridine-s’-monophosphates. / информационная рибонуклеиновая кислота (иРНК; messenger Ribonucleic Acid (mRNA)). Под Рибонуклеиновой Кислотой (РНК) понимаются высокомолекулярные соединения, тип нуклеиновых кислот. Образованы нуклеотидами, в которые входят аденин, гуанин, урацил, цитозин и сахар рибоза (в ДНК вместо урацила – тимин, а вместо рибозы – дезоксирибоза). В клетках всех живых организмов участвуют в реализации генетической информации. Три основных вида:- (i) матричные или информационные РНК (messenger RNA или mRNA); (ii) транспортные РНК (transfer RNA или tRNA); и (iii) рибосомальные РНК (ribosomal RNA или rRNA). У многих вирусов (так называемых РНК-содержащих) – вещество наследственности. Рибонуклеиновые Кислоты (РНК), тип нуклеиновых кислот, имеющих универсальное распространение в живой природе; содержат в качестве углеводного компонента рибозу, а в качестве азотистых оснований аденин и гуанин (пуриновые основания) и урацил и цитозин (пиримидиновые основания). В небольших количествах в состав рибонуклеиновых кислот входят также некоторые другие производные пурина и пиримидина. Рибонуклеиновые кислоты – линейные полинуклеотиды с длиной цепи от нескольких десятков до десятков тысяч нуклеотидов (молекулярная масса от $10–20\cdot10^3$ до $5–6\cdot10^6$), причём каждая индивидуальная рибонуклеиновая кислота имеет определённую последовательность нуклеотидов. В организме рибонуклеиновые кислоты находятся главным образом в виде комплексов с белками – рибонуклеопротеидов. Рибонуклеиновые кислоты играют важнейшую биологическую роль во всех живых организмах, участвуя в реализации генетической информации и биосинтезе белков. Макромолекулярная структура рибонуклеиновых кислот представлена в основном однонитчатыми полинуклеотидными цепями, которые образуют двуспиральные участки по принципу комплементарности оснований. Многие Вирусы содержат рибонуклеиновые кислоты в качестве единственного нуклеинового компонента. В таких РНК-содержащих Вирусах рибонуклеиновые кислоты могут служить матрицей для биосинтеза не только РНК, но и ДНК (обратная транскрипция). Биосинтез рибонуклеиновых кислот осуществляется (главным образом в клеточном ядре) из рибонуклеозид-трифосфатов под действием ферментов полимераз на матрице дезоксирибонуклеиновых кислот (ДНК-зависимые РНК-полимеразы) или у некоторых Вирусов на матрице рибонуклеиновых кислот (РНК-зависимые РНК-полимеразы). В клетках Бактерий, Животных и Растений различные типы рибонуклеиновых кислот выполняют неодинаковые биологические функции и различаются по строению и метаболизму. Важнейшие Типы РНК следующие:- (1) Рибосомные Рибонуклеиновые Кислоты (рРНК) входят в состав рибосом и составляют основную массу клеточных рибонуклеиновых кислот; представлены рибонуклеиновые кислоты с константами седиментации 23 S, 16 S и 5 S. Полностью установлена первичная структура (то есть последовательность нуклеотидов) для 5 S РНК, почти полностью – для 16 S РНК и частично для 23 S РНК кишечной палочки. Размеры и структура рибосомных рибонуклеиновых кислот у организмов разных Видов неодинаковы. Их биологическая роль

не вполне выяснена, целостность их молекул необходима для биосинтеза белков в рибосомах. (2) Транспортные Рибонуклеиновые Кислоты (тРНК):- имеют константу седиментации около 4 S и молекулярную массу около 25 000, то есть являются сравнительно низкополимерными (около 80 нуклеотидных остатков); содержат относительно много метилированных и других минорных оснований. Их биологическая роль заключается в присоединении активированных аминокислотных остатков и переносе (транспорте) их на рибосомы, то есть к месту синтеза полипептидных цепочек. Для каждой аминокислоты имеются свои специфические тРНК (обычно более одной). Все тРНК имеют сложную, частью двуспиральную, макромолекулярную структуру, изображаемую в виде клеверного листа. Они содержат участки, присоединяющиеся к рибосоме, триплет нуклеотидов (антикодон), присоединяющийся к кодону мРНК, и концевой участок, присоединяющий аминокислотный остаток. Первичная структура более 60 тРНК установлена полностью. (3) Информационные, или Матричные, Рибонуклеиновые Кислоты (иРНК, или мРНК) представляют собой наиболее разнородную группу и играют роль матриц при биосинтезе белков в процессе трансляции (считывания нуклеотидного кода и перевода его в определённую последовательность аминокислот в полипептидных цепях белков). Все виды рибонуклеиновых кислот синтезируются в клетках на матрице ДНК, образуя последовательность рибонуклеотидов, комплементарную последовательности дезоксирибонуклеотидов в ДНК (процесс транскрипции). В клеточном ядре обнаружены гигантские молекулы – предшественники мРНК, большая часть которых распадается внутри ядра и только сравнительно небольшая часть молекулы переходит в цитоплазму и образует собственно мРНК. Быстро распадающаяся в клеточном ядре рибонуклеиновая кислота, вероятно, играет регуляторную роль. Обнаружены также некоторые другие типы рибонуклеиновой кислоты, например, низкополимерная относительно стабильная ядерная РНК, роль которой пока неясна. Смотрите также статьи Белки, Молекулярная Генетика, Нуклеиновые Кислоты, Рибосомы и литературу при них.

RIBOZYME = РИБОЗИМ – Ribozyme is an enzyme made entirely of RNA.

RIB STITCH = РЕБРИСТЫЙ (или РУБЧАТЫЙ) СТЕЖОК (или ПЕТЛЯ) – Rib Stitch:- a weft knit identified by vertical ribs on both sides of the fabric. A very resilient stitch. Combined with the tuck stitch, it is called Rib-And-Tuck Stitch.

RIB STITCH KNIT = ТРИКОТАЖ С РЕБРИСТЫМ (или РУБЧАТЫМ) СТЕЖКОМ (или ПЕТЛЁЙ) – Rib Stitch Knits have stitches drawn to both sides of the fabric, which produces columns of wales on both the front and back of the fabric. Rib stitch produces fabrics that have excellent elasticity. Rib knits are used for the 'ribbing' which is usually found at the lower edges of sweaters, on sleeve cuffs, and at necklines. They are also used for a variety of different kinds of garments.

RIB WEAVE = РЕПСОВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Rib Weave is a basic weave pattern which is characterized by prominent ribs in the weft. In this type of weave, the warp yarns and the filling yarns are of different widths. Usually the filling yarns are fatter than the warp yarns. It creates a series of horizontal ribs. Rib weave has a substantially higher number of yarns per inch only in one direction. Several yarns are grouped together to form one. The resulting fabrics of rib weave are abrasion resistant and have tear strength. See also Weave. Rib Weave is a plain weave that forms ridges in a fabric through the way in which it is woven or by the use of thicker yarns for the filling than those used tot the warp. See also Filling, Warp, and Weaving. Rib Weave is one of the plain weave variations, which is formed by using:- (i) heavy yarns in the warp or filling direction, or (ii) a substantially higher number of yarns per inch in one direction than in the other, or (iii) several yarns grouped together as one. Rib fabrics are all characterized by having a slight ridge effect in one direction, usually the filling. Such fabrics may have problems with yarn slippage, abrasion resistance, and tear strength. Examples of this construction include broadcloth, poplin, taffeta, faille, shantung, and cord fabric. / основные пряжи и уточные пряжи . устойчивы к истиранию и . поплин, тафта, фай, . Под Репсом или Репсовым Переплетением понимается производное полотняного переплетения, полученное усилением в одном направлении перекрытий полотняного переплетения, то есть удлинением в одном направлении одиночных перекрытий полотна. Усиление может происходить или в направлении основы, или в направлении утка. В первом случае репсы носят название основных, во втором – уточных. Обозначаются репсы простой дробью, числитель которой показывает величину основного настила, а знаменатель – уточного настила на одной нити в пределах раппорта, с добавлением слова Основный или Уточный. В основном репсе величина перекрытий на первой основной нити соответствует значениям числителя и знаменателя, например, у основного репса 2/2 первая основная нить сначала перекрывает две уточные нити, а затем перекрывается двумя уточными нитями. Вторая основная нить переплетается с уточными нитями в противоположенном порядке. Таким образом, у основного репса раппорт по утку равен сумме числителя и знаменателя дроби, обозначающей переплетение, а раппорт по основе равен 2, как у базового полотняного переплетения В уточном репсе в соответствии с дробью, обозначающей переплетение, располагаются перекрытия на первой уточной нити, а вторая переплетается с основными нитями в противоположенном порядке. Раппорт по утку у уточного репса равен 2, а раппорт по основе будет равен сумме числителя и знаменателя дроби. Репсовое переплетение образует на поверхности ткани мелкий рельефный рубчик. Ткань, выработанная основным репсом, будет иметь на поверхности поперечный рубчик, а ткань, выработанная уточным репсом, – продольный рубчик. Для получения большей рельефности рубчиков на поверхности ткани для основных репсов используется более толстый уток и увеличивается плотность ткани по основе. Для уточных репсов, наоборот, применяют более толстые нити основы и большую плотность ткани по утку. Лицевая и изнаночная стороны ткани у репсов одинаковы. Из-за повышенной плотности ткани по одной из систем вторая система почти не видна. Варьируя толщину нитей утка (потребуется механизм смены утка) в основных репсах, можно получить ткань с различной высотой рубчика. Основный и уточный репсы могут иметь в раппорте настилы неодинаковой величины, например, основный репс 2/3 и уточный репс 4/2. Репсовое переплетение, у которого числитель или знаменатель обозначающей его дроби равен 1, называется полурепсом, например, полурепс 1/4. Так как репсы являются производными полотняного переплетения, то условия заправки и выработки их такие же. Все они могут быть выработаны на двух ремизках. Основные репсы, имеющие большую плотность по основе, вырабатываются при рассыпной проборке в 4 или 6 ремизок. При выработке уточного репса нити каждого рубчика пробираются в свой зуб бёрда, а при выработке основного репса – по 2 или 4 нити в зуб. Уточное репсовое переплетение применяется при выработке фланели и бумазеи некоторых артикулов. Оно служит для удлинения уточных перекрытий, что необходимо при создании тканей с начёсом. Основное репсовое переплетение широко применяется для выработки кромок ткани. Репсовое Переплетение – ближайший родственник полотняного – получается путём переплетения нескольких нитей основы или утка как если бы это была одна нить. Репсовое переплетение называют основным, если поверхность ткани составляют настилы из основной нити, которые перекрывают одновременно несколько уточных. Уточное репсовое переплетение образуется наоборот – в том случае, когда уточные нити перекрывают одновременно несколько основных. Репсовые Переплетения образуются путём усиления (удлинения) основных или уточных перекрытий полотняного переплетения. При этом несколько нитей основы или утка переплетаются как одна нить, в результате чего раппорт рисунка увеличивается по усиливаемой системе. Различают репс основной и уточный. В основном репсе основные нити могут перекрывать две, три и более уточных нитей, создавая на ткани поперечный рубчик. Поверхность ткани в этом случае образуется из настилов основных нитей, уток же остаётся внутри и не виден ни с лицевой, ни с изнаночной стороны. В уточном репсе уточные нити перекрывают несколько основных, рубчик при этом получается продольным. В

зависимости от количества перекрываемых нитей ширина рубчика может меняться. В тканях репсового переплетения система нитей, образующая длинные перекрытия, создающие застил, должна быть из более тонких, легко изгибающихся нитей и иметь повышенную плотность с тем, чтобы полностью закрывать нити противоположной системы, более толстые, редко расположенные.

RICE = РИС – Worldwide there are more than 40 000 different varieties of Rice, though only a small number offer the quality acceptable to be grown commercially in the United States (US). In the US, these Varieties can be divided into long, medium, and short grain. Limited waxy Rice and Arborio is produced, as well as some aromatic and specialty varieties. The primary differences in these Rices is their cooking characteristics and, in some cases, a subtle flavor difference. From a nutritional standpoint they are equal and indeed can often (with the exception of waxy Rice or Arborio) be interchanged in recipes. Forms of Rice:- the influx of convenience foods has brought consumers Rice in bags, cans and cartons. Rice can be purchased cooked or uncooked, canned, dehydrated and frozen. Few foods are packaged so extensively and are offered in so many combinations as Rice. To meet the many special requirements of packaged foods, Rice undergoes varying degrees of processing, including regular-milled, parboiled, precooked, and brown. Rice is the most important food in the world. Around 500 million tons of paddy is produced, providing the main source of nutrition for three quarters of the Earth's population. Rice vaieties are devided into two types:- (i) Indica, an elongated thin and slightly flattened grain that remains separate and is firmer cooking; and (ii) Japonica, a broad, thick, short, round grain which tends to be sticky and soft cooking. Since ancient times, Rice has been the most commonly used food grain for a majority of the people of the world. A member of the Grass Family, Gramineae, Rice, Oryza Sativa L., can be grown successful under climatic condition ranging from tropical to temperate with cycle of 3–7 months. The span of one cycle varies depending on its type and the growing environment. Rice is growing requires an extensive irrigation system and properly leveled fields. A uniformity leveled field enables each Rice kernel to absorb the same amount of moisture from the field. This uniform moisture level runs too high, the Rice may spool faster. In general, the milled Rice family could be broken down into three main categories or types:- (i) Long Grain:- approximately 6–8 mm long, about 3–4 times longer than thick. The endosperm is hard and vitreous, when cooked it is dry and granular. The best long grain varieties come from Thailand, Southern US, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Vietnam. (ii) Medium Grain:- approximately 5–6 mm long, but thicker than long grain Rice. The endosperm is soft and chalky. It releases about 15% starch into water during cooking. Medium grain Rice is mainly grown in China, Egypt and Italy. (iii) Short Grain or Round Grain:- approximately 4–5 mm long, only 1.5–2 times longer than thick. The endosperm is soft and chalky. It cooks in much same way as medium grain Rice. This variety is grown in subtropical areas like California, Egypt, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain and Portugal. Types shall be based on the length-width ratio of kernels of Rice that are unbroken and the width, thickness, and shape of kernels that are broken, prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. Rice (Oryza Sativa L.) which consists of more than 50.0 percent of kernels of brown Rice, and which is intended for processing to milled Rice. Rice is two Species in the Poaceae (True Grass) Family, Oryza Sativa and Oryza Glaberrima. These Plants are native to tropical and subtropical Southern and Southeastern Asia and in Africa. Rice provides more than one fifth of the calories consumed by humans in their global diets. Rice is a monocarpic annual plant, growing to 1–1.8 m tall, occasionally more depending on the variety and soil fertility. The grass has long, slender leaves 50–100 cm long and 2–2.5 cm broad. The small wind-pollinated flowers are produced in a branched arching to pendulous inflorescence 30–50 cm long. The seed is a grain (caryopsis) 5–12 mm long and 2–3 mm thick. Rice is a staple for a large part of the world's human population, especially in East and Southeast Asia, making it the most consumed cereal grain. Rice is the world's third largest crop, behind Maize (Corn) and Wheat. Rice cultivation is well-suited to countries and regions with low labor costs and high rainfall, as it is very labor-intensive to cultivate and requires plenty of water for irrigation, much like the licorice crops found in Eastern Europe. Rice can be grown practically anywhere, even on steep hillsides. Although its Species are native to South Asia and certain parts of Africa, centuries of trade and exportation have made it commonplace in many cultures. World production of Rice has risen steadily from about 200 million tons of Paddy Rice in 1960 to 600 million tons in 2004. Milled Rice is about 68% of Paddy Rice by weight. In the year 2004, the top three producers were China (31% of world production), India (20%), and Indonesia (9%). World trade figures are very different, as only about 5–6% of Rice produced is traded internationally. The largest three exporting countries are Thailand (26% of world exports), Vietnam (15%), and the United States (11%), while the largest three importers are Indonesia (14%), Bangladesh (4%), and Brazil (3%). Rice is a common name for the Genus Oryza, an extremely important crop grown in the Asian arc and other parts of the world as the staple diet of the people. Rice, edible starchy cereal grain and the plant by which it is produced. Roughly one-half of the world population, including virtually all of East and Southeast Asia, is wholly dependent upon Rice as a staple food; 95 percent of the world's Rice crop is eaten by humans. The cultivated Rice Plant, Oryza Sativa, is an Annual Grass of the Gramineae Family. It grows to about 1.2 meters (4 feet) in height. The leaves are long and flattened, and its panicle, or inflorescence, is made up of spikelets bearing flowers that produce the fruit, or grain. Many cultures have evidence of early Rice cultivation, including China, India, and the civilizations of Southeast Asia. However, the earliest archaeological evidence comes from Central and Eastern China and dates to 7 000–5 000 BCE. With the exception of the type called Upland Rice, the plant is grown on submerged land in the coastal plains, tidal deltas, and river basins of tropical, semitropical, and temperate regions. The seeds are sown in prepared beds, and when the seedlings are 25 to 50 days old, they are transplanted to a field, or Paddy, that has been enclosed by levees and submerged under 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 inches) of water, remaining submerged during the growing season. The harvested Rice kernel, known as Paddy, or Rough, Rice, is enclosed by the hull, or husk. Milling usually removes both the hull and bran layers of the kernel, and a coating of glucose and talc is sometimes applied to give the kernel a glossy finish. Rice that is processed to remove only the husks, called Brown Rice, contains about 8 percent protein and small amounts of fats and is a source of thiamine, niacin, riboflavin, iron, and calcium. Rice that is milled to remove the bran as well is called White Rice and is greatly diminished in nutrients. When white Rice forms a major portion of the diet, there is a risk of beriberi, a disease resulting from a deficiency of thiamine and minerals. Parboiled white Rice is processed before milling to retain most of the nutrients, and enriched Rice has iron and B vitamins added to it. Rice is cooked by boiling. It is eaten alone and in a great variety of soups, side dishes, and main dishes in Oriental, Middle Eastern, and many other cuisines. The by-products of milling, including bran and rice polish (finely powdered bran and starch resulting from polishing), are used as livestock feed. Oil is processed from the bran for both food and industrial uses. Broken Rice is used in brewing, distilling, and in the manufacture of starch and Rice flour. Hulls are used for fuel, packing material, industrial grinding, fertilizer manufacture, and in the manufacture of an industrial chemical called Furfural. The straw is used for feed, livestock bedding, roof thatching, mats, garments, packing material, and broomstraws. In the 1960s, the so-called Green Revolution, an international scientific effort to diminish the threat of world hunger, produced improved strains of numerous food crops, including that known as Miracle Rice. Bred for disease resistance and increased productivity, this variety is characterized by a short, sturdy stalk that minimizes loss from drooping. Poor soil conditions and other factors, however, inhibited its anticipated widespread success. The principal rice-producing countries are China, India, Japan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, and Myanmar (Burma). Other important producers are Vietnam, Brazil, South Korea, the Philippines, and the United States. In the late XX century the world Rice crop averaged between 800 billion and 950 billion pounds annually and was cultivated on an average of about 358 million acres (145 million hectares). See also Wild Rice. The Asian cultivated Rice, Oryza Sativa, is one of the most important crops feeding more than a third of global population. In spite of the studies for several decades, the origin and domestication history of Rice varietal groups, Japonica and Indica, have not been fully unveiled. Genetic information of ancient Rice remains is essential for direct and

exclusive insight into the domestication history of Rice. We performed ancient DNA analysis of 950- to 2 800-year-old Rice remains excavated from Japan and Korea. We found the presence of both Japonica- and Indica-type Varieties in the Yayoi period and the middle ages of Japan and the middle part of Korea Peninsula 2 000 years ago. It is popularly considered that Japonica has been exclusively cultivated in Northern part of East Asia including Japan and Korea. Our result disclosed unexpectedly wide diversity of Rice varieties in archaic East Asia. The present results from ancient Rice DNA reveal an exclusive insight for the domestication history of Rice which is not provided as far as contemporary Rice. / вывоз (exportation). Виды (Species). Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa L.), состоящий из более, чем 50% зерновки (ядер) бурого Риса, предусмотренный для переработки в обрушенный Рис. С античных времён Рис. (i) Длиннозёрный (Long Grain). (ii) Среднезёрный (Medium Grain). (iii) Короткозёрный (Short Grain) или Круглозёрный (Round Grain). В семействе Poaceae (True Grass) Рис бывает двух Видов:- Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa) и Голый Рис (Oryza Glaberrima). потребляемая злаковая зерновая культура (consumed cereal grain). эндосперм (endosperm). Под Рисом (Oryza) понимается Род Однолетних и Многолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Мятликовых, крупяная культура. Около 25 Видов, в основном в тропиках и субтропиках Австралии, Южной и Восточной Азии, Америки, Африки. В культуре в тропиках, субтропиках и тёплых районах умеренного пояса (до 90% посевов в Азии) однолетний Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa) – одно из древнейших продовольственных растений Земли. Культура Рис возникла в Юго-Восточной Азии более 7 000 лет назад. Древнейшие очаги рисосеяния – Индия (предположительно родина Риса), где Рис возделывают уже несколько тысячелетий, и Китай. На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (Закавказье и Средняя Азия) Рис выращивают с III–II веков до Нашей Эры, в Европе – с VIII века Нашей Эры, в Америке – с XV–XVI веков. В Западной Африке выращивают также Голый или Африканский Рис (Oryza Glaberrima). Зерно некоторых дикорастущих Видов, например, Точечного Риса (Oryza Punctata), Короткоязычкового Риса (Oryza Breviligulata), произрастающих в Африке, используется в пищу местным населением. Посевной Рис – яровое теплолюбивое и очень влаголюбивое растение. Выращивают при орошении (на рисовых оросительных системах) или в районах с большим количеством осадков (не менее 1 800–2 000 мм в год). Для прорастания семян верхний слой почвы увлажняют; в фазы кущения, выхода в трубку и вымётывания метёлки на участках (чеках) создают слой воды переменной глубины от 15 до 25 см; перед уборкой воду сбрасывают. Вегетационный период Риса 90–165 суток. Самоопылитель. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы, каштановые, пойменные. Рис – основная зерновая культура для большей численности населения земного шара. Из зерна – крахмал, крупа, масло (из зародышей), спирт; из соломы – бумага, картон, плетёные изделия. Наибольшие посевные площади Риса в Бангладеше, Вьетнаме, Индии, Индонезии, Китае (КНР), США, Таиланде. В бывшем СССР Рис выращивают в Северном Кавказе, Нижнем Поволжье, Приморском Крае, республиках Средней Азии, Казахстане, на Юге Украины. Площади посева в 1985 0.7 миллиона га, средняя урожайность 38.3 ц/га. Сорта – Авангард, Дунай, Зерноградский, Краснодарский 424, Крос 358, Кулон, Лазурный, Малыш, Солнечный, Солярис, Узрос 7, Узрос 59 и другие. Новые короткостебельные сорта Спальчик и Старт формируют урожайность 70–100 ц/га. Селекция культуры направлена на выведение раннеспелых неполегающих сортов, устойчивых к пирикуляриозу, с повышенной холодостойкостью, а также на получение гибридного Риса, высокобелковых сортов и сортов с удлинённой зерновкой. Рис возделывают в рисовых севооборотах; предшественники – многолетние травы и занятой пар (после них Рис выращивают 2–3 года подряд). Удобрения (кг/га):- 60–150 N, 90 P_2O_5 и 60 K_2O. Оросительная норма 12–20 тысяч $м^3$/га воды. Высевают Рис обычным рядовым способом; норма посева семян 2.5–3 ц/га; глубина посева 1.5–2 см. Убирают раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием, предварительно обрабатывая десикантами. Внедрены в производство интенсивные технологии возделывания и уборки Риса, разработаны интенсивные рисовые севообороты, в которых эта культура занимает 62.5% площади пашни. Вредители – Рисовый Комарик, Ячменный Минёр, Прибрежная Мушка, Рисовая Пьявица и другие; болезни – пирикуляриоз, гниль всходов, гельминтоспориоз, нематодные болезни. Корневая система Риса мочковатая длиной 30–40 сантиметров (до 1 метра) с наличием воздухоносных полостей и малым количеством корневых волосков. Стебель – соломина. Лист состоит из влагалища и линейно-ланцетной узкой пластинки зелёного, красноватого или фиолетового цвета. Соцветие – метёлка. Одноцветковые колоски. Цветок состоит из двух широких цветковых чешуй с остью у остистых форм, окрашенных в красный, жёлтый или бурый цвета, двух околоцветниковых плёнок – лодикулей, односемянной завязи и шести тычинок. Плод Риса – плёночная зерновка, округлая и широкая у Японского, длинная и узкая у Индийского, на изломе белая, стекловидная, полустекловидная или мучнистая. 1 000 зерновок вести 26–45 грамм. Вредители Риса:- Комарик Рисовый, Минёр Ячменный, Мушка Прибрежная, Пьявица Рисовая, Трипсы и другие. Болезни Риса:- Пирикуляриоз, Гниль Всходов, Гельминтоспориоз, Нематодные Болезни и другие. Из отрубей Риса получают высококачественное масло, но их скармливают и скоту. Рис – это общее название группы очень разнообразных злаков. Известно более 150 агросортов Риса. Он может быть тонкий и продолговатый, короткий и кругленький, белый, чёрный, красный, фиолетовый и жёлтый с прожилками. Возделывание Риса требует влажного климата, кропотливого труда, настойчивости и знания законов природы. Произрастая во влажном климате Рис, как продукт лечебного питания избавляет от излишней влаги:- снимает отёки, выводит из организма избыток жидкости и слизи. Восточная философия утверждает, что регулярное употребление Риса в пищу наделяет человека такими качествами как спокойствие, терпимость, устойчивость в постоянно меняющихся жизненных обстоятельствах. Современная наука объясняет это наличием в Рисе больших количеств витаминов группы В. А как известно именно эти витамины способны питать и укреплять нервную систему. Правда, все вышесказанное имеет отношение только к цельному, неочищенному Рису. Ведь вся ‘полезность’ Риса содержится в его оболочке, которая удаляется при производстве белого Риса. В цельном Рисе совсем мало натрия и жира и очень много железа и других минералов. Энергия Риса нейтральная, он является гипоаллергенным и по своим свойствам и подходит практически любому человеку. Рис укрепляет витальность (жизненную силу человека) и поэтому различные оздоровительные методики рекомендуют употреблять цельный Рис 5–6 раз в неделю. Перед приготовлением цельный Рис нужно обязательно перебрать, промыть и замочить в воде комнатной температуры на 2–4 часа. А при чувствительности пищеварительной системы, Рис лучше замачивать на всю ночь. Процесс замачивания облегчает усвоение Риса и улучшает его белковую составляющую. Можно готовить Рис с другими злаками из расчета 2/3 – риса и 1/3 – других злаков. При острой диарее – столовую ложку цельного Риса поджарить на сухой сковородке, остудить, жевать до получения пасты и выплюнуть. Продукты из Риса:- (i) Рисовое Молоко – подходит для соусов, на нём можно готовить каши. (ii) Рисовый Сироп (Мальт) – оздоравливает дыхательную и пищеварительную систему. Натуральный подсластитель, готовится из сброженного цельного Риса. (iii) Сладкое Рисовое Вино – Мирин – оригинальный Японский продукт, не существующий более нигде. В XV–XVI веках Мирин был популярен в виде алкогольного напитка для женщин – сладкий саке. Сегодня Мирин широко используется в качестве приправы. Мирин состоит из аминокислот, сахара, алкоголя (спирт) – всё это подчеркивает вкус продуктов. Используется также вместо коричневого сахара для приготовления гранолы. (iv) Рисовый Уксус – идеально подходит для приготовления суши. Рисовый уксус имеет мощные антибактериальные свойства. Рисовый уксус может быть Японского или Китайского производства. Японский – неострый и сладковатый. Предпочтителен для приготовления суши. Китайский – чуть более кислый и острый. Рисовый уксус гораздо мягче обычного.

RICE BLAST = ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗ РИСА – Rice Blast is a fungus disease of Rice which is characterized by the presence of spindle-shaped lesions. The lesion develops a grayish center and a brownish margin. The disease can have different forms:- leaf blast, node blast, or neck blast. Rice Blast, caused by a Fungus, causes lesions to form on leaves, stems, peduncles, panicles, seeds, and even

roots. So great is the potential threat for crop failure from this disease that it has been ranked among the most important plant diseases of them all. Other grasses, including Crabgrass, are infected with closely related Fungi (Magnaporthe Grisea, Magnaporthe Poae, Magnaporthe Rhizophila and Magnaporthe Salvinii), which cause nearly identical symptoms on their respective hosts. Symptoms and Signs:- the symptoms of Rice blast include lesions that can be found on all parts of the plant, including leaves, leaf collars, necks, panicles, pedicels, and seeds. A recent report shows that even roots can become infected. However, the most common and diagnostic symptom, diamond shaped lesions, of Rice blast occur on the leaves, whereas lesions on the sheaths are relatively rare. Rice Leaves:- the symptoms on leaves may vary according to the environmental conditions, the age of the plant, and the levels of resistance of the host Cultivars. On susceptible Cultivars, lesions may initially appear gray-green and water-soaked with a darker green border and they expand rapidly to several centimeters in length. On susceptible Cultivars, older lesions often become light tan in color with necrotic borders. On resistant Cultivars, lesions often remain small in size (1–2 mm) and brown to dark brown in color. Rice Collars:- the collar of a Rice Plant refers to the junction of the leaf and the stem sheath. Symptoms of infection of the collars consist of a general area of necrosis at the union of the two tissues. Collar infections can kill the entire leaf and may extend a few millimeters into and around the sheath. The Fungus may produce spores on these lesions. Rice Necks And Panicles:- the neck of the Rice Plant refers to that portion of the stem that rises above the leaves and supports the seed head or panicle. Necks are often infected at the node by the Rice blast Fungus and infection leads to a condition called Rotten Neck or Neck Blast. Infection of the necks can be very destructive, causing failure of the seeds to fill (a condition called Blanking) or causing the entire panicle to fall over as if rotted. The Rice blast fungus can also infect the panicles as the seeds form. Lesions can be found on the panicle branches, spikes, and spikelets. The lesions are often gray brown discolorations of the branches of the panicle, and, over time, the branches may break at the lesion. Rice Seeds:- the Fungus has often been isolated from the pedicels of the seeds. Seeds are not produced when pedicels become infected, a condition called Blanking. Symptoms of Rice blast on seeds themselves consist of brown spots, blotches, and occasionally the classic diamond-shaped lesion often seen on leaves. The process and the time during which infection of seeds by spores of the pathogen occurs has not been fully described but recent information shows that the fungus can infect seeds by infecting the florets as they mature into seeds, and it is believed that this is the main way seed infection develops. Pathogen Biology:- the Fungus that causes Rice blast is called Magnaporthe Oryzae (formerly Magnaporthe Grisea). It is an ascomycete because it produces sexual spores (ascospores) in structures called Asci, and is classified in the newly erected Family Magnaporthaceae. The asci are found within specialized structures called Perithecia. The mycelium of Magnaporthe Oryzae is septate and the nuclei within the mycelium and spores of this fungus are haploid. Sexual Reproduction:- the sexual, or teleomorphic, stage of the Rice blast pathogen can be produced in the laboratory if isolates of opposite mating type are paired, but has not been found in the field in the United States. As an ascomycete, it produces hyaline, fusiform shaped (spindle-shaped with tapering ends) ascospores with three septa. The asci are unitunicate. This Fungus is considered to be heterothallic with a bipolar mating system (mating controlled by two different alleles at a single locus) with additional genes controlling the sexual cycle. Based on recent phylogenetic, molecular and morphological data, isolates of the Fungus from Rice and closely related isolates from other grasses like Eragrostris Curvula, Eleusine Coracana, Lolium Perenne, and Setaria Spp. are taxonomically described as Magnaporthe Oryzae, while isolates from Digitaria Sanguinalis (Crabgrass) are distinct and should be described as Magnaporthe Grisea. Asexual Reproduction:- the asexual stage of Magnaporthe Oryzae is described by the name Pyricularia Oryzae (formerly called Pyricularia Grisea) and it is the most common spore form of the Fungus in the USA. These spores, called Conidia, are produced abundantly on lesions and in culture on specialized stalks, called Conidiophores. The conidia are usually three-celled, and produced on the apex of a conidiophore. Sporulating colonies on agar plates may take on a fleecy grayish appearance. Under favorable conditions, the Fungus sporulates in the center of the lesions on susceptible Cultivars. It can also sporulate on seed lesions. It rarely sporulates on the most resistant cultivars. Spores are produced on infected leaf, collar, panicle, and seed, on conidiophores that extend beyond lesion surfaces; the conidiophores and spores en-masse may give the lesions a dusty gray appearance. Conidia are produced after several hours of high humidity and are easily released or liberated near mid-day, especially under windy conditions. The Infection Process:- infection of Rice occurs when conidia are deposited on Rice tissues, and germinate by producing a germ tube and an appressorium. The appressorium is a melanized structure, and from it develops an infection peg which penetrates the tissue. After penetration, the primary infection hypha grows rapidly and ramifies within susceptible tissues. Growth within tissues of resistant cultivars is often inhibited. Disease Cycle and Epidemiology:- plant diseases are often severe during periods of warm temperatures and high moisture. In the United States, Rice is grown in Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. In the United States, Rice is planted mechanically as seed, while in many other countries, Rice seedlings are grown in beds and transplanted manually or by machine. Throughout the world, Rice is normally grown partially submerged in water in paddies, although in some regions Rice is grown as upland Rice in much the same way as wheat. Generally, Rice blast is favored by moderate temperatures (24 °C) and periods of high moisture that are 12 hours or longer, conditions readily attainable in flooded Rice fields. The overwintering sources of spores that comprise the primary inoculum consist of grasses, volunteer plants, infested refuse, and infested seed on the soil surface after mechanical planting. Infested seeds left on the soil surface can readily produce spores of P. Oryzae for more than several weeks after planting, well after seedlings have emerged. In the greenhouse, the fungus also sporulates on the dead or dying coleoptiles of plants grown from infected seeds. Spores produced as the primary inoculum on the overwintering tissues produce the initial infections on young seedlings when the spores that are deposited on leaves, germinate and invade leaf tissues. Disease severity is often correlated with the amount of infested material. For example, in Arkansas, the first visible lesions often appear approximately 45 to 55 days after planting, but the disease is much more severe in plots receiving the highest amounts of primary inoculum found on infested seeds. Lesions on the young seedlings appear within a few days after infection. These secondary lesions produce more spores and these spores are readily wind disseminated to nearby healthy leaf tissues. The secondary cycles can be repeated many times during the growing season, with the potential for very high amounts of disease within the crop. The number of cycles and the number of spores that are produced on each individual lesion can be influenced by many factors, including the temperature, rainfall, the depth of the water in the paddy, the amount of nitrogen used to fertilize the Rice, and the level of genetic resistance in the cultivar that is infected. Generally, the leaf phase of the disease is most severe when daily temperatures are moderate, and when Rice is over-fertilized, or if it is being grown in flood waters below the recommended depths. Under these conditions conducive to disease, very high incidences of disease have been recorded on susceptible Cultivars such as Newbonnet and RT7015 in comparison to Cultivars genetically resistant to the fungus. The amount of disease at the end of the vegetative phase of the growing season influences the amount of disease during the reproductive phase. Spores produced near the end of the growing season may infect the collar of the flag leaf producing symptoms called Collar Rot. They may also infect the neck when it emerges from the infected collar upon which the head will be supported to produce a condition called Rotten Neck or Neck Blast. Yield losses are significantly correlated with the extent of rotten neck. Research has shown a 0.5% loss in yield for every 1% of rotten neck. Infections of the neck are generally considered the most deleterious phase of the disease because infection at this location can reduce seed set on the entire panicle. In addition, the fungus can infect the panicle, the branches on the panicle, and the peduncles upon which the seeds are carried on these branches. Finally, new information shows that the seed also can be infected. Infections of the neck, panicle and branches of the panicle are usually relatively nondescript grayish discolorations of the tissues. Disease Management:- the successful management of Rice blast results from a comprehensive series of recommendations that employ several different

management strategies involving techniques within each strategy as outlined below. Cultural strategies to manage this disease include useful techniques that Rice producers are urged to follow. Crop rotation is one simple and effective technique that is highly recommended simply because it provides a mechanism that separates viable spores in crop residue from the newly emerging seedlings. A second technique that Rice producers are urged to consider is to fertilize each of the different Cultivars properly. Overuse of nitrogen fertilizers, as shown above, increases the amount of Rice blast in their fields while often failing to significantly increase yields. A third technique that is often overlooked or difficult to employ in some fields is maintaining a proper flood level for the Rice to grow. Rice blast is known to be more severe in fields or parts of fields in which the water in paddies falls below recommended levels. Thus, Rice blast is often severe in fields that were not rotated, are under-irrigated, and are over-fertilized. Finally, using high quality and disease-free seed is always highly recommended because infested seeds left on the soil surface provide inoculum from which epidemics develop. Genetic resistance is a strategy that has long been the mainstay of successful Rice production in the United States, even though the Fungus has shown genetic variability for virulence. In the United States, many Rice Cultivars contain genes that confer resistance to one or more of the individual Races of the Fungus found regionally, and many also contain a high level of resistance to the Fungus that is conferred by many other genes. The major difficulty in controlling Rice blast with genetic resistance is that there are many Races of the pathogen, and Cultivars containing a single gene conferring resistance to a specific Race of the pathogen often become susceptible over time with the development of new races that can infect plants with that specific resistance gene. For example, a mutation of an 'avirulence' gene in the blast Fungus that produces an elicitor that induced the expression of resistance in the host with the Pi-ta gene for resistance has led to the formation of a new race capable of infecting plants that carry that important resistance gene, simply because the plant did not recognize the new race of the pathogen. In this way, the new race of the Fungus has eluded resistance, which means that the Cultivars containing this important resistance gene are very susceptible to the new Race, even though they remain resistant to the other Races of the Fungus. A third strategy that has long been viewed as a last resort for Rice blast is the use of chemical fungicides to control the disease. There are two basic techniques that can be used to manage diseases with the chemical fungicide strategy. The first technique uses seed treatments to prevent infection of the seedlings after germination. The second technique uses fungicides to prevent infection of leaves and panicles during the growing season by making one or two applications of fungicides to the foliage to protect the panicles when they are emerging from the boot. This technique attempts to reduce the incidence of Rice blast on the panicle necks and panicles. Both techniques have been used to manage Rice blast but neither one is considered to be highly successful. In addition, the use of foliar fungicides applied by airplanes can be very expensive. Managing Rice blast requires vigilance and careful integration of many strategies and techniques learned in all parts of the world by the individual rice producer. A single mistake can result in crop failure from this one important plant disease. Significance of the Disease:- Rice is the staple food crop for a large part of the human population in the world today. Rice blast is by far the most important disease of the many diseases that attack rice. It is found wherever Rice is grown, it is always important, and it is always a threat. Failures of entire Rice crops have resulted directly from Rice blast epidemics. The challenge for research continues to be to produce high quality food, in ever-increasing amounts at a lower costs, all while in the presence of an unforgiving and unrelenting pathogen. All of the plant disease management strategies and techniques that have been generated through research have been brought to bear against Rice blast, but often with limited success. Rice blast has never been eliminated from a region in which Rice is grown, and a single change in the way in which Rice is grown or in the way resistance genes are deployed can result in significant disease losses even after years of successful management. This disease is a model that demonstrates the seriousness, elusiveness, and longevity of some plant diseases. Rice blast has been widely studied throughout the world. Many investigators have considered it to be a model disease for the study of genetics, epidemiology, molecular pathology of host parasite interactions and biology. Recent advances in understanding the genes that govern the avirulence (resistance) and virulence (susceptibility) interactions have been made with rice blast, and each advance has helped us to understand how other plant diseases work. It is also important to note that the entire genomes of the Rice blast Fungus and Rice have been sequenced and that M. Oryzae is the first plant pathogenic fungus to have its genome sequenced and released to the public. / Возбудитель – Piricularia Oryzae. Под Пирикуляриозом Риса понимается болезнь, вызываемая паразитическими Грибами. На листьях, стеблях, метёлках и семенах пятна различной формы и окраски. Стебли ломаются, семена щуплые. Пирикуляриоз Риса – опасное заболевание Риса, вызываемое Несовершенным Грибом Piricularia Oryzae. Распространён во всех рисосеющих районах мира. Проявляется образованием пятен различной формы и окраски на листьях, листовых влагалищах, стеблевых узлах, метёлках и семенах. Поражённые листья отмирают, стебли ломаются, метёлки преждевременно засыхают или образуют щуплые семена. Наибольший вред приносит пирикуляриоз Риса во время колошения-цветения. Потери урожая 15–40%. Значительно снижается и качество зерна. При эпифитотии растения гибнут. Возбудитель болезни в период вегетации имеет несколько поколений, распространяется с помощью конидий, зимует в форме мицелия на послеуборочных остатках (1–3 года) и в семенах. Развитие пирикуляриоза Риса происходит при высокой влажности воздуха (не ниже 88%) и температуре 15–35 °С. Возможна передача инфекции с поливной водой. Резерватором возбудителя пирикуляриоза Риса могут быть также дикие формы Риса и другие злаки. Меры борьбы:- возделывание устойчивых сортов; запашка пожнивных остатков; сжигание стерни на участках с сильным развитием болезни; обработка заражённых посевов и протравливание семян Риса фунгицидами.

RICE BRAN = РИСОВЫЙ ОКОЛОПЛОДНИК (или ОТРУБИ РИСА) – The nutritious outer layers of the brown Rice grain and the germ are removed from the grain during milling. This is called Rice Bran. It contains the concentrated goodness of the brown Rice grain. Rice bran is sold in supermarkets as a granulated food or to food manufacturers as a nutritious ingredient in some manufactured foods such as crispbreads and breakfast cereals. It is also a valuable ingredient in high quality livestock feeds and other animal and industrial products. The percentage of Rice Bran in Paddy Rice ranges from 10% to 12%. There is no clear distinction between the bran layer and endosperm. The harder the Rice is milled, the more bran is generated. Obviously some of the endosperm is going into the bran and so the properties unique to Rice bran are diluted as the Rice is milled harder. Rice Bran is a very nutritional product. It contains a higher content of protein and its protein has a better amino acid profile that the proteins found in rice and most plant sources. Rice Bran contains about 16% to 18% oil. Rice bran oil is loaded with vitamin E components. It is exceptionally high in Tocopherols and Tocotreinols. Rice bran is also high in oryzanol. Studies have shown that Rice bran and Rice bran oil lower cholesterol levels and improve cardiovascular health. Rice bran also contains high levels of vitamin B, and other vitamins, minerals, and essential fatty acids. Unfortunately, Rice bran goes rancid soon after milling. Lipase enzyme attacks the oil once the bran structure has been destroyed, and free fatty acid levels build up very quickly. The bran quickly develops a bad taste and odor. In the mid 1980s, a USDA Research group in California developed a method to stabilize the bran. A simple dry heat extruder is used to reach a temperature of about 270 F for a short period of time. This temperature deactivates the lipase enzyme. The temperature range is critical. Too low and the lipase is not deactivated, too high and vitamin E components are destroyed. The vitamin E components prevent oxidative rancidity over a long period of time. The process is relatively simple and when done properly, the bran is safe from both enzymatic and oxidative rancidity. Unfortunately, stabilized bran does not have a particularly great taste, and has not yet become popular in the human market. Sage V Foods (when founded as Comet Rice Ingredients) was involved in the original technology and has been stabilizing bran for over ten years. Rice Bran – coarse outer bran layers, the embryo (germ), and small bits of the starchy endosperm. It is an ingredient in cereals, mixes, and vitamin concentrates, and non-food grades of bran are used in livestock feeds.

Stabilized Rice Bran characteristics:- 25% dietary fiber. Applications:- (i) multi-grain breads; (ii) hot and ready-to-eat cereals; (iii) baked goods; (iv) baking mixes; (v) vitamin concentrates; and (vi) health/natural foods. Rice Bran Oil characteristics:- (i) high-quality cooking oil; and (ii) excellent balance of fatty acid. Applications:- (i) cooking oil; and (ii) ingredient. / К Отрубям Риса относятся грубые наружные слои околоплодника (перикарпий), эмбрион (зародыш), и маленькие частицы крахмалистого (мучнистого) эндосперма. Они являются ингредиентом в хлебных злаках, смесях, витаминных концентратах, а не пищевые сорта отрубей используются на корм домашнего скота. Отруби являются побочным продуктом мукомольного производства. Они состоят из оболочек зерна и неотсортированной муки. Отруби являются хорошим кормом для сельскохозяйственных животных всех видов.

RICE BRAN OIL = МАСЛО ИЗ РИСОВОГО ОКОЛОПЛОДНИКА (или МАСЛО ИЗ ОТРУБЕЙ РИСА) – Rice Bran Oil is a high quality cooking oil extracted from rice bran. / Масло из рисового околоплодника (отрубей риса) является высококачественным маслом для приготовления пищи, полученным методом отжима из рисового околоплодника (отрубей риса).

RICE BUG = РИСОВЫЙ ЖУК – Rice Bug is an Insect that sucks the sap of the developing grains, causing serious Rice crop losses. The Species of Rice Bugs of major economic significance are Leptocorisa Acuta, Leptocorisa Oratorius, and Leptocorisa Chinensis. The nymphs and adults are difficult to recognize in the Rice field because of their color. The freshly hatched nymphs are tiny and green but become brownish as they grow. Both nymphs and adults feed on Rice Plants.

RICE FLOUR = РИСОВАЯ МУКА – Small broken Rice grains are ground to produce a fine powder called Rice Flour. This is extensively used for baby food manufacture, baking applications and as a bulking agent and flavor carrier in many manufactured food products. Rice Flour is ground milled or brown Rice. It is non-allergenic, making it valuable as a Wheat substitute for those allergic to gluten and Wheat flour products. It can also be extruded to produce Rice pasta, chips and other snacks, as well as breakfast cereals. Rice Meal/Flour characteristics:- (i) may be white or brown; and (ii) excellent thickening properties. Applications:- (i) baby foods; (ii) extruded snacks, crackers; (iii) baked goods; (iv) baking mixes; (v) dietetic specialties; (vi) soups; (vii) multi-grain breads; (viii) soups, stews, sauces; (ix) binders/extenders for meats, sausage; (x) thickeners for sauces, gravies; and (xi) carrier for seasonings. / Meal = Сечка (дорблёные частички зерновки). Мука – пищевой продукт, полученный размолом зерна. Под Поставом понимается машина для разового размола зерна различных культур в муку и кормовые продукты; общее название различных машин для первичной и окончательной обработки зёрен крупяных культур (шелушения, шлифования и полирования). Рабочие органы постава – жернова, барабаны из абразивной массы и тому подобного с насечёнными на их поверхности бороздками. На мукомольных заводах поставы вытеснены вальцовыми станками.

RICE GALL MIDGE = РИСОВАЯ ГАЛЛИЦА (или РИСОВОЕ ГАЛЛООБРАЗУЮЩЕЕ МЕЛКОЕ ДВУКРЫЛОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ) – Rice Gall Midge:- the Asian Rice Gall Midge, Orseolia Oryzae, is a serious pest of Rice in South and Southeast Asia. The adult Gall Midge is about the size of a mosquito. Gall Midge attack starts in the seedbed and continues until the booting stage, but most of the damage is limited to the vegetative growth stages. The damage changes Rice tillers into tubular galls, which dry without bearing panicles. New tillers are initiated as the older ones are infested, causing profuse tillering and stunting of the plants. A related Species, Oryza Oryzinova, is prominent in Africa. / Под Галлицами понимается Семейство Насекомых Отряда Двукрылых. Длиной 1–5 миллиметров. Около 4 000 Видов, в бывшем СССР насчитывалось около 500. Личинки ряда Видов, развиваются в тканях Растений, вызывая образование галлов (отсюда название). Некоторые, например, Гессенская Муха вредят культурным растениям и лесу.

RICE HULL = РИСОВАЯ ШЕЛУХА (или РИСОВАЯ ЛУЗГА, или РИСОВАЯ СЕМЕННАЯ КОЖУРА, или РИСОВАЯ КОЛОСКОВАЯ ЧЕШУЯ) – Rice Hull:- this hard, protective shell on the grain is high in silica and is inedible for humans. The removal of the hulls is the first stage of rice milling. Whole unground rice hulls are used for animal bedding, stockfeeds, fruit juice extraction and horticultural purposes. Ground and processed hulls are used in stockfeeds, potting mixes, pet litter and industrial ashes. Rice Hulls are the outer covering or husk layer that encloses the rice kernel. Hulls are inedible, but can be burned as a source of fuel for power plants or rice mills, used as a mulch, or a component in abrasives or other products. / К Рисовой Шелухе относится наружное покрытие или слой кожицы, который окружает зерновку риса (рисовое ядро).

RICE LEAFFOLDER = РИСОВАЯ ОГНЁВКА – Rice Leaffolder:- this Insect, Cnaphalocrocis Medinalis Guenee, is known to occur in all Rice-growing countries of Asia. The full grown larva is yellowish green with a dark brown head. The damage is caused by the larvae which fold the leaf blades into a tubular shape and feed on green leaf tissue within the tubular structures. / Под Огнёвками понимается Надсемейство Дневных Бабочек. Крылья в размахе обычно 1–3 сантиметра (см), иногда до 5 см и более. Около 10 000 Видов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 1 300 Видов, главным образом в пустынях и степях. Некоторые Виды – Вредители сельскохозяйственных культур:- Луговой Мотылёк, Мучная, Подсолнечниковая, Южная Огнёвка и другие.

RICE PADDY = РИС ПАДИ (или НЕОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС, или ЦЕЛЬНЫЙ РИС) – Rice Paddy is:- (1) the prepared irrigated ricefield with the bund that is puddled for wet Rice growing. (2) Rough brown Rice (caryopsis) is called Paddy.

RICE PLANT = РАСТЕНИЕ РИС – The cultivated Rice Plant (Oryza Sativa L. (L. = Linnaeus)) belongs to the Tribe Oryzeae under the Sub-Family Pooideae in the Grass Family Gramineae (Poaceae). Biosystematists recently divided the Genus Oryza into several Sections and placed Oryza Sativa under series Sativa in Section Sativae. Oryza Sativa is indigenous to Asia. Oryza Sativa is a Diploid Species with 24 chromosomes. Its genomic formula is AA. The Rice Plant may be characterized as an Annual Grass, with round, hollow, jointed culms, rather flat, sessile leaf blades, and a terminal panicle, Under favorable conditions, the plant may grow more than one year. As other taxa in the Tribe Oryzeae, Rice is adapted to an aquatic habitat. While the ensuing description is based on the ubiquitous Oryza Sativa L., the morphologic terms can also apply to the cultivated Species of Africa, Oryza Glaberrima Steud. (2n = 24). Oryza Glaberrima differs from Oryza Sativa mainly in a lack of secondary branching on the primary branches of the panicle and in minor differences related to pubescence on the lemmas and length of the ligule. Oryza Glaberrima is strictly an annual. Seedling Morphology:- the grains of Rice Varieties that lack dormancy germinate immediately upon ripening. In dormant varieties, a rest period precedes germination and special procedures such as heat treatment (50 °C for 4–5 days) or mechanical dehulling are needed to break dormancy in freshly harvested samples. The coleorhiza enveloping the radicle protrudes first if germination occurs in an aerated environment such as a well-drained soil. If the grain is submerged in water, the coleoptile emerges ahead of the coleorhiza. The primary seminal root (radicle) breaks through the coleorhiza shortly after the latter appears and is followed by two or more secondary seminal roots, all of which develop lateral roots. Seminal roots are later replaced by the secondary system of adventitious roots. The coleoptile, which encloses the young leaves, emerges as a tapered cylinder. Its color varies from colorless, pale green to green, or pale purple to purple. The length of the axis between the coleoptile and the point of union of the root and culm is called the Mesocotyl. The elongation of the mesocotyl elevates the coleoptile above the ground. The coleoptile later ruptures at the apex and the first seedling (primary) leaf emerges. The primary leaf is green and cylindrical and has no blade. The second leaf that follows is differentiated into sheath, blade, ligule, and auricles. Vegetative Organs:- the Rice Plant varies in size from dwarf mutants only .3 to .4 m tall to floating

Varieties more than 7 m tall. The great majority of commercial varieties range from 1 to 2 m in height. The vegetative organs consist of roots, culms, and leaves. A branch of the plant bearing the culm, leaves, roots and often a panicle is a tiller. (1) Roots:- the roots are fibrous, possessing rootlets and root hairs. The seminal roots are sparsely branched and persist only for a short time after germination. The secondary adventitious roots are produced from the underground nodes of the young culms and are freely branched. As the plant grows, coarse adventitious prop roots often form in whorls from the nodes above ground level. Some of the adventitious roots are positively geotropic, while others may be diageotropic. In floating Varieties, fine branched roots form from the higher nodes on the long culm below the water surface. Adventitious roots arise in both nodes and internodes and are usually found in the earlier formed ones. (2) Culm:- the jointed stem of Rice, called a Culm, is made up of a series of nodes and internodes. The node (nodal region) bears a leaf and a bud. The bud is inserted in the axil between the nodal septum and the base of the sheath pulvinus. The bud may give rise to a tiller. Adventitious roots appear in the axis at the base of the internode. The septum inside the node separates two adjoining internodes. The mature internode is hollow, finely grooved, and glabrous on the outer surface. The nodal septum and internode may be differentially pigmented. The internodes of a culm vary in length, generally increasing from the lower internodes to the upper ones. The lower internodes at the base of the culm are short and thickened into a solid section. A visually detectable internode (more than 5 mm long) is considered as elongated. The internodes also vary in cross-sectional dimension, the lower ones being larger in diameter and thickness than the upper ones. Tillers arise from the main culm in an alternate pattern. The primary tillers originate from the lowermost nodes and give rise to secondary tillers. The latter give rise to tertiary tillers. (3) Leaves:- the leaves are borne on the culm in two ranks, one at each node. The leaf consists of the sheath and blade. The leaf sheath is continuous with the blade. It envelops the culm above the node in varying length, form, and tightness. A swelling at the base of the leaf sheath just above the point of its insertion on the culm is the sheath pulvinus. The sheath pulvinus is usually above the nodal septum and is frequently mistermed the node. The blades are generally flat and sessile. Varieties differ in blade length, width, area, shape, color, angle, and pubescence. The uppermost leaf below the panicle is the flag leaf. The flag leaf generally differs from the others in shape, size, and angle. Varieties also differ in leaf number. The upper surface of the blade has many ridges formed by the parallel veins. The most prominent ridge on the lower surface is the midrib. Auricles are small, paired, ear-like appendages borne on either side of the base of the blade. At the junction of the blade and sheath on the inside is a membranous, glabrous or ciliate ligule. The ligule varies in length, color, and shape from variety to variety. The junction of the sheath and blade is the collar or junctura. The collar often appears as a raised region on the back of the leaf. The sheath pulvinus, auricles, ligule and collar on the same plant may be differentially pigmented. When pigmented, the dorsal, ventral and lateral parts of the collar may slightly differ in color. The auricles may not persist on older leaves. The main culm bears the largest number of leaves. The leaf number on a tiller decreases progressively with the rise in tillering order. The first rudimentary leaf at the base of the main culm is a bladeless, 2-keeled bract, the prophyllum. The margins of the prophyllum clasp the young tiller with its back against the parent culm. The prophyllum is also present between each secondary tiller and its tertiary tiller. Floral Organs:- the floral organs are modified shoots. The terminal shoot of a rice plant is a determinate inflorescence, the panicle. A spikelet is the unit of the inflorescence. The spikelets are pediceled on the branched panicle. The spikelet consists of the two sterile lemmas, the rachilla and the floret. A floret includes the lemma, palea and the enclosed flower. The flower consists of six stamens and a pistil, with the perianth represented by the lodicules. (1) Panicle:- the panicle is borne on the uppermost internode of the culm which is often mistermed a peduncle. The extent to which the panicle and a portion of the uppermost internode extend beyond the flag leaf sheath determines the exsertion of the panicle. Varieties differ in degree of exsertion. The nearly solid node between the uppermost internode of the culm and the axis of the panicle is the panicle base. This node generally does not bear a leaf or a dormant bud but may give rise to the first 1–4 panicle branches. The panicle base often appears as a ciliate ring and is used as a dividing point in measuring culm length and panicle length. The region about the panicle base is often called the Neck. The panicle axis (rachis) is the main axis of the inflorescence, extending from the panicle base to the apex, It is continuous and hollow except at the nodes where the panicle branches are borne. The swellings in the axils of the panicle where the branches are borne are the panicle pulvini. The panicle has a racemose mode of branching in which each node on the main axis gives rise to the primary branches and each of which in turn bears the secondary branches. The secondary branches bear the pediceled spikelets. The primary branches may be arranged in a single or paired fashion. Varieties differ greatly in the length, shape, and angle of the primary branches, and in the weight and density (number of spikelets per unit of length) of the panicle. (2) Spikelets:- the spikelet is borne on the pedicel which is morphologically a peduncle. The apex of the pedicel below the sterile lemmas is expanded into a lobed facet of varying size, shape, and margin. Stapf and other systematists (cf. Chevalier 1937) considered the spikelet of Oryza as comprising three fiowers, two of which were reduced in development. Thus, the enlarged, cup-like apex is homologous with a pair of true glumes and may be termed the rudimentary glumes. A spikelet consists of a minute axis (rachilla) on which a single floret is borne in the axils of 2-ranked bracts. The bracts of the lower pair on the rachilla, being always sterile, are the sterile lemmas (‘glumes’, ‘empty glumes’, ‘outer glumes’). The upper bracts or the flowering glumes consists of the lemma (fertile lemma) and palea. The lemma, palea, and the included flower form the floret. The sterile lemmas are generally shorter than the lemma and palea, seldom exceeding one-third the length of the latter. The sterile lemmas may be equal or unequal in size, the upper one generally being larger. The lemma is the larger, indurate (hardened), 5-nerved bract which partly envelops the smaller, 3-nerved palea. The middle nerve or keel may be ciliate or smooth. The extended tips of the lemma and the palea are the apiculi. The apiculi may be separated into lemmal apiculus and paleal apiculus. The awn is a filiform extension of the keel of the lemma. The surface of the lemma and the palea may be pubescent or glabrous. In some varieties, a pair of lateral nerves on each side of the central nerve of the lemma may fuse to form a knob-like mucro on either side of the lemmal apiculus. During natural shattering or the threshing process, the spikelet is separated from the pedicel at the junction of the lower sterile lemma and the facet rudimentary glumes). The base of the lower sterile lemma as is disarticulates from the pedicel is horizontal or oblique in appearance. The relative degree of development of the abscission layer between the sterile lemmas and tile facet is reported to be associated with the ease of shedding. Some varieties are threshed by the fracture of the pedicel rather than by disarticulation. (3) Flower:- the flower proper consists of the stamens and pistil. The six stamens are composed of 2-celled anthers borne on slender filaments. The pistil contains one ovule. The short style bears the bifurcate, plumose stigma. The lodicules are two wale-like, transparent, fleshy structures located at the base of the flower adnate to the palea. They represent the reduced perianth (calyx and corolla), At anthesis, the lodicules become turgid and thrust the lemma and palea apart, allowing the elongating stamens to emerge above or outside the open floret. Anther dehiscence may coincide with the opening of the lemmas, or immediately precede or follow it. The lemma and palea close after the pollen grains are shed from the anther sacs. The Rice fruit is a caryopsis in which the single seed is fused with the wall of the ripened ovary (pericarp), forming a seed-like grain. The grain is the ripened ovary, with the lemma, palea, rachilla, sterile lemmas, and the awn, if present, firmly adhered to it. The lemma and palea and their associated structures such as the sterile lemmas, rachilla, and the awn whenever present constitute the hull or husk. The dehulled Rice grain (caryopsis) is called Brown Rice because of the brownish pericarp. Red Rice owes its trade name to the red pericarp and/or the red tegmen. The tip of the caryopsis is somewhat oblique, corresponding to the larger size of the lemma than that of the palea. The surface of the caryopsis has ridges which correspond to those of the lemma and palea. The caryopsis is enveloped by the pericarp. The pericarp is fibrous and varies in thickness. Next to the pericarp are two layers of cells representing the remains of the inner integuments, the tegmen or seed coat (often mistermed the testa). The embryo lies on the ventral side of the spikelet next to the lemma. The remaining part of the caryopsis is the endosperm which

provides nourishment to the germinating embryo. The hilum is a dot adjacent to the embryo marking the point of attachment of the caryopsis to the palea. Another scar at the tip of the caryopsis marks the base of the style. The embryo contains the embryonic leaves (plumule) and the embryonic primary root (radicle). The plumule is enclosed by the coleoptile and the radicle ensheathed by the coleorhiza; these form the embryonic axis, The embryonic axis is bounded on the inner side by the scutellum (cotyledon) which lies next to the endosperm. The coleoptiles is surrounded by the scutellum and the epiblast, the vascular trace which is fused with the lateral parts of the scutellum. The endosperm is enclosed by the aleurone layer which lies beneath the tegmen. The white starchy endosperm consists of starch granules embedded in a proteinaceous matrix. In the waxy (glutinous) varieties, the starch fraction is composed almost entirely of amylopectin and stains reddish-brown with weak potassium iodide-iodine solution. In the common, non-waxy (non-glutinous) types, the starch fraction contains amylase in addition to amylopectin and stains dark blue with potassium iodide-iodine solution. The starchy endosperm also contains sugars, fats, crude fiber, and inorganic matter. Chalky white spots often appear in the starchy endosperm. Soft textured, white spots occurring in the middle part on the ventral side (side on which the embryo lies) are called White Bellies. A white chalky region extending to the edge of the ventral side and. toward the center of the endosperm is called a White Core. A long white streak on the dorsal side is called the White Back. During the process of milling and polishing, the hull is first removed from the grain (trade name:- rough Rice or Paddy) in a sheller. The pericarp, tegmen, embryo; aleurone layer, and a small portion of the starchy endosperm are then removed as the bran. In the US Rice trade, the coarse outer bran layers, the embryo (germ) and small bits of endosperm constitute the Rice bran. The Rice polish (white bran) refers to the inner layers of the bran removed during polishing. The bulk of the starch endosperm remains as the total milled Rice (polished Rice). In US trade terms, total milled Rice is separated into head Rice (whole kernels), second heads (broken kernels at least half as long as a whole one), screenings (broken pieces about 1/4 to 1/2 the length of a whole kernel), and brewers' Rice (broken pieces which can pass through a 5½/64-inch sieve). The corresponding trade terms proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are:- whole Rice or head Rice (whole or nearly whole kernels), big brokens or second heads (broken kernels equal to or greater than half the length of a whole kernel), medium brokens (broken pieces between 1/2 and 1/4 the length of a whole kernel), small brokens (broken pieces which are smaller than 1/4 of a kernel but do not pass a sieve with perforations of 1.4 mm. or 0.055 inch), chips (small chips or particles of a kernel which can pass through a sieve having perforations of less than 1.47 mm) and split kernels (pieces caused by a longitudinal splitting of the kernel). Rough Rice in the United States yields about 20 percent hulls, 8 percent bran, 2 percent polish, and 70 percent milled Rice. Actually, the relative proportions of the above components vary greatly among rice varieties of any particular geographic region. Parboiled Rice is rough Rice which has been subjected to a steam or hot water treatment prior to milling. Parboiling increases the percentage of head rice and the vitamin content of milled Rice. Enriched Rice is a blend containing ordinary milled Rice and a small percentage of milled Rice heavily fortified with thiamin, niacin, and iron phosphate to raise the vitamin and iron content slightly above the level present in brown Rice. When the yellowcolored riboflavin is added to the enriching agents, white pigments such as calcium oxide, talc, and titanium dioxide are also included in the enriching mixture to make the finished product appear white. Growth Stages of the Rice Plant:- the vegetative phase of the Rice plant begins with grain germination which is signified by the emergence of the radicle or coleoptile from the germinating embryo. This is followed by the pre-tillering stage during which seminal and lateral roots and the first few leaves develop while the contents of the endosperm are absorbed by the growing seedling. The tillering stage starts with the appearance of the first tiller from the axillary bud in one of the lowermost nodes. The increase in tiller number continues as a sigmoid curve until the maximum tiller number is reached, after which some tillers die and the tiller number declines and then levels off. The visible elongation of lower internodes may begin considerably earlier than the reproductive phase or at about the same time. The reproductive phase may begin before the maximum tiller number is reached, or about the period of the highest tillering activity, or thereafter. This phase is marked by the initiation of the panicle primordium of microscopic dimensions in the main culm. Panicle development continues and the young panicle primordium becomes visible to the naked eye in a few days as a hyaline structure 1–2 mm long with a fuzzed tip. The developing spikelets then become distinguishable. The increase in the size of the young panicle and its upward extension inside the upper leaf sheaths are detectable as a bulge in the rapidly elongating culm, often called the Booting Stage. When the auricles of the flag leaf are directly opposite the auricles of the next lower leaf, meiosis is usually .occurring in the microsporocytes (pollen mother cells) and macrosporocytes of the panicle. This is followed by panicle emergence from the flag leaf sheath, commonly called Heading. Anthesis or blooming begins with the protrusion of the first dehiscing anthers in the terminal spikelets on the panicle branches. Pollination and fertilization follow. The development of the fertilized egg and endosperm becomes visible a few days following fertilization. Grain development is a continuous process, but agronomic terms such as the milk stage, soft dough stage, hard dough stage, and fully ripe stage are often used to describe the different stages. As the grains ripen, the leaves become senescent and turn yellowish in an ascending order. The non- functioning leaves and culm tissues are termed dead straw. in some varieties, the culms and upper leaves may remain green when the grains are fully ripe. Under favorable growth conditions, new tillers may grow from the stubble of the harvested plants. The second and subsequent harvests from the crop are called the first and second ratoon crops, respectively. Rice Plant is an Annual Grass in the Genus Oryza with round, hollow, jointed culms, rather flat, sessile leaf blades, and a terminal panicle. See also Rice. Rice has been found in archaeological sites dating to 8000 bc, although the date of Rice domestication is a matter of continuing debate. Two Species of domesticated Rice, Oryza Sativa (Asian) and Oryza Glaberrima (African) are grown globally. Numerous traits separate wild and domesticated Rices including changes in:- pericarp color, dormancy, shattering, panicle architecture, tiller number, mating type and number and size of seeds. Genetic studies using diverse methodologies have uncovered a deep population structure within domesticated Rice. Two main groups, the Indica and Japonica Subspecies, have been identified with several subpopulations existing within each Group. The antiquity of the divide has been estimated at more than 100 000 years ago. This date far precedes domestication, supporting independent domestications of Indica and Japonica from pre-differentiated pools of the wild ancestor. Crosses between Subspecies display sterility and segregate for domestication traits, indicating that different populations are fixed for different networks of alleles conditioning these traits. Numerous domestication quantitative trait loci (QTLs) have been identified in crosses between the Subspecies and in crosses between wild and domesticated accessions of Rice. Many of the QTLs cluster in the same genomic regions, suggesting that a single gene with pleiotropic effects or that closely linked clusters of genes underlie these QTL. Recently, several domestication loci have been cloned from rice, including the gene controlling pericarp color and two loci for shattering. The distribution and evolutionary history of these genes gives insight into the domestication process and the relationship between the Subspecies. The evolutionary history of Rice is complex, but recent work has shed light on the genetics of the transition from wild (Oryza Rufipogon and Oryza Nivara) to domesticated (Oryza Sativa) Rice. The types of genes involved and the geographic and genetic distribution of alleles will allow scientists to better understand our ancestors and breed better Rice for our descendents. / Под Рисом (Oryza) понимается Род Однолетних и Многолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Мятликовых, крупяная культура. Около 25 Видов, в основном в тропиках и субтропиках Австралии, Южной и Восточной Азии, Америки, Африки. В культуре в тропиках, субтропиках и тёплых районах умеренного пояса (до 90% посевов в Азии) однолетний Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa) – одно из древнейших продовольственных Растений Земли. Культура Рис возникла в Юго-Восточной Азии более 7 000 лет назад. Древнейшие очаги рисосеяния – Индия (предположительно родина Риса), где Рис возделывают уже несколько тысячелетий, и Китай. На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (Закавказье и Средняя Азия) Рис выращивают с III–II веков до Нашей Эры, в

Европе – с VIII века Нашей Эры, в Америке – с XV–XVI веков. В Западной Африке выращивают также Голый или Африканский Рис (Oryza Glaberrima). Зерно некоторых дикорастущих Видов, например, Точечного Риса (Oryza Punctata), Короткоязычкового Риса (Oryza Breviligulata), произрастающих в Африке, используется в пищу местным населением. Посевной Рис – яровое теплолюбивое и очень влаголюбивое растение. Выращивают при орошении (на рисовых оросительных системах) или в районах с большим количеством осадков (не менее 1 800–2 000 мм в год). Для прорастания семян верхний слой почвы увлажняют; в фазы кущения, выхода в трубку и вымётывания метёлки на участках (чеках) создают слой воды переменной глубины от 15 до 25 см; перед уборкой воду сбрасывают. Вегетационный период Риса 90–165 суток. Самоопылитель. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы, каштановые, пойменные. Рис – основная зерновая культура для большей численности населения земного шара. Из зерна – крахмал, крупа, масло (из зародышей), спирт; из соломы – бумага, картон, плетёные изделия. Наибольшие посевные площади Риса в Бангладеше, Вьетнаме, Индии, Индонезии, Китае (КНР), США, Таиланде. В бывшем СССР Рис выращивают в Северном Кавказе, Нижнем Поволжье, Приморском Крае, республиках Средней Азии, Казахстане, на Юге Украины. Площади посева в 1985 0.7 миллиона га, средняя урожайность 38.3 ц/га. Сорта – Авангард, Дунай, Зерноградский, Краснодарский 424, Крос 358, Кулон, Лазурный, Малыш, Солнечный, Солярис, Узрос 7, Узрос 59 и другие. Новые короткостебельные сорта Спальчик и Старт формируют урожайность 70–100 ц/га. Селекция культуры направлена на выведение раннеспелых неполегающих Сортов, устойчивых к пирикуляриозу, с повышенной холодостойкостью, а также на получение гибридного Риса, высокобелковых сортов и сортов с удлинённой зерновкой. Рис возделывают в рисовых севооборотах; предшественники – Многолетние Травы и занятой пар (после них Рис выращивают 2–3 года подряд). Удобрения (кг/га):- 60–150 N, 90 P_2O_5 и 60 K_2O. Оросительная норма 12–20 тысяч $м^3$/га воды. Высевают Рис обычным рядовым способом; норма посева семян 2.5–3 ц/га; глубина посева 1.5–2 см. Убирают раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием, предварительно обрабатывая десикантами. Внедрены в производство интенсивные технологии возделывания и уборки Риса, разработаны интенсивные рисовые севообороты, в которых эта культура занимает 62.5% площади пашни. Вредители – Рисовый Комарик, Ячменный Минёр, Прибрежная Мушка, Рисовая Пьявица и другие; болезни – пирикуляриоз, гниль всходов, гельминтоспориоз, нематодные болезни. Корневая система Риса мочковатая длиной 30–40 сантиметров (до 1 метра) с наличием воздухоносных полостей и малым количеством корневых волосков. Стебель – соломина. Лист состоит из влагалища и линейно-ланцетной узкой пластинки зелёного, красноватого или фиолетового цвета. Соцветие – метёлка. Одноцветковые колоски. Цветок состоит из двух широких цветковых чешуй с остью у остистых форм, окрашенных в красный, жёлтый или бурый цвета, двух околоцветниковых плёнок – лодикулей, односемянной завязи и шести тычинок. Плод Риса – плёночная зерновка, округлая и широкая у Японского, длинная и узкая у Индийского, на изломе белая, стекловидная, полустекловидная или мучнистая. 1 000 зерновок вести 26–45 грамм. Вредители Риса:- Комарик Рисовый, Минёр Ячменный, Мушка Прибрежная, Пьявица Рисовая, Трипсы и другие. Болезни Риса:- Пирикуляриоз, Гниль Всходов, Гельминтоспориоз, Нематодные Болезни и другие. Из отрубей Риса получают высококачественное масло, но их скармливают и скоту. Рис (Oryza), Род Однолетних и Многолетних Растений Семейства Злаков. В Роде 19 Видов. Произрастают в тропиках. Культурный Вид – Рис Посевной (Oryza Sativa), подразделяемый на Подвиды Ssp. Brevis и Ssp. Communis (Индийская и Японская ветви), распространён также в субтропиках и более тёплых районах умеренного пояса. В Западной Африке выращивают Рис Голый (Oryza Glaberrima). Остальные виды дикорастущие, размножаются самосевом. Некоторые из них, например, Рис Точечный (Oryza Punctata), Рис Короткоязычковый (Oryza Breviligulata), произрастающие в Африке, имеют большое значение в питании местного населения. Рис Посевной – Однолетнее Растение. Корневая система его мочковатая, длина 30–40 сантиметров (см) (до 1 метра (м)), отличается от корней других Злаков наличием воздухоносных полостей и малым количеством корневых волосков, которые у взрослого растения при постоянном затоплении почти полностью отмирают. Стебель – соломина, высотой от 50 см до 2 и даже 3–5 м (у глубоководных форм). Обычно Рис формирует 3–5 продуктивных стеблей, а при редком посеве и обильном питании – 50 и более. У неполегающих Сортов стебель очень прочный. Лист состоит из влагалища и линейно-ланцетной узкой пластинки зелёного, красноватого или фиолетового цвета. Соцветие – метёлка, длина 10–30 см. Одноцветковые колоски расположены преимущественно на веточках 2-го порядка. Цветок состоит из 2 широких цветковых чешуй с остью у остистых форм, окрашенных в красный, жёлтый или бурый цвета, 2 околоцветковых плёнок – лодикулей, односемянной завязи и 6 тычинок. Плод Риса – плёнчатая зерновка, округлая и широкая у Японского, длинная и узкая у Индийского, на изломе белая, стекловидная, полустекловидная или мучнистая; 1 000 зерновок весит 26–45 граммов (г). Рис Посевной – яровое растение. Вегетационный период от 90 до 165 суток (сут). Культура требовательна к теплу. Семена начинают прорастать при температуре почвы 10–12 °С; наиболее благоприятная температура для роста и развития 22–27 °С. Выращивают Рис при орошении или в условиях очень большого количества осадков (не менее 1 800–2 000 миллиметров (мм) в год). В отдельные периоды вегетации потребность в воде неодинакова. Для прорастания семян верхний слой почвы только увлажняют. В фазы кущения, выхода в трубку и вымётывания метёлки создают слой воды переменной глубины (от 5 до 25 см), в период восковой спелости зерна воду сбрасывают с чеков (обвалованные участки полей). Рис произрастает на чернозёмных, каштановых, болотных и других почвах с небольшой водопроницаемостью. Особенно благоприятны пойменные почвы. Рис – основная зерновая культура для большей части населения земного шара. Из его крупы приготовляют разнообразные блюда, которые у многих народов заменяют хлеб. Зерно Риса перерабатывают на спирт, крахмал, пиво. Из рисовой соломы делают ценные сорта бумаги, верёвки, шляпы, циновки и другое. Отруби скармливают скоту; из них получают высококачественное масло. Рис – одна из древнейших сельскохозяйственных культур. Место происхождения её точно не установлено, однако, по мнению Русского и Советского учёного – Николая Ивановича Вавилова (1887–1943) и других учёных, рисосеяние возникло в Индии несколько тысячелетий назад, о чём свидетельствует произрастание здесь диких Видов этого Рода, а также промежуточных форм между диким и культурным Рисом. Древнейшим очагом культуры Риса является Китай, где его выращивали ещё в 5-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры. В Африке это растение начали возделывать за 2 тысячи лет до Нашей Эры, в Европе только с VIII века Нашей Эры (на Пиренейском Полуострове), хотя Рис был известен Европейцам значительно раньше. На Американский континент Рис завезли в XV–XVI веках, в США его стали культивировать в XVII веке. На территорию СССР – в Закавказье и Среднюю Азию – рисосеяние проникло во II–III веках до Нашей Эры. В Австралии промышленная культура Риса появилась в XX веке. Мировая посевная площадь под Рисом (миллионов гектаров (га)):- 102.6 в 1948–52, 123.5 в 1961–65, 134.6 в 1970, 134 в 1973. Основные поставщики его – страны Азии, где сосредоточено более 90% посевов. Особенно велики площади под Рисом в Индии (более 36 миллионов га), Китае (более 33 миллиона га); в США эта культура занимает 0.7 миллиона га, в Европейских странах – около 0.5 миллионов га (1973). Мировой валовой сбор зерна 321.3 миллионов тонн (т); средний урожай 24 центнера с одного гектара (ц/га); наиболее высокие урожаи получают в Австралии, Испании – до 70 ц/га, Японии, Греции, Арабской Республике Египет (АРЕ), США – более 50 ц/га, в Индии значительно ниже – 16–18 ц/га (1973). Посевы Риса в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), в тысячах гектаров (тыс. га):- 95 в 1960, 217 в 1965, 350 в 1970, 462 в 1973. Валовой сбор зерна 1.76 миллиона тонн (т), средний урожай 38.2 (в Таджикистане 42.5, в Казахстане 40.1) центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га), в передовых хозяйствах 60–65 ц/га (1973). Лучшие сорта:- Краснодарский 424, Дубовский 129, Кубань 3, Донской 163, Приморский 10, УзРОС 263, Узбекский 5 и другие. На 1974 районировано 89 Сортов Риса (Советской селекции и местных). Общее направление селекции Риса в СССР –

выведение высокопродуктивных (не менее 80–90 ц/га зерна) раннеспелых низкорослых Сортов, обладающих групповой устойчивостью к болезням и вредителям, с зерном, технологические качества которого соответствуют мировым стандартам. Рис выращивают на рисовых оросительных системах в рисовых севооборотах. Перед посевом и в подкормку вносят минеральные удобрения:- 60–150 килограммов на один гектар (кг/га) N, 90 кг/га P_2O_5, 60 кг/га K_2O. Основной способ посева – рядовой, норма высева семян – 5.5–7 миллионов всхожих зёрен на 1 га, глубина заделки 1.5–2 см. В некоторых странах (Индия, Китай и другие) распространена пересадочная культура Риса. При уходе за посевами основное внимание уделяют правильному режиму орошения (наиболее рациональный – укороченное затопление), уничтожению Сорняков гербицидами (группы 2.4-Д), Водорослей – 10%-ным раствором медного купороса, соблюдению пищевого режима (подкормки). Убирают Рис раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием (смотрите Зерноуборочный Комбайн) с предварительной обработкой десикантами. Вредители:- Рисовый Комарик, Минёр Ячменный, Мушка Прибрежная, Пьявица Рисовая, Трипсы и другие; болезни:- пирикуляриоз, гниль всходов, гельминтоспориоз, нематодные болезни.

RICE POLISH (WHITE BRAN) = (БЕЛЫЙ ОКОЛОПЛОДНИК), ОСТАВШИЙСЯ ПОСЛЕ ШЛИФОВКИ (или ПОЛИРОВКИ) РИСА – Rice Polish (White Bran):- inner layers of the bran removed during polishing. / (Белый Околоплодник), оставшийся после шлифовки (полировки) Риса – внутренние слои околоплодника, удалённые в процессе шлифовки (полировки).

RICE PROCESSING = ОБРАБОТКА РИСА (или ПЕРЕРАБОТКА РИСА) – Rice Processing is the milling, polishing, and grading of rough Rice. The processing of Rice by parboiling.

RICE STALK = ЧЕРЕШОК РИСА (или СТЕБЕЛЬ РИСА) – Rice Stalk is the stem or culm portion of the plant. / Стеблевая или соломенная часть растения.

RICE STARCH = РИСОВЫЙ КРАХМАЛ – Rice Starch is the major component of milled Rice. From the endosperm of the grain, it makes up 90 to 93% of the milled dry weight. It is used as a thickener in making sauces and desserts, and can be hydrolyzed to make a sweet syrup. Rice Starch characteristics:- (i) excellent thickening properties; (ii) no off-taste; (iii) can be hydrolyzed; and (iv) no-hygroscopic. Applications:- (i) thickening sauces/gravies; (ii) freeze/thaw applications; and (iii) fat mimetic. / Рисовый Крахмал является главным компонентом обрушенного Риса. Из эндосперма (endosperm) зерна, он сотавляет от 90 до 93% обрушенного сухого веса. Он используется как наполнитель при производстве соусов и десертов, и может быть подвергнут гидролизу для получения сладкого сиропа.

RICE STEMBORER = РИСОВЫЙ СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Rice Stemborers:- General Information:- (i) Stemborers belonging to the Orders Diptera and Lepidoptera are the most serious pests of Rice in Sub-Saharan Africa. (ii) They are internal stem feeders and larval feeding causes damage to rice tillers during the vegetative and reproductive stages. Stem borer attack is most damaging when it occurs after tillering is completed. Symptoms:- (i) early symptoms:- (a) deadhearts:- attack of young plants at the vegetative stages (seedlings to panicle initiation) results in the destruction of the growing point, typically referred to as 'Deadhearts' caused by the drying up of the central shoots (dead inner leaves); and (b) larval damage by Maliarpha Separatella within the stem results in reduced plant vigour, fewer tillers and many unfilled grains. The larva does not produce deadhearts because the growing apical portion of the plant is not cut from the base. Thus, panicles can be initiated at the last node. (ii) Late symptom:- (c) whiteheads:- attack of plant bearing panicles at the flowering stage results in a white or dry empty panicle called 'Whitehead'. Causes of stemborer outbreaks:- (i) favorable climate; (ii) presence of alternative hosts in and around Rice fields; (iii) crop residues (what's left after harvest), ratoons (tillers that sprout from Rice stubble) and volunteers (self-seeded Rice Plants that grow up from shed or spilt seeds) are ideal places for borers to survive and multiply; (iv) planting with high-yielding Varieties – Varieties that are unfortunately susceptible to attack; and (v) wide range of planting dates. Control:- (i) cultural practices such as early sowing, narrow spacing of plants and maintaining weed-free fields have been observed to minimize diopsid infestation; (ii) synchronized planting over a large area has been used to allow the most susceptible stage of Rice to escape from Chilo Zacconius damage; (iii) management of stubble by burning, plowing and flooding after harvest destroys diapausing larvae of Maliarpha Separatella; (iv) strip- and inter-cropping of maize with NERICA (New Rice for Africa is one of Cultivars) was found to be effective in reducing stem borer damage on Rice because Maize and Rice share some common stemborer Species; (v) carabids, reduviids, dragonflies and spiders are known predators of Chilo Zacconius; (vi) the braconids Rhaconotus Scirpophagae Wilk. and Bracon Antennatus Granger are gregarious endoparasitoids of Maliarpha Separatella in Nigeria; and (vii) the braconid Cotesia (= Apanteles) Sesamiae Cameron and the eulophid Pediobus Furvus Gahan are the most important wasps attacking Sesamia Spp. / Диптэра (Diptera) и Лэпидоптэра (Lepidoptera). (a) мёртвое сердцевины (deadhearts):-. Малиарфа Сэпаратэлла (Maliarpha Separatella). (ii) Поздний симптом:- (c) белые метёлки (whiteheads):- . от повреждения Хило Заккониус (Chilo Zacconius). ; (vi) the braconids Раконотус Сцирпофагэ Вилк. (Rhaconotus Scirpophagae Wilk.) и Бракон Антэннатус Грангэр (Bracon Antennatus Granger) являются скученными эндопаразитоидами Малиарфа Сэпаратэлла (Maliarpha Separatella) в Нигерии; и (vii) Котэзиа (= Апантэлэс) Сэзамиэ (Cotesia (= Apanteles) Sesamiae) Пэдиобус Фурвус Гахан (Pediobus Furvus Gahan) являются наиболее значимыми Осами, атакующими Виды Сэзамиа (Sesamia Spp.).

RICE TRANSPLANTER = РИСОПОСАДЧИК (или РИСОВЫЙ РАССАДОПОСАДЧИК) – Rice Transplanter is:- (1) a person transplanting Rice. (2) A machine used for transplanting Rice. / сеялка точного высева (planter).

RICE WEEVIL = РИСОВЫЙ ДОЛГОНОСИК – Rice Weevil (Sitophilos Oryzae (Linnaeus)):- adults and larvae feed on a wide variety of grains and a female can deposit up to 150 eggs. A single egg is laid in each grain after boring a hole inside. The egg stays in the grain until it becomes an adult, and this completely damages the grain. The life cycle takes approximately 35 days under good conditions such as 28 °C and 70% relative humidity. / Рисовый Долгоносик, систематическое положение:- Отряд Жуки, или Жесткокрылые, Семейство Долгоносики (Curculionidae). Распространён в Южных регионах России. С партиями зерна попадает в Северные регионы, но здесь может развиваться только в отапливаемых помещениях. Повреждает те же культуры, что и Амбарный Долгоносик. Жук длиной 2–2.8 мм, тёмно-коричневый, матовый; переднеспинка в густых крупных точках; на надкрыльях четыре рыжеватых пятна; задние крылья хорошо развиты; летает. Зимуют жуки, личинки и куколки. Цикл развития и характер повреждения зерна аналогичны таковым Амбарного Долгоносика. Плодовитость самки свыше 500 яиц. Развивается при температуре 13.5–35 °C и влажности зерна не менее 8%. При оптимальных условиях (температура воздуха 28–30 °C и влажность зерна 18%) продолжительность развития составляет около 26 дней. Рисовый Долгоносик менее устойчив к холоду. При нулевой температуре все фазы развития погибают через 17 суток, при –5 °C – через 12 суток. В зависимости от экологических условий даёт от двух до пяти генераций. Рисовый Долгоносик (Calandra (Sitophilus) Oryzae), Жук Семейства Долгоносиков; вредитель зерна (главным образом Риса) и зернопродуктов. Коричневый, длина 2.1–3.5 мм. Распространён широко.

RICE WHORL MAGGOT = ЛИЧИНКА РИСОВОЙ МУТОВКИ – Rice Whorl Maggot:- dull gray in color, Hydrellia Sp. is widespread in the Philippines. The maggots feed on the unopened whorl of the leaf by remaining in the center of the whorl and nibbling the innermost margin of the leaf. The symptoms manifest as small chewed discolored areas on the innermost margin of the central whorl. Severe infestation stunts the plant and reduces tillers in a given hill. The infestation and damage are limited to vegetative stages of the crop.

RICHARDS BAY COAL = РИЧАДЗ БЭЙСКИЙ УГОЛЬ – Richards Bay Coal is coal shipped at the Richards Bay terminal in South Africa, the largest export coal terminal in the world, with a design capacity of 91 million tons annually. Richards Bay coal futures are traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol AFR. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars and Cents per ton. Contract is financially settled based in coal loaded at the Richards Bay terminal in South Africa. It is cash settled against API 4 Index (All Published Index number 4) as published in the Argus/McCloskey Coal Price Index Report. The API 4 index is the benchmark price for coal exported out of South Africa's Richards Bay terminal. It is calculated as an average of the Argus fob Richards Bay assessment and McCloskey's fob Richards Bay marker. The API 4 index is the benchmark price reference for coal exported out of South Africa's Richards Bay terminal and is used in physical and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts. This is calculated as an average of the Argus fob Richards Bay assessment and McCloskey's FOB Richards Bay marker. Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT; Richards Bay, South Africa) is the single largest export coal terminal in the world. Opened in 1976 with an original capacity of 12 million tons per annum, it has grown into an advanced 24-hour operation with a design capacity of 91 million tons per annum. Positioned at one of the world's deep sea ports, RBCT is able to handle large ships and subsequent large volumes. As such, it has gained a reputation for operating efficiently and reliably. The 276 hectare site currently boasts a quay 2.2 kilometers long with six berths and four ship loaders, with stockyard capacity of 8.2 million tons. RBCT shares a strong co-operative relationship with South Africa's national utility, Transnet, which provides the railway services linking the coal mines to the port, and the shipping coordination of more than 700 ships per annum. / Аргас (Argus). МэКлоски FOB Ричадз Бэй (McCloskey's FOB Richards Bay).

RICH FEN = ОБОГАЩЁННОЕ НИЗИННОЕ БОЛОТО (или ТОПЬ, или ТРЯСИНА) – Rich Fen is a type of fen that is rich in calcium, with a pH around 6–8, but nutrient poor. These special conditions have given the rich fens a specialized and species rich flora, which often consists of orchids, sedges and mosses. The rich fens are often classified into the categories moderately rich fen and extremely rich fen. The extremely rich fens have a higher pH and more vascular plants. Historically rich fens have been used as meadows and pastures, but the practices ceased during the XX century. Many wetland areas, among them the rich fens, were drained in the XIX and XX century to create new agricultural land or to increase productivity in the forestry. There are several other threats though, that might cause degradation and loss of rich fens such as acidification, eutrophication and overgrowth by trees and bushes because of lack of management. Habitat fragmentation is an ongoing threat that leads to reduced connectivity within the landscape. Small and isolated fragments hold in general fewer species than larger and less isolated areas. One reason is that it is more difficult for the species to disperse between the isolated fragments. .

RICHTER SCALE = ШКАЛА РИХТЕРА – The Richter Magnitude Scale:- seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the Earth; they are recorded on instruments called Seismographs. Seismographs record a zig-zag trace that shows the varying amplitude of ground oscillations beneath the instrument. Sensitive seismographs, which greatly magnify these ground motions, can detect strong earthquakes from sources anywhere in the world. The time, locations, and magnitude of an earthquake can be determined from the data recorded by seismograph stations. The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes. On the Richter Scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 might be computed for a moderate earthquake, and a strong earthquake might be rated as magnitude 6.3. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value. At first, the Richter Scale could be applied only to the records from instruments of identical manufacture. Now, instruments are carefully calibrated with respect to each other. Thus, magnitude can be computed from the record of any calibrated seismograph. Earthquakes with magnitude of about 2.0 or less are usually called Microearthquakes; they are not commonly felt by people and are generally recorded only on local seismographs. Events with magnitudes of about 4.5 or greater – there are several thousand such shocks annually – are strong enough to be recorded by sensitive seismographs all over the world. Great earthquakes, such as the 1964 Good Friday earthquake in Alaska, have magnitudes of 8.0 or higher. On the average, one earthquake of such size occurs somewhere in the world each year. The Richter Scale has no upper limit. Recently, another scale called the Moment Magnitude Scale has been devised for more precise study of great earthquakes. The Richter Scale is not used to express damage. An earthquake in a densely populated area which results in many deaths and considerable damage may have the same magnitude as a shock in a remote area that does nothing more than frighten the wildlife. Large-magnitude earthquakes that occur beneath the oceans may not even be felt by humans. Richter Scale is widely used quantitative measure of the magnitude of an earthquake, introduced in 1935 by the seismologists Beno Gutenberg and Charles Francis Richter. The scale was originally devised to measure the magnitude of local earthquakes in southern California as recorded by a certain kind of seismograph. The weakest earthquakes that had been detected up to that time were assigned scale values close to zero, and the scale was arranged so that each increase of one unit represents a 10-fold increase in the magnitude of an earthquake (i.e. the numbers on the Richter Scale are proportional to the common (base 10) logarithms of the magnitudes). Later and more sensitive seismographs can detect earthquakes even fainter than the ones that were originally chosen to define magnitude zero; their magnitudes are accommodated on the Richter Scale by the use of negative numbers. Although the scale has no theoretical upper limit, the largest earthquakes have not exceeded a scale value of 9. The scale was refined by Richter and Beno Gutenberg to remove the restrictions of distance and type of seismograph used. Richter Scale is widely used quantitative measure of the magnitude of an earthquake, devised in 1935 by American seismologist Charles F. Richter. Richter Scale of Earthquake Magnitude:- (1) Magnitude Level – (2) Category – (3) Effects – (4) Earthquakes Per Year:- (i) Less Than 1.0 to 2.9 – Micro – generally not felt by people, though recorded on local instruments – more than 100 000; (ii) 3.0–3.9 – Minor – felt by many people; no damage – 12 000–100 000; (iii) 4.0–4.9 – Light – felt by all; minor breakage of objects – 2 000–12 000; (iv) 5.0–5.9 – Moderate – some damage to weak structures – 200–2 000; (v) 6.0–6.9 – Strong – moderate damage in populated areas – 20–200; (vi) 7.0–7.9 – Major – serious damage over large areas; loss of life – 3–20; and (vii) 8.0 and Higher – Great – severe destruction and loss of life over large areas – fewer than 3. The Richter scale was originally devised to measure the magnitude of local earthquakes in southern California as recorded by a specific kind of seismograph. Current scientific practice has replaced the original Richter scale with other scales, including the body-wave magnitude scale and the moment magnitude scale, which have no restrictions regarding distance and type of seismograph used. Nevertheless, the Richter scale is still commonly cited in news reports of earthquake severity. On the original Richter scale the smallest earthquakes measurable at that time were assigned values close to zero. Since modern seismographs can detect seismic waves even smaller than those originally chosen for zero magnitude, the Richter scale now measures earthquakes having negative magnitudes. Each increase of one unit on the scale represents a 10-fold increase in the magnitude of an earthquake – in other words, numbers on the Richter scale are proportional to the common (base 10) logarithms of maximum wave amplitudes. In theory the scale has no upper limit, but in practice no earthquake has ever been registered above magnitude 9. Charles Francis Richter (1900–1985) is an American physicist and seismologist who helped develop the Richter Scale for measuring the magnitude of earthquakes. With Beno Gutenberg (1889–1960), a German-born Caltech professor, he developed in 1935 the scale that came to be

associated with his name, replacing an older 'Mercalli Scale', which unreliably measured an earthquake's intensity at the seismic measuring station rather than at the epicentre of the earthquake. Richter also mapped out quake-prone areas in the United States but tended to disparage attempts at earthquake prediction. He wrote (with Beno Gutenberg) Seismicity of the Earth and Associated Phenomena (1949; revised edition 1954) and Elementary Seismology (1958). The Richter Scale is the best known scale for measuring the magnitude of earthquakes. The magnitude value is proportional to the logarithm of the amplitude of the strongest wave during an earthquake. A recording of 7, for example, indicates a disturbance with ground motion 10 times as large as a recording of 6. The energy released by an earthquake increases by a factor of 30 for every unit increase in the Richter scale. The table below gives the frequency of earthquakes and the effects of the earthquakes based on this scale. Richter Scale No. – No. of Earthquakes Per Year – Typical Effects of This Magnitude:- (i) < 3.4 – 800 000 – detected only by seismometers; (ii) 3.5–4.2 – 30 000 – just about noticeable indoors; (iii) 4.3–4.8 – 4 800 – most people notice them, windows rattle; (iv) 4.9–5.4 – 1 400 – everyone notices them, dishes may break, open doors swing; (v) 5.5–6.1 – 500 – slight damage to buildings, plaster cracks, bricks fall; (vi) 6.2–6.9 – 100 – much damage to buildings:- chimneys fall, houses move on foundations; (vii) 7.0–7.3 – 15 – serious damage:- bridges twist, walls fracture, buildings may collapse; (viii) 7.4–7.9 – 4 – great damage, most buildings collapse; and (ix) > 8.0 – one every 5 to 10 years – total damage, surface waves seen, objects thrown in the air. These effects are assuming a shallow earthquake in a populated area. Earthquakes of large magnitude do not necessarily cause the most intense surface effects. The effect in a given region depends to a large degree on local surface and subsurface geologic conditions. An area of unstable ground (sand, clay, or other unconsolidated materials), for example, is likely to experience much more noticeable effects than an area equally distant from an earthquake's epicentre but underlain by firm ground such as granite. / Шкала Рихтера, классификация землетрясений по магнитудам, основанная на оценке энергии сейсмических волн, возникающих при землетрясениях. Соотношение между магнитудой землетрясения по Шкале Рихтера и его силой в эпицентре по 12-бальной шкале зависит от глубины очага. Шкала была предложена в 1935 Американским сейсмологом Чарлзом Фрэнсисом Рихтёром (Charles Francis Richter; 1900–1985), теоретически обоснована совместно с Бэно Гутэнбэргом (Beno Gutenberg; 1889–1960) в 1941–45.

RICIN = РИЦИН – Ricin is an extremely toxic protein found in the seed of the castor oil plant Ricinus communis, a member of the Euphorbiaceae, grown commercially for the oil content of the seed and sometimes grown as an ornamental garden annual. Less than a milligram of ricin injected into the blood stream can be fatal. / Рицин – чрезвычайно токсичный белок, находящийся в семени Клещевины Обыкновенной (castor oil plant; Ricinus Communis), члене Молочаев (Euphorbiaceae), выращиваемой на коммерческой основе вследствие содержания в её семенах масла, а иногда выращиваемых в качестве декоративных садовых однолетников. Менее миллиграмма рицина, введённого в кровоток, может быть смертельным.

RICKRACK = ТЕСЬМА ЗИГЗАГООБРАЗНОЙ ВЫРАБОТКИ – Rickrack:- flat braid in a zig-zag formation. Made from several types if fibers, it is used for many kinds of trimming on apparel. Rick Rack is a flat braid in zig-zag formation. It is produced by applying different tensions to individual threads during manufacture. Rick-Rack is a flat braid woven in a zigzag, serpentine shape. It is available in several widths and is an extremely popular and inexpensive trimming.

RICO ACT = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT

RID = REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY RAIL

RIDE = НЕПОДВИЖНЫЙ – Ride:- a container which remains in the same position on a ship until reaching ultimate destination. / В морских контейнерных грузоперевозках это относится к контейнеру, который остаётся в одном и том же месторасположении на судне вплоть до достижения конечного места назначения.

RIDE = СТОЯТЬ (или ИДТИ, или ИМЕТЬ ОСАДКУ) – Ride (maritime term):- to lie at anchor; to ride out; to safely weather a storm whether at anchor or underway. / ; отстаиваться на якоре; .

RIDER = ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (или ДОБАВЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Rider is an addition to a document that follows logically from what has gone before.

(2) Rider is an endorsement to an insurance policy that modifies clauses and provisions of the policy, adding or excluding coverage(s).

RIDGE = ГРЕБЕНЬ (или БОРОЗДА) – Ridge is the relatively higher part of floodplain landscapes (in contrast to basins and channels). Raised strips of plowed ground, rows of soil lying between furrows. / Под Бороздой понимается канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием, для отвода воды с полей при избыточном увлажнении, поливе в орошаемом земледелии и для посева сельскохозяйственных культур. Борозда, канавка, образованная почвообрабатывающим или другим орудием. В зонах избыточного увлажнения служит для отвода воды с полей, в орошаемом земледелии – для полива. Бороздной посев защищает семена и всходы от выдувания.

RIDGE PLANTING = ГРЕБНЕВАЯ ПОСАДКА (или БОРОЗДНАЯ ПОСАДКА) – Ridge Planting is a method of planting crops on ridges formed through tillage operations or banked by hand tools. / Под Посадкой понимается размещение рассады (Капусты, Табака, Томата), саженцев плодовых, декоративных и лесных культур, клубней Картофеля, луковиц Лука, Тюльпана и других по площади поля с заделкой в почву. Проводят рассадо-посадочными машинами, картофелесажалками и вручную.

RIDGY BEAM = ХХ НАВОЙ – Ridgy Beam is a beam of yarn on which the ends are not evenly distributed across the barrel, causing a profile of peaks (ridges) and valleys. A ridgy beam can give poor removal characteristics.

RIDGY CLOTH = ЗАЗУБРЕННОЕ (или ОСТРОКОНЕЧНОЕ, или КОНЬКОВОЕ, или НЕРОВНОЕ) ПОЛОТНО – Ridgy Cloth:- xxxxx. See also Baggy Cloth.

RIDING THE YIELD CURVE = ИГРАТЬ НА КРИВОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Trading in an interest rate futures contract according to the expectations of change in the yield curve. / Торговля фьючерсными контрактами на процентную ставку в соответствии с ожиданиями изменения кривой доходности.

RIFCB = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROP BIOTECHNOLOGY

RIFFLE = НАНОС – Riffle is a deposit of sand or gravel on the channel floor of a river.

RIFLER = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LEGUMES AND ROOT CROPS

RIFSA = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS IN SWAMPY AREAS

RIFT SAWING = РАСПИЛОВКА ПЕРПЕНДИКУЛЯРНО ГОДИЧНЫМ КОЛЬЦАМ (или ДОЛЕВАЯ РАСПИЛОВКА) – Rift Sawing:- this is similar to quarter sawing but the angle of the cut is changed slightly to 30-degrees or greater so that fewer saw cuts are parallel to the medullary rays, which are responsible for the flake effect; boards are narrower. This type of lumber is available in limited quantities and species. Rift-sawn boards are often favored for fine furniture and other applications where matching grain is important. /

Виды (Species). В деревообработке под Распиловкой или Распиливанием понимается процесс последовательного раскроя пилами стволов на круглые сортименты (брёвна, кряжи), брёвен на пиломатериалы и пиломатериалов на заготовки. Различают распиловку:- относительно направления древесных волокон – продольную и поперечную, относительно годичных слоёв – тангенциальную (по касательной к годичным слоям) и радиальную. При раскрое врёвен на брусья и доски различают:- распиловку вразвал, при которой вначале формируется толщина обрезных досок, а затем их ширина; распиловка с брусовкой, при которой бревно раскраивается на двухкантный брус по высоте, соответствующий ширине обрезных досок, и боковые доски заданной толщины, а затем брус раскраивается на доски нужной толщины, а боковые доски обрезаются по ширине. Для выработки досок тангенциальным или радиальным пропилами распиловку производят специальными способами (развально-сегментным, брусово-сегментным, секторным).

RIFT SAWN = РАСПИЛЕННЫЙ ПЕРПЕНДИКУЛЯРНО ГОДИЧНЫМ КОЛЬЦАМ (или РАДИАЛЬНО РАСПИЛЕННЫЙ, или СКОС ПРОПИЛА) – Rift Sawn:- the cut is at a slightly different angle than quarter sawn. / нежели радиально распиленное (quarter sawn).

RIG = ОСНАСТКА (или СНАРЯЖЕНИЕ, или ОСНАЩЕНИЕ, или ВООРУЖЕНИЕ) – Rig (maritime term):- a general description of a vessel's upper: works; to fit out.

RIGGING = ТАКЕЛАЖ (или ВАНТЫ) – Rigging (maritime term):- a term applied to ship EUR(TM)s ropes generally. Rigging comprises the system of ropes, cables and chains, which support a sailing ship or sail boat's masts – standing rigging, including shrouds and stays – and which adjust the position of the vessel's sails and spars to which they are attached – the running rigging, including halyards, braces, sheets and vangs. Rigging is divided into two classes, standing, which supports the mast (and bowsprit), and running, which controls the orientation of the sails and their degree of reefing. Configurations differ for each type of rigging, between fore-and-aft rigged vessels and square-rigged vessels. Etymology:- according to the Encyclopædia Britannica Eleventh Edition 'Rigging' derives from Anglo-Saxon 'Wrigan' or 'Wringing', 'To Clothe'. The same source points out that 'Rigging' a sailing vessel refers to putting all the components in place to allow it to function, including the masts, spars, sails and the rigging. / Такелаж (от Голландского слова Takelage):- (1) совокупность снастей для крепления рангоута, грузоподъёмных работ и управления парусами. Стоячий Такелаж – ванты, штаги и другое – служит для удержания частей рангоута (мачт, стеньг и тому подобного). Оба конца снасти стоячего такелажа, состоящей из стальных тросов, цепей или прутков и приспособлений для натягивания (талрепов), закрепляются наглухо. Бегучий Такелаж используется для подъёма и спуска сигналов, шлюпок, стрел, груза и тому подобного, а на парусных судах – для управления парусами и подвижными частями рангоута. Один конец снасти бегучего такелажа, обычно изготовляемой из тросов, цепей, закрепляется либо постоянно (неподвижно), либо к подвижному элементу (например, к грузовому гаку), а второй подаётся на тяговый механизм или временно закрепляется. К бегучему такелажу рангоута парусных судов относятся, например, фалы для подъёма реев, брасы и топенанты для разворачивания реев в горизонтальной и вертикальной плоскостях; к бегучему такелажу парусов – фалы, шкоты, гитовы, галсы и другое. Прочность и эксплуатационное состояние снастей для ответственных частей такелажа, используемых для подъёма грузов и в судовых устройствах, которые обеспечивают безопасность судна и людей (например, в швартовном или спасательном устройствах), регламентируются классификационными обществами. (2) Тросы, стропы, цепи, применяемые совместно с грузоподъёмными устройствами для подъёма тяжёлых грузов, оборудования при монтажных, строительных и других работах. Ванты (от Голландского слова Want):- (1) снасти судового стоячего такелажа, раскрепляющие к бортам мачты и стеньги (смотрите Рангоут). (2) Гибкий растянутый элемент (растяжка), обычно в виде стального троса, для крепления висячих конструкций, радиомачт, антенн и другого.

RIGHT = ВЫРАВНИВАТЬ (или СПРЯМЛЯТЬ) – Right (maritime term):- to return to a normal position, as a vessel righting after heeling over.

RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL = ПРАВО ПЕРВООЧЕРЕДНОГО ОТКАЗА (или ПРАВО ПЕРВОГО ОТКАЗА) – Right Of First Refusal (ROFR) usually gives a party to an agreement, e.g., a shareholder or investor, the right to buy more shares before shares are offered to other parties.

RIGHT OF PREEMPTION = ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ ПРАВО – Right Of Preemption is the right to purchase either in preference to others or before an offer is made to others. / Право приобрести либо с преференцией по отношению к другим, либо до того, как оферта будет выставлена другим.

RIGHT OF RECOURSE = ПРАВО РЕГРЕССА (или ПРАВО РЕГРЕССНОГО ИСКА, или ПРАВО ОБРАТНОГО ТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Right Of Recourse is a right of claiming compensation against party at fault; consignees must preserve the right of recourse of their underwriters by sending registered claim letter to faulty carriers.

RIGHTS = ПРАВА – Rights:- privilege of buying new securities at a price that is usually lower than the market price, or subscription price. A right is given to shareholders in proportion to the amount of shares they own, or in the form of a coupon (or warrant), and is an option to purchase shares of a new stock issue. Powers or privileges granted by an agreement or law. When a company wants to raise more funds by issuing additional securities, it may give its stockholders the opportunity, ahead of others, to buy the new securities in proportion to the number of shares each owns. The piece of paper evidencing this privilege is called a Right. Because the additional stock is usually offered to stockholders below the current market price, rights ordinarily have a market value of their own and are actively traded. In most cases they must be exercised within a relatively short period. Failure to exercise or sell rights may result in monetary loss to the holder. See also Warrant.

RIGHTS ISSUE = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Rights Issue:- practice of offering existing shareholders the opportunity to buy more shares, i.e. subscribe more capital, in order to raise additional capital. Rights issues act as a protection for the shareholder, in that the total number of shares issued increases without decreasing the percentage holding of each shareholder. A privilege granted to shareholders to buy new shares in the same company, usually below the prevailing market price. Rights Issue:- an offering allowing existing shareholders to purchase newly issued stock by means of rights which can be traded, exercised, or allowed to expire. The number of rights offered to each shareholder is calculated by inserting the shareholder's existing holding in a predetermined formula. In most cases, the price per share available to shareholders is lower than the market price. A Rights Issue is where a company issues further shares, at a given price, to existing shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings. For example, a 1-for-5 rights issue allows each shareholder to buy one new share for each five currently held. The purpose is for the issuing company to raise more money.

RIGHTS OFFERING = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННОЙ ПОДПИСКИ – Rights Offering:- distribution to existing shareholders of rights to purchase additional shares as part of a primary offering. A company uses a rights offering when it raises capital by selling new shares to existing shareholders rather than to the entire investment community. The number of rights a

shareholder receives is based on the number of shares the holder owns. Rights offerings are generally public offerings unless offered only to sophisticated investors or QIBs in a private placement.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION = ПРАВО НА ИНФОРМАЦИЮ – A shareholder has a Right To Information from the management of the joint stock corporation in which he/she is a shareholder. The place at which this information must be given is at the annual general meeting. According to the German Stock Corporation Act, the management board of the joint stock corporation is required to give information on business, financial or personal matters, provided the information is needed for an objective assessment of the agenda of the annual general meeting.

RIGHT TO VOTE = ПРАВО ГОЛОСА – Right To Vote is the right of common stockholders to vote on matters of corporate policy at an annual stockholder's meeting. The impact of a stockholder's vote is proportionate to the amount of stock owned.

RIGHT–TO–WORK LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ О ПРАВЕ НА РАБОТУ – Right-To-Work Laws are state laws that make it illegal for labor unions and employers to enter into contracts that provide for a business to employ only union members in the jobs covered by the contract. One typical version of a right-to-work law reads 'No person may be denied employment, and employers may not be denied the right to employ any person, because of that person's membership or non-membership in any labor organization'. Labor union leaders typically seek the repeal of right-to-work laws because much lower percentages of workers choose to join unions and pay dues in states where such laws are in effect. Defenders of right-to-work laws tend to argue that workers who refuse to join unions mainly do so because they just do not value the collective bargaining services that unions perform and/or because they disagree with the political causes that unions support with their dues money. Opponents of right-to-work laws tend to see refusal to join a union mainly as attempting to be a free rider who enjoys the very real benefits of union representation without having to pay his fair share of the cost. About 20 US states have some version of such a law presently in effect.

RIGHT–WING = ПРАВОЕ КРЫЛО – Right-Wing, rightist:- a general descriptive term for any of several otherwise rather different, conservative, reactionary or fascist political ideologies, the common denominator of which is their qualified or enthusiastic support for the main features of the current social and economic order, accepting all (or nearly all) of its inequalities of wealth, status and privilege (or even in some cases support for a return to an earlier, even more inegalitarian and hierarchical political-economic order). Right wing ideologies tend to emphasize the values of order, patriotism, social cohesion, and a personal sense of duty that makes the individual citizen who 'knows his place' responsive to discipline from his political and social superiors. In America, the term has a somewhat more derogatory flavor than in Europe.

RIL = RECOMBINANT INBRED LINES

RIMC = RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MAIZE AND OTHER CEREALS

RIN = RENEWABLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS PRICES

RIND = КОРКА (или КОЖУРА, или КОЖИЦА) – Rind is an external covering or coat such as the bark of a tree over the cambium layer, the tough outer skin of a fruit. / коры дерева над слоем камбия, внешняя кожица плода. У древесных растений под Коркой понимается наружный защитный слой коры на старых стеблях и корнях, состоящий из прослоек перидермы и луба. Периодически слущивается или разрушается с поверхности.

RING = КОЛЬЦО (или ПЕТЛЯ, или ЗВЕНЕТЬ, или ГЛАЗОК РЕМИЗКИ, или УШКО РЕМИЗКИ) – Ring is:- (1) a narrow band around hosiery appearing different from the rest of the hose. Principal causes:- variations in yarn size, dye, absorption, or luster. Ring:- in hosiery, a narrow, visually different horizontal band.

(2) Ring is the device that carries the traveler up and down the package in ring spinning. See also Revolving Ring Spinning, and Ring Spinning. / Петли (rings) – дефект чистоты нити шёлка-сырца.

(3) Ring is a circlet usually of precious metal worn on the finger..

RING = РИНГ (или АРЕНА) – Circular counter around which the so-called ring representatives gather to transact buying and selling contracts during the trading sessions by calling out bid and asked quotations (a la criee). Shares are traded at the stock trading ring and bonds at the bond trading ring. Recently replaced by an electronic trading system. Ring is a circular area on the trading floor of an exchange where traders and brokers stand while executing futures trades. Some exchanges use pits rather than rings. Ring Trading is so called because the London Metal Exchange (LME) uses a 'ring' with the traders sitting at fixed points around the circle. Trading takes place throughout the day with each LME contract traded in specific five minute periods known as 'Rings'. The LME system of fixed points clearly helps with the identification of the firms trading, but it is only feasible because the Exchange has a small number of members permitted to take part in ring trading. At present there are 12 Ring dealing members, and all business which is required to be dealt 'across the floor' must be passed through one of these members. A significant proportion of all LME non-ferrous and steel contracts are traded in the ring sessions, including the kerb, or as a result of that trading. The balance, goes through the telephone market and LMEselect. The ring sessions, and especially the second morning rings from which Official Prices for non-ferrous metals and steel emerge, concentrate liquidity because the physical trade requires prices as close as possible to the daily and monthly settlement prices. This concentration of liquidity ensures both transparency of pricing, and more representative prices than may be obtained through inter-office trading. The ring itself is about 6 m in diameter, with two large display boards above it showing the official prices. There is a special booth where the Exchange's staff monitor the prices and input bids, offers, spreads and trades made into a computer system. This is instantly sent to the various news vendor services, who display LME prices. Behind each firm's ring seat is a place for assistants to stand in order to pass orders into the ring and to give commentaries to customers about current market conditions. Ring is a period of 5 minutes in which a metal is traded at the LME and a settlement quotation is fixed.

RING BANK = БАНК НА РИНГЕ – Ring Bank is a bank licensed to trade securities on a stock market ring. The bank is represented on the ring by its ring trader(s). See also Stock Exchange Bank. / Банк На Ринге – банк, имеющий лицензию на торговлю ценными бумагами на ринге фондового рынка. Банк представлен на ринге своими торговцами на ринге. Смотрите также Банк Фондовой Биржи (Stock Exchange Bank).

RINGBOLT = РЫМ–БОЛТ – Ringbolt (maritime term):- a bolt fitted with a ring through its eye, used for securing, running, rigging, etc. / Рым (от Голландского слова Ring, означающее Кольцо), металлическое кольцо, соединённое шарнирно или жёстко с цилиндрическим стержнем, имеющим на конце резьбу. Нарезанную часть стержня ввёртывают в крышку машины, корпус двигателя и тому подобное. Рым служит для строповки изделий при погрузочно-разгрузочных операциях, сборке и разборке машин. Рымом называют также металлическое кольцо у причальной стенки портов для швартовки судов.

RINGER = СХОД НИТИ – Ringer:- (1) on a section beam, ringer is a term used for one or more filaments that have left the parent end; as the beam revolves, the filaments continue to unwind, wrapping around the beam (hence the word 'Ringer'). The severity of a ringer

is dependent upon the number of filaments contained therein at the time the filaments break. (2) In slashing, the term ringer is often used when an end breaks on the slasher can, adheres to the can, and continues to wrap around it. This condition should not be confused with ringers on the section beam. / Сход Нити – порок сновки.

RING LUBRICATION = КОЛЬЦЕВОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ (или СМАЗЫВАНИЕ КОЛЬЦОМ) – Ring Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which the lubricant is supplied to the bearing by an oil ring. See also Lubrication. / Смазывание Кольцом – смазывание, при котором смазочный материал подводится к поверхностям трения кольцом, увлекаемым во вращение валом. Примечание:- кольцо может быть закреплено на валу.

RING NAIL = РЫМ–ГВОЗДЬ (или КОЛЬЦЕВОЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Ring Nail or Annularly Threaded Nail is a threaded nail on which the threaded portion has multiple ring-like threads rolled completely round the shank. See also Pallet. / Кольцевой Гвоздь (Ring Nail или Annularly Threaded Nail):- нарезной гвоздь, имеющий на нарезной части составную кольцеобразную резьбу, образующую окружность. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

RINGS = КОЛЬЦА – Rings are the circular metallic elements that ride in the grooves of a piston and provide compression sealing during combustion. Also used to spread oil for lubrication.

RING SPINNING = КОЛЬЦЕВОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Ring Spinning is a system of spinning using a ring-and-traveler takeup wherein the drafting of the roving and twisting and winding of the yarn onto the bobbin proceed simultaneously and continuously. Ring frames are suitable for spinning all counts up to 150's, and they usually give a stronger yarn and are more productive than mule spinning frames. The latest innovation in ring spinning involves the use of a revolving ring (see also Revolving Spinning Ring) to increase productivity. Ring spinning equipment is also widely used to take-up manufactured filament yarns and insert producer-twist at extrusion. Ring Spinning is a system of continuous spinning of staple fiber. A method of spinning cotton and worsted roving into yarn. The roving, after it has passed between the sets of drawing rollers, is guided in a downward direction through the traveler, a small inverted U-shaped device which is flanged onto its respective ring in the ring rail of the machine. It travels around the ring at the rate of 4 000 to 12 000 revolutions per minute. As the spindle revolves to wind the yarn the latter has to pass through the traveler and carries it around on the ring at this rapid pace. The narrower the width of the traveler, the finer is the diameter of the yarn and the higher its count or size. The up-and-down motion of the ring rail causes the winding of the yarn onto its bobbin at the nose, body, and heel. The spindles are driven by means of cotton friction banding. One endless belt drives two spindles on each side of the frame, four in all. Ring Spinning is a system of spinning, using a ring spinning frame that drafts the roving, twists the yarn, and winds it on the bobbin continuously and simultaneously on one operation. Modern ring frames are suitable for spinning all counts up to 150s. Process Stages In Ring Spinning Operations:- bale lay-down, blowroom, card, drawframe, comber, roving frame, spinning frame, winding machine. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается . При выработке тонкой пряжи в гребенной системе прядения хлопка обычно применяют два перехода ровничных машин:- на первом вырабатывают ровницу из ленты со второго перехода ленточных машин, а на втором – тонкую, более равномерную, ровницу, применяя сложение двух ровниц.

RING SPINNING FRAME = КОЛЬЦЕВАЯ ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ РАМА (или КОЛЬЦЕПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Ring Spinning Frame is a machine containing the ring, traveler, and bobbin used in spinning yarn. See also Spinning Frame.

RING–SPINNING MACHINE = КОЛЬЦЕВАЯ ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или КОЛЬЦЕПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Ring-Spinning Machine is a machine for drawing out cotton or other fibers to their final spun size, twisting them to impart strength, and winding the yarn onto bobbins. The type of spinning frame used for making cotton yarn. / На кольцевой прядильной машине осуществляется конечный этап прядильного производства – непосредственное прядение. Машина для выработки кольцевой пряжи. На кольцевых прядильных машинах вырабатывается конечный продукт прядильного производства – пряжа, которая по своим свойствам должна отвечать требованиям соответствующих стандартов качества. На этих машинах осуществляются следующие процессы:- вытягивание, кручение и наматывание. Если требуется изготовить особо равномерную пряжу, то можно использовать сложение двух ровниц на выходе вытяжного прибора. Кольцевые прядильные машины обычно двусторонние с симметричным расположением рабочих органов. Катушки с ровницей на подвесках или шпильках устанавливают в питающую рамку. Каждая ровница заправляется в водилку и поступает в вытяжной прибор. Применяют два типа вытяжных приборов:- двухремешковый и одноремешковый с изогнутым полем вытягивания. Основной конструктивной особенностью этих приборов является наличие ремешков в основной зоне вытягивания. Ремешки контролируют движение волокон в основной зоне по первой предельной схеме. Минимальная неконтролируемая длина мычки между зажимом выпускной пары вытяжного прибора и устьем ремешков составляет не более 16–17 миллиметров. Хороший контроль движения волокон обеспечивает выработку достаточно равномерной пряжи при вытяжке в вытяжном приборе до 60. Питающая зона вытяжного прибора между средней вытяжной и питающей парами предназначена для предварительного вытягивания ровницы (вытяжка не более 1.3–2.5). Эту вытяжку выбирают такой, чтобы в основной зоне в зависимости от равномерности волокон по длине и линейной плотности вырабатываемой пряжи вытяжка составляла 20–30 для пряжи средней линейной плотности и 25–35 – малой линейной плотности. При высокой частной вытяжке в выпускной зоне устанавливают плавающие мычкоуловители. В двухремешковых вытяжных приборах верхние ремешки находятся в металлических клеточках со сменными клипсами (упорами), которые позволяют устанавливать определённый зазор между ремешками. В зазоре создаётся необходимое усилие зажима мычки в устье ремешков в зависимости от числа волокон в поперечном сечении мычки. В одноремешковом вытяжном приборе средний нажимной валик увеличенного диаметра вынесен вперёд относительно оси среднего цилиндра, что создаёт изогнутое поле вытягивания и обеспечивает контроль движения волокон, находящихся между ремешком и нажимным валиком. Ремешок надет на качающуюся клеточку с натяжным роликом, что создаёт эластичный зажим волокон в изогнутом поле и свободный сдвиг длинных волокон в процессе вытягивания без их обрыва. Нагрузка на нажимные валики маятниковая навесная индивидуальная, осуществляется с помощью цилиндрических пружин и обеспечивает регулировку положения нажимных валиков относительно цилиндров. Выходящая из вытяжного прибора мычка подвергается кручению и превращается в пряжу, которая наматывается на шпулю или патрон, образуя початок. При обрыве пряжи мычка засасывается в отверстие мычкоуловителя. Кручение и наматывание на машине осуществляются одновременно одним крутильно-наматывающим механизмом. Крутильно-наматывающий механизм представляет собой быстровращающееся веретено с надетым на него початком, кольцо и бегунок. Кольца укреплены на кольцевой планке, которая совершает возвратно-поступательное движение вдоль конуса початка, раскладывая пряжу. Веретена приводятся во вращение тесьмой, огибающей приводной барабан. Одной тесьмой приводятся во вращение два веретена на одной сторонке машины и два веретена на другой. Пряжа заправляется под бегунок и наматывается в початок, вследствие этого бегунок вращается по кольцу, но с меньшей скоростью, чем веретено. Разность частот вращения бегунка и веретена является одним из условий наматывания пряжи. Пряжа наматывается слоями на коническую часть початка и раскладывается витками с шагом слоя при движении кольцевой планки снизу вверх (наматывается слой) и шагом прослойка

при обратном движении (наматывается прослоек). Обычно шаг слоя меньше шага прослойка, а диаметр початка на 1–2 миллиметра меньше диаметра кольца. При наматывании слоя и прослойка с разным шагом намотки витки перекрещиваются и пряжа легко сматывается с початка без заклинивания витков и обрывов, например, при перематывании в ткацком производстве. Пряжа с прядильных машин обычно при дальнейшей переработке перематывается в паковки другой структуры. Поэтому к структуре початка предъявляют определённые требования:- лёгкость сматывания пряжи при большой скорости с неподвижного початка; возможно большая длина пряжи в початке; прочная структура початка, пригодная для транспортировки початков без повреждений. Початок на кольцевой прядильной машине формируется мотальным механизмом, который сообщает движение кольцевой планке по определённому закону. Мотальный кулачок, профиль которого спроектирован в соответствии с законом изменения скорости кольцевой планки при наматывании слоя и прослойка пряжи, взаимодействует с мотальным рычагом. На мотальном рычаге установлен блок, который может поворачиваться храповиком, передающим движение червяку и червячной шестерне. Блок цепью соединён с двойным блоком, который цепью связан с рычагом. На рычаг опираются колонки кольцевой планки. Для уменьшения усилий, возникающих в цепи при подъёме кольцевой планки, на рычаге установлен противовес, уравновешивающий массу кольцевой планки. При вращении мотального кулачка и изменении его радиуса от минимального значения до максимального мотальный рычаг опускается, а кольцевая планка поднимается вверх вдоль конуса початка и наматывается слой пряжи. При изменении радиуса кулачка от максимального значения до минимального мотальный рычаг поднимается вверх, а кольцевая планка опускается вниз и наматывается прослоек пряжи на коническую часть початка. Угол поворота кулачка при наматывании прослойка пряжи примерно в 3–4 раза меньше, чем при наматывании слоя пряжи, поэтому средняя скорость, кольцевой планки в этом случае выше и шаг между витками пряжи в прослойке больше. При движении мотального рычага вверх храповик также поднимается и собачка, подвешенная на гибкой связи, соскальзывает на 1–2 зуба. При опускании мотального рычага, когда кольцевая планка движется вверх, собачка поворачивает храповик, который в свою очередь поворачивает блок, и цепь немного наматывается на него, что вызывает поворот двойного блока против часовой стрелки, отклонение рычага и смещение кольцевой планки вверх на определённую величину. Следующий слой будет наматываться на коническую часть початка выше предыдущего на данную определённую величину. Величина смещения слоёв оказывает влияние на диаметр початка:- чем больше значение этой определённой величины, тем меньше диаметр початка. Он обычно на 1.5–2 миллиметра меньше диаметра кольца. Устанавливая определённый угол поворота храповика с помощью винта, регулируют диаметр початка. Пряжа наматывается в початок, приводит в движение бегунок. При этом пряжа натягивается, так как преодолевает силу трения бегунка о кольцо и другие силы сопротивления, которые возникают на пути движения пряжи от выпускной пары до бегунка. На современных кольцевых прядильных машинах рабочая частота вращения веретён может достигать 18 000 мин$^{-1}$ и скорость бегунка относительно кольца составляет около 37 м/с. При большой скорости бегунка создаётся большая центробежная сила, вызывающая силу трения, которую и преодолевает пряжа. При вращении бегунка по кольцу вращается и участок пряжи между нитепроводником и бегунком, образуя тело вращения, называемое баллоном, который вызывает дополнительное натяжение пряжи. На нить в баллоне действуют различные силы:- центробежная, Кориолиса, сопротивление воздуха, тяжести нити. Однако баллон выполняет и положительную функцию – он является амортизатором случайных резких колебаний натяжения пряжи, которые могут возникнуть при прохождении соринок, узелков и других пороков пряжи под бегунком, вызывающих заклинивание бегунка и резко повышающих натяжение. При большом натяжении пряжи увеличиваются плотность намотки и длина пряжи в початке, что является положительным фактором, но при этом повышается и вероятность обрыва пряжи, что приводит к снижению производительности труда и оборудования. На натяжение пряжи влияет также и коэффициент трения между бегунком и кольцом. Для уменьшения силы трения кольца электрополируют. Для выравнивания натяжения пряжи применяют регуляторы частоты вращения веретён. Когда натяжение пряжи увеличивается при наматывании на малый диаметр початка, частота вращения веретён уменьшается, и наоборот. При использовании регулятора снижается обрывность пряжи, увеличивается производительность труда прядильщиков и фронт их обслуживания, поскольку обрывность не только снижается, но и более равномерно распределяется по времени. Для изменения крутки пряжи изменяют число зубьев сменной крутильной шестерни, которая влияет на скорость выпуска пряжи. Интенсивность вытягивания ровницы в вытяжном приборе регулируют, устанавливая новые сменные вытяжные шестерни. В двухзонных вытяжных приборах таких шестерен две для раздельного изменения частных вытяжек в каждой зоне. Для регулирования шага витков пряжи в слое и прослойке початка предусмотрена сменная мотальная шестерня, которая позволяет изменять частоту вращения мотального кулачка и, следовательно, скорость подъёма и опускания кольцевой планки. Производительность кольцевой прядильной машины выражается количеством выработанной пряжи в килограммах или километрах 1 000 веретёнами за 1 час. Производительность машины тем больше, чем выше частота вращения веретён и меньше крутка пряжи. С увеличением частоты вращения веретён не только повышается скорость выпуска пряжи, но и увеличивается натяжение пряжи, что в свою очередь приводит к повышению обрывности и снижению производительности труда и оборудования. Современные кольцевые прядильные машины работают уже практически на предельной частоте вращения веретён, и дальнейшее увеличение скорости становится мало вероятным. Повышение производительности этих машин возможно ещё за счёт автоматизации процессов присучивания пряжи, съёма початков с веретён и пуска машины. В настоящее время кольцевые прядильные машины оснащают мычкоуловителями, пухообдувателями и пухосборниками, автоматами съёма початков.

RING SPUN = КОЛЬЦЕВОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или КОЛЬЦЕПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Ring Spun:- a spinning system in which twist is inserted in a yarn by using a revolving traveller. This method gives a tighter twist than the more modern, faster and usually cheaper open end spinning process.

RING STICKING = ПРИГОРАНИЕ КОЛЬЦА – Ring Sticking:- freezing of a piston ring in its groove in a piston engine or reciprocating compressor due to heavy deposits in the piston ring zone. Ring Sticking occurs when the piston ring sticks into the groove due to excess contamination. / Пригорание поршневого кольца.

RING TRADER = ТОРГОВЕЦ НА РИНГЕ – Ring Trader is the ring representative of a ring bank licensed to trade securities on a stock exchange where trading is conducted according to the ‘a la criee’ method.

RING WASTE = ОТХОДЫ КОЛЬЦЕПРЯДЕНИЯ – Ring Waste is a waste of any sort that collects around the rings of ring-spinning frames. Specifically it refers to the odds-and-ends of roving which gather in the rolls of a ring-spinning frame.

RIO GROUP = ГРУППА РИО – The Rio Group is an international organization of Latin American and some Caribbean states. It was created on 1986-December-18 in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro by means of the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro, signed by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (the members of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group). To some extent it was perceived by some observers as an alternative body to the Organization of American States during the Cold War, since that body was dominated by the United States. The Rio Group does not have a secretariat or permanent body, and instead relies on yearly summits of heads of states. Current (in 2011) 23 member states/organizations in alphabetical order by column:- Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Rio Group is a consultation mechanism on regional Latin American issues. / Консультационный механизм для обсуждения и решения региональных проблем и вопросов среди стран Латинской Америки.

RIP = ROLLING INJECTION PLANTER

RIP = РАСПИЛ ВДОЛЬ ВОЛОКОН (или ДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗРЕЗ) – Rip is a cut made lengthwise in a wood member, parallel to the grain. / В деревообработке под Распиловкой или Распиливанием понимается процесс последовательного раскроя пилами стволов на круглые сортименты (брёвна, кряжи), брёвен на пиломатериалы и пиломатериалов на заготовки. Различают распиловку:- относительно направления древесных волокон – продольную и поперечную, относительно годичных слоёв – тангенциальную (по касательной к годичным слоям) и радиальную. При раскрое врёвен на брусья и доски различают:- распиловку вразвал, при которой вначале формируется толщина обрезных досок, а затем их ширина; распиловка с брусовкой, при которой бревно раскраивается на двухкантный брус по высоте, соответствующий ширине обрезных досок, и боковые доски заданной толщины, а затем брус раскраивается на доски нужной толщины, а боковые доски обрезаются по ширине. Для выработки досок тангенциальным или радиальным пропилами распиловку производят специальными способами (развально-сегментным, брусово-сегментным, секторным).

RIP = ТОЛЧЕЯ (или СУЛОЙ) – Rips (maritime term):- a disturbance of surface water by conflicting current or by winds.

RIPARIAN = ОБИТАЮЩЕЕ ПО БЕРЕГАМ ВОДОЁМОВ – Riparian:- of plants growing along the side or on the bottom of a watercourse, or in other aquatic areas.

RIPE NCC = RÉSEAUX IP EUROPÉENS NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

RIPENING = ПРЕДСОЗРЕВАНИЕ (или ОТЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Ripening:- hydrolysis of cellulose acetate after acetylation to obtain the desired acetyl value. This is generally accomplished by heat and agitation of the acid cellulose acetate solution under controlled conditions of time, temperature, and acidity. Rapid ripening is accomplished by using increased temperature for the reaction. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Предсозревание алкалицеллюлозы – процесс снижения вязкости алкалицеллюлозы во времени от окислительной деструкции целлюлозы. Отложение целлюлозы на стенках трубочки хлопкового волокна.

RIPENING PHASE = ФАЗА СОЗРЕВАНИЯ (или ФАЗА ВЫЗРЕВАНИЯ) – Ripening Phase:- (syn. maturity phase, grain-filling phase) the period from milky stage of the grain to maturity. / Под Фазой, от Греческого слова Phásis, означающее Появление, понимается .

RIP OUT = СПОРОТОЕ (или РАСПОРОТОЕ) – Rip Out:- burst out with a violent or profane utterance; ‘ripped out a vicious oath’; ‘ripped out with an oath’. See also Pick-Out Mark.

RIPPED SEAM = РАСПОРОТЫЙ ШОВ – (1) Ripped Seam:- results from machine malfunction or improper handling by operator. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. (2) Ripped Seams:- faulty adjustment of stackers or work moving equipment. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

RIPPED SELVAGE = РАСПОРОТАЯ (или НАДПОРОТАЯ, или РВАНАЯ) КРОМКА – Ripped Selvage or Burst Selvedge:- three or more adjacent selvedge yarns, including the outermost, or catch, yarn, which are severed. Note:- this defect is often caused by poor construction of selvedge or by undue strains imposed during weaving or finishing. See also Cut Selvage.

RIPPLED EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ОЧЁСА (или МЫКАТЬ ЭФФЕКТ, или ЭФФЕКТ РЯБИ) – Rippled Effect:- Fabric:- cotton-twill raincoat fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed olive drab. Defect:- peculiar rippled effect in the filling, starting and stopping at shuttle changes. Analysis:- it was found that the filling yarn in the faulty-appearing sections was finer than normal with somewhat more twist. The single yarn sized 60/1 with 17.8 turns S, as compared with 39/1 and 15.1 turns S in one of the normal bands. Although laboratory wetting out and hand ironing restored the normal appearance in the faulty sections, the defect was attributed to the off-size filling yarn, which caused differences in compressive warp shrinkage in those places during Sanforizing. / Уточина:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая; .

RIPPLER = ЧЕСАЛКА (или ГРУБЫЙ ГРЕБЕНЬ) – Rippler:- the coarse comb used for removing seeds from flax fiber. The next step would be ‘hackling’. The preceeding step would be scrutching. / грубый гребень, использованный для удаления семян из льняного волокна.

RIPPLING = РЯБЛЕНИЕ (или МЫКАНИЕ) – Rippling is the process in flax production that removes the seed pods. The tool used is a ‘rippler’. After this step of flax fiber preparation, the fibers are ‘retted’. Rippling is the threshing of flax to strip the seeds or bolls from the plant. This process may be done by hand or by machine. / Рябление – отделение от стеблей семенных головок. Очёсывание Льна.

RIP–STOP NYLON = НАЙЛАН, УСТОЙЧИВЫЙ НА РАЗДИРАНИЕ – Rip-Stop Nylon is a lightweight, nylon fabric that is woven with coarse, strong warp and filling yarns spaced at intervals so that tears will not spread. It is produced in a range of weights and textures, waterproof, water resistant, fire resistant, zero porosity (will not allow air or water through), lightweight, mediumweight and heavyweight. Textures range from soft and silk-like to crisp or stiff that sounds like a paper bag when they are moved. Rip-stop nylon is often used in yachts for sails and spinnakers, hot air balloons, kites, parachutes, camping equipment, such as lightweight tents and sleeping bags, flags, banners and many other applications which require a strong lightweight fabric. Rip-stop reinforcement can also be incorporated into heavier fabrics which require extreme durability, such as those used in the manufacture of luggage and Nomex-protective clothing for riot police. Rip-Stop Nylon is a lightweight, wind resistant, and water resistant plain weave fabric. Large rib yarns stop tears without adding excess weight to active sportswear apparel and outdoor equipment such as sleeping bags and tents. Cloth used originally for parachutes and sails, now finding favor in fashion and accessories. / Найлан[Т3] (Nylon[TM]). основные и уточные пряжи. пористость или рыхлость (porosity).

RIR = REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRY

RISE = RESPONSE–INDUCING SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION

RISE = ВОЗВЫШЕНИЕ (или ПОДЪЁМ, или СТРЕЛА, или ПРОВИСАНИЕ, или СБЕГ) – Rise is the length of trouser from the top of the waistband at the fly opening, around the crotch, to the top of the back waistband at the center.

RISE AND SHINE = ПОДЪЁМ И СИЯНИЕ (или ВСПЛЫТИЕ И СИЯНИЕ, или ПОДЪЁМ!, или ВСТАВАЙ И ЗА ДЕЛО!, или ПРОСНИСЬ И ПОЙ) – Rise And Shine (maritime term):- a call to turn out of bunks.

RISER = ПОДНИМАЮЩАЯСЯ СЕКЦИЯ – Riser:- in textile fabric designing, a colored or darkened square on the design paper which indicates that the warp end is over the filling pick at that point. The opposite of riser is Sinker. / уточная поперечная нить в .

RISING THREE METHOD = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПО МЕТОДУ ТРЁХ – In technical analysis, Rising Three Method is a bullish continuation pattern. A long white body is followed by three small body days, each fully contained within the range of the high and low of the first day. The fifth day closes at a new high. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, бычья модель продолжения, состоящая из длинного белого тела, за которым следуют маленькие тела трёх дней, каждое из которых находится внутри диапазона максимума и минимума первого дня, при этом пятый день закрывается на новом максимуме с образованием длинного белого тела.

RISK = РИСК – Risk is a term used to denote the physical units of property at risk or the object of insurance protection and not Perils or Hazard. Reinsurance by tradition permits each insurance company to frame its own rules for defining units of Risks. The word is also defined as chance of loss or uncertainty of loss. Risk is the possibility of loss on an investment. A fortuity, it does not embrace inevitable loss. The term is used to define causes of loss covered by a policy. A fortuity. A term used to designate an insured of a peril insured against. It does not embrace inevitable loss. The term is used to define causes of loss covered by a policy. Used in an abstract sense to indicate a condition of the real world in which there is a possibility of loss; also used by insurance practitioners to indicate the property insured or the peril insured against. Element of uncertainty that may affect the activities of an economic unit or the conclusion of an economic transaction. Exposure to damage or financial loss, e.g., a fall in the price of a security, or insolvency on the part of a creditor (high risk = high probability and/or high loss potential). Financial market theory measures the risk exposure of an investment terms of the degree of earnings fluctuation (variance and standard deviation). Risk and return are in direct mutual correlation:- the higher the risk exposure, the more substantial the long-term return on an investment. The main risk categories are:- country, credit, price and interest rate, settlement, and transfer risk. Risks are hedged with positions charged to the profit and loss account. Hedging products available from banks include financial futures, forward and repurchase transactions, and options. In an effort to reduce settlement risks the main Forex houses have set up joint continuous clearing systems. That element of general market risk which can be neither reduced nor eliminated is also referred to as Systematic Risk. Exposure to uncertain change, most often used with a negative connotation of adverse change. This term may variously refer to:- (i) the possibility of some event occurring which causes injury or loss; (ii) the subject-matter of an insurance or reinsurance contract; or (iii) an insured peril. In insurance, Risk is the probability of an insured loss occurring. What is Risk? And how should we manage it? Running a business of any kind involves a certain amount of risk. There is a risk that your premises will be damaged in a fire. There is a risk that one of your employees will trip and have an accident. There is a risk that the goods you export will be left stuck on a dockside somewhere due to a dock workers' strike. Should any of these risks happen, they will have a financial impact on your business but they could also have wider implications. Take a factory fire, for instance. Not only would there be the cost of repairing any damage done by the fire, but what has happened to your orders while the repairs were being made? Perhaps one of your competitors has taken advantage of the situation and stolen some of your regular customers. Risks are inevitable but they are also manageable. Any business owner takes steps to manage the impact of a risk. In the example of fire risk, this means installing smoke alarms and sprinkler systems as well as training staff to spot and prevent fire hazards. Business owners will also look to reduce the financial consequences of a risk happening, and this is where insurance comes in. A good insurance policy will cover the business for many of the costs they have to meet as a result of the risk occurring. In effect, the business is looking to transfer the risk away from themselves and onto someone else for the payment of a fee. And the need to transfer risk is not only relevant to businesses. It is also relevant to individuals. For example, as individuals, there is a risk that we may damage our cars in an accident. There is also a risk that we will become unwell and need medical treatment or that our houses will get damaged in a storm. Of course, we hope these things will never happen and, fortunately, most of the time it never does. But when things go wrong it can be expensive and so for many of these eventualities insurance is there to take the financial risk on our behalf. This transfer of risk is the basis of all insurance, and is something that Lloyd's has been doing for more than 300 years. Risk is the occurrence in various parameters which can be qualified on the basis of probability analysis. Risk:- the exposure to adverse market movements, mischance or the possibility of losing money. / , например, . Элемент неопределённости, который может воздействовать на осуществление хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта или . уровень флуктуации (колебания) заработков . Под Риском понимается вероятное событие или совокупность событий, на случай наступления которых проводится страхование. Обязанность страховщика возместить ущерб возникает только при наступлении оговорённого в полисе события – страхового случая. Осмотр риска. Застрахованный риск. Риск – измеряемая вероятность понести потери или не получить прибыль. Риск 15-800 отличается от неопределённости, которую нельзя измерить. Среди часто встречающихся видов риска можно назвать следующие:- (i) актуарный риск (actuarial risk) – риск, покрываемый страховщиком, в обмен на страховые взносы, например риск преждевременной смерти; (ii) валютный риск (exchange risk) – вероятность убытков при обмене валюты; (iii) инфляционный риск (inflation risk) – вероятность того, что ценность активов или дохода будет падать по мере того, как инфляция обесценивает валюту страны; (iv) процентный риск (interest rate risk) – вероятность того, что кредитные обязательства с фиксированным процентом упадут в цене в результате роста процентных ставок; (v) инвентарный риск (inventory risk) – вероятность изменения цены, устаревания или иных факторов, которые могут снизить ценность товарного запаса (inventory); (vi) риск ликвидности (liquidity risk) – вероятность того, что инвестор будет не в состоянии купить или продать товарно-сырьевую продукцию или ценные бумаги достаточно быстро или в достаточном количестве, поскольку возможности покупки или продажи ограничены; (vii) политический риск (political risk) – вероятность национализации (nationalization) или иных неблагоприятных действий правительства; (viii) риск невозврата кредита (repayment (credit) risk) – вероятность того, что заёмщик или иной должник не сможет погасить кредит; (ix) риск принципала (risk of principal) – вероятность того, что инвестированный капитал обесценится; (x) риск гарантийный (underwriting risk) – принимаемый на себя инвестиционным банкиром (investment banker) риск того, что новый выпуск ценных бумаг, приобретённый андеррайтером сразу после его выхода, не найдёт покупателя при реализации в открытой продаже и/или того, что его рыночная цена упадёт в период размещения.

RISK–ADJUSTED RETURN ON CAPITAL = ОТДАЧА ОТ КАПИТАЛА, ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМАЯ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ РИСКА – Risk-Adjusted Return On Capital (RAROC) is a ratio for measuring the risk/return ratio of a banking transaction. Here the risk-adjusted return, i.e. net income minus standard risk costs, is measured against necessary or allocated risk capital. The necessary risk capital is determined on an individual basis from the credit, market and operative risks associated with the respective transaction. The RAROC concept can be used to compare the attractiveness of various business activities within a bank.

RISK ARBITRAGE = РИСКОВЫЙ АРБИТРАЖ – Risk Arbitrage is a strategy of taking opposite positions in the shares of a takeover candidate and its likely buyer. Highly speculative investment technique. Practice of buying in to a take-over bid in the expectation that share prices will rise. / Рисковый Арбитраж – арбитраж, связанный с риском, например, при одновременном приобретении акций покупаемой компании и продаже акций предполагаемого покупателя, приобретающего эту компанию. Также называется как Takeover Arbitrage (Арбитраж на Поглощении Компании). Арбитражные торговцы (arbitrageurs) стремятся получить

прибыль при поглощении компаний (takeovers), вкладывая наличность в ожидаемый рост акций приобретаемой компании и играя на понижение акций приобретающей компании. Если план поглощения компании срывается, торговцы могут потерпеть огромные убытки. Рисковый арбитраж отличается от безрискового арбитража, если прибыль получается в результате разницы в цене на ценные бумаги или товарно-сырьевую продукцию, операции с которой проводятся на различных биржах.

RISK BASED CAPITAL = ОСНОВАННЫЙ НА РИСКАХ КАПИТАЛ – Risk Based Capital:- at the Corporation of Lloyd's, the determination of a member's capital requirement according to the spread of syndicates in which he participates and the nature of business that those syndicates underwrite. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

RISK BASED MARGIN = МАРЖА, ОСНОВАННАЯ НА РИСКАХ – Risk-Based Margining covers the entire process of measuring, calculating and settling margins payable on all open futures and options positions on Eurex® Frankfurt to cover any risks arising from market trades. Margins are intended to ensure that all open positions can be settled within a short period. The daily margin amount is determined by the overall risk of the account to be settled. / Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®.

RISK CAPITAL = РИСКОВЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Risk Capital is a capital invested in a company, or security, that presents a risk, i.e. the possibility of loss or, indeed, gain. Also known as Venture Capital. / Капитал, инвестированный в компанию или акции, и который подвержен риску, то есть возможности получения убытка или наоборот прибыли. Известен также как Венчурный Капитал (Venture Capital). Рисковый Капитал – капитал, инвестированный в высокорисковые или относительно рисковые ценные бумаги и предприятия в ожидании соответствующих высоких прибылей (венчурный капитал).

RISK CONTROLLING = КОНТРОЛИРОВАНИЕ РИСКОВ – Risk Controlling:- department at banks and companies that monitors defined risk policy and handles the respective reporting functions.

RISK FACTOR = ФАКТОР РИСКА – (1) Risk Factor is a variable that affects the value of financial instruments or an entire portfolio. The most common market risk factors are interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. See also Delta, and Delta Value.

(2) Risk Factors:- required information on possible risks for the transport, handling and storage processes, available from TIS (Transport Information Service; http://www.tis-gdv.de).

RISK MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ (или РИСК МЭНЭДЬЖМЕНТ) – (1) The identification and acceptance or offsetting of the risks threatening the profitability or existence of an organization. With respect to foreign exchange involves among others consideration of market, sovereign, country, transfer, delivery, credit, and counterparty risk. Risk Management:- Control and limitation of the risks faced by an organization due to its exposure to changes in financial market variables, such as foreign exchange and interest rates, equity and commodity prices or counterparty creditworthiness. This may be because of the financial impact of an adverse move in the market variable (market risk), because the organization is ill-prepared to respond to such a move (operational risk), because a counterparty defaults (credit risk), or because a specific contract is not enforceable (legal risk). Market risks are usually managed by hedging with financial instruments, although a firm may also reduce risk by adjusting its business practices (see natural hedge). While financial derivatives lend themselves to this purpose, risk can also be reduced through judicious use of the underlying assets (for example, by diversifying portfolios). Management tool for the comprehensive identification and assessment of risks based on knowledge and experience in the fields of natural sciences, technology, economics and statistics. Management tool designed to broadly and systematically identify, quantify and manage banking-related risk exposure. Risk Management is a process of identifying and monitoring business risks in a manner that offers a risk/return relationship that is acceptable to an entity's operating philosophy. Risk Management is a systematic management of risks. This may involve general business risks or specific financial risks. Banks distinguish between operational risks (e.g., due to IT failure), borrower risks (i.e. due to borrower defaults), counterparty risks (i.e. due to the default of securities trading partners), liquidity risks (liquid assets are insufficient to make due payments) and market risks. Market risks include currency risks, exchange rate risks and interest rate risks.

(2) Measures adopted to minimize financial risk, e.g., through hedging, insurance or spreading the risk. Service package provided by banks to commercial clients to help them limit risk exposure through the use of hedging instruments. Risk Management is the identification, measurement and economic control of risks that threaten the assets of a business or other enterprise.

RISK MANAGEMENT OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ – Risk Management Options are risk reduction actions that may be selected, alone or in combination, to reduce identified pest risk to an acceptable level.

RISK OF COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT = РИСК НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КОНТРАГЕНТА (или РИСК НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ВСТРЕЧНОЙ СТОРОНЫ) – Risk Of Counterparty Default is the risk of counterparty default is understood to mean possible losses in value as the result of the default or worsening creditworthiness of a customer. The risk of counterparty default is classified in more detail into:- (i) credit risk:- potential loss in value from commercial loan operations; (ii) counterparty settlement risk:- the risk of possible losses in value from pending transactions; (iii) country risk:- transfer and conversion risks from financial transactions with foreign partners; and (iv) participation risk:- the risk of a loss as the result of a change in the value or creditworthiness of an affiliated enterprise or participation.

RISK OF LARCENY/THEFT = РИСК ХИЩЕНИЯ/КРАЖИ – Risk Of Larceny/Theft is a risk of the illegal removal or appropriation of goods or objects. A distinction is made between simple larceny, i.e. without the use of force; and compound larceny, i.e. with forced entry by breaking and entering or by copued keys. / Риск незаконного изъятия или апроприации товаров или объектов. При рассмотрении таких случаев необходимо принимать в расчёт различие между простым хищением, то есть хищением без использования силы/предварительного намерения; и сложным хищением, то есть с преднамеренным доступом посредством взлома и проникновения или с использованием дубликатов ключей. Под Хищением понимается умышленное противоправное изъятие чужого имущества с целью обращения его в свою пользу или распоряжения им как своим собственным. Под Кражей понимается тайное похищение имущества какого-либо лица. Под Разбоем понимается нападение с целью завладения чужим имуществом, соединённое с насилием или угрозой насилия, опасным для жизни и здоровья лица, подвергшегося нападению.

RISK PAPER = РИСКОВАЯ БУМАГА – Risk Paper:- xxxxx. Also known as Share. / Известна также как Акция (Share).

RISK/REWARD RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ РИСК/ОТДАЧА – The relationship between the probability of loss and profit. This ratio is often used as a basis for trade selection or comparison. Risk-to-Reward Ratio (RRR):- your risk-to-reward ratio is all about how much risk we are willing to take for an amount of profit. Question:- You and I place a bet; I will toss a coin 100 times. If it lands on heads you win USD100 if tails you lose USD90. Do you take the trade? Yes! Statistically the coin will land on heads 50% of the time and with this risk reward ratio of 1:1. 11 we can be sure that we will make money. By entering a trade with 1:3 risk-to-reward ratio, we can take a trading system that is only right 40% of the time and still make money from it. Keep in mind that different trading styles require different ratios. For example, a scalper can't afford to take a high risk reward ratio because of volatility and the spread, so he may take a ratio of

1:1. 2 but a long term trader will look for something more along the lines of 1:4. The formula for the risk-to-reward ratio is as follows:- Total profit to be made / Amount of money that can be lost = Risk Reward ratio.

RISK SPREAD = РАЗРАСТАНИЕ РИСКОВ – Risk Spread:- distributing the risks of losses or reductions in income by spreading the capital investments or the loans granted to third parties among a number of investment objects or borrowers. The aim is to minimize risk exposure by scattering investments (or loans) widely among different countries and regions, currencies, individual companies and industries. See also Diversification.

RITC = REINSURANCE TO CLOSE

RIVERRAIN GRASSLANDS = ПРИРЕЧНЫЕ ЛУГА (или ПРИРЕЧНЫЕ ПАСТБИЩА) – Riverrain Grasslands:- extensive, flat grassy floodplains which flood deeply during the rainy season, owing to congestion near the river mouth. / Под Пастбищами понимаются земельные угодья с травянистой растительностью, используемые для пастьбы животных. Различают пастбища природные, или естественные, и сеяные, или искусственные (культурные).

RIVEST SHAMIR ADLEMAN = РИВЭСТ ШАМИР ЭЙДЛМЭН – In cryptography, RSA (which stands for Rivest, Shamir and Adleman who first publicly described it) is an algorithm for public-key cryptography. It is the first algorithm known to be suitable for signing as well as encryption, and was one of the first great advances in public key cryptography. RSA is widely used in electronic commerce protocols, and is believed to be secure given sufficiently long keys and the use of up-to-date implementations. Clifford Cocks, a British mathematician working for the UK intelligence agency GCHQ, described an equivalent system in an internal document in 1973, but given the relatively expensive computers needed to implement it at the time, it was mostly considered a curiosity and, as far as is publicly known, was never deployed. His discovery, however, was not revealed until 1998 due to its top-secret classification, and Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman devised RSA independently of Cocks' work. Adi Shamir, one of the authors of RSA:- Rivest, Shamir and Adleman. The RSA algorithm was publicly described in 1978 by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT); the letters RSA are the initials of their surnames, listed in the same order as on the paper. MIT was granted US Patent 4 405 829 for a 'Cryptographic communications system and method' that used the algorithm in 1983. The patent would have expired on 2000-September-21 (the term of patent was 17 years at the time), but the algorithm was released to the public domain by RSA Security on 2000-September-06, two weeks earlier. Since a paper describing the algorithm had been published in August 1977, prior to the December 1977 filing date of the patent application, regulations in much of the rest of the world precluded patents elsewhere and only the US patent was granted. Had Cocks' work been publicly known, a patent in the US might not have been possible. Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA are the names of the inventors) public key cryptosystem that may be used either to produce and verify digital signature or for confidentiality. RSA was published initially in 'Communications of the ACM, 21 (1978)'. / Британский математик Клифод Какс (Clifford Cocks), работавший в исследовательском агентстве СК Дьжи.Си.Эйч.Кью. (GCHQ), описал эквивалентную систему во внутреннем документе в 1973, но . В криптографии алгоритм под сокращением Ар.Эс.Эй. (RSA; появилось по первым буквам фамилий изобретателей Ран Ривэст (Ron Rivest), Ади Шамир (Adi Shamir) и Лэнад Эйдлмэн (Leonard Adleman)) используется для . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Работа Какса (Had Cocks) была общеизвестной, а патент в США мог быть недоступен.

RIVET = ЗАКЛЁПКА (или КЛЁПКА) – Rivet is a metal tack or burr originally invented by Mr. Levi (Levi's) for securing the pocket sides. / Ливай (или Леви (Levi)).

RIVIERE = КОЛЬЕ (или ОЖЕРЕЛЬЕ) – Riviere is a necklace of precious stones, as diamonds, especially having more than one string. / Колье – шейное украшение с подвесками спереди, например, колье с бриллиантами. Ожерелье – шейное украшение.

RIX = РИКС – The RIX system, the settlement system owned and operated by the Riksbank, is the hub of the Swedish payment system. The system, developed during 1988–90 and implemented in 1990, operates on an Real-Time Gross Setlement (RTGS) basis. The RIX system settles payments in both Swedish Kronor and Euros. Until 1998-December-31, the system was used exclusively for Swedish Kronor. Even though Sweden is not fully participating in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the RIX system was adjusted to handle Euro payments as well when the member states participating in EMU introduced the Euro as a common currency on 1999-January-01. The RIX system therefore consists of two parallel but separate systems, K-RIX for settlement in Swedish Kronor and E-RIX for settlement in Euros. The two main systems for retail payments are the Postgirot and Bankgirot systems. The Postgirot is essentially an in-house system for credit transfers between accounts held at the Postgirot Bank, recently purchased by Nordea. It handles payments ranging from low-value payments to and from households and firms to large-value government payments. The Bankgirot is an ACH managed by Bankgirocentralen (BGC) and owned by the banks. It is an open payment system in which customers can transfer payments from an account with one bank to an account with another bank. The Bankgirot system mainly handles retail payments, but also processes certain large-value payments. Bankgirot payments are settled on a bilateral net basis in the RIX system. The Riksbank's central interbank payment system. Sveriges Riksbank, the central bank of Sweden, owns and runs the RTGS system, RIX, which started operating in 1990. Since 1999 the RIX system has consisted of two parallel but separate systems:- K-RIX for settlement in Swedish kronor and E-RIX for settlement in Euros. Via E-RIX, the RIX system is linked to the ESCB's TARGET system. RIX, the Riksbank's (Sveriges Riksbank (Central Bank of Sweden)) system for the settlement of payments. Procurement of a Funds Transfer Real Time Gross Settlement System. The RIX system will serve as Sweden's future Real Time Gross Settlement System. From user and operator perspectives, RIX will offer services and functions that meet the participants' and the Riksbank's requirements. In addition, the system will meet the requirements of the Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems, BIS 2002. There are three main clearing systems in Sweden – RIX, Bankgirot and PlusGirot. RIX is Sweden's RTGS system, operated by the Riksbank. Bankgirot is owned by the Swedish banks and operated by BGC AB (Bankgirocentralen AB). PlusGirot, the former Post Office payment system, was purchased by Nordea as part of its acquisition of Postgirot Bank. Bankgirot and PlusGirot process the overwhelming majority of non-urgent payments in Sweden. / Ко.-РИКС (K-RIX) Э.-РИКС (E-RIX). Банкйиэрусэнтрален (Бэ.Гэ.Сэ.; Bankgirocentralen (BGC)). Постйиэру (Postgiro) и Банкйиэру (Bankgiro). Шведский Государственный Банк или Свэриес Риксбанк (Sveriges Riksbank). Нодэя (Nordea). ПлюсЙиэрут (PlusGirot). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

RKM = REISSKILOMETER

RKN = ROOT KNOT NEMATODE

RI = RAGGED LEAVES

RL = RAINFED LOWLAND

RL = RELATIVE LOW

RL = ROLLED LEAF

RL = ROOT LENGTH

RLA = RUNNING LOAD AMPERES

RLCU = REACTIVE LAYER COATED UREA

RLH = RELATIVE LESION HEIGHT

RLIN = RESEARCH LIBRARIES INFORMATION NETWORK

RLL = RALATIVE LESION LENGTH

RLR = RAINFED LOWLAND RICE

RLREP = RAINFED LOWLAND RICE ECOSYSTEMS PROGRAM

RLRRC = RAINFED LOWLAND RICE RESEARCH CONSORTIUM

RM = RICE MILL

RMCP = REGULATION MARKET CLEARING PRICE

RMD = RELAY, MANUAL, DELAYED

RMD = REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION

RMG CRANE = RAIL–MOUNTED GANTRY CRANE

RMI = RELATIVE MOMENTUM INDEX

RMM = RELATIVE MOLECULAR MASS

RMP = RELAY, MANUAL, PROMPT

RMP = RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RMS = ROOT–MEAN–SQUARE

RN # = REGISTERED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

RNA = RIBONUCLEIC ACID

RNAM = REGIONAL NETWORK FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

RNDI = REAL NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

RNQP = REGULATED NON–QUARANTINE PEST

RNR = RATE NOT REPORTED

RO = RECEIVING OFFICE

RO = ROMANIA

ROA = RETURN ON ASSETS

ROACE = RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED

ROAD RAILER = РОУДРЕЙЛЕР (или КОНТРЕЙЛЕР, или СЪЁМНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ КУЗОВ) – Road Railer is a semitrailer specially designed to travel both on highway and on rails. A standard 45’ dry van fitted with a hydraulically adjusted bogie between the rear axles. The unit is thus bi-modal and can operate on either rail or road. / Под Контрейлером, от сочетания Латинского слова Con (Cum), означающее Вместе или Заодно, и Английского слова Trailer, означающее Волочащий или Тащущий, понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсами с пневматическими шинами и предназначенный для перевозки грузов на железнодорожных платформах и их перемещения при помощи автотягача по шоссейным дорогам. Грузоподъёмность контрейлеров находится в диапазоне от 6 до 30 тонн. Под Контрейлером понимается контейнер, оборудованный колёсным ходом с пневматическими баллонами автомобильного типа. Предназначен для смешанных (комбинированных) автомобильно-железнодорожных, автомобильно-водных или автомобильно-водно-железнодорожных перевозок грузов. Контрейлер изготовляется, как правило, в виде автомобильного полуприцепа с закрытым или открытым кузовом (универсальным или специализированным) ёмкостью свыше 15 кубических метров ($м^3$) и грузоподъёмностью от 6 до 30 тонн (т). Буксировка по автомобильным дорогам, а также установка и снятие контрейлеров с железнодорожных платформ и специальных судов производятся автотягачами седельного типа. Контрейлеры бывают с постоянной и подкатной ходовой частью (тележкой), которая может быть одноосной, двухосной и трёхосной. Контрейлеры с постоянной ходовой частью на железнодорожных платформах крепятся специальными устройствами; контрейлеры со съёмными тележками крепления, как правило, не требуют. Разновидность контрейлеров – Стриктейнеры – контейнеры с сочленёнными кузовами. Известны также транспортные средства с комбинированной ходовой частью, приспособленной для движения по автомобильным дорогам и рельсовым путям (что достигается взаимозаменяемостью железнодорожных и автомобильных колёс или укреплением специальных стальных бандажей с ребордами на автомобильных колёсах). Их нередко называют Роудрейлерами. Массовое развитие перевозок грузов в крупнотоннажных контейнерах показало, что их применение более экономично и перспективно, чем применение контрейлеров.

ROAD SHOW = ДОРОЖНОЕ ШОУ (или РЕКЛАМНАЯ КАМПАНИЯ) – Road Show is a public relations/marketing event in the securities industry which acts as an informational forum between the issuer and potential investors to generate interest in the issuer’s shares. Road shows generally occur in the 30 day period preceding an offering of Depositary Receipts. / Гастрольное Представление (Road Show) – способ презентации эмитентом ценных бумаг и достоинств эмиссии потенциальным покупателям. Руководство компании, выпускающей акции или облигации, проделывает ‘гастрольное представление’ по стране, предоставляя финансовую информацию и рассказывая о перспективах компании, а также отвечая на вопросы аналитиков, управляющих фондами, и других потенциальных инвесторов. Известно также как Выставка Собак и Пони (Dog and Pony Show).

ROAN = ГНЕДОЕ (или САВРАСОЕ, или ЧАЛОЕ) – Roan:- the color of a roan horse, especially when red. / Гнедое:- о масти Лошадей:- красновато-рыжий (обычно с чёрными хвостом и гривой). Саврасое:- о масти Лошадей:- светло-гнедой с чёрными

гривой и хвостом. Чалое:- о масти животного с белыми вкраплениями в шерсти основной окраски (обычно серой), а также (о Лошади) светлый с чёрными гривой и хвостом или чёрный со светлыми гривой и хвостом.

ROARING FORTIES = РЕВУЩИЕ СОРОКОВЫЕ (или БУРНЫЕ СОРОКОВЫЕ) – Roaring Forties (maritime term):- that geographical belt located approximately in 40 degrees south latitude in which are encountered the prevailing or stormy westerlies.

ROASTERS = ОБЖИГОВЫЕ ПЕЧИ (или ОБЖИГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПЕЧИ, или МУФЕЛИ) – Roasters:- each of the above processes can be carried out in specialized roasters. The types most commonly in use are fluidized-bed, multiple-hearth, flash, chlorinator, rotary kiln, and sintering machine (or blast roaster). Fluidized-bed roasters have found wide acceptance because of their high capacity and efficiency. They can be used for oxidizing, sulfatizing, and volatilizing roasts. The roaster is a refractory-lined, upright cylindrical steel shell with a grate bottom through which air is blown in sufficient volume to keep fine, solid feed particles in suspension and give excellent gas-solid contact. The ore feed can be introduced dry or as a water suspension through a downpipe into the turbulent layer zone of the roaster. Discharge of the roasted calcines is through a side overflow pipe. Multiple-hearth roasters also have found wide acceptance in that they can be used for oxidizing, sulfatizing, chloridizing, volatilizing, reducing, and calcining processes. The roaster is a refractory-lined, vertical cylindrical steel shell in which are placed a number of superimposed refractory hearths. A slowly rotating central shaft turns rabble arms on each hearth both to stir the roasting material and to push it into drop holes leading to the hearth below. Feed material is fed to the top hearth, and, as it follows a zig-zag path across the hearths and downward, it meets the rising gas stream that effects the roasting. The calcines are discharged from the bottom hearth. Flash roasters are used only for oxidizing roasts and are, in effect, multiple-hearth roasters with the central hearths removed. This design came with the realization that much of the oxidizing takes place as the particles are actually dropping from hearth to hearth. Chlorinators are used for roasting oxides to chlorides. They are tall, circular steel shells lined with refractory brick to prevent chlorine attack on the steel. The top of each chlorinator has a sealed hopper for periodic feed charging, and gaseous or liquid chlorine is added at the bottom of the unit. Heat is supplied by electrical resistance through the shell wall and by any exothermic reaction that may occur. The product depends on the chloridizing reaction taking place, with magnesium dichloride, for example, forming as a watery liquid and titanium tetrachloride coming off as a gas. Calcination of carbonates to oxides is done in a horizontal rotary kiln, which is a mild-steel circular shell lined with refractory material and having a length 10 to 12 times the diameter. Sloping slightly downward from feed to discharge ends, the kiln slowly rotates while fuel-fired burners located inside the kiln provide the required heat. A sintering machine, or blast roaster, can conduct oxidizing or reducing roasts and then agglomerate the roasted calcines, or it can be used for agglomeration alone. Agglomeration is the fusing of fine feed material into larger chunks that can be fed into a blast furnace or retort, eliminating the problem of losing the fine feed in the hot air blast. The oxidizing or reducing reaction is exothermic, but in order for agglomeration alone to be conducted, a fuel such as fine coke must be mixed with the charge. The sintering machine consists of an endless belt of moving metal pallets with grate bottoms on which a fine feed charge is spread and passed under a burner. As the charge ignites, the pallet passes over a suction wind box, so that air being drawn through the feed layer causes combustion (i.e. oxidation) of sulfur or carbon to continue from top to bottom. Because the temperature is high and there is no agitation of the feed, a partial fusion takes place on the surface of the particles, leaving them adhering together in the form of a porous, cellular clinker known as Sinter. / окислительные, сульфатизирующие обжиги и обжиги с возгонкой (volatilizing roasts). окислительные обжиги (oxidizing roasts) или восстановительные обжиги (reducing roasts). Кальцинирование или Прокаливание или Обезвоживание (Calcination).

ROASTING = ОБЖИГ – Roasting is a treatment of ore by heat and air, or oxygen enriched air, or other reagent, to eliminate volatile substances and bring about chemical change such as oxidation of sulfides. Roasting:- as stated above, for those instances in which a metal-bearing compound is not in a chemical form that permits the metal to be easily and economically removed, it is necessary first to change it into some other compound. The preliminary treatment that is commonly used to do this is roasting. Processes:- there are several different types of roast, each one intended to produce a specific reaction and to yield a roasted product (or calcine) suitable for the particular processing operation to follow. The roasting procedures are:- (1) Oxidizing Roasts, which remove all or part of the sulfur from sulfide metal compounds, replacing the sulfides with oxides. The sulfur removed goes off as sulfur dioxide gas. Oxidizing roasts are exothermic. (2) Sulfatizing Roasts, which convert certain metals from sulfides to sulfates. Sulfatizing roasts are exothermic. (3) Reducing Roasts, which lower the oxide state or even completely reduce an oxide to a metal. Reducing roasts are exothermic. (4) Chloridizing Roasts, or chlorination, which change metallic oxides to chlorides by heating with a chlorine source such as chlorine gas, hydrochloric acid gas, ammonium chloride, or sodium chloride. These reactions are exothermic. (5) Volatilizing Roasts, which eliminate easily volatilized oxides by converting them to gases. (6) Calcination, in which solid material is heated to drive off either carbon dioxide or chemically combined water. Calcination is an endothermic reaction. / (1) Окислительные Обжиги (Oxidizing Roasts). (2) Сульфатизирующие Обжиги (Sulfatizing Roasts). Восстановительные Обжиги (Reducing Roasts). Хлорирующие Обжиги (Chloridizing Roasts). (5) Обжиги С Возгонкой (Volatilizing Roasts). (6) Кальцинирование или Прокаливание или Обезвоживание (Calcination). Под Обжигом понимается нагрев и выдержка при высокой температуре различных материалов с целью придания им необходимых свойств (например, твёрдости, прочности) или удаления примесей. Окислительный обжиг применяют для удаления из руд серы, летучих веществ и других примесей, а восстановительный обжиг – для перевода слабомагнитных минералов железных руд в магнитные с целью последующего обогащения магнитной сепарацией. В цветной металлургии обжиг используют для отгонки ценных составляющих; иногда обжиг совмещают со спеканием для облегчения последующей обработки. В силикатной промышленности посредством обжига получают кирпич из глины, вяжущие материалы, глиняную, керамическую, фарфоровую, фаянсовую посуду, санитарно-технические изделия, детали машин и аппаратов. Обжиг осуществляется в обжиговых печах. Под Обжигом понимается нагрев и выдержка при высокой температуре (в обжиговых печах) различных материалов для придания им необходимых свойств или удаления примесей, например, обжиг руды, глины, огнеупоров, керамики, фарфора, фаянса.

ROBE = РЯСА (или ОДЕЯНИЕ, или МАНТИЯ) – Robe is a long flowing outer garment, especially one used for ceremonial occasions or as a symbol of office or profession; a loose garment, as a bathrobe, for informal wear especially at home.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE = РОБ ДЁ ШАМБР (или ДОМАШНИЙ ХАЛАТ) – Robe De Chambre:- dressing gown. / .

ROB ROY = РОБ РОЙ – Rob Roy is a classic hunting jacket pattern of red and black checks.

ROBUSTA COFFEE BEANS = ЗЁРНА КОФЕ РОБУСТА – Robusta Coffee (Coffea Canephora; syn. Coffea Robusta) is a variety of Coffee, which has its origins in central and western sub-Saharan Africa. It is a species of flowering plant in the Rubiaceae family. Though widely known as Coffea Robusta, the plant is scientifically identified as Coffea Canephora, which has two main varieties – Robusta and Nganda. Description:- the plant has a shallow root system and grows as a Robust tree or shrub to about 10 meters. It flowers irregularly, taking about 10–11 months for cherries to ripen, producing oval-shaped beans. The Robusta plant has a greater crop yield than that of Coffee Arabica, and contains more caffeine 2.7% compared to Arabica's 1.5%. As it is less susceptible to pests and disease, Robusta needs much less herbicide and pesticide than Arabica. Originating in upland forests in Ethiopia, Coffee Canephora grows indigenously in Western and Central Africa. It was not recognized as a species of Coffea until the XIX century, about

a hundred years after Coffea Arabica. Cultivation and Use:- approximately 20% of the Coffee produced in the world is Robusta. It is mostly grown in Vietnam, where French colonists introduced it in the late XIX century, though it is also grown in Africa and Brazil, where it is often called Conilon. In recent years, Vietnam, which produces mostly Robusta, has surpassed Brazil, India, and Indonesia to become the world's single largest exporter of Robusta Coffee. Brazil is still the biggest producer of Coffee in the world, producing one-third of the world's Coffee, though 80% of that is Coffee Arabica. Robusta is easier to care for and has a greater crop yield than the other major species of Coffee, Coffee Arabica, so is cheaper to produce. Roasted Robusta beans produce a strong, full-bodied Coffee with a distinctive earthy flavour, but usually with more bitterness than Arabica due to its pyrazine organic compound. Since Arabica beans are believed to have smoother (some people consider Arabica too acidic though) taste with a richer flavour, they are often considered superior, while the harsher Robusta beans are mostly used as a filler in lower-grade coffee blends. However, the powerful flavour can be desirable in a blend to give it perceived 'strength' and 'finish', noticeably in Italian Coffee culture. Good-quality Robusta beans are used in traditional Italian espresso blends, to provide a full-bodied taste and a better foam head (known as Crema). Robusta has about twice as much caffeine as Arabica. Robusta Coffee beans have a slightly bitter taste and contain more caffeine than its Arabica counterpart. Low quality blends consists of a mix of Arabica and Robusta beans or entirely of Robusta beans. Countries that produce Robusta Coffee beans include:- Brazil, India, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Angola, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Timor, Borneo, Vietnam, and Celebes. Robusta Coffee futures are traded under ticker symbol RC at the NYSE Liffe London. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). кофейные зёрна. Робуста – один из двух наиболее популярных и значимых сортов кофе (после Арабики). Робуста – вид кофейного дерева, высотой до десяти метров, выращиваемого в экваториальных лесах Африки и Азии. Кофе Робуста – другое его название – Конголезский Кофе. Этот вид кофейных деревьев произрастает в экваториальных лесах, в бассейне реки Конго. Слово Робуста переводится как Сильный, так как растёт в таких условиях, в которых Арабика прижиться не может. Робуста представляет собой кофейное дерево высотой от двух до десяти метров. У Робусты более крупные листья, чем у Арабики. Цветки бело-розовые. Плоды Робусты созревают 10–12 месяцев, диаметр плода в результате получается больше, чем у Арабики на 0.5–0.7 сантиметра. Качество Робусты, как отмечают дегустаторы, ниже, чем у Арабики. Но у Робусты есть и преимущества. Этот вид более урожайный и более устойчивый к болезням, и, кроме того, кофе Робуста дешевле. Кофе Робуста получил распространение с начала XX столетия, после опустошительного уничтожения плантаций арабики болезнью, называемой Листовая ржавчина. В 1900 Робуста был впервые привезён на Яву из Конго и в настоящее время стал важной хозяйственной культурой для многих тропических стран. Робуста устойчив к болезням и более урожаен, чем Арабика (до 3.5 т/га). Плантации Робусты располагаются главным образом на нижних частях склонов, где не выживает более прихотливый Арабика. Робусте требуется тёплый влажный климат, он хорошо растёт на нижних склонах и в долинах при среднегодовой температуре 22–26 градусов С и хорошей влажности. Дерево погибает при температуре ниже +10 градусов С. Робусту выращивают в основном в Азии и Африке, а, например, в Колумбии и Коста-Рике её выращивание запрещено законом. Робуста по праву занимает почётное второе место по употреблению во всем мире после Арабики. Секрет этого прост:- Робуста уступает Арабике по вкусовым качествам. Кофе из зёрен Робусты имеет весьма специфический сильный вкус. Горечь удаётся смягчить только при смешивании с другими видами кофейных зёрен. А также специфический вкус робусты удаётся нивелировать при приготовлении растворимых напитков. Собственно поэтому в баночках с растворимым кофе мы чаще всего встречаем именно Робусту. Однако есть ценители, предпочитающие именно вкус кофейных зёрен Робусты – горький, острый, даже, можно сказать, грубый. Кофе из зёрен Робусты получается таким из-за особенностей сорта, а ещё потому, что Робуста очень богата кофеином. Эту особенность Робусты часто используют для придания сорту кофе особенной крепости. Робуста – это вид кофейного дерева. В диком виде кофейные деревья Робусты могут достигать в высоту десяти метров. Но, понятно, что для промышленного выращивания Робусту обрезают. То есть кофейное дерево Робусты формируют в виде небольшого деревца или куста. Цветы Робусты нежно-розовые, листья довольно большие в диаметре, а плоды округлые, в коричневатых, зеленоватых или сероватых тонах. Робуста впервые была найдена в Африке, в бассейне реки Конго. Сегодня кофейные деревья Робусты выращивают в тропическом климате Африки и Азии. Крупнейшим производителем робусты считается Вьетнам. Плантации Робусты расположены преимущественно на равнинах. Весьма редко Робусту выращивают в горах, выше 1-ой тысячи метров над уровнем моря. Робусту весьма просто выращивать. Он не предъявляет особых требований ни к климату, ни к расположению плантации, ни к составу почвы. Робуста очень хорошо переносит как переувлажнение, так и засуху. Он прекрасно растёт при сильных колебаниях температуры, хотя и весьма теплолюбив. Робуста также очень устойчив к болезням, редко поражается вредителями. К тому же Робуста весьма легко размножается – укоренением черенков. Кофейные зёрна Робусты созревают примерно 9–11 месяцев. В год с одной плантации кофейных деревьев Робусты производители собирают от 12 до 15 урожаев. Количество урожаев, которые даёт робуста в год, зависит от техники ухода за кофейными деревьями, климата и расположения плантации. Из-за того, что Робуста прост в выращивании, легко размножается и даёт такое большое количество урожаев, выращивать его довольно выгодно. И это даже притом, что Робуста в целом стоит дешевле, чем арабика. Торговля Робустой производится на кофейной бирже Лондона. Единицей веса кофе является тонна. Денежной единицей, используемой при расчётах за Робусту, является Фунт Стерлингов Соединённого Королевства. Самые крупные склады кофейных зёрен Робусты расположены в Лондоне. Именно из Лондона Робуста начинает своё путешествие по всему миру. Различия между Арабикой и Робустой очень заметны. В Робусте по сравнению с Арабикой почти в два раза больше кофеина, аминокислот и хлорогеновых кислот. Хлорогеновые кислоты добавляют к вкусу Робусты вяжущую ноту. В Арабике на 60% больше различных масел. Многие ароматические летучие соединения, образующиеся в процессе обжарки, растворяются в маслах, выступающих на поверхность зерна. При приготовлении напитка они высвобождаются и участвуют в формировании яркого аромата и вкуса Арабики. Зелёные зёрна Робусты подвергают специальной обработке, чтобы смягчить его вяжущий вкус и горечь. В крупных хозяйствах ведётся селекционная работа по выведению новых сортов с уменьшенным количеством кофеина и улучшением вкусовых качеств. В основном Робусту применяют для изготовления коммерческих кофейных смесей и растворимого кофе. Робуста, от Латинского слова Robustus, означающее Крепкий или Надёжный или Основательный, название ботанического сорта кофе указывает на его вкусовые характеристики. Кофейное дерево Робуста было открыто лишь в 1860 недалеко от Озера Виктория в Уганде. Вкус кофе из зёрен Робусты отличается от Арабики:- если вкус Арабики мягкий, нежный, то напиток из Робусты более грубый, острый; если Арабика чуть-чуть, едва заметно, кислит, то в Робусте ощущается горечь; наконец, привычно маслянистый напиток из Арабики получается более насыщенным и ароматным, чем водянистый из Робусты. Однако есть у Робусты и особенность, ставшая причиной появления определённого числа любителей этого сорта кофе, – в Робусте содержится много кофеина (от 1% до 2.5%). 100 мл кофе из зёрен Робусты фактически содержит так называемую медицинскую дозу кофеина.

ROBUST WOOL = ОСОБОПРОЧНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ЖЁСТКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или ПРОЧНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Robust Wool is a wool possessing a strong hand and bulky nature.

ROC = RETURN ON CAPITAL

ROCE = RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

ROCHET = РОШЭ (или СТИХАРЬ, или МАНТИЯ) – Rochet is a white linen vestment resembling a surplice with close-fitting sleeves worn especially by bishops and privileged prelates. / Стихарь с узкими рукавами; короткая туника в средние века.

ROD = КАТАНКА – Rod mills are similar to bar mills at the front end, but the finishing end is different. Rods have a smaller section (5.5 to 15 millimeters in diameter) and are always coiled, while bars are normally shipped in cut length. The final rolling in rod mills often takes place in a close-coupled set of 10 pairs of small rolls (200 and 150 millimeters in diameter); these are all installed in a block, with their axes at a 45° angle and arranged in an alternating fashion like the vertical and horizontal rolls in a continuous bar mill. Exit speed of small-diameter rods can go up to 100 meters per second. The rod is immediately coiled by quickly rotating laying heads and cooled before bundling. For enhanced production, two strands are often rolled simultaneously. Such high-speed operation requires cooling of the rod and almost every rolling-mill component. The cooling condition of the bars and rods is also carefully controlled to meet metallurgical specifications. Computers are used for designing roll passes and for scheduling and controlling the complex operations. Bar and rod mills produce 150 000 to 750 000 tons per year. The largest mills are housed in buildings up to 600 meters long. The most space-consuming part of these manufacturing facilities (and the source of most bottlenecks) is the finishing and shipping area, which handles the many different lightweight shapes that are produced in various steel grades, heat treatments, and surface conditions and are made to many specific customer orders. / прокатка (rolling). Под Катанкой понимается горячекатаная проволока обычно круглого сечения диаметром от 5 до 10 миллиметров (мм). Получают на проволочных или проволочно-сортовых станах. Основная масса катанки идёт на производство холоднотянутой проволоки диаметром до 0.01 мм. Из стальной катанки изготовляют также пружины и арматуру для железобетона.

RODENTS = ГРЫЗУНЫ – Rodents are Rats, Mice, and Guinea Pigs. / Под Грызунами понимается наиболее многочисленный Отряд Млекопитающих – около 1 600 Видов (свыше 1/3 всех Млекопитающих). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 150 Видов, из Семейств:- Беличьи, Дикообразы, Летяги, Мыши, Слепыши, Сони, Тушканчики и другие. Зубы приспособлены к питанию твёрдыми растительными кормами. Резцы сильно развиты (по 1 паре на каждой челюсти), растут в течение всей жизни животного. Размеры от 5 сантиметров (Мышовки) до 1.3 метра (Водосвинка). Многие грызуны – вредители лесного и сельского хозяйства; могут быть переносчиками возбудителей ряда опасных инфекций (туляремии и других). Ряд Видов – объекты пушного промысла (Белка, Ондатра и другие).

ROD WEEDING = ШТАНГОВАЯ (или ПРУТКОВАЯ) ПРОПОЛКА – Rod Weeding is control or eradication of Weeds by means of pulling a longitudinally rotating rod below the soil surface. / Под Прополкой понимается уничтожение Сорных Растений в посевах и посадках сельскохозяйственных и лесных культур:- механически (боронами, культиваторами, лущильниками и тому подобным), химически (гербицидами) и вручную.

ROE = RATE OF EXCHANGE

ROE = RETURN ON EQUITY

ROFR = RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL

ROGUE = УДАЛЕНИЕ НЕТИПИЧНЫХ ФОРМ (или СОРТОВАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ) – Rogue:- to remove and destroy infected or abnormal plants from within a crop or plot in order to prevent either further spread of the disease to nearby healthy plants or increased contamination of the site. Rogue is a plant that is different from the standard variation or strain. / контаминация .

ROGUEING = СОРТОВАЯ ПРОЧИСТКА – Rogueing is the judicious removal of infected and undesirable individuals from a pure population (Variety) to prevent spread of disease and to purify the stock. / Сортовая Прочистка или Выпалывание Сортовой Примеси – удаление нетипичных форм из сортовых посевов или семян.

ROI = RETURN ON INVESTMENT

ROL = REDUCTION–OPTION LOAN

ROL = ROMANIAN LEU

ROLAG = СКРУТКА – A Rolag (Scottish Gaelic:- Roileag) is a roll of fiber generally used to spin woollen yarn. A rolag is created by first carding the fiber, using handcards, and then by gently rolling the fiber off the cards. If properly prepared, a rolag will be uniform in width, distributing the fibers evenly. The word derives from the Scottish Gaelic word for a small roll. Animal fibers have traditionally been used to create rolags, but today's spinners use many different fiber materials, including manufactured and plant fibers. Rolag:- the cigar-shapped roll of carded fiber, losely rolled off of the hand cards, used as the fiber source when spinning woolen yarn. / (Roileag). , от Французского слова Rôlage, означающее Скручивание или Свёртывание Листков Табака, понимается .

ROLL = ПЕРЕНОС – Roll:- to re-book cargo to a later vessel. See also Advance. / Перебронировать груз на более позднее судно. Смотрите также Опережение или Предварение (Advance).

ROLL ANGLE = УГОЛ БОРТОВОЙ КАЧКИ (или КРЕН ПРИ БОРТОВОЙ КАЧКЕ) – The Roll Angle is an angle at which a ship moves around its longitudinal axis. / Угол, на который судно смещается вокруг своей продольной оси. Под Тангажем, от Французского слова Tangage, понимается угловое движение судна или летательного аппарата, например, самолёта, относительно главной поперечной (горизонтальной) оси инерции. Угол тангажа – угол между продольной осью летательного аппарата и горизонтальной плоскостью.

ROLLBACK = ОТКАЗ (или ОТКАТ) – (1) Rollback refers to an agreement among Uruguay Round participants to dismantle all trade-restrictive or distorting measures that are inconsistent with the provisions of the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Measures subject to rollback would be phased out or brought into conformity within an agreed time frame, no later than by the formal completion of the negotiations. The rollback agreement is accompanied by a commitment to 'standstill' on existing trade-restrictive measures. Rollback is also used as a reference to the imposition of quantitative restrictions at levels less than those occurring in the present. See also Standstill. / Отказ относится к соглашению среди участников Уругвайского Раунда отказаться от всех мер ограничения торговли или предвзятости, которые потиворечат положениям Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или, как это произносится на Английском языке, ГЯТ (GATT)). Меры, от которых подлежит отказаться, будут отменены или приведены в соответствие в пределах оговариваемых временных рамок, но не позднее чем формальное завершение переговоров. Соглашение об отказе сопровождается остановкой существующих мер ограничения торговли. Отказ используется также в качестве рекомендации по наложению количественных ограничений на более низких уровнях, нежели тех, что существовали на данный момент времени.

(2) Rollback:- a container not loaded aboard a vessel due to an incomplete shipment or incomplete documentation. / Контейнер, не загруженный на борт судна вследствие неполноты грузовой партии или неполного комплекта сопроводительной документации.

ROLL COLLAR = XX ВОРОТНИК (или МЯГКИЙ ВОРОТНИК) – Roll Collar is a collar that rises from the neckline then folds over (or rolls) so that the edge of the collar touches the garment.

ROLLED ENDS = ВАЛЬЦОВАННЫЕ ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ – Rolled Ends:- (1) on a section beam, rolled ends are adjacent ends that do not unwind parallel to each other. Rolled ends can be caused by such factors as uneven tension, ridgy beams, and static. (2) The ends can also roll behind the hook reed in slashing and can tangle with each other, resulting in broken ends and ends doubling.

ROLLED GOLD = ПРОКАТАННОЕ ЗОЛОТО (или КАТАНОЕ ЗОЛОТО, или НАКАТАННОЕ ЗОЛОТО) – Rolled Gold:- a hybrid material, consisting of a thin layer of gold that's mechanically bonded or heat-fused to one or both sides of a base metal (often brass or copper), then rolled out into sheets to create jewelry; the thickness of the gold layer can vary, but is generally at least 5% of the total metal weight (vs gold-plated, which uses a thinner sheet of gold); patented in England in 1817, it became a prime source for semi-precious and better-quality costume jewelry in the Victorian era; saw a renewed surge of popularity in 1920s and 1930s, especially in utilitarian objects such as watches and fountain pens. English and American XIX-century rolled gold articles might be stamped 'Gilt'. Designations such as '1/20 12K G.F.' or '12 Kt. Gold Filled' indicate a later, XX-century piece. Also known as Gold-Filled (a later designation, indicating that the amount of gold be $1/20^{th}$ of the total weight, as mandated by law), rolled gold plate (generic, can also apply to gold-plated materials containing less than 5% gold). Example:- the 1932 Bulova wristwatch had a beautiful rolled-gold band which, 80 years later, still gleamed with the luster of solid gold. The process in which a layer of carat gold alloy is mechanically bonded to another metal. / Бьюловэ (Bulova).

ROLLED LEAF = СКРУЧЕННЫЙ ЛИСТ – Rolled Leaf (RL) is a condition in which the leaf blade margins are incurved, forming a half cylinder; sometimes as a result of underdeveloped midrib or absence of midrib or blade.

ROLLED SELVAGE = СКРУЧЕННАЯ (или СВЁРНУТАЯ, или ВАЛЬЦОВАННАЯ) КРОМКА – Rolled Selvage is a curled selvage. See also Curled Selvage.

ROLLER BEARING = РОЛИКОВЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или РОЛИКОПОДШИПНИК) – Roller Bearing is an antifriction bearing comprising rolling elements in the form of rollers. See also Bearing. / Роликовый Подшипник или Роликоподшипник – подшипник качения с роликами в качестве тел качения. Роликоподшипник – подшипник качения, у которого телами качения являются цилиндрические или конические ролики.

ROLLER BLINDS = РУЛОННЫЕ ЗАНАВЕСИ (или РУЛОННЫЕ ЖАЛЮЗИ) – Roller Blinds are the shades wound around a toller or dowel when the window is exposed. Originally made only in neutral colors, today these shades often are made in colors or matched and coordinated with the draperies in a room.

ROLLER CARD = ВАЛИЧНАЯ КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Roller Card:- generally, any type of card in which rollers do the carding. Usually this refers to a woolen card with a main cylinder and four to seven stripper rolls and worker rolls working in pairs.

ROLLER COATING = НАНЕСЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ ВАЛИКОМ – Roller Coating:- in this method, a roller is used to apply the coating to the moving substrate fabric. Various roll configurations can be used.

ROLLER CONVEYOR = РОЛИКОВЫЙ КОНВЕЙЕР (или РОЛИКОВЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР, или РОЛЬГАНГ) – Roller Conveyor is a conveyer that uses rollers to move product either by gravity or automation.

ROLLER GIN = ВАЛИЧНЫЙ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или ВАЛИЧНЫЙ ДЖИН) – Long fiber Cottons must be ginned in a Roller Gin because saw gins can damage their delicate fibers. The roller gin was invented in India centuries ago and this concept is still used in modern gins. Long staple Cottons, like Pima, separate from the seed more easily than Upland Varieties. A roller gin uses a rough roller to grab the fiber and pull it under a rotating bar with gaps too small for the seed to pass. With Roller Ginning, the seed cotton passes between two roller that squeeze the seeds out from the fibers. It is used for Cotton types in which the fibers are less attached to the seeds, as for instance Pima Long/Extra Long Staple Cotton. The major advance is that the process is more gentle to the cotton than a saw gin but, on the other hand, the process is much slower. / Джин с барабанным механизмом для отделения волокон от семян Хлопчатника. Волокноотделитель или Джин, машина для отделения хлопкового волокна от семян. Валичные волокноотделители работают по методу зажима пучка волокон и отрыва его от семени. Валичными волокноотделителями пользуются при обработке слабо опушённых семян с длинными и нежными, сравнительно легко отделяемыми волокнами (современные длинноволокнистые или так называемые длинноштапельковые или тонковолокнистые Хлопчатники). Хлопок с валичных волокноотделителей – напоминает руно, состоящее из плотных прядок.

ROLLER GINNING = ВАЛИЧНОЕ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЕ (или ВАЛИЧНОЕ ДЖИНИРОВАНИЕ) – Roller Ginning is the original Hindu method of ginning, still used in some world areas. The cotton comes in contact with a rough leather apron as it comes from a bin or hopper. The fibers adhere to the apron, and as the latter revolves, the fibers are drawn around the surface. Pressing against the roller is the steel doctor knife or blade. This arrangement permits the fibers to continue on their course, but will prevent the seeds from doing so. This gin is not built for production, and poor results occur often because of the cumbersome method of separating seed from fiber.

ROLLER PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ВАЛАМИ (или НАБИВКА ВАЛАМИ) – Roller Printing is the application of designs to fabric, using a machine containing a series of engraved metal rollers positioned around a large padded cylinder. Print paste is fed to the rollers and a doctor blade scrapes the paste from the unengraved portion of the roller. Each roller supplies one color to the finished design, and as the fabric passes between the roller and the padded cylinder, each color in the design is applied. Most machines are equipped with eight rollers, although some have sixteen rollers. Roller Printing may be the most important method of printing today. The design is etched onto a toller through which the fabric is passed. For each color in the design a different toller is used. High speed can be obtained in toller printing. Roller Printing:- this technique is used whenever long runs of fabric are to be printed with the same design. The modern machine, based on one originally devised in 1783, consists of a large central cast-iron cylinder over which passes a thick endless blanket providing a resilient support for the fabric. Backing fabrics, called Back Grays, are placed between the blanket and the fabric to prevent undue staining of the blanket. Although formerly made of cotton fabric, most modern back grays are continuous belts of nylon. The blanket and back gray are appropriately tensioned, so that the fabric moves through the machine as the central cylinder rotates. Engraved printing rollers, one for each color, press against the fabric and the central cylinder. The pattern on the roller is etched on the surface of a copper shell supported on a mandrel. High-quality engraving is essential for good printing. Each printing roller is provided with a rotating color-furnishing roller, partially immersed in a trough of printing paste. Finely ground blades (doctor blades) remove excess color paste from the unengraved areas of these rollers, and each also has a lint blade. The printed fabric passes from the main cylinder and through a drying and steaming chamber to fix the color. Although this machine prints only one side of the fabric, the Duplex roller machine, essentially a combination of two roller machines, prints both sides. Modern printing machines are smooth-running precision machines fitted with carefully designed roller bearings and hydraulic or pneumatic mechanisms to ensure uniform pressure and flexibility. Pressure is regulated from an instrument panel, and each roller is controlled independently.

Automatic registration is effected by electromagnetic push-button control, and modern electric motors provide smooth-running, variable-speed drives. The washing of back grays and printer's blankets has also been automated. Spray printing is the application of color from spray guns through stencils and has limited but occasionally profitable use. Roller Printing is a method of printing textiles that uses a series of engraved metal rollers each of which contains the parts of the pattern to be printed in one color. See also Printing. Roller Printing, also called Cylinder Printing or Machine Printing, on fabrics is a textile printing process patented by Thomas Bell of Scotland in 1783 in an attempt to reduce the cost of the earlier copperplate printing. This method was used in Lancashire fabric mills to produce cotton dress fabrics from the 1790s, most often reproducing small monochrome patterns characterized by striped motifs and tiny dotted patterns called 'Machine Grounds'. Improvements in the technology resulted in more elaborate roller prints in bright, rich colors from the 1820s; Turkey red and chrome yellow were particularly popular. Roller printing supplanted the older woodblock printing on textiles in industrialized countries until it was resurrected for textiles by William Morris in the mid-XIX century. / Найлан^{ТЗ} (Nylon^{TM}). Печатание ткани на цилиндрической печатной машине. Загустка (print paste). Томэс Бэл (Thomas Bell). Вильэм Морис (William Morris).

ROLLER SHADES = РУЛОННЫЕ ЗАНАВЕСИ (или РУЛОННЫЕ ЖАЛЮЗИ) – Roller Shades is another name (synonym) for Roller Blinds. / Рулонные Шторки (Roller Blinds).

ROLLER SKATE = РОЛИКИ (или РОЛИКОВЫЙ КОНЁК, или ХХ) – Roller Skate:- a shoe with a set of wheels attached for skating over a flat surface.

ROLL GOODS = ТОВАРЫ В РУЛОНАХ – Roll Goods:- fabric rolled up on a core after it has been produced. It is described in terms of weight and width of the roll and length of the material on the roll.

ROLLING = ПРИКАТЫВАНИЕ (или КАТКОВАНИЕ) – Rolling is a secondary tillage operation which crushes clods and compacts or firms and smoothes the soil by the action of ground-driven, rotating cylinders. / Под Прикатыванием понимается выравнивание и уплотнение поверхности предварительно вспаханной или разрыхлённой почвы полевыми катками. Применяют для более равномерной заделки семян, капиллярного поднятия влаги в верхний слой почвы, дружного появления всходов.

ROLLING CARGO = КОЛЁСНЫЙ ГРУЗ – Rolling Cargo:- a cargo which is on wheels, such as truck or trailers, and which can be driven or towed on to a ship. / Груз, который размещён на колёсах, такой как грузовик или прицепы, и который может быть завезён или отбуксирован на борт судна.

ROLLING ELEMENT BEARING = ПОДШИПНИК С РОЛИКОВЫМИ ЭЛЕМЕНТАМИ (или ПОДШИПНИК С РОЛИКОВЫМИ ТЕЛАМИ КАЧЕНИЯ) – Rolling Element Bearing is a friction-reducing bearing that consists of a ring-shaped track that contains free-revolving metal balls. A rotating shaft or other part turns against such a bearing. See also Bearing.

ROLLING HOOP = ОТВАЛЬЦОВАННЫЙ ОБОД (или ОБРУЧЬ, или БАНДАЖ, или БУГЕЛЬ) – The extruded rims fabricated on drums for structural strength and ease of handling.

ROLLING INSTALMENTS = НАРАЩИВАЕМЫЕ ВЫПУСКИ (или НАРАЩИВАЕМЫЕ ВЗНОСЫ) – Rolling Instalments are a type of instalment, having a much longer life (up to 10 years) with a periodic Reset Date (usually yearly). On the Reset Date, the issuer may adjust the exercise price (often called the 'Loan Amount' of the Instalment) with the objective of maintaining a desired gearing level.

ROLLING OIL = ПРОКАТЫВАЮЩЕЕ МАСЛО (или МАСЛО ДЛЯ ПРОКАТКИ) – Rolling Oil is an oil used in hot- or cold-rolling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to facilitate feed of the metal between the work rolls, improve the plastic deformation of the metal, conduct heat from the metal, and extend the life of the work rolls. Because of the pressures involved, a rolling oil may be compounded or contain extreme pressure (EP) additives. In hot rolling, the oil may also be emulsifieable. / присадки для сверхвысокого давления.

ROLLING THE HEDGE FORWARD = ХХ – Rolling the Hedge Forward is liquidation of the original futures contract and the simultaneous purchase (long hedge) or sale (short hedge) of a more distant futures contract to maintain the hedge without holding it into the delivery month.

ROLL LAPPING = ЛЕНТОСОЕДИНЕНИЕ ВАЛИКАМИ – Roll Lapping:- a condition in which groups of fibers attach themselves to the drafting rolls instead of following the normal path through the drafting system. These fibers cause the trailing fibers to wind around the rolls and to bread the end down completely. Cleaning of the rolls is required to remove the accumulated fiber.

ROLL–OFF CLEANLINESS = ХХ ЧИСТОТА – Roll-Off Cleanliness:- the fluid system contamination level at the time of release from an assembly or overhaul line. Fluid system life can be shortened significantly by full-load operation under a high fluid contamination condition for just a few hours. Contaminant implanted and generated during the break-in period can devastate critical components unless removed under controlled operating and high performance filtering conditions.

ROLL ON ROLL OFF = ВКАТЫВАЙ ВЫКАТЫВАЙ (или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНАЯ ГРУЗООБРАБОТКА, или ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЙ МЕТОД ГРУЗООБРАБОТКИ) – Roll On Roll Off (Ro/Ro or RORO):- a method of ocean cargo service using a vessel with ramps which allows wheeled vehicles to be loaded and discharged without cranes. System of loading and discharging a vessel whereby the cargo is driven on and off by means of a ramp. Principle of loading and discharging a vessel whereby the cargo is rolled on and off by means of a ramp. / Погрузка накатом на их собственных колёсах быть погруженными и разгруженными без кранов.

ROLL ON, ROLL OFF VESSEL = РОЛКЕР (или НАКАТНИК, или НАКАТНОЕ СУДНО, или СУДНО С ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЙ ГРУЗООБРАБОТКОЙ) – Roll-On, Roll-Off Vessel is a freight ship or ferry with facilities for vehicles to drive on and off (roll-on roll-off); a system of loading and discharging a ship whereby the cargo is driven on and off on ramps. Equipped with large openings at bow and stern and sometimes also in the side, the ship permits rapid loading and discharge with hydraulically operated ramps providing easy access. Fully loaded trucks or trailers carrying containers are accommodated on the deck. Vessel used for carrying cars and light trucks. Vehicles are driven on and driven off, as opposed to being loaded with cranes or other external equipment. Such vessels usually have stern ramps (but may have side doors) that permit cargo to be driven on and off on regular trailers, or special low-profile trailers. Some vessels combine both ro/ro and cellular containership features. Ships specially designed to carry wheeled containers or trailers using interior ramps. Roll-On, Roll-Off Vessel is a ship which has a ramp allowing cargo to be driven on and off. Cargo which is driven on and off is RORO Cargo. This term refers to vessels that can carry drive on – drive off vehicles and their cargoes, such as trains and trucks. An example of this can be seen with the ferry service. Ro/Ro Ship (short for the Roll-On/Roll-Off Ship) is a cargo ship on which the mobile cargo can be rolled directly on and off board (by lorry, trailer, etc) by means of bow, stern and side doors (ramps). In contrast to this, cargo loaded and discharged on other cargo ships by means of their own or external loading tackle (vertical handling). Also known as RO/RO Ship. / быструю погрузку и разгрузку с . Под Ролкером понимается теплоход для перевозки автомобилей, контейнеров, леса, проката металлов и других грузов с горизонтальным способом погрузки-выгрузки, то есть транспортное средство въезжает на судно, например, через откидывающуюся корму. Известен также как Судно РО/РО (RO/RO Ship). Ролкер или Судно С Горизонтальной Грузообработкой – судно для перевозки грузовых автомобилей, трейлеров

и другой колёсной техники, а также любых штучных грузов (контейнеров, пакетов), погрузка и выгрузка которых может производиться с помощью автопогрузчиков и специальных платформ с тягачами через носовые, бортовые или кормовые ворота судна по аппарелям. Под Трейлерным Судном понимается сухогрузное судно с горизонтальной грузообработкой для перевозки грузов в автомобильных прицепах (трейлерах). Нагружают и разгружают трейлерные суда тягачами через ворота в корме или в носу, иногда – через герметически закрывающиеся вырезы в бортах (грузовые порты). Перемещение трейлеров с палубы на палубу осуществляется с помощью вертикальных подъёмников или по наклонным скатам – аппарелям.

ROLL OSCILLATION = БОРТОВАЯ КАЧКА – A Roll Oscillation is the oscillation due to rolling. This is the name given to the movement of a ship around its longitudinal axis. / Под Качкой судна понимаются колебания судна под воздействием внешних сил (ветра и волн). Различают бортовую качку (угловые наклонения на правый и левый борт), килевую качку (угловые наклонения на нос и корму) и вертикальную качку (периодические перемещения судна по вертикали). Качка отрицательно сказывается на работе судовых механизмов и приборов, ходкости судна, сохранности грузов, эффективности боевых средств и на самочувствии экипажа. На период и амплитуду качки влияют размеры и соотношения главных размерений судна, форма обводов (очертаний наружной поверхности корпуса) судна и распределение на нём грузов. Для уменьшения амплитуды качки применяют успокоители качки.

ROLLOVER = ПЕРЕНОС (или ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЕ ПОЗИЦИИ) – (1) Rollover is a special futures straddle trading procedure involving the shift of one delivery month of a straddle into another future month while holding the other delivery month of the original spread position. The shift can take place in either the long or short straddle month. It is a situation where a deal is rolled forward to another value date based on the differential of the interest rates of two currencies involved.

(2) Rollover:- lifting a near futures position that is not part of a spread and simultaneously re-establishing it in a more deferred delivery month. The transfer of a position from one futures period to another involving the purchase (sale) of the nearby month and simultaneous sale (purchase) of a further-forward month. / Перенос позиции из одного будущего периода в другой; при этом осуществляется покупка (продажа) на ближайший месяц и одновременная продажа (покупка) на более отдалённый будущий месяц.

ROLL–OVER CREDIT = ПЕРЕСМАТРИВАЕМЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Medium- to long-term credit with a floating interest rate which is usually reset every 3, 6 or 12 months. The basis for the periodic interest rate adjustment is, for instance, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for short-term borrowing on the Euromarket. Eurodollar term loan, maturing in over one year and less than five years. The interest rate is periodically adjusted to a market index rate, usually the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Roll-Over Credits are medium to long-term credits whose interest rate is adjusted to market developments – usually every six-months. This type of financing is used mainly on the Euromarket. Borrowers are large companies and governments. Larger loans are granted by a consortium/syndicate of several banks. For refinancing, six-month deposits are generally raised on international money markets. Accordingly, the bank providing the loan sets the interest rate at regular intervals; the applicable money-market rate in London or Frankfurt is generally used as a basis. To this is added a fixed surcharge which, among other things, is determined by the borrower's creditworthiness. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

ROLL TRAILER = ТРАЛ (или ПРИЦЕП ВОЛОКУША) – Roll Trailer is a special trailer for terminal haulage and stowage on board of Roll-on Roll-off vessels. Also known as Mafi Trailer. / Специальный прицеп для подвоза на терминале и штивки (укладки) на борту так называемых ролкеров (известных также как накатников, накатных судов или судов с горизонтальной грузообработкой (roll-on roll-off vessels)). Известен также как Прицеп Мафи (Mafi Trailer).

ROLL–UP CREASES = XX (или СВЁРНУТЫЕ СГИБЫ (или СКЛАДКИ, или МОРЩИНЫ)) – Defect Name:- Roll-Up Creases. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Roll-Up Creases:- These creases were introduced in the final roll-up operation by the operator not properly fitting the fabric to the tube. Severity:- Major.

ROMAN COLLAR = РИМСКИЙ ВОРОТНИК (или КОЛОРАТКА) – Roman Collar is the clerical collar.

ROMAN CRÊPE = РИМСКИЙ КРЭП (или РОМЭН КРЭП) – Roman Crêpe or Crêpe Romain (in French) is a semisheer fabric of abraded yarns in warp and filling. It is made of rayon and acetate ar wool and is used tot street and dressy dresses. See also Crêpe. Roman Crêpe is airy, midweight woollen fabric, grainy to the touch and produced from fine single, sharp-twisted crêpe yarn in Panama weave. / в основе и уточине.

ROMAN NUMERALS IN CHEMICAL NAMES = РИМСКИЕ ЧИСЛА В ХИМИЧЕСКИХ НАЗВАНИЯХ – Roman Numerals In Chemical Names:- many ions can assume different electrical charges in different compounds. For example, iron can have a charge of +2 or +3. For example, in old use, iron chloride ($FeCl_2$) where the iron has a charge of +2, would be called 'Ferrous Chloride', while $FeCl_3$, where the iron has a charge of +3, would be called 'Ferric Chloride'. In modern use, $FeCl_2$ would be called 'Iron (II) Chloride' (read as iron two chloride) and $FeCl_3$ would be called 'Iron (III) Chloride' (read as iron three chloride). The Roman numerals directly indicate the charge. In dyeing, this is most likely to be found in aluminum, chromium, copper, iron, tin and zinc compounds.

ROMAN SHADES = РИМСКИЕ ОТТЕНКИ – Roman Shades are the shades similar to Austrian shades. When the window is exposed, the fabric of Roman shades hangs in graceful folds at the top of the window. Austrian shades are shirred throughout when they cover the window, but Roman shades hang straight and only form folds when drawn up to uncover the window.

ROMAN STRIPES = РИМСКИЕ ПОЛОСКИ (или РИМСКИЕ ДОРОЖКИ) – Roman Stripes are the narrow, multicolored stripes that cover an entire fabric. The colors may be as vivid as those of blazer stripes or as subtle as soft ombré shadings. See also Blazer Stripes, and Ombré. / Омбре (Ombré) – с переходом тонов. Смотрите также Полоски На Блэйзёре или Полосы На Броской Куртке (Blazer Stripes), и Омбре (Ombré).

ROMEO = РОМЭО – Romeo (pronunciation:- ROH-me-oh) or R is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- None. (ii) Navy:- (a) At sea:- Preparing to replenish; and (b) In port:- Ready duty ship. Meaning:- the way is off my ship. You may feel you way past me. Inport:- ready duty ship. At Sea (flown on engaged side) at the dip:- preparing to replenish. Closed up:- ready to receive you, or commencing approach. Hauled down (both ships):- messenger line in hand. International Meaning:- the way is off my ship. With one or more numerals, distance in nautical miles.

ROMPER = КОМБИНЕЗОН (или ШИРОКИЙ КОСТЮМ, или ПЕСОЧНИК) – Romper is a garment especially for children with the lower part shaped like bloomers. Usually used in plural.

RONGALIT C® = РОНГАЛИТ ЦЭ.® – Rongalit C® is a BASF tradename for sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate; sometimes seen spelled 'Rongalite'. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF) формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

ROOED = XX – Rooed:- the process where fleece is plucked off of Shetland sheep during the spring. This works with Shetland fleece as the sheep produce a weak spot earlier in the season. Sometimes called Rooing.

ROOF BOWS = ДУГИ КРЫШИ – Main support of container roof. Roof Bows:- steel or aluminum frame construction in conjunction with removable wooden/aluminum gates that hold the tarpaulin of a truck, trailer, semi-trailer or a swap body. This type of open-sided construction is sometimes known as a Tarpaulin Truck.

ROOF TRUSS = СТРОПИЛЬНАЯ ФЕРМА (или ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ) – Roof Truss:- the basic components of a roof truss are the top and bottom chords and the web members. The top chords serve as roof rafters. The bottom chords act as ceiling joists. The web members run between the top and bottom chords. The truss parts are usually made of 2 by 4 inch or 2 by 6 inch material and are fastened together with special metal connector/nail plates. Roof Trusses are common and are designed and produced in a variety of shapes and sizes. The most commonly used roof trusses, are in light-frame construction and are the king-post, the W-type, and the scissors Trusses. The most simple type of truss used in frame construction is the king-post truss. It is mainly used for spans up to 22 feet. The most widely used truss in light-frame construction is the W-type Truss. The W-type truss can be placed over spans up to 50 feet. The scissors, or cathedral truss is used for buildings with sloping ceilings. Generally, the slope of the bottom chord equals one-half the slope of the top chord. It can be placed over spans up to 50 feet. See also Truss.

ROOM–TEMPERATURE SETTING ADHESIVE = ЗАТВЕРДЕВАЮЩЕЕ ПРИ КОМНАТНОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЕ СВЯЗУЮЩЕЕ – Room-Temperature Setting Adhesive is an adhesive that sets in the temperature range of 20 to 30 °C (68 to 86 °F). / Связующее, которое затвердевает при температуре от 20 до 30 °C (от 68 до 86 °Ф).

ROOT = КОРЕНЬ – Root is the underground part of a seed plant body that originates usually from the hypocotyl, and functions as an organ of absorption, aeration, and food storage or as a means of anchorage and support. Types:- (i) primary:- the root developing from the radicle that first appear from the seed; (ii) secondary:- developing from the primary root; branch roots; and (iii) tap:- a primary root that enlarges and grows downward. Root is a structure usually providing a plant with anchorage and a means of absorbing water and nutrients from the substrate. Many Cactaceae have a widespread shallow fibrous root system, in addition to any taproot or tuber. This is an adaptation for scavenging water before it evaporates. See also Aerial Root. Roots are the organs of absorption and anchorage, growing opposite the shoot, comprising the short-lived seminal roots and adventitious secondary roots which arise from the lower nodes of the culm. / обычно из гипокотиля (hypocotyl), и . Типы:- (i) первичный корень:- развивающийся из корешка, который первым появляется из семени; (ii) придаточный корень:- развивающийся из первичного корня; боковые корни; и (iii) главный или стержневой корень:- первичный корень, который расширяется и растёт вниз. Многие Кактусовые (Cactaceae) имеют неглубокую фиброзную корневую систему, в дополнение к любому стержневому (главному) корню или клубню (tuber). Смотрите также Воздушный Корень или Надземный Корень или Пневматофор (Aerial Root). Под Корнем понимается один из основных органов растений, служащий для укрепления в почве, поглощения воды, минеральных веществ, синтеза органических соединений, а также для выделения некоторых продуктов обмена. Корень может быть местом хранения запасных веществ (например, у Моркови, Свёклы), органом вегетативного размножения (у Осины, Сирени и других). Многие корни съедобны. Корни, содержащие крахмал, масла, красящие и другие ценные вещества, применяются в промышленности и медицине.

ROOT BED = КОРНЕВОЕ ЛОЖЕ – Root Bed:- the soil profile modified by tillage or amendments for more effective use by plant roots.

ROOT CAP = КОРНЕВОЙ ЧЕХЛИК – Root Cap or Rootcap is the loose mass of epidermal cells covering the apex of most roots, serving to protect the meristematic cells behind it. The root cap is a section of tissue at the tip of a plant root. It is also called Calyptra. Root caps contain statocytes which are involved in gravity perception in plants. If the cap is carefully removed the root will grow randomly. The root cap protects the growing tip in plants. It secretes mucilage to ease the movement of the root through soil, and may also be involved in communication with the soil microbiota. The purpose of the root cap is to enable downward growth of the root, with the root cap covering the sensitive tissue in the root. Also, the root cap enables geoperception or gravitropism. This allows the plant to grow downwards (with gravity) or upwards (against gravity). The root cap is absent in some parasitic plants and some aquatic plants, in which a sac-like structure called the Root Pocket may form instead.

ROOT GALL = КОРНЕВОЙ ГАЛЛ – Root Gall is abnormal enlargement of the roots caused by root-knot nematode. / Под Галлами, от Латинского слова Galla, означающее Чернильный Орешек, или Цецидиями понимаются патологические разрастания на органах растений, вызываемые бактериями, вирусами, грибами, клещами, насекомыми, нематодами. Ослабляют растение и могут привести к его гибели. Галлы на Дубе, Сумахе и Фисташке богаты дубильными веществами.

ROOT HAIR = КОРНЕВОЙ ВОЛОСОК – Root Hairs are small hairs that grow from a main root. The tubular or filamentous outgrowth of epidermal cell or root that has immediate contact with soil particles assisting in the absorption of water and minerals on the surface of the root. The root hair is short-lived and replaced. Root Hair is a trichome on the root epidermis made from an extension of an epidermal cell which assists with absorption of nutrients. / или нитевидная . Корневой Волосок – трихома (от Греческого слова Trichōma, означающее Волосы; вырост эпидермиса у растений в виде волосков, чешуек, щетинок и тому подобного) на . Под Корневыми Волосками понимаются выросты клеток поверхностной ткани (эпиблемы) молодого корня растения. Увеличивают всасывающую поверхность корня, выделяют продукты обмена.

ROOTKIT = XX (или КОРНЕВОЙ НАБОР) – Rootkit is a program or suite of programs (‘Kit’) intended to escalate privileges (‘get root’) and/or maintain covert access and control of a system, i.e. without the knowledge of its owner. Malware uses rootkit techniques for stealth purposes, that is, so as to be invisible on the infected machine to security programs using conventional detection methods. See also Malware.

ROOTLETS = КОРЕШКИ – Rootlets are the lateral roots that grow indigenously from the mature roots.

ROOT–MEAN–SQUARE = СРЕДНЕКВАДРАТИЧНОЕ – Root-Mean-Square (rms), a method of computing the effective value of a time-varying electrical wave. For example, an ac current is said to have an effective or rms value of one ampere when it produces heat in a certain resistance at the same average rate as a continuous (or dc) current of one ampere would in the same resistance. rms – ‘root-mean-square’, a method of computing the effective value of a time-varying electrical wave. For example, an ac current is said to have an effective or rms value of one ampere when it produces heat in a certain resistance at the same average rate as a continuous (or dc) current of one ampere would in the same resistance. rms – ‘root-mean-square’, a method of computing the effective value of a time-varying electrical wave. For example, an ac current is said to have an effective or rms value of one ampere when it produces heat in a certain resistance at the same average rate as a continuous (or dc) current of one ampere would in the same resistance. In mathematics, the Root Mean Square (abbreviated RMS or rms), also known as the Quadratic Mean, is a statistical measure of the magnitude of a varying quantity. It is especially useful when variates are positive and negative, e.g., sinusoids. RMS is used in various fields, including electrical engineering. It can be calculated for a series of discrete values or for a continuously varying function. The

name comes from the fact that it is the square root of the mean of the squares of the values. It is a special case of the generalized mean with the exponent p = 2. / Под Квадратичным Средним понимается величина s, равная корню квадратному из среднего арифметического квадратов данных величин a_1, a_2, …, a_n:- $s = \sqrt{((a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \ldots + a_n^2) / n)}$. Среднеквадратичное Значение:- (i) в математике – величина, получаемая определением среднего значения множества возведённых в квадрат величин. Предоставляет значение периодически изменяющейся величины и была разработана в начале XX века. (ii) Для точного измерения гальванического и электрического тока, среднеквадратическая погрешность аппроксимации также используется в уравнениях, предназначенных для предсказания результатов, таких как прогнозы погоды.

ROOT NODULES = КОРНЕВЫЕ КЛУБЕНЬКИ – Root Nodules are the small enlargement or swelling on roots of legumes produced as a result of infection by nitrogen-fixing Bacteria.

ROOT PRESSURE = КОРНЕВОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Root Pressure is the pressure in the xylem as a result of metabolic activity in the root.

ROOT PRUNING = ОБРЕЗКА КОРНЕЙ – Root Pruning is the reduction of the root mass that can occur by either mechanical (cultivation) or chemical means. / Обрезка Корней:- корни обрезаются для ослабления роста дерева и для стимулирования образования плодовых почек. Весной выкопайте вокруг дерева траншею примерно в 1.5 метра от ствола (или дальше, если дерево большое). Отгибайте тонкие мочковатые корни, чтобы добраться до более толстых. Укоротите последние ножовкой. Мочковатые корни расправьте по траншее. Засыпьте её и примните почву. Вбейте опорный кол высотой чуть ниже нижней ветви. Подвяжите дерево к колу. Замульчируйте перепревшим навозом или компостом площадь, занятую корнями. Летом обильно поливайте. Сильнорастущее дерево моложе пяти лет можно выкопать для обрезки корней (эта операция почти никогда не бывает успешной:- при выкопке дерева значительная часть корней остается в почве. После посадки такое дерево долго страдает и часто не может продуктивно плодоносить). Сделать это надо осенью и укоротить корни, уходящие в глубину и ширину. Посадите в прежнюю яму или на новое место. Подвяжите к опорному колу. Летом в сухую погоду обильно поливайте. Обрезка Корней (в мире бонсай):- корни всегда подрезают при замене земли, что позволяет добиться оптимального соотношения между их массой и массой листьев. Делают это для того, чтобы корни снабжали листья водой и питательными веществами. В свою очередь листья обеспечивают их энергией, получаемой при фотосинтезе. Непропорциональность соотношения между корнями и кроной становится заметной только при ошибках в формировании бонсай. Например, если корень был слишком слабым либо в жаркую погоду произошло пересушивание корневой системы, часть кроны может засохнуть. Если корни слишком мощные, крона поставляет энергию в недостаточном объёме, особенно в пасмурные дни или в слабоосвещённом месте. В результате происходит отмирание отдельных корней. Растение перестаёт сопротивляться болезням и теряет силы. Его поражают вредители и грибы. Дерево даже может погибнуть. Регулярная обрезка корней способствует формированию плотной разветвленной кроны дерева; происходит активное развитие корневой системы. Такие корни обладают высокой жизнеспособностью и могут обеспечивать весьма разветвлённую крону водой и питательными веществами в необходимом объёме. Многократная обрезка оказывает влияние как на развитие более мощных корней, расположенных на поверхности субстрата, так и на образование корней мочковатых. При наличии корней различной толщины подрезать следует только более толстые. Таким образом, слабые корни получают возможность со временем увеличивать свою толщину. Так они обеспечивают растения питанием, и его развитие идёт гораздо быстрее. Формируя корневую систему, в первую очередь удаляют стержневой корень, являющийся продолжением ствола. Наиболее мощные боковые корни подрезают не более чем на 1/3. Весна – лучшее время для формирования корневой системы. Однако многие растения можно пересаживать в домашних условиях и в другие сезоны, выполняя одновременно обрезку корней и следя за тем, чтобы растения в последующие две недели были защищены от воздействия прямых солнечных лучей, сильного ветра и сухого воздуха.

ROOTS AND TUBERS = КОРНИ И КЛУБНИ – Roots and Tubers:- Plants that yield starch, either derived from their roots (e.g., Cassava, Sweet Potato and Yams) or stems (e.g., Potatoes and Taro). They are destined mainly for human food (as such or in processed form) but can also be used for animal feed or for manufacturing starch, ethanol and fermented beverages. Unless they are processed, they become highly perishable once harvested, which limits opportunities for trade and storage. Roots and tubers contain large amounts of water:- all quantities in this publication refer to dry weight to increase comparability.

ROOT SERVERS = КОРНЕВЫЕ СЕРВЕРЫ – The Root Servers contain the IP addresses of all the TLD registries – both the global registries such as .com, .org, etc and the 244 country-specific registries such as .fr (France), .cn (China), etc. This is critical information. If the information is not 100% correct or if it is ambiguous, it might not be possible to locate a key registry on the Internet. In DNS parlance, the information must be unique and authentic. / Корневые Серверы содержат IP-адреса всех реестров ДВУ:- адреса глобальных реестров, таких как .com, .org и тому подобные; адреса 244 реестров стран, таких как .fr (Франция), .cn (Китай) и тому подобных. Это критически важная информация. Если информация неверна или двусмысленна, поиск ключа реестра в Интернете невозможен. Если использовать терминологию СДИ, информация должна быть уникальной и аутентичной.

ROP = REGISTERED OPTIONS PRINCIPAL

ROPE = КАНАТИК (или КАНАТ, или ВЕРЁВКА, или ЖГУТ, или ТРОС) – Rope is:- (1) a heavy, strong cord, made from either natural or manufactured fibers or from wire, in a wide range of diameters. Yarns are twisted together to form strands. These strands are then twisted together in the opposite direction to form the rope. The fact that the twist directions alternate at different stages of rope assembly assures that the rope will be twist-stable and will not kink during use. Also called Cord. (2) Fabric in process without weft tension, thus having the appearance of a thick rope. / Известен также как Шнур (Cord). Под Канатом понимается гибкое изделие, изготовленное из нитей, пряжи (каболок) из волокон растительного, синтетического или минирального происхождения, а также из стальной проволоки. По способу изготовления канаты подразделяются на кручёные или витые, невитые, плетёные. Стальные канаты изготовляют из проволок диаметром 0.5–2 мм круглого или фасонного сечения. Витые круглые канаты могут иметь одинарную (спиральную), двойную (тросовую), тройную (кабельтовую) свивку. Комбинированные витые канаты изготовляют чаще всего из пеньки и стали. Невитые канаты состоят из плотно уложенных групп стальных проволок или спиральных кабелей, обжатых спиральной обмоткой или зажимами. Плетёные канаты изготовляют из чётного числа (обычно четырёх) переплетённых прядей. Неметаллические канаты свивают из волокон асбеста, капрона (принятое в СССР торговое название поликапроамида и волокон из него), Найлана^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}), пеньки, полипропилена, хлопка и других.

ROPE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЖГУТА – Rope Mark:- a fabric defect consisting of long, irregular, longitudinal markings on dyed or finished goods. A principal cause is abrasion while wet processing the fabric in rope form. Rope marks are often related to overloading of the fabric during wet processing. Rope Mark:- in dyed or finished fabrics, a long irregularly shifting longitudinal mechanically induced streak. The Rope Marks are the long crease marks in dyed or finished goods running approximately in the warp direction. The rope marks are caused during wet processing in the rope form and may be the result of the formation of creases along which abrasion or

felting may occur, or imperfect penetration or circulation of the processing liquors. Rope Marks:- in dyed or finished fabrics, a long irregularly shifting longitudinal mechanically induced streak. Rope Marks:- long, irregularly shifting, longitudinal markings on dyed or finished fabrics. Note:- this defect is frequently caused by overloading machinery for wet processing fabric in rope form, resulting in uneven liquor penetration or the formation of creases along which abrasion or felting may occur. Rope Mark:- ridges or furrows running parallel to the sheet direction and of a relatively constant width. Rope or chain marks occur where a soft spot in the roll is present with a hard spot beside it. / Жгутовые Заломы (rope marks):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде длинных, неравномерно сдвинутых, продольных вмятин (складок). Примечание:- этот порок возникает вследствие перегрузки оборудования при влажной обработке полотна в форме жгута, что приводит к неравномерному впитыванию раствора или образованию складок, вдоль которых будет наблюдаться истирание или свойлачивание.

ROPE RUB MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ НАТИРАНИЯ ЖГУТОМ – Rope Rub Mark:- shining due to mechanical friction on the fabric, it known as Rope Rub Mark. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

ROPY HEM = ЗАЖГУЧЕННЫЙ ПОДРУБЛЕННЫЙ ШОВ – Ropy Hem is where hem is not laying flat and is skewed in appearance. Recommended Solutions for ropy hems:- (1) usually caused by poor operator handling. Instruct the sewing operator to make sure they get the hem started correctly in the folder before they start sewing. Also, make sure the don't hold back excessively as the seam is being sewn. (2) Use minimum roller or presser foot pressure. Fabrics defect.

ROQUELAURE = РОКЛЁР (или РЭКЁЛЁР, или ПЛАЩ, или ДЛИННЫЙ СЮРТУК) – Roquelaure is a knee-length cloak worn especially in the XVIII and XIX centuries. / короткий мужской плащ.

RORO VESSEL = ROLL–ON ROLL–OFF VESSEL

ROS = RETURN ON SALES

ROSE = РОЗОВОЕ (или РОЗА, или ХХ) – Rose:- a variable color averaging a moderate purplish red.

ROSEATE = РОЗОВОЕ (или ХХ) – Roseate:- resembling a rose, especially in color.

ROSE PINK = РОЗА РОЗОВАЯ (или БЛЕДНО–РОЗОВОЕ) – Rose Pink:- a moderate pink.

ROSETTE = РОЗЕТКА – Rosette is a tight cluster of leaves that are arranged around a central apex and grow outward to form a radially symmetrical pattern. Rosette is a cluster of radiating leaves, usually arising at or close to the ground. / Розетка листьев. В ботанике под Розеткой, от Французского слова Rosette, означающее буквально Розочка, понимается группа листьев, скученно расположенных на подземном или надземном стебле с укороченными междоузлиями, например, у Одуванчика, Пальм, Подорожника, древовидных Папоротников. Розетка у растений, группа листьев, скученно расположенных на укороченном, лишь немного возвышающемся над землёй вертикальном побеге. Листья в розетке раздельно расходятся во все стороны; верхние обычно мельче, с более короткими черешками, что способствует меньшему затенению нижних листьев. Растения, имеющие розетки, произрастают главным образом в жарких, сухих местах, а также в полярных странах, обычно на скалах. Один из факторов, влияющих на образование розетки, – испарение; некоторые растения, для которых характерны розетки, при культуре в условиях повышенной влажности воздуха развивают вместо неё побеги с удлинёнными междоузлиями и со спирально расположенными листьями. Розетка имеется у многих Растений Семейства Толстянковых, Крестоцветных, Сложноцветных, Подорожниковых и других.

ROSTRATE = РОСТРА (или РОСТРАЛЬНОЕ, или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ РОСТРУМ, или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ КЛЮВ, или С ЗАГНУТЫМ В ВИДЕ ПТИЧЬЕГО КЛЮВА КОНЦОМ, или СНАБЖЁННЫЙ РОСТРОМ, или СНАБЖЁННЫЙ ТАРАНОМ) – Rostrate:- with a beak-like projection. / Под Рострой, от Латинского слова Rostra, от Rostrum, означающее Нос Корабля, понимается . Под Ростарми, от Голландского слова Rooster, означающее Решётка, понимаются ряд бимсов, между рубкой и стойками по борту судна. Поверх бимсов обычно устраивают настил. На рострах размещают спасательные и рабочие шлюпки, самолёты. На парусных судах ростарми называется место хранения запасных мачт, стеньг, стрел, люковых решёток на верхней палубе между фок- и грот-мачтами.

ROSULATE = РОЗЕТЧАТОЕ (или РОЗЕТОЧНОЕ) – Rosulate:- forming a rosette, like a ring around the stem. Rosulate:- with leaves in a rosette. / :- с листьями в розетке. Листорасположение – расположение листьев на стебле. По мере роста стебля, листья располагаются на нём в определённом порядке, который обусловливает оптимальный доступ к свету. В сущности, листья появляются на стебле по спирали, по либо против часовой стрелки, под определённым углом расхождения. Розеточное – листья, расположенные в розетке (пучок листьев, расположенных по кругу из одного общего центра). Розетчатым – один узел, в котором находятся несколько листьев. Розеточность растений или Мелколистность, распространённая болезнь плодовых культур (Яблони, Груши, Вишни, Айвы, Сливы) и некоторых древесно-кустарниковых пород (Клёна, Боярышника и других), характеризующаяся появлением мелких, узких листьев (в 10–30 раз мельче нормальных), а на верхушке побегов – розеток из 10–20 нормальных листьев (отсюда и название болезни). Встречается во многих странах, в том числе в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (главным образом в районах Поволжья). Одни исследователи относят розеточность растений к вирусным, другие рассматривают её как функциональный патологический процесс, обусловленный нарушением режима минерального питания деревьев, главным образом дефицитом цинка. Наиболее сильно поражается Яблоня в плодоносящих садах. Розеточность может охватывать отдельные ветви, часть кроны или всю крону дерева. Симптомы болезни чётко проявляются после цветения, в период роста побегов. Розеточность растений снижает возбудимость почек и побеговосстановительную способность, вследствие чего наряду с укороченными приростами в кроне возникают неразветвлённые, оголённые тонкие ветви-хлысты. Сильно поражённые растения не плодоносят. Многолетняя розеточность приводит к усыханию ветвей и гибели дерева. Наиболее устойчивы к розеточности растений Сорта Яблони:- Антоновка Обыкновенная, Боровинка, Мальты и другие. Меры борьбы:- своевременная выбраковка больных растений в питомнике и заготовка высококачественного прививочного материала; опрыскивание поражённых деревьев сернокислым цинком по спящим почкам ранней весной или сразу же после цветения; в поливных садах – посев в междурядьях Люцерны или других Бобовых Трав, подкисляющих почву и улучшающих усвоение растениями цинка.

ROTARY CUT VENEER = ЛУЩЁНЫЙ ШПОН (или ШПОН, ПОЛУЧАЕМЫЙ РОТОРНЫМ СРЕЗОМ, или ШПОН, ПОЛУЧАЕМЫЙ ЛУЩЕНИЕМ) – Rotary Cut Veneer is the veneer cut in a lathe which rotates a log, chucked in the center, against a knife. / Под Шпоном, от Немецкого слова Span или Spon, понимаются тонкие листы древесины, получаемые на лущильных, шпоностругальных или фанеропильных станках. Применяется в производстве фанеры, для фанерования и так далее. Лущение – рабочий процесс дереворежущего лущильного станка; поперечное резание цилиндрической заготовки из древесины (чурака) плоским ножом с прямолинейной режущей кромкой. Результирующей траекторией резания является спираль, а стружка (лущёный шпон) имеет вид непрерывной ленты постоянной толщины. Для повышения качества шпона при лущении применяется дополнительный инструмент – прижимная линейка. Лущильный Станок – специализированный

(используется преимущественно в производстве фанеры) дереворежущий станок для получения способом лущения листового полуфабриката из натуральной древесины – лущёного шпона. Наибольшая длина чурака – 900–2 700 мм, наибольший диаметр чурака – 450–1 300 мм, диапазон толщин шпона – 0.1–6 мм. Лущильный станок используется также в производстве спичек, мебели, тары. Лущильный Станок служит для получения тонкой поперечной стружки (шпона) из коротких брёвен. Режущий инструмент – нож, срезающий по всей длине вращающегося чурака слой древесины в виде ленты. Под Шпоном, от Немецкого слова Span, означающее Щепка, понимаются тонкие листы древесины определённой толщины (обычно в диапазоне 0.35–4 миллиметров (мм)), используемые для производства слоистой клеёной древесины (древеснослоистых пластиков, клеёных заготовок, фанеры) и для облицовывания изделий или сборочных единиц из древесины и древесных материалов с целью улучшения их механических свойств и внешнего вида. Различают:- (i) лущёный шпон, полученный лущением на лущильном станке; и (ii) строганный шпон, полученный строганием на шпонострогальном станке. Лущёный шпон изготовляют из древесины Берёзы, Бука, Дуба, Ели, Кедра, Клёна, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Осины, Пихты, Сосны, Тополя и Ясеня; строганный шпон – из Бархатного Дерева, Берёзы, Бука, Вяза, Граба, Груши, Дуба, Ивы, Ильма, Карагача, Каштана, Клёна, Красного Дерева, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Ореха, Осины, Сосны, Тополя, Ясеня. Строганный шпон отличается красивой текстурой, используется как ценный облицовочный материал. В деревообработке под Чураком понимается заготовка для изготовления лущёного шпона на лущильном станке:- круглый лесоматериал, по периметру и длине соответствующий технологическим параметрам станка. Перед лущением подвергается гидротермической обработке с целью достижения высокого качества шпона. Различают Лущёный и Строганый Шпон.

ROTARY DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ЦИЛИНДРАМИ – Rotary Damage:- any damage due to any particles goes inside the machine. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

ROTARY HOEING = РОТОРНОЕ РЫХЛЕНИЕ (или РОТОРНОЕ ОКАПЫВАНИЕ, или РОТОРНОЕ МОТЫЖЕНИЕ) – Rotary Hoeing is a tillage operation employing ground-driven rotary motion of the tillage tool to shatter and mix soil and control small weed seedlings.

ROTARY SCREEN PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИМ ЭКРАНОМ (или НАБИВКА ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИМ ЭКРАНОМ) – Rotary Screen Printing is so named because it uses a cylindrical screen that rotates in a fixed position rather than a flat screen that is raised and lowered over the same print location. Rotary presses place the squeegee within the screen. These machines are designed for roll-to-roll (web) printing on flexible materials ranging from narrow web films to wide-format roll textiles. In rotary printing, the web travels at a consistent speed between the screen and a steel or rubber impression roller immediately below the screen. The impression roller serves the same function as the press bed on a flatbed press. As the web passes through the rotary unit, the screen spins at a rate that identically matches the speed of substrate movement. The squeegee on a rotary press is in a fixed position with its edge making contact with the inside surface of the screen precisely at the point where the screen, substrate, and impression roller come together. Ink is automatically fed into the center of the screen and collects in a wedge-shaped 'well' formed by the leading side of the squeegee and the screen's interior surface. The motion of the screen causes this bead of ink to roll, which forces ink into stencil openings, essentially flooding the screen without requiring a floodbar. The squeegee then shears the ink as the stencil and substrate come into contact, allowing the ink to transfer cleanly to the material. In short, rotary printing is a continuous, stepless image-transfer method. The geometry of the screen and the position of the squeegee within the screen combine to provide both the screen-flooding and image-transfer functions in a single smooth operation that repeats with every revolution of the screen. Rotary Screen Printing is integrated into some firm's machines. Screen printing equipment can work equally well in combination with letterpress printing, flexographic printing, offset printing and hot foil embossing with a variety of processing functions. The printing units can be easily interchanged, thereby enabling reconfiguration of the system for each job. See also Printing. Rotary Screen Printing is a combination of roller and screen printing in which a perforated cylindrical screen is used to apply color. Color is forced from the interior of the screen onto the cloth.

ROTARY SEAL = РОТАЦИОННОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Rotary Seal is a mechanical seal which rotates with a shaft and is used with a stationary mating ring. See also Seal.

ROTARY TILLER = ПОЧВОФРЕЗА (или ВРАЩАЮЩАЯСЯ НОЖЕВАЯ БОРОНА) – Rotary Tiller:- (1) an implement that accomplishes primary and secondary tillage in one operation. (2) A tillage operation employing power-driven rotary motion of the tillage tool to loosen, shatter, and mix the soil.

ROTATE = КОЛЕСОВИДНОЕ (или С ПЛОСКИМИ РАСПРОСТРЁРТЫМИ ЧАСТЯМИ) – Rotate:- radiating horizontally like the spokes of a wheel. / , от Латинского слова Rotator, означающее Вращатель, .

ROTATE = ЧЕРЕДОВАТЬ – Rotate:- to move around, to grow crops in succession or in a regular sequence.

ROTATING EQUIPMENT = РОТАЦИОННОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ (или ВРАЩАЮЩЕЕСЯ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ) – Rotating Equipment is an equipment that moves liquids, solids or gases through a system of drivers (turbines, motors, engines), driven components (compressors, pumps), transmission devices (gears, clutches, couplings) and auxiliary equipment (lube and seal systems, cooling systems, buffer gas systems). / , трансмиссионные устройства ((зубчатые) передачи, муфты сцепления, соединительные муфты).

ROTATING PRESSURE VESSEL OXIDATION TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ОКСИДИРОВАНИЕ ВО ВРАЩАЮЩЕМСЯ ПОД ДАВЛЕНИЕМ СОСУДЕ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ОКИСЛЕНИЕ XX) – The Rotating Pressure Vessel Oxidation Test (RPVOT) measures an oil's oxidation stability. The oil sample is placed in a vessel containing a polished copper coil. The vessel is then charged with oxygen and placed in a bath at a constant temperature of 150 degrees Celsius. Stability is expressed in terms of the time it takes to achieve a pressure drop of 25.4 pounds per square inch (psig) pressure drop from maximum pressure.

ROTATION = РОТАЦИЯ (или ЧЕРЕДОВАНИЕ) – Rotation is a cropping system using the rotation of different Plant Species on the same plot of land. See also Crop Rotation. / Под Ротацией Севооборота, от Латинского слова Rotatio, означающее Круговращение, понимается период (обычно 4–10 лет), в течение которого все сельскохозяйственные культуры и пар занимают последовательно (согласно схеме их чередования) каждое поле севооборота. Период, в течение которого культуры и пар в установленной последовательности проходят через каждое поле севооборот, называется Ротацией.

ROTOFLEX = XX – Rotoflex is a fatigue or endurance test developed by Goodyear for industrial yarns or cords. / Годьйэ (Goodyear).

ROTOR SPINNING = РОТОРНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или АППАРАТНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Rotor Spinning is a method of open end spinning which uses a rotor (a high speed centrifuge) to collect and twist individual fibers into a yarn. See also Open-End Spinning. Rotor Spinning has been characterized from the outset by incomparably higher production potential than ring spinning. This potential has been steadily increased by the continuous rise in rotor and winding speeds. Rotor-spun yarns have therefore always been successful where they could be manufactured more cheaply than ring-spun yarns and proved suitable for the range of application in

question.Rotor spinning combines two process stages – spinning and winding – in a single machine. Saleable cross-wound packages could therefore be produced immediately, without first having to wind small spinning cops. Integrated yarn monitoring systems and auxiliary devices for waxing the yarns at each spinning position also eliminate the need for a subsequent rewinding process. The production of rovings, which is required for ring spinning, is also eliminated, since the rotor spinning system is able to process carded or drawframe slivers directly. Last but not least, the rotor spinning system has benefited from the fact that operator functions on the rotor spinning machine were much easier to automate than those on the ring spinning machine. Automation of all operator functions is now standard on high-performance rotor spinning machines, automated can and package transport is already an essential feature in many textile mills. The technological challenge – not only when launching rotor spinning – has always been to separate the assessment criteria for rotor-spun yarn from the structural features of ring-spun yarns. The dominance of rotor-spun yarns, for example in woven denim fabrics and knitted fabrics, shows that this has been successful in some important end product segments. New ranges of application are still continuously being developed for rotor-spun yarns, on the one hand through selective modification of yarn properties, and on the other through continuous improvements in spinning stability. The essential feature of the rotor spinning system is the separation of the functional stages of fiber sliver opening and yarn formation, respectively imparting twist and winding up the yarn. In order to achieve this fiber bundle has to be interrupted at one point at least. This occurs between the functional stages of opening the drawframe or card sliver into individual fibers and subsequently combining these fibers in the collecting groove of the spinning rotor, the twisting device of the rotor spinning system. Since the individual fibers are released from a compact fiber bundle during transport between the opening roller and the rotor collecting groove and are only combined again in the rotor groove, we can here refer to an open yarn end.

ROTOR SPINNING MACHINE = РОТОРНАЯ ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Rotor Spinning Machine is an economical alternative for producing quality yarns in the yarn count range from Ne 2 to Ne 40. A Rotor Spinning Machine has a plurality of spinning stations, each of which comprises an opening roller and a draw-in roller for supplying sliver to the opening roller and each of which is equipped with control devices for individual drives of the draw-in rollers. The control devices each have a connection mechanism, to which an additional control card can be attached for producing effect or novelty yarn with predetermined effects. The control card comprises a processor, which meets the elevated computing power requirements for producing effect or novelty yarn and can be activated via a data bus system. / Роторная Прядильная Машина предназначена для выработки пряжи линейной плотности 84–222 текс из ленты. На этой машине осуществляются те же процессы, что и на камерной пневмомеханической прядильной машине типа БД, но в отличие от неё, в роторной пневмомеханической прядильной машине используется вращающийся ротор для формирования на его поверхности волокнистого диска и превращения его в пряжу при кручении. От зубчатого барабанчика дискретизирующего устройства волокна транспортируются воздушным потоком к сборной поверхности ротора. Волокна, поступающие на сборную поверхность ротора, прижимаются к ней набегающей струёй воздуха. Удерживаются волокна на поверхности ротора штырьками, расположенными по его окружности. В трубку ротора вводится конец пряжи, он прижимается к сборной поверхности и вращается вместе с ней. К концу пряжи прикручивается волокно из волокнистого диска, расположенного на роторе. В этой зоне из волокон формируется пряжа, крутка которой сообщается за счёт прижима пряжи шариком в гнезде входного отверстия трубки ротора. Воздух из камеры крутильного органа отсасывается пневмосистемой, унося с собой пух, сор и незаработанные волокна, что обеспечивает выработку более чистой пряжи по сравнению с пряжей кольцевого прядения из того же сырья. Частота вращения ротора 12 500–20 000 мин$^{-1}$, скорость выпуска пряжи до 65 м/мин, длина перерабатываемого волокна до 40 мм. Линия заправки машины идёт сверху вниз, машина односторонняя. В прядильном производстве, машина для выработки пневмомеханической (роторной) пряжи.

ROT RESISTANT = ГНИЛОСТОЙКОСТЬ – Rot Resistant is the ability of textile materials to resist physical deterioration resulting from the action of bacteria and other destructive agents such as sunlight or sea water.

ROTTED KERNELS = ГНИЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ИСПОРЧЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или ГНИЛЫЕ ЯДРА, или ИСПОРЧЕННЫЕ ЯДРА) – Rotted Kernels are decomposed or decayed because of bacteria or fungi. Rot is usually indicated by blackening, discoloration and softening of all or part of the kernel. / К Гнилой Зерновке относятся разложившаяся или загнившая зерновка вследствие воздействия бактерий или грибков. Гниль, как правило, проявляется в виде почернения, изменения цвета и размягчения всей или части зерновки.

ROTTERDAM COAL = РОТТЕРДАМСКИЙ УГОЛЬ – Rotterdam Coal is coal delivered at the port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Rotterdam Coal is traded at the ICE Futures Europe® under ticker symbol ATW. Contract size is 1 000 tons quoted in US Dollars and Cents per ton. Contract is cash-settled at an amount equal to the monthly average API 2 index (All Published Index number 2) as published in the Argus/McCloskey's Coal Price Index Report. The API 2 index is the standard reference price benchmark for coal imported into northwest Europe. It is calculated as an average of the Argus cif Rotterdam assessment and McCloskey's northwest European steam coal marker. The API 2 index is the benchmark price reference for coal imported into northwest Europe. It is calculated as an average of the Argus CIF ARA assessment and McCloskey's northwest European steam coal marker. The Argus component of the price is published each day in Argus Coal Daily International. The Argus/McCloskey's Coal Price Index report is published every Friday and includes daily, weekly and monthly average prices. Daily prices are also available as a data feed. The API 2 price is the primary price reference for physical and over-the-counter (OTC) coal contracts in northwest Europe. Some 90% of the world's derivatives are priced against the Argus/McCloskey API 2 and API 4 indexes. The Argus/McCloskey's Coal Price Index service also includes the API 4 index, which is the benchmark for coal exported out of Richards Bay in South Africa. The API 2 benchmark is an average of Argus CIF ARA and McCloskey's northwest European steam coal marker prices. To understand how Argus calculates its prices, read the market-appropriate methodology for Argus Coal Daily International. The API 2, API 4 and API 6 indexes are published exclusively through the Argus/McCloskey's Coal Price Index service. API 2 – the standard reference price benchmark for coal imported into North-West Europe. It is an average of the Argus CIF Rotterdam assessment and McCloskey's North-West European steam coal marker. API 4 – the benchmark price for coal exported out of South Africa's Richards Bay terminal. The API 4 index is calculated as an average of the Argus FOB Richards Bay assessment and McCloskey's FOB Richards Bay marker. API 6 – an average of Argus and McCloskey's FOB Newcastle assessments for coal exported out of Australia. The Argus McCloskey coal indices are used as the settlement prices in 90% of the world's coal derivative contracts. Historical data is also available for long term trend analysis and planning purposes. Spot and historical data can be accessed in numerous ways, including online and via FTP (short for the File Transfer Protocol). Argus is a leading provider of price assessments, business intelligence and market data on the global coal, crude and products, natural gas, electricity, emissions and transportation industries. It is headquartered in London and has offices in Houston, Washington, New York, Portland, Calgary, Johannesburg, Dubai, Singapore, Tokyo, Beijing, Sydney, Moscow, Astana, Kiev, Santiago and other key centres of the energy industry. Argus was founded in 1970 and is a privately held UK-registered company. IHS McCloskey is a leading source of news and analysis on the international coal industry. Produced by a team of industry experts, the IHS McCloskey news and forecasting services are widely considered to be the most accurate and reliable in the business. Known for providing valuable market information and insights, the group's suite of publications, including the McCloskey Coal Report, is

recognized globally for accurate and reliable price reporting. Every day, many of the major deals in the international market are executed using McCloskey prices as a reference. The group also hosts a number of highly regarded coal conferences throughout the world, and the consultancy practice continues to advise many of the world's leading producers and consumers on a wide range of issues. API 2 and API 4 are trade marks of Argus Media Limited and IHS Global Limited. / МэКлоски (McCloskey). Аргас Мидиа Лимитид (Argus Media Limited) и Ай.Эйч.Эс. Глоубэл Лимитид (IHS Global Limited).

THE ROTTERDAM RULES = РОТТЕРДАМСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА – The Rotterdam Rules:- United Nations (UN) Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 2008). Adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 2008, the Convention establishes a uniform and modern legal regime governing the rights and obligations of shippers, carriers and consignees under a contract for door-to-door carriage that includes an international sea leg. The Convention builds upon, and provides a modern alternative to, earlier conventions relating to the international carriage of goods by sea, in particular, the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (Brussels, 25 August 1924) (The Hague Rules), and its Protocols (The Hague-Visby Rules), and the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 31 March 1978) (The Hamburg Rules). The Rotterdam Rules provide a legal framework that takes into account the many technological and commercial developments that have occurred in maritime transport since the adoption of those earlier conventions, including the growth of containerization, the desire for door-to-door carriage under a single contract, and the development of electronic transport documents. The Convention provides shippers and carriers with a binding and balanced universal regime to support the operation of maritime contracts of carriage that may involve other modes of transport. On 11 December 2008 the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on Contracts for the International Carrying of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea during a signing ceremony for the Convention which was held in Rotterdam, recommending the new Convention to be known as The Rotterdam Rules. The Convention extends and modernizes the existing international rules relating to contract of maritime carriage of goods. The aim is that the Convention will replace The Hague Rules, The Hague-Visby Rules and the Hamburg Rules and that it will achieve uniformity of law in the field of maritime carriage. / 11 Декабря 2008 в Роттердаме, Нидерланды Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла Конвенцию по Контрактам для Международной Перевозки Товаров по Морю Полностью или Частично (Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea), известную как Роттердамские Правила (The Rotterdam Rules). Эта конвенция расширила и модернизировала существовавшие ранее международные правила, касающиеся контрактов морской перевозки товаров. Целью принятия новой конвенции была замена устаревших Гаагских Правил (The Hague Rules), Гаагско-Висбийских Правил (The Hague-Visby Rules) и Гамбургских Правил (The Hamburg Rules) для достижения единообразия законодательства в сфере морской перевозки.

ROU = RADIO OFFICERS' UNION

ROUGH = ГРУБАЯ (или НЕОБРАБОТАННАЯ, или ШЕРОХОВАТАЯ, или ШЕРШАВАЯ) – Rough:- a fabric condition in which the surface resembles sandpaper. Principal causes are the shuttle rebounding in the box, jerky or loose shuttle tension, an incorrectly timed harness, and wild twist in the filling. Rough (adj) is a descriptive term for a fabric surface which has the feel of sandpaper. / в уточине.

ROUGHAGE = ОРГАНИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИМЕСЬ – Roughage is a type of foreign material found in grains. It includes chaff, loose hulls, empty seed pods, knuckles, etc, that are readily removable by aspiration, handpicking, or other cleaning procedures. / Органической Примесью является тип инородного материала, обнаруженный в зерне. Она включает в себя колосковую чешую, облетевшую плодовую оболочку, пустые семенные стручки, межфаланговые суставы, и тому подобное, что является легко удаляемым посредством аспирации, ручного разбора или иных процедур очистки.

ROUGH BROKEN LAND = ГРУБО РАЗБИТАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ – Rough Broken Land is a land with very steep topography and numerous intermittent drainage channels but usually covered with vegetation.

ROUGH CRÊPE = ГРУБЫЙ КРЭП – Rough Crêpe is a heavy fabric of rayon, acetate, or mixtures made with alternately twisted fillings, two right and two left (2 x 2). See also Crêpe. / уточины, .

ROUGH FACE AND SHORT STREAKS = ГРУБАЯ ЛИЦЕВАЯ СТОРОНА И КОРОТКИЕ ЗАТАСКИ (или ПОЛОСКИ, или ЧЕРТЫ) – Rough Face And Short Streaks:- Fabric:- satin dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 212 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- rough and uneven face, with short streaks throughout. The finisher claimed some irregularity in the weave or some other gray-goods fault. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that the short 'streaks' did not follow the filling threads exactly, but were definite deformations of the warp threads. They were made to disappear almost completely by holding under tension, the streaks pulling out like small, hard creases. Laboratory wetting out and ironing likewise resulted in almost complete removal of the crimped places. It was concluded that this defect was probably caused by impression marks from the calender roll, producing a mechanical distortion and small crimps in the fabric. / Уточина:- такая же как основа. Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

ROUGH LUMBER = НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или ЧЕРНОВОЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ, или НЕОСТРУГАННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ, или НЕСТРУГАНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Rough Lumber is a lumber that has not been dressed (surfaced) but which has been sawed, edged, and trimmed. / пиломатериал, который не строган (), но который был распилен, обрезан, и оторцован/откалиброван. строганый (dressed).

ROUGH OR DULL SURFACES = ГРУБЫЕ (или НЕОБРАБОТАННЫЕ, или ШЕРОХОВАТЫЕ, или ШЕРШАВЫЕ) или МАТОВЫЕ (или ТУСКЛЫЕ) ПОВЕРХНОСТИ – Rough Or Dull Surfaces:- this is not a serious fault except in cases of extreme roughness or poor surface appearance. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

ROUGH RICE = РИС–СЫРЕЦ – Rough Rice:- called Paddy, threshed, unmilled or whole Rice grain, or caryopsis. Syn.:- Paddy Rice. Rough Rice is the Rice as it comes from the field. Rice kernels are still encased in an inedible, protective hull. Also known as Paddy Rice. Rough (Paddy) Rice:- kernels still within the hull. Before the Rice can be packaged or cooked, the outer hull or husk must be removed. / . Зерновка (ядра) Риса .

ROUGH SELVAGE = ГРУБАЯ (или НЕОБРАБОТАННАЯ, или ШЕРОХОВАТАЯ, или ШЕРШАВАЯ) КРОМКА – Rough Selvage:- xxxxx. Fabrics defect. See also Loopy Selvage.

ROUNDABOUT = КУРТКА (или КАРУСЕЛЬ) – Roundabout is a short close-fitting jacket worn by men and boys especially in the XIX century. / короткая куртка.

ROUNDELLE = БУСИНА (или РУНДЭЛЬ) – Roundelle is a donut shaped fabric stuffed head dress worn with a veil by women in the XIV and XV centuries. / .

ROUNDING BOTTOM = ЗАКРУГЛЯЮЩАЯСЯ ВПАДИНА – Rounding Bottom:- in visual analysis, it is a reversal chart pattern representing a long consolidation period that turns from a bearish bias to a bullish bias. Also known as Saucer Bottom. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Закругляющаяся Впадина представляет собой разворотную графическую модель, характеризующуюся длительным периодом консолидации, которая разворачивает направление пристрастий с медвежьих на бычьи. Известна также как (Saucer Bottom).

ROUNDING TOP/BOTTOM = ЗАКРУГЛЯЮЩАЯСЯ ВЕРШИНА/ВПАДИНА – In visual analysis, Rounding Top/Bottom is a trend change pattern that is very slow to develop and resembles a curving series of price movements on lower volume generally. Sometimes referred to as a Saucer Top/Bottom. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Закругляющаяся Вершина/Впадина.

ROUND LOT = КРУГЛЫЙ ЛОТ (или ПОЛНЫЙ ЛОТ, или СТАНДАРТНЫЙ ЛОТ, или ЦЕЛИКОВАЯ ПАРТИЯ) – Round Lot is the unit of trading, generally 100 shares. On the NYSE® the unit of trading is generally 100 shares. In some inactive stocks, the unit of trading is 10 shares. Standard unit of securities trading. Fractions of a round lot are called Odd Lots. Round Lot is a quantity of a commodity equal in size to the corresponding futures contract for the commodity, as distinguished from a job lot, which may be larger or smaller than the contract. See also Even Lot. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Полный Лот или Стандартная (Минимальная) Сделка – партия акций, которую обычно принимают на бирже для проведения торговых операций. На Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (New York Stock Exchange), например, полный лот составляет 100 акций, а стандартная сделка по облигациям имеет нарицательную стоимость 1 000 или 5 000 Долларов. Для неактивных акций полный лот составляет 10 акций. Все большее хождение в торговых операциях между организациями-инвесторами получают полные лоты в 500 акций. Торговые операции с депозитными сертификатами (certificates of deposit) крупной деноминации ведутся на внебиржевом рынке (over the counter market) партиями на сумму 1 миллион Долларов. Инвесторы, которые осуществляют торговые операции с полными лотами, не должны платить разницу (differential), взимаемую при операциях с неполными лотами (Odd Lots).

ROUND LOT ORDER = ПОРУЧЕНИЕ ПО КРУГЛОМУ ЛОТУ (или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО КРУГЛОМУ ЛОТУ, или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО ПОЛНОМУ ЛОТУ, или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО СТАНДАРТНОМУ ЛОТУ) – Round Lot Order is an order to buy or sell in multiples of 100 shares. / Распоряжение купить или продать акции из расчёта 100 штук на одну партию.

ROUNDS = РАУНДЫ – Rounds are the cycles of multilateral trade negotiations under GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), culminating in simultaneous agreements among participating countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. 1st Round:- 1947, Geneva, Switzerland (adoption of the GATT). 2nd Round:- 1949, Annecy, France (tariff reduction). 3rd Round:- 1951, Torquay, the United Kingdom (accession and tariff reduction). 4th Round:- 1956, Geneva, Switzerland (accession and tariff reduction). 5th Round:- 1960–62, Geneva, Switzerland ('Dillon' Round; revision of GATT; addition of more countries; Trade negotiations that took place under the aegis of GATT from 1960 to 1962, named after Douglas Dillon, then the US under secretary of state, who publicly proposed the negotiations). 6th Round:- 1964–67, Geneva, Switzerland ('Kennedy' Round; tariff reduction; GATT negotiation rules; The popular name for the sixth and at that time the most ambitious 'Round' of trade negotiations under the aegis of GATT. The Kennedy Round, which lasted from 1963 to 1967, yielded agreements reducing prevailing tariff levels maintained by developed countries on industrial products by about one-third, an 'Anti-Dumping Code', and a short-lived International Wheat Agreement which was intended to stabilize world Wheat prices. (The Wheat Agreement replaced the latest in a series of International Wheat Agreements going back to the 1950s). 7th Round:- 1973–79, Tokyo, Japan ('Tokyo' Round; overall reduction of tariffs to an average level of 35% and 5–8% among developed nations; non-tariff barrier codes including:- (i) antidumping, (ii) customs valuation, (iii) government procurement, (iv) import licensing, (v) standards, and (vi) subsidies and countervailing measures; The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, formally initiated by the 1973 Tokyo Declaration, was the most comprehensive effort up to that time to eliminate, reduce or control non-tariff barriers that restrict non-agricultural trade, and was especially notable for having negotiated several codes of conduct designed to curtail the use of non-tariff barriers as instruments of protection. More countries participated in these negotiations than in any previous Round, including more than 20 developing countries that were not GATT members and several countries of Eastern Europe. The Tokyo Round was carried out in Geneva and concluded there in 1979). 8th Round:- September 1986 – April 1994, Geneva, Switzerland ('Uruguay' Round; broadening of GATT, including:- (i) intellectual property, (ii) limit agricultural subsidies, and (iii) services trade; and establishment of the WTO (World Trade Organization)). 9th Round:- Doha, Qatar, in November 2001 ('Doha' Round). Also known as GATT Rounds. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(1) The first version of GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), developed in 1947 during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba, is referred to as 'GATT 1947'. On 1948-January-01 the agreement was signed by 23 countries:- Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, the Republic of China, Cuba, the Czechoslovak Republic, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 45 000 tariff concessions were made influencing over USD10 billion in trade which comprised 20% of the total global market at the time. The GATT, as an international agreement, is similar to a treaty. Under United States law it is classified as a congressional-executive agreement. Based on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act it allowed the executive branch negotiating power over trade agreements with temporary authority from Congress. At the time it functioned as a provisional, but promising trade system. The agreement is based on the 'unconditional most favored nation principle'. This means that the conditions applied to the most favored trading nation (i.e. the one with the least restrictions) apply to all trading nations. In the United States, there was large opposition against the International Trade Organization (which had been ratified in several countries, including Australia), and thus President Truman never even submitted it to Congress. This caused other countries to lose interest and left the orphaned GATT as the world's only multilateral trade agreement, coming into force on 1948-January-01. 1947 October – 23 countries sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) in Geneva, Switzerland, to try to give an early boost to trade liberalisation. 1947 November – Delegates from 56 countries meet in Havana, Cuba, to start negotiating the charter of a proposed International Trade Organisation. 1948-January-01 – GATT agreement comes into force. 1948 March – Charter of International Trade Organisation signed but US Congress rejects it, leaving GATT as the only international instrument governing world trade. / , то есть . Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(2) The second round took place in 1949 in Annecy, France. The main focus of the talks was more tariff reductions, around 5,000 total. 1949 – Second Gatt round of trade talks held at Annecy, France, where countries exchanged some 5 000 tariff concessions.

(3) The third round occurred in Torquay, England in 1951. 8 700 tariff concessions were made totaling the remaining amount of tariffs to three-fourths of the tariffs which were in effect in 1948. 1950 – Third GATT round held in Torquay, England, where countries exchanged some 8 700 tariff concessions, cutting the 1 948 tariff levels by 25%. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(4) The fourth round returned to Geneva in 1955 and lasted until May 1956. USD2.5 billion in tariffs were eliminated or reduced. 1955-56 – The next trade round completed in May 1956, resulting in USD2.5 billion in tariff reductions.

(5) The fifth round occurred once more in Geneva and lasted from 1960 to 1962. The talks were named after Under Secretary of State General of the US, Douglas Dillon, who first proposed the talks. Along with reducing over USD4.9 billion in tariffs, it also yielded discussion relating to the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC). 1960–62 – Fifth GATT round named in honour of US Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon who proposed the negotiations. It yielded tariff concessions worth USD4.9 billion of world trade and involved negotiations related to the creation of the European Economic Community. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(6) The sixth round was the last to take place in Geneva from 1964 until 1967 and was named after the late US President Kennedy in his memory. Concessions were made on USD40 billion worth of tariffs. Some of the GATT negotiation rules were also more clearly defined. 1964–67 – The Kennedy Round, named in honour of the late US president, achieves tariff cuts worth USD40 billion of world trade. / Шестой раунд был последним, который имел место в Женеве с 1964 до 1967. Он был назван в память об убитом 35-том Президенте США Дьжоне Фицдьжерэлде Кенэди (John Fitzgerald Kennedy; 1917–1963). . Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(7) The seventh round of GATT took place in Tokyo from 1973 until 1979. The talks managed to reduce several trade barriers in addition to USD300 billion in tariffs. Negotiations covered a range of topics including government procurement, customs valuation, subsidies, countervailing measures, antidumping, standards and import licensing. 1973–79 – The seventh round, launched in Tokyo, Japan, sees GATT reach agreement to start reducing not only tariffs but trade barriers as well, such as subsidies and import licensing. Tariff reductions worth more than USD300 billion achieved. / Седьмой раунд Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) имел место в Токио, Япония с 1973 по 1979. Все разговоры сводились к снижению некоторых торговых барьеров в дополнение к 300 миллиардам Долларов США в тарифах. Переговоры касались ряда тем, включая государственные (правительственные) поставки, таможенную оценку, субсидии, компенсирующие меры, антидемпинга, стандартов и лицензирования привоза (или импорта).

(8) The Uruguay Round began in 1986. It was the most ambitious round to date, hoping to expand the competence of the GATT to important new areas such as services, capital, intellectual property, and agriculture. Agriculture was essentially exempted from previous agreements as it was given special status in the areas of import quotas and export subsidies, with only mild caveats. However, by the time of the Uruguay round, many countries considered the exception of agriculture to be sufficiently glaring that they refused to sign a new deal without some movement on agricultural products. These fourteen countries came to be known as the 'Cairns Group', and included mostly small and medium sized agricultural exporters such as Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, and New Zealand. In 1994 the GATT was updated (GATT 1994) to include new obligations upon its signatories. One of the most significant changes was the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The 75 existing GATT members and the European Communities became the founding members of the WTO on 1995-January-01. The other 52 GATT members rejoined the WTO in the following two years (the last being Congo in 1997). Since the founding of the WTO, 21 new non-GATT members have joined and 28 are currently negotiating membership. Of the original GATT members, only the SFR Yugoslavia has not rejoined the WTO. Since FR Yugoslavia, (renamed to Serbia and Montenegro and with membership negotiations later split in two), is not recognised as a direct SFRY successor state; therefore, its application is considered a new (non-GATT) one. The contracting parties who founded the WTO ended official agreement of the 'GATT 1947' terms on 1995-December-31. Whereas GATT was a set of rules agreed upon by nations, the WTO is an institutional body. The WTO expanded its scope from traded goods to trade within the service sector and intellectual property rights. Although it was designed to serve multilateral agreements, during several rounds of GATT negotiations (particularly the Tokyo Round) plurilateral agreements created selective trading and caused fragmentation among members. WTO arrangements are generally a multilateral agreement settlement mechanism of GATT. 1986–93 – GATT trade ministers launch the Uruguay Round in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, embarking on the most ambitious and far-reaching trade round so far. The round extended the range of trade negotiations, leading to major reductions in agricultural subsidies, an agreement to allow full access for textiles and clothing from developing countries, and an extension of intellectual property rights. 1994 – Trade ministers meet for the final time under GATT auspices at Marrakesh, Morocco to establish the World Trade Organization (WTO) and complete the Uruguay Round. 1995 – The World Trade Organization is created in Geneva. 1999 – At least 30 000 protesters disrupt WTO summit in Seattle, US; New Zealander Mike Moore becomes WTO director-general. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

(9) The Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization negotiations aims to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. As of 2006, talks have stalled over a divide between the developed nations led by the European Union, the United States and Japan and the major developing countries (represented by the G20 developing nations), led and represented mainly, however, by India, Brazil, China and South Africa. The Doha round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in 2001, with subsequent ministerials in Cancún, Mexico (2003), and Hong Kong, China (2005). Related negotiations have taken place in:- Geneva, Switzerland; Paris, France; and again Geneva. The Doha round of WTO negotiations began in November 2001. This round was to have begun at the 3rd ministerial conference in Seattle in 1999, and was to have been called 'The Seattle Round' but severe demonstrations disrupted those meetings, and this round's beginning was put off until the meetings at the more secure and controllable Doha, Qatar. The purpose was to agree on the Doha Development Agenda, and from there negotiate opening agricultural and manufacturing markets. The intent of the round, according to its proponents, was to make trade rules fairer for developing countries. Opponents charged that the round would expand a system of trade rules that were bad for development and interfered excessively with countries' domestic 'policy space'. The 2003 Cancún talks – Intended to forge concrete agreement on the Doha round objectives – collapsed after four days during which the members could not agree on farm subsidies and access to markets. Negotiations focused upon four key areas:- agriculture, industrial goods, trade in services, and updated customs codes. The North-South divide was most prominent on issues of agriculture. Rich countries' farm subsidies (both the EU's Common Agricultural Policy and the US government agro-subsidies) became a major sticking point. The developing countries were seen as finally having the confidence to reject a deal that they viewed as unfavorable. This is reflected by the new trade bloc of developing and industrialized nations:- the G20. Since its creation, the G20 has had fluctuating membership, but is spearheaded by the G4 (People's Republic of China, India, Brazil & South Africa), and overall accounts for approximately 65% of the world population, 72% of its farmers and at least 2/3 of its agricultural output. The August 2004 Geneva talks achieved a framework agreement on opening global trade. The United State, the Eropean Union, Japan and Brazil agreed to end export subsidies, reduce agricultural subsidies and lower tariff barriers. Developing nations agreed to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods, but gain the right to specially protect key industries. The agreement also provides for simplified customs, and stricter rules for rural development aid. Trade negotiators wanted to make tangible progress before the December 2005 WTO meeting in Hong Kong, and hoped to agree to the deal before 2007 when US fast-track legislation expires. Without fast-track, it will be much harder to get a ratification from the US Senate. Paris talks were hanging over a few issues:- France protested moves to cut subsidies to farmers, while the United States, Australia, the European Union, Brazil and India failed to agree on issues relating to chicken, beef and rice. Most of the sticking points were small technical issues, making trade negotiators fear that agreement on large politically risky issues will be substantially harder. By July-August an agreement was needed

in order to finalize negotiations for agreement in Hong Kong. Oxfam charged the EU with 'delaying tactics' which have threatened to spoil the round. The Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference took place in Hong Kong, December 13 to 18, 2005. Trade ministers representing most of the world's governments reached a deal that sets a deadline for eliminating subsidies of agricultural exports by 2013. The final declaration from the talks, which resolved several issues that have stood in the way of a global trade agreement, also requires industrialized countries to open their markets to goods from the world's poorest nations, a goal of the United Nations for many years. The declaration gives fresh impetus for negotiators to try to finish a comprehensive set of global free trade rules by the end of 2006. Pascal Lamy, Director General of the WTO, said, 'I now believe it is possible, which I did not a month ago'. As many as 2000 protestors demonstrated outside the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, the location of the talks. Clashes with the police left at least 116 people injured, including 56 officers, although there were no critical injuries according to the authorities. The July 2006 talks in Geneva failed to reach an agreement about reducing farming subsidies and lowering import taxes, and continuation of the negotiations will take months to resume. A successful outcome of the Doha round has become increasingly unlikely, because the broad trade authority granted under the Trade Act of 2002 to US president George Walker Bush expires in 2007. Any trade pact will then have to be approved by the US Congress with the possibility of amendments, which creates an additional burden on the US negotiators and decreases the willingness of other countries to participate. Hong Kong offered to mediate the collapsed trade liberalisation talks. Director-General of Trade and Industry, Raymond Young, says the territory, which hosted the last round of Doha negotiations, has a 'moral high-ground' on free trade that allows it to play the role of 'honest broker'. Xxxxx. 2001 November – WTO members meeting in Doha, Qatar, agree on the Doha Development Agenda, the nineth trade round which is intended to open negotiations on opening markets to agricultural, manufactured goods, and services. 2001 December – China formally joins the WTO. Taiwan is admitted weeks later. 2002 August – WTO rules in favor of the EU in its row with Washington over tax breaks for US exporters. The EU gets the go-ahead to impose USD4 billion in sanctions against the US, the highest damages ever awarded by the WTO. 2002 September – Former Thai Deputy Prime Minister Supachai Panitchpakdi begins a three-year term as director-general. He is the first WTO head to come from a developing nation. 2003 September – WTO announces deal aimed at giving developing countries access to cheap medicines, hailing it as historic. Aid agencies express disappointment at the deal. 2003 September – World trade talks in Cancun, Mexico collapse after four days of wrangling over farm subsidies, access to markets. Rich countries abandon plans to include so-called 'Singapore Issues' of investment, competition policy and public procurement in trade talks. 2003 December – WTO rules that duties imposed by the US on imported steel are illegal. US President Bush repeals the tariffs to avoid a trade war with the EU. 2004 April – WTO rules that US subsidies to its cotton farmers are unfair. 2004 August – Geneva talks achieve framework agreement on opening up global trade. US and EU will reduce agricultural subsidies, while developing nations will cut tariffs on manufactured goods. 2005 March – Upholding a complaint from Brazil, WTO rules that US subsidies to its cotton farmers are illegal. 2005 May – WTO agrees to start membership talks with Iran. 2005 September – Frenchman Pascal Lamy takes over as WTO director-general. He was formerly the EU's trade commissioner. 2005 October – US offers to make big cuts in agricultural subsidies if other countries, notably EU do the same. EU responds, but France opposes more concessions. 2005 November – WTO approves membership for Saudi Arabia. 2005 December – World trade talks in Hong Kong begin amid widespread belief that they will not succeed in making a breakthrough. 2007 January – Vietnam becomes the 150th WTO member state. / выработка (output). Президент США Дьюдьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). Генеральный Директор по Торговле и Промышленности, Рэймэнд Ян (Raymond Young). Паскаль Лями (Pascal Lamy).

(10) See also The Doha Round, The Tokyo Round, and The Uruguay Round. / Смотрите также Дохавский Раунд (The Doha Round), Токийский Раунд (The Tokyo Round), и Уругвайский Раунд (The Uruguay Round).

ROUND TRIP = КРУГОВОЙ РЕЙС (или КРУИЗ ПО ЗАМКНУТОМУ КРУГУ) – Round Trip is a voyage, journey, etc to a certain place, port or country and back again. A voyage to a certain port or country and back again.

ROUND TRIP TRADING = ФИКТИВНАЯ (или СОМНИТЕЛЬНАЯ, или ОТМЫВОЧНАЯ, или СДЕЛКИ С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННОСТЬЮ) ТОРГОВЛЯ В ОБЕ СТОРОНЫ – The purchase and sale of a security within a short period of time. The term Round Trip Trade means a transaction, or combination of transactions, in which a person or any other entity:- (i) enters into a contract or other arrangement to purchase from, or sell to, any other person or other entity electric energy at wholesale; (ii) simultaneously with entering into the contract or arrangement described in paragraph (1), arranges a financially offsetting trade with such other person or entity for the same such electric energy, at the same location, price, quantity and terms so that, collectively, the purchase and sale transactions in themselves result in no financial gain or loss; and (iii) enters into the contract or arrangement with a specific intent to fraudulently affect reported revenues, trading volumes, or prices. See also Wash Trading. Round Trip Trading:- an action that attempts to inflate transaction volumes through the continuous and frequent purchase and sale of a particular security, commodity or asset. Round-trip trading can be used to refer to the practice of a business selling an unused asset to another company while agreeing to buy back the same asset for about the same price, which has been seen in the energy and telecom business. This is a market-manipulation practice used to misrepresent the number of transactions occurring on any given day. Round-trip trading artificially inflates volume and revenues, but in reality adds no profit. Enron was a company that engaged in round-trip trading, and, by doing so, was able to increase revenues (and expenses) without changing its net income. / в бизнесе в сфере энергетики и дальней связи.

ROUND TURN = ЗАМКНУТАЯ (или ЗАМКНУТЫЙ ЦИКЛ, или ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ЗАВЕРШЁННАЯ СДЕЛКА) – Round Turn:- the completion of both a purchase and sale of a commodity futures contract. The long or short position of an individual is offset by an opposite transaction or by accepting or making delivery of the actual commodity. A completed transaction involving both a purchase and a liquidating sale, or a sale followed by a covering purchase. Round Turn:- the complete transaction of a closed out futures contract, i.e. both the buying and selling operations. Commission rates are sometimes quoted on a round turn basis. Round Turn:- a complete buy and sell transaction for futures or option contracts. / Законченная сделка, включающая в себя как приобретение, так и ликвидационную продажу, или продажу с последующим покрывающим приобретением. Процедура, в ходе которой производится зачёт длинной или короткой позиции посредством проведения противоположной сделки либо принятия или осуществления поставки реального финансового инструмента или физического товара.

ROUND TURN = ШЛАГ ТРОСА – Round Turn:- hawsers, ropes or belts wound around an item. On the one hand as a basis for forming a knot, on the other hand as a method of lashing. Unfortunately, round turn lashing is a widespread securing method. It is absolutely unsuitable for securing a cargo as the cargo can move freely in the loop and no securing effect is thus achieved. / Шлаг троса, обнесённого на шпиль или кнехт .

ROUNDUP READY® COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК РАУНДАП РЭДИ® – Roundup Ready® is the name for Monsanto's transgenic technology providing herbicide resistance. This technology is owned by Monsanto and is protected by a labyrinth of international patents. To be able to plant transgenic seed in a given area a farmer must first receive a license for that area from Monsanto. Roundup Ready is a trademark term applied to varieties that have been genetically altered to be tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate. / Раундап

Рэди® – это зарегистрированное название для трансгенной технологии компании Монсэнто (Monsanto), обеспечивающей сопротивляемость гербицидам. Эта технология принадлежит компании Монсэнто и защищена серией международных патентов. Для использование трансгенных семян для посева на какой-то территории фермер, в первую очередь, должен получить от Монсэнто лицензию для конкретной территории.

ROUNDUP READY FLEX™ COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК РАУНДАП РЭДИ ФЛЭКС™ – Roundup Ready Flex™ from Monsanto is an improvement over the Roundup Ready® singly or in stacked gene varieties. It has been designed to enhance reproductive tolerance to glyphosate. It will provide improved flexibility to treat past the 4-leaf growth stage when due to some reasons it was not possible to control weeds at an early stage. Roundup Ready Flex can be sprayed on the Roundup Ready Flex Cotton up to the 14-leaf stage and in two to three times higher quantities to control tougher weeds. Roundup Ready Flex™ (RRF) Cotton is the Cotton that is tolerant to Over the Top applications of registered glyphosate formulations such as Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD by Monsanto. / Хлопчатник Раундап Рэди Флэкс™ от Американской компании Монсэнто (Monsanto) .

ROUNDVOYAGE = КРУГОВОЙ РЕЙС (или ВОЯЖ В ОБА КОНЦА) – Roundvoyage is a voyage involving two legs, the second of which brings the ship back to the first port. Also known as Round Trip Voyage.

ROUND WOOD = КРУГЛЯК (или БРЕВНО, или ПИЛОВОЧНИК, или ДЕЛОВАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА) – Round Wood is a wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark. / Древесина, не распиленная продольно, остающаяся со своей естественной округлённой поверхностью, как с корой, так и без коры. Круглый Лесоматериал:- материалы из древесины, получаемые из спиленных деревьев путём очистки их от ветвей, окорки древесины и распиловки поперёк на части требуемой длины (смотрите также Лесоматериалы).

ROUTE = МАРШРУТ – The manner in which a shipment moves; i.e. the carriers handling it and the points at which the carriers interchange. / , то есть . Под Маршрутом, от Немецкого слова Marschrute, от Французских слов Marche, означающее Движение Вперёд или Ход, и Route, означающее Дорога или Путь, понимается заранее намеченный или установленный путь следования, направление, порядок пути.

ROUTING = ВЫБОР МАРШРУТОВ (или ВЫБОР ПУТЕЙ, или МАРШРУТИЗАЦИЯ) – Routing is the process of determining how a shipment will be moved between Shipper and Consignee – between place of receipt and place of delivery.

(1) Routing is the determination of the most efficient route(s) that people, goods, materials and or means of transport have to follow. / Определение наиболее эффективного маршрута(ов), по которому должны следовать люди, товары, материалы или средства перевозки.

(2) Routing is the process of determining how a shipment will be moved between consignor and consignee or between place of acceptance by the carrier and place of delivery to the consignee.

(3) Routing is the process of aiding a vessel's navigation by supplying long range weather forecasts and indicating the most economic and save sailing route.

ROVING = РОВНИЦА – (1) Roving is an indefinitely long assembly of staple fibers, substantially parallel, with slight twist, capable of being drafted in the later or final stages of preparation for spinning. See also Sliver. Thinner strands are produced by the roving (slubbing) process, in which the sliver is converted to roving by being pulled and slightly twisted. Finally, the roving is transferred to a spinning frame, where it is drawn further, twisted on a ring spinner, and wound on a bobbin as yarn. A collection of relatively fine fibrous strands used in the later or final processes of preparation for spinning. Roving is an intermediate stage of yarn making between sliver and yarn; the last operation before spinning into yarn. A slightly twisted, soft and thick rope, more drawn out and twisted than the slubbing. The soft strand from which natural fiber yarns are made. In the carding process the last card in a set is where cotton is condensed to roving form, one step removed from finished spun yarn. Roving is delivered to the spinning frame and cones out in yarn form. It is finer in diameter than sliver or slubbing but is greater in diameter than yarn. Roving may be considered as a condensed sliver and slubbing which has been drawn, drafted, twisted, attenuated, doubled, and redoubled, as well as being made free of foreign matter. Roving is the soft strand of carded fiber that has been twisted, attenuated, and freed of foreign matter preparatory to spinning. In spun yarn production, Roving is an intermediate state between sliver and yarn. Roving is a condensed sliver that has been drafted, twisted, doubled, and redoubled. The product of the first roving operation is sometimes called Slubbing. / Ровница, пушистый толстый жгут (лента) из волокон; полуфабрикат прядильного производства, из которого изготовляется пряжа. Волокна в ровнице несколько распрямлены, расположены по её длине сравнительно равномерно и уплотнены путём небольшого скручивания на ровничной машине или сучения. Ровница, полуфабрикат прядильного производства, из которого изготовляется пряжа. Представляет собой промежуточный продукт между лентой и пряжей. Волокна в ровнице несколько распрямлены и расположены по её длине достаточно равномерно. Ровница формируется на ровничных машинах путём небольшого скручивания (в прядении хлопка, лубяных волокон, в гребенном прядении длинной шерсти) или сучения (в аппаратном прядении и гребенном прядении тонкой шерсти) волокнистой ленты. При этом продукт приобретает вид толстой нити, уплотняется и получает прочность, необходимую для намотки и разматывания, позволяющую вместе с тем вытягивать ровницу на прядильных машинах (без повреждения волокон). Основное требование к ровнице – равномерность по толщине и структуре. При производстве пряжи на кольцевых прядильных машинах с вытяжными приборами высокой вытяжки (200 и более) можно вырабатывать пряжу из ленты со второго перехода ленточных машин. Однако в этом случае усложняется конструкция вытяжного прибора, в результате чего затрудняется обслуживание сложного многозонного вытяжного прибора, увеличиваются габаритные размеры машины, труднее добиться выпуска равномерной пряжи по линейной плотности. Поэтому при кольцевом способе формирования пряжи сначала на ровничной машине из ленты получают более тонкий продукт – ровницу, а из неё на кольцевой прядильной машине вырабатывают пряжу требуемой линейной плотности. Ровница формируется сучением – уплотнением волокнистой ленточки. При сучении волокнистая ленточка зажимается между двумя транспортирующими поверхностями, совершающими одновременно непрерывное движение в направлении оси ленточки и возвратно-поступательное – перпендикулярно её оси. Ровница – полуфабрикат прядильного производства; уплотнённая сучением или кручением волокнистая ленточка, из которой изготовляется пряжа. Вырабатывается из ленты на ровничных машинах. Текстильная Ровница (Roving) – совокупность продольно ориентированных штапельных волокон заданной линейной плотности с подкруткой, предназначенная для последующей механической обработки путём вытягивания.

(2) Roving is the operation of producing roving. / Операция по производству ровницы. Предпрядение:- Получение Ровницы:- цель предпрядения – получение из ленты более тонкого продукта, называемого Ровницей. Ровница – нить, имеющая рыхлое строение, сравнительно высокую ровноту и определённую толщину. Ровницу получают из лент. Ленты по своей структуре неоднородные и недостаточно равномерны по толщине. Толщина лент по сравнению с ровницей и пряжей очень велика. В связи с этим при выработке ровницы ленты проходят ряд машин, на которых продолжается постепенное выравнивание и утонение продукта в 5–20 и более раз, достигаемое сложением и вытягиванием. На первых переходах машин ровничного

отдела волокна замасливают эмульсией. Замасливание повышает скольжение волокна при вытягивании, уменьшает их наэлектризованность и увеличивает выход ровницы вследствие уменьшения обрывности волокон и отходов. Раньше, из-за отсутствия приборов высокой вытяжки, для получения тонкой пряжи применяли последовательную обработку полуфабриката на трёх-четырёх ровничных машинах. Причём с первой (тазовой) машины получали толстую ровницу, а с последующих переходов – перегонную, тонкую и экстратонкую. В настоящее время благодаря применению приборов высокой вытяжки на ровничных и прядильных машинах стало возможным вырабатывать пряжу малой и средней толщины, с одним переходом ровничных машин или однопроцессным методом прядения непосредственно из ленты.

(3) Roving:- in the manufacture of composites, continuous strands of parallel filaments. Roving is a by-product during yarn manufacturing juncture. A texture slightly twisted sliver or roll of cotton generated by spinning mills. It is generated during the process which straightens the fibers. Combining slivers as such is a tedious as it produces a very thick rope of cotton fibers. Existence of this complications dealt carefully by separating the slivers into roving directly combining. This process leads to the post usage of roving in spinning process effectively. Finally to make it effective, Roving waste is supplied to the clients in pressed bales.

ROVING BALL = ШАРИК РОВНИЦЫ (или РОВНИЧНАЯ КАТУШКА) – Roving Ball:- the supply package offered to the winder, consisting of a number of ends or strands wound to a given outside diameter onto a length of cardboard tube. Usually designated by either fiber weight or length in yards.

ROVING CLOTH = ЖГУТОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или РОВНИЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Roving Cloth is a textile fabric, coarse in nature, woven from rovings.

ROVING FRAME = РОВНИЧНАЯ МАШИНА – Roving Frame:- one of the machines in yarn manufacture whose object is to reduce or attenuate the stock such as sliver, slubbing, or other roving to a suitable size for spinning. The four standard roving frames are slubber, intermediate, fine, and jack. All roving frames draft the stock by means of rollers, twist it by means of a flyer, and wind it onto a wooden bobbin. Also known as Fly Frame. Roving Frame is a machine that puts a loose twist in the drawn-out sliver. Roving Frame is a general name for all of the machines used to produce roving, different types of which are called Slubber, intermediate, fine, and jack. Roving frames draft the stock by means of drafting rolls, twist it by means of a flyer, and wind it onto a bobbin. / Ровничная Машина, применяется в прядильном производстве для получения ровницы. В зависимости от вида волокна и толщины ровницы ровничные машины различаются устройством вытяжных приборов, размерами рогулек, веретён и катушек, а также способом формирования ровницы (кручение веретеном или сучение). Схема ровничной машины для хлопка:- лента из тазов, огибая питающий вал, вводится в вытяжной прибор, затем проходит через глазок, полую ветвь и лапку рогульки, надетой на веретено, и наматывается на катушку в виде ровницы. Частота вращения веретена до 800 оборотов в минуту (об/мин). В тонкогребенной системе прядения шерсти ровница обрабатывается сучильными рукавами. В прядильном производстве под Ровничной Машиной понимается машина, формирующая из ленты ровницу – более тонкий слегка кручёный продукт, и паковку. Основными частями ровничной машины служат вытяжной прибор и крутильно-мотальный механизм. Ровничная Машина располагается на промежуточном этапе прядильного производства, называемом предпрядением. Задачей ровничной машины является формирование из ленты более тонкого слегка кручёного продукта – ровницы и формирование паковки. На этих машинах осуществляется вытягивание, кручение и наматывание, а также и сложение. При выработке тонкой пряжи в гребенной системе прядения хлопка обычно применяют два перехода ровничных машин:- на первом вырабатывают ровницу из ленты со второго перехода ленточных машин, а на втором – тонкую, более равномерную, ровницу, применяя сложение двух ровниц. В зависимости от линейной плотности получаемой ровницы машины изготавливают с различным расстоянием между веретёнами, обеспечивающими выработку ровницы с максимальной скоростью выпуска. Тазы с лентой с последнего перехода ленточной машины помещают сзади ровничной машины. Для уменьшения натяжения ленты, извлекаемой из таза, и уменьшения скрытой вытяжки на машине устанавливается медленно вращающийся вал. Ленты, обогнув его, поступают в вытяжной прибор. Каждая лента направляется в вытяжной прибор водилкой, совершающей возвратно-поступательное движение по определённому закону вдоль нажимного валика и цилиндра питающей пары вытяжного прибора. На выходе из вытяжного прибора вытянутая ленточка скручивается и превращается в ровницу. Крутка ленточке сообщается вследствие вращения веретена с рогулькой. Ровница поступает в отверстие верхней части рогульки, надетой на быстровращающееся веретено, проходит внутри полой ветви рогульки, выходит из неё, огибает лапку рогульки и наматывается на вращающуюся катушку. Ветвь рогульки используется для уравновешивания. Ровница наматывается на катушку вследствие разности скоростей катушки и веретена с рогулькой. Раскладывание витков ровницы по высоте катушки цилиндрическими слоями происходит в результате движения катушек вверх и вниз вместе с подвижной верхней кареткой, соединённой с рейкой, которая находится в зацеплении с шестернёй, установленной на подъёмном валу. Подъёмный вал периодически изменяет направление вращения. В верхней каретке находятся катушечный вал и шестерни, передающие движение катушкам. В нижней неподвижной каретке расположен веретённый вал и шестерни, передающие движение веретёнам с рогульками. Чтобы на ровничной машине данной длины разместить большее число веретён, их устанавливают в два ряда, при этом веретена одного ряда располагают между веретёнами другого ряда. Мычка, выходящая из вытяжного прибора, представляет собой плоскую тонкую ленточку, которая воспринимая крутящий момент от веретена, закручивается, превращаясь в ровницу. Мычка имеет малое число волокон в поперечном сечении и прочность её недостаточна, чтобы намотать на катушку. Для придания мычке определённой прочности её подвергают кручению. Сущность кручения заключается в том, что волокна продукта, располагаясь примерно по винтовым линиям, растягиваются и под действием сил упругости волокон продукт уплотняется, увеличивается давление и силы трения между волокнами, вследствие чего прочность кручёного продукта повышается. Кручение осуществляется для образования из сравнительно коротких волокон продукта, обладающего почти круглой формой поперечного сечения и соответствующими прочностью, растяжимостью и упругостью. На равничных машинах прменяется однозонный способ кручения, совмещённый с наматыванием. Наматывание ровницы на катушку происходит вследствие различия частот вращения катушки и веретена. На ровничных машинах хлопкопрядильного производства применяют способ наматывания ровницы с опережающей катушкой. На катушку ровница наматывается слоями, расположенными параллельно друг другу вдоль катушки. Витки ровницы в каждом цилиндрическом слое укладываются, образуя сплошной слой, шаг намотки. Каждый последующий слой ровницы на катушке уменьшается по высоте на постоянную величину. Благодаря этому катушка ровницы получает форму цилиндра, ограниченного сверху и снизу конусами. Ровница наматывается на катушку под натяжением, особенно большое натяжение ровницы в месте контакта ровницы с лапочкой рогульки. Это обусловливает плотную намотку ровницы на катушку. Но с увеличением диаметра намотки давление лапочки на катушку уменьшается, что вызывает уменьшение плотности намотки. Толщина слоя ровницы несколько увеличивается. Это увеличение зависит от крутки и линейной плотности ровницы. На Ровничных Машинах обеспечивается дальнейшее утонение продукта (чесальной или гребнечёсальной ленты) и получение удобной паковки – катушки. Устройство и работа ровничных машин в гребенной системе прядения подобны устройству и работе таких же машин в кардной системе прядения.

ROVINGS = КОНЦЫ РОВНИЦЫ (или РОВНИЧНЫЕ КОНЦЫ) – Rovings:- from the drawing frame the slivers are moved to the roving frames, sometimes called Fly Frames, to go through a series of machines, beginning with the slubber. Waste from processing consists of ends of the slightly twisted rope-like strands, which are now called Rovings. Waste is also known as Rovings. / Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы – прядомые отходы. Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы:- из ленточной машины (drawing frame) ленты подаются на ровничные машины (roving frames), иногда называемые fly машины (fly frames), с тем, чтобы пройти через серию машин, начиная с формировщика мычки (slubber). Отходы переработки состоят из концов слегка скрученных и напоминающих канат прядей (strands), которые в данный момент называются уже концами ровницы или ровничными концами. Отходы известны также как Концы Ровницы или Ровничные Концы (Rovings).

ROW = РЯД – (1) Rows are the lengthwise rows. Row numbers of the aft bay of a ship:- the container tiers are numbered with numbers, starting from the amidships (the middle row is numbered 00). The conventional way is start with 00 in the hold and then count up with 01, 02, etc (full numbering from port to starboard:- 16, 14, 12, 10, 08, 06, 04, 02, 00, 01, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13, 15). The rows of containers on a ship are numbered with even numbers from the center leftward and odd numbers from the center rightward. Right-hand row 15 is designed only for on deck occupation, and is still free in this bay. Left-hand row 16, which is designed to be filled with containers only on deck, and rows 14, 12, 10, 08, 06, which may be filled both on deck and in the holds. Rows 04, 02, 00, 01 and 03 are likewise designed to be occupied in the hold and on deck. See also Bay, and Tier. A vertical division across a vessel, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. A vertical division of a vessel from starboard to portside, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. The numbers run from midships to both sides. / Под Рядом понимаются контейнеры, сложенные в ряд по длине судна. Смотрите также Пролёт (Bay), и Ярус (Tier).

(2) Row:- the lines along which a number of plants are planted or arranged. / Под Рядом в ботанике понимается применяемая таксономическая категория; то же, что Серия.

(3) Rows:- in pile floor covering, the average number of tufts or loops per inch in the warpwise direction.

ROW MARKER = РЯДОВОЙ МАРКЁР – Row Marker is a marker or device used for seeding in rows or aerial seeding of large areas using satellite marking. / Под Маркёром, от Французского слова Marquer, означающее Отмечать, понимается сельскохозяйственное орудие или приспособление, образующее на поле бороздки, по которым направляют посевной или посадочный агрегат для сохранения прямолинейности движения и заданной ширины стыкового междурядья.

ROW RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РЯДАМИ – Row Ratio is the proportion of seed parent and pollen parent rows planted to maintain cytoplasmic male sterile line or to produce F_1 hybrid seed in a seed production plot.

ROW SEEDING = РЯДОВОЙ ПОСЕВ – Row Seeding or Row Sowing:- to be sown in rows and not broadcast by hand. / Рядовой Посев, обычный сплошной посев, размещение семян на поле рядками с междурядьями от 10 до 25 сантиметров (см). Наиболее распространённый способ посева зерновых культур. При рядовом посеве семена высевают в бороздки, образуемые сошниками сеялки, и равномерно заделывают рыхлой почвой на заданную глубину. Это обеспечивает дружные всходы и развитие растений, одновременное созревание урожая. Недостаток рядового посева – чрезмерная сближенность растений в рядке и относительно большое расстояние между рядками. Под Рядовым Посевом понимается размещение семян в почве параллельными рядками. Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

ROWS TO THE INCH = РЯДОВ НА ДЮЙМ – Rows To The Inch:- rows of yarn tufts to the inch lengthwise.

ROYAL BLUE = КОРОЛЕВСКОЕ ГОЛУБОЕ – Royal Blue:- a vivid purplish blue.

ROYAL PURPLE = КОРОЛЕВСКОЕ ПУРПУРНОЕ – Royal Purple:- a dark reddish purple.

ROYALTY = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ (или ГОНОРАР, или РОЯЛТИ) – Payment for the right to use intellectual property. Payment made by licensees to the holder of a patent on a licensed invention or process, or the payments made by publishers to authors for the privilege of publishing and selling their works. / за право пользования интеллектуальной собственностью. / Роялти или Компенсация или Авторский Гонорар или Плата за Право – компенсация, выплачиваемая владельцу прав на использование собственности:- патента, материалов, защищённых авторским правом, или природных ресурсов. Например, изобретатель может получать согласованный процент за производство и продажу своего изобретения. Авторы могут получать гонорар за продажу написанных ими книг. Землевладельцы, сдающие свою собственность в аренду нефте- и газодобывающим компаниям, могут получать согласованный заранее, на основе количества нефти или минералов, добытых на их участке земли, процент от доходов коммерческого использования прав на их собственность.

ROYALTY = КОРОЛЕВСКАЯ ПРИВИЛЕГИЯ И ПРЕРОГАТИВА (или ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ (РЕНТНЫЙ) ПЛАТЁЖ) – Slang in energy industries. The term ‘Royalty’ refers to the ownership rights of a mineral property (oil, gas, or coal). The owner is entitled to a share of the money made from oil, gas, or coal production on the property. Payment for the right to use natural resources. Payments made by mine or oil well operators to land owners under mineral leases. Fee paid in exchange for certain rights, such as mineral rights, author’s rights or patent rights. Royalty is the owner’s share of production or revenues retained by government or freehold mineral rights holders. The royalty is usually based on a percentage of the total production and the rate may vary according to the selling price. / Жаргон в отраслях энергетики. Фиксированные (Рентные) Платежи при социализме – форма изъятия в государственный бюджет части прибыли государственных предприятий, не зависящей от деятельности коллектива; один из первоочередных платежей из прибыли, посредством которого изымается в бюджет чистый доход, образующийся в силу особо благоприятных природных, транспортных или технико-экономических условий производства. В добывающей промышленности важный фактор, влияющий на уровень издержек производства и рентабельности, – естественные природные условия:- местонахождение полезных ископаемых, глубина их залегания, мощность пласта, процент содержания металла в руде и тому подобное. Поэтому при единых оптовых ценах, по которым реализуется добытое сырьё, геологические факторы являются основой получения доходов, имеющих рентное происхождение. Для предприятий добывающих отраслей (добыча нефти, газа, железной и хромитовой руды, асбеста и другого) устанавливаются рентные платежи, которые носят характер дифференциального чистого дохода (смотрите Дифференциальная Рента). В обрабатывающей и перерабатывающей промышленности уровень издержек и рентабельность производства во многом зависят от технико-экономических условий:- различий в технологии и масштабах производства, степени технического оснащения, видах сырья и стоимости производственных фондов. В этих отраслях промышленности для предприятий, у которых рентабельность выше, чем в среднем по отрасли, по независящим от них причинам, устанавливаются фиксированные (рентные) платежи, имеющие стабильный характер. Во всех отраслях производства уровень рентабельности зависит также от расстояния, на которое перевозятся сырьё и готовая продукция. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) фиксированные

(рентные) платежи были введены в ходе экономической реформы на основании постановления Центрального Комитета Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (ЦК КПСС) и Совета Министров СССР от 04 Октября 1965 'О Совершенствовании Планирования И Усилении Экономического Стимулирования Промышленного Производства'. В 1975 они составили около 5% балансовой прибыли промышленности и примерно 8% платежей из прибыли в бюджет. Около 2/3 фиксированных (рентных) платежей поступает от добывающих отраслей промышленности. Основную сумму уплачивают предприятия нефтедобывающей (свыше 40%), лёгкой (свыше 25%) и газовой (около 20%) промышленности. Фиксированные (рентные) платежи выполняют 3 взаимосвязанные функции:- распределительную, являющуюся одним из элементов распределения прибыли между предприятиями (отраслью) и государственным бюджетом; регулирующую, используемую для относительного выравнивания уровня рентабельности предприятий отрасли (подотрасли, группы), выпускающих однородную продукцию; стимулирующую, связанную с усилением заинтересованности предприятий в более полном выявлении резервов хозяйства. Предприятия добывающих отраслей промышленности вносят фиксированные (рентные) платежи, как правило, в твёрдых суммах с единицы реализованной продукции (с 1 тонны (т) нефти, руды или 1 000 кубических метров ($м^3$) газа и тому подобного), а предприятия обрабатывающих и перерабатывающих отраслей – в процентах от стоимости реализованной продукции (в оптовых ценах) или в процентах от балансовой прибыли. При определении размера фиксированных (рентных) платежей предприятию обеспечивается рентабельность не ниже среднеотраслевой. Размеры фиксированных (рентных) платежей устанавливались в СССР Государственным Комитетом Цен и Министерством Финансов СССР по согласованию с соответствующими министерствами, как правило, на ряд лет. Фиксированные (рентные) платежи применялись также в некоторых других социалистических странах (в Монгольской Народной Республике (МНР) – фиксированные платежи, в Венгерской Народной Республике (ВНР) – производственный налог, в Польской Народной Республике (ПНР) – бюджетная разница). В большинстве капиталистических стран непосредственно в доход бюджета обращается часть капиталистической прибыли в форме рентных платежей (например, нефтяная рента и другие).

RP = RECURRENT PARENT (FOR BACKCROSS)

RP = REGIONAL PROCESSOR

RP = REPO = REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

RPA = RICE POLISH AGAR

RPC = RTGS SYSTEM PROCESSING COMPONENT

rpm = REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE

RPO = RECOVERY POINT OBJECTIVE

RPPO = REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

RPPP = RELATIVE PURCHASING POWER PARITY

RPVOT = ROTATING PRESSURE VESSEL OXIDATION TEST

RR = REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE

RRF = READY RESERVE FORCE

RRF = ROUNDUP READY FLEX

RRMP = RESISTANCE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

rRNA = RIBOSOMAL RIBONUCLEIC ACID

RRP = REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

RRR = REQUIRED RATE OF RETURN

RRSP = REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN

RRSV = RICE RAGGED STUNT VIRUS

RRTC = RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE

RS = REMOTE SENSING

RS = RESEARCHER'S SPLIT

RS = ROW SEEDER

RS = SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

RS2 = MULTI–HOPPER LOWLAND ROW SEEDER (6 ROWS)

RS3 = MULTI–CROP UNPLAND ROW SEEDER (5 ROWS)

RS4 = INCLINED SEEDPLATE PLANTER

RS6 = DRUM ROW SEEDER (8 ROWS FOR RICE)

RS10 = VERTICAL SLIT ROW SEEDER

RSA = RIVEST SHAMIR ADLEMAN

RSA = ROAD SAFETY AUTHORITY

RSE = RAW SUGAR EQUIVALENT

RSEP = REGISTRY SERVICES EVALUATION PROCESS

RSHT = ROUTINE SEED HEALTH TEST

RSI = RELATIVE STRENGTH INDEX

RSI = RESIDUAL SUPPLY INDEX

R SQUARED = АР. В КВАДРАТЕ – R Squared:- in statistics, the coefficient of determination R^2 is the proportion of variability in a data set that is accounted for by a statistical model. In this definition, the term 'Variability' is defined as the sum of squares. There are equivalent expressions for R^2 based on an analysis of variance decomposition. Adjusted R-square is a modification of R-square that adjusts for the number of terms in a model. R-square always increases when a new term is added to a model, but adjusted R-square increases only if the new term improves the model more than would be expected by chance. R^2 or R Square – square of the correlation coefficient. The proportion of the variability in one series that can be explained by the variability of one or more other series a regression model. A measure of the quality of fit. 100% R-square means perfect predictability. The measure of diversification that determines how closely a particular fund's performance parallels an appropriate market benchmark over a period. The market is understood to have an R Squared of 100%. Therefore, a fund with an R Squared of 95% contains 95% of the market's diversification and risk. The remaining 5% is unique to the fund manager's actions. / R-Квадрат показывает процентную долю колебаний стоимости портфеля взаимного фонда, объясняемых колебаниями индекса, компоненты которого представлены в портфеле фонда. Значение R-квадрат может находиться в диапазоне от 0 до 100. Значение R-квадрат, равное 100, указывает на то, что все колебания фонда полностью объясняются колебаниями базового индекса. Индексный фонд, который инвестирует только в акции, являющиеся компонентами S&P 500, имеет показатель R-квадрат, очень близкий к 100. Напротив, низкое значение R-квадрат показывает, что лишь небольшую долю колебаний стоимости портфеля можно объяснить колебаниями базового индекса. Поэтому R-квадрат может использоваться для определения значения показателей бета или альфа. Как правило, более высокое значение R-квадрат фонда означает, что показатель бета данного фонда более значимый. Если же значение R-квадрат фонда низкое, его показатель бета является менее значимым при оценке результатов этого фонда. При R-квадрат, равном 100, означающем, что все колебания портфеля фонда полностью объясняются колебаниями базового индекса, этот базовый индекс считается индексом наилучшего соответствия, то есть лучшим инструментом для сравнения результатов фонда, исходя из специализации последнего. Для выявления индекса наилучшего соответствия Morningstar проводит регрессионный анализ ежемесячной избыточной доходности фонда в сравнении с ежемесячной избыточной доходностью нескольких хорошо известных рыночных индексов. Индексом наилучшего соответствия является тот индекс, который характеризуется самым высоким показателем R-квадрат при сравнении с портфелем фонда.

RSR = ROW SEEDED RICE

RSRP = REFINED SUGAR RE–EXPORT PROGRAM

RSU = RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT

RSV = RAGGED STUNT VIRUS

RT = REVENUE TON

RT = ROYALTY TRUST

RTA = REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT

RTBV = RICE TUNGRO BACILLIFORM VIRUS

RTC = READY TO COOK

RTC = RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION

RTD = READY–TO–DRINK

RTD = RICE TUNGRO DISEASE

RTEPP = REGIONAL TRANSMISSION EXPANSION PLANNING PROTOCOL

RTG CRANE = RUBBER TYRED GANTRY CRANE

RTGS = REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT

RTGS OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР ВРРРВ – RTGS Operator:- a function assumed by a person or persons in each Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system participating in TARGET/EPM (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer/European Central Bank Payment Mechanism), who is/are responsible for the daily operation of the domestic and/or cross-border RTGS system. / системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

RTGS PARTICIPANTS = УЧАСТНИКИ ВРРРВ – RTGS Participants:- credit institutions which have satisfied the access criteria for obtaining a settlement account in the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system. / Кредитные учреждения, которые удовлетворяют критериям доступа для получения расчётного счёта в системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ).

RTGS^{plus} = ВРРРВ^{плюс} – RTGS is abbreviation for the Real-Time Gross Settlement. The Deutsche Bundesbank launched its RTGS^{plus} system for large-value payments on 2001-November-05. RTGS^{plus} participants changed over from the old Electronic Access Frankfurt (EAF) system and the Euro Link System (ELS) in a 'big bang' scenario. Consequently, the EAF was shut down once RTGS^{plus} was opened for business. RTGS^{plus} is an innovative system which has been completely developed from scratch. Its new infrastructure represents a paradigm shift:- now only the internationally widely used SWIFT standards are being used for the exchange of payments and communications. Those standards did not play any role in domestic payment operations in the past. In addition, RTGS^{plus} has added a real innovation to the payments landscape:- real-time gross settlement and consistently liquidity-saving elements have been integrated into the advanced RTGS^{plus} design. RTGS^{plus} also offers participants the opportunity of efficient liquidity management based on state-of-the-art information technology. RTGS^{plus} represents a modernization of the German access to TARGET, the association of EU real-time gross systems. RTGS^{plus} will be used to settle around onethird of the total volume of cross-border payments in TARGET. The greater efficiency of RTGS^{plus} will enhance the stature of Germany as a financial center. / инновация . обозначение . Дойчэ Бундэсбанк (Deutsche Bundesbank). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ВРРРВ является сокращённым обозначением для Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени. Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

RTGS SYSTEM COMMUNICATION COMPONENT = КОМПОНЕНТ СВЯЗИ В СИСТЕМЕ ВРРРВ – The RTGS System Communication Component is a component within the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system used for implementing the communication process with its participants. / в системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

RTGS SYSTEM PROCESSING COMPONENT = КОМПОНЕНТ ОБРАБОТКИ В СИСТЕМЕ ВРРРВ – The RTGS System Processing Component is a component within the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system used for implementing the processing of payments at the domestic level. / в системе Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ).

RTK = REVENUE TONNE–KILOMETER

RTM = RESIN TRANSFER MOLDING

RTO = RECOVERY TIME OBJECTIVE

RTO = REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION

RTO = REVERSE TAKE–OVER

RT–PCR = REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION–POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

RTSV = RICE TUNGRO SPHERICAL VIRUS

RTTM = REAL–TIME TRADE MATCHING

RTV = RICE TUNGRO VIRUS

RTW = RIGHT TO WORK

RU = THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

RUANA = РУАНА (или ХХ, или БУРКА) – Ruana:- a woolen covering resembling a poncho. / Руана – шерстяная накидка, схожая с пончо.

RUB = RUSSIAN ROUBLE

RUB = ПРОТИР – Rub is an area where a fabric has been damaged by friction. See also Abrasion Mark.

RUBBER = КАУЧУК (или РЕЗИНА) – Rubber is the generic name of man-made fibers in which the fiber-forming substance is natural or synthetic rubber. Rubber (Caoutchouc) is an organic (polyterpene) component of the latex produced within the bark of large trees in the Family Euphorbiaceae (Spurges) notably the Pará Rubber Tree (Hevea Brasiliensis) native to the Amazonian rain forest in South America. Seeds from the Rubber Tree were sent in 1876 to Kew gardens, London, England by Henry Wickham, a local planter. Following germination of the seeds in the tropical herbarium at Kew, seedlings were exported to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and a year later sent from Ceylon to Singapore where the method of tapping the tree for latex was developed. This avoided felling the tree to obtain latex. The rubber tree is grown commercially in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka but only to a very limited extent in South America. The latex from the rubber tree is an aqueous emulsion, also containing various proteins, and is generally coagulated by heat to produce natural rubber. Most of this is vulcanized by heating with sulphur to cross-link the polymer chains and harden the product. See also Caoutchouc. Natural Rubber is obtained from the milky secretion (latex) of various plants, but the only important commercial source of natural rubber (sometimes called Pará Rubber) is the tree Hevea Brasiliensis. The only other plant under cultivation as a commercial rubber source is Guayule (Parthenium Argentatum), a shrub native to the arid regions of Mexico and the SW United States. To soften the rubber so that compounding ingredients can be added, the long polymer chains must be partially broken by mastication, mechanical shearing forces applied by passing the rubber between rollers or rotating blades. Thus, for most purposes, the rubber is ground, dissolved in a suitable solvent, and compounded with other ingredients, e.g., fillers and pigments such as carbon black for strength and whiting for stiffening; antioxidants; plasticizers, usually in the form of oils, waxes, or tars; accelerators; and vulcanizing agents. The compounded rubber is sheeted, extruded in special shapes, applied as coating or molded, then vulcanized. Most Pará rubber is exported as crude rubber and prepared for market by rolling slabs of latex coagulated with acid into thin sheets of crêpe rubber or into heavier, firmly pressed sheets that are usually ribbed and smoked. Rubber is an elastic hydrocarbon polymer which occurs as a milky colloidal suspension (known as Latex) in the sap of several Varieties of Plants. Rubber can also be produced synthetically. Synthetic rubber is made through the polymerization of a variety of monomers to produce polymers. These form part of a broad study covered by polymer science and rubber technology. Its scientific name is polyisoprene. The major commercial source of natural latex used to create rubber is the Para rubber tree, Hevea brasiliensis (Euphorbiaceae). This is largely because it responds to wounding by producing more latex. Henry Wickham gathered thousands of seeds from Brazil in 1876 and they were germinated in Kew Gardens, England. The seedlings were sent to Colombo, Indonesia, Singapore and British Malaya. Malaya was later to become the biggest producer of rubber. Liberia is another source of rubber. Other plants containing latex include Figs (Ficus Elastica), Euphorbias, and the common Dandelion. Although these have not been major sources of rubber, Germany attempted to use such sources during World War II when it was cut off from rubber supplies. These attempts were later supplanted by the development of synthetic rubber. Today Asia is the main source of natural rubber, accounting for around 94% of output in 2005. The three largest producing countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) together accounts for around 72% of all natural rubber production. The use of rubber is wide spread, ranging from household to industrial products, entering the production stream at the intermediate stage or as final products. Tyres and tubes are the largest consumers of rubber, accounting for around 56% total consumption in 2005. The remaining 44% are taken up by the general rubber goods (GRG) sector, which are all products except tyres and tubes. Other significant users of rubber are hoses, belts and dampners for the automobile industry in what is known as the 'Under The Bonnet' Products. Gloves (medical, household and industrial) are also large consumers of rubber, although the type of rubber used is that of the concentrated latex. Significant tonnage of rubber is used as adhesives in many manufacturing industries and products, although the two most noticeable are the paper and the carpet industry. / выработка (output) в 2005. , например, . Под Натуральным Каучуком (НК), от Французского слова Caoutchouc, возникшего в качестве словосочетания двух слов на языке Южноамериканских Индейцев Тупи – Кау, означающее Дерево, и Учу, означающее Плакать или Течь, понимается природный полимер $[–CH_2CH(CH_3)=CHCH_2–]_n$, обладающий при обычных температурах высокоэластичными свойствами и используемый для получения резины. Он содержится преимущественно в млечном соке (латексе) Каучуконосных Растений; добывается главным образом из Бразильской Гевеи. Латекс извлекают подсочкой коры дерева; каучук выделяют коагуляцией с помощью муравьиной или уксусной кислот. Важнейшие типы – рифлёный смокед-шит (продукт светло-янтарного цвета) и светлый креп (продукт светло-кремового цвета). Основная составная часть НК (91–96%) – углеводород, рассматриваемый как полиизопрен $(C_5H_8)_n$, в котором 98–100% звеньев изопрена присоединены в положении 1.4–цис. Плотность 910–920 кг/м^3. Стоек к действию воды, хорошо растворим во многих органических растворителях, сильно набухает в маслах. При длительном хранении ниже

10 °C, а также при растяжении кристаллизуется, что обусловливает высокую прочность при растяжении ненаполненных резин (~30 МПа). Резины характеризуются также высокой эластичностью (относительное удлинение 600–900%), износо- и морозостойкостью; сравнительно невысокой атмосферостойкостью. Основные области применения – производство шин. Используется также для изготовления конвейерных лент, приводных ремней, амортизаторов. Значительную часть НК применяют в виде латекса. Натуральный Каучук представляет собой эластичный материал, получаемый коагуляцией латекса Каучуконосных Растений, главным образом Бразильской Гевеи. Вообще же Каучуконосные Деревья, к которым относятся Бразильская Гевея, Каучуконосный Фикус и некоторые Виды Рода Ландольфия, чаще всего называются Каучуковыми Деревьями. Основным компонентом каучука является полиизопрен. Вулканизацией натурального каучука получают прочную и эластичную резину. Натуральный каучук применяется в производстве шин, амортизаторов, изделий санитарии и гигиены и много другого. В 1979 мировое производство натурального каучука составляло порядка 3.9 миллионов тонн. Под Синтетическим Каучуком (СК) понимаются синтетические полимеры, которые подобно натуральному каучуку, обладают при обычных температурах высокоэластичными свойствами и могут быть переработаны в резину. Все СК делят обычно на каучуки общего и специального назначения. Каучуки общего назначения применяют в производстве изделий, в которых реализуется основное свойство резины – высокая эластичность (шины, конвейерные ленты и другие), каучуки специального назначения – в производстве изделий, которые наряду с эластичностью должны обладать специфическими свойствами (атмосферо-, бензо-, масло-, морозо-, теплостойкостью и другими). Применение СК специального назначения позволяет получать резиновые изделия с такими техническими свойствами, которые отсутствуют у резин на основе натурального каучука. Особые группы СК – синтетические и искусственные латексы, жидкие каучуки, термоэластопласты. Основные методы получения СК – эмульсионная и стереоспецифическая полимеризация . Синтетический Каучук представляет собой эластичный синтетический полимер, который может быть переработан в резину. Синтетические каучуки общего назначения, например, бутадиеновые или изопреновые, применяют в тех же резиновых изделиях, что и натуральный каучук. Синтетические каучуки специального назначения применяют в изделиях, которые должны обладать масло- и бензо-стойкостью, например, бутадиен-нитрильные каучуки; тепло- и морозостойкостью, например, кремнийорганические каучуки; или другими свойствами, отсутствующими у натурального каучука. Из синтетических каучуков изготовляют изделия около 50 000 наименований. Крупнейшим потребителем синтетических каучуков является шинная промышленность. В 1983 мировое производство синтетических каучуков составляло порядка 8 миллионов тонн. Резина или Вулканизат – продукт вулканизации резиновой смеси (композиции, содержащей каучук, вулканизирующие агенты, наполнители, пластификаторы, антиоксиданты и другие ингредиенты). Конструкционный материал, обладающий комплексом уникальных свойств. Важнейшее из них, характерное для всех резин, – высокая эластичность, то есть способность к большим обратимым деформациям растяжения в широком интервале температур. К числу ценных специальных свойств резины, которые определяются в первую очередь типом каучука, относят тепло-, масло-, бензо-, морозостойкость, стойкость к воздействию радиации, агрессивных сред (кислот, щёлочей, кислорода, озона и других), газонепроницаемость. Механические свойства резины (прочность при растяжении, напряжение при заданном относительном удлинении, твёрдость, износостойкость, усталостная выносливость и другие) в значительной степени зависят от состава резин, смеси, прежде всего от типа наполнителя. Резины подразделяют на две группы:- (i) резины общего назначения, применяемые в производстве основного ассортимента шин, конвейерных лент, ремней, рукавов, изделий бытового назначения и так далее; и (ii) резины специального назначения, используемые для получения разнообразных изделий, которые должны обладать одним или одновременно несколькими специальными свойствами. Под Резиной, от Латинского слова Resina, означающее Смола, понимается вулканизат, эластичный материал, образующийся в результате вулканизации каучука. На практике получают из резиновой смеси, содержащей помимо каучука и вулканизующих агентов, наполнители, пластификаторы, порообразователи, стабилизаторы и другие компоненты. Основная масса резины используется в производстве шин (свыше 50%) и резинотехнических изделий (около 22%). В середине 1980-х мировое производство резины составляло около 20 миллионов тонн в год. Губчатая Резина или Пористая Резина – пористый материал на основе твёрдых каучуков или латексов, обладающий амортизационными, тепло-, звукоизоляционными и герметизирующими свойствами. Губчатую резину из твёрдых каучуков получают с применением порообразователей, губчатую резину из латексов (пенорезину) – механическим вспениванием латексной смеси. Размер пор, которые могут быть открытыми (сообщающимися), замкнутыми или смешанными, – от 0.4 микрометра (мкм) (микропористая резина) до 0.2–0.4 миллиметра (мм). Применяется в производстве мягких сидений, уплотнительных прокладок, амортизаторов, синтетических ковров, искусственной кожи, подошвы обуви.

RUBBER = РЕЗИК (или КАУЧУКОВОЕ, или РЕЗИНОВОЕ) – Rubber:- a rubber overshoe. / резиновый бот (или галоша).

RUBBER COVERAGE ADHESION = АДГЕЗИЯ РЕЗИНОВОГО ПОКРЫТИЯ – Rubber Coverage Adhesion is a ratio between the wire surface covered by rubber and total embedded surface after the adhesion pull out test. / соотношение между поверхностью проволоки, покрытой резиной, и .

RUBBER FILAMENT = РЕЗИНОВАЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ НИТЬ – Rubber Filament is a filament extruded from natural or synthetic rubber and used as the core of some elastic threads.

RUBBER–TYRED GANTRY CRANE = КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН НА ПНЕВМОКОЛЁСНОМ ХОДУ (или КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН НА КОЛЁСАХ С РЕЗИНОВЫМИ ПОКРЫШКАМИ, или (КОНСОЛЬНЫЙ) ПЕРЕГРУЖАТЕЛЬ НА КОЛЁСАХ С РЕЗИНОВЫМИ ПОКРЫШКАМИ, или ПНЕВМОКОЛЁСНЫЙ КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН) – Rubber-Tyred Gantry Cranes (RTGs) are the specialized equipment for loading and unloading standard containers. They are used in both container terminals and specialized container storage yards. A piece of mobile equipment that is capable of lifting containers within its own framework. / Служит в качестве причального и тылового перегружателя контейнеров. Козловый Кран (Gantry Crane) – грузоподъёмный кран в виде моста на жёстких опорах (козлах), передвигающийся по наземному рельсовому пути или бетонному основанию. Пролётное строение (мост) козлового крана перекрывает при движении прямоугольную пощадь, на которой производят погрузочно-разгрузочные работы (на открытых складских и монтажных площадках, а также на заводских территориях). На мосту устанавливается и передвигается грузовая тележка или таль с грузозахватным приспособлением. Применяют для обслуживания открытых складов и в строительстве. Грузоподъёмность 3–50 тонн, иногда до 800 тонн, пролёты кранов общего назначения 4–40 метров, иногда до 170 метров. Под Консольным Краном (Cantilever Crane) понимается передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неподвижной консолью, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль. Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один за другим. Консольный Кран (Cantilever Crane) – передвижной или стационарный грузоподъёмный кран с поворотной либо неповоротной консольной фермой, по которой передвигается грузовая тележка или таль, перемещая грузы в вертикальном и горизонтальном направлениях. У консольных кранов с неповоротной фермой грузовая тележка передвигается по консоли, подкрановый путь не занимает площади больше цеха, поэтому такие краны нашли применение на различных промышленных предприятиях. Консольные краны с поворотной фермой имеют много конструктивных вариантов. К ним относятся велосипедный кран, кран на колонне, кран-укосина, мачтовый кран и другие.

Передвижные консольные краны перемещаются по рельсам, расположенным один под другим. Консольные краны широко используются на машиностроительных заводах, стройках и в портах. Грузоподъёмность консольного крана 4–10 тонн. Пневмоколёсный Кран – стреловой самоходный кран на пневмоколёсном ходу (пневматических шинах) с приводом от дизеля, расположенного на поворотной платформе, реже – на одноосном тягаче (кран в виде прицепа к тягачу). От автомобильного крана отличается ходовой частью, двигателем и общей компоновкой. Пневмоколёсные краны эффективны при частых перебазировках. Проходимость по грунтовым дорогам ограничена. Используется на строительно-монтажных работах, а также для погрузки и разгрузки штучных, реже – сыпучих грузов. В бывшем СССР выпускали пневмоколёсные краны грузоподъёмностью 16–100 тонн, высота подъёма 5–50 метров, вылет стрелы 4–25 метров, скорость передвижения собственным ходом 7–65 км/ч.

RUBIOUS = РУБИНИСТОЕ (или ХХ) – Rubious:- red, ruby. / красный, рубиновый.

RUB MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПРОТИРАНИЯ – Rub Marks:- abrasion or rubbing mainly from rope scouring or from NIKKI Press machine. Finishing defect. / истирание или протирание (или стирание, или натирание). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

RUBY = РУБИНОВОЕ (или РУБИН, или ЯРКО–КРАСНОЕ) – Ruby:- the dark red color of the ruby. / тёмно-красный цвет рубина .

RUCHE = РЮШ – Ruche (or Ruching) is a decorative strip, edge or trim piece of gathered, pleated, fluted, ruffled or frilled fabric on a garment Or, a pleating or gathering of cloth on a garment or drapes. A Ruche is a ruffle. / Рюш – это оборка.

RUDDER POST = РУДЕРПОСТ – Rudder Post (maritime term):- that part of a rudder by which it is pivoted to the sternpost.

RUDDY = РУМЯНОЕ (или РУМЯНЦЕВОЕ, или ХХ) – Ruddy:- red, reddish. / красное, красноватое.

RUDIMENTARY = РУДИМЕНТАРНОЕ (или ЗАЧАТОЧНОЕ, или НЕДОРАЗВИТОЕ) – Rudimentary:- a development that is arrested at an early stage or imperfectly developed. Rudimentary:- developed only to a primitive or early stage. / Под Рудиментарными Органами или Рудиментами или Остаточными Органами, от Латинского слова Rudimentum, означающее Зачаток или Первооснова, понимаются органы, утратившие в процессе эволюции своё основное значение, например, глаза у крота и слепыша, хвостовые позвонки, волосяной покров туловища, аппендикс у человека.

RUDIMENTARY AURICLES = РУДИМЕНТАРНЫЕ УШКИ (ЛИСТА) – Rudimentary Auricles (au) are auricles reduced to protuberances with 1 or 2 cilia or without cilia. / cilia – реснички (эпителия). Под Рудиментарными Органами, от Латинского слова Rudimentum, означающее Зачаток или Первооснова, понимаются органы, утратившие в процессе эволюции своё основное значение, например, глаза у крота и слепыша, хвостовые позвонки, волосяной покров туловища, аппендикс у человека.

RUDIMENTARY GLUMES = РУДИМЕНТАРНЫЕ КОЛОСКОВЫЕ ЧЕШУЙКИ – Rudimentary Glumes:- the laterally enlarged cuplike apex of the pedicel; they are beneath the sterile lemmas. Rudimentary Glumes (synonym:- Glumes, Vestigial Glumes, First and Second Glumes, and Facet) are the true glumes of a typical grass spikelet which are reduced to minute lobes in Rice, opposite one another at the tip of the pedicel. / Под Рудиментарными, от Латинского слова Rudimentum, означающее Зачаток или Первооснова, понимается .

RUF = REVOLVING UNDERWRITING FACILITY

RUFESCENT = РЫЖЕЕ (или РУМЯНОЕ) – Rufescent:- tinged with red or becoming red; reddish. / Румяное:- красноватое. Используется в обозначении животных и птиц, например, Рыжая Приния (Prinia Rufescent или Prinia Rufescens).

RUFF = ОТЛОЖНОЙ ВОРОТНИК – Ruff is a wheel-shaped collar made of several layers of fabric (usually lace) in S-shaped folds. Ruff is a large round collar of pleated muslin or linen worn in the late XVI and early XVII centuries. / Широкий Отложной Воротник.

RUFFLE = ОБОРКА (или РЮШ) – Ruffle is a piece of fabric gathered along one edge. Ruffles are narrow and are used to trim necklines, sleeves, hems, and the edges of home furnishings items such as pillows and slipcovers. Ruffle is a strip of frilled or closely pleated fabric used for trimming or decoration. / Узкое кружево с гофрированной кромкой.

RUFOUS = КРАСНОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ (или ЦВЕТА РЖАВЧИНЫ, или РЫЖЕЕ) – Rufous:- with a reddish coloring.

RUG = RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT GENT = STATE UNIVERSITY OF GHENT

RUGOSE = СКЛАДЧАТОЕ (или МОРЩИНИСТОЕ, или СМОРЩЕННОЕ) – Rugose:- wrinkled. / Складчатое:- морщинистое или сморщенное или складчатое.

RUK = RUSSIA, UKRAINE AND KAZAKHSTAN

RULE–OF–72 = ПРАВИЛО 72–Х – Rule-Of-72:- this is a very handy ‘rule’ that lets you mentally calculate how long it takes you to double an investment (i.e. compounding), given a particular interest rate. You divide 72 by the interest rate in order to get the number of years. For example, a 7% interest rate would require just over 10 years for an investment to double in value. A 15% interest rate would take between 4 and 5 years to double, and so on. Rule Of 72 is a formula used to determine the amount of time it will take for invested money to double at a given compound interest rate, which is 72 divided by the interest rate.

RULES = ПРАВИЛА (или РЕГЛАМЕНТ) – Rules are the principles for governing an exchange. In some exchanges, rules are adopted by a vote of the membership, while in others, they can be imposed by the governing board. Charter, Certificate of Incorporation, By-Laws, rules, resolutions, interpretations, statements of policy, decisions, directives and orders of the corporation, or by other words the standards and requirements to which participants who are required to be a members of the corporation must subscribe and conform. / Устав (Charter), Сертификат об Инкорпорировании или Свидетельство о Регистрации (Certificate of Incorporation), Регламенты (By-Laws), правила, интерпретации .

RUN = РАСПУСКАНИЕ (или СБЕГАНИЕ) – Defect Name:- Run. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Run:- This a vertical line of unformed stitches resulting from a broken needle or jack. Severity:- Major. Run:- in knitted fabrics, a series of dropped stitches. See also Dropped Stitch. Synonym:- Ladder. Fabrics defect. Fabric Run:- a break in the yarn of a fabric that causes the stitch to run along the needle line or a void caused by a missing warp yarn. All fabric runs should be considered defective. / в вязаных тканях, серия спущенных петель. Смотрите также Спущенная Петля (Dropped Stitch). Распускание (или Сбегание) петли в трикотаже вызывается разрушением нити в петлях в результате истирания или повреждения.

RUNAWAY GAP = РАЗРЫВ УСКОРЕНИЯ – Runaway Gap is a price gap that usually occurs around the middle point of an important market trend. For that reason, it is also called a Measuring or Continuation Gap. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под

Разрывом Ускорения понимается ценовой разрыв, который возникает приблизительно на половине пути важной тенденции на рынке. По этой причине его называют также Прикидочным или Оценивающим Разрывом (Measuring Gap) или Разрывом Продолжения (Continuation Gap). Разрыв Ускорения имеет место, когда любая из тенденций резко ускоряется. Этот разрыв является характерной чертой сильного рынка быков или медведей. На особенно мощных рынках быков или медведей разрывы ускорения могут происходить изо дня в день.

RUN DAYS = ДНИ УСКОРЕНИЯ – Run Days are the days with a pronounced trend. They are identified using the following criteria:- (i) True High of the run day should be higher than the highest true high of the previous N days; and (ii) True Low of the run day should be lower than the lowest true low of the following N days. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Днями Ускорения понимаются дни, в которые на рынке ярко выражена та или иная тенденция. По существу, большинство дней ускорения являются более сильной версией дней разгона, но не исключено, что критериям дня ускорения будет отвечать день, который и не является днём разгона. Дни ускорения невозможно распознать, пока не пройдёт N дней после их появления. Дни ускорения чаще всего возникают при ускорении тенденции – отсюда и название. Появление дней ускорения вверх, особенно группами, может рассматриваться как свидетельство того, что рынок находится в бычьей фазе. Аналогичным образом, преобладание дней ускорения вниз является подтверждением того, что рынок находится в медвежьей фазе.

RUN DOWN = ИДТИ ВДОЛЬ (или НАВАЛИВАТЬСЯ, или СТАЛКИВАТЬСЯ) – Run Down (maritime term):- to collide with a vessel head on. / Наваливаться, например, на судно. Сталкиваться с судном, стоящем на якоре или имеющим преимущественное право идти прежним курсом.

RUN DOWN DAY = СУТКИ УСКОРЕНИЯ ВНИЗ – Run Days are the days with a pronounced trend. They are identified using the following criteria:- (i) True High of the run day should be higher than the highest true high of the previous N days; and (ii) True Low of the run day should be lower than the lowest true low of the following N days. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Сутками Ускорения считаются сутки . Такие сутки должны удовлетворять следующим двум критериям:- во-первых, истинный минимум суток ускорения должен быть ниже низшего истинного минимума за N предшествующих суток (например, N = 5 суток); и во-вторых, истинный максимум суток ускорения должен быть выше наивысшего истинного максимума за N последующих суток.

RUNLESS = НЕРАСПУСКАЕМОСТЬ (или НЕСБЕГАЕМОСТЬ) – Runless is a type of seamless nylon hosiery in a lock-stitch mesh. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

RUNNER = БЕГУН (или ПОБЕГ, или ОТПРЫСК, или ОТВОДОК) – Runner is a slender, trailing stem rooting at the nodes. / укоренения стебля в узлах. Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон; у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в клубни, корневища, луковицы, а надземные – в колючки, усики. Под Отпрыском понимается побег, отходящий от пня или корня. Под Побегом (Cormus) понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. Побег – единый орган:- листья и стебли обладают единой проводящей системой и формируются из общего конуса нарастания. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон, у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, наземные побеги – в усики, колючки. Отпрыск – это боковой побег, надземный или подземный, образующийся из почки в районе корневой шейки. Отпрыски, формирующиеся у большинства растений, как, например, у Молодило, укореняются медленно. Чтобы ускорить размножение, отпрыски обычно весной отделяют от материнского растения и высаживают либо в открытый грунт, либо в горшки. Для посадки используют почвенную смесь для черенкования с добавлением песка – субстрат должен иметь хороший дренаж и способствовать быстрому разрастанию корневой системы. В тех случаях, когда отпрыски развиваются слабо, удаляют верхушки растения. Эта операция, как и удаление верхушечной почки, стимулирует развитие отпрысков. Хотя термин Отпрыск обычно используется для обозначения растения, отделившегося в процессе роста от материнского куста, он нередко применяется и для обозначения медленно растущих боковых побегов, которые образуются преимущественно у однодольных растений вроде Юкки. Со временем эти побеги развиваются настолько, что их уже можно отсаживать от материнского растения. При созревании соплодия у Ананаса образуются отпрыски, которые можно использовать для размножения. В зависимости от положения на стебле их называют Корневыми Отпрысками, Волчками или Отростками. Срезайте те отпрыски, которые расположены как можно ближе к основанию соплодия, и сразу же высаживайте. Очень часто для размножения Ананаса используют и верхушечную розетку. Многие клубнелуковичные и луковичные растения вроде Рябчиков ежегодно образуют у своего основания миниатюрные луковички или клубнелуковички, которые часто называют Детками, Зубками и тому подобным. Отпрыск – так называется стебель, развившийся из придаточной почки корня. Отпрыск встречаются в виде корневых побегов как у травянистых растений, так и кустарников (Малина, Роза) и деревьев (Тополь, Вяз, Груша). Отпрыск – мелкое растение, образуемое рядом с родительским. Корневой Отпрыск (soboles), надземный побег растения, развивающийся из корневой придаточной почки. Служит для вегетативного размножения преимущественно двудольных растений – Осины, Сирени, Вишни, Осота и других. Корневой Отпрыск – побег, развившийся из придаточной почки, эндогенно возникшей на корнях. Корнеотпрысковое возобновление – один из способов вегетативного размножения высших растений. Для некоторых кустарников корневой отпрыск – важное эволюционное приспособление, ведущее к биологическому омоложению растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, отделённая от материнского растения и посаженная самостоятельно путём засыпания землёю для получения нового растения. Один из простых и старейших способов вегетативного размножения. Размножение отводками применяется при разведении Земляники, Крыжовника, Фикуса и других растений. Под Отводком понимается часть наземного стебля с почками, не отделяемая от материнского растения на период укоренения. Стебель с почками пригибают к земле и присыпают почвой. После его укоренения получают корнеспособные растения, которые сохраняют все биологические признаки материнской особи. Их отрезают и пересаживают на постоянное место. Используют в садоводстве, в том числе декоративном, лесоводстве.

RUNNER = ПОСЫЛЬНЫЙ (или ГОНЕЦ) – Runner:- messengers who rush orders received by phone clerks to brokers for execution in the trading pits or rings. / Разносчики, которые быстро доставляют брокерам в торговую яму или ринг распоряжения, полученные клерками по телефону, для их непосредственного исполнения.

RUNNER = СПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ (или БЕГУНОК, или НАБЕГАНИЕ) – Runner:- usually caused by broken needle. The runner will appear as vertical line. Most machines have a stopping device to stop machine when a needle breaks. Knitted fabric defect. Runner:- a break in the yarn of a knit fabric that causes the stitch to ‘run’ along the needle line (wale) in a vertical direction. See also End Out. / Спущенная Петля в трикотажном изделии. Порок или дефект. Бегунок – деталь (в виде скобы), обеспечивающая совмещённый процесс кручения и намотки нити на кольцепрядильных и кольцекрутильных машинах.

RUNNER = XX (или БЕГУН, или ДОРОЖКА) – Runner is a rectangular piece of fabric used with placemats to decorate and protect the dining table. It is placed in the center of the table under condiments (salt, pepper, mustard) and any decorations such as flowers or candles. Runners frequently match the placemats and are also used on chests of drawers to protect the top from spills. / Дорожка –

прямоугольный кусок ткани, используемый в подложках для украшения и защиты обеденного стола. Она располагается в центре стола под приправами (соль, перец, горчица) и любыми украшениями, такими как цветы или свечи. Дорожки часто соответствуют подложкам и используются также на комодах для зазиты верхней части от разливов.

RUNNER LENGTH = ДЛИНА СПУЩЕННОЙ ПЕТЛИ (или ДЛИНА ЗАПРАВНОЙ НИТИ, или ДЛИНА РАСПУСКАНИЯ, или ДЛИНА СБЕГАНИЯ, или УРАБОТКА НИТИ) – Runner Length:- in knitting, the number of inches of yarn from a warp to make one rack of fabric. Runner Length:- in warp knitting the number of inches of yarn needed to knit one rack of fabric.

RUNNING AND QUICK–START CAPABILITY = ДЕЙСТВУЮЩАЯ И БЫСТРО ПУСКОВАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – Running And Quick-Start Capability is the net capability of generating units that carry load or have quick-start capability. In general, quick-start capability refers to generating units that can be available for load within a 30-minute period.

RUNNING BALE = ИСХОДЯЩАЯ КИПА (или ФАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КИПА) – In the Cotton industry, Running Bale is any bale of varying lint weight as it comes from the gin.

RUNNING DOWN CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ПРИ СТОЛКНОВЕНИИ – Running Down Clause (RDC) is a clause in an ocean marine insurance contract that eliminates the policyholder's legal liability in the event of a collision. It is distinct from hull insurance in that it covers damage to (and a lawsuit by) another party, not damage to the ship itself. A term sometimes used in market practice to define the collision liability clause in a hull policy. The RDC, or 'Running Down' Clause, provides coverage for legal liability of either the shipper or the common carrier for claims arising out of collisions. Collision loss to the vessel itself is part of the hull coverage. The RDC clause covers negligence of the carrier or shipper that results in damage to the property of others. A companion clause, the protection and indemnity clause (P and I), covers the carrier or shipper for negligence that causes bodily injury to others. Running Down Clause is an ocean marine hull policy clause adding legal liability coverage for damage done to another ship or its cargo resulting from a collision with, and caused by, the insured vessel.

RUNNING LOAD AMPERES = АМПЕР ПРИ ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕЙ (или НАБЕГАЮЩЕЙ) НАГРУЗКЕ – Running Load Amperes, also sometimes abbreviated FLA for full load Amperes. This is the current in Amperes that a motor requires to produce rated nameplate horsepower output when rated nameplate voltage and frequency is provided to it's terminals.

RUNNING SAMPLE = ТОЧЕЧНАЯ ПРОБА (или ТЕКУЩАЯ ПРОБА, или ИСХОДЯЩАЯ ПРОБА) – A Running Sample is a sample obtained while grain is being conveyed on a belt or as it flows from a spout. / К Точечной Пробе относится проба, взятая из зерна в момент его транспортировки на транспортёрной ленте или в момент его движения из семяпровода (или зернослива, или желоба, или выгрузного рукава). В России под Точечной Пробой понимается небольшое количество зерна, отобранного из одного места за один приём для составления объединённой пробы.

RUNNING STITCH = СМЕТОЧНЫЙ СТЕЖОК – Running Stitch is the basic sand stitch. The needle is inserted into the fabric and then moved in and out, joining two sections of fabric together. The stitches formed are ideally of the same length on both the top and the bottom layer of the fabric. / Прошивка стежками одинаковой длины на лице и на изнанке.

RUNNING STRIPE SHEDDING = ПРОЛИВ БЕГУЩЕЙ ПОЛОСКИ – Running Stripe Shedding:- in the solid color dyed fabric sometime narrow stripe like color shedding affect is observed due to dyeing fault is known as Running Stripe Shedding. Fabrics defect.

RUNNING YIELD = НАБЕГАЮЩАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Running Yield:- the annual income on an investment divided by its current market value. Important examples are the flat yield on gilts, the gross dividend yield on equities and the rental yield on property.

RUN–OFF = СТОК – Run-Off is the overflow of water from a field carrying with it dissolved nutrient or nutrient-containing soil particles. / В гидрологии под Стоком понимается стекание в моря и понижения рельефа дождевых, талых и подземных вод, происходящее как по земной поверхности (поверхностный сток), так и в толще земной коры (подземный сток). Сток – составное звено влагооборота на Земле. Различают сток русловой и склоновый (вне русла). Сток в гидрологии, отекание в моря и понижения рельефа дождевых и талых вод, происходящее как по земной поверхности – поверхностный сток, так и в толще почв и горных пород – подземный сток. Процесс стока – составное звено круговорота воды на Земле. Таким образом, сток, являясь прежде всего продуктом климата, влияет на формирование рельефа, геохимические процессы в земной коре, развитие почвенного покрова, распределение растительности и тому подобное; в свою очередь величина и режим стока зависят от количества и режима осадков, испарения, температурных условий, характера рельефа и геологического строения, почвенного покрова и растительности территории. Со стоком связаны эрозия, естественный дренаж и орошение, перенос и отложение продуктов денудации. Образующая сток доля атмосферных осадков, не израсходованных на испарение и потребление растениями, находится в обратной зависимости от величины средней температуры воздуха. На равнинах максимум стока наблюдается, как правило, в наиболее увлажнённых лесных зонах на Западных и Восточных побережьях материков, в горах величина стока возрастает до определённой высоты преимущественно на склонах хребтов, обращённых к влажным воздушным потокам. Характерные периоды формирования стоков:- половодье, паводок, межень (летняя и зимняя). Величину стока в течение какого-либо периода времени (года, сезона, месяца и тому подобного) выражают:- высотой слоя стёкшей воды (в миллиметрах (мм) или сантиметрах (см)), суммарным её объёмом, средним её расходом, модулем стока, модульным коэффициэнтом стока. Суммарный объём стока (в кубических метрах ($м^3$), кубических километрах ($км^3$)) – количество воды, протекающей через гидрометрический замыкающий створ бассейна. Суммарный объём стока обычно определяют графически, строя график изменения во времени t расходов Q за год, который называется Гидрографом. Пользуясь последним, можно построить интегральную кривую стока, дающую представление о последовательном накоплении объёма воды (например, в водохранилище) с течением времени. Модуль стока – объём стока в единицу времени с единицы площади водосбора; обычно выражается в литрах в секунду через квадратный километр ($л/(сек·км^2)$) или в литрах в секунду на гектар ($л/(сек·га)$). Модульный коэффициент стока – отношение изменяющейся во времени величины стока к своему среднему значению. Коэффициент стока показывает отношение величины стока к количеству осадков, выпавших на территории за тот же период времени, то есть какая часть осадков расходуется на образование стока. Кроме стока воды (жидкий сток), определяют сток взвешенных и влекомых по дну наносов (твёрдый сток). Для изучения процесса стока и количественного определения всех влияющих на него факторов ведутся наблюдения на гидрологических постах и станциях и экспериментальные исследования на стоковых площадках и в лабораториях. Определение численных параметров стока, в том числе при его регулировании, осуществляемое с помощью водохранилищ, является задачей гидрологических расчётов, а также гидрологических прогнозов. Суммарный объём годового стока рек в Мировой океан составляет 35 000–40 000 кубических километров ($км^3$), из этого объёма около 1/3 формируется за счёт подземных вод, дренируемых речными долинами (некоторая часть подземного стока поступает непосредственно в океан). Объём годового стока рек в замкнутой части суши составляет около 750 $км^3$ (из них около 320 $км^3$ приходится на долю Средней Азии и бассейн Каспийского Моря). Суммарная величина годового стока рек бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 4 700 $км^3$,

значительны также сток рек Бразилии (3 200 км^3), Китая (2 600 км^3), Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) (2 100 км^3). Смотрите также статьи Водные Ресурсы, Водный Баланс, Гидрологические Карты.

RUNOFF = СТОК (или ОТТОК) – Runoff:- used for listed equity securities. Series of trades printed on the ticker tape that occur on the NYSE® before 04:00 pm, but are not reported until afterwards due to heavy trading that makes the tape late. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

RUN–OFF ACCOUNT = ПРОДЛЁННЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ВЫПАВШИЙ СЧЁТ) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, a year of account which has not been closed as at the date at which it would normally have been closed and which remains open. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз.

RUN OFFS = СБЕГАНИЯ (или СХОДЫ) – Run Offs:- operator not following marking or not using mechanical aids such as edge guides to assure uniform stitching. Sewing Room Defects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

RUN–OFF SYNDICATE = ПРОДЛЁННЫЙ СИНДИКАТ (или ВЫПАДАВШИЙ СИНДИКАТ) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Run-Off Syndicate is a syndicate with one or more run-off years of account. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз.

RUN–OF–THE–MILL = ХХ – Run-Of-The-Mill (adjective):- ordinary, average, or undistinguished in quality, character, or nature; not special or excellent. See also Mill Run. Run-Of-The-Mill:- not special or outstanding; average. Run-Of-The-Mill (adjective):- not special in any way; 'run-of-the-mill boxing'; 'your run-of-the-mine college graduate'; 'a unexceptional an incident as can be found in a lawyer's career'.

RUN OR LADDER = РАСПУСКАНИЕ ПЕТЛИ (или СБЕГАНИЕ ПЕТЛИ, или СПУСК ПЕТЕЛЬ) ИЛИ СПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ (или СТРЕЛКА) – A Run or Ladder indicates a row of dropped stitches in the wale. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. / Распускание (или Сбегание) петли в трикотаже вызывается разрушением нити в петлях в результате истирания или повреждения.

RUN–OUT FLEECE = РУНО С РАЗБЕЖКОЙ (или РУНО С ИЗНОСОМ) – Run-Out Fleece is a fleece that varies greatly in quality, lacks character, and carries a large percentage of britch wool and possibly kemp.

RUN–PROOF = УСТОЙЧИВАЯ К РАСПУСКАНИЮ – Run-Proof:- a knitted construction in which the loops are locked to prevent runs.

RUN–RESISTANT = НЕ РАСПУСКАЮЩЕЕСЯ (или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ К РАСПУСКАНИЮ) – Run-Resistant:- a type of knitting stitch that reduces runs. Run-Resistant is a knitted fabric constructed to make runs difficult. See also Interlock Knitting.

RUN UP DAY = СУТКИ УСКОРЕНИЯ ВВЕРХ – Run Days are the days with a pronounced trend. They are identified using the following criteria:- (i) True High of the run day should be higher than the highest true high of the previous N days; and (ii) True Low of the run day should be lower than the lowest true low of the following N days. Run-Up – a substantial increase over a relatively short period of time; 'a runup in interest rates'; 'market runups are followed by corrections'. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Сутками Ускорения Вверх считаются сутки .Такие сутки должны удовлетворять следующим двум условиям:- во-первых, истинный максимум суток ускорения выше наивысшего истинного максимума за N предшествующих суток (например, N = 5 суток); во-вторых, истинный минимум суток ускорения ниже самого низкого истинного минимума за N последующих суток.

RUP = RATIONAL UNIFIED PROCESS

RUPTURE = ПРОРЫВ (или РАЗРЫВ, или ТРЕЩИНА) – Rupture:- to burst open along irregular lines.

RUR = RUSSIAN ROUBLE

RUSSELL 1000® INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 1000 ОТ РАСЭЛА® – The Russell 1000® Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the US equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index and includes approximately 1 000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000® represents approximately 92% of the US market. The Russell 1000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap segment and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected. The Russell 1000® Index is a trademark/service mark of the Frank Russell Company, and tracks shares of 1 000 the US companies with large capitalization. Russell 1000® Index is an index of approximately 1 000 of the largest companies in the US equity markets, the Russell 1000® is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 1000® (maintained by the Russell Investment Group) comprises over 90% of the total market capitalization of all listed US stocks, and is considered a bellwether index for large cap investing. The Russell 1000® is a market capitalization-weighted index, meaning that the largest companies constitute the largest percentages in the index and will affect performance more than the smallest index members. The Russell 1000® is a much broader index than the often quoted Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) and Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500), although all three are considered large cap stock benchmarks. Many institutional managers prefer the Russell 1000® as a barometer for large cap investments as a whole; the average market cap of a Russell 1000® company is over USD80 billion, and all of the index members are considered highly liquid stocks. An ETF representing the Russell 1000® can be purchased for a minimal expense ratio; the ETF is called the iShares Russell 1000® Index and trades on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) under the ticker IWB. Russell 1000® is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1 000 highest-ranking US stocks in the Russell 3000®. Russell Investments is the owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to its indexes. Russell Investment Group is a Washington, USA corporation, which operates through subsidiaries worldwide, including Russell Investments, and is a subsidiary of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Индекс по 1000 от Расэла® отслеживает ситуацию с ценами на акции 1 000 крупных компаний США. Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Индексы от Расэла – индексы, взвешенные по рыночной капитализации, публикуемые компанией Фрэньк Расэл Кампэни (Frank Russell Company; штабквартира в Такоме, Штат Вашингтон, США). Индекс по 3000 от Расэла® состоит из 3 000 крупнейших Американских акций по рыночной капитализации. Суммарная рыночная стоимость акций, входящих в индекс, лежит в диапазоне от 91 миллиона Долларов до 85 миллиардов Долларов при среднем показателе 1.5 миллиарда Долларов; 1 000 акций, имеющих более высокие котировки, входят в Индекс по 1000 от Расэла®, который плотно коррелирует с индексом Standard and Poor's 500 (S&P 500), их средняя рыночная стоимость 4 миллиарда Долларов. Акции самой маленькой компании, входящей в индекс, стоят около 672 миллионов Долларов. Индекс по 2000 от Расэла® состоит из остальных 2 000 акций и представляет приблизительно 11% общей рыночной стоимости акций, входящих в Индекс по 3000 от Расэла®, со средней капитализацией акций 255 миллионов Долларов. Акции самой большой компании в Индексе по 2000 от Расэла® стоят около 672 миллионов Долларов. Индекс по 2000 от Расэла® является популярным критерием рыночных цен акций малых компаний. Индекс по 2500 от Расэла® состоит из последних 800 ценных бумаг, входящих в Индекс по 1000 от Расэла®, рыночная капитализация акций самой большой компании составляет около 4.6 миллиардов Долларов. Индекс Russell Top 200 состоит из 200 крупнейших ценных бумаг, входящих в Russell 1000, индекс 'голубых фишек' (blue chip) со средней рыночной капитализацией в 13 миллиардов Долларов. Самая маленькая акция

в индексе имеет рыночную капитализацию 4.5 миллиарда Долларов. Четыре индекса, основанные на индексах Russell 1000 к Russell 2000, построены на акциях со специализированным темпом роста. Индекс Russell 1000 Value и индекс Russell 2000 Value содержат ценные бумаги, которые имеют низкий темп роста. Акции таких компаний обычно имеют низкое отношение (кратность) цены и балансовой стоимости и цены и прибыли, высокие дивидендные доходы и низкие прогнозируемые темпы роста. Средняя рыночная капитализация по этим индексам составляет 3.9 миллиарда Долларов и 126 миллионов Долларов соответственно. Индекс Russell 1000 Growth и Индекс Russell 2000 Growth содержат те ценные бумаги, которые имеют показатели роста выше средних и обычно высокое соотношение (кратность) цены и балансовой стоимости и цены и прибыли на акцию. Средняя рыночная капитализация этих акций составляет 4.1 миллиарда Долларов и 129 миллионов Долларов соответственно.

RUSSELL 2000® INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 2000 ОТ РАСЭЛА® – The Russell 2000® Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. The Russell 2000® is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2 000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set. The Russell 2000® Index tracks shares of 2 000 smaller the US companies. Russell 2000® Index is an index measuring the performance approximately 2 000 small-cap companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which is made up of 3 000 of the biggest US stocks. The Russell 2000® serves as a benchmark for small-cap stocks in the United States. The weighted average market capitalization for companies in the Russell 2000® is about USD1.3 billion and the index itself is frequently used as a benchmark for small-cap mutual funds. This index measures the smallest 2 000 of the 3 000 largest publicly traded companies. Russell 2000® is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 2 000 smallest US companies in the Russell 3000®. / Индекс по 2000 от Расэла® отслеживает ситуацию с ценами на акции 2 000 более мелких из всех крупных компаний США. Этот индекс измеряет ситуацию с ценами на акции более мелких 2 000 из 3 000 крупных компаний США, акции которых находятся в обращении на биржах.

RUSSELL 3000® INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 3000 ОТ РАСЭЛА® – The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3 000 US companies representing approximately 98% of the investable US equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased, and stable barometer of the broad market and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected. The Russell 3000® Index tracks shares of 3 000 the US companies. Russell 3000® Index is a market capitalization weighted equity index maintained by the Russell Investment Group that seeks to be a benchmark of the entire US stock market. More specifically, this index encompasses the 3 000 largest US-traded stocks, in which the underlying companies are all incorporated in the United States. Stocks within the Russell 3000® Index are reconstituted once a year (typically around May or June). At this time, the underlying companies are reranked based on their market capitalizations for that year. Furthermore, if a member is somehow rendered ineligible for continued membership during the year (such as by going private, being acquired or going bankrupt), no replacement is named until the next scheduled reconstitution. Of the 3 000 stocks in the index, there are two very popular sub indexes that are followed to track the progress of the market. The largest 1 000 stocks become the Russell 1000® Index (large cap index) and the subsequent 2 000 are known as the Russell 2000® Index (small-cap index). Russell 3000® is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 3 000 largest US stocks, which represent about 98% of the US equity market. / Индекс по 3000 от Расэла® отслеживает ситуацию с ценами на акции 3 000 компаний США.

RUSSET = БУРОЕ (или КРАСНОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или МОСТОВЬЁ) – Russet:- a variable color averaging a strong brown. Coarse homespun usually reddish brown cloth. / красновато–коричневое полотно.

RUSSIAN EXPORT BLEND CRUDE OIL = РОССИЙСКАЯ ВЫВОЗНАЯ СМЕШАННАЯ НЕФТЬ (или РОССИЙСКАЯ ЭКСПОРТНАЯ НЕФТЯНАЯ СМЕСЬ) – Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO) (Physical) futures are an outright crude oil contract between a buyer and a seller. The contract:- (i) provides price discovery, market transparency, and financial protection against the risk of counterparty default; and (ii) offers a dependable pricing basis for crude shipped via pipeline or from other ports of export. Things to know about the contracts:- (i) traded electronically on the CME Globex® platform; and (ii) physically delivered at the year-round Baltic Sea port of Primorsk, Russia. About Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO):- Russia is the world's second largest producer of crude oil and also one of the world's top oil exporters. Russian export blend crude oil (REBCO) is a medium gravity sour crude that accounts for exports of approximately 4 million barrels per day into the Atlantic Basin or to other nearby refining markets. NYMEX®, the world's largest energy marketplace, developed the REBCO futures contract in collaboration with Expertica Ltd and the Russian oil industry. 2008-November-07:- CME Group, the world's largest and most diverse derivatives exchange, today announced that it will launch a Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO) financial futures contract, on the CME Globex® electronic trading platform and the ClearPort® electronic clearing and trading platform, beginning November 23 for trade date November 24. The contract (commodity code:- R2) will be financially settled based on Argus Media's Urals FOB Primorsk assessment. It will be listed for up to 48 consecutive months, beginning with the January 2009 contract. Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO), also known as Urals Oil, is a medium gravity sour crude. It is a mix of heavy oil from the Urals and the Volga region with light oil of Western Siberia, set for delivery at storage and terminal installations at the port of Primorsk in Russia. It is an oil brand used as a basis for pricing for Russian oil exports. REBCO futures are traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol RE. Contract size is 1 000 barrels with a contract price quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Delivery dates take place every month of the year. Settlement Type:- physical delivery of Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO), which is also known as Urals Crude Oil, occurs at Load Port Primorsk in Russia. This contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English Law (without reference to its Conflict of Laws Rules). Matched parties must fulfill their delivery obligations via the substantive term of the standard REBCO cash forward contract, in conformity with cash market practices, which are contained in Appendix A to Rule Chapter 206 of the CME® rulebook. 2006-October-10:- REBCO, Russia's new export blend crude oil, should replace Urals blend as the basis for calculating supply prices, export duties and mineral extraction tax, a deputy economics minister said Monday. 'There is a possibility of shifting from Urals to REBCO in (calculating) mineral extraction tax and export duties in 2008, and of making REBCO Russia's price index', Kirill Androsov told a news conference. Earlier on Monday, Economics Minister German Gref announced plans to launch REBCO futures on the New York Stock Exchange on October 20. 'We plan to launch Russian REBCO futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) from October 20 under an agreement with the NYSE', Gref said, adding that trade in futures contracts for Russian oil would eventually be transferred to Russian floors. Androsov said the price of REBCO, to be pumped into Europe via Baltic pipelines, should be higher than that of Urals, generally priced at a USD5–6/bbl discount to Brent. 'In terms of sulfur content and viscosity, this blend meets requirements of refineries in Western and Eastern Europe'. He said REBCO will also appear on CME GLOBEX®, operated jointly by the NYMEX® and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, on October 22. Speaking of the Russian government's plans to launch a domestic oil derivatives exchange by the year's end, Androsov said a corresponding resolution, currently in the making, will oblige state-owned companies to make at least 25% of their annual refined oil purchases on that market. The lower limit 'has to be high enough to motivate sellers and buyers', he explained.

President Vladimir Putin said in his state-of-the-nation address on May 10 that Russia, as a leading oil exporting nation, should set up domestic markets to trade crude oil and derivatives in the national currency, the Rouble. 2006-October-20:- The sale of Russia's new export blend crude oil, REBCO, in New York will bring in a total of USD3 billion for Russian oil producers annually, a senior Russian government official said Friday. REBCO futures were launched on the New York Mercantile Exchange earlier in the day. The new blend, a third crude brand to trade on the NYMEX®, after WTI and Brent, will replace Urals as Russia's price index used for calculating supply prices, export duties and mineral extraction tax. It is expected to fetch a higher price than Urals, generally priced at a USD5–6/bbl discount to Brent, as its quality is much nearer to Western standards. 'Russian companies' aggregate receipts from the introduction of fair pricing will come to some USD3 billion', Deputy Economics Minister Kirill Androsov said. 'Russian budget revenues will, naturally, increase as well'. On Sunday, REBCO will be launched on CME GLOBEX®, a trading floor operated by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. 2006-October-23:- REBCO futures were launched on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) on October 20, Deputy Economics Minister Kirill Androsov reported according to AK&M. The contract having RE-code implies FOB delivery of Russia's export blend crude oil from the port terminal in Primorsk. The contract volume is 1 thousand barrels in USA Dollars and cents per barrel. The new blend, a third crude brand to trade on the NYMEX®, after WTI and Brent, will replace Urals as Russia's price index used for calculating supply prices, export duties and mineral extraction tax. It is expected to fetch a higher price than Urals, generally priced at a USD5–6/bbl discount to Brent, as its quality is much nearer to Western standards. According to Kirill Androsov, Economics Ministry jointly with Expertica company and Russia's oil companies have carried out preliminary work through 2006 resulting in agreements with the management of international exchange NYMEX® as regards launching of REBCO futures. Successful launching and functioning of new futures is to facilitate implementation of the project on Russia's Commodities and Raw Materials Exchange. 2006-October-23 (Bloomberg) Russian Oil Futures in US May See Little Demand, Traders Say:- The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®), the world's largest energy futures market place, may see lack of demand for a new Russian crude oil contract offered on the Globex electronic trading system, some traders said. Nymex began trading Russian export blend crude oil, or Rebco, at 06 pm yesterday in New York. Each contract is for 1 000 barrels of oil on a free-on-board basis at the Russian Baltic Sea port of Primorsk, according to the exchange's Web site. So far, the contract hasn't traded, Nymex spokeswoman Anu Ahluwalia said in an e-mail at 11:46 am in New York. 'Americans don't know much about this contract and are mostly interested in West Texas Intermediate oil futures', Dimitri Chumakov, a commodity futures trader at The Invar Group, said today by phone from Ivanovo, Russia. 'Russians may have no interest because of the contract's low liquidity on the exchange'. Nymex is competing in energy trading with Intercontinental Exchange Inc., based in Atlanta. The New York exchange has also been considering a contract based on Omani crude oil, after failing to attract users to a previous Middle East contract several years ago. 'Historically, exchanges had many dead projects and contracts', said Stanislav Nazarati, a trader at Letofin AS in Estonia. 'They were offered for trading, but they just didn't go'. Reaching Out:- NYMEX®, which is owned by Nymex Holdings Inc., began listing its physically delivered energy futures, its biggest contracts, on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's Globex electronic trading system last month, in an effort to reach more screen-based users. That followed a rapid expansion in oil trading earlier this year at its main rival, Intercontinental's ICE Futures exchange. 'Europe imports more crude oil from Russia than from the UK and Norway', Olivier Jakob, the managing director at Petromatrix GmbH in Zug, Switzerland, wrote last week in a report. 'So a move to Rebco futures could be the best attempt from Nymex to eat into the ICE market share'. Russia, the world's largest oil supplier after Saudi Arabia, exported 5.45 million barrels a day of crude in September, little changed from the same month a year earlier. The new contract for Rebco, also commonly known as Urals Crude Oil Blend, has the code RE, with prices designated in US Dollars per barrel, NYMEX® said. The exchange will list contracts for 72 months, beginning with January 2007. Unfair Price:- President Vladimir Putin last year called the price difference between Urals and Brent, the benchmark crude traded in London, 'very unfair'. Urals, composed of oil from various fields in Russia, contains more sulfur, and therefore needs additional cleaning before it can be used in Europe. Brent crude oil for December settlement fell 95 cents to USD58.73 a barrel on the ICE Futures exchange at 04:53 pm in London. Urals traded in the Baltic Sea fell 56 cents to USD53.98 a barrel at 03:22 pm London time. 'Russian producers will receive a fair price for supplies', Alexei Kuzmitchev, a non-executive director of Alfa Group, a shareholder in TNK-BP, Russia's third-largest oil company, said in an e-mail. In turn, 'consumers in western countries will secure a significant advantage in risk management'. Russia lacks a legal framework for futures trading and describes it as similar to gambling, according to Invar's Chumakov, who trades oil future through US-based brokers. The future contacts are not enforceable under Russian law and can't be disputed in civil courts in case of violations. 2006-October-27:- Russia plans to start trading futures for Russian oil delivered to Europe via the Druzhba oil pipeline, Alfa Group supervisory council member Alexei Kuzmichyov told Interfax. Expertica Ltd, which organised the trading of Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (Rebco) futures on NYMEX®, is negotiating with Russia's Transneft in order to create a future contract for Russian pipeline oil, Kuzmichyov said. 'This will be a second contract, which might be launched within the next few months', he said. A future contract for Russian pipeline oil is 'very important for determining a fair price for the Russian oil', Russian Deputy Economic Development and Trade Minister Kirill Androsov told Interfax. 'We are grateful to Alfa Group for helping us to sort out complicated relations between the traders on this line; this is where transparency is really required', he said. 'Now practically all oil in the Transneft system is distributed between the seller and the bidder. We have to create a certain free amount of oil in the export pipe in order to use it for sales on the exchange', he said. Rosneft, Gazpromneft and TNK-BP was due to provide oil for the supplies on future contracts on Rebco, which will start trading on NYMEX® at 06 pm Moscow time on October 23. 2006-October-30:- Russian Economy Minister German Gref is convinced that Russia's new export blend crude oil REBCO futures contract has a great future. 'The market has received REBCO very positively', Gref told reporters on Monday. First REBCO deals have already been made, according to the Economy Minister. Any new brand needs time for promotion and recognition, Gref said commenting on the slow reaction of the market to REBCO. He said the Economy Ministry expected this, and that so far 'everything goes to plan'. The Russian Export Blend Crude Oil (REBCO) futures contract was launched by the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) on 20 October 2006.The contract features physical delivery of REBCO on a free-on-board (FOB) basis at the Russian port of Primorsk on the Baltic Sea. The contract size will be 1 000 barrels denominated in US Dollars per barrel. The last day of trading will be three business days before the 15th calendar day before the first day of the delivery month. NYMEX® will list the contract for 72 consecutive months beginning with the January 2007 contract. Experts say REBCO is set to replace Urals contracts, tied to the price of Brent crude oil. REBCO's price is calculated based on the market conditions. Given the growing demand for energy and high oil prices, shifting to REBCO will allow Russian companies to boost their profits, which means higher tax revenues. According to Deputy Economy Minister Kirill Androsov, moving to the new oil pricing mechanism will increase budget revenues by about USD3 billion a year. / РЭБКО (REBCO). НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®). Си.Эм.И. ГЛОБЭКС® (CME GLOBEX®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Блумбёг Эл.Пи. (Bloomberg LP). Наиболее широкое распространение в России получил сорт Юрэлз (Urals), также представляющий собой вывозную смешанную нефть (или экспортную нефтяную смесь), получаемую в результате смешения тяжёлой высокосернистой нефти, добываемой на Уральских и Поволжских месторождениях, с лёгкой Западносибирской нефтью. Содержание серы в нефти марки Юрэлз превышает 1.2% при плотности в градусах по API, равной 32. Российская экспортная нефтяная смесь марки Юрэлз на Нью Йоркской Товарной Бирже НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®) известна как РЭБКО (REBCO (Russian Export Blend Crude Oil)). Несмотря на то, что явной привязки стоимости нефти марки Юрэлз к более качественному сорту Брэнт (Brent) – маркерному сорту добываемой в Северном Море сорту – нет, фактически стоимость Российской нефти

обычно определяется дисконтированием цены на Brent. С начала 2009 существенно сократился и до сих пор (Ноябрь 2009) не меняется дисконт мировой цены нефти Юрэлз к нефти Брэнт. Если в докризисном 2007 Юрэлз стоила на 5% дешевле, чем Брэнт, то в 2008 дисконт упал до 3%. За первые три квартала 2009 дисконт составил всего 1.3%. Уменьшение дисконта в большей степени связано со структурными изменениями мирового рынка нефти, нежели с изменениями в относительном качестве двух сортов. Скорее всего, оно обусловлено расширением географии поставок Российской нефти на смежные рынки из-за дисбаланса, вызванного кризисом. В пользу этого предположения свидетельствует то, что в первом полугодии 2009 Россия впервые после распада бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вышла на первое место по объёмам вывоза (или экспорта) нефти в мире, обогнав Саудовскую Аравию. Итак, дисконт сократился именно благодаря относительному росту спроса на Юрэлз, в то время как нефть Брэнт была частично вытеснена с рынка. Основными рынками сбыта вывозимой (или экспортируемой) Российской нефти является Европа (через Порт Роттердам с Севера и порты Средиземноморья с Юга), а также США. Условия поставки отечественных углеводородов, как правило, CIF (продажа в порту доставки) или FOB (продажа в порту отправления). Россия вывозит (или экспортирует) на мировой рынок только четыре торговые марки нефти:- (i) Urals (Юрэлз) – основная вывозная (или экспортная) марка нефти России, поставляемая через Новороссийск и по системе нефтепроводов Дружба. Она представляет собой плотную высокосернистую смесь (плотность ≈0.865–0.874 кг/м^3, содержание серы ≈2.5%), получающуюся смешением тяжёлой высокосернистой нефти Урала, Поволжья и Татарстана с лёгкой Западносибирской нефтью. Основные производители нефти Юрэлз – компании Роснефть, Лукойл, Сургутнефтегаз, Газпром Нефть, ТНК-ВР и Татнефть. (ii) Siberian Light – вывозной (или экспортный) сорт лёгкой нефти (плотность ≈0.820–0.825 кг/м^3, содержание серы ≈0.57%), которая представляет собой смесь из нефти, добываемой в Ханты-Мансийском Автономном Округе (ХМАО) Тюменской Области. Основные производители нефти Siberian Light – компании Роснефть, Лукойл, Сургутнефтегаз, Газпром Нефть, ТНК-ВР, её вывозные (или экспортные) поставки осуществляются через Порт Туапсе. (iii) REBCO (Russian Export Blend Crude Oil) – Российская экспортная нефтяная смесь, по параметрам близкая к марке Urals (плотность 0.858–0.870 кг/м^3, содержание серы – 1.3%), поставляемая через Порт Приморск. (iv) Сокол (Sokol) – Российская экспортная марка нефти, плотность которой составляет 0.825–0.829, а содержание серы ≈0.23%. Её добыча осуществляется в рамках проекта Сахалин-1, а отгрузка – через порт в Де-Кастри в Хабаровском Крае. Как видно, Российская нефть на разных месторождениях, разбросанных по огромной территории страны, совершенно разного качества:- в недрах Западной Сибири добывается наиболее дорогая лёгкая нефть с минимальным содержанием серы, а на Урале и в Поволжье залегают главным образом тяжёлые сорта с избыточным содержанием серы, которые на рынке ценятся куда меньше, ведь каждые дополнительные 0.1% серы снижают её стоимость на 0.25 Доллара за баррель. В нефтепроводах (в том числе прокачивающих сырьё на вывоз (или экспорт)) все сорта нефти смешиваются, и на выходе получается общероссийская смесь Юрэлз. Таким образом, Российские компании за баррель нефти любого качества получают одну и ту же цену – цену барреля смеси Юрэлз. Однако львиная доля добываемой в России нефти не уступает по качеству марке Брэнт (Brent). Лишь 1/10 часть – та самая вязкая, тяжёлая нефть, которая, попав в общую трубу, сильно снижает качество всей Российской вывозимой (или экспортируемой) нефти. В связи с этим Правительство России обсуждает вопрос о создании нового – пятого Российского сорта нефти для смеси, которая будет транспортироваться в Азию по нефтепроводу Восточная Сибирь – Тихий Океан (ВСТО). Её рабочее название – ESPL Blend (Смесь ВСТО). Целью создания данной марки является отделение ценообразования на нефть в трубопроводе ВСТО от нефти марки Юрэлз. Пока неизвестно, будут ли привязаны цены на ESPL Blend к ценам на Брэнт, но точно ясно, что новая марка, для которой должен быть заведён отдельный ГОСТ, будет значительно дороже Юрэлз из-за отсутствия в её составе высокосернистой нефти, а, значит, более высокого качества.

RUSSIAN LEATHER = РОССИЙСКАЯ КОЖА – Russian Leather is a common name in leather for the hide of an animal with the fur removed.

RUST = РЖАВЧИНА – Rust is a disease caused by a Fungus. Called rust because it releases reddish-brown powdery masses of uredospores. / Ржавчина растений, вредоносная распространённая болезнь многих растений, вызываемая ржавчинными Грибами и характеризующаяся образованием на поражённых органах пустул различной формы и величины, из которых при растрескивании высыпается ‘ржавый’ порошок, состоящий из спор гриба. Поражаются хлебные злаки, технические культуры, декоративные растения, лесные древесно-кустарниковые породы, дикорастущие травы. Возбудители ржавчины растений развиваются на надземных частях растений, питаются содержимым только живых клеток, распространяются спорами. У больных растений нарушаются обмен веществ, водный баланс, снижается энергия фотосинтеза, уменьшается прирост. Ржавчина растений ухудшает качество плодов и семян, хлебопекарные свойства Пшеницы, Ржи. Наиболее вредоносны ржавчины:- линейная Злаков (возбудитель Puccinia Graminis), бурая Пшеницы (Puccinia Triticina, промежуточные Растения – Василистник и Лещица), бурая Ржи (Puccinia Dispersa, промежуточные Растения – Кривоцвет и Румянка), жёлтая Злаков (Puccinia Striiformis), карликовая Ячменя (Puccinia Hordei, промежуточное Растение – Птицемлечник), корончатая Овса (Puccinia coronifera, промежуточное Растение – Крушина), Кукурузы (Puccinia Sorghi, промежуточное Растение – Кислица), Подсолнечника (Puccinia Helianthi), Льна (Melampsora liniusitatissimi), сахарной Свёклы (Uromyces Betae), Малины (Phragmidium Rubi), Груши, Яблони (возбудитель Gymnosporangium Sabinae, промежуточное Растение – Обыкновенный Северный Можжевельник), бокальчатая или столбчатая Крыжовника и Смородины (возбудители соответственно Puccinia Ribesii Caricis, Cronatrium Ribicola, промежуточные Растения – Осоки, Сибирская Кедровая Сосна или Веймутова Сосна). Древесным породам существенный вред может причинять пузырчатая ржавчина Сосны (серянка), хвои Лиственницы и листьев Берёзы (Melampsoridium Betulae), хвои Ели (Chrysomyxa Ledi или Abietis), хвои Сосны (возбудители – Виды Грибов Рода Coleosporium). Меры борьбы:- уничтожение промежуточных хозяев ржавчины растений, пространственная изоляция посевов или посадок от них; глубокая перепашка поля для уничтожения зимующих уредо- и телейтоспор; повышение устойчивости растений проведением агротехнических мероприятий (сроки сева, повышенные дозы фосфорных и калийных удобрений и так далее); очистка, сортировка и протравливание семян фунгицидами (ржавчина Подсолнечника, Льна, сахарной Свёклы); опрыскивание фунгицидами сразу после распускания листьев с двукратным повторением через 15 суток (сут) (ржавчина Крыжовника и Смородины, Яблони, Груши, хвои Сосны, Ели); районирование сортов, устойчивых к видам ржавчины растений.

(2) Rust:- xxxxx. / Под Ржавчиной понимается слой частично гидратированных оксидов железа, образующийся на поверхности железа и некоторых его сплавов в результате коррозии, вызванной действием кислорода и влаги.

RUST = РЖАВЧИННОЕ (или РЖАВОЕ, или ЗАРЖАВЕЛОЕ) – Rust:- a strong brown.

RUST AND OXIDATION INHIBITED = ЗАМЕДЛЕННЫЕ РЖАВЧИНА И ОКИСЛЕНИЕ – Rust and Oxidation Inhibited (R&O) is a term applied to highly refined industrial lubricating oils formulated for long service in circulating lubrication systems, compressors, hydraulic systems, bearing housing, gear boxes, etc. The finest R&O oils are often referred to as Turbine Oils. / , коробках передач и тому подобном.

RUSTBUCKET = РЖАВОЕ КОРЫТО (или СТАРОЕ КОРЫТО) – Rustbucket (maritime term):- sailors' term for an old ship that needed a lot of paint and repairs.

RUST INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР РЖАВЧИНЫ (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ КОРРОЗИИ) – Rust Inhibitor is a type of corrosion inhibitor used in lubricants to protect surfaces against rusting. See also Inhibitor. Rust Inhibitor is an antioxidant that inhibits the formation of rust. What is the difference between a rust inhibitor and rust preventative? Rust Inhibitor is a water based, clear product that is typically used to keep parts from rusting in between processes. Rust inhibitors offer short term protection up to 30 days, however ambient humidity levels can play a factor in actual life of protection. In most cases no additional cleaning is required prior to painting or secondary operations. To apply a rust inhibitor the part is either sprayed or dipped. Rust preventative is a petroleum oil based product which will provide protection for 6 months to a year. The part is typically run through a dipping operation to apply the preventative. Drying times are part and application dependent. In most cases Rust Preventatives need to be removed prior to painting and secondary operations.

RUSTLE = ШОРОХ (или ШЕЛЕСТ) – Rustle is another word for Scroop, the rustle that certain fabrics such as silk taffeta have. Scroop is considered a desirable characteristic in luxury fabrics. / Хруст (Scroop).

RUST OXIDATION AND DISCOLORATION = ОКСИДИРОВАНИЕ С ОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ РЖАВЧИНЫ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЕМ ЦВЕТА – Rust Oxidation And Discoloration is a damage to metal caused by exposure to ocean air. An insurance exclusion applied to steel and other metal shipments. / Под Ржавчиной понимается слой частично гидратированных оксидов железа, образующийся на поверхности железа и некоторых его сплавов в результате коррозии, вызванной действием кислорода и влаги.

RUST PREVENTION TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЕ РЖАВЧИНЫ (или РЖАВЛЕНИЯ) – Rust Prevention Test (turbine oils) is a test for determining the ability of an oil to aid in preventing the rusting of ferrous parts in the presence of water.

RUST–RED FLOUR BEETLE = РЖАВО–КРАСНЫЙ МУЧНОЙ ХРУЩАК (или БУЛАВОУСЫЙ МАЛЫЙ МУЧНОЙ ХРУЩАК) – Rust-Red Flour Beetle (Tribolium Castaneum):- the red flour beetles primarily attacks milled grain products. Both adults and larvae feed only on the grain dust and broken kernels and do not attack the undamaged whole kernels. Infestation leads to persistent and disagreeable odors of the Rice. The optimum temperature for reproduction is 35 °C and a relative humidity of 75%. The red flour beetle can lay up to 500 eggs and has a life cycle of 20 days under optimum conditions. / Ржаво-Красный Мучной Хрущак или Булавоусый Малый Мучной Хрущак:- систематическое положение:- Отряд Жуки, или Жесткокрылые, Семейство Чернотелки (Tenebrionidae). Распространены преимущественно в Южных регионах страны. Повреждает зерно, муку, крупы, комбикорма, семена подсолнечника, сухофрукты. Жук длиной 3–4 мм, светло-коричневый; три последних членика усиков заметно шире и образуют булаву; летает. Личинка длиной до 7 мм, жёлтая. Зимуют жуки. Самки откладывают в среднем до 350 яиц (максимально – 1 000). Жуки живут до двух лет. Поколение развивается за 31–47 дней. Нижний порог развития 15.2 °C. Наиболее благоприятная температура для его развития и размножения 27–30 °C. Чувствителен к низким температурам:- при температуре 0 °C все особи погибают через 17 суток, при –5 °C – через 5 суток. В течение года даёт два–три поколения, в отапливаемых помещениях развивается непрерывно.

RUST STAINS = РЖАВЧИННЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или РЖАВЧИННЫЕ ПОТЁКИ, или РЖАВЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ, или РЖАВЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Rust Stains:- Garment:- man's ivory gabardine sport shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 20 1 1 ' L . - i 1 1 . 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- very small rust stains were detected in a new shirt offered for sale by a retailer. Analysis:- examination indicated that the rust stains were around the edges of pinholes, and it was concluded that they were caused by the rusting of pins put into the shirt by the garment manufacturer. It was later learned that the shirt had been in stock for a considerable length of time in a shop in Florida, close to the seacoast. Chemical analysis of similar pins showed that they were made of nickel-coated steel and that the protective metal surface was occasionally broken so that the under metal was exposed. On their immersion in salt water, to simulate their exposure to salt air. which was assumed to have occurred where the shirt had been kept by the retailer, it was found that the pins rusted very badly. This rusting would not have taken place, except after unusually long periods of exposure, if the shirt had been in a different atmosphere, or if the protective nickel coating had not been defective. The use of pins made of brass or some other nonrusting metal would have averted such damage. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

RUSTY = РЖАВЧАТОЕ (или РЖАВЧИННОЕ) – Rusty:- of the color rust. A mixture between orange, red, and brown. Yes, this word is relevant to the fashion industry. All color is relevant to fashion.

RUTHENIUM = РУТЕНИЙ – Ruthenium; chemical symbol Ru. Its specific gravity is 12.20 and its melting point is 2 500 °C. / Под Рутением, от позднелатинского слова Ruthenia, означающее Россия, Латинское название Ruthenium (символ Ru), понимается химический элемент VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 44, атомная масса 101.07. Относится к платиновым металлам. Был открыт Русским химиком Карлом Карловичем Клаусом (1796–1864) в 1844. Рутений – серовато-белый металл; плотность 12 370 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 2 250 °C, $t_{кип}$ около 4 200 °C. В природе встречается вместе с другими платиновыми металлами. Значительные количества рутения образуются при делении урана в ядерных реакторах. Химически очень стоек. Входит в состав сплавов, обладающих высокой твёрдостью и стойкостью против истирания. Из них изготовляют наконечники перьев, ювелирные изделия, лабораторную посуду, фильеры для стекловолокна и другое. Рутений катализирует многие химические реакции. Диоксид рутения RuO_2 – резисторный материал в электронике, в смеси с диоксидом титана – покрытие электродов при производстве хлора и щёлочей. Рутений (Латинское название Ruthenium), Ru, химический элемент VIII группы Периодической Системы Менделеева, атомный номер 44, атомная масса 101.07; один из платиновых металлов.

R/V = ROUNDVOYAGE

RVDB = RICE VIRUSES DATA BASE

RVIG = RICE VARIETAL IMPROVEMENT GROUP

RVNX = RELEASED VALUE NOT EXCEEDING

R–W = RICE–WHEAT

RW = RWANDA

RWA = RETURNED WITHOUT ACTION

RWF = RWANDAN FRANC

RWM = RICE WHORL MAGGOT

RWPM = REGULATED WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

RY = REALISABLE YIELD

RYA RUG = КОВРИК РИЯ (или КОВРИК РИЭ, или КОВРИК РАЙЭ) – Rya Rug is a Scandinavian shag rug. Rya rugs are popular in the United States as area rugs because of their dramatic color combinations. The highest quality rya rugs, also quite expensive, are hand-knotted. Rya is a handwoven Scandinavian rug with a thick pile and usually colorful abstract designs. / В Скандинавских странах так называется сотканный вручную коврик с толстым ворсом и имеющий, как правило, цветастые абстрактные рисунки.

RYMV = RICE YELLOW MOTTLE VIRUS

RYT = REPLICATED YIELD TRIAL

- S -

S = ЭС. – S is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying a beneficial interest. / Эс. (S) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

S = SATISFACTORY/STANDARD

S = SECONDARY TILLERS

S = SIERRA

S = SINK SIZE

S = SMALL

S = STERILE

S = THE STOCK SPLIT IN THE PAST 52 WEEKS

S = SUSCEPTIBLE

S&L = SALE AND LEASEBACK

S&L = SAVINGS AND LOAN

S&P = SEEPAGE AND PERCOLATION

S&P = STANDARD & POOR'S = STANDARD AND POOR'S

S&P 100® INDEX = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S 100 INDEX

S&P 400® INDEX = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S MIDCAP 400 INDEX

S&P 500® DIVIDEND YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ДИВИДЕНДАМ ОТ ЭС.ЭНДПИ. 500® – The S&P 500® Dividend Yield, as calculated by the S&P 500® Dividends Per share TTM divided by the S&P 500® close price for the month, reflects the dividend-only return on the S&P® 500 index. The S&P 500® index is a basket of 500 large US stocks, weighted by market cap, and is the most widely followed index representing the US stock market. After the financial crisis of 2008 the yield value decreased from a peak of 3.86% in 2008, to hovering around 2%, on average, for the next 10 years. S&P 500® Dividend Yield is at 1.53% (on February 28, 2021), compared to 1.57% last month (on January 31, 2021) and 1.97% last year (all 2020). This is lower than the long term average of 1.87%. 10-Year Treasury Yield Catching Up To S&P 500® Dividend (2021-February-23; Source:- Reuters):- A historically hefty advantage that the S&P 500® Dividend Yield has held over the benchmark US Treasury Note is on the verge of disappearing, a year after the collapse in interest rates set the stage for Wall Street's recovery from the pandemic sell-off. Investor concerns that measures to restore a US economy hammered by the global pandemic could also spark inflation lifted the yield on the 10-year note as high as 1.394% overnight, the highest since February 2020. The yield was last at 1.365% late on Monday (2021-February-22). That compares with the S&P 500's dividend yield of about 1.46%, according to Refinitiv's Datastream. That yield has gradually declined as the index hit record highs for the past several months, fueled by low interest rates that have made stocks more attractive. 'This is a return to the normal pattern of things, where dividend yields are less than the 10-year Treasury', said S&P Dow Jones Indices Senior Index Analyst Howard Silverblatt. Treasury yields have moved steadily higher in recent weeks as Democrats push a USD1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package through Congress, spending that is viewed by many as necessary to boost the economy, but also seen as potentially stirring inflation as the country begins to recover. The Fed's ongoing loose monetary policy also has some investors worried about inflation. More gains in Treasury yields could put pressure on stocks with the highest valuations, Jefferies analysts wrote in a report on Sunday. Treasury yields tumbled in February 2020 as the coronavirus pandemic shocked global financial markets and crippled much of the world's economy. Simultaneously, falling stock prices created a spike in the S&P 500® dividend yield, even as many companies suspended payouts to shareholders. The S&P 500® dividend yield in late March reached 2.76%, a historically large premium over the 10-year Treasury yield of 0.76% at that time, according to Datastream. Since then, companies have largely resumed their dividends, with many even increasing their shareholder payouts. After total S&P 500® dividend payments dipped less than 1% last year to USD483 billion, total dividends in 2021 are on track to rise by about 5%, Silverblatt said. / Ройтас (Reuters). Вол Стрит. Рэфинитив'з Дэйтэстчрим (Refinitiv's Datastream). Хавод Силвёблэт Старший Индексный Аналитик по Индексам Эс.ЭндПи. и Дау Дьжонз (S&P Dow Jones Indices Senior Index Analyst Howard Silverblatt). Дьжефёриз (Jefferies).

S&P 500® EARNINGS YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ЗАРАБОТКАМ ОТ ЭС.ЭНДПИ. 500® – The S&P 500® Earnings Yield, reflects the sum of the underlying S&P 500® companies' earnings for the previous year, divided by the S&P 500® index level at the end of the year. The S&P 500® index is a basket of 500 large US stocks, weighted by market cap, and is the most widely followed index representing the US stock market. As a broad market index earnings yield, one can compare this to the 10 year treasury rate to determine valuation of the US stock market relative to the bond market, as well as price forecasting. After the financial crisis of 2008 the yield value hovered around 5% on average for the 10 years following. For example, S&P 500® Earnings Yield is at 2.92% (on September 30, 2020 (end of third quarter)), compared to 3.20% last quarter (on June 30, 2020 (end of second quarter)) and 4.46% last year (all 2019). This is lower than the long term average of 4.77%.

S&P 500® INDEX = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S LARGE CAP 500 INDEX

S&P 600® INDEX = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S SMALLCAP 600 INDEX

S&P GLOBAL PLATTS = ЭС.ЭНД.ПИ. ГЛОБЭЛ ПЛАТС – S&P Global Platts is the leading independent provider of information, benchmark prices and analytics for the energy and commodities markets. For over 100 years, we've brought clarity and transparency to the energy and commodities markets, enabling companies, governments and individuals to act with conviction. We know that data is key to decision making, but information alone isn't informative: it can be interpreted in many ways and inform drastically different decisions. The knowledge and experience of our people makes the difference, offering insight that helps customers in 190 countries to interpret fluctuations, uncover new commercial opportunities and gain a competitive edge. A division of S&P Global, S&P Global Platts is headquartered in London and employs over 1 000 people in more than 19 offices worldwide located in global business and energy centers on five continents. We employ only the best in the market, and each member of our team is committed to providing an unbiased perspective to help our customers monitor market movements, value commodities, recognize opportunities, mitigate risk, and plan with greater confidence. Our Coverage:- From an original focus on petroleum, we now cover oil, natural gas, LNG, power, coal, shipping, petrochemicals, metals, and agriculture. Each day we publish news, commentary, fundamental market data and analysis, and thousands of daily price assessments that are widely used as benchmarks in the physical and futures markets. Our Products And Services:- The markets are constantly changing, but our real-time news, market reports, analysis, price assessments and fundamental data always provide a valuable reference point. We're constantly investing in our products and services, and following a series of key acquisitions, including Bentek Energy, cFlow, Eclipse Energy, Kingsman, Petromedia, PIRA Energy Group, RigData and SBB, we've strengthened our Analytics team. We've enhanced our forecasts, data sets and tools, and now provide the most robust analytics offering available to ensure our customers can maximize value in their chosen markets. Our Customers:- Traders, analysts, risk managers, purchasing agents and other professionals at more than 12 000 public and private sector organizations in over 190 countries benefit from S&P Global Platts services. These organizations range from exploration companies, miners and refiners to end-users such as utilities, airlines, steel companies and auto manufacturers. They also include government agencies, financial institutions and professional service firms in law, engineering, consulting and asset management. Market Engagement:- We engage with customers, market participants, industry organizations and regulators every day through forums, training sessions and one-on-one meetings. We actively consult to develop methodologies that meet the markets' needs, and ensure that the IOSCO (short for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; headquartered in Madrid, Spain) principles are central to our approach. Each year we host high-profile industry events, such as the prestigious S&P Global Platts Global Energy Awards, to celebrate success and provide a platform for our customers to exchange ideas and make valuable connections. Our Part Of A Wider Business:- S&P Global Platts is a division of S&P Global, the world's foremost provider of ratings, benchmarks and analytics in the global capital and commodity markets. Our other divisions include:- (i) S&P Global Ratings, which provides credit ratings, research and insights essential to driving growth and transparency; (ii) S&P Global Market Intelligence, which provides insights into companies, markets and data so that business and financial decisions can be made with conviction; and (iii) S&P Dow Jones Indices, the world's largest resource for iconic and innovative indices, which helps investors pinpoint global opportunities. S&P Global has a proud 150+ year heritage as a trusted source of information to the business community – bringing transparency and cutting edge research and analytics to markets worldwide. Integrity, excellence, and relevance remain at the center of everything we do. See also Argus Media Ltd; Platts; and Standard And Poor's. S&P Global Platts is a provider of energy and commodities information and a source of benchmark price assessments in the physical energy markets. The business was started with the foundation in 1909 of the magazine National Petroleum News by Warren C. Platt. S&P Global Platts and Argus Media are recognized as the two most significant price reporting agencies for the oil market. Overview:- from an original focus on the oil industry, S&P Global Platts gradually expanded its purview to include metals, shipping, and all energy-related markets – oil, coal, natural gas, electricity, nuclear power, petrochemicals, renewables, and emissions. S&P Global Platts is a division of S&P Global, Inc., (NYSE:- SPGI), a provider of ratings, benchmarks and analytics to the global capital and commodity markets. The firm is sister to brands like S&P Global Ratings, S&P Global Market Intelligence and S&P Dow Jones Indices. It had been part of the Commodities & Commercial group of S&P Global, but that group saw all its assets, besides Platts, slowly sold off. It is now considered a stand-alone division of S&P Global, though its President Martin Fraenkel reports into Mike Chinn, the head of S&P Global's Market Intelligence group. / Бэнтэк Энодьжи (Bentek Energy), си.Флоу (cFlow), Иклипс Энодьжи (Eclipse Energy), Киньзмэн (Kingsman), Пэтчромидиа (Petromedia), Пи.Ай.Ар.Эй. Энодьжи Груп (PIRA Energy Group), РигДэйтча (RigData) и Эс.Би.Би. (SBB). Эс.ЭндПи. Дау Дьжонз (S&P Dow Jones). Ворэн Каминь Плат (Warren Cumming Platt). Аргас Мидиа Эл.ти.ди. (Argus Media Ltd). Эс.ЭндПи. Глобэл, Инк. (S&P Global, Inc.) (НЙФБ:- Эс.Пи.Дьжи.Ай. (NYSE:- SPGI)).

S&P/TSX60 = ЭС.ЭНД.ПИ./ТИ.ЭС.ЭКС.60 – S&P/TSX60:- this is an index of 60 blue chip companies comprising the Standard and Poor's Toronto Stock Exchange Index. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

S&T = SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

S_0 = ЭС.$_0$ – S_0 is a symbol used to designate the original selfed plant.

S_1, S_2 = ЭС.$_1$, ЭС.$_2$ – S_1, S_2, etc are symbols designating first-selfed generation (progeny of S_0 plant), second-selfed generation (progeny of S_1 plant), etc.

SA = SAUDI ARABIA

SA = SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

SA = SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

SA 8000 = CO 8000 – Standard for Social Accountability (SA) based on international workplace norms in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions and the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on Rights of the Child. / Стандарт для Социальной Ответственности (СО), основанный на.

SAA = SPECIAL ARBITRAGE ACCOUNT

SAARC = SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

SAB = SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BOND

SABLE = ХХ (или ВОРОНОЕ, или СОБОЛЬЕ, или СОБОЛИНОЕ, или ТРАУРНОЕ) – Sable:- black; dark brown color of the fur of the sable; a grayish yellowish brown.

SABOT = САБО (или ДЕРЕВЯННЫЙ БАШМАК) – Sabot is a European wooden shoe; a shoe having a sabot strap, namely a strap across the instep in a sandal type shoe. / Сабо – Европейская деревянная обувь; обувь, имеющая .

SABRAO = SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BREEDING RESEARCHES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

SACCAR = SOUTHERN AFRICAN CENTRE FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

SACCHARIN = САХАРИН – Saccharin is a low calorie, artificial sweetener used as a substitute for sugar mainly in beverage preparations. / Под Сахарином понимается, имид о-сульфобензойной кислоты, бесцветные кристаллы жгуче-сладкого вкуса, плохо растворимые в воде (1: 250) и спирте (1: 40); $t_{пл}$ 228–229 °C. Кристаллогидрат натриевой соли сахарин так называемая Кристаллоза, растворима в воде лучше, чем сахарин (1:1.5). Получают сахарин в промышленности окислением о-толуолсульфамида. Ранее сахарин в значительных количествах применялся в пищу как заменитель сахара (сахарин слаще сахара в 400–500 раз, организмом не усваивается и выводится с мочой). Сахарин используют для подслащивания различных изделий (например, зубных паст), как добавку в гальванотехнике.

SACK = САК (или ПЛАТЬЕ–РУБАШКА, или ХХ) – Sack is a woman's loose-fitting dress; a short usually loose-fitting coat for women and children.

SACKCLOTH = ТАРНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или МЕШОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО, или ДЕРЮГА, или ГРУБЫЙ ХОЛСТ) – Sackcloth is a garment of sackcloth, namely a coarse cloth of camel's hair or cotton, worn as a sign of mourning or penitence. A coarse cloth of goat or camel's hair or of flax, hemp, or cotton.

SACK COAT = ПОЛУПАЛЬТО (или САККО, или САК, или ХХ) – Sack Coat is a man's jacket with a straight back.

SACKING = МЕШКОВИНА (или ДЕРЮГА, или ПАРУСИНА, или ТАРНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Sacking is a material for sacks:- esp. a coarse fabric (as burlap or gunny).

SACQUE = САК (или САКЕ, или РАСПАШОНКИ) – Sacque is an infant's usually short jacket that fastens at the neck. / .

SACRIFICE = ПОЖЕРТВОВАНИЕ (или ПРИНОШЕНИЕ В ЖЕРТВУ, или ЖЕРТВОПРИНОШЕНИЕ) – Sacrifice is an act accomplished for the welfare of all interests, such as throwing part of a cargo overboard to keep a ship from sinking. Sacrifice is the deliberate destruction or jettisoning of property to prevent greater loss. See also General Average.

SACU = SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

SAD = SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT

SADC = SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

SADDLE–BAG = СЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЬЮК (или ПЕРЕМЁТНАЯ СУМА) – Saddlebag is a pouch-like purse with a flap that folds over the top opening.

SADDLE SHOE = ОБУВЬ СО ВСТАВКОЙ В ОБЛАСТИ ПОДЪЁМА (или СЕДЛОВИДНАЯ ОБУВЬ) – Saddle Shoe is an Oxford-style shoe having a saddle of contrasting color or leather. Also called as Saddle Oxford. / Двухцветные туфли. Полуботинок (Oxford).

SAE = SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

SAE GRADES = СОРТА ПО САИ – SAE Grades:- SAE stands for the Society of Automotive Engineers. The SAE classification system is a way of defining how thin or how thick an oil is. This is known as an oil's viscosity. The classifications are listed here in order of increasing thickness: SAE 75W, SAE 80W, SAE 85W, SAE 90, SAE 140, SAE 250.

SAE NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ПО САИ (или НОМЕР ПО САИ) – Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Number of the oil indicates its viscosity based on classification involving two temperatures. Every lubricating oil comes with a specific SAE number. The Society of Automotive Engineers is responsible for the classification of SAE numbers. SAE Number is a number in a standard series from 10 to 70 for grading lubricating oil as to viscosity. The higher the SAE number the greater the viscosity.

SAE PORT = ОТВЕРСТИЕ ПО САИ – Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Port is a straight thread port used to attach tube and hose fittings. It employs an 'O' ring compressed in a wedge-shaped cavity. A standard of the Society of Automotive Engineers J514 and ANSI/B116.1. / используемое для присоединения арматуры трубопроводов и шлангов. в клиновидной раковине (или полости или впадине).

SAE VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ ПО САИ – Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Viscosity is the viscosity classification of a motor oil according to the system developed by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) and now in general use. 'Winter' grades are defined by viscosity measurements at low temperatures and have 'W' as a suffix, while 'Summer' grades are defined by viscosity at 100 °C and have no suffix. Multigrade oils meet both a winter and a summer definition and have designations such as SAE 10W-30, etc. See also Viscosity.

SAFA = SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

SAFARI BAG = СУМКА ДЛЯ САФАРИ (или ОХОТНИЧИЙ РЮКЗАК) – Safari Bag is a soft leather purse with a curved rectangular shape, a buckled center strap, two outside pockets with buckled flaps, and two strap handles.

SAFARI JACKET = ЖАКЕТ ДЛЯ САФАРИ (или ОХОТНИЧИЙ ЖАКЕТ) – Safari Jacket is a usually belted shirt jacket with pleated expansible pockets.

SAFE = SECURE APPLICATION FILED ELECTRONICALLY

SAFE = SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPOSURE

SAFE = СЕЙФ – Safe:- also called Safe Deposit Box which banks lease to their customers in burglarproof and fireproof vaults. The purpose of bank safes is the safe storage of valuables. / Сейф, от Английского слова Safe, означающее буквально Безопасный или Надёжный или Невредимый, стальной несгораемый ящик или шкаф для хранения документов, денег и материальных ценностей. Иногда сейфом называют банковские помещения-хранилища, имеющие стальные или железобетонные стены и бронированные двери с секретными запорами, оснащённые системами автоматической сигнализации.

SAFE CUSTODY ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ БЕЗОПАСНОГО ДЕПО (или СЧЁТ БЕЗОПАСНОГО ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ) – Safe Custody Account:- securities can be deposited with banks for safekeeping and administration. A safe custody account (the counterpart of an account for money transactions) is set up for each customer; it indicates the types, nominal amounts or quantities, code numbers etc of the securities deposited, as well as the name and address of the depositing party (custody account-holder). These regulations apply to jacket custody and analogously to collective custody. For checking purposes, banks maintain two types of safe custody ledgers:- personal custody accounts and asset custody accounts. The former classification is by name of the custody account-holder, the latter by type of security. Asset custody accounts are especially important for the administrative work carried out by banks. Special types of custody accounts include joint or trustee securities accounts. Collective custody is more efficient and less costly than jacket custody. The German Safe Custody Act (DepotG) constitutes the legal basis for the safekeeping and administration of securities

by banks. It serves to protect persons who deposit their securities with banks, particularly in the event of bankruptcy of the depository bank.

SAFE CUSTODY CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА БЕЗОПАСНОЕ ДЕПО (или СБОРЫ ЗА БЕЗОПАСНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ) – Safe Custody Charges:- the price banks charge their customers for managing their securities portfolios. This includes, above all, safe custody and administrative services. The latter includes expenses incurred in connection with interest and dividend payments as well as capital repayments. The related costs are charged to custody account-holders as safe custody charges on a quarterly or annual basis.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOX = ДЕПОЗИТНАЯ СЕЙФОВАЯ ЯЧЕЙКА – The Safe Deposit Box is a convenient place to store important items that would be difficult or impossible to replace. The safe deposit box also offers privacy (only you know what is inside) and security. Although many people like to keep valuables close by in a closet, safe or file cabinet at home or in the office, these places probably are not as resistant to fire, water or theft. Also, some insurance companies charge lower insurance premiums on valuables kept in a bank's safe deposit box instead of at home. Lockable deposit box which is located in the vault and can be leased out to the bank's customers. See also Vault. Items you should protect:- (i) valuables (jewellery and family heirlooms); (ii) collectibles (gold or silver coins, porcelain, watches or rare stamps); (iii) documents (title deeds, professional certificates); and (iv) receipts (especially those for high value items). Safe Deposit Box is strictly confidential and only accessible by authorized customer. Also known as Safety Deposit Box. / Смотрите также Депозитарий или Хранилище (Vault). Многие крупные банки предлагают своим клиентам хранить драгоценности, ценные бумаги, важные документы и прочее в специально предназначенных для этого ячейках в банке. Для этих целей в банке выделяется специальное помещение – хранилище, оснащённое современным оборудованием, системой охраны и средствами пожарной сигнализации, и имеющее ограниченный доступ лиц. Именно в этом хранилище и размещаются депозитные сейфовые ячейки для клиентов. Данные ячейки в форме сейфа в зависимости от нужд клиентов могут быть разных размеров, кроме того ячейка может быть оборудована дополнительным внутренним контейнером для хранения особых ценностей. Клиенты могут воспользоваться такими ячейками в любое время, когда банк открыт для клиентов. Открытие арендованной депозитной сейфовой ячейки производится клиентом совместно с ответственным сотрудником банка. Для открытия ячейки сотрудник банка осуществляет её разблокировку с помощью электронной системы контроля доступа или механического ключа. По желанию клиента банк может предоставить доступ к арендованной депозитной сейфовой ячейке его деловым партнёрам, клиентам или родственникам. Для этого необходимо оформить дополнительное соглашение или оформить на данных лиц соответствующую доверенность, заверенную нотариусом. Развивая данную услугу, ряд банков стал предлагать своим клиентам надёжное хранение в таких ячейках, размещённых в банковском хранилище ценностей клиентов, расположенном, например, в аэропорте. В этом случае банк использует высоконадёжные сейфы в бронированном корпусе. Вылетая в другой город или страну, клиент банка может оставить свои ценности в автоматизированном хранилище банка, расположенном в изолированном помещении, оборудованном системой доступа с использованием магнитной карты. Такое хранилище работает, как правило, в режиме самообслуживания, а клиент имеет круглосуточный тоступ к своей ячейке. Следует иметь в виду, что в большинстве случаев в соответствии с законодательством в банковских ячейках запрещается хранить взрывчатые, легковоспламеняющиеся, токсичные, радиоактивные, наркотические и другие вещества, способные оказать вредное воздействие на человека и окружающую среду, огнестрельное оружие, боеприпасы и имущество, изъятое из гражданского оборота.

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS = ЗАЩИЩАЯ ИНТЕРЕСЫ – Safeguarding Interests:- rider used in securities trading for large 'at best' orders. The notation authorizes the broker (depending on stock market price developments) to temporarily abstain from buying or selling if the immediate and complete execution of the order would adversely affect the price of the securities to the disadvantage of the customer.

SAFEGUARDS = ЗАЩИТНЫЕ МЕРЫ – The GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) permits two forms of multilateral Safeguards:- (a) a country's right to impose temporary import controls or other trade restrictions to prevent commercial injury to domestic industry, and (b) the corresponding right of exporters not to be deprived arbitrarily of access to markets. Article XIX of the GATT permits a country whose domestic industries or workers are adversely affected by increased imports to withdraw or modify concessions the country had earlier granted, to impose, for a limited period, new import restrictions if the country can establish that a product is 'being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers', and to keep such restrictions in effect for a such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy such injury. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) .

SAFEKEEPING = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ (или ЗАКРЫТЫЙ СПОСОБ УЧЁТА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ, или БЕРЕЖЕНЬЕ) – (1) Safekeeping is a custodian's or depository's holding of physical (certificated) or immobilized securities. Safekeeping Fees:- from 2% to 4% based on the type of assets. / Под Закрытым Способом Учёта Ценных Бумаг понимается способ учёта прав на ценные бумаги, при котором депозитарий обязуется принимать и исполнять поручения клиента (депонента) в отношении любой конкретной ценной бумаги, учтённой на его счёте депо, или ценных бумаг, учтённых на его счёте депо и учёта ценных бумаг, удостоверенных конкретным сертификатом. Под Ответственным Хранением понимается хранение груза в случае отказа от него получателем. Во времена бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) под Ответственным Хранением понималось хранение покупателем (получателем, заказчиком) поступивших к нему, но ещё не оплаченных им товаров.

(2) In the United States, a Safekeeping is a benefit offered to active duty military members who purchase savings bonds through the payroll savings plan. This benefit allows the military members to have their bonds held by their branch of service instead of having the bonds issued and mailed directly to them. Note:- Treasury is phasing out the issuance of paper savings bonds through traditional employer-sponsored payroll savings plans. As of 2010-September-30, federal employees will no longer be able to purchase paper savings bonds through payroll deduction. The end date for all other (non-federal) employees is 2011-January-01.

SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Safekeeping Account is an account used to safeguard valuables or securities. In a sealed safekeeping account, the valuables are surrendered for safe custody, wrapped or sealed. This kind of account is suitable for valuables which do not require management or administration, such as jewelry or documents. In an open safekeeping account the safe custody function is combined with an agreement with the bank to manage or administer the contents, usually securities. Also known as Custody Account. See also Managed Account.

SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ СЧЁТА ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Safekeeping Account Analysis is an analysis of a securities safekeeping account according to market value, income and industry-, country- and currency-specific risk exposure. Also known as Custody Account Analysis.

SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT BOOKKEEPING = УЧЁТ ПО СЧЁТУ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Safekeeping Account Bookkeeping:- keeping a record of all securities deposited with a bank by safekeeping account number and within the safekeeping accounts by securities number.

SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Safekeeping Account Charges are the annual fees charged by banks for the custody and administration of securities. Also known as Custody Charges. / Ежегодные вознаграждения, взимаемые банками за доверительное управление и администрирование ценными бумагами. Известны также как Сборы За Доверительное Управление (Custody Charges).

SAFE TO TRANSPORT = БЕЗОПАСЕН ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ (или НАДЁЖЕН ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ) – Safe To Transport:- cargo is secured appropriately if it is loaded, stowed and secured in such a way that it cannot be damaged by events that can be reasonably expected during carriage.

SAFETY CLOTHS = БЕЗОПАСНЫЕ ПОЛОТНА (или НАДЁЖНЫЕ ПОЛОТНА) – Safety Cloths:- fireproof.

SAFETY STOCK = НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННЫЙ ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗАПАС (или ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗАПАС ПРОЗАПАС, или МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ ПРОЗАПАС) – Safety Stock:- used to ensure availability of stock in case of deviations in supply or demand. These are calculated by using past deviations. To determine the optimal safety stock level, a required service level multiplier is needed.

THE SAFFIR–SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE = ШКАЛА САФИРА–СИМПСЭНА ПО МОЩИ УРАГАНОВ – The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1–5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline, in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the US 1-minute average. (i) Category One Hurricane:- Winds 74–95 mph (64–82 kt or 119–153 km/hr). Storm surge generally 4–5 ft above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage. Hurricane Lili of 2002 made landfall on the Louisiana coast as a Category One hurricane. Hurricane Gaston of 2004 was a Category One hurricane that made landfall along the central South Carolina coast. (ii) Category Two Hurricane:- Winds 96–110 mph (83–95 kt or 154–177 km/hr). Storm surge generally 6–8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2–4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings. Hurricane Frances of 2004 made landfall over the southern end of Hutchinson Island, Florida as a Category Two hurricane. Hurricane Isabel of 2003 made landfall near Drum Inlet on the Outer Banks of North Carolina as a Category 2 hurricane. (iii) Category Three Hurricane:- Winds 111–130 mph (96–113 kt or 178–209 km/hr). Storm surge generally 9–12 ft above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3–5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering from floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required. Hurricanes Jeanne and Ivan of 2004 were Category Three hurricanes when they made landfall in Florida and in Alabama, respectively. (iv) Category Four Hurricane:- Winds 131–155 mph (114–135 kt or 210–249 km/hr). Storm surge generally 13–18 ft above normal. More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3–5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km). Hurricane Charley of 2004 was a Category Four hurricane made landfall in Charlotte County, Florida with winds of 150 mph. Hurricane Dennis of 2005 struck the island of Cuba as a Category Four hurricane. (v) Category Five Hurricane:- Winds greater than 155 mph (135 kt or 249 km/hr). Storm surge generally greater than 18 ft above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3–5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 ft above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5–10 miles (8–16 km) of the shoreline may be required. Only 3 Category Five Hurricanes have made landfall in the United States since records began:- The Labor Day Hurricane of 1935, Hurricane Camille (1969), and Hurricane Andrew in August, 1992. The 1935 Labor Day Hurricane struck the Florida Keys with a minimum pressure of 892 mb – the lowest pressure ever observed in the United States. Hurricane Camille struck the Mississippi Gulf Coast causing a 25-foot storm surge, which inundated Pass Christian. Hurricane Katrina, a category 5 storm over the Gulf of Mexico, was still responsible for at least 81 billion Dollars of property damage when it struck the US Gulf Coast as a category 3. It is by far the costliest hurricane to ever strike the United States. In addition, Hurricane Wilma of 2005 was a Category Five hurricane at peak intensity and is the strongest Atlantic tropical cyclone on record with a minimum pressure of 882 mb. See also Hurricane. (i) Tropical Storm:- winds 39–73 mph. (ii) Category 1 Hurricane:- winds 74–95 mph (64–82 kt). No real damage to buildings. Damage to unanchored mobile homes. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage. Examples:- Irene 1999 and Allison 1995. (iii) Category 2 Hurricane:- winds 96–110 mph (83–95 kt). Some damage to building roofs, doors and windows. Considerable damage to mobile homes. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings. Some trees blown down. Examples:- Bonnie 1998, Georges (FL & LA) 1998 and Gloria 1985. (iv) Category 3 Hurricane:- winds 111–130 mph (96–113 kt). Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly built signs destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland. Examples:- Keith 2000, Fran 1996, Opal 1995, Alicia 1983 and Betsy 1965. (v) Category 4 Hurricane:- winds 131–155 mph (114–135 kt). More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland. Examples:- Hugo 1989 and Donna 1960. (vi) Category 5 Hurricane:- winds 156 mph and up (135+ kt). Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required. Examples:- Andrew (FL) 1992, Camille 1969 and Labor Day 1935. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale (definitions and effects) in its current form, as applied to storms in the Atlantic and eastern North and Central Pacific basins, includes storm surge ranges and flooding references. On an experimental basis for the 2009 Tropical Cyclone Season, these storm surge ranges and flooding references will be removed from the definition/effects for each category (1–5). The revised content will be included experimentally this year in a scale called the 'Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale'. The current Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale (SSHS) dates to 1975 and is based on expected

hurricane wind speed, but includes storm surge ranges and other storm-related information. The inclusion of storm surge information is scientifically inaccurate because surge is a product of many factors not considered in the scale such as storm size and forward speed, and bathymetry and characteristics of the coastline in the landfall location. Storm surge values for each category are frequently incorrect. A most recent example of this is Hurricane Ike in 2008. The storm made landfall with Category 2 winds. However, the storm surge at Galveston was equivalent to what is currently defined for the Category 4–5 storm range. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) and Weather Forecast Office (WFO) Houston provided deterministic forecasts in their products on the extreme storm surge, but reports from Emergency Managers came back with many residents stating they would not evacuate because the storm was only a SSHS Category 2 or 3. Other examples include:- Hurricane Charley in 2004, a Category 4 storm at landfall on the SSHS for winds but with storm surge equivalent to the Category 2 range; and Hurricane Katrina in 2005, a Category 3 storm at landfall for winds but with storm surge equivalent to the Category 5 storm range. More precise expected storm surge for individual storms are contained in other NWS products issued from NHC and the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) (Tropical Cyclone Discussion, Tropical Cyclone Public Advisory), from NHC only, (Graphical Tropical Cyclone Storm Surge Probabilities), and from Local Weather Forecast Offices (Hurricane Local Statement, Area Forecast Discussion, Special Weather Statements, and Coastal Hazard Message). NWS has solicited preliminary customer feedback on taking the storm surge information out of the current SSHS at venues, including the Subcommittee for Disaster Reduction (20 Federal departments/agencies), interagency meetings, conferences and training centers, and non-governmental and private organizations. NWS will make a decision on whether or not to make this an operational change for the 2010 tropical cyclone season after additional feedback is received. Comments will be accepted throughout the 2009 Tropical Cyclone Season – June 01, 2009 through November 30, 2009. All Hurricanes are dangerous, but some are more so than others. The way storm surge, wind and other factors combine determines the hurricanes destructive power. To make comparisons easier and to make the predicted hazards of approaching hurricanes clearer to emergency managers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's hurricane forecasters use a disaster-potential scale which assigns storms to five categories. This can be used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast with a hurricane. The scale was formulated in 1969 by Herbert Saffir, a consulting engineer, and Dr. Bob Simpson, director of the National Hurricane Center. The World Meteorological Organization was preparing a report on structural damage to dwellings due to windstorms, and Dr. Simpson added information about storm surge heights that accompany hurricanes in each category. / Айк (Ike) в 2008. Чарли (Charley) в 2004. Кэтчрина (Katrina) в 2005. Примеры:- Айрин 1999 (Irene 1999) и Алисэн (Allison 1995). Примеры:- Бани 1998 (Bonnie 1998), Дьжодьжес 1998 (Georges (FL & LA) 1998) и Глориа (Gloria 1985). Примеры:- Кис 2000 (Keith 2000), Фрэн 1996 (Fran 1996), Опэл 1995 (Opal 1995), Элища 1983 (Alicia 1983) и Бэтси 1965 (Betsy 1965). Примеры:- Хьюго (Hugo 1989) и Дана 1960 (Donna 1960). Примеры:- Examples:- Эндрю 1992 (Andrew (FL) 1992), Камий 1969 (Camille 1969) и (Labor Day 1935). Доктор Баб Симпсэн (Dr. Bob Simpson).

SAFFIR–SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE = ШКАЛА САФИРА–СИМПСЭНА ПО МОЩИ УРАГАННЫХ ВЕТРОВ – The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale provides examples of the type of damages and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity. In general, damages rise by about a factor of four for every category increase. The maximum sustained surface wind speed (peak 1-minute wind at 10 m (33 ft)) is the determining factor in the scale. The historical examples (one for the US Gulf Coast and one for the US Atlantic Coast) provided in each of the categories correspond with the intensity of the hurricane at the time of landfall in the location experiencing the strongest winds, which does not necessarily correspond with the peak intensity reached by the system during its lifetime. The scale does not address the potential for such other hurricane-related impacts, as storm surge, rainfall-induced floods, and tornadoes. These wind-caused impacts are to apply to the worst winds reaching the coast and the damage would be less elsewhere. It should also be noted that the general wind-caused damage descriptions are to some degree dependent upon the local building codes in effect and how well and how long they have been enforced. For example, recently enacted building codes in Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are likely to somewhat reduce the damage to newer structures from that described below. However, for a long time to come, the majority of the building stock in existence on the coast will not have been built to higher code. Hurricane wind damage is also dependent upon such other factors as duration of high winds, change of wind direction, amount of accompanying rainfall, and age of structures. Earlier versions of this scale – known as the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale – incorporated central pressure and storm surge as components of the categories. The central pressure was utilized during the 1970s and 1980s as a proxy for the winds as accurate wind speed intensity measurements from aircraft reconnaissance were not routinely available for hurricanes until 1990. Storm surge was also quantified by category in the earliest published versions of the scale dating back to 1972. However, hurricane size (extent of hurricane force winds), local bathymetry (depth of near-shore waters), and topographic forcing can also be important in forecasting storm surge. Moreover, other aspects of hurricanes – such as the system's forward speed and angle to the coast – also impact the storm surge that is produced. For example, the very large Hurricane Ike (with hurricane force winds extending as much as 125 mi from the center) in 2008 made landfall in Texas as a Category 2 hurricane and had peak storm surge values of 15–20 ft. In contrast, tiny Hurricane Charley (with hurricane force winds extending at most 25 mi from the center) struck Florida in 2004 as a Category 4 hurricane and produced a peak storm surge of only 6–7 ft. These storm surge values were substantially outside of the ranges suggested in the original scale. Thus to help reduce public confusion about the impacts associated with the various hurricane categories as well as to provide a more scientifically defensible scale, the storm surge ranges, flooding impact and central pressure statements are being removed from the scale and only peak winds are employed in this revised version – the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Categories:- (i) Category One Hurricane:- sustained winds 74–95 mph (64–82 kt or 119–153 km/hr). Damaging winds are expected. Some damage to building structures could occur, primarily to unanchored mobile homes (mainly pre-1994 construction). Some damage is likely to poorly constructed signs. Loose outdoor items will become projectiles, causing additional damage. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Numerous large branches of healthy trees will snap. Some trees will be uprooted, especially where the ground is saturated. Many areas will experience power outages with some downed power poles. Hurricane Cindy (2005, 75 mph winds at landfall in Louisiana) and Hurricane Gaston (2004, 75 mph winds at landfall in South Carolina) are examples of Category One hurricanes at landfall. (ii) Category Two Hurricane:- Sustained winds 96–110 mph (83–95 kt or 154–177 km/hr). Very strong winds will produce widespread damage. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings will occur. Considerable damage to mobile homes (mainly pre-1994 construction) and poorly constructed signs is likely. A number of glass windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Loose outdoor items will become projectiles, causing additional damage. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Numerous large branches will break. Many trees will be uprooted or snapped. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in widespread power outages that could last a few to several days. Hurricane Erin (1995, 100 mph at landfall in northwest Florida) and Hurricane Isabel (2003, 105 mph at landfall in North Carolina) are examples of Category Two hurricanes at landfall. (iii) Category Three Hurricane:- Sustained winds 111–130 mph (96–113 kt or 178–209 km/hr). Dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Some structural damage to houses and buildings will occur with a minor amount of wall failures. Mobile homes (mainly pre-1994 construction) and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Many windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. Hurricane Rita (2005, 115 mph landfall in east Texas/Louisiana) and Hurricane Jeanne (2004, 120

mph landfall in southeast Florida) are examples of Category Three hurricanes at landfall. (iv) Category Four Hurricane:- Sustained winds 131–155 mph (114–135 kt or 210–249 km/hr). Extremely dangerous winds causing devastating damage are expected. Some wall failures with some complete roof structure failures on houses will occur. All signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes (primarily pre-1994 construction). Extensive damage to doors and windows is likely. Numerous windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Windborne debris will cause extensive damage and persons struck by the wind-blown debris will be injured or killed. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted. Fallen trees could cut off residential areas for days to weeks. Electricity will be unavailable for weeks after the hurricane passes. Hurricane Charley (2004, 145 mph at landfall in southwest Florida) and Hurricane Hugo (1989, 140 mph at landfall in South Carolina) are examples of Category Four hurricanes at landfall. (v) Category Five Hurricane:- sustained winds greater than 155 mph (135 kt or 249 km/hr). Catastrophic damage is expected. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings will occur. Some complete building failures with small buildings blown over or away are likely. All signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes (built in any year). Severe and extensive window and door damage will occur. Nearly all windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Severe injury or death is likely for persons struck by wind-blown debris. Nearly all trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Hurricane Camille (1969, 190 mph at landfall in Mississippi) and Hurricane Andrew (1992, 165 mph at landfall in Southeast Florida) are examples of Category Five hurricanes at landfall. Categories:- (i) Tropical Storm – winds 39–73 mph. (ii) Category 1 Hurricane – winds 74–95 mph (64–82 kt). No real damage to building structures. Damage primarly to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage. Examples:- Irene 1999 and Allison 1995. (iii) Category 2 Hurricane – winds 96–110 mph (83–95 kt). Some damage to building roofs, doors and windows. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2–4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings. Some trees blown down. Examples:- Bonnie 1998, Georges (FL & LA) 1998 and Gloria 1985. (iv) Category 3 Hurricane – winds 111–130 mph (96–113 kt). Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly built signs destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded well inland 8 miles or more. Examples:- Keith 2000, Fran 1996, Opal 1995, Alicia 1983 and Betsy 1965. (v) Category 4 Hurricane – winds 131–155 mph (114–135 kt). More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles. Examples:- Hugo 1989 and Donna 1960. (vi) Category 5 Hurricane – winds 156 mph and up (135+ kt) (greater than 155 mph). Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline or located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required. Examples:- Andrew (FL) 1992, Camille 1969 and Labor Day 1935. / Примеры:- Айрин 1999 (Irene 1999) и Алисэн (Allison 1995). Примеры:- Бани 1998 (Bonnie 1998), Дьжодьжес 1998 (Georges (FL & LA) 1998) и Глориа (Gloria 1985). Примеры:- Кис 2000 (Keith 2000), Фрэн 1996 (Fran 1996), Опэл 1995 (Opal 1995), Элища 1983 (Alicia 1983) и Бэтси 1965 (Betsy 1965). Примеры:- Хьюго (Hugo 1989) и Дана 1960 (Donna 1960). Примеры:- Examples:- Эндрю 1992 (Andrew (FL) 1992), Камий 1969 (Camille 1969) и (Labor Day 1935).

SAFFRON = ШАФРАН (или ШАФРАНОВОЕ) – Saffron:- moderate orange to orange yellow. Black clothing worn in mourning. Usually used in plural. / Шафрановое – жёлто-оранжевое с коричневым оттенком, цвета шафрана.

SAGARPA = SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACION

SAGGING OR ROLLING POCKETS = ПРОВИСАЮЩИЕ ИЛИ ЗАКРУЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ КАРМАНЫ – Sagging Or Rolling Pockets:- where the pocket does not lay flat and rolls over after laundering. Setting the front pocket with a re-enforcement tape. Minimizing sagging or rolling front & back pockets:- (1) make sure the sewing operators are not holding back excessively when setting the front pocket; (2) make sure the hem is formed properly and that excessive fabric is not being put into the folder that will cause the hem to roll over; (3) check to make sure pocket is cut properly and that pocket curve is not too deep; (4) use a reinforcement tape on the inside of the pocket that may help prevent the front panel from stretching along the bias where the front pocket is set; and (5) the type and weight of denim, along with the fabric construction, may contribute to this problem. Contact your fabric supplier for assistance. Note:- in some cases the rolling may be an inherent characteristic of the fabric. Fabrics defect.

SAGITTATE = САГИТТАЛЬНОЕ (или СТРЕЛЬЧАТОЕ, или СТРЕЛОВИДНОЕ) – Sagittate:- like an arrowhead; triangular, with basal lobes pointing down toward the earth. Sagittate:- shaped like an arrow head with two lobes pointing backwards. / В анатомии под Сагиттальным (Sagittalis), от Латинского слова Sagitta, означающее Стрела, понимается расположенный в переднезаднем направлении, например, сагиттальный шов, сагиттальная ось, сагиттальные плоскости (мнимые) проходят вертикально спереди назад вдоль тела; только срединная сагиттальная плоскость делит его на симметричные половины. Под Сагиттарией или Стрелолистом понимается Род Многолетних Водных или Болотных Трав Семейства Частуховых. Около 20 Видов, в Евразии, Америке; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) было 4 Вида. Некоторые Сагиттарии в клубневидных образованиях содержат крахмал; Стрелолист трёхлистный возделывают в Китае и Японии.

SAHEL = САХИЛЬ (или САХЕЛЬ, или САЭЛЬ, или СОХЭЛ) – Sahel is an East-West zone of semidesert along the Southern fringes of the Sahara, frequently drought-stricken, with an erratic annual rainfall ranging from 150 to 500 mm; also a vegetation zone in which the savanna tropical grasslands grade first into scrubland and then desert. The Sahel is the ecoclimatic and biogeographic zone of transition in Africa between the Sahara to the North and the Sudanian Savanna to the South. Having a semi-arid climate, it stretches across the South-central latitudes of Northern Africa between the Atlantic Ocean and the Red Sea. The name is derived from the Arabic word Sāḥil meaning 'Coast' or 'Shore' in a figurative sense (in reference to the southern edge of the vast Sahara), while the name Swahili means 'Coastal (Dweller)' in a literal sense. The Sahel part of Africa includes (from west to east) parts of Northern Senegal, Southern Mauritania, central Mali, Northern Burkina Faso, the extreme South of Algeria, Niger, the extreme North of Nigeria, central Chad, central and Southern Sudan, the extreme North of South Sudan, Eritrea, Cameroon, Central African Republic and the extreme North of Ethiopia. Historically, the western part of the Sahel was sometimes known as the Sudan region. This belt was roughly located between the Sahara and the coastal areas of West Africa. / Сахель (на Арабском языке означает Берег или Край), узкая (320–480 километров (км)) полоса полупустынь и опустыненных саванн в Африке, переходных от пустынь Сахары к типичным ландшафтам Судана. Протягивается от Мавритании и Сенегала на Запад через Мали, Верхнюю Вольту и Нигер до Чада и границ Судана. Площадь свыше 4 миллионов квадратных километров ($км^2$). Границы Сахель в разные годы то расширяются, то сужаются в зависимости от количества выпадающих за год осадков (от 100–350 миллиметров (мм) на Севере до 300–600 мм на Юге). Дожди выпадают летом (за период от 2–3 недель (нед) до 3 месяцев (мес)), причём 80–90% влаги испаряется. Сахель периодически подвержена катастрофическим засухам (1941–42, 1972–75), когда почти вся территория превращается в

необитаемую пустыню. В Северном Сахель преобладает разреженная полупустынная растительность (дернинные злаки, кустарники и низкорослые деревья, главным образом Акации), здесь обитают кочевники-скотоводы (разводят крупный рогатый скот, овец, коз). В Южном Сахель господствуют колючие редколесья и рощи Пальм (Дум, Ронье), а также Баобабы; наряду с кочевниками встречаются поселения оседлых земледельцев (посевы Проса, Арахиса).

SAID TO CONTAIN = СОДЕРЖИМОЕ СО СЛОВ – Said To Contain (STC) is a term in a bill of lading (B/L) signifying that the master and the carrier are unaware of the nature or quantity of the contents of, e.g., a carton, crate, container or bundle and are relying on the description furnished by the shipper. Said To Contain (STC) is a disclaimer on ocean bills of lading indicating that the ocean carrier did not verify the type, quantity, or condition of the cargo when the ocean carrier received the loaded and sealed container to transport. / хозяин (или капитан) , например, .

SAIF = SAVINGS ASSOCIATION INSURANCE FUND

SAILCLOTH = ПАРУСИНА (БРЕЗЕНТОВАЯ) (или МОРСКОЙ ПАРУС) – Sailcloth is any heavy, strongly made woven canvas of cotton, linen, jute, polyester, nylon, aramid, etc, that is used for sails. Laminated fabrics are also finding use in this market. Sailcloth is used for apparel, particularly sportswear. Sailcloth:- cotton, linen, nylon. Plain weave, some made with a crosswise rib. A strong canvas or duck. The weights vary, but most often the count is around 148 x 60. Able to withstand the elements (rain, wind and snow). Sailcloth for clothing is sold frequently and is much lighter weight than used for sails. Sailcloth is any heavy, plain-weave canvas fabric, usually made of cotton, linen, polyester, jute, nylon, etc that is used for sails and apparel, i.e. bottomweight sportswear. Originally, Sailcloth is a firmly woven cotton canvas used for making sails. Today, sailcloth is a very heavy, strong, plain-weave fabric made of cotton, linen, jute, nylon, or palyester. It comes in many qualities and weights. In common usage, the terms duck, sailcloth, and canvas often are used interchangeably. Sailcloth can be used for sportswear, slipcovers and upholstery, and curtains and draperies. See also Canvas, and Duck. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Морской Парус – высокий сорт брезента. Под Парусиной понимается тяжёлая плотная льняная или полульняная ткань из толстой пряжи. Первоначально употреблялась для парусов. Применяется неотделанная или пропитанная составами для изготовления брезента, верха обуви, а также для пошива специальной одежды. Парусина – тяжёлая плотная льняная или полульняная ткань, вырабатываемая полотняным переплетением из толстой пряжи. Первоначально употреблялась для парусов (отсюда название). Парусина применяется неотделанной или пропитанной для технических целей (паруса, брезенты, верх обуви и другое), а также для пошива производственной и специальной одежды. Брезент – грубая, плотная, непромокаемая ткань, пропитанная особым составом, применяется при изготовлении непромокаемой одежды.

SAILING CARDS = КАРТЫ ПЛАВАНИЯ – Sailing Cards issued by shipbrokers to their customers, giving particulars of the ship, or ships they are about to load, the loading berth, date of departure, etc.

SAILING FREE = ХОД ПОЛНЫМ ВЕТРОМ (или ИДТИ В БАКШТАГ) – Sailing Free (maritime term):- sailing other than close; hauled or into the wind (wind astern).

SAILOR = МАТРОСКА (или ХХ) – Sailor is a stiff straw hat with a low flat crown and straight circular brim. / соломенная шляпа с низкой дульёй и узкими полями.

SAILOR COLLAR = МАТРОССКИЙ ВОРОТНИК – Sailor Collar is a collar that is V-shaped in front with a deep square or rectangle in back. Sailor Collar is a broad collar having a square flap across the back and tapering to a V in the front.

SAK = SWIFT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SAL = SALINITY

SALARY = ЖАЛОВАНЬЕ – Salary is a fixed amount of money paid to a worker, usually measured on a monthly or annual basis, not hourly; as opposed to 'Wages'. Implies a degree of professionalism and/or autonomy. In the United Kingdom, Salary is the money paid to an employee, normally expressed as so much per year, but usually paid by check or directly into the employee's bank account on a monthly basis. In the United States, the distinction between periodic Salaries (which could be paid regardless of hours worked) and hourly Wages (meeting a minimum wage test and providing for overtime) was first codified by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. At that time, five categories were identified as being 'exempt' from minimum wage and overtime protections, and therefore salariable. In 1991, some computer workers were added as a sixth category. The tests for all six categories were revised effective on 2004-August-23. The six categories of salaried workers exempt from overtime provisions are:- (i) Executive Employees, who hire, fire and direct others; (ii) Administrative Employees, exercising discretion as part of office work; (iii) Learned Professional Employees, such as doctors, lawyers, professors; (iv) Creative Professional Employees in an artistic field; (v) Computer Employees, who must meet certain threshold tests; and (vi) Outside Sales Employees, who must work away from an employer's place of business. Some of the 2004 exemption tests depend on being paid a weekly salary of greater than USD455.00, even though no hourly minimum wage is required or maximum number of hours worked is established. A Salary is a form of periodic payment from an employer to an employee, which is specified in an employment contract. From the point of view of running a business, salary can also be viewed as the cost of acquiring human resources for running operations, and is then termed personnel expense or salary expense. In accounting, salaries are recorded in payroll accounts. Regular Wages received by an employee from an employer on a weekly, biweekly, or monthly basis. Many salaries also include such employee benefits as health and life insurance, savings plans, and Social Security. Salary income is taxable by the federal, state, and local government, where applicable, through payroll withholding. Money paid for work done. Salary is a form of pay given to employees at regular intervals in exchange for the work they have done. Traditionally, a salary is a form of remuneration given to professional employees on a monthly basis. In modern usage, the word refers to any form of pay that employees receive on a regular basis. A salary is normally paid straight into an employee's account. Fixed compensation for services, paid to a person on a regular basis. The difference between a Wage and a Salary:- wage is a terminology used for daily allowances rendered to a worker or a laborer. This is more in use for blue collar type jobs which are temporary. Salary is administered on a monthly basis to permanent employees in an organization. See also Wage. A Wage is better because you get paid for how many hours you work, while, with a salary, you get a set amount of payment. An example of a job that gets a salary is a teacher. It doesn't matter how much homework they grade over weekends and vacations, they get the same amount of money. / В Соединённом Королевстве под Salary понимается стандартная ставка заработной платы каждый месяц; обычно у конторских служащих. Жалованье – денежное вознаграждение за службу, работу. Смотрите также Зарплата или Заработная Плата (Wage).

SALARY ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПО ЖАЛОВАНЬЮ (или СЧЁТ ПО ЗАРПЛАТЕ) – Salary Account is bank account onto which employers makes regular salary or wage payments for their employees; also referred to as Giro Account, Current Account or Personal Account. Current account for persons regularly receiving a wage/salary or retirement benefit. Salary accounts carry higher interest rates than regular current accounts. / Текущий счёт для лиц, регулярно получающих заработную плату/жалование или

пенсионные выплаты. Счёта по заработной плате предусматривают более высокие процентные ставки, нежели обычные текущие счета.

SALE = ПРОДАЖА – Sale is an agreement by which one of the contracting parties, called the Seller, gives a thing and passes the title to it, in exchange for a certain price in current money, to the other party, who is called the Buyer or Purchaser, who, on his part, agrees to pay such price. This contract differs from a barter or exchange in this, that in the latter the price or consideration, instead of being paid in money, is paid in goods or merchandise, susceptible of a valuation. It differs from accord and satisfaction, because in that contract, the thing is given for the purpose of quieting a claim, and not for a price. An onerous gift, when the burden it imposes is the payment of a sum of money, is, when accepted, in the nature of a sale. When partition is made between two or more joint owners of a chattel, it would seem, the contract is in the nature of a barter. To constitute a valid sale there must be:- (1) Proper parties; (2) A thing which is the object of the contract; (3) A price agreed upon; and (4) The consent of the contracting parties, and the performance of certain acts required to complete the contract. These will be separately considered. As a general rule all persons sui juris may be either buyers or sellers. But to this rule there are several exceptions:- (i) There is a class of persons who are incapable of purchasing except sub modo, as infants, and married women; and (ii) Another class, who, in consequence of their peculiar relation with regard to the owner of the thing sold, are totally incapable of becoming purchasers, while that relation exists; these are trustees, guardians, assignees of insolvents, and generally all persons who, by their connexion with the owner, or by being employed concerning his affairs, have acquired, a knowledge of his property, as attorneys, conveyancers, and the like. There must be a thing which is the object of the sale, for if the thing sold at the time of the sale had ceased to exist it is clear there can be no sale; if, for example, Paul sell his horse to Peter, and, at the time of the sale the horse be dead, though the fact was unknown to both parties:- or, if you and I being in Philadelphia, I sell you my house in Cincinnati, and, at the time of the sale it be burned down, it is manifest there was no sale, as there was not a thing to be sold. It is evident, too, that no sale can be made of things not in commerce, as the air, the water of the sea, and the like. When there has been a mistake made as to the article sold, there is no sale; as, for example, where a broker, who is the agent of both parties, sells an article and delivers to the seller a sold note describing the article sold as ‘St. Petershurg clean hemp’, and bought note to, the buyer, as ‘Riga Rhine hemp’, there is no sale. There must be an agreement as to the specific goods which form the basis of the contract of sale; in other words, to make a perfect sale, the parties must have agreed the one to part with the title to a specific article, and the other to acquire such title; an agreement to sell one hundred bushels of wheat, to be measured out of a heap, does not change the property, until the wheat has been measured. To constitute a sale there must be a price agreed upon; but upon the maxim id certum est quod reddi certum potest, a sale may be valid although it is agreed that the Rice for the thing sold shall be determined by a third person. The price must have the three following qualities, to wit:- (i) It must be an actual or serious price; (ii) It must be certain or capable of being rendered certain; and (iii) It must consist of a sum of money. The price must be an actual or serious price, with an intention on the part of the seller, to require its payment; if, therefore, one should sell a thing to another, and, by the same agreement, he should release the buyer from the payment, this would not be a sale but a gift, because in that case the buyer never agreed to pay any price, the same agreement by which the title to the thing is passed to him discharging him from all obligations to pay for it. As to the quantum of the price that is altogether immaterial, unless there has been fraud in the transaction. (2) The price must be certain or determined, but it is sufficiently certain, if, as before observed, it be left to the deterimination of a third person. And an agreement to pay for goods what they are worth, is sufficiently certain. (3) The price must consist in a sum of money which the buyer agrees to pay to the seller, for if paid for in any other way, the contract would be an exchange or barter, and not a sale, as before observed. The consent of the contracting parties, which is of the essence of a sale, consists in the agreement of the will of the seller to sell a certain thing to the buyer, for a certain price, and in the will of the buyer, to purchase the same thing for the same, price. Care must be taken to distinguish between an agreement to enter into a future contract, and a present actual agreement to make a sale. This consent may be shown:- (1) By an express agreement; and (2) By all implied agreement. The consent is certain when the parties expressly declare it. This, in some cases, it is requisite should be in writing. By the 17tth section of the English statute, 29 Car. II. c. 3, commonly called the Statute of Frauds, it is enacted, ‘that no contract for the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the price of £10 or upwards, shall be allowed to be good, except the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the bargain, or in part payment, or some note or memorandum in writing of the said bargain be made and signed by the parties to be charged by such contract or their agents thereunto lawfully authorized’. This statute has been renacted in most of the states of the Union, with amendments and alterations, It not unfrequently happens that the consent of the parties to a contract of sale is given in the course of a correspondence. To make such contract valid, both parties must concur in it at the same time. An express consent to a sale may be given verbally, when it is not required by the statute of frauds to be in writing. When a party, by his acts, approves of what has been done, as if he knowingly uses goods which have been left at his house by another who intended to sell them, he will, by that act, confirm the sale. The consent must relate:- (i) To the thing which is the object of the contract; (ii) To the price; and (iii) To The Sale Itself:- 1st. Both parties must agree upon the same object of the sale; if therefore one give consent to buy one thing, and the other to sell another, there is no sale; nor is there a sale if one sells me a bag full of oats, which I understand is full of wheat; because there is no consent as to the thing which is the object of the sale. But the sale would be valid, although I might be mistaken as to the quality of the tiling sold. 2nd. Both parties must agree as to the same price, for if the seller intends to sell for a greater sum than the buyer intends to give, there is no mutual consent; but if the case were reversed, and the seller intended to sell for a less price than the buyer intended to give, the sale would be good for the lesser sum. 3rd. The consent must be on the sale itself, that is, one intends to sell, and the other to buy. If, therefore, Peter intended to lease his house for three hundred dollars a year for ten years, and Paul intended to buy it for three thousand Dollars, there would not be a contract of sale nor a lease. In order to pass the property by a sale, there must be an express or implied agreement that the title shall pass. An agreement for the sale of goods is prima facie a bargain and sale of those goods; but this arises merely from the presumed intention of the parties, and if it appear that the parties have agreed, not that there shall be a mutual credit by which the property is to pass from the seller to the buyer, and the buyer is bound to pay the price to the seller, but that the exchange of the money for the goods shall be made on the. spot, no property is transferred, for it is not the intention of the parties to transfer any. But, on the contrary, when the making of part payment, or naming a day for payment, clearly shows an intention in the parties that they should have some time to complete the sale by payment and delivery, and that they should in the meantime be trustees for each other, the one of the property in the chattel, and the other in the price. As a general rule, when a bargain is made for the purchase of goods, and nothing is said about payment and. delivery, the property passes immediately, so as to cast upon the purchaser all future risk, if nothing remains to be done to the goods, although he cannot take them away without paying the price. Sales are absolute or conditional. An absolute sale is one made and completed without any condition whatever. A conditional sale is one which depends for its validity upon the fulfilment of some condition. Sales Are Also Voluntary Or Forced, Public Or Private:- (1) A Voluntary Sale is one made without constraint freely by the owner of the thing sold; to such the usual rules relating to sales apply. (2) A Forced Sale is one made without the consent of the owner of the property by some officer appointed by law, as by a marshal or a sheriff in obedience to the mandate of a competent tribunal. This sale has the effect to transfer all the rights the owner had in the property, but it does not, like a voluntary sale of personal property, guaranty a title to the thing sold it merely transfers the rights of the person as whose property it has been seized. This kind of a sale is sometimes called a Judicial Sale. (3) A Public Sale is one made at auction to the highest bidder. Auction sales sometimes are voluntary, as when the

owner chooses to sell his goods in this way, and then as between the seller and the buyer the usual rules relating to sales apply; or they are involuntary or foreed when the same rules do not apply. (4) Private Sales are those made voluntarily and not at auction. The above rules apply to sales of personal property. The sale of real estate is governed by other rules. When a contract has been entered into for the sale of lands, the legal estate in such lands still remains vested in the vendor, and it does not become vested in the vendee until he shall have re-ceived a lawful deed of conveyance from the vendor to him; and the only remedy of the purchaser at law, is to bring an action on the contract, and recover pecuniary damages for a breach of the contract. In equity, however, after a contract for the sale, the lands are considered as belonging to the purchaser, and the court will enforce his rights by a decree for a specific performance; and the seller will be entitled to the purchase money. In general, the seller of real estate does not guaranty the title; and if it be desired that he should, this must be done by inserting a warranty to that effect.

SALE–LEASEBACK = ПРОДАЖА С ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ АРЕНДОЙ – (1) Sale of an asset, usually real property, to a purchaser who then leases it back to the former owner on a long-term basis. Also known as Sale And Leaseback. Sale of a property where the buyer agrees to lease the property back to its original owner. In this way, the seller is able to turn the property into liquid capital while at the same time remaining in situ. / на месте установки (in situ).

(2) Sale and Leaseback transaction is a special form of leasing whereby a company sells assets to a leasing company and immediately leases them back for further use. With the proceeds received from the sale the company frees up capital and increases its liquidity in the short term while retaining the use of the asset. The regular leasing payments may have a negative effect over time. Moreover, the company is no longer the owner and thus no longer benefits from future increases in value unless the company has an option to buy the asset at its residual book value for tax purposes at the end of the leasing period and exercises this option. Frequently, a company's aim is to disclose hidden reserves to improve its earnings. Sale and leaseback transactions are usually carried out in the real estate sector as a means of avoiding paying the normal rate of inheritance tax or gift tax to the tax authorities when the property is transferred, e.g., to the next generation.

SALES = ПРОДАЖИ – (1) Sales:- revenue recognition from the delivery of merchandise or for rendering a service in exchange for payment in the form of cash, cash equivalent or other property. Also known as Turnover in the United Kingdom. See also Revenues. Sales is the net value of sales made to customers during the period. May also be shown as Revenues.

(2) Sales:- the amount of kilowatt-hours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

(3) Sales (in the financial newspapers):- number of shares, in hundreds, that traded hands.

SALES FOR RESALES = ПРОДАЖИ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕПРОДАЖ (или ПРОДАЖИ ДЛЯ РОЗНИЧНЫХ ПРОДАЖ) – Sales For Resale:- energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipalities, and Federal and State electric agencies for resale to ultimate consumers.

SALES, GENERAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ ПО ПРОДАЖАМ, ОБЩИЕ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ – Sales, General, and Administrative (SGA) Costs, or SGA Expense, include all the indirect expense of the firm, including the salaries for executives, salespeople, the accounting department, and other general overhead such as insurance and real estate costs for administrative offices.

SALES PER EMPLOYEE = ПРОДАЖИ НА РАБОТНИКА – Sales Per Employee are the average level of sales income earned per employee.

SALES PRODUCTIVITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ ПРОДАЖ – Sales Productivity Index is the average Dollar amount purchased by every Customer Asset, or UP, which comes into the store during a specified period of time. This indicator can be calculated by sales person, store or entire company. This index is an overall measurement of sales performance. Also known as Performance Index. The Sales Productivity Benchmark:- rate your sales force against World class. Sales management must produce a sales strategy based on an understanding of their sales force strengths and weaknesses. A sales consulting firm can assess your go to market strategy utilizing benchmarks to determine where you should invest in sales performance improvement projects.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE = ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ ПО ПРОДАЖАМ (или ТОРГОВЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ) – Sales Representative is an agent who distributes, represents, services or sells goods on behalf of foreign sellers. / Агент, который распределяет (организует сбыт), предоставляет, обслуживает или продаёт товары от имени иностранных продавцов.

SALES/TOTAL ASSETS = ПРОДАЖИ/ИТОГО АКТИВОВ – Sales/Total Assets is the value of sales divided by the total asset value. Therefore it is a key measure of the efficiency of the use of the company's capital resources. It is particularly significant in high fixed-cost companies. It is also called Asset Turn.

SALE YARN = ТОВАРНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Sale Yarn:- some mills specialize in the manufacture of yarns for many uses in the trade, such as for braiders, knitters, or weavers. / Некоторые фабрики специализируются на изготовлении пряжи для различного использования в своей дальнейшей торговле, например, для строчевышивальных фабрик, а также ткачей или трикотажников.

SALINE = СОЛЕВОЕ (или ЗАСОЛЁННОЕ, или СОЛЁНОЕ, или СОЛЯНОЕ, или СОЛОНЧАК, или СОЛОНЧАКОВОЕ) – Saline:- containing salt. Saline:- salty.

SALINE–SODIC SOIL = СОЛОНЦЕВАТО–СОДОВАЯ ПОЧВА (или ЗАСОЛЁННАЯ НАТРИЕВАЯ ПОЧВА) – Saline-Sodic Soil is a soil containing soluble salts with sufficient exchangeable sodium to interfere with the growth of most crop plants. Soil whose saturation extract has an electrical conductivity greater than 4 deciSiemens/meter (dS/m), sodium adsorption ratio greater than 15, and pH less than 8.5. See also Saline Soil and Sodic Soil or Alkali Soil.

SALINE SOIL = ЗАСОЛЁННАЯ ПОЧВА – Saline Soil is a soil that contains sufficient salt in the root zone to impair plant growth. Its electrical conductivity is greater than 4 deciSiemens/meter (dS/m) and exchangeable sodium percentage is less than 15. / в корневой зоне . Под Засолёнными Почвами понимаются почвы засушливых зон с повышенным (более 0.25%) содержанием легкорастворимых в воде минеральных солей (сульфатов, хлоридов, карбонатов натрия, кальция и магния). Солончаки (сильно засолённые), солончаковые (менее засолённые) и солончаковатые (засолённые ниже пахотного слоя). Засолённые Почвы, почвы с повышенным (более 0.25%) содержанием легкорастворимых в воде минеральных солей. Встречаются преимущественно в Южных засушливых областях многих стран (Пакистан, Индия, Китай, АРЕ (Арабская Республика Египет) и другие), часто пятнами среди незасолённых почв. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) площадь засолённых почв составляла 52.3 миллиона гектаров (га), или 2.4% всех почв страны; они были распространены на Юге Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики (УССР), в Поволжье, Средней Азии (засолено около половины всех

распаханных земель) и других районах. Содержат главным образом соли серной (сернокислые натрий, кальций и магний), соляной (хлористые натрий, кальций и магний) и угольной (натриевая в двух формах:- углекислой соли, или нормальной соды, и двууглекислой соли, или питьевой соды) кислот. Иногда в засолённых почвах встречаются натриевая и кальциевая соли азотной кислоты. В зависимости от количества содержащихся в почве солей, характера их распределения по почвенным горизонтам засолённые почвы подразделяются на солончаки (1–3% солей и более), солончаковые (менее засолённые) и солончаковатые (засолённые ниже пахотного слоя). Для установления степени их засолённости определяют сумму токсичных солей, связанных с ионами хлора и сульфата. От засолённых почв отличают солонцеватые, содержащие поглощённый натрий (смотрите Солонцы); иногда солонцеватость сочетается с солончаковатостью. Обычно более токсичны хлористые соли. Помимо токсического действия, легкорастворимые соли повышают осмотическое давление почвенного раствора и создают так называемую физиологическую сухость, при которой растения страдают так же, как и от почвенной засухи. Избыток воднорастворимых солей в почве приводит к изреженности растительного покрова и появлению особой группы дикорастущих видов растений, так называемых Солянок, или Галофитов, приспособленных к жизни на засолённых почвах. Засолённые почвы образуются в результате накопления солей в почве и почвенно-грунтовых водах, а также от затопления суши морской солёной водой. Обязательными факторами накопления солей на суше и засоления ими почв являются засушливый климат и затруднённый отток поверхностных и подпочвенных вод. На орошаемых землях часто наблюдается так называемое вторичное засоление, если в подпочвах или грунтовых водах много солей. При орошении бессточных равнин происходит подъём уровня солёных грунтовых вод, что и приводит к засолённости почвы. Правильным ведением хозяйства можно устранить неблагоприятное течение процессов засоления, изменив его естественную направленность. Достигается это сочетанием промывок почвы и искусственным оттоком грунтовых и промывных вод с помощью дренажа. Промывать засолённые почвы лучше осенью или зимой, так как в это время сокращается испарение, способствующее возврату солей.

SALINITY = ЗАСОЛЁННОСТЬ (или СОЛЁНОСТЬ, или ОСОЛОНЁННОСТЬ) – Salinity is the state of consisting of or containing salt. / Засолённость Почвы; Солёность Воды.

SALINITY SYMPTOMS IN RICE = СИМПТОМЫ ЗАСОЛЁННОСТИ (или СОЛЁНОСТИ, или ОСОЛОНЁННОСТИ) В РИСЕ – Salinity Symptoms In Rice:- leaves usually become whitish or chlorotic, growth is stunted and uneven, tillering is reduced.

SALINIZATION = ЗАСОЛЕНИЕ – Salinization is the process whereby soluble salts accumulate in the soil. / Засоление почвы.

SALLET = САЛЭТ (или РЫЦАРСКИЙ ШЛЕМ, или САЛЕТ, или САЛАТНОЕ) – Sallet:- without a visor and with a projection over the neck. The Sallet (also called Celata, Salade and Schaller) was a war helmet that replaced the bascinet in Italy, western and northern Europe and Hungary during the mid-XV century. In Italy, France and England the armet helmet was also popular, but in Germany the sallet became almost universal. The origin of the sallet seems to have been in Italy where the term Celata is first recorded in an inventory of the arms and armour of the Gonzaga family dated to 1407. In essence the earliest sallets were a variant of the bascinet, intended to be worn without an aventail or visor. To increase protection to the face and neck, that the abandonment of the visor and aventail would have exposed, the sides of the helmet were drawn forward at the bottom to cover the cheeks and chin and the rear was curved out into a flange to protect the neck. The Barbute or Barbuta was a related helmet appearing in Italy at much the same time as the sallet. Unlike the sallet, the fully developed barbute consciously copied elements of the Classical Corinthian helmets of ancient times. / Салэт (Sallet) (называемый также Чэлята (Celata), Саляд (Salade) и Шаля (Schaller) .

SALLOPED SELVAGE = XX КРОМКА – Salloped Selvage is a fabric defect consisting of an abrupt, narrow place along the selvage. Principal cause is the failure of the clip on the tenter frame to engage or hold the fabric.

SALMON = XX (или ЛОСОСЬ, или ЛОСОСЁВОЕ, или ОРАНЖЕВО–РОЗОВОЕ, или СОМОН) – Salmon:- the variable color of salmon's flesh averaging a strong yellowish pink.

SALMONELLOSIS = САЛЬМОНЕЛЛЁЗ – Salmonellosis:- infectious, febrile intestinal and general diseases caused by Salmonellae. / возбудители – Сальмонеллы (Salmonellae). Сальмонеллёзы, острые кишечные инфекции животных и человека, вызываемые сальмонеллами. Сальмонеллёзы У Человека рассматривают как определённое заболевание (нозологическую форму), отличая его от брюшного тифа и паратифов. Основной источник инфекции – больные животные, но в отдельных случаях источником заражения может быть человек (больной или бактерионоситель). Заражение происходит через инфицированные пищевые продукты, как правило, животного происхождения (мясо и мясные продукты, молоко, яйца, особенно утиные и гусиные, студень), при вынужденном, неправильном убое животных, нарушении правил хранения и приготовления продуктов (соприкосновение готовой и сырой продукции, недостаточная термическая обработка продуктов перед употреблением и так далее). Сальмонеллёз развивается в тех случаях, когда в организм попадают накопившиеся в продуктах живые сальмонеллы. Клинические проявления сальмонеллёза разнообразны – от бессимптомного носительства возбудителя инфекции до тяжёлых септических форм. Инкубационный период колеблется от 2–6 часов до 2–3 суток. Различают несколько клинических форм сальмонеллёза. При желудочно-кишечной форме заболевание обычно начинается остро, обильной рвотой и поносом (стул водянистый, часто с зеленью, зловонный). Наблюдаются боли, урчание и вздутие живота, слабость, головная боль, головокружение, озноб, повышение температуры до 38–40 °С, боли в мышцах и суставах, судороги мышц конечностей. Длительность заболевания обычно 3–7 суток. Такое же начало имеет тифоподобная форма, но для неё характерны лихорадка в течение 10–14 суток, увеличение печени и селезёнки, более выраженные симптомы общей интоксикации (головная боль, вялость), иногда появляется сыпь. При септической форме после короткого начального периода развивается картина сепсиса. В 15–17% случаев сальмонеллёза в периоде реконвалесценции наблюдается кратковременное бактерионосительство. Возможны 'транзиторное' носительство (однократное выделение сальмонелл без клинических проявлений) и хроническое бактерионосительство. Диагноз сальмонеллёз ставят на основании клинических и эпидемиологических данных и результатов бактериологического исследования кала, мочи, крови, дуоденального содержимого, рвотных масс и промывных вод желудка, остатков пищи, а также серодиагностики. Лечение:- промывание желудка и кишечника, обильное горячее сладкое питье; при более тяжёлом течении введение солевых растворов (борьба с обезвоживанием); спазмолитические средства; антибиотики. Важное значение имеет диета:- механически и химически щадящая пища (молоко исключается) – в первые дни болезни; исключение вредных для деятельности желудочно-кишечного тракта факторов (переедание, употребление алкоголя и продуктов, богатых грубой клетчаткой, консервов и копчёностей, острых, пряных и жирных блюд) в течение всего периода заболевания и не менее 1 месяца после выздоровления. Профилактика:- ветеринарно-санитарный надзор за убоем скота и обработкой туш; выполнение санитарных правил приготовления, хранения и реализации пищевых продуктов; обследование поступающих на работу на предприятия общественного питания и торговли, детские учреждения. Сальмонеллёзы У Животных (тиф, паратиф) вызываются различными видами сальмонелл. Болеют Лошади, крупный рогатый скот, Свиньи, Овцы и Козы, пушные звери, птицы, Пчёлы и другие. Сальмонеллёзы распространены на всех континентах. Для сальмонеллёза животных характерны лихорадка, аборты, нарушение деятельности желудочно-кишечного тракта, органов дыхания и кровообращения, поражение центральной нервной системы, суставов, большой отход молодняка. Сальмонеллёзы развиваются быстрее и

протекают тяжелее у животных, страдающих хроническими заболеваниями желудочно-кишечного тракта. У бактерионосителей сальмонеллы могут активизироваться при изменении микробной флоры кишечника под действием антибиотиков. Способствуют заболеванию недостаточное и неполноценное кормление, холод, сырость, плохая вентиляция, скученное содержание, утомительные перегоны и тому подобное. Диагноз ставят на основании клинических, эпизоотологических, патологоанатомических данных, результатов бактериологических и серологических исследований. Для лечения применяют иммунные сыворотки в комбинации с антибиотиками, нитрофурановые препараты, симптоматические средства. Профилактика:- соблюдение зоогигиенических и ветеринарных санитарных мероприятий, изолирование (в ряде случаев убой) больных животных, вакцинация.

SALMON PINK = ЛОСОСЁВО–РОЗОВОЕ (или ОРАНЖЕВО–РОЗОВОЕ, или XX) – Salmon Pink:- a strong yellowish pink.

SALT = СОЛЬ – Salt is an ionic compound that is formed by a neutralization reaction (reaction of an acid with a base). The best known salt, common salt, or sodium chloride (NaCl) is extensively used as an electrolyte in dyeing. Sodium sulfate is also used for this purpose. Many of the chemicals used in dyeing are technically salts, including many dyes. / Под Солями понимаются продукты замещения атомов водорода кислоты на металл или групп OH основания на кислотный остаток. При полном замещении образуются средние, или нормальные, соли (NaCl, K_2SO_4 и другие), при неполном замещении атомов H – кислые (например, $NaHCO_3$), неполном замещении групп OH – основные (например, $(C_{17}H_{35}COO)Al(OH)_2$). Различают также двойные соли (например, $KCl{\cdot}MgCl_2$) и комплексные. В обычных условиях соли – кристаллы с ионной структурой. Большинство солей растворимо в полярных растворителях, особенно в воде; в растворах диссоциируют на катионы и анионы. Многие минералы – соли, образующие залежи, например, NaCl, KCl. Соли, класс химических соединений; кристаллические в обычных условиях вещества, для которых типична ионная структура. Согласно теории электролитической диссоциации, соли являются химическими соединениями, которые в растворах диссоциируют на положительно заряженные ионы – катионы (в основном металлов) и отрицательно заряженные ионы – анионы. Существуют соли следующих типов:- средние (или нейтральные), кислые, основные, двойные, смешанные и комплексные. Наиболее обычный лабораторный способ получения соли – взаимодействие кислот и оснований друг с другом, также кислот и во многих случаях (в соответствии с рядом напряжений) самих солей с металлами. Характерное свойство солей – растворимость их в полярных растворителях, особенно в воде. В природе скопления соли образуются в основном путём осаждения из водных растворов, которое происходит в замкнутых морских бассейнах (Аральское, Мёртвое море и другие) или в почти отделённых от моря заливах (Кара-Богаз-Гол), а также в бессточных континентальных озёрах (Эльтон, Баскунчак). Соли были известны в глубокой древности. Помимо традиционного использования для пищевых целей и в медицине, соли стали применяться по мере развития промышленности в химической, стекольной, кожевенной, текстильной, металлургической и других её отраслях; некоторые соли используются в качестве минеральных удобрений. О номенклатуре солей смотрите Химическую Номенклатуру. Соли природные, общее условное название в быту и в промышленности группы минералов, образующих осадочные соляные месторождения; обладают способностью легко или заметно растворяться в воде и имеют солёный или горько-солёный вкус. Химический состав – хлориды и сульфаты (гидратированные и негидратированные) натрия, калия, магния. Важнейшие соли:- каменная соль (галит), сильвин, карналлит, каинит, полигалит, лонгбейнит (смотрите Калийные Соли), мирабилит, тенардит. В зависимости от условий и времени образования месторождения соли разделены на три типа. Ископаемые осадочные месторождения, образовавшиеся в одну из предшествующих геологических эпох, представлены мощными пластовыми или штоко- и куполообразными залежами твёрдых солей, находящихся на большей или меньшей глубине от поверхности (смотрите Соляная Тектоника). Примерами этого типа месторождений являются:- в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – Шумковское и Славянско-Артёмовское (Бахмутское), Верхнекамское (Соликамское) и Старобинское (Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика (БССР)); за рубежом – крупнейшие Штасфуртское (Германская Демократическая Республика (ГДР)), Саскачеванское (Канада) и многие другие. На долю месторождений этого типа приходится около 30% мировой добычи соли. Соляные источники и рассолы образуются в результате выщелачивания подземными водами соли на глубине (смотрите Рассолы). Из этих месторождений путём осаждения получают свыше 50% добычи каменной соли. Современные соляные месторождения (солёные озёра, заливы или лагуны) по размерам и запасам значительно уступают ископаемым месторождениям, но благодаря своей большей распространённости на земном шаре и более лёгкой доступности для разработки иногда представляют промышленный интерес (озёра Баскунчак и Эльтон, Залив Кара-Богаз-Гол и озёра Западной Сибири и Казахстана). К этому же типу относятся современные моря и океаны (иногда соли извлекаются из морской воды путём выпаривания или вымораживания). Из современных соляных месторождений получают около 20% соли.

SALT–AFFECTED SOIL = ВТОРИЧНО ЗАСОЛЁННАЯ ПОЧВА – Salt-Affected Soil is a soil that has been adversely modified for the growth of most crop plants by the presence of soluble salts, exchangeable sodium, or both.

SALT AND PEPPER = СОЛЬ И ПЕРЕЦ – Salt And Pepper is a fabric made of a combination of white and black yarns. The term usually is used to describe tweed fabrics. See also Tweed.

SALT BALANCE = СОЛЕВОЙ БАЛАНС – Salt Balance is the relation between the quantity of dissolved salts carried to an area by irrigation water and the quantity of dissolved salts removed by drainage water.

SALTIE = СОЛЕВИК (или СОЛТИ, или СУДНО ДЛЯ СОЛЁНЫХ ВОД) – (1) A Saltie is a vessel designed for ocean navigation. / судно, разработанное для океанской навигации.

(2) Saltie:- Canadian slang for an ocean-going sailor. / Канадский жаргон в отношении моряка, ходящего по океанам.

(3) Saltie:- informal (Austral) a saltwater crocodile.

SALT LINKAGE = СОЛЯНОЙ МОСТИК (или XX) – Salt Linkage in protein:- two molecules can be joined together by salt linkage in which the basic part and the acid part are held together by an electrovalent bond. This bond results due to electrostatic attraction of positively and negatively charged ions. In keratin molecule, arginine and lysine side chains have free amino groups. On the other hand, glutamic acid and aspartic acid side chains have free carboxyl groups. When the basic and acidic groups of these side chains will come closer, they will neutralize each other and form a salt. The acidic part will be negatively charged, the basic part will be positively charged and they will be connected together by electrostatic forces, i.e. electrovalent bond. See also Ionic Bond. According to the Salt-Linkage hypothesis (a part of the association-induction hypothesis), the binding of alkali-metal ions on isolated proteins may be low as a result of the masking of cation-binding fixed anionic groups by the formation of ‘salt linkages’ between them and fixed cationic groups. This hypothesis has been verified in a quantitative manner by the measurement of free and adsorbed Na^+ in solutions of bovine hemoglobin titrated with increasing concentration of NaOH. In addition this communication presents data indicating (1) wide variability in the extent of Na^+ adsorption among different isolated proteins and even among different samples of the same protein, (2) auto-cooperativity in the pH titration and Na^+ adsorption, and (3) selectivity of the liberated fixed anionic groups for different alkali-metal ions

in the rank order Na greater than Li greater than K greater than Rb, Cs. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Смотрите также Ионная Связь (Ionic Bond). глутаминовая кислота (glutamic acid) и аспарагиновая кислота (aspartic acid). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). аргинин (arginine). лизин (lysine) боковые цепи или побочные цепи или ответвления (side chains).

SALT TOLERANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ) – Salt Tolerance is an ability of a plant to maintain productivity as salinity increases beyond and the electrical conductivity (EC; soil extract) of 4 deciSiemens/meter (dS/m). / Под Толерантностью, от Латинского слова Tolerantia, означающее Терпение, понимается .

SALTY CHARACTER = ПРОСОЛЕНЫЙ ХАРАКТЕР (или БЫВАЛЫЙ, или МОРЕХОДНЫЙ ФАРВАТЕР) – Salty Character (maritime term):- a nautical guy, often a negative connotation.

SALVAGE = СПАСЕНИЕ – Salvage (maritime term):- to save a vessel or cargo from total loss after an accident; recompense for having saved a ship or cargo from danger.

SALVAGE = СПАСЁННОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО – (1) Salvage is the property which has been recovered from a wrecked vessel, or the recovery of the vessel herself. Salvage may refer to:- (i) property that is rescued from danger on land or at sea; or (ii) an award that is paid to someone for voluntarily rescuing property at sea from a marine peril. Property taken over by an insurer to reduce its loss. Property saved from loss. The saving or rescue of a vessel and/or the cargo from loss and/or damage at sea. Salvage is:- (i) a contractual or voluntary service rendered by a third party for assistance at sea in saving vessel or cargo from peril; (ii) the monetary award for rendering such service; see also Salvage Award; and (iii) vessel or cargo which is saved from loss at sea. The saving or rescue of a vessel and/or the cargo from loss and/or damage from perils of the sea. Salvage is a right of the insured which, under the terms of the policy, automatically transfer to the insurer upon settlement of a loss. Salvage applies to any proceeds from the repaired, recovered, or scrapped property. See also Subrogation. / Товарно-материальные ценности, которые были спасены страхователем или третьим лицом (спасателем) в результате наступления страхового случая. Спасённое имущество может иметь неповреждённый вид или частичные повреждения (которые могут быть устранены), не исключающие его дальнейшего использования по первоначальному назначению. Стоимость неповреждённого спасённого имущества вычитается из суммы ущерба, подлежащего возмещению (в пределах страховой суммы). Расходы по спасанию, в том числе спасателю за оперативные и самоотверженные действия в условиях чрезвычайной ситуации, включаются в сумму ущерба, подлежащего возмещению со стороны страховщика. Обоснованность произведённых расходов на спасание может быть проверена аджастером.

(2) Salvage:- salvaged merchandise refers to products that can no longer be sold ‘as new’. There is a large percentage of merchandise that is damaged while in transit to retail stores. For instance, a pallet of toys may have packaging damage. The retailer cannot sell the toys as new because the individual boxes show wear or tear. This merchandise gets set to the side and labeled ‘Salvage’. Salvage can also refer to merchandise that has been returned to the store for any number of reasons. Salvage can also include 2nd quality merchandise produced at the factory level.

SALVAGE ADJUSTMENT = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА СПАСЁННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА (или КОРРЕКТИРОВКА С УЧЁТОМ СПАСЁННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА) – Salvage Adjustment:- a compromised settlement on a cargo policy, usually when the adventure has been terminated short of destination and damaged goods are sold at the intermediate port. The underwriter pays the difference between the sum insured by the policy and the proceeds of the sale.

SALVAGE ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО СПАСАНИЮ (или СПАСАТЕЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ) – Salvage Association is an association, closely connected with the London insurance market, whose functions is to take instructions from interested parties (e.g., underwriters) to investigate casualties and to make recommendations for the preservation and protection of property; also to determine the extent and proximate cause of loss when required. / Полное наименование Ассоциация по Защите Коммерческих Интересов в Отношении Потерпевшего Крушение и Повреждённого Имущества (The Association for the Protection of Commercial Interests as respect Wrecked and Damaged Property). Ассоциация функционирует под руководством корпорации Лойда и является компетентным и авторитетным в международном масштабе органом, к услугам которого прибегает большое количество страховых компаний мира. Ассоциация сама не производит спасательных работ, а её основные функции состоят в осмотре повреждённого имущества, ведение дел по убыткам, наблюдение за ходом спасательных операций и ремонтом судов, защищая при этом общие интересы страховщиков.

SALVAGE AWARD = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА СПАСАНИЕ – Salvage Award:- an amount awarded to a salvor for services rendered in the salvage of property in peril at sea. The award may be made by a court or by arbitration, depending on the terms of the salvage contract. Underwriters contribute towards a salvage award insofar as the award is in respect of insured property in peril from an insured risk, subject to any restrictions imposed by the policy (e.g., a policy deductible) and, except where the policy provides otherwise, subject to reduction to reflect under-insurance, if any.

SALVAGE CHARGES = РАСХОДЫ ПО СПАСАНИЮ – Salvage Charges:- the award due to a salvor for services rendered in saving the insured property. Salvage Charge is the cost incurred by a third party in saving, preserving, and reclaiming cargo or vessel from a loss at sea. Charges recoverable under maritime law by a salvor independently of contracts.

SALVAGE LOSS = УЩЕРБ ПОСЛЕ СПАСАНИЯ (или УБЫТКИ ОТ УМЕНЬШЕНИЯ СТОИМОСТИ СПАСЁННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА) – Salvage Loss:- where goods insured under a marine policy are damaged and as a result of the damage are sold short of destination for less than their insured value there is said to be a salvage loss. The insurer must pay the difference between the insured value and the proceeds, after deduction of sale charges and survey fee, of the sale. Occurs when the underwriter agrees to settle a cargo claim by paying the difference between the insured value and the proceeds realised by selling the damaged goods. / Разница между стоимостью спасённого имущества с вычетом расходов по спасению и первоначальной стоимостью застрахованного имущества.

SALVAGE STOCK = ОСТАТКИ ЗАПАСОВ – Salvage Stock:- unused material that has a market value and can be sold.

SALVAGE TITLE = XX – In the United States, a Salvage Title is a form of vehicle title branding, which notes that the vehicle has been severely damaged and/or deemed a total loss by an insurance company that paid a claim on it. The criteria for determining when a salvage title is issued differ considerably by state. In a minority of states, regulations require a salvage title for stolen vehicles; but, in others, it is issued only for losses due to damage. Under some circumstances, a salvage title denotation may be removed or replaced with a Rebuilt Salvage designation; and cars imported to, or exported from, the United States may be issued a clean title regardless of history. Because a salvage title can be issued to a vehicle with easy repairable problems or no damage whatsoever, the low cost of the salvaged motorcycle or car is appealing to some investors.

SALVAGE VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ СПАСЁННОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА – Salvage Value:- the estimated cash amount that would be received if damaged property were to be sold.

SALVE ERRORE ET OMISSIONE = САЛЬВЭ ЭРРОРЭ ЭТ ОМИССИОНЭ – Salve Errore Et Omissione:- in Latin, Errors and Omissions Excepted. Request addressed to the customer to examine the bank statement carefully, with the bank reserving the right to correct omissions and errors at a subsequent date. Also known as SE&O. / Выражение 'Сальвэ Эррорэ эт Омиссионэ' в переводе с Латинского языка означает 'Ошибки и Упущения Исключены'.

SALWAR = САЛЬВАР – Salwar:- wide loose pants with a reinforced cuff and a drawstring usually worn with a long tunic. The Salwar was first worn by the desert women as a cover to shield their legs from the blistering heat. It was made from coarse cotton and had no aesthetic value whatsoever. It was only during the reign of the Moguls that the concept of anything like a Salwar came about. It was a time to be lavish and clothing became a symbol of social status. The fabric employed to tailor clothes ranged from the finest silks, velvets, chiffons and muslins and it was at this time that lehenga, the sherara and the churidar also took birth. The Salwar came to India with the invasion of the Aryans. They settled in Punjab and the locals adapted the salwar as their traditional dress. It was in Punjab that the concept of the Salwar as we know it today really came about. One only has to look at portraits of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a fearless Sikh chieftain, to see that the Salwar was popular in the Punjab district. Hence today when you think of the Salwar you automatically think about Punjab and Punjabi culture. As symbols of Punjabi culture the Salwar is only second to bhangra. It is the staple dress of Punjabi women and is worn throughout the year in various fashions from the simple day to day styles to the more elaborate styles reserved for celebrations such as weddings and especially Vasakhi.

SAM = SUSTAINING ASSOCIATE MEMBER

SAMARA = КРЫЛАТКА (или САМАРА) – Samara is a winged fruit containing a single seed. (Latin:- Samara = Elm Seed). / В переводе с Латинского языка Samara означает Семя Ильма (Elm Seed). Самара – крылатый плод, содержащий одно семя. Под Крылаткой понимается сухой односемянный плод растений (орешек или ореховидный; или семянка или семянковидный) с кожистым околоплодником, образующим крыловидные выросты, способствующие распространению семян ветром, например, у Берёзы. Формируется из верхнего (Вяз, Ясень) или нижнего (Берёза, Ольха) синкарпного гинеция. Крылатка свойственна главным образом высокоствольным деревьям и лианам, у которых плоды планируют, отдаляясь от растения (особенно при ветре) на значительное расстояние. Из верхнего синкарпного гинецея формируется также двукрылатка клёна (Disamara), относящаяся к дробным плодам (при созревании семян она распадается на две крылатки).

SAM BROWNE = ПОРТУПЕЯ (или СЭМ БРАУН) – Sam Browne or Sam Browne Belt is a leather belt for a dress uniform supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder. The Sam Browne belt is a wide belt, usually leather, which is supported by a narrower strap passing diagonally over the right shoulder. It is most often seen as part of a military or police uniform. Sam Browne VC (short for the Victoria Cross) was a British army officer serving in India in the XIX century. In those days officers always carried a sword into battle. It hung from a small metal clip on the waistbelt, called a 'Frog'. However, the scabbard tended to slide around a lot when they charged the enemy, meaning that it had to be steadied with the left hand before being drawn. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in India, Captain Sam Browne was serving with the 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry. On 31 August 1858, Captain Browne was involved in the fighting near Seerporah. As he charged a cannon being reloaded, he was attacked by one of its crew. Browne received two sword cuts, one on the left knee and one which severed his left arm at the shoulder. He survived the injuries but, without a left hand, he found that he was now unable to control or draw his sword. Browne came up with the idea of wearing a second belt which went over his right shoulder and held the scabbard in just the spot he wanted. This would hook into a heavy leather belt with 'D-rings' for attaching accessories. It also securely carried a pistol in a flap-holster on his right hip and included a binocular case with a neck-strap. Other cavalry officers in the Indian Army began wearing a similar rig and soon it became part of the standard uniform. During the Boer War, the rig was copied by Imperial and Commonwealth troops and eventually became standard issue. Infantry officers wore a variant that used two suspender-like straps instead of the cross-belt. It was supposedly invented in 1878 by Lieutenant Sir Basil Templer Graham-Montgomery, 5th Baronet of the 60th Rifles while serving in India. There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether Browne modified Graham-Montgomery's design or vice-versa. Since there were no patents issued for either design and both camps have accounts backing up their claims, it may never be decided. Due to its former use as equipment for carrying a sword, it is traditionally only worn by those to whom a sword would historically have been issued, namely officers and Warrant Officers (snr NCOs). Throughout most of its modern history, however, its main function has been to carry a pistol, and it was found to be particularly useful with the heavy pistols typically used during the first part of the XX century. Rifle Belt:- a different arrangement from the traditional Sam Browne belt consists of a similar wide belt with two vertical supporting straps, one over each shoulder. The design put the burden of the gear, with its heavy ammo pouches on the belt and straps, on both shoulders. It was worn by the officers of British and Commonwealth Rifle Regiments, who had to carry a rifle as their service arm rather than a pistol. It was also worn by big game hunters in Africa and India in the late-XIX and mid-XX centuries. It is often seen worn in movies or TV shows as part of the costume of explorers or big game hunters. Its invention is falsely attributed to Sam Browne. It was actually invented by Lieutenant Basil Templer Graham-Montgomery of the 60th Rifles while he was on service in India. Although a case of simultaneous development, Graham-Montgomery was seen as a plagiarist. The Sam Browne belt has been proposed as a solution to occupational safety and health concerns about injury due to the weight of equipment on police officers' belts. However, others have expressed concern that the vertical design of the belt could enable criminals to gain physical control of law enforcement officers in an altercation. / Крест Победы (Victoria Cross). Лейтенант Бэзл Тчэмплё Грээм-Мантгамёри (Lieutenant Basil Templer Graham-Montgomery). Сэм Браун (Sam Browne).

SAME CONDITION DRAWBACK = ВОЗВРАТ НА ТЕХ ЖЕ УСЛОВИЯХ – Same Condition Drawback:- duties are refunded on imported material which is subsequently exported in the same condition as when imported, or when destroyed under Customs supervision. The material must not have been used within the United States. However, incidental operations such as testing, cleaning, inspecting and repacking are permitted. The materials must be exported or destroyed within 3 years of importation. Substitution Same Condition Drawback allows claimants to file for drawback on imported material even if the imported material is not the exact material which is exported. However, exported material must be fungible with the designated material. Fungible merchandise is merchandise which is for commercial purposes identical and interchangeable in all situations. See also Direct Identification Drawback, Drawback, and Substitution Drawback. / привоз (importation).

SAME DAY FUNDS = ОДНОДНЕВНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ФОНДЫ ТОГО ЖЕ ДНЯ) – Same Day Funds are the money balances that the recipient has a right to transfer or withdraw from an account on the day of receipt.

SAME–DAY SETTLEMENT = РАСЧЁТ ТЕМ ЖЕ ДНЁМ – Same-Day Settlement is a settlement of a trade on the same business day. The clearing company Clearstream for example settles orders between business partners the same day if it receives the orders by 10:00 am via paperless data transfer.

SAMITE = ПАРЧА (или АКСАМИТ, или XX) – Samite is a rich medieval silk fabric interwoven with gold and silver.

SAMPLE = ОБРАЗЕЦ (или ПРОБА, или ВЫБОРКА) – (1) Sample is the one of a number of things showing the characteristics of the whole. In statistics, a random sample is a limited amount of data selected from a population haphazardly. / Количество нештучной продукции, отобранное из контролируемой совокупности для принятия решения. Выборка – одна или несколько выборочных единиц, взятых из генеральной совокупности и предназначенных для получения информации о ней. Примечание:- выборка может служить основой для принятия решений о генеральной совокупности или процессе, который её формирует.

(2) Sample is a representative portion of a lot of material or of a consignment for testing or for record purposes.

(3) In the Cotton industry, Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal, of the amount and character usually required for trade purposes.

(4) A Sample is the portion of a population collected in a prescribed manner upon which a judgment is made about the entire population. Sample is a finite series of observations taken from a population; a portion of a population. Individuals taken from a population to represent it.

SAMPLE = ПРОБА – In the grains industry, a Sample is a portion of grain taken to represent an entire truckload, carload or cargo. The size of a sample to be analysed for the presence of specific grading factors is established for each class of grain in its section. The term approximate is often used, allowing inspectors to take into consideration the concentration of the grading factor in the sample. Types of samples include:- average sample, cargo sample, composite sample, consecutive sample, official carlot unload sample, official sample, processed sample, running sample, standard sample, submitted sample, and unprocessed sample.

SAMPLE GRADE = СОРТ ПО ОБРАЗЦУ (или ПРОБНЫЙ СОРТ) – Sample Grade:- usually the lowest quality of a commodity, too low to be acceptable for delivery in satisfaction of futures contracts. / Как правило, самое низкое качество сырья, слишком низкое, но которое, тем не менее, должно быть приемлемым для поставки в удовлетворение фьючерсных контрактов.

SAMPLE INTERVAL = ИНТЕРВАЛ ОТБОРА ПРОБ – A Sample Interval is the time between the repeated sample-capturing action of a sample method or device.

SAMPLE PREPARATION = ПОДГОТОВКА ВЫБОРКИ – Sample Preparation:- fluid factors that can enhance the accuracy of the particulate analysis. Such factors include particle dispersion, particle settling, and sample dilution.

SAMPLE SALE = ПРОДАЖА ОБРАЗЦОВ – Sample Sale is a special event providing clothing companies a method to sell off the samples from their showrooms. This provides the public with designer clothes (and non designer brand clothing) directly from the designer and clothing companies at wholesale or below wholesale prices. These fabulous clearance events quite often take place in the designer's own showroom. The prices at these sample sales are typically far better than what you would find in an outlet store.

SAMPLE SALVAGE = ОБРАЗЕЦ СПАСЁННОГО (ЗЕРНА) – Sample Salvage:- any grain salvaged from a wreck in transit containing over 2.5% by weight of stones or any other conspicuous ground material, removable or not, is graded (class of grain), Sample Salvage. For example, Wheat, Sample Salvage. / Любое зерно, спасённое после крушения .

SAMPLE SITE = УЧАСТОК ДЛЯ ПРОБЫ – Sample Site:- Location in the field where samples are to be taken. Usually four or more sample sites will be randomly selected for each field or stratum.

SAMPLE SIZE = РАЗМЕР ОБРАЗЦА (или РАЗМЕР ПРОБЫ, или ВЕЛИЧИНА ВЫБОРКИ) – Sample Size is the number of sampling units to be measured per plot, e.g., number of plants to be measured per unit area.

SAMPLING = ОТБОР ПРОБ (или ОТБОР ОБРАЗЦОВ, или ОТБОР ВЫБОРКИ) – (1) Sampling covers actual sampling by the inspection company or witnessing by the inspection company of the sampling executed by other parties. Sampling can be performed manually or utilizing mechanical sampling installations automated to different extents. The object of sampling is to obtain a representative quantity from all or part of a consignment as required. The final prepared sample should be suitable for analysis. / засвидетельствование (witnessing). Отбор Выборки – процесс извлечения или составления выборки.

(2) Sampling:- the withdrawal of a representative portion of a grain from a container or carrier by use of a specialized probe in order to conduct a grain inspection. For example in the Rice industry, sampling procedures for paddy aromatic Rice, brown aromatic Rice and white aromatic Rice shall be carried out in such a way to obtain the best representative samples of the lot. Sampling shall be done at random increments distributed throughout the lot to collect primary samples. The collected primary samples shall be mixed thoroughly, and then its quantity is reduced until getting a suitable sample size for analysis. Numbers of primary samples from various increments of the lot in different forms of transportation shall not be less than those requirements as prescribed in corresponding standards.

(3) Sampling is a process of selecting a subset of the field population of plants to monitor for estimating the status of the entire field. Usually a fixed number of consecutive plants with relevant properties (e.g., white flowers in the first fruiting position) are sampled at each sample site.

(4) To pick samples at random for a fair testing or examination of a lot of cotton by means of a portion or specimen. Sampling:- at the gin, Cotton fibers are separated from the seed, cleaned to remove plant residue and other foreign material, and pressed into bales of about 480 pounds (218 kg). A sample of at least 4 ounces (115 grams) is taken from each side of the bale by a licensed sampling agent and the 8 ounce (230 grams) total sample is delivered by the agent or designated hauler to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) classing facility serving the area. Gin and warehouse operators serve as licensed sampling agents and perform this function under USDA supervision. / При джинировании хлопковые волокна отделяются от семени, очищаются посредством удаления частиц растения и других инородных материалов и прессуются в кипы весом приблизительно 480 фунтов (218 килограмм). С каждой стороны кипы лицензированным агентом по отборке берутся образцы (всего два), по крайней мере, в 4 унции (115 грамм) и эти 8 унций (230 грамм) доставляются этим агентом или назначенным перевозчиком в классёрскую лабораторию Департамента Сельского Хозяйства США (ДСХ США; USDA classing facility), обслуживающую данный регион. Хлопкоочистительные компании и складские операторы действуют в качестве лицензированных агентов по отборке и выполняют эту функцию под надзором ДСХ США. Отбор проб может производиться также на процентной основе классёром по поручению покупателя или продавца хлопка.

(5) Sampling:- the testing of a representative portion of a commodity delivery for grade and classification purposes.

(6) In statistics, Sampling is a collection of a sample from a population.

SAMPLING = ОТБОР ПРОБ (или ОПРОБОВАНИЕ) – Sampling is the selection of a small but representative part of an ore body or process material for analysis.

SAMPLING ERROR = ОШИБКА ВЫБОРКИ (или ОШИБКА ВЫБОРОЧНОГО РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Sampling Error is a deviation of a sample value from the true value owing to the limited size of sample or wrong sampling.

SAMPLING FRAME = РАМА (или КОСТЯК) ОТБОРА ПРОБ – Sampling Frame is a list of the numbers of a population from whom a sample will be taken. A frame placed over a section of crop to define the area sampled.

SAMPLING UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ПРОБЫ (или ПРОБООТБОРНИК) – Sampling Unit is the unit designated within the experimental plot for the measurement of a character to be made. A good sampling unit must be uniform, easy to identify, and easy to measure. / свойство (character) .

SAMURAI BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ САМУРАЙ – Samurai Bond is a Yen-denominated bond issued in Tokyo by a non-Japanese company and subject to Japanese regulations. Other types of Yen-denominated bonds are Euroyens issued in countries other than Japan. Samurai bonds give issuers the ability to access investment capital available in Japan. The proceeds from the issuance of samurai bonds can be used by non-Japanese companies to break into the Japanese market, or it can be converted into the issuing company's local currency to be used on existing operations. Samurai bonds can also be used to hedge foreign exchange rate risk. Samurai Bonds are the Japanese Yen-denominated bonds issued in Japan by foreign borrowers. Samurai Bonds are corporate bonds issued in Japan by a non-Japanese company. Samurai bonds are Yen-denominated bonds issue in Japan by a foreign company. The bonds are subject to Japanese bond regulations, attracting buyers (i.e. investors) from Japan and provide capital to a foreign issuer. Samurai bonds are identical to a bond issue in the US which is denominated in Dollars. These bonds give the company issuer the opportunity to gain access to the Japanese market which is a large world investment market, or to avoid the capital markets in the company's own country which may not be developed or stable. Samurai bonds also give the company an opportunity to expand into the Japanese market without the currency risks normally associated with a foreign investment. The investment (and the obligation to repay the debt) is already in Yen. Samurai Bond is a foreign bond issued in Japanese Yen in the Tokyo bond market. / Деноминированные в Иене облигации, выпускаемые в Японии иностранными заёмщиками. Для Российских компаний и крупнейших банков в Японии теоретически есть два инструмента. Во-первых, это Облигации Самураи – Йеновые облигации, которые обращаются на внутреннем рынке Японии, и так называемые Евройены. Самураи интересны тем, что дают лучший доступ к инвесторам в Японии, но существенно более сложны с точки зрения подготовки документации и соответствия требованиям, которые есть в Японии по организации выпуска таких бумаг. Поэтому реальным вариантом для Российских компаний является выпуск Еврооблигаций, номинированных в Йенах. Просто брать Йены и конвертировать их в другую валюту нет смысла. Это все равно что занять в Долларах или Евро. Займы в Йенах интересно и выгодно делать, в первую очередь, когда есть какой-то объём кредитного портфеля в Йенах.

SAN = STORAGE AREA NETWORK

SANBENITO = САНБЭНИТО (или ХХ) – Sanbenito is a sackcloth, namely, a coarse cloth of camel's hair or cotton, coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church; a Spanish inquisition garment resembling a scapular and being either yellow with red crosses for the penitent or black with painted devils and flames for the impenitent condemned to an auto-da-fé. / ото-да-фе (auto-da-fé).

SANCTION = САНКЦИЯ – Sanction is an embargo imposed by a government against another country. / Эмбарго, налогаемое правительством против другой страны. Под Санкцией, от Латинского слова Sanctio, означающее Строжайшее Постановление, понимаются:- (i) мера воздействия, важнейшее средство социального контроля; различают негативные санкции, направленные против отступлений от социальных норм, и позитивные санкции, стимулирующие одобряемые обществом, группой отклонения от норм; формальные санкции налагаются официальным общественным или государственным органом, неформальные санкции – реакция членов группы, друзей и так далее; (ii) государственная мера, применяемая к нарушителю установленных норм и правил; (iii) часть правовой нормы, содержащая указание на меры государственного воздействия в отношении нарушителя данной нормы; (iv) в международном праве – меры воздействия, применяемые к государству при нарушении им своих международных обязательств или норм международного права; и (v) утверждение чего-либо высшей инстанцией, разрешение.

SAND = ПЕСОК – Sand:- used as a filter medium in fiber manufacture, particularly used in spinning packs for nylon or polyester production. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SAND = ПЕСОК (или ПЕСОЧНОЕ) – Sand:- a variable color averaging a yellowish gray.

SANDAL = САНДАЛИЯ (или БОСОНОЖКА) – Sandal is a shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a low-cut shoe that fastens by an ankle strap; a rubber overshoe cut very low.

SAND BAR = ПЕСЧАНАЯ ОТМЕЛЬ (или ПЕСЧАНЫЙ ПЕРЕКАТ, или ПЕСЧАНЫЙ ДОННЫЙ ПОРОГ, или ПЕСЧАНЫЙ БАР) – Sand Bar is a bank or ridge of sand deposited in a river channel. / Песчаный Перекат в русле реки. Под Перекатом понимается мелководный участок реки, часто имеющий вид вала, сложенного рыхлыми отложениями и пересекающего русло. Под Порогом понимается короткий участок реки с относительно большим падением уровня воды и повышенной скоростью течения. Образуется обычно в местах выхода на поверхность трудно-размываемых горных пород. Под Баром понимается гряда в прибрежной полосе морского дна, образованная наносами. Различают береговой, островной, подводный и приустьевый бар.

SAND–BLASTING = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПЕСКОМ (или ПЕСЧАНЫЙ ЗАНОС) – Sand-Blasting:- the combination of lighter soil types and strong winds blowing across adjacent bare fallow fields or along rows may result in sand-blasting. Symptoms are obvious on one side of the plant. Affected cotyledons or leaves become desiccated and may shrivel up. The exposed side of stems and branches may also become dry and brown. Sandblasting can significantly exacerbate development of bacterial blight on susceptible varieties. / Семядоли или листья, оказавшиеся под таким воздействием, становятся высохшими и могут сморщиться. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

SANDING SEALER = ЗАЩИТНОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ ШЛИФОВКОЙ (или ЗАЩИТНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПЕСКОСТРУЙНОЙ ОЧИСТКОЙ) – Sanding Sealer is a preparation coating which seals the wood in preparation for topcoating and which is easy to smooth by sanding. / .

SAND ROLL (TAKE–UP ROLL) = ВАЛЬЯН С НАЖДАЧНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ (ОТТЯЖНОЙ ВАЛИК) – Sand Roll (Take-Up Roll) is a roll at the front of a loom which is generally covered with some rough material (crêpe rubber, sandpaper, cork, etc) and which grips the cloth roll during weaving.

SAND SHOE = ХХ ОБУВЬ – Sand Shoe:- (chiefly Australian and New Zealand) tennis shoe.

SANDWASH = ПРОМЫВКА ПЕСКОМ – Sandwash:- the soft peachskin finish obtained by blasting a fabric with fine sand.

SANDWICH BLEND = СМЕШЕНИЕ СЭНДВИЧ (или ПОСЛОЙНОЕ СМЕШЕНИЕ) – Sandwich Blend is a method of preparing fiber mixtures by layering them horizontally in alternating layers with all elements in the proper proportion. Vertical sections are cut and fed to the next machine in the process, where blending is effected.

SANDY = ПЕСЧАНИСТОЕ (или ХХ) – Sandy:- the color of sand.

S AND Z TWIST = КРУТКА S И Z (или ЛЕВАЯ И ПРАВАЯ КРУТКА) – S and Z Twist:- these terms are in general usage to designate the twist direction in single or plied yarns. In S-twist yarns, the angle of twist when viewing the yarn in a vertical position runs from top left to bottom right, resembling the diagonal of the letter S. In Z-twist yarns, the angle of twist runs from top right to bottom left, resembling the diagonal of the letter Z. The Twist direction is a pitch direction of the fibre in the yarn in a screw line, it can be in Z or in S direction:- (i) Z-Twist:- single fibers in the yarn and the yarns in the ply yarn, hold vertical, lie in direction of the letter Z; and (ii) S-Twist:- single fibers in the yarn and the yarn in the ply yarn lie in a thread, hold vertical, in direction if the letter S.

SANFORIZATION = СЭНФОРИЗАЦИЯ – Sanforization:- most sewers and consumers today take for granted that shrinkage is not a washday problem. But there are those who remember the tragedies of no pre-shrunk fabrics, guessing how many times garments would continue to shrink after repeated washings and who during the 1930s–60s searched for labels or tags on garments and yardage stating pre-shrunk or Sanforized before purchasing. We all owe a debt of gratitude to Sanford L. Cluett, a man of remarkable curiosity and talents in various fields with more than 200 patents to his credit. He changed the way America looked. He helped put an end to exposed wrists and ankles, constricted waistlines and bursting buttons. The invention which bears his name, Sanforized, made it possible to wash clothes over and over again without shrinkage. In 1919 when he was 45, Sanford joined Cluett, Peabody & Co., his uncles' Arrow shirt collar company in Troy NY and which had been in business since 1851. At that time Troy factories were producing three million detachable collars a week and shipping them all over the world. But by the late 1920s people were getting used to wearing soft collars attached to shirts and collar sales fell drastically. The company, which had a process called Clupeco-shrunk for its collars, tried to manufacture collar-attached shirts but had to deal with the defect of shrinkage when they were washed. No one wanted to buy pre-washed shirts. Sanford's clinical mind decided there was a need to find a way to shrink shirts before they were washed. This line of thought led him to develop a standardized process for pre-shrinking or what the textile industry refers to as Controlled Compressive Shrinking. Basically, he designed a machine on which cloth passed over a contracting elastic felt blanket where the pulling action during manufacturing was adjusted by a pushing action. This process was named Sanforized in his honor (the d was dropped), registered in 1930 and ultimately became a worldwide famous trademark. Initially the process was so successful that Cluett Peabody dropped Arrow detachable collars and replaced them with Arrow shirts. In the 1940s the company introduced Arrow pre-shrunk underwear and began licensing the name and process to other manufactures. As a result, many brands appeared on the market advertising their own Sanforized underwear. Other Cluett trademarks introduced following WWII were Sanforset or Sanfor Set (liquid ammonia treatment) which guaranteed rayon fabrics or garments would not shrink or stretch more than 2%; Sanforlan which signified that wool was treated to render it permanently non-felting and would not shrink out of fit; Sanfor Plus (with resin finishing) for wash and fabrics and garments for retaining smoothness, crease recovery and tensile and tear strength; and Sanfor Plus 2 (blended fabrics with resin finishing) for durable press garments made only from approved pre-cured or post-cured fabrics which met Cluett standards. Modern technology has replaced all but Sanforized with Sanfor-Knit, invented by Herman J. Joy, head of Cluett's creative development, for highest standards of shrinkage control and easy-care performance in 100% cotton and cotton-blend knit fabrics and garments, and Sanfor-Set for woven cotton or cotton-blend fabric which conform to precise standards of shrinkage control and easy-care performance. When Sanford died in 1968, Sanforized was licensed for manufacture by 448 mills in 58 countries. Today the trademarks Sanfor (Europe), Sanforizado (Latin America) and Sanforized (rest of the world) are registered in more than 100 countries worldwide for cotton and cotton blend fabrics. The Sanforized Division of Cluett Peabody International owns sole rights to the process. Sanforizing process in a nutshell Sanforized means that fabrics which carry the famous Sanforized label are tested according to the severe test methods required by the Sanforized Company. These tests conform to test standards specified by the US government. The company's test is a guarantee that these fabrics will not shrink more than 1% (Sanforized Standard) in either warp or weft. Sanford's premise was that yarns and/or fabrics are not fixed materials. They consist of separate, stretchable fibers which submit to the continuous tension during spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and the various finishing processes. In other words, fabrics do stretch in length and width. The tension within the yarns, which is caused by this stretching, can be eliminated when the friction within the fabric is reduced. This reduction in friction occurs during laundering where both water and soap act as a lubricant. The lubricant, along with the mechanical action of the washer, helps the fibers relax and contract to their original length before the elongation takes place. A full-width sample is wash tested according to a prescribed test method. After the lengthwise and widthwise shrinkage has been determined, the compressive shrinkage machine can be adjusted accordingly. This means that the fabric shrinks and recaptures its original equilibrium. It should be noted that the preshrinking process is by no means exclusive to The Sanforized Company. Others guaranteeing less than 1% shrinkage for cottons with their patents were Nashua Mfg. Co. which stamped Pre-Shrunk in its Indian Head selvages as early as 1934; Springshrunk by Spring Mills, Rigmel by Bradford Dyeing Association, Pak-nit for cotton knits by Compax Corporation and Redmanized and Permasized by F.R. Redman Co., also for knits. For wool there were Drisol, Harriset, Hypol, Kelpie, Kroy, Lanaset, McFee Method, Pacifixed, Protonizing, Resloom, Schollerizing, Stevens H_2O and Wurlan. Long wear guaranteed for this rugged work jacket. National Bella Hess catalog, 1946-47 Licensing in a nutshell Universally, the Sanforized label is recognized as dimensional stability for garments made up of Sanforized-labeled fabrics. The company claims that its license program is unique and without parallel in the textile and apparel industries. Manufacturers which meet special test requirements and conform to a precise standard of shrinkage established by The Sanforized Company may label their merchandise Sanforized. This is uniformly true everywhere in the world wherever cotton and cotton-blend merchandise is produced and sold because the same processing, testing and inspection procedures are carried out with each and every licensee. Label denoting fabric is an authentic Sanforized checked standard of shrinkage. Mills are required to identify each piece of their Sanforized fabrics with this label that states they are in compliance with Cluett's standards. Top quality – Wilson Brothers shirts of Dan River broadcloth are Sanforized – Colliers, Aug. 27, 1949. To insure that a uniform standard is maintained, Sanforized technical service representatives perform constant inspection and check-testing at the plants of textile mills licensed to produce Sanforized fabrics. The end result is that retailers and consumers are assured that a garment so labeled will not shrink out of fit. There are specific requirements for those using the Sanforized label:- licensed textile mills are required to identify their Sanforized fabrics with a label which must be applied to end of each piece of fabric. Label is to state that Sanforized is a checked standard of shrinkage. Mills can also stamp Sanforized at intervals on cloth selvage. Fruit of the Loom also used the Sanforizing process to denote additional quality of its cloth. Shown in Montgomery Ward catalog, 1957. Licensed manufacturers which make garments wholly of Sanforized fabric identify their garments as Sanforized. The right to use this trademark is from the standard label which appears on each roll of fabric the garment is made from. In addition the invoice for the fabric must state Sanforized. There are many different ways in which manufacturers label their garments as Sanforized – for instance, inclusion of

the trademark on the manufacturer's own sew-in neck label or hang-tag, separate hang-tags, gummed tickets, gummed labels, etc. Retailers purchasing garments identified as Sanforized may use the trademark in advertisements, on counter cards, in bill stuffers and all other material employed to promote the sale of the garment. To protect themselves against receiving illegal use of trademark, retailers require Sanforized identification of their purchase orders. The Man Behind the Invention – Sanford Cluett 1874–1968 Perhaps this observation made by Sanford helps to sum up the heart and mind of this inventive person:- 'If more people would get curious and open their eyes and ears and minds, they would be much happier and incidentally, more successful'. He had a wide range of interests and successful careers in several fields. The scientific mind was evident in childhood when at 10 he surveyed and mapped Raquette Lake in the Adirondack Mountains using a carpenter's level, some metal screw eyes and a music stand. During his teens he lived in Florida due to ill health but didn't let that dampen his investigative enthusiasm. He hunted swamps for alligators, befriended the Seminoles and learned their language, and became an expert marksman. Deciding not to pursue a career in medicine, he enrolled at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy) to study ballistics. While a student, he invented a bubble sextant for celestial navigation. He was inducted into the Institute's Hall of Fame established in 1998. Upon graduation, he enlisted in the military for the Spanish-American War and was assigned to the engineering corps. Afterwards, he provided much of the key engineering design work for the Big Sandy River Dam project in Kentucky, where he reportedly was almost shot by suspicious mountain folk who thought he was a revenuer. Sanforization is a process of treatment used for cotton fabrics mainly and most textiles made from natural or chemical fibers, invented by Sanford Lockwood Cluett (1874–1968) in 1933. It is a method of stretching, shrinking and fixing the woven cloth in both length and width, before cutting and producing to reduce the shrinkage which would otherwise occur after washing. The cloth is continually fed into the sanforizing machine and therein moistened with either water or steam. A rotating cylinder presses a rubber band against another heated rotating cylinder, thereby the rubber band briefly gets compressed and afterwards shrinks to its final size. The cloth to be treated is transported between rubber band and heated cylinder and is forced to follow this brief expansion and recontraction and thus gets shrunk. The bigger the pressure applied to the rubber band the bigger the shrinking afterwards. The aim of the process is a cloth which does not shrink during clothes production by cutting, sewing or by wearing and washing the finished clothes. For technical application cloth may be specified to have a shrink-proof value of under 1%. / Хёмэн Дьжей. Дьжой (Herman J. Joy). Зэ Сэнфорайзд Кампэни (The Sanforized Company). Нашуа Маньюфакшэрин Ко. (Nashua Mfg. Co.) При-Шранк (Pre-Shrunk); Сприншранк (Springshrunk) компанией Сприн Милз (Spring Mills), (Rigmel) Брэдфордской Ассоциацией Крашения (Bradford Dyeing Association), (Pak-nit) для хлопкового трикотажа компанией Кампэкс Корпорэйшэн (Compax Corporation) и Рэдмэнайзд (Redmanized) и Пёмэсайзд (Permasized) компанией Эф.Ар. Рэдмэн Ко. (F.R. Redman Co.), также для трикотажа. (Drisol), Аррисэт (Harriset), Хайпол (Hypol), Кэлпи (Kelpie), Крой (Kroy), Ляназэт (Lanaset), Метод МэкФи (McFee Method), Пэсификст (Pacifixed), Протанайзин (Protonizing), Рэслум (Resloom), Шолярайзин (Schollerizing), Стивэнз Эйч.Тчу.Оу. (Stevens H_2O) и (Wurlan). Национальный каталог Бэллы Хэс (National Bella Hess catalog). Вилсэн Бразёз (Wilson Brothers) Дэн Ривё (Dan River). пузырь (bubble). Порок или дефект. Сэнфоризация это процесс обработки, применяемый главным образом для тканей из хлопка и большого количества текстиля, произведённого из натуральных и химических волокон, изобретённый в 1933 Американцем Сэнфодом Лаквудом Клюэтом (Sanford Lockwood Cluett; 1874–1968). Этот метод состоит из растяжения, усадки и фиксации сотканной ткани и по длине и по ширине, до момента раскроя (cutting) и производства, и цель его заключается в том, чтобы уменьшить усадку, которая могла бы возникнуть вследствие стирки. Ткань непрерывно подаётся в сэнфоризующую машину, в которой увлажняется с помощью воды или пара. Вращающийся вал прижимает резиновую ленту к другому разогретому вращающемуся валу; таким образом, резиновая лента ненадолго становится натянутой, а впоследствии усаживается до своего конечного размера. Предназначенная к данной обработке ткань подаётся между резиновой лентой и нагретым валом, где она подвергается этому растяжению и повторному стягиванию и таким образом получает усадку. Чем сильнее натяжение резиновой ленты, тем больше уровень получаемой усадки. Данный процесс предназначен для того, чтобы ткань не усаживалась ни в процессе её производства при раскрое, пошиве или при носке и стирке готовых изделий. Применение данного процесса при обработке ткани допускает её возмужную усадку в дальнейшем на уровне не более 1%. В России данный процесс и технология известны под названием Термоусадка. Термофиксация Тканей – стабилизация тканей, придание материалам из синтетических волокон и нитей устойчивых размеров, уменьшение сминаемости, улучшение внешнего вида. Для этого производится нагрев тканей (в сухой среде до температуры 220 °C, во влажно-паровой – до 130 °C), а затем быстрое охлаждение. Длительность стабилизации составляет 10–90 секунд. При использовании для отделки различных тканей синтетических термореактивных смол под термофиксацией. понимают также обработку при температурах 140–170 °C материалов, предварительно пропитанных смолой.

SANFORIZE = СЭНФОРАЙЗ – Sanforize is a process of preshrinking fabric to leave a residual shrinkage of less than 1%, a desirable characteristic. See also Residual Shrinkage.

SANFORIZED® = СЭНФОРИЗОВАНАЯ® – Sanforized® is a trademark of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., denoting a controlled standard of shrinkage performance. Fabrics bearing this trademark will not shrink more than 1% because they have been subjected to a method of compressive shrinkage involving feeding the fabric between a stretched blanket and a heated shoe. When the blanket is allowed to retract, the cloth is physically forced to comply. Sanforized® is a registered trademark of Cluett, Peabody & Co. for fabrics processed by machine so that residual shrinkage will not exceed 1% in either direction (according to the US's standard wash test CCC-T-191a), despite repeated washings. The Sanforized trademark was first registered in the United States of America in 1930. Today the trademark is registered in over 100 countries worldwide. Our extensive network of global licensees uses the trademark on both 100% cotton and cotton-blend fabrics which meet special test requirements and conform to a precise standard of shrinkage established by The Sanforized Company. Manufacturers of garments made of these fabrics may label their merchandise Sanforized. Thus the retailer and the ultimate consumer can tell at a glance that the fabric in a garment so labeled will not shrink out of fit. This is uniformly true everywhere in the world, wherever cotton and cotton-blend merchandise is produced and sold, because the same processing, testing and inspection procedures are carried out with each and every licensee. Sanforized technical service representatives perform constant inspection and check-testing at the plants of textile mills licensed to produce 'Sanforized' fabrics. This insures that a uniform standard is maintained. The Sanforized trademarks are known at both trade and consumer levels worldwide because of their universal assurance of quality. Textile users – manufacturers, retailers, and consumers – have confidence in Sanforized. They ask for it. They have been asking for it for more than 70 years. The Sanforized license program is unique and without parallel in the textile and apparel industries. Our leadership and expertise in quality shrinkage control are well-known in every major textile market of the world. During spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and the various finishing processes, yarns and cloth are under a continuous tension. Yarns and/or fabrics are not fixed materials. They consist of separate, stretchable fibers which submit to the tension. In other words, fabrics do stretch in length and width. The tension within the yarns, which is caused by this stretching, can be eliminated when the friction within the fabric is reduced. This reduction in friction occurs during laundering where both water and soap act as a lubricant. The lubricant, along with the mechanical action of the washer, helps the fibers relax and contract to their original length before the elongation takes place. This means that the fabric shrinks and recaptures its original equilibrium. The internationally well-known and most important shrinking process today dates back more than 70 years. Though the correct expression for this process is Controlled Compressive Shrinkage,

the average person knows it as Sanforized. The process is a purely mechanical treatment without any addition of chemicals. The word Sanforized is derived from the first name of the inventor of the compressive shrinkage process, Mr. Sanford L. Cluett (born in 1874 in Troy, NY, USA – died in 1968 in Florida, USA). The Sanforized Company, a division of GTB Holding Corp., New York, USA, is sole owner of the registered trademarks Sanforized, Sanfor and Sanforizado. The Sanforized label means dimensional stability for garments made up of Sanforized labeled fabrics. The purpose of the process is to shrink fabrics in such a way that textiles made up of these fabrics do not shrink during washing. The amount of potential wash shrinkage must be determined prior to shrinking. A full width sample is wash-tested according to the test method. After the lengthwise and widthwise shrinkage has been determined, the compressive shrinkage machine can be adjusted accordingly. The process can be described by the following schematic:- Fabric (F) passes through the skyer (S) or other moistening device and is moistened by water and/or steam. This will lubricate the fibers and promote shrinkability within the fabric. Normally, a fabric must be moistened in such a way that every single thread achieves a moisture content of approximately 15%. This allows compression of the fabric with very little resistance. When the fabric passes through the clip expander (C), we obtain the required width. The clip expander also transports the fabric to the most important part of the machine: the rubber belt unit (indicated by arrows in above figure). In the close-up of fig. 1, we see the endless rubber belt (R). By squeezing rubber belt (R) between pressure roll (P) and rubber belt cylinder (RB), we obtain an elastical stretching of the rubber belt surface. The more we squeeze the rubber belt, the more the surface is stretched. This point of squeezing is known as the Pressure Zone, or the Nip Point. Fabric (F) is now fed into the pressure zone. When leaving the pressure zone, the rubber belt recovers itself and the surface returns to its original length carrying the fabric with it. The effect of this action is a shorting of the warp yarn which packs the filling yarns closer together. At this actual moment, shrinkage occurs. After compaction within the rubber belt unit, the fabric enters the dryer (D). Here the fibers are locked in their shrunken state by removing the moisture from the fabric. After the compressive shrinkage process is completed, another sample of the fabric is taken. This sample is also wash-tested. The final result of this test must meet the Sanforized Standard, in length and width before it may carry the Sanforized label. All Sanforized Licensees are contractually obligated to follow the required test method and meet the standards set forth by The Sanforized Company. The Sanforized® and Sanfor® trademarks are registered trademarks of GTB Holding Corp., New York, USA. Cluett joined his uncles' business in 1919. Troy factories were cranking out 3 million detachable collars a week then, shipping them all over the world. But in the 1920's, people were getting used to wearing soft collars attached to shirts. Collar sales were plummeting. The company tried to get into collar-attached shirts but had to deal with the defect of shrinkage when they were washed. No one would buy pre-washed shirts. Cluett needed to find a way to shrink the shirts before they were washed. Cluett concluded the cause of shrinkage was the stretching of fabric in the manufacturing process. When the fabric was washed, it returned to its normal state. He developed a 'compressive shrinkage process' that soon carried the trademark 'Sanforized', named for its inventor. Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc. licensed the process and made it available to everybody in the textile industry. Suddenly, people could be sure when they bought a garment that it would fit them for as long as they owned it. Previously, fitting new clothes was mostly guesswork. The only certainty was the garment was going to shrink. The innovation launched 'Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.' into its second generation as Arrow collars were replaced by Arrow shirts. / уточные пряжи . Порок или дефект. Г-н Сэнфод Эл. Клуэт (Mr. Sanford L. Cluett). За Сэнфорайзд Кампэни (The Sanforized Company), подразделение Дьжи.Ти.Би. Холдинь Корп. (GTB Holding Corp.). Клуэт, Пибади Энд Ко., Инк. (Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.).

SANFORIZED CORRUGATION = СЭНФОРИЗОВАНАЯ ГОФРИРОВКА – Defect Name:- Sanforized Corrugation. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Sanforized Corrugation:- This is the result of the sanforizer blanket not properly controlling the compacting of the fabric. Generally, it is caused by the blanket not being tight enough or a soft place in the blanket. Severity:- Major.

SANFORIZED PUCKER = СЭНФОРИЗОВАНАЯ МОРЩИНКА (или СКЛАДКА, или ВЗДУТИЕ) – Defect Name:- Sanforized Pucker. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Sanforized Pucker:- This is the result of uneven wetting-out on the sanforizer, generally caused by faulty spray heads. Severity:- Major. See also Sanforize Pucker.

SANFORIZED ROUGHNESS = СЭНФОРИЗОВАНАЯ НЕРОВНОСТЬ – Defect Name:- Sanforized Roughness. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Sanforized Roughness:- This is the result of over-sanforization giving the fabric a very coarse texture. Severity:- Major.

SANFORIZE PUCKER = СЭНФОРИЗОВАНАЯ МОРЩИНКА (или СКЛАДКА, или ВЗДУТИЕ) – Sanforize Pucker:- results from uneven wetting out on sanforize; usually caused by defective spray heads. Fabric will appear wavy or puckering when spread on cutting table. Difficult to detect while inspecting on inspection machine with fabric under roller tension. See also Sanforized Pucker.

SANFORIZING MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ СЭНФОРИЗАЦИИ – Sanforizing Mark is a crimped, rippled, wavy, pebbled, or cockled place showing distortion of the texture. Synonym:- Blanket Mark.

SANFOR–SET® = СЭНФОР–СЭТ® – Sanforset® or Sanfor Set® or Sanfor-Set® is a trademark of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., denoting a controlled standard of shrinkage performance originally developed for denims. Fabrics bearing this trademark will not shrink under home-wash, tumble-dry conditions because they have been subjected to a liquid ammonia treatment and compressive shrinkage. / Клуэт, Пибади Энд Ко., Инк. (Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.).

SANGUINE = СЭНГВИН (или РУМЯНОЕ) – Sanguine:- blood red; ruddy. / кроваво-красное; .

SAN–JOSÉ SCALE = САН–ХОСЭВСКАЯ ЩИТОВКА – San-José Scale (Aspidiotus Perniciosus) is a quarantine pest that attacks stone fruit, pomaceous fruit and berries, as well as decorative woods und structural lumber.

SAP = SPECIFIC AMPLICON POLYMORPHISM

SAP = SWIFT ACCESS POINT

SAP = СОК (или ЖИВИЦА) – Sap is the watery fluid that circulates through a tree carrying the chemical food that enables the tree to grow. / Под Живицей или Терпентином понимается светло-жёлтая вязкая жидкость, выделяющаяся при ранении хвойных деревьев. Сырьё для получения канифоли и скипидара.

SAP GREEN = СОЧНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Sap Green:- a strong yellow green.

SAPONIFICATION = ОМЫЛЕНИЕ – Saponification:- specifically in relation to manufactured fibers, saponification is the process of removing part or all of the groups from acetate or triacetate fiber, leaving regenerated cellulose. Saponification is the chemical process by which cellulose acetate rayon is partially or completely converted to regenerated cellulose by a splitting off of the acid acetyl groups (acetic acid). This is usually accomplished by treatment with alkaline solutions at elevated temperatures. Saponification, it should be noted, results in a loss in weight and tensile strength of the original acetate rayon. It makes possible the dyeing or printing of the fabric with the direct-type dyestuffs normally used on viscose-rayon or cotton fabrics. It is not uncommon practice to partially saponify

cellulose acetate rayon materials to permit the application of such dyestuffs or in preparation for discharge printing, particularly when the fabric contains a blend of visa and acetate-type rayons.

SAPONIFICATION NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ОМЫЛЕНИЯ – Saponification Number is the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) that combine with one gram of oil under conditions specified by test method ASTM D 94. Saponification number is an indication of the amount of fatty saponifiable material in compounded oil. Caution must be used in interpreting test results if certain substances – such as sulfur compounds or halogens – are present in the oil, since these also react with KOH, thereby increasing the apparent Saponification number. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

SAPONIFIED RAYON = ОМЫЛЕННОЕ РЭЙОН (или ОМЫЛЕННОЕ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗНОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Saponified Rayon is a type of rayon made from cellulose acetate filaments, sirnilar to the kind used in making acetate. These fibers are treated in a special way to prodtrce a rayon that is very strong. Fortisan is an example of saponified rayon. / (Fortisan).

SAPPHIRE = САПФИР (или САПФИРОВОЕ, или ХХ) – Sapphire:- a deep purplish blue color.

SAPROPHYTE = САПРОФИТ – Saprophyte is an organism deriving its nourishment from decaying or non-living organic material. An organism that lives and multiplies on dead or dying organic matter. Saprophyte is an organism that subsists on dead organic matter and inorganic materials; nonpathogenic. / Организм, который живёт и размножается в мёртвой или умирающей органической материи. Под Сапрофитами, от Греческих слов Saprós, означающее Гнилой, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются Бактерии, Грибы и Растения, питающиеся органическим веществом отмерших организмов. Таким образом, они разлагают выделения и трупы Животных, а также растительные остатки.

SAPROPHYTIC = САПРОФИТНОЕ – Saprophytic:- of a free-living organism obtaining all nutrients from non-living organic sources. / Под Сапрофитным, от Греческих слов Saprós, означающее Гнилой, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается .

SAP ROT = ЗАБОЛОННАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Sap Rot is a decay of dead wood by saprobic organisms. Some fungi can decay sapwood in living trees. Sap Rot may refer to saprobic decays or to those that develop in the sapwood. Usually sapwood decays extensively only in dead trees. But there are some fungi that commonly decay sapwood in living trees, usually causing cankers. Also keep in mind that saprobic fungi can and do decay heartwood in dead trees. Here we use the term stem decay for all diseases where the primary symptom is decay of stem wood, largely because 'heart rot' is thought by some some to imply that decay is restricted to heartwood, which is frequently not the case. / гниение или загнивание мёртвой древесины под воздействием сапрофитных организмов. Заболонная Гниль это гниль, возникающая в заболони срубленной древесины, с желтовато-бурыми или розовато-бурыми оттенками у хвойных пород; с пёстрой окраской, напоминающей рисунок мрамора – у лиственных пород. На поперечных разрезах наблюдается в виде пятен разной величины и формы или сплошного поражения заболони, на продольных разрезах – в виде вытянутых пятен, полос или сплошного поражения заболони. Развивается при длительном и неправильном хранении, чаще в круглых лесоматериалах, у лиственных пород обычно следует за побурением и может переходить в ядро. Твёрдая Заболонная Гниль это заболонная гниль, близкая по твёрдости к окружающей древесине. Мягкая Заболонная Гниль это заболонная гниль с пониженной твёрдостью древесины.

SAPS = SINGLE AREA PAYMENT SCHEME

SAP STAIN = ЗАБОЛОННАЯ (ГРИБНАЯ) ОКРАСКА – When wood is exposed to slow drying conditions, it is likely that the sapwood will become infected with a fungus that results in discoloration of the lumber. This discoloration is called Sap Stain, or Blue Stain. The typical coloration is blue, gray or black. The color is actually due to the color of the fungus itself, rather than a color change within the wood cells or chemicals. Although the fungus does not appreciably affect the strength of the wood, it does create color problems for wood that will be finished with light-colored or clear finishes. Prevention and control of blue stain is easily achieved either through better drying or chemical treatments. Also known as Blue Stain. The term Sapstain and Blue Stain is used in many articles concerning rot and wood preservation. One should understand this term as a first step in understanding wood degradation and rot. A tree consists of many parts, but for this short treatise two terms, heart wood (physiologically dead wood located near the center of the tree) and sap wood, which are located on the outer periphery of the tree (physiologically active) will suffice. The sap wood carries water and nutrients up though the tree and thus is a perfect environment for sapstain growth. When a board or timber is cut from a log, mold spores can come in contact with the nutrient rich wood with its inherent high moisture content and they begin to multiply and spread over the face of the lumber. As they spread they create a stain which is normally blue, but can actually be different colors. Throughout the years I have seen not only blue, but also black, red and yellow. If this mold/stain is not checked, it can penetrate into the wood with tendrils and take the infection deep into the lumber or timbers. They will eventually emit enzymes which will break down the wood and then you have the start of serious decay. We are talking about lumber which is wet (unseasoned) and in a nutrient rich environment. Many people talk of dry rot; but in reality there is no such thing. This is a misnomer. since wood needs to be between 30 and 60-percent moisture content for it to begin the decay cycle. To prevent sapstain from discoloring the lumber and to prevent further degradation through decay, many mills will dip the product into a fungicide to deter mold from attacking the lumber. This is particularly important in the humid areas of the United States and its use is highly recommended for high quality, valuable lumber. Lumber which has a high propensity of sapstain will not take a finish evenly. The area which has the sap- stain will absorb wood finishes more than unaffected areas. Thus, when finishing a piece of lumber so infected, one will have to use a number of wood finish coats to even out the look. For high quality products such as furniture or mouldings, the lumber infected with sapstain is discarded. If one is installing wood which has mildew present, it should be washed thoroughly before applying any type of finish. We are talking about a surface coating of mildew, not a stain that has penetrated deep into the wood. Use a mixture of three quarts of water, one quart of household bleach, and 1/4 cup of liquid dishwasher detergent which does not contain ammonia. Never mix bleach and ammonia as it will give off hazardous fumes. This formulation can be sprayed on using a pump sprayer. After 15 to 30 minutes, it can be washed off using a power washer. Remember that once the stain goes deep into the wood, it cannot be removed with bleach or any other product. It is there to stay. Always remember not to play chemist and experiment by mixing various chemicals as they could give off hazardous fumes ... and more! / изменение цвета. Известна также как Синева Древесины или Синева (Blue Stain). опрыскиватель (sprayer). Под Заболонными Грибными Окрасками понимаются ненормально окрашенные участки заболони без понижения твердости древесины, возникающие в срубленной древесине под воздействием деревоокрашивающих грибов, не вызывающих образования гнили. Они распространяются вглубь древесины от торцов и боковых поверхностей. На торцах наблюдаются в виде пятен разной величины и формы или сплошного поражения заболони, на боковых поверхностях – в виде вытянутых пятен, полос или сплошного поражения заболони. Такие окраски свойственны всем древесным породам, но в наибольшей степени – хвойным. Под Синевой Древесины или Синевой понимается серая окраска заболони с синеватыми или зеленоватыми оттенками. Кроме того, по цвету заболонная грибная окраска может проявляться в виде Цветных Заболонных Пятен – оранжевой, жёлтой, розовой (до светло-фиолетовой) и коричневой окраски заболони; а по степени окраски они могут быть в виде (i) Светлых Заболонных Грибных Окрасок, окрашивающих древесину в бледные тона, не маскирующие её

структуру; и (ii) Тёмных Заболонных Грибных Окрасок, окрашивающих древесину в густые тона, маскирующие её структуру. В зависимости от расположения они подразделяются на:- (i) Поверхностные Заболонные Грибные Окраски, проникающие в древесину на глубину не более 2 мм; (ii) Глубокие Заболонные Грибные Окраски, проникающие в древесину на глубину более 2 мм; и (iii) Подслойные Заболонные Грибные Окраски, расположенные на некотором расстоянии от поверхности сортимента.

SAPWOOD = ЗАБОЛОНЬ (или ЗАБОЛОННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА) – Sapwood is the outer part of the wood (xylem), usually distinguished from the heartwood by its lighter color, in which parenchyma are alive and active conduction of water takes place. The wood of pale color near the outside of the log. Under most conditions sapwood is more susceptible to decay than heartwood. / . Заболонь. гниению или загниванию, нежели сердцевинная древесина. Под Заболонью понимаются наружные молодые, физиологически активные слои древесины, примыкающие к камбию. Она отличается от ядра древесины более светлой окраской. Синева Древесины (Blue Stain) – порок древесины в виде местной ненормальной сине-серой или сине-зелёной окраски заболони (наружных молодых слоёв древесины). Синева портит внешний вид древесины и снижает её сопротивляемость ударным нагрузкам. Рак Древесины – порок древесины в виде углубления или вздутия, возникающий на поверхности ствола растущего дерева при поражении его паразитными грибами или бактериями.

SAR = SAUDI ARABIAN RIYAL

SARAN^{TM} FIBER = ВОЛОКНО САРАН^{T3} (или ВОЛОКНО СОРЭН^{T3}) – Saran^{TM} Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride units (–CH_2–CCl_2–). Saran fiber has excellent resistance to sunlight and weathering and is used in lawn furniture, upholstery, and carpets. Saran^{TM} Fiber is a manufactured fiber which has an excellent resistance to sunlight and weathering, and is used in lawn furniture, upholstery, and carpets. Saran^{TM} is manufactured by the melt spinning of a copolymer composed primarily of vinylidene chloride. Saran^{TM} Fiber has excellent physical and chemical properties. Features:- (i) Excellent Flame Resisting:- Saran^{TM} fiber is inherently self-extinguishing, making the addition of flame-retardants unnecessary. This means consistent, uniform flame-retardant properties, free from variations which occur during flame-retardant compounding. Saran^{TM} fiber plays an important role in applications requiring high flame-retardant properties; (ii) Superior Chemical Resistance:- Saran^{TM} fiber is resistant to acids and alkalis, and is insoluble in oils and most organic solvents, making it suitable for use in applications involving exposure to chemicals. (Note that it is soluble in some solvents such as tetrahydrofuran and cyclohexanone.); (iii) Fast Color and Excellent Gloss:- Because pigment is added before fiber spinning, Saran^{TM} fiber has vivid color with excellent colorfastness, retaining its translucence and luster even with exposure to sunlight and weather; (iv) Extremely Low Moisture Regain:- With a moisture regain of less than 0.1%, its physical properties are almost completely unaffected by absorbed water. This makes Saran^{TM} fiber well-suited for use underwater, outdoors exposed to rain, and even in demanding fields such as wastewater treatment and undersea applications; (v) Freedom from Mold, Bacteria Damage:- Saran^{TM} fiber is nearly impervious to mold, bacteria, and insects, so its properties are not degraded in highly humid environments or mud. Saran^{TM} fiber is often used underground and in contactor with sludge; (vi) High Elastic Recovery:- With a high elastic recovery, Saran^{TM} fiber resists, Saran^{TM} fiber resists wrinkling and creasing. This enables the production of a 3-dimensional fabric using Saran^{TM} monofilament. Physical properties of Saran^{TM} Fibers:- (i) Tensile Strength:- 1.3÷2.0 cN/dtex (1.4÷2.2 g/d) (at room temperature); (ii) Tensile Elongation:- 20÷40% (at room temperature); (iii) Knot Strength:- 0.89÷1.4 cN/dtex (1.0÷1.6g/d); (iv) Knot Elongation:- 10÷12%; (v) Young's Modulus:- 1.2÷1.8 GPa (120÷180 kg/mm^2); (vi) Elastic Recovery:- over 95% (at 3% elongation); (vii) Specific Gravity:- 1.7; (viii) Moisture Regain:- below 0.1%; (ix) Melting Point:- approximately 160 °C. Manufacturer:- Asahi Kasei Home Products Corporation (Tokyo, Japan). Saran^{TM} is the generic name for a man-made fiber derived from vinylidene chloride. Saran is strong, resists common chemicals, sunlight, and weather. It is used primarily in the fabric field for upholstery on public transportation vehicles and for garden furniture. / Торговое название синтетического моноволокна – сополимера винила и хлорполивинилидена. Волокно Саран имеет очень низкую гигроскопичность (при относительной влажности воздуха 65% сорбирует менее 0.1% влаги) и более высокую термостойкость, чем поливинилхлоридное волокно. При кипячении в воде волокно саран не усаживается. Этот вид синтетического волокна обладает такой же хемостойкостью, как и другие волокна, получаемые на основе поливинилхлорида.

SARBANES OXLEY ACT = АКТ САРБЭЙНЗА АКСЛИ – Sarbanes Oxley Act is an Act passed in the USA to ensure that corporations meet prescribed accounting and reporting standards. It was legislated as a response to corporate misappropriations and malfeasance. It is supposed to better protect investors although it is doubtful that it will make dishonest people honest. It merely adds to the bureaucratic burden and cost of running a company. Senators Paul Sarbanes (D–MD) and Rep. Michael G. Oxley (R–OH), the co-sponsors of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Pub.L. 107–204, 116 Stat. 745, enacted July 30, 2002), also known as the 'Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act' (in the Senate) and 'Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act' (in the House) and more commonly called Sarbanes-Oxley, Sarbox or SOX, is a United States federal law that set new or enhanced standards for all US public company boards, management and public accounting firms. It was named after sponsors US Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) and US Representative Michael G. Oxley (R-OH). As a result of SOX, top management must individually certify the accuracy of financial information. In addition, penalties for fraudulent financial activity are much more severe. Also, SOX increased the independence of the outside auditors who review the accuracy of corporate financial statements, and increased the oversight role of boards of directors. The bill was enacted as a reaction to a number of major corporate and accounting scandals including those affecting Enron, Tyco International, Adelphia, Peregrine Systems and WorldCom. These scandals cost investors billions of dollars when the share prices of affected companies collapsed, and shook public confidence in the US securities markets. The act contains 11 titles, or sections, ranging from additional corporate board responsibilities to criminal penalties, and requires the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to implement rulings on requirements to comply with the law. Harvey Pitt, the 26th chairman of the SEC, led the SEC in the adoption of dozens of rules to implement the Sarbanes–Oxley Act. It created a new, quasi-public agency, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, charged with overseeing, regulating, inspecting and disciplining accounting firms in their roles as auditors of public companies. The act also covers issues such as auditor independence, corporate governance, internal control assessment, and enhanced financial disclosure. The nonprofit arm of Financial Executives International (FEI), Financial Executives Research Foundation (FERF), completed extensive research studies to help support the foundations of the act. The act was approved by the House by a vote of 423 in favor, 3 opposed, and 8 abstaining and by the Senate with a vote of 99 in favor, 1 abstaining. President George Walker Bush signed it into law, stating it included 'the most far-reaching reforms of American business practices since the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The era of low standards and false profits is over; no boardroom in America is above or beyond the law'. In response to the perception that stricter financial governance laws are needed, SOX-type regulations were subsequently enacted in Canada (2002), Germany (2002), South Africa (2002), France (2003), Australia (2004), India (2005), Japan (2006), Italy (2006), Israel and Turkey. Debate continued as of 2007 over the perceived benefits and costs of SOX. Opponents of the bill have claimed it has reduced America's international competitive edge against foreign financial service providers, because it has introduced an overly complex regulatory environment into US financial markets. A study commissioned by NYC Mayor Michael Bloomberg and US Senator Charles Schumer, (D-NY), cited this as one reason America's financial sector is losing market share to other financial centers worldwide. Proponents of the measure said that SOX

has been a ‘godsend’ for improving the confidence of fund managers and other investors with regard to the veracity of corporate financial statements. The 10th anniversary of SOX coincided with the passing of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups (JOBS) Act, designed to give emerging companies an economic boost, and cutting back on a number of regulatory requirements. / Энрон (Enron), Тайко Интёнэшэнэл (Tyco International), (Adelphia), Пэрэгрин Систэмз (Peregrine Systems) и ВорлдКам (WorldCom). Хави Пит (Harvey Pitt). Президент Дьжодьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–) Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Мэр города Нью Йорк Майкэл Блумбёг (NYC Mayor Michael Bloomberg) и Американский Сенатор Чарлз Шума (US Senator Charles Schumer). Разработчики и инициаторы закона Сенатор – Демократ от Штата Мэриленд Пол Сарбэйнз (Paul Sarbanes) и Конгрессмен – Республиканец от Штата Огайо Майкэл Дьжи. Аксли (Michael G. Oxley). 30 Июля 2002 Президент Буш подписал Акт Сарбэйнза-Акслэй (Sarbanes-Oxley Act, SOX), который представляет собой одно из самых значительных событий по изменению федерального законодательства США по ценным бумагам за последние 60 лет. Закон значительно ужесточает требования к финансовой отчётности и к процессу её подготовки – результат многочисленных корпоративных скандалов, связанных с недобросовестными управляющими крупных корпораций. Закон применяется для всех эмитентов (issuers) – в данном случае:- для всех компаний, ценные бумаги которых зарегистрированы Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам США (SEC) – вне зависимости от места регистрации и деятельности компании (то есть от того, торгуются ли ценные бумаги на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже, НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), или на любой другой Американской бирже; зарегистрированы ли в качестве долговых обязательств в США (с листингом или без него); принадлежат ли компании, проходящей регистрацию для выпуска ценных бумаг в США. В соответствии с данным Актом, для акционерных обществ открытого типа:- (i) создаётся новый режим контроля и регулирования финансовой деятельности; и (ii) происходят существенные изменения в области управления и требований к раскрытию информации. Акт, получивший название от имен создателей – Сенатора Пола Сарбэйнза (Демократическая Партия, Штат Мэрилэнд) и члена Палаты Представителей Майкэла Аксли (Республиканская Партия, Штат Огайо) – состоит из 11 разделов. Рассматриваются вопросы независимости аудиторов, корпоративной ответственности, полной финансовой прозрачности, конфликта интересов, корпоративной финансовой отчётности и другое. Согласно положениям Акта, в каждой публичной компании должен быть создан Комитет по Аудиту. Кодекс Корпоративного Поведения (Статья 406) – это набор стандартов, которые предназначены для противодействия злоупотреблениям и продвижения ряда принципов честного ведения бизнеса. Каждый эмитент в своих периодических отчётах должен указывать на то, что он принял Кодекс Корпоративного Поведения для высших финансовых сотрудников компании. Предполагается расширить это положение и на другое руководство. При изменении положений Кодекса необходимо немедленно сообщать об этом. Подписание всех докладов в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам США Исполнительным Директором (CEO) и Финансовым Директором (CFO):- Статьей 906 Акта предусматривается подписывание руководителями эмитента всех периодических докладов в Комиссию, включающих финансовые отчёты. Директора должны подтвердить, что представляемые отчёты ‘полностью соответствуют’ требованиям SEC, а представленная в них информация ‘справедливо отражает во всех существенных аспектах финансовое состояние и результаты работы эмитента’. Этой же статьей за нарушение порядка предусматривается уголовная ответственность – штраф от 1 до 5 миллионов Долларов и тюремное заключение от 10 до 20 лет. Запрет предоставления займов и ссуд директорам и должностным лицам компании:- Статьей 402 Акта Американским и иностранным компаниям, работающим на фондовом рынке США (а также проходящим регистрацию в SEC для первичного публичного размещения) запрещается предоставлять большинство личных ссуд (personal loans) директорам и должностным лицам компании, кроме отдельных потребительских и жилищных займов, которые Американские банки и брокеры (дилеры) могут при определённых условиях предоставлять своим сотрудникам. (‘Авансовые платежи для ведения бизнеса’ считаются допустимыми, так как не являются ‘личной ссудой’.) Лишение директоров и должностных лиц компании права на поощрительные вознаграждения или ценные бумаги:- в том случае, если компания вынуждена будет представить повторный финансовый отчёт вследствие ‘существенного несоответствия эмитента любому из требований финансовой отчётности, проявившегося в результате должностного преступления’ – её Главный Исполнительный Директор (CEO), а также Главный Финансовый Директор (CFO) лишаются права на поощрительные вознаграждения или ценные бумаги, а также на доходы от продаж ценных бумаг эмитента – в течение 12 месяцев со дня опубликования повторного финансового отчёта (Статья 304 Акта). В том случае, если указанные должностные лица за период 12 месяцев после опубликования или подачи документа в SEC уже получили перечисленные вознаграждения, они обязаны вернуть их эмитенту. Неподобающее влияние на аудиторов:- запрещается любому сотруднику или директору (или любому другому человеку, действующему по их указанию) предпринимать любые действия по воздействию путём обмана, принуждать, манипулировать или вводить в заблуждение аудиторов с целью получения аудиторских финансовых заключений, имеющих существенные искажения действительности (Статья 303 Акта). Защита информаторов:- корпоративные информаторы (whistle blowers) (сотрудники, которые сообщают о недостатках в работе компании) получают существенную защиту от мер возмездия со стороны руководства компании. (Статьи 806, 1107 Акта). Сокращение времени для предоставления отчётов:- в соответствии со Статьей 403 Акта, директора, должностные лица компании, а также акционеры, владеющие более 10% акций, обязаны предоставлять отчёт о всех операциях с акциями (Форма 4) на второй рабочий день после завершения этих операций. Эти отчёты (начиная с 30 Августа 2003) должны представляться в SEC в электронном виде и выкладываться на Интернет-сайт компании. Надзор за ведением бухгалтерии и аудит:- в соответствии с Актом создан ‘Наблюдательный Совет по Ведению Финансовой Отчётности Публичных Компаний’ (Статьи 101–109 Акта). Новая роль для аудиторов и Комитетов по Аудиту:- аудиторы подчиняются и докладывают свои результаты не руководству компании, а Комитету по Аудиту. Комитет по Аудиту обязан предварительно одобрить все услуги (аудиторские и не аудиторские) которые предоставляются аудиторской компанией. Аудитор обязан докладывать Комитету по Аудиту всю новую информацию:- основные положения бухгалтерского учёта, которые будут использоваться при аудите; различные варианты оценки финансовой информации по GAAP, которые обсуждались руководством компании; расхождения в мнениях по финансовому учёту, которые выявились между аудитором и руководством компании; а также все другие важные моменты общения аудиторов с руководством. Ведущий партнер по аудиту и его партнер по подготовке заключения должны для каждой публичной компании заменяться через 5 лет. Бухгалтерская фирма не может осуществлять аудит для публичной компании в том случае, если один из её руководителей (CEO, CFO, Главный Бухгалтер) работал в фирме и осуществлял аудит компании в течение последнего года. Проблемы:- подтверждение о корректности со стороны правления компании не может быть одномоментным и требует значительных усилий со стороны всей компании, а не только подразделений, отвечающих за подготовку финансовой отчётности. В целом, не стоит воспринимать SOX, как проект. Это процесс, требующий ‘приведения в порядок’ всех сфер деятельности компании, которые имеют отношение к подготовке финансовой отчётности.

SARCENET = САРСНЕТ (или САСНИТ) – Sarcenet:- a soft thin silk in plain or twill weaves. A garment made of sarcenet fabric, namely a soft thin silk in plain or twill weaves. Sarcenet or Sarsenet is a fine soft silk fabric formerly from Italy and used for clothing, ribbons, etc. Etymology:- XV century, from Old French Sarzinet, from Sarrazin (Saracen).

SARCODY = САРКОДИЯ – Sarcody is a hyperplastic symptom in which swellings occur above and below portions of organs that are tightly encircled, as a stem might be 'choked' by a tight tie or binding or by a twining vine.

SAREC = SWEDISH AGENCY FOR RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SARI = САРИ – Sari is a piece of fabric twelve to sixteen feet long used by Hindu women to drape and cover the body. The fabric is often silk with silver or gold threads forming a border design. Sari or Saree:- lightweight cloth draped so that one end forms a skirt or pajama and the other a head or shoulder covering. A piece of fabric about 6 yards in width and 44" in. length which worn wrapped strategically around the body over a skirt petticoat and a choli. Worn by Indian and south Asian women. Saree (sari):- nothing identifies a woman as being Indian so strongly as the sari – the quintessential Indian female garment. The 6 yard, unstitched, fluid garment over and around the body, adjusted with little tucks and pulls is one of the most graceful pictures ever. 'The sari undoubtedly is the most sensuous garment ever'. 'And the best thing about it is that it conceals as much as it reveals'. The sari is one of the most feminine outfits ever. And that's the secret behind its survival through various fashion eras like bell-bottoms, drainpipe and now low-rise jeans'. The origin of this fabulous garment is a bit obscure due to lack of proper historical records in India but one thing's for sure – the sari boasts the oldest existence in the sartorial world. It is more than 5000 years old and is mentioned in the Vedas. Sari (original – Chira in Sanskrit for cloth) is of varied length. From 5 yards to 9.5 yards tied loosely, folded and pleated, it can be turned into a working dress or party wear with manual skill. For the day-to-day dressing of middle class women, a 5–6 yard is comfortable today. The material and the print on the sari can vary according to your choice and the occasion. The common materials for a sari are silks, cottons, chiffons, organzas and georgettes, and the common types of saris are Kanjeevaram (a traditional South Indian sari), Paithani (a typical peacock and parrot motif sari from Maharashtra), Banarasi, Bhagalpuri, Orissa Ikkat, Maheshwari, Chanderi, Gujrati Patola, and Jaipuri Leheriya. 'I feel that a chiffon, a georgette and a nice Kanjeevaram is a must-have for every woman'. The chiffon is appropriate for a kitty party, lunch or dinner at the club or at the race course, or even for shopping. The georgette can be worn for a cocktail or small party, while the Kanjeevaram can be worn at weddings or extremely formal affairs'. Saris are beautiful, and it is up to the wearer to bring out the best in them. The styles of wearing a sari vary according to the region. There are about 10 to 15 types of drapes in India. So, you have the Bengali, Gujarati, Coorgi, Malayali and other styles of draping. / и жоржэты (georgettes). Сари – плательная хлопчатобумажная ткань с набивной каймой.

SARIF = SUKARAMI RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

SARK = НИЖНЯЯ НОЧНАЯ РУБАШКА (или ХХ, или САК) – Sark:- (dialectical and chiefly British) shirt.

SARONG = САРОНГ – Sarong is a loose garment made of a long strip of cloth wrapped around the body and worn as a skirt or dress by men and women chiefly of the Malay archipelago and the Pacific islands. Sarong – also called a Pareo, a Wraparound, Pareau (Tahiti), Pakome (Thailand), Lava-Lava (Samoa), Kain (Indonesia), Sulu (Fiji), Canga (Brazil), Malo (Tonga), Lunghi, etc – is a piece of fabric, approximately 45 x 75 inches (120 x 190 cm). It is the traditional clothing for both women and men in Indonesia and is also worn every day on islands all over the South Pacific and in many countries of South-east Asia – especially Malaysia and Thailand. Sarongs are generally produced by the Batik process. / (Pareau), (Pakome), (Lava-Lava), Кайн (Kain), Сулю (Sulu), Канга (Canga), , Люнги (Lunghi).

SARP = SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION FOR RICE PRODUCTION

SAS = SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF SAMPLE

SAS 70 = STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARD NO. 70

SASE = STRESS AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION

SASH = КУШАК (или ПОЯС) – Sash is a soft fabric or a ribbon tied at the waist as a heil. Sash is a band worn about the waist or over one shoulder and used as an accessory or emblem of a military order.

SATCHEL = МОШНА (или САЧЭЛ) – Satchel is a large rectangular purse with a buckled, snapped, or clasped flap and a wide shoulder strap. Satchel is a small bag often with a shoulder strap.

SATEEN = САТИН – Sateen fabric is a fabric made from yarns with low luster, such as cotton or other staple length fibers. The fabric has a soft, smooth hand and a gentle, subtle luster. Sateen fabrics are often used for draperies and upholstery. Sateen is a satin weave cotton fabric. Sateen:- this cloth is made with a 5-end or an 8-shaft satin weave in warp-face or filling-face effects. Filling-face sateen requires a great many more picks than ends per inch in the goods while the reverse is true in the warp-face material. Carded or combed cotton yarns are used, and cloth of the former comes in heavy weights; it may serve as work clothing, for use in the apparel trades, etc. Combed yarn sateens are usually mercerized and have a very smooth, lustrous surface effect. These are used chiefly for linings. Sateen is a cotton fabric made in a sateen weave. Sateen is a strong, lustrous, mercerized, satin-weave fabric made of cotton, blends of cotton with polyester, or spun-yarn fabrie characterized by floats running in the filling direction. Sateen Is also used to distinguish between cotton satin-weave fabrics and satin-weave fabrics made of silk or man-made fibers. It is used for linings, draperies, and comforters. See also Satin Weave, and Weaving. Sateen is a smooth, lustrous cotton normally woven with four threads over, one under. The four yarns line-up on the surface, giving sateen its characteristic silky shine, drape, and feel. Sateen:- cotton, some also made in rayon. Sateen, 5-harness, filling-face weave. Lustrous and smooth with the sheen in a filling direction. Carded or combed yarns are used. Better qualities are mercerized to give a higher sheen. Some are only calendared to produce the sheen but this disappears with washing and is not considered genuine sateen. May be bleached, dyed, or printed. Difficult to make good bound buttonholes on it as it has a tendency to slip at the seams. Sateen:- a satin weave construction, usually made of mercerized combed cotton, where the weave and quality of cotton give the fabric a wonderful shine and softness. / в направлении уточины. или 8-ремизное атласное переплетение (8-shaft satin weave) с эффектами . Под Сатином, от Французского слова Satin, понимается хлопчатобумажная или из химического волокна ткань с гладкой блестящей лицевой поверхностью. Из сатина шьют женские и детские платья, мужские сорочки, бельё и тому подобное. Под Сатином, от Французского слова Satin, от Арабского слова Зайтуни, от Зайтун, означающее старинное Арабское название Китайской Гавани Цюаньчжоу, откуда вывозилась эта ткань), ткань сатинового переплетения нитей из хлопчатобумажного или химического волокна. Имеет гладкую, шёлковистую лицевую поверхность, на которой преобладают уточные нити; выпускается в основном гладкокрашеной, набивной и отбелённой. Применяется для изготовления платьев, мужских рубашек, как подкладочная ткань и так далее.

SATEEN SHIRTING = САТИНОВАЯ СОРОЧЕЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Sateen Shirting is a fast colored narrow-stripe cotton shirting fabric made with a satin weave for the stripe effect and plain weave for the ground which is white or some cast of white. A five-shaft satin is used for the stripe construction. Texture is about 86 x 70, and yarn counts are 2/40's in the warp and 1/30's or 2/30's in the filling. / Сатиновая Сорочечная Ткань:- . Для создания полосок используется 5-ремизное атласное переплетение. Текстура у него примерно следующая:- количество нитей на дюйм:- 86 x 70, номера пряжи:- в основе:- 2/40's и в уточине:- 1/30's или 2/30's.

SATEEN WEAVE = САТИНОВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Sateen Weave is a variation of the satin weave, produced by floating fill yarns over warp yarns. See also Float, Plain Weave, Satin Weave, Twill Weave, and Weave. Sateen Weave:- characterized by floats running filling-wise. / В Сатиновом (Атласном) Переплетении перевязка основы с утком осуществляется посредством одиночных основных или уточных перекрытий, которые равномерно располагаются в пределах раппорта переплетения, не соприкасаясь друг с другом. В результате такого построения одиночные перекрытия одной системы нитей делаются незаметными среди настилов другой системы нитей, что придает ткани блестящий вид. В том случае, когда на лицевой стороне ткани преобладают уточные настилы, переплетение называют Сатином; если же на лицевой стороне ткани преобладают основные перекрытия, переплетение называют Атласом. Для усиления застилостости и увеличения блеска поверхности ткани сатины вырабатывают с плотностью по утку в 1.5–2 раза большей, чем плотность по основе; атласы – с плотностью по основе в 1.5–2 раза большей, чем плотность по утку. Раппорт сатинового переплетения обозначается простой дробью, в которой числитель показывает число нитей в раппорте, а знаменатель – величину сдвига одиночных перекрытий. У сатинов указывается сдвиг вдоль утка (слева направо), а у атласов – сдвиг вдоль основы (снизу вверх). Одиночные перекрытия размещаются в раппорте переплетения с одинаковым сдвигом S, который находится в переделах $1 < S < R - 1$. Кроме того сдвиг и раппорт переплетения должны быть взаимно простыми числами, то есть не иметь общего множителя. Исходя из этого минимально возможный раппорт сатина (атласа) равен 5. При построении сатиновых переплетений можно заметить, что имеются особые формы расположения одиночных перекрытий. При соединении четырёх соседних одиночных перекрытий получаются ромбы, прямоугольники, параллелограммы, квадраты. Аналитически это возможно в двух случаях:- $S_o = S_y$ и $S_o + S_y = R$. При $S_o = S_y$ сатины (атласы) равносдвижные, которые делятся на ромбические и прямоугольные. Раппорт таких сатинов определяется по следующей формуле:- $R = (S_o^2 - 1) / m$, где S_o – величина сдвига по основе. При $m = 1$ сатины всегда ромбические, а при $m \geq$ 2 сатины становятся прямоугольными. При $S_o + S_y = R$ сатины (атласы) получаются квадратные. Раппорт квадратных сатинов определяется по формуле:- $R = (S_o^2 + 1) / m$. Квадратные сатины (атласы) дают наиболее равномерное расположение одиночных перекрытий по поверхности ткани, что повышает, при прочих равных условиях, гладкость и застилостость сатинов (атласов). Наименее удачным будет расположение одиночных перекрытий по вершинам параллелограмма или прямоугольника. Такие сатины будут напоминать саржу. К квадратным относятся сатины 5/2, 5/3, 10/3 и 10/7. Исходя из ограничений, накладываемых на величину сдвига, нельзя построить 4-х и 6-ти ремизные сатины (атласы). Но на практике вырабатывают сатины с раппортом равным 4 и 6. Такие сатины получили название неправильных, вследствие того, что имеют переменный сдвиг одиночных перекрытий. Можно построить только один 4-х ремизный сатин. 6-ти ремизных сатинов на практике существует несколько вариантов. При разработке и выработке тканей сатинового (атласного) переплетения целесообразно учитывать следующие правила:- (i) с увеличением раппорта переплетения ткань становится более мягкой и блестящей, но менее прочной; величина настилов не должна превышать 3–4 мм (для хлопка); (ii) величина сдвига должна быть близкой к половине величины раппорта, что обеспечивает более равномерное расположение одиночных перекрытий, исключает появление полосатости ткани; (iii) во избежание полосатости ткани необходимо, чтобы нити основы в атласах и утка в сатинах имели направление крутки обратное направлению расположения одиночных перекрытий в ткани; (iv) для получения лучшей застилостости и блеска в сатинах необходимо, чтобы уточные нити имели наименьшую крутку и были равномерными по толщине и крутке, в противном случае создаётся полосатость ткани после отделки; (v) чем меньше линейная плотность нитей основы и утка, тем сильнее блеск поверхности ткани; (vi) чем больше плотность сатина по утку и атласа по основе, тем сильнее блеск ткани, и наоборот. Ткани сатинового (атласного) переплетения пробираются в ремиз рядовой проборкой. В атласах при большом раппорте переплетения применяется рассыпная проборка. В зуб бёрда пробирают по 2, 3 или 4 нити.

SATELLITE ACCOUNTS = ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЧЕТА (или САТЕЛЛИТНЫЕ СЧЕТА) – Satellite Accounts describe areas or activities not dealt with by core economic accounts. These areas/activities are considered to require too much detail for inclusion in the core accounts or they operate with a different conceptual framework. Internal satellite accounts re-present information within the production boundary. External satellite accounts present new information not covered by the core accounts. / Под Сателлитом, от Латинского слова Satelles, родительный падеж Satellitis, означающее Спутник или Телохранитель, понимается .

SATELLITE DNA = САТЕЛЛИТНАЯ ДНК – Satellite DNA is short sequences in eucaryotic DNA that are present in large numbers of repetitive copies, differ in base composition and therefore density from most of the DNA and are generally not transcribed. Often associated with the centromere. / эукариотной ДНК, которая представлена .

SATELLITE FIELD = ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОМЫСЕЛ (или ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЙ ПРОМЫСЕЛ) – Satellite Field is a separate accumulation of oil onshore or offshore which is tied back to a central processing facility.

SATELLITE VIRUS = ВИРУС САТЕЛЛИТ (или СОПУТСТВУЮЩИЙ ВИРУС) – Satellite Virus is of a small virus associated with tobacco necrosis virus (TNV), which is dependent upon the TNV genome for its own replication. Of a defective virus associated functionally with another virus which it depends on for replication. / вирус некроза табака (ВНТ; tobacco necrosis virus (TNV)), который зависит от генома ВНТ за свою собственную репликацию.

SATIN = АТЛАС (или САТА) – Satin fabric is a traditional fabric utilizing a satin weave construction to achieve a lustrous fabric surface. Satin is a traditional fabric for evening and wedding garments. Typical examples of satin weave fabrics include:- slipper satin, crêpe-back satin, faille satin, bridal satin, moleskin, and antique satin. Satin:- silk, rayon, synthetics. Originated in China (Zaytoun, China – now Canton – a port from which satins were exported during the Middle Ages). Became known in Europe during the XII, and XIII centuries in Italy. Became known in England by the XIV century. It became a favorite of all court life because of its exquisite qualities and feel. Usually has a lustrous surface and a dull back. The lustre is produced by running it between hot cylinders. Made in many colors, weights, varieties, qualities, and degrees of stiffness. A low grade silk or a cotton filling is often used in cheaper cloths. Satin is a cotton fabric made in a satin weave. Satin is a cloth that typically has a glossy surface and a dull back. It is a warp-dominated weaving technique that forms a minimum number of interlacings in a fabric. If a fabric is formed with a satin weave using filament fibers such as silk, nylon or polyester, the corresponding fabric is termed a 'satin'. If the yarns used are short-staple yarns, such as cotton, the fabric formed is considered a sateen. A satin-woven fabric tends to have a high luster due to the high number of 'floats' on the fabric. Floats are 'missed' interlacings, where the warp yarn lies on top of the weft yarn, or vice versa. The floats tend to make the fabric look glossier, as well as give it a smoother 'hand' in most cases. / шёлковая или хлопковая уточина . , фай атлас, . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Под Атласом, в переводе с Арабского буквально Гладкий, плотная шёлковая, полушёлковая или хлопчатобумажная мягкая ткань с гладкой блестящей лицевой поверхностью. Атлас – (буквально Гладкий) – шёлковая или полушёлковая (с введением шерстяного или льняного утка) ткань атласного переплетения с глянцевитой лицевой поверхностью. Позднее появился хлопчатобумажный атлас. Соотношение одного хода утка к основе начинается от 1:5, то есть уток выходит на поверхность не менее, чем через пять нитей основы, а затем снова исчезает, чем и достигается особая гладкость ткани. Атласный тип переплетения нитей был изобретён в Китае и позднее вместе с технологией выращивания тутового шёлкопряда и обработки шёлка-сырца был вывезен по Великому Шёлковому Пути через Среднюю Азию на Ближний Восток и в Европу, где в эпоху

Возрождения было налажено собственное производство атласа. Тем не менее, в Европе даже в новое время широко использовался Китайский атлас – Акинфа. Наивысшего качества изготовление атласа достигло в Иране XVI–XVII веках. Известны гладкие и узорчатые, муаровые, тяжёлые и другие сорта атласов. В России во времена Бориса Годунова ткани атласного переплетения были известны под названием Отлас. Известны атласы гладкие – без узоров; узорчатые, муаре, тяжёлые, лёгкие и так далее. Атлас использовали для изготовления одежды, платков, галстуков, занавесей, обивки мебели, отделок на дорогие церковные облачения. В первое десятилетие XIX века атлас почти не носили женщины, хотя в мужской одежде того времени он находил применение. Но начиная с 1920-х вплоть до конца XX столетия атлас не выходил из моды, появляясь то в одном, то в другом качестве.

SATIN–BACK = АТЛАСНОЕ С ИЗНАНКИ (или АТЛАСНАЯ ИЗНАНКА) – Satin-Back:- satin on one side and anything on the other, e.g., very good velvet ribbon has velvet on one side and satin on the other.

SATIN–BACK CRÊPE = КРЭП С АТЛАСНОЙ ИЗНАНКОЙ – Satin-Back Crêpe is a reversible cloth with satin on one side and crêpe on the other.

SATIN BROCADE = АТЛАСНАЯ ПАРЧА – Satin Brocade is a satin with a raised woven-n design. It resembles a fine embroidered pattern. See also Brocade, and Satin.

SATIN CRÊPE = АТЛАСНЫЙ КРЭП (или САТАКРЭП) – Satin Crêpe is a heavy reversible fabric with satin on one side and crêpe on the other. It is used in fall and winter dresses and linings. See also Crêpe, and Satin.

SATINET = САТИНЕТ (или САТИНЭТ) – Satinet is a thin silk satin or imitation satin. / Сатинэт – тонкая хлопчатобумажная или шерстяная (с шёлком) материя, преимущественно с мелкими полосками. Сорт тонкого сатина.

SATIN FAÇONNÉ = САТА ФАСОНЭ (или УЗОРЧАТЫЙ АТЛАС) – Satin Façonné:- Jacquard figured fabric with an all-satin weave background. Various types of striping effects are obtained. Jacquard figure on a satin ground. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

SATIN WEAVE = АТЛАСНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Satin Weave is a more flexible type of weave than the plain weave but it is more complicated. In this weave construction, the interlacing of the threads are arranged in such a way that the face of the cloth is covered with the warp yarn or filling yarn and no twill line is distinguishable. It is made by 'floating' warp or weft yarns across many yarns to bring them to the surface. The interlacing float over 4 or more than 4 yarns before a single interlacing like 4/1, 7/1 or 11/1. If filament fibers are used such as silk or nylon, the resulting fabric is termed as 'satin'. If the short-staple yarns are used like cotton, the corresponding fabric is said to be a 'sateen'. In satin, the float is in warp direction where as in sateen, it is in the filling direction. Characteristics of Satin Weave:- (i) it is flat and lustrous with a smooth surface; (ii) the surface slides easily for linings; (iii) the long floats like 7/1 or 11/1 and filament fabrics are subject to snagging and is poor resistant to abrasion; and (iv) the shorter floats like 4/1 or 1/4 and spun fabrics may be tough, compact and durable with low luster. Satin Weave is a basic weave, characterized by long floats of yarn on the face of the fabric. The yarns are interlaced in such a manner that there is no definite, visible pattern of interlacing and, in this manner, a smooth and somewhat shiny surface effect is achieved. The shiny surface effect is further increased through the use of high luster filament fibers in yarns which also have a low amount of twist. A true satin weave fabric always has the warp yarns floating over filling yarns. Satin is a type of textile weave that makes a glossy fabric. Though this method is most classically used with silk thread, it can also be used with other materials like polyester, acetate, nylon, and rayon. There are several different variations on this weave, notably sateen. Despite the fact that it's a method for making fabric, the term 'Satin' is also used as a descriptor to refer to specific types of fabric. A Specific Pattern:- to be considered a true satin, a fabric must be woven in a very specific manner. The material must have at least four threads brought to the surface of the fabric to 'float' over a single thread running perpendicularly to them. The threads on the top are called Warp Strands, which run vertically, while the one on the bottom is called a Weft Strand, which runs horizontally. This process is called Floating, and allows large portions of thread to reflect light, which makes the fabric shiny and glossy on one side. Some satins, called Double-Faced Satins, are made to be shiny on both sides by using two sets of warp strands. Different Types:- fabrics made with this weave can vary in terms of texture and appearance according to the type of thread used and variations in the weave pattern. For instance, a fabric made with a mixture of silk and rayon is sometimes called Duchesse Satin. There are also several materials that are made with one weave or material on the back and another on the front, including Canton satin, which has a crêpe weave on the back, and slipper satin, which has cotton on the back. There is also ciré satin, which is treated with a coating of wax to make it extremely shiny. This process also makes it stiff, which makes it good for use in ribbons. Another common variation is charmeuse, which is made with one warp strand passing over at least three weft strands. A few other variations on the weave are sateen and satinet. Sateen is woven similarly, but has the opposite set of threads on top – satin has the warp threads floating, but sateen has the weft threads floating. It is also more commonly made from cotton or rayon than from silk. Satinet is a very thin material that's usually made of inferior materials, usually cotton or synthetic threads. Uses:- these fabrics are used to make a wide variety of materials, but are most commonly found in formal dresses, bedding, and lingerie. Satin-weave fabrics made with synthetic fibers can also be used to back other things like wool crêpe and velvet, eliminating the need for a slip, camisole, or undershirt. Additionally, people use these fabrics for formal shoes and slippers. In this case, the fabric is sometimes dyed to match the rest of an outfit, particularly for a prom or wedding. Variations on the fabric are also used on ballet shoes. Compared to Other Weaves:- satin is one of the three main types of weaves in textile making, which also includes plain and twill weaves. A plain weave consists of warp and weft threads alternatively overlapping and going under each other, while a twill weave floats at least three warp threads per weft. Though its construction makes satin the smoothest and most durable fabric of all three, it is also the most likely to shrink if treated improperly, and it stretches very little. It also resists wrinkling and generally drapes the best of any of the weaves. The extent to which any of these properties are present in a fabric depends on the tightness of the weave, and sometimes on the materials used. Cleaning Satin:- the safest bet when cleaning these fabrics is to dry clean them, particularly those made with very fine materials or lots of floating threads. Less delicate items can usually be hand washed in cold water with a gentle detergent, though it's important not to wring them out to dry, since this can misshape them. There are products available specifically for cleaning satin shoes as well, though for light staining a damp cotton ball followed up by a dry cloth can often work. Satin Weave is one of the basic weaves, plain, satin, and twill. The face of the fabric consists almost completely of warp or filling floats produced in the repeat of the weave. The points of intersection are distributed evenly and widely separated as possible. Satin-weave fabric has a characteristic smooth, lustrous surface and has a considerably greater number of yarns in the set of threads, either warp or filling, that forms the face than in the other set. See also Plain Weave, Sateen Weave, Twill Weave, and Weave. Although Satin-Weave drafts superficially resemble those of twills, satin weave does not have the regular step in each successive weft that is characteristic of twills. Thus, there is no strong diagonal line, and the fabric is smooth faced, with an unbroken surface made up of long floating warp yarns. A true satin must have at least five warp and weft yarns in each complete weave repeat and thus requires at least five harnesses. Most satin fabrics are made of smooth, lightly twisted yarns that heighten the effect of light unbroken by visible crosswise bindings. The limited number of interlacings allows the weaver to use a proportionately large number of warp yarns and thus produce a heavy textured cloth that can be arranged in smooth, shadowed folds. Satins, having long floats, are susceptible to the wear caused by rubbing and snagging and are, therefore, generally regarded as luxury

fabrics. Among the variations of satin weave are damask and sateen, a weft-faced satin. Damask is the most important variation of basic satin weave. Classic damask is a patterned, solid-colored fabric with figures in warp-faced satin and background in weft-faced satin weave. The pattern is created by the difference in light reflection between the warp-faced and weft-faced areas. Silk damasks probably originated in China and came to Europe through Italy, the center of European silk manufacture between the XIII and XVII centuries. During this period drawloom weavers from the Netherlands and Belgium also developed the art of linen damask weaving. Pictorial linen damasks, unlike most silk damasks of the time, often consisted of a single large repeat, picturing biblical scenes, contemporary events, or the arms of nobles and kings. Satin Weave:- characterized by a smooth surface caused by floats running warp-wise. Satin is one of the basic weaves. A shiny, smooth silk, acetate, rayon, or other man-made fiber combination woven in satin weave made with a cotton filling. It has a smooth, lustrous surface because the warp floats. It is used for linings of coats, jackets, facings, and ties. It is also used for draperies, upholstery, bedspreads, and sheets. Satin weave has proved so popular that various types of satin-weave fabrics have developed. Following is a listing of many of the types of satin fabrics. See also Sateen, and Weaving. Satin Weave is a weave that produces a very smooth surfaced fabric. It is made by passing the filling threads under several warp threads before passing over one warp thread. Satin weave is used to make sateens in which cotton filling thread goes over several cotton warps, then under one warp. Satin Weave is made by 'floating' the warp or weft yarns across several yarns to bring them to the surface. Bringing the yarns to the surface gives the fabric sheen because light is reflected off the yarn surface, not absorbed by the intersections of yarns such as in a plain weave. / основная пряжа или уточная пряжа . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). протирание или притирка (rubbing). и слабая устойчивость к истиранию. Сире или Воск (Ciré); Cirure in French – Вощение или Лощение. В Сатиновом (Атласном) Переплетении перевязка основы с утком осуществляется посредством одиночных основных или уточных перекрытий, которые равномерно располагаются в пределах раппорта переплетения, не соприкасаясь друг с другом. В результате такого построения одиночные перекрытия одной системы нитей делаются незаметными среди настилов другой системы нитей, что придает ткани блестящий вид. В том случае, когда на лицевой стороне ткани преобладают уточные настилы, переплетение называют Сатином; если же на лицевой стороне ткани преобладают основные перекрытия, переплетение называют Атласом. Для усиления застилостости и увеличения блеска поверхности ткани сатины вырабатывают с плотностью по утку в 1.5–2 раза большей, чем плотность по основе; атласы – с плотностью по основе в 1.5–2 раза большей, чем плотность по утку. Раппорт сатинового переплетения обозначается простой дробью, в которой числитель показывает число нитей в раппорте, а знаменатель – величину сдвига одиночных перекрытий. У сатинов указывается сдвиг вдоль утка (слева направо), а у атласов – сдвиг вдоль основы (снизу вверх). Одиночные перекрытия размещаются в раппорте переплетения с одинаковым сдвигом S, который находится в переделах $1 < S < R - 1$. Кроме того сдвиг и раппорт переплетения должны быть взаимно простыми числами, то есть не иметь общего множителя. Исходя из этого минимально возможный раппорт сатина (атласа) равен 5. При построении сатиновых переплетений можно заметить, что имеются особые формы расположения одиночных перекрытий. При соединении четырёх соседних одиночных перекрытий получаются ромбы, прямоугольники, параллелограммы, квадраты. Аналитически это возможно в двух случаях:- $S_o = S_y$ и $S_o + S_y = R$. При $S_o = S_y$ сатины (атласы) равносдвижные, которые делятся на ромбические и прямоугольные. Раппорт таких сатинов определяется по следующей формуле:- $R = (S_o^2 - 1) / m$, где S_o – величина сдвига по основе. При $m = 1$ сатины всегда ромбические, а при $m \geq 2$ сатины становятся прямоугольными. При $S_o + S_y = R$ сатины (атласы) получаются квадратные. Раппорт квадратных сатинов определяется по формуле:- $R = (S_o^2 + 1) / m$. Квадратные сатины (атласы) дают наиболее равномерное расположение одиночных перекрытий по поверхности ткани, что повышает, при прочих равных условиях, гладкость и застилостость сатинов (атласов). Наименее удачным будет расположение одиночных перекрытий по вершинам параллелограмма или прямоугольника. Такие сатины будут напоминать саржу. К квадратным относятся сатины 5/2, 5/3, 10/3 и 10/7. Исходя из ограничений, накладываемых на величину сдвига, нельзя построить 4-х и 6-ти ремизные сатины (атласы). Но на практике вырабатывают сатины с раппортом равным 4 и 6. Такие сатины получили название неправильных, вследствие того, что имеют переменный сдвиг одиночных перекрытий. Можно построить только один 4-х ремизный сатин. 6-ти ремизных сатинов на практике существует несколько вариантов. При разработке и выработке тканей сатинового (атласного) переплетения целесообразно учитывать следующие правила:- (i) с увеличением раппорта переплетения ткань становится более мягкой и блестящей, но менее прочной; величина настилов не должна превышать 3–4 мм (для хлопка); (ii) величина сдвига должна быть близкой к половине величины раппорта, что обеспечивает более равномерное расположение одиночных перекрытий, исключает появление полосатости ткани; (iii) во избежание полосатости ткани необходимо, чтобы нити основы в атласах и утка в сатинах имели направление крутки обратное направлению расположения одиночных перекрытий в ткани; (iv) для получения лучшей застилостости и блеска в сатинах необходимо, чтобы уточные нити имели наименьшую крутку и были равномерными по толщине и крутке, в противном случае создаётся полосатость ткани после отделки; (v) чем меньше линейная плотность нитей основы и утка, тем сильнее блеск поверхности ткани; (vi) чем больше плотность сатина по утку и атласа по основе, тем сильнее блеск ткани, и наоборот. Ткани сатинового (атласного) переплетения пробираются в ремиз рядовой проборкой. В атласах при большом раппорте переплетения применяется рассыпная проборка. В зуб бёрда пробирают по 2, 3 или 4 нити. Атласное Переплетение – один из видов переплетения нитей в тканях.

SATK = SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE APPLICATION TOOLKIT

SATURATE = НАСЫЩАТЬ (или ПРОПИТЫВАТЬ) – Saturate:- (1) to be totally wet, to fill all the voids between soil particles with a liquid; (2) to fill completely or load to capacity.

SATURATION = НАСЫЩЕНИЕ (или НАСЫЩЕННОСТЬ, или ПРОПИТКА) – Saturation is:- (1) the maximum intensity or purity of a color. If the color is as brilliant as possible, it is at saturation; if the color is subdued or grayed, it is dull, weak, and low in intensity. (2) The upper limit concentration of a solute in a solvent, i.e. no more solute can be dissolved at a fixed temperature and pressure. Saturation:- the attribute of color perception that expresses the degree of departure from the gray of the same lightness. All grays have zero saturation. Commonly used as a synonym for chroma especially in graphic arts.

SATURATION BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПРОПИТКОЙ (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ ПРОПИТКОЙ) – Saturation Bonding is used in conjunction with processes which require rapid binder addition, such as card-bond systems, and for fabric applications which require strength, stiffness, and maximum fiber encapsulation, such as carrier fabrics. Fiber encapsulation is achieved by totally immersing the web in a binder bath or by flooding the web as it enters the nip point of a set of pressure rolls. Excess binder is removed by vacuum or roll pressure. Three variations of saturation bonding exist:- screen, dip/squeeze, and size-press. Screen saturation is used for medium-weight nonwovens, such as interlinings. Dip/squeeze saturation is used for web structures with strength sufficient to withstand immersion without support, such as spunbonds. Size-press saturation is used in high speed processes, such as wet-laid nonwovens. Drying and curing may be carried out on steam-heated drying cans or in thru-air ovens or perforated-drum dryers. Binder addition levels range from 20% to 60%. Two techniques:- single screen saturator and applicator roll technique. Advantages of this method are simplicity, controllable tensile strength and softness by choice and amount of binders. The disadvantages are the great influence of

binders on softness, and the limitation in loftiness. See also Bonding (2). Saturation Bonding is a process of binding fibers into a nonwoven fabric by soaking the web with an adhesive.

SATURATION CONTENT = НАСЫЩЕННОСТЬ (или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ НАСЫЩЕНИЯ) – Saturation Content:- depending on its temperature, air can absorb different quantities of water vapor until it is saturated (100% relative humidity).

SATURATION EXTRACT = НАСЫЩЕННЫЙ ЭКСТРАКТ (или НАСЫЩЕННАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА, или УПАРЕННАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА) – Saturation Extract is an increment of solution obtained from a saturated soil paste.

SATURATION LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ НАСЫЩЕНИЯ – Saturation Level is the amount of water that can dissolve in a fluid.

SATURATION REGAIN = ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ НАСЫЩЕНИЯ – Saturation Regain is the moisture in a material at 95% or % relative humidity.

SATURATION VALUE = ВЕЛИЧИНА НАСЫЩЕНИЯ – Saturation Value is the maximum amount of dye that can be absorbed by a textile fiber under defined conditions.

SAVANNA = САВАННА – Savanna is a plant community dominated by grasses with occasional scattered trees. / Под Саванной, от Испанского слова Sabana, понимается тип биома, распространённый между тропическими лесами и пустынями. В Африке занимает около 40% площади материка. Аналоги Африканской саванны встречаются в Южной Америке (кампос, льянос), на Северо-Востоке Австралии и в Южной Азии. Характеризуется сочетанием травяного покрова (бородачи, слоновая трава) с одиночными деревьями и кустарниками (баобаб, зонтиковидные акации и другие). Для Африканской саванны характерно обилие крупных травоядных (антилопы, бегемоты, жирафы, слон и другие) и хищных (гепард, лев и другие) животных. Сильно изменена человеком.

SAVINGS = СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯ – (1) Savings are all income of households (and firms) that is neither immediately spent on goods and services for final consumption nor taken by the government as taxes. Such savings may be held as balances in bank accounts or as cash on hand. Savings may be held for the purpose of subsequent investment or for some other purpose, such as accumulating sufficient funds for future consumption spending on big ticket items, maintaining an emergency reserve against the possibility of unpredicted consumption expenses, providing for post-retirement consumption spending, or even for the perverse psychological pleasures of hoarding in the miserly tradition of Silas Marner. The balance on the use of income account. It is that part of disposable income which is not spent on final consumption, and may be positive or negative. Amount of unconsumed income at a given time. Amount which an individual or entity sets aside from current income for hoarding, investment, lending or direct capital expenditure. According to British economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), total saving equals total income minus total consumption, and total saving equals total investment, although the savers and investors are not necessarily the same. In modern market economies, savers and investors are brought together by financial markets and financial institutions, so that savings can be used to finance investments made by others. Saving represents a flow over a period of time, while savings is the amount of unconsumed income at a given point in time.

(2) In national accounting, aggregate gross saving is the change in the wealth of economic units over a given period, usually one year. It does not include increases or decreases in the book value of assets or casualty losses. Net saving is equal to gross saving less depreciation. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, в экономическом состоянии хозяйствующих субъектов .

SAVINGS ACCOUNT = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Savings deposits managed in the form of a bank account offering special legally defined protection (preferred claim under bankruptcy). Reflecting the savings nature of the account, withdrawal options are more restricted than with a personal account but the interest is usually higher. Savings Account is a service depository institutions offer whereby people can deposit their money for future use and earn interest. Savings Account is an account with a bank or building society in which people invest personal savings and earn interest. Often notice of withdrawal must be given. / Сберегательный Счёт – депозитный счёт в коммерческом или сберегательном банке или в ссудо-сберегательной ассоциации, на который выплачиваются проценты за период с первого дня размещения депозита до дня его изъятия. Финансовые институты могут платить по сберегательным счетам любые проценты, но норма начислений чаще всего устанавливается на основе процентных ставок участвующих на денежных рынках банков и их базовой ставки по краткосрочным кредитам первоклассным заёмщикам (prime rate). Обычно владельцам сберегательных счетов выдают сберегательные книжки (passbooks), но с недавних пор кредитование счетов и начисление процентов производится также с помощью автоматических кассовых машин (automatic teller machines (ATM)), ежемесячных выписок счетов и телефонных банковских услуг. Если сберегательные счета депонированы в банках Федеральной Корпорации Страхования Депозитов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)) или ссудо-сберегательных ассоциациях, каждый (не превышающий 100 000 Долларов) страхуется в Страховом Фонде Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Savings Association Insurance Fund (SALT)).

SAVINGS ACCOUNT FOR VESTED PENSION BENEFITS = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ ДЛЯ НАЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПЕНСИОННЫХ ВЫПЛАТ – Savings Account For Vested Pension Benefits is a preferential rate savings account for occupational pension assets. Principal and interest are tax-free until paid out; interest is exempt from withholding tax. Benefits paid out are subject to a reduced tax rate. Principal may be used to purchase residential property for the beneficiary's own use or to amortize mortgages.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ ДЛЯ МОЛОДЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ – Savings Account For Young People offering a preferential rate of interest, a special youth card, and extra benefits. / Сберегательный Счёт для Молодых Людей, предлагающий привилегированную процентную ставку, особую молодёжную карточку, и дополнительные выгоды.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМ И ЗАЙМАМ (или ССУДНО–СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ) – Savings And Loan Association:- in the United States, a state or federally chartered financial institution that accepts savings and checkable deposits from the public and invests them primarily in mortgage loans. A savings and loan association may be either a mutual or capital stock institution and may also make loans to businesses and consumers. Historically, depository institution that accepted deposits mainly from individuals and invested heavily in residential mortgage loans; although still primarily residential lenders, S&Ls now have many of the powers of commercial banks. Savings And Loan Association is a type of bank with business activities defined in the German Act concerning Savings and Loan Associations as comprising the taking of deposits from customers, on the basis of whose accumulated deposits loans are subsequently granted for the financing of homebuilding measures. Savings and loan associations are banks pursuant to § 1 German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz (KWG)). / Ссудо-Сберегательная Ассоциация – принимающая вклады финансовая организация, действует на основании лицензии федерального или штатовского органа. Большую часть активов получает в виде сбережений клиентов и держит большую часть своих активов в жилищных ипотечных займах. Несколько подобных специализированных институтов было организовано в XIX веке и зарегистрировано на уровне штатов, но при минимальном регулировании со стороны властей. В ответ на кризис банковской и строительной отраслей, усугублённый Великой депрессией, Конгресс США в 1932 принял Федеральный закон о банках жилищного кредита, в

соответствии с которыми была создана Федеральная Система Банков Жилищного Кредита (Federal Home Loan Bank System) для дополнения ресурсов заёмных средств зарегистрированных штатами ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций (S&Ls). Закон об ипотечном кредите домовладельцам 1933 (Hote Owners' Loan Act) создал систему федерального лицензирования ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций под надзором Федерального Совета Банков Жилищного Кредита. Вклады в федеральные ссудо-сберегательные ассоциации были застрахованы после организации Федеральной Корпорации Страхования Ссудо-Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)) в 1934. Вторая волна реструктурирования этой системы прокатилась в 1980-х. Акт о Дерегулировании Депозитных Учреждений и Денежно-Кредитном Контроле от 1980 (Depository Institution Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980) установил шестилетний период для устранения 'потолков' процентных ставок, включая требование о том, чтобы процентные ставки по займам, предоставляемым ссудо-сберегательными ассоциациями, обязательно превышали на одну четверть пункта лимит, установленный для процентных выплат по сберегательным счетам в коммерческих банках. Этот акт также открыл ограниченный доступ ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций на некоторые рынки, доступные ранее только коммерческим банкам (коммерческих займов, неипотечных потребительских займов, трастовых услуг), а также разрешил взаимным ассоциациям (mutual associations) выпускать инвестиционные сертификаты (investment certificates). На практике паритет процентных ставок был достигнут к концу 1982. Закон о Депозитных Учреждениях Гарна-Ст. Жермена от 1982 (Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982) ускорил ликвидацию ограничений и предоставил Федеральному Совету Банков Жилищного Кредита реальную свободу в выборе методов укрепления финансового положения ссудо-сберегательных организаций, ослабленных рекордно высокими процентными ставками на пакеты старых ипотечных займов с фиксированным процентом. Закон от 1982 также способствовал созданию акционерных ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций и переводу существующих взаимных ассоциаций в акционерную форму, что предоставило ассоциациям ещё одну возможность воспользоваться ресурсами рынков капитала и таким образом увеличить свой нетто-капитал. В 1989 в качестве ответной меры после волны массовых банкротств, вызванной неправильным управлением, коррупцией и экономическими факторами, Конгресс США принял законодательное решение о 'спасении от банкротства' (bailout bill) ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций, которое полностью изменило структуру регулирования этой отрасли, подчинив её новому агентству – Управлению Надзора за Сберегательными Учреждениями (Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)). Согласно этому закону была распущена Федеральная Корпорация Страхования Ссудо-Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)) и создан Страховой Фонд Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF)) для страхования вкладов под управлением Федеральной Корпорации Страхования Депозитов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIQ)). В соответствии с Законом были также созданы Трастовая Корпорация для Урегулирования (Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)) и Финансовая Корпорация для Урегулирования (Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORF)); их задача – работа с несостоятельными институтами. Федеральный Совет Банков Жилищного Кредита был заменён Федеральным Финансовым Советом по Жилищным Вопросам (Federal Housing Finance Board (FHFB)), который в настоящее время контролирует деятельность Федеральной системы банков жилищного кредита.

SAVINGS BANK = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – In Germany, Savings Banks are public sector banks pursuant to § 1 German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz (KWG)) which, on the basis of the savings bank laws of the federal states and the corresponding articles of association issued for each savings bank, generally conduct all standard banking transactions with private clients, companies, local authorities and institutional customers. Guarantors of savings banks are local authorities (cities, administrative districts) or public sector unions. Depository financial institution that mainly accepts interest-bearing savings deposits of varying amounts. Savings Bank is a depository institution historically engaged primarily in accepting consumer savings deposits and in originating and investing in securities and residential mortgage loans; now may offer checking-type deposits and make a wider range of loans. Compare Commercial Bank. / Под Сберегательным Банком понимается кредитное учреждение, выполняющее функции сберегательных касс. Сберегательный Банк – сберегательный финансовый институт, основная деятельность которого заключается в принятии вкладов от клиентов и предоставлении жилищных ипотечных кредитов. Исторически сберегательные банки функционировали как взаимные фонды (находящиеся в собственности вкладчиков) и регистрировались только в 16 штатах США; большинство сберегательных банков было расположено в штатах Новой Англии, в Нью Йорке и в Штате Нью Джерси. До принятия Акта о Депозитарных Учреждениях Гарна – Ст. Жермена в 1982 (Garn – St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982) вклады в зарегистрированных штатами банках были застрахованы, как и вклады в коммерческие банки, Федеральной Корпорацией Страхования Депозитов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)). Акт о Депозитарных Учреждениях Гарна – Ст. Жермена от 1982 предоставил сберегательным банкам право регистрироваться на федеральном уровне, переходить из формы взаимного владения к акционерной форме. Надзор за деятельностью сберегательных банков осуществляет Федеральный Совет Банков Жилищного Кредита, а страхование – Федеральная Корпорация Страхования Ссудо-Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)). В 1989 Федеральный Совет Банков Жилищного Кредита был заменён Федеральным Финансовым Советом по Жилищным Вопросам (Federal Housing Finance Board (FHFB)), а FSLIC была заменена Страховым Фондом Сберегательных Ассоциаций (Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF)), подразделением FDIC.

SAVINGS BOND = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Savings Bonds were created to finance World War I, and were originally called Liberty Bonds. In 2002, the Treasury Department started to gut the savings bond program by lowering interest and closing its marketing offices, although the program was very well known previously. Money market instrument in the United States issued in bill-like form with maturities of three to five years. May only be acquired by US citizens. Short-term or intermediate-term fixed-interest bearer bond issued by a government credit institution or commercial bank. Savings bonds are used by banks, corporations and governments to borrow short-term funds, often from each other. They differ from corporate bonds in that they are issued for a shorter term and are not part of a series issued on the same date and maturing at the same time, but may be issued at any time. In the United States, Savings Bond is a nontransferable, registered bond issued by the US government in denominations of USD50.00 to USD10 000.00. A nonmarketable debt obligation of the US government. Savings bonds are available in both paper and book-entry form and can be purchased with an initial investment of as little as USD25.00. Investors can purchase paper savings bonds in person from many depository institutions, by mail from a Reserve Bank or the Treasury, or online. Book-entry bonds are available from the Treasury online. Savings Bond is a savings security issued by the US Treasury or an authorized agent showing that money has been loaned to the US Government and is payable to the person to whom it is registered. A 'savings bond' is designated as such in the regulations offering the bonds for sale. The bond is a contract between the Government and the bond owner. Each bond is a registered security for which a record is maintained by the Bureau of the Public Debt. / Сберегательная Облигация – облигация правительства США стоимостью (face value) от 50 до 10 000 Долларов. С 1941 по 1979 государство выпускало облигации серии E (series Ebonds). Начиная с 1980 выпускались облигации серий EE и НИ. Стоимость облигаций серии EE, выпускаемых со скидкой в размере половины номинальной стоимости, варьирует от 50 до 10 000 Долларов; цена облигаций серии НН, по которым выплачиваются проценты, варьирует от 500 до 10 000 Долларов. Облигации серии EE могут приносить проценты в течение 30

лет; серии НН – 20 лет. Облигации серии ЕЕ, если их сохранять в течение 5 лет, принесут 85% среднего дохода по 5-летним Казначейским Векселям. Облигации серии НН, которые можно получить только путём обмена облигаций серии J или ЕЕ на сумму не менее 500 Долларов, приносят фиксированный доход в 4%, выплачиваемый два раза в год. В течение многих лет государство гарантировало минимальный доход по сберегательным облигациям, и этот доход снизился сначала с 7.5 до 6%, а затем и до 4%. В 1995 эта гарантия была отменена. Вместо этого облигации, выпущенные 01 Мая 1995 или позже и сохраняемые в течение 5 лет, приносят 85% среднего дохода по ценным бумагам Казначейства США. Дважды, в год – 01 Мая и 01 Ноября – в размер дохода вносятся поправки. Проценты по сберегательным облигациям исключаются из налогообложения штата и местного налога, федеральный налог на облигации серии ЕЕ не выплачивался вплоть до погашения облигаций. Владельцы облигаций, желающие отсрочить свои налоговые обязательства по облигациям серии ЕЕ, по которым наступает срок погашения, могут обменять их на облигации серии НН. Налогоплательщики, имеющие определённый уровень дохода, могут рассматривать облигации серии ЕЕ как сбережения на оплату высшего образования детей, полностью или частично освобождённые от федеральных налогов. Это относится к лицам, у которых общий доход возрос с 45 500 до 60 500 Долларов, а для супружеских пар, совместно заполняющих налоговую декларацию, – с 68 250 до 98 250 Долларов. В эти уровни дохода ежегодно вносятся поправки на инфляцию.

SAVINGS BOOK = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ КНИЖКА (или СБЕРКНИЖКА) – Savings Book is the most common form of saving in Germany. The interest rate (basic savings rate) is variable but can be fixed for a certain period through an agreement between the customer and the bank. Interest is credited to the account at the end of each calendar year or upon closure of the account. The bank can pay over funds with debt-discharging effect to any person presenting the savings book. The bank, however, is not obliged to pay over funds without checking that person's identity. Banks can grant customers the right to withdraw a maximum of EUR2 000.00 per calendar month without observing a period of notice. If in individual cases banks allow customers to withdraw sums above the agreed limit, an early withdrawal penalty is charged. Savings books are increasingly being replaced by so-called Sparcards. Savings account maintained in book form. Previously quite common. / Сберегательный счёт, поддерживаемый в форме книжки. Когда-то имел широкое распространение.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATE = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – A Savings Certificate is a fixed-income investment product offered by banks. Terms range up to ten years. Interest rates are fixed over the entire term and thus fixed in advance. In the case of savings certificates with normal interest rates, savers invest a certain amount for which interest is credited annually. With discounted savings certificates, interest and compound interest for the entire term is added to the purchase price, as a result of which the purchase price is significantly below its face value (repayment amount). It is generally not possible to return savings certificates prior to maturity.

SAVINGS NOTE = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ БИЛЕТ (или СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ НОТА) – Savings Notes are accrual-type, United States savings securities issued in conjunction with Series E bonds from May 1967 through October 1970. These notes are also called 'Freedom Shares'. They had an original maturity period of 4 years and 6 months and have a total interest-earning life span of 30 years. Like savings bonds, they are nontransferable. They were purchased on a discount basis at 81 percent of face value in denominations of USD25.00, USD50.00, USD75.00, and USD100.00. Regulations governing these securities are in Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations Part 342, also published as Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 3.67.

SAVINGS STAMPS = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАРКИ – In the United States, Savings Stamps:- from at least the early 1940's until it was ended on 1970-June-30, the savings stamp program focused first on funding US participation in World War II and later primarily upon encouraging thrift among the nation's youth by persuading them to save small sums. Stamps were sold in denominations (face values or amounts) of USD0.10, USD0.25, USD0.50, USD1.00, and USD5.00. Stamps were acquired from post offices and sold in schools to students. Albums and patriotic materials were made available to schools to promote the program. When as little as USD18.75 had been saved, a USD25.00 (face amount) Series E savings bond could be purchased. Stamps were non-interest bearing and unregistered.

SAVONNIERIE = САВОНЬЕРИ (или СТРИЖЕНЫЙ КОВЁР) – Savonnierie is a French rug made to imitate Oriental knotted rugs with rococo patterns.

SAWAH = SIMULATION ALGORITHM FOR WATER FLOW IN AQUEOUS IN HABITATS

SAW DELINTING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПИЛЬНОГО ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛЕНИЯ – Saw Delinting System is a full line of cottonseed and oilseeds processing machinery. / Система Пильного Волокноотделения:- полная линия оборудования, перерабатывающего хлопок-сырец с целью отделения волокна от семян пильным (пильчатым) способом джинирования.

SAWFLY DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПИЛИЛЬЩИКАМИ – Sawfly Damage:- the Wheat stem Sawfly has caused serious harvest losses to spring Wheat in the prairie region. It attacks the base of stems causing tillers of mature plants to break off. Early swathing can reduce spring Wheat harvest losses, but the most effective means of managing this insect pest has been the production of resistant cultivars. / Пилильщик стеблей Пшеницы, так называемый Хлебный Пилильщик . Пилильщики, общее название ряда Семейств Подотряда Сидячебрюхих Перепончатокрылых Насекомых. Яйцеклад похож на пилку (отсюда и само название). Свыше 5 000 Видов, распространены широко, обычно в лесах. Некоторые – Вредители, например, Красноголовые (длиной около 1 см), Рапсовые, Вишнёвые, Хлебные Пилильщики. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

SAW GIN = ПИЛЬНЫЙ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или ПИЛЬНЫЙ ДЖИН) – Saw Gin:- Cotton varieties with shorter staple or fiber length are ginned with saw gins. This process involves the use of circular saws that grip the fibers and pull them through narrow slots. The seeds are too large to pass through these openings, resulting in the fibers being pulled away from the seed. One of the greatest of all-time inventions is the saw gin invented by Eli Whitney, 1793. Its principles are still used today. It consists of a set of rapidly moving circular saws, the teeth of which protrude through slots in a grill on which the cotton is laid. The teeth of the saws catch the cotton, pull it away from the seeds, and draw the fiber back through a space too small to admit the seeds. Also known as Saw Engine. Saw Gin grabs the fibers and breaks them away from the seed. An advantage is its relatively high speed. A disadvantage is that the process leads to a relatively high damage to the cotton fibers. See also Gin. / Илай Витни. Джин с пильчатым механизмом для отделения волокон от семян Хлопчатника. Волокноотделитель, машина для отделения хлопкового волокна от семян. В пильных волокноотделителях прядка волокон в её средней части захватывается зубом пилы и отрывается от семени протаскиванием сквозь щель. Они применяются для сильно опушённых семян с прочно прикреплёнными волокнами (современные средневолокнистые хлопки). Хлопок с пильных волокноотделителей – рыхлый и пушистый.

SAWN VENEER = ПИЛЁНЫЙ ШПОН – Sawn Veneer is a veneer produced by sawing. / Шпон, произведённый распиловкой (распиливанием).

SAWN WOOD = ПИЛЁНАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА (или РАСПИЛЕННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА) – Sawn Wood is a wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark. / Древесина, распиленная продольно, со своей остающейся естественной округлённой поверхностью (горбыль) или без неё, как с корой, так и без коры. В деревообработке под Распиловкой или Распиливанием понимается процесс последовательного раскроя пилами стволов на круглые сортименты (брёвна, кряжи), брёвен на пиломатериалы и пиломатериалов на заготовки. Различают распиловку:- относительно направления древесных волокон – продольную и поперечную, относительно годичных слоёв – тангенциальную (по касательной к годичным слоям) и радиальную. При раскрое врёвен на брусья и доски различают:- распиловку вразвал, при которой вначале формируется толщина обрезных досок, а затем их ширина; распиловка с брусовкой, при которой бревно раскраивается на двухкантный брус по высоте, соответствующий ширине обрезных досок, и боковые доски заданной толщины, а затем брус раскраивается на доски нужной толщины, а боковые доски обрезаются по ширине. Для выработки досок тангенциальным или радиальным пропилами распиловку производят специальными способами (развально-сегментным, брусово-сегментным, секторным). К Горбылю относится пиломатериал, получаемый путём среза наружной части бревна с пропилом на всю длину с одной стороны и горбом с другой.

SAW–TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE = ПИЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЗЕРНОВОЙ ЖУК (или СУРИНАМСКИЙ МУКОЕД) – Saw-Toothed Grain Beetle (Oryzaephilus Surinamensis (Linnaeus)):- eggs are usually laid, either singly or in small masses in a crevice in the grain but in products such as flour they are laid freely. / Пильчатый Зерновой Жук или Суринамский Мукоед:- систематическое положение:- Отряд Жуки, или Жесткокрылые, Семейство Плоскотелки (Cucujidae). Распространён в Южных регионах. Повреждает муку, крупы, сухофрукты и зерно с повышенной влажностью. Жук длиной 3–3.5 мм, красно-бурый; переднеспинка с двумя продольными желобками и шестью зубцами по бокам. Личинка длиной до 4 мм, кремовая, с двумя тёмными пятнами на грудных сегментах. Зимуют жуки и личинки. Вид теплолюбивый. В оптимальных условиях (при температуре 31–37 °C и относительной влажности воздуха около 65%) поколение развивается за 25 дней. При температуре ниже 16 °C мукоед прекращает развитие и при температуре 0 °C погибает в течение 22 дней. Самка откладывает 100–300 яиц (максимально – 600) на пищевой субстрат. Отродившиеся личинки питаются этим субстратом. В течение года развиваются два–пять поколений.

SAXONY = САКСОНСКАЯ – Saxony is a heavyweight, napped coating fabric, traditionally made from merino wool. Saxony originated in Saxony, Germany. See also Merino. Saxony:- originally a high grade coating fabric made from Saxony Merino wool raised in Germany. Saxony is:- (1) a high-grade fabric for coats, made from Saxony Merino wool. (2) A soft woolen with fancy yarn effects, used in sport-coat fabric. (3) A highly twisted worsted knitting yarn. (4) A term describing a cut-pile carpet having highly twisted, evenly sheared, medium-length pile yarns. Saxony is a fine soft woolen fabric. / Саксония, Германия.

SAXONY WHEEL = САКСОНСКОЕ КОЛЕСО – Saxony Wheel is three-legged ‘standard wheel’ featuring a side-by-side arrangement with the flyer to the left of the drive wheel.

SAYBOLT UNIVERSAL SECOND = СЕКУНД ПО СЭЙБОЛТУ УНИВЕРСАЛУ (или СЕКУНДА ПО УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОМУ ВИСКОЗИМЕТРУ СЭЙБОЛТА) – Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) or Saybolt Seconds Universal (SSU) is a measure of lubricating oil viscosity in the oil industry. The measuring apparatus is filled with specific quantity of oil or other Fluid and its flow time through standatized offrice is measured in Seconds. Fast flowing fluids (low viscosity) will have low value. Slow flowing fluids (high viscosity) will have high value. Saybolt Seconds Universal (SSU) or Saybolt Universal Seconds (or SUS) or SSU, a unit of measure used to indicate viscosity, e.g., SSU @ 37.8 °C (100 °F). Saybolt Universal Second (SSU or SUS) and Saybolt Furol Second (SSF or SFS):- units of kinematic viscosity given by readings on Saybolt viscometers. The Saybolt Universal viscometer is used for liquids having viscosities below 1 000 centiStokes (or 10 Stokes). The Saybolt Furol viscometer is used for more viscous road and fuel oils (Furol is an acronym for Fuel and Road Oils). In both cases the reading is the time, in seconds, for 60 milliliters of a sample to flow through the device. The Furol viscosity readings are roughly 1/10 the Universal readings. For liquids whose viscosity exceeds 50 centiStokes at 37.8 °C (100 °F) one SSU is approximately 0.215 8 centiStokes or 0.215 8 mm^2/s. For very viscous liquids (viscosity exceeding 500 centiStokes) at 50 °C (122 °F), one SSF is approximately 2.120 centiStokes or 2.120 mm^2/s. Exact equations were published in 1996 by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM practice D2161). The Saybolt seconds are considered obsolete, but they have been used traditionally in the petroleum industry and are common in technical articles. Saybolt Universal Viscometer or Saybolt Viscosimeter is the viscosimeter began as a scientific instrument for laboratory use in the 1830s. In time, due to increased industrial production, demand for quality control, and use of mineral-based oils, it gained real-world importance. The favored form for petroleum products measured the time it took for a certain volume of fluid to empty out of a container. The standard American design was developed by George M. Saybolt, unveiled in the 1880s, and manufactured by the C.J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co. for the Standard Oil Company in New York. It resembled the viscosimeters designed by Boverton Redwood in Great Britain and by Karl Engler in Germany. Tagliabue brought the basic Saybolt viscosimeter to the open market in 1905. An improved form adapted for steam, gas, or electric heating, appeared in 1914. It cost USD82 with a stopwatch, and USD75 without. Following Saybolt’s death in 1924, the New York Times implied that the viscosimeter was largely responsible for his US100 000 estate. PresentedIt was made after Saybolt applied for a patent in 1914, and before the patent was issued in 1915. / Дьжордьж Эм. Сэйболт (George M. Saybolt; 1853–1924). Изготовлен Си.Дьжей. Тчаглиабу Эм.эф.дьжи. Ко. (C.J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.) для Стэндод Оил Кампэни (Standard Oil Company) из Нью Йорка. Бовэтчэном Рэдвудом (полное имя Сэр Томэс Бовэтчэн Рэдвуд (Sir Thomas Boverton Redwood); 1846–1919) в Великобритании и Карлом Энгля (полное имя Карл Освальд Викто Энгля (Carl Oswald Viktor Engler); 1842–1925) в Германии. Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). в секундах по универсальному вискозиметру Сэйболта.

SAYBOLT UNIVERSAL VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ ПО СЭЙБОЛТУ УНИВЕРСАЛУ – Saybolt Universal Viscosity (SUV) or Saybolt Universal Seconds, (SUS):- the time in seconds required for 60 cubic centimeters of a fluid to flow through the orifice of the Standard Saybolt Universal Viscometer at a given temperature under specified conditions. (ASTM Designation D 88); American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). в секундах по универсальному вискозиметру Сэйболта.

SB = SAVINGS BOND

SB = SECONDARY BRANCHES

S/B = SELL/BUY

SB = SHORT BILL

SB = SOLOMON ISLANDS

SB = SOYBEAN

SB = STEM BORER

SB = THE UNITED STATES SENATE BILL

SBA = SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SBD = SOIL BULK DENSITY

SBD = SOLOMON ISLANDS DOLLAR

SBIC = SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SBLI = SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

SBRRS = SUPHAN BURI RICE RESEARCH STATION

SBS = STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

SC = SEYCHELLES

SC = SINGLE CROSS

SC = STRIPPER COMBINE

SCA = SPECIFIC COMBINING ABILITY

SCAA = SPECIALTY COFFEE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

SCAB = ПАРША (или СТРУП) – Scab is a hyperplastic symptom of disease characterized by rough, crusty lesions formed by excessive cork production. A disease in which such lesions form. / Струп или Парша – гиперпластический симптом болезни, характеризуемой грубыми, коркоподобными поражениями, сформированными чрезмерным образованием пробки. Болезнь, при которой формируются такие формы поражений. Под Паршей понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая патогенными грибами, иногда актиномицетами и бактериями. Наиболее вредоносны парша Груши (Pear Scab), Картофеля (Potato Scab или Corky Scab of Potato), Яблони (Apple Scab) и Цитрусовых (Citrus Scab). На стеблях, листьях, клубнях, плодах бородавки, пустулы, пятна, язвы; покровные ткани шелушатся. Под Струпом понимается корка, покрывающая ссадину, ожоговую поверхность, рану. После отпадения струпа образуется язва или поверхностный рубец (заживление под струпом).

SCAB DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПАРШЕЙ – Scab Damage refers to kernels of Wheat that have been severely affected by fusarium. Scab damage is included in and assessed as Fusarium damage for grade assessment. The percentage concentration of scab damage may be recorded for specific markets upon request. Scab kernels must be completely dull, lifeless, with a chalky appearance, and must have no semblance of soundness and no visible natural Wheat color, and scab kernels must have a white or pinkish fibrous growth. Note:- if there is any natural Wheat color, the kernel is not to be considered as scab damage. See also Scab. / от парша . Повреждение Паршей относится к зерновке (ядрам) пшеницы, которые в серьёзной степени подверглись воздействию . Под Паршей растений понимается болезнь, вызываемая патогенными грибами, иногда актиномицетами и бактериями. Наиболее вредоносны парша Груши, Картофеля, Цитрусовых и Яблони. На стеблях, листьях, клубнях, плодах пятна, язвы, пустулы, бородавки; покровные ткани шелушатся. Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

SCABROUS = ШЕРОХОВАТОЕ (или СКАБРЁЗНОЕ, или ШЕРШАВОЕ, или БОРОДАВЧАТОЕ, или ЧЕШУЙЧАТОЕ) – Scabrous:- of a leaf, roughened by tubercles, hairs or other structures on its surface. Scabrous:- rough.

SCAC = STANDARD CARRIER ALPHA CODE

SCAE = SPECIALTY COFFEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE

SCALD = ОЖОГ (или ОМЕРТВЕНИЕ, или ВЫГОРАНИЕ) – Scald is a leaf disease in Rice incited by a Fungus known as Rhynchosporium Oryzae. The lesion occurs very often at the margin or tip of the leaf. The typical lesions form characteristic zonations or bands as they spread and enlarge on leaves of susceptible varieties. Rice Varieties with broad leaves appear to be more susceptible to leaf scald. / Под Ожогом понимается повреждение тканей организма, вызванное действием высокой температуры или некоторых химических веществ (кислот, солей тяжёлых металлов, щёлочей и других). Различают 4 степени ожога:- покраснение кожи, образование пузырей, омертвление всей толщи кожи, обугливание тканей. Особая форма – лучевые ожоги (Рентгеновские, Солнечные и другие).

SCALE = ОКАЛИНА (или ШЕЛУШИТЬСЯ, или ШКАЛА, или МАСШТАБ) – Scale (maritime term):- to climb up. A formation of rust over iron or steel plating. / Окалина, продукт окисления поверхности металла при взаимодействии с внешней средой. Обычно окалиной называют продукт окисления лишь железа и его сплавов. В широком смысле слова окалиной можно считать образующиеся на поверхности любого металла химического соединения его не только с кислородом, но и с другими окислителями, например, серой, азотом и так далее (смотрите Окисление Металлов). Тонкие слои окалины, часто называемые окисными плёнками, прозрачны (при толщине до 40 нм) или окрашены в тот или иной цвет побежалости (при изменении толщины от 40 до 500 нм). При толщине свыше 500 нм окалина имеет постоянную окраску, зависящую от химического состава (смотрите также Оксидирование).

SCALE = ЧЕШУЙКА (или ЧЕШУЯ) – (1) Scales are cuticle cells form a scale-like formation on the surface of the fiber, resembling shingles on a roof. These scales on the surface of the fiber open from base to tip, causing an interlocking or felting action when fibers are randomly mixed during processing. Scales are the protective covering of the wool fiber.

(2) Scale is a small leaf like structure. A narrow, triangular or spine-like lower perianth segment often found on the ovary or flower tube surface. See also Scale Insect. Scale is a highly modified leaf, usually sessile and dry. / Под Чешуйками понимаются:- (i) выросты кожицы (эпидермиса) у Растений, например, на листьях Облепихи, или видоизменённые листья, например, чешуйки в цветках; выполняют защитную функцию; и (ii) мелкие хитиновые пластинки на теле некоторых членистоногих, главным образом Насекомых; часто окрашены, например, у Чешуекрылых, Комаров, некоторых Перепончатокрылых. Под Чешуёй понимаются твёрдые пластинки (чаще костные или роговые) на коже позвоночных Животных – Рыб, пресмыкающихся Птиц (на цевке) и некоторых Млекопитающих (обычно на хвосте). Предохраняет кожу от повреждения и высыхания.

SCALE = ШКАЛА – Scale:- the range of damage ratings, based on a numerical system, usually 0–9 where 0 = no plant damage and 9 = severe damage (all plants killed).

SCALE DOWN TRADE = МАСШТАБНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ ПОНИЖЕНИИ – Scale Down buying by the trade and mills is a trading strategy where commodity futures are bought or purchased as prices move lower, for example cotton futures are bought initially at a price of 50 cents, as prices move to 49.90 more cotton is purchased, at 49.80 more and so on. It may be an order to buy at a series of prices, for example to buy 10 at 50 cents, 10 more at 49.95, 10 more at 49.90, etc. See Scale Up Trade. To purchase or sell on scale down means to buy or sell at regular price intervals in a declining market.

SCALE INSECT = ЧЕШУЙЧАТОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ (или ЧЕРВЕЦЫ, или ЩИТОВКИ, или КОКЦИДЫ) – Scale Insect is a small flat Insect Pest, with a waxy dorsal shield, that adheres to the plant epidermis and feeds from the plant sap. / Под Чешуйчатыми понимается Отряд Пресмыкающихся. 3 Подотряда:- Амфисбеновые (2 Семейства – Амфисбены и Трогонофисы), Змеи и Ящерицы. Около 6 600 Видов, на всех континентах, кроме Антарктиды.

SCALE–LIKE LEAF = ЧЕШУЙЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Scale-Like Leaf:- small appressed leaf or bract, e.g., Juniperus.

SCALE ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ С РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЯМИ – Scale Order is an order to buy (or sell) a security, that specifies the total amount to be bought (or sold) at specified price variations.

SCALE UP TRADE = МАСШТАБНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ ПОВЫШЕНИИ – Scale Up Trade:- to purchase or sell on scale up means to buy or sell at regular price intervals as the market advances. Scale Up selling by the trade and mills is a trading strategy where commodity futures are sold as prices move higher, for example cotton futures are sold initially at a price of 49.80 cents, as prices move to 49.90 more cotton is sold, at 50 more and so on. It may be an order to sell at a series of prices, for example to sell 10 at 49.80 cents, 10 more at 49.95, 10 more at 50, etc. See also Scale Down Trade.

SCALING TRADE = МАСШТАБИРУЮЩАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Scaling Trades:- a popular strategy for growing profits aggressively is when a trader adds to a position when the movement goes in the desired direction. Many traders will 'scale in' additional positions as the move progresses and this, interestingly enough, can also help reduce risk if the trade turns bad later on. Other traders believe that catching the initial momentum of a move is where the real profits are made and add on positions immediately once the move has revealed itself. A compromise is called Pyramiding or Scaling in new positions.

SCALLOPED SELVAGE = ФЕСТОНЧАТАЯ КРОМКА – Scalloped Selvage is an abrupt, narrow indentation in the selvage. Synonym:- Misclip. Fabrics defect.

SCALLOPS = ФЕСТОНЫ (или ЗУБЦЫ, или ДУЖКИ, или ВЫЕМКИ) – Scallops are the decorative semicircular curves usually used as edge trimming. They are popular clothing accents and offen are used on cafe curtains. See also Cafe Curtains, Curtains, and Draperies. Scallops:- the edges of a fabric exhibiting approximately sinusoidal waveforms of short wavelengths in the plane of the fabric. Note:- this defect often appears in a fabric which has been stretched excessively widthways during stentering. / Фестоны (scallops):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; края ткани, синусоидальной формы на плоскости ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто появляется на ткани, которая была значительно вытянута по ширине во время растягивания (ширения).

SCALP = СКАЛЬПИРОВАТЬ (или ОТСЕЯТЬ, или ШЕЛУШИТЬ) – Scalp:- to trade for small gains. Involves establishing and liquidating a position quickly, within the same day, hour or minute. / Торговать с малыми прибылями. Заключается в быстрой покупке и продаже в пределах одного и того же дня, часа или минуты. Скальпировать:- ведение быстрых торгов с целью получения небольшой прибыли от использования минимальных колебаний цен. Скальпирование предполагает создание и ликвидацию позиций в течение одного дня, часа или даже нескольких минут. Необходимый уровень прибыли обеспечивается за счёт большого объёма сделок.

SCALPER = СКАЛЬПИРОВЩИК (или ОТСЕИВАТЕЛЬ, или ШЕЛУШИТЕЛЬ) – Scalper is a speculator on the trading floor of an exchange who buys and sells rapidly, with small profits or losses, holding his positions for only a short period of time during a trading session, rarely carrying the positions overnight. Typically, scalpers stand ready to buy at the minimum price change (tick) below the last transaction price and to sell at a tick above, thus creating market liquidity. Scalper is a trader who attempts to buy at a bid price and sell at an asking price. Scalpers will buy and sell on minimum price fluctuations and trade in and out of thousands of bushels of grain a day. / Спекулянт на торговом полу биржи, часто покупающий или продающий с малой прибылью или убытком, удерживая при этом свои позиции только в течение короткого периода времени в пределах одной торговой сессии и редко перенося их на следующий торговый день. Как правило, скальпировщики занимают готовность купить при минимальном изменении цены (пункт) ниже цены последней сделки и продать на пункт выше, тем самым создавая ликвидность рынка. Скальпировщик (scalper) – спекулянт, совершающий в течение одной торговой сессии множество сделок на покупку и на продажу с целью заработать деньги. В большинстве случаев скальпер – это мелкий спекулянт, играющий на незначительных колебаниях цены. Иногда, правда, ему случается поймать и относительно большие колебания. Известный Американский торговец фьючерсами Люис Дьжей. Борсэлино (Lewis J. Borsellino) в своей Рабочей Книге Курса Внутрисуточного Торговца (The Day Trader's Course Workbook) рассказывает, как в 1987 во время резкого падения рынка, ему удалось буквально за минуту заработать USD1.3 миллиона. В России в 1998 один скальпировщик на РБ в течение получаса сделал 500 000 Долларов США. Скальпировщики как крупные игроки встречаются довольно редко. Очень часто скальпировщик теряет деньги. Об этом всегда следует помнить. Кроме того, если в ходе торговой сессии биржевой делец совершил много сделок, но это были только покупки или только продажи, то на бирже про него не скажут, что он скальпировщик.

SCALPING = СКАЛЬПИРОВАНИЕ (или ОТСЕИВАНИЕ, или ШЕЛУШЕНИЕ) – Scalping is the practice of trading in and out of the market on very small price fluctuations. A person who engages in this practice is known as a Scalper. Spreading rumours or making stock recommendations for one's own gain. A Scalping is a strategy in which the trader intends to take a quick profit. For example, if a trader bought a pullback in a bull trend in Apple when it was around USD600, the trader might use a USD1 profit-taking limit order while risking USD1. Many traders would do this using an order cancel order (OCO), using a protective stop USD1 below the entry price and a profit-taking limit order USD1 above; once one order gets filled, the other is cancelled automatically. When scalping, traders usually do not want to see a pullback. They often will allow one pullback lasting for a single bar, but if the pullback follows a strong signal bar against their trade, they usually will exit and not wait for their stops to get hit. Because the reward is small on scalp trades – usually about the size of the risk – traders should scalp only when they are highly confident that the trade will be successful. To be profitable as scalpers, they need a high probability of success on each trade when the reward is relatively small. Because the risk also is relatively small, most scalpers trade larger positions when they scalp than when they swing trade. / Торговая практика, заключаемая в покупке и продаже каких-либо биржевых инструментов при очень малых флуктуациях (колебаниях) цены. Лицо, вовлечённое в такую практику, известно как скальпировщик.

SCALPING = ОТСЕИВАНИЕ (или ШЕЛУШЕНИЕ) – Scalping refers to the removal of roughage material in a sieving process. / Термин Отсеивание или Шелушение относится к удалению грубого материала в процессе просеивания.

SCANDENT = ЛАЗАЮЩЕЕ – Scandent:- climbing. / Лазающее:- вьющееся или ползущее.

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE = РАСТРОВЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ МИКРОСКОП (или СКАНИРУЮЩИЙ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ МИКРОСКОП) – Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) is an electron microscope in which a beam of focused electrons moves across the object and the electrons scattered by the object being collected to form a three-dimensional image on a cathode-ray tube. / Под Электронным Микроскопом понимается прибор, в котором для получения увеличенного изображения используется электронный пучок. Разрешающая способность электронного микроскопа в сотни раз превышает разрешающую способность оптического микроскопа.

SCANTIES = СКЭНТИЗ (или XX) – Scanties are very small underwear, combining scant and panties. An example of scanties are the tiny thongs which are worn by the models in the underwear catalog. Scanties:- abbreviated panties for women. Particularly arousing underpants, i.e. thongs, g-strings, etc. Scandalous + Panties = Scanties. My girlfriend left her scanties hanging on my desk lamp. / очень короткие женские трусики.

SCANTLING = РАЗМЕР (ПОПЕРЕЧНОГО СЕЧЕНИЯ СВЯЗЕЙ) (или НАБОР, или ТОЛЩИНА СВЯЗЕЙ) – The thickness of a steel plate in a ship. Scantling is a measurement of prescribed size, dimensions, or cross sectional areas. In shipbuilding, the scantling refers to the collective dimensions of the various parts, particularly the framing and structural supports. The word is most often used in the plural to describe how much structural strength in the form of girders, I-beams, etc is in a given section. The scantling length refers to the structural length of a ship. In shipping, a 'full scantling vessel' is understood to be a geared ship, that can reach all parts of its own cargo spaces with its own gear. / Толщина стальной обшивки корабля.

SCAPE = (БЕЗЛИСТНЫЙ) СТЕБЕЛЬ (или СТЕРЖЕНЬ) – Scape is a long flower stalk arising directly from a root. Adj. scapose-borne on scapes. / длинная ножка цветка, вырастающая непосредственно из корня. Стебельковый – родившийся на стеблях.

SCAPULAR = НАПЛЕЧНИК (или СКАПУЛЯРИЙ) – Scapular is a long wide band of cloth worn front and back over the shoulders as part of a monastic habit. / Скапулярий – наплечник, элемент монашеского одеяния.

SCAR = SEQUENCE–CHARACTERIZED AMPLIFIED REGION

SCARCITY = НЕХВАТКА (или НЕДОСТАТОК, или ДЕФИЦИТ) – Scarcity is a condition where there is less of something available than at least some people would like to have if they could have them at no cost to themselves. Note that this technical economic definition of 'Scarcity' differs greatly from the notion of scarcity as 'unusual rarity' that predominates in most ordinary language. For example, automobiles are not currently 'scarce' in Los Angeles in the sense of being rare or unusual to see, but they are definitely 'scarce' in the economic sense because many Angelenos would certainly take more of them if they were being given away for free. Because the total quantity of goods and services that people would like to have always far exceeds the amount which available economic resources are capable of producing in all known human societies, people as individuals and/or as members of larger social units must constantly be making choices about which desires to satisfy first and which to leave less than fully satisfied for the time being. That is, they must constantly decide how best to allocate (apportion or distribute) the scarce resources available to them among the various alternative uses to which they can be put. Thus scarcity is the fundamental condition that gives rise to the patterns of choosing behavior whose study constitutes the main focus of the academic discipline of economics. Insufficiency of a resource to meet a need. In economics, scarcity exists only insofar as it relates to an objective and expressed need or demand. See also Shortage.

SCARF = ШАРФ (или КАШНЕ) – Scarf is a military or official sash usually indicative of rank; (Archaic) tippet; a broad band of cloth worn about the shoulders, around the neck, or over the head; a military or official sash usually indicative of rank.

SCARF JOINT = СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ВНАПУСК (или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ВНАКЛАДКУ, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ВПРИТЫК, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ В КОСОЙ НАКЛАДНОЙ ЗАМОК, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ ПО КРОМКЕ) – A Scarf Joint is a method of joining two members end to end in woodworking or metalworking. The scarf joint is used when the material being joined is not available in the length required. It is an alternative to other joints such as the butt joint and the splice joint and is often favored over these in joinery because it yields a barely visible glue line. The joint is formed by cutting opposing tapered ends on each member which are then fitted together. When working with wood, this gives better long grain to long grain gluing surface, which yields a stronger joint than would be achieved with a simple butt joint. The tapers are generally cut at an angle between 1:8 to 1:10. The ends of a plain scarf are feathered to a fine point which aids in the obscuring of the joint in the finished work, while in other forms of scarf the ends are frequently cut to a blunt 'nib' which engages a matching shoulder in the mating piece. Where scarfed joints are used in the restoration of vintage aircraft most developed countries will only issue an airworthyness certificate if all such joints have used an angle no less than 1:8. Also known as Scarph Joint. An end joint formed by joining with adhesive the ends of two pieces that have been tapered or beveled to form sloping plane surfaces. / обработка металла (metalworking).

SCARIFICATION = СКАРИФИКАЦИЯ (или НАСЕЧКА, или НАДРЕЗ, или ШРАМИРОВАНИЕ) – Scarification is a mechanical abrasive seed treatment which helps to break down a hard or impervious seed coat as an aid to germination. Scarification is a treatment to rupture the seed coat sufficiently to permit entry of water to initiate germination. / Скарификация семян. Под Скарификацией, от Латинского слова Scarifico, означающее Надрезываю или Царапаю, понимается:- (i) поверхностное повреждение твёрдых оболочек семян Донника, Клевера, Люпина и других (перетиранием с песком, металлическими опилками, в машинах-скарификаторах) для ускорения их прорастания; или (ii) в медицине органическое повреждение поверхностных слоёв кожи с диагностическими, лечебными и профилактическими целями, например, при оспопрививании. Скарификация Семян:- поверхностное повреждение твёрдых оболочек семян Клевера, Донника, Люпина и других растений (смотрите Твёрдые Семена), один из приёмов подготовки семян к посеву. После скарификации высеянные семена лучше впитывают воду, быстрее набухают и прорастают. Для скарификации семян применяют машины – скарификаторы. Скарифицировать семена можно также перетиранием с песком, железными опилками и другими материалами.

SCARIFY = СКАРИФИЦИРОВАТЬ (или ВЗРЕЗАТЬ ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ПОКРОВ) – Scarify:- to loosen the topsoil aggregates by means of raking the soil surface with a set of sharp teeth harrows or other instrument.

SCARIOUS = ПЛЁНЧАТОЕ – Scarious:- applied to leaves or leaflike parts that are not green, but thin, dry, membranous, and often more or less translucent. Scarious:- having a dry membranous appearance.

SCARLET = АЛОЕ (или ПУНЦОВОЕ, или ЯРКО–КРАСНОЕ, или ПУРПУРНОЕ, или БАГРЯНОЕ, или БАГРОВОЕ) – Scarlet:- any of various bright reds. Scarlet cloth.

SCATTERING = РАССЕЯНИЕ – Scattering is the diffusion or redirection of radiant energy encountering particles of different refractive index; scattering occurs at any such interface, at the surface, or inside a medium containing particles.

SCATTERING TINTING STRENGTH = ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ РАССЕИВАЮЩЕЙ ПОДЦВЕТКИ (или ПОДЦВЕЧИВАНИЯ, или ОКРАШИВАНИЯ) – Scattering Tinting Strength:- relative change in the scattering properties of a standard black material (with no scattering colorant present) when a specified amount of a white or chromatic scattering colorant is added to it.

SCC = SUEZ CANAL CHARGE

SCC = SYSTEM CONTROL CENTER

SCD = SECURE CRYPTOGRAPHIC DEVICE

SCENARIO = СЦЕНАРИЙ – Scenario is a model-generated set of market projections based on alternative assumptions than those used in the baseline. Used to provide quantitative information on the impact of changes in assumptions on the outlook.

SCENTED KERNEL = ПАХУЧАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПАХУЧЕЕ ЯДРО) – Scented Kernel:- grains containing aromatic substances in the endosperm which give a strong aroma when the polished Rice is cooked.

SCHAPPE = ЩЯПЭ (или ШАПП) – Schappe is a yarn or fabric of spun silk; also:- an imitation of it (as in rayon or nylon). Origin of Schappe:- German dial. (Swiss) Schappe – raw silk waste or waste silk. Schappe is the yarn from partly degummed silk waste. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Шапп – неполностью обесклеенные шёлковые отходы.

SCHÄTZE = ЩАТЦЭ (или ФЕДЕРАТИВНЫЕ КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ БИЛЕТЫ, или ФЕДЕРАТИВНЫЕ КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ НОТЫ) – In Germany, Schätze are the federal Treasury notes with a maturity of 1 and 2 years. See also Bobls, and Bunds. / Щатцэ (Schätze) это общепринятое сокращение от Немецкого слова Бундэсщатцэ (Bundesschätze или Bundesschaetze), означающее Федеративные Казначейские Ценные Бумаги. В Германии, билеты федерального Казначейства со сроком погашения в 1 и 2 года. Смотрите также Боблс или Федеративные Билеты (Bobls), и Бундс или Федеративные Облигации (Bunds).

SCHEDULE = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ – In reference to insurance, Schedule is a policy section setting out the main details of the insured, their business activities, the period of cover the application of any special terms or restrictions, together with other details specific to the particular insurance and premium.

SCHEDULE = СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ГРАФИКА ПОСТАВКИ – Schedule:- in reference to electricity, the act of buyer and seller arranging to deliver electricity. / По отношению к электричеству, действия покупателя и продавца по согласованию поставок электричества.

SCHEDULED OPERATIONS = XX ОПЕРАЦИИ (или ЗАПЛАНИРОВАННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Scheduled Operations are the Aircraft flights operated on a pre-determined schedule.

SCHEDULED OUTAGE = УТВЕРЖДЁННЫЙ ГРАФИКОМ ПРОСТОЙ (или ЗАПЛАНИРОВАННЫЙ ПРОСТОЙ) – Scheduled Outage is the shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility, for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule. / Под производственным Простоем понимается временная приостановка работы по вине работника или по не зависящим от него причинам, например, из-за отсутствия сырья.

SCHEDULE OF CREDITORS = СПИСОК КРЕДИТОРОВ (или ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КРЕДИТОРОВ) – Schedule of creditor ranking, prepared by the bankruptcy trustee or the debt collection office.

SCHEDULING = РАЗРАБОТКА ГРАФИКА (или СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ РАСПИСАНИЯ) – Scheduling:- logistics involves daily shipments of stock into and out of the Logistics Depot Distribution Centers. There are a limited number of docks/doors where outbound vehicles can be loaded and inbound vehicles unloaded. There also may be limited people and equipment to handle these tasks. Consequently, resources (people and equipment) and vehicle traffic must be managed to avoid bottlenecks and inactivity. This can be achieved through the use of the Appointment Log in the Phoenix System (RE.01).

SCHENGEN AGREEMENT = ШЕНГЕНСКОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ – Schengen Agreement:- during the 1980s, a debate began over the meaning of free movement of persons. Some Member States felt the concept should apply to European Union (EU) citizens only, which would involve keeping internal border checks in order to distinguish between citizens of the EU and non-EU nationals. Others argued in favor of free movement for everyone, which would mean an end to internal border checks altogether. Since Member States could not reach agreement, France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands decided in 1985 to create a territory without internal borders. This became known as the ‘Schengen Area’, after the town in Luxembourg where the first agreements were signed. Following the signing of the Treaty of Amsterdam, this intergovernmental cooperation was incorporated into the EU framework on 1999-May-01. The first agreement between the five original group members was signed on 1985-June-14. A further convention was drafted and signed on 1990-June-19. When it took effect in 1995, it abolished checks at the internal borders of the signatory states and created a single external border where immigration checks for the Schengen area are carried out in accordance with identical procedures. Common rules regarding visas, right of asylum and checks at external borders were adopted to allow the free movement of persons within the signatory states without disrupting law and order. Accordingly, in order to reconcile freedom and security, this freedom of movement was accompanied by so-called ‘Compensatory’ Measures. This involved improving cooperation and coordination between the police and the judicial authorities in order to safeguard internal security and, in particular, to fight organised crime. With this in mind, the Schengen Information System (SIS) was set up. SIS is a sophisticated database used by authorities of the Schengen member countries to exchange data on certain categories of people and goods. The Schengen area gradually expanded to include nearly every Member State. Italy signed the agreements on 1990-November-27, Spain and Portugal joined on 1991-June-25, Greece followed on 1992-November-06, then Austria on 1995-April-28 and Denmark, Finland and Sweden on 1996-December-19. The Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia joined on 2007-December-21 and the associated country Switzerland on 2008-December-12. Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania are not yet fully-fledged members of the Schengen area; border controls between them and the Schengen area are maintained until the EU Council decides that the conditions for abolishing internal border controls have been met. Key rules adopted within the Schengen framework include:- (i) removal of checks on persons at the internal borders; (ii) a common set of rules applying to people crossing the external borders of the EU Member States; (iii) harmonisation of the conditions of entry and of the rules on visas for short stays; (iv) enhanced police cooperation (including rights of cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit); (v) stronger judicial cooperation through a faster extradition system and transfer of enforcement of criminal judgments; and (vi) establishment and development of the Schengen Information System (SIS). At the heart of the Schengen mechanism, an information system was set up. It allows national border control and judicial authorities to obtain information on persons or objects. Member States supply information to the system through national networks (N-SIS) connected to a central system (C-SIS). This IT system is supplemented by a network known as SIRENE (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry), which is the human interface of the SIS. A protocol attached to the Treaty of Amsterdam incorporates the developments brought about by the Schengen Agreement into the EU framework. The Schengen area is now within the legal and institutional framework of the EU. Thus, it comes under parliamentary and judicial scrutiny, and attains the objective of free movement of persons enshrined in the Single European Act of 1986, while ensuring democratic parliamentary control and giving citizens accessible legal remedies when their rights are challenged (Court of Justice and/or national courts, depending on the area of law). In order to make this integration possible, the Council of the EU took a number of decisions. First, as set out in the Treaty of Amsterdam,

the Council took the place of the Executive Committee created under the Schengen Agreements. With its Decision 1999/307/EC of 1 May 1999, the Council established a procedure for incorporating the Schengen Secretariat into the General Secretariat of the Council, including arrangements relating to Schengen Secretariat staff. Subsequently, new working groups were set up to help the Council manage the work. One of the Council's most important tasks in incorporating the Schengen area was to choose those provisions and measures taken by the signatory states that formed a genuine acquis, or body of law, and that could serve as a basis for further cooperation. A list of the elements that make up the acquis, setting out the corresponding legal basis for each of them in the Treaties (EC Treaty or the Treaty on the European Union), was adopted by Council Decisions 1999/435/EC and 1999/436/EC of 1999-May-20. Most of these acts are published in the Official Journal. Since then, the Schengen legislation has been further developed. For example, some articles of the Schengen Convention have been replaced by new EU legislation (e.g., the Schengen Borders Code). Although Denmark has signed the Schengen Agreement, it can choose whether or not to apply any new measures taken under Title IV of the EC Treaty within the EU framework, even those that constitute a development of the Schengen acquis. However, Denmark is bound by certain measures under the common visa policy. In accordance with the protocol to the Treaty of Amsterdam, Ireland and the United Kingdom can take part in some or all of the Schengen arrangements, if the Schengen Member States and the government representative of the country in question vote unanimously in favor within the Council. In March 1999, the United Kingdom asked to cooperate in some aspects of Schengen, namely police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the fight against drugs and the SIS. The Council Decision 2000/365/EC approving the request by the United Kingdom was adopted on 2000-May-29. In June 2000, Ireland too asked to take part in some aspects of Schengen, roughly corresponding to the aspects covered by the United Kingdom's request. The Council adopted the Decision 2002/192/EC approving Ireland's request on 2002-February-28. The Commission had issued opinions on the two applications, stressing that the partial participation of these two Member States should not reduce the consistency of the acquis as a whole. After evaluating the conditions that must precede implementation of the provisions governing police and judicial cooperation, the Council consented with its Decision 2004/926/EC of 2004-December-22 that this part of the Schengen acquis could be implemented by the United Kingdom. The gradual expansion of the Schengen area to include all EU Member States has led third countries that have particular relations with the EU to take part in Schengen cooperation. The precondition for association with the Schengen acquis by non-EU countries is an agreement on free movement of persons between those states and the EU (this is provided for by the Agreement on the European Economic Area in the cases of Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein and by the Agreement on the free movement of persons in the case of Switzerland). For these countries this participation involves:- being included in the area without checks at internal borders; applying the provisions of the Schengen acquis and of all Schengen-relevant texts adopted pursuant to it; being involved in decisions relating to Schengen-relevant texts. In practice, this involvement takes the form of mixed committees that meet alongside the working parties of the EU Council. They comprise representatives of the Member States' governments, the Commission and the governments of third countries. Associated countries therefore participate in discussions on the development of the Schengen acquis, but do not take part in voting. Procedures for notifying and accepting future measures or acts have been laid down. Together with Sweden, Finland and Denmark, Iceland and Norway belong to the Nordic Passport Union, which has abolished internal border checks. Iceland and Norway have been associated with the development of the Schengen Agreements since 19 December 1996. Although they did not have voting rights in the Schengen Executive Committee, they were able to express opinions and formulate proposals. To extend this association, the agreement on Iceland's and Norway's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis, as based on the Council Decision 1999/439/EC of 1999-May-17 1999, was signed between Iceland, Norway and the EU on 1999-May-18. An agreement approved by the Council on 1999-June-28 covers relations between Iceland and Norway on the one hand, and Ireland and the United Kingdom on the other, in the areas of the Schengen acquis applying to Iceland and Norway (Official Journal L 15 of 2000-January-20). The Council Decision 2000/777/EC of 1 December 2000 provides for the application of the Schengen acquis arrangements to the five countries of the Nordic Passport Union as from 2001-March-25. The EU concluded an agreement with Switzerland on its participation in the Schengen area (Official Journal L 53 of 2008-February-27); consequently, Switzerland joined on 12 December 2008. It has the same associate status as Norway and Iceland. A protocol on the participation of Liechtenstein in the Schengen area was signed on 28 February 2008. As the SIS has been operational since 1995, work is in progress on a new system with enhanced functionalities and based on new technology. This new system (SIS II) is currently undergoing extensive tests in cooperation with Member States. The Council adopted two legislative instruments on 06 December 2001:- Regulation (EC) No 2424/2001 and Decision 2001/886/JHA, making the Commission responsible for developing SIS II and providing for the related expenditure to be covered by the general budget of the EU. These instruments were modified in 2006, extending the period of their validity until 31 December 2008. The Commission published a communication (COM(2001) 720) on 2001-December-18 examining ways of creating and developing SIS II. Following studies and discussions relating to the architecture and functionalities of the future system, the Commission presented three proposals for legislative instruments in 2005. Two of the instruments in this package (Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 on 1st pillar aspects of the establishment, operation and use of SIS II and Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 on access to SIS II by the services responsible for issuing vehicle registration certificates) were adopted on 20 December 2006. The third instrument (Decision 2007/533/JHA determining 3rd pillar aspects of the establishment, operation and use of SIS II) was adopted on 2007-June-12. The Justice and Home Affairs Council of December 2006 endorsed the SISone4all project (a joint effort by Member States coordinated by Portugal). SISone4all was a temporary solution, which enabled nine EU Member States that joined the EU in 2004 to connect to the current SIS system (SIS1+), with some technical adjustments. The successful completion of SISone4all, in conjunction with the positive Schengen evaluations, allowed the lifting of internal border controls with these new countries at the end of 2007 for land and sea borders and in March 2008 for air borders. The lifting of internal border controls paved the way for implementing alternative and less risky approaches for migrating from SIS1+ to SIS II. Following requests by the Member States to allow more time for testing the system and to adopt a less risky strategy for migration from the old system to the new one, the Commission presented proposals for a regulation and a decision defining the tasks and responsibilities of the various parties involved in preparing for the migration to SIS II (including testing and any further development work needed during this phase). These proposals were adopted by the Council on 2008-October-24. On 1995-March-26, the Schengen Agreement takes effect in seven countries – Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. Travellers of any nationality can travel between all these countries without any passport control at the frontiers. Other countries have since joined the passport-free Schengen area. The Schengen area and cooperation are founded on the Schengen Agreement of 1985. The Schengen area represents a territory where the free movement of persons is guaranteed. The signatory states to the agreement have abolished all internal borders in lieu of a single external border. Here common rules and procedures are applied with regard to visas for short stays, asylum requests and border controls. Simultaneously, to guarantee security within the Schengen area, cooperation and coordination between police services and judicial authorities have been stepped up. Schengen cooperation has been incorporated into the European Union (EU) legal framework by the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997. However, all countries cooperating in Schengen are not parties to the Schengen area. This is either because they do not wish to eliminate border controls or because they do not yet fulfil the required conditions for the application of the Schengen acquis. Schengen Agreement is an agreement initially ratified by Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands on June 19, 1990. The agreement exempts the citizens of signatory nations from

customs inspections. Other countries have since ratified the agreement. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SCHIFFLI EMBROIDERY = ЧЕЛНОЧНОЕ ВЫШИВАЛЬНОЕ – Schiffli Embroidery:- originated in Switzerland, the word, Schiffli, means 'Boat', identifiable with the boat-shaped shuttle used in the frame. The lace effect is made by embroidering the motifs on a net ground. / (Schiffli).

SCHOOL = КОСЯК – School (maritime term):- a large body of fish. / Косяк – стая рыб.

SCHREINER CALENDER = КАЛАНДР ШРАЙНА (или СЕРЕБРИСТЫЙ КАЛАНДР) – Schreiner Calender is a type of calender in which the healed rolls through which a fabric passes to produce a characteristic surface finish are engraved with fine lines of predetermined number per inch, angle, and depth.

SCHUFA = SCHUTZGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR ALLGEMEINE KREDITSICHERUNG

SCHUTZGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR ALLGEMEINE KREDITSICHERUNG = ШУТЦГЭМАЙНШАФТ ФЮА АЛЬГЭМАЙНЭ КРЭДИТСИХЕРУНГ (или СООБЩЕСТВО ПО ЗАЩИТЕ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЮЩЕГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ КРЕДИТОВ) – The Schutzgemeinschaft für allgemeine Kreditsicherung (SCHUFA) Holding AG, a German credit rating agency, is a joint institution of Germany's banking industry. It provides information to its contract partners to protect them against losses in consumer credit transactions and mortgage loans. However, it also serves to protect consumers against excessive debt. Details concerning the granting of current accounts, credit and non-contractual behaviour resulting from such contracts are stored at the SCHUFA and made available to the contract partners. By signing the so-called SCHUFA clause, the customer consents to the transfer of data. Headquartered in Hannover, Germany. Founded in 1927 in Berlin, SCHUFA is the oldest credit information agency in Germany and one of the first in the world. Within the past 80 years, SCHUFA has consistently developed and enhanced its know-how, products and services. Today it is not only the market leader in the field of credit data and score card development in Germany, but is also an innovative and reliable information service provider for the financial and credit market. In addition to its national business activities, SCHUFA is also active on a global level. Through our membership in ACCIS (short for the Association of Consumer Credit Information Suppliers), the association of European credit rating agencies, we regularly share our experience with international credit rating agencies. The goal is to promote our common interests and to generate information on the differences between countries. Through this comprehensive network, we are always informed of the most recent developments in the international finance and credit market. / или, как это звучит на Немецком языке по месту регистрации, Шутцгэмайншафт фюа альгэмайнэ Крэдитсихерунг (ШУФА; Schutzgemeinschaft für allgemeine Kreditsicherung (SCHUFA)) Холдинь А.Ге. (AG).

SCION = ОТПРЫСК (или ПОБЕГ) – Scion is the top part of a graft. / верхняя часть привоя. Под Отпрыском понимается побег, отходящий от пня или корня. Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон; у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в клубни, корневища, луковицы, а надземные – в колючки, усики.

SCISSORS OR KNIFE CUT = РАССЕЧКА НОЖНИЦАМИ ИЛИ НОЖОМ – Scissors or Knife Cut:- self-explanatory. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

SCLEROPHYLL = СКЛЕРОФИЛЛ – Sclerophyll (Greek = Hard-Leaved) is a woody plant with small, leathery, evergreen leaves that retain water and typically found in hot, dry climates such as Australia. / Под Склерофиллом, от Греческих слов Sklērós, означающее Жёсткий или Твёрдый, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимается .

SCLEROTIA = СКЛЕРОЦИЯ (или СКЛЕРОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ГНИЛЬ, или СКЛЕРОТИНИОЗ) – Sclerotia (sclerotium, sing.) is dark colored or black resting bodies of the Fungi Sclerotinia and Claviceps. Thick-skinned, survival structures (usually black), produced within or on infected tissue by some Fungi. Sclerotia vary in size from a few cells (microscopic microsclerotia) up to 5 to 10 cm across and enable the Fungus to survive for long periods in the soil or in crop residues or during adverse weather conditions. Sclerotia are hard, compact masses of fungal mycelium that serve as resting or survival structures. One type of sclerotia is the mass of fungal tissue produced by the soil-borne Fungus Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum, which attacks crops such as Sunflower and Canola. Infections result in yield loss. While it does not attack cereal crops, sclerotia may be found as contaminants in samples of cereal grains from infected fields. / в пробах злаковых зерновых культур. Склероций, затвердевшая масса, в которую превращается вегетативное тело миксомицетов (слизевиков) при неблагоприятных условиях. Склеротиниоз – сухая склероциальная гниль. Склеротиниозы, болезни растений, вызываемые патогенными Грибами, в цикле развития которых имеются склероции. Наиболее вредоносны белая гниль Подсолнечника, Моркови, Капусты (особенно в период хранения), рак Клевера, склеротиниоз озимых Злаков, вызываемый патогенным Грибом Sclerotinia Graminearum. Возбудитель склеротиниоза озимых Злаков поражает озимую Пшеницу, Рожь, многолетние Травы – Тимофеевку, Лисохвост, Мятлик, Овсяницу, Райграс, Ежу, Костер и многие Сорняки Семейства Злаковых; живёт в почве. Весной у больных растений листья желтеют, покрываются серым хлопьевидным налётом. Под эпидермисом таких листьев развиваются чёрные склероции. Сильно заражённые растения гибнут или дают небольшой урожай. Осенью склероции прорастают в апотеции, а развивающиеся в них аскоспоры заражают растения. Южный склеротиниоз (возбудитель Sclerotinia Roefsii, поражает Арахис, Табак, Картофель и другие культуры) и углистая склероциальная гниль (возбудитель Sclerotinia Bataticola, поражает Люцерну, Хлопчатник, Кукурузу и другие) вызываются Грибами, в цикле развития которых имеются только склероции и грибница (нет никаких спороношений). Меры борьбы с склеротиниозами направлены на создание условий, обеспечивающих хороший рост растений:- глубокая зяблевая вспашка, известкование кислых почв, оптимальные сроки сева озимых, отвод с полей талой застоявшейся воды, удаление отмерших растений, склероциев и уничтожение их сжиганием и тому подобное.

SCLEROTINIA = СКЛЕРОТИНИЯ – Sclerotinia is a Genus name which includes the Fungus Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum which produces sclerotia. Canola is only infrequently infected, and the sclerotia, unlike sclerotia of ergot, are usually associated within the stem of the plants. / в отличие от склероции Спорыньи, . Род Сумчатых Грибов из Группы Дискомицетов, вызывающие склеротиниозы. Свыше 50 Видов, преимущественно Паразиты Высших Растений. Склеротиния (Sclerotinia), Род Сумчатых Грибов Порядка Гелоциевых (Helotiales) из Группы Дискомицетов. Виды Склеротиний проходят склероциальную и сумчатую стадии развития. В первой стадии образуются покоящиеся структуры – склероции, во второй – мицелий или плодовые тела – апотеции (в виде блюдца или бокала), на которых развиваются сумки с аскоспорами. Большинство Видов Склеротиний размножается конидиями, и в зависимости от типа спороношения их относят к двум Родам Несовершенных Грибов – Монилии (Monilia) или Ботритис (Botrytis). Наиболее вредоносны Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum (Sclerotinia Libertiana), Sclerotinia Fuckeliana, Sclerotinia Cinerea, Sclerotinia Fructigena, поражающие многие культурные и дикорастущие растения, в том числе Подсолнечник, Капусту, Морковь, Картофель, Фасоль, Горох, плоды фруктовых деревьев и другие.

SCLEROTIUM = СКЛЕРОЦИЙ – Sclerotium is a compact mass of fungal hyphae with or without host tissue, usually with a darkened rind, and capable of surviving under unfavorable environmental conditions. / Склероций, затвердевшая масса, в которую превращается вегетативное тело миксомицетов (слизевиков) при неблагоприятных условиях. Под Склероцием, от Греческого слова Skleros, означающее Твёрдый, понимается покоящаяся стадия Гриба, образующаяся в неблагоприятных условиях; округлое или продолговатое тело, образуемое тесным сплетением гиф у некоторых сумчатых, базидиальных и несовершенных Грибов – Спорыньи, Склеротинии, Бразильского Трутовика, Монилии и других. Размеры Склероция – обычно от долей миллиметра (мм) до 2 сантиметров (см), иногда более (так, у Трутовика диаметр склероция достигает 30 см и масса 20 килограммов (кг)). Наружная часть склероция состоит из толстостенных и тёмноокрашенных клеток, внутренняя – из тонкостенных бесцветных клеток. Склероций беден водой (5–10%) и богат питательными веществами. В благоприятных условиях склероций прорастает, образуя плодовые тела (у Сумчатых или Базидиальных Грибов) или грибницы с конидиями (у несовершенных Грибов). Жизнеспособность склероция может сохраняться несколько лет. Склероции Спорыньи содержат алкалоиды (эрготоксин, эргомстрин, эрготамин и другие), используемые в медицине как родовспомогательные и кровоостанавливающие (при маточных кровотечениях) средства.

SCM = STANDARD CUBIC METER

SCO = SENIOR COMMERCIAL OFFICER

SCO = SUPPLEMENTAL COVERAGE OPTION

SCOOP NECK = УГЛУБЛЁННЫЙ ВЫРЕЗ (или ЛОПАТНАЯ ГОРЛОВИНА) – Scoop Neck is a neckline in the shape of the letter U.

SCOPE = SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

SCOPE = ОХВАТ – Scope:- what is included – as in the scope of a claim.

SCORCH = ОЖОГ (или ЗАПАЛ, или ВЫГОРАНИЕ) – Scorch is dry brown discoloration giving a 'burnt' appearance to leaf margins as a result of infection or exposure to unfavorable environmental conditions. / Ожог или Запал листьев. Под Ожогом понимается повреждение тканей организма, вызванное действием высокой температуры или некоторых химических веществ (кислот, солей тяжёлых металлов, щёлочей и других). Различают 4 степени ожога:- покраснение кожи, образование пузырей, омертвление всей толщи кожи, обугливание тканей. Особая форма – лучевые ожоги (рентгеновские, солнечные и другие). Выгорание Растений, преждевременное засыхание растений вследствие длительной почвенной и атмосферной засухи. Наиболее широко распространено в острозасушливых районах на солонцовых и каштановых почвах, иногда наблюдается в засушливой чернозёмной степи и более Северных районах. Обычно посевы выгорают пятнами, очень редко большими массивами. У Хлебных Злаков выгорание растений наблюдается обычно в первой половине лета, до начала формирования зерна. Засыхание растений, как правило, начинается с нижних листьев, так как верхние листья обладают большей засухоустойчивостью. Основные приёмы борьбы с выгоранием растений – накопление влаги в почве (снегозадержание, задержание талых вод, чёрные и ранние пары, ранняя зябь, применение фосфорно-калийных удобрений и другие агротехнические приёмы), а также посев засухоустойчивых сортов.

SCORCH = ОПАЛКА (или ПРИГОРАНИЕ, или ПОДГОРАНИЕ, или ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННАЯ ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЯ) – (1) Scorch:- machine temperature too high for fabric, or operator failure to remove piece at proper time. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. (2) Scorch:- equipment temperature too high for fabric; garment subjected to pressing beyond specified limits, or not conditioned properly prior to pressing. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Под Опалённым Местом понимается местный порок в виде участков, повреждённых опалкой.

SCORCHING = ОПАЛКА (или ПРИГОРАНИЕ, или ПОДГОРАНИЕ, или ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННАЯ ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЯ) – Scorching is the tendering of a fiber surface by heat so as to change the color and texture of the surface.

SCORE = SPECIAL CLAIM ON RESIDUAL EQUITY

SCORE = SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLEX REPOSITORY FOR EXAMINERS

SCOREX = SECURITIES COMMUNICATIONS ORDER REPORT AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

SCORIA = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЙ ШЛАК – Scoria is crushed volcanic rock.

SCORING = ЗАДИР – Scoring:- distress marks on sliding metallic surfaces in the form of long, distinct scratches in the direction of motion. Scoring is an advanced stage of scuffing. / Задир:- xxxxx. Задир является стадией, прешествующей Истиранию (или Срабатыванию (Scuffing)). Задир – повреждение поверхности трения в виде широких и глубоких борозд в направлении скольжения.

ИСТИРАНИЕ (или СРАБАТЫВАНИЕ

S CORPORATION = ЭС. КОРПОРАЦИЯ (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ТИПА ЭС.) – In the United States, S Corporation is a corporation granted a special tax status as specified under the Internal Revenue Code. The code is very explicit on how and when this election is made and the number of shareholders this type of corporation can have. Since this type of corporation pays no income tax, all gains and losses of the S Corporation pass through to the individual shareholders in proportion to their holdings. An 'S-Corporation' is a regular corporation that has between 1 and 100 shareholders and that passes-through net income or losses to shareholders under in accordance with Internal Revenue Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter S. Corporations must meet specific eligibility criteria, and they must notify the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS; government agency responsible for tax collection and tax law enforcement) of their choice to be taxed as an S-Corporation within a certain period of time. Taxation of Regular Corporations:- a regular corporation, sometimes called a 'C' Corporation (after Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code), is taxed as a separate business entity. Corporations have their own tax form (1120) and their own tax rates (C Corp tax rates). Corporations may choose to retain their profits and earnings as part of their operating capital, or they may choose to distribute some or all of their profits and earnings as dividends paid to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders are essentially taxed twice. They are taxed once at the corporate level (on the corporation's Form 1120), and again at the individual level (on the person's Form 1040). Taxation of S-Corporations:- an S-Corporation is not subject to corporate tax rates. 'Generally, an S corporation is exempt from federal income tax other than tax on certain capital gains and passive income', according to the Internal Revenue Service. Instead, an S-Corporation passes-through profit (or net losses) to shareholders. The business profits are taxed at individual tax rates on each shareholder's Form 1040. The pass-through (sometimes called Flow-Through) nature of the income means that the corporation's profits are only taxed once – at the shareholder level. The IRS explains it this way:- 'On their tax returns, the S corporation's shareholders include their share of the corporation's separately stated items of income, deduction, loss, and credit, and their share of nonseparately stated income or loss'. S-Corporations therefore avoid the so-called 'Double Taxation' of dividends. S-Corporations, like regular C Corporations, can decide to retain their net profits as

operating capital. However, all profits are considered as-if they were distributed to shareholders. Thus an S-Corporation shareholder might be taxed on income they never received. (Whereas a shareholder of C-corporation is taxed on dividends only when those dividends are actually paid out.) Eligibility Criteria for S-Corporations:- a corporation may choose to be taxed as an S-Corporation if it meets the following criteria:- (i) The company is (a) a domestic corporation, or (b) a domestic entity eligible to elect to be treated as a corporation that timely files Form 2553 and meets all the other tests listed below. If Form 2553 is not timely filed, see Rev. Proc. 2004-48, 2004-32 IRB 172. (ii) The company has no more than 100 shareholders. (A husband and wife and their estates are treated as one shareholder for this test. A member of a family can choose to treat all members of the family as one shareholder for this test. All other persons are treated as separate shareholders.) (iii) The only shareholders are individuals, estates, certain exempt organizations, or certain trusts. (vi) The company has no nonresident alien shareholders. (That is, the only shareholders are US citizens and resident aliens.) (v) The company has only one class of stock. Generally, a corporation is treated as having only one class of stock if all outstanding shares of the corporation's stock confer identical rights to distribution and liquidation proceeds. (vi) It is not one of the following ineligible corporations:- (a) a bank or thrift institution that uses the reserve method of accounting for bad debts under section 585; (b) an insurance company subject to tax under subchapter L of the Code; (c) a corporation that has elected to be treated as a possessions corporation under section 936; and (d) a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) or former DISC. (vii) It has or will adopt or change to one of the following tax years:- (a) a tax year ending December 31; (b) a natural business year; (c) an ownership tax year; (d) a tax year elected under section 444; (e) a 52–53-week tax year ending with reference to a year listed above; and (f) any other tax year (including a 52-53-week tax year) for which the corporation establishes a business purpose. (viii) Each shareholder consents to the S-Corporation election. See also C Corporation.

SCOTCH TENSION = НАТЯЖЕНИЕ ТОРМОЖЕНИЯ (или ЗАКЛИНИВАНИЯ) – Scotch Tension:- a single band drives the flyer. The bobbin has an adjustable friction band to slow it. When tension on the yarn is released, the bobbin rotations is stopped by the break band and the flyer winds the yarn onto the bobbin. Because this only involves one simple adjustment, many 'beginner' wheels use Scotch Tension. A well-known example of this would be the Ashford Traditional.

SCOTOPIC = СКОТОПИЧЕСКОЕ (или СУМЕРЕЧНОЕ) – Scotopic:- pertaining to vision at sufficiently low levels of illumination that only the retinal rods are stimulated. / Скотопическое Зрение (от Греческих слов Skotos Opsis, означающее Зрение) – 'сумеречное зрение', зрение в условиях низкого освещения, при котором оптические ощущения обеспечиваются палочками сетчатки. Характеризуется тем, что:- (а) не различаются цветовые оттенки, это зрение в чёрно-белых тонах; (б) низким порогом яркости, в сравнении с фотопическим зрением, которое, в свою очередь, обеспечивается колбочками сетчатки; (в) максимальной чувствительностью к электромагнитным волнам длиною около 510 нм с быстро уменьшающейся чувствительностью к более длинным и более коротким волнам; и (г) маленькой резкостью зрения, поскольку палочки в центральной ямке (фовеа) отсутствуют. Синонимы:- Скотопсия и Скотоопсия.

SCOTTISH TWEED = ШОТЛАНДСКИЙ ТВИД (или ШОТЛАНДСКОЕ ГРУБОШЁРСТНОЕ СУКНО) – Scottish Tweed is a term often used for tweed originally made in Scotland and woven with very nubby yarns, often with white warp and colored filling. Similar to Irish tweed. See also Tweed. / с белой основой и цветной уточиной.

SCOUR = ПРОМЫВКА (или ЧИСТКА, или ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ, или ОМЫВАТЕЛЬ) – Scour:- essentially, thoroughly washing fibers or fabric to remove contaminants. Yarns and fabrics may be dirty, contain natural waxes or oils, or have been treated with size or lubricants used in spinning, weaving or knitting. These can all interfere with dyeing, often leading to non-level results. Scouring is a large topic, and the process used depends on the fiber type and its condition. 'True' scouring of greige cellulosic fabrics is typically done, after desizing, at the boil or at higher temperature in pressure vessels, with as much as 10 grams sodium hydroxide per liter of water, plus surfactants, and the process may last for several hours. Commercial scouring of wool may use solvents, similar to dry cleaning, as part of the process. White fabrics sold at retail have normally be scoured at the mill; 'natural' fabrics usually have not (some 'natural' fabrics have been scoured but not bleached). Art dyeing literature often refers to what amounts to laundering as scouring. This is inadequate for greige fabrics, but often quite acceptable for 'white goods'. A long machine wash with the hottest water possible, about a gram of soda ash per liter of water (about a teaspoon per gallon) and some (preferably optical brightener free) detergent, followed by two rinses is usually acceptable. Sodium hexametaphosphate may be helpful if the water is hard. Woven white cottons often contain starch that will not be removed by such a limited process. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener). Гексаметафосфат Натрия (Sodium Hexametaphosphate).

SCOURING = ПРОМЫВКА (или ОТВАРКА, или ПРОТИРКА, или МОЙКА, или ВЫВАРИВАНИЕ (КЛЕЯ ИЗ ПРЯЖИ), или ОЧИЩЕНИЕ, или РАЗМЫВ, или ОБДИРКА, или ШАБРОВКА, или МЕЗДРЕНИЕ (КОЖИ), или СТЕКЛЕНИЕ) – Scouring is the process of washing or cleansing wool of grease, soil, and suint in a water/soap/alkali solution. When scouring is done commercially, a normal fleece goes through at least three washings. During the scouring process, a fleece may loose up to 50% of its original weight. Scouring is an operation to remove the sizing and tint used on the warp yarn in weaving and, in general, to clean the fabric prior to dyeing. Scouring:- when applied to gray goods, scouring removes substances that have adhered to the fibers during production of the yarn or fabric, such as dirt, oils, and any sizing or lint applied to warp yarns to facilitate weaving. Scouring is a finishing process for removing oil, sizing, dirt, grease, and swint from wool and other fabrics. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Отварка Тканей – варка хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей в растворах щёлочей при атмосферном или повышенном давлении с целью удаления примесей и подготовки к белению, крашению и набивке. Наиболее эффективен так называемый ходовой способ варки, выполняемый при атмосферном давлении и температуре около 90 °C, с непрерывным движением ткани в растворе, который содержит едкий натр, бисульфит натрия и силикат натрия.

SCOURING DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРИ ПРОМЫВКЕ – Scouring Damage:- any type of damage due to scouring rolls or any other particles inside the machine. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

SCOUT = СКАУТ (или РАЗВЕДЧИК) – Scout is an individual trained to collect information about Cotton insect and plant populations; scouts are not responsible for interpreting data or providing recommendations.

SCOUTING = СКАУТИЗМ (или РАЗВЕДЫВАНИЕ) – Scouting is the procedures followed by a scout.

SCP = STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF PATENTS

SCP = SYSTEM CONTROL PROCESSOR

SCR = SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION

SCR = SEYCHELLOIS RUPEE

SCRAP GOLD = ЗОЛОТО В ЛОМЕ – Scrap Gold is the broad term for any gold which is sent back to a refiner or processor for recycling.

SCRAPING THE BOTTOM = СКОБЛЕНИЕ (или ВЫСКАБЛИВАНИЕ) ДНИЩА – Scraping The Bottom is a removing weed and incrustation from the underside of a ship. Not covered by a hull policy; not even when necessary to repair damage recoverable under the policy.

SCREEN = ГРОХОЧЕНИЕ (или ГРОХОТ, или РЕШЕТО) – Screen is a process of accepting or rejecting Rice Cultivars or breeding lines for future use. See also Evaluation. / Смотрите также Вычисление (Evaluation). Под Грохотом понимается устройство для механической сортировки (грохочения) сыпучих материалов по крупности частиц (кусков) просеиванием их через колосники или решётки, установленные неподвижно, а также сита (вибрирующие, вращающиеся или качающиеся). Применяются для разделения по классам крупности руд, угля, щебня и тому подобного, а также обезвоживания продуктов мокрого обогащения. Решето – рабочая часть сельскохозяйственных машин, предназначенная для разделения зерна, семян, клубней картофеля и другого по размерам на фракции. Решёта бывают штампованные, проволочные (плетёные или тканые) и роликовые. На решётах с круглыми отверстиями зерновой материал разделяют по ширине зёрен, а на решётах с продолговатыми отверстиями – по толщине. Решёта крепят в решётных станах. При колебаниях стана сортируемый материал движется по решётам, мелкие семена и примеси проходят через отверстия, а крупные идут сходом.

SCREEN = ЭКРАН (или ШИРМА, или ЩИТ, или СЕТКА, или СИТО, или ГРОХОТ, или РЕШЕТО) – Screen is:- (1) a hollow, cylindrical, coarse-mesh wire device used in pickers and certain openers to form the loose staple stock into a sheet, or lap. The screen is mounted horizontally on a shaft on which it revolves freely. (2) A stencil used in screen printing. It is made of fine cloth, usually of silk or nylon, finely perforated in areas to form a design and mounted on a frame. The paste containing the dye is forced through the perforations onto the fabric, leaving the design. A series of screens, one for each color, is used for multicolored designs. See also Printing. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SCREENHOUSE = ХХ (или РЕШЕТЧАТЫЙ ДОМ) – Screenhouse is a structure consisting of wire mesh (screen) walls and roof in which plants are grown for varietal resistance studies. The materials used prevent the entrance of Birds, Rats, and Insects.

SCREENING = ГРОХОЧЕНИЕ (или ПРОСЕИВАНИЕ, или ОЧИСТКА (ОТ ПРИМЕСЕЙ) НА РЕШЁТАХ или СИТАХ, или ОТСЕИВАНИЕ, или БРАКОВКА, или ОТБОР, или СКРИНИНГ, или СХОД С РЕШЁТ, или ВЫСЕВКИ) – Screening is an evaluation of Varieties or breeding lines for resistance where the resistant ones are selected for further studies and possible use as donors in the breeding program and the susceptible are eliminated. / вычисление разновидностей или .

SCREENINGS = ВЫСЕВКИ – (1) In Canadian Wheat industry, Screenings is dockage material that has been removed by cleaning from a parcel of grain. Screenings qualify for Class IV grades. / В Канадской пшеничной индустрии, к Высевкам относятся легко отделяемые примеси, которые были выделены из кучки зерна посредством очистки.

(2) In Rice industry, Screenings is the portion of total milled Rice consisting of broken pieces about 1/4 to 1/2 the length of a whole kernel. / В рисовой индустрии, к Высевкам относится часть полностью обрушенного Риса, состоящая из битых частиц, составляющих приблизительно от 1/4 до 1/2 целиковой зерновки (целого ядра).

SCREENINGS AND ADMIXTURE = ВЫСЕВКИ И ПРИМЕСИ – Wheat:- Screenings are undersized grains and Admixture comprises impurities, e.g., chaff, weed seeds and earth, which must be removed before milling marketable flour. Screenings and Admixture represent a loss to the miller, so a maximum of 2% is normally allowed. Screenings and admixture are measured using standard slotted 3.5 mm and 2 mm sieves.

SCREENINGS MILLED RICE = ВЫСЕВКИ ОБРУШЕННОГО РИСА – In the Rice industry of the United States, 'Screenings Milled Rice' shall consist of milled Rice which, when determined in accordance with §868.303, contains:- (i) not more than (a) 25.0 percent of whole kernels, (b) 10.0 percent of broken kernels removed by a 5 plate, and (c) 0.2 percent of broken kernels passing through a 4 sieve (southern production); or (ii) not more than (a) 25.0 percent of whole kernels and (b) 15.0 percent of broken kernels passing through a 51/2 sieve; and more than (c) 50.0 percent of broken kernels passing through a 61/2 sieve and (d) 10.0 percent of broken kernels passing through a 6 sieve (western production). / (i) не более, чем (a) 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целого ядра), (b) с решёт № 5 .

SCREEN OUT = ПОКРОВ ОТСУТСТВУЕТ (или СЕТКА ОТСУТСТВУЕТ) – Screen Out:- the appearance of a colored separation line in a printed design. Fabrics defect.

SCREEN PRINTING = ЭКРАННОЕ (или СЕТЧАТОЕ, или СВЕТОВОЕ) ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Screen Printing is a printing technique that uses a woven mesh to support an ink-blocking stencil. The attached stencil forms open areas of mesh that transfer ink or other printable materials which can be pressed through the mesh as a sharp-edged image onto a substrate. A fill blade or squeegee is moved across the screen stencil, forcing or pumping ink into the mesh openings for transfer by capillary action during the squeegee stroke. Basically, it is the process of using a stencil to apply ink onto another material. Screen printing is also a stencil method of print making in which a design is imposed on a screen of polyester or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance. Ink is forced into the mesh openings by the fill blade or squeegee and onto the printing surface during the squeegee stroke. It is also known as Silkscreen, Serigraphy, and Serigraph Printing. A number of screens can be used to produce a multicolored image. There are various terms used for what is essentially the same technique. Traditionally the process was called Screen Printing or Silkscreen Printing because silk was used in the process prior to the invention of polyester mesh. Currently, synthetic threads are commonly used in the screen printing process. The most popular mesh in general use is made of polyester. There are special-use mesh materials of nylon and stainless steel available to the screen printer. Encyclopedia references, encyclopedias and trade publications also use an array of spellings for this process with the two most often encountered English spellings as, screenprinting spelled as a single undivided word, and the more popular two word title of screen printing without hyphenation. Screen printing is a form of stenciling that first appeared in a recognizable form in China during the Song Dynasty (960–1279 AD). It was then adapted by other Asian countries like Japan, and was furthered by creating newer methods. Screen printing was largely introduced to Western Europe from Asia sometime in the late XVIII century, but did not gain large acceptance or use in Europe until silk mesh was more available for trade from the east and a profitable outlet for the medium discovered. Early in the 1910s, several printers experimenting with photo-reactive chemicals used the well-known actinic light activated cross linking or hardening traits of potassium, sodium or ammonium Chromate and dichromate chemicals with glues and gelatin compounds. Roy Beck, Charles Peter and Edward Owens studied and experimented with chromic acid salt sensitized emulsions for photo-reactive stencils. This trio of developers would prove to revolutionize the commercial screen printing industry by introducing photo-imaged stencils to the industry, though the acceptance of this method would take many years. Commercial screen printing now uses sensitizers far safer and less toxic than bichromates. Currently there are large selections of pre-sensitized and 'user mixed' sensitized emulsion chemicals for creating photo-reactive stencils. A group of artists who later formed the National Serigraphic Society coined the word Serigraphy in the 1930s to differentiate the artistic application of screen printing from the industrial use of the process. 'Serigraphy' is a combination word from the Latin word 'Seri' (silk) and the Greek word 'Graphein' (to write or draw). The Printer's National Environmental Assistance Center says

‘Screenprinting is arguably the most versatile of all printing processes’. Since rudimentary screenprinting materials are so affordable and readily available, it has been used frequently in underground settings and subcultures, and the non-professional look of such DIY (literally meaning ‘Do It Yourself’) culture screenprints have become a significant cultural aesthetic seen on movie posters, record album covers, flyers, shirts, commercial fonts in advertising, in artwork and elsewhere. Credit is generally given to the artist Andy Warhol for popularising screen printing identified as serigraphy, in the United States. Warhol is particularly identified with his 1962 depiction of actress Marilyn Monroe screen printed in garish colors. American entrepreneur, artist and inventor Michael Vasilantone would start to use, develop, and sell a rotary multicolor garment screen printing machine in 1960. Vasilantone would later file for patent on his invention in 1967 granted number 3 427 964 on February 18, 1969. The original rotary machine was manufactured to print logos and team information on bowling garments but soon directed to the new fad of printing on T-shirts. The Vasilantone patent was licensed by multiple manufacturers, the resulting production and boom in printed T-shirts made the rotary garment screen printing machine the most popular device for screen printing in the industry. Screen printing on garments currently accounts for over half of the screen printing activity in the United States. In June 1986, Marc Tartaglia, Marc Tartaglia Jr. and Michael Tartaglia created a silk screening device which is defined in its US Patent Document as, ‘Multi-colored designs are applied on a plurality of textile fabric or sheet materials with a silk screen printer having seven platens arranged in two horizontal rows below a longitudinal heater which is movable across either row’. This invention received the patent number 4 671 174 on June 09, 1987, however the patent no longer exists. Graphic screenprinting is widely used today to create many mass or large batch produced graphics, such as posters or display stands. Full color prints can be created by printing in CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow and black (‘key’)). Screen printing lends itself well to printing on canvas. Andy Warhol, Rob Ryan, Blexbolex, Arthur Okamura, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Harry Gottlieb, and many other artists have used screen printing as an expression of creativity and artistic vision. Printing Technique:- a screen is made of a piece of mesh stretched over a frame. A stencil is formed by blocking off parts of the screen in the negative image of the design to be printed; that is, the open spaces are where the ink will appear on the substrate. Before printing occurs, the frame and screen must undergo the pre-press process, in which an emulsion is ‘scooped’ across the mesh and the ‘exposure unit’ burns away the unnecessary emulsion leaving behind a clean area in the mesh with the identical shape as the desired image. The surface (commonly referred to as a Pallet) that the substrate will be printed against is coated with a wide ‘pallet tape’. This serves to protect the ‘pallet’ from any unwanted ink leaking through the substrate and potentially staining the ‘pallet’ or transferring unwanted ink onto the next substrate. Next, the screen and frame are lined with a tape. The type of tape used in for this purpose often depends upon the ink that is to be printed onto the substrate. These aggressive tapes are generally used for UV and water-based inks due to the inks’ lower viscosities. The last process in the ‘pre-press’ is blocking out any unwanted ‘pin-holes’ in the emulsion. If these holes are left in the emulsion, the ink will continue through and leave unwanted marks. To block out these holes, materials such as tapes, specialty emulsions and ‘block-out pens’ may be used effectively. The screen is placed atop a substrate. Ink is placed on top of the screen, and a floodbar is used to push the ink through the holes in the mesh. The operator begins with the fill bar at the rear of the screen and behind a reservoir of ink. The operator lifts the screen to prevent contact with the substrate and then using a slight amount of downward force pulls the fill bar to the front of the screen. This effectively fills the mesh openings with ink and moves the ink reservoir to the front of the screen. The operator then uses a squeegee (rubber blade) to move the mesh down to the substrate and pushes the squeegee to the rear of the screen. The ink that is in the mesh opening is pumped or squeezed by capillary action to the substrate in a controlled and prescribed amount, i.e. the wet ink deposit is proportional to the thickness of the mesh and or stencil. As the squeegee moves toward the rear of the screen the tension of the mesh pulls the mesh up away from the substrate (called Snap-Off) leaving the ink upon the substrate surface. There are three common types of screenprinting presses. The ‘flat-bed’, ‘cylinder’, and the most widely used type, the ‘rotary’. Textile items printed with multi-color designs often use a wet on wet technique, or colors dried while on the press, while graphic items are allowed to dry between colors that are then printed with another screen and often in a different color after the product is re-aligned on the press. Most screens are ready for recoating at this stage, but sometimes screens will have to undergo a further step in the reclaiming process called Dehazing. This additional step removes haze or ‘ghost images’ left behind in the screen once the emulsion has been removed. Ghost images tend to faintly outline the open areas of previous stencils, hence the name. They are the result of ink residue trapped in the mesh, often in the knuckles of the mesh (the points where threads cross). While the public thinks of garments in conjunction with screenprinting, the technique is used on tens of thousands of items, including decals, clock and watch faces, balloons, and many other products. The technique has even been adapted for more advanced uses, such as laying down conductors and resistors in multi-layer circuits using thin ceramic layers as the substrate. Screenprinting is more versatile than traditional printing techniques. The surface does not have to be printed under pressure, unlike etching or lithography, and it does not have to be planar. Different inks can be used to work with a variety of materials, such as textiles, ceramics, wood, paper, glass, metal, and plastic. As a result, screenprinting is used in many different industries, including:- balloons; clothing; decals; medical devices; printed electronics, including circuit board printing; product labels; signs and displays; snowboard graphics; textile fabric; and thick film technology. In screen printing on wafer-based solar photovoltaic (PV) cells, the mesh and buses of silver are printed on the front; furthermore, the buses of silver are printed on the back. Subsequently, aluminum paste is dispensed over the whole surface of the back for passivation and surface reflection. One of the parameters that can vary and can be controlled in screen printing is the thickness of the print. This makes it useful for some of the techniques of printing solar cells, electronics etc. One of the most critical processes to maintain high yield. Solar wafers are becoming thinner and larger, so careful printing is required to maintain a lower breakage rate. On the other hand, high throughput at the printing stage improves the throughput of the whole cell production line. To print multiple copies of the screen design on garments in an efficient manner, amateur and professional printers usually use a screen printing press. Many companies offer simple to sophisticated printing presses. Most of these presses are manual. A few that are industrial-grade-automatic printers require minimal manual labor and increase production significantly. See also Printing. Screen Printing is an easy way to make a unique T-shirt. Screen Printing may be a hand operation or an automatic machine process. The cloth is first laid on a printing table, gummed in position or pinned to a back gray, and then the design is applied through a screen made of silk or nylon gauze stretched over a wooden or metal frame, on which the design for one color has been reproduced. This is usually a photographic process, although hand painting with a suitably resistant blocking paint is an alternative. A screen is placed over the fabric on the table against registration stops, ensuring accurate pattern fitting. Print paste is poured on to the screen edge nearest the operator and is spread with a squeegee over the surface of the screen so that color is pushed through the open parts. The screen is moved until one color has been applied to the cloth. For application of other colors, the process is repeated with different screens. With the growing importance of screen printing, the hand operation has been largely replaced by mechanical methods. In some machines, the screens are flat, as in hand printing; others employ rotary screens. Screen Printing is a method of printing similar to using a stencil. The areas of the screen through which the coloring matter is not to pass are filled with a waterproof material. The printing paste which contains the dye is then forced through the untreated portions of the screen onto the fabric below. In Screen Printing, a sheer fabric, such as silk or nylon gauze, is stretched over a wood or metal frame to form a screen. The entire screen, except for the design area to be printed, is coated with a substance that closes the pores of the fabric screen. The dye is poured onto the screen and forced through the uncoated design areas onto the fabric below. A different screen must be used for each cotor in the print. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening). Фотофильмпечать – световая печать – набивка тканей сетчатыми шаблонами фотохимическим

способом. Аббревиатура CMYK образована из названий четырёх красок – cyan, magenta, yellow, black (голубая, пурпурная, жёлтая, чёрная), которые используются при обычной печати. Эти четыре краски иногда называют триадными. К – это сокращение для чёрной краски (black), поскольку было время, когда вместо cyan (голубая) использовали название blue (синяя), а вместо magenta (пурпурная) – red (красная), так что литера B теряет однозначность. Кое-где в типографиях названия blue и red всё ещё используются как синонимы для cyan и magenta. В этой книге blue и red означают именно синий и красный цвета. Цвета, воспроизводимые на печатной машине с помощью триадных красок, выражаются в процентах. Так, цвет 70C 0M 100Y означает, что в нём содержится 70% от максимально допустимого количества голубой краски, максимум жёлтой, а пурпурная полностью отсутствует. Если значение чёрной краски равно нулю, оно опускается.

SCREW = ШУРУП (или XX) – Screw is a straight, slender, pointed and headed fastener with a thread along a portion of the shank and with a slot or other indentation in the head to facilitate turning for insertion. See also Pallet. / Шуруп (Screw):- прямой, небольших размеров элемент, с конусообразным остроконечным стержнем, с резьбой вдоль стержня и щелью или другим углублением в головке для облегчения ввинчивания. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

SCREW FEEDS = ВИНТОВЫЕ (или ЧЕРВЯЧНЫЕ) ПИТАТЕЛИ (или ПОДАЧИ) – Screw Feeds:- feed systems in which the action of the screw generates pressure that causes flow. The system usually consists of a container with a closely fitting screw unit.

SCREW MELTER = ВИНТОВОЙ (или ЧЕРВЯЧНЫЙ) РАСТОПИТЕЛЬ (или РАСПЛАВИТЕЛЬ) – Screw Melter is:- (1) screw extruder in which frictional forces between the screw and the heated barrel contribute to rapid melting of solid polymer. This configuration is capable of high throughput. (2) System in which a screw feed is used to feed polymer to a melt grid and to maintain a constant pressure at the grid.

SCRIM = КАНВА (или ЗАНАВЕСОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Scrim is:- (1) a lightweight, open-weave, coarse fabric; the best qualities are made with two-ply yarns. Cotton scrim usually comes in white, cream, or ecru and is used for window curtains and as backing for carpets. Fabric with open construction used as base fabric in the production of coated or laminated fabric. (2) Fabric with open construction used as base fabric in the production of coated or laminated fabrics. Scrim is a durable plain-woven usually cotton fabric for use in clothing, curtains, building, and industry. Scrim is a loose woven, flimsy-looking cloth, composed entirely of two-ply cotton yarn, both warp and filling, and resembles a fine meshed fish net. Scrim is usually made in bright colored stripe and plaid effects. It is peculiarly adapted to the draper's art, as it is a light-weight creation, therefore soft and pliable; it is also used as a fly net for horses in the summer time. Scrim is made of 2/20's cotton, dry color, in both warp and filling, and as a fabric requires nothing in the nature of a finish except being run through a hot press, simply to smooth the wrinkles which may occur during the process of weaving. By using 3/10's and 4/10's cotton warp and filling, and of course in proper proportions, we produce hammocks and material for laundry bags with this same scrim weave, or, to be correct, gauze weave. Scrim can be woven in any power loom, but best results are obtained by using a light running loom such as Bridesburg or Mutual. Scrim Weave or Lacy Effect:- can be produced by using a regular doupe set of harness, but the best, quickest and cheapest method is by using an attachment known as the Ashoff Motion, which is an improved set of harness or heddle and heddle shafts built especially for this kind of effects in cloth. This motion consists of two heavy wooden frames built similar to heddle frames and suspended in the loom from the top roller, in the manner in which old roller looms were equipped for weaving gingham. In place of heddles these frames are filled with a coarse reed, in accordance with number of splits per inch required for fabric; these reed dents are plugged with lead, alternately top and bottom, and two ends are drawn straight through both harnesses. The Ashoff Motion makes a shed in the regular roller loom style or by treddle or cam, and has likewise a sideway movement, which is obtained by placing a small eccentric on the bottom loom shaft. Near the side of loom this eccentric is connected by a one-half inch iron rod with a pair of bevel gears which are fastened on the loom frame at a point equal to the centre of the shed. These gears are in turn coupled by smaller rods to the heddle frames, and create the side motion, which allows the threads to operate in a sort of rolling motion or, in other words, each thread rolls half-way round its mate thread and the filling pick, binding it in, and on the next pick the roll is reversed, and this creates the lacy effect. Use regular 2/20's cotton yarns and set the warp about 44 inches in the reed, 20 ends and 20 picks per inch; will weigh about 1% ounces and measure about 36 inches wide from loom. Scrim is an open, plain-weave, mesh fabric used for curtains, bunting, and as a supporting fabric for some laminated fabrics. Scrim was traditionally made of cotton, but today usually is made of nylon or other man-made fibers. See also Bunting. / и основа и уточина . Найлан[T3] (Nylon™). Смотрите также Ткань Для Флагов (Bunting). Под Канвой, от Французского слова Canevas, понимается сетчатая хлопчатобумажная (реже льняная) сильно аппретированная ткань. Применяется как основа или трафарет для вышивания, иногда как прокладочный материал в одежде. Канва, от Французского слова Canevas, сетчатая сквозная хлопчатобумажная, реже льняная ткань из кручёной пряжи, отбеленная или подкрашенная, сильно аппретированная. Вырабатывается полотняным или перевивочным переплетением. Применяется как основа или трафарет для вышивания, иногда в качестве прокладочного материала в одежде.

SCRIMP = ЗАЛОМ (или МОРЩИНА) – Defect Name:- Scrimp. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Scrimp:- This is the result of fabric going through a print machine in a creased condition. When the creases are opened, the pattern is broken. Severity:- Major. Scrimp:- the result of fabric being folded or creased when passing through tenter frames. / Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску.

SCRIP CERTIFICATE = ПОДПИСНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ – A Scrip is a document issued after the founding of a joint stock company or after a capital increase in place of, and prior to, the issue of the final shares. A Scrip is understood to be the actual security certificate, e.g., the share or bond. In exchange, the investor receives the sheet with the interest or dividend coupons and the renewal coupon (talon). Written obligation on the part of the bank acting as paying agent to hand over the definitive certificates to the subscriber as soon as they have been issued. Scrip Certification is the US expression for a certificate indicating that the bearer is entitled to some right or privilege which he has not yet actually received. A Scrip Certificate is issued in place of fractional shares if a stock dividend has been declared. Also provisional receipt for partial payment made by shareholders on shares which have not been fully paid in.

SCRIP ISSUE/CAPITALISATION BONUS ISSUE = ПОДПИСНОЙ ВЫПУСК/КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИОННЫЙ БОНУСНЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или XX) – Scrip Issue/Capitalisation Bonus Issue:- a scrip issue is a further issue of new shares to existing equity shareholders. They receive free a number of shares in proportion to their holdings.

SCRIPOPHILY = СКРИПОФИЛИЯ – Scripophily is a term coined in the mid-1970s to describe the hobby of collecting antique bonds, stocks and other financial instruments. Values are affected by beauty of the certificate and the issuer's role in world finance and economic development. / Скрипофилия – это коллекционирование старинных и вышедших из обращения ценных бумаг, в основном акций и облигаций. Это слово произошло от Греческих слов Scrip, означающее Документ, и Philos, означающее Любить. Зарождение этого увлечения обусловлено развитием мирового фондового рынка и, как следствие, заменой первоначальных бумажных акций и облигаций на их более дешёвые электронные варианты. В настоящее время около 200 тысяч человек во всем мире коллекционируют старинные акции и облигации. В большинстве стран Европы существуют десятки салонов по продаже старинных акций и облигаций, регулярно проводятся аукционы, посвящённые ценным бумагам.

Коллекционеры ценных бумаг объединены в три международные ассоциации. Многие приходят к коллекционированию старинных ценных бумаг через бонистику – так как большинство облигаций государственных займов, особенно в России, имело хождение как полноценные денежные знаки. Но есть ещё ряд веских причин быстрого распространения данного вида коллекционирования.

SCRIP SHARE = ПОДПИСНАЯ АКЦИЯ – New shares issued in a capital increase from company funds are known as Scrip Shares or bonus shares. They are issued to a company's shareholders at a certain ratio to existing shares for no consideration. In the balance sheet, reserves are converted into share capital; this transfer between positions under shareholders' equity has no effect on the company's overall equity situation. Existing shareholders are not given something for nothing as a result of this corporate action alone, because they already participated in the reserves beforehand with their shares. The frequently used term 'Bonus Share' is therefore a little misleading. The price of the shares existing before the corporate action is reduced by this issue of new shares under the capital increase. In purely arithmetic terms, however, the value of a shareholder's shareholding remains unchanged after the transaction. However, the shareholder does profit from the capital adjustment if he receives an unchanged percentage dividend on the new shares. In this case, owing to the higher return, the price of the shares could increase after the scrip share issue. Often, though, the optical reduction of the share price connected with the share split is enough to cause an increase in the share price.

SCROOP = ХРУСТ (или СКРИП) – Scroop:- the peculiar scrunching or rustling sound silk acquires when treated with certain organic acids (such as acetic and formic acid). Scroop is a characteristic rustling or crunching sound acquired by silk that has been immersed in solutions of acetic or tartaric acid and dried without rinsing. It is probably caused by acid microcrystals in the ribers rubbing against each other. It is also the rustle that certain fabrics such as silk taffeta have. Scroop is considered a desirable characteristic in luxury fabrics. Scroop is the rustleing sound produced when some silk is compressed. Scroop is the sound of rustle or crunch that is characteristic of silk. Scroop is a natural property of silk, but may be induced in other fabrics to a degree by various treatments. / с определёнными органическими кислотами, такими как уксусная кислота (acetic acid) и муравьиная кислота (formic acid). Хруст:- ощущение характерного хруста, достигаемое обработкой искусственного волокна химическим способом.

SCROTIFORM = ГНЕЗДООБРАЗНОЕ (или МОШНООБРАЗНОЕ) – Scrotiform:- shaped like a hollow pouch or sac. / мешочек или карман (pouch) или сак (сачок).

SCRUB = СКРАБ (или КУСТАРНИК, или КУСТАРНИКОВАЯ ЗАРОСЛЬ) – Scrub is a plant community dominated by low shrubs. / низкими кустами. Скраб – формация склерофильных кустарников.

SCRUBBED = СОСКОБЛЕННОЕ (или СОСКРЕБЁННОЕ) – Scrubbed:- xxxxx. See also Scrubbing.

SCRUBBING = СОСКРЕБЫВАНИЕ – Scrubbing is another name for the brushing method of raising a nap. Scrubbed denim, for example, means napped denim. See also Napping.

SCRUTCHING = ТРЕПАНИЕ – Scrutching:- this is a mechanical operation which, by breaking and beating the retted flax straw, separates the textile fibers in the stem of the plant from the woody matter and the bark. The next step would be 'hackling'. / Под Трепанием понимается обработка волокнистых материалов (льна, хлопка, шерсти и других) на трепальных машинах с целью разрыхления (разделения на мелкие клочки и пучки волокон) и очистки его от примесей. Трепание – один из основных процессов прядения, а также первичной обработки лубяных волокон.

SCSFA = SHORT CHAIN SATURATED FATTY ACID

SCU = SULFUR–COATED UREA

SCUFF = ДОМАШНЯЯ ТУФЛЯ (или ХХ) – Scuff is a flat-soled slipper without quarter or heel strap. Compare Mule. / heel = каблук или пятка. Домашняя Туфля без задника.

SCUFFING = ИСТИРАНИЕ (или СРАБАТЫВАНИЕ) – Scuffing:- abnormal engine wear due to localized welding and fracture. It can be prevented through the use of antiwear, extreme-pressure and friction modifier additives. See also Scoring. / ненормальный износ двигателя вследствие . противоизносных, для сверхвысокого давления и . Смотрите также Задир (Scoring).

SCUFFING PARTICLES = ЧАСТИЦЫ ОТ ИСТИРАНИЯ – Scuffing Particles:- large twisted and discolored metallic particles resulting from adhesive wear due to complete lubricant film breakdown. / адгезивный износ вследствие .

SCULPTURED = СКУЛЬПТУРНЫЙ – Sculptured is a term describing a carpet with areas of contrasting depth produced by mixing cut pile and loops.

SCULPTURED RUG = СКУЛЬПТУРНЫЙ КОВРИК – Sculptured Rug is a floor covering in which the pile is cut in different lengths to form a Jacquard design made with different heights. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

SCUPPER = ШПИГАТ (или ПОРТИК) – Scuppers (maritime term):- openings in the side of a ship to carry off water from the waterways or from the drains. / Под Шпигатом, от Голландского слова Spiegat, Spuigat, от Spuiten, означающее Брызгать или Лить и Gat, означающее Отверстие, понимаются отверстия в палубе или фальшборте для удаления воды. Шпигат снабжают решёткой и отводной (шпигатной) трубой. Некоторые шпигаты оборудуются сифонами или запорными клапанами (например, шпигат бань). Для предотвращения обратного потока воды при ударе волны отводную трубу у борта закрывают невозвратным клапаном. На парусных судах Шпигатом называют отверстие для проводки снастей.

SCURFY = МЕЛКОЧЕШУЙЧАТОЕ (или ШЕРОХОВАТОЕ, или ШЕЛУШАЩЕЕСЯ, или СТРУПОВАТОЕ, или ПОКРЫТОЕ МЕЛКИМИ ЧЕШУЙКАМИ) – Scurfy:- scaly or a scaly coating.

SCUTCHING = ТРЕПАНИЕ – Scutching is the separation of the outer covering of the flax stalk from the usable fibers. / Под процессом Трепания понимается отделение .

SCUTELLUM = СКУТЕЛЛУМ (или ЩИТОК, или ЩИТ) – Scutellum is a shield-shaped organ of the embryo of grass. It is often viewed as a highly modified cotyledon in monocotyledons. Scutellum (syn. Cotyledon) is the portion of the embryo partly surrounding the embryonic axis, containing oil and protein for the germinating plant. It serves as an absorbing organ to transfer nutrients from the endosperm to the young seedling. / Щиток зерна злаков. Под Щитком понимается:- (1) соцветие, в котором нижние цветоножки (простой щиток) или ветви (сложный щиток) длиннее верхних, а цветки располагаются в одной плоскости, например, у Тысячелистника и других. (2) Первый (семядольный) лист зародыша злаков, прилегающий к эндосперму и использующий его питательные вещества.

SCUTTLE = КИНГСТОН – Scuttle (maritime term):- to sink a vessel by boring holes in her bottom or by opening sea valves. / Под Кингстоном, от Английского словосочетания Kingston Valve, означающее Забортный Клапан, понимается клапан на подводной

части наружной обшивки судна. Через кингстоны, присоединяемые к приёмным или отливным патрубкам судовых систем (балластной, противопожарной, охлаждения конденсаторов или двигателей, затопления артиллерийских погребов и других) заполняют трубопроводы или отсеки судна забортной водой и отливают воду за борт.

SCUTTLE BUTT = БОЧКА ДЛЯ ПРЕСНОЙ ВОДЫ (или ЛАГУН ДЛЯ ПИТЬЕВОЙ ВОДЫ, или ПИТЬЕВОЙ ФОНТАНЧИК) – Scuttle Butt (maritime term):- the container of fresh water for drinking purpose used by the crew; formerly it consisted of a cask.

SCUTTLE BUTT STORY = СПЛЕТНЯ (или НЕВЕРОЯТНАЯ ИСТОРИЯ) – Scuttle Butt Story (maritime term):- an unauthoritative story (a tall story).

SD = SEA DAMAGE

SD = SIGHT DRAFT

SD = SPOT DATE

SD = STANDARD DEDUCTION

SD = STANDARD DEVIATION

SD = SUDAN

SDAX® = СДАКС® (или ЭС.ДАКС®) – The SDAX® is the index comprising 50 small companies, so-called Small Caps, which have a lower trading volume and market capitalization than the shares listed in the MDAX®. The index is continually calculated by Deutsche Börse each trading day as a price and performance index. The composition of the SDAX® is reviewed semiannually and adjusted if necessary. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

SDB = SPECIAL DISTRICT BOND

SDBL = SIGHT DRAFT, BILL OF LADING ATTACHED

SDC = SOCIETY OF DYERS AND COLOURISTS

SDC = SWISS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

SDD = SUDANESE DINAR

SDI = STRESS DAY INDEX

SDM = SHOOT DRY MATTER

SDM = SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

SDRs = SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

SDS = SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE

SDS–PAGE = SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE–POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

SDW = SEEDLING DRY WEIGHT

SE = SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

SE = SWEDEN

SE & O = SALVE ERRORE ET OMISSIONE

SEA = SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA

SEA = SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT

SEA–AIR MARKET = РЫНОК МОРЕ–ВОЗДУХ – Sea-Air Market is a market in which cargo is transported from origin to destination by sea and air, taking advantage of the lower cost by ship between seaports and the speed of air over landmasses to balance time and cost.

SEA ANCHOR = ПЛАВУЧИЙ ЯКОРЬ (или МОРСКОЙ ЯКОРЬ) – Sea Anchor (maritime term):- a drag (drogue) thrown over to keep a vessel to the wind and sea.

SEABEE = МОРСКОЙ РАБОТЯГА – SEABEE:- sea-barge, a barge carrier design similar to 'LASH' but which uses rollers to move the barges aboard the ship; the self-propelled loaded barges are themselves loaded on board as cargo and are considerably larger than those loaded on LASH ships.

SEABOOT = БРОДНИКИ (или ХХ) – Seaboot is a very high waterproof boot used especially by sailors and fishermen.

SEACELL® = СИЦЭЛЬ® (или СИСЭЛ®) – SeaCell®:- a new chapter in textile history opened with the development of fabrics containing active health-promoting substances that survive the manufacturing process and remain in the fiber even after repeated washing. Basically, SeaCell® textile fiber is the result of a simple idea:- the natural cellulose-based Lyocell fiber acts as the carrier for a natural, health-promoting substance – seaweed. The minerals contained in seawater accumulate in seaweed. This explains the high concentration of trace elements, vitamins and minerals found in seaweeds and which make it particularly suited for medical applications and cosmetic products. Cosmetic products based on seaweed improve the blood supply to the skin and activate the skin cell metabolism, ensuring that the skin remains fresh, firm, and smooth. Medicines that contain seaweed accelerate the healing of skin inflammations caused by infections or allergic reactions. The porous, open structure of the SeaCell® textile fibers promote humidity intake and release, and a healthful interaction between the fiber and the skin. The garment absorbs what your skin expels, while your skin absorbs the healthful elements carried in the fibers. Even after numerous washings, the health-promoting, beneficial effects of the fiber remain unaffected. SeaCell® is a cellulosic fiber with incorporated active substances of seaweed. First, a cellulose based fiber is produced using the eco-friendly Lyocell process. The resulting fiber then serves as the supporting material for the seaweed. This wonderfully silky fiber is perfect on it's own or used for blending with other fibers. SeaCell® is about 4" long and very strong. Here's a little bit of information on this wonderful fiber. SeaCell® pure is a cellulose fiber containing seaweed, e.g., Ascophyllum nodosum. The idea behind SeaCell® pure is actually quite simple:- the natural raw materials cellulose and seaweed represent the basis for the manufacture of the SeaCell® pure fiber, employing the 'Lyocell Process'. The cellulose fibers act as functional substrate for the seaweed:- (i) breathable; (ii) soft; (iii) supports skin blood flow; (iv) stimulates skin cell regeneration; and (v) pleasant touch,

comfortable feel. Seaweed is added as the active substance for a good reason. The fact that this marine plant is rich in various minerals, trace elements, carbohydrates, fats and vitamins, has been well-known since the times of Chinese medicine. Moreover, seaweed has been proved to protect the skin and exhibit anti-inflammatory properties, which also unfold in the SeaCell® pure fiber. The SeaCell® pure fiber offers the manifold properties of seaweed and its health-promoting substances. The structure of SeaCell® pure facilitates an active exchange of substances between fiber and skin. The natural body moisture releases the constituents when the fabric is worn. The effect of SeaCell® pure remains unchanged even after numerous washing cycles. Numerous tests, carried out by various institutes and organizations, examined the fiber properties and confirmed the durability of the SeaCell® pure effect. In cooperation with the Fresenius Institute in Berlin, it was demonstrated that, in the humid environment of the skin surface, the SeaCell® pure fiber is able to release its active ingredients as required. The SeaCell® pure fiber is non-cytotoxic (cytotoxic refers to the property of substances or certain cells to destroy other cells) and hence well tolerated by the skin. Patch tests (skin test to examine allergic reactions to substances), carried out by Friedrich Schiller University Jena, demonstrated that the SeaCell® pure fiber does not cause any allergic reactions and irritations on sensitive skin. / Люоцель (Lyocell). Йенский Университет Фридриха Шиля (Friedrich Schiller University Jena). Волокно СиЦэль® или СиСэл® (SeaCell®):- последняя разработка фирмы Цима А.Ге. (Zimmer AG) – волокно целлюлозы с новой сферой применения. Это специальное волокно разработано с помощью так называемого Люоцель (Lyocell), при котором целлюлозу и морскую водоросль используют как возобновляемые ресурсы. Это совершенно новый подход использования волокна Люоцель в качестве ‘функционального носителя’ для натуральных веществ таких как морская водоросль. Морская Водоросль содержит минералы моря. Это объясняет почему большинство различных химических элементов могут быть найдены в веществе морской Водоросли. Кроме того, морская Водоросль содержит углеводы, аминокислоты, жиры и витамины. Для того, чтобы сохранить эластичность и упругость кожи, в косметике используется морская Водоросль, которая улучшает кровообращение кожи, активизирует обмен веществ. Таким образом, морские Водоросли способствуют восстановлению кожного покрова. В волокно СиСэл включены активные ингридиенты морской Водоросли. При контакте с кожей эти ингридиенты могут выделиться в организм. Вещество морской Водоросли Ascophyllum Nodosum содержит в основном углеводы, например, – альгиновую кислоту, ламинарин, минералы и белки. Минералы, содержащиеся в морской воде, накапливаются в морской Водоросли. Это объясняет содержание большого разнообразия химических элементов, найденных в веществе морской Водоросли, например, – соды, магния, кальция, калия, хлоридов и серы. Химический анализ морских Водорослей Ascophyllum Nodosum:- (i) Углеводы – альгиновая кислота, ламинарин, маннитол; (ii) Аминокислоты – аргинин, аспарагиновая кислота, валин; (iii) Витамины – аскорбиновая кислота, каротин, токоферол; и (iv) Минералы – алюминий, кальций, хлорид, флуорид, марганец, магний, фосфор, калий, атрий, сера. Тестирование на окрашивание на оборудовании (обрабатывающее выбранные волокна) показало, что волокно СиСэл совершенно пригодно для производства нитей и проявляет стандартные свойства окрашивания. При дальнейшей обработке все качества волокон сохраняются. Несмотря на существенные отличия в структуре волокон, механические свойства – прочность (разрывная нагрузка) – остаются на таком же высоком уровне, что и стандартные волокна Lyocell. Кальций и магний – основные минералы, содержащиеся в волокне СиСэл. Даже после полной 72 часовой элюции с демирализованной водой, основная часть содержащегося кальция и магния всё ещё остаётся в волокне. В Центре Исследования Белка (Zentrum fur Proteinalyse, ZPA) Технического Колледжа в Биргэне волокно СиСэл было подвергнуто анализу на наличие аминокислоты. Данные отразили спектр аминокислоты первичных материалов, то есть коричневые морские водоросли Ascophylum nodosum сравнили со спектром СиСэл волокна и с конечной СиСэл тканью. Найденные в сырье аминокислоты могут быть обнаружены как в волокне, так и в ткани в той же пропорции, что и в морской Водоросли. В сотрудничестве с Институтом Фрэзэниус в Берлине морская Водоросль, СиСэл волокно, водяной экстракт и пробы ткани, изготовленные из СиСэл волокна были проанализированы на содержание витаминов С, Е и каротиноида. Несмотря на то, что растворимый в воде витамин С был найден только в сыром веществе морской Водоросли, витамин Е и каротиноиды, которые не растворимы в воде, были неожиданно найдены не только в СиСэл волокне и тканях, но также и в водном элюате (24 часа взбалтывания). Из результатов тестирования можно сделать вывод, что во влажной среде волокно СиСэл способно полноценно активизировать свои ингридиенты.

SEA CHEST = КИНГСТОННАЯ (ПРИЁМНАЯ) КОРОБКА (или МОРСКАЯ КОРОБКА) – Sea Chest (maritime term):- a sailor’s trunk; the intake between the ship’s side and a sea valve. / Кингстонная (Приёмная) Коробка на всасывающем трубопроводе.

SEADAG = SOUTHEAST ASIAN DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY GROUP

SEA DOG = МОРСКОЙ ПЁС (или МОРСКОЙ ВОЛК, или БЫВАЛЫЙ МОРЯК) – Sea Dog (maritime term):- an old sailor.

SEAFDEC = SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

SEA GOING = МОРЕХОДНОЕ – Sea Going (maritime term):- capable of going to sea. / способное к выходу в море.

SEA GREEN = МОРСКОЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или ХХ) – Sea Green:- a moderate green or bluish green; a moderate yellow green.

SEA ISLAND COTTON = ОСТРОВНОЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С МОРСКИХ ОСТРОВОВ) – Sea Island Cotton is the finest commercial variety of Cotton, the superiority of which is due to the length, strength and remarkable uniformity of the fiber, developed by a system of careful selection. The name is from the fact that the best grades are grown on a number of islands off the shores of Georgia and South Carolina. It is believed by some authorities that the plant had come originally from Persia to the Bahamas and from the latter place it was introduced into Georgia in 1786. As early as in 1786 its cultivation was attempted by Mrs Kinsey Burden in South Carolina. See also American-Egyptian Cotton, Extra Long Staple Cotton, Pima Cotton, Supima®, and Upland Cotton. Sea Island Cotton is a Cotton with especially long silky fiber. The very finest and most expensive Cotton, in very limited supply, with a fiber length greater than 1-1/2”. The romance Cotton of the United States. It was first grown on the islands along the Southern coastal area – Saint Helena, Edisto, Port Royal, James and John of South Carolina, Saint Simeon, and Cumberland off Georgia, and many of the smaller islands. The first crops came into notice around 1790, at the time that much thought was being given to ginning of cotton. As the years rolled by, and mainland cottons supplanted Sea Island staple, the interest waned. The cost of raising and transportation could not compete with the cottons that were more adjacent to markets. By 1928, this Cotton had vanished from America because of the economic conditions entailed in raising the staple. The decline of this Cotton is noted from the following tabulation:- 1917:- 125 000 bales; 1922:- 2 000 bales, 1926:- 100 bales, 1927:- 12 bales. The background and tradition, however, of Sea Island cotton has always remained dear to the heart of the Southern Cotton planter in the United States. Sea Island is raised successfully in Mexico, the Central American countries, and the Northern areas of Colombia and Venezuela. Fine, long staple Cotton grown in the West Indies. Sea Island Cotton is the finest of all Cotton, very white and silk-like with staple of 1.5” or better. Before the American Civil War, this type of Cotton was raised on the islands of the Carolinas and Georgia. No longer raised in the United States today, it is raised in Mexico and Central America and goes into fine, expensive dress goods and men’s shirtings. Seeds of Anguilla Cotton from the island of Anguilla were planted on the Sea Islands off the coast of Georgia in the 1780’s by Mr James Spaulding of Charleston, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States. It is from these early plantings that Sea Island Cotton, the best in the world, is obtained. Sea Island Cotton is an

extra-long staple (ELS) Cotton first grown in the United States in about 1786 from seed received from the Bahamas Islands. Sea Island Cotton was relatively unimportant as a commercial crop until the XIX century. Produced in the coastal areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida until the early 1920's, when US production virtually ceased because of increasing competition from foreign growths of ELS Cotton, the growing American-Egyptian Cotton industry in the Western States, and production problems associated with Sea Islands Cotton. Commonly about 1-1/2 inches in length but ranged up to 2 inches. Sea Island Cotton:- the very finest and most expensive Cotton, in very limited supply, with a fiber length greater than 1-1/2". Sea Island Cotton:- a valuable species ... having the world's longest staple, sometimes attaining a length of 2-1/2 inches, but commonly about 1-1/2 inches. ... Grown in the West Indies, and was cultivated rather extensively in Eastern South Carolina, Georgia and Northwestern Florida and the islands adjacent to those states, until about 1920 when the Boll Weevil made its culture unprofitable. / Кинзи Бёдэн (Mrs Kinsey Burden). сеялка точного высева (planter). Дьжеймз Сполдин (James Spaulding). Хлопчатник с большой штапельной длиной волокна, выращенный в Вест Индии.

SEAL = XX (или КОТИК) – Seal is a common name in leather for the hide of an animal with the fur removed.

SEAL = XX (или ТЮЛЕНЬ, или КОТИКОВОЕ) – Seal:- a dark brown.

SEAL = ПЛОМБА (или ПЕЧАТЬ) – Seal is a device that must be broken before the container can be opened. The seal is generally secured to the container by the shipper. A device used for containers, lockers, trucks or lorries to proof relevant parties that they have remained closed during transport. Seal is a numbered locking device used for containers, lockers, trucks or lorries providing proof to relevant parties that they have remained closed during transport. / Под Пломбой, от Немецкого слова Plombe от Латинского слова Plumbum, означающее Свинец, понимается кусочек свинца или другого пластичного материала с оттиском печати, навешиваемый на закрытые двери, приборы, аппараты, товары и так далее так, что без повреждения оттиска нельзя открыть двери, использовать опломбированный предмет и так далее.

SEAL = УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Seal is a device designed to prevent the movement of fluid from one area to another, or to exclude contaminants. See also Bellows Seal; Cartridge Seal; Double Seal; Dynamic Seal; Externally Pressurized Seal; Face Seal; Inside-Mounted Seal; Lip Seal; Magnetic Seal; Mechanical Seal; Outside-Mounted Seal; Pusher Seal; Rotary Seal; Static Seal; Stationary Seal; and Unbalanced Seal. / Уплотнение – приспособление для предотвращения или уменьшения утечки жидкости или газа через зазоры между деталями. Необходимость уплотнений определяется тем, что в местах соединения деталей даже после самой тщательной механической обработки остаются неровности, образующие зазоры. Различают уплотнения для неподвижного контакта деталей (обычно Прокладки или Кольца из эластичного материала) и уплотнения для подвижного контакта деталей, которое осуществляется заполнением зазоров набивкой (смотрите Сальник), смазкой, замазкой или устройством лабиринтных уплотнений.

SEAL ASSEMBLY = КОМПЛЕКТ УПЛОТНЕНИЯ – Seal Assembly:- a group of parts, or a unitized assembly, that includes sealing surfaces, provisions for initial loading, and a secondary sealing mechanism that accommodates the radial and axial movement necessary for installation and operation. See also Seal.

SEA LAWYER = МОРСКОЙ ПРАВОВЕД (или МОРСКОЙ ПРИДИРА) – Sea Lawyer (maritime term):- a seaman who is prone to argue, especially against recognized authority (big mouth).

SEAL CHAMBER = КАМЕРА УПЛОТНЕНИЯ – Seal Chamber is the area between the seal chamber bore and a shaft in which a mechanical seal is installed. See also Seal.

SEALED MOTOR BEARING = УПЛОТНЁННЫЙ МОТОРНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ЗАПЕЧАТАННЫЙ МОТОРНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК) – Sealed Motor Bearing:- these bearings have rubbing seals that seal against recesses in the inner ring shoulder. They are lubricated for life. Under extreme conditions, their life can be short. See also Bearing. / Моторный Подшипник С Уплотнением (Sealed Bearing) против вытекания масла.

SEALED PACKAGE = ЗАПЕЧАТАННАЯ УПАКОВКА – Sealed Package:- packaging impervious to water vapor used to store goods at risk of corrosion. Desiccants are used in sealed packages to maintain an artificial atmosphere with a relative humidity of <40%. No corrosion is possible below this threshold.

SEALED SAFEKEEPING ACCOUNT = ОПЕЧАТАННЫЙ СЧЁТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ХРАНЕНИЯ – Sealed Safekeeping Account is the safekeeping account where valuables or documents are deposited, as a rule wrapped and sealed, exclusively for safe custody. Also known as Closed Safekeeping Account. The opposite of Open Safekeeping Account.

SEAL FACE = ТОРЕЦ (или ЛИЦЕВАЯ ЧАСТЬ) УПЛОТНЕНИЯ – Seal Face:- it is either of the two lapped surfaces in a mechanical seal assembly forming the primary seal. See also Seal.

SEAL FACE WIDTH = ШИРИНА ТОРЦА (или ЛИЦЕВОЙ ЧАСТИ) УПЛОТНЕНИЯ – Seal Face Width is the radial distance from the inside edge to the outside edge of the sealing face. See also Seal.

SEAL OF QUALITY = ЗНАК КАЧЕСТВА (или ПЕЧАТЬ КАЧЕСТВА) – Seal Of Quality is a distinctive stamp or label of a professional association, laboratory or semi-governmental organization affixed to a product that is sold to the public, which serves as a guarantee of quality or an indication of conformity to specific manufacturing standards. See also Standardization, and Trademark.

SEAL RING = КОЛЬЦО С ПЕЧАТЬЮ (или УПЛОТНИТЕЛЬНОЕ КОЛЬЦО) – Seal Ring is a finger ring engraved with a seal; signet ring.

SEALSKIN = КОТИКОВЫЙ МЕХ (или АНГОРСКИЙ ПЛЮШ, или ВЫСОКОВОРСНЫЙ ПЛЮШ) – Sealskin is a garment, as a jacket, coat, or cape, of sealskin.

SEAL SWELL = НАБУХАНИЕ (или РАЗБУХАНИЕ) УПЛОТНЕНИЯ – Seal Swell (rubber swell):- the swelling of rubber (or other elastomers) gaskets, or seals when exposed to petroleum, synthetic lubricants, or hydraulic fluids. Seal materials vary widely in their resistance to the effect of such fluids. Some seals are designed so that a moderate amount of swelling improves sealing action. See also Seal.

SEAM = ШОВ (или СШИВКА, или СПАЙ, или ПАЗ) – (1) Seam (book/booking):- the raw edge hem done on a blindstitch machine, usually sewn in the side ans back seam outlets, and on the bottom turn-up. / outlet = припуск сверх шва. Под Швом понимается:- (1) место соединения деталей одежды, обуви и тому подобного (клеевой, ниточный, или сварной шов); (2) место скрепления деталей сооружений, конструкций, например, заклёпочный шов металлоконструкций, растворный шов каменной кладки, сварной шов металлоконструкций; (3) конструктивный шов (деформационный, осадочный и другие) – постоянный разрез, разделяющий части сооружения и допускающий некоторое взаимное их перемещение для исключения перенапряжений; (4) в

анатомии – основной способ соединения костей черепа (кроме нижней челюсти, слуховых косточек, подъязычной кости); и (5) в хирургии – способ соединения рассечённых при операциях тканей шовным материалом (шёлк, льняные нити, лавсан, кетгут) вручную (с помощью иглы) или сшивающим аппаратом. Существуют ручные и машинные виды швов в шитье. Первые чаще всего используют для сметывания деталей кроя и для окончательной отделки необработанных краёв ткани. Для этого два отрезка ткани складывают и шьют слева направо через край. Стежки при этом делаются мелкие, а материал захватывается иглой почти у края. При этом шов не должен стягивать ткань, иначе при глажке может образоваться рубец. Виды ручных швов:- (i) Шов вперёд иголку:- это самый простой вид. Игла ведётся вперёд и через равные промежутки в 2–3 мм прокалывает ткань. Стежки при сметывании деталей делаются длиной от 7 до 10 мм. Чаще всего такие швы используют для приметывания отделок, собирания ткани в сборку, временного соединения деталей и обозначения середины. (ii) Шов за иголку:- иглу выводят на лицевую сторону с изнаночной, а затем, отступив назад 2–3 мм, прокалывают ткань. С изнаночной стороны делают стежок, который в 2 раза длиннее верхнего, то есть от 4 до 6 мм и выводят иглу снова на лицевую сторону. Такой шов применяют, чтобы временно плотно соединить детали кроя. (iii) Кромочный шов:- совмещают срезы деталей, а затем через край, шёлковой тонкой нитью, делают мелкие стежки, захватывая две-три нити кромки. Раскладывают соединённые детали на обе стороны, после чего проутюживают. Обычно применяется, когда на выкроенной детали со стороны кромки не хватает маленького кусочка. (iv) Копировальные стежки:- не затягивая нить, сметочные стежки длиной от 7 до 10 мм, прокладывают по контурам деталей. Затем их разъединяют и разрезают нити шва ножницами. (v) Потайные стежки:- перегибают срез припуска для подшивки, а затем приметывают на расстоянии от края 1–2 мм. Прокладывая шов, необходимо проводить иглу и нить внутри подгибки – должен получиться стежок длиной от 3 до 5 мм. Выведя иглу наружу, нужно захватить 1 или 2 нити ткани, а затем снова провести иглу внутрь сгиба. Сметочная нить после завершения не должна быть видна ни с изнаночной, ни с лицевой стороны. (vi) Выворотный шов:- сшивают материал швом за иголку на расстоянии 2 мм от края. После выворачивают наизнанку, край подравнивают, и, складывая шов гармошкой, аккуратно его заправляют и повторно прострачивают. Перед тем как строчить, нужно проложить наметку на расстоянии 3 мм при первом шве и 5 мм при втором. Такой шов применяется при пошиве из ситца, батиста, сатина и других подобных тканей. (vii) Запошивочный шов:- отрезки ткани лицевой стороной складывают вовнутрь так, чтобы один из них выступал на 5 мм, сшивают, выравнивают шов и выступающий край подворачивают на 3 мм, прометывают, затем приметывают и прострачивают. Машинные виды швов:- (i) Выстрочные виды швов делают на 2-х и 4-х игольчатых машинах, под низ подкладывая для выпуклости полоску мягкого драпа или ватина. Предварительно намечают положение первой строчки. Чтобы шов получился более рельефным, вниз помещают тонкую подкладочную ткань, а затем между слоем ткани и строчками протягивают шнур. Чтобы получить шов без шнура, делают выступ на игольной пластине и для выгибания материала – паз в подошве лапки. (ii) Застрочные выполняются застрачиванием по лицевой (можно по изнаночной) стороне детали, перегнутой по надсечкам. От строчки до перегиба расстояние составляет от полутора до двух миллиметров. (iii) Вытачные размечают одной линией на изнаночной стороне. Затем деталь перегибают по намеченной линии лицевой стороной внутрь, подкладывая полоску ткани, застрачивают в полутора-двух миллиметрах от линии перегиба. После шов или разутюживают или заутюживают. (iv) Настрочные виды швов выполняют с полоской ткани и без. Линия шва намечается с лицевой стороны. Затем подкладывают с изнанки полоску ткани и по ней выполняется соединительная строчка. Деталь лицевой стороной перегибается внутрь и застрачивается на расстоянии полутора-двух сантиметров от строчки. Перегибают полоску ткани и кладут её с другой стороны строчки. Отгибают деталь на полоску и застрачивают; (v) Швы с кантом:- эти виды швов подразделяются на соединительные и краевые. (vi) Складки:- подразделяются на соединительные, отделочные, двусторонние, односторонние, стачные, мягкие, застрочные и настрочные.

(2) Seam (french):- a closure between two pieces of material, made by stitching, turning, and restitching, so as to conceal all raw edges. / втачивание (stitching).

(3) Seam (open gorge):- both the collar and the facing are turned under, basted, and then the seam is felled (edges folded together) from the outside.

(4) Seam (raised):- a seam resulting after two pieces of fabric have been joined; one piece is folded back, and a second row of stitching is placed adjacent to the folded edge. / втачивание (stitching).

SEAM BINDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ШВА (или УЗКАЯ ТЕСЬМА) – Seam Binding is a flat, narrow twilled ribbon, used to cover raw edges of seams to protect them from ravelling. / Узкая Тесьма для обшивки края.

SEAM GRIN = ОСКАЛ ШВА – Seam Grin:- improper adjustment of tensions. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SEAMING = СШИВКА (или СТАЧКА, или СПАЙ) – Seaming is the joining the overlap of two pieces of fabric, usually near their edges.

SEAMLESS = БЕЗ ШВА (или БЕСШОВНЫЙ, или КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ) – Seamless is a self-explanatory term. A seamless garment has no seams or fewer seams than the ordinary cut-and-sewn garment of its type. The word Seamless is used primarily for garments that are given their final shape by heat-setting (called Boarding in the case of hosiery) or molding. See also Boarding, Cut-And-Sewn, Heat-Setting, and Molding. Seamless is a term that describes a tubular knit fabric without seams, e.g., seamless hosiery or seamless woven tube. / ткань без шва, например, в чулочно-носочных изделиях.

SEAMLESS KNITTING = БЕСШОВНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или КРУГЛОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Seamless Knitting is a unique process of circular knitting, done on either Santoni or Sangiacomo knitting machines (Following to the merging of the company Sangiacomo S.p.A. (Brescia, Italy) into Santoni S.p.A. (Brescia, Italy), starting from July 01, 2007 Santoni S.p.A. has assumed the legal ownership). This circular knitting process essentially produces finished garments with no side seams, which require only minimal sewisng to complete the garment. Seamless knitting can transform yarn into complete garments in a fraction of the time it takes for traditional garment manufacturing, by minimizing the traditional labor-intensive steps of sutting and sewing. / Сантони (Santoni) или комо (Sangiacomo). комо Эсэ.пи.А. (Sangiacomo S.p.A.) Сантони Эсэ.пи.А. (Santoni S.p.A.). вязальные машины.

SEAMLESS TECHNOLOGY = БЕСШОВНАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – Seamless Technology:- this term can refer to either ‘seamless knitting’ (see also Seamless Knitting), or ‘welding/bonding technology’, which uses a bonding agent to attach two pieces of fabric together, and eliminates the need for sewing threads. See also Welding.

SEAM–LINE POCKETS = КАРМАНЫ ПО ЛИНИИ ШВА – Seam-Line Pockets are the pockets set into a seam and hidden behind the garment fabric.

SEAM MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ШВА – Seam Mark is a particular type of pressure mark in the finished fabric. It is produced during finishing operations by the thickness of the seam used to join pieces for processing. Seam Mark:- in finished cloth, a pressure mark caused by the thickness of the seam being pressed against the cloth.

SEAM SLIPPAGE = XX – Seam Slippage is a defect consisting of separated yarns occurring when sewn fabrics pull apart at the seams. Seam slippage is more prone to occur in smooth-yarn fabrics produced from manufactured filament yarns. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

SEAM TEARS = РАЗРЫВЫ ШВОВ – Seam Tears:- frequently caused by the turning equipment used to reverse garments in finishing. Finishing department defects, and namely – Trimming Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

SEAM WELDING = СПАЙ ШВА – Seam Welding:- any stitchless procedure for joining fabrics based on the use of thermoplastic resins or the direct welding of thermoplastic materials. Seam welding is an alternative to conventional needle-and-thread seaming operations that is extremely popular in the nonwoven field.

SEA PAINTER = БАКШТОВ – Sea Painter (maritime term):- a line leading from forward on the ship and secured to a forward inboard thwart of the boat in such a way as to permit quick release.

SEAPPO = SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

SEAQ SYSTEM = STOCK EXCHANGE AUTOMATED QUOTATION SYSTEM

SEARCA = SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTER FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

SEARCH = ПОИСК (или ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ) – Search:- after a trademark application is filed, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will conduct a Search of USPTO records for conflicting marks as part of the official examination process. The official search is not done for the applicant but rather to determine whether the mark applied for can be registered. The USPTO advises applicants and/or their representatives to search the records before filing the application. A search may be conducted through the Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS), or by visiting the Trademark Public Search Library, between 08:00 am and 08:00 pm at Madison East, 1st Floor, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22313, the United States. Use of the Public Search Library is free to the public. Also, certain information may be searched at a Patent and Trademark Depository Library. These libraries have CD-ROMS containing the database of registered and pending marks, and Internet access to the TESS. However, the CD-ROMS do not contain images of the design marks.

SEARCH AND INFORMATION RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ПОИСКУ (или ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИМ) И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМ РЕСУРСАМ – In the United States, the Search and Information Resources Administration (SIRA) is an organizational unit of the Patent business area. The Search and Information Resources Administration (SIRA) supports examination processes by working closely with the Office of the Chief Information Officer in managing Patent IT activities. SIRA also implements and maintains classification schemes for the efficient retrieval of patent information and other documents residing in the search files. Additionally, SIRA acquires, maintains, and provides access to scientific and technical literature from multiple sources.

SEARCH COPY = ПОИСКОВАЯ КОПИЯ (или ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ КОПИЯ, или ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР) – In the US patent law, a Search Copy is a copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Searching Authority.

SEAS = SECURE ENVIRONMENT ACCESS SOLUTION

SEASONAL CREDIT = СЕЗОННЫЙ КРЕДИТ – The Federal Reserve's Seasonal Credit program is designed to help small depository institutions manage significant seasonal swings in their loans and deposits. Seasonal credit is available to depository institutions that can demonstrate a clear pattern of recurring swings in funding needs throughout the year – usually institutions in agricultural or tourist areas. Borrowing longer-term funds from the discount window during periods of seasonal need allows institutions to carry fewer liquid assets during the rest of the year and make more funds available for local lending. The seasonal credit rate is based on market interest rates. It is set on the first business day of each two-week reserve maintenance period as the average of the effective federal funds rate and the interest rate on three-month certificates of deposit over the previous reserve maintenance period. See also Primary Credit, and Secondary Credit. Seasonal Credit is a credit allowing corporate or farm borrowers to finance operations during a manufacturing or sales cycle, or growing season. In the United States, Seasonal Credit is a credit extended by a Federal Reserve Bank to depository institutions that have difficulty raising funds in national money markets to help meet temporary needs for funds resulting from regular, seasonal fluctuations in loans and deposits. The interest rate charged is based on market rates. / Сезонные флуктуации (колебания) в ссудах и вкладах (депозитах). Кредит, позволяющий корпоративным заёмщикам или фермерам финансировать операции в течение производственного цикла или цикла продаж, или в период созревания сельскохозяйственной культуры.

SEASONALITY = СЕЗОННОСТЬ – Seasonality:- price patterns that tend to be repetitive each year due to an analysis of a long period of time. Agricultural markets may get most of the seasonality focus, but many other industrial commodities show good seasonal patterns of strength or weakness. There is also a seasonality to some of the Commitments Of Traders (COT) data due to the buying and selling patterns of commercial traders during certain parts of the year. All energy futures markets are affected to some extent by an annual seasonal cycle or 'Seasonality'. This seasonal cycle or pattern refers to the tendency of market prices to move in a given direction at certain times of the year. In the survey, 'seasonality' in gas delivery is the ratio between gas consumption in the peak and the lowest month of a given year. / Сезонность Производства – неравномерность выработки продукции в течение года, связанная с Сезоном. Выражается в подъёме, сокращении или полном прекращении производства в отдельные периоды года. Сезонность существует в ряде отраслей промышленности:- мясной, молочной, рыбной, пищевой, лесной, а также в строительстве, и сельском хозяйстве. Сезонность ппроизводства, хотя и возникает под влиянием климатических условий, в решающей степени зависит от способа производства. По мере развития техники и транспортных связей создаются возможности для преодоления сезонности производства. В капиталистических странах в форме сезонного производства проявляется хроническая недогрузка производственых мощностей. В дореволюционной России большинство отраслей промышленности носило сезонный характер. При социализме сезонность производства успешно преодолевалась. Так, в бывшем СССР лёгкая промышленность выпускала разнообразную продукцию в зависимости от сезона, вместе с тем её предприятия работали на протяжении всего года. Уменьшалась сезонность производства в пищевой промышленности бывшего СССР (сахарной, консервной, масложировой, винодельческой и других). Плодоовощная консервная промышленность, кроме традиционного летнего ассортимента продукции, вырабатывала обеденные, заправочные консервы и другие полуфабрикаты из овощей и плодов, сохраняемых в осенний и зимний периоды. Это позволяло организовать круглогодовую работу консервных предприятий и снизить себестоимость продукции. Практически нет сезонности в хлебопекарной, кондитерской, макаронной и других отраслях пищевой промышленности, использующих сырьё, прошедшее промышленную переработку. Сезонность производства в сахарной промышленности связана с техникой хранения Сахарной Свёклы. Удлинение периода переработки увеличивает потери её сахаристости. В этой отрасли сезонность уменьшилась в связи с переработкой тростникового сахара-сырца, ввозимого с Кубы, использованием в ряде районов замороженной Свёклы.

Сезонность производства существует в отдельных отраслях пищевой промышленности в связи с неравномерным потреблением готовой продукции (безалкогольных напитков, минеральной воды, пива, мороженого). В соляной, рыбной промышленности, а также в переработке рыбы сезонность производства зависит от климатических условий и уменьшается по мере развития транспортных средств и техники производства. Уменьшается сезонность в строительстве, лесной и других отраслях промышленности. Преодоление сезонности производства позволяет увеличить выпуск продукции, полнее использовать трудовые ресурсы и основные фонды. (2) Сезонность Производства в сельском хозяйстве – зависимость производственного цикла от периодов года (сезонов), обусловленная биологическими особенностями культивируемых растений и разводимых сельскохозяйственных животных. В разные сезоны для выполнения сельскохозяйственных работ требуется различное количество труда; возникает неодинаковая потребность в рабочей силе. Сезонность производства наиболее характерна для отраслей земледелия, где различают следующие сезоны:- зимний, весеннего сева, ухода за растениями и сеноуборки, уборки зерновых, уборки поздних сельскохозяйственных культур и вспашки зяби. В животноводстве, где различают 2 сезона – зимний и летний, сезонность производства выражена слабее. В этой отрасли можно регулировать во времени определённые биологические процессы:- размножение, рост и развитие животных; организовать содержание в одном месте больших групп скота и птицы с учётом половых и возрастных признаков и хозяйственного назначения; создать условия для одновременного (параллельного) выполнения работ по уходу за животными и получению животноводческой продукции. Сезонность производства в сельском хозяйстве бывшего СССР уменьшали рациональным сочетанием отраслей, комбинированием производства, механизацией трудоёмких работ, созданием аграрно-промышленных объединений, организацией производства продуктов на промышленной основе.

SEASONALIZATION = СЕЗОННОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Seasonalization is the merging of seasonal colors. Current practice dictates that particular color ranges are appropriate based on the season in which the garment is worn. Seasonalization contends that ‘all’ colors should be available to consumers on a year round basis, regardless of the calendar season.

SEASONAL LOAN = СЕЗОННАЯ ССУДА – Seasonal Loan is a credit granted to bridge seasonal needs for funds as experienced by certain types of enterprises, e.g., fashion houses. Special form of working capital credit. / Кредит, предоставленный в качестве мостика под сезонные нужды, причём денежные средства квалифицируются по определённым типам предприятий, например, дома моды.

SEASONAL POOL = СЕЗОННЫЙ ПУЛ – Seasonal Pool:- delivery alternative for national Australian Cotton growers whereby they commit either a specified quantity of Cotton or the production from a specified area to a particular marketing organization. Each grower who delivers to this pool subsequently receives the average price the organization obtains for all the Cotton delivered to the pool during the same season (with adjustments to reflect quality differences).

SEASONALS = SEASONAL GOODS

SEASONAL VARIATION = СЕЗОННАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ – Seasonal Variation is the statistical variations that occur during a particular season. These variations are often taken into account when calculating, e.g., unemployment figures and trends. In these cases the figures are said to be seasonally adjusted. Recurring pattern of change in a statistical variable related to a manufacturing or sales cycle, or season, i.e. one which occurs repeatedly during the same cycle. / , то есть .

SEASONING = ЕСТЕСТВЕННАЯ СУШКА (или ВЫДЕРЖИВАНИЕ) – Seasoning is the process of drying lumber either naturally, or in a kiln, to a moisture content appropriate for the conditions and purposes for which it is to be used. / Сушка – удаление влаги из древесины.

SEAT = МЕСТО – Seat is an instrument granting trading privileges on an exchange. A seat may also represent an ownership interest in the exchange. The traditional term for the right to trade on the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®). The owners of seats are considered members of the NYSE®. / Традиционный термин в отношении права торговать на торговом полу Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.®; the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)). Владельцы мест рассматриваются как члены НЙФБ®.

SEAT = СИДЕНЬЕ (или ГНЕЗДО, или СЕДЛО, или МЕСТО УСТАНОВКИ, или ОПОРА, или ПОДУШКА) – Seat is the circumference of a pant, measured perpendicular to the fly opening and from the base of the fly.

SEA TRIALS = ХОДОВЫЕ ИСПЫТАНИЯ В МОРЕ – Sea Trials are a series of trials conducted by the builders during which the owner’s representatives on board act in a consulting and checking capacity to determine if the vessel has met the specifications.

SEATS = STOCK EXCHANGE’S AUTOMATED TRADING SYSTEM

SEA WAYBILL = МОРСКАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ – Sea Waybill means a document, other than a bill of lading, that:- (i) is issued by the carrier of the goods; and (ii) is a receipt for the goods; and (iii) contains or evidences a contract for the carriage of the goods by sea; and (iv) identifies the person to whom delivery of the goods is to be made by the carrier in accordance with the contract. Sea Waybills are commonly used where:- (i) the sea voyage is short and the B/Ls may not get to the consignee in time; and (ii) when delivery is to a named party. A sea waybill is a promise by the carrier to the shipper to deliver his cargo to the person identified by him as entitled to delivery. The shipper retains the sea waybill and delivery is made upon appropriate proof of identity being furnished by the party seeking delivery. It is not a document of title and is non-negotiable. The main difference between a sea waybill and a bill of lading is that a waybill is not a document of title; this enables the consignee to obtain delivery without surrender of an original carriage document. Sea Waybill is a type of bill of lading (B/L) used for port-to-port or combined transport carriage. A waybill is identical to a negotiable bill of lading except that it is not a document of title. There are no originals issued for this type of document. In some jurisdictions, such as the USA, a waybill is deemed the equivalent of a (straight) consigned bill of lading. A non-negotiable document, which can only be made out to a named consignee. No surrender of the document by the consignee is required. See also Bill Of Lading R 300, and Bill Of Lading R 302. Sea Waybill is a receipt for cargo that contains or evidences a contract for the carriage of goods by sea and which identifies the person to whom the carrier is to deliver that cargo. A waybill or sea waybill differs from a bill of lading in that it lacks transferability and in that the designated consignee thus is not required to produce the waybill in order to obtain delivery of the cargo. Since a waybill is not a document of title, it will not attract the mandatory application of the Hague-Visby Rules as a matter of English law. However, sea waybills are within the ambit of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992. Also known as Waybill. / Морская Накладная – необоротный документ, который подтверждает наличие договора перевозки груза морским путём и принятие или погрузку груза перевозчиком и в соответствии с которым перевозчик обязуется доставить груз грузополучателю, указанному в документе.

SEAWORTHINESS = МОРЕХОДНОСТЬ (или ГОДНОСТЬ (СУДНА) К ПЛАВАНИЮ, или МОРЕХОДНЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА) – Seaworthiness:- the fitness of a ship to encounter the hazards of the sea with reasonable safety. In addition to having a sound hull the ship must be fully and competently crewed and sufficiently fuelled and provisioned for the next stage of voyage. All her equipment must

be in proper working order and, if she carries cargo, she must be cargoworthy and properly trimmed and stowed. The Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906, incorporates an implied warranty in a hull voyage policy which requires the ship to be seaworthy at the commencement of the voyage and, if the voyage is in stages, at the commencement of each stage of the voyage. Breach of this warranty is not held covered, so in such case, the underwriters are discharged from all liability under the policy as from the date the ship sails in an unseaworthy condition. A similar implied warranty applies to seaworthiness of the carrying vessel in regard to a cargo policy; but underwriters waive breach of the warranty in this case, provided the assured and their servants are not privy thereto. The warranty in the MIA does not apply to a hull time policy, but if the ship sails in an unseaworthy condition, with the privity of the assured, the underwriter is not liable for any loss that is attributable to the unseaworthiness. The fitness of a vessel for its intended use. The sufficiency of a vessel in materials construction, equipment, crew and outfit for the trade in which it is employed. Any sort of disrepair to the vessel by which the cargo may suffer – overloading, untrained officers, etc, may constitute a vessel unseaworthy. Term depicting the fitness of a vessel to travel in the open seas mostly related to a particular voyage with a particular cargo. / ручательство (warranty). в открытом море . Под Мореходными Качествами судна понимается совокупность характеристик судна, определяющих его поведение в эксплуатационных условиях плавания, – всхожесть на волну, непотопляемость, остойчивость, плавучесть, управляемость, ходкость и тому подобное. Мореходные качества определяют возможность эксплуатации судна в бассейнах с различными гидрометеорологическими условиями – на реках, водохранилищах, портовых акваториях, рейдах, в определённых морских районах или без ограничения района плавания. Мореходные качества зависят от размеров и соотношений главных размерений судна, от формы обводов (очертаний наружной поверхности корпуса) и распределения масс по длине и высоте. Под Живучестью понимается способность судна при получении повреждений сохранять свои экспуатационные и мореходные качества. Обеспечивается непотопляемостью, пожаробезопасностью, надёжностью технических средств, подготовленностью экипажа. Под Ходовыми Качествами судна понимается совокупность свойств, характеризующих подвижность судна (ходкость, инерцию, управляемость, устойчивость на курсе, потери скорости при волнении). Ходовые качества военных кораблей характеризует также дальность плавания при различных скоростях хода. Ходовые качества судна оценивают путём модельных испытаний в опытовом бассейне и проверяют во время ходовых испытаний судна. Под Плавучестью судна понимается способность судна с грузом на борту плавать в заданном положении относительно водной поверхности; одно из важнейших мореходных качеств судна. Плавучесть характеризуется водоизмещением и запасом плавучести, который определяется размером надводного борта и соответствует непроницаемому для воды надводному объёму судна, расположенному выше грузовой ватерлинии и включающему помещения, ограниченные верхней палубой, а также водонепроницаемые надстройки и рубки.

SEAWORTHINESS CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ГОДНОСТИ (СУДНА) К ПЛАВАНИЮ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О МОРЕХОДНОСТИ) – Seaworthiness Certificate is a certificate issued by a classification society surveyor to allow a vessel to proceed after she has met with a mishap that may have affected its seaworthiness. It is frequently issued to enable a vessel to proceed, after temporary repairs have been effected, to another port where permanent repairs are then carried out.

SEAWORTHINESS WARRANTY = РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО МОРЕХОДНОСТИ (или РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО ГОДНОСТИ (СУДНА) К ПЛАВАНИЮ) – Seaworthiness Warranty is an implied warranty in every voyage policy that the ship must be seaworthy at the commencement of the insured voyage or, if the voyage is carried out in stages, at the commencement of each stage of the voyage. To be seaworthy, the ship must be reasonably fit in all respects to encounter the ordinary perils of the contemplated voyage, property crewed, fuelled and provisioned, and with all her equipment in proper working order. Cargo policies waive breach of the warranty, except where the assured or their servants are privy to the unseaworthiness. Breach of the warranty is not excused in a hull voyage policy, literal compliance therewith being required. Although there is no warranty of seaworthiness in a hull time policy, claims arising from unseaworthiness may be prejudiced if the ship sails in an unseaworthy condition with the knowledge of the assured.

SEAWORTHY = МОРЕХОДНОЕ (или ГОДНОЕ К ПЛАВАНИЮ, или ОБЛАДАЮЩЕЕ ХОРОШИМИ МОРЕХОДНЫМИ КАЧЕСТВАМИ) – Seaworthy (maritime term):- capable of putting to sea and able to meet sea conditions. Seaworthy is the sound condition of a vessel's hull and equipment, machinery, crew, and stowage of cargo, so it is reasonably fit to successfully meet all the varying conditions of sea, wind, and weather normally to be expected on the intended voyage.

SEB = SINGLE END BREAK

SEC = THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SECANT MODULUS = СЕКАНС МОДУЛЬ (или СЕКУЩИЙ МОДУЛЬ) – Secant Modulus is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain between two points on a stress-strain diagram, particularly the points of zero stress and breaking stress. The Secant Modulus is a special case of chord modulus:- starting at zero.

SECO = STATE SECRETARIAT FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SECONDARIES = АКЦИИ ВТОРОГО ЭШЕЛОНА (или АКЦИИ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЭМИССИИ, или ВТОРИЧКА) – Secondaries:- as with a primary offering, secondaries are usually handled by investment bankers, acting alone or as a syndicate, who purchase the shares from the seller at an agreed price, then resell them, sometimes with the help of a selling group, at a higher public offering price, making their profit on the difference, called the Spread. Sea also Secondary Shares.

SECONDARY ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS = ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ КОРНИ – Secondary Adventitious Roots are roots arising from the nodes at the base of the plant.

SECONDARY BACKING = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ПОДКЛАДКА – Secondary Backing is a layer of material, usually woven jute, polypropylene, vinyl, or latex foam, laminated to the underside of a carpet to improve body and dimensional stability.

SECONDARY COLORS = ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ЦВЕТА – Secondary Colors:- green, orange, and violet, each of which is obtained by mixing two primary colors.

SECONDARY CREDIT = ВТОРИЧНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – In the United States, Secondary Credit is a credit extended to depository institutions ineligible for primary credit, at a rate above the primary credit rate, either on a very short-term basis (when consistent with a timely return to market sources of funds) or for a longer term (to facilitate the orderly resolution of serious financial difficulties). Secondary Credit is available to depository institutions that are not eligible for primary credit. It is extended on a very short-term basis, typically overnight. Reflecting the less-sound financial condition of borrowers of secondary credit, the rate on secondary credit has typically been 50 basis points above the primary credit rate, although the spread can vary as circumstances warrant. Secondary credit is available to help a depository institution meet backup liquidity needs when its use is consistent with the borrowing institution's timely return to a reliance on market sources of funding or with the orderly resolution of a troubled institution's difficulties. Secondary credit may not be used to fund an expansion of the borrower's assets. Loans extended under the secondary credit program entail a higher level of Reserve Bank administration and oversight than loans under the primary credit program. A Reserve Bank must have sufficient

information about a borrower's financial condition and reasons for borrowing to ensure that an extension of secondary credit would be consistent with the purpose of the facility. Moreover, under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, extensions of Federal Reserve credit to an FDIC-insured depository institution that has fallen below minimum capital standards are generally limited to 60 days in any 120-day period or, for the most severely undercapitalized, to only five days. See also Primary Credit, and Seasonal Credit.

SECONDARY CREEP = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ПОЛЗУЧЕСТЬ (или ВТОРИЧНАЯ ТЕКУЧЕСТЬ) – Secondary Creep is the nonrecoverable component of creep. See also Delayed Deformation.

SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION = ВТОРИЧНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ – Secondary Distribution is the redistribution of a block of stock some time after it has been sold by the issuing company. The sale is handled off the New York Stock Exchange by a securities firm or group of firms and the shares are usually offered at a fixed price related to the current market price of the stock. Usually the block is a large one, such as might be involved in the settlement of an estate. The security may be listed or unlisted. Also known as Secondary Offering. See also Investment Banker, and Primary Distribution. / Смотрите также Инвестиционный Банкир (Investment Banker), и Первичное Размещение (Primary Distribution).

SECONDARY INFECTION = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ – Secondary Infection:- colonization of an established lesion by saprophytic organisms that grow rapidly and reproduce abundantly on the dead and/or dying plant tissue produced as a result of pathogen activity. Secondary Infection is an infection resulting from inoculum arising from a primary infection. Secondary Infection is a contamination caused as a result of microorganisms (durable spores) from previous contaminated loads that are able to attack a subsequent cargo.

SECONDARY MARKET = ВТОРИЧНЫЙ РЫНОК – Secondary Market is the counterpart of the primary market referring to the market for outstanding securities, above all equities and bonds. The stock exchanges are the most important secondary markets. A market in which holders of financial instruments can re-sell all or part of their holding. The larger and more effective the secondary market for any particular financial instrument the more liquid that instrument is to the holder. In Australia, the Secondary Market refers to the trading of a share or a warrant on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) trading system SEATS after the primary issue by a company or a warrant issuer. For example, after a company has listed on ASX and issued shares to investors, the shares can then be sold to other investors on the sharemarket. Although it is referred to as the secondary market function of the sharemarket, the daily trading of shares in listed companies is the main activity of the sharemarket. The market where existing securities are traded among investors through an intermediary, such as an organized exchange like the NYSE®, AMEX® and NASDAQ®. When stocks or bonds are traded or resold, they are said to be sold on the secondary market. The majority of all securities transactions takes place on the secondary market. Market where previously issued securities are bought and sold. Market for trading in securities (e.g., Eurobonds) subsequent to the initial placement during the issuing period (primary market). / , например, . НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®), АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) и НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

SECONDARY METAL = ВТОРИЧНЫЙ МЕТАЛЛ – Secondary Metal is a scrap metal that has been recycled. / Полученный из отходов и скрапа. Под Вторичным Металлом понимается металл, полученный в результате переплавки металлического лома и отходов производства. Под Вторичным Металлом понимается металл, который после первоначального использования (износа) может применяться повторно в производстве как исходное сырьё. Лом, отходы чёрных, цветных и драгоценных металлов относятся ко вторичному сырью.

SECONDARY OFFERING = ВТОРИЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Secondary Offering:- public sale of previously issued securities held by large investors, usually corporations, institutions, or other affiliated persons, as distinguished from a new issue or primary distribution, where the seller is the issuing corporation. As with a primary offering, secondaries are usually handled by investment bankers, acting alone or as a syndicate, who purchase the shares from the seller at an agreed price, then resell them, sometimes with the help of a selling group, at a higher public offering price, making their profit on the difference, called the Spread. Since the offering is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the syndicate manager can legally stabilize – or peg – the market price by bidding for shares in the open market. Buyers of securities offered this way pay no commissions, since all costs are borne by the selling investor. If the securities involved are listed, the consolidated tape will announce the offering during the trading day, although the offering is not made until after the market's close. Among the historically large secondary distributions were the Ford Foundation's offering of Ford Motor Company stock in 1956 (approximately USD658 million) handled by 7 firms under a joint management agreement and the sale of Howard Hughes' TWA shares (USD566 million) through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in 1966. A similar form of secondary distribution, called the Special Offering, is limited to members of the New York Stock Exchange and is completed in the course of the trading day. Secondary Offering:- new public offering of corporate equity already listed on the stock exchange. This typically involves placing shares of major shareholders, family members or other privately held shares with new shareholders. Secondary Offering is:- (1) the issuance of new stock for public sale from a company that has already made its initial public offering (IPO). Usually, these kinds of public offerings are made by companies wishing to refinance, or raise capital for growth. Money raised from these kinds of secondary offerings goes to the company, through the investment bank that underwrites the offering. Investment banks are issued an allotment, and possibly an overallotment which they may choose to exercise if there is a strong possibility of making money on the spread between the allotment price and the selling price of the securities. This sort of secondary public offering is a way for a company to increase outstanding stock and spread market capitalization (the company's value) over a greater number of shares. Secondary offerings in which new shares are underwritten and sold dilute the ownership position of stockholders who own shares that were issued in the IPO. (2) A sale of securities in which one or more major stockholders in a company sell all or a large portion of their holdings. The proceeds of this sale are paid to the stockholders that sell their shares. Often, the company that issued the shares holds a large percentage of the stocks it issues. Typically, such an offering occurs when the founders of a business (and perhaps some of the original financial backers) determine that they would like to decrease their positions in the company. This kind of secondary offering is common in the years following an IPO, after the termination of the lock-up period. Owners of closely held companies sell shares to loosen their position – usually gradually, so that the company's share price doesn't plummet as a result of high selling volume. This kind of offering does not increase the number of shares of stock on the market, and it is most commonly performed in the case of a company that is very thinly traded. Secondary offerings of this sort do not dilute owners' holdings, and no new shares are released. There is no 'new' underwriting process in this kind of offering. / Фод Мотор Кампэни (Ford Motor Company) Хавод Хьюз (Howard Hughes) брокерской фирмой Мёрл Лынч, Пирс, Фэна Энд Смис (Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith) в 1966.

SECONDARY PANICLE BRANCHES = ВЕТВИ ВТОРИЧНОЙ МЕТЁЛКИ (или ВЕТВИ ВТОРОГО ПОРЯДКА) – Secondary Panicle Branches are the branches that bear the spikelets arising from the primary branch of the panicle. / В ботанике под Метёлкой понимается ложное соцветие, многократно ветвящееся и несущее на концах ветвей простые соцветия – кисти (Сирень), колоски (у злаков), корзинки (у сложноцветных).

SECONDARY PESTS = ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ВРЕДИТЕЛИ – Secondary Pests are Pests which because of natural control agents normally have low populations and do not require chemical applications for control.

SECONDARY PURCHASE = ВТОРИЧНОЕ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ – Secondary Purchase is a purchase of investments from the portfolio of a venture capital firm by another private equity company. This is how venture capital funds sell portfolio companies that are not performing according to plan and which would otherwise have to be written off completely. In some cases, the entire (residual) portfolio of the venture capital firm is sold if a follow-on financing is uncertain. Typically, the buyer acquires holdings that are in a mature stage, avoiding the riskier early stage of financing. For the startup company, a secondary purchase usually entails significant risks but, in some cases, is its only chance of survival.

SECONDARY RECOVERY = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ДОБЫЧА – Secondary Recovery:- methods of increasing the percentage of oil recovered from oil fields using natural gas or water injection. It is the simplest form of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and is often initiated with primary recovery.

SECONDARY SHARES = АКЦИИ ВТОРОГО ЭШЕЛОНА (или ВТОРИЧНЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Secondary Share is a share of a company, which is well managed and has good markets, but does not have the financial muscle or history of profits of the blue chips. These are sometimes referred to as Growth Stocks, because they have the potential to become blue chips at some future stage. You should expect a secondary share to double its market price within the next 2 to 3 years, and for this reason they form an important middle area in your portfolio between blue chips and speculative shares. Secondary Shares are shares in a stock offering in which proceeds go to other investors rather than the issuing company. Secondary shares have been previously traded and will not result in an increase shares outstanding. Compare Primary Shares.

SECONDARY SHARES = АКЦИИ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЭМИССИИ (или ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – In an initial public offering (IPO), Secondary Shares (in contrast to primary shares) refer to existing shares of common stock that are sold to investors in an offering. The selling of these secondary shares may be from existing shareholders, or may be newly registered shares from the company. In the case of newly registered shares, the offering is referred to as 'dilutive' (to earnings per share (EPS)) due to the increase in the number of outstanding shares. In the case of selling shares of already registered stock (from an institutional block or from insider shares), the offering is considered 'non-dilutive'. In an IPO, Secondary Shares, in contrast to primary shares, refer to existing shares of common stock that are sold to new investors. The cash generated from the sale of secondary shares is given to the selling stockholder, rather than the company. See also Primary Share.

SECONDARY STOCKS = ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – In oil industry, Secondary Stocks are stocks in small bulk plants (marketing facilities below a certain capacity, e.g., 50 000 bl in United States, which receive their product by rail or truck) and retail establishments. Petroleum stocks held by power stations, minor bulk plants and wholesalers. / Запасы нефтепродуктов, поддерживаемые электростанциями, небольшими заводами и оптовыми торговцами.

SECONDARY TILLAGE = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ВСПАШКА (или ПРЕДПОСЕВНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ) – Secondary Tillage is the cultivation that follows primary tillage; it breaks clods, incorporates plant materials into the soil, and levels the soil. It is often called Harrowing or Hoeing. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

SECONDARY TILLERS = ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ПОЧВОФРЕЗЫ (или МАШИНЫ ДЛЯ ПРЕДПОСЕВНОЙ ПОЧВООБРАБОТКИ) – Secondary Tillers are tillers that arise from the primary tillers.

SECONDARY TRISOMIC = ВТОРИЧНЫЙ ТРИСОМИК – Secondary Trisomic is a trisomic in which the extra chromosome is the isochromosome for one of the chromosome arms of the complement. / Трисомик – клетка с двумя нормальными наборами хромосом. Трисомное. .

SECONDARY WALL = ВТОРИЧНАЯ СТЕНКА – The Secondary Wall consists of concentric layers of cellulose which constitute the main portion of the cotton fiber (also called the S, Layer). After the fiber has attained its maximum size during the growth period, a new layer of cellulose is added to the secondary wall. The fibrils are deposited at angles of 70 to 80 degrees with points where the angles are reversed along the length of the fiber. The fibrils are packed close together again forming small capillaries. / слой или прослойка, фибриллы . Под Первичной Стенкой залегает основная вторичная – из целлюлозы. Она имеет значительную по сравнению с первичной стенкой толщину (5–10 мк) и определяет механические свойства волокна. Слой целлюлозы образуется в процессе роста волокна в толщину, причем её накопление происходит от первичной стенки внутрь. При разрушении вторичной стенки видны тончайшие нити – фибриллы, диаметр от 60 до 400 А. Они расположены по винтовой линии под большим углом (30–35) к оси волокна. Вторичная Клеточная Стенка наиболее утолщена и образует большую часть клеточной стенки. Она состоит главным образом из целлюлозы и представляет собой множество концентричных слоёв параллельно расположенных вдоль оси микрофибрилл целлюлозы. Вторичный слой определяет форму клетки и её механические свойства.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER = ВТОРОЙ ПОМОЩНИК МЕХАНИКА (или ВТОРОЙ ПОМОЩНИК ИНЖЕНЕРА) – Second Assistant Engineer (engineer department (licensed)):- in charge of twelve to four watch. On steam vessels has responsibility for the boilers, on diesels, the evaporators and the auxiliary equipment.

SECOND CUT LINTERS = ЛИНТ ВТОРОГО СЪЁМА – Second Cut Linters means the fibrous growth resulting from the second cut of cottonseed in the cotton oil mill.

SECOND CUTS = ВТОРОЙ СЪЁМ (или ЛИНТ ПОСЛЕ ВТОРОГО ПУХООТДЕЛЕНИЯ) – Second Cuts:- fibers, or short lengths of wool resulting from cutting wool fibers twice in careless shearing. An excessive number of second cuts decreases the average fiber length, and depreciates spinning quality. See also Noils.

SECOND GROWTH = ВТОРОЙ РОСТ – Second Growth:- xxxxx. See also Regrowth.

SECOND HEAD MILLED RICE = ВТОРОЙ СЬЁМ (или ВТОРОЙ СХОД) ОСНОВНОГО ЗЕРНА ОБРУШЕННОГО РИСА – In the Rice industry of the United States, 'Second Head Milled Rice' shall consist of milled Rice which, when determined in accordance with §868.303, contains:- (i) not more than (a) 25.0 percent of whole kernels, (b) 7.0 percent of broken kernels removed by a 6 plate, (c) 0.4 percent of broken kernels removed by a 5 plate, and (d) 0.05 percent of broken kernels passing through a 4 sieve (southern production); or (ii) not more than (a) 25.0 percent of whole kernels, (b) 50.0 percent of broken kernels passing through a 61/2 sieve, and (c) 10.0 percent of broken kernels passing through a 6 sieve (western production). / (i) не более, чем (a) 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целого ядра), (b) 7.0 процентов битой зерновки (битых ядер), выделенных решетом № 6, (c). Под Помолом понимается:- (i) измельчение материала (например, зерна, извести, угля и другого) механическим способом; (ii)

качество измельчения какого-либо материала (грубый и тонкий помолы); и (iii) совокупность технологических процессов переработки зерна в муку.

SECOND HEADS = ВТОРОЙ СЬЁМ (или ВТОРОЙ СХОД) ОСНОВНОГО ЗЕРНА – Second Heads is the portion of total milled Rice consisting of broken kernels at least half as long as a whole one. Second Heads characteristics:- can be used alone or in combination with whole kernels. Applications:- (i) hot-and-ready-to-eat cereals; (ii) rice pudding; (iii) meat extenders; (iv) fillings, stuffings; (v) crisped rice for confections; (vi) production of rice flour; and (vii) pet foods. / Ко второму съёму относится часть полностью обрушенного риса, состоящая из битой зерновки (битых ядер), которая даже в половину длины, схожа с полной длиной. Под Помолом понимается:- (i) измельчение материала (например, зерна, извести, угля и другого) механическим способом; (ii) качество измельчения какого-либо материала (грубый и тонкий помолы); и (iii) совокупность технологических процессов переработки зерна в муку.

SECOND LEAF = ВТОРОЙ ЛИСТ – Second Leaf (of a seedling) is the first differentiated leaf, with a blade and sheath. / Второй Лист – лист, образующийся над семядолей или первичными листьями.

SECOND LINERS = АКЦИИ ВТОРОГО ЭШЕЛОНА

SECOND MATE = ВТОРОЙ ПОМОЩНИК – Second Mate:- in charge of twelve to four watch. Ship's navigation officer. Keeps charts (maps) up to date and monitors navigation equipment on bridge.

SECOND MORTGAGE = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ – Second Mortgage is a mortgage that follows a first mortgage in order of claim. Granted in Switzerland usually with lending values of around 65–80% of the underlying property's market value and subject to amortization, unlike first mortgages, which in Switzerland are generally not amortized. The interest rate on second mortgages is higher than on first mortgages. See also First Mortgage. Additional mortgage on a property that is already mortgaged, granted only if the property has sufficient value to act as security for both loans.

SECOND–ORDER TRANSITION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА (ФАЗОВОГО) ПЕРЕХОДА ВТОРОГО ПОРЯДКА – Second-Order Transition Temperature is the temperature at which the noncrystalline (amorphous) portions of polymer melt or become plastic. An inflection point or change is stress-strain properties occurs at this point; however, for most fibers, this change is small.

SECOND PARTY LOGISTIC MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ВТОРОЙ СТОРОНЫ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ДВУХСТОРОННЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – Second Party Logistic (2PL) Model:- the manufacturer hires a carrier or warehouse manager as a subcontractor for the operational execution of a clearly defined transport or logistic task. The organisation and follow-up remain the responsibility of the manufacturer. The relation supplier is often only cost-driven and short-term, with the logistic actor doing what the client instructs, and being paid accordingly.

SECONDS = НИЗКОСОРТНЫЕ (или ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ, или ВТОРОСОРТНЫЕ) – Seconds are:- (1) imperfect fabrics (woven or knitted) containing flaws in the weave, finish, or dyeing, and sold as 'seconds'. (2) See also Yarn Quality.

SECRETARY = СЕКРЕТАРЬ – Secretary is a secretary of the Commission appointed pursuant to Article XII (The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)). / Под Секретарём, от позднелатинского слова Secretarius, означающее Доверенное Лицо, понимается:- (i) служащий, ведающий делопроизводством учреждения, отдельного лица; (ii) составитель протокола собрания, заседания; или (iii) выборный руководитель партийной или общественной организации.

SECRET KEY = СЕКРЕТНЫЙ КЛЮЧ – Secret Key is a key used with symmetric cryptographic techniques and usable only by a set of specified entities. / Ключ, используемый в симметричной криптографической технике и который может быть использован только рядом определённых лиц.

SECTION 8 = РАЗДЕЛ 8 – In the United States, Section 8 is a program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that provides rental assistance to low- and very low-income families. HUD pays the difference between the market rent of a unit and the amount that the tenant is able to pay. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Раздел 8 подразумевает под собой программу Министерства Жилищного Строительства и Городского Развития (МЖСГР) .

SECTION 8 DECLARATION OF CONTINUED USE = РАЗДЕЛ 8 ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – In the US trademark law, a Section 8 Declaration of Continued Use is a sworn statement, filed by the owner of a registration that the mark is in use in commerce. Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §1058. It must be filed by the current owner of the registration and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) must receive it during the following time periods:- (1) at the end of the 6th year after the date of registration (or the date of publication under 15 USC §1062(c) for registrations issued under the Acts of 1905 or 1881 that have claimed the benefits of the Act of 1946); and (2) at the end of each successive 10-year period after the date of registration. There is a six-month grace period. If these rules and deadlines are not met, the USPTO will cancel the registration.

SECTION 8 DECLARATION OF EXCUSABLE NONUSE = РАЗДЕЛ 8 ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ПРОСТИТЕЛЬНОГО НЕИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ – In the US trademark law, a Section 8 Declaration of Excusable Nonuse is a sworn statement, filed by the owner of a registration, that the mark is not in use in commerce due to special circumstances that excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark. Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 USC 1058. It must be filed by the current owner of the registration and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) must receive it during the following time periods:- (1) at the end of the 6th year after the date of registration (or the date of publication under 15 USC §1062(c) for registrations issued under the Acts of 1905 or 1881 that have claimed the benefits of the Act of 1946); and (2) at the end of each successive 10-year period after the date of registration. There is a six-month grace period. If these rules and deadlines are not met, the USPTO will cancel the registration. Once the USPTO accepts the Section 8 Declaration of Excusable Nonuse, the owner of the registration is not required to file another Section 8 Declaration until the next statutory filing period.

SECTION 9 RENEWAL APPLICATION = РАЗДЕЛ 9 ВОЗОБНОВЛЁННОЕ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ – In the US trademark law, a Section 9 Renewal Application is a sworn document, filed by the owner of a registration, to avoid the expiration of a registration. Federal trademark registrations issued on or after November 16, 1989, remain in force for 10 years, and may be renewed for 10-year periods. Trademark registrations issued or renewed prior to November 16, 1989 remain in force for 20 years, and may be renewed for 10-year periods. Trademark owners have a total of 18 months to file a §9 Renewal Application. The §9 Renewal Application may be filed one year prior to the registration expiration date or during the 6-month grace period immediately after the date of expiration. If the §9 Renewal Application is not filed or is filed after the grace period ends, the registration will expire. Because the due date of the 10-year §8 Declaration coincides with the due date of the §9 Renewal Application, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) created a form entitled 'Combined Declaration of Use in Commerce and Application for Renewal of Registration of a Mark Under Sections 8 & 9'.

SECTION 15 DECLARATION OF INCONTESTABILITY = РАЗДЕЛ 15 ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НЕОСПОРИМОСТИ – In the US trademark law, a Section 15 Declaration of Incontestability is a sworn statement, filed by the owner of a mark registered on the Principal Register, claiming 'incontestable' rights in the mark for the goods/services specified. An 'incontestable' registration is conclusive evidence of the validity of the registered mark, of the registration of the mark, of the owner's ownership of the mark and of the owner's exclusive right to use the mark with the goods/services. The claim of incontestability is subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in §§15 and 33(b) of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §§1065 and 1115(b). 15 USC §1065. Filing a Section 15 Declaration is optional. However, there are certain rules governing when one may be filed. A §15 Affidavit may not be filed until the mark has been in continuous use in commerce for at least five consecutive years subsequent to the date of registration for marks registered under the Act of 1946 (and subsequent to the date of publication under §12(c) of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §1062(c), for marks registered under the Acts of 1905 and 1881 for which the benefits of the Act of 1946 have been claimed). The §15 Affidavit must be executed and filed within one year following a 5-year period of continuous use of the mark in commerce. Marks registered on the Supplemental Register are not eligible for claims of incontestable rights under §15.

SECTION 337 = РАЗДЕЛ 337 – Section 337 of the US Tariff Act of 1930 requires investigations of unfair practices in import trade. Under this authority, the International Trade Commission applies US statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of products into the United States and their sale. Section 337 prohibits unfair competition and unfair importing practices and sales of products in the US, when these threaten to:- (i) destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry, (ii) prevent the establishment of such an industry, or (iii) restrain or monopolize US trade and commerce. Section 337 also prohibits infringement of US patents, copyrights, registered trademarks, or mask works. / привоз (importation).

SECTION BEAM = ТКАЦКИЙ НАВОЙ С ЛЕНТОЧНОЙ СНОВАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ (или СНОВАЛЬНЫЙ ВАЛИК ПАРТИОННОЙ СНОВКИ) – Section Beam is:- (1) a large, flanged roll upon which warp yarn is wound at the beam warper in preparation for slashing. (2) Small flanged or unflanged beams assembled side-by-side on the shaft of a warp beam for further processing.

SECTION MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ СЕКЦИЙ – Section Marks:- section wise mark on fabric due to overlapping of sections during warping. Weaving defect. Section Mark:- overall lapping of sections of excessive distance between two sections. Improper traverse and cone height of section drum. Section Mark:- in woven fabrics, warp bands of different color, texture, or luster. Section Mark is a fabric defect consisting of marks running warpwise in an evenly repeating pattern, caused by the improper setting of sections in silk system (or indirect) warping. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Полосатость по длине ткани от неправильной ленточной сновки. Полосатость По Основе (section marks):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; полосы по ширине, окраска которых темнее, чем у основного полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает либо в результате неравномерного натяжения полотна во время секционного снования, либо является следствием неправильного окрашивания или изменения линейной плотности пряжи.

SECTOR = SECURITIES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION

SECTOR = СЕКТОР (или ОТРАСЛЬ) – Sector:- in national accounting, area of the economy defined by the goods and services and capital that flow between it and other areas of the economy. The US Department of Commerce divides the US economy into four sectors:- (i) business, (ii) government (public sector), (iii) personal, and (iv) rest-of-the-world. The rest-of-the-world sector includes flows of exports, imports, and capital to and from foreign countries. See also Business Sector, and Government Sector. A group of companies that generate revenue in similar ways, and tend to rise and fall with the economic cycle. Sectors are commonly broken down into smaller groups called Industries. The sectors tracked by the Standard And Poor's Index are Basic Industries, Consumer Services, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Industrials, Technology, Transport/Cyclicals, and Utilities. Sector investors watch for strength or weakness in the various sectors before making investment decisions. The relationship between sector strength/weakness and the business cycle is called Sector Rotation. In the economic accounts the economy is split into different institutional sectors, i.e. groupings of units according broadly to their role in the economy. The main sectors are nonfinancial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH). The Rest of the world is also treated as a sector for many purposes within the accounts. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) . Под Сектором, от позднелатинского слова Sector, означающее Отделяющий или Рассекающий, от Латинского слова Seco, означающее Разделяю или Разрезаю, понимается часть народного хозяйства, имеющая определённые экономические и социальные признаки.

SECTOR FUND = ОТРАСЛЕВОЙ ФОНД (или СЕКТОРНЫЙ ФОНД) – Sector Fund is the investment fund investing in an individual industry. / Инвестиционный фонд, инвестирующий в конкретную отрасль экономики. Секторный Фонд – взаимный фонд, сфера инвестиционной деятельности которого ограничена определённым сегментом рынка (сектором или отраслью). Секторные фонды наращивают капитал за счёт роста отдельного сектора, и, следовательно, являются менее диверсифицированными, чем фонды, отслеживающие рынок в целом. В то же время, сосредотачивая свои ресурсы в конкретной отрасли или секторе, инвестор секторного фонда получает возможность диверсификации внутри данной отрасли (сектора), чего он вряд ли смог бы достичь самостоятельно. Фонд достигает этого, вкладывая средства множества инвесторов в акции большого количества различных компаний отрасли. Секторные фонды способны получать огромные прибыли или нести не менее огромные потери в зависимости от динамики избранного ими сектора. Поэтому они являются более рискованными, чем фонды, отслеживающие рынок в целом.

SECURE = КРЕПИТЬ (или ЗАКРЕПЛЯТЬ, или ЗАДРАИВАТЬ, или ОТБОЙ) – Secure (maritime term):- to make fast; safe; the completion of a drill or exercise on board ship.

SECURE CRYPTOGRAPHIC DEVICE = СРЕДСТВО КРИПТОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ – A Secure Cryptographic Device (SCD) is a physically and logically protected hardware device that provides a secure set of cryptographic services. In assessing the physical security of any device, the operational environment is an important consideration.

SECURED CREDIT = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или КРЕДИТ ПОД ЗАЛОГ) – Secured Credit is a credit granted on the basis of security or collateral pledged or deposited to assure repayment. The security may take the form of a pledge of securities, an assignment, a guarantee, a surety or real and personal collateral. The opposite of Unsecured Credit. / выплата (repayment) .

SECURED DEBT = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ДОЛГ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) – Secured Debt could include a mortgage, debt backed by real property. Equipment trust receipts are backed by purchase of equipment, such as transportation equipment. Lenders can attach covenants to a bond to protect themselves from default. For example, the company may be required to provide regular financial statements or maintain minimum debt coverage ratios. Or, the company might be prohibited from selling assets or borrowing additional money without the lender's approval.

SECURED LOAN = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ССУДА – Secured Loan is a loan, advance or any other form of receivable which is secured within the meaning of US Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation by readily marketable collateral that is:- (i) money or

securities that may be deposited as original margin or option margin pursuant to rules; (ii) negotiable warehouse receipts issued by a warehouse or depository licensed or otherwise approved by any contract market; or (iii) any security that has a loan value for general accounts carried by securities brokers or dealers under Regulation T issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SECURED LOAN STOCK = КАПИТАЛ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ ССУДЫ – Secured Loan Stock is the same as debenture. See also Deventure.

SECURED PARTY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ СТОРОНА – Secured Party is a party that holds collateral that secures its claims on a debtor.

SECURE FOR SEA = КРЕПИТЬ ПО ПОХОДНОМУ – Secure For Sea (maritime term):- prepare for going to sea, extra lashing on all movable objects.

SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Securities are the paper certificates (definitive securities) or electronic records (book-entry securities) evidencing ownership of equity (stocks) or debt obligations (bonds). Securities are the instruments that signify an ownership position in a corporation (stocks or shares), a creditor relationship with a corporation or government body (bonds), or rights to ownership such as those embodied in options or subscription rights. Tradeable or potentially tradeable financial instruments. Documents or certificates representing an ownership interest in (stock) or claim on (bond) a corporation or other entity, and which are bought and sold on the stock exchange. See also Marketable Securities. / Под Ценными Бумагами понимаются документы, содержащие какое-либо имущественное право, реализация которого возможна только при условии их предъявления (акции, векселя, облигации и другие). Ценные Бумаги – денежные или товарные документы, дающие их обладателю имущественные права и право на получение определённых денежных сумм, доходов. К денежным ценным бумагам относят облигация, векселя, денежные чеки. К товарным ценным бумагам, закрепляющим вещественные права их обладателей, права собственности, относятся коносаменты (товарные накладные), складские свидетельства. Особое место среди ценных бумаг занимают акции, которые предоставляют как денежные, так и имущественные права. Ценные бумаги могут быть объектом купли-продажи. Ценная Бумага – документ:- (i) удостоверяющий с соблюдением установленной формы и обязательных реквизитов имущественные права её владельца; и (ii) приносящий доход её владельцу. Различают:- (i) денежные ценные бумаги, удостоверяющие денежные права; (ii) товарные ценные бумаги, удостоверяющие вещные права; и (iii) акции, удостоверяющие и денежные и вещные права владельца. Ценные бумаги являются объектом купли/продажи. К ценным бумагам относятся:- государственная облигация, облигация, вексель, чек, депозитный и сберегательный сертификаты, банковская сберегательная книжка на предъявителя, коносамент, акция, приватизационные ценные бумаги и другие документы, которые законами о ценных бумагах или в установленном ими порядке отнесены к числу ценных бумаг.

SECURITIES ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – The bank Securities Account offers you the greatest security possible for the safekeeping of your securities and at the same time guarantees that they will be professionally administered and your interests protected. The securities account provides access to other bank services, such as investment and financial advisory services, asset valuations for tax purposes and collateral loans. If you want to spend a minimum of your time administering your securities but still prefer to take your own decisions on where and when to invest, and if you'd like to be sure that your securities are subject to the highest safety standard possible, then the bank securities account is the account for you. In order to open a securities account, you must already have an account at the bank. What are the practical advantages of the bank securities account? You have access to the bank's comprehensive range of advisory services and will be provided with written investment proposals on request. You automatically receive a detailed statement at the end of every year and can request others for any specific period or with any given frequency. Your securities account statements list all the securities you currently own with the latest prices and values. In the case of capital increases, bank's officers will exercise your subscription rights or sell them for you. Bank's officers advise you of any drawings by lot, calls for redemption or premature redemptions. Bank's officers also provide you with details of any forthcoming capital transactions. Bank's officers will notify you in good time of any securities that are due to mature and present them for redemption. Bank's officers will also collect any interest and dividend payments for you. You choose the most convenient way of placing your buy or sell orders:- in writing, by phone or electronically via 24h-banking. Bank's officers will carry out all your transactions, both in your country and abroad, as well as monitoring the receipt of the securities you purchase and with drawing those you sell from your account. Naturally, bank's officers will also ensure that the appropriate account entries for all your transactions are carried out without delay. If you need to finance secutities purchases or other types of transactions, you don't need to sell any of your existing securities. You can borrow from bank, using your portfolio as collateral. If required, bank's officers will provide you with a portfolio valuation for tax purposes specifying securities prices as of year-end and the income on which you are liable to pay tax. In first class banks you also receive separate summaries of your securities for tax credit purposes and withholding taxes, for example, in the United States. Securities Account is an account at a Reserve Bank containing book-entry securities.

SECURITIES ACQUISITION AND TAKEOVER ACT = АКТ ОБ АКВИЗИЦИИ И ПОГЛОЩЕНИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – In Germany, the Securities Acquisition and Takeover Act (Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz (WpÜG)), which took effect on 2002-January-01, regulates offers to acquire shares or comparable securities at joint stock companies or partnerships limited by shares domiciled in Germany. The Act distinguishes between simple acquisition offers, takeover bids and mandatory bids. Takeover bids are defined as bids aimed at exceeding a control threshold of 30% of voting rights. Whoever exceeds the control threshold of 30% without having made a takeover bid in advance must make a mandatory bid. Special rules apply to takeover and mandatory bids, among other things, on the consideration of the bidder, the bid price and the scope for action of the management board of the target company.

SECURITIES ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – Securities Administration is the service (generally provided by banks) that includes looking after an investor's securities and the associated paperwork. Also known as Custody Services. / Услуга, (предоставляемая, главным образом, банками) которая предусматривает присмотр за ценными бумагами инвестора и связанное с этим документальное обеспечение. Известно также как Услуги Доверительного Управления (Custody Services).

SECURITIES ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Securities Analysis is the systematic assessment of securities as a basis for investment strategy. The fundamental analysis deals mainly with the general financial situation of a company and its earning power, as opposed to the technical analysis of movements on the stock market, price trends, sales, etc of individual securities.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ И БИРЖАМ – In the United States, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is an independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial regulatory agency with responsibility for administering the federal securities laws. The purpose of these laws is to protect investors and to ensure that investors have access to disclosure of all material information concerning publicly traded securities. The Commission also regulates firms engaged in the purchase or sale of securities, people who provide investment advice, and investment companies. Created in 1934, the Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) is empowered to issue regulations and to enforce provisions of the federal securities laws and its own

regulations, including regulations governing the disclosure of information in connection with securities being offered for sale to the public. The SEC is also responsible for regulating the activities of securities traders. The SEC sees that investors are fully informed about securities being offered for sale and prevents misrepresentations, deceit and other types of fraud involved with securities transactions. The Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) is a watch-dog Federal agency established by US Congress in 1934 to monitor the securities industry, enforce punishments of those that violate the industry's regulations and help protect investors. The SEC administers the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Securities Act Amendment of 1975, the Trust Indenture Act, the Investment Company Act, the Investment Advisers Act, and the Public Utility Holding Company Act. All US companies with stock must abide by the SEC rules and regulations and are required to file quarterly status reports. It reviews the financial statements of corporations which offer securities for sale to the public and has the legal authority to require specific accounting methods and standards of financial disclosure of these companies. The SEC also supervises all national securities exchange, registers all issues of securities offered in interstate commerce or through the mail, registers brokers who engage in over-the-counter trading, and regulates mutual funds and other investment companies, investment advisers, and most other individuals and firms engaged in the investment business. The SEC is an operationally independent federal agency headed by a bipartisan five-member commission, comprised of the chairman and four commissioners, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for staggered five-year terms. By law, no more than three of the commissioners may belong to the same political party. All SEC Commissioners and staff are subject to the federal criminal law conflict of interest statutes including a specific prohibition from participating personally and substantially in particular matters that would have a direct and predictable effect on their financial interests or one that is imputed to them. The Exchange Act also expressly prohibits any commissioner from engaging in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of a commissioner. There are matters of regulatory policy which require consultation with or approval by other authorities, such as the requirement for joint rule-making with the Federal Reserve in connection with the implementation of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA). Where consultation is required, the process is clear and the criteria are transparent. Despite these requirements to consult, the SEC has the authority to make day-to-day decisions on technical matters without the need to consult with other government authorities. The SEC's budget is part of the federal budget that is prepared by the President and submitted to Congress annually. The budget estimate is subject to review and approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before it is forwarded to Congress as part of the overall budget request of the President. The budget is subject to review and recommendation at several levels, including House and Senate committees and must be adopted by Congress annually. The budget has not kept pace with the growth in the securities market. Presently, in light of the events in the financial markets over the past year, the SEC, the Administration, and US Congress are reexamining the SEC's need for more resources. The SEC chairman, in her recent appropriations testimony, presented the SEC's fiscal 2010 budget request with specific reference to the need for additional resources to match significant growth in the size and complexity of the securities industry, including the Broker Dealer (BD) and Investment Adviser (IA) industries. Statute law and various principles of sovereign and qualified immunity provide significant protection to the SEC, commissioners, and staff. All commissioners, including the chairman are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The chairman is designated by the President and can be replaced as chairman at any time, but would then complete the remainder of his/her term as a commissioner should he/she choose to do – which seems unlikely. There are no statutory provisions governing removal of a commissioner. However, there is case law regarding independent regulatory agencies that says a commissioner may only be removed for cause. The SEC is subject to the oversight by committees of Congress and the Senate. It also provides information to Congress and the President, including information on pending enforcement matters of interest to Congress or the Executive. The SEC's receipt and use of funds are subject to regular audit by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the SEC's Office of Inspector General (OIG). The OIG is an independent office inside the SEC; the Inspector General is appointed by the SEC chair, but can only be removed by Congress. There are 19 staff members. The OIG has investigative powers and staff members are required to cooperate with investigations. The results of these audits are reported to agency management, made available to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and generally are made public on the Internet. The SEC must comply with the APA (see the description above under the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)). The securities laws themselves also require the SEC to issue orders in its administrative proceedings. Final orders of the SEC may be appealed to the courts. The agency also has extensive rules of procedure to ensure fairness in the conduct of hearings and other administrative activities. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is a member of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), created by federal law in 1934, is the securities and market regulator in the United States. Its tasks comprise monitoring the integrity and regularity of trading as well as compliance with exchange regulations. The SEC has extensive control and sanction powers. / Акт Грама-Лича-Блайли (АГЛБ; Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении), созданная в 1934 в соответствии с федеральным законодательством, является в Соединённых Штатах Америки регулятором ценных бумаг и рынка. Её задачи заключаются в мониторинге .

THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES AUTHORITY LIMITED = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ И ФЬЮЧЕРСАМ ЛИМИТИД – The Securities and Futures Authority Limited (SFA) was responsible for the regulation of investment business in the United Kingdom. On 2001-November-30:- The SFA regulated about 1 300 firms involved in all the organized City investment markets – i.e. the stock market, Eurobond, financial futures, commodity futures markets – and also corporate finance specialists and off-market traders. About half SFA's firms are overseas-owned. It was superseded by the Financial Services Authority (FSA®) in 2001 when The Financial Services & Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) came into force. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The SFA was incorporated as ISRO (Formation) Limited under company registration number 01998622 on 1986-March-11, changed its name to The Securities Association Limited (TSA) on 1987-January-27, changed its name to The Securities and Futures Authority Limited on 1991-April-01 and was dissolved on 2003-January-15.

SECURITIES CLEARING = КЛИРИНГ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Securities Clearing is the reciprocal settlement (clearing) of the securities transactions of banks or brokers via common clearing houses. This not only facilitates the technical processing of securities trades but also reduces book and account entries to a minimum. See also CEDEL, Euroclear, and SEGA. Keeping securities in collective custody with central securities depositories is a secure, efficient and convenient way of administering securities. However, securities must be registered and authorized for collective custody. Transfer of title is carried out by book transfer, i.e. without physical delivery. The safe-custody accountholder is entitled to a certain share of the collective securities holdings. / Юроклыэ (Euroclear).

SECURITIES CLEARING AND DEPOSIT BANK = БАНК ПО ВКЛАДАМ И КЛИРИНГУ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Securities Clearing and Deposit Bank is a specialized bank for the technical settlement of securities clearing transactions and the collective safekeeping of securities (collective custody).

SECURITIES CLEARING TRANSACTIONS = ТРАНЗАКЦИИ КЛИРИНГА ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ КЛИРИНГА ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ) – Securities Clearing Transactions:- keeping securities in collective custody with central securities depositories is a secure, efficient and convenient way of administering securities. However, securities must be registered and

authorized for collective custody. Transfer of title is carried out by book transfer, i.e. without physical delivery. The safe-custody accountholder is entitled to a certain share of the collective securities holdings.

SECURITIES COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Securities Commission is a regulatory body that oversees corporate affairs with a view to protecting shareholders' interests. For example, the BC Securities Commission (the Province of British Columbia (BC)) or the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Securities laws are policed and enforced by such agencies. These are usually government agencies.

SECURITIES CREDIT = КРЕДИТ ПОД ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Securities Credit:- in the United States, The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Federal Reserve to regulate the extension of credit used in connection with the purchase of securities. Through its regulations, the Board establishes the minimum amount the buyer must put up when purchasing a security. This minimum amount is known as the Margin Requirement. In fulfilling its responsibility under the act, the Federal Reserve limits the amount of credit that may be provided by securities brokers and dealers (Regulation T) and the amount of securities credit extended by banks and other lenders (Regulation U). These regulations generally apply to credit-financed purchases of securities traded on securities exchanges and certain securities traded over the counter when the credit is collateralized by such securities. In addition, Regulation X prohibits borrowers who are subject to US laws from obtaining such credit overseas on terms more favorable than could be obtained from a domestic lender. In general, compliance with the Federal Reserve's margin regulations is enforced by several federal regulatory agencies. The federal agencies that regulate financial institutions check for Regulation U compliance during examinations. The Federal Reserve checks for Regulation U compliance on the part of securities credit lenders not otherwise regulated by federal agencies. Compliance with Regulation T is verified during examinations of broker-dealers by the securities industry's self-regulatory organizations under the general oversight of the SEC.

SECURITIES DEPOSIT ACT = АКТ О ВКЛАДАХ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Securities Deposit Act is an act governing the safekeeping and acquisition of securities. The Securities Deposit Act serves to protect depositors' securities ownership rights in the course of safekeeping business and to promote securities ownership.

SECURITIES DEPOSITORY = ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – A Securities Depository is a system for the central handling of securities where all securities of any particular class or series of any issuer deposited within the system are treated as fungible and may be transferred or pledged by bookkeeping entry without physical delivery of the securities. See also Central Securities Depository.

SECURITIES FUND = ФОНД, СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГАХ (или ФОНД ВЛОЖЕНИЙ В ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – Securities Fund is a fund which invests in securities and loan stock rights traded on an exchange or another regulated market open to the public.

SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Securities Identification Number is identification number that allows a clear identification of securities and thus facilitates securities trading. In Germany the securities identification number (Wertpapierkennnummer (WKN) in German) is a six-figure number. The International Security Identification Number (ISIN) is a worldwide classification index that was also introduced as a standard in Germany in 2003. The WKN is included in the German ISIN. The twelve-digit ISIN is made up of a two-digit country code, a nine-digit national code and a verification code. The WKN is included in the sixth to eleventh digit.

THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДУСТРИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ И ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЫНКОВ – The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) is a non-profit association that represents the shared interests of participants in global financial markets. SIFMA members include international securities firms, US-registered brokerdealers and asset managers. Headquartered in New York, State of New York and in Washington, District of Columbia, the United States. SIFMA brings together the shared interests of hundreds of securities firms, banks and asset managers. These companies are engaged in communities across the country to raise capital for businesses, promote job creation and lead economic growth. SIFMA's mission is to develop policies and practices which strengthen financial markets and which encourage capital availability, job creation and economic growth while building trust and confidence in the financial industry. SIFMA, with offices in New York and Washington, DC, is the US regional member of the Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA). The origins of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) go back to 1912 with the founding of the Investment Bankers Association of America (IBA) two years after the American Bankers Association rejected a request by a group of members to start an investment banking section. In 1971, IBA merged with the Association of American Stock Exchange Firms (ASEF) to form the Securities Industry Association (SIA) and unify the voices of the related interests. Following the merger, the Public Securities Association (PSA), comprised of IBA's Municipal Securities and Government Bonds Committees (est. 1918), incorporated as an independent organization representing securities firms and banks in the municipal, Treasury and federal agency securities markets. The name of the PSA was changed to The Bond Markets Association (TBMA) in 1997. In 2006, the SIA and TBMA merged, bringing together the shared interests of their memberships. By representing the many segments of the financial industry, SIFMA has become the voice of the financial industry that is uniquely suited to provide trusted and expert information to policymakers, regulators, media, industry participants and the general public about the financial industry.

SECURITIES INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ИНДУСТРИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The Security Industry Association (SIA):- Our Vision:- to be the primary resource for the global security industry. Our Mission:- to be a catalyst for growth within the global security industry through information, insight and influence. The Security Industry Association protects and advances our members' interests by:- (i) advocating pro-industry policies and legislation on Capitol Hill and throughout the 50 states; (ii) producing leading-edge global market research; (iii) creating open industry standards that enable integration; (iv) advancing industry professionalism through education and training; and (v) opening global market opportunities. We deliver on this promise by:- (i) Advocating pro-industry policies and legislation on Capitol Hill and throughout the 50 states:- SIA advocates for policies and legislation that drive business opportunities in a wide range of vertical markets, including healthcare, ports, transit, and education. The industry's premier public policy event, SIA's annual Government Summit, brings policy makers and stakeholders together to address federal and state initiatives affecting the security industry. (ii) Producing leading-edge global market research:- SIA delivers trusted research and analysis that keeps members informed of market and industry trends. This market intelligence helps our members build and sustain profitable, growth-oriented businesses. (iii) Creating open industry standards that enable integration:- an ANSI-accredited standards developer (ANSI (short for the American National Standards Institute) is a national federation of standards developers), SIA creates standards that are open, enable easy integration of diverse components, and provide a means to establish predictable levels of performance. Participants shape the future of the industry, acquire industry intelligence, and enable rapid acceptance of products in new markets. (iv) Advancing industry professionalism through education and training:- SIA professional and technical programs include project management and central station operator training, online courses, and skills assessment tools. These resources provide members and their channel partners with the skills and knowledge to succeed. (v) Opening global market opportunities:- SIA's strategic alliances with industry trade organizations across the globe reveal new opportunities in established and emerging markets, including Brazil, Russia, India, and

China. As sole sponsor of the ISC Expos, the world's largest security trade shows and conferences, we ensure members have access to top-level buyers and influencers. Securities Industry Association (SIA) represents the collective business interests of more than 500 brokerages and investment banking firms. Membership includes most New York Stock Exchange member organizations, major firms of all US and Canadian exchanges, and the over-the-counter market. Headquartered in Silver Spring, State of Maryland, the United States. Founded in 1969, the Security Industry Association is a non-profit international trade association. Its member companies manufacture, specify, distribute, install and support electronic and physical security products and systems. SIA works closely with its members to promote and advance the industry by driving initiatives in education, research, technical standards and through representation and defense of its members' interests on Capital Hill. SIA staff and member companies appreciate the opportunity to meet you at ISC and look forward to learning more about your business and how we may be able to help it grow.

SECURITIES INDUSTRY AUTOMATION CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ ИНДУСТРИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC) is a subsidiary of the NYSE Euronext. Its purpose is to provide technical services for the exchanges themselves, members and other financial institutions. In this role, SIAC provides the computers and other systems required to run the exchanges. It also owns communication lines and hardware to provide real-time quotes and transaction information to all market participants from the Consolidated Tape/Ticker System (CTS), Consolidated Quotation System (CQS), and Options Price Reporting Authority (OPRA). SIAC was created on 1972-July-17 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the NYSE® and American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®). The NYSE® owned two thirds of SIAC, while the AMEX® owned one third. On 2006-November-01, NYSE Euronext purchased AMEX's stake for USD40 million. Headquartered in Brooklyn, State of New York, the United States. The Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC), an independent organization established by the New York and American stock exchanges as a jointly owned subsidiary to provide automation, data processing, clearing and communication services. The New York Stock Exchange affiliated organization the Securities Industry Automation Corporation operates New York and American stock exchange automation and communications systems; supporting trading, market data reporting, and surveillance activities. SIAC also supports NSCC's nationwide clearance and settlement systems, and is the systems processor for industry-wide National Market System components, such as the Consolidated Tape Association, Consolidated Quotation System, Options Price Reporting Association, and the Intermarket Trading System. The Securities Industry Automation Corporation is separately managed by an independent board of directors. Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC) provides a variety of technology services for financial institutions and market exchanges, including data network management, data center operations, disaster recovery, and network connectivity. It also processes virtually every US equity and security trade on behalf of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. Formed in 1972, SIAC was acquired by the NYSE® in November 2006. Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC), a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Group, provides data processing and software development services and is a registered securities information processor under the Exchange Act. Formed in 1972 as a New York business corporation, SIAC:- (i) plans, develops, implements and operates a variety of automated information-handling and communication systems that support order processing, trading, and market data reporting, as well as trade comparison, for a broad range of securities; (ii) provides systems support for essential regulatory and administrative activities; and (iii) operates and manages the Secure Financial Transaction Infrastructure℠ (SFTI℠) network, which provides resilient and reliable communications within the financial services industry. Historically, SIAC has been operated as a cost-recovery utility. As a result, it provides its services to its customers on an at-cost, non-profit basis. SIAC's wholly owned for-profit subsidiary, Sector, Inc, offers an array of communications and data processing services, primarily to the broker-dealer community. These services include email archiving, other books and record storage solutions, facilities management, data center hosting, disaster recovery, enterprise services and network and data distribution services. The telecommunications services include traditional point-to-point voice circuits and network management. In addition, TransactTools, which was acquired in January 2007, provides enterprise messaging solutions for the security trading industry. SIAC provides data processing services to the NYSE®. In addition, SIAC operates the Intermarket Trading Systems and provides services to the Intermarket Surveillance Group Participants, the Consolidated Tape Association (CTA) Plan and Consolidated Quotation (CQ) Plan and the Options Price Reporting Authority. SIAC also provides services to Sector and the American Stock Exchange® (AMEX®) pursuant to separate agreements. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SECURITIES INVESTMENT FUND = ФОНД ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Securities Investment Fund is the investment fund whose assets are invested in stocks, bonds and/or other securities. / Инвестиционный фонд, активы которого инвестируются в акции, облигации и/или иные ценные бумаги.

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ ИНВЕСТОРОВ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The role of the US Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC):- SIPC is the first line of defense in the event a brokerage firm fails owing customers cash and securities that are missing from customer accounts. Although not every investor is protected by SIPC, no fewer than 99 percent of persons who are eligible get their investments back from SIPC. From its creation by Congress in 1970 through December 2011, SIPC advanced USD1.8 billion in order to make possible the recovery of USD117.5 billion in assets for an estimated 767 000 investors. When a brokerage is closed due to bankruptcy or other financial difficulties and customer assets are missing, SIPC steps in as quickly as possible and, within certain limits, works to return customers' cash, stock and other securities, and other customer property. Without SIPC, investors at financially troubled brokerage firms might lose their securities or money forever … or wait for years while their assets are tied up in court. However, because not everyone, and not every loss, is protected by SIPC, you are urged to read this whole brochure carefully to learn about the limits of protection. How we help:- understanding the rules is the key to protecting yourself … and your money. When SIPC gets involved:- when a brokerage firm fails owing customers cash and securities that are missing from customer accounts, SIPC usually asks a federal court to appoint a trustee to liquidate the firm and protect its customers. With smaller brokerage firm failures, SIPC sometimes deals directly with customers. Investors eligible for SIPC help:- SIPC aids most customers of failed brokerage firms when assets are missing from customer accounts. Investments protected by SIPC:- the cash and securities – such as stocks and bonds – held by a customer at a financially troubled brokerage firm are protected by SIPC. Among the investments that are ineligible for SIPC protections are commodity futures contracts (unless in portfolio margining accounts and defined as customer property under the Securities Investor Protection Act), fixed annuity contracts, and currency, as well as investment contracts (such as limited partnerships) that are not registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. Terms of SIPC help:- customers of a failed brokerage firm get back all securities (such as stocks and bonds) that already are registered in their name or are in the process of being registered. After this first step, the firm's remaining customer assets are then divided on a pro rata basis with funds shared in proportion to the size of claims. If sufficient funds are not available in the firm's customer accounts to satisfy claims within these limits, the reserve funds of SIPC are used to supplement the distribution, up to a ceiling of USD500 000 per customer, including a maximum of USD250 000 for cash claims. Additional funds may be available to satisfy the remainder of customer claims after the cost of liquidating the brokerage firm is taken into account. How account transfers work:- in a failed brokerage firm with accurate records, the court-appointed trustee and SIPC may arrange to have some or all customer accounts tranferred to another brokerage firm. Customers whose accounts are transferred are notified promptly and then

have the option of staying at the new firm or moving to another brokerage of their choosing. How claims are valued:- typically, when SIPC asks a court to put a troubled brokerage firm in liquidation, the financial worth of a customer's account is calculated as of the 'filing date'. Wherever possible, the actual stocks and other securities owned by a customer are returned to him or her. To accomplish this, SIPC's reserve funds will be used, if necessary, to purchase replacement securities (such as stocks) in the open market. It is always possible that market changes or fraud at the failed brokerage firm (or elsewhere) will result in the returned securities having lost some – or even all – of their value. In other cases, the securities may have increased in value. Court deadline:- the time set by the bankruptcy court for filing of customer claims is usually 60 days after the date the notice of the proceeding is published, but could be as little as 30 days after the publication date. The deadline appears in the published notice and a copy of the notice is mailed to customers along with claim forms and instructions that also prominently display the date. Pay close attention to the deadline set forth in the notice and be certain the trustee receives your claim in a timely manner. Federal law deadline:- if your completed claim form is received by the trustee after the date set by the bankruptcy court but no later than six months after public notice is published, the claim is subject to delayed processing and, possibly, limited payment. The six-month deadline is set out in the federal law governing SIPC. The federal deadline absolutely bars any claim that is received more than six months after the publication date. Except for some very narrow exceptions, there are no grounds for time extensions beyond the deadline. SIPC urges all investors to understand the dangers of investment fraud and where to turn for help if swindled. That is why SIPC works with regulatory and self-regulatory agencies, consumer groups, and other concerned parties to increase investor awareness about scams. A nonprofit membership corporation established by US Congress in 1970 to protect investors' securities and cash held by broker-dealers in the event of liquidation. SIPC derives its annual assessments from US-registered broker-dealers who are legally required to join. The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) either acts as trustee or works with an independent court-appointed trustee in a missing asset case to recover funds. The statute that created SIPC provides that customers of a failed brokerage firm receive all non-negotiable securities that are already registered in their names or in the process of being registered. All other so-called 'Street Name' securities are distributed on a pro rata basis. At the same time, funds from the SIPC reserve are available to satisfy the remaining claims of each customer up to a maximum of USD500 000. This figure includes a maximum of USD250 000 on claims for cash. Recovered funds are used to pay investors whose claims exceed SIPC's protection limit of USD500 000. SIPC often draws down its reserve to aid investors. Recovered funds are used to replenish SIPC's reserve in the event that the reserve is tapped in the early stages of a liquidation proceeding. Why Was SIPC Created? SIPC is an important part of the overall system of investor protection in the United States. While a number of federal, self-regulatory and state securities agencies deal with cases of investment fraud, SIPC's focus is both different and narrow:- Restoring funds to investors with assets in the hands of bankrupt and otherwise financially troubled brokerage firms. The Securities Investor Protection Corporation was not chartered by Congress to combat fraud. The SIPC Mission:- when a brokerage firm is closed due to bankruptcy or other financial difficulties and customer assets are missing, SIPC steps in as quickly as possible and, within certain limits, works to return customers' cash, stock and other securities, and other customer property. Without SIPC, investors at financially troubled brokerage firms might lose their securities or money forever or wait for years while their assets are tied up in court. Although not every investor is protected by SIPC, no fewer than 99 percent of persons who are eligible get their investments back from SIPC. From its creation by Congress in 1970 through December 2011, SIPC advanced USD1.8 billion in order to make possible the recovery of USD117.5 billion in assets for an estimated 767 000 investors. Why We Are Not the FDIC:- 'insurance' for investment fraud does not exist in the United States. The Federal Trade Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation, state securities regulators and other experts have estimated that investment fraud in the US ranges from USD10–40 billion a year. In the case of microcap stock fraud, the toll on investors has been estimated as USD1–3 billion annually. With a reserve of slightly more than USD1 billion, SIPC could not keep its doors open for long if its purpose was to compensate all victims in the event of loss due to investment fraud. It is important to understand that SIPC is not the securities world equivalent of FDIC (short for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). Congress specifically considered creating a Federal Broker-Dealer Insurance Corporation, but lawmakers wisely concluded that such a designation would be both misleading and out of step in the risk-based investment marketplace that is so different from the world of banking. Headquartered in Washington, District of Columbia, the United States. The SIPC provides funds for use, if necessary, to protect customer's cash and securities that may be on deposit with a SIPC member firm in the event the firm fails and is liquidated under the provisions of the SIPC Act. The SIPC is not a Government Agency. It is non-profit membership corporation created, however, by an Act of Congress. A safeguard for investors capital created by US Congress. The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) insures that cash and securities on deposit with a brokerage are insured up to USD500 000.00 per customer, in the event that the brokerage goes out of business.

SECURITIES LENDING AND BORROWING = ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ В КРЕДИТ (или ССУЖИВАНИЕ) И ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – In Securities Lending, owners of securities lend their securities or bonds on condition that, upon expiry of a typically very short lending period of a few days, securities of the same type and quality are returned. The borrower pays the lender a fee in return. During the lending period, the lender can use the securities to meet his own delivery obligations while the borrower can boost the performance of his securities account. The lending of securities for an indefinite or definite period of time against collateral and at a discount. This form of financial transaction is especially suitable for large clients. In Europe, CEDEL and Euroclear provide administrative and technical services for securities lending operations. In the United States, the Federal Reserve has a securities lending program designed to provide a secondary and temporary source of securities to the market in order to promote the smooth clearing of Treasury securities. Under this program, securities from the portfolio are offered for loan to primary dealers through an auction process each day at noon. The total amount available for an individual security is a fraction of the Federal Reserve's total holdings, and there are limits on the amount of securities that can be lent to a single dealer. As collateral, the dealer gives the Federal Reserve other securities, not cash; therefore, the Federal Reserve's lending operations do not affect the supply of Federal Reserve balances and are not considered open market operations. / Юроклыэ (Euroclear).

SECURITIES MOVEMENT AND CONTROL = ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ И КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – Securities Movement And Control (SMAC):- a written or computerized set of rules designed to ensure the safe movement of certificates or book-entry securities. Computerized SMAC systems are used as a control for book-entry securities and to monitor the purchases and sales of physical securities from the time a trade is executed until the securities arrive at the bank or leave it, or until the securities are transferred on the books of the depository. SMAC systems will generally contain security master files and client master files.

SECURITIES PORTFOLIO = ПОРТФЕЛЬ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Securities Portfolio is the total security holdings of an individual customer for whose account they are deposited at the bank. / Полный набор ценных бумаг индивидуального заказчика, на счёт которого они депонированы в банке.

SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ПРИОБРЕТЁННЫЕ ПО СОГЛАШЕНИЯМ О ПЕРЕПРОДАЖЕ (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ПРИОБРЕТЁННЫЕ ПО ОБРАТНЫМ РИПО) – Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements ('reverse repurchase agreements') are transactions under which the bank places a fixed-term deposit with a counterparty which provides collateral in the form of securities. The rate on the deposit is fixed at the beginning of the transaction, and there is an irrevocable commitment to return the equivalent securities subject to the repayment of the deposit. During the term of the agreement

the fair value of collateral is monitored, and additional collateral is obtained where appropriate to protect against credit exposure. / Ценные бумаги, приобретённые по соглашениям о перепродаже (обратные соглашения об откупе или обратные рипо) . выплата (repayment) .

SECURITIES REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS = СОГЛАШЕНИЯ ОБ ОТКУПЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Securities Repurchase Agreements:- the purchase of securities eligible as collateral by the central bank with simultaneous agreement on repurchase at a specific future date. The securities in question must be listed on a stock exchange in official trading or the regulated market. A monetary policy tool:- the central bank can, among other things, steer the allocation of central bank funds to banks through securities repurchase agreements. In the allocation of securities repurchase agreements, a distinction is made between fixed and variable rate tenders.

SECURITIES SETTLEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА РАСЧЁТА ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Securities Settlement System (SSS) is a system which permits the holding and transfer of securities or other financial assets, either free of payment or against payment (delivery versus payment). A system in which stocks, bonds and other assets are exchanged. Securities Settlement System is the full set of institutional arrangements for confirmation, clearance, and settlement of securities trades and safekeeping securities. A system, frequently a central securities depository, in which the settlement of securities takes place. Sometimes called a Clearing System.

SECURITIES SUPERVISION = НАДЗОР ЗА ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – Securities Supervision:- in Germany, securities are regulated according to a three-tier structure:- the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority BaFin) as the highest authority, the stock exchange supervisory authorities of the federal states and the trading supervisory offices of the stock exchanges. Their aim is to ensure the viability of the German market for securities and derivatives trading in accordance with the Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG)). This is done, for example, by fighting insider trading and creating greater transparency.

SECURITIES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ДАЛЬНИХ СВЯЗЕЙ В СФЕРЕ (или НА РЫНКЕ) ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – The New York Stock Exchange affiliated organization SECTOR (abbreviation for the Securities Telecommunications Organization) provides the financial industry with communications lines. An industry-wide policy board oversees mutualized operations of this Securities Industry Automation Corporation division. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SECURITIES TRADER = ТОРГОВЕЦ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – Securities Trader is a person or company commercially engaged in buying and selling securities on the exchange. For tax law purposes, the issuers of securities are also classified as traders. Also known as Securities Dealer. / Лицо или компания, коммерчески вовлечённое в покупку и продажу ценных бумаг на бирже. Для целей налогового законодательства, эмитенты ценных бумаг также классифицируются в качестве торговцев. Известен также как Дилер Ценных Бумаг (Securities Dealer).

SECURITIES TRADING ACT = АКТ О ТОРГОВЛЕ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – The Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG)) regulates the securities industry and securities trading in Germany. Among other things, it defines ad hoc rules and insider trading rules. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) is responsible for monitoring compliance with the rules. / для данного случая (ad hoc).

SECURITIES TRADING STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ТОРГОВЛЕ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ (или ВЫПИСКА О СДЕЛКАХ С ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ) – Securities Trading Statement is a statement listing data on the sales or purchases of securities, such as the buying or selling prices, numbers and types of securities, taxes and brokerage charged, and payment or credit dates.

SECURITISATION ENTITY = ЛИЦО ДЛЯ ОБЕЗОПАСИВАНИЯ – Securitisation Entity:- the special purpose entities created, typically by financial institutions, as vehicles to aggregate a package of financial assets, such as loans or mortgages, for sale to investors.

SECURITIZATION = СЭКЬЮРИТИЗАЦИЯ (или СЕКЬЮРИТИЗАЦИЯ) – Securitization is the process of packaging and selling similar financial instruments, such as loans and other receivables, in the form of 'asset-backed' securities that can be traded on secondary markets. Securitization allows financial institutions to transfer some of the risks of ownership to parties more willing or able to manage them. The process of aggregating similar instruments, such as credit portfolios or catastrophe risks, and marketing them to investors as a negotiable security. The growing trend of corporate borrowers to issue marketable securities on the financial markets as opposed to raising bank loans and credit from other financial institutions. Issue of marketable securities by a lending institution in exchange for certain loans in its portfolio, which are transferred to the securities buyer. Securitization is a creation of tradable securities from loan claims, deposit positions and ownership rights in the wider sense. Examples of securitized rights are asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Rights are often evidenced through so-called SPVs (Special Purpose Vehicles), companies whose sole purpose is to issue these securities and whose assets are comprised of the ownership rights contributed to the company. Tendency of companies to use security markets to raise finance rather than the more traditional financial intermediaries such as banks.

SECURITY = ГАРАНТИЯ – (1) Security is anything, usually property, which is pledged as collateral for a loan, or the document that sets out the terms of such collateral. Amount that might be requested by the customs authorities to ensure payment of customs debt.

(2) In Customs, Security is that which ensures to the satisfaction of the Customs that an obligation to the Customs will be fulfilled. Security is described as 'general' when it ensures that the obligations arising from several operations will be fulfilled. Security usually takes the form of a deposit or of a legal obligation (a bond). A surety to the bond is usually required.

SECURITY = ЗАЩИТА – A term Security means used to protect against the unauthorized use of and prevent unauthorized access to digital information. / Средство, используемое для предохранения от несанкционированного (неавторизованного) использования и предотвращения несанкционированного (неавторизованного) доступа к цифровой информации.

(2) Security is a term used in marine insurance to define the insurers with whom a policy has been effected.

SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – Security is an investment instrument, other than an insurance policy or fixed annuity, issued by a corporation, government, or other organization which offers evidence of debt or equity. The official definition, from the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is:- 'Any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement or in any oil, gas, or other mineral royalty or lease, any collateral trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit, for a security, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or in general, any instrument commonly known as a 'Security'; or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing; but shall not include currency or any note, draft, bill of exchange, or banker's acceptance which has a maturity at the time of issuance of not exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace, or any renewal thereof the maturity of which is likewise limited'. A broad term that refers to stocks, bonds and other investment

tools. Security is a document evidencing a private right through possession of that document in order to assert the right. Securities are, for example, banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, shares, bonds, mortgage certificates, etc. Transfer of the rights requires the presentation or submission of the security. More strictly speaking, securities are marketable securities, including debt securities, shares and investment certificates. Usually refers to a stock but can be any tradable asset. Generally, a transferable instrument representing an ownership interest in a corporation (equity security or stock) or the debt of a corporation, municipality, or sovereign. Other forms of debt such as mortgages can be converted into securities. Certain derivatives on securities (e.g., options on equity securities) are also considered securities for the purposes of the securities laws. Security Futures Products are considered to be both securities and futures products. Futures contracts on Broad-Based Securities Indexes are not considered securities. Security is any kind of transferable certificate of ownership including equity securities and debt securities. Security is an instrument for capital raising and capital investment purposes. The term Securities generally refers to fungible (marketable) securities. Securities can be in the form of equities, bonds and other debt instruments. Securities do not include banknotes, bills of exchange and cheques, for instance. A securities trade is understood to be the purchase or sale of securities for own or third-party account. Common or Preferred Stock; a bond of a corporation, government, or quasi-government body. A term 'Security' means:- (1) a share of stock in a corporation; (2) a right to subscribe for, or to receive, a share of stock in a corporation; or (3) a bond, debenture, note, or certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness to pay a fixed or determinable sum of money, which has been issued with interest coupons or in registered form by a domestic or foreign corporation or by any government or political subdivision thereof. Security:- normally refers to an investment which you buy on the stockmarket, e.g., Question:- What securities do you hold? Answer:- I hold 10 BP shares, 55 Microsoft shares and £100 nominal of Treasury 9% Stock. See also Stock. / Би.Пи. (BP), Майкрософт (Microsoft). , например, . Ценные Бумаги – документы (акции, облигации, аккредитивы, векселя, чеки, коносаменты и другие), выражающие какое-либо имущественное право, условием реализации которого является обязательное их предъявление. Подразделяются на:- (i) Именные, составленные на имя определённого лица; (ii) Ордерные, выписанные на имя первого приобретателя и 'его приказу' (это означает, что указанное в ценной бумаге лицо вправе передать её путём Индоссамента); и (iii) Предъявительские, не содержащие имени лица, которому ценная бумага выдана. С утратой ценной бумаги, как правило, утрачивается и возможность осуществить выраженное в ней право. Но в некоторых случаях предусматриваются меры охраны прав управомоченного лица. Так, бывшее Советское законодательство устанавливало порядок восстановления прав при утрате сберегательной книжки на предъявителя. В капиталистическом обществе главными видами ценных бумаг являются акции и облигации капиталистических предприятий и облигации государственных займов. Особая разновидность облигации – Закладные Листы, выпускаемые ипотечными банками под залог земельных участков, домов и других недвижимостей. Ценные бумаги являются свидетельством участия в капитале предприятия или предоставления денег в ссуду и дают право на регулярное получение дохода в виде дивиденда или процента. Выпуск:- ценная бумага – одна из важнейших операций финансового капитала, используется монополиями в целях извлечения максимальной прибыли (например, огромная учредительская прибыль от выпуска ценных бумаг вновь организуемых акционерных компаний). В связи с тем что ценные бумаги приносят доход своим владельцам, они являются предметом купли-продажи на фондовой бирже по определённому курсу. Ценная Бумага – документ, удостоверяющий – с соблюдением установленной формы и обязательных реквизитов – имущественные права, осуществление или передача которых возможны только при его предъявлении. С передачей ценной бумаги переходят все удостоверяемые ею права. В случаях, предусмотренных законом или в установленном им порядке, для осуществления и передачи прав, удостоверенных ценной бумагой, достаточно доказательств их закрепления в специальном реестре (обычном или компьютеризованном). В России в соответствии со Статьёй 143 Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации к ценным бумагам относятся:- государственная облигация, облигация, вексель, чек, депозитный и сберегательный сертификаты, банковская сберегательная книжка на предъявителя, коносамент, акция, приватизационные ценные бумаги и другие документы, которые законами о ценных бумагах или в установленном ими порядке отнесены к числу ценных бумаг. Виды прав, которые удостоверяются ценной бумагой, обязательные реквизиты ценной бумаги и другие необходимые требования определяются законом или в установленном им порядке. Отсутствие обязательных реквизитов или несоответствие ценной бумаги установленной для неё форме влечет её ничтожность. Права, удостоверенные ценной бумагой, могут принадлежать:- (а) предъявителю ценной бумаги (ценная бумага на предъявителя); (б) названному в ценной бумаге лицу (именная ценная бумага); и (в) названному в ценной бумаге лицу, которое может само осуществить эти права или назначить своим распоряжением (приказом) другое управомоченное лицо (ордерная ценная бумага). Порядок выпуска и обращения некоторых видов ценных бумаг регулируется также Федеральным Законом 'О Рынке Ценных Бумаг' от 22 Апреля 1996. Ценные Бумаги – денежные или товарные документы, дающие их обладателю имущественные права и право на получение определённых денежных сумм, доходов. К денежным ценным бумагам относят облигация, векселя, денежные чеки. К товарным ценным бумагам, закрепляющим вещественные права их обладателей, права собственности, относятся коносаменты (товарные накладные), складские свидетельства. Особое место среди ценных бумаг занимают акции, которые предоставляют как денежные, так и имущественные права. Ценные бумаги могут быть объектом купли-продажи.

SECURITY AND STABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ) – Security And Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC):- the President's standing committee on the security and stability of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. Their charter includes a focus on risk analysis and auditing. SSAC consists of approximately 20 technical experts from industry and academia as well as operators of Internet root servers, registrars, and Top-Level Domain (TLD) registries. / Совещательный Комитет По Безопасности И Стабильности (СКБС) – комитет по вопросам безопасности и стабильности систем распределения имён и адресов Интернета при президенте Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН). Основной задачей комитета является анализ риска и аудит. В состав СКБС входят около 20 технических экспертов, представляющих частные фирмы и научные организации отрасли, а также операторов корневых серверов Интернета, регистраторов и реестров ДВУ.

SECURITY CENTER = ЦЕНТР БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – In reference to electricity in the United States, Security Center is a group responsible for maintaining reliability over a control area or group of control areas. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки по отношению к электричеству под Центром Безопасности понимается группа, ответственная за поддержание безопасности в пределах одной или нескольких зон контроля.

SECURITY CHARGE = СБОР ЗА БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ – Security Charge is imposed by shipping lines for additional security measures in checking cargoes prior to uplift. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / Фрахтовые надбавки или доплаты (freight surcharges) .

SECURITY COUNCIL = СОВЕТ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – The UN Charter assigns to the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council originally consisted of 11 members – five permanent and six nonpermanent – elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. From the beginning, nonpermanent members of the Security

Council were elected to give representation to certain regions or groups of states. As membership increased, however, this practice ran into difficulty. An amendment to the UN Charter in 1965 increased the council's membership to 15, including the original five permanent members plus 10 nonpermanent members. Among the permanent members, the People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China (Taiwan) in 1971, and the Russian Federation succeeded the Soviet Union in 1991. After the unification of Germany, debate over the council's composition again arose, and Germany, India, and Japan each applied for permanent council seats. The nonpermanent members are chosen to achieve equitable regional representation, five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from western Europe or other areas. Five of the 10 nonpermanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and five retire each year. The presidency is held by each member in rotation for a period of one month. Each Security Council member is entitled to one vote. On all 'procedural' matters – the definition of which is sometimes in dispute – decisions by the council are made by an affirmative vote of any nine of its members. Substantive matters, such as the investigation of a dispute or the application of sanctions, also require nine affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members holding veto power. In practice, however, a permanent member may abstain without impairing the validity of the decision. A vote on whether a matter is procedural or substantive is itself a substantive question. Because the Security Council is required to function continuously, each member is represented at all times at the UN's headquarters in New York City. Any country – even if it is not a member of the UN – may bring a dispute to which it is a party to the attention of the Security Council. When there is a complaint, the council first explores the possibility of a peaceful resolution. International peacekeeping forces may be authorized to keep warring parties apart pending further negotiations. If the council finds that there is a real threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression (as defined by Article 39 of the UN Charter), it may call upon UN members to apply diplomatic or economic sanctions. If these methods prove inadequate, the UN Charter allows the Security Council to take military action against the offending country. In addition to several standing and ad hoc committees, the work of the council is facilitated by the Military Staff Committee, sanctions committees for each of the countries under sanctions, peacekeeping forces committees, and an International Tribunals Committee. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . для данного случая (ad hoc). Совет Безопасности является важнейшим постоянно действующим органом ООН. Устав ООН возлагает на него главную ответственность за поддержание международного мира и безопасности. Состоит из 15 членов:- 5 постоянных (Великобритания, Китай, Россия (ранее СССР), США и Франция), 10 избираются на 2 года Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН. Решения Совета Безопасности принимаются на основе принципа единогласия и обязательны для всех членов ООН. Под принципом единогласия в ООН понимается один из важнейших принципов Устава ООН, согласно которому для принятия Советом Безопасности решений по всем вопросам (кроме процедурных) необходимо, чтобы за них были поданы голоса 9 членов Совета Безопасности, включая совпадающие голоса всех его постоянных членов. В случае наложения вето хотя бы одним из постоянных членов решение по непроцедурным вопросам считается непринятым. Совет Безопасности ООН определяет наличие любой угрозы миру, его нарушения или акта агрессии и обладает широкими полномочиями для их устранения, вплоть до применения вооружённой силы. На Совет Безопасности ООН возложены также функции по мирному урегулированию споров между государствами и другое. Совет Безопасности является одним из главных органов Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). Он состоит из пятнадцати членов ООН. Китайская Народная Республика, Российская Федерация (в качестве правопреемника Союза Советских Социалистиеских Республик), Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединённые Штаты Америки, и Республика Франция являются постоянными членами Совета Безопасности. Генеральная Ассамблея избирает десять других членов ООН в качестве непостоянных членов Совета Безопасности, уделяя, в особенности, должное внимание, в первую очередь, степени участия членов ООН в поддержании международного мира и безопасности и в достижении других целей ООН, а также справедливому географическому распределению. Непостоянные члены Совета Безопасности избираются на двухгодичный срок. При первых выборах непостоянных членов, после увеличения числа членов Совета Безопасности с одиннадцати до пятнадцати, два из четырёх дополнительных членов избираются на срок в один год. Выбывающий член Совета Безопасности не подлежит немедленному переизбранию. Каждый член Совета Безопасности имеет одного представителя и имеет один голос в голосованиях. Любой член ООН, который не является членом Совета Безопасности, может принять участие, без права голоса, в обсуждении любого вопроса, внесённого в Совет Безопасности, во всех тех случаях, когда Совет Безопасности находит, что интересы этого члена ООН специально затронуты. Любой член ООН, который не состоит членом Совета Безопасности, или любое государство, не состоящее членом ООН, если они являются сторонами в споре, рассматриваемом Советом Безопасности, приглашаются принять участие, без права голоса, в обсуждении, относящемся к этому спору. Совет Безопасности ставит такие условия для участия государства, не состоящего членом ООН, какие он найдёт справедливыми. Совет Безопасности организуется таким образом, чтобы он мог функционировать непрерывно. Для этой цели каждый член Совета Безопасности должен быть всегда представлен в месте пребывания Организации Объединённых Наций. Решения Совета Безопасности по вопросам процедуры считаются принятыми, когда за них поданы голоса девяти членов Совета. Решения Совета Безопасности по всем другим вопросам считаются принятыми, когда за них поданы голоса девяти членов Совета, включая совпадающие голоса всех постоянных членов Совета, причём сторона, участвующая в споре, должна воздержаться от голосования при принятии решения на основании положений Устава ООН. Совет Безопасности представляет на рассмотрение Генеральной Ассамблеи ежегодные доклады и, по мере надобности, специальные доклады. Члены ООН соглашаются, в соответствии со своим Уставом, подчиняться решениям Совета Безопасности и выполнять их. Совет Безопасности может учреждать такие вспомогательные органы, какие он найдёт необходимыми для выполнения своих функций. Для обеспечения быстрых и эффективных действий Организации Объединённых Наций её члены возлагают на Совет Безопасности главную ответственность за поддержание международного мира и безопасности и соглашаются в том, что при исполнении его обязанностей, вытекающих из этой ответственности, Совет Безопасности действует от их имени. При исполнении этих обязанностей Совет Безопасности действует в соответствии с целями и принципами Объединённых Наций. Определённые полномочия, предоставленные Совету Безопасности для выполнения этих обязанностей, изложены в главах VI, VII, VIII и XII Устава ООН. Стороны, являющиеся членами ООН и участвующие в любом споре, продолжение которого могло бы угрожать поддержанию международного мира и безопасности, должны прежде всего стараться разрешить спор путём переговоров, обследования, посредничества, примирения, арбитража, судебного разбирательства, обращения к региональным органам или соглашениям или иными мирными средствами по своему выбору. Государства, которые не являются членами ООН, могут довести до сведения Совета Безопасности и Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН о любом споре, в котором они являются стороной, если они примут на себя заранее в отношении этого спора обязательства мирного разрешения споров, предусмотренные в Уставе ООН. Совет Безопасности ООН, когда он считает это необходимым, требует от сторон разрешения их спора при помощи таких средств. Он уполномочивается расследовать любой спор или любую ситуацию, которая может привести в международным трениям или вызвать спор, для определения того, не может ли продолжение этого спора или ситуации угрожать поддержанию международного мира и безопасности. Совет Безопасности уполномочивается в любой стадии таких споров или ситуаций подобного же характера рекомендовать надлежащую процедуру или методы урегулирования. Совет принимает во внимание любую процедуру для разрешения этого спора, которая уже была принята сторонами. Делая

рекомендации на основании Устава ООН, Совет Безопасности принимает также во внимание, что споры юридического характера должны, как общее правило, передаваться сторонами в Международный Суд Справедливости в соответствии с положениями Статута этого суда. Если стороны в таких спорах не разрешат их при помощи ранее указанных в Статье 33 Устава ООН средств, они передают его в Совет Безопасности. Если Совет Безопасности считает, что продолжение данного спора в действительности могло бы угрожать поддержанию международного мира и безопасности, он решает, действовать ли ему на основании Статьи 36 или рекомендовать такие условия разрешения спора, какие он найдёт подходящими. Совет Безопасности определяет существование любой угрозы миру, либо нарушения мира или акта агрессии и делает рекомендации или решает о том, какие меры следует предпринять в соответствии со Статьями 41 и 42 Устава ООН для поддержания или восстановления международного мира и безопасности. Чтобы предотвратить ухудшение ситуации, Совет Безопасности уполномочивается, прежде чем сделать рекомендации или решить о принятии мер, предусмотренных Статьёй 39, потребовать от заинтересованных сторон выполнения тех временных мер, которые он найдёт необходимыми или желательными. Такие временные меры не должны наносить ущерба правам, притязаниям или положению заинтересованных сторон. Совет Безопсаности должным образом учитывает невыполнение этих временных мер. Совет Безопасности уполномочивается решать, какие меры, не связанные с использованием вооружённых сил, должны применяться для осуществления его решений, и он может потребовать от членов ООН применения этих мер. Эти меры могут включать полный или частичный перерыв экономических отношений, железнодорожных, морских, воздушных, почтовых, телеграфных, радио или других средств сообщения, а также разрыв дипломатических отношений. Если Совет Безопасности сочтёт, что данные меры могут оказаться недостаточными или уже оказались недостаточными, он уполномочивается предпринимать такие действия воздушными, морскими или сухопутными силами, какие окажутся необходимыми для поддержания или восстановления международного мира и безопасности. Такие действия могут включать демонстрации, блокаду и другие операции воздушных, морских или сухопутных сил членов ООН. Все члены Организации Объединённых Наций для того, чтобы внести свой вклад в дело поддержания международного мира и безопасности, обязуются предоставлять в распоряжение Совета Безопасности по его требованию и в соответствии с особым соглашением или соглашениями необходимые для поддержания международного мира и безопасности вооружённые силы, помощь и соответствующие средства обслуживания, включая право прохода. Такое соглашение или соглашения определяют численность и род войск, степень их готовности и их общее расположение и характер предоставляемых средств обслуживания и помощи. Переговоры о заключении соглашения или соглашений предпринимаются в возможно кратчайший срок по инициативе Совета Безопасности. Когда Совет Безопасности решил применить силу, то прежде чем потребовать от члена ООН, не представленного в Совете, предоставления вооружённых сил, во исполнение обязательств, принятых им на основании Статьи 43 Устава ООН, Совет Безопасности приглашает этого члена Организации Объединённых Наций, если последний этого пожелает, принять участие в решениях Совета Безопасности относительно использования контингентов вооружённых сил данного члена ООН. В целях обеспечения для Организации Объединённых Наций возможности предпринимать срочные военные мероприятия, члены ООН должны держать в состоянии немедленной готовности контингенты национальных военно-воздушных сил для совместных международных принудительных действий. Численность и степень готовности этих контингентов и планы их совместных действий определяются Советом Безопасности с помощью Военно-Штабного Комитета (Military Staff Committee) в пределах, указанных в особом соглашении или соглашениях, упомянутых в Статье 43. Планы применения вооружённых сил составляются Советом Безопасности ООН с помощью Военно-Штабного Комитета. Создаётся Военно-Штабной Комитет для того, чтобы давать советы и оказывать помощь Совету Безопасности по всем вопросам, относящимся к военным потребностям Совета Безопасности в деле поддержания международного мира и безопасности, к использованию войск, предоставленных в его распоряжение, и к командованию ими, а также к регулированию вооружений и к возможному разоружению. В целях содействия установлению и поддержанию международного мира и безопасности с наименьшим отвлечением мировых людских и экономических ресурсов для дела вооружения, Совет Безопасности несёт ответственность за формулирование, при помощи Военно-Штабного Комитета, указанного в статье 47 Устава ООН, планов создания системы регулирования вооружений для предоставления их членам Организации Объединённых Наций. Военно-Штабной Комитет состоит из Начальников Штабов постоянных членов Совета Безопасности или их представителей. Любой член ООН, не представленный постоянно в Комитете, приглашается Комитетом сотрудничать с ним, если эффективное осуществление обязанностей Комитета требует участия этого члена ООН в работе Комитета. Военно-Штабной Комитет, находясь в подчинении Совета Безопасности, несёт ответственность за стратегическое руководство любыми вооружёнными силами, предоставленными в распоряжение Совета Безопасности. Вопросы, относящиеся к командованию такими силами, должны быть разработаны позднее. Военно-Штабной Комитет может, с разрешения Совета Безопасности и после консультации с надлежащими органами, учреждать свои региональные подкомитеты. Члены Организации Объединённых Наций должны объединяться для оказания взаимной помощи в проведении мер, о которых принято решение Советом Безопасности. Если Советом Безопасности принимаются превентивные или принудительные меры против какого-либо государства, всякое другое государство, независимо от того, состоит ли оно членом ООН, перед которым встанут специальные экономические проблемы, возникшие из проведения вышеупомянутых мер, имеет право консультироваться с Советом Безопасности на предмет разрешения таких проблем. Вместе с тем, Устав ООН ни в коей мере не затрагивает неотъемлемого права на индивидуальную или коллективную самооборону, если произойдёт вооружённое нападение на члена ООН, до тех пор пока Совет Безопасности не примет мер, необходимых для поддержания международного мира и безопасности. Меры, принятые членами ООН при осуществлении этого права на самооборону, должны быть немедленно сообщены Совету Безопасности и никоим образом не должны затрагивать полномочий и ответственности Совета Безопасности, в соответствии с Уставом ООН, в отношении предпринятия в любое время таких действий, какие он сочтёт необходимыми для поддержания или восстановления международного мира и безопасности. К сожалению, практика последних лет показывает неэффективность действий Совета Безопасности. Дело в том, что большинство высокоразвитых в экономическом плане, а также просто крупных стран мира в проводимой политике в силу каких-либо геополитических интересов используют двойные стандарты в отношении разрешения или освещения тех или иных вопросов. Порой это доходит до полного абсурда, но несмотря на это власти конкретной страны или стран упрямо и тупо продолжают отстаивать занятую позицию. Такое поведение полностью подрывает доверие к принимаемым решениям Совета Безопасности ООН.

SECURITY DEPOSIT = ЗАЛОГОВЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ – Security Deposit is the amount of funds that must be deposited by a customer with his broker for each futures contract as a guarantee of fulfillment of the contract. It is not considered part payment of purchase. Used interchangeably with margin. Also known as Margin. / Залоговый Депозит:- сумма средств, которые клиент должен депонировать на маржинальный счёт у своего брокера за каждый фьючерсный контракт в качестве гарантии исполнения этого контракта. Он не рассматривается как часть платежа за покупку, и используется лишь как маржа в качестве временного залога. В целом, понятия ‘Залоговый Депозит’ и ‘Маржа’ являются взаимозаменяемыми. Известен также как Маржа (Margin).

SECURITY DEPOSIT CALL = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ПО ЗАЛОГОВОМУ ДЕПОЗИТУ – Security Deposit Call is a demand for additional cash funds because of adverse price movement. See also Maintenance Margin. / Требование о выделении дополнительных денежных средств, вызванном неблагоприятным движением цены. Смотрите также Поддерживаемая Маржа (Maintenance Margin).

SECURITY FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС НА ЦЕННУЮ БУМАГУ – The Security Futures is the term used to collectively describe futures on individual stocks and futures on narrow-based indices. The security futures is a contract for the sale or future delivery of a single security or of a narrow-based security index. A security futures contract is a legally binding agreement between two parties to purchase or sell in the future a specific quantity of shares of a single stock equity, exchange-traded fund (ETF), or narrow-based index, at a specific price. / Фьючерс На Ценную Бумагу является собирательным термином, используемым для описания фьючерса на отдельные акции и фьючерса на усечённые индексы. Фьючерс на ценную бумагу является контрактом на продажу или будущую поставку отдельной ценной бумаги или усечённого индекса по ценным бумагам. Фьючерсный контракт на ценную бумагу является юридически обязывающим соглашением между двумя сторонами о приобретении или продаже в каком-то обозримом будущем определённого количества акций из собственных средств отдельного уставного капитала, пая, торгуемого на бирже (ПТБ), или усечённого индекса, по определённой цене.

SECURITY FUTURES PRODUCT = ПРОДУКТ В ВИДЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСА НА ЦЕННУЮ БУМАГУ – In December 2000, Congress established a framework for joint regulation by the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the trading of futures on single securities and futures on narrow-based security indexes. Collectively, these products are called Security Futures Products or SFPs. SFPs have features of both securities and futures. A security future or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security future. Security Futures Products include futures on single stocks and futures on narrow-based security indexes. Before a board of trade may list for trading a security futures product, the board of trade must meet a number of requirements and make a filing to the CFTC. Security futures products may be traded on any CFTC-designated contract market or CFTC-registered derivatives transaction execution facility that also is notice registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a securities exchange. In addition, security futures products may be traded on any SEC-registered national securities exchange, national securities association, or alternative trading system that is notice designated as a contract market by the CFTC. As their name suggests, 'Security Futures' are financial instruments that are both securities and futures. There are two types of security futures:- futures on individual securities and futures on narrow-based security indexes. Security futures can be traded on both securities and futures exchanges.

SECURITY INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ – Security Interest is a form of interest in property which provides that the property may be sold on default in order to satisfy the obligation covered by the security interest. Security Interest is the creditor's right to take property or a portion of property offered as security. Security Interest means an interest in real estate or personal property created by contract or conveyance which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes a lien created by a mortgage, deed of trust, trust deed, security deed, contract for deed, land sales contract, lease intended as security, assignment of lease or rents intended as security, pledge of an ownership interest in an association, and any other consensual lien or title retention contract intended as security for an obligation. 'First Security Interest' shall mean and refer to a security interest in a lot (physical portion of the Common Interest Community = Property) prior to all other security interests except the security interest for real property taxes and assessments made by Weld County, State of Colorado, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Common Interest Community. If stated in your credit agreement, a creditor's, lessor's, or assignee's legal right to your property (such as your home, stocks, or bonds) that secures payment of your obligation under the credit agreement.

SECURITY MEASURES = МЕРЫ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ – Security Measures are the internationally agreed measures to improve security on board ships and in port areas to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crews on board ships.

SECURITY NUMBERING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА НУМЕРАЦИИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Security Numbering System is a complete list of security code numbers. In Switzerland, maintained and updated by Telekurs AG. / Система Нумерации Ценных Бумаг – полный список номеров кодов ценных бумаг. В Швейцарии, поддерживается и обновляется компанией Тэлекурс А.Ге. (Telekurs AG).

SED = SHIPPER'S EXPORT DECLARATION

SEDAR = SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL

SEDGES = ОСОКИ – Sedges are members of the Family Cyperaceae. They bear a close resemblance to the grasses and can be distinguished by a thin triangular stem, the absence of ligules, and the fusion of leaf sheaths forming a tube around the stem. / Под Осокой понимается Род Многолетних Трав Семейства Осоковых. Около 2 000 Видов, преимущественно в умеренном и холодном поясах; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 400 Видов, повсеместно по сырым местам, некоторые Виды на песках. Многие Осоки – декоративные, кормовые, лекарственные Растения.

SEDIMENT = ОТЛОЖЕНИЕ (или НАНОС) – Sediment:- solid particles transported and deposited by water, glaciers and wind.

SEDOL = STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY OFFICIAL LIST

SEED = СЕМЯ – (1) Seed is a sexually-produced embryo, consisting of an axis (root and stem, or hypocotyl and epicotyl) and in Cactaceae two cotyledons, with its associated protective and nutritive structures capable of developing into a plant. A mature fertilized plant ovule consisting of an embryo and its food source and having a protective coat or testa. Seed:- the fertilized and ripened ovule of a seed plant, comprising a miniature plant usually accompanied by a supply of food (endosperm) enclosed in a protective seed coat, often accompanied by auxiliary structures, and capable, under suitable conditions, of independent development into a plant similar to the one that produced it. In Rice, the grain is the common form of seed; the caryopsis is the true seed. Seed is the mature, fertilized egg including the seed coat, embryo and endosperm. In Rice, the seed coat is firmly adhered to the maternal pericarp. Therefore, the seed is an inseparable part of the fruit (caryopsis). The term seed, as used in seeding or sowing, actually refers to the grain. / Семя растения (Semen), орган семенных растений, выполняющий функции их воспроизведения, расселения и переживания неблагоприятных условий. В ходе эволюции разноспоровых высших растений семя возникло в связи с изменением условий существования (климатических и других) как фаза в онтогенезе между половым процессом, происходящим внутри мегаспорангия (семязачатка, семяпочки), и взрослым растением. Поэтому семя развивается обычно после оплодотворения (иногда, вторично, без оплодотворения – апомиксис), а число семян, образующихся на одном растении, не может превышать число мегаспорангиев, возникших в результате бесполого размножения. У первых семенных растений – семенных Папоротников – семя развивалось, вероятно, на концах или в пазухах теломов. У голосеменных растений семена возникают на открытых спорофиллах (семенных чешуях), у покрытосеменных – в плоде, образованном главным образом замкнутыми плодолистиками. Тип семени определяется типом семяпочки, из которой образуется семя, и её ориентировкой, хотя в некоторых случаях после оплодотворения из-за неравномерного роста молодого семени его тип может отличаться от типа

семяпочки. На поверхности семени обычно можно различить семенной рубчик – место отделения зрелого семени от семяножки, след микропиле на корневом конце в виде ямки, след халазы на семенодольном конце в виде отличающегося по окраске пятна, бугорка или ямки, и семяшов между семенным рубчиком и халазой (у анатропных семян), возникающий в результате прирастания к семяпочке верхней части семяножки. Нередко семя имеет выросты – ариллус (кровельку, присемекник), ариллоиды, строфиоли, обеспечивающие мирмекохорию. Поверхность семени бывает гладкой и блестящей (Горох), сетчато-ямчатой (Белена), шиповатой (Куколь), бугорчатой (Ясколка), чешуйчатой (Борец) и так далее. У некоторых семян образуются крылья (Эремурус, Бигнония), волоски по всей поверхности (Хлопчатник). Семя состоит из семенной кожуры (спермодермы), зародыша (молодого спорофита) и у многих растений из тканей с запасными питательными веществами, развивающихся вне зародыша, – перисперма или эндосперма. Кожура семени образуется из покровов семяпочки (интегументов), служит для защиты зародыша и часто содействует расселению семян. При развитии двух интегументов в семенной кожуре часто различают наружную (у Граната и Крыжовника – сочная) и внутреннюю семенные оболочки; при одном интегументе или разрушении второго в процессе развития семени она одинарная, но состоит обычно из нескольких слоёв клеток. Твёрдость кожуры повышается вследствие склерификации тканей. Тонкая кожура характерна для семян паразитных растений (Заразиховые) и Орхидных, а также для семян, заключённых в односемянные невскрывающиеся плоды (например, орехи). Семена без кожуры встречаются у Санталовых, Ремнецветных и других так называемых полупаразитов. Зародыш образуется обычно из зиготы – оплодотворённой яйцеклетки, иногда также из других клеток зародышевого мешка или даже клеток нуцеллуса семяпочки (полиэмбриония). По положению относительно кожуры, перисперма и эндосперма, а также по форме зародыши могут быть различными. Развитие зародыша в семени происходит за счёт питательных веществ, которые накапливаются в эндосперме и перисперме или в семядолях. Эндосперм у голосеменных представляет собой вегетативную часть женского заростка, а у покрытосеменных – новообразование, возникающее в результате слияния второго спермия со вторичным ядром зародышевого мешка (двойное оплодотворение); перисперм – остатки ткани нуцеллуса или ядра семяпочки. В семени могут находиться и эндосперм, и перисперм (Перечные, Кувшинковые), только эндосперм (Лютиковые) или только перисперм (Гвоздичные), или же в семени нет ни того, ни другого (Бобовые). В последнем случае перисперм не развивается, эндосперм целиком поглощается развивающимся зародышем, питательные вещества запасаются в клетках семядолей. Семя с эндоспермом часто неправильно называют ‘белковым’. Наличие в семени эндосперма и перисперма считается примитивным признаком. Прогрессивным является отложение питательных веществ в теле зародыша. Запасные вещества семени – белки, жиры, крахмал, сахара, витамины, гемицеллюлозы; из форменных включений – протеиновые зёрна, нередко с кристаллами белка и глобоидами двойной соли инозитгексафосфорной кислоты, кристаллы оксалата кальция и другие. Признаки внешней формы и внутреннего строения семени наследственно постоянны и используются в систематике растений. Размеры и масса семян различны – от мелких, как пыль, у Орхидей (например, у Goodyera repens семя весит 0.002 мг, у Dendrobium attenuatum – 0.005 мг) до огромных у пальм (семя Сейшельской Пальмы, например, весит до 9 кг). Число семян в одном плоде варьирует от сотен тысяч и даже миллионов (у некоторых Орхидных) до одного (Злаки, Сложноцветные). Число семян у одной особи бывает огромным (у Ширицы до полумиллиона, у Гулявника до 750 тысяч). Длительность сохранения всхожести семян различна у разных видов и зависит от условий хранения. Так, семена Ивы могут прорастать только в течение нескольких суток, но в замкнутых сосудах при 12–13 °С не теряют всхожести до 150–320 суток. Твёрдые семена некоторых Бобовых могут прорастать через 100 лет, а у Лотоса оказались всхожими семена, пролежавшие в слое торфа несколько сотен лет. Семена используются человеком для посева при культуре растений, в пищу или как приправа к пище, для получения масел, крахмала, красящих, лекарственных и других веществ. Семена многих растений, мука из них, а также жмых, состоящий из остатков семян, – корм для скота и птиц. Волоски семян Хлопчатника используют как текстильное сырьё, в медицине (гигроскопическая вата) и так далее. Часто семенем неправильно называют сухие невскрывающиеся односемянные плоды (Злаков, Гречихи, Конопли и других), целые соплодия (Свёкла), служащие посевным материалом, и даже клубни (Картофеля), используемые для посадки. Науку о семенах называют Семеноведением. В ботанике под Семенем понимается орган воспроизведения, расселения и переживания неблагоприятных условий у семенных растений. Семя развивается из особого образования – семяпочки (семязачатка), обычно после оплодотворения. В семени различают зародыш, кожуру (оболочку) и у многочисленных растений ткани с запасными питательными веществами (эндосперм, перисперм); при отсутствии этих тканей, например, у бобовых, запасные питательные вещества откладываются в семядолях зародыша. У покрытосеменных растений семя заключено в плоде, у голосеменных – формируется открыто на семенных чешуях в мегастробилах (шишках). Вес семени может варьироваться от 0.002 мг (у некоторых Орхидей) до 9 кг (у некоторых Пальм). Признаки внешнего и внутреннего строения семени используются в систематике растений. Семя может быть сырьём для изготовления продуктов питания, технических масел, красок, лекарственных и других веществ. Семена – средство размножения большинства овощных культур. Важнейшим условием повышения урожайности и улучшения качества получаемой продукции является высокое качество семян, используемых при выращивании овощных культур. Качество семян определяется двумя показателями:- сортовой чистотой и посевными качествами. Сортовая Чистота характеризует степень соответствия семян определённому сорту. Сортовая чистота (в %) определяется апробацией в полевых условиях. Она показывает, какую долю от общего количества растений составляют растения данного сорта. Сортовая чистота снижается при наличии в семенных растениях других сортов, разных гибридов и отклонений от сорта. По сортовым качествам семена овощных и бахчевых культур делят на первую, вторую и третью сортовые категории. В семенах первой и второй категории не должно быть примесей других сортов и резких гибридов. В качестве примесей допускаются только отклонения от основного сорта. В семенах третьей категории допускается примесь сортов и резких гибридов в зависимости от культуры от 1 до 3 %. Посевные Качества – это совокупность свойств семян, характеризующих степень их пригодности для посева и хранения. По посевным качествам семена овощных, бахчевых культур и кормовых корнеплодов делят на семена 1-го и 2-го класса. К посевным качествам семян относятся такие показатели, как энергия прорастания, всхожесть, жизнеспособность, чистота, масса 1 000 штук семян, влажность, заражённость болезнями и вредителями, долговечность. Масса 1 000 штук семян – один из важнейших показателей качества семян. Она связана с выполненностью семян и количеством запасных веществ в эндосперме или семядолях. С массой семян связаны их способность к быстрому прорастанию, интенсивному росту и продуктивность растений. Влажность Семян – количество воды в семенах, выраженное в процентах к массе семян. Влажность семян определяют в семеноводческом хозяйстве при сушке и обработке семян, перед помещением на склад и перед сдачей образца в контрольно-семенную инспекцию. В контрольно-семенной инспекции ёе определяют не позже чем через двое суток с момента поступления пробы в лабораторию методом высушивания в сушильном шкафу (основной метод) или при помощи влагомера. При определении влажности высушиванием две навески по 5 г высушивают в сушильном шкафу при температуре 105 °С до постоянного веса. Разницу между величинами массы сырой и сухой навески вычисляют в процентах к массе сырой навески. В семенах, предназначенных для хранения, кондиционная влажность не выше 9–11%. Заражённость Болезнями – определяют видовой состав возбудителей грибных и бактериальных болезней, степень заражения ими семян из образца, отобранного для определения влажности семян. Пробу для определения заражённости семян болезнями во влажной камере и на питательных средах отбирают в размере 20 г. Результаты анализа в зависимости от культуры и вида болезни выражают в процентах как

отношение массы заражённых семян к общей массе семян в пробе. Заселённость Семян вредителями устанавливают по пробе, отобранной для определения влажности. Заселённость вредителями, находящимися внутри семян (зерновки, семяеды), можно определять по пробе, представленной для определения чистоты и всхожести. Результаты анализа выражают в процентах как отношение массы заселённых вредителями семян к общей массе семян в пробе. Долговечность Семян – это продолжительность периода, в течение которого они сохраняют способность к прорастанию со времени созревания их на материнском растении. Способность семян сохранять всхожесть при хранении определяется прочностью семенных оболочек, степенью зрелости и влажности, химическим составом запасных питательных веществ, накопленных в семени, и условиями хранения. Семена, имеющие твёрдую оболочку, сохраняют всхожесть дольше, чем имеющие рыхлую оболочку. Посевные качества семян устанавливают Государственные Семенные Инспекции методом лабораторного анализа среднего образца семян от каждой партии семян в соответствии с ГОСТ 'Семена сельскохозяйственных культур. Методы определения качества' 12038-84, 12042-80, 12041-82, 12037-81. Партия Семян – это определённое количество однородных семян (одной культуры, сорта, репродукции, года урожая, одного происхождения), занумерованное и удостоверенное соответствующими документами. Предельная величина отдельной партии или её части, от которой отбирают один средний образец для определения качества семян, называют Контрольной Единицей. Для разных культур она различна. Средний Образец (Проба) – это количество семян, которое отбирают из контрольной единицы и передают для анализа в Государственную Семенную Инспекцию. Отбор производят с помощью щупа в виде выемок из мешков с семенами (количество семян, извлекаемых щупом за один приём). Число выемок определяется размером контрольной единицы:- из 10 и менее мешков (мест) выемки берут из каждого в трёх точках (верх, середина, низ), из каждого последующего – одну, чередуя место отбора. После объединения и перемешивания всех проб семена разравнивают слоем до 1.5 см для мелкосеменных культур и до 5 см – для крупносеменных. Затем при помощи планки её делят по диагонали на 4 треугольника. Семена двух противоположных треугольников объединяют для составления первой пробы, а семена двух оставшихся треугольников объединяют для выделения из них второй и третьей проб. Так поступают до тех пор, пока в двух треугольниках не будет получено примерно такое количество семян, которое необходимо для средней пробы; например, средняя проба для капусты, моркови, салата должна составлять не менее 50 г, огурца и дыни – 100 г. Одну среднюю пробу, предназначенную для определения посевных качеств семян, помещают в мешочек и пломбируют, вторая идёт для определения влажности семян и заражённости вредителями. Её кладут в стеклянные банки с притёртыми пробками или в бутылки с корковыми пробками, залитыми сургучом, парафином или воском. На каждый образец заполняют этикетку в двух экземплярах для укладки вовнутрь и наклеивания снаружи. Отбор среднего образца оформляют 'Актом отбора средних образцов для определения посевных качеств семян', который подписывают лица, производившие отбор образца. Его составляют в двух экземплярах (один остаётся в хозяйстве, другой сопровождает средний образец). В течение суток образцы должны быть доставлены в Государственную Инспекцию для анализа при Россельхознадзоре. Здесь их внимательно изучают, устанавливают состояние их упаковки и соответствие документам, взвешивают, регистрируют и нумеруют. Для анализа посевных качеств семян из среднего образца отбирают навески определённой массы. У голосеменных растений Семяпочка расположена на поверхности семенных чешуек в шишках; у покрытосеменных растений семяпочка расположена в полости завязи. В центральной части семяпочки (нуцеллусе, или мегаспорангии) формируются мегаспоры. Снаружи семяпочка прикреплена семяножкой к плаценте.

(2) In Cotton industry, Seed is a cottonseed from which the lint has been removed. / В индустрии хлопка под Семенем понимается семя Хлопчатника, у которого было отделено волокно.

SEED BANK = БАНК СЕМЯН – Seed Bank is the number of seeds, accumulated over time, present in the soil. / Кубанский Генетический Банк Семян был построен в 1976 во Всероссийском НИИ Растениеводства имени Николая Ивановича Вавилова (ВИР) собрана одна из самых крупных в мире и богатых по видовому представительству коллекция мирового генетического разнообразия растений, которая насчитывает около 400 000 образцов. Большая часть этой коллекции хранится в контролируемых условиях (+4.5 °C) в подземном хранилище филиала института Кубанский Генетический Банк Семян. В ВИРе накоплен огромный фактический и экспериментальный материал по изучению мировых растительных ресурсов в разных эколого-географических зонах, что обеспечивает ежегодно создание сотен новых сортов и гибридов. Всемирный Банк Семян:- гигантское хранилище семян, открытое в 2008 на Острове Шпицберген (Норвегия), насчитывает уже полмиллиона образцов. Здесь на случай вселенской катастрофы припасены семена всех наиболее значимых растений Земли. Устойчивая к плесени Фасоль, Немецкий Розовый Помидор, который привёз в Америку в 1883 Баварский иммигрант, а также дикая Земляника, сорванная со склонов Российского вулкана, – вот лишь некоторые из культур, семена которых попали на прошлой неделе (17 Марта 2010) в Норвежское глобальное хранилище. С этими новыми 'депозитами' уникальная коллекция расширилось до полумиллиона сортов. Всего же здесь могут храниться 4.5 миллиона образцов семян, или примерно два миллиарда зёрен. Своеобразный гигантский холодильник, который был официально открыт 26 Февраля 2008, призван защитить разнообразие мировых растительных культур на случай экологической или техногенной катастрофы, вселенского неурожая, а также других глобальных стихийных бедствий. Предполагаемая продолжительность хранения образцов – до 10 000 лет. В случае исчезновения всех растений на Земле их впоследствии можно будет воспроизвести благодаря запасам зарезервированных семян. Это позволит обеспечить людей продовольствием и спасти человечество.

SEEDBED = СЕМЕННОЕ ЛОЖЕ (или ГНЕЗДО, или ЛУНКА, или ГРЯДКА) – Seedbed is the bed on which Rice seeds are sown, consisting of soil (wetbed method) or banana leaves, plastic sheets or concrete floor (dapog method).

SEED–BORNE = ПЕРЕДАЮЩЕЕСЯ С СЕМЕНАМИ – Seed-Borne:- carried within, by, or through the seed.

SEED BOX = СЕМЕННОЙ ЯЩИК – Seed Box is a rectangular box specially constructed with the open top filled with good soil for germinating seeds.

SEEDBOX SCREENING = ПРОСЕИВАНИЕ или ОТСЕИВАНИЕ или ГРОХОЧЕНИЕ СЕМЕННОГО ЯЩИКА (или БРАКОВКА СЕМЕННОГО ЯЩИКА) – Seedbox Screening is a term used primarily for Leafhopper and Planthopper screening where test entries are screened as seedlings in seedboxes in the greenhouse.

SEED CAPITAL = СЕМЕННОЙ КАПИТАЛ – Seed Capital is an equity capital invested in business start-ups by venture capital firms or wealthy individuals to finance research and development to lead a product or service to market maturity. / Жаргонный термин Семенной Капитал означает венчурное, рисковое финансирование на самой ранней, зародышевой стадии осуществления проекта; первый вклад инвестора в создание новой компании в форме кредита, приобретения акций или конвертируемых облигаций.

SEED CLASSES = КЛАССЫ СЕМЯН – The Seed Classes pre-basic, basic (1 and 2), certified (1 and 2) and commercial seed used in this programme are defined as follows:- (i) Pre-basic is either grown using tubers from selected plants and multiplied under intensive selection and laboratory testing procedures, or using tubers from in-vitro plantlets produced in a protected environment (screen house)

which thereafter are multiplied under strict controlled conditions. The tolerance for virus diseases and bacterial diseases are zero. (ii) Basic-1 seed is grown from pre-basic seed. The tolerance for virus diseases is 0.01% and for the bacterial diseases zero. (iii) Basic-2 seed is grown from basic-1 seed (or a higher class). The tolerance for virus diseases is 0.03% and for the bacterial diseases zero. (iv) Certified-1 seed is grown from Basic-1 seed (or a higher class).The tolerance for virus diseases is 1–2% and for the bacterial diseases zero. (v) Certified-2 seed is grown from Basic-2 seed (or a higher class).The tolerance for virus diseases is 2% and for the bacterial diseases zero. (vi) Commercial seed is grown from certified seed (or a higher class). The tolerance for virus diseases is 8–10% and for the bacterial diseases zero or in special cases 0.01%. / Под Классами Семян понимаются качественные группы семян разной ценности. Семена Зерновых, Зернобобовых и Масличных культур в зависимости от их посевных качеств в соответствии с требованиями ГОСТов делят на 3 класса. Из посевных качеств семян стандартом нормируются содержание семян основной культуры (в процентах по массе), отход основной культуры и примеси (в процентах по массе), содержание семян других растений (в штуках на 1 килограмм), в том числе семян Сорных Растений, всхожесть и влажность семян. Например, всхожесть и чистота семян Мягкой Озимой Пшеницы I Класса – 95 и 99%, II Класса – соответственно 92 и 98.5%, Кукурузы I Класса – 96 и 99.8%, II Класса – 92 и 99.5%. Не допускаются к посеву семена при обнаружении в них семян карантинных и ядовитых Сорняков, галлов пшеничной нематоды, живых Вредителей и их личинок, повреждающих семена данной культуры, за исключением Клещей, наличие которых в семенах III Класса не должно превышать 20 штук на 1 килограмм семян. Семена III Класса допускают к посеву в виде исключения только на общих площадях колхозов или совхозов при отсутствии семян I и II классов. Семена, не удовлетворяющие хотя бы по одному показателю качества нормам ГОСТов на сортовые семена, принято называть Некондиционными Семенами. Семенной Материал – посевной материал, семена, плоды, соплодия и части сложных плодов, используемые для посева. Иногда к семенному материалу относят также части растений, употребляемые для размножения вегетативным путём (клубни Картофеля, луковицы и другие). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на посевные (всхожесть, чистота, заражённость болезнями и вредителями, влажность и масса 1 000 семян) и сортовые (сортовая чистота и для некоторых культур типичность) качества семенного материала были установлены государственные стандарты; к посеву допускались кондиционные семена, отвечавшие их требованиям. Посевные и сортовые качества семенного материала устанавливали Государственные Семенные Инспекции, проводя лабораторный анализ (смотрите Семенной Контроль), грунтовый контроль и апробацию посевов (смотрите Сортовой Контроль). В зависимости от посевных качеств и в соответствии со стандартами семенной материал делят на 3 класса. Для каждого из них нормируют содержание семян основной культуры, отход основной культуры, примеси, количество семян других растений, в том числе сорных, всхожесть и влажность. Для мягкой Пшеницы (озимой и яровой) установлены следующие нормы семян основной культуры (в %):- 1-й Класс – 99, 2-й Класс – 98.5, 3-й Класс – 97; всхожести (в %) соответственно:- 95, 92 и 90. На посев используют семена 1-го и 2-го классов. Семена 3-го класса допускаются к посеву в виде исключения и только на производственных площадях хозяйств. В соответствии с сортовыми качествами семенного материала делят на 3 категории, характеризуемые предельными нормами (в %) сортовой чистоты. Для большинства зерновых (в том числе Зернобобовых) культур 1-я Категория – 99.5%; 2-я Категория – 98%; 3-я Категория – 95%. На семенные посевы допускаются семена 1-й категории; на производственные посевы – также 2-й и 3-й категорий. Семенной материал перед засыпкой на хранение в хозяйствах очищают и сортируют (смотрите Очистка И Сортирование Семян), если нужно – сушат, а перед посевом подвергают различным приёмам подготовки семян к посеву. В каждом хозяйстве сведения о посевных и сортовых качествах семенного материала записывают в шнуровую книгу учёта семян.

SEED CLASSIFICATION = КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ СЕМЯН – Seed Classification is based on the number of generations from pre basic seed and on the observed quality of seed plots and seed lots. Various names are used to classify seed:- a.o. breeders seed, pre-basic seed, basic seed, super-elite, elite, foundation seed, certified seed, approved seed, registered seed, commercial seed. These names are neither uniformly used nor are they often always clearly defined. In this programme we use:- (i) pre-basic seed; (ii) basic seed (1 and 2); (iii) certified seed (1 and 2); and (iv) commercial seed. In generative multiplied crops there is an emphasis on the number of generations for classification of the seed, whereas in vegetative multiplied crops in this respect the contamination of the seed with diseases is more pre-dominant. Number of generations and contamination with diseases:- seed becomes more and more contaminated (degenerates) with diseases, each time it is multiplied. The degeneration rate caused by pathogens depends on:- (i) infection sources present; (ii) number of vectors which transmit pathogens; and (iii) plant resistance to pathogens. Tolerances for diseases are specified for each generation:- in the first generations the tolerances are low (or zero). The virus tolerances in the lower generations are higher. For quarantine diseases (e.g., ring rot and brown rot) the lower classes also have a zero tolerance. Flush through (out) system:- to guarantee a regular use of healthy seed, after each field generation seed stocks are automatically downgraded to the next class.The classification of a certain seed lot thus depends on the number of generations from pre-basic seed and the quality found during inspections. In the past in seed programmes most emphasis was given to virus diseases. It is now more and more realized that quarantine diseases need more emphasis.

SEED COAT = СЕМЕННАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА – In Rice industry, the Seed Coat or Testa is firmly adhered to the maternal pericarp as one of the protective layers of the seed kernel. / В индустрии Риса Семенная Оболочка или Теста .

SEED COAT FRAGMENTS WITH FIBER = ЧАСТИЦЫ КОЖИЦЫ СЕМЯН С ВОЛОКНОМ – Seed Coat Fragments With Fiber are the fragments of cottonseed that remain in cotton bales after ginning. These seed coat fragments (SCF) can cause the yarn to break resulting in costly down time in the mill. In addition, when the yarn or fabric is dyed, the SCF absorb the dye differently than the cotton lint and cause discoloration that is undesirable in the finished product. These SCF were shown to originate from immature and normal seed that were damaged or completely destroyed in the gin stand. Small/immature seed were more likely to form SCF as they passed through the gin stand. Seed destroyed in the gin stand was the major source of seed coat fragments (SCF), followed by seed that were only damaged in the gin stand. Seed Coat Fragments that remain in fiber after the ginning process cause problems during the spinning process and ultimately affect the quality of finished goods. With all harvesting methods, however, the cotton seed, together with the fibers, always gets into the ginning plant where it is broken up into trash and seed-coat fragments. This means that ginned cotton is always contaminated with trash and dust particles and that an intensive cleaning is only possible in the spinning mill. Seed cotton (consisting of cotton fiber (lint) attached to cottonseed plus plant foreign matter). Seed damage can also result from increasing the ginning rate, especially when the seeds are dry. High ginning rates and low seed moisture cause seed damage ranging from 2 to 8 percent in gin stands. Thus, it is paramount to maintain the gin stand in good mechanical condition, to gin at recommended moisture levels, and to not exceed the capacity of the gin stand or other components. Seed coat, the covering of a seed. Seed Coat Fragments originate from the cotton plant and their numbers are influenced by the method of ginning and cleaning and the species of Cotton. Seed coat fragments are particularly troublesome in that they are a major source of yarn defects. The number of these particles per unit weight provide useful information to the grower about seed-to-fiber tenacity, to the ginner about the aggressiveness of the seed removal process and to the processor about the quality of the raw material. / виды (species). и стать причиной изменения цвета, которое явно нежелательно в готовом продукте. порок или дефект пряжи. Частицы кожицы семян (площадью до 2 квадратных

миллиметров (мм^2)) с оставшимся на ней волокном разной длины и пухом. Этот порок относится к особо вредным, поскольку в пряже он образует галочки – тёмные соринки, которые не удается полностью удалить при отделке изделий.

SEED COTTON = ХЛОПОК–СЫРЕЦ – Seed Cotton is a raw Cotton that has been harvested but not ginned, containing the lint, seed, and foreign matter. Picked bolls, fibers and seeds not yet separated. Seed Cotton is a raw cotton, containing lint, seed, and some waste material, as it comes from the field. Harvested cotton that is still attached to the seeds; cotton prior to ginning. This term Seed Cotton refers to the raw product which has been harvested but not ginned, and exactly picked cotton or cotton bolls containing lint, seed, and some foreign matter, as it comes from the field. The chief by-products of cotton approximate the following:- linters (15 per cent), cake and meal (30 per cent), hulls (40 per cent) and cottonseed oil (about 15 per cent). Approximate estimates as to what one ton of cottonseed will produce are lint (30 pounds = 13.6 kg), meal (675 pounds = 306.2 kg), hull (950 pounds = 430.9 kg), oil (40 gallons = 151.6 liters). Seed Cotton is a Cotton before ginning and containing the seeds just as gathered. / Термин Хлопок-Сырец относится к непереработанному продукту, собранному, но не джинированному, а если точнее, то к собранному урожаю Хлопчатника или коробочкам Хлопчатника, содержащим волокно, семя и некоторые инородные примеси, то есть к тому виду и состоянию, в котором они поступают с полей. Перед джинированием хлопок-сырец на две-трети веса состоит из семян, которые удаляются в процессе джинирования. В процессе джинирования от семян Хлопчатника отделяется покрывающее их волокно. В ходе дальнейшей переработки из поступившего хлопка-сырца получают в приблизительных пропорциях следующие побочные продукты:- линт (15%), жмых и шрот (30%), кожура (40%) и масло из семян Хлопчатника (приблизительно 15%). В весовом исчислении на одну тонну хлопка-сырца это будет выглядеть приблизительно так:- волокно (30 фунтов = 13.6 кг), шрот (675 фунтов = 306.2 кг), кожура (950 фунтов = 430.9 кг), масло (40 галлонов = 151.6 литров).

SEED DELINTER = СЕМЕОГОЛИТЕЛЬ – Seed Delinter:- an apparatus for delinting cottonseed employing an abrasive surface rotor having a wire mesh drum coaxially mounted therearound defining an annular space therebetween and both mounted for rotation relative to each other, means for forcing cottonseeds into said annular space and in contact with said abrasive surface to remove lint therefrom and out of a controlled seed outlet, and an air stream passing through said annular space and out of said apparatus with lint entrained within it and means for trash to drop through spacings of the wire mesh drum onto a conveyor. / барабан с проволочными петлями. Машина для оголения семян Хлопчатника.

SEED DISTRIBUTION = РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ СЕМЯН – Seed Distribution is a dispatch of seed to other users. The way in which seed is distributed on the soil.

SEED DORMANCY = ПОКОЙ СЕМЯН – Seed Dormancy is a physical or physiological condition of a viable seed that prevents germination even under favorable germination conditions.

SEED DRESSING = ПРОТРАВЛИВАНИЕ СЕМЯН – Seed Dressing is an application of chemicals or fungicides to cover and protect seeds from parasites, pathogens, or adverse environmental conditions that cause damage to the seed or seedling.

SEEDER = СЕЯЛКА – Seeder is a machine that plants the seed in the field. Small seeders are used for small experiments; very large seeders are used on large farms. / Под Сеялкой понимается машина для посева семян сельскохозяйственных и древесных культур и внесения удобрений. Сеялки различают:- по способу посева – гнездовые, пунктирные, разбросные, рядовые; по виду тяги – конные и тракторные; по назначению – комбинированные (для одновременного высева семян и внесения минеральных удобрений), специализированные (кукурузные, овощные, туковые и другие), универсальные (для посева семян различных культур).

SEED HEALTH = ЗДОРОВЬЕ СЕМЯН – A term Seed Health refers primarily to conditions of the seeds or seedlots as planting materials which may be affected by the presence of pathogens, Insects and contaminants such as Weeds.

SEED INCUBATION = ИНКУБАЦИЯ СЕМЯН – Seed Incubation is a process by which moisture, temperature, and/or light is provided to ensure optimum conditions for seed germination. / Под Инкубацией Семян, от Латинского слова Incubatio, означающее Высиживание Яиц, понимается процесс .

SEEDING = ВЫСЕВ (или ПОСЕВ) – Seeding is a planting of the seed with machine or by hand. / Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта. Посев в растениеводстве, распределение семян в верхнем слое почвы для их прорастания; важнейший агротехнический приём при возделывании многих сельскохозяйственных культур. Способы посева выбирают с учётом требований сельскохозяйственных культур к площади питания, освещению, снабжению влагой, необходимости механизировать уход за посевами и прежде всего обработку междурядий. Разбросной Посев самый примитивный. Семена попадают на поверхность почвы и заделываются бороной на разную глубину, вследствие чего всходы появляются неодновременно. Рядовой Посев (междурядья 10–25 сантиметров (см), чаще 15 см) применяют при выращивании главным образом зерновых культур. Рядовая сеялка укладывает семена на дно бороздки и закрывает их рыхлым слоем почвы, что способствует дружному появлению всходов. Узкорядный Посев (междурядья 7–8 см) и Перекрёстный Посев зерновых, трав, Льна и других более совершенны, чем рядовой, так как дают возможность размещать семена по площади более равномерно. Широкорядный Посев (междурядья более 25 см) применяют для пропашных культур (Кукурузы, Сахарной Свёклы, Подсолнечника, Гречихи, кормовых и столовых корнеплодов и других). При Ленточном Посеве (Моркови, Редиса и других) широкие междурядья между лентами (группа рядов) чередуют с узкими между рядами. Гнездовым Посевом семена высевают по нескольку штук в каждую лунку (гнездо). Если гнёзда размещены по углам квадрата, то такой способ называется Квадратно-Гнездовым Посевом; при квадратном посеве в каждый угол квадрата высевают одно семя. При Пунктирном Посеве семена высевают по одному на заданном расстоянии одно от другого. В районах с малоснежными суровыми зимами для озимых культур применяют Бороздной Посев:- семена высевают на дно борозд, в них задерживается снег и предохраняет всходы от вымерзания. Гребневой Посев проводят по вершинам гребней, лучше прогреваемых Солнцем; распространён в районах избыточного увлажнения и полярного земледелия. Посев проводят сеялками, иногда с самолёта (например, посев лесных культур). В зависимости от сроков различают весенний посев яровых культур, осенний – озимых культур, летний – для получения второго урожая (смотрите Повторные Посевы), подзимний посев – для получения более ранних всходов. Для каждого растения существуют оптимальные сроки посева В Европейской части бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) ранний посев яровых обеспечивал лучшее использование ими весенней влаги, питательных веществ и света. Дружный рост растений даёт возможность заглушить сорняки и снижает повреждаемость болезнями и вредителями. В Сибири и Северном Казахстане яровые культуры высевают позднее, так как при раннем посеве (например, зерновых) они сильнее страдают от Июньской засухи и сорняков. В республиках Средней Азии, в Азербайджане и других посев ранних яровых (особенно Ячменя) возможен зимой (Февраль и даже Январь). Для поздних яровых культур срок сева определяют в зависимости от температуры почвы и воздуха. Срок сева озимых устанавливают с таким расчётом, чтобы до наступления заморозков всходы их могли достаточно развиться и

окрепнуть:- в Северных районах бывшего СССР – в Августе, на Юге (Краснодарский Край, Крымская Область и другие) – во 2-й декаде Сентября и заканчивают к началу Октября. Большое значение имеет сокращение продолжительности посева. Выращивание скороспелых и позднеспелых сортов одной и той же культуры позволяет без ущерба для урожая несколько растянуть сроки посева. Глубина заделки семян зависит от биологических особенностей растений, механического состава почвы. В качестве общей закономерности установлено, что чем крупнее семена, тем глубже их нужно заделывать, например, Кукурузу на 10–12 см, зерновые колосовые на 4–6 см, злаковые травы, Махорку на 1–2 см. На тяжёлых суглинках и глинистых почвах семена заделывают мельче, чем на лёгких супесях и суглинках. Учитывают также влажность почвы:- семена не должны располагаться в сухом слое. Иногда глубину заделки приходится увеличивать, чтобы предохранить семена от птиц (Кукуруза, Горох) и выдувания. Норму высева семян устанавливают с учётом почвенно-климатических условий местности, хозяйственного назначения культуры, требований растений к площади питания, времени и способов посева, окультуренности почвы и другого. Подготовку к посеву начинают с заготовки и засыпки семян, проверки качества семенного материала на всхожесть, чистоту и тому подобного (смотрите Подготовка Семян К Посеву). В каждом хозяйстве составляют план посева, предусматривающий расстановку посевных агрегатов, сроки и порядок выполнения работ. При оценке качества посева проверяют своевременность его, равномерность глубины заделки семян, соблюдение норм высева, прямолинейность рядков и правильность квадратов. Посевом называют также поле, занятое сельскохозяйственной культурой.

SEEDING RATE = НОРМА ВЫСЕВА (или ПОСЕВНАЯ НОРМА, или НОРМА РАСХОДА СЕМЯН) – Seeding Rate is the amount of seed planted per unit area of land. / Под Нормой Высева Семян понимается количество (в миллионах штук или килограммах) высеваемых на 1 га семян, обеспечивающее нормальную густоту всходов и полноценный урожай. Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

SEED LEAF = ЩИТОК (или ЛИСТ СЕМЕНИ, или СЕМЯДОЛЯ) – Seed Leaf is the leaf formed in a seed and present on a seedling at germination. Also known as Cotyledon. / Первый лист зародыша семенных растений. Смотрите также Семядоля или Семенодоля или Котиледон (Cotyledon). Под Щитком понимается первый (семядольный) лист зародыша злаков, прилегающий к эндосперму и использующий его питательные вещества.

SEEDLING = ВСХОД (или ПРОРАСТАНИЕ, или СЕЯНЕЦ) – Seedling is the stage of the plant after seed germination until the development of the fifth leaf.

SEEDLING BLIGHT = ФУЗАРИОЗ ВСХОДОВ – Seedling Blight is a Rice disease caused by Sclerotium Rolfsii or Drechslera Oryzae and characterized by yellowing, wilting, and finally, drying of seedlings in seedbeds. White mycelia and/or sclerotia are sometimes observed at the base of infected seedlings or germinating seeds.

SEEDLING DISEASES = ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ВСХОДОВ (или БОЛЕЗНИ ВСХОДОВ) – Seed rot and pre- and post-emergent damping off can be caused by several fungi, including Pythium and Rhizoctonia, which are common soil inhabitants. Thin or patchy plant stands and/or weakened root systems may result. Seedling diseases are most likely when cool, wet weather occurs soon after planting and when there is a carryover of legume residues from a previous crop. To minimise losses:- (i) prepare the seed-bed early so that plant residues have ample time to decompose; (ii) avoid planting too early in the season when soil temperatures are too low; (iii) do not plant seed deeper than necessary; and (iv) use seed treatments which control both Pythium and Rhizoctonia. Seedling Disease is caused by several weak pathogens that are present in most soils. It is favored by cool wet weather and most plants become infected to some degree. Seedlings can die before or after emergence, as single plants or in patches. Patterns of seedling death can occur across rows. Pythium usually causes a soft rot and stem collapse while Rhizoctonia causes sunken red/brown spots on the lower stem and roots. Seedling Disease Complex:- pest type:- disease; crops affected:- Cotton; scientific name:- Pythium Spp., Fusarium Spp., Thielaviopsis Basicola, Rhizoctonia Solani. Symptoms:- these seedling diseases are very important in cotton production, and any of these pathogens can cause one or more of these symptoms. Pythium causes water-soaked lesions on the roots or hypocotyl. Those lesions may collapse and turn light brown. Girdled plants often fall over and die. Pythium may also rot seeds and seedlings before emergence. Common symptoms of these diseases include seed decay, decay of seedlings before emergence, girdling of emerged seedling stems, and seedling root rot. Seed and seedling disease is characterized by a soft, watery rot. Damaged seedlings that emerge are pale, stunted, slower growing, and sometimes die within a few days. With seedling root rot, the taproot is often destroyed, and only shallow-growing lateral roots remain to support the plant. The key symptom of sore shin is oval- to irregularly-shaped, reddish brown, sunken lesions on the hypocotyl, leaving a stem-girdling lesion at the base of the stem; and the girdled plants often die. Disease Cycle:- Cotton seedling diseases are caused by soilborne fungi common in most cultivated soils. These diseases are more severe during cool, damp weather which slows seedling growth; and these pathogens may occur alone or several together. Control Measures:- if infestations are severe, growers can rotate cotton with sorghum, small grains, or other crops for at least two years. Timely planting and planting high quality seed are key lines of defense. Avoid poor seedbed preparation and planting too deep. Compacted soil and insect infestations may increase this problem, i.e. other stresses on the cotton seedlings can enhance these diseases. Fungicides, both seed treatments and in-furrow treatments, can be very effective in controlling seedling diseases. / Ризоктониоз. в то время как Ризоктония вызывает впалые красно/коричневые пятна на прикорневой части стебля (lower stem) и корнях. Под Ризоктониозом понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая почвенными Грибами. Вредоносны ризоктониозы Картофеля (чёрная парша), Свёклы и других. На корнях и прикорневой части стебля серо-свинцовые пятна с чёрными точками.

SEEDLING EMERGENCE = ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ ВСХОДОВ (или ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ РОСТКОВ, или ВСХОЖЕСТЬ) – Seedling Emergence:- coming up of the seedling from the surface of the soil or water.

SEEDLING HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА ПРОРАСТАНИЯ – Seedling Height is the height of a seedling from the base of the shoot to the tip of the tallest leaf blade.

SEEDLING RATE = НОРМА ВСХОДОВ (или ТЕМП ПРОРАСТАНИЯ) – Seedling Rate is the number of seedlings planted per unit area of land.

SEEDLING RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ ПРОРАСТАНИЮ – Seedling Resistance is the characteristically vertical resistance of plants in the seedling stage.

SEEDLING STAGE = СТАДИЯ (ПОЯВЛЕНИЯ) ВСХОДОВ (или ФАЗА ПРОРАСТАНИЯ) – Seedling Stage is the period when approximately the first five leaves and tillers begin to develop.

SEEDLING VIGOR = ВСХОЖЕСТЬ (или ДРУЖНОСТЬ ВСХОДОВ, или МОЩНОСТЬ ПРОРОСТКОВ) – Seedling Vigor is seedling properties which determine the potential for rapid growth and development of uniform plants under a wide range of environmental conditions. / Мощность Проростков в единицах веса. Под Всхожестью Семян понимается способность семян

давать за установленный срок нормальные проростки или всходы. Определяется отношением (в %) числа проростков (лабораторная всхожесть семян) или всходов (полевая всхожесть семян) к числу высеянных семян.

SEED MULTIPLICATION = ПРОИЗВОДСТВО СЕМЯН (или РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ СЕМЯН) – Seed Multiplication is a growing the seed of a particular variety on a large scale for sale to farmers or for use in experiments.

SEED PHYSIOLOGY = ФИЗИОЛОГИЯ СЕМЯН – Seed Physiology is the study of processes involved with seed development, in germination and its control, and in the utilization of seed reserves during the early stages of seedling growth. / Под Физиологией Семян, от Греческих слов Phýsis, означающее Природа, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о жизнедеятельности .

SEED PLANT = СЕМЕННОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ – Seed Plant is any plant that reproduces by means of seeds:- a gymnosperm or angiosperm. Seed Plant (in United States) is any plant bearing seeds, as an angiosperm or a gymnosperm. The Spermatophytes, which means 'Seed Plants', are some of the most important organisms on Earth. Life on land as we know it is shaped largely by the activities of seed plants. Soils, forests, and food are three of the most apparent products of this group. Seed-producing plants are probably the most familiar plants to most people, unlike mosses, liverworts, horsetails, and most other seedless plants which are overlooked because of their size or inconspicuous appearance. Many seedplants are large or showy. Conifers are seed plants; they include Pines, firs, Yew, Redwood, and many other large trees. The other major group of seed-plants are the flowering plants, including plants whose flowers are showy, but also many plants with reduced flowers, such as the Oaks, Grasses, and Palms.

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION = СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ СЕМЕННОГО КАРТОФЕЛЯ (или СЕРТИФИКАЦИЯ ПОСАДОЧНОГО КАРТОФЕЛЯ) – Seed Potato Certification is an officially adopted scheme for the production of potato propagative materials that meet prescribed requirements for potato pest freedom and varietal purity.

SEED POTATOES = СЕМЕННОЙ КАРТОФЕЛЬ (или ПОСАДОЧНЫЙ КАРТОФЕЛЬ) – Seed Potatoes are potato plantlets, plants, microtubers, minitubers, tubercles and tubers.

SEED PURITY = ЧИСТОТА СЕМЯН – Seed Purity is the seed being free of contamination from other genotypes, dirt, or foreign matter. / Чистота – процент семян основной культуры в отобранной для анализа пробе. Этот показатель качества семян важен для окончательного определения нормы высева на единицу площади. Ведь в любой партии семян могут присутствовать живой сор (семена сорняков и других культур) и мёртвый сор (растительные остатки, песок, земля и другое), дефектные семена. Чистота семян характеризуется массой семян основной культуры, выраженной в процентах к навеске, взятой для анализа. Чистоту семян определяют по двум навескам установленного размера.

SEED QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО СЕМЯН – Seed Quality:- (1) the properties of the seed such as cleanliness, germination percentage, moisture content, shape, purity, and desirable characters for research. (2) The export qualities of the seed, the size, shape, moisture content, protein content, color, chalkiness, and other properties as desired by the millers or traders. / свойства (characters) .

SEED ROT = ГНИЛЬ СЕМЕНИ – Seed Rot is a brown to black 'rotting' of the seed coat and adjacent lint that develops prior to opening of the boll. The condition is often confined to one lock in a boll and affected seeds are sometimes hollow. When the boll opens the affected lock does not fluff out and remains in the boll. Similar symptoms have been attributed to the activity of sucking Insects attacking young developing bolls. A condition known as Seed Rot has also been described in the United States. All varieties appear susceptible and the cause has yet to be determined. / гниение или загнивание от бурого до чёрного цвета .

SEEDS = СЕМЕНА – Seeds is a commodity class for seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing. See also Grain. / Семенной Материал – посевной материал, семена, плоды, соплодия и части сложных плодов, используемые для посева. Иногда к семенному материалу относят также части растений, употребляемые для размножения вегетативным путём (клубни Картофеля, луковицы и другие). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на посевные (всхожесть, чистота, заражённость болезнями и вредителями, влажность и масса 1 000 семян) и сортовые (сортовая чистота и для некоторых культур типичность) качества семенного материала были установлены государственные стандарты; к посеву допускались кондиционные семена, отвечавшие их требованиям. Посевные и сортовые качества семенного материала устанавливали Государственные Семенные Инспекции, проводя лабораторный анализ (смотрите Семенной Контроль), грунтовый контроль и апробацию посевов (смотрите Сортовой Контроль). В зависимости от посевных качеств и в соответствии со стандартами семенной материал делят на 3 класса. Для каждого из них нормируют содержание семян основной культуры, отход основной культуры, примеси, количество семян других растений, в том числе сорных, всхожесть и влажность. Для мягкой Пшеницы (озимой и яровой) установлены следующие нормы семян основной культуры (в %):- 1-й Класс – 99, 2-й Класс – 98.5, 3-й Класс – 97; всхожести (в %) соответственно:- 95, 92 и 90. На посев используют семена 1-го и 2-го классов. Семена 3-го класса допускаются к посеву в виде исключения и только на производственных площадях хозяйств. В соответствии с сортовыми качествами семенного материала делят на 3 категории, характеризуемые предельными нормами (в %) сортовой чистоты. Для большинства зерновых (в том числе Зернобобовых) культур 1-я Категория – 99.5%; 2-я Категория – 98%; 3-я Категория – 95%. На семенные посевы допускаются семена 1-й категории; на производственные посевы – также 2-й и 3-й категорий. Семенной материал перед засыпкой на хранение в хозяйствах очищают и сортируют (смотрите Очистка И Сортирование Семян), если нужно – сушат, а перед посевом подвергают различным приёмам подготовки семян к посеву. В каждом хозяйстве сведения о посевных и сортовых качествах семенного материала записывают в шнуровую книгу учёта семян. Подготовка Семян К Посеву, применение различных приёмов обработки семян и проверка их посевных качеств перед засыпкой на хранение и перед посевом. Перед засыпкой на хранение проводят сушку, очистку и сортирование семян. Перед посевом в целях оздоровления семян их проветривают, подвергают воздушно-тепловому и солнечному обогреву, протравливанию. Для улучшения питания растений семена обрабатывают микроэлементами (солями марганца, бора, молибдена и другого). Семена овощных культур, Сахарной Свёклы и злаковых трав для облегчения их высева и обогащения питательными веществами подвергают дражированию (смотрите Дражирование Семян), а для ускорения прорастания – предпосевному замачиванию. В целях получения дружных всходов семена некоторых культур (например, Кориандра) перед посевом ферментируют; семена Бобовых трав при наличии твёрдокаменности скарифицируют (смотрите Скарификация Семян); медленно прорастающие семена некоторых лекарственных, плодовых, древесных и других культур стратифицируют (смотрите Стратификация Семян). В районах с засушливыми условиями для семян некоторых растений применяют предпосевное закаливание (смотрите Засухоустойчивость Растений). Проверку качества семян осуществляют государственные семенные инспекции по средним образцам, присылаемым хозяйствами. Перед засыпкой на хранение проверяют все посевные качества, а перед посевом – главным образом всхожесть семян, если ранее семена были доведены до требуемых кондиций.

SEED SETTING = ЗАВЯЗЫВАНИЕ СЕМЯН (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СЕМЯН, или ЗАЛОЖЕНИЕ СЕМЯН) – Seed Setting is the production of seeds after pollination.

SEED TREATMENT = ОБРАБОТКА СЕМЯН – Seed Treatment is the process of coating or impregnating seeds with a chemical.

SEED VIABILITY = ПОСЕВНАЯ ГОДНОСТЬ СЕМЯН (или ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ СЕМЯН) – Seed Viability is the ability of seeds to germinate under favorable conditions and develop normal seedlings. / Посевная Годность Семян – хозяйственная годность семян, количество (в процентах) пригодных для посева семян в семенном материале. Посевная годность семян устанавливают на основании показателей чистоты и всхожести семян (выраженных в процентах) путём их перемножения и деления на 100 (результат округляют до целых чисел). Посевная годность семян служит основанием для уточнения норм высева семян, которые для различных культур приняты из расчёта 100%-ной посевной годности. Используемые же на посев семена редко имеют посевную годность 100%, поэтому, вводя поправку на посевную годность семян, норму их высева увеличивают.

SEED VIGOR = ЭНЕРГИЯ ПРОРАСТАНИЯ СЕМЯН – Seed Vigor is a seed property that determines its potential for rapid uniform emergence and development under a wide range of field conditions. / Энергия Прорастания – очень важный показатель, характеризующий дружность прорастания и в значительной степени влияющий на качество полевой всхожести этих семян. Он показывает процент проросших семян в сроки более короткие, чем для определения всхожести.

SEED YARN = СЕМЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Seed Yarn is a very small nub often made of dyed man-made fibers applied to a dyed or natural-base yarn.

SEEDY WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ, ЗАСОРЁННАЯ СЕМЕНАМИ СТЕПНОЙ ТРАВЫ – Seedy Wool is a wool containing numerous seeds or an appreciable amount of vegetable matter.

SEEP = SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

SEEPAGE = ПРОСАЧИВАНИЕ (или ПРОПИТЫВАНИЕ) – Seepage is the lateral flow of water into or from a soil, as from a body of water into neighboring soil, or the reverse.

SEERSUCKER = СИЭСАКЁ (или ЛЁГКАЯ ПОЛОСАТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Seersucker is a woven fabric which incorporates modification of tension control. In the production of seersucker, some of the warp yarns are held under controlled tension at all times during the weaving, while other warp yarns are in a relaxed state and tend to pucker when the filling yarns are placed. The result produces a puckered stripe effect in the fabric. Seersucker is traditionally made into summer sportswear such as shirts, trousers, and informal suits. Seersucker is a lightweight fabric, made of cotton or manufactured fiber, having crinkled stripes made by weaving some of the warp threads slack and others tight. Woven seersucker is more expensive than imitations made by chemical treatment. Seersucker:- cotton, rayon, synthetics. Term derived from the Persian ‘Shirushaker’, a kind of cloth, literally ‘milk and sugar’. Crêpe-stripe effect. Colored stripes are often used. Dull surface. Comes in medium to heavy weights. The woven crinkle is produced by alternating slack and tight yarns in the warp. This is permanent. Some may be produced by pressing or chemicals, which is not likely to be permanent – called Plissé. Durable, gives good service and wear. May be laundered without ironing. Can be bleached, yarn dyed, or printed. Some comes in a check effect. Seersucker is a thin, all-cotton fabric, commonly striped, used to make clothing for spring and summer wear, usually suits, slacks and children’s clothing. / когда уточные пряжи . В Индии, плательная или декоративная лёгкая полосатая ткань. Seer – Пророк или Провидец. Лёгкая плательная ткань крепового переплетения в полоску. Может быть выработана из хлопка или льна, и быть в клетку. Плиссе или Складчатое (Plissé).

SEGA = СЭГА – The Swiss Securities Clearing Corporation. Founded in 1970 as a collective securities depositary for the Swiss banks. The Swiss company SIS SegaInterSettle AG came into being in May 1999 through the merger of SEGA (SEGA Securities Clearing Corporation, 1970) and INTERSETTLE (Swiss Corporation for International Securities Settlements, 1989). SIS SegaInterSettle’s core business comprises the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of securities in Switzerland and abroad. The respective corporate actions are carried out securely and competently. Indeed, security and efficiency are the hallmarks of the company. SIS SegaInterSettle offers its clients tailor-made services in respect of their transactions in securities (e.g., INSET) and securities-related products (e.g., securities lending and borrowing, repo). The company owes its success to a highly diversified service offering and fair pricing. It is furthermore a technology frontrunner in domestic and international securities business. SIS Swiss Financial Services Group AG. / Эс.И.Эс. СэгаИнтёСэтл А.Ге. (SIS SegaInterSettle AG). , например, .

SEGMENT REPORTING = СЕГМЕНТНАЯ ОТЧЁТНОСТЬ – Segment Reporting is a component of company financial reporting. Provides information on a company’s key businesses and its environment. Apart from providing information on the company’s asset, financial and earnings situation, risks and opportunities are also addressed. Segment reporting is primarily based on the operative segments of the company and reflects the company’s internal organizational and reporting structure. See also Operating Segments. The International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 8, ‘Operating Segments’ in November 2006. The standard replaces IAS 14 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 14), ‘Segment reporting’. It applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 2009-January-01. Early adoption is permitted. The key implementation issues are as follows:- (i) The IASB did not intend to change the range of entities required to present segment information, but we believe IFRS 8 has a wider scope than IAS 14. It applies to entities whose equity or debt securities are publicly traded or that issue, or are in the process of issuing, any class of instrument in a public market. The scope also includes entities that file financial statements with a regulatory organisation for purpose of issuing any instruments in a public market. We believe this means that some entities whose equity and debt securities are not traded publicly and were not within the scope of IAS 14 will have to provide segment disclosures. (ii) The standard introduces a ‘management approach’ to identifying and measuring the financial performance of an entity’s operating segments. Reported segment information will be based on the information used internally by management. This means that:- (a) the way entities identify segments and measure and present segment information could change; (b) there will be more diversity in reported segment information; (c) segment information may not be measured in accordance with IFRS – entities are required to reconcile segment financial information to the consolidated financial statements; and (d) entities will no longer need to prepare two sets of information for internal and external reporting. (iii) Reportable segments are no longer limited to those that earn a majority of revenue from sales to external parties, so entities may now be required to report the different stages of vertically integrated operations as separate segments. IFRS 8 applies to entities that prepare financial statements, and:- (i) whose equity or debt securities are traded in a public market, or (ii) that file, or are in the process of filing, financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purposes of issuing any class of instruments in a public market. IFRS 8 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 2009-January-01. It may be early adopted, as long as that fact is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. IFRS 8 requires disclosures that enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environment in which it operates. An operating segment is a component of an entity:- (i) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; (ii) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity’s chief operating decision maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (iii) for which discrete financial information is available. / МСБУ 14 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 14) – .

SEGREGANT = СЕГРЕГАНТ – Segregant is any plant from a segregating population (F_2 or F_4 generations). / Под Сегрегантом, от позднелатинского слова Segregatio, означающее Отделение, понимается индивид, появившийся в результате скрещивания и отличающийся от обоих родителей.

SEGREGATED ACCOUNT = СЕГРЕГИРОВАННЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ОБОСОБЛЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ, или ОТДЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Segregated Account is a separate account used by brokers to keep their customers' money separate from the firm's money. This is done for a few reasons, including creating a clear separation between the two groups of money so neither is used for the wrong purpose, and also to insure that the money can be easily identified as belonging to customers in case anything happens to the firm (such as bankruptcy). Segregated Account is a special account used to hold and separate customer's assets from those of the broker or firm. A Segregated Account is an individual portfolio of securities held at a custodian. Importantly, the client is still invested in the fund vehicle of the underlying hedge funds (as opposed to a 'managed account') and can still be anonymous vis-à-vis the hedge funds as these are bought/sold using a nominee name. The investment manager is then given the right to trade relevant securities on behalf of the client. When re-thinking their investment method, long-term investors should consider the benefits of segregated account investing. / Сегрегированный Счёт – это счёт, который используется брокерской фирмой для хранения клиентских средств отдельно от основного капитала самой фирмы. Вклад клиента брокера будет находится на сегрегированном счёте брокера в клиринговом банке. То есть все клиентские вклады брокера собраны в один счёт. И этот счёт застрахован от мошенничества со стороны брокера (если брокер решит сбежать с деньгами клиентов или будет проводить какие-то мошеннические операции). Этот счёт застрахован Федеральной Корпорацией США по Страхованию Вкладов (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)), то есть правительство США гарантирует что клиент брокера, торгующего фьючерсами, не пострадает от банкротства этого брокера.

SEGREGATION = СЕГРЕГАЦИЯ (или ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ, или ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Segregation is the separation of alleles that occurs typically during meiosis. / В эмбриологии под ооплазматической Сегрегацией, от позднелатинского слова Segregatio, означающее Отделение, понимается возникновение различий в составе и свойствах разных участков цитоплазмы в период роста ооцита, а также в оплодотворённом яйце. Основа для последующей дифференцировки зародыша.

(2) Segregation is the optional or compulsory separation of a participant's own securities from those held on behalf of its customers. / На праве выбора или обязательное отделение собственных ценных бумаг участника от тех ценных бумаг, которые удерживаются им от имени своих заказчиков.

SEHK = STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG

SEIGNIORAGE = СЭНЬЙОРИДЬЖ (или ПОШЛИНА) – Seigniorage is the profit which results from the difference between the cost of making coins and currency and the exchange value of coin and currency in the market. / Под Сэньйоридьжем понимается прибыль, возникающая в результате разницы между расходами на чеканку монет и выпуск банкнот и стоимостью обмена монет и банкнот на рынке.

SEISMONASTIC = СЕЙСМОНАСТИЧЕСКОЕ – Seismonastic:- a movement response to a shock stimulus. Of the movement of the stamens towards the pistil when touched. / О движении тычинок (stamens) . Сейсмонастическое движение растения, вызываемое сотрясением или вибрацией. Под Сейсмонастическим, от Греческих слов Seismós, означающее Землетрясение или Колебание, и Nastós, означающее Уплотнённый, понимается . Под Сейсмонастией понимается движение органов растений (например, листьев Мимозы стыдливой) в ответ на прикосновение или сотрясение.

SEIZE = НАЙТОВИТЬ (или КЛАСТЬ, или (НАКЛАДЫВАТЬ) БЕНЗЕЛЬ) – Seize (maritime term):- to bind with small rope.

SEK = SWEDISH KRONA

SELECTED ENTRIES = ОТБОРНЫЕ ХХ – Selected Entries are Varieties or breeding lines that are resistant in initial screening tests and are selected for further screening in replicated tests to confirm the resistance.

SELECTION = СЕЛЕКЦИЯ (или ОТБОР) – Selection:- (1) in genetics, discrimination among individuals in the number of offspring contributed to the next generation with a defined target. (2) In plant breeding, the process that favors or induces the survival and perpetuation of one kind of organism in competition with others. / Под Селекцией, от Латинского слова Selectio, означающее Выбор или Отбор, понимается:- (1) раздел агрономии и зоотехнии, изучающий методы создания сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных растений и пород животных с нужными человеку признаками. (2) Отрасль сельскохозяйственного производства, занимающаяся выведением сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур, пород животных. Основные направления селекции:- (i) растений на урожайность или животных на продуктивность; (ii) на качество продукции; (iii) растений – на зимостойкость, засухоустойчивость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям, приспособленность к высоким дозам удобрений и другого; (iv) животных – на плодовитость и другое. Методы селекции:- отбор, гибридизация, мутагенез.

SELECTION ADVANCEMENT = ПРОДВИЖЕНИЕ СЕЛЕКЦИИ (или ПРОДВИЖЕНИЕ ОТБОРА) – Selection Advancement is the changes from one generation to another in the value of the character being selected for. / свойство (character).

SELECTION DIFFERENTIAL = СЕЛЕКЦИОННЫЙ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛ – Selection Differential is a measurement of selection intensity taking the difference between the average value of a character as compared with the value of the selection in a population. / свойство (character) .

SELECTION PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ ОТБОРА (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ СЕЛЕКЦИИ) – Selection Pressure is the proportion or ratio of plants selected to the total number of plants, the process is used to measure the effectiveness of natural selection in altering the genetic composition of a population.

SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION = ХХ – Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR):- nitrogen oxide (NOx) reduction equipment usually installed on combinedcycle generators.

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE = СЕЛЕКТИВНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД (или ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД, или ГЕРБИЦИД ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Selective Herbicide is a herbicide that kills or stunts some Plant Species but causes little or no injury to others. Selective Herbicide is a chemical that is more toxic to some Plant Species than to others. / Химикат, который более токсичен к некоторым Видам Растений, нежели к остальным. Гербициды Избирательного Действия или Селективные Гербициды используются на конкретных культурах, не повреждая саму культуру, а только подавляя нежелательную сорную растительность, произрастающую на том же поле, что и культурные растения, конкурирующую с ними за питательные вещества, свет и влагу. При отсутствии борьбы с сорной растительностью потери урожая могут составлять от 40 до 100% в зависимости от видового состава и численности сорняков, а также от способности культуры противостоять им. Сорные растения создают и другие проблемы, являясь переносчиками болезней и вредителей, осложняя процесс уборки и повышая

затраты на очистку и сушку продукции. До середины XIX века трудоёмкая и часто неэффективная ручная обработка была единственным способом борьбы с сорными растениями. Позднее стали применять механическую обработку. Но только в XX веке открытие гербицидов избирательного действия дало возможность отказаться от нехимических способов контроля во многих странах. Применение гербицидов способствовало значительному увеличению урожайности и качества конечной продукции. Химический контроль за сорными растениями следует осуществлять не нанося вреда основной культуре. Это главное отличие 'избирательного' контроля над сорными растениями. Селективные гербициды представлены веществами различных химических классов с разными механизмами действия. В некоторых случаях применяется антидот, исключающий фитотоксичность гербицида по отношению к культуре. Гербициды характеризуются различными механизмами действия, разными способами проникновения в растение и, вследствие этого, различными типами избирательности:- (i) Биохимическая Избирательность основана на способности культурных растений разрушать гербицид до нетоксичных соединений. Классический пример биохимической, а также естественной избирательности можно наблюдать на растениях Кукурузы. Даже на стадии прорастания растение Кукурузы способно нейтрализовать гербицид, внесенный в токсичной для сорняков дозе. (ii) Морфологическая Избирательность основана на различиях во внешнем строении видов культурных растений (например, вертикальное положение листьев у колосовых зерновых), особенности поверхности (восковой налет, опушенность, плотная волосистость), которые защищают растения от проникновения гербицида. (iii) Топографическая Избирательность, основана на том, что внесённый гербицид фиксируется в верхних слоях почвы в результате абсорбции коллоидными почвенными частицами (частицы глины, гумус) и тем самым не достигает корневой зоны культурного растения. При этом уничтожаются сорняки, прорастающие в верхних слоях почвы. На сегодняшний день гербициды избирательного действия являются составной частью сельскохозяйственной практики во всем мире. Они обеспечивают высокоэффективные, экономичные, гибкие методы борьбы с сорными растениями.

SELECTIVE MARKER = СЕЛЕКТИВНЫЙ МАРКЁР – Selective Marker is a marker that permits the selection of recombinants over the parental types.

SELECTIVE PESTICIDE = СЕЛЕКТИВНЫЙ ПЕСТИЦИД (или ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕСТИЦИД, или ПЕСТИЦИД ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – Selective Pesticide is a pesticide that kills a certain Pest or group of Pests and causes little or no injury to others.

SELECTIVITY = СЕЛЕКТИВНОСТЬ (или ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Selectivity is the quality of being able to select, to take what you want. / Под Селективностью или Избирательностью понимается .

SELF–BELT = СВОЙ ПОЯС (или СВОЙ РЕМЕНЬ) – Self-Belt is a belt made of the same fabric as the clothing with which it is worn. It may simply be a sash or a stiff belt with a buckle. Self-Belt is a belt made of the same material as the garment with which it is worn. / ремень, произведённый из того же материала, что и само швейное изделие, с которым он одевается.

SELF FEEDERS = САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЕДОКИ – Self Feeders:- a container that enables sheep to access supplementary food, such as grains, without direct human intervention. These can either be manual or mechanical and used in extensive or intensive production systems.

SELF–FERTILIZATION = САМООПЛОДОТВОРЕНИЕ – Self-Fertilization is a fusion of male and female gametes from the same plant. / Под Самооплодотворением понимается слияние мужских и женских гамет от одного и того же растения.

SELF–FINANCING = САМОФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ – Self-Financing:- provision of funds by a company for capital investment in plant and equipment or for acquisition purposes out of self-generated sources (net profit and cash flow). / Под Самофинансированием понимается финансирование предприятий за счёт собственных средств в отличие от финансирования за счёт привлечённых средств (банковские ссуды, дотации, государственные субсидии и другие). Источники самофинансирования:- амортизационные отчисления и нераспределённая прибыль.

SELF–GOODS = СВОИ ВЕЩИ – Self-Goods:- when the same material is used as a pocket lining, or in a waistband, collar and fly construction. Also called Shell.

SELF–HEATING = САМОНАГРЕВАНИЕ – Self-Heating:- temperature increase within an organic solid without external heat input.

SELF–INCOMPATIBILITY = САМОНЕСОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ – Self-Incompatibility is the genetic or physiological reason that fruit cannot be formed by selfing (fertilization).

SELF–INSURANCE = САМОСТРАХОВАНИЕ – In reinsurance, Self-Insurance is a setting aside of funds by an individual or organization to meet his or its losses, and to absorb fluctuations in the amount of loss, the losses being charged against the funds so set aside or accumulated.

SELF–POLLINATION = САМООПЫЛЕНИЕ – Self-Pollination is a pollination between the pollen and stigma within the same flower of the same plant. Self-Pollination by natural or artificial means. / Под Опылением понимается перенос пыльцы из пыльника на рыльце пестика у цветковых растений или на семязачаток у голосеменных. Предшествует оплодотворению. Опыление в пределах одного цветка или одного растения называется самоопылением, при переносе пыльцы на цветки других растений – перекрёстным опылением.

SELF–PROPELLED BARGE = САМОХОДНАЯ БАРЖА (или БАРЖА–САМОХОДКА) – Self-Propelled Barge is a barge which has its own engine.

SELF–REGULATION = САМОРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ – Self-Regulation is the way in which the securities industry monitors itself to create a fair and orderly trading environment. / Способ, посредством которого индустрия ценных бумаг наблюдает сама за собой с целью формирования справедливой и организованной среды для торговли.

SELF–REGULATORY ORGANIZATION = САМОРЕГУЛИРУЕМАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – The Self Regulatory Organisations (SROs) were established under the Financial Services Act of 1986 to carry out the regulation of most institutions involved in investment activities in the United Kingdom. Under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA), the role played by the SROs was taken over by the FSA in 2001. Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO):- exchanges and registered futures associations that enforce financial and sales practice requirements for their members. In the United States, this term describes a national exchange, registered securities association or registered clearing agency authorized by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to regulate the conduct and activities of its members, subject to oversight by a specified government regulatory agency. Self-regulatory organization enforce minimum financial and sales practice requirements for their members. See also Designated Self-Regulatory Organization. Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs) are the nongovernment organizations that have statutory responsibility to regulate their own members such as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and National Association Of Securities Dealers (NASD). Self-Regulatory Organisation or SRO is an

organization that has been given the power or responsibility to regulate itself, whose rules are subject to meaningful sanctions regarding any part of the securities market or industry. This authority may be derived from a statutory delegation of power to a non-governmental entity or through a contract between an SRO and its members as is authorized or recognized by the governmental regulator. Associations of broker-dealers or others that have responsibility, under the oversight of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to regulate their own members through the adoption and enforcement of rules of conduct for fair, ethical, and efficient practices. Examples include the National Association of Securities Dealers and the New York Stock Exchange. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении).

SELF–SCHEDULED GENERATION = XX – Self-Scheduled Generation:- units scheduled to run by their owners regardless of system dispatch signal. Self-scheduled units do not follow system dispatch signal and are not eligible to set locational marginal price (LMP). Units can be submitted as a fixed block of MW that must be run, or as a minimum amount of MW that must run plus a dispatchable component above the minimum.

SELF–SUSTAINED VESSEL = САМООБСЛУЖИВАЕМОЕ СУДНО – Self-Sustained Vessel is a containership which has her own crane for loading and discharging shipping containers enabling the ship to serve ports which do not have suitable lifting equipment. Vessel equipped with cranes/derricks that does not require shore equipment to load/unload cargo.

SELF–SUSTAINING SHIP = САМООБСЛУЖИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ СУДНО – Self-Sustaining Ship is a containership which has her own crane for loading and discharging shipping containers enabling the ship to serve ports which do not have suitable lifting equipment.

SELF–TRIMMING SHIP = СУДНО С АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ШТИВКОЙ (или СУДНО С САМОРАЗРАВНИВАНИЕМ (ГРУЗОВ В ТРЮМАХ)) – Self-Trimming Ship is a ship whose holds are shaped in such a way that the cargo levels itself.

SELF–TWIST YARN = САМОСКРУЧИВАЕМАЯ ПРЯЖА – Self-Twist Yarn is an inherently twist-stable, two-ply structure having a ply twist that is alternately S- and Z-directed along the yarn.

SELF–UNLOADER = САМОРАЗГРУЖАЮЩЕЕСЯ СУДНО (или СУДНО С УСТРОЙСТВОМ ДЛЯ РАЗГРУЗКИ) – Self-Unloader is a bulk carrier which is equipped with gear for unloading cargo.

SELL = ПРОДАТЬ (или ПРОДАВАТЬ) – Sell:- to place an opening trade at the bid price of a spread in anticipation of the underlying market falling, commonly referred to as a 'Down Trade', 'Taking A Short Position', or 'Going Short'. You can also sell at the bid price to close an existing long position.

SELL BASIS = ПРОДАВАТЬ БАЗИС – Sell Basis:- the basis level quoted to buyers. See also Buy Basis.

SELLER = ПРОДАВЕЦ – (1) Seller is a person who exchanges goods or services for money. / Лицо, которое обменивает товары или услуги на деньги.

(2) In option trading, Seller is an individual who sells or grants or writes any exchange option, establishing a short position. He is obligated to deliver the underlying asset if the option is exercised. Also known as Grantor or Writer. Writer or Seller or Grantor is an individual who sells an option, establishing a short position. / В торговле опционами, частное лицо, продающее или предоставляющее, или выписывающее любой биржевой опцион и устанавливающее, тем самым, короткую позицию. Он обязан поставить соответствующий актив в случае исполнения опциона. Известен также как Выписавший (Writer) или Предоставивший (Grantor).

SELLER'S CALL = ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕ ПРОДАВЦОМ – Seller's Call, also referred to as Call Purchase, is the same as the buyer's call except that the seller has the right to determine the time to fix the price. The opposite of Buyer's Call.

SELLER'S DELIVERY COMMITMENT = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПРОДАВЦА ПО ПОСТАВКЕ – Seller's Delivery Commitment is the written notice given by the seller of his intention to make delivery against the short futures position on delivery day.

SELLER'S MARKET = РЫНОК ПРОДАВЦА – A Seller's Market is considered to exist when goods cannot easily be secured and when the economic forces of business tend to be priced at the vendor's estimate of value. In other words, a state of trade favorable to the seller, with relatively great demand and high prices of something for sale. Seller's Market is a market where grain is in short supply and sellers can obtain higher prices. Seller's Market is a condition of the market in which there is a scarcity of goods available and hence sellers can obtain better conditions of sale or higher prices. The opposite of Buyer's Market.

SELLER'S OPTION = ОПЦИОН ПРОДАВЦА – Seller's Option is the right of a seller to select, within the limits prescribed by a contract, the quality of the commodity delivered and the time and place of delivery. A special transaction on the New York Stock Exchange, that gives the seller the right to deliver the stock or bond at any time within a specified period, ranging from no less that two business days to no more than 60 days.

SELLER'S POINTS = ПУНКТЫ ПРОДАВЦА – In reference to a loan, Seller's Points consist of a lump sum paid by the seller to the buyer's creditor to reduce the cost of the loan to the buyer. This payment is either required by the creditor or volunteered by the seller, usually in a loan to buy real estate. Generally, one point equals one percent of the loan amount. See also Point.

SELLING CLIMAX = КУЛЬМИНАЦИЯ ПРОДАЖ – Selling Climax is a sudden drop in security prices as sellers dump their holdings. Selling Climax is the point at which a security becomes so oversold at high trading volume that it precipitates an upward market correction. It is an example of a market bottom that precedes a rally. See also Buying Climax, and Reversal Spike. Selling Climax is a period of very high volume and sharp downward movement in the stock market. A selling climax generally signals the end of a prolonged bear market. Climax is a market condition that is characterized by very high trading volume and a dramatic downward or upward movement in price. High volume and downward price movement indicate a selling climax, while high volume and upward price movement indicate a buying climax. Either type of climax signals the end of a trend. Selling into a climax run can be a good exit strategy, because by selling during a period of euphoria, investors can lock in dramatic gains. A buying climax can bid a stock's price up to levels it will never reach again, or that it will not reach again for at least a decade. At the end of a buying climax, prices can fall sharply as investors realize the stock has been overbought. / осадок (precipitate).

SELLING COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ЗА ПРОДАЖУ – Selling Commission:- remuneration for the banks participating in the underwriting or placement of shares or bonds (placement commission).

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (EXPENSES) = ЗАТРАТЫ НА ПРОДАЖУ, ОБЩИЕ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ (РАСХОДЫ) – Selling, General and Administrative (SGA) is the sum of:- (i) general and administrative expenses (such as salaries of nonsales personnel, rent, heat and light); (ii) direct selling expenses (that is, expenses that can be directly tied to the sale of a specific unit, such as credit, warranty and advertising expenses); and (iii) indirect selling expenses (that is, expenses which cannot be directly

tied to the sale of a specific unit but which are proportionally allocated to all units sold during a certain period, such as:- telephone, interest and postal charges). / ручательство (warranty).

SELLING GROUP = ПРОДАЮЩАЯ ГРУППА – Selling Group is a group of dealers invited by a syndicate manager to act as agents for other underwriters in selling a new or secondary issue to the public.

SELLING HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПРОДАЖЕЙ – Selling Hedge:- selling futures contracts against a long cash market position to protect against possible decrease in the price of a commodity. Selling futures contracts to protect against possible declining prices of commodities that will be sold in the future. At the time the cash commodities are sold, the open futures position is closed by purchasing an equal number and type of futures contracts as those that were initially sold. Also known as Short Hedge. See also Hedging.

SELL–OFF = ПРОДАВАТЬ СО СКИДКОЙ (или РАСПРОДАВАТЬ) – Sell-Off:- downward price trend after an advance caused by traders selling previously established long positions.

SELL ON CLOSE = ПРОДАТЬ ПРИ ЗАКРЫТИИ – Sell On Close:- to sell at the end of the trading session at a price within the closing range. / Продать при закрытии торговой сессии по цене, складывающейся в период закрытия сессии.

SELL ON OPENING = ПРОДАТЬ ПО ОТКРЫТИИ – Sell On Opening:- to sell at the beginning of the trading session at a price within the opening range. / Продать в начале торговой сессии по цене, складывающейся в период открытия сессии.

SELL SHORT = ПРОДАЖА В КОРОТКУЮ (или ПРОДАЖА БЕЗ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ, или ПРОДАЖА БЕЗ ПОКРЫТИЯ, или ДЕПОРТ) – Selling Short is a forward transaction in which the seller sells securities that he does not own. He hopes to be able to cover the securities by the performance date at a cheaper price than at the closing of the contract and thus to take in the difference as profit. Stock market term for selling a security one does not own but intends to buy later at a lower price to cover the sale. Until the purchase to close the transaction has been made, the trader is said to be short on the particular stock or security. Traders taking advantage of falling prices to go short are known as Bears. Sell Short:- practice of making a bargain to sell securities or commodities the seller does not own. The seller does this in the hope that that before settlement is due, the price of the item will go down and he or she will be able to buy enough to cover the bargain at a lower price, thereby making a profit. Also known as Shorting, and Short Selling. / Под Депортом, от Французского слова Déport, понимается спекулятивная биржевая сделка на срок, заключаемая биржевыми дельцами в расчёте на понижение курса ценных бумаг или иных биржевых инструментов с целью получения курсовой разницы. Противоположна Репорту.

SELL SIDE = ПРОДАЮЩАЯ СТОРОНА – Sell Side:- a broker/dealer who sells expertise in research, order execution or any other service to an individual or institution. Those people who are on the market to sell, rather than to buy.

SELL SIGNAL = СИГНАЛ К ПРОДАЖЕ – Sell Signal is a condition that indicates a good time to sell a stock. The exact circumstances of the signal will be determined by the indicator that an analyst is using. For example, it's often considered a sell signal when the RSI crosses down through the 50 level. In technical analysis, a chart pattern which indicates a key reversal downwards in price.

SELL–STOP = ФИКСАЦИЯ ПРОДАЖЕЙ – Sell-Stop:- a type of futures market order that is placed below the current price and becomes a 'market order' when touched. Sell-stops tend to accumulate just below important support levels. These orders are primarily used to exit the market, although they can be used for new position entry. Many traders believe the 'market' goes looking for these pockets of sell-stops in order to get them executed, only to then reverse direction.

SELVAGE = КРОМКА – Selvage is the edge of woven fabrics, consisting either of one or more stronger cords or a narrow border, usually of a different weave from the body, serves to strengthen the fabric and to prevent warp threads from fraying. The selvedge is called fast when it is enclosed by all or part of the picks and not fast when the filling threads are cut off at the edge of the fabrics after every pick; the selvedge of such fabrics, usually split goods, consists either of leno or in the cheapest grades the fabric is simply sized along the edges to prevent fraying. See also Selvedge. Actual part of the cloth running in the warp direction along both edges of cloth. Its purpose is to keep the edges of cloth true, straight, even, and parallel. Width of selvage varies from 1/4 to about 1 inch. In the dressmaking and pattern trades the term is usually spelled as Selvedge. Also known as List, or Selvedge. A Selvage, or Selvedge, is a type of edge on a piece of fabric that prevents individual stitches from unraveling or fraying. The term is derived from the phrase 'self-edge', because the formation of a selvage is a natural result of how the fabric is made. Historically, selvages were only found on woven fabric, but in modern times the term has also come to apply to self-finishing edges on knitted fabric. In both weaving and knitting, these finished edges help to create seams that are evenly aligned. Creating a selvage in woven fabric is usually accomplished by securing horizontal weft threads along the side edges of the fabric. This can be done by reversing the direction of the weft threads at the end of each row of weaving, and then wrapping the threads under and over the vertical warp threads that run lengthwise through the fabric. The type of thread and weave used to make selvages may be the same or different from those used to make the rest of the fabric. With woven fabrics that use a different weave or thread to create finished edges, the selvage is often discarded before individual pattern pieces of a garment are seamed together. One type of woven fabric that incorporates these finished edges is called Selvage Denim, which is a type of denim with a distinct self-finished edge that is often used for making jeans. Selvage denim is woven by hand using a shuttle loom, which is a type of loom that stores the weft thread in an oblong tool called a Shuttle. Fabric woven on this type of loom is narrower than fabric woven on looms that do not use a shuttle, so makers of jeans must compensate for the lack of width by using extra length. The most economical way to make a pair of jeans with this type of denim is to use as much of the woven fabric as possible, including the self-finished edges, which usually fall on the outer leg seams of a finished pair of jeans. In knitting, selvages are created by using a different stitch pattern for the stitches closest to the edges of the knit fabric. This creates edges that are firm, neat, and will not unravel. A knit selvage is often used to facilitate seaming, although it can also be used to make a finished edge on a piece that does not require seams, such as a scarf. This type of finished edge is useful for securing the sides of knit pieces made from slick, smooth yarns that may slide out of place due to wear or repeated washing, such as silk or bamboo yarns. Selvage or Selvedge is the thin compressed edge of a woven fabric which runs parallel to the warp yarns and prevents raveling. It is usually woven, utilizing tougher yarns and a tighter construction than the rest of the fabric. Selvage or Selvedge is the narrow edge of woven fabric that runs parallel to the warp. It is made with stronger yarns in a tighter construction than the body of the fabric to prevent raveling. A fast selvage encloses all or part of the picks, and a selvage is not fast when the filling threads are cut at the fabric edge after every pick. See also Selvedge. Selvage is the long, outer, finished edge of both sides of a woven fabric that does not ravel because the filling yarns wrap around the warp yarns. It may also be called Self-Edge or Selvedge. Selvage:- the warp yarns woven at the extreme edges of a piece of fabric, generally in greater density (yarns per inch) or differing from the remainder of the warp in composition, twist, or ply. to provide the greater strength needed for support in weaving. / когда уточные нити . Ткань имеет фон и кромку. Фон – ничто иное как сама ткань, ограничиваемая по краям кромками. Кромки формируют края ткани и предохраняют её от чрезмерного сужения в процессе формирования и отделки. Кромка материала образуется в результате процесса ткачества или вязания трикотажного полотна. Внешний вид кромки зависит от способа получения материала, она может быть лохматой или гладкой. Кромка не должна попадать на детали кроя, поэтому она срезается перед раскроем или лекала раскладываются так, чтобы

кромка ткани попала в отходы. Срезать следует одинаковую ширину вдоль всего куска ткани. В некоторых изделиях (например, простыни) допускается использовать кромку в качестве края изделия при условии, что она гладкая, ровная и красивая. Достаточно часто встречается дефект – стянутая кромка. Такую стянутую кромку в обязательном порядке следует срезать перед раскроем, иначе неизбежны дефекты при раскрое деталей изделия. Если кромка стягивает ткань не сильно, то можно не срезать кромку, а сделать вдоль всего куска ткани надрезы.

SELVAGE DOUBLING = СДВАИВАНИЕ КРОМКИ – Selvage Doubling:- lengthways streak immediately adjacent to the selvedge, characterized by a difference in color from that of the body of the fabric, by surface disturbance, or by both. This defect is caused by the selvedge having folded over, thus shielding the edge of the usable fabric during processing. / Удвоение Кромки; Подгиб Кромки (selvage doubling; selvedge turndown):- порок заключительной отделки ткани, характеризующийся разницей цветов с основной тканью или искажением поверхности, прилегающий к кромке. Примечание:- этот порок вызван заворотом кромки, таким образом заслоняющей край пригодной ткани во время обработки.

SELVAGE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ КРОМКИ – Selvage Mark:- in finished cloth, a lengthwise crease mark along the selvage caused by an edge being folded or doubled.

SELVAGE (SLACK or WAVY) = (ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ или ВОЛНИСТАЯ) КРОМКА – Defect Name:- Selvage (Slack or Wavy). Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Selvage (Slack or Wavy):- This is the result of the edge of the fabric being longer than the center, causing it to wave or pucker when laid on the cutting table. This can result from mishandling where the selvage is stretched or from uneven wetting-out during sanforization. Severity:- Major.

SELVAGE TORN = РАЗРЫВ КРОМКИ – Defect Name:- Selvage Torn. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Selvage Torn:- This is the result of the fabric rupturing under excessive tension while being processed through the tenter frame. Severity:- Major.

SELVAGE TURNDOWN = XX КРОМКИ – Defect Name:- Selvage Turndown. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Selvage Turndown:- This is the result of a selvage having been folded under and going through squeeze rolls somewhere in the dyeing or finishing processes. The turndown has been removed; however, the tell-tale discoloration remains. Severity:- Major.

SELVEDGE = КРОМКА – Selvedge is special hooked needle driven by a cam which produces, after cutting, the insertion of the protruding thread end into the subsequent shed, thus forming a stronger edge. The basic function of any selvedge is to lock the outside warp threads of a piece of cloth and so prevent fraying. The selvedge should be strong enough to withstand the strains of the stenter in the finishing process. The selvedge should have a neat and uniform appearance. This system is generally used for light to middle weight fabrics, when weave and fabric density permit. There are also available tuck-in selvedge motions which are entirely controlled by pneumatic or mixed pneumatic and mechanical devices. Three kinds of selvedges can be formed:- (i) tucked-in selvedges; (ii) leno selvedges; and (iii) fused selvedges. See also Fused Selvedges, Leno Selvedges, Melt Selvedges, and Tucked-In Selvedges. See also Selvage. Selvedge is the narrow edge of woven fabric that runs parallel to the warp. It is often made with stronger yarns, or in a tighter spacing, to prevent raveling. A fast selvedge encloses all of the picks. a selvedge is not considered fast when the filling threads are cut at the fabric edge after every pick. Selvage or Selvedge Defects:- the selvedge is the most important for any fabric appearance. Selvedge must be strong enough to withstand the tension of the finishing processes. (i) Waviness of Selvages occurs in the offside of a wide loom weaving narrow fabrics, on account of long length of weft being left between the selvage and the shuttle box. (ii) Too strong temples may cause Curly or Wavy Selvage. This defect may be overcome by adjusting the position of the temple and the selvages, and by allowing the selvage to run a little oblique. Tension of ground and selvage ends must always remain uniform to minimize selvage defects. (iii) Weft Breaks at the selvages may be due to wrong drafting or denting, wrong timing of selvage motion, damaged or rusty reed, uneven tensioning, or ends running oblique. (iv) Loops in the selvage are formed by insufficient tension in weft winding, by shuttle rebounding, and by strong picking. If loops are very bid, they are driven inside the shed in the next pick Corded Selvage. (v) Faulty temples cause Streaks at one or both sides. (vi) If the teeth of the temples are long, they cannot freely release the cloth without showing temple marks. Ring temples may injure the selvages of delicate fabrics. Selvedges or Selvages are extra ends on the sides of the warp, used to strengthen the edges of the cloth and aid in keeping it at a uniform width. / когда уточные нити . раскрой (cutting). Кромки тканей на станке типа СТБ (закладные кромки) образуются кромкообразующими приборами, которые заводят концы обрезанных уточных нитей в последующий зев, за счёт этого плотность ткани по утку в кромках увеличивается в 2 раза по сравнению с плотностью ткани по утку фона. Это вызывает её упрочнение. Плотность кромки по основе не увеличивается, а в некоторых случаях уменьшается по сравнению с плотностью фона. Ширина кромки определяется конструкцией кромкообразующего прибора и может быть равной 2.6–3.5 сантиметра (см), то есть от 1.3 до 1.75 см с каждой стороны. Формирование кромки на станках типа АТПР может осуществляться двумя способами:- (i) при помощи брошюровочной нити; или (ii) при помощи кромкообразующего прибора (по типу СТБ – закладная кромка). Брошюровочный способ не обеспечивает прочного закрепления края ткани, поэтому плотность кромочных нитей в 1.5–2 раза больше плотности основы в фоне. Ширина кромок составляет 1–1.5 см. Образующаяся бахрома (кончики утка, выходящие из ткани по краям кромок) из уточных нитей длиной, равной 0.3–1 см с каждой стороны, ограничивает возможность использования данных тканей. На станках типа АТПР кромочные нити не отличаются от нитей фона по линейной плотности и по виду сырья. В этом случае кромочные нити считают нитями фона. Если кромка ткани отличается по виду пряжи от нитей фона, то кромочные нити в фон не переводятся и в дальнейших расчётах учитываются отдельно. Кромка – плотный край по длине ткани, который не даёт ей осыпаться. При производстве тканей вдоль краёв полотен формируются уплотнённые полосы, которые предохраняют ткань от деформации и осыпания. Вид кромки может быть гладкий или с бахромой. Поскольку текстура ткани в местах расположения кромки изменена, нельзя допускать, чтобы детали кроя попадали на край – кромка должна идти в отходы. Кромку срезают на одинаковую ширину по всей длине куска ткани. Для изготовления постельного белья допускается использовать иногда кромку как край изделия, но при условии, что она красивая и ровная. Во многих видах тканей встречается такой дефект как стянутая кромка. Деформированную кромку надо обязательно срезать ещё до начала раскладки деталей кроя. В случае небольшой деформации возможно не срезать кромку, а сделать на ней надрезы. Сторону ткани можно часто определить по кромке – на лицевой стороне она более яркая с чётким переплетением. Часто для придания прочности краю изделия создаётся искусственная кромка при помощи определённых отделочных швов, подгибки ткани, тесьмы, лент, кружев, бахромы и так далее. Такой вид отделки очень декоративен и износостоек. Для создания отделочной кромки могут использоваться как контрастные цвета, так и в тон основной ткани. Кромкой называют также материалы для облицовки торцов мебельных плит. Мебельная кромка может быть образована приклеенным шпоном из натуральной древесины или быть нанесена при помощи термоклеющейся ленты.

SELVEDGE DEFECT = ПОРОК КРОМКИ (или ДЕФЕКТ КРОМКИ) – Selvedge Defect:- these are different defects appearing at the selvedge. Weaving Defect.

SEM = SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

SEMAPHORE = СЕМАФОР – Semaphore (maritime term):- flag signaling with the arms.

SEMBS = STOCK EXCHANGE MONEY BROKERS

SEMI–ANNUAL = ПОЛУГОДОВОЕ – Semi-Annual:- refers to Plants whose life cycle is completed twice a year.

SEMI–ANNUAL CHARTS = ПОПОЛУГОДОВЫЕ ГРАФИКИ (или ПОПОЛУГОДИЧНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ) – The term Semi-Annual Charts is used to describe those charts that are constructed of semi-annual bars or candles. Each semi-annual bar or candle chart contains the open, high, low and close that occurred during each 6-month time interval. / Термин Пополугодовые Графики используется для описания таких графиков, которые строятся с использованием средних полугодовых штрихов или свечей. Каждый пополугодовой штриховой или свечной график содержит средние цены открытия, максимумов, минимумов и закрытия, имевшие место в течение каждого 6-месячного временного интервала.

SEMI–BRIGHT WOOL = ПОЛУБЛЕСТЯЩАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Semi-Bright Wool is a grease wool that lacks brightness due to the environment under which it is produced, though it is white after scouring.

SEMICONDUCTOR = ПОЛУПРОВОДНИК – Semiconductor is the generic name for discrete devices and integrated circuits that can control the flow of electrical signals. Silicon is the basic material on which semiconductors are fabricated.

SEMI–CONTAINERSHIP = ПОЛУКОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ – Semi-Containership:- semi-container vessels are suitable for carrying both normal general cargo and containers. Hold dimensions, deck loading values, the load-carrying capacity of the loading gear, etc are tailored to the carriage of standard shipping containers. Such vessels have tween decks generally with flush-closing mechanical hatch covers. A conventional general cargo ship with one or two holds fitted with vertical cells. In most configurations, additional holds can be converted to cell stowage, if container traffic demands. Nonstandard cargo containers and/or break bulk cargo is carried in the conventional holds and tween decks. Also known as Partial Containership.

SEMI–FASHIONED = ПОЛУМОДНОЕ – Semi-Fashioned is a hosiery term for seamless hosiery that has had a fake seam added so it will resemble full-fashioned hosiery. See also Full-Fashioned.

SEMIFINISHED PRODUCT = ПОЛУФАБРИКАТ (или ПОЛУГОТОВЫЙ ПРОДУКТ) – Semifinished Product (Semi):- steel products that have already been shaped by hot-rolling or continuous casting processes and which are then subjected to further shaping to produce finished products. These include:- rough-rolled blocks (blooms with round or square cross-sections), slabs, billets, boards and ingots. / слябы, болванки, и чушки.

SEMI KNOCKED–DOWN CARS = ПОЛУРАЗОБРАННЫЕ АВТОМОБИЛИ – Semi Knocked-Down (SKD) Cars:- for export to countries which apply high levels of customs duty to luxury goods, automobiles are shipped in completely knocked down (CKD) or semi/part knocked down (SKD, PKD) form. In this case, the package sizes for the individual components are adapted precisely to the container in which they are transported, which means that the cargo is secured by tight fit.

SEMI–LOGARITHMIC (PERCENTAGE) SCALING = ПОЛУЛОГАРИФМИЧЕСКОЕ (ПРОЦЕНТНОЕ) МАСШТАБИРОВАНИЕ – Semi-Logarithmic (Percentage) Scaling:- on a logarithmic scale chart, the vertical spacing between two points corresponds to the percentage change between those numbers. Thus, on a log scale chart, the vertical distance between 10 and 20 (a 100% increase) is the same as the vertical distance between 50 and 100. Because these charts show percentage relationships, logarithmic scaling is also called ‘Percentage’ Scaling. It is also called ‘Semi-Log’ Scaling because only one of the axes (the vertical one) is scaled logarithmically. See also Logarithmic (Percentage) Scaling. / Смотрите также Логарифмическое (Процентное) Масштабирование (Logarithmic (Percentage) Scaling).

SEMINAL ROOT = ЗАРОДЫШЕВЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или КОРЕШОК ЗАРОДЫША) – Seminal Root is a root that develops from the radicle. Sparsely branched roots that replace the radicle and are later replaced by secondary adventitious roots. / вторичными придаточными корнями.

SEMISOLID = ПОЛУТВЁРДОЕ ТЕЛО (или ПОЛУТВЁРДОЕ) – Semisolid:- any substance having the attributes of both a solid and a liquid. Similar to semiliquid but being more closely related to a solid than a liquid. More generally, any substance in which the force required to produce a deformation depends both on the magnitude and on the rate of the deformation.

SEMISUBMERSIBLE RIG = ПОЛУПОГРУЖНАЯ БУРОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА – In oil industry, Semisubmersible Rig is a seadrill rig system that can extract oil at different water depths. Semisubmersible Rig is one of the most common deepwater rigs in use. A ‘semi’ is larger than a jack-up rig and can operate in much deeper waters farther out at sea. Water dept up to 1 800 meters. See also Drillship, Jack-Up Rig, Semitender Rig, and Tender Rig. / Полупогружная Буровая Установка (ПБУ). Смотрите также Буровое Судно (Drillship), Самоподъёмная Буровая Установка или Буровая Установка На Выдвижных Сваях (Jack-Up Rig), Полупогружная Платформа С Буровой Установкой На Сваях (Semitender Rig или Tender Rig). Плавучая Буровая Установка (ПБУ) – буровая установка для бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин в открытом море. Бурение производится с ПБУ, опирающейся на морское дно при помощи мощных колонн (при глубинах до 70 метров); с заякоренной ПБУ (от 60 до 300 м); с ПБУ с динамической стабилизацией (более 250–300 м).

SEMI–SYNTHETIC FIBERS = ПОЛУСИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЛОКНА – Semi-Synthetic Fibers:- after treated with chemical agents, natural materials such as cellulose or protein are re-generated into fibers. Acetate fibers, promix fibers, and triacetate fibers are the semi-synthetic fibers. / Полусинтетические Волокна:- волокна, восстановленные после обработки естественных матриалов, таких как целлюлоза или белок, химическими веществами. Ацетатные волокна, промиксные волокна, и триацетатные волокна являются полусинтетическими волокнами.

SEMITENDER RIG = ПОЛУПОГРУЖНАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА С БУРОВОЙ УСТАНОВКОЙ НА СВАЯХ (или БУРОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА С МАЛОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТЬЮ) – Semitender Rig:- in oil industry, a seadrill rig system that can extract oil at different water depths. Semitender rig is lowered from a ship and then is tethered to the ocean floor with legs. The ship contains living quarters for the crew and houses equipment. Water dept up to 2 000 meters. See also Drillship, Jack-Up Rig, Semisubmersible Rig, and Tender Rig. / Смотрите также Буровое Судно (Drillship), Самоподъёмная Буровая Установка или Буровая Установка На Выдвижных Сваях (Jack-Up Rig), Полупогружная Буровая Установка (Semisubmersible Rig), Полупогружная Платформа С Буровой Установкой На Сваях (Tender Rig). Плавучая Буровая Установка (ПБУ) – буровая установка для бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин в открытом море. Бурение производится с ПБУ, опирающейся на морское дно при помощи мощных колонн (при глубинах до 70 метров); с заякоренной ПБУ (от 60 до 300 м); с ПБУ с динамической стабилизацией (более 250–300 м).

SEMI–TRAILER = ПОЛУПРИЦЕП – A Semi-Trailer is a vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and so constructed in a manner that part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or else carried by a towing vehicle. Also known as Van in the United States and Canada. Semitrailer is a trailer with a rear axle assembly that is pulled by a towing tractor or truck tractor. There are two different kinds of trailer:- (i) semitrailers that are also permitted in road traffic, and (ii) roll trailers (cargo trailers) that are pulled by towing tractors and are used only in ro-ro operations. These towing tractors are permitted only in terminal operations, and not allowed to be used on public roads. Containers or flatbed freight trailers pulled behind tractors or lorries. A Semi-Trailer is a trailer without a front axle. A large proportion of its weight is supported either by a tractor or by a detachable front axle assembly known as a Dolly. A semi-trailer is normally equipped with legs which can be lowered to support it when it is uncoupled, and such semi-trailers are known as Contrailers. / Полуприцеп это прицеп, но без передней оси, буксируемый седельным тягачом. Большая часть его веса поддерживается либо тягачом, либо присоединяемой передней осью, именуемой в водительской среде, как Тележка (Dolly). Полуприцепы обычно оборудуются ногами (legs), которые могут быть опущены для поддержки полуприцепа в отсоединённом от тягача состоянии, и такие полуприцепы известны как Контрейлеры (Contrailers). Под Полуприцепом понимается одно- или двухосная (иногда трёхосная) повозка, буксируемая седельным тягачом с помощью опорно-сцепного устройства и передающая на него часть своего веса. Полуприцеп предназначен для перевозки грузов или пассажиров либо для нетранспортных работ, например, полуприцеп-мастерская. Под Полуприцепом понимается одно- или 2-осная (редко 3-осная) безмоторная повозка, буксируемая седельным тягачом с помощью опорно-сцепного устройства и передающая на него часть своего веса. Полуприцепы предназначаются для перевозки грузов или пассажиров (транспортные полуприцепы) либо для выполнения нетранспортных работ (специальные полуприцепы), производимых при помощи установленных на полуприцепе машин, аппаратов или оборудования (автолавки, мастерские и другие).

SEMI–TRAILER TRUCK = ТЯГАЧ С ПОЛУПРИЦЕПОМ – A Semi-Trailer Truck or Tractor-Trailer (colloquially known as an Big-Big, Semi, or 18-Wheeler in the United States, a Semi in Australia and Canada, and as an Artic, Articulated Lorry, or Truck and Trailer in Ireland, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom) is an articulated truck or lorry consisting of a towing engine (Tractor in the United States, Prime Mover in Australia, Truck in New Zealand and the United Kingdom), and a trailer that carries the freight. In the United Kingdom, the term Juggernaut is sometimes used for especially large articulated lorries. Also known as Tractor-Trailer. / (Juggernaut).

SEMI–WORSTED YARN = ПОЛУГРЕБЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПОЛУКАМВОЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Semi-Worsted Yarn is the yarn spun from sliver carded (not combed) and pin-drafted on worsted spinning system machines. / Пряжа, спряденая из кардной (не гребенной) .

SEMRY = SOCIETY FOR THE EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF RICE IN YAGOVA

SEN = SENATOR

SENDER = ОТПРАВИТЕЛЬ – Sender is the party sending a SWIFT message as identified by its registered SWIFT address in the header of the message. By other words, originator of the message currently being referred to. / Отправитель:- сторона, отправляющая сообщение в системе Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), и которая идентифицирована в заголовке данного сообщения своим зарегистрированным в СВМФДС адресом. Другими словами, это инициатор сообщения, на которое в данный момент обращено внимание. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDER'S CORRESPONDENT = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ – Sender's Correspondent is a financial institution, which holds the sender's account. It is a field name in a SWIFT message:- use only where there are multiple account relationships in the currency of the transaction, between the 'Sender' and the 'Receiver' and one of these accounts is to be used for reimbursement. / Корреспондент Отправителя:- это название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDER'S CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT = КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТСКИЙ СЧЁТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ – In banking, Sender's Correspondent Account is the sender's account at sender's correspondent. / В банковском обслуживании под Корреспондентским Счётом Отправителя понимается счёт отправителя у корреспондента отправителя.

SENDERS OR RECEIVERS CHARGES = СБОРЫ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕЙ ИЛИ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЕЙ – Senders Or Receivers Charges:- it is a field name in a SWIFT message:- (i) currency and amount of the transaction charges deducted by the 'Sender' and by previous banks in the transaction chain; and (ii) currency and amount of the transaction charges due to the 'Receiver'. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDER'S REFERENCE = ССЫЛКА ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ – In a SWIFT message, Sender's Reference is the sender's unique reference for a batch. / В сообщениях Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) это относится к уникальной ссылке отправителя для партии. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDER'S TRANSACTION CHARGE = СБОР С ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ ЗА ТРАНЗАКЦИЮ (или СБОР С ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ ЗА ОПЕРАЦИЮ) – In a SWIFT message, Sender's Transaction Charge is a charge levied on the sender side in respect of a specific payment transfer transaction. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) сбор, взимаемый со стороны отправителя в отношении конкретной операции по переводу платежа. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDER TO RECEIVER INFORMATION = ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЮ – In a SWIFT message, Sender To Receiver Information is an additional information for the receiver. / В сообщениях Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) это относится к дополнительной информации для получателя. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENDING BANK = ОТПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ БАНК (или БАНК ОТПРАВИТЕЛЬ) – The Sending Bank transmits a message, via a secure system (such as SWIFT or Fedwire), to the receiving bank, requesting that it effect payment according to the instructions given. See also Sender. / СВИФТ (SWIFT) или Фэдвайэ (Fedwire). Смотрите также Отправитель (Sender). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SENESCENCE = СТАРЕНИЕ (или ОДРЯХЛЕНИЕ) – Senescence is the phase of plant growth that extends from full maturity to actual death; characterized by an accumulation of metabolic products, increase in respiratory rate, and a loss in dry weight especially in leaves and fruits.

SENESCENCE = УВЯДАНИЕ – Senescence:- yellowing or reddening and death of plant tissue as a result of advanced maturity / old age. The stage in the life of a plant or plant part from maturity to death, in which metabolic products accumulate, respiratory rate increases and dry weight decreases. / Стадия в жизни растения или части растения в период между зрелостью и омертвлением, в которую накапливаются метаболиты, усиливается респираторная норма и снижается сухой вес. Увядание внешне проявляется в поникании листьев, стеблей и других органов растений. В большинстве случаев оно связано с потерей тургора клеток и тканей вследствие недостатка воды. Причиной этого могут быть также закупорка сосудов растений патогенами или поражение их токсинами. Нередко растение увядает при поражении корней и стеблей как патогенами, так и вредителями. Причиной увядания могут быть и абиотические факторы внешней среды.

SENIOR = СЭНИОР (или СТАРШИЙ) – Senior:- being in a position, rank, or grade above others of the same set or class. Higher in rank; longer in length of tenure or service; a senior officer. / Под Сэниором, от Латинского слова Senior, означающее Старший, понимается . Старшее должностное лицо.

SENIOR COMMERCIAL OFFICER = СТАРШЕЕ КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ ДОЛЖНОСТНОЕ ЛИЦО (или СТАРШИЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ СОТРУДНИК) – The Senior Commercial Officer (SCO) is the senior US and Foreign Commercial Officer at an embassy and reports in-country to the Ambassador. At major posts, this position carries the title of Commercial Counselor; in key posts, Minister Counselor. Usually reporting to the SCO are a Commercial Attache and Commercial officers. The latter are sometimes assigned to subordinate posts throughout the country.

SENIORITY (OF A US REPRESENTATIVE OR SENATOR) = СТАРШИНСТВО (ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ ИЛИ СЕНАТОРА США) – Seniority (of a US Representative or Senator) is ehe number of years of unbroken service that a member of a standing Congressional committee has on that committee. The Rules of the House and Senate (and the rules of the Democratic and Republican caucusses within each chamber) have always given great weight to differences in seniority in allocating power and privileges among their members. The majority party committee member with the most seniority will almost invariably be selected as chairman of the committee and thus be awarded the power to hire and fire most of the committee's staff employees, to set meeting times, to determine which majority party members will be appointed to which subcommittees, to control what bills will be taken up for consideration, and so on. The minority party member of the committee with most seniority is designated the ranking minority member of the committee and thus gets to pick the minority party members of subcommittees, hire and fire the minority's (much smaller) share of the committee staffers, and generally act as his party's main spokesperson on committee matters to the chairman, as well as the mass media, etc. When bills drafted in the committee are reported out for debate by the whole House or the whole Senate, the Chairman and the ranking minority member get to decide which members of their party will be recognized to speak in the debate, and for how many minutes. All the other members of the committee are ranked according to their years of membership, and such matters as the order in which they get to speak during committee meetings or hearings, chairmanships of subcommittees and many other privileges are normally determined largely or entirely on the basis of their seniority within their party's ranks. Since a Representative's or a Senator's degree of power and influence over the content of the legislation produced by the committee are very largely determined by seniority, and since they have to start all over in accumulating seniority if they change committee assignments, members of the US Congress normally wish to stay on the same committees year after year – at least after the first few years in office. (A member or two may have to be booted out of his committee assignment involuntarily if the latest election results resulted in a sizable shift in the party balance within the chamber as a whole, resulting in the losing party losing some of its slots on all the committees. But if that happens, it is the least senior member of the losing party on the committee that has to give up his membership.) Following the principle of seniority creates a well-established 'pecking order' within the Congressional committees and the party caucusses and thus probably helps to avoid a lot of acrimonious conflict over perks and status that might otherwise make it harder for committee members to work together on more substantive legislative issues. The premium placed on seniority probably also tends to ensure that committee members (or at least the most influential ones of them) develop an enormous amount of expertise and detailed knowledge about the policy issues and the administrative problems connected with them in the area of policy supervised by the particular committee. On the negative side, the seniority rule gives disproportionate power to Congressmen and Senators from 'safe' districts and thus tends to minimize the impact of shifts in the voters' choices, since pretty much the same old players will still be dominating the committee's deliberations after the election as before almost regardless of the outcome.

SENNA KNOT = КАССИЙСКИЙ УЗЕЛ – Senna Knot is a type of knot used to make pile in Persian hand-tied rugs.

SENNIT = ПЛЕТЁНКА (или ХХ) – Sennit is a braided cord or fabric (as of plaited rope yarns).

SENSITIVE PERIOD = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРИОД – Sensitive Period is the plant's growing period when it is most affected by the prevailing environmental factors such as daylength and disease or Insect attack.

SENSORY TEST/EVALUATION = СЕНСОРНЫЙ ТЕСТ/ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЕ – Sensory Test/Evaluation is a method for the assessment of cooked Rice 1 hour after cooking by judges or panel members. The characteristics assessed are aroma, flavor or taste, tenderness or hardness, cohesiveness or stickiness, appearance, and color using a six-point scoring scale. / твёрдость (hardness).

SENTIMENT INDICATORS = ИНДИКАТОРЫ ЧУВСТВ (или ИНДИКАТОРЫ ОЩУЩЕНИЙ) – Sentiment Indicators are the psychological indicators that attempt to measure the degree of bullishness or bearishness in a market. These are contrary indicators and are used in much the same fashion as overbought or oversold oscillators. Their greatest value is when they reach upper or lower extremes.

SEP = SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSION PLAN

SEPA = THE SINGLE EURO PAYMENTS AREA

SEPAL = ЧАШЕЛИСТИК – Sepal is one of the separate perianth leaves of the calyx. Sepal is a segment of the calyx, usually green. / Чашелистик – один из отдельных листочков околоцветника чашечки. Чашелистик – сегмент чашечки, обычно зелёный. Под Чашелистиками понимаются листочки (обычно зелёные), образующие вокруг венчика в цветке чашечку.

SEPARATE = ОТДЕЛЬНОЕ (или РАЗДЕЛЬНОЕ, или ЕДИНИЧНОЕ, или ХХ) – Separate is an article of dress worn interchangeably with others to form various combinations. For example, a suit separate. Usually used in plural.

SEPARATE CUSTODY = РАЗДЕЛЬНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ – Separate Custody:- securities held in separate custody are kept separate from holdings of the bank or third parties. Securities are held in separate custody if they are not admitted to collective custody by a securities clearing and deposit bank, or at the depositor's request. The name of the owner is noted on the strip

of paper wrapped around the securities. The advantage of separate custody for the customer is that he can receive the original of the securities deposited with the bank. See also Jacket Custody. Opposite:- Collective Custody.

SEPARATE CUSTODY OF SECURITIES = РАЗДЕЛЬНОЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – Separate Custody Of Securities:- the safeguarding of securities separate from the customer's holdings of other types of securities or from the securities of other customers (so-called Jacket Custody). The opposite of Collective Custody.

SEPARATELY DERIVED SYSTEM = РАЗДЕЛЬНО ВЫВОДИМАЯ (или РАЗВЕТВЛЁННАЯ) СИСТЕМА – Separately Derived System (SDS) is an electrical system whose power is provided by a stand-alone generator, transformer, or converter and which has no direct electrical connection or ground connection to another source (such as the utility). The US National Electrical Code (NEC) contains special grounding and bonding requirements for such systems. A Separately Derived System is a premises wiring system with no direct electrical connection to conductors originating from another system. All transformers, except autotransformers, are separately derived because the primary circuit conductors do not have any direct electrical connection to the secondary circuit conductors. Generators that supply a transfer switch that opens the grounded neutral conductor would be considered separately derived.

SEPARATELY TRADED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL SERVICE = УСЛУГА РАЗДЕЛЬНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ ОСНОВНОЙ СУММОЙ И КУПОНАМИ – In 1985, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) began offering its STRIPS service (Separately Traded Interest and Principal Service). The original service included the use of generic security numbers for interest payments. Generic security numbers means that a single number is used to identify all payments having the same issuer, payment date, payment type (e.g., interest or principal), payment currency, and no distinguishing features. Later, several other countries began offering similar services. Under these services, the securities depository holds the underlying bonds and the strip bonds are created only as electronic ledger entries on the records of the depository. Once created, the strip bonds are held and transferred only within the depository system. / , например, .

SEPARATE TRADING OF REGISTERED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF SECURITIES = РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ТОРГОВЛИ МЕЖДУ ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫМИ ПРОЦЕНТАМИ И ОСНОВНЫМИ СУММАМИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ (или РАЗДЕЛЬНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ОСНОВНОЙ СУММОЙ И КУПОНАМИ) – Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (or STRIPS) are T-Notes, T-Bonds and TIPS whose interest and principal portions of the security have been separated, or 'stripped'; these may then be sold separately (in units of USD1 000.00 face value) in the secondary market. The name derives from the days before computerization, when paper bonds were physically traded; traders would literally tear the interest coupons off of paper securities for separate resale. The government does not directly issue STRIPS; they are formed by investment banks or brokerage firms, but the government does register STRIPS in its book-entry system. They cannot be bought through TreasuryDirect, but only through a broker. STRIPS are used by the Treasury and split into individual principal and interest payments, which get resold in the form of zero-coupon bonds. Because they then pay no interest, there is not any interest to re-invest, and so there is no reinvestment risk with STRIPS. Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) program. Treasury STRIPS are fixed-income securities sold at a significant discount to face value and offer no interest payments because they mature at par. Backed by the US Government, STRIPS, which were first introduced in 1985, offer minimal risk and some tax benefits in certain states, replacing TIGRs and CATS as the dominant zero-coupon US security. Although you receive no tangible income, you typically still have to pay federal income tax on the bond's accretion for the year. A book-entry system operated by the US Federal Reserve permitting separate trading and ownership of the principal and coupon portions of selected treasury securities. It allows the creation of zero coupon Treasury securities from designated whole bonds. / Стрипы (STRIPS) – ценная бумага, образовавшаяся при разбиении купонной облигации на несколько ценных бумаг, представляющих собой процентные платежи (interest-only strip) или номинал (principalonly strip) и обращающихся независимо друг от друга.

SEPARATION = СЕПАРАЦИЯ (или СЕПАРИРОВАНИЕ) – Separation:- chill haze. / Дымка или Мгла, или Туман от заморозки. Под Сепарацией, от Латинского слова Separatio, означающее Отделение, понимается:- (i) отделение жидких или твёрдых частиц от газа, твёрдых – от жидкости; или (ii) разделение на составные части твёрдых или жидких смесей. Сепарация применяется в горном деле (для обогащения полезных ископаемых), в газовой (для осушки газов) и пищевой (для получения сливок, очистки молока, осветления пива и так далее) промышленности и других.

SEPARATION OF POWERS = РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ – Separation Of Powers is one of the most important of the basic principles that guided the framers of the US Constitution in their design for America's future governance was the idea that the root cause and essence of tyrranical government is the concentration of control over all the powers and functions of government in the hands of the same individual or narrow political faction. The corollary the Framers drew from this was the separation of powers principle:- that free popular government can best be sustained by dividing the various powers and functions of government among separate and relatively independent governmental institutions whose officials would be selected at different intervals and through different procedures by somewhat different constituencies so as to make it unlikely that the same small faction could gain control of them all at the same time. Thus, in the American federal republic the Framers designed, 'the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two distinct governments (the Federal government and the governments of the several states), and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments (the executive, the legislative, and the judicial)'. (Madison, The Federalist #51). The idea that concentrated political power is a mortal danger to civil liberties and popular rights remains to this day one of the most persistent and characteristic features of American ideologies and popular thinking about politics. In comparison with other advanced industrial countries, the United States possesses one of the most complex governmental structures and perhaps the most broadly diffused distribution of governmental authority among independent agencies. Not only do American governmental arrangements still allocate power to separate executive, legislative and judicial branches at both the state and federal levels, but they also feature a great variety of forms of relatively autonomous and geographically overlapping governmental bodies at the local level – including not only general purpose county and municipal governments but also a wide variety of functionally specialized mini-governments such as elected district school boards, flood control district boards, water resource planning boards, transit authority boards and the like.

SEPARATOR = СЕПАРАТОР – In the cotton gin, Separator is a mechanical device, e.g., wire screen with rotary rake, that separates seed cotton from conveying air. Separators can be used at various points in a gin plant to separate seed cotton from its conveying air, or to provide additional cleaning. Most commonly separators are used as part of a seed cotton unloading system, or used to reintroduce excess seed cotton back into the ginning process from an overflow system. Separators' traits:- available in 6 & 8 ft widths; 145° screen area; 2 15/16" shafting; rugged construction; engineered for ease of maintenance; and optional drive arrangements (traditional v-belt drive or gear reducer driven. / В хлопковом волокноотделителе (или джине), механическое устройство, например, проволочный экран с вращающимися лопаточками, которое выделяет хлопок-сырец из воздушного потока. Под Сепаратором, от Латинского слова Separator, означающее Отделитель, понимается аппарат для сепарации. Принцип действия сепаратора основан на различии физических свойств компонентов смеси. Наиболее распространены:- (i) магнитные

сепараторы, в которых магнитные частицы (например, железной, кобальтовой и некоторых других руд) отделяются от немагнитных (например, пустой породы) или менее магнитных в результате разделения потоков разных частиц под действием электромагнита; (ii) отстойные сепараторы для разделения двух несмешивающихся жидкостей путём отстаивания в резервуаре с двумя отводными трубами:- верхней – для лёгкой жидкости и нижней – для тяжёлой; и (iii) центробежные сепараторы (центрифуги), в которых более тяжёлая жидкость или взвесь твёрдых частиц в жидкости отжимается под действием центробежной силы к периферии сепаратора, откуда и удаляется (например, сепаратор молочный). Имеются сепараторы и других типов, работающие на основе различных физических принципов, например, коронные или электростатические.

SEPIA = СИПИА (или ХХ) – Sepia:- a brownish gray to dark olive brown.

SEPTATE = СЕПТАТНОЕ (или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ПЕРЕГОРОДКИ, или РАЗДЕЛЁННОЕ ПЕРЕГОРОДКАМИ) – Septate:- having cross walls. Divided into cells or segments by partitions.

SEPTUM = СЕПТА (или ПЕРЕГОРОДКА) – Septum is:- (1) a cross wall in a fungal hypha or spore. (2) The cross-sectional layer inside the node which separates adjoining internodes. / в грибной гифе или споре.

SEQUENCE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ – Sequence (in biotechnology):- linear order of the 4 nucleotide bases along a DNA or RNA molecule.

SEQUENCE = СЕКВЕНЦИЯ (или ПОРЯДОК, или ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Sequence is a group of fields. / Группа полей. Под Секвенцией, от позднелатинского слова Sequentia, означающее Последовательность, понимается .

SEQUENCE–CHARACTERIZED AMPLIFIED REGION = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНО ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЕМЫЙ УСИЛЕННЫЙ РЕГИОН – Sequence-Characterized Amplified Region (SCAR) is a useful molecular marker which may be generated by the partial sequencing of Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR), DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF), or Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) band or an restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) clone. Resultant PCR primers that provide specificity.

SEQUENCE–TAGGED SITE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНО БИРКОВАННЫЙ УЧАСТОК – Sequence-Tagged Site (STS) is a region of DNA on a chromosome with known sequences used as a signpost for molecular gene mapping approaches.

SEQUENCING = СЕКВЕНИРОВАНИЕ – Sequencing is the determination of the order of amino acids in a peptide, polypeptide chain, or protein, or the determination of bases (nucleotides) in a nucleotide, polynucleotide strand, or nucleic acid. / Секвенирование – определение первичной структуры макромолекул.

SEQUENTIAL CROPPING = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ – Sequential Cropping is a growing two crops in rapid sequence, planting one immediately after the harvest of the first, on the same piece of land.

SEQUENTIAL POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОЛИАКРИЛАМИД ГЕЛЬ ЭЛЕКТРОФОРЕЗ – SPAGE (short for the Sequential Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis) was carried out as described by Flores (1986). This technique consists first, electrophoresis of extraction products on a native polyacrylamide gel (5%). When the dye bromophenol reaches the bottom of the gel, staining with ethidium bromide is performed. Second, the viroid zone delimited by two marker corresponding to the smallest known viroid and one of the greatest viroid respectively, Avocado Sun Blotch Viroid (ASBVd) 246 nt and Citrus Exocortis Viroid (CEVd) 375 nt, is cut. Then placed on the top of a denaturant gel (8M Urea). After the second running, the gel was stained with silver nitrate. Sequential PAGE (sPAGE) provides a better separation of viroid RNAs, and it has also been successfully used for diagnosis in field samples. sPAGE analysis of nucleic acids extracted from field samples and partially purified by CF-11 cellulose chromatography is fast, sensitive and reliable for viroid detection. In winter and spring, viroid concentration is very low and sPAGE analysis unsuitable for diagnosis.

SEQUENTIAL VARIETAL RELEASE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОРТОВОЙ ВЫПУСК – Sequential Varietal Release is a breeding technique that aims at incorporating different resistance gene(s) into similar improved varietal backgrounds and releasing them sequentially, enabling farmers to choose the variety on the basis of biotype/race identified. As the biotype/pathogen population shifts and the variety becomes susceptible, a new variety with a different gene is released.

SEQUESTERING AGENT = СВЯЗЫВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или ПАССИВАТОР) – Sequestering Agent or Sequestrant is a chemical compound that tends to bind some ‘species’ such as metal ions and keep them from being available to participate in other chemical reactions; also called Chelating Agents. Chemicals such as sodium hexametaphosphate, citric acid or EDTA (short for the Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid), the choice depending on considerations such as pH and dye type, are used to sequester hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium and metal ions such as iron and copper. Care must be taken with pre-metallized dyes, since some powerful sequestering agents can actually remove the metal from the dye complex. Sequestering Agents:- they disperse and suspend dirt. In aqueous solutions, these compounds combine with metal ions, like Calcium, to substantially inactivate the ion. Calcium, and other hard water ions, readily combine with surfactants in the detergents and reduce their cleaning effectiveness. By inactivating the ion with a sequestering agent, the other detergent ingredients are better able to clean clothes. / твёрдость (hardness). хелатообразователь (chelating agent). Гексаметафосфат Натрия (Sodium Hexametaphosphate).

SEQUESTRANT = СЕКВЕСТРАНТ (или КОМПЛЕКСООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ, или ЛИГАНД) – Sequestrant is any compound that will inactivate a metallic ion by forming a water-soluble complex in which the metal is held in a nonionizable form. This results in prevention of the usual precipitation reactions of the metal.

SEQUESTRATION = СЕКВЕСТРАЦИЯ – Sequestration, originally a legal term referring generally to the act of valuable property being taken into custody by an agent of the court and locked away for safekeeping, usually to prevent the property from being disposed of or abused before a dispute over its ownership can be resolved. But the term has been adapted by Congress in more recent years to describe a new fiscal policy procedure originally provided for in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act of 1985 – an effort to reform Congressional voting procedures so as to make the size of the Federal government’s budget deficit a matter of conscious choice rather than simply the arithmetical outcome of a decentralized appropriations process in which no one ever looked at the cumulative results until it was too late to change them. If the dozen or so appropriation bills passed separately by Congress provide for total government spending in excess of the limits Congress earlier laid down for itself in the annual Budget Resolution, and if Congress cannot agree on ways to cut back the total (or does not pass a new, higher Budget Resolution), then an ‘automatic’ form of spending cutback takes place. This automatic spending cut is what is called ‘Sequestration’. Under sequestration, an amount of money equal to the difference between the cap set in the Budget Resolution and the amount actually appropriated is ‘sequestered’ by the Treasury and not handed over to the agencies to which it was originally appropriated by Congress. In theory, every agency has the same percentage of its appropriation withheld in order to take back the excessive spending on an ‘across the board’ basis. However, Congress has chosen to exempt certain very large programs from the sequestration process (for example, Social Security and certain parts of the

Defense budget), and the number of exempted programs has tended to increase over time – which means that sequestration would have to take back gigantic shares of the budgets of the remaining programs in order to achieve the total cutbacks required, virtually crippling the activities of the unexempted programs. The prospect of sequestration has thus come to seem so catastrophic that Congress so far has been unwilling actually to let it happen. Instead, Congress has repeatedly chosen simply to raise the Budget Resolution spending caps upward toward the end of the legislative session in order to match the actual totals already appropriated, thus largely wiping out the incentives that the reformed budget procedures were expected to provide for Congress to get better control of the budget deficit. / домогательство (abuse). Акт Грэма-Радмэна-Халыньза О Снижении Дефицита от 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act of 1985). Под Секвестрацией, от Латинского слова Sequestro, означающее Отделяю или Ставлю Вне, понимается .

SEQUINS = БЛЁСТКИ (или ПАЙЭТКИ, или ПАЙЕТКИ) – Sequins are the disk-shaped beads used for decorative purposes. They are available in a wide variety of colors and geometrical shapes. Sequins are commonly used on clothing, jewelry, bags and other accessories to add interest. Sequin is a shiny, usually metallic, decoration or spangle. Sequins are sewn to clothing, especially evening dresses because they shimmer and sparkle in the light. Sequins usually have a single, central hole for fastening to the garment or fabric. Sequins are also known as Paillettes. Fabric covered with sequins is available by the yard. / бисеринки или бусинки (beads). известны также как Блёстки или Пайэт (Paillettes, на Французском языке).

SERAPE = СЭРАПЭ (или ХХ) – Serape is a colorful woolen shawl worn over the shoulders often found worn in Mexico. / .

SERC = SOUTHEASTERN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL

SERIES (OF OPTIONS) = СЕРИИ (ОПЦИОНОВ) – Series (Of Options):- options of the same type (i.e. either puts or calls, but not both), covering the same underlying futures contract or physical commodity, having the same strike price and expiration date.

SERGE = СЕРЖ (или САРЖА) – Serge is a type of twill fabric which has been classically used in uniforms and suiting for centuries. Like other twills, serge has a distinctive weave which creates a pattern of diagonal ridges in the fabric, and it is known for being extremely sturdy and resilient. It also drapes and hangs well, flattering a variety of body types in an assortment of weights. Many department stores stock serge garments, and serge can also be purchased from fabric suppliers for custom work. The origins of serge appear to be quite ancient. The word is derived from the Greek Serikos, which means 'Silken', suggesting that serge was probably brought to Europe from China. By the VIII century CE, people were certainly using serge, but the fabric was available primarily to the upper classes. Europeans also developed wool serge, with serge production being centered in France by the 1500s, typically using high-quality English wool. Wool serge is excellent for uniforms and suits, and it is possible to produce wool serge in both light and heavy weights, for a variety of climates. Because serge is a very flexible, resilient fabric, it tends to cope very well with crumpling and pressing, making it convenient for extended wear. When a suit is cut well, serge also drapes very nicely, complementing the figure of the wearer quite effectively. Silk serge is primarily used as a lining, because it is more fragile than wool serge. The soft texture of silk serge makes it very pleasant when worn against the skin, and the natural flexibility of the fabric makes it ideal for the often rumpled and highly stressed linings of things like coats and jackets. The raised diagonal pattern in the fabric tends to be very subtle, so the serge will not chafe. Many people associate serge with quality garments, because serge has classically been costly and of very high quality. The sturdiness of serge makes it appealing for things like military uniforms, while the range of weights and versatility of the fabric make it suitable for formal suits, great coats, and other fancy dress. When purchasing a garment made from serge, it pays to take the time to try the garment on and inspect it carefully. Good serge will last a lifetime, so the garment should be carefully fitted and inspected for flaws. It is also a good idea to go with a more classic cut, ensuring that the garment can be worn years in the future without looking dated. Serge is a fabric with a smooth hand that is created by a two-up, two-down twill weave. Serge is any smooth-faced cloth made with a two-up and two-down twill weave. See also Twill. / Серж – шерстяная костюмная ткань. Под Саржей, от Французского слова Serge, означающее Саржа, понимается . Под Саржей, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается хлопчатобумажная или из химического волокна ткань с наклонными рубчиками на лицевой поверхности. Саржу употребляют для подкладок и тому подобного. Под Саржей, от Итальянского слова Sargia, Французского слова Serge, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается:- (1) ткань саржевого переплетения нитей из натуральных или химических волокон; вырабатывается в основном гладкокрашеной и набивной. Используется как подкладочная, платьевая, техническая и тому подобная ткань. (2) Сокращённое название саржевого переплетения. Саржа, от Итальянского слова Sargia, от Французского слова Serge, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается ткань саржевого переплетения нитей из натуральных или химических волокон; вырабатывается в основном гладкокрашеной и набивной. Используется как подкладочная, платьевая, техническая и тому подобная ткань.

SERGE WORSTED = САРЖА КАМВОЛЬНАЯ (или ХХ) – Serge Worsted:- unfinished worsted, wool, cotton, silk, rayon, and synthetics. A very distinct twill (2 up/2 down) which shows on both sides of the fabric. On the face, the distinct diagonal runs from the lower left to the upper right – piece dyed. Has a smooth, hard finish that wears exceptionally well but will shine with use. The shine cannot ne removed permanently. It is a good cloth in tailoring as it drapes and clings very well. Made in various weights. Unfinished worsted and wool are not quite as clear on the surface. French Sere is made of very fine soft yarns and has a very fine twill. It is used for dresses or very soft suits.

SERGING = ОБВЯЗЫВАНИЕ – Serging:- an overcasting technique done on the cut edge of a fabric to prevent raveling. Serging is:- (1) overcasting the cut edge of a fabric to prevent raveling. (2) Finishing the edge of a carpet by oversewing rather than binding. Generally, the sides of a carpet are serged and the ends bound.

SERIAL BOND = ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или СЕРИЙНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Serial Bond is an issue that matures in part at periodic stated intervals. / Выпуск, который погашается частями по окончании указанных интервалов или временных периодов.

SERIAL EXPIRATION = ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРИЗНАНИЯ (или СЕРИЙНОЕ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРИЗНАНИЯ) – Serial Expiration:- options on the same underlying futures contract which expire in more than one month. For example, NYMEX® Division platinum options have serial expiration.

SERIAL LOANS = СЕРИЙНЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ (или ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ) – Serial Loans are the bond issues placed on the market in succession. / Выпуски облигаций, подряд размещённые на рынке.

SERIAL NUMBER = СЕРИЙНЫЙ НОМЕР – (1) Serial Number is a number assigned to a single item in order to identify and differentiate it from others.

(2) In the US patent law, a Serial Number is a number assigned to a patent application when it is filed. A serial number is usually used together with a two digit series code to distinguish between applications filed at different times.

SERIAL OPTIONS = ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОПЦИОНЫ (или СЕРИЙНЫЕ ОПЦИОНЫ) – In additional to regular option listings for the corresponding underlying futures month some ICE Futures US® (former NYBOT®) markets also list Serial Options. Serial options are short-life options designed to offer additional trading opportunities by having options expire monthly. The underlying futures contract for serial option is the next expiring futures contract. See also Flexible Options. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Смотрите также Гибкие Опционы (Flexible Options).

SERICEOUS = СЕРИЦИНОВОЕ (или ШЕЛКОВИСТОЕ, или ШЁЛКОВОЕ) – Sericeous:- silky. / Покрытое шелковистыми волосками. Под Серициновым, от Латинского слова Sericum, означающее Шёлк, понимается .

SERICIN = СЕРИЦИН – Sericin (also called Silk Gum) is a sticky protein material that coats the fiber filaments as they are extruded from the silkworm's spinnerets. This gum bonds the filaments of silk together and aids in the formation of the cocoon. Sericin or Silk Gum is the gummy material holding the silk filaments together. Sericin is a Silk gum. The gelatinous protein that cements the fibroin filaments in a silk fiber. It is removed in the process called Degumming. / Под Серицином, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$, от Латинского слова Sericum, означающее Шёлк, понимается белок, составляющий вместе с фиброином всю массу натурального шёлка-сырца.

SERICULTURE = СЕРИКУЛЬТУРА (или СЕРИЦИКУЛЬТУРА) – Sericulture is the raising of silkworms and production of silk. / Под Серикультурой или Серицикультурой, от Латинских слов Sericum, означающее Шёлк, и Cultura, означающее Культура или Обработка, понимается разведение тутовых деревьев и шелковичных червей, шелководство.

SERIES = СЕРИИ – (1) Series:- the designation assigned to multiple issues of preferred stock or multiple classes of common stock issued by the same corporation, such as Series A. Shares with similar characteristics, such as voting rights, par values, or dividend yields. / Под Серией, от Латинского слова Series, означающее Ряд, понимаются:- (i) группа или ряд предметов, однородных или обладающих общим признаком; или (ii) разряд, категория ценных бумаг (например, серия облигаций), документов (например, серия паспорта), обозначаемых цифрами.

(2) Series are all options of the same class (i.e. either puts or calls, but not both), covering the same underlying futures contract or other underlying instrument, having the same strike price and expiration date. Options of the same class, strike price, and maturity. Also called Option Series or Series Of Options. In relation to exchange traded options (ETOs), a series is all contracts of the same class having the same expiry date and the same exercise price. Series are the all options of the same class which share a common strike price. / , то есть . Серии – опционные контракты одного класса, имеющие одинаковую дату и цену исполнения.

SERIES A = СЕРИИ А – A term Series A usually refers to a class of shares subscribed for by venture capitalists. These shares usually carry specified privileges and attributes required by professional venture investors.

SERRATED = ПИЛЬЧАТОЕ (или ПИЛОВИДНОЕ) – Serrated:- bearing straight-sided teeth. Hence Serrate – with edges like a saw blade. Serrated:- saw-toothed. / С мелкими пиловидными рубчиками. с краями как у лезвия пилы.

SERRATE LEAF = ПИЛЬЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Serrate Leaf has little bent teeth like those of a saw. / Пильчатые:- простые не расчленённые листья разделяются по краю листовой пластинки на пильчатые – похож на зубчатый, но острые зубцы наклонены в одну сторону, к верхушке листа.

SERRATIONS = ЗАЗУБРИНЫ (или ЗУБЧАТОСТИ) – Serrations:- the outer or epidermal scaly edges on the wool fiber which can be seen under a microscope. Usually the finer the wool the greater the number of serrations. Serrations assist in felting by interlocking.

SERVED YARN = XX ПРЯЖА – Served Yarn:- in aerospace textiles, a reinforcing yarn such as graphite or glass around which two different yarns are wound, i.e. one in the Z direction and one in the S direction, etc, for protection or compaction of the yarn bundle.

SERVER = СЕРВЕР (или ГЛАВНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ КОМПЬЮТЕР В ЛОКАЛЬНОЙ СЕТИ) – Server is a computer program that provides services to other computer programs in the same or other computers. Server is a computer that stores digital information to be 'served' to other computers or workstations through a network or dial-up access. / Компьютер, который сохраняет цифровую информацию, которая, в свою очередь, должна быть доступна другим компьютерам или рабочим станциям посредством рабочей сети или наборного доступа.

SERVICE = ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Service:- this expression refers to the punctual payment of an interest or capital debt relating to fixed-income securities. Service in this sense also covers redemption. Interest payments are mostly annual, sometimes semi-annual or made in one sum at the end of the maturity.

SERVICE = УСЛУГА (или СЛУЖБА) – Service:- the equipment and conductors that transmit electricity from the utility supply system to the building being served.

SERVICEABILITY LIMIT STATES = ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННОЙ НАДЁЖНОСТИ – Serviceability Limit States are those states which restrict the intended use and occupancy of the structure including deflection, joint slip, vibration, and permanent deformation as applied in Limit States Design. / в Расчёте Предельных Состояний. В строительной механике под Предельным Состоянием называется состояние конструкции (сооружения), при котором она перестаёт удовлетворять эксплуатационным требованиям.

SERVICE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОКАЗАНИИ УСЛУГ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИИ) – Service Agreement:- private contracts between one or more carriers and one or more shippers to transport cargo between specified points under terms and conditions of carriage agreed and listed in the contract. It often allows for particular rates based on volume over a specified period of time. Also known as Service Contract. Service Agreement (in electricity) is the initial agreement and any supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the Transmission Provider for service. / порядки и условия .

SERVICE CAP = СЕРВИСНАЯ ШЛЯПКА (или ПИЛОТКА) – Service Cap is a flat-topped visor cap worn as part of a military uniform. Compare Garrison Cap.

SERVICE CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ УСЛУГИ) – Service Certificate certifies that a public-private key pair is valid for a specific service.

SERVICE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или СБОР ЗА УСЛУГИ) – Service Charge is a component of some finance charges, such as the fee for triggering an overdraft checking account into use. / Сбор За Обслуживание является компонентом некоторых финансовых сборов, таких как вознаграждение за возможность использования овердрафта по чековому счёту.

SERVICE COMPONENT = СЛУЖЕБНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ – Service Component is a self contained business process or service with predetermined functionality that may be exposed through a business or technology interface. Service Component is a contractual component that would be a service contract if it were a separate contract.

SERVICE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА ОКАЗАНИЕ УСЛУГ (или КОНТРАКТ НА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ) – As provided in the Shipping Act of 1984, Service Contract is a contract between a shipper (or a shipper's association) and an ocean common carrier (or conference) in which the shipper makes a commitment to provide a certain minimum quantity of cargo or freight revenue over a fixed time period, and the ocean common carrier or conference commits to a certain rate or rate schedule as well as a defined service level (such as assured space, transit time, port rotation or similar service features). The contract may also specify provisions in the event of nonperformance on the part of either party.

SERVICE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА СЛУЖБУ – Service Contract is the contractual agreement governing the performance by a reporting entity of an agreed task over an agreed period of time. / Контрактное соглашение, обязывающее исполнение подотчётным лицом оговорённого задания в течение оговорённого периода времени.

SERVICE EQUIPMENT = СЕРВИСНОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Service Equipment:- the circuit breaker or fused switch located near where the service conductors enter the building which is intended as the primary means of disconnecting the supply. / (1) Аппаратура Абонентского Ввода – главный выключатель и предохранители абонентской установки. (2) Абонентское Оборудование.

SERVICE MARK = ЗНАК ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ – Trademarks and Service Marks are primarily intended to indicate the source of goods and services and to distinguish those goods and services from those of others. They also symbolize the quality of the goods or services with which they are used. Most trademarks and service marks (called Marks) are words, but they can be almost anything that can distinguish one product or service from another, such as symbols, logos, sounds, designs or even distinctive nonfunctional product configurations. While virtually all countries recognize and offer protection for trademarks, many but not all countries recognize and protect service marks. In some countries, protection for a mark is acquired by using the mark on goods or services. In other countries, the owner must register the mark with the national trademark office before protection in that country is granted. The duration of protection afforded a mark varies greatly from country to country. Registrations are issued for finite periods of time. However, because of the fundamental purposes of these marks – namely avoiding public confusion, encouraging competition and protecting the owners' goodwill – registrations may be renewed and thus extend indefinitely as long as the marks are used. The owner of a mark may preclude others from using a similar mark if such use is likely to cause confusion in the minds of purchasers. Determining whether two marks are so similar as to be confusing usually involves a multi-factor analysis that compares the parties' marks, their goods or services, their advertising and trade channels, the defendant's intent in choosing its mark, and the presence or absence of actual confusion. As with all intellectual property, trademark and service mark laws are national in origin. Some countries grant rights to the first person to use the mark in the course of business, while other countries grant rights to the first person to obtain a registration in that country. In 'first-to-use' countries, rights may subsist without registering the mark with the national trademark office. However, registration is still desirable because it is presumptive evidence of the validity of the mark and the owner's right to use the mark. It also appears on the national register of marks providing notice to the world of the owner's use and claim of ownership. Some countries require that the mark be used in commerce prior to the issuance of a registration, while other countries permit registration based on the intent of the applicant to use the mark in the future. Following the use or registration of a trademark, the owner must use the mark or it may become subject to attack by others on the ground that the owner has abandoned it. At a minimum, most countries require that a mark be distinctive, i.e. capable of distinguishing the goods or services of the owner of the mark from the goods or services of others. To determine whether a mark meets this test, one must determine the 'strength' of the mark. A mark's strength is usually measured across a spectrum. This spectrum includes, from weakest to strongest, terms that are generic, descriptive, suggestive, arbitrary and fanciful. At the weakest end of the spectrum lie words, symbols or devices that are not capable of distinguishing goods because they are common terms used to identify the goods themselves, e.g., book, table, chair. Such terms are called Generic Terms and are not protectable as trademarks. The next category is comprised of descriptive terms. A mark is descriptive if it describes the intended purpose, function, physical characteristic, laudatory quality or end use of the product. Examples of descriptive marks include SAVMOTOR for an engine oil additive intended to prolong the life of an automobile engine, MICRO for wheel weights that are very small, and SUPREME for wine allegedly of superior quality. Because they are not inherently distinctive, a desriptive term cannot be protectable as a mark until, through extensive sales and advertising, the term has come to identify the source of the goods bearing the mark. In the United States, when a descriptive mark achieves this level of distinctiveness, it is said to have acquired a 'secondary meaning'. In contrast to descriptive marks, suggestive marks do not immediately describe the goods with which the mark is used, but rather require thought, imagination or perception to reach a conclusion about the nature of the goods. Suggestive marks are considered inherently distinctive and protectable without first acquiring secondary meaning. Examples of suggestive marks may include HERO for hire extinguishers or GREYHOUND (Greyhound Lines, Inc.) for bus transportation services. Arbitrary marks are words, symbols, and devices that are in common use but, when used on the goods of the trademark owner, neither describe nor suggest the quality of those goods. Examples of arbitrary marks include ARROW (Arrow Liqueurs Corporation) for liqueurs, APPLE (Apple Computer, Inc.) for computers, and CAMEL (R.J. Reynolds Tobacco) for cigarettes. Like suggestive marks, arbitrary marks are inherently distinctive and secondary meaning need not be proven. The most distinctive marks are fanciful marks. A fanciful mark is a 'coined' word or symbol invented or selected for the sole purpose of functioning as a mark. Examples of fanciful marks include EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation) for gasoline, KODAK (Eastman Kodak Company) for photographic supplies, XEROX (Xerox Corporation) for photocopying equipment, and CLOROX (The Clorox Company) for bleach. Fanciful marks are traditionally afforded the greatest scope of protection. See also Trade Mark. Service Mark is a word, name, symbol or device that is to indicate the source of the services and to distinguish them from the services of others. A service mark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product. The terms Ttrademark and Mark are often used to refer to both trademarks and service marks. / Термины Товарный Знак и Знак часто используются при упоминании как товарных знаков, так и знаков обслуживания. , то есть . , например, . СЭВМОТОР (SAVMOTOR) для , МАЙКРО или МИКРО (MICRO) для , и СЮПРЭМЭ (SUPREME). ХИРО (HERO) для hire extinguishers или ГРЭЙХАУНД (Грэйхаунд Лайнз, Инк.; GREYHOUND (Greyhound Lines, Inc.)) для услуг автобусных перевозок. ЭРОУ (Эроу Ликьёз Корпорэйшэн; ARROW (Arrow Liqueurs Corporation)) для ликёров, ЭПЛ (Эпл Компьютё, Инк.; APPLE (Apple Computer, Inc.)) для компьютеров, и КЭМЭЛ (Ар.Дьжей. Рэйнолдз Тобэко; CAMEL (R.J. Reynolds Tobacco)) для сигарет. ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)) для бензина (газолина), КОДАК (Истмэн Кодак Кампэни; KODAK (Eastman Kodak Company)) для фотографических предложений, ЗИРОКС (Зирокс Корпорэйшэн; XEROX (Xerox Corporation)) для фотокопирующего оборудования, и КЛОРОКС (Зэ Клорокс Кампэни; CLOROX (The Clorox Company)). Знак Обслуживания предназначен, главным образом, для указания источника и качества услуг, а также их отличия от аналогичных услуг иных компаний. Обычно под знаком обслуживания предполагается какое-то слово, но кроме этого также могут быть использованы символы, лого, дизайны, звуки и тому подобное. Под Знаком Обслуживания понимается знак, которым предприятия, предоставляющие различные виды услуг, пользуются для индивидуализации своей деятельности, например, фирменные бланки, пакеты, этикетки и так далее. Сходные или Суггестивные Знаки (Suggestive Marks).

SERVICE REFERENCE MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ СПРАВКИ ПО УСЛУГАМ – Service Reference Model (SRM):- also known as a Service Component Reference Model is a business and performance-driven, functional framework that classifies Service Components with

respect to how they support business and/or performance objectives; structured across horizontal and vertical service domains that, independent of the business functions, can provide a leverage-able foundation to support the reuse of applications, application capabilities, components, and business services.

SERVICES = УСЛУГИ – Services are the activities provided to accommodate the needs of an individual or group, and not involving the transfer of ownership of a material good. See also Goods And Services. Something provided, usually for a fee, that may not be classed as manufacturing or production in any form; such as agency services, brokerage, legal advice, etc.

SERVICIO DE LIQUIDACIÓN DEL BANCO DE ESPAÑA = СЭРВИСИО ДЭ ЛИКИДАСЬЁН ДЭЛЬ БАНКО ДЭ ЭСПАНЬА (или СЛУЖБА ЛИКВИДАЦИИ ПРИ БАНКЕ ИСПАНИИ) – Servicio de Liquidación del Banco de España (SLBE) is the Banco de España Settlement Service. Spain used to have three payment systems:- two for large value and one for small payments. The large value payment systems were:- the Gross Settlement System of Spain (Servicio de Liquidación del Banco de España – SLBE) managed by the central bank, and the Interbank Payment System (Servicio Español de Pagos Interbancario – SEPI). The SEPI was a private clearing house for large value payments in Euros, domestic and cross border, managed by the Servicio de Pagos Interbancarios (SPI). Small value payments were processed through the National Electronic Clearing System (Sistema Nacional de Compensación Electrónica – SNCE), managed by the Banco de España (BE). A reform of the payment system was introduced in December 2004. The SPI was reorganized and legally transformed into a new private company called Sociedad Española de Sistemas de Pago, SA (SESP) and its functions as a large value payment system manager were eliminated (thus the SLBE is the only large value payment system). The SNCE is no longer managed by the central bank. The SESP is in charge of the management of the SNCE, and is overseen by the BE who approves the rules of the system. Servicio de Liquidación del Banco de España (SLBE) is Spain's Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system. There is one large-value interbank payment system:- the Servicio de Liquidación del Banco de España (SLBE). It is the only systemically important payment system, given the high individual value payments it handles and that it is used for the settlement of the transactions of all relevant systems, like the stock exchange and the low-value payment system. The SLBE is a Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system owned, operated, and controlled by the BE. It is the Spanish component of the TARGET, and settles both domestic and cross-border operations. It was created in 1997 with the transformation of the Servicio Telefónico del Mercado de Dinero (STMD). The SLBE is one of the payment systems legally recognized by the Settlement Finality Law. Therefore, payment orders processed by this system are irrevocable and have finality, there is not retroactivity in case of insolvency ('zero hour') and the BE has rights over the collateral pledged in the system in case of default. The BE regulates the SLBE through circulars, technical applications (Aplicaciones Técnicas), and communications. Circulars are published in the Official Gazette (Boletín Oficial del Estado) and at Banco de España's website. / или, как это звучит на Испанском языке по месту расположения, Сэрвисио дэ Ликидасьён дэль Банко дэ Эспанья (Эс.Эль.Бэ.Э.; Servicio de Liquidación del Banco de España (SLBE)) является Испанской системой Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Сосьедад Эспаньола дэ Систэмас дэ Паго, Эсэ.А. (Эсэ.Э.Эсэ.Пэ.; Sociedad Española de Sistemas de Pago, SA (SESP)). Апликасьён Текника (Aplicaciones Técnicas). Болетин Офисиаль дэль Эстадо (Boletín Oficial del Estado).

SERVITUDE = СЕРВИТУТ – Servitude is an obligation on the owner of real property to render a specified service, such as maintaining a road through the property. / Обязательство владельца недвижимости оказывать определённую услугу, такую как содержание дороги, проходящей через это владение. Начиная с Римского, затем в феодальном и буржуазном праве под Сервитутом, от Латинского слова Servitus, означающее Подчинённость или Рабство, понимается ограниченное право пользования чужим имуществом, например, право прохода по земельному участку соседа.

SERVOVALVE = СЕРВОКЛАПАН – Servovalve is a valve which modulates output as a function of an input command. See also Valve.

SES = STANDARD EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR RICE

SESSILE = СИДЯЧЕЕ (или БЕСЧЕРЕШКОВОЕ) – Sessile:- resting on a main stem or branch without an intervening stalk. Sessile:- stalkless, immobile, e.g., of a flower with no stalk but attached directly to the stem. Sessile (or Unstalked) Leaves do not possess a petiole. The blade expands itself directly from the stem. / Сидячее:- бесчерешковое, . Листья с черешками – черешковые, без черешка – сидячие (Одуванчик, Алоэ, Гвоздика). У некоторых сидячих листьев основание листа разрастается и охватывает стебель, который как бы вкладывается (влагается) в лист. Такой лист называется влагалищным (Пшеница, Рожь).

SESTA = STOCK EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES TRADING ACT

SET = SECURITIES EXCHANGE OF THAILAND

SETACEOUS = ЩЕТИНИСТОЕ (или ЩЕТИНКОВИДНОЕ) – Setaceous:- bearing bristles. / :- покрытое щетинками.

SET–IN POCKETS = ОБРАБОТАННЫЕ ПО ПОЛОЧКЕ (или ЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫЕ) КАРМАНЫ – Set-In Pockets or Slash Pockets are the pockets made by cutting an opening in the garment and stitching the pocket to the inside of the garment so only the opening is visible. / или Прорезные Карманы (Slash Pockets) .

SET MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПУСКА В ХОД (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПЕРЕЗАПРАВКИ, или НЕДОСЕКА) – Set Mark is a fabric defect consisting of narrow bars or bands across the full width of the fabric that may appear either as a tight, loose, or corduroy effect caused by loom stops improperly reset by the weaver. Set marks are sometimes caused by the weaver ripping out filling yarn and then not properly adjusting the pick wheel to obtain the proper relation between the fell of the cloth and the reed. Fabrics defect. Set Marks (Start-Ups):- narrow fillingwise bands where there are more than the normal number of picks per inch. Set Mark:- defect in woven fabric resulting from prolonged loom stoppage. Because of the humid weather and the fine dust present in the atmosphere, the cloth exposed shall get slightly different color and also some relaxation takes place. A combined effect gives a line in weft direction. Set Mark is a stop mark resulting from a prolonged loom shutdown. Set Mark or Starting Place or Start-Up Place:- a prominent band of greater or lower weft density that has a clearly defined beginning and which gradually merges away to normal fabric. This defect is caused by restarting a loom without sufficient care on the part of the weaver, or after standing. / уточина. Недосека; Отправная Точка; Место Запуска (set mark; starting place; start-up place):- порок утка в виде полосы на всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается неправильным перезапуском ткацкого станка ткачом или запуском станка после простоя. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

SET–OFF = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ) – Set-Off is a method of cancelling or offsetting reciprocal obligations and claims (or the discharge of reciprocal obligations up to the amount of the smaller obligations). Set-off can operate by force of law or pursuant to a contract.

SETOSE = ЩЕТИНИСТОЕ (или ПОКРЫТОЕ ЩЕТИНОЙ) – Setose:- terminating gradually in a fine sharp bristle.

SET POINT = ЗАДАННОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ – Set Point is an input in process control that defines the desired value or range of values of the variable that is being controlled.

(2) Set Point is a specific temperature that a refrigerated container has been set to keep. Ideally, the set point and the actual temperature should be identical throughout the voyage.

SETT = ПЛОТНОСТЬ – Sett is a term used to define the weft or warp density of a woven fabric, usually in terms of a number of threads per inch. / В текстильной промышленности под Плотностью понимается термин для определения плотности сотканной ткани по основе и утку, обычно в порядке числа нитей на дюйм.

SET THE COURSE = ЗАДАВАТЬ КУРС (или БРАТЬ КУРС, или ПРОКЛАДЫВАТЬ КУРС) – Set The Course (maritime term):- to give the steersman the desired course to be steered.

SETTING THE TWIST = УСТАНАВЛИВАНИЕ КРУЧЕНИЯ (или УСТАНОВКА КРУЧЕНИЯ) – Setting The Twist:- after you have plyed your wool, you need to set the twist. There are several approaches to this. One school of thought says that you wash your yarn and then dry it under tension. This approach is fairly popular with weavers. Another approach says that you wash your yarn and don't dry it under tension. This approach is more popular with knitters. Yet another approach, promoted by Judith MacKenzie, says, really shock your wool and let it do what it's going to do. This is done by washing in alternating hot and cold baths. / Устанавливание Кручения.

SETTLE = ОСЕДАТЬ (или САДИТЬСЯ, или ПОГРУЖАТЬСЯ) – Settle (maritime term):- to lower, sink deeper.

SETTLE = РАСЧЁТНАЯ – Settle:- amounts and terms of payment. See also Settlement Price. Settle Price is an average of the trading prices in the futures market during the last few minutes of trading. Settle Price is the last price for an option or futures transaction on a derivatives exchange in a given trading day. It is calculated by averaging the last bid and offer, the final sale price, and a weighted average of the transaction prices over the last few minutes of trading. Clearing houses use the settle price to determine whether or not margin accounts and other accounts are current. It is also called a Settlement Price. / Смотрите также Расчётная Цена (Settlement Price).

SETTLEMENT = РАСЧЁТ – (1) Settlement:- the actual fulfillment of the payment order, i.e. the remittance of the payment from the dispatching bank to the recipient bank. This remittance is carried out via a central partner. It has a debt liberating effect on the payment creditor. In banking, the process of recording the debit and credit positions of two parties in a transfer of funds. Also, the delivery of securities by a seller and the payment by the buyer. / , то есть перечисление платежа из .

(2) Settlement is an act of paying in full for goods or services received, or of repaying a debt. / Действие, выражающееся в полной оплате полученных товаров или услуг, или полной оплате долгового обязательства.

(3) Settlement is an act that discharges obligations in respect of funds or securities transfers between two or more parties. The completion of a securities transaction between participants. A trade has settled when the participants discharge their contractual obligations and exchange funds for securities. The process by which a trade is entered into the books and records of the counterparts to a transaction. The settlement of currency trades may or may not involve the actual physical exchange of one currency for another. The act of fulfilling the delivery requirements of the futures contract. Conclusion of a securities transaction when a customer pays a broker/dealer for securities purchased or delivers securities sold and receives from the broker the proceeds of a sale. See also Cash Sale, and Regular Way Delivery.

(4) A Settlement is an execution of a financial transaction, in particular a forward contract. A distinction is made between cash settlement (settlement by cash payment of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset) and physical settlement (delivery of the underlying asset).

SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Settlement Account is any account you wish to have funds settled into at the end of the transaction. Settlement accounts should be used to account for differences in the time of recording of (1) purchase or sale of financial assets, on the trade dates when change of ownership occur and (2) the subsequent payments for the financial assets on the settlement dates. A Settlement accounts within other accounts payable should show a corporation's obligations for payments on future settlement dates for assets that were purchased on trade dates. An account which is only used for TARGET/RTGS (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer/Real-Time Gross Settlement) payments. / Счёт, который используется только для платежей в системе /ВРРРВ (Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

SETTLEMENT BANK = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ БАНК – Settlement Bank is the entity that maintains cash accounts used to settle payment obligations associated with securities transactions. The settlement bank may be either a commercial bank, the settlement system itself, or a central bank.

SETTLEMENT CURRENCY = ВАЛЮТА РАСЧЁТА – In the insurance, Settlement Currency is a currency in which a premium or claim is settled. Depending on the circumstances, this could be any of the, so called, 'Hard' Currencies, i.e. Sterling, USD or CAD. / В страховании, под Валютой Расчёта понимается валюта, в которой рассчитывается премия или претензия. В зависимости от обстоятельств, она может быть любой из так называемых 'твёрдых' валют, то есть Фунт Стерлингов (Sterling или GBP) Соединённого Королевства, Доллар США (USD) или Канадский Доллар (CAD).

SETTLEMENT CYCLE = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ЦИКЛ – The Settlement Cycle is an amount of time that elapses between the trade date (T) and the settlement date. Typically measured relative to the trade date. For example, in a T + 3 settlement cycle settlement occurs on the third business day following the trade date. / Временной интервал, длящийся между датой сделки (Т) и датой расчёта. Типично оценивает некую увязку с датой сделки. Например, в расчётном цикле Т + 3 расчёт осуществляется на третий рабочий день, следующий за датой сделки.

SETTLEMENT DATE = ДАТА РАСЧЁТА – The Settlement Date is a date by which an executed trade order must settle or fail, or the date that the parties to a securities transaction agree that settlement is to take place. See also Contractual Settlement. The date on which a contract is scheduled for delivery and payment. Spot settlement in the bullion market is two days after the bargain has been

struck. Prespecified days (towards the end of the month) on which the forward and futures transactions concluded previously are paid and delivery is made on the exchanges (liquidation date). Settlement Date is the date on which a contract must be fully paid for and delivered. It is the general practice in international precious metals markets for settlement to take place two business days after the transaction date, i.e. spot.

SETTLEMENT DAY = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ДЕНЬ – Settlement Day is a specified day in the stock exchange calendar which occurred at the end of the two week accounting period when the accounts were settled. With the introduction of the rolling settlement system, this no longer exists. Also known as Declaration Day, and Reference Day.

(1) In financial statements, Settlement Day is a cut-off date. / В случае с финансовыми отчётами – крайняя дата подачи отчёта.

(2) In exchange trading, Settlement Day is the day on which liabilities arising from forward transactions have to be settled. / В биржевой торговле, день, когда, обязательства, вытекающие из заключённых срочных сделок, должны быть исполнены или зачтены.

(3) In dividend distributions, Settlement Day is the day on which shareholders become entitled to a dividend. / В распределении дивидендов, день, начиная с которого учредители могут получить дивиденды.

SETTLEMENT INSTITUTION = РАСЧЁТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или РАСЧЁТНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ) – In banking, Settlement Institution is a financial institution through which reimbursement is (to be) effected. / В банковском обслуживании, под Расчётным Учреждением или Расчётным Институтом понимается финансовое учреждение (заведение), через которое производится или должно производиться рамбурсирование (или возмещение, или выплата).

SETTLEMENT MANAGER = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ РАСЧЁТАМИ – Settlement Manager:- a function assumed by a person or persons in each real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system participating in TARGET/EPM (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer/European Central Bank Payment Mechanism) who has/have overall responsibility for all decisions relating to TARGET day-to-day operation and management within the system concerned. / в каждой системе валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ) . ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

SETTLEMENT PRICE = РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЦЕНА – In futures markets, Settlement Price is the price that is set by the exchange committee at the end of each trading day and which is used by the clearing house to market open positions and assess margin calls. Settlement Price is the daily price at which the Clearing House settles a trade. Settlement prices are used to determine account values, margin calls, and invoice prices for deliveries. It is also called the Clearing Price. Contract settlements are based on the weighted average of trades during the closing range so the settlement and last trade usually will not be identical. The daily price at which the clearing organization clears all trades and settles all accounts between clearing members of each contract month. Settlement prices are used to determine both margin calls and invoice prices for delivery. The term also refers to a price established by the exchange to even up positions which may not be able to be liquidated in regular trading. In futures and options trading, a Settlement Price is the price used to calculate the contract value determined by the stock exchange at the end of each trading day. Settlement Price is the price established by the exchange settlement committee at the close of each trading session as the official price to be used by the clearing house in determining net gains or losses, margin requirements, and the next day's price limits. The term 'Settlement Price' is often used as an approximate equivalent to the term 'Closing Price'. The close in futures trading refers to a brief period at the end of the day, during which transactions frequently take place quickly and at a range of prices immediately before the bell. Therefore, there frequently is no one closing price, but a range of prices. The settlement price is derived by calculating the weighted average of prices during that period. The official closing price of a futures contract for the session, although not necessarily the last trade. In addition to margin purposes and account valuation, the settlement price is used in most technical studies as the key price level with which to base indicators on. Also known as Settling Price. The last daily price of an asset as determined by the exchange on any day for the purpose of meeting margin requirements on such day. At this price the clearing house each day clears all trades and settles all accounts between clearing members for each open position in each contract month of each futures and options contract. It is based on the closing range of that day's trading by averaging those prices and is the basis for open trade equity, margin calls and (if applicable) the next day's price limits. Settlement prices are used also to determine invoice prices for deliveries. Also known as Settle Price, or Closing Price. Settlement Price is the market price of a future at the end of each trading day. Settlement Price is the daily price at which a clearing house clears all trades. It is based on the closing range of that day's trading and is the basis for both margin calls and (if applicable) the next day's price limits. Settlement Price is the midpoint of the closing price range. / Последняя посуточная цена актива, определяемая биржей в любой день с целью удовлетворения требований по марже для такого дня. По этой цене клиринговая палата каждый день просчитывает все сделки и выставляет счета клиринговым членам по каждой открытой позиции в каждом контрактном месяце каждого фьючерсного контракта или опциона. Она базируется на уровне закрытия состоявшейся дневной торговой сессии посредством усреднения имевших место цен и служит базисом для определения свободных торговых средств, маржинального требования, и (если это подходит) к ценовым ограничениям следующего дня. Известна также как Цена Расчёта (Settle Price) или Цена Закрытия (Closing Price). Расчётная Цена – показатель, рассчитываемый на основе диапазона цен при закрытии биржи и применяемый для определения прибылей, убытков, размеров дополнительных гарантийных депозитов, а также фактурных цен при поставке.

SETTLEMENT RISK = РАСЧЁТНЫЙ РИСК – Settlement Risk is the risk that the seller of a security or funds delivers its obligation but does not receive payment or that the buyer of a security or funds makes payment but does not receive delivery. In this event, the full principal value of the securities or funds transferred is at risk. Also known as Principal Risk. See also Credit Risk. Settlement Risk is a general term used to designate the risk that settlement in a transfer system will not take place as expected. This risk may comprise both credit and liquidity risk. The risk of failure of the settlement or clearing of financial transactions where the exchange of cash, securities or other assets is not simultaneous. The bank minimises settlement risk by:- (i) using established clearing centers; (ii) where possible settling transactions only once both parties have fulfilled their obligations (the delivery versus payment settlement mechanism); (iii) where possible requiring net settlement of payments on derivative financial instruments; (iv) using cash correspondent banks with the ability to stop payments at short notice; (v) in respect of foreign exchange transactions, ensuring where possible that these take place subject to setoff arrangements that would apply should a counterparty fail to deliver the counter-currency to such a transaction; and (vi) calculating and limiting the settlement risk on a counterparty basis. Settlement Risk is the risk that arises when payments are not exchanged simultaneously, generally arising due to time differences. One party to a transaction must effect payment or delivery in an earlier time zone without having confirmation of the receipt of a reciprocal asset in a later time zone.

SETTLEMENT SPREAD PRICE = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА РАСЧЁТНЫХ ЦЕН (или СПРЭД НА РАСЧЁТНЫЕ ЦЕНЫ) – Settlement Spread Price shall mean the mathematical result of subtracting the settlement price of the second (2^{nd}) delivery month of the underlying

futures contract in the spread option from the settlement price of the first (1st) delivery month of the underlying futures contract in the spread option. / Расчётная разница в ценах должна означать математический результат вычитания расчётной цены соответствующего фьючерсного контракта со вторым (2-м) месяцем поставки, вовлечённого в данный опцион на курсовую разницу, из расчётной цены соответствующего фьючерсного контракта с первым (1-м) месяцем поставки, также вовлечённого в данный опцион на курсовую разницу.

SETTLING AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ РАСЧЁТОВ (или РАСЧЁТНЫЙ АГЕНТ) – Settling Agent is an insurance company's representative in a foreign country who is authorized to settle claims and make payment on behalf of the insurance company. An underwriter's overseas representative authorized to investigate and pay claims. / Агент по урегулированию расчётов (или расчётный агент) – представитель страховой компании в иностранном государстве, который уполномочен урегулировать расчёты по претензиям и производить платёж от имени страховой компании. Зарубежный представитель расписчика, уполномоченный проводить расследования и оплату по претензиям.

SETTLING TANK = ОТСТОЙНИК – Settling Tank is a tank in which liquid is stored until particles suspended in the liquid sink to the bottom. / Отстойники – резервуары или бассейны для выделения из жидкости взвешенных примесей осаждением их под действием силы тяжести при пониженной скорости потока (смотрите Отстаивание). Отстойники применяются для очистки воды в системах гидроузлов и ирригационных сооружений, водоснабжения, канализации, а также для очистки масел, бензина и тому подобного в машинах и технологических установках. Отстойники гидросиловых и ирригационных систем служат для предотвращения проникновения взвесей в турбины ГЭС и в оросительные каналы. На ГЭС и насосных станциях отстойники предохраняют лопасти гидротурбин и насосов от истирания их твёрдыми примесями (с размером частиц от 0.25 миллиметров (мм) и более), которое может привести к понижению коэффициента полезного действия (кпд) турбин и насосов. В ирригационных системах отстойники предохраняют каналы от заиления; в оросительную сеть с водой попадают только мелкие частицы, которые могут служить удобрением. Такие отстойники различают:- по характеру работы – непрерывного или периодического действия; по способу удаления наносов – с гидравлическим промывом, с механической очисткой и комбинированные; по числу камер – однокамерные и многокамерные. Скорость течения воды в камерах отстойников (в зависимости от характера и количества наносов) – от 0.25 до 0.5 метров в секунду (м/сек). Отстойники систем водоснабжения бывают горизонтальные, вертикальные и радиальные – в зависимости от направления основного потока воды в них. Горизонтальные отстойники применяют для удаления взвеси:- коагулированной – на водопроводных очистных станциях производительностью 30 000–50 000 кубических метров в сутки ($м^3$/сут) и некоагулированной – на станциях любой производительности. Удаление осадка из горизонтальных отстойников обычно осуществляется с помощью перфорированных коробов или труб, укладываемых по дну отстойников. Вертикальные отстойники служат для осаждения коагулированной взвеси на очистных станциях производительностью до 3 000 $м^3$/сут. Радиальные отстойники обычно применяют на крупных водоочистных станциях для предварительного осветления очень мутных вод (мутность более 2 грамма на литр (г/л)), а также для очистки воды в системах оборотного промышленного водоснабжения; они оборудуются скребковыми механизмами для непрерывного удаления выпавшей взвеси. Отстойники Очистных Сооружений (Канализационные):- по технологической схеме и принципам работы канализационные отстойники близки к водопроводным с некоторым усложнением вспомогательных устройств, обусловленным большим количеством осадка, выпадающего из сточной воды. Первичные отстойники служат для выделения взвесей на этапе механической очистки, вторичные – для отделения активного ила при биологической очистке. В качестве вторичных отстойников после Аэротенков обычно используются радиальные отстойники с илососами. Длительность пребывания сточных вод в отстойниках 1.5–2 часа (ч).

SETTLOR = УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ ТРАСТА (или ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬ) – Settlor is the person who owns property conveyed to an estate. A testator makes a will, a declarant makes a living will, a settlor makes a trust. A person who makes a settlement or creates a trust of property. A person transferring assets to a Trust for valuable consideration is not a Settlor. That person only becomes a Settlor upon making a gift in reduction of the debt owed by the Trustees to that person. Anyone who gives something to the Trustees upon the terms of the Trust is a Settlor. This will include the original Settlor named in the Trust deed, but it will also include people who subsequently make gifts to the Trustees eg by forgiveness of debt owed by the Trustees. The person who creates a trust by donating property to be managed and administered by a trustee with the profits going to a beneficiary. Also known as Donor, Grantor, or Trustor.

SET UP RIGGING = ОБТЯГИВАТЬ ВТУГУЮ СНАСТИ – Set Up Rigging (maritime term):- to take in the slack and secure the standing rigging.

SET YARN = УСТАНОВОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Set Yarn is a textured yarn that is heat relaxed to reduce torque. Set yarns are not stretch yarns. Set Yarns are the false-twist yarns stabilized to produce bulk.

SEVERABILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЯ – Severability is a clause which provides that in the event that one or more provisions of the agreement are declared void or unenforceable the balance of the agreement remains in force. Such provisons may also be referred to as Separability Clauses.

SEVERAL LIABILITY = ДОЛЕВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Several Liability:- at the Corporation of Lloyd's, each member underwrites for his own account and is liable accordingly for his share of all claims and expenses that are incurred by the syndicates in which he participates. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

SEVERELY DAMAGED = ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ В СЕРЬЁЗНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ (или СУЩЕСТВЕННО ПОВРЕЖДЁННЫЕ) – Kernels are considered to be Severely Damaged when:- (i) the kernel is severely shriveled or distorted due to weather, insect, fungal and/or other reason; and (ii) in Wheat, the cheeks and/or back of the kernel are ruptured. / Считается, что зерновка (ядра) были повреждены в серьёзной степени, если:- (i) зерно в серьёзной степени подвергалось сушке по причине погодного воздействия, воздействия насекомых, грибков и/или по иной причине; и (ii) в пшенице бока и/или задняя часть ядра имеют сколы.

SEVERELY SPROUTED KERNELS = СУЩЕСТВЕННО ПРОРОСШАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или СУЩЕСТВЕННО ПРОРОСШИЕ ЯДРА) – Kernels are considered Severely Sprouted Kernels when:- (i) sprouts extend beyond the normal contours of the germ; and (ii) kernels are severely degenerated as an apparent result of advanced sprouting.

SEVERE SLIDING = ЖЁСТКОЕ СКОЛЬЖЕНИЕ – Severe Sliding:- large ferrous particles which are produced by sliding contacts. Trend is important to determine whether abnormal wear is taking place. / ненормальный износ .

SEVERITY = ТЯЖЕСТЬ – Severity:- the intensity or extent of symptoms or the proportion of tissue with symptoms, on each plant or boll. The severity of leaf spot diseases may be expressed as the percentage of leaf area affected. Disease severity may also be described and assessed using an arbitrary scale, e.g., a scale of 0–5 where 0 = no symptoms, 1 = minor symptoms, 2 = obvious symptoms, 4 = severe symptoms and 5 = complete death.

SEWING–KNITTING MACHINE = ШВЕЙНО–ВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Sewing-Knitting Machine is the latest machine for making fabrics. In the best known of these, the malimo machine, the warp thread is placed on top of the filling thread and the two are stitched together with a third thread. / уточной нити и две .

SEWING PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ПОШИВА (или ПРОЦЕСС ШИТЬЯ) – Sewing Process:- the basic process of sewing involves fastening of fabrics, leather, furs or similar other flexible materials with the help of needle and threads. Sewing is mainly used to manufacture clothing and home furnishings. In fact, sewing is one of the important processes in apparel making. Most of such industrial sewing is done by industrial sewing machines. The cut pieces of a garment are generally tacked, or temporarily stitched at the initial stage. The complex parts of the machine then pierces thread through the layers of the cloth and interlocks the thread. Industrial Sewing:- although it seems to be a simple process, industrial sewing is quite a complex process involving many preparations and mathematical calculations for the perfect seam quality. Good quality sewing also depends on the sound technical knowledge that goes into pattern designing and making. Flat sheets of fabric having holes and slits into it can curve and fold in three-dimensional shapes in very complex ways that require a high level of skill and experience to manipulate into a smooth, wrinkle-free design. Aligning the patterns printed or woven into the fabric also complicates the design process. Once a clothing designer, with the help of his technical knowledge, makes the initial specifications and markers, the fabric can then be cut using templates and sewn by manual laborers or sewing machine. While handling the fabric and in the process of sewing, the cloth must be held stiff and unwrinkled. The seam quality is very sensitive to cloth tension that varies from time to time in the whole sewing process. These undesirable variations in the cloth tension affect the product quality. Therefore, there arises the need of strict control over the whole process. The work of sewing is focused on the handling of fabrics lying on the working table and guide them towards the sewing machines needle along the seam line. The attention is equally focused on the control of appropriate tensional force so as to maintain high quality seam. Pre Sewing Functions:- before the actual task of sewing begins, there are certain other tasks that have to be taken care of which can be termed as fabric handling functions:- Ply separation; Placing the fabric on working table; Guiding the fabric towards sewing needle; and tension control of fabric during the sewing process. While ply separation, stacks of fabric plies are sequentially positioned with the help of some feeding apparatus in an unloading position. The uppermost ply in such a stack is individually and sequentially separated from the stack. In the process, an edge of the separated fabric is presented between the jaws of a gripping device. A proximity switch determines the spacing between the gripper jaws. When this spacing confirms that only one fabric ply is in place between the jaws, the single ply is transferred over onto the receiving end of a conveyor for further processing. In aerodynamic technique, the uppermost ply of fabric is lifted by suction from the remainder of the stack. When the fabric is placed on the working table, the tasks that are performed before the sewing process include – recognizing the fabric's shape, edges that will be sewn, planning of the sewing process and identification of the seam line. Recognizing The Fabric's Shape:- the appropriate tensional force depends on the fabric properties. So the fabrics have to be identified into categories like knitted fabrics, woven fabrics etc. depending on their physical properties. Various shapes of the fabrics such as, convex, non-convex, with straight or curve edges, also have to be considered and each of them require different handling strategies. In brief, the sewing methods done by automatic systems require classification of fabrics into various categories and certain preliminary scheme of the path that the fabric must follow so as to produce the required stitches. Fabric Edges To Be Sewn:- there are two basic types of stitches:- one is that are for joining two parts of cloth together and the second one is done for decorative purposes. Sometimes, both types of stitching have to be done on some parts of cloth, for example, a pocket has to be joined on three sides with the apparel as well as it may be given some decorative stitches too. At what points and which type of stitching has to be done – all such information is stored digitally on automated devices through Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and accordingly sewn. Planning of Sewing Process:- sequence of seams to be stitched is determined before the sewing starts. Which part will be joined first, what stitches will follow one another, etc are decided. However, some stitches have to be necessarily done before or after another stitch. In the example above, the decorative stitches must be done first followed by the joining stitches. Embroidered patterns also follow the same sequence but sometimes in clothing items like hats, decorative stitches or embroidery is done after the production of hats and with the help of embroidery machine. Identification of Seam Lines:- sewing process is performed on seam lines situated inside the fabric edges, some millimeters inside the fabric's outer line. For the straight lines, the seam line is found by transferring the outer lines inside the fabrics and the intersection of these lines makes the vertices of the seam line. Therefore, the seam line is parallel to the outer edge and the distance between the two has to be determined as it is different for different parts of the cloth. This distance is greater for trousers legs than for a shirt sleeves. Seam allowance is the area between the edge of the fabric and the line of stitching. It is usually 1.5 cm away from the edge of the fabric. Seam allowance is usually 2.5 cm or more for standard home dressmaking. Industry seam allowances vary but they are usually 0.6 cm. Sewing Fabrics:- the sewing process consists of mainly three functions:- (i) guiding fabric towards needle; (ii) sewing of the fabric edge; and (iii) rotation around the needle. The fabric is guided along the sewing line with a certain speed that is in harmony with the speed of sewing machine. The orientation error is either manually monitored or if monitored automatically then error is fed to the machine controller so that the machine corrects the orientation of the fabrics. When one edge of seam line is sewed, the fabric is rotated around the needle till the next edge of the seam line coincides with the sewing line. The sewing process is thus repeated until all the edges of seam line planned for sewing, are sewed. Significant Aspects of Sewing:- there are certain aspects that have to be carefully considered while the sewing process as they are very crucial for high quality sewing. Thread Tension and Consumption:- correct balancing of the stitch and the tension given to the threads is very important for quality stitch formation. Thread consumption, which is closely associated with correct stitch geometry and thread tension, is usually measured by digital encoders. Presser-Foot Displacement and Compressing Force:- presser-foot is the part of the sewing machine that holds the fabric in place as it is being sewn and fed through by the feed dogs. The feeding system is one of the most important constituting systems of the sewing machine. If this system is not efficient then it results into irregular seams and many other defects, especially when running on high speed. To evaluate feeding efficiency, the force on the presser foot is measured with the help of electric or other sensors. Needle Penetration Force Measurement:- the interaction of needle with fabric is very crucial. Fault-free needle penetration depends chiefly on the properties of fabric and needle choice. Needle penetration force is one of the variables whose measurement is important for the analysis of quality problems or 'sewability testing' and also quality monitoring. It takes various factors into consideration, such as the needle geometry (including the point angle and point length of the needle), the friction between the needle and the fabric, the friction between the needle eye and the thread along with fabrics' property, and the sewing conditions.

SEWING THREAD = ШВЕЙНАЯ НИТКА – Sewing Thread is a fine yarn for stitching fabric. See also Thread.

SEX RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПОЛОВ – Sex Ratio is the number of males in relation to the number of females.

SEXUAL = ПОЛОВОЕ (или СЕКСУАЛЬНОЕ) – Sexual:- of reproduction through the merging of male and female gametes to form a zygote which develops into a new plant. / Под Половым Размножением понимается способ размножения, при котором новая особь развивается обычно из зиготы, образующейся в результате слияния женских и мужских половых клеток (оплодотворения). Характерно для всех эукариот, не установлено у прокариот. К половому размножению относят и Партеногенез.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM = ПОЛОВОЙ ДИМОРФИЗМ – Sexual Dimorphism is a condition wherein the male and female adult Insects differ in appearance, as in Yellow Stem Borers.

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION = ПОЛОВОЕ РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ – Sexual Reproduction is a reproduction involving the union of two compatible gametes. / Под Половым Размножением понимается способ размножения, при котором новая особь развивается обычно из зиготы, образующейся в результате слияния женских и мужских половых клеток (оплодотворения). Характерно для всех эйкариот, не установлено у прокариот. К половому размножению относят и партеногенез.

SEYDEL CONVERTER = ЗАЙДЭЛЬСКИЙ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ – Seydel Converter is a tow-to-top processing equipment. Seydel combines the prestretching and breaking process in one machine. Seydel Maschinenfabrik GmbH (Bielefeld, Germany). / Зайдэль Машиненфабрик Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Биэлефэльд, Германия).

SF = SINKING FUND

SF = SPIKELET FERTILITY

SF = STANDARD FORM

SFA = THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES AUTHORITY LIMITED

SFE = SYDNEY FUTURES EXCHANGE

SFFAC = STATEMENTS OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS

SFFAS = STATEMENTS OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

S–FINISHING = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА ЭС. – S-Finishing is a finishing process applied to acetate and triacetate fabrics using a sodium hydroxide solution to give surface saponification; i.e. the fiber 'skin' is converted to cellulose. It improves the hand and reduces the tendency to acquire a static charge. / для придания поверхности омыления; то есть .

SFR = SMALL–FARM RESERVOIR

SFRIS = SAN FABIAN RIVER IRRIGATION SYSTEM

SFT = SIMULTANEOUS FEASIBILITY TEST

SG = SINGAPORE

SG = STRIPPER GATHERER

SG&A (EXPENSES) = SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (EXPENSES)

SGD = SINGAPORE DOLLAR

S–GLASS FIBER = ЭС.–СТЕКЛОВОЛОКНО – Physical Properties of S-Glass Fiber:- (1) Approximate Chemistry*:- (i) SiO_2 – 64–66%; (ii) Al_2O_3 – 24–26%; and (iii) MgO – 9–11%. (2) Physical Properties*:- (i) Density – 2.44–2.48 g/cc; (ii) Refractive Index – 1.548 to 1.553; and (iii) Mohs Hardness – 6.5. (3) Mechanical Properties*:- (i) UTS (room temp) – 4.8–4.9 GPa; (ii) Breaking Strain – 5.5–6.0%; (iii) Young's Modulus – 85–90 GPa; (iv) Shear Modulus – 33–37 GPa; and (v) Poisson's Ratio – 0.230. (4) Thermal Properties*:- (i) CTE (20 °C) – 1.5–1.7 µm/m-°C; (ii) Specific Heat Capacity – 0.72–0.75 J/g-°C; (iii) Thermal Conductivity – 1.44–1.46 W/m-K; and (iv) Softening Point – ≤ 1 055 °C. (5) Electrical Properties*:- (i) Dk @ 1 MHz – 5.0–5.4; (ii) Df @ 1 MHz – 0.001 8–0.002 2; and (iii) Electrical Resistivity – 8.5 – 9.1e+10Ω-cm. (6) Corrosion Resistance*† (%weight loss, greige fiber):- (i) 10% H_2SO_4 – 5.7; (ii) Conc. HCl – 1.4; (iii) 10% NHO_3 – 7.3; (iv) HO (Distilled) – 1.0; and (v) 10% NaOH or 10% KOH – 66.0. Notes:- *All values approximate. Actual values may vary, for further info contact JPSCM (short for the JPS Composite Materials is a wholly owned subsidiary of JPS Industries Inc. – the world's leading manufacturer of high strength fiberglass, Astroquartz®, and aramid fabrics and reinforcements; headquartered in Anderson, State of South Carolina (SC), the United States). † 1 week immersion @ 205 °F. See also E-Glass Fiber. / (iii) твёрдость (hardness). (6) Коррозионная Стойкость или Стойкость К Коррозии (Corrosion Resistance). Эстроквотц® (или Астрокварц®; Astroquartz®) Дьжей.Пи.Эс. Индэстриз Инк. (JPS Industries Inc.).

SG POLICY = SHIP AND GOODS POLICY

SGX = SINGAPORE EXCHANGE

SH = SAINT HELENA

SH = STANDARD HETEROSIS

SHACKLE = СКОБА – Shackle (maritime term):- a U-shaped piece of iron or steel with eyes in the end closed by a shackle pin.

SHADE = ОТТЕНОК (или ТЕНЬ, или ТОН, или ТЕНЕВОЕ) – Shade is:- (1) a color produced by a dye or pigment mixture including black dye or pigment. (2) An expression of color difference from a reference dyeing such that another dye must be added to produce a match. (3) A color slightly different from a reference color. / Оттенок – цвет, получаемый из чистого цвета добавлением белого или чёрного, а также – в небольших количествах других цветов..

SHADE = ОТТЕНЯТЬ – Shade:- to adjust the color of a test specimen to be a closer color match to the standard.

SHADE BAR = ОТТЕНОЧНАЯ (или ТЕНЕВАЯ) ПОЛОСА – Shade Bar:- a distinct shade change of short duration across the width of the fabric. This is normally due to a mix up of weft with different property. Shade Bar is a change in shade with in a short duration across the width of the fabric. See also Filling, and Mixed End. / Смотрите также Уточина (Filling), и .

SHADE CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ОТТЕНКА (или ТЕНИ) – Defect Name:- Shade Change. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Shade Change:- This fabric has a natural warp and dyed filling. The change is due to filling shade variation. Severity:- Major. / :- эта ткань имеет естественную основу и крашеную уточину.

SHADE CHANGE IN SHIRT COLLAR = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ОТТЕНКА (или ТЕНИ) НА РУБАШЕЧНОМ ВОРОТНИЧКЕ – Shade Change In Shirt Collar:- Garment:- one new blue cotton shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 136 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- the garment manufacturer claimed that the collar changed shade when the shirt was cut and sewed. Analysis:- analysis showed that the shirt collar contained a large amount of starch, whereas the fabric in the body of the shirt contained none. When the starch was removed by desizing and scouring in the laboratory, it was found that there was actually no difference in shade between the collar and the remainder of the garment. Evidently the presence of the starch caused a slightly different light reflection, particularly noticeable in certain shades. Under the circumstances, the supplier of the fabric could not be

considered responsible for this condition, because there was obviously no fault in the gray or the dyed goods. It was suggested that the shirt manufacturer try to obtain a similar stiffening by the use of some other type of starch or gum which would not cause such a marked change in appearance, or by the use of a sized interlining in the collar. / ; Конструкция Ткани:- (i) Расчёт:- 136 x 60; (ii) Основа:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая; (iii) Уточина:- такая же как основа.

SHADECLOTH = ЗАТЕМНЯЮЩЕЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ЭКРАННАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Shadecloth is a plain-weave cotton or linen fabric that is heavily sized and is often given oil treatment to make it opaque. The fabric is used for curtains and shades. Shadecloth is a name for any fabric used to make window shades.

SHADED FILLING = ОТТЕНЁННАЯ УТОЧИНА – Shaded Filling is a defect consisting of a bar running across the fabric caused by a difference in appearance of the filling yarn, and occurring at a quill change or knot.

SHADED PARTS = ОТТЕНЁННЫЕ ЧАСТИ – Shaded Parts:- all component parts not included in same section; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

SHADES = ТЕНИ (или ЭКРАНЫ) – Shades:- a window covering that plays a double role. Shades provide:- both light control and privacy and can also lend a decorative accent. Shades range from the traditional roller blinds, available in versions that exclude light completely to those that permit some light to come in, to some with a more decorative purpose such as Austrian shades. Following is a listing of some of the popular types of shades. The term Blind is a synonym for Shade.

SHADE SORTING = СОРТИРОВКА (или РАЗБОР) ПО ОТТЕНКУ (или ТЕНИ, или ТОНУ) – Shade Sorting is a process of grouping together, often by instrumental measurement, similarly colored materials so that the materials within each group may be used together in a finished product without perceived color variation.

SHADE VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ОТТЕНКОВ (или ВАРИАЦИЯ НЮАНСОВ, или ВАРИАЦИЯ ТЕНИ) – Shade Variation in collar. One panel of the color is has a yellow tinge to it. Possible Cause:- the color was probably stitched off a cloth from a different lot. The variation in shade was probably not apparent when the garment was made but appeared later due to different characteristics of the dye. The clearly visible variation in color makes this a major defect. Stitching defect. Shade Variation:- Fabric:- spun-rayon poplin dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 15/1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- shade variation in pieces said to have been dyed together. Analysis:- inspection showed that some of the pieces were redder in cast than others with which they were supposedly dyed in the same lot. Analysis of the thread count, yarn size, twist, and fiber content indicated that samples of two of the pieces which wore different in shade were identical in construction and composition. Laboratory stripping with sodium hydrosulphite and redyeing in the same bath resulted in both cuttings' coming up to the same shade. The dyer insisted that the pieces had been dyed together and was unwilling to accept the laboratory's findings, claiming that in the gray goods there was some difference of fiber content and that the hydrosulphite used in stripping the color presumably had a leveling effect on the dyeing. Further laboratory investigation was carried out and it was discovered that, when the original dyed goods were immersed in chlorine bleach ('chemic'), one sample came down to a reddish shade, whereas the other became a dirty tan color. It was obvious that the components of the dyestuff in the two pieces were not identical, and the dyer was at fault. Shade Variation:- Garment:- man's new white sport shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 114 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/80 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- a shirt manufacturer complained of the fact that the fabric in the collar and cuffs appeared whiter than the balance of the shirt. Analysis:- swatches of the fabric taken from the shirt body and parts of the collar and cuffs and inspected under the same light source showed them to be identical. Examination of the cotton liner fabric in the collar and cuffs, under the same conditions, showed it to be blue-white in color, as compared with the shirt material, which was of a more creamy-white shade. This defect was due to the use of liner fabric which was different in shade and showed through sufficiently to give the two-tone effect. It was suggested that the manufacturer select his lining material to match the shirting fabric in shade. / Уточина:- 15/1 .

SHADING = ОТТЕНЕНИЕ – (1) Shading:- bending or crushing of the surface yarn so that the side of fibers, smooth or glossy, will reflect light, giving a lighter hue to the color than the flat, dull fiber ends. From one direction the crushed area will appear lighter and from the opposite side darker in color. Shading is a crushing of the pile of a rug so that it seems to have light and dark spots in it.

(2) Shading:- (i) noticeable color difference between the same color (GMT-GMT); (ii) noticeable color difference between the same color (Panel-Panel); (iii) finishing streaks. Shading that can be seen during visual inspection should be viewed with lightbox. If shading is visible under Cool White Fluorescent (CWF) lighting or daylight, product should be considered defective. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. Shading:- in cut-pile fabrics, an apparent change in color when the pile is bent, caused by differences in the way light is reflected off the bent fibers. This phenomenon is a characteristic of pile fabrics, not a defect. Shading:- a side-to-side across the width of a fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by uneven concentration of dyestuffs or by temperature variations during dyeing and finishing. Shading is an important defect to catch prior to production. The bundler has the responsibility to check for shade problems prior to allowing the bundles to be put into the line. Both rolls and cuts should be checked for shading problems. (i) A 4 inch square swatch from every roll received should be cut. (It is important to obtain a sample from every roll so that the rolls are checked 100%. (ii) All samples should be laid out and grouped by shade. This area must be well lit in order to properly shade the rolls. (iii) Rolls should be grouped together accordingly by shade. Shading:- where temperature of machine changes color of fabric. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Нюансировка Цветов (shading):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; изменение цвета от края к краю по ширине ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неравномерной концентрацией красителя или изменением температуры во время окрашивания или отделки.

SHADOW PRICE = XX – Shadow Price:- the constraint shadow price represents the incremental reduction in congestion cost achieved by relieving a constraint by 1 MW. The shadow price multiplied by the flow (in MW) on the constrained facility during each hour equals the hourly gross congestion cost for the constraint.

SHADOW PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ОТТЕНЕНИЕМ (или ПЕЧАТАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ) – Shadow Printing is a printing method in which only the warp yarns are printed with a design before the fabric is woven. The resulting fabric has a wavy, shadowy effect. It is also called Warp Printing. See also Printing, and Warp Printing.

SHADOW STRIPES = ТЕНЕВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ – Shadow Stripes are the faint impressions of stripes achieved by using yarns of the same color but different twists in weaving a fabric. The shadow effect comes from the way in which the light strikes the yarns of varying twists. See also Twist. / Теневые Полосы – полосы вдоль ткани, полученные применением в основе пряжи разных направлений крутки.

SHAFT = РЕМИЗКА (или ВАЛИК) – Shaft is:- (1) a term often used with reference to satins indicating the number of harnesses employed to produce the weave. (2) See also Harness.

SHAFT = ШАХТНЫЙ СТВОЛ (или ШАХТА) – Vertical openings are Shafts and Raises:- the principal means of access to an underground ore body is a vertical opening called a Shaft. The shaft is excavated, or sunk, from the surface downward to a depth somewhat below the deepest planned mining horizon. At regular intervals along the shaft, horizontal openings, called Drifts, are driven toward the ore body. Each of these major working horizons is called a Level. The shaft is equipped with elevators (called Cages) by which workers, machines, and material enter the mine. Ore is transported to the surface in special conveyances called Skips. Shafts generally have compartments in which the media lines (e.g., compressed air, electric power, or water) are contained. They also serve as one component in the overall system of ventilating the mine. Fresh air may enter the mine through the production shaft and leave through another shaft, or vice versa. Another way of gaining access to the underground is through a ramp – that is, a tunnel driven downward from the surface. Internal ramps going from one level to another are also quite common. If the topography is mountainous, it may be possible to reach the ore body by driving horizontal or near-horizontal openings from the side of the mountain; in metal mining these openings are called Adits. Ore that is mined on the different levels is dumped into vertical or near-vertical openings called Ore Passes, through which it falls by gravity to the lowest level in the mine. There it is crushed, stored in an ore bin, and charged into skips at a skip-filling station. In the head frame on the surface, the skips dump their loads and then return to repeat the cycle. Some common alternative techniques for ore transport are conveyor belts and truck haulage. Vertical or near-vertical openings are also sometimes driven for the transport of waste rock, although most mines try to leave waste rock underground. Vertical or subvertical connections between levels generally are driven from a lower level upward through a process called Raising. Raises with diameters of two to five meters and lengths up to several hundred meters are often drilled by powerful raise-boring machines. The openings so created may be used as ore passes, waste passes, or ventilation openings. An underground vertical opening driven from an upper level downward is called a Winze; this is an internal shaft. Horizontal openings are Drifts. Shaft is a vertical or inclined conduit providing access from the surface to underground ore bodies. Except for the Chinese, who may have mined coal underground, all the early coal seams were worked from the surface, in fully exposed outcroppings. In the later Middle Ages, however, exhaustion of outcrop coal in many places forced a change from surface to underground, or shaft, mining. Early shaft mines were little more than wells widened as much as miners dared in the face of danger of collapse. Shafts were sunk on high ground, with adits – near-horizontal tunnels – for drainage driven into the side of the hill. In England some shallow mine shafts were exhausted as early as the XIV century, making it necessary to go deeper and expand mining at the shaft bottoms. These remained small operations; a record of 1684 shows 70 mines near Bristol, employing 123 workers. Greater depth created many problems. First, water could no longer simply be drained away. Crude methods were devised to lift it to the surface. A bucket-and-chain device was first powered by men and later by horses; a continuous belt of circular plates was drawn up through a pipe. Windmills were used for pumps. But shafts had to be restricted to depths of 90 to 105 meters (300 to 350 feet) and a mining radius of 180 meters. It was not until 1710 that the water problem was eased by Thomas Newcomen's steam atmospheric engine, which supplied a cheap and reliable power source for a vertical reciprocating lift pump. / к подземным рудным телам. Под Шахтой, от Немецкого слова Schacht, понимается горнопромышленное предприятие по добыче полезного ископаемого при помощи подземных горных выработок. Включает наземные сооружения и горные выработки. Глубина подземных разработок до 3.5–4 км (в 1984). Под Шахтой понимается производственная единица горного предприятия, ведущего подземную добычу полезного ископаемого. Шахта включает наземные сооружения (копры, надшахтные здания, склады, административно-бытовые комбинаты и другое) и подземные горные выработки. Годовая производственная мощность наиболее крупных шахт достигает нескольких миллионов тонн полезного ископаемого; срок службы шахт, отрабатывающих мощные месторождения, составляет десятки лет. Глубина шахт колеблется в широких пределах – от сотен метров до нескольких километров; наиболее глубокие в мире шахты расположены в Южной Африке и Индии, их глубина около 4 километров. Под Шахтным Стволом понимается вертикальная или наклонная горная выработка с постоянной горной крепью, предназначенная для транспортной связи подземных разработок с поверхностью. Слепой шахтный ствол не имеет непосредственного выхода на поверхность и служит для связи нижних горизонтов с верхними. Шахтные стволы бывают разведочные, эксплуатационные и специальные (для подземных сооружений). Эксплуатационные шахтные стволы разделяются на главные (подъём полезного ископаемого из шахты), вентиляционные и вспомогательные – водоотливные и другие.

SHAFT ALLEY = КОРИДОР ВАЛА – Shaft Alley (maritime term):- covered tunnels within a ship through which the tail shafts pass.

SHAFT HOLD = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ РЕМИЗКИ (или ВАЛИКА) – Shaft Hold:- wrong lifting of healed shafts, or healed shafts are not lifted as per fabric design shafts are operated by dobby. Weaving defect. Shaft Hold:- (i) condition of dobby card joint; (ii) any additional hole formation in card; (iii) dobby card cylinder setting; and (iv) slip of card during its rotation. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

SHAFT MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ РЕМИЗКИ (или ВАЛИКА) – Shaft Mark is a fabric defect characterized by a number of floating ends, usually caused by a broken harness strap on the loom.

SHAFTY WOOL = СИЛЬНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Shafty Wool is a wool of extra good length, sound, and well grown. / Под Сильной Шерстью понимается густая, длинная и хорошего роста шерсть.

SHAG = ХХ (или ПЛЮШ, или ДЛИННЫЙ ГРУБЫЙ ВОРС) – Shag is a floor covering with relatively long, loose wool or man-made fibered plie. / половое покрытие с относительно длинным, .

SHAG CARPET = КОВЁР С ДЛИННЫМ И ГРУБЫМ ВОРСОМ (или ПЛЮШЕВЫЙ КОВЁР, или ЧЕПРАЧНЫЙ КОВЁР) – Shag Carpet is a loosely tufted carpet construction with cut pile 1 to 5 inches in length and with greater than normal spacing between tufts.

SHAKE = (ОТЛУПНАЯ) ТРЕЩИНА – (1) Shake is a separation along the grain usually occurring between the rings of annual growth. / Разделение волокон, обычно возникающее между годичными кольцами прироста. Отлупная Трещина (Shake):- трещина, проходящая между годичными слоями, возникающая в ядре растущего дерева. Она увеличивается в срубленной древесине при сушке. Наблюдается на торцах в виде дугообразных и кольцевых трещин, на боковых поверхностях – в виде продольных трещин.

(2) Shake:- a western red cedar roofing and sidewall product made by splitting blocks of cedar, as opposed to shingles which are manufactured by sawing. / расщеплением чурбанов из Кедра, тонкая дощечка/гонт/дранка (shingle).

SHAKE A LEG = ШЕВЕЛИСЬ (или НОГИ В РУКИ) – Shake A Leg (maritime term):- an order to make haste.

SHAKEDOWN CRUISE = ПРОБНЫЙ РЕЙС – Shakedown Cruise (maritime term):- a cruise of a new ship for the purpose of testing out all machinery, etc. / Пробный Рейс судна перед сдачей заказчику.

SHAKEOUT = СБРОС (или ВСТРЯСКА, или ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ, или РАЗОРЕНИЕ) – (1) In the United States, Shakeout is the process of 'natural selection', when a market cannot support the number of suppliers it has attracted, many of the less profitable suppliers leave the market, with only the more healthy operators remaining.

(2) In exchange trading, Shakeout is one of trading traps. The Shakeout is tricks of the trade:- a market professional may want to accumulate a large position in a stock that is trending strongly; either for his own account or for a major client. How does he/she do this? If he starts placing buy orders in the pool, he will chase the stock up sky high, without being able to build a big enough line. The golden rule is: buy into weakness. The professional bides his time, waiting for the stock to consolidate or start a short-term correction. He knows that trading will be quiet during this phase: buyers lose interest for a while and look elsewhere. He also knows where most traders have their stops. Adjusting Stops:- in a strong-trending stocks, most traders will seek to lock in profits by placing their stops below the previous short-term (or intermediate) low. In a consolidation they tend to move their stops up to just below the base. A few well-placed sell orders on a quiet day will drive the stock below its' support level. Stops are triggered, sending a flood of sell orders into the market. Everyone takes fright while our market professional steps forward and scoops the pool; buying in the face of the correction. Selling dries up when the stops are filled and the stock soon recovers back into its normal trading range. Everything returns to normal; except that our market professional now has a sizeable parcel of stock, accumulated at bargain-basement prices; and a group of punters curse their luck while the stock soars into the stratosphere. Example:- Unitab Limited holds various gambling monopolies in Australia. The stock had been in a strong up-trend for several years before a consolidation around AUD6.00. After a brief low (at (1) on the chart below) the stock consolidated for 2 months around the AUD6.00 mark before stops were triggered at (2) by a fall below AUD5.80. There was a flurry of selling, quickly scooped up by the market pros, with the stock retreating back above the support level before the close. A further support level was established at AUD6.00, by lows at (3) and (4), before another shakeout at (5). A situation where many scared investors exit their positions due to unfavorable news or uncertainty regarding the stock or industry. The dot-com bust was characterized by numerous shakeouts causing many to abandon their dot-com positions, often at great losses.

(3) Shakeout is the reorganization of a company, e.g., after a take-over, when the employee numbers are reduced and operations streamlined.

SHAKO = КИВЕР (или ШАКО) – Shako is a stiff military hat with a high crown and plume. A Shako is a tall, cylindrical military cap, usually with a visor, and sometimes tapered at the top. It is usually adorned with some kind of ornamental plate or badge on the front, metallic or otherwise, and often has a feather, plume (see Hackle), or pompom attached at the top. The word Shako originated from the Hungarian name Csákó for the peak, which Hungarian border soldiers (Grenz-Infanterie) added around 1790 to their previously visorless stovepipe-style hats. Originally these hats were part of the clothing commonly worn by shepherds, before being added to the uniform of the Hungarian hussar in the early XVIII century. Other spellings include Chako, Czako, Schako and Tschako. From 1800 on, the shako became a common military headdress, worn by the majority of regiments in the armies of Europe and the Americas. Replacing in most instances the light bicorne, the shako was initially considered an improvement. Made of heavy felt and leather, it retained its shape and provided some protection for the soldier's skull, while its visor shaded his eyes. The shako retained this pre-eminence until the mid-XIX century, when spiked helmets began to appear in the army of Prussia, which influenced armies of the various German states, and the more practical Kepi replaced it for all but parade wear in the French Army. The Imperial Russian Army substituted a spiked helmet for the shako in 1844–45 but returned to the latter headdress in 1855, before adopting a form of kepi in 1864. Following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, military fashions changed and cloth or leather helmets based on the German headdress began to supersede the shako in many armies. Although the mid-XIX century shako was impressive in appearance and added to the height of the wearer, it was also heavy and by itself provided little protection against bad weather as most models were made of cloth or felt material over a leather body and peak. Many armies countered this by utilising specially designed oilskin covers to protect the shako and the wearer from heavy rain while on campaign. The shako provided little protection from enemy action as the most it could offer was in giving partial shielding of the skull from enemy cavalry sabres. During the period of general peace that followed the Napoleonic Wars, the shako in European armies became a showy and impractical headdress that was best suited for the parade ground. As an example, the 'Regency' officers' shako of the British Army of 1822 was 8-1/2 inches (22 cm) in height and 11 inches (28 cm) across at the crown, with ornamental gold cords and lace. Lieutenant Colonel George Anthony Legh Keck can be seen in a portrait from 1851 wearing a 'broad-topped' shako that was topped by a 12-inch (30 cm) white plume and held in place by bronze chin scales. The 'Regency' shako was followed in the British Army by a succession of models – 'Bell-topped', 'Albert', 'French' and 'Quilted' – until the adoption of the Home Service helmet, in 1877. Modern Use:- In Europe, the infantry of the French Republican Guard, cadets at Saint-Cyr, cadets at the Belgian Royal Military Academy, cadets at the Portuguese Colégio Militar and Pupilos do Exército military schools, the Italian Horse Guards Corps, Horse Artillery and cadets at the Military Academy of Modena, the Danish Guard Hussar Regiment, and the Spanish Royal Guard and 1st King's Immemorial Infantry Regiment all have shakos as part of their respective ceremonial uniforms. Various Latin American armies, including those of Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay and Argentina, retain shakos for ceremonial guard or military academy uniforms. In Russia, the historic Kiver has been reintroduced for wear by the Kremlin Guards for ceremonial occasions. In India the Madras Sappers & Miners of the Madras Engineer Group wear dark-blue visorless shakos as part of their ceremonial uniform. An Indonesian ceremonial unit as well as the cadet corps of the military academies of the Philippines and South Korea also use shakos. In the United States, shakos are still worn as full-dress headgear by cadets of West Point (where it is known colloquially as a Tarbucket), Virginia Military Institute, The Citadel, Marion Military Institute, New York Military Academy, and Valley Forge Military Academy and College (in a modified form) with their Full Dress Grey uniforms. Many college and high-school marching bands feature shakos as part of their dress uniform. In the Canadian Forces, Les Voltigeurs de Québec are authorized to wear dark green shakos with full-dress uniforms. Non-Military Use:- In the US and the Philippines, shakos are frequently worn by civilian marching bands and drum corps. In the latter country, the cadets of some civilian institutions such as the Philippine National Police Academy, and some colleges and high schools, also use the shako, although peaked 'service cap' styles have become more popular in recent years. Those shako styles still in use in marching bands are generally quite tall and have elaborate plumes. For example, at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, the kilted Irish Guard wear tall black fur shakos with bright yellow plumes, bringing their total height in uniform to almost 8 feet (240 cm) tall. These shakos are typical of marching band drum majors, however the Irish Guard shako is unique in its size, color, and design. In drum corps and corps-style marching bands, the chin strap is rarely worn under the chin; instead, it is worn just under the lower lip, in the style of cadets at West Point. In Canada the shako is worn by volunteers in various historical forts wearing XIX century period uniforms. / от Венгерского слова Чако (Csákó), означающее . Британский Полковник Дьжёдьж Антчони Ли Кек (George Anthony Legh Keck; 1774–1860), Член Парламента (Member of Parliament (MP)), . Кивер:- военный головной убор цилиндрической формы с плоским верхом, с козырьком, подбородным ремешком, часто с украшением в виде султана. Был распространён в большинстве Европейских армий в начале и середине XIX столетия. Кивера появились в большинстве армий начиная с 1801. Впоследствии, их форма и внешний вид неоднократно менялись. Из особо интересных можно выделить Английский 'Bell Top' (Колокол), существовавший в 1830-х, и введённый в 1860-х в Испании, так называемый 'Ros', с высоким прямым передом и дном, переходящим в закруглённый зад. Ближе к середине XIX столетия кивер стал преобретать иной вид. Вместо прямого цилиндра или распространенного 'ведра' кивер стал иметь форму конуса с прямой передней стороной, наклонной задней, и уменьшенным донышком. А уже уменьшенный и от того облегчённый вариант такого кивера называется Шако. В Русской гвардии и армии кивера впервые были введены в 1805. Эти головные уборы были высокие, тяжёлые и весьма неудобные, зато берегли голову

солдата от непрямого сабельного удара. При Николае I кивера доходили до 5.5 вершка высоты; во время парадов они украшались султанами в 11 вершков длиной, так что весь головной убор был высотой 16.5 вершка (около 73.5 см). В 1844 (а у гусар – в 1862) они были заменены кожаными касками. В 1855, при Александре II, кивера были вновь введены в армию, претерпели изменения в 1857, и просуществовали до 1862, когда их заменили на кепи. В 1908 кивера были снова возвращены частям гвардии, военно-учебным заведениям и генералам. В первые годы Советской власти царские киверы донашивали бойцы Рабоче-Крестьянской Красной Армии (РККА), что зафиксировано на фотокарточках тех лет. 'Так, красные курсанты Инженерных Курсов носили одно время юнкерские мундиры с киверами, на которых царские орлы были закрыты суконными красными звёздами, причём все это 'чудо' носилось вместе с защитными брюками. Также в Красной Армии имелся ряд подразделений, носивший комплекты гусарской униформы ... Красный 1-й Оренбургский Кавполк получил в Москве со склада новенькую гусарскую форму и был отправлен в ней на Восточный фронт'. Курсанты в гусарских шапках (Лейб-Гвардии Гусарского Полка) участвовали в похоронах Моисея Соломоновича Урицкого (псевдоним Борецкий; 1873–1918), политического деятеля России – Председателя Петроградской Чрезвычайной Комиссии (ЧК) по Борьбе с Контрреволюцией и Саботажем.

SHALE GAS = СЛАНЦЕВЫЙ ГАЗ – Shale Gas is a natural gas produced from shale rock formations where the gas was sourced from within the shale itself. Shale is very fine-grained rock, characterized by low porosity and extremely low permeability. Production of shale gas normally requires formation stimulation such as the use of hydraulic fracturing (pumping a fluid-sand mixture into the formation under high pressure) to help produce the gas. / В недрах Земли газ может быть сконцентрирован в следующих качествах:- в виде скоплений метана в угольных пластах, газовых образованиях в пластовых условиях, попутного газа (смесь пропана и бутана) с месторождениями нефти, в толще жёстких песков, в сланцевых пластах, а также в виде кристаллических газогидратов в толще морского дна. Природный газ в свою очередь является смесью газов, большая их часть относится к метану, меньшая – к его гомологам, тяжёлым углеводородам:- этану, бутану, пропану. В состав природного газа также входят неуглеродные соединения:- сероводород, водород, диоксид углерода, гелий, азот. Каждое месторождение имеет свой уникальный химический состав газа, наиболее ярко выраженными свойствами, вызывающими парниковый эффект, обладает метан. Сланцевый Газ – это газ, который добывают глубоко под землей из материнской породы – сланца, для добычи которого используется технология гидроразрыва (фрекинг (fracking)), которая является не только очень дорогостоящей, но и наносит огромный вред окружающей среде, при этом очищенный сланцевый газ по своим свойствам уступает природному газу не только по стоимости его добычи, но и своим физическим свойствам. Данный газ будет рентабелен только при наличии спроса на него и высоких цен на газ. Сланцевый Газ – это разновидность природного газа, хранящегося в виде небольших газовых образований в толще сланцевого слоя осадочной породы Земли, который встречается на всех континентах. Этот энергоресурс совмещает в себе качество ископаемого топлива и возобновляемого источника и встречается во всём мире, таким образом, практически любая энергозависимая страна может себя обеспечить данным энергоресурсом. Для добычи сланцевого газа используют горизонтальное бурение, гидроразрыв пласта и сейсмическое моделирование. Вместо гидроразрыва пласта (фрекинга) в качестве эксперимента может использоваться более дорогой безводный пропановый фрекинг. Сланцевый Газ – это альтернативный вид топлива, добываемый из горючих сланцев. Одни считают сланцевый газ могильщиком нефтегазового сектора Российской экономики, а другие – грандиозной афёрой планетарного масштаба. Сланцевый Газ – это природный газ, добываемый из сланца – материнской породы. Материнская порода в свою очередь формировалась на протяжении миллионов лет из органических останков Растений и Животных. Первые экспериментальные разработки в области газодобычи из сланца начали проводиться компанией Мичэл Энодьжи Энд Дивэлэпмэнт Корпорэйшэн (Mitchell Energy & Development Corporation) во главе с Дьжодьжем Файдиэсом Мичэлом (George Phydias Mitchell; 1919–2013) с 1980 в США. Эта компания в 2001 была куплена компанией Дэвэн Энодьжи Корпорэйшэн (Devon Energy Corporation) за 3.5 миллиарда Долларов США. Полигоном для испытаний технологии горизонтального бурения Дьжодьжем Файдиэсом Мичэлом стало месторождение Бонэт Щейэл (Barnett Shale). В этом направлении с 1989 работал также Тчом Эл. Вод (Tom L. Ward) и его компания Чэсэпик Энодьжи Корпорэйшэн (Chesapeake Energy Corporation). История Происхождения Сланцевого Газа:- То, что в сланцах, обогащённых органикой, есть газ, было известно ещё в XIX веке, а первая скважина в сланцевых пластах была пробурена в США в 1821 во Фредонии, Штат Нью Йорк (Fredonia, State of New York). Однако сланцевые пласты игнорировались многими промышленниками, так как сланец считался слишком твёрдым, чтобы вскрыть при помощи традиционных способов бурения. Xxxxx. Первый действующий источник для добычи газа был обнаружен на территории США. Произошло это в 1821, открывателем стал Вилъйэм Эй. Хат (William A. Hart; 1797–1865). Активистами по изучению обсуждаемого вида газа в Америке выступали известные специалисты Дьжодьж Файдиэс Мичэл и Тчом Эл. Вод. Грандиозное производство рассматриваемого газа начала компания Дэвэн Энодьжи Корпорэйшэн. В 1970-х в США были проведены разведочные работы, в ходе которых выявлены четыре огромных сланцевых бассейна – Бонэт Щейэл (Barnett Shale), Фейэтвил Щейэл (Fayetteville Shale), Хейнсвил Щейэл (Haynesville Shale), и Морсэлас Щейэл (Marcellus Shale) площадью в десятки тысяч квадратных километров и, по-видимому, содержащие гигантские запасы природного газа. На тот момент эти резервы оказались недоступными, а разработка соответствующих технологий добычи была прервана после падения цен на нефть в 1980-х. В 1990-х ряд небольших компаний, крупнейшей и наиболее активной из которых была Чэсэпик Энодьжи Корпорэйшэн, решили вернуться к идее извлечения газа из сланцевых пластов. Исследователи предложили применить для добычи сланцевого газа технологии, которые были разработаны ещё десятилетия назад, но в то время не имели широкого применения. Одной из них было горизонтальное бурение, заключавшееся в том, что уже внутри пласта бур постепенно отклонялся от вертикали, пока это отклонение не достигало 90 градусов, а затем продолжал движение уже параллельно кровли пласта. Впервые эта технология была применена ещё в 1940-х, но затем от неё отказались из-за дороговизны. Теоретическая база технологии гидроразрыва пласта была разработана в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1953 Академиком Сергеем Алексеевичем Христиановичем (1908–2000) совместно с Юрием Петровичем Желтовым (1925–2002) в Институте Нефти Академии Наук (АН) СССР. Ситуация стала меняться в конце 1990-х, когда новые технологии горизонтального бурения и более интенсивные гидравлические разрывы пластов позволили извлекать газ из сланца и схожих по твёрдости геологическим месторождениям. Но масштабное промышленное производство сланцевого газа было начато в США компанией Дэвэн Энодьжи Корпорэйшэн лишь в 2002, когда на месторождении Бонэт Щейэл была впервые пробурена горизонтальная скважина. Резкий рост добычи этого сырья получил название 'Газового Переворота' или 'Газовой Революции', активно подхваченной вкладчиками капитала. В первом полугодии 2010 крупнейшие мировые топливные компании потратили 21 миллиард Долларов США на активы, связанные с добычей сланцевого газа. Сейчас, с открытием новых технологий по разработке сланцевого газа, во многих странах электроэнергетическая политика меняется. В частности, в США за последние три года цена на газ упала в три раза, с 8 до 2.5 Долларов США.

SHALE OIL = СЛАНЦЕВОЕ МАСЛО (или НЕФТЕПОДОБНАЯ СМОЛА) – Shale Oil or Kerogen Oil is an unconventional oil produced from oil shale by pyrolysis, hydrogenation, or thermal dissolution. These processes convert the organic matter within the rock (kerogen) into synthetic oil and gas. The resulting oil can be used immediately as a fuel or upgraded to meet refinery feedstock specifications by adding hydrogen and removing impurities such as sulfur and nitrogen. The refined products can be used for the same

purposes as those derived from crude oil. Oil shale was one of the first sources of mineral oil used by humans. Its earliest recorded use was in Switzerland and Austria in the early XIV century. In 1596, the personal physician of Frederick I, Duke of Württemberg wrote of its healing properties. Shale oil was used to light the streets of Modena, Italy at the turn of the XVII century. The British Crown granted a patent in 1694 to three persons who had 'found a way to extract and make great quantities of pitch, tarr, and oyle out of a sort of stone'. Later sold as Betton's British Oil, the distilled product was said to have been 'tried by divers persons in Aches and Pains with much benefit'. Modern shale oil extraction industries were established in France during the 1830s and in Scotland during the 1840s. The oil was used as fuel, as a lubricant, and as lamp oil; the Industrial Revolution had created additional demand for lighting. It served as a substitute for the increasingly scarce and expensive whale oil. During the late XIX century, shale oil extraction plants were built in Australia, Brazil and the United States. China (Manchuria), Estonia, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland produced shale oil in the early XX century. The discovery of crude oil in the Middle East during mid-century brought most of these industries to a halt, although Estonia and Manchuria maintained their extraction industries into the early XXI century. Worldwide exploitation of oil shale peaked in 1980 when 47 million tons were mined, over 70% of it in Estonia. In response to rising petroleum costs at the turn of the XX century, extraction operations have commenced, been explored, or been renewed in the United States, China, Australia, and Jordan. Shale oil is extracted by pyrolysis, hydrogenation, or thermal dissolution of oil shale. The pyrolysis of the rock is performed in a retort, situated either above ground or within the rock formation itself. As of 2008, most oil shale industries perform the shale oil extraction process after the rock is mined, crushed, and transported to a retorting facility, although several experimental technologies perform the process in place (in-situ). The temperature at which the kerogen decomposes into usable hydrocarbons varies with the time-scale of the process; in the above-ground retorting process decomposition begins at 300 °C (570 °F), but proceeds more rapidly and completely at higher temperatures. Decomposition takes place most quickly at a temperature between 480 °C/900 °F and 520 °C/970 °F. Hydrogenation and thermal dissolution (reactive fluid processes) extract the oil using hydrogen donors, solvents, or a combination of these. Thermal dissolution involves the application of solvents at elevated temperatures and pressures, increasing oil output by cracking the dissolved organic matter. Different methods produce shale oil with different properties. A critical measure of the viability of extraction of shale oil lies in the ratio of the energy produced by the oil shale to the energy used in its mining and processing, a ratio known as 'Energy Returned on Energy Invested' (EROEI). A 1984 study estimated the EROEI of the various known oil-shale deposits as varying between 0.7–13.3 although known oil-shale extraction development projects assert an EROI between 3 to 10. Royal Dutch Shell has reported an EROEI of three to four on its in situ development, Mahogany Research Project. The amount of oil that can be recovered during retorting varies with the oil shale and the technology used. About 16% of the Green River Formation oil shales yield 25 to 100 US gallons (95 to 380 l; 21 to 83 imp gal) of shale oil per ton of oil shale; about 33% yield 10 to 25 US gallons (38 to 95 l; 8.3 to 21 imp gal) per ton; and about 50% yield 5 to 10 US gallons (19 to 38 l; 4.2 to 8.3 imp gal) per ton. The properties of raw shale oil vary with the shale's composition and the extraction technology from aromatic to aliphatic. Typically it contains 0.5 to 1% oxygen, 1.5 to 2% nitrogen, and 0.15 to 1% sulfur. Mineral particles are often present as well. The oil is less fluid than crude oil, becoming pourable at temperatures between 75 °F (24 °C) and 80 °F (27 °C), while conventional crude oil is pourable at temperatures between −60 °C (−76 °F) to 30 °C (86 °F); this property affects shale oil's ability to be transported in existing pipelines. Although raw shale oil can be immediately burnt as a fuel oil, many of its applications require that it be upgraded. The differing properties of the raw oils call for correspondingly various pre-treatments before it can be sent to a conventional oil refinery. Particulates in the raw oil clog downstream processes; sulfur and nitrogen create air pollution. Sulfur and nitrogen, along with the arsenic and iron that may be present, also destroy the catalysts used in refining. Olefins form insoluble sediments and cause instability. The oxygen within the oil, present at higher levels than in crude oil, lends itself to the formation of destructive free radicals. Hydrodesulfurization and hydrodenitrogenation can address these problems and result in a product comparable to benchmark crude oil. Phenols can be first be removed by water extraction. Upgrading shale oil into transport fuels requires adjusting hydrogen-carbon ratios by adding hydrogen (hydrocracking) or removing carbon (coking). Shale oil produced by some technologies, such as the Kiviter process, can be used without further upgrading as an oil constituent and as a phenolic compound. Distillate oils from the Kiviter process can also be used as diluents for petroleum-originated heavy oils and as an adhesive-enhancing additive in bituminous materials such as asphalt. Before World War II, most shale oil was upgraded for use as transport fuels. Afterwards, it was used as a raw material for chemical intermediates, pure chemicals and industrial resins, and as a railroad wood preservative. As of 2008, it is primarily used as a heating oil and marine fuel, and to a lesser extent in the production of various chemicals. Shale oil's concentration of high-boiling point compounds is suited for the production of middle distillates such as kerosene, jet fuel, and diesel fuel. Additional cracking can create the lighter hydrocarbons used in gasoline. Global technically-recoverable oil shale reserves have recently been estimated at about 2.8–3.3 trillion barrels of shale oil, with the largest reserves in the United States, which is thought to have 1.5–2.6 trillion barrels. Worldwide production of shale oil was estimated at 11 600 barrels per day (1 840 m^3/d) in 2002. The leading producers were Estonia (5 500 barrels per day (870 m^3/d)), Brazil (3 100 barrels per day (490 m^3/d)), and China (2 000 barrels per day (320 m^3/d)). In 2008, China led production with 470 million liters (ml), followed by Estonia (445 ml) and Brazil (250 ml). The production of shale oil has been hindered because of technical difficulties and costs. Oil extracted by heat from clays which are impregnated with oil. / Щел (Shell). Фенольное (Phenolic). Нефть, полученная посредством тепловой обработки горючих (битуминозных) сланцев, насыщенных нефтью. Горючие (Битуминозные) Сланцы используют главным образом как сырьё для перегонки на газ и Нефтеподобную Смолу (Сланцевое Масло), а также в качестве твёрдого топлива.

SHALLOON = ЩЭЛУН (или ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ПОДКЛАДОЧНАЯ САРЖА) – Shalloon:- a lightweight twilled fabric of wool or worsted used chiefly for the linings of coats and uniforms. / лёгкая шерстяная подкладочная ткань саржевого переплетения.

SHAM = НАВОЛОЧКА (или ХХ) – Sham:- which has the same meaning of pillow, but for usage on top of a comforter or quilt.

SHANGHAI COMPOSITE INDEX = ШАНХАЙСКИЙ СВОДНЫЙ ИНДЕКС – The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite (SSEC; also known as Shanghai Composite) Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares (listed stocks denominated in RMB in Mainland China) and B-shares (listed stocks denominated in foreign currency (USD) in Mainland China) listedon the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The index was developed on 1990-December-19 with a base value of 100. Index trade volume on Q is scaled down by a factor of 1000. The Base Day for the SSE Composite Index is 1990-December-19. The Base Period is the total market capitalization of all stocks of that day. The Base Value is 100. The index was launched on 1991-July-15. At the end of 2006, the index reaches 2 675.47. Other important indexes used in the Shanghai Stock Exchanges include the SSE 50 Index, SSE 180 Index, and others. The Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) Indices are all calculated using a Paasche weighted composite price index formula (after the German economist Hermann Paasche), similar to the CSI 300 Index. This means that the index is based on on its base period for its calculations as compared to certain other exchanges, like the DAX, which base their calculations on the previous period (the Laspeyres price index calculation; index developed by German economist Étienne Laspeyres (1834–1913)). Composite Indices and Sector Indices are weighted by shares. The formula is:- Current Index = Current Total Market Cap Of Constituents x Base Value / Base Period; Total Market Capitalization = ∑ (Price x Shares Issued). The B share stocks are generally denominated in US Dollars for calculation purposes. For calculation of other indices, B share stock prices are converted to RMB at the applicable exchange rate (the middle price of US Dollar on the last trading day of each week) at China Foreign Exchange Trading Center and then published

by the exchange. The total number of companies on the composite index is 872. / Хэрман Пашо (Hermann Paasche). Этьен Ляспэр (Etienne Laspeyres). Шанхайский Сводный Индекс или Сводный Индекс от Шанхайской Фондовой Биржи (Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index) отслеживает стоимость акций A и B (эти акции деноминированы в иностранной валюте, и торговать ими могут как жители Китая, так и иностранцы) на крупнейшей бирже Китая – Шанхайской Фондовой Бирже (ШФБ; Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)).

SHANGHAIED = ШАНХАЙНУТОЕ (или XX) – Shanghaied (maritime term):- the practice of obtaining a crew by means of force. Crews were hard to get for long voyages, and when the unwilling shipmate regained consciousness, he found himself bound for some remote port, such as Shanghai. One who is forced to do something against his will.

SHANGHAI FUTURES EXCHANGE = ШАНХАЙСКАЯ БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – The Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) is organized under relevant rules and regulations. A self-regulated entity, it performs functions that are specified in its bylaws and state laws and regulations. It is regulated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC). At present, futures contracts underlying commodities, i.e. gold, copper, aluminum, steel rebar, steel wire rod, natural rubber, fuel oil and zinc, are listed for trading. Guided by the Concept of Scientific Development, Shanghai Futures Exchange commits itself to promoting the opening-up and continued progress of the capital market and construction of a harmonious market environment. SHFE adheres to the guidelines that are generalized as 'legislation, supervision, self-regulation and standardization', with stability, development and innovation as a priority. The exchange organizes trading activities strictly according to the laws and rules, and fulfills its functions as a front-line regulator. SHFE endeavors to develop itself into a regulated, efficient, transparent and product-inclusive internationalized futures exchange that focuses on the metal, energy and chemical-related industrial products and the corresponding derivatives. In order to realize the functions of the futures market as price discovery and risk hedging, and serve the development of the national economy, Shanghai Futures Exchange is establishing a secure, orderly, efficient market mechanism and an open, fair, equitable and transparent market environment. There are over 200 members now in Shanghai Futures Exchange, among which about 80% are futures brokerage firms. And the exchange has already set up more than 250 distant trading terminals nationwide. 2015-January-07:- The China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) has issued draft rules for allowing foreign investors to trade in some of China's commodities futures, potentially starting with crude oil futures on the Shanghai Futures Exchange, Reuters reported. The crude futures would be limited to qualified foreign investors participating through approved overseas or local brokerages, though traders could also apply for a direct trading license with the board itself. Presently, foreign companies are only allowed to trade via brokers after setting up a locally registered non-financial unit, which requires considerable registered capital. Shanghai Futures Exchange now list eight futures products including copper, aluminum, zinc, steel wire rod, rebar, natural rubber, fuel oil and gold. They are all traded from 09:00 am ÷ 11:30 am and 01:30 pm ÷ 03:00 pm. All of the trading on SHFE is executed electronically. Shanghai Futures Exchange has more than 200 member firms (in 2011). There are two categories of membership. One is brokerage membership that includes all the futures commission merchants that are registered as SHFE members. The other is proprietary membership that includes the enterprises that only trade on their own accounts. Only the trading orders through or by the members can be accepted by SHFE for matching. The markets of Shanghai Futures Exchange maintain a sound and established risk management system, in which there is margining system, price limit system, position limit system, large position reporting system, etc. You can find the details in SHFE regulations and the other futures trading rules. Shanghai Futures Exchange adopts the physical delivery mechanism. The goods must be registered in SHFE designated warehouses or delivery points as warrants before they are recognized valid for delivery. At present the Chinese regulations stipulate that only the companies or organizations that are organized and registered on Mainland China or Mainland citizens are allowed to participate in the trading of local futures markets. All the trading is executed in Chinese Renminbi, or RMB. Can such an entity like this trade on SHFE? First of all, the subsidiary must have a status as a legal person. A representative office or a branch office cannot be allowed to trade. For a legal person foreign-owned PRC subsidiary, it can only trade on SHFE as a customer of any SHFE brokerage member. It shall identify a futures commission merchant that has SHFE membership, sign related documents, set up a settlement account and deposit sufficient funds in the account. Under the approval of broker and exchange, it can start trading futures. The Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) was formed in December 1999. Website:- http://www.shfe.com. The SHFE was formed in 1998 as part of the restructuring of China's futures industry, which was revived in 1990 after a 60-year hiatus, but saw the government close many of the 40-plus exchanges which emerged because of widespread price manipulation. The Shanghai Futures Exchange was formed from the merger of the Shanghai Metal Exchange, Shanghai Cereals and Oil Exchange and Shanghai Commodity Exchange. It is one of three surviving entities alongside the the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange and the Dalian Commodity Exchange, though a Shanghai-based financial derivatives exchange is being developed. The Shanghai Futures Exchange was ranked the world's tenth-largest derivative exchange by contract volume in 2009, one rung ahead of Chinese rival the Dalian Commodity Exchange, according to the annual Futures Industry Association's survey of the world's leading derivatives exchanges. The FIA report, published in early April 2010, notes that the number of futures and options traded on SHFE more than trebled from 2008 to 2009 to reach a volume of 434.9 million. The SHFE's leading contract by volume in 2009 was its Fuel Oil Futures, which rose almost 50% on 2008 to rank as the FIA's fifth-largest energy derivatives contract by volume. All contracts are settled by physical delivery. Trading hours are from 09:00 am to 11:30 am and 01:30 pm to 03:00 pm. The SHFE is a self-regulated, non-profit organization, overseen by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, with 219 members, including 183 brokerage firms. It also hosts more than 250 distant terminals. Headquartered in Shanghai, China. / Ройтас (Reuters).

SHANGHAI GOLD EXCHANGE = ШАНХАЙСКАЯ БИРЖА ЗОЛОТА – The Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE thereafter), approved by the State Council and founded by the People's Bank of China, performs the regulated functions stipulated by Management Rules of Gold Exchange and organizes gold transactions with the principle of openness, fairness, justness and honesty. As a non-profit and self-managing legal entity, SGE carries out the following fundamental functions:- (i) provide place, facilities and related services for gold transaction; (ii) draw up and implement business regulation of SGE and normalize the transaction; (iii) organize and supervise transaction, settlement, delivery and transportation of precious metals including gold, silver, platinum, etc; (iv) set up the system of risk management to control risk of the market; (v) set reasonable price and issue market information; (vi) supervise the normal operation for its members' gold business and the timely fulfillment of contract, investigate and treat its members' violations of laws or regulations of SGE; (vii) supervise gold business of assigned delivery warehouses; (viii) connect international gold market with domestic gold market and strengthen the communication with international gold industry; and (ix) other functions stipulated by the People's Bank of China. Membership:- SGE adopts a membership system. Its members consist of qualified commercial banks, corporations registered in People's Republic of China, examined and approved by the People's Bank of China to produce, smelt, process, wholesale, import and export precious metals including gold, silver, platinum, etc. and products of precious metals. All the legal entities mentioned above should have fine credit and reputation. If any wants to apply for the membership of SGE, conditions mentioned below should be possessed:- (i) registered corporation in the People's Republic of China; (ii) accepting Charters and all business regulations of SGE; (iii) possessing at least RMB5 000 000 yuan net capital; (iv) boasting fine credit and operating history and no record of severely violation of laws in the past 3 years; (v) having complete organization, financial management system and gold transaction management system; (vi) fixing operating place and necessary facilities; (vii) paying membership fee and annual fee of SGE; and (viii) other

conditions stipulated by the People's Bank of China and SGE. Categories of Membership:- (i) Financial Membership:- conduct its own business or act as agent and other approved business; (ii) General Membership:- conduct its own business or act as agent; and (iii) Principal Membership:- conduct its own self business. Relative Charges:- Membership Fee & Annual Fee:- SGE draws up relevant membership fee and annual fee in accordance with distinct member categories, rights and obligation:- (i) financial membership:- membership fee is RMB800 000 yuan and annual fee is RMB50 000 yuan; (ii) general membership:- membership fee is RMB500 000 yuan and annual fee is RMB40 000yuan; and (iii) self-managing membership:- membership fee is RMB300 000 yuan, annual fee is RMB30 000 yuan. Transaction Procedure Fee:- Transaction Procedure fee of SGE is set temporarily 0.06%. Transportation Fee and Stock Fee:- related charges (including transportation fee and insurance fee, etc) of transportation of real gold under the delivery application of members is taken based on volume of real delivery gold. In addition, assigned warehouses charge fees under the regulations of SGE. Trading Manner:- during the early period of the operation of SGE, its transaction tool is spot transaction. SGE follows the principle of 'price priority, time priority' in making deal and employs the transaction manner of free quotation, computer matching, centralized settlement and delivery. In addition, its members can choose either trade on the spot or distant trade. Species and Price:- SGE employs normalized transaction and the gold used for transaction should meet the standard regulated by SGE. At present stage, SGE conducts transaction of the following two types:- Au99.99 and Au99.95. The standard weights of bullion, gold bar and gold coin are 50 gram, 100 gram, 1 kilogram and 3 kilogram respectively. The unit of quotation is RMB yuan/gram. The smallest transaction unit of bullion is kilogram and the fewest delivery amount is 6 kilograms. Trading Hour:- from Monday to Friday (except China's legal holidays):- 10:00 am–11:30 pm 13:30–15:30. Clearing:- currently, SGE assigns the Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, the Bank of China, China Construction Bank and the Agricultural Bank of China as its capital settlement banks and conducts the settlement under the principle of concentration, directness and net valuation. The settlement speed is 'T+0'. Stock and Delivery:- SGE follows the principle of 'choosing stock and delivery warehouses', setting up 41 assigned warehouses in 34 cities all over the country to facilitate members' stocking and taking delivery of gold. SGE conducts gold maneuver consolidatedly, ensuring the delivery of gold within 3 days after the completion of the deal. The delivery speed is T+0. Quality Test:- SGE appoints quality examination institutions to conduct qualification examination for gold quality standard and ratify refine factory and grade attestation. Quality examination institutions also conduct examination and arbitration for dispute on quality. Only gold produced by the accredited corporations which could provide standard bullion and gold bar in accordance with standard regulated by SGE could be traded and the qualified smelting works shall pay lifelong guarantee for the quality of their products. Tax Principle:- for all standard gold transacted through the Exchange, SGE keeps the principle of immediate collection and return of value-added tax approved by Treasury Department of the State and the Tax Bureau. Member Service:- SGE will actively safeguard and guarantee the legal rights of its members during the transaction and will regard members as fundaments while providing wholehearted and first-rate service for its members. System platform:- SGE provides convenient, fast, safe and reliable trade system with advanced techniques, proper design and complete function to satisfy the need of its future member in gold transaction. Quality Guarantee:- SGE consigns authorized quality examination institutions to conduct quality supervision and selective examination, drawing up quality management rules and ensures quality of gold for transaction. Capital Safety:- SGE conducts capital settlement through national branches of assigned settlement banks and consolidatedly manages capital account to ensure safe, convenient and fast movement of capital. Sharing Information:- its members can receive and consult through SGE the simultaneous information and quotation of the Exchange and the transaction conditions of international precious metals, commentaries and related reports. The establishment of SGE enables the construction of a complete financial market system of our country by combining Chinese gold market with currency, share and foreign exchange market together. The Shanghai Gold Exchange was founded in 2002-October-30 (a date of the official opening). Headquartered in Shanghai, the People's Republic of China. Website:- http://www.sge.sh. In May 2010, the exchange announced it was planning to offer gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs). The possibility of ETFs is driven in part by strong Chinese demand for gold. Gold demand, in the first quarter of 2011, more than doubled, surpassing India as the largest market for gold coins and bars, according to the World Gold Council. In March of 2008 the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) issued permits allowing Chinese commercial banks to trade gold futures on the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE). Commercial banks are required to be members of the SGE and the SHFE before conducting gold futures trading through the SHFE. Moreover, banks must have a capital adequacy ratio of over eight percent, the CBRC announced. The People's Bank of China gave approval to the Shanghai Gold Exchange in mid-2007 to accept foreign banks as members. Foreign banks applying to be accepted as members of China's Shanghai Gold Exchange should be locally incorporated. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting).

THE SHANGHAI METAL EXCHANGE = ШАНХАЙСКАЯ БИРЖА МЕТАЛЛОВ – The Shanghai Metal Exchange (SHME), one of the national level futures exchanges of China, was established on 1992-May-28. SHME is a non-profit, self-regulating corporation. The exchange was created for trading in non-ferrous metals and currently contracts for several non-ferrous metals including copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, and nickel. SHME is located in the city of Shanghai and its geographical location bridges the time gap between London Metal Exchange and New York Mercantile Exchange markets, thus enabling traders across the world to have a 24-hour access to futures contracts of non-ferrous metals. SHME is currently the largest non-ferrous metals futures exchange in China and the third largest exchange of its kind in the world. See also Shanghai Futures Exchange. It is a Chinese national exchange for non-ferrous metals futures, trading on a trial basis by authority of the State Council. With its unique geographic location amid major Asiatic cities, SHME manages to bridge the time gap between the London and New York metal markets, facilitating uninterrupted 24-hour global trading. SHME is currently the largest non-ferrous metals futures exchange in China. Shanghai Metal Exchange (SHME) was established on 1992-May-28, focusing on non-ferrous metals futures trading. In October, 1992, the State Council gave it conditional approval as one of the country's first 15 futures exchanges. SHME is a non-profit, self-regulating corporation. Under the leadership of the Members' Conference and the Board of Directors, SHME provides its member companies with overall services and regulatory control. The listed futures contracts now include Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin and Zinc. SHME has adopted clearing system and fair trading regulations for the conduct of all its transactions. SHME's futures contracts have developed within the Chinese futures markets and are in line with international markets. In 1995 and 1996, the government adopted SHME's prices as the basis for state-allotted metals pricing, so SHME's metals prices act very much as a gauge of the current domestic physical market. SHME has been effectively engaged in the full implementation of such futures markets' mechanisms as hedging and pricing discovery. Since its establishment, SHME has maintained stable operating policies in the fields of risk management, market analysis and education, and innovation. It has gained its reputation as an exceptional organization by emphasizing business ethics, social morality and service quality. In August, 1995, SHME reformed its structure to comply with international conventions regulating participation in futures trading; as a result, its legal status, organizational framework and membership practices have been greatly improved. With new operating procedures now in place, SHME has reassumed its position at the forefront of China's futures market. It is continuously expanding its business operations and enhancing its market risk management strategies. Current indicators and a commitment to long-term growth portend an exciting future for Shanghai Metal Exchange. Headquartered in Shanghai, China. / инновация .

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE = ШАНХАЙСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – The Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) was founded on 1990-November-26 and in operation on December-19 the same year. It is a non-profit-making membership institution directly governed by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC). The SSE bases its development on the principle of 'legislation, supervision, self-regulation and standardization' to create a transparent, open, safe and efficient marketplace. The SSE endeavors to realize a variety of functions:- providing marketplace and facilities for the securities trading; formulating business rules; accepting and arranging listings; organizing and monitoring securities trading; regulating members and listed companies; managing and disseminating market information. After several years' operation, the SSE has become the most preeminent stock market in Mainland China in terms of number of listed companies, number of shares listed, total market value, tradable market value, securities turnover in value, stock turnover in value and the T-bond turnover in value. December 2004 ended with over 37.87 million investors and 837 listed companies. The total market capitalization of SSE hit RMB2.6 trillion. In 2004, Capital raised from SSE market surpassed RMB45.7 billion. As at the end of 2009, SSE boasted 1 351 listed securities and 870 listed companies, with a combined market capitalization of RMB18 465.523 billion and a total of 89.654 3 million trading accounts. In 2009, listed companies raised RMB334.315 billion on SSE through IPO and new share placement. A large number of companies from key industries, infrastructure and high-tech sectors have not only raised capital, but also improved their operation mechanism through listing on Shanghai stock market. Entering the new century, SSE is faced with great opportunities as well as challenges to further boost the market construction and regulation. Combining the cutting-edge hardware facilities and favorable policy conditions in Pudong, exemplary role of Shanghai economy, SSE is fully committed to the goal of state-owned industrial enterprises reform and developing Shanghai into an international financial center with great confidence. Headquartered in Shanghai, China.

SHANK = ВЕРЕТЕНО – Shank (maritime term):- the main piece of the anchor having the arms at the bottom and the Jew's harp at the top.

SHANTUNG = ШАНТУНГ (или ЧЕ–СУ–ЧА, или ЧЕСУНЧА) – Shantung is a heavy fabric that is often made with either silk fibers or some form of synthetic fibers that are meant to be substitutes for cotton filaments. Sometimes referred to as Spun Wild Silk, the texture of shantung is somewhat rough but not unpleasant to the touch. Here are some basic facts about shantung fabric, including a few examples of common uses for the material. One of the characteristics that give shantung its reputation as a rough fabric is found in the weave of the material. Instead of some sort of intricate weave, shantung employs as very simple plain weave design with a ribbed effect. What allows the plain weave to produce the raised or ribbed sections of the fabric is the fact that slubbed yarns are used in the warp of the material. The use of raw silk fibers in the weave of the shantung is sometimes produced with similar results by using nylon or rayon blends that are geared toward imitating the look and feel of slubbed cotton fibers. Whether produced with spun silk or synthetic blends, shantung is a durable nubby fabric that has both texture and visual attraction. One of the more common uses of this rough silk fabric is in the production of men's suits and jackets that are considered heavy enough for wear in cooler weather. Ideal for the spring and autumn seasons, shantung jackets can be the perfect compliment to a pair of dress slacks or a pair of jeans. Equally at home in the workplace and as casual wear for an evening on the town, these shantung sports jackets do require dry cleaning. However, shantung is also a stain resistant material, which can cut back on trips to the dry cleaners. Along with attire for men, shantung can also be used for dresses and skirts for women. As a material that is heavy enough to drape nicely but not heavy enough to feel cumbersome, shantung can be used with pleated designs, A line skirts, and just about any length that is desired. Like the men's suits and sports jackets, shantung dresses and skirts require dry cleaning, but are also resistant to many types of staining. The crisp texture of shantung goes a long way toward giving any garment made with the material a sharp look that manages to retain a playful air as well. Shantung has lately begun to make the rounds in household textiles as well. As simple drapery panels, shantung holds color well and often does not require liners to keep from fading. The material also works well for Cornice boards and swags. As a casual linen option, shantung can also be employed as table covers and in runners to dress up sideboards and other furniture. As a moderately heavy fabric option, shantung may soon be found around the home more often, and in some new applications. Shantung is a medium-weight, plain weave fabric, characterized by a ribbed effect, resulting from slubbed yarns used in the warp or filling direction. End-uses include dresses and suits. Shantung (Silk) is a douppioni type of silk that comes from Shantung province in China. This fabric is woven from wild silk, and comes with slubs and a subtle sheen. Shantung is a plain-weave fabric with unevenly ribbed surface and crisp texture. Shantung is a silk similar to pongee in that it, too, is made with slubbed yarns, but in shantung the unevenness of the yarns is even greater. Shantung is one of the fabrics that originated in silk and has been imitated extensively in the man-made fibers. Shantung is a mediumweight, plain-weave fabric with an unevenly ribbed surface and a plain texture. It is usually used for dresses and suits, and is similar to Dupioni silk, except with a more refined appearance. Shantung is a plain weave fabric (cotton, silk, rayon, synthetics) having a slightly irregular surface due to uneven slubbed filling yarns. It is a raw silk made from Tussah silk or silk waste, depending on the quality. It is quite similar to pongee, but has a more irregular surface, heavier, and rougher. Most of the slubs are in the filling direction. Wrinkles quite a bit. Underlining helps to prevent this as well as slipping at the seams. Do not fit too tightly, if long wear is expected. Comes in various weights, colors and also printed. / в направлении основы или уточины. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Шантунг – провинция в Китае, славящаяся шёлком дубовых шёлкопрядов.

SHAPE A COURSE = ПРОКЛАДЫВАТЬ КУРС – Shape A Course (maritime term):- to ascertain the proper course to be steered to make the desired point or port.

SHAPED YARNS = ПРЯЖИ ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЙ ФОРМЫ (или ФИГУРНЫЕ ПРЯЖИ) – Shaped Yarns (polyamide, polyester, and other types) are formed by spinnerets with shaped orifices rather than round ones. As a result, yarns with various cross sections or with internal channels are produced. With ordinary stretchability, they have a lower weight for a given volume, a matte finish, and increased hygroscopicity. Yarns similar in appearance and properties to natural yarn can be obtained by this method. See also Textured Yarns.

SHARE = АКЦИЯ (или ДОЛЯ, или ПАЙ) – The Share is a security which embodies an equity ownership right in a company. Shares are issued by joint stock corporations (Aktiengesellschaft (AG)) or limited partnerships based on shares (Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien (KGaA)). In its external form, the share consists of a share certificate and a dividend coupon sheet with talon. The owner of a share, the so-called 'Shareholder', owns a share of the company's share capital – in percentage terms or in the nominal amount printed on the share. The rights securitized by a share are regulated in the Stock Corporation Act and in the respective company's Articles of Association. A shareholder's basic rights include the right to attend the annual general meeting (AGM), the right to vote at the AGM, the right to a share of the companys profits, the right to subscribe to new shares (pre-emptive right), the right to information and the right to a share of liquidation proceeds. A Share is the unit into which the ownership interest in a corporation is divided. / Акциэнгэзэльшафт (А.Ге.; Aktiengesellschaft (AG)) Командитгэзэльшафт ауф Акциэн (Ка.Ге.а.А; Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien (KGaA)). Акция в тысячу рублей. Акция – доля участия в акционерном обществе; доля основного капитала. Бывают Винкулированные Акции = Связанные Акции; Обыкновенные Акции = Простые Акции; Многоголосые Акции. Распространяются путём Подписки На Акции, включая Публичной Подписки На Акции. Под Акцией, от Голландского слова Aktie, от Немецкого слова Aktie), ценная бумага, представляющая собой свидетельство о вложении определённой доли капитала или средств в акционерное общество и дающая право на получение некоторой части его прибыли в виде дивиденда. По буржуазному акционерному праву и уставам

акционерных обществ акции выпускаются в равных долях акционерного капитала и круглых суммах (например, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 Долларов). По характеру распоряжения ими акции делятся на Именные и Предъявительские, причём первые обычно выпускаются в крупных, вторые в меньших, а иногда и совсем в мелких купюрах. Купюра предъявительских акций зависит от акционерной политики и возможности действительных хозяев акционерных обществ ввести акции в оборот фондовой биржи для привлечения средств широких кругов населения. Так, Англо-Американское право и практика привели к выпуску предъявительских акций в мелких и мельчайших купюрах (до 1 Доллара и 1 Фунта Стерлинга). Напротив, право и практика акционерных обществ России ограничивали, как правило, минимальную купюру акции 100 Рублями. Для 'ограждения' интересов мелких капиталистов и 'сберегателей' в России, в отличие от Запада, устанавливалось предельное число голосов, которые мог иметь один акционер на общем собрании акционерного общества. Правда, эти юридические пределы легко обходились банками и крупными капиталистами путём раздачи своего пакета акций служащим, которые являлись на собрании формально владельцами акций, а практически голосовали по команде своих хозяев. По размерам приносимого дохода различают Обыкновенные и Привилегированные Акции, причём фактически преимущества предоставляются владельцам обыкновенных акций (смотрите Акционерное Общество). Правовые преимущества привилегированных акций выражаются в первоочередном праве на получение дивиденда и вложенных в акции (по их номинальной цене) средств в случае ликвидации акционерного общества, но после удовлетворения прав владельцев облигаций, которые всегда обеспечены имуществом акционерного общества. Далее акционерное право и практика в разных странах расходятся. В Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) и Франции после выплаты дивиденда установленного размера по привилегированным акциям выплачивается в том же проценте дивиденд по обыкновенным акциям. Остаток суммы, предназначенной на выплату дивиденда, распределяется затем в равных долях по обыкновенным и привилегированным акциям. Этот основной порядок применяется с различными модификациями в разных странах; причём владельцы обоих видов акций имеют равное право голоса на общем собрании. В практике акционерных обществ в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) первоочередное право привилегированных акций на дивиденд сведено к 4–6% от их номинала и они лишены права голоса на общем собрании. Это фактически приближает привилегированные акции к облигациям с той лишь разницей, что дивиденд по ним несколько выше процента, но не гарантируется при недостаточной рентабельности акционерного общества. Особым видом привилегированных акций являются так называемые Многоголосые Акции (1920-е в Германии). Название явно неточное, так как появившийся в условиях восстановления монополиями США военного потенциала Германии новый вид акций не был многоголосым. Наоборот, акции пользовались заниженным правом голоса по сравнению со старыми, которые находились во владении Германских магнатов монополистического капитала. Тем самым старые акции стали как бы многоголосыми и дали возможность Германским монополиям не допустить Американских партнёров в число хозяев акционерных обществ крупной промышленности и банков. Под Акциями, от Голландского слова Actie, от Немецкого слова Aktie, понимаются ценные бумаги, выпускаемые акционерными обществами без установленного срока обращения. Акция удостоверяет внесение её владельцем доли в акционерный капитал (уставный фонд) общества. Акция даёт следующие права:- (i) на получение части прибыли в виде дивидендов; (ii) на продажу на рынке ценных бумаг; (iii) на участие в управлении акционерным обществом; (iv) имущественное право. Акция – эмиссионная ценная бумага, выпущенная акционерным обществом (АО) без установленного срока обращения. Акция удостоверяет внесение её владельцем доли в акционерный капитал (уставный фонд) общества. Акция предоставляет владельцу права:- (i) на получение части прибыли в виде дивидендов; (ii) на продажу на рынке ценных бумаг; (iii) на участие в управлении АО; и (iv) на долю имущества при ликвидации АО. Акция:- эмиссионная ценная бумага, закрепляющая права её владельца (акционера) на получение части прибыли акционерного общества в виде дивидендов, на участие в управлении акционерным обществом и на часть имущества, остающегося после его ликвидации. Выпуск акций на предъявителя разрешается в определённом отношении к величине оплаченного уставного капитала эмитента в соответствии с нормативом, установленным Российской Федеральной Комиссией по Рынку Ценных Бумаг. Акционерное общество вправе размещать обыкновенные акции, а также один или несколько типов привилегированных акций. Номинальная стоимость всех обыкновенных акций общества должна быть одинаковой. Номинальная стоимость размещённых привилегированных акций не должна превышать 25 процентов от уставного капитала общества. При учреждении общества все его акции должны быть размещены среди учредителей. Все акции общества являются именными. Акции, поступившие в распоряжение общества, не предоставляют права голоса, не учитываются при подсчёте голосов, по ним не начисляются дивиденды. Такие акции должны быть реализованы не позднее одного года с момента их поступления в распоряжение общества, в противном случае общее собрание акционеров должно принять решение об уменьшении уставного капитала общества путём погашения указанных акций.

SHARE ALLOCATION = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ – Share Allocation is the single most misused, neglected, and damaging aspect of trading. Allocation and leverage are synonymous. Careless share size allocation is what kills off most traders and blows out accounts. Whether this results from filtered intraday scalping, swing trading, investing, or the desperate all-in, hall mary desperation trade – size kills. A trader's job is to identify fertile market environments with solid setups and take advantage with the proper leverage and allocation. A week's profit can be made on a single trade if you filter properly. As you evolve as a trader, you will understand the term 'Squandered Opportunity'. Only at these levels can you understand what Sun Tzu meant when he said, 'A skilled fighter puts himself in a situation where defeat is impossible, yet never misses the opportunity to defeat the enemy'. / Сан Тза (Sun Tzu; 544–496 до Нашей Эры; Китайский генерал, военный стратег, писатель и философ).

SHARE–BASED PAYMENT = ПЛАТЁЖ, ОСНОВАННЫЙ НА АКЦИИ (или ПЛАТЁЖ, БАЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ НА ДОЛЕ) – IFRS 2 (short for the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 2) Share-Based Payment – the objective of this IFRS is to specify the financial reporting by an entity when it undertakes a share-based payment transaction. In particular, it requires an entity to reflect in its profit or loss and financial position the effects of share-based payment transactions, including expenses associated with transactions in which share options are granted to employees. The IFRS requires an entity to recognise share-based payment transactions in its financial statements, including transactions with employees or other parties to be settled in cash, other assets, or equity instruments of the entity. There are no exceptions to the IFRS, other than for transactions to which other Standards apply. This also applies to transfers of equity instruments of the entity's parent, or equity instruments of another entity in the same group as the entity, to parties that have supplied goods or services to the entity. The IFRS sets out measurement principles and specific requirements for three types of share-based payment transactions:- (a) equity-settled share-based payment transactions, in which the entity receives goods or services as consideration for equity instruments of the entity (including shares or share options); (b) cash-settled share-based payment transactions, in which the entity acquires goods or services by incurring liabilities to the supplier of those goods or services for amounts that are based on the price (or value) of the entity's shares or other equity instruments of the entity; and (c) transactions in which the entity receives or acquires goods or services and the terms of the arrangement provide either the entity or the supplier of those goods or services with a choice of whether the entity settles the transaction in cash or by issuing equity instruments. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the IFRS requires an entity to measure the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the entity

cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the entity is required to measure their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Furthermore:- (a) for transactions with employees and others providing similar services, the entity is required to measure the fair value of the equity instruments granted, because it is typically not possible to estimate reliably the fair value of employee services received. The fair value of the equity instruments granted is measured at grant date. (b) for transactions with parties other than employees (and those providing similar services), there is a rebuttable presumption that the fair value of the goods or services received can be estimated reliably. That fair value is measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders service. In rare cases, if the presumption is rebutted, the transaction is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders service. (c) for goods or services measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the IFRS specifies that vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or options at the relevant measurement date (as specified above). Instead, vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognised for goods or services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence, on a cumulative basis, no amount is recognised for goods or services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition (other than a market condition). (d) the IFRS requires the fair value of equity instruments granted to be based on market prices, if available, and to take into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity instruments were granted. In the absence of market prices, fair value is estimated, using a valuation technique to estimate what the price of those equity instruments would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. (e) the IFRS also sets out requirements if the terms and conditions of an option or share grant are modified (eg an option is repriced) or if a grant is cancelled, repurchased or replaced with another grant of equity instruments. For example, irrespective of any modification, cancellation or settlement of a grant of equity instruments to employees, the IFRS generally requires the entity to recognise, as a minimum, the services received measured at the grant date fair value of the equity instruments granted. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the IFRS requires an entity to measure the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the entity is required to remeasure the fair value of the liability at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the period. For share-based payment transactions in which the terms of the arrangement provide either the entity or the supplier of goods or services with a choice of whether the entity settles the transaction in cash or by issuing equity instruments, the entity is required to account for that transaction, or the components of that transaction, as a cash-settled share-based payment transaction if, and to the extent that, the entity has incurred a liability to settle in cash (or other assets), or as an equity-settled share-based payment transaction if, and to the extent that, no such liability has been incurred. The IFRS prescribes various disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to understand:- (a) the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period; (b) how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the period was determined; and (c) the effect of share-based payment transactions on the entity's profit or loss for the period and on its financial position. Transactions where an entity receives, typically, services from its employees, which entitles the employee to receive, typically, equity instruments of the entity, provided they meet any applicable specified vesting conditions. / порядки и условия .

SHARE CAPITAL = АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Share Capital:- the maximum amount with which a company gets registration/incorporation is called Authorized Share Capital of that company. This capital can be increased with the prior approval of security and exchange commission. This capital is further divided in to smaller denominations called Shares. Each share usually has a face value equal to USD0.01. According to Companies Ordinance, this face value can be increased but can not be decreased. The value of share written on its face is called Face Value. Shares are issued for cash as well as for any asset. For example, if any member of the company sell his/her land to the company. In return, company issue him/her fully paid shares instead of paying cash. Those shares are also part of paid up capital because company has received the benefit of that amount. In the United Kingdom, Share Capital is the company's authorised capital. In the United Kingdom, Share Capital is a capital raised by a company through an issue of shares. Share Capital is the company's issued and paid-up capital. In the United States, the portion of a corporation's equity obtained from issuing shares in return for cash or other considerations. Also known as Equity Financing. Shares issued to or available to be issued to shareholders. Issued share capital is the value of shares issued to and held by shareholders. Authorised Share Capital is the value of the shares available to be issued. Issued share capital cannot exceed authorised share capital. Money put into a business by its owners for use by the business in acquiring assets and retained profits. Common shares outstanding. Share Capital is a subscribed capital of a joint-stock company, divided up into equity shares. The statutory nominal capital is at least 50 000 Euros, but is usually much higher. The par value indicates the fraction of a company's nominal capital represented by a single share. No-par shares, on the other hand, securitize ownership in proportion of the number of shares owned to the company's total number of shares. Share capital can only be raised or decreased with the approval of the General Meeting. / Основной капитал акционерного общества, размер которого определяется его уставом. Акционерный капитал формируется за счёт выпуска акций. Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), определённая его уставом и формируемая в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций. Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), необходимая для начала его деятельности и определённая его уставом или договором об основании предприятия, акционерного общества, компании, корпорации или иного объединения предпринимателей. Уставный капитал формируется в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций, а также вложений частных капиталов или государственных средств. Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Акционерный Капитал, Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Германия, Франция) устанавливается обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с резервным капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при высоких темпах инфляции предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций.

SHARE CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ АКЦИИ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О ВЛАДЕНИИ АКЦИЯМИ) – Share Certificate is the evidence of ownership of the number of shares held by a member of the company. When a company issue more than one share to its member, it does not issue that number of shares to him/her. Instead, it issues a certificate under the stamp of the company that a particular number of shares are issued to member of the company. A document with an identifying number that states that the person is a registered holder of a number of securities. In Australia, replaced by electronic holding statement in January 1999. Also known as Scrip. / Документ с идентифицирующим номером, который указывает на то, что данное лицо является зарегистрированным

держателем определённого количества ценных бумаг. В Австралии, в Январе 1999 был заменён на электронную выписку об удержании. Известен также как Подписной Сертификат (Scrip). Акционерный Сертификат (Share Certificate) – документ, удостоверяющий юридическое право собственности на акции акционерного общества. Если акция зарегистрирована в форме сертификата, то дивиденды переводятся владельцу по почте. После перепродажи акций трансфер-агент акционерного общества переводит право собственности на покупателя и выдаёт новый сертификат. Акционерный сертификат – неотчуждаемый финансовый документ.

SHARE CLASSES = КЛАССЫ АКЦИЙ – Share Classes:- a company's ownership can be represented by various share classes, e.g., Class A, B, etc, Preferred shares, Cumulative Preferred, Series A...B...etc, etc. Each class has defined rights and privileges associated with it. This can get complex and many companies are getting away from having too many different classes. Suffice it to say that 'common shares' define the ownership and it is these common shares that we generally see traded and listed in the newspapers' stock market lists. / Класс Акций – совокупность акций акционерной компании с идентичными правами и обязанностями:- обыкновенные акции, привилегированные акции и другие. Классы Акций:- фонды с нагрузкой часто предлагают инвесторам акции нескольких типов, или классов, каждый из которых характеризуется определённым сочетанием 'нагрузки' и коэффициента расходов, таким образом, предоставляя инвесторам возможность дополнительного выбора. Одни и те же классы акций разных фондов могут отличаться друг от друга. Основными характеристиками классов акций являются следующие:- (i) Класс А (Class A) – имеет 'начальную' нагрузку; в ряде случаев могут взиматься комиссионные 12b-1 в размере до 0.5%. (ii) Класс В (Class B) – имеет 'конечную' нагрузку; по этому классу взимаются комиссионные 12b-1, которые могут доходить до 1%. Акции класса В в конечном счёте конвертируются в акции класса А, и в этом случае размер комиссионных 12b-1 снижается. (iii) Класс С (Class C) – этот класс характеризуется высокими комиссионными 12b-1, как правило, составляющих 1%, (что определяет более высокий коэффициент расходов), но не имеет нагрузки. Акции класса С никогда не конвертируются в акции класса А.

SHARE DRAFT = ПАЕВОЙ ПРОЕКТ – Share Draft is a form of consumer cooperative that makes short-term personal loans to its members, usually at lower interest rates than are available from commercial banks. Its funds consist of members' deposits, which are regarded as purchases of shares. Members may withdraw funds in cash or by using share drafts, which are similar to checks. In the United States, most credit unions are formed by the employees of a given organization. Federally chartered credit unions are regulated by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). Also known as Credit Union or Credit Cooperative in the United Kingdom.

SHARE EXCHANGE = ОБМЕН АКЦИЙ – In the United States, Share Exchange is a statutory form of business combination in which some or all of the shares of one corporation are exchanged for some or all of the shares of another corporation and neither corporation ceases to exist.

SHAREHOLDER = АКЦИОНЕР (или ДОЛЬЩИК, или ПАЙЩИК) – In the United States, Shareholders are the owners of a corporation based on their holdings. They own an interest in the corporation rather than specific corporate property. Person who holds shares in a company. Shareholders are generally entitled to receive or inspect the business report, including the financial statements, the directors' annual report, the audit report and the board's proposal for profit appropriation at the company's head offices and branches at least 20 days before the ordinary general meeting takes places, which must be held within six months of the balance sheet date. In practice, these documents are sent to the shareholders or made available on the Internet. Part-owner of a corporation by virtue of holding one or a number of shares in it. Shareholder is the owner of shares is referred to as the Shareholder. He has certain membership rights, which are regulated in detail in the Stock Corporation Act. His most important rights include the right to attend the annual general meeting (AGM), the right to vote, certain rights to information, the right to subscribe to new shares (pre-emptive right), and the right to a share of liquidation proceeds. In addition, the shareholder is entitled to a share of the company's profits, provided the profits are not excluded from distribution to the shareholders by legislation, the articles of association (e.g., the obligation to form reserves) or by a resolution passed by the shareholders in general meeting. The shareholder has no direct influence on the management of the company. However, he can be invited by the management board to participate in decisions taken by the annual general meeting on specific questions of management. He acquires membership by subscribing to, or purchasing, the shares and he reliquishes ownership by selling his shares. Only his investment is liable for the company's financial obligations. Owner of a share representing part of a company's capital. The shareholder's liability is limited to the loss of its shares. Also known as Stockholder. / Физическое или юридическое лицо, владеющее акциями данного акционерного общества. Акционер – владелец акции; лицо, обладающее акцией и пользующееся всеми вытекающими из этого правами. Под Акционером, от Французского слова Actionnaire, означающее Владелец Акций, понимается юридическое или физическое лицо, являющееся собственником акций акционерного общества. Акционер – совладелец акционерного общества. Акционер отвечает по имущественным обязательствам общества только в пределах своего личного вклада в капитал. Акционер не вправе требовать от общества возврата его вклада, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных нормативными документами или уставом общества.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА АКЦИОНЕРОВ (или СОБСТВЕННЫЙ АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или ДОЛЯ АКЦИОНЕРОВ) – Shareholders' Equity is ownership interest of common and preferred stockholders in a company. The difference between the assets and liabilities of a company which is sometimes called Net Worth. Equity divided by the number of shares outstanding gives equity per share. In the United States, a portion of a corporation's assets owned by the holders of its common and preferred stock rather than by the corporation itself. Shareholder's equity is shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, and is equal to the excess of a firm's assets over its liabilities, or net worth. Also known as Equity Shareholders' Funds in the United Kingdom, and Stockholders' Equity in the United States. Shareholders' Equity completes the equity side of the balance sheet. The presentation of shareholders' equity can be confusing since it includes three parts:- (i) par value; (ii) additional paid-in capital; and (iii) accumulated retained earnings or deficit. Par value is a stated value for the stock that is legally required. It does not have any relationship to the stock's actual market value. Since the par value is the lowest value at which a share of stock can trade, it is usually set at one cent (USD0.01). Thus, the balance sheet lists the stock's par value as the number of issued shares of stock times the par value. Shareholders Equity is the value of the company as determined by deducting Liabilities from Assets. Also known as Net Worth. Shareholders' Equity is an item on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. It includes subscribed capital (share capital), additional paid-in capital, retained earnings, profit or loss brought forward, and the net income or loss for the year. Without equity capital it is virtually impossible to obtain debt financing as lenders require borrowers to have sufficient liable capital.

SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS = ФОНДЫ АКЦИОНЕРОВ – In accounting, Shareholders' Funds are the total of share capital and reserves. / В бухгалтерском учёте, итоговая сумма акционерного капитала и резервов.

SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS PER SHARE = ФОНДЫ АКЦИОНЕРОВ НА АКЦИЮ – Shareholders' Funds Per Share is the ratio Shareholders' Funds Per Share = Shareholders' Funds / Total Issued and Fully Paid Shares at End of the Year.

SHAREHOLDER VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ПО ОЦЕНКЕ АКЦИОНЕРАМИ – Shareholder Value refers to the benefit (capital gains and dividends) accruing to shareholders from their investment. The shareholder value approach contains all aspects of company

management aimed at increasing the long-term value of the company. Corporate value kept as high as sustainably possible in the shareholders' interests. See also Stakeholder Value. / Смотрите также Стоимость По Оценке Дольщиками или Стоимость По Оценке Пайщиками (Stakeholder Value).

SHARE INDEX = ФОНДОВЫЙ ИНДЕКС (или ИНДЕКС ПО АКЦИЯМ) – Share Index is an indicator that shows the average change in value of a number of individual shares or groups of shares on the stock market. Share indexes therefore give an overall guide to movements in the financial markets. Examples include the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 Index (FTSE® or FT-SE® or Footsie®, which is calculated and maintained by FTSE International Ltd to illustrate the performance of various sectors of the UK and European markets) and the Nikkei-Dow Average. In Switzerland the most commonly used equity price indices are the Swiss Performance Index (SPI) and the Swiss Market Index (SMI). International indices can also be calculated by weighting the individual indices and stating the figures in terms of a standard currency. A Share Index is a key figure showing the development of share prices in a certain segment of the stock market. Its purpose is to document on a representative basis the development of this sub-section of the global financial market. Share indices can be sub-divided into 'all share' indices, 'selection' indices or 'sector' indices. Among the best known indices are the DAX®, the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index in the United States of America, the Financial Times Index in the United Kingdom and the Nikkei Index in Japan. In general, share indices are a simple, but useful, gauge of sentiment (stock market barometer) for business activity in national economies or for the development of certain industries or sectors of the economy. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Индекс от Никкэй (Nikkei Index).

SHARE OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА АКЦИИ – Share Option is the UK scheme that gives the employees the option to buy shares of their company at attractive prices, normally well below market price, at a specific future date. / В Соединённом Королевстве схема, предоставляющая служащим опцион на покупку акций своей компании по привлекательным ценам, как правило, ниже рыночной цены, на конкретную дату в будущем.

THE SHARE OPTION PLAN = ПЛАН ОПЦИОНА НА АКЦИИ – The company Share Option Plan, a closed plan approved by shareholders on listing or IPO (Initial Public Offering) and adopted to provide maximum flexibility in the design of incentive arrangements over the long term.

SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПРЕМИЙ ПО АКЦИЯМ – In the United Kingdom, Share Premium Account:- where shares are issued at a premium, the excess of the consideration over the nominal value must, in most circumstances, be transferred to a share premium account. The share premium account may not be distributed and can only be used to:- (i) issue fully paid bonus shares; (ii) write off preliminary expenses; (iii) write off the expenses of share or debenture issues; (iv) write off any discount allowed on a debenture issue; and (v) provide the premium payable on the redemption of debentures. In the United Kingdom, Share Premium Account is the special reserve in a company's balance sheet to which share premiums are credited. Expenses associated with the issue of shares may be written off to this account. Also known as Additional Paid-In Capital Relating To Proceeds Of Sale Of Stock In Excess Of Par Value or Paid-In Surplus (Not Distributable). Shares Premium can be defined as the amount paid by the shareholders of the company exceeding the nominal value of the shares they acquire. If a company issues shares above par, i.e. at a price above their nominal value, the excess between the nominal value of the shares (to be recorded in the liabilities side of the balance sheet) and the amount of cash received (which is part of the assets of the company) should be booked under a separate account, in the liabilities side of the balance sheet. According to general accounting principles, such account should be considered as part of the own funds of the company. Share Premium is an excess amount received by a firm over the par value of its shares. This amount forms a part of the non-distributable reserves of the firm which usually can be used only for purposes specified under corporate legislation. When a company has a good reputation and earns good profits, the demand of its shares increases in the market. In that case, the company is allowed to issue shares at a higher price than their face value. Such an issue is called Shares Issued at Premium. The amount received; in excess of the face value of the shares is transferred to an account called 'Share Premium Account'. This account is used to:- (i) write off Preliminary Expenses of the company; (ii) write off the balance amount, in issuing shares on discount; and (iii) issue fully paid Bonus Shares.

SHARE REGISTER = АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ РЕЕСТР (или РЕЕСТР АКЦИОНЕРОВ) – Share Register is a register of shareholders that is held by a company, giving names, addresses, details of shareholding, etc. List of the owners of registered shares. Entry in the share register requires a certificate evidencing the acquisition of the shares for ownership or verifying the establishment of a usufruct. In relations with the company, only shareholders whose shares are entered in the share register are considered to have ownership or usufructory rights.

SHARE REGISTRY = АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ РЕГИСТРАТОР – Share Registry is an organization which, on behalf of a company, records changes in share ownership, issues share holding statements, and makes adjustments for dividend payments, bonus and rights issues.

SHARES = АКЦИИ (или ДОЛИ, или ПАИ) – In the United Kingdom, Shares represent ownership of a company. When an individual buys shares in your company, they become one of the owners of the company. Shareholders choose who runs a company and are involved in making key decisions, such as whether a business should be sold. While shares are most obviously associated with the stock market, the majority of small businesses don't go near a stock market in their lifetime. They are more likely to issue shares in their company in return for a lump sum investment. This may either be from friends and family or, for businesses that are looking for capital to fund high growth, through formal equity funding finance. There are four main types of shares:- (i) ordinary shares, (ii) preference shares, (iii) cumulative preference shares and (iv) redeemable shares. See also Cumulative Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, Redeemable Shares, and Share. Form of security that represents the shareholder's stake in a business. Income on shares is in the form of a dividend rather than interest and is declared depending on the company's performance over the year. Also known as Common Stock in the United States. Shares:- a form of security representing a portion of the nominal capital of a company entitling the owner to a proportion of distributed profits and of the residual value if the company goes into liquidation. Shares further entitle the holder to vote at General Meetings and elect directors (equity paper). Shares represent part-ownership in a company. They can be ordinary shares, preference shares or partly-paid (contributing) shares. Share is the unit of ownership in a corporation, represented by a stock certificate naming the company and the owner. The capital of a corporation is divided into equal shares so that a prospective buyer may acquire the desired number of shares. The shares may be listed on the stock market or traded on the over-the-counter market, in which case their trading price is determined by the supply and demand for those shares. See also Common Stock, and Preferred Stock. (domestic and foreign, bearer, registered, ordinary, preference/priority, voting share). Equity instruments embodying a share in a public limited company, thus entitling the holder to participate directly in the success ofthe company, e.g., in the form of capital gains. If you are investing in the share market it is important to understand the difference between types of shares:- (i) Ordinary Shares; (ii) Preference Shares; (iii) Contributing Shares; and (iv) Company Issued Options. / , например, . Под Акциями понимаются ценные бумаги, свидетельствующие о внесении пая в капитал акционерного общества. Акции предоставляют их владельцу право на присвоение части прибыли в форме дивиденда. Акция в тысячу рублей.

SHARES IN ISSUE = АКЦИИ В ЭМИССИИ – In the United Kingdom, Shares In Issue amount, is the current number of ordinary shares in issue and it is expressed in millions. Also known as Shares Outstanding in the United States. For example, the total current number of ordinary 0.1 pence shares in issue:- 192 062 303. The percentage that is not publicly held is estimated to be:- 40.53%. The number of our shares in issue and our outstanding ordinary shares at the end of each quarter. In UK number of shares in issue:- The Company's issued share capital consists of 43 520 720 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 1 pence each ('Ordinary Shares'), each share having equal voting rights. As of 2008-June-06, in so far as the Company is aware, the percentage of the Company's issued share capital that is not in public hands is 32.61%. / с номинальной стоимостью в 1 пенс каждая ().

SHARES OUTSTANDING = АКЦИИ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ (или НЕРЕАЛИЗОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ, или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ) – In the United States, common shares outstanding as reported by the company on the 10Q or 10K reports. Also known as Shares In Issue in the United Kingdom.

SHARE SPLIT = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ (или РАСПЫЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ) – In a Share Split of, for example, 1 for 5, a shareholder receives five new shares for one share without having to pay consideration. The part of share capital represented by the share, however, is reduced in accordance with the split ratio. In the case of shares with a nominal value, the nominal value of the share is reduced accordingly. A share split is often carried out to make a share appear cheaper and therefore to encourage investors to buy it. The shareholder's share of ownership in the company is unchanged after the share split. The company's share capital is simply spread out over more shares than before the split. See also Share. Share Split:- in a share split existing shares are split into two shares of half the original nominal value. No new money is raised and no reserves are capitalized. If the market price of a share is thought to be too high, a company may decide to issue extra shares to its holders, known as a Bonus Issue, increasing the number of shares on the market, and thus decreasing the price of each share. This process is known as a Share Split.

SHARKSKIN = АКУЛЬЯ КОЖА (или СВЕТЛОСЕРОЕ КОСТЮМНОЕ ТРИКО) – Sharkskin fabric has long been considered a highly desirable material that works well for all sorts of applications, some of them practical and some purely cosmetic. Known for having a smooth finish and unique weave, sharkskin fabric may be used for everything from sporting and marine equipment to clothing and accessories. Here is some information about the manufacture of sharkskin fabric, as well as some examples of how sharkskin is often used today. In most cases, sharkskin can be defined as a woven blend of smooth wool. More correctly, it is a smooth worsted fabric that often has a soft texture and a two-toned woven appearance to the worsted fabric. Usually, this two tone appearance is achieved by employing what is referred to as a Basketweave, and can use both white and colored fibers. This creates a pattern where the different colored threads run diagonal to each other. Typically, sharkskin fabric is made with the use of rayon or acetate, or as a blend of the two. Because both fabric options already have a relatively smooth texture, the combination results in the finish that sharkskin fabric is known for. Also, this creates a fabric option that can be laundered at home with the greatest of ease. Sharkskin fabric definitely has a place around the home. When it comes to house linens, sharkskin fabric is especially popular when it comes to curtains and other forms of window treatments. The material does not wrinkle easily and will hang very well, which makes the curtains low maintenance and ideal for anyone that wants a nice look to the windows without a lot of upkeep. Sharkskin fabric also works well for tablecloths, napkins and overlays for end tables as well. When it comes to clothing, sharkskin fabric is popular for both men's and women's worsted suits. Light winter jackets and coats for men are also often made with sharkskin fabric. Sportswear for women is another common application of sharkskin fabric, since the material is lightweight and launders so easily. One lesser known use of sharkskin fabric is as a liner in diving suits and wetsuits in general. The smooth texture of the sharkskin feels good against the skin and also has a tendency to stay in place as the suit is put on or taken off. The sharkskin liner also does not slip during wear, which means the diver will feel much more comfortable than with some other types of liners. Sharkskin is a hard-finished, low lustered, medium-weight fabric in a twill-weave construction. It is most commonly found in men's worsted suitings; however, it can also be found in a plain-weave construction of acetate, triacetate, and rayon for women's sportswear. Sharkskin is:- (1) a heavy weight, fairly lustrous cotton, linen, silk, or man-made fiber fabric with a sleek, hard-finished, crisp, and pebbly surface and a chalky luster. Today, it is almost always made of acetate or triacetate. Filament yarns, when used, are twisted and woven tightly in a plain-weave or basket-weave construction, depending on the effect desired. Staple fiber yarns are handled in the same manner, except for wool. Sharkskin is best known in its stark white color especially popular for tennis outfits and for permanently pleated white skirts when they are in fashion. (2) A wool fabric in twill weave, originally made of yarns of two colors. Sharkskin is:- (1) a hard-finished, twill fabric, woolen or worsted, made of simple weaves with a two-color arrangement of warp and filling yarns. (2) A plain-weave sportswear fabric made of dull-luster acetate or triacetate yarns. Sharkskin:- Worsted. Some wool. Also made in rayons and synthetics (particularly Arnel) but they are quite different. (1) rayon (acetate), synthetics, particularly Arnel. A smooth crisp fabric with a dull finish made usually of rayon in basket weave. It is very smooth and slippery. Has a flat look. It is mostly made in white but some also comes colored. It wears well and launders well particularly in Arnel. Has a tendency to turn yellow with age, but the Arnel remains pure white. (2) Worsted. Some wool:- 2 x 2 twill weave (1 white, 1 black up and same down). The yarns in both the warp and filling are alternately white (or very light yarns) and colored. The combination of weave and color results in colored lines running diagonally to the left opposite to the twill lines in a 'step' effect. Has a very sleek, smooth, feel and appearance. Although it is fairly light in weight, it has a very substantial feel. Gives excellent wear and sheds dirt readily. Has many variations. Used for men's and women's suits, lightweight coats and sportswear. / Пряжи и в основе и в уточине . филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

SHARK'S MOUTH = ПАСТЬ АКУЛЫ – Shark's Mouth (maritime term):- the opening in an awning around the mast. / полукруглый вырез в тенте, например, для мачты.

SHARP EDGES = ОСТРЫЕ КРАЯ – Sharp Edges:- vitally important not to have sharp edges if automatic feed is used. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl and Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

SHARPE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ШАРПА – Sharpe Ratio:- many traders and investment managers want to measure and compare commodity trading advisors (CTAs) or trading systems. While there are many ways to measure an investment's performance, risk-adjusted returns are one of the most important measures to consider because, given the inherent free leverage of the futures markets, more return can be earned by taking more risk. The most popular measure of risk-adjusted performance is the Sharpe ratio. While the Sharpe ratio definitely is the most widely used, it is not without its issues and limitations. Because of the way the Sharpe ratio is calculated, it tends to punish upside volatility in a trading program. We believe the Sortino ratio improves on the Sharpe ratio in a few areas. The purpose of this article is to review the Sortino ratio's definition and present how to calculate it properly, because we have seen its calculation often done incorrectly. The Sharpe ratio is a metric that aims to measure the desirability of an investment by dividing the average period return in excess of the risk-free rate by the standard deviation of the return generating process. Devised in 1966 by Stanford Finance Professor William F. Sharpe as a measure of performance for mutual funds, it undoubtedly has some value as a measure of investment 'quality', but it has a few limitations also. The most glaring flaw is that it does not distinguish between upside and downside volatility. In fact, high outlier returns can have the effect of increasing the value of the denominator (standard deviation) more than the value of the numerator, thereby lowering the value of the ratio. For some positively skewed return distributions

such as that of a typical trend-following CTA strategy, the Sharpe ratio can be increased by removing the largest positive returns. This is nonsensical because investors generally welcome large positive returns. Additionally, to the extent that the distribution of returns is non-normal, the Sharpe ratio falls short. It is a particularly poor performance metric when comparing positively skewed strategies like trend-following to negatively skewed strategies like option selling. In fact, for positively skewed return distributions, performance actually is achieved with less risk than the Sharpe ratio suggests. Conversely, standard deviation understates risk for negatively skewed return distributions, i.e. the strategy actually is more risky than the Sharpe ratio suggests. Typical long-term, trendfollowing CTAs, especially those with longer track records, generally have Sharpe ratios in the 0.50–0.90 range. However, negatively skewed programs (convergent strategies) like option writing will produce high Sharpe ratios, 3.0 and above, up until a devastating drawdown. The Sharpe ratio often misses the inherent risk of convergent strategies. See also Sortino Ratio. Sharpe Ratio is a measurement of trading performance calculated as the average return divided by the variance of those returns; named after William P. Sharpe. The most popular measure of riskadjusted performance for investments is the Sharpe Ratio. When using annual returns and an annual standard deviation of returns, the Sharpe ratio may be interpreted as the annual risk premium that the investment earned per percentage point in annual standard deviation. In this case, the investment's return exceeded the riskless rate by 35 basis points for each percentage point in standard deviation. In an analysis of past data, the mean return of the portfolio is used as an estimate of its expected return, and the historical standard deviation of the sample is used as an estimate of the asset's true risk. Throughout the remainder of this analysis of performance measures, the analysis may be viewed as interchangeable between using historical estimates and expectations. Obviously, both the numerator and denominator of the Sharpe ratio should be measured in the same unit of time, such as quarterly or annual values. But the resulting Sharpe ratio is sensitive to the length of the time period used to compute the numerator and the denominator. Note that the numerator is proportional to the unit of time, ignoring compounding. Thus the excess return expressed as an annual rate will be two times larger than a semiannual rate and four times larger than a quarterly rate, ignoring compounding. However, the denominator is linearly related to the square root of time, assuming that returns are statistically independent through time:- $\sigma T = \sigma 1 \sqrt{T}$ where σT is the standard deviation over T periods, $\sigma 1$ is the standard deviation over one time period, such as one year, and T is the number of time periods. This formula assumes that the returns through time are statistically independent. Thus, a one-year standard deviation is only $\sqrt{2}$ times a semiannual standard deviation, and a one-year standard deviation is only twice ($\sqrt{4}$) the quarterly standard deviation. Thus switching from quarterly returns to annualized returns roughly increases the numerator fourfold but increases the denominator only twofold, resulting in a twofold higher ratio. For example, ignoring compounding for simplicity, and assuming statistically independent returns through time, the Sharpe ratios based on semiannual returns and quarterly returns are shown, using the same annual values as illustrated earlier:- (i) Annual:- (10% – 3%)/20% = 0.350; (ii) Semiannual:- [(10% − 3%) / 2] / 20% $\sqrt{0.5}$= 0.247; and (iii) Quarterly:- [(10% − 3%) / 4] / 20% $\sqrt{0.25}$= 0.175 Note that the Sharpe ratio declines from 0.350 to 0.175, which is a 50% decrease, as the time interval for measurement is reduced by 75% from annual to quarterly. If returns were correlated perfectly through time, the Sharpe ratio would not be sensitive to the time unit of measurement; it would be dimensionless. However, in a perfect financial market, returns are expected to be statistically independent through time and, in practice, returns usually are found to be somewhat statistically independent through time. The point is that Sharpe ratio comparisons must be performed using the same return intervals. Sharpe ratios should be computed and compared consistently with the same unit of time, such as with annualized data. They then can be easily intuitively interpreted and compared across investments. However, Sharpe ratios ignore diversification effects and are primarily useful in comparing returns only on a standalone basis. This means that they typically should be used when examining total portfolios rather than evaluating components that will be used to diversify a portfolio. Of course, if the investments being compared are well-diversified portfolios, then the Sharpe ratio is appropriate because systematic risk and total risk are equal in well-diversified portfolios. It should be noted that a well-diversified portfolio is traditionally defined as containing only trivial amounts of diversifiable risk. Finally, a Sharpe ratio is only as useful as volatility is useful in measuring risk. In the case of normally distributed returns, the volatility fully describes the dispersion in outcomes. But in many alternative investments with levels of skew and kurtosis that deviate from the normal distribution, volatility provides only a partial measure of dispersion. Thus, the Sharpe ratio is a less valuable measure of risk-adjusted performance for asset returns with non-normal distributions. The Sharpe ratio should be used with caution when measuring the performance of particular investments, such as options and option-like strategies, which have return distributions that are skewed or contain the potential for non-linear payof. Now, there are also Sortino Ratio and Treynor Ratio as a measure of risk-adjusted performance for investments, and Jensen's Alpha as a direct measure of the absolute amount by which an asset is estimated to outperform. Sharpe Ratio is a measure of risk-adjusted performance for investments; annual risk premium that the investment earned per percentage point in annual standard deviation. Formula:- $SR = [E(R_p) – R_f] / p$, where:- SR is the Sharpe ratio for portfolio p; $E(R_p)$ is the expected return for portfolio p; R_f is the riskless rate; and p is the standard deviation of the returns of portfolio p. Example:- a portfolio that earns 10% per year and has an annual standard deviation of 20% when the risk-free rate is 3%. The Sharpe ratio is (10% – 3%) / 20%, or 0.35. / Измерение торговой деятельности, просчитываемое как усреднённый заработок, разделённый на разницу таких заработков. Назван по имени Вилъйэма Фосайса Шарпа (William Forsyth Sharpe; 1934–). Соотношение Сортино (Sortino Ratio) и Соотношение Трэйнёра (Treynor Ratio). Альфа Дьженсэна (Jensen's Alpha).

SHATTERING = ОСЫПАНИЕ (ЗЕРНА) – Shattering is a separation of grains from the panicle. Grain shattering or easy threshing are partly correlated with the degree of development of the abscission layer between the spikelet and the facet of the pedicel.

SHAWL = ШАЛЬ – Shawl is a triangular or oblong piece of cloth worn around the shoulders. Shawl is a square or oblong usually fabric garment or wrapper used especially as a covering for the head or shoulders.

SHAWL COLLAR = ШАЛЕВЫЙ ВОРОТНИК – Shawl Collar is a collar formed by cutting the lapel and collar in one continuous piece. Shawl Collar is an attached collar rolled back in a continuous tapering line that follows the surplice neckline of a garment.

SHB = SHEATH BLIGHT

SHEARING = СТРИЖКА – (1) Shearing is a dry finishing operation in which projecting fibers are mechanically cut or trimmed from the face of the fabric. Woolen and worsted fabrics are almost always sheared. Shearing is also widely employed on other fabrics, especially on napped and pile fabrics where the amount varies according to the desired height of the nap or pile. For flat-finished fabrics such as gabardine, a very close shearing is given. / Стрижка тканей – удаление с поверхности ткани выступающих кончиков нитей, узелков, ворсинок и уравнивание длины ворса для улучшения внешнего вида. Помимо тканей, стрижке подвергается также ворсованное трикотажное полотно. Выполняется на стригальных машинах двух типов:- продольно-стригальных (основной тип машин) и поперечно-стригальных, служащих для стрижки концов ткани. Рабочим органом машин любого типа является стригальный механизм, состоящий из цилиндра, на котором укреплены спиральные ножи (перья), плоского стального ножа, стола, направляющих роликов. Быстро вращающийся цилиндр и неподвижный плоский нож образуют как бы ножницы, которые при движении ткани через стригальный механизм осуществляют стрижку.

(2) Shearing is a method of removing the hair from an animal (the wool from sheep, for example) without injuring the animal. Shearing also refers to trimming the pile on a fabric to a desired height. Shearing is the process of removing the fleece of wool from the sheep by means of hand shears or machine clippers.

SHEARING DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПРИ СТРИЖКЕ – Shearing Damage is any type of damage from cutter of shearing. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

SHEAR RATE = ТЕМП (или ВЕЛИЧИНА, или СТАВКА) СДВИГА – Shear Rate is a rate at which adjacent layers of fluid move with respect to each other, usually expressed as reciprocal seconds.

SHEAR STRESS = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ СДВИГА – Shear Stress:- frictional force overcome in sliding one 'layer' of fluid along another, as in any fluid flow. The shear stress of a petroleum oil or other Newtonian fluid at a given temperature varies directly with shear rate (velocity). The ratio between shear stress and shear rate is constant; this ratio is termed viscosity of a Newtonian fluid, the greater the shear stress as a function of rate of shear. In a non-Newtonian fluid ... In a Newtonian fluid, the relation between the shear stress and the strain rate is linear (and if one were to plot this relationship, it would pass through the origin), the constant of proportionality being the coefficient of viscosity. In a non-Newtonian fluid, the relation between the shear stress and the strain rate is nonlinear, and can even be time-dependent. Therefore a constant coefficient of viscosity can not be defined. A ratio between shear stress and rate of strain (or shear-dependent viscosity) can be defined, this concept being more useful for fluids without time-dependent behavior. Shear Stress, force tending to cause deformation of a material by slippage along a plane or planes parallel to the imposed stress. The resultant shear is of great importance in nature, being intimately related to the downslope movement of earth materials and to earthquakes. Shear stress may occur in solids or liquids; in the latter it is related to fluid viscosity.

SHEARWALL = СТЕНА–ДИАФРАГМА ЖЁСТКОСТИ – Shearwall is a wall or partition designed to transfer lateral loads (wind and earthquake loads) from abutting walls and roof to the foundation. / устойчивость (abutting).

SHEATH = ВЛАГАЛИЩЕ (или ОБВЁРТКА) – Sheath is the lower part of the leaf enclosing the stem, originating from the node and wrapping around the culm above the node. / Под Влагалищем понимается обкладка, окружение некоторых органов у животных и растений, например, влагалище сухожилия, листа.

SHEATH = ОБЛЕГАЮЩЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ (или ШИС) – Sheath is a woman's close-fitting dress usually work without a belt.

SHEATH BLIGHT = РИЗОКТОНИОЗ ВЛАГАЛИЩА – Sheath Blight is a disease caused by the Fungus Rhizoctonia Solani/Thanatephorus Cucumeris. The disease is characterized by ellipsoidal, necrotic lesions occurring initially at the leaf sheaths near the water line. Lesions may enlarge and spread on leaves and ultimately on panicles.

SHEATH BLOTCH = ВЛАГАЛИЩНАЯ ПЯТНИСТОСТЬ – Sheath Blotch is a disease incited by Pyrenochaeta Oryzae, symptoms are brown blotches on the leaf sheath, leaf blade, and glumes.

SHEATH–CORE FIBERS = ВОЛОКНА С ОБВЁРТКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНИКА – Sheath-Core Fibers are the bicomponent fibers of either two polymer types, or two variants of the same polymer. One polymer forms a core and the other surrounds it as a sheath.

SHEATH–CORE YARN = ПРЯЖА С ОБВЁРТКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНИКА – Sheath-Core Yarn is a bulky yarn of synthetic fibers consisting of a core of fine denier fibers with considerable shrinkage and a cover or wrapping of coarse denier relaxed fibers.

SHEATH PULVINUS = ВЛАГАЛИЩНАЯ (ЛИСТОВАЯ) ПОДУШЕЧКА – Sheath Pulvinus is the swelling at the base of the leaf sheath just above the node, often mis-termed as the node. Sheath Pulvinus (syn. Sheath Joint) is a small swelling at the base of the leaf sheath just above its point of insertion on the culm. Often mistermed the node.

SHEATH ROT = ЭНЗООТИЧЕСКИЙ БАЛАНОПОСТИТ (или ВЛАГАЛИЩНАЯ ГНИЛЬ) – Sheath Rot is a fungal disease caused by Acrocylindrium Oryzae. Rotting occurs on the uppermost leaf sheaths enclosing the young panicles. The lesions start as oblong or somewhat irregular spots, 0.5–1.5 cm long, with brown margins and gray centers, or they may be grayish brown throughout. Powdery growths may be found inside affected sheaths. / в листовом влагалище .

SHEAVE = ШКИВ – Sheave (maritime term):- the wheel of the block over which the fall of the block is rove. / Под Шкивом, от Голландского слова Schijf, понимается вращающаяся деталь ремённой передачи или канатной передачи, выполненная в виде колеса, охватываемого гибкой связью. Передающие вращающий момент рабочие шкивы (ведущий и ведомый) закрепляют на валах посредством шпоночных соединений, зубчатых соединений и прочего. Не передающие вращающего момента шкивы (холостые шкивы, натяжные ролики) свободно вращаются на валах или осях. Конструкции шкивов отличаются большим разнообразием. Шкивы малых диаметров выполняют монолитными, шкивы средних и больших диаметров имеют ступицу и обод, связанные диском или спицами. Крупные шкивы иногда выполняют из двух половин, соединённых болтами. Изготовляют шкивы из чугуна, стали, лёгкого сплава, пластмассы, иногда дерева. Шкивы под плоские ремни имеют цилиндрическую или слегка выпуклую рабочую поверхность для предохранения ремня от сбегания, с той же целью шкивы иногда снабжаются ребордами. Шкивы под клиновые и поликлиновые ремни имеют канавки трапецеидального профиля. Шкивы под ремень круглого сечения снабжают канавкой со скруглённым дном. Шкивы зубчаторемённых передач имеют зубья, идущие в осевом направлении, и реборды. Ступенчатые шкивы применяют в передачах с регулированием передаточного отношения путём перевода ремня с одной ступени на другую. Раздвижные конические шкивы в бесступенчатых передачах с широким клиновым ремнем выполняют с одним или обоими подпружиненными передвижными конусами, а также с принудительным перемещением одного или обоих конусов.

SHED = ЗЕВ – Shed is the V-shaped opening slightly in back of the raceplate of the loom that is formed when some of the warp ends are raised and others are lowered by their respective harnesses. It is the opening through which the shuttle passes laying the loose pick. Forming the shed is the first action in weaving, followed by picking and lastly, beating – the actual beating of the pick into cloth by means of the reed action. Shed is the opening between warp yarns through which filling yarns are passed. Shed is a path through and perpendicular to the warp in the loom. It is formed by raising some warp threads by means of their harnesses while others are left down. The shuttle passes through the shed to insert the filling. / уточина.

SHED = ОСЫПАНИЕ – Shed or Shedding:- Separation of a leaf, square or boll from the mother plant by natural shedding, usually induced by some stress on the plant. Occasionally, when referring to squares or bolls, the term abortion is used in the same context.

SHED = ШЕД (или НАВЕС) – A Shed is generally a modest structure, usually constructed of wood in a back garden or on an allotment, used for storage and as a workshop and very often as a retreat in which to relax and pursue hobbies, especially gardening and light engineering. Sheds are often highly individual and personalized, and the larger shed will be made comfortable by adapting worn out furniture. See also Warehouse. A structure used for storage. / Шедовая конструкция или шедовая система. Под Шедом, от Английского слова Shed, от Shade, означающее Навес или Тень, понимается постройка для содержания пушных зверей.

Представляет собой навес с двускатной крышей, под которым в несколько рядов (2, 4 или 6) установлены клетки. Несущая конструкция шеда – каркас из деревянных, стальных или железобетонных рам. Кровля шиферная или черепичная. Служебные проходы между рядами клеток асфальтируют. В районах с большими снежными заносами клетки устанавливают на сваях и делают закрытые коридоры.

SHED = УКРЫТИЕ (или УКРЫВАТЬ) – Shed:- to drop or disperse pollen grains or the falling of unharvested Rice grains from the panicles.

SHEDDING = ЗАТЕНЕНИЕ (или СГОН, или ЛИНЬКА, или ВЫПАДЕНИЕ) – Shedding:- when a role of fabric is dyed, depth of shade of color may vary from one place to another place along the length of the fabric is known as Shedding. Fabrics defect.

SHEDDING = ЗЕВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или ПОТЕРЯ (2)) – Shedding is the first of the three motions of a loom in weaving cloth. Picking and beating-up are the other two chief motions. Shedding is the raising and lowering of the warp ends by means of the harnesses and heddles to form the shed of the loom so that the filling bobbin in the shuttle may pass through it from one side of the loom to the other side. As the shuttle passes through the shed it lays the loose filling pick between the raised and the lowered warp ends. Shedding is:- (1) the operation of forming a shed in weaving; and (2) a loss of nominal length staple at any process in a staple yarn plant. Shedding is the raising and lowering of the warp ends by means of the harness and heddles to form the shed (passage) for the filling yarn to pass through from one side of the loom to the other. / уточная поперечная нить между .

SHED–SPLIT = XX – (1) Defect Name:- Shed-Split. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Shed-Split (face side):- This is the result of a shuttle having been deflected, splitting the shed and passing over certain warp ends of this four-harness weave. It shows up as short filling floats on the face and corresponding warp floats on the back of the fabric. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Shed-Split. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Shed-Split (back side):- This is the result of a shuttle having been deflected, splitting the shed and passing over certain warp ends of this four-harness weave. It shows up as short filling floats on the face and corresponding warp floats on the back of the fabric. Severity:- Major.

SHED–SPLITTING or FILLING FLOATS = XX или XX ПО УТОЧИНЕ – Defect Name:- Shed-Splitting or Filling Floats. Defect Type:- Weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Shed-Splitting or Filling Floats:- This defect is the result of a harness not being properly set. With the shed not being clearly defined, the shuttle passes over ends contrary to the design of the fabric. This condition may vary in intensity and affect as much as one-third of the width of the fabric. Severity:- Major. See also Filling, and Shed. / Смотрите также Зев (Shed), Уточина (Filling).

SHED SQUARE = ОСЫПАВШИЙСЯ БУТОН (или ОСЫПАВШИЙСЯ ПОДЦВЕТНИК) – Shed Square is a square that has shed or abscised either because of a physiological stress to the plant or Insect damage to the square. See also Abscission, and Square.

SHEEN = БЛЕСТЯЩЕЕ (или БЛЕСК, или ЛОСК, или СИЯНИЕ) – Sheen:- a textile exhibiting notable sheen.

SHEEN = ОТБЛЕСК (или СИЯНИЕ, или БЛЕСК) – Sheen:- the specular gloss at a large angle of incidence for an otherwise matte specimen (used in textiles).

SHEEP = ОВЦА – Sheep:- Ovis Aries and other members of the Genus Ovis.

SHEEPSKIN = ОВЧИНА (или БАРАНИЙ ОПОЕК) – (1) Sheepskin is the wool still on the pelt or skin.

(2) Sheepskin is a garment made of or lined with sheepskin.

SHEER = ПРОЗРАЧНОЕ (или ПРОСВЕЧИВАЮЩЕЕ) – Sheer:- the opposite of opaque. Sheer fabrics are usually made in an open weave to create fabrics with varying degrees of transparency. Batiste, organdy, and voile are examples of sheer fabrics. See batiste, organdy, and voile. Sheer is an article of clothing of sheer fabric. Mostly plain but could be various weaves. Any very light-weight fabric, e.g., chiffon, georgette, voile, sheer crêpe. Usually has an open weave Sheer.

SHEER = РЫСКАНИЕ (или РЕЗКОЕ ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ОТ КУРСА) – Sheer (maritime term):- a sudden change. The longitudinal dip of the vessel's main deck.

SHEER CURTAINS = ПРОЗРАЧНЫЕ ЗАНАВЕСКИ (или ПРОСВЕЧИВАЮЩИЕ ЗАНАВЕСКИ) – Sheer Curtains:- thin fabrics of polyester, cotton, and blends that hang next to the window glass.

SHEERS = ШИЭЗ – Sheers are the transparent, lightweight fabrics of different constructions and yarns, especially those of silk and manufactured fibers. Examples are chiffons, some crêpes, georgette, and voile. / , жоржэт (georgette), и . Торговое название прозрачных, лёгких тканей типа 'Органди'.

SHEET = ПРОСТЫНЯ – Sheet is a rectangular piece of fabric used to cover and protect the top and sides of a mattress. This is usually referred to as a Bottom Sheet. A top sheet is placed on top of a bottom sheet to protect the skin from a sometimes scratchy blanket and to protect the blanket from soil. Traditionally, sheets were made of linen or cotton.

SHEET = ШКОТ – Sheet (maritime term):- the rope used to spread the clew of head sails and to control the boom of boom sails.

SHEETING = ПРОСТЫННОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ПОСТЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Sheeting is a plain weave carded or combed cloth which comes in light, medium and heavy weights. Sheeting for converting purposes was usually about 40 inches wide. There are four types at present:- (i) 64 x 64 (64-square), usually made from 20's or 21's yarn; (ii) 68 x 76, made from 25's yarn; (iii) 84 x 92, made from 30's to 40's yarn; and (iv) 96 x 108, made from 40's yarn, upwards. Laundries buy sheeting in the following sizes:- (i) 99" long by 36" wide; (ii) 99" by 72"; (iii) 99" by 81"; (iv) 108" by 72"; and (v) 108" by 81". It may be unbleached, semibleached, fullbleached or colored. Sheeting is a sturdy, plain-woven cloth usually made of cotton that can be found in mediumweights or heavyweights, suitable for forming into bedsheets. The term 'Sheeting' means plain weave fabrics, whether or not napped, of the following types:- (i) fabrics weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, of square construction, containing more than 33 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number 68 or lower number, but not including printcloth; and (ii) fabrics weighing more than 200 grams per square meter, but does not include:- (a) fabrics of which the warp or filling consists of multiple (folded) or cabled yarns, of average yarn number 26 or lower number; and (b) fabrics of average yarn number 27 or higher number, not of square construction. / 33 основных продольных нитей и уточных поперечных нитей на квадратный сантиметр, . Бязь – толстая хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, отбеленная, гладкокрашеная или набивная. Появилась в России в XVI веке, использовалась для опашней, кафтанов и другой верхней одежды как подкладка. В XVIII–XX веках отбеленная бязь служила для пошива нижнего солдатского белья, так как была дешевле миткаля. В торговой среде отбеленная бязь имела название Шиля. Гладкокрашеную бязь использовали для подкладки и дублирования костюмных и пальтовых тканей, набивную – для женского и детского лёгкого платья. В настоящее время используется в основном как ткань для постельного белья.

SHELF LIFE = СРОК ГОДНОСТИ – Shelf Life is the period of time some product can be stored 'on the shelf' before it degrades to some point of reduced effectiveness. Some chemicals, including dyes, have limited shelf life. They degrade over time, eventually becoming completely useless for their intended purpose. Useful shelf life may range from hours to hundreds of years. For example, an enzyme used for desizing might be specified as losing about 10% of its strength after storage at 20 °C for six months – it is still very useful, just slightly weaker. Shelf life is generally maximized by storage at low temperature (sometimes even freezing, but this can damage some products). Chemicals should also usually be protected from long exposure to bright light, and dry chemicals should be protected from humidity by storage in tightly closed moisture-proof containers. / Срок Годности при хранении.

SHELL = КОРПУС (или ОБОЛОЧКА, или КОЖУХ, или НАРУЖНАЯ ОБШИВКА) – Shell (maritime term):- the casing of a block within which the sheave revolves.

SHELL = ОБОЛОЧКА (или ОБЕЧАЙКА) – Shell is a fabric from which the garment is made.

SHELL = ФЕСТОН (или ХХ) – Shell is a plain usually sleeveless blouse or sweater.

SHELL JACKET = (ПАРАДНЫЙ) МУНДИР (или ПАНЦИРЬНЫЙ ЖАКЕТ, или КОРОТКАЯ ТУЖУРКА) – Shell Jacket is a short tight military jacket worn buttoned up the front; mess jacket.

SHELL PINK = ЖЕЛТОВАТО–РОЗОВОЕ (или ХХ) – Shell Pink:- a light yellowish pink.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK = ПАСТУШЬЯ КЛЕТКА (или МЕЛКАЯ ЧЁРНО–БЕЛАЯ КЛЕТКА) – Shepherd's Check is a fabric woven in shepherd's check pattern, namely a pattern of small even black-and-white checks. / мелкий шашечный рисунок на твидах и костюмных тканях.

SHETLAND = ШЭТЛЭНДКА (или ШЭТЛЭНДСКАЯ) – (1) Shetland:- wool from Shetland Sheep in Scotland. Sheep have a coarse outer coat and a very fine undercoat which gives added warmth. The best is the undergrowth. It is not shorn but pulled out by hand in the spring. Other wools sometimes called Shetland if they have a similar appearance. Has a very soft hand and a shaggey finish of protruding fibers. A pulled wool; the soft undergrowth of the Shetland Sheep. Very lightweight and warm. Much is made by hand and comes in distinctive soft coloring. Often the natural colors ranging from off-white, various greys to almost black and brown are used and not dyed. Real Shetland wools are expensive, high quality products. In the same family group as homespun, tweed and cheviot. (2) Shetland:- wool yarn spun from Shetland wool. / Шэтлэндская шерсть с Шэтлэндских Островов Шотландии. Английская мясо-сальная порода Овец.

SHIBORI = ЩИБОРИ – Shibori is a Japanese tie-dyeing technique. In shibori, fabric, usually silk, is folded or twisted or tied or wrapped around a bamboo pole (often substituted with PVC or ABS pipe), and dye is directly applied. This simple statement does not do justice to the craft and its beautiful results.

SHIELDED SPRAYS = ЗАЩИТНЫЕ СПРЭИ (или ЗАЩИТНЫЕ ОПРЫСКИВАНИЯ) – Shielded Sprays are herbicides applied to the interow areas, beneath a protective shield.

SHIER = ХХ (или ШАЙЭ) – Shier is a short length of a single pick that appears to be cut out of the plane of the fabric. Fabrics defect. Shier:- in woven fabrics, fine fillingwise cracks randomly distributed across the fabric width. Synonym:- Shire. Compare Crack Mark, and Let-Off Mark.

SHIFT = СМЕНА – Shift is a part of the work-programme of a stevedoring company (a working day may have up to 3 shifts (3 x 8 = 24 hours)). / Смена – часть рабочего цикла стивидорной компании (рабочий день может состоять из 3 смен (3 x 8 = 24 часа)).

SHIFT = СОРОЧКА (или ШИФТ) – Shift is a woman's slip or chemise; a woman's usually loose-fitting or semifitted dress. / или шомиз (chemise).

SHIFTING = СМЕЩЕНИЕ – Shifting:- this refers to movements or changing positions of cargo from one place to another. This can easily endanger the seaworthiness or cargoworthiness of the ship. / Это относится к перемещениям или смене положений груза с одного на другое. Это может запросто угрожать мореходности или приспособленности данного корабля для перевозки груза.

SHIFTING CULTIVATION = СМЕННАЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ (или ЧЕРЕДУЮЩАЯСЯ КУЛЬТИВАЦИЯ) – Shifting Cultivation is a farming system in which crops are planted on a piece of land for 2–3 years and the land is left fallow for several years to regain soil fertility while farming is continued on another piece of land at a different location.

SHIFT–STAMP MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ОТСТУПА ПЛОМБЫ (или СМЕЩЁННОЙ ПЛОМБЫ) – Shift-Stamp Mark:- Fabric:- brassiere satin; Construction:- (i) Count:- 300 x 84; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed tea rose. Defect:- D/N shift stamp not removed in finishing. Analysis:- it is common practice in a weave room to use a fugitive ink stamp mark to indicate on a piece of goods during weaving the change in shift of the weaver. In this case, the mill employed a stamp with the letters D/N on the back of the fabric. Laboratory scouring tests on a finished cutting showed that the mark could not be eliminated in normal processing. Similar tests made on a gray cutting confirmed the fact that it was possible to remove the mark only with considerable agitation in a beaker containing a hot soap solution. Since this type of fabric receives a jig boil-off, the agitation and scouring procedure are comparatively mild, and the mill was considered at fault. It was later learned that the ink on one of the stamp pads in the weave room had been badly contaminated and aged through use over a long period of time, and the marking was no longer fugitive, particularly when too heavy an impression was made. / Уточина:- 150/40 .

SHIFU = ЩИФУ – Shifu is a thread made from paper is an old Japanese tradition and has been used historically in clothing.

SHIKI = ЩИКИ – Shiki is a heavy rayon, acetate, and cotton, or other mixtures identified by wavy filling-wise cords. It is used for draperies.

SHIMMY = ШИМИ (или ЖЕНСКАЯ СОРОЧКА, или ХХ) – Shimmy:- chemise. / шомиз (chemise).

SHINE OR GLASS FINISH = ЛОСНЯЩАЯСЯ (или БЛЕСТЯЩАЯ) ИЛИ ЗАСТЕКЛЕНЕЛАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Shine Or Glass Finish:- incorrect combination of heat, pressure and press covering. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SHINER = ПЕРЕТЯЖКА – Shiner is a relatively short streak caused by a lustrous section of a filament yarn. The principal cause is excessive tension applied to a yarn during processing. Fabrics defect. Shiners:- filling rayon yarn that appears to be abnormally lustrous, owing to its being under excessive tension, which results in a smoother surface than normal and a reduction in crimp, all of which produce greater light reflection and give a shiny appearance. Shiner is a streak, usually short caused by a lustrous section of filament yarn. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). уточина. Перетяжка По Утку (shiner):- порок утка;

филаментарная пряжа более высокого коэффициента отражения, чем смежные нити пряжи. Примечание:- этот порок вызван филаментарной уточной пряжей, вотканной при более высоком натяжении, чем смежная уточная пряжа.

SHIP = КОРАБЛЬ (или СУДНО) – Ship is any large floating vessel capable of crossing open waters, as opposed to a boat, which is generally a smaller craft. The term formerly was applied to sailing vessels having three or more masts; in modern times it usually denotes a vessel of more than 500 tons of displacement. Submersible ships are generally called Boats regardless of their size. Ship includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars. See also Barge Carrier, Bulk Carrier, Combination Passenger And Cargo Ship, Freighter, Full Containership, General Cargo Carrier, Partial Containership, Roll On, Roll Off Vessel, Tanker, and Vessel. Unless the context otherwise requires, 'Ship' includes every description of vessel used in navigation. Whether a vessel comes within that meaning of a ship depends on the facts of each case; the statutory definition is intended to enlarge the meaning of 'ship'. To be a ship a vessel must be used in navigable waters, either inland or at sea, and, although she must be constructed for navigation, it is not necessary to the definition that she should be able to navigate under her own power. The presence of a rudder and the manning of the vessel with a crew are important as showing that a vessel is a ship, but the absence of either does not mean that a vessel is not a ship. The purpose for which a vessel has been and is being used is also material when considering whether she is used in navigation. Also known as Vessel. Ship is a general term for a large seagoing vessel of considerable size. It is not the type, construction, rig, machinery, equipment, or means of propulsion that makes a ship, but rather the purpose of marine transportation (either military or commercial). Pleasure vessels are called 'Yachts'. A ship becomes a subject of admiralty jurisdiction from the moment its keel first touches the water. / Под Кораблём, от Греческого слова Kárabos, понимается то же, что и Судно. В парусном флоте корабль – трёхмачтовое судно с полным парусным вооружением. В современном Русском языке кораблями называют военные суда. Иногда воздушным кораблём называют крупный самолёт, дирижабль. Космический корабль – пилотируемый космический аппарат. Под Судном понимается плавучее сооружение для перевозки грузов и пассажиров, для водного промысла, добычи полезных ископаемых, спортивных состязаний и прочего, а также для военных целей. Судно для военных целей принято называть Кораблём. Основные части судна:- корпус, механизмы и оборудование (судовые навигационные средства, судовые системы, судовые средства связи, судовые устройства и другие). Специфические свойства судна называют мореходными качествами и характеризуют поведение судна в плавании и его безопасность. Размеры судна определяют главные размерения (линейные размеры судна, такие как:- длина, ширина, высота борта на середине длины, осадка и так далее), водоизмещение и вместимость, а грузовых судов – также грузоподъёмность и грузовместимость. Важные характеристики судна:- автономность, дедвейт, живучесть, мореходные качества, надёжность, ремонтопригодность и другие. Наибольшие суда – танкеры (длиной более 350 метров (м), дедвейт более 500 000 тонн (т)). По характеру передвижения суда делятся на самоходные (атомоходы, газотурбоходы, пароходы, теплоходы, электроходы) и несамоходные (буксируемые, гребные, парусные); по положению относительно поверхности воды при движении – надводные (водоизмещающие, глиссирующие, на воздушной подушке и на подводных крыльях) и подводные. По типу главной энергетической установки (ЭУ) суда разделяются на атомоходы, газотурбоходы (газотурбинная ЭУ), пароходы (котломашинная или котлотурбинная ЭУ) и теплоходы (дизельная ЭУ). По назначению суда подразделяют на военные, обслуживающие, промысловые, промышленно-добывающие, спортивно-туристические, транспортные и другие. Обслуживающие суда обеспечивают работу судов другого назначения (буксирные, бункеровочные, гидрографические, дноуглубительные, спасательные суда, ледоколы, плавучие доки, плавучие маяки). Промысловые суда оборудуют для ловли рыбы, добычи морского зверя, крабов, а также для переработки добычи. К промышленно-добывающим судам относятся, например, золотодобывающие драги, кабельные, лесосплавные, нефтебуровые суда. Среди спортивно-туристических судов различают гребные, моторные и парусные суда, гоночные, прогулочные, тренировочные. На транспортных судах перевозят грузы (грузовые суда), пассажиров (пассажирские суда), иногда – одновременно грузы и пассажиров (грузопассажирские суда). Грузовые суда делят на наливные (танкеры), сухогрузные и сухогрузно-наливные. Для сухогрузных судов характерна узкая специализация по роду перевозимого груза и грузообработке:- контейнеровозы, рефрижераторы, суда с горизонтальной грузообработкой и так далее. Судно или Корабль – плавучее сооружение, предназначенное для выполнения определённых хозяйственных и военных задач, научных исследований, водного спорта и другого. Классификация Судов:- По назначению различают суда:- транспортные, промысловые, промышленно-хозяйственные, административно-служебные, военные, научно-исследовательские, судообслуживающие. Транспортные суда подразделяют на грузовые, пассажирские и грузопассажирские. Промысловые суда делятся на добывающие (рыболовные, китобойные, краболовные, водороследобывающие и другие), добывающе-перерабатывающие (например, траулеры-рыбозаводы, морозильные траулеры) и суда обслуживания промысла. Промышленно-хозяйственные суда включают:- промышленно-добывающие (рудодобывающие, нефтепромышленные, драги, соледобывающие снаряды и другие), подъёмно-монтажные (например, портостроительные суда, плавучие краны), дноуглубительные (землечерпательные и землесосные снаряды, грунтоотвозные и другие), лесопромышленные (сплоточные, лесосплавные и другие), сельскохозяйственные (дождевальные, водоподъёмные и другие), энергоснабжающие (плавучие электростанции, компрессорные, трансформаторные), суда связи (кабелеукладочные, кабелеремонтные, радиосвязные и другие), для очистки акваторий (нефтемусоросборщики и другие). Административно-служебные суда включают инспекторские (рыбонадзорные, суда для охраны заповедников), милицейские, пограничные, таможенные суда, правительственные яхты. Военные суда подразделяются на боевые корабли (смотрите Военный Корабль), военно-транспортные и обеспечивающие (так называемые вспомогательные) суда. В число научно-исследовательских входят суда для комплексных океанических исследований и для проведения специальных исследований (геофизических, гидробиологических и других). К судообслуживающим судам относятся:- буксирные, перегрузочные (например, плавучие зерноперегружатели, нефтеперекачивающие и зачистные станции), снабженческо-приёмные (бункеровщики, суда-водолеи, суда для приёма загрязнённой воды, мусора и другого), причальные (плавучие пристани, дебаркадеры), ледоколы (линейные и портовые), навигационные (гидрографические, плавучие маяки и другие), спасательные, ремонтные (плавучие мастерские, доки, дегазационные станции и другие), посыльно-разъездные (например, лоцманские) и учебные. Отдельную группу составляют спортивные суда, медико-санитарные (госпитальные, дезинфекционные и другие), оздоровительные (плавучие дома отдыха и тому подобные), бытовые (плавучие общежития, гостиницы, склады и другие), культурно-просветительные (суда-музеи, суда-выставки, суда-клубы и другие). По району плавания суда подразделяют на морские, внутреннего и смешанного плавания. Морские суда бывают неограниченного и ограниченного плавания (с установлением района эксплуатации или допустимого расстояния от берега, порта-убежища). Категорией ледовых подкреплений определяются допустимый район и возможность плавания морских судов во льдах с ледоколом или без него. По конструктивному типу морские суда подразделяют на полнонаборные суда, допускающие приём грузов до осадки, соответствующей минимальному надводному борту, и суда с избыточным надводным бортом; разновидность последних – шельтердечные суда. Суда внутреннего плавания делят на 4 категории:- для малых рек, больших рек, водохранилищ и крупных озёр, морских заливов. Суда смешанного морского и внутреннего плавания сочетают прочность корпуса и мореходные качества, необходимые морским судам, с малой осадкой судов внутреннего плавания. Суда бывают самоходные (с механическим двигателем, парусные, гребные) и несамоходные (буксируемые). Самоходные суда по типу энергетической установки делят на атомные, дизельные (теплоходы),

паротурбинные и газотурбинные (паро- и газотурбоходы), суда с паровой машиной (пароходы), суда с приводом гребного винта от электродвигателя – электроходы. По принципу движения на воде различают суда плавающие (водоизмещающие), глиссирующие, на подводных крыльях и на воздушной подушке. Суда, способные погружаться для работы под водой, называются подводными, все остальные – надводными. Историческая Справка:- В глубокой древности возникла необходимость преодолевать водные преграды и использовать реки, озёра, моря как охотничьи угодья и как удобные пути для передвижения и перевозки грузов. Вначале в качестве плавучих средств применялись древесные стволы и другие плавающие предметы. Первыми судами, по-видимому, можно считать примитивные плоты из скреплённых друг с другом стволов или обломков деревьев. Связанные деревья не переворачивались в воде, на них можно было плавать достаточно долго и безопасно; плоты-катамараны из брёвен до сих пор используются во многих странах. В течение тысячелетий на озёрах Титикака и Чад, а также в Древнем Египте применялись плоты из камыша и папируса. В Ассирии для преодоления водных преград пользовались надутыми мешками из шкур животных (бурдюками); такие средства продолжали использоваться и в XX веке, например, в Далмации (Югославия). К каменному веку восходит искусство постройки лодок из древесных стволов, которые выдалбливали или выжигали изнутри и обтёсывали снаружи (челны-однодеревки). В Северных странах издавна применяются лёгкие и манёвренные челноки, изготовляемые из коры, на каркасе (наиболее известны берестяные каноэ Индейцев Северной Америки) или из натянутых на каркас шкур (например, Алеутские каяки). В Междуречье в VIII веке до Нашей Эры были известны круглые лодки (корзины, обтянутые кожей или покрытые снаружи смолой); грузоподъёмность таких судов достигала 100 тонн (т). В Восточной Бенгалии делали круглые лодки – тигары из обожжённой глины. Развивающееся судоходство требовало увеличения размеров судов. На челны-однодеревки прилаживали по бокам один или несколько рядов досок, которые защищали от волн и увеличивали вместимость; так строились на территории Восточной Европы так называемые Набойные Лодьи (IV век), насады (XI век), казацкие чайки (XVI век), Астраханские бударки (XIX век). Однако только конструирование судов из 113 деревянных частей с отдельным каркасом (так называемом Набором) и обшивкой позволило значительно увеличить их размеры; при этом стало возможным изменять форму корпуса и соотношения главных размерений судов, улучшая их мореходность. В Древнем Египте в 3-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры строили суда из пригнанных, проконопаченных и просмолённых по швам кусков дерева, образующих обшивку и набор. Суда Финикийцев уже в X веке до Нашей Эры имели основные элементы конструкции современных судов (киль, шпангоуты, штевни, наружную обшивку); деревянные внутренние крепления сделали ненужными обычные для Египетских судов натяжные сооружения из канатов и балок, укрепляемые над палубой и вдоль бортов. Обшивка судов выполнялась из досок, сначала тёсаных, а затем пилёных. Отдельные части обшивки и деревянного набора скреплялись деревянными гвоздями, шипами, а впоследствии – медными и железными скобами и гвоздями. Первые плавучие средства передвигались по течению или с помощью простейших судовых движителей – шестов и вёсел. Паруса были известны с 3-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, они изготовлялись из шкур, тростниковых циновок, деревянных планок. Долгое время паруса выполняли вспомогательную роль, их ставили только при попутном ветре, а при безветрии суда двигались и маневрировали с помощью вёсел. Вёсла на гребных судах располагали по всей длине судов в 1, 2 и 3 яруса (например, Римские униремы, биремы, триремы), каждое весло обслуживало до 10 гребцов. В VII веке появились универсальные гребные суда – галеры, а в XVI веке более крупные галеасы, на которых уже значительную роль играли паруса. Узкие и манёвренные гребные суда использовались ещё в XVIII веке, главным образом в качестве военных кораблей (смотрите Военно-Морской Флот, Гребной Флот). На широких и вместительных грузовых судах более эффективным движителем был парус. Чисто парусные суда появились в X–XIII веках в Средиземноморье, Скандинавии, Китае. С развитием техники управления парусами и лавирования суда получили возможность двигаться и против ветра, меняя галсы. Для управления гребными и парусными судами использовали широкие рулевые вёсла (с одного или обоих бортов) или одно рулевое весло в кормовой части, где впоследствии был установлен руль. С XII–XIII веков в Западной Европе строились пригодные для океанских плаваний нефы, каравеллы и другие парусные суда. Наивысшего развития парусные суда достигли во 2-й половине XIX века; длина их составляла 90 метров (м), ширина 15–17 м, грузоподъёмность 5 000 т, скорость 33 км/ч и более (смотрите также Парусный Флот). Для предохранения деревянной подводной части судна от разрушения Финикийцы обшивали её металлом (свинцовыми пластинами), с начала XVIII века нижнюю часть корпуса покрывали тонкими медными листами. Предложения применять в судостроении железо вместо дерева относятся к середине XVII века, но только 09 Июля 1787 Англичанин Дьжон ‘Чокнутый на Металле’ Вилкинсэн (John ‘Iron-Mad’ Wilkinson; 1728–1808) построил первое железное судно (iron boats) Зэ Тчрайэл (The Trial) – речную баржу длиной 21.5 м и толщиной железа 8 миллиметров (мм). Со 2-й половины XIX века железо как судостроительный материал начало уступать место более прочной стали. Изготовление корпусов судов целиком из металла позволило увеличить их прочность и уменьшило относительную массу (по отношению к водоизмещению). Корпуса крупных стальных судов стали разделять на водонепроницаемые отсеки, устраивать двойное дно, что повысило их безопасность. Переход от клёпки к сварке ещё более повысил прочность, надёжность и долговечность судов. В XVIII веке делались попытки использовать для движения судов энергию пара. Первый речной деревянный пароход Клэмэнт (Clermont) с паровой машиной в качестве главного судового двигателя и гребными колёсами по бортам был построен в 1807 в США инженером и изобретателем Робэтом Фултчэном (Robert Fulton; 1765–1815) и адвокатом, политиком и дипломатом Робэтом Робэтом Ливиньгстэном (Robert Robert Livingston; 1746–1813). В России в 1815 регулярные рейсы между Кронштадтом и Петербургом стало совершать деревянное паровое судно Елизавета. Колёсный 20-метровый пароход из железа Вулкан (The Vulcan) был спущен со стапелей в 1818 в Великобритании. В 1-й половине XIX века на морских пароходах стали устанавливать гребные винты, которые на волнении оказались значительно эффективнее гребных колёс. На рубеже XIX и XX веков в качестве судовых двигателей начали использовать паровые турбины (02 Августа 1894 в Великобритании был построен турбоход Турбиния (Turbinia)) и двигатели внутреннего сгорания (в 1903 в России был спущен на воду дизель-электроход Вандал). К середине XX века появились суда с энергетическими установками, работающими на ядерном топливе (смотрите Атомный Флот, Атомный Ледокол Ленин). Устройство И Типы Судов:- Важнейшая характеристика судна – его эксплуатационные качества, которые численно выражают эксплуатационно-технические характеристики, или тактико-технические данные:- скорость, район и дальность плавания, автономность, энерговооружённость, уровень автоматизации производственных процессов, надёжность, ремонтопригодность, обитаемость и другие, а для транспортных – также грузоподъёмность, грузо- и пассажировместимость, регистровая вместимость и приспособленность к грузовым операциям (для грузовых судов). Специфические свойства судов как плавучих сооружений – так называемые мореходные качества (плавучесть, остойчивость, качка, ходкость, управляемость, непотопляемость). Учёт этих свойств при создании судна связан с выполнением комплекса научно-исследовательского и конструкторских работ (обоснование технико-эксплуатационных требований, проектирование, модельные испытания). При создании судна используются:- теория проектирования судна, теория корабля, строительная механика корабля, теория судовых механизмов и машин, технология постройки, экономика судостроительного производства, а также действующие правила постройки, определяемые классификационными обществами, и так далее. Обоснование и создание нового судна длится несколько лет. Важнейшие технико-эксплуатационные характеристики судна определяются основными элементами:- главными размерениями (длиной, шириной, высотой борта на середине длины судна и так далее), дедвейтом,

водоизмещением, типом и мощностью главных двигателей, вместимостью. Самоходное судно состоит из корпуса с надстройками и рубками, судовых устройств и систем, энергетической установки с движителями, навигационного оборудования, средств связи. Корпус судна разделяется палубами, поперечными и продольными переборками на отсеки, в которых располагают энергетические установки, трюмы, твиндеки и так далее. На морских судах междудонное пространство в корпусе используется для хранения топлива и пресной воды, а также водяного балласта. Корпуса судов изготовляются из стали, лёгких сплавов, дерева, железобетона, пластмасс и других конструкционных материалов. Надстройки и рубки размещаются на верхней палубе и содержат каюты для экипажа и пассажиров, общественные, хозяйственные и служебные помещения. В рубках (рулевой, штурманской и радиорубке) устанавливаются навигационное оборудование и судовые средства связи, сигнализации и управления, обеспечивающие безопасное плавание судна, определение его местоположения, связь с берегом и так далее. Внешняя форма и принципиальная компоновка определяют архитектурно-конструктивный тип судна, в частности его характеризуют:- форма носовых и кормовых обводов (смотрите Корма, Нос), размеры и расположение судовых надстроек и рубок, продольная погибь верхней палубы (седловатость), место расположения энергетической установки, число палуб и трюмов, число и размеры грузовых люков, бортовых, носовых и кормовых портов. Судовые устройства и судовые системы обеспечивают безопасную эксплуатацию судна и сохранность перевозимых грузов, комфортабельные условия для экипажа и пассажиров. Энергетическая установка состоит из главных и вспомогательных механизмов и аппаратов и предназначена для обеспечения движения судна, снабжения электроэнергией, паром, водой, сжатым воздухом судовых механизмов, устройств и систем, а также средств управления. Наибольшее распространение получили дизельные энергетические установки. Автоматизированные энергетические установки работают без постоянной вахты в машинном отделении; управление и контроль за работой ведётся дистанционно, в том числе из рулевой рубки. Основной тип применяемых на судне движителей – гребные винты. Развитие судов идёт по пути их универсализации и специализации, причём специализация, например, транспортного судна, обусловливается не только видом перевозимого груза, но и технологией его перегрузки. Например, сухогрузные суда в целях сокращения времени и ликвидации ручного труда при погрузке и выгрузке, удобной укладки грузов строятся с большим раскрытием трюмов, с грузовыми устройствами или без них; судно универсального назначения – с 1–3 грузовыми люками по ширине судна, с кранами грузоподъёмностью около 25–30 т. Широкое развитие получили суда для перевозки пакетов или контейнеров с унифицированными размерами – контейнеровозы, трейлерные суда и другие. Принципиально новый вид транспортных судов – лихтеровозы, перевозящие лихтеры (плавучие контейнеры с одним трюмом грузоподъёмностью до 1 000 т). Лихтеровозы бывают одно и трёхпалубные, двухкорпусные; снабжаются мощными грузоподъёмниками. Самые крупные из сухогрузных судов – суда для перевозки навалочных и насыпных грузов. Среди них универсальные навалочники и узкоспециализированные рудовозы, цементовозы, углевозы. Жидкие грузы наливом (нефть, жидкое топливо, смазочные масла, сжиженные газы и тому подобное) перевозят в танкерах, наибольшие из которых по размерам превосходят все другие суда. Получают применение составные суда для транспортировки навалочных грузов, леса, нефти и другого в прибрежном и океанском плавании. Грузоподъёмность составных судов 5 000–50 000 т, скорость до 30 км/ч, мощность главных двигателей достигает 10 МегаВатт (МВт). Составное судно включает грузовую и энергетическую секции с жёстким или гибким счальным устройством. Грузовая секция – несамоходная баржа с якорным, швартовным, а иногда и грузовым устройством, балластно-осушительной системой; управление устройствами и системами – дистанционное (с энергетическими секциями). Современные пассажирские суда, игравшие до середины XX века большую роль в перевозке пассажиров на дальние расстояния (например, из Западной Европы в Австралию), использовались главным образом для многодневных туристических рейсов (круизов), кратковременных прогулок и местного сообщения. Туристические суда – комфортабельные и, как правило, крупные суда, рассчитанные на несколько сотен пассажиров. Суда местного сообщения отличаются быстроходностью, многие из них – суда на подводных крыльях и суда на воздушной подушке. Повышение провозоспособности судов достигается в первую очередь увеличением их грузоподъёмности и скорости, обусловливаемым интенсификацией обработки судов в портах, снижением удельных эксплуатационных расходов и прочим. Наиболее быстро растёт грузоподъёмность судов для перевозки массовых грузов (нефти, сжиженных газов, руды, удобрений и других), увеличение размеров танкеров и навалочных судов ограничивается глубинами в портах, каналах и проливах. Снижение энергозатрат обеспечивается совершенствованием обводов, движительно-рулевого комплекса и энергетической установки. Весьма интенсивный рост производительности грузовых операций обусловлен значительным повышением грузоподъёмности и скорости контейнеровозов, лихтеровозов и судов с горизонтальным способом грузовых операций. К 1970-ым для водоизмещающих судов почти достигнут рациональный предел скорости. Наибольшие перспективы роста скорости (до 100–200 километров в час (км/ч)) у судов на подводных крыльях и воздушной подушке.

SHIP = ОТГРУЖАТЬ (или ОТПРАВЛЯТЬ) – Ship (maritime term):- to enlist; to send on board cargo; to put in place; to take on board.

SHIP AGENT = СУДОВОЙ АГЕНТ – Ship Agent is a liner company or tramp ship operator representative who facilitates ship arrival, clearance, loading and unloading, and fee payment while at a specific port. / Судовой Агент – представитель линейной компании или оператора трампового судна, который обеспечивает прибытие судна, очистку, погрузку и выгрузку, и оплату соответствующих услуг при нахождении в конкретном порту.

SHIP AND GOODS POLICY = ПОЛИС НА СУДНО И ТОВАРЫ – Ship And Goods (SG) Policy is the policy form adopted by Lloyd's, in 1779, as a standard for all marine insurance business. The form covered both ship and goods on a specified voyage and required considerable adaptation to be used for modem hull and cargo business. The London company market adopted separate policy forms for hull and cargo business, but these were very similar to Lloyd's SG form and still required adaptation. In January, 1982, the London cargo insurance market replaced the SG form with the MAR form of policy. The London hull insurance market took the same measure in October 1983. The Institute clauses published for use with the SG form and its company counterpart have been withdrawn. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS = СУДОВЫЕ И СТРАХОВЫЕ БРОКЕРЫ – Ship And Insurance Brokers (in 1844):- the chief employment of this class of brokers is in the buying and selling of ships, in procuring cargoes on freight, and adjusting the terms of charterparties, settling with the master for his salary and disbursements, &c. Their charge as ship brokers is about 2 per cent. on the gross receipts. When they act as insurance brokers, they charge 5 per cent. on the premium, eclusive of a discount allowed them on settling with the underwriter. The merchant looks to the broker for the regularity of the contract, and a proper selection of underwriters. To him also the underwriters look for a fair and candid disclosure of all material circumstances affecting the risk, and for payment of their premiums. From the importance of their employment, ship and insurance brokers ought to be, and indeed generally are, persons of respectability and honour, in whom full confidence may be reposed. A ship broker is not within the various acts for the regulation and admission of brokers.

SHIP BROKER = СУДОВОЙ БРОКЕР (или СУДОВОЙ МАКЛЕР) – Ship Broker is a firm that serves as a go-between for the tramp ship owner and the chartering consignor or consignee. Ship Broker acts as intermediary between shipowners or carriers on the one hand and cargo interests on the other.

SHIP CHANDLER = СУДОВОЙ ПОСТАВЩИК – Ship Chandler is an individual or company selling equipment and supplies for ships.

SHIP CRANE = КОРАБЕЛЬНЫЙ КРАН (или СУДОВОЙ КРАН) – Ship Crane is a crane permanently attached to the vessel for the purpose of loading and unloading of vessel. / Кран, укреплённый на судне на постоянной основе с целью погрузки и выгрузки судна.

SHIP DEMURRAGE = СУДОВОЙ ДЕМЕРЕДЖ (или СУДОВОЙ СБОР ЗА ЗАДЕРЖКУ СВЕРХ СРОКА СТАЛИИ) – Ship Demurrage is a charge for delaying a steamer beyond a stipulated period. / Сбор за задержку парохода сверх обусловленного периода.

SHIPLAPPED LUMBER = ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ С СОЕДИНЕНИЕМ КРОМОК ДОСОК В ЧЕТВЕРТЬ или ВЗАКРОЙ – Shiplapped Lumber:- a lumber that is edge dressed to make a lapped joint. / пиломатериал, который строган по для создания соединения внахлёстку/внапуск.

SHIPMENT = ОТПРАВКА (или ОТГРУЗКА) – Shipment is:- (i) the act or an instance of shipping goods; or (ii) a quantity of goods or cargo that are shipped together. The tender of one lot of cargo at one time from one shipper to one consignee on one bill of lading. Shipment:- a freight that is transported from one location, such as a regional distribution center (RDC) or manufacturing site, to another, such as a consignee. Shipment is a separately identifiable collection of merchandise to be carried. Shipment:- as a working definition for export certification purposes, shipment means one exportation of commodities, from one exporter, to one consignee, in one country, on one means of conveyance (7 CFR 353; (short for the US Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 7)). In most cases, only one export certificate is issued per shipment. See also Consignment. / вывоз (exportation).

SHIPMENT ORDER SLIP = КВИТАНЦИЯ ОРДЕРА НА ОТГРУЗКУ – The Shipment Order Slip is given by the terminal elevator operator to the inspector in charge. It indicates the quantity and grade of grain ordered for shipment.

SHIPMENTS = ОТГРУЗКИ – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Shipments:- manufacturers' shipments measure the Dollar value of products sold by manufacturing establishments and are based on net selling values, FOB (free on board) plant, after discounts and allowances are excluded. Freight charges and excise taxes are excluded. Where the products of an industry are customarily delivered to distributors or consumers by the manufacturing establishment (such as in certain foods industries – fluid milk, bakery, soft drinks), the value is based on delivered price rather than FOB plant price. Multi-industry companies report value information for each industry category as if it were a separate economic unit. Thus, products transferred from one plant to another are valued at their full economic value.

SHIP MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ НА СУДНО – Ship Mortgage:- claim or receivable which is secured by a mortgage or lien on a ship pledged as collateral.

SHIP OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР СУДНА – A Ship Operator is either the shipowner or the legal person responsible for the de-facto management of a vessel and its crew.

SHIPOWNER = СУДОВЛАДЕЛЕЦ (или ФРАХТОВЩИК) – Shipowner is one who owns or operates a ship, whether a person, a corporation or other legal entity, and any person acting on behalf of the owner or operator. Shipowner is the legal person officially registered as such in the vessel's certificate of registry. Shipowner:- the (legal) person officially registered as such in the certificate of registry where the following particulars are contained:- (i) name of vessel and port of registry; (ii) details contained in surveyors certificate; (iii) the particulars respecting the origin stated in the declaration of ownership; and (iv) the name and description of the registered owner, if more than one owner the proportionate share of each. / в судовом свидетельстве .

SHIPPED BILL = КОНОСАМЕНТ НА ПОГРУЖЕННОЕ – A Bill of Lading that acknowledges the goods have been loaded on the ship. Shipped Bill is a bill of lading containing an acknowledgement by the carrier that the cargo covered has been loaded on board a vessel. Also known as On Board Bill, and Shipped On Board Bill.

SHIPPED ON BOARD = ПОГРУЖЕНО НА БОРТ – Shipped On Board is an endorsement on a Bill of Lading (B/L) confirming loading of goods on the vessel.

SHIPPER = ОТПРАВИТЕЛЬ – Shippers are individuals or businesses who purchase transportation services for their goods or commodities. The owner and/or manufacturer of the cargo or the individual authorized to act as an agent for the supplier. Shipper is a legal entity or person named on the bill of lading or waybill as shipper and/or who (or in whose name or on whose behalf) a contract of carriage has been concluded with a carrier. The person or company who is usually the supplier or owner of commodities shipped. Also known as Consignor or Sender. A Shipper is the party who supplies the goods to be transported. The merchant with whom a contract of carriage of goods has been concluded with a Carrier. Shipper is:- (1) person who consigns something, e.g., the goods of an individual shipment; or/and (2) legal entity or person named on the bill of lading or waybill as shipper and/or who (or in whose name or on whose behalf) a contract of carriage has been concluded with a carrier. Also known as Consignor. Shipper is the person or company who is usually the supplier or owner of commodities shipped.

SHIPPER LOAD AND COUNT = ЗАГРУЗКА И ПОДСЧЁТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕМ – Shipper Load and Count:- the process by which the shipper places goods into carrier's trailer at his own site. With shipper load and count there is no opportunity for joint check of the goods by shipper and carrier. The shipper is responsible for the proper loading and verification of the goods being shipped.

SHIPPER PACKED = УПАКОВАНО ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕМ – Shipper Packed:- contents of containers as loaded (stuffed), stowed (packed/braced), weighed and/or counted by or for the shipper, usually a CY load.

SHIPPERS AGENT = АГЕНТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕЙ – Shippers Agent is a firm that primarily matches up small shipments, especially single-traffic piggyback loads, to permit shippers to use twin-trailer piggyback rates.

SHIPPER'S ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕЙ – Shipper's Association is a non-profit entity that represents the interests of a number of shippers. The main focus of shippers associations is to pool the cargo volumes of members to leverage the most favorable service contract rate levels.

SHIPPER'S COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕЙ – Shipper's Council is an organization of shippers formed to collectively negotiate rates and services with the conferences of ship operators.

SHIPPER'S EXPORT DECLARATION = ВЫВОЗНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ (или ЭКСПОРТНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ) – In the United States, the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) is used to control exports and compile trade statistics and must be prepared and submitted to the customs agent for shipments by mail valued at more than USD500.00 and for shipments by means other than mail valued at more than USD2 500.00. An SED must be prepared for all shipments covered by an individual validated license, regardless of value. Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) is generally required by the US Census Bureau for US exports that contain a single commodity's value exceeding USD2 500.00. All SED information is provided to the US Census Bureau and is used for export compliance and governmental reporting.

SHIPPERS INDEMNITY = ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ) ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯМ – Shippers Indemnity is an indemnity given by the beneficiary of a letter of credit to the negotiating bank to induce payment despite any discrepancies that may exist in the documents.

SHIPPER'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR ISSUING AIR WAYBILL = ПИСЬМО ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ С ИНСТРУКЦИЕЙ ОБ ОФОРМЛЕНИИ АВИАГРУЗОВОЙ НАКЛАДНОЙ – Shipper's Letter Of Instructions For Issuing Air Waybill:- this document is required by the carrier or freight forwarders in order to obtain (besides the data needed) authorization to issue and sign the air waybill in the name of the shipper.

SHIPPER'S LOAD AND COUNT = ПОГРУЗКА И ПОДСЧЁТ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЕМ – Shipper's Load And Count is a term denoting that the contents of a container when loaded and counted by the shipper and not checked or verified by the transportation line. / Термин, указывающий на то, что содержимое контейнеро было погружено и подсчитано грузоотправителем и не проверялось или не сверялось транспортировочной линией.

SHIPPING ACT OF 1916 = АКТ О СУДОХОДСТВЕ ОТ 1916 – Shipping Act of 1916 is the act of the US Congress (1916) that created the US Shipping Board to develop water transportation, operate the merchant ships owned by the government, and regulate the water carriers engaged in commerce under the flag of the United States. As of 1984-June-18, applies only to domestic offshore ocean transport.

SHIPPING ACT OF 1984 = АКТ О СУДОХОДСТВЕ ОТ 1984 – Shipping Act of 1994:- effective 1984-June-18, describes the law covering water transportation in the US foreign trade.

SHIPPING ACT OF 1998 = АКТ О СУДОХОДСТВЕ ОТ 1998 – Shipping Act of 1998 amends the Act of 1984 to provide for confidential service contracts and other items.

SHIPPING CERTIFICATE = ПОГРУЗОЧНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ – Shipping Certificate is a negotiable instrument used by several futures exchanges as the futures delivery instrument for several commodities, e.g., Soybean meal, plywood, and white Wheat. The shipping certificate is issued by exchange-approved facilities and represents a commitment by the facility to deliver the commodity to the holder of the certificate under the terms specified therein. Unlike an issuer of a warehouse receipt, who has physical product in store, the issuer of a shipping certificate may honor its obligation from current production or through-put as well as from inventories. / , например, .

SHIPPING MARK = ОТГРУЗОЧНАЯ МАРКИРОВКА – Shipping Mark is a part of the marking on packages. The shipping mark comprises:- (i) identification mark, e.g., initial letters of recipient or shipper; (ii) identification number, e.g., the recipient's order number; (iii) total number of items in the complete consignment; (iv) sequential number of the package in the consignment; and (v) final destination and port of destination. See also Markings. / Часть маркировки на упаковках. Отгрузочная маркировка состоит из:- (i) идентификационной маркировки, например, первоначальных букв получателя или грузоотправителя; (ii) идентификационного номера, например, номера заказа получателя; (iii) общего числа изделий во всей грузовой партии; (iv) последовательного номера упаковки в данной грузовой партии; и (v) конечного пункта назначения и порта назначения.

SHIPPING NOTE = ТОВАРНО–ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ НАКЛАДНАЯ (или НОТА ОТГРУЗКИ, или НОТА ОТПРАВКИ) – Shipping Note is a document provided by the shipper or his agent to the carrier, multimodal transport operator, terminal or other receiving authority, giving information about export consignments offered for transport, and providing for the necessary receipts and declarations of liability.

SHIPPING ORDER = ЗАКАЗ НА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ – Shipping Order is an equivalent of booking and contract of carriage evidencing the agreement to transport goods. A Shipping Order is the carrier's copy of the bill of lading.

SHIPPING PALLET = ПЕРЕВОЗОЧНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Shipping Pallet is a pallet designed to be used for a single one-way trip from shipper to receiver; it is then disposed. See also Expendable Pallet.

SHIPPING PERMIT = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ОТГРУЗКУ – The Shipping Permit, issued by a shipping or carrier company, authorizes the receiving clerk at pier, dock, warehouse, or airport, or on board, to receive a stipulated amount of goods or materials from a specified firm.

SHIPPING WEIGHT = ОТГРУЖАЕМЫЙ ВЕС – Shipping Weight represents the gross weight in kilograms of shipments, including the weight of moisture content, wrappings, crates, boxes, and containers (other than cargo vans and similar substantial outer containers).

SHIP PLANNING MESSAGE DEVELOPMENT GROUP = ПЛАНИРУЮЩАЯ ГРУППА ПО РАЗРАБОТКЕ СООБЩЕНИЙ ДЛЯ СУДОВ – Ship Planning Message Development Group (SMDG) is the user group for shipping lines and container terminals. SMDG develops and promotes UN/EDIFACT EDI messages for the maritime industry and is an official Pan European User Group recognized by the UN/EDIFACT Board. SMDG is a non-profit foundation, run by and on behalf of companies and organizations working in the maritime industry, like container terminals, ocean carriers and related companies and organizations. SMDG develops and promotes UN/EDIFACT EDI-messages for the Maritime Industry and is an official Pan European User Group, recognized by the UN/EDIFACT Board. Since its inception the group has held numerous meetings across the globe. The first was held in London on 17 September 1987, since then other locations have included Europe, Australia, China, Curacao, Dubai, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, USA. The SMDG meetings occur twice yearly in April and October. The original objective of the group was to agree a standard format for the exchange of ship stowage planning information. This became known as the BAPLIE (short for the UN/EDIFACT United Nations Standard Message (UNSM) Bayplan/Stowageplan Occupied And Empty Locations Message) message which defines the position of containers in a vessel. The initial development process was slow, reflecting the wide range of interests involved as well as their geographical spread. However, since implementation of the first version of BAPLIE its use has grown rapidly across the world. Most carriers and deep-sea container terminals are now dependent on its use for accurate and timely information. Experience has brought refinement and further development with the latest BAPLIE version 3.0 now being introduced. The advantages of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) have been underlined by BAPLIE implementation and the group has since looked at other operational messages for stowage instructions (MOVINS), the so called Container Messages and Terminal Performance Reporting (TPFREP). These messages are now in use worldwide. Plenary SMDG meetings are normally attended by between 20-30 people representing many different

companies and organizations. Topics discussed in the meetings include, experiences with EDI messages, network services and costs, interchange agreements, development work on messages in the maritime business. New topics include presentations and discussions about the application of new technology in the Maritime Industry, like RFID (short for the Radio Frequency Identification), electronic seals and container tags, Automatic gate systems, etc. SMDG depends on donations from its members. However, SMDG documentation can be downloaded by any interested party 'free-of-charge' from the SMDG website. Headquartered in Barendrecht, The Netherlands.

SHIP'S AGENT = СУДОВОЙ АГЕНТ (или МОРСКОЙ АГЕНТ) – Ship's Agent is a person or firm who transacts all business in a port on behalf of shipowners or charterers. Also known as Shipping Agent.

SHIP'S ARTICLES = ДОГОВОР О НАЙМЕ НА СУДНО – Ship's Articles is a written agreement between the master of a ship and the crew concerning their employment. It includes rates of pay and capacity of each crewman, the date of commencement of the voyage and its duration. The agreement between the master and his crew, giving details of conditions and terms. / Соглашение между хозяином (или капитаном) судна и его экипажем, предоставляющее сведения об условиях и порядках.

SHIP'S CHAIRMAN (SHOP STEWARD) = СУДОВОЙ НАЧАЛЬНИК (МАГАЗИННЫЙ СТЮАРД) – Ship's Chairman (Shop Steward) (deck department (unlicensed)):- in charge of union business for unlicensed personnel. Handles grievances.

SHIP'S CHANDLERS = СУДОВЫЕ ПОСТАВЩИКИ – Ship Chandler is an individual or company selling equipment and supplies for vessels. Suppliers of stores/provisions (various items) to the vessel. / Поставщики припасов/провизии на судно.

SHIP'S DELIVERY ORDER = ДОЛЕВОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ СУДНА (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ ПОСТАВКИ СУДНА) – Ship's Delivery Order means a document, other than a bill of lading or a sea waybill, that:- (i) is given in association with a contract for the carriage of goods by sea, including goods to which the document relates; and (ii) contains an undertaking by the carrier to deliver the goods to which the document relates to a person identified in the document. Ship's Delivery Order (SDO) is an undertaking given by a carrier, pursuant to a contract for the carriage by sea of the cargo to which the undertaking relates, to the person so identified, to deliver that cargo to a person identified therein, i.e. not a bill of lading. SDOs generally are issued when the shipper of a bulk cargo covered by a single bill of lading wishes to split the bulk cargo and to deliver distinct parcels to a number of consignees. SDOs will be issued to avoid problems potentially faced in procuring the surrender of the initial original bill of lading and issuing a number of different original bills of lading in substitution.

SHIP'S EQUIPMENT = ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ СУДНА – Ship's Equipment:- articles, other than ship's spare parts, on board a ship for use thereon, which are removable but not of a consumable nature, including accessories such as lifeboats, life-saving devices, furniture, ship's apparel and similar items.

SHIPS GOODS POLICY FORM = ФОРМА ПОЛИСА И НА СУДНО И НА ТОВАРЫ – The 'Ships Goods' (SG) Policy Form adopted by Lloyd's, in 1779, as a standard for all marine insurance business. The form covered both ship and goods on a specified voyage and required considerable adaptation to be used for modern hull and cargo business. The London company market adopted separate policy forms for hull and cargo business, but these were very similar to Lloyd's SG form and still required adaptation. In January, 1982, the London cargo insurance market replaced the SG form with the MAR form of policy. The London hull insurance market took the same measure in October 1983. The Institute clauses published for use with the SG form and its company counterpart have been withdrawn. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

SHIP'S HUSBAND = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ СУДНОМ (или МУЖ ШХУНЫ) – Ship's Husband is the shipowner's agent who superintends the vessel when in port. / Агент владельца судна, который руководит судном, находящимся в порту.

SHIPSIDE = ПО БОРТУ – Shipside:- cargo located alongside the vessel. / Груз, размещённый вдоль борта судна.

SHIP'S MANIFEST = СУДОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ – Ship's Manifest is a statement listing the particulars of all shipments loaded for a specified voyage. A list, signed by the captain of a ship, of the individual shipments constituting the ship's cargo. When all bills of lading are processed a ship's manifest is prepared by the steamship line. This summarizes all cargo aboard the vessel by port of loading and discharge. / Он суммирует весь груз на борту судна портом погрузки и разгрузки. Под Манифестом, от позднелатинского слова Manifestum, означающее Призыв, от Латинского слова Manifesto, означающее Открываю или Показываю, понимается.

SHIP'S PROTEST = МОРСКОЙ ПРОТЕСТ (или СУДОВОЙ ПРОТЕСТ) – Statement of the master of a vessel before (in the presence of) competent authorities, concerning exceptional events which occurred during a voyage. Ship's Protest is a statement of the master concerning exceptional events which occurred during a voyage of a vessel which is lodged with the competent authorities. / хозяина (или капитана) судна . Под Морским Протестом понимается письменное заявление капитана судна о наличии общей или частной аварии, о столкновении судов, или иного происшествия, которое может явиться основанием для предъявления судовладельцу имущественных требований, оформленное в установленном порядке, удостоверенное актом уполномоченного органа государственного управления и направленное на обеспечение доказательств для защиты прав и законных интересов судовладельца. Акт Морского Протеста, составленный нотариусом или должностным лицом консульского учреждения, при определённых обстоятельствах служит юридическим основанием для освобождения от таможенных платежей.

SHIP'S SPARE PARTS = ЗАПАСНЫЕ ЧАСТИ СУДНА – Ship's Spare Parts:- articles of repair or replacement nature for incorporation into the ship in which they are carried.

SHIP'S STABILITY = ОСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ СУДНА – Ship's Stability is the seaworthiness of a ship regarding the centrifugal force which enables her to remain upright. / Под Остойчивостью Судна понимается способность судна, отклонённого внешним моментом от положения равновесия, возвращаться в исходное положение после прекращения действия этого момента; одно из важнейших мореходных качеств судна. Различают остойчивость поперечную и продольную (при наклонениях судна соответственно в поперечной и продольной плоскостях), а по характеру противодействия внешним силам – статическую и динамическую. Мерами остойчивости служат метацентрическая высота, восстанавливающий момент при статическом наклонении и работа восстанавливающего момента при динамическом наклонении.

SHIP'S STORES = ПРИПАСЫ СУДНА (или КЛАДОВЫЕ СУДНА, или БАТАЛЕРКИ) – Ship's Stores:- goods for use in the ship, including consumable goods, goods carried for sale to passengers and crew members, fuel and lubricants, but excluding ship's equipment and ship's spare parts.

SHIP'S TACKLE = ТАКЕЛАЖ СУДНА (или ОСНАСТКА СУДНА, или СУДОВЫЕ ТАЛИ) – (1) Ship's Tackle:- all rigging, cranes, etc, utilized on a ship to load or unload cargo. / Вся оснастка, краны, и прочее, используемые на судне для погрузки или выгрузки груза. Под Такелажем, от Голландского слова Takelage, понимаются:- (1) совокупность судовых снастей (прутки, тросы, цепи) для крепления рангоута, управления парусами, грузоподъёмных работ. Различают:- (i) стоячий (неподвижный) такелаж –

ванты, штаги и прочее, служащий для удержания частей рангоута (мачт, стеньг и тому подобного); и (ii) бегучий (подвижный) такелаж – топенанты, фалы, шкоты и прочее, используемый для подъёма и спуска грузов, сигналов, стрел, шлюпок и тому подобного, а на парусных судах – для управления парусами и подвижными частями рангоута. Оба конца снасти стоячего такелажа, состоящей из стальных тросов, цепей или прутков и приспособлений для натягивания (талрепов), закрепляются наглухо. Один конец снасти бегучего такелажа, обычно изготовляемой из тросов, цепей, закрепляется либо к подвижному элементу, например, к грузовому гаку, а второй подаётся на тяговый механизм или временно закрепляется. К бегучему такелажу рангоута парусных судов относятся, например, фалы для подъёма реев, брасы и топенанты для разворачивания реев в горизонтальной и вертикальной плоскостях; к бегучему такелажу парусов – фалы, шкоты, гитовы, галсы и другое. Прочность и эксплуатационное состояние снастей для ответственных частей такелажа, используемых для подъёма грузов и в судовых устройствах, которые обеспечивают безопасность судна и людей, например, в швартовном или спасательном устройствах, регламентируются классификационными обществами. Талреп, от Голландского слова Taliereep, приспособление для натягивания снастей стоячего такелажа, лееров, крепления (по-походному) различных предметов на палубе и тому подобного. Талрепы бывают металлические (винтовые) и тросовые. Винтовые талрепы (наиболее распространены) состоят из 2 стержней с нарезкой и вилки. На талрепы ставят клеймо с указанием рабочей нагрузки. Под судовым Леером, от Голландского слова Leier, понимается съёмное (тросовое) или постоянное (из металлических труб, прутков) ограждение вдоль бортов, вокруг люков и тому подобного на судах. Спасательным леером называют трос, подвешенный на бортах спасательной шлюпки. Леером называют также тросы для постановки некоторых парусов. Леер – судовой трос, служащий для подъёма косых парусов, ограждения палубных отверстий или открытых палуб в местах, не защищённых комингсом или фальшбортом, подвески шлангов при передаче жидкого топлива на ходу и другого. На современных судах постоянное и съёмное леерное ограждение состоит из металлических стоек высотой не менее 1 метра, через отверстия которых пропускаются в 2–3 ряда лееры.

(2) Ship's Tackle:- any system of leverage using pulleys, as a combination of ropes and blocks for hoisting, lowering, and shifting objects. When two or more blocks are employed to move a single weight, they, with their ropes, constitute a purchase. Tackle:- an assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged to gain mechanical advantage for hoisting and pulling. Tackle:- any ropes, cables, or chains used to support (standing rigging) or control (running rigging) masts, spars, or sails. / Стропы, тросы, цепи, применяемые совместно с грузоподъёмными устройствами для подъёма тяжёлых грузов, оборудования при монтажных, строительных и других работах.

SHIP'S TIME = СУДОВОЕ ВРЕМЯ – Ship's Time (maritime term):- ship's time was counted by the half hour, starting at midnight. A half hour after twelve was one bell; one o'clock, two bells; and so on until four o'clock, which was eight bells. The counting then started over again, with 4:30 being one bell.

SHIP TO = ОТГРУЗИТЬ ПО АДРЕСУ (или ОТГРУЗИТЬ В) – Ship To:- delivery address for the consignee.

SHIRE = ШАЙЭ (или ТОНИНА) – Shire:- xxxxx. See also Shier. / Тонина в пряже.

SHIRRING = ХХ (или ПОСАДКА ТКАНИ ПРИ ДВУХ ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫХ ЛИНИЯХ СТРОЧКИ) – Shirring is a method of gathering fabric to create decorative fullness. Shirring consists of three or more parallel rows of stitching, placed about 1/4" to 1' apart, and drawn up (gathered) together to form bands of controlled gathers. Shirring is used in clothing and in items of home furnishings. Shirring is a gathering of fabric. To gather cloth into decorative rows by parallel stitching.

SHIRT = РУБАШКА (или СОРОЧКА) – Shirt is a garment for the upper part of the body; a cloth garment usually having a collar, sleeves, a front opening, and a tail long enough to be tucked inside trousers or a skirt; undershirt.

SHIRTDRESS = ПЛАТЬЕ–РУБАШКА (или ХХ) – Shirtdress is a tailored dress patterned after a shirt and having buttons down the front. / платье спортивного покроя.

SHIRTING = СОРОЧЕЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – The term Shirting is now called Chemise. There are men's shirts for cuterwear; women's for underwear. Some shirting on the market today includes broadcloth, Cheviot, dress shirting, Jacquard, Jersey, Madras, Oxford, plain, Russian cord, satin striped and work shirting. Shirting Textures and Sizes:- (i) Broadcloth – 100 to 136 by 60 to 64; (ii) Madras – 80 to 84 by 72 to 80; (iii) Oxford – 88 to 90 by 40 to 50; and (iv) Common Print Cloth – 80 square by 68 to 72. Sizes range from 13 1/2 to 18; sleeve length – from 31 inches to 37 inches; chest – from 39 1/2 inches to 57 1/2 inches; waist – from 36 1/2 inches to 55 1/2 inches. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% cotton, 30's x 36's, 72 x 69 threads per inch, 38" or 44". Shirting is any lightweight fabric appropriate for shirts or blouses. The term top-weight (its opposite is bottom-weight) is often om-weight) is often used for this type of fabric instead of the word shirting. Some crêpes and satins, as well as voile and Oxford cloth, are examples of shirting fabrics although there are many others. Shirting is a fabric used in making men's shirts. Shirting is a fabric suitable for shirts. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Шомиз (Chemise). , Чэвиот или Шэвьё (Cheviot), .

SHIRTING FLANNEL = СОРОЧЕЧНАЯ ФЛАНЕЛЬ – Shirting Flannel is a plain- or twill-woven fabric used for shirting. Characterized by its nap, the material may be plain or colored either by dyeing or printing. Made of wool, worsted, cotton, rayon staple, blends, etc.

SHIRT JACKET = РУБАШКА–КУРТКА (или РУБАШКА–ЖАКЕТ) – Shirt Jacket is a jacket designed in the style of a shirt. Also called as Shirt-Jac.

SHIRTWAIST = ХХ (или БЛУЗКА С ДЛИННЫМ РУКАВОМ) – Shirtwaist is a woman's tailored garment, as a blouse or dress, with details copied from men's shirts.

SHIT KICKERS = ГОВНОСТУПЫ – Shit Kickers is a slang term for boots with steel toes.

SHIVES = ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИМЕСИ – Shives:- all vegetable matter, except burrs, found entangled in the cotton lint. See also Dirt, and Neps. / Все примеси растительного происхождения, за исключением створок коробочек (burrs), .

SHMP = SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE

SHOCK = ШОК – Shock is unanticipated or unusual event that has a noticeable impact on the economy or a financial system. / Непредвиденное или необычное событие, которое имеет заметное воздействие на экономику или финансовую систему.

SHOCK ABSORBER = МОЩНЫЙ ПОГЛОТИТЕЛЬ – Shock Absorber:- a temporary restriction in the trading of certain stock index futures contracts that becomes effective following a significant intraday decrease in stock index futures prices. Designed to provide an adjustment period to digest new market information, the restriction bars trading below a specified price level. Shock absorbers are generally market specific and at tighter levels than circuit breakers. See also Circuit Breakers.

SHOCK AND/OR TILT INDICATORS = ИНДИКАТОРЫ ШОКА И/ИЛИ ГРУЗОВИКА – Shock and/or Tilt Indicators:- these indicators are attached to sensitive loads for monitoring purposes. They indicate whether specified threshold values have been exceeded either in terms of acceleration or tilt.

SHOCKING PINK = ШОКИРУЮЩЕЕ РОЗОВОЕ (или СВЕТЛО–МАЛИНОВОЕ) – Shocking Pink:- a striking, vivid, bright, or intense pink.

SHODDY = ШОДИ (или ЛОСКУТ, или ЛОСКУТНАЯ) – Shoddy:- wool fibers recovered from either new or used woven or felted cloth and which must be designated as reprocessed or reused. Wool fibers included in this classification usually run 0.5 in. or more in length. Of longer fiber length than mungo fibers. Shoddy:- (1) wool obtained from unfelted cloth rags and knit goods by tearing them apart; often contains other fibers besides woll. (2) Short silk fibers recovered from goods; usually contains other fibers. There is no infallible rule by which wool shoddy can always be recognized, although in most instances, when viewed under microscope, it shows either a variety of colors in the individual fibers (in case the fabric has not been redyed), or it shows fibers with ragged ends and the scales rubbed off. The chemical tests are necessarily the same for virgin wool and shoddy. Certain grades of shoddy have longer fibers than virgin wool in some cases. Shoddy was first introduced by Benjamin Law, of Batley, England, in 1813; the first American shoddy mill opened in Ulster County, New York, in 1831, but the article was not used in the States extensively until the Civil War. In the public mind the word 'Shoddy' became synonymous with cheap, inferior, substitute article. Shoddy is a fabric often of inferior quality manufactured wholly or partly from reclaimed wool. Shoddy:- originally, a fabric made from reprocessed wool. Today, the word is used for a fabric – or anything else, for that matter – that is poorly made or made of inferior materials. See reprocessed fibers and reused wool. / Шоди – регенерированная шерсть. Шоди – торговое название лоскута из чулочно-трикотажных изделий из кросс-бредной шерсти.

SHOE = ТУФЛЯ – Shoe is an outer covering for the human foot typically having a thick or stiff sole with an attached heel and an upper part of lighter material, as leather. / heel = каблук или пятка.

SHOE FOLD = СЛОЖЕННАЯ БАШМАЧКОМ – Shoe Fold is a manner of folding fabric. The piece is folded from both ends into twelve or sixteen folds. The length of the fold depends upon the length of the piece. / Уборка торгового куска ткани в 12 или 16 складок от концов к середине.

SHOEPAC = ТУФЛЯ ТИПА МОКАСИН (или САПОЖНЫЙ ХХ) – Shoepac is a waterproof laced boot worn especially over heavy socks in cold weather. / непромокаемый сапог.

SHOGGED STITCH = СДВИНУТЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или СДВИНУТАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – Shogged Stitch or Rack Stitch:- an arrangement of a sideways displaced stitch that lies across a stitch formed in the same course on the opposite set of needles. The racked stitch is created when one set of needles is displaces in relation to another set. See also Racked Stitch.

SHOGUN BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ЩЁГУН (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ЩЁГУН) – Shogun Bonds are the foreign bonds issues placed in Japan which are not denominated in Yen. / Выпуски иностранных облигаций, размещённые в Японии, но не деноминированные в Йенах.

SHOOK = ЗАГОТОВКА (или ТАРНОЕ, или ШАШКА, или БОБЫШКА) – Shook:- cut-to-size pallet parts to be assembled into pallets.

SHOOK GRADE = СОРТ ЗАГОТОВОК (или ТАРНЫЙ СОРТ, или СОРТ ШАШЕК) – Shook Grade is the classification of the quality of pallet parts relative to performance characteristics based on size and distribution of defects, independent of wood species. / Сорт Хxxxx – классификация качества частей поддонов относительно характеристик исполнения, основанных на размере и распределении дефектов, независимо от видов древесины.

SHOOT = ПОБЕГ – Shoot:- the vegetative parts (leaves, stem) of a plant above the ground level. / Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов Высших Растений. У Однолетних Растений побеги живут один сезон; у Многолетних Растений – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, надземные – в усики, колючки. Под Черенком понимается отрезок зелёного или одревеснevшего побега с почками, используемый для вегетативного размножения Растений – укоренения, прививок. Черенки заготавливают с высококачественных растений, называемых Маточными. Полученные черенки сохраняют их свойства и признаки. Различают черенки стеблевые, листовые и корневые. Стеблевые черенки, взятые после опадения листьев, называются Зимними, а облиственные черенки – Летними или Зелёными. Зимние черенки (длиной 20–30 см) обычно заготавливают Осенью, чаще от однолетних приростов, высаживают Осенью или хранят прикопанными в подвале или в снегу и высаживают в грунт ранней Весной. Для летних черенков используют облиственные побеги, разрезая их на части длиной 5–10 см; иногда срезают часть коры с древесиной и одной почкой. Корневые черенки обычно заготавливают Осенью, разрезают на части длиной 10–15 см и хранят прикопанными в песке или торфе; высаживают Весной. В стеблевых и корневых черенках различают морфологически нижний, или базальный, конец, образующий корни, и верний, или апикальный, образующий побеги.

SHOOT = ПРОКИДКА (или УТОЧИНА) – Shoot is another term for Filling, Weft, Woof, and Shute. The crosswise thread that interlaces with the warp threads on a woven fabric. / для Уточины (Filling), Утка (Weft), .

SHOOTING = СТЕБЛЕВАНИЕ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПОБЕГОВ, или ПРОРАСТАНИЕ) – Shooting:- significant stem elongation preceding flowering.

SHOOTING STAR = ПАДАЮЩАЯ ЗВЕЗДА – In technical analysis, Shooting Star is a single day pattern that can appear in an uptrend. It opens higher, trades much higher, then closes near its open. It looks just like the Inverted Hammer except that it is bearish. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Падающая Звезда представляет собой однодневную модель, которая может возникнуть при тенденции на повышение. Она открывается выше, в ходе торгов поднимается ещё выше, но закрывается практически на уровне открытия. Эта модель напоминает Перевёрнутый Молот с той лишь разницей, что отражает медвежий настрой на рынке.

SHORE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О БЕРЕГЕ – Shore Clause is a marine cargo policy clause covering an ocean shipment against named perils while on land – necessary because the policy provides protection from warehouse to warehouse. Shore Clause provides coverage while on docks, wharves or elsewhere on shore and/or during land transportation and includes the risks of collision, derailment, over-turning or other accident to the conveyance, fire, lightning, sprinkler leakage, cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods (meaning the rising of navigable waters), and/or collapse or subsidence of docks or wharves.

SHORE CRANE = БЕРЕГОВОЙ КРАН – Shore Crane is a crane located on land adjacent to the vessel for the purposes of loading and unloading. / Кран, размещённый на суше и примыкающий к судну с целью погрузки и выгрузки.

SHORE LEAVE = ОТПУСК НА БЕРЕГ – Shore Leave:- permission for a crew member to be ashore during the ship's stay in port within such geographical or time limits, if any, as may be decided by the public authorities.

SHORT = ПРОДАВЕЦ – Short is the someone who has sold a futures or options contract to establish a short market position and who has not yet closed this position with an offsetting purchase or plans to purchase a cash commodity. In the case of a futures contract, short denotes an obligation, in principle, to supply an asset at the maturity date of the contract. In the case of an option, it simply denotes being subject to the purchaser's right to exercise the option, regardless of whether the option is to buy or to sell. The short in the options market is obliged to take a futures position if he is assigned for exercise. The opposite of Long. A trader whose net position in the futures market shows an excess of open sales over open purchases. Short is a trader who has sold physical commodities, financial instruments or futures contracts and has not yet offset that transaction with a purchase. Short can also be used as an adjective to describe such an open position. Short is one who has sold the contract.

SHORT = ПРОДАЖА (или КОРОТКАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ, или ДЕПОРТ) – Short is a market position that obligates the holder to make delivery of the underlying asset. The opposite of Long. Traders are said to be short when they have contracted to sell more than they contracted to buy. In commodities trading vocabulary Short is synonymous with sell. If a trader sells futures or options, he is going short. Short is a sale of a contract. A term Short refers to selling a futures contract or purchasing a cash commodity. Short:- sold futures contracts that have not been offset by purchased contracts or delivery. / Рыночная позиция, которая обязывает её владельца осуществить поставку соответствующего актива. Считается, что у торговца возникла короткая позиция, если он заключил контракты на продажу большего количества биржевых инструментов, чем принял на себя обязательств по приобретению таких инструментов в рамках заключённых им же контрактов. Под Депортом, от Французского слова Déport, понимается биржевая сделка на срок, заключаемая спекулянтами, играющими на фондовой бирже на понижение курса ценных бумаг с целью получения курсовой разницы. Противоположна Репорту.

SHORT = ТРУСЫ (или ШОРТЫ, или ТРУСИКИ) – Short:- knee-length or less than knee-length trousers; short drawers, shorts. A jam is also a form of a short. Generally the jam is longer in length than a short.

SHORTAGE = НЕДОСТАЧА (или АМАНКО) – Shortage is the difference between actual available or delivered quantity and the required/documented quantity. / Разница между фактически доступным или поставленным количеством и требуемым/задокументированным количеством.

SHORTAGE = НЕХВАТКА (или АМАНКО) – Shortage:- in general, widespread lack of a good or service in a local, regional or national market. See also Scarcity.

SHORT BUTTERFLY = ПРОДАЖА БАБОЧКИ (или ПРОДАЖА БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – Short Butterfly:- when to use:- when the market is either below A or above C and position is overpriced with a month or so left. Or when only a few weeks are left, market is near B, and you expect an imminent move in either direction. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit equals the credit at which spread is established. Occurs when market, at expiration, is below A or above C, thus making all options in-the-money or all options out-of-the-money. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss occurs if market is at B at expiration. Amount of that loss is B – A – credit received when setting up position. Break-evens are at A + initial credit and C – initial credit. Decay characteristics:- decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum loss acceleration is at B. Category:- precision. Short call A, long 2 calls B, short call C. Short put A, long 2 puts B, short put C. Note:- B – A generally is equal to C – B. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT CALL = ПРОДАЖА ОПЦИОНА НА ПОКУПКУ – Short Call:- when to use:- when you are bearish on the market. Sell out-of-the-money (higher strike) puts if you are less confident the market will fall, sell at-the-money puts if you are confident the market will stagnate or fall. Profit characteristics:- profit limited to premium received. At expiration, break-even is exercise price A + premium received. Maximum profit realized if market settles at or below A. Loss characteristics:- loss potential is open-ended. Loss increases as market rises. At expiration, losses increase by one point for each point market is above break-even. Because risk is open-ended, position must be watched closely. Decay characteristics:- position benefits from time decay. The option seller's profit increases as option loses its time value. Maximum profit from time decay occurs if option is at-the-money. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- short instrument, short put. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT CASH POSITION = КОРОТКАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО РЕАЛЬНОМУ СЫРЬЮ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПРОДАЖИ ПО РЕАЛЬНОМУ СЫРЬЮ) – A Short Cash Position implies the hedger will receive cash now, owing the delivery of the commodity at a later date. The hedger will need to purchase the commodity before it can be delivered.

SHORT CIRCUIT = КОРОТКОЕ ЗАМЫКАНИЕ – Short Circuit is abnormal connection of low resistance between two points of a circuit that usually causes a high, potentially damaging current to flow. To protect against damage, devices such as a fuse or a circuit breaker are used. Short Circuit:- a low resistance connection unintentionally made between points of an electrical circuit which may result in current flow far above normal levels. / Под Коротким Замыканием (КЗ) понимается не предусмотренное нормальными условиями работы соединение точек электрической цепи, имеющих различные потенциалы, друг с другом или с другими цепями через пренебрежимо малое сопротивление, например, при касании неизолированных проводов электрической сети между собой. В сети переменного тока КЗ может быть между фазами (2- и 3-фазное) или вследствие замыкания фазы на землю (однофазное). В сети постоянного тока КЗ бывает между полюсами или между полюсом и землёй. КЗ возникает из-за нарушения изоляции частей электрической установки и обычно сопровождается значительным увеличением силы тока в цепи, что создаёт опасность повреждения электрооборудования. У потребителей при КЗ резко снижается электрическое напряжение. Для предотвращения опасных последствий КЗ применяют токоограничивающие реакторы, секционирование электрической сети, устройства для быстрого автоматического отключения участков с КЗ (релейную защиту, автоматические выключатели и другие).

SHORT COVERING = КОРОТКОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ (или ПОКРЫТИЕ ПРОДАЖ) – Short Covering:- when a person is selling short, the purchase of the financial instrument concerned in order to cover the bargain. Short Covering is the closure of short positions. Buying stock to return stock previously borrowed to make delivery on a short sale. See also Cover. The act of buying back asset which has previously been sold short. Buying to offset an existing short position. / Покупка с целью соответствующей ликвидации открытой ранее короткой позиции.

SHORT COVERING RALLY = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЕМ ПРОДАЖ – Short Covering Rally is a short-lived rise in prices caused by traders buying back previously established short positions.

SHORT–CUT STAPLE = КОРОТКО НАРЕЗАННЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЁК – Short-Cut Staple is a staple fiber less than 0.75-ingh long. Typically used in wet-laid nonwoven processes to make fabrics, or as reinforcement in plastics, concrete, asphalt, and other materials.

SHORT–DATED VS. LONG–DATED = КРАТКО–ДАТИРОВАННЫЕ ПРОТИВ ДОЛГО–ДАТИРОВАННЫХ – Short-Dated Vs. Long-Dated:- for the purposes of this article, listed futures contracts 1 through 12 – approximately one calendar year into the future – is considered short-dated, and futures contract months 13 and longer is considered long-dated. Long-dated futures contracts' trading volume and open interest are lower than short-dated futures contracts primarily because most participants – such as money managers or trading companies – can meet their financial management needs using the first few months of the futures curve. Crude oil producers that use the futures market to hedge future planned production often use the long-dated portions of the futures curve.

SHORT–DAY PLANT = РАСТЕНИЕ КОРОТКОГО ДНЯ – Short-Day Plant is a Plant that needs shorter daylight to flower.

SHORT DELIVERY = НЕДОПОСТАВКА (или ПОСТАВКА С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ) – Short Delivery:- rhe quantity of cargo delivered is less than the bill of lading quantity.

SHORT–DURATION VARIETIES = СКОРОСПЕЛЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ – Short-Duration Varieties are Varieties that mature within 105 days or less. / Разновидности, которые созревают в течение 105 дней или менее.

SHORT FORM BILL OF LADING = КОНОСАМЕНТ КРАТКОЙ ФОРМЫ – The short form simply refers to the main contract as an existing document. Short Form Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading (B/L) with fairly standard face format, but which includes a clause that incorporates the carrier's standard conditions, and with a blank reverse, e.g., BIMCO's Blank Back Bill. / Коносамент без Оборотной Стороны (Blank Back Bill).

SHORT FUTURES = ПРОДАЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСА – Short Futures:- when to use:- when you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market falls. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the entry price and the exit price. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market rises. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the entry price and the exit price. Decay characteristics:- none. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- long put A, short call A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT GRAIN BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = КОРОТКОЗЁРНЫЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – In the Rice industry of the United States, Short-Grain Brown Rice For Processing shall consist of brown Rice for processing which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of brown Rice and not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of long-grain Rice or whole kernels of medium-grain Rice. / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки, под 'Короткозёрным Бурым Рисом Для Переработки' подразумевается бурый Рис для переработки, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) бурого Риса и не более 10.0 процентов целиковой или битой зерновки (целых или битых ядер) длиннозёрного Риса или целой зерновки (целых ядер) среднезёрного риса.

SHORT GRAIN MILLED RICE = КОРОТКОЗЁРНЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – In the Rice industry of the United States, Short Grain Milled Rice shall consist of milled Rice which contains more than 25.0 percent of whole kernels of milled Rice and in US Nos. 1 through 4 not more than 10.0 percent of whole or broken kernels of long grain Rice or whole kernels of medium grain Rice. US No. 5 and US No. 6 short grain milled Rice shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of whole kernels of long or medium grain milled Rice (broken kernels do not apply). / В рисовой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки, под 'Короткозёрным Обрушенным Рисом' подразумевается обрушенный Рис, который содержит более 25.0 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) обрушенного Риса, а в Американских Номерах с 1 по 4 – не более 10.0 процентов .

SHORT GRAIN RICE = КОРОТКОЗЁРНЫЙ РИС – Short Grain Rice belongs to the Japonica (short-grain) category and has short, round, and plumpy kernel. When cooked, short-grained Rice is stick together, although not as much as glutinous Rice. In Japanese and Korean cuisine, short-grained Rice is primary consumed in every meal. Short Grain Rice has a short, plump, almost round kernel. Cooked grains are soft and cling together. / Японика (Japonica). и имеет короткое, округлённое, и набухшее ядро. При приготовлении пищи.

SHORT GRAIN ROUGH RICE = КОРОТКОЗЁРНЫЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – Short Grain Rough Rice shall consist of rough Rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which, after milling to a well-milled degree, contains not more than 10 percent of whole or large broken kernels of long grain Rice or whole kernels of medium grain Rice. / Под Короткозёрным Рисом-Сырцом подразумевается Рис-сырец, который содержит более 25 процентов целиковой зерновки (целых ядер), и который после .

SHORTHANDED = НЕУКОМПЛЕКТОВАННОЕ – Shorthanded (maritime term):- without sufficient crew.

SHORT HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ПРОДАЖЕЙ (или КОРОТКИЙ ХЭДЬЖ) – Short Hedge:- sale of futures against the purchase of physicals (to reduce exposure when a price decline or bearish trend is perceived). Selling of a futures contract in anticipation of a cash market sale. It is usually used to protect against a decline in the cash price. Selling futures contracts against a long cash market position to protect against a decrease in the price of an asset. Also known as Selling Hedge. Short Hedge is the sale of a futures contract to protect against the risk of a decrease in the price of the physical commodity to be sold in the cash market at a later date. Short Hedge is a selling futures contracts to protect against possible downward trending prices of commodities that will be sold in the future. Also known as Selling Hedge. See also Hedging; and Long Hedge. / Операция, проводимая на рынке фьючерсов и опционов, путем продажи фьючерсного контракта лицом, покупающим реальный товар на рынке. Если цена на покупаемый реальный товар повысится, то обусловленные этим потери окупятся выгодой от продажи фьючерсного контракта. Хэдьж Продажей:- продажа срочного контракта в ожидании последующей продажи базисных активов на наличном рынке. Используется для устранения или снижения риска, связанного с возможным падением стоимости финансовых инструментов или товаров, лежащих в основе контракта. Смотрите также Хэдьж Покупкой (Long Hedge).

SHORT HEDGER = ХЭДЬЖЭР ПРОДАЖИ – A Short Hedger owns a commodity and protects its futures sales price by selling futures. A short hedger benefits from a strengthening basis.

SHORTIE GLOVE = XX ПЕРЧАТКИ – Shortie Glove is a wrist-length glove with a side or center palm opening that can be snapped or buttoned.

SHORT IRON BUTTERFLY = ПРОДАЖА ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ БАБОЧКИ (или ПРОДАЖА ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ БАТТЕРФЛЯЙ) – Short Iron Butterfly:- when to use:- enter when the Short Iron Butterfly's net credit is 80 percent or more of C – A, and you anticipate a prolonged period of relative price stability where the underlying will be near the mid-point of the C – A range close to expiration. This is a rule of thumb; check theoretical values. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit occurs if a market is at B at expiration. Profit would be equal to short straddle premium minus long strangle premium. This profit develops, almost totally, in the last month. Loss characteristics:- maximum loss, in either direction, net premium collected minus (B – A). This is a very conservative trade, break-evens are at B + and – net premium collected. Decay characteristics:- decay negligible until final month, during which distinctive pattern of butterfly forms. Maximum profit growth is at B. If you are away from (A – C) range entering the last month, you may wish to liquidate position.

Category:- precision. Short 1 call and 1 put at B, buy 1 put at A, buy 1 call at C or sell straddle at strike price B and buy strangle at AC for protection. Note:- B – A generally is equal to C – B. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT LANDED = ВЫГРУЖЕННЫЙ В МЕНЬШЕМ КОЛИЧЕСТВЕ, ЧЕМ УКАЗАНО В ДОКУМЕНТАХ (или ВЫГРУЖЕНО С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ) – Short Landed:- When part or all of a consignment, which has been completely shipped, has not arrived at destination. It may have a different meaning to the term Short Shipment. Short Landed:- cargo volume count (at delivery destination) less than originally shipped. Short Landed refers to a situation when only a part of the entire cargo has arrived at the destination even though the whole shipment was loaded/shipped together.

SHORT–LANDING CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО XX (или СЕРТИФИКАТ XX) – Short-Landing Certificate is a xxxxx. See also Certificate.

SHORT–LIQUOR DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ НЕПОЛНОЦЕННЫМ ЩЁЛОКОМ – Short-Liquor Dyeing is a term used to describe any yarn or piece dyeing in which the liquor ration has been significantly reduced. The technique was designed to save water and energy. See also Dyeing. Short Liquor Dyeing process for piece goods made from cellulose fibers in rope form.

SHORT MESSAGE PEER TO PEER = КРАТКИЕ СООБЩЕНИЯ ТОЧКА – ТОЧКА (или КРАТКИЕ СООБЩЕНИЯ ОДНОГО УРОВНЯ или РАНГА) – Short Message Peer to Peer (SMPP) is an open, industry standard messaging protocol designed to simplify integration of data applications with wireless mobile networks.

SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE = УСЛУГА КРАТКИХ СООБЩЕНИЙ – Short Message Service (SMS) is the exchange of short messages between mobile trusted devices and possibly even computers in ‘store and forward’ mode.

SHORT POSITION = КОРОТКАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ПОЗИЦИЯ ПРОДАЖИ, или ДЕПОРТ) – Short Position:- because of the complexity of trading positions, especially when trading in futures and options, traders avoid the terms buy and sell, and refer to long and short positions. Going long means buying an asset, a call option or a futures contract with a view to profiting from a rise in the price of the underlying asset. Going short means selling an asset, buying a put option, selling a call option, or entering a futures contract with a view to profiting from a decline in the price of the underlying asset. Short-selling requires that you borrow stock for delivery, as you have sold an asset you do not own. The intention is to buy later, when the price has fallen, in order to repay the borrowed stock. Short positions are normally only of a few days duration and should only be attempted by experienced traders with the assistance of their broker. If you are only trading the long side of the market, short signals should be interpreted as a signal to close any long position. Entry = Open a long or short position. Exit = Quit a long or short position. Take profits = Reduce a long or short position. The market position of a futures contract seller whose sale obligates him to deliver the commodity unless he liquidates his contract by an offsetting purchase. In securities trading, a sold position which has not yet been closed by the purchase of an opposite position. An investor is said to be in a short position if following a short sale he needs to buy in securities to meet his obligations. On assignment, the writer of an options contract undertakes to deliver (call) or buy (put) the underlyings. The opposite of Long Position. It is a market position where a trader sells an asset that he does not already own. If a trader is ‘short US Dollars’ then he sold at a certain price level expecting to buy later when the price level declines. Stock options, or futures contracts sold short and not covered as of a particular date. On the New York Stock Exchange, a tabulation is issued once a month listing all issues on the exchange in which there was a short position of 5 000 or more shares and issues in which the short position had changed by 2 000 or more shares in the preceding month. Short position also means the total amount of stock an individual has sold short and has not covered, as of a particular date. The act of selling and holding (as a new position) a futures contract or an asset in the belief price will fall and it may be bought at a lower price in the future. Short Position is the position held by an investor that involves the borrowing of shares, to be sold immediately, and this loan of shares to be re-paid at a later date with the same number of shares, preferably purchased at a lower price than when the shares were borrowed. Traders can also ‘short’ a financial instrument via buying put options, which profit as the financial instrument drops in value and carry far less risk than an actual short position. A Short Position means the sale of an asset not yet owned. By selling a security that he does not (yet) own, the seller has a short position in that paper. This transaction is based on the speculation that the price of the security will fall. Someone, for example, sells a share he does not own in order to buy it more cheaply on the market. The concept of ‘going short’ is also referred to as Short Selling. Opposite:- Long Position. A Short Position in an asset means having a negative economic exposure to the asset. In futures and forward dealing the short party is the one who has contracted to deliver the asset in the future. / Короткая Позиция – позиция, при которой количество проданных контрактов определённой серии превосходит количество купленных контрактов. Обладатель такой позиции является чистым продавцом срочных контрактов. Смотрите также Длинная Позиция (Long Position).

SHORT PUT = ПРОДАЖА ОПЦИОНА НА ПРОДАЖУ – Short Put:- when to use:- if you firmly believe the market is not going down. Sell out-of-the-money (lower strike) options if you are only somewhat convinced, sell at-the-money options if you are very confident the market will stagnate or rise. If you doubt market will stagnate and are more bullish, sell in-the-money options for maximum profit. Profit characteristics:- profit limited to premium received from put option sale. At expiration, break-even point is exercise price A – premium received. Maximum profit realized if market settles at or above A. Loss characteristics:- loss potential is open-ended. Loss increases as market falls. At expiration, losses increase by one point for each point market is below break-even. Because risk is open-ended, position must be watched closely. Decay characteristics:- position benefits from time decay. The option seller’s profit increases as option loses its time value. Maximum profit from time decay occurs if option is at-the-money. Category:- directional. Synthetics:- long instrument, short call. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT RATE = УСЕЧЁННАЯ СТАВКА – Short Rate:- cancellation of an insurance contract at the request of the policyholder with a refund of premiums to the policyholder less than would be given under pro-rata consideration.

SHORT–RATE CANCELLATION = РАСТОРЖЕНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ УСЕЧЁННОЙ СТАВКИ – Short-Rate Cancellation:- when an insurance contract is terminated prior to its expiry date by the insured any return premium that is payable will usually be calculated on a time on risk basis. The result is that the insured will receive less return premium than would be the case if the return premium was calculated on a pro rata basis (see Pro Rata Cancellation).

SHORT RISK REVERSAL = ПРОДАЖА С РИСКОМ РАЗВОРОТА – Short Risk Reversal:- (Split Strike) when to use:- when you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. Normally this position is initiated as a follow-up to another strategy. Its risk/reward is the same as a Short Futures except that there is a flat area of little or no gain/loss. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market falls below the long put strike price. Profit at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of A +/– premium received or paid to initiate position. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market rises above the short call. Loss at expiration is open-ended and is based on the exercise price of B +/– premium received or paid to initiate position. Decay characteristics:- time decay characteristics vary according to the relationship of the call strike price, put strike price and the underlying futures price at the time the position is established. The position is time decay neutral (not affected) if the futures price is exactly mid-way between the call and put strike prices; long time decay (benefits from time decay) when the futures price is closer to the put than the call strike price and short time

decay (time decay erodes the value of the position) when the futures price is closer to the call than the put strike price. Also known as Combos or Squash. Category:- directional. Long put A, short call B. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORTS = (1) SHORT POSITIONS, (2) SELLERS, (3) SHORT TERM

SHORTS = КОРОТЫШИ (или БРАК, или ОТБРОСЫ) – Shorts:- short pieces or locks of fiber that are dropped out while fibers are being sorted.

SHORT SALE = ПРОДАЖА В КОРОТКУЮ (или КОРОТКАЯ ПРОДАЖА, или ДЕПОРТ) – Short Sale is a sale of an item before it is purchased. A person entering into a short sale believes the price of the item will decline between the date of the short sale and the date he or she must purchase the item to deliver the item under the terms of the short sale. Short Sales entail the sale of shares which one does not own. It is perfectly legal and legitimate for someone to short 1 000 shares of Company X. This means that they are selling stock which they don't own because they think the price will go down. When the price does go down, they buy the shares thereby closing out the short position. This may be risky, because if the shares rise in price, they may still have to buy them back at a higher price in which case they lose money. Brokers can handle short sales by 'borrowing' shares from their clients' inventories. The action of contracting to sell for future delivery more of a commodity or security than is currently held in the hope that the price will fall and the short seller can buy the balance before the delivery date and so make a gain. Short Sale is a transaction by a person who believes a security will decline and sells it, though the person does not own the security. For instance:- you instruct your broker to sell 100 shares of XYZ. Your broker borrows the stock so delivery of the 100 shares can be made to the buyer. The money value of the shares borrowed is deposited by your broker with the lender. Sooner or later you must cover your short sale by buying the same amount of stock you borrowed for return to the lender. If you are able to buy XYZ at a lower price than you sold it for, your profit is the difference between the two prices – not counting commission and taxes. But if you have to pay more for the stock than the price you received, that is the amount of your loss. Stock exchange and US federal regulations govern and limit the conditions under which a short sale may be made on a national securities exchange. Sometimes people will sell short a stock they already own in order to protect a paper profit. This is known as Selling Short Against the Box.

SHORT SELLING = ПРОДАЖА В КОРОТКУЮ (или КОРОТКАЯ ПРОДАЖА, или ДЕПОРТ) – Short Selling is the process of selling a stock with the hope of buying it back at a lower price (sell high, buy low). Short sellers are bearish and believe the price will decline. Short selling involves borrowing stock (usually from the broker) to sell short and using margin to finance the borrowing. If the price of the stock in question advances too far, the short seller will receive a margin call and be required to put up more money. A short squeeze occurs when the price advances so fast that short sellers are forced to cover their positions (buy the stock back), which drives prices even higher. Selling a futures contract or other instrument with the idea of delivering on it or of buying it back to offset at a later date. / Продажа контракта с идеей его обратного приобретения спустя какой-то срок. Продавец такого контракта не владеет при этом соответствующим активом или товаром для возможной его поставки покупателю.

SHORT SHIPMENT = ОТГРУЗКА С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ) – Short Shipment:- when the full amount intended to be shipped has not been shipped.

SHORT SHIPPED = ОТГРУЖЕНО С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ (или ПЕРЕВЕЗЕНО С НЕДОСТАЧЕЙ) – Short Shipped:- cargo missing vessel that originally intended for due to carrier's option. Short Shipped:- cargo missing a vessel that it was originally intended for.

SHORT SQUEEZE = ПРИНУЖДЕНИЕ К ПОКРЫТИЮ КОРОТКИХ ПОЗИЦИЙ – Short Squeeze is a situation in which a lack of supplies tends to force those who have sold to cover their positions by offsetting them in the futures market rather than by delivery. See also Squeeze. / Короткое Сжатие:- ситуация, при которой продавцы в короткую (short sellers) ощущают давление со стороны существенного подъёма цен, угрожающего им растущими потерями, и вынуждены срочно покупать финансовые инструменты, по которым у них открыты короткие позиции, чтобы покрыть эти позиции и ограничить убытки. Следствием 'короткого сжатия' часто бывает дальнейшее повышение цен в течение короткого периода времени, возникающие вследствие мощного роста спроса.

SHORT STAPLE COTTON = КОРОТКОШТАПЕЛЬКОВЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С КОРОТКИМ ШТАПЕЛЬКОМ, или КОРОТКОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – Short Staple Cotton:- in the United States any Cotton having a staple length of less than 1-1/8 inches. In foreign countries other lengths are taken as a dividing line, e.g., 1 inch or 7/8 inch. See also Long Staple Cotton. / Смотрите также Длинноштапельковый Хлопчатник или Хлопчатник С Длинным Штапельком или Длинноволокнистый Хлопчатник (Long Staple Cotton).

SHORT STAY = КОРОТКИЙ ШТАГ – Short Stay (maritime term):- when the scope of chain is slightly greater than the depth of water.

SHORT STRADDLE = ПРОДАЖА СТРЭДЛ (или КОРОТКИЙ СТРЭДЛ) – Short Straddle is an options strategy carried out by holding a short position in both a call and a put that have the same strike price and expiration date. The maximum profit is the amount of premium collected by writing the options. If a trader writes a straddle with a strike price of USD25 and the price of the stock jumps up to USD50, the trader would be obligated to sell the stock for USD25. If the investor did not hold the underlying stock he or she would be forced to buy it on the market for USD50 and sell it for USD25. The short straddle is very a risky strategy an investor uses when he or she believes that a stock's price will not move up or down significantly. Because of its riskiness, the short straddle should be employed only by advanced traders due to the unlimited amount of risk associated with a very large moves up or down. Writing an equal number of Puts and Calls with the same strike price and the same expiry date. When to use:- if market is near A and you expect market is stagnating. Because you are short options, you reap profits as they decay – as long as market remains near A. Profit characteristics:- profit maximized if market, at expiration, is at A. In call-put scenario (most common), maximum profit is equal to the credit from establishing position; break-even is A +/– total credit. Loss characteristics:- loss potential open-ended in either direction. Position, therefore, must be closely monitored and readjusted to delta neutral if market begins to drift away from A. Decay characteristics:- because you are only short options, you pick up time-value decay at an increasing rate as expiration approaches. Time decay is maximized if market is near A. Category:- precision. Short call A, short put A. Synthetics:- short 2 calls A, long instrument; Short 2 puts A, short instrument. All done to initial delta neutrality. A straddle in which a short position is taken in both a put and a call option. Also known as Bear Straddle. The opposite of Long Straddle. Short Straddle is the sale of a call and put option with the same exercise price and expiry date. The investor has a neutral view of the underlying asset and expects limited price fluctuation. / Одна из стратегий торговли. Сочетание продажи опциона на покупку и продажи опциона на продажу на один и тот же актив с одной сходной ценой и с одной и той же датой прекращения признания.

SHORT STRANGLE = ПРОДАЖА СТРЭНГЛ (или КОРОТКИЙ СТРЭНГЛ) – Short Strangle:- when to use:- if market is within or near (A-B) range and, though active, is quieting down. If market goes into stagnation, you make money; if it continues to be active, you have a bit less risk then with a short straddle. Profit characteristics:- maximum profit equals option premium collected. Maximum profit realized if market, at expiration, is between A and B. Loss characteristics:- at expiration, losses occur only if market is above B + option

premium collected (for put-call) or below A – that amount. Potential loss is open-ended. Although less risky than short straddle, position is risky. Decay characteristics:- because you are short options, time value decays at an increasing rate as the option expiration date approaches; maximized if market is within (A-B) range. Category:- precision. Short put A, short call B. All done to initial delta neutrality. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT SUPPLY = НЕДОСТАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Commodities in short supply may be subject to export controls to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of satisfying foreign demand. Two commodities which the US controls for short supply purposes are crude oil and unprocessed western red cedar.

SHORT SYNTHETIC FUTURES = ПРОДАЖА СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ФЬЮЧЕРСА (или ПРОДАЖА ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ФЬЮЧЕРСА) – Short Synthetic Futures:- when to use:- when you are bearish on the market and uncertain about volatility. You will not be affected by volatility changing. However, if you have an opinion on volatility and that opinion turns out to be correct, one of the other strategies may have greater profit potential and/or less risk. May be traded into from initial short call or long put position to create a stronger bearish position. Profit characteristics:- profit increases as market falls. Profit is based strictly on the difference between the synthetic entry price and the exit price. Loss characteristics:- loss increases as market rises. Loss is based strictly on the difference between the synthetic entry price and the exit price. Decay characteristics:- none. Category:- directional. Long put A, short call A. / Одна из стратегий торговли.

SHORT–TAIL = С НЕБОЛЬШИМ СРОКОМ ПО ОКОНЧАНИИ (или С ОСТАТОЧНЫМ ПЕРИОДОМ) – Short-Tail:- a type of insurance where claims are usually made during the term of the policy or shortly after the policy has expired. Property insurance is an example of short tail business. The opposite of short tail business is long tail business.

SHORT TERM = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЙ – (1) Short Term:- in exchange trading, a period of time that is less than both the intermediate term and long term. Must be defined by each trader based on personal preference and trading style. A good rule of thumb is everything less than 8–10 hours of exchange trading. Intra-day charts are best used as a trading vehicle.

(2) Short Term:- in insurance, a time policy effected for a period of less than 12 months. / В страховании, срочный полис, действующий менее 12 месяцев.

SHORT–TERM ASSETS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – In a balance sheet (IFRS), Short-Term Assets consist of:- Inventories; Account Receivable, Trade; Other Receivables and Miscellaneous Short-Term Assets; Marketable Securities; Cash and Cash Equivalents; Assets of Disposal Groups.

SHORT TERM BILL OF LADING = КРАТКИЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Short Term Bill Of Lading (B/L):- a B/L without the Terms & Conditions written on it. Opposite of Long Form Bill of Lading. Also known as a Short Form Bill of Lading. The terms are incorporated by reference to the long form B/L.

SHORT–TERM BONDS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ – Short-Term Bonds:- they are understood to be fixed-interest securities with maturities of up to four years. They have less price volatility than long-term bonds, which is why investors prefer them, in particular, during phases of uncertain or rising interest rate trends.

SHORT–TERM BORROWINGS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ (или КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАЁМЫ, или КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ЗАЙМЫ) – (1) Short-Term Borrowings:- loans that a borrower needs to pay back within 12 months.

(2) In the financial statements, Short-Term Borrowings:- (i) the average amount of short-term borrowings outstanding for the reporting period (calculated with an averaging period not to exceed one month) and the weighted average interest rate on those borrowings; (ii) the amount of short-term borrowings outstanding at the end of a reporting period and the weighted average interest rate on those borrowings; and (iii) the maximum month-end amount of short-term borrowings outstanding during the reporting period. See also Overdraft & Short-Term Loans. Short-Term Borrowings are the amounts payable for short-term obligations that are (1) federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, (2) commercial paper, (3) borrowings from banks, (4) borrowing from factors or other financial institutions, and (5) any other short-term borrowings reflected on a registrant's balance sheet.

SHORT–TERM CROPS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ – Short-Term Crops are crops that grow for three months or less.

SHORT–TERM DEBT = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЙ ДОЛГ (или КРАТКОСРОЧНАЯ ЗАДОЖЕННОСТЬ) – (1) Short-Term Debt:- Loans and financial obligations lasting over one year. Long-term debt for a company would include any financing or leasing obligations that are to come due in a greater than 12-month period. Such obligations would include company bond issues or long-term leases that have been capitalized on a firm's balance sheet. In the United Kingdom, long-term debts are known as Long-Term Loans. Bank loans and financing agreements, in addition to bonds and notes that have maturities greater than one year, would be considered long-term debt. Other securities such as repos and commercial papers would not be long-term debt, because their maturities are typically shorter than one year. Short-Term Debt is a debt with a short maturity, usually one year or less.

(2) Short-Term Debt:- an account shown in the current liabilities portion of a company's balance sheet. This account is comprised of any debt incurred by a company that is due within one year. The debt in this account is usually made up of short-term bank loans taken out by a company. See also Overdraft & Short-Term Loans. Short-Term Debt:- a part of a company's balance sheet within the current liabilities section. Short-term debt is usually due within one year. If a company has more short-term debt than available cash or investments to cover the debt's payments, the company could be forced to take on additional debt and could be in poor financial health.

SHORT–TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ВЫПЛАТЫ РАБОТНИКАМ – Short-Term Employee Benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to an entity during an accounting period, the entity shall recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:- (a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, an entity shall recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and (b) as an expense, unless another accounting standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset (see, for example, IAS 2 (short for International Accounting Standard No. 2) Inventories and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). See also Employee Benefits. / МСБУ 16 (сокращение для Международного Стандарта Бухгалтерского Учёта № 16) – . Смотрите также Выплаты Работникам (Employee Benefits).

SHORT–TERM INTEREST RATES = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Short-Term Interest Rates are the interest rates on loan contracts or debt instruments such as Treasury bills, bank certificates of deposit or commercial paper-having maturities of less than one year. Often called Money Market Rates.

SHORT–TERM INVESTMENTS = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ – In the balance sheet, Short-Term Investments include term deposits with banks with original maturities between three and twelve months. These investments are carried at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from such investments are included as a component of other financial income/(expense) in the statement of operations.

SHORT–TERM LIABILITIES = КРАТКОСРОЧНЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА – In a balance sheet (IFRS), Short-Term Liabilities consist of:- Accounts Payable, Trade; Provisions; Tax Liabilities; Financial Indebtedness; Other Liabilities; Liabilities of Disposal Groups. See also Overdraft And Short-Term Loans.

SHORT–TERM RATE = КРАТКОСРОЧНАЯ СТАВКА – In the United States, the Short-Term Rate applies only to interest on Series EE savings bonds with issue dates from 1995-May-01, through April 1997 and only to interest earnings up to the date these bonds are 5 years old. See also 'Long-term Rate' concerning interest earned after these bonds are 5 years old. Bid yields for the most actively traded Treasury bills, notes, and bonds in the government securities market are used to create a yield curve. This curve relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity. Yields at particular points on the curve are referred to as 'Constant Maturity Yields'. From the yield curve, 6-month Treasury securities yields as of the close of business for each business day of the 3 months prior to May 1 and November 1 are compiled, and the monthly average is calculated for each month (with each monthly average being rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent). The 'Short-term rate' is then 85% of the average of 6-month Treasury securities yields during the preceding February, March, and April. The November 1 rate reflects market yields during the preceding August, September, and October. See also Long-Term Rate.

SHORT THE BASIS = ПРОДАЖА БАЗИСА (или В КОРОТКОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО БАЗИСУ, или ПРОДАЖА С ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕМ) – A hedger is said to be Short The Basis when he/she has a short cash position hedged with a long futures position. Long hedgers want to protect the price of a later cash commodity purchase or a short actuals position by hedging with a long futures position. Long hedgers want the basis to weaken since it will reduce the effective price of purchasing the commodity in the cash market at a later date. The purchase of futures as a hedge against a commitment to sell in the cash or spot markets. Short The Basis is a position in which a person sells a cash commodity and buys futures thus locking in the basis. This seller retains ownership by buying futures, hoping to share in rising prices but vulnerable to declining prices. The forward sale of a cash commodity hedged by the purchase of a futures against the cash position. See also Hedging. / Продажа Базиса:- позиция, в которой лицо продаёт наличное сырьё и покупает фьючерс, тем самым блокируя базис. Этот продавец удерживает владение покупкой фьючерсов, в надежде воспользоваться ростом цен, но при этом остаётся уязвимым в случае снижения цен.

SHORT THE MARKET = ПРОДАЖА РЫНКА (или В КОРОТКОЙ ПОЗИЦИИ ПО РЫНКУ) – Short The Market:- having a bearish stance. Engaged in a bearish option or futures spread. The opposite of Long The Market.

SHORT TON = КОРОТКАЯ ТОННА – The Short Ton is a unit of mass equal to 2 000 lb (exactly 907.184 74 kilograms (kg)). In the United States it is often called simply Ton without distinguishing it from the metric ton (or ton) and the long ton – rather, the other two are specifically noted. Short Ton is a unit of weight equal to 2 000 pounds. A Short Tonne or ton is a unit of mass used in North America. Short tonne (ton) = 907.184 74 kg = 2 000 lb. 1 short ton equals 6.65 barrels of oil (average API gravity). Barrels per ton vary from origin to origin. / Равна 2 000 фунтам, или 907.184 74 килограммам.

SHORT WIDTH = КОРОТКАЯ ШИРИНА – Short Width:- fabric, which is short in width. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

SHOT = СМЫЧКА – Shot (maritime term):- a short length of chain, usually 15 fathoms (90 feet). (Method of measuring chain). / Смычка якорной цепи.

SHOT = УТОЧНАЯ ПРОКИДКА (или УТОК ПО–ШОТЛАНДСКИ, или ПРОЛЁТ ЧЕЛНОКА, или КИДКА ЧЕЛНОКА) – Shot is another name for iridescent and changeable fabric. Fabric woven with yarns of one color in the warp and another color in the filling so that the fabric seems to change color as the light strikes it. Shot:- in woven pile floor coverings, the number of filling yarns per row of tufts. / уточина. Число уточных нитей, приходящееся на один ряд ворсовых пучков.

SHOT TAFFETA = УТОЧНАЯ ТАФТА (или ТАФТА ШАНЖАН) – Shot Taffeta:- usually plain weave, woven with one color in the warp and another color in the filling, which gives the fabric an iridescent look. If fabric is moved in the light this color changes. Silk version of chambray. / в уточине, .

SHOULD = ДОЛЖЕН – Should:- make all reasonable efforts.

SHOULDER BAG = РЮКЗАК (или ЗАПЛЕЧНЫЙ МЕШОК) – Shoulder Bag is any type of purse with shoulder straps. Shoulder Bag is a handbag looped over the shoulder by a strap. / Под Рюкзаком, от Немецкого слова Rucksack, означающее Заплечный Мешок, понимается специализированная сумка для переноски на спине снаряжения, продуктов питания, личных вещей и тому подобного. Снабжён двумя лямками. При ношении рюкзака нагрузка ложится на плечи и спину, а руки остаются свободными. Рюкзак удобен для длительной переноски относительно больших грузов.

SHOULDER PAD = ПОДПЛЕЧНИК (или ПОДПЛЕЧНАЯ ПОДУШЕЧКА) – Shoulder Pad is a support placed in the shoulder area of a garment to give a wider look to the shoulder when this look is in style. A thinner version known as a Shoulder Shape is used in coats and suits to maintain shape and give support in the shoulder area. Shoulder pads and shoulder shapes are available in notions departments and in fabric stores. See also Findings. / Смотрите также (Швейные) Приклады (Findings).

SHOVE IN YOUR OAR = ВМЕШИВАТЬСЯ В ВАШ СПОР (или МЕШАТЬ, или БЫТЬ ПОМЕХОЙ) – Shove In Your Oar (maritime term):- to break into a conversation.

SHOVEL HAT = ШЛЯПА ШАВЭЛ – Shovel Hat is a shallow-crowned hat with a wide brim curved up at the sides that is worn by some clergymen. / шляпа с полями, загнутыми с боков.

SHOWER CURTAIN = ДУШЕВОЙ ЗАНАВЕС – A Shower Curtain is a length of fabric hung around a bathroorn shower or shower-tub combination to keep water from splashing out onto the floor. Shower curtains should be waterproof. When decorative, nonwaterproof shower curtains are used, a waterproof liner, usually made of plastic, should be placed inside.

SHOWERPROOF = ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ (или ВОДОУПОРНОЕ, или ВОДООТТАЛКИВАЮЩЕЕ) – Showerproof is one of the many terms used to describe varying degrees of imperviousness to water. A showerproof fabric will repel water to a limited extent, but is not waterproof. See also Waterproof.

SHP = SAINT HELENA POUND

SHR = SHEATH ROT

SHREDDING = ИЗМЕЛЬЧЕНИЕ – Shredding is the separation of compressed fibers in pulp sheets prior to acetylation in acetate manufacture. / Измельчение волокнистых материалов.

SHRIMP PINK = КРЕВЕТОЧНО–РОЗОВОЕ (или ХХ) – Shrimp Pink:- a deep pink.

SHRINKAGE = СНИЖЕНИЕ – Shrinkage is the reduction in volume of wet natural gas due to the extraction of some of its constituents, such as hydrocarbon products, hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, helium and water vapor.

SHRINKAGE = УБЫЛЬ – Shrinkage is a reduction in inventory measurement (often referred to as a Result Of Loss or Theft). Shrinkage is inventory losses from theft, damage, loss and accounting errors. In retailing, a euphemism for theft of goods or stock by employees. / В розничных продажах, эвфемизм для обозначения хищения товаров или запасов работниками данного предприятия.

SHRINKAGE = УВАЛ (или УСАДКА, или УБЫЛЬ, или УСУШКА, или НЕДОСТАЧА) – Shrinkage is the loss of weight in wool resulting from the removal of the yolk and other foreign matter in scouring or carbonization.

SHRINKAGE = УСАДКА – (1) Shrinkage:- elongation on any machine may cause if fabric is wetted in hot detergent solution. Finishing defect. Shrinkage is the contraction in the dimension of the fabric due to usage. Cotton fabric suffers from two main disadvantages of shrinking and creasing during subsequent washing. Creasing is overcome by the resin finishing whereas the shrinking is prevented by a special finishing known as Sanforising and the machine used for that purpose is known as Zero-Zero pre shrinking. Cotton is mainly selected for apparel purposes because of their durability, ability to withstand the rough laundering treatment especially under alkaline conditions, good perspiration, absorption characteristics, and comfort during wear and ability to take up a wide range of dye stuffs. But the main problem with the cotton fabric is shrinkage during washing or laundering. Shrinkage is undesirable property to the apparels. So the material has to be either shrink resistant or shrink recoverable. The main objective of anti-shrink finish is to keep the fabric smooth and free from undesirable shrinkage. So this finish is referred as Anti-shrink or Shrink resistant or shrink recovery finish. This finish is purely chemical and permanent finish. Usually cotton, linen, viscose and cuprammonium rayon are finished with resin. The finishing process by which the cotton knitted fabrics are made not to shrink is known as 'Anti-Shrink Treatment'. Different type of knitted fabrics such as single Jersey, interlock and flat back rib were treated with Resil CLS using pad-dry-cure technique. Also dosage of the chemical and pH were also changed to study their effect on the treated fabric. The chemically treated knitted fabric is also tested for dimensional stability, spirality, bursting strength and formaldehyde content as per the standard test methods. Dimensional stability and spirality has found to be improved compared to that of untreated fabric. Resil CLS treated fabric resulted in a strength loss of 15%, it is comparatively less than that of other cross linking agents. It was found that only 4.05 ppm (parts per million) of formaldehyde was released from the fabric which is acceptable and negligible as per the standards. Shrinkage is a widthwise or lengthwise contraction of a fiber, yarn, or fabric, usually after wetting a redrying or on exposure to elevated temperature. / Сэнфоризация или Сэнфорайзин (Sanforising). Си.Эл.Эс. (Resil CLS). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

(2) Shrinkage is the decrease in length of a test specimen caused by a specified treatment, expressed as a percentage of the length of the untreated test specimen. The lengths are measured before and during or after treatment under specified tensions. There are the following types of shrinkage:- (i) boiling water shrinkage; (ii) hot water shrinkage; (iii) hot air shrinkage, after treatment; and (iv) hot air shrinkage, during treatment. / Под Усадкой при испытаниях, например, текстильной продукции, понимается реакция материала, проявляемая в уменьшении размера образца.

SHRINKAGE = УСУШКА – Radial Shrinkage and Tangential Shrinkage. Shrinkage is the decrease in the dimension of wood resulting from a decrease of moisture content and generally occurring to the greatest extent between about 20 and 30 percent moisture content. / Уменьшение древесины в размерах в результате снижения в ней уровня влаги. Это происходит в значительной мере при изменении уровня влаги в диапазоне с 30 до 20 процентов. Усушка по толщине (radial shrinkage) и усушка по ширине или тангентальная усушка (tangential shrinkage).

SHRINKAGE ALLOWANCE = ДОПУСК НА УСУШКУ – A Shrinkage Allowance is deducted from the gross weight of grain delivered, to adjust for the normal loss of weight, sometimes called Invisible Losses, during handling of grain. / Допуск На Усушку принимается в расчёт и вычитается из брутто веса поставленного зерна с целью переоценки по обычной потере веса, называемой иногда невидимыми потерями, в процессе перевалки зерна. Под Допуском понимается разность между наибольшим и наименьшим предельными значениями (размерами) какого-либо параметра.

SHRINKAGE–CONTROLLED FABRIC = ТКАНЬ С КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ УСАДКОЙ – Shrinkage-Controlled Fabric is a fabric treated in some way to prevent it from shrinking more than a specified amount. Unfortunately, the term shrinkage-controlled is an arbitrary standard and varies from rnanufacturer to manufacturer and gives the consumer no true measure of quality. Shrinkage-control is usually achieved by shrinking the fabric in the finishing steps or by the addition of finishing agents to the fabric.

SHRINKAGE FORCE = СИЛА УСАДКИ – Shrinkage Force is the force generated by thermoplastic materials when they are subjected to elevated temperatures.

SHRINKAGE IN MASS = УБЫЛЬ В МАССЕ (или УБЫЛЬ В ВЕСЕ, или ПОТЕРЯ В МАССЕ) – Shrinkage In Mass is a loss of volume, for instance with leather goods as a result of drying out.

SHRINKAGE/SHORTAGE = УБЫЛЬ/НЕДОСТАЧА – Shrinkage/Shortage is a loss in volume, reduction (weight loss) of goods during transport or storage.

SHRINK WRAP = УСАДОЧНАЯ ПЛЁНКА – Shrink Wrap:- polyethylene or similar substance heat-treated and shrunk into an envelope around several units, thereby securing them as a single pack for presentation or to secure units on a pallet. See also Pallet. / Термоусадочная Плёнка (Shrink Wrap):- плёнка из полиэтилена, полипропилена и других полимеров, обладающая свойствами усадки. Усадка плёнки происходит при нагревании. Применяется для укрытия грузовых единиц на поддоне с целью обеспечения большей устойчивости штабеля и обеспечения безопасности.

'SHRINKWRAP' AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ УСАДОЧНОЙ ПЛЁНКЕ – 'Shrinkwrap' Agreement is the method by which electronic information providers establish the terms under which users may gain access to the information without any negotiation with the user. The term developed in connection with the purchase of software. Ordinarily, software is provided in a box enclosed in a plastic wrap known as 'Shrinkwrap'. The box would state that by removing the shrinkwrap from the box, the purchaser of the software was agreeing to the terms of a licensing agreement included inside the box. The term has been expanded to include the presentation of licensing agreements to software buyers and information users before the program will permit use of the product or information. Known also as 'Click-On' Licenses or 'Click-Through' Licenses, this process requires users to affirmatively click on a button indicating their acceptance of the licensing agreement before they can install the software or view the information. While the issue is not settled in all jurisdictions, the trend in the law has been to consider such agreements enforceable and binding, provided that the user has the

opportunity to return the product for a full refund in the event that he or she does not wish to be bound by the terms of the agreement. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

SHRINK WRAPPING = ОБТЯЖКА УСАДОЧНОЙ ПЛЁНКОЙ – Shrink Wrapping:- heat treatment that shrinks a layer of clear material over the cargo or the pallet, thus binding them into a single module. Plastic wrapping around a consignment, usually a pallet, whereby a plastic film is heat-treated so as to fit snugly around the entire consignment. Shrink Wrapping involves enclosing the package contents in shrink film (flat or tubular film), heat sealing any unsealed portions and separating the package from the film web or covering the package contents with a shrink cover. Depending upon the shape and weight of the package contents, the shrink material used should be PE or plasticized PVC film of a thickness of 0.01 to 0.2 mm, with PE films being particularly suitable for heavy items. The film is heated from the outside in a shrink-wrap oven or with hand-held heat gun, thus releasing the captive tension in the film. Shrink films are produced in either monoaxial (in a single direction) or biaxial (in two directions) orientation. As the film cools down, it shrinks around the package contents, applying a very low pressure per unit area. / плёнка из полиэтилена (ПЭ или PE) или пластичного (plasticized) поливинилхлорида (ПВХ или PVC) толщиной от 0.01 до 0.2 мм, с .

SHROUDS = ВАНТЫ – Shrouds (maritime term):- side stays from the masthead to the rail.

SHRUB = КУСТ – Shrub is a horticultural term for a low bushy plant with multiple stems normally branching from the base, rather than having a single stem branching higher up as in the case of a tree. Shrub is a small Perennial Tree with no main trunk. A woody plant with spreading branches arising from the base. / Кустарник (Bush) – жизненная форма. Под Кустом понимается . Кустарники – растения менее 5 метров высотой и, чаще всего, имеющие не один, а несколько стволов, среди которых невозможно выделить главный. Кустарнички отличаются от кустарников и меньшими размерами, до 60 см высотой, и меньшей продолжительностью жизни, 5–10 лет, одревесневшие побеги не имеют выраженного главного ствола. Полукустарники – растения с многочисленными побегами, которые деревенеют лишь снизу, в верхней части они травянистые.

SHRUG = КОРОТКИЙ СВИТЕР (или ШРАГ, или ЖАКЕТИК–БОЛЕРО) – Shrug is a woman's small waist-length or shorter jacket.

SHRUNKEN AND BROKEN KERNELS = ЩУПЛАЯ И БИТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЩУПЛЫЕ И БИТЫЕ ЯДРА) – In the Wheat industry, shrunken and broken kernels are all matter that passes through a 0.064 x 3/8 oblong-hole sieve after sieving according to procedures prescribed in the US Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions.

SHRUNKEN KERNELS = ЩУПЛАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЩУПЛЫЕ ЯДРА) – Shrunken Kernels in Wheat are whole kernels that pass through a No. 4.5 slotted sieve. See also Thin And Shrunken.

SHS = SHEATH SPOT

SHUTE = ПРОКИДКА (или УТОЧИНА) – Shute is another term for Weft, Woof, Shoot, and Filling. The crosswise thread that interlaces with the warp threads on a woven fabric. / Уток (Weft), , , и Уточина (Filling).

SHUT OUT = ОТВЕРГНУТЫЙ (или НЕПРИНЯТЫЙ) – Shut Out:- a container which was not loaded aboard the vessel due to an overbooked situation or by an action initiated by carrier. / Контейнер, не погруженный на борт судна вследствие перебора или в связи с действиями, инициированными перевозчиком.

SHUTTLE = ЧЕЛНОК – (1) Shuttle is the boat-like devise on weaving machines, which carries the filling yarn wound on the bobbin. The shuttle moves from the shuttle box on one side of the loom, through the shed, and onto the shuttle box at the other side of the loom. Shuttle is a device used in weaving to carry the woof thread back and forth between the warp threads. Shuttle is a boat-shaped device, usually made of wood with a metal tip that carries filling yarns through the shed in the weaving process. It is the most common weft-insertion device. The shuttle holds a quill, or pirn, on which the filling yarn is wound. It is equipped with an eyelet at one end to control rate. The filling yarn is furnished during the weaving operation. Shuttle is a bobbin-like device used in weaving for passing the weft thread between the warp threads. Shuttle is the part of the weaving machine (loom) that carries the filling yarn over and under the warp yarns. / уточная пряжа. челнок удерживает уточный патрон (quill) или уточную шпулю (pirn), на которой намотана уточная пряжа. Челнок – рабочий орган ткацкого станка, служащий для прокладывания уточной нити (утка) и содержащий её в количестве, достаточном для длительной работы станка. Челнок изготовляют из твёрдых пород древесины; на концах имеет металлические мыски.

(2) Shuttle is a small bobbin-like device used to hold the thread in a sewing machine or in tatting, knitting, etc. Shuttle is a device for holding the thread in tatting and netting and in a sewing machine. The lock stitch sewing machine was invented by Walter Hunt in 1833. His machine used an eye-pointed needle (with the eye and the point on the same end) carrying the upper thread and a shuttle carrying the lower thread. The curved needle moved through the fabric horizontally, leaving the loop as it withdrew. The shuttle passed through the loop, interlocking the thread. The feed let the machine down – requiring the machine to be stopped frequently and reset up. Hunt eventually lost interest in his machine and sold it without bothering to patent it. In 1842, John Greenough patented the first sewing machine in the United States. Isaac Merritt Singer has become synonymous with the sewing machine. Trained as an engineer, he saw a rotary sewing machine being repaired in a Boston shop. He thought it to be clumsy and promptly set out to design a better one. His machine used a flying shuttle instead of a rotary one; the needle was mounted vertically and included a presser foot to hold the cloth in place. It had a fixed arm to hold the needle and included a basic tensioning system. Meanwhile Allen B. Wilson had developed a reciprocating shuttle, which was an improvement over Singer's and Howe's. However, John Bradshaw had patented a similar device and was threatening to sue. Wilson decided to change track and try a new method. He went into partnership with Nathaniel Wheeler to produce a machine with a rotary hook instead of a shuttle. This was far quieter and smoother than the other methods, and the Wheeler and Wilson Company produced more machines in 1850s and 1860s than any other manufacturer. / Волтё Хант (Walter Hunt). Дьжон Гринау (John Greenough). Айзэк Мэрит Сингё (Isaac Merritt Singer). Элэн Би. Вилсэн (Allen B. Wilson) Сингёз энд Хауз (Singer's and Howe's). Дьжон Брэшо (John Bradshaw). Нэсэниэл Вилё (Nathaniel Wheeler). Вилё энд Вилсан Кампэни (Wheeler and Wilson Company). Швейная машина с закрытым или челночным стежком была изобретена Волтёром Хантом (Walter Hunt) в 1833. Челнок – рабочий инструмент в швейной машине с двуниточным (челночным) швом, образующий переплетение ниток в стежке.

(3) Shuttle is a load transported from one customer-related facility to another; does not include product shipped to a consignee.

SHUTTLE AND BOBBIN = ЧЕЛНОК И БОБИНА (или УТОЧНАЯ ШПУЛЯ, или СНОВАЛЬНАЯ КАТУШКА) – Shuttle And Bobbin:- the shuttle passes through the warp shed formed by the raising and lowering of the ends in the warp. The filling yarn is wound on a bobbin which sets in the shuttle. This yarn is unwound and left in the shed as the shuttle passes through in going from the shuttle box on the one side of the loom to the shuttle box on the other side. The reed then beats the loose pick in the shed into the cloth. / Уточная пряжа наматывается на бобину, .

SHUTTLE BREEDING = ЧЕЛНОЧНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ (или ЧЕЛНОЧНЫЙ БРИДИНГ) – Shuttle Breeding is any breeding system where generations undergo sequential evaluations at different locations. / вычисления в различных . Под Разведением сельскохозяйственных животных понимается наука о размножении сельскохозяйственных животных и улучшении их наследственных качеств, совершенствовании существующих и выведении новых пород; раздел зоотехнии; производственная деятельность по осуществлению этих задач. Разрабатывает теорию и практические приёмы племенной работы применительно ко всем видам сельскохозяйственных животных. Важнейшие методы разведения сельскохозяйственных животных – чистопородное разведение, скрещивание и гибридизация при тщательном отборе и подборе животных. Тесно связано с генетикой.

SHUTTLE CAR = ЗАКОЛЬЦОВАННЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬ (или ЧЕЛНОЧНЫЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬ) – Shuttle Car is a rubber-tired haulage vehicle that is unloaded by a built-in conveyor. / средство подвоза, которое .

SHUTTLE CHAFE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ХХ – Shuttle Chafe Mark is a fabric defect that is usually seen as groups of short, fine lines across the fabric, often running for some distance in the piece and usually in the same area. Although these marks run in the direction of the filling, they are actually caused by the shuttle rubbing across and damaging the warp ends, producing a dull, chalky appearance. / в направлении уточины, протирание или притирка (rubbing).

SHUTTLE FLYING = ВЫЛЕТ ЧЕЛНОКА – Shuttle Flying:- fibrous yarns, knots with long tail ends, slack warp, uneven race board, small sheds, bottom line too high, worn pickers, swells giving twist to the shuttle as it leaves the box, early picking, late shedding, unbalanced shuttle, box spindle not set properly, box front not set properly and missing shuttle guard are the main reasons for shuttle flying.

SHUTTLELESS LOOM = БЕСЧЕЛНОЧНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК – Shuttleless Loom is a loom in which some device other then a shuttle is used for weft insertion. Looms without shuttles include:- (i) gripper loom, (ii) rapier loom, (iii) water jet loom, and (iv) air jet loom. See also Loom, and Weft Insertion. Shuttleless Loom is a machine that carries the filling yarns through the shed by the use of air or water jets and grippers. / уточные пряжи . Бесчелночный Ткацкий Станок – ткацкий станок, в котором уточная нить вводится в зев (пространство между нитями основы) не челноком, а с помощью прокладчика утка, рапир, игл, водяной или воздушной струи, выходящей из сопла под давлением. После каждого прокладывания уточной нити она обрезается. Благодаря повышению скорости прокладывания утка существенно возрастает производительность ткачества.

SHUTTLE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЧЕЛНОКА (или ПОДНЫРКИ) – Shuttle Marks:- widthwise warp yarns due to abrasion of warp yarns by shuttle. Weaving defect. Shuttle Mark:- in woven fabrics, a fine fillingwise line caused by damage to a group of warp yarns by shuttle abrasion. Synonym:- Box Mark. / вследствие истирания основной пряжи . Порок или дефект ткачества. Подныpки не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

SHUTTLER = ЧЕЛНОЧНИК (или МАРШРУТЧИК) – Shuttler is a driver who moves containers from one location to another location.

SHUTTLE SMASH = УДАР ЧЕЛНОКА (или ОТРЫВ ЧЕЛНОКА, или ОБРЫВ ЧЕЛНОКА) – Shuttle Smash is caused when many ends break consequent to a shuttle trap. The important causes of shuttle trap are:- wrong timing of shedding, soft picking, insufficient checking of shuttle in the boxes, severe slough off, and damaged or broken picking accessories. Fabric defect. Shuttle Smash:- ruptured cloth structure characterized by many broken warp ends and floating picks. Causes:- (i) improper timing; (ii) insufficient picking force; and (iii) slack ends in certain portion; the sagging ends obstructs shuttle flight. Mending:- non mendable. Smashes:- in mill parlance warp ends broken in the loom. Smash is a place in a piece of cloth, still in the loom, where a large number of warp ends have become broken. It is caused by the lay beating up the shuttle while the latter is still in the shed, because of some irregularity made on the spur of the moment or by two shuttles coming together in the same shed because of the weaver putting a shuttle in the wrong box before starting up his loom after a stoppage. Smashes hinder production greatly as time has to be taken to tie or twist in the broken ends. Harness skips and slivers on shuttles will tend to break out ends of the warp. / Отрывы (Float) – обрыв большого количества нитей основы с последующей неудовлетворительной их приработкой. На ткани видна поперечная полоса по месту отрыва и приработки. Обрывы основы могут возникать при зажиме челнока в зеве.

SHUTTLE TRAIN = ВЕРТУШКА (или ЗАКОЛЬЦОВАННЫЙ СОСТАВ) – Shuttle Train is a train with a destination of station to station. / Поезд, циркулирующий между двумя станциями.

SHUTTLE TRAPS = ЗАМИНЫ ЧЕЛНОКА – Shuttle Traps:- entangled warp ends due to fluff falling on the warp, broken warp end entangled to adjacent end, knot with a long tail resulting in entanglement, snarls in yarn getting entangled, too much hairiness in yarns, weak picking, faulty shuttle checking, gear wheels slipping due to broken teeth, loose stop rod finger, and uneven joint of flat belt are the normal reasons for shuttle trap. / Замины Челнока в зеве.

SHUTTLE TRAP MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ЗАМИНА ЧЕЛНОКА – Shuttle Trap Mark:- a disturbance of the weave or a localized pucker of the fabric that extends over an area corresponding to the dimensions of a shuttle. This defect is caused by an incomplete cycle of the picking motion, causing a trapping of the shuttle between the reed and the fell of the cloth. / Замин Челнока (shuttle trap mark):- порок ткани; нарушение процесса ткачества, вызванное замином челнока между бёрдом и грудницей станка и вызывающей обрыв основных нитей. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неполным циклом прокладки утка.

SHY FEEDER = ОТПРЯНУВШИЙ ЕДОК (или ОТКАЗАВШИЙСЯ ЕДОК) – Shy Feeder:- sheep in a feedlot that do not eat and drink sufficiently.

SI = SLOVENIA

SI = LE SYSTÈME INTERNATIONAL D'UNITÉS

SIA = SECURITIES INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

SIAC = SECURITIES INDUSTRY AUTOMATION CORPORATION

SIAMOISE = СИАМСКАЯ (или СЬЯМУАЗ) – Siamoise, a linen and cotton blend, striped, checked, sometimes with wool brocade. / Сиамская – ткань из смеси льна и хлопка, полосатая, клетчатая, иногда с шерстяной парчой.

SIB–CROSSING = СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ СИБСОВ – Sib-Crossing is a crossing lines derived from the same two parents.

SIBS = СИБСЫ – Sibs are the offsprings related by descent. Progeny of the same parents. / Сибсы – приплоды или потомства, связанные своим происхождением. Потомки одних и тех же родителей. Под Сибсами понимаются потомки одних родителей, родные братья и сёстры. Термин используется в генетике человека и животных.

SIC = STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

SIC = THE SWISS INTERBANK CLEARING SYSTEM

SICA = SECURITIES INDUSTRY COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION

SICAF = SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL FIXE

SICAV = SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL VARIABLE

SIC/IFRIC = STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE/INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE

SIDA = SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

SIDE = БОК (или БОКОВАЯ СТЕНКА, или СТОРОНА) – Side is a vertical face of the pallet which corresponds to the length. See also Pallet. / Боковая Стенка (Side):- вертикальная поверхность поддона, расположенная по длине поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

SIDE–DRESSING = МЕЖДУРЯДНАЯ ПОДКОРМКА (или ПОДКОРМКА СО СТОРОН) – Side Dressing:- fertilizer usually applied near, beside, or in between the plants. Fertilizer or granular insecticide incorporated into the soil near a growing plant. / Удобрения или гранулы инсектицидов, внесённые в почву вблизи растущего растения.

SIDE LIFTER = БОКОВОЙ ПОДЪЁМНИК – Side-lifting forklift truck. Side Lifter is a skeletal road trailer, normally drawn by a prime-mover, which is fiited with lifting equipment (cranes) to lift an ISO shipping container on/off itself. t may be of either 20' or 40' configuration of be adjustable for either.

SIDE LIGHTS = БОРТОВЫЕ (ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ) ОГНИ (или БОРТОВЫЕ ИЛЛЮМИНАТОРЫ) – Side Lights (maritime term):- the red and green running lights, carried on the port and starboard sides respectively, of vessels under-way.

SIDE LOADER = БОКОВОЙ ПОГРУЗЧИК (или ПОГРУЗЧИК С БОКОВЫМ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕМ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНИКА) – Side Loader is a lift truck fitted with lifting attachments operating to one side for handling containers. / Погрузчик – машина периодического или непрерывного действия для погрузки, выгрузки, транспортирования грузов на небольшие расстояния. Применяется на складах, в цехах, портах и так далее. Погрузчик может оснащаться сменными рабочими органами (навесным оборудованием):- вилочным захватом, ковшом, бадьёй, специальными захватами для пакетов и так далее. По роду привода различают автопогрузчики и электропогрузчики. В различных отраслях экономики используют специальные погрузчики:- в горной промышленности на базе врубовой машины – погрузчики для транспортирования горных пород, в сельском хозяйстве – картофелепогрузчики, свеклопогрузчики, машины для погрузки сена, минеральных удобрений, торфа и так далее.

SIDE MIDDLE BLOCK = БОКОВАЯ СРЕДИННАЯ ШАШКА (или ТОРЦЕВАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШАШКА) – Side Middle Block is a middle block on the side of the pallet. See also Pallet. / Торцевая Средняя Шашка (Side Middle Block):- Средняя крайняя шашка, расположенная на торцевой стороне поддона. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

SIDE OPENING = БОКОВОЕ ОТКРЫТИЕ – Side Opening is an opening created by the facing tacked onto the swing pockets. It allows the wearer access to his trouser pockets. Typically found on coveralls.

SIDETRACKING = ЗАРЕЗКА БОКОВОГО СТВОЛА – Sidetracking is the use of an existing well bore to drill an additional bore laterally.

SIDING = ПУТЬ (или ВЕТКА) – Siding is a short railroad track connected with a main track by a switch to serve a warehouse or an industrial area. / Короткая железнодорожная ветка, соединённая с основной железной дорогой посредством стрелки, для обслуживания склада или промышленной зоны. Под железнодорожным Путём понимается комплекс сооружений и устройств, образующих дорогу с направляющей рельсовой колеёй. Состоит из верхнего строения (рельсов, шпал, стрелочных переводов, мостовых брусьев, балластного слоя), земляного полотна (насыпей, выемок) с дренажными устройствами, а также искусственных сооружений (мостов, путепроводов, тоннелей и так далее). Оборудуется сигнальными знаками (указательными и пикетными столбиками и тому подобными).

SIDO = SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SIERRA = СИЭРА – Sierra (pronunciation:- see-AIR-ah) or S is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- Moving astern. (ii) Navy:- Conducting flag hoist drill. (iii) Sailing Regatta:- Shorten Course. Meaning:- my engines are going full speed astern. International Meaning:- I am operating astern propulsion. With one or more numerals, speed in knots.

SIEVE = СИТО – In the Wheat industry of the United States, Sieve is 0.064 x 3/8 oblong-hole sieve. A metal sieve 0.032 inch thick with oblong perforations 0.064 inch by 0.375 (3/8) inch. Sieve is a meshed device through which material is strained to separate particles of different sizes. Sieves used in dockage assessment and grading procedures are listed in the Canada Grain Regulations. The accuracy of sieves used by the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) is regularly monitored. / Сито – устройство для разделения по крупности частиц различных сыпучих продуктов и материалов просеиванием через сетки. Различают:- барабанные (вращающиеся) и плоские сита (вибрационные, качающиеся). Применяют главным образом при грохочении (механическом разделении материала на фракции (классы, сорта) по крупности на грохотах) и в мукомольном производстве. Под Ситом понимается устройство для разделения сыпучих масс по размеру частиц просеиванием через сетки. Ситовый Анализ – способ определения крупности измельчённых материалов просеиванием через набор стандартных сит с отверстиями разных размеров.

SIEVE NO. 7 = СИТО № 7 – In the Rice industry, sieve means round hole metal sieve No. 7, that is 0.79 mm (0.031 inch) thick and with hole diameter of 1.75 mm (0.069 inch).

SIEVERT = СИВЭ (или ЗИВЕРТ) – Sievert (Sv) is the SI derived unit used for measuring the effective (or 'equivalent') dose of radiation received by a human or some other living organism. Various kinds of radiation have different effects on living tissue, so a simple measurement of dose as energy received, stated in Grays (the Gray was named after the British physicist Louis Harold Gray) or rads (radiation absorbed doses), does not give a clear indication of the probable biological effects of the radiation. The equivalent dose, in Sieverts, is equal to the actual dose, in Grays, multiplied by a 'quality factor' which is larger for more dangerous forms of radiation.

An effective dose of one Sievert requires 1 Gray (Gy) of beta or gamma radiation but only 0.05 Gray of alpha radiation or 0.1 Gray of neutron radiation. One sievert equals 100 rem. The Sievert is a large unit, so radiation doses are often measured in milliSieverts (mSv). The unit honors the Swedish radiation medical physicist Professor Rolf Maximilian Sievert (was born in Stockholm on 06 May 1896 – was died in Stockholm on 03 October 1966), who worked over many years to measure and standardize the radiation doses used in cancer treatment. The unit reflects the biological effects of the ionizing radiation absorbed. It is used to express both the equivalent dose and the effective dose. The Sievert is a very large dose of radiation. A more useful unit is the milliSievert (mSv). This is one-thousandth of a Sievert. Sievert is an unit of radiation absorption in the International System of Units (SI). The Sievert has been recommended by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) as a substitute for the rem, the long-standing special unit for measuring biological absorption of radiation. Like the rem, the Sievert takes into account the relative biologic effectiveness (RBE) of ionizing radiation, since each form of such radiation – e.g., X rays, gamma rays, neutrons – has a slightly different effect on living tissue. Accordingly, one Sievert is generally defined as the amount of radiation roughly equivalent in biologic effectiveness to one Gray (or 100 rads or radiation absorbed doses) of gamma radiation. The Sievert is inconveniently large for various applications, and so the milliSievert (mSv), which equals 1/1 000 Sievert, is frequently used instead. One milliSievert corresponds to 10 ergs of energy of gamma radiation transferred to one gram of living tissue. Sievert (Sv) is the unit of radiation damage used in radiotherapy. The Unit Sievert:- to honor Rolf Sievert, the CGPM-conference (short for the Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures or the General Conference on Weights and Measures) of 1979 accepted the Sievert, Sv, as the unit for equivalent dose and efficient dose. 1 Sv = 1 J/kg. The unit for equivalent dose and efficient dose, the Sievert. / Британский физик Луис Хэролд Грэй (Louis Harold Gray). Зиверт, специальное наименование единицы эквивалентной дозы излучения в СИ – Джоуля на килограмм (Дж/кг). Обозначение:- Зв (Sv). Названа в честь Шведского учёного физика Профессора Рольфа Максимилиана Сивэ (Rolf Maximilian Sievert). 1 Зв = 1 Дж/кг = 10^2 бэр.

SIEVE TUBE = СИТОВИДНАЯ ТРУБКА – Sieve Tube is a tube consisting of an end to end series of thin-walled living cells characteristic of the phloem, having no nucleus when mature, and believed to function chiefly in translocation of organic solutes. / Под Ситовидными Трубками понимаются проводящие элементы флоэмы цветковых растений в виде однорядных тяжей из удлинённых клеток с ситовидными отверстиями на конечных стенках. По ситовидным трубкам происходит транспорт органических веществ, главным образом сахаров. Смотрите также Флоэма (Phloem).

SIFMA = THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS ASSOCIATION

SIFO = SILVER FORWARD

SIGHT AND NOTICE DEPOSITS = ДЕПОЗИТЫ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ И ДО УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ – Sight And Notice Deposits are very short-term financial liabilities, typically having a notice period of three days or less. They are designated as loans and receivables and are included in the balance sheet at amortised cost.

SIGHT DEPOSIT = ВКЛАД ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или ДЕПОЗИТ ДО ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – Sight Deposit is a money at call. Also known as Demand Deposit. In banking, Sight Deposit is:- (i) a bank deposit withdrawable immediately; or (ii) a bank deposit against which the depositor can immediately make a withdrawal.

SIGHT DRAFT = ТРАТТА ПО ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИИ – Sight Draft (S/D) is a draft so drawn as to be payable upon presentation to the drawee or at a fixed or determination date thereafter. Sight Draft is a draft payable on demand upon presentation. Written demand for payment of a specified amount addressed to a named party, called the Drawee, and signed by the drawer. A draft may demand payment immediately upon presentation (at sight) or on a specified maturity date and must also specify a party to be paid (the payee). Most drafts are negotiable, meaning the payee's right to payment can be transferred by the payee to another party by endorsement and delivery of the draft. A draft which is payable upon presentation to the drawee. Draft that demands payment 'at sight', or immediately, as opposed to a time draft, which may be payable '90 days after sight' or '30 days after bill of lading date'. A bill of exchange endorsed 'on demand'. It does not require payment on a definite date but is payable immediately on presentation. It has to be presented within one year after drawing if no other period is stipulated. Also known as Sight Bill. / Вексель по Предъявлении (Sight Bill) – вексель простой или переводный, в тексте которого не обусловлен срок его погашения либо прямо оговорено, что он оплачивается по предъявлению. В таких случаях предполагается, что вексель подлежит погашению при его предъявлении в место платежа.

SIGHTING THE BOTTOM = НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ ЗА ДНИЩЕМ – Sighting The Bottom:- examining the underside of a ship for damage following an accident. The Institute hull clauses provide that the underwriters will pay the cost of sighting the bottom without applying the policy deductible and even if no damage is found, but only when the cost is incurred specially to examine the bottom following stranding. Otherwise, these costs are included in a claim for damage to the ship's bottom but are subject to the policy deductible.

SIGNAL LINE = СИГНАЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Signal Line:- it is a moving average of another indicator that is used to generate simple buy and sell signals. Probably the most used signal line is the one that is built into the MACD Indicator display. The signal line is the exponential moving average of the MACD line. A buy signal is generated when the MACD line crosses above the signal line and a sell signal is generated when the MACD line crosses below the signal line. Also known as Trigger Line. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . в дисплэй Индикатора МЭКДИ (MACD).

SIGNALS = СИГНАЛЫ – Signals:- a recommendation to either enter, exit or reinforce a trade. Signals contain the conditions that are applied to each issue listed in a portfolio. A signal can be an individual condition or it can be a combination of conditions, bar values, study operators, mathematical operators, and Boolean operators. / Рекомендация либо входить, выходить, либо усиливать торговлю. Сигналы содержат условия, применимые к каждому активу в портфеле. Сигнал может быть как самостоятельным условием, так и комбинацией условий, штриховых значений, показателей технических индикаторов, математических вычислений и интуитивных догадок.

SIGNATORY = ПОДПИСАНТ – Signatory is a person who holds a signature-creation device and acts either on his own behalf or on behalf of the natural or legal person or entity he represents.

SIGNATURE = ПОДПИСЬ – Signature:- the digital or electronic signature is required for the identification of different communication partners which are exchanging information electronically. The data is transmitted in coded form and can thus be read only by the addressees (through the use of the correct key). Signature includes a signature by stamp, symbol, facsimile, perforation or other mechanical means; and 'forged signature' includes a signature by the wrongful or unauthorized use of such means. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SIGNATURE CARD = КАРТОЧКА С ОБРАЗЦАМИ ПОДПИСЕЙ – Signature Card:- the document deposited at the bank which bears the signature of the account or deposit holder, together with those of the authorized agents. It also defines powers of signature. /

Документ, размещённый в банке, который содержит подпись владельца счёта или вклада (депозита) совместно с подписями таких же уполномоченных агентов. Он также определяет полномочия подписи.

SIGNATURE–CREATION DATA = ДАННЫЕ ДЛЯ СОЗДАНИЯ ПОДПИСИ – Signature-Creation Data:- unique data, such as codes or private cryptographic keys, which are used by the signatory to create an electronic signature. / Уникальные данные, такие как коды или частные криптографические ключи, которые используются подписантом для создания электронной подписи.

SIGNATURE–CREATION DEVICE = УСТРОЙСТВО СОЗДАНИЯ ПОДПИСИ – Signature-Creation Device:- configured software or hardware used to implement the signature-creation data. / Сконфигурированный программный продукт или техническое устройство, используемое для претворения в жизнь данных для создания подписи.

SIGNED LINE = ПОДПИСАННЫЙ ПРЕДЕЛ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или ПОДПИСАННАЯ ДОЛЯ УДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Signed Line:- this refers to the amount of a given risk that an underwriter has agreed to accept. It may be the same as the underwriter's written line or, if there is signing down, a lower amount. The amount of a syndicate's signed line should be shown in a table in the policy, where one is issued.

SIGNET RING = КОЛЬЦО С ПЕЧАТКОЙ (или ПЕРСТЕНЬ) – Signet Ring is a finger ring engraved with a signet, seal, or monogram; seal ring.

SIGNIFICANCE = ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ) – Significance is the clear difference between that observed and that expected.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE = ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ (или СУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ РАЗЛИЧИЕ) – Significant Difference is a statistical reality used to determine the differences among plant comparisons; usually expressed to have a certain level of probability of being wrong due to chance.

SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE = ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ (или СУЩЕСТВЕННОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ) – Significant Influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONS = ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ (или СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In the United States (US), Significant Operations:- under EESA (short for the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 was signed into law on 2008-October-03. The Act authorized the Treasury to spend up to USD700 billion to purchase troubled assets and make capital injections), a financial institution must have significant operations in the US in order to be eligible to participate. Treasury has not provided guidance on the definition of 'significant operations'. This limit was likely originally intended to prevent US taxpayer funds from going to foreign banks with only tangential US operations. Both large and small US banks and bank holding companies have participated in the Capital Purchase Program (CPP was established by Treasury in October, 2008 pursuant to EESA to inject capital into certain qualifying financial institutions through the purchase of newly issued preferred stock and warrants). Thus the 'Significant Operations' limit has had no real meaning or effect on domestic entities.

SIGNING DOWN = УЦЕНКА (или СПИСАНИЕ) – Signing Down:- where a risk is oversubscribed, which is to say that the underwriters' written lines exceed 100% then, absent some contrary instruction, those lines will be proportionally reduced ('Signed Down') by the broker until they total 100%. An underwriter may insist on preserving his written line in which event the written lines of the other underwriters will be proportionally reduced until they total 100% when added to the preserved written line of the other underwriter.

SILAGE = СИЛОС – Silage is fermented, high-moisture fodder that can be fed to ruminants (cud-chewing animals such as cattle and sheep) or used as a biofuel feedstock for anaerobic digesters. It is fermented and stored in a process called Ensiling or Silaging, and is usually made from grass crops, including Maize, Sorghum or other cereals, using the entire green plant (not just the grain). Silage can be made from many field crops, and special terms may be used depending on type (oatlage for Oats, haylage for Alfalfa – but see below for the different British use of the term Haylage). Silage is made either by placing cut green vegetation in a silo, by piling it in a large heap covered with plastic sheet, or by wrapping large bales in plastic film. Silage must be made from plant material with a suitable moisture content, about 50% to 60%, depending on the means of storage, the degree of compression, and the amount of water that will be lost in storage. For Maize, harvest begins when the whole-plant moisture is at a suitable level. For pasture-type crops, the grass is mowed and allowed to wilt for a day or so until the moisture content drops to a suitable level. The plant material is collected, chopped into pieces about 0.5 in (1.3 cm) long and packed. In the early days of mechanized agriculture, stalks were cut and collected manually using a knife and horsedrawn wagon, and fed into a stationary machine called a 'Silo Filler' that chopped the stalks and blew them up a narrow tube to the top of a tower silo. Current technology uses mechanical forage harvesters that collect and chop the plant material, and deposit it in trucks or wagons. These forage harvesters can be either tractor-drawn or self-propelled. Harvesters blow the silage into the wagon via a chute at the rear or side of the machine. Silage may also be emptied into a bagger, which puts the silage into a large plastic bag that is laid out on the ground. In North America, Australia, northwestern Europe, and frequently in New Zealand, silage is placed in large heaps on the ground and rolled by tractor to push out the air, then wrapped in plastic covers held down by reused tires or tire ring walls. In New Zealand and Northern Europe, the silo or 'pit' is often a bunker built into the side of a bank, usually made out of concrete or old wooden railroad ties (railway sleepers). The chopped grass can then be dumped in at the top, to be drawn from the bottom in winter. This requires considerable effort to compress the stack in the silo to cure it properly. Again, the pit is covered with plastic sheet and weighed down with tire weights. In an alternative method, the cut vegetation is baled, making balage (North America) or silage bales (UK). The grass or other forage is cut and partly dried until it contains 30–40% moisture (much drier than bulk silage, but too damp to be stored as dry hay). It is then made into large bales which are wrapped tightly in plastic to exclude air. The plastic may wrap the whole of each cylindrical or cuboid bale, or be wrapped around only the curved sides of a cylindrical bale, leaving the ends uncovered. In this case, the bales are placed tightly end to end on the ground, making a long continuous 'sausage' of silage, often at the side of a field. The wrapping may be performed by a bale wrapper, while the baled silage is handled using a bale handler or a front-loader, either impaling the bale on a flap, or by using a special grab. The flaps do not hole the bales. In the UK, baled silage is most often made in round bales about 4 feet by 4 feet, individually wrapped with four to six layers of 'bale wrap plastic' (black, white or green 25 micrometer stretch film). The dry matter can vary a lot but can be from about 20% dry matter upwards. The continuous 'sausage' referred to above is made with a special machine which wraps the bales as they are pushed through a rotating hoop which applies the bale wrap to the outside of the bales (round or square) in a continuous wrap. The machine places the bales on the ground after wrapping by moving forward slowly during the wrapping process (search for 'tube liner' various makes). Haylage is a name for high dry matter silage of around 45% to 75%. Horse haylage is usually 55% to 75% dry matter, made in small bales or larger bales. Handling of wrapped bales is most often with some type of gripper that squeezes the plastic-covered bale between two metal parts to avoid puncturing the plastic. Simple fixed versions are available for round bales which are made of two shaped pipes or tubes spaced apart to slide under the sides of the bale, but when lifted will not let it slip through. Often used on the tractor rear three-point linkage, they incorporate a trip tipping mechanism which can flip the bales over on to the flat side/end for storage on the thickest plastic layers. Storing silage:- silage must be firmly packed to minimize the oxygen content, or it will spoil.

Silage goes through four major stages in a silo:- (i) Presealing, which, after the first few days after filling a silo, enables some respiration and some dry matter (DM) loss, but stops; (ii) Fermentation, which occurs over a few weeks; pH drops; there is more DM loss, but hemicellulose is broken down; aerobic respiration stops; (iii) Infiltration, which enables some oxygen infiltration, allowing for limited microbial respiration; available carbohydrates (CHOs) are lost as heat and gas; and (iv) Emptying, which exposes surface, causing additional loss; rate of loss increases. Silage is a useful feedstock for anaerobic digestion. Here silage can be fed into anaerobic digesters to produce biogas that, in turn, can be used to generate electricity and heat. Silos are hazardous, and deaths occur in the process of filling and maintaining them. There is a risk of injury by machinery or from falls. When a silo is filled, fine dust particles in the air can become explosive because of their large aggregate surface area. Also, fermentation presents respiratory hazards. The ensiling process produces 'silo gas' during the early stages of the fermentation process. Silage gas contains nitric oxide (NO), which will react with oxygen (O_2) in the air to form nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), which is toxic. Lack of oxygen inside the silo can cause asphyxiation. Molds that grow when air reaches cured silage can cause organic dust toxic syndrome. Collapsing silage from large bunker silos has caused deaths. Silage itself poses no special danger. The ensiled product retains a much larger proportion of its nutrients than if the crop had been dried and stored as hay or stover. Bulk silage is commonly fed to dairy cattle, while baled silage tends to be used for beef cattle, sheep and horses. Since silage goes through a fermentation process, energy is used by fermentative bacteria to produce volatile fatty acids (VFAs), such as acetic, propionic, lactic, and butyric, which preserve the forage. The result is that the silage is lower in energy than the original forage, since the fermentative bacteria use some of the carbohydrates to produce VFAs. Thus, the ensiling process preserves forages, but does not improve the quality or the nutrient value. Although it does not increase the nutrient level of the plant matter ensiled, it does increase the digestibility and utilization of nutrient by ruminants. Silage may be composed by one of the following:- Alfalfa; Corn (Maize); Grass-legume mix; Sorghums; and Oats. / Под Силосом понимается законсервированная в процессе силосования зелёная масса Кукурузы, Подсолнечника и других силосных культур. Сочный корм для сельскохозяйственных животных всех видов, по питательности близок к зелёным кормам. Под Силосом, от Испанского слова Silos, множественное число от Silo, означающее Подземное Помещение или Яма Для Хранения Зерна, понимается сочный корм, приготовленный консервированием без доступа воздуха (смотрите Силосование). В зависимости от сырья различают силос кукурузный, картофельный, подсолнечниковый, викоовсяный и другие. По питательности силос близок к силосуемой массе; в нём сохраняются каротин и витамин С, содержится несколько меньше водо-растворимых сахаров, но присутствуют органические кислоты – молочная (до 2%), уксусная (до 0.6%), в некоторых видах силоса пропионовая, валериановая и другие; а при нарушении технологии силосования и неправильном хранении – масляная. Кормовые достоинства силоса зависят от вида растений, фазы их развития к моменту уборки, технологии приготовления и условий хранения. В 100 килограммах (кг) подсолнечникового силоса около 16 кормовых единиц, 1.4 кг переваримого протеина, 350 граммов (г) кальция, 160 г фосфора и 1 500 миллиграммов (мг) каротина; в 100 кг кукурузного силоса – около 20 кормовых единиц, 1.4 кг переваримого протеина, 150 г кальция, 50 г фосфора, 1 500 мг каротина; в 100 кг люцернового силоса – 18 кормовых единиц, 2.9 кг переваримого протеина, 600 г кальция, 60 г фосфора и 2 500 мг каротина. Цвет хорошего силоса светло-оливковый, желтоватый; тёмно-коричневый цвет имеет сильно прогревшийся силос. Запах напоминает запах квашеной капусты, мочёных яблок, иногда фруктовый; при сильном самосогревании – свежеиспечённого хлеба или мёда, при порче – порченой селёдки, навозный. Структура силоса должна быть рыхлой; мажущаяся консистенция указывает на порчу. При влажности около 70% pH (водородный показатель) хорошего силоса – 4.2; при влажности 65% – допускается несколько выше. Скармливание силоса улучшает пищеварение, способствует лучшему использованию других кормов, особенно грубых. Кормят силосом всех сельскохозяйственных животных. В рационах молочного и откормочного крупного рогатого скота силос может составлять по питательности до 50%, в рационах свиней – до 20%. Для телят, свиней и птицы готовят специальный силос:- для телят из Бобовых трав, мягких Злаков и Бобово-Злаковых травосмесей ранних фаз развития; для свиней – комбинированные, основными компонентами которых являются сахарная Свёкла, Морковь, фуражный Картофель, Бахчевые, початки Кукурузы и другие; для птицы – из Бобовых трав, витаминной Тыквы, Моркови, Ботвы, корнеплодов сахарной Свёклы и других. Скармливают силос зимой, а в засушливых районах и летом. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1965 расход силоса для скота и птицы составлял 166.7 миллионов тонн (т), в 1974 – 185.3 миллионов т.

SILENCE CLOTH = ПРОТИВОШУМНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Silence Cloth is a cloth put on a dining table to protect it and (as the name suggests) to prevent the clatter of dishes against the table. A silence cloth is usually a napped, fairly heavy fabric. Silence cloths are placed beneath tablecloths and are also called Silencers. / Противошумное Полотно – ткань, задерживающая звуковые колебания как внутренние, так и внешние.

SILENCER = БЕСШУМКА – Silencer is another name for Silence Cloth. See also Silence Cloth, and Table Pad.

SILENT CONFIRMATION = МОЛЧАЛИВЫЙ АКЦЕПТ (или МОЛЧАЛИВОЕ ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ, или ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ПО УМОЛЧАНИЮ) – Term Silent Confirmation is used for a bank's commitment to negotiate (i.e. purchase) documents under a letter of credit without recourse at a future date. A silent confirmation is not a confirmation in the true sense, and will not use the word 'confirm', but is rather an equivalent form of protection for the beneficiary. The bank will require that the letter of credit be negotiable or payable by itself in order to be able to establish holder-in-due-course rights equivalent to those of a confirming bank. Expression used in connection with letters of credit. A notifying bank appends its confirmation to a transaction without being instructed to do so by the opening bank. See also Documentary Credit. / , то есть .

SILENT PARTNER = БЕЗМОЛВНЫЙ (или МОЛЧАЛИВЫЙ, или СПЯЩИЙ, или ТЕНЕВОЙ, или БЕЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЙ) КОМПАНЬОН (или ПАРТНЁР) – Silent Partner is an individual who invests funds in a partnership but takes no other part in the business, leaving the management to others. Also known as Dormant Partner in the United Kingdom.

SILHOUETTE = СИЛУЭТ – Silhouette:- literally, shadow or outline. Silhouette refers to the shape of a garment. When the silhouette is soft, soft drapeable fabrics are popular.

SILICA GEL = СИЛИКАГЕЛЬ – Cargo DryPak (a product of Interteck Packaging company, the United States) is a specially formulated desiccant product designed to lower the dew point inside shipping and storage containers. By lowering the dew point, Cargo DryPak protects cargo from moisture damage while goods are in transport. Available in two sizes:- (i) 500 gram (30 per box); and (ii) 1 500 gram (10 per box). One box protects one 20' container. Cargo DryPak has many advantages:- ship goods without the threat of 'Container Rain'; inhibits the formation of mold, mildew, rust and corrosion; absorbs up to 100% of its weight in moisture; provides 50 days or more of moisture protection; prevents weak cartons and loose labels caused by moisture; and environmentally safe and can be disposed of as normal waste. Cargo DryPak has many applications:- ocean, truck, rail & air shipping containers; protection of textiles, leather goods, shoes, furniture, food products, grains, feeds, pet food, canned goods and bottled products; protection of industrial products such as auto parts, machinery, metal products, paper and cardboard boxes; and ideal for boats & RV's as well as long term storage applications. The early design of an effective packaging system reduces longterm moisture damage when used in conjunction with Cargo DryPak. Interteck's trained personnel welcome the opportunity to assist customers in developing the correct packaging

solutions. Silica Gel, Manufactured from sodium silicate and sulfuric acid, silica gel is a non hazardous hard porous form amphorus silica. Through its large number of microscopic pores, silica gel can adsorb up to 40% of its weight in moisture and has the highest absorption capacity of any commercially used desiccant. Adsorbent Silica Gel suited to various applications including:- (i) maintenance of dry atmosphere in Electronics, Storage, Packaging, Engineering, Food, Pharmaceuticals, and Leather industries; (ii) protection of export consignments from moisture in salty and humid environment of ocean shipments; (iii) protection of moisture damage to your electronic and communication equipment and components; (iv) drying and storage of flowers, seeds and grains; and (v) other applications where you need to control the moisture levels. Synonyms:- Amorphous Silica, Amorphous Silicon Dioxide, and Synthetic Amorphous Silica. Silica gel is an amorphous form of silicon dioxide, which is synthetically produced in the form of hard irregular granules (having the appearance of crystals) or hard irregular beads. A microporous structure of interlocking cavities gives a very high surface area (800 square meters per gram). It is this structure that makes silica gel a high capacity desiccant (drying agent). Water molecules adhere to the gels surface because it exhibits a lower vapor pressure than the surrounding air. When an equilibrium of equal pressure is reached, no more adsorption occurs. Thus the higher the humidity of the surrounding air, the greater the amount of water that is adsorbed before equilibrium is reached. It is in these higher humidity conditions (above 50% Relative Humidity) that stored or in-transit items are susceptible to damage. The beauty of silica gel is the physical adsorption of water vapor into its internal pores. There is no chemical reaction, no by products or side effects. Even when saturated with water vapor, silica gel still has the appearance of a dry product, its shape unchanged. Silica gel has many other properties that recommend it as a desiccant:- (i) It will adsorb up to one third of its own weight in water vapor. This adsorption efficiency is approximately 35% greater that typical desiccant clays, making silica gel the preferred choice where weight or efficiency are important factors. (ii) It has an almost indefinite shelf life if stored in airtight conditions. (iii) It can be regenerated and reused if required. Gently heating silica gel will drive off the adsorbed moisture and leave it ready for reuse. (iv) It is a very inert material, it will not normally attack or corrode other materials and with the exception of strong alkalis and hydrofluoric acid is itself resistant to attack. (v) It is non-toxic and non-flammable. (vi) It is most frequently and conveniently used packed in a breathable sachet or bag. These are available in a wide range of sizes suitable for use with a wide range of applications. Standard white silica gel is referred to as being non-indicating. As it adsorbs moisture it remains physically unchanged. Non-indicating silica gel is both cheap and effective, available loose in bulk packs or packed in sachets. Self-indicating silica gels are colored gels whose color changes as they adsorb moisture. / продукт компании Интётэк Пэкэдьжин (Interteck Packaging). Щёлочь (Alkali). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). гранулы или бисеринки или бусинки или шарики (beads). Под Силикагелем понимается микропористое тело, получаемое прокаливанием геля поликремниевой кислоты. Силикагель состоит из SiO_2. Его применяют для осушки, очистки и разделения хладонов, спиртов, аминокислот, антибиотиков, витаминов и другого, как абсорбент в хроматографии, носитель катализаторов.

SILICONE = СИЛИКОН (или КРЕМНИЙОРГАНИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР) – Silicone is one of a group of polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and applied to textile material as water- and heat-resistant lubricants and finishes. Silicone is a generic name for certain compounds obtained, from silicon, a component of sand. Silicones are used in fabric finishing to impart stain and wrinkle resistance. See also Finishing. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Силиконы, то же что Кремнийорганические Полимеры. Кремнийорганические Полимеры, высокомолекулярные соединения, содержащие атомы кремния, углерода и других элементов в элементарном звене макромолекулы. В зависимости от химического строения основной цепи кремнийорганические полимеры делят на 3 основные группы:- (1) с неорганическими главными цепями макромолекул, которые состоят из чередующихся атомов кремния и других элементов (O, N, S, Al, Ti, B и других); при этом углерод входит лишь в состав групп, обрамляющих главную цепь; (2) с органонеорганическими главными цепями макромолекул, которые состоят из чередующихся атомов кремния и углерода, а иногда и кислорода; (3) с органическими главными цепями макромолекул. Наиболее подробно изучены и широко применяются полиорганосилоксаны, а также полиметаллоорганосилоксаны и полиорганосилазаны. В зависимости от строения главной полимерной цепи кремнийорганические полимеры, подобно другим полимерам, можно разделить на линейные, разветвлённые, циклолинейные (лестничные) и сшитые (в том числе циклосетчатые). Полиорганосилоксаны:- многие особенности механических и физико-химических свойств этих полимеров связаны с высокой гибкостью их макромолекул и относительно малым межмолекулярным взаимодействием. Высокая гибкость силоксановой цепи утрачивается при переходе от линейной структуры к лестничной. Линейные и разветвлённые полиорганосилоксаны с невысокой молярной массой – вязкие бесцветные жидкости. Высокомолекулярные линейные полиорганосилоксаны – эластомеры, а сшитые и разветвлённые – эластичные или хрупкие стеклообразные вещества. Линейные, разветвлённые и лестничные полимеры растворимы в большинстве органических растворителей (плохо – в низших спиртах). Полиорганосилоксаны устойчивы к действию большинства кислот и щёлочей; разрыв силоксановой связи Si–O вызывают лишь концентрированные щёлочи и концентрированная серная кислота. Полиорганосилоксаны характеризуются высокой термостойкостью, обусловленной высокой энергией связи Si–O, а также отличными диэлектрическими характеристиками. Так, сшитый полидиметилфенилсилоксан при 20 °C имеет тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь $(1–2)\cdot10^{-3}$, диэлектрическая проницаемость 3–3.5 (при 800 Гц), удельное объёмное электрическое сопротивление 10^3 ТОм·м (10^{17} Ом·см) и электрическая прочность 70–100 кВ/мм при толщине образца 50 мкм. Механическая прочность полиорганосилоксанов невысока по сравнению с прочностью таких высокополярных полимеров, как, например, полиамиды. Полиорганосилоксаны получают следующими методами:- (1) Гидролитическая Поликонденсация Кремнийорганических Соединений – важнейший промышленный метод синтеза кремнийорганических полимеров. Он основан на том, что многие функциональные группы, связанные с кремнием (алкокси-, ацилокси-, аминогруппы, галогены), легко гидролизуются, например:- $R_2SiC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow R_2Si(OH)_2 + 2HCl$. Образующиеся органосиланолы немедленно вступают в поликонденсацию с образованием циклических соединений $nR_2Si(OH)_2 \rightarrow [–SiR_2–O–]_n + H_2O$, которые затем полимеризуются по катионному или анионному механизму. В зависимости от функциональности мономеров образуются полимеры линейной, разветвлённой, лестничной или сшитой структуры. (2) Ионная Полимеризация Циклических Органосилоксанов; применяется для синтеза каучуков с молярной массой ~600 000 и более, а также лестничных и разветвлённых полимеров. (3) Гетерофункциональная Поликонденсация Кремнийорганических Соединений, содержащих различные функциональные группы, например:- $n^{R'}{}_2SiCl_2 + nR_2Si(OCOCH_3)_2 \rightarrow Cl[–SiR_2–O–SiR_2–O–]_nCOCH_3 + CH_3COCl$. (4) Реакция Обменного Разложения, при которой натриевые соли органосиланолов реагируют с органохлорсиланами или с галогенсодержащими солями металлов. Метод нашёл практическое использование для синтеза полиметаллоорганосилоксанов. Полиорганосилоксаны применяют в производстве различных электроизоляционных материалов (смотрите Кремнийорганические Лаки, Полимерные Компаунды), а также теплостойких пластмасс (в частности, стеклопластиков) и кремнийорганических клеёв. Широкое применение в технике находят кремнийорганические каучуки и кремнийорганические жидкости. Полиэлементоорганосилоксаны:- введение атомов металлов в полимерную силоксановую цепь существенно меняет физические и химические свойства полимеров. Полиалюмофенилсилоксан и полититанфенилсилоксан, содержащие 1 атом металла на 3–10 атомов кремния, не размягчаются при нагревании и имеют термомеханические кривые, типичные для сшитых полимеров, но сохраняют растворимость в органических растворителях. При введении пластификаторов (совола, минерального масла) эти полимеры приобретают текучесть при 120–150 °C. Такое своеобразное сочетание свойств

объясняется лестничной структурой макромолекул, обладающих большой жёсткостью и потому имеющих температуру плавления значительно выше температуры разложения. Связь Si–O–Э в полиметаллоорганосилоксанах более полярна, чем связь Si–O–Si, вследствие чего эти полимеры легче разлагаются под действием воды в присутствии кислот, чем полиорганосилоксаны. При уменьшении содержания гетероэлемента в цепи полиэлементоорганосилоксаны приближаются по свойствам к полиорганосилоксанам, но влияние гетероатома на свойства полимера ещё сказывается в том случае, когда на 100–200 атомов кремния приходится 1 гетероатом. Так, полибордиметилсилоксан с элементарным звеном при n = 100–200 не вулканизуется перекисями в условиях, обычных для полидиметилсилоксанов, и сохраняет способность к самосклеиванию. Полибордиметилсилоксаны проявляют способность к упругим деформациям при кратковременном приложении нагрузки с одновременным сохранением пластических свойств при длительном действии нагрузки. При введении в полидиметилсилоксановые цепи титана в сочетании с некоторыми другими элементами, в частности с фосфором, термоокислительная стабильность полимера значительно возрастает. Это явление наблюдается уже при содержании 1 атома Ti на 100–300 атомов Si. Основные методы получения полиэлементоорганосилоксанов – реакция обменного разложения и гетерофункциональная поликонденсация (смотрите выше). Практическое значение имеют:- (1) полибороорганосилоксаны, которые применяют для изготовления клеёв и самосклеивающихся резин; (2) полиалюмоорганосилоксаны – теплостойкие материалы в прецизионном литье металлов, катализаторы полимеризации при получении полиорганосилоксанов, а также плёнкообразующие для приготовления лаков, дающих термостойкие покрытия; (3) полититанорганосилоксаны – термостойкие материалы и герметики. Полиорганосилазаны:- линейные полимеры – вязкие продукты, хорошо растворимые в органических растворителях, полимеры полициклической структуры – твёрдые бесцветные хрупкие вещества, имеющие температуру плавления от 150 до 320 °C. Полиорганосилазаны устойчивы к действию воды в нейтральной и слабощелочной средах, но в кислой среде разлагаются; при нагревании со спиртом подвергаются алкоголизу. Полимеры низкой молярной массы получают аммонолизом алкилхлорсиланов аммиаком или первичными аминами, например:- n $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ + (2n–1)NH_3 → $H_2N–Si(CH_3)_2[–NH–Si(CH_3)_2–]_{n–1}NH_2$ + 2NH_4Cl. Эта реакция сопровождается образованием циклических соединений. Полимеры с молярной массой до 5 000 получают ионной полимеризацией органоциклосилазанов. Полиорганосилазаны находят практическое применение как гидрофобизаторы для различных строительных материалов и тканей, а также в качестве отвердителей кремнийорганических полимеров, эпоксидных смол и полимерных компаундов. Полиорганоалкиленсиланы:- эти полимеры обладают довольно высокой термостойкостью, так как полимерная цепь полиорганоалкиленсиланов содержит только связи Si–C и C–C, они отличаются высокой гидролитической устойчивостью и стойкостью к действию щёлочей и кислот. Высокомолекулярные полимеры этого класса получают полимеризацией силациклоалканов в присутствии металлоорганических катализаторов или взаимодействием гидросиланов с дивинилсиланами в присутствии H_2PtCl_6, органических перекисей или третичных аминов. Полиорганоалкиленсиланы пока не нашли практического применения из-за относительно высокой стоимости соответствующих мономеров. Прочие Полимеры:- полиорганосиланы отличаются невысокой химической и термоокислительной стойкостью, так как связь Si–Si при действии щёлочей или окислителей легко разрывается с образованием силанольной группировки Si–OH. Поэтому практическое значение полиорганосиланов является проблематичным. Кремнийорганические Полимеры с органическими главными цепями макромолекул имеют меньшее практическое значение, чем, например, полиорганосилоксаны, так как они не обладают высокой теплостойкостью, присущей последним.

SILIQUE = СТРУЧОК (или БОБ) – Silique is a narrow elongated 2-valved usually many-seeded capsule that is characteristic of the Mustard Family, opens by sutures at either margin, and has two parietal placentas. Origin of Silique:- Latin term Siliqua is a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure; compare French term Silique. See also Legume, and Pod. The Silique is an elongate fruit composed of two carpels separated by a seed-bearing partition. The silicle is very similar except it is much shorter (less than twice as long as broad). Siliques and silicles have parietal placentation. They are the characteristic fruits of the Mustard Family (Brassicaceae). Some members of the Mustard Family have siliques that do not split longitudinally into two separate carpels. For example, fruits of the Radish (Raphanus Sativus) split transversely into seed-bearing sections (joints). The overlapping seeds of Bitter Cress (Cardamine) are connected to alternate edges of the septum within each locule. The minute seeds are attached to both margins of the central septum. This revelation requires the skillful use of a dissecting microscope. In the Jepson Flora of California (1993), this genus keys out under ‘one row of seeds in each locule’, without mentioning the alternating seed attachments along both edges of the septum. Apparently, the superficial appearance of the overlapping seeds in a single file is the defining character for the key. A Species of Bitter Cress (Cardamine) collected along the damp seepage area of a lawn in Northern San Diego County. It is an annual with a fibrous root system (without rhizomes). The leafy stems are erect or ascending (curving upward from the base). The leaves are odd pinnate with 2 or three pairs of leaflets. This Species of Bitter Cress greatly resembles the European annual Cardamine Flexuosa With. Another native Species reported for San Diego County (Cardamine Oligosperma Torrey & A. Gray) has similar compound leaves; however, it has a distinct basal leaf rosette that is lacking in this Species. It is interesting to note that Cardamine Flexuosa With. has now been added to the San Diego Natural History Museum on-line Checklist of Vascular Plants of San Diego County. Silique is a long dry fruit (seed capsule), length more than twice the width, typical to cruciferous Plants and consisting of two fused carpels that separate when ripe. The Pod of Plants of the Crucifer Family, with two valves that fall away from a thin membrane bearing the seeds. Silique is a dehiscent elongated fruit, characteristic of the Mustard Family, having two valves that fall away leaving a central partition as the fruit dries. Silique is an elongated dry dehiscent seed pod that is the characteristic fruit of the Mustard Family. The two sides split off at maturity and leave a central partition to which the seeds are attached. Silique is the long two-valved seed vessel or pod of plants belonging to the Mustard Family. See also Pod. A Silique or Siliqua (plural Siliques or Siliquae) is a type of fruit (seed capsule) having two fused carpels with the length being more than three times the width. When the length is less than three times the width of the dried fruit it is referred to as a Silicle. The outer walls of the ovary (the Valves) usually separate when ripe, leaving a persistent partition (the Replum). This classification includes many members of the Brassicaceae Family, but some Species have a shorter fruit of similar structure, in which case the fruit is called Silicle. Some Species closely related to Plants with true siliques have fruits with a similar structure that do not open when ripe; these are usually called Indehiscent Siliques (compare Dehiscence). / Под Стручком понимается плод Растений, раскрывающийся двумя опадающими створками, после чего остаётся перегородка с семенами. Характерен для Крестоцветных (Горчица, Капуста). Стручок (Siliqua), сухой ложнодвугнёздный паракарпный плод большинства Растений Семейства Крестоцветных, образующийся из двух плодолистиков и обычно вскрывающийся от основания к вершине двумя опадающими створками. На растении остаётся рамка с плацентами и более или менее прозрачной ложной перегородкой. Реже встречаются невскрывающийся стручок (Редька Посевная) и членистый стручок (Редька Дикая). Под Бобом понимается одногнёздный плод Растений Семейства Бобовых, обычно вскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками. В быту бобом неправильно называют семена Бобовых. Боб, плод Растений Порядка Бобовых; образуется из верхней завязи одним плодолистиком. Чаще всего это сухой плод, раскрывающийся от вершины к основанию двумя створками (Горох, Фасоль, Вика и другие). У некоторых Видов боб – нераскрывающийся (Донник, Клевер). Бобы Арахиса созревают в почве и не растрескиваются. У ‘Цареградских Рожков’ (Ceratonia Siliqua) боб сочный и сладкий. Боб содержит чаще несколько семян, прикреплённых короткими семяножками к брюшному шву. Размер, форма и строение бобов

разнообразны:- у большей части видов они прямые, более или менее плоские (Горох, Фасоль и другие), у других – округлые, согнутые или свёрнутые спиралью (Люцерна Посевная). У некоторых Видов бобы распадаются на односемянные части. У диких Видов Бобовых Растений створки мгновенно скручиваются и разбрасывают семена. В быту бобами называют семена бобовых, а сами бобы называют стручками. Это неправильно, так как стручок имеет другие признаки и характерен для Семейства Крестоцветных. Типы бобов:- (i) раскрывающийся двумя створками (Гороха); (ii) членистый раскрывающийся (Мимозы); (iii) завитой боб (Люцерны); (iv) боб-орешек (Астрагала); (v) двусемянный боб (Арахиса).

SILK = ШЁЛК – Silk is a transparent fiber, composed of two filaments (brins) encased in gum when in natural state, having an even diameter. It is very strong, elastic and hydroscopic. It is the product of cocoons made by the silk worm which feeds on the leeves of the Mulberry tree. The color of the cocoons is white or yellow from the gum secreted by the worm. After the gum is removed by boiling in soap and water the color of the silk will be white or pale cream. The Wild Silk, the worm of which feeds on certain Oak trees in China, India and Japan, is ecru colored even after the gum has been removed. The chrysalides are killed by heat and certain number of cocoons, depending upon the count of thread required, are placed in a basin of hot water, which softens the gum. The broken outside fibers are removed and after the ends are collected they are passed through a guide and wound on a reel, a cocoon yielding from 400 yards to 1 200 yards of silk fiber. The gum will hold the different fibers together as it cools down and dries. This is the raw or reeled silk, its size being expressed by the denier, 233-1/3 deniers of this reeled silk making one ounce avoirdupois and the number of the deniers comprised in a hank or skein (476 meters or 520 yards) expresses the count of the yarn. Different from the reeled silk is the spun silk, made of pierced cocoons and of the waste from the reeled silk. The cocoons or the waste are first degummed, then opened and combed, lapped, put through the drawing and the roving frames and then spun intosingles, then doubled and twisted again, gassed and wound on reels or spools. In numbering spun silk the French system takes as a basis the number of 1 000 meters of singles contained in one kilo (2.2 lb) thus 90 singles has 90 000 meters in a kilo, while number 2-80 has 40 000 kilos. The English system of counting spun silk is the number of hanks (840 yards) contained in one pound avoirdupois, thus number 40 would have 33 600 yards per pound. Before dyeing the silk is degummed by boiling in water and soap, then rinsed in cold water, after which the silk is often weighted with tin salts, iron or other foreign matter. Certain yarns are dyed in the gum, and others, called suples, with only part of the gum removed. The luster of the silk is increased by diluted acids and suffers when treated by diluted alkalies. Silk is rapidly dissolved in zinc chloride, nitric acid, hot solution of caustic soda, chromic acid solution, etc. It has affinity for metallic salts, and tannic acid, the latter being used in ‘weighting’. The action of concentrated acids (after brief treatment only) produces a crêpe effect on silks. Official classification of raw silks in New York is European:- Grand Extra, Extra Classical, Best Classical, Classical, Best No. 1, No. 1, Realina. Japan silks:- (1) Filatures:- Double Extra, Extra, Sinshui Extra, Best No. 1 to Extra, Best No. 1, Hard Nature No. 1, No. 1, No. 1–1½, No. 1½–2, No. 2. (2) Rereels:- Extra, No. 1, No. 1–1½, No. 1½, No. 1½–2, No. 2, No. 2–2½, No. 2½, No. 3. (3) Kakeda:- Best Extra, Extra, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. The best grade of reeled silk furnishes the organzine, while tram is obtained from inferior silk. Some of the most important qualities of raw silk taken into account in classification are evenness, cleanliness, hardness, color, luster, strength, feel. The loss of weight suffered by the raw silk in the boiling out process differs greatly and is as follows in the average:- Indian tussah 11 per cent, Japanese 18 per cent, North Chinese steam filatures 19 per cent, Chinese tussah 21 per cent, Canton silks 22 per cent, Japan high grade filatures 30 per cent, pale cream Italian 23 per cent, yellow Italian from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, Levantine 22 per cent, Balkan silks 20 per cent to 22 per cent. China is regarded as the home of the mulberry tree and for this reason, of the silk worm and according to Chinese tradition Empress Siling is credited with establishing silk culture and reeling. The oldest Vedic works do not mention silk at all and owing to the care the Chinese guarded the secrets of silk industry it spread into foreign countries only centuries later, although silk fabrics from China were exported all over Asia and Europe. Japan learned the art of silk raising and manufacture only in the III or IV century of our era. A little later the industry became known along the Brahmaputra valley, India, although it was only in 1827 that the first effort was made, by European settlers in India, to establish mulberry silk culture. The art spread westward to Persia, Central Asia, Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands. The first eggs were taken to Constantinople about 550 AD. Under Saracenic influence in Southern Spain, especially Almeria, and in Sicily the silk industry soon developed into very high art. By the XV century Italy is the center in Europe for the finest silks, silk brocades and silk velvets but the industry was begun about 1480 at Tours, France, and silk worm raising about 1520 along the Rhone Valley and by the middle of the XVII century France became the leader. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 scattered a large number of French silk weavers over various foreign countries, many of them settling at Spitalfields, near London, where they established the greatest English silk manufacturing center. The industry there was still further stimulated by the introduction of silk throwing by Lombe, who learned it in Italy. In the New World, not counting the uneffective effort of Cortez about 1522 to introduce silk culture in Mexico, the history of silk begins at 1607 when King James I instructed the Earl of Southampton to urge the cultivation of Silk Worms in the Colony of Virginia in preference to tobacco, whereupon in 1623 the colonists were directed by the Colonial Assembly to plant mulberry trees. In 1656 silk culture in Virginia is mentioned as the most profitable commodity of the country and because of this success all penalties and rewards connected with the silk culture were removed in 1666. Shortly after 1732 silk culture is started in Georgia, the first shipment of 8 pounds sent from Savannah, having been made into a grown for the Queen. The first public silk filature was erected in 1751 in Georgia, and by 1759 the yearly export was about ’10 000 weight’ of raw silk, selling from 2 to 3 shillings higher a pound than silk from any other country. In 1755 a quantity of excellent raw silk raised in the vicinity of Charleston, SC, was sent to England. Silk culture began about 1771 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but ended with the Revolutionary War. In 1760 Nathaniel Aspinwall began to raise silk worms in Connecticut. In 1838 a curious speculation broke out especially in Pennsylvania and New Jersey with South Sea Islands mulberry trees, the boom collapsing the following year. By 1840 silk manufacture was well established in Paterson, NJ. About 1814 Samuel Chidsey began the manufacture of sewing silk by machinery in Cayuga County, NY. (1924). Silk is the product of the Silkworm. The cocoon thread is of indefinite length but exceedingly fine and lustrous. Continuous protein filament produced by the larvae of various Insects, especially the caterpillar when constructing its cocoon. The chief portion of commercial silk is produced in Japan and China. Characteristics:- resiliency, aesthetics, elasticity and strength, warm in winter, cool in summer. See also Reeled Silk and Doupioni. The fine, strong, lustrous filament produced by various insect larvae, generally to form their cocoon or nest. The filaments obtained from the larvae of certain moths (Тутовая Пяденица – бабочка Семейства Пядениц), raised for commercial purposes, will range from about 300 yards to about 1 600 yards. The middle third of the filament is even in diameter, while the beginning and end are rather uneven and often split and coarse. Caterpillars of the genus Bombyx and allied Bombycidea family spin the cocoons from which is reeled most of the silk that forms the basis of the commercial yarn. The domesticated member of this is the Bombyx Mori or common silkworm, a native of China. It feeds on mulberry leaves and their juices. The undomesticated Silkworms belong to the Yama-Mai or other Species and develop what is known as Tussah or Wild Silk. They are inferior in all respects to true silk and they feed on partically any type of leaf with which they come in contact. The word Silk is of Chinese origin, and for centuries has been linked with China. The very early name for China was Seres; sericulture is the raising of silkworms for market. Silk is a natural filament (fiber of indefinite length) that man with all his ingenuity has never really been able to duplicate for beauty of fabrics, fineness and texture. Silk is truly ‘The Cloth of Milady, the Queen of Fabrics’. It is one of the strongest, most lustrous, and most expensive of textile fibers with the exception of vicuna, the specialty hair from South America. The raw silk thread of commerce, which may be said to be the backbone of China and Japan, is made from five to ten cocoons (ten to twenty filaments). Each cocoon emits two filaments when spinning the cocoon. These are known as Fibroin. A single filament is known

as a Brins. The fibroin is cemented together, as it comes from the silkworm and emerges in the air, by what is known as Sericin or Silk Gum. The brins, fibroin, and sericin combined are known as the Bave. Silk is a natural filament fiber produced by the Silkworm in the construction of its cocoon. Most silk is collected from cultivated worms; Tussah silk, or wild silk, is a thicker, shorter fiber produced by worms in their natural habitat. All silk comes from Asia, primarily China. Silk Fiber is a fine, strong, continuous filament produced by the larva of certain Insects, especially the Silkworm, when constructing its cocoons. The Silkworm secretes the silk as a viscous fluid from two large glands in the lateral part of the body. The fluid is extruded through a common spinneret to form a double filament cemented together. This double silk filament, which is composed of the protein fibroin, ranges in size from 1.75 to 4.0 denier, depending upon the species of worm and the country of origin. The filament of the cocoon is softened and loosened by immersion in warm water and is then reeled off. Although raw silk contains 20 to 30% of sericin, or silk glue, and is harsh and stiff, silk is soft and white when all of the glue has been removed by steeping and boiling in soap baths. Ecru is harsher, as it has only about 5% of the sericin removed. Silk is noted for its strength, resiliency, and elasticity. The major sources of commercial silk are Japan and China. Silk is a natural protein fiber, some forms of which can be woven into textiles. Silk is smooth, glossy and beautiful. It is also strong and vulnerable to fading and stains. Silk Manufacturing Process:- silk is a natural protein fiber produced by certain caterpillars in order to encase themselves in the form of cocoons. The making of silk is different from that of other natural fibers. There are many steps involved in silk manufacturing:- (i) Cultivation of Cocoons (Sericulture); (ii) Filature Operations; (iii) Manufacturing of Silk Yarns; and (iv) Finishing of Silk Fabrics. Sericulture:- Sericulture is the cultivation of cocoons for their filaments. The best raw silk is obtained from the species of moth called Bombyx mori. Breeding of silkworm occurs once in a year but under scientific conditions, they may be hatched three times a year. The female moth lays around 350 to 400 eggs and the moths die soon after. As they are subject to hereditary infection, the eggs from infected moths are destroyed which results into production of fine silk. Larvae of about 3 mm are hatched from the eggs. For about 20 to 30 days, they are carefully nurtured and are fed five times a day on chopped mulberry leaves. In the meantime, the larvae change their skin for four times and are formed into caterpillar of about 9 cm long. Now they are ready to spin cocoon for which racks, clusters of twigs or straw are provided. The caterpillar have small openings under their jaws called spinnerets through which they secret a protein like substance. This substance solidifies when it comes in contact with air and the filament thus formed is spun around the silkworm in the figure resembling the digit 8. In three days the cocoon gets completed which is about a peanut shell's size. The filament is held together by sericin or silk gum. The life of the worm is ended by the process of 'stoving' or 'stifling' in which the cocoons are heated. Some of the cocoons are preserved so that the pupa or chrysalis inside them develop into moths for further breeding. Filature Operations:- the raw silk is unwound from cocoons and are collected into skeins in the factories known as Filature. Here the cocoons are sorted based on their color, size, shape and texture. Then they are immersed in hot and cold water to soften the sericin so that filament could be unwound into one continuous thread. The whole of the seracin is not removed at this stage as it protects the delicate filament in further operations. 'Reeling' is the process of unwinding the filament from the cocoon. Three to ten filaments are together reeled for producing the desired diameter of raw silk thread. Manufacturing of Silk Yarns:- the reeled silk is formed into silk yarn or silk thread through the process called 'Throwing'. It corresponds the spinning process of other natural fibers. The raw silk skeins are sorted according to their color, size, length or quantity and washed in warm water with soap or oil for softening the seracin. After drying the skeins, they are placed on reels from where the silk is wound on bobbins. During winding, the silk strands are given desired amount of twist. The strands may be doubled and then given twist in similar or opposite directions. To get equal diameter throughout the length, the yarn is run through rollers. Many kinds of silk yarns are manufactured by giving different amount of twists. Still remaining sericin is removed from silk yarn by the process of 'Degumming' in which the yarn is washed with soap and water for bringing out its natural shine and the soft feel. Kinds of Silk Yarns:- (i) Thrown Singles:- three to eight silk filaments are twisted together in only one direction to make 'Singles'; (ii) Tram:- a slight twist is given to two to four untwisted singles. Trams are used exclusively as filling yarns. (iii) Crêpe:- individual raw silk filaments are twisted together, one in S direction and the other in opposite Z direction. They are then twisted around each other in S direction. (iv) Organzine:- two or more singles having twist in Z direction are combined by twisting them around each other in the opposite S direction. Organzine is mainly used for warp yarns. Finishing of Silk Fabrics:- many finishing processes are applied to different silk fabrics in order to improve their appearance, durability and feel. Calendering and Cireing is done to enhance luster, singeing is done to make them smooth, and steaming is done for raising pile weaves. Pressing and lustering removes wrinkles from the finished fabric. It is done with heated rollers and then soaking in dilute acid to bring luster. One finish that is unique to silk fabric is 'Weighting'. The weight of silk is lost during the process of demugging. The manufacturer purchases silk by weight and to make up his loss, he does weighting of silk fabric with metallic substances such as stannic chloride, sodium phosphate, iron salt, logwood etc. Weighting is done during the dyeing process. Weighted silk is less compactly woven when compared to the unweighted silk and lesser silk is used in the fabric construction. Apart from lowering the cost of silk, weighting gives it crispness, luster and a firm feel. Silk is a garment made of silk; a distinctive gown worn by a King's or Queen's Counsel; (plural) the colored cap and blouse of a jockey or harness horse driver made in the registered racing color of the employing stable. Thread, yarn, or fabric made from silk filaments. Silk is a filament fiber produced in nature as a protein by Bombyx mori, the mulberry silk moth. Mulberry Morus spp. is a perennial cultivated mainly for foliage production, but it is also the only source of nutrition for the mulberry silkworm. According to the International Sericulture Commission, four types of natural silks are commercially produced in the world. Among them mulberry silk is the most important and accounts for as much as 90% of world production. Thus the term 'Silk' generally refers to the silk of the Mulberry Silkworm. It is reported that 60% of the cost of cocoon production goes into the cultivation of the Mulberry leaf. Silk quality also depends on the quality of the Mulberry leaves and on Silkworm seed production. Mulberry is grown in the fields as an agricultural crop. The leaves are harvested and brought to the Silkworm rearing facilities where they are fed to the Silkworms in separately erected platforms or trays. After a gestation period of about four weeks, the mature worms are gathered and transferred into the montages for spinning the cocoons. The spinning process will be completed within three days and the cocoons can be harvested for marketing after five days. About 70–75% of world silk in produced in China, about 15% in India and the rest in some 15 other countries around the world. Silk is the product of the Silk Worm and the only natural filament fiber (it is produced in a long thread). Silk was the leading luxury fiber for thousands of years. There were many types of Silk and many ways of making it into cloth. Today, man-made fibers have to a very large extent replaced Silk, but the traditional names for certain Silk fabrics are still used. Silk:- The Animal:- Silk is produced by the Silkworm (Bombyx Mori). Fed on Mulberry leaves, it produces liquid Silk that hardens into filaments to form its cocoon. The larva is then killed, and heat is used to soften the hardened filaments so they can be unwound. Single filaments are combined with a slight twist into one strand, a process known as Filature or Silk Reeling. The Fiber:- A Silk filament is a continuous thread of great tensile strength measuring from 500 to 1 500 meters in length, with a diameter of 10–13 microns. In woven Silk, the fiber's triangular structure acts as a prism that refracts light, giving Silk cloth its highly prized 'natural shimmer'. It has good absorbency, low conductivity and dyes easily. Silk:- Developed in ancient China, where its use was reserved for royalty, silk remains the 'queen of fabrics'. Uses Of Silk:- Silk's natural beauty and other properties – such as comfort in warm weather and warmth during colder months – have made it sought after for use in high-fashion clothes, lingerie and underwear. It is used in sewing thread for high quality articles, particularly Silk apparel, and in a range of household textiles, including upholstery, wall coverings and rugs and carpets. It is also being used as surgical sutures – Silk does not cause inflammatory reactions and is absorbed or degraded after wounds heal. Other promising medical uses are as biodegradable microtubes for repair of blood vessels, and as moulded inserts for bone, cartilege and teeth reconstruction. Producers:-

Silk is produced in more than 20 countries. While the major producers are in Asia, sericulture industries have been established in Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt and Madagascar. Sericulture is labor-intensive. About 1 million workers are employed in the Silk sector in China. Sericulture provides income for 700 000 households in India, and 20 000 weaving families in Thailand. Production And Trade:- Global Silk production rose from around 100 000 tons in 2000 to 150 000 tons in 2006, thanks mainly to growth of China's output. China produces about 70% of the world's Silk, followed by Brazil, India, Thailand and Viet Nam, with minor production in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. India, Italy and Japan are the main importers of raw Silk for processing. The unit price for raw Silk is around twenty times that of raw Cotton. Market Pressures On An Ancient Art:- In India, economic recession threatens the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of handloom weavers, who make 90% of Indian Silk products. Silk has a long history in India, where it is considered a symbol of royalty and prestige, a 'pure fabric' used for all religious, ritual and ceremonial occasions. The first Indian Silk, spun as early as 1725 BC, was produced not by the domesticated Bombyx Mori (Silkworm), fed on Mulberry leaves, but from the cocoons of indigenous Tussah, Eri and Muga moths. Today, India is the world's second largest producer of Silk, the largest consumer of Silk and Silk products, and the largest importer of raw Mulberry Silk. However, domestic silk textile producers are facing intense competition from China, and India's share in global trade in Silk has been declining. The ongoing global economic recession has taken a further toll on the industry, with orders of Silk goods from Europe and the USA reportedly down by almost 50% in 2008. Age-Old Designs:- The downturn affects hundreds of thousands of handloom Silk weavers across the country. An estimated 90% of India's Silk products are made on handlooms, using age-old designs and styles distinctive to different geographical locations. Among them are Pochampalli Silk saris, produced in the village of Pochampalli and surrounding areas in the Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh, where weavers are participating in a project aimed at modernizing production practices and strengthening their links to markets. The 10 000 weavers in Nalgonda district are famous for their tie-and-dye designs, which are hand woven using a technique called Ikat. Their main products are Silk and Cotton saris, Cotton bed sheets, dress material, furnishings and body wraps. After showing steady growth for more than half a century, the local handloom weaving industry entered a crisis early this decade. Unable to compete in an increasingly free market following China's admission to the World Trade Organisation, a large number of weavers lost their livelihoods. As part of the project with Oxfam India, the Non-Governmental Organization Chetana Society identified key factors that were impeding market access for Pochampalli weavers. First, there was a 'design gap' – the weavers were producing fabrics with obsolete designs and with no reference to seasonal fashion forecasts. They also had little contact with the Ministry of Textiles' Weavers Services Centres, which help transfer technological advances to the handloom sector, or with India's National Institute of Fashion Technology. There was little sharing of market information or bulk purchasing of inputs. Pochampalli's handloom technology was outdated and labor-intensive, making it difficult to maintain uniform quality, which led to overpriced fabrics and low productivity. The low level of value addition meant that most weavers earned subsistence wages. In addition, weavers were completely dependent on intermediaries called Master Weavers, who stifled entrepreneurship and discouraged young people from joining the weaving profession. Product Development:- Through the project, the Pochampalli weavers have been organized into groups and cooperatives for training courses that upgrade their skills in design, dyeing, pre-loom, post-loom and quality processes, and have been linked to the government Weavers Services Centres. A company – Chenetha Colour Weaves – has been established with Oxfam assistance to support product development and to market the Silk and Cotton products of some 280 weaving families. The company says its strategy has broken the 'stranglehold' of Master Weavers on the industry, and allowed the emergence of local leaders, 50% them women. A crucial component of the project is 'advocacy for change', which enhances the market for handloom products by raising consumer awareness and presses for Government policies that promote the handloom sector. To revive India's silk industry, the Ministry of Textiles' Central Silk Board has increased technology cooperation with Japan, plans to raise raw silk production from the current 18 000 tons to 26 000 tons by the end of 2012, and has launched a 'Silk Mark' as a quality assurance label for pure Indian Silk products. India's Other Silks:- India produces all five commercial types of Silk – not only that from Mulberry Silkworms, but four other types extracted from silkmoth cocoons often collected in the wild:- (ii) Tussah:- produced by the Moth Antheraea Mylitta, is extracted from the cocoon after the moth has left; (iii) Oak Tussah:- produced by the Moth Antheraea Pernyi originally from Southern China; (iii) Eri:- produced by the Moth Philosamia Ricini in Northeast India; and (v) Muga:- produced in Assam by the Moth Antheraea Assama, has a shimmering golden color. / как уточные пряжи. Компания Чэнэсэ Кала Вивз (Chenetha Colour Weaves). Щёлочь (Alkali). Сродство (Affinity). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). твёрдость (hardness). Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота (Tannic Acid). Дьжеймз (James). Виды (Species). и намотанное на мотовило (reel). грена – кладка яиц тутового шёлкопряда, гренаж . Гусеницы завивают шёлковичные коконы. Под Шёлком, от древнескандинавского слова Silki, понимается натуральная текстильная нить животного происхождения – продукт выделения шёлкоотделительных желёз гусениц Шёлкопрядов при завивке Коконов. Промышленное значение в основном имеет шёлк Тутового Шёлкопряда, разводимого в шёлководческих хозяйствах. Гусеницы выделяют шёлк в виде 2 элементарных нитей (Шёлковин), состоящих из белкового вещества – фиброина (по массе 70–80%), окружённого другим белковым веществом – серицином (20–30%), который их склеивает в так называемую Коконную Нить. В нитях, кроме фиброина и серицина, присутствуют воски и жиры (1–1.5%), а также минеральные вещества – соли калия, натрия, кальция и так далее (1–1.5%). Из коконной нити гусеница формирует плотную шёлковую оболочку – Кокон, который является сырьём для получения шёлка. Шёлк отличается тониной, большой гигроскопичностью, лёгкой накрашиваемостью, приятным умеренным блеском. Он обладает хорошими механическими свойствами:- разрывное напряжение – порядка 40 кгс/мм^2 (1 кгс/мм^2 = 107 Н/м^2); разрывное удлинение 14–18%. Во влажном состоянии первое падает на 10%, второе на столько же растёт. Шёлк малоустойчив к действию щёлочей (в 5%-ном растворе NaOH быстро разрушается); более устойчив к действию минеральных кислот. В обычных органических растворителях не растворяется. К действию света устойчивость шёлка невелика. Уже за 200 часов (ч) инсоляции теряет половину прочности. При размотке коконов (кокономотании) получают непрерывную шёлковую нить длиной до 1 200 метров (м). Однако коконные нити, получаемые размоткой одиночных коконов, слишком тонки и поэтому в промышленности не применяются. Технической нитью являются нити шёлка-сырца. Неразматываемые коконы (бракованные, оставшиеся после выхода бабочки), а также отходы всех процессов шёлкового производства разрываются на короткие участки; эти волокна перерабатываются в шёлкопрядении. Получение шёлка связано с большими трудовыми затратами, что делает его одним из наиболее дорогих текстильных материалов. Поэтому при выработке ряда тканей (в особенности подкладочных и технических), чулок и так далее шёлк вытеснен различными химическими волокнами. Мировое производство шёлка (1976) 49 тысяч тонн (т), из которых около 10% вырабатывалось в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). Шёлк-Сырец – нити, получаемые при размотке коконов, – употребляется непосредственно или после скручивания главным образом для выработки тканей – платьевых, бельевых, технических и других. Расщипыванием шёлковых отходов получают шёлковые волокна, перерабатываемые в пряжу; из неё изготовляют полотна, ворсовые ткани. Шёлк-сырец – техническая нить. Тутовая Пяденица, бабочка Семейства Пядениц; Вредитель Шелковицы и плодовых культур в районах выращивания Шелковицы. Крылья у самцов серые, у самок недоразвиты. Питаются (гусеницы) почками и листьями. Тутоводство, отрасль растениеводства, выращивание Шелковицы (Тутового дерева). Развивается в сочетании с шёлководством. Урожайность листа Шелковицы при высокой агротехнике 9–10 тонн с 1 гектара (га) кустовых плантаций и 10–15 килограмм с 1 взрослого растения. Тутовый Шёлкопряд или Шёлковичный Червь, одомашненное Насекомое Отряда Чешуекрылых Семейства Настоящих Шёлкопрядов. Гусеницы завивают шёлковичные коконы.

Шёлкопряды, общее название ряда Семейств Бабочек (Берёзовые Шёлкопряды, Настоящие Шёлкопряды, Походные Шёлкопряды и другие), гусеницы которых изготавливают для окукливания кокон из выделяемой ими шёлковины. Шёлкопрядами называют также Бабочек из Семейства Волнянок (например, Непарный Шёлкопряд), Коконопрядов (например, Сосновый Шёлкопряд), Павлиноглазок (например, Китайские и Японские Дубовые Шёлкопряды). Шёлководство, отрасль сельского хозяйства; разведение Шёлкопрядов с целью получения шёлковичных коконов – сырья для изготовления натурального шёлка. Шелководство известно в Китае с третьего тысячелетия до Нашей Эры. Развито в Бразилии, Индии, Италии, Китае, Турции, Японии, в бывшем СССР и других странах. Шелковица или Тутовое Дерево, Род Деревьев Семейства Тутовых. Несколько Видов (по другим данным свыше 20), в Восточной и Юго-Восточной Азии, Америке, Африке. На территории бывшего СССР 1 дикорастущий Вид и 2 в культуре. Некоторые Виды Шёлковицы культивируют ради съедобных плодов (тутовая ягода). Листья Шёлковицы служат основным кормом Тутового Шёлкопряда. Древесину используют в бочарном производстве. Шёлковица или Тут или Тута или Тутовое Дерево (Morus) – Род Деревьев Семейства Тутовых (Moraceae). Высота 16–35 метров (м), крона шарообразная, широкояйцевидная, очень плотная. Кора бурая, трещиноватая. Листья с рано опадающими прилистниками, яйцевидные, по краю лопастные или городчатые, голые или опушённые. Растения обычно двудомные, реже однодомные. Цветки раздельнополые, собраны в серёжковидные соцветия. Плод – ложная сложная сочная костянка, так называемая Тутовая Ягода, длиной от 1 до 5 сантиметра (см), белая, розовая, тёмно-фиолетовая, почти чёрная. Около 24 видов, в Восточной и Юго-Восточной Азии, и на Юге Европы, в южной части Северной Америки и Северо-Западной части Южной Америки, частично в Африке; в бывшем СССР – 4 Вида на Юге Европейской части и в Средней Азии. Выращивают Шёлковицу ради получения листьев для выкормки Шёлковичного Червя, а также плодов. Плоды сладкие или кисло-сладкие (10% сахара и более), используют в пищу в свежем и сушёном виде, а также для приготовления вин. Древесина Шёлковицы плотная, упругая, тяжёлая, применяется как строительный и поделочный материал в столярном и бондарном производствах. Для выкормки Тутового Шёлкопряда в бывшем СССР культивировали Шёлковицу Белую (Morus alba), Шёлковицу Шёлкопрядную (Morus bombycus), Шёлковицу Многостебельчатую (Morus multicaulus), а для получения плодов также Шёлковицу Чёрную (Morus nigra). В бывшем СССР в кормовых насаждениях использовали местные формы Шёлковицы – Хасак-Тут, Кайчи-Тут, Джир-Тут, а также новые высокоурожайные сорта – САНИИШ-5, САНИИШ-6, САНИИШ-7, САНИИШ-14, САНИИШ-15 и САНИИШ-17, Таджикскую Бессемянную, Иртышар, Узбекскую, Пионерскую, Иверия, Тбилисури, Украинскую-9 и Украинскую-107 и другие. Значительная часть кормовых насаждений была заложена улучшенными гибридными сортами. Для весенней выкормки Тутового Шёлкопряда с Шёлковицы ежегодно срезают годовалые ветки, а для летне-осенней – верхнюю треть вновь выросших побегов. Через каждые 4–5 лет Шёлковице предоставляют год отдыха. Шёлковица засухоустойчива, относительно малотребовательна к почвам, солеустойчива, не выносит заболачивания. Размножают Шёлковицу семенами, черенками и отводками. Наиболее распространённые заболевания Шёлковицы:- бактериоз, цилиндроспориоз, мучнистая роса, корневая гниль, курчавая мелколистность; вредители:- Тутовая Пяденица, Червец Комстока, Медведка, Хрущи, Проволочник, Тутовый Усач, Паутинный Клещик. Шёлк, натуральная текстильная комплексная нить животного происхождения; продукт выделения желез гусениц шелкопрядов. Состоит из двух элементарных нитей из белкового вещества фиброина, склеенных между собой белковым веществом серицином. При совместной размотке нескольких коконов получают шёлк-сырец, из которого кручением вырабатывают кручёный шёлк, используемый в трикотажном производстве для получения швейных ниток. Отходы перерабатываются в пряжу, из которой изготовляют крепдешин, парашютное полотно и так далее. Кручёный шёлк применяется для выработки тканей, трикотажа, для технических целей и прочего, небольшая часть – непосредственно в виде ниток; шёлковая пряжа используется в основном для изготовления тканей. Кокономотание – получение шёлка-сырца путём одновременной размотки нескольких (3–10) коконов ввиду недостаточной прочности одной коконной нити. Для размотки применяют кокономотальные аппараты. Волокно Натурального Шёлка является единственным природным волокном неклеточного строения. Шёлк является продуктом жизнедеятельности Насекомого Тутового или Дубового Шёлкопряда. Через специальные железы, выполняющие роль фильеры, червь выпускает две бесконечные шёлковые нити (белок фиброин), покрытые снаружи и скреплённые шёлковым клеем (белок серицин). В организме насекомого фиброин и серицин находятся в жидком состоянии. Пройдя через железы, белки отверждаются и служат материалом для кокона. Активность гусеницы как прядильщицы продолжается 24–72 часа, затем гусеница превращается в куколку, а далее в бабочку. Человек использует коконы для производства натурального шёлка. Для этого куколки подвергаются специальной тепловой обработке, облегчающей размотку кокона. После размотки получают шёлк-сырец (75% фиброина и 25% серицина), который проходит все стадии механической переработки – кручение, прядение, ткачество. На стадии отделки серицин удаляют, и готовые текстильные материалы содержат только фиброин. По своим химическим свойствам шёлк мало отличается от шерсти. Фиброин проявляет амфотерные свойства. Он также прекрасно впитывает влагу, интенсивно набухает в воде, теряет прочность при кипячении, более устойчив к действию кислоты и менее – к щёлочи. Имея более плотную структуру и не имея дисульфидных связей, фиброин более, чем кератин, устойчив к действию окислителей. Вместе с тем шёлк – одно из самых нестойких к свету волокон. Шёлк, в отличие от шерсти, не разрушается восстановителями, так как у него нет дисульфидных связей и более термически устойчив:- термодеструкция наступает при температуре 240–280 °C. Шёлк – натуральное волокно, получаемое из кокона Тутового Шёлкопряда, сырье для изготовления пряжи для ткачества. Длина нити одного кокона – приблизительно 2 тысячи метров. По мнению Конфуция, шёлководство появилось в Китае в III тысячелетии до Нашей Эры и до VI века секрет его сохранялся в тайне. В Европу шёлк поступал в виде готовых тканей, в античном мире стал известен при Александре Великом, захватившем шёлковые знамена в войне с Персами. Известно много сортов шёлка:- Ливанский биротин, Китайский пеламс, тонкий Французский гласе, Индийский матабис, штоф, муслин, газ и так далее. Свойства и внешний вид шёлковой ткани определяются качеством сырья, видом переплетения, способом обработки.

SILKALINE = СИЛКЭЛИН (или XX) – Silkaline is a soft light cotton fabric with a smooth lustrous finish like that of silk. / ткань лощёной отделки, имитирующая шёлковую.

SILK BROADCLOTH = ШЁЛКОВОЕ ШИРОКОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Silk Broadcloth is a soft spun-silk fabric in plain weave, used for shirts, blouses, and sports dresses.

SILK CULTURE = ШЁЛКОВАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ ШЁЛКА, или ШЁЛКОВОДСТВО) – Silk Culture is the care of the worm that produces silk fiber, from the egg to the moth. / Шёлководство – отрасль сельского хозяйства; разведение Шёлкопрядов для получения шёлковичных коконов – сырья для изготовления натурального шёлка. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) разводили одомашненного Тутового Шёлкопряда, в других странах используют также коконы некоторых диких Шёлкопрядов (Дубового, Айлантового, Клещевинного и других). Разведением Тутового Шёлкопряда для получения шёлка начали заниматься в Китае около 5 тысяч лет назад. На территории бывшего СССР шёлководство возникло в районах Средней Азии и Закавказья в V–VII веках. В России выкормки Шёлковичных Червей (обычно небольшие – 10–15 г грены) были сосредоточены в основном в крестьянских хозяйствах. В бывшем СССР впервые в истории мирового шёлководства были созданы крупные специализированные шёлководческие совхозы. Построены государственные гренажные заводы, базы первичной обработки коконов, шёлкомотальные фабрики; организованы государственные и колхозные тутовые

питомники; создана единая государственная система селекционно-племенной работы, заготовок и первичной обработки коконов. Советскими учёными были выведены высокопродуктивные белококонные породы и гибриды Шёлкопряда, высокоурожайные сорта Шёлковицы и разработаны более эффективные приёмы её агротехники. Всё это обеспечивало получение средней урожайности 56–57 килограммов (кг) коконов с 1 коробки грены, содержащей 29 г яиц. Производство коконов в 1965 составило 34.8 тысяч тонн (т), в 1976 – 45.0 тысяч т; шёлка-сырца 2.6 и 3.4 тысяч т. Производственные процессы в шёлководстве:- выращивание Шёлковицы, являющейся единственным кормовым растением для гусениц Тутового Шёлкопряда; производство грены; инкубация грены – оживление яичек Шёлкопряда; выкормка гусениц; первичная обработка коконов – морка и сушка. Инкубацию проводят в инкубаториях, рассчитанных на 150–200 коробок грены, и приурочивают к появлению на Шёлковице первых 5–6 листьев. Для выкормки оставляют наиболее жизнеспособных гусениц, полученных в течение первых 3 суток (сут) массового выхода. Выкормку проводят в специальных помещениях – червоводнях, где поддерживают температуру и влажность, рекомендуемые для гусениц разного возраста. Гусениц первых трёх возрастов выкармливают резаными листьями и молодыми побегами. Для получения 1 кг коконов расходуют 17–18 кг листа, в передовых хозяйствах – 11–12 кг. В период ‘сна’ и линьки кормление прекращают, температуру несколько повышают. Продолжительность выкормки около 35 сут; передовые хозяйства проводят выкормку в течение 22–25 сут. Основную часть коконов получают от весенней выкормки; в некоторых хозяйствах Украины, Молдавии и Северного Кавказа проводят повторные выкормки, используя грену наиболее выносливых пород и гибридов Шёлкопряда и подготавливая насаждения Шёлковицы для получения молодого листа в летне-осенний период. Селекция в шёлководстве направлена на выведение новых высокопродуктивных пород. Достижение в селекции Тутового Шёлкопряда – выведение генетическими методами пород, при скрещивании которых самки откладывают жизнеспособные яйца только мужского пола, дающие более Шёлконосные коконы. Благодаря этому исключается трудоёмкая операция по отбраковке яиц женского пола. Большую роль в развитии селекции шёлководства сыграли работы Б.Л. Астаурова по регуляции пола и получению полиплоидных линий Тутового Шёлкопряда, внедрению промышленной гибридизации, использованию биологического действия тепловых шоков для прижизненного обеззараживания грены, заражённой возбудителем нозематоза. Селекционную работу по шёлководству вели Среднеазиатский Научно-Исследовательский Институт Шёлководства (Ташкент, Узбекистан), Азербайджанский Научно-Исследовательский Институт Шёлководства (Кировабад), Грузинский Сельскохозяйственный Институт, некоторые институты Академии Наук (АН) бывшего СССР и Союзных республик, опытные станции. Размножением пород Шёлкопряда, улучшением их хозяйственных качеств занимаются племенные Шёлководческие станции или соответствующие цеха гренажных заводов. Мировое производство коконов Шёлкопрядов в 1938 – 438.7 тысяч т, в 1974 – 270 тысяч т. Основные их производители:- Япония (в 1974 – 106 тысяч т). Китай (90 тысяч т), Индия (30 тысяч т); развито шёлководство также в Корее, в странах Индокитая и Южной Европы, в Бразилии.

SILK DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ШЁЛКА – Silk Dyeing:- silk is dyed with the same dyes as wool, excluding 1:1 metal complex dyes. In addition, direct dyes can be used. The dyeing pH is slightly higher than with wool. For reactive dyeing 20–60 g/l of salt and 2–5 g/l of soda ash is needed for fixation. For more a detailed description, reference is made to the Wool Dyeing.

SILK FABRIC = ШЁЛКОВАЯ ТКАНЬ – Silk Fabric was first developed in ancient China, with some of the earliest examples found as early as 3500 BC. Legend gives credit for developing silk to a Chinese empress, Leizu (Hsi-Ling-Shih, Lei-Tzu). Silks were originally reserved for the Emperors of China for their own use and gifts to others, but spread gradually through Chinese culture and trade both geographically and socially, and then to many regions of Asia. Silk rapidly became a popular luxury fabric in the many areas accessible to Chinese merchants because of its texture and lustre. Silk was in great demand, and became a staple of pre-industrial international trade. In July 2007, archeologists discovered intricately woven and dyed silk textiles in a tomb in Jiangxi province, dated to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty roughly 2 500 years ago. Although historians have suspected a long history of a formative textile industry in ancient China, this find of silk textiles employing ‘complicated techniques’ of weaving and dyeing provides direct evidence for silks dating before the Mawangdui-discovery and other silks dating to the Han Dynasty (202 BC – 220 AD). The first evidence of the silk trade is the finding of silk in the hair of an Egyptian mummy of the 21st dynasty, c.1070 BC. The silk trade reached as far as the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, Europe, and North Africa. This trade was so extensive that the major set of trade routes between Europe and Asia came to be known as the Silk Road. The Emperors of China strove to keep knowledge of sericulture secret to maintain the Chinese monopoly. Nonetheless sericulture reached Korea around 200 BC, about the first half of the I century AD had reached ancient Khotan, and by AD 140 the practice had been established in India. In the ancient era, silk from China was the most lucrative and sought-after luxury item traded across the Eurasian continent, and many civilizations, such as the ancient Persians, benefited economically from trade. Fabrics that are often made from silk include charmeuse, habutai, chiffon, taffeta, crêpe de chine, dupioni, noil, shantung, tussah, and shantung, among others. / Шёлковая Ткань – текстильная ткань из натурального шёлка или химических волокон. Изготовление шёлковых тканей из натурального шёлка возникло в Китае около 5 тысяч лет назад. В странах Средиземноморья производство шёлковых тканей получило распространение только после 555, когда в Константинополь впервые доставили из Китая грену Тутового Шёлкопряда. В средние века шёлковое дело становится одной из главных отраслей промышленности в Венеции (XIII век), Генуе и Флоренции (XIV век), Милане (XV век) и так далее. В XVIII веке в Западной Европе, особенно в Италии и Франции, имеется уже развитая шёлковая промышленность. В России производство шёлковых тканей возникло при Петре I. К 1762 число шёлкоткацких фабрик достигло 44. Однако производство шёлковых тканей развивалось в отрыве от сырьевой базы (80% потребляемого шёлка-сырца в 1913–14 ввозилось из-за границы). В бывшем СССР объём производства шёлковых тканей (из натурального шёлка, искусственных и синтетических волокон) составлял 1.6 миллиарда м^2 (1977), а их ассортимент насчитывал около 600 артикулов. Структура шёлковых тканей весьма разнообразна из-за различия используемых нитей (мононити, комплексные, кручёные, текстурированные, фасонные, разрезные нити и пряжа), а также в силу многообразия ткацких переплетений нитей. Шёлковые ткани выпускают отбелёнными, окрашенными, набивными, пёстроткаными, меланжевыми. Они могут подвергаться тиснению, лощению. В отделке их поверхность может приобрести рельефность. Шёлковые ткани могут быть обработаны несминаемой, безусадочной, водоотталкивающей и другими пропитками. По назначению шёлковые ткани можно условно разделить на следующие группы:- платьевые, сорочечные, подкладочные, плащевые, костюмные и пальтовые, галстучные, для предметов женского туалета (корсетные) и галантерейных изделий. Кроме того, вырабатываются штучные изделия – платки, скатерти, покрывала, а также технические ткани. Платьевые Ткани (ПТ) (масса 1 м^2 30–200 г) очень разнообразны по сырьевому составу, структуре, оформлению и свойствам. ПТ из натурального шёлка – крэпдешин, крэп-шифон, крэп-жоржет. ПТ из ацетатных и триацетатных комплексных и текстурированных нитей вырабатывают полотняным, саржевым, атласным, мелкоузорчатым и крупноузорчатым (жаккардовым) переплетением. Выпускают набивными, пёстроткаными, отбелёнными и гладкокрашеными. ПТ из полиамидных комплексных и текстурированных нитей вырабатывают полотняным переплетением. Они бывают гладкокрашеными и набивными. ПТ из полиэфирных текстурированных нитей выпускают набивными и пёстроткаными. ПТ из вискозной пряжи вырабатывают полотняным переплетением с набивными рисунками, а из смешанной пряжи (из вискозного и синтетического волокна) – в пёстротканом и набивном виде. Изготовляются также ворсовые ПТ. Сорочечные Ткани (масса 1

м^2 70–200 г) вырабатывают из вискозной пряжи, смешанной пряжи (67% полиэфирного и 33% вискозного волокна) и из сочетания их с вискозными и полиамидными нитями полотняным, мелкоузорчатым и комбинированным переплетением. Выпускают отбелёнными, гладкокрашеными, набивными, пёстротканым, меланжевыми, а также с несминаемой и малоусадочной отделкой. Все эти ткани обладают достаточной гигроскопичностью и воздухопроницаемостью. Специальные отделки несколько ухудшают эти свойства. Подкладочные Ткани (масса 1 м^2 60–150 г) изготовляют из вискозных, полиамидных нитей или из вискозных, ацетатных или полиамидных нитей в основе и хлопчатобумажной или вискозной пряжи в утке. При изготовлении используют полотняное, саржевое, атласное, комбинированное и крупноузорчатое переплетение. Выпускают отбелёнными, гладкокрашеными, пёстротканым и набивными, а также с малоусадочной пропиткой. Имеют гладкую лицевую поверхность. Обладают малым коэффициентом тангенциального сопротивления, высокой устойчивостью к истиранию, хорошей гигроскопичностью. Плащевые Ткани (масса 1 м^2 50–200 г) объединяют ткани для плащей, курток и зонтов. Вырабатывают двух типов:- (i) из полиамидных нитей (переплетение полотняное, гладкокрашеные, пёстротканые или набивные, с водоотталкивающей пропиткой и плёночным покрытием); и (ii) из полиэфирно-вискозной или полиамидно-вискозной пряжи (переплетение полотняное или саржевое, гладкокрашеные, с водоотталкивающей пропиткой). Костюмные и Пальтовые Ткани (масса 1 м^2 200–300 г):- ткани для костюмов изготовляют чаще всего из смешанной (например, полиэфирно-вискозной) пряжи полотняным, саржевым и комбинированным переплетением. Обладают хорошей гигроскопичностью и достаточной воздухопроницаемостью. Иногда их обрабатывают специальными пропитками для снижения усадок и сминаемости. Для женских летних нарядных пальто используют двухслойные ткани крупноузорчатого переплетения с рельефной поверхностью из вискозных и полиамидных нитей. Выпускают гладкокрашеными и пёстротканым. Галстучные Ткани вырабатывают из вискозных, триацетатных и полиэфирных нитей мелкоузорчатым и крупноузорчатым переплетением. Выпускают пёстротканым и набивными. Корсетные Ткани вырабатывают атласным переплетением из вискозных и полиэфирных нитей в сочетании с вискозной и смешанной пряжей, отбелёнными, гладкокрашеными и набивными. Ткани Для Косынок и Платков изготовляют из натурального шёлка, ацетатных, триацетатных и полиамидных нитей разнообразными переплетениями. Выпускают гладкокрашеными, пёстротканым и набивными.

SILK GRASS = ШЁЛКОВИСТАЯ ТРАВА (или ПОЛЕВИЦА) – Silk Grass is a general term applied to many lustrous fibers of the pineapple or other plants, especially the white strong and silky fiber yielded by the Furcroea Cubensis, in tropical America. Silk Grass, lustrous bast fibers usually found in the Central and South American countries. The Silk Grass or Henequen (Furcroea Cubensis), the bowstring hemps. / Фуркрея Кубэнсис (Кубинская) (Furcroea Cubensis). Silt Grass:- Хэнэквэн или Хэнэкен (Henequen) Паспалум Влагалищный (Paspalum Vaginatum), Юкка Нитчатая (Yucca Filamentosa).

SILK HAT = ШЁЛКОВАЯ ШЛЯПА – Silk Hat is a hat with a tall cylindrical crown and a silk-plush finish worn by men as a dress hat.

SILK ILLUSION = ИЛЛЮЗИЯ ШЁЛКА (или ШЁЛКОВАЯ ОБМАНКА) – Silk Illusion is a net similar to tulle but even finer in mesh, used primarily for bridal veils.

SILK NOIL = ШЁЛКОВЫЙ ОЧЁС – Silk Noil:- short ends of silk fibers used in making rough, textured, spun yarns or in blends with cotton or wool. / Шёлковый Очёс или Шёлковые Очёски представляют собой короткие концы шёлковых волокон, используемые в .

SILK ROAD = ШЁЛКОВАЯ ДОРОГА (или ШЁЛКОВЫЙ ПУТЬ) – The Silk Road is the most well-known trading route of ancient Chinese civilization. Trade in silk grew under the Han Dynasty (202 BC – AD 220) in the I and II centuries AD. Origins:- originally, the Chinese trade silk internally, within the empire. Caravans from the empire's interior would carry silk to the western edges of the region. Often small Central Asian tribes would attack these caravans hoping to capture the traders' valuable commodities. As a result, the Han Dynasty extended its military defenses further into Central Asia from 135 to 90 BC in order to protect these caravans. Chan Ch'ien, the first known Chinese traveler to make contact with the Central Asian tribes, later came up with the idea to expand the silk trade to include these lesser tribes and therefore forge alliances with these Central Asian nomads. Because of this idea, the Silk Road was born. The route grew with the rise of the Roman Empire because the Chinese initially gave silk to the Roman-Asian governments as gifts. Spanning Two Continents:- the 7 000 mile route spanned China, Central Asia, Northern India, and the Parthian and Roman Empires. It connected the Yellow River Valley to the Mediterranean Sea and passed through places such as Chinese cities Kansu and Sinkiang and present-day countries Iran, Iraq and Syria. Northwestern Indians who lived near the Ganges River played prominent roles as middlemen in the China-Mediterranean silk trade because as early as the III century AD, they understood that silk was a lucrative product of the Chinese Empire. The trading relationship between the Chinese and the Indians grew stronger with increased Han expansion into Central Asia. The Chinese would trade their silk with the Indians for precious stones and metals such as jade, gold, and silver, and the Indians would trade the silk with the Roman Empire. Silk proved to be an expensive import for the Roman Empire since its trade across Indian and Central Asia was heavily controlled by the Parthian Empire. Social Consequences of the Silk Road:- while the Chinese silk trade played a minor role in the Chinese economy, it did increase the number of foreign merchants present in China under the Han Dynasty, exposing both the Chinese and visitors to their country to different cultures and religions. In fact, Buddhism spread from India to China because of trade along the Silk Route, similar to the way Islam spread along trans-Saharan routes in medieval West Africa. The Silk Road's Decline:- by 760 AD, during the T'ang Dynasty, trade along the Silk Road had declined. It revived tremendously under the Sung Dynasty in the XI and XII centuries when China became largely dependent on its silk trade. In addition, trade to Central and Western Asia as well as Europe recovered for a period of time from 1276–1368 under the Yuan Dynasty when the Mongols controlled China. The Chinese traded silk for medicines, perfumes, and slaves in addition to precious stones. As overland trade became increasingly dangerous, and overseas trade became more popular, trade along the Silk Road declined. While the Chinese did maintain a silk-fur trade with the Russians north of the original Silk Route, by the end of the XIV century, trade and travel along the road had decreased. The Silk Road, or Silk Route, is a name given to an interconnected series of trade routes through various regions of the Eurasian continent mainly connecting Chang'an (today's Xi'an) in China, with Asia Minor and the Mediterranean. It extends over 8 000 km (5 000 miles) on land and sea. / Под Шёлковым Путём понимается общее название (до XVI века) торговых караванных путей из Китая в Переднюю Азию через Среднюю Азию, по которым привозились шёлковые ткани. Шёлковый Путь – название караванных торговых путей, связывавших со II века до Нашей Эры до XVI века Нашей Эры Китай (через Среднюю Азию) с Передней Азией и далее с Европой. Главным товаром, провозимым по Шёлковому Пути, был Китайский шёлк. Шёлковый путь начинался в центральных районах Китая и через Ланьчжоу шёл на Дуньхуан, где раздваивался. Южный путь проходил через города Хотан, Яркенд, Балх и Мерв; северный – через Турфан, Кашгар, Самарканд, Мерв. Далее шёлковый путь проходил через Нису, Гекатомпил, Экбатану, Багдад к портам Средиземного Моря Тиру и Антиохии. В первые века существования шёлкового пути между Римом и Парфией велась борьба за преобладание в посреднической торговле. В V–VI веках значительная часть шёлкового пути находилась в руках Иранских и Согдийских, а с VII века – Арабских купцов. В XIV веке в связи с развитием мореходства значение шёлкового пути упало.

SILK SPINNING = ШЁЛКОПРЯДЕНИЕ – Silk Spinning:- the aggregate of production processes used in converting silk waste obtained in sericulture and various branches of the silk industry (such as cocoon reeling and silk throwing) into yarn. Three systems of spinning are used: comb spinning without carding, card and comb spinning, and condenser spinning. Comb spinning without carding is used to produce yarns up to 2.8 tex. The raw material is sorted, scoured to remove gum and fat, separated, and stapled, after which it is combed on circular carding machines. From three to four machine transfers are usually used, during which the combings from the first machine enter the second and so on. The output from the carding machines is fed to a cross folder, where it is drawn out and formed into sliver, which is wound onto a drum. The sliver is then drawn out and doubled in several transfers on two-stage drawing frames, after which it is fed to roving frames. The roving frames produce spun roving, which is processed into twisted roving on roving machines with spindles. Spinning is accomplished on ring spinning frames. In card and comb spinning, combings from the last carding machine are processed into yarn. The combings are sorted, separated, and carded on carding machines equipped with roller cards. The sliver is then successively processed on drawing frames, a machine that joins several slivers together, and a combing machine. The combed sliver is processed on drawing, roving, and ring spinning frames into yarn up to 6.7 tex. Condenser spinning consists in processing the combings obtained by card and comb spinning. The combings are separated, cleaned, oiled, and carded on carding machines. The roving is then processed into yarn on ring spinning frames. Blends of silk wastes and chemical fibers can also be processed into yarns. See also Spinning. / Шёлкопрядение – совокупность технологических процессов, используемых при переработке в пряжу шёлковых отходов, полученных в шёлководстве и в различных производствах шёлковой промышленности (кокономотании, шёлкокручении и других). В шёлкопряжении используют 3 системы прядения:- гребенную без кардочесания, гребенную с кардочесанием (угарную) и аппаратную. (i) Гребенная без кардочесания система прядения используется для получения пряжи до 2.8 текс. В этой системе исходное сырьё сортируется, отваривается с целью его обесклеивания и обезжиривания, разрыхляется и штапелируется, после чего подвергается чесанию на круглых чёсальных машинах. Обычно применяют 3–4 перехода таких машин, причём очёсы с первой машины поступают на вторую и так далее. Прочёс с чёсальных машин подаётся на раскладочную машину, где вытягивается и формируется в ленту, которая наматывается на барабан. Далее лента подвергается вытягиванию и сложению на нескольких переходах двупольных ленточных машин, после чего она поступает на ровничные машины, на которых вырабатывается сучёная ровница, перерабатываемая в кручёную ровницу на ровничных машинах с веретёнами. Прядение осуществляется на кольцевых прядильных машинах. (ii) В гребенной с кардочесанием системе перерабатывают в пряжу очёсы с последней чёсальной машины. При этом они подвергаются сортировке, разрыхлению и чесанию на валичных чёсальных машинах. Далее лента обрабатывается на ленточных машинах, лентосоединительной и гребнечёсальной машине. Гребенная лента перерабатывается на ленточных, ровничных и кольцевых прядильных машинах в пряжу до 6.7 текс. (iii) В аппаратной системе перерабатывают очёсы, получаемые в гребенной системе с кардочесанием. Очёсы подвергают разрыхлению и очистке, замасливанию и чесанию на чёсальных аппаратах. Далее ровницу перерабатывают в пряжу на кольцевых прядильных машинах. В шёлкопрядении возможна переработка в пряжу смеси шёлковых отходов и химических волокон. Смотрите также Прядение (Spinning). Шёлкокручение – совокупность технологических процессов, посредством которых шёлк-сырец или некручёные химические нити перерабатывают в кручёные нити. По назначению различают кручёные шёлковые и химические нити для ткачества, трикотажно-вязального производства, для широкого потребления (швейные и вышивальные нити) и для технических целей (хирургические, изоляционные и другие). По структуре кручений шёлк делится на шёлк простой, сложной и фасонной крутки. В шёлкокручении мотки шёлка-сырца замачивают в мыльно-жировой эмульсии для размягчения серицина, что способствует лучшему разъединению нитей при сматывании, придаёт им гладкость и гибкость. Одновременно повышается гигроскопичность нитей и снижается способность их к электризации. Химические нити вместо замачивания подвергают шлихтованию – проклеиванию для придания им большей прочности и гладкости, а также для снижения электризуемости. После замачивания или шлихтования мотки шёлка-сырца или химических нитей отжимают, расправляют и сушат. Мотки шёлка-сырца перед сушкой подвергают расщипыванию с целью разъединения нитей и устранения их перепутывания. После сушки мотки разматывают на мотальных машинах, что позволяет проконтролировать непрерывность нити и намотать её на катушки или бобины, удобные для последующей обработки. Во время разматывания удаляются слабые и дефектные места нитей. Для получения более толстой нити проводят трощение (соединение нескольких нитей в одну), чаще всего – на тростильно-крутильных машинах с одновременным слабым скручиванием нитей. Это уменьшает обрывность нитей в последующем процессе кручения, который осуществляется на этажных или кольцевых крутильных машинах. Для придания кручёным нитям равновесности, то есть уменьшения способности их раскручиваться, нити обрабатывают паром (запаривание) в специальных камерах. После этого проводят так называемую уборку, то есть перематывание кручёных нитей в паковки, удобные для их последующей переработки. Кручёный шёлк обычно вырабатывается в несколько (2–5) вместе сложенных нитей с различными крутками (от 50 до 3 000 кручений на 1 метр (м)).

SILK THREAD = ШЁЛКОВАЯ НИТЬ – Silk Thread is a classic sewing thread for fine work and for sewing silks and woolens. It has more give than other natural fiber threads, but less than polyester or nylon. It is used primarily for sewing on silk fabrics. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Шёлк-Сырец – техническая нить натурального шёлка, получаемая в кокономотании соединением нескольких (чаще 5–10) продольно сложенных коконных нитей в одну; при этом нити прочно склеиваются серицином. Шёлк-сырец должен обладать равномерностью по тонине, чистотой (отсутствием на коротких участках нити утолщений или расщеплений), связностью (склеенностью) шёлковин. Механические свойства шёлка-сырца выше, чем у коконной нити (разрывное напряжение – на 15%, разрывное удлинение – на 10–15%). Более половины шёлка-сырца перерабатывается в кручёный шёлк. Выпускается шёлк-сырец обычно в мотках с крестовой намоткой. Шёлк-сырец идёт на изготовление плательных тканей, швейных ниток и других изделий.

SILO PALLET = БУНКЕРНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Silo Pallet is a sealed, four-sided box pallet fitted with a sealable lid and an emptying device in the deck. Note 1:- a silo pallet is commonly used for carrying dry powders or granules. Note 2:- some types of silo pallets can also be called Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs). Definitions concerning IBCs can be found in ISO 15867 [4]. / Бункерный Поддон – ящичный поддон с четырьмя неразборными стенками и крышкой, с запорным и разгрузочным устройствами в основании. Примечание 1:- поддон применяют для сыпучих и гранулированных грузов. Примечание 2:- эти типы бункерных поддонов можно применять как крупнотоннажные контейнеры (intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)). Определения, касающиеся контейнеров (IBCs) приведены в стандарте ISO 15867 [4].

SILT = ИЛ (или ИЛИСТЫЙ ОСАДОК) – Silt:- contaminant particles 5 μm and less in size. Silt is a soil separate consisting of particles between 0.05 and 0.002 mm in diameter. / Под Илом понимается тонкозернистый осадок океанов, морей, озёр, водохранилищ, рек, содержащий 30–50% частиц диаметром меньше 0.01 миллиметра. Ил – тонкозернистый мягкий осадок на дне водных бассейнов, не преобразованный диагнезом. Содержит от 30 до 50% частиц менее 0.01 миллиметра (мм). В естественных условиях находится в текучем состоянии, при высушивании приобретает свойства твёрдого тела. На дне морей и континентальных водоёмов (озёр, рек, прудов) распространены илы, состоящие из тонкозернистых продуктов разрушения горных пород (терригенный ил, глинистый ил, известковый ил) и из микроскопических раковин или скелетных остатков морских

организмов (глобигериновый ил, диатомовый ил, радиоляриевый ил, птероподовый ил и другие). Выделяют илы, обогащённые вулканическим пеплом (вулканический ил). Иногда илы обогащены органическим веществом (сапропель), разложение которого вызывает сероводородное заражение или развитие гнилостных процессов (‘гнилой ил’). Некоторые илы (озёрный, прудовый, лагунный) применяют как удобрение и для минеральной подкормки сельскохозяйственных животных, а также в медицине, для грязелечения.

SILTING = ЗАИЛЕНИЕ – Silting is a failure generally associated with a valve which movements are restricted due to small particles that have wedged in between critical clearances, e.g., the spool and bore. / .

SILVER = СЕРЕБРО – Silver is a chemical element with the symbol Ag (in Latin, Argentum). A soft white lustrous transition metal, it has the highest electrical and thermal conductivity for a metal, and occurs as a free metal, and in minerals such as argentite and chlorargyrite. Most silver is produced as a by-product of copper, gold, lead, and zinc mining. Silver has been known since antiquity. It has long been valued as a precious metal and used in currency, ornaments and jewelry, as well as utensils (hence the term silverware). Today, it is also used in photographic film, electrical contacts, and mirrors. Elemental silver is also used to catalyze chemical reactions. Silver has certain antimicrobial activity. In the past, dilute solutions of silver nitrate were used as disinfectants, though this has been supplanted by other treatments. In alternative medicine, there has been increasing interest in the use of colloidal silver as remedies for a wide range of ailments, though these claims are disputed. The consumption of large amounts of silver can lead to a darkening of the skin known as Argyria. Silver Bullion, available in .999 fine bullion bars (1 000 ounce units), the standard industry form. Each bar is hallmarked to certify weight and purity. Delivery of silver bullion bars can also be taken in the form of ten 100-ounce bars. Today, the US Mint issues American Silver Eagle coins, offering a .999 fine investment grade purity alternative to the 90% junk silver coin bags. Many analysts feel that silver, and specifically silver coins, presents an outstanding investment opportunity. (i) American Silver Eagles, available in units of 500 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. Each coin is .999 fine silver with a face value of USD1.00. Obverse of coins feature the Walking Liberty design. Struck by the US Mint since 1986. (ii) Canadian Silver Maple Leafs, available in units of 200 one-ounce coins for personal delivery only. Each coin is .999 fine silver with a face value of CAD5.00. Futures contracts are firm commitments to make or accept delivery of a specified quantity or quality of a commodity during a specific month in the futures at a price agreed upon at the time the commitment is made. Approximately 1% of silver futures contracts traded each year result in delivery of the underlying commodities. Instead, traders generally offset their futures positions before their contracts mature. The difference between the initial purchase or sale price and the price of the offsetting transaction represents the realized profit or loss. Trading in COMEX® Division of NYMEX® silver futures is conducted for delivery during the current calendar month, any January, March, May, and September thereafter falling within a 23-month period and any July and December falling within a 60-month period, beginning with the current month. Silver:- Latin name Argentum. The chemical symbol is Ag, specific gravity is 10.49 and the melting point is 960°C. Silver is a lustrous, white, malleable and ductile precious metal, with remarkable electrical and thermal, light-reflecting, bacteria-killing, wear resistant, photosensitive and other qualities. / КОМЭКС® (COMEX®). Серебро, наряду с золотом, платиной и металлами платиновой группы, составляет благородные металлы. Серебро, на Латинском языке Аргэнтум (Argentum), символ Ag, химический элемент I группы периодической системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 47, атомная масса 107.868 2; плотность 10 500 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 961.9 °C. Серебро – металл сверкающего белого цвета, ковкий, пластичный. Один из дефицитных элементов. Имеет наивысшую среди металлов электрическую проводимость, теплопроводность и лучшую отражательную способность, очень стойко химически. Химически малоактивно, в присутствии сероводорода чернеет. В природе встречается в виде самородков и соединений (серебряный блеск Ag_2S, хлораргирит AgCl). Однако и те и другие редки, и основную массу серебра получают из комплексных руд попутно при добыче других металлов – главным образом свинца и меди, в меньшей степени – из серебряных руд. Серебряные руды:- главные минералы:- аргентит, пираргирит, полибазит, прустит, серебросодержащий галенит, стефанит. Минимальное содержание Ag в руде 45–350 г/т. Из серебряной руды извлекают около 20% Ag, остальное – попутно из комплексных руд. Главными добывающими странами являются Австралия, Канада, Мексика, Перу, США. Серебро применяется в основном в виде сплавов для чеканки монет, изготовления ювелирных и бытовых изделий, электрических контактов, припоев, лабораторной посуды, а также для футеровки химической аппаратуры, для покрытия радиодеталей, производства серебряно-цинковых аккумуляторов и так далее. Основные потребители серебра:- кинофотопромышленность, электронная и электротехническая промышленности, производство ювелирных изделий. Галогениды серебра (AgBr, AgI) применяют в производстве фотоматериалов, как твёрдые электролиты с ионной проводимостью, коллоидное серебро, а также его соединения (например, ляпис $AgNO_3$) – в медицине. Серебро обладает бактерицидными свойствами:- ионы Ag^+ стерилизуют воду, уничтожая бактерии и уже в незначительной концентрации стерилизуют питьевую воду. По мере развития товарного производства серебро в силу своих естественных свойств – делимость, однородность, портативность, сохраняемость – наряду с золотом стало выступать денежным товаром. Серебро играло роль всеобщего эквивалента, то есть денег. С XVI до конца XIX века серебро преобладало в денежном обращении Европейских стран (серебряный монометаллизм или биметаллизм). С конца XIX века большинство стран перешло к золотому монометаллизму. Серебряная валюта сохранялась до 1930-х в Афганистане, Иране, Китае. Самородное Серебро – минерал класса самородных элементов. Примеси золота, ртути, висмута и других. Цвет на свежей поверхности серебристо-белый, на воздухе самородное серебро постепенно тускнеет из-за образования чёрной плёнки сульфида серебра. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 2.5–3; плотность (10 500 ± 500) кг/м^3. Важный рудный минерал серебра.

SILVER = СЕРЕБРЯНОЕ – Silver:- a nearly neutral slightly brownish medium gray.

SILVER FIXING = ФИКСИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕНЫ СЕРЕБРА (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ СЕРЕБРА) – Silver Fixing:- the first Silver Fixing took place in 1897 at the office of Sharps & Wilkins. For over 110 years we have been fixing the price of silver providing market users with the opportunity to buy and sell silver at a single quoted price. It also provides a published benchmark price that is widely used as a pricing medium by producers, consumers and investors. The fix is carried out once a day at 12 noon by the 3 members via telephone conference. At the start of each fixing, the Chairman announces an opening price to the other 2 members, who report that price back to their dealing rooms. They in turn relay this price to their customers, and based on orders received from them, instruct their representatives to declare themselves as buyers or sellers at that price. Provided there are both buyers and sellers at the price, members are then asked to state the number of ounces they wish to trade. If at the opening price there are only buyers or only sellers, or if the numbers of ounces to be bought or sold does not balance, the price is moved and the same procedure is followed until a balance is achieved. The Chairman then announces that the price is fixed. It should be noted that the Fix is said to balance if the buy amount and the sell amount are within 300 000 ozs of each other. The Fixing will last as long as it is necessary to establish a price that satisfies both buyers and sellers. Customers may leave orders in advance of the Fixings. Alternatively, they may choose to be kept advised of price changes throughout the Fixing and may alter their orders accordingly at any time until the price is fixed. To ensure that any order change is communicated quickly to the Chairman, each representative has a verbal flag, which he raises immediately upon hearing of the change from his dealing room. As long as any flag is raised, the Chairman may not declare the price fixed. Silver market where purchases and sales are settled with exchange-like price fixing. Benefits are:- (i) international benchmark; (ii) published price;

(iii) narrow dealing spread; (iv) any quantity may be dealt; and (v) anonymity. Members are:- Deutsche Bank AG (headquarters are in Frankfurt am Main, Germany), HSBC Holdings PLC (headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom), and Scotia Mocatta (member of The Bank of Nova Scotia; headquarters are in Toronto, ON, Canada). The London Silver Market has developed over the Last three hundred years. The first recorded deal was entered into by a Market Member in 1676 when Mocatta started trading with the East India Company. The price at that time was 63 pennies per Troy ounce of standard Silver. Towards the end of the XVIII century the next Member entered the arena. Originally known as Sharps and Pickup, they shortly became Sharps and Wilkins. During most of the XVIII century, and for the first part of the XIX century, much of the business transacted in the Silver Market took place in one of the original London coffee shops. Although the firms concerned had individual offices, much of the gathering of information took place in coffee shops, making them a natural venue in which to transact business. 1852 saw the entry of Pixley and Haggard, who, five years later; became Pixley and Abell. This was followed one year later in 1853 by the founding of Samuel Montagu & Co.. The price of Silver in 1853 was 61½ pennies per ounce of standard Silver. The daily Silver Fixing commenced in 1897, although it is believed that a system of agreeing a daily spot price had evolved by the use of runners between the four houses a few years earlier. The first Fixing was attended by all four Members – Mocatta & Goldsmid, Sharps & Wilkins, Pixley & Abell, and Samuel Montagu & Co.. Within a very short time two prices were 'fixed' daily – cash (up to seven days) and two months forward. The cash price of Silver in 1897 was 27 9/16 pennies. The Silver Fixing has continued until the present day. Starting in 1967 the format of the Silver Fixing was amended, whereby the price was fixed for spot, three, six and twelve months forward, and at the same time the US Dollar equivalent was officially published. In 1999 The Fixing further evolved into a telephone based process with spot prices for US Dollar, Sterling and Euros. The Silver Fixing continues unchanged to this date, and has proved to be the most acceptable pricing mechanism for producers, consumers, arbitragers and speculators. Silver Fixing is held each working day at 12:00 pm in the City of London. The Silver Fixing:- three Market-Making Members of the LBMA conduct the Silver Fixing meeting under the chairmanship of The Bank of Nova Scotia – ScotiaMocatta by telephone at 12:00 noon each working day. The other two members of the Silver Fixing are Deutsche Bank AG London and HSBC Bank USA NA London Branch. The process then follows a similar pattern to gold, arriving at a fixing price when buying and selling orders are matched. Fixing prices for gold and silver are published immediately by the various news agencies. Historical data for Gold and Silver Fixings may be found on the LBMA website (http://www.lbma.org.uk). The London Silver Market Fixing Ltd (C/O ScotiaMocatta, 33 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1BB, the United Kingdom; http://www.silverfixing.com). / Шарпс энд Пикап (Sharps and Pickup). Моката Энд Голдзмид (Mocatta & Goldsmid), Шарпс Энд Вилкинз (Sharps & Wilkins), Пиксли Энд Эйбл (Pixley & Abell), и Сэмъюэл Мантэгю Энд Ко. (Samuel Montagu & Co.). через полномочных представителей Лондонских офисов следующих банков:- Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG; со штабквартирой во Франкфурте на Майне, Германия), Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (HSBC Holdings PLC; со штабквартирой в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство), и Скоша Моката (Scotia Mocatta (член Зэ Бэньк оф Нова Скоша (The Bank of Nova Scotia); со штабквартирой в Торонто, ОН, Канада). Рынок серебра, на котором покупки и продажи осуществляются посредством фиксирования с увязкой к биржевой цене.

SILVER FORWARD = ФОРВАРД НА СЕРЕБРО – SIFO is the Silver Forward Mid Rate and provides indicative forward rates for silver based on the midmarket rates (the midpoint between the bid and offer sides of the swap). As these are only indicative rates, the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) does not recommend that they be used as benchmarks to settle any transactions.

SILVERSHOOT = СЕРЕБРИСТЫЙ ПОБЕГ – Silvershoot is a symptom of gall midge infestation, the growing points and tillers elongate and form like a white tube.

SILVER STAINING = СЕРЕБРИСТОЕ ОКРАШИВАНИЕ – Silver Staining is a procedure by which DNA, proteins, or polysaccharides are visualized using silver complexes.

SIM = SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE

SIM APPLICATION TOOLKIT = SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE APPLICATION TOOLKIT

SIMEX = SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY EXCHANGE

SIMPLE = ПРОСТОЙ – Simple:- of a leaf with an undivided blade, although it may be lobed. Of a fruit developed from a single ovary. / Простой:- о листе с неразделяемой пластинкой, .

SIMPLE GUARANTEE = ПРОСТАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ – Simple Guarantee:- an obligor can demand payment from a simple guarantor only if the principal debtor has become bankrupt or has received payment respite under a composition agreement, or certain other conditions have been met. Where the claim so guaranteed has been secured by pledge, the simple guarantor may call on the obligor to have primary recourse to the pledge, unless the principal debtor has become bankrupt or has received payment respite. Also known as Ordinary Guarantee. In accordance with Art. 495 para. 1 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the obligee can require the simple guarantor to pay under the following conditions:- (i) if the principal obligor – after the surely has been issued – has become insolvent; (ii) if the principal obligor has been granted protection from creditors; (iii) if proceedings are initiated against the principal obligor by the obligee, observing all necessary diligence and resulting in the issuance of a definitive certificate of unsatisfied claims; (iv) if the principal obligor has transferred his or her domicile abroad and claims can no longer be made against him or her in Switzerland; and (v) if it becomes extremely difficult to instigate legal proceedings against the principal obligor because he or she has transferred his or her domicile abroad. If pledges or mortgages exist for the guaranteed claim, the guarantor can demand that the obligee satisfy the debt first from such pledges or mortgages unless the principal obligor has become insolvent or has been granted protection from creditors (Art. 495 para. 2 OR).

SIMPLE INTEREST = ПРОСТОЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Simple Interest is the interest that is paid only on the original amount borrowed for the length of time the borrower has use of the credit. The amount borrowed is referred to as the Principal. In the simple interest rate calculation, interest is computed only on that portion of the original principal still owed. Simple Interest is the compensation which is paid for the use of the principal (sum lent), at a certain rate made by law. / Простой процент это компенсация, которая выплачивается за использование принципала (основной заимствованной суммы), по определённой ставке, утверждённой в законодательном порядке.

SIMPLE LEAF = ПРОСТОЙ ЛИСТ – Simple Leaf:- not compound, not divided into secondary units, e.g., Cercis canadensis. Simple Leaves show an undivided blade or, in case it has divisions, they do not reach the midrib.

SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE = ПРОСТАЯ СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или ПРОСТОЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – The Simple Moving Average (SMA) is the easiest to construct. A 5 day SMA takes the sum of the last 5 days prices and divides by 5. Easy but not always accurate:- the indicator has a tendency to 'bark twice'. Consider this example:- (i) Day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; (ii) Price (USD) 16, 17, 17, 10, 17, 18, 17, 17, 17; and (iii) 5 Day SMA no, no, no, no, 15.4, 15.8, 15.8, 15.8, 17.2. You can see that on day 9 there is a big step in the simple moving average, but price has been constant at USD17. This distortion is caused by the low price on day 4 -dropped from the SMA on day 9. A moving average that gives equal weight to each

day's price data. A Simple Moving Average (SMA) is calculated by adding the closing price of a security for a number of time periods and then dividing this total by the number of time periods. This illustrates the average price of the issue over a set number of periods. The moving average smooths the data series and makes it easier to spot trends. See also Exponential Moving Average, and Moving Averages. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

SIMULATED LINEN FABRICS = ТКАНИ, ИМИТИРУЮЩИЕ ЛЁН – Simulated Linen Fabrics:- various rayons, cottons, synthetics, and blends are woven with threads of uneven thickness to simulate linen. They lack the cool, firm, yet soft feel of linen. Their irregularities are too even when seen beside real linen.

SIMULATED SPUN YARN = ПРЯЖА С ИМИТИРОВАННЫМ ПРЯДЕНИЕМ – Simulated Spun Yarns are the filament yarns that have been modified to have aesthetics similar to those of spun yarns. Simulated spun yarn have looped or hairy surfaces. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

SIMULATION = СИМУЛЯЦИЯ – (1) Simulation is the statistical process or act of resembling or having the characteristics of something. / Под Симуляцией, от Латинского слова Simulatio, означающее Притворство, понимается .

(2) Simulation (Crop Simulation):- Use of computer models, such as GOSSYM/COMAX, to mimic crop development. Used to aid in predictions and management decisions.

SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPOSURE = АНАЛИЗ ИМИТАЦИИ (или МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ, или СИМУЛЯЦИИ) ФИНАНСОВОЙ УЯЗВИМОСТИ – Simulation Analysis Of Financial Exposure:- a sophisticated computer risk-analysis program that monitors the risk of clearing members and large-volume traders at the Chicago Board of Trade. It calculates the risk of change in market prices or volatility to a firm carrying open positions. / в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными).

SINE WAVE = СИНУСОИДА (или СИНУСНАЯ ВОЛНА) – Sine Wave:- in ideal electric systems, the characteristic shape of the alternating voltage or current wave. This shape matches the trigonometric sine function of the acute angle in a right triangle and equals the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse.

SINGAPORE COMMODITY EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = СИНГАПУРСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА (ЛИМИТИД) – The Singapore Commodity Exchange Limited (SICOM):- traders have been here since the British founded Singapore in the early XIX century, buying commodities like rubber, spices, timber, coffee and palm oil from this region. While they continue to do so today, their business has grown in scope and sophistication. The modern traders are involved in a wide range of offshore trading activities and, increasingly, 'paper trading' to hedge all kinds of risk exposure. Their activities have made Singapore an important center for international commodity trading. Mega-traders have been attracted to establish trading operations here. Their presence has linked Singapore even more closely with major commodity trading centers like Tokyo, London, New York and Chicago. The Singapore Commodity Exchange Limited (SICOM) is the answer to traders' growing demand for risk management tools for trading in commodities. Singapore is already a major market for rubber futures and the world's largest natural rubber trading center. Rubber futures have been traded in Singapore since the 1920s. Clearing facilities for the futures transactions were then provided by the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association. These were subsequently taken over by the Rubber Association of Singapore, which was privatised in 1992 as the RAS Commodity Exchange. This was in turn renamed the Singapore Commodity Exchange Ltd in February 1994 to better reflect its mission to be a broad-based commodity exchange. Xxxxx. Established in 1992, Singapore Commodity Exchange (SICOM) provides a highly trusted and efficient marketplace for commodity futures trading and clearing in Singapore. As a supervisory body, SICOM has a robust and market-oriented regulatory framework and adheres to high regulatory standards aligned to the interest of our stakeholders. SICOM oversees the supervision of its Members on rule compliance and maintain surveillance on all trading activities. It also administers the process of the physical delivery of exchange-traded rubber contracts and is the arbitration centre for the resolution of trade disputes. SICOM traces its roots back to the 1920s when rubber futures were first traded in Singapore. Clearing facilities for the futures transactions were then provided by the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association (SICCRA). This function was subsequently taken over by the Rubber Association of Singapore (RAS), which was privatized in 1992 as the RAS Commodity Exchange (RASCE). In February 1994, it was renamed Singapore Commodity Exchange (SICOM) to better reflect its mission to be a broad-based commodity exchange. As an established trading and commodity hub, Singapore boasts an open economy, a thriving port, a business-friendly environment, a strong regulatory framework, and an excellent communication infrastructure. Geographically situated among the region's largest producers and consumers, Singapore is the ideal place to provide a neutral stand for fair market practice. Positioned as the premier commodity exchange, SICOM serves as the pricing benchmark for regional and global rubber producers, traders and consumers. SICOM offers market participants the trading of two rubber futures contracts, the RSS3 (Ribbed Smoked Sheet) and TSR20 (Technically Specified Rubber), on its electronic platform, e-SICOM. Trading through e-SICOM, a fully integrated clearing and settlement system that is scalable and reliable, participants conveniently gain access to greater transparency, price discovery and liquidity in the market. SICOM has established a global footprint, boasting more than 120 corporate and individual members who trade through the Exchange. Member companies include renowned tyre manufacturers who use SICOM for their hedging needs:- Goodyear, Bridgestone, Michelin (SMPT), Hankook, Pirelli and Continental. In serving the marketplace, SICOM is a recognized leader and provides a strong foundation in market integrity, financial security and fair trade execution for all transactions. SICOM protects the financial integrity of the market by serving as the counterparty to every trade, thus, eliminating credit risk. In doing so, SICOM provides a reliable marketplace to participants for price discovery and risk management. SICOM formulates and enforces by-laws of its trading contract terms and acts as the arbitration centre for settlement of disputes. SICOM also provides facilities for cooperation in all matters affecting trades and to safeguard the interests of its members. SICOM strictly abides by the codes of standards and disclosures regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). Integrity in trading and financial practices is assured and safeguarded through the Exchange membership criteria and trading rules. SICOM offers a diverse category of memberships that includes Clearing, Non-Clearing, Remote Non-Clearing, Trade and Associate Members. SICOM continues to expand its membership base and welcome partners with a keen interest to develop the commodity industry in Asia and to tap into the resources available to them in the world's largest rubber market. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Гудиэр (Goodyear), Бридьжстоун (Bridgestone), Мишэлын (Michelin (SMPT)), Хэнкук (Hankook), Пирэлли (Pirelli) и Кантынэнтэл (Continental).

SINGAPORE EXCHANGE (LIMITED) = СИНГАПУРСКАЯ БИРЖА (ЛИМИТИД) – The Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX) is Asia-Pacific's first demutualised and integrated securities and derivatives exchange. SGX was inaugurated on 1999-December-01, following the merger of two established and well-respected financial institutions – the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX). On 2000-November-23, SGX became the first exchange in Asia-Pacific to be listed via a public offer and a private placement. Listed on our own bourse, the SGX stock is a component of benchmark indices such as the MSCI Singapore Free Index and the Straits Times Index. Home to Singapore's leading listed companies, SGX is also at the forefront of exchanges globally in attracting international issuers and is rapidly emerging as Asia's offshore risk management center for

international derivatives. Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX) is the stock exchange in Singapore. SGX was formed on 1999-December-01, following the merger of two established and well-respected financial institutions – the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX). It is the Asia-Pacific's first demutualised and integrated securities and derivatives exchange. Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX) is Asia-Pacific's first demutualised and integrated securities and derivatives exchange. SGX was inaugurated on 1999-December-01, following the merger of two established and well-respected financial institutions – the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX). On 2000-November-23, SGX became the first exchange in Asia-Pacific to be listed via a public offer and a private placement. Listed on our own bourse, the SGX stock is a component of benchmark indices such as the MSCI Singapore Free Index and the Straits Times Index. Home to Singapore's leading listed companies, SGX is also at the forefront of exchanges globally in attracting international issuers and is rapidly emerging as Asia's offshore risk management centre for international derivatives. SGX offers a diverse and exciting suite of securities and derivatives products via a global network of broking members. They provide market participants with convenient access to these products through an array of distribution channels. We aim to offer a highly trusted securities and derivatives marketplace for capital raising, risk transfer, trading, clearing and settlement, and to serve our stakeholders. The Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX) was inaugurated on 01 December 1999, following the merger of the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX). Website:- http://www.sgx.com. / САЙМЭКС (SIMEX).

SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY EXCHANGE = СИНГАПУРСКАЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ВАЛЮТНАЯ БИРЖА – The Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX) is the oil and currencies futures exchange in Singapore. It was founded in 1984. On 1999-December-01 it was merged with the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) to form the Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX). The Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX) was established in 1983 from an alliance between the Gold Exchange of Singapore and the International Money Market (IMM) in Chicago. / Сингапурская Международная Валютная Биржа (СМВБ или САЙМЭКС (SIMEX); Singapore International Monetary Exchange), созданная в Сингапуре в 1984, служила площадкой для торговли фьючерсами на валюту и нефть. 01 Декабря 1999 она была поглощена Фондовой Биржей Сингапура (ФБС; Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES)). Результатом этого поглощения стало образование новой биржи – Сингапурской Биржи Лимитид (СБЛ; Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX)).

SINGEING = ОПАЛИВАНИЕ (или ОПАЛКА) – Singeing is the process of burning off protruding fibers from yarn or fabric by passing it over a flame or heated copper plates. Singeing gives the fabric a smooth surface and is necessary for fabrics that are to be printed and for fabrics where smooth finishes are desired. Singeing is a process of burning off protruding fibers from fabrics to give the fabric a smooth surface. Also called Gassing, Singeing is a process applied to both yarns and fabrics to produce an even surface by burning off projecting fibers, yarn ends, and fuzz. This is accomplished by passing the fiber or yarn over a gas flame or heated copper plates at a speed sufficient to burn away the protruding material without scorching or burning the yarn or fabric. Singeing is usually followed by passing the treated material over a wet surface to assure that any smoldering is halted. Singeing is a removing surface fibers and lint from a cloth with hot copper plates or gas flames. Singeing is an industrial defibrillation process where rapidly-moving fabric passes over a flame or a very hot plate in order to burn away fibers poking up from the surface. Also see Gassing. Singeing is a process in which unwanted surface fibers are removed by passing the fabric through a flame, or by using infra-red radiations or by burning against hot plate. The process generally takes place before bleaching or finishing. / Опаливание – процесс удаления с поверхности суровой ткани выступающих кончиков волокон, которые не только придают ей некрасивый вид, но и способствуют образованию дефектов при печатании. Опаливают ткань на плитной, цилиндровой и газовой опальных машинах. Не опаливают только те ткани, которые в дальнейшем подвергаются ворсованию, а также полотенечные ткани и некоторые другие. После опаливания ткань проходит паровой искрогаситель или ванну с водой. Опаливанию подвергают ткани, выработанные из пряжи различных видов. В суровом виде поверхность этих тканей покрыта пушком выступающих концов волоконец, незакрученных при кручении пряжи. Если их не удалить, то после крашения или печатания ворсистая поверхность будет выглядеть изношенной, а окраска покажется неровной. Кроме того, шероховатая поверхность скорее истирается в процессе эксплуатации. Чтобы сделать поверхность ткани гладкой, удалить пушок и ворсинки и улучшить внешний вид тканей в готовом виде и их эксплуатационные показатели, перед проведением технологических операций в красильном производстве ткани пропускают через опаливающую машину. Тонкие волоконца и пушинки на поверхности ткани над пламенем горелок при определённых условиях полностью сгорают, тогда как сама ткань сохраняет неизмененными свою структуру и прочностные показатели. Скорость прохождения ткани, сшитой в непрерывную ленту, по системе направляющих роликов над пламенем газовых горелок (двух или четырёх) – значительная, порядка 150–180 м/мин. Ткань по выходе из последней горелки должна иметь температуру не выше 150 °С. В зависимости от характера материала опаливание осуществляется на лицевой или на лицевой и изнаночной сторонах. Конструкция газоопаливающей машины обеспечивает подъём ворсинок в ткани перед вводом последней в пламя горелок и равномерность высоты пламени по всей ширине опаливаемой ткани. Чтобы устранить прилипание волоконец к поверхности ткани, в машине предусмотрено специальное устройство механического или электростатического действия, поднимающее их перед проходом в зону опаливания. Значительные трудности возникают при опаливании тканей, которые выработаны из пряжи, содержащей синтетические штапельные волокна (полиамидные или полиэфирные) как в чистом виде, так и в смеси с хлопковым или вискозным штапельным волокном. Дело в том, что синтетические волоконца, находящиеся на поверхности ткани, при опаливании не сгорают, а плавятся; кроме того, эти волоконца, будучи электростатически заряженными, прилипают к ткани. Для полного их сгорания необходима более высокая температура, которая может оказать вредное воздействие на самую ткань. По имеющимся данным, для полного сжигания полиэфирного волокна необходима температура около 485 °С. Оплавившиеся комочки волоконец не устраняют шероховатости поверхности ткани, они даже являются причиной образования в процессе эксплуатации ткани ворсистой поверхности (с пиллингом). Согласно литературным данным, наличие на ткани даже небольших количеств некоторых солей – таких, как карбонат калия (поташ) – способствует быстрому сгоранию полиэфирных волоконец при сравнительно невысокой температуре, в условиях обычного опаливания. При соответствующей автоматической регулировке состава горючей смеси, подаваемой в горелку (соотношение газа и воздуха 1:5), и давлении газа и воздуха во время прохождения ткани в верхней трети язычка окислительного пламени может быть достигнут требуемый эффект опаливания, когда волоконца будут полностью сгорать, а не плавиться. Новейшие газоопаливающие машины с горелками специальной конструкции и автоматической регулировкой параметров подачи газовой смеси обеспечивают высокий эффект опаливания тканей из полиэфирной штапельной пряжи в чистом виде и в смеси с другими волокнами. Дефектами, возникающими при опаливании тканей, являются:- неравномерность опаливания, которая проявляется в виде участков ткани с различной степенью ворсистости поверхности. Этот дефект может появиться при неравномерной высоте и интенсивности пламени горелки по ширине ткани; прожоги – подпалённые участки (из-за местного перегрева); пожелтение поверхности ткани как результат её общего перегрева. Причина перегрева – нарушение процесса опаливания.

SINGEING BAND = ПОЛОСА ОТ ОПАЛКИ – Singeing Band:- improper burning of fibers from fabric surface due to fold in the fabric or problem in flame. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Под Опалённым Местом понимается местный порок в виде участков, повреждённых опалкой.

SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT = ЕДИНЫЙ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ – In the European Union, the Single Administrative Document (SAD) is a multi-copy form which is used throughout the Community and EFTA countries for the control of imports, exports and goods in transit. The Single Administrative Document (SAD) used throughout the EC for making import and export customs declarations. Also known as Form C88 in the United Kingdom. Produced by SITPRO (Simplification of International Trade Procedures), this document was introduced to the EEC in 1988. It is part of the 'aligned series' for the improvement of trade procedures and embraces, within a single document, the functions of some 70, previously used, Customs forms.

SINGLE AUTHENTICATION = ЕДИНАЯ АУТЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ – In banking, Single Authentication is the process, whereby, during a transaction (and for every step in an incremental Purchase Transaction), the European Electronic Purse (EEP) is authenticated by the terminal but the terminal is not authenticated by the EEP.

SINGLE–AXLE BOGIE = ОДНООСНАЯ ТЕЛЕЖКА – Single-Axle Bogie is an assembly consisting of two wheels, axles, suspension system and overhead mounting for securing and supporting one 20' container. The bogie also carries rear lights, licence plates and mud guard flaps. / Сборное транспортное средство, состоящее из двух колёс, осей, системы подвески и навесных приспособлений для закрепления и удерживания одного 20-футового контейнера. У тележки имеются также задние огни, таблички о допуске к использованию и брызговики.

SINGLE–BREASTED = ОДНОБОРТНОЕ – Single-Breasted:- a garment that closes down the center front with only one row of buttons or other type of closure.

SINGLE CASH PRICE = ОТДЕЛЬНАЯ НАЛИЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – Single Cash Price is a price calculated only once per trading day, usually halfway through the exchange session, for shares in the Official Market segment. This price is determined primarily for stocks which, owing to their small trading volume, are not admitted to continuous trading. The lead broker collects all buy and sell orders on any given day and establishes the single cash price (or cash settlement price) that allows the greatest number of shares to change hands (principle of highest volume transacted). Single cash prices are also determined for stocks admitted to continuous trading if there are orders that cannot be executed for lack of a suitable counterparty at the time the single cash price is fixed.

SINGLE–COPY SEQUENCE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ИЗ ЕДИНСТВЕННЫХ КОПИЙ – Single-Copy Sequence is a sequence of nucleotides that occurs only once in a genome.

SINGLE CROPPING = ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ОДНОЙ ЕДИНСТВЕННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ – Single Cropping is the growing of only one crop in a given place in one year.

SINGLE CROSS = ОДНОСТОРОННЕЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ (или СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ ДВУХ ИНБРЕДНЫХ ЛИНИЙ) – Single Cross is a cross between two genotypes, usually two inbred lines.

SINGLE–CURRENCY INTEREST RATE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ НА ПРОЦЕНТНУЮ СТАВКУ ПО ОДНОЙ ВАЛЮТЕ – In the over-the-counter (OTC) market, Single-Currency Interest Rate Contracts is a category that includes derivatives transactions in which there is exposure to only one currency's interest rate. This category, therefore, includes all fixed and/or floating single-currency interest rate contracts including forwards, swaps and options.

SINGLE–DECK PALLET = ОДНОНАСТИЛЬНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Single-Deck Pallet is a flat pallet where the lower bearing surface area is less than the percentage specified in ISO 6780:2003 (4.6). / Однонастильный Поддон:- поддон с одним настилом для размещения груза.

THE SINGLE EURO PAYMENTS AREA = ЕДИНАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ В ЕВРО – The Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) is an area in Europe where individuals, companies and other organizations can make and receive noncash payments in Euro, both within and across national borders, under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations, regardless of their location. SEPA works as a single domestic payments market and enables customers to make payments as easily and inexpensively as in their hometown. The SEPA initiative is being run by the European Payments Council, which was established in 2002. It is the decision-making and coordination body of the European banking industry in relation to payments. Single Euro Payments Area is an initiative being developed by the European Payments Council to deliver an area where citizens, companies and other economic actors will be able to make and receive payments in Euros, across the European Union (EU). This would apply to payments both between Member States or payments made domestically inside individual countries, under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations. On 28 January 2008, the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) was launched in Europe with the SEPA credit transfer. Gradually, this should allow all Euro payments in the SEPA to be settled using the new pan-European instruments – SEPA credit transfers, direct debits and card payments – as easily, efficiently and securely as domestic payments today. The Bundesbank supports SEPA, acts as the link between the German banking industry and the Eurosystem and has adjusted its own payment systems to meet the requirements of the SEPA. The SEPA credit transfer payment scheme launched in January 2008 affects all cross-border and domestic Euro payments in SEPA countries. Under SEPA, the maximum execution timeframe for a basic credit transfer in Euro is three banking days (this maximum execution time will be cut to one banking day as from 2012). Payments will be made using the BIC (Bank Identifier Code) and IBAN (International Bank Account Number) to identify the beneficiary's account. SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area):- Specifically for Euro payments where the accounts of the originator and beneficiary are within the EU (and the expanded European Economic Area – EEA and voluntary adopters such as Switzerland), this payment scheme was developed with the intention of replacing all existing national Euro ACH systems in Europe. There are several Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms (CSMs) offering banks a service, and this is a further step toward ensuring that payments across Europe can be handled in the same way as domestic (national) transactions.

SINGLE EURO PAYMENTS AREA CREDIT TRANSFER = КРЕДИТНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД ЕДИНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ В ЕВРО – The Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) Credit Transfer payment scheme launched in January 2008 affects all cross-border and domestic Euro payments in SEPA countries. Under SEPA, the maximum execution timeframe for a basic credit transfer in Euro is three banking days (this maximum execution time will be cut to one banking day as from 2012). Payments will be made using the BIC (Bank Identifier Code) and IBAN (International Bank Account Number) to identify the beneficiary's account.

SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT = ЕДИНЫЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ АКТ – The Single European Act (SEA) was the first major revision of the Treaty of Rome. There was a tremendous amount of discontent among European Community members in the 1980s. Leaders from the business and political worlds were eager to harmonize laws between countries and resolve policy discrepancies. A commission formed to analyze whether a common market was possible in Europe, and further, what steps would need to be taken to achieve that goal. The commission put forth the proposals that became the Single European Act. The goal was to remove remaining barriers between countries, increase harmonization, thus increasing the competitiveness of European countries. It reformed/refined the operating procedures of the institutions (which now has 12 rather than 6 members) and Qualified Majority Voting was extended to new areas. An aim of a single market by 1992 was set. The act also formally introduced the concept of the European Political Cooperation which was the forerunner of the European Union's later Common Foreign and Security Policy. The act was signed at Luxembourg on 1986-

February-17, and at The Hague on 1986-February-28. It went into effect on 1987-July-01, under the Delors Commission (Jacques Delors). The Single European Act (SEA), which entered into force in 1987, provides the legal and procedural support for achievement of the single European Market by 1992. The act revised the EEC Treaty and, where not already provided for in the Treaty, majority decisions were introduced for numerous votes facing the Council of Ministers, particularly those affecting establishment of the single European Market and the European financial common market. The role of the European Parliament was strengthened; decisions on fiscal matters remained subject to unanimity. See also Delors Committee. / Жак Дёлёр (Jacques Delors).

SINGLE–FACE PALLET = ОДНОСТОРОННИЙ ПОДДОН – Single-Face Pallet (often referred to as a Skid):- most used – one deck only. / Односторонний Поддон (часто упоминамый как ростр (skid)):- используется, главным образом, лишь один настил.

SINGLE FARM PAYMENT = ОДИНАРНЫЙ (или ЕДИНЫЙ, или РАЗОВЫЙ) ПЛАТЁЖ ФЕРМЕ – Single Farm Payment (SFP):- with the 2003 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, the EU introduced a farm-based payment largely independent of current production decisions and market developments, but based on the level of former payments received by farmers. To facilitate land transfers, entitlements are calculated by dividing the reference amount of payment by the number of eligible hectares (including forage area) in the reference year. Farmers receiving the new SFP are obliged to keep their land in good agricultural and environmental condition and have the flexibility to produce any commodity on their land except fruits, vegetables and table potatoes.

SINGLE FERTILIZERS = ОДНОСТОРОННИЕ УДОБРЕНИЯ – Single Fertilizers are fertilizers that contain only one of the major fertilizer elements.

SINGLE FLOWER = ОТДЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦВЕТОК – Single Flower is a flower with but one set of petals, as a wild rose. Flower is defined as the part of a Plant that is often brightly colored and provides the pollen that is moved from plant to plant for pollination. In its most common sense as ‘a colorful conspicuous structure’, the word Flower includes many structures which are not anatomically flowers in the botanical sense. Sunflowers and daisies, for example, are structurally clusters of many small flowers that together appear to be a Single Flower (a Capitulum, a form of Pseudanthium), but these are considered to be Flowers in the general sense. Likewise, the botanical definition of Flower includes many structures that would not be considered a flower by the average person, such as the catkins of a willow tree or the downy flowers found atop a cattail stalk.

SINGLE KNIT = ОДИНАРНОЕ ВЯЗАНИЕ (или ХХ) – Single Knit, made on a weft knitting machine, is another term for Plain Knit.

SINGLE–KNIT FABRIC = ХХ ТКАНЬ – Single-Knit Fabric:- also called Plain Knit, a fabric constructed with one needle bed and one set of needles.

SINGLE KNOT = ОДИНОЧНЫЙ УЗЕЛ – Single Knot:- a break in the individual ply which has been rejoined. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

SINGLE MECHANICAL CONNECTION = ОДИНОЧНОЕ МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕ – In reference to electricity, a term Single Mechanical Connection refers to the three discrete joints, each joint between two electrical components in a single phase of a three phase electrical system. Usually all three joints are within close proximity, between similar electrical components, but each in a separate phase of the three phase circuit. / По отношению к электричеству, относится к трём разным соединениям, каждое из которых между двумя электрическими компонентами в одной фазе трёхфазной электрической системы. Обычно все три соединения расположены очень близко друг к другу между подобными электрическими компонентами, но каждый из них находится в отдельной фазе трёхфазной сети.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE COVERED YARN = ПРЯЖА С ОДИНАРНЫМ ИЛИ ДВОЙНЫМ ПОКРЫТИЕМ – Single or Double Covered Yarn is the elastic yarn with bare and twistless elastane core and one or more relatively inelastic yarns wrapped around the core with continuous turns in one or opposite directions.

SINGLE OWNER = ЕДИНСТВЕННЫЙ СОБСТВЕННИК (или ЕДИНСТВЕННЫЙ ХОЗЯИН) – In the United States, Single Owner is the person designated on the face of the bond as the only person entitled to redeem the bond during his or her lifetime. Also referred to as Sole Owner.

SINGLE–PASS TEST = ХХ ИСПЫТАНИЕ (или ОДНОЦИКЛОВОЕ ИСПЫТАНИЕ, или ОДНОПРОХОДНОЕ ИСПЫТАНИЕ) – Single-Pass Test:- filter performance tests in which contaminant which passes through a test filter is not allowed to recirculate back to the test filter. Single Pass Test is a simple test where the lab takes a section of media and passes contaminant in fluid through it. The media is weighed before the test, contaminant is ‘weighed’, and then after the test, the media is weighed again. The results give you a ‘weighted average efficiency’ by determining the amount – by weight – of what the section of the media didn’t trap in one pass. The contaminant particles have a certified count before the test by size. The difference is:- Single Pass is conducted on a sample of the media; and Multi-Pass is conducted on the finished filter.

SINGLE–PHASE = ОДНОФАЗНАЯ – Single-Phase:- an ac electric system or load consisting of at least one pair of conductors energized by a single alternating voltage. This type of system is simpler than three-phase but has substantial disadvantages when large amounts of power have to be delivered.

SINGLE ROLLER CLEANER = ОДНОБАРАБАННЫЙ ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ – Single Roller Cleaner:- in spinning process, the main functions of the opening and cleaning machines are the further separation of the fiber flocks and the removal of contamination particles and dust from the cotton. High fiber throughput with as little fiber damage as possible is desired. With the working principle free beat the flocks are caught in free fall and accelerated by cleaning elements. The opening is created by the interaction of forces of acceleration and inertia. Contaminating particles resulting from the effect of centrifugal and gravity forces can be separated by grids. There are machines with one roller (single-roller cleaner) or with two rollers (double-roller cleaner). With the restricted beat the flocks are ‘squeezed’ between two feed rollers or between one feed plate and one feed roller during the operation of the beaters. Depending on the degree of opening, the beaters are nose beater, pins, or saw teeth. Because of the squeezed position of the fibers, the effect of opening with the restricted beat is more intense, but also more aggressive compared to the free beat. This may lead to fiber damage if the flocks have not been sufficiently preopened. Contaminants are removed by centrifugal forces with grids and knifes. The ‘knifes’ can be a sharp edge positioned very closely to the toothed roller surface. While fibers stay in the air stream rotating with the roller owing to their small mass and high air resistance, dirt particles are carried to the outside due to their high mass and small air resistance and can then be removed at the knife. The cleaning effect depends on the machine model and the fiber material. / В прядильном производстве.

SINGLES = ОДИНОЧКИ – Singles:- the individual unit of yarn. Referring to a ‘single ply’ this is almost guaranteed to make experienced spinners cringe. Singles:- a strand of several filaments held together by twist. / Одиночная Нить (Singles Yarn) – нетрощёная некручёная нить или нетрощёная кручёная нить, получившая крутку за одну операцию.

SINGLE–SEED DESCENT = ПОКОЛЕНИЕ ОДНОГО СЕМЕНИ – Single-Seed Descent is a method of breeding sometimes used in autogamous (self-fertilizing) species to ensure that the range of genotypes in the F_2 population will also be present in the future generations. This method aims to maintain the broadest possible representation of genotypes in the base population until selection is practiced, and to retain genetic variation in advanced generation progenies.

SINGLE SEQUENCE REPEAT = ПОВТОРЕНИЕ ЕДИНСТВЕННОЙ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТИ – Single Sequence Repeat (SSR):- also called Microsatellite. These are repeats of two or three nucleotides, sometimes found repeated up to 30 times. External Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) primers may detect length variation, which can be mapped.

SINGLE SIM PAYMENT SOLUTION = SINGLE SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE PAYMENT SOLUTION

SINGLE STOCK FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРС НА ОТДЕЛЬНУЮ АКЦИЮ – Single-Stock Futures are an agreement between two parties that commits one party to buy a stock and one party to sell a stock at a given price and on a specified date. They are similar to existing futures contracts for gold, crude oil, bonds, and stock indices. Unlike actual stock, there is no ownership or voting rights contained in a SSF. See also Security Future, Security Futures Product, and Universal Stock Futures. A futures contract on a single stock. Single Stock Futures (SSF) were illegal in the US prior to the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. Single Stock Futures are futures contracts on an eligible underlying equity interest. A single stock futures contract is an agreement for delivery of shares of a specific equity interest at a designated date in the future, called the Maturity Date. The size of a single stock futures contract typically is 100 shares of the underlying equity interest. / Фьючерс На Отдельную Акцию (ФОА) – фьючерсный контракт на отдельную ценную бумагу. Фьючерсы На Отдельную Акцию считались в Соединённых Штатах Америки вне закона до принятия Акта О Модернизации Фьючерсов На Сырьё (Commodity Futures Modernization Act).

SINGLE SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE PAYMENT SOLUTION = ЕДИНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ОПЛАТЫ МОДУЛЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПОДПИСЧИКА – Single Subscriber Identification Module Payment Solution is a payment solution in which part or all of the banking data and sometimes of the banking application necessary to perform a payment resides on the Subscriber Identification Module (SIM).

SINGLES YARN = ОДИНОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ОДНОНИТКА) – Singles Yarn is the simplest strand of textile material suitable for operations such as weaving and knitting. A singles yarn may be formed from fibers with more or less twist; from filaments with or without twist; from narrow strips of material such as paper, cellophane, or metal foil; or from monofilaments. When twist is present, it is all in the same direction. See also Yarn. / мононить (monofilament). Одиночная Нить (Singles Yarn) – нетрощёная некручёная нить или нетрощёная кручёная нить, получившая крутку за одну операцию.

SINGLET = СИНГЛЕТ (или КОМБИНАШКА, или ТЕЛЬНЯШКА) – Singlet is (chiefly British) an athletic Jersey, undershirt.

SINGLE–WING PALLET = ПОДДОН С ВЫСТУПОМ НА ВЕРХНЕМ НАСТИЛЕ (или ОДНОКРЫЛЬНЫЙ ПОДДОН) – Single-Wing Pallet is a pallet with the top deckboards extending beyond the edges of the stringers or stringer-boards with the bottom deckboards flush (if present). Single-Wing Pallet is a pallet with top deck extending beyond the outer edges of, and with bottom deck flush with, stringers, blocks, posts or stringerboards. / Поддон С Выступом На Верхнем Настиле:- плоский поддон, имеющий выступ на верхнем настиле, при этом детали нижнего настила расположены на одном уровне с продольными брусьями, шашками или продольными досками.

SINGLE YARN = ОДИНОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ОДНОНИТОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПРЯЖА В ОДНУ НИТЬ) – Single Yarn is the yarn composed of staple fibers (spun yarn), a single filament (monofilament) or several filaments (multifilament), with or without twist. Yarn that has not been plied; the result of drawing, twisting, and winding a mass of fibers into a coherent yarn. A single or one-ply yarn. One ply is rarely applied to yarn. Describes the ply of yarn. A single is the most popular ply and means, raw cotton twisted into a single thread. Single Yarn is one strand of fibers or filaments grouped or twisted together. See also Singles. Single Yarn is a spun yarn or filament yarn. / филаментная (filament yarn) мононить (monofilament) или мультифиламентная (или комплексная) пряжа. Термин служит для описания кручения пряжи. Кручение пряжи в одну нить является наиболее встречаемым и означает, что хлопковое волокно скручено в одну нить.

SINGLING = ОБОРВАННЫЙ КОНЕЦ – Singling is a yarn defect caused by the breaking of one or more strands in a plying operation with resulting unevenness in the finished product. / Оборванный Конец в процессе кручения пряжи.

SING OUT = КРИКНУТЬ (или ЗАКРИЧАТЬ) – Sing Out (maritime term):- to call out.

SINICA (JAPONICA) RACE = СИНИКА (ЯПОНИКА) РАСА – Sinica (Japonica) Race is a Rice grown in temperate zones and subtropics. Japonica sometimes also called Sinica or Keng. Another race, the temperate zone Sinica (formerly known as Japonica), is found only in east China, Korea, Japan, and the USSR. A small number of Sinica Varieties were introduced into Island Southeast Asia rather recently but had little significance in the region.

SINKER = КУЛИРНАЯ ПЛАТИНА (или КЛИНОК ДЛЯ ПРИБОРА ВУДКРОФТА В ТКАЦКОМ СТАНКЕ, или ЭКСЦЕНТРИКОВАЯ НАКЛАДКА ДЛЯ ОПУСКАНИЯ, или ГРУЗИЛО) – Sinker:- in weave design, a blank square indicating a filling thread over a warp thread at the point of intersection. / уточная нить основная нить в .

SINKING FUND = ФОНД ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Sinking Fund:- money regularly set aside by a company to redeem its bonds, debentures or preferred stock from time to time as specified in the indenture or charter.

SINKING FUND BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ С ФОНДОМ ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Sinking Fund Bonds are the bonds whose indenture stipulates that set amounts of income will be paid each year into a sinking fund (custodial account) to provide for the redemption of the bond issue.

SINTERED MEDIUM = СПЁКШАЯСЯ СРЕДА – Sintered Medium is a metallic or nonmetallic filter medium processed to cause diffusion bonds at all contacting points.

SINTERING = ОКАЛИВАНИЕ (или ШЛАКОВАНИЕ) – Sintering is a forming a bonded mass or fiber by heating the constituents of the mass or fiber without melting. Sintering:- physical changes in materials caused by high temperatures; applied in particular to metals, ceramics and minerals/rock.

SINUATE = ВЫЕМЧАТОЕ – Sinuate:- wavy-edged. / Выемчатое:- с волнистым краем.

SINUATE LEAF = ВЫЕМЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ (или ГОРОДЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ) – Sinuate Leaf has little curves with smooth edges like waves. / Простые не расчленённые листья разделяются по краю листовой пластинки на:- (i) городчатые – зубцы тупые и закруглённые, выемки между ними острые; и (ii) волнистые – волнистый край.

SINUOUS NECK = ШЕЙКА С ИЗВИЛИСТЫМИ КРАЯМИ (или ШЕЙКА С СИЛЬНО ЗАВЁРНУТЫМИ КРАЯМИ, или ИЗВИТАЯ ШЕЙКА) – Sinuous Neck (SN) is the portion of the uppermost internode of the culm below the panicle base which is curved and wavy; opposed to straight neck.

SIP = SIPA PUMP

SIP = STREAMLINED INSPECTION PROGRAM

SIP1 = 6–INCH DIAMETER SIPA PUMP

SIP2 = 7.5–INCH DIAMETER SIPA PUMP

SIP3 = 10–INCH DIAMETER SIPA PUMP

SIP4 = 4–INCH DIAMETER SIPA PUMP

SIPA = SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT

SIPC = SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

SIR = STATUTORY INVENTION REGISTRATION

SIRA = SEARCH AND INFORMATION RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

SIREX WASP = ОСА СИРЭКС – Sirex Wasp (Urocerus Gigas L.) is a giant wood wasp. When using packaging made of wood for marine transport to Australia and New Zealand, the appropriate treatment and certification of the wood must be observed.

SIROSPUN = XX (или СИРОСПАН) – Sirospun:- two-ply Sirospun yarns are made by spinning and twisting two strands together in a single operation. They are more elastic, less hairy and more compact than conventional two-ply yarns.

SISAL = СИСАЛЬ (или СИЗАЛЬ) – Sisal:- The Plant:- Sisal fiber is obtained from Agave Sisalana, a native of Mexico. The hardy plant grows well in a variety of hot climates, including dry areas unsuitable for other crops. After harvest, its leaves are cut and crushed in order to separate the pulp from the fibers. The average yield of dried fibers is about 1 tons per hectare, although yields in East Africa reach 2.5 tons. The Fiber:- Lustrous and creamy white, Sisal fiber measures up to 1 meter in length, with a diameter of 200 to 400 microns. It is a coarse, hard fiber unsuitable for textiles or fabrics. But it is strong, durable and stretchable, does not absorb moisture easily, resists saltwater deterioration, and has a fine surface texture that accepts a wide range of dyes. Uses Of Sisal:- Sisal is used in twine and ropes, but competition from polypropylene has weakened demand. But other markets are emerging – today, Sisal can be found in speciality paper, filters, geotextiles, mattresses, carpets and wall coverings. It is used as reinforcement in plastic composite materials, particularly in automotive components, but also in furniture. Another promising use is as a substitute for asbestos in brake pads. (It is also the best material for making dartboards.) By-products from Sisal extraction can be used for making bio-gas, pharmaceutical ingredients and building material. Producers:- Sisal is cultivated for fiber in Brazil, China, Cuba, Kenya, Haiti, Madagascar, and Mexico. Production patterns differ between counties. In Tanzania and Kenya Sisal is predominantly a plantation crop, while production in Brazil is largely small-scale. Production And Trade (in 2008):- World production of Sisal and a similar Agave Fiber, Henequen, is estimated at around 300 000 tons, valued at USD75 million. The major producers are Brazil (120 000 tons), Tanzania (30 000) and Kenya (25 000). Brazil exports around 100 000 tons of raw fiber and manufactured goods, particularly rope to the USA. Kenya exports around 20 000 tonnes and Tanzania 15 000 tons. Very strong, smooth, yellowish leaf fiber yielded by the Agave rigida of Central America and the West Indies; used for cordage. It was first imported to the United States about 1860. (1924). Sisal is raised in British East Africa and in Indonesia. It comes from the same family group as the century plant and belongs to the agave species. Sisal is ideal in the manufacture of rope. Salt water, however, will quickly destroy the fiber, thereby limiting its use for maritime purposes. Binder twine, small diameter rope, and some hard-fiber twine are other uses of this fiber. The binder twine is a favorite with workers in the grain fields, since it is ideal for bundling and tying. Fibers are obtained from the leaves. Sisal is a vegetable fiber that is made into strong, coarse twine. It is used for binder twine, but should not be used to tie fleeces. Sisal is a plant name Agave Sisalana and the fiber obtained from its leaves, used for hard fiber cordage. Sisal is one of a group of fibers obtained from the leaves of plants. It is obtained from a plant that belongs to the Agave Family and is raised in Mexico, especially in the Yucatan peninsula. The fiber is also cultivated in Africa, Java, and areas of South America. Sisal can be dyed bright colors, by means of both cotton dyes and acid dyes normally used for wool. It is important in the manufacture of such items as matting, rough handbags, ropes and cordage and carpeting. The fiber has also been called Sisal Hemp. Sisal is a strong, white, bast fiber produced from the leaves of the Agave plant, which is found in the West Indies, Central America, and Africa. Sisal is used chiefly for cordage and twine. In 1893, a far-sighted German agronomist smuggled 66 samples of the succulent Plant Agave Sisalana (Sisal) out their native Yucatan peninsula in Mexico and took them to Germany's East African colony of Tanganyika. The hardy Agave, which produces some of nature's longest and strongest plant fibers, thrived in the country's hot tropical climate and by the early XX century was producing the ropes of the German naval fleet. Under German, then British, administrators, Sisal fiber became the colony's main export commodity, highly prized for use in cordage and carpets worldwide. When the United Republic of Tanzania was born in 1961, it was the world's biggest Sisal grower, with fiber production of 200 000 tons a year. Sisal was the country's main foreign exchange earner and its cultivation and processing employed more than one million people. Output Shrinks:- Then, in 1967, most of the Sisal industry was nationalized, leading to severe disruption of its efficiency and output. Around the same time, Sisal fiber was targeted by the manufacturers of synthetic substitutes, who were often supported by restrictive trade policies and subsidies. In less than 15 years, polypropylene textiles and twine claimed more than half of Sisal's market, dealing a heavy blow to production in Tanzania, China and Mexico. By 1998, Tanzania's Sisal output had shrunk to 19 000 tons, less than 10 percent of its peak in 1964, and Brazil had emerged as the world's leading Sisal supplier. That same year, sisal began to make its comeback in Tanzania. The Sisal industry was re-privatized, mainly into the hands of Tanzanian businessmen, and investors and development agencies joined efforts to revitalize Sisal production. 'Sisal has huge potential', says Salum Shamte, Managing Director of Katani Ltd., one of the country's leading Sisal producers. 'It can be grown throughout the year, even on marginal land and in semi-arid areas, and inputs such as mineral fertilizers and pesticides are not a pre-requisite. Those are serious advantages for an agricultural product, especially in poor areas where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy'. Renewing Tanzania's Sisal industry requires diversification from traditional products to newer applications where strong, plastic non-synthetic materials are needed. 'Traditional products such as twines, ropes and bags must be improved to combat competition', says Shamte. 'But we must also intensify efforts to produce and market those products where Sisal has technological, environmental, geographical and cost advantages – in specialty paper, padding for cars, insulation material, roofing tiles and fibreboard, and in environmentally friendly composite materials'. Cash Crop:- Tanzania's small-scale farmers will play an important part in Sisal's future. Katani Ltd has launched a Sisal outgrower scheme on five of its estates in Tanzania's Tanga Region, allocating more than 12 000 hectares to 2 500 farm families. The company provides loans, extension advice and technical services that have allowed the farmers to grow Sisal as a cash crop along with traditional food crops such as Maize and Beans. According to Katani, Sisal farmers' income has increased to an

average of USD320 a month, earned throughout the year, compared to less than USD40 a month among subsistence Maize farmers. Agave Sisalana offers a range of other uses. The biomass left after fibers have been removed represents as much as 98 percent of the plant, and most is now flushed away as waste. To exploit the economic value of this material – amounting to some 15 million tons annually – the Common Fund for Commodities, UNIDO and the Tanzanian Sisal industry have funded the first commercial plant to use Sisal residues to produce biogas, electricity process heat and fertilizer. Ongoing evaluation of the plant indicates that 75% of the energy produced could be distributed to rural homes and 25 percent used in Sisal processing. Sisal is too coarse for clothing and upholstery, Sisal is replacing glass fibers in composite materials used to make cars and furniture. New Applications For Sisal:- (i) Sisal Cloth – strong enough to polish metal but soft enough not to scratch; (ii) Sisal Pulp And Paper – very strong substitute for wood fibers; (iii) Sisal Textiles – can substitute or enhance fibreglass used to reinforce plastic in automobiles, boats, furniture, water tanks and pipes; and (iv) Sisal-Based Bricks, roofing tiles, insulation material and fibreboard. / Xxxxx (Salum Shamte), Управляющий Директор (Managing Director) Кэтчани Эл.ти.ди. (Katani Ltd.). Виды (Species). Сисаль или Сизаль, грубое лубяное волокно (bast fiber), получаемое из листьев растения Агава (Agave:- Agava Cisalana, Agave Fouraroydes), произрастающего в Африке, Западных Индах (West Indies) и Центральной Америке. Из Сисаля изготовляют снасти для судов, бечёвку, канаты, сети, щётки и прочее. Иногда Сисалем называют и само растение. Сизаль, от названия Мексиканского порта Сисаль (Sisal), – волокна, получаемые из листьев многолетних тропических растений – Агав. Длина технического (комплексного) волокна Сизаль 75–130 миллиметров (мм), а элементарного 2–40 мм. Из сизаля вырабатывают верёвки, канаты, шпагат. Сизаль (правильнее Сисаль, по названию Мексиканского порта Сисаль (Sisal) на Полуострове Юкатан), жёсткое, грубое натуральное волокно, получаемое из листьев Агавы (Agava Sisolana); иногда сизалем называют само растение. Волокна выделяют из свежих листьев без какой-либо специальной обработки (выход около 3.5%). Элементарные волокна сизаль имеют длину 2–2.5 миллиметра (мм), технические – 0.6–1.5 метра (м); блестящие, желтоватого цвета. По прочности Сизаль уступает Манильской Пеньке и характеризуется большей ломкостью, чем Пенька. Идёт на изготовление канатов, сетей, щёток и тому подобного. Мировое производство Сизаля (в 1972 около 604 000 тонн (т)) постепенно сокращается, так как Сизаль вытесняется синтетическим волокном; главные экспортёры – Танзания, Кения, Ангола, Бразилия. Из листьев близкого вида Agava Fourcroydes добывают так называемый Мексиканский Сизаль (Хенекен, или Генекен), производимый в Мексике и на Кубе.

SISAL STRAW = СИСАЛЬСКАЯ СОЛОМА (или СИЗАЛЬСКАЯ СОЛОМА) – Sisal Straw is a type of straw used for rugs and ropes.

SISTEMA DE PAGAMENTOS DE GRANDES TRANSACÇÕES = СИСТЭМА ДЭ ПАГАМЭНТОС ДЭ ГРАНДЭШ ТРАНСАСЬЁНС (или СИСТЕМА ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ ПО КРУПНЫМ ОПЕРАЦИЯМ) – Sistema de Pagamentos de Grandes Transacções (SPGT) is the Portuguese large-value real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system became fully operational on 1996-September-30. In view of Stage Three of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the Banco de Portugal then worked on connecting the SPGT to the TARGET system. / Система Платежей по Крупным Операциям (СПКО), или, как это звучит на Португальском языке по месту расположения, Систэма дэ Пагамэнтос дэ Грандэш Трансасьёнс (Эс.Пэ.Джэ.Тэ.) является Португальской системой крупных валовых расчётов в режиме реального времени (ВРРРВ). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

SISTER CELL = СЕСТРИНСКАЯ КЛЕТКА – Sister Cell is a cell formed from an original or preexisting cell. / Сестринские Клетки – продукт деления одной материнской клетки.

SISTER HOOKS = СЕСТРИНСКИЕ ГАКИ (или СКЛАДНОЙ ГАК, или ХРАП, или ХРАПЦЫ) – Sister Hooks (maritime term):- two iron flatsided hooks reversed to one another.

SISTERSHIP CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОДНОТИПНОСТИ (или ОГОВОРКА О СУДАХ, ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЩИХ ОДНОМУ СУДОВЛАДЕЛЬЦУ) – Sistership Clause:- in the event of a collision between two vessels owned by the same assured, this clause in the hull policy confers on the assured the same rights as if the two vessels were separately owned and separately insured. Sistership Clause is a clause in a hull policy whereby the underwriters agree to treat sisterships as if they were separately owned (and capable of legal liability, one to the other) in regard to collision liability claims and claims for salvage charges.

SISTER SHIPS = ОДНОТИПНЫЕ СУДА – A Sister Ship is a ship of the same class as, or of virtually identical design to, another ship. Sister Ships are ships built on the same design.

SIT = SLOVENIAN TOLAR

SIT = STERILE INSECT TECHNIQUE

SITC = STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

SITE = САЙТ – As used in a licensing agreement, a Site is a physical location affiliated with the licensee where the licensee may permit access to digital information to authorized users. / Как используется в лицензионном соглашении, Сайт это физическое месторасположение, зависимое от или аффилированное с лицензиатом (лицензеполучателем), в котором данный лицензиат (лицензеполучатель) может разрешить доступ к цифровой информации уполномоченным пользователям (авторизованным пользователям).

SITE = УЧАСТОК – In ecology, Site is an area described or defined by its biotic, climatic, and soil conditions as related to its capacity to produce vegetation.

SITE LICENSE = ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ НА САЙТ – Site License is a particular type of licensing agreement that permits access and use of digital information at a specific site. / Особый тип лицензионного соглашения, который разрешает доступ и использование цифровой информации на конкретном сайте.

SITP = STRATEGIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLAN

SITPRO = SIMPLIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEDURES

SIU = SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

SIXTH FREEDOM = ШЕСТАЯ СВОБОДА – Sixth Freedom is the right to carry passengers or cargo from a second country to a third country by stopping in one's own country.

SIZE = ПАКЕТ (или РАЗМЕР, или КОЛИЧЕСТВО) – Size is the number of shares immediately available to buy (bid) or sell (ask). For example, a bid of USD54.00 with a size of 500 would indicate an order to buy 500 shares at USD54.00; an ask of USD55.00 with a size of 1 000 would indicate an order to sell 1 000 shares at USD55.00. / Количество акций, доступных в данный момент к покупке (предложение на покупку) или продаже (предложение на продажу). Например, предложение на покупку по цене USD54.00 с

размером в 500 могло бы указывать на распоряжение купить 500 акций по цене в USD54.00; а предложение на продажу по цене USD55.00 с размером в 1 000 могло бы указывать на распоряжение продать 1 000 акций по цене в USD55.00.

SIZE = ШЛИХТА – In textiles Size or Sizing is a material applied to yarns or fabrics to make them stiffer or temporarily bind fibers together. Sizing is used extensively, especially for cellulose fibers, to make them easier to process or protect them from damage during high-speed weaving or the like. A wide variety of compounds, including starches and other plant derivatives, and synthetic organic compounds, such as polyvinyl alcohol, are used for sizing. Sizing materials can interfere with dyeing, so it is important that they are removed by desizing, usually prior to scouring but sometimes as part of the scouring process. Size is any of various gelatinous or glutinous preparations made form glue, starch, etc, used for coating the threads. See also Sizing. Size is a chemical composition in solution or dispersion applied before weaving normally to warp, but sometimes to weft, to facilitate the weaving operations. / Под Шлихтой, от Немецкого слова Schleifen, означающее Гладить, понимается клейкий раствор, употребляемый на фабриках для пропитывания нитей основы грубых материй. Приготовление Шлихты:- шлихту готовят (варят) в специальном помещении – клееварке. Клееварку обычно располагают выше шлихтовальных машин. Шлихту варят в баках цилиндрической или овальной формы ёмкостью 1 000 литров. Устройство бака для получения шлихты. Бак сделан в виде термоса. Он имеет двойные стенки с теплоизоляцией. Внутри бака возле дна расположен змеевик с соплами, через которые подаётся пар, подогревающий шлихту в процессе варки до температуры 70–90 градусов Цельсия. Внутри бака установлены две мешалки, вращающиеся в противоположных направлениях со скоростью 25–30 об/мин. Варка шлихты:- (i) в бак наливают 900 литров воды; (ii) постепенно загружают ПВС (16–30 килограмм концентрацией 1.6–3%), перемешивая смесь 5–10 минут; (iii) пускают пар и доводят температуру смеси до 80 градусов Цельсия; (iv) добавляют воду до получения объёма шлихты 1 000 литров (с учётом конденсата от пара) и после 5 минут перемешивания шлихта готова к потреблению; и (v) готовая шлихта перекачивается в распределительный бак или непосредственно к шлихтовальным машинам. Шлихтовальные материалы:- (i) клеящие материалы – являются основой шлихты. Они проклеивают пряжу и покрывают её плёнкой. В качестве клеящих материалов применяют:- (a) пищевые – крахмал, мука, животный клей; (b) химические – поливиниловый спирт (ПВС); карбометилцеллюлоза (КМЦ); полиакриламид (ПАА); полиакрилнитрил (ПАН); (ii) расщепительные материалы – химические реагенты, расщепляющие зёрна крахмала. Используются кислоты, щёлочи, соли; (iii) смягчители (нейтрализаторы) – жировые добавки, которые смягчают плёнку шлихты после расщепления крахмала кислотой или щёлочью (в противном случае плёнка получается хрупкая). Применяют хлопковые и касторовые масла; (iv) антисептики – противогнилостные материалы, уничтожающие плесень при использовании крахмала, муки, животного клея. Обычно используются – медный купорос, фенол, хлорамин; (v) смачиватели – применяют для увеличения смачивающей способности шлихты (сульфанол, этиленгликоль, ализариновое масло). Однако, при их применении образуется пена, что отрицательно сказывается на шлихте; и (vi) вода – растворитель при изготовлении шлихты как из пищевых, так и из химических материалов. Вода занимает наибольший объём в составе шлихты. Используют мягкую воду. Примечание:- из анализа шлихтовальных материалов можно сделать вывод, что шлихта на основе химических клеящих материалов может состоять всего из двух компонентов – вода и ПВС.

SIZE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ШЛИХТЫ – Size Mark is a fabric defect that consists of a rough or frosted spin caused by uneven application or drying of the size.

SIZES OF LUMBER = РАЗМЕРЫ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛА – For metric measure, Lumber Size is based on actual size rounded to the nearest millimeter. For Imperial measure, lumber size is usually expressed in terms of nominal size which is the size before surfacing. The dressed size is usually 12 to 19 mm (1/2 to 3/4") less than the nominal or rough size. For example, a 2" x 4" stud after dressing measures about 1-1/2" x 3-1/2". / Строганый размер (dressed) обычно от 12 до 19 миллиметров (от 1/2 до 3/4" (дюйма)).

SIZE SPECS = РАЗМЕРНЫЕ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИИ (или СПЕЦИФИКАЦИИ РАЗМЕРОВ) – Size Specs is short for 'size specifications'. The size spec document is occasionally referenced to as a Spec Sheet or Spec Sheets. This document or file is basically a guide for clothing factories to follow for garment measurements and sewing techniques. The file contains garment manufacturing specifications that help the factory produce the garment as per the buyers requirement. The specifications are intended as a list of instructions for a garment factory to following in order to maintain consistency during the bulk production of clothing and fashion accessories. The size spec files may also contain information regarding the garments trim requirements. The spec sheet will indicate the button sizes, twill tape lengths, zippers, waistband widths, draw cord length etc. Size specs, may also contain a design sketch to help the factory view a complete rendering of the intended garment. The file may also include brand label and care label requirements for the product. Size specs are typically provided to factories as an instructional tool to follow when manufacturing clothing or fashion accessories. The size spec document includes points of measure as well as detailed sewing instructions. For example, the spec file may include a hem measurement as well as indicate the stitching to utilize on the hem. For example, 1" hem, 1/14" cover stitch. This instructs the factory how to create the hem of the pant. The spec sheets help assure a consistent garment fit. A well developed spec package may include a how to measure guide. If it is not included on the spec file, the factory should at least be provided with a separate manual providing them with clear indication of how you wish for them to manage the point of measure. The 'how to measure' guide is intended to ensure that all manufacturers are using the same methods of measurement. Here are a few examples of a point of measurement method:- (1) Bust/Chest – Lay the garment flat and measure the garment straight across one inch below the armhole. (Note:- it is important to indicate location below the armhole or from another point so that the person taking the measurement has a specific starting point). (2) Waist – Relax or extended measure from side to side along the center of the waistband or waist seam. For extended measurements – measure as above with elastic or knit fully extended. (3) Inseam – lay one entire leg flat measure from the top of the garment to the bottom of the leg following the side seam. All measurements should be taken with a plastic or fabric tape measure. Generally all measurements are to be taken with the garment laid on a flat surface with all wrinkles gently smoothed out. Measurements should be taken with zippers or buttons fully closed unless otherwise stated. Below are a few examples of the the wording you may see on a size spec file. Sample:- Front Length (From HPS); Front Length (From Shoulder Seam); Neck Width (Edge to Edge); Front Neck Drop (Imag. Line to Edge); Back Neck Drop (Imag. Line to Edge); Chest / Bust (1" Below Armhole); Across Shoulder; Across Front 6" From HPS; Across Back 6" From HPS; Armhole (Follow Curve); Waist (15" Below HPS); Sweep; Sweep (Above Side Slits or Shirt Tails); Sleeve Length (From Cap); Sleeve Inseam Length; Muscle Width (1" Below Armhole); Elbow (Below Armhole); Short Sleeve Opening Width; Long Sleeve Opening Width; Shoulder Slope (From HPS); Single Shoulder Width; Side Slit/Vent Height; Shirt Tail Height; Facing Height at CB; Pocket Height; Pocket Width; Pocket (From HPS); Pocket (From CF); Placket Length; and Placket Width. When indicating a measurement, most companies also provide what is refered to as an Available Tolerance. For example, if you are supposed to have a 34 inch waist, the buyer may give you a 1/4 inch tolerance. If you have a quater inch tolerance for a 34 inch waist, this means that if the garment waist measures 34 1/4 inches or 33 3/4 inches, you will be approved. Because you are within the tolerance that they allow, you will be fine. Therefore, when reading the size spec file, you should read the measurements but also be certain to check the tolerance permitted. Each buyer may provide a different tolerance. Size spec files are important to clothing factories, fashion merchandisers, pattern makers, etc. You will find that many product development management (PDM) packages and pattern making software provides methods to manage size spec files in a fashion

software environment. If you are a small start up company, you can create your spec packages on programs such as excel or any other similar software.

SIZING = ШЛИХТА – Sizing is a generic term for compounds that are applied to warp yarn to bind the fiber together and stiffen the yarn to provide better abrasion resistance during weaving. Starch, gelatin, oil, wax, and manufactured polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, polystyrene, polyacrylic acid, and polyacetates are employed. Also known as Size. Sizing:- starch, gelatin, glue, wax, casein, or clay added to fabrics in the finishing stages to give fabric additional body, a smoother appearance, and more weight. Cotton fabrics are those most commonly treated in this manner. At one time, sizing had to be replaced after each cleaning. Today, with more advanced finishing techniques, sizing is rarely used and fabrics usually retain their initial appearance through cleaning. A few fabrics such as needlepoint canvas are still sized so that they can be handled more easily. This in no way affects their final performance. Sizing also refers to the starch that is applied to the warp yarns to help prevent abrasion during the weaving process. This sizing is usually removed from the fabric in one of the finishing steps. / для обеспечения устойчивости к истиранию в процессе ткачества.

SIZING = ШЛИХТОВАНИЕ (или ШЛИХТОВКА) – Sizing is the process of applying sizing compounds. See also Desizing, and Slashing. Sizing is the act or processing of applying 'size'. Sizing is the application of a size mixture to warp yarn. The purpose of this is to make the yarn smoother and stronger to withstand the strain of weaving, to provide an acceptable hand in the woven gray goods, and to increase fabric weight. / В ткачестве под Шлихтованием понимается пропитывание нитей основы (в основном из натуральных волокон) клеящим раствором – шлихтой (смесь крахмала, синтетических препаратов и тому подобного) с последующим высушиванием. Шлихтование повышает износостойкость за счёт использования в шлихте смеси крахмала, синтетических препаратов и тому подобного. Шлихтование – нанесение на нити основы тонкого слоя клеющего состава (шлихты) для увеличения сопротивляемости нитей истиранию и многократному растяжению в процессе ткачества. При приготовлении шлихты применяют как химические (поливиниловый спирт, акрил и другие) так и пищевые (например, крахмал) клеящие материалы; растворителем служит вода. Шлихтование выполняется на шлихтовальных станках. Нити основы, сматываемые со сновальных валиков, погружают в ванну со шлихтой, отжимаются между валами и поступают в сушильный аппарат для удаления избытка влаги, а затем наматываются на ткацкий навой. Шлихтование, от Немецкого слова Schlichte, означающее Шлихта, нанесение на нити основы тонкого слоя клеющего состава (шлихты) для увеличения сопротивляемости нитей истиранию и многократному растяжению в процессе ткачества. При шлихтовании отдельные элементарные волокна, образующие нить основы, склеиваются друг с другом. При приготовлении шлихты применяют как химические (поливиниловый спирт, полиакриламид и другие), так и пищевые (например, крахмалы) клеющие материалы; растворителем служит вода. Шлихтование выполняется на шлихтовальных машинах. Нити основы, сматываемые со сновальных валиков, погружаются в ванну со шлихтой, отжимаются между валами и поступают в сушильный аппарат для удаления избытка влаги, а затем наматываются на ткацкий навой. Шлихтованию обычно не подвергаются кручёные нити, а также нити из синтетических волокон и натурального шёлка, имеющие достаточную гладкость и прочность. Шлихтование основной пряжи:- цель процесса перематывания – уменьшение обрывности нитей основы в процессе ткачества (увеличив в несколько раз стойкость к истиранию) и получение ткацкого навоя путём объединения нитей с нескольких сновальных валиков и навивки на единую паковку – ткацкий навой. Сущность процесса шлихтования заключается в нанесении на нити тонкого слоя клеящего вещества (шлихты), которая приклеивает кончики волокон к стволу нитей и покрывает поверхность тонкой плёнкой, предохраняя волокна от истирания. Требования к процессу шлихтования:- (i) ошлихтованная пряжа должна обладать достаточной прочностью, гладкостью и эластичностью; (ii) в процессе шлихтования должно быть обеспечено равномерное нанесение требуемого количества шлихты (то есть определённого приклея); (iii) натяжение нитей основы при шлихтовании должно быть одинаковым и постоянным за всё время сматывания её со сновальных валиков; (iv) вытяжка пряжи и потеря её удлинения должны быть в пределах нормы; (v) получаемый на шлихтовальной машине навой должен иметь цилиндрическую форму необходимую плотность навивки (гамма) и расчётную длину пряжи; и (vi) процесс шлихтования должен быть производительным, экономичным и обеспечивать получение качественного навоя. Шлихтование:- пороки и отходы пряжи при шлихтовании:- в процессе шлихтования пряжи образуются пороки и отходы. (1) Отходы пряжи при шлихтовании:- (i) малоклеенная основа – получается при малой концентрации шлихты (мшица на станке, большая обрывность); (ii) переклеенная основа – получается при слишком густой шлихте и слабом отжиме (основа жёсткая, ломкая, шлихта осыпается, увеличенная обрывность); (iii) недосушенная основа – получается при слишком большой скорости шлихтования и недостаточной температуре сушки (нити склеиваются на навое, большая обрывность в ткачестве); (iv) пересушенная основа – получается при чрезмерной температуре сушки, малой скорости шлихтования и при останове машины (нити хрупкие и ломкие); (v) неправильная намотка основы на навой (при неправильной раскладке в рядок); (vi) неправильная длина основы – из-за неисправности счётчика; и (vii) чрезмерная вытяжка основы. (2) Отходы пряжи при шлихтовании:- (i) клеенные концы – образуются при заправке машины, когда часть основы переклеивается и пересушивается (её отрезают в отходы, длина концов 15–20 метров); (ii) мягкие концы – образуются при доработке партии, так как со сновальных валиков пряжа сходит не одновременно (на одном валике пряжа закончилась, тогда со всех остальных сматывают остаток, длина 15–30 метров); (iii) хомуты – образуются на сновальных валиках при обрыве нитей; (iv) общее количество угаров шлихтования составляет 0.1–0.2% от массы пряжи поступившей в шлихтование из сновального отдела. Шлихтование пряжи:- Основные параметры шлихтования – вытяжка, приклей.

SIZING = КАЛИБРОВКА (или ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ, или ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РАЗМЕРА) – Sizing is the process of weighing sample lengths of yarn to determine the count.

SIZING CONTENT = СОДЕРЖИМОЕ ШЛИХТЫ – Sizing Content is the percent of the total strand weight made up by the sizing; usually determined by burning off or dissolving the organic sizing.

SIZING STAINS = РАЗВОДЫ ОТ ШЛИХТОВАНИЯ (или ПОТЁКИ ОТ ШЛИХТЫ) – Sizing Stains is the measure source of sizing. The causes of this problem are:- (i) drops, which falls down over the fabric from the sheet above the drying cylinders; and (ii) the pressure gun, when the worker does not place the pressure on the exact position then grease falls onto the fabric.

SJ = SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN

SK = SLOVAKIA

SKATE = РОЛИКОВЫЙ КОНЁК (или ХХ) – Skate is a roller skate; ice skate.

SKATE WHEEL CONVEYOR = ПОДШИПНИКОВЫЙ КОНВЕЙЕР – Skate Wheel Conveyor is a conveyer that moves product using wheels.

SKD = SHIKIMATE DEHYDROGENASE

SKD CARS = SEMI KNOCKED–DOWN CARS

SKEIN = ПАСЬМА – Skein is an appreciable length of yarn or thread that has been wound onto a reel or swift from some machine or device. The circumference of a skein varies usually from 44 inches to 54 inches. Skeins may be reeled, twisted, and put into commercial form for handling by the operatives in the mill's winding department. While skeins may be made any desired length for definite purposes, many of them are 120 yards long. Skein is a length of yarn taken from the reel. See also Hank. Skein:- long coils of yarn or hair intended for weaving, dyeing, or heat setting. Bulk yarn is sold in skeins that often need to be re-wound into spools or balls depending on the application. A skein is not a specific unit of length. / Пасьма – значительная длина пряжи или нити, которая была намотана на мотовило (reel) или баран мотовила (swift) из какой-то машины или устройства. Окружность пасьмы обычно заключается в диапазоне от 44 до 54 дюймов. Пасьмы могут быть верчёными, скрученными, и выложенными в коммерческой форме для обращения станочниками в мотальном цехе комбината. В то время как пасьмы могут быть сделаны любой желаемой длины для определённых целей, многие из них составляют 120 ярдов в длину. Пасьма хлопчатобумажной пряжи равна 120 ярдам или 109.7 метрам. Пасьма – единица длины пряжи. Пасьма льняной пряжи (300 ярдов или 274.2 метра); пасьма хлопчатобумажной пряжи для определения номера и крепости (80 оборотов по 1.5 ярда каждый или 109.7 метров); пасьма пряжи по Метрической системе, равная 100 метрам.

SKEIN = ПАСЬМА (или МОТОК, или ТАЛЬКА, или КУФТА) – Skein is a continuous strand of yarn or cord in the form of a collapsed coil. It may be of any specific length and is usually obtained by winding a definite number of turns on a reel under prescribed conditions. The circumference of the reel on which yarn is wound is usually 45 to 60 inches. See also Hank. Skein is a ready to use put up of yarn. Skeins can take various shapes, each wound so that the innermost end can be pulled from the center. Skein is a coil of yarn, which, unlike a spool of thread, has no center supporting object. The terms Skein and Hank are sometimes considered synonyms. See also Hank. / Моток:- ровно смотанные, намотанные на что-нибудь нитки, пряжа, проволока, например, шерсть в мотках. Пасма – часть мотка пряжи.

SKEIN BREAK FACTOR = ФАКТОР РАЗРЫВА ПАСЬМЫ – Skein Break Factor:- the comparative breaking load of a skein of yarn adjusted for the linear density of the yarn expressed in an indirect system. It is the product of the breaking load of the skein and the yarn number expressed in an indirect system, e.g., pounds times cotton count. A statement of the skein break factor must indicate the number or wraps in the skein, if this is not otherwise apparent. Without specifying the number of wraps, a statement of the skein break factor is meaningless.

SKEIN BREAKING TENACITY = РАЗРЫВАЮЩАЯ (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ ПАСЬМЫ – Skein Breaking Tenacity:- the skein breaking load divided by the product of the yarn number in a direct numbering system and the number of strands placed under the tension (twice the number of wraps in the skein); preferably expressed in newtons per tex.

SKEIN DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В ПАСЬМАХ (или КРАШЕНИЕ В МОТКАХ) – Skein Dyeing (pronounced 'skane') is a dyeing yarn in skein form is used for small lots. Yarn is unwound from cokes to skeins and then are mounted and immersed into a large hot dye vat. After dyeing and drying the yarn is rewound onto cones. See also Dyeing. Skein Dyeing is the dyeing of yarn in the form of skeins, or hanks. Skein (Hank) Dyeing:- the yarns are loosely arranged in skeins or coils. These are then hung over a rung and immersed in a dyebath in a large container. In this method, the color penetration is the best and the yarns retain a softer, loftier feel. It is mostly used for bulky acrylic and wool yarns. In Skein Dyeing the yarns are loosely wound into hanks or skein and then dyed. The yarns have good dye penetration, but the process is slow and comparatively more expensive.

SKEINING = УБОРКА В ПАСЬМЫ (или УБОРКА В МОТКИ) – Skeining is the processing of winding a skein of yarn.

SKEIN WINDER = ПАСЬМОВОЕ МОТАЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Skein Winder is a traditional, low-tech way to wind a skein and measure yarn. The Le Clerc site has an image of a skein winder. See also Niddy-Noddy.

SKELETONIZING = СКЕЛЕТИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРЕПАРИРОВАНИЕ СКЕЛЕТА) – Skeletonizing is a type of Insect damage characterized by Insect feeding on leaf areas between veins; it can result in a lacy appearance to the leaf. See also Windowpaning.

SKELETON TRAILER = ПРИЦЕП СКЕЛЭТАН (или СКЕЛЕТ, или КОНТЕЙНЕРНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА, или АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВОЗ) – Skeleton Trailer is a road trailer, normally drawn by a prime-mover, which has no floor but only struts fitted with locks to hold ISO shipping containers in either 20' and/or 40' configuations. Road trailer consisting of a frame and wheels, specially designed to carry containers. Also known as Skeletal Trailer. / Автомобильный Контейнеровоз специализированный полуприцеп для перевозки контейнеров по автомобильным дорогам. Грузоподъёмность от 5 до 30 тонн. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) наибольшую распространённость имели контейнеровозы грузоподъёмностью 5 тонн. Их широко применяли при перевозках универсальных контейнеров брутто 2.5 и 5 тонн, а также автомобильных контейнеров брутто 0.625 и 1.25 тонн. В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Японии и других странах в это же самое время широко внедрялись контейнеровозы грузоподъёмностью 20 тонн для перевозок крупнотоннажных контейнеров брутто 20 тонн. Аналогичные контейнеровозы были созданы и в СССР. Они представляют собой полуприцеп рамной конструкции с двухосной тележкой, без настила, оснащённый устройствами для крепления контейнеров. Такой контейнеровоз был приспособлен для буксировки автотягачами типа МАЗ-504В. Для перевозки крупнотоннажных контейнеров брутто 30 тонн за рубежом нередко изготовляют контейнеровоз с трёхосной тележкой, в которой две оси являются самоуправляемыми.

SKEW = НАИСКОСОК (или КОСО, или НАИСКОСЬ, или КОСОЙ) – Skew is a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns or knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. Fabrics defect. Skew:- distortion in the construction of the fabric, i.e. in the yarn that constitute the fabric. / когда уточные пряжи или .

SKEWED FABRIC = ПЕРЕКОШЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ (или КОСАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Skewed Fabric:- the shape of the fabric is distorted. Wales and courses are angular. Possible Cause:- this can be a result of uneven take down roller settings. It is a generic feature of circular knits because of the spiral movement of the needles. This is a minor defect and can be fixed in subsequent processing. Knitting defect.

SKEWING = ИСКАЖЕНИЕ (или СКОС, или СКАШИВАНИЕ, или ПЕРЕКАШИВАНИЕ) – Skewing effect is seen as a line or design running at a slight angle across the cloth. Knitted fabric defect. Skewing:- courses that are straight but at an excessively oblique angle to the fabric edges. Note:- this defect is caused by uneven take-down during knitting or a failure to line up the fabric edges during openwidth finishing.

SKEWNESS = ПЕРЕКОС (или КРИВИЗНА, или СКОШЕННОСТЬ, или СКОС) – Skewness is the distance measured parallel to and along a selvage between the point at which a filling yarn meets this selvage and a perpendicular to the selvage from the point at which the same filling yarn meets the other selvage. Skewness may be expressed directly in inches or as a percentage of the width of the fabric at the point of measurement. / уточная пряжа .

SKI BOOT = ЛЫЖНЫЙ БОТИНОК – Ski Boot is a rigid padded shoe that extends just above the ankle, is securely fastened to the foot, as with laces, buckles, or clasps, and is locked into position in a ski binding.

SKID = XX – Skid is a special frame, usually metallic, to permit handling, lifting, stowing, etc of pieces of odd shape or size, and generally heavy. / специальная рама, как правило, металлическая, .

SKIDS = ПОЛОЗКИ (или ПОЛОЗЬЯ, или СЛЕГИ, или САЛАЗКИ, или РОСТРЫ, или ПОДКЛАДКИ) – Skids:- battens, or a series of parallel runners, fitted underneath frames, boxes or packages to raise them off the floor and allow easy access of forklift blades or other handling equipment. Skids:- a low, movable wooden platform which facilitates the handling of cargo, i.e. as with the forklift. Skids:- a pair or series of parallel runners, fitted beneath boxes or packages to raise them clear of the floor to permit easy access of forklift blades or other handling equipment. Skids are sled-like bases used to facilitate ground conveyance of/securing of, for example, heavy machinery and machine parts. Skid is a wooden platform upon which wood pellet bags are stacked and wrapped. Wood pellets skids are packaged in different weights, and can have anywhere from 50 bags (1.0 ton) to 75 bags (1.5 tons) per skid. Also known as Pallet. Skid is a pallet having no bottom deck. Skids (maritime term):- beams sometimes fitted over the decks for the stowage of heavy boats or cargo. / Низкая, перемещаемая деревянная платформа, которая облегчает обработку грузов, то есть возможность использования техники, оснащённой вилами. Рейки (battens) или ряд параллельно выложенных полозов (или полозьев или подкладных башмаков или направляющих рельсов или направляющих ползушек (runners)), размещаемых под рамами, ящиками или пакетами с целью приподнятия их от пола, удерживания в таком положении и обеспечения лёгкого доступа для лопастей вильчатого подъёмника или иного оборудования для обработки грузов. Слеги для разгрузки бочек. Под Ростраами, от Голландского слова Ростэр (Rooster), означающее Решётка, понимаются площадки, обычно решётчатые, над палубой между рубкой и бортом судна для установки шлюпок, самолётов и другого. На судах парусного флота ростры (или росторы, или ростеры) – место для хранения запасных частей рангоута (мачты, стеньги и тому подобное), а также решёток, которыми покрывались люки.

SKIFF = СКИФ (или ЯЛИК) – Skiff is a small, hand-propelled rowboat. Sometimes called a Yawl. / Скиф или Ялик – гребная шлюпка (rowboat). Иногда называемая Ял или Йол (Yawl). Под Скифом понимается спортивная гоночная лодка для академической гребли. Предельная лёгкость конструкции, обводы округлые, соотношение длины с шириной от 25 : 1 до 35 : 1. Под Ялом, от Голландского слова Jol, понимается относительно короткая и широкая гребно-парусная судовая шлюпка с транцевой кормой. В зависимости от числа вёсел (от 2 до 8) их сокращённо называют ‘Восьмёрка’, ‘Шестёрка’ и тому подобное. Парусное вооружение яла одномачтовое, рейковое. Двойки парусного вооружения не имеют. На судах ялы используются для работ и учебных целей.

SKI MASK = ЛЫЖНАЯ МАСКА – Ski Mask is a knit fabric mask that covers the head, has openings for the eyes, mouth, and sometimes the nose, and is worn especially by skiers for protection from the cold.

SKIMMER = СКИМЁ (или XX) – Skimmer is a usually straw flat-crowned hat with a wide straight brim; a fitted sleeveless dress with a flaring skirt. / женская шляпа с низкой тульёй и широкими полями.

SKIMPY MARKING = ТЕСНАЯ МАРКИРОВКА (или СКУДНАЯ МАРКИРОВКА) – Skimpy Marking:- marker did not use outside perimeter of pattern. Pattern moved after partially marked to fit into space; Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

SKIN BACK = XX – Skin Back or Buttons:- balls of fiber that encircle the warp yarns and are woven into the fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by the chafing of the warp yarns by the reed, heald eyes, or drop wires and is usually found in unsized or low-twisted yarns. See also Broken Filament. Fabrics defect.

SKIN IRRITATION FROM HOSIERY AND OTHER APPAREL = РАЗДРАЖЕНИЕ КОЖИ ОТ ЧУЛОЧНО-НОСОЧНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ И ПРОЧИХ ПРЕДМЕТОВ ОДЕЖДЫ – Skin Irritation From Hosiery And Other Apparel:- Complaint:- in the early days of women’s nylon hosiery, widespread attention was given to several reports claiming that nylon hosiery was responsible for an outbreak of rashes or skin irritation on the wearers’ legs. Analysis:- impartial investigators learned that the reports were correct and that many wearers were suffering from dermatitis traced to nylon hosiery, but analysis proved conclusively that the nylon itself was not at fault. A rosin finish applied by several dyers to enhance the appearance of the stockings and, at the same time, reduce snagging contained adiepic acid, which is a skin irritant. With the elimination of this finish, all complaints of this nature ceased. At about the same time, there were cases reported of severe dermatitis resulting from a similar finish applied to cotton woven fabrics used for men’s shorts. Textile finishers and the manufacturers of chemical materials used as finishes now make certain that any new products developed for application to textile materials which may come in contact with the wearer’s skin are thoroughly tested for possible danger of causing such skin irritations. Dermatitis is not uncommon among industrial workers and general consumers. Instances are frequently reported of people who develop skin irritations when handling or wearing fabrics composed of certain fibers. Although some chemicals may be responsible for specific conditions, there is no way of guaranteeing absolute immunity to every individual. There are standard, accepted procedures whereby products are tested on large groups of individuals, and it must naturally be assumed that, where the incidence of the development of a skin irritation is of a very low order, those materials may be classed as harmless. There is no reason why the manufacturer of such products which come in contact with the skin can be hcM responsible for the peculiar allergies of a few individuals in the population, any more than a fruit or a vegetable dealer can he considered responsible for the sale of foodstuffs which ‘disagree’ with certain consumers. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SKIP = ПОДНЫРКА – Skip:- a blemish in woven goods when a filling yarn skips over several warp threads by mistake. Usually caused by harness skips, snapped yarn, small holes, etc. See also Float. Fabrics defect. / когда уточная пряжа . Подныpка – порок ткани. Подныpки не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

SKIPPED STITCH = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – (1) Skipped Stitch:- caused by faulty looper, needle, hook, incorrect tensions or machine timing. See also Skip Stitch. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

(2) Skipped Stitches:- caused by machine malfunction or excessive needle heat due to friction. Sewing Room Defects. Skipped Stitches:- where the stitch forming device misses the needle loop or the needle misses the looper loop. Skips are usually found where one seam crosses another seam and most of the time occurs right before or right after the heavy thickness. Minimizing skipped stitches:- (1) use corespun thread; (2) use minimum thread tension to get a balanced stitch; (3) use the ideal foot, feed and plate that helps to minimize flagging; (4) training sewing operators not to stop on the thickness; (5) make sure the machine is feeding properly without stalling; and (6) make sure the machine is not backfeeding. Fabrics defect. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

SKIPPER = ШКИПЕР – Skipper (maritime term):- the captain. / Шкипер:- (1) капитан несамоходного судна; устаревший термин для капитана торгового (или коммерческого) судна. (2) На морских судах:- лицо, ответственное за палубное имущество.

SKIP–ROW PLANTING = РЯДОВОЙ ПОСЕВ С ПРОПУСКОМ РЯДА – Skip-Row Planting is the practice of planting one or more rows in iniform space, then skipping one or more rows, to conserve moisture in dryland areas or to increase yields on land actually planted, or both. / Рядовой Посев (междурядья 10–25 сантиметров (см), чаще 15 см) применяют при выращивании главным образом зерновых культур. Рядовая сеялка укладывает семена на дно бороздки и закрывает их рыхлым слоем почвы, что способствует дружному появлению всходов. Под Рядовым Посевом понимается размещение семян в почве параллельными рядками. Ленточный Посев относится к рядовому посеву крупяных, овощных и других культур. Ленты из 2–3 и более сближенных рядков растений (строчек) чередуются с широкими междурядьями. Ленточный Посев, рядовой посев, при котором широкие междурядья между лентами (группа рядов) чередуются с узкими между рядами. В зависимости от числа рядов (строчек) в ленте различают ленточные посевы 2-, 3-строчные и так далее. Расстояние между строчками в ленте 7.5–15 сантиметров (см), между лентами 45–60 см и более. Ленточный посев применяют для культур с небольшой площадью питания, например, Лук, Морковь, Просо, Редис или столовая Свёкла. Проводят ленточные посевы рядовыми сеялками при соответствующей расстановке сошников. Широкорядный Посев, рядовой посев пропашных культур (Картофель, Кукуруза, сахарная Свёкла, Хлопчатник, многие овощные и другие) с междурядьями шириной более 25 см. Узкорядный Посев относится к рядовому посеву зерновых, Льна-Долгунца, многолетних трав, Редиса, Салата и других культур с междурядьями не более 10 сантиметров. Пунктирный Посев, рядовой посев сельскохозяйственных растений с одиночным распределением семян в рядке на одинаковом расстоянии одно от другого.

SKIP STITCH = ПРОПУЩЕННЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или ПРОПУЩЕННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – Defect Name:- Skip Stitch. Defect Type:- Pattern Defects. Fabric Type:- Double Knit Fabrics. Description:- Skip Stitch:- This is the result of a stuck jack failing to actuate the needle, thus skipping a stitch. When the yarn is picked up for the next stitch, a float is formed on the face of the fabric. Severity:- Major. See also Skipped Stitch.

SKIRT = ЮБКА – Skirt is a separate free-hanging outer garment or undergarment usually worn by women and girls covering some or all of the body from the waist down.

SKIRTING = ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ – Skirting is the practice of removing from the edges of the whole fleece at shearing time of all stained and inferior parts. See also Belly Wool, Britch, and Tags. / Отделение – практика забора из . Отделение, например, от рун низших сортов шерсти.

SKIRTING = ЮБОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Skirting is a fabric suitable for skirts.

SKIRTINGS = ОБОР – Skirtings:- the inferior quality wool that has been removed from the fleece. / Обор – грязные края, отделённые от руна.

SKITTERINESS = КРАПЧАТОСТЬ (или РАЗНООТТЕНОЧНОСТЬ) – Skitteriness:- an undesired speckled effect in a fabric or in a yarn within a fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by differences in the depth of dyeing between adjacent fibers or portions of the same fiber. / Крапчатость (skitteriness):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; нежелательный крапчатый (пёстрый) эффект в полотне или пряже с лицевой стороны полотна. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при наличии разницы в глубине крашения между соседними участками полотна.

SKIVER = ТОНКАЯ КОЖА – Skiver is a common name in leather for the hide of an animal with the fur removed.

SKIVVY = СКИВИ (или СЛУЖАНКА) – Skivvy:- men's underwear; especially a T-shirt and briefs or shorts (usually used in plural).

SKI WEAR = ЛЫЖНАЯ ОДЕЖДА (или ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ ЛЫЖНИКОВ) – Ski Wear is a clothing suitable to wear while skiing, such as warm, waterproof pants, jackets, and so forth. Skiwear is a clothing suitable for wear while skiing.

SKK = SLOVAK KORUNA

SKORT = ЮБКА–ШОРТЫ (или ХХ) – Skort:- this design features shorts covered by a front-wrap (and sometimes a back-wrap also) skirt panel. Basically, the garment is a 'short' that also takes the appearance of a 'skirt'. / юбка, комбинированная с шортами.

SKU = STOCK KEEPING UNIT

SKULLCAP = ТЮБЕТЕЙКА (или ХХ) – Skullcap is a close-fitting cap, especially a light cap without brim for indoor wear.

SKY BLUE = НЕБЕСНОГОЛУБОЙ (или ЛАЗУРНЫЙ) – Sky Blue:- a variable color averaging pale to light blue.

SKYLIGHT = СВЕТОВОЙ ЛЮК – Skylight (maritime term):- a covering, either permanent or removable, to admit air and light below decks.

SKY LINE SHADES = ОТТЕНКИ НЕБЕСНЫХ ЛИНИЙ – Sky Line Shades is another name for Roman Shades.

SKY PILOT = НЕБЕСНЫЙ ЛОЦМАН – Sky Pilot (maritime term):- a chaplain. / священник.

SL = SHOOT LENGTH

SL = SICK LEAVE

SL = SIERRA LEONE

SL = SOLD

SL = SPAN LENGTH

SLAB = СЛЯБ – Slabs and Blooms:- cast ingots, sometimes still hot, arrive at slabbing and blooming mills on railroad cars and are charged upright by a special crane into under-floor soaking pits. These are gas-fired rectangular chambers, about 5 meters deep, in which four to eight ingots are simultaneously heated to about 1 250 °C (2 300 °F). An ingot used for conversion into a slab can be 1.5 meters wide, 0.8 meter thick, and 2.5 meters high and can weigh 23 tons. The soaking pits are highly computerized for scheduling, firing rates, heating times (which can last 8 to 18 hours), and rolling programs. After heating, a tiltable transfer buggy brings a hot ingot to a two-high reversing mill, which takes one pass after another, reversing the rolls and roller table each time the ingot has passed through. Because each pass reduces the slab by only about 50 millimeters, it may take 21 passes, including several edge passes with the slab standing upright on its edges, to obtain a slab measuring 0.2 meter thick, 1.5 meters wide, and 10 meters long. The rolls usually have a diameter of about 1.2 meters; each is driven by one or two electric motors totaling 7 000 to 12 000 horsepower. The two roller tables, situated in front and in back of the stand, have movable manipulators that guide the slab into the rolls and turn it onto its

edges when required. High-pressure water nozzles remove surface scale, and a crop-shear discards the ends and cuts the slab into proper length. Some slabbing mills place a pair of heavy vertical rolls next to the horizontal rolls for edge rolling; this avoids the time-consuming turning of the slab into an upright position. Such an arrangement is called a Universal Mill. For making long products, blooms some 250 millimeters square are rolled from ingots in a similar fashion on the same type of mill. Slab:- cuboid half-finished steel products that are hot-rolled into sheets at the rolling mill. A Slab is a length of metal that is rectangular in cross-section. It is created directly from continuous casting or indirectly by rolling an ingot. Slabs are usually further processed via flat rolling, skelping, and pipe rolling. Common final products include sheet metal, plates, strip metal, pipes, and tubes. / прокатка (rolling). Слябы и Блюмы (Blooms):- . Под Слябом понимается полупродукт металлургического производства, который представляет собой плоскую стальную заготовку прямоугольного сечения с большим отношением ширины к высоте (до 15), получаемую на машинах непрерывного литья или обжатием слитка на слябинге (реже блюминге или блюминге-слябинге). Ширина сляба от 400 до 2 500 мм, высота (толщина) от 75 до 600 мм. Слябы предназначены преимущественно для производства листового проката.

SLACK = ПРОВИСАНИЕ (или СЛАБИНА) – Slack (maritime term):- the part of a rope hanging loose; the opposite of taut.

SLACK = ШИРОКИЕ БРЮКИ (или ШТАНЫ, или СЛЭК) – Slack:- trousers especially for casual wear (usually used in plural tense).

SLACK END = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ (или ПРОВИСШАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Slack End is a warp yarn woven under insufficient tension. Synonym:- Slack Thread, and Slack Warp. (1) Defect Name:- Slack End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Slack End:- This is the result of an end broken far back on the loom beam being woven into the cloth without tension. This tends to pucker the yarn as it is woven. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Slack End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Slack End:- This is the result of an end broken far back on the loom being woven into the cloth without tension. This tends to pucker the yarn as it is woven. Severity:- Major. Slack End:- insufficient warp tension. Woven fabric defect. Slack End is an end woven under insufficient tension. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Слабина Основной Нити (slack end):- порок основы; основная пряжа, которая кажется складчатой. Примечание:- этот порок вызван пряжей основы, сотканной при более низком натяжении, чем смежная пряжа основы.

SLACK ENDS = ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЕ (или ПРОВИСШИЕ) ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ – Defect Name:- Slack Ends. Defect Type:- Warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Slack Ends:- This shows the effect of a warp running out on a loom, resulting in a large number of ends weaving slack. Severity:- Major.

SLACK FILLING = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ УТОЧИНА (или ПРОВИСШАЯ УТОЧИНА, или НЕНАТЯНУТАЯ УТОЧИНА) – Slack Filling or Slack Pick or Slack Weft:- a weft yarn that appears slightly puckered in relation to the adjacent weft yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by a weft yarn having been inserted under a lower tension than that of the adjacent weft yarns. See also Slack Pick. / Слабина Утка; Ненатянутая Уточина; Слабая Уточная Нить (slack filling; slack pick; slack weft):- порок утка; уточная пряжа, которая кажется, немного собранной в сборку относительно смежной уточной пряжи. Примечание:- этот порок вызван уточной пряжей, затканой при более низком натяжении, чем смежная уточная пряжа.

SLACK MERCERIZATION = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ МЕРСЕРИЗАЦИЯ – Slack Mercerization is a process for producing stretch in cellulosic fabrics.

SLACK PICK = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ (или ПРОВИСШАЯ, или НЕНАТЯНУТАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Slack Pick is a single filling yarn woven under insufficient tension. Fabrics defect. Slack Pick is a single filling yarn woven under insufficient tension. Synonym:- Loose Pick, and Slack Filling. / уточная пряжа, .

SLACK SELVAGE = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ КРОМКА – Slack Selvage is a self-descriptive fabric defect caused by incorrect balance of cloth structure between the ground and selvage or by the selvage ends being woven with insufficient tension. Fabrics defect. Slack Selvage:- slack ends in the fabric edge. Synonym:- Baggy Selvage, Loose Edge, Stringy Selvage, and Wavy Selvage.

SLACK THREAD = СЛАБИНА (или ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ НИТЬ, или ПРОВИСШАЯ НИТЬ, или НЕНАТЯНУТАЯ НИТЬ) – Slack Thread:- yarn that appears slightly puckered in relation to the adjacent yarns. See also Slack End. / Слабины – провисающие или ослабнувшие нити при размотке сновального валика и ткацкого навоя.

SLACK TWIST = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ КРУТКА – Slack Twist:- insufficient twist in thread. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / Порок или дефект ниток.

SLACK WARP = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ (или ПРОВИСШАЯ, или НЕНАТЯНУТАЯ) ОСНОВА – Slack Warp is a warp yarn that appears puckered as the result of having been woven under less tension than the adjacent warp yarns. When handling slack warp threads, the first tendency of weavers is to hang something on those threads to immediately tighten them. However, the opposite is more effective – as you have done here. Once a weight is hung from a warp thread, it begins to stretch more than its neighbors and causes trouble to the end of the warp. The late Al Fannin (textile professor at Syracuse University) once said, a loom is not a Christmas tree to hang baubles from. The first course of action is to weave carefully if the slack is minor. Sometimes within inches the tension returns to an acceptable point and you can simply keep on weaving. If the slack is great enough to form a loop as pictured above, pull the thread tight and pin to the web the same as with a mended warp break, fasten with a straight sewing pin. This slack can be worked in after wet finishing. As you have done, waiting until a cutting break in the fabric will result in the least amount of visibility in the finished cloth. Other than that, take note that while sectional warping is generally regarded as an excellent way to reduce warp tension issues, it is not failsafe. Fabrics defect. See also Slack End.

SLACK WATER = СМЕНА ВОД – Slack Water (maritime term):- the condition of the tide when there is no horizontal motion. / Смена Вод при приливе.

SLAMMING = СЛЭМИНЬ – Slamming:- impact of water on the bows of the ship. / Воздействие воды на носовые курсовые углы судна. Слэмин или Слэминг – гидродинамический удар о носовую часть днища судна при продольной качке. Способность судна не ударяться о воду при выходе из воды при качке характеризует одно из его мореходных качеств – умеренность слэминга.

SLAM–OFF = СЛЁТ (или ОТСКОК) – Slam-Off:- in woven fabrics, a distortion due to the entrapment of the filling carrier in the shed. Compare Smash. See also Smash. / уточина в зеве.

SLASHER = ШЛИХТОВАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Slasher is a machine used to apply size to the warp ends, while transferring the warp yarns from section beams to the loom beam. Slasher is the machine used in a weaving mill for ‘slashing’, or the application of sizing mixture to the warp yarn prior to weaving. Slasher is a machine for sizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns. A slasher includes a moistening unit for moistening warp yarns by spraying water on the warp yarns, a squeezing unit for squeezing the moistened warp of the warp yarns, and a sizing unit for sizing the moistened and squeezed warp yarns. The moistening unit sprinkles water on the warp

yarns to moisten the warp yarns. The warp yarns absorb part or all of the water sprinkled thereon. The warp yarns are not immersed in water during moistening to avoid excessive moistening. The squeezing unit squeezes the moistened warp yarns so that moisture infiltrates the warp yarns and the warp yarns is moistened uniformly. The moisture moistening the warp yarns is replaced and mixed with size liquor while the warp yarns are being passed through size liquor, so that the warp yarns can be easily and uniformly sized.

SLASHER SIZING = ШЛИХТА ШЛИХТОВАЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ – Slasher Sizing is the mostly used sizing process. About all types of yarns can be sized by slasher sizing process. In this process the warp is passed through a size liquor bath then through a separating unit and cooling unit. See also Slashing. Slasher Sizing Machine:- this really is the many chosen sizing task. Regarding all kinds of yarns is sized by slazer sizing task. In this procedure the warp is passed from the size liquor shower then by the separating device plus cooling device. The Slasher Sizing Machine consists of the following 7 units:- (1) Back Beam Device:- in single end sizing yarns are taken from a creel rather than from a beam. This device contains 7 to 12 carriers from where yarn is supplied. Indirect and direct process of yarn supply is frequently used for spun yarns. In case of indirect method beam creel is used. This beam creel can be arranged in various ways. (2) Sizing Device:- in this device a size box is used to apply size to the yarn. The warp sheet is guided through the solution means of the immersion roller and then through the squeeze roller where the yarns are pressed to maintain the required size to up percentage by the yarn. The size box temperature is controlled by flowing steam through pipe. (3) Drying Device:- two or more heated cylinder consists of drying device. This device is required to dry the wet sized yarn rapidly, thoroughly and uniformly. A two cylinder dryer is too slow and it is difficult to maintain by it. But a multi-cylinder dryer is a good one to main in such a way that after drying. Yarn contains 6% water. (4) Cooling Device:- in this device there is cooling fan and a guide roller. The cooling fan supplies cool air which extinguish the yarn temperature and also remove the moisture. (5) Dividing Unit/Separating Device:- in order to prevent adhesion between the yarns. It is necessary to separate each sized end from the others. For this lease rod or breaker rods are used to divide the main warp sheet into single end. (6) Measuring plus Marking Unit:- this unit consists of coloring bowl which contains easily removable color. This color is used for marking on sized yarn. Also there is a measuring roller which measures the length of sized warp yarn. And (7) Beaming Unit:- finally the sized warp is wound on weavers beam.

SLASHING = ШЛИХТОВКА (или ПРОКЛЕИВАНИЕ ОСНОВЫ В РАСПРАВКУ) – Slashing is a process of sizing warp yarns on a slasher. See also Sizing (1), and Slasher. Slashing is employed when non twisted yarn is used. Warp sizing is applied to the yarns to facilitate handling and to provide protection during the weaving process. This operation involves (i) sizing single-fiberglass warp yarns with a specially compounded chemical formulation, (ii) drying the yarns, and (iii) winding the desired number of ends on the loom beam through the combination of section beams.

SLASH ROT = ГНИЛЬ РАЗРЕЗА (или ГНИЛЬ НАДРЕЗА, или ГНИЛЬ СРЕЗА) – Slash Rot, is a term simply referring to decay of dead material, particularly branches, tops, and stumps after logging. / Гниль Разреза/Надреза/Среза – термин, относящийся к гниению или загниванию мёртвого материала, в частности ветвей, верхушек, и клейм после лесозаготовки.

SLATE = ШИФЕРНОЕ (или АСПИДНОЕ, или СЛАНЕЦ) – Slate:- a dark purplish gray.

SLATE BLACK = АСПИДНО–ЧЁРНОЕ (или ШИФЕРНОЧЁРНОЕ) – Slate Black:- a nearly neutral slightly purplish black.

SLATE BLUE = ШИФЕРНОГОЛУБОЕ (или АСПИДНО–ГОЛУБОЕ) – Slate Blue:- a grayish blue color.

SLAUGHTER CATTLE = УБОЙНЫЙ КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ (или КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ ДЛЯ УБОЯ) – A term Slaughter Cattle refers to Cattle grazing on pasture and suitable for slaughter. Sex differentiation (e.g., heifers, steers and/or bulls) should be indicated on product labeling. See also Feeders, Stockers, and Weaned Cattle.

SLAVE PALLET = ЖЕРТВЕННЫЙ ПОДДОН (или ПОДДОН–ПЛАТФОРМА) – Slave Pallet is a pallet, platform or single, thick panel used as a support base for a palletized load in rack-storage facilities or production systems. See also Pallet. Slave Pallet is a rigid pallet or platform consisting of a single, thick panel used as a support base for palletized loads in rack storage facilities or production systems. / Поддон-Платформа (Slave Pallet):- жёсткий поддон или платформа, состоящая из единой толстой панели, применяемые для пакетирования грузов на складах или в производственных помещениях. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

SLBE = SERVICIO DE LIQUIDACIÓN DEL BANCO DE ESPAÑA

SLEAZY = РЕДКОЕ (или ТОНКОЕ, или НЕДОСТАТОЧНО ПРОЧНОЕ) – Sleazy:- thin, lacking firmness, open-meshed; usually describes poor-grade fabrics.

SLEEPER = ЛЕЖЕНЬ (или ЛЕЖАК, или СПАЛЬНИК) – Sleeper is a sleeping compartment mounted behind a truck cab, sometimes attached to the cab or even designed to be an integral part of it. / Спальный отсек, монтируемый позади кабины грузовика, иногда прикрепляемый к кабине или даже разработанный таким образом, что является её неотъемлемой частью.

SLEEPERS = ЛЕЖАКИ – Sleepers are the loaded containers moving within the railroad system that are not clearly identified on any internally generated reports.

SLEEPSHEET = ХХ СХЕМА (или КАРТА) – Sleepsheet is a method of loading packages in a container via a thin liner board and forklift.

SLEEPWEAR = ОДЕЖДА ДЛЯ СНА – Sleepwear is nightclothes.

SLEEVE BEARING = ПОДШИПНИК СКОЛЬЖЕНИЯ (или ВТУЛОЧНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК, или ПОДШИПНИК С ВКЛАДЫШЕМ) – Sleeve Bearing is a machine bearing in which the axle or shaft turns in a sleeve that is often grooved to facilitate distribution of lubricant to the bearing. Sleeve Bearing is a journal bearing, usually a full journal bearing. See also Bearing. Sleeve Bearing (also called a Journal Bearing) is a simple device for providing support and radial positioning while permitting rotation of a shaft. It is the oldest bearing device known to man. In the broad category of sleeve bearing can be included a great variety of materials, shapes, and sizes. Materials used include an infinite number of metallic alloys, sintered metals, plastics, wood, rubber, ceramic, solid lubricants, and composites. Types range from a simple hole in a cast-iron machine frame to some exceedingly complex gas-lubricated high-speed rotor bearings. Sleeve bearings do have a number advantages over rolling element bearings, as well as some disadvantages. Advantages are:- (i) inherently quiet operation because there are no moving parts; (ii) if properly seleted and maintained, they do not fail suddenly; (iii) wear is gradual, allowing scheduling of replacement; (iv) well suited to oscillating movement of the shaft; (v) with proper material selection, excessive moisture and submersion can be tolerated; and (vi) with proper material selection, extreme temperatures can be accommodated. Disadvantages are:- (i) high coefficient of friction; (ii) for the same boundary plan, much less load capacity; and (iii) life is not predictable except through experience. In the application of sleeve bearings, the most important factor is the selection of the actual bearing material. The three most common industrial materials are Babbitt, bronze, and cast iron. After these, there is an amazing variety of different bearing materials, often specialized for a particular application. In most cases, the details of

selection are unique and assistance should be obtained from the manufacturer of the sleeve material. The load carrying ability of a sleeve bearing is usually expressed in pounds per square inch (psi).

SLEEVE CAP = СКАТ РУКАВА – Sleeve Cap is the top part of the sleeve at the shoulder that may be set flat (smooth), pleated, or shirred (gathered).

SLEEVE LENGTH = ДЛИНА РУКАВА – Sleeve Length:- relax arm, and measure from the center of the back of the neck, over the shoulder and down to the outer wrist. Sleeve (for men):- with elbow bent, measure from center of neck (backside) to elbow and down to wrist. Sleeve Length:- the sleeves measured from the center of the neckline in the back to the end of the sleeve or cuff. / рукава (sleeve) или манжеты или обшлага (cuff). Длина Рукава – измеряется по внешней стороне рукава от его вершины до низа. Длина Рукава От Горловины – измеряется от основания горловины или воротника до низа рукава.

SLEEVELESS = БЕЗРУКАВКА – Sleeveless is a top that does not have sleeves.

SLEEVELET = НАРУКАВНИК – Sleevelet is a covering for the forearm to protect clothing from wear or dirt.

SLEEVE LINING IN DIFFERENT COLOR = ОБТАЧКА РУКАВОВ РАЗНЫМ ЦВЕТОМ – Sleeve Lining In Different Color:- the rest of the pieces in the lot had pink lining whereas one had green. Possible Cause:- stitching of different color, in order to complete the product, due to lack of required material. This is a minor defect. Though the product is markedly different from what was originally intended, it can still be sold as a perfectly good article. Stitching defect. / Обтачка – отдельно выкраиваемая деталь для обработки срезов, всегда повторяющая форму среза. Поэтому для обтачки не даётся, как правило, отдельная выкройка – она переснимается с конструктивной детали выкройки как отдельная деталь. Направление долевой нити обтачки и основной нити обычно совпадают. Цельнокроенная обтачка – если подлежащий обработке срез прямой, обтачку можно выкроить вместе с основной деталью и отвернуть на изнаночную сторону.

SLEEVE TACKING = ПРИМЕТКА РУКАВА (или СМЕТКА РУКАВА, или ПОДШИВКА РУКАВА) – Sleeve Tacking:- stitches which attach the sleeve to the lining along the sleeve inseams and elbow seams. / стежки, которые .

SLEEVE VENT = ШЛИЦА РУКАВА (или РАЗРЕЗ РУКАВА) – Sleeve Vent:- a finished slit or opening in the sleeve. Vents are usually secured by snaps or buttons at the base of the cuff.

SLEEVING = XX (или ИЗДЕЛИЕ В ВИДЕ ЧУЛКА, или ИЗДЕЛИЕ В ВИДЕ РУКАВА) – Sleeving is a braided, knit, or woven product or fabric in tubular or cylindrical form that is less than 4 inches in width, i.e. 8 inches in circumference.

SLEY = ПАСМА (или БЁРДО; или ЧИСЛО ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ НА ЕДИНИЦУ ДЛИНЫ В СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ, или ПЛОТНОСТЬ СУРОВОЙ ТКАНИ ПО ОСНОВЕ) – Sley is the number of warp yarns per inch in a woven cloth on or off the loom. Sley is the number of warp ends per inch in a cloth. Sley is the number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contained an equal number of ends.

SLEY REED = ОСНОВНЫЙ БЁРДО (или БЁРДО НА ... ПАСМ) – Sley Reed is a reed that will produce a given sley in the cloth, provided two ends are drawn in each dent. / Бёрдо на какое-то количество пасм.

SLICED VENEER = СТРОГАНЫЙ ШПОН – Sliced Veneer is a veneer that is sliced from a log with a knife. / Шпон, который срезан с бревна в процессе его строгания с помощью специального ножа. Под Шпоном, от Немецкого слова Span, означающее Щепка, понимаются тонкие листы древесины определённой толщины (обычно в диапазоне 0.35–4 миллиметров (мм)), используемые для производства слоистой клеёной древесины (древеснослоистых пластиков, клеёных заготовок, фанеры) и для облицовывания изделий или сборочных единиц из древесины и древесных материалов с целью улучшения их механических свойств и внешнего вида. Различают:- (i) лущёный шпон, полученный лущением на лущильном станке; и (ii) строганный шпон, полученный строганием на шпонострогальном станке. Лущёный шпон изготовляют из древесины Берёзы, Бука, Дуба, Ели, Кедра, Клёна, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Осины, Пихты, Сосны, Тополя и Ясеня; строганный шпон – из Бархатного Дерева, Берёзы, Бука, Вяза, Граба, Груши, Дуба, Ивы, Ильма, Карагача, Каштана, Клёна, Красного Дерева, Липы, Лиственницы, Ольхи, Ореха, Осины, Сосны, Тополя, Ясеня. Строганный шпон отличается красивой текстурой, используется как ценный облицовочный материал.

SLICKER = ПЛАЩ ИЗ КЛЕЁНКИ или НЕПРОМОКАЕМОЙ ТКАНИ (или ДОЖДЕВИК) – Slicker:- oilskin; broadly, a raincoat.

SLIDER = ТОЛКАЧ (или XX) – Slider is an ornament that slides up and down a chain.

SLIDE WASTE = ПОЛЗУЧИЙ ОТХОД – Slide Waste is a yarn defect that is similar in appearance to a slub. It consists of a mass of fiber encircling the yarn end and can be slid freely along the end.

SLIDING SCALE = СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ ШКАЛА – (1) Sliding Scale is a scale of charges that is based on the value of the thing upon which the charges are to be made. / Шкала сборов, которая основывается на стоимости вещи, по которой и должны быть начислены сборы.

(2) Sliding Scale:- rates based on number of containers moving over a period of time. The higher the cargo volume, the lower the rate. / Ставка, основанная на количестве контейнеров, перемещаемых за определённый период времени. Чем выше объём грузов, тем ниже размер ставки.

SLIDING SCALE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ПО СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЙ ШКАЛЕ – In reinsurance, a Sliding Scale Commission is a ceding commission which varies inversely with the loss ratio under the reinsurance agreement. the scales are not always one to one:- for example, as the loss ratio decreases by 1%, the ceding commission might increase only 5%.

SLIDING TANDEM = БУКСУЮЩИЙ (или ПРОСКАЛЬЗЫВАЮЩИЙ, или СКОЛЬЗЯЩИЙ) ТАНДЕМ (или ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНО РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫЕ) (или ДВИЖЕНИЕ СУДНА ВПЕРЁД С БОКОВЫМ СНОСОМ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЕМ КУРСА) – Sliding Tandem:- an undercarriage with a subframe having provision for convenient fore and aft adjustment of its position on the chassis/semi-trailer. The purpose being to be able to shift part of the load to either the king pin or the suspension to maximize legally permitted axle loads (road cargo). / поворотный шкворень или палец прицепного механизма прицепа (king pin) .

SLIMES = ШЛАМЫ – Slimes:- the fine fraction of waste material discharged from the mill after valuable minerals have been recovered or the metallic compounds left in the bath during electrolytic refining of metals. / электролитическое рафинирование (electrolytic refining) металлов. Под Шламом, от Немецкого слова Schlamm, означающее буквально Грязь, понимается:- (1) Илистый осадок или тонкая взвесь мелких (до 10–40 мм) классов полезных ископаемых (например, руды или угля) в воде. Образуется в процессе измельчения при обогащении либо при бурении горных пород с водой или промывочным раствором. (2) Нерастворимые отложения (из воды) в паровых котлах в виде ила и твёрдых кусков. Для удаления шлама производят

периодическую продувку котла. Применяют также термосифонное удаление шлама. (3) Порошкообразный продукт, содержащий обычно благородные металлы, выпадающие в осадок при электролизе меди, цинка и других металлов. (4) Осадок в виде мелких частиц, выделяющихся при отстаивании или фильтрации жидкости. (5) Нефелиновый Шлам или Белитовый Шлам в производстве цемента.

SLIM WEDGES = XX – Slim Wedges:- xxxxx. See also Tapered Blocks.

SLING = СТРОП – Sling is a wire or rope contrivance placed around cargo and used to load or discharge it to/from a vessel. Chains, ropes, or straps used for cargo handling purposes. / и используемые для погрузки его на или разгрузки его из судна. Под Стропом, от Голландского слова Strop, означающее Петля, понимается простейшее грузозахватное приспособление, выполняемое обычно из каната или цепи (одна или несколько ветвей), снабжённое на конце захватными крюками, скобами, кольцами и тому подобным. В качестве стропа используют также ленты, полотнища, сетки и тому подобное. Строп может быть оборудован устройствами для автоматической застропки (захвата) грузов. Такой строп называется автостропом и служит для зачалки и расчалки грузов в труднодоступных местах. Он находит применение для захвата контейнеров, пакетов и тому подобного. Стропами называют также элементы аэростатов и парашютов. Строп – устройство для подвешивания грузов к крюкам, скобам, траверсам – отрезок троса или цепи, замкнутый в кольцо или образующий петлю. Автоматические приспособления для захвата и освобождения груза называют автостропами. Подвесы в виде траверсы с поворотными замковыми устройствами.

SLINGBACK = БОСОНОЖКА (или XX) – Slingback is a category of footwear. A slingback is a pump with an open back and a strap behind the foot.

SLINGING = ЗАСТРОПКА (или СТРОПОВКА) – Term Slinging describes the process of attaching slinging equipment (for example, ropes, chains or webbing slings) to a load in order for it to be lifted/transshipped safely using lifting gear, for example, a crane. / при подъёме стропом.

SLING LOSS = ПОТЕРИ ПРИ ЗАСТРОПКЕ (или ПОТЕРИ ПРИ СТРОПОВКЕ) – Sling Loss:- cargo lost by falling from ship's lifting tackle during loading or unloading. / Груз, потерянный вследствие его падения из подъёмных снастей судна в процессе погрузки или выгрузки.

SLINKY KNIT = ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПОЛОТНО В ОБТЯЖКУ – Slinky Knit is a fabric with four-way stretch for ideal comfort. It drapes well, washes easily and is not vulnerable to wrinkling.

SLIP = КВИТАНЦИЯ (или ТАЛОН) – In securities dealing, Slip is a confirmation attached to a security which documents an additional feature, e.g., declaration concerning non-enemy property, official export license, or interest in arrears. See also Affidavit. / В сделках с ценными бумагами, подтверждение, приложенное к ценной бумаге, которое уведомляет о дополнительных особенностях, например, о декларации, касающейся собственности, непринадлежащей противоположной стороне, об официальной вывозной (или экспортной) лицензии или об участии в задолженности. Смотрите также Аффидевит (Affidavit).

SLIP = КОМБИНАЦИЯ – Slip is an undergarment made in dress length with shoulder straps.

SLIP = ОТВЯЗЫВАТЬ (или СНИМАТЬСЯ, или ОТДАВАТЬ) – Slip (maritime term):- to let go by unshackling, as a cable.

SLIP = СЛИП – Slip is a vessel's berth between two piers. / Место стоянки судна между двумя пирсами. Под Слипом, от Английского слова Slip, означающее буквально Скольжение, понимается:- (1) сооружение для подъёма судов на берег с целью их осмотра, ремонта или отстоя. Слип представляет собой наклонную площадку с уходящими в воду рельсовыми путями, по которым передвигаются тележки с установленным на них судном. После подъёма судно перемещается на рабочую горизонтальную площадку. Сооружаются слипы на берегах судоходных рек и морских портах. (2) Наклонная площадка в кормовом отверстии рыбопромышленного судна, по которой добычу, например, трал с рыбой, втаскивают на палубу. Под Слипом понимается:- (i) наклонная береговая площадка для спуска судов со стапеля на воду или подъёма их из воды (судно перемещается на рельсовых тележках с помощью лебёдок). Слипы бывают продольные (судно поднимают и спускают носом или кормой вперёд) и поперечные (судно поднимают и спускают бортом к воде); или (ii) наклонный скат палубы в кормовой оконечности промыслового судна (доходит до ватерлинии) для подъёма добычи, например, трала с уловом, на палубу. Под Стапелем, от Голландского слова Stapel, понимается место постройки судов, представляющее собой наклонную к воде бетонную площадку, на которой располагаются опоры для судна (кильблоки).

SLIP = СЛИП (или КАРТОЧКА) – Slip is a binder often including more than one reinsurer. At Lloyd's of London, the slip is carried from underwriter to underwriter for initialing and subscribing to a specific share of the risk. There are two types of underwriting slip:- a placing slip and a signing slip. A Placing Slip is a document created by a broker that contains a summary of the terms of a proposed insurance or reinsurance contract which is then presented by the broker to selected underwriters for their consideration. Underwriters may delete, amend or add terms on a slip as they consider appropriate for the purpose of providing an indication or a quotation. A Signing Slip is a document that is created by a Lloyd's broker after a quotation has been accepted for the purpose of processing premiums under the contract that is evidenced by the placing slip. It is a cleaned up version of the final placing slip and shows underwriters' stamps, signed lines and underwriting references, these details being inserted by each underwriter at the request of the broker. Provided that it shows the underwriters' stamps, signed lines and underwriting references a placing slip may be used as a signing slip. In insurance, the details of a risk for which insurance is sought. The Slip placing system:- the slip sets out a brief and abbreviated statement of the subject matter of the risk and the proposed insurance conditions; the slip is first presented to a lead underwriter, then to the subsequent underwriters. Amended slip = counter offer. Where a slip is subscribed to by more than one underwriter, there is established a distinct and separate contract with each underwriter (no joint or joint and several liability). An oversubscribed slip:- signing down. A discrepancy between the slip and the marine policy:- prima facie the primary document is the slip, because it is the basis of the contract of marine insurance. See also LMP Slip or London Market Principles Slip. / брокером Лойдз (Lloyd's). сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie).

SLIPCOVER = ЧЕХОЛ (или СТЁГАНОЕ ОДЕЯЛО) – Slipcover is an unattached covering for a sofa or chair. Slipcovers are made with openings so they can be removed for cleaning. They are also called Loose Covers.

SLIP–ON = НАКИДКА (или XX, или ЛЁГКИЕ КЕДЫ БЕЗ ШНУРОВКИ) – Slip-On is an article of clothing that is easily slipped on or off; a glove or shoe without fastenings; a garment, as a girdle, that one step into and pulls up; pullover.

SLIP–OVER = БЕЗРУКАВКА (или XX) – Slip-Over is a garment or cover that slips on and off easily, specifically a pullover sweater. / пуловер.

SLIPPAGE = РАЗДВИЖКА – Slippage is a sliding or slipping of the filling threads over the warp ends (or vice versa), which leaves open spaces in the fabric. Slippage results from a loose weave or unevenly matched warp and filling. / уточных нитей основными продольными нитями (или), . Раздвижка – порок ткани.

SLIPPAGE = ПРОЛЁТ (или ПРОСКАЛЬЗЫВАНИЕ, или ПРОБУКСОВЫВАНИЕ, или ПРЕДЕЛ ЦЕНЫ) – (1) Slippage is the difference between estimated transaction costs and the amount actually paid. The difference usually represents revisions to price difference or spread and commission costs. Slippage is usually attributed to a change in the spread. In futures, Slippage is the difference between estimated transaction costs and the amount actually paid. Brokers not being effective enough at executing orders, as well as market-impacted, liquidity, and frictional costs may contribute.

(2) Broadly speaking, a term Slippage refers to a failure to meet expectation with regard to the execution of an order. Slippage reflects the extent to which an orders fill price differs negatively from the price level at which it was entered. For example if a sell stop loss order was placed at 1.2762 in the EUR/USD and the order was filled at 1.2755, one would have experienced 7 pips of slippage on the order. / В клиентском распоряжении брокеру на фиксацию, разница между ценой фиксации и предельно допустимой, по которой может быть исполнено распоряжение, поскольку не всегда бывает возможность исполнить распоряжение по указанной цене фиксации. Правил ограничения предела цен нет, за исключением этического правила Up Tick – Down Tick, обязывающего брокеров сообщать клиентам цену, не хуже цены первого снижения на пункт (Down Tick) при исполнении фиксации покупкой (Buy Stop), и повышения на пункт (Up Tick) – при исполнении фиксации продажей (Sell Stop).

SLIPPED SEAM = СМЕЩЁННЫЙ ШОВ – Slipped Seam:- caused by stitches too long, insufficient seam margin. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SLIPPED SPOOL = СМЕЩЁННАЯ ШПУЛЬКА – Slipped Spool:- common mostly to spools rather than cones. Body of thread not secure against spool or cone. Thread defects, and namely – Winding. / Порок или дефект ниток.

SLIPPER = ТАПОЧКА (или ТАПКА, или ПОЛЗУШКА) – Slipper is a light low-cut shoe that is easily slipped on the foot.

SLIPPER SATIN = АТЛАС ДЛЯ ШЛЁПАНЕЦ – Slipper Satin is a tightly woven satin fabric, usually lighter in weight than duchesse satin, and used for many purposes including evening shoes or slippers. Slipper Satin:- strong, compactly woven with quite a bit of body. It is used chiefly for footwear. Textures are high and the material comes colored, black or white, or richly brocaded effects. Shiniest satin.

SLIP POLICY = СЛИП ПОЛИС (или ПОЛИС КАРТОЧКА) – Slip Policy is a signed slip which is agreed to be a policy where the insured or the reassured does not require a separate policy. See also LMP Slip or London Market Principles Slip.

SLIP SHEET = СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ ПОДКЛАДКА – Slip Sheet is the similar to a pallet, the slip sheet, which is made of cardboard or plastic, is used to facilitate movement of unitized loads. Slip Sheet is a sheet of cardboard on which product is stacked; used instead of a pallet.

SLIP SHEET ATTACHMENT = НАВЕСКА ДЛЯ РАБОТЫ С ХХ – Slip Sheet Attachment is an attachment to the front end of a forklift that is used to handle product on a slip sheet.

SLIT = ПРОРЕЗЬ (или ПРОДОЛЬНЫЙ РАЗРЕЗ, или ЩЕЛЬ) – Slit in garment. Possible Cause:- careless cropping leads to scissors slicing through the garment leading to a cut. Depending on the size and location of the slit the defect can be classified as major or minor. In this case with a fairly obvious slit the defect can be labeled major. Stitching/Cropping defect.

SLIT–FILM YARN = ПРЯЖА ИЗ РАЗРЕЗАННОЙ ПЛЁНКИ – Slit-Film Yarn is a yarn of a flat, tape-like character produced by slitting an extruded film. / пряжа из плоской, типа ленты, произведённая нарезкой экструдированной плёнки.

SLIT STRIP = НАРЕЗАННЫЙ ШТРИПС – Slit Strip:- rolled sheets are produced in relatively wide strips (e.g., > 600 mm), also called Wide Strip. In order to be able to offer narrower strips, the strips are cut to slit strip in a slitting unit.

SLIT TAPE = РАЗРЕЗАННАЯ ЛЕНТА – Slit Tape is a fabric, 12 inches or less in width, made by cutting wider fabric to the desired width. Slit tapes are made primarily of cotton, linen, jute, glass, or asbestos and are used principally for functional purposes.

SLIVER = ЛЕНТА – Sliver is an indefinitely long assembly of staple fibers, substantially parallel, without twist, capable of being drafted in preparation for spinning. Top is a synonym for sliver. Sliver is an assemblage of fibers in continuous form without twist. In the spinning, a strand or rope of fibers without twist. In yarn manufacture, a sliver is formed by the carding machine and is of greater diameter than the strand created during roving. A soft untwisted rope of cotton fibers formed after they have been cleaned and straightened at the textile mill. The term Sliver comes from medieval Anglo-Saxon words Sleave, Slive, meaning to Split or Slit. Sliver has no twist and is the product of the carding process and drawing process on the cotton system. Sliver consists of a continuous rope of parallel fibers of cotton, wool, rayon, or some other material, with no twist applied. The term is also used in worsted yarn manufacture on similar operations. Combed sliver, when compared with carded sliver, is stronger, cleaner, more parallel, and has a greater tensile strength. A continuous rope of loose, untwisted cotton or wool fibers, the output of the card. Sliver is a continuous bundle of loosely assembled untwisted fibers. These are fibers that are drawn from the card by the drawing frames, and are eventually twisted into a yarn during the sliver knitting process. Sliver is the strand of loose, roughly parallel, untwisted fibers produced in carding. See also Roving, and Top. Sliver is a continuous strand of loosely assembled fibers without twist. Sliver is delivered by the card, the comber, or the drawing frame. The production of sliver is the first step in the textile operation that brings staple fiber into a form that can be drawn (or reduced in bulk) and eventually twisted into a spun yarn. See also Carded Sliver, Combed Sliver, Roving, and Top. Sliver is a filmy sheet of fibers resulting from carding. / выработка (output). Под Лентой, от Немецкого слова Linte, от Латинского слова Linteus, означающее Льняной или Полотняный, понимается полуфабрикат прядильного производства. Волокна в ленте распрямлены и ориентированы вдоль её оси. Ленту получают с чёсальных, ленточных, гребнечёсальных и штапелирующих машин. Смотрите также Кардная Лента или Чёсальная Лента (Carded Sliver) и Гребенная Лента (Combed Sliver). Текстильная Лента (Sliver or Top) – совокупность продольно ориентированных штапельных волокон заданной линейной плотности без крутки, предназначенная для последующей механической обработки путём вытягивания.

SLIVER KNITTING = ЛЕНТОЧНОЕ ВЯЗАНИЕ (или ЛЕНТОЧНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Sliver Knitting is a circular knitting coupled with the drawing-in of a sliver by the needles to produce a pile-like fabric, usually for high-pile coats or heavy linings. Sliver Knitting is a type of circular knitting in which a high pile fabric is knitted by the drawing-in of the sliver by the knitting needles.

SLIVERS = КОНЦЫ ЛЕНТЫ – Slivers:- any waste from the drawing frame consists of tail-ends of the slivers and is known as Slivers. / Концы Ленты – прядомые отходы.

SLL = SIERRA LEONEAN LEONE

SLMA = STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION = SALLIE MAE

SLO = STOP–LIMIT ORDER

SLO = STOP–LOSS ORDER

SLOP CHEST = СУДОВОЙ ЛАРЁК (или МУСОРНЫЙ ЯЩИК) – Slop Chest (maritime term):- stock of merchandise, such as clothing, tobacco, etc, maintained aboard merchant ships for sale to the crew. / Судовой Ларёк – жаргон.

SLOPE = НАКЛОН (или УКЛОН) – Slope is a simple indicator equal to the change in price divided by the number of time periods. A positive slope begins low and rises over time with a steeper rise illustrating a greater slope. A negative slope begins high and declines over time with a steeper decline illustrating a more negative slope. / простой индикатор, равный изменению цены, поделённому на число временных периодов. .

SLOPE OF GRAIN = НАКЛОН (ДРЕВЕСНЫХ) ВОЛОКОН (или КОСОСЛОЙ) – Slope Of Grain is the angle between the direction of the grain and the axis of a piece of lumber, expressed as a ratio. / Под Наклоном Волокон или, так называемым Косослоем древесины, понимается порок строения древесины, характеризующийся отклонением направления волокон от продольной оси лесоматериала, иными словами – винтообразным (косым) расположением волокон в стволе дерева. В круглых лесоматериалах наклон волокон обусловлен спиральным расположением волокон. Различают:- (i) Радиальный Наклон Волокон; и (ii) Тангентальный Наклон Волокон или Тангенциальный Наклон Волокон. Радиальный Наклон Волокон – наклон волокон в радиальной плоскости, обнаруживаемый в пилопродукции, деталях и шпоне на радиальных поверхностях по непараллельности годичных слоёв продольной оси сортимента, а на тангентальных поверхностях – по несимметричному рисунку выклинивания и перерезания годичных слоёв. Радиальный наклон волокон характерен для пилопродукции, деталей и шпона, выработанных из круглых лесоматериалов со сбежистостью, закомелистостью или кривизной. Он возникает также при неправильной распиловке прямослойной древесины. Тангентальный Наклон Волокон или Тангенциальный Наклон Волокон – наклон волокон в тангентальной плоскости сортимента. В пилопродукции, деталях и шпоне тангентальный наклон волокон встречается у всех пород и появляется на тангентальных поверхностях по непараллельности сердцевинных лучей, смоляных ходов, трещин и полосок грибных поражений продольной оси сортимента, а также прочерчиванием вдоль волокон линий тонким, но не режущим инструментом. Наклон волокон древесины снижает механические свойства древесины, особенно сопротивление её растяжению вдоль волокон и статическому изгибу. Наклон волокон измеряют в наиболее типичном месте боковой поверхности сортимента по величине отклонения направления волокон от линии, параллельной оси сортимента, которое определяют по направлению волокон древесины – на окорённых сортиментах, или бороздок коры – на неокорённых сортиментах на протяжении 1 метра, и выражают в процентах или целых сантиметрах. В комлевых брёвнах наклон волокон измеряют не ближе 1 метра от нижнего торца. Допускается измерять наклон волокон на верхнем торце по соответствующей величине отклонения волокон от линии, параллельной продольной оси сортимента на протяжении 1 метра от этого торца (в сантиметрах или долях диаметра верхнего торца). В пилопродукции и деталях наклон волокон измеряют в наиболее типичном месте общего направления волокон на протяжении не менее двойной ширины сортимента по величине отклонения волокон от продольной оси сортимента, не считая небольшие местные отклонения, и выражают в процентах.

SLOPE (PITCH) = (ПИТЧ, или ШАГ) НАКЛОН (или УКЛОН (лестницы), или СКОС, или УКОС, или ПОКАТОСТЬ, или ТАНГАЖ, или СКАТ (крыши)) – Slope (Pitch):- the ratio of vertical rise to horizontal run for inclined members (generally expressed as 3/12, 4/12, 5/12 etc). / В геодезии под Уклоном понимается показатель крутизны склона; отношение превышения местности к горизонтальному протяжению, на котором оно наблюдается, например, уклон, равный 0.015, соответствует подъёму 15 метров на 1 000 метров расстояния.

SLOP TANK = ОТСТОЙНАЯ ЦИСТЕРНА – Slop Tank is a tank in a tanker into which slops are pumped. These represent a residue of the ship's cargo of oil together with the water used to clean the cargo tanks. They are left to separate out in the slop tank.

SLOT = КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ МЕСТО (или ПАЗ, или КАНАВКА, или ЖЕЛОБОК) – Slot is the space on board a vessel, required by one TEU, mainly used for administrative purposes. The space on board a vessel, required by one 20' or 40' container.

SLOT CHARTER = ЧАРТЕР С КОНТЕЙНЕРНЫМИ МЕСТАМИ – Slot Charter:- a carrier's chartering of slots/spaces on other carrier's vessels. Slot Charter is a voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place a certain number of container slots (TEU and/or FEU) at the charterer's disposal.

SLOT POSITION = КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ МЕСТО ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ – Slot Position specifies the position of the container on board the ship, for example using the Bay Row Tier system. / Определяет место расположения контейнера на борту судна, например, с использованием системы (Bay Row Tier).

SLOT RATE = СТАВКА ЗА КОНТЕЙНЕРНОЕ МЕСТО – Slot Rate is a rate used to calculate the cost of renting a slot for transporting a single container on board a ship.

SLOTTING = ПОДБОРКА – Slotting:- approach used to determine the best placement and locations for products in the warehouse depending on its dimensions and how often the item is picked.

SLOUCH HAT = ШЛЯПА С ОПУЩЕННЫМИ ПОЛЯМИ – Slouch Hat is a soft usually felt hat with a wide flexible brim.

SLOUGH = ТОПЬ (или БОЛОТО) – Slough is a swamp or shallow lake system. / или мелкая озёрная система.

SLOUGHED FILLING = СЛЕТЕВШАЯ УТОЧИНА (или СПУЩЕННАЯ УТОЧИНА) – (1) Defect Name:- Sloughed Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Sloughed Filling:- This defect is the result of several winds of filling slipping from the bobbin or package and being wound with insufficient tension or too much power on the picker-stick of the loom. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Sloughed Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Sloughed Filling:- This defect is the result of several winds of filling slipping from the bobbin or package and being wound with insufficient tension or too much power on the picker-stick of the loom. Severity:- Major. See also Looped Filling.

SLOUGHED–OFF WEFT = СЛЕТЕВШИЙ (или СПУЩЕННЫЙ) УТОК – Sloughed-Off Weft:- several thicknesses of weft yarn appearing in the position intended for one weft yarn for a limited width. Note:- this defect is caused by one or more coils of weft yarn slipping from a loosely wound pirn and being woven into the fabric. / Сброшенные Уточные Нити (sloughed-off weft):- порок утка; несколько уточных нитей, пучком стянутых с уточной паковки и проложенных в полотно на ограниченной ширине. Примечание:- этот порок вызван одной или более нитями уточной пряжи, соскальзывающими с уточной паковки и затканными в ткань.

SLOUGHING OFF = ОБРУШЕНИЕ (или ОТВАЛИВАНИЕ, или СПОЛЗАНИЕ) – Sloughing Off:- the release of contaminant from the upstream side of a filter element to the upstream side of the filter enclosure.

SLOUGH OFF = СПУСК (или СЛЁТ) – Slough Off:- bunches of weft woven on fabric called Slough Off, mostly cause due to soft weft packages. Slough Off:- weft yarn has slipped from the pirn. Proper monitoring of strength and chase in pirn winding can solve this problem. Weaving defect. Slough-Off:- soft build packages, overfilled packages, low tension, package faults, faulty setting of accumulator. Non-working of tensionsers or accumulators functioning. Bulk of weft yarns which slips off the pirn and get entangled into fabric caused due the loose winding of pirn. Slough-Off:- in woven fabrics, a defect caused by several coils of yarn slipping off the filling bobbin simultaneously and being woven into the fabric in a group. Slough-Off is the act of a yarn loosely slipping off a filling bobbin or other package before or during weaving. A Slough-Off is a bunch of weft woven into the fabric. Causes:- (i) improper winding of the yarn onto the weft pirn; (ii) improper shape and size of the pirn; and (iii) harsh picking. Mending:- the bulk yarn can be pulled out by means of plucker. Combing in both direction with help of metallic comb can fill up the resultant bare patch. Slough Off is a bunch of weft woven into the fabric. Slough Off:- this defect is due to a bunch of weft woven into the fabric. The removal of slough off during grey mending will form a hole in the fabric. The cause for this is softly wound pirns, improper weft package characteristics and poor humidity. Minor Defect Classification:- Not prominent. Major Defect Classification:- Prominent. / уток. Спуск, Слёт – порок или дефект ткачества, проявляющийся в виде заработанных в полотно уточных петель.

SLOUGH–OFF WEFT = УТОК, ДАЮЩИЙ СПУСКИ И СЛЁТЫ – Slough-Off Weft:- weft yarn slips from pirn. Woven fabric defect. / Уток, Дающий Спуски И Слёты – порок или дефект ткачества, проявляющийся когда с початка сдёргиваются кольца и целые слои намотки.

SLOW–RELEASE FERTILIZER = МЕДЛЕННОДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ – Slow-Release Fertilizer is a fertilizer that releases the wanted element at a slow rate. A term used interchangeably with delayed release, controlled release, controlled availability, slow acting, and metered release to designate a rate of dissolution (usually in water) much less than is obtained for completely water-soluble compounds.

SLUB = НЕПРОПРЯДКА (или ШИШКА, или СЛЁТ, или ТОЛСТАЯ ПРИСУЧКА) – Slub is a yarn defect consisting of a lump or thick place on the yarn caused by lint or small lengths of yarn adhering to it. Generally, in filament yarn, a slub is the result of broken filaments that have stripped back from the end to which they are attached. Spinning defect. Slubs:- abnormal thick places over a short length. Inadequate individualization carding, drafting. Lack of fiber control at each drafting stage also generate it. Also, lack of individualization and parellisation at gilling causes Slubs. Slubs:- abnormal thick places over a short length. (1) Slub (woven fabric):- usually caused by an extra piece of the yarn that is woven into the fabric. It can also be caused by fly waste being spun in yarn in the spinning process. Woven fabric defect. (2) Slub:- thickness of yarn. Knitted fabric defect. Slub (knit fabric):- usually caused by a thick or heavy place in yarn, or by lint getting onto yarn feeds. (3) Slubs:- a short section in the spinning where the cotton is not properly spun. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. Slub:- in a yarn, a thickened place having tapering ends and a diameter several times that of the adjacent normal yarn. Note:- this defect is often caused by the presence in the yarn of fragments of undrafted roving or stubbing that have not been cleared during winding. Slub is an abruptly thickened place in a yarn. Synonym:- Lump, Piecing, Slough-Off, and Slug. Compare Cockles. Slub is a bunch of yarn having less twist or no twist and has a wider diameter compared to normal spun yarn. Causes:- (i) improper carding/combing; and (ii) broken tooth in the chain of gear system. Mending:- the slub should be cut with the clipper from both the ends. The resultant bare patch can be corrected by combing with a metallic comb or by insertion of a separate thread with the help of fine needle. Slub:- an abruptly thickened place in a yarn. A Slub yarn could be made out of short staple fibers. A slub can infact be a fancy yarn. If a slub is introduced in the yarn during ring spinning, it is promptly removed during autowinding. The same goes for thin places in yarn. However, thin places may not be visible to the naked eye but may lead to yarn breakages during subsequent processing leading to defects which will only become apparent after certain stages. Slubs are the thick places in spun yarns. Slub:- in a yarn, a thickened place having tapering ends and a diameter several times that of the adjacent normal yarn. This defect is often caused by the presence in the yarn of fragments of undrafted roving or slubbing that have not been cleared during winding. Slub is a bunch of fibers having less twist or no twist and has a wider diameter compared to normal spun yarn. Yarn Defect. Minor Defect Classification:- 2 slubs in weft < 1 cm. Major Defect Classification:- > 2 slubs in weft of size > 1 cm. Defect Name:- Slub. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Slub:- This defect is the result of short, thick, or heavy place in the yarn commonly referred to as a slub. Severity:- Minor. See also Slubs. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Порок или дефект. Непропрядка – Слёт Утка – короткий утолщённый участок по утку, возникающий в том случае, если уточная нить слетает пакетиком с конца початка и в таком виде зарабатывается в ткань. Непропряды более пятикратной до восьмикратной толщины включительно. Размер порока – за каждое место. Непропряды более восьмикратной толщины. Непропрядка – порок или дефект пряжи, представляющий собой утолщённые рыхлые участки. Непропрядки – утолщения, малокрученные участки нити. Узелки (slub):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде связанных концов нитей, заметных на лицевой стороне полотна. Примечание:- этот порок вызывается тем, что при связывании оборванных нитей не были обрезаны их концы.

SLUBBED YARN = ПРЯЖА ВИГОНЬ (или АППАРАТНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или СУКОННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ВОРСИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА, или НЕПРОПРЯДЕНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Slubbed Yarn:- yarns with a deliberately uneven surface. See also Novelty Yarn. / Тип пряжи с преднамеренно неравномерной поверхностью. Смотрите также Фасонная Пряжа (Novelty Yarn). Вигонь это рыхлая пушистая пряжа, изготовленная преимущественно из хлопка и его отходов с примесью отходов шерстопрядильного производства (шерстяных очёсов).

SLUBBER = ТАЗОВАЯ РОВНИЧНАЯ МАШИНА – Slubber is a machine used in textile processes prior to spinning that reduces the sliver and inserts the first twist.

SLUBBING = МЫЧКА – Slubbing is the form of stock produced by the slubber machine in cotton manufacturing; it is the ropelike form that follows the sliver in making of yarn. It is about the size of a lead pencil in diameter, and may be spoken of as an attenuated sliver. The fibers are more parallel in slubbing than in sliver, as well as being smoother in feel. Worsted slubbing, much larger in diameter than cotton slubbing, is called Top. Slubbing is produced by drawing, drafting, doubling, redoubling and attenuating of the fibers. Slubbing is the product of the slubber, it is the intermediate stage between sliver and roving. / размером с графитовый карандаш в диаметре . утонщённая лента.

SLUBBING FRAME = ТАЗОВАЯ РОВНИЧНАЯ МАШИНА – A Slubbing Frame is a machine used to straighten out the fibers in cotton prior to spinning. It was a secondary stage in the preparation of cotton for spinning, after it had initially passed through a drawing frame. The finer the cotton thread required, the greater the number of times the cotton was passed through slubbing frames, to make it as refined as possible. This frame was made in 1901 by the Platt Brothers of Oldham, Lancashire. Slubbing Frame:- in cotton manufacturing, the first fly-frame machine which takes the sliver from the drawing-frame. See also Slubber. / Плат Бразёз (Platt Brothers).

SLUBBY FILLING = XX УТОЧИНА – Defect Name:- Slubby Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Slubby Filling:- This results from a filling yarn package that contains numerous slubs. Severity:- Major.

SLUB CATCHER = НИТЕОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ ОТ УТОЛЩЁННЫХ МЕСТ – Slub Catcher is a mechanical or electronic device designed to aid in the detection and removal of slubs or neps in yarns, usually during coning.

SLUB/KNOT = НЕПРОПРЯДКА (или ШИШКА, или СЛЁТ, или ТОЛСТАЯ ПРИСУЧКА)/УЗЕЛ – Slub/Knot:- thick uneven spot(s) in the fabric caused by lint or small lengths of yarn adhering to it, or where two yarn ends are tied together. / пятно. Непропрядка – Слёт Утка – короткий утолщённый участок по утку, возникающий в том случае, если уточная нить слетает пакетиком с конца початка и в таком виде зарабатывается в ткань. Непропряды более пятикратной до восьмикратной толщины включительно. Размер порока – за каждое место. Непропряды более восьмикратной толщины.

SLUBS = НЕПРОПРЯДКИ (или ШИШКИ, или СЛЁТЫ, или ТОЛСТЫЕ ПРИСУЧКИ) – (1) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the lowest penalty and 5 being the highest penalty. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 1. Severity:- Minor. (3) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 2. Severity:- Minor. (4) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 3. Severity:- Minor. (5) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 4. Severity:- Minor. (6) Defect Name:- Slubs. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Threshold Scale for Slubs:- These graduations of slubs are designed to facilitate determination of thresholds-for-penalty in point grading. Value of 5. Severity:- Minor. See also Slub.

SLUB YARN = ПРЯЖА С РЫХЛЫМИ ШИШКАМИ (или ПРЯЖА ВИГОНЬ, или АППАРАТНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или СУКОННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ВОРСИСТАЯ ПРЯЖА, или НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Slub Yarn:- a yarn which is made with slubs or lumps – possibly of various materials or colors – at various distances apart, according to the type of yarn desired. This is being done on purpose, and consistently, as opposed to when you first start spinning. It's not fair to call your first yarn produced a 'slub yarn'. Slub Yarn is any type of yarn that is irregular in diameter; the irregularity may be purposeful or the result of error. See also Novelty Yarn, Nub Yarn, and Slub. Slub Yarn:- a yarn which is thicker than the desired count or has a thick place in it. Possible Cause:- due to hand joint in roving or rejoining of yarn in ring spinning. Slubs depending on frequency and size are a major defect. In this case a slub has been deliberately incorporated in a low grade fabric. On its own if it occurs due to the given reasons, it is a defect. / Пряжа фасонной крутки с шишками.

SLUDGE = ОТСТОЙ (или ШЛАМ, или ОСАДОК, или ВЗВЕСЬ) – Sludge is the insoluble material formed as a result either of deterioration reactions in an oil or of contamination of an oil, or both. See also Acid Sludge. Sludge is a thick, soft, wet mud or a similar viscous mixture of liquid and solid components, especially the product of an industrial or refining process. Sludge is a semi-solid slurry and can be produced as sewage sludge from wastewater treatment processes or as a settled suspension obtained from conventional drinking water treatment and numerous other industrial processes. The term is also sometimes used as a generic term for solids separated from suspension in a liquid; this 'soupy' material usually contains significant quantities of 'interstitial' water (between the solid particles). Industrial wastewater treatment plants produce solids that are also referred to as Sludge, whether generated from biological or physical-chemical processes. Sludge is a semi-liquid residue from industrial processes and treatment of sewage and wastewater. Sludge is:- (1) semisolid material such as the type precipitated by sewage treatment. (2) Mud, mire, or ooze covering the ground or forming a deposit, as on a riverbed. (3) Finely broken or half-formed ice on a body of water, especially the sea. (4) A semisolid mass composed of an aggregation of cells (such as red blood cells in blood vessels) or particulate matter (such as cholesterol crystals and calcium salts in bile). / либо в результате реакций старения в масле, либо из-за засорения масла, или и из-за того и другого вместе. Смотрите также Кислый Гудрон (Acid Sludge). Под Шламом, от Немецкого слова Schlamm, означающее буквально Грязь, понимаются:- (1) порошкообразный продукт, содержащий обычно благородные металлы, выпадающие в осадок при электролизе меди, цинка и других металлов; (2) нерастворимые отложения (из воды) в паровых котлах в виде ила и твёрдых кусков; для удаления шлама производят периодическую продувку котла; применяют также термосифонное удаление шлама; (3) илистый осадок каменного угля или руды при мокром обогащении; и (4) осадок в виде мелких частиц, выделяющихся при отстаивании или фильтрации жидкости.

SLUG = ШИШКА (или НЕПРОПРЯДКА, или ТОЛСТАЯ ПРИСУЧКА, или УТОЛЩЕНИЕ) – (1) Slug is a thick place in a yarn or a piece of lint entangled in yarn, cord, or fabric. Slugs:- when the weft yarn is unclean and contains slugs and its diameter is irregular, the defect appearing on the cloth is known as Slugs. Fabrics defect. Slug:- in glass, unattenuated particles of glass of substantially larger diameter than the average filament diameter. Synonym:- Lump, Piecing, Slough-Off, and Slub. / Непропрядка – Слёт Утка – короткий утолщённый участок по утку, возникающий в том случае, если уточная нить слетает пакетиком с конца початка и в таком виде зарабатывается в ткань. Непропряды более пятикратной до восьмикратной толщины включительно. Размер порока – за каждое место. Непропряды более восьмикратной толщины.

(2) Slug:- in raw silk, a thickened place several times the diameter of the yarn three millimeters (1/8 in.) or over in length.

SLUGGY FILLING = XX УТОЧИНА – Defect Name:- Sluggy Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Sluggy Filling:- This defect is the result of fly waste being spun into the yarn during the spinning process. Severity:- Major.

SLURRY = СУХАЯ СМЕСЬ – Dry commodities that are made into a liquid form by the addition of water or other fluids to permit movement by pipeline. Slurry is a watery or solvent suspension, e.g., titanium dioxide mixed with water for addition to polymers.

SLUSH = САЛО (или XX) – Slush (maritime term):- white-lead and tallow used on standing rigging.

SLW = SPECIFIC LEAF WEIGHT

SM = SAN MARINO

SM = SERVICE MARK

SMA = SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE

SMA = SOCIETY OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS

SMA = SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT

SMAC = SECURITIES MOVEMENT AND CONTROL

SMALL BROKENS C1 = МЕЛКАЯ ДРОБЛЁНКА СИ.1 (или МЕЛКАЯ СЕЧКА СИ.1, или (КРУПЯНАЯ) МЕЗГА СИ.1, или ИЗМЕЛЬЧЁННОЕ ЗЕРНО СИ.1) – Small Brokens C1 mean small broken kernels that pass through round hole metal sieve No. 7. / Мелкая Дроблёнка Си.1 означает мелкую битую зерновку (мелкие дроблёные ядра), которая проходит через отверстие № 7 в металлотканом сите.

SMALL BUSINESS = МАЛОЕ ДЕЛО (или МАЛЫЙ БИЗНЕС) – Small Business (in the United States):- Everyone knows that there is a big size difference between a major corporation such as General Motors and the locally-owned convenience store on the corner. But where does your business fit in? Is it 'small', and if so, what happens when your business grows? When does it cease to be small? The designation is important when you begin to deal with the Department of the Treasury and other federal and state governments. Because many of the programs and services we offer are targeted specifically toward 'small' businesses, a definition of the possible participants is necessary. The Small Business Administration (SBA) has taken the lead in defining what constitutes a small business in the eyes of the federal government, and the SBA's definition is the most widely used. This body of definitions is called 'Size Standards' and can be found in Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 121. Small business is defined using size guidelines for the different categories of business enterprises, which include agricultural production, communications, manufacturing, retail, service, transportation and warehousing, and wholesale. Subcategories are included under each of these headings. Size is determined by the amount of average annual receipts or by the number of employees. Service businesses generally have a size standard that would be determined by averaging your gross annual receipts for the last three years. This average is then linked to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code for the procurement you are looking to compete under. If your average annual receipts falls under the amount designated for that NAICS code, then your firm is considered to be small by definition. For example, if you were selling Computer Programming Services under NAICS code 541511 your average annual receipts over the past three years would have to be below USD21.0 million to qualify as a small business concern. For most manufacturing NAICS codes, the number of employees will be used as a size standard. For example, a mining firm is considered 'small' if it has fewer than 500 employees. Because the body of definitions is complex and constantly changing, expert advice is essential to determine whether your business is 'small'.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ МАЛОГО ДЕЛА (или АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА) – Since its founding on 1953-July-30, the US Small Business Administration (SBA) has delivered millions of loans, loan guarantees, contracts, counseling sessions and other forms of assistance to small businesses. SBA provides assistances primarily through its four programmatic functions:- (i) Access to Capital (Business Financing):- SBA provides small businesses with an array of financing for small businesses from the smallest needs in microlending – to substantial debt and equity investment capital (venture capital). (ii) Entrepreneurial Development (Education, Information, Technical Assistance & Training):- SBA provides free individual face-to-face, and internet counseling for small businesses, and low-cost training to nascent entrepreneurs and established small businesses in over 1 800 locations throughout the United States and US territories. (iii) Government Contracting (Federal Procurement):- In keeping with the mandate of Section 15(g) of the Small Business Act, SBA's Office of Government Contracting sets goals with other federal departments and agencies to reach the statutory goal of 23 percent in prime contract Dollars to small businesses. This office also provides small businesses with subcontracting procurement opportunities, outreach programs, and training. (iv) Advocacy (Voice for Small Business):- created in 1978, this Office reviews Congressional legislation and testifies on behalf of small business. It also assesses the impact of the regulatory burden on behalf of small businesses. Additionally, it conducts a vast array of research on American small businesses and the small business environment. The Chief Counsel of this office is appointed by the President of the United States. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. In the Small Business Act of July 30, 1953, Congress created the Small Business Administration, whose function was to 'aid, counsel, assist and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small business concerns'. The charter also stipulated that SBA would ensure small businesses a 'fair proportion' of government contracts and sales of surplus property. By 1954, SBA already was making direct business loans and guaranteeing bank loans to small businesses, as well as making loans to victims of natural disasters, working to get government procurement contracts for small businesses and helping business owners with management and technical assistance and business training. The Investment Company Act of 1958 established the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program, under which SBA licensed, regulated and helped provide funds for privately owned and operated venture capital investment firms. They specialized in providing long-term debt and equity investments to high-risk small businesses. Its creation was the result of a Federal Reserve study that discovered, in the simplest terms, that small businesses could not get the credit they needed to keep pace with technological advancement. In 1964, SBA began to attack poverty through the Equal Opportunity Loan (EOL) Program. The EOL Program relaxed the credit and collateral requirements for applicants living below the poverty level in an effort to encourage new businesses that had been unable to attract financial backing, but were nevertheless sound commercial initiatives. SBA has grown significantly in terms of total assistance provided. and its array of programs have been tailored to encourage small enterprises in all areas. SBA's programs now include financial and federal contract procurement assistance, management assistance, and specialized outreach to women, minorities and armed forces veterans. SBA also provides loans to victims of natural disasters and specialized advice and assistance in international trade. US Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent federal agency that seeks to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns. Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) supports the issuance of asset-backed securities collateralized by loans guaranteed by the SBA. The US Small Business Administration (SBA) dedicates its energy and resources to providing support to small businesses and small-business owners across the nation. SBA helps businesses across the country through what we call the '3 C's' of our service:- (i) Capital:- we work with about 5 000 banks to provide SBA loans to deserving small businesses; (ii) Contracts:- we work to ensure that 23% of federal contract Dollars go to small businesses; and (iii) Counseling:- 14 000 SBA-affiliated counselors are ready when you need small business guidance.

SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN = МАЛЫЙ ДЕЛОВОЙ КОНЦЕРН (или КОНЦЕРН МАЛОГО ДЕЛА) – In the US patent law, a term 'Small Business Concern' (for purposes of small entity determination per MPEP 509.02) any business concern meeting the size standards set forth in 13 CFR (short for the US Code of Federal Regulations) Part 121 to be eligible for reduced patent fees. Questions related to size standards for a small business concern may be directed to:- Small Business Administration, Size Standards Staff, 409 Third Street, SW, Washington, DC 20416.

SMALL CAPS = АКЦИИ КОМПАНИЙ С МАЛОЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ – Small Caps:- shares issued by companies which have a relatively low market capitalization and are not broadly known to the public. Trading is usually thin. The opposite of Large Caps. / Акции, выпущенные компанией, которая имеет относительно низкую капитализацию на рынке и не особо известна публике.

Сделки с такими акциями осуществляются, как правило, достаточно редко. В противоположность Акциям Компании С Большой Капитализацией (Large Caps).

SMALLCLOTHES = ИСПОДНЕЕ (или БЕЛЬЕВАЯ МЕЛОЧЬ, или КОРОТКИЕ ШТАНЫ) – Smallclothes:- close-fitting knee breeches worn in the XVIII century; small garments, as underwear or handkerchiefs.

SMALL DRAWBACK = XX – (1) Defect Name:- Small Drawback. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Small Drawback:- This defect is the result of a mat-up behind the harness that causes the ends to run taut and force the undyed filling to dominate the cover of the fabric. Severity:- Minor.

(2) Defect Name:- Small Drawback. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Small Drawback:- This is a similar defect but in a piece-dyed fabric. In both cases, the mat-up is removed before an end ruptures. There is always a corresponding slackness of ends when the restriction is removed. Severity:- Minor.

SMALL ENTITY = МАЛОЕ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО – In the US patent law, a term 'Small Entity' (for purposes of small entity determination per MPEP 509.02) means an independent inventor, a small business concern, or a nonprofit organization eligible for reduced patent fees. See also Small Business Concern.

SMALL HUB AIRPORT = АЭРОПОРТ С МАЛЫМ (РАЗВЯЗОЧНЫМ) УЗЛОМ – Small Hub Airport means a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has at least 0.05 percent but less than 0.25 percent of the passenger boardings.

SMALL OILSEEDS = МЕЛКИЕ МАСЛИЧНЫЕ СЕМЕНА – Small Oilseeds include flaxseed, canola and domestic mustard seed. / Мелкие масличные семена включают в себя, семена Льна, Кэнолы и местной Горчицы.

SMALL ORDER EXECUTION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ МЕЛКИХ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ – Small Order Execution System is a computer network that automatically executes trades in NASDAQ® market securities and some NASDAQ® SmallCap securities. This allows individual investors to execute trades in fast moving markets. / Компьютерная сеть, которая автоматически исполняет все распоряжения по купле-продаже рыночных ценных бумаг на площадке НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) и некоторых ценных бумаг компаний с малой капитализацией на той же площадке НЭЗДЭК®. Она позволяет частным инвесторам осуществлять купле-продажу на быстро движущихся рынках.

SMALL POWER PRODUCER = МЕЛКИЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬ МОЩНОСТИ – Small Power Producer (SPP):- under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), a small power production facility (or small power producer) generates electricity using waste, renewable (water, wind, and solar), or geothermal energy as a primary energy source. Fossil fuels can be used, but renewable resource must provide at least 75 percent of the total energy input.

SMALL ROUND WOOD = МАЛАЯ КРУГЛАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА (или МАЛЫЙ КРУГЛЯК) – Small Round Wood (SRW):- small trunk or branch wood of diameter 7–14 cm.

SMALL SEEDS = МЕЛКИЕ СЕМЕНА – Small Seeds are considered foreign material in some classes of grain. It includes all seeds removable through a No. 4.5 round-hole sieve. / Мелкие Семена в некоторых классах зерна рассматриваются в качестве инородного материала или примеси. К ним относятся все семена, удаляемые при прохождении через сито с отверстиями размерного номера 4.5.

SMALL TRADER = МЕЛКИЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Small Trader:- traders who hold or control positions in futures or options that are below the reporting level specified by the exchange or the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission. A futures trader that does not carry a reportable position. This trader group is tracked by the Commitments Of Traders Report data and can be either a speculator or a hedger. The small trader is thought to be the 'scared money' as wide swings in prices can force liquidation of positions due to the inability or desire to meet margin calls.

SMALL, VULNERABLE ECONOMIES = МАЛЫЕ, УЯЗВИМЫЕ (или БЕЗЗАЩИТНЫЕ) ЭКОНОМИКИ – Small, Vulnerable Economies (SVEs):- WTO members (15):- Barbados, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago.

SMALL WEFT LOOPS = МАЛЕНЬКИЕ УТОЧНЫЕ ПЕТЛИ – Small Weft Loops is a weft loom protruding from the cloth surface. Generally, the length of the yarn in the loop is not sufficient to permit snarling. These loops may protrude from both faces of the fabric. Early shedding, increasing warp tension within workable limits, use of good temples and adequate size pick of about 12% or higher – these measures can be used to prevent the occurrence of phurkies.

SMART = STANDARDS, MENTOR, ATTEMPT, REVIEW, TRANSITION

SMART = СМЫШЛЁНОЕ (или РЕЗВОЕ) – Smart (maritime term):- snappy, seamanlike; a smart ship is an efficient one.

SMART MONEY = СМЫШЛЁНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ (или ВЕРНЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ) – Smart Money is a phrase used to describe the commercial trader based on this trader group's inside knowledge of the cash market underlying the futures. Sometimes large speculators heavily involved with a market will be referred to in the same manner. / Фраза, используемая для описания коммерческого торговца, полагающегося на знания информации для служебного пользования о реальном рынке соответствующих фьючерсов, имеющейся у данной группы торговцев. Иногда крупных спекулянтов, вовлечённых в большие объёмы на данном рынке, также ассоциируют с этим термином.

SMART REEFER = СМЫШЛЁНЫЙ ИЗОТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или СМЫШЛЁНЫЙ ТЕРМОС) – Smart Reefer is a type of refrigerated container (trade name).

SMART TEXTILES = СМЫШЛЁНЫЕ ВИДЫ ТЕКСТИЛЯ – Smart Textiles are textiles that can sense and react to changes in the environment, such as changes from mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic and other sources.

SMASH = XX (или ОТРЫВ) – Smash:- caused by a number of ruptured warp or filling yarns or on package dyed yarn. Defect Name:- Smash. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Smash:- This is where a large number of ruptured warp ends have been repaired. Severity:- Major. Woven fabric defect. Smash:- incorrect timing of shedding and picking sychronization, improper projectile checking, entanglement of warp end in heald zone, due to warp breakage, sudden break down of loom parts. Weaving defect. Smash is:- (1) a relatively large hole in fabric characterized by many broken warp ends and floating picks. One cause is the breaking of one or both harness straps, permitting the harness to drop and break out warp ends. (2) The breaking of many yarn ends in a beaming operation, usually as a result of mechanical failures. Fabrics defect. Smash:- in woven fabrics, a relatively large hole characterized by broken warp ends and floating picks. Synonym:- Breakout. Compare Slam-Off. This defect is caused by several heald wires breaking or by a defective picking motion. Smash:- a relatively large hole in a fabric

characterized by many broken warp ends and floating picks, or a prominent mark left behind after repairing such a hole. Smash:- caused by a number of ruptured warp ends that have been repaired. Smash:- this fault is characterized by the broken ends and floating picks. The defect is caused when many ends break consequent to the shuttle trap. Causes for this may be improper timing of shedding and picking motion, improper care to start the loop after rest. Minor Defect Classification:- Not reckoned. Major Defect Classification:- Noticeable. Smash:- ruptured cloth structure characterized by many broken warp ends and floating picks. Weaving Defect. Smashes:- daggers not working, frog spring ineffective, bad shuttle, improper boxing of shuttle, worn out picker, worn out transfer hammer, damaged pirn and entanglements are main causes of smashes. / основных или уточных пряж или . (1) Отрыв – порок или дефект ткачества, происходящий от одновременного обрыва большого количества основных нитей. (2) Одновременный обрыв большого числа нитей в процессе сновки. Отрыв (smash):- порок ткани, при котором разрушена целостность полотна. Примечание:- этот порок вызван несколькими порывами основных нитей или неправильным движением челнока.

SMB = SOIL MICROBIAL BIOMASS

SMBS = STRIPPED MORTGAGE BACKED SECURITY

SMDG = SHIP PLANNING MESSAGE DEVELOPMENT GROUP

SMELTING = ПЛАВКА (или ВЫПЛАВКА, или ПЛАВЛЕНИЕ) – Smelting is the process of melting ores or concentrates to separate out the metal content from impurities. Smelting is the process of melting ores or concentrates to separate out gold or silver from impurities. Smelting is a process that liberates the metallic element from its compound as an impure molten metal and separates it from the waste rock part of the charge, which becomes a molten slag. There are two types of smelting, reduction smelting and matte smelting. In reduction smelting, both the metallic charge fed into the smelter and the slag formed from the process are oxides; in matte smelting, the slag is an oxide while the metallic charge is a combination of metallic sulfides that melt and recombine to give a homogeneous metallic sulfide called Matte. (i) Reduction Smelting:- many types of furnace are used for reduction smelting. The blast furnace is universally used in the reduction of such compounds as iron oxide, zinc oxide, and lead oxide, though there are great differences between the furnace designs used in each case. Iron, found naturally in the oxide ores hematite and magnetite, is smelted in a tall, circular, sealed blast furnace. A sintered or pelletized feed consisting of coke (for fuel), limestone (as a flux for slag making), and iron oxide is charged into the top of the furnace through a double bell or rotating chute, and heated air is blown in through nozzles, or tuyeres, close to the furnace bottom. In the ensuing combustion reaction, oxygen in the air combines with carbon in the coke, generating enough heat to melt the furnace charge and forming carbon monoxide, which, in turn, reduces the iron oxide to metallic iron. The furnace is sealed to prevent the escape of carbon monoxide gas, which is recovered and burned as fuel to heat the tuyere air. In the hearth at the furnace bottom, molten slag and iron collect in two layers, the lighter slag on top. Both are periodically drawn off, with the slag being discarded and the iron going on to be refined into steel. The zinc blast furnace also is a sealed furnace, with a charge of sintered zinc oxide and preheated coke added through a sealed charging bell. The furnace is rectangular, with a shorter shaft than the iron blast furnace. A blast of hot air through the tuyeres provides oxygen to burn the coke for heat and to supply carbon monoxide reducing gas. The reduced zinc passes out of the furnace as vapour, and this is drawn off to a spray bath of molten lead and condensed to liquid zinc metal. Slag and any lead present in the charge are tapped as liquids from the furnace hearth. The lead blast furnace is similar in size and shape to the zinc blast furnace, but it is not a sealed furnace, and it does not use preheated tuyere air. A charge of lead oxide sinter, coke, and flux is poured into the open top of the furnace, and the strong reducing atmosphere in the furnace shaft reduces the oxide to metal. Liquid lead and slag collect in two layers in the furnace hearth, with the lead in the bottom layer and slag above. Two newer processes for the direct reduction of unroasted lead sulfide concentrate are the QSL (Queneau-Schuhmann-Lurgi) and the KIVCET (a Russian acronym for ‘flash-cyclone-oxygen-electric smelting’). In the QSL reactor a submerged injection of shielded oxygen oxidizes lead sulfide to lead metal, while the KIVCET is a type of flash-smelting furnace in which fine, dried lead sulfide concentrate combines with oxygen in a shaft to give lead metal. (ii) Matte Smelting:- The primary purpose of matte smelting is to melt and recombine the charge into a homogeneous matte of metallic copper, nickel, cobalt, and iron sulfides and to give an iron and silicon oxide slag. It is done in many types of furnace on both roasted or unroasted sulfide feed material. The reverberatory furnace is essentially a rectangular refractory-brick box equipped with end-wall burners to provide heat for melting. The furnace is relatively quiet, and it does not blow out much fine feed (which is added through roof ports) with the exhaust gases. The matte is tapped periodically from a centre taphole, while the slag runs off continuously at the furnace flue end. Oxygen lances inserted through the roof, or oxygen added through the burners, can increase smelting capacity considerably. Electric furnaces are similar to reverberatory furnaces except for the method of heating – in this case a row of electrodes projecting through the roof into the slag layer on the furnace hearth and heating by resistance. Flash smelting is a relatively recent development that has found worldwide acceptance. It is an autogenous process, using the oxidation of sulfides in an unroasted charge to supply the heat required to reach reaction temperatures and melt the feed material. The most widely used furnace has a vertical reaction shaft at one end of a long, low settling hearth and a vertical gas-uptake shaft at the other end. Fine, unroasted feed is blown into the reaction shaft along with preheated air; these react instantaneously, and liquid droplets fall onto the settling hearth, separating into layers of slag and matte. The off-gas, high in sulfur dioxide, is ideal for sulfur-recovery processes. The second stage of matte smelting is converting the sulfides to metal. For many years the standard vessel for this operation has been the Peirce-Smith converter. This is a rotatable, refractory-lined, horizontal steel drum with an opening at the centre of the top for charging and discharging and a row of tuyeres across the back through which air, oxygen-enriched air, or oxygen can be blown into the liquid bath. Molten matte from the smelting furnace is poured into the converter, after which gas is blown through the tuyeres to oxidize first iron and then sulfur. The sulfur goes off as sulfur dioxide gas and the iron as iron oxide slag, leaving semipure metal. Considerable heat is generated by this exothermic reaction, keeping the bath liquid and maintaining the required reaction temperature. More recent processes take advantage of exothermic heat evolution to accomplish both the smelting of unroasted sulfides and the conversion of matte in one combined operation. These are the Noranda, TBRC (top-blown rotary converter), and Mitsubishi processes. The Noranda reactor is a horizontal cylindrical furnace with a depression in the center where the metal collects and a raised hearth at one end where the slag is run off. Pelletized unroasted sulfide concentrate is poured into the molten bath at one end, where tuyeres inject an air-oxygen mixture. This causes an intense mixing action that aids the melting, smelting, and oxidation steps, which follow one another in sequence, by taking advantage of the exothermic heat. The TBRC also is cylindrical in shape but is inclined at 17° to the horizontal, has an open mouth at the high end for charging and pouring, and revolves at 5 to 40 rotations per minute. A lance inserted through the mouth can give any combination of oxygen, air, or natural gas to impinge on the molten bath and create the conditions required for smelting and oxidizing. The combination of surface blowing and bath rotation improves the performance of the converter. The Mitsubishi process is a continuous smelting-converting operation that uses three stationary furnaces in series. The first furnace is for smelting, with oxygen lances and a fuel-fired burner inserted through the roof. Slag and matte flow from here to a slag-cleaning furnace (heated by electric arc), and high-grade matte flows from this to the converting furnace, where oxygen-enriched air is blown into the bath through roof lances. Exothermic heat produced here is sufficient to keep the bath up to reaction temperature. (iii) Electrolytic Smelting:- smelting is also carried out by the electrolytic dissociation, at high temperatures, of a liquid metallic chloride compound (as is done with magnesium) or of a metallic oxide powder dissolved in

molten electrolyte (as is done with aluminum). In each case, electric current is passed through the bath to dissociate the metallic compound; the metal released collects at the cathode, while a gas is given off at the anode. The magnesium smelting cell consists of a steel pot that serves as the cathode; two rows of graphite electrodes are inserted through a refractory cover as anodes. The electrolyte is a mixture of chlorides, with magnesium chloride making up 20 percent, and the cell is maintained at 700 °C (1 300 °F). The passage of current breaks down the magnesium chloride into chlorine gas and magnesium metal, which go to the anode and cathode, respectively. In the Hall-Héroult smelting process, a nearly pure aluminum oxide compound called Alumina is dissolved at 950 °C (1 750 °F) in a molten electrolyte composed of aluminum, sodium, and fluorine; this is electrolyzed to give aluminum metal at the cathode and oxygen gas at the anode. The smelting cell is a carbon-lined steel box, which acts as the cathode, and a row of graphite electrodes inserted into the bath serves as anodes. / Кюно-Шуман-Логи (Queneau-Schuhmann-Lurgi). Мицубищи (Mitsubishi). Оль-Эру (Hall-Héroult). Восстановительная Плавка (Reduction Smelting) и Плавка На 'Штейн' (Matte Smelting). (iii) Электролитическая Плавка (Electrolytic Smelting). Matte = Матт (Французское слово) или Мэт или Маска или Каше или Виньетка или Штейн (металлическое). Под Плавкой понимается:- (1) процесс переработки материалов (главным образом металлов) в плавильных печах с получением конечного продукта в жидком виде. В металлургии применяется для извлечения металла из руд (доменная плавка); передела твёрдой или жидкой металлической шихты (плавка в мартеновских и электрических печах и конвертерах, рафинирование ферросплавов и цветных металлов); получения сплавов; расплавления твёрдого металла для получения слитков или фасонного литья и тому подобного. (2) Отдельный разовый цикл процесса плавки, а также полученный в результате этого продукт. Под Плавлением понимается переход твёрдого кристаллического вещества в жидкое состояние (фазовый переход первого рода). При постоянном внешнем давлении плавление чистого вещества происходит при постоянной температуре ($t_{пл}$), называемой температурой плавления; $t_{пл}$ при атмосферном давлении называется точкой плавления вещества. Под Плавлением понимается переход вещества из кристаллического состояния в жидкое, происходящий с поглощением теплоты. При постоянном внешнем давлении плавление происходит при определённой температуре, называемой температурой плавления и зависящей от природы вещества и давления. Теплота, затрачиваемая на переход единицы массы вещества из кристаллического состояния в жидкое при температуре плавления, называется удельной теплотой плавления. Для данного вещества плавление возможно только при давлениях, которые больше давления в тройной точке. Плавление сплава обычно происходит в некотором интервале температур (начала и конца плавления), зависящих от состава сплава и давления.

SMF = SWISS MARKET FEED

SMI = SWISS MARKET INDEX

SMIC = SORGHUM AND MILLET INFORMATION CENTRE

SMM = SPECIAL SAFEGUARD MECHANISM

SMOCK = РАБОЧИЙ ХАЛАТ (или СПЕЦОДЕЖДА, или ХХ) – Smock is a light loose garment worn especially for protection of clothing while working.

SMOCK FROCK = СПЕЦОВКА (или РАБОЧИЙ ХАЛАТ, или ЗАДЫМЛЁННОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ) – Smock Frock is a loose outer garment worn by workmen especially in Europe.

SMOCKING = УКРАШЕНИЕ СБОРКАМИ – Smocking:- rows of shirring done in a pattern to add some give (stretch) to a garment and for decoration. A common pattern of smocking is to gather the fabric with stitches that cross each other diagonally, forming a honeycomb-like pattern. It is often done with colored embroidery thread and gives an effect similar to shirring. See also Shirring.

SMOKE = ДЫМЧАТОЕ (или КОПЧЁНОЕ, или ХХ) – Smoke:- a pale blue.

SMOKE CHAMBER TEST = ТЕСТ В ДЫМНОЙ КАМЕРЕ – Smoke Chamber Test:- the release of smoke generated by the combustion of plastic materials can be determined by several methods. The most common static test procedure is the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) smoke chamber method, stanardize in the United States as ASTM E 662. This test was originally developed to determine the smoke generating characteristics of plastic materials used in aircraft construction. Additionally, the NBS test has also been used to specify smoke generation in materials for train/subway interiors and industrial flooring. The NBS smoke chamber measures smoke density accumulated when a specimen of specified form and thickness is exposed to a radiant heat sourse of 25 kW/m^2. Depending on the application, either the maximum smoke density or the smoke density at a set time (usually 4 minutes) can be specified. The test can be run with or without the application of a pilot flame (flaming and smoldering mode, respectively). In addition to smoke, the concentration of toxic gases can also be measured. See also Flammability Tests. Smoke Chamber Test:- this method assesses the smoke generating characteristics of a sample due to pyrolysis and combustion by measuring the attenuation of a light beam by smoke accumulating in a closed chamber under controlled conditions. Results are expressed in terms of specific optical density. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests).

SMOKING JACKET = ЖАКЕТ ДЛЯ КУРЕНИЯ – Smoking Jacket is a loose-fitting jacket or short robe for wear at home. / мужской домашний жакет.

SMOTHERING LINES = ЛИНИИ ОБЪЁМНОГО ПОЖАРОТУШЕНИЯ – Smothering Lines (maritime term):- pipe lines to a compartment for smothering a fire by steam or by a chemical.

SMOULDERING = ТЛЕНИЕ – Smouldering is a slow, flameless, smoking burning of a fabric.

SMP = SKIM MILK POWDER

SMPP = SHORT MESSAGE PEER TO PEER

SMS = SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE

SMT = SOIL MOISTURE TENSION

SMUDGE = ЯЗВА – Smudge refers to dark discolorations caused by fungal or bacterial infection. The discoloration may be brown, black, or reddish. It occurs mainly in Wheat and Barley. If discoloration occurs on more than one-half of the surface, or infection extends into the crease, then the kernel is considered smudge-damaged. If discoloration occurs on less than one-half of the bran surface, no discoloration in the crease, then the kernel is considered blackpoint-damaged. See also Penetrated Smudge, Red Smudge, and Superficial Discoloration. / Язва относится к изменению цвета в виде потемнения, вызываемого грибковой или бактериальной инфекцией. Изменение цвета может иметь бурую, чёрную или красноватую окраску. Если изменение цвета

проявляется для более чем половины поверхности, или если инфекция распространяется в , . после этого зерновка (ядро) считается повреждённой язвой.

SMUGGLING = НЕЗАКОННЫЙ ПРОВОЗ (или КОТРАБАНДА) – Smuggling is importation or exportation of foreign products by unauthorized means. Smuggling is resorted to for total evasion of customs duties, as well as for the importation of contraband items. A smuggler does not have to pay any customs duty since the products are not routed through an authorized customs port, and therefore are not subjected to declaration and payment of duties and taxes. / привоз (importation) или вывоз (exportation) иностранных продуктов .

SMUT = ГОЛОВНЯ – Smut is a disease caused by Fungi of the Order Ustilaginales; in Rice smut, the grains turn into black masses of spores which can be disseminated by wind, rain, and contact. / в чёрные массы спор, которые могут быть . Под Головнёй понимается болезнь Растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Несколько видов:- пузырчатая, пыльная, стеблевая, твёрдая. Наиболее вредоносна для Злаков (Кукуруза, Пшеница, Рожь и другие). Колосья, метёлки, початки, стебли и листья превращаются в тёмную споровую массу. Головня, широко распространённая болезнь многих Растений, вызываемая Головнёвыми Грибами. Наибольший вред приносит злаковым культурам, причиняя огромный ущерб сельскому хозяйству. Особенно значительными были потери зерновых в дореволюционной России, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) они сильно сократились, но вред от головни всё ещё велик. Головня поражает также Растения Семества Лилейных, Гвоздичных, Гречишных, Сложноцветных, Зонтичных, Маковых и других. Разрушает полностью или частично различные органы, но преимущественно завязи, колоски, метёлки, початки, а также стебли, листья, корневые шейки, которые превращаются в тёмную споровую массу. Головнёвые Грибы – специализированные паразиты; их отдельные Виды приспособлены к определённым Видам Растений. Наиболее вредоносны следующие виды головни:- (i) твёрдая (мокрая, вонючая, покрытая) головня Пшеницы и Ржи. Паразит разрушает завязь и сохраняется в виде ‘головнёвых мешочков’ или отдельных спор, распылённых на семенах; (ii) каменная головня Ячменя и твёрдая Овса. Споры заполняют завязи, причём метёлки и колосья не разрушаются, плотная чёрная масса спор просвечивает сквозь колосковые плёнки; (iii) пыльная головня Пшеницы, Ячменя, Овса, Проса и Кукурузы. Паразит разрушает колосья, метёлки и початки, превращая их в чёрную пылящуюся массу; (iv) стеблевая головня Ржи и Пшеницы, поражающая стебли (отчасти и листья); (v) пузырчатая головня Кукурузы, образующая на разных частях растений желваки, покрытые оболочкой и наполненные спорами. Головнёвые Грибы паразитируют и на других зерновых культурах:- на Рисе, Чумизе, Могаре, Пайзе, Сорго. Из других видов головни следует отметить головню Лука, вызывающую гибель Лука-Севка и других. Одни из Головнёвых Грибов заражают Растения в почве обычно до появления всходов (твёрдая головня Пшеницы, стеблевая головня Ржи и другие), другие – во время выколашивания или цветения (пыльная головня Пшеницы, пыльная головня Ячменя), третьи – молодые и нежные ткани в течение всего периода вегетации (головня Лука, пузырчатая головня Кукурузы). Меры Борьбы:- использование устойчивых сортов; высокая агротехника, обеспечивающая выращивание выносливых и здоровых растений; выбраковка семенных посевов, сильно поражённых головнёй; очистка семян и их обеззараживание химическими препаратами (смотрите Протравливание) или термическим способом; воздушно-тепловой или Солнечный обогрев семян и другое.

SMUTTY BROWN RICE FOR PROCESSING = ПОРАЖЁННЫЙ ГОЛОВНЁЙ БУРЫЙ РИС ДЛЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ – Smutty Brown Rice For Processing shall be Rice which contains more than 3.0 percent of smutty kernels. / Поражённый Головнёй Бурый Рис Для Переработки – это Рис, который содержит более 3.0 процентов поражённой головнёй зерновки (поражённых головнёй ядер).

SMUTTY KERNELS = ПОРАЖЁННАЯ ГОЛОВНЁЙ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОРАЖЁННЫЕ ГОЛОВНЁЙ ЯДРА, или ГОЛОВНЁВОЕ ЗЕРНО) – Smutty Kernels are whole or broken kernels of rice which are distinctly infected by smut. / К Поражённой Головнёй Зерновке (Поражённым Головнёй Ядрам) относятся целые или битые ядра Риса, у которых чётко выражено поражение головнёй.

SMUTTY ROUGH RICE = ПОРАЖЁННЫЙ ГОЛОВНЁЙ РИС–СЫРЕЦ – Smutty Rough Rice shall be rough Rice which contains more than 3.0 percent of smutty kernels. / Поражённый Головнёй Рис-Сырец – это Рис-сырец, который содержит более 3.0 процентов поражённой головнёй зерновки (поражённых головнёй ядер).

SMUTTY WHEAT = ПОРАЖЁННАЯ ГОЛОВНЁЙ ПШЕНИЦА – Smutty Wheat is a Wheat that contains, in a 250-gram portion, smut balls, portions of smut balls, or spores of smut in excess of a quantity equal to 30 smut balls of average size. / К Поражённой Головнёй Пшенице относится Пшеница, в 250-граммовой порции которой шарики головни, части шариков головни, или споры головни превышают количество, равное 30 шарикам головни среднего размера.

SN = SENEGAL

SN = SINUOUS NECK

SN = SOURCE NURSERY

SN = SPOT NEXT

SN = STOCK NUMBER

SNA = SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

SNAG = ЗАТЯЖКА (или ЗАЦЕПКА) – Snags:- usually caused by careless handling or faulty equipment. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. Snag is a pulled thread in knits. It is in the wale direction in warp knits and in the course direction in weft knits. Fabrics defect. Snag is a pulled thread in the fabric. All snags should be considered defective. Snag:- in fabrics, a yarn or part of a yarn pulled or plucked from the surface. Snag:- the yarn, or fibers or filaments from a yarn, standing out from the fabric as a long loop. Note:- this defect is caused by a yarn, or fibers or filaments from a yarn, catching on a sharp projection and being drawn out from the structure. Snag is a pulled thread in knits. It is in the wale direction in warp knits and in the course direction in weft knits. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Затяжка:- местный порок трикотажного полотна в виде стянутых петель в петельном ряду или петельном столбике. Затяжка – дефект структуры трикотажного полотна, который характеризуется вытянутыми элементарными волокнами и нитями и стягиванием петель в направлении петельного ряда. Спущенная Петля (snag):- порок ткани; нить на поверхности ткани, которая выглядит как длинная петля. Примечание:- этот порок вызван пряжей, или волокнами, или нитями пряжи, захваченными острыми зубцами и вытянутыми из ткани.

SNAP = SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SNAP = XX (или СРЫВ, или ЗАЛОМ, или ТРЕЩИНА) – Defect Name:- Snap. Defect Type:- Printing Defects. Fabric Type:- Print Goods. Description:- Snap:- This is the result of a hard particle lodged under the doctor blade of a roller print machine holding the blade away from the engraved roll, thus allowing color to escape on either side of the particle. Severity:- Major.

SNAP–BRIM = ЗАСТЁЖКА (или ЗАЖИМ, или СНЭП–БРИМ) – Snap-Brim is a usually felt hat with brim turned up in back and down in front and with a dented crown. / фетровая шляпа с полями, загнутыми спереди вниз, а сзади – вверх.

SNAP FITTING = ХХ (или СКРЕПЛЯЮЩАЯ ЗАСТЁЖКА) – Snap Fitting is a connection of interlocking clips formed by pressing two components together. See also Pallet. / Скрепляющая Застёжка (Snap Fitting):- с помощью скрепок осуществляют присоединение двух элементов поддона друг к другу. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

SNAPPED COTTON = ОБОРВАННЫЙ ВРУЧНУЮ ХЛОПОК – Snapped Cotton is a Cotton gathered by hand by snapping the entire boll off the plant. Before ginning it must be run through an attachment to burst and remove the bolls.

SNAPPING = СРЫВАНИЕ (или ОБРЫВ, или ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ) ВРУЧНУЮ – Snapping is a method of testing the individual locks of raw wool. This is done by holding the two ends of a lock of wool and pulling your hands quickly apart. There should be a audible snapping sound – but no damage to the lock. This is also done, on a very different scale, with a just-washed skein of yarn. For this situation, put your arms through a skein and 'pop' the skein. This will even out most kinks in the skein.

SNARLED SINGLE = СПУТАННАЯ (или ЗАВИТАЯ) ХХ – Snarled Single:- one component of double yarn had different twist than other causing snarling effect in only one component of the Double yarn. This is due to mixing up to low steamed or un steamed yarn and variation in tension during winding at ply winding. Spinning defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

SNARLS = СУКРУТИНЫ (или ПЕТЛИ, ЗАТЯНУТЫЕ ДО ОТКАЗА) – Snarl is a short length of warp or filling yarn that has twisted on itself because of lively twist or insufficient tension. The snarling may occur during or prior to the weaving process. Snarls are small, curly or 'kinked' places in yarns. Snarl:- a short unbroken length of yarn which is doubled-up in the fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by a yarn under insufficient tension twisting about itself, either prior to or during knitting, and by twist liveliness. Fabrics defect. See also Kink. Snarl:- it is a length of the weft yarn which has spontaneously doubled back on itself due to insufficient tension. If the portion of the weft yarn has over twisted zone it may snarl when it is loose. Another cause may be, if the weft in shuttle has inadequate tension then excess yarn released from the pirn turns around itself and forms a snarl. Minor Defect Classification:- Not prominent. Major Defect Classification:- Prominent ≥ 15 cm. Snarls:- a short length of yarn, mainly the weft which has spontaneously doubled back on itself results in snarls. Weaving Defect. / короткая длина основной или уточной пряжи, которая . Сукрутины – маленькие перекрученные или 'запутанные' места в пряже. Порок или дефект пряжи. Под Петлёй понимается местный порок в виде нежелательных петель, выступающих на поверхности ткани из-за ненатянутой уточной нити. Сукрутина (snarl):- порок ткани, представляющий собой скрученный в виде петли участок кручёной текстильной нити. Примечание:- этот порок возникает вследствие неравновесного состояния текстильной нити.

SNATCH BLOCK = КАНИФАС–БЛОК – Snatch Block (maritime term):- a single block fitted so that the shell or hook hinges to permit the bight of a rope to be passed through.

SNEAK = ПОДХАЛИМ (или СТУКАЧ, или ЯБЕДНИК, или СПЛЕТНИК) – Sneak:- sneaker. / Sneaker = обувь с текстильным верхом на резиновой подошве; спортивная тапочка.

SNG = SYNTHETIC NATURAL GAS

SNOOD = СНЮД (или СЕТКА (ДЛЯ ВОЛОС)) – Snood:- (Scottish) a fillet or band for a woman's hair; a net or fabric bag pinned or tied on at the back of a woman's head for holding the hair.

SNOW BALL = СНЕЖНЫЙ ШАРИК (или СНЕЖНЫЙ КОМ) – Snow Ball:- xxxxx. See also Balling Up, and Fuzz Ball.

SNOWSUIT = СНЕЖНЫЙ КОСТЮМ – Snowsuit is a one-piece or two-piece lined garment for winter wear by children.

SNUB = ГАСИТЬ ИНЕРЦИЮ ХОДА (или РЕЗКО ОСТАНАВЛИВАТЬ, или РЕЗКО ЗАДЕРЖИВАТЬ) – Snub (maritime term):- to check suddenly.

SNY = ХХ – Sny (maritime term):- a small toggle used on a flag. / небольшой хлястик, используемый на флаге.

SO = SOMALIA

SOAK = ЗАМАЧИВАТЬ (или РАЗМАЧИВАТЬ, или ПРОПИТЫВАТЬ) – Soak:- to be completely covered by water for a determined length of time or until the object is saturated.

SOAKING = НАМАЧИВАНИЕ (или ВЫМАЧИВАНИЕ, или ЗАМОЧКА, или ЗАМАЧИВАНИЕ) – Soaking is a treatment of rayon yarns in a lubricating and sizing solution preparatory to hard twisting.

SOAMA = SOCIÉTÉ D'ANDAPA MAMOKATRA = SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAPA REGION

SOAP = МЫЛО – Soap cleans by reducing surface tension and loosening, dispersing, and suspending soils. Soap also softens fabrics naturally. Soap is a cleansing or emulsifying agent made by reacting an alkali with a combination of fats and oils at high temperatures. Soap is the detergent obtained by the formation of a sodium or potassium salt of a fatty acid or mixture of fatty acids. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Под Мылами понимаются соли высших жирных кислот, а также нафтеновых и смоляных кислот. Получают из животных и растительных жиров, нафтеновых кислот, канифоли, таллового масла. Растворимые в воде мыла (обычно натриевые и калиевые) обладают моющим действием и составляют основу туалетного, хозяйственного и технического мыла. Мыла применяют для стабилизации эмульсий, синтетических латексов, пен, в качестве присадок, структурирующих добавок.

SOAPING = МЫЛОВКА (или ЗАМЫЛИВАНИЕ, или ОБМЫЛИВАНИЕ) – Soaping or Soaping Off:- with respect to dyeing, the process of washing dyed fabric with very hot (often boiling) water with surfactants, rarely actually soap, to remove dye that is not fixed to the fiber. Soaping off is important particularly with some reactive dyes, since a good deal of hydrolyzed dye is loosely bonded to the fabric, and must be removed to avoid staining of other garments or fabric in laundering. Soaping is also important in vat dyeing, where there are actual changes, including in hue, in the dye in the fiber. Though surfactants are often used, they may actually contribute almost nothing to the effectiveness of the process. / Замыливание – замачивание ткани валочным раствором.

SOB = SHIPPED ON BOARD

SOC = SOIL ORGANIC CARBON

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING = БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЫ – The reporting of the cost incurred in complying with anti-pollution, safety and health and other socially beneficial requirements, and, more generally, the impact of a business entity on, and its endeavours to protect, society, its amenities and the environment. Also known as Social Report.

SOCIAL ENGINEERING = СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ИНЖЕНЕРИНГ – Social Engineering is a term applied to a wide range of techniques for causing a desired change in behavior or gaining some advantage by psychological manipulation of an individual or group. As used in security it almost invariably involves some form of deception, malice or fraud. Social engineering is a way of gaining personal information by deception. Various social engineering techniques exist, commonly making use of the telephone or the Internet, and exploiting the gullibility by masquerading as a trustworthy business or institution. The specific goals of the social engineering can be, for example, to gain personal information or to persuade end-users to execute malware.

SOCIALISM = СОЦИАЛИЗМ – Socialism is a class of ideologies favoring an economic system in which all or most productive resources are the property of the government, in which the production and distribution of goods and services are administered primarily by the government rather than by private enterprise, and in which any remaining private production and distribution (socialists differ on how much of this is tolerable) is heavily regulated by the government rather than by market processes. Both democratic and non-democratic socialists insist that the government they envision as running the economy must in principle be one that truly reflects the will of the masses of the population (or at least their 'true' best interests), but of course they differ considerably in their ideas about what sorts of political institutions and practices are required to ensure this will be so. In practice, socialist economic principles may be combined with an extremely wide range of attitudes toward personal freedom, civil liberties, mass political participation, bureaucracy and political competition, ranging from Western European democratic socialism to the more authoritarian socialisms of many third world regimes to the totalitarian excesses of Soviet-style socialism or communism. / В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Социализм считался первой, или низшей, фазой коммунизма. Впервые победил в России в результате Октябрьского государственного переворота в 1917 и установления так называемой Диктатуры Пролетариата (поскольку реально власть так и не была передана ему). После Второй Мировой Войны образовалась мировая система социализма. Под Социализмом, от Латинского слова Socialis, означающее Общественный, понимаются различные учения, теории, ставящие целью обоснование социалистического идеала и путей его достижения; политические движения, выступающие за реализацию социализма на практике; общество, образованное в соответствии с определённым пониманием социалистического идеала. Социалистическая идеология получила распространение в виде широкого спектра теоретических идей, включающих:- научный социализм как систему взглядов Немцев Карла Маркса (1818–83), Фридриха Энгельса (1820–95) и Россиянина Владимира Ильича Ульянова-Ленина (1870–1924), обосновывающую историческую необходимость установления коммунистической общественно-экономической формации, пути её созидания и принципы организации; социал-демократические концепции социализма, генетически тесно связанные с марксизмом, но ныне развивающиеся на основе такой системы представлений о природе социализма и методах социалистического переустройства общества, в которых марксизм является лишь одной из составных частей (демократический социализм, этический социализм); леворадикальные концепции социализма (неомарксизм, 'новые левые', экосоциализм, Франкфуртская Школа и другие); различные социалистические учения, возникшие на базе национально-освободительного движения ('исламский социализм', 'Африканский социализм' и другие); многообразные концепции, сложившиеся в истории общественной мысли прошлого, но сохранившие влияние и в современном мире (утопический социализм, христианский социализм). В рамках каждой из этих концепций развивались собственные представления о социалистическом идеале и путях его достижения. Однако при всём различии их взглядов относительно сущности социализма общим для всех выдающихся мыслителей-социалистов прошлого было то, что под социализмом они имели в виду общество, в котором осуществлены социальное равенство и социальная справедливость, где средства производства находятся под контролем или во владении общества, вся жизнь организована на коллективистских началах, отсутствует эксплуатация человека человеком. Некоторые из этих элементов присутствуют уже в воззрениях мыслителей древности (например, у древнегреческого философа-идеалиста Платона (428/427–348/347 до Нашей Эры)) и ранних христиан. В значительно более глубоком и систематизированном виде они представлены в трудах социалистов-утопистов XVI–XVIII веков – Англичанина Томаса Мора (1478–1535), Итальянца Томмазо Кампанеллы (1568–1639), Немца Томаса Мюнцера (около 1490–1525), Француза Жана Мелье (1664–1729), Француза Гракха Бабёфа и других и в особенности в произведениях великих мыслителей XIX века – Француза Клода Анри Сен-Симона (1760–1825), Француза Франсуа Мари Шарль Фурье (1772–1837), Англичанина Роберта Оуэна (1771–1858), Россиянина Александра Ивановича Герцена (1812–70), и Россиянина Николая Гавриловича Чернышевского (1828–89). От этих идей отталкивались Немцы Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, создавая и развивая научный социализм как учение об освобождении человечества от всех видов социального угнетения. Опираясь на обоснованное ими материалистическое понимание истории и диалектическую методологию, Маркс и Энгельс стремились освободить социалистическую идеологию от утопических иллюзий, представить социализм как закономерный результат прогресса цивилизации и истрического творчества рабочего класса, трудящихся масс. Одновременно они чётко отделили научный социализм от грубого, уравнительного, 'казарменного' социализма, связав становление нового общества с высшим уровнем развития материального производства, демократии и личности. Объективный исторический смысл социализма основатели научного социализма видели в том, что новый строй вслед за правовым и политическим равенством, которое было достигнуто в определённой степени в ходе буржуазных государственных переворотов XVII–XIX веков, обеспечил бы равенство в сфере экономической и социальной, открыл простор для унивесального развития человека. Для достижения этого, полагали они, необходимо уничтожить частную собственность, порождающую эксплуатацию и отчуждение, утвердить приоритет общественной собственности на средства производства. В отличие от социалистов-утопистов Маркс и Энгельс не пытались дать детальную картину будущего общественного устройства, полагая, что это задача людей, партий, которым выпадет практическая работа по созиданию нового строя. Вместе с тем они в самой общей форме очертили его контуры и основные принципы. Согласно их представлениям, это будет планово-регулируемое, самоуправленческое и бестоварное общество, где нет паразитических слоёв, трудящиеся объединены на основе совместного владения, распоряжения и пользования средствами производства, а государство постепенно перерастёт в самоуправление народа. Эти представления о социализме в новых исторических условиях развил Ленин, обогатив их анализом изменений, происшедших в мировом капитализме, опытом так называемого 'Великого Октября', последующей практики социалистических преобразований. Кризис политики 'военного коммунизма', основывавшейся на свёртывании товарно-денежных отношений, тотальном огосударствлении и внеэкономических методах управления, побудил его к отказу от догматического истолкования идей основоположников научного социализма, выдвижению положений, в совокупности означавших 'коренную перемену всей точки зрения нашей на социализм'. В работах Владимира Ульянова-Ленина 1921–23 были сформулированы черты нового подхода к теории и практике социализма:- восстановление товарно-денежных отношений; признание того факта, что отмирание государства есть длительный исторический процесс, в течение которого необходимо сохранение сильного, компетентного и гибкого аппарата управления, выполняющего в том числе экономико-коммерческие функции и находящегося под контролем народа; признание возможности при социализме многообразия форм собственности, в частности кооперации как социалистической формы собственности и хозяйствования; утверждение принципа оплаты по количеству и качеству труда. Ленин подчёркивал, что действительное присвоение средств производства людьми начинается не там, где средства производства превращаются в государственную собственность, а там, где трудящиеся ставятся в такое положение, при котором они не только совладеют, но и распоряжаются этими средствами.

Им была выдвинута идея хозрасчёта как метода строительства социализма не на энтузиазме только, а при помощи энтузиазма, рождённого государственным переворотом (так называемой революцией), и материальной заинтересованности труженика. Практическая реализация Ленинской концепции социализма в бывшем СССР отмечалась как историческими достижениями, так и негативными явлениями, драматическими ошибками. Разрыв с гуманистическим и демократическим содержанием социалистического идеала, произвол и репрессии периода Сталинизма, деформации социализма в годы застоя привели к формированию в стране авторитарно-бюрократической системы, чуждой социализму. Выход из кризисной ситуации, возникшей на рубеже 1970–80-х, реальное движение к такому экономическому, социальному, политическому и духовному устройству, в центре которого должен был находиться человек, развёртывалась в русле начатой в стране по инициативе Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС) перестройки (называемой также Горбачёвской Перестройкой) – процесса революционного обновления всех сторон жизни общества на принципах демократического, гуманного социализма, который может реально возникнуть и развиваться только путём усвоения всего лучшего в мировой цивилизации. Демократический, гуманный социализм призван выступить именно как новый общественный строй, создающий наилучшие условия для материального и духовного благосостояния всего народа. Однако, этим утопическим идеям не суждено было сбыться – Советский Союз с его социализмом потерпел полное фиаско, развалившись в 1991. Социализм – политико-экономическая доктрина, которая в отличие от капитализма (capitalism), основанного на конкуренции, стремится к кооперации в обществе. Средства производства и распределения принадлежат государству или являются коллективной собственностью народа.

SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS = КОНТРИБУЦИИ НА СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ВЗНОСЫ НА СОЦИАЛЬНУЮ ЗАЩИТУ) – In Switzerland, Social Security Contributions are levied on partnership income and income of employees. While those who are self-employed must contribute between 5.1 and 9.5 per cent of their annual income (depending on total earnings), the payroll deduction for employees is 5.05 plus 1.25 or 0.5 per cent (depending on the amount of unemployment insurance to be paid), with the same amount to be matched by the employer.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME = СОСЬЕТЭ АНОНИМ (или (ОТКРЫТОЕ) АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО) – Société Anonyme (SA) is the French equivalent of a Public Limited Company (PLC) in the United Kingdom. / Сосьетэ Аноним (Société Anonyme; сокращённо – Эс.А. (SA)) – это Французский аналог Открытого Акционерного Общества или Публичной Компании (Public Limited Company; сокращённо – Пи.Эл.Си. (PLC)) в Соединённом Королевстве.

SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL FIXE = СОСЬЕТЭ ДАВЭСТИСМО А КАПИТАЛЬ ФИКС – In France, Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe (SICAF) is investment company with fixed capital. Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe (SICAF) is closed-end investment fund with the status of a legally independent joint stock company. Abbreviation:- SICAF. Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe (SICAF) ia the closed-end investment fund. / Сосьетэ Давэстисмо а Капиталь Фикс (Эс.И.Сэ.А.Эф.; Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe (SICAF)) – инвестиционный фонд закрытого типа со статусом юридически независимой акционерной компании. Обозначение:- Эс.И.Сэ.А.Эф. или СИКАФ (SICAF).

SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL VARIABLE = СОСЬЕТЭ ДАВЭСТИСМО А КАПИТАЛЬ ВАРЪЯБЛЬ – In France, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV) is equal to the unit trust in the United Kingdom, or mutual fund in the United States of America. Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV) is investment company with variable capital. Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV) is open-end investment fund with the status of a legally independent joint stock company. Units are issued in the form of shares. SICAV – an open-ended investment company (OEIC) with a variable capital. / Сосьетэ Давэстисмо а Капиталь Варъябль (Эс.И.Сэ.А.Ви. или СИКАВ; Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV)).

SOCIETY FOR WORLDWIDE INTERBANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION = СООБЩЕСТВО ПО ВСЕМИРНОЙ МЕЖБАНКОВСКОЙ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ДАЛЬНЕЙ СВЯЗИ – Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) based in La Hulpe, Belgium. As the name indicates, an international cooperative of banks, founded in 1973, that maintains a telecommunications network (SWIFT network) for the exchange of messages among banks, brokerages, stock exchanges and other financial institutions. In these messages, one bank for example informs another bank that it has a wire transfer for a customer, asking the beneficiary bank to collect the equivalent amount at a specified date from the specified clearing account and to forward the amount to the beneficiary. SWIFT settles financial transactions of approximately 7 800 financial institutions in more than 200 countries, achieving daily trading volumes of six billion Dollars (4.8 billion Euros). The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) is a Belgian non-profit corporation created in 1976 to provide an information exchange network for international financial transactions. Banks in many countries belong to the system. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) is a cooperative organized under Belgian law providing the following services to participating financial institutions:- letters of credit (opening and transmission), money transfers, payment security settlements. Other businesses participating in SWIFT are:- security brokers and dealers, clearing and depository institutions, security exchanges and travellers cheques issuers. A bank-owned organization providing secure messaging services to thousands of banks in nearly 200 countries, SWIFT is also officially designated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to maintain message standards within the securities industry. In 1973 forty square meters of office space in the center of Brussels, a handful of people and an ambitious idea. Supported by 239 banks in 15 countries, the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) starts the mission of creating a shared worldwide data processing and communications link and a common language for international financial transactions. In 1977 Albert, Prince of Belgium and now King, sends the first message. The initial group of members has grown to 518 commercial banks in 22 countries. SWIFT's on-going success is confirmed as the accumulated total of processed messages passes 10 million after less than 12 months of activity. Even the most optimistic of growth forecasts is exceeded. In 1985 SWIFT installs a high-volume satellite link between its Operating Centres to support traffic growth. In 1987 SWIFT's membership votes to expand the user base by including broker dealers, exchanges, central depositories and clearing institutions. In 1992 after the successful completion of the pilot scheme during the first half of the year, the Interbank File Transfer (IFT) service goes live on July 01. By year end, 65 banks have signed up for the service to handle a range of bulk data transfers including mass payments, cheque truncation and internal reporting. The number of SWIFT customers increase by 11% and operational countries grew 15% compared to the previous year. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) supplies secure messaging services and interface software to wholesale financial entities. SWIFT is a cooperative society under Belgian law, owned by its member financial institutions. That is, it is owned by the banks that use it. SWIFT has offices around the world. SWIFT headquarters are located in La Hulpe, Belgium, near Brussels. It was founded in Brussels in 1973, supported by 239 banks in 15 countries. It started to establish common standards for financial transactions and a shared data processing system and worldwide communications network. Fundamental operating procedures, rules for liability, etc, were established in 1975 and the first message was sent in 1977. The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) operates a worldwide financial messaging network. Messages are securely and reliably exchanged between banks and other financial institutions. SWIFT also markets software and services to financial institutions, much of it for use on the SWIFTNet Network. The majority of international interbank messages use the SWIFT network. As of April 2006 SWIFT linked almost 8 000 financial institutions in 205 countries. Domiciled in Brussels, Belgium, the company operates a computer-guided communications system to

rationalize international payment transfers. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) is a message writing system that connects worldwide participating banks, primarily for the purpose of communicating payment information. Frequently, the SWIFT message is only part of an international payment. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) было образовано в 1973 в соответствии с Бельгийским законодательством в качестве кооперативного сообщества, первоначальными учредителями и владельцами которого выступили финансовые институты, а точнее 239 банков из 15 стран. Штабквартира этого сообщества расположена в городке Ля Хюлп, Бельгия близ Брюсселя (La Hulpe, Belgium, near Brussels). Сообщество приступило к деятельности с разработки общего финансового языка общения, единых стандартов по исполнению финансовых операций и создания компьютерной системы обработки, учёта и распределения данных (shared data processing system), а также с создания всемирной сети дальней связи (worldwide communications network). В 1975 сообщество утвердило фундаментальные операционные процедуры и правила по ответственности сторон. В 1977 Принц Альбэр, ныне Король Бельгии (Albert, Prince of Belgium and now King), отправил по созданной системе связи первое официальное сообщение. К этому времени среди своих членов сообщество насчитывало уже 518 коммерческих банков из 22 стран. Столь стремительно прогрессирующий успех сообщества подтверждался ещё и тем фактом, что меньше, чем за 12 месяцев своей начавшейся работы оно обработало порядка 10 миллионов сообщений. И это при том, что все сообщения обладали надёжной степенью защиты информации. Такой успех превзошёл все предполагаемые перспективы роста организации. В 1985 для поддержания роста потока сообщений между своими Операционными Центрами, располагавшимися в различных частях света, СВМФДС установило спутниковую связь с большой пропускной способностью. В 1987 сообщество решило расширить состав участников за счёт привлечения в свои ряды брокеров, дилеров, бирж, центральных депозитариев и клиринговых (расчётных) институтов. Международная Организация по Стандартизации (МОС; International Organization for Standardization, сокращённо – ISO) официально назначила СВМФДС поддерживать стандарты сообщений в индустрии ценных бумаг. С 01 Июля 1992 после успешного окончания пилотного проекта, длившегося в течение первого полугодия, заработала услуга по Межбанковскому Переводу Файлов (МПФ; Interbank File Transfer, сокращённо – IFT). К концу года 65 банков подписались на эту услугу по обработке серий переводов массы данных, включающих массовые платежи, усечённый порядок инкассирования чеков (cheque truncation; упрощённая процедура инкассирования чеков без пересылки оригинала банку-трассанту) и внутреннюю отчётность. В результате внедрения этой услуги количество участников увеличилось ещё на 11%, а стран – на 15% в сравнении с показателями предыдущего года. В настоящее время СВМФДС разрабатывает, модернизирует и обеспечивает своих участников новейшими компьютерными программами и разработками для высокоэффективного использования своей сети SWIFTNet Network. К Апрелю 2006 сообщество связывало между собой уже порядка 8 000 финансовых институтов из 205 стран мира.

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS = СООБЩЕСТВО АВТОТРАКТОРНЫХ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ – Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) is an organization serving the automotive industry. SAE is a non-profit educational and scientific organization dedicated to advancing mobility technology to better serve humanity. Over 90 000 engineers and scientists, who are SAE members, develop technical information on all forms of self-propelled vehicles including automobiles, trucks and buses, off-highway equipment, aircraft, aerospace vehicles, marine, rail, and transit systems. SAE disseminates this information through its meetings, books, technical papers, magazines, standards, reports, professional development programs, and electronic databases. SAE Vision:- international body of mobility engineers and practitioners serving society through interaction, creativity, timely response to change, social and economic responsibility and user satisfaction. Relevant, timely consensus standards available internationally. Life-long learning, education, networking and career development opportunities for mobility engineers and practitioners. Scope of Standards Developing Activity:- The Technical Committees of SAE – the heart of the organization's consensus standards program – have been primary in moving forward many SAE partnerships, the work of SAE affiliate organizations, consortia driven standards capabilities and more. Comprised of the most impressive rosters of industry professionals and representatives from regulatory agencies and government groups worldwide, some 10 000 volunteers serve on more than 700 committees, subcommittees and working groups. SAE Technical Committees are also at the helm for developing new programs and capabilities for products and services beyond the traditional SAE standard such as supplier certification programs, cooperative research initiatives, maintenance training and more. The standards development programs of SAE are overseen by the organization's Technical Standards Board (TSB), a who's who list of industry executives. They oversee the various SAE Councils whose members direct the technical committee operations. The TSB ensures, too, that SAE meets the guidelines established by the World Trade Organization for the development of international standards. Today's SAE standards and related programs serve every aspect of industry – from design/integrate to build/manufacture to operate/maintain in both the commercial and military sectors – worldwide. SAE is committed to providing ... and partnering to provide ... the globally harmonized solutions needed for the future of the mobility industry. Headquartered in Warrendale, State of Pennsylvania (PA), Troy, State of Michigan (MI), and Washington, District of Columbia (DC), the United States of America. SAE International, initially established as the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), is a US-based, globally active professional association and standards developing organization for engineering professionals in various industries. Principal emphasis is placed on transport industries such as automotive, aerospace, and commercial vehicles. SAE International has more than 127 000 members globally. Membership is granted to individuals, not through companies. Aside from its standardization efforts, SAE International also devotes resources to projects and programs in STEM (short for the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education, professional certification, and collegiate design competitions. History:- in the early 1900s there were dozens of automobile manufacturers in the United States, and many more worldwide. Auto manufacturers and parts companies joined trade groups that promoted business. A desire to solve common technical design problems and develop engineering standards was emerging. Engineers in the automobile business expressed a desire to have 'free exchange of ideas' in order to expand their individual technical knowledge base. Two magazine publishers, Peter Heldt of The Horseless Age, and Horace Swetland of The Automobile were advocates of the concepts for SAE. Heldt wrote an editorial in June 1902 in which he said, 'Now there is a noticeable tendency for automobile manufacturers to follow certain accepted lines of construction, technical questions constantly arise which seek solution from the cooperation of the technical men connected with the industry. These questions could best be dealt with by a technical society. The field of activity for this society would be the purely technical side of automobiles'. Horace Swetland wrote on automotive engineering concerns, and became an original SAE officer. About two years after Heldt's editorial, the Society of Automobile Engineers was founded in New York City. Four officers and five managing officers volunteered. In 1905 Andrew L. Riker served as president, and Henry Ford served as the society's first vice president. The initial membership was engineers with annual dues of USD10. Over the first 10 years SAE membership grew steadily, and the society added full-time staff and began to publish a technical journal and a comprehensive compilation of technical papers, previously called SAE Transactions, which still exist today in the form of SAE International's Journals. By 1916 SAE had 1 800 members. At the annual meeting that year, representatives from the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, the Society of Tractor Engineers, as well as representatives from the power boating industry made a pitch to SAE for oversight of technical standards in their industries. Aeronautics was a fledgling industry at that time. Early supporters of the concept of a society to represent aeronautical

engineers were Thomas Edison, Glenn Curtiss, Glenn Martin, and Orville Wright. Out of the meeting in 1916 came a new organization, to represent engineers in all types of mobility-related professions. SAE member Elmer Sperry created the term 'Automotive' from Greek Autos (Self), and Latin Motivus (Of Motion) origins to represent any form of self powered vehicle. The Society of Automobile Engineers became the Society of Automotive Engineers. Charles Kettering presided over SAE during World War I and saw membership pass the 5 000 mark. During this time, SAE emphasized the importance of developing member activity through local chapters – called Sections. After World War II, the Society established links with other standards bodies and automotive engineering societies worldwide, and since then has founded sections in countries including:- Brazil, India, China, Russia, Romania, and Egypt. By 1980, membership surpassed 35 000 and over the next two decades the society, like the industries and individuals it serves, became larger, more global, more diverse, and more electronic. By the mid-1980s, membership edged close to 50 000; by the end of the 1990s, membership topped 80 000 with members in more than 80 countries. As of 2016, the society serves more than 127 000 members, with more than a quarter from outside of North America. Technical Standards:- SAE International provides a forum for companies, government agencies, research institutions and consultants to devise technical standards and recommended practices for the design, construction, and characteristics of motor vehicle components. SAE documents do not carry any legal force, but are in some cases referenced by the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Transport Canada in those agencies' vehicle regulations for the United States and Canada. Outside North America, SAE documents are generally not a primary source of technical provisions in vehicle regulations; the United Nations' World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations includes expert working parties to devise technical prescriptions. Ongoing harmonization efforts seek to bridge gaps between North American SAE technical prescriptions and the UN standards in use outside North America. Ground Vehicle Standards:- SAE publishes more than 1 600 technical standards and recommended practices for passenger cars and other roadgoing vehicles. These provide industry references for measurement of engine power, motor oil classification, tool and fastener sizes, and onboard diagnostic connectors and codes. SAE also publishes standards and recommended practices for headlamps and other vehicular lighting, brakes, automatic transmission fluid, communication networks, electric vehicle charging systems, vehicle ergonomics, and numerous other aspects of vehicle design, construction, performance, and durability. Aerospace Standards:- SAE publishes over 6 400 technical documents for the aerospace industry. These include Aerospace Standards (AS), Aerospace Recommended Practices (ARP), and Aerospace Information Reports (AIR). Aerospace Standards apply to missile, airframe, ground-support equipment, propulsion, propeller, and accessory equipment. Aerospace Material Standards are a subset of Aerospace Standards governing materials science and engineering for aerospace applications. Aerospace Recommended Practices are recommendations for engineering practice. Aerospace Information Reports contain general accepted engineering data and information. Events, Conferences, Meetings And Symposia:- SAE organizes or administers more than 25 international meetings and exhibitions each year that cover all aspects of technology related to design, manufacture, and total life cycle technology for the automotive, aerospace, off-highway, truck and bus, fuels and lubricants, and other related mobility industries. These events bring engineers and technical experts from around the world together to share information and network. Each of the three industry sectors has a primary congress:- (i) SAE World Congress and Exhibition held annually for the passenger car industry; (ii) SAE Commercial Vehicle Engineering Congress held annually for the trucking, construction and agricultural industry; and (iii) SAE AeroTech Congress & Exhibition, held biennially for the aerospace industry. Other notable conferences include Convergence, the premier transportation electronics event (held biennially) and International Conference on Environmental Systems, focusing on manned space systems (held annually). SAE Symposia are one-day to three-day events focused on emerging technologies, new applications to emerging technologies or other expanded technical subjects. Additional activities and events are organized at the regional level through sections and collegiate chapters. Professional Development:- The SAE mission statement emphasizes the organization's commitment to lifelong learning. In addition to conferences and meetings, SAE also offers more than 450 separate professional development events every year. Offerings include seminars, engineering academies and webinars, offered in the classroom and online. All seminars are approved for IACET (short for the The International Association for Continuing Education And Training) Continuing Education Units (CEUs) and Professional Development Hours (PDHs) for the professional engineer. Encouraging Students In Science, Technology, Engineering & Math:- In 1986, SAE International established the SAE Foundation to support science and technology education. One of the most pressing issues facing industry today is the decline of students enrolling in science and technology programs. This decline and its impact threaten the ability to meet future workforce demands. The SAE Foundation encourages and supports the development of skills related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics. A World In Motion is a teacher-administered, industry volunteer-assisted program that brings science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education to life in the classroom for students in Kindergarten through Grade 12. Benchmarked to the national standards, AWIM incorporates the laws of physics, motion, flight and electronics into age-appropriate hands on activities that reinforce classroom STEM curriculum. The SAE Collegiate Design Series provides an opportunity for college students to go beyond textbook theory and replicates the process of engineering design and manufacturing. In the Control and Dynamical Systems (CDS) program, a company wants to sell a product for a specific market segment, for example a radio controlled airplane, a single seat off-road vehicle, or a single seat Formula style race car. Instead of doing all the design, manufacturing and testing in house, the customer chooses to contract out those processes to a supplier, and sends their requirements out for bid. Student teams act as the suppliers and design, build and test a prototype vehicle that they believe meets the customer's specifications. Each team then presents its prototype to the customer at the annual competitions and is judged on several criteria. The team with the highest points essentially wins the contract. Each year, these design competitions host more than 4 500 students from 500 universities around the world. The SAE Collegiate Design Series competitions include the following:- (i) SAE Aero Design; (ii) Baja SAE; (iii) eBaja SAE; (iv) SAE Clean Snowmobile Challenge; (v) Formula SAE; (vi) Formula Hybrid; and (vii) SAE Supermileage. Publications:- SAE International has been publishing technical information since 1906. Industry magazines published monthly include:- Automotive Engineering International, Aerospace Engineering and Manufacturing, Off Highway Engineering, Truck & Bus Engineering, SAE Vehicle Engineering, e-newsletters, Momentum magazine for student members, and various journals. SAE also produces the monthly Update newsletter for its members and publishes more than 100 books a year in print and electronic formats. Ranging from compilations on various technical subjects, to textbooks, to historical and enthusiast-oriented books, SAE's titles cater to a variety of readers. In April 2007, MIT (short for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) canceled its subscription to SAE because of required Digital Rights Management (DRM) technology implemented on SAE web-based database of technical papers. SAE International removed the DRM restrictions for colleges, universities, and other academic institutions. / Пита Хэльдт (Peter Heldt) из Зэ Хослэс Эйдьж (The Horseless Age), и Хорэс Свэтлэнд (Horace Swetland) из Зэ Отэмобил (The Automobile). В 1905 Эндрю Лорэнс Райкё (Andrew Lawrence Riker), и Хэнри Фод (Henry Ford) . были Томэс Эдэсэн (Thomas Edison), Глэн Кёртис (Glenn Curtiss), Глэн Матин (Glenn Martin), и Овил Райт (Orville Wright). Элмё Спэри (Elmer Sperry) создал термин 'Automotive', от Греческого слова Autos (Self), и Латинского слова Motivus (Of Motion) . Чарлз Кетчэрин (Charles Kettering). Сообщество Автотракторных Инженеров (САИ) – источник технической информации и опыта, используемого в разработке, производстве, обслуживании и управлении транспортных средств для использования на земле или море, в воздухе или космосе.

SOCIETY OF DYERS AND COLOURISTS = СООБЩЕСТВО КРАСИЛЬЩИКОВ И КОЛОРИСТОВ – The Society of Dyers and Colourists (SDC) is the world's leading independent, educational charity dedicated to advancing the science and technology of color

worldwide. Established in 1884, we have been representing our members and our industry for over 100 years. The SDC is a professional, chartered society. We are also a global organisation, with our Head Office in Bradford, UK, we have an international network of regions and activities. Our mission is to communicate the science of color in a changing world. SDC is a professional, chartered society. Our services and activities include:- (i) Membership – open to everyone, with a range of diffferent membership types for individuals, colleges, companies and students; (ii) Professional Coloration Qualifications – accredited qualifications that are recognised by industry worldwide. SDC is the only organisation in the world that can award Chartered Colourist status. (iii) Bursaries – available to students (rules apply); (iv) Awards – our annual presentation of diplomas, medals and awards recognise achievement in color science and color technology; (v) Training – industry-proven courses; (vi) Publications – including Coloration Technology, The Colourist and text books; (vii) SDC Technology Transfer – environmentally friendly, cost-saving solutions for dyeing and finishing; (viii) Standards – SDC holds the secretariat for the BSI committee TC1/81 and ISO committee TC38/SC1 which have responsibility for the 105 series of test methods for Colour Fastness and Colour Measurement; (ix) Colour Index – the definitive reference for all dyes and pigments; (x) Events – regional, national and international events on topics of interest to the textile industry; (xi) Competitions – open to students and others; (xii) Colour Experience – we work with groups of all ages, particularly children; and (xiii) SDC Enterprises – our wholly owned subsidiary. SDC Enterprises manufacture premium quality color fastness testing consumables for use in BS, EN and ISO test procedures. In 1962 SDC became a registered educational charity, and in 1963 SDC was granted a Royal Charter and became the only organization in the world that can award the Chartered Colourist Status in recognition of individual professionalism. The Royal Charter in its original form includes a Schedule detailing the By-Laws the Society operates under. These By-Laws have been revised over the years and at the top right of this page is a link to the current By-Laws in force, which should be the ones referred to and not the original Royal Charter Schedule. Amendments to the Royal Charter and By-Laws must be undertaken via and agreed by the Privy Council. The Rules however are set by the Board of Trustees and agreed at the AGM. Becoming a member gives access to SDC's Professional Coloration Qualifications including the elite Chartered Colourist status. We have an international network of regions and activities. Headquartered in Bradford, West Yorkshire, the United Kingdom.

SOCIETY OF LLOYD'S = СООБЩЕСТВО ЛОЙДА – Unlike most other insurance brands, Lloyd's is not a company, it's a market where our members join together as syndicates to insure and reinsure risk. Lloyd's is the world's leading specialist insurance market, conducting business in over 200 countries and territories worldwide – and is often the first to insure new, unusual or complex risks. We bring together an outstanding concentration of specialist expertise and talent, backed by excellent financial ratings which cover the whole market. Lloyd's is the world's leading specialist insurance market which offer an unrivalled concentration of specialist underwriting expertise and talent The market is home to over 50 managing agents and over 80 syndicates (in 2011), which offer an unrivalled concentration of specialist underwriting expertise and talent. Lloyd's is the world's best known – but probably least understood – insurance brand. This is because Lloyd's is not an insurance company but a society of members, both corporate and individual, who underwrite in syndicates on whose behalf professional underwriters accept risk. Supporting capital is provided by investment institutions, specialist investors, international insurance companies and individuals. Lloyd's brokers bring business to the market. The risks placed with underwriters originate from clients and other brokers and intermediaries all over the world. Together, the syndicates underwriting at Lloyd's form one of the world's largest commercial insurers and a leading reinsurer. The market structure encourages innovation, speed and better value, making it attractive to policyholders and participants alike. Immediate access to decision-makers means that answers on whether a risk can be placed are made quickly, enabling the broker to provide fast, good value solutions. The Corporation of Lloyd's oversees the market, establishing standards and providing services to support its activities. It also manages Lloyd's worldwide licences. The Corporation's Executive Team exercises the day-to-day powers and functions of the Council and the Franchise Board. The Corporation (including its subsidiaries) had 886 employees worldwide, as at 31 December 2009. As well as providing cost-effective services to aid the smooth running of the market, the Corporation strives to raise the standards and improve the performance. The Corporation's work is split into two main areas:- (i) Overall risk and performance management of the market:- (a) setting the level of capital Lloyd's members must provide to support their proposed underwriting; (b) overseeing the market's business activities by operating a minimum standards framework and monitoring the performance of syndicates in areas such as exposure management, cycle management, claims management and operational risk management; (c) working with the managing agents of underperforming syndicates to improve performance, intervening if stronger action is required; and (d) managing financial and regulatory reporting for the market, including the production of its results and the Financial Services Authority (FSA) return. (ii) Maintaining and developing the attractiveness of the market's capital providers, distributors and clients while preserving Lloyd's diversity and London based business model:- (a) managing and developing Lloyd's global network of licences and the Lloyd's brand; and (b) taking action in the long-term interests of the market. Today Lloyd's is the world's leading insurance market, housed in an award-winning modern building in Lime Street in the City of London. Its origins, however, lay in the more modest surroundings of a XVII century coffee house. In the XVII Century London's importance as a trade centre led to an increasing demand for ship and cargo insurance. Lloyd's coffee house became recognised as the place for obtaining marine insurance. From its first beginnings in Edward Lloyd's Coffee House in 1688, Lloyd's has been a pioneer in insurance. Starting with its roots in marine insurance, Lloyd's has grown over 300 years to become the world's leading market for specialist insurance. From XVII century shipping and Lord Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar, through the devastation of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, and on to the emergence of space satellite technology in the late XX century, the story of Lloyd's is both a long and an interesting one. The Society incorporated by Lloyd's Act 1871 by the name of Lloyd's. Lloyd's vision is to be the 'market of choice for insurance and reinsurance buyers and sellers to access and trade specialist property and casualty risks'. The strategy is centred around the need for continued underwriting discipline, and remains the means to tackle these difficult external circumstance. The Lloyd's market insures complex and specialist risks – from oil rigs to celebrity body parts. With our syndicates under one roof in the Underwriting Room, brokers are able to find individual and innovative cover, whatever their challenge may be. (i) Casualty:- casualty risks are particularly specialist and complex and the US accounts for a large proportion of this business. This market includes professional indemnity, medical malpractice, accident and health, directors' & officers' liability and general and employers' liability. Casualty makes up 20% of Lloyd's business. (ii) Property:- the property sector is hugely varied, encompassing everything from supporting the building of the new World Trade Center to protecting holiday resorts against storm damage. It's also highly competitive with capacity increasing as many insurers look to diversify away from the catastrophe business. Property makes up 23% of Lloyd's business. (iii) Marine:- this is where the Lloyd's story began over 300 years ago. Today it is a smaller but still significant part of our business. Most of the cover in this area is for hull, cargo, marine, liability and specie (the insurance of highly valued items such as fine art while in transit). Marine makes up 7% of Lloyd's business. (iv) Energy:- this market is steadily evolving, from onshore and offshore property, oil rigs and refineries to emerging renewable energy ventures. Energy makes up 6% of Lloyd's business. (v) Motor:- in this competitive sector, Lloyd's is focused on company fleet business and non-standard risks. This includes high value, vintage and collectors' vehicles, high risk drivers and affinity groups. Lloyd's has insured numerous land speed record attempts and Sir Malcolm Campbell, the first man to break 300mph on land, was a Lloyd's broker. Motor makes up 5% of Lloyd's business. (vi) Aviation:- Lloyd's is an industry leader within the global aviation market. This includes airline, general aviation, products, war and terrorist coverage, airports and satellite business. Since 9/11, this sector's loss experience has been well below the industry's long-term average, thanks to new safety systems, increased security and improved regulation.

Aviation makes up 3% of Lloyd's business. (vii) Reinsurance:- the reasons for reinsurance tend to fall into four categories:- (a) to protect an insurer against very large claims; (b) to reduce exposure to peaks and troughs; (c) to obtain an international spread of risk; and (d) to increase the capacity of the direct insurer. Reinsurance makes up 36% of Lloyd's business. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. Starting with its roots in marine insurance, Lloyd's has grown over 300 years to become the world's leading market for specialist insurance. How does Lloyd's fit into this increasingly risk conscious world. In an increasingly risk-conscious world? Hundreds of good ideas would never get off the ground without a way to reduce risk. Risk can't be eliminated but it can be managed and reduced. At its simplest that is what insurance helps you do. But what happens to risks that are hard to price, large or otherwise difficult to quantify and understand? Lloyd's specialises in exactly these risks. You would be hard pressed to find more expertise and know-how on this subject. Understanding and pricing complex risk is the heart of the Lloyd's market. Over 300 years ago Lloyd's started out in Edward Lloyd's Coffee House as a place where people with exposure to risks could meet people with capital who, for a price, would agree to insure them. That's exactly what Lloyd's is today:- a face-to-face market, with all the dynamism and imagination that a market generates. Today the Lloyd's market covers some of the world's largest, most individual and complicated risks. From oil rigs and bridges to celebrity body parts, from airlines and sporting events to global banks, millions of people at home and at work are covered at Lloyd's. / Сродство (Affinity). Сообщество, инкорпорированное в соответствии с Актом о Лойдз от 1871, и носящее имя Лойдз. Сэр Мэлком Кэмбэл (Sir Malcolm Campbell). Лорд Нэлсан (Lord Nelson).

SOCIETY OF TRIBOLOGIST AND LUBRICATION ENGINEERS = СООБЩЕСТВО ТРИБОЛОГИСТОВ И ИНЖЕНЕРОВ ПО СМАЗЫВАНИЮ – Society of Tribologist and Lubrication Engineers (STLE), formerly the American Society of Lubrication Engineers (ASLE). STLE, one of the largest professional societies in the field, serves 15 000 industry professionals worldwide. Headquartered in Park Ridge, IL, The United States of America. The Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers (STLE) is the premier technical society serving the needs of more than 13 000 individuals and 250 companies and organizations that comprise the tribology and lubrication engineering business sector. STLE members are experts who research, develop and market the methods and products that make industry more successful and that enhance the well-being of people worldwide. Our members are employed by the world's leading corporations and academic institutions and by governmental agencies dealing with science and technology. STLE supports these distinguished men and women with a variety of professional education and certification programs. Lubrication Engineering relates to the reduction of friction and wear between relatively moving parts. The term Tribology describes the study of interacting moving surfaces. Tribology encompasses aspects of physics, chemistry, applied mathematics, metallurgy, material science, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering and applied mechanics. Studies estimate that as much as one-third of all usable, device-produced energy is lost to friction and wear. This costs industry and consumers billions each year. In addition to energy waste, friction and wear greatly affect product reliability, maintainability, safety, life and environmental factors. / Американское Сообщество Инженеров по Смазыванию (АСИС).

SOCK = САНДАЛИЯ АКТЁРА (или СТЕЛЬКА) – Sock:- (Archaic) a low shoe or slipper; a knitted or woven covering for the foot usually extending above the ankle and sometimes the knee; a shoe worn by actors in Greek and Roman comedy. / Вкладная Стелька.

SOD = SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE

SODA ASH = ЗОЛА СОДЫ (или КАЛЬЦИНИРОВАННАЯ СОДА) – Soda Ash:- Sodium Carbonate. Use as an alkali fixative for reactive dyes. Soda Ash is an antiquated but much-used term. / Карбонат Натрия. Кальцинированная Сода, Na_2CO_3. Щёлочь (Alkali).

SODEMO = SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA PLAINE DE MORONDAVA = SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAIN OF MORONDAVA

SODICATION = НАТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Sodication is the process whereby the exchangeable sodium content of a soil is increased. / процесс, посредством которого повысилось содержимое обменного натрия в почве.

SODICITY = СОДИСТОСТЬ (или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ НАТРИЯ) – Sodicity is the quality or degree of having sodium as a component. / количество или степень наличия натрия как компонента.

SODIUM ACETATE = АЦЕТАТ НАТРИЯ (или УКСУСНОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Acetate, CH_3COONa, is a buffer. In dyeing, sodium acetate is almost always used together with acetic acid in moderately acid processes (that is, sodium acetate is rarely used without acetic acid, but acetic acid may often be used without sodium acetate).

SODIUM ACETATE or SODIUM ACETATE CRYSTALS = АЦЕТАТ НАТРИЯ (или УКСУСНОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) или КРИСТАЛЛЫ АЦЕТАТА НАТРИЯ – Sodium Acetate or Sodium Acetate Crystals is an acid-forming salt that acts as a leveling agent for Sabraset/Lanaset dyes. / Забразэт/Ляназэт.

SODIUM ADSORPTION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕМ НАТРИЯ (или СТЕПЕНЬ СОЛОНЦЕВАТОСТИ) – Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) is a relation between soluble sodium and soluble divalent cations which can be used to predict the exchangeable sodium percentage of soil equilibrated with a given solution.

SODIUM BICARBONATE = БИКАРБОНАТ НАТРИЯ (или ДВУУГЛЕКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ, или КИСЛЫЙ УГЛЕКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Bicarbonate, $NaHCO_3$ is more properly called Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate; also called Sodium Acid Carbonate, and most commonly, Baking Soda. Sodium bicarbonate is used as a weak base (alkali) in some dyeing processes, often with reactive dye that is padded onto fabric, then batched for many hours. It has limited stability in solution, decomposing to sodium carbonate, carbon dioxide and water, especially at high temperature, so solutions generally should be made shortly before use. Sometimes this decomposition is used deliberately, usually with highly reactive dyes such as MX. A print paste made with sodium bicarbonate will have a pH around 8, and at this pH the dye will not hydrolyze rapidly and hence become useless. When the printed fabric is steamed, the sodium bicarbonate will decompose and the pH will rise to around 11, facilitating reaction of the dye with the fiber. Sodium Bicarbonate is a bicarbonate of soda or baking soda. A weak alkali used to set reactive dyes by steaming or ironing. / слабое основание (weak base) (щёлочь (alkali)). загустка (print paste). бикарбонат натрия (или двууглекислый натрий, или кислый углекислый натрий (sodium bicarbonate)) (пищевая сода (baking soda)).

SODIUM BISULFATE = БИСУЛЬФАТ НАТРИЯ – Sodium Bisulfate, $NaHSO_4$ is also called Sodium Hydrogen Sulfate or Sodium Acid Sulfate. Sodium bisulfate hydrolyzes in water solution, and acts much like sulfuric acid. It can sometimes be used as substitute for sulfuric acid, and because it is a dry chemical, it can be safer to handle, though care is still necessary. Sodium bisulfate is often the basis for etchant pastes for devoré of cotton. 'pH Down' for spas and swimming pools is usually sodium bisulfate. Do not confuse this with sodium bisulfite. Sodium Bisulfate is a Sodium acid sulfate. Colorless to white crystals that form a very strong acid when dissolved in water. Use with the Kiton acid dyes or to burn out cellulose from cotton and cotton blend fabrics. It is corrosive to skin and eyes in solution. / Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid). Под Бисульфатами или Гидросульфатами понимаются кислые соли серной кислоты H_2SO_4. Devoré:- (1) Дэворе; (2) Пожирать; (3) Съедать.

SODIUM BISULFITE = БИСУЛЬФИТ НАТРИЯ (или КИСЛЫЙ СЕРНИСТОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Bisulfite, $NaHSO_3$ is a mild reducing agent, most used in dyeing as an antichlor; often actually sodium metabisulfite ($Na_2S_2O_5$), which behaves the same way. As an antichlor, sodium (meta) bisulfite reacts with sodium hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid, to almost immediately stop bleaching action. The product of the reaction is two acids which need to be thoroughly rinsed from the fabric. Typical use is about a gram (approximately 1/4 tsp) per liter of room-temperature water. Solutions should be prepared shortly before use (preferably within an hour) and with gentle stirring, since oxygen dissolved in the solution will destroy its effectiveness. Discard used solutions. Do not confuse this chemical with sodium bisulfate. Caution! Some people develop very serious sensitivity to sulfite compounds. / Под Бисульфитами или Гидросульфитами понимаются кислые соли сернистой кислоты H_2SO_3.

SODIUM CARBONATE = КАРБОНАТ НАТРИЯ (или УГЛЕКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Carbonate is a soda ash; Na_2CO_3; a weak base. Sodium carbonate is an extensively-used alkali in textile preparation and dyeing. It is typically used to adjust the pH of solutions to about 11. It is also used in scouring cellulose fibers. The most common industrial form is the anhydrous type. Sodium carbonate monohydrate ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$) is the most common form sold for photographic use. Washing soda, if 'pure', is usually sodium carbonate decahydrate ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$). Soda ash is hygroscopic, so it should be stored in a tightly-closed moisture-proof container. If so protected, it will keep indefinitely. See also Hydration State, and pH Up. / безводное (anhydrous). Щёлочь (Alkali). слабое основание (weak base). десятиводный гидрат карбоната натрия (sodium carbonate decahydrate). Под Карбонатами понимаются соли и эфиры угольной кислоты H_2CO_3.

SODIUM CHLORATE = ХЛОРАТ НАТРИЯ (или ХЛОРНОВАТОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Chlorate, $NaClO_3$, is an oxidizing agent, sometime used as a resist salt to protect dyes from reduction in printing processes under acid conditions. / Под Хлоратами понимаются соли хлорноватой кислоты $HClO_3$. Кристаллы; при обычной температуре устойчивы, при нагревании взрывоопасны. Важны:- хлорат калия или Бертоллетова соль, хлорат натрия $NaClO_3$ и хлорат магния $Mg(ClO_3)_2$. Хлораты применяют как окислители, гербициды и дефолианты. Ядовит.

SODIUM CHLORIDE = ХЛОРИД НАТРИЯ (или ХЛОРИСТЫЙ НАТРИЙ, или ПОВАРЕННАЯ СОЛЬ) – Sodium Chloride, NaCl is a common salt. Sodium chloride is used in large quantities as an electrolyte in application of direct dyes and reactive dyes. / Под Хлоридами понимаются химические соединения хлора с другими элементами. Хлориды металлов – кристаллы, соли соляной кислоты.

SODIUM DITHIONITE = ДИТИОНИТ НАТРИЯ (или ГИДРОСУЛЬФИТ НАТРИЯ) – Sodium Dithionite is a sodium hydrosulfite; dithionite is technically more correct. / Гидросульфит Натрия – это белый мелкозернистый порошок с сероватым оттенком. Химическая формула – $Na_2S_2O_4$ (в связи с этим другое название – Дитионит Натрия). Также в смеси обычно есть окись железа (Fe_2O_3) и другие не растворимые в воде вещества – чем меньше их массовая доля, тем выше, соответственно, качество гидросульфита натрия. К категории 'высший сорт' относятся те материалы, где доля самого гидросульфита натрия составляет как минимум 93%. Гидросульфит натрия применяется в химической, лёгкой промышленности (беление и крашение тканей), а также многих других отраслях. К примеру, в пищевой промышленности гидросульфит натрия используется как антиокислитель или консервант (порядковый номер – E222). Его часто добавляют в вина, идущие на вывоз (или экспорт) (то есть с длительным сроком хранения):- гидросульфит натрия помогает сохранить вкус и предотвратить их окисление. Также этот порошок применяют при консервировании фруктов – для борьбы с микробами и предотвращения потемнения. Есть множество технологий производства гидросульфита натрия. Для этих целей используется поваренная соль, едкий натр, серная кислота, биосульфит натрия, кальцинированная сода, цинковая пыль и этиловый спирт. Масштабы изготовления гидросульфита натрия в ведущих странах достигают 2–3 десятков тысяч тонн за год. Лидер в этой области – Япония, где гидросульфит натрия производят объёмами более 100 тысяч тонн в год. Гидросульфит натрия считается взрывобезопасным. Однако он пожароопасен и может самовоспламеняться в присутствии кислорода воздуха, если на него пролить воду (при этом происходит выделение серы, которая также затем возгорается). Потому при транспортировке гидросульфит натрия рекомендуется хранить в герметичной таре, лучше – в специальных герметичных барабанах для химических продуктов (толщиной не менее 0.5 мм), причём с дополнительной изоляцией полиэтиленом от попадания влаги. Также гидросульфит натрия обладает четвёртой степенью токсичности и при попадании внутрь организма в больших дозах может вызывать головокружение, вялость и тошноту. При случайном вдохе пыли с содержанием гидросульфита натрия требуется промыть водой глаза и слизистые, обеспечить человеку покой, свежий воздух, тепло. Если пыль гидросульфита натрия находилась в разряженном состоянии, в воздухе – обязательно сменить одежду. Гидросульфит натрия перевозится практически всеми видами закрытого транспорта, кроме воздушных. Наиболее частый способ – вагонные отправки. Гарантийный срок хранения гидросульфита натрия составляет около шести месяцев со дня производства.

SODIUM FORMALDEHYDE SULFOXYLATE = ФОРМАЛЬДЕГИД СУЛЬФОКСИЛАТ НАТРИЯ – Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate is a reducing agent used in discharge techniques and for stripping dye; Formosul and Rongalit C are trade names; designated in Colour Index as Reducing Agent 2. This chemical is useful for discharge on cellulose and silk, but not usually on wool. It requires alkaline conditions that may damage wool (alkaline conditions can also reduce the sheen of silk). It does not contain free formaldehyde. See also Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate. / Формальдегид Сульфоксилат Натрия. Щелочное (Alkaline). (Formosul) и Си. (Rongalit C). Смотрите также Формальдегид Сульфоксилат Цинка (Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate).

SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE = ГЕКСАМЕТАФОСФАТ НАТРИЯ (или ГЕКСАМЕТАФОСФОРНОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Hexametaphosphate, $Na_{(x+2)}P_xO_{(3x+1)}$, where x = 6 to 21; a sequestrant used to treat hard water; SHMP, often referred to in art dyeing literature as 'Metaphos'. Sodium hexametaphosphate softens water by sequestering calcium and magnesium, effectively making them unavailable to participate in other reactions. Typical use would be about 0.5 grams per liter of water. Calgon T is one trade name for sodium hexametaphosphate, though retail Calgon products contain other chemicals, and are not the preferred products for dyeing applications. / Гексаметафосфат Натрия.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE = ГИДРОСУЛЬФИТ НАТРИЯ (или КИСЛЫЙ СЕРНИСТОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Hydrosulfite, $Na_2S_2O_4$ is a reducing agent used in discharge techniques, dye stripping, and in vat dyeing; more properly called Sodium Dithionite; dyehouse term is 'Hydro' or 'Hydros'. For stripping, it is usually used in an alkaline solution at a temperature near the boiling point of water. This is the active ingredient in some of the 'whiteners' or 'dye removers' sold in small packages like the 'household' dyes in the grocery store. It produces a rather strong sulfurous smell. Sodium hydrosulfite is a flammable powder, and must be handled with care. Do not confuse this with sodium hydrosulfide, which is used with sulfur dyes. / Щелочное (Alkaline). Под Гидросульфитами или Бисульфитами понимаются кислые соли сернистой кислоты H_2SO_3.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE = ГИДРОКСИД НАТРИЯ (или ГИДРООКИСЬ НАТРИЯ, или ЕДКИЙ НАТР) – Sodium Hydroxide, NaOH is a strong base; commonly sold as beads or flakes, or as a 50% solution; also called Caustic Soda or Lye, often just called 'Caustic' in dyeing. Sodium hydroxide is used in some dyeing processes requiring very high pH. A solution of 4 grams per liter will have a pH of 13. It is common in vat dyeing, some reactive dye methods, and is used in mercerizing cotton. It is commonly used for industrial scouring of

cotton. Sodium hydroxide must be handled with great care, since it will cause severe skin burns. It should be dissolved by slowly adding it to stirred very cold water, since a great deal of heat is liberated as it dissolves. Never use aluminum vessels or tools with NaOH:- they will be corroded, and explosive hydrogen will be generated. Sodium hydroxide is deliquescent – extremely hygroscopic. / сильное основание (strong base). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). шарики (beads).

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE = ГИПОХЛОРИТ НАТРИЯ (или ХЛОРНОВАТИСТОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Hypochlorite, NaOCl. Household type chlorine laundry bleach contains about 5% sodium hypochlorite as the active ingredient. Stronger solutions are available for industrial use. See also Bleach, and Chlorine. / Под Гипохлоритами понимаются соли хлорноватистой кислоты HClO. Гипохлориты – соли хлорноватистой кислоты HClO. Наибольшее значение имеют гипохлориты натрия NaClO и кальция $Ca(ClO)_2$, являющиеся сильными окислителями. Гипохлорит кальция известен под названием Белильной или Хлорной Извести. Гипохлориты применяются как отбеливающие средства в текстильной, бумажной, целлюлозной промышленности, как дегазатор ОВ, как стерилизующее средство, для дезинфекции питьевых и сточных вод и как источник кислорода.

SODIUM METABISULFITE = МЕТАБИСУЛЬФИТ НАТРИЯ (или XX) – Sodium Metabisulfite, $Na_2S_2O_5$ is commonly used to precipitate dissolved gold out of aqua regia and gold chloride solutions. Wine (and beer) makers use Sodium Metabisulfite to inhibit the growth of wild yeast and bacteria in the wine. It also works well as a sanitizer for wine making equipment. Dosage:- (i) Wild Yeast:- one quarter teaspoon per five gallons of must; and (ii) Sanitation:- two ounces to one gallon of water. Sodium metabisulfite is a white, slightly yellowish crystaline powder with a sulfur dioxide odor (rotten eggs), dissolving easily in water. When mixed with water or a strong acid solution, sodium metabisulfite releases sulfur dioxide (SO_2), a pungent, unpleasant smelling gas that can also cause breathing difficulties in some people. Released sulfur dioxide however makes the water a strong reducing agent. See also Sodium Bisulfite. / Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid). осадок (precipitate).

SODIUM M–NITROBENZENE SULFONATE = М–НИТРОБЕНЗИН СУЛЬФОНАТ НАТРИЯ (или НАТРИЕВАЯ СОЛЬ М–НИТРОБЕНЗОЛСУЛЬФОНОВОЙ КИСЛОТЫ) – Sodium M-Nitrobenzene Sulfonate, is often referred to by BASF's tradename Ludigol®. This chemical is a mild oxidizing agent that is sometimes used to protect dyes from degradation caused by reducing conditions that exist at high pH and high temperature, especially where air is excluded from the dyeing vessel. Such conditions are quite common in processes for some of the low-reactivity dyes, but very rare in processes for MX dyes, except in steam fixing. Recommended amounts for protecting dyes from reduction range from 1 to 10 grams per liter of dyebath. When used in printing it is sometimes called a Resist Salt. It is also used as an oxidizing agent for some vat dyes. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF) Людиголь® (Ludigol®).

SODIUM PERBORATE = ПЕРБОРАТ НАТРИЯ – Sodium Perborate, $NaBO_3$ is the bleaching compound that is most commonly found in laundry detergents that contain 'color safe' bleach. Such detergents often contain special activators that make the perborate work more effectively at moderate temperatures. / Перборат Натрия – отбеливающий компонент, борется с пятнами от кофе, чая, травы. Недостатком Пербората Натрия является низкое содержание активного кислорода в 4-х водном продукте и нестабильность одноводного вещества, которая может приводить к его неконтролируемому разложению. Наиболее близким к заявляемому продукту по вещественному составу и используемым для синтеза реагентам является перборат кальция.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE = ПЕРКАРБОНАТ НАТРИЯ – Sodium Percarbonate is a dry chemical made by reacting sodium carbonate with hydrogen peroxide. Sodium percarbonate can be used as an alternative to hydrogen peroxide for oxidizing bleaching. It is considerably more expensive, but is safer to handle (relative to industrial-strength hydrogen peroxide). Oxi Clean® is a retail cleaning compound believed to be primarily sodium percarbonate. / Перкарбонат Натрия (пероксисольват карбоната натрия или ПКН) применяется в качестве отбеливающего реагента в текстильной, химической и других отраслях промышленности в виде индивидуального препарата или в композициях, а также в качестве отбеливающей добавки в составе синтетических моющих средств. Перкарбонат натрия относится к классу перекисных соединений. Производство перкарбоната натрия основано на взаимодействии перекиси водорода и карбоната натрия в присутствии стабилизирующих добавок с последующим выделением перкарбоната натрия, его грануляцией и сушкой. Этот продукт обладает рядом значительных преимуществ по сравнению с другими отбеливателями. Преимущества перкарбоната натрия перед перборатом натрия (ПБН):- (i) ПКН удаляет стойкие загрязнения – пятна от фруктов, соков, красного вина, чая и так далее; (ii) ПКН не пылит и не слеживается при хранении, поскольку имеет гранулированную выпускную форму; (iii) ПКН имеет более высокое содержание активного кислорода, что обеспечивает меньший расход активного компонента на единицу синтетического моющего средства (СМС); (iv) ПКН имеет лучшую растворимость (18 г в 100 г воды при 40 °С против 6 г), что обеспечивает меньшее время приготовления рабочего раствора; и (v) ПКН характеризуется более полным высвобождением активного кислорода в СМС (100% при 50 °С в течении 15 ч против 15% в ПБН), что обеспечивает более полное использование активного кислорода при отбеливании. Кроме того, соединения бора токсичны и отрицательно воздействуют на флору и фауну водоёмов, приводят к развитию сине-зелёных водорослей, пагубно влияют на здоровье беременных женщин, а при разложении перкарбоната натрия образуются вода, кислород и сода, практически не оказывающие отрицательного влияния на окружающую среду. Основными областями применения перкарбоната натрия являются:- (i) производство бытовых отбеливателей; и (ii) производство синтетических моющих средств (в качестве отбеливающего компонента). За рубежом к областям применения перкарбоната натрия также относятся:- (i) текстильная промышленность (отбеливание, аппретирование и расшлихтовка тканей и другое); (ii) косметическая и фармацевтическая промышленность (изготовление зубных паст, дезодорирующих составов, лосьонов, шампуней, мазей и другого); (iii) химическая промышленность (в качестве универсального окислителя); (iv) очистка твёрдых поверхностей пищевого, медицинского и прочего оборудования; и (v) производство дезинфицирующих составов. При этом большая часть производимого перкарбоната натрия используется в производстве синтетических моющих средств и бытовых отбеливателей, то есть основными потребителями являются заводы синтетических моющих средств и товаров бытовой химии.

SODIUM SILICATE = СИЛИКАТ НАТРИЯ (или КРЕМНЕКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Silicate, $Na_2Si_3O_7$ and similar compounds, usually as a solution in water. Sodium silicate is used as a stabilizer in hydrogen peroxide bleaching. It can also be used in direct application of reactive dyes to cellulose fibers. Here it is applied essentially full-strength after the dye is applied, acting as an alkali to cause the dye to fix to the fiber. Because it is a syrupy liquid, it makes the dye spread less than other postapplied alkalies. Care must be take to avoid making solutions of sodium silicate acidic, since this will result in a water-insoluble gel that is extremely difficult to remove. Sodium silicate solution is also called Water Glass. It can be very irritating to skin. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

SODIUM SULFATE = СУЛЬФАТ НАТРИЯ (или СЕРНОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Sulfate is a Glauber's salt; Na_2SO_4. Sodium sulfate is used as an alternative to common salt (sodium chloride) in some dyeing processes, such as those involving MX turquoise where it is a simple electrolyte. When used with some acid dyes for wool, it may act as either an electrolyte to enhance exhaustion, or as a retarder to aid leveling, depending on conditions such as pH. It is also used as a diluent for many dyes. Sodium sulfate is often sold in anhydrous form. It will absorb water from the air, so it should be stored in tightly closed containers. In the dye industry, some use 'sodium sulfate' only to refer to the anhydrous form, and 'Glauber's salt' to refer to the decahydrate form ($Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$). /

безводное (anhydrous). относится к форме десятиводного гидрата (decahydrate form). Эм.Экс. Туркуаз (в переводе с Французского языка – Бирюза или Бирюзовое; MX Turquoise). Глауберова Соль (по имени Немецкого химика Йохана Рудольфа Гляубэра (Johann Rudolph Glauber; 1604–1670)) то же, что Мирабилит.

SODIUM THIOSULFATE = ТИОСУЛЬФАТ НАТРИЯ (или ТИОСЕРНОКИСЛЫЙ НАТРИЙ) – Sodium Thiosulfate, $Na_2S_2O_3$, is a chemical used to neutralize chlorine in water for dye baths. The chlorine present in tap water can actually destroy small amounts of dye. This can be a problem, particularly when dyeing very pale shades where loss of a little dye can influence the final shade noticeably. Sodium thiosulfate is preferred for neutralizing chlorine for this application. Typical use would be about 0.15 grams per liter of bath. Sodium thiosulfate is the main ingredient in fixer (types sold as dry powder mixture) for black and white photographic processing. Most antichlor products for aquarium use are sodium thiosulfate. / Под Тиосульфатами понимаются соли тиосерной кислоты $H_2S_2O_3$ и алкилтиосерных кислот $RSSO_3H$, где R – алкил, аралкил. Наиболее важен тиосульфат натрия $Na_2S_2O_3$.

SOD PLANTING = ПОСАДКА С ЗАПАХИВАНИЕМ (или ДЕРНОВАЯ ПОСАДКА) – Sod Planting is a method of planting in sod with little or no tillage.

SOES = SMALL ORDER EXECUTION SYSTEM

SOFFEX = SWISS OPTIONS AND FINANCIAL FUTURES EXCHANGE

SOFT = МЯГКИЕ (или ЛЁГКИЕ) – Soft:- popular name given to traded commodities other then metals, e.g., Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Orange juice, sugar, etc. This term means certain soft commodities such as Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Orange juice, sugar, etc. / Популярное наименование, данное определённым торгуемым на биржах видам сырья, отличным от металлов, например, . Этот термин означает известные мягкие рода сырья, такие как Какао, Кофе, сахар, Хлопок и прочее.

SOFT = ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ (или МЯГКАЯ) – A description of a price that is gradually weakening. In oil and gas industry, Soft is a term used to indicate lower than average, or lower than expected prices, usually in the context of crude or spot/rack prices. Also used to portray downward pressure, or a downward trend, in prices. The opposite of Firm.

SOFT ALLOCATION = ЛЁГКОЕ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ (или МЯГКОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – Soft Allocation is the initial allocation of inventory to an order which will commit the inventory to the order but not specifically pull it from a certain lot.

SOFT COMMODITIES = МЯГКИЕ РОДА СЫРЬЯ – Soft Commodities are goods that are grown. Exchange-traded soft commodities include Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Orange juice, sugar, etc.

SOFT CURRENCY = МЯГКАЯ ВАЛЮТА (или ОГРАНИЧЕННО КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Soft Currency is a currency which is not fully convertible to all currencies but only to some other soft currencies. Currency not freely convertible. Currency representing a less desirable performance on the Forex markets than other currencies. Soft currency countries tend to witness frequent currency devaluations, balance of payments difficulties or political instability. Also known as Weak Currency. The opposite of Hard Currency, or Strong Currency. / к засвидетельствованию (witness).

SOFTEN = МЯГКОЕ (или ЛЁГКОЕ) – Soften:- slowly declining market prices.

SOFTENER = УМЯГЧИТЕЛЬ (или МЯГЧИТЕЛЬ, или СМЯГЧИТЕЛЬ, или УМЯГЧАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО) – (1) Softener (fabric softener) is a chemical or chemical mixture intended to give fabric a soft hand. Softeners act primarily as lubricants for fibers, allowing them to slide over each other more easily, giving a softer feel. Some also help reduce static electric charge build up, and some are antimicrobial. Many softeners are surfactants, and they may be cationic, anionic or non-ionic. Household laundry softeners are often based on cationic surfactants. Softeners can interfere with dyeing, so they should be removed by scouring. Some, such as silicones, can be quite difficult to remove. Softener is a product designed to impart a soft mellowness to the fabric. Examples are glucose, glycerine, tallow, or any one of a number of quaternary ammonium compounds.

(2) Softener (water softener) is a chemical(s) added to water to prevent hardness ions from interfering with other solutes. Sodium hexametaphosphate (SHMP) is commonly used as a softener in dyeing. It will hold moderate amounts of hardness ions in solution. Soda ash will soften water, but it does it by formation of insoluble precipitates that can deposit on fabric or equipment, so SHMP is often added before soda ash to prevent this. Water softening systems which use common salt exchange hardness cations for sodium. Softener is a substance that reduces the hardness of water by removing or sequestering the calcium and magnesium ions. / Гексаметафосфат Натрия (Sodium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP)). осадок (precipitate). твёрдость (hardness).

(3) Softener is a substance used to reduce friction during mixing and processing when dry powders are added to polymers.

(4) Softener is a substance that is added to rubber and plastic compounds to facilitate the addition and dispersion of other solid compounding ingredients. It also enhances the processing properties. Softeners used as processing aids for the uncured rubber have also been referred to as Lubricants, Plasticizers, Tactifiers, and Dispersing Agents. Numerous materials are used as softeners, including vegetable and petroleum oils, waxes, and various plastics (coumarone-indene, etc). An important type is factice, which also provides some curring action when added to rubber. See also Adhesive Softener, and Factice. / Мягчители, нелетучие продукты, применяемые в производстве резины, пластмасс, лакокрасочных материалов. Смотрите также Пластификаторы.

SOFTENING POINT = ТОЧКА РАЗМЯГЧЕНИЯ – Softening Point is the temperature at which substances without a sharp melting point change from viscous to plastic flow.

SOFT FABRICS = МЯГКИЕ ТКАНИ – Soft Fabrics are the fabrics that tend to drape in soft folds and to cling instead of standing away from the figure or item being covered. Soft fabrics is usually used as the opposite of crisp fabrics. Single knits usually are considered soft fabrics.

SOFT FIBERS = МЯГКИЕ ВОЛОКНА – Soft Fibers are the flexible fibers of soft texture obtained from the inner bark of dicotyledonous plants. Soft fibers are fine enough to be made into fabrics and cordage. Examples are Flax, Hemp, Jute, Kenaf, and Ramie. See also Hard Fibers. / Образцами таких волокон являются Джут, Кенаф, Конопля (Пенька), Лён и Рами. Смотрите также Жёсткие Волокна (Hard Fibers). лубяное волокно (bast fiber).

SOFT LOAN = ЛЬГОТНЫЙ ЗАЙМ – Soft Loan:- this term refers to the no-interest loans granted to developing countries by the US International Development Association. A soft loan carries no interest (although there is a small annual service charge), is payable in 50 years, and has an amortization rate of 1% repayable annually for the 10 years following an initial 10-year grace period, followed by 3% repayable annually for the remaining 30 years. Soft Loan is a loan that carries an unsusally low rate of interest, often advanced as a form of foreign aid.

SOFT MARKET = ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЙ (или ПОДАТЛИВЫЙ, или МЯГКИЙ) РЫНОК – (1) Soft Market:- more potential sellers than buyers, which creates an environment where rapid price falls are likely. / Мягкий Рынок – рынок, характеризующийся превышением предложения над спросом. На мягком рынке ценных бумаг торговые операции ведутся неактивно, существует большой разрыв между котировками спроса и предложения, в ответ на достаточно незначительное расширение предложения происходит значительное снижение цен. Называется также Рынком Покупателя (Buyer's Market).

(2) Soft Market:- when the availability of some or all classes of insurance or reinsurances is high relative to demand for such insurance or reinsurance. Competition amongst insurers and reinsurers leads to downward pressure on premiums and to the availability of more extensive coverage terms. Compare hard market.

SOFT NAIL = МЯГКИЙ ГВОЗДЬ – Soft Nail is a pallet nail with a Morgan Impact Bend Angle Nail Tester (MIBANT) angle equal to or greater than 47 degrees. See also Pallet. / Моргэн.

SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT = МЯГКАЯ ОЗИМАЯ КРАСНОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Soft Red Winter Wheat is a low to medium protein Wheat with soft endosperm used to make cake flour, pastry flour and some self-rising flours (baking powder and salt added). Soft red winter Wheat is seeded in the fall. It is grown east of the Mississippi, with Ohio being the leading producer state followed by Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. Ohio Wheat is known for making higher-quality flour compared to flour coming from any other soft red winter wheat-producing state. Soft red winter Wheat is traded at the CBOT® under ticker symbol W. Contract size is 5 000 bushels quoted in US Cents per bushel. Delivery months include:- March (H), May (K), July (N), September (U) and December (Z). Contract is settled physically. Delivery grades include:- #2 Soft Red Winter at contract price, #1 Soft Red Winter at a 3 cent premium, other deliverable grades listed in Rule 14104. Soft Red Winter Wheat is all varieties of Soft Red Winter Wheat. There are no subclasses in this class. Soft Red Winter Wheat is seeded in the fall, has a low to medium protein content with soft endosperm, and is used to make cakes, pastries, flat breads, and crackers. It is grown east of the Mississippi and has no subclasses. Ohio is the leading producer of soft red winter Wheat followed by Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. Ohio Wheat is known for making higher-quality flour than that coming from any other soft red winter wheat-producing state. Total acreage is about 13.0 million acres. / СИБАТ® (CBOT®). Мягкая Озимая Краснозёрная Пшеница объединяет в себе все Селекционные Сорта Мягкой Озимой Краснозёрной Пшеницы. В этом классе Пшеницы отсутствуют подклассы.

SOFT ROT = МЯГКАЯ ГНИЛЬ (или МОКРАЯ ГНИЛЬ) – Soft Rot is not known to occur in living trees. It is important in degradation of wood in service. The best known feature is the curious cavities in the secondary wall, but they are not always present. / Пока что нет таких фактов, которые бы свидетельствовали о том, что мягкая гниль образовалась в живых деревьях.

SOFT SHELL = МЯГКАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА – Soft Shell:- soft shell fabrics combine the benefits of hard shell fabrics with a breathable, flexible, comfortable fabric. Stretch wovens with a Deluge® DWR (durable water repellent) treatment. / Дэлъюдьжь® Ди.ДаблЮ.Ар. (Deluge® DWR) – патентованная фирменная водоотталкивающая нестареющая влагозащита, не снижает своих свойств в течение всего срока эксплуатации изделия.

SOFT WATER = МЯГКАЯ ВОДА – Soft Water contains relatively low concentrations of salts (usually calcium and magnesium) that interfere with the formation of a lather with soap. Soft water from a treatment plant may contain sodium ions conferring a salty taste and making it unsuitable for irrigation. / .

SOFT WHITE WHEAT = МЯГКАЯ БЕЛОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Soft White Wheat is all soft endosperm white Wheat Varieties. This Class is divided into the following three Subclasses:- (i) Soft White Wheat is soft endosperm white Wheat Varieties which contain not more than 10 percent of white club Wheat; (ii) White Club Wheat is soft endosperm white club Wheat Varieties containing not more than 10 percent of other soft white Wheats; and (iii) Western White Wheat is soft White Wheat containing more than 10 percent of white club Wheat and more than 10 percent of other soft white Wheats. Soft White Wheat is used much the same way as Soft Red Wheat (for bakery products other than bread) and is grown mostly in the Pacific Northwest and to a lesser extent in California, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. Soft white Wheat has low protein and high yields. Subclasses are Soft White, White Club, and Western White Wheats. Total acreage is about 8.3 million acres. / эндосперм (endosperm). Мягкая Пшеница (Triticum Aestivum), Вид Пшеницы с неломким остистым или безостым, рыхлым, удлинённым колосом и голым зерном различной окраски (белой, жёлтой, красной). Вид гексаплоидный (содержит в соматических клетках 42 хромосомы), очень пластичный и самый распространённый; возделывается во всех земледельческих районах мира. Мягкая Пшеница – зимостойкая, засухоустойчивая и скороспелая. Известно более 250 Разновидностей этого Вида; из них наибольшие площади занимают Лютесценс, Эритроспермум, Мильтурум, Альбидум, Феррругинеум, Грекум.

SOFTWOOD = ДРЕВЕСИНА МЯГКИХ ПОРОД – Softwood is a cone bearing Tree Species, usually evergreen, with needles or scalelike leaves such as Pine, Spruce, Fir and Cedar. One of the botanical groups of trees that in most cases have needlelike or scalelike leaves. Softwood is a wood from coniferous or needle-bearing trees (not necessarily soft or low density). Also known as Conifers. / Виды (Species). Известна также как Хвойные (Conifers). Под Хвойными Породами понимаются деревья и кустарники с игловидными листьями – хвоей. К хвойным породам относятся Ель, Кедр, Лиственница, Пихта, Сосна и другие. Используют для получения древесины, живицы, в защитном лесоразведении, озеленении и другом. Плоды некоторых хвойных пород съедобны, например, кедровые орешки. Под Хвойными понимается Подкласс (Порядок) Голосеменных Растений. Главным образом Вечнозелёные Деревья и Кустарники, как правило, с игловидными (хвоя) или чешуйчатыми листьями и однополыми стробилами (шишками). Около 50 Родов, около 600 Видов. Многие хвойные (Ель, Кедр, Лиственница, Пихта, Сосна и другие) являются ценными лесообразующими породами.

SOI = STATEMENT OF INTENT

SOIL = ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ – Soil:- caused by oil, grease or dirt. Often times originating from a dirty work area or machinery not properly cleaned. Finishing department defects, and namely – Trimming Defects. / вызывается попаданием масла, смазки или грязи. . Порок или дефект заключительной обработки, а именно – пороки .

SOIL = ПОЧВА – Soil is the biologically active, porous medium that has developed in the uppermost layer of the Earth's crust. Soil is one of the principal substrata of life on Earth, serving as a reservoir of water and nutrients, as a medium for the filtration and breakdown of injurious wastes, and as a participant in the cycling of carbon and other elements through the global ecosystem. It has evolved through weathering processes driven by biological, climatic, geologic, and topographic influences. Since the rise of agriculture and forestry in the 8th millennium BC, there has also arisen by necessity a practical awareness of soils and their management. In the XVIII and XIX centuries the Industrial Revolution brought increasing pressure on soil to produce raw materials demanded by commerce, while the development of quantitative science offered new opportunities for improved soil management. The study of soil as a separate scientific discipline began about the same time with systematic investigations of substances that enhance plant growth. This initial inquiry has expanded to an understanding of soils as complex, dynamic, biogeochemical systems that are vital to the life cycles

of terrestrial vegetation and soil-inhabiting organisms – and by extension to the human race as well. Soil is the loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material (Soil Movement Position Paper). Soil is the unconsolidated mineral matter on the surface of the Earth that serves as a natural medium for growth of land plants. This has been subjected to and influenced by genetic environmental factors of parent material, climate (including moisture and temperature), macro- and microorganisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time and producing a product – soil – that differs from the material from which it is derived in many physical, chemical, biological, and morphological properties. / Под Почвой понимается природное образование, состоящее из генетически связанных горизонтов, формирующих в результате преобразования поверхностных слоёв литосферы под воздействием воды, воздуха и живых организмов; обладает плодородием. Твёрдая, жидкая (почвенный раствор), газообразная и живая (почвенная фауна и флора) части. Подразделяется на генетические типы, например, подзолистые (podzolic или podsolic), серые лесные, серозёмы, чернозёмы. Географическое распределение почв на равнинах подчинено общим законам широтной зональности, а в горах – вертикальной поясности. В сельском хозяйстве почва – основное средство производства. Почва, особое природное образование, обладающее рядом свойств, присущих живой и неживой природе; состоит из генетически связанных горизонтов (образуют почвенный профиль), возникающих в результате преобразования поверхностных слоёв литосферы под совместным воздействием воды, воздуха и организмов; характеризуется плодородием (смотрите Плодородие Почвы). Представление о почве как о самостоятельном природном теле с особыми свойствами, отличающими его от материнской (почвообразующей) породы, развивающемся в результате взаимодействия факторов почвообразования, было создано в последней четверти XIX века Русским геологом и почвоведом Василием Васильевичем Докучаевым (1846–1903) – основателем современного почвоведения. До этого почву обычно рассматривали в качестве одного из геологических образований. Плодородие почвы, то есть способность обеспечивать растения водой и пищей, позволяет ей участвовать в воспроизведении биомассы (смотрите также Биологическая Продуктивность). Природное плодородие имеет различный уровень, зависящий от состава и свойств почвы и факторов почвообразования. Под влиянием агротехнических, агрохимических и мелиоративных воздействий почва, являющаяся в сельском хозяйстве основным средством производства (смотрите Земля как средство производства), приобретает эффективное, или экономическое, плодородие, показателем которого служит урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур. Основные Факторы Почвообразования:- климат, материнская порода, растительный и животный мир, рельеф и геологический возраст территории, а также хозяйственная деятельность человека. Климат влияет на характер выветривания горных пород, воздействует на тепловой и водный режимы почвы, обусловливая проходящие в ней процессы и их интенсивность, и в значительной степени определяет растительный покров и животный мир. Материнская порода в процессе почвообразования превращается в почву. От её гранулометрического (механического) состава и структурных особенностей зависят физические свойства почвы – водо- и воздухопроницаемость, водоудерживающая способность и прочие, а следовательно, водный режим почвы, тепловой режим почвы, воздушный режим, скорость передвижения веществ в почве и другие. Минералогический состав материнской породы определяет минералогический и химический состав почвы и первоначальное содержание в ней элементов питания для растений. Растительность непосредственно воздействует на почву:- корни рыхлят и оструктуривают почвенную массу, извлекают из неё минеральные элементы. В естественных условиях минеральные и органические вещества поступают в почву и на её поверхность в виде корневого и наземного опада. Годовое количество опада изменяется примерно от 5–6 центнеров на гектар (ц/га) в пустынях и 10 ц/га в Арктических тундрах до 250 ц/га во влажных тропических лесах. Различен и качественный состав опада:- его зольность изменяется от 1 до 15%. В почве опад подвергается воздействию микрофлоры, минерализирующей до 80–90% его массы и участвующей в синтезе гумусовых веществ, которые образуются из продуктов распада и микробных метаболитов. Представители животного мира (главным образом Беспозвоночные, живущие в верхних горизонтах почвы и в растительных остатках на поверхности) в процессе жизнедеятельности значительно ускоряют разложение органических веществ и способствуют формированию органо-минеральных почвенных агрегатов, то есть структуры почвы. Основное влияние рельефа заключается в перераспределении по земной поверхности климатических (влаги, тепла и их соотношения) и других факторов формирования почвы. Время развития зрелого почвенного профиля для разных условий – от нескольких сотен до нескольких тысяч лет. Возраст территории вообще и почвы в частности, а также изменения условий почвообразования в процессе их развития оказывают существенное влияние на строение, свойства и состав почвы. При сходных географических условиях почвообразования почвы, имеющие неодинаковые возраст и историю развития, могут существенно различаться и принадлежать к разным классификационным группам. Хозяйственная деятельность человека влияет на некоторые факторы почвообразования, например, на растительность (вырубка леса, замена его травянистыми фитоценозами и другое), и непосредственно на почву путём её механической обработки (смотрите Обработка Почвы), мелиорации, внесения минеральных и органических удобрений и тому подобного. При соответствующем сочетании этих воздействий можно направленно изменять почвообразовательный процесс и свойства почвы. В связи с интенсификацией сельского хозяйства влияние человека на почвенные процессы непрерывно возрастает. Состав И Свойства Почвы:- почва состоит из твёрдой, жидкой, газообразной и живой частей. Соотношение их неодинаково не только в разных почвах, но и в различных горизонтах одной и той же почвы. Закономерно уменьшение содержания органических веществ и живых организмов от верхних горизонтов почвы к нижним и увеличение интенсивности преобразования компонентов материнской породы от нижних горизонтов к верхним. В твёрдой части преобладают минеральные вещества. Первичные минералы (кварц, полевые шпаты, роговые обманки, слюды и другие) вместе с обломками горных пород образуют крупные фракции; вторичные минералы (гидрослюды, монтмориллонит, каолинит и другие), формирующиеся в процессе выветривания, – более тонкие. Рыхлость сложения почвы обусловливается полидисперсностью состава её твёрдой части, включающей частицы разного размера (от коллоидов почвы, измеряемых сотыми долями микрона (мк), до обломков диаметром в несколько десятков сантиметров (см)). Основную массу почвы составляет обычно мелкозём – частицы менее 1 миллиметра (мм). Гранулометрический состав почвы определяется относительным содержанием в ней частиц различной величины, объединяемых в группы – гранулометрические фракции. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была принята следующая классификация почвенных частиц по размерам (Размер Частиц, мм – Наименование Фракции):- (i) > 3 мм – Камни; (ii) 3–1 мм - Гравий; (iii) 1–0.5 мм – Крупный Песок; (iv) 0.5–0.25 мм – Средний Песок; (v) 0.25–0.05 мм – Мелкий Песок; (vi) 0.05–0.01 мм – Крупная Пыль; (vii) 0.01–0.005 мм – Средняя Пыль; (viii) 0.005–0.001 мм – Мелкая Пыль; (ix) 0.001–0.000 5 мм – Грубый Ил; (x) 0.000 5–0.000 1 мм – Тонкий Ил; и (xi) < 0.000 1 мм – Коллоиды. В зависимости от соотношения физической глины (частиц мельче 0.01 мм) и физического песка (крупнее 0.01 мм) почвы по гранулометрическому составу разделяют на группы (разновидности):- песок рыхлый и связный, супесь, суглинок лёгкий и средний, глина лёгкая, средняя и тяжёлая. Более подробное деление проводят по преобладанию среди частиц гравия, песка, крупной пыли, пыли и ила. В СССР чаще применяли классификацию почв по гранулометрическому составу, предложенную Советским почвоведом Никодимом Антоновичем Качинским (1894–1976). Твёрдые частицы в естественном залегании заполняют не весь объём почвенной массы, а лишь некоторую его часть; другую часть составляют поры – промежутки различного размера и формы между частицами и их агрегатами. Суммарный объём пор называется Пористостью Почвы. Для большинства минеральных почв эта величина варьирует в пределах от 40 до 60%. В

органогенных (торфяных) почвах она возрастает до 90%, в заболоченных, оглеенных, минеральных – уменьшается до 27%. От пористости зависят водные свойства почвы (водопроницаемость, водоподъёмная способность, влагоёмкость) и плотность почвы. В порах находятся почвенный раствор и почвенный воздух. Соотношение их непрерывно меняется вследствие поступления в почву атмосферных осадков, иногда оросительных и грунтовых вод, а также расхода влаги – почвенного стока, испарения, десукции (отсасывание корнями растений) и другого. Освобождающееся от воды поровое пространство заполняется воздухом. Этими явлениями определяется воздушный и водный режимы почвы. Чем больше поры заполнены влагой, тем затруднительнее газовый обмен (особенно O_2 и CO_2) между почвой и атмосферой, тем медленнее протекают в почвенной массе процессы окисления и быстрее – процессы восстановления. В порах также обитают почвенные микроорганизмы. Плотность почвы (или объёмная масса) в ненарушенном сложении определяется пористостью и средней плотностью твёрдой фазы. Плотность минеральных почв от 1 до 1.6 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3), реже 1.8 г/см^3, заболоченных оглеенных – до 2 г/см^3, торфяных – 0.1–0.2 г/см^3. С дисперсностью сопряжена большая суммарная поверхность твёрдых частиц:- 3–5 квадратных метров на грамм (м^2/г) у песчаных почв, 30–150 м^2/г у супесчаных и суглинистых, до 300–400 м^2/г у глинистых. Благодаря этому почвенные частицы, особенно коллоидная и илистая фракции, обладают поверхностной энергией, которая проявляется в поглотительной способности почвы (смотрите также Почвенный Поглощающий Комплекс) и буферности почвы. Минералогический состав твёрдой части почвы во многом определяет её плодородие. Органических частиц (растительные остатки) содержится немного, и только торфяные почвы почти полностью состоят из них. В состав минеральных веществ входят:- Si, Al, Fe, K, N, Mg, Ca, P, S; значительно меньше содержится микроэлементов:- Cu, Mo, I, B, F, Pb и других (смотрите также Биогеохимические Провинции). Подавляющее большинство элементов находится в окисленной форме. Во многих почвах, преимущественно в почвах недостаточно увлажняемых территорий, содержится значительное количество $CaCO_3$ (особенно если почвы образовались на карбонатной породе), в почвах засушливых областей – $CaSO_4$ и другие более легко растворимые соли; почвы влажных тропических областей обогащены Fe и Al. Однако реализация этих общих закономерностей зависит от состава почвообразующих пород, возраста почвы, особенностей рельефа, климата и так далее. Например, на основных изверженных породах формируются почвы более богатые Al, Fe, щелочноземельными и щелочными металлами, а на породах кислого состава – Si. Во влажных тропиках на молодых корах выветривания почвы значительно беднее окислами железа и алюминия, чем на более древних, и по содержанию сходны с почвами умеренных широт. На крутых склонах, где эрозионные процессы весьма активны, состав твёрдой части почв незначительно отличается от состава почвообразующих пород. В засоленных почвах содержится много хлоридов и сульфатов (реже нитратов и бикарбонатов) кальция, магния, натрия, что связано с исходной засоленностью материнской породы, с поступлением этих солей из грунтовых вод или в результате почвообразования. В состав твёрдой части почвы входит органическое вещество, основная (80–90%) часть которого представлена сложным комплексом из гумусовых веществ, или Гумуса. Органическое вещество состоит также из соединений растительного, животного и микробного происхождения, содержащих клетчатку, лигнин, белки, сахара, смолы, жиры, дубильные вещества и тому подобные и промежуточные продукты их разложения. При разложении органических веществ в почвах содержащийся в них азот переходит в формы, доступные растениям. В естественных условиях они являются основным источником азотного питания растительных организмов. Многие органические вещества участвуют в создании органо-минеральных структурных отдельностей (комочков). Возникающая таким образом структура почвы во многом определяет её физические свойства, а также водный, воздушный и тепловой режимы. Органо-минеральные соединения представлены солями, глинисто-гумусовыми комплексами, комплексными и внутрикомплексными (хелаты) соединениями гумусовых кислот с рядом элементов (в их числе Al и Fe). Именно в этих формах последние перемещаются в почве. Жидкая часть, то есть Почвенный Раствор, – активный компонент почвы, осуществляющий перенос веществ внутри неё, вынос из почвы и снабжение растений водой и растворёнными элементами питания. Обычно содержит ионы, молекулы, коллоиды и более крупные частицы, превращаясь иногда в суспензию. Газообразная часть, или Почвенный Воздух, заполняет поры, не занятые водой. Количество и состав почвенного воздуха, в который входят N_2, O_2, CO_2, летучие органические соединения и прочее, не постоянны и определяются характером множества протекающих в почве химических, биохимических, биологических процессов. Например, количество CO_2 в почвенном воздухе существенно меняется в годовом и суточном циклах вследствие различной интенсивности выделения газа микроорганизмами и корнями растений. Газообмен между почвенным воздухом и атмосферой происходит преимущественно в результате диффузии CO_2 из почвы в атмосферу и O_2 в противоположном направлении. Живая часть почвы состоит из почвенных микроорганизмов (бактерии, грибы, актиномицеты, водоросли и другие) и представителей многих групп беспозвоночных животных – простейших, червей, моллюсков, насекомых и их личинок, роющих позвоночных и других (смотрите Почвенная Фауна). Активная роль живых организмов в формировании почвы определяет принадлежность её к биокосным природным телам – важнейшим компонентам биосферы. Процессы В Почве:- в процессе почвообразования материнская порода расчленяется на Почвенные Горизонты, которые образуют Почвенный Профиль. В поверхностных горизонтах накапливаются органическое вещество, азот и фосфор, обменные соединения алюминия, кальция, магния, калия, натрия; во многих случаях происходит потеря силикатных соединений (за исключением кремнезёма в форме кварца). Под влиянием факторов почвообразования в почве протекают разнообразные процессы, которые можно объединить в следующие основные группы:- (1) обмен веществами и энергией между почвой и другими природными телами; (2) процессы превращения веществ и энергии, происходящие в самом почвенном теле без перемещения веществ; (3) процессы передвижения веществ и энергии в почве (смотрите также Круговорот Веществ на Земле). К первой группе относят:- многосторонний обмен газами, влагой и твёрдыми частицами в системе атмосфера-почва-растительность (надземные органы); двусторонний обмен газами и влагой с растворёнными в ней веществами в системе почва-грунт (породы, залегающие под почвой, включая почвообразующую и подстилающую); обмен коротко- и длинноволновой радиацией в системе Солнце-растительность-почва-атмосфера-космическое пространство; многосторонний обмен тепловой энергией в системе атмосфера-растительность-почва-грунт; двусторонний обмен зольными веществами, соединениями азота, CO_2 и O_2 в системе почва-высшая растительность; преимущественно одностороннее поступление влаги из почвы в растения (через корни); одностороннее поступление в почву органического вещества, синтезированного высшими растениями, несущего в себе аккумулированную энергию. Вторая группа включает огромное количество весьма разнообразных процессов:- разложение органических соединений и синтез гумусовых веществ; синтез и распад микробной плазмы; образование и распад органо-минеральных соединений, то есть процессы, связанные с круговоротом углерода (разложение углеводов, дубильных веществ, лигнина и других); процессы, связанные с круговоротом азота, – аммонификация, нитрификация и денитрификация, фиксация атмосферного азота (смотрите Азотфиксация); разложение и превращение первичных и вторичных минералов и синтез вторичных; окисление и восстановление, особенно железа и марганца; замерзание и оттаивание почвенной влаги, её внутрипочвенное испарение, конденсация и так далее. Третья группа:- передвижение почвенного воздуха под влиянием меняющихся давления и температуры; диффузное передвижение газов и водяного пара, передвижение почвенного раствора под действием силы тяжести, капиллярных, сорбционных и осмотических сил; передвижение почвенной массы роющими животными, под влиянием давления корней и другие. Почвенные процессы протекают в тесной взаимосвязи и взаимозависимости, охватывая всю почвенную толщу или

сосредоточиваясь в отдельных частях. Происходят они в гравитационном поле Земли, имеют циклический характер, сопряжённый с цикличностью поступления на поверхность почвы радиационной энергии (суточные, годовые и многолетние циклы) и с биологической цикличностью живых организмов. Цикличность процессов не означает полного возврата почвы в исходное состояние. Результаты циклических процессов, происходящих в почвенной массе с самого начала формирования, и определяют становление, развитие и эволюцию почвы. Существо процессов, их интенсивность в разных объёмах почвы неодинаковы, большое влияние на них оказывает глубина от поверхности. Почва как открытая система связана также с другими природными системами (атмосферой, грунтом, живыми организмами) взаимным и многосторонним обменом веществ. Совокупности процессов формирования определённых почвенных горизонтов получили наименование элементарных почвенных процессов:- образование степного войлока, лесной подстилки, торфа (накопление органических остатков на поверхности почвы); гумусово-аккумулятивный процесс (накопление органо-минеральных соединений и зольных элементов в верхних горизонтах); засоление почвы (передвижение солей в растворённом состоянии с последующим выпадением из раствора); расселение (вынос растворённых солей в нижние горизонты или за пределы почвы); оглинивание, то есть превращение первичных минералов во вторичные глинистые минералы (разложение первичных минералов и синтез вторичных); иллювиальные процессы (растворение различных веществ в верхних горизонтах почвы, перемещение растворов в более глубокие горизонты с осаждением некоторых веществ и их аккумуляцией); лессиваж – передвижение под влиянием силы тяжести мельчайших твёрдых частиц в составе суспензии; оглеение (восстановление элементов с переменной валентностью, в первую очередь железа и марганца, и связанное с этим обесструктуривание почвенной массы), осолонцевание, осолодение, оподзоливание, ожелезнение, ферралитизация, педокриогенез и другие. Основные Типы Почв И Их Распространение:- изменчивость в пространстве и во времени факторов почвообразования, а следовательно, и процессов, происходивших в почвах в прошлом и совершающихся в настоящем, обусловливает большое разнообразие их в природе. До Докучаева почвы классифицировали по отдельным свойствам – химическому составу, гранулометрическому составу и другим. В основе современной генетической классификации почв лежит строение почвенного профиля, отражающее совокупность процессов становления, развития, эволюции почв и их режимы. Основная классификационная единица – Генетический Тип. Докучаевым выделялось 10 почвенных типов, в современных классификациях – более 100. Типы подразделяют на подтипы, роды, виды, разновидности, разряды и объединяют в классы, ряды, формации, генерации, семейства, ассоциации и тому подобное. Принцип объединения почвенных типов в более высокие единицы в различных классификациях неодинаков:- экологический – по условиям почвообразования, эволюционно-генетический (или историко-генетический) – по связям между группами почв, профильно-генетический – по строению почвенных профилей, их генезису и другому. Важной частью почвенной классификации является диагностика почв – система объективных признаков, позволяющих разделять их на всех таксономических уровнях классификации. Особое значение имеют диагностические признаки для определения типов и более низких таксономических единиц, так как на большинстве почвенных карт выделяют именно их ареалы. Большое практическое значение имеют прикладные (агропроизводственные, мелиоративные, лесоводственные и другие) группировки почв. Единая международная классификация почв не разработана. Создано значительное число национальных почвенных классификаций; некоторые из них (СССР, США, Франция) включают все почвы мира. Первая попытка создания мировой системы почв сделана ФАО–ЮНЕСКО (FAO–UNESCO; 1968–74) при составлении международной почвенной карты мира (Soil Map Of The World). Прилагаемая почвенная карта мира составлена на основе классификации почв, разработанной в СССР. Преобладающая часть суши занята сравнительно ограниченным числом почвенных групп, преимущественных типов (выделены на карте), которые относились Русскими геологами и почвоведами Василием Васильевичем Докучаевым (1846–1903) и Николаем Михайловичем Сибирцевым (1860–1900) к группе так называемых Зональных Почв, возникающих под влиянием типичного для каждой природной зоны почвообразования. Характер размещения зональных почв на поверхности суши обширными полосами – зонами, вытянутыми вдоль полос с близким атмосферным увлажнением (в областях с недостаточным увлажнением) и с одинаковой годовой суммой температур (в областях с достаточным и избыточным увлажнением), создаёт основную закономерность пространственного распределения почв на равнинных территориях – горизонтальную почвенную зональность (широтную или меридианальную). Например, на Восточно-Европейской равнине отчётливо выражены широтные зоны тундровых почв, подзолистых почв, серых лесных почв, чернозёмов, каштановых почв, бурых пустынно-степных почв. Ареалы подтипов зональных почв располагаются внутри зон также параллельными полосами, что позволяет выделить почвенные подзоны. Так, зона чернозёмов подразделяется на подзоны выщелоченных, типичных, обыкновенных и Южных чернозёмов, зона каштановых почв – на тёмно-каштановые, каштановые и светло-каштановые. В работах Советского учёного Иннокентия Петровича Герасимова (1905–1985) и других учёных были установлены закономерные изменения свойств почв внутри зон и подзон, связанные с изменениями климата и некоторых других биоклиматических условий. Это явление получило название провинциальности и фациальности и позволило выделить внутри зон и подзон провинции, а аналогичные провинции нескольких зон и подзон объединить в фации. Были выявлены различия рядов почвенных зон на разных континентах и крупных частях наиболее обширных континентов. Например, в Восточной части Азии с Севера на Юг сменяются зоны тундровых, мерзлотно-таёжных, подзолистых почв и подбуров, бурых лесных почв, коричневых почв сухих лесов и кустарников, желтозёмов, краснозёмов, красно-жёлтых ферралитных почв, а в центральной части (Западная Сибирь, Казахстан, Средняя Азия) – зоны тундровых почв, поверхностно-глеевых и подзолистых почв, чернозёмов, каштановых, бурых пустынно-степных, серо-бурых пустынных почв, серозёмов. Такие различия позволяют выделять почвенные области, каждая из которых характеризуется определённым рядом горизонтальных почвенных зон. В горных странах отчётливо выражена высотная поясность почв. В горах с недостаточным увлажнением смена вертикальных поясов обусловливается сменой степени увлажнения, а также экспозицией склонов (почвенный покров здесь приобретает экспозиционно-дифференцированный характер), а в горах с достаточным и избыточным увлажнением – изменением термических условий. Рассмотренные почвенно-географические закономерности, обусловленные главным образом биоклиматическими факторами, создают зонально-провинциальное строение почвенного покрова. Однако внутри зон, подзон и провинций почвенный покров неоднороден. В нём наблюдаются более или менее частые смены почв, связанные со сменой рельефа, почвообразующих пород, глубиной залегания грунтовых вод, то есть зависящие главным образом от литолого-геоморфологических факторов. Эти смены в разной степени генетически связанных ареалов почв, образующих определённый рисунок почвенного покрова, создают его структуру, все компоненты которой могут быть показаны лишь на крупномасштабных или детальных почвенных картах. Различные структуры почвенного покрова приурочены к определённым литолого-геоморфологическим и неотектоническим структурам, что отчётливо доказывает их тесную генетическую связь. Почва – один из природных компонентов, составляющих среду обитания человека. Нарушение почвенных процессов в результате неправильной эксплуатации почвенного покрова приводит к усиленной эрозии почвы, её засолению и заболачиванию. Принятые ‘Основы Земельного Законодательства Союза ССР И Союзных Республик’ (1968) предусматривали систему мер, направленных на повышение плодородия почв и охрану её от эрозии. О мероприятиях по предупреждению загрязнения почв смотрите в статье Санитарная Охрана Почвы.

SOIL AUGER = ПОЧВЕННЫЙ БУР – Soil Auger is a tool for taking soil samples.

SOIL BULK DENSITY = НАСЫПНАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ – Soil Bulk Density is the mass of dry soil per unit volume, normally expressed in Megagrams per cubic meter or grams per cubic centimeter.

SOIL BURIAL TEST = ТЕСТ НА ЗАРЫВАНИЕ В ПОЧВУ – Soil Burial Test is a test of resistance of textile material to certain microorganisms present in soil. The samples are buried in soil for an extended period, then removed and measured for strength loss.

SOIL COMPACTION = УПЛОТНЕНИЕ ПОЧВЫ – When the soil is too moist the planter can smear the planting slot, which prevents normal root development. Damage occurs at a uniform depth. Under rain-grown conditions a plough-pan can restrict root development and in hot dry weather the plants may die. Soil Compaction is a compression of the soil resulting in reduced soil pore space (the spaces between soil particles), decreased movement of water and air into and within the soil, decreased soil water storage, and increased surface runoff and erosion. The use of heavy machinery during forest operations contributes to soil compaction. / сеялка точного высева (planter).

SOIL COMPACTION, SMEARING AND PLOUGHPANS = УПЛОТНЕНИЕ ПОЧВЫ, ЗАЛИПАНИЕ (или ЗАМАЗЫВАНИЕ) И УПЛОТНЕНИЕ ПОДПАХОТНОГО СЛОЯ ПОЧВЫ – Soil Compaction and Smearing occur when field operations such as picking or planting are completed over moist soil. Smearing of the seed slot during planting results in poor stand establishment and slow seedling growth. Seedling roots may grow horizontally along the bottom of the seed slot or may become twisted and contorted. When warm dry weather follows planting under wet conditions the smeared seed slot may dry out and the bed may crack open along the seed line. Further problems may occur if rain then washes soil-applied herbicides into the crack and directly into the root zone. Under certain conditions, when there are compacted areas beneath the plant line, some cotton plants grow 15–50 cm taller than other plants in the field. These larger plants feature a well developed shallow root system, few bolls and reddened stems and long branches, especially towards the top of the plant. Similar symptoms have been described as ‘acromania’ or ‘crazy top’ in the United States. Significant ploughpans may develop immediately below the zone of cultivation in fields used for rain-grown or dryland cropping. There may be sufficient soil moisture for seed germination and seedling growth but not enough to soften the ploughpan and allow the tap root to penetrate and grow into the sub-soil. The consequences are a poor stand with surviving plants unthrifty and featuring a nub root. / процесс коркообразования. Эти крупные растения отличаются хорошо развившейся поверхностной корневой системой, несколькими коробочками и багряными стеблями и длинными ветвями, особенно по направлению к вершине растения. Похожие симптомы описываются в Соединённых Штатах Америки как ‘акромания’ (‘acromania’) или ‘безумная верхушка’ (‘crazy top’). и позволить главному корню проникать и прорастать в подпочву или подпахотный слой. Последствиями являются скудные прорастания или насаждения выживающих растений. Под Прикатыванием понимается выравнивание и уплотнение поверхности предварительно вспаханной или разрыхлённой почвы полевыми катками. Применяют для более равномерной заделки семян, капиллярного поднятия влаги в верхний слой почвы, дружного появления всходов.

SOIL CRUSTING = ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПОЧВЕННОЙ КОРКИ – Soil Crusting:- some soil types are prone to crusting after rain. When this occurs soon after sowing then the germinating seedlings are unable to emerge and poor stand establishment results.

SOILED = ЗАПАЧКАННОЕ (или ЗАМАРАННОЕ, или МАРКОЕ) – Soiled:- may be caused by dirty containers or careless handling. Closure defects, and namely – Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

SOILED END = ЗАПАЧКАННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Soiled Ends:- it is oily or soiled warp threads. Weaving Defect. Soiled Ends:- these are oily or soiled warp threads. Defect Name:- Soiled End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Soiled End:- This end apparently had grease spun into it during the spinning operation. Severity:- Major. See also Soiled Filling. / Уточина.

SOILED FILLING = ЗАПАЧКАННАЯ УТОЧИНА – (1) Defect Name:- Soiled Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Soiled Filling:- This description best suits the illustrated defect; however, this is package dyed filling and what appears as oily slubs actually is dye scum or crystallized dyestuff from the outside of the dye package. On a Sulzer loom, which feeds pick and pick from four dye packages simultaneously, this can continue as a general condition for a number of yards. Severity:- Major. See also Soiled End. (2) Defect Name:- Soiled Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Plain Weave. Description:- Soiled Filling:- This defect is the result of a drop of dirty oil on a bobbin of filling. Severity:- Major.

SOILED FILLING/END = ЗАПАЧКАННАЯ УТОЧИНА/ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Soiled Filling/End:- dirty, oily looking spots on the warp or filling yarns or on package dyed yarn. Woven fabric defect. Self-descriptive. / пятна на пряжах основы или уточины или на . Порок или дефект ткачества.

SOILED GARMENTS = ЗАПАЧКАННЫЕ ШВЕЙНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Soiled Garments:- usually the result of excess oiling, poor housekeeping, improper handling or carelessness, sub-standard equipment. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SOILED YARN = ЗАПАЧКАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ЗАМАРАННАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ЗАГРЯЗНЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Soiled Yarn is the individual yarn that discolored by dirt, oil or other contaminants. Note:- this defect is caused by the contamination of the yarn prior to, or occasionally during, knitting. / Загрязнённая Пряжа (soiled yarn):- порок пряжи в тканых полотнах, при котором пряжа изменила цвет из-за грязи, масел или других загрязнителей. Примечание:- этот порок вызван загрязнением пряжи до или во время процесса ткачества.

SOIL FERTILITY = ПЛОДОРОДИЕ ПОЧВЫ (или ПОЧВЕННОЕ ПЛОДОРОДИЕ) – Soil Fertility is the ability of the soil to supply nutrient elements in the amounts, forms, and proportions needed for maximum plant growth. / Под Плодородием Почвы понимается совокупность свойств почвы (содержание гумуса, доступных для растений питательных веществ, влаги и другого), обеспечивающая урожай сельскохозяйственных растений. Различают потенциальное (естественное) и эффективное (приобретённое под влиянием обработки, удобрений, мелиорации и тому подобного) плодородие почвы. При правильном использовании почвы её плодородие повышается. Плодородие Почвы, способность почвы обеспечивать растения усвояемыми питательными веществами, влагой и другим и давать урожай. Различают потенциальное (естественное) и эффективное плодородие почвы. Потенциальное (или Естественное) Плодородие Почвы определяется общим запасом в почве питательных веществ, влаги, а также другими условиями жизни растений. Эффективное (или Актуальное, Экономическое) Плодородие Почвы – возможность использования элементов плодородия растениями в данном году; зависит прежде всего от проведения всего комплекса агротехнических мероприятий. При большом потенциальном плодородии почвы эффективное может быть небольшим, и наоборот, при соответствующем уровне агротехники можно обеспечить высокое эффективное плодородие малоплодородных почв. Эффективное плодородие почвы – очень динамичное свойство почвы, способное быстро изменяться под влиянием природных условий и агротехнических приёмов. Важнейшие факторы плодородия почвы:- содержание необходимых для растений питательных веществ и их формы; наличие доступной для

растений влаги, уровень устойчивости влажности; хорошая аэрация почвы как важное условие развития корневых систем, а также жизнедеятельности микроорганизмов, обеспечивающих разложение органических и накопление питательных веществ в форме, усвояемой для высших растений; механических состав, структурное состояние и строение; содержание токсических веществ; реакция и другие. Сумма этих свойств определяет уровень культурного состояния почвы. Все элементы плодородия почвы взаимосвязаны. Плодородие почвы зависит от факторов почвообразования:- климата, почвообразующих пород, естественной и культурной растительности, рельефа, но особенно большое значение для уровня плодородия почвы имеет характер использования почвы. Главный приём регулирования запасов питательных веществ в почве, в особенности в доступных растениям подвижных формах, – внесение минеральных и органических удобрений. Существенное значение имеют введение в севообороты Бобовых культур и улучшение условий для жизнедеятельности азотобактера и других организмов, усваивающих азот из атмосферы. Устранение повышенной кислотности достигается известкованием почв, а повышенной щёлочности (солонцы) – гипсованием почв. Важное условие плодородия почвы – отсутствие в почве избыточного количества легкорастворимых солей, главным образом хлоридов и сульфатов натрия и отчасти магния, кальция и других катионов. Для устранения избытка солей применяют промывание почвы, а для предупреждения накопления солей – правильный поливной режим, дренаж и другое. Плодородие почвы сильно снижается при наличии в ней вредных химических соединений (закисных соединений железа, подвижных соединений алюминия), накапливающихся обычно в условиях застойного переувлажнения. Регулирование запасов влаги в почве достигается с помощью агротехнических и гидротехнических мероприятий (зяблевая вспашка, снегозадержание, ранневесеннее боронование, междурядная обработка посевов, орошение, осушение и другие). Наиболее высоким эффективным плодородием почвы характеризуются почвы, которые наряду с достаточным количеством влаги имеют хорошую аэрацию. Низкое плодородие почвы нередко зависит от наличия патогенных организмов. Устранение их химическими (стерилизация, внесение фунгицидов, нематоцидов и других) и агротехническими средствами (севооборот, обработка) резко повышает эффективное плодородие почвы. При правильном использовании почв их плодородие не только не снижается, но постоянно увеличивается (смотрите Земля как средство производства). История земледелия, рост урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур и продуктивности животноводства опровергают буржуазные мальтузианские и неомальтузианские теории, связанные с так называемым Законом Убывающего Плодородия Почвы (смотрите Мальтузианство, ‘Закон Убывающего Плодородия Почвы’). Классики Марксизма-Ленинизма вскрыли ненаучность этого закона и показали, что плодородие почвы постоянно изменяется и это зависит не только от естественных, но и от социально-экономических условий, которые в свою очередь определяют характер развития науки, техники и применение их достижений в сельском хозяйстве.

SOIL FUMIGATION = ФУМИГАЦИЯ ПОЧВЫ – Soil Fumigation is a method of soil treatment using chemicals wherein the pesticide, in gaseous form, is introduced into the soil by a soil injector; the soil or field position to be treated is first covered with a plastic sheet to prevent volatilization of the chemicals; the soil fumigant is highly toxic as it kills all forms of life – fungi, bacteria, nematodes, snails, and weeds. / .

SOIL HETEROGENEITY = ГЕТЕРОГЕННОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или НЕОДНОРОДНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ, или РАЗНОРОДНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Heterogeneity is the case where soil in a relatively small area varies greatly in texture, fertility, topography, moisture content, and drainage. Lowers the precision of results in ricefield experiments. / Под Гетерогенностью, от Греческого слова Héteros, означающее Другой или Иной, .

SOIL HORIZON = ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ГОРИЗОНТ – Soil Horizon is a soil layer with clear and relatively uniform character running roughly parallel to the soil surface. / свойство (character) . Под Почвенными Горизонтами понимаются слои, формирующиеся в результате естественного расчленения почвы в процессе её развития. Подразделяются на подгоризонты. Совокупность почвенных горизонтов образует почвенный профиль. Почвенные Горизонты, слои, формирующиеся в результате естественного расчленения почвы в процессе её образования; отсюда их другое название – Генетические Горизонты. Совокупность почвенных горизонтов образует Почвенный Профиль. Каждый почвенный горизонт более или менее однороден по механическому, минералогическому и химическому составу, физическим свойствам, структуре, окраске и другому; может подразделяться на подгоризонты. Почвенные горизонты обозначают буквенными символами:- A – перегнойно-аккумулятивный, часто ещё и элювиальный; B – иллювиальный, или метаморфический; C – материнская порода; подгоризонты, например, A_0 – лесная подстилка или степной войлок, A_1 – гумусовый, A_2 – подзолистый и так далее. На обрабатываемых почвах образуется пахотный горизонт $A_п$. Смотрите также Почва (Soil).

SOILING = ЗАПАЧКАННОСТЬ (или ЗАМАРАННОСТЬ) – Soiling:- results from incorrect oiling, improper cleaning of machine, improper belt guard or defective machine. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. Soiling is the staining or smudging of textile materials resulting from the deposit of dirt, oil undesirable dye, etc. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SOILING MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ЗАПАЧКАННОСТИ – Soiling Marks:- any type of dust in fabric. Finishing defect. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

SOIL MICROBIOLOGY = МИКРОБИОЛОГИЯ ПОЧВ (или ПОЧВЕННАЯ МИКРОБИОЛОГИЯ) – Soil Microbiology is a subspecialization of soil science concerned with soil-inhabiting microorganisms and their relation to agriculture, including both plant and animal growth. / Под Микробиологией Почв, от Греческих слов Mikrós, означающее Малый, Bios, означающее Жизнь, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается .

SOIL MOISTURE = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ПОЧВЕННАЯ ВЛАГА) – Soil Moisture is a water contained in the soil, expressed as a percentage of weight of water per unit weight of dry soil or the percentage of volume of water per unit volume of bulk soil. Soil Moisture is the amount of water in the soil (wet weight minus dry weight). / Количество воды в почве (определяется как разность между весом влажной почвы и весом высушенной почвы).

SOIL ORGANIC MATTER = ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО ПОЧВЫ – Soil Organic Matter is the organic fraction of the soil:- includes plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition, cells and tissues of soil organisms, and substances synthesized by the soil population.

SOIL PERMEABILITY = ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ – Soil Permeability is the ease with which gases, liquids, or plant roots penetrate or pass through a bulk mass of soil or a layer of soil. / корнями растения .

SOIL PH = ВОДОРОДНЫЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ПИ.ЭЙЧ.) – Soil Ph is a measure of the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil. A pH of 7.0 is neutral; below 7.0 is acidic, and above 7.0 is alkaline. / Щёлочность (Alkalinity). Щелочное (Alkaline). Водородный Показатель (pH) характеризует концентрацию (активность) ионов водорода в растворах; численно равен отрицательному десятичному логарифму концентрации (активности) водородных ионов (H^+), выраженной в молях на литр:- $pH = -lg(H^+)$. Водные растворы могут иметь pH от 1 до 14; в нейтральных растворах pH = 7, в кислых <7, в щелочных >7.

SOIL POPULATION = ПОПУЛЯЦИЯ ПОЧВЫ – Soil Population is all organisms living in the soil, including plants and animals. See also Population. / Под Популяцией Почвы, от позднелатинского слова Populatio, от Латинского слова Populus, означающее Народ или Население, понимается . Популяция, в генетике, экологии и эволюционном учении, совокупность особей одного вида, более или менее длительно занимающая определённое пространство и воспроизводящая себя в течение большого числа поколений; особи одной популяции имеют большую вероятность скрещиваться друг с другом, чем с особями других популяций; это связано с тем, что данная совокупность особей отделена от других таких же совокупностей особей той или иной степенью давления различных форм изоляции. Основной характеристикой популяции, определяющей её центральное положение как элементарной единицы эволюционного процесса, является её генетическое единство:- в пределах популяции в той или иной степени осуществляется Панмиксия. Вместе с тем особям, составляющим популяцию, присуща генетическая гетерогенность (в пределах единого генофонда популяции), определяющая приспособленность популяции к различным условиям среды обитания и создающая столь важный для эволюции резерв наследственной изменчивости. Вследствие генетической и морфофизиологической неравноценности особей, неоднородности окружающей среды популяция имеет сложную структуру:- особи различаются по полу и возрасту, принадлежности к разным, обычно перекрещивающимся поколениям, к разным фазам жизненного цикла, к тем или иным малоустойчивым группировкам внутри популяции (стадо, колония, семья и тому подобное). Биологический вид обычно представлен множеством взаимодействующих популяций. Число особей, входящих в популяцию, широко варьируя не только у разных видов, но и в пределах одного вида, всегда достаточно велико (обычно не менее нескольких сотен, однако у ряда видов может достигать сотен, тысяч, а может быть, и миллионов особей). Границы пространства, занятого популяцией, часто бывает трудно определить, так как они всегда динамичны, что обусловлено, например, колебаниями численности и плотности популяции (смотрите Волны Жизни). На популяционном уровне постоянно ощущается влияние всех других основных уровней организации жизни – молекулярно-генетического, организменного, биогеоценотического. Генетически детерминированные процессы клеточного метаболизма обусловливают в процессе индивидуального развития разную приспособленность отдельных особей к абиотическим и биотическим условиям среды обитания. Характер взаимоотношений между особями, в частности то место в установившейся внутри популяции иерархии, какое занимает данная особь, определяет важные свойства популяции. Изменение биогеоценотической среды влечёт за собой изменение генетического состава и структуры популяции, её численности и величины занимаемого ею пространства. В свою очередь, в процессе жизнедеятельности популяция воздействует на все уровни среды и, в частности, влияя на численность и структуру популяций других видов, служит фактором, обусловливающим динамику биогеоценоза. В пределах популяции (и при взаимодействии разных популяций) протекают процессы микроэволюции – основа эволюционного процесса в целом. Поэтому динамика генетического состава популяции, её численности и структуры, обмена веществ и энергии между популяцией и средой интенсивно изучаются популяционной генетикой, популяционной экологией, биогеоценологией, а ‘популяционное мышление’ необходимо во многих разделах общей биологии. Всестороннее изучение популяции (прежде всего, динамики численностей и обусловливающих её факторов) служит основой как рационального использования хозяйственно-полезных животных, так и мер борьбы с вредителями сельского хозяйства, переносчиками инфекционных заболеваний и так далее. Изучение генофондов природных популяций растений (сородичей культурных растений, древесных пород и тому подобного) – непременное условие успешного решения многих проблем селекции, интродукции, лесоведения. Наряду с природными популяциями изучаются лабораторные (экспериментально созданные) популяции, например, дрозофил, мышевидных грызунов, некоторых растений. В современной Англо-Американской литературе термин Популяция часто подменяется термином Дем (в Советской научной литературе Демом обычно обозначают внутрипопуляционные ‘семейные’ группировки). Термин Популяция употребляют также для обозначения отдельных обособленных групп домашних животных (породы, стада) и культурных растений (сорта, клоны, линии). В гистологии, медицине, микробиологии Популяцией называют однородные группы клеток в тканях многоклеточных организмов или в культуре клеток. Смотрите также Биология, Видообразование, Генетика, Эволюционное Учение.

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY = ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Productivity is the capacity of the soil, in its normal environment, to produce a specified plant or sequence of plants under a specified system of management. It emphasizes the capacity of the soil to produce crops and is expressed in terms of yield.

SOIL PROFILE = ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ПРОФИЛЬ (или ПРОФИЛЬ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Profile is a vertical section of the soil cutting through all its horizons and extending into the parent material. / горизонты и . Под Почвенным Профилем понимается совокупность почвенных горизонтов. Почвенный Профиль, вертикальный разрез почв от поверхности до материнской породы, состоящий из сформировавшихся в процессе почвообразования, генетически взаимосвязанных почвенных горизонтов и подгоризонтов. Мощность почвенный профиль от нескольких десятков сантиметров (см) до нескольких метров (м). Выделяют естественный почвенный профиль и в разной степени измененные деятельностью человека (освоенные, окультуренные, мелиорированные, культурные, преобразованные и другие). Различия в строении почвенного профиля, составе и свойствах его горизонтов – основа классификации почв. Каждый из почвенных типов, подтипов, родов и видов характеризуется определённым строением почвенного профиля, который отражает происходящие в почве процессы. Поэтому анализ почвенного профиля (сравнение состава и свойств горизонтов почвы) является основным методом, применяемым для изучения генезиса и плодородия почв, разработки приёмов их улучшения, а также составления почвенных карт и другого.

SOIL RELEASE FINISH = ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА ПО ОТДАНИЮ ЗАПАЧКИВАНИЮ (или ЗАМАРЫВАНИЮ) – Soil Release:- a finish that has the purpose of increasing the absorbency of a fabric on durable press blends. The finish allows the stain to leave the fabric faster, increases the wicking action for improved comfort, and therefore imparts greater ease in cleaning. Some soil release finishes also provide resistance to soiling as well as ease of soil removal. Soil Release is a special finish applied to some man-made fiber fabrics in an attempt to overcome one of their disadvantages: the tendency to retain dirt, especially water-borne and/or oil-based stains, once it has penetrated the fibers. Polyester is one of the fibers that retains oil-based stains. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

SOIL SATURATION EXTRACT = ПОЧВЕННАЯ НАСЫЩЕННАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА (или ПОЧВЕННАЯ УПАРЕННАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА) – Soil Saturation Extract is the solution obtained through suction of soil saturated with water.

SOIL SCIENCE = ПОЧВОВЕДЕНИЕ (или НАУКА О ПОЧВЕ) – Soil Science is the science dealing with soils as a natural source on the surface of the Earth including soil formation, classification and mapping, and the physical, chemical, biological, and fertility properties of soils per se and these properties in relation to their management for crop production. / Под Почвоведением понимается наука о почве; изучает её происхождение, развитие, строение, состав, свойства (в том числе плодородие), географическое распространение и рациональное использование. Изучение почв началось в конце XVIII века. К середине XIX века появилось агрогеологическое направление почвоведения, рассматривающее почву как геологическое образование. Генетическое почвоведение, установившее понятие о почве как о естественном историческом теле, обладающем свойствами живой и неживой природы, создано в России в конце XIX века естествоиспытателем Василием Васильевичем Докучаевым (1846–1903). Агрономическое направление почвоведения (взаимоотношение почвы и растительности, почвенное плодородие)

развил Российский учёный Павел Андреевич Костычев (1845–95), географическое (сравнительный анализ почв профиля в связи с почвообразованием) – Российские учёные Николай Михайлович Сибирцев (1860–1900), Константин Дмитриевич Глинка (1867–1927) и другие. Основы коллоидной химии почв разработал в начале XX века Российский учёный Константин Каэтанович Гедройц (1872–1932). Позднее появилось биогеохимическое направление почвоведения, изучающее роль живых организмов в жизни почвы; выделились разделы почвоведения:- физическая химия, физика, минералогия, микробиология почв и другие. Почвоведение, наука о почве, её составе, свойствах, происхождении, развитии, географическом распространении, рациональном использовании. Относится к естественноисторическим наукам. Изучает почву как природное тело, средство производства и предмет труда. Важнейшие разделы:- генезис почв, геохимия, физическая, коллоидная и биологическая химия почв, биология, физика, гидрология, география почв. Научное изучение почв началось в конце XVIII века. На рубеже XVIII и XIX веков в Германии появилась гумусовая теория питания растений, предложенная Альбрэхьтом Даниэлем Та (Albrecht Daniel Thaer; 1752–1828) и повлекшая за собой глубокое исследование перегноя. Сменившая её в 1840-х теория минерального питания растений Юстуса Фрайхэ фон Либихя (Justus Freiherr von Liebig; 1803–1873) способствовала расширению химических исследований почвы и возникновению агрогеологического направления в почвоведении, которое (Немецкие учёные Фридрихь Альбэрт Фалю (Friedrich Albert Fallou; 1794–1877), Фердинанд Фрайхэ фон Рихьтхофэн (Ferdinand Freiherr von Richthofen; 1833–1905) и другие в конце XIX века) рассматривало почву только как геологическое образование, продукт выветривания, не принимая во внимание биологические процессы в ней. Поэтому оно не могло дать правильного представления о почве, хотя в разработке отдельных вопросов почвоведения (изучение минералогического, химического и гранулометрического состава) были достигнуты определённые успехи. Генетическое Почвоведение было создано в России во 2-й половине XIX века. Датой возникновения его считается 1883 – год опубликования Российским естествоиспытателем Василием Васильевичем Докучаевым (1846–1903) монографии ‘Русский Чернозём’, в которой сформулировано основное положение его теории:- почва – самостоятельное природное минерально-органическое тело, образовавшееся из поверхностных слоёв горной породы (от которой оно качественно отличается) в результате воздействия на них живых организмов (в том числе микроорганизмов) в определённых климатических условиях. Неотъемлемое свойство почвы – плодородие. Докучаев выдвинул и обосновал представление о факторах почвообразования – материнской горной породе, климате, растительности, рельефе, возрасте страны (впоследствии к ним была присоединена хозяйственная деятельность человека и другое) и показал необходимость изучения почвы с точки зрения её происхождения, в тесной связи с окружающими условиями – географическое направление в почвоведении. Большую роль в создании научного почвоведения сыграл Российский учёный Павел Андреевич Костычев (1845–95) – современник Докучаева, развивавший агрономическое направление (исследовал вопросы взаимоотношения почвы и растительности и почвенное плодородие), которое в дальнейшем продолжил Российский и Советский почвовед Василий Робертович Вильямс (1863–1939). Созданная Докучаевым наука о почве легла в основу разработанной системы мероприятий для борьбы с засухой, а также нашла применение при оценке земель. Ученики и последователи Докучаева – Николай Михайлович Сибирцев (1860–1900), Франц Юльевич Левинсон-Лессинг (1861–1939), Пётр Андреевич Земятченский (1856–1942), Георгий Николаевич Высоцкий (1865–1940), Владимир Иванович Вернадский (1863–1945), Константин Дмитриевич Глинка (1867–1927) и другие – много сделали для развития генетического почвоведения. В работах этих исследователей отразилось преимущественно географическое направление в почвоведении (сравнительный анализ строения почвенного профиля в его связи с факторами почвообразования). В начале XX века в почвоведении возникло новое направление, которое может быть названо химическим. Его творцом был Константин Каэтанович Гедройц (1872–1932), разработавший основы коллоидной химии почв. Исследование почвенных коллоидов послужило ключом к пониманию внутренней сущности разнообразных (физических, химических, биологических и других) процессов, лежащих в основе почвообразования и современной жизни почв. Создание в 1920-х Владимиром Ивановичем Вернадским биогеохимии привело к развитию в почвоведении биогеохимического направления – изучения роли живых организмов в жизни почвы и их роли в почвообразовании. В 1930-е возникают другие разделы почвоведения:- физическая химия, физика, минералогия, микробиология почв и другие. Руководящая роль в развитии почвоведения в этот период и в дальнейшем принадлежит Леониду Ивановичу Прасолову (1875–1954), Борису Борисовичу Полынову (1877–1952), Ивану Владимировичу Тюрину (1892–1962), Иннокентию Петровичу Герасимову (1905–1985), Ивану Николаевичу Антипову-Каратаеву (1888–1965), Виктору Абрамовичу Ковде (1904–1991), Евгении Николаевне Ивановой (1889–1973), Алексею Андреевичу Роде (1896–1979), Марии Михайловне Кононовой (1898–1979), Николаю Николаевичу Розову (1909–1986), Никодиму Антоновичу Качинскому (1894–1976), Сергею Владимировичу Зонну (1906–2002), Владимиру Родионовичу Волобуеву (1909–1987), Марии Альфредовне Глазовской (1912–2016), Дмитрию Гермогеновичу Виленскому (1892–1960), Евгению Николаевичу Мишустину (1901–1991) и другим. Синтез географического, химического и биогеохимического направлений в почвоведении привёл к современному пониманию почвы как природной системы, состоящей из 4 основных частей – твёрдой, жидкой, газообразной и живой, в которых непрерывно протекают процессы превращения и перемещения веществ и энергии и которые находятся в постоянном взаимодействии. Присутствие в почве живой части даёт возможность отнести её к биокосным телам биосферы. На этой основе совершенствуются учение о плодородии почвы, её классификация и диагностика. Основные задачи современного почвоведения:- дальнейшее исследование генезиса почв и, в первую очередь, динамики процессов, идущих в естественных и используемых в сельском хозяйстве почвах и связывающих между собой живую и неживую природу. Эти процессы наиболее широко изучаются в почвоведении, что определяет его большое значение в решении проблем охраны природы и рационального использования природных ресурсов. Учение Российского естествоиспытателя Василия Васильевича Докучаева оказало большое влияние на развитие почвоведения за рубежом. Важную роль в этом сыграли Международные конгрессы почвоведов, особенно 1-й и 2-й, состоявшиеся в 1927 в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) и в 1930 в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (10-й конгресс – в 1974 в СССР). Генетическое почвоведение было воспринято учёными всех стран и послужило основой для создания в 1930–40-е почвоведческих школ в США (Кётэс Флэтчё Марбэт (Curtis Fletcher Marbut; 1863–1935) и Ойгенэ Вольдэмар Хильгард (Eugene Woldemar Hilgard; 1833–1916)), Германии (Эмиль Раман (Emil Ramann; 1851–1926), Эйльхард Альфред Митчалихь (Eilhard Alfred Mitscherlich; 1874–1956)), Нидерландах (Давид Якобус Хисинк (David Jacobus Hissink; 1874–1956)), Великобритании (Сэр Эдвод Дьжон Расэл (Sir Edward John Russell; 1872–1965) и Сэр Вильэм Гями Ог (Sir William Gammie Ogg; 1891–1979)), Румынии (Георге Мунтеану Мургоч (Gheorghe Munteanu Murgoci; 1872–1925)), Югославии (Виктор Нойгебауа (или Нэугэбауэр; Viktor Neugebauer;) и Миховил Грачанин (Mihovil Gračanin; 1901–1981)), Швеции (Каль Улёф Там (Carl Olof Tamm; 1919–2007)) и других странах. В почвоведении широко используют полевые, экспедиционные и стационарные методы исследований, лабораторные методы (физический, физико-химический, химический, микроскопический, рентгенографический, радиоизотопный, спектроскопический и другие), сравнительно-географические и картографические методы. Почвоведение тесно связано с климатологией, геоморфологией, минералогией, петрографией, микробиологией, физиологией растений, химией, физикой и другими науками. Особо важное значение почвоведение имеет для сельского хозяйства, где оно помогает решать вопросы повышения плодородия почв, применения почвенных удобрений, проведения мелиораций (орошения, осушения, известкования, гипсования и другого), борьбы с эрозией почвы и тому подобным. Почвенные карты – необходимый

материал для разработки агрохимических, агротехнических и мелиоративных рекомендаций, для оценки земель и другого. Научные достижения почвоведения используются также при строительстве дорог, инженерных сооружений и тому подобного. В бывшем СССР исследования в области почвоведения возглавлял Почвенный Институт им. Василия Васильевича Докучаева и Институт Агрохимии и Почвоведения Академии Наук (ИАП АН) СССР (создан в 1970). Почвенные институты имелись почти во всех Союзных республиках, кафедры почвоведения – во многих университетах, во всех сельскохозяйственных и многих лесотехнических вузах. За рубежом исследования в области почвоведения проводили:- в США – научно-исследовательские учреждения Департамента Земледелия и Службы Охраны Почв, агрономические факультеты университетов; в Великобритании – Ротемстедская Опытная Станция и Почвенный Институт имени Маколея, в Федеративной Республике Германии (ФРГ) – институты почвоведения, в Швеции – Институт Лесного Хозяйства, во Франции – Институт Агрономических Исследований, Институт Биологического Почвоведения и другие; в бывших Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР), Польше, Чехословакии, Румынии, Болгарии, Венгрии организованы институты почвоведения. В СССР издавался журнал 'Почвоведение' (с 1899). Журналы, печатавшие работы по почвоведению, выходили во многих странах. Важнейшие из них:- 'Soil Science' (Bait., с 1916) и 'Soil Science Society of America. Proceedings' (Madison, с 1936) – в США:- 'Journal of Soil Science' (Edinburgh, с 1949) – в Великобритании; 'Zeitschrift für Pflanzenernaehrung und Bodenkunde' (Weinheim, с 1922) – в ГДР; 'Canadian Journal of Soil Science' (Ottawa, с 1921) – в Канаде; 'Indian Journal of Agricultural Science' (New Delhi, с 1931) – в Индии; 'Annales Agronomiques' (P., с 1875) – во Франции. Почвоведы СССР были объединены (с 1958) во Всесоюзное Общество Почвоведов, входившее в Международное Общество Почвоведов (возникло в 1924). Национальные общества почвоведов организованы в США, Канаде, Великобритании, ФРГ, ГДР, Франции, Румынии, Югославии, Чехословакии, Японии, Австралии, Индии, Новой Зеландии, Венесуэле, Аргентине и других странах.

SOIL SEPARATES = ФРАКЦИИ ПОЧВЫ (или ОТДЕЛЬНОСТИ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Separates are groups of mineral particles separated on the basis of range in size. The principal separates are sand, silt, and clay.

SOIL STRUCTURE = СТРУКТУРА ПОЧВЫ (или СТРОЕНИЕ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Structure is the combination or arrangement of individual soil particles into definable aggregates or peds which are characterized and classified according to size, shape, and degree of distinctness. / Под Структурой Почвы, от Латинского слова Structura, означающее Порядок или Расположение или Строение, понимается совокупность .

SOIL SUSPENDING AGENT = ГРЯЗЕСУСПЕНДИРУЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ – Soil Suspending Agents:- they aid in keeping soil suspended and dispersed in wash water. This action minimizes the settling or redepositing of soil on fabrics being laundered.

SOIL TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ ПОЧВЫ (или ПОЧВЕННЫЙ ТЕСТ, или АНАЛИЗ ПОЧВЫ, или ПОЧВЕННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ) – Soil Test is a chemical, physical, or microbiological operation which estimates the properties of the soil pertinent to the suitability of the soil to support plant growth. / Анализ Почвы, определение состава и свойств почвы. Проводят механический, химический, минералогический и микробиологический анализы. Результаты используют для составления почвенных карт, в том числе картограмм агрохимических. Механический (гранулометрический) анализ – количественное определение содержания в почве частиц разного диаметра. Проводят при помощи сит и пипеточным методом (используя зависимость между размерами частиц и скоростью оседания их в стоячей воде). В зависимости от содержания физической глины (частиц < 0.01 миллиметра (мм)) и физического песка (> 0.01 мм) почву по гранулометрическому (механическому) составу относят к той или иной разновидности (например, суглинок средний, супесь). Химическим анализом устанавливают химический состав и свойства почвы. Основные разделы его:- валовой, или элементный, анализ – позволяет выяснить общее содержание в почве C, N, Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Mg, P, S, K, Na, Mn, Ti и других элементов; анализ водной вытяжки (основа исследования засоленных почв) – даёт представление о содержании в почве водорастворимых веществ (сульфатов, хлоридов и карбонатов кальция, магния, натрия и других); определение поглотительной способности почвы; выявление обеспеченности почв питательными веществами – устанавливают количество легкорастворимых (подвижных), усваиваемых растениями соединений азота, фосфора, калия и других, по данным анализа определяют потребность полей в удобрениях. Большое внимание уделяют также изучению фракционного состава органических веществ почвы, форм соединений основных почвенных компонентов, в том числе микроэлементов. Различают полевые, экспедиционные и лабораторные химические анализы. Полевые анализы проводят упрощёнными методами, лабораторные – чаще инструментальными (спектроскопия, пламенная фотометрия, атомно-адсорбционные и другие). Минералогическим анализом определяют содержание в почве первичных и вторичных минералов с целью изучения её генезиса и физико-химических свойств. Распределение минералов по почвенному профилю исследуют методом шлифов, а их количественное соотношение и изменение в процессе почвообразования – иммерсионным методом. Илистую и коллоидную фракции исследуют термическим, рентгенографическим, электронографическим и другими методами. Для уточнения состава глинистых минералов прибегают к химическим методам:- делают валовой анализ и определяют ёмкость поглощения исследуемых фракций. Микробиологическим анализом устанавливают состав микрофлоры почвы для характеристики её биохимических свойств и биологической активности. Определяют количество (в тысячах на 1 грамм (г) сухой почвы) представителей основных групп почвенных микроорганизмов; Бактерий (отдельно азотобактера, нитрифицирующих и денитрифицирующих, аммонификаторов), Актиномицетов, Грибов, а также содержание почвенных водорослей, основных представителей простейших (Амёб и Инфузорий). Для получения достоверных результатов решающее значение имеет взятие образца в поле (в наиболее типичном месте) и правильное его хранение (в воздушно-сухом состоянии). Образцы для изучения генезиса почвы могут быть взяты из каждого горизонта и подгоризонта почвенного профиля или из нескольких точек поля, среднюю пробу из которых после перемешивания используют для исследования агрохимических свойств.

SOIL TEXTURE = ТЕКСТУРА ПОЧВЫ (или СЛОЖЕНИЕ ПОЧВЫ) – Soil Texture is the relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a soil. / Под Текстурой Почвы, от Латинского слова Textura, означающее Строение или Ткань, понимается преимущественная ориентация .

SOIL TILTH = ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ СПЕЛОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ПРИГОДНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ К ОБРАБОТКЕ) – Soil Tilth is the quality of soil, keeps it from packing together. / Под Спелостью Почвы понимается состояние почвы, при котором её легко обрабатывать (физическая спелость почвы) или она готова к посеву и посадке (биологическая спелость почвы).

SOLAR RADIATION = СОЛНЕЧНАЯ РАДИАЦИЯ – Solar Radiation is the energy given off by the Sun. The Sun exerts an energy level of about 2 cal/cm^2 per minute on the Earth's surface. / Под Солнечной Радиацией понимаются электромагнитное и корпускулярное излучения Солнца. Электромагнитное излучение охватывает диапазон длин волн от Гамма-излучения до радиоволн, его энергетический максимум приходится на видимую часть спектра (0.46 мкм). Корпускулярная составляющая солнечной радиации состоит главным образом из протонов и электронов.

SOLAS = SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA CONVENTION

SOLD–OUT MARKET = РАСПРОДАННЫЙ (или ПУСТОЙ, или ПЕРЕПРОДАННЫЙ) РЫНОК – Sold-Out Market:- when liquidation of a weakly-held position has been completed, and offerings become scarce, the market is said to be sold out. A down-trending market that is having repeated problems in extending the trend lower, especially when trading volume is drying up, is said to be 'sold-out'. This normally results in a corrective rally.

SOLE CROPPING = ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ – Sole Cropping is a growing one crop alone or in pure stand, either as a single crop or as a sequence of single crops within the year.

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP = ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО – Sole Proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned and controlled by one person, ordinarily under a business name other than the owner's. Profits and losses flow through to the sole proprietor, who pays taxes on such profits as an individual. Any business that is owned and operated by a single individual. In the United States, a Sole Proprietorship is an unincorporated business with a sole owner in which the owner may be personally liable for business debts and claims against the business. A business owned by one individual.

SOLICITOR = СОЛИСИТОР – (1) A Solicitor is a legally qualified individual who has a general duty to advise their clients on matters of law in the United Kingdom. They are fully regulated by the Law Society. The company's principal solicitor or solicitors as reported in the annual report. In the United Kingdom and countries having a similar legal system the legal profession is divided into two kinds of lawyers:- the Solicitors who contact and advise clients, and barristers who argue cases in court (known as Advocates in Scotland). In cases where a trial is necessary a client has to hire a solicitor, who will advise him and then retain a barrister on his behalf. See also Barrister. In England and some other Commonwealth jurisdictions, a legal distinction is made between solicitors and barristers. A solicitor has exclusive privileges of giving oral or written legal advice. A barrister has exclusive privileges of preparing and conducting litigation in the courts. In Canada, the title barrister and solicitor is sometimes used even though there is no legal distinction between the advising and litigating roles. / Смотрите также Барристер (Barrister). В Англии и некоторых других юрисдикциях Содружества делается юридическое различие между солиситорами и барристерами. Солиситор, по сути, это адвокат низшего ранга с ограниченными полномочиями. В Соединённом Королевстве адвокат, ведущий дела в судах графств и подготавливающий материалы для барристеров. Выполняет также функции юрисконсульта (правоведа) в организациях и компаниях. Солиситоры (единственное число Solicitor), в Великобритании категория адвокатов, специализирующихся на самостоятельном ведении дел в магистратских судах графств и городов-графств и на подготовке материалов для барристеров – адвокатов более высокого ранга. Солиситоры выполняют также функции юрисконсультов в учреждениях, предприятиях, организациях, акционерных обществах. Солиситоры существуют с XIII века, с 1825 они объединены в Юридическое Общество (Law Society). Правовое положение солиситоров определено Актом о Солиситорах 1941. Кандидат в солиситоры должен 5 лет проработать у солиситора (при наличии университетского образования стажировка сокращается до 3 лет). Зачисление в солиситоры производится председателем Апелляционного Суда. Наличие в адвокатском корпусе Великобритании двух категорий адвокатов свидетельствует о консерватизме Английской судебной системы, социальной и профессиональной дифференциации адвокатуры, стремлении сохранить привилегии барристеров, дороговизне процесса.

(2) Solicitor is an employee of an insurance agent or agency who is empowered to sell insurance on behalf of a licensed agent, generally using only those insurers that the agency represents. A solicitor usually does not have binding authority, and the business that is generated by a solicitor usually is owned by the agent, not the solicitor.

SOLID = ТВЁРДОЕ ТЕЛО (или ТВЁРДОЕ) – Solid is any substance having a definite shape which it does not readily relinquish. More generally, any substance in which the force required to produce a deformation depends upon the magnitude of the deformation rather than upon the rate of deformation. / Под Твёрдым Телом понимается одно из четырёх агрегатных состояний вещества, отличающееся от других агрегатных состояний (жидкости, газов, плазмы) стабильностью формы и характером теплового движения атомов, совершающих малые колебания около положений равновесия. Наряду с кристаллическим состоянием твёрдого тела (смотрите Кристаллы) существует аморфное состояние, в том числе стеклообразное состояние. Кристаллы характеризуются дальним порядком в расположении атомов. В аморфных телах дальний порядок отсутствует (смотрите Ближний Порядок и Дальний Порядок). Согласно законам классической физики, применимым к большинству твёрдых тел, наинизшему энергетическому состоянию системы атомных частиц (атомов, ионов, молекул) соответствует периодическое расположение одинаковых групп частиц, то есть кристаллическая структура. Поэтому с термодинамической точки зрения аморфное состояние не является равновесным и с течением времени должно закристаллизоваться. Однако в обычных условиях это время может быть столь велико, что неравновесность не проявляется и аморфное тело практически устойчиво. Между кристаллическим твёрдым телом и жидкостью есть качественное различие (наличие у кристалла и отсутствие у жидкости дальнего порядка в расположении атомов). Между аморфным твёрдым телом и жидкостью различие только количественное:- аморфное твёрдое тело можно рассматривать как жидкость с очень большой вязкостью (которую часто можно считать бесконечно большой). Понятие Твёрдое Тело, как и понятие Жидкость, имеет характер идеализации (модельности), точнее было бы говорить о Твёрдотельных и Жидкостных свойствах конденсированной среды. Например, с точки зрения упругих свойств твёрдым следует считать тело с отличным от 0 статическим модулем сдвига θ (у жидкости $\theta = 0$). При рассмотрении пластических свойств твёрдым следует считать тело, необратимо деформируемое лишь при конечном надпороговом напряжении (у жидкостей, даже очень вязких, типа смол, пороговое напряжение необратимой деформации равно 0). Все вещества в природе затвердевают при атмосферном давлении и температуре $T > 0$ К, за исключением Гелия (He), который остаётся жидким при атмосферном давлении вплоть до $T = 0$ К. Для кристаллизации He необходимо давление 24 атм (при $T = 1.5$ К). Это уникальное свойство He находит объяснение в квантовой теории твёрдых тел и жидкостей (смотрите Гелий, и Квантовая Жидкость). При исследовании твёрдых растворов изотопов гелия (под давлением) обнаружено особое состояние вещества, занимающее промежуточное положение между кристаллом и квантовой жидкостью. Оно получило название Квантового Кристалла. У обычных кристаллов волновые свойства атомов приводят к существованию колебаний кристаллической решётки при $T = 0$ К, у квантовых жидкостей эти свойства полностью разрушают кристаллическую структуру, а у квантовых кристаллов волновые свойства атомов, сохраняя выделенность узлов кристаллической решётки, допускают их перемещение (с узла на узел). Твёрдое тело – основной материал, используемый человеком. От кремнёвых орудий неандертальца до современных машин и механизмов – во всех технических приспособлениях, созданных человеком, используются различные свойства твёрдого тела. Если на ранних ступенях развития цивилизации использовались механические свойства твёрдого тела, которые непосредственно ощутимы человеком (твёрдость, масса, пластичность, упругость, хрупкость и тому подобное), и твёрдое тело применялось лишь как конструкционный материал, то в современном обществе используется огромный арсенал физических свойств твёрдого тела (электрических, магнитных, тепловых и других), как правило, не доступных непосредственному человеческому восприятию и обнаруживаемых только при лабораторных исследованиях. Все свойства твёрдых тел могут быть поняты на основе знания его атомно-молекулярного строения, законов движения атомных (атомов, ионов, молекул) и субатомных (электронов, атомных ядер) частиц. Исследование свойств твёрдого тела и движения частиц в нём объединилось в большую область современной

физики – Физику Твёрдого Тела, развитие которой стимулируется потребностями практики, главным образом техники. Физика твёрдого тела обладает специфическими методами исследования, руководящими идеями, использует определённый (часто изощрённый) математический аппарат. Оставаясь частью физики, физика твёрдого тела выделилась в самостоятельную научную дисциплину. Это проявляется, например, в существовании большого числа специализированных научных журналов (в СССР Физика Твёрдого Тела; Физика Металлов И Металловедение; Физика И Техника Полупроводников и другие) и институтов (Институт Физики Твёрдого Тела Академии Наук Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (АН СССР) и другие). Приблизительно 1/2 физиков мира работает в области физики твёрдого тела и почти 1/2 всех научных физических публикаций относится к исследованию твёрдых тел. Квантовые Представления В Физике Твёрдого Тела:- объяснение свойств твёрдого тела возможно лишь на основе квантовой механики. Квантовая теория кристаллов разработана весьма подробно, квантовая теория аморфных тел – слабее. Одним из главных результатов квантового подхода к исследованию свойств кристаллического твёрдого тела явилась концепция квазичастиц. Энергию кристалла вблизи основного состояния можно представить в виде суммы элементарных возбуждений, суммы энергий отдельных квазичастиц. Это позволяет ввести понятие Газа Квазичастиц и для исследования тепловых, магнитных и других свойств твёрдого тела использовать методы квантовой физики газов. Макроскопические характеристики твёрдого тела при этом выражаются через характеристики квазичастиц (длина пробега, скорость, эффективная масса и тому подобное (смотрите ниже). Элементарные движения в аморфных телах значительно сложнее, чем в кристаллах. Поэтому не удаётся ввести наглядные понятия (аналогичные квазичастицам) для описания возбуждённых состояний аморфных тел, однако структура плотности этих состояний выяснена. Можно сформулировать несколько характерных особенностей твёрдых тел как физических объектов, состоящих из огромного (макроскопического) числа атомных частиц и электронов. (1) Атомы, молекулы и ионы – структурные единицы твёрдых тел, то есть энергия взаимодействия между ними мала по сравнению с энергией, которую надо затратить на разрушение самой структурной единицы (молекулы на атомы, атома на ион и электроны, атомного ядра на нуклоны). Однако энергия их взаимодействия велика по сравнению с энергией их теплового движения (в газах – обратное соотношение). В тех случаях, когда энергия теплового движения оказывается порядка или больше энергии взаимодействия между структурными единицами, в твёрдых телах происходит перестройка структуры (Фазовый Переход), приводящая к понижению свободной энергии системы (смотрите Термодинамика). (2) Согласно классическим законам, средняя энергия теплового движения частицы ≈ kT и энергия возбуждения твёрдого тела ≈ NkT, где N – число частиц, составляющих твёрдое тело. Уменьшение энергии твёрдого тела с понижением его температуры идёт быстрее, чем предусматривает классическая физика:- дискретный (квантовый) характер энергетического спектра твёрдого тела приводит к ‘вымораживанию’ движений при $T \to 0$ К, причём чем больше расстояние между уровнями энергии, тем при более высокой температуре ‘вымерзает’ соответствующее движение. Поэтому различные движения в твёрдом теле существенны при различных температурах. (3) В кристаллическом твёрдом теле возможны статические возбуждённые состояния:- частицы располагаются не совсем так, как им ‘положено’ из соображений минимума энергии. Неправильное расположение атома или его отсутствие (смотрите Дефекты В Кристаллах) приводят к большому повышению энергии взаимодействия атомов вблизи дефекта, однако в устойчивом состоянии неправильно расположенных атомов сравнительно мало. Аморфное тело, энергия которого больше, чем энергия соответствующего кристалла, как правило, устойчиво (метастабильно) из-за больших потенциальных барьеров (следствие ближнего порядка), отделяющих метастабильные положения атомов от стабильных. (4) Разнообразие сил, действующих между частицами, составляющими твёрдое тело, приводит к тому, что в кристаллах при определённых условиях могут проявляться свойства газов, жидкостей, плазмы. Например, ферромагнетик при $T = 0$ К – упорядоченная система ориентированных атомных магнитных моментов. При повышении температуры эта строгая ориентация нарушается тепловым движением, а при $T = T_c$ (Точка Кюри) полностью исчезает и твёрдое тело переходит в парамагнитное состояние. Величина T_c связана с энергией U_m взаимодействия между соседними магнитными моментами соотношением:- $kT_c \approx U_м$. При $T \geq T_c$ атомные магнитные моменты ведут себя, как Газ Магнитных Стрелок, например, магнитная восприимчивость твёрдого парамагнетика имеет ту же температурную зависимость, что и газообразного (смотрите ниже). Другой пример:- металл можно рассматривать как ионный остов, погруженный в электронную жидкость. Благодаря устойчивому положению ионов металл является твёрдым телом, но часть электронов в нём не связана с определёнными узлами кристаллической решётки, это – электроны проводимости. Их взаимодействие друг с другом сближает свойства совокупности электронов проводимости металлов со свойствами квантовой жидкости. В некоторых случаях (например, под воздействием электромагнитного поля высокой частоты, которая превышает частоту столкновений электронов) электронная жидкость в проводниках ведёт себя, как плазма (смотрите Плазма Твёрдых Тел). (5) Движения атомных частиц в твёрдых телах весьма разнообразны и проявляются в различных свойствах твёрдых тел. Все движения можно разбить на 3 типа:- (а) Диффузия Собственных или Чужеродных Атомов:- элементарный акт диффузии – флуктуационное перемещение атома из занятого им положения в соседнее – свободное. Как правило, время ‘оседлой’ жизни атома значительно больше, чем время перемещения – атом совершает редкие случайные скачки, вероятность которых возрастает с ростом температуры. Диффузионное перемещение – сравнительно редкий пример классического движения атомов в твёрдых телах. (б) Коллективные Движения Частиц, простейший пример которых – колебания кристаллической решётки. Энергия колеблющихся атомов приближённо равна сумме энергий отдельных колебаний. При высоких температурах средняя энергия каждого колебания ~ kT, при низких температурах она определяется формулой Планка и < кТ. Хотя в колебаниях решётки принимают участие все атомы твёрдого тела, они атомного масштаба (напомним:- средняя энергия поступательного движения частицы в классическом газе равна 3/2 kT). Другой пример:- электронное возбуждение атома, не локализуемое на определённом узле кристаллической решётки, а передающееся от узла к узлу. Энергия такого движения (оно может быть возбуждено при поглощении кванта света или при повышении температуры) порядка энергии возбуждения отдельного атома. Коллективные движения атомного масштаба имеют дискретную структуру. Например, энергия колебания атомов с частотой ω может быть равна $h\omega$, $2h\omega$, $3h\omega$ и так далее. Это позволяет каждому движению сопоставить квазичастицу. Квазичастицы, описывающие колебания атомов, называются Фононами. (в) При низких температурах (вблизи $T = 0$ К) атомные частицы в некоторых твёрдых телах (и в жидком Не) могут совершать движение, квантовое по своей природе, но макроскопическое по масштабу. Наиболее изучено движение электронов в сверхпроводниках и атомов в сверхтекучем Гелии. Характерная черта сверхпроводящего и сверхтекучего движения – строгая согласованность в поведении частиц, обусловленная взаимодействием между ними. Для ‘выхода из коллектива’ частица должна преодолеть некоторую энергию (энергетическая щель). Существование энергетической щели делает сверхпроводящее и сверхтекучее движение устойчивым (незатухающим) (смотрите Сверхпроводимость; и Сверхтекучесть). (6) Знание атомной структуры твёрдого тела и характера движения частиц в твёрдом теле (энергетический спектр) позволяет установить, какие квазичастицы ответственны за то или другое явление или свойство. Например, высокая электропроводность металлов обусловлена электронами проводимости, а теплопроводность – электронами проводимости и фононами; некоторые особенности поглощения света в диэлектриках – экситонами; ферромагнитный резонанс – магнонами и так далее. Отличие количественных характеристик различных движений позволяет отделить одно движение от другого. Например, из-за большого различия в массах скорость движения ионов в металлах и полупроводниках очень мала по сравнению со скоростью

электронов. Поэтому в некотором приближении (называемом Адиабатическим), рассматривая движение электронов, ионы можно считать неподвижными, а движение ионов определять усреднёнными (по быстрому движению) характеристиками электронов. Часто независимость различных типов движения твёрдых тел обусловлена малой энергией взаимодействия между степенями свободы различной природы. Например, в ферромагнетике колебания атомов и спиновые волны имеют энергию и скорость приблизительно одного масштаба, но связь между ними мала, потому что малы магнитострикционные силы (смотрите Магнитострикция). Однако в некоторых случаях имеет место резонансное взаимодействие между разнородными волновыми процессами, когда их частоты и длины волн совпадают. Это приводит к ‘перепутыванию’ движений; например, колебание атомов (звук) можно возбудить переменным магнитным полем, а звуковая волна может самопроизвольно превратиться в спиновую. (7) Все твёрдые тела при достаточном повышении температуры плавятся (или возгоняются). Подводимая к телу в процессе плавления теплота тратится на разрыв межатомных связей. Температура плавления Тпл, характеризующая силу связи атомных частиц в твёрдых телах, различна:- у молекулярного Водорода Тпл = –259.1 °C, у Вольфрама 3 410 ± 20 °C, а у графита более 4 000 °C. Исключение составляет твёрдый ^{3}He, который плавится под давлением при понижении температуры (смотрите Эффект Померанчука). При изменении внешних условий (давления, температуры, магнитного поля и так далее) в твёрдых телах происходят скачкообразные изменения структуры и свойств – фазовые переходы 1-го и 2-го рода. Наличие у твёрдых тел различных устойчивых кристаллических структур (модификаций) называется Полиморфизмом (например, графит и алмаз, белое и серое Олово). Переход из одной модификации в другую иногда происходит как фазовый переход 1-го рода, а иногда как переход 2-го рода. Примерами фазового перехода 2-го рода служат переход веществ из парамагнитного состояния в ферро- или антиферромагнитное, переход в сверхпроводящее состояние из нормального при отсутствии магнитного поля, упорядочение ряда сплавов, возникновение сегнетоэлектрических свойств у некоторых диэлектриков и другие. (8) В большинстве случаев при определённой температуре все степени свободы атомных частиц в твёрдых телах можно разделить на 2 категории. Для одних kT велико по сравнению с характерной энергией их взаимодействия $U_{вз}$, для других степеней свободы kT мало по сравнению с $U_{вз}$. Степени свободы, для которых $kT \geq U_{вз}$, могут быть описаны в терминах Газа Частиц (например, Газ Магнитных Стрелок при $T \geq T_c$); степени свободы, для которых $kT \geq U_{вз}$, находятся на низком уровне возбуждения, благодаря чему соответствующие им движения могут быть описаны путём введения квазичастиц, слабо взаимодействующих друг с другом. Таким образом, в большинстве случаев свойства твёрдых тел могут быть ‘сведены’ к свойствам газов – либо частиц, либо квазичастиц. Сильное взаимодействие при этом не ‘выпадает’, оно определяет структуру твёрдого тела (например, его кристаллической решётки) и свойства отдельной квазичастицы. Квазичастицы существуют не в свободном пространстве (как частицы в реальных газах), а в кристаллической решётке, структура которой отражается в свойствах квазичастиц. Вблизи точек фазового перехода 2-го рода такое ‘сведёние’ невозможно, так как движение атомных частиц твёрдых тел в этих условиях скоррелировано (на ‘языке’ квазичастиц это (означает, что нельзя пренебречь их взаимодействием). Корреляция носит особый (не силовой) характер:- вероятность коллективных движений частиц и квазичастиц столь же велика, сколь и их индивидуальных движений. Возрастание роли корреляции в движении частиц приводит к наблюдаемым эффектам:- возрастают теплоёмкость, магнитная восприимчивость и тому подобное. Вблизи фазового перехода 2-го рода твёрдое тело ведёт себя как система сильно взаимодействующих частиц (или квазичастиц), принципиально не сводимая к газу. Вблизи фазового перехода 2-го рода твёрдое тело может служить моделью значительно более сложных систем (например, ядерной материи, элементарных частиц в процессе их взаимодействия). Знание атомно-молекулярной структуры твёрдого тела, характера движения составляющих его частиц объясняет наблюдаемые явления и позволяет предсказывать ещё не открытые свойства твёрдых тел, а также целенаправленно изменять структуру твёрдых тел и синтезировать твёрдые тела с уникальным, набором свойств. Физика твёрдого тела разделилась на ряд областей, обособление которых происходит путём выделения либо объекта исследования (Физика Металлов, Физика Полупроводников, Физика Магнетиков и другие), либо метода исследования (рентгеновский структурный анализ, радиоспектроскопия твёрдого тела и тому подобное), либо определённых свойств твёрдого тела (механических, тепловых и так далее). Возможность обособления – следствие относительной независимости атомных движений в твёрдом теле. Атомно-Кристаллическая Структура Твёрдых Тел:- зависит от сил, действующих между атомными частицами. Изменяя среднее расстояние между атомами с помощью внешнего давления, можно существенно изменить вклад межатомных сил различной природы и благодаря этому – кристаллическую структуру твёрдого тела. Обнаружено большое число различных существующих при больших давлениях кристаллических модификаций, многие из которых отличаются по физическим свойствам. Например, Bi под давлением образует 3 сверхпроводящие модификации:- при 25 300 атм < ρ < 27 000 атм Bi II (T_c = 3.93 K); при 27 000 атм < ρ < 80 000 атм Bi III (T_c = 6.9 K); при 80 000 атм < ρ Bi IV (T_c = 7 K). Многие полупроводники под давлением переходят в металлическое состояние (Ge при ρ ≈ 120 000 атм становится металлом), а Yb (металл) под давлением превращается в полупроводник. Есть основания считать, что молекулярный водород под давлением в $2–3\cdot10^6$ атм превращается в металл. При чрезвычайно большом давлении (или плотности), когда объём, приходящийся на один атом, становится меньше обычного атомного размера, атомы теряют свою индивидуальность и вещество превращается в сильно сжатую электронноядерную плазму. Исследование такого состояния вещества важно, в частности, для понимания структуры звёзд. Атомная структура кристаллов экспериментально определяется методами рентгено-структурного анализа, магнитная структура ферромагнетиков и антиферромагнетиков (ориентация магнитных моментов атомов) – методами нейтронографии. Полное знание атомной структуры предполагает знание размеров элементарной ячейки кристалла и положения всех атомов внутри неё. Однако во многих случаях достаточно знать лишь элементы симметрии данного кристалла. При макроскопическом описании твёрдых тел (механических, электрических, тепловых, оптических свойств) кристаллы можно рассматривать как сплошную анизотропную среду, в которой симметричное расположение атомов приводит к эквивалентности направлений. Основу симметрии бесконечной кристаллической решётки составляет её пространственная периодичность – способность совмещаться с собой при параллельных переносах (Трансляциях) на определённые расстояния в определённых направлениях. Эквивалентные узлы кристаллической решётки, которые могут быть совмещены друг с другом путём трансляции, образуют Решётку Браве. Их существует 14 типов. По симметрии решётки Браве делятся на 7 кристаллических сингоний. Кроме того, кристаллическая решётка может обладать осями и плоскостями симметрии, зеркально-поворотными и винтовыми осями и плоскостями зеркального скольжения. Совокупность осей и плоскостей симметрии, определяющая симметрию физических свойств кристаллов, называется Кристаллическим Классом; их 32. Совокупность всех элементов симметрии кристаллической решётки называется её Пространственной Группой. Всего возможно 230 различных пространственных групп. Если учесть магнитные свойства атомов, составляющих кристаллическую решётку, то число возможных магнитных пространственных групп увеличится до 1 651 (смотрите Симметрия Кристаллов). Структура Реального Кристалла:- хотя монокристаллы большого размера в природе встречаются редко, они всё чаще используются в технике. Выращивают их искусственно (смотрите Синтетические Кристаллы). Применяемые на практике конструкционные материалы, как правило, – поликристаллы, состоящие из огромного числа мелких монокристаллов (кристаллических зёрен). Многие свойства твёрдых тел (например, пластичность, прочность) зависят от величины зёрен. При хаотической ориентации кристаллических зёрен поликристалл можно считать изотропным телом, хотя каждый кристалл в отдельности анизотропен. В

некоторых поликристаллах возникает анизотропия, связанная с условиями их кристаллизации и обработки (ориентированный рост, прокатка, ковка); она называется Текстурой. Границы зёрен нарушают строгую периодичность в расположении атомов в кристалле. Однако это – не единственные дефекты в кристаллах. Дефектами являются микроскопические включения (в частности, зародыши другой кристаллической модификации, пустоты и тому подобное), сама поверхность образца, чужеродные примесные атомы, вакансии, атомы в междоузлиях, дислокации и так далее. Наличие или отсутствие тех или других дефектов во многих случаях определяет так называемые Структурночувствительные Свойства твёрдых тел:- механические (прочность, пластичность), электропроводность, оптические и другие (смотрите ниже). Межатомные Связи:- по типам связей твёрдые тела делят на 5 классов, каждый из которых характеризуется своеобразным пространственным распределением электронов. (1) В Ионных Кристаллах (NaCl, KCl и других) основные силы, действующие между ионами, – силы электростатического притяжения. Распределение электронного заряда вблизи каждого иона близко к сферическому и слегка нарушается в области соприкосновения соседних ионов. (2) В Кристаллах С Ковалентной Связью валентные электроны обобществлены соседними атомами. Кристалл по существу представляет собой огромную молекулу. Этот тип характеризуется высокой электронной плотностью между ионами и резкой направленностью связей. Примеры кристаллов с ковалентной связью:- алмаз, Ge, Si. (3) У Большинства Металлов (например, щелочных) энергию связи обусловливают электроны проводимости; металл можно представлять как решётку из положительных ионов, погружённую в электронную жидкость (Металлическая Связь). У некоторых металлов (например, переходных) важна также ковалентная связь, осуществляемая электронами незаполненных внутренних оболочек. (4) В Молекулярных Кристаллах (например, в отвердевших инертных газах) молекулы связаны слабыми электростатическими силами (Силы Ван-дер-Ваальса), обусловленными взаимной поляризацией молекул. Для всех молекулярных кристаллов характерна слабая связь; они имеют низкую точку плавления и заметно сублимируют. В большинстве органических кристаллов молекулы связаны силами Ван-дер-Ваальса (смотрите Межмолекулярное Взаимодействие). (5) В Кристаллах С Водородными Связями каждый атом водорода связан силами притяжения одновременно с двумя другими атомами. Водородная связь – основная форма взаимодействия между молекулами воды. Водородная связь вместе с электростатическим притяжением дипольных моментов молекул H_2O определяет свойства воды и льда. Следует отметить, что классификация твёрдых тел по типам связи условна. Во многих веществах наблюдаются комбинации различных типов связи. Природа сил связи в твёрдых телах получила объяснение только после привлечения квантовой механики, хотя источником сил, действующих между атомными частицами, в твёрдых телах служат электростатическое притяжение и отталкивание. Образование из атомов и молекул устойчивых твёрдых тел показывает, что силы притяжения на расстояниях ~10^{-8} сантиметра (см) уравновешиваются силами отталкивания, быстро спадающими с расстоянием. Это даёт возможность в ряде случаев рассматривать атомные частицы как твёрдые шары и характеризовать их кристаллохимическими радиусами (смотрите Кристаллохимия). Для описания энергии U твёрдого тела как функции среднего расстояния r между частицами пользуются формулой Ленарда-Джонсона:- $U = (U_0 / (1 – n / m))[(a / r)^n – (n / m)(a / r)^m]$, в которой первое слагаемое описывает энергию притяжения, а второе – отталкивания; здесь a – среднее межатомное расстояние в нормальных условиях, n зависит от типа связи, например, в ионных кристаллах n = 1, а в молекулярных n = 6; m~9–11. Энергия имеет минимум, равный U_0 при r = a. Выражая r через удельный объём V ($r \sim V^{1/3}$), получаем уравнение состояния твёрдого тела – зависимость давления $\rho = –(dU / dV)$ от удельного объёма. Такой подход связывает экспериментально измеряемые величины (энергию связи, сжимаемость $\beta = –(1 / V)(dU / dV)$) и другие) друг с другом и с величинами, входящими в выражение для силы, действующей между частицами. Теоретические методы позволяют, исходя из ‘первых принципов’, рассчитать кристаллическую структуру, уравнение состояния, тепловые свойства твёрдых тел в широком интервале температур. Теоретические данные хорошо согласуются с экспериментом для ионных и молекулярных кристаллов. Для ковалентных кристаллов и металлов необходим учёт непарного характера сил, действующих между частицами.

SOLID DECK PALLET = ПОДДОН СО СПЛОШНЫМ НАСТИЛОМ – Solid Deck Pallet is a pallet constructed with no spacing between deckboards.

SOLID LOAD = СПЛОШНАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или СПЛОШНОЙ ГРУЗ) – Solid Load is a single, compact, rigid, homogeneous load, supported by all the blocks and/or stringers of the pallet. / Сплошной Груз:- отдельный, компактный, жёсткий, однородный груз, опирающийся на несущие элементы конструкции поддона.

SOLID–STATE POLYMERIZATION = ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ В ТВЁРДОМ СОСТОЯНИИ – Solid-State Polymerization is a reaction of the active end-groups within a solid polymer. It may be intentional as in heating and drying nylon 66 to increase the final degree of polymerization; or it may be undesirable such as that which occurs in fibers under hightemperature conditions in tires that leads to increased degree of polymerization, cross-linking, and subsequent brittleness and loss of strength. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SOLID WOOD PACKING MATERIALS = ТВЁРДЫЕ ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ УПАКОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ – Solid Wood Packing Material (SWPM):- most wood packaging materials are covered by the new rule including wooden packaging materials such as pallets, crates, boxes, and pieces of wood used to support or brace cargo. These materials are currently referred to as Solid Wood Packing Material (SWPM), which is defined as ‘wood packing materials other than loose wood packing materials, used or for use with cargo to prevent damage, including, but not limited to, dunnage, crating, pallets, packing blocks, drums, cases, and skids’. See also Regulated Wood Packaging Material (RWPM).

SOLLERET = СОЛЁРЭ (или САЛЭРЭТ) – Solleret is a flexible steel shoe forming part of a medieval suit of armor. / Солёрэ (по-Французски) или Солерет – стальной ботинок в рыцарских доспехах.

SOLUBLE = РАСТВОРИМОЕ – Soluble:- capable of being dissolved, i.e. passing into solution.

SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE = РАСТВОРИМЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ – Soluble Concentrate is a liquid formulation that forms a solution when added to water.

SOLUBLE GRANULE = РАСТВОРИМАЯ ГРАНУЛА – Soluble Granule is a dry granular formulation that forms a solution when added to water.

SOLUBLE ION = РАСТВОРИМЫЙ ИОН – Soluble Ion is the electrically charged form of an atom or group of atoms that exists in solution.

SOLUBLE POWDER = РАСТВОРИМЫЙ ПОРОШОК – Soluble Powder is a dry formulation that forms a solution when added to water.

SOLUTION = РАСТВОР – Solution is a homogeneous mixture formed by mixing a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance with a liquid or sometimes with a gas or solid. / Под Раствором понимается жидкая форма – однородная смесь твёрдого и жидкого веществ и какой-либо жидкости (растворителя).

SOLUTION–DYED = КРАШЕНОЕ В РАСТВОРЕ – Solution-Dyed:- a type of fiber dyeing in which colored pigments are injected into the spinning solution prior to the extrusion of the fiber through the spinneret. Fibers and yarns colored in this manner are color-fast to most destructive agents. See also Dyeing, and Mass-Colored. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

SOLUTION DYEING = РАСТВОРЯЮЩЕЕ КРАШЕНИЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ РАСТВОРОМ) – Solution Dyeing:- dyestuffs are added to the fibers or yarn prior to the tufting process. In solution dyeing, pigment is added to the molten polymer before extrusion into a colored filament. Thus, the filament is impregnated with the color pigment throughout. The only way to dye olefin is by solution dyeing. Commercial Nylon is also quite often solution-dyed. However, unless appropriate acid dye blockers are applied after carpet manufacturing, solution-dyed nylon can continue to accept acid dyes from food spills, coffee, colas, etc. Solution Dyeing:- adding dye to the chemical compound in the spinneret before extrusion. Also known as Dope Dyeing. Solution Dyeing, also known as Dope or Spun Dyeing, is the process of adding pigments or insoluble dyes to the spinning solution before the solution is extruded through the spinneret. Only manufactured fibers can be solution dyed. Solution dyeing is used for difficult-to-dye fibers such as olefin fibers, and for dyeing fibers for end uses that require excellent colorfastness properties. Because the color pigments become a part of the fiber, solution dyed materials have excellent colorfastness to light, washing, crocking (rubbing), perspiration, and bleach. Dyeing at the solution stage is more expensive since the equipment has to be cleaned thoroughly each time a different color is produced. Thus, the variety of colors and shades produced are limited. In addition, it is difficult to stock the inventory for each color. Decisions regarding color have to be made very early in the manufacturing process. Thus, this stage of dyeing is usually not used for apparel fabrics. Solution Dyeing:- the solution for man-made fiber is colored before making it into fiber. Dyestuff is put into ttre spinning solution and the color is locked in as the fiber is coagulated. Synonymous with Spun Dyeing and Dope Dyeing. See also Dope Dyeing, Dyeing, Mass-Colored, and Spun Dyeing. With Solution Dyed fiber, the color is added to the liquid polymer before it is extruded into yarn. Therefore, it is inherent in the fiber and there is no dye or water waste. Because the color is impregnated throughout the fiber, these materials have excellent UV resistance to color fade. Solution dyed fiber also has excellent abrasion, superior color consistency, superior crocking results, vibrant colors and superior everyday cleanability. Solution dyed yarns can be cleaned with a 4:1 bleach solution. KnollTextiles was one of the first contract textile companies to bring solution dyed fibers to the marketplace. Knoll, Inc headquartered in East Greenville, State of Pennsylvania (PA), the United States. Solution Pigmenting or Dope Dyeing:- dye is added to the solution before it is extruded through the spinnerets for making synthetic filaments. Solution Pigmenting or Dope Dyeing is a method applied for dyeing the synthetic fibers. Dye is added to the solution before it is extruded through the spinnerets for making synthetic filaments. This gives a colorfast fiber as the pigments are used which are the fastest known colors. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). протирание или притирка (rubbing). Растворяющее Пигментирование (Solution Pigmenting).

SOLVENCY = ПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ – (1) Solvency:- sufficient assets and income. It is the primary responsibility of a state's insurance department is to monitor insurance companies licensed to transact business within their state and make certain that they remain solvent and have the ability to pay the claims of their policyholders.

(2) Solvency refers to the ability of an enterprise to pay its debts as they mature. For example, when a company carries a high level of long-term debt relative to assets, it has lower solvency. Information on long-term obligations, such as long-term debt and notes payable, in comparison to total assets and equity can be used to assess resources that will be needed to meet these fixed obligations, such as interest and principal payments. Ability of a borrower to meet maturing obligations as they become due. The opposite of Insolvency. / Способность заёмщика исполнять свои подлежащие погашению обязательства, когда это становится должным. В противоположность Неплатёжеспособности (Insolvency).

SOLVENCY = РАСТВОРЯЮЩАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – Solvency is an ability of a fluid to dissolve inorganic materials and polymers, which is a function of aromaticity. / Растворяющая Способность – способность жидкости растворять неорганические материалы и полимеры, которая является функцией ароматичности.

SOLVENT = ПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНЫЙ – Solvent:- able to meet all one's debts and obligations. / Способный удовлетворить все долги и обязательства перед своими кредиторами.

SOLVENT = СОЛЬВЕНТ (или РАСТВОРИТЕЛЬ) – Solvent is a material with a strong capability to dissolve a given substance. The most common petroleum solvents are mineral spirits, xylene, toluene, hexane, heptane, and naphthas. Aromatic-type solvents have the highest solvency for organic chemical materials, followed by naphthenes and paraffins. In most applications, the solvent disappears, usually by evaporation, after it has served its purpose. The evaporation rate of a solvent is very important in manufacture. Volatile liquids used in paint, stain, varnish, and lacquer coatings which give the coating workability and which, upon evaporation, allow the resin to harden. Solvents are added to the formula to help in dissolving some of the ingredients. Alcohols (part of this family) also adds an anti-freeze property so that the detergent may be shipped and stored in cold climates. Ethyl alcohol is the most common variety of alcohol in detergents and is also known as Grain Alcohol and Ethanol. / развод (или потёк (stain)). в краске, морилке, лаке/олифе, и лаковых покрытиях . Под Растворителями понимаются индивидуальные химические соединения или их смеси, способные переводить различные вещества в раствор. Подразделяются на неорганические (важнейший из них – вода) и органические. Среди последних свойствами растворителей обладают ароматические углеводороды, спирты, эфиры, хлорированные алифатические углеводороды и многие другие. Наиболее распространённые смеси органических веществ, используемые как растворитель, – бензин, скипидар, сольвент, уайт-спирит. Растворители применяют практически во всех отраслях промышленности, а также в сельском хозяйстве и в быту. Большинство органических растворителей – летучие, горючие, иногда токсичные жидкости, образующие с воздухом взрывоопасные смеси. При работе с такими растворителями необходимо соблюдать правила техники безопасности и противопожарной охраны. Под Растворителем понимается неорганическое (главным образом вода) или органическое (ацетон, бензол, спирты, хлороформ и другие) соединение, а также смесь (например, бензин), способное растворять различные вещества. Основные требования:- минимальная пожароопасность и токсичность, химическая инертность по отношению к растворяемому веществу, доступность и дешевизна. Растворители – индивидуальные химические соединения или смеси, способные растворять различные вещества, то есть образовывать с ними однородные системы переменного состава, состоящие из двух или большего числа компонентов (смотрите Растворы). Для систем жидкость–газ и жидкость–твёрдое вещество растворителем принято считать жидкий компонент; для системы жидкость–жидкость–компонент, находящийся в избытке. В принципе любое вещество может быть растворителем для какого-либо другого вещества. Однако на практике к растворителям относят только такие вещества, которые отвечают определённым требованиям. Например, растворители должны обладать хорошей, так называемой активной растворяющей способностью, быть достаточно химически инертными по отношению к растворяемому веществу и аппаратуре. Растворители, применяемые в промышленности, должны быть доступными и дешёвыми. В зависимости от отрасли промышленности к растворителям предъявляют различные другие требования, обусловленные особенностями производства. Так, для экстракции пригодны растворители, обладающие избирательной растворяющей способностью, для других процессов часто применяют так называемые Сочетающиеся Растворители, улучшающие взаимную растворимость, и так далее. Наиболее

употребительна химическая классификация, в соответствии с которой все растворители подразделяются на Неорганические и Органические. Самым распространённым неорганическим растворителем, применяемым для большого числа неорганических и органических соединений, является вода. К неорганическим растворителям относятся также:- жидкий аммиак – хороший растворитель для щелочных металлов, фосфора, серы, солей, аминов и других веществ; жидкий сернистый ангидрид – растворитель для многих органических и неорганических соединений, используемый, в частности, в промышленности для очистки нефтепродуктов; расплавленные металлы и соли и так далее. Большое значение имеют многочисленные органические растворители. Это прежде всего нефтяные растворители (в том числе углеводороды и их галогенопроизводные), спирты, простые и сложные эфиры, кетоны, нитросоединения. Органические растворители очень широко применяются в производстве пластмасс, лаков и красок, синтетических волокон, смол, клеев в резиновой промышленности, при экстракции растительных жиров, для химической чистки одежды; кроме того, их используют для очистки химических соединений перекристаллизацией, при хроматографическом разделении веществ, для создания определённой среды и так далее. Можно выделить группы растворителей в зависимости от других характеристик:- температуры кипения – Низкокипящие Растворители (например, этиловый спирт, метилацетат) и Высококипящие Растворители (например, ксилол); относительной скорости испарения – Быстроиспаряющиеся и Медленноиспаряющиеся (в качестве эталона часто берут скорость испарения бутилацетата); полярности – Неполярные (углеводороды, сероуглерод) и Полярные (например, вода, спирты, ацетон). Технические условия на растворители обычно содержат данные и по температуре вспышки, по пределам взрывоопасных концентраций паров в воздухе, по давлению пара при стандартных температурах, а также по растворяющей способности – для какого типа веществ можно использовать данный растворитель (для растворения масел и жиров, смол, красителей, каучуков натуральных и синтетических и тому подобных). В качестве растворителей распространены и смеси различных индивидуальных веществ, например, бензины, петролейный эфир, смеси спиртов и эфиров. К числу растворителей часто относят также Пластификаторы, служащие для улучшения механических и физических свойств каучуков, природных смол, полиамидов и многих других высокомолекулярных соединений. Почти все органические растворители физиологически активны. Некоторые из них – ароматические углеводороды, хлорпроизводные, амины, кетоны – при значительных концентрациях могут вызывать серьёзные отравления, другие приводят к различным кожным заболеваниям (дерматитам). Для многих промышленных органических растворителях разработаны технические условия по обеспечению как противопожарной безопасности при работе с ними, так и личной защиты от их физиологически вредных воздействий.

SOLVENT DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ СОЛЬВЕНТОМ (или РАСТВОРИТЕЛЕМ) (или РАСТВОРЯЮЩЕЕ КРАШЕНИЕ) – Solvent Dyeing is the dyeing of synthetic textiles by using chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents (such as trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene) instead of water; used for nylons, polyesters, and acrylics. See also Dyeing. Solvent Dyeing is the substitution of organic liquid for water in the process of application and fixation of dyes on fibers. Solvent dyeing of textiles is not a new subject; the first patent was issued in Germany in 1980. Solvent Dyeing is a dyeing method based on solubility of a dye in some liquid other than water, although water may be present in the dyebath. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SOLVENT EXTRACTION = ЭКСТРАКЦИЯ РАСТВОРИТЕЛЕМ (или ЭКСТРАГИРОВАНИЕ РАСТВОРИТЕЛЕМ) – Solvent Extraction is a refining process used to separate components (unsaturated hydrocarbons) from lube distillates in order to improve the oil's oxidation stability, viscosity index, and response to additives. The oil and the solvent extraction media are mixed in an extraction tower, resulting in the formation of two phases:- a heavy phase consisting of the undesirable unsaturates dissolved in the solvent. And a lighter phase consisting of a high quality oil with some solvent dissolved in it. The phases are separated and the solvent recovered from each by distillation. / Под Экстрагированием, от Датского слова Extraho, означающее Вытягиваю или Извлекаю, понимается то же, что Экстракция. Под Жидкостной Экстракцией понимается способ разделения и извлечения компонентов, смеси путём их перевода из одной жидкой фазы (например, водного раствора) в другую (обычно органическую), содержащую экстрагент. В промышленности осуществляется главным образом в противоточных аппаратах (экстракторах) непрерывного действия. Применяется в гидрометаллургии (например, для извлечения меди), для разделения редких и рассеянных элементов, в аналитической химии и другом.

SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND ELECTRO WINNING = ЭКСТРАКЦИЯ РАСТВОРИТЕЛЕМ И ЭЛЕКТРОВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ (или ЭКСТРАГИРОВАНИЕ РАСТВОРИТЕЛЕМ И ЭЛЕКТРОХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ) – In mining industry, Solvent Extraction And Electro Winning (SX-EW) is a process for extracting metal from an ore and producing pure metal. First the metal is leached into solution; the resulting solution is then purified in the solvent extraction process; the solution is then treated in an electro chemical process (electro winning) to recover cathode copper. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, для восстановления катодной меди. Под Жидкостной Экстракцией понимается способ разделения и извлечения компонентов, смеси путём их перевода из одной жидкой фазы (например, водного раствора) в другую (обычно органическую), содержащую экстрагент. В промышленности осуществляется главным образом в противоточных аппаратах (экстракторах) непрерывного действия. Применяется в гидрометаллургии (например, для извлечения меди), для разделения редких и рассеянных элементов, в аналитической химии и другом. Под Электролизом понимается совокупность процессов электро-химического окисления-восстановления, происходящих на погружных и электролит электродах при прохождении электрического тока. Применяется для получения многих веществ (водорода, металлов, хлора и других), при нанесении металлических покрытий (гальваностегия), воспроизведении формы предметов (гальванопластика). Под Электролизом понимаются химические процессы, протекающие в электролите при прохождении через него постоянного электрического тока. При этом ионы электролита движутся к электродам:- положительно заряженные ионы (катионы) – к катоду, а отрицательно заряженные ионы (анионы) – к аноду. Качественные изменения состава электролита обусловливаются характером электродных процессов образования продуктов восстановления на катоде и продуктов окисления на аноде. Количественные изменения описываются законами Фарадея. На электролизе основное получение многих водорода, кислорода, металлов, хлора, щёлочей, некоторых органических веществ и других химических продуктов. Электролиз применяют при рафинировании металлов, полученных неэлектрохимическими методами; при нанесении защитных и декоративных металлических покрытий (гальваностегия); для воспроизведения формы какого-либо предмета (гальванопластика).

SOLVENT SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ ИЗ РАСТВОРА (или РАСТВОРЯЮЩЕЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – In Solvent Spinning, plastics such as acrylics, cellulose acetate, and polyvinyl chloride are dissolved by certain solvents. The solution is forced through the spinneret and the filament then passes through a stream of hot air. The air aids in evaporating the solvents from the slender fibers. For economic reasons, these solvents must be recovered for use again. See also Dry Spinning, and Spinning. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate).

SOM = SOIL ORGANIC MATTER

SOMA = SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

SOMACLONAL VARIATION = СОМАКЛОНАЛЬНАЯ ВАРИАЦИЯ (или СОМАКЛОНАЛЬНАЯ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ) – Somaclonal Variation is an increase in genetic variability in plants regenerated from tissue culture. / Под Сомаклональной Изменчивостью, от Греческих слов Sōma, означающее Тело, и Klōn, означающее Ветвь или Отпрыск, понимается .

SOMALAC = SOCIÉTÉ D'AMÉNAGEMENT DE LA PLAINE DE MORONDAVA = REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAIN OF MORONDAVA

SOMATIC = СОМАТИЧЕСКОЕ – Somatic:- relating to or affecting the cell body. / Под Соматическим, от Греческого слова Sōma, означающее Тело, понимается .

SOMATIC CELL = СОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ КЛЕТКА – Somatic Cell is:- (1) a cell that is not destined to become a gamete, a 'body cell' whose genes will not be passed on to future generations. (2) The somatic cell divides to form tissues, etc. It is a body cell that has full chromosome content.

SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDIZATION = ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ СОМАТИЧЕСКИХ КЛЕТОК – Somatic Cell Hybridization is:- (1) the fusion of non-germ cells in cell culture under certain treatments and the formation of viable hybrid cells. (2) A breeding method that uses protoplast fusion to produce somatic hybrids between otherwise sexually compatible Species. / Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же Вида (различных Подвидов, Сортов, Пород или Линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных Видов или Родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

SOMBRERO = СОМБРЭРО – Sombrero is a high-crowned hat of felt or straw with a very wide brim worn especially in the Southwest and Mexico. / Под Сомбрэро, от Испанского слова Sombrero, от Сомбра (Sombra), означающее Тень, понимается Испанская широкополая шляпа из соломы, мочала или пальмовых листьев, распространённая преимущественно в странах Латинской Америки, в частности в Мексике.

SOO = SERIES OF OPTION

SOP = STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SORI = СОРУСЫ – Sori is the plural of Sorus – a cluster of fruit dots in ferns. / Под Сорусом, от Греческого слова Sōrós, означающее Куча, понимается группа не сросшихся друг с другом спороносных органов – спорангиев, расположенная на нижней стороне листьев большинства Папоротников. Сорус, группа скученно расположенных органов размножения – спорангиев (например, у Папоротников, зооспорангиев – у Бурой Водоросли Ламинарии), оогониев (например, у Бурой Водоросли Диктиоты).

SORPTION BEHAVIOR = ПОВЕДЕНИЕ СОРБЦИИ – Sorption Behavior:- (Latin:- adsorbere – take up) Absorption or release of water vapor by a hygroscopic cargo until equilibrium is reached. / Под Сорбцией, от Латинского слова Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается поглощение твёрдым телом или жидкостью какого-либо вещества из окружающей среды. Основные разновидности сорбции – абсорбция, адсорбция и хемосорбция. Поглощающее тело называют Сорбентом, поглощаемое – Сорбтивом (Сорбатом). Важнейшие твёрдые сорбенты, способные к регенерации и применяемые в технике, – активные угли, иониты, силикагель, цеолиты. Сорбция в гидрометаллургии – поглощение ценных компонентов (Au, Mo, U) из растворов или пульп при выщелачивании руд и концентратов.

SORPTION ISOTHERMS = ИЗОТЕРМЫ СОРБЦИИ – Sorption Isotherms are graphical representation of the sorption behavior of a substance at a specified temperature. / Под Изотермами, от Греческих слов Isos, означающее Одинаковый, Подобный или Равный, и Thérmē, означающее Тепло, понимаются линии, изображающие на диаграмме состояния равновесный изотермический процесс. Под Сорбцией, от Латинского слова Sorbeo, означающее Поглощаю, понимается поглощение твёрдым телом или жидкостью какого-либо вещества из окружающей среды. Основные разновидности сорбции – абсорбция, адсорбция и хемосорбция. Поглощающее тело называют Сорбентом, поглощаемое – Сорбтивом (Сорбатом). Важнейшие твёрдые сорбенты, способные к регенерации и применяемые в технике, – активные угли, иониты, силикагель, цеолиты. Сорбция в гидрометаллургии – поглощение ценных компонентов (Au, Mo, U) из растворов или пульп при выщелачивании руд и концентратов.

SORREL = ГНЕДОЕ (или ЖЕЛТОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или КРАСНОВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или XX) – Sorrel:- a brownish orange to light brown.

SORTING = СОРТИРОВКА – Sorting is the process of separating a fleece into its various qualities according to diameter, length, color, strength, and other factors.

THE SORTINO RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СОРТИНО – The Sortino Ratio:- the purpose of risk management and subsequent risk measures is to avoid large downside risk, so a performance metric that punishes excessive positive returns while missing excessive downside risk is flawed. The Sortino ratio offers a better measure of risk. In many ways, the Sortino ratio is a better choice, especially when measuring and comparing the performance of managers whose programs exhibit positive skew in their return distributions. The Sortino ratio is a modification of the Sharpe ratio, using downside deviation rather than standard deviation as the measure of risk, i.e. only those returns falling below a userspecified target ('Desired Target Return') or required rate of return are considered risky. It is interesting to note that even Nobel laureate Harry Markowitz, when he developed Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) in 1959, recognized that because only downside deviation is relevant to investors, using it to measure risk would be more appropriate than using standard deviation. However, he used variance (the square of standard deviation) in his MPT work because optimizations using downside deviation were computationally impractical at the time. In the early 1980s, Dr. Frank Sortino had undertaken research to come up with an improved measure for risk-adjusted returns. According to Sortino, it was Brian Rom's idea at Investment Technologies to call the new measure the Sortino ratio. The first reference to the ratio was in Financial Executive Magazine (August 1980) and the first calculation was published in a series of articles in the Journal of Risk Management (September 1981). The Sortino ratio, S, is defined as:- $S = (R - T) / TDD$; where:- R is the average period return; T is the target or required rate of return for the investment strategy under consideration (originally T was known as the Minimum Acceptable Return, or MAR. In his more recent work, MAR is now referred to as the Desired Target Return); TDD is the target downside deviation. The target downside deviation is defined as the root-mean-square, or RMS, of the deviations of the realized return's underperformance from the target return where all returns above the target return are treated as underperformance of 0. See also Sharpe Ratio, and Standard Deviation. The Sortino Ratio is a measure of risk-adjusted performance; uses the concept of a target rate of return both in expressing the return in the numerator and the risk in the denominator. Formula:- the Sortino Ratio = $[E(R_p) - R_{Target}] / TSSD$, where:- $E(R_p)$ is the expected return, or mean Return in practice, for portfolio p; R_{Target} is the user's target rate of return; and TSSD is the target semistandard deviation (or downside deviation). Example:- a portfolio

that earns 10% per year when the investor's target rate of return is 8% per year. The semistandard deviation based on returns relative to the target is 16% annualized. The Sortino ratio would be (10% – 8%) / 16% or 0.125. The Sortino Ratio:- a measure of risk-adjusted performance that tends to be used more in alternative investments than in traditional investments is the Sortino ratio. Unlike the Sharpe ratio, the Sortino ratio subtracts a benchmark return, rather than the riskless rate, from the asset's return in the numerator. Also, it uses downside standard deviation, rather than standard deviation, as the measure of risk in the denominator. Therefore, the Sortino ratio can be used for investments with skewed returns, especially those where the downside risk seems larger than the upside potential. As a semistandard deviation, the target semistandard deviation (TSSD) focuses on the downside deviations. As a target semistandard deviation, TSSD defines a downside deviation as the negative deviations relative to the target return rather than a mean return or zero. Thus, the Sortino ratio uses the concept of a target rate of return both in expressing the return in the numerator and the risk in the denominator. Even if the target return is set equal to the riskless rate, the Sortino ratio is not equal to the Sharpe ratio. Although they would share the same numerator, the denominator would be the same only for perfectly symmetrical distributions and where the mean return of the asset equaled the riskless rate. The point is that the emphasis of the Sortino ratio is the use of downside risk rather than the use of a target rate of return. To the extent that a return distribution is nonsymmetrical and that the investor is focused on downside risk, the Sortino ratio can be useful as a performance indicator. / Хэри Марковиц (Harry Markowitz). Доктор Фрэньк Эй.Сортино (Dr Frank A. Sortino). Брайэн Эм. Ром (Brian M. Rom). Смотрите также Соотношение Шарпа (Sharpe Ratio).

SOS = SOMALIAN SHILLING

SOU = STATEMENT OF USE

SOUK = СУК (или РЫНОК) – Souk is the local name for market used throughout the Arab world.

SOUND = ЗОНДИРОВАТЬ (или ИЗМЕРЯТЬ ГЛУБИНУ ЛОТОМ) – Sound (maritime term):- to measure the depth of the water with a lead. Also said of a whale when it dives to the bottom.

SOUND KNOT = ЗДОРОВЫЙ СУЧОК – Sound Knot is a knot that is solid across its face, at least as hard as the surrounding wood, and shows no indication of decay. / гниения или загнивания. Здоровым Сучком считается сучок, имеющий древесину без гнили.

SOUNDNESS = ДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННОСТЬ – Soundness refers to overall visual grain quality. Sound grain is reasonably well matured and reasonably free from kernels damaged by frost, mildew, bleaching, or weather. / Доброкачественное зерно является от зерновки (ядер), повреждённой морозом, .

SOUND OUT A PERSON = ЗОНДИРОВАТЬ ПЕРСОНУ (или ПРОЩУПАТЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА) – Sound Out A Person (maritime term):- to obtain his reaction to something.

SOUND WOOL or SOUNDNESS = ПРАВИЛЬНАЯ (или КРЕПКАЯ, или ПРОЧНАЯ, или ЗДОРОВАЯ, или ДОБРОКАЧЕСТЕННАЯ, или НЕПОВРЕЖДЁННАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ или ДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННОСТЬ (или БЛАГОРОДСТВО) – Sound Wool or Soundness is a wool that has a strong staple. Wool buyers or graders test the soundness of the wool by holding a staple at either end and snapping their fingers across the middle of it.

SOURCE = ИСТОЧНИК – Source is an object that produces light or other radiant flux.

SOURCE NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК ИСТОЧНИК – Source Nursery is a breeding nursery where all genetic material including sources imparting cytoplasmic male sterility, genotypes with specific traits useful for hybrid breeding program, and elite Rice lines showing high general and specific combining ability are maintained for use in a hybrid breeding program.

SOURCES AND SINKS = ИСТОЧНИКИ И ВЛОЖЕНИЯ – Sources And Sinks:- sources are the origins or the injection end of a transmission transaction. Sinks are the destinations or the withdrawal end of a transaction.

SOURCES OF RESISTANCE = ИСТОЧНИКИ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ (или ИСТОЧНИКИ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ) – Sources Of Resistance are:- (i) Varieties of resistance; and (ii) Varieties or breeding lines that have genes for resistance.

SOUR CRUDE OIL = СЕРНИСТАЯ НЕФТЬ – Sour Crude Oil:- industry terms which denote the relative degree of a given crude oil's sulfur content. Sour crude refers to those crudes with a comparatively high sulfur content, 0.5% by weight and above. See also Sweet Crude Oil. / Сернистая Нефть:- промышленный термин, используемый для обозначения относительной степени содержания серы в данной нефти. Сернистая нефть относится к тем нефтям, которые содержат сравнительно высокое количество серы, 0.5% к весу и более. Смотрите также Малосернистая Нефть (Sweet Crude Oil).

SOUR GAS = КИСЛЫЙ ГАЗ (или ВЫСОКОСЕРНИСТЫЙ ГАЗ) – Sour Gas is a natural gas found with a sufficiently high quantity of sulfur to require purifying prior to shipment or use. Sour Gas:- raw natural gas with a relatively high concentration of sulphur compounds, such as hydrogen sulphide. All natural gas containing more than one per cent hydrogen sulphide is considered sour. About 30 per cent of Canada's natural gas production is sour, most of it found in Alberta and northeastern British Columbia. / Сернистый Газ, SO_2, то же, что Сернистый Ангидрид.

SOURING = КИСЛОВКА – Souring is any treatment of textile materials in dilute acid. Its purpose is the neutralization of any alkali that is present. / Щёлочь (Alkali).

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION = ЮЖНО–АЗИАТСКАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО РЕГИОНАЛЬНОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ – The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in May 1980. The Foreign Secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. The Committee of the Whole, which met in Colombo in August 1981, identified five broad areas for regional cooperation. New areas of cooperation were added in the following years. The Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation was adopted by the Foreign Ministers in 1983 in New Delhi. During the meeting, the Ministers also launched the Integrated Programme of Action (IPA) in nine agreed areas, namely, Agriculture; Rural Development; Telecommunications; Meteorology; Health and Population Activities; Transport; Postal Services; Science and Technology; and Sports, Arts and Culture. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established when its Charter was formally approved on 08 December 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan became a member of SAARC during the Fourteenth SAARC Summit held in Delhi, India in April 2007. Until 2009 China, Japan, Republic of Korea, USA, Iran, Mauritius, Australia, Myanmar and the European Union have joined SAARC as Observers. SAARC provides a platform for the peoples of South Asia to work together in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding. It aims to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life through accelerated economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region. Cooperation in SAARC is based on respect for the five principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of the member states and mutual benefit. Regional cooperation is seen as a complement to the bilateral and multilateral relations of SAARC Member States. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Katmandu. It coordinates and monitors implementation of activities, prepares for and services meetings,

and serves as a channel of communication between the Association and its Member States as well as other regional organizations. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General, who is appointed from Member States in alphabetical order for a three-year term by the SAARC Council of Ministers. H.E. Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma of India is the current Secretary General of SAARC. The Secretary General is assisted by eight Directors on deputation from Member States. The Objectives of the Association as defined in the Charter are:- (i) to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life; (ii) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; (iii) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia; (iv) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems; (v) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields; (vi) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries; (vii) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and (viii) to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is made up of 7 members (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) with the goal of promoting economic, social and cultural cooperation. Headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established when its Charter was formally adopted on 1985-December-08 by the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC provides a platform for the peoples of South Asia to work together in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding. It aims to accelerate the process of economic and social development in Member States. In 2011:- 8 members (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). / Шарма (Sheel Kant Sharma). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Ассоциация была сформирована решением глав государств и правительств семи государств, оформленного в виде Чартера (Charter), подписанного 08 Декабря 1985 в Даке, Бангладеш (Dhaka, Bangladesh).

SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION = ЮЖНО–АФРИКАНСКИЙ ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СОЮЗ – As the world's oldest custom union, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) dates back to 1889 Customs Union Convention between the British Colony of Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State Boer Republic. A new agreement, signed on 1910-June-29, was extended to the Union of South Africa and the British High Commission Territories (HCTs), i.e. Basutoland (Lesotho), Bechuanaland (Botswana), and Swaziland, South West Africa (Namibia) 'was a defacto member, since it was administered as part of South Africa' before it became a dejure member. The primary goal was to promote economic development through regional coordination of trade. The 1910 SACU Agreement which was in effect until 1969, created the following:- (i) a common external tariff (CET) on all goods imported into the Union from the rest of the world; a common pool of customs duties as per the total volume of external trade; and excise duties based on the total production and consumption of excisable goods; (ii) free movement of SACU manufactured products within SACU, without any duties or quantitative restrictions; and (iii) a revenue-sharing formula (RSF) for the distribution of customs and excise revenues collected by the union. As early as 1925, South Africa adopted import substitution industrialization (ISI) policies, backed by the common external tariffs on non-SACU products. These measures guaranteed a regional market for South African manufactures, while relegating the British High Commission Territories (HCTs) to producing primary commodities. Under apartheid, South Africa was the sole administrator of the common SACU revenue pool, setting SACU import duties and setting excise policy. With the structural issues of management and decision-making processes and the issues arising from the inequitable revenue sharing, the British High Commission Territories (HCTs) constantly called for a revision of the 1910 agreement. Negotiations to change the 1910 Agreement began after the HTCs gained their independence in the early 1960s, resulting in the 1969 Agreement. The 1969 SACU Agreement, Signed by the sovereign states of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (BLS) and South Africa, on 1969-December-11 provided two major changes:- (i) the inclusion of excise duties in the revenue pool; and (ii) a multiplier in the revenue sharing formula that enhanced BLS revenues annually by 42 percent. However, similar to the 1910 agreement, South Africa retained the sole decision-making power over customs and excise policies. It also retained open access to the BLS market, while the high common tariff raised barriers for Southern African neighbors' exports to SACU. These trade-diverting effects benefited South African manufacturers. Because of the 'absence of a joint decision-making' process, the BLS requested factoring compensation into the revenue sharing formula, in order to address the loss of fiscal discretion (From 1969 onwards), the BLS expressed their concern with the following three key issues:- (i) No joint decision making processes – Prior to 2002 SACU was administered on a part-time basis by annual meetings of the Customs Union Commission and there were no effective procedures to ensure compliance or resolve disputes. (ii) Revenue sharing formula – The issue of most concern in the 1969 Agreement was the Revenue Sharing Formula (RSF), which determined each country's share of the Common Revenue Pool. Following negotiations, the RSF was amended in 1976 to include a stabilization factor that ensured that the BLS received at least 17 percent, and at most 23 percent, of the value of their imports and excise duties. (iii) Question of external (outside SACU) trade – The BLS argued that South Africa consistently entered into preferential agreements which benefited only one of the five members. With the independence of Namibia in 1990 and the end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994, SACU members embarked on new negotiations in November 1994, which culminated in a new SACU agreement in 2002. The 2002 SACU Agreement addressed the following three outstanding issues:- (i) Joint decision making processes:- Article 3 established an independent Administrative Secretariat to oversee SACU with its headquarters in Windhoek, Namibia. Article 7 created several independent institutions including a Council of Ministers, a Customs Union Commission, Technical Liaison Committees, a SACU Tribunal and a SACU Tariff Board. These institutions are designed to enhance equal participation by member states. The 2002 Agreement also provides for policy coordination in agriculture, industry, competition, and unfair trade practices, and protection of infant industries. (ii) New Revenue Sharing Formula: Revision of the RSF to include a customs excise and development component. (iii) Question of external (outside SACU) trade: the need to develop strategies that enhance the political, economic, social, and cultural integration of the region without jeopardizing the economies of the smaller states. The Southern African Customs Union (SACU), established in 1910, includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. SACU provides for the free exchange of goods within the area, a common external tariff and sharing of custom revenues. External tariffs, excise duties and several rebate and refund provisions are the same for all SACU members. SACU's revenues are apportioned among its members according to a set formula. These funds constitute a significant contribution to each member's government revenues. Headquartered in Windhoek, Namibia. The Governments of the Republic of Botswana, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Kingdom of Swaziland:- (i) acknowledging the positive role which the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) has played in the past one hundred years and the important role it can play in promoting regional integration and the economic development of all its Member States; (ii) mindful of the different levels of economic development of the SACU Member States and the need for their integration into the regional and global economy; (iii) recognising the challenges presented by developments at the regional and global level and the need to position SACU to respond to these; (iv) convinced that SACU can be a vehicle for deeper development integration both within itself and within the Southern African region; and hereby commit to the following:- Vision:- an economic community with equitable and sustainable development, dedicated to the welfare of its people for a common future. Mission:- (a) to serve as an engine for regional integration and development, industrial and economic diversification, the expansion of intra regional trade and investment, and global competitiveness; (b) to build economic policy coherence, harmonization and convergence to meet the development needs of the region; (c) to promote sustainable economic growth and development for employment creation and poverty reduction; (d) to serve as a building block of an ever closer community

among the peoples of Southern Africa; (e) to develop common policies and strategies for areas such as trade facilitation; effective customs controls; and competition; and (f) to develop effective, transparent and democratic institutions and processes. / Бичуанлэнд (Bechuanaland).

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY = ЮЖНО–АФРИКАНСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО ПО РАЗВИТИЮ – The Southern African Development Community (SADC) started as Frontline States whose objective was political liberation of Southern Africa. SADC was preceded by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on 1980-April-01 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration (Southern Africa:- Towards Economic Liberation). The formation of SADCC was the culmination of a long process of consultations by the leaders of the then only majority ruled countries of Southern Africa, thus Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, working together as Frontline States. In May 1979 consultations were held between Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers responsible for Economic Development in Gaborone, Botswana. Subsequently a meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania in July 1979 which led to the establishment of SADCC. On 1992-August-17, at their Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration that effectively transformed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The objective also shifted to include economic integration following the independence of the rest of the Southern African countries. Currently (in 2011) SADC has a membership of 15 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SADC's Vision is that of a common future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist between the people of Southern Africa. The SADC Mission is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security, so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy. Headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana. The origins of SADC lie in the 1960s and 1970s, when the leaders of majority-ruled countries and national liberation movements coordinated their political, diplomatic and military struggles to bring an end to colonial and white-minority rule in southern Africa. The immediate forerunner of the political and security cooperation leg of today's SADC was the informal Front Line States (FLS) grouping. It was formed in the mid-1970s. The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was the forerunner of the socio-economic cooperation leg of today's SADC. The adoption by nine majority-ruled Southern African countries of the Lusaka declaration on 1980-April-01 paved the way for the formal establishment of SADCC in July 1981. The membership of the FLS and SADCC sometimes differed. SADCC was transformed into SADC on 1992-August-17, with the adoption by the founding members of SADCC and newly independent Namibia of the Windhoek declaration and treaty establishing SADC. The 1992 SADC provided for both socio-economic cooperation and political and security cooperation. In reality, the FLS was dissolved only in 1994, after South Africa's first democratic elections. Subsequent efforts to place political and security cooperation on a firm institutional footing under SADC's umbrella failed. On 2001-August-14 the 1992 SADC treaty was amended. The amendment heralded the overhaul of the structures, policies and procedures of SADC, a process which is ongoing. One of the changes is that political and security cooperation is institutionalised in the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (OPDS). One of the principal SADC bodies, it is subject to the oversight of the organization's supreme body, the Summit, which comprises the heads of state or government. The headquarters of SADC is in Gaborone, Botswana. SADC has 15 member states, namely:- Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (since 1997-September-08), Lesotho, Madagascar (since 2005-August-18), Malawi, Mauritius (since 1995-August-28), Mozambique, Namibia (since 1990-March-31, since independence), the Seychelles (since 2007-August-15), South Africa (since 1994-August-30), Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Seychelles had also previously been a member of SADC from 1997-September-08 1997 until 2004-July-01 2004. Southern African Development Community (SADC), originally (1979–92) Southern African Development Coordination Conference, is the regional organization of southern African countries that works to promote economic cooperation and integration among the member states and to preserve their economic independence. The member states are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The first conference was held in 1979, on the eve of Zimbabwe's (Rhodesia's) independence under black majority rule. The SADC's activities are coordinated at annual conferences of the heads of government and of a council of ministers from all the member states. The SADC plans, coordinates, and finances various projects in agriculture and animal husbandry, energy, mining, disease control, telecommunications, and regional trade. The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, SADCC, the forerunner of the SADC, the Community, was established in April 1980 by Governments of the nine Southern African countries of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The formation of SADC was the culmination of a long process of consultations by the leaders of Southern Africa. Towards the end of the 1970's, it became clear to the leaders of the region that just having a national flag and a national anthem would not meet the needs of the people for improved living standards. Secondly, the positive experiences gained in working together in the group of Frontline States, to advance the political struggle, had to be translated into broader co-operation in pursuit of economic and social development. From 1977, active consultations were undertaken by representatives of the Frontline States, culminating in a meeting of Foreign Ministries of the Frontline States in Gaborone, in May 1979, which called for a meeting of ministers responsible for economic development. That meeting was subsequently convened in Arusha, Tanzania, in July 1979. The Arusha meeting led to the birth to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference a year later. The SADCC or the conference, was formed with four principal objectives, namely:- (i) to reduce Member States dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa; (ii) to implement programmes and projects with national and regional impact; (iii) to mobilise Member States' resources, in the quest for collective self-reliance; and (iv) to secure international understanding and support. These objectives were pursued with determination and vigour. Through SADCC, the founding fathers sought first to demonstrate the tangible benefits of working together, and to cultivate a climate of confidence and trust among member States. SADC has developed since then, to become a organization that has a Programme of Action, covering several broad economic and social sectors, namely, Energy, Tourism, Environment and Land Management, Water, Mining, Employment and Labor, Culture, Information and Sport and Transport and Communications. Other sectors are Finance and Investment, Human Resource Development, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Legal Affairs and Health. Sectors are each co-ordinated by a Member State with some member states co-ordinating more than one sector. Over the past two years SADC has undertaken an exercise to restructure its institutions and a report on this was adopted by an Extra-Ordinary Summit on 2001-March-09 in Windhoek, Namibia. This restructuring was necessitated by the number of difficulties and constraints encountered in the process of moving the organization from a coordinating conference into a Community. These include:- (i) inadequate institutional reforms to enable the effective transformation from SADCC (Coordinating Conference) to SADC (the Community). Furthermore, the resource provision and the management system were not adequately addressed; (ii) the need to put in place appropriate mechanisms capable of translating the high degree of political commitment to shape the scope and scale of community building through regional integration. This implies delegating authority and strengthening the capacity for decision-making to the relevant agencies responsible for implementing the SADC agenda; (iii) lack of synergy between the objectives and strategies of the

Treaty on one hand and the existing SADC Programme of Action (SPA) and the institutional framework on the other. (iv) limited capacity to mobilize significant levels of the region's own resources for the implementation of its Programme; and (v) the external financial overdependence of the SADC Programme of Action (SPA) to the tune of more than 80 percent, which compromises the Programme's sustainability. Transformation from conference to community occurred in August 1992, when the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference met in Windhoek, Namibia, to sign a Declaration and Treaty establishing the new SADC – the Southern African Development Community. The SADCC leaders had come to realise that although the co-ordination conference had served them well and had demonstrated the crucial need to cooperate in their development efforts, time had come to give the Organization a legal and more formal status. There was also a need to shift the focus of the organization from co-ordination of development projects to a more complex task of integrating the economies of member States. Hence the Treaty, which is the blueprint for building a Community of Southern African states. SADC and its member States are expected to act according to the following principles:- (i) sovereign equality of all member States; (ii) solidarity, peace and security; (iii) human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; (iv) equity, balance and mutual benefit; and (v) peaceful settlement of disputes. The objectives of SADC are to:- (i) achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration; (ii) evolve common political values, systems and institutions; (iii) promote and defend peace and security; (iv) promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States; (v) achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes; (vi) promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the Region; (vii) achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; and (viii) Strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region. The ultimate objective of SADC, the Community is, therefore, to build a Region in which there will be a high degree of harmonisation and rationalisation to enable the pooling of resources to achieve collective self-reliance in order to improve the living standards of the people of the region. / , дальнюю связь и . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SOUTHERN BLOT/SOUTHERN TRANSFER = ЮЖНЫЙ БЛОТ/ЮЖНЫЙ ПЕРЕНОС – Southern Blot/Southern Transfer is a technique for the transfer of (denatured) DNA from an electrophoretic gel to a nitrocellulose membrane on which the DNA can be bound and hybridized to a single-stranded DNA probe. / (денатурированной) ДНК. Южный Блотинг – метод определения фрагмента ДНК, содержащего искомый ген, путём гибридизации разделённых электрофорезом фрагментов с радиоактивным зондом, например, радиоактивной к ДНК.

SOUTHERN HYBRIDIZATION = ЮЖНАЯ ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ – Southern Hybridization is a method employing gel separation of restricted DNA fragments, their blotting onto a membrane support, dissociation into single stranded DNA, and hybridization (reassociation) with a radio-labeled probe. / однонитевая или одноцепочечная ДНК, и . Южная Гибридизация – гибридизация с использованием южного блотинга (перенос ДНК с геля на фильтр). Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же Вида (различных Подвидов, Сортов, Пород или Линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных Видов или Родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

SOUTHWESTER = ЗЮЙДВЕСТКА – Southwester (maritime term):- an oil-skin hat with broad rear brim. / Под Зюйдом, от Голландского слова Zuiden, понимается то же, что Юг.

SOU'WESTER = ЗЮЙДВЕСТКА (или НЕПРОМОКАЕМАЯ ШАПКА) – Sou'wester or Sou Wester is a waterproof hat with wide slanting brim longer in back than in front. A Sou Wester refers to a long raincoat usually warn at the sea or a kind of hat that is waterproof and whose edge is longer at the back than the front. Sou wester is usually worn by sailors because it helps prevent water even in storm time from going into your eyes or back. It is called a Sou Wester because it was formally imported from Switzerland. Sou Wester is a type of waterproof hat with wide slanting brim longer in back than in front. It is made of rubbery like fabric or simply vinyl bonded to fabric. A Sou Wester is a waterproof hat with a wide piece at the back to protect the neck that is worn especially by sailors. This term can also refer to a long oilskin coat worn especially at sea during stormy weather. A variant of this term is southwester, which could also mean a storm or gale blowing from the southwest. / Соувэстё (Sou'wester).

SOVEREIGN = СОВЕРЕН – British Sovereign gold bullion coins are nickel-size gold bullion coins that were struck worldwide at the height of the British Empire. First introduced in 1816, the British Gold Sovereign coins came to be the world's most widely distributed gold coins, a distribution which grew along with the British Empire to be minted in Pretoria, Bombay, Ottawa, Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney. Hundreds of millions of Sovereigns were struck at their peak of distribution in the late 1800s and early 1900s. A large supply of gold Sovereigns and continued hoarding and trade all over the world cause these nickel-sized gold coins to be available today at bullion pricing. These coins portray the reigning monarch (sovereign, hence the name) on one side, and Pestrucci's St George slaying the Dragon on the other. Sovereign is the British gold coin with face value of one pound sterling, a fineness of 916.6 and a fine gold content of 0.235 4 Troy ounces. The gold British Sovereign can trace its history to Henry VII (1485–1509) who issued the first 20-shilling gold coin in 1489. The minting of the British Sovereign was suspended shortly after James I ascended to the throne of England in 1603. More than 200 years later, gold Sovereigns were once again struck commencing with George III in 1817. In the XIX Century, the Master of the Mint commissioned his protégé, Royal Mint engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, to create the now classic image of St. George and the dragon for the reverse (back) of this coin. In 1890, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Goschen, declared:- 'Nothing, in my opinion, is more handsome than the St. George and Dragon'. From the time of Queen Victoria until Britain went off the gold standard, British Sovereigns were minted as circulating gold coins with the stated value of one pound. The obverse (front) of these gold British Sovereigns features the bust of the reigning king of the time. The bust is surrounded by words containing the name of the ruler followed by the words 'D.G. BRITT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP:'. The reverse on each gold coin features a famous representation of St. George on horseback slaying a mythical dragon. The date and Mint Mark appear beneath St. George. Two Kings:- (i) Edward VII was born Albert Edward to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. At just one month, he was invested with the titles of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. Renowned as a sportsman, he succeeded his mother as England's ruler in 1901, reigning until his death in 1910. Edward VII was known as the 'Peacemaker' for his ability to foster strong relations with other European countries. Both circulated and Brilliant Uncirculated versions of these British gold Sovereign coins are available. (ii) George V succeeded Edward VII to the throne in 1910. The first monarch of the now famous House of Windsor, George V shepherded his nation through World War I. Following World War I, George V warned his nation of the growing threat of Nazi Germany. He died in 1936. Both circulated and Brilliant Uncirculated versions of these gold British Sovereign coins are available. Two Queens:- (i) Queen Victoria was one of Britain's longest reigning monarchs, having ruled from 1837 until her death in 1901. Her reign became known as the Victorian Era, famous for the industrial revolution and significant expansion of the British Empire as well as society's strong emphasis on morality and family values. Both circulated and Brilliant Uncirculated versions of these gold British Sovereign coins are available. (ii) Queen Elizabeth II is the current reigning monarch of the United Kingdom. She ascended to the throne in 1952. Queen Elizabeth (then Princess Elizabeth) served in

World War II as a military truck driver with the rank of Second Subaltern (a junior officer). Queen Elizabeth celebrated her Golden Jubilee marking her 50th year as Queen in 2002. British Sovereigns of Queen Elizabeth II are available in Brilliant Uncirculated condition. Gross weight:- 7.988 1 g; gold content:- 0.235 4 Troy oz; composition:- 91.67% (22-Karat) Gold. Dates:- 1902–1910 (Edward VII); 1911–1917; 1925 (George V); 1839–1839; 1841–1874; 1879–1880; 1887–1896; 1898–1901 (Victoria); 1953; 1957; 1959; 1962–1968; 1974–1982; 2000–2006 (Elizabeth II). / Хэнри VII (Henry VII). Дьжеймз I (James I). Бэнэдэтто Пистручи (или Пистроксай) (Benedetto Pistrucci). Дьжодьж Гёшэн (George Goschen). Эдвод VII (Edward VII) Элбёт Эдвод (Albert Edward) Королева Виктория (Queen Victoria) и Принц Элбёт (Prince Albert). Король Дьжодьж V (George V). Королева Элизэбэс II (Queen Elizabeth II). Под Совереном (Sovereign) понимается Английская золотая монета, чеканившаяся с 1489 массой в 15.47 граммов (г) чистого золота. С установлением в Великобритании золотого стандарта в 1816 Соверен становится основной монетной единицей, равной по массе 1 Фунту Стерлингов (7.32 г чистого золота). В 1917 чеканка Соверенов для внутреннего обращения прекратилась, продолжаясь чеканиться только для продажи на международных рынках золота.

SOWING = ПОСЕВ – Sowing is the process of planting seeds. Plants which are usually sown:- among the major field crops, Oats, Wheat, and Rye are sowed, grasses and legumes are seeded, and Maize and Soybeans are planted. In planting, wider rows (generally 75 cm (30 in) or more) are used, and the intent is to have precise, even spacing between individual seeds in the row; various mechanisms have been devised to count out individual seeds at exact intervals. Difference between sowing and planting must not be forgotten. Sowing Depth:- in sowing, little if any soil is placed over the seeds. More precisely, seeds can be generally sown into the soil by maintaining a planting depth of about 2–3 times the size of the seed. Sowing Types and Patterns:- for hand sowing, several sowing types exist; these include:- (i) Flat Sowing; (ii) Ridge Sowing; and (iii) Wide Bed Sowing. Several patterns for sowing may be used together with these types; these include:- (i) Regular Rows; and (ii) Rows that are indented at the even rows (so that the seeds are placed in a crossed pattern). This method is much better, as more light may fall on the seedlings as they come out. Symmetrical grid pattern – using the quincunx pattern described in the The Garden of Cyrus. Types of Sowing:- (1) Hand Sowing:- hand sowing (or planting) is the process of casting handfuls of seed over prepared ground, or broadcasting (from which the technological term is derived). Usually, a drag, a swan-neck hoe or harrow is employed to incorporate the seed into the soil. Though labor-intensive for any but small areas, this method is still used in some situations. Practice is required to sow evenly and at the desired rate. A hand seeder can be used for sowing, though it is less of a help than it is for the smaller seeds of grasses and legumes. Hand sowing may be combined with pre-sowing in seed trays. This allows the plants to come to strength indoors during cold periods, e.g., spring in temperate countries. In agriculture, most seed is now sown using a seed drill, which offers greater precision; seed is sown evenly and at the desired rate. The drill also places the seed at a measured distance below the soil, so that less seed is required. The standard design uses a fluted feed metering system, which is volumetric in nature; individual seeds are not counted. Rows are typically about 10–30 cm apart, depending on the crop species and growing conditions. Several row opener types are used depending on soil type and local tradition. Grain drills are most often drawn by tractors, but can also be pulled by horses. Pickup trucks are sometimes used, since little draft is required. A seed rate of about 100 kg of seed per hectare (2 bushels per acre) is typical, though rates vary considerably depending on crop species, soil conditions, and farmer's preference. Excessive rates can cause the crop to lodge, while too thin a rate will result in poor utilisation of the land, competition with weeds and a reduction in the yield. (2) Open Field:- open-field planting refers to the form of sowing used historically in the agricultural context whereby fields are prepared generically and left open, as the name suggests, before being sown directly with seed. The seed is frequently left uncovered at the surface of the soil before germinating and therefore exposed to the prevailing climate and conditions like storms etc. This is in contrast to the seedbed method used more commonly in domestic gardening or more specific (modern) agricultural scenarios where the seed is applied beneath the soil surface and monitored and manually tended frequently to ensure more successful growth rates and better yields. Pre-treatment of seed and soil before sowing:- before sowing, certain seeds first require a treatment prior to the sowing process. This treatment may be seed scarification, stratification, seed soaking or seed cleaning with cold (or medium hot) water. Seed soaking is generally done by placing seeds in medium hot water for at least 24 to up to 48 hours. Seed cleaning is done especially with fruit (as the flesh of the fruit around the seed can quickly become prone to attack from insects or plagues. To clean the seed, usually seed rubbings with cloth/paper is performed, sometimes assisted with a seed washing. Seed washing is generally done by submerging cleansed seeds 20 minutes in 50 degree Celsius water. This (rather hot than moderately hot) water kills any organisms that may have survived on the skin of a seed. Especially with easily infected tropical fruit such as lychees and rambutans, seed washing with high temperature water is vital. In addition to the mentioned seed pretreatments, seed germination is also assisted when disease-free soil is used. Especially when trying to germinate difficult seed (e.g., certain tropical fruit), prior treatment of the soil (along with the usage of the most suitable soil; e.g., potting soil, prepared soil or other substrates) is vital. The two most used soil treatments are pasteurisation and sterilisation. Depending on the necessity, pasteurisation is to be preferred as this does not kill all organisms. Sterilisation can be done when trying to grow truly difficult crops. To pasteurise the soil, the soil is heated for 15 minutes in an oven of 120 °C. See also Seeding. / Посев – в растениеводстве, распределение семян в верхнем слое почвы для их прорастания; важнейший агротехнический приём при возделывании многих сельскохозяйственных культур. Способы посева выбирают с учётом требований сельскохозяйственных культур к площади питания, освещению, снабжению влагой, необходимости механизировать уход за посевами и прежде всего обработку междурядий. Разбросной Посев самый примитивный. Семена попадают на поверхность почвы и заделываются бороной на разную глубину, вследствие чего всходы появляются неодновременно. Рядовой Посев (междурядья 10–25 сантиметров (см), чаще 15 см) применяют при выращивании главным образом зерновых культур. Рядовая сеялка укладывает семена на дно бороздки и закрывает их рыхлым слоем почвы, что способствует дружному появлению всходов. Узкорядный Посев (междурядья 7–8 см) и Перекрёстный Посев зерновых, трав, Льна и другого более совершенны, чем рядовой, так как дают возможность размещать семена по площади более равномерно. Широкорядный Посев (междурядья более 25 см) применяют для пропашных культур (Кукурузы, Сахарной Свёклы, Подсолнечника, Гречихи, кормовых и столовых корнеплодов и других). При Ленточном Посеве (Моркови, Редиса и другого) широкие междурядья между лентами (группа рядов) чередуют с узкими между рядами. Гнездовым Посевом семена высевают по нескольку штук в каждую лунку (гнездо). Если гнёзда размещены по углам квадрата, то такой способ называется Квадратно-Гнездовым Посевом; при Квадратном Посеве в каждый угол квадрата высевают одно семя. При Пунктирном Посеве семена высевают по одному на заданном расстоянии одно от другого. В районах с малоснежными суровыми зимами для озимых культур применяют Бороздной Посев:- семена высевают на дно борозд, в них задерживается снег и предохраняет всходы от вымерзания. Гребневой Посев проводят по вершинам гребней, лучше прогреваемых солнцем; распространён в районах избыточного увлажнения и полярного земледелия. Посев проводят сеялками, иногда с самолёта, например, посев лесных культур. В зависимости от сроков различают Весенний Посев яровых культур, Осенний Посев – озимых культур, Летний Посев – для получения второго урожая, Подзимний Посев – для получения более ранних всходов. Для каждого растения существуют оптимальные сроки посева. В Европейской части бывшего СССР ранний посев яровых обеспечивал лучшее использование ими весенней влаги, питательных веществ и света. Дружный рост растений даёт возможность заглушить сорняки и снижает повреждаемость болезнями и вредителями. В Сибири и Северном Казахстане яровые культуры высевают позднее, так как при раннем посеве (например, зерновых) они сильнее страдают от Июньской засухи и сорняков. В республиках Средней Азии, в Азербайджане и других посев ранних яровых

(особенно Ячменя) возможен зимой (Февраль и даже Январь). Для поздних яровых культур срок сева определяют в зависимости от температуры почвы и воздуха. Срок сева озимых устанавливают с таким расчётом, чтобы до наступления заморозков всходы их могли достаточно развиться и окрепнуть:- в северных районах бывшего СССР – в Августе, на юге (Краснодарский Край, Крым и другие) – во 2-й декаде Сентября и заканчивают к началу Октября. Большое значение имеет сокращение продолжительности посева. Выращивание скороспелых и позднеспелых сортов одной и той же культуры позволяет без ущерба для урожая несколько растянуть сроки посева. Глубина Заделки семян зависит от биологических особенностей растений, механического состава почвы. В качестве общей закономерности установлено, что чем крупнее семена, тем глубже их нужно заделывать, например Кукурузу на 10–12 см, Зерновые колосовые на 4–6 см, Злаковые травы, махорку на 1–2 см. На тяжёлых суглинках и глинистых почвах семена заделывают мельче, чем на лёгких супесях и суглинках. Учитывают также влажность почвы:- семена не должны располагаться в сухом слое. Иногда глубину заделки приходится увеличивать, чтобы предохранить семена от птиц (Кукуруза, Горох) и выдувания. Норму Высева Семян устанавливают с учётом почвенно-климатических условий местности, хозяйственного назначения культуры, требований растений к площади питания, времени и способов посева, окультуренности почвы и другого. Подготовку к посеву начинают с заготовки и засыпки семян, проверки качества семенного материала на всхожесть, чистоту и тому подобное. В каждом хозяйстве составляют план посева, предусматривающий расстановку посевных агрегатов, сроки и порядок выполнения работ. При оценке качества посева проверяют своевременность его, равномерность глубины заделки семян, соблюдение норм высева, прямолинейность рядков и правильность квадратов. Посевом называют также поле, занятое сельскохозяйственной культурой.

SOWING DEPTH = ГЛУБИНА ЗАДЕЛКИ (или ГЛУБИНА ПОСЕВА) – Seed should be sown very shallow when planting into a dry loose seedbed as they tend to sink further into the soil when water is applied. Seedlings emerging from depth feature small cotyledons and poor vigour early in the season. / семядоли (cotyledons). В сельском хозяйстве под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Посев проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта. Глубина Заделки семян зависит от биологических особенностей растений, механического состава почвы. В качестве общей закономерности установлено, что чем крупнее семена, тем глубже их нужно заделывать, например, кукурузу на 10–12 сантиметров (см), Зерновые колосовые на 4–6 см, Злаковые травы, махорку на 1–2 см. На тяжёлых суглинках и глинистых почвах семена заделывают мельче, чем на лёгких супесях и суглинках. Учитывают также влажность почвы:- семена не должны располагаться в сухом слое. Иногда глубину заделки приходится увеличивать, чтобы предохранить семена от птиц (горох, кукуруза) и выдувания.

SOWING GUIDE = ПОСОБИЕ ПО СЕВУ – Sowing Guide is a structure consisting of intersecting strips of wood which form a network of square compartments. It is placed over the soil in a seedbox and seeds of test entries are placed in the compartments.

SOXS = SARBANES OXLEY ACT OF 2002

SOYBEAN LOOPER = СОЕБОБОВАЯ ПЯДЕНИЦА – Soybean Looper (Pseudoplusia Includens) is a light-green, defoliating caterpillar; migratory adults overwinter in the Southern United States or Caribbean basin and typically arrive in the Carolinas in late summer or fall.

SOYBEAN MEAL = ШРОТ ИЗ СОЕВЫХ БОБОВ – Soybean Meal is the product remaining after extracting most of the oil from whole soybeans. The oil may be removed by solvent extraction or by an expeller process in which the beans are heated and squeezed. The nutrient composition of the oil extracted Soybean meal 48 is shown in the table below. Soybean meal is high in protein and energy and is one of the most commonly used protein supplements in North America. It is a palatable feedstuff and may be used as the major protein supplement in rations for dairy cattle. Soybean Meal, the material remaining after solvent extraction of Soybean flakes, with a 50% Soy protein content, toasted (a misnomer because the heat treatment is with moist steam), and ground, in a hammer mill, provided the energy for the American revolution, beginning in the 1930s, of growing farm animals such as poultry and swine on an industrial scale; and more recently the aquaculture of catfish. Soybean Meal is the dominant protein supplement used in United States livestock and poultry feeds. Soy products are also used to make baby food, diet-food products, beer and ale, and noodles. Technical uses include adhesives, cleansing materials, polyesters, and other textiles. / Под Шротом, от Немецкого слова Schrot, означающее Мелкие Куски или Обрезки, понимаются отходы маслодельного производства, получаемые после экстракции жира из измельчённых масличных семян с помощью растворителей (бензин, дихлорэтан и другие). Шрот используется для кормления сельскохозяйственных животных.

SOYBEAN OIL = СОЕВОЕ МАСЛО (или МАСЛО ИЗ БОБОВ СОИ) – In processing Soybeans for oil extraction and subsequent soy flour production, selection of high quality, sound, clean, dehulled yellow Soybeans is very important. Soybeans having a dark colored seed coat, or even beans with a dark hilum will inadvertently leave dark specks in the flour, an undesirable factor when used in food products. All commercial Soybeans in the United States are yellow or yellow brown. To produce soybean oil, the Soybeans are cracked, adjusted for moisture content, rolled into flakes and solvent-extracted with commercial hexane. The oil is then refined, blended for different applications, and sometimes hydrogenated. Soybean oils, both liquid and partially hydrogenated, are exported abroad, sold as Vegetable Oil, or end up in a wide variety of processed foods. The remaining Soybean husks are used mainly as animal feed. Soybean Oil remains the most widely used edible oil in the United States, with consumption exceeding that of all other fats and oils combined. It is a major ingredient in cooking oil, margarine, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and shortening. Lecithin is a natural emulsifier derived from soybean oil and, without it, chocolate would separate from cocoa butter and spoil many sweet moments. Soybean Oil is widely used oil and is commonly called Vegetable Oil. Soybean oil is a very healthy food ingredient despite the bad publicity regarding fats and oils in general. Soybean oil does not contain much saturated fat. Saturated fat causes heart diseases and is mainly found in products from animal origin. Soybean oil is also used by the food industry in a variety of food products including salad dressings, sandwich spreads, margarine, bread, mayonnaise, non-dairy Coffee creamers and and snack foods. Soybean oil contains natural antioxidants which remain in the oil even after extraction. These antioxidants help to prevent the oxidative rancidity. Soybean oil is not only used in food products but is also used as renewable raw material to produce a variety of non-food products including bio diesel, including inks, plasticizers, crayons, paints and Soy candles. Soybean oil has normally a shelf life of 1 year but its better to store the soybean oil only a few months at room temperature. Soybean oil should be stored in a dry and dark place. It should be stored away from heat and if you want to keep soybean oil for longer periods it should be kept refrigerated. / Растительное или Жирное Растительное Масло относится к растительным жирам, поучаемым из семян или плодов растений отжимом или экстрагированием. Оно обладает плотностью 0.9–0.98 г/см^3, цвет от светло-жёлтого до тёмно-бурого. Бывают твёрдые, но чаще жидкие. Различают высыхающие растительные масла (конопляное, льняное), невысыхающие растительные масла (касторовое, кокосовое), и полувысыхающие (подсолнечное, хлопковое). Многие растительные масла являются важнейшими пищевыми продуктами. Основная питательная ценность растительных масел определяется высоким содержанием в них:- (i) стеринов (до 1 000 мг% в кукурузном, до 300 мг% в подсолнечном); (ii) токоферолов (100 мг% и более в соевом и кукурузном, до 60 мг% в подсолнечном); (iii) триглицеридов высших жирных кислот (до 80–90% в льняном, до 40–50% в подсолнечном); и

(iv) фосфатидов (до 3 000 мг% в соевом, до 1 400 мг% в подсолнечном). В технике растительные масла используются для производства лаков, мыл, олифы, топлива и других материалов. Соевое Масло, растительное жирное масло, получаемое из бобов Сои. В рафинированном виде применяется непосредственно в пищу и для производства маргарина. , доброкачественных, чистых, .

SOYBEAN PROTEIN FIBER = ВОЛОКНО ИЗ БЕЛКА СОЕБОБОВ (или БЕЛКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО ИЗ БОБОВ СОИ) – Soybean Protein Fiber (SPF) is a new-typed healthy, comfortable and environmental textile fiber. It is the only renovated botanic protein fiber we can touch today. It is the sole nutritional 'Active Fiber' alive. You can feel its smoothness as children skin. Its moisture absorption, ventilation, draping and warmth cover the superiorities of all natural fibers. SPF has the softness and the smoothness of cashmere, but no harm to the nature. The raw material comes from Soybean, a plant massive in sourcing and rich in nutrition. SPF fabrics are resolvable in the earth back to the nature.

SOYBEANS = СОЕВЫЕ БОБЫ – The word Soy is derived from the Japanese word Shoyu (Soy sauce/Soya sauce). The Soybean (Glycine Max) is a Species of legume native to Eastern Asia. It is an annual plant that may vary in growth, habit, and height. It may grow prostrate, not growing higher than 20 cm (7.8 inches), or even stiffly erect up to 2 meters (6.5 feet) in height. The pods, stems, and leaves are covered with fine brown or gray pubescence. The leaves are trifoliate (sometimes with 5 leaflets), and the leaflets are 6–15 cm (2–6 inches) long and 2–7 cm (1–3 inches) broad. The leaves fall before the seeds are mature. The small, inconspicuous, self-fertile flowers are borne in the axil of the leaf and are white, pink or purple. The fruit is a hairy pod that grows in clusters of 3–5, with each pod 3–8 cm (1–3 inches) long and usually containing 2–4 (rarely more) seeds 5–11 mm in diameter. Beans are classed as pulses whereas Soybeans are classed as oilseeds. Soybeans are an important global crop, grown for oil and protein. The bulk of the crop is solvent extracted for vegetable oil and then defatted Soy meal is used for animal feed. A very small proportion of the crop is consumed directly for food by humans. Soybean products, however, appear in a large variety of processed foods. Soybeans are one of the 'biotech food' crops that are being genetically modified, and GMO (short for genetically modified organism) Soybeans are being used in an increasing number of products. Monsanto is the world's leader in genetically modified Soy for the commercial market. In 1995, Monsanto introduced Roundup Ready (RR) Soybeans that have had a copy of a gene from the bacterium, Agrobacterium sp. strain CP4, inserted, by means of a gene gun, into its genome that allows the transgenic plant to survive being sprayed by this non-selective, herbicide, glyphosate. Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup, kills conventional Soybeans. Also known as Soya Beans in the United Kingdom. Soybeans belong to the Legume Family and are native to East Asia. They have been an important protein source in the Orient for millions of people for over five thousand years. Soybeans have been in the Western world since the XX century. Soybeans can be grown on a variety of soils and a wide range of climates, ranging form tropical Brazil to the snowy island Hokkaido in the north of Japan. As Soybeans mature in the pod, they ripen into a hard, dry bean. Although most Soybeans are yellow, there are also rare varieties which are black, brown or green. Soybeans futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts in which the contract buyer agrees to take delivery, from the seller, a specific quantity of Soybeans (e.g., 5 000 bushels) at a predetermined price on a future delivery date. Soybeans Futures Exchanges:- You can trade Soybeans futures at Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT®) and Tokyo Grain Exchange (TGE). CBOT Soybeans futures prices are quoted in Dollars and cents per bushel and are traded in lot sizes of 5 000 bushels (136 metric tons). TGE Soybeans futures are traded in units of 50 tons and contract prices are quoted in Yen per metric ton. Consumers and producers of Soybeans can manage Soybeans price risk by purchasing and selling Soybeans futures. Soybeans producers can employ a short hedge to lock in a selling price for the Soybeans they produce while businesses that require Soybeans can utilize a long hedge to secure a purchase price for the commodity they need. Soybeans futures are also traded by speculators who assume the price risk that hedgers try to avoid in return for a chance to profit from favorable soybeans price movement. Speculators buy Soybeans futures when they believe that Soybeans prices will go up. Conversely, they will sell Soybeans futures when they think that Soybeans prices will fall. To buy or sell Soybeans futures, you need to open a trading account with a broker that handles futures trades. Most online brokerages out there only deal with stocks and stock options. Only a few such as E*TRADE Securities lets you trade futures and futures options as well. Xxxxx. Soybeans:- first introduced in Europe in the 1700s, the Soybean has become one of the most important beans in the world, securing a place for itself by providing oil and protein around the world. With applications as diversified as vegetable oil, animal feed and foodstuffs, it is no wonder that Soybeans have become staples in countries far from its original roots inEastern Asia. Fifty-five percent of the world's Soybean production occurs in the Americas. The US exports 37% of the world's Soybeans. Originally considered merely an industrial product before the 1920s, Soybeans rose to popularity for human consumption during World War II and have had a significant impact on US farming. In 2007, Soybeans brought in a total of USD26.8 billion. A sample commodity futures contract for Soybeans is shown in the following table:- Ticker Symbol:- (a) Open Outcry:- S (CBOT), and (b) Electronic:- ZIS (eCBOT); Contract Size:- 5 000 bushels; Deliverable Grades:- No. 2 Yellow at par, No.1 yellow at 6 cents per bushel over contract price and No.3 yellow at 6 cents per bushel under contract price; Contract Months:- March, May, July, August, September, and November; Trading Hours:- (a) CBOT Open Outcry:- Monday–Friday 09:30 am – 01:15 pm CST, and (b) eCBOT Electronic:- Sunday–Friday 06:31 pm – 06:00 am and 09:30 am – 01:15 pm CST; Last Trading Day:- the business day prior to the 15th calendar day of the contract month; Last Delivery Day:- second business day following the last trading day of the delivery month; Price Quote:- cents per bushel; Tick Size:- 0.25 cent/bu (USD12.50/contract); and Daily Price Limit (not applicable in electronic markets):- (a) 50 cents/bu (USD2 500/contract) above or below the previous day's settlement price, and (b) no limit in the spot month (limits are lifted beginning on First Position Day). Like every commodity, Soybeans have their own ticker symbol, contract value and margin requirements. To successfully trade a commodity, you must be aware of these key components and understand how to use them to calculate your potential profits and loss. For instance, if you buy or sell a Soybean futures contract, you will see a ticker tape handle that looks like this:- S8X @ 1 383'6. This is just like saying 'Soybean (S) 2008 (8) November (K) at USD13.8375 per bushel (1 383'6)'. A trader buys or sells a Soybean contract according to this type of quotation. Depending on the quoted price, the value of a commodities contract is based on the current price of the market multiplied by the actual value of the contract itself. In this instance, the Soybean contract is the equivalent of 5 000 bushels multiplied by our hypothetical price of 1 383'6, as in:- USD13.8375 x 5 000 bushels = USD69 187.5. Commodities are traded based on margin, and the margin changes based on market volatility and the current face value of the contract. To trade a Soybean contract on CBOT requires a margin of USD4 725, which is approximately 7% of the face value. Calculating a Change in Price:- because commodity contracts are customized, every price movement has its own distinct value. A one-cent move in a Soybean contract is equal to USD50. When determining the CBOT's Soybean profit and loss figures, you calculate the difference between the contract price and the exit price, and then multiply the difference by USD50. For example, if prices move from 1 383'6 to 1 350'6, you multiply the difference, which is 33, by USD50 to yield a contract value change of USD1 650. By other words:- (i) Soybean Contract Price (1 cent move = USD50); (ii) Sell one contract at 1 383'6; (iii) Buy one contract at 1 350'6; (iv) Total value 33 cents or USD 1 650. Soybean Exchanges:- Soybeans are traded in an open outcry format and electronically through the CME Group (Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), e-CBOT), the Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Exchange (BM&F), Mercado a Termino de Buenos Aires (MATba), Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE), Kansai Commodities Exchange (KANEX), National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) and the Tokyo Grain Exchange (TGE). Facts About Production:- the majority of the Soybean crop is allocated for vegetable oil and as animal feed. While tofu, soy milk and

other Soy products have been developed for human consumption, a small portion of the crop is actually allocated for foodstuffs. In 2008, US farmers set aside 74.8 million acres for Soybean plantings. In 2007, only 63.6 million acres (25.7 million hectares) were set aside for Soybeans. The yield from that crop produced 2.585 billion bushels (70.36 million metric tons) of Soybeans, and almost half of it, or 1.0 billion bushels (27.9 million metric tons) was exported. Ironically, China is the largest importer of US Soybeans, with Mexico coming in at a distant second. Considering Soybean byproducts, which are Soybean meal and Soybean oil, Mexico purchased USD439 million worth of Soybean meal and China purchased USD160 million worth of Soybean oil. Factors That Influence the Soybean's Price:- the price of soybeans is influenced by the following factors:- (i) The Soybean has two byproducts:- Soybean meal and Soybean oil. Each byproduct market enjoys its own supply and demand chain and a relationship with one another. Soybean trading uses a strategy called the Crush Spread, in which a trader purchases one contract of Soybeans (S) and sells one contract of Soybean oil (BO) and one contract of Soybean meal (SM). This is a way to diminish exposure to market forces and to create a hedge against supply and demand factors. (ii) One of the most controversial influences in the Soybean market is the concept of genetic modification or genetically modified organisms (GMO). Soybeans were modified to be resistant to herbicides by introducing genes taken from bacteria. Within a 10-year range from 1997–2007, the population of GMO soybeans increased from about 8% to 89%. While still a polarizing issue among consumers, GMO soybean crops have been tentatively accepted. (iii) The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) releases several important reports on soybeans. Each year in March, the Prospective Plantings is released, detailing how many and which crops will be planted by farmers for the upcoming season. Every month thereafter, the USDA releases a monthly Crop Production report, which estimates the supply and demand for Soybeans. The final important report is the Grain Stocksreport, which is released four times a year and examines the supply of Soybeans and various other grains on a state-by-state basis and whether the soybeans are offsite or onsite. (iv) Brazil is the second largest producer of Soybeans behind the US. In 2005, Brazil produced 52.7 million metric tons, and is attempting to expand soybean cultivation further. However, the country faces opposition from various environment groups that dispute the soybean industry's encroachment on the Amazon rain forest and the overall deforestation of Brazil for profit. Conclusion:- the Soybean's price increases have a negative impact on other grains. Farmers only have so much arable land to plant crops. As a substitute good, it pushes corn and wheat aside, adversely affecting their supply and demand chains, which in turn significantly affects our global grain system. Global supplies are interdependent among countries, making all grains negatively interdependent because of the fight for limited resources. All of this leads to extreme fluctuations in the price and volatility of Soybeans – the perfect environment in which to trade. Xxxxx. How to Trade Soybean Commodity Futures:- Soybeans are used for everything from poultry feedstock to the creation of vegetable oil. There are different Soybean extracts you can trade on the commodities markets:- Soybeans themselves, Soybean oil, and Soybean meal. If you're interested in getting more background information on the Soybean industry, check out the following list:- (i) American Soybean Association; (ii) Iowa Soybean Association; (iii) Soy Protein Council; and (iv) Soy Stat Reference Guide. Soybeans:- Although most Soybeans are used for the extraction of Soybean oil (used as vegetable oil for culinary purposes) and Soybean meal (used primarily as an agricultural feedstock), whole Soybeans are also a tradable commodity. Soybeans are edible, and if you've ever gone to a sushi restaurant you might have been offered Soybeans as appetizers, under the Japanese name Edamame. The United States dominates the Soybean market, accounting for over 50 percent of total global production. Brazil is a distant second, with about 20 percent of the market. The crop in the United States begins in September, and the production of Soybeans is cyclical. The most direct way for you to trade Soybeans is through the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) Soybean futures contract:- (i) Contract Ticker Symbol:- S; (ii) Electronic ticker (CME Globex):- ZS; (iii) Contract size:- 5 000 bushels; (iv) Underlying commodity:- Premium no. 1, no. 2, and no. 3 yellow Soybean bushels; (v) Price Fluctuation:- USD0.0025/bushel (USD12.50 per contract); (vi) Trading Hours:- 09:30 am to 01:15 pm Open Outcry, and 06:31 pm to 06:00 am Electronic (Chicago Time); (vii) Trading Months:- January, March, May, July, August, September, November. Soybean Oil:- Soybean oil is an extract of Soybeans that you and I know as vegetable oil. Soybean oil is the most widely used culinary oil in the United States and around the world, partly because of its healthy, nutritional characteristics. It contains about 85 percent unsaturated fat and very little saturated fat, which makes it appealing to health-conscious consumers. In addition to its gastronomic uses, Soybean oil is becoming an increasingly popular additive in alternative energy sources technology, such as bio-diesel. An increasing number of cars in the United States and abroad, for example, are being outfitted with engines that allow them to convert from regular diesel to Soybean oil during operation. Because of their economic fuel mileage and low environmental impact, these Soybean oil-enabled cars, known as Frybrids,are becoming more popular. Demand for Soybean oil has increased in recent years as demand for these cleaner-burning fuels increases and as the automotive technology is more able to accommodate the usage of such bio-diesels. According to the Commodity Research Bureau (CRB), production of Soybean oil increased from an average of 15 billion pounds in the mid-1990s to more than 22 billion pounds in 2003. If you want to trade Soybean oil, you need to go through the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), which offers the standard Soybean oil contract. Here is the contract information:- (i) Contract Ticker Symbol:- BO; (ii) Electronic Ticker (CME Globex):- ZL: (iii) Contract Size:- 60 000 pounds; (iv) Underlying Commodity:- Premium crude Soybean oil; (v) Price Fluctuation:- USD0.0001/pound (USD6.00 per contract); (vi) Trading Hours:- 09:30 am to 01:15 pm Open Outcry, and 06:31 pm to 06:00 am Electronic (Chicago Time); and (vii) Trading Months:- January, March, May, July, August, September, October, December. If you're wanting more info, take a look at the US National Oilseed Processors Association, an industry group. Soybean Meal:- Soybean meal, like Soybean oil, is an extract of Soybeans. Basically, whatever is left after Soybean oil is extracted from Soybeans can then be converted to Soybean meal. Soybean meal is a high protein, high energy-content food that is used primarily as a feedstock for cattle, hogs, and poultry. To invest in Soybean meal, you can trade the Soybean meal futures contract on the CME. Here is the information to help you get started trading this contract:- (i) Contract Ticker Symbol:- SM; (ii) Electronic Ticker (CME Globex):- ZM; (iii) Contract Size:- 100 Tons; (iv) Underlying Commodity:- 48% protein Soybean meal; (v) Price Fluctuation:- USD0.10/ton (USD10.00 per contract); (vi) Trading Hours:- 09:30 am to 01:15 pm Open Outcry, and 06:31 pm to 06:00 am Electronic (Chicago Time); and (vii) Trading Months:- January, March, May, July, August, September, October, December. / Эдамамэ (Edamame). Виды (Species). СИБАТ® (CBOT®). Монсэнто (Monsanto). Слово Соя (Soy) происходит от Японского слова Щойу (Shoyu) (Soy sauce/Soya sauce). Под Соей понимается Род Однолетних трав Семейства Бобовых. Несколько десятков Видов, во влажных тропиках Азии, Америки, Африки. Возделывается в основном Соя Культурная (Щетинистая) – зерновая, кормовая, масличная (до 37% масла) и сидеральная культура. Зерно сои (до 45% белка) используют для получения синтетических и искусственных пищевых продуктов. Соя (Glycine), Род Однолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Бобовых, зерновая бобовая и масличная культура. 10 Видов во влажных тропиках и субтропиках Африки и Юго-Восточной Азии; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 1 дикорастущий Вид (на Дальнем Востоке). Возделывают (с 5-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, в России с конца XIX века, родина – Китай) Обыкновенную или Культурную Сою (Glycine Max), во многих земледельческих районах мира. Обыкновенная Соя – свето-, влаголюбивое (переносит кратковременную засуху), теплолюбивое растение. Вегетационный период 75–200 суток. Опыляется перекрёстно. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы, не выносит кислых, засолённых и заболоченных почв. Плоды – бобы. Соя даёт продовольствие (зерно, мука, масло, маргарин, соевые молоко и творог, кондитерские изделия), искусственное волокно, пластмассы, клей, лаки, краски, мыло, корма (зелёная масса, сено, жмых, шрот). Использую Сою и как сидерат. Зерно Сои – основное сырьё для производства синтетических и искусственных пищевых продуктов. Сою выращивают преимущественно на Дальнем Востоке, а также в

Украине, Северном Кавказе, Грузии и Молдавии. Сорта:- Салют 216, Амурская 41, Приморская 529, ВНИИМК 9186, Ласточка, Аркадия, Бельцкая 82, Кишинёвская 16 и другие. Лучшие предшественники – занятой пар, ранние Зерновые, многолетние травы. Благодаря азотфиксации Соя – ценный предшественник для пропашных и зерновых культур. Удобрения:- навоз 40 т/га и 45–60 кг/га P_2O_5 или 110–150 кг/га NPK. Высевают (в чистом виде или в смеси с Кукурузой и другими) в хорошо прогретую почву, широкорядным или ленточным способом; норма посева семян 35–140 кг/га, глубина – 4–7 см. Убирают прямым комбайнированием. Осваиваются интенсивные технологии возделывания Сои. Вредители – Люцерновая Совка, Соевая Зерновая Моль, Соевая Полосатая Блошка и другие; болезни – бактериоз, фузариоз, склеротиниоз и другие. Соя (Glycine), Род Травянистых Растений Семейства Бобовых. Несколько десятков Видов (по другим данным, 10 Видов), преимущественно в тропических странах с влажным климатом. Возделывают:- Сою Культурную, или Щетинистую (Glycine Hispida, или Glycine Max), – на всех континентах и Сою Яванскую (Glycine Javanica) – в Австралии как пастбищное растение. Из диких видов в СССР на Дальнем Востоке встречается Соя Уссурийская, или Дикая (Glycine Ussuriensis). Растения Сои прямостоячие, вьющиеся или ползучие. Листья перистые, тройчатые, реже с 5–6 листочками, с небольшими прилистниками. Цветки (белые, фиолетовые, красные) в пазушных кистевидных соцветиях, у некоторых видов цветки одиночные. Плод – боб, линейный или мечевидный. Семена округлые, продолговатые или сплюснутые. Соя Культурная подразделяется на 4 подвида:- Соя Корейская, Маньчжурская (к нему относятся почти все сорта, возделываемые в СССР), Китайская и Индийская. Предполагают, что она произошла от Сои Уссурийской. Однолетнее яровое растение со стержневой корневой системой, образует прямостоячий куст высотой 0.2–2 метра (м). Листья из 3–5 листочков, соцветие из 2–25 цветков. Боб от светлой до почти чёрной окраски, с 2–3 (реже 1 или 4) преимущественно светлыми семенами; 1 000 семян весит от 60 до 425 граммов (г). Светолюбива, влаголюбива, особенно после цветения (но может переносить кратковременную засуху). Хорошо произрастает на различных почвах, кроме кислых, заболоченных и солонцов. Потребляет много азота и фосфора. Соя Культурная – продовольственная, техническая, кормовая и сидеральная (смотрите Сидерация) культура. Зерно её содержит 24– 45% белка, 20–32% углеводов, 13–37% жира, витамины D_1, B, E и другое. Белок Сои близок по аминокислотному составу к животному белку. Зерно и недозрелые бобы употребляют в пищу, из соевой муки приготовляют молоко, творог, кондитерские изделия и другое, вводят её в комбикорма. Масло используют для производства маргарина и комбижира, рафинированное – в пищу. Зерно Сои – сырьё для многих видов промышленной продукции (искусственое волокно, пластмассы, клей, лаки, краски, мыло и другое), основное сырьё для производства синтетических и искусственных пищевых продуктов. Зелёную массу, сено, травяную муку, жмых и шрот скармливают скоту. Родина Культурной Сои – Китай, где её начали выращивать за 5 000 лет до Нашей Эры. Отсюда Соя распространилась в страны Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии. В Европу (Франция, Италия, Германия) завезена в конце XVIII века. В Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) её стали возделывать в XIX веке, на территории Европейской части России – с конца XIX века. Мировая посевная площадь Сои (миллонов гектаров (га)):- 16 в 1948–52; 28.3 в 1961–65; 35.8 в 1970 и 44.5 (в США 21.2, Китае 14.3) в 1974. Валовой сбор зерна 56.8 миллиона тонн (т) (в США 33.6, Китае 11.9), средний урожай зерна 12.8 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га) (в 1974). В СССР в 1974 посевами Сои, преимущественно на Дальнем Востоке, а также на Украине, Северном Кавказе, в Грузии, Молдавии, было занято 850 000 га, валовой сбор зерна 375 000 т, средний урожай 4.41 ц/га (при соблюдении оптимальной технологии возделывания до 40 ц). Лучшие сорта:- Салют 216, Амурская 41, Приморская 529, ВНИИМК 9186 и другие. Сою возделывают в чистых посевах и в смеси с Кукурузой, Сорго (на зелёную массу, силос, сено). Удобрения:- навоз 40 тонн на гектар (т/га) и 45–60 килограммов на гектар (кг/га) P_2O_5 или 110–150 кг/га NPK. Применяют припосевное удобрение и подкормки. Способ посева широкорядный (междурядья 45 сантиметров (см)) или ленточный двухстрочный (51 см). Норма высева семян 35–140 кг/га, глубина заделки 4–7 см. Убирают Сою в фазу полной спелости зерна, зелёную массу – в период налива бобов. Вредители:- Люцерновая Совка, Соевая Зерновая Моль, Соевая Полосатая Блошка, Акациевая Огнёвка и другие; болезни:- бактериоз, фузариоз, склеротиниоз и другие.

SOYD METHOD = SUM–OF–THE–YEARS'–DIGITS METHOD

SP = SPECIE

SPA = SOCIETÀ PER AZIONI

SPACE–DYED = ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННО ОКРАШЕННОЕ – Space-Dyed:- a yarn or fiber that has been dyed at irregular intervals.

SPACE DYEING = ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Space Dyeing is is a technique used to give yarn a unique, multi-colored effect. While a typical skein of yarn is the same color throughout, a skein of space dyed yarn is two or more different colors that typically repeat themselves throughout the length of the yarn. Space dyed yarn is sometimes referred to as Dip Dyed Yarn. The secret to space dyeing yarn involves the use of a special chemical called a Mordant. The purpose of a mordant is to help permanently fix the dye to the yarn after the space dyeing process. Since different colors of dye require different types of mordants, this makes it possible to dye the same skein of yarn many different colors. Space dyed yarn can be dyed in either coordinating or contrasting shades. Space dyeing yarn in coordinating colors, such as various neutral tones or assorted shades of blue, provides a subtle yet sophisticated look. Space dyed yarn in contrasting shades, such as yarn that is purple, red, and blue, offers a funkier feel. Spaced dyed yarn is most commonly used for knitting and crocheting. When space dyed yarn is made to make a knitted or crocheted item, the resulting project features uneven horizontal stripes that produce a collage-like effect. However, the size of the stripes in the finished piece depends on what size of yarn is used. As you might expect, thicker yarn produces thicker stripes. See also Dyeing. Space Dyeing:- several colors are printed along the yarn length to produce a tweed effect when tufted. Space Dyeing is a technique used to create lovely fabrics which shade from one color to another. Depending on the method used the fabrics can be softly muted or vibrant. General Background:- dyes are different to paints in that they react with the fabric fibers and create a chemical bond. To make this bond they need a fixative – washing soda or soda ash is used for cold water reactive dyes. Other dyes have different fixing agents. Health Warning:- dyes are chemicals and should be treated as such – do not inhale the powder, drink any of the liquids used or store where children could find and open them. Read all the instructions carefully before you start. Materials:- (i) 100% cotton fabric prewashed to remove any dressing; (ii) Procion MX reactive dyes (Dylon cold water dyes); (iii) Washing soda powder (look for one with no added bleach); (iv) Bottle to hold the dye solutions (Body Shop bottles are good – you can buy empty recycled ones); (v) Tubs and jars for the fabric dyeing containers:- ice cream cartons, mushroom cartons, etc; (vi) Cat litter tray to hold all the dye mixes (saves spillages); and (vii) Newspaper or plastic to protect working areas. For both methods:- (i) line a sink with damp fabric. Holding the containers, carefully mix approximately 1 teaspoon of dye powder in a small amount of lukewarm water. (If you are using a Dylon tin, sellotape the remainder closed and put into a plastic bag.) Mix to a paste and then add up to 100 ml of water. Wear a mask for this stage. The fabric in the sink is to catch any dye spillages. It can be added to the dye baths later. If your containers have tops, screw them on and put to one side. (ii) Mix 200 g of washing soda in a jug of boiling water. Stir until it is dissolved. Make up to 1 liter of solution by adding extra water. Method One:- to create soft muted colors:- (i) cut your fabric into pieces – fat quarter size works well. Soak in a bucket or sink of plain water for 15 minutes. (ii) Arrange fabrics in a container – you can make formal pleats or just scrunch it in. If you use jam jars just push half the fabric into the jar and leave the rest hanging out. (iii) Drip or spoon dye onto areas of the fabric. It helps to drip a different

color down each side of the jar. Then push more fabric in and drip more dye into the jar. (iv) Using rubber gloves, press the fabric down firmly until no white is showing. Add more dye if there are still white areas. Leave for at least 15 minutes and preferably longer. (v) Pour washing soda solution over the fabric, making sure all areas of fabric are in contact with the solution. You don't want the fabric swimming in solution, just damped by it. Leave for 45 minutes. It will not harm if it is left for longer – in fact the longer it is left the more time the dye has to bond to the fabric. (vi) Take the container to the sink and pour excess dye away. Fill the container with water, pull out the fabric and rinse very well. At this stage the dyes will still contaminate other fabrics so if you have a lovely yellow piece do not rinse with a dark blue piece or sections will go green. Keep rinsing until the water runs clear. Then rinse again in hot water, again until the water runs clear. Finally, put through a hot wash or rinse in the washing machine. Hang out to dry and iron when slightly damp. Method Two:- for bright vibrant colors:- (i) cut the fabric into pieces as before but this time soak in a bucket of washing soda solution. (ii) Continue as from step two above. The fact that the fabric already has the fixative means that as soon as the dyes hit the fabric they will start to bond with the fibers and you will get less color mixing. (iii) Leave the fabric in the dye solution as long as you can, for at least an hour. If you are impatient it is best to do this last thing at night and then leave overnight and rinse in the morning. Color Mixing Theory:- just mixing two colors will produce a fantastic range of colors. Blue and a pinky red make purple. Blue and yellow make green. Yellow and red make orange. If you are using three colors then be careful not to mess around too much or you will get muddy colors with no pure areas left – but this might be just what you wanted. If you use the same dye powders again you will create fabrics that tone with the ones you have made but they will not be identical. Subtle changes in temperature, water hardness and fabrics used will all affect the final result. Space Dyeing is used to produce yarns with multiple colors. Space Dyeing:- in this method, the yarn is dyed at intervals along its length. For these two procedures- knit-deknit method and OPI (OPI Products, Inc. headquartered in North Hollywood, State of California (CA), the United States) Space-Dye Applicator are adopted. In the first method, the yarn is knitted on either a circular or flat-bed knitting machine and the knitted cloth is then dyed and subsequently it is deknitted. Since the dye does not readily penetrate the areas of the yarn where it crosses itself, alternated dyed and undyed spaces appear. The OPI Space-Dye Applicator technique produces multi colored space- dyed yarns. The yarns are dyed intermittently as they run at very high speeds through spaced dyebaths. They are continuously subjected to shock waves produced by compressed air having supersonic velocities. Space Dyeing is the yarn-dyeing process in which each strand is dyed with more that one color at irregular intervals. Space dyeing produces an effect of unorganized design in subsequent fabric form. The two primary methods are knit-de-knit and warp printing. Space Dyeing is a method of dyeing yarn by dipping in dye or spotting in various places along the yarn. This causes different sections of the yarn to appear in different colors. The resulting fabric often has unusual, rainbow-like effects. / Оу.Пи.Ай. Продактс, Инк. (OPI Products, Inc.). жёсткость воды (water hardness). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, .

SPACER FABRIC = ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Spacer Fabric:- two separate fabrics faces knitted independently and then connected by a separate spacer yarn. These fabrics can be produced on both circular and flat knitting machines. Spacer fabrics have the properties of good breathability, crush resistance, and a 3D appearance. / Эти ткани могут быть выработаны как на кругловязальных (circular knitting machines), так и на плосковязальных машинах (flat knitting machines).

SPACE SUIT = СКАФАНДР (или КОСМИЧЕСКИЙ КОСТЮМ) – Space Suit is a suit equipped with life supporting provisions to make life in space possible for its wearer. See also G Suit.

SPACING = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или ШАГ ПОСАДКИ, или МЕЖДУРЯДЬЕ) – Spacing is a distance of planting between hills and between rows. / Под Междурядьем понимается промежуток между рядами растений на поле, в саду и тому подобном. Почву в междурядье (шириной свыше 25 сантиметров) обрабатывают для её рыхления, уничтожения Сорняков, заделки удобрений и тому подобного.

SPAD = SOIL AND PLANT ANALYZER DEVELOPMENT

SPADIX = СПАДИКС (или ПОЧАТОК) – Spadix is a spicate inflorescence with congested, often tiny, flowers and a stout, often fleshy or succulent axis, often more or less surrounded by a spathe. Characteristic morphology of the family Araceae. / Початок – соцветие, имеющее колоски, с , часто мясистой или сочной осью (axis), часто более или менее . из семейства (family Araceae). Под Початком понимается соцветие с утолщённой главной осью, на которой расположены сидячие цветки, например, у Аронника. Початком часто называют соплодие Кукурузы. Початок (Spadix), колосовидное соцветие Растений с толстой, мясистой осью, на которой, часто очень тесно, расположены сидячие (без цветоножек) цветки, например, у Белокрыльника, Аронника, Аира. У основания початка часто имеется крупный, более или менее охватывающий его лист, нередко яркоокрашенный, служащий для защиты початка и привлечения Насекомых-опылителей. Иногда початок входит составной частью в сложные соцветия, например, у многих Пальм. В быту початком называют также соплодие Кукурузы. Початок:- особое колосовидное соцветие с утолщённой осью и мелкими сидячими цветками. Имеется у Ароидных и Пальм, у первых он окружён покрывалом и выглядит как простой прямостоячий орган, у вторых часто разветвлён.

SPAGE = S–PAGE = SEQUENTIAL POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

SPAGHETTI STRAPS = СТРОПЫ СПАГЭТТИ – Spaghetti Straps are the very narrow, tubular cloth straps.

SPAM = XX (или КОЛБАСНЫЙ ФАРШ) – Spam is any form of unsolicited communication sent in bulk. Most often spam is a commercial e-mail sent to a large number of addresses, but spam is also possible via instant messages, texts (SMS), social media and even voice mail. The practice of sending spam – called Spamming – is illegal in most jurisdictions. One of the most common means of spamming is to use botnets to send the spam.

SPAN® = THE STANDARD PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS OF RISK

SPAN = ПРОМЕЖУТОК (или ПРОЛЁТ) – Span is the distance between stringer or block supports. / расстояние между кронштейном рессоры и опорой блока.

SPAN = РАЗНОС ВАНТ (или ДЛИНА ВАНТ, или XX) – Span (maritime term):- a wire rope or line between davit heads. / Под Вантами, от Голландского слова Want, понимаются:- (1) снасти судового стоячего такелажа, раскрепляющие к бортам мачты и стеньги (смотрите Рангоут). (2) Гибкий растянутый элемент (растяжка), обычно в виде стального троса, для крепления висячих конструкций, радиомачт, антенн и другого.

SPANDEX FIBER = ВОЛОКНО СПЭНДЭКС (или ВОЛОКНО СПАНДЕКС) – Spandex Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% of a segmented polyurethane. Characteristics:- Spandex is lighter in weight, more durable, and more supple than conventional elastic threads and has between two and three times their restraining power. Spandex is extruded in a multiplicity of fine filaments which immediately form a monofilament. It can be repeatedly stretched over 500% without breaking and still recover instantly to its original length. It does not suffer deterioration from oxidation as is the case with fine sizes of rubber thread, and it is not damaged by body oils, perspiration, lotions, or detergents. End Uses:- Spandex is used in foundation garments, bathing suits, hose, and webbings. The generic name used in the United States to

denote elastane fiber. A manufactured elastomeric fiber that can be repeatedly stretched over 500% without breaking, and will still recover to its original length. Also known as Polyurethane Fiber. Spandex Fiber and its Production Process:- spandex is a synthetic fiber that has an exceptional characteristic of elasticity due to which it is also known as Elastane. It is lightweight, soft, strong and very stretchable. In fact, spandex fiber was developed as an alternative to rubber but has a better quality than it. The name Lycra® has also come to be a synonymous of spandex. However, Lycra is the trademark brand but it has become so popular that all the varieties of spandex are popularly referred to as Lycra. Due to its durability and stretchability, spandex is mostly used to make sports wear and work wear, specially for factory workers. It wears like a second skin and for risk involved jobs like that of machine operators, Lycra clothing is like a boon. Characteristics of Spandex:- the most significant characteristic of spandex is its stretchability. It can be stretched to a great length and then also recovers its near to original shape. It can, in fact, be stretched to almost 500% of its length. It is lightweight, soft, smooth, supple and more durable and has higher retractive ability than rubber. As such, when spandex is used for making any clothing, it gives the best fit and comfort and also prevents bagging and sagging of the garment. It is also heat-settable which means that it facilitates transforming puckered fabrics into flat fabrics, or flat fabrics into permanent rounded shapes. Spandex fibers or fabrics can be easily dyed and they also resist damage by body oils, perspiration, lotions or detergents. These fabrics are also abrasion resistant. When spandex is sewn, the needle causes little or no damage from 'needle cutting' compared to the older types of elastic materials. The spandex fiber diameters range from 10 denier to 2 500 denier and can be found in both, clear and opaque lusters. Basic Principle for Making Spandex Fiber:- the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) defines Spandex Fiber as a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is a long-chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85% of a segmented polyurethane. The polymer chain is a segmented block copolymer which contains long, randomly coiled, liquid, soft segments that move to a more linear, lower entropy, structure. The rigid segments act as 'virtual cross-links' that tie all the polymer chains together into an infinite network. The network thus formed, prevents the polymer chains from slipping past each other and taking on a permanent set or draw. When the stretching force is no longer applied, the linear, low entropy, soft segments move back to the original randomly coiled, higher entropy state, causing the fiber to recover its original shape and length. This segmented block copolymer is made in a multi-step proprietary process. It is extruded into a fiber as a monofilament threadline or for most products into a multiplicity of fine filaments that are coalesced shortly after they are formed into a single threadline. Materials Used for Spandex Fibers:- many raw materials are used to make the unique stretchable spandex fibers. They include prepolymers which produce the backbone of the fiber, stabilizers which protect the integrity of the polymer, and textile colorants to give attractive shades to the fibers and the spandex fabrics. Two kinds of prepolymers are reacted to produce the spandex fiber polymer back-bone- the flexible macroglycol and the rigid diisocyanate. Macro-glycol can be anything from among polyester, polyether, polycarbonate, polycaprolactone or some combination of these. These are long and flexible chain polymers having hydroxyl groups (–OH) on both ends, responsible for the stretching characteristic of spandex. The polymeric diisocyanate is a shorter and rigid chain polymer, having an isocyanate (–NCO) group on both ends. This molecule provides strength to the spandex fibers. Catalyst such as diazobicyclo octane is used to initiate reaction between the two types of prepolymers. Other low molecular weight amines are used to control the molecular weight of the fibers. Apart from the basic prepolymers, catalysts etc stabilizers, such as antioxidants, are added to protect the fibers from damaging sources like heat, light, atmospheric contaminants, and chlorine. Ultraviolet (UV) screeners such as hydroxybenzotriazoles are added to protect it against light degradation. Other stabilizers such as for preventing discoloration caused by atmospheric pollutants may also be used. As spandex is often used for making swim wear, antimildew additives are also added to it. Stabilizers added to the spandex fibers, are resistant to solvent exposure as this could have a damaging effect on the fiber. Dispersed and acid dyes are typically used for giving color to spandex fibers. However, special dyeing methods are adopted if the spandex fibers are interwoven with other fibers such as nylon fiber or polyester fiber. Manufacturing Process:- spandex fibers are manufactured in four different ways:- (i) melt extrusion, (ii) reaction spinning, (iii) solution dry spinning, and (iv) solution wet spinning. The initial step in all these methods is that of reacting monomers to produce a prepolymer. Prepolymer is then reacted further, in a variety of ways, and drawn out to produce a long fiber. The most commonly used method is the solution dry spinning that produces over 90% of the world's spandex fibers. First of all prepolymer is produced by mixing a macroglycol with a diisocyanate monomer. They are mixed in a reaction vessel and need the perfect conditions so that they may react to form a prepolymer. Ratio of the component materials is responsible for giving different characteristics to the fibers. As such the ratio is strictly controlled. The ideal ratio of glycol to diisocyanate may be 1:2. In the chain extension reaction, the prepolymer is reacted with an equal amount of diamine. It results in a solution which is diluted with a solvent to produce the spinning solution. The solvent makes the solution thinner which can be easily handled. It can then be pumped into the fiber production cell. In the fiber production cell, the polymer solution is pumped through a metal plate, called a Spinneret, which has small holes throughout its structure. The solution gets aligned in strands of liquid polymer. The strands passing through the cell, are heated in the presence of a nitrogen and solvent gas. The liquid polymer gets chemically reacted and forms into solid strands. A specific amount of the solid strands are bundled together to produce the desired thickness with the help of a compressed air device that twists the fibers together. As such, it can be said that each fiber of spandex is made up of many smaller individual fibers that join one another due to the natural stickiness of their surface. The fibers are finally treated with textile finishing chemicals that can be magnesium stearate or other polymer such as poly(dimethyl-siloxane). These finishes prevent the fibers from sticking together and help in the process of textile manufacturing. Fibers are then transferred through a series of rollers onto a spool. The windup speed of the entire process depends on the thickness of the fibers that can be anywhere from 300–500 mi (482.7–804.5 km) per minute. The spools with fiber, are put into final packaging and shipped to textile manufacturers or any other customers. The fibers here, may be blended with other fibers such as nylon or cotton fiber to produce the fabric that is used for clothing purposes. These fabrics can also be dyed in order to give a desired color to them. Applications of Spandex Fiber:- Spandex Fiber is mainly used to make such garments that require great comfort and fit. As such, they find applications in manufacturing of hosiery, swimsuits, aerobic or exercise wear, ski pants, golf jackets, disposable diaper, waist bands, bra straps and bra side panels etc. They are even great for making shaped garments like bra cups. Spandex fabrics are also used to make compression garments, such as surgical hose, support hose, bicycle pants, foundation garments etc. Spandex is a synthetic fiber known for its exceptional elasticity, strength, durability and resistance to water and oils. It is stronger and more durable than rubber, its major nonsynthetic competitor. Spandex is the generic name of man-made fibers derived from a chemical substance called Segmented Polyurethane (Resin). This man-made elastic fiber has a good deal of stretch and recovery for its weight. Spandex is used extensively in foundation garments and is much more comfortable than rubber because it is lighter in weight. Spandex is also found in some fabrics where stretch is considered desirable, such as in ski clothes. See also Polyurethane. Spandex is a manufactured elastomeric fiber that can be repeatedly stretched over 500% without breaking, and will still recover to its original length. This fiber is widely used in the manufacturing of garments to create elasticity. Spandex is a lightweight, synthetic fabric known for its strength, durability and resistance to water and oils. Spandex is also abrasion resistant. Spandex or Elastane is a synthetic fiber known for its exceptional elasticity. It is strong, but less durable than its major non-synthetic competitor, natural latex. It is a polyurethane-polyurea copolymer that was invented in 1959 by chemists C.L. Sandquist and Joseph Shivers at DuPont's Benger Laboratory in Waynesboro, Virginia. When first introduced, it revolutionized many areas of the clothing industry. The name 'Spandex' is an anagram of the word 'Expands'. It is the preferred name in North America; in continental Europe it is referred to by variants of 'Elastane', i.e. elasthanne (France), elastan (Germany), elastano (Spain and Portugal), elastam (Italy) and Elasthaan (Holland), and is known in the

UK, Ireland, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand primarily as Lycra®. Brand names for spandex include Lycra (made by Koch subsidiary Invista, previously a part of DuPont), Elaspan (also Invista), Acepora (Taekwang), Creora (Hyosung), ROICA and Dorlastan (Asahi Kasei), Linel (Fillattice), and ESPA (Toyobo). Spandex Fibers Production:- Spandex fibers are produced in four different ways:- melt extrusion, reaction spinning, solution dry spinning, and solution wet spinning. All of these methods include the initial step of reacting monomers to produce a prepolymer. Once the prepolymer is formed, it is reacted further in various ways and drawn out to make the fibers. The solution dry spinning method is used to produce over 94.5% of the world's spandex fibers. Solution Dry Dpinning:- Step 1:- the first step is to produce the prepolymer. This is done by mixing a macroglycol with a diisocyanate monomer. The two compounds are mixed in a reaction vessel to produce a prepolymer. A typical ratio of glycol to diisocyanate is 1:2. Step 2:- the prepolymer is further reacted with an equal amount of diamine. This reaction is known as Chain Extension Reaction. The resulting solution is diluted with a solvent (DMAc) to produce the spinning solution. The solvent helps make the solution thinner and more easily handled, and then it can be pumped into the fiber production cell. Step 3:- the spinning solution is pumped into a cylindrical spinning cell where it is cured and converted into fibers. In this cell, the polymer solution is forced through a metal plate called a Spinneret. This causes the solution to be aligned in strands of liquid polymer. As the strands pass through the cell, they are heated in the presence of a nitrogen and solvent gas. This process causes the liquid polymer to react chemically and form solid strands. Step 4:- as the fibers exit the cell, an amount of solid strands are bundled together to produce the desired thickness. Each fiber of spandex is made up of many smaller individual fibers that adhere to one another due to the natural stickiness of their surface. Step 5:- the resulting fibers are then treated with a finishing agent which can be magnesium stearate or another polymer. This treatment prevents the fibers' sticking together and aids in textile manufacture. The fibers are then transferred through a series of rollers onto a spool. Major Spandex Fiber Uses:- (1) apparel and clothing articles where stretch is desired, generally for comfort and fit, such as:- (i) activewear; (ii) athletic, aerobic, and exercise apparel; (iii) belts; (iv) bra straps and side panels; (v) competitive swimwear; (vi) cycling Jerseys and shorts; (vii) dance belts worn by male ballet dancers and others; (viii) gloves; (ix) hosiery; (x) leggings; (xi) netball bodysuits; (xii) orthopaedic braces; (xiii) rowing unisuits; (xiv) cross country race suits; (xv) ski pants; (xvi) skinny jeans; (xvii) slacks; (xviii) miniskirts; (xix) socks and tights; (xx) swimsuits/bathing suits; (xxi) underwear; (xxii) wetsuits; and (xxiii) zentai. (2) Compression garments such as:- (i) foundation garments; and (ii) motion capture suits. (3) Shaped garments such as:- (i) bra cups; (ii) support hose; (iii) surgical hose; (iv) superhero outfits; (v) women's volleyball shorts; and (vi) wrestling singlets. (4) Home furnishings, such as microbead pillows. For clothing, spandex is usually mixed with cotton or polyester, and accounts for a small percentage of the final fabric, which therefore retains most of the look and feel of the other fibers. In North America it is rare in men's clothing, but prevalent in women's. An estimated 80% of clothing sold in the United States contained spandex in 2010. Spandex:- clothing made of spandex, namely any of various elastic textile fibers made chiefly of polyurethane. Any of various elastic textile fibers made chiefly of polyurethane. Spandex is an synthetic elastic fiber of polyurethane. Lycra® (Invista, formerly Dupont) is a well-known brand of spandex. Spandex is found in fabrics either as bare fine filaments or covered with another fiber. Spandex can be dyed with disperse dyes and some acid dyes. Usually where bare filaments are used, they are quite inconspicuous even if they are not dyed to match the fabric. Spandex will withstand most preparation and dyeing processes without damage, but is damaged by chlorine bleach. / Найлан™ (Nylon™). Спэндэкс (Spandex) (Elastane). (C.L. Sandquist) и Дьжосэф Шивёз (Joseph Shivers) из Лаборатории ДюПо Бэнгё (DuPont's Benger Laboratory) в Waynesboro, Virginia. Экспэндз (Expands). Иластэйн (Elastane), то есть Илястан (Elasthanne; во Франции), Илястан (Elastan; в Германии), Эластано или Элащтано (Elastano; соответственно в Испании и Португалии), Элястан (Elastan; в Италии) и Илёстан (Elasthaan; в Голландии), и как Лайкра (Lycra®). (сделанное Кох (Koch) – дочерним предприятием Инвиста (Invista), а ранее часть ДюПо (DuPont)), Иласпэн или Иласпан Elaspan (также Инвиста (Invista)), Xxxxx Acepora (Taekwang), Xxxxx Creora (Hyosung), ROICA и (Асахи Касэй; Дорлэстэн Dorlastan (Асахи Касэй (Asahi Kasei)), Линэл или Лайнэл Linel (Филатис (Fillattice)), и И.Эс.Пи.Эй. (Тойобо) (ESPA (Toyobo)). Лайкра® Lycra® (Инвиста (Invista)), в бывшем ДюПо (Dupont). мононить (monofilament). Известно также как Полиуретановое Волокно (Polyurethane Fiber). хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). Спэндэкс – то же, что и Полиуретановые Волокна.

SPAN LENGTH = ДЛИНА УХВАТЫВАНИЯ (или МЕРНАЯ ДЛИНА) – (1) Span Length is the length at which a certain percentage of fibers from a given group would span when caught at random along their length. Span length is this 'extension distance' of fibers. The 2.5% Span Length corresponds to the classer's length. The 50% Span Length is that length which corresponds to half of the fibers caught at random along their length. The 66.7% Span Length is that length which corresponds to 2/3 of the fibers caught at random along their length. / Длина Ухватывания:- длина, при которой определённый процент волокон из данной группы мог бы быть измерен, когда случайно ухватываются вследствие своей длины. Длиной такого ухватывания является промежуток этой протяжённости волокон. Длина 2.5% ухватывания относится к длине классёра. Длина 50% ухватывания является той длиной, которая относится к половине волокон, случайно ухваченных вследствие своей длины. Длина 66.7% ухватывания является той длиной, которая относится к 2/3 волокон, случайно ухваченных вследствие своей длины.

(2) Span Length:- the minimum length attained by a specific percentage of the fibers in a test beard, corresponding to a determined percentage of the optical density of the beard. The first section of the length investigated, which is normally situated at a distance of 3.8 mm from the line of gripping of the comb, is taken as the reference base of 100% optical density.

SPANNER = ГАЕЧНЫЙ КЛЮЧ – Spanner (maritime term):- a tool for coupling hoses.

SPANS = SPATIAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS

SPARE (IDLE) CAPACITY = ЗАПАСНАЯ (БЕЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩАЯ или РЕЗЕРВНАЯ) ЁМКОСТЬ – Spare (Idle) Capacity is the component of operating capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; plus capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

SPARE PART = ЗАПАСНАЯ ЧАСТЬ (или ЗАПЧАСТЬ) – Spare Part means an accessory, appurtenance, or part of an aircraft (except an aircraft engine or propeller), aircraft engine (except a propeller), propeller, or appliance, that is to be installed at a later time in an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance.

SPARK AND METAL DETECTOR = ИСКРО– И МЕТАЛЛОДЕТЕКТОР – Spark And Metal Detector:- modern fiber production without Metal Detectors is inconceivable today. They protect material and machines in the refinement chain from the cotton fiber to the nonwovens material. The only metal detector that can be directly integrated into the pneumatic conveying line without a probe tube examines the fibers in nonwovens plants for metallic particles. The short distance of less than 2 m between the sensor and the extremely fast mechanism increases ejection reliability. The difference in the airspeeds of heavy and light parts in the pneumatic conveying line has virtually no effect. This reduces ejection losses to a minimum. Needles, fragments of blades from the bale cutters and screws are among the metal contaminants that can be dangerous to production. Raw Cotton, which is fed to the blow room line, exhibits numerous impurities, which must be eliminated at an early stage in order to avoid negatively influencing the spinning process and creating quality loss in the yarn. Spark And Metal Detector:- most of the material in cotton spinning mill are combustible substances such as cotton, chemical fiber, etc. Furthermore, through the whole procedure of the blowing and carding line, the pipes

are sealed and large quantity of blower fans and dust filtering equipments are utilized. Because of the above situation, in case of fire alarm, large loss will happen. Not only will the material be lost, expensive machines will also be burned and damaged. The more important thing is that the production will be affected. In case that the blowing and carding line stops production because of fire alarm, it will affect the production operation of the whole spinning mill. The iron scraps directly mix into uniaxial, biaxial and other opening machine. So the beaters violently rub and strike with each other and that is the cause of fire alarm. The iron scraps mix into the blower with the fiber flow, the high speed flying blade of the blower fan strikes the iron scraps or iron scraps rub with turbo housing of the fan and then spark happens and finally fire alarm happens. The installing of spark and metal detector between the reciprocal bale plucker and other blower in the blowing and carding line pipes, the fire alarm that happens when beater of the bale plucker strikes and rubs can be prevented effectively. In the diverter of this product, the loss of the fiber wind pressure is very small. So it applies to various situations such as positive, negative and positive and negative pressure. It is the first barrier in the safety production in blowing and carding production line. Spark and metal detector is a new type of fireproofing equipment and is mainly used in the fireproofing of opening and picking process, dust filtering system in cotton spinning mill. Currently it is extensively applied in the blowing carding joint system. This machine is directly installed on the conduct tube of the opening and picking equipment. When the machine detects that there is fiber mixed in the pipe, it can give off acousto-optic alert and stop the relevant equipments and start the fire eliminating valve. Then discharge the fiber flow with fire into the fire extinguishing box. This type of spark diverter has high sensitivity and good reliability and can eliminate the fire before it develops and can serve the function of nipping in bud (in-combusting). When the beater of a bale plucker strikes metal material or the spindle end of the beater is tangled with fiber, spark may be caused, the spark can mix in the fiber and move in the conducting duct under the action of the wind. When the cotton fiber mixed with sparkle moves through the high sensitive infrared probe detecting area, the controlling program will immediately make the fire alarm with sound and light. Furthermore, while stopping the running of related equipments such as blower fan etc, the cotton flow with sparkle and combusting scraps are discharged into collect box to assure that the sparkle will not enter the next procedure and eliminate the hidden trouble of fire. / В прядильном производстве.

SPARK DETECTOR = ИСКРОДЕТЕКТОР (или ИСКРОГАСИТЕЛЬ) – Spark Detector:- Spark Detection and Extinguishment systems eliminate personnel injuries, equipment damage and loss of production from fires and explosions. The spark itself is not dangerous. Here's why:- For the creation of fires or explosions there must be three elements that are combined simultaneously:- a combustible material, oxygen and an ignition source. Removal of one of the elements will prevent a fire or explosion. Extraction systems and pneumatic conveyors increase the danger of fire. Once sparks and glowing embers are created, the pneumatic extraction system conveys this danger very quickly to other subsequent areas of the plant. The danger is when two of the three elements necessary for the creation of fires and explosions are transported, namely:- air and ignition sources (sparks). To protect such a system, all extraction ducts as well as the conveying duct to the material storage should be equipped with spark detection and extinguishment systems. The most important component of a spark detection and extinguishment system is the spark detector. To suit the different and often very severe applications, three different types of sensors are used. All three sensor types have highly sensitive electronics which detect even the smallest of glowing particles. In spinning process. / В прядильном производстве.

SPARKS = СВЕЧИ (или ИСКРЫ) – Sparks (maritime term):- the radio operator. / радист.

SPARK SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВЫРАБОТКИ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ (или СПРЭД НА ВЫРАБОТКУ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ) – The Spark Spread is defined as the difference, at a particular location and at a particular point in time, between the fuel cost of generating a MWh of electricity and the price of electricity. The Spark Spread reflects the costs or anticipated costs of producing power from a specific facility. In other words, spark spread is the differential between the price of electricity and the price of natural gas or other fuel used to generate electricity, expressed in equivalent units. It can be used as a method of converting millions of British thermal units (Btus) to MegaWatt hours (MWh) and vice versa, and thus relates well to the electricity and natural gas futures contracts. The spread is simply the heat rate (a proxy for efficiency) of a specific generating unit or power system (the number of Btus needed to make one kiloWatt hour of electricity), multiplied by the cost of energy expressed as Dollars per British thermal units. For example, if it takes 10 000 Btus to make one kiloWatt hour of electricity, the formula can be simplified by multiplying the price per million Btus (MMBtu) by 10 to equate one MMBtu of natural gas to one MegaWatt hour of electricity. The usefulness of the spread evaluation is dependent on the market price for power which reflects the relationship of the supply and demand for power, not the efficiencies of the generating units. Other costs affecting the price of power using the spark spread evaluation include those of gas transportation, power transmission, plant operations and maintenance, and fixed costs. Because the electricity futures contract is specified in lots of 736 MegaWatt hours, and the natural gas futures contracts are specified in units of 10 000 million Btus, one power contract equates to 0.736 natural gas contracts. See also Gross Processing Margin. / Курсовая разница в отношении выработки электроэнергии или разница в ценах на выработку электроэнергии отражает расходы или предполагаемые расходы на производство электроэнергии какой-то конкретной установкой. Другими словами, разница в ценах на выработку электроэнергии – это разница между ценой электричества и ценой природного газа или любого другого топлива, используемого для генерации электричества, и выраженная в эквивалентных единицах измерения. Она может быть использована в качестве метода пересчёта миллионов Британской единицы теплоты (Б.е.т.) в МегаВатт-часы (МВтч) и наоборот, и поэтому служит хорошей взаимосвязью между фьючерсными контрактами на электричество и природный газ. Данная разница – это просто тепловой коэффициент (введённый для эффективности) какого-то конкретного генерирующего устройства или энергосистемы (количество Бет, требуемых для выработки одного килоВатт-часа электроэнергии), умноженный на стоимость энергоносителя, выраженную в Долларах за Британскую единицу теплоты. Например, если требуется 10 000 Бет для выработки одного килоВатт-часа электроэнергии, формула может быть упрощена до умножения цены за миллион Бет (МБет, в Англоязычном исполнении – MMBtu) на 10, чтобы приравнять один миллион Бет природного газа к одному МегаВатт-часу электроэнергии. Полезность расчёта этой разницы зависит от рыночной цены на электроэнергию, которая отражает взаимосвязь между спросом и предложением на электроэнергию, но не эффективность генерирующих устройств. Другие расходы, влияющие на цену электроэнергии при применении разницы в ценах на выработку электроэнергии, включают стоимость доставки газа, передачи электроэнергии, поддержание работоспособности газогенерирующей станции, и фиксированные затраты. Поскольку фьючерсные контракты на электричество имеют объём поставки 736 МегаВатт-часов каждый, а фьючерсные контракты на природный газ – 10 000 миллионов Бет, то один контракт на электричество приравнивается к 0.736 контракта на природный газ. Смотрите также Валовая Прибыль от Переработки (Gross Processing Margin).

SPAR PLATFORM = СПАРЕННАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА (или УСИЛЕННАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА) – Spar Platforms (Spars) consist of a large single vertical cylinder supporting a deck. These platforms have typical fixed platform topside, with a surface deck and drilling and production equipment. Spar platforms are moored using a system of lines anchored into the seafloor. Spars are used in water depths up to 5 500 feet, although existing technology can extend its use to water depths as great as 7 500 feet. Also known as Mini-Tension Leg Platform (Mini-TLP). See also Fixed Platform, Offshore Production Platform, and Tension Leg Platform. / В Соединённых Штатах

Америки. Известна также как Платформа с Укороченными Опорами (ПУО; Mini-Tension Leg Platform (Mini-TLP)). Смотрите также Стационарная Платформа (Fixed Platform), Морская Эксплуатационная Платформа (Offshore Production Platform), и Платформа С Растянутыми Опорами (Tension Leg Platform).

SPARRED = УКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ (или УСИЛЕННЫЙ) – A term Sparred describes a system of packing hollow-ware cargo whereby wooden supports hold the goods rigid during handling.

SPAT = СПЭТ (или КОРОТКИЕ ГЕТРЫ) – Spat is a cloth or leather gaiter covering the instep and ankle (short for spatterdash).

SPATHE = ОБЁРТКА (или ПОКРЫВАЛО) – Spathe is a large, often showy, solitary bract or pair of bracts ensheathing a spadix or other inflorescence on the same axis. Spathe is a large bract partially or wholly enclosing a group of flowers. / , в форме оболочки окружающие початок (spadix) или другое соцветие на такой же оси (axis). Покрывало:- термин обычно обозначает заметную брактею (прицветный лист), защищающую початок. У Ароидных (членов Семейства Агасеае, таких, как Филодендроны и Монстеры) оно листовидное, более или менее мясистое и часто ярко окрашенное. Иногда термин применяют к Пальмам (у них покрывало мясистое или деревянистое) и другим Растениям, например, плёнчатый чехол, окружающий бутон Нарцисса, является покрывалом.

SPATHULATE = ЛОПАТЧАТОЕ – Spathulate:- spoon-shaped. / Spat(h)ula – Пальмовая Ветвь.

SPATULATE LEAF = ЛОПАТЧАТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Spatulate Leaf:- oblong with the basal end narrowed and the apical end rounded, spoon-shaped, e.g., Myrica pensylvanica. Spatulate:- long and thin, broadening towards the tip, like a spatula. / О форме листа – Лапатчатое. как лопаточка.

SPC = STATISTICAL PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

SPDA = SINGLE–PREMIUM DEFERRED ANNUITY

SPDR = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S DEPOSITARY RECEIPT

SPEAK = СНОСИТЬСЯ (или ПЕРЕГОВАРИВАТЬСЯ) – Speak (maritime term):- to communicate with a vessel in sight.

SPEARPHISHING = ЛОВЛЯ РЫБЫ ОСТРОГОЙ (или ВЫУЖИВАНИЕ ПАРОЛЯ ОСТРОГОЙ) – Spearphishing is a modified form of a phishing attack, where the target – an individual or small group of people – are sent messages that appear to be from a trusted source, or on a subject of particular interest to the target, often determined via social engineering or collecting information from public sources about the target. These messages may contain links to fake web site to steal credentials for the actual, trusted web sites, or to convince the target to open attached documents, which then act as droppers for remote access Trojans, keyloggers, or other forms of malware used to further penetrate the target's computer(s) and network.

SPEC = SPECULATOR

SPECIAL 301 REPORT = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ 301 ОТЧЁТ – The Special 301 Report is prepared annually by the USTR under Section 182 as amended of the Trade Act of 1974. The Act states that the USTR must on an annual basis, by April of each year:- 'identify those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, or deny fair and equitable markets access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, and those foreign countries identified under' this 'paragraph that are determined by the Trade Representative to be priority foreign countries'. The Act defines 'priority foreign countries' as 'those foreign countries that have the most onerous or egregious acts, policies, or practices that deny adequate and effective intellectual property rights, or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, whose acts, policies, or practices described in' this 'paragraph have the greatest adverse impact (actual or potential) on the relevant United States products, and that are not entering into good faith negotiations, or making significant progress in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to provide adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. The Uruguay Round Agreement Act furthermore states that countries may be identified under Special 301 'taking into account the history of intellectual property laws and practices of the foreign country, including any previous identifications' and 'the history of efforts of the United States, and the response of the foreign country, to achieve adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights'. It also states that compliance with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights does not include a country from being identified as denying 'adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights'.

SPECIAL ACCEPTANCE = ОСОБЫЙ АКЦЕПТ (или ОСОБОЕ ПРИНЯТИЕ) – In reinsurance, Special Acceptance is the facultative extension of a reinsurance treaty to embrace a risk not automatically included within its terms.

SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT = ОСОБЫЙ И ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ РЕЖИМ – Special And Differential Treatment:- the principle, enunciated in the Tokyo Declaration, that the Tokyo Round negotiations should seek to accord particular benefits to the exports of developing countries, consistent with their trade, financial and development needs. Among proposals for special or differential treatment are reduction or elimination of tariffs applied to exports of developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), expansion of product and country coverage of the GSP, accelerated implementation of tariff cuts agreed to in the Tokyo Round for developing country exports, substantial reduction or elimination of tariff escalation, special provisions for developing country exports in any new codes of conduct covering nontariff measures, assurance that any new multilateral safeguard system will contain special provisions for developing country exports, and the principle that developed countries will expect less than full reciprocity for trade concessions they grant developing countries.

SPECIAL BIN GRADE = ОСОБЫЙ БУНКЕРНЫЙ СОРТ – In a primary elevator, Special Bin Grain is held in a separate bin at the request of the owner. It is sometimes referred to as Identity-Preserved. In a terminal elevator, special bin grain is held by authority of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) in bins registered by bin numbers in the owner's name.

SPECIAL CARGO POLICY = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОЛИС ПО ГРУЗУ – Special Cargo Policy is a stand-alone cargo policy covering a specific shipment for one voyage or trip. It is the complete policy and not subject to the terms and conditions of an open cargo policy, even if issued in conjunction with an open cargo policy. It is used when evidence of insurance is required, especially by a bank issuing a letter of credit. Insures a single specific cargo movement. Also known as Voyage Policy. / порядки и условия . Страхует от рисков одну конкретную перевозку груза. Известен также как Рейсовый Полис (Voyage Policy).

SPECIAL CLEANING = ОСОБАЯ ОЧИСТКА – Special Cleaning refers to any cleaning of grain in addition to the usual dockage assessment procedures. Special cleaning is used to improve the grade of the grain.

SPECIAL (COLLATERAL) = ОСОБОЕ (ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ) – Special (Collateral):- securities that are highly sought after in the market by borrowers.

SPECIAL COMMODITIES CARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК ОСОБЫХ РОДОВ СЫРЬЯ – Special Commodities Carrier is a common carrier trucking company that has authority to haul a special commodity; the sixteen special commodities include household goods, petroleum products, and hazardous materials.

SPECIAL COMMODITY WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД ДЛЯ ОСОБЫХ РОДОВ СЫРЬЯ – Special Commodity Warehouse is a warehouse that is used to store products requiring unique facilities, such as grain (elevator), liquid (tank), and tobacco (barn).

SPECIAL CROPS = ОСОБЫЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ – In Canada, Special Crops are considered to be Beans, Buckwheat, chick Peas, Corn, Fababeans, Lentils, Mustard, Peas, Safflower, Soybeans, Sunflower, and Triticale. / В Канаде, среди особых сельскохозяйственных культур рассматриваются Бобы, Гречиха, Нут обыкновенный, Кукуруза, Бобовидные, Чечевица, Горчица, Горох, Сафлор, Соевые Бобы, Подсолнечник и Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью).

SPECIAL CUSTOMS INVOICE = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА (или ОСОБЫЙ ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА) – Special Customs Invoice is an official form usually required by US Customs if the rate of duty is based upon the value and the value of the shipment exceeds 500.00 Dollars. This document is usually prepared by the foreign exporter or his forwarder and is used by Customs in determining the value of the shipment. The exporter or his agent must attest to the authenticity of the data furnished. / Специальный Таможенный Счёт-Фактура является официальной формой, запрашиваемой обычно Таможней США в тех случаях, когда ставка пошлины базируется на стоимости, а стоимость грузовой партии превышает 500.00 Долларов. Этот документ обычно готовится иностранным экспортёром или его экспедитором и используется Таможней при определении стоимости грузовой партии. Экспортёр или его агент должен засвидетельствовать достоверность предоставленных данных.

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ПРАВА ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ – Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) is the unit of payment and account of the International Monetary Fund through which its members can, if necessary, obtain loans to meet their international payment obligations. Type of international reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated, on occasion, to the nations that are members of the IMF. Special Drawing Rights (SDR) is a type of international money created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and allocated to its member nations. SDRs are an international reserve asset, although they are only accounting entries (not actual coin or paper, and not backed by precious metal). Subject to certain conditions of the IMF, a nation that has a balance of payments deficit can use SDRs to settle debts to another nation or to the IMF. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are international reserve assets, created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and allocated to individual member nations. Within conditions set by the IMF, SDRs can be used by a nation with a deficit in its balance of international payments to settle debts with another nation or with the IMF. These are reserve assets created and distributed by decision of the members of the IMF. Participants accept an obligation, when designated by the IMF to do so, to provide convertible currency to another participant in exchange for SDRs equivalent to three times their own allocation. Only countries with a sufficiently strong balance of payments are so designated. SDRs may also be used in certain direct payments between participants in the scheme and for payments of various kinds to the IMF. Unit of account from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), i.e. used to express the amount of the limitations of a carrier's liability. Payment medium and reserve assets used internationally for transactions between central banks and issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to its member nations. An SDR does not have the character of an actual currency unit but is primarily a neutral unit of account. At first SDRs were valued in relation to the value of gold, but have since been valued in relation to the member country's own currency. The value of the SDR was fixed daily on the basis of a basket of exchange rates on the London spot currency market. The currency basket was made up as follows:- USD (40% weighting), DEM (21%), JPY (17%), FRF (11%) and GBP (11%). A term, introduced in 1984, to facilitate exchange rating regarding limitation of liability under international law. The SDR replaced the 'gold franc' in such calculations, from November 1984. The value of the SDR varies daily, and is obtainable from the customary financial sources of information. Currency reserve instrument created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and made available to its member nations. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are a kind of international currency created in 1969 to replace gold as the principal means for clearing international transactions. Nations can pay off their balance of payments deficits with SDRs instead of gold or other currencies. SDRs were created to alleviate shortages of gold and reserve currencies in relation to world trade. Initially, the value of the SDR was based on the gold exchange value of the US Dollar (35 SDRs = 1 ounce of gold). In July 1974, the IMF tied the value of the SDR to a basket of 16 currencies of major trading member nations. Today, the value of the SDR fluctuates daily, along with other foreign exchange rates. See also International Monetary Fund. / Под Специальными Правами Заимствования (СПЗ (SDRs)) понимаются международные резервные кредитно-расчётные средства стран – членов Международного Валютного Фонда (МВФ), предназначенные для покрытия дефицитов их платёжных балансов. Созданы в 1970. Специальные Права Заимствования (СПЗ) (Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)):- сумма резервных платёжных средств страны в международной валютной системе; неофициальное название – 'бумажное золото'. Специальные Права Заимствования, впервые выпущенные Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) (International Monetary Fund (IMF)) в 1970, были разработаны для того, чтобы дополнить существующие резервы золота и конвертируемых (или твердых) валют, используемых для поддержания стабильности на международном валютном рынке. Например, если Министерство Финансов США видит, что цена Британского Фунта резко упала по отношению к Доллару США, оно может использовать свой запас Специальных Прав Заимствования для того, чтобы выкупить избыточные Фунты Стерлингов на международном валютном рынке, таким образом поднимая котировки оставшейся массы Фунтов Стерлингов. Нейтральная единица измерения стала необходимой в результате быстрого роста объёмов международной торговли в течение 1960-х. Международные кредитно-финансовые органы опасались, что два основных резервных средства платежа – золото и Доллары США – не смогут удовлетворить спрос на международную валюту, что вызовет непропорциональный рост курса Доллара США по отношению к другим резервным валютам. В тот момент, когда были введены Специальные Права Заимствования, цена золота была зафиксирована на уровне примерно 35 Долларов за унцию. МВФ выделяет каждой из более чем 140 стран – членов МВФ определённый объём СПЗ, пропорциональный её предполагаемой квоте в фонде. Расчёт этой квоты, в свою очередь, основан на валовом национальном продукте (ВНП) (gross national product (GNP)). Каждый член МВФ обязуется поддержать свои СПЗ всеми доходами и возможностями заимствования своего правительства и принимает их в обмен на золото или конвертируемые валюты. Первоначально стоимость одного СПЗ была зафиксирована на уровне 1 Доллара США или долларового эквивалента в иной конвертируемой валюте на 01 Января 1970. После того как правительства перешли к существующей в настоящее время системе плавающих обменных курсов (floating exchange rates), стоимость Специальных Прав Заимствования колеблется по отношению в 'корзине' основных валют. Все больше СПЗ используются для окончательной оплаты по международным расчётам. Этот процесс совпал с падением значения золота в качестве резервного средства платежа. Будучи внутренне равновесными по отношению к любой из валют, Специальные Права Заимствования используются для деноминации или в качестве расчётной единицы стоимости частных контрактов, международных соглашений и ценных бумаг на рынке Еврооблигаций (Eurobonds).

SPECIAL FUND = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД – Investment fund exempt from certain legal requirements. Participation is restricted exclusively to investors proven to be peer professional players, e.g., insurance companies, pension funds. Special Funds:- type of

investment which, in contrast to retail funds, is not issued to the general public but offered to a limited group of investors. Special funds are tailored to the needs of certain institutional investors (not natural persons), for instance insurance companies, pension funds and social security organizations. / Инвестиционный Фонд, освобождённый от определённых юридических требований. Участие в таких фондах ограничено исключительно инвесторами, утверждёнными в разряд профессиональных игроков, например, страховыми компаниями, пенсионными фондами. Специальные Фонды в бюджетных и хозрасчётных организациях, целевые фонды денежных средств предприятий и организации, создаваемые за счёт их доходов и накоплений. Специальные фонды предназначаются для обеспечения и стимулирования развития производства, повышения его эффективности, а также для стимулирования определённых видов деятельности. Специальные фонды различаются по своему назначению и источникам формирования. В хозрасчётных предприятиях и организациях промышленности к специальным фондам относятся:- фонд материального поощрения, фонд социально-культурных мероприятий и жилищного строительства, фонд развития производства (смотрите Фонды Экономического Стимулирования). Кроме того, при определённых условиях на ряде предприятий образовывались:- фонд ширпотреба; фонд премирования по итогам социалистического соревнования; фонд освоения новой техники; фонд премирования за создание и внедрение новой техники и технологии, комплексной механизации и автоматизации; фонд премирования за поставку продукции на экспорт; фонд развития местной промышленности; фонд, образуемый за счёт прибыли от реализации новых видов товаров бытовой химии; фонд, образуемый за счёт прибыли от реализации новых видов товаров культурно-бытового назначения и хозяйственного обихода; фонд премирования за сбор, хранение, сдачу и отгрузку лома и отходов чёрных и цветных металлов; фонд премирования за экономию топлива, электрической и тепловой энергии и некоторые другие. В совхозах создавались:- фонд материального поощрения, фонд социально-культурных мероприятий и жилищного строительства, страховой фонд, фонд укрепления и расширения хозяйства, фонд премирования руководящих работников и специалистов. В колхозах специальные фонды включали:- резервный фонд, фонд материального поощрения колхозников и специалистов, фонд социального обеспечения и материальной помощи колхозникам; культурно-бытовой фонд. Источником специальных фондов в государственных предприятиях и организациях выступала прибыль (источником средств фонда развития производства также амортизационные отчисления и выручка от реализации ненужного имущества); в колхозах – главным образом чистый доход. В производственных, Всесоюзных и республиканских промышленных объединениях часть специальных фондов централизовалась. В бюджетных организациях специальные фонды включали:- фонд всеобуча общеобразовательных школ, расходуемый на оказание материальной помощи нуждающимся учащимся, предоставление бесплатного питания в школах и так далее; фонды премирования лиц, обнаруживших нарушения правил охоты, рыболовства и лесоиспользования, формирующиеся в соответствующих организациях за счёт отчислений в установленных размерах от сумм штрафов; фонд развития учреждения, создаваемый в научно-исследовательских учреждениях, предназначался для покрытия дополнительных расходов по их содержанию и оборудованию. К специальным фондам могли быть отнесены и специальные средства бюджетных учреждений и организаций (смотрите Внебюджетные Средства). Специальные фонды формировались в плановом порядке при выполнении предприятиями и организациями определённых количественных и качественных показателей, характеризующих эффективность производства и уровень хозяйствования. Порядок образования и использования специальных фондов и размеры отчислений в эти фонды устанавливались решениями Правительства бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР).

SPECIAL FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT PROVISION = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ФОНДЫ ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЮ УХОДА НА ПЕНСИЮ – Special Funds For Retirement Provision:- these funds are regulated by law and are subject to specific investment guidelines suited to the requirements of private provision for retirement. They offer a balanced portfolio inasmuch as they combine the advantages of investments in equities with investments in fixed-income instruments and real estate fund units. Special funds for retirement provision are governed by special conditions. Investments are mainly in securities backed by real assets. The equities portion is limited to a maximum of 75%; the portions invested in open-ended real estate funds and directly owned real estate are limited to a maximum of 30%. Revenues from special funds for retirement provision are not distributed, but have to be re-invested by the fund management company.

SPECIALIST = СПЕЦИАЛИСТ (или СВЕДУЩЕЕ ЛИЦО) – Specialist is a member of a securities exchange who is a market maker in one or more securities listed on the exchange floor to whom other members go when they wish to transact or leave an order. Specialists are expected to maintain a fair and orderly market in securities in which they make a market. A member of the New York Stock Exchange who has two primary functions. First, to maintain an orderly market in the securities assigned to the specialist. To do this, the specialist must, to a reasonable degree, buy or sell for their own account when there is a temporary disparity between supply and demand. Second, the specialist acts as a broker's broker. When commission brokers on the exchange floor receive a limit order, say, to buy at USD50.00 a stock then selling at USD60.00, they cannot wait at the post where the stock is traded to see if the price reaches the specified level. They leave the order with the specialist, who will try to execute it in the market if and when the stock declines to the specified price. At all times the specialists must put their customer's interests above their own. / Под Сведущим Лицом понимается лицо, обладающее специальными знаниями, то есть 'знаниями и навыками, приобретёнными путём специального обучения или опыта работы в области науки, техники, искусства, ремесла', которые используются указанными лицами в порядке и целях, которые установлены уголовно-процессуальным законом. Уже Устав Уголовного Судопроизводства 1864 закреплял, что 'сведущие люди приглашаются в таких случаях, когда для точного уразумения встречающегося в деле обстоятельства необходимы специальные сведения или опытность в науке, искусстве, ремесле, промысле или каком-либо занятии'. Ранее лиц, обладавших специальными знаниями, называли Сведущими Лицами, то есть лицами 'знающими'. Специалист – член биржи, который поддерживает справедливый и упорядоченный рынок по одному или более видам ценных бумаг. Специалист или уполномоченный биржевой брокер (specialist unit) выполняет две основные функции:- исполняет лимитные распоряжения (limit orders) от имени других членов биржи за часть комиссионных, которые взимает брокер на полу (floor broker), и покупает и продает – иногда в 'короткую' (selling short) – по собственному счёту биржевого брокера для корректировки спроса и предложения и таким образом предупреждает сильные колебания котировок акций. Согласно правилам биржи специалист не имеет права производить покупки за собственный счёт, когда в учётном журнале специалиста (specialist's book), в котором ведётся запись всех лимитных распоряжений по каждой ценовой категории в порядке их получения, есть неисполнимые распоряжения клиентов на те же ценные бумаги по той же цене. Биржевые цены должны удовлетворять строгим требованиям в отношении минимально необходимого капитала, прежде чем они получат разрешение вести операции на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (НЙФБ®; New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®)). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®).

SPECIALIST NATURAL ENEMY = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИЙСЯ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЙ (или ПРИРОДНЫЙ) ВРАГ – Specialist Natural Enemy is a predator which attacks only one (or a few) species. Specialist natural enemies are sometimes used as biological controls.

SPECIALIST PERFORMANCE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE = ОПРОСНИК ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОСТИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТА – Surveys floor brokers quarterly to assess how well the specialists maintain the auction market; and how effectively they fulfill their dealer, agency, communication, and administrative functions. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SPECIALIST SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА СПЕЦИАЛИСТА – Specialist System:- a type of trading commonly used for the exchange trading of securities in which one individual or firm acts as a market-maker in a particular security, with the obligation to provide fair and orderly trading in that security by offsetting temporary imbalances in supply and demand by trading for the specialist's own account. See also Board Broker System, and Free Crowd System.

SPECIAL ITEMS = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СТРОКИ БАЛАНСА (или СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СТАТЬИ РАСХОДОВ) – Special Items describe one-time charges or one-time income that significantly affect the earnings of a segment or the BASF Group. Special items include, for example, charges arising from restructuring measures or earnings from divestitures. Special Items are the items which derive from events and transactions that need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or nature. / Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

SPECIALIZATION = СПЕЦИАЛИЗАЦИЯ – Specialization:- in the economic sense, the social phenomenon of individual human beings or organizations each concentrating their productive efforts on a rather limited range of tasks. Specialization entails focussing on a narrow area of knowledge or skill or activity. It involves a person's or an organization's adapting for the unusually effective or efficient performance of some particular function, often at the expense of the individual's or organization's ability to perform most other functions for themselves, which are then necessarily left to others with more appropriate skills or talents or abilities. (For a related concept, see division of labor). Like the division of labor, specialization generally comes about because it is discovered (usually by trial and error) that the individuals or groups concerned can increase their productivity (and hence, under a market economy, their incomes) through greater specialization according to the principle of comparative advantage.

SPECIALIZED BANKS = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННЫЕ БАНКИ – Specialized Banks:- depending on the volume of their business, banks can be divided into universal banks and specialized banks. Specialized banks generally restrict themselves to one or a few banking services pursuant to § 1 (1) German Banking Act. Specialized banks include, in particular, mortgage banks, building societies, special purpose banks (e.g., Industriekreditbank AG, the Landwirtschaftl. Rentenbank, the Deutsche Ausgleichsbank, etc), capital investment companies (e.g., DWS), central securities depositories (e.g., Deutsche Börse Clearing AG) and guarantee banks. / Индустрикрэдитбанк А.Ге. (Industriekreditbank AG), Ляндвиртшафтл. Рэнтэнбанк (Landwirtschaftl. Rentenbank), Дойчэ Аусгляйхс банк (Deutsche Ausgleichsbank), (например, Ди.Ви.Эс. (DWS)), (например, Дойчэ Бёрзэ Клырин А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse Clearing AG)).

SPECIALIZED FUND = СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ФОНД – Specialized Funds differ from normal investment funds in that they are focused on specific countries, industrial and business sectors or on specific securities such as convertible bonds or bonds with warrants. Investing in specialized funds requires a higher risk appetite and an understanding of business issues. Apart from the higher potential gains, the restriction to specific market segments also involves greater risks.

SPECIALLY–SHAPED STANCHIONS = СПЕЦИАЛЬНО СКЛАДЫВАЕМЫЕ СТОЙКИ – Specially-Shaped Stanchions:- these are collapsible stanchions that can be inserted and locked in place or unlocked and folded down. Stanchions are suitable for providing tight fitting lateral load securing for many types of load.

SPECIAL MARINE POLICY = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОЛИС (или ОСОБЫЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОЛИС) – Special Marine Policy:- issued under an open policy when the buyer wants evidence of insurance for the specific merchandise and voyage involved. / Специальный Морской Полис выдаётся в тех случаях, когда при наличии открытого полиса покупатель хочет получить свидетельство страхования по конкретной товарной продукции и рейсе, посредством которого осуществляется её перевозка.

SPECIAL MEETING = СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ (или ВНЕОЧЕРЕДНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ) – In the United States, a Special Meeting is a shareholder meeting called so that the shareholders may act on the specific matters stated in the notice of the meeting.

SPECIAL POLICY = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОЛИС – Special Policy is a document prepared by the insured, the producer, or the insurance company to provide evidence of insurance to the buyer or bank for an export/import shipment. The certificate contains an abstract of the more important conditions in the policy. See also Certificate of Insurance.

SPECIAL PROTECTION SCHEME = СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЩИТНАЯ СХЕМА – Special Protection Scheme (SPS):- a load transfer relaying scheme intended to reduce the adverse post-contingency impact on a protected facility.

SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITY = ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО ДЛЯ ОСОБЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ – Special Purpose Entity (SPE):- as multinational enterprises mature, they diversify their investments geographically, through adequate organizational structures. These include certain Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) which facilitate financing of investments for the group from sources both internal and external to the multinational enterprises. Additionally, such SPEs also serve other functions such as sale and regional administration including management of foreign exchange risks and other activities aimed at profit maximisation. Special Purpose Entity is a generic label applicable to such organizational structures which are also variously referred to as Financing Subsidiaries, Conduits, Holding Companies, Base Companies and Regional Headquarters. In some instances, multinational enterprises use existing operational companies to perform functions usually associated with SPEs. Since these SPEs are an integral part of the organizational structure of a multinational enterprise, their transactions that arise from direct investment relationships should be reflected in the statistics and, if possible, shown as a sub-component. In some instances, these transactions may give rise to negative direct investment positions. For a more detailed description of the SPEs or of transactions that exhibit the characteristics of functions carried out through these entities. Xxxxx. Special Purpose Entity (SPE) is a generic label covering what, over the years, has had many different names. It includes holding companies, conduits, tax haven corporations, base companies, look-through companies, finance subsidiaries, and regional headquarters. SPEs may be structured in a number of ways, including separate legal entities and branches of legally constituted entities. SPEs formed out of separate legal entities are in most cases wholly owned subsidiaries, and may be directly held by the ultimate parent company or by an intermediate holding company of the multinational enterprise (MNE). Some of these subsidiaries are the financing entities of the MNE. Others are holding companies maintaining investment portfolios, and may be known as Regional Headquarters, investment companies or management companies. SPEs that are financing subsidiaries are principally engaged in raising funds or allocating funds from one unit of an MNE to another. Some of these companies may perform other functions as well. They may co-ordinate sales or perform other managerial functions, although these are not the primary purposes for which they were created. As well, some operating companies act as conduits transferring funds among different entities of the MNE. Here, too, acting as a conduit is typically not a major function of the firm. Rather, such firms are primarily operating companies which also happen to be convenient vehicles for re-channelling funds. However such operations should be distinguished from normal investment activities conducted by these corporations. SPEs are usually located in tax havens. They offer tax advantages for investment financing, and tax

sheltering for income from the provision of services. Tax havens include the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, British Virgin Islands, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, Panama and Switzerland. In recent years, SPEs have also been located in some other countries, such as Singapore, Vanuatu, Jamaica, and the Philippines. In addition, some relatively high-tax countries, such as Canada, are locations for SPEs. These locations may be used, among other things, to hide the true source of income or to take advantage of jurisdictions that permit less-than-full disclosure of the total income of MNEs.

SPECIAL RATE = ОСОБАЯ СТАВКА (или СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА) – Special Rate is a rate established for a specified commodity for a specific period of time. / Ставка, устанавливаемая для конкретых видов сырья в конкретный период времени.

SPECIAL REPORT = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Special Report is a term applied to auditors' reports issued in connection with various types of financial presentations, including financial statements that are prepared in conformity with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles; specified elements, accounts or items of a financial statement. Compliance with aspects of contractual agreements or regulatory requirements related to audited financial statements. Financial presentations to comply with contractual agreements or regulatory provisions. Financial information presented in prescribed forms or schedules that require a prescribed form of auditors' reports. / строка баланса (item).

SPECIAL RICE VARIETIES = СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ РИСА – Special Rice Varieties:- essential for socio-religious functions; mostly local or traditional Varieties.

SPECIALTY FIBERS = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЛОКНА – Specialty Fibers are the hair fibers from various breeds of goats and camels. Also included are cow- and horsehair, fur from rabbits, and feathers of the duck, goose, and ostrich.

SPECIATION = ВИДООБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Speciation is a process of differentiation of a single species into one or more distinct species. This can occur through geographic isolation, where the species no longer interbreed and their characteristics slowly change under different environmental pressures. / Под Видообразованием понимается возникновение новых биологических видов и изменение их во времени. Основа видообразования – наследственная изменчивость организмов, ведущий фактор – естественный отбор. Различают Аллопатрическое Видообразование и Симпатрическое Видообразование. Под Аллопатрическим Видообразованием, от Греческих слов Állos, означающее Другой, и Patris, означающее Родина, понимается способ видообразования в процессе эволюции, при котором новые виды организмов ведут начало от родственных групп с неперекрывающимися (изолированными) ареалами. Так, на разных островах из группы Галапагосских возникли различные виды Вьюрков. Под Симпатрическим Видообразованим, от Греческих слов Sýn, означающее Вместе, и Patris, означающее Родина, понимается способ видообразования в процессе эволюции, при котором новые виды организмов происходят от родственных групп с сильно перекрывающимися или совпадающими ареалами, то есть отсутствует географическая изоляция. Симпатрическое видообразование возможно в случаях, когда 2 формы, сосуществуя в пределах общего ареала или его части, не смешиваются.

SPECIE = ВИД – Specie (Sp.) is a distinct sort or kind of tree having some characteristics or qualities in common that distinguishes it from other groups. Sp. – abbreviation for Specie, used as the second part of a binomial name when the Genus is known, but not the Species. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Tribe, and Type. / Смотрите также Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Specie or Sp. – Вид. Species (plural) or Spp. – Виды (Семейство). Под Видом понимается основная структурная и классификационная единица в системе живых организмов. Иными словами, Вид это совокупность популяции особей, способных к скрещиванию с образованием плодовитого потомства, обладающих рядом общих морфо-физиологических признаков, населяющих определённый ареал, обособленных от других нескрещиваемостью в природных условиях. В систематике животных и растений Вид обозначается в соответствии с бинарной номенклатурой, то есть двумя Латинскими словами:- первое, из которых, означает название Рода, а второе – видовой Эпитет (Epithet).

SPECIE = ДРАГОЦЕННОСТЬ – Valuable cargo such as money, precious metal, jewelry, etc. See also Loss Of Specie. Specie is any monetary gold or silver, whether in the form of bullion (bars) or coins. / любое монетарное золото или серебро, .

SPECIES = ВИДЫ – Species is a population of individuals recognizable by morphological characteristics and unified genetic relationship, sometimes capable of subdivision into Subspecies or Varieties which are sufficiently closely related for interbreeding to produce offspring classified within the same Species and with the same morphological characteristics. The combining of Species into commercial groups because of their similarity in appearance and physical properties. Species is the unit of taxonomic classification into which genera are subdivided. A group of similar individuals different from other similar arrays of individuals. The main characteristic is reproductive isolation. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, and Type. Species is a group of related organisms with common characteristics that are capable of interbreeding. Loblolly and Virginia Pine are examples of two different Tree Species. / являются примерами двух различных Видов деревьев. Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), и Царство (Kingdom). Вид (Specie или Sp.) или Виды (Species или Spp.) – основная структурная единица в системе живых организмов, качественный этап их эволюции. Вследствие этого Вид – основное таксономическое подразделение в систематике животных, растений и микроорганизмов. У половых, перекрёстно оплодотворяющихся организмов, к которым относятся почти все животные, значительная часть растений и ряд микроорганизмов, Вид – совокупность популяций особей, способных к скрещиванию с образованием плодовитого потомства и вследствие этого дающих переходные гибридные популяции между местными формами, населяющих определённый ареал (территорию, акваторию), обладающих рядом общих морфо-физиологических признаков и типов взаимоотношений с абиотичной (косной) и биотичной (живой) средой, отделённых от других таких же групп особей практически полной нескрещиваемостью в природных условиях. Накопление в конце XVII века сведений о многообразии форм животных и растений привело к представлению о Видах как о вполне реальных группах особей, похожих друг на друга примерно так же, как походят друг на друга члены одной семьи, и отличимых от других таких же групп особей. Видами считались, например,Волк, Лисица, Ворона, Галка, Дуб, Берёза, Пшеница, Овёс и тому подобное. Возрастающее число описываемых Видов потребовало стандартизации их названий и построения иерархической системы Видов и более крупных систематических единиц. Основополагающая работа в этом направлении была проведена Шведским естествоиспытателем и медиком Каль фон Линиэ (Carl von Linné; 1707-Май-23–1778-Январь-10), заложившим основы современной систематики животных и растений в своём труде 'Система Природы' (1735). Объединив близкие Виды в Роды, а сходные Роды в Отряды и Классы, Линней ввёл для обозначения Вида двойную Латинскую номенклатуру (так называемую Бинарную Номенклатуру):- каждый Вид обозначался названием Рода и следовавшим за ним видовым названием. К концу XVIII века Система Линнея была принята большинством биологов во всём мире. В 1-й половине XIX века Французский учёный Жо Леопольд Николя Фредерик Кювье (Jean Léopold Nicolas Frédéric Cuvier, известный как Жорж Кювье (Georges Cuvier); 1769-Август-23–1832-Май-13) разработал понятие Типов строения, после чего Тип как высший таксон, то есть высшая систематическая категория, был введён в Линнеевскую систему. В то же время стали складываться представления об

изменении Вида в процессе развития живой природы, завершившиеся появлением эволюционной теории Английского натуралиста и путешественника Чалза Робёта Дарвина (Charles Robert Darwin; 1809-Февраль-12–1882-Апрель-19) (смотрите Дарвинизм), которая показала необходимость при построении естественной филогенетической системы исходить из преемственной генетической связи между формами живых организмов. К концу XIX века накопился большой материал по внутривидовой географической изменчивости и было введено понятие Подвидов. Накопление числа описанных Видов и Подвидов животных, растений и микроорганизмов (к середине XX века оно превысило 2 миллиона) привело, с одной стороны, к 'дроблению' Видов и описанию любых локальных форм в качестве Вида, с другой стороны, – стали 'укрупнять' Виды, описывая в качестве Видов группы или ряды географических рас (Подвидов), образующих совокупность явно родственных и обычно связанных друг с другом переходами форм. В результате в систематике появились понятия 'мелких' Видов – Жорданонов (по имени Французского ботаника Клёдэ Тома Алекси Жордо (Claude Thomas Alexis Jordan; 1814-Октябрь-29–1897-Февраль-07)), 'больших' Видов – Линнеонов (по имени Линнея), а среди последних стали различать монотипические и политипические Виды (последние состоят из ряда Подвидов). Классический период в развитии систематики завершила работа Русского натуралиста Андрея Петровича Семёнова-Тян-Шанского (1866-Июнь-21–1942-Март-08), принявшего за основу Линнеон и давшего определения различных подвидовых категорий (Подвид, Морфа, Аберрация). В 1930-е, когда был осуществлен синтез достижений современной генетики с эволюционным учением, стало развиваться учение о микроэволюции как совокупности пусковых механизмов эволюции и видообразования. Это привело к пересмотру основных определений и концепций в систематике низших таксонов (Американский учёный Русского происхождения Феодосий Григорьевич Добржанский (1900-Январь-24–1975-Декабрь-18), Британский эволюционный биолог Асо Дьжеймз Кейн (Arthur James Cain; 1921-Июль-25–1999-Август-20), Американский биолог Немецкого происхождения Эрнст Вальта Майа (Ernst Walter Mayr; 1904-Июль-05–2005-Февраль-03)). В современном определении понятия Вида существеннейшее значение имеет практически полная репродуктивная изоляция в природных условиях (некоторые в природе абсолютно изолированные Виды в искусственных условиях могут эффективно скрещиваться с другими Видами). Нескрещиваемость в природных условиях обычно приходится оценивать, изучая музейный материал из различных частей ареалов интересующих форм и устанавливая наличие или отсутствие гибридов, переходных форм и переходных зон в местах контакта этих ареалов. По территориальным взаимоотношениям Виды могут быть аллопатрическими, то есть занимающими разные неперекрывающиеся ареалы, или симпатрическими, у которых ареалы в большей или меньшей степени перекрываются или даже совпадают. Алло- или симпатричность Видов в большинстве случаев связаны с условиями их возникновения и с тем, какая форма изоляции – территориальная или биологическая – играла основную роль при образовании данного Вид. При детальном изучении почти все Виды оказываются политипическими; степень их политипии обычно возрастает с увеличением ареала, а также зависит от разнообразия физико-географических условий в отдельных его частях. Особый интерес представляют так называемые Виды-Близнецы, морфологически трудно различимые и обычно встречающиеся в смежных перекрывающихся ареалах; такие Виды, по-видимому, происходят в результате первичного возникновения одной из форм биологической изоляции. Принципиальные трудности возникают при установлении понятия Вида у облигатно агамных (бесполых), партеногенетических (смотрите Партеногенез) и самооплодотворяющихся форм. В этих случаях Видом можно условно назвать группы сходных клонов или линий, обладающих большим морфо-физиологическим сходством, занимающих определённый ареал и находящихся в сходных взаимоотношениях со средой обитания. Особенно трудно сравнивать и гомологизировать современные Виды с ископаемыми. В палеонтологии на первое место выступают смена форм и изменение Вида во времени в последовательных отложениях. Сравнение же одновременно существовавших форм в пространстве, как это делается для ныне живущих организмов, то есть в неонтологии, в палеонтологии затруднено неполнотой ископаемого материала. В связи с этим для обозначения понятия, эквивалентного Вида в палеонтологии, Советским зоологом Владимиром Георгиевичем Гептнером (1901-Июнь-22 – 1975-Июль-05; обрусевшим Немцем) (1958) предложен термин Фратрия. Под Видом понимается основная структурная и классификационная единица в системе живых организмов. Иными словами, Вид это совокупность популяции особей, способных к скрещиванию с образованием плодовитого потомства, обладающих рядом общих морфо-физиологических признаков, населяющих определённый ареал, обособленных от других нескрещиваемостью в природных условиях. В систематике животных и растений Вид обозначается в соответствии с бинарной номенклатурой, то есть двумя Латинскими словами:- первое, из которых, означает название Рода, а второе – видовой Эпитет (Epithet). Семейство, таксономическая категория (ранг) в биологической систематике. В Семейства (иногда сначала в Подсемейства) объединяют близкие Роды. Например, Семейства Беличьих включают роды:- Белки, Суслики, Сурки и другие. Семейства Сосновых образуют роды:- Ель, Пихта, Сосна и другие. В одних Семействах до 1 000 Родов, в других – немного или только 1 Род. Близкие Семейства объединяют в Отряд (в систематике животных) или в Порядок (в систематике растений), иногда сначала в Надсемейства. В биологической систематике под Родом понимается основная таксономическая категория (ранг). Род объединяет близкие по происхождению Виды. Например, разные Виды Кошек (Бенгальская, Дикая, Камышовая и другие) составляют Род Кошек; Виды Сосен (Обыкновенная, Сибирская и другие) – Род Сосен. Близкие Роды объединяют в Семейство.

SPECIES COMPOSITION = ВИДОВОЙ СОСТАВ (или СОСТАВ ВИДОВ) – Species Composition is the number of Species within a community of Plants.

SPECIES SHIFT = ВИДОВЫЙ СДВИГ (или СДВИГ ВИДОВ) – Species Shift is the selection and increase of naturally tolerant Weed Species.

SPECIFIC = ВИДОВОЕ (или СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЕ) – Specific:- pertaining to a Species. / Видовое:- относящееся к Видам.

SPECIFICATIONS = СПЕЦИФИКАЦИИ – (1) A Specification (often abbreviated as Spec) is an explicit set of requirements to be satisfied by a material, design, product, or service. Should a material, product, or service fail to meet one or more of the applicable specifications, it may be referred to as being out of specification; the abbreviation OOS may also be used. In casual usage, underspec or overspec are used when something is worse or better than specified (compare overengineering), though in general (such as for sizes) there is only a notion of 'in spec' or 'out of spec', not 'better' or 'worse'. A specification is a type of technical standard. A technical specification may be developed by any of various kinds of organizations, both public and private. Example organization types include a corporation, a consortium (a small group of corporations), a trade association (an industry-wide group of corporations), a national government (including its military, regulatory agencies, and national laboratories and institutes), a professional association (society), a purpose-made standards organization such as ISO, or vendor-neutral developed generic requirements (Telcordia Technologies). It is common for one organization to refer to (reference, call out, cite) the standards of another. Voluntary standards may become mandatory if adopted by a government or business contract. A Design or Product Specification describes the features of the solutions for the Requirement Specification. Sometimes the term specification is here used in connection with a data sheet (or spec sheet). This may be confusing. A data sheet describes the technical characteristics of an item or product as designed and/or produced. It can be published by a manufacturer to help people choose products or to help use the products. A data sheet is not a technical specification

as described in this article. Specifications are the contract terms specified by the exchange. Term referring to the properties of a given commodity product, which are 'specified' since they often vary widely even within the same grade of product. In the normal process of negotiation, seller will guarantee buyer that the product to be sold will meet certain specified limits. Specification or Spec is an exact statement of the particular needs to be satisfied, or essential characteristics that a customer requires (in a good, material, method, process, service, system, or work) and which a vendor must deliver. Specifications are written usually in a manner that enables both parties (and/or an independent certifier) to measure the degree of conformance. They are, however, not the same as control limits (which allow fluctuations within a range), and conformance to them does not necessarily mean quality (which is a predictable degree of dependability and uniformity). Specifications are divided generally into two main categories:- (i) Performance specifications:- conform to known customer requirements such as keeping a room's temperature within a specified range. (ii) Technical specifications:- express the level of performance of the individual units, and are subdivided into (a) individual unit specifications which state boundaries (parameters) of the unit's performance consisting of a nominal (desired or mandated) value and tolerance (allowable departure from the nominal value, (b) acceptable quality level which states limits that are to be satisfied by most of the units, but a certain percentage of the units is allowed to exceed those limits, and (c) distribution specifications which define an acceptable statistical distribution (in terms of mean deviation and standard Deviation) for each unit, and are used by a producer to monitor its production processes. See also Standard. / Под Спецификациями понимается перечисление подробностей, на которые необходимо обратить особое внимание. Под Спецификацией, от средневекового Латинского слова Specificatio, от Латинских слов Species, означающее Вид или Разновидность или Род или Семейство, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается:- (i) перечисление подробностей, на которые необходимо обратить особое внимание; или (ii) выполненный в форме таблицы документ, определяющий состав какого-либо изделия. Содержит обозначения составных частей и элементов, их наименования, материал, из которого они изготовляются, масса, число и другие данные. В комплекте технической конструкторской документации спецификация – основной документ, используемый для комплектования изделий, при планировании производства, разработке чертежей, изготовлении деталей, узлов, машин, продуктов и тому подобного. Спецификация (или технические условия) – документ, устанавливающий требования, которым должны удовлетворять продукция, процесс или услуга. Примечания:- (i) На практике желательно, чтобы требования были заданы вместе с предельными значениями показателей в соответствующих единицах физических величин. (ii) Требования относятся непосредственно к желаемому показателю или показателям качества, а не к тому, соответствует ли выборка требуемым критериям приёмки партии для плана контроля. Партию можно принять, поскольку она соответствует критериям приёмки, но некоторые отдельные единицы могут, тем не менее, не соответствовать техническим условиям.

(2) In patent law, a Specification is a written description of the invention and the manner and process of making and using the same.

SPECIFIC BORROWING = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕ – A Specific Borrowing is funds borrowed specifically for the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset. See also Borrowing Costs.

SPECIFIC COMBINING ABILITY = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКАЯ КОМБИНАЦИОННАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – Specific Combining Ability:- deviation in the performance of a cross from the performance predicted on the basis of general combining ability of its parents.

SPECIFIC DUTY = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКАЯ ПОШЛИНА – Specific Duty is a tax imposed on imported merchandise without regard to value. Usually based on the net weight or number of pieces, etc. / Специфическая Пошлина – налог, налагаемый на привозимую (или импортируемую) продукцию, не привязанный с её стоимости. Как правило, он базируется на нетто весе или количестве штук и тому подобном.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY = УДЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС (или УДЕЛЬНАЯ ТЯЖЕСТЬ) – Specific Gravity is a ratio of the mass of a material to the mass of an equal volume of water at 4 °C. The range for modern fibers is not too great and is dependent to some extent on the liquid used as an immersant in measurements, because of fiber swelling and of possible absorption of liquid into fiber voids. See also Density, and Gravity. Specific Gravity is the density of a fiber relative to that of water at 4° centigrade. Specific Gravity is the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of another substance (usually water at 4 °C) taken as a standard when both densities are obtained by weighing in air. Specific Gravity (liquid) is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of liquid to the weight of an equal volume of water. Specific Gravity is the ratio of the density of a substance at 60 degrees Farenheit (15.6 °C) to the density of water at the same temperature. See also Gravity. / Отношение плотности вещества при 60 градусах по Фаренгейту (15.6 °C) к плотности воды при той же самой температуре. Удельный Вес γ – отношение веса тела P к его объёму V, то есть величина $\gamma = P / V$. Удельный вес может быть определён также по формуле ($\gamma = \rho g$, где ρ – плотность вещества, g – ускорение свободного падения. В отличие от плотности удельный вес не является физико-химической характеристикой вещества, так как зависит от значения g в месте измерений. В качестве единиц удельного веса применяются:- Ньютон на кубический метр ($Н/м^3$) (в Международной Системе Единиц СИ), $дин/см^3$ (в СГС Системе Единиц), килограмм силы на кубический метр ($кгс/м^3$) (в МКГСС Системе Единиц). 1 $Н/м^3$ = 0.1 $дин/см^3$ = 0.102 $кгс/м^3$. Плотность (ρ), масса единичного объёма вещества. Величина обратная удельному объёму. Отношение плотности двух веществ называют относительной плотностью. Обычно плотность веществ определяют относительно плотности дистиллированной воды. Плотность – одна из основных физических характеристик вещества, равная отношению массы dm малого элемента вещества объёмом dV к этому объёму:- $\rho = dm / dV$. Единица плотности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – $кг/м^3$.

SPECIFICITY = СПЕЦИФИЧНОСТЬ – Specificity is a measure of the host range of a biological control agent on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist only able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of organisms (polyphagous). / Под Специфичностью, от Латинского слова Specificus, означающее Особенный или Особый, понимается .

SPECIFIC LEAF AREA = УДЕЛЬНАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ ЛИСТА – Specific Leaf Area is a leaf area per unit dry weight (cm^2/g).

SPECIFIC LEAF WEIGHT = УДЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС ЛИСТА – Specific Leaf Weight is a weight per unit leaf area (g/cm^2).

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ (или СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКАЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТЬ) – Specific Performance:- the remedy sought by a plaintiff who, instead of damages for a breach of contract, seeks the enforcement of the terms of the contract.

SPECIFIC RESISTANCE = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ (или УДЕЛЬНОЕ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Specific Resistance:- the electrical resistance offered by a homogeneous unit cube of material to the flow of a direct current of uniform density between opposite faces of the cube. Also called Specific Resistance, it is an intrinsic, bulk (not thin-film) property of a material. Resistivity is usually determined by calculation from the measurement of electrical resistance of samples having a known length and uniform cross section according to the following equation, where ρ (the Greek letter 'rho' (ρ), which looks similar to a lower-case letter 'p') is the resistivity, R the measured resistance, A the cross-sectional area, and l the length. In the MKS system (SI), the unit of resistivity is the Ohm-meter. Therefore, in the equation below, resistance is expressed in Ohms, and the sample dimensions in meters.

ρ = R x A / l. The room-temperature resistivity of pure metals extends from approximately $1.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ Ohm-meter for silver, the best conductor, to $135 \cdot 10^{-8}$ Ohm-meter for manganese, the poorest pure metallic conductor. Most metallic alloys also fall within the same range. Insulators have resistivities within the approximate range of 10^{8} to 10^{16} Ohm-meters. The resistivity of semiconductor materials, such as silicon and germanium, depends not only on the basic material but to a considerable extent on the type and amount of impurities in the base material. Large variations result from small changes in composition, particularly at very low concentrations of impurities. Values typically range from 10^{-4} to 10^{5} Ohm-meters. The temperature coefficients (changes with temperature) of resistivity of pure metallic conductors are positive. Resistivity increases by about 0.4% / K at room temperature and is nearly proportional to the absolute temperature over wide temperature ranges. As the temperature is decreased toward absolute zero, resistivity decreases to a very low residual value for some metals. The resistivity of other metals abruptly changes to zero at some temperature above absolute zero, and they become superconductors. Metals, and some semiconductors in particular, exhibit a change in resistivity when placed in a magnetic field. Theoretical relations to explain the observed phenomena have not been well developed.

(2) Specific Resistance (genotypes):- xxxxx. See also Vertical Resistance. Resistance to disease varies among plants; it may be either total (a plant is immune to a specific pathogen) or partial (a plant is tolerant to a pathogen, suffering minimal injury). The two broad categories of resistance to plant diseases are Vertical (Specific) and Horizontal (Nonspecific). A plant variety that exhibits a high degree of resistance to a single race, or strain, of a pathogen is said to be vertically resistant; this ability usually is controlled by one or a few plant genes. Horizontal resistance, on the other hand, protects plant varieties against several strains of a pathogen, although the protection is not as complete. Horizontal resistance is more common and involves many genes.

SPECIFIC RISK = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – Specific Risk, also known as Non-Systematic Risk, represents the price variability of a security that is due to factors unique to that security, as opposed to that portion that is due to systematic risk, the generalized price variability of the related interest rate or equity market. As an example, a US Treasury note would have no specific risk, as it deemed to have no risk other than movement in interest rates, while a corporate bond would have a degree of default risk as well as more generalized yield curve risk. Specific risk is also the term used by both the European Union's Capital Adequacy Directive and the Basel Capital Accord to refer to the risks unique to individual holdings that are not covered by capital dedicated to generalized market risk. Specific risks are considered to be only partially diversifiable, and capital dedicated to them is added to generalized market risk capital.

SPECIFIC RISK/ALPHA RISK = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК/АЛЬФА РИСК – Specific Risk/Alpha Risk is the risk of holding a share which is unique to the industry or company and can be eliminated by having a suitably diversified portfolio of shares of differing types of companies. This is sometimes also referred to as Unsystematic Risk.

SPECIFIC TARIFF = СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЙ ТАРИФ – Specific Tariff is a tariff expressed as a fixed amount per unit.

SPECIFIC WEIGHT = УДЕЛЬНЫЙ ВЕС – Specific Weight is the weight of an object in relation to its volume. Commonly expressed as lb/ft^3. Thin, shrivelled grain will not mill to produce adequate amounts of clean, white flour. The specific weight test measures the weight of grain – in kilogrammes – that can be packed into a cylinder of fixed volume, normally 1 liter. / Удельный Вес – вес объекта в отношении к его объёму. Обычно выражается в фунтах на кубический фут (lb/ft^3). Под Удельным Весом понимается вес единицы объёма вещества. В отличие от плотности, удельный вес не является физико-химической характеристикой вещества, так как зависит от места измерения. Удельный Вес – величина γ, равная отношению силы тяжести dP малого элемента тела объёмом dV к этому объёму:- γ = dP / dV. Удельный вес связан с плотностью вещества ρ соотношением:- γ = ρg, g – ускорение свободного падения. Единица удельного веса в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – Ньютон на кубический метр ($Н/м^3$).

SPECIMEN = ОБРАЗЕЦ – (1) In the US patent law, a Specimen is a real-world example of how the mark is actually used on goods or in the offer of services. Labels, tags, or containers for goods are considered to be acceptable specimens of use for a trademark. For a service mark, specimens may be advertising such as magazine advertisements or brochures. Actual specimens, rather than facsimiles, are preferred. However, if the actual specimens are bulky, or larger than 8½" x 11", then the applicant must submit facsimiles, (e.g., photographs or good photocopies) of the specimens. Facsimiles may not exceed 8½" x 11". One specimen is required for each class of goods or services specified in the trademark application. Specimens are required in applications based on actual use in commerce, Section 1(a), 15 USC §1051(a), and must be filed with the Amendment to Allege Use, 15 USC §1051(c), or the Statement of Use, 15 USC §1051(d), in applications based on a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce, Section 1(b), 15 USC §1051(b). Specimens are not required for applications based on a foreign application or registration under Section 44 of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §1126, or for applications based on an extension of protection of an international registration to the United States under Section 66(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 USC §1141f. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

(2) Specimen is the sample and reference material. See also Test Specimen.

(3) Sample copy of a share certificate to be introduced. It lacks certain details such as the serial numbers and/or signature. / Предоставленный образец экземпляра сертификата на акции. Ему не достаёт отдельных деталей или сведений, таких как серийные номера и/или подпись.

SPECK = КРАПИНКА (или МУШКА) – (1) Speck is:- (i) a contaminant in polymer such as gels, metal, or dirt that shows up as a dark spot; and/or (ii) a small particle of foreign substance that has not been removed from the stock before spinning. / как тёмное пятно; и/или .

(2) Specks:- in woolen fabrics, small pieces of undyed vegetable matter which can be removed by carbonizing or can be covered by dyeing or inking. Compare Trash. / Под Мушковатостью понимается распространённый порок в виде наличия на поверхности полотна небольших комочков перепутанных волокон, прочно удерживающихся на её поверхности.

SPECKING = XX – Specking is the removal of burrs, knots, and other objects that impair the finished appearance of woolens and worsteds.

SPECKY = КРАПЧАТОЕ (или ПЁСТРОЕ) – Specky is a term used to describe dyed woolen fabric with specks of undyed vegetable matter on the face. The specks can be removed by carbonizing or covered by speck dyeing.

SPECTRA® = СПЭКТРА® – Spectra® fiber is one of the strongest and lighest fibers available. A bright white polyethylene, it is 15 times stronger than steel, more durable than polyester and has a specific strength that is 40% greater than aramid fiber. With outstanding toughness and extraordinary visco-elastic properties, Spectra® fiber can withstand high load strain rate velocities. Properties of Spectra® Fiber:- (i) one of the highest strength to weight ratios of any manmade fiber; (ii) oustanding toughness and visco-elasti properties; (iii) light enough to float; (iv) high resistance to chemicals, water and ultraviolet light; (v) excellent vibration damping, flex fatigue and internal fiber friction characteristics; (vi) low elongation; (vii) high resistance to abrasion; (viii) resists corrosion; and (ix) low dielectric constant. Applications:- (i) Industrial Rope and Cordage; (ii) Lifting Slings; (iii) Safety and Rescue Ropes; and (iv) Ropes for extreme sport climbing. Spectra®:- highly oriented polyethylene fibers produced by AlliedSignal, Inc. (Morristown, NJ, the USA; now

Honeywell International, Inc). Spectra® is an ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) made by Honeywell International, Inc. (Morristown, State of New Jersey, the United States of America), which offers superior UV resistance (on par with PET), very high initial modulus numbers (second only to high modulus Carbon Fiber), superior breaking strength, and high flex strength. However, it also exhibits permanent and continuous elongation under a sustained load (AKA:- Creep). This results in a change in shape as the sail ages. Because of this Spectra® is only used in spinnakers on high performance boats where the sails are replaced regularly. / Спэктра® (Spectra®). Хонивэл Интёнэшэнэл, Инк. (Honeywell International, Inc.).

SPECTRAL = СПЕКТРАЛЬНОЕ – Spectral:- for radiometric quantities, pertaining to monochromatic radiation at a specified wavelength or, by extension, to radiation within a narrow wavelength band about a specified wavelength.

SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTIC = СПЕКТРАЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА – Spectral Characteristic:- the reflectance, reflectance factor, transmittance, or transmittance factor as a function of wavelength, used to characterize a specimen.

SPECTRAL POWER DISTRIBUTION CURVE = КРИВАЯ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ СПЕКТРАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕНСИВНОСТИ (или МОЩНОСТИ) (или КРИВАЯ СПЕКТРАЛЬНОГО РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ МОЩНОСТИ) – Spectral Power Distribution Curve:- the intensity of radiant energy as a function of wavelength, generally gives in relative power terms.

SPECTROCOLORIMETER = СПЕКТРОКОЛОРИМЕТР – Spectrocolorimeter:- a spectrophotometer, one component of which is a dispersive element (such as prism, grating, or interference filter or wedge) that is normally capable of producing as output only colorimetric data (such as tristimulus values and derived color coordinates) but not the underlying spectral data from which colorimetric data are derived. / Спектроколориметр – спектрофотометр, предназначенный для измерений координат цвета или координат цветности цветовых стимулов. Спектроколориметр – прибор, предназначенный для измерения координат цветности и цветовой температуры.

SPECTROGONIOPHOTOMETER = СПЕКТРОГОНИОФОТОМЕТР – Spectrogoniophotometer is a goniophotometer having the capability of measuring as a function of wavelength. See the preferred term, Goniospectrophotometer.

SPECTROGRAPH = СПЕКТРОГРАФ – Spectrograph is a spectroscope equipped with a camera or some other device for recording the spectrum. See also Spectroscope. / Спектрографы одновременно регистрируют протяжённые участки спектра, развёрнутого в фокальной плоскости Ф на фотопластинках или фотоплёнках (фотографические спектрографы), а также на экранах передающих телевизионных трубок, электронно-оптических преобразователей с ‘запоминанием’ изображений и тому подобного. При хорошей оптике число каналов ограничивается лишь разрешающей способностью (зернистостью) фотоматериалов или числом строк телевизионной развёртки. В видимой области спектра для визуальных методов спектрального анализа широко используются простые спектроскопы и стилоскопы, в которых приёмником является глаз. Диапазон длин волн, в котором работают спектрографы, простирается от коротковолновой границы оптического диапазона и постепенно расширяется в ИК-область по мере достижения всё более высокой фоточувствительности слоев и развития методов тепловидения. Типы спектрографов отличаются большим разнообразием – от простейших приборов настольного типа для учебных целей и компактных ракетных и спутниковых бортовых приборов для исследования спектров Солнца, звёзд, планет, туманностей до крупных астроспектрографов, работающих в сочетании с телескопами, и лабораторных 10-метровых вакуумных установок с большими плоскими и вогнутыми дифракционными решётками для исследований тонкой структуры спектров атомов. Линейная дисперсия спектрографов (участок фокальной плоскости Dx, занимаемый интервалом длин волн Dl) может лежать в пределах от 10^2 до 10^5 мм/мкм, светосила по освещённости (отношение освещённости в изображении входной щели к яркости источника, освещающего входную щель) – от >> 0.5 в светосильных спектрографах до 10^{-3} и менее в длиннофокусных приборах большой дисперсии. Спектрограф – прибор для регистрации спектра исследуемого объекта. Основные части оптического спектрографа:- (i) щель для выделения узкой полоски изображения; (ii) коллиматор (объектив) для создания параллельных пучков света от каждой точки щели; (iii) призма или дифракционная решётка для разложения пучка света в спектр; и (iv) фотокамера или приёмник излучения для регистрации спектра.

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS = СПЕКТРОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Spectrographic Analysis determines the concentration of elements represented in the entrained fluid contaminant.

SPECTROGRAPHIC OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СПЕКТРОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА МАСЛА – Spectrographic Oil Analysis Program (SOAP):- procedures for extracting fluid samples from operating systems and analyzing them spectrographically for the presence of key elements.

SPECTROMETER = СПЕКТРОМЕТР – Spectrometer is an instrument for measuring a specified property as a function of a spectral variable. In optical radiation measurements, the spectral variable is wavelength or wavenumber and the measured property is (or is related to) absorbed, emitted, reflected, or transmitted radiant power. Spectrometer is an instrument for identifying and comparing materials by the dispersing of light and the study of the spectra formed. / Под Спектрометром, от Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, и Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, от Metréo, означающее Измеряю, в широком смысле понимается устройство для измерений функции распределения некоторой физической величины f по параметру x. Функция f(x) может определять распределение электронов по скоростям (бета-спектрометр), атомов по массам (масс-спектрометр), гамма-квантов по энергиям (гамма-спектрометр), энергии световых потоков по длинам волн l (оптический спектрометр) и тому подобного. В узком смысле спектрометрами называют спектральные приборы для измерений оптических спектров f(l) с помощью фотоэлектрических приёмников излучения.

SPECTROPHOTOMETER = СПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТР – Spectrophotometer is a photometric device for the measurement of spectral transmittance, spectral reflectance, or relative spectral emittance. Spectrophotometer is an instrument used to measure the transmission or reflectance of light as a function of wavelength. / Под Спектрофотометром, от Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, от Греческого слова Phos, родительный падеж Photós, означающее Свет (часть сложных слов:- (1) соответствующая по значению слову ‘фотографический’; (2) обозначающая:- относящийся к свету, действию света (например, фотосинтез, фотоэлемент), и Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, от Metréo, означающее Измеряю, понимается спектральный прибор, который осуществляет фотометрирование – сравнение измеряемого потока с эталонным (референтным) для непрерывного или дискретного ряда длин волн излучения. Спектрофотометр обеспечивает отсчёт или автоматическую регистрацию результатов сравнения в соответствующей двумерной шкале:- абсцисса – длина волны, ордината – результат фотометрирования на этой длине волны. Спектрофотометрами также называют аналитические приборы, которые не измеряют спектров, а определяют концентрации элементов в пробе по линиям абсорбции (или эмиссии) атомов в пламени (атомно-абсорбционные или пламенные спектрофотометры) или определяют концентрации компонент в смесях веществ по характеристическим полосам поглощения (например, двуволновые инфракрасные спектрофотометры или Спектрофотометры-анализаторы). Основные типы спектрофотометров описаны в статье Спектральные Приборы. Спектрофотометр – инструмент для измерения распределения энергии по спектру – количества света, приходящегося на

каждую из длин волн. Может применяться для проведения измерений света, исходящего от источника, либо отражённого от некоторого объекта или пропущенного через объект. Спектрофотометром называют прибор, который служит для исследования излучений электромагнитных волн от различных источников, анализируя при этом длины волн таких излучений, взаимодействующих с какими-либо предметами. Спектрофотометр определяет спектральные параметры источников излучений, что позволяет его применять в фотометрических анализах. Различают спектрофотометры, работающие с различными диапазонами длин волн, которые являются определяющим фактором при их использовании. Принцип действия этих приборов основан на сравнении потока излучений, попадающих на какой-либо предмет, с отражаемым от этого предмета потоком излучений. Также излучения могут поглощаться, либо рассеиваться, что тоже учитывается при проведении исследований. Результаты измерений, которые проводят спектрофотометры, будут зависеть от свойств поверхности предмета, его формы, а также от длин волн потока излучения. Кроме этого, при различных условиях, в которых проводятся исследования, их результаты также будут отличаться. Поэтому во время обследования нужно учитывать направление освещения на предмет, его поляризацию и температуру окружающей среды. Таким образом, спектрофотометр применяется при необходимости измерения концентрации какого-либо раствора, его оптической плотности, а также позволяет проводить кинетические измерения. При этом современные спектрофотометры обладают возможностью выводить результаты исследований в форме отчёта на свой дисплей или монитор персонального компьютера.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CURVE = СПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ КРИВАЯ – Spectrophotometric Curve is the curve measured on a spectrophotometer:- hence a graph of relative reflectance or transmittance (or absorption) as the ordinate, plotted versus wavelength or frequency as the abscissa. In color, usually covering the practical visual range from 400–700 nm.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRY = СПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТРИЯ – Spectrophotometry is the quantitative measurement of reflection or transmission properties as a function of wavelength. / Спектрофотометрия, область измерительной техники, объединяющая спектрометрию, фотометрию и метрологию и занимающаяся разработкой системы методов и приборов для количественных измерений спектральных коэффициентов поглощения, отражения, излучения, спектральной яркости как характеристик сред, покрытий, поверхностей, излучателей. Смотрите также Спектральные Приборы.

SPECTRORADIOMETER = СПЕКТРОРАДИОМЕТР – Spectroradiometer is an instrument used for high-accuracy, automated spectral measurements over the UV to the infrared range. Spectroradiometer is a spectrometer for measuring emitted optical radiant power, normally of a light source. / Под Спектрорадиометром, от Латинских слов Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, Radio, означающее Испускаю Лучи, и Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, понимается .

SPECTROSCOPE = СПЕКТРОСКОП – Spectroscope is an instrument for forming a spectrum for visual examination.

SPECTROSCOPY = СПЕКТРОСКОПИЯ – Spectroscopy is the technique of splitting light (or more precisely electromagnetic radiation) into its constituent wavelengths (a spectrum), in much the same way as a prism splits light into a rainbow of colors. However, in general, a spectrum is generally more than a simple ‘rainbow’ of colors. The energy levels of electrons in atoms and molecules are quantised, and the absorption and emission of electromagnetic radiation only occurs at specific wavelengths. Consequently, spectra are not smooth but punctuated by ‘lines’ of absorption or emission. Old style spectroscopy was carried out using a prism and photographic plates. These days, modern spectroscopy uses diffraction gratings to disperse the light, which is then projected onto CCDs (Charge Coupled Devices) similar to those used in digital cameras. The 2-dimensional spectra are easily extracted from this digital format and manipulated to produce 1-dimensional spectra like the galaxy spectrum shown below. These 1-dimensional spectra contain an astonishing amount of useful data:- (1) The precise position (wavelength) at which known emission and absorption lines are detected can be used to measure the redshift of the observed object. For example, if the Hβ (486.2 nm) hydrogen line is detected at 487.8 nm, we calculate that the object has a recession velocity of 1 000 km/sec. Apart from measuring distances, this type of analysis can also be used to detect spectroscopic binaries and extrasolar planets. (2) The widths of both the absorption and emission lines can be used to measure the internal velocity dispersion of complex objects (e.g., the average velocity of stars within galaxies). This is achieved through measurement of spectral line broadening from which the velocity broadening can be calculated. (3) Many (indeed most) absorption and emission lines are produced by metals. The depths or heights of these lines can be used to estimate the abundances of the metals responsible. In stars, these also permit the measurement of the temperature and pressure of the stellar atmosphere. In objects such as galaxies, they permit an estimation of age, though the spectra are somewhat susceptible to the age-metallicity degeneracy making this a difficult procedure. (4) Finally, the overall shape of the spectrum contains clues to many other aspects of the observed population including age and interstellar reddening (extinction). The enormous quantities of information contained within a single spectrum makes spectroscopy one of the most powerful tools at an astronomer’s disposal. See also Abundance Ratio. Spectroscopy is the identification of materials by the analysis of their spectra. Spectroscopy, study of the absorption and emission of light and other radiation by matter, as related to the dependence of these processes on the wavelength of the radiation. More recently, the definition has been expanded to include the study of the interactions between particles such as electrons, protons, and ions, as well as their interaction with other particles as a function of their collision energy. Spectroscopic analysis has been crucial in the development of the most fundamental theories in physics, including quantum mechanics, the special and general theories of relativity, and quantum electrodynamics. Spectroscopy, as applied to high-energy collisions, has been a key tool in developing scientific understanding not only of the electromagnetic force but also of the strong and weak nuclear forces. Spectroscopic techniques have been applied in virtually all technical fields of science and technology. Radio-frequency spectroscopy of nuclei in a magnetic field has been employed in a medical technique called Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) to visualize the internal soft tissue of the body with unprecedented resolution. Microwave spectroscopy was used to discover the so-called Three-Degree Blackbody Radiation, the remnant of the big bang (i.e. the primeval explosion) from which the universe is thought to have originated. The internal structure of the proton and neutron and the state of the early universe up to the first thousandth of a second of its existence are being unraveled with spectroscopic techniques using high-energy particle accelerators. The constituents of distant stars, intergalactic molecules, and even the primordial abundance of the elements before the formation of the first stars can be determined by optical, radio, and X-ray spectroscopy. Optical spectroscopy is used routinely to identify the chemical composition of matter and to determine its physical structure. Spectroscopic techniques are extremely sensitive. Single atoms and even different isotopes of the same atom can be detected among 10^{20} or more atoms of a different species. (Isotopes are all atoms of an element that have unequal mass but the same atomic number. Isotopes of the same element are virtually identical chemically.) Trace amounts of pollutants or contaminants are often detected most effectively by spectroscopic techniques. Certain types of microwave, optical, and gamma-ray spectroscopy are capable of measuring infinitesimal frequency shifts in narrow spectroscopic lines. Frequency shifts as small as one part in 10^{15} of the frequency being measured can be observed with ultrahigh resolution laser techniques. Because of this sensitivity, the most accurate physical measurements have been frequency measurements. Spectroscopy now covers a sizable fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum. The table summarizes the electromagnetic spectrum over a frequency range of 16 orders of magnitude. Spectroscopic techniques are not confined to electromagnetic radiation, however. Because the energy E of a photon (a quantum of light) is related to its frequency v by the relation E = hv, where h is Planck’s constant, spectroscopy is actually the measure of the interaction of photons

with matter as a function of the photon energy. In instances where the probe particle is not a photon, spectroscopy refers to the measurement of how the particle interacts with the test particle or material as a function of the energy of the probe particle. An example of particle spectroscopy is a surface analysis technique known as Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS) that measures the energy lost when low-energy electrons (typically 5–10 electron Volts) collide with a surface. Occasionally, the colliding electron loses energy by exciting the surface; by measuring the electron's energy loss, vibrational excitations associated with the surface can be measured. On the other end of the energy spectrum, if an electron collides with another particle at exceedingly high energies, a wealth of subatomic particles is produced. Most of what is known in particle physics (the study of subatomic particles) has been gained by analyzing the total particle production or the production of certain particles as a function of the incident energies of electrons and protons. The following sections focus on the methods of electromagnetic spectroscopy, particularly optical spectroscopy. Although most of the other forms of spectroscopy are not covered in detail, they have the same common heritage as optical spectroscopy. Thus, many of the basic principles used in other spectroscopies share many of the general features of optical spectroscopy. / Под Спектроскопией, от Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, и Греческого слова Skopeo, означающее Наблюдаю или Рассматриваю или Смотрю, понимается раздел физики, посвящённый изучению спектров электромагнитного излучения. Методами спектроскопии исследуют уровни энергии атомов, молекул и образованных из них макроскопических систем и квантовые переходы между уровнями энергии, что даёт важную информацию о строении и свойствах вещества. Важнейшие области применения спектроскопии – спектральный анализ и астрофизика. Возникновение спектроскопии можно отнести к 1666, когда Английский астроном, физик, математик и теолог Сэр Айзэк Ньютчэн (или Исаак Ньютон; Sir Isaac Newton; 1643–1727) впервые разложил Солнечный свет в спектр. Важнейшие этапы дальнейшего развития спектроскопии – открытие и исследование в начале XIX века линий поглощения в Солнечном спектре (Фраунгоферовых линий), установление связи спектров испускания и поглощения (Немецкий физик Густаф Робат Кирххоф (Gustav Robert Kirchhoff; 1824–1887) и Немецкий химик Робэт Вильхэльм Эбахад Бунзэн (или Роберт Вильгельм Бунзен; Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen; 1811–1899), в 1859) и возникновение на её основе спектрального анализа. С его помощью впервые удалось определить состав астрономических объектов – Солнца, звёзд, туманностей. Во 2-й половине XIX–начале XX веков спектроскопия продолжала развиваться как эмпирическая наука, был накоплен огромный материал об оптических спектрах атомов и молекул, установлены закономерности в расположении спектральных линий и полос. В 1913 Датский физик Нильс Хэнрик Дэвид Бор (Niels Henrik David Bohr; 1885–1962) объяснил эти закономерности на основе квантовой теории, согласно которой спектры электромагнитного излучения возникают при квантовых переходах между уровнями энергии атомных систем в соответствии с постулатами Бора (смотрите Атомная Физика). В дальнейшем спектроскопия сыграла большую роль в создании квантовой механики и квантовой электродинамики, которые, в свою очередь, стали теоретической базой современной спектроскопии. Деление спектроскопии может быть произведено по различным признакам. По диапазонам длин волн (или частот) электромагнитных волн в спектроскопии выделяют радиоспектроскопию, охватывающую всю область радиоволн; оптическую спектроскопию, изучающую спектры оптические и содержащую инфракрасную спектроскопию, спектроскопию видимого излучения и ультрафиолетовую спектроскопию, Рентгеновскую спектроскопию и гамма-спектроскопию. Специфика каждого из этих разделов спектроскопии основана на особенностях электромагнитных волн соответствующего диапазона и методах их получения и исследования:- в радиоспектроскопии применяются радиотехнические методы, в Рентгеновской – методы получения и исследования Рентгеновских лучей, в гамма-спектроскопии – экспериментальные методы ядерной физики, в оптической спектроскопии – оптические методы в сочетании с методами современной радиоэлектроники. Часто под спектроскопией понимают лишь оптическую спектроскопию. В соответствии с различием конкретных экспериментальных методов выделяют отдельные разделы спектроскопии. В оптической спектроскопии – интерференционную спектроскопию, основанную на использовании интерференции и применении интерферометров, вакуумную спектроскопию, Фурье-спектроскопию, спектроскопию лазерную, основанную на применении лазеров. Одним из разделов ультрафиолетовой и Рентгеновской спектроскопии является фотоэлектронная спектроскопия, основанная на анализе энергий электронов, вырываемых из вещества при поглощении ультрафиолетовых и рентгеновских фотонов. По типам исследуемых систем спектроскопию разделяют на атомную, изучающую атомные спектры, молекулярную, изучающую молекулярные спектры, спектроскопию веществ в конденсированном состоянии (в частности, спектроскопию кристаллов). В соответствии с видами движения в молекуле (электронное, колебательное, вращательное) молекулярную спектроскопию делят на электронную, колебательную и вращательную спектроскопии. Аналогично различают электронную и колебательную спектроскопии кристаллов. В спектроскопии атомов, молекул и кристаллов применяют методы оптической спектроскопии, Рентгеновской спектроскопии и радиоспектроскопии. Особую область исследований представляет ядерная спектроскопия, в которую включают гамма-, альфа- и бета-спектроскопии; из них только гамма-спектроскопия относится к спектроскопии электромагнитного излучения. Под Спектроскопией, от Латинского слова Spectrum, означающее Образ или Представление, и Греческого слова Skopeo, означающее Наблюдаю или Рассматриваю или Смотрю, понимается раздел физики, изучающий спектры электромагнитного излучения. Спектры возникают при переходах между уровнями энергии в атомах, молекулах и образованных из них макроскопических системах. Различают спектры испускания (эмиссионные), поглощения (абсорбционные), отражения, рассеяния и люминесценции, которые изучают соответствующие виды спектроскопии (например, абсорбционная спектроскопия, комбинационного рассеяния спектроскопия, спектральный анализ, спектроскопия отражения). В зависимости от природы объекта исследования выделяют атомную и молекулярную спектроскопию, а также спектроскопию вещества в конденсированном состоянии, включая спектроскопию кристаллов. В соответствии с видами движения в молекуле молекулярную спектроскопию делят на электронную, колебательную и вращательную. Аналогично различают электронную и колебательную спектроскопию кристаллов. По диапазону длин волн (или частот) электромагнитного излучения выделяют радиоспектроскопию, микроволновую спектроскопию, оптическую спектроскопию, рентгеновскую спектроскопию и гамма-спектроскопию. Оптическую спектроскопию на практике иногда отождествляют со спектрофотометрией. В каждом разделе спектроскопии используются свои приборы для получения, регистрации и измерения спектров. В соответствии с различием конкретных экспериментальных методов выделяют специальные разделы спектроскопии, например, Фурье-спектроскопия, лазерная спектроскопия. Систематическое изучение спектров началось во второй половине XIX века. В 1859 Немецкий физик Густаф Робат Кирххоф (Gustav Robert Kirchhoff; 12 Марта 1824, Кёнигсберг – 17 Октября 1887, Берлин) сформулировал принципы спектрального анализа. Датский физик Нильс Хэнрик Дэвид Бор (Niels Henrik David Bohr; 07 Октября 1885, Копенгаген – 18 Ноября 1962, Копенгаген) в 1913 объяснил закономерности в расположении спектральных линий. Изучение спектров атомов послужило основой создания квантовой механики. По спектрам были открыты несколько химических элементов. Методы спектроскопии используют для исследования уровней энергии атомов, молекул и образованных из них макроскопических систем, изучения строения и свойств химических соединений, для проведения качественного и количественного анализа веществ.

SPECTRUM SPATIAL = ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫЙ СПЕКТР (или СПЕКТРАЛЬНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО) – Spectrum Spatial arrangement of components of radiant energy in order of their wavelengths, wave number or frequency.

SPECULAR = ЗЕРКАЛЬНОЕ – Specular:- pertaining to flux (light) reflected from the surface of an object, without diffusion, at the specular angle.

SPECULAR GLOSS = ЗЕРКАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛЯНЕЦ (или ЛОСК, или БЛЕСК) – Specular Gloss:- relative luminous fractional reflectance from a surface in the mirror or specular direction. It is sometimes measured at 60° relative to a perfect mirror.

SPECULAR REFLECTANCE = ЗЕРКАЛЬНОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ, или ОТРАЖАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или АЛЬБЕДО) – Specular Reflectance is the reflectance of a beam of radiant energy at an angle equal but opposite to the incident angle:- the mirror-like reflectance. The magnitude of the specular reflectance on glossy materials depends on the angle and on the difference in refractive indices between two media at a surface and may be calculated from the Fresnel Law.

SPECULAR REFLECTANCE EXCLUDED = ЗЕРКАЛЬНОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ИСКЛЮЧЕНО – Specular Reflectance Excluded (SCE):- measurement of reflectance made in such a way that the specular reflectance is excluded from the measurement:- diffuse reflectance. The exclusion may be accomplished by using 0° (perpendicular) incidence on the samples, thereby reflecting the specular component of the reflectance back into the instrument, by use of black absorbers or light traps at the specular angle when the incident angle is not perpendicular, or in directional measurement by measuring at an angle different from the specular angle. Used where surface finish is an important component of a color measurement.

SPECULAR REFLECTANCE INCLUDED = ЗЕРКАЛЬНОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ВКЛЮЧЕНО – Specular Reflectance Included (SCI):- measurement of the total reflectance from a surface, including the diffuse and specular reflectance (usually in a sphere instrument). Used when the surface finish is not critical to color measurement results.

SPECULAR REFLECTION = ЗЕРКАЛЬНОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ (или ЗЕРКАЛЬНАЯ РЕФЛЕКСИЯ) – Specular Reflection is the reflection without diffusion, in accordance with the laws of optical reflection, as in a mirror. / Под Рефлексией, от Латинского слова Reflexio, означающее Обращение Назад, понимается .

SPECULATION = СПЕКУЛЯЦИЯ – Speculation is the practice of buying or selling stocks, commodities, land or other types of assets hoping to take advantage of an expected rise or fall in price. Originally:- risky transactions made in an attempt to anticipate future events; in other words, buying and selling on the basis of (anticipated) price movements, particularly on securities, commodities and property markets, and in stock market trading. A speculator buys securities hoping for a rapid rise in the market price and that he will be able to resell them at a profit (bull), or sells securities on the assumption that market prices will continue to fall, enabling him to buy them back cheaply (bear). Buying and reselling of commodities, securities or currency to derive profits from fluctuations in their prices. See also Buy-Up, Corner, and Currency Speculation. In finance, it is the practice of making investments or going into a business that involves risk. In certain markets, such as commodities and financial futures, speculation is clearly distinguished from transactions undertaken in the normal course of trading (physical buying or selling) or hedging (where the specific purpose is to minimize overall gains and losses arising from price movements). The employment of funds by a speculator. Safety of principal is a secondary factor. See also Investment. Assumption of risk in anticipation of a gain from a future change in the market but recognizing a higher-than-average possibility of loss. Specifically, speculation means high risk taking in transactions offering more than average profit or gain potential. Speculation is the attempt to anticipate commodity price changes and to profit through the purchase or sale of either the commodity futures contract or the physical commodity. / от флуктуаций (колебаний) в их ценах. Под Спекуляцией, от позднелатинского слова Speculatio, означающее Высматривание, понимается скупка и перепродажа товаров или иных предметов с целью наживы.

SPECULATION PERIOD = СПЕКУЛЯЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРИОД (или ПЕРИОД СПЕКУЛЯЦИИ) – Speculation Period is a period during which gains from the private sale of securities are taxable. In Germany, the speculation period for securities is 12 months. Capital gains arising from the purchase and sale of securities during this period are subject to income tax. Gains are offset against losses made in the corresponding year. A total net gain of less than EUR512.00 per calendar year is tax-exempt. If the tax exemption limit is exceeded, all gains made within the speculative gain is taxable.

SPECULATIVE BUBBLE = СПЕКУЛЯТИВНЫЙ ПУЗЫРЬ – Speculative Bubble is a rapid run-up in prices caused by excessive buying that is unrelated to any of the basic, underlying factors affecting the supply or demand for a commodity or other asset. Speculative bubbles are usually associated with a ‘bandwagon’ effect in which speculators rush to buy the commodity (in the case of futures, ‘to take positions’) before the price trend ends, and an even greater rush to sell the commodity (unwind positions) when prices reverse.

SPECULATIVE LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ПО СПЕКУЛЯЦИЯМ – Speculative Limit:- to protect futures markets from excessive speculation that can cause unreasonable or unwarranted price fluctuations, the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) authorizes the Commission to impose limits on the size of speculative positions in futures markets. Core Principle 5, of Section 5(d) of the CEA, requires designated contract markets to adopt speculative position limits or position accountability for speculators, where necessary and appropriate, to reduce the potential threat of market manipulation or congestion, especially during trading in the delivery month. There are three basic elements to the regulatory framework for speculative position limits. They are:- (i) the size (or levels) of the limits themselves; (ii) the exemptions from the limits (for example, hedged positions); and (iii) the policy on aggregating accounts for purposes of applying the limits. See also Speculative Position Limit. Speculative Limit is the maximum position, either net long or net short, in one commodity future (or option) or in all futures (or options) of one commodity combined which may be held or controlled by one person as prescribed by an exchange and/or by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

SPECULATIVE LONG = СПЕКУЛЯТИВНЫЙ ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ – Speculative Long is a trader who has bought a forward or futures in the expectation of closing it out at a higher price. / Торговец, купивший форвард или фьючерс в ожидании избавиться от него по более высокой цене.

SPECULATIVE POSITION LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ПО СПЕКУЛЯТИВНЫМ ПОЗИЦИЯМ – The maximum position, either net long or net short, in one commodity futures or options, or in all futures or options of one commodity combined, which may be held or controlled by one person (other than a person eligible for a hedge exemption) as prescribed by an exchange and/or by the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SPECULATIVE SHORT = СПЕКУЛЯТИВНЫЙ ПРОДАВЕЦ – Speculative Short is a trader who has sold a forward or futures in the expectation of buying it back at a lower price. / Торговец, продавший форвард или фьючерс в ожидании его выкупа по более низкой цене.

SPECULATOR = СПЕКУЛЯНТ – Speculator is a trader who assumes the price risk that hedges seek to avoid with a goal of receiving a profit resulting from price movements in the futures or options markets. Speculators provide liquidity and have the equity to absorb changes in price levels. Large quantities of risk capital are attracted to one location. Speculators help minimize price fluctuations by

increasing the number of bids and offers in the market-place. A publicly known value for a commodity is created and an alternative market is provided. In commodity futures, an individual who does not hedge, but who trades with the objective of achieving profits through the successful anticipation of price movements. Speculator is a market participant who hopes and tries to profit from buying and selling assets by anticipating asset price movements. Speculators assume market price risk and add liquidity and capital to the futures markets. A trader that enters the market looking for capital appreciation by assuming price risk. Not a hedger. Commodity Speculators are market participants that trade commodities with higher than average risk with the expectation of making higher than average profits. Commodity speculators try to forecast price changes and they base their futures positions on those forecasts. Speculators assume high risks, due to high price volatility in commodity markets, that hedgers try to avoid. If their forecasts are correct, speculators will obtain high profits from their positions. If their are not, their losses will be equally high. A person who attempts to anticipate price changes and through market activities makes profits. Speculator is a nonhedging trader, one who assumes risk positions with the hope of making a profit rather than hedging future cash purchases or sales. Speculator is a person who uses the futures or options market to make a profi t while risking a loss. Speculative trades are not coordinated with cash market transactions. / флуктуации (колебания) цены. Лицо, которое пытается получать прибыли от предчувствия изменения цен и ситуации на рынке. Спекулянт – нехэдьжирующий торговец, который занимает рисковые позиции в надежде на получение прибыли, но не от хэдьжирования предстоящих приобретений или продаж наличного сырья или товаров.

SPENCER = СПЭНСЁ (или ХХ) – Spencer is a short waist-length jacket. / короткий жакет до пояса.

SPENT BILL = РАСХОДНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Spent Bill is a bill of lading that has been discharged by virtue of a qualitatively complete delivery by the carrier, to the person entitled to it, of the cargo that it covers and thus has ceased to be transferable. However, a bill of lading that is spent prior to its transfer can still operate to transfer rights against a carrier, under the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992, section 2(2), provided that the transfer occurs by virtue of a transaction effected pursuant to arrangements made before the bill of lading became spent or as a result of its rejection to the transferee, also pursuant to arrangements made before the bill of lading became spent, by another person.

SPEQ = SPECIALIST PERFORMANCE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

SPF = SUN PROTECTION FACTOR

SPGT = SISTEMA DE PAGAMENTOS DE GRANDES TRANSACÇÕES

SPHAGNUM = СФАГНУМ – Sphagnum is any moss of the genus Sphagnum, sometimes used as a growing medium for, e.g., epiphytes. / Под Сфагнумом понимается единственный род листостебельных сфагновых мхов. Стебель прямостоячий с пучковидно расположенными ветвями. 320 видов; в бывшем СССР 42 вида. Растут на болотах плотными дернинами; из нижних отмерших частей образуется торф. Обладают бактерицидными свойствами. Сфагнум мягкий – в Красной Книге бывшего СССР.

SPHEROID = СФЕРОИД – Spheroid:- spherical with slightly flattened ends. / Под Сфероидом, от Греческих слов Sphâira, означающее Шар, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается сжатый эллипсоид вращения.

SPHERULITE = СФЕРОЛИТ – Spherulite is a common form of polymer crystallization from melts or concentrated solutions. These crystallites show a radial symmetry from a central point and have a distinctive maltese cross pattern of birefringence under the polarizing microscope. / Сферолит:- это жидко-керамическое покрытие, имеющее тепло- и гидроизоляционные свойства. Основа – микрокерамический наполнитель, интегрированный в смесь акриловых сополимеров. Используется как противогрибковое, антикоррозийное, теплозащитное покрытие для стен фасадов, коммуникаций отопления, канализации и водоснабжения, оконных откосов, цистерн и ёмкостей. Устойчив к перепаду температур –30/+150 градусов, воздействию соляных растворов, солнечных лучей. Сферолит, агрегат тонких игольчатых кристаллов в виде шариков радиально-лучистого строения. Сферолиты встречаются в магматических и осадочных горных породах.

SPI = STITCHES PER INCH

SPI = SWISS PERFORMANCE INDEX

SPICULE = СПИКУЛА – Spicule is a very small, fine spine or in Opuntioideae a glochid. / Спикула – очень маленький, тонкий шип или волосок у Опунциоидээ (Opuntioideae). Вторичный волосок (или колосок) у злаков. (1) В анатомии под Спикулами, от Латинского слова Spiculum, означающее Жало или Кончик или Остриё, понимаются:- (i) скелетные элементы у некоторых беспозвоночных, например, губок, иглокожих, асцидий; (ii) спикулы, или стилеты, части мужских половых органов у круглых червей. (2) В солнечной хромосфере под Спикулами понимаются отдельные столбы светящейся плазмы, видимые при наблюдении Солнца в монохроматическом свете (в спектральных линиях H, He, Ca^{+} и другие). Спикулы поднимаются из хромосферы в солнечную корону до высоты 6 000–10 000 километров (км), их диаметр – 200–2 000 км, среднее время жизни 5–7 минут. На Солнце одновременно существуют сотни тысяч спикул.

SPIDERING = ВНЕШНЕЕ КОЛЬЦЕВАНИЕ (или ОПОЯСЫВАНИЕ, или БАНДАЖ) – Spidering:- strengthening of circular tanks for transport, this prevents the tanks from becoming warped. The tanks are strengthened with steel or wood crossbeams giving a ‘spider’ appearance. / Под Бандажем, от Французского слова Bandage, означающее Повязка, понимается металлическое кольцо или пояс, насаживаемые на детали машин, конструкции для увеличения их прочности или уменьшения износа.

SPIFF = SPECIAL PROMOTIONAL INCENTIVE FROM FACTORY

SPIKE = КОЛОС (или СПАЙК) – Spike is simple inflorescence, an elongated multiple cluster of sessile florets directly attached to an unbranched flowering stem. Hence:- Adj. spicate. Spike is an unbranched elongated inflorescence with sessile (without a stalk) or almost-sessile flowers. / удлинённая гроздь (cluster) из цветочки (florets), непосредственно прикреплённые к . Колосистое или Колосовидное (Spicate). Под Колосом понимается соцветие, в котором на удлинённой главной оси расположены сидячие цветки (простой колос – у Вербены, Подорожника) или колоски (сложный колос – у Пшеницы, Ржи). Под Спайками или Синехиями, от Греческого слова Synécheia, означающее Непрерывность или Связь, понимаются врождённые или приобретённые (например, после воспаления) сращения между соседними органами или серозными поверхностями (например, синехии брюшины, плевры, перикарда).

SPIKE = ШИП (или ВЫСТУП) – Spike is an extreme rise or fall in price that occurs quickly. This usually signifies at least a short-term climax in buying (selling) pressure and may sometimes prove to be a major top or bottom in a security or market. Spikes are price bars that extend much higher or lower than surrounding price bars. Like many gaps, they usually reflect extreme market sentiment and can be followed by price reversals or consolidations. Again, where a spike occurs is important. In a trading range, a spike may just be a temporary price shock; when a spike occurs after an extended trend, it can be a sign of a price extreme, or blow-off, that signals price

exhaustion. A sharp rise or fall in price over a relatively short period of time. Spike:- a sharp price move that is out of the ordinary. This can either represent a climax prior to a reversal of trend, or the beginning of a run-away market. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Шип Вверх или Шип Вниз – это соответственно суточный максимум, резко возвышающийся над максимумами предыдущих и последующих суток, или суточный минимум, резко углубляющийся, под минимумами предыдущих и последующих суток. При длительности той или иной тенденции на рынке данные шипы могут рассматриваться в качестве потенциального относительного максимума или минимума соответственно.

SPIKE = XX (или ШПИЛЬКА) – Spike:- (plural) shoes with spike heels; (plural) a pair of shoes with spikes attached to the soles to improve traction. / Обувь с каблуками в виде шипов. каблук шпилька. heel = каблук или пятка.

SPIKE BOTTOM = ПИКОВАЯ ВПАДИНА – Spike Bottoms and Tops are reversal patterns. They normally generate a reversal in trend. They are characterised by an extremely strong move at the end of a trend and a reversal that is normally more aggressive and lasting half the time of the final trending move. In a Spike Bottom price will decline sharply over a number of periods, accompanied by significant bearish sentiment. The reversal will occur with a sudden and normally unexpected power that brings a retracement of some 50% to 61.8% within a much shorter period. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Пиковые Впадины и Пиковые Вершины являются моделями разворота. Это самый глубокий суточный минимум, уходящий намного глубже минимумов предыдущих и последующих суток.

SPIKELET = КОЛОСОК – Spikelet is:- (1) the basic unit of the Rice inflorescence consisting of two sterile lemmas, the rachilla, and the floret. (2) The unit of the grass flower that includes the two basal glumes subtending one to several florets. Spikelet is the unit of the Rice inflorescence consisting of the two sterile lemmas, the rachills and the floret. The two rudimentary glumes are considered to be a part of the spikelet.

SPIKELET ABORTION = АБОРТ КОЛОСКА (или НЕДОРАЗВИТИЕ КОЛОСКА) – Spikelet Abortion is a spikelet development checked due to some stress factor.

SPIKELET STERILITY = СТЕРИЛЬНОСТЬ КОЛОСКА (или БЕСПЛОДИЕ КОЛОСКА) – Spikelet Sterility is a situation in which there is no grain within the glumes of the Rice plant. / Под Стерильностью Колоска, от Латинского слова Sterilis, означающее Бесплодный, понимается .

SPIKE–TOOTH HARROW = ЗУБОВАЯ БОРОНА (или КОЛОСЧАТО–ЗУБЧАТАЯ БОРОНА) – Spike-Tooth Harrow is a tillage implement used to cover seeds that are broadcast or drilled in furrows.

SPIKE TOP = ПИКОВАЯ ВЕРШИНА – Spike Bottoms and Tops are reversal patterns. They normally generate a reversal in trend. They are characterised by an extremely strong move at the end of a trend and a reversal that is normally more aggressive and lasting half the time of the final trending move. In a Spike Top price will rally sharply over a number of periods, accompanied by significant bullish sentiment. The reversal will occur with a sudden and normally unexpected power that brings a retracement of some 50% to 61.8% within a much shorter period. The spike high capped off an uptrend on a weekly chart and turned out to be a fairly significant reversal point. To confirm such signals, it is advisable to wait for price to move convincingly in the desired direction – back below the low of the spike bar (at a minimum), in this case. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Пиковые Впадины и Пиковые Вершины являются моделями разворота. Это самый высокий суточный максимум, уходящий намного выше максимумов предыдущих и последующих суток.

SPILL = ВОДОСБРОС (или СБРОС ВОДЫ, или ВОДОСЛИВ) – Spill:- release of water from a reservoir over a spillway rather than putting it through turbines to generate electricity. A spillway is the overflow structure of a dam. / Выпуск воды из водохранилища по водосбросу, в отличие от её направления на турбины для генерации электроэнергии. Водосброс представляет собой сооружение для сброса излишней воды из водохранилища. Водосброс или Водосбросное Сооружение, гидротехническое сооружение для сброса излишней (паводковой) воды из водохранилища, а также для полезных попусков воды в нижний бьеф. Водосброс может иметь отверстия:- поверхностные на гребне плотины (смотрите Водослив); погружённые под уровень верхнего бьефа, иначе глубинные (смотрите Водоспуск), или те и другие одновременно – двухъярусный водосброс. Пропуск воды через водосброс регулируется затворами (смотрите Гидротехнический Затвор). Некоторые типы водосбросов автоматического действия (например, сифонные и шахтные) затворами не оборудуются. Водосбросы, устраиваемые в обход бетонных и земляных плотин, называются Береговыми Водосбросами. Водослив, преграда (порог), через которую переливается поток воды; в гидротехнике водосливом называется водосброс со свободным переливом воды через его гребень. Для направления потока на гребне делают отверстия прямоугольной формы, ограниченные с боков устоями или промежуточными стенами (быками). По форме порога различают водосливы:- с тонкой стенкой, с широким порогом и практического профиля, построенный по координатам траектории свободно падающей струи и обладающий наибольшей пропускной способностью. Водослив практического профиля может быть вакуумным (если давление на гребне под струёй ниже атмосферного) или безвакуумным (давление выше атмосферного). Водосливы, применяемые в лабораторной и гидрометрической практике для измерения расхода воды, называются Мерными Водосливами. Водоспуск или Водоспускное Сооружение, напорное гидротехническое сооружение с отверстиями, служащее для опорожнения водохранилища, промыва донных насосов, а также для пропуска эксплуатационных расходов воды в нижний бьеф. Водоспуск обычно располагается в теле бетонной плотины (Трубчатый Водоспуск), а в плотинах из земли и камня – в основании плотины или в обход её, в массиве берега (Тоннельный Водоспуск). Для регулирования количества пропускаемой воды водоспуск оборудуется затворами (смотрите Гидротехнический Затвор). В период строительства гидроузла иногда через отверстия водоспуска пропускают воды реки (смотрите также Водосброс).

SPILL = СБРОС (или ПЕРЕПУСК, или ОБЕЗВЕТРИВАТЬ) – Spill (maritime term):- to empty the wind out of a sail. / Обезветривать парус.

SPIN = THE STANDARD AND POOR'S 500 SUBORDINATED NOTE INDEX

SPINATION = НАЛИЧИЕ ШИПОВ (или КОЛЮЧЕК, или ИГЛ) (или РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ШИПОВ (или КОЛЮЧЕК, или ИГЛ)) – Spination is the characteristics and distribution of spines, which may in some cases be distinguishing features. / Под Спинальным, от Латинского слова Spina, означающее Позвоночный Столб или Хребет, понимается .

SPINDLE = ШПИНДЕЛЬ (или ВЕРЕТЕНО) – Spindle is a long, thin rod that is used on certain textile machines for twisting and holding textile fibers in manipulation from sliver form to spun yarn. This upright device is found on slubbers, roving frames, jack frames, spinning, winding, and twisting machines. Revolving at a very high rate of speed to perform its work, drawing, twisting, and winding, the spindle has a bobbin, tube, or cop set around it so that the finished stock may be wound evenly and easily. The spindle is one of the oldest textile devices known to man. It is driven on machines of today by means of spindle banding, which can drive a spindle over 12 000 rpm, if needs be. Spindle is a rounded rod, usually of wood, tapering toward each end, used in handspinning to twist into thread

the fibers drawn from the mass on the distaff, and on which the thread is wound as it is spun. Spindle is a slender, upright, rotating rod on a spinning frame, roving frame, twister, winder, or similar machine. A bobbin is placed on the spindle to receive the yarn as the spindle is rotated at high speed. / В текстильной отрасли под Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее буквально Веретено, понимается веретено прядильной машины. Веретено, основной исполнительный орган ровничных, прядильных и крутильных машин текстильного производства, служащий для скручивания и наматывания продукта прядения, кручения (ровницы, пряжи, корда и другого) на катушку, шпулю, патрон (копе), бобину и другое. Ручное веретено появилось в странах древнего Востока. Машины с веретёнами начали применять во 2-й половине XVIII века (смотрите Прядение). Различают веретёна для натуральных (хлопок, шерсть, лён) и для химических волокон. Веретено – длинный, сравнительно тонкий и гибкий стальной шпиндель сложной геометрической формы. Он имеет 2 опоры, как правило, расположенные в нижней его части, – ролико- и шарикоподшипники и подпятники скольжения. Верхняя часть веретена снабжена насадкой, конфигурация которой определяется формой тары продукта. Большинство веретён приводится во вращение гибкой передачей (ремнем или тесьмой), некоторые – винтовыми колёсами. Веретено для прядения химических волокон вращается индивидуальным высокочастотным электродвигателем, ротор которого насажен на веретено. Торможение веретена, необходимое для снятия наработанной паковки или ликвидации обрыва пряжи, осуществляется специальными тормозками (механический привод) или противотоком (электрический привод). Веретёна обычно крепятся к брусу машины при помощи специальных гаек, прокладок, пружин, некоторые веретёна могут совершать поворот на специальных кронштейнах. Все современные веретёна имеют демпфирующее устройство, уменьшающее вибрацию шпинделя при вращении. Частота вращения веретена колеблется при переработке различных волокон от 2 500 до 16 000 и более оборотов в минуту (об/мин). Серийное Веретено Для Прядения Натуральных Волокон:- На верхнюю часть шпинделя плотно надевается бумажный патрон или деревянная шпуля, на которую наматывается пряжа в виде початка. Нить по пути к веретену проходит через бегунок, скользящий по неподвижному кольцу вокруг веретена. При вращении веретена пряжа натягивается и заставляет бегунок двигаться по кольцу, тем самым осуществляются кручение пряжи и намотка её на патрон. Советскими специалистами было разработано оригинальное веретено для прядильно-крутильных машин, что позволило совместить прядение, трощение, скручивание и наматывание двух нитей. Полый шпиндель прядильно-крутильного веретена, вращается на двух шарикоподшипниках, заключённых в резиновые обоймы. Обоймы вставлены в гнездо, состоящее из двух половинок. На верхний конец шпинделя насаживается патрон с пряжей, взятой с прядильной машины, нижний конец пряжи пропускается в отверстие шпинделя. Стренга пряжи из вытяжного прибора поступает во внутренний канал веретена. При вращении веретена пряжа с патрона бегает по бортику канала шпинделя и заставляет вращаться вокруг своей оси стренгу, превращая её в пряжу. В верху веретена происходит трощение, а на пути от верха веретена до мотальных валиков две нити пряжи скручиваются в обратном направлении, далее нить наматывается на бобину. Электроверетено Для Формования (иногда неточно называемое прядением) Вискозных Волокон:- На втулке жёстко сидит ротор трёхфазного асинхронного двухполюсного электродвигателя. Для сообщения веретёнам частот вращения порядка 6 000–9 000 об/мин электродвигатель питают током повышенной частоты (100–200 Герц (Гц)), получаемым от специальных преобразователей. Вискозное волокно попадает через нитеводитель, совершающий возвратно-поступательное движение, в стакан и под действием центробежных сил укладывается по винтовой линии на его стенки. Таким же образом получают кручёную пряжу на различного рода центрифугальных веретёнах для натуральных волокон. В прядении химических волокон имеется тенденция создания электроверетён на шарикоподшипниках с закладной консистентной смазкой, сменяемой раз в 1–2 года. Для прядения шерсти получили некоторое распространение веретёна с жёстким Приводом, вращаемые от винтовой пары. Их основным преимуществом является стабильность частоты вращения шпинделя (постоянство крутки пряжи), что необходимо для получения высококачественной пряжи. С целью снижения числа обрывов пряжи применяются также прядильные машины с веретёнами, имеющими на конце шпинделя фигурные насадки. Последние уменьшают баллон, который образуется нитью при кручении, что ведёт к снижению натяжения пряжи и обрывности. В производстве толстых нитей для ковров, бельтинга, корда, верёвок и тому подобного используются веретёна двойного кручения. По сравнению с обычными они обладают двойной производительностью, но конструкция их сложна. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и за рубежом ведутся работы по замене жидкой смазки консистентной, опор скольжения опорами качения, повышению частот вращения веретён и массы нарабатываемых поковок, применению подшипников скольжения, изготовленных из особых материалов, не требующих смазки, использованию воздушных опор, повышению надёжности и долговечности работы веретён Советскими учёными разработана теория вибрации веретён. Веретено – вращающийся стержень, на который надевается патрон, шпуля, катушка и тому подобное; основной рабочий орган ровничных, прядильных, прядильно–крутильных, крутильных машин. Предназначается для скручивания ровницы, пряжи, нитей и образования паковки определённой формы и размера. Наиболее распространены кольцевые и крутильные веретена для прядильных и крутильных машин, полые – для прядильно-крутильных, рогульчатые – для ровничных машин. Под Шпинделем понимается:- (1) вращающийся вал станков с устройством для закрепления заготовок (например, у станков токарной группы) или режущих инструментов (например, у сверлильных, фрезерных и других станков); (2) вал прокатного стана, передающий вращение от двигателя к валкам; (3) рабочий орган хлопкоуборочной машины; (4) ось судового шпиля. Иногда шпинделями называют штоки некоторых клапанов. Под Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее буквально Веретено, понимаются:- (1) рабочий вал металлорежущего станка. На шпинделе закрепляется инструмент (фреза, сверло, шлифовальный круг и тому подобное) или обрабатываемое изделие. К шпинделям предъявляются высокие требования по точности вращения, существенно влияющей на точность обработки. Поэтому их устанавливают на подшипниках качения высокого класса точности или подшипниках скольжения, а особо быстроходные шпиндели внутришлифовальных станков (частота вращения до 100 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин)) – на подшипниках скольжения с воздушной смазкой. Привод шпинделя осуществляется через зубчатую или ремённую передачу, а также непосредственно от встроенного электродвигателя или воздушной турбинки. (2) Промежуточный вал, через который приводится во вращение валок прокатного стана. Подвижные соединения концов шпинделя с валком и приводным валом допускают поперечное перемещение валка. (3) Веретено прядильной машины. (4) Рабочий орган хлопкоуборочной машины. (5) Стержень клапана или ось судового шпиля и другое.

SPINDLE OIL = ШПИНДЕЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО (или ВЕРЕТЁННОЕ МАСЛО) – Spindle Oil is a light-bodied oil used principally for lubricating textile spindles and for light, high-speed machinery. / Веретённые Масла – нефтяные масла для смазки веретён, маломощных электромоторов, токарных, сверлильных, шлифовальных станков и других механизмов. Относятся к группе Индустриальных Масел.

SPINDLE SPUN = СПРЯДЕНАЯ ВЕРЕТЕНОМ – Spindle Spun:- a yarn produced on a hand spindle.

SPIN–DRAWING = XX – Spin-Drawing is:- (i) the reduction of roving during spinning by a roller drafting mechanism similar to that used on the roving frame; and/or (ii) combined spinning and drawing in one operation in melt-spun fibers.

SPINE = ШИП (или КОЛЮЧКА, или ИГЛА, или ВОЛОСОК) – Spine is a sharp outgrowth from the epidermis which may be stout and woody or fine and hair-like. In Cactaceae, always arising multiply from an areole and originating as a modified leaf. Spines are classified as central spines located centrally on the areole and radial spines around the margins of the areole. Spines protect the plant from some predators, albeit inefficiently. In some species, spines act as a drip tip where atmospheric moisture from dews, mists and rain precipitates on the spines and drips off the tip onto the soil near the base of the plant for uptake by the shallow root system. Compare with Thorns. / посредством неглубокой корневой системы. Колючка листового происхождения. В Кактусовых (Cactaceae) . осадок (precipitate).

SPINE CAR = СОЧЛЕНЁННЫЕ ФИТИНГОВЫЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ (или СКРЕПЛЁННЫЕ ФИТИНГОВЫЕ ПЛАТФОРМЫ) – Spine Car is an articulated five-platform railcar. Used where height and weight restrictions limit the use of stack cars. It holds five 40-foot containers or combinations of 40- and 20-foot containers. / Сочленённый из пяти платформ железнодорожный вагон. Он используется в тех случаях, когда ограничения по высоте и весу делают невозможным использование штабельных вагонов. Такой вагон перевозит пять 40-футовых контейнеров, десять 20-футовых контейнеров или различные комбинации из 40- и 20-футовых контейнеров.

SPIN FINISH = XX – Spin Finish:- no textile component is more often processed and reprocessed than synthetic fiber. Because of its well-proven properties, its versatility and its durability, synthetic fiber is used in a wide-ranging area of applications; in customised areas as well as in specialised applications. Schill+Seilacher GmbH develop and manufacture spin finishes for polyamide 6, polyamide 6.6, polyester, polypropylene, rayon, acetate and for elastomeric – and have done so since 1937. Experience, expertise and innovative technologies guarantee a seamless manufacturing process that comprehensively meets the manufacturing demands and the reprocessing of synthetic fibers and their secondary products. See also Lubricant. / Немецкая компания Шил+Зайляха Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Schill+Seilacher GmbH).

SPIN MULTIPLIER = МНОЖИТЕЛЬ СВИВКИ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗАКРУТКИ, или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КРУЧЕНИЯ) – Spin Multiplier:- xxxxx. See also Twist Multiplier.

SPINNERET = ФИЛЬЕРА – A Spinneret is a piece of industrial equipment used in the production of polymer fibers. Using an extrusion process, a facility can force liquid polymers through the spinneret, turning them into long strands that harden into usable fibers. This process is similar to that seen with spider silk, and the name of this equipment is derived from the organ spiders used to produce thread for webs and other activities. The process of creating fiber with a spinneret starts with preparing the polymers, either through melting or solvent treatment to turn the polymer into a liquid substance. Dyes can be added to create colored products, or the finished fiber can be dyed after processing, depending on the type and intended use. As it is forced through tiny holes in the head of the spinneret, the chains in the polymers align, and create long strands. Air or liquid on the other side provides a cooling bath to harden and temper the fibers so they will be usable, and the company can wind them onto spools for distribution. This process is known as Gel or Polymer Spinning. Manufacturers with this capability can distribute the resulting fiber to textile companies, or produce their own textiles in house, depending on the types of products and services they wish to offer. Synthetic fibers produced using this technique tend to be strong and durable, and range from Kevlar® for bulletproof vests to polyester for garments. Conditions at the spinneret must be tightly controlled to yield the best results. The head of each spinneret represents a point of vulnerability in the system. The tiny holes can clog with polymers and impurities and render the device useless. Cleaning techniques are available, including in-service cleaning and removal of the heads for treatment in a different facility to remove layers of polymers and other materials that may be clogging them. Firms offering cleaning services are available for companies that do not wish to handle their own maintenance needs. Research and development departments constantly analyze spinneret production of fibers. These departments look at new ways to produce synthetic fibers and work on the development of new types of fiber to meet the needs of consumers. Some also study ways to improve the design of spinnerets to address common problems or make the production of unusual fibers possible. Textile engineers who perform this kind of research usually have advanced degrees and are very familiar with the physics behind polymers and the formation of polymer fibers. Spinneret is a metal disc containing numerous minute holes used in manufactured fiber extrusion. The spinning solution or melted polymer is forced through the holes to form the fiber filaments. Spinneret is a metal nozzle type device with very fine holes used in the spinning process of manufactured fibers. The spinning solution is forced or extruded through the small holes to form continuous filament fibers. The holes in the spinneret can vary in diameter to produce fibers of various denier. Spinneret:- glandular opening on the silkworm where the silk is extruded. A Spinneret, which looks very much like a showerhead (a jet or nozzle containing very fine holes), is used in the manufacture of man-made fibers. The material from which the fibers are forrned is forced through holes in the spinneret (extruded) while it is in a syrupy or melted state. The resulting long strands harden into filament fibers. See also Fiber, and Filament. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®). Отверстия в фильере могут отличаться друг от друга в диаметре. За счёт этого появляется возможность формования волокна с разными показателями денье. Под Фильерой, от Французского слова Filière, от Fil, означающее Волокно или Нить или Проволока, понимается:- (1) деталь машин в виде колпачка или пластины с отверстиями диаметром 0.06–0.8 миллиметров для формования химических волокон; (2) в металлообработке – волока с одним отверстием. Под Фильерой понимается:- (1) деталь машины для формирования химических волокон – колпачок или пластина с отверстиями. Изготовляются обычно из адгезионно- и коррозионностойких сплавов (например, никелевых) и нержавеющих сталей. (2) Рабочий орган волочильных станов – волока с одним волочильным глазком. Обычно выполняется из высокопрочных сталей и твёрдых сплавов. Фильера для получения тонкой и тончайшей проволоки изготовляют из алмазных кристаллов, кристаллов сапфира или искусственных алмазов, отверстия в которых (диаметром от 2 до 0.006 миллиметров (мм)) образуют лазерным лучом.

SPINNER'S DOUBLE = XX – Spinner's Double:- it is mainly created due to ring frames end breakages and join to neighbouring end. Also at feed when roves from side by side mixed together. It appears as Thick End or Thick Pick/Weft in the fabric. Spinning defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

SPINNER'S TYPE = ТИП ПРЯДИЛЬЩИКОВ – Spinner's Type:- a fleece that is strong, regular, of good color and character, and nearly free of vegetation and dirt.

SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ – Spinning:- collectively, all of the operations in manufacturing a yarn from fibrous raw material. The Spinning Process:- (i) Mixing and Blowing (Importation of Staple Fiber):- to begin the spinning process, the compressed staple fiber delivered to the spinning plant is unraveled using a mixing and blowing machine. It is then cleaned by removing substance such as leaves, seeds, or sand adhering to it. Finally, the staple fiber is processed into sheet-shaped 'lap'. (ii a) Carding (Lap or Chute):- the sheet-shaped lap processed in the mixing and blowing process is combed using the carding machine to separate the fibers and remove fine dust and short fibers. Remaining long fibers are aligned nearly parallel and collected to be processed into the string-shaped 'carded sliver'. (iii a) Sliver Lap Former (Carded Sliver):- from 18 to 24 carded slivers are fed together and side by side. They are drafted and a loose form of web is created. The web is rolled up to a lap. This is called 'Sliver Lap'. (iv a) Combing (Sliver Lap):- The carded sliver is further combed to remove short fibers and dust that could not be removed in the carding process. Fibers are then

arranged parallel to obtain uniform combed sliver. This process is essential to manufacture uniform, high-quality yarn. (ii b) Combing (Sliver Lap):- The carded sliver is further combed to remove short fibers and dust that could not be removed in the carding process. Fibers are then arranged parallel to obtain uniform combed sliver. This process is essential to manufacture uniform, high-quality yarn. (iii b) Drawing (Combed Sliver):- six to eight slivers after the carding or combing process are gathered and elongated to six to eight times their original length using a drawing machine to straighten and remove uneven thickness from the fibers. This process transforms fibers into string-like 'drawn sliver'. (iv) Roving (Drawn Sliver):- Since the drawn sliver is too thick to produce yarns directly, it is further elongated using a roving machine. Twisting is first applied to fibers in this process to obtain the green yarn, which is wound onto a bobbin. (v) Spinning (Green Yarn):- in the fine spinning process, the last of the main spinning processes, the green yarn resulting from the roving process is further elongated to obtain a desired thickness and then twisted. The final product, or the finished yarn, is wound on a bobbin. (vi) Winding (Cop):- The winding process involves rewinding the finished yarn onto bobbins into the cheese or cone according to its purpose. And to Weaving Process. Spinning is the last process in yarn manufacturing. Spinning is final operation in the production of a natural yarn, consists of of the drawing, twisting, and the winding of the newly spun yarn onto a device such as a bobbin, spindle, cop, tube, cheese, etc. In manufactured fibers, the spinning process is the extrusion of a spinning solution into a coagulation bath, a heated air chamber, or a cooling area in order to form a continuous filament or tow. Spinning is the process of making yarn by drawing out, twisting, and winding fibrous substances into yarn or thread. Spinning is a method of drawing out and twisting together fibers to make a continuous thread or yarn. Spinning also refers to the manufacture of man-rnade fibers as they are formed by fcucing the material from which they are made through a spinneret. In conventional spinning, the tighter the twist, the stronger the yarn, but too tight a twist can weaken the final yarn. Crêpe yarns have such an extremely high twist that the yarn actually turns back on itself (kinks), producing the characteristic crêpe or corkscrew look. Fabrics can be given shadow effects by the Lise of two yarns which have been twisted in opposite directions during spinning. This will strike each of these yarns in a different way producing this effect. See also Spinneret. Spinning is the process of drawing fibers that may be in roving or rope form, twisting the appropriate number of turns per inch, and winding the yarn on a bobbin or other suitable holder. Spinning is the process or processes used in the production of single yarns or of fabrics generated directly from polymer. (1) Yarn From Staple Fiber:- the formation of a yarn by a combination of drawing or drafting and twisting prepared strands of fibers, such as rovings. (2) Filament Yarn:- in the spinning of manufactured filaments, fiber forming substances in the plastic or molten state, or in a solution, are forced through fine orifices in a metallic plate called a Spinneret, or Jet, at a controlled rate. The solidified filaments are drawn-off by rotating rolls, or godets and wound onto bobbins or pirns. There are several methods of spinning manufactured filaments:- (2.1) Dry Spinning is a process in which a solution of the fiber-forming substance is extruded in a continuous stream into a heated chamber to remove the solvent, leaving the solid filament, as in the manufacture of acetate. (2.2) Gel Spinning is a spinning process in which the primary mechanism of solidification is the gelling of the polymer solution by cooling to form a gel filament consisting of precipitated polymer and solvent. Solvent re-moval is accomplished following solidification by washing in a liquid bath. The resultant fibers can be drawn to give a product with the highest tensile strength and modulus. (2.3) Melt Spinning is a process in which the fiber-forming substance is melted and extruded into air or other gas, or into a suitable liquid, where it is cooled and solidified, as in the manufacture of polyester and nylon. (2.4) Phase-Separation Spinning is a fiber extrusion process of polymer and solvent at high temperature into a cooling zone. During the cooling process, a phase separation occurs, usually accompanied by crystallization of the solvent. Solvent can be removed before or after drawing. (2.5) Reaction Spinning is a process in which an initial prepolymer is formed and then extruded into a reagent bath where polymerization and filament formation occur simultaneously. Spandex fibers can be made by this process. See also Chemical Fiber. Spinning:- in the manufacture of yarns composed of natural fibers or of cut man-made fibers, the process whereby these fibers are converted to a finished yarn from some intermediate process in which they are first cleaned and aligned. In the production of man-made fibers and yarns, this term is used to describe the process whereby the fiber-forming solutions are extruded through small holes to produce the individual filaments. Fiber Spinning:- spinning is the twisting together of fibers to form yarn (or thread, rope, or cable). Earlier fiber was spun by hand using simple tools like spindle and distaff. Later the use of spinning wheel gained importance. Industrial spinning started in the XVIII century with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Hand-spinning remains a popular handicraft. Industrial Spinning:- fibers can not be used to make clothes in their raw form. For this purpose, they must be converted into yarns. The process used for yarn formation is spinning. Spinning by hand was a slow and laborious process. Thus, Many implements and methods were invented for making it faster and simple. Eventually, the techniques were refined and industrial spinning started manufacturing yarn in various ways. The methods selected depend upon the factors such as the manufacturer's preference of equipment, the economic implications, the fibers to be used and the desired properties of yarn to be produced. Ring method is the oldest and the most used technique. Open-end spinning is another important method. The basic manufacturing process of spinning includes carding, combing, drafting, twisting and winding. As the fibers pass through these processes, they are successively formed into lap, sliver, roving and finally yarn. A brief description of the journey from fibers to yarns will help in understanding industrial spinning in a better way. The raw fiber arrives at a spinning mill as compressed mass which goes through the processes of blending, opening and cleaning. Blending is done to obtain uniformity of fiber quality. Opening is done to loosen the hard lumps of fiber and disentangle them. Cleaning is required to remove the trash such as dirt, leaves, burrs and any remaining seeds. Carding is the initial straightening process which puts the fiber into a parallel lengthwise alignment. This makes the tangled mass of fiber ready to produce yarn. Now the fiber is called Lap. The lap is treated for removing the remaining trash, disentangling and molding it into a round rope like mass called Sliver. The sliver is then straighten again which is called Combing. In it, fine-toothed combs continue straightening the fibers until they are arranged in such a parallel manner that the short fibers are completely separated from the longer fibers. This procedure is not required for man made staple fiber because they are cut into predetermined uniform lengths. This process forms a 'comb sliver' made of the longest fibers. The combing process is identified with better quality because long staple yarn produces stronger, smoother and more serviceable fabrics. Drawing pulls the staple lengthwise over each other. As a result longer and thinner slivers are produced. After several stages of drawing out, the sliver is passed to the spindles where it is given its first twist and is then wound on bobbins. 'Roving' is the final product of the several drawing-out operations. It is the preparatory stage for the final insertion of twist. Till now, enough twist is given for holding the fibers together but it has no tensile strength. It can break apart easily with a slight pull. The roving, on bobbins, is placed in the spinning frame, where it passes through several sets of rollers running at high speed and finally the 'Yarn' is produced of the sizes desired. Spinning Machines Traditional v/s Modern Techniques:- hand spinning was replaced by powered spinning machines which was very fast. Initially it was done by water or steam power and then by electricity. The Spinning Jenny, a multi-spool spinning wheel significantly reduced the amount of work required to produce yarn. A single worker was now able to work eight or more spools at a time. Then came the spinning frame which produced a stronger thread than the Spinning Jenny. As it was too large to be operated by hand, a spinning frame powered by a waterwheel was invented. It was then called the Water Frame. The elements of the Spinning Jenny and water frame were combined to create the spinning mule. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Экструзия или Выдавливание или Продавливание (Extrusion). высокая крутка . Прядущая Дьжени (Spinning Jenny). Прядение, изготовление пряжи или ровницы на прядильной машине. В широком смысле слова под прядением понимают совокупность технологических процессов, составляющих прядильное производство. Прядильное Производство, совокупность технологических процессов, необходимых для выработки (из

относительно коротких волокон) непрерывной нити – Пряжи (Yarn), используемой для изготовления текстильных изделий:- тканей, трикотажа, гардин, сетей, шнуров, ниток, канатов и других. Иногда прядильное производство называют Прядением. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемых волокон различают хлопко-, шерсто-, льнопрядение и тому подобное. В прядильном производстве волокна, поступающие на переработку, разрыхляются и очищаются, затем из волокон формируется лента, из которой после вытягивания и укрепления (кручения или сучения) получают Ровницу (Roving). В дальнейшем из ровницы или из ленты вытягиванием или дискретизацией (разделением) с последующим сложением и кручением вырабатывается пряжа. Ручное прядение известно с эпохи позднего неолита. Было распространено почти у всех народов, за исключением народов Крайнего Севера, где носили меховые одежды. Древнейшими материалами для прядения были волокна шерсти, льна, конопли, а в некоторых местах и крапивы; в Индии – хлопка. Наиболее примитивный способ прядения заключался в образовании пальцами ленточки из волокон и в сучении её ладонями в отвесном положении или на коленях. Первыми орудиями прядения были ручные гребни для расчёсывания волокон и ручные веретёна для скручивания. Волокна, приготовленные для прядения, привязывались к прялке с подставкой (донцем) или прялись непосредственно с гребня. Прялки и Пряслица (грузики для веретён) на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) известны по раскопкам со 2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры. Первым этапом в усовершенствовании ручного прядения было создание прялки с приводом веретена от вращающегося колеса и изобретение самопрялки, имевшей веретено с рогулькой, что позволяло одновременно скручивать и наматывать пряжу. Самопрялки с ножным приводом известны в Европе с XV века. С середины XVIII века начало развиваться машинное прядение. В Великобритании в 1738 была запатентована машина непрерывного (ватерного) прядения с вытяжным прибором (Люис Пол (Lewis Paul); –1759), на которой осуществлялось вытягивание, кручение и наматывание пряжи; в 1748 сконструирована кардочёсальная машина; в 1765 Британским плотником и ткачом Дьжеймзом Хагрэйвзом (James Hargraves; 1720–1778) создана прядильная машина периодического (сельфакторного) прядения, на которой сначала вырабатывались отрезки пряжи определённой длины, а затем шло наматывание. В 1772–79 её усовершенствовал Самьюэл Кромптэн (Samuel Crompton; 1753–1827) (улучшенную конструкцию стали называть Прядущим Мулом (Spinning Mule), а в России мюль-машиной). В 1823–30 была предложена автоматическая прядильная машина периодического действия, а в 1870 – кольцепрядильная машина непрерывного действия. Гребнечёсальную машину для льняного волокна изобрёл Французский инженер Жозви Эйльман (Josué Heilmann; 1796–1848) в 1845. В России в 1760 Русский механик Родион Глинков организовал в Серпейске (ныне Калужской Области) льнопрядильную фабрику, где были установлены созданные им гребнечёсальные машины и многоверетённые прядильные машины с механическим приводом, в пять раз повысившие производительность труда; хлопкопрядильная фабрика (Александровская Мануфактура близ Петербурга) начала работать в 1799. На этой фабрике в 1833 были изготовлены и внедрены в производство двухзонные вытяжные приборы высокой вытяжки с уплотнителем. К середине XX века кольцевые прядильные машины непрерывного действия вытеснили менее производительные и более сложные машины периодического действия, были созданы вытяжные приборы высокой и экстравысокой вытяжки, а также новые конструкции разрыхлительно-трёпальных агрегатов и чёсальных машин, усовершенствованы веретёна ровничных и кольцепрядильных машин и так далее. В прядильном производстве различают 3 основных этапа переработки волокон:- (i) подготовку волокон к прядению и формирование ленты; (ii) предпрядение – получение ровницы; и (iii) прядение – формирование пряжи. В некоторых случаях первые этапы объединяются (аппаратная система прядения) или исключается 2-й этап, а пряжа производится непосредственно из ленты (безровничное прядение). Подготовка волокон к прядению начинается с разрыхления (разделения на мелкие клочки) спрессованного сырья при помощи игл, колков, зубьев и других рабочих органов питателей, рыхлителей, разрыхлителей и других машин. Очистка волокон от примесей производится главным образом механическим способом в трёпальных машинах (возможны также аэродинамические и электропневматические способы). Разрыхление обычно сопровождается очисткой волокон, а очистка (трепание) – разрыхлением. В шерсто- и льнопрядении трепание – основной процесс, при котором волокнистая масса одновременно разрыхляется и очищается. Для равномерного распределения в смеси волокон различного вида, то есть для придания материалу одинаковых свойств, волокна смешиваются. В прядильном производстве применяются организованный способ смешивания (продольное сложение слоёв, потоков, лент и тому подобных) и неорганизованный, или случайный (распределение волокон в результате ворошения – перемешивания). Смешивание осуществляется в специальных смешивающих машинах, а неорганизованное смешивание – также в разрыхлительных машинах как сопутствующий процесс. Разрыхлительные, трёпальные и смешивающие машины агрегатируются, образуя разрыхлительно-трепальную установку в хлопкопрядении, или объединяются в поточную линию в шерсто- и льнопрядении. Затем обрабатываемый материал подвергается чесанию, в результате которого волокна разъединяются и окончательно очищаются от мелких и цепких примесей и пороков. Различают 2 основные метода чесания:- (i) Кардочесание (Carding), при котором волокна подвергаются воздействию игл или зубьев рабочих органов шляпочной или валичной чёсальной машины (смотрите Кардолента); и (ii) гребнечесание (Combing), которое осуществляется на гребнечёсальных машинах. В результате кардочесания образуется тонкий слой мало распрямлённых и слабо ориентированных волокон (Ватка-Прочёс), который на тех же чёсальных машинах формируется в ленту. После гребнечесания получается ватка-прочёс, состоящая из более длинных и хорошо распрямлённых ориентированных волокон. Этап подготовки волокон в прядильном производстве завершается на ленточных машинах вытягиванием ленты до заданной тонины и сложением её. При вытягивании, обычно осуществляемом механическим вытяжным прибором, лента в результате смещения волокон утоняется, волокна при этом распрямляются, разъединяются и ориентируются. В процессе сложения лент отдельные участки их складываются в самых разнообразных комбинациях, что обусловливает выравнивание продукта. Для получения эффективного распрямления и смешения волокон процессы вытягивания и сложения повторяются 2–3 раза. Наиболее эффективно выравнивание толщины ленты с помощью автоматического регулятора, который изменяет размеры вытяжки в вытяжном приборе в зависимости от толщины входящей в прибор ленты. Прядение непосредственно из ленты на кольцевых прядильных машинах не получило широкого распространения, так как в этом случае конструкция вытяжных приборов машин усложнялась. Поэтому на этапе предпрядения из ленты вырабатывается Ровница (Roving). На ровничных машинах осуществляются процессы вытягивания и кручения (или сучения) ленты, а также наматывание ровницы на катушку. Кручение придаёт ровнице необходимую прочность и осуществляется с помощью рогульчатого веретена. Интенсивность кручения характеризуется круткой $K = n_в / v_{вц}$, где $n_в$ – частота вращения веретена, и $v_{вц}$ – скорость выпуска ровницы из вытяжного прибора. Процесс сучения осуществляется на ровничных машинах шерстопрядильного производства. На последнем этапе прядильного производства – прядении, ровница вытягивается до тонины пряжи в вытяжных приборах, скручивается, то есть превращается в пряжу, из которой формуется Паковка (Початок). Кручение и наматывание пряжи ведётся крутильно-мотальным механизмом, включающим веретено, кольцо и бегунок. Перспективны безверетённые способы прядения, обеспечивающие увеличение производства в 2–3 раза. При таком прядении процессы кручения и наматывания осуществляются самостоятельными рабочими органами. Учитывая вид сил, действующих на волокна, различают следующие способы безверетённого прядения:- (i) пневмомеханический, (ii) вихревой и (iii) электромеханический. Например, при пневмомеханическом прядении дискретизированные волокна струёй воздуха подаются в быстро вращающуюся камеру, где отбрасываются на сборную поверхность (жёлоб) камеры, образуя

ленточку, которая выводится из камеры и наматывается на бобину. Кручение пряжи происходит в результате вращения камеры. Для производства гребенной пряжи из шерсти, используется безверетённое самокруточное прядение. При формовании самокруточной пряжи осуществляется вытягивание продукта (ровницы или ленты) в вытяжном приборе; реверсивное кручение ленточек в крутильном устройстве; самоскручивание при продольном соединении 2 продуктов, имеющих крутку периодически меняющегося направления; наматывание пряжи. В зависимости от свойств перерабатываемого волокна и требуемых свойств пряжи применяется несколько систем прядения, которые отличаются главным образом видом чесания. Кардная Система Прядения (кардочесальные машины) используется для производства пряжи средней и большой линейной плотности из однородных волокон средней длины, например, средневолокнистого хлопка, химических волокон, коротковолокнистого льна и очёсов. Гребенная Система Прядения (кардочёсальные и гребнечёсальные машины) применяется при получении гребенной пряжи малой и средней линейной плотности из длинных относительно равномерных волокон и смесей, например, длинноволокнистого хлопка, равномерной по длине шерсти, очёсов льна, химических волокон, отходов шёлка. По гребенной системе без кардочесания изготовляют пряжу малой и средней линейной плотности из наиболее длинных однородных волокон, например, длинноволокнистого льна, пеньки, отходов шёлка и самой длинной шерсти. Аппаратная Система Прядения, характеризующаяся применением 2–3 переходов валичных чёсальных машин и отсутствием ленточных и ровничных машин, предназначается для изготовления пряжи большой линейной плотности из коротких и неравномерных волокон различных видов и их смесей, например, короткой и неравномерной по длине шерсти, коротковолокнистого хлопка, химических волокон. Такая пряжа более рыхлая, пушистая и неравномерная, чем кардная. Штапельная Система Прядения используется при производстве пряжи из жгута элементарных химических нитей. В этой системе отсутствуют процессы разрыхления, трепания и чесания. Лента формируется на штапелирующих машинах из волокон, образующихся при разрезании или разрыве нитей. В однопроцессной штапельной системе пряжа образуется на прядильной машине, на которой осуществляются штапелирование, вытягивание ленточки, кручение и наматывание пряжи. Если штапелирование ведётся на ровничной машине, а пряжа вырабатывается из ровницы на кольцепрядильной машине, то система называется Двухпроцессной Штапельной Системой Прядения. Текстурированную (высокоэластичную) пряжу получают на кардной или гребенной системе из смесей разноусадочных химических волокон. Меланжевая пряжа изготовляется из смеси разноокрашенных волокон. Кручёная пряжа производится на прядильно-крутильных машинах или крутильных машинах. Технологический режим работы машин прядильного производства регламентируется планом прядения и зависит от свойств перерабатываемого сырья, назначения пряжи и характеристик машин. В план прядения включаются важнейшие технологические параметры:- линейная плотность выходящего продукта, крутка и вытяжка, число сложений и так далее. Дальнейшее совершенствование прядильного производства связано с созданием высокопроизводительных машин и поточных линий, использованием оптимального объёма паковок и автоматизацией их съёма и транспортировки, применением централизованного контроля режима работы машин и характеристик продукта, внедрением автоматизированной системы управления технологическими процессами. В Прядении задействованы следующие машины:- разрыхлительные, трёпальные, кардочёсальные, смешивающие, ровничная каретка, гребнечёсальные, ленточные, ровничные, кольцевые и другие. Рабочие органы прядильных машин:- (i) в разрыхлительных машинах:- разрыхлительный валик, колковый барабан, колосниковая решётка, ножевой барабан; (ii) в трёпальных машинах:- колосниковая решётка, планочное трепало, игольчатое трепало, игольчатая решётка; (iii) в кардочёсальных машинах:- барабан, съёмный гребень, валик; (iv) в смешивающих машинах:- игольчатый барабан; (v) в ровничных каретках:- ремни; (vi) в гребнечёсальных машинах:- верхний гребень, гребенный барабанчик, щётка, гребенное полотно; (vii) в ленточных машинах:- гребень; (viii) в ровничных машинах:- веретено, бобина, накатный валик; (ix) в кольцевых машинах:- ремни, веретено, уплотнитель, нитепроводник, бегунок; и так далее. Прядение заключительный процесс изготовления пряжи на прядильной машине. В широком смысле – то же, что прядильное производство. Прядильное Производство – совокупность процессов, применяемых для выработки непрерывной нити – пряжи. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемых волокон различают льно-, хлопко-, шерстопрядение и тому подобное. В прядильном производстве волокна, поступают на переработку, очищаются и разрыхляются, затем из волокон формируется (вытягивается) лента, из которой после укрепления (кручения или сучения) получают ровницу. В дальнейшем из ровницы (реже из ленты) вытягиванием, а также дискретизацией и последующим кручением вырабатывают пряжу на кольцепрядильных, пневмопрядильных, самокруточных и других прядильных машинах. В заключение пряжа может подвергаться отделочным операциям – перемотке и другим. Прядильное Производство предполагает под собой совокупность в основном механических и пневматических технологических процессов, в результате которых из массы коротких тонких натуральных и химических текстильных волокон, обладающих сравнительно небольшой прочностью, получают непрерывную нить (пряжу) определённой линейной плотности и прочности. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемых волокон имеются джуто-, льно-, пенько-, хлопко-, шерсто- и шёлкопрядильные производства. Прядильное производство включает процессы разрыхления, трепания, смешивания, чесания, сложения, вытягивания и прядения. Система Прядения определяется совокупностью технологических процессов и машин, применяемых в производстве пряжи. По способу чесания волокнистого материала система прядения подразделяется на:- (i) гребенную (гребнечесание) и (ii) кардную (кардочесание); а по способу утонения потока волокон – на (i) вытягивание и (ii) деление. В кардной системе прядения чесание волокнистого материала осуществляется на шляпочных кардочёсальных машинах, а утонение продукта – в вытяжных приборах. В гребенной системе прядения чесание волокон осуществляется на шляпочных кардочёсальных и гребнечёсальных машинах периодического действия, а утонение продукта – в вытяжных приборах. В хлопкопрядильном производстве для переработки хлопкового волокна и его смесей с химическими волокнами применяют либо гребенную, либо кардную, либо в сочетании эти системы прядения. В хлопкопрядении имеет наибольшее распространение кардная система прядения. Она используется для выработки пряжи пневмомеханического способа прядения на безверетённых пневмомеханических прядильных машинах и кольцевой пряжи на кольцевых прядильных машинах. Гребенная система прядения хлопка применяется для выработки кольцевой пряжи малой линейной плотности широкого ассортимента. По гребенной системе получают пряжу, используемую в ткацком и трикотажном производствах, для выработки швейных ниток и текстильно-галантерейных изделий и для других целей. Из средневолокнистого хлопка длиной от 33/34 до 37/38 миллиметров производят пряжу 11.5–20 текс, из более длинного хлопка от 37/38 до 39/40 производят более тонкую пряжу 5–11.5 текс. Гребенная система прядения имеет большое число переходов по сранению с кардной, более дорогое сырьё используется в этой системе, больше и отходов. Всё это значительно повышает себестоимость вырабатываемой пряжи. В шерстопрядильном производстве для переработки чистошерстяных и полушерстяных смесей волокон применяют три системы прядения:- (i) аппаратную или суконную; (ii) гребенную камвольную; и (iii) кардную. В аппаратной системе прядения чесание волокон осуществляется на валичных кардочёсальных машинах, а утонение полуфабрикатов методом деления – на ровничных каретках кардочёсальных аппаратов и вытягивание – на прядильных машинах. В льнопрядильном производстве в зависимости от свойств сырья и назначения пряжи её можно вырабатывать по четырём различным системам прядения:- (i) аппаратная; (ii) очёсная (кардная система прядения); (iii) очёсно-гребенная (гребенная система с кардочесанием); и (iv) система прядения длинного льна (гребенная система без кардочесания). Схема прядильного производства для волокон всех видов в основном одинакова. Прядильное

производство включает три главных этапа:- (i) подготовка текстильных волокон к прядению – изготовление ленты; (ii) предпрядение – изготовление ровницы; и (iii) прядение – изготовление пряжи. В настоящее время широко используются способы прядения, в которых исключается второй этап и пряжа вырабатывается непосредственно из ленты, например, кардная пряжа на машинах безверетённых способов прядения. Разработчики прядильного оборудования ведут работы по созданию одноперехoдной системы прядения хлопковой пряжи. Кардное Прядение – система прядения, применяемая для изготовления средней по толщине и прочности пряжи из неравномерных по длине волокон, но, как правило, из средневолокнистого хлопка. Ранее она имела наибольшее распространение в хлопкопрядении. По кардной системе прядения пряжа вырабатывается на кольцевых прядильных машинах или на безверетённых пневмомеханических прядильных машинах. Кардное Прядение:- от Французского слова Carde, означающее Чёсальная Машина, – получение пряжи из чёсальной ленты или ровницы с использованием различных по длине волокон. Пряжа кардного прядения отличается повышенной неравномерностью по линевой плотности, по крутке, по относительной разрывной нагрузке. Особенность кардного прядения – отсутствие процесса гребнечесания волокон. Гребенное Прядение – система прядения, применяемая для изготовления тонкой, прочной, гладкой пряжи из длинных и тонких волокон. В гребенном прядении лента после кардочесания подвергается сложению, вытягиванию и гребнечесанию, обработке на ленточных и ровничных машинах. Полученная ровница поступает в прядильную машину. В прядении шерсти гребенное прядение называют также камвольным прядением. Гребенная Система Прядения:- по гребенной системе вырабатывается пряжа малой линейной плотности или средней, но с повышенной прочностью. Для выработки такой (гребенной) пряжи используются тонковолокнистые сорта Хлопчатника. По сравнению с кардной гребенная пряжа более прочная, ровная, гладкая и чистая. Чтобы получить такую пряжу, в процесс дополнительно добавляется гребнечёсальный переход. На этом переходе волокна прочёсываются гребнем (гребнечесание), в результате чего из продукта вычёсываются и удаляются короткие волокна (очёс). Лента, выходящая в гребнечёсальной машины, состоит из длинных, ровных, хорошо распрямлённых волокон, и поэтому пряжа получается высокого качества. Для того чтобы процесс гребнечесания проходил без излишней потери длинных волокон и их повреждения, последние должны быть достаточно распрямлены, а продукт, поступающий на машину – равномерным. Поэтому лента с кардочёсальных машин проходит дополнительно две подготовительные операции:- соединение в холстики по 16–20 лент и вытягивание (утонение) холстиков. Гребенное Прядение – получение тонкой прочной пряжи из длинных и тонких волокон для выработки тканей и трикотажа с уменьшенной поверхностной плотностью. В гребенном прядении волокна после кардочесания прочёсываются гребнями гребнечёсальных машин (отсюда название). В прядении шерсти гребенное прядение называют так же камвольным. Меланжевая Система Прядения:- по меланжевой системе прядения вырабатывается пряжа, состоящая из смеси хлопка, окрашенного в разные цвета в один цвет. При этой системе разрыхлённое волокно окрашивается в аппаратах, сушится и снова поступает на разрыхлительные машины. После этого волокно смешивается, проходит трепание и все последующие операции одной из описанных систем прядения. Главной целью процесса Прядения является получение текстильной нити (пряжи) из разрозненной массы хлопковых волокон. При этом пряжа должна соответствовать определённым физико-механическим свойствам и отвечать необходимым качественным стандартам. В зависимости от предназначения пряжи различают и разные способы её получения, разные системы прядения – кардная, гребенная, аппаратная, меланжевая. Прядение – получение пряжи из волокна. Назначение Прядения заключается в том, чтобы получить пряжу из полуфабриката (ленты и ровницы), поступающего в прядильный отдел. Сущность прядения заключается в утонении поступающего полупродукта до заданной линейной плотности, в придании полученному продукту (пряже) посредством кручения требуемой прочности и формировании путём наматывания определённой паковки:- початка или бобины. К прядению как к заключительному этапу получения пряжи предъявляются определённые требования:- (i) процесс прядения должен обеспечить высокое качество пряжи, удовлетворяющее технологическим и потребительским свойствам; (ii) процесс по возможности должен идти непрерывно; (iii) необходимо минимизировать обрывы пряжи при прядении – при высокой обрывности происходит снижение производительности машины и увеличение угаров, плюс к этому, пряжа, выработанная при высокой обрывности на прядильной машине, плохо перерабатывается в ткацком производстве. В зависимости от способов утонения и формирования продукта (способов прядения) различают кольцевые (веретённые) и безверетённые прядильные машины. Кольцевые прядильные машины, в свою очередь, подразделяются на основные и уточные. На основных машинах пряжа наматывается на бумажные патроны в паковки (початки) с массой 60–100 г, пряжа с початков перематывается в бобины. На уточных машинах пряжа наматывается на деревянные шпули и используется в таком виде непосредственно на ткацком станке (при использовании в ткачестве челночных ткацких станков). В последние годы появились прядильные кольцевые машины, обеспечивающие высокую степень утонения продукта (вытяжка до 60 или 100). На таких машинах полупродукт может поступать в виде ленты, минуя ровничный переход. Таким образом, кольцевые прядильные машины могут быть ровничные (обычные) и безровничные. Из безверетённых прядильных машин практическое применение в промышленности нашли машины пневмомеханического действия типа БД-200. Также применяются машины роторного прядения (пневмомеханического), механического, электромеханического и гидравлического способов прядения. Прядильные машины любого способа прядения предназначены для утонения продукта (ленты или ровницы) посредством его вытягивания на вытяжных приборах различных конструкций, обеспечивающих вытяжку от 10 до 100; формирование из мычки прочной пряжи с помощью крутильного механизма – веретена и бегунка на кольцевых машинах и пневматической камеры на безверетённых машинах и наматывания изготовленной пряжи на паковку – початок (шпулю) или цилиндрическую бобину. Пряжа – бесконечно длинное тело (нить), состоящее из соединений между собой силами сцепления и крутки текстильных волокон. Совокупность технологических процессов, применяемых для переработки этих волокон в пряжу определённой толщины и прочности – прядение. Совокупность машин и процессов, посредством которых волокна перерабатывают в определённый вид пряжи, называют Системой Прядения. Прядение:- в текстильном производстве хлопок, лен, шерсть, натуральный шёлк и химические волокна перерабатывают в изделия. Совокупность технологических процессов, применяемых для переработки этих волокон в пряжу определённой толщины и прочности – прядение. Совокупность машин и процессов, посредством которых волокна перерабатывают в определённый вид пряжи, называют системой прядения. Задача прядильного процесса – получить из массы хлопковых волокон текстильную нить (пряжу), из которой в дальнейшем можно получить различные текстильные изделия:- ткань, трикотаж, нетканые материалы, нитки и другое. Пряжа – бесконечно длинное тело (нить), состоящее из соединений между собой силами сцепления и крутки текстильных волокон. Различают два типа требований, предъявляемых к пряже:- технологические и эксплуатационные. Технологические требования определяют способность пряжи хорошо перерабатываться при выработке тканей и других изделий, а эксплуатационные – обладать определёнными свойствами в изделии (ткани) при носке. Пряжа должна удовлетворять следующим требованиям:- (i) иметь заданную линейную плотность с минимальными отклонениями и быть ровной по длине, как на малых, так и на больших отрезках. В противном случае снижается качество тканей, ухудшается процесс их выработки или перерасходуется хлопок; (ii) обладать заданной прочностью и минимальной неровнотой по прочности. (iii) обладать заданным удлинением и жёсткостью при растяжении с минимальными отклонениями от этих показателей по длине. Удлинение, особенно упругое, и жёсткость во многом определяют строение ткани и эксплуатационные свойства; (iv) иметь заданную крутку и быть равномерной по крутке. В

связи с тем, что многие свойства пряжи зависят от её крутки, соблюдение этого требования имеет большое значение; и (v) быть чистой, с минимальным количеством сорных примесей и пороков внешнего вида. Нарушение этих требований приводит к повышенной обрывности пряжи при её переработке и снижению качества изделий. Пряжа является законченной продукцией прядильного производства и поэтому контроль её качества в отличие от контроля полуфабриката имеет более важное значение. Каждый вид пряжи должен удовлетворять определённым требованиям, которые записаны в государственных стандартах или технических условиях. Однако на пряже при её выработке по разным причинам появляются пороки (дефекты), снижающие её качество. Для оценки качества пряжи разработаны специальные методы. Качество пряжи оценивается по физико-механическим показателям и по порокам внешнего вида. Кроме того, оценивается качество намотки пряжи на паковку-початок, бобину.

SPINNING COUNT = НУМЕРАЦИЯ ПРЯДЕНИЯ – Spinning Count:- the fineness of which a yarn may be spun. The number of hanks of 560 yds each in length to 1 pound of top. Thus, 1 lb of fine top that will spin 64 hanks is called 64's.

SPINNING FRAME = ПРЯДУЩИЙ СТАН (или ПРЯДУЩАЯ РАМА, или ПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Spinning Frame is a machine used for spinning staple yarn. It drafts the roving to the desired size, inserts twist, and winds the yarn onto a bobbin. The term is generally used to indicate a ring spinning frame, although it does cover flyer spinning and cap spinning on the worsted system. Water Frame is an machine to create cotton thread first used in 1768. It was able to spin 128 threads at a time, making it an easier and faster method than ever before. It was developed by Richard Arkwright, who patented the technology in 1767. The design was partly based on a spinning machine built for Thomas Highs by clock maker John Kay, who was hired by Arkwright. The Spinning Frame or Water Frame was developed by Richard Arkwright who along with two partners patented it in 1769. The design was partly based on a spinning machine built for Thomas High by clock maker John Kay, who was hired by Arkwright. For each spindle, the water frame used a series of four pairs of rollers, each operating at a successively higher rotating speed to draw out the fiber, which was then twisted by the spindle. The roller spacing was slightly longer than the fiber length. Closer spacing caused the fibers to break while further spacing caused uneven thread. The top rollers were leather-covered and loading on them was applied by a weight that kept the twist from backing up before the rollers. The bottom rollers were wood and metal, with fluting along the length. The water frame was able to produce a hard, medium count thread suitable for warp, finally allowing 100% cotton cloth to be made in Britain. A horse powered the first factory to use the spinning frame. Arkwright and his partners used water power at a factory in Cromford, Derbyshire in 1771, giving the invention its name. Richard Arkwright is credited with a list of inventions, but these were actually developed by such people as Thomas Highs and John Kay. Arkwright nurtured the inventors, patented the ideas, financed the initiatives, and protected the machines. He created the cotton mill, which brought the production processes together in a factory, and he developed the use of power – first horse power and then water power – which made cotton manufacture a mechanized industry. / Сэр Ричад Акрайт (Sir Richard Arkwright; 1732–92). Томэс Хайз (Thomas Highs) и Дьжон Кэй (John Kay). Прядильная Машина – машина для получения пряжи из ровницы или ленты. Первая механическая прядильная машина была создана в Великобритании в 1738. В кольцевых (веретённых) прядильных машинах ровница (лента) вытягивается в вытяжном приборе, скручивается и наматывается с помощью веретена и бегунка на патрон или шпулю. В безверетённых пневмомеханических прядильных машинах (были наиболее распространены в конце XX века) ровница (лента) разъединяется на отдельные волокна, которые потоком воздуха подаются в быстровращающуюся камеру, где из них формируется волокнистая ленточка, скручиваемая затем в пряжу, наматываемую на бобину. Производительность безверетённых прядильных машин в 2–3 раза выше, чем кольцевых. Прядильная Машина, вырабатывает пряжу из ровницы или ленты; завершает обработку волокнистого материала в прядильном производстве. По виду используемого волокна различают прядильные машины для прядения хлопка, лубяных волокон, шерсти, шёлковых отходов. Пряжу из химических волокон получают на машинах для натуральных волокон. Основной для прядения всех видов волокон является кольцевая прядильная машина непрерывного действия, на которой выполняются утонение полуфабриката и образование ленточки, скручивание её в пряжу и наматывание последней в паковку. Ровница, сматываемая с катушки, поступает в питающую пару вытяжного прибора. Выходящая из него ленточка скручивается, получаемая пряжа направляется в нитепроводник, проходит через бегунок, надеваемый на кольцо, и затем наматывается па шпулю или патрон, надетые на веретено. Пряжа вырабатывается с коэффициентом крутки 50–140; частота вращения веретён достигает 10 000–12 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин), диаметр колец 30–60 миллиметров (мм). Зарубежные машины имеют частоту вращения веретён до 15 000–17 000 об/мин. Диаметр колец 30–70 мм. Кольцевые прядильные машины в основном достигли максимальных показателей по производительности и качеству пряжи. Созданы прядильные машины безверетённого прядения, на которых осуществляются дискретизация (разделение на отдельные волокна) питающего продукта, транспортирование дискретного потока волокон, сложение или сгущение их для формирования непрерывного продукта, скручивание в пряжу и её наматывание. Из этих машин наибольшее распространение в промышленности получила пневмомеханическая прядильная машина, разработанная в конце 1960-х Советскими и Чехословацкими специалистами. Лента (или ровница) направляется питающим цилиндром на дискретизирующий (или расчёсывающий) валик, где она разъединяется на отдельные волокна или их группы. Получаемый дискретный поток волокон подаётся воздухом по каналу в быстровращающуюся камеру (30 000–60 000 об/мин). В жёлобе камеры образуется волокнистая ленточка в результате укладки кольцами потока волокон, то есть происходит циклическое сложение, дающее выравнивание линейной плотности дискретного потока в 15–20 раз. Вращение камеры обусловливает наложение крутки на участок сформировавшейся ленточки, перемещающийся от внутренней стенки камеры к отверстию направляющей трубки. Готовая пряжа отводится из камеры выпускными валиками и наматывается на бобину. Пряжа вырабатывается с коэффициентом крутки 160–190. По сравнению с кольцевой пневмомеханическая прядильная машина имеет в 2–3 раза большую производительность при выработке пряжи одинаковой толщины, масса выходных паковок достигает 1.5 килограмма (кг) (паковка аналогичной пряжи с кольцевой прядильной машины весит 120–140 граммов (г)), что позволяет в большинстве случаев использовать пряжу непосредственно в ткацком производстве. Для прядения гребенной пряжи из шерсти и химических волокон созданы прядильные машины с использованием самокруточного прядения. Развитие прядильных машин безверетённого прядения направлено на повышение скорости прядения, усовершенствование дискретизирующих устройств, снижение крутки пряжи при одновременном повышении её прочности, на расширение диапазона толщины вырабатываемой пряжи и автоматизацию съёма готовых бобин. Об истории развития прядильных машин смотрите толкование к термину Прядильное Производство. Прядильно-Крутильная Машина, машина текстильного производства для выработки кручёной нити из различных волокон. Создана в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1956–61. На прядильно-крутильной машине осуществляется процесс совместного прядения и кручения, разработанный Советским изобретателем Петром Константиновичем Кориковским. Этот процесс объединяет 4 операции – прядение, трощение, кручение и намотку, выполнявшиеся ранее на различных машинах. При работе прядильно-крутильной машины ровница с катушек поступает в вытяжной прибор, где вытягивается в мычку необходимой тонины. Из вытяжного прибора мычка поступает в осевой канал веретена, которым закручивается в пряжу. В этот же канал поступает пряжа с початка, установленного на веретене. В канале веретена происходит трощение выпрядаемой и сматываемой с початка пряжи, а после выхода из канала – их скручивание. Готовая кручёная нить наматывается на бобину.

Прядильно-крутильная машина позволяет повысить скорость кручения и производительность труда, снизить затраты электроэнергии, расходы на амортизацию оборудования.

SPINNING JENNY = ПРЯДУЩАЯ ДЬЖЕНИ – The Spinning Jenny is a multi-spool spinning frame. It was invented in 1764 by James Hargreaves in Stanhill, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire in England. The device reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn, with a worker able to work eight or more spools at once. This grew to 120 as technology advanced. The Spinning Jenny is attributed to James Hargreaves. He was born in Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, around 1720. Blackburn was a town with a population of about 5 000, known for the production of 'Blackburn greys', cloths of linen warp and cotton weft. They were usually sent to London to be printed. At the time cotton production could not keep up with demand, and Hargreaves spent some time considering how to improve the process. The flying shuttle had increased yarn demand by the weavers by doubling their productivity, and now the Spinning Jenny could supply that demand by increasing the spinners' productivity even more. The machine produced coarse yarn. The idea was developed as a metal frame with eight wooden spindles at one end. A set of eight rovings was attached to a beam on that frame. The rovings when extended passed through two horizontal bars of wood that could be clasped together. These bars could be drawn along the top of the frame by the spinners left hand thus extending the thread. The spinner used his right hand to rapidly turn a wheel which caused all the spindles to revolve, and the thread to be spun. When the bars were returned, the thread wound onto the spindle. A pressing wire (faller) was used to guide the threads onto the right place on the spindle. In the XVII century, England was famous for its woollen and worsted cloth. That industry was centered in the east and south in towns such as Norwich which jealously protected their product. Cotton processing was tiny:- in 1701 only 1 985 868 pounds (900 775 kg) of cotton-wool was imported into England, and by 1730 this had fallen to 1 545 472 pounds (701 014 kg). This was due to commercial legislation to protect the woollen industry. Cheap calico prints, imported by the East India Company from 'Hindustan', became popular. In 1700 an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the importation of dyed or printed calicoes from India, China or Persia. This caused grey cloth (calico that hadn't been finished – dyed or printed) to be imported instead, and these were printed in southern England with the popular patterns. Lancashire businessmen produced grey cloth with linen warp and cotton weft, which they sent to London to be finished. Cotton-wool imports recovered and by 1720 were almost back to 1701 levels. Again the woollen manufacturers, in true protectionist style, claimed this was taking jobs from workers in Coventry. Another law was passed, to fine anyone caught wearing printed or stained calico; muslins, neckcloths and fustians were exempted. It was this exemption that the Lancashire manufacturers exploited. The use of colored cotton weft, with linen warp was permitted in the 1736 Manchester Act. There now was an artificial demand for woven cloth. In 1764, 3 870 392 pounds (1 755 580 kg) of cotton-wool was imported. In England, before canals, and before the turnpikes, the only way to transport goods such as calicos, broadcloth or cotton-wool was by packhorse. Strings of packhorses travelled along a network of bridleways. A merchant would be away from home most of the year, carrying his takings in cash in his saddlebag. Later a series of chapmen would work for the merchant, taking wares to wholesalers and clients in other town, with them would go sample books. Before 1720, the handloom weaver spent part of each day visiting neighbours buying any weft they had. Carding and spinning could be the only income for that household, or part of it. The family might farm a few acres and card, spin and weave wool and cotton. It took three carders to provide the roving for one spinner, and up to three spinners to provide the yarn for one weaver. The process was continuous, and done by both sexes, from the youngest to the oldest. The weaver would go once a week to the market with his wares and offer them for sale. A change came about 1740 when fustian masters gave out raw cotton and warps to the weavers and return to collect the finished cloth. The weaver organized the carding, spinning and weaving to the master's specification. The master then dyed or printed the grey cloth, and took it to shopkeepers. Ten years later this had changed and the fustian masters were middle men, who collected the grey cloth and took it to market in Manchester where it was sold to merchants who organized the finishing. To handweave a 12 pounds (5.4 kg) piece of eighteenpenny weft took 14 days and paid 36 shillings in all. Of this nine shillings was paid for spinning, and nine for carding. So by 1750, a rudimentary manufacturing system feeding into a marketing system emerged. In 1738 John Kay started to improve the loom. He improved the reed, and invented the raceboard, the shuttleboxes and the picker which together allowed one weaver to double his output. This invention is commonly called the Fly-Shuttle. It met with violent opposition and he fled from Lancashire to Leeds. Though the workers thought this was a threat to their jobs, it was adopted and the pressure was on to speed up carding and spinning. The shortage of spinning capacity to feed the more efficient looms provided the motivation to develop more productive spinning techniques such as the Spinning Jenny, and triggered the start of the Industrial Revolution. Hargreaves kept the machine secret for some time, but produced a number for his own growing industry. The price of yarn fell, angering the large spinning community in Blackburn. Eventually they broke into his house and smashed his machines, forcing him to flee to Nottingham in 1768. This was a center for the hosiery industry, and knitted silks, cottons and wool. There he set up shop producing Jennies in secret for one Mr Shipley, with the assistance of a joiner named Thomas James. He and James set up a textile business in Mill Street. On 12 July 1770, he took out a patent (no. 962) on his invention, the Spinning Jenny – a machine for spinning drawing and twisting cotton. By this time a number of spinners in Lancashire were using copies of the machine, and Hargreaves sent notice that he was taking legal action against them. The manufacturers met, and offered Hargreaves £3 000. He at first demanded £7 000, and stood out for £4 000, but the case eventually fell apart when it was learned he had sold several in the past. The Spinning Jenny succeeded because it held more than one ball of yarn, making more yarn in a shorter time and reducing the overall cost. The Spinning Jenny would not have been such a success if the flying shuttle had not been invented and installed in textile factories. Its success was limited in that it required the rovings to be prepared on a wheel, and this was limited by the need to card by hand. It continued in common use in the cotton and fustian industry until about 1810. The Spinning Jenny was superseded by the spinning mule. The Jenny was adapted for the process of slubbing, being the basis of the Slubbing Billy. The most common story told about the invention of the device and the origin of the Jenny in the machine's name is that a daughter (or his wife) named Jenny knocked over one of their own spinning wheels. The device kept working as normal, with the spindle now pointed upright. Hargreaves realized there was no particular reason the spindles had to be horizontal, as they always had been, and he could place them vertically in a row. The name is variously said to derive from this tale. The Registers of Church Kirk show that Hargreaves had several daughters, but none named Jenny (neither was his wife). A more likely explanation of the name is that 'Jenny' was an abbreviation of 'Engine'. Thomas Highs of Leigh has also claimed to be the inventor and the story is repeated using his wife's name. Thomas Earnshaw invented a spinning device of a similar description – but destroyed it fearing he might be taking bread out of the mouths of the poor. Spinning Jenny is an early spinning machine having more than one spindle, enabling a person to spin a number of yarns simulatenously. Spinning Jenny is a multi-spindle spinning frame, one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early Industrial Revolution. It was invented in 1764 by James Hargreaves in Stanhill, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire in England. The device reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn, with a worker able to make eight or more spools at once. In 1764, James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny, which he patented in 1770. It was the first practical spinning frame with multiple spindles. The spinning frame or water frame was developed by Richard Arkwright who along with two partners patented it in 1769. The design was partly based on a spinning machine built for Thomas High by clock maker John Kay, who was hired by Arkwright. Key Inventions:- The textile industry drove groundbreaking scientific innovations. The Flying Shuttle was patented in 1733 by John Kay and saw a number of subsequent improvements including an important one in 1747 that doubled the output of a weaver It became widely used around Lancashire after 1760 when John's son, Robert, designed a method for deploying multiple shuttles simultaneously, enabling the use of wefts of more than one color and making it easier for the weaver to produce cross-

striped material. These shuttles were housed at the side of the loom in what became known as the Drop Box. Lewis Paul patented the roller spinning frame and the flyer-and-bobbin system for drawing wool to a more even thickness. The technology was developed with the help of John Wyatt of Birmingham. Paul and Wyatt opened a mill in Birmingham, which used their new rolling machine powered by a donkey. In 1743, a factory opened in Northampton with 50 spindles on each of five of Paul and Wyatt's machines. It operated until about 1764. A similar mill was built by Daniel Bourn in Leominster, but it burnt down. Both Paul and Bourn patented Carding Machines in 1748. Based on two sets of rollers that traveled at different speeds, these were later used in the first cotton spinning mill. Lewis's invention was advanced and improved by Richard Arkwright in his Water Frame and Samuel Crompton in his Spinning Mule. In 1764 in the village of Stanhill, Lancashire, James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny, which he patented in 1770. It was the first practical spinning frame with multiple spindles. The Jenny worked in a similar manner to the spinning wheel by first clamping down on the fibers then drawing them out, followed by twisting. It was a simple, wooden-framed machine that cost only about £6 for a 40-spindle model in 1792 and was used mainly by home spinners. The Jenny produced a lightly twisted yarn only suitable for weft, not warp. The device reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn, with a worker able to work eight or more spools at once. This grew to 120 as technology advanced. / привоз (importation). Прядильный станок периодического действия. Дьжеймз Хагрэйвз (James Hargreaves; 1720–78). Хиндюстан (Hindustan). Дьжон Кэй (John Kay). Г-н Шипли (Mr Shipley). Томэс Дьжеймз (Thomas James). Томэс Хайз (Thomas Highs) из . Томэс Иншо (Thomas Earnshaw) изобрёл прядильное устройство похожего описания, но разрушил его, побоявшись, что он . Дьжени (Jenny).

SPINNING MULE = ПРЯДУЩИЙ ГИБРИД (или ПРЯДУЩИЙ МУЛ) – Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule, introduced in 1779, was a combination of the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame. Crompton's mule spun thread was of suitable strength to be used as warp and finally allowed Britain to produce good-quality calico cloth. Edmund Cartwright developed a vertical power loom that he patented in 1785. Samuel Horrocks and Richard Roberts successively improved Crompton's invention. The textile industry was also to benefit from other developments of the period. In 1765, James Watt modified Thomas Newcomen's engine (based on Thomas Savery's earlier invention) to design an external condenser steam engine. Watt continued to make improvements on his design, producing a separate condenser engine in 1774 and a rotating separate condensing engine in 1781. Watt formed a partnership with a businessman Matthew Boulton and together they manufactured steam engines that could be used by industry. With Cartwright's loom, the spinning mule, and Boulton and Watt's steam engine, the pieces were in place to build a mechanized textile industry. From this point there were no new inventions, but a continuous improvement in technology as the mill-owner strove to reduce cost and improve quality. Steam engines were improved, the problem of line-shafting was addressed by replacing the wooden turning shafts with wrought iron shafting. In addition, the first loom with a cast-iron frame, a semiautomatic power loom, and, finally a self-acting mule were introduced. Spinning Mule is a machine used to spin cotton and other fibers in the British mills, used extensively from the late 18th to the early 20th century. It was invented between 1775 and 1779 by Samuel Crompton. The machines were worked in pairs by a minder, with the help of two boys:- the little piecer and the big or side piecer. The carriage carried up to 1 320 spindles and could be 150 feet (46 m) long; it could move forward and back a distance of 5 feet (1.5 m) four times a minute. See also Spinning Jenny, and Water Frame. Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule, introduced in 1779, was a combination of the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame. The spindles were placed on a carriage that went through an operational sequence during which the rollers stopped while the carriage moved away from the drawing roller to finish drawing out the fibers as the spindles started rotating. Crompton's mule was able to produce finer thread than hand spinning at a lower cost. Mule spun thread was of suitable strength to be used as warp and finally allowed Britain to produce good-quality calico cloth. The Spinning Mule spins textile fibers into yarn by an intermittent process. In the draw stroke, the roving is pulled through rollers and twisted. On the return it is wrapped onto the spindle.

SPINNING QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ДЛЯ ПРЯДЕНИЯ – Spinning Quality:- the ease with which fibers lend themselves to yarn-manufacturing processes.

SPINNING RESERVE = ВРАЩАЮЩИЙСЯ РЕЗЕРВ – Spinning Reserve:- that reserve generating capacity running at a zero load and synchronized to the electric system. Spinning Reserve:- reserve capability which is required in order to enable an area to restore its tie lines to the pre-contingency state within 10 minutes of a contingency that causes an imbalance between load and generation. During normal operation, these reserves must be provided by increasing energy output on electrically synchronized equipment or by reducing load on pumped storage hydroelectric facilities. During system restoration, customer load may be classified as spinning reserve. / Вращающийся Резерв – резерв в генераторах, присоединённых к шинам и готовых к принятию нагрузки.

SPINNING SOLUTION = ПРЯДИЛЬНЫЙ РАСТВОР (или ПРЯДИЛЬНЫЙ РАСПЛАВ) – Spinning Solution is a solution of a fiber-forming polymer (e.g., cellulose acetate) in a suitable condition to be extruded by either dry spinning or wet spinning. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate).

SPINNING TOP = ВЕРШИНА В КОЛЮЧКАХ – Candlestick lines that have small bodies with upper and lower shadows that exceed the length of the body. Spinning tops signal indecision.

SPINNING TWIST = КРУТКА ПРИ ПРЯДЕНИИ – Spinning Twist is the twist added to yarn during spinning to give it strength and other desired characteristics.

SPINNING WASTES = ОТХОДЫ ПРЯДЕНИЯ – From the Roving Frames, the twisted rope-like strands are moved on bobbins to the Spinners. From hereon, the go through successive operations involving Spinning, Winding and Spooling. Wastes from this process consist of ends of the Rovings and of the soft and hard threads. Sized hard threads and conically-shaped masses of matted soft and hard threads are also thrown off. The wastes from the Spinning Room are known as Cops, Noils, Slasher, Spoolers, and Thread Waste. List Of Waste In Cotton Spinning Mill With Percentage:- (1) Blow-room of waste – 3%; (2) Carding of waste – 3–5%; (3) Draw frame of waste – 0.5%; (4) Lap former of waste – 0.5%; (5) Comber of waste – 12–18%; (6) Simplex of waste – 0.5%; (7) Ring frame of waste – 2–3%; and (8) Winding section of waste – 1%. Major Factors For Waste Generation In Spinning Mill:- (i) errors and mistakes during weighing; (ii) loose cotton falling from bales while transportation; (iii) rejection from faulty work; (iv) poor sliver can topping and replenishing procedure; (v) poor housekeeping; (vi) quality standards not met; (vii) poor work practices; (viii) improper material handling; (ix) poor condition and performance of machines; and (x) higher end breakage rate and lapping tendency. Blow Room Waste:- Amount of waste extracted in blow room is mostly determined by the trash level in cotton. The cleaning at blow room should always be considered along with the following things:- (1) The cleaning efficiency of blow room machines for, seed coats is much less than for leafy matter and sand dust taken together. (2) The cleaning efficiency and waste increases as trash content increases. (3) No aspect of yarn quality other than neps and foreign matter is influenced by the quality of blow room processing. (4) An optimum level of opening is essential for cleaning of cotton. Improving Cleaning Efficiency And Reducing Waste At Blow Room:- To improve cleaning efficiency of beater, first examine the mechanical condition of machine, spikes on krischner beater, blades and fingers on bladed and porcupine openers and repair or replace as required. The inter grid bars space should be check for any chock up. The Waste Is Affected By Changes Such As:- (i) distance between the grid bars and the angle of inclination of bars; (ii) speed of beater; (iii) fan speed in relation to the beater speed; (iv) setting between feed rollers and beaters; and (v) setting between beater and brid bars.

Carding Waste:- Waste extracted in cards is usually in the range of 4–7%, depending upon the type of card and mixing. Between the same type of cards and mixing, the waste % should not vary more than 0.5% from the average. The card waste is also governed by the cleaning efficiency achieved in blow room. Thus, while assessing the waste, combined waste extracted in blow room and cards should be taken into account. The Behavior Of Waste And Cleaning At Cards Depends On The Following Considerations:- (i) The total collected waste at card does not show any close relationship with the trash in the lap feed to the card. (ii) The cleaning efficiency achieved in mills is about 80% for most mixing. However, for fine and superfine mixing for which very high flat speed and low production rates are employed, a cleaning efficiency of 85% or more is achieved. The overall effect is that the lint loss in card waste will increases with decreasing trash content in lap. (iii) There is a tendency for the card to compensate for any lack of cleaning in blow room. The overall cleaning efficiency achieved in the blow room and the card taken together remains within a narrow range of 93–95%. Controlling The Waste At Carding:- The following facts should be kept in mind while controlling the waste and cleaning at cards:- (1) use of only one mote knife, placed slightly below the normal position of the top mote knife to give less waste and better cleaning in cotton mixing; (2) higher lickerin speed or greater wire point density on lickerin gives higher cleaning efficiency accompanied by some increase in the lint lost under the lickerin; (3) use of perforated undercasing helps in reducing waste; (4) with other speeds and setting held constant, the flat strip waste varies almost proportionately with the flat speed; (5) wider front plate and back plate setting increases flat strip waste; (6) for controlling cleaning of the card, almost the only place is the lickerin region; (7) card is excellent cleaning machine for seed coats especially the cylinderflat region which removes 80% of the seed coats; and (8) the tandem card gives 5–7% higher cleaning efficiency and better removal of seed coats. Waste can be controlled by maintaining the correct setting in the licker-in zone and carding zone. The waste % to be removed in the carding process depends on the process and quality requirements of the product. Cylinder to cylinder undercasing setting influences air currents and leads to fly generation, and too wide setting causes the loss of fibers. Closer setting of licker-in to licker-in undercasing increases the good fiber loss with waste. If the setting between the feed plate and licker-in is too close, more lint loss will occur, and it will increase the waste%. The speed of the flat is also directly related to the amount of waste removed in the form of flat strips; that is, the higher the flat speed, the heavier the flat strips. Comber Waste:- One of the main functions of combing is to remove short fibers through taking out a certain amount of comber waste. The waste thus removed also contains a large number of neps and foreign matter. Obviously, combing is not required for manmade fibers as they are free from short fibers and foreign matter. A higher % of comber waste need not always means that better removal of short fibers and neps, and therefore may not always be advantageous either for yarn quality or performance beyond a certain level. Technological Consideration:- For an effective removal of short fibers, retention of long fibers and removal of neps, the following considerations are of up-most importance:- (1) The card trailing hooks are longer and more numerous than the leading hooks. They are removed when fed as leading hooks by keeping an even number of reversals between the cards and the comber. (2) The waste at comber can be reduced by increasing pre-comber draft without affecting the resultant yarn quality. However, a high comber draft also results in extremely low inter fiber cohesion causing excessive lap linking, frequent sliver breaks at comber, draw frame and the can feed inter creel. Therefore, a pre-comber draft of 30–40 for counts upto 40s is adequate. Pre-comber draft of above 20 is suitable only for very long staple cottons. (3) The proper place for controlling neps is carding and no combing. It is often more economical to run cards at somewhat low production rate than to take out extra comber waste. The Waste At Comber Needs To Check And Controlling Due To The Following Reasons:- (i) more waste other than the nominal means financial loss; (ii) less waste other than the nominal could lead to unacceptable yarn quality and performance; and (iii) comber waste variation could contribute to lea count variation. Ring Frame Waste:- At many stages of spinning process waste is removed to clear the cotton or to separate the short fibers but at the stage of ring spinning there is no need to remove waste. This step is exclusively for drafting twisting and packing the yarn in the shape of bobbin. Whatsoever material is wasted here is because of our inability to control the machine, process or processing condition. Thus to control the waste we have to control all factors. Factors Responsible For Waste Generation In Ring Frame:- (i) yarn breakage rate; (ii) time taken in attending to the yarn breakage; (iii) working practice and culture; (iv) housekeeping and material handling; (v) mechanical breakdown and failures; and (vi) methods of attending to the break downs. Waste Control In Ring Frame:- This is done in the following steps:- (1) analysis and segregation of the waste of different types; (2) weigh that waste and recording that section wise, person wise, shift wise; (3) comparison with the standards; and (4) feed backs and action to improve waste generation. Control Of Hard Waste:- Waste generated in the yarn manufacturing process can be classified into soft waste and hard waste. Reusable wastes such as sliver, lap bits, roving ends, and pneumafil waste are normally termed as Soft Waste. Yarn waste obtained from ring frame and winding department is not reusable, hence it is called as Hard Waste. The occurrence of hard waste must be controlled as it affects the productivity of the spinning mill. Hard waste generation in winding department must be less than 1%. The Various Causes Of Hard Waste Generation Are:- (i) over end piecing of yarns while attending end breakage during doffing; (ii) control of end breakage immediately after doffing; (iii) reducing the cop rejection % in winding; (iv) adopting proper material handling procedures; and (v) proper work practices in ring frame and winding. In many mills, there is good scope for improving yarn realisation and reducing wastes. Because in the spinning mill wastes are generated in more amount and it can be controllable and reducible at some extent. For controlling waste in spinning mill need waste investigation. The waste investigation should be done in order to take preventive measure as well as to take action where abnormality is noted in processes. Investigate the existing system of waste collection for different types of waste. Follow up waste collection procedure. More effective and reliable method of collecting and reporting of wastes could be considered where there is malfunctioning. Besides for reducing waste and control in spinning mill these steps may taken. Such as investigation of waste problems, suggestions needed, work out details, and set-up control. I think these will be effective to control waste in spinning mill. / концов ровниц или ровничных концов (Rovings).

SPINNING WHEEL = ПРЯДУЩЕЕ КОЛЕСО (или ПРЯЛКА, или САМОПРЯЛКА) – Spinning Wheel is a device used for spinning fiber into yarn or thread, consisting essentially of a single spindle drive by a large wheel (see also Great Wheel) or a flyer unit driven by a treadle.

SPIN OFF = РАЗМЕЖЕВАНИЕ (или ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Spin Off is a sale of a subsidiary so that it becomes a separate company. Ordinarily, the parent corporation distributes shares in the subsidiary to its own shareholders, who then become the new company's owners. Also known as Split-Up in the United Kingdom. The separation of a subsidiary or division of a corporation from its parent by issuing shares in a new corporate entity. Shareowners in the parent receive shares in the new company in proportion to their original holding and the total value remains approximately the same.

SPIN–ON FILTER = ЦЕНТРОБЕЖНЫЙ ФИЛЬТР – Spin-On Filter:- a throw-away type bowl and element assembly that mates with a permanently installed head. See also Filter. Spin-On Filters (low pressure) are used as process and safety filters to protect individual pumps, valves or the entire hydraulic circuit from contamination as per ISO 4406. Operating pressure 12 bar. In-line Spin-On Filters can be used for the following purposes:- (i) suction filters; (ii) on the return circuit, for mounting on the line or on the tank cover; and (iii) in-line for low pressure. Spin-On filters are available in 4 configurations:- (i) single cartridge in-line; (ii) in-line with two parallel cartridges on the same axis; (ii) in-line with two parallel cartridges mounted side by side; and (iv) with single cartridge flange for installation to the tank cover. All versions may be equipped with visual and/or electrical blockage indicators. Spin-On Filters (high pressure) are used as process and safety filters to protect individual pumps, valves or the entire hydraulic circuit from contamination as per ISO 4406.

Operating pressure 35 bar. In-line Spin-On Filters can be used for the following purposes:- (i) on the return circuit, for mounting on the line or on the tank cover; and (ii) in-line for low and medium pressures. Spin-On filters are available in single cartridge in-line. All versions may be equipped with visual and/or electrical blockage indicators.

SPINSTER = ПРЯДИЛЬЩИК – Spinster:- a spinner whose occupation is spinning. Updated to be politically correct.

SPIRACLES = ДЫХАЛЬЦА (или XX) – Spiracles are breathing pores; any of several tracheal openings in the exoskeleton of an insect. / в наружном скелете насекомого.

SPIRAL = СПИРАЛЬНОЕ – Spiral:- corkscrew-shaped. Of leaves or other parts arranged around a stem or other structure with the spirals in Fibonacci number ratios. See also Leaf. / Спиральное:- в форме штопора. О листьях или иных органах, расположенных вокруг стебля или о иной структуре со спиралями в соотношениях с числами Фибоначчи. Смотрите также Лист (Leaf). Под Спиральным, от Греческого слова Spéria, означающее Виток, понимается кривое, закручивающееся вокруг точки на плоскости или вокруг оси.

SPIRAL CLEANER = СПИРАЛЬНЫЙ ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬ – The Spiral Cleaner removes flat seeds from yellow mustard seed.

SPIRALITY = СПИРАЛЬНОСТЬ – Spirality:- over twisted yarn. Spirality; wale spirality:- a distortion in a weft-knitted fabric in which the wales are clearly not at right angles to the courses. Note:- this defect is caused by twist-lively yarn (due to insufficient setting). Knitted fabric defect. Fabric Spirality:- distortion of plain knitted fabric. Wales are not perpendicular to courses. Causes:- (i) yarn twist too high; (ii) number of feeder to high; and (iii) bad combination between yarn twist direction and machine rotation direction. Solutions:- (i) control of yarn twist (yarn twist should never be above 700 tr/m); (ii) reduction of feeders number; (iii) use of Z-twist yarn with machines having needles watch rotation direction, and vice versa; and (iv) appropriate finishing reduces fabric spirality. / Порок или дефект.

SPIRAL YARN = СПИРАЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Spiral Yarn is a specialty yarn made by winding heavier, slackly twisted yarn around a finer yarn with a hard twist to give a slubby appearance. / Спиральная Пряжа – пряжа фасонной крутки.

SPIROPLASMA = СПИРОПЛАЗМА – Spiroplasma:- pleomorphic, wall-less microorganisms that are present in the phloem of diseased plants. They are often helical in culture and are thought to be a kind of mycoplasma. / Плеоморфные, безперегородочные или безстеночные микроорганизмы, которые представлены . Под Спироплазмой, от Латинского слова Spiro, означающее Дую или Дышу, и Греческого слова Plásma, означающее Вылепленное или Оформленное, понимается . Спироплазма – спиралевидная, подвижная бактерия, напоминающая спирохеты, но лишённая в отличие от последних клеточной стенкию Спироплазмы являются возбудителями некоторых заболеваний растений, а также внутриклеточными симбионтами различных видов насекомых (в частности, присутствие спироплазм летально для самцов Дрозофил, являющихся потомками заражённых самок).

SPITALFIELDS = СПИТЭЛФИЛДЗ – Spitalfields is an English town and the home of Huguenot weavers, it is now a lace-making center. In this town, the hand-woven Jacquard silk Spitalfields tie originated. Spitalfields is a former parish in the borough of Tower Hamlets, in the East End of London, near to Liverpool Street station and Brick Lane. The Liberty of Norton Folgate and the neighbouring Liberty of the Old Artillery Ground were merged into Spitalfields in 1921. The area straddles Commercial Street and is home to several markets, including the historic Old Spitalfields Market, and various Brick Lane Markets on Brick Lane and Cheshire Street. Petticoat Lane Market lies on the area's south-western boundaries. / Жакяр (Jacquard). нескольких рынков, включая Старый Спитэлфилдзский Рынок (Old Spitalfields Market) – тайник модников и модниц, и . Спитэлфилдз – район в Ист Энде, Лондон. Брик Лэйн (Brick Lane) и Чэша (Cheshire Street). Рынок Пэтикот Лэйн (Petticoat Lane Market).

SPLASH LUBRICATION = СМАЗЫВАНИЕ РАЗБРЫЗГИВАНИЕМ – Splash Lubrication is a system of lubrication in which parts of a mechanism dip into and splash the lubricant onto themselves and/or other parts of the mechanism. See also Lubrication.

SPLASH YARN = XX ПРЯЖА – Splash Yarn is an elongated nub yarn that has been tightly twisted around a base yarn.

SPLICE = СПЛЕСЕНЬ (или СРОСТОК) – Splice (maritime term):- the joining of two ends of a rope or ropes by so intertwining the strands, as but slightly to increase the diameter of the rope. / Сросток кабеля.

SPLICES = СПЛЁТКИ (или СТРОСТКИ, или СРАЩИВАНИЯ) – Splices:- rolls can be composed of several spliced parts. Rolls shall be accepted that contains splices less than that agreed between mill and factory. In case of piece goods, the fabric length and the number of splices / roll are strictly followed as per the requirement between mill and factory.

SPLICING = СРАЩИВАНИЕ (или СПЛЁТКА, или СТРОСТКА) – Splicing is:- (1) the joining of two ends of yarn or cordage. There are several methods used, e.g., by interweaving the strands, by the use of knots, by tapering, lapping, and cementing the ends, etc. (2) A method of reinforcing knits, e.g., the heels and toes of hosiery, by introducing an additional yarn for strength. / Введение в носок и пятку особой пряжи для увеличения прочности чулка.

SPLINTER = ЗАУСЕНИЦЫ – Splinter:- two or more staple fibers adhering together, causing a stiff cluster that resists pulling apart in normal processing, and reacting in the yarn spinning process similarly to higher than nominal denier fiber.

SPLINTER COUNT = ПОДСЧЁТ ЗАУСЕНИЦ – Splinter Count is a measure of the number of coalesced fibers, mealy particles, or other such matter in staple fiber.

SPLIT = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ – Split is a division of a corporation's outstanding shares of stock into a larger number of shares, without any change in total shareholders' equity. As a result, the price of each share and dividends per share decline proportionately. The division of a stock into multiple shares. In a 2-for-1 split, the stockholder's shares will double in quantity, though the value of each stock will be halved. A stock split is usually an attempt to make high stock prices seem more attractive to investors and generally occurs in the face of new highs. The division of the outstanding shares of a corporation into either a larger or smaller number of shares, without any immediate impact in individual shareholder equity. For example, a 3-for-1 forward split by a company with 1 million shares outstanding results in 3 million shares outstanding. Each holder of 100 shares before the split would have 300 shares worth less, although the proportionate equity in the company would stay the same. A reverse split would reduce the number of shares outstanding and each share would be worth more. Division of a share into several shares with smaller par values to make trading more liquid. The opposite of Reverse Split. See also Reverse Split, and Stock Split. / Смотрите также Объединение или Обратное Дробление (Reverse Split) и Дробление Капитала (Stock Split).

SPLIT = ЗУБ БЁРДА (или ТРЕЩИНА, или ЩЕЛЬ, или РАСЩЕЛИНА, или ПРОРЕЗЬ, или РАЗРЕЗНАЯ КРОМКА) – In textile, Split:- xxxxx. See also Reed. / Зуб Бёрда – промежуток между двумя соседними зубьями.

SPLIT APPLICATION = ДРОБНОЕ ВНЕСЕНИЕ – Split Application is an application of chemical or fertilizer divided into two or more parts and applied at given intervals.

SPLIT–AWAY CHASSIS = РАЗДЕЛЯЮЩЕЕСЯ ШАССИ – Split-Away Chassis is a 40’ chassis constructed so that it detaches at midpoint and becomes two 20’ chassis, each fitted with tie down corner fittings for receiving and securing a 20’ container. The two single-axle bogies work in tandem when the chassis are joined together to form a 40’ unit, but separate (one under each chassis) when the unit is split into two, 20’ chassis.

SPLIT BILL OF LADING = РАЗДРОБЛЕННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Split Bill Of Lading is ane of two or more bills of lading (B/L’s) which have been split from a single bill of lading.

SPLIT CAPITAL INVESTMENT TRUST = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ТРЕСТ С РАЗДЕЛЬНЫМ КАПИТАЛОМ (или ХХ) – Split Capital Investment Trust is an investment trust where the ordinary share capital consists of income shares and capital shares. Holders of income shares receive all (or most) of the distributed income while holders of capital shares receive little or no income but receive the residual value of the assets after income shares have been redeemed at a fixed value when the trust is wound up.

SPLIT CLOSE = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ ПО ЗАКРЫТИИ – Split Close is a condition that refers to price differences in transactions at the close of any market session. / Условие, относящееся к разнице в ценах сделок по закрытии любой сессии того или иного рынка.

SPLIT–COUPON BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С РАЗДРОБЛЕННЫМИ КУПОНАМИ – For a Split-Coupon Bond, the interest rate does not remain constant over the entire term. However, the amount of interest earned is fixed in advance and does not depend on developments on the capital markets. The interest rate changes according to a schedule agreed at the time of issue. The agreement generally provides for several interest-free years with an above-average coupon for the remaining years.

SPLIT–DRAFT MÉTIER = СТАНОК, РАЗДЕЛЯЮЩИЙ ХХ – Split-Draft Métier is an extrusion cabinet for dry spinning in which the drying medium (hot air) is introduced between the jet and the yarn outlet and flows in both directions. See also Split-Flow Métier. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion). outlet = припуск сверх шва.

SPLIT END = РАЗДЕЛЁННАЯ (или РАССЛОЕННАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Split End is:- (1) a defect in fabric caused by breakage of some of the singles yarns in a plied warp yarn. (2) A defect in manufactured filament yarn caused by breakage of some of the filaments. See also Broken Filament. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

SPLIT FILAMENTS = ПЕРЕВИВОЧНЫЕ (или РАЗДЕЛЁННЫЕ, или РАССЛОЕННЫЕ, или ИЗОДРАННЫЕ) (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЕ) НИТИ – Split Filaments:- xxxxx. See also Broken Filament. Fabrics defect.

SPLIT–FLOW MÉTIER = СТАНОК, РАЗДЕЛЯЮЩИЙ ПОТОК – Split-Flow Métier:- xxxxx. See also Split-Draft Métier.

SPLIT MONTH BILLING = ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ СЧЁТОВ С РАЗБИВКОЙ ПО МЕСЯЦАМ – Split Month Billing is a variation on monthly billing. The client is charged:- a ‘regular’ rate for inbound storage in the first half of the month; and a ‘reduced’ rate (i.e. 50% discount) for inbound storage with a receipt date after the 15th of the month. This billing option can address client resistance to monthly billing (having to pay for a whole month’s storage for inbound stock that arrives later in the month).

SPLIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ДРОБЛЕНИЕ – Split Order:- a large securities transaction that is divided into smaller orders that are spread out over some period of time to avoid large fluctuations in the market price. / Крупная сделка с ценными бумагами, распределённая на небольшие распоряжения, рассчитанные на исполнение в течение какого-то периода времени таким образом, чтобы избежать резких флуктуаций (колебаний) цен на этом рынке.

SPLIT–PLOT DESIGN = ДИЗАЙН РАСЩЕПЛЁННЫХ ДЕЛЯНОК (или ДРОБНО–ДЕЛЯНОЧНАЯ СХЕМА) – Split-Plot Design is an experimental design that can be used only for factorial experiments. It divides factors into two groups, one assigned to main plots and another to subplots. The precision of the measurement of effects related to the main plot factors is sacrificed to improve that of the subplot factors.

SPLIT SHIPMENT = РАЗДРОБЛЕННАЯ ОТГРУЗКА – Split Shipment is a partial shipment where the remainder of the order is on backorder and the warehouse cannot fulfill the entire request.

SPLIT–STITCH = РАЗРЕЗАННЫЙ СТЕЖОК – Split-Stitch:- in knitted fabrics, a stitch in which one part of the yarn is knit and the other part is dropped. Fabrics defect.

SPLITTER = ДЕЛИТЕЛЬ (или РАСКОЛЬЩИК, или РАСКРЫВЩИК) – Splitter (colloquial) is one who takes a narrow view of a genus, dividing up variant forms into individual species. / род (genus), .

SPLITTING = РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ (или РАССЕЧКА, или РАСКАЛЫВАНИЕ, или РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Splitting:- (1) in the processing of tow, a defect in which the integrity of opened tow is disturbed by separation or division into two or more segments longitudinally. Splitting can be continuous or intermittent, long or short term. (2) In slashing, the separation of sized yarn ends before takeup on the slasher beam. / Под Рассечкой понимается распространённый порок в виде раздвинутых нитей основы из-за нарушения плотности зубьев бёрда.

SPLIT YARN = ИЗОДРАННАЯ (или ОБОРВАННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Split Yarn is the yarn which appears in the fabric as a thin yarn. Note:- this defect is often caused by abrasion or excessive tension during winding or weaving which breaks a part of the yarn (e.g., a filament of a continuous-filament yarn or a ply of a two-fold yarn) that is subsequently held back during weaving. / Оборванная Нить В Кручёной Нити (split yarn):- порок кручёной пряжи в тканых полотнах в виде участка, на котором отсутствует одна или более составляющих нитей. Примечание:- порок возникает в результате трения, или чрезмерного натяжения кручёной нити во время перематывания или ткачества, которые приводят к разрыву составляющих нитей.

SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS (BOISDUVAL) = СПОДОПТЭРА ЛИТТОРАЛИС (БОЙСДУВАЛ) – Spodoptera Littoralis larvae feed mainly on leaves and stems and can seriously retard growth or reduce production of the cotton crop. During heavy infestations, however, they can also penetrate flowers and bolls. The genus Spodoptera includes many species which constitute pests of economic importance for different crops, in different countries. In Brazil, the main species is Spodoptera Frugiperda, which causes about 38% to 60% loss in maize production. The Egyptian Cotton Leafworm. A new distribution map is provided for Spodoptera Littoralis (Boisduval (Boisd.)) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) (Cotton Leafworm of Egypt or Egyptian Cotton Worm). Host Plant:- Polyphagous. Information is given on the geographical distribution in Europe:- Crete, France, Greece, Italy, Majorea, Malta, Spain; in Asia:- Bahrain, Cyprus, Dodecanese Islands, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, South Arabian Protectorates, Syria, Turkey; in Africa:- Aldabra Islands, Algeria, Angola, Ascension Island, Burundi, Cameroun, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Comores Islands, Congo (Kinshasa), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fernando Póo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Madeira, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Principe, Réunion, Rhodesia, Rodriguez Islands, Rwanda, St Helena, São Tomé, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leon, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia. Also known as Spodoptera Littoralis Boisd. First-instar larvae of the Egyptian Cotton Worm (Spodoptera Littoralis Boisd.) were

fed on detached leaves of these plants. / Виды (Species). В переводе с Латинского языка, Хлопковая Совка Египетская. Хлопковая Совка (Heliothis Armigera), бабочка Семейства Совок (Ночниц), Вредитель Хлопчатника. Распространена широко. Крылья серовато-жёлтые. Питаются (гусеницы – Коробочный Червь) бутонами, цветками, завязями, семенами.

SPODOPTERA LITURA (FABRICIUS) = СПОДОПТЭРА ЛИТУРА (ФАБРИСИУС) – Spodoptera Litura (Fabricius) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), the common Cutworm, is an economically serious and polyphagous Pest in India. This Pest is reported to attack a wide range of food Plants (112 cultivated Plants belonging to 44 families worldwide and 60 Plants in India). A multifaceted approach is required for the control of this Pest because it has developed resistance against a range of insecticides and because other control measures are inadequate when applied alone. / В переводе с Латинского языка, Хлопковая Совка Азиатская. Хлопковая Совка, бабочка Семейства Совок (Ночниц), Вредитель Хлопчатника. Распространена широко. Крылья серовато-жёлтые. Питаются (гусеницы – коробочный червь) бутонами, цветками, завязями, семенами.

SPOILAGE = ПОРЧА – Spoilage is a negative change in the physical condition of perishable stock to its detriment including, but not limited to, thawing, freezing, warming, and solidification.

SPONGE CLOTH = ГУБЧАТОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ОБТИРОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Sponge Cloth:- any of various soft porous fabrics especially in a loose honeycomb weave. / .

SPONGING = ДЕКАТИРОВКА – Sponging removes residual shrinkage, or removal of any distortion in the size of the fabric caused by tension applied during production. The fabric is dampened with steam or water and allowed to dry in a relaxed state. Residual shrinkage (also called Relaxation Shrinkage) is different than the shrinkage caused by felting, and sponged fabrics are not necessarily shrinkproof. Sponging is a pre-shrinkage process which involves the dampening with a sponge to woolen and worsted fabrics. The process is accomplished by rolling in moist muslin, or by steaming. This procedure is performed at the fabric mill prior to cutting to insure against a contraction of the material in the garment. Sponging is a method of shrinking wool fabrics involving the application of water to the fabric followed by drying it, usually with some heat, in order to shrink it. Some wool fabrics sold by the yard are labeled sponge shrunk, ready for the needle, and they should not shrink again when cleaned. / раскрой (cutting); нарезка ткани определённой длины по требованию заказчика (cutting) . Под Декатировкой ткани, от Французского слова Décatir, означающее Уничтожать Блеск, понимается обработка некоторых видов тканей (например, шерстяных) паром или горячей водой для предотвращения усадки в готовом изделии и улучшения качества (уплотнение, увеличение мягкости). Декатировка, от Французского слова Decatir, означающее (основное значение) Уничтожать Блеск, обработка шерстяных тканей паром или горячей водой для предотвращения усадки при последующей обработке и носке и улучшения внешнего вида. Декатировка производится на специальных аппаратах – декатирах. Различают декатиры для сухой и мокрой декатировки. Декатир для сухой декатировки представляет собой герметически закрывающийся цилиндрический котёл, внутри которого находится вращающийся полый цилиндр с перфорированной поверхностью, приспособленный для наматывания ткани. Подаваемый в котёл пар проходит через слои ткани, намотанной с минимальным натяжением, внутрь цилиндра и отсасывается через его открытый конец. В декатире для мокрой декатировки цилиндр с намотанной на нём тканью вращается в корыте с горячей (50–60 °C) водой. Декатир соединён не только с паропроводом, но и с водопроводом.

SPONSORING BANK = СПОНСИРУЮЩИЙ БАНК – The Sponsoring Bank is the creditor's bank that initially sponsors the creditor into a National Direct Debit Scheme. The sponsoring bank acts as guarantor of the creditor's direct debiting procedures.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION = СПОНТАННОЕ ЗАГОРАНИЕ – Spontaneous Combustion:- a rise in temperature of an organic solid without external heat to a point where the solid ignites spontaneously.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА САМОВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА СПОНТАННОГО ВОСПЛАМЕНЕНИЯ) – Spontaneous Ignition Temperature is the lowest temperature at which a substance will start burning spontaneously without an external source of ignition. / Минимальная температура, при которой вещество в отсутствие источника воспламенения начинает самовозгораться. Самовоспламенение – автоускорение химических реакций, приводящее к воспламенению системы без её соприкосновения с пламенем или раскалённым телом. Самовоспламенение может быть обусловлено накоплением в системе активных промежуточных продуктов реакции (цепное самовоспламенение) или воздействием высокой температуры (тепловое самовоспламенение). Характеризуется температурой самовоспламенения (минимальной температурой, при которой возникает автоускорение) и периодом индукции (временем, в течение которого развивается предвзрывное автоускорение). Количественные выводы теории самовоспламенения имеют важное практическое значение для расчётов в производствах, связанных с процессами окисления, в частности горения.

SPOOL = КАТУШКА – Spool is a cylinder of wood, plastic, cardboard, or other material on which wire, thread, or string is wound. Spool, a usually low-flanged or unflanged cylinder on which thread, wire, cable, paper, film, or tape is wound for distribution or use. Spool is a flanged wooden or metal cylinder upon which yarn, thread, or wire is wound. The spool has an axial hole for a pin or spindle used in winding. See also Beam.

SPORE = СПОРА – Spore is a single-celled or multi-celled reproductive unit that is capable of infecting host tissue. Spores may be produced sexually, asexually or vegetatively and many fungi produce two or more spore types. Spore (Fungi) is a single- to many-celled reproductive structure of a Fungus. Spore is a single, vegetative, reproductive cell formed by lower plants (cryptogams), that does not contain an embryo. / низшими растениями (криптогамными растениями (cryptogams)), которые не содержат эмбриона. Под Спорами, от Греческого слова Sporá, означающее Посев или Семя, понимаются бесполые репродуктивные образования, состоящие из одной или нескольких клеток. Споры покрыты, как правило, плотной, устойчивой к внешним воздействиям оболочкой. Они развиваются в органах размножения водорослей, грибов, лишайников, моховидных, папоротниковидных и других растений, а также у бактерий и паразитических простейших (споровиков). Споры служат для размножения и сохранения организмов в неблагоприятных условиях (у бактерий – только для выживания в неблагоприятных условиях). По ископаемым спорам устанавливают возраст осадочных отложений. Споры:- микроскопические структуры для размножения нецветковых растений, таких, как Мхи и Папоротники. Могут быть посеяны как семена, но требуют специального ухода.

SPOROCARP = СПОРОКАРПИЙ – Sporocarps are:- (1) the spore-containing structures. (2) The fruit cases of certain ferns containing sporangia or spores. / или споры. Под Спорокарпием, от Греческих слов Sporá, означающее Посев или Семя, и Karpós, означающее Плод, понимается .

SPOROPHYTIC = СПОРОФИТНОЕ – Sporophytic:- a condition in which sterility/fertility is imparted to the pollen by the plant upon which the pollen is borne and the genotype of the pollen has no bearing per se. It may be controlled by more than one gene with multiple alleles. / Под Спорофитом, от Греческих слов Sporá, означающее Посев или Семя, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимается бесполое поколение или этап жизненного цикла растений от зиготы до образования споры. В цикле развития чередуется с гаметофитом; характерен двойной (диплоидной) набор хромосом.

SPOROPOLLENIN = СПОРОПОЛЛЕНИН – Sporopollenin is a polysaccharide biopolymer, made from cross-linked phenolics and hydrocarbons, forming a large proportion of the outer wall ofpollengrains. Sporopollenin is highly resistant to acids, bases and decay processes so identifiable pollengrains persist in ancient deposits as a fossil record of plants flowering in that era. / Фенольное (Phenolic).

SPORTSWEAR = СПОРТИВНАЯ ОДЕЖДА – Sportswear:- clothing suitable for recreation; broadly, clothing designed for casual or informal wear. Sportswear is a clothing worn for active or spectator sports or recreational activities.

SPORT–WEIGHT YARNS = СПОРТИВНЫЕ–ВЕСОВЫЕ ПРЯЖИ – Sport-Weight Yarns:- these yarns knit to a gauge of 5-1/2 to 6-1/2 stitches per inch on size 4, 5, or 6 US needles. These yarns have approximately 1 200–1 600 yards per pound. This category of yarns is used for slightly more durable fabrics, like socks, and for multiple-color knitting like fairisle where the fabric created is bulky due to the number of 'floats' carried along the wrong side of the fabric.

SPOT = НАМЕЧАТЬ (или ПОМЕЩАТЬ) – Spot:- to place a trailer in a designated location or warehouse door. / размещать прицеп в обозначенном месторасположении или двери склада.

SPOT = С БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКОЙ – Price for exchange-traded securities if the transaction is effected in cash, i.e. payment and delivery are immediate. In foreign exchange dealing, spot means a transaction against cash with immediate delivery. Spot is a term that describes a one-time open market transaction where physical commodity is traded at current market rates. Spot is a term which describes one-time open market case (Change To Cash) transaction, where a commodity is purchased 'on the spot' at current market rates. Spot transactions are in contrast to term sales, which specify a steady supply of product over a period of time. Actual (also called Spot) commodity. Market of immediate delivery and payment of the product. In foreign exchange dealing, spot means a transaction against cash with immediate delivery. Also refers to the nearby delivery month on a futures contract. The opposite of Forward. / Фактическое (называемое также С Безотлагательной Поставкой) сырьё. Рынок безотлагательной поставки товара и его безотлагательной оплаты. При сделках с иностранной валютой, данный термин означает сделку против оплаты живыми деньгами за безотлагательную поставку. Также относится к ближайшему месяцу поставки по фьючерсному контракту. В противовес Форвардному (Forward). , то есть .

SPOT = ПЯТНО (или ПЯТНЫШКО) – Spot is a small discolored area on, or in, a fabric. Fabrics defect. Spots:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 180 x 56; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/104 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- small dark spots scattered throughout the piece. Analysis:- microscopic and chemical analysis showed that the spots were due to small particles on the surface of the fabric, apparently caused by undissolved dyestuff's becoming deposited on the cloth during or after dyeing. In order to prevent this type of defect, the dispersible dyestuff most commonly used for acetate-rayon fabrics must be prepared very carefully before being added to the dye bath. / Уточина:- 300/104 . Под Пятном понимается местный порок в виде загрязнённых или другого цвета мест различной величины. Примечание:- разновидностью пятен являются краб и щелчок. Пятна:- от загрязнений, масляные, затеки от крашения, подмочка, належки и другое.

SPOT BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПЯТНАМИ (или СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ ПЯТНАМИ, или ТОЧЕЧНОЕ СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ) – Spot Bonding:- the preparation process before lamination to ensure lamination quality. See also Bonding, and Point Bonding.

SPOT CHECK = ВЫБОРОЧНАЯ ПРОВЕРКА (или ВНЕЗАПНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Spot Check is the inspecting a sampling of containers in a shipment to determine if the quality of the entire shipment.

SPOT–CLEANING STAINS = РАЗВОДЫ ОТ ВЫВЕДЕНИЯ ПЯТЕН (или РАЗМЫВЫ ОТ ВЫВЕДЕНИЯ ПЯТЕН, или ПОТЁКИ ОТ ЧИСТКИ ПЯТЕН, или РАЗМЫВЫ ОТ ЧИСТКИ ПЯТЕН) – Spot-Cleaning Stains:- Garments:- women's underwear (slips and gowns); Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x ???; (ii) Warp:- 75/50 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30 voile-twist viscose rayon. Complaint:- a garment manufacturer reported the formation of rings when soiled places were spot-cleaned. Analysis:- laboratory tests made on the garments returned and also on file head ends showed that, if standard commercial spot-cleaning fluids were not used properly, the cleaning rings appeared. These rings were composed of concentrated residues of dyestuff and finish, which accumulated at the outer edges of the cleaned areas when the dry-cleaning solvents evaporated. However, when the proper technique was used to spot-clean soiled places with selected commercial dry-cleaning compounds which did not evaporate too readily, there was no ring formation. Practically all rayon underwear fabrics of this type contain a small amount of finish to give the proper hand and appearance. These finishes are seldom of a permanent type and the garment manufacturer is expected to exercise reasonable care to avoid excessive oil staining during cutting and sewing, or those entrusted with the later spot cleaning should be well-trained to prevent injury to the fabric. / Уточина:- 75/30 .

SPOT COLOR = ПЯТНИСТЫЙ ЦВЕТ – Spot Color:- where specific colors of ink are printed as either solids or halftones. Note:- a halftone is a uniform series of dots that give the appearance of a lighter shade of a solid color. The number of dots-per-inch is called the Line Count or Frequency. The amount of coverage is determined by the percentage of dots.

SPOT CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКОЙ – A Spot Contract is an agreement to buy or sell an asset today. The price agreed upon in this contract is referred to as the Spot Price.

SPOT COMMODITY = СЫРЬЁ С БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКОЙ – (1) Spot Commodity is the actual commodity as distinguished from a futures contract. / Реальное сырьё, отличающееся от предполагаемого фьючерсными контрактами сырья.

(2) Spot Commodity:- this term sometimes is used to refer to cash commodities available for immediate delivery. Also known as Actuals, Cash Commodity, and Spot Goods. / Этот термин используется иногда для обозначения наличного сырья для немедленной поставки. Известно также как Реальные или Фактические Товары (Actuals), Кассовое или Наличное Сырьё (Cash Commodity) и Наличные Товары (Spot Goods).

SPOT COTTON = ХЛОПОК С БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКОЙ – Spot Cotton is a Cotton which is on the spot ready for inspection, purchase, and delivery. The samples or redraws from the actual bales are available for inspection, and the price is fixed on the spot.

SPOT CREDIT = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Spot Credit is a short-term credit, usually from one to three months, granted by a bank to a customer to meet special needs. The amount of credit and conditions for repayment are negotiated on a case-by-case basis. / выплата (repayment) .

SPOT DATE = ДАТА БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Spot Date is the normal settlement date for a transaction done today. This kind of transaction is referred to as a Spot Transaction or simply Spot. The spot date may be different for different types of financial transactions. A transaction which has settlement date after the spot date is called a Forward Contract or just Forward.

SPOT DEFERRED = ОТСРОЧЕННАЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПОСТАВКА – Spot Deferred:- a forward contract in which the contracts may be rolled forward as they mature. There is thus no pre-specified delivery date, and as each contract comes to maturity it is rolled forward with fresh interest rates. The facility is, however, set up to terminate within a pre-determined maximum period (a client may, for example, roll forward every three months for up to ten years). Also known as Floating Rate Forward. Spot Deferred is a hybrid forward contract offering floating interest rates and no fixed delivery. It is more flexible than conventional spot or forward contracts. Spot Deferred is a forward sale contract with no fixed delivery, but with the facility to roll forward the pricing of a contract at pre-determined intervals on the basis of current interest rates. This gives more flexibility than conventional forward contracts.

SPOT EXCHANGE = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОБМЕН (ВАЛЮТЫ) – Spot Exchange:- the purchase or sale of foreign exchange for immediate delivery.

SPOT FREIGHT RATE = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ФРАХТОВАЯ СТАВКА – Spot Freight Rates apply to the carriage of a single cargo from one specified port to another in the immediate future. They typically include all expenses of operating the vessel, from fuel to crew, but exclude costs related to the cargo, e.g., inspection fees. / , например, .

SPOT INTEREST RATE = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА – Spot Interest Rate:- the n year spot interest rate is the geometrical average of the interest rates that are expected to apply over the next n years. It is the redemption yield on an n year zero coupon bond.

SPOT MARKET = РЫНОК С БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКОЙ (или НАЛИЧНЫЙ РЫНОК) – (1) Spot Market is a market in which immediate exchange of the physical commodity takes place. Payment for the commodity is received on or soon after the day of exchange. Also known as Cash Market. See also Spot Transaction. The here-and-now market for immediate delivery and payment of commodities. / Рынок здесь-и-сейчас, обозначающий немедленную поставку сырья при его оплате.

(2) A Spot Market is a market where an agreed deal including delivery, acceptance and payment occurs immediately, in contrast to forward contracts, where the delivery, acceptance and payment occurs at a point in time after the conclusion of the deal. The Spot Market is the physical/cash crude, refined product, gas or electricity market. The market for immediate delivery rather than future delivery. The term Spot Markets is used to describe transactions which involve the near-term purchase and sale of a commodity, such as crude oil and refined products. In the crude oil market, 'spot' contracts typically involve delivery of crude over the coming month, e.g., a contract signed in June for delivery in July. Spot markets are often referred to as the 'Physical Market' since they entail the buying and selling of physical volumes. These markets consist of many buyers and sellers, including refiners, traders, producers, and transporters, transacting throughout the chain of supply – from the oil well right through to the refinery. These markets provide the benefit of allowing buyers and sellers, e.g., refiners and marketers, to more easily adjust their crude supplies to reflect near-term supply and demand conditions in both the product markets and the crude oil markets.

SPOT MONTH = МЕСЯЦ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ (или БЛИЖАЙШИЙ МЕСЯЦ) – Spot Month is the nearest deliverable month. The futures contract that matures and becomes deliverable during the present month. Also known as Current Delivery Month and Nearby Delivery Month.

SPOT NEXT = НА СЛЕДУЮЩИЙ ДЕНЬ ПОСЛЕ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Spot Next:- foreign exchange term for the purchase of currency for delivery on the working day after the spot date.

SPOT PRICE = ЦЕНА ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – (1) Spot Price is a current market price of some product, commodity, security or currency ready for immediate delivery. Also referred to as Spot Rate. It is the price at which the asset changes hands on the spot date. Quoted price for immediate commodity sale and delivery. Selling price of a physical commodity for immediate rather than future delivery. Spot Price is a current price of a security. The price at which a physical, actual or spot commodity is selling at a given time and place, and if the transaction is effected in cash, i.e. payment and delivery are immediate. The price for spot delivery which in the gold market is two days from the trade date. / Цена Для Безотлагательной Поставки – цена, по которой физическое, действительное или наличное сырьё продаётся в данном месте, и если данная сделка оплачивается живыми деньгами (наличными), то есть когда платёж и поставка производятся немедленно. Наличная (текущая) цена финансового инструмента или товара.

(2) In the Cotton industry of the United States, Spot Price is a spot or cash market price represents the price for which cotton of various qualities was sold at warehouse locations in seven market areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Spot market quotations are published daily by the Agricultural Marketing Service from price quotations furnished by cotton buyers. Spot prices are used to establish premiums and discounts for the Government's cotton loans to producers and for selling futures contracts. The spot market price also represents the market value of cotton in the early stages of the wholesale marketing chain. Spot Price represents cash sales of cotton. See also Raw Cotton Price. Spot market quotations are issued by committees made up of local members of a voluntary trade organization known as the Cotton Exchange. These exchnages provide a mean of establishing premiums and discounts for government cotton loans and for setting futures contracts.

(3) In oil and gas industry, Spot Price is the price for quite large quantities of product at a few key trading centers around the world. See also Wholesale Price.

SPOT PURCHASES = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ (или ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ) – Spot Purchases:- a single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Spot purchases are often made by a user to fulfill a certain portion of energy requirements, to meet unanticipated energy needs, or to take advantage of low fuel prices.

SPOT QUOTATIONS = РАСЦЕНКИ ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ (или КОТИРОВКИ ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ, или ПРЕЙСКУРАНТ ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ) – Spot Quotations:- reported prices for all specific quality designations on a certain trading day. / Цены, декларируемые в определённый торговый день, по всем товарным позициям определённого качества. Под Котировкой, от Французского слова Coter, означающее Метить или Нумеровать, понимается установление курсов иностранных валют, ценных бумаг или цен товаров и сырья на бирже. Под Прейскурантом, от Немецкого слова Preiskurant, понимается систематизированный сборник цен (тарифов) по группам и видам товаров и услуг. Прейскурант – наименование продукции и её цены.

SPOT RATE = СТАВКА ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ (или ТЕКУЩАЯ СТАВКА) – (1) In foreign exchange dealing, Spot Rate is a rate quoted for immediate payment and delivery.

(2) Spot Rate is a freight rate agreed on the basis of current market level.

SPOTS DURING PRESSING = ПЯТНА В ПРОЦЕССЕ УТЮЖКИ (или ПРЕССОВАНИЯ) – Spots During Pressing:- Fabric:- dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 108 x 84; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 combed cotton; (ii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed in three shades:- purple, green, and blue. Defect;- customer claimed that fabric showed spots during pressing. Analysis:- one set of finished fabric samples was spotted in the laboratory with water and pressed with a hand iron. Another set was merely water-spotted and allowed to dry without ironing. In each case, the tests were repeated after soap scouring and ironing of all samples. It was found that only the purple-dyed cutting spotted easily both in the original state and after scouring. The blue-dyed sample showed slight staining in the original state, but not after scouring. These two colors also showed a distinct change in shade under hot pressing. It was concluded that the purple dyestuff was sensitive to both moisture and dry heat, whereas the blue-dyed fabric contained a finish which was sensitive to water-spotting only. Both of these faults were considered the dyer's responsibility. / Уточина:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая.

SPOTS ON COLLARS = ПЯТНА НА ВОРОТНИЧКАХ – Spots On Collars:- Garments:- fused shirt collars; Fabric Construction:- laminated, fused collars made with white cotton broadcloth and acetate-and-cotton collar lining. Complaint:- a shirt manufacturer detected numerous red spots on the white shirting fabric after the collars were fused. As he had previously encountered color stains which were traced to the finisher of the broadcloth, he assumed that the red stains were of similar origin. Analysis:- laboratory chemical tests showed that the red stains were not dyestuff. Microscopic examination proved them to be slight deposits on the outer surface of the broadcloth. It was possible to trace all the defective collars to one operator, who was performing the fusing task, and it was subsequently determined that the stains were due to red fingernail polish coming off during the application of the acetone solvent used in the lamination of the three plies of fabric. Obviously, the origin of this defect would have been extremely difficult to determine if it had not been for the fullest cooperation of the shirt manufacturer. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

SPOTS OR STAINS = ПЯТНА ИЛИ РАЗВОДЫ (или ПЯТНЫШКИ ИЛИ ПОТЁКИ) – (1) Spots or Stains:- normally the result of a defective machine or a dirty work area. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

(2) Spots or Stains:- caused by wet steam, rust or oil. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

SPOT SETTLEMENT = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАСЧЁТ – Spot Settlement:- delivery of metal and payment of money, which takes place two business days after the transaction date.

SPOTS IN BROADCLOTH SHIRTS = ПЯТНА НА РУБАШКАХ ИЗ ШИРОКОГО ПОЛОТНА – Spots In Broadcloth Shirts:- Complaint:- a shirt manufacturer returned several new white broadcloth shirts to the converter, calling attention to the fact that the fabric showed rings when manufacturing soil and stains were spot-cleaned with standard-type, organic-solvent cleaning solutions. It is fairly common practice for manufacturers to remove machine oil and dirt stains from new garments which may have become soiled while they were being cut and sewed. Analysis:- examination of the shirts indicated that the spots were due to faint blue 'rings' which had formed around the cleaned areas. Although it appeared that these rings were caused by the migration of a small amount of blue coloring material which had been used to provide a 'blue-white' finish in the broadcloth, it was not possible to reproduce the effect in the laboratory. This led to the conclusion that the shirt manufacturer had been careless in his application of the cleaning solution, or that the solution itself had become contaminated with small amounts of accumulated blue coloring from repeated use on similar white fabrics. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

SPOT SPRAYING = ОПРЫСКИВАНИЕ ПЯТНАМИ – Spot Spraying is targeting of individual weeds with herbicides.

SPOTTER = МЕТЧИК (или ОТМЕТЧИК, или НАВОДЧИК, или КОРРЕКТИРОВЩИК, или УКАЗЧИК) – Spotter is a terminal yard driver who parks vehicles brought in by regular drivers, also a supervisor who observes the activities of drivers on the road. See also Yardbird. Spotter is a logistics depot driver who moves trailers in and out of dock doors. / Смотрите также Дворовая Птица (Yardbird).

SPOTTING = ВЫБОРОЧНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ В ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОМ МЕСТЕ) – Spotting:- the placing of a container or railcar in that designated place where required to be loaded or unloaded.

SPOTTING HORSE = ЛОШАДЬ В ЯБЛОКАХ – Spotting Horse is a specialized tractor used only to move trailers around the warehouse facility and place them at doors where they can be loaded or unloaded.

SPOT TRANSACTION = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Spot Transaction is a single outright transaction involving the exchange of two currencies at a rate agreed on the date of the contract for value or delivery (cash settlement) within two business days. The spot legs of swaps were not included among spot transactions but were treated as swap transactions even when they were for settlement within two days, i.e. including 'tomorrow/next day' transactions. Spot Transaction is a foreign exchange transaction in which each party promises to pay a certain amount of currency to the other on the same day or within one or two days. Spot Transaction is a transaction where delivery and cash payment for the instruments of goods (e.g., securities, foreign currencies or commodities traded on exchanges) are immediate. In the securities trading, a spot transaction is usually settled on the third working day following the transaction. In the foreign exchange business, at the latest two working days later. The opposite of Forward Transaction (foreign exchange), and Future Transaction (commodity trading). In business, transaction involving immediate cash payment and delivery, as opposed to future terms. In commodities or foreign exchange trading, a spot market is a market for buying and selling commodities or foreign exchange for immediate, rather than future, delivery. The price for such commodities is called the Spot Price. In the foreign exchange surveys, spot business is defined as the exchange of two currencies for settlement within two business days. Spot trades are simple, highly standardized transactions taking place in a very liquid market. While the spot market used to be the most important segment of the foreign exchange market, accounting as recently as 1989 for 59% of total turnover, this ratio has now (in 1995) almost been inverted, with forward transactions accounting for 56% of the total. Nevertheless, over the period 1992–95, the spot market grew by 30%, to an estimated daily turnover net of local and cross-border inter-dealer double-counting of USD520 billion worldwide. Broken down by country, turnover has grown most in Canada, France, the United States and Australia, as well as in some smaller markets. The currency distribution in the spot market is less diversified than in the forward market, in that the ten most heavily traded currency pairs in the spot market (including Swiss Franc/Deutsche Mark trading) account for 77% of total turnover, compared with 73% for the ten largest currency pairs in all market segments together. In contrast, contracts involving the Deutsche Mark tend to account for a greater share of the spot market than of the forward markets. For example, fully 29% of the spot market is accounted for by US Dollar/Deutsche Mark trading, compared with a proportion of 19% in the outright forward and 17% in the foreign exchange swaps market. The role of the Deutsche Mark as a vehicle currency appears to be particularly strong in spot turnover between foreign exchange dealers, where the proportion of business involving this currency on one side (57%) almost rivals the 69% of the US Dollar. In contrast, in foreign exchange swaps the proportions are 20% for the Deutsche Mark and 97% for the US Dollar. In the customer spot market the Deutsche Mark continues to be involved in four of the ten most actively traded currency pairs (including trades involving the Swiss Franc), but with Deutsche Mark/French Franc transactions with

customers outpacing those in Sterling/Deutsche Mark. / Безотлагательная Операция это разовая неотложная операция, заключающаяся в обмене двух валют . , например, .

SPOT VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ДЛЯ БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Spot Value is the value or price at which current transactions of goods and services take place. Also known as Spot Price. The spot market is the market in which goods and services are traded for immediate delivery and payment. Purchased or sold 'on the spot' as opposed to some later time.

SPOT (VOYAGE) = БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ (РЕЙС) – Spot (Voyage):- a charter for a particular vessel to move a single cargo between specified loading port(s) and discharge port(s) in the immediate future. Contract rate ('spot' rate) covers total operating expenses, i.e. bunkers, port charges, canal tolls, crew's wages and food, insurance and repairs. Cargo owner absorbs, in addition, any expenses specifically levied against the cargo.

SPOT WASHING = ПРОМЫВКА ПЯТЕН – Spot Washing is the term used to describe an operation performed at the weaving mill on some types of gray goods, to clean badly soiled places in the fabric before it is shipped to the dyer and finisher, or to make easier their removal in normal wet processing. Any number of cleaning solutions may be used, some containing water and others containing dry-cleaning solvents, depending on the nature of the stain to be removed. Extreme caution must be exercised to avoid the use of excessive rubbing or of compounds which may produce damage that will be more of an imperfection in the finished goods than the original stain. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

SPOT WEAVE = ВЫШИТОЕ (или ВЫШИВНОЕ, или УЗЕЛКОВОЕ) ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Spot Weave is a woven construction in which patterns are built in at spaced intervals through the use of extra warp and/or extra fill yarns are placed in selected areas. These yarns are woven into the fabric by means of a dobby or Jacquard attachment. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Крупноузорчатое (жаккардовое) переплетение.

SPP = SPECIES

SPQR = SMALL PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS

SPR = STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

SPRAY BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ СПРЫСКИВАНИЕМ (или РАЗБРЫЗГИВАЮЩЕЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ, или РАСПЫЛЯЮЩЕЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – In Spray Bonding, binders are sprayed onto moving webs. Spray bonding is used for fabric applications that which require the maintenance of highloft or bulk, such as fiberfill and air-laid pulp wipes. The binder is atomized by air pressure, hydraulic pressure, or centrifugal force and is applied to the upper surfaces of the web in fine droplet form through a system of nozzles. Lower-web-surface binder addition is accomplished by reversing web direction on a second conveyor and passing the web under a second spray station. After each spraying, the web is passed through a heating zone to remove water, and the binder is cured (set/cross-linked) in a third heating zone. For uniform binder distribution, spray nozzles are carefully engineered. See also Bonding. Spray Bonding is a process of binding fibers into a nonwoven fabric involving the spray application of a fabric binder. Spray Bonding uses a PVA binder sprayed on both sides of the web to hold the fibers together. This gives the product a slightly firmer feel and holds the surface fibers down. Spray bonding is also used for filtration media to add the color as well as a tackifier. Spray bonding has been the traditional method used for bonding a highloft web.

SPRAY DRIFT = СНОС ОПРЫСКИВАНИЯ – Spray Drift is a movement of airborne spray from the intended areas of application. See also Herbicide Drift.

SPRAY SPINNING = РАЗБРЫЗГИВАЮЩЕЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или РАСПЫЛЯЮЩЕЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ) – Spray Spinning is a novel (2009-September) method for making alginate/chitosan fibrous scaffold or, by other words, a process of obtaining alginate/chitosan polyelectrolyte complex (PEC) hybrid fibers. In spray-spinning, a chitosan solution was sprayed into a flowing sodium alginate solution and sheared into streamlines. The elongated streamlines subsequently transformed into alginate/chitosan PEC fibers. Average diameter of the fibers increased with the increasing of chitosan concentration used in spinning. The fibers showed a high water-absorbability of about 45 folds of water to their dry weight and retained their integrity after incubation in Minimum Essential Medium (MEM) for up to 30 days. In vitro co-culture experiments indicated that the fibers could support the three-dimensional growth of HepG2 cells and did not display any cyto-toxicity. Moreover, in vivo implanting experiments indicated that the connective tissue cells infiltrated into the implanted fibrous scaffolds in 3 weeks after surgery. These results demonstrated the potential applications of the as-spun fibers in regenerative medicine and tissue engineering. See also Bonding, and Spun-Bonded Products.

SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или СПРЭД) – (1) In securities trading, Spread is the difference (spread) between the best buy and sell price for a security at a certain time. The narrower the gap between the bid and ask price, the higher the market liquidity of the security and the lower the transaction costs for the investor. The term is also used to compare two different interest rates, for example the difference between the interest rate of a fixed-income security to a benchmark security (e.g., government bond, Pfandbrief) or a reference rate (EURIBOR, LIBOR). In general, Spread is the difference between two prices, usually a buying price and a selling price. Spread is the difference between the sell quote and the buy quote or the bid and offer price. For example, if EUR/USD quotes read 1.0749/51, the spread is the difference between 1.0749 and 1.0751, or 2 pips. In order to break even on a trade, a position must move in the direction of the trade by an amount equal to the spread. Spread is the difference of price between two futures contract months. It also refers to the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or related commodities with expectation that the price differential will result in a profit. / ЮРИБО или ЮРАЙБО (EURIBOR), (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)). Под Курсовой Разницей понимается разница в ценах на иностранную валюту и ценные бумаги в связи с изменением их курсов на валютных, сырьевых, товарных и фондовых биржах.

(2) Spread is a difference between two prices, usually a buying and selling price. The difference between the bid and offer price. The difference between the bid and the ask. Generally speaking, more liquid (heavy volume) stocks usually have smaller bid/ask spreads. Less liquid stocks (light volume) usually have larger spreads. See also Ask, Bid, and Size. Spread is the difference between Bid (the price a buyer is prepared to pay for gold) and Ask (the price a seller offers) prices. Spread is the difference between Bid (the price a buyer is prepared to pay for gold) and Ask (the price at which a seller offers to sell) prices.

(3) Spread:- to take simultaneous long and short positions, aimed at a profit via fluctuation of a differential in two prices. Also sometimes called a Straddle. See also Bearish Credit Spread, Bearish Debit Spread, Bullish Credit Spread, Bullish Debit Spread, and Spreading. / от флуктуации (колебания) дифференциала в двух ценах. Спрэд – операция, предполагающая одновременную покупку или продажу разных опционных контрактов для получения прибыли и/или ограничения риска. Обе части спрэда выполняются одновременно. Смотрите также:- (Bearish Credit Spread), (Bearish Debit Spread), (Bullish Credit Spread), и (Bullish Debit Spread).

(4) Three basis types of Spreads exist in the commodity and financial markets:- inter-commodity spreads, interdelivery spreads, and intermarket spreads. Spread is the difference between the price of a futures month and the price of another month of the same commodity. In futures trading, Spread is the simultaneous purchase and sale of futures contracts for different months, different commodities, or different grades of the same commodity. In options trading, the purchase and sale of options which vary in terms of type (call or put), strike prices, expiration dates, or both. May also refer to an options contract purchase (sale) and the simultaneous sale (purchase) of a futures contract for the same underlying commodity. See also Arbitrage. Difference in the prices of a currency between various future deliveries, or between the spot market and a future delivery. There are two spread modes:- Carry Mode, and Inverted Mode. Carry mode is the difference between the prices of two futures contract months and equals the cost of carrying commodity during the interval between the expiration dates for the two contracts. Inverted mode is where prices for nearby futures contract months are higher than prices of future months; this typically occurs in tight markets.

(5) Simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class with different strike prices and/or different maturities. In option trading, purchase of a call option at one price and resale at another. Spread is the purchase of one futures or options delivery month contract against the sale of another futures or options delivery month contract on the same asset. The purchase of one delivery month of one commodity against the sale of that same delivery month of a different commodity. / Одновременные приобретение одного фьючерсного или опционного контракта и продажа другого фьючерсного или опционного контракта на один и тот же актив.

(6) Spread is the purchase of one commodity in one market against the sale of the commodity in another market, to take advantage of a profit from a change in price relationships.

(7) In the Euromarket, Spread is a difference between the interest rate at which a bank borrows money on the interbank market and the rate at which it grants a rollover credit in Eurocurrency. Difference between interest rates or yields for the same maturity in different currencies.

(8) Spread:- simultaneous positions in the same contract but in different months or simultaneous positions in related contracts for the same or a different month. Spread is the difference in price between two futures contracts with different contract delivery months. A positive spread means that the distant month price (e.g., March) is higher than the nearby month (e.g., December). Spread can also be the difference in contract price between different commodities (e.g., Corn and Soybeans) or between exchanges (e.g., Chicago and Kansas City) and the same commodity. See also Carry, Carrying Charges, Full Carrying Charge, Inter-Crop Spreads, Intra-Crop Spreads, and Inverted Market.

SPREAD = ОДЕЯЛО – Spread is any kind of covering. A bedspread is usually a decorative covering that covers the blanket and pillows on a bed during the day. Bedspreads are available in many styles from simple throws ar ranged casuaily over the bed to tailored box spreads. A box spread is a shaped and fitted bedspread with a tailored appearance. The corners are square, giving the spread its name. See also Throw.

SPREAD = РАСШИРЕНИЕ (или РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ) – Spread is an expansion of the geographical distribution of a Pest within an area.

SPREADER = КЛЕЩЕВОЙ ЗАХВАТ (или СПРЭДЁР, или ГРУЗОЗАХВАТНОЕ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЕ) – Containers were traditionally handled using four wire ropes and cranes. However as the opening angle of the wire ropes placed considerable horizontal pressure on the tops of the containers, steel framed constructions (spreaders) were introduced in order reduce these forces. These spreaders have undergone constant development and are still used on container gantries today. Spreader is a piece of equipment designed to lift containers by their corner castings. Spreader is a piece of equipment designed to lift containers by their corner castings. Beam or frame that holds the slings vertical when hoisting a load, to prevent damage to cargo. Device used for lifting containers and unitised cargo. Spreader is a device used to lift containers with a locking mechanism at each corner. Used on container cranes, straddle carriers or other machinery to lift containers. Spreader is:- (i) a horizontal steel beam which is attached to a crane wire and is used to spread lifting wires apart so they are vertically aligned to lift cargo safely and efficiently without bending or flexing; (ii) spreaders used for lifting containers have 4 remotely operated twist locks to attach to the corners of the container; and (iii) a bar on the mast of a sailboat used to keep lines apart and taut. / контейнеров за их угловые отливки. Под Грузозахватным Приспособлением понимается устройство или механизм грузоподъёмной машины для захвата, перемещения и разгрузки различных грузов. Грузозахватные приспособления навешиваются на рабочий орган грузоподъёмной машины. Различают грузозахватные приспособления:- (i) для наливных грузов – бадьи, специальные ёмкости; (ii) для насыпных грузов – грейферы, ковши, кюбели; (iii) для штучных грузов – чалочные стропы, скобы, траверсы, клещи или клещевые захваты. Разновидность грузозахватных приспособлений – подъёмные электромагниты, вакуумные грузозахваты и тому подобное. К грузозахватным приспособлениям относят также автостропы.

SPREADER = РАЗБРАСЫВАТЕЛЬ – Spreader is an agricultural implement used to disperse seed or fertilizer in the field.

SPREADER BAR = ШТАНГА СПРЭДЁРА (или РАМА КЛЕЩЕВОГО ЗАХВАТА) – Spreader Bar is the part of the crane that engages into the container corner post casting to lift container on or off the vessel. / в угловые стоечные отливки контейнера .

SPREADING = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЫ (или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СПРЭДОВ) – Spreading is the simultaneous purchase and sale of two different futures contracts. Unlike traders who look at absolute price levels and initiate outright positions in one contracts, spread traders form opinions on how the price relationship between two contracts will change. They then buy the relatively ‘cheap’ contract and sell the relatively ‘expensive’ contracts. If market prices move as expected, spread traders can liquidate the spread and profit from the change in the price relationship between the contracts. The economic contributions of spreading are twofold. Spreading provides market liquidity. More important, however, spreading corrects distortions in price relationships. Because of this corrective influence, all market participants, spreaders or not, nust have at least some understanding of spread relationships. Traders find spread attractive for several reasons. First, spreads generally are less risky than outright positions. The prices of two different futures contracts for the same commodity, for example, exhibit a strong tendency to move up or down together. Spread trading of this sort thus offers some protection against losses caused by unexpected or extreme price volatility. This ‘protection’ exists because gains from one side of the spread more or less offset losses from the other side. The short side of a futures spread, for example, might generate a loss due to a price increase, but the long side should produce a profit offsetting much of that loss. Of course, this is not always the case. For example, inter-commodity spreads, such as long Wheat and short Corn, may not always be less risky than an outright position. Wheat prices might unexpectedly decrease and Corn prices might increase during the life of the spread. If so, spread traders would lose on both legs of the spread. Spreads usually are less risky than outright positions, though, so spread margin rates are generally lower. Lower margin rates allow traders to diversify their portfolios with a smaller amount of capital. Another caveat, however:- spread margins may not be lower for intermarket spreads, in which traders spread the same futures contracts at two different futures exchanges. Separate clearinghouses may not recognize other market positions in determining margin requirements. Spreads are quoted as the price difference between two related contracts. For example, to calculate an

agricultural spread such as the July/November Soybean spread, traders suntract the price of the November contract from the price of the July contract. Generally, this difference will result in a positive number, as ag commodity prices are typically lowest at harvest and trend higher during the marketing year as storage, interest, and insurance costs accumulate. As a result, July Soybeans (old-crop beans) are usually priced higher than November Soybeans (new-crop beans). For July Soybeans to gain on November Soybeans, one of four possible market scenarios must occur:- (i) in a bull market, July Soybeans rise more than November Soybeans; (ii) in a bear market, July Soybeans fall less than November Soybeans; (iii) July Soybeans remain unchanged, while November Soybeans fall; and (iv) July Soybeans rise, while November Soybeans remain unchanged. Spread traders form opinions on the likelihood of these and other scenarios and put on spreads to capitalize on the expected price relationship changes. Spread relationship exist between any number of financial futures contracts (e.g., T-bond futures, bond index futures etc) and vary in reaction to and in anticipation of changes in economic circumstances. Just as in the agricultural markets, when traders expect financial market price relationships to shift, they initiate spread trades to take advantage of these transitions. Spreading is the simultaneous buying and selling of two related markets or commodities in the expectation that a profit will be made when the position is offset. Examples include:- buying one futures contract and selling another futures contract of the same commodity but different delivery month; buying and selling the same delivery month of the same commodity on different futures exchanges; buying a given delivery month of one futures market and selling the same delivery month of a different, but related, futures market.

SPREADING = РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ (или РАЗРАСТАНИЕ, или РАСШИРЕНИЕ, или РАЗВЕСИСТОЕ, или РАСКИДИСТОЕ) – Spreading is growing outwardly by means of new shoots or advancing outwards by means of rooting from reclining stems. In Cactaceae, an array of radial spines projecting obliquely outwards around an areole, but not lying flat against the surface of the plant. / средствами укоренения из . У Кактусовых (Cactaceae) .

SPREADING PANICLE BRANCHES = РАЗРАСТАЮЩИЕСЯ ВЕТВИ МЕТЁЛКИ – Spreading Panicle Branches (SPR) are the primary panicle branches extend obliquely outward so that they appear spreading and lax.

SPREAD LOSS = РАЗРАСТАНИЕ УБЫТКА (или РАЗБРОС УБЫТКА) – In reinsurance, Spread Loss is a form of reinsurance under which premiums are paid during good years to build up a fund from which losses are recovered in bad years. This reinsurance has the effect of stabilizing a cedant's loss ratio over an extended period of time.

SPREAD OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ НА КУРСОВУЮ РАЗНИЦУ – Spread Options:- the purchase of one option and the simultaneous sale of a related option, such as two options of the same class but different strike prices and/or expiration dates. Also known as Spread. An option trade in which two or more open positions are established in order to trade the differentials and offset risk. Option spreads may use different strike prices and/or expiry dates. Spread Option:- the underlying for a spread option is the price differential between two assets (a difference option) or the same asset at different times or places. An example of a financial difference option is the credit spread option, the underlying for which is the spread between two debt issues which derives from the relative credit rating of the issuers. Another is the cross-currency cap, where the underlying is the spread between interest rates in two different currencies. A calendar spread, a pair of options with the same strike price but different maturities, pays out the price difference for a single asset on two different dates. Spread options, including calendar spreads, are particularly popular in the commodity markets. Variations include:- (i) location spreads, based on the price of the same commodity at two different locations. These can be used to hedge the basis risk incurred when taking delivery of a commodity at one location but required at another. (ii) Processing spreads, known as Crack Spreads in the crude oil market and frac spreads in the natural gas market. These are based on the price differential between a feedstock (e.g., crude oil or natural gas) and the products that can be obtained by refining or fractionating it (e.g., heating oil or propane). (iii) Quality spreads, based on the differential between different grades of the same commodity, such as 'sweet' and 'sour' crudes or heating oils of varying sulfur content. / Опционная торговая сделка, в рамках которой создаются две или более открытых позиций в целях использования дифференциалов и нейтрализации рисков. Опционы на курсовую разницу могут использовать различные сходные цены и/или даты прекращения признания.

SPREAD ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА КУРСОВУЮ РАЗНИЦУ – Spread Order is an order listing the series of options that the customer wants to buy and sell and the desired spread between the premiums paid and received for the options. / Распоряжение, перечисляющее серии опционов, которые заказчик хочет купить и продать, и желаемую разницу в ценах между оплачиваемыми и получаемыми премиями за эти опционы.

SPREAD POSITION = ПОЗИЦИЯ ПО КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЕ – Spread Position:- the status of an account after a spread order has been carried out.

SPREAD PRICE = РАЗНИЦА В ЦЕНАХ (или ЦЕНОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА) – Spread Price shall mean the mathematical result of subtracting the price of the second (2^{nd}) delivery month of the underlying futures contract in the spread option from the price of the first (1^{st}) delivery month of the underlying futures contract in the spread option. / Разница в ценах должна означать математический результат вычитания цены соответствующего фьючерсного контракта со вторым (2-м) месяцем поставки, вовлечённого в данный опцион на разницу в ценах, из цены соответствующего фьючерсного контракта с первым (1-м) месяцем поставки, также вовлечённого в данный опцион на разницу в ценах.

SPREAD STITCH = РАСШИРЕННЫЙ (или РАСТЯНУТЫЙ) СТЕЖОК (или РАСШИРЕННАЯ (или РАСТЯНУТАЯ) ПЕТЛЯ) – Spread Stitch:- xxxxx. See also Pin Hole.

SPREAD TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ НА КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЕ – Spread Trade is the simultaneous buying and selling of two related markets in the expectation that a profit will be made when the position is offset. Examples include:- buying one futures contract and selling another futures contract of the same commodity but different delivery month; buying and selling the same delivery month of the same commodity on different futures exchanges; buying a given delivery month of one futures market and selling the same delivery month of a different, but related, futures market. Spread Trade is the purchase of one futures contract and the simultaneous sale of another in order to take advantage of relative price changes. Examples include buying one futures contract and selling another futures contract of the same underlying asset but different delivery month; buying a given delivery month of one futures contract and selling the same delivery month of a different, but related, futures contract. Spread Trading is the simultaneous purchase of one futures contract and sale of another. The purpose is to exploit price disparities and profit from a change in the price relationship. See also Calendar Spread, Bear Spread, Bull Spread, Intercommodity Spread, and Intermarket Spread.

SPREAD VEHICLE = РАЗРОСШЕЕСЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Spread Vehicle is a corporate member which participates in a number of syndicates. Spread Vehicle is a corporate member underwriting on a number of different syndicates.

SPREGO = SPINNING AND REGULATION MARKET–CLEARING SOFTWARE

SPRI = SOCIÉTÉ DE PERSONNES À RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE

SPRING = ОТСКОК ВНИЗУ (или НИЖНЕЕ СПРУЖИНИВАНИЕ, или СКАЧОК) – Spring is a situation that occurs when prices break below support, but soon reverse course and move back above support. Prices are said to 'spring' back from their support break and indicate that the bulls are still alive. A spring can also be referred to as a Failed (Bearish) Signal and is considered bullish. Generally, the reversal should occur within 1–3 days of the support break for the failed signal to be considered valid. The opposite of Upthrust. Originally a Wyckoff term, is used to denote an impulsive move often associated with a test of support. / Выкоф (Wyckoff).

SPRING CROPS = ЯРОВЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ – Spring Crops are the cereals which are sown in the spring. Also known as Spring Grains. / Яровые Культуры, однолетние растения (Бахчевые, Зерновые, Овощные, технические и другие), нормально развивающиеся (в отличие от озимых культур) при посеве весной. Дают урожай в год посева. Яровые Культуры – однолетние сельскохозяйственные растения, высеваемые весной и дающие урожай в год посева. Для нормального развития яровые культуры, в отличие от озимых культур, нуждаются в более коротком (весеннем) периоде воздействия пониженными температурами (3–12 °C). Группа яровых культур включает большинство возделываемых растений, например:- Зерновые хлеба – яровые Пшеница, Рожь (Ярица), Ячмень; крупяные – Просо, Гречиха, Рис; Зернобобовые – Горох, Фасоль, Чечевица; масличные – Подсолнечник, Соя, Кунжут; прядильные – Лён, Хлопчатник; овощные – Огурец, Кабачок, Укроп, Салат; кормовые травы – Сераделла, яровая Вика, Суданская Трава. В агрономии к яровым культурам относят двулетние растения, дающие урожай в год посева (Капуста, многие корнеплоды), а также многолетние, выращиваемые в однолетней культуре (Томат, Табак, Клещевина). В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади занимают Рис, Пшеница, Кукуруза, Фасоль, Соя, Хлопчатник и другие. Выращивание яровых культур возможно во всех земледельческих районах, в том числе на Крайнем Севере, где озимые культуры не возделывают из-за суровых условий зимы. В бывшем СССР яровые культуры высевают на 165.3 миллиона гектар (га), что составляет около 80% посевных площадей (1977); из них наибольшие посевы яровых зерновых (103 миллиона га), Кукурузы на силос (17.2 миллиона га) и технических культур (14.7 миллионов га).

SPRING LINE = ШПРИНГ – Spring Line (maritime term):- usually of the best wire hawsers; one of the first lines sent out in mooring. 'Springs in and springs out' a vessel. / носовой задний или кормовой передний швартов.

SPRING MULCH TILLAGE = ВЕСЕННЯЯ ЗЯБЛЕВАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ (или ВЕСЕННЯЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ С ОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ МУЛЬЧИРУЮЩИМ СЛОЕМ (или ВЕСЕННЯЯ ВСПАШКА С МУЛЬЧИРОВАНИЕМ, или ВЕСЕННЯЯ ЗЯБЛЕВАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Spring Mulch Tillage:- The best practice for reducing erosion and input costs is to eliminate fall tillage. Producers working on fine-textured soils, where crop residues are high following Corn, Wheat or other crops, may be apprehensive about leaving soils untouched in the fall. Following Soybeans or dry edible beans, there is little justifcation for doing fall tillage on most felds in Ontario, Canada. Considerations following other crops include risk of soil erosion, availability of equipment to handle spring residue and field drainage. Producer experience with spring mulch tillage systems has shown that working undisturbed soils in the spring obtained better results when using high-clearance tines, narrow teeth and/or when packers or rollers were used in conjunction with the field cultivator. / Зяблевая Обработка Почвы или Зябь или Зяблевая Вспашка, летне-осенняя обработка почвы под посев яровых культур весной следующего года. В Восточной Европе применялась ещё в Киевской Руси. В мелком крестьянском хозяйстве дореволюционной России, а также в первые годы Советской власти господствовала весновспашка. В Западной Европе получила распространение с начала XIX века. Широкое применение зяблевой обработки почвы в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) началось в крупном социалистическом сельском хозяйстве – совхозах и колхозах. Вспаханная на зиму почва хорошо впитывает осенние осадки, лучше поглощает талые воды; в ней накапливаются доступные для растений питательные вещества, образующиеся в результате жизнедеятельности аэробных бактерий. Зяблевая обработка почвы позволяет успешно бороться со многими Сорняками и засорённостью почвы, вредителями, зимующими в растительных остатках и верхних слоях почвы, и болезнями сельскохозяйственных культур; способствует раннему проведению весенних полевых работ, уменьшая их напряжённость. Зяблевую обработку почвы проводят после уборки предшествующей культуры; после зерновых и других культур сплошного посева почву сначала лущат, затем через 15–20 суток, когда появятся всходы Сорняков, пашут. Под вспашку вносят органические и минеральные удобрения, а на кислых почвах и известь. Основной приём зяблевой обработки почвы – вспашка плугом с предплужником, при которой почва лучше крошится и создаётся более выровненная поверхность. На подзолистых почвах пашут на глубине не менее 22–23 сантиметров (см), применяя различные способы углубления пахотного слоя. На плодородных (чернозёмных, каштановых, орошаемых серозёмных и других) почвах глубина вспашки нередко достигает 35 см. Значительно повышает урожай сельскохозяйственных культур, особенно в засушливых районах и в нечернозёмной полосе, ранняя зябь, поднимаемая в Августе. На полях из-под многолетних трав проводят вспашку на полную глубину, минуя лущение; из-под пропашных культур при тщательном уходе за ними и отсутствии многолетних сорняков применяют более мелкую обработку почвы (на 12–16 см) лемешными лущильниками; в районах, подверженных ветровой эрозии (Северный Казахстан, Западная Сибирь и другие), хороший эффект даёт безотвальная обработка почвы. Вспаханное под зябь поле обычно оставляют на зиму неборонованным. Исключение составляют некоторые районы Восточной Сибири и Дальнего Востока (почва при бесснежной зиме и ветрах сильно высыхает) и отдельные степные районы, особенно на Юге Украины и Северном Кавказе, где иногда применяют осеннее боронование и культивацию зяби для борьбы с Сорняками.

SPRING NEEDLE = ПРУЖИННАЯ ИГЛА (или КРЮЧКОВАЯ (ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ) ИГЛА) – Spring Needle is a knitting machine needle with a long, flexible hook, or beard, that allows the hook to be closed by an action known as Pressing so that the loops can be cast off. The hook springs back to its original position when the presser bar is removed. Also known as Bearded Needle. See also Latch Needle, and Needle (2). / Пружинная Игла – игла трикотажной машины с длинным, гибгим крючком (hook) или бородкой (beard), которая позволяет крючку быть закрытым (прижатым) . Известна также как Крючковая (Трикотажная) Игла (Bearded Needle). Смотрите также Язычковая (Трикотажная) Игла (Latch Needle), Игла (2; Needle (2)).

SPRING STRIP–TILLAGE = ВЕСЕННЯЯ ПОЛОСНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ (или ВЕСЕННЯЯ ПОЛОСНАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Spring Strip-Tillage offers an opportunity to prepare fine, residue-free seedbeds in which a planter can operate. Most spring strip-tillage operations are restricted to the lighter textured soils but in some cases medium textured soils that are well drained are suitable for this one pass tillage option. The spring strip-tillage operation usually precedes the planter by no more than 6–12 hours in order to prevent the seed zone from drying out excessively. Producers have also used spring strip-tillage as a technique for applying all or part of a Corn crop's nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) requirements. From a soil conservation perspective, spring strip-tillage also offers the advantage of eliminating the presence of fall strips that can potentially funnel water and be susceptible to erosion, especially if implemented up and down the slope.

SPRINGWOOD = ВЕСЕННЯЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Springwood is the portion of the annual growth ring that is formed during the early part of the season's growth; it is usually less dense, lighter in color, and weaker mechanically than summerwood. Also known as Early Wood. / Известна также как Ранняя Древесина (Early Wood).

SPRING WOOL = ВЕСЕННЯЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Spring Wool:- the 6:7 months of wool produced by sheep shorn in the spring following fall shearing.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM = СПРИНКЛЕРНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА РАЗБРЫЗГИВАТЕЛЕЙ) – Sprinkler System is an arrangement of pipes throughout a building, with outlets suitably placed for sprinkling water or other extinguishing fluid to put out fire. / Под Спринклёром понимается разбрызгиватель – автоматически включающаяся оросительная головка, устанавливаемая на трубопроводах систем водяного и пенного пожаротушения. Она снабжена тепловым замком-клапаном, закрытым легкоплавким припоем. Спринклёр начинает действовать автоматически при нагревании его до определённой температуры (58, 72, 93, 141, 182 °C). В качестве запорного элемента в спринклере обычно используется легкоплавкий замок или стеклянная ампула с легкокипящей жидкостью. Различают спринклеры с обычной (9–12 м^2) и повышенной (до 54 м^2) площадью орошения.

SPROUT = РОСТОК (или ПОБЕГ, или ПОРОСЛЬ) – Sprout is a germinated seed; to grow from the seed or to grow from another part of the plant. / Под Побегом понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листьями и почками; один из основных органов высших растений. У однолетних растений побеги живут один сезон; у многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в клубни, корневища, луковицы, надземные – в колючки, усики. Под Порослью понимаются молодые побеги растений, развивающиеся из придаточных или спящих почек на пнях или корнях лиственных деревьев.

SPROUTED KERNELS = ПРОРОСШАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПРОРОСШИЕ ЯДРА) – Sprouted Kernels:- kernels are classed as Sprouted when any of the following conditions exist:- (i) growth is evident in the germ area; (ii) bran is noticeably split over the germ; (iii) the germ is removed and there is discoloration normally attributable to sprouting; and (iv) the germ, though intact, is distinctly swollen because of growth. / и изменение цвета обычно присущее ; и (iv) . Солод относится к продукту проращивания зёрен злаков (овса, пшеницы, ржи, ячменя). Применяется в производстве дрожжей, кваса, пива, спиртных напитков и так далее.

SPS = SINGLE PAYMENT SCHEME

SPS = SPECIAL PROTECTION SCHEME

SPS AGREEMENT = THE WTO AGREEMENT ON SANITARY AND PHYTO–SANITARY MEASURES

SPUDDING = ЗАБУРИВАНИЕ – Spudding:- settling the legs of a drilling rig in the seabed. Spudding is the initial drilling of a well. / Забуривание – это первоначальное бурение скважины.

SPUN–BONDED PRODUCTS = СВЯЗАННЫЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕМ ПРОДУКТЫ – Spun-Bonded Products are the nonwoven fabrics formed by filaments that have been extruded, drawn, then laid on a continuous belt. Bonding is accomplished by several methods such as by hot roll calendering or by passing the web through a saturated-steam chamber at an elevated pressure.

SPUN–DYED = КРАШЕННОЕ В ПРЯДЕНИИ (или ВЫПРЯДЕННОЕ КРАШЕННОЕ) – Spun-Dyed:- dyed during the spinning process –used of a synthetic filament, staple, or yarn. See also Dyeing, and Mass-Colored.

SPUN DYED VISCOSE STAPLE FIBER = ПРЯДОМОЕ КРАШЕННОЕ ВИСКОЗНОЕ ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Spun-Dyed Viscose Staple Fibers (VSF):- whilst commodity VSF are sold in bleached or raw-white state, the specificity of spun-dyed VSF is that they are already dyed in the dissolving bath, that is to say before the fibers are formed by pressing the dope through spinnerettes. The notifying party claims that spun-dyed VSF can be substituted by raw-white commodity VSF as the latter may also be dyed at a later stage in the production process. The EU Commission's market investigation has, however, not confirmed this view. On the contrary, the results of this investigation suggest a distinction between commodity VSF and spun-dyed VSF. Customers interviewed by the EU Commission stated that, compared to fibers dyed further downstream in the production process, spun-dyed VSF had superior colorfastness, particularly when exposed to sunlight (light-fastness). In addition, customers also mentioned that the investment necessary for dyeing fibers in the downstream production process was considerable. It was also pointed out that there were applications for which the use of spun-dyed VSF was absolutely necessary, in particular colored household wipes and certain kinds of fancy yarn (bi-color yarn). / устойчивость (fastness).

SPUN DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В ПРЯДЕНИИ – Spun Dyeing:- xxxxx. See also Dope Dyeing, Dyeing, and Solution Dyeing.

SPUN FABRIC = ВЫПРЯДЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Spun Fabric is a fabric made from staple fibers that may contain one or a blend of two or more fiber types.

SPUN FIBER YARN = ВЫПРЯДЕННАЯ ИЗ ВОЛОКНА ПРЯЖА – Spun Fiber Yarn is:- (1) the yarn twisted by spinning. (2) The yarn made from staple lengths of man-made fibers instead of the long filaments in which man-made fibers are formed. To accomplish this, long filament fibers are chopped into staple lengths and spun to imitate natural fiber yarns. See filament arrd staple.

SPUN IN LINT = XX – Spun In Lint:- accumulated fly twisted with the yarn. Spinning defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

SPUNLACED FABRIC = ГИДРОСПЛЕТЁННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Spunlaced Fabric is a nonwoven fabric produced by entangling fibers in a repeating pattern to form a strong fabric free of binders.

SPUNLACE NONWOVEN = НЕТКАНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ В ВИДЕ СПРЯДЕННОГО КРУЖЕВА – Spunlace Nonwoven is one kind of nonwoven. Through entanglement by high press water jet, fiber web can be formed into spunlace nonwoven. Interlining is one of applications of spunlace nonwoven fabric. Spunlace nonwoven fabric can be used in substrate for synthetic leather, medical and sanitary material for wipes, matress etc. It's application is very wide.

SPUNLIKE FILAMENT YARNS = ПРЯЖИ ИЗ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНОЙ) НИТЕЙ, ВЫГЛЯДЯЩИЕ КАК ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЕ – Spunlike Filament Yarns:- Lambda® is the registered trademark for a new generation (January 1978) of Fortrel® spun-like filament polyester yarns produced by Fiber Industries and sold and serviced by Celanese Fibers Marketing Company (New York, NY, the United States). This line of spun-like yarns has been designed to offer the advantages associated with filament yarns while providing the aesthetics of spun yarns. Lambda yarns are available for knitting, weaving and package dyeing. They can be used in circular knit, warp knit or woven constructions in 100% form or in combination with false twist textured Fortrel and/or spun yarns for a variety of effects. They can provide a spun-like hand when combined with conventionally textured polyester. They can be substituted for expensive spun yarns without loss of fabric aesthetics. Lambda fabrics are thicker and bulkier than fabrics of false twist textured polyester, yet perform equally as well. The spun-like aesthetics of Lambda yarns are created by a special texturing process which produces a filament yarn with a multitude of closed loops on the yarn surface. In finished fabrics these loops are responsible for the increased bulk and spun-like aesthetics of Lambda fabric. Fabrics of Lambda can be pressure dyed using generally accepted trade practices for disperse dyeable polyester. Finishing conditions should be selected to enhance the spun-like aesthetics that have been engineered into Lambda yarns. When properly constructed and finished, Lambda fabrics have the resilience and bounce of a filament yarn fabric and the classic hand

of a spun worsted. See also Simulated Spun Yarns. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn) Лямбда® (Lambda®) Фотчрэл® (Fortrel®) Сэлэниз Файбёз Маркэтин Кампэни (Celanese Fibers Marketing Company).

SPUN POLYESTER = ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ ПОЛИЭСТЕР (или ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ СЛОЖНЫЙ ПОЛИЭФИР) – Spun Polyester:- Spun Poly or otherwise known as Spun Polyester is made by spinning 100% polyester fibers into yarns. These yarns are then taken and made into thread which consists of two or three ply constructions. One thing to realize about spun poly is that it is not all created equal. The spun poly threads can be created in two different ways. The first and less quality way is by using a ring twisting machine which can cause imperfections in the thread. The second way to create the threads is by using a 2 to 1 twisting technology which reduces thread and needle breaks. KNG, Inc. (Nampa, ID, the United States) only uses the 2 to 1 technology to ensure the highest quality material. Why Choose Spun Poly Vs. Poly Cotton? Choosing the right material for your restaurants apparel can be a little confusing. This is why we decided to break down the benefits of spun poly versus Poly Cotton. (1) Spun Poly is guaranteed to last twice as long as Poly Cotton. If you have the seemingly impossible task of evaluating apron quality, here is a frustration saving solution for you. Look at lint trapped after 100% cotton or a Poly Cotton apron has been dried. Those little fibers are from the apron. After a few washings, the apron needs to be replaced. Not so with the new Spun Poly aprons. (2) Spun Poly does not require ironing. Never worry about your wait staff coming in with wrinkled clothes ever again. Spun Poly will look the same if it has been sitting in the dryer for a week or just pulled out of the dryer. This way you can ensure your staff looks great all the time. (3) Spun Poly does not shrink. By using Spun Poly you will not have to worry about one of your staff drying his or her uniform at the wrong temperature and reducing the size of their uniform or apron. Spun Poly will stay the same size if you have washed it 1 or 100 times. (4) Spun Poly has greater wash-ability. The last thing you want is your staff to look like they are wearing a uniform that they have had since they were a kid. Spun Poly is going to keep its color twice as long as Poly Cotton and resist breakdown. Poly Cotton fibers rub on each other and breakdown during every wash. This is what causes your lint traps to fill up. Spun Poly is almost like plastic and can take the abrasion of the washing cycle much better. (5) Spun Poly has color-fast material that doesn't stain like Poly Cotton. Nothing makes a restaurant look worse than having a staff with stains all over their uniforms. This is why the plastic like fibers of Spun Poly is so great because it will not stain as easily as Poly Cotton. Poly Cotton acts like a sponge when something is spilt on it. Spun Poly will not only resist stains much better but when you do get a stain it is much easier to remove in Spun Poly compared to Poly Cotton. (6) Looks, breathes, and feels better than Poly Cotton. At KNG we realize that our opinion doesn't mean anything if the customer doesn't feel the same. This is why we asked our customers directly what they thought of the Spun Poly versus the Poly Cotton. Every time the customer preferred the Spun Poly over the Poly Cotton. Time and time again customers claimed that it felt lighter, more comfortable, and fit better. In the end Spun Poly may be a little more up front but will last twice as long as Poly Cotton and looks great the entire time. See also Spun Fiber Yarn. / Кей.Эн.Дьжи., Инк. (KNG, Inc.).

SPUN RAYON = ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ РЭЙОН (или ВЫПРЯДЕНННАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Spun Rayon is:- (1) the yarn produced by spinning short, uniform lengths of rayon filaments into a continuous strand; and (2) a fabric woven from this yarn. See also Spun Fiber Yarn. Spun Rayon:- simulated cotton or wool made with staple fibers in a continous strand to give this effect. Wears well and is washable. Made in different weights. Comes in plain colors and prints. Has soft, fuzzy surface. Blends well with cotton. Plain weave.

SPUN SILK = ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ ШЁЛК (или ПРЯДОМЫЙ ШЁЛК) – Spun Silk Yarn:- the weak filament of the transparent silken envelope remaining from the reeling process – as well as the damaged, discolored, or imperfectly shaped cocoons – become the raw material for lustrous, creamy colored spun silk yarn. This cocoon 'waste' must first have the sericin removed (degummed) with soap and water. Next, the fiber is cut into uniform lengths and carded to remove short tangled bits as well as the brown pupa inside the cocoons. Combing lays all the fibers parallel in a sliver which is spun into a shimmering yarn. Spun silk is the most familiar yarn made available to handworkers. Spun Silk:- yarn or fabric made from short fibers of pierced cocoons or from short ends at the outside and inside edges of the cocoons that cannot be reeled. Spun Silk is a yarn composed of fibers of silk which have not been reeled from the cocoon, but have produced by piercing the cocoon, and then shredding it into lengths of 3 to 15 inches, often from tussah cocoons. See also Doupioni, Reeled Silk, and Schappe. / при процессе разматывания – а также повреждённые, .

SPUN YARN = ВЫПРЯДЕННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯДОМАЯ ПРЯЖА) – (1) Spun Yarn is a yarn made by taking a group of short staple fibers, which have been cut from the longer continuous filament fibers, and then twisting these short staple fibers together to form a single yarn, which is then used for weaving or knitting fabrics. Spun Yarn is the yarn made of staple fibers usually bonded together by twist. A yarn made by taking a group of short staple fibers, which have been cut from the longer continuous filament fibers, and then twisting these short staple fibers together to form a single yarn, which is then used for weaving or knitting fabrics. Yarn spun from staple fiber held together by twist. Spun Yarns are produced from chemical or natural fibers. Under certain conditions, needle wear problems can occur when using either of these yarn types. Some chemical fibers contain matting agents such as titaniumdioxide which can induce needle wear. Natural fibers containing foreign particles exercise a similar effect. Depending on where they are cultivated, the harvesting method, weather conditions and gin treatment (cleaning process after harvesting), for example, cotton fibers can contain varying degrees of impurity. Some cotton is contaminated by sand dust which is not eliminated by the preparations for spinning and during the spinning process itself. The inevitable result is wear, not only of needles, but also of yarn carriers, sinkers and cams. The abrasive effect can be minimized by careful selection of raw materials and intensive purification and dust removal during preparation for spinning and during the spinning process. The position of the abrasive particles in the yarn is of decisive importance in determining the degree of wear. A particle attached to the surface of the yarn will clearly exercise the most serious abrasive effect. Yarns manufactured using the open end (OE) spinning method tend to demonstrate a greater degree of dust on the yarn surface. Where particles such as oxides or silicates, which are harder than needle steel, are carried on the surface of the spun yarn, the needle surface will become scratched, inevitably resulting in abrasion of the needle material. Spun Yarn is:- (1) a yarn consisting of staple fibers usually bound together by twist; and (2) a meltspun fiber before it is drawn. Spun Yarn is a textile yarn spun from staple-length fiber. / в истирании . Пряжа, выработанная из штапельного волокна, соединённого вместе посредством скручивания. Выпряденная Пряжа – текстильная нить, изготовленная из штапельных волокон обычно путём скручивания.

(2) In nautics, Spun Yarn is a rope made of long tow hemp, loosely twisted, tarred and then well-rubbed to keep from opening; the component strands are twisted to the right, the rope itself to the left, having usually two or three strands.

SPUR = ШПОРЕЦ (или БРАХИПЛАСТ (ПЛОДОВОЙ ВЕТОЧКИ), или ШПОРА, или ШИП, или КОЛЬЧАТКА, или КОПЬЕЦО, или ПЛОДУШКА, или ПЛОДУХА, или ПЕНЁК (ВЕТОЧКИ)) – Spur is a usually slender hollow projection formed by the fused bases of the lower petals, often containing nectar, in some flowers or a short fruit-bearing stalk.

SPUR GEAR = ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКАЯ ПРЯМОЗУБАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОЕ ПРЯМОЗУБОЕ КОЛЕСО, или ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКАЯ ПРЯМОЗУБАЯ ШЕСТЕРНЯ) – Spur Gear:- this is the simplest variation of gear. It consists of a cylinder or disk, with the teeth projecting radially. Each tooth edge is straight and aligned parallel to the axis of rotation. Such gears can be meshed together correctly only if they are fitted to parallel axles. See also Gear. Spur Gears are the most easily visualized common

gears that transmit motion between two parallel shafts. Since the tooth surfaces of the gears are parallel to the axes of the mounted shafts, there is no thrust force generated in the axial direction. Also, because of the ease of production, these gears can be made to a high degree of precision. The unit to indicate the sizes of spur gears is commonly stated, as specified by ISO, to be 'module'. In recent years, it is usual to set the pressure angle to 20 degrees. In commercial machinery, it is most common to use a portion of an involute curve as the tooth profile. Even though not limited to spur gears, profile shifted gears are used when it is necessary to adjust the center distance slightly or to strengthen the gear teeth. They are produced by adjusting the distance between the gear cutting tool called Hobbing Tool and the gear in the production stage. When the shift is positive, the bending strength of the gear increases, while the negative shift slightly reduces the center distance. The backlash is the play between the teeth when two gears are meshed and is needed for the smooth rotation of gears. When the backlash is too large, it leads to increased vibration and noise while the backlash that is too small leads to tooth failure due to the lack of lubrication. All KHK (brand of Japanese gears) spur gears have involute tooth shape. In other words, they are involute gears using part of the involute curve as their tooth forms. Looking generally, the involute shape is the most wide-spread gear tooth form due to, among other reasons, the ability to absorb small center distance errors, easily made production tools simplify manufacturing, thick roots of the teeth make it strong, etc. See also Gear. / Смотрите также (Зубчатая) Передача (Gear).

SPUR LINE = ВЕТКА (или ПОДЪЕЗДНОЙ ПУТЬ) – Spur Line is a railroad track that connects a company's plant or warehouse with the railroad's track. The user bears the cost of the spur track and its maintenance. / Железнодорожный Путь, который соединяет завод или склад компании с путями железных дорог. Данный пользователь несёт расходы за его использование и техническое обслуживание. Под железнодорожным Путём понимается комплекс сооружений и устройств, образующих дорогу с направляющей рельсовой колеёй. Состоит из верхнего строения (рельсов, шпал, стрелочных переводов, мостовых брусьев, балластного слоя), земляного полотна (насыпей, выемок) с дренажными устройствами, а также искусственных сооружений (мостов, путепроводов, тоннелей и так далее). Оборудуется сигнальными знаками (указательными и пикетными столбиками и тому подобными).

SPYWARE = ШПИОНСКАЯ ПРОГРАММА – The term Spyware has been used in two ways. In its narrow sense, Spyware is a term for Tracking Software deployed without adequate notice, consent, or control for the user. In its broader sense, Spyware is used as a synonym for what the Anti Spyware Coalition (ASC) calls 'Spyware (and Other Potentially Unwanted Technologies)'. Technologies deployed without appropriate user consent and/or implemented in ways that impair user control over: Material changes that affect their user experience, privacy, or system security; Use of their system resources, including what programs are installed on their computers; and/or Collection, use, and distribution of their personal or other sensitive information. See also Malware, and Virus. Spyware is a generic term for a range of surreptitious malware such as keyloggers, Remote Access Trojans, and backdoor Trojans, especially those that allow remote surveillance of passwords and other sensitive data. When used for frankly criminal activities may also be referred to as Crimeware. The term can also refer to 'more aggressive adware', which collects users' personal data such as visited websites, installed applications, etc. The acquired information can then be exploited for targeted advertising, for instance.

SQUALL = ШКВАЛ – Squall (maritime term):- a sudden and violent gust of wind. / Под Шквалом, от Английского слова Squall, понимается резкое, кратковременное усиление ветра, сопровождающееся изменениями его направления. Скорость ветра при шквале нередко превышает 20–30 метров в секунду (м/сек), продолжительность несколько минут, иногда с повторными порывами. Шквалы возникают при приближении грозовых облаков, а также облаков перед холодными атмосферными фронтами и часто сопровождаются ливнями, градом, грозами. Сильные шквалы вызывают большие разрушения.

SQUARE = КВАДРАТ (или СКВЭА) – (1) A Square is a superficial measurement, used chiefly for boarding, and contains 100 square feet (9.29 square meters). Square (sq) is a traditional unit of area, often used for measuring roofing material, finished lumber, and other building materials. One square equals 100 square feet, 11.111 square yards, or about 9.290 square meters. / Квадрат является мерой измерения площади поверхности, используемой преимущественно для количественного учёта пиломатериалов в виде досок, и содержит 100 квадратных футов (9.29 квадратных метров).

(2) Xxxxx. In metal type, the point size of the font described the height of the metal body on which the typeface's characters were cast. In digital type, letters of a font are designed around an imaginary space called an Em Square. When a point size of a font is specified, the font is scaled so that its em square has a side length of that particular length in points. Although the letters of a font usually fit within the font's em square, there is not necessarily any size relationship between the two, so the point size does not necessarily correspond to any measurement of the size of the letters on the printed page. Em is a printer's unit of relative distance. One em is the height of the type size (in points) being used. If 12 point type is being set, then one em is 12 points, and so on. The 'em' is a typographic measurement equal to the current point size (usually an 'em square' or 'em quad' in two dimensions), but since it relates to point size, it too has no precise measurement relationship to anything one sees in print or on screen. See also Point; and Quad. / В полиграфии под Квадратом понимается единица линейных типографических величин:- крупных, так называемых афишных шрифтов, формата полосы набора, размеров полос изданий. 1 квадрат = 48 пунктам = 18.041 2 миллиметров (мм). Квадратом называется также пробельный материал, применяемый при ручном наборе текста, таблиц, формул, а также при вёрстке. Квадрат в полиграфии, единица линейных мер, применяемая для измерения шрифтов, ширины и высоты полос набора, полей и так далее. 1 квадрат = 48 пунктам = 18.041 2 миллиметров (мм).

SQUARE = БУТОН (или ПОДЦВЕТНИК) – Square is the flower bud of a Cotton Plant with a central corolla containing the pollen anthers and sepals and surrounded by three (or sometimes four) bracts; squares are often a preferred site of insect feeding, e.g., plant Bugs, Boll Weevils, Bollworms. The flower buds that appear on the Cotton Plant about 2 months after planting. A Cotton flower bud. / чашелистики (sepals) окружённый тремя (а иногда – четырьмя) прицветничками (bracts); , например, . Бутон цветка или цветочная почка Хлопчатника. Под Бутоном, от Французского слова Bouton, означающее Почка, понимается цветочная почка растений, дающая при распускании цветок. Бутон обычно отличается от листовых почек (дающих лиственный побег) того же растения более крупными размерами и часто более притуплённой верхушкой. Все части цветка в бутоне уже сформированы. По поперечным разрезам бутона составляют диаграммы цветка, дающие наглядное представление о числе и взаимном расположении отдельных его частей. На бутонах изучают также характер взаимного прикрывания друг другом чашелистиков и лепестков (так называемое Почкосложение) и способ складывания лепестков в бутон (так называемое Листосложение) – признаки, играющие роль в морфологической характеристике различных Семейств Растений.

SQUARE = РАСКВИТАТЬСЯ – Square:- to be flat is to be neither long or short, or to have no positions, or if all the positions held cancel each other out. Also known as Flat. Inventory of market maker with net zero position (neither long nor short). / От Свести или Сводить.

SQUARE CONSTRUCTION = КВАДРАТНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ – The term 'Square Construction' means fabrics of the following types:- (i) containing less than 79 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of which the difference between the total count of warp ends per centimeter and the total count of filling picks per centimeter is less than 11; or (ii) containing 79 or more warp ends and

filling picks per square centimeter, of which the total count of warp ends per centimeter and the total count of filling picks per centimeter are each less than 57 percent of the total count per square centimeter of such warp ends and filling picks. See also Balanced Cloth. / менее 79 основных продольных нитей и уточных поперечных нитей на квадратный сантиметр, .

SQUARE CUT STAPLE FIBERS = НАРЕЗАНЫЕ КВАДРАТОМ ШТАПЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Square Cut Staple Fibers are the staple fibers obtained by cutting into bundles of essentially constant length; they are specified by a single nominal length. See also Staple Fibers.

SQUARE KILOMETER = КВАДРАТНЫЙ КИЛОМЕТР (или КИЛОМЕТР В КВАДРАТЕ) – Square Kilometer:- 1 square kilometer (sq.km or km^2) equals 0.386 102 16 square miles (statute). 1 sq.km equals 247.105 38 acres. 1 sq.km equals 100 hectares. 1 sq.km equals 1 000 000 square meters (sq.m or m^2).

SQUARE RETENTION = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ БУТОНА – Square Retention is the proportion of squares, usually expressed as a percentage, retained by the cotton plant (often employed early in the growth of a cotton plant as an index of plant development).

SQUARING NODES = УЗЛЫ БУТОНИЗАЦИИ – Squaring Nodes:- Collective term for Nodes Above First Square (NAFS) (prior to first flower) and Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF) (after first flower). Squaring nodes measure the number of sympodia above the first position oldest square/youngest flower throughout the effective fruiting period, and is equal to the number of fruiting branches arising from the main stem that are too young to have developed first-position flowers. Monitoring of squaring nodes may begin after the first square is set on the first or lowest sympodial branch. As the first square progresses to the white flower stage, the pace of plant structural development can be charted. Under near optimum growing conditions, one can expect about 9.25 squaring nodes by the time the first square reaches the white flower stage (this assumes 25 days from first square to white flower and a vertical flowering interval of 2.7 days). Stressed plants would be expected to have less than 9.25 squaring nodes. After flowering has begun, nodal development should slow as fruit development progresses. The rate of decline will depend upon the size of the boll load of the plant and the prevailing environmental conditions. Under conditions of excellent square retention and boll set a rapid decline in terminal growth should be expected. A decline greater than 0.2 nodes per day will suggest hazardous stress, while a decline less than 0.1 nodes per day will suggest failures in providing early plant structure and/or failure to sufficiently set early fruiting positions. See Nodes Above First Square, and Nodes Above White Flower.

SQUEEGEE = ЛОПАТА – Squeegee (maritime term):- a deck dryer composed of a flat piece of wood shod with rubber, and a handle. / Лопата для мытья палубы.

SQUEEGEE = СКВИДЬЖИ (или СКВИДЖ, или РЕЗИНОВЫЙ ВАЛИК (для удаления влаги), или СКРЕБОК, или РЕЗИНОВАЯ ПРОСЛОЙКА, или ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ РЕЗИНОВЫЙ СЛОЙ) – Squeegee is the portion of a screen-printing apparatus consisting of a blade that forces the print paste through the screen onto the fabric. / загустка (print paste).

SQUEEZE = ПРОЛЁТ (или ВЫТЕСНЕНИЕ, или ВЫДАВЛИВАНИЕ, или ОТЖИМ, или ВЫЖИМАНИЕ, или ОТЖИМАНИЕ, или СТИСКИВАНИЕ, или ПРИНУЖДЕНИЕ К УБЫТКУ, или ВЫМОГАТЕЛЬСТВО, или СЖАТИЕ, или СЖИМАНИЕ, или СДАВЛИВАНИЕ, или ВЫНУЖДЕНИЕ, или ПРИНУЖДЕНИЕ) – Squeeze:- excess demand over supply on a particular prompt date or period that causes the price(s) for that date (period) to rise more sharply than surrounding prices. Squeeze is a market situation in which the lack of supplies tends to force shorts to cover their positions by offset at higher prices. See also Congestion and Corner. When players are forced to cover their positions by a change in technical or fundamental conditions or the pending expiry of a commodity. Frequently occurs when sellers of a commodity do not have the physical material to deliver against a contract, and are forced to close out positions with a (limited number of) buyers waiting to receive delivery. Such market behaviour often occurs when a market is in short supply, but can also occur close to the expiry of a contract when time constraints may limit the ability of a player to conduct a physical transaction. Bull squeezes, where prices are forced higher are most frequently noted, but bear squeezes where buyers of paper contracts, who do not want to take physical delivery can also occur. Deliberate manipulation of futures markets is outlawed by most exchanges, who take action if inappropriate market behaviour is noted. Period when assets increase in price and investors who have sold short must cover their short positions to prevent loss of large amounts of money. Squeeze:- a relative shortage of available supplies of spot cotton at prevailing prices, together with rather large long market interests in near-month futures contracts, under some circumstances, may be favorable to a squeeze of the near-month futures contracts. The term Squeeze is used to describe a situation in which more cotton is expected to be called for in settlement of maturing futures contracts than it readily available for this purpose. As a result of a squeeze, prices of futures contracts maturing or about to mature may be raised above prices of contracts maturing in more distant months. They may also advance considerably in relation to spot prices of cotton not readily available for delivery on futures contracts. / Период времени, когда цены на активы растут, а инвесторы, занявшие короткие позиции (совершившие продажи), должны покрыть свои короткие позиции либо закрыть их покупкой для предотвращения убытков, которые могут привести к потере ещё больших денежных сумм.

SQUEEZE OUT = ВЫТЕСНЕНИЕ (или ВЫДАВЛИВАНИЕ) – Squeeze Out:- if a majority shareholder – either directly or indirectly – holds at least 95% of the share capital of a German company, he can buy out the company's remaining shareholders against a reasonable cash payment. A squeeze out requires a resolution by the General Meeting taken at the request of the majority shareholder. Upon entry of this resolution into the Commercial Register, the shares of the squeezed-out minority shareholders are transferred by operation of law to the majority shareholder. The appropriateness of the cash payment can – once the squeeze out has been carried out (entry of the resolution on the transfer of shares into the Commercial Register) – be reviewed by a court under arbitration proceedings initiated by a former shareholder.

SQUEEZE ROLL = ОТЖИМНОЙ ВАЛ (или ВЫЖИМНОЙ ВАЛИК) – Squeeze Roll are rolls used to apply pressure for removal of water or chemicals from fabric.

SQUIRREL–CAGE SWIFT = МОТОВИЛО 'БЕЛИЧЬЯ КЛЕТКА' (или МОТОВИЛО 'БЕЛИЧЬЕ КОЛЕСО') – Squirrel-Cage Swift has two rotating cylinders mounted on a vertical post. The cylinders can be shifted to adjust for different-sized skeins. An example of this can be seen on the Museum of the Welsh Woollen Industry page. Look in the lower right-hand corner of the image. / Squirrel – чистильный валик, обтянутый игольчатой лентой. Cage – сетчатый барабан; корзина центрифуги; или ящик для шпуль.

SR = SENIOR

SR = SOIL RESISTANCE

SR = STEM ROT

SR = SURINAME

SR & CC = STRIKES, RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTION

SRG = SURINAMESE GUILDER

SRM = SERVICE REFERENCE MODEL

SRMCP = SPINNING RESERVE MARKET–CLEARING PRICE

SRO = SELF–REGULATORY ORGANIZATION

SRP = SALARY REDUCTION PLAN

SRS = STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING

SRT = SPOUSAL REMAINDER TRUST

SRW = SMALL ROUND WOOD

SS = SHORT SELLING

SS = SOCIAL SECURITY

SS = STEAMSHIP

SS = SUBSEA

SS = SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING

SSA = SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SSA = SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA

SSAC = SECURITY AND STABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SSAP = STATEMENT OF STANDARD ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

SSB = STRIPED STEM BORER

SSC = SODIUM CHLORIDE/SODIUM CITRATE (BUFFER)

SSCP = SINGLE STRAND CONFORMATIONAL POLYMORPHISM

SSD = SINGLE SEED DESCENT

SSF = SINGLE–STOCK FUTURES

SSFM = SMALL–SCALE FARM MECHANIZATION

SSI = STANDARD SETTLEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

SSP = SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD

SSP = SUBSPECIE

SSR = SINGLE SEQUENCE REPEAT

SSS = SECURITIES SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

SSSA = SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

SSST = STANDARD SEEDBOX SCREENING TEST

SSU = SAYBOLT SECONDS UNIVERSAL

ST = SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

S/T = ST = SHORT TON

ST = STRIPPER THRESHER

STABILISED FALSE TWIST YARN = СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ (или УСТОЙЧИВАЯ) ПРЯЖА ЛОЖНОЙ КРУТКИ – Stabilised False Twist Yarn is the yarn, having a low crimp elongation and a low crimp contraction, obtained by false twisting, followed by heat-setting in a state where it is only partly relaxed from the straightened condition.

STABILISING = СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАНИЕ – Stabilising is a treating a fabric so that it will not shrink or stretch more than a certain percentage, perhaps 2%.

STABILITY = СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ (или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Stability is the property of a system or element by virtue of which its output will ultimately attain a steady state. The amount of power that can be transferred from one machine to another following a disturbance. The stability of a power system is its ability to develop restoring forces equal to or greater than the disturbing forces so as to maintain a state of equilibrium. Stability is a term used to describe the tendency of a fiber or fabric to return to its original shape after being subjected to external influence, such as tension, heat, or chemicals. / Под Устойчивостью энергосистемы понимается способность системы восстанавливать исходное (или близкое к нему) состояние после возмущения, проявляющегося в отклонении параметров системы от номинального значения. Обеспечивается, например, устройствами автоматического регулирования напряжения и частоты и средствами релейной защиты.

STABILITY AND GROWTH PACT = ПАКТ О СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ И РОСТЕ – Stability and Growth Pact consists of two EU Council Regulations, namely:- (i) Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 07 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies; and (ii) Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 07 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, and of a European Council Resolution on the Stability and Growth Pact adopted at the Amsterdam summit on 17 June 1997. It is intended to serve as a means of safeguarding sound government finances in Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in order to strengthen the conditions for price stability and for strong, sustainable growth conducive to employment creation. More specifically, budgetary positions close to balance or in surplus are required as the medium-term objective for Member States.

STABILITY PROGRAMMES = ПРОГРАММЫ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ – Stability Programmes are the medium-term government plans and assumptions provided by Euro area countries regarding the development of key economic variables. They set out the medium-term

objective of a budgetary position that is close to balance or in surplus, or the adjustment path towards this objective as referred to in the Stability and Growth Pact. Stability programmes must be updated annually. They are examined by the European Commission and the Economic and Financial Committee (EFC), whose assessments serve as the basis for the examination by the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council.

STABILIZATION = СТАБИЛИЗАЦИЯ (или УПРОЧЕНИЕ) – Stabilization:- interruption of an upward or downward fluctuation at a given level or threshold. Stabilization may affect one market segment or economic group. It may occur through natural and spontaneous processes but is usually caused by intervention in a market. / Под Стабилизацией, от Латинского слова Stabilis, означающее Устойчивый, понимается упрочение, приведение в постоянное устойчивое состояние или поддержание этого состояния, а также само состояние устойчивости, постоянства. В экономике под Стабилизацией понимается перерыв или прекращение восходящей или нисходящей флуктуации (колебаний) цен на данном уровне или пороге. Стабилизация может воздействовать как на один сегмент рынка, так и в целом на всю соответствующую отрасль экономики (экономическую группу). Она может проявиться в результате естественных и спонтанных процессов, но, как правило, она вызывается интервенцией в данный рынок.

STABILIZED FIBER = СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или УСТОЙЧИВОЕ ВОЛОКНО) – Stabilized Fiber is a fiber that is heat or chemically treated to set the fiber properties and prevent deterioration, shrinkage, etc. See also Heat Setting, Heat Stabilized, and UV Absorber.

STABILIZERS = СТАБИЛИЗАТОРЫ – Stabilizers:- like propylene glycol, are ingredients that balance the charges of different detergent ingredients in, and maintain the cleaning, fabric care, and physical properties of, liquid detergent products during shipment and storage. / Под Стабилизаторами, от Латинского слова Stabilis, означающее Устойчивый, понимаются .

STABLE = СТАБИЛЬНЫЕ (или УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ) – Stable:- stock exchange quotations, foreign exchange rates or other kinds of prices and measures which remain close to a certain level. Also known as Unchanged.

STABLE KNIT = СТАБИЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ – Stable Knit is any knit unlikely to stretch excessively. Double knits are usually stable knits.

STABLE LINE = СТАБИЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Stable Line is a breeding line that does not change its characteristics. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

STABLE MARKET = СТАБИЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК (или УСТОЙЧИВЫЙ РЫНОК) – Stable Market is an active market which can absorb large sale or purchases of currency without major moves. / Стабильный Рынок – активный рынок, который способен абсорбировать крупные продажи или приобретения, например, валюты, без каких-либо значительных изменений цены.

STABLE RESISTANCE = СТАБИЛЬНОЕ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ – Stable Resistance is a resistance that is stable across time and space.

STABLE TRANSFORMATION = СТАБИЛЬНАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ – Stable Transformation is the gene transfer that leads to the integration of introduced sequences into the chromosomes of the recipient plant and remains stable.

STACK = ТРУБА – Stack (maritime term):- the ship's funnel or smokestack.

STACK = ШТАБЕЛЬ – Stack is an identifiable amount of containers stowed in a orderly way in one specified location. Stack is an identifiable amount of containers stowed in a orderly way in one specified place on an (ocean) terminal, container freight station, container yard or depot (see container stack). / депо или парк (depot). Под Штабелем, от Немецкого слова Stapel, понимается ровно, в определённом порядке сложенный ряд чего-либо. Штабель (Stack):- вертикальная колонна из правильно сложенных рядов грузовых единиц.

STACK CAR = ШТАБЕЛЬНЫЙ ВАГОН – Stack Car is an articulated five-platform rail car that allows containers to be double stacked. A typical stack car holds ten 40-foot equivalent units (FEU's). / Штабельный вагон представляет собой сочленённый пяти-платформенный железнодорожный вагон, который позволяет перевозить контейнеры двойным штабелем. Типичный Штабельный Вагон способен перевозить десять транспортных средств, эквивалентных 40-футовым контейнерам, так называемых сорокафутовых эквивалентов (СФЭ; Forty-foot Equivalent Units (FEUs)).

STACKED = ШТАБЕЛИРОВАННЫЕ – Stacked:- using two or more genes in a Cotton Variety for expression of similar characteristics (Bollgard II will use two Bt genes to express different endotoxins for caterpillar control) or dissimilar characteristics (Bollgard gene plus Roundup Ready gene for herbicide tolerance to Roundup herbicide).

STACKED GENES = ШТАБЕЛИРОВАННЫЕ ГЕНЫ – Stacked Genes (or Pyramided Genes) are two or more genes inserted into the plant's DNA that express similar (though enhanced) activity, e.g., two genes that encode for separate Bacillus Thuringiensis endotoxin expression in the same Variety, such as in Bollgard II or Widestrike, or two genes that express different activities in the same Variety, such as Bollgard caterpillar resistance plus Roundup Ready glyphosate tolerance. / Вайдстрайк (Widestrike), Рандап Рэди (Roundup Ready).

STACKER CRANE = КРАН ШТАБЕЛЕУКЛАДЧИК (или КРАН ШТАБЕЛЁР, или КРАН СТАКЕР) – Stacker Crane is a crane with a forklift type mechanism used in automated (computer controlled) warehouses (known as an automated storage and retrieval system (AS/RS)). The crane moves on a track in an aisle of the warehouse. The fork can be raised or lowered to any of the levels of a storage rack and can be extended into the rack to store and retrieve product. The product can in some cases be as large as an automobile. Stacker cranes are often used in the large freezer warehouses of frozen food manufacturers. This automation avoids requiring forklift drivers to work in below freezing temperatures every day. / Под Краном Штабелёром понимается грузоподъёмный кран со сменным оборудованием для штабелирования грузов (кип, лесоматериалов, пакетов, тюков и других). Грузоподъёмность доходит до 6 тонн, а высота подъёма до 16.2 метров. Стакер – самоходный штабелировочный конвейер, скребковый (для штабелирования коротких лесоматериалов на лесных складах) или ленточный (для песка, гравия, руды, угля и тому подобных сыпучих материалов). Передвигается по уширенной рельсовой колее. Высота штабеля, укладываемого стакером, – до 35 метров. Иногда стакером называют отвалообразователем.

STACK HEIGHT = ВЫСОТА ШТАБЕЛЯ – Stack Height is the number of pallets rolls and skids that can be safely stacked on top of each other; the client supplies this information. See also Stacking. Note:- stack height is specifically defined by the number of unit loads which is normal practice in this type of storage. / Высота Штабеля (Stack Height) (количество ярусов грузовых единиц в штабеле):-

число грузовых единиц в штабеле, включая находящийся на земле. Примечание:- высота штабеля определяется количеством грузовых единиц, которое оптимально для данного вида хранения.

STACKING = ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИЕ (или УКЛАДЫВАНИЕ ШТАБЕЛЯ) – Stacking is a placing stock on top of other merchandise in order to more efficiently use space. To pile containers, etc on top of each other. / Укладывать контейнеры и тому подобное друг на друга. Штабелирование (Stacking):- размещение поддонов с единицами грузов один на другой без помощи промежуточных полок или стеллажей.

STACKING AND STICKERING = ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИЕ И ПРОКЛАДЫВАНИЕ – Stacking And Stickering:- lumber should be stacked immediately after sawing in neat, stickered piles. The stickers separate each layer of lumber and allow air to circulate and dry the boards. Stickers should be made from straight, dry wood 3/4 inch thick, 1-1/4 inches wide, and as long as the pile is wide. Although stickers may also be made of other materials such as plywood or aluminum, wood stickers are least expensive and easy to make. Each layer of lumber in the pile and each layer of stickers should be of uniform thickness in order to minimize warp. Stickers should be aligned in straight, vertical rows spaced 16 to 24 inches apart. Uneven alignment or excessively large spacing will increase the tendency of the lumber to bow. Lumber piles should rest on firm, level foundations with support directly under each vertical row of stickers. The piles should be placed on dry ground and should be kept free of weeds and debris. Foundations for air drying lumber should elevate the piles sufficiently to provide clearance and air flow between the lumber and ground. Piles should be top-weighted to reduce warp, particularly in the upper layers in the pile. A plywood panel placed over a layer of stickers on top of the lumber pile provides a base for a layer of concrete block, sand bags or other heavy material. / прокладки (stickers).

STACKING CONE = УПОРНАЯ ГОЛОВКА ДЛЯ ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИЯ – Stacking Cone is a metal cone for guiding containers during stacking. / Металлические упорные головки, используемые для целенаправленной установки контейнеров в процессе штабелирования.

STACKING LOAD = НАГРУЗКА ПРИ ШТАБЕЛИРОВАНИИ – Stacking Load is the force acting on lower packing units as as a result of the units stacked on top of them. Standardized DIN and ISO symbols are used to identify the permitted stacking loads. / ДИН (DIN).

STACK TRAIN = ШТАБЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОЕЗД – Stacktrain is a rail service in which intermodal containers are loaded two-high on railcars. Truck trailer chassis' are not transported with the containers. See also Piggyback. Train with containers placed two high on rail flat car. Stack Train:- a rail service whereby rail cars carry containers stacked two high on specially operated unit trains. Each train includes up to 35 articulated multi-platform cars. Each car is comprised of 5 well-type platforms upon which containers can be stacked. No chassis accompany containers.

STACKWEIGHT = ВЕС ШТАБЕЛЯ – Stackweight is the total weight of containers and cargo in a certain row. / Общий вес контейнеров и груза в конкретном ряду.

STAFF COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ НА ШТАТНЫХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ (или ИЗДЕРЖКИ НА РУКОВОДЯЩИЙ СОСТАВ) – Staff Costs is the total payment made for staffing during the period. It comprises wages and salaries, social security and pension costs.

STAFF COSTS/SALES (%) = ЗАТРАТЫ НА ШТАТНЫХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ/ПРОДАЖИ (%) – Staff Costs/Sales (%) is the staff costs expressed as a percentage of sales. Therefore it is a measure of labor intensity.

STAFF OFFICERS = ШТАТНЫЕ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫЕ ЛИЦА (или РУКОВОДЯЩИЙ СОСТАВ, или ПРАВЛЕНИЕ) – In the United States, the term Staff Officers means the President, the Secretary and such Vice Presidents, Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers as are appointed by the Board of Directors. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, этот термин означает Президента (President), Секретаря (Secretary) и таких Вице Президентов (Vice Presidents), Помощников Секретаря (Assistant Secretaries) и Помощников Казначея (Assistant Treasurers), которые назначены Советом Директоров (Board of Directors).

STAFF SHARES = АКЦИИ ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ (или АКЦИИ ДЛЯ ШТАТНЫХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ) – Staff Shares are shares issued to the employees of a joint stock corporation to enable them to participate directly in the company's business performance or risk. Buyers of staff shares are usually subject to a black-out period of up to five years for the sale of their shares. Otherwise, the shares carry the same rights as other shares.

STAGES OF FLOWERING = СТАДИИ ЦВЕТЕНИЯ – Stages Of Flowering are the four phases of a flower's development – floral initiation, floral organization, floral maturation, and anthesis. / Стадии Цветения являются четырьмя фазами развития цветка:- инициация заложения цветочных зачатков, развитие из зачатков цветков вплоть до их раскрытия, xxxxx и антезис (период, в течение которого цветок полностью открыт и функционален).

STAGFLATION = СТАГФЛЯЦИЯ – Stagflation is a situation in which insufficient economic growth or recession (stagnation) is combined with rising prices (inflation). Stagflation is a 'stagnant economy coupled with price inflation'. Thus the term Stagflation ... it has nothing to do with Deer. In other words, in stagflation prices are going up while the economy is going down. The word was coined during the inflationary period of the 1970's. Under normal conditions one would expect inflation to heat up the economy, i.e. increase buying demand. That is one reason the FED generally increases interest rates during periods of higher inflation. This helps to cool the economy and prevent inflation from spiraling out of control. Of course, if you have read other articles on this site, you will know that the primary cause of inflation is an increase in the money supply. So clamping down on interest rates is kind of like stomping on the accelerator with one foot (increasing the money supply) and stomping on the brakes with the other (increasing interest rates). The net effect is not good for your car. In the same way it doesn't help the economy either. But we digress (back to stagflation). Remember, under normal circumstances increasing inflation equals an increasing economy as all that new money begins flowing around. Stagflation In The 1970's:- But in the 1970's we saw something unusual, inflation and a recession at the same time. This was so unusual that they coined a new term Stagflation to describe the situation. Basically, what happened in stagflation was that there was plenty of liquidity in the system and people were spending money as quickly as they got it because prices were going up quickly (price inflation). But the rapid price increases in the price of oil caused many businesses to become unprofitable, so they began laying off workers. This threw the economy into a tailspin as unemployment grew in spite of an increase in the money supply. The end result was stagflation, i.e. price inflation and high unemployment and a disastrous economy. Finally, the FED cut the money supply, oil prices moderated, and the economy was able to get back on it's feet. The major problem with stagflation is that the normal methods of increasing interest rates doesn't help the situation. The only reason it helps in times of high economic activity is because it slows the 'velocity of money' or the speed at which it changes hands. In contrast, when the economy is weak the standard medicine administered by the FED is to lower interest rates to stimulate the economy. Unfortunately, it is impossible to stimulate the economy by lowering rates while simultaneously fighting inflation by raising rates. So there is the catch. What do you do in Stagflation? Well at this point the Government is forced to face the real problem (which isn't interest rates at all but the money supply). It has to reduce the money supply and get the economy back on a firm footing. That is what finally happened in the early 1980's and that is what is happening now, although not by choice as the market collapses and banks fail the money supply and the velocity of money is contracting. The current

situation is a result of years of inflation because low foreign wages and high demand for US paper debt, were able to keep a cap on our inflation. But finally higher oil prices are igniting the old fires of inflation while the sub-prime mess is unraveling the economy placing us in much the same situation as in the 1970s. Unfortunately, currently the FED is still in denial about the stagflation situation and is trying to lower interest rates and increase the money supply by using massive bailouts, to fight the stalling economy and it isn't doing very well. Term coined in the 1970s to describe the combination of slow or non-existent economic growth (stagnation) with relatively strong price increases (inflation). Stagflation is a recently coined term that combines the economic effects of 'inflation', i.e. escalating prices, and 'stagnation', i.e. stagnant, or no economic growth in terms of GDP. Prices as measured by the consumer price index (CPI) may be increasing while the economy is not expanding. When an economy is not growing (stagnant), but prices are increasing, this is not a healthy situation for a country. This occurred in the 1970s when oil prices increased and the economy was slowing down. / Под Стагфляцией, от Латинских слов Stagno, означающее Делаю Неподвижным, и Inflatio, означающее Вздутие, понимается состояние экономики страны, при котором депрессия (застой) в производстве, торговле и так далее имеет место при одновременном развитии инфляционного процесса.

STAGGERED PLANTING = СМЕЩЁННАЯ ПОСАДКА – Staggered Planting is a planting different fields in a community or on a farm over a period of several weeks, in contrast with simultaneous planting wherein all fields are planted over a period of a week or less.

STAGGERED STITCH = ШАТАЮЩИЙСЯ (или КОВЫЛЯЮЩИЙ) СТЕЖОК (или ПЕТЛЯ) – Staggered Stitch:- usually caused by faulty feed motion or use of wrong type needle and/or fittings. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

STAGGING = РАСКРУТКА – Stagging:- applying to several banks at once for newly issued shares or bonds in strong demand in the hope of securing a sizeable allotment. A stag is speculator engaging in this practice.

STAGING = СТОЯНКА (или ПОСТАНОВКА) – (1) Staging is the process of getting product from its storage area and placing it near the loading area for later shipment; or in cross docking, the process of unloading product and organizing it for immediate shipment.

(2) Staging is the act of parking a container in the marshalling yard.

STAGING AREA = ПЛОЩАДЬ ПОСТАНОВКИ (или ПЛОЩАДЬ СОСРЕДОТОЧЕНИЯ) – Staging Area is the designated area of the warehouse near the loading dock where product is placed or arranged for shipment.

STAGING RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА О ПОСТАНОВКЕ – Staging Receipt is a document prepared recording the booking and stowage information upon receipt of an outbound load at the marshalling yard.

STAGNATION = СТАГНАЦИЯ (или ЗАСТОЙ) – Stagnation is a phase during which an economy fails to grow or to grow at satisfactory levels. Stagnation may be caused by a specific factor of demand (investment, exports, consumption) or by a general decline in economic activity and production. / В экономике под Стагнацией, от Латинского слова Stagno, означаюее Делаю Неподвижным, понимается застой в производстве, торговле и так далее.

STAIN = РАЗВОД (или ПОТЁК, или ПЯТНО) – There are many different wood conditions grouped under the term Stain, with many different causes. The only one we need to really be concerned with here is blue stain. This is a blue-grey stain of wood that can tend to being black. It is caused by ascomycetes or deuteromycetes that have dark brown hyphae. The way light goes through the wood, it ends up looking bluish gray. The most common and well-known form of blue stain is found in conifers, especially pines, that have been invaded by bark Beetles. The Beetles either kill the tree or invade it as it is dying. They carry with them a Fungus in a group we will just call by the Genus Ophiostoma. When the Beetles attack, they inoculate the tree with their Fungus. The Fungus invades the wood, but especially the rays and the resin canals. The rays are heavily colonized. When you look closely at the wood, you can often see dark streaks where the resin canals were stuffed with hyphae. Such wood is common after salvage operations (harvesting recently killed trees), and when logs are stored after cutting under conditions that permit Beetle attack. One hypothesis on the relationship is that the Fungus helps the insect by killing cells in the sapwood such as rays and resin canal cells. This reduces the host reaction against the beetle. Another is that the Fungi may produce chemicals that are important in beetle maturation. Other things may be involved. In turn, the Beetles provides the Fungus with vectoring services. This is a symbiosis. The Fungus does not decay the wood, although some strength may eventually be lost. It is used for many purposes such as plywood, rough lumber, etc. It may even be sold as special decorative wood ('blue pine'). Xxxxx. When air drying, solar drying, or kiln drying lumber, it is costly and frustrating to have high quality boards damaged by stain, warp, and checking. These defects all result from biological characteristics of wood but each may be kept at a minimum by following a few common sense recommendations. Before discussing the suggested practices, a basic understanding of these problems is needed. Stain:- stain on the surface of lumber, which appears as unsightly purple or blue-black blemishes, is caused by mold or blue-stain fungi. Although the stain may sometimes be removed by bleaching or surfacing, it is especially troublesome since it indicates that the lumber has been exposed to conditions that may promote more serious fungal decay. Fungi thrive in a moist, warm, dark environment. Therefore freshly cut lumber stacked in unstickered piles is especially susceptible to stain. Protection from fungal infection may be obtained by dipping or coating lumber immediately after sawing with a commercial fungicide. Caution must be exercised by following the manufacturer's instructions for safe handling and application of toxic chemicals! Sticker marking, a brown discoloration, is caused by chemical change that occurs on the surface of the lumber in contact with the stickers. Maple, white ash, and magnolia are particularly prone to chemical brown stain. Sticker marking may be reduced by using dry stickers and by practices that promote rapid drying. See also Checking, and Warp. / синева (blue stain). грибок не загнивает древесину, хотя какая-то прочность может быть окончательно потеряна.

STAIN = РАЗВОД (или ПОТЁК) – (1) In textile industry, Stains or Daghi (in India) are caused by lubricants and rust. Most of the stains can be traced back to poor manintenance and material handling. Stains:- any type of stains on fabric like oil, grease, etc. Finishing defect. Stains such as grease, rust etc occur due to poor material handling. Weaving defect. See also Finishing Spot. Stain is an area of discoloration that penetrates the fabric surface. Stains:- Fabric:- dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 33/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 carded cotton; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- irregular blotches throughout the piece. Analysis:- examination of the full piece showed the presence of randomly distributed blotches dyed lighter than the balance of the piece. It was observed that many of the stains were around dirty warp or filling yarns or in areas where there appeared to be weaving imperfections which might have resulted in soiling of the fabric. Evidently the goods had been spot-washed in the gray mill. Inspection of several pieces of gray goods showed them to contain similar stains. Laboratory desizing and scouring of the gray-goods cuttings apparently eliminated these stains, but upon dyeing, they reappeared as lighter colored resist spots. Investigation disclosed that the gray goods had been held for more than 8 months before finishing. Finishers who kier-boiled these goods prior to bleaching reported no difficulty. It was concluded that the spot-washing compound underwent some changes on aging which made spots difficult to remove unless kier-boiling was used as standard procedure in finishing. Stain:- a discrete area of discoloration of a fabric. Stain:- it is caused by lubricants and rust and oil, which is major problem in textile mills. / Пятно. Уточина:- 40/1 кардная хлопковая. Порок или

дефект ткачества и заключительной отделки. Пятнистость (stain):- порок ткани; дискретный участок обесцвечивания ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван загрязнением ткани посторонними веществами, такими как грязь, масло или ржавчина.

(2) Stain:- excessive oil, dirt. Knitted fabric defect. / Порок или дефект.

(3) Stains:- ink stains from stamping or pin ticket machines. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Shade Marking Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

(4) Stains:- mill stains, oil spots, or other stains which are either in the basic fabric or which have been acquired in the sewing operation. Interlining defects. / разводы, масляные пятна, или иные разводы, которые . Порок или дефект.

STAINS AND HOLES = РАЗВОДЫ И ДЫРЫ (или ПОТЁКИ И ПРОБОИНЫ) – Stains And Holes:- Fabric:- rayon sport shirting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 114 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/75 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed cream. Defect:- stains and holes. Analysis:- examination of two full pieces showed discolored areas and fabric disintegration along one selvage. There was no regular pattern or repeat to this defect. The yarns in and around the stained places were very weak, and chemical tests showed a strong acid reaction. This defect was apparently caused in the finishing plant after the goods were dyed. If the damage had taken place in the gray goods, there would have been little or no acid remaining in the fabric after it had been wet-processed. / Уточина:- 300/75 .

STAINED GRAIN = ЗАПЯТНАННОЕ ЗЕРНО (или ПОТЕМНЕВШЕЕ ЗЕРНО, или ОКРАСИВШЕЕСЯ ЗЕРНО) – Stained Grain is the discolored grain usually due to fungal disease or infection.

STAINED KERNELS = ЗАПЯТНАННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЗЕРНОВКА С ТЁМНЫМИ ОТТЕНКАМИ, или ЯДРА С ТЁМНЫМИ ОТТЕНКАМИ) – Stained Kernels:- staining can be artificial or natural. Artificial stain includes any stain on kernels caused by contact with foreign substances such as dye or adhered foreign material such as oil, grease, paint or soot. Artificial stain does not include any stain caused by poisonous substances. Natural stain is any stain on kernels caused by contact with natural substances such as smut spores, soil, or weeds.

STAINED WOOL = ЗАПЯТНАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ЗАМАРАННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или МАРАНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или ПОЖЕЛТЕВШАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Stained Wool is a wool that has become discolored by urine, dung, or whatever, which will not scour out white. Badly stained pieces should be removed at shearing before the fleeces are packed. See also Skirting.

STAINING = МАРАНЬЕ (или ОКРАШИВАНИЕ, или ЗАТЁК КРАСКИ, или НАЛЁЖКИ) – (1) Staining:- the undesired pickup of color by a fabric:- (1) when immersed in water, drycleaning solvent, or similar liquid medium that contains dyestuffs or coloring material not intended for coloring the fabric; or (2) by direct contact with other dyed material from which color is transferred by bleeding or sublimation. / (1) . Под Затёком Краски понимается местный порок в виде изменения оттенка окрашенной поверхности, образующегося при сушке ткани. (2) . Под Налёжками понимается распространённый порок в виде отпечатка рисунка от соседней окрашенной поверхности.

(2) Staining:- wool may be permanently stained greenish or yellow or a variety of other colors due to bacterial damage, fungal infections, and other problems. If you're planning to dye wool that's stained, it might not be a problem. Assess the extent of the stain carefully, and check for related faults such as breaks or weak wool.

(3) Staining on original Nike cardigan:- Possible Cause:- product being sold for Rs.100/- (Pakistani Rupee (PKR)) because of recurrent stains on garment. This defect is major and caused rejection of the article. Dyeing defect. Staining of fabric due to bleeding. Possible Cause:- poor wet fastness of dye, inadequate washing of fabric after dyeing. This is a major defect if the fabric is stitched on a garment of lighter shade. The fabric can, however, be used alone but care must be taken when washing. It should be washed separately or with dark colors. Dyeing/Stitching defect.

STAINLESS STEEL = НЕРЖАВЕЮЩАЯ СТАЛЬ (или НЕРЖАВЕЙКА) – Stainless Steel is a broad class of corrosion-resistant iron alloys. Stainless steel is often recommended for vessels for dyeing. It is made of iron alloyed with metals such as chromium, molybdenum, nickel, and others. There are a great many stainless steel alloys. The best alloy for chemical resistance is '316S'. '316' is almost as good, followed by '308', '304' and '18-8'. You will sometimes see these numbers on the packaging or literature for higher quality stainless ware. High chloride ion concentration, particularly at high temperature, can corrode even the best stainless steel. This is unlikely to cause concern for home dyers. Because there is a possibility that stainless steel pots can become pitted from use in dyeing, and the pits may make it hard to completely remove contaminants, such pots should not be used for food purposes. Beware of aluminum rivets that are sometimes used to fasten handles to inexpensive stainless steel pots. / Под Нержавеющей Сталью понимается легированная сталь, устойчивая к коррозии на воздухе, в воде, а также в некоторых агрессивных средах. Наиболее распространены хромоникелевая (18% Cr и 9% Ni) и хромистая (13–27% Cr) нержавеющие стали, часто с добавкой Mn, Ti и других элементов.

STAINLESS–STEEL FIBER = НЕРЖАВЕЮЩЕЕ СТАЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Stainless-Steel Fiber:- textile fibers made of stainless steel. Steel fibers are used for antistatic purposes in carpets, for tire belt construction, and for high-temperature or heat-resistant end uses.

STAIN REPELLENT = РЕПЕЛЛЕНТ ОКРАШИВАНИЯ – Stain Repellent:- the ability of a fabric to resist wetting and staining by water.

STAIN RESISTANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ОКРАШИВАНИЯ (или ПЯТНОСТОЙКОСТЬ) – Stain Resistance:- a fiber or fabric property of resisting spots and stains. / устойчивых пятен и разводов (или потёков).

STAIN–RESISTANT POLYESTER FIBER = ПЯТНО–УСТОЙЧИВОЕ (СЛОЖНОЕ) ПОЛИЭФИРНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – The polyester fibers business of Teijin Fibers Ltd (Tokyo, Japan) has developed in 2011 a new stain-resistant polyester fabric that offers, for the first time in the world, both water absorption to eliminate stickiness and oil-repellency to resist oil-based soiling. The new material will be used for sportswear. Uniforms and apparel that require both oil-repellency and sweat absorption. Teijin Fibers Ltd will begin selling the new fabric in time for spring and summer 2012 sportswear and apparel. The new material also offers a soft texture because its special new coating is formed on each individual fiber, rather than the fabric as a unit. The key to this breakthrough was Teijin Fibers Ltd' leveraging of proprietary fiber processing and nanotechnologies to succeed in covering the fiber surface with a 100 nanometer coating that consists of separate hydrophilic and oil-repellent layers. When sweat or other moisture contacts the fabric, water content is selectively absorbed and quickly spread to the hydrophilic layer, whereas oil is repelled and later can be easily washed off. Polyester is essentially hydrophilic, so it neither absorbs water nor repels oil-based grime. Existing water-repellent and oil-repellent materials present problems, such as loss of breathability and texture, because the coating is applied only to the top surface of the fabric, rather than each individual fiber. / Тэйджин Файбёз Эл.ти.ди. (Teijin Fibers Ltd).

STAKEHOLDER = ДОЛЬЩИК (или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ ДОЛИ, или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ ПАЯ, или ПАЙЩИК) – (1) Stakeholder is anyone with an interest (a stake) in a company. These include shareholders, directors, management, employees, suppliers, government, regulators, non-governmental organizations and the community at large. People with an interest in industry activities that affect them. They may include nearby landowners, Aboriginal communities, recreational land users, other industries, environmental groups, governments and regulators. Stakeholders are persons or groups whose interests are interlinked with those of a company in a variety of ways. For example, BASF's stakeholders include shareholders, business partners, employees, neighbors and society. / Например, Бе.А.Эс.Эф. (BASF).

(2) Stakeholder:- maintaining effective stakeholder relationships is a process of continuous proactive engagement, taking the form of informational sessions, one-to-one engagements, community meetings, and everything in between. The first step is a thoughtful strategy of identifying, mapping, and prioritizing stakeholders in a given geographic region, who are central to a company's operational activities. Once a strategy is developed, engaging stakeholders can be as simple as holding a conversation or as complex as educating an entire community on operational processes. No matter how a company or operator engages with its stakeholders, transparent communication and collaboration is the cornerstone for building long-term sustainable relations. Although every relationship may not flourish, an operator is responsible for maintaining an environment conducive to responsible interactions and effective listening. Stakeholders will hold operators accountable for the commitments they make. Building long-term sustainable relationships is not always easy and requires strategic focus by a company or operator. Stakeholder is a person, group or entity that has interest or concern in an organization and its activities is considered a stakeholder. Stakeholders can affect or be affected by the organization's actions, objectives and policies. Some examples of key stakeholders are employees, partners, suppliers, investors, customers, communities, consumers and consumer associations, mineral rights owners and landowners, media, special interest groups and non-governmental organizations (NGO's), government (local, state and federal elected officials) and shareholders. Stakeholder Engagement comprises the interaction between a company and affected stakeholders by actively developing and sustaining relationships to the benefit of all parties. It includes a range of interactions over the life of a project to include activities such as stakeholder identification, information disclosure, stakeholder feedback, and the involvement of stakeholders in monitoring the project's impacts, mitigation, and benefits. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive and continuous process that begins with identifying and prioritizing stakeholders by assessing their interests and concerns. Communicating information to stakeholders early in the process helps influence public perception and establishes a positive atmosphere that can cultivate relationships over the life of the project. Stakeholder Management is the process of forming, monitoring and maintaining constructive relationships with stakeholders by influencing their performance expectations, resulting in their participation. Stakeholder management helps a company or operator move toward its stated goals by keeping existing stakeholders engaged, and recruiting new stakeholders as necessary, in a responsible and ethical way. The process includes:- thinking strategically; analyzing and planning; strengthening engagement as the project life cycle evolves; building a process for long term engagements; and, ensuring lessons learned are captured and capitalized upon for future endeavors.

STAKEHOLDER VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ПО ОЦЕНКЕ ДОЛЬЩИКАМИ (или СТОИМОСТЬ ПО ОЦЕНКЕ ПАЙЩИКАМИ) – Stakeholder Value:- stakeholders include, apart from the shareholders (the owners), employees (including management), customers (e.g., demanding quality and reliability), suppliers, capital markets (including lenders) and the government (e.g., claim on tax revenues, environmental protection) and the general public (political parties, associations, the media etc). In contrast to the shareholder value principle, which is centered on the needs and expectations of the company's owners (e.g., the shareholders of a stock company), the stakeholder principle attempts to assess the company in its overall socio-economic context and reconcile the interests of the various stakeholder groups. Value of a company to someone who has a real or psychological 'stake' in it, such as employees, customers, suppliers. See also Shareholder Value. / Стоимость компании для того, кто имеет в ней реальную или психологическую 'долю', среди таковых – работники, заказчики, поставщики. Смотрите также Стоимость По Оценке Акционерами (Shareholder Value).

STALE BILL OF LADING = ПРОСРОЧЕННЫЙ (или ЗАПОЗДАЛЫЙ, или СТАЛИЙНЫЙ) КОНОСАМЕНТ – Stale Bill Of Lading is a late bill of lading (B/L). In banking, a B/L which has passed the time deadline of the L/C and is void.

STALE BULL = НАДОРВАВШИЙСЯ БЫК (или НЕСОСТОЯВШИЙСЯ БЫК) – Stale Bull:- speculator who has bought a commodity or trading instrument in the expectation of price rises and then sells on disappointment at the market's failure to fulfil his expectations.

STALE BULL LIQUIDATION = ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ НАДОРВАВШИМСЯ (или НЕСОСТОЯВШИМСЯ) БЫКОМ – Stale Bull Liquidation:- selling of a long position by a disappointed bull when the price has not performed up to his expectation.

STALE LONG = ПЕРЕДЕРЖАННАЯ ПОКУПКА – Stale Long:- generally a trader that has been holding a long position in the futures market for an extended period of time with little to no gains to show for the risk taken. The stale long has an increased likelihood of throwing in the towel and liquidating the position. Many times it is thought that a market cannot begin a good rally until the stale longs have been run out of the market first, allowing the smart money a better level of entry on the long side.

STALK = НОЖКА (или СТЕБЕЛЁК, или ЧУБУК) – Stalk is:- (i) a slender or elongated fleshy structure that supports a plant or plant part such as a leaf or flower or a fungus; and (ii) waste plant material consisting of stem, seed pod etc separated from harvested seeds. / мясистый (fleshy) структура . Чубук – черенок Винограда.

STALK POSITION = ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ЧЕРЕШКА – Stalk Position:- different positions of tobacco leaves on the stalk which are harvested at different times.

STALWART PRINTING MACHINE = ПЕЧАТНАЯ МАШИНА СТАЛВОРТ (или ПЕЧАТАЮЩАЯ МАШИНА СТАЛВОРТ) – Stalwart Printing Machine is a carpet printing machine in which color is applied to the carpet with a neoprene sponge laminated to the pattern. The pattern is cut in a rubber base attached to a wooden roll. It is very similar to relief printing. Used primarily for overprinting random patterns on dyed carpets. Suitable for shags and plush carpets as well as level loop and needletuft types. / .

STAMEN = ТЫЧИНКА – Stamen is the part of the flower bearing the male reproductive cells; composed of the anthers on the filament (stalk). Stamen is pollen-bearing male sexual organ of a flower, consisting of anther and filament. Stamens:- the male floral whorl consists of 5 organs, but usually only 4 or 2 of them are fertile and produce pollen (stamens). The remaining 1 or 3 organs are infertile and usually reduced to small size (staminodes). Rarely, staminodes are lacking completely. In case of two fertile stamens, the lateral staminodes are usually longer and more elaborate than the median (dorsal) staminode which is usually a tiny rudiment or even completely aborted. The presence of five stamens is always associated with actinomorphy (radial symmetry) of the corolla (Ramonda, Thamnocharis, Bournea, Tengia, Conandron, Bellonia, Napeanthus p.p.). These flowers are mostly flat-faced (rotate), more rarely campanulate (Bournea) or suburceolate (Tengia). The actinomorphic flowers were formerly often regarded as primitive, but are now considered to represent a derived condition (Burtt 1970). They (or at least the flat-faced forms) exhibit the general syndrome of oligandric pollen flowers (see Pollination), and one of the reasons why actinomorphic flowers have evolved secondarily in the Gesneriaceae is apparently the switch to buzz-pollination. Reduction of the stamen number to 2 is only known in the paleotropical

Gesneriaceae (over 30 genera) and in a single genus of the Coronantheroid Gesneriaceae (Sarmienta), but not in the neotropical Gesneriaceae. It is usually the posterior (upper) pair that is reduced, but there are also some genera in which the anterior stamens are reduced (Opithandra, Epithema, Sarmienta). The fertile stamens are divided into a filament and an anther with 4 pollen chambers. In correlation with the corolla type, filament length varies considerably:- in the short-tubed and flat flowers, in which the anthers are exposed and form a cone, the filaments are very short, in the long-tubed flowers they are long, sometimes slightly contorted. Insertion of the filaments is mostly at the base, less commonly in the middle and rarely near the mouth of the corolla tube. Filament curving (for correct positioning of the anthers) and coiling (after pollen is shed) is often found when the anthers are coherent. The flat-flowered Species of Henckelia sect. Loxocarpus have conspicuous filament knees that bear a yellow blotch and apparently act as anther/pollen dummies. In many Species of Episcieae the filament bases are broad, sheath-like and fused to the dorsally split tube. The tube may provide protection for the superior ovary and channels the proboscis of a pollinator to the nectar, which is siphoned up from the nectary into the space between the corolla and the filament tube. The anthers exhibit a wide range of forms. Dehiscence is by longitudinal slits or less frequently by an apical or basal pore. Poricidal dehiscence and dry, powdery pollen is indicative of pollen flowers (see Pollination). The anthers are often connate or coherent, either side by side, face to face, or at the apices. This is achieved by interlocking and fusion of the epidermal cells. When 4 stamens are present, the 4 anthers may cohere all together, forming a cross-like structure, or, in case of different length of the filaments, they may cohere pairwise. The coherence is of functional importance, especially in flowers with exserted stamens:- the cross- or pairwise fusion holds the anthers in a stable position during pollination. Perhaps the most specialised anther configuration is found in a number of species of Drymonia, in which a kind of 'salt-shaker mechanism' is present:- in the bud the four anthers are grouped coherently around the style, with their thecae facing inwards. As the anthers mature, they become connate along the length of the thecal margins and at their upper end, thus forming a rectangular or columnar unit. The individual thecae open by a short basal slit or pore. Just before opening of the bud, lengthening of the corolla and the filaments, along with the curvature and the differential length of the filament pairs, cause the anthers to turn upside down so that the pores become located apically. When entering the flower, the (insect) visitor touches the bottom of the anther unit which then tips over briefly like a salt-shaker and dusts the visitor with dry pollen. Not all the pollen is shed at once, but several visits are required to empty the anther unit. After the pollen has been shed, the anthers are often removed from the corolla entrance by various filament movements (coiling, retraction, bending down- or upwards). / на тычиночной нити (ножке). Под Тычинкой понимается мужской орган цветка. Тычинка гомологична микроспорофиллу голосеменных, папоротникообразных, разноспоровых плауновидных. Обычно состоит из тычиночной нити и пыльника, в гнёздах которого развивается пыльца, служащая для оплодотворения. В цветках бывает от 1 до нескольких сотен тычинок. Совокупность всех тычинок цветка – андроцей.

STAMINATE = ТЫЧИНКОНОСНОЕ (или ОБРАЗУЮЩЕЕ ТЫЧИНКИ) – Staminate:- of a male flower possessing stamens but not a pistil. / тычинки (stamens), но не .

STAMINODE = СТАМИНОДИЙ – Staminode is a sterile stamen. / Стаминодий – стерильная (бесплодная) тычинка (stamen).

STAMMEL = СТЭМЭЛ (или XX) – Stammel:- the bright red color of stammel or a coarse woolen fabric usu dyed red.

STAMP DUTY = ГЕРБОВАЯ ПОШЛИНА (или ГЕРБОВЫЙ СБОР) – In Australia, Stamp Duty is a tax on written documents (instruments) and certain transactions including motor vehicle registrations and transfers, insurance policies, leases, mortgages, hire purchase agreements and transfers of property, such as businesses, real estate or shares. The rate of stamp duty varies according to the type and value of the transaction involved. Depending on the nature of the transaction, certain concessions and exemptions may be available. Stamp duty on publicly listed marketable securities will be abolished from 2001-July-01. As requirements vary between States, organizations should seek clarification from their local State/Territory revenue office. Stamp taxes levied on newly issued securities. In Switzerland, stamp duties arise for a Swiss company on the issuance of shares, bonds or money market papers (issue tax) or for a Swiss fiscal securities broker or a remote member of the SWX Swiss Exchange on the transfer of securities (transfer tax). Euro bonds denominated in non-Swiss currencies are exempt from transfer tax. A Swiss regulated bank, securities dealer or a Swiss company holding title to securities corresponding to an amount of at least CHF10 million are deemed to be fiscal securities brokers for stamp duty purposes. The tax rate is one per cent with respect to issue tax for capital exceeding CHF250 000.00 (CHF1 million as from 2006-January-01), 0.15 per cent with respect to the transfer of Swiss securities and 0.3 per cent with respect to the transfer of foreign securities. Stamp Duty is the tax paid by the purchaser on the transfer of various types of asset, including UK shares. Stamp Duty is a Government tax paid on purchase of certain assets, e.g., shares, houses. / Гербовый Сбор это особый государственный сбор, взимаемый с отдельных лиц и организаций при оформлении документов по гражданско-правовым сделкам. Взимание гербового сбора производится путём продажи гербовых бланков для составления документов или специальных гербовых марок. Гербовый сбор уплачивается либо в твёрдой сумме с каждого вида документа (Простой Гербовый Сбор), либо в зависимости от суммы сделки, указанной в документу (Пропорциональный Гербовый Сбор). Впервые был введён в Нидерландах в 1624. В России гербовый сбор был установлен Петром I в 1699. В бывшем СССР гербовый сбор взимался с 16 Февраля 1922 и был отменён при проведении налоговой реформы от 01 Октября 1930. При подаче заявлений в судебные органы взыскивается государственная пошлина. Гербовый Акт от 1765 – закон о налогообложении ('гербовом сборе') в Британских колониях в Северной Америке, принятый Английским Парламентом в 1765. Налогом облагались брачные документы, торговые сделки, деловые бумаги, печатные издания и тому подобное. Состоявшийся в Нью Йорке в Октябре 1765 межколониальный конгресс объявил решение Английского Парламента незаконным, так как колонисты не имели в парламенте своих представителей. Борьба колонистов, в частности бойкот Британских товаров, заставила Английское правительство в 1766 отменить Гербовый Акт. Гербовые Знаки – (i) специальные бланки, предназначенные для составления некоторых финансовых документов (векселей, чеков и других); а также (ii) особые марки, путём продажи которых государство взимает гербовый сбор при подаче заявлений в административные и судебные органы.

STAMP TAXES = ГЕРБОВЫЕ НАЛОГИ – Stamp Taxes:- levies (taxes) imposed in connection with the issuance of securities, the payment of insurance premiums and the transfer of ownership of securities and other documents or deeds. In securities trading a distinction is made between stamp tax (imposed when securities are issued) and turnover tax (levied on a transfer of title) Stamp duty rates differ according to the legal and economic nature of the securities.

STANCHION = ПИЛЛЕРС – Stanchions (maritime term):- wooden or metal uprights used as supports (posts). / Леерная стойка переборки. Под Пиллерсами, от Английского слова Pillars, множественное число от Pillar, означающее Колонна или Столб, понимается вертикальная металлическая стойка, служащая опорой для палубного перекрытия судна. Пиллерсы бывают постоянные или съёмные. Смотрите также Набор Корпуса Судна.

STANCHION = СТОЙКА – Stanchion:- rods or bars on the sides and corners of an open means of transport or container, used to secure the cargo. Removable stanchions are inserted into the stanchion pockets provided. / или стержни (или прутки (bars)) по сторонам и углам открытых . В теории машин и механизмов под Стойкой понимается звено механизма, принятое за неподвижное. Неподвижное звено механизма называют Стойкой.

STAND = НАСАЖДЕНИЕ – Stand is a group of plants or trees growing together in a given area. Stand (Effective Stand):- A term Stand generally refers to the number of plants per area, e.g., plants per hectare. Effective stand must consider not only the number of plants, but also uniformity of plant distribution, length of skips, and plant health. / Насаждение, участок леса (естественного или искусственного происхождения), включающий Деревья, Кустарники и различные лесные Растения. Состоит из древостоя и других компонентов леса, с характерными для данного участка признаками (происхождение, состав пород, форма, полнота, возраст, тип леса, бонитет и другие), в комплексе отличающими его от других насаждений.

STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ – As defined by the Multilateral Trade Negotiations 'Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade' (Standards Code), a Standard is a technical specification contained in a document that lays down characteristics of a product such as levels of quality, performance, safety or dimensions. Standards may include, or deal exclusively with, terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product. Standard is a document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context. Standard is a document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results. See also Standardization. / Устаревшим названием стандарта являлось Нормаль. Под Стандартом в широком смысле слова понимается модель, образец, эталон, принимаемые за исходные для сопоставления с ними других подобных объектов. Стандарт как нормативно-технический документ устанавливает комплекс нормальных правил, требований к группам однородной продукции и в необходимых случаях требований к конкретной продукции. Иными словами под стандартом понимаются правила, обеспечивающие разработку продукции, её производство и применение, а также требования к иным объектам стандартизации, например, единицам величин, физическим константам. Стандарт утверждается компетентным органом. Стандарт может быть разработан как на материальные предметы (продукцию, эталоны, образцы веществ), так и нормы, правила, требования различного характера. Применение стандарта способствует улучшению качества продукции, повышению уровня унификации и взаимозаменяемости, развитию автоматизации производственных процессов, росту эффективности эксплуатации и ремонта изделий. В бывшем СССР по сфере действия стандарты подразделялись на:- (i) государственные (ГОСТ) – на всей территории и для всех отраслей; (ii) отраслевые (ОСТ); (iii) республиканские (РСТ); и (iv) стандарты предприятий (объединений) (СТП). Под Стандартом, от Английского слова Standard, означающее Мерило или Норма или Образец, в широком смысле слова понимается образец, эталон, модель, принимаемые за исходные для сопоставления с ними других объектов; нормативно-технический документ по стандартизации, устанавливающий комплекс норм, правил, требований к объекту стандартизации и утверждённый компетентным органом. Стандарт может быть разработан на материально-технические предметы (продукцию, эталоны, образцы веществ), нормы, правила, требования организационно-методического и общетехнического характера. Стандарт распространяется на все сферы человеческой деятельности:- науку, технику, промышленное и сельскохозяйственное производство, строительство, здравоохранение, транспорт и так далее. В зависимости от сферы действия и уровня утверждения стандарты в бывшем СССР подразделялись на следующие категории:- Государственные Стандарты (ГОСТ), утверждаемые Госстандартом СССР (за исключением стандартов, утверждаемых Советом Министров СССР, Госстроем СССР и Министерством Здравоохранения СССР) и действующие на всей территории СССР; Отраслевые Стандарты (ОСТ), утверждаемые министерством и обязательные для всех предприятий отрасли; Республиканские Стандарты Союзных Республик (РСТ), утверждаемые Советом Министров Республики и обязательные для всех предприятий, расположенных на её территории, независимо от ведомственного подчинения; Стандарты Предприятий И Объединений (СТП), обязательные только для предприятия, утвердившего данные стандарты. В СССР также введены Стандарты СЭВ (СТ СЭВ), фиксирующие результаты конкретной деятельности органов СЭВ по стандартизации. Применение СТ СЭВ обязательно для всех предприятий, организаций и учреждений Союзного, республиканского и местного подчинения во всех отраслях народного хозяйства. Наряду со стандартами в СССР действовали Технические Условия (ТУ) на конкретные типы, марки, артикулы продукции. В зависимости от назначения различают стандарты:- общетехнические и организационно-методические правила и нормы; общие требования, показатели, нормы качества продукции; эксплуатационные свойства и технические характеристики, методы контроля групп однородной продукции межотраслевого применения; нормы техники безопасности и средства защиты работающих, термины и обозначения; единицы физических величин; государственные эталоны единиц физических величин и поверочные схемы; методы и средства поверки средств измерений; требования к стандартным образцам свойств и состава веществ и материалов; системы документации (конструкторской, технологической и другой); системы классификации и кодирования технико-экономической информации, системы организации производства, технические средства Научной Организации Труда (НОТ); важнейшие виды продукции. Стандарты на продукцию подразделяются на следующие виды:- стандарты технических условий, общих технических требований, параметров, типов, конструкции, марок, сортамента, правил приёмки, методов контроля, правил маркировки, упаковки, транспортирования, хранения, эксплуатации и ремонта, типовых технологических процессов. Все стандарты систематически пересматриваются и обновляются в соответствии с последними достижениями науки, техники, производства. Стандарты в СССР являются обязательными в пределах установленной сферы их действия, области и условий их применения. Порядок разработки и утверждения стандартов устанавливается ГОСТ 1.2-68. В ежемесячном Информационном Указателе Государственных Стандартов СССР и в ежегодном Указателе Государственных Стандартов СССР публикуется вся официальная информация о государственных стандартах СССР.

STANDARD AND POOR'S = СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – Standard & Poor's, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, is the world's foremost provider of independent credit ratings, indices, risk evaluation, investment research and data. With approximately 10 000 employees, including wholly owned affiliates, located in 23 countries and markets, Standard & Poor's is an essential part of the world's financial infrastructure and has played a leading role for more than 140 years in providing investors with the independent benchmarks they need to feel more confident about their investment and financial decisions. Standard & Poor's traces its origins to the publication, in 1860, of Henry Varnum Poor's History of Railroads and Canals in the United States, a precursor of modern stock reporting and analysis. Since that time, Standard & Poor's has continued to deliver on its mission to support 'the investor's right to know', providing credit ratings, indices, investment research, risk evaluation and data. The following are just a few Red Letter dates from our past. A more exhaustive time line of events in Standard & Poor's storied history may be found by viewing the Timeline above (Flash). In 1906, the Standard Statistics Bureau was formed to provide previously unavailable financial information on US companies. In 1916, Standard Statistics began to assign debt ratings to corporate bonds, with sovereign debt ratings following shortly thereafter. In 1940, municipal bond ratings were introduced. In 1941, Poor's Publishing and Standard Statistics merged to form the Standard & Poor's Corporation. In 1966, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc acquired Standard & Poor's (S&P), and S&P became a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Standard & Poor's (S&P) is a division of McGraw-Hill that publishes financial research and analysis on stocks and bonds. It is one of the top three companies in this business, along with Moody's Investors Service Ltd and Fitch Ratings Ltd. It is well known for its US-based S&P 500®, the Australian S&P/ASX 200 stock market index, and the Canadian S&P/TSX. Standard & Poor's is a leading provider of financial market intelligence. The world's foremost source of credit ratings, indices, investment research,

risk evaluation and data, Standard & Poor's provides financial decision-makers with the intelligence they need to feel confident about their decisions. Many investors know Standard & Poor's for its respected role as an independent provider of credit ratings and as the home of the S&P 500 benchmark index. But Standard & Poor's global organization also:- (i) provides a wide array of financial data and information; (ii) is the largest source of independent equity research and a leader in mutual fund information and analysis; and (iii) Maintains 79 major index families worldwide. As financial markets grow more complex, the independent analysis, critical thinking, opinions, news and data offered by Standard & Poor's are an integral part of the global financial infrastructure. Over USD1.45 trillion in investment assets is directly tied to S&P indexes and more than USD4.45 trillion is benchmarked to S&P indices – more than all other index providers combined. The total amount of outstanding debt rated by S&P globally is approximately USD34 trillion, in 100 countries. In 2005 alone, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services published more than 500 000 ratings, including new and revised ratings. The S&P Global 1200 covers 31 markets and approximately 70% of global market capitalization. Standard & Poor's Equity Research is among the world's leading providers of independent investment information, offering fundamental coverage on over 2 000 stocks. Standard & Poor's is the pre-eminent source of fundamental company and security data. Today, Standard & Poor's employs approximately 8 500 employees located in 21 countries and markets. Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC is a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Headquartered in New York, State of New York (NY), the United States. Standard & Poor's (S&P) is a United States-based financial services company. It is a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies that publishes financial research and analysis on stocks and bonds. It is well known for the stock market indices, the US-based S&P 500, the Australian S&P/ASX 200, the Canadian S&P/TSX, the Italian S&P/MIB and India's S&P CNX Nifty. It is one of the Big Three credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service and Fitch Ratings. Standard & Poor's traces its history back to 1860, with the publication by Henry Varnum Poor of History of Railroads and Canals in the United States. This book was an attempt to compile comprehensive information about the financial and operational state of US railroad companies. Henry Varnum went on to establish HV and HW Poor Co. with his son, Henry William, and published updated versions of this book on an annual basis. In 1906 Luther Lee Blake founded the Standard Statistics Bureau, with the view to providing financial information on non-railroad companies. Instead of an annually published book Standard Statistics would use 5" x 7" cards, allowing for more frequent updates. In 1941, Poor and Standard Statistics merged to become Standard & Poor's Corp. Then in 1966 S&P was acquired by The McGraw-Hill Companies, and now encompasses the Financial Services division. Standard & Poor's, as a credit rating agency (CRA), issues credit ratings for the debt of public and private corporations. It is one of several CRAs that have been designated a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. It issues both short-term and long-term credit ratings:- (1) Long-term credit ratings:- S&P rates borrowers on a scale from AAA to D. Intermediate ratings are offered at each level between AA and CCC (e.g., BBB+, BBB and BBB–). For some borrowers, S&P may also offer guidance (termed a 'credit watch') as to whether it is likely to be upgraded (positive), downgraded (negative) or uncertain (neutral):- (i) Investment Grade:- (a) AAA:- the best quality borrowers, reliable and stable (many of them governments); (b) AA:- quality borrowers, a bit higher risk than AAA. Includes:- (ba) AA+:- equivalent to Moody's and Fitch Aa1; (bb) AA:- equivalent to Aa2; and (bc) AA–:- equivalent to Aa3; (c) A:- economic situation can affect finance:- (ca) A+:- equivalent to A1; and (cb) A:- equivalent to A2; and (d) BBB:- medium class borrowers, which are satisfactory at the moment. (ii) Non-Investment Grade (also known as Junk Bonds):- (a) BB:- more prone to changes in the economy; (b) B:- financial situation varies noticeably; (c) CCC:- currently vulnerable and dependent on favorable economic conditions to meet its commitments; (d) CC:- highly vulnerable, very speculative bonds; (e) C:- highly vulnerable, perhaps in bankruptcy or in arrears but still continuing to pay out on obligations; (f) CI:- past due on interest; (g) R:- under regulatory supervision due to its financial situation; (h) SD:- has selectively defaulted on some obligations; (i) D:- has defaulted on obligations and S&P believes that it will generally default on most or all obligations; and (j) NR:- not rated. (2) Short-term issue credit ratings:- S&P rates specific issues on a scale from A-1 to D. Within the A-1 category it can be designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the issuer's commitment to meet its obligation is very strong. Country risk and currency of repayment of the obligor to meet the issue obligation are factored into the credit analysis and reflected in the issue rating:- (a) A-1:- obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong; (b) A-2:- is susceptible to adverse economic conditions however the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory; (c) A-3: adverse economic conditions are likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; (d) B:- has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial obligation but faces major ongoing uncertainties that could impact its financial commitment on the obligation; (e) C:- currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; and (f) D:- is in payment default. Obligation not made on due date and grace period may not have expired. The rating is also used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition. Credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's have been subject to criticism in the wake of large losses beginning in 2007 in the collateralized debt obligation (CDO) market that occurred despite being assigned top ratings by the CRAs. Credit ratings of AAA (the highest rating available) were given to large portions of even the riskiest pools of loans. Investors, trusting the low risk profile that AAA implies, loaded up on these CDOs that later became unsellable. Those that could be sold often took staggering losses. For instance, losses on USD340.7 million worth of CDOs issued by Credit Suisse Group AG added up to about USD125 million, despite being rated AAA by Standard & Poor's. Despite common perception, Standard & Poor's didn't rate the two major Icelandic banks, Kaupthing and Landsbanki. Companies pay Standard & Poor's to rate their debt issues. As a result, some critics have contended that Standard & Poor's is beholden to these issuers and that its ratings are not as objective as they should be. In April 2009 Standard & Poor's called for 'new faces' in the Irish Government, which was seen as interfering in the democratic process. In a subsequent statement they said they were 'misunderstood'. On 2010-April-27, the Greek debt rating was decreased to 'junk' status by Standard & Poor's amidst fears of default by the Greek Government. They also cut Portugal's credit ratings by two notches to A, over concerns about Portugal's state debt and public finances on 2010-April-28. Standard & Poor's publishes a large number of stock market indices, covering every region of the world, market capitalization level, and type of investment, e.g., indices for REITs and preferred stocks. These indices include:- (i) S&P 500 – value weighted index of the prices of 500 large-cap common stocks actively traded in the United States; (ii) S&P 400 MidCap Index; (iii) S&P 600 SmallCap Index, etc. / Корп. (Corp.). Фитч Рэйтиньгз Лимитид (Fitch Ratings Ltd) . Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) . Крэди Свиссэ Груп А.Ге. (Credit Suisse Group AG). Хэнри Вилъйэм. с суверенными (самостоятельными) рэйтиньгами . надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату . (Kaupthing) и Ландсбанки (Landsbanki). Компания Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) образовалась в результате слияния в 1941 двух корпораций:- Стэндод Стэтистикс (Standard Statistics) и Поз Паблишинь Кампэни (Poor's Publishing Company). Однако начало истории бизнеса Стэндод энд Поз принято связывать с выходом в 1860 исследования Хэнри Варнама По (Henry Varnum Poor) 'История Железных Дорог и Каналов в Соединённых Штатах' (History of Railroads and Canals in the United States). Именно в это время Хэнри По начал публиковать финансовую информацию, в которой остро нуждались Европейские инвесторы, озабоченные судьбой своих вложений в проекты создания инфраструктуры в Америке. В 1867 Хэнри По вместе с сыном открывают компанию Поз Рэйлвэй Мэньюэл Кампэни (Poor's Railway Manual Company) (впоследствии – Поз Паблишинь Кампэни). В 1906 Люсэр Ли Блэйк (Luther Lee Blake) создаёт Стэндод Стэтистикс Бьюро (Standard Statistics Bureau), предоставившее Американским компаниям ранее недоступную для них финансовую информацию. В 1916 Стэндод Стэтистикс стало присваивать кредитные рэйтиньги корпоративным облигациям, а вскоре после этого – и

рэйтиньги суверенных долговых обязательств. В 1940 появились первые рэйтиньги муниципальных облигаций. В 1941 Стэндод Стэтистикс и Поз Паблишинь Кампэни слились, образовав компанию Стэндод энд Поз. В 1966 Стэндод энд Поз была приобретена корпорацией МэкГро-Хил, Инк. (McGraw-Hill, Inc.). Основным принципом справочных изданий фирмы Генри Пура по вопросам инвестиций было 'право инвестора на информацию'. Этот принцип соблюдается и поныне, более 140 лет спустя. Компания Стэндод энд Поз стала признанным мировым лидером в области предоставления независимых высококачественных услуг по оценке кредитных рисков, изданию аналитических и справочных материалов для мирового финансового рынка. Стэндод энд Поз создала ряд продуктов и услуг для фондового рынка, в том числе системы отслеживания фондовых индексов и серию Интернет-услуг, облегчающих работу международных специалистов в области финансового анализа, планирования и инвестиционной деятельности. В штате Стэндод энд Поз насчитывается более 10 000 сотрудников, которые работают в офисах компании, расположенных в 23 странах мира; в их числе – более 1500 аналитиков, из них более 20 – в России на постоянной основе. Корпорация МэкГро-Хил (McGraw-Hill), основанная в 1888, специализируется в области предоставления информационных, образовательных и аналитических услуг в сфере финансов и бизнеса, предоставляя их под торговыми марками своих дочерних компаний, в частности Стэндод энд Поз, Бизнес Вик (Business Week), Дьжей.Ди. Павэ энд Эсошиэтс (J.D. Power and Associates). Корпорация имеет более 280 офисов в 40 странах мира. Объём продаж в 2008 составил 6.4 миллиарда Долларов США.

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S 100 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 100 ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard And Poor's (S&P) 100 Index is a market-capitalization weighted index consisting of 100 large blue chip stocks across various industries. Many fund managers use this index as a benchmark to measure the performance of large cap stocks overall. The market capitalization of the companies in the S&P 100 varies considerably, but in general large companies have a market cap greater than USD5 billion. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) .

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S 500 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 500 ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard & Poor's 500 Index, also known as S&P 500®, is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology; that means the level of the Index reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to a particular base period. Statisticians refer to this type of index, one with a set of combined variables (such as price and number of shares), as a composite index. Total market value of a company is determined by multiplying the price of the stock by the number of common shares outstanding. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time. It is much easier to graph a chart based on indexed values than one based on actual values. The S&P 500's base period is 1941–43. The actual total market value of the stocks in the Index during the base period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941–43 = 10. The formula used to calculate the Index is fairly straightforward. However, the calculation of the adjustments to the Index (commonly called Index Maintenance) is more complex. In practice, the daily calculation of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the 500 companies in the Index by a number called the Index Divisor. By itself, the Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original base period value of the Index. The Divisor keeps the Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all Index Maintenance adjustments. An example of how an index is calculated, using three stocks for illustrative purposes, follows. First, a starting point-or base period-is selected. Next, the initial total market value of the three-stock index at the base period is calculated by first taking each company's number of outstanding common shares and multiplying it by its price per share to determine the market value of each stock. Then, the three market values are added together. The total is the base period market value for the index. That total then is indexed (set equal to 10) and used to calculate the base period divisor. The base period divisor in this example (base period market value divided by base period index value) is 1 000 000. Suppose that the next day the per-share price of each of the three stocks in our index goes up exactly 10%. Since there have been no changes in the number of common shares outstanding, the market value of each company in the index also will go up 10%. That new market value is divided by the index divisor, which remained unchanged at 1 000 000. The new closing value of the index is 110, also exactly 10% higher than the previous day's closing value. This three-stock example illustrates the exact steps used every day to calculate the Standard & Poor's 500. The Index always is calculated by adding the market values of its 500 components and dividing that sum by the latest Index Divisor. The same procedure is used to calculate the four S&P 500 major industry sector indices (Industrials, Financials, Transportation, and Utilities) and the individual industry group indices. The closing S&P 500® Index value for 1993 was 466.45. This indicates that the 1993 closing market value for the Index was 46.6 times the average market value of the Index during the base period 1941–43. Therefore, a portfolio of stocks that exactly replicated the S&P 500® stock portfolio over the past 52 years would have increased in value by almost 4 565% not counting any dividends. The total-return calculation of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index has become increasingly important. Both the Association for Investment Management and Research's (AIMR) performance measurement standards and the SEC's executive compensation ruling require total return performance calculations and comparison to appropriate market benchmarks. Calculating the total return for any equity security is relatively straightforward: simply add dividend income and price appreciation for a given time period. The total return for the S&P 500® Index is calculated similarly; an indexed dividend return is added to the Index price change for a given time period. To actually calculate the total return for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index for a given time period, an indexed dividend for that time period is added to the closing S&P 500® Index value for that period. Then, this number is divided by the closing S&P 500® Index value at the beginning of the time period. The indexed dividend is an index number that represents the dividend distribution of the companies in the S&P 500® Index. It is calculated by adding the total daily dividends (based on the ex-dividend date) for all of the stocks in the Index for a given time period, converting it to an indexed number by dividing it by the same Index Divisor that is used to calculate the actual S&P 500® Index. The general formula to calculate the indexed dividend is:- Total Daily Dividends / Latest Index Divisor = Indexed Dividend. The Daily Indexed Dividend for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index on 1993-December-01, can be calculated using the above formula and the appropriate index divisor of 7 066.280 5. Indexed Dividend = 276.694 1 / 7 066.280 5 = 0.039 16. Standard & Poor's uses the ex-dividend date rather than the payment date to determine the total daily dividends for each day because the marketplace price adjustment for the dividend occurs on the ex-date. Treatment of special dividends, such as stock dividends and extraordinary dividends, within the S&P 500 Index calculation is decided upon on a case by-case basis. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index total-return calculation assumes the reinvestment of dividends on a daily basis. Monthly, quarterly, and annual total-return numbers for the S&P 500® Index are calculated by daily compounding of the reinvested dividends. The total-return calculations for the S&P 500 Index industry groups are calculated with dividends reinvested on a monthly, not a daily basis. The quarterly and annual industry total return numbers are calculated by compounding the monthly total returns. There are four different total-return indices for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index:- 1936, 1970, 1988, and year-to-date. Each one uses a different base period. The 1936 and 1970 total return indices were developed for historical use. Dividends are reinvested quarterly from 1936 through 1988 in the 1936 total-return index, and dividends are reinvested monthly from 1970 through 1988 in the 1970 total-return index. The 1988 total-return index is calculated based on daily reinvestment of dividends and uses 1988-January-01, as the base period. The year-to-date total-return index is also calculated assuming daily reinvestment of dividends; however, the base period is the last day of the prior year. The S&P 500® Index is an unmanaged index used as a measurement of change in stock market conditions based on the performance of a specified group of common stocks. Widely

regarded as the best single gauge of the US equities market, this world-renowned index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the US economy. Although the S&P 500® focuses on the large cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of US equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. S&P 500® is part of a series of S&P US indices that can be used as building blocks for portfolio construction. S&P 500® is maintained by the S&P Index Committee, a team of Standard & Poor's economists and index analysts, who meet on a regular basis. The goal of the Index Committee is to ensure that the S&P 500® remains a leading indicator of US equities, refl ecting the risk and return characteristics of the broader large cap universe on an on-going basis. The Index Committee also monitors constituent liquidity to ensure efficient portfolio trading while keeping index turnover to a minimum. The S&P Index Committee follows a set of published guidelines for maintaining the index. Complete details of these guidelines, including the criteria for index additions and removals, policy statements, and research papers are available on the Web site at www.indices.standardandpoors.com. These guidelines provide the transparency required and fairness needed to enable investors to replicate the index and achieve the same performance as the S&P 500®. Criteria for index additions:- (i) US Company:- determining factors include location of the company's operations, its corporate structure, its accounting standards and its exchange listings. (ii) Market Capitalization:- companies with market cap in excess of USD3 billion. This minimum is reviewed from time to time to ensure consistency with market conditions. (iii) Public Float:- there must be public float of at least 50%. (iv) Financial Viability:- companies should have four consecutive quarters of positive as-reported earnings, where as-reported earnings are defi ned as GAAP Net Income excluding discontinued operations and extraordinary items. (v) Adequate Liquidity and Reasonable Price:- the ratio of annual Dollar value traded to market capitalization for the company should be 0.30 or greater. Very low stock prices can affect a stock's liquidity. (vi) Sector Representation:- companies' industry classifications contribute to the maintenance of a sector balance that is in line with the sector composition of the universe of eligible companies with market cap in excess of USD3 billion. (vii) Company Type:- constituents must be operating companies. Closed-end funds, holding companies, partnerships, investment vehicles and royalty trusts are not eligible. Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and business development companies (BDCs) are eligible for inclusion. Continued index membership is not necessarily subject to these guidelines. The Index Committee strives to minimize unnecessary turnover in index membership and each removal is determined on a case-by-case basis. Criteria for index removals:- (i) companies that substantially violate one or more of the criteria for index inclusion; and (ii) companies involved in merger, acquisition, or significant restructuring such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria. The S&P 500® generally quoted is a price return index; there are also 'total return' and 'net total return' versions of the index. These versions differ in how dividends are accounted for. The price return version does not account for dividends; it only captures the changes in the prices of the index components. The total return version reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment. Finally, the net total return version reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment after the deduction of withholding tax. Standard & Poor's introduced its first stock index in 1923. Before 1957, its primary daily stock market index was the 'S&P 90', a value weighted index based on 90 stocks. By linking this index to the S&P 500® index, the latter has been extended back to 1918. Standard & Poor's also published a weekly index of 423 companies. The S&P 500® index in its present form began on 1957-March-04. Thanks to the computer technology emerging at the time, this index could be calculated and disseminated in real time. The S&P 500® is widely employed as a measure of the general level of stock prices, as it includes both growth stocks and the generally less volatile value stocks. The index reached an all-time intraday high of 1 552.87 in trading on 2000-March-24 during the dot-com bubble, and then lost approximately 50% of its value in a two-year bear market, spiking below 800 points in July 2002 and reaching a low of 768.63 intraday on 2002-October-10 during the stock market downturn of 2002. The S&P 500® remained below its year 2000 all-time high somewhat longer than the popular Dow Jones Industrial Average and the more comprehensive Wilshire 5000. However, on 2007-May-30, the S&P 500® closed at 1 530.23 to set its first all-time closing high in more than seven years. The highest point reached was 1 565.15 on 2007-October-09. In mid-2007, difficulties stemming from subprime mortgage lending began spreading to the wider financial sector, resulting in the second bear market of the XXI century. The resulting crisis became acute in September 2008, ushering in a period of unusual volatility, encompassing record 100-point moves in both directions and reaching the highest levels since 1929. On 2008-November-20, the index closed at 752.44, its lowest close since early 1997. A modest recovery the following day still left the index down 45.5% for the year. This year-to-date loss was the greatest since 1931, when the broad market declined more than 50%; the total losses that ushered in the Great Depression exceeded 80% over a three-year period. The market continued to decline between late 2008 and early 2009 surrounding the events involving the financial crisis of 2008, reaching a nearly 13-year closing low at 676.53 on March 09. Subsequently, the index has recovered sharply to close at 1 115.10 on December 31, up over 65% from the low but still down by more than 30% from the 2007 high; this respite has been alternately characterized as heralding a return to economic growth, or a significant counter-trend bear market rally. The index has traditionally been market-value weighted; that is, movements in the prices of stocks with higher market capitalizations (the share price times the number of shares outstanding) have a greater effect on the index than companies with smaller market caps. The index is now float weighted. That is, Standard & Poor's now calculates the market caps relevant to the index using only the number of shares (called 'Float') available for public trading. This transition was made in two steps, the first on 2005-March-18 and the second on 2005-September-16. In the derivatives market, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) offers futures contracts that track the index and trade on the exchange floor in an open outcry auction, or on CME's Globex® platform, and are the exchange's most popular product. Additionally, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE®) offers options contracts on the S&P 500® as well as S&P 500® ETFs (short for the exchange-traded funds), inverse ETFs and leveraged ETFs. Investors have used options on the S&P 500® (SPX™) index for a variety of purposes over the past two decades, including investing, hedging, asset allocation, and the management of risk. Investors appreciate many features of the SPX options, including:- (i) the fact that the options are tied to the world's leading benchmark for institutional investors; (ii) SPX options are powerful, flexible tools that allow investors to synthetically adjust their positions to a 500-stock portfolio; (iii) these listed options minimize counterparty risk – they are guaranteed by The Options Clearing Corporation, a triple-A rated clearinghouse; and (iv) there is price discovery in competitive, SEC-regulated auction markets. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks from a broad range of industries. The component stocks are weighted according to the total market value of their outstanding shares. The impact of a component's price change is proportional to the issue's total market value, which is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. These are summed for all 500 stocks and divided by a predetermined base value. The base value for the S&P 500® Index is adjusted to reflect changes in capitalization resulting from mergers, acquisitions, stock rights, substitutions, etc. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500® Index) is one of several indices designed to measure changes in price of a broad array of stocks. Source:- compiled by Standard & Poor's. Available in most major newspapers and several on-line market information sources. Frequency:- daily through newspapers; instantaneous through on line information sources. Reason:- the stock market is one measure of the current value of the nation's stock of capital and is often viewed as a barometer of business and consumer confidence regarding the future. A high and/or rising stock market may signal robust growth of business investment and consumer spending in the near future while a low and/or falling stock market may signal sluggish spending. For this reason, the S&P 500® is one component of the Index of Leading Indicators. The S&P (Standard & Poor's) 500 Index is a broad market index comprising 500 stocks. As such it is a much broader measure of market activity than is a narrow high end index like the DOW (which is based on 30 blue-chips). The S&P 500® Index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap US equities and serves as the foundation for a wide range of investment products. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of

available market capitalization. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.). экстраординарные дивиденды . строка баланса (item). пузырь (bubble). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). СИБО® (СВОЕ®). Индекс по 500 от Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's 500 Index), или сокращённо – Индекс по 500 от Эс.Энд.Пи. (S&P 500® Index), является индексом широкого рынка, состоящим из 500 акций. И коль так, то он является намного более широкой мерой активности рынка, нежели узкий отборный индекс типа Дау (который основан на 30 голубых фишках). Индекс по 500 от Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's 500 Index) – широкобазисное измерение изменений условий фондового рынка, основанное на усреднённых значениях стоимости 500 широко распространённых акций; известен также как Индекс по 500 от Эс.Энд.Пи. (S&P 500® Index). Отбор акций, их относительная оценка с целью отражения различий в числе акций, находящихся на руках акционеров, и публикация индексов является одной из основных услуг, предоставляемых корпорацией Стэндод энд Поз Корпорэйшэн (Standard & Poor's Corporation). Компания предоставляет консультации в области финансов, устанавливает рэйтиньг ценных бумаг и публикует его. Индексы отражают котировки акций промышленных, транспортных, финансовых компаний и компаний, предоставляющих коммунальные услуги. С середины 1989 сводный индекс по 500 акциям стал более гибким и число выпусков, представленных в каждом секторе, стало различным.

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S 500 SUBORDINATED NOTE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 500 СУБОРДИНИРОВАННЫМ БИЛЕТАМ ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard And Poor's 500 Subordinated Note Index is a special form of indexed money market paper. / Специальная форма индексируемой бумаги денежного рынка.

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S DEPOSITARY RECEIPT = ДЕПОЗИТАРНАЯ РАСПИСКА СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – Referred to as 'Spider', it stands for Standard And Poor's Depositary Receipt (SPDR). SPDRs have three letter symbols (MDY, SPY, and XLK) and trade just like stocks on the AMEX®. They offer a convenient means to buy and sell the S&P 400, S&P 500® and select S&P sectors. Three of the more popular SPDRs include:- (i) MDY – an index-linked security designed to track the S&P Mid Cap 400 Index that sells for approximately 1/5 the value of the underlying index; (ii) SPY – an index-linked security designed to track the S&P 500® that sells for approximately 1/10th the value of the underlying index; and (iii) XLK – a security linked to a basket of technology stocks and designed to track the performance of the technology sector. There are also sector SPDRs representing basic industry (XLB), consumer services (XLV), consumer staples (XLP), cyclicals/transports (XLY), energy (XLE), financial (XLF), industrial (XLI), and utilities sectors (XLU). Standard & Poor's 500 Depository Receipts (SPDRs), pronounced 'spiders', were introduced in 1993. They were created as a trust that holds all 500 stocks included in the S&P 500 index. The trust, managed by State Street Global Advisors, has about USD17 billion in assets. Warehouse receipts are issued against the trust. Each receipt represents a SPDR, and gives its holder a pro rata interest in the securities that are held by the trust This enables the investor to transact a single security as though he were trading the entire S&P 500 index. SPDRs trade on the American Stock Exchange and can be expected to track the S&P 500 very closely. The dividends paid by the underlying stocks are aggregated and paid quarterly to the SPDRs holders. In 1998, the American Stock Exchange began trading subsets of SPDRs. Each subset represents an industry sector consisting of stocks belonging to an industry that are included in the S&P 500. / АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) . SPDRs, произносимые как Спайдэрс (spiders). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) .

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S LARGE CAP 500 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 500 АКЦИЯМ КОМПАНИЙ С КРУПНОЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard And Poor's (S&P) Large Cap 500 Index lists the 500 largest 'large-cap' stocks (stocks from major companies in various industries). In 1999, companies in the index ranged from USD500 million to USD400 billion in market capitalization. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) . Фондовый Индекс по 500 от Стэндод энд Поз представляет собой усреднённую стоимость акций 500 компаний (425 промышленных и 75 железнодорожных и коммунальных), торгуемых на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже, и отображает рыночную активность.

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S MIDCAP 400 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 400 АКЦИЯМ КОМПАНИЙ СО СРЕДНЕЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard And Poor's (S&P) MidCap 400 Index lists 400 mid-size companies in various industries. According to S&P, it is a market-value weighted index. In 1999, the companies listed in the S&P 400 ranged from around USD200 million to USD10 billion in market capitalization. Introduced in 1991, the S&P MidCap 400 is now the most widely used index for mid-sized companies. Today, mid caps are being recognized as an independent asset class, with risk/reward profi les that differ considerably from both large caps and small caps. The S&P MidCap 400 covers over 7% of the US equities market, and is part of a series of S&P US indices that can be used as building blocks for portfolio construction. S&P MidCap 400 is maintained by the S&P Index Committee, a team of Standard & Poor's economists and index analysts, who meet on a regular basis. The goal of the Index Committee is to ensure that the index remains an accurate measure of midsized companies, refl ecting the risk and return characteristics of the broader mid cap universe on an on-going basis. The S&P Index Committee follows a set of published guidelines for maintaining the index. Complete details of these guidelines, including the criteria for index additions and removals, policy statements, and research papers are available on the Web site at www.indices.standardandpoors.com. These guidelines provide the transparency required and fairness needed to enable investors to replicate the index and achieve the same performance as the S&P MidCap 400. Criteria for index additions:- (i) US Company. Determining factors include location of the company's operations, its corporate structure, its accounting standards and its exchange listings. (ii) Market Capitalization. Companies with market cap in the range of USD750 million to USD3.3 billion. This range is reviewed from time to time to ensure consistency with market conditions. (iii) Financial Viability. Companies should have four consecutive quarters of positive as-reported earnings, where as-reported earnings are defi ned as GAAP Net Income excluding discontinued operations and extraordinary items. (iv) Public Float. There must be public float of at least 50%. (v) Adequate Liquidity and Reasonable Price. The ratio of annual Dollar value traded to market capitalization for the company should be 0.30 or greater. Very low stock prices can affect a stock's liquidity. (vi) Sector Representation. Companies' industry classifications contribute to the maintenance of a sector balance that is in line with the sector composition of the universe of eligible companies within the defined market cap range. (vii) Company Type. Constituents must be operating companies. Closed-end funds, holding companies, partnerships, investment vehicles and royalty trusts are not eligible. Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and business development companies (BDCs) are eligible for inclusion. Occasionally, additions to the S&P MidCap 400 are migrated up from the S&P SmallCap 600, or down from the S&P 500. These companies are still required to meet the above inclusion criteria. However, continued index membership is not necessarily subject to these guidelines. The Index Committee strives to minimize unnecessary turnover in index membership and each removal is determined on a case-by-case basis. Criteria for index removals:- (i) companies that substantially violate one or more of the criteria for index inclusion; and (ii) companies involved in merger, acquisition, or signifi cant restructuring such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria. / и экстраординарные . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) .

THE STANDARD AND POOR'S SMALLCAP 600 INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 600 АКЦИЯМ КОМПАНИЙ С МАЛОЙ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ ОТ СТЭНДОД ЭНД ПОЗ – The Standard And Poor's (S&P) SmallCap 600 Index lists 600 small-cap stocks, chosen for market size, liquidity, and to represent various industry groups. In 1999, the companies listed in the S&P 600 ranged from around USD40 million to USD2 billion in market capitalization. Introduced in 1994, the S&P SmallCap 600 is fast becoming the preferred small cap index in the United States, covering approximately 3% of the domestic equities market. Measuring a segment of

the market that is typically renowned for poor trading liquidity and financial instability, the index is designed to be an efficient portfolio of companies that meet specific inclusion criteria to ensure that they are investable and financially viable. S&P SmallCap 600 makes up the final piece of the S&P US index series that can be used as building blocks for portfolio construction. S&P SmallCap 600 is maintained by the S&P Index Committee, a team of Standard & Poor's economists and index analysts, who meet on a regular basis. The goal of the Index Committee is to ensure that the index remains an accurate measure of small companies, refl ecting the risk and return characteristics of the broader small cap universe on an on-going basis. The S&P Index Committee follows a set of published guidelines for maintaining the index. Complete details of these guidelines, are available on the Web site at http://www.indices.standardandpoors.com. These guidelines provide the transparency required and fairness needed to enable investors to replicate the index and achieve the same performance as the S&P SmallCap 600. Criteria for index additions:- (i) US Company. Determining factors include location of the company's operations, its corporate structure, its accounting standards and its exchange listings. (ii) Market Capitalization. Companies with market cap in the range of USD200 million to USD1 billion. This range is reviewed to ensure consistency with market conditions. (iii) Financial Viability. Companies should have four consecutive quarters of positive as-reported earnings, where as-reported earnings are defi ned as GAAP Net Income excluding discontinued operations and extraordinary items. (iv) Public Float. There must be public float of at least 50%. (v) Adequate Liquidity and Reasonable Price. The ratio of annual Dollar value traded to market capitalization for the company should be 0.30 or greater. Very low stock prices can affect a stock's liquidity. (vi) Sector Representation. Companies' industry classifications contribute to the maintenance of a sector balance that is in line with the sector composition of the universe of eligible companies within the defined market cap range. (vii) Company Type. Constituents must be operating companies. Closed-end funds, holding companies, partnerships, investment vehicles and royalty trusts are not eligible. Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and business development companies (BDCs) are eligible for inclusion. Occasionally, additions to the S&P SmallCap 600 are derived from the S&P MidCap 400. These companies are still required to meet the above inclusion criteria. However, continued index membership is not necessarily subject to these guidelines. The Index Committee strives to minimize unnecessary turnover in index membership and each removal is determined on a case-by-case basis. Criteria for index removals:- (i) companies that substantially violate one or more of the criteria for index inclusion; and (ii) companies involved in merger, acquisition, or significant restructuring such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria. / и экстраординарные . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) .

STANDARD ATMOSPHERE = СТАНДАРТНАЯ АТМОСФЕРА – Standard Atmosphere:- air maintained at 70 °F (21 °C) and 65% relative humidity. When international testing is involved, a standard temperature of 20 °C or, by agreement, 27 °C may be used. Special humidity and temperature conditions are sometimes prescribed for the testing of certain textiles for specific service predictions, resistance to water or biological action, etc Standard Atmosphere:- air at local atmospheric pressure with a relative humidity of 65% and a temperature of 20 degree Celsius. See also Atmospheres.

STANDARD ATMOSPHERE FOR TESTING = СТАНДАРТНАЯ АТМОСФЕРА ДЛЯ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ – Standard Atmosphere For Testing is the atmosphere, in which physical testing is carried out, shall be the standard atmosphere maintained with certain limits, to ensure that test results are not significantly influenced by changes in the atmosphere. Note:- the magnitude of these limits depends on the sorption behaviour of the tested material and is specified in the respective methods booklets.

STANDARD BAR = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ МЕРНЫЙ СЛИТОК – Standard Bar is:- (i) gold bar weighing approximately 400 ounces or 12.5 kilograms and having a minimum fineness of 995 parts per 1 000 pure gold; (ii) silver bar weighing approximately 1 000 ounces with a minimum fineness of 999; and (iii) platinum or palladium plate or ingot between 1 and 6 kilos with a minimum fineness of 999.5.

STANDARD CARRIER ALPHA CODE = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ КОД АЛЬФА ПЕРЕВОЗЧИКА – Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) is the unique 2 to 4 letter code assigned to transportation companies for identification purposes. SCAC codes are required for the electronic data interchange (EDI), and are printed on bills of lading and other transportation documents.

STANDARD CHARACTER DRAWING = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ ХАРАКТЕРНЫЙ ЧЕРТЁЖ (или ГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – In the US trademark law, an applicant may submit a Standard Character Drawing if (i) all letters and words in the mark are depicted in Latin characters; (ii) all numerals in the mark are depicted in Roman or Arabic numerals; (iii) the mark includes only common punctuation or diacritical marks; and (iv) the mark does not include a design element.

STANDARD CHARACTER FORMAT = ФОРМАТ СТАНДАРТНОГО СИМВОЛА (или XX) – Standard Character Format:- an applicant may submit a standard character format representation of a mark if (i) all letters and words in the mark are depicted in Latin characters; (ii) all numerals in the mark are depicted in Roman or Arabic numerals; (iii) the mark includes only common punctuation or diacritical marks; and (iv) the mark does not include a design element.

STANDARD CHECK = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ПРОВЕРКА – Standard Check:- a Rice Variety or breeding line whose response to a treatment is known and which is repeatedly included in tests as basis for comparing the reactions of tests entries. A resistant and a susceptible check are usually included.

STANDARD COMBINATION ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ ПО СТАНДАРТНОЙ КОМБИНАЦИИ – Standard Combination Order (SCO):- facilitate spread trading with implied-out functionality.

STANDARD COMPASS = ГЛАВНЫЙ КОМПАС (или СТАНДАРТНЫЙ КОМПАС) – Standard Compass (maritime term):- the magnetic compass used by the navigator as a standard.

STANDARD CONDITION = СТАНДАРТНОЕ УСЛОВИЕ – Standard Condition is that reached by a specimen when it is in moisture equilibrium with a standard atmosphere. Standard condition is seldom realized in practice since laboratory atmospheres are continually fluctuating between narrow limits, and it is not practical to wait for the attainment of moisture equilibrium which would require several days or more for tightly wound samples of high regain material. Practically, specimens are brought to moisture equilibrium in the standard atmosphere for testing as defined in these definitions. The term 'Standard Condition' should not be used as a synonym for the concept of 'Standard Atmosphere'.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION PLYWOOD = СТАНДАРТНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИОННАЯ ФАНЕРА – Standard Construction Plywood:- panels constructed of pairs of plies that are balanced as to grain direction and thickness about the central ply or panel centerline, in which the grain of each ply is at right angles to at least one other ply. See also Modified Construction Plywood, and Plywood. / .

STANDARD DENSITY BALE = КИПА СТАНДАРТНОЙ ПЛОТНОСТИ – Standard Density Bale is a cotton bale compressed to a density of at least 23 lb/ft^3 but less than 28 lb/ft^3. See also Bale Density. / Кипа Стандартной Плотности – это кипа хлопка, спрессованная до плотности, по крайней мере, 23 фунта на кубический фут, но не менее чем 28 фунтов на кубический фут.

STANDARD DEVIATION = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ДЕВИАЦИЯ (или СТАНДАРТНОЕ ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ) – Standard Deviation is the measure of variability given in mathematical terms of how much an observation differs from the mean set of observations. The positive

square root of the average squared deviations of the observations from the mean. Square root of variance. In statistics, a measure of the tendency of individual values to differ from the mean. The standard deviation is calculated by taking the square root of the variance (the sum of the squares of the deviation from the mean in a series of values), and dividing it by the sample size. A measure of variability expressed in a normalized form. Standard Deviation is a statistical term that provides a good indication of volatility. It measures how widely values (closing prices for instance) are dispersed from the average. The larger the difference between the closing prices and the average price, the higher the standard deviation will be and the higher the volatility. The closer the closing prices are to the average price, the lower the standard deviation and the lower the volatility. Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. Indicates probability of a variable or price falling within a certain width or band around the mean. Standard Deviation is a measure of dispersion of data around its mean, both above and below. Target downside deviation is a measure of dispersion of data below some user-selectable target return with all above target returns treated as underperformance of zero. Big difference. Standard Deviation is a measure of data variability around the mean. Standard Deviation is a measure of the dispersion of a set of numbers based on the difference of the individual numbers from the mean. / Положительный квадратный корень из . Стандартное Отклонение, то же, что Квадратичное Отклонение. Квадратичное Отклонение (или уклонение) наблюдённых значений x_1, x_2, …, x_n от a – выражение $\sqrt{[(x_1 - a)^2 + (x_2 - a)^2 + \ldots + (x_n - a)^2] / n}$. В теории вероятностей квадратичное отклонение случайной величины – корень квадратный из её дисперсии. Стандартное Отклонение – статистический показатель разброса результатов взаимного фонда. Если фонд имеет высокое значение среднего квадратического отклонения, разброс его результатов очень велик, то есть фонд потенциально очень волатилен. Низкое значение среднего квадратического отклонения показывает, что доходность фонда является почти постоянной величиной. Среднегодовое среднее квадратическое отклонение фонда, указываемое в обзорах Morningstar, рассчитывается на основе статистических данных о доходности фонда за 36 месяцев. По определению, в течение приблизительно 68% времени общая доходность любого фонда не должна отклоняться от средней доходности в сторону увеличения или уменьшения на величину, превышающую среднее квадратическое отклонение. Кроме того, в течение приблизительно 95% времени общая доходность фонда не должна отклоняться в любую сторону от его средней доходности на величину, превышающую двукратное значение среднего квадратического отклонения. Соответствие этим параметрам означает, что показатели доходности фонда попадают на типичную колоколообразную кривую нормального распределения вероятностей. В любом случае, чем больше среднее квадратическое отклонение, тем выше волатильность фонда. Недостаток этого статистического показателя состоит в том, что значение среднего квадратического отклонения иногда может быть равно нулю, отражая последовательно низкие результаты фонда.

STANDARD ERROR = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ОШИБКА (или СТАНДАРТНАЯ ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ) – Standard Error is the measure of the average chance departure of a statistic from its expected value. It is sometimes known as the Standard Deviation Of The Means. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic.

STANDARD EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR RICE = СТАНДАРТНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ РИСА – Standard Evaluation System for Rice is an international system of classifying responses of Rice to biological, chemical, and physical stresses, developed through cooperative efforts of Rice scientists and published by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI; headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines) in a booklet.

STANDARD FORM = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ФОРМА – In the United States, a Standard Form (SF) is a type of form designation such as Form SF51, meaning a Standard Form used throughout the Federal Government.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ (или СТАНДАРТНАЯ ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ) – Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is the industrial classification applied to the collection and publication of a wide range of economic statistics. The current version, SIC92, is consistent with NACE, Rev.1 (NACE is short for French Nomenclature Statistique des Activités Économiques Dans la Communauté Européenne = Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community). Method of classifying business, manufacturing and all commercial activity for statistical purposes. A set of codes developed by the US Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System). The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is the classification standard underlying all establishment-based US economic statistics classified by industry. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is a set of codes developed by the Office of Management and Budget, which categorizes business into groups with similar economic activities. / Стандартная Отраслевая Классификация (СОК) – разработанная на федеральном уровне система стандартной классификации и нумерации отраслей промышленности с целью классификации предприятий по отраслям промышленности и предоставления иной информации. Широко используется исследователями рынка. В компьютерных базах данных часто применяется именно эта система классификации.

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION = СТАНДАРТНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) was developed by the United Nations in 1950 and is used solely by international organizations for reporting international trade. The SITC has been revised several times; the current version is Revision 3.

STANDARDIZATION = СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИЯ – Standardization is a systematic process by which tangible or intangible subjects are harmonized by the joint efforts of the stakeholders for the benefit of society as a whole. Because of its well-proven full consensus processes, standardization has a high democratic legitimation and complies with anti-trust legislation. See also Standard. Standardization:- use of a set of measurable values, or standards, to compare goods in terms of their uses, characteristics, measurements, qualities and/or test methods. The application of standards to grade or rank products. See also Seal Of Quality. / Под Стандартизацией понимается процесс установления и применения стандартов. Под Стандартизацией понимается деятельность, заключающаяся в нахождении решений для повторяющихся задач в сферах науки, техники и экономики, направленная на достижение оптимальной степени упорядочения в определённой области. Главная задача стандартизации – создание системы нормативно-технической документации, определяющей прогрессивные требования к продукции, к её разработке, производству и применению, а также контроль за правильностью использования этой документации. Стандартизация – процесс установления и применения стандартов. Смотрите также Стандарт (Standard). Определение термина Стандартизация, данное Международной Организацией по Стандартизации (МОС или так называемая ИСО):- ‘Стандартизация – установление и применение правил с целью упорядочения деятельности в определённой области на пользу и при участии всех заинтересованных сторон, в частности, для достижения всеобщей оптимальной экономии при соблюдении функциональных условий и требований техники безопасности’. Объекты стандартизации – конкретная продукция, нормы, требования, методы, термины, обозначения и так далее, имеющие перспективу многократного применения, используемые в науке, технике, промышленном и сельскохозяйственном производстве, строительстве, транспорте, культуре, здравоохранении и других сферах народного хозяйства, а также в международной торговле. Стандартизация существенно

влияет на темпы развития и уровень производства. Базируясь на последних достижениях науки, техники и практического опыта, стандартизация во многом не только определяет достигнутый уровень производства, но и является одним из стимулов прогресса науки и техники. Стандартизация в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была тесно связана с системой планирования и управления народным хозяйством, являлась одним из элементов государственной технической политики. В условиях плановой социалистической экономики важнейшая особенность стандартизации – её активная роль в управлении народным хозяйством, выражающаяся в деятельности государственных органов, предприятий и организаций по установлению и применению обязательных правил, норм и требований, направленных на ускорение научно-технического прогресса, повышение производительности труда и улучшение качества продукции. Первый документ Советского Правительства в области стандартизации – Декрет Совета Народных Комиссаров Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республики (Совнарком РСФСР или СНК РСФСР) от 14 Сентября 1918 О Введении Международной Метрической Системы Мер И Весов. 15 Сентября 1925 СНК СССР принял решение о создании Комитета по Стандартизации при Совете Труда и Обороны (СТО) под председательством Валериана Владимировича Куйбышева (1888-Июнь-06–1935-Январь-25). Комитет 07 Мая 1926 утвердил первый общесоюзный стандарт:- ОСТ-1 ‘Пшеница. Селекционные Сорта Зёрен. Номенклатура.’, получивший силу государственного закона. В 1936–40 разработкой и утверждением стандартов занимались также народные комиссариаты, а с Июля 1940 – Всесоюзный Комитет по Стандартизации при СНК СССР, который в 1948 был включен в состав Государственного Комитета Совета Министров СССР По Внедрению Передовой Техники В Народное Хозяйство (Гостехника СССР). В 1951–53 центральным органом по стандартизации стало Управление по Стандартизации при Совете Министров СССР, в 1953–54 – Управление По Стандартизации при Госплане СССР. С 1954 стандартизацией руководил Комитет Стандартов, Мер и Измерительных Приборов при Совете Министров СССР, преобразованный в 1970 в Госкомитет Стандартов Совета Министров СССР (Госстандарт СССР). В систему органов и служб Госстандарта СССР входили республиканские управления, центры по стандартизации и метрологии, научно-исследовательские институты, лаборатории госнадзора за соблюдением стандартов. В отраслях промышленности в области стандартизации работало (1975) более 600 головных базовых организаций, в том числе отраслевые научно-исследовательские институты (в судостроении, авиационной, электротехнической, электронной и радиотехнической промышленности). В СССР действовала Государственная Система Стандартизация (ГСС), объединявшая работы по стандартизации на всех уровнях управления народным хозяйством и представляющая собой комплекс взаимоувязанных правил и положений, в которых содержатся:- основные цели и задачи стандартизации; планирование, организация и методика проведения работ по стандартизации; порядок разработки, внедрения, обращения нормативно-технических документов и внесения в них изменений, порядок госнадзора и ведомственного контроля за их внедрением и соблюдением; правила наблюдения за состоянием и применением средств измерений; объекты стандартизации, категории и виды стандартов; единые нормы построения, изложения, оформления стандартов. Планирование работ по стандартизации входило в систему государственного планирования и согласовалось с планами проведения научно-исследовательских, опытно-конструкторских и экспериментальных работ. Основные задачи стандартизации в СССР:- установление требований к техническому уровню и качеству продукции, сырья, материалов, полуфабрикатов и комплектующих изделий, а также норм, требований и методов в области проектирования и производства продукции, позволяющих обеспечить оптимальное качество и ликвидировать нерациональное многообразие видов, марок и типоразмеров; развитие унификации и агрегатирования промышленной продукции как важнейшего условия специализации производства, комплексной механизации и автоматизации производственных процессов, повышения уровня взаимозаменяемости, эффективности эксплуатации и ремонта изделий; обеспечение единства и достоверности измерений в стране, создание и совершенствование государственных эталонов единиц физических величин, а также методов и средств измерений высшей точности; установление унифицированных систем документации, систем классификации и кодирования технико-экономической информации; установление единых терминов и обозначений в важнейших областях науки, техники, в отраслях народного хозяйства; установление системы стандартов безопасности труда; установление систем стандартов в области охраны природы и улучшения использования природных ресурсов; создание благоприятных условий для внешнеторговых, культурных и научно-технических связей. Социалистическая стандартизация основывалась на методах опережающей и комплексной стандартизации. Принцип опережающей стандартизации заключался в установлении повышенных (по отношению к достигнутому на практике уровню) норм, требований к объектам стандартизации, которые, согласно прогнозам, будут оптимальными в последующее время. В зависимости от реальных условий в перспективных (ступенчатых) стандартах устанавливаются показатели, нормы, характеристики в виде ступеней качества с дифференцированными сроками их внедрения. Принцип комплексной стандартизации заключается в согласовании показателей взаимосвязанных компонентов, входящих в объекты стандартизации, и увязке сроков введения в действие стандартов. Комплексность стандартизации обеспечивается разработкой программ стандартизации, включающих изделия, сборочные единицы, детали, полуфабрикаты, материалы, сырьё, технические средства, методы подготовки и организации производства. Комплексная стандартизация, охватывая все стороны изготовления и потребления продукции, позволяет координировать межотраслевые производственные связи и обеспечивает наиболее полное и оптимальное удовлетворение требований заинтересованных организаций и предприятий. К началу 1975 в СССР действовало более 20 000 ГОСТов (к 1940 было около 6 000), охватывающих важнейшие виды промышленной и сельскохозяйственной продукции, более 6 000 республиканских, более 15 000 отраслевых стандартов и свыше 100 000 Технических Условий, зарегистрированных в Госстандарте СССР. Созданы и внедряются межотраслевые системы стандартов общегосударственного значения:- Единая Система Конструкторской Документации (ЕСКД), Единая Система Технологической Подготовки Производства (ЕСТПП), Единая Система Классификации И Кодирования Технико-Экономической Информации и другие. Для планомерного повышения качества выпускаемой продукции в СССР введены аттестация промышленной продукции по высшей, первой и второй категориям качества и присвоение Государственного Знака Качества. Госстандарт СССР разрабатывает и утверждает научно-техническую документацию о порядке оценки достигнутого уровня качества выпускаемой продукции и осуществляет контроль за проведением и соблюдением условий аттестации качества промышленной продукции. Стандартизация В Рамках Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи (СЭВ) согласуется с задачами Комплексной Программы Дальнейшего Углубления и Совершенствования Сотрудничества и Развития Социалистической Экономической Интеграции Стран-Членов Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи. Вопросами стандартизации в СЭВ занимаются Постоянная Комиссия по Стандартизации, Отраслевые Постоянные Комиссии, Институт СЭВ по Стандартизация и Отдел Стандартизация Секретариата СЭВ. Основные направления работ – создание систем нормативно-технических документов (система нормативно-технической документации СЭВ по стандартизации; автоматизированная информационно-управляющая система стандартизации и метрологии СЭВ; единая система проектно-конструкторской документации СЭВ; единая система допусков и посадок СЭВ), а также комплексных стандартов на продукцию, являющуюся предметом товарообмена между странами-членами СЭВ. Нормы и требования стандартов СЭВ соответствуют международным стандартам. К 01 Января 1975 было принято 4 900 рекомендаций СЭВ по Стандартизации и 120 стандартов СЭВ. 28-я Сессия СЭВ (21 Июня 1974) утвердила ‘Положение О Стандарте СЭВ (СТ СЭВ)’ и одобрила

Конвенцию О Прямом (Непосредственном) Применении Стандартов СЭВ. Конвенция о применении СТ СЭВ была ратифицирована Президиумом Верховного Совета СССР Указом от 17 Сентября 1974. Разработка и применение стандартов СЭВ оказывают решающее влияние на интенсификацию процессов социалистической экономической интеграции, совершенствование международного социалистического разделения труда, повышение уровня производства и качества продукции, на усиление конкурентоспособности продукции социалистических стран на мировых рынках и дают значительный экономический эффект. Использование стандартов СЭВ в народном хозяйстве стран-членов СЭВ обусловливает дальнейшее сближение национальных систем стандартизации. Стандартизация В Капиталистических Странах:- для проведения работ по стандартизации в капиталистических странах существуют национальные организации. В большинстве промышленно развитых стран эти организации неправительственные – ассоциации, общества, институты, членами которых являются фирмы, компании, торговые корпорации и частные лица. Вместе с тем в ряде капиталистических стран правительства оказывают финансовую поддержку организациям по стандартизации. В Японии, Италии, Мексике и других капиталистических странах действуют правительственные организации по стандартизации. Подавляющее большинство национальных стандартов не имеет законодательной силы, за исключением стандартов по технике безопасности, здравоохранению и защите окружающей среды. Для своей практической деятельности фирмы и компании разрабатывают и используют также фирменные стандарты, учитывающие спрос, конкуренцию на внутренних и внешних рынках и тому подобное. Всё большее распространение и использование получают международные стандарты. Международная стандартизация связана с развитием многостороннего научно-технического и экономического сотрудничества. 1970-е характеризуются интенсивным развитием работ по международной стандартизации. Вопросами стандартизации, метрологии, повышения качества продукции, кроме национальных организации, занимается более 300 международных и региональных организаций (1975). В области стандартизации действуют крупнейшие международные организации:- Европейская Экономическая Комиссия ООН (ЕЭК ООН), Международная Организация по Стандартизации (МОС или ИСО), Международная Электротехническая Комиссия (МЭК). Международные стандарты и рекомендации, разрабатываемые этими организациями, устанавливают показатели, соответствующие современным научно-техническим требованиям к качеству, надёжности, безопасности, и другие важнейшие свойства и характеристики различных видов продукции, являющейся предметом международной торговли, а также определяют унифицированные методы и средства испытаний и аттестации материалов и товаров. Применение международных стандартов способствует расширению научно-технических, экономических и торговых связей. Международные стандарты широко используются при разработке национальных стандартов, что позволяет значительно сократить сроки и стоимость их разработки и получить большой экономический эффект.

STANDARDIZE = СТАНДАРТИЗИРОВАТЬ – (1) Standardize:- to adjust instrument output to correspond to a previously established calibration using one or more homogeneous specimens or reference materials. (2) (calibrate, verify) This is the normal condition that is often referred to as ‘Field Calibration’ of a color instrument.

STANDARDIZED CONTRACT = СТАНДАРТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или СТАНДАРТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – Standardized Contract (Over-The-Counter Market):- the commercial terms that govern OTC contracts and futures contracts tend to be standardized. For example, most OTC swaps are executed under common ISDA (International Swap Dealers Association) contract. Similarly, futures contracts, even on different exchanges, tend to be governed by a standardized set of commercial terms.

STANDARD MOISTURE REGAIN = ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ СТАНДАРТНОЙ ВЛАГИ (или СТАНДАРТНАЯ ВЛАГОПОГЛОЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ, или СТАНДАРТНАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ) – Standard Moisture Regain is the accepted moisture allowance for textile materials expressed in percentages of their dry weight.

STANDARD OBSERVER = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬ (или СТАНДАРТНЫЙ ОБОЗРЕВАТЕЛЬ) – Standard Observer is an ideal observer having visual response described by the CIE color-matching functions. Commission Internationale de l’Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л’Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l’Eclairage (CIE)).

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE = СТАНДАРТНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА – Standard Operating Procedure is the codified best laboratory practices for handling biological control agents in quarantine or containment.

STANDARD PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS OF RISK = АНАЛИЗ РИСКА СТАНДАРТНОГО ПОРТФЕЛЯ – The Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN®) Performance Bond System. A program that determines portfolio performance bond requirements for futures, options, cash, and other instruments. SPAN® is a portfolio based approach to risk performance bond calculations which may be applied easily to any exchange’s margining methodology, either gross or net, and may be incorporated into any firm’s bookkeeping system. CME Clearing uses SPAN® to margin clearing firms and clearing firms use SPAN to margin their customers. Developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®) in 1988, the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN®) performance bond margining system for calculating requirements has become the futures industry standard. SPAN® evaluates the risk of an entire account’s futures/options portfolio and assesses a margin requirement based on such risk. It accomplishes this by establishing reasonable movements in futures prices over a one day period. The resulting effect of these ‘risk arrays’ is to capture respective gains or losses of futures and options positions within that commodity. Each Exchange maintains the responsibility of determining these risk arrays as well as the option calculations that are needed to determine the effect of various futures price movements on option values. SPAN® recognizes the special characteristics of options, and seeks to accurately assess the impact on option values from not only futures price movements but also changes in market volatility and the passage of time. The end result is that the minimum margin on the portfolio will more accurately reflect the inherent risk involved with those positions as a whole. One of the special characteristics of options is that a long option position can never be at risk for more than its premium. In order for SPAN® to assess the risk of all positions in the portfolio and at the same time allow credit for the premium involved, SPAN® allows the excess of the option premium over the risk margin for any option position to be applied to the risk margin on other positions. Under SPAN®, firms will receive risk arrays from the respective clearing organizations to calculate margins for their accounts. These firms will then calculate minimum margin requirements for all of its accounts based on the arrays on a daily basis. Individuals are able to calculate their own margin requirements through loading the risk arrays and their positions into PC-SPAN. Under SPAN®, each Exchange will provide risk arrays for each commodity traded. These arrays are comprised of 16 ‘what if’ scenarios that cover a range of reasonable futures price and volatility changes over the course of a day. For example, what if crude oil futures prices rose by USD1.00 and volatility on crude oil options fell? Each scenario measures the impact on profit and loss of the hypothetical movements on futures and options positions within that commodity. Each answer becomes a component of the risk array, and SPAN® will take the largest loss from that array as the minimum margin for the day. In order to construct arrays, each Exchange provides both the futures and volatility scan ranges. The futures scan range is equal to a firm’s maintenance margin requirement for outright positions. This represents the interval that a futures contract’s prices are likely to move (up or down) over a single day. For example, if the scan range is USD1 500.00 for crude oil contracts, it implies that crude oil futures prices are most likely to fluctuate within a band of USD1.50/barrel up or down (since each contract represents 1 000 barrels) from the

last settlement price. To construct the risk arrays, SPAN sets fractions (multiples of 1/3) of the range both up and down as the plausible price changes. Each commodity traded has its own scan range. In addition to futures price changes, a major determinant of option value is the inherent volatility that is expected in the market. Each Exchange will set parameters, both up and down, for likely changes in expected market volatility. The impact on option value of these hypothetical changes are then used to capture the profit (or loss) on option positions, and hence the risk of options in a given portfolio. Each Exchange will set an extreme move parameter, usually set equal to a multiple of the futures scan range, as well as a percent of this move it believes it needs to be covered for possible abrupt changes of futures prices. SPAN® also recognizes that many commodities tend to experience similar price movements. For offsetting positions in different commodities that are related, SPAN® allows certain credits be given to the portfolio's total margin to reflect this lower overall risk. As developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange®, the industry standard for calculating performance bond requirements (margins) on the basis of overall portfolio risk. SPAN® calculates risk for all enterprise levels on derivative and non-derivative instruments at numerous exchanges and clearing organizations worldwide. The Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk™ (SPAN®) system is a highly sophisticated methodology that calculates performance bond requirements by analyzing the 'what-ifs' of virtually any market scenario. Developed and implemented in 1988 by Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®), SPAN® was the first system ever to calculate performance bond requirements exclusively on the basis of overall portfolio risk at both clearing and customer levels. How does SPAN® work? SPAN® evaluates overall portfolio risk by calculating the worst probable loss that a portfolio might reasonably incur over a specified time period. SPAN® achieves this number by comparing hypothetical gains and losses that a portfolio would sustain under different market conditions. SPAN® typically provides a 'Risk Array' analysis of 16 possible scenarios for a specific portfolio under various conditions. SPAN® methodology, however, allows users to request any number of scenarios to meet their particular needs:- (i) Each scenario consists of a 'what-if' situation in which SPAN® assesses the effects of variations in price, volatility and time to expiration. (ii) Each calculation represents a gain or loss based on the possible gains or losses due to changes in an instrument's price by X and volatility by Y. What type of SPAN® parameters does Variance Futures determine? Variance Futures and your clearing FCM determine the following SPAN® parameters, in order to reflect the risk coverage desired in any particular market:- (i) Price Scan Range:- a set range of potential price changes; (ii) Volatility Scan Range:- a set range of potential implied volatility changes; (iii) Intra-commodity Spread Charge:- an amount that accounts for risk (basis risk) of calendar spreads or different expirations of the same product, which are not perfectly correlated; (iv) Short Option Minimum:- minimum margin requirement for short option positions Spot Charge:- a charge that covers the increased risk of positions in deliverable instruments near expiration; and (v) Inter-commodity Spread Credit:- margin credit for offsetting positions between correlated products. SPAN® combines financial instruments within the same underlying for analysis, and refers to this grouping as the Combined Commodity group. For example, futures, options on futures and options on equities on the same stock could all be grouped under a single Combined Commodity. To calculate a performance bond requirement, for each Combined Commodity in a portfolio, SPAN® will:- (i) Sum the Scan Risk charges, any Intra-commodity Spread and Spot Charges; (ii) Apply the offsets for all Inter-commodity Spread Credits within the portfolio; (iii) Compare the above sum with any existing Short Option Minimum requirement; and (iv) Assess the greater of the two compared as the risk of the Combined Commodity. The Total Margin Requirement for a portfolio is the sum of the risk of all Combined Commodities less all credit for risk offsets between the different Combined Commodities. The CME® Clearing Risk team determines initial performance bond/initial margin utilizing the CME Group proprietary SPAN® margin system. The SPAN® system is a global industry standard, made available by license agreement, that:- (i) Monitors market activity, including large positions and concentrated positions; (ii) Performs a twice daily mark-to-market of open positions; (iii) Manages risk through multi-lateral netting by customer and house account per firm; and (iv) Assures the segregation of customer assets from firm assets. The Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN®) system is a highly sophisticated methodology that calculates performance bond requirements by analyzing the 'what-ifs' of virtually any market scenario. Developed and implemented in 1988 by Chicago Mercantile Exchange® (CME®), SPAN® was the first system ever to calculate performance bond requirements exclusively on the basis of overall portfolio risk at both clearing and customer level. In the years since its inceptions, SPAN® has become the industry standard for portfolio risk assessment. It is the official performance bond (margin) mechanism of 50 registered exchanges, clearing organizations, service bureaus and regulatory agencies throughout the world. SPAN® software is utilized by a wide range of end-users, including futures commission merchants (FCMs), investment banks, hedge funds, research organizations, risk managers, brokerage firms and individual investors worldwide. Although originally designed for use with derivatives, its extraordinary capabilities have led to its extensive use in assessing risk for many different types of financial instruments. Now in its fourth generation of functionality, SPAN® has evolved into a 'family' of three software products designed to meet the needs of a wide range of customers. PC-SPAN – a single-user desktop application that offers margin calculation across multiple exchanges. SPAN Risk Manager – a single-user desktop program that includes risk analytics in addition to margin calculation. SPAN Risk Manager Clearing – an institutional-level program used by exchanges, clearing organizations, services bureaus and regulatory agencies that employs all the functionalities of PC-SPAN and SPAN Risk Manager, and also offers real-time margining, risk array calculations and production of SPAN® risk parameter files. / СПЭН® (SPAN®). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation). экстраординарные . для неотложных позиций .

STANDARD SAMPLES = СТАНДАРТНЫЕ ПРОБЫ – Standard Samples:- in Canada, the Eastern and Western Standards Committees meet annually and recommend to the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) primary and export standard samples of grain for use in grading during that crop year. / Под Стандартными Образцами понимаются меры для воспроизведения величин, характеризующих свойства или состав веществ или материалов. Стандартные образцы применяют при проведении метрологических работ и контроле качества сырья и продукции. Общие требования к стандартным образцам и порядок их аттестации стандартизованы.

STANDARD SETTLEMENT INSTRUCTIONS = СТАНДАРТНЫЕ ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО РАСЧЁТАМ – Standard Settlement Instructions are the delivery instructions established between counterparties that may be transmitted as part of an electronic trade confirmation message, e.g., Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) message. / Инструкции по поставке, установленные между встречными сторонами, которые могут быть переданы в качестве части электронного сообщения подтверждения торговли, например, сообщения Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

STANDARDS, MENTOR, ATTEMPT, REVIEW, TRANSITION = СТАНДАРТЫ, МЕНТОР, ПОКУШЕНИЕ, ОБЗОР, ПЕРЕХОД – Standards, Mentor, Attempt, Review, Transition (SMART) is an informal development program used for The United States Patent and Trademark Office's Office of the Chief Information Officer (USPTO's OCIO) employees that identifies standards to work towards and establishes a mentoring relationship between managers and their employees who must meet these standards.

STANDARD TEMPERATE ATMOSPHERE = АТМОСФЕРА СО СТАНДАРТНОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРОЙ – Standard Temperate Atmosphere is an atmosphere which has a relative humidity of 65% and a temperature of 20 °C. / Атмосфера Со Стандартной Температурой – атмосфера, которая имеет относительную влажность 65% и температуру 20 °C.

STANDARD TENDER = СТАНДАРТНЫЙ КОНКУРС – Standard Tender is a tender procedure used by the Eurosystem in its regular open market operations. Standard tenders are carried out within 24 hours. All counterparties fulfilling the general eligibility criteria are entitled to submit bids.

STANDARD TROPICAL ATMOSPHERE = АТМОСФЕРА, СТАНДАРТНАЯ ДЛЯ ТРОПИКОВ – Standard Tropical Atmosphere is an atmosphere which has a relative humidity of 65% and a temperature of 27 °C. / Атмосфера, которая имеет относительную влажность 65% и температуру 27 °C.

STAND BY = НАХОДИТЬСЯ В СОСТОЯНИИ ГОТОВНОСТИ (или СТОЯТЬ НАГОТОВЕ, или БЫТЬ НАГОТОВЕ) – Stand By (maritime term):- a preparatory order (wait: be ready).

STAND–BY COMMITMENT = РЕЗЕРВНОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Stand-By Commitment is a put option in Ginnie Mae® trading which gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to make delivery. / Опцион на продажу в торговле Дьжини Мэй® (Ginnie Mae®), который предоставляет его держателю право, но не обязательство, совершить поставку.

STAND–BY CREDIT = РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – (1) Stand-By Credit is a credit line granted against payment of compensation (commitment commission) for a specified term.

(2) Bridging loan extended to a country or central bank facing balance-of-payments difficulties, e.g., the stand-by facilities of the International Monetary Fund. / , например, .

STANDBY FACILITY = РЕЗЕРВНАЯ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ – Standby Facility is a facility that supports a utility system and is generally running under no load. It is available to replace or supplement a facility normally in service.

STAND–BY LETTER OF CREDIT = РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – The Stand-By Letter Of Credit serves a different function than the commercial letter of credit. The commercial letter of credit is the primary payment mechanism for a transaction. The standby letter of credit serves as a secondary payment mechanism. A bank will issue a standby letter of credit on behalf of a customer to provide assurances of his ability to perform under the terms of a contract between the beneficiary. The parties involved with the transaction do not expect that the letter of credit will ever be drawn upon. The standby letter of credit assures the beneficiary of the performance of the customer's obligation. The beneficiary is able to draw under the credit by presenting a draft, copies of invoices, with evidence that the customer has not performed its obligation. The bank is obligated to make payment if the documents presented comply with the terms of the letter of credit. Standby letters of credit are issued by banks to stand behind monetary obligations, to insure the refund of advance payment, to support performance and bid obligations, and to insure the completion of a sales contract. The credit has an expiration date. The standby letter of credit is often used to guarantee performance or to strengthen the credit worthiness of a customer. In the above example, the letter of credit is issued by the bank and held by the supplier. The customer is provided open account terms. If payments are made in accordance with the suppliers' terms, the letter of credit would not be drawn on. The seller pursues the customer for payment directly. If the customer is unable to pay, the seller presents a draft and copies of invoices to the bank for payment. The domestic standby letter of credit is governed by the Uniform Commercial Code. Under these provisions, the bank is given until the close of the third banking day after receipt of the documents to honor the draft. Stand-by Letter of Credit is the contractual arrangement guaranteeing financial or economic performance involving three parties:- (i) the issuer (bank), (ii) the account party (the bank customer) and (iii) the beneficiary. The bank guarantees that the account party will perform on a contract between the account party and the beneficiary. Standby Letters Of Credit:- Some beneficiaries prefer (and some banks can only issue) standby letters of credit (SBLCs) in lieu of on-demand contract bonds. SBLCs are standard banking practice in the US and in markets which follow US practice such as Taiwan and South Korea. SBLCs are a form of documentary letter of credit and perform in the same way as an on-demand bond:- (i) Under a payment letter of credit, the issuing bank agrees to pay against delivery of specified documents (e.g., invoices, bills of lading, warehouse receipts etc); (ii) Under a standby letter of credit, the bank undertakes to pay against presentation of specified documents which might be the beneficiary's simple demand for payment. Many suppliers seek to incorporate additional documents to be delivered (if only copies) on drawing from the SBLC to reduce the chance of beneficiary claiming the funds unfairly. A draft (an accepted bill of exchange) will often also be required. This draft is drawn up by the bank when the SBLC is set up. Documentary letters of credit usually incorporate the provisions of UCP 600 (Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits). However, UCP 600 is written for drawing payments when it can be demonstrated by documentary means that performance has been achieved, e.g. providing evidence of despatch in the format required under the letter of credit. UCP 600 does not always work well for SBLCs which are simply guarantees. This can lead to misunderstandings and disputed demands. For example, there is no mechanism in UCP 600 for reductions (such as when performance milestones are achieved or deliveries made), as would often be needed if the SBLC was guaranteeing Advance Payments. ISP98 (International Standby Practices) rules have been designed specifically for SBLCs. Some issuing banks will incorporate ISP98 into their SBLCs rather than UCP 600. ISP98 is designed to be compatible with the UN Convention on Standby Letters of Credit. ISP98 makes reference to choosing a governing law and states that the rules supplement the applicable law. An SBLC that is subject to English Law and issued by a UK bank has a distinct advantage in that it will expire automatically on its stated expiry date and on expiry does not have to be physically returned for cancellation. However, if the SBLC is silent as to the governing law, and particularly if it is issued by a non-UK bank, it can be difficult to get it cancelled. By comparison, URDG 758 (short for the Uniform Rules For Demand Guarantees – International Chamber of Commerce Publication No. 758), the succinct and clear rule-set for bonds, has the advantage that it implies a governing law in the absence of any express statement (Arts 34 & 35). Some beneficiaries see bonds as more flexible with regard to the wording, and in allowing the opportunity to incorporate local law and receive a local guarantee. Choice over whether the guaranteeing instrument is a bond or an SBLC is very much a matter of tradition and practice. Certain countries favour SBLCs, conversely, other countries favour bonds. Extend Or Pay:- If contract performance is taking longer than anticipated or your customer is not yet ready to release you from your bonding obligation, an extension is likely to be requested. The phraseology used is rather harsh, but do not be alarmed – it is quite normal to be told that your bond must be extended else it will be called. After all, if you do not extend the bond before it expires, the customer is left without its financial guarantee of your good performance. When an exporter is supplying complex equipment and systems in sectors such as power transmission and distribution which can be difficult to commission successfully within the times originally set out for completion of commissioning, the importance of the performance bond is magnified because customers may need to submit repeated 'extend or pay' demands under the bond and the exporter may need to extend the expiry date of the bond to allow more time for the non-commissioned equipment and systems to pass tests upon commissioning. In this circumstance, the act of extending the performance bond oils the wheels of the relationship between the parties at a time when a customer may view the performance of the exporter with some disdain and would otherwise contemplate terminating the contract due to the default of the exporter. ISP98 provides for 'extend or pay' demands to be made, so there is very little difference between an SBLC subject to ISP98 and an on-demand bond subject to URDG 758 in this respect. See Chapter 7 for more on the subject of extend or pay. A common form of bank guarantee in the USA and Asia. May be used for all types of guarantee, in particular as a payment guarantee. It also serves as security for the event a third party fails to meet a promised obligation. The Standby Letter of Credit comes from the banking legislation of the United States, which forbids

US credit institutions from assuming guarantee obligations vis-à-vis third parties. To circumvent this rule, the US banks created the standby letter of credit, which is based on the 'Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600)'. Like the guarantee, the standby letter of credit is of an abstract nature, i.e. legally separated from the underlying transaction. In the case of a standby letter of credit, the documents stipulated in the claim must be submitted within the specified period. These documents should show that the client (exporter) has not met or insufficiently fulfilled his or her performance obligations or the debtor has not met a payment on time. The standby basically fulfils the same purpose as a guarantee:- it is payable upon first demand and without objections or defences on the basis of the underlying transaction. It is up to the beneficiary to decide whether a standby may be given. On 1999-January-01, the ICC introduced the 'ISP 98' (International Standby Practices), new guidelines which were drawn up especially for 'standby letters of credit' business. In practice, however, standbys are generally still subject to the 'Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits', publication no. 600 (UCP 600). Standby letters of credit are used in import-export business, primarily with the Americas and frequently in the Far East as well, or wherever the contracting parties decide to use this legal form as a security instrument. They have a purpose to secure any claims by the obligee on the obligor due to non-contractual delivery or performance by the agreed date or credit repayment on the due date. Guarantee amount depends on purpose of security. Term depends on purpose of security. In contrast to the guarantee, a standby can be confirmed immediately (i.e. deferment of the country and credit risk), provided the standby conditions permit. As opposed to a commercial letter of credit, a letter of credit that does not cover the direct purchase of merchandise, so called because it is often intended to be drawn on only when the applicant for whom it is issued fails to perform an obligation. There is, nonetheless, a type of standby letter of credit that is intended to be drawn on, referred to as a 'Direct Pay Letter Of Credit'. Standby letters of credit are based on the underlying principle of letters of credit that payment is made against presentation of documents 3/4 whatever documents the applicant, beneficiary, and issuing bank may agree to, not necessarily documents showing shipment of goods. / или выплата кредита в надлежащую (причитающуюся) дату. Резервный Аккредитив – выдаваемое банком независимое обязательство выплатить определённую сумму средств бенефициару по простому требованию (заявлению) или по требованию с представлением соответствующих условиям аккредитива документов. Указанные документы подтверждают, что бенефициару причитается платёж вследствие неисполнения обязательства перед ним или возникновения иного обязательства, в погашение займа либо возврата аванса, в оплату срочной задолженности приказодателя либо иного лица. Резервный аккредитив является инструментом, посредством которого гарантируется выполнение обязательств (осуществление платежей, поставка товаров, услуг) перед бенефициаром данного аккредитива. Резервный Аккредитив фактически представляет собой банковскую гарантию, оформленную в виде аккредитива. Обобщённо, резервный аккредитив представляет собой обязательство банка уплатить в пользу бенефициара по аккредитиву гарантийную сумму по наступлению гарантийного случая (неисполнения приказодателем резервного аккредитива обязательств перед бенефициаром). Если, по мнению бенефициара, его партнер нарушил свои обязательства, то он может воспользоваться резервным аккредитивом. Как правило, для этого достаточно представления в банк его простого письменного заявления о том, что партнёр не выполнил оговорённых обязательств (часто в совокупности с другими документами в течение срока действия аккредитива и на оговорённых условиях). В случае соблюдения обязательств партнером – приказодателем аккредитива, аккредитив теряет силу по истечению срока его действия.

STANDBY SERVICE = УСЛУГА ОЖИДАНИЯ (или РЕЗЕРВНАЯ УСЛУГА) – Standby Service is a support service that is available, as needed, to supplement a consumer, a utility system, or to another utility if a schedule or an agreement authorizes the transaction. The service is not regularly used.

STANDING FACILITY = ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ (или ПОДДЕРЖКА ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ) – Standing Facility is a central bank facility available to counterparties on their own initiative. The Eurosystem offers two overnight standing facilities:- the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility. The European Central Bank (ECB) offers commercial banks the opportunity to obtain credit within defined limits (marginal lending facility) or invest unlimited deposits (deposit facility). The interest rates of both of these facilities generally represent the upper and lower limit of the overnight rate (EONIA) in the Euro area. Prior to the introduction of the euro, the interest rate corresponding to the interest rate of the marginal lending facility, was the Lombard rate in Germany, while the discount rate was the rate corresponding to the interest rate of the deposit facility. The interest rate of the marginal lending facility is typically significantly higher than the corresponding market rate and the interest rate of the deposit facility significantly lower than the corresponding market rate. Banks therefore only use these facilities when they have no alternative. Standing Facility is a central bank facility available to credit institutions on their own initiative. The Eurosystem offers two standing facilities, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility. The Eurosystem also offers two standing facilities, which set boundaries for overnight market interest rates by providing and absorbing liquidity:- (i) the marginal lending facility, which allows credit institutions to obtain overnight liquidity from the national central banks against eligible assets; and (ii) the deposit facility, which can be used by credit institutions to make overnight deposits with the national central banks in the Eurosystem. / для рыночных однодневных расчётных процентных ставок .

STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE = ПОСТОЯННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯМ – Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC):- set up in 1997 by the IASC to clarify aspects of existing international standards. In 2001 it was replaced by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). It prepares the Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards to give authoritative guidance on issues that are likely to receive divergent or unacceptable treatment. Financial statements should not be described as complying with International Accounting Standards unless they comply with all the requirements of each applicable Standard and each applicable interpretation of the Standing Interpretations Committee. The term is also used by statisticians for Standard Industrial Classification.

STANDING ORDER = ПОСТОЯННОЕ ПОРУЧЕНИЕ – Standing Order:- instructions issued by a payer to his bank to pay fixed sums to a specified recipient at regular intervals. Standing orders are primarily used to pay rent, insurance premiums, taxes and the like. A direct debit order differs from a standing order inasmuch as the payee initiaties the transaction based on anauthorization to withdraw funds from the payer's account. Instruction issued by the customer for the regular payment by the bank (usually until expressly revoked) of certain obligations, such as insurance premiums, rent and the like. An order to a bank to make (usually) a series of payments on the customer's behalf. It is used to pay bills that are due at regular intervals. Also known as Banker's Order.

STANDING PART = КОРЕННОЙ КОНЕЦ (СНАСТИ) – Standing Part (maritime term):- that part of a line or fall which is secured.

STANDING RIGGING = СТОЯЧИЙ ТАКЕЛАЖ – Standing Rigging (maritime term):- that part of the ship's rigging which is permanently secured and not movable, such as stay, shrouds, etc.

STANDING WIRE = СТОЯЧАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА (или ПОСТОЯННАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА, или СТРОЕВАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА, или КОРЕННАЯ ПРОВОЛОКА) – Standing Wire is a broad term describing fixed rods or strips extending through the loom reed, that control the height of the pile in a woven pile fabric.

STANDSTILL = ЗАМОРАЖИВАНИЕ – Standstill refers to a commitment of GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) contracting parties not to impose new trade-restrictive measures during the Uruguay Round negotiations. See also Rollback. / Замораживание относится к обязательству договаривающихся по Генеральному Соглашению о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) сторон не налагать новых ограничительных мер на торговлю в ходе переговоров по Уругвайскому Раунду (Uruguay Round).

STAND–UP COLLAR = СТОЯЧИЙ ВОРОТНИК – Stand-Up Collar is a collar that rises from the neckline to form a narrow, circular strip or band around the neck.

STANS = SYSTEM FOR THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

STAPLE = СКОБА (или ШПОНКА) – Staple is a round or square wire fastener, U-shaped with two legs, usually of the same length, connected by its crown, and with the legs usually pointed. See also Pallet. / Скоба (Staple):- круглый или квадратный проволочный элемент U-образной формы с двумя остроконечными прямоугольными ножками одинаковой длины, соединёнными спинкой. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STAPLE = ШТАПЕЛЁК (или ШТАПЕЛЬ) – Cotton is often spoken of as having ‘good staple’. This means that the stock has the necessary working properties for manipulation into a certain size or count of spun yarn. The average length of the bulk of fibers is called Staple. A 1-1/4 inch staple cotton, a 4-inch worsted fiber, a 9-inch woolen fiber. Staple is a cluster or group of wool fibers naturally clinging together in the fleece. Staple:- natural fibers or cut lengths from filaments. The staple length of natural fibers varies from less than 1 inch as with some cotton fibers to several feet for some hard fibers. Manufactured staple fibers are cut to a definite length, from 8 inches down to about 1-1/2 inches (occasionally down to 1 inch), so that they can be processed on cotton, woolen, or worsted yarn spinning systems. The term Staple (fiber) is used in the textile industry to distinguish natural or cut length manufactured fibers from filament. Cotton fiber considered with regard to its length and fineness. Short Staple:- less than 25 mm, Medium Staple:- 25 to 30 mm, Long Staple:- 30 to 37 mm and Extra Long Staple (ELS):- 37 mm and above. Staple:- short lengths of fiber, measured in inches or fractions of inches, like those naturally found in cotton and wool. These short lengths must be spun to obtain a length sufficient for weaving or knitting. Silk is the only natural fiber that does not come in staple lengths, but instead in filament lengths. Man-made fibers often are cut into staple lengths for spinning to imitate natural fibers. See also Filament, Spinning, and Spun Fiber Yarn. Staple:- filaments of rayon or other man-made fibers, cut to predetermined lengths for conversion to spun yarns (or for other uses). Also used to designate the average length of the natural fibers. / Хлопковое волокно обычно оценивается по его длине и тонине. Короткий Штапель:- менее 25 мм, Средний Штапель:- от 25 до 30 мм, Длинный Штапель:- от 30 до 37 мм, Экстра Длинный Штапель:- 37 мм и более.

STAPLE CROP = ВЕДУЩАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или ПРОФИЛИРУЮЩАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Staple Crop is the crop grown as the basic diet of the population of a particular country or area.

STAPLE FABRIC = ШТАПЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Staple Fabric:- those cloths which, over a period of years, have a steady sale or demand. Such cloths as muslins, flannels, broadcloth, shanttung, and taffeta are staples that have to be kept in stock. See also Spun Fabric.

STAPLE FIBERS = ШТАПЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – (1) Staple Fibers are short fibers, typically ranging from 1/2 inch up to 18 inches long. Wool, cotton, and flax exist only as staple fibers. Manufactured staple fibers are cut to a specific length from the continuous filament fiber. Usually the staple fiber is cut in lengths ranging from 1-1/2 inches to 8 inches long. A group of staple fibers are twisted together to form a yarn, which is then woven or knit into fabrics. See also Staple. Natural fibers whose length usually ranges from about 1 inch to 1-1/2 inches, such as Cotton. Staple Fiber is a textile fiber of limited but spinnable length. For man-made fibers the three principal categories are:- (i) square cut staple fibers; (ii) stretch-broken fibers; and (iii) variable length (or bias cut) staple fibers. / Под Штапельными Волокнами понимаются натуральные или природные волокна, длина которых варьируется в диапазоне приблизительно от 1 до 1-1/2 дюйма, например, такие как хлопок. Штапельное Волокно – элементарное волокно ограниченной длины.

(2) Staple Fibers are the manmade fibers which have been cut to the length of the various natural fibers to facilitate blending and further processing with other fibers. / Искусственные волокна, которые были порезаны до длины разнообразных натуральных волокон с тем, чтобы использовать их в смешивании и дальнейшей переработке с другими волокнами. Под Штапельными Волокнами понимаются химические волокна, получаемые разрезанием или разрыванием жгута продольно сложенных элементарных нитей на отрезки длиной 40–70 миллиметров, называемые штапелями. Они предназначаются для выработки текстильных материалов. Штапельное Волокно, от Немецкого слова Stapel, означающее Волокно, химическое волокно, получаемое разрезанием или разрыванием жгута продольно сложенных элементарных нитей на отрезки длиной 40–70 мм (называются штапели). Пряжа из штапельного волокна идёт на изготовление платьевых и других тканей. В России данный термин не рекомендуется ГОСТом.

STAPLE LENGTH = ШТАПЕЛЬНАЯ ДЛИНА (или ДЛИНА ШТАПЕЛЬКА) – Staple Length is the length of sheared locks obtained by measuring the natural staple without stretching or disturbing the crimp. The fiber regrowth or regeneration from one shearing to the next. Staple Length is the fiber length from a sample of fibers. A Wensleydale sheep has a standard staple length of about 12 inches. A Dorset has a staple length 2.5 and 4 inches. / Примечание (терминология из Государственного Стандарта (ГОСТ) СССР для хлопкового волокна):- Штапельная Массодлина – средняя массодлина всех волокон, длина которых больше модальной. Модальная Массодлина – средняя длина волокон, составляющих группу с наибольшей массой. Средняя Массодлина – отношение суммы произведений средних длин каждой группы на их массу к общей массе волокон всех групп.

STAPLE PROCESSING = ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО (или ШТАПЕЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕРАБОТКА) – Staple Processing is the conversion of staple into spun yarns suitable in evenness, size, twist, and strength for use in the weaving or knitting of fabrics. See also Textile Processing.

STAPLE YARN = ШТАПЕЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Staple Yarns, despite the name, are not basics to be kept on hand like staple foods would be in a pantry. Staple yarn is a type of yarn distinguished by the materials and method used to make it. Staple yarn may be called Spun Yarn or referred to by the fiber used to make it, rayon staple, for example. Staple yarns are typically used in clothing construction, rug making, needle-crafting and hobbies, and weaving. Yarns spun from long staple fibers are ideal for heavy-use objects like coats, rugs, blankets and warp threads. Short staple fibers produce more delicate yarns better suited for light-weight garments. See also Spun Yarn.

STARBOARD = ПРАВЫЙ БОРТ (или ШТИРБОРТ) – Starboard:- the right-hand side of a ship when facing the front or forward end. The starboard side of a ship during darkness is indicated by a green light. See also Port Side. Right side of the vessel facing the bow or front of the vessel. See also Port. Starboard is the right side of a vessel or airplane when onboard facing the bow. The word is derived

from ‘steer board’ referring to a steering board or oar located on the right side amidships (rather than at the stern) of early sailing ships, which was used as a rudder. See also Port. Starboard (maritime term):- the right side of the ship. / Смотрите также Бакборт или Левый Борт (Port Side). Борт судна (от Немецкого слова Bord), совокупность элементов набора и обшивки, образующая боковые стенки корпуса судна. Различают левый (бакборт) и правый (штирборт) борта, если смотреть от кормы к носу судна. От высоты борта зависит грузовместимость судна; высотой непроницаемого надводного борта определяется запас плавучести судна. Высота надводного борта влияет также на остойчивость при больших углах крена и на продольную прочность корпуса. Борта в средней части судна обычно вертикальны, иногда наклонены наружу (борт с развалом), а на ледоколах и некоторых других судах – наклонены внутрь (борт с завалом).

STARCH = КРАХМАЛ – Starch is an insoluble high molecular weight (typically several million kDa) polysaccharide formed from beta-D-glucose units linked together with alpha-1,4’ linkages (compare with cellulose). Amylose starches are long unbranched molecules whyle amylopectins are branched polysaccharides with alpha-1,6’ linkages at the branch point. Starches can be broken down easily into glucose, as required, by amylase enzymes in the tissues and are the principal food storage substance of plants. Starch can be recognized by forming a characteristic blue color with iodine. Starch is:- (1) the major storage carbohydrate of plants; a polymer composed of D-glucose units occurring as amylopectin and amylose and found in chloroplasts, amyloplasts, and endosperm. (2) Major carbohydrate source for animals. Starch is a polysaccharide with a much higher molecular weight than that of a sugar, but typically lower than that of cellulose; amylose and amylopectin are the major plant starches. The starches used in the textile industry are derived from plants. In North America, most starch comes from corn (maize), but starch from Rice or Tapioca is also common. Starch is extensively used as a size for warp yarns in commercial weaving. It must be removed before dyeing, because it can interfere with the uptake of dye by the fiber. It isn’t appropriate for thickening reactive dye solutions for printing or direct application because much of the dye will react with the starch instead of the fiber. It can be used to as a thickener for some other types of dye. Starches are also chemically processed to produce dextrin, starch ethers (see Monagum) and starch esters. Unmodified starch has very low solubility in water. / Дэкстрин (Dextrin). Под Крахмалом, от Польского слова Крохмал (Krochmal), от Немецкого слова Kraftmehl, понимается запасной углевод растений. Состоит из двух полисахаридов – амилозы и амилопектин, образованных остатками глюкозы. Накапливается в виде зёрен главным образом в клетках клубней, луковиц, семян, а также в листьях и стеблях. Крахмал – основная часть важнейших продуктов питания:- муки (75–80%), картофеля (25%), кукурузы, риса, саго и других. Калорийность крахмала около 16.8 кДж/г (около 4 ккал/г). Крахмал и его производные применяются при производстве бумаги (проклеивания бумаги, картона), текстильных изделий (для шлихтования тканей), клеёв, в литейном и других производствах, в медицине и фармацевтической промышленности (получение антибиотиков, витаминов, приготовление мазей, присыпок), в пищевой промышленности (производство кондитерских изделий, колбас), а также в аналитической химии (индикатор на йод, с которым даёт интенсивное синее окрашивание).

STARCH INDICATOR = УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО КРАХМАЛУ – Starch Indicator is a solution that is used to detect starch by a color reaction. Starch indicator is usually a solution of iodine and potassium iodide in water (typically about 2.3% potassium iodide and 0.33% iodine in distilled water). It will react with starch to produce a violet to blue-black color, depending on the specific type of starch. This can be useful for detecting starch size in fabrics. Mercerized cotton will also give a blue-black color with this test, though the color seems to appear slowly, whereas with starch it appears almost instantly.

STARCH LUMP = КРАХМАЛЬНЫЙ КОМ – Starch Lump:- xxxxx. See also Hard Size.

STARCHY ENDOSPERM = КРАХМАЛИСТЫЙ ЭНДОСПЕРМ (или МУЧНИСТЫЙ ЭНДОСПЕРМ) – Starchy Endosperm is the bulk of the endosperm within the aleurone layer, consisting largely of starch granules embedded in a proteinaceous matrix. The starchy endosperm also contains sugars, fats, and fibers. The bulk of the starchy endosperm survives the milling and polishing process as the milled white Rice. / Крахмалистый Эндосперм является частью эндосперма внутри алейронового слоя, в основном состоящего из гранул крахмала, вживлённых в белковую матрицу. Крахмалистый эндосперм содержит также сахар, жиры, и волокна. Часть крахмалистого эндосперма выдерживает процесс рушения и полирования, когда становится обрушенным белым рисом.

STARE DECISIS = СТОЯТЬ НА РЕШЁННОМ (или ПРИСТАЛЬНОЕ СОБЛЮДЕНИЕ) – Stare Decisis:- literally, ‘Let the decision stand’. The policy or practice of judges to abide by the legal rules or principles already established in earlier cases of the same sort.

STARTER FERTILIZER = СТАРТОВОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ (или ПРИПОСЕВНОЕ УДОБРЕНИЕ) – Starter Fertilizer is a relatively small application of fertilizer applied with or near the seed for accelerating early growth of the crop. Starter Fertilizer is a fertilizer placed close to the seed, usually at planting. Also called ‘Pop-Up’ Fertilizer. / Известно также как Xxxxx Удобрение (‘Pop-Up’ Fertilizer).

STARTING MARK = НЕДОСЕКА ПРИ ПУСКЕ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА (или ЗАБОИНА ПРИ ПУСКЕ ТКАЦКОГО СТАНКА, или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПУСКА В ХОД) – Starting Marks:- this is a very subjective decision by the percher if light Let off is there For this we have to avoid the stopping of M/c due to Weft break or Warp breaks because in case if m/c stops then starting marks is seen in the fabric. It is more visible in case of light weight than medium or heavy weight quality. As a precautionary measure, we have to change the stopping points which helps in reduction of starting marks. Also, replacement all of Mechanical Let off to Electronic Let off on these m/c is required. Weaving defect. Starting Mark:- uneven pick density observed on fabric when machine starts after attending warp breaks or weft breaks or any other reason called Starting Mark. Starting Mark:- mechanical faults in loom, improper stopping in loom in open shed condition, excessive cloth release at loom stacking timing:- (i) play in sley or reed at 50 degrees machine position; (ii) eccentric take up roller bush and hexagonal stud; (iii) condition of take up timing; (iv) whip roller vibration; (v) M/c. stopping point between 290 degree – 300 degree; (vi) condition of main drive – brake band and its setting; (vii) working of free-wheeling device; (viii) let off mechanism; (ix) take up clutch pressure; (x) slippage of cloth at emery roll or not; (xi) condition of both side emery pin and gun metal bushes; and (xii) improper pick finding. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Под Пусковыми Полосами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос по всей ширине ткани с небольшим уменьшением числа уточных нитей на 1 дециметр (дм) ткани. Эти полосы появляются на тканях со средним и ниже среднего числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, когда станок пускается после останова. Причина порока – релаксация нитей основы и другое. Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Забоина. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Забоинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос во всю ширину ткани с повышенным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани (то есть с повышенной плотностью ткани по утку), причина – разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма.

STARTING MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ПУСКА В ХОД – Starting Mark:- uneven pick density observed on fabric when machine starts after attending warp breaks or weft breaks or any other reason called Starting Mark. Starting Mark:- the fault known as ‘Starting Place’ in cloth/fabric are caused as a result of stopping and starting a loom. The fault appears width way of the fabric. There are some other faults which are visible after dyeing. Few common faults of these categories are mentioned below. Weaving defect. Starting Mark:-

mechanical faults in loom, improper stopping in loom in open shed condition, excessive cloth release at loom stacking timing:- (i) play in sley or reed at 50 degrees machine position; (ii) eccentric take up roller bush and hexagonal stud; (iii) condition of take up timing; (iv) whip roller vibration; (v) M/c. stopping point between 290 degree – 300 degree; (vi) condition of main drive – brake band and its setting; (vii) working of free-wheeling device; (viii) let off mechanism; (ix) take up clutch pressure; (x) slippage of cloth at emery roll or not; (xi) condition of both side emery pin and gun metal bushes; and (xii) improper pick finding. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

STARTING PLACE = МЕСТО ПУСКА В ХОД – Starting Place:- restarting of loom. Woven fabric defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

START–UP MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПУСКА В ХОД – Start-Up Marks:- (1) blemishes caused by the 'start-up man' who, when the loom is supposed to be ready for the weaver, is responsible for all settings and timings so that when the weaver takes over the warp he should have clear sailing in weaving out the cuts of cloth in the warp. Usually of minor importance, easily remedied. (2) The cloth may show marks such as bright or dim streaks in the filling direction. Caused by the weaver not starting his loom under correct warp tension at the let-off or take-up motions. Sometimes, several filling picks will be woven into the goods before the loom picks become regular and even with the warp ends. Good weavers are constantly on the alert for poor start-up marks and always give the closest attention to the warp and the fabric tension before setting the loom into action. See also Set Mark. Start-Up Mark; stop mark; stopping line:- a band of several courses having stitch characteristics different from those in the normal fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a change in yarn tension resulting from the deceleration and standing time when a machine stops. / в направлении уточины. Порок или дефект ткачества. Под Пусковыми Полосами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос по всей ширине ткани с небольшим уменьшением числа уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани. Эти полосы появляются на тканях со средним и ниже среднего числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, когда станок пускается после останова. Причина порока – релаксация нитей основы и другое.

STARVED AREA = ОБЕДНЁННЫЙ АРЕАЛ – Starved Area is an area in a plastic part that has an insumcient amount of resin to wet out the reinforcement completely. This condition may be due to improper wetting, impregnation, or resin flow; excessive molding pressure; or improper bleeder cloth thickness.

STARVED JOINT = ОБЕДНЁННОЕ ПРИКРЕПЛЕНИЕ (или СПАЙКА, или СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Starved Joint is an adhesive that has been deprived of the proper film thickness of adhesive due to insufficient adhesive spreading or to the application of excessive pressure during the lamination process.

STATE = ГОСУДАРСТВО – State is a specialized type of political organization characterized by a full-time, specialized, professional work force of tax-collectors, soldiers, policemen, bureaucrats and the like that exercises supreme political authority over a defined territory with a permanent population, independent from any enduring external political control and possessing a local predominance of coercive power (always supplemented with moral and remunerative incentives as well) great enough to maintain general obedience to its laws or commands within its territorial borders. The first known states were created in ancient times in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Mexico and Peru, but it is only in relatively modern times that states have almost completely displaced alternative 'stateless' forms of political organization of societies all over the planet. Roving bands of hunter-gatherers and even fairly sizable and complex tribal societies based on herding or agriculture have existed without any full-time specialized state organization, and these 'stateless' forms of political organization have in fact prevailed for all of the prehistory and much of the history of the human species. / Виды (Species).

STATE = ШТАТ – State is one of the component territorial political units in a larger federal state that are so called because, although they actually fall short of full independent statehood or sovereignty, they still possess a very large degree of autonomy in decision-making with respect to most of their internal affairs and are thus also legally allowed to exercise various forms of coercion over their regional populations Example – the 50 states of the United States.

STATE AUTHORITY = ВЛАСТИ ШТАТА – State Authority means an authority of a State designated under State law:- (i) to receive notice required to be given a State authority under subpart II of this part; or (ii) as the representative of the State before the Secretary of Transportation in any matter about which the Secretary is required to consult with or consider the views of a State authority under subpart II of this part.

STATE BANK = ШТАТОВСКИЙ БАНК (или БАНК ШТАТА) – In the United States, State Bank is a bank that is chartered by a state; may or may not be a member of the Federal Reserve System. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Штатовским Банком или Банком Штата подразумевается банк, который был декретирован штатом. Он может или не может быть членом (участником) Федеральной Резервной Системы.

STATE–CONTROLLED TRADING COMPANY = ПОДКОНТРОЛЬНАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВУ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВОМ ТОРГОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – In a country with a state trading monopoly, State-Controlled Trading Company is a trading entity authorized by that country's government to conduct export business. See also State Trading Enterprises. / В странах с государственной монополией в торговле, торговое юридическое лицо, уполномоченное правительством данной страны, для осуществления вывозных (или экспортных) операций. Смотрите также Государственные Торговые Предприятия (State Trading Enterprises).

STATED REDEMPTION PRICE AT MATURITY = ЗАЯВЛЕННАЯ ЦЕНА ПОГАШЕНИЯ ПРИ САМОМ ПОГАШЕНИИ – In the United States, the Stated Redemption Price at Maturity = the amount fixed by the last modification of the purchase agreement and includes interest and other amounts payable at that time. It does not, however, include 'qualified stated interest'. Qualified stated interest is any interest based on a fixed rate and payable unconditionally at fixed periodic intervals of one year or less during the entire life of the instrument. The stated redemption price at maturity is frequently Par or USD1 000.00, but this is not always the case, as with Payment In Kind bonds (PIKs). See also Original Issue Discount.

STATE MEMBER BANK = ШТАТОВСКИЙ БАНК ЧЛЕН (или ШТАТОВСКИЙ БАНК УЧАСТНИК) – In the United States, the State Member Bank is a bank that is chartered by a state and has elected to join the Federal Reserve System. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, штатовским банком членом или штатовским банком участником считается банк, декретированный штатом и по которому принято решение о его вступлении в Федеральную Резервную Систему.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARD NO. 70 = СТАНДАРТ № 70 ДЛЯ ОТЧЁТА О БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМ УЧЁТЕ – In the United States, the Statement of Accounting Standard No. 70 (SAS 70), 'Reports on the Processing of Transactions by Service Organizations'. A SAS 70 is an examination of an organization's internal control structure; it may or may not include testing. Banks providing custody services to institutional customers typically have an annual SAS 70 performed by an independent auditor. Statements of accounting standards are issued by the Auditing Standards Board of the Association of Independent Certified Public Accountants. In the United Kingdom, a FRAG-21 is similar to a SAS 70.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS = ОТЧЁТ О ДВИЖЕНИИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – The Statement of Cash Flows explains the change in a company's cash (and cash equivalents) during the time interval indicated in the heading of the statement. The change is divided into three parts:- (i) operating activities, (ii) investing activities, and (iii) financing activities. The operating activities section explains how a company's cash (and cash equivalents) have changed due to operations. Investing activities refer to amounts spent or received in transactions involving long-term assets. The financing activities section reports such things as cash received through the issuance of long-term debt, the issuance of stock, or money spent to retire long-term liabilities. See also Cash Flow Statement. Statement of Cash Flows is a statement of cash flows is one of the basic financial statements that is required as part of a complete set of financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. It categorizes net cash provided or used during a period as operating, investing and financing activities, and reconciles beginning and ending cash and cash equivalents.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY = ОТЧЁТ ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯХ В СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВАХ (или ДОЛЯХ) АКЦИОНЕРОВ – A Statement Of Changes In Stockholders' Equity summarizes all changes directly affecting account balances in the stockholders' equity section of the balance sheet. Such changes include net income, cash and stock dividends, issues of common or preferred stock and treasury stock transactions. These statements show changes in the number of shares (not included due to space limits) as well as Dollars between balance sheet dates. In the United States, Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity explains the effects of transactions on stockholders' equity during the accounting period. Also known as Reconciliation Of Movements In Shareholders' Funds in the United Kingdom. Summarizes the adjustments to stockholders' equity accounts over an accounting period. Statement of Stockholders' Equity is a summary of the changes in stockholders' equity of a corporation that have occurred during a specific period of time. Stockholders' Equity is total assets minus total liabilities. It is the same as Equity, Net Worth and Shareholders' Equity. This financial statement breaks down into more detail the changes in shareholder's equity (also called Stockholder's Equity) that occurred during the year. The more complicated and diverse the equity structure is, the more important this statement becomes. It gives a breakdown of the various types of stock transactions and effects on retained earnings. Notice the different categories of stock and how they changed. Be able to figure out what was paid out for dividends. Businesses that do not have stockholders equity may not need to make this statement in this form. However, all businesses need to keep track of their equity regardless of complexity. Even if your business does not make this statement, it is good practice to be able to read and understand what it means.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES = ОТЧЁТ О РАСХОДАХ (или ВЫПИСКА О РАСХОДАХ) – Statement Of Charges:- this document is a complete detailed statement of all charges sent to the importer in order, to show how the sum total of the charges debited to him has been arrived at. The statement of charges normally deals with charges incurred by the shipper in connection with the shipment to the importer and which are outside of the quoted or agreed price for services to be performed by the seller.

STATEMENT OF CLAIM = ВЫДВИЖЕНИЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ (или ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ, или ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ) – Statement Of Claim is the first step in the pleadings to an action, in which the plaintiff particularizes his claim and the legal grounds on which it is based.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION = ОТЧЁТ О ФИНАНСОВОМ СОСТОЯНИИ (или ПОЛОЖЕНИИ) – Statement Of Financial Position:- formerly known as a Balance Sheet. A statement of assets, liabilities and owners' equity at a specific date. Also known as Statement Of Assets And Liabilities. / Ранее именовавшийся Бухгалтерским Балансом.

STATEMENT OF NET COST = ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ О ЧИСТОЙ СТОИМОСТИ (или ПРОТОКОЛ О ЧИСТОЙ СТОИМОСТИ) – Statement of Net Cost compares fees earned to costs incurred during a specific period of time.

STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY = ОТЧЁТ О СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВАХ АКЦИОНЕРОВ – The Statement Of Stockholders' (or Shareholders') Equity lists the changes in stockholders' equity for the same period as the income statement and the cash flow statement. The changes will include items such as net income, other comprehensive income, dividends, the repurchase of common stock, and the exercise of stock option. See also Stockholders' Equity. / откуп , . строка баланса (item).

STATEMENT OF USE = ОТЧЁТ ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ – In the US patent law, a Statement Of Use (SOU) is a sworn statement signed by the applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant attesting to use of the mark in commerce. With a statement of use, the owner must submit:- (i) a filing fee of USD100 per class of goods/services; and (ii) one specimen showing use of the mark in commerce for each class of goods/services. Statements of use must be filed within 6 months from the date United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) issues a notice of allowance. Failure to submit the statement of use in a timely manner results in abandonment of the application. The Amendment to Allege Use and the Statement of Use include the same information, and differ only as to the time when it is filed.

STATE OF EMERGENCY = ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ – State Of Emergency:- In the event of a major incident, such as civil unrest or a major disaster, many governments maintain the right to declare a state of emergency, which gives them extensive powers over the daily lives of their citizens, and may include temporary curtailment on certain civil rights, including the right to trial. For instance to discourage looting of an evacuated area, a shoot on sight policy, however unlikely to occur, may be publicized. A State Of Emergency is a situation in which a government is empowered to perform actions or impose policies that it would normally not be permitted to undertake. A government can declare such a state during a natural disaster, civil unrest, armed conflict, medical pandemic or epidemic or other biosecurity risk. Such declarations alert citizens to change their normal behavior and orders government agencies to implement emergency plans. Justitium is its equivalent in Roman law – a concept in which the senate could put forward a final decree (senatus consultum ultimum) that was not subject to dispute. States of emergency can also be used as a rationale or pretext for suspending rights and freedoms guaranteed under a country's constitution or basic law, sometimes through martial law or revoking habeas corpus. The procedure for and legality of doing so vary by country.

STATE OF THE ART = СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЙ УРОВЕНЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ – State Of The Art is a developed stage of technical capability at a given time as regards products, processes and services, based on the relevant consolidated findings of science, technology and experience.

STATE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE = ШТАТОВСКИЙ ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ (или ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ ШТАТА) – State Phytosanitary Certificate is a document issued by a plant regulatory official of a State Department of Agriculture attesting to the phytosanitary condition of commodities. A State certificate documents origin, treatment, active growth field inspection, virus indexing, or other special conditions. Under the current cooperator Memorandum of Understanding, State phytosanitary certificates are not to be utilized for international trade.

STATE PLANT HEALTH DIRECTOR = ШТАТОВСКИЙ ДИРЕКТОР ПО ЗДОРОВЬЮ РАСТЕНИЙ – State Plant Health Director (SPHD) is an administrator within USDA-APHIS-PPQ (short for the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health

Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine) who is responsible for pest prevention and the export certification program within their assigned state(s).

STATE PLANT REGULATORY OFFICIAL = ШТАТОВСКОЕ ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ ЛИЦО ПО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ РАСТЕНИЙ – State Plant Regulatory Official (SPRO) is an administrator of the section of his or her state's Department of Agriculture that deals with pest prevention and export certification. The main administrator in conjunction with the Federal State Cooperators' Memorandum of Understanding, i.e. State Entomologist, State Plant Pathologist.

STATE TRADING ENTERPRISES = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ ТОРГОВЫЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – State Trading Enterprises (STEs) are entities established by governments to import, export and/or produce certain products. Examples include:- government-operated import/export monopolies and marketing boards or private companies that receive special or exclusive privileges from their governments to engage in trading activities. See also State-Controlled Trading Company.

STATIC = СТАТИКА (или СТАТИЧЕСКОЕ) – Static:- an accumulation of negative or positive electricity on the surface of fibers or fabrics because of inadequate electrical dissipation during processing. Static results in an electrical attraction or repulsion of the fibers relative to themselves, to machine parts, or to other materials, preventing the fiber from traveling in a normal path in the process.

STATIC ADHESION = СТАТИЧЕСКАЯ АДГЕЗИЯ (или СТАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛИПАНИЕ) – Static Adhesion:- in tire cord, the measurement of the strength of a cord-to-rubber bond under static conditions or very low strain rate.

STATIC CRACK = СТАТИЧЕСКАЯ ТРЕЩИНА (или СТАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЩЕЛЬ) – (1) Static Crack:- the exterior walls of an occupied building should, among other things, prevent excessive air and water from entering to the interior. In Florida, stucco is a common choice for exterior wall cladding, but after time, cracking can become a problem. Although control joints are typically used during construction to minimize stucco cracking and to accommodate building or thermal movement, and although construction standards apply to the use of these joints, cracks can still occur. In most cases, stucco cracking is simply a normal part of the aging of a building during the first few years after construction since the building will experience settling and movement that commonly appears as cracks in the stucco. However, stucco cracks can compromise the weather resistance of the exterior wall, and under the right conditions are potential moisture intrusion points. Factors such as crack/void size, location, wind direction and wind speed will determine where and how rapidly the water enters into or through the stucco. Stucco cracks should be repaired, but too often we see that an elastomeric coating is recommended because it provides the 'advantage' of a crack bridging ability. While these coatings can accommodate the thermal movement, withstand wind driven rain, and provide a long term warranty, they do not bridge or repair existing cracks. The crack bridging ability applies to new cracks that may occur after the stucco has been coated. When exterior building maintenance is undertaken after the first few years of building life, or anytime thereafter, cracks need to be repaired as part of preparation for a the new paint coating. This is a standard coating manufacturer's requirement, and these repairs are normally included as part of the manufacturer's warranty. By correctly identifying the cracks and implementing the proper repair before re-coating walls, it is possible to provide successful long term performance. Stucco cracks generally include two types. These are static or dynamic (moving) cracks. Static cracks are often hairline in size and less than $1/16^{th}$ inch in width, and these tend to have a crazed or spider web pattern. The reasons for this type of cracking vary, but the cracks are considered non-moving. Dynamic cracks are normally larger and occur because of ongoing movement occurring at the crack location. The most common locations for dynamic cracks are cold joints between different substrates such as the joints between poured concrete and wall framing or CMU blocks. Other common locations include intersections of vertical walls and the corners of wall openings such as for windows and doors. / Трещины в железобетонных панелях жилых зданий.

(2) Static Crack:- xxxxx. See also Shier.

STATIC FRICTION = СТАТИЧЕСКОЕ ТРЕНИЕ (или ТРЕНИЕ ПОКОЯ) – Static Friction is the force just sufficient to initiate relative motion between two bodies under load. The value of the static friction at the instant relative motion begins is termed break-away friction. See also Friction. / Трение Покоя – трение двух тел при микросмещениях без макросмещения.

STATIC SEAL = СТАТИЧЕСКОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Static Seal is a seal between two surfaces which have no relative motion. See also Seal.

STATIONARY SEAL = СТАЦИОНАРНОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Stationary Seal is a mechanical seal in which the flexible members do not rotate with the shaft. See also Seal.

STATION BILL = РАСПИСАНИЕ ПОСТОВ (или ТАБЕЛЬ ПОСТОВ, или КОРАБЕЛЬНОЕ РАСПИСАНИЕ) – Station Bill is a list which shows the vessel's complement and details their various duties in connection with fire and boat drills. Station Bill (maritime term):- the posted bill showing stations of the crew at maneuvers and emergency drills.

STATISTIC = СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ) – Statistic is a single datum or term in a collection of statistics. It is an estimate of a parameter made from a sample, with the quantity computed from a sample.

STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROL = СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ПРОЦЕССА – Statistical Process Control (SPC):- the use of control charts to track and eliminate variables in repetitive manufacturing processes, in order to ensure that the product is of consistent and predictable quality. If a chart reveals only chance variations that are inherent in the system, the process is said to be in a state of 'statistical control'. If the chart reveals variations traceable to changes in equipment, procedures or workers, the process is said to be 'out of control'. Statistical process control differs from statistical quality control in that the former monitors manufacturing process parameters and the latter monitors product quality parameters.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMME COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИМ ПРОГРАММАМ – Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) – senior managing and comitology Committee of the European Statistical System (ESS) – includes DGs of Eurostat and Member States – chaired by Eurostat DG.

STATISTICS = СТАТИСТИКА – Statistics is:- (1) an analysis and interpretation of numerical data used to define scientific experiments; and (2) an orderly arrangement of facts collected for study in general information, e.g., production of a crop or a country. / Под Статистикой, от Немецкого слова Statistik, от Итальянского слова Stato, означающее Государство, понимается получение, обработка, анализ и публикация информации, характеризующей количественные закономерности жизни общества (технико-экономические, социально-экономические, социально-политические явления, культура) в неразрывной связи с их качественным содержанием. В более узком смысле статистика – совокупность данных о каком-либо явлении или процессе. В естественных науках понятие 'Статистика' означает анализ массовых явлений, основанных на применении методов теории вероятностей. Статистика разрабатывает специальную методологию исследования и обработки материалов:- массовые статистические наблюдения, метод группировок, средних величин, индексов, балансовый метод, метод графических изображений. Статистика как наука включает разделы:- общая теория статистики, экономическая статистика, отраслевые

статистики – промышленности, сельского хозяйства, строительства, транспорта, связи, труда и другого; формируется социальная статистика (в узком смысле слова).

STATISTICS COMMITTEE = СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ (или КОМИТЕТ ПО СТАТИСТИКЕ) – Statistics Committee (STC) of the European System of Central Banks. Composed of Euro area National Statistical Institutes and/or Central Bank Statistics departments.

STATUTE–BARRED = ИСКЛЮЧЁННЫЙ СТАТУТОМ (или ИСКЛЮЧЁННЫЙ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕМ) – Statute-Barred:- a debt the claim to which is barred by lapse of time under Statutes of Limitation. / Долг, претензия (требование) по которому считается недействительной по истечении времени, утверждённого Статутами об Исковой Давности (Statutes of Limitation). Под Статутом, от Латинского слова Statuo, означающее Постановляю, понимается законодательный акт.

STATUTE LAW = СТАТУТНОЕ ПРАВО (или ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО) – Statute Law, otherwise known as Acts of Parliament, which may create entirely new law, over-rule, modify, or extend existing principles of common law or repeal or modify existing statute law. / Статутное Право или Законодательное Право, именуемое также как Акты Парламента (Acts of Parliament), подразумевает под собой право, которое может создавать абсолютно новое право, отклонять, модифицировать или расширять существующие принципы общего права или отменять или модифицировать существующее статутное право. В Великобритании с XIII века совокупность правовых норм, содержащихся в законодательных актах высших органов государственной власти (статутах). Статутное право считается главной частью Английской правовой системы, приоритетной по отношению к общему праву. В странах Англо-Американской правовой системы нормы, содержащиеся в статутах и функционирующие наряду с общим правом. Статутное право – главная часть права, создаваемая законодательными органами, в противоположность обычному и прецедентному праву и актам, принимаемым административными органами.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS = СТАТУТ ОБ ИСКОВОЙ ДАВНОСТИ (или ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ОБ ИСКОВОЙ ДАВНОСТИ) – Period during which parties taking judicial action to enforce rights must file the claims. The period varies depending on the type of claim. Receivables secured by mortgages have no statute of limitations. Statute Of Limitations is a law limiting the time in which claims or suits may be instituted. / Исковая давность, исковое заявление, истец, ответчик. Закон, ограничивающий возможный срок подачи претензий или исков. Под Статутом, от Латинского слова Statuo, означающее Постановляю, понимается законодательный акт. Под Давностью в праве понимается установленный законом срок, истечение которого влечёт юридические последствия, например:- (i) утрату права на иск (исковая давность); (ii) на принудительное исполнение решения суда, арбитража и тому подобного (исполнительная давность); (iii) исключение уголовной ответственности либо возможности исполнения обвинительного приговора; и (iv) при определённых условиях давность владения вещью служит основанием приобретения права собственности (приобретательская давность).

STATUTE OF THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF CENTRAL BANKS AND OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANKS = СТАТУТ О ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ И О ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКАХ –Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank (Statute of the ESCB) is the organic law of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and of the European Central Bank (ECB), annexed as a Protocol to the EC Treaty.

STATUTORY DISCLAIMER = СТАТУТОРНЫЙ ОТКАЗ ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Statutory Disclaimer:- under 35 USC § 253 (paragraph 1) and 37 CFR (short for the US Code of Federal Regulations) 1.321(a), the owner (in part or in entirety) of a patent may relinquish all rights to a complete claim or claims of the owner's patent.

STATUTORY INVENTION REGISTRATION = УСТАНОВЛЕННАЯ ЗАКОНОМ (или ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНАЯ) РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ – A published Statutory Invention Registration (SIR) contains the specification and drawings of a regularly filed nonprovisional application for a patent without examination if the applicant – (i) meets the requirements of section 112 of this title; (ii) has complied with the requirements for printing, as set forth in regulations of the Commissioner; (iii) waives the right to receive a patent on the invention within such period as may be prescribed by the Commissioner; and (iv) pays application, publication, and other processing fees established by the Commissioner. A request for a statutory invention registration (SIR) may be filed at the time of filing a nonprovisional application for patent, or may be filed later during pendency of the nonprovisional application. / чертёж (drawing).

STAUNCH = БЕЗОПАСНЫЙ ДЛЯ ПЛАВАНИЯ – Staunch (maritime term):- still, seaworthy, able. / Безопасный Для Плавания (о судне).

STAX = STACKED INCOME PROTECTION PLAN (IN THE UNITED STATES)

STAY = ОПОРА (или ПОДСТАВКА, или ПОДПОРКА, или ПОДДЕРЖКА) – Stay is a piece of fabric used to hold another piece of fabric in place, or to add strength to a seam or tack.

STAY = ШТАГ – Stay (maritime term):- a rope of hemp, wire or iron leading forward or aft for supporting a mast.

STAYS = ВЫСОКИЙ ПОЯС (или КОРСЕТ, или ХХ) – Stays is an old type of corset. / устаревший тип корсета.

STB = SHORT THE BASIS

STB = SPECIAL TAX BOND

STB = SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

STC = SAID TO CONTAIN

STC = STATISTICS COMMITTEE

STCW = INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING FOR SEAFARERS, 1978

STD = SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE DOBRA

STE = SHORT–TERM EMERGENCY

STEADY = ТАК ДЕРЖАТЬ – Steady (maritime term):- an order to hold a vessel on the course she is heading.

STEAK = ХХ – Steak:- a variation of generally varying width which may or may not be parallel to the length direction.

STEAM BAND = ПАРОВОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ – Steam Band:- improper binding of fabric on beam of KD TMT (KD – возможно Kier Decatizer steam conditioning; TMT Machinery, Inc; the Japanese company is jointly incorporated by the three leading manufacturers of synthetic fiber machinery in Japan – Toray Engineering, Murata Machinery and Teijin Seiki) m/c, strip near selvedge. Finishing defect. /

Ти.Эм.Ти. Мэшинэри, Инк. (TMT Machinery, Inc). Торэ Эндьжинирин (Toray Engineering), Мюрата Мэшинэри (Murata Machinery) и Тэйджин Сэйки (Teijin Seiki). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

STEAM CHEST = ПАРОСБОРНИК – Steam Chest is a steam-heated cabinet used in manufactured fiber production. Usually refers to the heated cabinet in which spin-drawing is done or to the cabinet around a stuffer-box crimper.

STEAM CRACKING = ПАРОВОЙ КРЕКИНГ – Steam Cracking is a petrochemical process which produces olefins, particularly ethylene, and, in some cases, aromatics. Similar to thermal cracking. / Нефтехимический процесс, позволяющий получать олефины (или алкены), в частности этилен, а в некоторых случаях – ароматические углеводороды. Аналогичен термическому крекингу.

STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT = ПАРОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ПАРОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Steam Electric Plant (conventional) is a plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned. / паровая турбина. преобразующая энергию водяного пара сначала в механическую работу, и потом в электрическую энергию.

STEAM PATCHES = ПАРОВЫЕ НАСТРОЧКИ – Steam Patches:- uneven steaming in KD TMT (KD – возможно Kier Decatizer steam conditioning; TMT Machinery, Inc; the Japanese company is jointly incorporated by the three leading manufacturers of synthetic fiber machinery in Japan – Toray Engineering, Murata Machinery and Teijin Seiki) m/c & blowing. Finishing defect. / Ти.Эм.Ти. Мэшинэри, Инк. (TMT Machinery, Inc). Торэ Эндьжинирин (Toray Engineering), Мюрата Мэшинэри (Murata Machinery) и Тэйджин Сэйки (Teijin Seiki). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

STEAMSHIP = ПАРОХОД (или ПАРОВОЕ СУДНО) – Steamship is a ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam. Also known as Steamer. A large vessel propelled by one or more steam-driven screws, propellers, or paddles. / Известен также как Пароход (Steamer). Пароход, судно, приводимое в движение паровой машиной или турбиной (турбинные пароходы называют обычно турбоходами). Первый в мире колёсный пароход Клэмэнт или Клермо (Clermont) был построен Американским изобретателем Робэтом Фултаном (Robert Fulton) в Нью Йорке в 1807 и зарегистрирован в 1808. Изобретатель использовал для его обозначения Английский термин Steamboat. В России первый пароход Елизавета был сооружён в 1815 для рейсов между Петербургом и Кронштадтом. Пароход или Паровое Судно – самоходное судно, приводимое в движение паровым двигателем (паровой машиной или турбиной); турбинные пароходы называют также Турбоходами. Пароходы начали строить после изобретения паровых машин, но практическое применение они нашли лишь с начала XIX века. Первый пароход построен в Северной Америке в 1807 Робэтом Фултаном. Первым пароходом в России считается Елизавета. Он был построен в 1815 для рейсов между Петербургом и Кронштадтом. В современном флоте основной тип самоходного судна – теплоход, главным двигателем которого является двигатель внутреннего сгорания.

STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE = КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ПО ПАРОХОДСТВУ – Steamship Conference is a group of vessel operators joined together for the purpose of establishing freight rates. / Группа операторов судов, объединившихся с целью установления ставок фрахта.

STEAMSHIP GUARANTEE = СУДОВАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ (или ПАРОХОДНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Steamship Guarantee is an indemnity issued to the carrier by a bank; protects the carrier against any possible losses or damages arising from release of the merchandise to the receiving party. This instrument is usually issued when the bill of lading is lost or is not available.

STEAM TURBINE = ПАРОВАЯ ТУРБИНА – Steam Turbine is a mechanical device that extracts thermal energy from pressurized steam. The energy is converted into a rotary motion that drives a device. / Паровая Турбина – первичный паровой двигатель с вращательным движением рабочего органа – ротора и непрерывным рабочим процессом; служит для преобразования тепловой энергии водяного пара в механическую работу. Поток водяного пара поступает через направляющие аппараты на криволинейные лопатки, закреплённые по окружности ротора, и, воздействуя на них, приводит ротор во вращение. В отличие от поршневой паровой машины, паровая турбина использует не потенциальную, а кинетическую энергию пара. Попытки создать паровую турбину делались очень давно. Известно описание примитивной паровой турбины, сделанное Героном Александрийским (I век до Нашей Эры). Однако только в конце XIX века, когда термодинамика, машиностроение и металлургия достигли достаточного уровня, Шведский инженер и изобретатель Коль Гюстав Потрик дэ Лаваль (Karl Gustaf Patrik de Laval; 1845-Май-09–1913-Февраль-02) и Английский инженер и предприниматель Сэр Чарлз Алдьжонон Пасэнз (Sir Charles Algernon Parsons; 1854-Июнь-13–1931-Февраль-11) независимо друг от друга в 1884–89 создали промышленно пригодные паровые турбины. Лаваль применил расширение пара в конических неподвижных соплах в один приём от начального до конечного давления и полученную струю (со сверхзвуковой скоростью истечения) направил на один ряд рабочих лопаток, насаженных на диск. Паровые турбины, работающие по этому принципу, получили название Активных Паровых Турбин. Пасэнз создал Многоступенчатую Реактивную Паровую Турбину, в которой расширение пара осуществлялось в большом числе последовательно расположенных ступеней не только в каналах неподвижных (направляющих) лопаток, но и между подвижными (рабочими) лопатками. Паровая турбина оказалась очень удобным двигателем для привода ротативных механизмов (генераторы электрического тока, насосы, воздуходувки) и судовых винтов; она была более быстроходной, компактной, лёгкой, экономичной и уравновешенной, чем поршневая паровая машина. Развитие паровых турбин шло чрезвычайно быстро как в направлении улучшения экономичности и повышения единичной мощности, так и по пути создания специализированных паровых турбин различного назначения. Невозможность получить большую агрегатную мощность и очень высокая частота вращения одноступенчатых паровых турбин Лаваля (до 30 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин) у первых образцов) привели к тому, что они сохранили своё значение только для привода вспомогательных механизмов. Активные паровые турбины развивались в направлении создания многоступенчатых конструкций, в которых расширение пара осуществлялось в ряде последовательно расположенных ступеней. Это позволило значительно увеличить единичную мощность паровой турбины, сохранив умеренную частоту вращения, необходимую для непосредственного соединения вала паровой турбины с вращаемым ею механизмом. Реактивная паровая турбина Пасэнза некоторое время применялась (в основном на военных кораблях), но постепенно уступила место более компактным комбинированным активно-реактивным паровым турбинам, у которых реактивная часть высокого давления заменена одно- или двухвенчатым активным диском. В результате уменьшились потери на утечки пара через зазоры в лопаточном аппарате, турбина стала проще и экономичнее. Классификация Паровых Турбин:- в зависимости от характера теплового процесса паровые турбины обычно подразделяют на 3 основные группы:- чисто конденсационные, теплофикационные и специального назначения. Чисто Конденсационные Паровые Турбины служат для превращения максимально возможной части теплоты пара в механическую работу. Эти паровые турбины работают с выпуском отработавшего пара в конденсатор, где поддерживается вакуум. Чисто конденсационные паровые турбины могут быть Стационарными или Транспортными. Стационарные Паровые Турбины в соединении с генераторами переменного электрического тока (турбогенераторы) – основное оборудование конденсационных электростанций. Чем больше мощность турбогенератора, тем он экономичнее и тем ниже стоимость 1

килоВатта (кВт) установленной мощности. Поэтому мощность паровой турбины растёт из года в год и к 1974 достигла 1 200 МегаВатт (МВт) в агрегате (при давлении свежего пара до 35 МН/м^2 (1 Н/м^2 = 10^{-5} кгс/см^2) и температуре до 650 °C). Принятая в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) частота электрического тока 50 Герц (Гц) требует, чтобы частота вращения паровой турбины, непосредственно соединённой с двухполюсным генератором, равнялась 3 000 об/мин. В зависимости от назначения паровые турбины для электростанций могут быть Базовыми, несущими постоянную основную нагрузку; Пиковыми, кратковременно работающими для покрытия пиков нагрузки; Турбинами Собственных Нужд, обеспечивающими потребность электростанции в электроэнергии. От базовых паровых турбин требуется высокая экономичность на нагрузках, близких к полной (около 80%), от пиковых паровых турбин – возможность быстрого пуска и включения в работу, от паровых турбин собственных нужд – особая надёжность в работе. Все паровые турбины для электростанций рассчитываются на 100 000 часов (ч) работы (до капитального ремонта). Транспортные Паровые Турбины используются в качестве главных и вспомогательных двигателей на кораблях и судах. Неоднократно делались попытки применить паровые турбины на локомотивах, однако паротурбовозы распространения не получили. Для соединения быстроходных паровых турбин с гребными винтами, требующими невысокой (от 100 до 500 об/мин) частоты вращения, применяют зубчатые редукторы. В отличие от стационарных паровых турбин (кроме турбовоздуходувок), судовые паровые турбины работают с переменной частотой вращения, определяемой необходимой скоростью хода судна. Теплофикационные Паровые Турбины служат для одновременного получения электрической и тепловой энергии. К ним относятся Паровая Турбина С Противодавлением, С Регулируемым Отбором Пара, а также С Отбором И Противодавлением. У паровой турбины с противодавлением весь отработавший пар используется для технологических целей (варка, сушка, отопление). Электрическая мощность, развиваемая турбоагрегатом с такой паровой турбиной, зависит от потребности производства или отопительной системы в греющем паре и меняется вместе с ней. Поэтому турбоагрегат с противодавлением обычно работает параллельно с конденсационной паровой турбиной или электросетью, которые покрывают возникающий дефицит в электроэнергии. В паровой турбине с регулируемым отбором часть пара отводится из 1 или 2 промежуточных ступеней, а остальной пар идёт в конденсатор. Давление отбираемого пара поддерживается в заданных пределах системой регулирования. Место отбора (ступень паровой турбины) выбирают в зависимости от нужных параметров пара. У паровой турбины с отбором и противодавлением часть пара отводится из 1 или 2 промежуточных ступеней, а весь отработавший пар направляется из выпускного патрубка в отопительную систему. Давление пара паровой турбины для отопительных целей обычно составляет 0.12 МН/м^2, а для технологических нужд (сахарные, деревообрабатывающие, пищевые предприятия) 0.5–1.5 МН/м^2. Паровые Турбины Специального Назначения обычно работают на отбросном тепле металлургических, машиностроительных, и химических предприятий. К ним относятся Паровые Турбины Мятого Пара, Двух Давлений и Предвключённые (Форшальт). Паровые Турбины Мятого Пара используют отработавший пар поршневых машин, паровых молотов и прессов, имеющий давление немного выше атмосферного. Паровые Турбины Двух Давлений работают как на свежем, так и на отработавшем паре паровых механизмов, подводимом в одну из промежуточных ступеней. Предвключённые Паровые Турбины представляют собой турбины с высоким начальным давлением и высоким противодавлением; весь отработавший пар этих паровых турбин направляют в другие паровые турбины с более низким начальным давлением пара. Необходимость в предвключённых паровых турбинах возникает при модернизации электростанций, связанной с установкой паровых котлов более высокого давления, на которое не рассчитаны ранее установленные на электростанции паровые турбины. Паровые Турбины Специального Назначения не строят сериями, как конденсационные и теплофикационные паровые турбины, а в большинстве случаев изготовляют по отдельным заказам. Все стационарные паровые турбины имеют нерегулируемые отборы пара из 2–5 ступеней давления для регенеративного подогрева питательной воды. В бывшем СССР было установлено 4 ступени начальных параметров пара:- (i) давление 3.5 МН/м^2, температура 435 °C для паровых турбин мощностью до 12 МВт; (ii) 9 МН/м^2, 535 °C для паровых турбин до 50 МВт; (iii) 13 МН/м^2, 565 °C для паровых турбин до 100 МВт; и (iv) 24 МН/м^2, 565 °C для паровых турбин мощностью 200 и 300 МВт. Давление отработавшего пара 3.5–5 кН/м^2. Удельный расход тепла от 7.6 кДж/(Вт·ч) у самых мощных паровых турбин до 13 кДж/(Вт·ч) у небольших конденсационных турбин. Тепловой Процесс Паровых Турбин:- кинетическая энергия, приобретённая паром при его расширении, эквивалентна уменьшению его энтальпии в процессе расширения. Работа пара (в кгс·м, 1 кгс·м = 10 Дж) равна:- $W = 427(i_0 – i_1)$, а скорость истечения (в м/сек):- $c = 91.5\sqrt{(i_0 – i_1)}$, где i_0 – начальная, а i_1 – конечная энтальпия пара. Мощность (в кВт), которую можно получить от турбины при расходе пара D кг/ч, равна:- $N = D(i_0 – i_1) / 860$, а расход пара (в кг/ч) соответственно:- $D = 860N / (i_0 – i_1)$. Если под $i_0 – i_1$ подразумевается адиабатическое изменение энтальпии, то вышесказанное справедливо только для идеальной паровой турбины, работающей без потерь. Действительная мощность на валу реальной паровой турбины (в кВт) равна:- $N_e = \eta_{oe}\cdot((D(i_0 – i_1)) / 860)$, где η_{oe} – относительно эффективный кпд, представляющий собой отношение действительной мощности, полученной на валу паровой турбины, к мощности идеальной турбины. $\eta_{oe} = Ne / N = 860 / de(i_0 – i_1)$, где d_e – расход пара в кг/(кВт·ч). Для существующих паровых турбин удельный расход пара определяется экспериментально, а $i_0 – i_1$ находят по i-s диаграмме (смотрите Энтальпия, Энтропия). В активной паровой турбине свежий пар с давлением p_0 и скоростью c_0 поступает в сопло и расширяется в нём до давления p_1, при этом скорость пара возрастает до c_1, с которой поток пара и входит на рабочие лопатки. Поток пара, оказывая давление на лопатки вследствие изменения направления в криволинейных междулопаточных каналах, заставляет диск и вал вращаться. На выходе с лопаток поток пара имеет скорость c_2 меньшую, чем c_1, так как значительная часть кинетической энергии преобразовалась в механическую энергию вращения вала. Давление p_1 на входе в канал равно давлению p_2 на выходе из него, так как междулопаточные каналы имеют одинаковое сечение по длине и расширения пара в них не происходит (у реально существующих активных турбин сечения междулопаточных каналов выполняют несколько возрастающими по ходу пара для сохранения равенства давлений на входе и выходе, так как энтальпия пара при его протекании между лопатками увеличивается из-за трения и ударов о кромки лопаток). Однако в различных местах криволинейного канала давления неодинаковы:- именно разность давлений на вогнутую и выпуклую сторону каждой лопатки создаёт момент, заставляющий ротор вращаться. Таким образом, в активной турбине падение давления пара происходит в сопле (или нескольких соплах), а давление пара при входе на лопатки и выходе с них одинаково. Кинетическая энергия будет полностью использована, если абсолютная скорость пара c_2 при выходе с лопаток равна нулю. Это условие соблюдено, если $c_1 = 2u$, где u – окружная скорость. Окружная скорость (в метрах в секунду (м/сек)) равна:- $u = (\pi\cdot d\cdot n) / 60$, где d – средний диаметр лопаточного венца в метрах (м), а n – частота вращения в минуту (мин). Следовательно, оптимальная окружная скорость лопаток должна быть $u = c_1 / 2$. Очевидно, что в реальной турбине c_2 не может быть равна 0, так как пар должен уходить с лопаток в конденсатор. Однако выходную скорость стремятся получить минимальной, так как кинетическая энергия уходящего потока пара представляет собой потерю полезной работы. Отступление от оптимального отношения u/c_1 вызывает сильное снижение кпд турбины. Это делает невозможным создание одноступенчатых турбин с высокими начальными параметрами пара, так как ещё (начало 1970-х) не существует материалов, способных выдержать напряжения от центробежных сил при окружных скоростях, значительно превышающих 400 м/сек. Поэтому одноступенчатые активные турбины применяют только для привода быстроходных вспомогательных механизмов, экономичность которых не имеет решающего значения. Хорошая экономичность паровой турбины, работающей с умеренными окружными скоростями при

большом теплопадении, достигается применением ступеней давления. Если разделить располагаемый перепад давления на несколько ступеней с равными перепадами тепла, то в этих ступенях скорость истечения (в м/сек) равна:- $c_1 = 91.5\sqrt{((i0 - i1)/z)}$, где z – число ступеней. Следовательно, в каждой ступени скорость будет в $\sqrt{z}$ раз меньше, чем в одноступенчатой паровой турбине. Соответственно ниже будет и оптимальная окружная скорость u, то есть частота вращения ротора. Корпус паровой турбины с несколькими ступенями давления разделяют диафрагмами на отдельные камеры, в каждой из которых помещён один из дисков с рабочими лопатками. Пар может проникать из одной камеры в другую только через сопла, расположенные по окружности диафрагм. Давление пара снижается после каждой ступени, а скорости истечения пара c1 остаются примерно одинаковыми, что достигается выбором соответствующих размеров сопел. Число ступеней давления у мощных турбин с высокими начальными параметрами пара достигает 30–40. Поскольку объём пара по мере его расширения увеличивается, сечения сопел и высоты лопаток возрастают от первой ступени к последней. Последние ступени мощных паровых турбин обычно выполняют сдвоенными, а у самых больших паровых турбин – строенными и даже счетверёнными ввиду неприемлемо больших размеров лопаток последних ступеней, которые были бы необходимы для пропуска всего объёма пара через 1 ступень. В ступени давления возможно использовать кинетическую энергию не в одном, а в нескольких венцах лопаток, применив ступени скорости. Для этого на ободе диска размещают 2 (редко 3) венца рабочих лопаток, между которыми установлен венец неподвижных направляющих лопаток. Пар с давлением p_0 подводится к соплам и со скоростью c_1 поступает на первый ряд рабочих лопаток, где его скоростной напор частично превращается в работу, а направление потока изменяется. Выйдя со скоростью c_2 с первого ряда рабочих лопаток, пар проходит через направляющие лопатки и, снова изменив направление, входит во второй ряд лопаток со скоростью c_1', несколько меньшей, чем c_2, вследствие потерь в направляющих лопатках. Второй ряд лопаток пар покидает с незначительной скоростью c_2'. Теоретически при 2 ступенях скорости оптимальная окружная скорость u будет в 2 раза меньше, чем для одновенечной ступени, использующей тот же перепад энтальпии. Для z ступеней скорости оптимально $u / c_1 = 1 / 2z$. Однако много ступеней скорости практически не применяют из-за больших потерь в лопатках. Наиболее распространённым типом турбины можно считать активную паровую турбину с одним двухвенечным диском в первой ступени давления и одновенечными дисками в остальных ступенях. Значение двухвенечного диска в том, что, используя значительную часть располагаемого перепада энтальпии в первой ступени давления, он позволяет понизить температуру и давление в корпусе паровой турбины и одновременно уменьшить нужное число ступеней давления, то есть укоротить и удешевить паровую турбину. Характерной особенностью реактивных паровых турбин является то, что расширение пара происходит у них в каналах неподвижных и подвижных лопаточных венцов, то есть как в соплах, так и на рабочих лопатках. Отношение приходящейся на долю рабочих лопаток части располагаемого адиабатического перепада энтальпии h_2 к общему адиабатическому перепаду ступени $h_0 = h_1 + h_2$ (где h_1 – теплопадение в направляющих лопатках) называется степенью реактивности $\rho = h_2 / (h_1 + h_2)$. Если $\rho \geq 1/2$, то такую турбину принято называть реактивной. У чисто активной турбины должно бы быть r = 0, но практически активные турбины всегда работают с небольшой степенью реактивности, более высокой в последних ступенях. Это даёт некоторое повышение коэффициента полезного действия (кпд), особенно на режимах, отличных от расчётного. Венцы рабочих лопаток реактивной паровой турбины устанавливают в пазах ротора барабанного типа. В промежутках между ними размещают венцы неподвижных направляющих лопаток, закреплённых в корпусе турбины и образующих сопловые каналы. Профили подвижных и неподвижных лопаток обычно одинаковы. Свежий пар поступает в кольцевую камеру, откуда идёт в первый ряд неподвижных лопаток. В междулопаточных каналах этого ряда пар расширяется, давление его несколько понижается, а скорость возрастает от c_0 до c_1. Затем пар попадает в первый ряд рабочих лопаток. Между ними пар также расширяется и его относительная скорость возрастает. Однако абсолютная скорость c_2 на выходе с рабочих лопаток будет меньше c_1, так как за счёт уменьшения кинетической энергии получена механическая работа. В последующих ступенях процесс повторяется. Для уменьшения утечек пара через зазоры между лопатками, ротором и корпусом паровой турбины располагаемый перепад давлений делят на большое число (до 100) ступеней, благодаря чему разность давлений между смежными ступенями получается небольшой. В бывшем СССР не строили стационарных реактивных паровых турбин, но отдельные зарубежные фирмы традиционно продолжали выпускать паровые турбины с активной частью высокого давления и последующими реактивными ступенями. Конструкция Паровых Турбин:- по направлению движения потока пара различают Аксиальные Паровые Турбины, у которых поток пара движется вдоль оси турбины, и Радиальные Паровые Турбины, направление потока пара в которых перпендикулярно, а рабочие лопатки расположены параллельно оси вращения. В СССР строили только аксиальные паровые турбины. По числу корпусов (цилиндров) паровые турбины подразделяют на Однокорпусные и 2-, 3-, редко 4-корпусные. Многокорпусная конструкция позволяет использовать большие располагаемые перепады энтальпии, разместив большое число ступеней давления, применить высококачественные металлы в части высокого давления и раздвоение потока пара в части низкого давления; однако такая паровая турбина получается более дорогой, тяжёлой и сложной. По числу валов различают Одновальные Паровые Турбины, у которых валы всех корпусов находятся на одной оси, и 2-, редко 3-вальные, состоящие из 2 или 3 параллельно размещённых одновальных паровых турбин, связанных общностью теплового процесса, а у судовых паровых турбин – также общей зубчатой передачей (редуктором). Неподвижную часть паровой турбины – корпус – выполняют разъёмной в горизонтальной плоскости для возможности монтажа ротора. В корпусе имеются выточки для установки диафрагм, разъём которых совпадает с плоскостью разъёма корпуса. По периферии диафрагм размещены сопловые каналы, образованные криволинейными лопатками, залитыми в тело диафрагм или приваренными к нему. В местах прохода вала сквозь стенки корпуса установлены концевые уплотнения лабиринтового типа для предупреждения утечек пара наружу (со стороны высокого давления) и засасывания воздуха в корпус (со стороны низкого). Лабиринтовые уплотнения устанавливают в местах прохода ротора сквозь диафрагмы во избежание перетечек пара из ступени в ступень в обход сопел. На переднем конце вала устанавливают предельный регулятор (регулятор безопасности), автоматически останавливающий паровую турбину при увеличении частоты вращения на 10–12% сверх номинальной. Задний конец ротора снабжают валоповоротным устройством с электрическим приводом для медленного (4–6 об/мин) проворачивания ротора после останова паровой турбины, что необходимо для равномерного его остывания.

STEEL = СТАЛЬ – Steel is a very tough material when it is cold. However, if it is heated past a particular temperature (usually a red-heat) it immediately turns plastic and can be bent, formed, hammered, and squeezed very easily. For example, few of us would be able to bend a bar of 1" thick steel at room temperature no matter how hard we tried, but if the middle of the bar were heated until it glowed a healthy cherry red color (about 1650 degress Fahrenheit), most of us would have very little trouble bending the bar back upon itself until both ends touched. And when it cooled it would regain it's toughness and strength in that bent condition. This means that the intricate profiles apparent in, say, a Beam or Channel are formed fairly easily in the hot condition, but would be impossible to produce in the cold condition, and only flat, hex or round shapes that are relatively simple profiles are available in Cold Finished Steels. / Под Сталью, от Польского слова Stal, от Немецкого слова Шталь (Stahl), понимается деформируемый (ковкий) сплав железа Fe (основа) и углерода C (до 20%) и другими элементами. Получают главным образом из смеси чугуна со стальным ломом в кислородных конвертерах, мартеновских печах и электропечах. По химическому составу различают сталь углеродистую и легированную, по назначению – конструкционные, инструментальные, стали с особыми физическими и химическими

свойствами (жаропрочная, нержавеющая, электротехническая и другие), по характеру застывания металла и изложнице – спокойную, полуспокойную и кипящую. Мировое производство стали в 1984 составляло около 700 миллионов тонн; в бывшем СССР 154 миллиона тонн.

STEEL ALLOY = СТАЛЬНОЙ СПЛАВ – A Steel Alloy is an alloy that is primarily iron, with small quantities of other elements mixed in during the melting process which vary the properties of the iron to maximize a particular characteristic of the final alloy. Some make the iron not rust (chromium and nickel), some make the iron possible to harden with heat treatment (carbon), Some make the iron easy to machine (lead), and so on. By varying the type and amount of the alloying element, even in minute quantities, a huge range of steels is produced, used for a myriad of industrial purposes. There are lots of steel alloys, and they are very important to the eventual success of the project, but are more an issue for the engineers and fabricators than the architect. They will be far more aware of which physical characteristics of each of the alloys will dictate the appropriate alloy for the job, and their choice of alloy will not affect the final aesthetic or finish since the Hot Rolled Steel alloys all have similar finish characteristics. What it all means is, that for aesthetic purposes all the alloys are interchangeable. / легирование или легирующее (alloying).

STEEL BLUE = СИНЕВАТО–СТАЛЬНОЕ (или СТАЛЬНОЕ СИНЕЕ) – Steel Blue:- a grayish blue. / серовато-голубое.

STEEL CORD = СТАЛЬНОЙ КОРД – Steel Cord is a formed structure composed of two or more steel filaments when used as an end product or combination of strands or filaments and strands.

STEEL FILAMENT = СТАЛЬНАЯ (ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ) НИТЬ – Steel Filament is a steel fiber used as an individual element in a strand or cord. See also Filament.

STEER = ВОЛ – Steers are the castrated male Cattle (including dairy breeds) intended for slaughter. See also Cattle. / Смотрите также Крупный Рогатый Скот (Cattle).

STEERAGE WAY = САМЫЙ МАЛЫЙ ХОД – Steerage Way (maritime term):- the slowest speed at which a vessel steers. / Наименьшая скорость хода, при которой судно слушается руля (сохраняет управляемость).

STEER/CORN RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВОЛ/КУКУРУЗА – Steer-Corn Ratio is the relationship of cattle prices to feeding costs. It is measured by dividing the price of cattle (hundredweight) by the price of Corn (bushel). When Corn prices are high relative to cattle prices, fewer units of Corn equal the Dollar value of 100 pounds of cattle. Conversely, when Corn prices are low in relation to cattle prices, more units of Corn are required to equal the value of 100 pounds of beef. See also Corn-Hog Ratio, Feed Ratio, and Hog-Corn Ratio. Steer-Corn Ratio is the number of bushels of Corn that are equal (in value) to one hundred pounds of cattle; that is, the price of cattle per hundredweight divided by the price of Corn per bushel. A favorable (high) ratio is usually followed by an increase in cattle production; an unfavorable (low) ratio, by a decrease. / Вол – кастрированный бычок.

STEERING WHEEL = ШТУРВАЛ (или ШТУРВАЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Steering Wheel (maritime term):- the wheel operating the steering gear and by which the vessel is steered.

STEGANOGRAPHY = СТЕГАНОГРАФИЯ – Steganography:- the concealment of information inside other data. For example, encoded into audio or visual files where they can neither be seen nor heard because they do not significantly change the sound or image, or as metadata in documents that are not typically visible to the user. / Под Стеганографией, от Греческих слов , означающее Скрытое, и Grapho, означающее Пишу или Рисую или Черчу, понимается наука о скрытой передаче информации путём сохранения в тайне самого факта передачи. Этот термин ввёл в 1499 Немец Иоганн Тритемий (Iohannes Trithemius; 1462–1516) в своём трактате ‘Стеганография’ (Steganographia), зашифрованном под магическую книгу. В отличие от криптографии, которая скрывает содержимое секретного сообщения, стеганография скрывает сам факт его существования. Как правило, сообщение будет выглядеть как что-либо иное, например, как изображение, статья, список покупок, письмо или судоку. Стеганографию обычно используют совместно с методами криптографии, таким образом, дополняя её. Преимущество стеганографии над чистой криптографией состоит в том, что сообщения не привлекают к себе внимания. Сообщения, факт шифрования которых не скрыт, вызывают подозрение и могут быть сами по себе уличающими в тех странах, в которых запрещена криптография. Таким образом, криптография защищает содержание сообщения, а стеганография защищает сам факт наличия каких-либо скрытых посланий.

STELLATE = ЗВЕЗДЧАТОЕ (или ЗВЕЗДООБРАЗНОЕ) – Stellate:- star-shaped.

STEM = СТЕБЕЛЬ – Stem is the main support structure of the aboveground part of a plant from which leaves, tillers or branches, flowers, and fruits develop. Stem is the main axis of a plant which may carry other parts. / Стебель является основной поддерживающей структурой надземного органа растения, из которого развиваются, листья, ростки или ветви, цветки и плоды. основная ось. Стебель Хлопчатника это ось всего растения. Под Стеблем понимается вегетативный орган высших растений, представляющий ось побега и несущий на себе листья, почки и цветки. Стебли бывают надземные и подземные, травянистые и деревянистые, вьющиеся, лазящие, лежачие и прямостоячие. Длина стебля, в зависимости от отдела растения, может составлять 1–1.5 миллиметра (Пресноводная Вольфия) до 300 метров (тропические Пальмы Ротанги), диаметром от долей миллиметра (мхи) до 11 метров (Баобаб, Секвойя). Стебель (Caulis), осевой орган высших растений, вместе с листьями составляющий побег, служит для передвижения воды и веществ между корнями и листьями, для увеличения ассимилирующей поверхности растения путём ветвления и упорядоченного расположения листьев, а также цветков и плодов; может участвовать в накоплении воды и запасных питательных веществ, в фотосинтезе. Участки стебля, от которых отходят боковые органы (ветви, листья и другие), называются Узлами, участки между узлами – Междоузлиями. Стебли бывают травянистыми и деревянистыми. Главный стебель древесных растений называется Стволом. Форма стеблей разнообразна:- цилиндрическая (наиболее распространена), трёхгранная (Осоки), четырёхгранная (Губоцветные), многогранная, уплощённая (Кактусы) и другие. По положению в пространстве различают стебли прямостоячие, наклонные, изогнутые, дуговидные, поникающие, лежачие, ползучие, укореняющиеся в узлах, восходящие, коленчато-восходящие, изломанные, извилистые, вьющиеся, цепляющиеся, лазающие, всползающие, вплетающиеся, свисающие, плавающие, всплывающие, погружённые в толщу воды; надземные и подземные. Длина стеблей от 1–1.5 миллиметров (мм) (пресноводная Вольфия) до 200–300 метров (м) (тропические Пальмы-Ротанги), диаметр от долей мм (Мхи) до 10–11 м (Баобаб, Секвойя). Стебель растёт в длину за счёт деятельности верхушечной меристемы побега, составляющей конус нарастания. Кроме верхушечного роста, у некоторых Растений в основании междоузлий происходит ещё интеркалярный (вставочный) рост (например, у Злаков). В стеблях выделяют анатомо-топографические зоны:- наружную – Эпидермис, внутреннюю – Центральный Цилиндр, или Стелу, и расположенную между ними зону первичной коры, внутренний паренхимный слой которой превращён в Эндодерму. Последняя граничит с периферической зоной стелы (представленной паренхимной или механической тканями) – Перициклом (у некоторых Растений его нет). Большая часть стелы состоит из проводящих тканей, флоэма находится снаружи от ксилемы. У лиственных Мхов в центре стебля расположен ‘проводящий пучок’, элементы

которого лишь внешне сходны с проводящими элементами флоэмы и ксилемы. У сосудистых растений формированию проводящих тканей предшествует развитие Прокамбия. У Плаунов ксилема разделена на лентовидные тяжи, окружённые флоэмой, сердцевины нет. У Хвощей закрытые коллатеральные пучки с так называемой каринальной полостью вместо ксилемы располагаются вокруг центральной воздушной полости. У Папоротников проводящие ткани кольцом окружают сердцевину. В стеблях семенных растений встречаются пучковый и сплошной типы строения проводящей системы, пересечённой радиально расходящимися паренхимными сердцевинными лучами. Наружная часть прокамбия дифференцируется в первичную флоэму, на периферии которой нередко развиваются механические волокна, внутренняя – в первичную ксилему. Между проводящими тканями остаётся слой клеток, образующих камбий, который откладывает наружу элементы вторичной флоэмы – Луба, внутрь – вторичной ксилемы – Древесины, обусловливая утолщение стелы. Строение стеблей в зоне узлов отличается от строения средней части междоузлия наличием листовых и веточных лакун (прорывов). У Двудольных часты трёхлакунные узлы (Яблоня), реже встречаются однолакунные (Сирень) и многолакунные (Бузина). Наиболее активное вторичное утолщение свойственно многолетним древесным растениям, во вторичной древесине которых (а иногда и в лубе) можно видеть границы годичных приростов. С возрастом вследствие развития перидерм первичная кора, а позднее и наружная часть луба отмирают, образуя Корку. Для большинства однодольных характерен пальмовый тип прохождения закрытых коллатеральных пучков, обусловливающих их диффузное расположение на поперечных срезах. Лишь у некоторых злаков со стеблем-соломиной, у Традесканции и Диоскореи имеется тенденция к круговому расположению пучков. Вторичное утолщение свойственно только древовидным Лилейным (Элоэ, Драцена), у которых в перицикле или первичной коре формируется меристема, образующая концентрические пучки и межпучковую (часто одревесневающую) паренхиму. Смотрите также Стелярная Теория.

STEM = НОС (или ФОРШТЕВЕНЬ) – Stem is the vertical part of a vessel's bow between the waterline and the main deck where the sides of the vessel come together. Most stems are angled forward to increase buoyancy as the vessel dips through the waves, but some older vessels (e.g., TITANIC) were designed with a plumb (i.e. straight up and down) bow. The bow or foremost part of a vessel. Stem (maritime term):- the timber at the extreme forward part of a boat secured to the forward end of the keel. / Нос или передняя часть судна. Нос судна или носовая часть судна, передняя оконечность судна. Обычно к носу судна относят судовые конструкции, примыкающие к форштевню; иногда этот термин относят лишь к очертаниям носовой оконечности. Форма носа зависит от назначения судна, его размеров; форма носовых обводов (смотрите Обводы Судна) влияет на такие эксплуатационные характеристики судна, как сопротивление воды движению, всхожесть на волну, ледопроходимость. Типичные формы носовой оконечности морских судов:- обыкновенный нос судна с прямым наклонным форштевнем; нос судна ледового плавания (полуледокольная форма); нос ледокола; клиперский нос с 'бульбом' быстроходного пассажирского судна; бульбообразный нос крупного танкера; ложкообразный нос рыбопромыслового судна. Под Форштевнем, от Голландского слова Voorsteven, от Voor, означающее Впереди, и Steven, означающее Стояк или Штевень, понимается деталь набора корпуса судна в виде бруса по контуру носового заострения, на котором замыкается наружная обшивка корпуса. В нижней части форштевень соединяется с килем. Форштевень, прочный брус по контуру носового заострения, на котором замыкается наружная обшивка набора корпуса судна. В нижней части форштевень соединяется с килем. На стальных судах форштевень кованый, литой или сварной; на деревянных судах форштевень, обычно составленный из нескольких частей, оковывается стальной полосой.

STEM BORER = СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Stem Borer is an Insect belonging to the Order Lepidoptera that infects stems of Rice. The adults of most Stem Borer Species are nocturnal and are attracted to light, especially ultraviolet light. Deadhearts and whiteheads are two visible symptoms caused by Stem Borer larva infestation. / мёртвые сердцевины и белые метёлки являются двумя видимыми симптомами, . Под Точильщиками понимается Семейство Жуков. Длиной 2–8 миллиметра. Около 1 500 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 100 Видов. Обитают главным образом в мёртвой сухой древесине. Домовый Точильщик повреждает деревянные постройки, мебель; Хлебный Точильщик – муку, хлебные изделия, книги.

STEM DISSECTION = ДИССЕКЦИЯ СТЕБЛЯ (или РАССЕЧЕНИЕ СТЕБЛЯ) – Stem Dissection is the cutting open the stem to study its structures or evaluate internal damage. / или вычислить внутреннее повреждение.

STEM ELONGATION = ВЫХОД В ТРУБКУ (или УДЛИНЕНИЕ СТЕБЛЯ) – Stem Elongation is:- (1) increase in length of the upper stem internodes which begins before panicle initiation. This process is associated with exsertion of the panicles from the sheath to allow flowering and pollination. (2) Increase in length of internodes of deepwater Rice in response to flooding.

STEM LUMEN = СТЕБЛЕВАЯ ПОЛОСТЬ – Stem Lumen is the hollow, tubular section of the plant internode, also called the Internodal Lacuna, and Pith or Medullary Cavity.

STEM ROT = СТЕБЛЕВАЯ ГНИЛЬ – Stem Rot is a fungal disease caused by Magnaporthe Salvinii (Nakataea Sigmoidea) and Helminthosporium Sigmoideum var Irregulare. The disease starts with a small, blackish, irregular lesion on the outer leaf sheath near the water line. The lesion enlarges as the disease progresses, with the Fungus penetrating into the inner leaf sheath. Finally, the leaf sheath is partially or entirely rotted.

STEM THE TIDE = ИДТИ ПРОТИВ ПРИЛИВНОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ – Stem The Tide (maritime term):- stemming the tide or sea means to head the vessel's bow directly into the current or waves. Overcome adverse circumstances.

STENANT = SHARE TENANT

STENCIL PRINTING = ПЕЧАТАНИЕ ПО ТРАФАРЕТУ – Stencil Printing is a type of resist printing where portions of the design are covered with metal or wood so the covered parts do not take the dye. See also Printing, and Resist Printing.

STENCILS = ТРАФАРЕТНЫЕ НАДПИСИ (или ТРАФАРЕТЫ, или ШАБЛОНЫ) – Stencils are markings placed on the product with the ID information required by the customer for the product that they are receiving. This can be in different forms dependent on the specifics for the customer. It can be a label or just a chalk inscription with the product ID.

STENTER = ШИРИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или ШПАНРАМА) – Stenters or Stenter Machines are widely used for stretching, drying, heat-setting and finishing of Fabrics. The stenter frame is usually 80–100 feet long and 70–100 inches wide. The speed ranges from 10–45 m/min with a maximum setting time in the setting zone 30 sec at temperature ranging from 175 to 250~ depending upon the thickness and type of the material. See also Tenter Frame.

STENTER DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ШИРИЛЬНОЙ МАШИНОЙ – Stenter Damage:- damage due to pin or fabric entanglement from delivery side of machine. Finishing defect. / клупп ширильной машины. Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

STEP1 = XX1 – STEP1:- This is efectively the same as EURO1, but members are not able to settle directly. Members of STEP1 have to use a EURO1 member to settle their end-of-day obligations. The membership comprises banks that do not comply with the strict EURO1 admission criteria. On a daily basis, STEP1 processes approximately 20 000 transactions for a total value of more than 1 billion Euros.

STEP2 = XX2 – STEP2:- This is a pan-European ACH service, run by the EBA Clearing. It is restricted to intra-EU/EEA EURO transactions (i.e. SEPA Credit Transfer – SCT and SEPA Direct Debit – SDD).

STEP–DOWN TRANSFORMER = ПОНИЖАЮЩИЙ ТРАНСФОРМАТОР – Step-Down Transformer:- in reference to electricity, an electrical device or equipment that converts voltage and current from one level to another, where the output at the customer side of the transformer has a lower voltage that the input at the grid side of the transformer. / По отношению к электричеству, электрическое устройство или оборудование, которое переводит напряжение и силу тока из одного уровня в другой, и в котором на выходе потребителю достаётся более низкое напряжение, чем на входе трансформатора со стороны энергосистемы.

STEP–IN = ЖЕНСКИЙ ГАРНИТУР (или XX) – Step-In:- a garment put on by being stepped into, as a shoe or short panties for women (usually used in plural). / типа узкой юбочки для пристёжки чулков. Без Задников (у обуви), Без Застёжки (у одежды). Step-In = женская туфля типа глубокой лодочки с отрезной союзкой и настроченным широким ремнём в области подъёма.

STEP–POINT METHOD = ГНЕЗДОВОЙ (или ШАГОВЫЙ, или ПОШАГОВЫЙ) МЕТОД – Step-Point Method is a method for randomly selecting plants within a field. While walking at an angle across the field select the plant nearest the right foot at the completion of a pre-selected number (e.g., 30) of steps. Continue across the field until the required number of plants has been assessed/sampled.

STERE = СТЕР – Stere:- timber measurements are the most complicated and laborious of all the various measurements in use for shipping purposes. The unit of measurement in use in the United Kingdom (UK), North European countries, etc is ‘a standard’ of which there are many varieties, bearing no relation one to the other. In North America the unit of measurement is the 1 000 board feet; in France, Italy, Belgium, etc, the unit is the ‘Stere’, equivalent to the cubic metre of the metric system, while ‘Petrograd standard’ is almost exclusively used in the UK. Stere (st) is a metric unit of volume, equal to one cubic meter or one kiloliter (about 35.314 7 cubic feet or 1.307 95 cubic yards). Although it dates from the origin of the metric system in 1798, the stere has never been used as much as the liter. In Europe it is used primarily as a measure for firewood; for this purpose, the stere equals about 0.279 5 cord or 2.207 cord feet. The name comes from the Greek Stereos, Solid. See also Board Foot. / Смотрите также Досочный Фут или Фут Доски или Бордфут (Board Foot).

STERILE = СТЕРИЛЬНОЕ (или БЕСПЛОДНОЕ) – Sterile:- incapable of engaging in the process of sexual reproduction. Sterile:- failing to produce or incapable of producing offspring. / Под Стерильным, от Латинского слова Sterilis, означающее Бесплодный, понимается организм, лишённый способности к воспроизводству потомства.

STERILE GLUMES = СТЕРИЛЬНЫЕ (или НАРУЖНЫЕ) КОЛОСКОВЫЕ ЧЕШУИ – Sterile Glumes are glumes at the base of the spikelet of the Rice plant which do not produce a flower.

STERILE INSECT = СТЕРИЛЬНОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ (или БЕСПЛОДНОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ) – Sterile Insect is an insect that, as a result of a specific treatment, is unable to reproduce.

STERILE INSECT TECHNIQUE = ТЕХНИКА СТЕРИЛИЗАЦИИ НАСЕКОМОГО – Sterile Insect Technique is a method of Pest control using area-wide inundative release of sterile Insects to reduce reproduction in a field population of the same Species.

STERILE LEMMAS = СТЕРИЛЬНЫЕ (НИЖНИЕ) ЦВЕТКОВЫЕ ЧЕШУИ (или ТРЕТЬИ ЦВЕТКОВЫЕ ЧЕШУИ) – Sterile Lemmas are the two flowerless bracts at the base of the spikelet. Sterile Lemmas (syn. Glumes, Empty Glumes, Outer Glumes, Lower and Upper Glumes, Non-Flowering Glumes, First and Second Glumes, Sterile Glumes, Lower and Upper Empty Lemmas) are the two flowerless bracts at the base of the spikelet. The two sterile lemmas may differ in length and shape.

STERILIZATION RESCRIPTION = РЕСКРИПЦИЯ ДЛЯ СТЕРИЛИЗАЦИИ (или СТЕРИЛИЗУЮЩАЯ РЕСКРИПЦИЯ) – Sterilization Rescription:- short- to medium-term money market paper issued by the state or the central bank in order to mop up excess liquidity. / От кратко- до среднесрочной бумаги денежного рынка, выпущенная штатовским или центральным банком с тем, чтобы испарить (выветрить) излишнюю ликвидность.

STERLING = СТЁЛИНЬ (или СТЕРЛИНГ) – Slang for British Pound. Also known as Cable. Pound Sterling is the basic monetary unit of Great Britain, divided (since 1971) decimally into 100 new pence. The term is derived from the fact that, about 775, silver coins known as ‘Sterlings’ were issued in the Saxon kingdoms, 240 of them being minted from a pound of silver, the weight of which was probably about equal to the later Troy pound. Hence large payments came to be reckoned in ‘Pounds of Sterlings’, a phrase later shortened to ‘Pounds Sterling’. After the Norman Conquest the Pound was divided for accounting purposes into 20 shillings and into 240 pennies, or pence. In medieval Latin documents the words libra, solidus, and denarius were used to denote the pound, shilling, and penny, which gave rise to the use of the symbols £, s., and d. On 1971-February-15, the Pound Sterling was officially decimalized into 100 new pence. The symbol £ was retained for the Pound Sterling; the letter p. was chosen for the new penny. / Паунд Стёлинь или Фунт Стерлингов или просто Стерлинг – жаргонный термин для обозначения Британского Фунта. Известен также как Кабель (Cable). Денежная единица Великобритании, равная 100 пенсам. До 15 Февраля 1971 один Фунт Стерлингов (£) был равен 20 шиллингам (shillings (s.)) и 240 пенсам (pennies, или pence (d.)). Фунт Стерлингов (на Английском Pound, или Pound Sterling), денежная единица Великобритании, делится на 100 пенсов (до 15 Февраля 1971 1 Фунт Стерлингов = 20 шиллингам = 240 пенсам). С XI века чеканились монеты из серебра и с середины XIV века также из золота. Выпуск банкнот в Фунтах Стерлингов начат Английским Банком (Bank of England; центральный эмиссионный банк Великобритании) с 1694. В 1816 в стране был введён Золотомонетный Стандарт (существовал до Августа 1914):- официальное золотое содержание Фунта Стерлингов установлено в 7.322 382 граммов (г) чистого золота. С Апреля 1925 по Сентябрь 1931 действовал Золотослитковый Стандарт. После отмены золотого стандарта и прекращения размена банкнот на золото Фунт Стерлингов обесценился:- его паритет к Доллару США снизился с 4.866 53 Долларов до 3.5 Долларов в 1932. В дальнейшем Фунт Стерлингов неоднократно девальвировался. В Ноябре 1967 его курс к Доллару США составлял 2.4 Доллара (официальное золотое содержание равнялось 2.132 81 г). С Июня 1972 валютный паритет Фунта Стерлингов и относительно узкие рамки колебаний его курса официально не поддерживаются (введён ‘плавающий курс’). В Июне 1977 курс Фунта Стерлингов к Доллару США составлял 1.72 Доллара. По курсу Госбанка СССР (Июнь 1977) 1 Фунт Стерлингов = 1 Рубль 28 Копеек.

STERN = КОРМА – Stern is the rear or aft part of a vessel, opposite the bow. The upright post or bar of the bow of a vessel. The end or aftermost part of a vessel. The opposite of Bow. Stern (maritime term):- the after part of the vessel (back of). / Оконечность или задняя часть судна. В противовес Носу (Bow). Корма, задняя оконечность судна. Форма подводной части кормы влияет на

сопротивление воды движению судна, его управляемость и на условия работы судового движителя, а очертания её надводной части определяют удобство расположения судовых устройств (рулевого, швартовного, буксирного и других) и судовых помещений. Для современных морских транспортных судов наиболее характерна крейсерская корма; разновидность крейсерской кормы – ледокольная корма. Обыкновенная корма с подзором чаще встречается у морских и речных судов старой постройки, транцевая – у трейлерных судов, контейнеровозов, траулеров и других. Подводную часть кормы современных морских судов обычно делают с незамкнутым ахтерштевнем (открытая корма).

STERN ANCHOR = КОРМОВОЙ ЯКОРЬ (или ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЯКОРЬ, или СТОП–АНКЕР) – Stern Anchor (maritime term):- an anchor carried at the stern.

STERN BOARD = ЗАДНИЙ ХОД (или ИНЕРЦИЯ ЗАДНЕГО ХОДА) – Stern Board (maritime term):- progress backwards.

STERN THRUSTER = КОРМОВОЕ ПОДРУЛИВАЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – Stern Thruster is a propeller or water jet system set in the stern of the ship and positioned to give a sideways thrust to assist maneuvering in a confined space. / Подруливающее Устройство – средство активного управления судном при малых скоростях хода и без хода. В качестве подруливающего устройства используются крыльчатые движители, поворотные винтовые колонки, а также гребные винты или насосы, устанавливаемые в поперечных гидроканалах, проходящих через корпус судна, как правило, в носу, способные создавать тягу в двух противоположных направлениях, перпендикулярных диаметральной плоскости судна.

STERNWAY = ЗАДНИЙ ХОД – Sternway:- the reverse movement of a vessel. / Движение судна задним ходом.

STETSON® = СТЭТСЭН® – Stetson® is a trademark used for a broad-brimmed high-crowned felt hat. One of America's first hat makers, the John B. Stetson Co. The company's namesake, John B. Stetson, was born in 1830 into a family of New Jersey hat makers. As a young man, Stetson was diagnosed with tuberculosis and was told he could heal his lungs by going out West to breathe the industry-free fresh air. He first traveled to St. Joseph, MO (State of Missouri), and then set out by foot to Pikes Peak, CO (State of Colorado), a gold-mining hub where he thought he might be able to find fortune. While Stetson never discovered gold in the Rockies, he found a group of cowboys who needed a way to keep the sun from burning their eyes and skin. Stetson made for them the first wide-brimmed, felt 10-gallon hat, and they came back for more. It was then that Stetson came up with a business plan. At age 35, Stetson left Colorado and went to Philadelphia to set up a factory, where he produced not only Western styles, but also dress and straw hats. By the early XX century, the company became the world's largest hat maker, producing 2 million fedoras, Panamas and cavalry hats. After Stetson's death in 1906, family members ran the company, taking it to its peak in the 1920s, '30s and '40s, when men and women topped their heads with brimmed felts. The hats sold even during the Great Depression but fell out of fashion in the 1950s and 1960s. After closing their hat-making plant, the family sold the Stetson trademark in 1970 to a Brooklyn jewelery shop owner named Ira Guilden. When Guilden was a young traveling salesman in his late teens, he headed out to Oregon, and his train was held up by a pack horsemen. The image of the rugged cowboys in their hats stuck in Guilden's mind throughout the years. Stetson was a romantic brand to Guilden. He bought the name, knowing he wanted to bring the hats back into fashion, and so he set up a licensing agreement with a southern manufacturer and slowly rebuilt the company. When the movie Urban Cowboy was released in 1980, followed by Indiana Jones, with a hat-topped Harrison Ford, in 1981, Stetson thrived. After that, Guilden worked with fragrance company Coty to start a cologne line, and in 1982, the first year of production, Coty pulled in USD12 million in sales of the woodsy Stetson scent. Just when Stetson was growing, Guilden died at age 86 in 1983. He left the company to his two sons, Richard and Paul. Richard led the company until his death in 2006. Since then, Paul has taken over and has full ownership of the company. At age 78, he's seen the death of his family members, but he refuses to see the death of his company. He intends on passing it down to his 27-year-old daughter, but before he does that, he wants to rebuild it. The biggest mistake was not being proactive about reviving Stetson sooner, he says, but even in the downturn he believes he can do it. 'My father had one vision, my brother had his own and now I've got mine', he said. 'Pam knows it means too much to my family history and to American history to let Stetson disappear'. Fields, who worked as a consultant specializing in brand revamps before she joined Stetson full time, is pushing Stetson as 'Made of America', something that it plays up on in-store ads, logos and hanging tags. This consistency is new for licensees. That theme might help move Stetson among members of the US military this year. Stetson products are or will be offered in stores on most bases across America. A military-themed calendar is in the works for 2010, featuring soldiers who win yet another Stetson contest. Later this year, the company plans to post a call for video submissions to their site on military blogs and publications. The best heroic tales will win a spot on the calendar and a Stetson wardrobe. / Дьжон Би. Стэтсэн Ко. (John B. Stetson Co.). Индиэна Дьжонз (Indiana Jones), Хэрисан Фод (Harrison Ford), Стэтсэн® (Stetson®).

STEVEDORE = СТИВИДОР (или ГРУЗЧИК) – Stevedor is the person having charge of the loading and unloading of vessel. The act of loading and/or unloading a vessel. A firm or company which specializes in the loading and/or unloading of vessels. Stevedore (maritime term):- a professional cargo loader and unloader. Stevedore is a terminal operator who is designated to facilitate the operation of loading and discharging vessels and various terminal activities. Also known as Longshoreman. Individual or firm that employs longshoremen and who contracts to load or unload the ship. Terminal operator entrusted with the operation of loading and discharging vessels and various terminal activities. Individual or company employed to load and unload a vessel or a ship's cargo. Stevedores are the dockers specialized in the proper and adequate storing (called Stowage) of cargo in vessels' holds; also in containers. / Лицо или компания, нанятая для погрузки и разгрузки судна или корабельного груза.

STEVEDORE PALLET = ПОДДОН ГРУЗЧИКОВ – Stevedore Pallet is a pallet designed for use on seaport shipping docks, normally of heavy-duty, double-wing construction.

STEWARD ASSISTANT = СТЮАРД ПОМОЩНИК – Steward Assistant (steward department):- clean galley and mess halls, set tables, prepare salads, clean living quarters.

STEWART = СТЮАРТСКИЙ – Stewart:- the tartan of the royal family of Great Britain. Stewart tartan has narrow stripes of yellow, blue, and white widely spaced on a red or white ground. / Стюартский тартан.

STICKER = ЗАЛИПАЮЩЕЕ (или ЗАСТРЕВАЮЩЕЕ, или ВЫСТУП) – Sticker is:- (1) a distortion in the weave characterized by tight and slack places in the same warp yarns. The principal causes are rolled ends on the beam, warp ends restricted by broken filament slubs, and knots catching at lease rods, drop wires, heddles, or reeds. See also Draw-Back. (2) See also Hard Size. Sticker:- a distortion in a weave characterized by tight and slack places in the same warp yarn or fabric. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

STICKINESS = КЛЕЙКОСТЬ – In Cotton industry, a Stickiness occurs when excessive sugars present on fibers are transferred to equipment and interfere with processing. Sugars may be insect- or plant-derived. Though sugars are ubiquitous in lint, they usually occur at levels that pose no processing difficulties. This details the sources and components of problem sugars on harvested lint, the processing impacts of stickiness, and strategies for avoiding or mitigating stickiness. Cottons contaminated with stickiness cause

multiple problems in the spinning mills. The honeydew present on the cotton lint is able to contaminate all the mechanical instruments used in the transformation process from fiber to yarn, i.e. opening, carding, drawing, roving and spinning operations. These contaminants are mainly sugar deposits produced either by the Cotton plant itself (physiological sugars) or by the feeding Insects (entomological sugars), the latter being the most common source of contamination. Honeydew, when present in sufficient quantity, is the main source of sugars that can result in sticky lint. Honeydew is excreted by certain phloem-feeding insects including such common Pests of Cotton as Aphids and Whiteflies. These Insects are capable of transforming ingested sucrose into over twenty different sugars in their excreted honeydew. The major sugars in Cotton Insect honeydew are trehalulose, melezitose, sucrose, fructose and glucose. Another source of stickiness is free plant sugars sometimes found in immature fibers. Cotton fiber is largely cellulose that is formed from sugars synthesized by the plant. Dry, mature cotton fibers contain little free sugar, while immature cotton fibers contain glucose, fructose, sucrose, and other sugars. If immature cotton fiber is subjected to a freeze, complex sugars may be broken down to release additional simple sugars. Less commonly, oils released by crushed seed coat fragments can also result in stickiness. In this case, raffinose is the characteristic sugar. Sugars differ in their stickiness. For example, sucrose, melezitose, and trehalulose are all significantly stickier when deposited on fiber than are glucose or fructose. Further, trehalulose-contaminated fiber is stickier than fiber with an equivalent amount of melezitose. Mixtures of sugars, such as occur in honeydew, tend to be stickier than single sugars. Localized concentration of sugars like honeydew is at higher risk of causing stickiness than more evenly distributed sources like plant sugars. Sticky Cotton can reduce cotton gin output (in bales/hr) by up to 25%. At the textile mill, excessive wear and increased maintenance of machinery may occur even with slightly sticky cotton. In severe instances mill shutdown with a thorough cleanup is required. The adhesive property of a substance; the principle of glue. Some Cottons from various origins induce a stickiness phenomenon during spinning and thus lead to considerable production losses or quality problems. The problem is very complex because the stickiness of Cottons from different geographical origins may be due to a set of factors, whose effects are detailed in the specialized literature:- (i) various contaminants such as crush kernel, insecticide, oil, wax, etc; (ii) physiological sugars; and (iii) entomogical sugars. Stickiness is primarily due to insect excretions, known as Honeydew, and mainly produced by Aphids, Aphis Gossypii (Glover), and Whiteflies, Bemisia Tabaci (Gennadius). These are composed of sugars, which give the cotton its sticky potential. When no control system is in place to determine its stickiness level, a production may be labeled in its entirety as ‘Sticky Cotton’ and, as a consequence, is subjected to systematic downgrading. However, preliminary studies have shown that even in countries that suffer particularly from stickiness, a significant proportion of the harvest is not contaminated. It is therefore essential that the stickiness of the Cotton produced is monitored and evaluated. If the Cotton is too sticky, the deposits on the machine parts should be cleaned atleast once in a week, before it obstruct the movement of the fiber. Cotton Stickiness occurs when excessive sugars present on fibers are transferred to equipment and interfere with processing. Sugars may be insect- or plant-derived. Though sugars are ubiquitous in lint, they usually occur at levels that pose no processing difficulties. This details the sources and components of problem sugars on harvested lint, the processing impacts of stickiness, and strategies for avoiding or mitigating stickiness. Cottons contaminated with stickiness cause multiple problems in the spinning mills. The honeydew present on the Cotton lint is able to contaminate all the mechanical instruments used in the transformation process from fiber to yarn, i.e. opening,carding, drawing, roving and spinning operations. These contaminants are mainly sugar deposits produced either by the Cotton plant itself (physiological sugars) or by the feeding insects (entomological sugars), the latter being the most common source of contamination. Honeydew, when present in sufficient quantity, is the main source of sugars that can result in sticky lint. 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A Cotton bale is declared ‘sticky’ if during spinning or any one phase of its preparatory process, its stickiness level disturbs processing, leading to a lower performance of spinning machines and/or reduced quality of the final products. Also known as Stickness. Stickiness originates from various sources:- vegetal parts, oil traces, waxes, Plant sugars and Insect sugars. The most important and problematic cause of stickiness is due to the entomological sugars from insect secretions. Stickiness induces productivity and quality losses as sticky points remain in the material from fibers in the field to the textile processes. The behavior of contaminated fibers during processing is highly dependent upon the quantity and the type of the main and complex sugars present in fibers in relation to the transformation machine types and settings as well as on the ambient conditions of transformation. Various techniques may be used to estimate a possible contamination of fibers by honeydew, expecting that these methods measure a same property of the fibers, which should be in relation to ‘the propensity to fibers to stick to spinning parts during their processing’. According to the latest results, this still needs to be confirmed for several currently used methods. Unit, Range, Significance In CSITC Harmonization Process:- (i) There is no universal unit or range for stickiness measurement, as each technique has its own unit, range and level. (ii) Short name or abbreviation:- None. (iii) Usual range:- the units reflect the stickiness level of the tested fibers from no stickiness to heavy stickiness. (iv) Significance at the Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC):- currently not at CSITC. Existing Measuring Instruments For Measuring Stickiness:- Existing techniques are probably not all measuring the same property of the fibers. Therefore, as far as we know, the ‘purely stickiness measuring methods’ are listed at this point in this table. All methods participating to the ITMF-ICCTM inter-laboratory round-test for stickiness measuring methods are visible at:- https://www.itmf.org/committees/international-committee-on-cotton-testing-methods. (Notes:- ITMF is short for the International Textile Manufacturers Federation; and ICCTM is short for the International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods.) Description Of Any Relation Between ‘Manual And Visual Grading’ And ‘Instrument Classing’ Evaluation Results:- It seems that this is not possible to evaluate any stickiness by manual or visual grading unless fumagine developed of fibers; fumagine looks as a black deposit onto fibers and is the results of the development of fungi on the honeydew of the fibers. This only occurs when initial honeydew content is very high on the fibers. Therefore, only in rare cases, a manual inspection may reveal the first suspicious indications of higher stickiness, such as the degree of yellowness, if the normal characteristics of Cotton from a certain origin are known. Later, after fumagine finishes developing, fibers are generally not sticky anymore, but the intrinsic cellulose of the fibers may have been affected during the storage time. Evaluation Results Present In ‘Manual And Visual Grading’ But Missing In ‘Instrument Classing’ Evaluation Results:- No organoleptic appreciation can clearly identify stickiness in cotton samples with high reproducibility proven in a scientific way. However, it may be that some very extremely contaminated samples with stickiness

could be detected by a very sensitive manual perception. Use Of Stickiness Results For Cotton Production:- As stickiness measurements are usually made on fiber samples, therefore after picking and ginning, it is almost too late to have actions on the cotton production side by controlling Insect populations in Cotton fields, unless to plan detections of insects in the fields and actions to limit insect infestations for next cropping seasons. Use Of Stickiness Results In Ginning:- Nowadays, stickiness characterization is made on fiber samples, which only can be taken after the ginning operations. Therefore, no 'predictive' measurement can be done from seed-cotton samples to predict seed-cotton processing at the gin in the stickiness dimension. There are essentially two types of cotton ginning techniques, namely saw and roller ginning. Saw gins are generally used to process Upland type cottons of short to medium staple length (< 25.4 mm to 31.0 mm) and is consequently the most prevalent type of gin in the world. All Extra Long Staple (ELS) cottons (≥ 35.0 mm) are ginned on roller gins, and, in addition, it is estimated that, currently, 15 to 20% of Long Staple Upland (LS) and medium staple cottons (≥ 27 mm) are also ginned on roller gins. Roller-ginned cotton is adversely affected by moderate levels of stickiness while saw-ginned cotton is less sensitive to moderate levels of stickiness and is usually first detected in the textile mill. Roller gins are more susceptible to stickiness due to their design, with the ginning process reliant on friction, and a build-up of sticky spots on the ginning roller and the stationary knife will result in a decrease in ginning efficiency. Saw ginning does not rely on friction but on the mechanical pulling of fiber by saw teeth through two closely spaced ribs and thus moderate levels of stickiness will not affect production rates. In terms of saw ginning, sticky deposits can clog the saws in the saw gin and disrupt the baling process due to accumulation of lint on the lint slide of the battery condenser. This disruption can reduce gin production in bales/hour by up to 25%, or up to 15 pounds per hour for roller ginning, which is about 50% of the normal rate of roller ginning. These disruptions result in longer and more expensive ginning seasons, due to higher labor costs and additional spare parts, as saws and blades need to be replaced more regularly. Use Of Stickiness Results For Trading:- Stickiness measurement results on bale samples are assumed to predict the fiber behavior during their processing at the spinning mill, especially at the most critical steps which are when the fiber flow becomes thinner (from the card on). It has been shown that knowing the stickiness potential of cotton fiber bale from sample testing helps in managing the bale lots according to at least two categories based on a given threshold:- not sticky and sticky. From there, bale lots can be traded according to their real quality and their according financial value, not only based on the reputation. In consequence, the production side could organize sales lots based on stickiness characterization results in order to properly feed his customers and help in improving the cotton production by medium/long-term remediation actions. However, the current testing methods for stickiness are missing testing precision and accuracy for use in quality guarantees. Despite the ITMF recommendations, there are various methods available. The evaluation results may serve well in a local context, but not for the international trade due to high differing results on different samples and testing devices that are not acceptable. The lack of repeatability of tests, the dissenting interpretation of results, the costs of tests as well as the not very common use at origin may cause a high risk for contract parties. Use Of Stickiness Results For Spinning Mills/Textile Processing:- Knowing the stickiness level of cotton bales for organizing bale laydowns helps to manage the raw material so that the adhesive effect is not perceived in terms of productivity and/or quality later on. It has been shown that the mixing of non-sticky cotton with sticky cotton on one side, and the management of ambient air conditions in the spinning rooms on the other side greatly reduce the impact of stickiness on the spinning process and the yarn quality. / выработка (output). , то есть . контаминация . Под Клейкостью понимается наличие медовой росы (honeydew) на хлопковых волокнах. Хлопковая кипа заявляется 'с клейкостью', если в процессе прядения или любой другой фазы подготовительного процесса прядения, её уровень клейкости нарушил обычный режим переработки, приведя к меньшей производительности прядильных машин и/или снижению качества конечной продукции. Основные причины появления клейкости – это вредители и медовая роса, выделяемая Хлопчатником при поражении Тлями, что в свою очередь может быть вызвано недостатком влаги, применением фосфороорганических препаратов и несбалансированных минеральных удобрений, интенсивным азотным питанием при позднем севе, сроками сбора хлопка-сырца, а также в процессе прядения за счёт повышенных скоростей новых высокопроизводительных станков.

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS MEASURING STICKINESS / ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ, ИЗМЕРЯЮЩИХ КЛЕЙКОСТЬ		
Instrument / Инструмент	**Machine Type** / Машинный Тип	**Additional Linked Measured Characteristics*** / Дополнительные Связанные Измерительные Характеристики*
Contest-S / Кантэст-Эс.	**Thermomechanical** / Термомеханический	
Contest-F / Кантэст-Эф.	**Thermomechanical** / Термомеханический	Fiber characteristics such as Length and Strength (UHML, UI, Strength, SFI, Elongation), Moisture, Color (Rd, +b, Grade), Trash (Count, Area, Leaf), Micronaire, Maturity, Fineness
High Speed Stickiness Detector (H2SD) / Высоко-Скоростной Детектор Клейкости (ВСДК)	**Thermomechanical** / Термомеханический	
Mini-Card** / Мини-Кард**	**Mechanical** / Механический	
Sticky Cotton Thermodetector (SCT)*** / Термодетектор Клейкого Хлопка (ТКХ)***	**Thermomechanical** / Термомеханический	

Notes / Примечание:- * **Depending of the model used** / В зависимости от используемой модели; ** **ITMF-ICCTM Reference method (1986), the one to which all other methods' results should be compared** / Справочный метод ITMF-ICCTM (1986), метод, для которого должны сравниваться результаты всех иных методов; *** **ITMF-ICCTM Recommended method (1994)** / Рекомендуемый метод ITMF-ICCTM (1994).

STICKINESS = НАЛИПАЕМОСТЬ (или ЛИПКОСТЬ, или КЛЕЙКОСТЬ) – In exchange trading, a Stickiness is the tendency to stick to the maximum or minimum of their interval during strong trends.

STICK–SLIP MOTION = СКАЧКООБРАЗНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ – Stick-Slip Motion:- erratic, noisy motion characteristic of some machine ways, due to the starting friction encountered by a machine part at each end of its back-and-form (reciprocating) movement. This undesirable effect can be overcome with a way lubricant, which reduces starting friction. / Скачкообразное Движение при трении – явление чередования относительного скольжения и относительного покоя или чередования увеличения и уменьшения относительной скорости скольжения, возникающее самопроизвольно при трении движения. Примечание:- примером скачкообразного движения может служить движение, возникающее вследствие автоколебаний при понижении коэффициента трения с увеличением скорости скольжения.

STICKY = КЛЕЙКОЕ (или ЛИПКОЕ) – Sticky:- grains that stick together when cooked. A characteristic of glutinous Rice.

STICKY POINTS = КЛЕЙКИЕ ТОЧКИ – Sticky Points:- entanglement of fibers or individual fibers that are attached to a working surface as a result of the inherent stickiness of the cotton. Stickiness Level:- number of sticky points indicating the incidence of cotton fiber stickiness. Thermodetection:- action of revealing sticky points through the combined application of heat and pressure. Application of Heat and Pressure:- the sample is then placed on a strip of aluminum foil originating from a roll. The aluminum foil is rolled along a conveyor belt which transfers the sample in front of each station. The aluminum strip is rolled up at the other end of the machine. Pressure is then applied to the sample for (25 ±2) s while the heating element is in contact with the cotton. The heating element exerts

a force of (1 700 ±100) N. Its surface area is (192 ±1) cm^2. Application of Pressure at Ambient Temperature:- another pressure is then applied for (25 ±2) s at ambient temperature immediately after the hot pressure phase. This fixes the sticky points to the aluminum foil. The same amount of pressure is applied as during the hot-pressure phase. Its surface area is (192 ±1) cm^2. Image Analysis:- the sticky points are counted by a video camera as it scans the sheet. The image is then analyzed by computer. The software used calculates the number of sticky points and produces a histogram of sticky point areas. Note:- As each station processes independently, it is therefore possible to process up to 5 test specimens simultaneously, which means that a result is obtained almost every 30 seconds. Aluminum Foil:- a sheet of aluminium, whose thickness is (15 ±5) microns – or (40.5 ±13.5) g/m^2 – having at least one bright surface exhibiting no traces of oxidation and a width of at least 250 mm. / Клейкие Точки:- С 2005 Узбекский центр Sifat в Ташкенте осуществляет оценку клейкости хлопкового волокна на термодетекторе SCT. Этот новейший прибор позволяет в кратчайшие сроки дать количественную оценку клейкости. Принцип определения состоит в чередовании горячего и холодного прессования хлопкового волокна, помещённого между листами алюминиевой фольги. Для обнаружения клейких мест (точек) холстик хлопкового волокна, полученный на механическом разрыхлителе, размерами (540 ±20) миллиметров (мм) на (160 ±20) мм и массой (2.5 ±0.05) граммов (г), помещают между двумя листами алюминиевой фольги, затем укладывают на нижнюю плиту термодетектора SCT и подвергают поочередному контрастному воздействию верхней нагревательной плиты (температура (84.4) °C, усилие прижатия (780.50) Ньютонов (Н), продолжительность (12.2) секунд) и верхней охлаждающей плиты (комнатная температура, усилие прижатия (590.50) Н, продолжительность (120.10) секунд). Фольгу с пробой для испытаний снимают с нижней плиты термодетектора SCT и перекладывают на нижний столик термодетектора, где выдерживают в течение (60 ±5) минут при комнатной температуре. По истечении необходимого времени фольгу с пробой для испытаний вновь помещают на нижнюю плиту термодетектора SCT, осторожно снимают верхний лист алюминиевой фольги и откладывают его в сторону матовой стороной вверх. По нижнему листу алюминиевой фольги без какого-либо усилия в двух противоположных направлениях проводят очистителем, удаляя пробу для испытаний, после чего на фольге остаются налипшие волокна (клейкие точки). Обнаруженные на алюминиевой фольге клейкие точки подсчитывают для оценки степени клейкости волокна. Лист алюминиевой фольги с налипшими волокнами просматривают при местном боковом освещении и воздействии воздушного потока, создаваемом вентилятором. Специальным маркером на листе фольги возле налипших вибрирующих волокон (клейких точек) делают пометки и затем подсчитывают их. Аналогично ведут подсчёт клейких точек на верхнем листе фольги, применяя очиститель только один раз в одном направлении. Количество точек клейкости по каждой пробе для испытаний определяют как сумму клейких точек на верхнем и нижнем листах фольги. За результат испытаний образца хлопкового волокна принимают среднее арифметическое трех параллельных определений. По количеству клейких точек в соответствии с данными Таблицы производят оценку степени клейкости волокна. Таблица:- Степень Клейкости – Число Точек:- (i) Нет Клейкости – 0–5 клейких точек; (ii) Слабая Степень Клейкости – 6–16 клейких точек; (iii) Средняя Степень Клейкости – 17–35 клейких точек; (iv) Сильная Степень Клейкости – 36–53 клейких точек; и (v) Очень Сильная Степень Клейкости – Свыше 53 клейких точек. Примечание:- в международном понимании клейкости число клейких точек несколько иное, в частности:- (i) Не Определяемая (Not Detectable) – до 2 клейких точек; (ii) Лёгкая (Light) – 2–16 клейких точек; (iii) Средняя (Medium) – 17–32 клейких точек; (iv) Сильная (Strong) – 33–50 клейких точек; и (v) Очень Сильная (Very Strong) – Свыше 50 клейких точек.

CATEGORIZATION OF DEGREE OF STICKINESS ACCORDING TO STICKY POINTS / КАТЕГОРИЗАЦИЯ СТЕПЕНИ КЛЕЙКОСТИ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С КЛЕЙКИМИ ТОЧКАМИ	
Degree of Stickiness / Степень Клейкости	**Number of Sticky Points** / Число Клейких Точек
Not Detectable / Не Определяемая	≤ 2
Light / Слабая	2 – 16
Medium / Средняя	17 – 32
Strong / Сильная	33 – 50
Very Strong / Очень Сильная	> 50

Source / Источник:- ICA Bremen GmbH

STICKY SPOTS = КЛЕЙКИЕ ПЯТНА (или ЛИПКИЕ ПЯТНА) – Sticky Spots:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 104 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 70 20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 bright acetate rayon; (iv) Finish:- plain dyed beige. Defect:- small spots scattered throughout piece. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that the spots were in the form of amorphous sticky deposits, confined to the warp yarns only, although in many cases the filling had also been contaminated from contact with the warp. It was practically impossible to remove this substance but chemical tests indicated that it was of a rubberlike nature. The defect was traced to similar deposits in the gray goods and, by checking the looms on which the fabric was woven, it was learned that the surface of the crepe-rubber-covered take-up rolls was spongy and sticky. Apparently the damage was caused by some of the sticky rubber's adhering to the warp during weaving. It was later determined that some components of the warp sizing were causing the deterioration of the rubber and it was possible to correct this condition by changing the size formula. / Уточина:- 100/40 .

STIFFNESS = ЖЁСТКОСТЬ (или НЕСГИБАЕМОСТЬ, или НЕГИБКОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ) – Stiffness is the property of a fiber or fabric to resist bending or to carry a load without deformation. It is based on the fiber modulus. Stiffness is a resistance to bending, characterised by the bending moment required to produce a bent configuration under specified conditions.

STIFF–STOCK STEEL NAIL = НЕГНУЩИЙСЯ ХХ СТАЛЬНОЙ ГВОЗДЬ – Stiff-Stock Steel Nail is a pallet nail made of medium-high carbon steel without heat treatment and tempering with Morgan Impact Bend Angle Nail Tester (MIBANT) angle between 29 and 46 degrees. / Моргэн.

STIGMA = РЫЛЬЦЕ (или СТИГМА, или ДЫХАЛЬЦЕ) – Stigma is receptive surface or structure for pollen at apex of style or pistil. One style may bear multiple stigmas, in Cactaceae usually 3–20. Stigma is the terminal part of the pistil to which pollen grains adhere. / для пыльцы на верхушке столбика (стиля) или пестика, у Кактусовых (Cactaceae) обычно 3–20. В ботанике – Рыльце; в зоологии – Стигма. Под Рыльцем понимается верхняя часть пестика в цветке, воспринимающая пыльцу при опылении. Рыльце (stigma), орган растения, служащий для восприятия пыльцы при опылении. Развивается обычно на верхушке столбика или стилодия, при их отсутствии – непосредственно на завязи (так называемое сидячее рыльце); имеет различную форму. Часто покрыто сосочками или волосками, способствующими удержанию попавшей на него пыльцы. Смотрите также Пестик, и Цветок. Под Стигмой, от Греческого слова Stigma, означающее Пятно или Угол, понимается:- (i) дыхальце, отверстие органов дыхания на поверхности тела некоторых Членистоногих; (ii) жаберное отверстие в глотке Асцидий; (iii) светочувствительный

глазок, или глазное пятно, у окрашенных одноклеточных организмов; (iv) в Древней Греции метка или клеймо на теле раба или преступника.

STIGMA RECEPTIVITY = РЕЦЕПТИВНОСТЬ РЫЛЬЦА (или ВОСПРИИМЧИВОСТЬ РЫЛЬЦА) – Stigma Receptivity is the characteristic of a stigma that facilitates germination and penetration of pollen upon deposition on its surface.

STILLAGE = СТЕЛЛАЖ – Stillage is a platform with two uprights or four feet and with free entry. Note:- stillages cannot be handled by pallet trucks conforming to ISO 509 (2). / Стеллаж:- площадка с двумя или четырьмя опорами и со свободным входом вилочного захвата. Примечание:- в соответствии со стандартом ISO 509 (2) стеллаж не может использоваться как поддон.

STILL GAS = НЕКОНДЕНСИРУЮЩИЙСЯ ГАЗ (или ГАЗ НЕФТЕПЕРЕРАБОТКИ, или НЕФТЕЗАВОДСКОЙ ГАЗ, или СУХОЙ ОТБЕНЗИНЕННЫЙ ГАЗ) – Still Gas is any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylenes, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock. Also known as Refinery Gas. / Газ, получаемый при перегонке в кубах; постоянный неконденсирующийся газ, получаемый при перегонке нефти; нефтезаводской газ. Любая форма или смесь газа, произведённая нефтеперегонными предприятиями посредством дистилляции, крекинга, риформинга, и иных процессов. Основными составными частями являются метан, этан, этилен, обычный бутан, бутилены, пропан и пропилен. Этот газ используется, главным образом в качестве топлива для нефтеперегонного предприятия и в качестве сырья для нефтехимии.

STIPE = СЕМЯНОЖКА – Stipe is a short supporting stalk. / Под Семяножкой или Фуникулусом понимается часть семяпочки, соединяющая её с плацентой.

STIPITATE = ИМЕЮЩЕЕ НОЖКУ (или ОБРАЗОВАВШЕЕСЯ НА НОЖКЕ, или СТЕБЕЛЬКОВОЕ) – Stipitate:- having, supported or elevated on a stipe.

STIPULATE = ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ПРИЛИСТНИКИ – Stipulate:- of a part furnished with stipules. Of a stem or leaf stalk (petiole) with a pair of growths resembling leaf stipules at the base.

STIPULE = ПРИЛИСТНИК – Stipule is a small leafy growth, often found in pairs, at the base of a leaf or stalk. Stipule is the leaf-like appendage at the base of the leaf stalk. / Под Прилистниками понимаются парные выросты близ основания листа. Имеют листовидную (Горох) или чешуевидную формы (Клевер, Лиственные деревья), иногда превращены в колючки (Жёлтая Акация). Защищают почку. Прилистники (Stipulae), два боковых придатка у основания листа, развивающиеся по одному с каждой стороны. Реже срастаются с черешком листа и между собою. У многих растений прилистники отсутствуют. У основания черешка листочков сложных листьев имеются аналогичные образования, называемые Прилистничками (например, у Фасоли). Как правило, прилистники мелкие, но у Чины, Гороха, Фиалки они крупные. Прилистники по форме похожи на листья (у Подмаренника, Асперулы и других) или отличаются от листьев (например, у Белой Акации). Прилистники часто играют защитную роль. Срастаясь между собой и охватывая стебель, они образуют так называемый Раструб (у Гречихи, Щавеля), который защищает молодые листья. В почках многих растений прилистники частично прикрывают снаружи молодые листья (Дуб, Липа, Вяз) и опадают после развёртывания листа. Прилистники:- листовидные или плёнчатые придатки при основании листового черешка. Обычно малы и невзрачны.

STITCH = СКРЕПКА (или XX) – Stitch is a staple-type of fastener which is formed at the point of assembly from wire coil stock. See also Pallet. / Скрепка (Stitch):- элемент, который формируется как точечный или сосредоточенный из проволоки, намотанной на катушку. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STITCH = СТЕЖОК (или СТЁЖКА, или ПЕТЛЯ (В ВЯЗАНОМ ИЗДЕЛИИ), или СТРОЧКА) – (1) Stitch is a single passage of a threaded needle through fabric and back again, as in sewing or embroidery. Stitches may be made by hand or done on a sewing machine to hold layers of fabric together or to clecorate fabric such as embroidery, stitchery, and needlepoint. The most commonly used hand stitches follow. See also Embroidery, Needlepoint, and Stitchery.

(2) Stitch (Backstitch):- used at the beginning and end of stitching to reinforce and prevent raveling. Also called Backtack or Stay-Stitch. / Сплошной или Непрерывный Стежок:- втачивание (stitching).

(3) Stitch (Baste):- a stitching which holds the fabric in place until permanent stitching has been completed. / втачивание (stitching).

(4) Stitch (Blind):- a stitch that is not visible on one side of the fabric. / Потайная Строчка или Потайный Стежок:- .

(5) Stitch (Chain/Class 100):- a stitch formed with one or more needle threads, the loops of which are passed through the material and through the loops of the preceding threads. / Цепной Стежок/Класс 100:- .

(6) Stitch (Contrasting):- when the stitching thread contrasts the garment color. / втачивание (stitching).

(7) Stitch (Dbl. lock/class 400):- a stitch formed with two or more groups of threads that interlace each other. The loops of needle thread are passed through the material where they are secured by looper threads; no bobbins used. This stitching ravels in one direction. / Двойной Закрытый Стежок или Сдвоенная Закрытая Петля/Класс 400:- . втачивание (stitching).

(8) Stitch (Flat seam/class 600):- multi-needle stitches that provide the elasticity necessary for knits.

(9) Stitch (hand/class 200):- a stitch formed by hand with one or more needles – one thread per needle passing in and out of the material.

(10) Stitch (Lock/class 300):- a stitch formed with two or more groups of threads that interface each other. The loops of needle threads are passed through the material where they are secured by bobbin threads. / Закрытый Стежок/Класс 300:- стежок, образованный двумя или более группой нитей, .

(11) Stitch (overedge/class 500):- a stitch formed with one or more groups of threads at least one of which passes around the edge of the material. / Краеобмёточный Стежок/Класс 500:- стежок, образованный одной или более группой нитей, .

(12) Stitch (safety):- a combination chain-stitch and overedge stitch made simultaneously on the same sewing machine.

(13) Stitch (Top):- a second row of stitching close to the edge of a seam, after two or more pieces of fabric have been sewed together and turned to bury the raw seam margin side. / втачивание (stitching).

(14) Stitch (Zig-zag):- a stitch made on a sewing machine in which the needle bar comes down alternately on the right and left side of an imaginary center line. Also refers to the type of machine producing this stitch.

STITCH = СТРОЧКА (или СТЕЖОК, или ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ) – In knitting, a Stitch is the loop geometry of a particular pattern repeat. It may be in the form of a knitted, a tuck or a float loop. / геометрия пели в конкретном повторении узора. Она может быть в форме вязаной, .

STITCH BONDING = СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ПРОШИВОМ (или ПРОШИВНОЕ СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ) – Stitchbond is a nonwoven construction where the fabric is formed by stitching or knitting the fibers to form a fabric with the appearance of a knit fabric. In the most common cases it involves warp knitting of yarns through a fibrous mat. It can also be knitting of fibers without yarns or knitting of yarns around laid warp and filling yarns which do not interlace with each other. Fabrics are predominantly made of polyester fibers of various linear density (from 0.33–1.7 tex). Depending on the sphere of application and demands of a customer, viscose fibers, cotton and other kinds of fiber raw materials can be used in production. By means of varying the fibers, the weight and the width of a fabric, the length of a stitch and the size of loops it is possible to modify the fabric according to the demands of the customer and the specific sphere of application. If necessary, the fabrics can be further finished – dyed, printed, imbued, bonded. Stitch Bonding is a method of making wire connections between two or more points on an integrated circuit by using impulse welding or heat and pressure while feeding the connecting wire through a hole in the center of the welding electrode. See also Bonding. Stitch Bonding is a bonding technique for nonwovens in which the fibers are connected by stitches sewn or knitted through the web. Also known as Quilting. / основные и уточные пряжи, которые .

STITCHED PLACE = XX МЕСТО – Stitched Placeis an area where the interlacing of the warp and weft threads does not conform to the planned weave. Note:- this defect is frequently caused by one or more ends being lifted out of sequence by an adjacent end or heddle. / Сбой Рисунка Переплетения (stitched place):- порок ткани; участок, где переплетение нитей основы и утка не соответствует разработанному плану. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается основными нитями, неправильно пробраными в ремиз или поломкой ремиз.

STITCHERY = СТАЧИВАНИЕ – Stitchery:- the contemporary approach to traditional embroidery in which the same basic stitches are used, but in a freer, less restricted manner to create their own form and shapes. The yarns used in stitchery go beyond traditional wool and silk embroidery floss. Anything can be used to make the stitches from ribbon and cord to narrow strips of fabric or even fishline. Stitchery may be used to decorate clothing, home furnishings items, and for wall hangings. See also Embroidery.

STITCHES = ПОДНЫРКИ (или ПЕТЛИ, или XX) – Stitches:- a single thread float. Causes:- (i) two adjacent ends sticking together during shedding for a brief period of time; and (ii) in case of synthetic yarns, ends sticking together due to static charge during weaving. Mending:- stitches are cut with a clipper from both the ends. Combing in both the directions with the help of a metallic comb may rectify the resultant bare patch formed. Fabrics defect. Stitches:- more specifically it is a single thread float either warp or weft way. A place in the fabric where warp and weft yarns escape required interlacement. Main causes are entanglement of warp threads due to delay in repairing a broken end, knots with long tail ends, breakage of wire healds on running loom and unsatisfactory working of warp stop motion. Minor Defect Classification:- Not prominent if < 1 cm (5). Major Defect Classification:- Prominent >= 1–5 cm. Stitches:- a single thread float either in the warp or weft way. It is very prominent in case of different colors of warp and weft. Weaving Defect. / Поднырки не более 5 сантиметров (см). Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

STITCH FORMATION = ПЕТЛЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПЕТЛИ, или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТЕЖКА, или ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СТРОЧКИ) – Stitch Formation:- improper adjustment of tension, fittings or machine timing. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

STITCHING = ПОДНЫРКА (или ВЫСТУП, или ПРОВАЛ, или ПРОШИВ, или ПЕРЕВЯЗКА) – Stitching:- it is a major defect particularly in good quality cloth. It is a common fabric fault in which the ends and the picks are not interlaced according to correct order of the pattern. Fabrics defect. Stitching or Undershot:- a weftways float on the back or face of the fabric, usually extending over several warp yarns. This defect is caused by the shuttle leaving the shed prematurely and travelling above or beneath the warp threads due to incorrect loom geometry, incorrect angle of shuttle launch, poor condition of shuttle, or ends clinging together. / Выступание уточной нити на одной из сторон ткани. Поднырки не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое. Пролёт (stitching; undershot):- порок утка; не переплетённые с утком нити основы, лежащие на поверхности полотна на ограниченном участке его ширины. Примечание:- этот порок вызван челноком, оставляющим зев раньше времени и двигающемся выше или ниже нитей основы из-за неправильной геометрии ткацкого станка, неправильного угла запуска челнока, плохого состояния челнока.

STITCHING = СТЕГАНИЕ (или СШИВАНИЕ, или СШИВКА, или ПРОШИВКА, или ПЕРЕВЯЗКА, или СТРОЧКА, или СТЁГАНЫЙ УЗОР) – (1) Stitching is the process of passing a fiber or thread through the thickness of fabric layers to secure them. In composite manufacture, stitching is used to make preforms or to improve damage tolerance of complex-shaped parts.

(2) Stitching:- every sewing machine has a straight stitch, practical stitches and a range of decorative stitches. Some models have hundreds of stitches that can be used to embellish almost any type of project – garments, pillows, quilts, purses, baby clothes, and more. To get the best results when sewing decorative stitches, there are several items that you need to address:- the type of thread you use, the presser foot you select, and how you prepare your fabric for stitching. The type of thread you use plays an important part in the look of your final stitching. Workbook 1 (Basic Operation) offers information on the fiber content and properties of threads that are on the market today. There are many from which to choose and if you try them all you'll find a few favorites. Cotton embroidery thread, especially in a heavier weight such as 30, gives a beautiful look to the stitches and has a nice luster to it. If you want a high sheen, rayon or polyester embroidery thread are good choices. It often comes down to a personal preference and what looks best on your project. The presser foot you select is critical for good results because it can affect the way the fabric feeds under the needle, influencing the stitch formation. Usually the key to selecting the correct presser foot is the sole. If you are creating heavy, satin stitched patterns, you will need a foot that is not flat on the bottom. It should have some type of indentation that allows the foot to ride over the completed stitch without dragging or inhibiting the feed of the fabric. Stitches that are more open and have less thread will stitch well with an all-purpose or zigzag presser foot. Reverse Pattern Foot #1/1C/1D has small indentations in front of and behind the needle that allow the fabric to move in a 'back and forth' manner when forming the stitches. Embroidery Foot #6 has a wedge-shaped indentation behind the needle, perfect for allowing heavy compact stitches to flow freely from under the back of the presser foot. Open Embroidery Foot #20/20C/20D and Clear Embroidery Foot #39/39C/39D both have the same shape but offer more visibility of the stitching area. Preparing your fabric correctly can take the frustration out of your stitching, giving you a positive experience with beautiful results. The fabric needs to be stable enough to support the stitching without tunneling or puckering. This can be accomplished in several ways,

sometimes with a combination of techniques. The fabric itself might be heavy enough to support the stitching but in many cases extra stabilization will be needed. Interfacing (fusible or sew-in) is applied to the wrong side of the fabric and left in the project. Stabilizers are used as a temporary form of support. For the exercises in this class you will be using lightweight tear away stabilizer that can be removed after stitching if desired.

STITCH MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ СТЕЖКОВ (или ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ СТЁЖКИ) – Stitch Marks:- Possible Cause:- due to removal of incorrectly placed pocket from a shirt. This is a major defect as it will leave unwanted marks on the fabric. Stitching defect.

STLE = SOCIETY OF TRIBOLOGIST AND LUBRICATION ENGINEERS

STN = SWIFT TRANSPORT NETWORK

STOCHASTIC = СТОХАСТИЧЕСКОЕ – Stochastic means random. A stochastic process is one whose behavior is non-deterministic, which means that a system's subsequent state is determined both by the process's predictable actions and by a random element. / Под Стохастическим, от Греческого слова Stochastikós, означающее Умеющий Угадывать, понимается случайный, вероятностный.

STOCHASTIC (OSCILLATOR) = СТОХАСТИЧЕСКИЙ (ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР) – Stochastic (Oscillator) is a momentum indicator developed by George Lane that measures the price of a security relative to the high/low range over a set period of time. The indicator oscillates between 0 and 100, with readings below 20 considered oversold and readings above 80 considered overbought. A 14-period Stochastic Oscillator reading of 30 would indicate that the current price was 30% above the lowest low of the last 14 days and 70% below the highest high. The Stochastic Oscillator can be used like any other oscillator by looking for overbought/oversold readings, positive/negative divergences and centerline crossovers. Stochastic indicator was developed by George Lane to track market momentum. The stochastic oscillator comprises two lines:- %K and %D. One of the family of momentum oscillators that is used primarily as an overbought/oversold indicator. Developed by George Lane, the stochastic evaluates the relative position that the settlement price has with regard to the session's high and low over a specified period of time. Unlike many momentum oscillators, the stochastic has two lines instead of one, allowing a crossover signal. An overbought and oversold indicator that is based on the observation prices tend to close near the high of the period while in a uptrend and near the low of the period during a downtrend. Developed by George Lane, this momentum oscillator shows the location of the current close relative to the high/low range over a specified period. Closing levels near the top of the range indicate buying pressure, while closing levels near the base of the range indicate selling pressure. A computerized tool measuring overbought and oversold conditions in an asset over a certain period. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Стохастический (Осциллятор) является индикатором момента, разработанный Дьжодьжем Лэйном (George Lane), измеряющий цену актива относительно диапазона максимум/минимум . при наблюдении ценовой тенденции. Под Стохастическим, от Греческого слова Stochastikós, означающее Умеющий Угадывать, понимается случайный, вероятностный.

STOCHASTIC MODELS = СТОХАСТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДЕЛИ (или СЛУЧАЙНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ) – Stochastic Models are the liability-matching models that assume that the liability payments and the asset cash flows are uncertain. Related Deterministic Models.

STOCHRSI = СТОК.АР.ЭС.АЙ. (или СТОХАСТИЧЕСКИЙ АР.ЭС.АЙ.) – StochRSI (Stochastic Relative Strength Index) is an oscillator used to identify overbought and oversold readings in RSI. Because RSI can go for extended periods without becoming overbought (above 70) or oversold (below 30). StochRSI provides an alternative means to identify these extremities. This indicator is found by applying the Stochastics formula to RSI readings – hence its name. As an indicator of RSI, it measures the value of RSI relative to its high/low range over a set number of periods. When RSI records a new low for the set period, StochRSI will be at 0. When RSI records a new high for the set period, StochRSI will be at 100. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Сток.Ар.Эс.Ай. или Стохастический Ар.Эс.Ай. (StochRSI) понимается Стохастический Индекс по Относительной Силе (Stochastic Relative Strength Index), являющийся осциллятором, используемым для идентификации значений перекупленности и перепроданности в значениях технического индикатора Ар.Эс.Ай..

STOCK = АКЦИЯ (или ДОЛЯ, или ПАЙ, или УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или УСТАВНЫЙ ФОНД) – In the United States, a Stock represents ownership in a corporation. It may be represented by a certificate and can be common or preferred, voting or non-voting, redeemable, convertible, etc. The classifications and special designations, if any, of the stock are set forth in the articles of incorporation. Stock:- an equity security issued by a corporation. Some classes of stock may convey (i) a preferred right to a fixed dividend, (ii) a preferred right to payment upon liquidation, and (iii) a right to convert to another class of stock. Ownership of a corporation represented by shares that are claims on the company's assets and earnings. When you own a stock, you are an actual part owner of the company itself. Also known as Equity; and Ordinary Shares in the United Kingdom. See also Capital Stock, Common Stock, Preferred Stock, and Share. / Если вы владеете долей, вы являетесь фактическим владельцем части компании. Под Уставным Капиталом понимается первоначальная сумма капитала предприятия (фирмы), необходимая для начала его деятельности и определённая его уставом или договором об основании предприятия, акционерного общества, компании, корпорации или иного объединения предпринимателей. Уставный капитал формируется в основном за счёт выручки от продажи акций, а также вложений частных капиталов или государственных средств. Для обозначения уставного капитала употребляются также термины Акционерный Капитал, Основной Капитал, Разрешённый Капитал. Законодательством ряда стран (Германия, Франция) устанавливается обязательный размер уставного капитала, при наличии которого предприятия и объединения регистрируются как действующие. В Великобритании и Соединённых Штатах Америки размер уставного капитала законодательством не лимитируется. Уставный капитал значительно меньше привлечённого в форме кредитов, инвестиций и облигаций и тому подобного капитала. Вместе с резервным капиталом он составляет собственные средства предприятия. Так как соответствие уставного капитала общему объёму хозяйственной деятельности считается признаком финансовой устойчивости, при высоких темпах инфляции предприятия и банки регулярно увеличивают размер уставного капитала путём размещения вновь выпускаемых акций.

STOCK = ЗАПАС – (1) Stock is an inventory.

(2) Stock is a purified seed in storage for future multiplication; the available amount of seed.

STOCK = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Stock:- normally in UK refers to the fixed interest securities which you buy on the stock market, e.g., Question:- How much British Government Stock do you hold? Answer:- I hold £100 nominal of Treasury 9% Stock (see also Security). Stocks issued by the British Government are also called Gilt-Edged Stocks or Gilts for short. You will find the daily prices of these listed in the Financial Times. The Americans refer to securities issued by the US Government as US Treasury Bonds or US Treasury Notes. You will find the prices of these listed in the Wall Street Journal. The word can also refer to ordinary shares particularly in America, as for example What stocks do you hold? Reply I hold Microsoft, Intel and IBM. / В зависимости от того, где произносится это Англоязычное слово Stock – в Соединённом Королевстве или в Соединённых Штатах Америки – оно будет иметь абсолютно

разный смысл. В частности, в Соединённом Королевстве под этим словом будут пониматься, как правило, Облигации – ценные бумаги с фиксированным процентом, которые покупаются на фондовом рынке. Например, вопрос:- Как много Британских Правительственных Облигаций (British Government Stock) вы удерживаете? Ответ:- Я удерживаю Казначейские 9% Облигации номиналом в 100 Фунтов Стерлингов. Облигации, выпущенные Британским Правительством называются также Окаймлёнными Позолотой Облигациями (Gilt-Edged Stocks), а вкратце – Гилтами или Позолотами (Gilts). Дневные цены на эти ценные бумаги можно найти в публикуемых списках знаменитой Британской экономической газеты Файнэншэл Таймз (Financial Times). В Соединённых Штатах Америки аналогичные ценные бумаги, выпускаемые Американским Правительством называются Облигациями Казначейства США (US Treasury Bonds) или Нотами Казначейства США (US Treasury Notes). Дневные цены на эти ценные бумаги можно найти в публикуемых списках знаменитой Американской экономической газеты Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (Wall Street Journal). И конкретно в Америке Англоязычное слово Stock относится к обыкновенным акциям. Например, вопрос:- Какие акции вы удерживаете? Ответ:- Я удерживаю акции Майкрософт (Microsoft), Интэл (Intel) и Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM). Смотрите также Ценная Бумага.

STOCK = ШИРОКИЙ ГАЛСТУК (или ШАРФ) – Stock is a wide band or scarf worn about the neck especially by some clergymen.

STOCK ALLOCATION = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) ТОВАРНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ (или МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ) – Stock Allocation:- when the 'computer looks for and allocates stock', it checks to see if it is available. Available stock can be used to fill the orders. When an order is input, the system will automatically look for available stock and allocate the stock to the particular order.

STOCK–BASED COMPENSATION = КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ, ОСНОВАННАЯ НА АКЦИЯХ – Stock-Based Compensation:- in the balance sheet, the company accounts for stock-based compensation applying Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion. Consequently, compensation expenses are recorded for the difference between the exercise price of the option and the estimated market value of the shares at the measurement date of the compensation plan. The compensation expense is allocated over the vesting period of the stock options.

STOCK BONUS ISSUE = БОНУСНЫЙ ВЫПУСК АКЦИЙ – Stock Bonus Issue:- similar to a stock dividend. The issue of stock to existing shareholders at a set ratio.

STOCKBROKER = ФОНДОВЫЙ БРОКЕР – Stockbroker is an agent professionally engaged in the purchase and sale of securities on a stock exchange on behalf of clients. Agent who buys or sells stocks and bonds. See also Broker, and Brokerage. Stock Brokers (in 1844) are employed to buy and sell stock in the public funds, or in the funds of joint stock companies. Their business is regulated by certain acts of parliament, by which, among other things, it is enacted, that contracts in the nature of wagers, or contracts apparently framed for the sale or purchase of stock, but really intended only to enable the parties to speculate on contingent fluctuations of the market, without any stock being actually sold, shall be void, and those engaging in them subjected to a penalty of 500l. (7 Geo. 2. c. 8., made perpetual by 10 Geo. 2. c. 8.). And by the same act, any one contracting to sell stock of which he is not actually possessed, ot to which he is not entitled, forfeits 500l.. Brokers not keeping a book in which all contracts are regularly inserted, are liable in a penalty of 50l. for each omission; half to the king, and half to those who sue for it. The charge for brokerage on all public funds, except Exchequer bills and India bonds, is 2s. 6d. per cent.; on these it is 1s. per cent.. No transaction with respect to the purchase and sale of stock in the public funds can be concluded except by the intervention of a licensed broker, unless by the parties themselves.

STOCK CERTIFICATE = СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА АКЦИИ (или АКЦИОНЕРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ, или СЕРТИФИКАТ НА ДОЛЮ (В УСТАВНОМ ФОНДЕ)) – (1) Stock Certificate:- confirmation that a certain number of shares have been deposited. This is used to enable or facilitate stock market trading. Stock Sertificate is an evidence of ownership of shares in a corporation. May also be referred to as a Share Certificate.

(2) Stock Certificate:- a special form is the fractional certificate, which, as the name implies, is made out for a fraction of the whole share.

(3) Stock Certificate:- instrument embodying a specific number of shares if a corporation has only a few shareholders and no individual shares are issued.

STOCK CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ АКЦИИ – Stock Change is the difference between stock levels at the beginning and end of the period. A negative number indicates a stockdraw while a positive number represents a stockbuild. / Под Учредительской Прибылью понимается прибыль, присваиваемая учредителями акционерного общества в виде разницы между доходом от реализации акций и вложенным капиталом.

STOCK CULTURE = ИСХОДНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или ЧИСТАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Stock Culture is an insect culture which serves as a source of insects for beginning a rearing program.

STOCK DIVIDEND = ДИВИДЕНД НА АКЦИЮ – Stock Dividend is a dividend paid in securities rather than cash. The dividend may be additional shares of the issuing company, or in shares of another company (usually a subsidiary) held by the company. Dividend paid in additional shares of stock. In certain countries these issues may be traded for a short period of time. A mutually agreed upon merger of two companies in which the holders of the companies being acquired receive the acquiring company's stock in exchange for their shares. Distribution of a dividend in the form of shares in the same company. Stock Dividends are distributions of additional shares to stockholders in proportion to the number of shares they own They must be reported by transferring an amount equal to the fair value of the additional shares from undivided profits to a category of permanent capitalization (common stock and surplus). The amount transferred from undivided profits may not be less than the par or stated value of the additional shares. A Stock Dividends is a pro rata distribution of the corporation's own stock to stockholders.

STOCK DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В ВОЛОКНЕ – Stock Dyeing:- 'dyed-in-the-wool' is another term for stock dyeing because the fiber is still in the form of loose fleece. Most stock-dyed wool is made into woolen yarns. Worsted wool is never dyed until after it is combed and dyeing at this stage is called Top Dyeing. Both methods produce the highest penetration of dye and the highest quality of colored yarns. Wool dyed this way is also used to make speckled yarns of mixed colors and subtle heathers. Stock Dyeing:- the yarn was undyed when tufted and then the unfinished carpet is dyed. Stock Dyeing is dyeing raw fibers, also called Stock, before they are aligned, blended, and spun into yarns. Stock Dyeing is the dyeing of fibers in staple form. Stock Dyeing:- the fiber is dyed even before it is spun. Stock dyeing is used to dye fibers. In this process, the staple fibers are packed into a vessel and then dye liquid is forced through them. Although the dye solution is pumped in large quantities, the dye may not penetrate completely into the fibers and some areas may be left without dyeing. However, the following blending and spinning processes mix up the fibers in such a thorough way that it results in an overall even color. Woolens are usually stock dyed.

STOCKER = XX – A term Stockers refers to weaned calves grazing pasture to enhance growth prior to finishing and slaughter; they are usually younger, weigh less, and are of lower condition (finish) than 'feeders'. See also Feeders, Slaughter Cattle, and Weaned Cattle.

STOCK EXCHANGE = ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – Stock Exchange is the organized public market where traders buy and sell marketable securities, stocks and shares, either for themselves or on behalf of their customs. Also known as Securities Exchange. An organized marketplace for securities featured by the centralization of supply and demand for the transaction of orders by member brokers for institutional and individual investors. See also New York Stock Exchange. Stock Exchange is a place where dealers meet regularly to conclude commercial transactions in negotiable assets, especially securities and commodities. A stock exchange brings supply and demand together in the same way as a market. The aim is to facilitate the conclusion of contracts according to standard business conditions between persons admitted to trading. A market on which securities are regularly traded. Stock Exchange is an organization, usually a non-government corporation, that manages the trading (i.e. the buying and selling) of shares of companies is called a Stock Exchange. It provides a market (i.e. the 'stock market') place (physical or electronic) where buyers and sellers go to trade shares in corporations. Stock exchanges differentiate themselves by the quality of companies that they list for trading. Some exchanges will only list large, highly valued firms while others, such as junior exchanges, may list fledgling companies looking for speculative investors. / Фондовая Биржа, в капиталистических странах рынок ценных бумаг, главным образом акций и облигаций. Смотрите также Биржа.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACT = АКТ О ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖЕ – The German Stock Exchange Act regulates the organization of the German stock exchanges. It consists of six sections:- (i) general provisions on exchanges and exchange bodies; (ii) pricing on stock exchanges and the broker system; (iii) admission of securities to stock exchange trading on the official market; (iv) admission of securities to and their inclusion in trading on the regulated market; unofficial regulated market; (v) provisions concerning electronic trading facilities and quasi-stock-exchange systems; (vi) provisions on penalties and fines; concluding provisions.

STOCK EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES TRADING ACT = АКТ О ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖЕ И ТОРГОВЛЕ ЦЕННЫМИ БУМАГАМИ – In Switzerland, the Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading of 1995-March-24 (also known as SESTA, or Stock Exchange Act) regulates stock exchanges, securities dealers, and insofar as listed companies are concerned, mandatory disclosures of shareholdings and public offers. While the provisions relating to disclosure of shareholdings and public offers came into force on 1998-January-01, the remainder of SESTA's provisions entered into effect on 1997-February-01. Since the coming into force of SESTA, listed companies and their shareholders must comply with a comprehensive regime regarding disclosure of shareholdings and public offers. SESTA makes disclosure of shareholdings mandatory if shares of a company which is incorporated in Switzerland and whose equity securities are listed are purchased or sold and if, as a result of a purchase or sale, certain thresholds are exceeded, irrespective of whether or not voting rights are exercisable. The relevant percentages are 5, 10, 20, 33-1/3, 50 and 66-2/3 per cent of the voting rights. The notification must be made both to the stock exchange and the company concerned within four trading days after the disclosure obligation arises. Non-observance of these reporting duties is an offence which can result in a (large) fine. Furthermore, in the context of a public offer, each person who holds at least 5 per cent of the voting rights in the target company or in the company whose shares are offered as consideration must notify both the Takeover Board and the stock exchange of each transaction in these shares by midday on the trading day following the transaction. The Exchange and Securities Trading Act came into effect on 1997-February-01. It obliges banks and other institutions or persons engaged in securities trading to inform all securities clients of the risks inherent in the various types of transaction and securities. However, securities and transactions derived from them (derivatives) also offer opportunities. Anyone purchasing or selling for his own account, directly, indirectly or in concert with third parties, shares of a company registered in Switzerland whose equities are listed at least partially in Switzerland, thus attaining, exceeding or falling below the threshold of 5%, 10%, 20%, 33-1/3%, 50% or 66-2/3% of the voting rights, whether these are exercisable or not, must report this to the company and the exchanges on which the equities are listed.

STOCK EXCHANGE BANK = БАНК, ТОРГУЮЩИЙ НА ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖЕ (или ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ БАНК) – Stock Exchange Bank is a bank that trades in securities on the stock exchange. In the case of a stock exchange that trades under the 'a la criee' system, the term ring bank is used, i.e. a bank authorized to trade on the ring. / Банк, который торгует на бирже ценными бумагами. В случае, когда используется термин банк на ринге фондовой биржи, которая проводит торги по системе открытого оглашения, имеется в виду, что этот банк уполномочен торговать на этом ринге.

STOCK EXCHANGE CENTRE = ЦЕНТР ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – Stock Exchange Centre is a place at which a stock exchange is located. In the Federal Republic of Germany, there are seven stock exchanges:- Berlin-Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart. Up to the First World War, there were 29 stock exchanges in Germany, including the product exchanges. In 1935, there were still 21, reduced to nine after the National-Socialist stock exchange reform:- Berlin, Breslau, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg (including Bremen), Hanover, Leipzig, Munich and Stuttgart.

STOCK EXCHANGE COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – In Germany, Stock Exchange Council consists of 18 honorary members elected for 3 years. They include representatives of banks, market participants, issuers and capital investors. The duties of the stock exchange council are set out in the stock exchange rules. They include the issuance of the stock exchange rules and the fee regulations, the rules of procedure for the management, the conditions for transactions on the stock exchange, the arbitration rules (stock exchange arbitration tribunal) and the business conditions for futures and options trading on the exchange.

STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY OFFICIAL LIST = ПОСУТОЧНЫЙ ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – Stock Exchange Daily Official List:- numbering system that the London Stock Exchange uses for UK securities and other securities. / Система нумерации, используемая Лондонской Фондовой Биржей для ценных бумаг Соединённого Королевства или иных ценных бумаг.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S AUTOMATED TRADING SYSTEM = АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – The Stock Exchange's Automated Trading System provided for the trading of securities on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). / Автоматизированная Система Торговли Фондовой Биржи, обеспечивающая торговлю ценными бумагами на Австралийской Бирже Ценных Бумаг (АБЦБ).

STOCK EXCHANGE PROSPECTUS = ПРОСПЕКТ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – Stock Exchange Prospectus:- for the admission of securities to trading on the official or regulated market, the Stock Exchange Act and the Securities Prospectus Act, among other things, impose a general duty to write a prospectus and to file it with the stock exchange listing office. The prospectus contains all important information about the security, the issuer, the company's structure, its financial situation, business activities and all bodies and companies involved in the issue. It should allow the formation of an accurate judgement of the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial situation, profits and losses and future prospects. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority checks the prospectus for formal, but not material, correctness. The issuer and issuing syndicate are responsible and liable for the correctness of the content.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATION = КОТИРОВКА ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ (или РАСЦЕНКА ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ, или КУРС ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ) – Stock Exchange Quotation:- also known as Price Fixing, the fixing of market prices for all securities listed on the stock exchange. Exchange prices in floor trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange are determined by the official brokers. The process is governed by the Exchange Rules. The trade is concluded at the price at which most orders (purchases and sales) can be executed (principle of maximum possible execution). The market price of securities can be quoted once during a trading day on the stock exchange (standard quotation) or more than once a day on a continuous basis (variable quotation).

STOCK GRANT = ГРАНТ В ВИДЕ АКЦИИ – Stock Grant:- somewhat different from a Restricted Stock Unit (RSU), a stock grant consists of shares actually issued and delivered to someone as a bonus or payment for service. These grants can either be 'non-restricted' or 'restricted'. A non-restricted stock grant is an outright award of stock. A restricted grant is contains conditions that the holder must satisfy such as vesting over time. time-based vesting, which requires the employee to remain with the company for a certain length of time before full ownership of all of the shares is transferred. Departure prior to fulfilling the required service will result in the forfeiture of the unvested stock back to the company. For stock grants that are not restricted, the tax implications are straightforward. The fair market value (FMV) of the stock at the time it is granted is taxed as ordinary income.

STOCKHOLDER = АКЦИОНЕР (или УЧАСТНИК, или ДОЛЬЩИК, или ПАЙЩИК) – Stockholders are the owners of a corporation based on their holdings. They own an interest in the corporation rather than specific corporate property. Stockholder is a person who owns stock in a company and is eligible to share in profits and losses. Also known as Shareholder. / Известен также как Акционер или Дольщик или Пайщик (Shareholder).

STOCKHOLDER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS = ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ О СОБРАНИИ АКЦИОНЕРОВ (или ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ О СОБРАНИИ УЧАСТНИКОВ) – Stockholder Meeting Announcements are the announcements of regularly scheduled and special stockholder meetings. Meeting announcements and any accompanying proxy materials are typically passed on to the beneficial owners of the securities.

STOCKHOLDER OF RECORD = АКЦИОНЕР ПО ЗАПИСИ (или ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ УЧАСТНИК, или УЧАСТНИК ПО РЕЕСТРУ) – Stockholder Of Record is a stockholder whose name is registered on the books of the issuing corporation. See also Registrar. / Участник, чьё имя зарегистрировано в книгах эмитирующей корпорации. Смотрите также Регистратор (Registrar).

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ДОЛЯ) УЧАСТНИКОВ – In the United States, Stockholders' Equity is the residual of assets minus liabilities, i.e. net assets. Due to the number of fraudulent manipulations involving stocks, many states have legislated accounting for stockholders' equity transactions, and they are controlled to some degree, e.g., conditions under which dividends may be paid. Stockholders' Equity is classified into:- (i) contributed capital, and (ii) earned capital. Contributed capital (paid-in capital):- (a) is the amount advanced by stockholders for use in the business, and (b) includes the par value of stock and any premium or discount on issuance of stock. Earned capital consists of undistributed profits. The value of all the stock owned by the shareholders of a particular company. Also known as Net Worth. Stockholders' Equity is the total value of funds that belong to the stockholders. Thus it is the sum of the value of Issued Stocks, Paid in Surplus and Retained Earnings. Also known as Shareholders' Equity in the United Kingdom. / Стоимость всех акций, принадлежащих акционерам конкретной компании. Известны также как Чистая Стоимость Компании (Net Worth).

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY/FIXED ASSETS = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ДОЛЯ) УЧАСТНИКОВ/НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ АКТИВЫ (или ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОНДЫ) – Stockholders' Equity/Fixed Assets is the ratio of the total stockholders' equity to fixed assets. It provides a measure of financial risk. A typical value is 1:1.

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY OTHER THAN COMMON STOCK = СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА (или ДОЛЯ) УЧАСТНИКОВ ИНЫЕ, НЕЖЕЛИ В ОБЫКНОВЕННОМ УСТАВНОМ КАПИТАЛЕ – In the United States, Stockholders' Equity is the portion of the balance sheet that represents the capital received from investors in exchange for stock (paid-in capital), donated capital and retained earnings. Stockholders' equity represents the equity stake currently held on the books by a firm's equity investors. It is calculated either as a firm's total assets minus its total liabilities, or as share capital plus retained earnings minus treasury shares. Also known as Shareholders' Equity. Stockholders' Equity is the ownership interest in a business; Assets = Liabilities + Common Stock + Retained Earnings. Stockholders' Equity, a company's common stock equity as it appears on a balance sheet, equal to total assets minus liabilities, preferred stock, and intangible assets such as goodwill. This is how much the company would have left over in assets if it went out of business immediately. Since companies are usually expected to grow and generate more profits in the future, most companies end up being worth far more in the marketplace than their stockholders' equity would suggest. For this reason, stockholders' equity is of more interest to value investors than growth investors. Also known as Book Value. Stockholder's Equity is the residual claims that stockholders have against a firm's assets, calculated by subtracting all current liabilities and debt liabilities from total assets. Stockholders' Equity is often referred to as the book value of the company, and it comes from two main sources. The first and original source is the money that was originally invested in the company, along with any additional investments made thereafter. The second comes from retained earnings that the company is able to accumulate over time through its operations. In most cases, especially when dealing with older companies that have been in business for many years, the retained earnings portion is the largest component. Stockholders' Equity is total assets minus total liabilities. It is the same as Equity, Net Worth and Shareholders' Equity. Also known as Reserves in the United Kingdom. See also Common Stock, and Stockholders' Equity.

STOCK INDEX = ФОНДОВЫЙ ИНДЕКС (или ИНДЕКС ПО АКЦИЯМ) – Stock Index is a way of using a select group of stocks for long-term evaluation. The performance of a group of stocks that experts regard as important is averaged, and over time that average serves as an indicator of the market's general movement. An indicator used to measure and report value changes in a selected group of stocks. How a particular stock index tracks the market depends on its composition the sampling of stocks, the weighting of individual stocks, and the method of averaging used to establish an index. Stock Indices like the DOW or the S&P 500 or the T-Net20 are designed to track a particular, defined market, e.g., top blue chip companies, broad market, or a specific group like the 20 most valuable BC (the Province of British Columbia) tech companies. Instead of following specific stocks, this let's us see how 'the market' is performing – like a weighted price average. / Дау (Dow).

STOCK INDEX FUTURES = ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ НА ФОНДОВЫЙ ИНДЕКС (или ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ НА ИНДЕКС ПО АКЦИЯМ) – Futures contracts based on market indexes. Futures contracts on a stock index, such as the Standard And Poor's 500 or the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Stock index futures contracts are a derivative of the underlying index, and are cash-settled. Stock Index Futures is a futures contract on a stock index. Most are cash-settled. The theoretical price of a stock index future equals the cost of carrying the underlying stock for that period: the opportunity cost of the funds invested minus any dividends. If the cost of buying and holding the underlying stocks is less than the futures price, an arbitrageur can sell futures and buy the underlying stocks. The higher interest rates are (compared with the dividend yield), the greater the opportunity cost of holding the stocks, hence the futures price should be higher than the current index price. If interest rates are less than the dividend yield, the opportunity cost of holding stocks is less and the

futures price should fall below the current index price. There is usually a so-called Arbitrage Band in which, although the futures and underlying prices diverge, it is not worthwhile arbitraging the two. This arises as a result of transaction costs from bid-ask spreads, the market impact of buying and selling stock, and execution risks. Forward contracts based on the development of specific stock exchange indexes. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) или Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones).

STOCKINETTE = СТОКИНЭТЧ (или ГЛАДЬ, или ВЫРЕЗНОЙ ТРИКОТАЖ, или КРОЕЧНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Stockinette is a knit fabric in tubular or flat form made with a plain stitch from yarns of wool, cotton, manufactured fibers, or a combination of these fibers. Stockinette fabrics are used for underwear, industrial applications, and other purposes. In heavier constructions, dyed and napped stockinette finds apparel uses. Also spelled Stockinet. Stockinette is a soft elastic usually cotton fabric used especially for bandages and infants' wear. / .

STOCKINETTE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ (ЛИЦЕВАЯ) ГЛАДЬ (или ТКАНЬ СТОКИНЭТЧ, или ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Stockinette Fabric:- knitting on the front pops the stitch heads to the back of this fabric, while purling on the back pops the heads to the front. When stockinette is knitted flat – when it is made on alternating sides of the fabric (knit the front, then purl the back) the result is all the heads aligned on the back, and all the arms aligned on the front. See also Reverse Stockinette Fabric. Stockinette Fabric:- made of a machine-knitted elastic fabric used, esp formerly, for stockings, undergarments, bandages, etc. / Гладь – трикотажная (кулирная, однофонтурная), наиболее простое и распространённое трикотажное переплетение, при котором на лицевой стороне трикотажа видны прямые отрезки нитей (arms), соединяющих дуги петель (heads), а на изнанке – только дуги. Гладь применяется на одинарных трикотажных машинах при выработке чулочных и бельевых изделий, перчаток и тому подобного. Второе название Лицевой Глади – Кулирная Гладь. Кулирная Гладь (или, в простонародье, Кулирка) – это тонкий гладкий материал, образованный с помощью поперечного одинарного переплетения, лицевая сторона которого образована при помощи столбиков, изнаночная – протяжками и дугами. Одна из самых долговечных и стойких к износу тканей. Кулирка – 100-процентный хлопок, хотя довольно часто материал разбавляют лайкрой, причем качество такого полотна ничуть не хуже. Кулирная гладь бывает трёх видов:- гладкокрашеная, набивная и меланжевая. Данный вид материала обладает хорошей эластичностью, хорошо тянется в ширину и почти не тянется в длину. Несмотря на то, что это тонкий материал, он обладает хорошей прочностью. Следует сказать, что этот материал не требует особого ухода, не садится и не вытягивается после стирки и вообще хорошо держит форму. Ненужных складок на вашей одежде тоже не возникнет, так как этот материал практически не мнется. Хорошо ложатся на кулирную гладь все виды нанесения:- шёлкография, термопечать, при достаточно высокой плотности – хорошо смотрится вышивка. Кулирную гладь используют для пошива футболок, юбок, шорт, лёгких халатов, рубашек и это – далеко не весь список. Одежда из этого материала получается воздушной и лёгкой. Одним из главных достоинств кулирной глади является высокая воздухопроницаемость, поэтому в летнее время одежда, изготовленная из кулирки, просто не заменима. Так же, это гигиенический материал, который отлично впитывает воду. Неудивительно, что из этого материала шьют одежду для самых маленьких детей (кулирка набивная детская). Ребёнку в такой одежде будет очень удобно и не доставит дискомфортных ощущений. Часто эти материалы выбирают для пошива одежды для фитнеса. Выбирая одежду для себя и своих родных, конечно же, следует остановить свой выбор на изделиях из натуральных материалов, которая будет доставлять максимум комфорта и радовать на протяжении долгого времени. Одежда, изготовленная из кулирной глади, подойдёт на все сто процентов. Кулирная Гладь:- (i) имеет выраженную лицевую и изнаночную сторону. Лицевая сторона гладкая, ровная с чётко выраженными петельными столбиками, идущими вдоль полотна, изнаночная сторона характеризуется поперечными полосами – рядами. (ii) Легко распускается в направлении вязания и в направлении обратном вязанию. (iii) Закручивается по краям, причём по линии петельного столбика – на изнаночную сторону, а по линии петельного ряда – на лицевую сторону. Закручиваемость трикотажа приводит к ряду трудностей при раскрое и пошиве изделий. В зависимости от поверхностной плотности и состава полотна меняются потребительские свойства кулирного полотна. Для бельевого трикотажа используется полотно с меньшей поверхностной плотностью из хлопка с малой долей вложения химических волокон, в результате полотно более сминаемое, подвержено усадке, менее формоустойчиво. Для верхнего трикотажа используется полотно с большей поверхностной плотностью. Изделия из такого полотна более формоустойчивы, менее сминаемы (из-за большего вложения химических волокон), естественно прилегают к фигуре. Кулирная Гладь или Кулирка – название полотна определено переплетением – порядком расположения петель в полотне. В данном случае имеет место поперечно вязаное одинарное переплетение. Лицевая сторона гладкая, с чётко выраженными петельными столбиками (arms), а на изнаночной стороне имеются поперечные полосы, образованные игольными дугами (heads) и протяжками. Кулирная гладь (кулирка) хорошо тянется в ширину и почти не тянется в длину. Основное практическое применение этого полотна – пошив летней и домашней верхней одежды – маек, блузок и так далее.

STOCKINETTE STITCH = СТЕЖОК СТОКИНЭТЧ (или ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ СТРОЧКА, или ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ СТЕЖКА) – Stockinette Stitch:- in hand weft knitting, characterized by vertical wales on the face and horizontal courses on the back of the fabric. See also Plain Stitch.

STOCKING = ЧУЛОК (или ЧУЛОЧНО–НОСОЧНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ, или НОСОК) – Stocking is a usually knit close-fitting covering for the foot and leg; sock.

STOCKING CAP = ВЯЗАНАЯ ШАПОЧКА (или ХХ) – Stocking Cap is a long knitted cone-shaped cap with a tassel or pom-pom worn especially for winter sports or play.

STOCK KEEPING UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА УЧЁТА ЗАПАСОВ – Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a number (product code) assigned to a single item or items by the manufacturer. Stock Keeping Unit (SKU); a product code assigned by the owner of the goods. A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique identifier for each distinct product and services that can be ordered from a supplier. Usage of the SKU system is rooted in data management, enabling the merchant to systematically track their inventory, such as in warehouses and retail outlets. A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a smallest unit grouping for goods, normally indicating a single retail item. Usually, several SKUs will be under one purchase order.

STOCK LENDING = ОДАЛЖИВАНИЕ АКЦИЙ – Stock Lending is the lending of stock from one institutional investor to another (usually a market maker) often to allow the borrower to go short. The lender continues to be entitled to income generated by the stock and receives an additional consideration. Many institutional investors, such as pension funds, forbid their fund managers to undertake stock lending.

STOCK LOT = ЗАПАСНЫЙ ЛОТ – Stock Lot is a term used to describe multiples of the same item. Example:- a Stock lot of apparel would be one garment in various sizes (Same style). When making purchases, ask the selling company for clarification when inquiring.

STOCK MARKET = ФОНДОВЫЙ РЫНОК – Stock Market is an association where security trading is conducted in an organized system. A market in which shares of stock are bought and sold. / Фондовый Рынок – рынок, на котором покупаются и продаются акции уставного капитала компаний.

STOCK MARKET CRASH = КРАХ ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА – Stock Market Crash is a sudden drop in stock prices. A crash can occur when economic growth slows down abruptly or if the market is in technically poor condition due to excessive prices caused by speculation. Serious stock market crashes were seen on 1929-May-13, in Germany, and on 1929-October-29, and 1987-October-19, in New York, although the latter was less severe than its predecessors.

STOCK MARKET PRICE = ЦЕНА НА ФОНДОВОМ РЫНКЕ – Stock Market Price is the currently quoted price for the company's Stocks on the Stock Exchange.

STOCK MARKET SUPERVISION = НАДЗОР ЗА ФОНДОВЫМ РЫНКОМ – In Germany, in organizational terms, Stock Market Supervision has a three-tier structure:- Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), the regional Exchange Supervisory Authority and the Trading Surveillance Office as a self-governing entity of the stock exchange. These regulatory institutions are not structured hierarchically, but separated on a parallel basis by their respective functional competences and committed to cooperation. The exchange supervisory authorities and the trading surveillance offices are responsible for monitoring the proper formation of prices on the stock exchanges. The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, on the other hand, is responsible for investigating breaches of insider law and for compliance with disclosure regulations.

STOCK MARKET TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА – Stock Market Turnover is the total value of trades concluded in a particular security or the total market in the respective currency at a certain point in time or within a certain period.

STOCKMASTER = ФОНДОВЫЙ МАСТЕР – Stockmaster:- electronically regulated device which can be used to poll information on securities. / Электронно регулируемое устройство, которое может быть использованро для опроса по информации о ценных бумагах.

STOCK OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА АКЦИЮ – Sock Option is the right to purchase shares of a corporation under specific conditions and at a specific price. An employee stock option plan is an incentive plan which enables employees to purchase stock in their corporation at favorable prices, within a specified time period. Stock Option is a right to purchase or sell a specified number of shares of stock at specified prices and times. Stock Options give employees of companies the right to buy shares at a certain price (usually the trading price on the date granted) for a certain period of time. If the shares increase, then a handsome profit can be realized at no risk by selling shares at current market prices while at the same time buying shares at below market prices. These are usually called Incentive Stock Options and can augment an employees salary considerably. In many corporations, managers earn far more by exercising stock options than they do by means of a pay cheque. There are also trading options. These are created in the marketplace between buyers and sellers. There are both call options and put options that are based on an underlying stock. Call options allow the holder to buy shares of a company at a particular price for a specified time period. Put options allow the holder to sell shares of a company at a particular price for a specified time period.

STOCK OPTION EXPIRATION CYCLES = ЦИКЛЫ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ ПРИЗНАНИЯ ОПЦИОНОВ НА АКЦИЮ – Stock Option Expiration Cycles:- deciding to trade a stock option requires choosing an expiration month. Because option strategies require making modifications during the life of a trade, you need to know in what months the options will expire. The expiration month you choose will have a significant impact on the potential success of any option trade, so it is important to understand how the exchanges decide what expiration months are available for each stock. At any given time, there are at least four different expiration months available for every stock on which options trade. The reason for this is that when equity options first started trading in 1973, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) decided there would be only four months wherein options could be traded at any given time. Later, when long-term equity anticipation securities (LEAPS) were introduced, it was possible for options be traded for more than four months. Not All Stocks Trade the Same Options:- you may have noticed that not all stocks have the same expiration months available. Let's look at the expiration months available from September 2008 for three different stocks, e.g., Microsoft (Nasdaq®:- MSFT), CitiGroup (NYSE®:-C) and Progressive (NYSE®:- PGR):- (i) Microsoft:- September 2008, October 2008, January 2009, April 2009, January 2010 and January 2011; (ii) Progressive:- September 2008, October 2008, November 2008 and February 2009; and (iii) CitiGroup:- September 2008, October 2008, December 2008, January 2009, March 2009, January 2010 and January 2011. The first thing you may notice is that all three have September and October options available. Next, both Microsoft and CitiGroup have options available in January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011, while Progressive does not. But then it gets more confusing. For the third month out, not one of the months matches those for any of the other two. And CitiGroup has an extra month trading:- March 2009. Exactly how do the exchanges decide what expiration months should be available for each stock? To answer that question, you need to understand the history of how the exchanges have managed the option expiration cycles. When stock options first began trading, each stock was assigned to one of three cycles:- January, February or March. There is no meaning as to which cycle a stock was assigned – it was purely random. Stocks assigned to the January cycle had options available only in the first month of each quarter:- January, April, July and October. Stocks assigned to the February cycle had only the middle months of each quarter available:- February, May, August and November. Stocks on the March cycle had the end months of each quarter available:- March, June, September and December. The Modified Expiration Cycles:- as options gained in popularity, it soon became apparent that both the floor traders and individual investors preferred to trade or hedge for shorter terms. So the original rules were modified, and in 1990, the CBOE decided that every stock would always have the current month plus the following month available to trade. This is why all three of the stocks in the above example have September and October options available. Every stock has at least four expiration months trading. Under the new rules, the first two months are always the two near months, but for the two farther-out months, the rules use the original cycles. It may help to look at an example. Let's say it is the beginning of January, and we are looking at a stock assigned to the January cycle. Under the newer rules, there is always the current month plus the following month available, so January and February will be available. Because four months must trade, the next two months from the original cycle would be April and July. So, the stock will have options available in January, February, April and July. What happens when January expires? February is already trading, so that simply becomes the near-month contract. Because the first two months must trade options, March will begin to trade on the first trading day after the January expiration date. So the four months now available are February, March, April and July. Now comes the tricky part: once the February options expire, March becomes the current contract. The following month, April, is already trading. But with March, April and July contracts trading, that's only three expiration months, and we need four. So, we go back to the original cycle and add October because it is the next month in the January cycle after July. So the March, April, July and October options will now be available. The same reasoning determines what months are trading for stocks on the February and March cycles. Adding LEAPS:- if a stock has LEAPS available, then more than four expiration months will be available. Only the most popular stocks have LEAPS available. That is why in our example above, Microsoft and CitiGroup had them while Progressive did not. (For background reading on LEAPS, see Using Options Instead Of Equity, Using LEAPS With Collars and Using LEAPS In A Covered Call Write.) Once you understand the basic option cycle, adding LEAPS is not difficult. LEAPS are long-term options that, with some exceptions, are no more than three years out and usually trade with a January expiration date. If a stock does have LEAPS, then new LEAPS are issued in May, June or July depending on the cycle to which the stock is assigned. When it is time to add (or go beyond) January in the normal rotation (not including the current or near-term contract),

the January LEAPS that has been 'hit' becomes a normal option, which also means the root symbol changes and a new LEAPS year is added. Let's go back and look at our original examples and walk through what happened to Microsoft and CitiGroup. For Microsoft we go back to May of 2008. The months available for Microsoft then were May 2008, June 2008, July 2008, October 2008, January 2009 and January 2010. Once the May options expired, another month needed to be added. The two front months, June and July, were already trading, as was the next month in the cycle:- October. So, following the rules for the January cycle, we would need to add the January expiration month. For a stock that did not have LEAPS, no further action would be necessary, and it would trade the four months of June, July, October and January 2009. But Microsoft already had LEAPS trading that expire in January 2009. So, instead those were converted to standard options (with an accompanying symbol change), and January 2011 LEAPS were added. Nothing out of the ordinary happened to CitiGroup when the May options expired, since it is on the March cycle. June was already trading, so only the month of July had to be added. After the May expiration, CitiGroup now traded the months of June, July, September and December, plus LEAPS in January 2009 and 2010. But let's follow through what happens after the June expiration. For the regular options, July, September and December were already trading, so all they needed to do was add the second front month: August. But for March cycle stocks like CitiGroup the January 2009 LEAPS converted to standard options after the June expiration date, and the January 2011 LEAPS were introduced at the same time. So, on the Monday after the June expiration, CitiGroup had options trading in July, August, September, December and January 2009, as well as LEAPS in January 2010 and January 2011. Cycle-three stocks follow the same procedure, whereby the 2009 LEAPS convert to regular options after the July expiration date, and the 2011 LEAPS are added. How Can You Tell What Cycle a Stock Is On? You cannot tell what cycle a stock is on by looking at the front two months: all stocks will have those months available. To figure out the cycle, you need to look further out at the third and fourth months. You can usually tell from the third expiration month available. Just keep adding three months to the third month until you reach January, February or March. CitiGroup has December as the third contract month, so if we add three months we arrive at March. We therefore know that CitiGroup is on the March cycle. That said, you have to be careful if the third month out happens to be January. While that may indeed mean the stock is on the January cycle, any stock with LEAPS will also have January options trading. In that case, you need to look farther out to see what the fourth month is to confirm what cycle the stock is on. In the above example, Microsoft has April available, so we know for sure that it is on the January cycle. Conclusion:- option-expiration cycles for stocks may seem a bit confusing, but if you take a little time to understand them, they become second nature. Because you may need to make adjustments during the life of a trade, it can be very important to know what expiration months will become available in the future. Understanding the expiration cycles is just one more way to help you increase your success rate when trading options. / СИБО® (СВОЕ®). Майкрософт (Microsoft). Сытигруп Инк. (Citigroup Inc.). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

STOCK ROTATION = РОТАЦИЯ ТОВАРНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ (или РОТАЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ) – Stock Rotation:- a way of prolonging shelf-life by moving or replacing product in a warehouse.

STOCKS = ЗАПАСЫ – Stocks:- a supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or at separate storage sites. It is a collection of raw materials or goods held by a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or end-user. Also known as Inventories in the United States, and Stock-In-Trade. Inventory of raw materials and goods in a company's possession that will be used to make finished products or that are held for resale. In manufacturing companies, stocks include raw materials or goods used to produce the items sold, parts, work in process and finished goods. In retail companies, stocks consist of merchandise held for resale.

STOCKS ABOVE THEIR 50–DAY MOVING AVERAGE = АКЦИИ С ЦЕНОЙ ВЫШЕ ИХ 50–СУТОЧНОЙ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЙ СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ (или АКЦИИ С ЦЕНОЙ ВЫШЕ ИХ 50–ДНЕВНОГО СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕГО СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОГО) – Stocks Above Their 50-Day Moving Average:- a market breadth indicator that represents the number of stocks in a given group that have closing prices that are currently above their 50-day simple moving average. Common techniques for using this indicator include locating overbought/oversold levels and finding positive or negative divergences between this indicator and the underlying group's composite index. / и соответствующим сводным индексом группы.

STOCKS ABOVE THEIR 200–DAY MOVING AVERAGE = АКЦИИ С ЦЕНОЙ ВЫШЕ ИХ 200–СУТОЧНОЙ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЙ СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ (или АКЦИИ С ЦЕНОЙ ВЫШЕ ИХ 200–ДНЕВНОГО СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕГО СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОГО) – Stocks Above Their 200-Day Moving Average:- a market breadth indicator that represents the number of stocks in a given group that have closing prices that are currently above their 200-day simple moving average. Common techniques for using this indicator include locating overbought/oversold levels and finding positive or negative divergences between this indicator and the underlying group's composite index. / и соответствующим сводным индексом группы.

STOCK SEED = ИСХОДНОЕ СЕМЯ (или ЭЛИТНОЕ СЕМЯ) – Stock Seed is a seed stored for multiplication.

STOCK SOLUTION = МАТОЧНЫЙ РАСТВОР (или КОНЦЕНТРИРОВАННЫЙ РАСТВОР) – Stock Solution is a solution of known strength, made up with the intent of dilution or mixing before final use. Stock solutions are a convenient way of avoiding the need to weigh chemicals each time you need to use some. For example, if you need 0.27 grams of Smurf extract in a blue dye formula, and you have a stock solution of 10% extract, you would measure 2.7 milliliters of stock solution to get that amount. Some chemical solutions have limited shelf life.

STOCK SPLIT = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ (или ДРОБЛЕНИЕ УСТАВНОГО ФОНДА) – A Stock Split is very much like a stock dividend in that it involves the issuance of additional shares of stock to stockholders according to their percentage ownership. In a stock split, the number shares is increased in the same proportion that the par or stated value per share is decreased, i.e. in a 2-for-1 split, one share of USD10.00 par value stock is exchanged for two shares of USD5.00 par value stock. A stock split does not have any effect on total paid-in capital, retained earnings, and total stockholders' equity. With a stock split the number of shares outstanding increases. An increase in the corporation's total number of outstanding shares accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the value per share. Example:- in a 2 for 1 stock split, the shareholder receives an additional share for every share that they owned on the split's record date. If the holder owned 10 shares valued at USD100.00 per share, after a 2 for 1 split they will own 20 shares valued at USD50.00 per share. / Дробление Акций – разбивка акций на несколько штук с меньшим номиналом путём выпуска нескольких акций вместо одной. При этом общая сумма капитала не изменяется, а количество акций увеличивается. Смотрите также Консолидация или Обратное Дробление (Reverse Split).

STOCK SPLIT/CONSOLIDATION = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ/КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ АКЦИЙ (или ДРОБЛЕНИЕ/КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯ УСТАВНОГО ФОНДА) – Stock Split/Consolidation:- a company can split its shares, i.e. issue 2 for 1 or 3 for 1 new shares for each old share. Companies do this when their share prices appear too high for the average investor. It also increases the 'float', i.e. number of shares in the market, allowing for more liquidity in the market (less easy to corner or control a market). Sometimes companies also do a reverse split, or consolidation of shares. This is less common. It happens if a company has too high a float and/or too low a price. This may be important to a company if it is trying to raise more capital and does not want to appear to be a 'penny' stock.

STOCK SPLIT/PAR VALUE CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ АКЦИИ ЗА СЧЁТ ДРОБЛЕНИЯ – Stock Split/Par Value Change:- issuance of additional stock to existing shareholders, typically expressed as a ratio, e.g., 2-for-1 split. In a reverse split, the number of shares are reduced, e.g., a 1-for-3 ratio of new shares for old. / Выпуск дополнительного уставного капитала для существующих акционеров, выражаемый, как правило, в качестве коэффициента, например, дробление 2-за-1. При консолидации или, так называемом обратном дроблении (reverse split) количество акций уменьшается, например, коэффициент 1-за-3, то есть одна новая акция за три старые.

STOCK SYMBOL = ФОНДОВЫЙ СИМВОЛ (или СИМВОЛ АКЦИЙ) – Stock Symbol is a unique four- or five-letter symbol assigned to a NASDAQ® security. If a fifth letter appears, it identifies the issue as other than a single issue of common stock or capital stock. A list of fifth-letter identifiers and a description of what each represents follows:- A – Class A; B – Class B; C – Issuer qualifications exceptions, the letter 'C' as a fifth character in a security symbol, indicates that the issuer has been granted a continuance in NASDAQ® under an exception to the qualification standards for a limited period; D – New; E – Delinquent in required filings with the SEC; F – Foreign; G – First convertible bond; H – Second convertible bond, same company; I – Third convertible bond, same company; J – Voting; K – Nonvoting; L – Miscellaneous situations, such as depositary receipts, stubs, additional warrants, and units; M – Fourth preferred, same company; N – Third preferred, same company; O – Second preferred, same company; P – First preferred, same company; Q – Bankruptcy Proceedings; R – Rights; S – Shares of beneficial interest; T – With warrants or with rights; U – Units; V – When-issued and when distributed; W – Warrants; Y – ADR (American Depositary Receipt); Z – Miscellaneous situations such as depositary receipts, stubs, additional warrants, and units. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

STOCK TICKER SYMBOLS = ФОНДОВЫЕ ТИКЕРНЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ (или ТИКЕРНЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ АКЦИЙ) – Stock Ticker Symbols:- every corporation whose transactions are reported on the AMEX® or NYSE® ticker or on NASDAQ® has been given a unique identification symbol of up to four letters. These symbols abbreviate the complete corporate name and facilitate trading and ticker reporting. Some of the most famous symbols are:- GM (General Motors), IBM (International Business Machines), S (Sears Roebuck), T (American Telephone And Telegraph), XON (Exxon), and XRX (Xerox). / АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®) или НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Дьжи.Эм. (GM; Дьженерэл Мотоз (General Motors)), Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM; Интёнэшэнэл Бизнэс Мэшинз (International Business Machines)), Эс. (S; Сиаз Робак (Sears Roebuck)), Ти. (T; Амэрикэн Тчэлэфон Энд Тчэлэграф (American Telephone And Telegraph)), Экс.Оу.Эн. (XON; ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation))), и Экс.Ар.Экс. (XRX; Зиракс (Xerox)).

STOCK TIE = ОБЫЧНЫЙ ГАЛСТУК (или ШАРФ, или КАШНЕ, или ХХ) – Stock Tie is a long, wide piece of fabric wrapped around the neck several times and looped over itself in front. / длинный, широкий кусок ткани, обёрнутый несколько раз вокруг шеи и закреплённый спереди в петлю.

STOCK–TO–DISAPPEARANCE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗАПАСА К ИСЧЕЗНОВЕНИЮ – The Stock-To-Disappearance Ratio is defined as the ratio of stocks held by the main exporters to their disappearance (i.e. domestic utilisation plus exports). For Wheat the eight major exporters are considered, namely the United States, Argentina, the European Union, Canada, Australia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. In the case of coarse grains, United States, Argentina, the European Union, Canada, Australia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Brazil are considered. For Rice Viet Nam, Thailand, India, Pakistan and the United States enter this ratio calculation.

STOCK–TO–USE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЗАПАСА К ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЮ – The Stock-To-Use Ratio for cereals is defined as the ratio of cereal stocks to its domestic utilisation.

STOCK–TYPE SETTLEMENT = РАСЧЁТ ПО ТИПУ С АКЦИЯМИ – Stock-Type Settlement is a settlement procedure in which the purchase of a contract requires immediate and full payment by the buyer to the seller. In stock-type settlement, the actual cash profit or loss from a trade is not realized until the position is liquidated. The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) Division energy and platinum options have this type of settlement procedure, which differs from that in the futures market where gains and losses are realized on a daily basis. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®) .

STOCKWATCH = СИСТЕМА НАДЗОРА ЗА ОПЕРАЦИЯМИ НА ФОНДОВОМ РЫНКЕ – Stockwatch is the New York Stock Exchange's state-of-the-art computer surveillance unit. StockWatch monitors the stock market for suspicious signals and detects illegal transactions.

STOCK WITH WARRANT = АКЦИЯ С ВАРРАНТОМ – Stock With Warrant:- share of stock with a coupon attached entitling the owner to purchase additional shares of stock. The warrant may be sold separately from the share, and may give rise to a separate contract, or option. Also known as Share With Share Warrant in the United Kingdom. / Акция уставного капитала с прикреплённым купоном, предоставляющая владельцу приобретать дополнительные акции уставного капитала. Варрант может быть продан отдельно от акции, а может привести и к отдельному контракту или опциону. В Соединённом Королевстве известен как Акция С Варрантом На Акцию (Share With Share Warrant).

STOGIE = ТЯЖЁЛЫЙ РАБОЧИЙ БОТИНОК (или ГРУБЫЙ САПОГ) – Stogie is a stout coarse shoe, brogan. / Тяжёлый рабочий ботинок гвоздевого или деревянношпилечного крепления.

STOKE = СТОКС – Stoke or Stokes (St) is a CGS unit of kinematic viscosity. Kinematic viscosity is defined to be dynamic viscosity (see Poise) divided by the density of the liquid; this gives a quantity which depends only on the type of the liquid, independent of its concentration or density. The quotient turns out to have units length^2/time. Being a CGS unit, the Stokes is therefore defined to be 1 cm^2/s, equivalent to 10^{-4} m^2/s or 0.001 076 391 ft^2/s. The SI has no named unit of kinematic viscosity, requiring the use instead of m^2/s. The unit, called the Stokes in Britain and the Stoke in the United States, is named for a British mathematician and physicist, Sir George Gabriel Stokes (1819–1903), who described the basic principles of fluid mechanics in 1845. Stoke (St) is a kinematic measurement of a fluid's resistance to flow defined by the ratio of the fluid's dynamic viscosity to its density. See also Kinematic Viscosity, and Viscosity (2). / Стокс – устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица кинематической вязкости (Kinematic Viscosity) ν (ν = η/ρ, где ρ – плотность жидкости или газа) в так называемых Системах Единиц СГС, но до сих пор используется в Англоязычных странах. Была названа в честь Английского физика Сэра Дьжодьжа Гейбриэла Стокса (Sir George Gabriel Stokes; 1819–1903). Обозначение:- Ст (St или S). 1 Ст = 1 см^2/с = 10^{-4} м^2/с. Чаще использовалась дольная, в 100 раз меньшая единица – сантиСтокс (сСт). 1 сСт = 1 мм^2/с = 10^{-6} м^2/с. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицу измерения Стокс (Ст), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений Международной Системы Единиц, так называемой системы СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения). Стокс – единица кинематической вязкости, входит в СГС Систему Единиц. Стокс равен кинематической вязкости, при которой динамическая вязкость среды плотностью 1 грамм на кубический

сантиметр (г/см^3) равна 1 Пз (смотрите Пуаз). Обозначения:- Русское Ст, международное St. 1 Ст = 1 см^2/сек = 10^{-4} м^2/сек. На практике часто применяется в 100 раз меньшая единица – сантиСтокс (сСт, cSt).

STOLE = ПАЛАНТИН (или ОРАРЬ, или ЕПИТРАХИЛЬ) – (1) Stole is a long loose garment, robe; an ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a long usually silk band worn traditionally around the neck by bishops and priests and over the left shoulder by deacons; a long wide scarf or similar covering worn by women usually across the shoulders.

(2) Stole is a long rectangle or triangle of fabric or fur worn as a wrap around the shoulders.

STOLL QUARTERMASTER UNIVERSAL WEAR TESTER = КВОТЭМЭСТЧЁ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕСТЕР НОСКИ ШТОЛЯ – Stoll Quartermaster Universal Wear Tester is a versatile testing apparatus for measuring wear resistance of fabrics, yarns, thread, etc. It can be equipped with either of two testing heads, one for testing abrasion resistance of flat surfaces and the other for testing resistance to flexing and abrasion. This test method is based upon the development described by Dr Reiner G. Stoll. The Universal Wear Tester (UWT), originally called the Stoll Abrader, was designed by Dr. Reiner G. Stoll (Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte, North Carolina) in the 1940's as part of a research program on wear resistance for the Textile, Clothing and Footwear Section of the US Army Office of the Quartermaster General. The UWT performs a variety of abrasion tests including flat, flex, fold, frosting and edge wear. It is used for testing woven and knitted fabrics, pile fabrics, hosiery, non-woven and coated fabrics, yarns and threads, as well as other materials. However, the older mechanical design of the instrument contributed to high levels of variation within and between laboratories. Application:- to determines the wear and abrasion resistance of fabric used in clothing, footwear and industrials. Supplied with surface abrasion head (inflated diaphragm method and flex abrasion head as well as necessary weights and initial supply of abradents. Fitted with built-in timer and mechanical cycle counter. / Американский учёный Немецкого происхождения Доктор Райна Ге. Штоль (Dr. Reiner G. Stoll) из компании Сэлэниз Корпорэйшэн оф Амэрика, Шарлотт, Северная Каролина (Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte, North Carolina). Армейское Управление США (US Army Office) Генерального Квартирмейстера (Quartermaster General).

STOLON = СТОЛОН – Stolon is a prostrate basal branch above or below the ground which can root and produce new plants at its tip. Stolon is a modified aboveground stem creeping and rooting at the nodes. / Столон это стелющаяся базальная ветвь выше или ниже земли, которая может иметь корень и продуцировать новые растения на своём острие. и укореняющееся в узлах. Под Столоном, от Латинского слова Stolo, означающее Корневой Побег, понимается боковой побег с удлинёнными междоузлиями и недоразвитыми листьями, на котором развиваются луковицы, клубни, розеточные побеги. Служит для вегетативного размножения. У Картофеля столоны подземные (на которых развиваются клубни), у Земляники, Лапчатки – стелющиеся по земле и укореняющиеся в узлах (усы).

STOMA = УСТЬИЦЕ (или СТОМА) – Stoma (pl. stomata) is a very small opening or pore through the plant's epidermis, through which repiration and transpiration occurs, surrounded by two guard cells. The stoma is usually capable of active opening and closing through changes in shape of the guard cells. Stomata are found on the plant body of cacti and on any leaves. / в форме замыкающих клеток. Под Стомой, от Греческого слова Stóma, родительный падеж Stómatos, означающее Рот, . Под Устьицем понимается микроскопическое отверстие в кожице листьев и травянистых стеблей растений вместе с ограничивающими его двумя замыкающими клетками. Периодически закрываясь и открываясь, регулируют газообмен и испарение.

STOMACH POISON = ЖЕЛУДОЧНЫЙ ЯД – Stomach Poison is a poison which enters the body of the insect on food intake (ingestion). Stomach poisons are usually administered using artificial bait.

STOMATA = УСТЬИЦА (или СТОМАТА) – Stomata are small openings in the epidermis of the leaf or other plant parts which control exchange of gases and water vapor; controlled by the guard cells.

STONE = КОСТОЧКА – Stone is the hard woody inner layer of the pericarp of fruits known as Drupes (e.g., cherries, peaches, plums) within which is the seed. / перикарпия (околоплодника) плодов, известный как Костянки (Drupes), например, у Вишни, Персиков, Слив, внутри которых находится семя (или ядро). Плоды Абрикоса, Вишни, Сливы, Черешни и других – одногнёздные костянки, состоящие из твёрдой косточки, покрытой сочной мякотью. В ядре (съедобно) косточки Абрикоса и других до 60% жира – косточкового масла.

STONES = КАМНИ – Stones are hard shale, coal, hard earth pellets, and any other non toxic materials of similar consistency. Fertilizer pellets are assessed as stones, except in domestic mustard seed, when constituting 1.0% or less of the net sample weight. Stones are considered foreign material in grain samples. Stones removed are classified as dockage if they are readily removable by ordinary cleaning methods or by special cleaning procedures.

STOP CHAMFER = ХХ (или ЧАСТИЧНЫЙ СКОС) – Stop Chamfer is a chamfer of limited length. See also Chamfer, and Pallet. / Частичный Скос (Stop Chamfer):- фаска на части длины доски настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STOP–CLOSE–ONLY ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ФИКСАЦИЮ ТОЛЬКО ПРИ ЗАКРЫТИИ – Stop-Close-Only Order is a stop order that can be executed, if possible, only during the closing period of the market. See also Market-On-Close Order. / Распоряжение на фиксацию, которое может быть исполнено, если при этом такое будет возможно, только в период закрытия рынка. Смотрите также Распоряжение 'По Рынку' При Закрытии (Market-On-Close Order).

STOPING = ВЫРАБОТКА (или ВЫЕМКА, или ОТРАБОТКА) – Stoping is the removal of the wanted ore from an underground mine leaving behind an open space known as a Stope. Stoping is used when the country rock is sufficiently strong not to cave into the stope, although in most cases artificial support is also provided. As mining progresses the stope is often backfilled with tailings, or when needed for strength, a mixture of tailings and cement. In the past stoping took place with manual tools or by fire-setting; later gunpowder was used, and from the XIX century various other explosives and power-tools came into use. In old mines, stopes frequently collapse at a later time, leaving craters at the surface. They are an unexpected danger when records of underground mining have been lost with the passage of time. A stope can be created in a variety of ways, depending on the geology of the ore body being mined. It is common to dig shafts vertically downwards to reach the ore body and then drive horizontal levels through it. Stoping then takes place from these levels, in its simplest form as overhand and underhand stoping, which refer to the removal of ore from above or below the level, respectively. In steeply-dipping ore bodies, such as lodes of tin, the stopes become long narrow near-vertical spaces, which, if one reaches the surface is known as a Gunnis or Coffen. A common method of mining such vertical ore bodies is stull stoping. When the ore body is more or less horizontal, various forms of room and pillar stoping, cut and fill, or longwall mining can take place. Types of stoping:- (i) Stull Stoping is a form of stoping used in hardrock mining that uses systematic or random timbering ('stulls') placed between the foot and hanging wall of the vein. The method requires that the hanging wall and often the footwall be of competent rock as the stulls provide the only artificial support. This type of stope has been used up to a depth of 3 500 feet (1 077 meters) and at intervals up to 12 feet (3.7 meters) wide. The 1893 mining disaster at Dolcoath mine in Cornwall was caused by failure of the stulls holding up a huge weight of waste rock. (ii) Shrinkage Stope mining, or shrinkage stoping, is most suitable for steeply dipping ore

bodies (70–90°). In shrinkage stoping, mining proceeds from the bottom upwards, in horizontal slices (similar to cut and fill mining), with the broken ore being left in place for miners to work from. Because blasted rock takes up a greater volume than in situ rock (due to swell factor), some of the blasted ore (approximately 40%) must be removed to provide working space for the next ore slice. Once the top of the stope is reached all the ore is removed from the stope. The stope may be backfilled or left empty depending on the rock conditions. (iii) Underhand Stoping, also known as Horizontal-Cut Underhand or Underbreaking Stoping, is the working of an ore deposit from the top downwards. Like shrinkage stoping, underhand stoping is most suitable for steeply dipping ore bodies. (iv) Long Hole Stoping can be the lowest cost method when large ore bodies are located in strong country rock. In operation, it is similar to an underground version of quarrying. Activity of extracting ore underground. Stoping, in mining engineering, the opening of large underground rooms, or stopes, by the excavation of ore. Stoping is practiced in underground mineral mining when the surrounding rock is strong enough to permit the drilling, blasting, and removal of ore without caving. In mines where the rock requires no artificial support, the operation is known as Open Stoping. A common open-stoping method is room-and-pillar mining, in which pillars of ore are left standing to support the rock over a flat-lying ore body. In many mining operations, stopes must be supported artificially. The principal supported-stoping method, practiced on steeply dipping ore bodies, is cut-and-fill mining, in which the opened stope is back-filled with waste materials as each layer of ore is removed. / (Dolcoath). Забой (stope) – поверхность, ограничивающая горную выработку и перемещающаяся в результате горных работ.

STOP LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ФИКСАЦИЮ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕМ (или РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ОСТАНОВ С ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕМ) – A Stop Limit Order is an order that goes into force as soon as there is a trade at the specified stop price. The order, however, can only be filled at the stop limit price or better. The stop price and the limit price can be the same or different. The stop price is the price level specified in the order. A Stop Limit Order is an order that goes into force as soon as there is a trade at the specified price. The order, however, can only be filled at the stop limit price or better. A variation of a stop order in which a trade must be executed at the exact price or better. If the order cannot be executed, it is held until the stated price or better is reached again. A Stop Limit Order is a stop order that becomes a limit order after the specified stop price has been reached. See also Limit Order and Stop Order. / Распоряжение На Останов С Ограничением – условное распоряжение, посредством которого клиент поручает биржевому брокеру открыть или закрыть позицию в финансовых инструментах только в случае достижения ими определённого уровня. Например, если бумаги торгуются по цене 100, распоряжение на останов с ограничением на покупку по достижении цены 101 требует, чтобы торговец вступил в торги, если они будут торговаться на уровне 101 и не выше. Данный подход часто хорошо срабатывает как сигнал о вхождении в ценные бумаги в момент прорыва ими точки сопротивления:- инвестор знает, какова будет цена в случае открытия позиции. Однако он не рекомендуется для приказов о выходе из ценных бумаг, поскольку они могут упасть ниже уровня останова с ограничением, и, если они продолжат падение, выйти из них будет вообще невозможно.

STOP LOSS = ЭКСЦЕДЕНТ УБЫТОЧНОСТИ (или ОСТАНОВ УБЫТКА) – (1) Stop Loss:- any provision in a policy designed to cut off the insurance company's loss at a given point. Aggregate benefits and maximum benefits are an example.

(2) Stop Loss is a form of reinsurance under which the reinsurer pays some or all of a cedant's aggregate retained losses in excess of a predetermined Dollar amount or in excess of a percentage of premium. Stop Loss is a type of reinsurance designed to transfer the loss from the ceding company to the reinsurer at a given point. / Тип перестрахования, разработанный для передачи убытка от уступающей компании перестраховщику в данном пункте.

STOP LOSS ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ФИКСАЦИЮ УБЫТКА (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ОСТАНОВ УБЫТКА) – Stop Loss Order (SLO) is an order that will close out a loss making position when the price reached a specific level. Such trades are carried out on a best efforts basis, since it cannot be guaranteed that a specific price will be traded if the markets are moving rapidly (as they often are when large amounts of stop losses are triggered). A stock market order designated to limit a possible loss. A stop-loss order instructs the bank or the broker to sell securities 'at best' if the price for the security falls below a specified limit. Can also be used in short selling if the price exceeds a stipulated limit. A resting order designed to close out a losing position when the price reaches a level specified in the order. It becomes an at-the-market order when the 'stop' price is reached. Customers also use stops to enter the market when the prices reach a specified level. These orders serve to either protect customers' profits or limit customers' losses. Also known as Stop Order. An order that immediately becomes a market order when the stop level is reached. Its purpose is to limit losses. It may be either by buying order or selling order. A Stop-Loss Order is a strategy for avoiding extensive losses in securities trading. With a stop-loss order, a sell order is executed automatically if a share price falls below a previously defined level. The investor must not constantly follow the share price and can limit his losses if the market moves unexpectedly. Stop Loss Order is an order to close a position should the market rise above or below a stated level in order to minimize loss. An order placed to liquidate an open position when the price reaches a specified level in order to prevent further losses. These orders are only handled on a 'best efforts' basis, as there is no guarantee that an order can be executed at the specified price if the market is highly volatile and prices move so fast, or 'gap', that the order cannot be carried out at the price requested. Stop-Loss Order is an attempt to limit market risk by placing a liquidation order to be executed if the price moves to a designated level. Stop-Loss Order is a standing order with a broker to close out a futures position if prices reach a specified level. Such an order is used to limit speculative losses or protect speculative profits. / Распоряжение, которое немедленно становится рыночным распоряжением при достижении уровня фиксации. Его целью является ограничение убытков. Таким распоряжением может быть как распоряжение на покупку, так и распоряжение на продажу. Поручение на Останов Убытка – распоряжение клиента брокеру осуществить выход из финансовых инструментов после их снижения до определённого уровня. Многие торговцы акциями размещают поручения на останов убытков примерно на 8–10 пунктов ниже первоначально уплаченной цены, тогда как торговцы опционами часто нуждаются в более широком пороге ограничения убытков в размере 25 или даже 50 пунктов, принимая в расчёт большую лихорадочность колебаний рынка опционов.

STOP LOSS REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ ЭКСЦЕДЕНТА УБЫТОЧНОСТИ – Stop Loss Reinsurance is a form of excess of loss reinsurance which provides that the reinsurer will pay some or all of the reassured's losses in excess of a stated percentage of the reassured's premium income in respect of its whole account or a specified account, subject (usually) to an overall limit of liability which may be expressed as a percentage of the relevant premium income or an amount. Also known as Excess Of Loss Ratio Reinsurance. / Известно также как Перестрахование Соотношения Эксцедента Убытков или Перестрахование На Основе Эксцедента Убытка или Эксцедентное Перестрахование (Excess Of Loss Ratio Reinsurance).

STOP MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ОСТАНОВА – Stop Mark:- narrow band of different weave density, across the width of a woven fabric, caused by improper warp tension adjustment after a loom stop. A well trained weaver can reduce this type of defects. Stop Mark:- when the loom is stopped, the yarn elongates under tension, when loom starts again, the slack is woven into the fabric. Woven fabric defect. Defect Name:- Stop Mark. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Stop Mark:- This defect is the result of yarn elongating under tension during a loom stop. When the loom is restarted, the

slackness is woven into the fabric. This is more common in polyester and polyester blends than in all-cotton. Severity:- Major. Stop Mark:- a visible change in the density of the weave across the width of the fabric caused by the tension on the warp not being adjusted properly after the loom has been stopped. See also Set Mark. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

STOP MOTION = МЕХАНИЗМ ОСТАНОВА (или ОСТАНОВОЧНЫЙ МЕХАНИЗМ, или САМООСТАНОВ) – Stop Motion:- any device that automatically stops a textile machine's operation on the occurrence of a yarn break, a high defect count, etc.

STOP ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ФИКСАЦИЮ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ОСТАНОВ) – Stop Order (SO) is an order to buy at a price above or sell at a price below the current market. Stop buy orders are generally used to limit loss or protect unrealized profits on a short sale. Stop sell orders are generally used to protect unrealized profits or limit loss on a holding. A stop order becomes a market order when the stock sells at or beyond the specified price and, thus, may not necessarily be executed at that price. Stop Order is an order that becomes a market order when a particular price level is reached. A sell stop is placed below the market, a buy stop is placed above the market. Stop Order is an order to buy or sell and that becomes a market order when the asset reaches a particular price level. A sell stop is placed below the market, a buy stop is placed above the market. A stop order to sell becomes a market order when the asset trades (or is offered) at or below the stop price. A stop order to buy becomes a market order when the asset trades (or is bid) at or above the stop price. Also known as Stop Loss Order. Stop Order (SO):- if the market reaches the conditions specified at the time the order was entered, the order will convert into the specified order type. Stop Order is an order to buy or sell futures contracts when prices reach a specified level. Stop orders become market orders if the specified prices are reached. / Поручение на Останов – распоряжение клиента брокеру купить или продать финансовый инструмент, когда (и если) будет достигнут определённый уровень цены. Предназначено для ограничения возможных потерь.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU = ОСТАНОВ В ТРАНЗИТЕ (или ПРИОСТАНОВИТЬ ОТГРУЗКУ) – Stoppage In Transitu is a right of a seller of goods to stop them while on their way to the buyer and resume possession of them (as on discovery of the buyer's insolvency). Right of a seller to give instruction to a carrier or other bailee to withhold delivery to the buyer, usually due to non-payment for the goods. Stoppage In Transitu is a right of the unpaid seller to stop the delivery (and regain possession) of goods in transit to the buyer who has been declared bankrupt or insolvent. If this right is not exercised in time, the goods on delivery become part of the estate of the buyer and may be sold to pay off the secured creditors.

STOPPER = ОСТАНАВЛИВАЮЩИЙ (или ОСТАНОВЩИК, или СТОПОР) – (1) Stopper is the clearing member who stops the notice of delivery of the underlying commodity and is responsible to receive and pay for the underlying commodity. Stopper of a notice of delivery must make a written demand (Demand Letter or Stopping Notice) on the issuer for delivery of the underlying commodity. Also called Receiver. / Клиринговый член, останавливающий уведомление о поставке соответствующего сырья и ответственный за принятие и оплату этого сырья. Останавливающий уведомление о поставке должен направить эмитенту этого уведомления письменный запрос (Письмо Требования или Уведомление об Остановке) на поставку соответствующего сырья. Также именуется как Получатель (Receiver).

(2) Stopper is a person, who enters stop loss order at a predetermined price to attempt to liquidate his position if the market moves against him. / Лицо, которое выставило распоряжение на фиксацию для предотвращения убытков при предрешённой цене в попытке ликвидации своей позиции (выставленного распоряжения на покупку или продажу), если рынок движется против него.

STOPPER = СТОПОР – Stopper (maritime term):- a short length of rope secured at one end, and used in securing or checking a running rope, e.g., deck stopper, boat fall stopper, etc.

STOPPING LIST = СПИСОК ОСТАНОВЛЕННЫХ (или ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСТАНОВЛЕННЫХ) – Stopping List is a list of securities which have been reported as lost or stolen. / Перечень ценных бумаг, которые были заявлены в качестве утерянных или украденных.

STOPPING NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ОБ ОСТАНОВКЕ – Stopping Notice:- in the cotton futures trading, the stopper of a notice must make a written demand on the Issuer for the delivery of the cotton. The Demand Letter must include the date of delivery, the warehouse and the point of delivery, the contract number, the number of bales, and information as to whom the documents are to be delivered. Also known as Demand Letters.

STOPS = СТОПОРЫ (или УПОРЫ–ОГРАНИЧИТЕЛИ, или РЕГИСТРЫ) – Stops are the metal pieces inserted between die halves. Used to control the thickness of a press-molded part.

STOP TRADING = СТОПОР ТОРГОВЛИ – Stop Trading:- this term of Electronic Exchange of Switzerland (EBS) for a 'circuit breaker' that automatically triggers a halt in the trading of a security as soon as a deal exceeds the percentage limits on either side of the reference price.

STORAGE = ХРАНЕНИЕ – (1) Storage is a warehousing; cargo remaining in sheds, warehouses, etc pending departure, transhipment, collection, is in storage. Storage companies will generally provide an estimate on request. Before accepting your goods for storage the storage company must provide you with a written cost estimate which is usually free of charge although in some states a maximum nominal fee can be applied. It is important to stress that the choice of company should not be based solely on price. Remember the cheapest estimate may have the worst service and the last thing you need is to take your important business documents or home furnishings out of storage after a period of time and find they have been damaged due to poor service. The estimate a warehouse will give you differs from an estimate a mover can give you in the sense that no extra charges can be applied without being agreed to by the customer. The storage facilities reputation must always be considered. Ask family and friends and business colleagues for referrals and check with the better business bureau on any complaints they have on file on a particular warehouse you may be looking in to and how these were resolved. It is highly recommended that you obtain at least three estimates before making a final decision. All estimates must be based on the warehouse operator physically inspecting the items to be stored in person and you should always receive a written copy of the estimate. If you are offered an estimate over the phone do not accept this and think twice about using this company. Here is a guide on what to expect in an estimate:- (i) name, address and telephone number of company; (ii) address of actual storage location (this may be different from the office location especially in larger companies); (iii) warehouse storage rate per unit; (iv) minimum monthly storage charges; (v) minimum number of month's storage; (vi) any applicable charges for storage preparation, padding or packing; (vi) any charges applied for transportation if this service is available and accepted; and (vii) other charges the warehouse may apply. In the rare case where you may want the warehouse operator to accept your goods without physically inspecting them first you will be asked to sign a statement waiving your right to a written estimate and you will be required to sign this also. Within five days of receipt of your goods the warehouse operator must send you a statement based on the actual examination of your goods detailing the monthly charges and any packing and special storage condition charges. This statement should also include any limitations on liability for negligent loss or damage. The cost of storage can vary depending on the options you decide to accept. The basic cost will cover items such as light, electricity, insurance, security and pest control. In order to calculate the

actual costs it is important to think through the storage options you need. I stress the word need because if your goods do not require conditioned storage to remain in good condition it is probably not worth paying for it, however if your goods do need special storage conditions it is advisable to pay for it as it will be worth it in the end. For example, paper products going in to storage should be stored in rooms that have humidity control. You will pay extra for environmentally controlled rooms such as temperature and humidity control and you will also pay extra for non standard insurance. A warehouse must insure goods against loss or damage for a minimum of about USD0.30 per pound per article up to USD2 000. The figure may vary slightly depending on the state. If your antiques china set weighing 10 pounds and valued at USD1 500 is broken in the warehouse you would be entitled to the tidy sum of USD3.00. You may want to take out additional insurance and the warehouse operator is required to inform you that additional insurance is available. Be sure you understand what the insurance covers in the unlikely event any goods become damaged. For example if you take out USD3 000 worth of insurance on USD12 000 worth of goods, i.e. 1/4 of the value, if there is USD4 000 worth of damage you would be covered for only USD1 000 of the loss. Storage is the activity of placing goods into a store or the state of being in store, e.g., a warehouse. Here are some important factors to keep in mind when making your storage decision:- (i) Location:- if you choose a self storage facility, consider its' location to your residence and the time and expense associated with frequent visits to the location. Many consumers find that storage facilities located closer to their residence better meet their needs. If you choose a mobile storage option, you may choose to maintain your mobile storage unit on your own property or have it stored in a storage facility or another location. (ii) Security:- understand the security in the storage facility that you choose. How will your household goods be stored within the storage unit? What kind of security does the facility have both during regular business hours and after hours? If you choose a mobile storage option, understand how your storage unit will be secured. (iii) Convenience:- while the location of the facility is important, you may also be interested in the accessibility of your storage facility on weekends and evenings. (iv) Size:- most storage facilities and mobile storage options will offer a wide range of storage options for you. Discuss your needs, both current and future, and the facility can help you to find the storage unit size that best matches your storage needs and your budget. (v) Price:- storage facilities can have a range of prices for their storage units, depending on the size of the unit, the length of time that you will be renting the storage unit and their own marketing objectives. Storage facilities operate in many ways like other real estate options. They are seeking to optimize the use of their available space. They fuller they are at a given time, the less likely they will have special offers or discounts available. Mobile storage companies will often provide incentives for longer rental of their storage units. (vi) Insurance:- ask about what would happen to your stored items in case of fire, flood or other natural disaster. Storage facilities will have their own insurance but it is important to understand what would happen in case of a disaster, especially if you plan to be storing high value items. (vii) Special Needs:- many locations offer environmental storage units that are climate controlled or provide other special storage accessories. Just discuss your needs with your sales representative and he or she will help you to find the best option for you. Questions for Your Storage Company:- (i) Are you a member of any industry associations? If they are a member of the Self Storage Association (SSA) for example, it shows that the company has been in business for a while and takes their business seriously. Some storage facilities are part of a larger moving company, this is also a good sign. (ii) Are there weight limits on my storage? You need to know how to pack the moving boxes you will be storing. Many facilities will allow small boxes that weigh no more than 75 pounds and large boxes that weigh no more than 100 pounds. (iii) When do you drop off the containers and do you have packing supplies? If using mobile storage, you can expect containers within 24 to 48 hours from when you make the request. If you need any moving supplies like bubble wrap, shrink wrap or moving boxes you'll need to request them when ordering the container. (iv) What kind of insurance do you provide? This is a key question. Most facilities will include details of their plan and rates in the welcome kit. But if you are storing anything of value, you might want to have the contents insured under your homeowners insurance policy if they are not already covered. (v) What is your pest control policy? Ask to see the pest control log books, which show how regularly the facility is sprayed and if there have been any infestation issues in the past. (vi) How quickly can I have access to my items in storage? If your mobile storage units have been taken to the storage facility, you will need to request that the units be brought back to your home, which will usually take 24 to 48 hours. For self-storage and full-service facilities, access will depend on the hours the facilities keep. (vii) What kind of security system do you have? You want to find a place that has 24-hour security with digital cameras inside and outside the facility. Using a storage facility for keeping furniture and possessions safe when moving between houses (or just for storing things away that you don't currently need) can be a great idea. Before you use a storage facility, be sure to ask these questions:- (i) What's the Access Like? Can you go around at any time of day (and night) to deliver and collect, and are there enough loading bays? Moving companies charge by the hour when delivering and collecting, and will be unrelenting when it comes to charging for their wasted time. (ii) How Secure Will My Space Be? This is one of the most important questions since you are leaving your personal belongings in someone elses hands. You should ask questions about the security methods such as if there is a guard, alarms, and whether the facility is gated. (iii) Do You Offer Insurance? This is perhaps the most important question of all. Most storage facilities work with insurance companies to provide their customers with the best plans. Depending on the value of your items you may want to insure your entire unit or just a few items listed. Ask about the various plans and its terms. (iv) What's Included in the Price? Prices will vary from facility-to-facility based on size, storage period and the location of a storage company. Read over the contract carefully and ask about hidden fees, security deposits, cleaning fees and notice periods. (v) What Help Do You Provide For My Belongings? It can cause chaos when your moving firm arrives to deliver and collect and finds nobody there. A professional firm has a permanent office presence and a skilled person to manage technical interfaces. If not, then what happens if a crook has access as customer too, and nobody else is there? (vi) What Special Features Do You Offer? Depending on your goods you may need a climate-controlled storage unit or specific temperature settings for your furs or your vintage wine. When researching and looking for a self storage facility be sure to visit and tour a facility and ask numerous questions. Also, be sure that a facility is registered through the Self Storage Association or the local Chamber of Commerce. / пузырь (bubble). , например, в склад. В гражданском праве под Хранением понимается договор, в силу которого одна сторона (хранитель) обязуется хранить имущество, переданное ей другой стороной (поклажедателем), и возвратить его в сохранности. Поклажедатель – сторона, передающая или сдавшая на хранение что-либо.

(2) In Rice industry, Storage Area shall be clean, in good hygiene, capable to protect the Rice from external wet and contamination from pests such as rodents, insects, and birds including pets in such a way that can lead to unsafe and unfit for consumption. Storage area, including storage operation, shall provide good ventilation to prevent moisture and heat accumulation. In case of Rice stored in sacks, the stack of Rice sacks shall be arranged in such a way that the space between the wall and Rice stack is well enough to introduce good ventilation, convenient for cleaning, and inspecting activities. It is recommended to regularly inspect the stored Rice in order to estimate the damage and to set an appropriate management.

STORAGE = ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – (1) Storage:- in oil industry, typically onland tankage facilities for short- or longterm storage of crude or products; sometimes used in economic parlance interchangeably with the concept of oil stocks. / В нефтяной отрасли, как правило, наземные резервуары для кратковременного или долговременного хранения нефти или нефтепродуктов. Иногда в Англоязычном экономическом жаргоне этот термин употребляется в качестве аналога термину запасы нефти (oil stocks).

(2) Storage:- in natural gas industry, facilities used to store natural gas which has been transferred from its original location. Usually consists of natural geological reservoirs like depleted oil or gas fields, water-bearing sands sealed on top by an impermeable cap rock,

underground salt domes, bedded salt formations, or in rate cases, abandoned mines. / В газовой отрасли под Хранилищем понимается место, используемое для хранения природного газа, доставленного из места его добычи. Как правило, представляет собой природные геологические резервуары, например, истощённое нефтяное или газовое месторождение, водоносные пески, запертые сверху непроницаемой плотной породой, подземные соляные купола или, в редких случаях, заброшенные шахты.

(3) Storage:- an investment with a cost recovery schedule that was initially approved by regulatory action that subsequent regulatory action or market forces has rendered not practically recoverable. Costs that utilities are currently permitted to recover through their rates but whose recovery may be impeded or prevented by the advent of competition in the industry. / Капиталовложение, по которому график возмещения затрат изначально был одобрен решением надзорного органа, при том, что последующие решения этих органов или воздействия рынка привели к тому, что возмещение вложенных средств оказалось практически невозможным. Затраты, которые электростанциям в настоящее время разрешено возмещать посредством своих тарифов, но возмещение которых может быть затруднено или исключено с развитием конкуренции в отрасли.

STORAGE BOBBINS = БОБИНЫ ДЛЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ – Storage Bobbins are the bobbins used to store the yarn for subsequent plying. Depending on your school of thought, using a storage bobbin allows you more evenly wind on (then when you were spinning). This means that the plying process should also be more even.

STORAGE CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ХРАНЕНИЕ – Storage Charge is a charge to client for holding stock that has not moved. Storage Charge is a charge for goods held in storage facilities (warehouses) under a fixed agreement for periods of time, and which is not included in other arrangement. Fee for keeping goods in warehouse/terminal after free time runs out. Storage Charge is a charge for goods held in railroad or other warehouses under fixed agreement for periods of time, and which is not included in other service arrangements.

STORAGE CLIMATE CONDITIONS = КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ – Storage Climate Conditions refers to the specific external conditions (humidity, temperature, ventilation) in which particular products can be stored without risk of a reduction in value or of damage to the products.

STORAGE HEDGE = ХЭДЬЖ ХРАНЕНИЯ – Storage Hedge is a short hedge placed following harvest with grain being stored on the farm or in a commercial elevator. Storing the grain allows the producer to take advantage of strengthening basis, should it occur, while the short hedge locks in a general price level and reduces price risk.

STORAGE OF DRY LUMBER = ХРАНЕНИЕ СУХОГО ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛА – Storage Of Dry Lumber:- one of the most common mistakes relating to drying defects is improper storage of dry lumber. If dry lumber is exposed to high humidities it will gain moisture. As the lumber is again exposed to drier air it will lose the moisture it has regained. It is not uncommon for ‘dry’ lumber to shrink, swell, warp, check, or stain if subjected to changes in environment. It is recommended that dry lumber be stored flat under the same temperature and relative humidity as it will be exposed to in use. Thus, lumber intended for manufacture into high quality furniture should be stored under the same conditions as expected in a heated home (approximately 6% equilibrium moisture content). / развод (или потёк (stain)).

STORAGE RATE = СТАВКА ЗА ХРАНЕНИЕ – Storage Rate is a charge to client for all storage costs, usually on a month-to-month basis.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES = ПЕРЕВАЛОЧНЫЕ СКЛАДЫ – Storage Warehouses are the warehouses which store product for periodic delivery to a manufacturer or distribution center. This is often associated with providing just in time delivery of the product to the consignee. This could be imported raw materials or items used in the manufacturing process, such as cans or sub-assemblies. Items are generally tracked by lot, with the lot often being specified for delivery. Handling, storage and accessorial charges are similar to distribution warehouses.

STORE = ПРИПАСЫ – Store is a general term for provisions, materials and supplies used aboard ship for the maintenance of the crew, and for the navigation, propulsion and upkeep of the vessel and its equipment. Stores are consumable supplies carried aboard a vessel for use during the voyage, e.g., provisions for the crew and fuel for the engine.

STORE CODES = СКЛАДСКИЕ КОДЫ – Store Codes (as it relates to closeout merchandise) are numbers, one or two digits, that represent actual retail stores. Most companies will refer to merchandise as being from Store Code (fill in the blank) to give you an idea of quality and contents of lot or pallet. Store codes are not usually posted on websites so you must request a listing breakdown. There are roughly 12–15 codes you will see all the time, as they are the most popular. They are standard codes used in the industry, however some companies may have their own coding system. Ask for clarification when you call your company/agent.

STORE–DOOR DELIVERY = ПОСТАВКА ДО ДВЕРЕЙ МАГАЗИНА – Store-Door Delivery is a movement of goods to the consignee’s place of business, customarily applied to movement by truck.

STORED PRODUCT = ПРИПАСЁННЫЙ ПРОДУКТ – Stored Product is the unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables).

STOREROOM = КЛАДОВАЯ – Storeroom (maritime term):- the space provided for stowage of provisions or other materials.

STORM = ШТОРМ – Storm is a general term for strong winds accompanied by rain, snow or other violent weather conditions. Storms originating at sea are known by different names in different areas of the world:- see Hurricane, Typhoon, and Cyclone. Other local names for storms having their origin over land:- Tornado; Williwaw; and some local ones:- Willy-Willy in Australia; Baguio in the Philippines; Cordonazo in Mexico and the west coast of Central America; Mistral in the Mediterranean; Monsoon and Dafeng in China. / Тонэйдо (Tornado); Виливо (Williwaw); Вили-Вили (Willy-Willy) в Австралии; Багио (Baguio) в Филиппинах; Кордонасо (Cordonazo) в Мексике и западном побережье Центральной Америки; Мистраль (Mistral) в Средиземноморье; Мансун (Monsoon) и (Dafeng) в Китае. Под Штормом, от Голландского слова Сторм (Storm), понимается буря, длительный очень сильный ветер, свыше 9 баллов по Шкале Бофорта и скоростью более 20 метров в секунду (м/с). Наблюдается обычно при прохождении циклона. Сопровождается сильным волнением на море и разрушениями на суше.

STORM SHELL = ШТОРМОВАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА – Storm Shell:- wind proof, wind resistant outerwear.

STORM WARNING = ШТОРМОВОЕ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Storm Warning (maritime term):- an announced warning of an approach of a storm.

STOVE = ПЛИТА (или ПОЛУЧИТЬ ПРОБОИНУ) – Stove (maritime term):- broken in.

STOVEPIPE = ЦИЛИНДР (или ДЫМОХОД, или ПЕЧНАЯ ТРУБА, или СУШИЛЬНАЯ ТРУБА) – Stovepipe is a silk hat.

STOW = УКЛАДЫВАТЬ (или РАЗМЕЩАТЬ, или ШТИВАТЬ, или ЗАКРЕПЛЯТЬ, или КРЕПИТЬ) – Stow (maritime term):- to put in place.

STOWAGE = КЛАДОВАЯ (или ТРЮМ, или ОТСЕК) – Stowage refers to the location or hold where grain has been loaded to a vessel. / Под Отсеком судна понимается пространство внутри корпуса судна, ограниченное непроницаемыми поперечными и продольными переборками. Деление судна на отсеки во многом определяет его непотопляемость.

STOWAGE = ШТИВКА (или УКЛАДКА) – A Stowage is the placing of goods in a ship in such a way as to ensure the safety and stability of the ship not only on a sea or ocean passage but also in between ports when parts of the cargo have been loaded or discharged. The placing and securing of cargo or containers on board a vessel or of cargo in a container. A marine term referring to loading freight into ships' holds. A term Stowage means storage in ships' holds or in containers. / Размещение и укрепление груза или контейнеров на борту судна или груза в самом контейнере. Под Штивкой груза понимается перемещение груза в грузовых помещениях судна с целью его разравнивания или заполнения подпалубных пустот. Обычно производится при погрузке навалочных и насыпных грузов. Например, при погрузке зерна в грузовые помещения неспециализированных сухогрузных судов без штивки невозможно заполнить зерном все подпалубное пространство, что требуется по правилам перевозки зерна, чтобы предотвратить его смещение. Штивка может быть ручной и механической. Штивка:- (1) укладка груза в трюме судна, надлежащее его размещение; (2) стоимость работ по укладке груза, товара.

STOWAGE FACTOR = ФАКТОР ВМЕСТИМОСТИ (или УДЕЛЬНАЯ ГРУЗОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ, или УДЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОГРУЗОЧНЫЙ ОБЪЁМ) – The Stowage Factor specifies how many cbm or cbf of hold space in a ship will be taken up by a metric tonne (1 000 kg), a US ton (907.18 kg), or an Imperial ton (1 016 kg) of a cargo taking into account gaps, shape of the hold, number of tween decks, supports and the use of dunnage. Cubic space (measurement tonne) occupied by one tonne (2 240 lb/1 000 kg) of cargo. Ratio of a cargo's cubic measurement to its weight, expressed in cubic feet to the ton or cubic meters to the ton, used in order to determine the total quantity of cargo which can be loaded in a certain space. / Под Грузовместимостью транспортного средства понимается суммарный объём помещений, используемых для перевозки грузов. У судов различают:- (i) теоретическую грузовместимость; (ii) зерновую грузовместимость для сыпучего груза; (iii) киповую грузовместимость для штучного груза; и (iv) грузовместимость для жидкого груза. Теоретическую грузовместимость определяют по теоретическим обводам. Зерновая грузовместимость меньше теоретической на объём корпусных конструкций и оборудования (набора, трубопроводов, деревянного настила, обшивки и прочего). При определении киповой грузовместимости исключают также объём между элементами набора, примыкающий к палубам, переборкам и бортам. Грузовместимость для жидкого груза равна зерновой грузовместимости за вычетом объёма, соответствующего тепловому расширению груза. Под Удельным Объёмом понимается величина v, равная отношению объёма, занимаемого веществом, к его массе:- $v = dV / dm$, где dm – масса вещества, заключённого в малом объёме dV. Удельный объём – величина, обратная плотности ρ:- $v = 1 / \rho$. Единица удельного объёма в Международной Системе Единиц СИ – $м^3/кг$.

STOWAGE PLAN = ГРУЗОВОЙ ПЛАН – Stowage Plan is a plan indicating the locations on the vessel of all the shipments for the benefit of stevedores and vessel's officers. / Под Грузовым Планом понимается схема размещения грузов, перевозимых в грузовых помещениях и на верхней палубе судна. Грузовой план составляют для наилучшего использования грузовместимости и грузоподъёмности судна при обеспечении сохранности грузов в процессе перевозки, удобства и быстроты их погрузки и выгрузки, а также достаточной остойчивости судна, общей и местной прочности его корпуса, допускаемой осадки и прочего. Известен также как Карго План.

STOWAWAY = БЕЗБИЛЕТНЫЙ ПАССАЖИР (или БЕЗБИЛЕТНИК, или НЕЛЕГАЛЬНЫЙ ПАССАЖИР) – Stowaway is a person who is secreted on a ship, or in cargo which is subsequently loaded on the ship, without the consent of the shipowner or the master or any other responsible person and who is detected on board the ship after it has departed from a port, or in the cargo while unloading it in the port of arrival, and is reported as a stowaway by the master to the appropriate authorities. Stowaway is an unwanted person who hides on board of a vessel to get free passage, to flee a country, to evade port officials etc. Stowaway is a person who is secreted on a ship, or in cargo which is subsequently loaded on the ship, without the consent of the shipowner or the Master or any other responsible person and who is detected on board the ship after it has departed from a port, or in the cargo while unloading it in the port of arrival, and is reported as a stowaway by the master to the appropriate authorities. Unnoticed by the Master, the crew, port and customs authorities, stowaways may gain access to the ship with or without the assistance of port personnel. Once on board the ship stowaways hide in empty containers, cargo holds, tanks, tunnels, behind false panels, stores, accommodation area, engine rooms, void spaces, cranes, chain lockers. The presence of stowaways on board ships may bring serious consequences for ships and, by extension, to the shipping industry as a whole; the ship could be delayed in port; the repatriation of stowaways can be a very complex and costly procedure involving masters, shipowners, port authorities and agents; and the life of stowaways could be endangered as they may spent several days hidden, with the risk of suffocation and without any water/provisions. The International Maritime Organization strongly encourages that appropriate measures be taken to reduce risks of unauthorized persons boarding ships. The Convention of Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, the so-called FAL Convention (the convention was adopted by the International Conference on Facilitation of Maritime Travel and Transport on 09 April 1965; it entered into force on 05 March 1967) has clear ship/port 'Preventive measures' and recommended practices on the 'Treatment of stowaways while on board' and 'Disembarkation and return of a stowaway'. The Facilitation Committee, at its thirty seventh session (FAL 37), in 2011, adopted resolution FAL.11(37) in 'Revised guidelines on the prevention of access by stowaways and the allocation of responsibilities to seek the successful resolution of stowaway cases'. This resolution is particularly addressed to Member Governments which are not contracting Governments of the FAL Convention and to those Member States which find it impracticable to comply with the relevant Recommended Practices of the FAL Convention. The Facilitation Committee invited IMO Member Governments and international organizations in consultative status, through Circular FAL.2/Circ.50.Rev.2, to provide the Organization with information on stowaway incidents. The information is collated and issued quarterly as a FAL.2 Circular. Taking into account that incidents of stowaways represent a serious problem for the shipping industry and that no signs of improvements have been seen regarding the reduction of stowaway cases, the Organization strongly encourages Member States to fully implement the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), chapter XI-2 on measures to enhance maritime security, and the ISPS Code, which also contain clear specifications on access control and security measures for port facilities and ships. Stowaway (maritime term):- a person illegally aboard and in hiding. / хозяин (или капитан). В России у термина Безбилетник имеется аналог – жаргонный широко распространённый термин Заяц.

STOXX (LIMITED) = СТАКС (ЛИМИТИД) – The DJSI STOXX index is designed to track the stock market performance of the leading sustainability companies in Europe. All the companies in the DJSI STOXX investable universe are assigned, based on the company's primary revenue source, to one of the 58 DJSI sectors. All indexes are calculated as price and return indexes in both US Dollars and Euros. The DJSI STOXX Index Design Committee is composed of two representatives from each – STOXX Limited and SAM Group.

(1) The DJSI STOXX, the DJSI EURO STOXX, the DJSI STOXX ex All and the DJSI EURO STOXX ex All are all weighted according to free float market capitalization and are calculated with the Laspeyres formula. The base date for the DJSI STOXX, the DJSI EURO STOXX, the DJSI STOXX ex All and the DJSI EURO STOXX ex All is 1998-December-31. The corresponding base value is 100. The DJSI STOXX, DJSI EURO STOXX, DJSI STOXX ex All, and DJSI EURO STOXX ex All are freefloat market-capitalization weighted. The weighting of the components is based on the free-float portion of the total number of shares outstanding. Free-float is defined as the total number of shares outstanding less the block ownership. Block ownership is defined as the sum of all holdings larger than 5% – held by companies, governments, families and private investors, but excluding those by investment companies and funds – that have to be reported to the domestic regulatory agencies. The weightings for these indexes are reviewed during the third month of each calendar quarter. Changes are implemented following the third Friday of that month. The weightings are effective on the next trading day, following a minimum notification period of 2 trading days. (2) The DJSI STOXX 40 and DJSI EURO STOXX 40 are weighted based on sustainability scores. The base date for the DJSI STOXX 40 and the DJSI EURO STOXX 40 is 2001-October-15. The corresponding value is 1 000. The DJSI STOXX 40 and the DJSI EURO STOXX 40 are weighted according to sustainability scores. The score for each component is normalized based on the best score that a company in the component's DJSI sector has achieved. For example, if the component is assigned to the chemicals sector and has a score of 60 and the best company in the chemicals sector has achieved a score of 80, then the normalized score is 60/80 = 75%. The weighting of each component at the annual review date reflects the normalized score of the company divided by the total sum of the normalized scores of all components. As the weighting for DJSI STOXX 40 and DJSI EURO STOXX 40 is based on a stock's normalized sustainability score, a weighting factor is introduced that reflects the initial stock's weighting at the annual review. The weighting factor for a company has a similar role as the product of the number of shares and float figures have for free float market capitalization weighted indices. The weighting factor for the DJSI STOXX 40 and DJSI EURO STOXX 40 are calculated as follows:- (i) Determine the initial weight of each company in the index based on the normalized sustainability score, i.e. initial weight = normalized sustainability score of a company / sum of the normalized sustainability scores for each company in the index; and (ii) Determine the weighting factor for each stock, i.e. weighting factor = 1 000 000 000 * initial weight / closing price of stock and rounded to integers. The weighting factor will be adjusted in the event of a corporate action. The European indexes, the Dow Jones STOXX Sustainability Indexes (DJSI STOXX) were first published on 2001-October-15. STOXX Limited (http://www.stoxx.com) publishes the Dow Jones STOXX indices which measure stock price developments in Europe as a whole. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX index is one member of this index family. This index aggregates the prices of a broad range of stocks from those countries belonging to the euro area. Furthermore, three types of sector index (economic and market sectors as well as industry groups) are available for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX index. Group of European share indices developed by the Deutsche Börse AG, Swiss Exchange, and Société des Bourses Françaises jointly with Dow Jones And Company Inc. In addition to a broad index and a blue chip index for Western Europe (EMU), STOXX also has 19 cross-border sector subindices serving as benchmarks for pan-European investment strategies. Also known as Dow Jones STOXX. A series of market indexes that are representative of the European and global markets. These indexes cover a wide range of market segments including the broad market, blue chips, individual sectors and global indexes. While there are global STOXX® indexes, the majority of the focus is placed on the European market. The STOXX® indexes were created out of a venture between Dow Jones, Deutsche Boerse AG, and the SWX group. These indexes are tradable on the futures and options market and are also used as benchmarks for funds that trade in the European and global markets. The Dow Jones Industrial Average in the United States is similar to the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index. December 2009:- Deutsche Börse AG and SIX Group AG become sole shareholders of STOXX after Dow Jones & Company leaves the joint venture. March 2010:- STOXX® renames all indices by removing the 'DJ/Dow Jones' prefix. July 2010:- STOXX becomes the marketing agent for Deutsche Börse's and SIX Swiss Exchange's indices, amongst them the DAX and SMI indices. November 2010:- STOXX extends its worldwide equity index offering by adding indices for global regions and emerging markets. February 2011:-Full, comprehensive expansion of the index universe with a broad range of global indices; and relaunch of the STOXX brand. STOXX Ltd. is the marketing agent for all indices of Deutsche Börse AG and SIX Group AG, among them the DAX® and SMI® indices. DAX® is the leading blue-chip index for Germany, comprising the 30 largest and most liquid German equities. The SMI® is its Swiss counterpart. The index comprises the 20 largest stocks from the Swiss Performance Index® (SPI). Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. Our logo is a distinctive, black wordmark against a white background. The STOXX® name appears in our company typeface, Bryant Condensed. The two Xs in the logo are modified to reveal forward-pointing arrows, symbolizing the brand's progressive character. The STOXX® logo identifies us as a progressive and innovative company. At the same time, it reflects the solidity of STOXX® and underscores its leading role as a global index provider. / СТАКС Лимитид (STOXX Limited). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). , то есть . Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Общество Французских Бирж или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Сосьете дэ Бурс Франсэз (Société des Bourses Françaises).

STP = STRAIGHT THROUGH PROCESSING

STR = SHORT TANDEM REPEAT

STRADDLE = ОДНОВРЕМЕННЫЕ РАЗНОНАПРАВЛЕННЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ (или СТРЭДЛ) – (1) The term Straddle means, (i) with respect to the rules governing margin, the purchase (or sale) of an exchange futures contract in one delivery month for an account which is offset by (A) the sale (or purchase) of another exchange futures contract in the same form involving the same commodity in a different delivery month for such account, or (B) the sale (or purchase) of another exchange futures contract in a different form involving the same commodity in the same or a different delivery month for such account, and (ii) with respect to any other rules of an exchange, shall have the meanings, if any, set forth in the rules. In futures trading, the same as the Spread. Straddles (spreads) are between delivery months. The purchase of one futures month against the sale of another futures month of the same commodity. A straddle trade is based on a price relationship between the two months. Also known as Spread. / В сделках с сырьевыми и валютными фьючерсами Стрэдл предполагает покупку и продажу опционов или одновременную покупку и продажу одного и того же сырья или одной и той же валюты с поставкой в будущем, часто на различных рынках. Сочетание одновременной покупки одного товара и продажи другого.

(2) Straddle:- expression for a combined option operation where the buyer obtains the right, against the payment of a premium, to purchase shares within a specified period for a stipulated option price (call option) and/or to sell them (put option), or to forgo either action thereby losing the premium. Similar to a put and call option. Question:- How can you profit from high time value prior to a news event while protecting yourself from a limit move? Answer:- Sell a straddle prior to the announcement while buying tail protection with long out-of-the-money options. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) grain report is released some time during the second week of each month. The most recent report came out May 09, 2014. The May grain report does not have a lot of hard data to work with. There are plenty of adjusted projections as opposed to real results that affect futures and options pricing. We will be taking a look at

how the USDA grain report affects the Corn, Wheat and Soybean markets. The premium level in options pricing generally will not drop until after the results of the grain report are released. Option premium comprises both expiration value and time value. Expiration value is the price that the premium will be trading at the conclusion of the expiration cycle. Let's use the example of the December 530 corn puts. December futures settled at USD4.98¾ on May 09. The Dec 530 puts closed at 56.75. The Dec 530 puts would be priced at 31.25 at the end of the expiration cycle. That is the 'in-the-money' portion of the current premium price. The remaining 31.25 is the time value. Time value is a wasting asset that vanishes completely at expiration. If there is a degree of uncertainty or fear in the marketplace then the rate of decay in the time value can be slowed down or even reversed. The settlement price for July corn futures was USD5.11-¼ on May 08. The Dec 510 calls closed at 40.5 and the Dec 510 puts closed at 40. The straddle was at 80.50 with 79.25 being time value. Theoretically time value should recede after a grain report because the degree of uncertainty in the marketplace will have diminished. Shorting the Dec 510 corn straddle at 80.50 is one way to take advantage of that. If December corn makes too much of a move it won't matter how much time value recedes because the other part of the premium, expiration value, will have gained so much. The size of the straddle covers a lot of ground to the upside and the downside, but if there is a limit move to either the downside or upside the losses can be catastrophic. In order to define the risk in the position a trader can go long 'tails'. The tails are the insurance policies that stop the bleeding in the position. Going long both an out-of-the-money call and an out-of-the-money put accomplishes this purpose. This trade of going long Dec 590 calls for 15.25 and going long the Dec 430 puts for 9.25 comprises a net debit of 24.5. The combined position now has a net credit of 56. This reduces the trades' maximum possible profit by 24.5 but the maximum possible loss at expiration is now 24 as opposed to being unlimited to the upside and USD4.29 ½ to the downside. At noon EDT the crop report came out and December futures settled at USD4.98¾. The Dec 510 straddle declined to 77.25 from 80.50 despite moving 12.5¢ further away from the strike price. The long tails, however, dropped from 24.5 to 22.375. The tails cut the profitability of the trade from 3.25¢ to 1.125¢. The trader also can place wider tails on such as going long the 610 calls and 510 puts. The premium that a trader has to pay for this insurance is not as large but the coverage is also not as good. The maximum possible loss would increase to 44 from 24. Let's take a look at how this strategy worked for wheat. On May 08, July wheat settled at USD7.29½. The Dec 730 straddle closed at 60.375. The tails, which were comprised of the Dec 670 puts and the Dec 790 calls, were priced at 15. The composite position logged in at a credit of 45.375. The maximum possible loss at expiration would be 14.625¢. On May 11, July wheat settled at USD7.22½. The short straddle declined in price to 56.5 for a gain of 3.875¢. The tails actually increased in price to 16.125¢, thereby increasing the overall profitability to 5.125¢. Note:- Theta decreases more quickly after USDA grain report is released. A similar strategy in soybeans resulted in a net loss under a penny despite a move in the July futures of 28.5. The greater the movement in the underlying futures contract the less effective the strategy is. If there isn't a great deal of movement the results are instantly profitable.

(3) Straddle:- if you think a stock is due to make a big move either to the upside or downside but don't know which way it could break, a straddle can allow you to take advantage of that implied volatility. Typically, a long straddle involves buying an at-the-money call and an at-the-money put, thus straddling where the stock currently is trading. Marty Kearney, Senior Instructor at CBOE® Options Institute, uses the example of a stock trading at USD50 going into an earnings report. Although he doesn't know if it is going to do well or poorly, he expects there to be an outsized reaction to earnings, so he initiates a straddle by buying a 50 call and a 50 put. 'Hopefully the stock goes to either USD80 or USD10. If we go to USD80, then my put is worthless, but my call is USD30 in-the-money; if we go to USD10, then my call is worthless, but my put is USD40 in-the-money', he says. A straddle makes the most sense if you think something exceptional is going to happen, but that implied volatility already likely is high, which would make the at-the-money call and put fairly expensive. 'The market isn't stupid', says Joseph Burgoyne, Director of institutional and retail marketing for the Options Industry Council. 'Especially with companies that don't manage their expectations with the street very well, the market expects a big move so the (implied volatility) will go up in advance of earnings'. Anything less than a 10% move can cause a loss because the position is so expensive to put on. Your maximum risk is right at the strike price. If in our example the stock only moves to USD53 or USD46, we may get USD3 or USD4 back on a position that may have cost USD5 or USD6 to initiate. If it works in your favor, though, the potential profit is open-ended. A straddle would have worked very well for an investor going into Apple Inc.'s (AAPL) first quarter earnings report. The stock closed at USD514 on January 23, 2013, and options prices indicated investors expected the stock to trade in a USD32 range the next day. AAPL opened the next morning at USD460 and closed the day near USD450. A straddle on the 515 strike would have done very well. Although you also can initiate a short straddle by selling a call and a put if you think the stock is likely to stagnate, Kearney says most beginning investors may not be approved by their brokers for the strategy because it would give you unlimited loss potential on the upside or the stock 'could get clobbered on the downside', resulting in massive losses. Straddle:- purchase or sale of call and put options for the same underlying asset with the same expiry date and strike price. The sale or purchase of a put option and a call option, with the same strike price, on the same underlying and with the same expiry. The strike is normally set at-the-money. The purchaser benefits, in return for paying two premiums, if the underlying moves enough either way. It is a way of taking advantage of an expected upturn in volatility. Sellers of straddles assume unlimited risk but benefit if the underlying does not move. Straddles are primarily trading instruments. In options trading, the purchase or sale of both a put and a call options from the same strike price and expiration. Straddle is a purchase or sale of an equal number of puts and calls of the same underlying asset with the same strike prices and the same expiration dates. The purchase or sale of both a put and a call having the same strike price and expiration date. The buyer of a straddle benefits from increased volatility, and the seller benefits from decreased volatility. Straddle is an options strategy with which the investor holds a position in both a call and put with the same strike price and expiration date. Straddles are a good strategy to pursue if an investor believes that a stock's price will move significantly, but is unsure as to which direction. The stock price must move significantly if the investor is to make a profit. As shown in the diagram above, should only a small movement in price occur in either direction, the investor will experience a loss. As a result, a straddle is extremely risky to perform. Additionally, on stocks expected to jump, the market tends to price options at a higher premium, which ultimately reduces the expected payoff should the stock move significantly. Straddle is an option strategy involving one call and one put with the same strike and same expiry date. / окупаемость (payoff). СИБО® (CBOE®). Мати Кони (Marty Kearney). Дьжосэф Бургойн (Joseph Burgoyne). Эпл Инк. (Apple Inc.). Стрэдл – разновидность курсовой разницы:- одновременная покупка или продажа одинакового количества опционов на продажу и покупку на определённые финансовые инструменты с одними и теми же ценами исполнения и датами исполнения. Покупатель стрэдла рассчитывает получить прибыль от сравнительно сильных изменений в цене финансовых активов, лежащих в основе опционов, независимо от направленности этих изменений.

STRADDLE CARRIER = КОЗЛОВЫЙ АВТОПОГРУЗЧИК (или ПОРТАЛЬНЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТЁР) – Straddle Carrier is a mobile 4-wheeled vehicle which straddles a container and lifts and transports it to and from the vessel within the container yard. A vehicle equipped with a spreader bar capable of picking up and carrying a container within its own framework. A Straddle Carrier is a road going truck or semi-trailer used to hoist, stack and transport ISO standard containers. The containerlift loads and unloads the container utilising a pair of hydraulic powered cranes mounted at each end of the vehicle chassis. Special self-propelled vehicle for moving containers within the terminal. Mobile truck equipment with the capacity for lifting a container within its own framework. Wheeled vehicle designed to lift and carry shipping containers within its own framework. It is used for moving, and stacking containers at a container terminal. Large machine that straddles a container, lifts and moves it within a container yard. Capable of straddling a single

row of containers three-high. A large, peculiar looking machine that is used to carry containers around the port. The driver sits in an elevated position with the container slung below him or her. / Погрузчик – машина периодического или непрерывного действия для погрузки, выгрузки, транспортирования грузов на небольшие расстояния. Применяется на складах, в цехах, портах и так далее. Погрузчик может оснащаться сменными рабочими органами (навесным оборудованием):- вилочным захватом, ковшом, бадьёй, специальными захватами для пакетов и так далее. По роду привода различают автопогрузчики и электропогрузчики. В различных отраслях экономики используют специальные погрузчики:- в горной промышленности на базе врубовой машины – погрузчики для транспортирования горных пород, в сельском хозяйстве – картофелепогрузчики, свеклопогрузчики, машины для погрузки сена, минеральных удобрений, торфа и так далее.

STRADDLE CRANE = КОЗЛОВЫЙ КРАН – Straddle Crane is a crane usually running on rails and spanning an open area such as rail-tracks or roadways. / Козловый Кран представляет собой пдъёмный кран в виде моста на жёстких опорах (козлах), передвигающихся по рельсовому пути или бетонному основанию. На мосту устанавливается грузовая тележка или таль. Козловые краны применяют для обслуживания открытых складов и в строительстве. Грузоподъёмность козловых кранов доходит до 800 тонн, а размер пролёта до 170 метров.

STRAGGLING = ОТБИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ ОТ СТАДА (или ОДИНОКОСТЬ, или ОДИНОЧНОСТЬ) – Straggling:- spreading out irregularly.

STRAIGHT BILL OF LADING = ИМЕННОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Straight Bill is a bill of lading (B/L) that is not transferable by either delivery or indorsement and delivery, e.g., because it is marked ‘not negotiable’ or is not made out to ‘bearer’, to ‘order’ or to ‘assigns’. Straight bills of lading are used, for example, for ‘in house’ shipments between divisions of large multinationals or when it is known for certain, prior to shipment of the cargo, that the intended consignee will not sell the cargo on. A straight bill of lading is properly characterised as a bill of lading but, because it lacks the characteristic of transferability, does not operate as a document of title and is not treated as a bill of lading for purposes of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992. Since a straight bill of lading is not a document of title, it does not attract the mandatory application of the Hague-Visby Rules as a matter of English law. A straight bill of lading can, however, fall within the definition of ‘Sea Waybill’ adopted for purposes of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992. The principal difference between transferable and straight bills of lading, for purposes of the 1992 Act, thus is that the conclusive evidence provision of section 4 of the 1992 Act does not apply to straight bills of lading. A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Straight of Lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, exept when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee. This bill states that the goods are consigned to a specified person and it is not negotiable free from existing equities, i.e. any endorsee acquires no better rights than those held by the endorsor. So, for example, if the carrier or another holds a lien over the goods as security for unpaid debts, the endorsee is bound by the lien although, if the endorsor wrongfully failed to disclose the charge, the endorsee will have a right to claim damages for failing to transfer an unencumbered title. Also known as Non-Negotiable Bill Of Lading. Indicates the shipper will deliver the goods to the consignee. It does not convey title (non-negotiable). Most often used when the goods have been pre-paid. A ‘Straight Bill Of Lading’ states that the goods are consigned or destined to a person whose name is specified in the bill of lading. A ‘straight bill of lading’ is not a negotiable bill. 49 USC §80103 (2005; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). This type of bill of lading obligates the carrier issuing it to transport or arrange for the transportation, and to be responsible for the shipment through its destination even though the shipment may require transportation over lines or routes beyond those of the receiving carrier and by means of connecting carriers or other modes of transportation. A non-negotiable bill of lading which states a specific identity to whom the goods should be delivered. See also Bill Of Lading. Shippers usually use a Straight Bill of Lading when the delivery is prepaid before the actual delivery date. This documentation specifies that the shipper delivers the product or items to the organization, business or person. / , то есть .

STRAIGHT BOND = ОБЫЧНАЯ (или ЧИСТАЯ, или ПРЯМАЯ) ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Bond issues without conversion or warrant clauses but with a fixed interest rate for the entire period to maturity. Also known as Straight Fixed-Interest Stock.

STRAIGHTENED LENGTH = ВЫПРЯМЛЕННАЯ ДЛИНА – Straightened Length is the length of a test specimen under a specified tension sufficient to remove crimp.

STRAIGHT FRAME = ПРЯМАЯ РАМА – Straight Frame is a type of chassis used to move containers. 40 foot straight frame chassis are needed for 40 foot containers without tunnels. Some custom built 40 foot containers are being built without tunnels which makes it impossible for the container to fit a standard 40 foot gooseneck type chassis. So if you are carrying custom made containers it important to identify whether your container has a tunnel. The 40 foot straight frame chassis will carry flat and tunnel type containers 8 foot 6 inches high. Chassis is designed and built according to Association of American Railroads (AAR), the US Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS), International Standards Organization (ISO), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the US Department of Transportation (DOT), American Bureau of Shipping (ABS), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), and Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association (TTMA) standards. Chassis come standard with 10x20 tires on 5 spoke wheels and spring suspension. Options include air suspension and 11R22.5 tires on 10-hole disc wheels. / Тип шасси, используемый для перевозки контейнеров.

STRAIGHT GRADES = СУХИЕ СОРТА (или ТВЁРДЫЕ СОРТА) – Straight Grades of grain are those within accepted limits of moisture. With increasing moisture content, grain is graded straight, tough, damp, moist, and wet. / К Сухим или Твёрдым Сортам зерна относятся те сорта, влажность зерна которых находится в пределах допустимой нормы. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

STRAIGHT MINERAL OIL = ПРЯМОГОННОЕ МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО (или ДИСТИЛЛЯТНОЕ МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО, или МИНЕРАЛЬНОЕ МАСЛО БЕЗ ПРИСАДОК) – Straight Mineral Oil is a petroleum oil containing no additives. Straight mineral oils include such diverse products as low-cost once-through lubricants and thoroughly refined white oils. Most high-quality lubricants, however, contain additives.

STRAIGHTNESS = ВЫПРЯМЛЕННОСТЬ (или ПРЯМОТА) – Straightness is the ability of a steel cord to lie flat between two straight parallel lines which are a prescribed distance apart.

STRAIGHT NOTE = ОБЫЧНЫЙ (или ЧИСТЫЙ, или ПРЯМОЙ) БИЛЕТ (или ХХ НОТА) – Straight Note:- note issues without conversion or warrant clauses but with a fixed interest rate for the entire period to maturity.

STRAIGHT OIL = ПРЯМОГОННОЕ МАСЛО (или ДИСТИЛЛЯТНОЕ МАСЛО, или МАСЛО БЕЗ ПРИСАДОК) – Straight Oil is a mineral oil containing no additives. / минеральное масло, не содержащее присадок.

STRAIGHT–RUN = ПРЯМОГОННЫЙ – Straight-Run is a term applied to a product of petroleum made by distillation without conversion. / Термин, применяемый к нефтепродукту, получаемому посредством дистилляции без обратимости.

STRAIGHT–RUN GASOLINE = ПРЯМОГОННЫЙ БЕНЗИН – Straight-Run Gasoline is a gasoline which is obtained directly from crude oil by fractional distillation. Straight-run gasoline generally must be upgraded to meet current motor fuel specifications. Also known as Naphtha, and Raw Gasoline. / Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Известен также как Нафта (Naphtha) и Технологический Бензин (Raw Gasoline).

STRAIGHT SLEEVE = ПРЯМОЙ РУКАВ – Straight Sleeve is a narrow, tube-like short or long set-in sleeve. / короткий или длинный вшивной рукав.

STRAIGHT THROUGH PROCESSING = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (или СКВОЗНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ТРАНЗАКЦИЙ) – Straight-Through Processing (STP) is the capture of trade details directly from front-end trading systems and complete automated processing of confirmations and settlement instructions without the need for rekeying or reformatting data. To provide an open gateway to a common and standard transaction structure that eliminates repetitive data entry, from order generation to settlement completion for all markets, instruments, and participants. Used in the payment transfer area for the automated full processing of payments, i.e. from the issuer of the order to the final recipient. The abbreviation STP is also used in connection with securities, but does not have the same significance. / Обозначение .

STRAIN = ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ (или НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ, или НАТЯЖЕНИЕ, или РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ, или УСИЛИЕ, или НАГРУЗКА, или РАСТЯЖИМОСТЬ) – (1) Strain:- when load is applied to a specimen a certain amount of stretching takes place. The amount will vary with the initial length of the specimen. The 'Strain' is the term used to relate the stretch or elongation with the initial length; Strain = Elongation / Initial Length. Strain is the change in length per unit length of a material in any given direction. / Изменение длины на единицу длины материала в любом выбранном направлении.

(2) Strain is the ratio of the extension of a test specimen to its initial length. See also Elongation.

STRAIN = ШТАММ – Strain is a sub-grouping of a pathogen Species based on genetic uniformity. Derived from a single spore. / Подгруппирование Видов патогенов, основанное на генетической однородности. Выделяется из одной и той же споры. Под Штаммом, от Немецкого слова Stamm, понимается чистая культура микроорганизмов одного Вида, у которого изучены морфологические и физиологические особенности. Разные штаммы микроорганизмов одного и того же Вида по ряду свойств, например, чувствительность к антибиотикам, отличаются друг от друга.

STRAIN = ЭЛИТА (или ЛИНИЯ) – Strain is a group of plants within a variety that share common, recognizable features in morpho-agronomic characters, physiological differences, or reactions to specific disease pathogens or insect pests. A strain, may include several lines with similar features. See also Elite. / свойства (characters), . Под Элитой, от Французского слова Élite, означающее Лучшее или Отборное, понимаются лучшие, отборные семена, растения или животные, полученные в результате селекции и используемые для дальнейшего размножения или разведения. В селекции растений под Элитой понимают лучшие растения, отбираемые из популяции для выведения новых сортов; в семеноводстве – потомство лучших отобранных растений возделываемого сорта. Элитные семена наиболее полно передают наследственные признаки и свойства сорта, имеют наивысшую по сравнению с другими репродукциями сортовую чистоту (типичность), свободны от заболеваний, имеют высокие физические качества и посевные качества не ниже I класса стандарта. Элитные семена выращивают научно-исследовательские учреждения, учхозы сельскохозяйственных ВУЗов для проведения сортосмены и сортообновления. В животноводстве к классам Элиты и Элиты-Рекорд относят наиболее ценных по экстерьеру, конституции, наследственным качествам и продуктивности сельскохозяйственных животных, превышающих требования к I бонитировочному классу.

STRAINER = СИТО (или ФИЛЬТР ГРУБОЙ ОЧИСТКИ, или СЕТЧАТЫЙ ФИЛЬТР) – Strainer is a coarse filter element (pore size over approximately 40 µm). See also Filter.

STRAIN RECOVERY CURVE = КРИВАЯ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИИ (или КРИВАЯ ДЕФОРМАЦИОННОГО ВОЗВРАТА) – Strain Recovery Curve:- xxxxx. See also Tensile Hysteresis Curve.

STRAITJACKET = СМИРИТЕЛЬНАЯ РУБАШКА (или ТЕСНЫЙ (или УЗКИЙ) ЖАКЕТ) – Straitjacket:- used as a devise to constrain the wearer. Often used on people that are out of control, crazy, lost their marbles.

THE STRAITS TIMES INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ЗЭ СТЧРЭЙЦ ТАЙМЗ (или ИНДЕКС ОТ НАПРЯЖЁННЫХ (или ПРОЛИВНЫХ) ВРЕМЁН) – The Straits Times Index (STI) is the most globally-recognised benchmark index and market barometer for Singapore. With a history dating back to 1966, it tracks the performance of the top 30 companies listed on the Singapore Exchange ranked by market capitalisation. The STI adopts FTSE's international methodology for compiling stock indices and has been designed to be tradable to meet the needs of both domestic and international investors. It is also the headline index of the FTSE ST Index Series, a family of indices created by Singapore Press Holdings (SPH), Singapore Exchange (SGX) and FTSE Group (FTSE), that aims to offer a wider set of investment choices and opportunities by segmenting the Singapore market. Features:- (i) the STI is the headline index of the FTSE ST Index Series, which comprises a total of 77 indices; (ii) the index has been designed for the creation of structured products, index tracking funds and ETFs, or for use as a performance benchmark; (iii) stocks are free-float weighted to ensure that only the investable opportunity set is included within the indices; (iv) stocks are liquidity screened to ensure that the index is tradable; (v) capital and total return indices are available within this series; and (vi) the STI is now distributed on an intra-second streaming basis, providing investors with the fastest and most up to date read of the Singapore market to respond more rapidly to market events. The indices are calculated in accordance with the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB), a global standard developed in partnership between FTSE Group and Dow Jones Indexes. The ICB contains four classification levels:- Industries (x10), Supersectors (x19), Sectors (x41), and Subsectors (x114). Global presence – ICB is adopted by stock exchanges representing over 65% of the world's market capitalization. Index Universe:- FTSE ST All-Share Index. Index Launch:- 10 January 2008. Base Date:- 09 January 2008. Base Value:- 3 344.53. Investability Screen:- free float adjusted and liquidity screened. Index Calculation:- real-time and end-of-day indices available. Real-time calculated on intra-second streaming basis. End-of-Day Distribution:- indices available at 19:00 Singapore local time (11:00 hours UK time GMT or 12:00 hours BST) via FTP and email. Currency:- EUR, GBP, USD, JPY, SGD. Real-time calculated in SGD only. Review Dates:- semi-annually in March and September. The FTSE ST Index Series and the Straits Times Index (Index Series) are calculated by FTSE International Limited (FTSE) in conjunction with SPH Data Services Pte Ltd (SPH) and data from Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Ltd (SGX-ST). The Straits Times Index (also called the STI) is the benchmark index for the Singapore Exchange. It covers 30 companies which are deemed representative of the Singapore market. The Singapore Exchange works with the UK Based Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 Index (UKX-LN) in order to maintain the FTSE ST Index Series. The STI was evolved as a market capitalization weighted index. It involves the total market capitalization of the companies weighted by their effect on the index, so the larger stocks would make more of a difference to the index as compared to a smaller market cap company. The basic formula for any index is (be it capitalization weighted or any other stock index):- Index Level = Σ(Price of Stock x Number of Shares) x Free Float Factor / Index Divisor. The Free float Adjustment factor represents the proportion of shares that is free floated as a percentage of issued shares and then its rounded up to the nearest mulitple of 5% for calculation purposes. To find the free-float

capitalization of a company, first find its market cap (number of outstanding shares x share price) then multiply its free-float factor. The free-float method, therefore, does not include restricted stocks, such as those held by company insiders. While one might track this portfolio's value in Dollar terms, it would probably be an unwieldy number – for example, the S&P 500 market value is roughly USD11.8 trillion. Rather than deal with ten or more digits, the figure is scaled to a more easily handled number, currently around 1250. Dividing the portfolio market value by a factor, usually called the Index Divisor, does the scaling. Continuity in index values is maintained by adjusting the divisor for all changes in the constituents' share capital after the base date. This includes additions and deletions to the index, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances, and spin-offs. The divisor's time series is, in effect, a chronological summary of all changes affecting the base capital of the index. The divisor is adjusted such that the index value at an instant just prior to a change in base capital equals the index value at an instant immediately following that change. For a security to be eligible for the Straits Times Index:- (i) all classes of the ordinary shares in issue the exchange are eligible for inclusion in the STI; (ii) convertible preference shares and loan stocks are excluded until converted. Companies whose business is that of holding equity and other investments, e.g., Investment Trusts; (iii) free float restrictions apply to all stocks, but the stock has to have at least 15% of the shares being traded on the exchange at any given time; and (iv) the securities must have a turnover of at least 0.05% of their shares in the market (after the application of any kind of weighting) based on a median daily trade per month in ten of the twelve months of the year. The revamped The Straits Times Index (STI), calculated and disseminated by FTSE, comprises the top 30 SGX Mainboard listed companies selected by full market capitalization. The index was revamped effective 2008-January-10. To see the old Straits Times Index prior to reconstruction please see STIOLD Index. The Straits Times Index (STI) comprises of the stocks of 30 representative companies listed on the Singapore Exchange. The index is calculated based on market-value weighted stock market index. The Straits Times Industrials Index (STII) was replaced by The Straits Times Index. The index began trading on 1998-August-31 at 885.26 points, the same level where the STII was halt. The index was constructed by the Singapore Press Holdings, the Singapore Exchange and Professor Tse Yiu Kuen from the Singapore Management University. The formal review of index is done at least once annually, and may also be reviewed on an ad-hoc basis when required. Criteria for stock inclusion in the Straits Times Index:- all classes of the ordinary shares in issue the exchange are eligible for inclusion in the STI. Convertible preference shares and loan stocks are excluded until converted. Companies whose business is that of holding equity and other investments, e.g., Investment Trusts. Free float restrictions apply to all stocks, but the stock has to have at least 15% of the shares being traded on the exchange at any given time. The securities must have a turnover of at least 0.05% of their shares in the market (after the application of any kind of weighting) based on a median daily trade per month in ten of the twelve months of the year. The Straits Times is an English-language broadsheet newspaper based in Singapore, currently owned by the Singapore Press Holdings Limited (SPH). It is the country's highest-selling paper in any language, with a daily circulation of 388 500 in August 2006. As of 2008, it has an estimated readership of 1.23 million. The Straits Times is one of the region's oldest English-language daily newspapers. It is the flagship publication of the publicly-listed Singapore Press Holdings group. First published on 1845-July-15, The Straits Times is the most widely read newspaper in Singapore. The Sunday Times, which is produced by the same team of journalists, has a circulation of nearly 400 000 and a readership of 1.23 million. The Straits Times strives to be an authoritative provider of news and views, with special focus on Singapore and the Asian region. It has nine bureaus in Asia and a worldwide network of other contributors. Headquartered in Singapore, Singapore. / Зэ Стчрэйц Таймз (The Straits Times). Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). График Индекса от Зэ Стчрэйц Таймз показывает среднее движение стоимости акций 30 наиболее крупных компаний в листинге Сингапурской Биржи. Общая капитализация компаний в индексе с 18 Марта 2005 составляет около 75% от капитализации всего индекса.

STRAKE = ПОЯС – Strake (maritime term):- a continuous planking or plating fitted out to and from stem to stern of a vessel's side.

STRAND = ПРЯДКА (или ЖГУТ, или СТРЕНГА, или ПРЯДЬ (КАНАТА), или ОДИН КОНЕЦ или ОДНО СЛОЖЕНИЕ КРУЧЁНОЙ ПРЯЖИ, или ПУЧОК ВОЛОКОН, или ЛЕНТА ДО ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИЯ) – Strand is a general expression for linear textile assemblies, particularly yarns which are components of ropes and cordage. Note for steel:- a group of filaments twisted together to form a unit product to be processed further. A strand may be considered as a cord if it is the end product for tyre reinforcement or if it may be an element in a more complex structure. Strand is:- (i) a single fiber, filament, or monofilament; and (ii) an ordered assemblage of textile fibers having a high ratio of length to diameter and normally used as a unit; includes slivers, roving, single yarns, plies yarns, cords, braids, ropes, etc. / мононить (monofilament).

STRAND = СТРЕНДЬ (или ПРЯДЬ) – Strand (maritime term):- a number of yarns, twisted together and which in turn may be twisted into rope; a rope is stranded when a strain is broken; rope may be designated by the number of strands composing. Rope is commonly three-stranded. A vessel run ashore is said to be stranded. / Стрендь троса кабельного спуска. Прядь троса тросового спуска.

STRANDED COSTS = НЕОКУПАЕМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Stranded Costs are costs that were incurred by a regulated utility prior to a switch from a regulated to competitive system for generating and selling electricity and are not expected to be recoverable from customers buying power at market prices. A utility may be granted the right to collect a transition charge from consumers in its service area to compensate it for stranded costs. In a stranded cost securitization, those charges are used to support nonrecourse debt issued by the utility through a special purpose entity.

STRANDING = ВЫБРОС НА СУШУ – Stranding is the grounding of the vessel, causing it to remain fast for an appreciable length of time. Mere contact of the vessel with the bottom without losing momentum and proceeding on course is commonly termed as 'touch-and-go' and is not considered a stranding. The running of a ship on shore on a beach. Stranding can occur for a number of reasons:- (i) bad navigation, (ii) bad weather, (iii) engine breakdown, (iv) faulty navigation instruments, etc.

STRANGLE = ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ ЦЕНОВОГО ДИАПАЗОНА (или СТРЭНГЛ) – A Strangle is the same idea as a Straddle, but you purchase the call and put at different strike prices. 'That's how the butterfly and condor varied', says Joseph Burgoyne, Director of institutional and retail marketing for the Options Industry Council. 'Typically you're going to be long an out-of-the-money call and an out-of-the-money put in a strangle'. Using our USD50 stock again, we buy the 45 put and the 55 call. The advantage is that by buying out-of-the-money options, our initial cost is much lower, but it also means we need to have a bigger move in the underlying for it to be profitable. If we were able to buy both the put and call for USD1 each, then stock will have to reach USD57 or USD43 just to break even (not including commissions). 'I am risking a lot less, but the chance is greater that I will lose my entire investment than with the straddle', says Marty Kearney, Senior Instructor at CBOE® Options Institute. Looking again at AAPL going into earnings, a trader could have initiated a strangle by buying the 505 put and 525 call. The move below USD460 would make our put about USD45 in-the-money, while our call would expire worthless. You also are able to short a strangle, but the same issues apply as if you were to short a straddle. With all of these strategies, you need to be aware of your positions going into expiration. If a portion of your strategy is in-the-money and you do not want to take possession, then you need to ensure you are able to exit that position before expiration. Although these strategies allow you to balance your risk vs. reward to your liking, Burgoyne advises that traders always should consider the worst-case scenario when taking on a trade. 'It all goes back to risk management. Look at that first, and proceed accordingly'. In options, Strangle is a speculative strategy of either buying or selling puts and calls, each with the same expiry date but with different

strike prices. Strangle is:- (1) as with a straddle, the sale or purchase of a put option and a call option on the same instrument, with the same expiry, but at strike prices that are out-of-the-money. The strangle costs less than the straddle because both options are out-of-the-money, but profits are only generated if the underlying moves dramatically, and the break-even is worse than for a straddle. Sellers of strangles make money in the range between the two strike prices, but lose if the price moves outside the break-even range (the strike prices plus the premium received). (2) The term Strangle is also used, by currency option traders, to denote the average difference in implied volatility between out-of-the-money call and put options with a 25% Delta and the implied volatility of at-the-money forward options. Practice of buying out-of-the-money call and put options that are close to expiry at a relatively low premium. If the price of the underlying futures rises or falls suddenly, the buyer makes a profit. Strangle is a purchase or sale of an equal number of puts and calls of the same underlying asset with the same expiration dates but different strike prices. An option position consisting of the purchase or sale of put and call options having the same expiration date, but different strike prices. Strangle is an options strategy where the investor holds a position in both a call and put with different strike prices but with the same maturity and underlying asset. This option strategy is profitable only if there are large movements in the price of the underlying asset. This is a good strategy if you think there will be a large price movement in the near future but are unsure of which way that price movement will be. The strategy involves buying an out-of-the-money call and an out-of-the-money put option. A strangle is generally less expensive than a straddle as the contracts are purchased out of the money. For example, imagine a stock currently trading at USD50.00 a share. To employ the strangle option strategy a trader enters into two option positions, one call and one put. Say the call is for USD55.00 and costs USD300.00 (USD3.00 per option x 100 shares) and the put is for USD45.00 and costs USD285.00 (USD2.85 per option x 100 shares). If the price of the stock stays between USD45.00 and USD55.00 over the life of the option the loss to the trader will be USD585.00 (total cost of the two option contracts). The trader will make money if the price of the stock starts to move outside of the range. Say that the price of the stock ends up at USD35.00. The call option will expire worthless and the loss will be USD300.00 to the trader. The put option however has gained considerable value, it is worth USD715.00 (USD1 000.00 less the initial option value of USD285.00). So the total gain the trader has made is USD415.00. Strangle is an option strategy involving one call and one put with different strike levels but with the same expiry date. / СИБО® (СВОЕ®). Дьжосэф Бургойн (Joseph Burgoyne). Мати Кони (Marty Kearney). Стрэнгл – покупка или продажа одинакового количества опционов на продажу и покупку на определённые финансовые инструменты с одними и теми же датами исполнения, но различными ценами исполнения. Покупатель стрэнгла рассчитывает получить прибыль от сравнительно сильных изменений в цене финансовых активов, лежащих в основе опционов, независимо от направленности этих изменений.

STRAP = ПРИВЯЗКА (или СВЯЗКА, или СТРЭП) – Strap is an options strategy created by being long in one put and two call options, all with the exact same strike price, maturity and underlying asset. A strap option is used when a trader believes that the future price movement of the underlying security will be large and more likely up than down. By adding two call options the trader has a large gain if he or she is right about the large upward movement. But if the forecast is wrong and the price has a large reversal, the trader is protected by the put option. Also known as Triple Option. Two calls and one put on the same underlying with the same strike price and expiry date. A Strap consists of a long position in two calls and one put with the same exercise price and expiry date. / Два опциона на покупку и один опцион на продажу одного и того же соответствующего инструмента с одной и той же сходной ценой, и одной и той же датой истечения срока.

STRAP = СТРОП (или ПОЯС, или НАКЛАДКА, или СТЯЖКА, или ЛЕНТА, или (ЛЕНТОЧНЫЙ) ХОМУТ, или РЕМЕНЬ) – Strap is a band of metal, plastic or other flexible material used to hold cargo or cases together. / Лента из металла, пластика или иного гибкого материала, используемая для удерживания скреплённым вместе груза или ящиков.

STRAP = СТРОП (или СТЫКОВАЯ ПЛАНКА, или ПАЗОВАЯ ПЛАНКА, или ПОДБРЮШНИК, или ОКОВКА БЛОКА) – Strap (maritime term):- a ring of rope made by splicing the ends, and used for slinging weights, holding the parts of a block together, etc. A rope, wire or iron binding, encircling a block and with a thimble seized into it for taking a hook. Small straps used to attach a handybilly to the hauling part of a line.

STRAP LOADING = ОБТЯНУТАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Strap Loading:- product is loaded onto a pallet and then secured with strapping.

STRAPPING = СТРОПОВКА (или КРЕПЛЕНИЕ, или ОБВЯЗКА, или ОБТЯГИВАНИЕ, или ОПОЯСЫВАНИЕ) – Strapping:- used for securing goods onto a pallet. Can be metal or plastic. Strapping:- thin flat bands used to secure load to pallet. See also Pallet. / Обвязка (Strapping):- гибкая лента из полимерного материала или металла, обычно плоская или круглого поперечного сечения, применяемая для скрепления грузов на поддоне.

STRAPPY SANDAL = РЕМЕШКОВАЯ САНДАЛЕТА (или ТЕСЁМОЧНАЯ САНДАЛИЯ) – Strappy Sandal is one of the oldest styles of sandle (some believe dating back to the stone age). The sandal has several thin straps and a heal.

STRAP SLOT = ПАЗ (или ЩЕЛЬ) ДЛЯ СТРОПА – Strap Slot:- recess or cutout on the upper edge of the stringer or the bottom of the top deckboard to allow tie-down of a unit load to the pallet deck with strapping/banding, also called the Banding Notch.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE = СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЙ РЕЗЕРВ НЕФТИ – Strategic Petroleum Reserve:- in the United States, petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption. With a capacity of 727-million-barrels, US Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) is the largest stockpile of government-owned emergency crude oil in the world. Established in the aftermath of the 1973–74 oil embargo, the SPR provides the President with a powerful response option should a disruption in commercial oil supplies threaten the US economy. It is also the critical component for the United States to meet its International Energy Agency obligation to maintain emergency oil stocks, and it provides a national defense fuel reserve. At the end of December 2009, when fill to capacity was completed, the SPR held 726.6 million barrels. During July and August 2011, inventory was reduced to 695.9 million barrels after 30.59 million barrels were sold in response to sustained interruptions in global supplies due to civil unrest in Libya. President Obama authorized the sale as part of a larger coordinated release of petroleum by International Energy Agency countries. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, запасы нефти, поддерживаемые Федеральным Правительством, для использования в течение периодов значительных перерывов в поставках.

STRATEGIC RISK = СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – Strategic Risks take into account the risk that significant trends permanently affecting the activities of the bank have been wrongly interpreted so that countermeasures are hardly possible or only possible in the medium to long term. Business risk is a special kind of strategic risk and takes into account differences between the earnings position and the forecast trend. / Стратегический Риск – риск возникновения у кредитной организации убытков в результате ошибок (недостатков), допущенных при принятии решений, определяющих стратегию деятельности и развития кредитной организации (стратегическое управление) и выражающихся в неучёте или недостаточном учёте возможных опасностей, которые могут угрожать деятельности кредитной организации, неправильном или недостаточно обоснованном определении перспективных направлений деятельности, в которых кредитная организация может достичь преимущества перед конкурентами, отсутствии или обеспечении в неполном объёме необходимых ресурсов (финансовых, материально-технических, людских) и

организационных мер (управленческих решений), которые должны обеспечить достижение стратегических целей деятельности кредитной организации.

STRATIFICATION = СТРАТИФИКАЦИЯ – Stratification is a process of exposing sown seeds to low, near freezing temperatures to imitate natural over-wintering as an aid to germination. During the process, chemical inhibitors of germination are broken down. Stratification is the process of dividing a population into relative homogeneous subgroups to increase sampling efficiency. / Под Стратификацией Семян, от Латинских слов Stratum, означающее Слой, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается выдерживание семян труднопрорастающих пород во влажном мхе, песке, торфе при температуре 1–5 °С или под снегом для ускорения прорастания. Стратификация Семян, приём предпосевной подготовки семян для ускорения их прорастания. Применяется главным образом для труднопрорастающих семян древесных (плодовых, лесных, декоративных) пород и некоторых лекарственных растений. Семена переслаивают влажным субстратом (песок, опилки, торфяная крошка, мох), а затем выдерживают при пониженной температуре (1–5 °С) и свободном доступе воздуха. На 1 часть семян берут 3–4 части субстрата. Стратификация семян продолжается от одного до нескольких месяцев.

STRATUM = СТРАТА (или СТРАТУМ, или СЛОЙ, или ПЛАСТ) – Stratum:- Division of a field to enhance sampling designs. For representative sampling, each field may be divided into four or more strata with larger samples taken from strata with the greatest production management problems and/or plant diversity. / Под Стратами, от Латинского слова Stratum, означающее Настил или Слой, понимаются:- (1) светлые слои, периодически чередующиеся с тёмными промежутками в положительном столбе электрического разряда в газах. В одних случаях страты неподвижны, в других – перемещаются (бегущие страты), обычно от анода к катоду. Каждая страта обращена яркой и резкой стороной к катоду. Яркость страты, как правило, убывает к аноду. По современным представлениям в ‘голове’ страты (с катодной стороны) напряжённость электрического поля, температура и концентрация электронов велики. При перемещении электронов в процессе диффузии от ‘головы’ страты к аноду их концентрация и температура падают настолько, что прекращается ионизация. Затем возникает новый скачок электрического потенциала и образуется новая страта.

STRAW = СОЛОМКА (или СОЛОМА) – (1) Straw is a fairly stiff material made from the stems, leaves, bark, or stalks of various plants. It is usually braided or woven to form a fabric. Straw is used in large quantities for hats when they are in style. Most straw today is used for baskets and handbags of various kinds. Chip straw is used almost exclusively for baskets. It is a by-product of the lumber industry and is made from chips and other pieces of wood, including shavings. Leghorn straw is a braided straw popular for hats and is made from wheat grown in Italy. Panama, another braided hat straw, is made from the screw pine. Other types of straw include Bangkok, linen (straw made to resemble woverr linen), Milan, Ramie, Sisal (used for rugs and ropes), toyo, and Tuscan. Straw is a general term for plant fibers obtained from stems, stalks, leaves, bark, grass, etc. They are made into hats, bags, shoes, mats, etc, by weaving, plaiting, or braiding. Straw forms the raw material of some not unimportant industries. It serves for the thatching of roofs, for a paper-making material, for ornamenting small surfaces as a ‘Straw Mosaic’, for plaiting into door and table mats, mattresses, etc, and for weaving and plaiting into light baskets, artificial flowers, etc. These applications, however, are insignificant in comparison with the place occupied by straw as a raw material for the straw bonnets and hats worn by both sexes. Of the various materials which go to the fabrication of plaited head-gear the most important is wheaten straw. It is only in certain areas that straw suitable for making plaits is produced. The straw must have a certain length of ‘pipe’ between the knots, must possess a clear delicate golden color, and must not be brittle. The most valuable straw for plaits is grown in Tuscany, and from it the well-known Tuscan plaits and Leghorn hats are made. The straw of Tuscany, specially grown for plaiting, is distinguished into three qualities, – Fontederas Semone being the finest, Mazzuolo the second quality, from which the bulk of the plaits are made, while from the third quality, Santa Fioro, only ‘Tuscan pedals’ and braids are plaited. The wheat-seed for these straws is sown very thickly on comparatively elevated and arid land, and it sends up long attenuated stalks. When the grain in the ear is about half developed the straw is pulled up by the roots, dried in the sun, and subsequently spread out for several successive days to be bleached under the influence of alternate sunlight and night-dews. The pipe of the upper joint alone is selected for plaiting, the remainder of the straw being used for other purposes. These pipes are made up in small bundles, bleached in sulphur fumes in a closed chest, assorted into sizes, and so prepared for the plaiters. Straw plaiting is a domestic industry among the women and young children of Tuscany and some parts of Emilia. Tuscan plaits and hats vary enormously in quality and value; the plait of a hat of good quality may represent the work of four or five days, while hats of the highest quality may each occupy six to nine months in making. The finest work is excessively trying to the eyes of the plaiters, who can at most give to it two or three hours’ labor daily. The exports of plaits and manufactured hats from Leghorn average in value £64 800 000 annually, about one half of the goods going to America. The districts around Luton in Bedfordshire and the neighbouring counties have, since the beginning of the XVII century, been the British home of the straw-plait industry. The straw of certain varieties of wheat culti-vated in that region is, in favourable seasons, possessed of a fine bright color and due tenacity and strength. The straw is cut as in ordinary harvesting, but is allowed to dry in the sun before binding. Subsequently straws are selected from the sheaves, and of these the pipes of the two upper joints are taken for plaiting. The pipes are assorted into sizes by passing them through graduated openings in a grilled wire frame, and those of good color are bleached by the fumes of sulphur. Spotted and dis-colored straws are dyed either in pipe or in plait. The plaiters work up the material in a damp state, either into whole straw or split straw plaits. Split straws are pre-pared with the aid of a small instrument having a project-ing point which enters the straw pipe, and from which radiate the number of knife-edged cutters into which the straw is to be split. The plaiting of straw in the Luton district formerly gave employment to many thousands of women and young children; but now vast quantities of plaits are imported at a very cheap rate from Canton in China. The result is that, while the Luton trade is extending, the number of persons it there gives occupation is greatly diminished. In 1871 about 50 000 persons were employed in the straw industry, and in 1881 the number was only about 31 000. The plaits are sewed partly by hand and in a special sewing-machine, and the hats or bonnets are finished by stiffening with gelatin size, and blocking into shape with the aid of heat and powerful pressure, according to the dictates of fashion. The annual output of the straw-plait industry in England is estimated to amount in value to about £64 000 000. In the United States straw-plait work is principally centred in the State of Massachusetts. Many substances besides straw are worked into plaits and braids for bonnets. Among these may be noticed thin strips of willow and cane, and the fronds of numerous palms. ‘Brazilian’ hats made from the fronds of the palmetto palms, Sabal Palmetto and Sabal Mexieana, are now largely made at St Albans. The famous Panama hats, fine qualities of which at one time were worth £20 to £30 each, are made from the leaves of the screw pine, Carludovica palmata. They are now manufactured at Dresden, Strasburg, and Nancy, and can be purchased at 30s. or £2.

(2) Straw is the dry stems and leaves of a Rice plant that have been harvested and discarded from threshing.

STRAYING END = ШАЛЬНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Straying End:- warp knit. Caused when an end of yarn breaks and the loose end strays and is knit irregularly into another area. Knitted fabric defect. Straying End:- in a warp-knitted fabric, a length of yarn that has been knitted incorrectly and irregularly into the fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a broken and straying over adjacent needles and being knitted into adjacent wales at random. Note:- this defect is caused by amalfunctioning needle forming random tuck stitches. / Порок или дефект.

STREAK = ЗАТАСК – Streak is a variation of generally varying width which may or may not be parallel to the warp direction. Streak:- band-like recessed area generally of small depth, or area having a different surface texture. / Затаск – порок печатного товара в виде параллельных полос. Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости. Неравномерная Ширина (streak):- порок в виде колебания ширины полотна.

STREAKED DYE = ПРОНЁСШИЙСЯ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Streaked Dye:- not evenly applied. Thread defects, and namely – Dyeing. / Порок или дефект ниток.

STREAKINESS = ЗАТАСКАННОСТЬ – Streakiness:- if the solidity of the fabric looks poor, is called Streakiness. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения.

STREAK OR STOP MARK = ЗАТАСК (или ОТМЕТИНА В ВИДЕ ПОЛОСКИ) ИЛИ ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ОСТАНОВА – Streak or Stop Mark:- a straight horizontal streak or stop mark in the knitted fabric is due to the difference in tension in the yarns caused by the machine being stopped and then restarted. Knitted fabric defect.

STREAKS = ЗАТАСКИ (или ЧЕРТЫ, или ПОЛОСКИ, или ПРОСЛОЙКИ) – (1) Streak is a discoloration (rust, oil, dye, grease, soap, etc) extended as an irregular stripe in the cloth. Fabrics defect. Streak:- an extended unintentional stripe of narrow width, often a single yarn. / Под Затаском понимается порок печатного товара в виде параллельных цветных полос. Затаск от печати, не более 2 см. Размер порока – до 0.5 см. Размер порока определяют по наибольшей протяжённости.

(2) Streaks:- markings caused by some types of turn boards or defectively finished trimmings. Finishing department defects, and namely – Trimming Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

STREAKY WARP = ЗАТАСКАНАЯ (или ПОЛОСАТАЯ) ОСНОВА – Streaky Warp:- faint warpways color variation of varying width and length. Note:- this defect is often caused by varying dye uptakes in the warp yarns due to uneven desizing or blending, or by irregularities in twist or linear density. / Зебристость Основы (streaky warp):- порок заключительной отделки ткани, представляющий собой наличие в ткани участков небольшой протяжённости по основе, возникающих от различной линейной плотности нитей. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается разным поглощением краски в пряже из-за неравномерной расшлихтовки, и различной толщины.

STREAM CIPHER = ПОТОЧНЫЙ ШИФР (или ПОТОЧНОЕ ШИФРОВАНИЕ) – Stream Cipher is a cryptographic algorithm which encrypts individual character (usually binary digits) of a plaintext message one at a time. A stream cipher may be defined as a block ciper where blocklength is equal to one. / Под Шифром, от Французского слова Chiffre, понимается совокупность условных знаков (условная азбука из цифр или букв) для секретной переписки, а также для передачи текста секретных сообщений по техническим средствам связи.

THE STREET = УЛИЦА – The Street is a colloquial name for brokers, many of whom have or had offices on Wall Street. 'To hold one's shares in street name' means the Depositary Receipt holder chooses not to have the Depositary Receipt registered in his or her name, but rather keeps it in a broker's account within the Depository Trust Company (DTC). / Вол Стрит (Wall Street).

STREET BOOK = УЛИЧНАЯ КНИГА – Street Book is a daily record kept by Futures Commission Merchants and clearing members showing details of each futures transaction, including date, price, quantity, market, commodity, future, and the person for whom the trade was made.

STREET NAME = УЛИЧНОЕ ИМЯ (или НА ИМЯ БРОКЕРА С УЛИЦЫ) – Street Name:- in the United States, securities held in the name of brokers, banks or their nominees, instead of in the customer's name. Securities held in the name of a broker instead of a customer's name are said to be carried in 'street name'. This occurs when the securities have been bought on margin or when the customer wishes the security to be held by the broker. Also known as Nominee Name. A type of account maintained by large institutions to safekeep the securities of individual investors. A brokerage, for example, will maintain all of the holdings of its individual client investors in one large street name account so that they can make trades and transfers quickly and easily.

STREMMA = СТРЭММА – Stremma is a traditional Greek unit of area, now redefined to equal exactly 1 000 square meters (m^2) or 0.1 hectare or 0.247 1 acre. / Стрэмма – традиционная мера площади в Греции. В настоящее время она приведена в точное соответствие 1 000 квадратным метрам ($м^2$) или 0.1 гектара или 0.247 1 акра.

STRENGTH = ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ (или СИЛА, или КРЕПОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ) – Strength is:- (1) the color quality that increases with an increase in the amount of colorant present, other conditions remaining constant. (2) In reflection colorants, a series of calculations based on the relative absorption of a given colorant.

STRENGTH = КРЕПОСТЬ (или УДЕЛЬНАЯ РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА) – Historically, two instruments have been used to measure fiber tensile strength, the Pressley apparatus and the Stelometer. In both of these flat-bundle methods, a bundle of fibers is combed parallel and secured between two clamps. A force to try to separate the clamps is applied and gradually increased until the fiber bundle breaks. Fiber tensile strength is calculated from the ratio of the breaking load to bundle mass. Due to the natural lack of homogeneity within a population of cotton fibers, bundle fiber selection, bundle construction and, therefore, bundle mass measurements, are subject to considerable experimental error. Fiber strength, that is, the force required to break a fiber, varies along the length of the fiber, as does fiber fineness measured as perimeter, diameter, or cross section. Further, the inherent variability within and among cotton fibers ensures that two fiber bundles of the same weight will not contain the same number of fibers. Also, the within-sample variability guarantees that the clamps of the strength testing apparatus will not grasp the various fibers in the bundle at precisely equivalent positions along the lengths. Thus, a normalizing length-weight factor is included in bundle strength calculations. Cotton fiber strength is reported as Breaking Tenacity or grams of breaking load per tex, where tex is the fiber linear density in grams per kilometer. Both Pressley and stelometer breaking tenacities are reported as 1/8 inch gauge tests, the 1/8 inch (or 3.2 mm) referring to the distance between the two Pressley clamps. Flat-bundle measurements of fiber strength are considered satisfactory for acceptance testing and for research studies of the influence of genotype, environment, and processing on fiber (bundle) strength and elongation. Originally, HVI strength tests were calibrated against the 1/8 inch gauge Pressley measurement, but the bundle-strengths of reference cottons are now established by Stelometer tests that also provide bundle elongation-percent data. Fiber bundle elongation is measured directly from the displacement of the jaws during the bundle-breaking process, and the fiber bundle strength and elongation data usually are reported together. The HVI bundle-strength measurements are reported in grams-force tex^{-1} and can range from 30 and above (very strong) to 20 or below (very weak). In agronomic papers, fiber strengths are normally reported as kN m kg^{-1}, where one Newton equals 9.81 kg·force. Fiber strength is measured by HVI using 1/8 inch spacing between clamp jaws and reported in terms of grams per tex. A tex unit is equal to the weight in grams of 1 000 meters of fiber. Therefore, the strength reported is the force in grams required to break a bundle of fibers one tex unit in size. The fiber strength measurement is made by clamping and breaking a bundle of fibers from the same beards of cotton that are used for measuring fiber length. Results are reported in terms of grams per tex (a tex unit is equal to the

weight in grams of 1 000 meters of fiber). It expresses the force required to break a bundle of fibers one tex unit in size. Fiber strength is largely determined by variety. Strength measurements are performed by HVI in accordance with standard test methods. The fiber strength measurement is made by clamping and breaking a bundle of fibers, with a 1/8-inch spacing between the clamp jaws. Results are reported in terms of grams per tex to the nearest tenth. A tex unit is equal to the weight in grams of 1 000 meters of fiber. Therefore, the strength reported is the force in grams required to break a bundle of fibers one tex unit in size. Strength measurements are reported in terms of grams per tex. Therefore, the strength reported is the force in grams required to break a bundle of fibers one tex unit in size. Strength measurements are made on the same beards of cotton that are used for measuring fiber length. The beard is clamped in two sets of jaws, one-eighth inch apart, and the amount of force required to break the fibers is determined. Fiber strength is largely determined by variety. However, it may be affected by plant nutrient deficiencies and weather. There is a high correlation between fiber strength and yarn strength. Also, cotton with high fiber strength is more likely to withstand breakage during the manufacturing process. The following tabulation can be used as a guide in interpreting fiber strength measurements. Strength refers to the how much weight the fibers can bear. Some fibers, like Flax, actually get stronger when wet. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Прэсли (Pressley). измерительный прибор (gauge). / пучок (bundle). между двумя зажимами .

Degree of Strength / Уровень Крепости	**Very Strong** / Очень Прочная	**Strong** / Прочная	**Average** / Обычная	**Intermediate** / Средняя	**Weak** / Слабая
HVI Strength (grams per tex) / Крепость по Эйч.Ви.Ай. (грамм на текс)	31 & above	29 – 30	26 – 28	24 – 25	23 & below

STRENGTH = УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ – (1) The term Strength refers to the market's ability to move higher as well as stay firm during periods of brief price weakness. / Этот термин относится к способности рынка двигаться в сторону дальнейшего повышения цен, а также оставаться на определённом уровне при кратковременном истощении цены.

(2) The signal Strength is a long-term measurement of the strength of the signal compared to the strength of the signal historically. The strength can be one of the following five readings:- Maximum, Strong, Average, Weak, and Minimum. Maximum is the strongest this signal has been in the historical period, and minimum is the weakest the signal has been in the historical period. The stronger a signal strength, the less volatile the signal. For example, a maximum buy signal is less likely to change to a hold or a sell signal than a weak buy signal. A hold signal does not have any strength.

STRENGTH AT BREAK = КРЕПОСТЬ ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ – Strength At Break:- the maximum stretching force that can be applied to fabric, yarn, carpet or other material before it breaks. Term still commonly used, but improperly, for the average of the results of breaking force measurements. See also Breaking Strength. The Tensile Strength At Break is the tensile stress at the moment at which a test specimen tears. Like elongation at break, this is also determined by tensile testing.

STRENGTH COUNT PRODUCT = ПРОДУКТ ПРОЧНОГО РАСЧЁТА – Strength Count Product:- xxxxx. See also Break Factor. Count Strength Product (CSP) is an old Strength value, which is not used in several countries anymore. It is a number which is derived by multiplication of count and lea strength (in lbs). Note:- the higher the value the better the yarn. Lea:- in one lea 120 yards length of yarn is wound by 80 wraps. Each wrap has a length (circumference) of 1.5 yards. Lea strength:- this is breaking load required to rupture one lea. It is generally expressed in pound. Note:- the higher the value the better the yarn. Yarn CSP Test (Count Strength Product):- a lea of 120 yards is wrapped with a wrap reel, having 1.5 yard circumference. The reel is fitted with a traversing mechanism that will minimize the bunching of yarn on the reel. These leas are relaxed on a skein holder and conditioned in the Standard atmosphere (temperature 27 °C and RH (relative humidity) 65%), for 24 hours. In the relaxed state 4 hours conditioning is sufficient. Lea Strength:- breaking load is tested with a lea strength tester which gives the breaking load in lb (pounds) force, this lea strength ester is a pendulum type with constant rate of traverse, the moving clam operating at a uniform speed of 12 inches/minute. After the strength is tested the same lea is taken and tested for cotton count with 'Auto Sorter'. The mean lea strength and the mean count are calculated after tests are completed. The product of the lea strength in lbs and count (Cotton Count System) is the Count Strength Product (CSP).

STRENGTHENING BASIS = УКРЕПЛЯЮЩИЙСЯ БАЗИС – A Strengthening Basis occurs when the difference between the cash market price of a given commodity and the futures price of the same commodity narrows. This happens when the cash market price increases relative to the futures price. The basis then, becomes less negative or more positive. Strengthening Basis is a basis movement over time that occurs when the cash price is rising relative to the futures price.

STRENGTH LIMIT STATES = ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ ПО ПРОЧНОСТИ – Strength Limit States:- those states concerning safety and including the maximum load-carrying capacity of the structural materials of the connection as they relate to Limit States Design. / с Расчётом Предельных Состояний. В строительной механике под Предельным Состоянием понимается состояние конструкции (сооружения), при котором она перестаёт удовлетворять эксплуатационным требованиям. В строительной механике под Нагрузками понимаются силовые воздействия, вызывающие изменения напряжённо-деформированного состояния конструкций зданий и сооружений. По характеру изменений во времени различают:- (i) динамические нагрузки; и (ii) статические нагрузки. Статические нагрузки подразделяются на:- (a) временные нагрузки, в свою очередь делящиеся на неподвижные нагрузки (например, вес стеллажей и бункеров в складских помещениях) и подвижные нагрузки; и (b) постоянные нагрузки. По характеру приложения к телу, на которое они воздействуют, различают:- (i) распределённые нагрузки, прилагаемые ко всей поверхности (линии) или части её; и (ii) сосредоточенные нагрузки, прилагаемые к весьма малой площадке (точке). Распределённую нагрузку постоянной интенсивности называют равномерно-распределённой нагрузкой, а нагрузку, точки приложения которой непрерывно заполняют всю данную площадь (или отрезок), – сплошной нагрузкой. При расчёте строительных конструкций нагрузки подразделяют на:- (i) нормативные, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации; и (ii) расчётные – максимальные, определяемые умножением нормативных нагрузок на коэффициент надёжности по нагрузкам. При действии нескольких нагрузок в расчёте учитывают наименее выгодные их сочетания. Нормативные Нагрузки – наибольшие нагрузки, отвечающие нормальным условиям эксплуатации зданий и сооружений. Они используются при расчёте конструкций по предельным состояниям.

STRESS = СТРЕСС (или НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ, или УСИЛИЕ) – (1) Stress is the resistance to deformation developed within a material subjected to an external force, expressed as force per cross-sectional area. Note:- sometimes wrongly used in textile testing for tenacity, which is force per linear density. Pressure and Stress:- the unit of pressure and of stress is the Pascal (Pa). One Pascal is the force of one Newton which is acting on an area of one square meter. Stress is the resistance to deformation developed within a specimen subjected to an external force. Typical examples are tensile stress, shear stress, or compressive stress. Stress usually reaches a maximum at the time of rupture. When a textile material is subjected to a stress below that causing rupture, the stress gradually decreases or decays with time. Stress:- here, the merits of fine and coarse structures have to be compared, suitable units

must be chosen. In engineering the term 'Stress' is used. This is the ratio between the force applied and the cross-section of the specimen. Stress = (Force-applied) / (Cross-sectional area). The force is accurately expressed in dynes or pundals. Hence, the stress on a fiber may be given in terms of dynes per square centimeter (dyn/cm^2).

(2) Stress is the state or condition of injury caused by detrimental effects of environmental factors such as drought, excess water, temperature, and others. / Под Стрессом или Напряжением понимается состояние напряжения, возникающее у человека или животного под влиянием сильных воздействий.

STRESS AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ (или УСИЛИЕ) ПРИ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИОННОМ (или ЗАДАННОМ) УДЛИНЕНИИ – Stress At Specified Elongation (SASE) is the stress experienced by a yarn or cord at a given elongation.

STRESS–STRAIN CURVE = КРИВАЯ ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ДЕФОРМАЦИИ ОТ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ (или КРИВАЯ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ–ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ) – Stress-Strain Curve:- to enable more direct comparisons, to be made between different types of material and structures, it is more convenient to convert the load elongation curve to a stress-strain curve. To convert the curves to stress and strain curves we must draw up a table of values of stress and strain derived from measurements on the load-elongation curves. Stress-values are obtained by dividing load values by the denier and the strain values are calculated by dividing the actual elongation by 20 in the test length. The figure 1(a) below shows the load elongation curves of a 250 denier viscose rayon yarn and 30 denier nylon yarn. If at 1 inch elongation, the load on viscose was 272 g, the stress at this point would be 272 / 250, 1.08 g/denied. The corresponding strain was 1/20 or 0.25. Figure 1(b) shows the stress-strain curves derived from load elongation curve. The general shape of the curve remains the same but their relative position have changed. The superior strength of nylon is more clearly seen and the comparison between the two types of fiber made easier. Stress-Strain Curve is a graphical representation, showing the relationship between the change in dimension (in the direction of the applied stress) of the specimen from the application of an external stress, and the magnitude of that stress. In tension tests of textile materials, the stress can be expressed either in units of force per unit cross-sectional area, or in force per unit linear density of the original specimen, and the strain can be expressed either as a fraction or as a percentage of the original specimen length. See also Load-Deformation Curve. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

STRETCHABLE KNIT = РАСТЯЖИМАЯ ВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или РАСТЯЖИМЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Stretchable Knit is any knit that has a good deal of give or stretch. Most single knits are considered stretchable knits.

STRETCH BREAKING = РАЗРЫВАНИЕ РАСТЯЖЕНИЕМ (или ШТАПЕЛИРОВАНИЕ РАЗРЫВОМ) – Stretch Breaking:- in conversion of tow-to-top, fibers are hot stretched and broken rather than cut to prevent some of the damage done by cutting.

STRETCH–BROKEN FIBERS = ОБОРВАННЫЕ РАСТЯЖЕНИЕМ ВОЛОКНА – Stretch-Broken Fibers are staple fibers obtained by stretch-breaking a tow in a tow-to top process to a range of lengths up to a defined upper limit. See also Staple Fiber.

STRETCHED FILLING = РАСТЯНУТАЯ (или ВЫТЯНУТАЯ, или РАСПРЯМЛЁННАЯ) УТОЧИНА – Stretched Filling:- xxxxx. See also Tight Pick. Fabrics defect.

STRETCH FIBERS = РАСТЯГИВАЕМЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Stretch Fibers:- rubber or man-made plastik fibers (such as spandex and anidex) that are naturally elastic or man-rnade fibers, highly twisted, heat-set, and untwisted to leave a strong crimp. Polyester has a certain degree ol natural streich and more can iue given to the yarn in the processing or in the finishing of the fabric. Occasionally, polyester woven fabrics are described as stretch fabrics. Usually, stretch implies a degree of visible give in a fiber or fabric that stretches and then returns quickly to its original shape. Stretch fabrics are sometirnes described as elastic. See also Anidex, Elastic, Crimp, Recovery, and Spandex.

STRETCH GROWTH = РАСТЯЖИМЫЙ РОСТ (или РОСТ НАТЯЖЕНИЯ) – Stretch Growth:- xxxxx. See also Secondary Creep.

STRETCHING = РАСПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или ВЫТЯГИВАНИЕ) – Stretching:- this is when the fibers are pulled taut while spinning.

STRETCH SPINNING = ПРЯДЕНИЕ С ВЫТЯЖКОЙ – Stretch Spinning is a term used in the manufacture of rayon. Rayon filaments are stretched while moist and before final coagulation to decrease their diameter and increase their strength.

STRETCH WRAP = ОБТЯГИВАЮЩАЯ (или СТЯГИВАЮЩАЯ) ПЛЁНКА (или НАТЯЖНАЯ ОБЁРТКА) – Stretch Wrap is a clear plastic film that is wrapped around a pallet of product to secure it. Stretch Wrap is a stretch film used to wrap cargo to form bales or to wrap cargo to pallets. Stretch Wrap is an elastic, thin plastic material that effectively adheres to itself, thereby containing product on a pallet when wrapped around the items. See also Pallet. / Растягивающаяся Плёнка (Stretch Wrap):- эластичная плёнка из модифицированного полиэтилена, применяемая для скрепления тарно-штучных грузов на поддоне методом спиральной навивки в один или несколько слоёв, при этом нагревание не требуется.

STRETCH YARN = РАСТЯГИВАЕМАЯ ПРЯЖА – Stretch Yarns:- continuous filament synthetic yarns that have been altered through special treatments or modification to give them elasticity. Techniques include:- twisting and untwisting, use of air jets, stuffer boxes, knife blades, crimping, heat setting, curling, steaming, or looping. Use of these yarns gives fabrics a degree of elasticity and comfort. See also Textured Yarn. Stretch Yarn is a qualitative term to describe a textured yarn. A stretch yarn develops more stretch than bulk in the finished fabric. Stretch Yarn is a textured yarn that has good stretch and recovery. It can also refer to yarns made of fibers that have elastic properties or to those yarns whose elastic properties are obtained by alterations of the basic fiber.

STRIATE = ИСЧЕРЧЕННОЕ (или ПОКРЫТОЕ УЗКИМИ ПОЛОСКАМИ (или БОРОЗДКАМИ), или ПОЛОСЧАТОЕ, или ЖИЛКОВАТОЕ, или ЖЕЛОБЧАТОЕ, или БОРОЗДЧАТОЕ) – Striate:- a surface marked with longitudinal (lengthwise) lines, in some cases exhibiting slight ridges or furrows. Striate:- marked with fine longitudinal lines or ridges. / гребни (или рёбра, или гряды) или бороздки (или желобки, или канавки).

STRIATIONS = ПОЛОСЧАТОСТИ (или БОРОЗДЧАТОСТИ) – Striations are the streaks or bands or various nature in fibers or fabrics. Striations are the many fine microscopic lines extending lengthwise on the viscose rayon fiber.

STRICK = ГОРСТЬ – Strick is the bundle of prepared (hackled) Flax fibers. / Горсть Льна.

STRICT LOW MIDDLING 1–1/16–INCH COTTON = ХЛОПОК СТРОГО НИЗКИЙ СРЕДНИЙ 1–1/16–ДЮЙМА (или ХЛОПОК СО ШТАПЕЛЬНОЙ ДЛИНОЙ ВОЛОКНА 1–1/16 ДЮЙМА КАЧЕСТВА СТРОГО НИЗКОГО СРЕДНЕГО) – In the Cotton industry of the United States, Strict Low Middling 1-1/16-Inch Cotton is the grade and staple length used as the basis on which the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) establishes its loan rates. Higher qualities receive loan premiums and generally higher market prices, while lower qualities receive lower loan rates and lower prices. See also Cotton Quality. / В хлопковой индустрии Соединённых Штатов Америки сорт и штапельная длина волокна использовались в качестве базы, по которой Корпорация по Кредитам на Сырьё (ККС; the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)) утверждает свои ставки по ссудам. Хлопковое волокно с более высоким качеством получает премию по ссуде и, как правило, имеет более высокие рыночные цены; в то время как хлопковое волокно с более

низким качеством получает и более низкие ставки по ссуде и имеет более низкие рыночные цены. Смотрите также Качество Хлопка (Cotton Quality).

STRIÉ = СТРУЙЧАТОЕ (или БОРОЗДЧАТОЕ, или ИЗБОРОЖДЁННОЕ, или РИФЛЁНОЕ, или ПОЛОСАТОЕ) – Strié is a term describing any cloth having irregular stripes or streaks of practically the same color as the background.

STRIKE = ЗАБАСТОВКА (или СТАЧКА) – Strike:- cessation of work on by employees to achieve certain objectives related to their working conditions, or wages, or for other reasons. Work stoppage does not breach the employment contract between employer and employees. / К Забастовке или Стачке относится коллективное прекращение работы рабочими и служащими, предъявляющими предпринимателям или правительству экономические или политические требования. По целям забастовки подразделяются на экономические и политические, а по формам – на всеобщие (охватывающие одну или несколько отраслей экономики), национальные (в масштабе всей страны), 'сидячие' (отказ от работы трудящихся, находящихся на своих рабочих местах), 'работу по правилам' (по бюрократическим предписаниям, что приводит к снижению темпов работы) и другие.

STRIKE EXPENSES = РАСХОДЫ, ВЫЗВАННЫЕ ЗАБАСТОВКОЙ – Strike Expenses are the expenses incurred as a result of a strike, such as forwarding costs for goods that cannot be discharged at the scheduled destination port or extra freight charged for overcarriage to another port when the scheduled discharge port is strikebound. These expenses are not covered by the marine policy with the standard strikes clauses attached thereto. / товаров, которые не могут быть разгружены в запланированном порту назначения или .

STRIKE–OFF = XX (или ОБРАЗЦЫ С ПРОБОПЕЧАТНОГО СТОЛА) – Strike-Off is a test length of fabric specially printed in order to check the pattern registration, pattern repeat and the matching shades in the design. Also known as S/Off. Strike-Off is a full-sized cropped section taken from the overall image/artwork; it is produced on the same material with the same finishing as the final product; it provides an exact sample of the final product.

STRIKE PRICE = СХОДНАЯ ЦЕНА – (1) Strike Price or Exercise Price is the price, specified in the option contract, at which the underlying futures or commodity will move from seller to buyer. The Strike Price is the price at which the underlying asset can be purchased at the end of the maturity (European option) or at any time during the maturity (American option). The strike price is also known as Exercise Price. Strike Price is the price, specified in the option contract, at which the buyer of a call has the right to purchase the underlying asset or futures contract during the life of the option or the price, specified in the option contract; at which the buyer of a put has the right to sell the underlying asset or futures contract during the life of the option. Also known as Exercise Price. In options, Strike Price is the pre-determined price at which an option may be exercised. Strike Price is the price of stock specified in a put or call contract. When a contract is called a Dell Jan 40 Call, USD40.00 is the strike price, or the price at which the option can be exercised if the call buyer chooses to exercise his or her right to buy shares at USD40.00 before January expiration. Strike Price is the price at which the holder of an option may choose to exercise his right to buy (call option) or sell (put option) the underlying futures contract. Strike Price is the price at which the buyer of a put or call option has the right to exercise the option. Each option has several strike prices to choose from. Each strike price has a different premium. / Сходная Цена – предопределённая цена, указанная в опционном контракте, по которой опцион может быть исполнен. Покупатель, в случае опциона на покупку (call), имеет право приобрести соответствующий актив или фьючерсный контракт в течение срока действия этого опциона; а в случае опциона на продажу (put) покупатель имеет право продать соответствующий актив или фьючерсный контракт в течение срока действия этого опциона. Действия покупателя опциона в любое время до окончания срока действия данного опциона возможны в случае опциона в Американском стиле; если опцион в Европейском стиле, то действия с ним возможны лишь по окончании его срока действия. Известна также как Цена Исполнения (Exercise Price). Сходная Цена – фиксированная цена, по которой активы в основе опциона могут быть куплены (в случае опциона на покупку) или проданы (в случае опциона на продажу) держателем опциона, если он пожелает исполнить опционный контракт. Также называется Ценой Исполнения (Exercise Price).

(2) Strike Price is the price at which employees allocated with share options can buy their shares from the share incentive trust. / Сходная Цена – цена, по которой служащие с предоставленными им опционами на акции могут приобрести данные акции из акционерной доверительной собственности, рассчитанной на поощрительные меры.

STRIKE PRICE INCREMENTS = ШАГИ СХОДНОЙ ЦЕНЫ (или ПРИРОСТЫ СХОДНОЙ ЦЕНЫ) – Strike Price Increments are the intervals established by the exchange between exercise prices on options. / Ценовые интервалы, установленные биржей для изменения цен исполнения опционов.

STRIKER = СКАЛКА – Striker:- the grain is leveled with the wooden striker, using three equal zig-zag movements at a 45 degree angle. The leveled grain is poured from the measure into the scale pan and a weight in grams is determined. Test weight is the weight of a measured volume of grain expressed in kilograms per hectoliter. Procedure of determining test weight:- (1) Fill the Ohaus measure to overflowing with the grain to be tested. (2) Ensure the slide is inserted into the Cox funnel. (3) Pour the contents of the 0.5 liter measure, plus an extra handful, into the Cox funnel. (4) Place the 0.5 liter measure on a solid base. (5) Position the Cox funnel on top of the 0.5 liter measure so that the notched legs of the Cox funnel fit securely onto the measure's rim. (6) Remove the slide on the Cox funnel quickly so that the grain drops evenly into the 0.5 liter measure. (7) Carefully remove the Cox funnel from the top of the 0.5 liter measure so as not to disturb the grain. Important:- Any jarring of the cup at this point will result in compaction of the grain in the 0.5 liter measure and could produce inaccurate results. (8) Place the hardwood striker on the rim of the 0.5 liter measure and, using three zigzag, equal motions, scalp off the excess the grain in the measure. (9) Pour the grain remaining in the 0.5 liter measure into the scale pan. (10) Determine the weight in grams of the grain in the scale pan. (11) Convert the grams in the 0.5 liter measure to kg/hl. In grain industry, Striker is a piece of round hardwood, 2.2 cm in diameter and approximately 23 cm in length. / В зерновой индустрии, предмет цилиндрической неполой формы из твёрдого дерева диаметром 2.2 сантиметра (см) и приблизительно 23 см в длину.

STRIKES, RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTION = ЗАБАСТОВКИ, ГРАЖДАНСКИЕ БЕСПОРЯДКИ И НАРОДНЫЕ ВОЛНЕНИЯ – SR&CC Warranty (Strikes, Riots & Civil Commotions) is a clause in marine insurance policies that excludes liability for losses caused by the acts of strikers, locked-out workers, or persons taking part in labor disturbances or riots or civil commotions or for losses which are directly caused by persons acting maliciously. This coverage may be restored to the policy by means of the SR&CC Endorsement, for an additional premium. Strikes, Riots and Civil Commotion (SR & CC) perils excluded in the basic marine cargo policy, but coverable by endorsement. Strikes-Riots-Civil Commotions:- these risks are not included in the so-called 'all-risks' policies and must be specified separately, as well as war risks. / Опасность Забастовки, Гражданских Беспорядков и Народных Волнений (ЗГБ и НВ) не включена в базовый полис морского страхования груза, но может быть покрываемой посредством размещения индоссамента или передаточной надписи.

STRINGENCY = ЖИЛИСТОСТЬ – Stringency is a term used to define the accuracy of nucleic acid interactions in southern or northern hybridization experiments.

STRINGER = ПРОДОЛЬНЫЙ БРУС (или ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ БАЛКА) – Stringer:- continuous, longitudinal, solid or notched beam-component of the pallet used to support deck components, often identified by location as the outside or center stringer. See also Pallet. Stringer or Bearer is a continuous longitudinal component underneath the top or between the top deck and bottom deck, which provides space for the entry of forklift forks and pallet-truck fingers. / Продольный Брус (Stringer or Bearer):- сплошные продольные детали под верхним настилом или между верхним и нижним настилами, которые образуют проёмы для прохода вил погрузчика или вилочной тележки.

STRINGERBOARD = ДОСКА ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА (или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ ДОСКА) – Stringerboard:- in block pallets, continuous, solid board member extending for the full length of the pallet perpendicular to deckboard members and placed between deckboards and blocks. See also Pallet. Stringerboard is a horizontal component linking the blocks and top or bottom deckboards. / Поперечная Доска (Stringerboard):- горизонтальная деталь, связывающая доски настила. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STRINGER CHORD DEPTH = ГЛУБИНА ХОРДЫ ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА (или ТОЛЩИНА ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА) – Stringer Chord Depth is a distance between the uppermost point of the notch and the top of the stringer. See also Pallet. / Толщина Продольного Бруса (Stringer Chord Depth):- расстояние между верхней точкой выемки и верхом продольного бруса. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STRINGER FOOT = ОПОРА ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА (или ОПОРНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ПРОДОЛЬНОГО БРУСА) – Stringer Foot is a short, bottom part of a notched stringer between notches and stringer ends. See also Pallet. / Опорная Часть Продольного Бруса (Stringer Foot):- короткая нижняя часть продольного бруса с выемкой – расстояние между выемками или между выемками и краем балки. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

STRING SALES = ЧЕРЕДУЮЩИЕСЯ ПРОДАЖИ (или ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ) – String Sales:- in the sale of commodities, as opposed to the sale of manufactured goods, cargo is frequently sold several times during transit 'down a string'. When this happens, a seller in the middle of the string does not 'ship' the goods because these have already been shipped by the first seller in the string. The seller in the middle of the string therefore performs its obligations towards its buyer not by shipping the goods, but by 'procuring' goods that have been shipped. For clarification purposes, Incoterms® 2010 rules include the obligation to 'procure goods shipped' as an alternative to the obligation to ship goods in the relevant Incoterms rules.

STRING TIE = ГАЛСТУК ШНУРОК – String Tie is a narrow necktie tied in a bow or simply knotted.

STRINGUP = ПОДВЯЗКА (или ПЕРЕТЯЖКА, или ОСНАСТКА, или ПОДВЕСИТЬ) – Stringup:- xxxxx. See also Threadup.

STRINGY COTTON = ЗАВИТОЕ ХЛОПКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ИЗВИТОЕ ХЛОПКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ЗАПУТАННОЕ ХЛОПКОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО, или ЗАЖГУЧЕННЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – Stringy Cotton:- it is caused by many things such as ginning unripe seed cotton, wet-ginning, incorrect adjustments of the gin-saw brushes, etc. Also known as Curly Cotton.

STRINGY SELVAGE = КРОМКА С ЗАВИВКОЙ (или СВАЛЯННАЯ КРОМКА) – Stringy Selvage:- xxxxx. See also Slack Selvage.

STRIP = РАСТЕРЕБИТЬ (или ОПУСТОШИТЬ) – Strip:- to unpack/unload a container.

STRIP = СТРИП (или РАЗБИВКА НА ЧАСТИ) – (1) Strip is the simultaneous purchase (or sale) of futures positions in consecutive months. The average of the prices for the futures contracts bought (or sold) is the price level of the hedge. A six-month strip, for example, consists of an equal number of futures contracts for each of six consecutive contract months. Also known as Calendar Strip. / Под Стрипом понимается одновременное приобретение (или продажа) фьючерсных позиций в последовательных месяцах. Среднее значение цен купленных (или проданных) фьючерсных контрактов является ценовым уровнем хэдьжа. Например, шестимесячный стрип состоит из равного количества фьючерсных контрактов по каждому из шести последовательных месяцев поставки по данным фьючерсам. Известен также как Календарный Стрип (Calendar Strip).

(2) In options, Strip is a strategy created by being long in one call and two put options, all with the exact same strike price. Strip is an option contract consisting of two put options and one call options on the same underlying stock or stock index with the same strike and expiration date. Compare with Strap. Two puts and one call on the same underlying with the same strike price and expiry date. Strip is a combination of two puts and a call with the same exercise price. / В торговле опционами под Стрипом понимается стратегия, создаваемая наличием позиции покупки одного опциона на покупку и двух опционов на продажу с абсолютно одинаковыми сходными ценами. Стрип – опционный контракт, состоящий из двух опционов на продажу и одного опциона на покупку на одну и ту же соответствующую акцию или фондовый индекс с одной и той же сходной ценой и датой прекращения признания (или датой экспирации). Два опциона на продажу и один опцион на покупку на один и тот же соответствующий биржевой актив или инструмент, с одними и теми же сходной ценой и датой прекращения признания. Стрип – форма опционной стратегии, в которой соединяются приобретения одного опциона на покупку и двух опционов на продажу на один и тот же биржевой актив или инструмент с одинаковой сходной ценой и одинаковой датой истечения срока действия опциона. Премия в этом случае меньше, чем она была бы, если бы опционы покупались отдельно.

(3) For bonds, Strip is the process of removing coupons from a bond and then selling the separate parts as a zero coupon bond and interest paying coupons. Also known as Stripped Bond, or Zero Coupon Bond. In the context of bonds, stripping is typically done by a brokerage or other financial institution. Stripped US Treasury zero bond created by separating the corpus, or bond principal, from the interest coupons. Issued by American investment banks under various designations. See also CATS, and TIGR. Brokerage-house practice of separating a bond into its corpus and coupons, which are then sold separately as zero-coupon securities. The 1986 Tax Act permitted municipal bond strips. Some, such as Salomon Brothers' tax-exempt M-CATS, represent prerefunding backed by the US Treasury securities held in escrow. Other strips include Treasuries stripped by brokers, such as TIGERS, and stripped mortgage-backed securities of government-sponsored issuers like Fannie Mae. A variation known by the acronym STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) is a prestripped zerocoupon bond that is a direct obligation of the US Treasury. / Казначейки (Treasuries). Саломон Бразёз (Salomon Brothers'). Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae).

(4) Strip:- to buy stocks with the intention of collecting their dividends. Also known as Dividend Stripping. See also Dividend Rollover Plan.

STRIP BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ С ОТСТРИЖЕННЫМИ КУПОНАМИ – Strip Bonds:- in the early 1980's, investment dealers in the United States began clipping coupons from bearer government bonds and selling the individual pieces as separate securities. The product allowed investors to lock in the very high yields that were available at that time, without worrying about the risk of not being able to re-invest future interest payments at the same high rates. Strip bonds had other advantages for investors, such as increased potential for capital gains (compared to conventional bonds) and allowing investors to customize the cash flows to meet their individual needs.

STRIP CROPPING = ПОЛОСНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ (или ПОЛОСНОЕ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ) – Strip Cropping is a growing two or more crops simultaneously in strips that can be alternate; strips can be independently cultivated.

STRIPE = ПОЛОСКА (или ПОЛОСА) – Stripe:- a variation within one or several threads, which may or may not be adjacent, in the warp direction. / Дорожка (stripe):- порок в виде нити, отличающейся от соседних по внешнему виду. Примечание:- к отличающимся нитям относятся нити, отличающиеся по натяжению, кручению, цвету, форме сечения.

STRIPED STEM BORER = ПОЛОСАТЫЙ СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Striped Stem Borer:- the adult lays its eggs on the basal half of the leaves. The eggs hatch in about 5 days. The larva has three dorsal and two brownish abdominal stripes. The moth emerges after 5 days of pupation. The moth is straw-colored to light brown with silvery scales and several black dots at the tip of the forewing. The hindwing is yellowish-white. The moth lives for about 5 days. This Stem Borer has a life cycle of about 40 days. Scientific name:- Chilo Suppressalis.

STRIPINESS = ПОЛОСЧАТОСТЬ (или ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ) – Stripiness; warp-ways bars:- lengthways areas of several wales width appearing darker in color from normal fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by wale-consolidation or distortion arising from uneven width tension during knitting that is subsequently accentuated by dyeing and finishing, or from poor width control during open-width processing.

STRIPPED GAS = ОТБЕНЗИНЕННЫЙ ГАЗ – Stripped Gas is associated petroleum gas, containing ethane, propane and butane fractions, freed from gas naphta components (C_5 and higher). / Отбензиненный газ это попутный нефтяной газ, содержащий фракции этана, пропана и бутана, из которого извлечены компоненты газового бензина (C_5 + и выше).

STRIPPER = СБОРЩИК (или КОНТЕЙНЕР С ГРУЗОМ НЕСКОЛЬКИХ АДРЕСАТОВ) – Stripper is a container with freight for various consignees requiring unloading for the accomplishment of separation and delivery.

STRIPPER = ОБДИРЩИК – Stripper is a machine designed for pulling (stripping) the entire ripe Cotton bolls from the Cotton Plant. At the cotton gin, the hulls, seeds, and lint are separated. Stripper is a mechanical device that pulls the bolls off when they enter the rollers of the machine. / Машина, предназначенная для очёса (обдирки) зрелых коробочек хлопка-сырца целиком с растения Хлопчатника. В последствии, на хлопкоочистительной установке (джине) кожица, семена и волокно выделяются в отдельные составляющие.

STRIPPER HARVESTER = УБОРОЧНЫЙ КОМБАЙН ОБДИРЩИК – In the Northern America, Stripper Harvester is a machine that strips all bolls, opened (mature) and unopened (immature or green), from the plant; strippers are used on short Cotton Plants, grown in arid areas of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. They collect larger amounts of trash (leaves, stems, and sticks) than picker harvesters. / . Они собирают большие количества сора (листья (leaves), стебли (stems) и черешки листьев (sticks)) в сравнении с хлопкоуборочными комбайнами.

STRIPPER HARVESTING = УБОРКА УРОЖАЯ ОБДИРЩИКОМ (или УБОРКА УРОЖАЯ МАШИНОЙ ОЧЁСЫВАЮЩЕГО ТИПА) – Stripper Harvesting is a method of harvesting seed or leaf material where the seed or leaf is mechanically removed from plant in situ, usually by a comblike device. Stripper Harvesting is generally the cheapest way of harvesting dryland cotton. Stripper harvesters must be fitted with precleaners. Stripper harvesters can harvest both high and low yielding crops. On crops of less than around 3.5 b/ha, they are cheaper to operate than spindle pickers. In lower yielding crops a higher proportion of the bolls, those more difficult for spindles, will be harvested resulting in a higher yield. Stripper harvesters have a lower out-turn than spindle pickers (29% to 32% compared to 36% to 38%), and cotton may be a half grade lower (USD14.00 discount per bale) compared to spindle pickers. In some instances there has been a full grade difference. There is a higher risk of lower micronaire as more immature bolls may be harvested while excessive bark can also result in a discount of USD20.00 per bale. / Такая машина одновременно собирает не только хлопок-сырец из открытых коробочек Хлопчатника, но и нераскрытые коробочки Хлопчатника, оставляя лишь стебли.

STRIPPING = ОБЕСЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ – Stripping is a removal of dye from fabric. Stripping is usually done with a reducing agent such as thiox, formosul or sodium hydrosulfite and often requires hot to boiling conditions. Some dyes are difficult to strip, and the result often is not white.

STRIPPING = ОЧЁСЫВАНИЕ – Stripping is the removal of the short fibers and wastes from the carding machines. A cotton card, for example, will produce considerable amount of the waste, which becomes imbedded in the card clothing or wire of the cylinder, doffer, and revolving flats. / Удаление коротких волокон и угаров из кардных чесальных станков. Например, при кардочесании хлопка получается значительное количество отходов (угаров), которые оседают на стенках короба кардочёсального станка (card clothing) или проволке валика (cylinder), съёмном барабане (doffer), и вращающихся шляпках (revolving flats).

STRIPPING = РАЗГРУЗКА (или ОПУСТОШЕНИЕ) – Stripping is unloading goods from a container. Stripping is a physical removal of goods from the (carrier's) container(s). The unloading of cargo out of a container. Also known as Devanning, Unpacking, and Unstuffing.

STRIPPING = СРЫВАНИЕ (или СНИМАНИЕ, или ОЧЁСЫВАНИЕ, или ОТДИРАНИЕ) – (1) Stripping is a chemical process for removing color from dyed cloth by the use of various chemicals. Stripping is done when the color is unsatisfactory and the fabric is to be redyed. / Отдирание волокон от вымоченных стеблей Джута.

(2) Stripping is the physical process of removing fiber that in embedded in the clothing of a card.

(3) See also Degumming.

(4) Stripping is a removing brand labels from salvaged goods before resale.

STRIPS = СДИРЫ (или ПУХ–РАСПЫЛ) – Strips are the short immature cotton fibers removed in the process of spinning. A cotton card, for example, will produce considerable amount of the waste, which becomes imbedded in the card clothing or wire of the cylinder, doffer, and revolving flats. Also known as Card Strippings. / Короткие недозрелые волокна хлопка, удалённые в процессе прядения. Хлопковый кардочёсальный станок, например, будет вырабатывать значительное количество данных отходов, которые оседают на стенках короба кардочёсального станка или проволоке валика, съёмном барабане, и вращающихся шляпках.

STRIPS = SEPARATE TRADING OF REGISTERED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF SECURITIES

STRIP SERVICE = SEPARATELY TRADED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL SERVICE

STRIP TILLAGE = ПОЛОСНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА – Strip Tillage is a tillage operations performed in alternate strips of tilled and untilled soil. / Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

STROLLER = XX (или ГУЛЯКА, или БРОДЯГА, или КОЛЯСКА) – Stroller is a three-quarter length fur coat.

STRONG ACID = СИЛЬНАЯ КИСЛОТА – A Strong Acid virtually completely ionizes in solution. All of the acid, represented by HA, exists in solution as H^+ (or H_30^+ – the hydrogen ion combines with a water molecule to make a ion called Hydronium) and A^-. Hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid are common strong acids. Note that even in very dilute solution, these are still regarded as strong acids. See also Acid, and Weak Acid. / Сильная Кислота. Смотрите также Кислота (Acid), и Слабая Кислота (Weak Acid).

STRONGBACK = БРУС (или ТРАВЕРСА) – Strongback (maritime term):- a light spar set fore and aft on a boat, serving as a spread for the boat cover.

STRONG BASE = СИЛЬНОЕ ОСНОВАНИЕ – A Strong Base fully ionizes in solution. See also Base, and Weak Base. Sodium hydroxide is the most common strong base in textile processing. / Сильное Основание. Смотрите также Основание (Base), и Слабое Основание (Weak Base).

STRONG HANDS = КРЕПКИЕ РУКИ – (1) Strong Hands:- when used in connection with delivery of commodities on futures contracts, the term usually means that the party receiving the delivery notice probably will take delivery and retain ownership of the commodity.

(2) When used in connection with futures positions, the term usually means positions held by trade interests or well-financed speculators.

STROP = СТРОП – Strop is a slinging equipment from various materials. Strops are slung round the load and attached to the hook of the crane. / Под Стропом, от Голландского слова Strop, означающее буквально Петля, понимается простейшее грузозахватное приспособление в виде каната или цепи с захватными крюками (скобами). Строп может быть оборудован устройствами для автоматической застропки грузов (автостропы). Строп, грузозахватное приспособление, выполняемое обычно из каната или цепи (одна или несколько ветвей), снабжённое на конце крюком, скобой, кольцом и тому подобным. В качестве строп используют также ленты, сетки, полотнища и тому подобное. Строп с автоматически действующим захватом, называется автостропом, служит для зачалки и расчалки грузов в труднодоступных местах, находит применение для захвата контейнеров, пакетов и тому подобного. Стропами называют также элементы аэростатов и парашютов.

STROPHIOLE = СТРОФИОЛЬ (или СЕМЕННОЙ ПРИДАТОК) – Strophiole (syn. Caruncle):- of a band or twisted band; a crestlike, corky excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, derived from the funicle. / семенного рубчика (hilum) определённых семян, от семяножки (funicle). , от Греческого слова Stróphos, означающее Кручёная Лента, .

STROPHIUM = СТРОФИУМ (или НАГРУДНАЯ ПЕРЕВЯЗКА) – Strophium is an early bra worn in ancient Rome. Roman women wore the Strophium, a brassiere. The strophium is a band of soft linen 6” to 8” wide (or a folded wider strip), long enough to go around the body at least twice. / .

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS = СТРУКТУРНАЯ ДЕЛОВАЯ СТАТИСТИКА – Structural Business Statistics (SBS):- the statistical domain in Eurostat on statistics on enterprises. The term refers also to the SBS EU Regulation.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN = СТРУКТУРНЫЙ ДИЗАЙН (или СТРУКТУРНЫЙ РИСУНОК) – Structural Design is a woven-in pattern as opposed to one printed on a fabric.

STRUCTURAL LUMBER = СТРУКТУРНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ (или КОНСТРУКЦИОННЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ, или СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ) – Structural Lumber is a lumber which has strength in relation to the anticipated structural end use, as a controlling factor in grading or selecting. / Конструкционные Пиломатериалы – это пиломатериалы с гарантированными показателями прочности для изготовления деталей несущих конструкций (ГОСТ).

STRUCTURAL SANDWICH PANEL = НЕСУЩАЯ ПАНЕЛЬ СЛОИСТОЙ КОНСТРУКЦИИ (или СТРУКТУРНАЯ СЭНДВИЧ ПАНЕЛЬ, или КОНСТРУКЦИОННАЯ СЭНДВИЧ ПАНЕЛЬ, или СТРОИТЕЛЬНАЯ СЭНДВИЧ ПАНЕЛЬ) – Structural Sandwich Panels are the panels made of parallel framing members separated by expanded polystyrene which act as structural units in resisting horizontal or vertical loads. See also Non-Structural Sandwich Panel. / полистирол (polystyrene). К Несущим Конструкциям относятся конструктивные элементы, воспринимающие основные нагрузки зданий и сооружений и обеспечивающие их прочность, жёсткость и устойчивость. Несущие конструкции делятся на:- (i) вертикальные, воспринимающие главным образом сжимающие усилия (колонны, пилоны, стены, столбы); и (ii) горизонтальные, работающие преимущественно на изгиб и растяжение (балки и панели перекрытий, ригели рам, стропильные фермы и другие). Несущие конструкции здания (сооружения) в совокупности образуют его несущий остов. Изготовляют несущие конструкции из бетона, железобетона, природных и искусственных камней, кирпича, стали и дерева. Под Панелью, от Немецкого слова Paneel, понимается плоский крупноразмерный элемент (конструкция) заводского изготовления, широко применяемый в современном строительстве зданий и сооружений различного назначения (например, панель покрытия, стеновая панель и другие).

STRUCTURAL SUPPLY = СТРУКТУРНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ПОСТАВКА) – Structural Supply:- a trade flow which normally occurs, even absent apparent economic signals. Also known as Baseload Supply.

STRUCTURED APPAREL = СТРУКТУРИРОВАННАЯ ОДЕЖДА – Structured Apparel:- clothing designs that give a garment shape even when not being worn. For example, a jacket that has padding, lining, binding, and a fitted waist.

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS = СТРУКТУРИРОВАННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Structured Products are the financial products made up of a combination of derivative and non-derivative components, and used to implement a specific investment strategy. See also Derivative Instruments. / Структурированные Продукты – финансовые продукты, созданные посредством комбинации производных инструментов и компонентов непроизводных инструментов, и используемые для осуществления специфической инвестиционной стратегии. Смотрите также Производные Инструменты (Derivative Instruments).

STRYCHNINE = СТРИХНИН – Strychnine is a bitter alkaloid poison found in the seeds of the Asian tree Strychnos nux-vomica native to India, Sri Lanka and Australia. Strychnine has been used as a poison for several hundred years and causes characteristic convulsions. / Стрихнин – горький алкалоидный яд, найденный в семенах Азиатского дерева Стрихнос (Strychnos; Чилибуха Аптечная (Nux-Vomica)), нативного для Австралии, Индии и Шри Ланки. Стрихнин использовался как яд несколько сотен лет и вызывает характерные конвульсии. Под Стрихнином понимается алкалоид, содержащийся в семенах тропических растений из рода Стрихнос (Чилибуха). Оказывает возбуждающее действие на центральную нервную систему, при больших дозах вызывает судороги. Соли стрихнина, а также экстракт и настойку применяют главным образом, как тонизирующее средство

при заболеваниях нервной системы и другом. Стрихнин, алкалоид, содержащийся в семенах одного из Видов Чилибухи – Рвотного Ореха (Strychnos nux vomica) и других Растений этого Рода, произрастающих главным образом в тропической Азии и Африке. Открыт в 1818 Французскими химиками и фармацевтами Пьером Жозэфом Пэльтье (Pierre Joseph Pelletier; 1788–1842) и Жозэфом Бьенэме Кявоту (Joseph Bienaimé Caventou; 1795–1877); структура стрихнина установлена в 1946 Английским химиком-органиком Сэром Робэтчом Робинсэном (Sir Robert Robinson; 1886–1975), в 1954 Американский химик-органик Робэтч Бёнз Вудворд (Robert Burns Woodward; 1917–1979) с сотрудниками осуществил полный синтез стрихнина (около 30 стадий). По химическому строению стрихнин – сложное полициклическое соединение состава $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$:- сильное однокислотное основание, плохо растворим в воде, растворим в спирте и хлороформе. Стрихнин – высокотоксичный яд; применяется для истребления вредных животных. В лечебных дозах (в медицине применяется азотнокислая соль – нитрат, а также галеновы препараты, получаемые из семян Чилибухи). Стрихнин стимулирует рефлекторные функции спинного мозга, повышает возбудимость продолговатого (дыхательный, сосудодвигательный и центр блуждающих нервов) и вышележащих центров головного мозга. В токсических дозах вызывает характерные тетанические судороги (опистотонус, ‘сардоническая улыбка’). В основе действия стрихнина лежит его способность облегчать передачу возбуждения в межнейронных синапсах спинного мозга, преимущественно в области так называемых вставочных нейронов, играющих роль тормозных клеток, уменьшать время рефлекторной реакции в нервных центрах, усиливать распространение возбуждения в спинном мозге.

STS = SEQUENCE–TAGGED SITE

STS CRANE = SHIP TO SHORE CRANE

STUBBLE = СТЕРНЯ (или ЖНИВЬЁ) – Stubble is the lower portion of the stems remaining in the field after the Rice has been harvested. / Под Стернёй или Жнивьём понимается нижняя часть стеблей зерновых культур, оставшаяся на корню после уборки урожая.

STUBBLE MULCH = СТЕРНЕВАЯ МУЛЬЧА – Stubble Mulch:- the stubble of crops or crop residues left on the soil as a surface cover before and during the preparation of the seedbed and at least partly during the growing of a succeeding crop.

STUBBLE SHEARING = ВЫБОРОЧНАЯ СТРИЖКА – Stubble Shearing is the practice of shearing or cutting a portion of the wool at varying lengths, from sheep used for show purposes. See also Second Cuts.

STUB COTTON = СРЕЗАННЫЙ ПОД КОРЕНЬ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ПЕНЁЧНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК) – Stub Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum):- the US Arizona’s year-round subtropical arid climate makes it seemingly an ideal place to grow Cotton – it rains less than 10 inches per year, but with irrigation water, the crop thrives in the dry climate. But no other Cotton Belt state has had to deal with the consortium of pests that have plagued Arizona:- Boll Weevil, Pink Bollworm, Whitefly and assorted other plant Bugs, Nematodes and Lepidopterous Pests – often one or more in the same year. The weather is so mild, it is the only state where Cotton, a perennial plant, can be grown as a recurrent crop – called ‘Stub’ or Ratooned Cotton. In the past, Arizona growers have left stalks of one year’s harvested crop in the fields over winter, mowed the stalks in the spring, irrigated, and produced a new cotton crop on last year’s roots. Stub Cotton is also a Cotton Boll Weevil’s dream:- an early breakfast and a late supper. The last time Arizona producers grew stub Cotton, the Boll Weevil took up permanent residence in the state. Growers were getting 4-bale Cotton yields from stub crops in the 1970s, but were paying dearly in insecticide bills. Eventually, Arizona initiated a Boll Weevil eradication program, and stub Cotton is now banned. The Boll Weevil is just one of the Cotton-loving Insects that have challenged Heiden and his fellow Arizona Cotton growers for decades. Also known as Ratoon Cotton. / Известен также как Хлопчатник Ретоньо (Ratoon Cotton).

STUD = КАРКАС (или РАСПОРКА, или СТОЙКА, или КОСЯК, или ШПИЛЬКА, или ШТИФТ, или БОЛТ, или СТЕРЖЕНЬ, или ПАЛЕЦ, или ШИП) – Stud is one of a series of vertical load bearing members used as supporting elements in walls and partitions. / Под Каркасом, от Французского слова Carcasse, означающее Скелет, понимается остов, скелет какого-либо изделия, здания или сооружения, состоящий из отдельных скреплённых между собой элементов (стержней, балок и других). Каркас определяет собой прочность, устойчивость, долговечность, форму изделия (сооружения). Каркас выполняется из дерева, железобетона, металла и других материалов. В строительстве каркас – несущая конструкция из вертикальных стоек и опирающихся на них горизонтальных элементов, воспринимающая основные нагрузки и обеспечивающая прочность и устойчивость сооружения в целом. Основой каркаса одноэтажного промышленного здания являются поперечные рамы (из стоек, вертикальных колонн, горизонтальных ригелей, ферм, балок) и связывающие их продольные элементы (фундаментные, обвязочные и подкрановые балки, подстропильные фермы, связи, прогоны). В многоэтажных зданиях продольными элементами являются панели перекрытий. В современном строительстве применяются преимущественно сборные каркасы с наружными ограждениями зданий из лёгких навесных панелей (каркасно-панельные конструкции). Неподвижное звено механизма называют Стойкой.

STUDS = СТАДЗ (или КЛЁПКИ, или ПУГОВКИ, или ШПИЛЬКИ, или КНОПКИ, или ЗАПОНКИ) – Studs are the small, decorative objects added to fabric. They are usually round and metallic and are occasionally jewelled. Studs have teeth on the bottom that are pushed through the fabric by hand or with a tool called a Stud Setter. The teeth are then bent against the fabric to hold the stud in place.

STUD WALL SYSTEM = КАРКАСНО–ПАНЕЛЬНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ИЗ (ДЕРЕВЯННЫХ) КАРКАСНЫХ СТЕН, или СИСТЕМА СТЕН ИЗ СТОЕК, или СИСТЕМА ЧАСТОКОЛ) – Stud Wall System:- a combination of studs and sheathing panels or boards on one or both sides designed to bear vertical loads and to provide shearwall action. A metal Stud Wall System consists of exterior veneer masonry, isolated from the metal stud backup by a minimum 1” airspace and attached to the backup with corrosion – resistant metal ties. / Каркасно-Панельные Конструкции – конструкции зданий, состоящие из несущих элементов каркаса (железобетонных или стальных колонн и ригелей) и ограждающих конструкций (стен, стеновых панелей, плит, панелей покрытий и перекрытий), выполненных из панелей. Каркасно-панельные конструкции предназначены для строительства преимущественно многоэтажных зданий. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) наиболее распространёнными были каркасно-панельные конструкции из бетонных и железобетонных элементов. Каркасно-панельные конструкции со стальным каркасом рациональны главным образом в высотных общественных зданиях (30 этажей и более). В общем каркасно-панельная конструкция состоит из:- вертикальных колонн, горизонтальных ригелей, горизонтальных панелей перекрытия, вертикальных диафрагм жёсткости и вертикальных панелей наружной стены. Под Ограждающими Конструкциями понимаются элементы конструкций, составляющие наружную оболочку здания или разделяющие его на отдельные помещения; могут одновременно служить и несущими конструкциями. Ограждающие конструкции делятся на вертикальные (стены, перегородки) и горизонтальные (перекрытия, покрытия). По способу выполнения могут быть монолитными и сборными. Сборные ограждающие конструкции (крупнопанельные и крупноблочные стены, крупнопанельные перекрытия и так далее) наиболее распространены в современном строительстве.

STUFF = НАПОЛНЯТЬ (или НАБИВАТЬ) – To Stuff:- to pack or load a container. To load a container. / Загружать контейнер.

STUFF = МАТЕРИЯ – Stuff is another name for fabric. Any braided, felted, woven, knitted, or nonwoven material, including cloth, hosiery, and lace. Stuff is also referred to as Cloth, Material, and Goods.

STUFFED = НАПОЛНЕНО (или НАБИТО) – Stuffed includes filled, consolidated, packed, loaded or secured.

STUFFER BOX = НАБИВОЧНАЯ КАМЕРА – Stuffer Box is a mechanism for crimping in which a fiber bundle (e.g., tow or filament yarn) is jammed against itself, causing it to crimp. By the suitable application of heat (usually wet steam) and pressure to the stuffed tow, a high and permanent crimp can be forced into the bundle. See also Stuffer Box Method, and Texturing. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

STUFFERBOX CRIMPED YARN = НАБИВОЧНАЯ КУРЧАВАЯ (или ШЕРШАВАЯ, или ГОФРИРОВАННАЯ, или СВИТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Stufferbox Crimped Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by overfeeding yam and compressing it into a chamber, which may be heated. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

STUFFER BOX METHOD = МЕТОД НАБИВОЧНОЙ КАМЕРЫ (или МЕТОД САЛЬНИКА) – Stuffer Box Method:- the crimping unit consists of two feed rolls and a brass tube stuffer box. By compressing the yarn into the heated stuffer box, the individual filaments are caused to fold or bend at a sharp angle, while being simultaneously set by a heating device. See also Crinkle Yarn, and Textured Yarn.

STUFFERS = ПОДКЛАДКИ (или ПОДКЛАДНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ, или ПЕРЕВЯЗОЧНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ, или ГРУНТОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ) – Stuffers are the extra yarns running in the warp direction through a woven fabric to increase the fabric's strength and weight.

STUFFER WARP = ПОДКЛАДНАЯ ОСНОВА – Stuffer Warp is a warp that passes straight through the carpet to form a stuffing.

STUFFING = НАПОЛНЕНИЕ (или НАБИВКА, или НАБИВАНИЕ) – (1) Stuffing is a placing goods into a container. Stuffing is a physical loading of goods into the (carrier's) container. Putting cargo into a container. The loading of cargo into a container. Also known as Packing, and Vanning. Stuffing is a loading in containers.

(2) Stuffing:- fibers spun from very large bundles of fiber, called Tow, are generally crimped in-line by feeding two tows into a stuffer box, where the tows fold and compress against each other to form a plug of yarn. The plug may be heated by steam injection so that, upon cooling, a zigzag crimp is set in the filaments. Following crimping, the tow is cut to staple and baled for shipping to the textile manufacturer.

STUNTING = НИЗКОРОСЛОСТЬ – Stunting is a dwarfing due to disease or physiological disorder.

S–TWIST = КРУТКА S (или ЛЕВАЯ КРУТКА) – S-Twist is a direction of twist in yarn or cord comparable with the spiral portion of the letter S. It was formerly known as Left Twist, or Reverse Twist. See also Direction Of Twist, Twist, and Z-Twist. S Twist is a direction of yarn twist which gives an 'S' like appearance to the yarn. Negative, or lefthand twist. S-Twist:- spinning clockwise. Traditionally, this is the direction 'singles' are spun. If your singles have been spun S-twist, you would ply Z-twist, and then cable S-twist. / В зависимости от направления вращения веретена Крутка волокнистых материалов может быть двух разных направлений. Если смотреть на веретено сверху, то есть со стороны поступающей на веретено нити, то направление вращения веретена определит знак или направление крутки на этом участке продукта. При вращении веретена против часовой стрелки получается крутка, которую принято называть Круткой S, так как направление витков в скрученном продукте здесь будет совпадать с направлением средней части этой буквы. Иногда крутку S называют Левой Круткой. В практике прядильного производства крутка S применяется редко:- ровница – всегда, а пряжа – в большинстве случаев изготовляется с круткой Z. Пряжа с круткой S необходима лишь для изготовления небольшого числа видов тканых и кручёных изделий, например начёсных тканей, в которых переплетение не должно быть заметно, и поэтому целесообразно различное направление крутки основных и уточных нитей.

STYLE = СТИЛЬ (или ФАСОН, или ПОКРОЙ, или МОДА, или ИЗЯЩЕСТВО, или ТИП ИЗДЕЛИЯ, или АРТИКУЛ, или СПОСОБ, или МЕТОД, или ВИД) – Style is the combination of crimp and crinkle ranging from good crimp and good crinkle to no crimp and no crinkle. / комбинация завивки (или гофрирования) и складок (или изгибов).

STYLE = СТОЛБИК (или СТИЛЬ) – Style is the elongated stalk of the pistil connecting the stigma and the ovary. Style is structure, usually slender connecting ovary and stigma. / завязь и рыльце. В ботанике под Столбиком понимается средняя часть пестика в цветке, несущая рыльце. Под Стилем, от Латинского слова Stylus, от Греческого слова Stýlos, означающее Палочка, понимается:- (i) в древности и в средние века заострённый стержень из дерева, кости или металла, которым писали на восковых дощечках или на берёсте. (ii) индивидуальные особенности чьей-либо речи; (iii) .

STYLET = СТИЛЕТ – Stylet is a long, slender, hollow feeding structure of nematodes and some insects.

STYLET SHEATH = ОБОЛОЧКА СТИЛЕТА (или ПОКРЫТИЕ СТИЛЕТА, или ВЛАГАЛИЩЕ СТИЛЕТА) – Stylet Sheath is a sheath formed in the plant from the saliva released by the stylets of hoppers during feeding.

STYLIZED MARK = СТИЛИЗОВАННЫЙ ЗНАК – Stylized Mark:- one type of drawing or depiction of the mark sought to be registered. Another name for this type of mark is 'Special Form'. If the mark includes a particular style of lettering, or a design or logo, the mark is considered to be stylized or in special form. Therefore, applicants must select the 'stylized or special form' drawing format when applying for these types of marks. The drawing page should show a black and white image of the mark, no larger than 3.5 inches by 3.5 inches (8 cm by 8 cm). The drawing in special form must be a substantially exact representation of the mark as it appears on the specimen or on the foreign registration, as appropriate. / чертёж (drawing).

STYRENE = СТАЙРИН (или СТИРОЛ) – Styrene is an unsaturated hydrocarbon, (C_6H_5–CH = CH_2), prepared from coal tar. Polystyrene is a colorless, transparent plastic used for molding various articles for insulation, transparent parts, radio parts, etc. Styrene:- the precursor styrene is primarily for captive use (backward integration). Styrenic plastics are used in many areas, for example, in the construction, packaging, automotive, electrical and leisure industries. / Под Стиролом или Винилбензолом понимается бесцветная жидкость, $t_{кип}$ 145.2 °C. Получают дегидрогенизацией этилбензола. Применяется для синтеза полистирола, бутадиен-стирольных каучуков, ионообменных смол, как компонент полиэфирных смол. Под Стиролом или Фенилэтиленом или Винилбензолом понимается бесцветная жидкость со специфическим запахом; $t_{пл}$ –30.6 °C, $t_{кип}$ 145.2 °C, плотность 0.906 грамма на один кубический сантиметр (г/см^3) (20 °C); практически нерастворима в воде, смешивается с большинством органических растворителей. Стирол легко окисляется, присоединяет галогены, полимеризуется и сополимеризуется с различными мономерами. Полимеризация происходит уже при комнатной температуре (иногда со взрывом), поэтому при хранении стирол стабилизируют антиоксидантами (например, треотбутилпирокатехином, гидрохиноном). Основной промышленный способ получения стирола – каталитическое дегидрирование этилбензола в токе водяного пара при 500–630 °C. Применяют стирол главным образом для производства полистирола, а также различных сополимеров, в том числе бутадиен-стирольных каучуков, полиэфирных смол, сополимеры стирола с дивинилбензолом

служат ионообменными смолами. Пары стирола раздражают слизистые оболочки; предельно допустимая концентрация их в воздухе 0.005 миллиграмма на один кубический дециметр (мг/дм^3).

SU = SET UP

SU = SOVIET UNION

SUB = SUBMERGENCE

SUB = СУБ (или ПОД) – Sub is a prefix to a descriptor meaning 'almost'. / Приставка Суб (Sub) в переводе с Латинского языка означает Под.

SUB–ACCOUNT = СУБСЧЁТ – Sub-Account is a division of an account for a financial institution's internal purposes. / Разбивка счёта исходя из внутренних целей финансового учреждения. В бухгалтерском учёте под Субсчётом понимается промежуточное учётное звено между синтетическими и аналитическими счетами. Субсчёт используется для объектов учёта с разнообразной номенклатурой. Субсчёт вводят для получения единых для всех предприятий обобщённых показателей, дополняющих показатели синтетических счетов.

SUB–BITUMINOUS COAL = СУББИТУМИНОЗНЫЙ УГОЛЬ – Sub-Bituminous Coal is lignite that has been subjected to an increased level of organic metamorphism. Reserves are found mainly in six US western states and Alaska. It is used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It has carbon content ranging from 35 to 45 percent and a heat value between 8 300 and 13 000 BTUs-per-pound. Although its heat value is lower than bituminous coal, it contains lower sulfur levels which makes it more environmentally-friendly. Exchange-traded sub-bituminous coal include the Powder River Basin coal, found in the region located in southeast Montana and northeast Wyoming, and Indonesian sub-bituminous coal, delivered FOB into ships from a range of East and South Kalimantan ports (Borneo). Both are traded at the ICE Futures Europe®. Sub-Bituminous Coal is a lignite that has been subjected to an increased level of organic metamorphism. This metamorphism has driven off some of the oxygen and hydrogen in the coal. That loss produces coal with a higher carbon content (71 to 77% on a dry ash-free basis). Sub-bituminous coal has a heating value between 8 300 and 13 000 British Thermal Units per pound on a mineral matter free basis. On the basis of heating value it is subdivided into sub bituminous A, sub bituminous B and sub bituminous C ranks. Subbituminous Coal, or black lignite, is dull black and generally contains 20 to 30 percent moisture. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton as received and averages about 18 million Btu per ton. Subbituminous coal, mined in the western coal fields, is used for generating electricity and space heating.

SUB–CLASS = ПОДКЛАСС – Sub-Class is a subdivision of a Class. / Подкласс – это подразделение Класса.

SUBCONTRACTING = СУБПОДРЯД – Subcontracting is an arrangement whereby one business (subcontractor) manufactures all or part of a specific product on behalf of another business (main contractor) in accordance with plans and technical specifications supplied by the main contractor. The main contractor has final economic responsibility in such an arrangement.

SUBCONTRACTOR = СУБПОДРЯДЧИК – A term Subcontractor includes but is not limited to the owners, charterers and operators of the vessel(s) other than the carrier, as well as stevedores, terminals and groupage operators, road and rail transport operators, warehousemen and any independent contractors employed by the carrier performing the carriage and any direct or indirect Subcontractors, servants and agents thereof whether in direct contractual privity or not.

SUBCULTURE = СУБКУЛЬТУРА – Subculture:- cells transferred from one nutrient medium to another.

SUB–CUSTODIAN = ПОДЧИНЁННЫЙ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОМУ УПРАВЛЯЮЩЕМУ – Sub-Custodian is the local custodian through whom the global custodian holds securities. See also Local Agent, and Local Custodian.

SUBDIVISION = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ) – Subdivision is the division of existing stock into a greater number of shares of lesser value; the overall value of the holdings is unchanged. Similar to a Stock Split.

SUBDIVISION THE SHARES = ДРОБЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ (или ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ АКЦИЙ) – Subdivision The Shares:- in The United Kingdom, a company can subdivide its share capital if authorised to do so by the articles. A subdivision is when shares are divided into smaller amounts. To subdivide shares, a company must pass an ordinary resolution, then send the resolution and a completed form 122 to Companies House within a month of the change. The opposite of Consolidation The Shares. / В противовес Консолидации Акций (Consolidation The Shares).

SUB–ERECT = ПРИПОДНЯТОЕ – Sub-Erect:- erect at the base, bending downward at the top.

SUBFIELD = ПОДПОЛЕ (или СУБПОЛЕ) – Subfield:- in a SWIFT message a data element which constitutes the smallest indivisible unit within a field and consisting of more than one data element. A group of two or more sub-fields constitutes a field. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SUBFUND = ПОДФОНД (или СУБФОНД) – Subfund is a part of an Umbrella Fund.

SUBGENUS = ПОДРОД – Subgenus is a subdivision of a Genus into morphologically recognizable groupings of Species. See also Genus. / .

SUBJECT PREMIUM = СУБЪЕКТНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ – In reinsurance, a Subject Premium is a cedant's premiums (written or earned) to which the reinsurance premium rate is applied to calculate the reinsurance premium. Often, subject premium is gross/net written premium income (GNWPI) or gross/net earned premium income (GNEPI), where the term 'gross/net' means gross before deducting reinsurance premiums for the reinsurance agreement under consideration; but net after all other adjustments, e.g., cancellations, refunds, or other reinsurance. Normally, subject premium refers to premium on subject business. Also known as Base Premium.

SUBJECT TO COLLECTION = ПРЕДМЕТ ДЛЯ ИНКАССО (или ПРИ УСЛОВИИ ИНКАССО, или ВОПРОС ОБ (или ПОДВЕРЖЕННОСТЬ) ИНКАССО) – Subject To Collection is a clause by which the bank reserves the right to reverse or cancel a credit entry if the countervalue of promissory notes and other debt certificates (such as bills of exchange, drafts, and checks) cannot be collected.

SUBJECT TO SURVEY = ПРЕДМЕТ ДЛЯ ОПРОСА (или ПРИ УСЛОВИИ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ, или ВОПРОС ОБ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИИ, или ПОДВЕРЖЕННОСТЬ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЮ) – Subject To Survey is a phrase used by an insurer to signify provisional acceptance of a risk pending inspection by a surveyor whose report is then part of the assessment of that risk. The insurer

reserves the right to vary or withdraw any offer as a result of the survey. The insurer may also impose specific requirements or make recommendations for risk improvement.

SUBLIMATION = СУБЛИМАЦИЯ (или ВОЗГОНКА) – Sublimation is a phase change in which a substance, such as a dye, passes directly from the solid to the vapor phase without passing through a liquid phase. This process is the basis for transfer printing. Sublimation is a transition from the solid to gaseous state without passing through the liquid state. Sublimation is the conversion of a solid directly to a gas, without passing through a liquid phase. Some disperse dyes will sublime. This can make dyed fabric subject to fading due to heating, as from ironing at high temperature. Sublimation printing of synthetic fibers, mostly polyester, is used commercially. Typically, the pattern is printed on paper, then the dried pattern is heat transferred to the fabric. The dye gas penetrates the hot fiber, where it becomes physically trapped as it cools back to solid form. Washfastness is very high. There are now a number of special sublimation inks available for computer printers and others for screen printing, both for making transfers. One t-shirt maker also makes shirts that have a polyester outer layer and a cotton inner layer, also specifically for 'digital' transfer printing. / (1) Под Сублимацией, от средневекового Латинского слова Sublimatio, означающее Возвышение или Вознесение, от Латинского слова Sublimo, означающее Возвышаю или Возношу или Высоко Поднимаю, или Возгонкой понимается непосредственный переход вещества при нагревании из твёрдого в газообразное состояние (минуя жидкую фазу). Для сублимации к веществу необходимо подвести энергию, называемую теплотой сублимации. Сублимация возможна при давлениях и температурах меньше тех, которые соответствуют тройной точке рассматриваемого вещества. В технике возгонку используют, например, при очистке твёрдых веществ от примесей и для осуществления тепловой защиты космических аппаратов. Обратный процесс называется Десублимацией. (2) В психологии под Сублимацией понимается психический процесс преобразования и переключения энергии аффективных влечений на цели социальной деятельности и культурного творчества. Понятие введено Австрийским врачом-психиатром и психологом Зигмундом Фройдом (Sigmund Freud; 1856–1939), известным в России как Зигмунд Фрейд (1900), рассматривавшим сублимацию как один из видов трансформации влечений (либидо), противоположный Вытеснению.

SUBLISTATIC PRINTING = СУБЛИСТАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕЧАТАНИЕ – Sublistatic Printing is a technique in which the design, printed on rolls of paper, is pressed against the fabric. When heat is applied, the design is transferred to the fabric.

SUBLISTATIC® PROCESS = СУБЛИСТАТИЧЕСКИЙ® ПРОЦЕСС – Sublistatic® Process is a method of applying print designs to fabrics containing manufactured fibers by paper-transfer techniques. Developed by Sublistatic Corp. See also Heat Transfer Printing, and Printing. / Саблистэтик Корп. (Sublistatic Corp.).

SUBMERGE = ПОГРУЖАТЬ (или ЗАТОПЛЯТЬ) – Submerge:- to place or plunge under water or other liquid.

SUBMERGENCE = ПОГРУЖЕНИЕ (или ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ) – Submergence (of plant) is a plant standing in water with at least part of the terminal above the water (partial submergence); or completely covered with water (complete submergence).

SUBMERGENCE TOLERANCE = ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ К ПОГРУЖЕНИЮ (или ПЕРЕНОСИМОСТЬ ЗАТОПЛЕНИЯ) – Submergence Tolerance is an ability of a Rice plant to survive after being completely under water from a flash flood.

SUBMITTED SAMPLE = УТВЕРЖДЁННАЯ ПРОБА – The identity of a Submitted Sample of a commodity shall be considered lost if:- (i) the identifying number, mark, or symbol for the sample is lost or destroyed; or (ii) the sample has not been retained and protected by official personnel as prescribed in the regulations and the instructions. A Submitted Sample is an unofficial sample sent in by a grain company or producer for grading or for other tests. The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) charges a fee for any analysis on a submitted sample.

SUBORDINATED BOND = СУБОРДИНИРОВАННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Subordinated Bond is a special form of bond: on the basis of a subordination agreement, the claims of owners of subordinated bonds are satisfied after those of owners of the issuing company's senior bonds. In the event of an insolvency, subordinated bonds are therefore not served first from the liquid assets.

SUBORDINATED DEBT = СУБОРДИНИРОВАННЫЙ ДОЛГ (или СУБОРДИНИРОВАННАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) – Subordinated Debt is paid back after senior debt in a bankruptcy. This makes it riskier, and riskier securities have higher returns. Most corporate debt from banks and financial intermediaries is secured, while most publicly traded debt issued by US corporations is not secured by specific assets – it is backed by the general faith and credit of the borrowing company. Subordinated Debt is a debt that ranks behind another class (senior debt) for repayment.

SUBORDINATED ISSUES = СУБОРДИНИРОВАННЫЕ ЭМИССИИ (или СУБОРДИНИРОВАННЫЕ ВЫПУСКИ) – Subordinated Issues are the issues whose holders rank last in the event the borrower goes bankrupt. For example, banks in Switzerland can count up to 100% of subordinated issues with a residual term of 5 years as part of their equity capital; this percentage decreases as the term gets shorter.

SUB–PARTICIPATION = СУБУЧАСТИЕ – (1) Sub-Participation:- in lending, e.g., financial loans, sub-participations are created by the assignment of credit tranches. / , например, .

(2) In Eurocapital market issues, the banks and brokers with sub-participations are called selling group members and are not mentioned in the prospectus.

(3) In Switzerland, where a bank which is not a member of the underwriting syndicate participates in an issue; a syndicate member transfers part of its quota to the sub-participating bank.

SUBPRIME LENDING = ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕ ПО РЯДОВЫМ СТАВКАМ – Subprime Lending is the lending provided to those who do not qualify for 'prime' rates, those rates reserved for borrowers with virtually blemish-free credit histories. Subprime lending that involves unscrupulous practices is considered predatory.

SUBROGATE = ЗАМЕЩАТЬ – Subrogate:- to put in place of another, i.e. when an insurance company pays a claim it is placed in the same position as the payee with regard to any rights against others. / В замен другого, то есть когда страховая компания оплачивает страховую претензию.

SUBROGATION = СУБРОГАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕХОД ПРАВА ТРЕБОВАНИЯ) – (1) Subrogation:- the substitution of another person in the place of the creditor. The person so substituted succeeds to all the rights of the original creditor, all debts owing to the creditor becoming payable to the substituted person. Subrogation is a transmission of rights of claim and recovery to another party. / Под Аброгацией, от Латинского слова Abrogatio, понимается отмена устаревшего закона либо в силу его бесполезности, либо если он противоречит духу и нравам времени. Аброгация объявляется новым законом. Термин Аброгация заимствован из Римского права. Различают:- собственно аброгацию – полную отмену старого закона новым, дерогацию – частичную отмену старого закона, оброгацию – внесение необходимых изменений в старый закон и суброгацию – дополнение старого закона.

(2) Subrogation:- the right of an insurer which has paid a claim under a policy to step into the shoes of the insured so as to exercise in his name all rights he might have with regard to the recovery of the loss which was the subject of the relevant claim paid under the policy up to the amount of that paid claim. The insurer's subrogation rights may be qualified in the policy. In the context of insurance subrogation is a feature of the principle of indemnity and therefore only applies to contracts of indemnity so that it does not apply to life assurance or personal accident policies. It is intended to prevent an insured recovering more than the indemnity he receives under his insurance (where that represents the full amount of his loss) and enables his insurer to recover or reduce its loss. The legal process by which an insurance company seeks from a third party who may have caused the loss, recovery of the amount paid to the insured. The right enjoyed by an underwriter to take over the rights and remedies available to an assured, following payment of a claim on the policy, in order to recover up to the amount of the claim from another party who was responsible for the loss. Subrogation is an insurer's right to pursue action in the insured's name against the party considered legally liable for the loss or damage. Subrogation is the right of the insured which, under the terms of the policy, automatically transfer to the insurer upon settlement of a loss. Subrogation refers to the proceeds of negotiations or legal actions against negligent third parties and may apply to either property or casualty coverages. See also Salvage. Subrogation is the transfer of the assured's right of recovery to the insurance company after payment of a claim. The insurance company steps into the shoes of their assured (usually the cargo owner) and pursues recovery from any third parties responsible for the loss. The right of one such as an insurer, who has indemnified another in respect of a loss, to be put in the place of that other person with regard to all his other means of recouping the loss.

SUBROGATION FORM = АКТ О СУБРОГАЦИИ (или ФОРМА ДЛЯ СУБРОГАЦИИ) – Subrogation Form is a document declaring that the claimant indeed holds title to a particular cargo claim, for instance, an insurance company on behalf of a merchant. / Форма Для Суброгации:- документ о передаче страхователем своих прав на взыскание ущерба с третьих лиц страховщику после уплаты последним первому страхового возмещения. Акт О Суброгации – документ о передаче страхователем страховщику после получения от него суммы страхового возмещения прав на взыскание ущерба с третьих лиц, виновных в причинении такого ущерба.

SUBROGATION WAIVER = ОТКАЗ ОТ СУБРОГАЦИИ – Subrogation Waiver is a waiver by the named insured giving up any right of recovery against another party. Normally an insurance policy requires that subrogation (recovery) rights be preserved.

SUBSCRIBER = ПОДПИСЧИК – (1) Subscriber:- on the formation of a company, a persons who sign the articles of association and memorandum of association. / При создании компании, лица, которые подписывают устав и учредительный договор.

(2) Subscribers in the warrants market are the initial purchasers of the warrants in the primary issue. The subscribers to warrants may be referred to as the Takers, Buyers, Holders or Investors, as may subsequent purchasers of the warrants on the secondary market.

(3) In insurance, Subscriber is a person that bids for underwriting capacity in a capacity auction.

SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE = МОДУЛЬ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПОДПИСЧИКА (или МОДУЛЬ ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ПОДПИСЧИКА) – Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) is a mobile operator's smart card that contains its subscriber's relevant data and applications, e.g., telephone application, message service, e-mail service, etc.

SUBSCRIBER IDENTIFICATION MODULE APPLICATION TOOLKIT = НАБОР ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ К МОДУЛЮ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПОДПИСЧИКА – The Subscriber Identification Module Application Toolkit (SIM Application Toolkit or SATK) allows to develop applications on the SIM card (ETSI (European Telecommunication Standards Institute):- GSM 11.14). GSM (Global System of Mobile Communications) is 2nd generation mobile network standard. / Европейский Институт Стандартов Дальней Связи ():- . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SUBSCRIPTION = ПОДПИСКА – (1) Subscription is a type of licensing agreement by which a licensee pays for access to digital information by payment of a periodic fee. / Тип лицензионного договора (лицензионного соглашения), в соответствии с которым лицензиат (лицензеполучатель) за доступ к цифровой информации осуществляет оплату платежами периодических сборов.

(2) Subscription:- offer given to existing shareholders to buy newly issued securities before the new securities are offered to others. The subscription price is set below the prevailing market price. By subscribing a specific number of securities (bonds or shares), the buyer agrees to take them up (and pay for them) in the event of a definitive allocation (allotment) according to the conditions contained in the prospectus. In securities business, Subscription is a public invitation to investors to subscribe to new bonds, shares or other new issues at banks within a certain period. However, the subscription does not entitle the customer to a corresponding allotment. An issuance of stock in which preference is given to existing shareholders. An existing stockholder is allowed to purchase the new shares before the public can, typically at a discounted price.

(3) Subscription:- sum paid to a company for shares in a new issue. / Сумма, уплачиваемая компании за акции при новом выпуске.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM = ФОРМА (ДЛЯ) ПОДПИСКИ – Subscription Form is the order form used by a subscriber committing himself to take up and to pay for the allocated securities according to the terms of the prospectus.

SUBSCRIPTION PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ПОДПИСКИ – Subscription Period is the period during which subscriptions to a new securities issue can be accepted by the subscribing agent (usually a bank). / Период, в течение которого подписка на выпуск новых ценных бумаг может быть принята агентом по подписке (обычно банком).

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE = ЦЕНА ПОДПИСКИ – Subscription Price is a price of a new share in a capital increase for cash. A subscription price cannot be under par.

SUBSCRIPTION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПОДПИСКОЙ – Subscription Ratio is:- (1) in a capital increase at a joint stock corporation, the subscription ratio states for how many existing shares one new share may be purchased.

(2) When referring to warrants, the subscription ratio states how many units of the underlying asset the holder of a warrant can buy or sell in case of exercise.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHT = ПРАВО НА ПОДПИСКУ – Subscription Right is a shareholder's right to purchase new shares issued by a company in a capital increase in the proportion of his present holding in share capital to the increase in share capital. If a company raises its capital, for example, from EUR10 million to EUR11 million, the existing shareholder can subscribe 1 new share for ten 'old' shares at a price determined by the company; in this case, the subscription ratio is one for ten. On the other hand, if he does not take up the offer, he can sell his rights on the stock exchange. The profit on this sale is the compensation for the price loss which he suffers on his existing shareholding after the markdown for the rights issue and which is caused by the fact that the total market value of all previously issued shares is now spread over a larger number of shares following the capital increase. The arithmetic value of the subscription right is calculated on the basis of the following formula:- (Price Of Old Share) – (New Share Subscription Price) / (Subscription Ratio + 1) Example:- subscription ratio 1 for 10, new share subscription price EUR120.00, price of old share EUR140.00.

Value of subscription right R = (EUR140.00 – EUR120.00) / (10 + 1) = EUR1.82. Privilege given to a shareholder to purchase additional shares. / Привилегия, предоставляемая акционеру для приобретения дополнительного количества акций.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHT VALUATION = ОЦЕНКА ПРАВ ПОДПИСКИ – Subscription Right Valuation:- on the basis of the primary determining factors, the theoretical value of a subscription right associated with a capital stock increase can be calculated before the start of trading. Assuming:- (i) that the last price of the stock before the capital stock increase was CHF500.00, (ii) that the subscription ratio is three old shares for one new share, and (iii) that the issue price of a new share is CHF100.00; the following calculation can be made:- 3 old shares at closing price CHF1 500.00; 1 new share (issue price) CHF100.00; total value of 4 shares CHF1 600.00; new average value per share CHF400.00; market value of share at closing price CHF500.00; theoretical value of subscription right CHF100.00. In trading, the actual subscription right price can fluctuate above and below the theoretical value, reflecting the mood of the market.

SUBSCRIPTION WARRANT = ПОДПИСНОЙ ВАРРАНТ (или ГАРАНТИЯ НА ПОДПИСКУ) – Subscription Warrant is a type of security, usually issued together with a bond or preferred stock, entitling the holder to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price for a period of years. Known simply as Warrant.

SUBSEA TEMPLATE = ДОННАЯ ПЛИТА – Subsea Template:- a frame which is anchored to the sea-bed containing one or more well heads. It is usually tied back to an existing platform or production vessel.

SUBSEQUENT DESIGNATION = ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДНАЗНАЧЕНИЕ (или ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЕ УКАЗАНИЕ) – Subsequent Designation:- a request by the holder of an international trademark registration for an extension of protection of the registration to additional Contracting Parties.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS = ПОСЛЕДУЮЩИЕ СОБЫТИЯ – Subsequent Events are of two types:- (i) Those which affect the financial statements directly and should be recognized therein through appropriate adjustments. (ii) Those which do not affect the financial statements directly and require no adjustment of the account balances but whose effects may be significant enough to be disclosed with appropriate figures or estimates shown:- (a) probably adjust the financial statements directly; (b) disclosure; (c) neither adjustment nor disclosure necessary; and (d) probably adjust the financial statements directly.

SUBSIDIARY = ДОЧЕРНЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ (или ДОЧЕРНЯЯ СТРУКТУРА) – Subsidiary shall be a legal entity controlled by another legal entity (parent undertaking). Legal entities which are subsidiaries of the subsidiary shall be considered subsidiaries of the parent undertaking. Subsidiary is a corporation that is either wholly owned or controlled through ownership of a majority of its voting shares, by another corporation or business entity.

SUBSIDIARY (COMPANY) = ДОЧЕРНЯЯ (КОМПАНИЯ) – In the United States, a company that is controlled by another corporation (called the Parent Corporation), typically through stock ownership or voting control. Company X is a subsidiary of enterprise N if, and only if:- (i) enterprise N either (a) is a shareholder in or member of X and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of X's administrative, management or supervisory body; or (b) owns more than half of the shareholders' or members' voting power in X; or (ii) company X is a subsidiary of any other company Y which is a subsidiary of N. Subsidiary is a company controlled by another business, i.e. parent. A body corporate is a subsidiary of another body corporate if the other body:- controls the composition at the first body's board; is in a position to cast, or control the casting of, more than one-half of the maximum number of notes that might be cast at a general meeting of the first body; or holds more than one-half of the ordinary share capital at the first body. A body corporate will also be a subsidiary of another body corporate if it is a subsidiary of a subsidiary of the body corporate. In the United Kingdom, companies owned or controlled by another company. Under Section 736 of the UK Companies Act of 1985 this means, broadly speaking, that another company either holds more than half the equity share capital or controls the composition of the board of directors. The category also includes subsidiaries of subsidiaries. Corporation in which more than 50% of the stock is owned by another company called the Parent Company. A corporation's capital stock is generally distributed among a number of shareholders in the form of shares of stock, which convey voting rights. Corporations can acquire a stake in other corporations by buying shares or blocks of shares. When Company A owns more than 50% of the stock in Company B, Company A is said to assume control of Company B, which becomes its subsidiary. Because ownership of a majority of the stock also gives Company A a majority of the votes at the annual shareholders' meeting, it has a dominant voice in defining Company B's policies. Also known as Affiliated Company. See also Branch, Parent Company, and Representation. / Смотрите также Представительский Офис или Представительство (Representative Office).

SUBSIDY = СУБСИДИЯ (или ДОТАЦИЯ) – In general, Subsidy is a special money payment by a government to one or more firms in a favored industry, usually for the purpose of enabling them to sell one or more of their products at a price below their costs of production (or at least at a price below the free market price). Subsidies are typically advocated either to promote more widespread consumption of some good or service deemed to be especially essential or meritorious by the government ('merit goods'), to boost the levels of production of goods whose manufacture or consumption involves sizable 'positive externalities' or partake of the nature of 'public goods', or sometimes simply to stave off bankruptcy and unemployment in a declining industry or segment of an industry whose owners and/or workers enjoy a lot of political influence. Sum paid to companies in certain industries to enable them to sell their goods or services at a price close to the prevailing market price. A subsidy is also used to provide financial support to a commercial or quasi-commercial activity that would otherwise not be viable in narrow profit-and-loss terms, usually in order to sustain broader economic or social benefits. WTO does not directly define subsidies. The US regards a subsidy as a bounty or grant paid for the manufacture, production, or export of an article. Export subsidies are contingent on exports; domestic subsidies are conferred on production without reference to exports. While governments sometimes make outright payments to firms; subsidies usually take a less direct form (R&D support, tax breaks, loans on preferential terms and provision of raw materials at below-market prices). The economic benefit granted by a government to producers of goods or services often to strengthen their competitive position. Financial aid granted by a government or other organization to an individual or legal entity for something that is considered to be of some advantage to the public. In the USA, payments made by the federal government to state governments are usually called Revenue Sharing or Grants-In-Aid; subsidies to individuals in the form of food stamps, aid to families with dependent children, Medicare and the like are a form of social welfare. Subsidies make up a substantial portion of transfer payments. Direct subsidies are financed by the taxpayers. Indirect subsidies are often financed by consumers in the form of higher prices. Current unrequited payments made by general government or the European Union to enterprises. Those made on the basis of a quantity or value of goods or services are classified as 'subsidies on products'. Other subsidies based on levels of productive activity (e.g., numbers employed) are designated Other subsidies on production. / временами производит неотложные платежи фирмам; .

SUBSPECIE = ПОДВИД – Subspecie (Ssp.) is a subdivision of a species, recognizable by morphological characteristics, but not isolated by genetic barriers from other members of the species. Sometimes designated as a variety. / Под Подвидом понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике животных и растений, рангом ниже вида. Подвид – совокупность

географически (реже экологически) обособленных популяций одного вида, особи которых отличаются определёнными, достаточно устойчивыми признаками (одним или несколькими) от особей других популяций того же вида.

SUBSTANDARD = НЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СТАНДАРТУ (или НИЖЕ УСТАНОВЛЕННОГО СТАНДАРТА, или СУБСТАНДАРТНЫЙ) – Substandard:- a loan that usually lacks current sound worth and paying capacity of borrower or collateral pledged.

SUBSTANTIVE(ITY) = СУБСТАНТИВНОЕ (или СУБСТАНТИВНОСТЬ, или СРОДСТВО) – Substantive(ity) is a tendency of a dye to move from a solution onto fibers in the solution. A dye that is substantive will leave the dye bath and be concentrated on the fiber in the bath. Without substantivity, most of the dye would simply remain in solution or dispersion in the bath. Dye substantivity is generally associated with the molecular structure of the dye, and often big molecules have high substantivity, while small molecules have low substantivity. Dye bath conditions, including temperature and additives such as salt influence substantivity. Substantivity is often produced in ways that differ from the final bond of the dye to the fiber. See also Affinity. / Субстантивное или Имеющее Сродство (Substantive); Субстантивность или Сродство (Substantivity), например красителя к материалу. Смотрите также Сродство (Affinity).

SUBSTANTIVE REASONS FOR REFUSAL = СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПРИЧИНЫ ДЛЯ ОТКАЗА – In the US patent law, Substantive Reasons For Refusal:- there are several substantive reasons for refusing registration of a mark. These include: likelihood of confusion; primarily merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of the goods/services; primarily geographically descriptive or primarily geographically deceptively; misdescriptive of the goods/services; primarily merely a surname; or mere ornamentation. This is not a complete list of all possible grounds of refusal.

SUBSTATION = ПОДСТАНЦИЯ – In reference to electricity, Substation is an assemblage of equipment that switches, changes, or regulates voltage in the electric transmission and distribution system. Substation:- facility equipment that switches, changes, or regulates electric voltage. / По отношению к электричеству, совокупность оборудования, которое переключает, изменяет или регулирует напряжение электричества в системе распределения и подачи. Под Электрической Подстанцией понимается электроустановка или совокупность электрических устройств для преобразования электрического тока по напряжению (трансформаторная подстанция) или частоте (преобразовательная подстанция), а также для распределения электрической энергии между потребителями.

SUBSTITUTE CHECK = ЧЕК СУБСТИТУТ (или ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЕК, или ЗАМЕЩАЕМЫЙ ЧЕК, или ЧЕКОЗАМЕНИТЕЛЬ) – The term Substitute Check means a paper reproduction of the original check that:- (i) contains an image of the front and back of the original check; (ii) bears a MICR line (short for the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition line; often pronounced Micker) containing all the information appearing on the MICR line of the original check, except as provided under generally applicable industry standards for substitute checks to facilitate the processing of substitute checks; (iii) conforms, in paper stock, dimension, and otherwise, with generally applicable industry standards for substitute checks; and (iv) is suitable for automated processing in the same manner as the original check. MICR is a process used by banks to make the processing of paper checks easier for both the bank and the customer. MICR characters are most often found on the bottom of paper checks in the form of numbers. These numbers are the MICR line, and are used by banks to glean information about individual checks. In order to read the MICR line, a bank's reader/sorter machine will pick up the magnetized ink and activate it in the machine's electromagnetic field. Once the ink is activated, the machine can then read the MICR line on the check and validate it. Once the check is validated, it can then be deposited into or withdrawn from a bank account. In the United States, Substitute Check means a paper reproduction of an original check containing an image of the front and back of the original check and printed in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) X9.100-140 (specifications for an Image Replacement Document (IRD); electronic check processing standard). A substitute check is legally the same as the original check provided it meets Regulation CC's requirements for legal equivalence. In the United States, a Substitute Check is a special paper copy of the front and back of an original check. The substitute check may be slightly larger than the original check. Substitute checks are specially formatted so they can be processed as if they were original checks. The front of a substitute check should state:- 'This is a legal copy of your check. You can use it the same way you would use the original check'. The following sample shows what a substitute check looks like. Not all copies of a check are substitute checks. For example, pictures of multiple checks printed on a page (also known as an Image Statement) that is returned to you with your monthly statement are not substitute checks. Online check images and photocopies of original checks are not substitute checks either. You can use image statements and other copies of checks to verify that your bank has paid a check. Some banks find that exchanging electronic images of checks with other banks is faster and more efficient than physically transporting paper checks. In certain circumstances, however, banks may need to use a paper check. To address this need, Check 21 (the US federal law) allows a bank to create and send a substitute check that is made from an electronic image of the original check. In general, the law does not require your bank to return your original check. Many banks destroy original paper checks. Other banks may store original checks for some period of time and then destroy them. Check 21 ensures that you have the same legal protections when you receive a substitute check from your bank as you do when you receive an original check. Check 21 provides a special process that allows you to claim a refund (also known as an Expedited Recredit) when you receive a substitute check from a bank and you think there is an error because of the substitute check. For example, you may think that you were charged twice for the same check. You may use the special process to get a refund of the money you lost. The amount of your refund under the special process is limited to the amount of your loss or the amount of the substitute check that you received, whichever is less, plus interest on that amount if your account earns interest. If your loss is more than the amount of the substitute check, you may have the right under other laws to recover additional amounts of money. If your bank finds that your claim is valid, you should receive your refund by the next business day after the bank's finding. Unless your bank finds that your claim is not valid, you should receive up to USD2 500.00 of your refund (plus interest if your account earns interest) within 10 business days after your bank receives your claim. You should receive the rest of your refund (plus interest if your account earns interest) no later than 45 days after your bank receives your claim. If your bank finds that your claim is not valid, it will send you a notice explaining why. Your bank may reverse the refund (including any interest on the refund) if it can show that the substitute check did not cause an error in your account. If you notice a problem with a substitute check, you should contact your bank as soon as possible. In general, to use the special refund procedure for substitute checks, you should contact your bank no later than 40 days from the date your bank provided the substitute check or from the date of the statement that shows the problem. In general, you must:- (i) describe why you think the charge to your account is incorrect; (ii) describe why you believe the original check or a better version of the substitute check is needed to determine whether the substitute check should have been deducted from your account; (iii) estimate how much money you lost because of the substitute check. Include any fees you were charged as a result of the substitute check. Also, alert your bank to any interest you lost, if your account earns interest. And (iv) provide a copy of the substitute check, or give your bank information that will help it identify the substitute check and investigate your claim. A paper reproduction of an original check that contains an image of the front and back of the original check and is suitable for automated processing, just as the original check is. The Check Clearing for the XXI Century Act, commonly known as Check 21, allows depository institutions to truncate original checks, process check information electronically, and

deliver substitute checks to depository institutions if they require paper checks. / Под Субститутом, от Латинского слова Substituo, означающее Назначаю Взамен или Ставлю Вместо, понимается .

SUBSTITUTED EXPENSES = ЗАМЕЩАЕМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Substituted Expenses are expenses incurred in place of loss or expense which would be allowed as general average, e.g., cost of removal of a ship, with general average damage, to a place where repairs would cost less. Substituted Expenses are expenses incurred to prevent or reduce a loss for which the insurance company would have been liable.

SUBSTITUTE GOODS = ТОВАРЫ СУБСТИТУТЫ (или ЗАМЕЩАЕМЫЕ ТОВАРЫ) – Substitute Goods:- two (or more) products for which the demand schedules are related to each other in such a way that an increase in the price of one good (other things being equal) will result in a rightward shift of the entire demand schedule for the other good, so that more of the second good will then be demanded at any given available price of the second good. (By the same token, a decrease in the price of the first good will result in a leftward shift of the entire demand schedule for its substitute, so that less of the substitute good will then be demanded at any given available price for the substitute than before.) This kind of relationship occurs when the two kinds of goods can be consumed or used in place of each other in at least some of their common uses. (Of course, substitutability of one for the other is a matter of degree, ranging from almost perfect interchangeability to only partial interchangeability.) The relative costs of using one good versus its substitute is apt to play a major role in determining which one each user chooses to purchase. An example of substitutable consumer goods might be compact disks and cassette tapes, both of which can be used as media for selling recorded musical performances to the public, even though there are significant differences between the two in terms of sound quality, durability, and the cost of the equipment needed to play them. Essentially these represent alternative choices for the consumers, and the relative prices of the two alternatives are going to have a lot to do with which way many consumers will go in spending their music budgets. If the price of cassettes suddenly increases a good bit, other things being equal, we can expect cd sales to be larger at any given price than they would have been with cassettes still at the old price. Examples of substitutable producers' goods might include coal versus natural gas (versus fuel oil versus nuclear fuels versus windmills etc) as alternative means to power generators for producing electricity. If the price of coal increases sharply, one may expect demand for the various substitutes to be greater at any of their given prices than would have been the case if the coal price had remained unchanged. This is because at least some electricity producers will now find it financially worth their while to shift part or all of their electricity production over to these suddenly relatively cheaper technologies. Another common pattern is for various sorts of skilled or unskilled labor to be fairly substitutable in particular industries for each other and/or for various forms of labor-saving machinery because of the existence of alternative production technologies available for producing the same goods or services. If the price of purchasing electronic teller machines goes down, for example, other things being equal, banks' demand for human bank tellers is likely to be reduced. / Под Субститутом, от Латинского слова Substituo, означающее Назначаю Взамен или Ставлю Вместо, понимается .

SUBSTITUTE PATENT APPLICATION = ЗАМЕЩАЕМОЕ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НА ПАТЕНТ – Substitute Patent Application is an application which is in essence a duplicate of a prior (earlier filed) application by the same applicant abandoned before the filing of the substitute (later filed) application; a substitute application does not obtain the benefit of the filing date of the prior application.

SUBSTITUTION = СУБСТИТУЦИЯ (или ЗАМЕНА) – Substitution:- recalling the securities lent from a borrower and replacing them with other securities of equivalent market value during the life of the securities loan. / Отзыв в период действия займа ценных бумаг заимствованных ценных бумаг у заёмщика и замена их другими ценными бумагами, эквивалентными по своей рыночной стоимости заменяемым. В праве под Субституцией, от позднелатинского слова Substitutio, от Латинского слова Substituo, означающее Назначаю Взамен или Ставлю Вместо, понимается назначение в завещании запасного наследника (субститута). Субституция или Замена:- В банковском деле:- замена одного обеспечения (collateral) – другим. В контрактах:- замена одной стороны контракта другим лицом. Смотрите также Novation. В экономике:- концепция, согласно которой, если продукт или услуга могут быть заменены другим продуктом или услугой, то их цены должны быть равны. В праве:- замена одного доверенного лица другим доверенным лицом при исполнении прав на акции в связи с покупкой и продажей ценных бумаг. Смотрите также Stock Power. В ценных бумагах:- (1) Обмен, или Своп (Swap), то есть обмен одних ценных бумаг на другие в портфеле вложений клиента (portfolio). Аналитики по ценным бумагам часто рекомендуют заменять акции, которые сейчас представляются им перспективными, на акций той же отрасли, но перспективы которых представляются им менее благоприятными. (2) Замена некоторых ценных бумаг на ценные бумаги равной стоимости, использующиеся в качестве залога (collateral) в операциях по счёту с маржёй (margin account). Смотрите также Same-Day-Substitution.

SUBSTITUTION DRAWBACK = СУБСТИТУЦИОННЫЙ ВОЗВРАТ – Substitution Drawback provides for a refund of duties paid on designated imported merchandise upon exportation of articles manufactured or produced with use of substituted domestic or imported merchandise that is of the same kind and quality as the designated imported merchandise. Same kind and quality means merchandise that is interchangeable in a specific manufacturing process. The imported materials must be used in a manufacturing process within 3 years after receipt by manufacturer, the domestic material of same kind and quality as imported materials must be used in manufacturing process within 3 years of receipt of imported material and the exported products must be manufactured within 3 years after receipt of the imported material by manufacturer, and exported within 5 years of the date of importation of designated material. See also Direct Identification Drawback, Drawback, and Same Condition Drawback. / вывоз (exportation). привоз (importation).

SUBSTRATE = ПОДСТИЛКА – Substrate is a fabric to which coatings or other fabrics are applied; a support. It can be of woven, knit, nonwoven, or weft-insertion construction. Generally, substrate properties are dependent both on fiber type and fabric construction. Usually the fabric is scoured, heat-set, and otherwise finished prior to coating or bonding. Many smooth-surfaced manufactured fiber fabrics require impregnation with a latex prior to coating to ensure adequate adhesion. Substrate is a fabric on which coatings or other fabrics are applied; a support. Substrate is an underlying support or foundation. An example is a fiber substrate prepared with a mordant before dyeing.

SUBSTRATE = СУБСТРАТ – Substrate is the material or substance on which a microorganism feeds and develops; also a substance acted upon by an enzyme. / В биологии под Субстратом, от позднелатинского слова Substratum, означающее Основа или Подстилка, от Sub, означающее Под, и Stratum, означающее Кладка или Постройка или Сооружение, понимается:- (1) химическое вещество, подвергающееся превращению под действием фермента. Концентрация субстрата в клетке оказывает регулирующее влияние на активность фермента. (2) Основа (предмет или вещество), к которой прикреплены животные и растительные организмы, а также среда постоянного обитания и развития организмов, например, питательная среда для микроорганизмов.

SUBSURFACE STABILIZATION FABRICS = ТАКНИ ДЛЯ ПОДПОВЕРХНОСТНОЙ СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ – Subsurface Stabilization Fabrics are the fabrics used in the construction on access roads, railroads, parking and storage areas over soft, unstable soil. The fabric is placed between the subgrade and the stabilizing fill material where it provides separation of subsoil and fill, filtration of moisture at the subsoil/fill interface, and added tensile reinforcement of the compacted fill. Subsurface Stabilization Fabric is a type of

geotextile used to cover soft unstable soil prior to the construction of roads, railbeds and structures. A subsurface stabilization fabric is used as an interface between the soft soil and a fill layer. It provides moisture transfer while inhibiting the mixing of the two layers. See also Geotextile.

SUBSURFACE TILLAGE = ПОДПОВЕРХНОСТНОЕ РЫХЛЕНИЕ (или БЕЗОТВАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА) – Subsurface Tillage is a tillage with a special sweeplike plow or blade which is drawn beneath the surface at depths of several inches and cuts plant roots and loosens the soil without inverting it or without incorporating the surface cover. / Подповерхностное Рыхление почвы – корни растения и . Под Безотвальной Обработкой почвы понимается рыхление почвы на глубину 20–30 сантиметров (без оборачивания пласта) плугами со снятыми отвалами. Основное звено системы обработки почвы, предложена в 1951 Российским новатором сельскохозяйственного производства, полеводом Терентием Семёновичем Мальцевым (10 Ноября (29 Октября) 1895 – 11 Августа 1994) для чернозёмов Зауралья и Западной Сибири. При безотвальной обработке почвы меньше распыляется почва. Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки.

SUBTEND = СОПУТСТВУЮЩЕЕ – Subtend:- situated at the base of.

SUBTRACTIVE = СУБТРАКТИВНОЕ – Subtractive:- with reference to color, removal of colors from light reflected from a surface. A surface that is illuminated by white light and that reflects all visible colors will appear white. The surface can be made to appear some other color than white by altering it with materials that absorb or subtract colors present in the white light. The subtractive primary colors are designated cyan, magenta and yellow. If a white material is colored with something that absorbs magenta, for example, then cyan and yellow will be reflected, making the material look what is normally called green. If another material is added that absorbs the cyan component – 'subtracts' cyan, then only the yellow is reflected, and the material looks yellow. If all colors are subtracted or absorbed, then the material appears black. Dyes used on fabric work according to subtractive principals. In theory, if truly pure cyan, yellow and magenta dyes were available, any other color could be mixed from them. In practice, there are limitations. Color theory and practice are complex topics.

SUBTRACTIVE COLOR MIXTURE = СУБТРАКТИВНОЕ СМЕШЕНИЕ ЦВЕТОВ (или СУБТРАКТИВНАЯ СМЕСЬ ЦВЕТОВ, или РАЗНОСТНАЯ СМЕСЬ ЦВЕТОВ, или СМЕСЬ ВЫЧИТАТЕЛЬНЫХ ЦВЕТОВ) – Subtractive Color Mixture is a mixture of absorbing media or superposition of filters so that the spectral composition of light passing through the combination is determined by simultaneous or successive absorption.

SUBULATE = ШИЛОВИДНОЕ (или СУЖИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ К КОНЦУ) – Subulate:- slender or tapering and flattened into a narrow elipse in cross-section, awl-shaped.

SUCCULENT = СУККУЛЕНТ – Succulents:- as relates to the US/Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, succulents are thick fleshy plants capable of storing large quantities of water in their leaves and stems. Many succulent plants are spineless. Succulents with spines differ from cacti in that the spines grow directly from the plants tissue rather than from structures called Areoles. Succulent plants grown in greenhouses include jade plants, aloe vera, and crown-of-thorns. Succulent – juicy (Latin:- Succus = Juice, Sap), fleshy plants that store water in specially adapted thickened or swollen organs such as leaves, stems or roots. Succulent:- soft, juicy, and fleshy. / Под Суккулентами, от Латинского слова Succulentus, означающее Сочный, понимаются многолетние растения сухих местообитаний, сохраняющие запасы воды в сочных листьях (Агавы, Алоэ) или стеблях (Кактусы, некоторые Молочаи); тип ксерофитов.

SUCKER = ПОРОСЛЬ (или ПАСЫНОК, или ВОЛЧОК, или СОСУНОК, или ПРИСОСКА) – Sucker is a shoot of the plant arising from below the ground; a parasite from a host plant. Suckers are shoots or small plants arising from the base of a larger plant. / ростки (или побеги) или маленькие растения, вырастающие из основания более крупного растения. Волчок – стеблевая поросль. Под Порослью понимаются молодые побеги растений, развивающиеся из придаточных или спящих почек на пнях или корнях лиственных деревьев. Под Пасынками понимаются боковые побеги растений, вырастающие из пазух листьев.

SUCKLING BEEF CALVES = СОСУЩИЕ ТЕЛЯТА МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ (или ТЕЛЯТА МЯСНОЙ ПОРОДЫ НА ПОДСОСЕ) – Suckling Beef Calves are the beef breed Cattle from birth until weaning. Veal calves are not considered suckling calves. See also Weaned Cattle.

SUCTION = ВСАСЫВАНИЕ (или РЕЗОРБЦИЯ) – Suction is the act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid, or gaseous body by reason of reduced air pressure over part of its surface. Suction is the flow of a fluid into a partial vacuum, or region of low pressure. The pressure gradient between this region and the ambient pressure will propel matter toward the low pressure area. Dust is sucked into a vacuum cleaner when it is pushed in by the higher pressure air on the outside of the cleaner. This is similar to what happens when humans breathe or drink through a straw. Both breathing and using a straw involve contracting the diaphragm and muscles around the rib cage. The increased volume in the chest cavity decreases the pressure inside, creating an imbalance with the ambient air pressure, or atmospheric pressure. This imbalance results in air pushing into the lungs or liquid pushing up through a straw and into the mouth. / Всасывание или Резорбция, переход различных веществ через клеточные элементы тканей в кровь и лимфу. Всасывание происходит главным образом в пищеварительном тракте, а также из полости лёгких, плевры, матки, мочевого пузыря, с поверхности кожи и другого. Вода, соли и некоторые другие вещества (глюкоза, витамины) всасываются без предварительного изменения. Всасывание, или активный транспорт большинства питательных веществ через слизистую оболочку пищеварительного тракта в кровь и лимфу, происходит после их ферментативного превращения в более простые соединения, способные пройти через слой эпителиальных клеток. При всасывании вещества движутся как в результате физических процессов (диффузии, осмоса), так и вследствие активного транспорта – против концентрационного и электрохимического градиента, что сопровождается расходом энергии. Всосавшись в кровь и лимфу, вещества разносятся ко всем органам и тканям, где используются для энергетических и пластических процессов. Всасывание в пищеварительном тракте человека и позвоночных животных происходит главным образом через ворсинки кишечника и микроворсинки эпителиальных клеток. Во всасывании принимают участие внутриклеточные структуры (митохондрии, комплекс Гольджи, эндоплазматическая сеть). Всасывание углеводов происходит после расщепления их до моносахаридов. Всасывание белков – после расщепления до аминокислот. Всасывание аминокислот и сахаров способствует процесс фосфорилирования. Всасывание жира (триглицеридов) происходит после ступенчатого расщепления до ди- и моноглицеридов, а затем до глицерина и жирных кислот. Глицерин легко всасывается, а жирные кислоты подвергаются всасыванию после того, как они вступают в комплексное соединение с жёлчными кислотами. Внутри клеток слизистой оболочки происходит распад этого комплекса, жирные кислоты превращаются в нейтральный жир, а жёлчные кислоты возвращаются в просвет кишечника для транспортировки новых порций жирных кислот (хорошо эмульгированный жир, например, молоко, может частично всасываться и без расщепления). Всасывание воды, солей, витаминов и других веществ идёт и в других отделах

пищеварительного тракта также активно, с затратой энергии. Обратное всасывание происходит в секреторных и экскреторных органах, например, всасывание воды в почечных канальцах при мочеобразовании. Всасывание регулируется нервными и гуморально-гормональными механизмами. Нарушение всасывания приводит к истощению организма. Большей частью это связано с отсутствием некоторых ферментов и переносчиков, принимающих участие во всасывании питательных веществ. В некоторых случаях нарушения всасывания носят генетический (наследственный) характер. Такие дефекты устраняют введением в организм ряда ферментов, витаминов, солей и других веществ. Данные о процессе всасывания учитывают при выработке режима питания человека, при приготовлении питательных смесей для искусственного вскармливания.

SUCTION FILTER = ВСАСЫВАЮЩИЙ ФИЛЬТР (или ФИЛЬТР, РАБОТАЮЩИЙ ПОД РАЗРЕЖЕНИЕМ, или ФИЛЬТР НА ЛИНИИ ПОДАЧИ, или ВАКУУМ ФИЛЬТР) – Suction Filter is a pump intake-line filter in which the fluid is below atmospheric pressure. See also Filter. Suction Filters are used as safety filters to protect pumps from gross contamination which can cause them to grip. They are available in 3 styles:- (i) Suction Strainer; (ii) SF2 External Filters, for mounting semi-immersed under the oil level; and (iii) SF2 Semi-Immersed Filters, which shut off oil flow while the filter element is being replaced, replace the butterfly valves usually used for servicing hydraulic pumps.

SUCTION MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ПРИСАСЫВАНИЯ – Suction Marks:- come from stenter cooling zone. Finishing defect. / зоны охлаждения ширительной машины. Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

SUDDEN WILT = МОЛНИЕНОСНЫЙ ВИЛТ (или СКОРОТЕЧНЫЙ ВИЛТ) – Wilt disease can be one of the most devastating problems in Cotton. Sudden Wilt is caused by a weak pathogen that infects the roots and lower stem. Root damage from late cultivation can contribute. Plants wilt suddenly and defoliate, usually in hot weather after irrigation or rainfall. Plants die or occasionally re-grow. Affects single plants or small patches. Does not re-occur in the same place. Brown discoloration is confined to the woody parts of the roots and lower stem only. Sudden Wilt most commonly occurs mid-season when the final cultivation is followed by an irrigation or rainfall event and then fine hot weather. The plants wilt suddenly, drop their leaves and squares and, in some cases, then shoot again. Affected plants usually occur in patches extending along the rows, especially in low-lying areas of the field. All of the plants in a patch are affected simultaneously. Symptoms include a brown discoloration of the vascular tissue just below the bark on the lower stem and roots. Sudden wilt is not common and only occurs spasmodically. It does not re-occur in the same patch in subsequent years. Weakly pathogenic Fusarium spp. have been found associated with the condition. See also Bronze Wilt, Fusarium Wilt, and Verticillium Wilt. / Изменение цвета до бурого . Вилт известен также как Трахеомикоз (Трахеомикозная Болезнь). Смотрите также Бронзовый Вилт (Bronze Wilt), или Вертициллёзный Вилт (Вертициллиозный Вилт (Verticillium Wilt)) и Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt). . вилт вызывается слабым патогеном, который инфицирует корни и нижнюю часть стебля. Растения умирают или иногда отрастают (дают отаву). или маленькие очаги (patches). только одеревеневшим частям корней и прикорневой части стебля (lower stem).

SUDS STABILIZER = СТАБИЛИЗАТОР МЫЛЬНОЙ ПЕНЫ – Suds Stabilizers are included in detergents to boost suds and keep them from decomposing. They are generally used in detergents where lasting suds are desirable (primarily high sudsing formulations) and in light-duty liquids designed for hand dish washing. The most widely used suds stabilizers are alkanolamides.

SUDS SUPPRESSOR = СУПРЕССОР МЫЛЬНОЙ ПЕНЫ (или ПОДАВИТЕЛЬ МЫЛЬНОЙ ПЕНЫ, или ГАСИТЕЛЬ МЫЛЬНОЙ ПЕНЫ) – Suds Suppressors:- they inhibit sudsing or control foam at a low level. Suds suppression is critical in dishwasher detergents, not only to ensure that the detergent itself produces a minimum of suds, but also to keep foodstuffs from creating suds. Suds suppressors are important for detergent compatibility with European and North American high-efficiency washers. / Под Супрессорами, от Латинского слова Suppressio, означающее Давление, понимается .

SUE AND LABOR CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ОБЯЗАННОСТИ ПО УМЕНЬШЕНИЮ УБЫТКОВ – Sue and Labor Charges (S&L Charges) are expenses incurred by a marine assured to prevent or minimize loss for which underwriters would have been liable. Expenditure incurred as part of a GA act is not allowed as sue and labor, nor are expenses incurred in a salvage operation involving a salvage award. Sue and Labor charges are recoverable under a marine insurance policy whether or not the purpose for which they were incurred was achieved. They are recoverable in addition to any other loss under the policy, even a total loss. Under a hull policy, except where they are associated with a total loss, S&L charges are subject to the policy deductible. Claims for S&L charges under a hull policy are subject to reduction to reflect underinsurance, if any.

SUE AND LABOR CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОБЯЗАННОСТИ ПО УМЕНЬШЕНИЮ УБЫТКОВ – (1) Sue And Labor Clause:- this clause formed part of the SG policy form and was the basis for applying to the policy expenses incurred by the assured to prevent loss for which underwriters would have been liable. The clause was not retained when the MAR form of policy was introduced to replace the SG policy (Ship and Goods policy) in 1982 (cargo) and 1983 (hull), and was, therefore, omitted from the new cargo and hull clauses drafted for attachment to the MAR form of policy. Nevertheless, the effect of the sue and labor clause is incorporated in the 'duty of the assured' clause in the new clauses. A clause within marine and inland marine policies whereby the policyholder, in the event of a loss, is required to take all necessary means to save the property from further loss, and the insurer agrees to pay the costs even if the property becomes a total loss despite the policyholder's efforts. The insurer may pay a total loss plus the cost of the attempted salvage. Sue and Labor Clause provides coverage, in the event of a loss recoverable under the policy, for expenses reasonably incurred by the Assured or his agents to protect the cargo from further harm and to assist in recovering the damaged cargo in an effort to minimize the loss. Sue and Labor Clause is the clause in a marine policy requiring the assured, in the event of a loss, to act as a prudent uninsured to prevent or minimize damage by taking steps to save and preserve the property from further loss or damage. The clause provides that charges or expenses reasonably incurred in preserving the property are recoverable from the insurance company, if the loss itself is recoverable. The Sue and Labor Clause requires the ship owner to make every attempt to reduce or save the exposed interests from loss. Under the terms of the clause, the insurer pays for any necessary costs incurred in carrying out the requirements of the sue and labor clause. Thus, if a ship is stranded, under the sue and labor clause the hull owner would be required to hire salvors to attempt to save the ship. Such expenses are paid even if the salvage attempts fail. A clause in a marine insurance policy whereby the insurer accepts liability for charges incurred by the insured in seeking to preserve his property from loss or to minimise a loss that would be covered by the policy. The insured is said to sue and labor for the protection of his property.

(2) Sue And Labor Clause:- expenses incurred by the assured or their representatives with the intention of preventing or minimizing a loss for which the Underwriter would have been liable. They do not include expenses incurred in general average or salvage acts; these being recoverable under the policy only as part of the Underwriters' liability for contribution to general average or salvage, if any. Sue and labor charges are recoverable under a policy that incorporates a sue and labor clause (SG policy – Ship and Goods policy), or in accordance with the wording of the policy, e.g., under the 'duty of the assured' clause attached to a MAR policy. / Расходы, понесённые , например, .

SUEDE = НАЧЁСЫВАТЬ (или ВОРСОВАТЬ, или ЗАМШЕВОЕ) – Suede:- a process of raising fibers on the hide to give a velvet nap effect. Also, a specialty ink (plastisol) that gives your print designs a leather-like feel. You can find this ink at Union Ink company.

SUÈDE = СЮЭД (или ЗАМША) – Suède is a common name in leather for the hide of a cow with the fur removed. Soft, tanned leather with the flesh side buffed into a nap. Suède is a type of leather with a napped finish. However, it can also refer to a similar napped or brushed finish on many kinds of fabrics. Suède leather is made from the underside of the skin, primarily lamb, although goat, pig, calf and deer are commonly used. Its softness, thinness and pliability make it suitable for clothing and delicate uses. Suède was originally used for women's gloves. Due to its textured nature and open pores, suède may become dirty and absorb liquids quickly. / Под Сюэд, от Французского слова Suède, означающее Шведская Кожа или Шведка, понимается замша. Под Замшей, от Польского слова Zamsz, понимается кожа жирового или комбинированного (формальдегидно-жирового) дубления, выделанная из шкур диких коз, овец, оленей и так далее. Характеризуется мягкостью, бархатистостью, водонепроницаемостью. Изготовляют обувь, перчатки, одежду. Замша, от Польского слова Замш (Zamsz), от Немецких слов Сэмиш Леда (Sämisch Leder), кожа, выделанная жировым дублением из шкур оленя, овчины или опойка. Отличается мягкостью, бархатистостью, водонепроницаемостью. Замша красится в различные цвета. Для замши характерна большая пористость. Из замши изготовливают предметы одежды, обувь, перчатки, она используется также для фильтрации бензина (отделение воды), шлифовки оптических стекол и прочего. Замшу искусственную получают пропиткой ткани с замшевидным ворсом резиновым клеем (для обуви) или нанесением на ткань резинового клея, на который затем насыпают измельченное хлопчатобумажное волокно (для галантерейных изделий).

SUÈDE FABRIC = ТКАНЬ СЮЭД (или ТКАНЬ ЗАМША, или ЗАМШЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Suède Fabric is a woven or knitted cloth finished to resemble suède leather, usually by napping, shearing, and sanding techniques. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 100% polyester filament, 75d x 150d, 240 threads per inch, 44" or 58", WJL (on modern Water Jet Loom (WJL) machines). Suède Fabric is a woven or knitted fabric of cotton, man-made fibers, wool, or blends, finished to resemble suede leather. It is used in sport coats, gloves, linings, and cleaning cloths. / Замша Тканая – ткань, вырабатываемая атласным переплетением с плотным уточным застилом на лицевой поверхности и подвергаемая в отделке ворсованию и аппретированию, благодаря чему по внешнему виду и на ощупь она напоминает натуральную замшу. Замша тканая употребляется для изготовления спортивных костюмов, курток и тому подобного.

SUEZMAX VESSEL = СУДНО СУЭЗМЭКС (или СУДНО СУЭЦМАКС) – Suezmax Vessels are tankers of deadweight between 120 000 and 199 999 tons. Originally named through being the largest vessels able to transit the Suez Canal. Suezmaxes mostly carry dirty cargoes, especially crude oil, in parcel sizes of 130 000 tons (around one million barrels). Typical routes include West African exports to the United States and Europe, North Sea exports to the United States and Europe and some Arabian Gulf exports. / К судам Суэзмэкс или Суэцмакс относятся танкеры дедвейтом в диапазоне от 120 000 до 199 999 тонн. Изначально ими именовались самые крупные суда, способные проходить через Суэцкий Канал (открыт в 1869, длиной 161 километр, глубиной 16.5–17 метров, шириной 120–150 метров, без шлюзов), соединяющий Красное Море у города Суэц со Средиземным Морем у города Порт Саид. Суэзмэксы или Суэцмаксы перевозят, главным образом тёмные нефтепродукты, в большинстве своём сырую нефть, партиями по 130 000 тонн (приблизительно один миллион баррелей). К типичным маршрутам таких судов относятся вывозные (или экспортные) пути из стран Западной Африки в Соединённые Штаты Америки и Европу, вывозной (или экспортный) путь из Северного Моря в Соединённые Штаты Америки и Европу, и вывозной (или экспортный) путь из некоторых стран Персидского Залива.

SUFFERANCE WAREHOUSE = ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СКЛАД – In Canada, Sufferance Warehouses are privately owned and operated facilities licensed by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) for the short-term storage and the examination of imported goods pending release from customs. Sufferance warehouse keepers charge user fees to their clients for storage and handling. Your goods may stay in a sufferance warehouse for up to 40 days. If you do not claim your goods from the sufferance warehouse after 40 days, we transfer them, at your expense, to a place of safekeeping. If this happens, we notify you that if your goods are not formally released and accounted for or exported within 30 days from the date of the notice, they will be forfeit to the federal government to dispose of accordingly. You are responsible for all reasonable expenses incurred by the CBSA in the disposal of your goods where they are disposed of other than by sale. / В Канаде, Таможенный склад, обеспечиваемый банковским обязательством (гарантией).

SUFFERANCE WHARF = ПРИСТАНЬ ДЛЯ ХРАНЕНИЯ ГРУЗОВ ДО УПЛАТЫ ПОШЛИНЫ – Sufferance Wharf is a wharf licensed and attended by Customs authorities. / Под Причалом понимается совокупность сооружений и устройств для стоянки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Причальные сооружения (набережные, пирсы) оборудуют тумбами для закрепления судовых швартовов и отбойными приспособлениями (привальными брусьями, кранцами и другими), предохраняющими причал и борта судна от повреждений при навале. На причале располагают грузоподъёмные механизмы, склады и прочее. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы. Под Пристанью понимается специально оборудованное место на внутренних водных путях для стоянки речных судов у берега. Предназначена для посадки и высадки пассажиров, перегрузочных и других операций. Пристани бывают стационарными и плавучими. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала.

SUGAR = САХАР – India, Brazil, China, Thailand, Cuba and Mexico are among the leading sugar cane producers. European Union nations, the Russian Federation and Ukraine produce the majority of all sugar beets. The European Union, Brazil, Thailand, Australia, Cuba and Ukraine are leading sugar exporters. Historically, the futures World Sugar No. 11 market has produced NYBOT's largest total annual volumes. In 2003, for example, total sugar futures and options accounted for more than 36% of all the contracts traded on the NYBOT® exchanges. The process of making sugar by evaporating juice from sugarcane developed in India around 500 BC. Sugarcane, a tropical grass, probably originated in New Guinea. During prehistoric times its culture spread throughout the Pacific Islands and into India. By 200 BC producers in China had begun to grow it too. Westerners learned of sugarcane in the course of military expeditions into India. Nearchos, one of Alexander the Great's commanders, described it as 'a reed that gives honey without bees'. Raw sugar futures are traded on the New York Board of Trade® (NYBOT®). White sugar futures are traded on the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE). Table sugar (sucrose) comes from plant sources. Two important sugar crops predominate:- sugarcane (Saccharum spp.) and sugar beets (Beta vulgaris), in which sugar can account for 12% to 20% of the plant's dry weight. Some minor commercial sugar crops include the date palm (Phoenix dactylifera), sorghum (Sorghum vulgare), and the sugar maple (Acer saccharum). In the financial year 2001/02, worldwide production of sugar amounted to 134.1 million tons. The first production of sugar from sugar-cane took place in India. Alexander the Great's companions reported seeing 'honey produced without the intervention of bees' and it remained exotic in Europe until the Arabs started cultivating it in Sicily and Spain. Only after the Crusades did it begin to rival honey as a sweetener in Europe. The Spanish began cultivating sugar-cane in the West Indies in 1506

(and in Cuba in 1523). The Portuguese first cultivated sugar-cane in Brazil in 1532. Most cane-sugar comes from countries with warm climates, such as Brazil, Pakistan, India, China and Australia. In 2001/02 developing countries produced over twice as much sugar as developed countries. The greatest quantity of sugar comes from Latin America, the United States, the Caribbean nations, and the Far East. Beet-sugar comes from regions with cooler climates:- northwest and eastern Europe, northern Japan, plus some areas in the United States (including California). In the northern hemisphere, the beet-growing season ends with the start of harvesting around September. Harvesting and processing continues until March in some cases. The availability of processing-plant capacity, and the weather both influence the duration of harvesting and processing – the industry can lay up harvested beet until processed, but frost-damaged beet becomes effectively unprocessable. The European Union (EU) has become the world's second-largest sugar exporter. The Common Agricultural Policy of the EU sets maximum quotas for members' production to match supply and demand, and a price. Europe exports excess production quota (approximately 5 million tons in 2003). Part of this, 'quota' sugar, gets subsidised from industry levies, the remainder (approximately half) sells as 'C quota' sugar at market prices without subsidy. These subsidies and a high import tariff make it difficult for other countries to export to the EU states, or to compete with the Europeans on world markets. In non-scientific use, the term Sugar refers to sucrose (also called Table Sugar or Saccharose) – a white crystalline solid disaccharide. Humans most commonly use sucrose as their sugar of choice for altering the flavor and properties (such as mouthfeel, preservation, and texture) of beverages and food. Commercially-produced table sugar comes either from sugar-cane or from sugar-beet. Scientifically, sugar refers to any monosaccharide or disaccharide. Monosaccharides (also called Simple Sugars), such as glucose, store energy which biological cells use and consume. In a list of ingredients, any word that ends with 'ose' will likely denote a sugar. Sometimes such words may also refer to any types of carbohydrates soluble in water. In culinary terms, the foodstuff known as sugar delivers one of the primary taste sensations, that of sweetness. The English word Sugar may ultimately originate from the Sanskrit word Sharkara or Śarkarā, which means 'Sugar' or 'Pebble'. It probably came to English by way of the French, Spanish and/or Italians who derived their word for sugar from the Arabic Al Sukkar (whence the Portuguese word Açucar, the Spanish word Azúcar, the Italian word Zucchero, the Old French word Zuchre and the contemporary French word Sucre). The Arabs in turn presumably derived their word from the Persian Shakar, derived from the original Sanskrit. Note that the English word Jaggery (coarse brown Indian sugar) has similar ultimate etymological origins. Cane-sugar producers since the VI century BCE have crushed the harvested vegetable material to collect and filter the juice. They then treat the liquid (often with lime (calcium oxide)) to remove impurities and then neutralize it with sulfur dioxide. Boiling the juice then allows the sediment to settle to the bottom for dredging out, while the scum rises to the surface for skimming off. In cooling, the liquid crystallises, usually in the process of stirring, to produce sugar crystals. Centrifuges usually remove the uncrystallised syrup. The producers can then either sell the resultant sugar, as is, for use; or process it further to produce lighter grades. This processing may take place in another factory in another country. Beet-sugar producers slice the washed beets, then extract the sugar with hot water in a 'diffuser'. An alkaline solution ('milk of lime' and carbon dioxide from the lime kiln) then serves to precipitate impurities (see also Carbonatation). After filtration, evaporation concentrates the juice to a content of about 70% solids, and controlled crystallisation extracts the sugar. A centrifuge removes the sugar crystals from the liquid, which gets recycled in the crystalliser stages. When economic constraints prevent the removal of more sugar, the manufacturer discards the remaining liquid, now known as Molasses. / Щелочное (Alkaline). осадок (precipitate). в Нью Йоркской Палате Торговли (Нью Йоркском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). Под Сахаром, от Греческого слова Sákchar от санскрита, понимается пищевой продукт, получаемый главным образом из Сахарной Свёклы и Сахарного Тростника. Выпускается в виде сахарного песка и сахара-рафинада. Энергетическая ценность (калорийность) 100 граммов сахара – 1.68 МДж (около 400 ккал). Сахарная Свёкла, группа разновидностей Свёклы обыкновенной корнеплодной; техническая культура, из корней которой получают сахар (его содержание до 19.5%). Сахарный Тростник, Род преимущественно Многолетних Трав Семейства Злаков, 5–7 Видов. Выращивают благородный Сахарный Тростник, в основном в Бразилии, Индии, Кубе, небольшие пробные плантации в республиках Средней Азии. В стеблях до 20% сахара. Другие Виды используют как салатные овощи, на корм животным, для производства бумаги. Жом – измельчённые корнеплоды Сахарной Свёклы после экстрагирования из них сахара, является побочным продуктом свеклосахарного производства. Жом свежий, силосованный (кислый) и сушёный используют в основном для откорма сельскохозяйственных животных. Сахароза, тростниковый или свекловичный сахар, дисахарид, образованный остатками глюкозы и фруктозы. Важная транспортная форма углеводов в растениях (особенно много сахарозы в Сахарном Тростнике, Сахарной Свёкле и других сахароносных растениях); легко превращается в запасные крахмал и инулин. Используется в пищевой и микробиологической промышленности. Бытовое название – сахар. Сахарное Производство – производство кристаллического белого сахара-песка и сахара-рафинада из Сахарной Свёклы и Сахарного Тростника. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) сахар вырабатывался из Сахарной Свёклы, содержавшей в среднем около 17.5% сахара. Все процессы сахарного производства механизированы и выполняются непрерывным поточным способом в течение сезона обработки. Основные процессы сахарного производства:- мойка, резка свёклы в стружку, обработка её в диффузионных аппаратах, очистка диффузионного сока (дефекация), сатурация, сульфитация), выпаривание очищенного сока, уваривание сиропа до концентрации 92.5% сухих веществ (так называемый утфель), центрифугирование, высушивание и охлаждение кристаллов сахара, в результате чего получается сахар-песок. Сахар-рафинад вырабатывают из сахара-песка. Сахара – то же, что углеводы.

SUGAR NO. 11 = САХАР № 11 – The Sugar No. 11 contract is the world benchmark contract for raw sugar trading. The contract prices the physical delivery of raw cane sugar, free-on-board (FOB) the receiver's vessel in a port within the country of origin of the sugar. The seller pays to ship the sugar to a port, and is responsible for loading costs. The buyer, however, is responsible for unloading costs. In the case of landlocked countries, it would be delivered at a berth or anchorage in the customary port of export. Sugar No. 11 can be sugar originating from any one of 28 countries including the US, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, etc. Its quality standard is defined as raw centrifugal cane sugar based on 96 degrees average polarization.

SUGAR NO. 14 = САХАР № 14 – Sugar No. 14 differs primarily from Sugar No. 11 in the shipping terms for the contract. Sugar No. 14 Calls for delivery of cane sugar in bulk at determined Atlantic and Gulf ports with Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) duty paid. The seller must pay the costs and freight to bring the goods to the port of destination, including insurance for the buyer. Maritime transport only. However, risk is transferred to the buyer once the goods have crossed the ship's rail.

SUGAR NO. 16 = САХАР № 16 – The Sugar No. 16 contract serves the hedging needs of US sugar producers, end users and merchants. The contract prices physical delivery of US-grown (or foreign sugar with duty fees paid by deliverer) raw cane sugar at one of five US refinery ports selected by the receiver: New York, Baltimore, Galveston, New Orleans, and Savannah. Its quality standard is defined as raw centrifugal cane sugar based on 96 degrees average polarization.

SUGGESTIVE MARK = СХОДНЫЙ ЗНАК (или СУГГЕСТИВНЫЙ ЗНАК) – Suggestive Mark:- secondary trademark register for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). It allows for registration of certain marks that are not eligible for registration on

the Principal Register, but are capable of distinguishing an applicant's goods or services. Marks registered on the Supplemental Register receive protection from conflicting marks and other protections, but are excluded from receiving the advantages of certain sections of the Trademark Act of 1946. The excluded sections are listed in 15 USC §1094 (15 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 15). If the applicant seeks registration on the Supplemental Register, the application should state that registration is requested on the Supplemental Register. If no register is specified, the Office will presume that the applicant seeks registration on the Principal Register. To register a mark on the Supplemental Register, applicants must either be using the mark or filing under Trademark Act Section 44 based on a foreign registration. Suggestive Marks are considered inherently distinctive and protectable without first acquiring secondary meaning. Examples of suggestive marks may include HERO for hire extinguishers or GREYHOUND for bus transportation services. Suggestive Mark is a mark that, when applied to the goods or services at issue, requires imagination, thought or perception to reach a conclusion as to the nature of those goods or services. / Суггестивный, от Латинского слова Suggestio, означающее Внушение или Намёк, .

SUINT = ЖИРОПОТ – Suint:- generally referred to as the perspiration of sheep and is naturally excreted from the glands at the roots of the wool. Suint consists of soapy compounds of potash and fatty acids, together with a little free fatty acid and saline matter. It is soluble in water. This is one part of what is called the Grease on an unwashed fleece. / Под Жиропотом шерсти понимается смесь выделений сальных и потовых желёз кожи овец. Количество жира в шерсти мериносовых овец 30–40%, полутонкорунных – 12–20%, грубошёрстных – около 4%. Жиропот смазывает и защищает шерсть от дейстия влаги, механических загрязнений и других внешних факторов, способствует лучшему сохранению физико-механических свойств шёрстных волокон. При недостатке жиропота шерсть делается сухой, теряет блеск; при избытке жиропота уменьшается выход чистой шерсти. Жиропот используют для получения ланолина.

SUITING = КОСТЮМНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Suiting:- original meaning implies a men's wear coat. In the garment trade it is the material used to make a man's suit in comparison with trouser material, fancy vesting, overcoating, sport coat material, etc. See also Cotton Suiting.

SUITOR = ПОГЛОТИТЕЛЬ – A term 'Suitor' is used to describe a company seeking to buy another company. See also Target Company.

SULCO = БОРОЗДИТЬ (или ВЗРЫХЛЯТЬ, или РЫТЬ, или ВСКАПЫВАТЬ, или ПРОПАЛЫВАТЬ) – Sulco:- of a plant or part with a groove or furrow (Latin:- Sulcus = Furrow or Groove). / Борозда или Колея (Sulcus). / жёлоб или паз (groove).

SULFAMIC ACID = СУЛЬФАМИЧЕСКАЯ КИСЛОТА (или СУЛЬФАМИНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Sulfamic Acid, NH_2SO_3H, applied to wool typically by printing, followed by baking then steaming, fixes to the wool much like an acid dye. It is colorless and prevents the treated wool from taking up other acid dye, so it is an effective resist. / Сульфаминовая Кислота – моноамид серной кислоты NH_2SO_2OH.

SULFAR FIBER = СУЛЬФАРОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО СУЛЬФАР) – Sulfar Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain, synthetic polysulfide in which at least 85% of the sulfide (–S–) linkages are attached to two aromatic rings. The raw material is polyphenylene sulfide which is melt spun and processed into staple fibers. These are high performance fibers with excellent resistance to strong chemicals and high temperature. They show excellent strength retention in harsh environments; are flame retardant; and are non-conducting. They find use in high-temperature filter fabrics, electrical insulation, coal-fired boiler bag houses, papermaker's felt, and highperformance composites.

SULFATED ASH = СУЛЬФАТНАЯ ЗОЛА (или СУЛЬФИРОВАННАЯ ЗОЛА) – Sulfated Ash is the ash content of fresh, compounded lubricating oil as determined by ASTM Method D 874. Indicates level of metallic additives in the oil. See also Ash. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

SULFATE PULP = СУЛЬФАТНАЯ ПУЛЬПА (или СУЛЬФАТНАЯ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Sulfate Pulp:- inexpensive, brown, durable paper that is not bleached, so that wood-pulp fibers are highly visible. Sulfate pulp is used primarily for making bags and cardboard boxes. See also Kraft Pulp. / Смотрите также Крафт Пульпа или Крафт Целлюлоза (Kraft Pulp). Под Пульпой, от Латинского слова Pulpa, означающее Мякоть, понимается:- (i) зубная мякоть, содержимое коронковой и корневой полостей зуба; или (ii) основная масса селезёнки.

SULFONATE = СУЛЬФОНАТ – Sulfonate is a hydrocarbon in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced with the highly polar (SO_2OX) group, where X is a metallic ion or alkyl radical. Petroleum sulfonates are refinery by-products of the sulfuric acid treatment of white oils. Sulfonates have important applications as emulsifiers and chemical intermediates in petrochemical manufacture, and substituted sulfonates are widely used as corrosion inhibitors. Synthetic sulfonates can be manufactured from special feedstocks rather than from white oil base stocks. / Сульфонаты – соли сульфокислот. Широкое применение нашли сульфонаты щелочных металлов (главным образом алкилсульфонаты натрия) как поверхностно-активные вещества (ПАВ), используемые для производства моющих средств.

SULFONATED = СУЛЬФИРОВАННОЕ – Sulfonated:- a term describing a material that has been reacted with sulfonic acid, usually to impart solubility, dyeability with cationic dyes, or other properties. / Сульфированное – содержащее сульфогруппу – SO_3H.

SULFONIC ACID = СУЛЬФОНОВАЯ КИСЛОТА (или СУЛЬФОКИСЛОТА) – Sulfonic Acid is any acid containing the sulfonic group, (SO_3H). / Под Сульфикислотами или Сульфоновыми Кислотами понимаются органические соединения, содержащие сульфогруппу – SO_2OH, связанную с органическим радикалом R. Получают сульфированием углеводородов, гидролизом сульфохлоридов RSO_2Cl и другого. Сульфокислоты – важные промежуточные продукты в производстве моющих средств, красителей, ионообменных смол, лекарственных веществ (например, сульфаниламидов).

SULFUR = СЕРА – Sulfur is a common natural constituent of petroleum products. While certain sulfur compounds are commonly used to improve the extreme pressure (EP), or load-carrying, properties of an oil, high sulfur content in a petroleum product may be undesirable as it can be corrosive and create an environmental hazard when burned. For these reasons, sulfur limitations are specified in the quality control of fuels, solvents, etc. Sulfur is one of the elements present in varying quantities in coal which contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. In terms of sulfur content by weight, coal is generally classified as low (less than or equal to 1 percent), medium (greater than 1 percent and less than or equal to 3 percent), and high (greater than 3 percent). Sulfur content is measured as a percent by weight of coal on an 'as received' or a 'dry' (moisture-free, usually part of a laboratory analysis) basis. An element that is present in some oil and gas as an impurity in the form of its various compounds. Elemental sulphur recovered in the treating processes in the refinery. / сверхвысокое давление . Сера (на Латинском Sulfur) S, химический элемент VI группы Периодической Системы Менделеева; атомный номер 16, атомная масса 32.06. Природная сера состоит из четырёх стабильных изотопов:- ^{32}S (95.02%), ^{33}S (0.75%), ^{34}S (4.21%), ^{36}S (0.02%). Получены также искусственные радиоактивные изотопы ^{31}S ($T_{1/2}$ = 2.4 сек), ^{35}S ($T_{1/2}$ = 87.1 сут), ^{37}S ($T_{1/2}$ = 5.04 мин). Историческая Справка:- сера в самородном состоянии, а также в виде сернистых соединений известна с древнейших времён. Она упоминается в Библии, поэмах Гомера и других.

Сера входила в состав ‘священных’ курений при религиозных обрядах; считалось, что запах горящей серы отгоняет злых духов. Сера давно стала необходимым компонентом зажигательных смесей для военных целей, например, ‘греческого огня’ (X век Нашей Эры). Около VIII века в Китае стали использовать серу в пиротехнических целях. Издавна серой и её соединениями лечили кожные заболевания. В период Арабской алхимии возникла гипотеза, согласно которой сера (начало горючести) и ртуть (начало металличности) считали составными частями всех металлов. Элементарную природу серы установил Французский химик Отвэн-Лёро дё Лявози (Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier; 1743-Август-26–1794-Май-08) и включил её в список неметаллических простых тел (1789). В 1822 Немецкий химик Айльхард Митцалих (Eilhard Mitscherlich; 1794-Январь-07–1863-Август-28) обнаружил аллотропию серы. Распространение В Природе:- сера относится к весьма распространённым химическим элементам (кларк $4.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$); встречается в свободном состоянии (Самородная Сера) и в виде соединений – сульфидов, полисульфидов, сульфатов (смотрите Природные Сульфаты, Природные Сульфиды, Сульфидные Руды). Вода морей и океанов содержит сульфаты натрия, магния, кальция. Известно более 200 минералов серы, образующихся при эндогенных процессах. В биосфере образуется свыше 150 минералов серы (преимущественно сульфатов); широко распространены процессы окисления сульфидов до сульфатов, которые в свою очередь восстанавливаются до вторичного H_2S и сульфидов. Эти реакции происходят при участии микроорганизмов. Многие процессы биосферы приводят к концентрации серы – она накапливается в гумусе почв, углях, нефти, морях и океанах ($8.9 \cdot 10^{-2}$%), подземных водах, в озёрах и солончаках. В глинах и сланцах серы в 6 раз больше, чем в земной коре в целом, в гипсе – в 200 раз, в подземных сульфатных водах – в десятки раз. В биосфере происходит круговорот серы:- она приносится на материки с атмосферными осадками и возвращается в океан со стоком. Источником серы в геологическом прошлом Земли служили главным образом продукты извержения вулканов, содержащие SO_2 и H_2S. Хозяйственная деятельность человека ускорила миграцию серы; интенсифицировалось окисление сульфидов. Физические И Химические Свойства:- сера – твёрдое кристаллическое вещество, устойчивое в виде двух аллотропических модификаций. (i) Ромбическая a-S лимонно-жёлтого цвета, плотность 2.07 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 112.8 °C, устойчива ниже 95.6 °C; (ii) Моноклинная b-S медово-жёлтого цвета, плотность 1.96 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 119.3 °C, устойчива между 95.6 °C и температурой плавления. Обе эти формы образованы восьмичленными циклическими молекулами S8 с энергией связи S – S 225.7 кДж/моль. При плавлении сера превращается в подвижную жёлтую жидкость, которая выше 160 °C буреет, а около 190 °C становится вязкой тёмно-коричневой массой. Выше 190 °C вязкость уменьшается, а при 300 °C сера вновь становится жидкотекучей. Это обусловлено изменением строения молекул:- при 160 °C кольца S_8 начинают разрываться, переходя в открытые цепи; дальнейшее нагревание выше 190 °C уменьшает среднюю длину таких цепей. Если расплавленную серу, нагретую до 250–300 °C, влить тонкой струей в холодную воду, то получается коричнево-жёлтая упругая масса (Пластическая Сера). Она лишь частично растворяется в сероуглероде, в осадке остаётся рыхлый порошок. Растворимая в CS_2 модификация называется l-S, а нерастворимая – m-S. При комнатной температуре обе эти модификации превращаются в устойчивую хрупкую a-S. $t_{кип}$ серы 444.6 °C (одна из стандартных точек международной температурной шкалы). В парах при температуре кипения, кроме молекул S_8, существуют также S_6, S_4 и S_2. При дальнейшем нагревании крупные молекулы распадаются, и при 900 °C остаются лишь S_2, которые приблизительно при 1 500 °C заметно диссоциируют на атомы. При замораживании жидким азотом сильно нагретых паров серы получается устойчивая ниже –80 °C пурпурная модификация, образованная молекулами S_2. Сера – плохой проводник тепла и электричества. В воде она практически нерастворима, хорошо растворяется в безводном аммиаке, сероуглероде и в ряде органических растворителей (фенол, бензол, дихлорэтан и другие). Конфигурация внешних электронов атома S $3s^2 3p^4$. В соединениях сера проявляет степени окисления –2, +4, +6. Сера химически активна и особенно легко при нагревании соединяется почти со всеми элементами, за исключением N_2, I_2, Au, Pt и инертных газов. CO_2 на воздухе выше 300 °C образует окислы:- SO_2 – сернистый ангидрид и SO_3 – серный ангидрид, из которых получают соответственно сернистую кислоту и серную кислоту, а также их соли сульфиты и сульфаты (смотрите также Тиокислоты и Тиосульфаты). Уже на холоду S энергично соединяется с F_2, при нагревании реагирует с Cl_2 (смотрите Фториды Серы, Хлориды Серы); с бромом сера образует только S_2Br_2, иодиды серы неустойчивы. При нагревании (150–200 °C) наступает обратимая реакция с H_2 с получением сернистого водорода. Сера образует также многосернистые водороды общей формулы H_2S_x, так называемые Сульфаны. Известны многочисленные сераорганические соединения. При нагревании сера взаимодействует с металлами, образуя соответствующие сернистые соединения (сульфиды) и многосернистые металлы (полисульфиды). При температуре 800–900 °C пары серы реагируют с углеродом, образуя сероуглерод CS_2. Соединения сера с азотом (N_4S_4 и N_2S_5) могут быть получены только косвенным путём. Получение:- элементарную серу получают из серы самородной, а также окислением сернистого водорода и восстановлением сернистого ангидрида. О способах добычи серы смотрите Серные Руды. Источник сернистого водорода для производства серы – коксовые, природные газы, газы крекинга нефти. Разработаны многочисленные методы переработки H_2S; наибольшее значение имеют следующие:- (1) H_2S извлекают из газов раствором моногидротиоарсената натрия:- $Na_2HAsS_2 + H_2S = Na_2HAsS_3O + H_2O$. Затем продувкой воздуха через раствор осаждают серу в свободном виде:- $NaHAsS_3O + 1/2\ O_2 = Na_2HAsS_2O_2 + S$. (2) H_2S выделяют из газов в концентрированном виде. Затем его основная масса окисляется кислородом воздуха до серы и частично до SO_2. После охлаждения H_2S и образовавшиеся газы (SO_2, N_2, CO_2) поступают в два последовательных конвертора, где в присутствии катализатора (активированный боксит или специально изготовляемый алюмогель) происходит реакция:- $2H_2S + SO_2 = 3S + 2H_2O$. В основе получения серы из SO_2 лежит реакция восстановления его углём или природными углеводородными газами. Иногда это производство сочетается с переработкой пиритных руд. В 1972 элементарной серы в мире (без социалистических стран) произведено 32.0 миллиона тонн (т); основная масса её добывалась из природных самородных руд. В 1970-е первостепенное значение (в связи с открытием крупных месторождений сероводородсодержащих топливных газов) приобретают методы получения серы из H2S. Сорта Серы:- выплавленная непосредственно из серных руд сера называется Природной Комовой Серой; полученная из H_2S и SO_2 – Газовой Комовой Серой. Природная комовая сера, очищенная перегонкой, называется Рафинированной Серой. Сконденсированная из паров при температуре выше точки плавления в жидком состоянии и затем разлитая в формы – Черенковой Серой. При конденсации серы ниже точки плавления на стенках конденсационных камер образуется мелкий порошок серы – Серный Цвет. Особо высокодисперсная сера носит название Коллоидной Серы. Применение:- сера применяется в первую очередь для получения серной кислоты:- в бумажной промышленности (для получения сульфитцеллюлозы); в сельском хозяйстве (для борьбы с болезнями растений, главным образом Винограда и Хлопчатника); в резиновой промышленности (вулканизующий агент); в производстве красителей и светящихся составов; для получения чёрного (охотничьего) пороха; в производстве спичек. Сера, на Латинском языке Sulfur, символ S, химический элемент VI группы периодической системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 16, атомная масса 32.066. жёлтые кристаллы. Сера – твёрдое хрупкое вещество жёлтого цвета, имеет аллотропные модификации. Наиболее устойчива в двух модификациях:- (i) моноклинной (β–S, плотность 1 960 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 119.3 °C, устойчивая от 95.6 до 119.3 °C) и (ii) ромбической (α–S, плотность 2 070 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ 112.8 °C, устойчивая ниже 95.5 °C). В воде нерастворима. На воздухе устойчива; при горении даёт SO_2, с металлами образует сульфиды. В природе сера встречается как в свободном состоянии – самородная сера, так и главным образом в виде соединений – сульфаты (барит, гипс, глауберова соль и другие) и сульфиды (пирит, или серный колчедан; сфалерит, или цинковая обманка; халькопирит, или медный

колчедан, и другие). Элементарную серу выплавляют из самородных руд; её получают также окислением кислородом воздуха сероводорода (H_2S), восстановлением серного ангидрида (SO_2), содержащихся в природном, нефтяном, коксовом газах и получаемых как побочный продукт при очистке нефти и природного газа, обжиге сульфидов и другими методами. Около 50% мирового производства серы идёт на получение серной кислоты, около 25% – на получение сульфитов – целлюлозы (используемой в бумажной промышленности), 10–15% – в сельское хозяйство для борьбы с болезнями и вредителями растений, остальная – в резиновой промышленности для вулканизации, в производстве искусственного волокна, взрывчатых веществ, спичек, в органическом синтезе красителей, медицине и других областях. Образование при сжигании углей оксидов серы во второй половине XX столетия было главной причиной загрязнения окружающей среды в промышленных развитых странах. Самородная Сера – минерал класса самородных элементов, химический состав соответствует элементарной сере, S. Цвет жёлтый, коричневый до чёрного (от примесей битума). В природе распространена главным образом ромбическая α–S с примесью As, Se, Te. Жёлтые натёки, почки, сплошные массы, кристаллы и другие. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1–2, плотность около 2 000 кг/м^3. Происхождение вулканическое, гипергенное; продукт жизнедеятельности микроорганизмов в морских бассейнах (осадочные месторождения). Сырьё для получения серной кислоты, целлюлозы, приготовления ядохимикатов; применяется также в резиновой промышленности, производстве искусственного волокна, взрывчатых веществ и другого.

SULFUR–COATED UREA = ПОКРЫТАЯ СЕРОЙ МОЧЕВИНА – Sulfur-Coated Urea is an urea fertilizer with a thin layer of sulfur on the surface to slow down nitrogen release, making it available to the plant for a longer time.

SULFUR DYES = СЕРНИСТЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Sulfur Dye is a class of dyes made by reacting sulfur with organic compounds; most are of unknown chemical structure. Sulfur dyes are insoluble in water, and must be converted to a soluble form for application. The process is a quite similar to that used for vat dyes. Sulfur dyes are typically inexpensive, but dull in color. They generally have good washfastness, but are sensitive to bleaches. Sulfur dyes on fabric, particularly some blacks, may decompose under warm, humid conditions, forming an acid. This can cause tendering of cellulose fibers, but can generally be prevented by making the finished fabric slightly alkaline. Sulfur dye is often used commercially to produce a good black at low cost on cellulosic fabrics. Sulfur Dyes is a class of water-insoluble dyes that are applied in a soluble, reduced form from a sodium sulfide solution and are then reoxidized to the insoluble form on the fiber. Sulfur dyes are mainly used on cotton for economical dark shades of moderate to good fastness to washing and light. They generally give very poor fastness to chlorine. See also Dyes. Sulfur Dyes or Sulphur Dyes are used in piece dyeing (cellulose and cellulose-polyester blends), yarn dyeing (sewing thread, warp yarn for denim fabric, yarn for colored woven goods), dyeing of flock, card sliver (wool-man-made fibers blends). Like vat dyes, sulphur dyes are insoluble in water, and, under alkaline conditions, are converted into the leuco-form, which is water-soluble and has a high affinity for the fiber. After adsorption into the fiber the colorant is oxidised and converted to the original insoluble state. The reducing agent, salts, alkali and unfixed dye are finally removed from the fiber by rinsing and washing. Mostly continuous dyeing methods are applied, although batch dyeing (in jigger, jet, and winch beck) is also possible. In continuous processes the material is impregnated with dye, reducing agent and wetting agent through a one-bath or a two-bath procedure. With the one-bath procedure (pad-steam process) the reducing agent and the dye are added at the same time. With the two-bath procedure (pad-dry/pad-steam) the material is padded in the liquor containing the dye and the wetting agent, while the reducing agent is applied, if necessary, in a second step, after intermediate drying. The material is then submitted to air-free steaming. After that, rinsing, oxidation and re-rinsing are carried out. Because the exhaustion is not too high, it is possible to re-use dyeing baths in continuous processes. Chemicals and auxiliaries applied to the substrate during the dyeing process are:- (i) reducing agents:- sodium sulphide, sodium hydrogensulphide and thiourea dioxide are the most commonly employed (although their use has decreased over the past decade). Binary systems made of glucose and sodium dithionite, hydroxyacetone and glucose or formamidine sulphinic acid and glucose are also used as alternative reducing agents; (ii) alkali (caustic soda); (iii) salt; (iv) dispersing agents (they are necessary in the process steps in which the pigment has not yet been reduced or has been re-formed by oxidation); (v) complexing agents:- ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) or polyphosphates are used in some cases, especially in circulating-liquor dyeing to avoid the negative effects of alkaline-earth ions on dyeing; and (vi) oxidising agents:- mainly hydrogen peroxide and halogen-containing compounds such as bromate, iodate and chlorite. Sulfur Dye is a dye derived from chemicals containing sulphur. It is used mostly for vegetable fibers. It has fair resistance to washing and poor resistance to sunlight. Sulphur (or sulphide) Dyes:- these are so called because they all contain sulphur in the molecule and are mostly applied from baths containing sodium sulphide. Like the vat dyes they are insoluble and are converted into alkali-soluble leuco-compounds for application, in this case generally by the use of sodium sulphide and sodium carbonate. The insoluble dye is regenerated on the fiber by oxidation, usually by the atmosphere. Sulphur dyes do not, as a class, give very bright colors, but mostly represent the cheapest form of intense fast color available for dyeing cotton goods in dark utility shades, black, navy, and khaki. Sulfur Dyes are insoluble and made soluble by the help of caustic soda and sodium sulfide. Dyeing is done at high temperature with large quantities of salt so that the color penetrates into the fiber. After dyeing the fabric is oxidized for getting desired shades by exposure to air or by using chemicals. Excess dyes and chemicals are removed by thorough washing. These dyes are fast to light, washing and perspiration and are mostly used for cotton and linen. / непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing). Щелочное (Alkaline). устойчивость (fastness). диоксид тиомочевины (thiourea dioxide). Формамидин Сульфиновая Кислота (Formamidine Sulphinic Acid). Сернистые Красители – смеси органических веществ, молекулы которых включают гетероциклические фрагменты, ароматические и другие циклы, связанные между собой группами, содержащими серу. Нерастворимы в воде. При действии сульфида натрия переходят в растворимое лейкосоединение, которое окисляется на волокне кислородом воздуха, образуя прочные окраски неярких тонов. Применяются для крашения дешёвых хлопковых тканей и ниток.

SULFURIC ACID = СЕРНАЯ КИСЛОТА – Sulfuric Acid, H_2SO_4, is a very potent inorganic ('mineral') acid; a strong acid. Sulfuric acid is used in some preparation and dyeing process, most often with wool. Concentrated acid will absorb water very rapidly, releasing heat in the process. Skin burns are caused by both this heating and by corrosive action, and can happen within seconds. Extreme care is essential! See comments under acid regarding mixing. Sodium bisulfate (not bisulfite) can sometimes be used as an alternative. / Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid). Под Серной Кислотой, H_2SO_4, понимается сильная двухосновная кислота. Безводная серная кислота – бесцветная маслянистая жидкость, плотность 1.920 3 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ = 10.3 °C, $t_{кип}$ = 296.2 °C. С водой смешивается во всех отношениях. Концентрированная серная кислота реагирует почти со всеми металлами, образуя соли – сульфаты. Серную кислоту получают растворением в воде SO_3, образующегося при окислении SO_2; последний получают главным образом обжигом природных сульфидов – пирита и других (так называемый контактный и башенный способы). Серная кислота – один из основных продуктов химической промышленности. Идёт на производство минеральных удобрений (суперфосфат, сульфат аммония), различных кислот и солей, лекарственных и моющих средств, красителей, искусственного волокна, взрывчатых веществ. Применяется в металлургии (разложение руд, например, урановых), для очистки нефтепродуктов, как осушитель и другое. Мировое производство серной кислоты в 1979 составляло около 132.8 миллионов тонн.

SULFURIZED OIL = ХХ МАСЛО (или СУЛЬФУРИРОВАННОЕ МАСЛО, или ОСЕРНЕННОЕ МАСЛО) – Sulfurized Oil is an oil to which sulfur or sulfur compounds have been added. Sulfurized Oil is any of various mineral oils and fatty oils containing active sulfur to increase film strength and load-carrying ability; used generally as cutting fluids. / Осернение масла. Осерненное Масло:- осернение масла проводится при 130–140 °С молотой серой. Для улучшения смазывающей способности масел к ним добавляют противоизносные и противозадирные присадки, которые способствуют созданию прочного пограничного слоя в условиях граничной смазки. В качестве противоизносных присадок используют производные дитиофосфорной кислоты (ЭФО, ЛЗ-309/2), а в качестве противозадирных – производные ксантата этилена (ЛЗ-6/9, ЛЗ-23К) и осерненные масла (ОТП, осерненный октол). Осерненное Масло – минеральное масло, в состав которого специально введено 1–2% серы. Применяется для повышения прочности масляной плёнки и в качестве антикоррозионной присадки. Добавляется к маслу в количестве 0.5–1.0% в зависимости от качества масла. Против действия пальмитиновой кислоты осерненное масло в количестве до 1.5% вообще неэффективно. Советский Профессор Борис Витальевич Лосиков показал, что элементарная сера, находящаяся в осерненном масле в коллоидно растворенном состоянии, образует на металлах (медь, кадмий, свинец) чрезвычайно быстро и уже при умеренных температурах сульфидную плёнку. Эта пленка обладает резко выраженным пассивирующим действием, однако прочность ее очень невысока она легко удаляется с поверхности, открывая для коррозии новую свежую поверхность. Именно поэтому осерненное масло как антикоррозионный компонент присадок оказалось малоэффективным. Осерненные Масла получают, вводя в минеральное, растительное и животное масла элементарную серу в количестве от 0.5 до 1.5–2.0%. Получаемые таким образом масла весьма активны, но сильно корродируют аппаратуру. Химически связанная сера менее активна, но зато не корродирует в широких температурных пределах (до 100° и выше). Для получения такого рода масел можно пользоваться нефтями, богатыми серой (до 2%). Наибольшей эффективности достигают, добавляя к осерненным маслам свинцовое мыло. Присадка серы, иногда вместе со свинцовым мылом, получила весьма широкое распространение на практике. Осерненное Масло – нефтяное масло, содержащее свободную серу. Присадка к моторным и трансмиссионным маслам для ускорения приработки трущихся деталей и снижения коррозионных свойств масел компонент некоторых смазочно-охлаждающих жидкостей, например, сульфофрезола.

SULPHUR RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СЕРЫ – Sour gas is processed at recovery plants to extract sulphur for sale to fertilizer manufacturers and other industries in Canada and overseas. The average rate of sulphur recovery at Alberta's sulphur recovery plants has improved from 97.5 per cent in 1980 to 98.8 per cent in 2000. / Астраханский газ содержит в себе почти всю таблицу Менделеева. Выделяется в этом ряду своими объёмами сероводород, среднее содержание которого составляет 25% объёма, а также большое количество серокиси углерода (около 1 000 мг/м^3). Присутствие же меркаптоновой серы в газе по оценкам специалистов составляет 2 000 мг/м^3. Все эти отличительные свойства дают одно очень важное преимущество:- появляется возможность восстановления газовой серы из сероводородной фракции. В 1994 была создана Производственно-Коммерческая Фирма 'Каспийгаз', как Общество с Ограниченной Ответственностью, с целью переработки комовой газовой серы, получаемой путём восстановления из газоконденсата, в молотую и мелкодисперстную серу. Молотая и мелкодисперстная сера в виде смачивающего порошка, производимая ПКФ 'Каспийгаз', получила довольно широкое распространение. Астраханская газовая молотая сера нашла своё применение в крупных центрах шинной, резинотехнической и асбестотехнической промышленностей; мелкодисперстная сера – в сельском хозяйстве. На сегодняшний день, производственные мощности ПКФ 'Каспийгаз' достигли достаточно крупных для России размеров – до 1 000 тонн высококачественной серы в месяц.

SUM INSURED = СТРАХОВАЯ СУММА – Sum Insured:- the maximum amount that an insurer will pay under a contract of insurance. The expression is usually used in the context of property and life insurance where (subject to the premium cost) the insured determines the amount of cover to be purchased. / Максимальная сумма, которую выплатит страховщик по контракту страхования. Данное выражение обычно используется в контексте со страхованием имущества и жизни, когда страхователь, в зависимости от размера страховой премии, определяет сумму покрытия, которая должна будет приобретена в соответствии с контрактом.

SUMMARY BILL ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE = УПРОЩЁННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА ПРИНУДИТЕЛЬНОЙ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ВЕКСЕЛЯ – Summary Bill Enforcement Procedure:- especially rapid summary bankruptcy proceedings brought against bill and check debtors whose names are entered in the commercial register.

SUMMARY INVESTIGATION = УПРОЩЁННОЕ РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Summary Investigation is a 20-day investigation conducted by the US International Trade Administration immediately following filing of an antidumping petition to ascertain if the petition contains sufficient information with respect to sales at 'less than fair value' and the injury or threat of material injury to a domestic industry caused by the alleged sales at 'less than fair value' to warrant the initiation of an antidumping investigation.

SUMMARY TRANSFER = СУММАРНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД – Summary Transfer is a simultaneous transfer of amounts by a single account holder to several beneficiaries. For this purpose, a summary list is prepared for each beneficiary. This type of transfer is used primarily in the giro network of the Deutsche Bundesbank. Summary transfers are used if an account holder submits more than five transfer orders on the bank's own forms or if a bank wants to forward its own credit advices through the central bank. / Дойчэ Бундэсбанк (Deutsche Bundesbank).

SUMMATION INDEX = ИТОГОВЫЙ ИНДЕКС (или ИНДЕКС ПО СУММАЦИИ) – Summation Index:- a cumulative sum of all daily McClellan Oscillator readings that provides longer range analysis of market breadth. / Совокупная сумма всех посуточных показателей Осциллятора Мэклэлэна (McClellan Oscillator), которая обеспечивает более глубокий анализ разброса цен на рынке. Под Суммацией, от позднелатинского слова Summatio, означающее Сложение, понимается.

SUMMER FALLOW = ЛЕТНИЙ ПАР (или РАННИЙ ПАР) – Summer Fallow is a special case of fallowing in which all vegetative growth is prevented by shallow cultivation during the summer months in order to conserve moisture. / В сельском хозяйстве под Паром понимается поле севооборота, не занимаемое посевами в течение всего вегетационного периода или части его и содержащееся в рыхлом и чистом от сорняков состоянии; средство повышения плодородия почвы и накопления в ней влаги. Чистый пар и занятой – посевы растений, убираемых в первую половину лета.

SUMMER–WEIGHT SUITING = ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ЛЕТНИХ КОСТЮМОВ (или ЛЕТНЯЯ УТЯЖЕЛЁННАЯ КОСТЮМНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Summer-Weight Suiting is another name for tropical suiting. A general term for many fabrics that have the characteristics of suiting fabrlcs: they are crisp, take sharp creases well, and are lightweight for wear in hot weather. A typical summer-weight suiting is linen.

SUMMERWOOD = ЛЕТНЯЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА – Summerwood:- the portion of the annual growth that is formed after the springwood (early wood) formation has ceased. It is usually more dense and stronger mechanically than springwood (early wood). / , чем весенняя древесина (ранняя древесина).

SUMMIT CONFERENCE = КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ В ВЕРХАХ – A Summit Conference is an international meeting at which heads of government are the chief negotiators, major world powers are represented, and the meeting serves substantive rather than ceremonial

purposes. The term first came into use in reference to the Geneva Big Four Conference of 1955. / Конференция В Верхах – это международная встреча, на которой главы правительства являются главными переговорщиками, на которой представлены ведущие мировые державы, и которая преследует более значимые цели, нежели просто церемониальные мероприятия. Впервые этот термин был использован в отношении Женевской Конференции Большой Четвёрки в 1955.

SUM OF AMOUNTS = ИТОГО СУММ (или ВСЕГО) – Sum Of Amounts:- it is a field name in a SWIFT message:- the sum of all amounts appearing in designated fields within the message. / Это название поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)):- . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SUM OF SQUARES = СУММА КВАДРАТОВ – Sum Of Squares is the sum or addition of the squares of the differences between the mean of a set of observations and individual observations.

SUNBURST (OR TAN) PLEATS = ВЕЕРНЫЕ СКЛАДКИ (или ЗАГОРЕЛЫЕ (ИЛИ ОТ ЗАГАРА) СКЛАДКИ) – Sunburst (or Tan) Pleats are the narrow pleats that begin at a central point and fan out to the edge ot a fabric. They are often narrow at the top of the fabric and wider at the edge and are especially popular for skirts.

SUNDRIES ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПРОЧИЕ СТАТЬИ – Sundries Account is an account for individual entries expected to be only temporary. Usually used for offsetting transactions by persons not maintaining an account with the bank.

SUNK COST = БЕЗВОЗВРАТНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ (или НЕВОЗВРАТНЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ, или ПОНЕСЁННЫЙ РАСХОД) – Sunk Cost:- when an investment is made in an asset, there may be an unrecoverable expense associated with it. This is usually referred to as a Sunk Cost. It is sometimes used to refer to an expense incurred that is unlikely to produce any future payback. Sunk Costs are the costs that have already been incurred and cannot be recovered. For example, once a facility has been built, it is a sunk cost.

SUN PROTECTION FACTOR = ФАКТОР ЗАЩИТЫ ОТ СОЛНЦА – Sun Protection Factor (SPF) measures the effectiveness of sunscreen on the body. the test for SPF is done by using a living organism or body to measure the length of time it takes for the skin to redden without coverage or protection.

SUNRISE CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПРЕДШЕСТВУЮЩЕМ ПЕРИОДЕ – Sunrise Clause is a clause that provides retroactive cover in respect of losses occurring before the inception of a (re)insurance contract.

SUNSCALD = СОЛНЕЧНЫЙ ОЖОГ – Sunscald, or leaf dessication, may occur in late summer or early autumn, usually when a few days of cool cloudy weather is followed by a rapid rise in temperature and light intensity. Entire fields can be affected. Symptoms can resemble damage by chemical defoliants. Complete defoliation can occur 10 to 14 days after the initial symptoms develop. The symptoms of Sunscald have been compared to those resulting from an early application of defoliant. Upper leaves become dessicated, bleached and twisted before eventually dropping off the plant. Sunscald develops when a period of wet overcast weather is followed by a quick return to fine hot weather late in the season when bolls are filling. Well grown dryland (rain-grown) crops are most susceptible although symptoms have also been seen in small areas of some irrigated crops. / Солнечный Ожог или дессикация листа может возникнуть в конце лета или ранней осенью, обычно когда после нескольких дней холодной облачной погоды последовало стремительных повышений температуры и интенсивности света.

SUNSET CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕМ ПЕРИОДЕ – Sunset Clause is a clause which restricts cover to claims notified during the period from the inception of a (re)insurance contract to a specified date after the expiry of that contract.

SUPERABSORBENT = СУПЕРАБСОРБЕНТ (или СВЕРХАБСОРБЕНТ) – Superabsorbent is a material that can absorb many times the amount of liquid ordinarily absorbed by cellulosic materials such as wood pulp, cotton, and rayon.

SUPERANNUATION = ПЕНСИЯ ПО СТАРОСТИ – Superannuation may be described as a long term savings plan for people to accumulate wealth during their working life to provide them with an income when they retire. Superannuation (or super for short) is money set aside during your working life, to provide you with money to live on during your retirement. You generally begin accumulating super when you start work as your employer will start making contributions to a fund on your behalf. A superannuation fund is just a structure in which investments are held. All super funds are a type of trust with special rules to ensure that they primarily provide retirement benefits (either pensions or lump sums). The reasons for keeping investments in a superannuation fund are because it provides:- (i) a tax-advantaged environment; and (ii) an effective estate planning vehicle. The main disadvantages are:- (i) it is generally not possible to access your money until you retire from work, or after 55 years of age with a transitional pension; and (ii) there are special rules about how the fund must be run. This means that superannuation may not always be the best way to hold your investments. Other structures such as companies and discretionary trusts also have rules which are different to holding investments in your own name. You should read the investment structures page carefully before deciding that superannuation is the most appropriate investment structure for you. Case Study:- John and Wendy are both 45. They own their own house and have two children. They recently paid off their mortgage and would like to use this money to set up a savings plan. John's friend Jack has suggested that they should put the money into superannuation because of the tax advantages. John is not sure this is the best thing to do. John is right – they have a number of options and the most appropriate answer really depends on their goals and cash flow needs. For example, if their children are still at school they may need to keep some money outside the super system so they can easily access it (e.g., a family trust may be suitable), whereas if their children are no longer financial dependants they might consider not only superannuation, but also gearing into property or shares. Overall, they need to remember that any money placed into superannuation is not accessible until they are at least 60. So, whilst super may be appropriate, there are more issues to consider than just the tax advantages. / Дьжон (John) и Вэнди (Wendy).

SUPERCARGO = СУПЕРКАРГО – Supercargo is the cargo owner's agent or representative who travels on the ship with the cargo to supervise the loading, stowing, and discharging of the cargo and to handle any purchases or sale of cargo. Before the advent of rapid communications, supercargos were seagoing merchants engaged in trade as the vessel made its voyage. Today, they can still be found on chartered vessels. Person employed by a ship owner, shipping company, charterer of a ship or shipper of goods to supervise cargo handling operations. Also known as Port Captain. Experienced officer assigned by the charterer of a vessel to safeguard the effective utilisation of a vessel and protect the interests of the charterer. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Известный также как Капитан Порта (Port Captain).

SUPERCLEAN = СУПЕРЧИСТОЕ (или СВЕРХЧИСТОЕ) – Superclean:- 10 particles >10 micron per milliliter. See also Ultraclean.

SUPER DESIGNATED ORDER TURNAROUND SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УСКОРЕННОЙ ОБРАБОТКИ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЙ – Super Designated Order Turnaround System is the electronic order-routing system through which the New York Stock Exchange member firms transmit market and limit orders directly to the trading post where the security is traded or to the member firm's booth. After the order has been completed in the auction market, a report of execution is returned directly to the member firm office over the same

electronic circuit that brought the order to the trading floor. Transmits member firms' market and day limit orders, up to specified sizes in virtually all listed stocks, through the common message switch to the proper trading floor workstation. Specialists receiving orders through SuperDot execute them in the trading crowd at their posts, as quickly as market interest and activity permit, and return reports to the originating firm's offices via the same electronic circuit that brought them to the floor. SuperDot can handle daily volume exceeding 2 billion shares.

SUPERDOT = SUPER DESIGNATED ORDER TURNAROUND SYSTEM

SUPER ELITE = СУПЕР ЭЛИТА – Super Elite:- seeds, belonging to the original, produced from crop breeding kennel, meeting the requirements of national standards and other normative documents in the field of seed and intended for the production of elite seeds. See also Elite, and Seed Classification. / Под Суперэлитой, от Латинского слова Super, означающее Над или Сверху, и Французского слова Élite, означающее Лучшее или Отборное, понимаются семена лучших отборных растений, наиболее полно передающих все признаки и свойства данного сорта. Для выращивания семян суперэлиты закладывают питомники первичного семеноводства. К семенам суперэлиты предъявляются более высокие требования, чем к семенам элиты. Хранят семена суперэлиты в двойной таре с двумя этикетками:- одна – внутри тары, другая – снаружи. В сортовых документах на семена суперэлиты указывают результаты полевой апробации и контрольно-семенного анализа.

SUPERFICIAL DISCOLORATION = ПОВЕРХНОСТНОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА – In grain industry, the Superficial Discoloration is a reddish discoloration not penetrating the endosperm. This factor will be evaluated subjectively in relation to the degree of soundness without reference to specific tolerances. / В зерновой индустрии к поверхностному изменению цвета относится появление красноватой окрашенности, не затрагивающей эндосперм (endosperm). Этот показатель оценивается субъективно в отношении степени доброкачественности без ссылки на специфические отклонения.

SUPERFINE WOOL = СВЕРХТОНКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Superfine Wool:- from about 15 to 18 microns – is in a class by itself, comparable to fine cashmere, and is used to make fabrics of the highest quality. Superfine wool comes from strains of Merino sheep that have been developed to produce especially fine fibers.

SUPERIMPOSED TRIALS = СВЕРХНАВЯЗАННЫЕ ОПЫТЫ – Superimposed Trials are experiments composed of a small set of treatments that evaluate the performance of alternative component technology for a cropping pattern. The treatments are added, generally without replication, on four or more similar cropping pattern trial fields. / которые высчитывают .

SUPERIOR = ПРЕВОСХОДЯЩЕЕ – Superior:- above other parts, higher in rank or position.

SUPERIOR OVARY = ВЕРХНЯЯ ЗАВЯЗЬ – Superior Ovary is an ovary positioned above a receptacle of a flower, as in members of the mint family. A superior ovary occupies the center of the flower and is not attached to any other floral organs. The parts of the flower are in fives in calyx, corolla and stamens, followed by two carpels which unite to form a Superior Ovary.

SUPER LIGHT WEIGHT = СВЕРХ ЛЁГКИЙ ВЕС – Super Light Weight is a term used to describe a fabric used in outerwear, which allows for a minimum pack volume and weight. These lightweight, packable garments offer the most versatile weather protection. Some of these fabrics have a protection layer on the membrane, which provides durability. This means that the garments made from the extra lightweight fabrics need no separate lining.

SUPERMILLING = XX – Supermilling is a class of acid dye. Supermilling acid dyes offer moderate brightness and good to very good washfastness, but have poor to fair leveling tendency. Their leveling characteristics mean that extra care is required in the process to produce level results. There is no clear distinction between milling and supermilling acid dyes. These dyes are used for wool and work well on polyamide (nylon). / класс кислотного красителя. . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

SUPERNATANT = СУПЕРНАТАНТ (или НАДОСАДОЧНАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ) – Supernatant is a liquid left above a pellet after centrifuging. The Supernatant is the solution above the solid that has been forced to the bottom of the centrifuge tube. To remove the supernatant, carefully pour or pipette the solution away from the solid. If the solid becomes re-suspended as the supernatant is removed, centrifuge the sample again. / Супернатант – жидкость, располагающаяся над твёрдым слоем (осадком, седиментом) после центрифугирования или седиментации.

SUPERNUMERARY CARPELS = ИЗБЫТОЧНЫЕ (или СВЕРХЧИСЛЕННЫЕ) КАРПЕЛИ (или ПЛОДОЛИСТИКИ) – Supernumerary Carpels:- James Stewart from the University of Arkansas described Supernumerary Carpels as the result of a genetic stutter. A boll starts undergoing normal development of carpels, but instead of development stopping when it should, a second round of carpel development starts so that a 'mini-boll' with one or two carpels forms on the inside of the first one. It can best be seen in a cross section of the boll. They appear as a light-green, elongated growth in the center of a normal boll. / Дьжеймз Стюат (James Stewart). в результате генетической заминки (stutter). Под Плодолистиками понимаются спороносные листы (один или несколько) в цветке. Они несут семязачатки и при срастании краями или с другими плодолистиками образуют завязь пестика. Плодолистик (Carpellum), орган в цветке покрытосеменных растений, на котором развиваются Семезачатки (Семяпочки). Из 1 или нескольких плодолистиков образуется Пестик; совокупность плодолистиков называется Гинецеем. Плодолистики считают органом листового происхождения, гомологичным, однако, не листу, а Мегаспорофиллу. Под Плодолистиками понимаются спороносные листы (один или несколько) в цветке. Они несут семязачатки и при срастании краями или с другими плодолистиками образуют завязь пестика. Под Плодолистиками или Карпеллами понимаются сильно видоизменённые и специализированные мегаспорофиллы. Нередко плодолистик называют Пестиком (Простым Пестиком), однако этот термин применяется в разных смыслах и вносит путаницу. Наиболее примитивный тип плодолистика сохранился у родов Дегенерия (семейство Дегенериевые) и рода Тасмания из семейства Винтеровых. Он состоит из короткой ножки (гиноподия) и относительно тонкой адаксиально сложенной (кондупликатной) пластинки и внешне очень напоминает сложенные в почки кондупликатные листья. Вдоль плодолистика проходят 3 проводящих пучка (жилки), из которых средняя, или спинная (дорсальная), сильно ветвится. Между средней и боковыми жилками расположены многочисленные семязачатки, или семяпочки. На ранних стадиях развития края плодолистиков Дегенерии почти не соприкасаются между собой, а защита семязачатков во время цветения обеспечивается благодаря тесному сближению широких боковых участков плодолистика, расположенных между его краями и плацентами. Срастание этих сближенных внутренних поверхностей происходит лишь после цветения, то есть в процессе развития плода. У других представителей Винтеровых наблюдаются самые различные стадии срастания. У всех цветковых растений на плодолистике имеется особая, служащая для улавливания пыльцы железистая ткань, называемая Рыльцем. У Дегенерии и Тасмании рыльце примитивное и протягивается по всей длине плодолистика. Верхняя часть плодолистика, в которой оно локализуется, обычно вытягивается в тонкий стерильный столбиковидный вырост, приподнимающий рыльце над фертильной частью (завязью) плодолистика и служащий для прохождения пыльцевой трубки. Эта специализированная тонкая часть плодолистика называется Столбиком (нередко её называют Стилодием, оставляя термин столбик только для сросшихся стилодиев). На ранних стадиях эволюции столбика

(стилодия) он характеризуется низбегающим рыльцем, но в процессе дальнейшей эволюции рыльце постепенно локализуется на верхушке (головчатое рыльце). Совокупность плодолистиков в цветке называется Гинецеем. Наиболее примитивные типы гинецея со свободными плодолистиками (например, у Лютика, Магнолии, Пиона) называются апокарпными. В процессе эволюции плодолистики постепенно срастаются между собой, и из апокарпного гинецея возникает ценокарпный, в котором стилодии могут оставаться свободными или же срастаться, образуя столбик. Эволюция ценокарпного гинецея, как и эволюция апокарпного, обычно сопровождается уменьшением числа плодолистиков и в большинстве случаев также числа семязачатков. Крайняя форма редукции числа семязачатков в ценокарпном гинецее – так называемый псевдомономерный гинецей, у которого фертилен и полностью развит один плодолистик (у Ильма, Конопли, Крапивы, Шелковицы и других).

SUPERSEDING CERTIFICATES = ЗАМЕЩАЮЩИЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА (или ЗАМЕЩАЮЩИЕ СЕРТИФИКАТЫ) – Superseding Certificates:- the term 'Supersede' refers to the situation when a new certificate is issued to substitute for a previously issued certificate that cannot be recovered. Generally, when an export certificate needs to be superseded, it is because the foreign National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) has the original export certificate which contains errors. The superseding certificate may be the result of the Authorized Certification Official (ACO) error or at the request of an exporter for various reasons. The original certificate cannot be recovered and the shipment is not available for inspection. This is not the same situation as a lost certificate which is dealt with as a replaced certificate.

SUPERTANKER = СУПЕРТАНКЕР – Supertanker:- most international oil shipments move in oceangoing tankers. There are many different sizes of tankers used in the international transportation of oil, with capacities ranging from 50 000 deadweight tons to over 550 000 deadweight tons. A Supertanker is generally defined as a tanker with a capacity of over 250 000 deadweight tons. There are two categories of tankers that fall into this definition:- (i) the Very Large Crude Carrier (with a capacity up to 300 000 deadweight tons); and (ii) the Ultra Large Crude Carrier (with a capacity exceeding 300 000 deadweight tons). They must unload petroleum products at special deep-water petroleum terminals, e.g., such as Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP). See also Clean Tankers, Dirty Tankers, Ultra Large Crude Carrier, and Very Large Crude Carrier. / , например, .

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES = ВЕДОМСТВА ПО НАДЗОРУ (или ОРГАНЫ НАДЗОРА) – Supervisory Authorities:- legally appointed body whose remit is to supervise the activities of financial institutions. / Орган, назначенный в законодательном порядке, компетенцией которого является надзор за деятельностью, например, финансовых учреждений.

SUPERVISORY BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО НАДЗОРУ (или НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ) – Supervisory Board is the supervisory board is typically one of the management bodies of a joint stock corporation. The two other management bodies are the management board and the annual general meeting. A supervisiory board can also be established at a German limited liability company (GmbH), the regulations of the German Stock Corporation Act then apply accordingly. The task of the supervisory board is to monitor the company's management, in other words the management board which it has elected, and to advise it on strategic issues. Furthermore, it has audit duties (in particular with respect to the company's annual and consolidated financial statements) and reporting duties. The legal basis for the work of the supervisory board is formed by the German Stock Corporation Act and the articles of association of the respective joint stock corporation. In addition, practically all supervisory boards have their own terms of reference. Many supervisory boards have committees for specific subjects, the most frequent ones here being the audit committee and the personnel committee. At most companies, the supervisory board consists of representatives of the shareholders and also – a feature peculiar to Germany – of representatives of the employees. The German Corporate Governance Code makes various demands on a supervisory board member's personal profile, especially of his/her specialist abilities and his/her loyalty to the company. / Ге.эм.бе.Ха..

SUPIMA® = СУПИМА® – Founded in 1954, Supima® is the promotional organization of the American Pima Cotton growers. The Board of Directors of this non-profit organization is composed of Pima growers from the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. Supima's primary objective is to promote the increased consumption of American Pima Cotton around the world. Supima is a major sponsor of research programs to improve the quality of American Pima. Supima also works closely with Cotton industry organizations and government agencies to ensure a fair and viable marketing environment for American Pima Cotton growers. Over 370-fine count textile mills, manufacturers and brands/retailers from around the world are licensed to use the Supima® brand; licenses are given only to select, high-quality textile mills, apparel and textile manufacturers, and brands/retailers whose products are made of American Pima Cotton. Headquartered in Phoenix, AZ, the United States. Supima Cotton Advantages:- It takes a premium fiber to produce a luxury product. Supima® growers know there are no shortcuts to quality. Often referred to as 'The Cashmere Of Cottons', Supima® surpasses other Cottons in softness, strength, and brilliance of color. A Longer Staple Length:- The staple length of Supima® is 35% longer than regular Cottons. This increases softness and luster. Fewer fiber ends are exposed, minimizing the effects of abrasion resulting in less pilling. A Stronger Fiber:- Supima® is up to 45% stronger than regular Cottons. This makes Supima® products extraordinarily resilient. Even lighter-weight Supima® fabrics are incredibly durable, without compromising drape and comfort. A Vibrant Fiber:- Supima® absorbs and retains color better than regular Cottons. This means that Supima® products retain their brilliance over many years of use. Xxxxx. The name 'Supima®' is a licensed trademark owned by Supima® and its members. It is used to promote textile and apparel products made of American Pima Cotton, and is strictly controlled by the grower organization. The name 'Supima®' is a portmanteau of Superior Pima. Pima Cotton is a generic name for extra long staple (ELS) Cotton grown in the US, Australia, Peru and in very limited production in a few other locations around the world. Pima is from the Gossypium Barbadense Species, compared to Gossypium Hirsutum, to which Upland Cotton belongs. The primary differences between Pima (ELS growths) Cotton and Upland Cotton are staple length, strength of the fiber and fineness of the fiber. In the United States (US), Cotton is considered to be ELS or American Pima if it is an inch and 3/8 or longer. Its strength and uniformity measurements are considerably higher than those of Upland Cotton. The name 'Pima' is the generic term generally applied to ELS Cotton grown in the US, Peru, Israel and Australia. The name was given to the ELS Cotton being grown in the Southwest US in about 1910. It had previously been called American-Egyptian Cotton but was renamed to honor the Pima Indians who were growing the Cotton for the USDA in Sacaton, Arizona, where the government's ELS breeding program was being conducted. Supima® is the trademark name used to promote and market textile and apparel products made with American Pima Cotton. Supima® provides licensing agreements to textile mills, manufacturers and brands/retailers for the expressed purpose of promoting specific apparel and textile products in high-end retail outlets. Industry people often refer to American Pima Cotton as 'Supima® Cotton'. Not necessarily. In the past, some textile products that were labeled or marketed as 'Pima Cotton' goods were not always made of all-Pima Cotton. The Supima® trademark is the consumer's only guarantee that a product is made of 100% American Pima Cotton. The Federal Trade Commission ruled in June of 1997 that manufacturers and retailers would have to itemize Cotton source content on any apparel or textile product when the name of a premium fiber was being used. For example, a product made of 60% American Pima Cotton and 40% upland Cotton could be labeled and marketed as 100% Cotton. But if the retailer or manufacturer wants to mention the Supima® name in the labeling or marketing, they would have to list the content of both the Supima® and the Upland Cotton. The content should be listed based on weight percentage. All Cotton grown in Egypt is 'Egyptian' but it is not all ELS Cotton. Egypt is one of the largest producers of ELS Cotton in the world, but it consumes much of what it produces. The majority of what it exports is long staple Cotton, not ELS Cotton. However, the description 'Egyptian Cotton' conjures in the mind of many

consumers the image of the very finest and longest Cottons in the world. Egypt does produce and sell some of the best ELS Cotton in the world, but it amounts to only about 7% of annual global ELS/LS Cotton exports, and is approximately 25% of Egyptian Cotton exports. Supima® Cotton has become the Cotton of choice among the world's fine-count yarn spinners. Supima® accounts for only about three percent of annual Cotton production in the United States. Its fineness and longer staple length makes Supima® a premium Cotton fiber. It is used to spin finer count yarns, which can be knitted or woven into softer, finer and more luxurious fabrics. It is grown in select areas of the far West and South-West US where the Cotton can benefit from a long growing season in a hot, dry climate. Supima® Cotton is grown exclusively on furrowed rows where growers can closely regulate irrigation and other inputs. Its production costs can vary in different states and regions, but it generally runs a little more expensive as Upland Cotton costs in the same area due to extra management of the crop. Ginning is more expensive because Pima Cotton is roller-ginned, not saw-ginned like Upland Cotton. Supima is grown in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. Products made from 100% American Pima – Supima® Cotton will have superior strength to a product made of Upland Cotton or upland/Pima blended Cottons, which will improve the durability and increase the lifespan of the textile and apparel products. Because of the fineness of Supima® Cotton, more fibers can be spun into a yarn of a given count, which will enhance the feel and softness, drapeability and brilliance of color of a fabric. Pima Cotton traces its ancestry to the famous Sea Island Cottons that were produced in the Southeast United States in the 1700's. That Cotton was then bred with Egyptian Cottons to produce the contemporary ELS Cottons that have evolved in the US since the turn of the XX century. The USDA's Pima Improvement Project has been responsible for the significant advances in Pima development over the last 50 years that have produced Varieties Pima S-5, Pima S-6 and Pima S-7. Each bore substantial improvement over its predecessor in yield potential and fiber characteristics. Commercial Varieties with fiber properties similar to Pima S-7 have since been released and improved upon. More than 90% of annual US Pima consumption is offshore. Most of the consumption today is seen in China and South Asia (Pakistan and India). Although Japan and Indonesia continue to be strong importers of Supima® Cotton, other nations such as Taiwan and Peru have also risen to the top in terms of Supima® Cotton imports. These nation's purchases account for over 80% of all the US Pima Cotton exports. Domestic textile mills are predominantly medium to coarse count yarn producers. However, the US does consume approximately 30 000 bales of US Pima Cotton a year. This figure has fallen from a high of about 120 000 bales of annual consumption several years ago. The decrease in annual domestic consumption speaks to the increasing cost of production in the US. In 1998/99 the US was the largest consumer of Supima® Cotton. However, as more of the brands/retailers in the US outsource their supply, foreign nations have jumped to the top of the list of Supima® consumers. Supima® can be found at finer department and specialty stores nationwide. Retailers carrying Supima® product include Bloomingdale's, Nordstrom, Brooks Brothers, Lord & Taylor, Bed Bath & Beyond and Costco. Supima® product can also be found in direct mail-order catalogs from Lands' End, Linensource and L.L. Bean. Examples of brands carrying Supima® trademarked-products include Ralph Lauren (towels), WestPoint Home (towels and sheets), Springs Wamsutta (sheets), Brooks Brothers (men's dress shirts), James Perse (casual knits) and Michael Stars (women's knits). The Supima® trademark is your guarantee that the product contains Supima®, the world's finest Cotton. No other trademark can guarantee a product's luxury cotton content. Supima® is the trademark of an Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton, commonly referred to as American Pima Cotton, produced in California, Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas. The Supima Association of America is a producer association headquartered in Phoenix, AZ. See also Extra Long Staple Cotton, Pima, and Upland Cotton. Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton has been grown in the Southwest United States since the early-1900's, but it wasn't until mid-century that much attention was given to the new Cotton. The real breakthrough came in 1951 when a seed was developed and introduced that produced an ELS Cotton with superior fiber properties, luster and silkiness ... as well as an unusually high yield. Subsequent Variety releases in the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's included Pima S-5, Pima S-6 and Pima S-7, all of which boasted higher yields and better spinning characteristics. The name 'Pima' was applied to ELS Cotton (previously called American-Egyptian) being developed in the US desert South-West in the early 1900's. The name was given in honor of the Pima Indians who were helping to raise the ELS Cotton on the USDA experimental farm in Sacaton, State of Arizona. Although South America is the center of origin of the Species Gossypium Barbadense, to which ELS Cottons belong, these Cottons were photoperiodic, and the fiber was medium staple in length and coarse, as typified by the current Tanguis Cottons of Peru. The origin of true extra-long staple Cottons can be traced to the introduction of Sea Island to the US in 1786 from seed received from the Bahama Islands, an area from which Columbus is reputed to have taken Sea Island samples to Europe in 1492. The Gossypium Barbadense Cotton that first appeared in the US in 1786, where it became known as Sea Island, had strikingly different fiber properties from the native Gossypium Barbadense of South America. The exact origin of Sea Island Cotton is unknown, but geneticists suggest that the most logical hypothesis to explain the ELS type was that it developed by transgressive inheritance through the introgression of length genes from outside the Species, possibly from Gossypium Hirsutum. The first successful crop of Sea Island was produced by William Elliott on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina in 1790. Although production of this ELS Cotton later expanded into the interior regions of Georgia and Florida, the best Sea Island Cottons were grown on the Sea Islands; James, Edisto, John and Wadmalaw. The crop continued until 1920, when a severe Boll Weevil infestation had made it unprofitable. Attempts to revive the Sea Island industry in the US in the 1930's failed. The evolution of ELS Cottons began in 1825 when Sea Island Cotton was brought into Egypt and crossed with a tree Cotton named Jumel. The crossing of Jumel and Sea Island resulted in the development of Ashmouni in about 1860. The next several Egyptian Cultivars were derived either by selecting within Ashmouni or from crosses of Ashmouni and Sea Island. The successful utilization of inbreeding between the years 1910 and 1940 led to the gradual development of Egyptian Cottons that could compete with the quality of Sea Island. (It's important to note here that during the development of these later Cottons, no germplasm from outside Egypt was used.) The first ELS Cultivar released by the USDA was 'Yuma' in 1908. It was selected from Mitafifi, an Egyptian Cultivar developed in 1887 from a cross of Ashmouni and Sea Island, and was introduced into the South-Western US in about 1900. The first commercial ELS crop in the US was produced in 1912 – 375 bales. Between 1908 and 1949, four additional Pima Varieties were developed from the Egyptian germplasm base and released:- 'Pima', 'SXP', 'Amsak' and 'Pima 32'. At about the same time 'Yuma' was being developed, the Egyptian Variety Mitafifi was introduced into Peru. The same source traces the arrival of American Pima Cotton seed into Peru to 1923. However, a Peruvian Cotton information sheet distributed by the Junta Nacional Del Algodon (National Cotton Association) says Peruvian Pima originated from the 'Yuma' Cotton developed in Sacaton, Arizona, and was first grown in Peru in 1918. Dr. Carl V. Feaster, a longtime Pima breeder and geneticist, and known around the world as the father of modern-day Pima Cottons, says he doubts the first Peruvian Pimas were actually Yuma, but more than likely were Pima, which was grown in the US from 1918–1941. He said Pima was a selection from 'Yuma' and its fiber characteristics more closely match those of Peruvian Pima's at the time. By 1930, Pima production had reached 28 307 bales in Peru, while the production of Mitafifi was quickly diminishing, soon to be all but extinct. Gossypium Hirsutum – or Upland Cotton – can be classified into four major types:- Acala, Delta, Plains and Eastern. Acala types in the United States are confined to irrigated regions in the South-West and far West. These Varieties produce the longest staple Cotton among the domestic upland styles, and their growing seasons most closely resemble that of American Pima Varieties. Yields in these areas are higher than those generated from Upland Cotton produced in Southern, mid-South and Eastern states because of the longer growing season, greater number of hot days and close control of irrigation. Because of the longer growing season and higher yields, however, these crops are more expensive to produce. Cotton varieties are developed to suit specific growing regions and their respective environmental and cultural conditions, with the objective of maximizing yield potential and improving fiber characteristics. The same applies somewhat

more loosely to the individual Cotton Species, which are limited to Pima (Gossypium Barbadense) and Upland (Gossypium Hirsutum). The only other native Cotton Species – Asiatic (Gossypium Arboreum) – is grown almost exclusively in South-East Asia. Supima® was formed in 1954 in El Paso, Texas. In its early years Supima® was primarily concerned with promotion, government regulations and agricultural research. In an effort to keep pace with the expanding interest worldwide in ELS Cotton, Supima broadened its responsibilities in 1978 when it merged with the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, essentially overseeing the production and distribution of all certified American Pima planting seed. However, the division was sold to Delta and Pine Land Company in 1993 when commercial seed companies had entered the business. The sale also marked the end of Supima's 30-year-old partnership with the USDA in its Arizona-based Pima Improvement Program. Supima® had provided funding for the program designed to develop new and improved seed Varieties. Revenues from the seed division also was used to help finance ginning research and improved production practices. Supima® is represented by a board of directors composed of 11 Pima Cotton producers:- seven from California, two from Texas and one each from Arizona and New Mexico. Directors are elected by the general membership to three-year terms and are eligible for re-election. Board officers are elected to two-year terms by the directors as follows; chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer. The offices of president and executive vice president are full-time staff positions. See also Pima Cotton. / Вилъйэм Элыэт (William Elliott). Карл Ви. Фистё (Carl V. Feaster). Супима® (Supima®). Блумингдэйлз (Bloomingdale's), Нодстром (Nordstrom), Брокс Бразёз (Brooks Brothers), Лод Энд Тэйлор (Lord & Taylor), Бэд Бас Энд Бийонд (Bed Bath & Beyond) и Кастко (Costco). Лэндз Энд (Lands' End), Линенсорс (Linensource) и Эл.Эл. Бин (L.L. Bean). Ралф Лорэн (Ralph Lauren) (полотенца), ВэстПоинт Хоум (WestPoint Home) (полотенца и простыни), Спрингз Вамсюта (Springs Wamsutta) (простыни), Брокс Бразёз (Brooks Brothers) (men's dress shirts), Дьжеймз Пэрс (James Perse) (casual knits) и Майкэл Старз (Michael Stars) (женский трикотаж). Смотрите также Хлопчатник Пима (Pima Cotton).

SUPPLEMENTAL GASEOUS FUELS = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ГАЗООБРАЗНЫЕ ВИДЫ ТОПЛИВА – Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels:- any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTER = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ РЕГИСТР (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ РЕЕСТР) – Supplemental Register is a secondary trademark register for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). It allows for registration of certain marks that are not eligible for registration on the Principal Register, but are capable of distinguishing an applicant's goods or services. Marks registered on the Supplemental Register receive protection from conflicting marks and other protections, but are excluded from receiving the advantages of certain sections of the Trademark Act of 1946. The excluded sections are listed in 15 USC §1094. If the applicant seeks registration on the Supplemental Register, the application should state that registration is requested on the Supplemental Register. If no register is specified, the Office will presume that the applicant seeks registration on the Principal Register. To register a mark on the Supplemental Register, applicants must either be using the mark or filing under Trademark Act Section 44 based on a foreign registration.

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Supplementary Credit:- emergency decree by the national government to increase the amount of credits authorized under budget law.

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ – Supplementary Details:- in a SWIFT message an information for the account owner which may be added to individual statement entries. / В сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) информация для хозяина счёта, которая может быть дополнена к индивидуальным проводкам в отчётности. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SUPPLEMENTARY POLLINATION = ДООПЫЛЕНИЕ (или ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОПЫЛЕНИЕ) – Supplementary Pollination is the increase in pollination of the CMS (short for the cytoplasmic-genetic male sterile) spikelets done artificially by shaking the male parent at anthesis time particularly when wind velocity is less than optimum (2–3 m/s).

SUPPLEMENTARY WARP = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОСНОВА – Supplementary Warp has become a part of fabric construction. Possible Cause:- one of the supplementary warps has become a part of the fabric foiling the appearance of the design. The reason could be insertion of a broken supplementary warp in an incorrect heddle eye. This is a minor defect as it does not heavily influence the motif. If it is very frequent it can be major. Weaving defect.

SUPPLIER CREDIT = КРЕДИТ ОТ ПОСТАВЩИКА – Supplier Credit:- period of time granted by a supplier of goods or services to a business customer, during which payment may be delayed. Form of credit often extended by businesses to other businesses. Terms of payment vary depending on the type of business, and usually correspond to the amount of time it takes the customer to sell the goods or recover their cost. Export credit extended overseas directly by UK firms other than to related concerns. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

SUPPLY = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Supply is the willingness and ability of potential sellers to offer various specific amounts of a good or service for sale at each of a variety of alternative prices during a particular time period. Supply is the amount of a commodity available for meeting a demand or for purchase at a given price. Amount of a good that sellers are willing to sell at a specified price in a given market at a given time. By extension, all goods and services available to meet demand. / Количество товаров, которые продавцы желают продать по определённой цене на данном рынке в данное время. В более широком смысле, все товары и услуги, способные удовлетворить спрос.

SUPPLY ACCESS = ДОСТУП К ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЮ – Supply Access:- assurances that importing countries will, in the future, have fair and equitable access at reasonable prices to supplies of raw materials and other essential imports. Such assurances should include explicit constraints against the use of the export embargo as an instrument of foreign policy. / Заверения в том, что привозящий (или импортирующие) страны будут иметь в будущем .

SUPPLY CHAIN = ЦЕПЬ ПОСТАВКИ – Supply Chain:- the movement of materials and information through the logistics process from acquisition of raw materials to delivery to end-user. The supply chain includes all vendors, service providers and customers.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕПОЧКОЙ ПОСТАВКИ – Supply Chain Management is the management and control of all materials and information in the logistics process from acquisition of raw materials to delivery to end-user.

SUPPLY CURVE = КРИВАЯ ПОСТАВКИ – Supply Curve is a graphical representation of a supply schedule. Conventionally, the supply curve is drawn between axes with price plotted along the vertical axis and number of units of the good or service supplied plotted along the horizontal axis. Where the law of supply applies to the particular market under consideration, the supply curve will slope (either gently or steeply) upwards from left to right.

SUPPLY PUSH = ТОЛЧОК К ПОСТАВКЕ – Supply Push:- when trade is motivated by what would otherwise have been surpluses at the point of origin, often signaled by weakness in local refining margins resulting from surplus refining capacity and/or by weak relative prices.

SUPPLY SCHEDULE = РАСПИСАНИЕ ПОСТАВКИ (или ГРАФИК ПОСТАВКИ) – Supply Schedule is a table or listing showing the exact quantities of a single type of good (or service) that potential sellers would offer to sell at each of a number of varying prices during some particular time period. Supply schedules may be drawn up to reflect the behavioral propensities of a single unique individual, household, or firm – or, more frequently encountered in microeconomic analysis, composite supply schedules for the particular good may be derived by adding up all the supply schedules of the large number of individuals, households or firms that are active or potentially active as sellers in the market under consideration.

SUPPLY–SIDE ECONOMICS = ЭКОНОМИКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – Supply-Side Economics:- the school of economics that developed in the United States in late 1970s and early 1980s, emphasizing supply instead of demand in economic analysis, and particularly the disincentive effects of high taxes upon productivity, investment, and growth. The belief that an adequate supply of goods is important in fighting inflation and that a higher rate of business investment is needed to produce those goods efficiently. A cut in the marginal rates of income taxes is advocated in order to encourage people to work harder as well as to save and invest more. Supply Side Economics is a school of thought within the economics profession emphasizing that the main source of a country's economic growth is constant improvement in the efficiency with which resources are allocated for production. While the policy recommendations of the rival Keynesian school tend to focus almost entirely on what government can do to stimulate or restrain aggregate demand in the short-run so as to even out the business cycle, supply-side policy analysts focus on barriers to higher productivity – identifying ways in which the government can promote faster economic growth over the long haul by removing impediments to the supply of, and efficient use of, the factors of production. Supply-siders believe that unwise provisions of the tax laws (and especially high marginal rates of personal and corporate income taxation) produce very damaging incentives that lead people to work less and to invest less (and to do both less efficiently) than they otherwise would. Supply-side policy recommendations typically include deregulation of heavily regulated industries, promotion of greater competition through lowering protectionist barriers to international trade, and measures to repeal special subsidies and tax loopholes targeting particular industries in favor of lower and more uniform tax rates across the board. Supply-side economics became particularly well-known to the general public during the 1980s because of its advocacy by one influential faction of economic policy-makers in the Reagan administration, leading to the use of the term 'Reaganomics' to denote many of the ideas of the supply-siders. Supply-siders played a much smaller role in economic policy-making under the Bush administration, as the focus of attention shifted toward controlling the size of the budget deficit and away from the earlier 'Reaganomics' preoccupation with accelerating the country's rate of economic growth. / Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004). Кэйнзиэнская школа (Keynesian school). Рэйгеномикс (Reaganomics). администрация Боша (Bush). Экономика Предложения:- экономическая теория, утверждающая, что резкое сокращение ставок налогообложения будет стимулировать эффективные инвестиции со стороны корпораций и обеспеченных частных лиц на благо всего общества. Впервые предложена в 1970-х Американским Профессором Арсуром Бэтц Лафёром (Arthur Betz Laffer) кривая Лафёра (Laffer curve) и другими. Согласно этой теории, ставки налога на прирост высоких доходов, или предельные ставки налогообложения (marginal tax rates), стали такими высокими (в результате раздувания государственного аппарата), что это привело к сокращению новых расходов на производственные помещения, оборудование и иные 'двигатели' экономического роста. Следовательно, сокращение размеров государственного аппарата и возвращение поглощённой им части полученных доходов должно стимулировать экономический рост. Сторонники экономики предложения утверждают, что их теория подтвердилась в первые годы правительства Президента Ранэлда Вилсэна Рэйгена (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004), когда предельные ставки налогообложения были снижены, что послужило началом периода продолжительного экономического возрождения. Сторонники оппозиционной школы – последователи экономической теории Кейнза (Keynesian economics) утверждают, что экономическое возрождение было классическим примером 'экономики совокупного спроса', согласно которой рост стимулировался не увеличением предложения товаров, а увеличением потребительского спроса по мере увеличения располагаемого дохода. Противниками теории экономики предложения являются также монетаристы (monetarist). Они утверждают, что наиболее эффективным способом регулирования совокупного спроса является осуществляемый Федеральным Резервом контроль за ростом денежной массы. Смотрите также Aggregate Supply.

SUPPLY VESSEL = СУДНО СНАБЖЕНИЯ – Vessel which carries stock and stores to offshore drilling rigs, platforms. Supply Vessel is a vessel that carries supplies from shore to platforms (drilling rigs).

SUPPORT = ПОДДЕРЖКА – In technical analysis, a Support is the price level where new buyers are expected to emerge. Support:- price levels where buyers have shown a better-than-average willingness to buy. Support and Resistance:- the foundation of all classical technical analysis is support and resistance:- the behavior of buyers and sellers at key price levels. Trend theory is based on the performance of price at key support and resistance levels. Chart patterns similarly identify the behavior of buyers in relation to support and resistance. A support level is the price at which buyers are expected to enter the market in sufficient numbers to take controlfrom sellers. The market has a memory. When price falls to a new Low and then rallies, buyers who missed out on the first trough will be inclined to buy if price returns to that level. Afraid of missing out for a second time, they may enter the market in sufficient numbers to take controlfrom sellers. The result is a rally, reinforcing perceptions that price is unlikely to fall further and creating a support level. A price level at which there is sufficient demand for a stock to cause a halt in an downward trend and turn the trend up. Support levels indicate the price at which most investors feel that prices will move higher. The bottoms representing the price level where selling decreases and buying increases. Downward price movements are expected to slow down when coming close to support levels. A strong support can turn the market tide either into upside correction or upward trend reversal. In technical analysis, a price area where new buying is likely to come in and stem any decline. Support represents an area of price that is thought to support the price of the underlying asset. The price of the asset should not fall under this support area. This support may be determined by previous prices rebounding in this area or the use of support lines or by the use of mathematical formulas used on past prices. Support is where buyers will take control of prices and prevent them from falling further. A price point at which prices find an invisible base. The opposite of Resistance. Support:- an area of price decline failure where buyers have previously turned a selloff back higher. This level will continue to encourage buying until it can be penetrated, upon which the broken support will become resistance. A price at which buyers are likely to start buying in a downtrend. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Поддержкой подразумевается некая горизонтальная линия в графике колебания цен, проводимая на уровне предыдущих важных минимумов и формирующая нижнюю границу торгового диапазона. В установившемся торговом диапазоне рынок обычно встречает поддержку на уровне предыдущих важных минимумов, то есть на его нижней границе. Цена, при которой существует наибольшая вероятность того, что покупатели начнут покупать товар при общей понижательной тенденции.

SUPPORTED VINYL = ПОДДЕРЖАННЫЙ ВИНИЛ – Supported Vinyl is a vinyl backed with fabric. Supported vinyl wears better than unsupported vinyl when used in upholstery. See also Vinyl.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS = ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПОДДЕРЖКИ – The Supporting Organizations (SOs) are the three specialized advisory bodies that will advise the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Board of Directors on issues relating to domain names (GNSO and CCNSO) and, IP addresses (ASO). / Организации Поддержки (ОП) – это три специальных консультативных органа, формирующих рекомендации для Правления Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) по вопросам, касающимся доменных имён (ОПРИ и ОПНИ) и ИП-адресов (ОПА).

SUPPORT LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ПОДДЕРЖКИ – A Support Level is the price at which buyers are expected to enter the market in sufficient numbers to take control from sellers. The market has a memory. When price falls to a new Low and then rallies, buyers who missed out on the first trough will be inclined to buy if price returns to that level. Afraid of missing out for a second time, they may enter the market in sufficient numbers to take control from sellers. The result is a rally, reinforcing perceptions that price is unlikely to fall further and creating a support level. Support levels, once penetrated, frequently become resistance levels and vice versa. The market logic is fairly simple:- buyers who purchase near a support level, only to see price fall, are likely to sell in order to recover their losses, when price rallies to near their break-even point. The support level then becomes a resistance level. Support Level – a price level that is below the market and has been tested at least once and held. The Support Level is stronger every time that price respects the support line and/or if high volumes are traded at the support level. Once penetrated, the support level may act as a resistance level. Traders who bought at the support level will be inclined to sell when price rallies back to that level, to recover their losses. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Уровнем Поддержки понимается диапазон цен, отгораживаемый двумя параллельными линиями и определяемый по концентрации предыдущих относительных минимумов и максимумов в пределах общей границы поддержки. Уровень Поддержки – уровень цен, при достижении которого прекращается падение котировок ценных бумаг, поскольку возникающий спрос превышает предложение. Технические аналитики определяют уровень поддержки как минимальный уровень цен в прошлом. Когда цена акции падает по направлению к уровню поддержки, аналитики утверждают, что акции ‘тестируют свой уровень поддержки’, имея в виду, что цена акции должна подняться, как только она достигнет цены уровня поддержки. Если акции продолжают падать ниже уровня поддержки, то в перспективе такие акции считаются сильно склонными к понижению. Противоположностью уровню поддержки является Уровень Сопротивления (Resistance Level).

SUPPORT LINES = ЛИНИИ ПОДДЕРЖКИ – Support Lines:- the lines of support are shown on a chart by drawing a line connecting the previous lows. This line is extended into the future and is thought to provide support for an asset. Longer term support lines, which connect months if not years of data, are deemed more important than shorter term lines which may only contain weeks. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков под Линиями Поддержки понимаются линии, прорисованные на графике изменения цены, которые соединяют предыдущие минимумы. Эта линия выносится на графике на предстоящий период движения цены и рассматривается в качестве обеспечения поддержки цены соответствующего биржевого актива. Линии поддержки в отношении более длительных сроков, которые соединяют помесячные, если не погодовые минимумы на графиках отображения движения цены в соответствующем временном отображении, рассматриваются в качестве более значимых, нежели линии поддержки на понедельных графиках изменения цены одного и того же биржевого актива.

SUPPORT PRICE = ЦЕНА ПОДДЕРЖКИ – Support Price:- prices fixed by government policy makers in order to determine, directly or indirectly, domestic market or producer prices. All administered price schemes set a minimum guaranteed support price or a target price for the commodity, which is maintained by associated policy measures, such as quantitative restrictions on production and imports; taxes, levies and tariffs on imports; export subsidies; and/or public stockholding.

SUPPORT PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ В ПОДДЕРЖКУ – Support Purchase is a purchase to prop up the price of a security or to nurse a security or the exchange rate of a currency. / Приобретение с целью поддержания цены ценной бумаги, или удержания ценной бумаги или курса обмена валюты.

SUPPRESSION = СУПРЕССИЯ (или ПОТЕРЯ СПОСОБНОСТИ К РАЗВИТИЮ) – (1) Suppression is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations. A degree of reduction of plant growth, but not death. / Степень снижения роста растения, но не его смерть. Под Супрессией, от Латинского слова Suppressio, означающее Давление, понимается полное или частичное восстановление у наследственных изменённых форм организма (мутантов) нормального проявления признака в результате новой мутации. Под Супрессией, от Латинского слова Suppressio, от Supprimo, означающее Задерживаю или Подавляю, в генетике понимается явление, препятствующее проявлению у организма признака, возникшего в результате мутации; приводит к частичному или полному восстановлению нормального фенотипа. Супрессия может происходить в результате второй (супрессорной) мутации в том же гене, в котором возникла первая (прямая) мутация (внутригенная супрессия), или в других генах (межгенная супрессия) на значительном расстоянии от супрессируемого гена. При внутригенной супрессии белок, кодируемый данным геном, может вновь приобретать функциональную активность, хотя его исходная структура (в отличие от истинной обратной мутации – реверсии) не восстанавливается. При межгенной супрессии в одних случаях нормальный фенотип может восстановиться благодаря мутациям, открывающим обходные пути обмена веществ, для которых не требуется функционирования данного гена, в других – в результате мутаций, изменяющих процесс реализации генетической информации мутантного гена. Явление супрессиии, впервые обнаруженное в 1920 Американским генетиком Алфридом Хэнри Стётэвэнтом (Alfred Henry Sturtevant; 1891–1970), используется при изучении генетического кода и других проблем молекулярной генетики.

(2) Suppression of fire is all the work of extinguishing or confining a fire, beginning with its discovery.

SUPPRESSIVE SOILS = СУПРЕССИВНЫЕ ПОЧВЫ – Suppressive Soils are soils in which certain diseases are prevented because of the presence in the soil of microorganisms antagonistic to the pathogen. / Под Супрессивными Почвами, от Латинского слова Suppressio, означающее Давление, понимаются почвы, в которых определённые болезни предотвращены из-за наличия в почве микроорганизмов, антагонистических патогену.

SUPPRESSOR = СУПРЕССОР – Suppressor (inhibitor) (genetics) is a gene that prevents the expression of another gene. / В генетике под Супрессором, от Латинского слова Suppressio, означающее Давление, или Ингибитором понимается ген, который предотвращает проявление другого гена.

SURAH = СЮРА – Surah is a light weight, lustrous twill weave constructed fabric with a silk-like hand. Surah is the fabric of ties, dresses, and furnishings. It is available in silk, polyester, and rayon. Surah is a soft fabric of silk or filament polyester or acetate, usually a twill and often woven in a plaid. Surah is used for ties, mufflers, blouses, and dresses. Surah:- a silk recognized by its sheen and its fine twill weave. Surah is popular for dresses and neckties and is also imitated in man-made fibers. / Под Сюра, от Французского слова Surah, понимается мягкая шёлковая ткань саржевого переплетения.

SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА (или ДОПЛАТА) – Surcharge is an extra charge imposed on those who purchase with a credit card instead of cash. Currently, surcharges for credit card purchases are prohibited. A charge above the usual or customary charge.

Surcharge is a charge levied in addition to other taxes and duties. Also called Surtax. An additional charge levied in addition to the usual or customary freight. Surcharges are additional charges above ocean freight. See also Add-Ons. Surcharge is an extra or additional charge. / Надбавка или доплата.

SURCHARGE DUE = ДОЛЖНАЯ НАДБАВКА (или ДОЛЖНАЯ ДОПЛАТА) – Surcharge Due is an additional fee that may be required due to late or insufficient payment of fees. / дополнительное вознаграждение, которое может взиматься вследствие несвоевременной или не в должном объёме оплаты соответствующих вознаграждений.

SURETY = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬ – (1) Surety is the party in a surety arrangement who holds himself responsible to one person for the acts of another. / Поручитель – сторона в договорённости о поручительстве, которая принимает на себя ответственность перед одним лицом за действия другого лица.

(2) Surety is a natural or legal person (generally a bank or insurance company) who accepts responsibility in due legal form for the financial consequences of non-fulfilment of another's obligations to the Customs.

SURETY = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО – In a contract of guarantee (i.e. Surety), the guarantor obligates himself toward the obligee of the principal obligor to answer for the latter's obligation. Types of surety:- (i) building contractor's guarantee; (ii) joint and several guarantee; and (iii) simple guarantee. Proof that funds are available to cover potential duties. A term loosely used to describe the business or suretyship or bonds. Suretyship is an arrangement whereby one party becomes answerable to a third party for the acts of neglect of a second party. Also known as Guarantee. / В гражданском праве под Поручительством понимается один из способов обеспечения исполнения обязательств. Поручитель принимает на себя обязательство перед кредитором за исполнение должником своего обязательства (полностью или в части). Поручительство:- (1) в гражданском праве один из способов обеспечения исполнения обязательств. Поручитель берёт на себя обязательство перед Кредитором какого-либо другого лица (Главного Должника) полностью или частично отвечать за исполнение им обязательства. По Советскому Праву (бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)) договор поручительства должен быть заключён в письменной форме. В случае неисполнения обязательства, обеспеченного поручительством, должник и поручитель отвечают перед кредитором как солидарные должники, если иное не предусмотрено договором. К поручителю, исполнившему обязательство вместо должника, переходят все права кредитора по этому обязательству. (2) В Советском Уголовно-Процессуальном Праве (бывшего СССР) одна из мер пресечения, заключающаяся в даче поручителями – отдельными лицами (не менее двух) или общественной организацией письменного обязательства в том, что они ручаются за надлежащее поведение и явку подозреваемого или обвиняемого по вызову лица, ведущего дознание, следователя, прокурора и суда.

SURETY BOND = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВА – Surety Bond is a bond in which the surety agrees to answer to the obligee for the non-performance of the principal (known as the Obligor).

SURETY CREDIT = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСКИЙ КРЕДИТ – (1) Surety Credit is a credit for which a bank assumes liability under a bill guarantee up to a certain amount (guarantee line).

(2) Surety Credit is a credit for which the bank assumes liability to third parties for the obligations of its customers (such as work performed by craftsmen) up to a specified amount. Also known as Guarantee Credit.

SURETY PREMIUM = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО) – Surety Premium is the fee paid by a shareholder to cover the required insurance for replacing lost securities or by the estate of a deceased shareholder transferring shares without benefit of probate. The surety premium required in either case is generally 2% of the market value of the shares.

SURF = SETTLEMENT UTILITY FOR MANAGING RISK AND FINANCE

SURFACE AREA = ПЛОЩАДЬ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ – The Surface Area of soil is usually expressed as square meters per gram.

SURFACE CHARGE = ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ ЗАРЯД – Surface Charge is the electrical charge on the surface of a substance. / Поверхностный Заряд – электрический заряд на поверхности субстанции.

SURFACE ENERGY = ПОВЕРХНОСТНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Surface Energy is:- (1) the free energy of the surfaces at an interface that arises because of differences in the tendencies of each phase to attract its own molecules; or (2) the work that would be required to increase the surface area of a liquid by one unit area. / Под Поверхностной Энергией понимается избыток потенциальной энергии вещества у поверхности какого-либо тела по сравнению с энергией в объёме.

SURFACE FATIGUE WEAR = КОНТАКТНО–УСТАЛОСТНЫЙ ИЗНОС (или УСТАЛОСТНЫЙ ИЗНОС ПОВЕРХНОСТИ, или ИЗНОС, ВЫЗВАННЫЙ УСТАЛОСТЬЮ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ) – Surface Fatigue Wear:- the formation of surface or subsurface cracks and fatigue crack propagation. It results from cyclic loading of a surface. Surface Fatigue Wear is repeated rolling or sliding contact, in which the shear stresses bring about microcracks, particles and form wear pits that destroy the surface. / трещины. Усталостный Износ – механический износ в результате усталостного разрушения при повторном деформировании микрообъёмов материала поверхностного слоя. Примечание:- усталостный износ может происходить как при трении качения, так и при трении скольжения.

SURFACE FILTER MEDIA = СРЕДА ПОВЕРХНОСТНОГО ФИЛЬТРА – Surface Filter Media:- porous materials which primarily retain contaminants on the influent face, performing the actual process of filtration. See also Filter.

SURFACE FILTRATION = ПОВЕРХНОСТНАЯ ФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ – Surface Filtration is a filtration which primarily retains contaminant on the influent surface. See also Filtration.

SURFACE HYDROLOGY = ПОВЕРХНОСТНАЯ ГИДРОЛОГИЯ – Surface Hydrology is a study that deals with dynamic status of surface flooding and the subsurface water table in an agricultural field.

SURFACE RUNOFF = ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ СТОК – Surface Runoff is a water from a catchment area that is discharged or lost without entering the soil.

SURFACE SMOOTHNESS = ШЕРОХОВАТОСТЬ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ (или ГЛАДКОСТЬ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ) – Surface Smoothness:- there are three general levels of Surface Smoothness to which lumber is manufactured. Rough lumber is lumber which has been sawn, trimmed, and edged. The saw blades used for mass manufacturing are coarse toothed for speed of production and, as a result, rough lumber is usually characterized by striations or saw lines. Surfaced lumber is lumber which has been surfaced after sawing by passing through a planing machine for the purpose of adding smoothness and uniformity of size on one side (S1S), two sides (S2S), four sides (S4S), or a combination of sides and edges. / Шабрение или Шабровка, отделочная обработка поверхности снятием тонкой стружки шабером вручную или механическим путём. Применяется для точного сопряжения деталей, например, для герметизации соединений. Исходя из назначения пиломатериалов существуют три распротранённых уровня шероховатости

поверхности. К необработанному или черновому пиломатериалу (rough lumber) относится пиломатериал, который был распилен (sawn), оторцован/откалиброван (trimmed) и обрезан (edged). Лезвия пил, используемые для массового изготовления, крупно зазубрены для скорости производства и, как результат, черновой пиломатериал обычно отличается наличием заусенец (striations; известны также как облой) или рисок/борозд/линий распила (saw lines). К отёсанному пиломатериалу (surfaced lumber) относится пиломатериал, который был отёсан после распиловки посредством прохождения через строгальный станок (planning machine) с целью придания гладкости и однородности размера с одной стороны (S1S), с двух сторон (S2S), с четырёх сторон (S4S) или комбинации сторон и кромок/царги. Под Шероховатостью Поверхности понимается совокупность микронеровностей обработанной поверхности. Шероховатость поверхности описывается набором параметров, характеризующих средние и максимальные высоты неровностей и их ширины, средние расстояния между ними и так далее. Значения параметров для различных типов изделий и условий их эксплуатации устанавливаются стандартами. Шероховатость Поверхности подразделяется на:- (1) Волнистость – неплоский пропил или неровности на поверхности лесоматериала в виде закономерно чередующихся возвышений и впадин дугообразного профиля; (2) Ворсистость – присутствие на поверхности лесоматериала часто расположенных неполностью отделённых волокон древесины; (3) Мшистость – присутствие на поверхности лесоматериала часто расположенных пучков неполностью отделённых волокон и мелких частиц древесины; и (4) Риски – периодически повторяющиеся глубокие следы, оставленные на поверхности лесоматериала режущими инструментами (пилами, торцовыми фрезами, лущильными или строгальными ножами).

SURFACE TENSION = ПОВЕРХНОСТНОЕ НАТЯЖЕНИЕ – (1) Surface Tension:- the contractile surface force of a liquid by which it tends to assume a spherical form and to present the least possible surface. It is expressed in dynes/cm or ergs/cm^2. Surface Tension:- intermolecular forces acting on the molecules at the free surface of a liquid tend to minimize the surface area of the liquid and give the surface properties similar to those of an elastic skin under tension. When two dissimilar liquids make contact, these intermolecular forces will cause the shape of the interface to change until the potential energy of the entire molecular system is at a minimum. Surface Tension is the tendency of a liquid to minimize the area of its surface by contracting. This property causes liquids to rise in a capillary tube, affects the exchange of gases in the pulmonary alveoli, and alters the ability of various liquids to wet another surface. Surface Tension is an important thermodynamic characteristic of the interface of phases or bodies, defined as the energy required for the reverse isothermic formation of a unit of area of a given surface. In the case of a liquid interface, the surface tension may also be rightfully considered as the force acting on a unit of length of the surface contour and tending to contract the surface to a minimum for the given volumes of the phases. Both these definitions apply to mobile surfaces, although the first is preferred since it has a clearer physical sense. The surface tension at the boundary of two condensed phases is usually called the Interphase Tension. The energy required to form a new surface is expended on overcoming the forces of intermolecular cohesion in transferring molecules of a substance from the bulk of the body to the surface layer. The resultant of the intermolecular forces in the surface layer is not equal to zero, as in the bulk of the body, and is directed toward the interior of the phase with the greater cohesion. Thus, the surface tension is a measure of the lack of compensation of intermolecular forces in the surface (interphase) layer. In other words, it is a measure of the excess free energy in the surface layer relative to the free energy in the volumes of the contiguous phases. In accordance with these definitions, surface tension is expressed in units of Joules/m^2 or Newtons (N)/m (erg/cm^2 or dynes/cm). As a result of surface tension, in the absence of external forces a liquid adopts a spherical form corresponding to the minimum value of the surface and, consequently, to the smallest value of the free surface energy. Surface tension does not depend on the size and shape of the surface when the volumes of the phases are sufficiently great relative to the dimensions of the molecules. Surface tension decreases with increasing temperature as well as from the action of surfactants. Melts of metals have the greatest surface tension among liquids; for example, the surface tension of platinum at 2 000 °C is equal to 1 820 dynes/cm, and the surface tension of mercury at 20 °C is 484 dynes/cm. The surface tension of molten salts is considerably less, ranging from several dozens of dynes/cm to 200–300 dynes/cm. The surface tension of water at 20 °C is 72.8 dynes/cm, and the surface tension of most organic solvents ranges from 20 to 60 dynes/cm. The lowest surface tensions at room temperature, those of several fluoro-carbon liquids, are under 10 dynes/cm. With multicomponent systems, the change in the surface tension in accordance with the Gibbs thermodynamic equation for adsorotion is:- – $d\sigma = G_1 d\mu_1 + G_2 d\mu_2 + \ldots$, here G_1, G_2, … are surface excesses of the components 1, 2, … – hat is, the difference between the concentrations of the components in the surface layer and the volume of the solution or gas – and $d\mu_1$, $d\mu_2$, … are the changes in the chemical potentials of the corresponding components. (The minus sign indicates that the surface tension decreases with positive adsorption.) The surface pressure is determined by the difference in the surface tensions of the pure liquid and the liquid covered by the adsorption monolayer. At mobile liquid-gas (vapor) or liquid-liquid boundaries, the surface tension may be measured directly by many methods. The usual methods are by the mass of a drop separating from the end of a vertical tube (a stalagmometer), by the maximum pressure required to reduce a gas bubble to a liquid, and by the shape of a drop or bubble lying on a flat surface. It is difficult to determine by experiment the surface tensions of solids, since the molecules or atoms of solids are incapable of free displacement. An exception is the plastic flow of metals at temperatures close to the melting point. Because of the anisotropy of crystals, surface tensions on the different faces of a crystal vary. The concepts of surface tension and of free surface energy are not identical for solids. Defects in the space lattice, chiefly dislocations, edges, and apexes of crystals, as well as grain boundaries extending to the surface of polycrystalline bodies, contribute to the free surface energy. The surface tension of solids is usually determined indirectly from intermolecular and interatomic interactions. Many surface phenomena are determined by the magnitude and changes of surface tension, especially in disperse systems. / Под Поверхностным Натяжением понимается работа образования единицы площади поверхности раздела фаз (тел) при постоянной температуре. Поверхностное натяжение жидкости часто определяют как силу, действующую на единицу длины контура поверхности раздела фаз и стремящуюся сократить эту поверхность до минимума. Благодаря поверхностному натяжению капля жидкости при отсутствии внешних воздействий принимает форму шара. Поверхностное Натяжение – важнейшая термодинамическая характеристика поверхности раздела фаз (тел), определяемая как работа обратимого изотермического образования единицы площади этой поверхности. В случае жидкой поверхности раздела поверхностное натяжение правомерно также рассматривать как силу, действующую на единицу длины контура поверхности и стремящуюся сократить поверхность до минимума при заданных объёмах фаз. Применительно к легкоподвижным поверхностям оба определения равнозначны, но первое предпочтительнее, так как имеет более ясный физический смысл. Поверхностное натяжение на границе двух конденсированных фаз обычно называется Межфазным Натяжением. Работа образования новой поверхности затрачивается на преодоление сил межмолекулярного сцепления (Когезии) при переходе молекул вещества из объёма тела в поверхностный слой. Равнодействующая межмолекулярных сил в поверхностном слое не равна нулю (как в объёме тела) и направлена внутрь фазы с большей когезией. Таким образом, поверхностное натяжение – мера некомпенсированности межмолекулярных сил в поверхностном (межфазном) слое или, что то же, избытка свободной энергии в поверхностном слое по сравнению со свободной энергией в объёмах соприкасающихся фаз. В соответствии с определениями поверхностного натяжения его выражают в Дж/м^2 или Н/м (эрг/см^2 или дин/см). Благодаря поверхностному натяжению жидкость при отсутствии внешних силовых воздействий принимает форму шара, отвечающую минимальной величине поверхности и, следовательно, наименьшему значению свободной поверхностной энергии. Поверхностное натяжение не зависит от величины и формы поверхности, если объёмы фаз достаточно велики по

сравнению с размерами молекул; при повышении температуры, а также под действием поверхностно-активных веществ оно уменьшается. Расплавы металлов имеют наибольшее среди жидкостей поверхностное натяжение, например, у платины при 2 000 °C оно равно 1 820 дин/см, у ртути при 20 °C – 484. Поверхностное натяжение расплавленных солей значительно меньше – от нескольких десятков до 200–300. Поверхностное натяжение воды при 20 °C – 72.8, а большинства органических растворителей – в пределах 20–60. Самое низкое при комнатной температуре поверхностное натяжение – ниже 10 – имеют некоторые фторуглеродные жидкости. В общем случае многокомпонентных систем в соответствии с Термодинамическим Уравнением Гиббса при адсорбции изменение поверхностного натяжения:- $-d\sigma = \Gamma_1 d\mu_1 + \Gamma_2 d\mu_2 + ...$, где Γ_1, Γ_2, ... – поверхностные избытки компонентов 1, 2, ..., то есть разность их концентраций в поверхностном слое и объёме раствора (или газа), а $d\mu_1$, $d\mu_2$, ... – изменения химических потенциалов соответствующих компонентов (знак ‘минус’ показывает, что поверхностное натяжение при положительной адсорбции уменьшается). Разницей в поверхностных натяжениях чистой жидкости и жидкости, покрытой адсорбционным монослоем, определяется Поверхностное Давление. На легкоподвижных границах жидкость–газ (пар) или жидкость–жидкость поверхностное натяжение можно непосредственно измерить многими методами. Так, широко распространены способы определения поверхностного натяжение по массе капли, отрывающейся от конца вертикальной трубки (Сталагмометра); по величине максимального давления, необходимого для продавливания в жидкость пузырька газа; по форме капли (или пузырька), лежащей на плоской поверхности, и так далее. Экспериментальное определение поверхностного натяжения твёрдых тел затруднено из-за того, что их молекулы (или атомы) лишены возможности свободного перемещения. Исключение составляет пластическое течение металлов при температурах, близких к точке плавления. Ввиду анизотропии кристаллов поверхностное натяжение на разных гранях кристалла различно. Понятия Поверхностного Натяжения и Свободной Поверхностной Энергии для твёрдых тел не тождественны. Дефекты кристаллической решётки, главным образом дислокации, ребра и вершины кристаллов, границы зёрен поликристаллических тел, выходящие на поверхность, вносят свой вклад в свободную поверхностную энергию. Поверхностное натяжение твёрдых тел обычно определяют косвенно, исходя из межмолекулярных и межатомных взаимодействий. Величиной и изменениями поверхностного натяжения обусловлены многие поверхностные явления, особенно в дисперсных системах (смотрите также Капиллярные Явления).

(2) In living organisms, the Surface Tension of the cell is one of the factors determining the shape of the entire cell and its components. It is low for cells with rigid or semirigid surfaces:- such cells include those of Infusoria and many microorganisms and plant cells. For cells without a strong supramembranous structure (most animal cells, some protozoa, and the spheroplasts of bacteria), the surface tension largely determines the cell’s configuration; cells suspended within a liquid become almost spherical in shape. The shape of a cell attached to a substrate or to other cells depends primarily on such factors as contact structures and the cytoskeleton formed by the microtubules. It is assumed that local changes insurface tension are of importance in such phenomena as phagocytosis, pinocytosis, and gastrulation. The determination of the surface tension of the cell is a complex experimental problem; usually the surface tension of a cell does not exceed several dynes/cm (10^{-3} N/m). / В живых организмах Поверхностное Натяжение клетки – один из факторов, определяющих форму целой клетки и её частей. Для клеток, обладающих жёсткой или полужёсткой поверхностью (многие микроорганизмы, инфузории, клетки растений и так далее), значение поверхностного натяжения невелико. У клеток, лишённых прочной надмембранной структуры (большинство клеток животных, некоторые простейшие, сферопласты бактерий), поверхностное натяжение в основном определяет конфигурацию (клетки, находящиеся во взвешенном в жидкости состоянии, приобретают форму, близкую к сферической). Форма клетки, прикреплённой к какому-либо субстрату или к другим клеткам, зависит преимущественно от других факторов – цитоскелета, образуемого микротрубочками, контактных структур и так далее. Полагают, что локальные изменения поверхностного натяжения существенны в таких явлениях, как фагоцитоз, пиноцитоз, гаструляция. Определение поверхностного натяжения клетки – сложная экспериментальная задача; обычно поверхностное натяжение клетки не превышает несколько дин/см (10^{-3} Н/м).

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО НАЗЕМНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ (или ХХ) – Surface Transportation Board (STB), an independent adjudicatory body administratively housed in the Department of Transportation responsible for the economic regulation of interstate surface transportation, primarily railroads.

SURFACE TREATING = ПОВЕРХНОСТНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА (или ОБРАБОТКА ПОВЕРХНОСТИ) – Surface Treating:- because it is the surface of a metal that people see and that reacts with the environment around it, special effort is sometimes made to add lustre, color, or texture to a surface. In addition, special corrosion-resistant layers are placed on the surface for some applications, and in yet others the surface is hardened to add strength and reduce wear. This section discusses surface treatments that add corrosion resistance or hardness. Corrosion Resistance:- (i) Barrier Protection:- when a metal corrodes in water, the atoms lose electrons and become ions that move into the water. This is called an Anodic Reaction, and for the corrosion process to proceed there must be a corresponding cathodic reaction that adsorbs the electrons. The process can be stopped by isolating the metal from the water with an impermeable barrier. One of the older applications of this idea is the tin can. Unlike steel, tin is not affected by the acids in food, so that a layer of tin placed on steel sheet protects the steel in the can from corrosion. The exterior surfaces of many large household appliances consist of steel covered with a layer of colored glass called Enamel. Enamel is inert and adheres tightly to the steel, thus protecting it from corrosion as well as providing an attractive appearance. Decorative chromium plating is another example of a protective-barrier coating on steel. Since chromium does not adhere well to steel, the steel is first electroplated with layers of copper and nickel before being plated with a thin layer of chromium. The protective layers described above are metallic, but the most common protective barriers are organic. Paints, polymers, and thin lacquer films are used for various applications near room temperature. The oxide layer that forms on metals when they are exposed to air also constitutes a protective barrier. Stainless steel and aluminum form the most stable and protective of such films. The thickness of the oxide film on aluminum is often increased by making the part function as the anode in an electrolytic cell. This process, called Anodizing, enhances the corrosion resistance somewhat and makes coloring the surface easier. The films that form on copper and steel as a result of corrosion (commonly known as Tarnish and Rust) are somewhat thicker and show a characteristic color that is often incorporated into the design of the part. (ii) Galvanic Protection:- protective films on steel are susceptible to being broken by flying stones or other sharp objects. This is especially true on the parts of an automobile that are close to the road. The barriers described above have limited ability for self-healing after they are broken, but protection of the underlying small exposed area of steel can be maintained if a metal that has a greater tendency than steel to give up electrons in water is attached to the surface. In this way, when the protective barrier is broken, the more reactive metal is corroded preferentially, and the steel is given ‘galvanic’ protection. A layer of zinc can be placed on a steel surface either by hot-dipping the steel in molten zinc or by electroplating zinc onto the surface. Galvanized steel is much more resistant to corrosion than ungalvanized steel. For this reason, it is often used in the lowest panels of automobiles, i.e. the parts exposed to corrosive salt spray from snowy roads. Electrodeposits of cadmium are also used for galvanic protection of steel. Hot-dip aluminum-coated steel is used in the exhaust systems of automobiles. At low temperatures its action is primarily galvanic, while at high temperatures it oxidizes to form a barrier layer. Other Coating Techniques:- among other methods for applying metal layers to metal is thermal spray coating, a generic term for processes in which a metal wire is melted by a plasma arc or a flame, atomized, and sprayed onto a surface in an inert gas. Another

method is vacuum coating, which produces thin, bright, attractive layers on a part by evaporating and depositing a coating metal in a high vacuum. Enhanced oxidation protection is imparted to high-temperature turbine parts made of superalloys by annealing the parts in a container containing volatile aluminum chloride. This is done at high temperatures, so that aluminum diffuses into the alloy to form an aluminum-rich surface layer. In high-temperature service, such a layer oxidizes to form a protective aluminum oxide coating. Hardening:- (a) Carburizing:- the strength of hardened steel increases rapidly as the percentage of carbon is increased, but at the same time the steel's toughness decreases. Often the most useful part is one in which the surface is higher in carbon and thus hard, while the interior is lower in carbon and thus tough. Such a combination of properties can be obtained by carburizing, or annealing the parts in a gas rich in carbon. The carburizing potential of the gas rises with the ratio of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide. The carburizing temperature is high enough to transform the surface of the steel to the high-temperature austenite phase, which has a much higher carbon solubility than the low-temperature ferrite phase. At these temperatures, carbon deposited on the surface diffuses through the steel and into the solid. The thickness of the diffusion layer increases with time, although at a decreasing rate; depths of 1 to 2 millimeters (0.04 to 0.08 inch) in 4 to 16 hours are typical. Following diffusion, the part is quenched in oil. The high-carbon surface transforms into a hard, brittle martensitic structure, while the lower-carbon interior transforms into a tougher, softer structure. The part is then tempered to raise the toughness of the surface layer. Small machine parts, such as gears, are often carburized to increase their strength and resistance to wear. (b) Nitriding:- nitriding provides an alternative means of hardening a steel surface. The surface layer is only one-tenth the depth of a carburized layer, but it is appreciably harder. The steel part is heated to a lower temperature, so that its crystal structure remains ferritic. Heating is conducted in an atmosphere of ammonia (NH_3) and hydrogen, and nitrogen from the ammonia diffuses into the steel. Hardening is accomplished in one of two ways. One way is solid-solution hardening, which occurs in all steels. The other way is precipitation hardening. For example, if a steel contains aluminum, the aluminum and nitrogen will combine to form very fine particles that harden the steel quite effectively. Though it is extremely hard, the nitride layer does not tend to crack, because it is very thin and adheres well to the ductile steel beneath it. The part need not be quenched from the nitriding temperature, nor does it need to be tempered before it is put into service. Other Methods:- surfaces can also be hardened by heat treating with induction or laser heating. In other applications, surface hardening is accomplished by depositing a 'hard-facing alloy' on the base part. One example is 'hard chromium plating', in which a thick layer of chromium is deposited on a part. Automotive valve stems and piston rings and the bores of diesel engine cylinders are common applications. / (a) Цементация или Науглероживание (Carburizing). (b) Азотирование (Nitriding). эмаль (enamel). Коррозионная Стойкость или Стойкость К Коррозии (Corrosion Resistance):- (i) Барьерная Защита (Barrier Protection). (ii) Гальваническая Защита (Galvanic Protection):- . Закалка или Упрочнение (Hardening):- (a) Цементация или Науглероживание (Carburizing):- . твёрдость (hardness).

SURFACTANT = СУРФАКТАНТ (или ПОВЕРХНОСТНО–АКТИВНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Surfactant is a surface-active agent that reduces interfacial tension of a liquid. A surfactant used in a petroleum oil may increase the oil's affinity for metals and other materials. A Surfactant or Surface Active Agent is a substance that, when dissolved in water, gives a product the ability to remove dirt from surfaces such as the human skin, textiles, and other solids. In more technical terms:- (i) they enable the cleaning solution to fully wet the surface being cleaned so that dirt can be readily loosened and removed; (ii) they clean greasy, oily, particulate-, protein-, and carbohydrate-based stains; and (iii) they are instrumental in removing dirt and in keeping them emulsified, suspended, and dispersed so they don't settle back onto the surface being cleaned. Each surfactant molecule has a hydrophilic (water-loving) head that is attracted to water molecules AND a hydrophobic (water-hating) tail that repels water and simultaneously attaches itself to oil and grease in dirt. These opposing forces loosen the dirt and suspend it in the water. The mechanical agitation of the washing machine helps pull the dirt free. Surfactants are one of the major components of cleaning products and can be regarded as the 'workhorses':- they do the basic work of breaking up stains and keeping the dirt in the water solution to prevent re-deposition of the dirt onto the surface from which it has just been removed. Surfactants disperse dirt that normally does not dissolve in water. As anyone who uses oil based dressings in the kitchen knows, oil and water do not mix unless shaken vigorously in the bottle. They separate almost immediately afterwards. The same is true when washing your dishes or clothes. With the addition of surfactants, oil, which normally does not dissolve in water, becomes dispersible and can be removed with the wash water. What does a surfactant actually do? Surfactants are also referred to as Wetting Agents and Foamers. Surfactants lower the surface tension of the medium in which it is dissolved. By lowering this interfacial tension between two media or interfaces (e.g., air/water, water/stain, stain/fabric) the surfactant plays a key role in the removal and suspension of dirt. The lower surface tension of the water makes it easier to lift dirt and grease off of dirty dishes, clothes and other surfaces, and help to keep them suspended in the dirty water. The water-loving or hydrophilic head remains in the water and it pulls the stains towards the water, away from the fabric. The surfactant molecules surround the stain particles, break them up and force them away from the surface of the fabric. They then suspend the stain particles in the wash water to remove them. What does a surfactant 'look like'? A tadpole! A surfactant consists of a hydrophobic (non-polar) hydrocarbon 'tail' and a hydrophilic (polar) 'head' group. This appearance is key to its behaviour. The dirt-loving or hydrophobic tail absorbs to the oil and grease in dirt and stains. Are surfactants of natural or synthetic origin? They can be either. Surfactants from natural origin (vegetable or animal) are known as Oleo-Chemicals and are derived from sources such as palm oil or tallow. Surfactants from synthetic origin are known as Petro-Chemicals and are derived from petroleum. Having the flexibility to use both oleochemical and petrochemical surfactants allows our formulators to create products that maximize the value in the bottle of detergent, so to speak, by optimizing cleaning ability under a variety of laundry conditions while keeping the price low in the current market. These days, our formulation scientists focus quite a lot on developing detergents that perform well at lower wash temperatures. This approach will continue to yield energy savings during the consumer use phase, hence a reduction of CO_2 emissions. Surfactants also have an important role in our body, where they are used to reduce surface tension in the lungs. The human body does not start to produce lung surfactants until late in foetal development. Therefore, premature babies are often unable to breathe properly, a condition called Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Untreated, this is a serious illness and is often fatal, but administration of artificial surfactants virtually eliminates this health problem. Are there different types of surfactants? There is a broad range of different surfactant types, each with unique properties and characteristics:- the type of dirt and fabric on which they work best, how they can cope with water hardness. Detergents use a combination of various surfactants to provide the best possible cleaning results. There are four main types of surfactants used in laundry and cleaning products. Depending on the type of the charge of the head, a surfactant belongs to the anionic, cationic, non-ionic or amphoteric/zwitterionic family. (i) Anionic surfactants:- in solution, the head is negatively charged. This is the most widely used type of surfactant for laundering, dishwashing liquids and shampoos because of its excellent cleaning properties and high sudsing potential. The surfactant is particularly good at keeping the dirt away from fabrics, and removing residues of fabric softener from fabrics. Anionic surfactants are particularly effective at oily soil cleaning and oil/clay soil suspension. Still, they can react in the wash water with the positively charged water hardness ions (calcium and magnesium), which can lead to partial deactivation. The more calcium and magnesium molecules in the water, the more the anionic surfactant system suffers from deactivation. To prevent this, the anionic surfactants need help from other ingredients such as builders (Ca/Mg sequestrants) and more detergent should be dosed in hard water. The most commonly used anionic surfactants are alkyl sulphates, alkyl ethoxylate sulphates and soaps. (ii) Cationic Surfactants:- in solution, the head is positively charged. There are 3 different categories of cationics each with their specific application:- (a) in fabric softeners and in detergents with built-in fabric softener, cationic surfactants provide softness. Their main use

in laundry products is in rinse added fabric softeners, such as esterquats, one of the most widely used cationic surfactants in rinse added fabric softeners. An example of cationic surfactants is the esterquat. (b) In laundry detergents, cationic surfactants (positive charge) improve the packing of anionic surfactant molecules (negative charge) at the stain/water interface. This helps to reduce the dirtl/water interfacial tension in a very efficient way, leading to a more robust dirt removal system. They are especially efficient at removing greasy stains. An example of a cationic surfactant used in this category is the mono alkyl quaternary system. (c) In household and bathroom cleaners, cationic surfactants contribute to the disinfecting/sanitizing properties. (iii) Non-Ionic Surfactants:- these surfactants do not have an electrical charge, which makes them resistant to water hardness deactivation. They are excellent grease removers that are used in laundry products, household cleaners and hand dishwashing liquids. Most laundry detergents contain both non-ionic and anionic surfactants as they complement each other's cleaning action. Non-ionic surfactants contribute to making the surfactant system less hardness sensitive. The most commonly used non-ionic surfactants are ethers of fatty alcohols. (iv) Amphoteric/Zwitterionic Surfactants:- these surfactants are very mild, making them particularly suited for use in personal care and household cleaning products. They can be anionic (negatively charged), cationic (positively charged) or non-ionic (no charge) in solution, depending on the acidity or pH of the water. They are compatible with all other classes of surfactants and are soluble and effective in the presence of high concentrations of electrolytes, acids and alkalis. These surfactants may contain two charged groups of different sign. Whereas the positive charge is almost always ammonium, the source of the negative charge may vary (carboxylate, sulphate, sulphonate). These surfactants have excellent dermatological properties. They are frequently used in shampoos and other cosmetic products, and also in hand dishwashing liquids because of their high foaming properties. An example of an amphoteric/zwitterionic surfactant is alkyl betaine. How do surfactants work in detail? Surfactants can work in three different ways:- roll-up, emulsification, and solubilization. Roll-up mechanism:- the surfactant lowers the oil/solution and fabric/solution interfacial tensions and in this way lifts the stain of the fabric. Emulsification:- the surfactant lowers the oil-solution interfacial tension and makes easy emulsification of the oily soils possible. Solubilization:- through interaction with the micelles of a surfactant in a solvent (water), a substance spontaneously dissolves to form a stable and clear solution. How can surfactants prevent dirt from being re-deposited? Surfactants have a vital role to play in preventing the re-deposition of soils like greasy, oily stains and particulate dirt on the surface or fabric from which they have just been removed. This works by electrostatic interactions and steric hindrance. Electrostatic interactions:- anionic surfactants are adsorbed on both the surface of the dirt which is dispersed in the detergent solution, and the fabric surface. This creates a negative charge on both surfaces, causing electrostatic repulsions. This repulsion prevents the soil from re-depositing on the fabric. In the presence of hardness, however, this mechanism acts like a 'bridge' between the suspended soil and the fabric. This is another reason why hardness sequestrants (a chemical that promotes Ca/Mg sequestration) are often used in detergents. Steric hindrance:- non-ionic surfactants like alcohol ethoxylates also adsorb on the dirt. Their long ethoxylated chains extend in the water phase and prevent the dirt droplets or particles from uniting, and from depositing onto the fabric surface. This is shown in the illustration below:- (i) dirt is present in solution; (ii) the non-ionic surfactants adsorb to the dirt particles; and (iii) their long hydrophilic heads extend in the water phase and as a result prevent the dirt particles/droplets from uniting and from re-depositing onto fabrics. Surfactant is a material that improves the emulsifying, dispersing, spreading, wetting or other properties of a liquid by modifying its surface characteristics. Surfactant is a surface active agent. When used in association with dyeing, this term almost invariably refers to a synthetic detergent. Detergents operate at the surface between a solvent (water) and some material that is to be removed from where it is, and made to enter solution or suspension in the solvent. One end of the surfactant molecule is hydrophilic ('likes' water, and the other is hydrophobic ('fears' or water; sometimes lipophilic – oil loving). Surfactants can be synthesized to have specific properties by varying the structure of the hydrophilic and hydrophobic ends. Surfactants are used to scour fibers or fabric, act as wetting agents in dyeing, as retarders in dyeing, and to help remove unfixed dye after dyeing. They may be classified as anionic, non-ionic or cationic. There are even types that can behave as anionic or cationic, depending on conditions. Some fabric softeners are surfactants. There is a vast array of surfactants on the market. Surfactant is a surface-active agent, i.e. a product that acts by modifying the surface or boundary between two phases. / Щёлочь (Alkali). твёрдость (hardness). Под Поверхностно-Активными Веществами (ПАВ) понимаются вещества, способные накапливаться на поверхности, соприкосновения двух тел (сред, фаз), понижая её свободную энергию (поверхностное натяжение). Важнейшие ПАВ – водорастворимые органические соединения, молекулы которых состоят из двух частей:- полярной (гидрофильной) и неполярной (гидрофобной). Различают ионные, то есть диссоциирующие в воде на ионы (мыла, моющие вещества типа алкилсульфатов), и неионные, например, полигликолевые эфиры алкилфенолов или жирных спиртов. ПАВ применяют в промышленности (например, при флотации), они входят в состав моющих средств, лаков и красок, пестицидных препаратов, пищевых продуктов. Поверхностно-Активные Вещества – вещества, способные накапливаться (сгущаться) на поверхности соприкосновения двух тел, называемой Поверхностью Раздела Фаз, или Межфазной Поверхностью. На межфазной поверхности поверхностно-активные вещества образуют слой повышенной концентрации – адсорбционный слой (смотрите также Мономолекулярный Слой). Любое вещество в виде компонента жидкого раствора или газа (пара) при соответствующих условиях может проявить поверхностную активность, то есть адсорбироваться под действием межмолекулярных сил на той или иной поверхности (смотрите Адсорбция), понижая её свободную энергию. Однако поверхностно-активными обычно называются лишь те вещества, адсорбция которых из растворов уже при весьма малых концентрациях (десятые и сотые доли %) приводит к резкому снижению поверхностного натяжения. Типичные поверхностно-активные вещества – органические соединения дифильного строения, то есть содержащие в молекуле атомные группы, сильно различающиеся по интенсивности взаимодействия с окружающей средой (в наиболее практически важном случае – водой). Так, в молекулах поверхностно-активных веществ имеются один или несколько углеводородных радикалов, составляющих олео-, или липофильную, часть (она же – гидрофобная часть молекулы), и одна или несколько полярных групп – гидрофильная часть (смотрите также Гидрофильность И Гидрофобность). Слабо взаимодействующие с водой олеофильные (гидрофобные) группы определяют стремление молекулы к переходу из водной (полярной) среды в углеводородную (неполярную). Гидрофильные группы, наоборот, удерживают молекулу в полярной среде или, если молекула поверхностно-активного вещества находится в углеводородной жидкости, определяют её стремление к переходу в полярную среду. Таким образом, поверхностная активность поверхностно-активных веществ, растворённых в неполярных жидкостях, обусловлена гидрофильными группами, а растворённых в воде – гидрофобными радикалами. По типу гидрофильных групп поверхностно-активные вещества делят на ионные, или ионогенные, и неионные, или неионогенные. Ионные Поверхностно-Активные Вещества диссоциируют в воде на ионы, одни из которых обладают адсорбционной (поверхностной) активностью, другие (противоионы) – адсорбционно неактивны. Если адсорбционно активны анионы, поверхностно-активные вещества называются Анионными, или Анионоактивными, в противоположном случае – Катионными, или Катионо-Активными поверхностно-активными веществами. Анионные Поверхностно-Активные Вещества – органические кислоты и их соли, катионные – основания, обычно амины различной степени замещения, и их соли. Некоторые поверхностно-активные вещества содержат и кислотные, и основные группы. В зависимости от условий они проявляют свойства или анионных, или катионных поверхностно-активных веществ, поэтому их называют Амфотерными, или Амфолитными, поверхностно-активными веществами. Все поверхностно-активные вещества можно разделить на две категории по типу систем, образуемых ими при взаимодействии с растворяющей средой. К одной категории относятся мицеллообразующие

поверхностно-активные вещества, к другой – не образующие мицелл. В растворах мицеллообразующих поверхностно-активных веществ выше критической концентрации мицеллообразования (ККМ) возникают коллоидные частицы (мицеллы), состоящие из десятков или сотен молекул (ионов). Мицеллы обратимо распадаются на отдельные молекулы или ионы при разбавлении раствора (точнее, коллоидной дисперсии) до концентрации ниже ККМ. Таким образом, растворы мицеллообразующих поверхностно-активных веществ занимают промежуточное положение между истинными (молекулярными) и коллоидными растворами (золями), поэтому их часто называют Полуколлоидными Системами. К мицеллообразующим поверхностно-активным веществам относят все моющие вещества (смотрите Моющее Действие, Моющие Средства, Мыла), эмульгаторы, смачиватели, диспергаторы и другие. В мировом производстве поверхностно-активных веществ (на 1971) большую часть составляют анионные вещества. Среди них можно выделить следующие основные группы:- карбоновые кислоты, а также их соли, алкилсульфаты (сульфоэфиры), алкилсульфонаты и алкиларилсульфонаты, прочие продукты. Наиболее распространены натриевые и калиевые мыла жирных и смоляных кислот; нейтрализованные продукты сульфирования высших жирных кислот, олефинов, алкилбензолов. Второе место по объёму промышленного производства занимают неионные поверхностно-активные вещества – эфиры полиэтиленгликолей. Большинство неионных поверхностно-активных веществ получают присоединением окиси этилена к алифатическим спиртам, алкилфенолам, карбоновым кислотам, аминам и другим соединениям с реакционноспособным атомом водорода. Ассортимент поверхностно-активных веществ чрезвычайно велик. Мировое производство поверхностно-активных веществ постоянно возрастает, причём доля неионных и катионных веществ в общем выпуске всё время увеличивается. В зависимости от назначения и химического состава поверхностно-активные вещества выпускают в виде твёрдых продуктов (кусков, хлопьев, гранул, порошков), жидкостей и полужидких веществ (паст, гелей). Особое внимание всё больше и больше уделяется производству поверхностно-активных веществ с линейным строением молекул, которые легко подвергаются биохимическому разложению в природных условиях и не загрязняют окружающую среду. Поверхностно-активные вещества находят широкое применение в промышленности, сельском хозяйстве, медицине, быту. Важнейшие области потребления поверхностно-активных веществ:- производство мыл и моющих средств для технических и санитарно-гигиенических нужд; текстильно-вспомогательных веществ, то есть веществ, используемых для обработки тканей и подготовки сырья для них; лакокрасочной продукции. Поверхностно-активные вещества используют во многих технологических процессах химических, нефтехимических, химико-фармацевтических, пищевой промышленности. Их применяют как присадки, улучшающие качество нефтепродуктов; как флотореагенты при флотационном обогащении полезных ископаемых (смотрите Флотация); компоненты гидроизоляционных и антикоррозионных покрытий и так далее. Поверхностно-активные вещества облегчают механическую обработку металлов и других материалов, повышают эффективность процессов диспергирования жидкостей и твёрдых тел. Незаменимы поверхностно-активные вещества как стабилизаторы высококонцентрированных дисперсных систем (суспензий, паст, эмульсий, пен). Кроме того, они играют важную роль в биологических процессах и вырабатываются для ‘собственных нужд’ живыми организмами. Так, поверхностной активностью обладают вещества, входящие в состав жидкостей кишечно-желудочного тракта и крови животных, соков и экстрактов растений.

SURGE = ЗЫБЬ (или НАГОН, или СГОН, или ПРОДОЛЬНЫЙ СНОС, или СГОННО–НАГОННОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ) – Surge (maritime term):- to ease a line to prevent it from parting or pulling, meanwhile holding the strain.

SURGE = ИМПУЛЬС (или ПИК, или БРОСОК, или ТОЛЧОК, или ПУЛЬСАЦИЯ, или ВСПЛЕСК, или ПЕРЕНАПРЯЖЕНИЕ) – Surge is a momentary rise of pressure in a circuit. / волна повышения давления (pressure surge).

SURGE CAPACITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ К ВСПЛЕСКАМ (или ПЕРЕНАПРЯЖЕНИЯМ, или БОЛЬШИМ ВЫБРОСАМ) – Surge Capacity is the ability of an electrical supply to tolerate a momentary current surge or inrush imposed by the starting of motors or the energizing of transformers. / или пусковой бросок (inrush).

SURGICAL GAUZE = ХИРУРГИЧЕСКАЯ МАРЛЯ – Surgical Gauze is a cheesecloth that has been sterilized after bleaching. See also Gauze.

SURGICAL PROCEDURE = ХИРУРГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА – Surgical Procedure is a procedure requiring surgery that is conducted to improve the long term welfare of a sheep. Usually conducted during lamb marking.

SURIF = SUKAMANDI RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS

SURPLICE NECK = ВОРОТ МЫСИКОМ – Surplice Neck is a V-shaped neckline formed by diagonally overlapping fabric.

SURPLUS = ПРОФИЦИТ (или ЭКСЦЕДЕНТ, или НАКОПЛЕНИЯ, или ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕ, или ИЗБЫТОК, или ИЗЛИШЕК) – (1) The term Surplus generally denotes an excess of revenues over expenditures. In finance, excess of assets over liabilities, or of revenues over expenditures. In economics, excess of a resource over market outlets for that resource. Capital surplus is capital contributed in excess of Par Value. The opposite of Deficit, or Shortage.

(2) Surplus is the excess of assets over liabilities. Statutory surplus is an insurer’s or reinsurer’s capital as determined under statutory accounting rules. Surplus determines an insurer’s or reinsurer’s capacity to write business. / это превышение активов над пассивами. Эксцедент, от Латинского слова Exess, максимальная сумма собственного участия страховщика в покрытии какого-либо риска. Термин связан с перестрахованием, суть которого сводится к распределению страховщиком (цедентом) своих рисков, которое осуществляется путём передачи цедентом части своих рисков другой (перестраховочной) компании – цессионеру. Выделяются Эксцедент Убытка и Эксцедент Убыточности. При использовании системы эксцедента убытка по наступлении страхового случая и установления размера страховой суммы цедент выплачивает определённый в договоре перестрахования приоритет (то есть максимальную сумму своих обязательств при несении страхователем убытка), а перестраховщик выплачивает сумму превышения. Во втором случае (эксцедент убыточности) подсчитывается максимальная сумма ответственности страховщика за определённый период. Общая убыточность соответствующего периода. превышающая этот уровень, автоматически покрывается перестраховщиками (цессионерами). Эксцедент:- в страховом деле, система перестрахования, согласно которой страховая организация передаёт в перестрахование часть рисков, принятых на страхование. Различают следующие виды эксцедентов:- эксцедент риска – договорённость о перестраховании убытка по данной категории риска; эксцедент суммы – переестрахование, при котором перестраховочное возмещение выплачивается лишь при превышении определённого лимита, причём в отличие от безусловной франшизы показывается только это превышение; эксцедент убытка – часть страховой суммы, превышающая определённый размер по одной категории риска. Эксцедент – сумма риска, подлежащая перестрахованию сверх суммы собственного удержания страховой компанией, которая приняла этот риск. Эксцедент обычно составляет умноженную в определённое число раз сумму собственного удержания передающей компании. Если сумма такого эксцедента является недостаточной для полного перестрахования риска, за первым эксцедентом может следовать второй эксцедент, третий эксцедент и так далее до полного перестрахования перестраховываемого риска.

SURPLUS ENERGY = ИЗБЫТОЧНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Surplus Energy is the energy generating capability that is beyond the immediate needs of the producing system. This energy may be sold on an interruptible basis or as firm power. / Излишки произведённой электроэнергии, превышающие текущие потребности производящей энергосистемы. Такая энергия может быть продана на условиях подачи как с перебоями, так и без перебоев.

SURPLUS LINES INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ИЗБЫТОЧНОГО ПРЕДЕЛА УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПРЕВЫШЕННОЙ ДОЛИ УДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Surplus Lines Insurance:- these are insurance risks that have been certified by a local broker as having been declined by a prescribed number (usually three or four) of licensed insurers in a given state in the United States of America and which therefore be underwritten as 'surplus lines'.

SURPLUS LINES INSURER = СТРАХОВЩИК ИЗБЫТОЧНОГО ПРЕДЕЛА УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или СТРАХОВЩИК ПРЕВЫШЕННОЙ ДОЛИ УДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Surplus Lines Insurer is an insurer that underwrites surplus lines insurance in the United States. Lloyd's underwriters are surplus lines insurers in all jurisdictions of the United States, except Kentucky and the US Virgin Islands.

SURPLUS SHARE = ДОЛЯ ПРЕВЫШЕНИЯ (или ИЗБЫТОЧНАЯ ДОЛЯ, или ДОЛЯ ПРОФИЦИТА) – In reinsurance, Surplus Share is a form of proportional reinsurance where the reinsurer assumes pro rata responsibility for only that portion of any risk which exceeds the company's established retentions.

SURPLUS TREATY = ТРАКТАТ О ПРЕВЫШЕНИИ – Surplus Treaty:- a type of reinsurance under which bands of cover known as Lines are granted above a given retention which is referred to as the Cedant's Line. Each line is of equivalent size and the capacity of the treaty is expressed as a multiple of the cedant's line so that with a retention of £2 million, a three line treaty would provide reinsurance cover of £6 million (£2 million X 3) excess of £2 million. The reinsurer receives an equivalent proportion of the full risk premium. A surplus treaty is a form of proportional reinsurance. Also known as Surplus Lines Treaty.

SURRENDER = (ДОСРОЧНЫЙ) ОТКАЗ – Surrender:- the termination of a life insurance policy while the life assured is still alive in return for a cash sum. / Прекращение действия полиса страхования жизни в то время, как застрахованное лицо продолжает жить, в обмен на денежную сумму.

SURRENDER VALUE = СУММА ЗА (ДОСРОЧНЫЙ) ОТКАЗ (или ВЫКУПНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Surrender Value is the amount an insurance company will repay to a policyholder who wishes to terminate his policy early. Usually, the life insurance policy premiums must have been paid for at least three years. The surrender value is used as a guideline for determining the credit line granted against the pledge of life insurance claims as collateral.

SURROUND = ОБРАМЛЕНИЕ (или ОКАЙМЛЕНИЕ, или КРАЙ, или КРОМКА, или БОРДЮР, или ОКРУЖЕНИЕ) – Surround is the portion of the visual field immediately surrounding the central field or pattern of interest.

SURROUNDING = ОКРУЖЕНИЕ – Surrounding is:- (1) enclosing with a fence, bund, or barricade. (2) The outside plants around a field. (3) The land outside the field in the same vicinity. (4) Adjacent fields in the same vicinity.

SURTAX = ДОБАВОЧНЫЙ НАЛОГ – (1) Surtax is an additional tax on certain kinds of income that has already been taxed. An additional extra tax. / Добавочный Налог:- дополнительный налог, взимаемый с акционерных компаний и частных лиц в том случае, если полученный ими доход превышает определённый уровень. Например, после принятия в 1993 Акта О Согласовании Доходов (Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993) государство может взимать добавочный налог в размере 10% со всех лиц, чей скорректированный совокупный доход (adjusted gross income) превышает 250 000 Долларов США.

(2) Surtax:- levy an extra tax on; surtax luxury items that cost more than USD1 000.00.

SURVEILANCE = НАДЗОР – Surveillance is an official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures. / Надзор – официальный процесс, который предусматривает сбор и регистрацию данных о встречаемости или отсутствии насекомых вредителей с помощью обследования, наблюдения или иных процедур.

SURVEY = ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ (или ИЗЫСКАНИЕ) – In cargo insurance, Survey is an examination of damaged property to determine the cause, extent and value. In hull insurance, an inspection of the ship to help determine its insurability or, after a loss, the cause and extent of damage. An inspection of a certain item or object by a recognised or certified specialist. Survey is an inspection report issued by a marine surveyor to show the condition of cargo, vessel, or other maritime property, either before or after a loss. Survey is a collection of data about a given factor. Interviews to provide quantitative data for analysis. Survey is an official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area. / Под Изысканием понимается предварительное исследование, разыскание для создания каких-нибудь проектов, разработок.

SURVEYOR = ОБСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ (или ИЗЫСКАТЕЛЬ, или СЮРВЕЙЕР, или СЪЁМЩИК) – Surveyor is a marine specialist who inspects cargo, vessels, and other maritime property to determine:- (i) The condition and/or value of property. Condition can include adequacy of packing, stowage aboard the vessel, and/or towage arrangements. The surveyor is not an insurance company loss adjuster, but an independent expert who acts without prejudice to the parties involved. (ii) The cause, nature, and extent of damage and recommended methods of repair and/or replacement. The surveyor is not an adjuster, and all actions are without prejudice to the insurance policy terms and conditions. Surveyor is a specialist who conducts surveys of cargo or hulls or cargo losses. Surveyor (in shipping/insurance terminology) is the expert who examines damaged goods and prepares a detailed report. A specialist who carries out surveys. / порядки и условия. Специалист, который производит обследования (осмотры) груза или корпусов судов или ущербов, нанесённых грузу. Под Изыскателем понимается специалист, занимающийся изысканиями в какой-нибудь области. Эксперт, осуществляющий по просьбе соответствующих правомочных заказчиков обследование судов и грузов и имеющий право давать квалифицированное заключение об их состоянии, характере, размере и причине повреждений при авариях, мореходности судна и тому подобном. По результатам такого обследования сюрвейер оформляет рапорт сюрвейера (surveyor's report), представляющий собой заключение об обследовании соответствующего объекта, или, в случае работы на страховую компанию, составляет аварийный сертификат, подтверждающий характер, размер и причины убытка. Услугами сюрвейеров пользуются владельцы груза или судна, фрахтователи, страховые компании и классификационные общества, осуществляющие независимую инспекцию. Выдаваемые сюрвейером по результатам обследований документы могут быть использованы в дальнейшем при разрешении возможных судебных споров или при оплате страховой компанией понесённых страхователем убытков. Под Обследователем понимается специалист, производящий обследование (осмотр и проверку) чего-нибудь.

(2) Surveyor is a person whose job is to examine buildings, etc, and report on their condition, perhaps for a mortgage provider.

SURVEY REPORT = ОПРОСНЫЙ ОТЧЁТ (или ОТЧЁТ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ, или АВАРИЙНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Survey Report is the detailed report prepared by an insurance agent describing the damages suffered by goods, the possible cause of discrepancies, with all relevant shipping information, to enable insurers to give consideration to the case; expensive document not to be requested for minor claims.

SURVIVAL = ВЫЖИВАНИЕ – Survival:- longevity. Ability to remain viable or infective over time when exposed to seasonal and/or environmental influences. A pathogen may be adapted to survive in soil, in or on crop residues or in seed. Some pathogens produce spores that only remain viable for a few hours while others produce spores or survival structures that remain viable for many years. Some pathogens are able to survive as saprophytes in the absence of a susceptible host. Survival is the act of remaining alive or in existence.

SURVIVOR = ИЖДИВЕНЕЦ (или ВЫЖИВШИЙ) – Survivor:- A Survivor of a disaster, accident, or illness is someone who continues to live afterwards in spite of coming close to death. A Survivor of a very unpleasant experience is a person who has had such an experience, and who is still affected by it. If you describe someone as a Survivor, you approve of the fact that they are able to carry on with their life even though they experience many difficulties. A person's Survivors are the members of their family who continue to live after they have died. The loss of the family wage earner can be devastating both emotionally and financially. Social Security helps by providing income for the families of workers who die. Many people think of Social Security only as a retirement program. But some of the Social Security taxes you pay go toward survivors benefits for workers and their families. In fact, the value of the survivors benefits you have under Social Security is probably more than the value of your individual life insurance. When you die, certain members of your family may be eligible for survivors benefits. These include widows, widowers (and divorced widows and widowers), children, and dependent parents. In the US Survivors Benefits are benefits based on your record (if you should die) are paid to your:- (i) widow/widower age 60 or older, 50 or older if disabled, or any age if caring for a child under age 16 or disabled before age 22; (ii) children, if they are unmarried and under age 18, under 19 but still in school, or 18 or older but disabled before age 22; and (iii) dependent parents, if they are age 62 or older, and if you provided at least one-half of their support. An ex-spouse could also be eligible for a widow/widower's benefit on your record. A special one-time lump sum payment of USD255 may be made to your spouse or minor children. / Иждивение, полное содержание или помощь, являющаяся постоянным основным источником средств к существованию. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) иждивение предоставлялось в силу закона или добровольно, как правило, нетрудоспособным лицам. Факт нахождения на иждивении имел юридическое значение при назначении пенсий по случаю потери кормильца, надбавок к государственным пенсиям по старости, по инвалидности, пособий, при возмещении ущерба, наследовании, предоставлении льгот по налогам, квартирной плате и другого. При отсутствии необходимых документов факт нахождения на иждивении мог быть установлен судом. В статистике различались иждивенцы государства, кооперативных и общественных организаций (пенсионеры, стипендиаты, воспитанники детских домов, учащиеся, находившиеся на государственном обеспечении, лица, проживавшие в домах для престарелых и инвалидов) и отдельных граждан (дети, домашние хозяйки и другие).

SUS = SAYBOLT UNIVERSAL SECONDS

SUSCEPTIBILITY = ВОСПРИИМЧИВОСТЬ (или ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Susceptibility is the sensitivity to, or, degree to which, a plant is injured by a herbicide treatment.

SUSCEPTIBLE = ВОСПРИИМЧИВОЕ (или ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ) – Susceptible:- having little or no resistance to a specific infectious disease, insect pest, or other biological and physical stresses. When the host plant is unable to suppress or retard an injurious insect. Having no resistance to infection by the pathogen. The infection process, colonisation and production of spores by the pathogen is relatively unimpeded by the host plant.

SUSCEPTIBLE CHECK = ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОВЕРКА (или ПОДДАЮЩИЙСЯ КОНТРОЛЬ) – Susceptible Check:- xxxxx. See also Standard Check. / Смотрите также Стандартная Проверка (Standard Check).

SUSPENDED LOAD = ВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ НАНОС – Suspended Load:- finer particles of silts and clays carried long distances by rivers; as opposed to bed load (stones and coarse sand) and dissolved load (compounds in solution). / донный нанос (камни и крупный песок) и .

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИХ СУММ (или ТРАНЗИТНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Suspense Account is a temporary holding account for errors and omissions, items that having no proper classification pending until the determination of the proper account about their allocation. On liability side, it would be an account that is used to store short-term funds or securities until a permanent decision is made about their allocation. An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their ultimate disposal. Frequently used in connection with doubtful accounts receivable. Also known as Interim Account. / Промежуточный Счёт (Suspense Account):- в бухгалтерском учёте это счёт, который используется временно для учёта поступлений и выплат до их анализа и последующей правильной классификации.

SUSPENSION = ПРИОСТАНОВКА – Suspension:- the end of the evening session for specific futures and option markets traded at the Chicago Board of Trade. / Приостановка:- конец вечерней сессии Чикагской Палаты Торговли (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными)) для определённых рынков фьючерсов и опционов, торгуемых на этой бирже.

SUSPENSION = СУСПЕНЗИЯ (или ВЗВЕСЬ) – Suspension is a relatively coarse, noncolloidal dispersion of solid particles in a liquid. / Суспензия – относительно крупная, неколлоидная дисперсия твёрдых частиц в жидкости. Под Суспензией, от позднелатинского слова Suspensio, означающее Подвешивание, понимается дисперсная система с жидкой дисперсной средой и твёрдой дисперсной фазой, частицы которой достаточно крупны, чтобы противостоять броуновскому движению. В отличие от высокодисперсных систем, в суспензиях частицы сравнительно быстро выпадают в осадок или всплывают. Суспензии используют в строительной технологии, производстве лакокрасочных материалов, бумаги и прочего.

SUSPENSION CONCENTRATES = КОНЦЕНТРАТЫ СУСПЕНЗИИ (или СУСПЕНЗИОННЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАТЫ) – Suspension Concentrates (SC) are also referred to as Flowable Concentrates. They are formulated by dispersing small particles in a liquid, usually water. Dispersing and suspending agents are added during formulation to keep these particles suspended in solution.

SUSPENSION CULTURE = СУСПЕНЗИОННАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Suspension Culture is a type of culture in which cells grow and multiply while suspended in liquid medium. / , от позднелатинского слова Suspensio, означающее Подвешивание, .

SUSPENSION INQUIRY LETTER = ПИСЬМО–ЗАПРОС О ПРИОСТАНОВКЕ – In the US patent law, a Suspension Inquiry Letter:- an Office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) action inquiring as to the status of the matter that is the basis for suspension of an application. The examining attorney will issue a suspension inquiry letter after an application has been suspended for

six months or more, unless the information is available to the examining attorney in the Office's databases. If the applicant does not respond to the suspension inquiry letter, the application will be abandoned.

SUSPENSION LETTER = ПИСЬМО О ПРИОСТАНОВКЕ – In the US patent law, a Suspension Letter suspends the action on an application. An application may be suspended for a variety of reasons. These include waiting for the disposition of a cited prior pending application to be determined or waiting for an assignment of ownership to be recorded. Applicants do not need to respond to suspension letters.

SUSPENSION OF INVESTIGATION = ПРИОСТАНОВКА РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ – Suspension Of Investigation:- a decision to suspend an antidumping investigation if the exporters who account for substantially all of the imported merchandise agree to stop exports to the US or agree to revise their prices promptly to eliminate any dumping margin. An investigation may be suspended at any time before a final determination is made. No agreement to suspend an investigation may be made unless effective monitoring of the agreement is practicable and is determined to be in the public interest.

SUSPENSION OF LIQUIDATION = ПРИОСТАНОВКА ЛИКВИДАЦИИ – Suspension Of Liquidation:- if affirmative, the preliminary determination of dumping or subsidization, or final determination after a negative preliminary determination, provides for suspension of liquidation of all entries of merchandise subject to the determination which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of the publication of the notice in the US Federal Register. Customs is directed to require a cash deposit, or the posting of a bond or other security, for each entry affected equal to the estimated amount of the subsidy or the amount by which the fair value exceeds the US price. When an administrative review is completed, Customs is directed to collect the final subsidy rate or amount by which the foreign market value exceeds the US price, and to require for each entry thereafter a cash deposit equal to the newly determined subsidy rate or margin of dumping. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, .

SUSTAINABLE USE = ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ – Sustainable Use is the careful exploitation of natural resources without destroying them. / Поддерживаемое Использование:- бережная разработка природных ресурсов без их уничтожения.

SUSTAINED = УСТОЙЧИВОЕ (или НЕПРЕРЫВНОЕ, или ПОСТОЯННОЕ) – Sustained:- maintained regularly, ongoing over a period of time.

SUSTAINED YIELD = ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМАЯ УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ – Sustained Yield is a continual annual or periodic yield of plants or plant material from a given area. This implies that the management practices are such, that they will maintain the productive capacity of the land. / Поддерживаемая (или Устойчивая) Урожайность:- постоянная ежегодная или периодическая урожайность растений или растительного материала из данного ареала. Она подразумевает то, что практики возделывания таковы, что они будут поддерживать продуктивный потенциал земли.

SV = EL SALVADOR

SVC = EL SALVADOR COLON

SVEs = SMALL, VULNERABLE ECONOMIES

SVFR = SPECIAL VISUAL FLIGHT RULES

SVRC = SHORT–RANGE VEHICLE TO ROADSIDE COMMUNICATION

SW2 = SAVONIUS WINDMILL–PISTON PUMP SETUP

SWAB = НАДРАИТЬ (или ПОДРАИТЬ, или СВАБ) – Swab (maritime term):- a mop. / швабра.

SWAG = ЛЁМБРЭКЯ (или ГИРЛЯНДА) – Swag is a decorative, draped fabric section placed over a window. Swags usually are used in conjunction with draperies or curtains. / Под Лёмбрэкя или Ламбрекеном, от Французского слова Lambrequin, понимается декоративная драпировка верхней части проёма окна, двери или алькова в виде короткой горизонтальной занавески во всю ширину карниза. Часто выполняется из плотной плиссированной ткани, может иметь дополнительные декоративные элементы в виде кистей, воланов, ритмически расположенных вырезов, например, в виде зубцов. Как правило, ламбрекены размещают поверх штор и крепят к ней же (либо к карнизу). Длина классического ламбрекена составляет 1/5 или 1/6 длины самой шторы. Нередко ламбрекены размещают над кроватью или картиной. Термин также используется в геральдике. В строительстве и архитектуре слово Ламбрекен используется в качестве синонима термина Наличник, обозначая резные или кованые украшения окон или крыш.

SWAK = SEALED WITH A KISS

SWALE = ВЛАЖНАЯ НИЗМЕННОСТЬ – Swale is an elongated trough or depression between a point bar and a river bank; usually seasonally wet or marshy and sometimes covered with dense vegetation.

SWAMP = ЗАЛИВАТЬ (или ЗАТОПЛЯТЬ, или ЗАТОНУТЬ ПРИ ЗАХЛЁСТЫВАНИИ ВОЛНОЙ) – Swamp (maritime term):- sink by filling with water.

SWAMP = ТОПЬ (или ТРЯСИНА, или ЗЫБУН, или СПЛАВИНА, или ЛЕСНОЕ БОЛОТО, или ЗАТОПЛЕНИЕ) – Swamp is an area saturated with water throughout much of the year but with the surface of the soil usually not deeply submerged. See also Bog, Marsh. A Swamp is a wetland that is forested. Many swamps occur along large rivers, where they are critically dependent upon natural water level fluctuations. Other swamps occur on the shores of large lakes. Some swamps have hammocks, or dry-land protrusions, covered by aquatic vegetation, or vegetation that tolerates periodical inundation. The two main types of swamp are 'true' or swamp forests and 'transitional' or shrub swamps. In the boreal regions of Canada, the word swamp is colloquially used for what is more correctly termed a bog or muskeg. The water of a swamp may be fresh water, brackish water or seawater. Some of the world's largest swamps are found along major rivers such as the Amazon, the Mississippi, and the Congo. Conservationists have worked hard to preserve swamps. For example, the swamps in Northwest Indiana have been preserved as part of the Indiana Dunes. Swamps are characterized by very slow-moving waters. They are usually associated with adjacent rivers or lakes. In some cases, rivers become swamps for a distance. Swamps are features of areas with very low topographic relief. Swamps were historically drained to provide additional land for agriculture, and to reduce the threat of diseases born by swamp insects and similar animals. Many swamps were also heavily logged, which also required construction of drainage ditches and canals. These contributed as well to drainage, and, along the coast, allowed salt water intrusion that converted swamps to marsh or open water. Large areas of swamp were therefore lost, or degraded. Louisiana provides a classic example of wetland loss from these combined factors. Europe has probably lost nearly half its wetlands. As another example, New Zealand has lost 90 percent of its wetlands over the past 150 years. It is now appreciated that swamps provide valuable ecological services including flood control, fish production, water purification, carbon storage, and wildlife habitat. In many parts of the world swamps are protected. In parts of Europe and North America, swamp restoration is becoming

widespread. Often the simplest steps to restoring swamps are to plug drainage ditches and remove levees. Famous Examples:- swamps can be found on all continents except Antarctica. The largest swamp in the world is the Amazon River floodplain, which is particularly significant for its large number of fish and tree species. (1) Africa:- the Sudd and the Okavango Delta are Africa's best known marshland areas. (2) Asia:- the Vasyugan Swamp is a large swamp in the western Siberia area of the Russian Federation. This is one of the largest swamps in the world, covering an area larger than Switzerland. The Tigris-Euphrates river system is a large swamp and river system in southern Iraq, traditionally inhabited in part by the Marsh Arabs. (3) Europe:- the Pripyat Swamps in Belarus and Ukraine divided the central and southern theatres of operation during World War II, and served as a hideout for Soviet and Polish partisans. In the summer of 1941, the SS Cavalry Brigade commanded by Hermann Fegelein during the course of 'anti-partisan' operations in the Pripyat Swamps killed nearly 18 000 people. (4) North America:- Atchafalaya Swamp at the lower end of the Mississippi River is the largest swamp in the United States. It is an important example of southern cypress swamp but it has been greatly altered by logging, drainage and levee construction. Other famous swamps in the United States are the Everglades, Okefenokee Swamp, Barley Barber Swamp and the Great Dismal Swamp. The Okefenokee is located in extreme South-Eastern Georgia and extends slightly into North-Eastern Florida. The Great Dismal Swamp lies in extreme southeastern Virginia and extreme northeastern North Carolina. Both are National Wildlife Refuges. Another swamp area, Reelfoot Lake of extreme Western Tennessee and Kentucky, was created by the New Madrid earthquake of 1812. Caddo Lake, the Great Dismal and Reelfoot are swamps that are centered at large lakes. Swamps are often called Bayous in the Southeastern United States, especially in the Gulf Coast region. Land Value and Productivity:- swamps and other wetlands have traditionally held a very low property value compared to fields, prairies, or woodlands. They have a reputation as being unproductive land that can't be easily utilized for human activities, other than perhaps hunting and trapping. Farmers for example typically drained swamps next to their fields so as to gain more land usable for planting crops. Societies now generally understand that swamps are critically important in the processes of providing fresh water and oxygen to all life, and are often breeding grounds for a wide variety of life. Indeed, floodplain swamps are extremely important in fish production. Government environmental agencies (such as the Department of Natural Resources in the United States) are taking steps to protect and preserve swamps and other wetlands. In Europe, major effort is being invested in the restoration of swamp forests along rivers. The worlds largest wetlands include significant areas of swamp, such as in the Amazon and Congo River basins. Further north, however, the largest wetlands are bogs. See also Bog, Fen, and Marsh. Swamp is a wetland dominated by tress or shrubs. Swamp is the wetland ecosystem characterized by mineral soils with poor drainage and by plant life dominated by trees. The latter characteristic distinguishes a swamp from a marsh, in which plant life consists largely of grasses. Swamps are found throughout the world. They exist in areas with poor drainage and sufficient water supply to keep the ground waterlogged, and they have a high enough supply of minerals in the water to stimulate decay of organisms and prevent the accumulation of organic materials. They are often found in regions of low relief associated with rivers that supply the water. Compare Marsh. Rivers in mature valleys frequently have extensive marshes and swamps along their sides. Floodplains elevated only a few feet above river level, abandoned river channels, and oxbows may have standing or sluggishly flowing water for appreciable parts of the year and thus support swamps and marshes. River swamps are abundant along the coastal plain in the southeastern United States. They are delightfully described in their primeval condition by William Bartram in his account Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, written in 1791. These were the swamps that Francis Marion used so successfully to escape the British forces during the Revolutionary War and the source of his nickname, 'the old swamp fox'. The Great Dismal Swamp, of North Carolina and Virginia, actually a mixture of waterways, swamps, and marshes, is a coastal-plain swamp, although it is not associated with a large river. The Mississippi and its lower tributaries, such as the Red River and parallel rivers in eastern Texas, have extensive swamps along the sluggish portions that flow through the coastal plain. The Paraná and Paraguay rivers in South America have extensive swamps and marshes along their courses. A mixture of swamps and marshes in Georgia called the Okefenokee Swamp is the source of the Suwannee River. The Florida Everglades constitutes a unique marsh-swamp combination growing on a limestone base. Because the region is near sea level, the water from the abundant rains does not drain but remains on the surface. Large cypress swamps occur to the northwest of the Everglades. Topography and water supply are the two most important features in determining the distribution of freshwater swamps. The nature of soils and bedrock is of importance in determining the drainage in a region, but wetlands may exist locally on any base from sands to impervious rock. The flow of water through wetlands is slow because of low gradients and retarding effects of the vegetation. Dead plant matter settles rather than being washed away. The slow replacement and lack of turbulence in the water result in a low rate of oxygen supply. Decay of the dead vegetation quickly uses up what oxygen is supplied, so that the mud and bottom waters are low or lacking in oxygen content. Under these conditions, the decay of organic matter is incomplete. This causes an accumulation of the more resistant fraction (humates and tannins) in the substratum. The familiar swamp water, varying from yellow to such a deep brown that it resembles strong tea or coffee, is the result. The number of plant species in swamps is few compared to the numbers that grow on well-watered but not waterlogged land. Cattails (Typha) and common reeds (Phragmites) are familiar swamp species around the world. Papyrus, a sedge, is widespread in the tropics. Bald cypress is an example of a tree adapted to growth in swamps, but gums, willows, alders, and maples are also common. Tropical swamps have many tree species including palms. Salt swamps are formed by seawater flooding and draining, which exposes flat areas of intertidal land. Regularly flooded, protected areas develop mangrove swamps in tropical and subtropical regions. Mangroves will grow in pure sand at the edge of the sea. Extensive swamps develop mainly where land runoff is sufficient to bring a supply of sediments that accumulate and extend the swamp. The deltas of the Mekong, Amazon, Congo, and Ganges and the North coast of Australia and of Sumatra have notable and extensive mangrove swamps. Tropical swamp trees often develop buttresses that apparently help support them, though buttresses are also common on many upland trees in the tropics. Generally, all swamp trees lack deep-growing roots. Roots tend to stay near the surface, probably because of the lack of oxygen in the soil. Being near the surface gives a large lateral spread to the root system, which also gives the tree support against lateral stresses from winds or water flow. The shallowness of the roots also often produces the appearance of buttresses in temperate swamp trees because the beginnings of the roots, usually hidden in the soil, are visible at the surface. Different species of trees that grow in temporary swamps differ considerably in their resistance to submersion, i.e. to lack of oxygen. This is serious during the submersion period but is not a problem in drier periods, at least in the shallow layers of the soil. In North American swamps, alders and willows will survive or even thrive on land immersed for periods as long as one month, whereas red gum survives only about two weeks. Cottonwood begins to show the effects of submergence after only two days and survives only one week. The tops of mangrove trees shelter a diverse group of animals that are unaffected by seawater, because they never contact it. In general, swamp animals are little affected by wetland conditions except as those conditions affect the species of trees growing in the swamp. Whereas the diversity of plants is limited by the stresses that the presence of water entails, the animal diversity is more a reflection of the plant diversity than the nature of the water supply. / Хэрман Фигеляйн (Hermann Fegelein). Фрэнсис Мэриэн (Francis Marion). Вилъйэм . Под Болотом понимается избыточно увлажнённый участок земной поверхности, заросший влаголюбивыми растениями. В болоте обычно происходит накопление неразложившихся растительных остатков и образование торфа. В основном в Северном полушарии; общая площадь около 350 миллионов га. Под Трясиной или Зыбуном понимаются участки зарастающих водоёмов, покрытые растительностью толщиной до 1–2 метров. Зыбун или Трясина или Сплавина, плавающий на воде зыбкий растительный

ковёр, образованный преимущественно Мхами или другими Растениями, свойственными болотам (Осоки, Вахта и другие). По мере роста зыбуна в толщину (до 1–2 метров) нижние слои его отмирают и падают на дно, превращаясь в торф.

SWAMP RICE = ТОПКИЙ РИС (или БОЛОТИСТЫЙ РИС, или ЗАБОЛОТИСТЫЙ РИС) – Swamp Rice is a Rice that usually grows in low-lying swampy conditions without water control or with little water control. Wet Paddy or Swamp Rice has been grown for a long time in Africa. This Rice is grown on land covered with water for moat of the year. (i) Along banks of rivers and streams:- when the water begins to rise at the beginning of the rainy season, and when the water begins to fall at the end of the rainy season. (ii) In lowland plains covered with water most of the year:- where these plains are covered with a very deep layer of water, people sow floating Rice the stems of floating Rice grow longer when the water rises. But yield varies very much according to how much it rains. With traditional methods it is impossible to give the Rice at the right time the amount of water it needs. The farmer cannot make the water come, when he needs it. He Is not In control of the water. It is impossible to make the water go away, to drain the land. The farmer cannot make the water go away when he does not need it. He is not in control of the water. It is impossible to cover the land with the depth of water that the Rice needs at any time in its life. Rice does not need the same depth of water at all times in its life. The farmer has no control over the depth of the water cover.

SWAP = МЕНА (или СВОП, или КОНТОКОРРЕНТ) – Swap is a contractual arrangements to exchange future cash flows. In the case of pure interest rate swaps, two borrowers with different credit ratings exchange interest payment obligations denominated in the same currency. It is important that interest rates payable on the same principal amount are subject to different interest rate calculations (fixed vs variable) and that no mutual capital claims arise as a result of the swap. The purpose of a swap is to exchange a more favorable credit rating for a corresponding fee. One party receives a consideration for the use of its credit rating, while the other party benefits from lower interest payments. The same applies to currency swaps. Here, exchanged payment obligations are denominated in different currencies. Swaps are transactions in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward-starting swap contracts are reported as swaps. Swaps and related over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives combine characteristics of loans with characteristics of traded capital market instruments. On the one hand, each swap transaction creates a credit relationship between the counterparties, the terms of which need to be negotiated and documented just as would the terms of a traditional loan. But unlike a loan, the credit exposure is two-way and unknown at the inception of the swap. On the other hand, swaps are traded in the market and might involve repeated interaction between two counterparties; renegotiation of credit terms for each transaction would be costly and would act as a drag on trading activity. Consequently, market participants developed the International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®) Master Agreement, which would contain the non-economic terms – such as representations and warranties, events of default, and termination events – leaving counterparties free to negotiate only the economic terms – that is, collateral, maturity, notional amount, price, rate, and so on. Additional benefits of the ISDA® Master Agreement include provisions that facilitate payment netting and close-out netting. Also known as Contracts For Differences. An agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows of underlying securities. For example, in an interest rate swap, the most common type of swap, one party agrees to pay a fixed interest rate in return for receiving a variable rate from the other party. Swaps are privately negotiated financial contracts in which two parties agree to exchange, or 'swap', specific price risk exposure over a predetermined period of time. They are over-the-counter (OTC) instruments that can be customised to meet a particular set of needs. Swaps allow for strategies designed to protect against market price fluctuations. There is no 'cost' for swap. When used in connection with floating price energy contracts, swaps afford a buyer and seller protection from adverse price movements, in exchange for giving up the ability to capitalize on benefit price movements. There are no standardised swap transactions. Nonetheless, most transactions involve an exchange of periodic payments between two parties, with one side paying a fixed price and the other side paying a variable price. Specific terms of swap agreements – including the fixed of the weather index and its floating price reference, the terms of the contract, and the quantity to be hedged – are established by the two parties involved, and can vary, subject to their specific needs and objectives. A swap contract is settled in cash, usually against as agreed-upon market price index, and is customised as to volume, timing, location, seasonality, and swing. A tailor-made contractual agreement between two parties for a given quantity and quality of a commodity providing for a series of periodic exchanges of money based on the variation in the market price from the agreed-upon fixed price of the commodity over the agreed-upon time period. Swaps are transactions in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward-starting swap contracts should be reported as swaps. For swaps executed on a forward/forward basis, both forward parts of the transaction should be reported separately. In contrast, in the case of foreign exchange swaps, which are concluded as spot/forward transactions, only the unsettled forward part of the deal is to be reported. Financial term for a combined or simultaneous buying and selling operation. Swap is a custom-tailored, individually negotiated transaction designed to manage financial risk, usually over a period of one to 12 years. Swaps can be conducted directly by two counterparties, or through a third party such as a bank or brokerage house. The writer of the swap, such as a bank or brokerage house, may elect to assume the risk itself, or manage its own market exposure on an exchange. Swap transactions include interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and price swaps for commodities, including energy and metals. In a typical commodity or price swap, parties exchange payments based on changes in the price of a commodity or a market index, while fixing the price they effectively pay for the physical commodity. The transaction enables each party to manage exposure to commodity prices or index values. Settlements are usually made in cash. Spot purchase of foreign exchange (currency swap), fixed or floating rate funds (interest rate swap) or assets (asset swap) with a simultaneous forward sale, or vice-versa. Loss on swap occurs if two things happen:- (i) the counterparty must default; (ii) the swap must have a positive value to the party that does not default. The amount of the loss depends on the credit exposure of the swap. The credit exposure of a swap is the amount that would be lost if default were to occur immediately. Credit exposure is generally equal to the current market value if positive, and zero if current market value is negative. Swap participants also calculate future exposures of swaps, which are potential positive values during the life of the swap; future exposures are used to establish credit charges (expected exposure) and credit limit usage (peak exposure). Swap is:- (1) simultaneous purchase and sale of spot against forward. (2) An exchange between locations. (3) A swap or exchange of different size or quality of gold bars. (4) An agreement whereby a floating price is exchanged for a fixed price over a specified period. Swap is:- (1) Simultaneous purchase and sale of spot against forward. (2) An exchange between different locations. (3) A swap or exchange of different size of quality of bullion bars or platinum/palladium ingots or plates. (4) An agreement whereby a floating price is exchanged for a fixed price over a specified period. Swap is a contract between two parties under which they agree to exchange a series of payments according to a pre-arranged formula. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . колебания цены. Международная Ассоциация по Свопам и Деривативам, Инк. (МАСД®; The International Swaps And Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA®)) . Головное Соглашение. Договор Мены; Сделка Мены; и Предмет Мены. В гражданском праве под Меной понимается договор, в силу которого между сторонами производится обмен одного имущества на другое. С этим понятием неразравно связан и термин Меновая Стоимость, под которым понимается количественное соотношение, в котором обмениваются товары как потребительской стоимости. В меновой стоимости проявляется стоимость товара. Мена, в гражданском праве один из видов договоров, в силу которого между сторонами производится обмен одного имущества на другое. После исполнения договора мены каждая из сторон утрачивает право собственности на передаваемое имущество и приобретает такое право на полученное имущество. Сходство договора

мены, состоящего в возмездной реализации имущества, с куплей-продажей позволяет распространять на него ряд правил о купле-продаже (такой же порядок был установлен в Советском законодательстве). Возникнув как примитивная форма товарного обращения, мена, вытесненная куплей-продажей, в основном утратила значение. По бывшему Советскому праву договор мены заключался обычно между гражданами, он мог совершаться кооперативными и другими общественными организациями. Договор мены с участием государственных организаций мог быть заключён в случаях, прямо предусмотренных законодательством бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и Союзных республик. Мена или Своп:- обмен одних ценных бумаг на другие. Обмен может осуществляться с целью изменения срока погашения портфеля (portfolio) облигаций или качества выпусков в портфеле акций или облигаций или же в связи с изменением целей инвестиций. Инвесторы, которые понесли убытки по портфелю облигаций, часто обменивают свои ценные бумаги на высокодоходные облигации, чтобы увеличить доход по всему портфелю вложений и признать убытки в целях снижения налогообложения. В последние годы наблюдался резкий рост числа более сложных валютных свопов (currency swaps), которые всё больше используются для соединения мировых рынков капитала, и процентных свопов (interest-rate swaps), призванных уменьшить риск путём подбора сроков исполнения активов (duration) и обязательств финансовых институтов по мере роста и увеличения неустойчивости процентных ставок. В простых валютных свопах (свопы могут быть разных степеней сложности) две стороны продают друг другу валюту с обязательством при погашении сделки вернуть обратно основную сумму. Задуманные первоначально как меры, направленные на освобождение от контроля за обменом, валютные свопы широко используются для освоения новых рынков капитала, а фактически – для заимствования средств, независимо оттого, нужны ли заёмщику средства именно с данного рынка. Международный Банк Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) – Всемирный Банк (International Bank For Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) – World Bank) был активным участником валютных свопов с корпорациями США. Процентный своп – это соглашение, по которому две стороны (контрагенты) вступают в него для обмена периодическими процентными платежами. Сумма в Долларах, которую стороны выплачивают друг другу, является периодически согласуемой процентной ставкой, умноженной на заранее определённую долларовую величину, называемую основной национальной суммой (notational principal amount). Стороны не обмениваются никакими основными суммами, они обмениваются только процентами. Самый простой и распространённый вариант свопа состоит в том, что одна сторона соглашается платить другой фиксированный процент в обмен на плавающую ставку. Выгода процентных свопов, которые позволяют продлить или сократить сроки активов или обязательств, состоит в том, что прямые изменения в контрактных характеристиках активов или обязательств становятся вопросами, затрагивающими только административные, правовые и инвестиционные банковские издержки. Смотрите также Bond Swap, и Substitution.

(1) An Interest Rate Swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange interest rate payments on a fixed (notional) amount of debt. In its standard (generic) form, one party to the swap agrees to pay a fixed interest rate in exchange for receiving a variable (floating) rate on the swap's notional amount. The reverse position is taken by the counterparty. Typically, the floating rate side of the swap is tied to the three- or six-month LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate). In foreign exchange, an exchange of bank balances. Swaps are used to exchange one currency for another and then back again for a fixed period of time. The swap rate calculation indicates the interest rate differential between two underlying currencies. Swaps between central banks serve to bridge international liquidity crises and are frequently carried out in connection with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Swaps between a central bank and the commercial banks of a particular country:- in Switzerland, such swaps are executed by the Swiss National Bank (SNB) either to generate liquidity (e.g., by temporarily acquiring USD against CHF) or to drain liquidity (e.g., by acquiring CHF against USD). Such operations are still an important instrument for the control of the money supply. Swap is an arrangement between the central banks of two countries for standby credit to facilitate the exchange of each other's currencies. / , например, . (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

(2) Swap:- in general, the exchange of one asset or liability for a similar asset or liability for the purpose of lengthening or shortening maturities, or raising or lowering coupon rates, to maximize revenue or minimize financing costs. This may entail selling one securities issue and buying another in foreign currency; it may entail buying a currency on the spot market and simultaneously selling it forward. Swaps also may involve exchanging income flows; for example, exchanging the fixed rate coupon stream of a bond for a variable rate payment stream, or vice versa, while not swapping the principal component of the bond. Swaps are generally traded over-the-counter.

(3) Foreign Exchange Swaps serve to hedge the exchange rate of export balances.

(4) Money and Capital Market Swaps are carried out as cross-currency swaps, interest swaps, or combined cross-currency/interest swaps.

(5) Debt-Equity Swaps:- temporary assignment or conversion of debt into shares or similar equity paper.

(6) In the United States, Swap is a transaction used to minimize the impact of capital gains tax. A shareholder sells his or her holding after trading closes for the day, for tax purposes. Next morning, the shareholder buys his or her holding back. Also known as Bed And Breakfast Deal in the United Kingdom.

(7) Swap:- the risk transfer characteristics of cat-bonds can be replicated through a mechanism called Catastrophe Risk Swaps. In the risk swap the cedant makes fixed payments equal to the premiums paid in a cat-bond structure against receipt of claims compensation in case losses occur (indemnity basis). Just like the risk-linked securities, the catastrophe risk swap can be based on different types of triggers such as indemnity losses, loss indices, physical indicators, or parametric formulas. The potential benefit of the risk swap is that it can be established directly with a counter-party based on standardized swap documentation. This can be a faster and cheaper route to get risk coverage. However, the risk swap entails a counter-party credit risk, presumably on an insurance company or possibly a bank. There are formal regulatory limitations to the wider use of catastrophe risk swaps in most markets, with the exception of certain off-shore havens, because the swap agreements in many instances would be deemed insurance contracts that consequently could only be countered by chartered insurance companies. In other words, the insurance cover can only be realized if the swap counterpart is solvent when the trigger events occur. Hence, catastrophe risk swaps can increase flexibility when transacting in the conventional reinsurance market, but they impose additional credit risk exposures. This is in contrast to the risk securitization approach. Here the credit risk is very low because the proceeds from the bonds are placed in a trust fund as collateral for the underlying insurance contract. The risk-linked securities are placed among many institutional investors, which diversifies the risk exposure and provides access to a new source of catastrophe risk transfer.

(8) Swap is an agreement for an exchange of payments between two counterparties at some point(s) in the future and according to a specified formula. A Swap is a privately negotiated agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows at specified intervals (payment dates) during the agreed-upon life of the contract (maturity or tenor). Entering a swap typically does not require the payment of a fee. Cash-settled bilateral agreements between two parties. The swap transaction does not entail physical delivery of cotton. It is not exchange-traded, but rather an over-the-counter (OTC) instrument offered by brokers to customers to protect against adverse price movements, usually utilizing a non-New York quote, in order to avoid basis risk. There is a concrete buyer and a seller for each swap

contract, and parties are matched with the help of a broker. The buyer of a fixed price swap for a forward month is due money from the seller should the reference price in the forward month be higher than the agreed swap price on a predetermined quantity of cotton. Likewise, the buyer will owe money to the seller should the reference price in the forward month be lower than the agreed swap price. By entering into the swap transaction, parties can effectively lock in a fixed price by entering into the physical cotton market in the future to match their swap positions with a physical cotton position. This hedging strategy is similar to hedging with cotton futures. However, there is no basis risk for quality descriptions different from the New York futures contract. Most of the terms of the swap contract such as quantity, reference quote, settlement month or date are negotiable between the parties. As opposed to exchange-traded contracts, cotton swaps transactions involve a counterparty credit risk, and it is customary for counterparties to offer and/or request letters of credit for a specified percentage of the total value of the swap contract.

(9) Swaps or Forward Swaps:- in the conventions of the precious metals markets, the word 'Swap', unless otherwise qualified, refers to a buy metal spot/sell metal forward transaction from the borrower's perspective. From the lender's perspective, it is a sell metal spot/buy metal forward deal. Thus metal is lent or borrowed against currency, which some participants refer to as lending on the swap or borrowing on the swap to differentiate from loans and deposits. Swaps may be transacted with both legs of the deal for value dates beyond spot. Such transactions are termed forward/forward swaps. Somewhat confusingly, some non-traditional market participants use the word 'Swap' to refer to a cash-settled outright forward transaction. Such transactions, which were more commonly used in the mid-1990s, can also be referred to as 'Commodity-' or 'Financially-Settled Swaps'. Cash-settled swaps are outright forward transactions conducted with the intention that the deal will not be settled by delivery of metal and settlement of currency countervalue, but by the payment of the difference between the countervalue of the contract and the value of the contract at maturity. In other words the difference in value is 'cash-settled'. / На Внеучётном Рынке благородных металлов в Лондоне, СК, под Свопом понимается .

SWAP ARRANGEMENTS = ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ О МЕНЕ (или ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ О СВОПАХ) – In the United States, Swap Arrangements are the short-term reciprocal lines of credit between the Federal Reserve and 14 foreign central banks as well as the Bank for International Settlements. Through a swap transaction, the Federal Reserve can, in effect, borrow foreign currency in order to purchase Dollars in the foreign exchange market. In doing so, the demand for Dollars and the Dollar's foreign exchange value are increased. Similarly, the Federal Reserve can temporarily provide Dollars to foreign central banks through swap arrangements.

SWAP BODY = СЪЁМНЫЙ КУЗОВ (или СЪЁМНЫЙ ФУРГОН, СЪЁМНОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, или ЗАМЕНЯЕМОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – The Swap Body derives from a progressive re-shaping of containers in order to improve the commercial and operational attraction for in-land European road freight traffic. The external dimension of the swap body was set at 2.5 m, in order to take the maximum benefit in road transport, the operational capability was restricted in order to reduce weight and expenses, so originally the swap body was not intended to be stackable one on top of the other. Most recent advances of the market lead to the definition of two series of swap bodies recognised also for marine use. Swap-Body means a cargo transport unit (CTU) with at least four fittings for accommodating twist locks that take into account ISO standard 1161:1983 not permanently attached to an underframe and wheels or to a chassis and wheels. A swap-body need not be stackable but is usually equipped with support legs, designed especially for combined road/rail transport. Swap Bodies are vehicle bodies that are not permanently fixed to the carrying vehicle. They are similar to containers and are locked to the carrying vehicles in the same way using twist locks. At the loading bays, the swap bodies can be stored standing on their own legs. They are suitable for use for multimodal transport by road and rail and have grappler pockets which allow them to be moved using gantry cranes. Also known as Demountable Body. / Под Фургоном, от Французского слова Fourgon, понимается специализированный закрытый кузов грузового или грузо-пассажирского автомобиля, прицепа или полуприцепа для перевозки грузов. Фургоны могут быть общего назначения или специализированными, последние имеют внутреннее оборудование, приспособления для перевозки грузов определённого вида (например, лотки для хлебобулочных изделий). Фургоны обычно делятся на цельнометаллические и дерево-металлические (с деревянным каркасом и металлической обшивкой). На автомобилях особо малой грузоподъёмности (до 1 тонны (т)) фургоны объединяют с кабиной, но грузовое помещение отделяют от кабины перегородкой со смотровым стеклом. Для погрузки и выгрузки служит задняя (иногда и боковая) одно- или двустворчатая дверь.

SWAP OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА СВОП – A Swap Option (Swaption) gives the holder the right – but not the obligation – to enter an interest rate swap at an agreed upon fixed rate until or at some future date. Swap Option is a transaction in which one party grants to the other party the right (in consideration for a premium payment), but not the obligation, to enter into a swap with certain specified term. In some cases the swap option may be settled with a cash payment equal to the market value of the underlying swap at the time of the exercise. Also known as Swaption.

SWAPPING = ВЫНУЖДЕННЫЙ ОБМЕН – Swapping:- selling one security and buying a similar one almost at the same time to take a loss, usually for tax purposes. / Продажа и практически одновременная покупка одной и той же ценной бумаги с несением при этом убытка, как правило, в целях налогообложения.

SWAPTION = СВОПЦИОН (или ОПЦИОН НА СВОП) – Swaptions are options under which the seller grants the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a currency or interest rate swap at a predetermined price by or on a set date. In consideration, the seller receives a premium from the purchaser. Swaption is an option to enter an interest rate swap. A payer swaption gives the purchaser the right to pay fixed, a receiver swaption gives the purchaser the right to receive fixed (pay floating). Apart from those in the sterling market, many swaptions are capital-market driven. Good-quality borrowers are able to issue putable or callable bonds and use the swaptions market to reduce their financing costs. In the case of callable bonds, the issuer effectively buys an option from the investor in return for a slightly higher coupon, so that it may benefit if rates decline. Because many of these embedded options have traditionally been underpriced, good-quality borrowers have been able to monetize this anomaly by selling an equivalent swaption (a receiver swaption) to a bank at market rates. The profit from this arbitrage lowers funding costs. If the swaption is exercised against the issuer, it calls the bonds (although the issuer would almost certainly have called the issue given the reduction in rates). In the case of putable bonds, the borrower sells a swaption to the swaption market. The premium gained lowers the funding cost at the expense of leaving the borrower unsure of the maturity of the debt. An option to enter into a swap contract. An option to enter into a swap, i.e. the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a specified type of swap at a specified future date. A Swaption (Swap Option) gives the holder the right – but not the obligation – to enter an interest rate swap at an agreed upon fixed rate until or at some future date. Swaption is an option on a swap. Agreement giving the buyer of the option the right, in return for the payment of an option premium, to enter into a swap on a prearranged date, at a fixed term and rate of interest. / Опцион на операцию со свопом, то есть право, но не обязательство совершить сделку с указанным типом свопа на указанную дату в будущем. Свопцион или Опцион На Своп:- опцион для вхождения в процентный своп. Свопцион плательщика (payer swaption) даёт его покупателю право, но не обязательство, войти в процентный своп при данной ставке в пределах конкретного периода времени. Покупатель свопциона платит за это право премию продавцу. Свопцион получателя (receiver swaption) даёт покупателю право получать

фиксированные платежи. Продавец соглашается предоставить указанный своп, если придётся его востребовать, хотя он может захэдьжировать этот риск другими компенсирующими сделками.

SWARF = МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ОПИЛКИ (или МЕЛКАЯ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКАЯ СТРУЖКА) – Swarf:- the cuttings, and grinding fines that result from metal working operations.

SWATCH = ОБРАЗЧИК – Swatch is a small piece of fabric, usually large enough to show color and pattern. It is given to a potential buyer as a sample. Swatch is a piece of fabric used as a representative sample of any fabric. / Маленький образец ткани.

SWCB = SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER

SWEAT DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ОТПОТЕВАНИЯ (или ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ КОНДЕНСАЦИИ) – Sweat Damage is the cargo damage caused by water condensing from humid air inside a container or hold of a vessel due to a drop in the outside temperature. Damage caused to cargo by condensation, usually due to lack of ventilation in a ship's hold. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

SWEATSHIRT = ТОЛСТОВКА (или ФУФАЙКА, или ФУТБОЛКА, или СВИТЕР) – Sweatshirt is a loose, collarless, heavy cotton Jersey pullover. It also is found in a lacket style with a hood. / Дьжози (Jersey).

SWEATSHIRT FABRIC = ФУФАЕЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Sweatshirt Fabric is a knitted fabric with a smooth face and a fleecy, pile back. Sweatshirts were originally designed for exercise during which perspiration was encouraged, but they are also worn for warmth in cold weather and are available in several styles. They were made of cotton for its absorbency, but acrylic versions are also available.

SWEEPER = СБОРЩИК – Sweeper:- container with freight to many destinations. / Контейнер с грузом во многие места назначения.

SWEEPINGS = (ГРЯЗНАЯ) ПОДМЕТЬ – Mill Sweepings, or Factory Sweepings and Mixed Wastes are apt to contain seed, fiber, twigs, dirt and almost any discarded material which litters the floor of a mill or factory. Also known as Mixed Wastes. / Цеховая Подметь (Mill Sweepings) или Фабричная Подметь (Factory Sweepings) и Смешанные Отходы (Mixed Wastes) подходят для описания семени, волокна, сбегов/рвани/веточек, грязной подмети и едва ли не к любому отброшенному материалу, которые засоряют пол в цехах или на фабриках. Известны также как Смешанные Отходы (Mixed Wastes).

SWEEP NET = СБОРНАЯ СЕТЬ (или САЧОК, или СЕТЬ РАЗВЁРТКИ) – Sweep Net is a sturdy net composed of a 15-inch (standard size) rigid wire support and a heavy-duty cloth bag used to 'sweep' across the upper canopy of cotton plants to assess insect populations.

SWEET CLASS = КЛАСС ПРЕСНОСТИ (или КЛАСС СЛАДКОСТИ) – Sweat Class:- classification of sweat water according to intensity. Grades range from 0 (no sweat water) through to 6 (greatest formation of sweat water). The classification is made by observing the volume of water produced per m^2 surface, thus how many grams of sweat water appear for each square meter for each of the grades.

SWEET CRUDE OIL = МАЛОСЕРНИСТАЯ НЕФТЬ – Sweet Crude Oil is considered Sweet if it contains less than 0.5% sulfur. In comparison, sour crude oil contains impurity sulfur levels larger than 0.5%. Sweet crude oil contains small amounts of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide and it is commonly used for processing into gasoline, kerosene, and high-quality diesel. Before sour crude oil can be refined into gasoline, impurities need to be removed, therefore increasing the cost of processing. This results in a higher-priced gasoline than that made from sweet crude oil. For this reason sour crude is usually processed into heavy oil such as diesel and fuel oil rather than gasoline to reduce processing costs. The sweet light crude oil Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) is used as a benchmark in oil pricing. Industry term which denote the relative degree of a given crude oil's sulfur content. Sweet crude refers to those crudes with sulfur content of less than 0.5%. See also Sour Crude Oil. / Отраслевой термин, который означает относительную степень содержания серы в сырой нефти. Малосернистая относится к тем типам нефти, содержание серы в которых не превышает 0.5%. Смотрите также Сернистая Нефть (Sour Crude Oil).

SWEET DAMAGE = ДУШИСТОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Sweat Damage:- it is a well known fact that dampness seriously affects dry cargoes. Moisture trapped inside a container during a long trip causes packages to soften and deform, metal cars to rust, powders to harden, etc. Many types of cargoes (e.g., green Coffee) and packing materials can also contain moisture, especially after having been stored in wet or humid environments. Pallets, dunnage wood, wooden supports, filling materials and others can also be absorbent and retain moisture, especially when they are made from green (unseasoned) wood. When the container is closed, excess moisture in the air condenses on relatively cool surfaces. Particularly items near the floor of the container may become wet.

SWEET GAS = МАЛОСЕРНИСТЫЙ ГАЗ – Sweet Gas is the raw natural gas with a relatively low concentration of sulphur compounds, such as hydrogen sulphide. / Необработанный природный газ с относительно низким содержанием соединений серы, таких как сероводород.

SWEETHEART BUST = БЮСТ СЛАДКОЕ СЕРДЦЕ (или ГРУДЬ С СЕРДЕЧКОМ, или НА ГРУДИ СЕРДЕЧКОМ) – Sweetheart Bust is a type of bust line used to describe a garment – instead of collar type, because of the lack of a collar – when the bust line is shaped like the top of a heart (heart as in symbol, not organ). Commonly found in formal dresses from the 1950's.

SWEETHEART NECKLINE = ВЫРЕЗ В ФОРМЕ СЕРДЕЧКА – Sweetheart Neckline is a low-cut neckline with the bottom edge cut in a shape resembling the top of a heart.

SWEET RICE = СЛАДКОВАТЫЙ РИС (или СЛАДКИЙ РИС) – Sweet Rice, also called Sticky Rice, Waxy Rice, or Glutinous Rice, is characterized by short, plumpy, white-kerneled grains that stick together when cooked. Sweet Rice is more commonly used in commercial applications, as an ingredient in snacks and as a binder in gravies and sauces. / Сладкий Рис – вид маленького и гладкого Риса. Богат белком. После варки становится клейким. Из него готовят суши. Он подходит для стабилизации уровня сахара в крови при диабете. Не стоит применять его при обилии слизи и жидкости и при повышенной температуре.

SWELL = ВОЛНЕНИЕ (или НАКАТ) – Swell (maritime term):- a large wave. / большая волна.

SWELLABILITY = НАБУХАЕМОСТЬ (или РАЗБУХАЕМОСТЬ, или ВСПУЧИВАЕМОСТЬ) – Swellability is an increase in volume of solid substances, particularly hygroscopic substances, (paper, natural fibers) as a result of exposure to moisture.

SWELLING = ВАЛЕК (или ШИШКА, или НАБУХАНИЕ, или РАЗБУХАНИЕ) – Swelling:- in textile usage, expanding of a fiber caused by the influence of a solvent or chemical agent. A property often used to facilitate dyeing.

SWIFT = SOCIETY FOR WORLDWIDE INTERBANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION

SWIFT = БАРАН МОТОВИЛА (или РОГУЛЬКА, или ФИГУРКА) – A Swift has an expanding core that can be adjusted to fit various skeins. This allows spinners to help keep the hank of yarn in some kind of order while unwinding it. I know of two main kinds of swifts:- the umbrella and squirrel cage. Swift is a tool for unwinding skeins.

SWIFT ACCESS POINT = ПУНКТ ДОСТУПА К СВМФДС – SWIFT Access Point is the local node of the distributed SWIFT II network, primarily used to provide users' connections, input message validation, and output message queues. Also known as SAP. / Локальный узел Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи II (СВМФДС II; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT II)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWIFT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT = ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ СВМФДС – SWIFT Acknowledgement (SAK) that, a syntactically correct payment message has reached the network. / Подтверждение Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWIFT ADDRESS = АДРЕС В СВМФДС – SWIFT Address:- a standard form of addressing and referring to SWIFT Members, Sub-members and Participants, using Bank Identifier Codes (BICs). / Стандартная форма адресования и ссылки на Членов, Суб-членов и Участников Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), использующая Банковские Идентификационные Коды (БИКи; Bank Identifier Codes (BICs)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWIFT CHARACTER SET = ТИПИЧНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ СВМФДС – SWIFT Character Set:- this character set is described in the SWIFT User Handbook 'Standards – General Information'. / описанный в пособии пользователя Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), называемом 'Стандарты – Общая Информация' ('Standards – General Information'). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWIFT'S OPERATING CENTER = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР СВМФДС – SWIFT Operating Center:- SWIFT has operating centers in both Europe and the US where the transaction data is stored temporarily. Due to continuous data mirroring, the data stored on the operating center servers is always identical. This mirroring is carried out for security reasons so that if one operating center malfunctions, international payments can continue to be processed by the other operating center. Maintaining a geographically separated back-up infrastructure, to ensure continued operation, is in line with international standards and supervisory requirements. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) имеет операционные центры и в Европе и в США, . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWIFT TRANSPORT NETWORK = СЕТЬ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ДАННЫХ СВМФДС – SWIFT Transport Network:- the collection of SWIFT-controlled equipment and circuits, located world-wide, which provides the user organization with access to SWIFT services, by facilitating physical communication between user computer-based terminals (CBTs) and SWIFT sites. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SWING = ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ (или РАСКАЧКА, или ЗАВИСАНИЕ, или КОЛЕБАНИЕ) – Swing:- variations in gas supply or demand. A contractual commitment allowing a buyer to vary up to specified limits the amount of gas it can take at the wellhead, beach or border; the maximum daily contract quantity is usually expressed as a percentage of the annual contract quantity (100% equates to zero swing). In the study, the swing is the maximum gas monthly delivery divided by the average monthly delivery in a given year. See also Swing Factor.

SWING CHARTING = МГНОВЕННОЕ ПОСТРОЕНИЕ ГРАФИКА (или ГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЗАВИСАНИЙ (или РЕЗКИХ КОЛЕБАНИЙ)) – Swing Charting is a concept based on the use of a filter. Once prices have moved by the distance specified by this filter, a new line is drawn next to the previous one. In a nutshell, it is a chart that shows up and down price movement of a minimum size regardless of the time it takes.

SWING FACTOR = ФАКТОР ОТКЛОНЕНИЯ (или РАСКАЧКИ, или РАЗМАХА, или КОЛЕБАНИЯ) (или МГНОВЕННЫЙ ФАКТОР) – In gas purchasing agreements the Swing Factor is a measure of the flexibility to vary nominations and is expressed as a ratio of peak to average supplies. See also Swing.

SWINGING OVER = ОПРОКИДЫВАНИЕ – Swinging Over (maritime term):- swing of the boom from one side of the ship to the other when the tack is changed.

SWING SHIP = РАЗВОРАЧИВАЮЩИЙСЯ КОРАБЛЬ – Swing Ship (maritime term):- the evolution of swinging a ship's head through several headings to obtain compass errors for the purpose of making a deviation table.

SWING SUPPLY = ЗАВИСАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ПОСТАВКА СО СТОРОНЫ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ ПОСТАВКА, или МГНОВЕННАЯ ПОСТАВКА) – Swing Supply:- a surplus in a location which gives flexibility with respect to destination. In the crude market, West African is the classic example of swing supply. In the product market, products from the Middle East and Northern Africa are swing supply.

SWING TRADE = ЗАВИСАЮЩАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ С ЗАВИСАНИЕМ) – Swinging the market:- swing traders look for a profit that is at least twice as large as their risk. That usually means they will allow the market to pull back for several bars, even after the trade goes a considerable distance to their target. Pure swing trading means that traders do not exit the position until there is a signal in the opposite direction. If one triggers, they will exit and then may reverse. As the trend progresses, swing traders trail their protective stops. For example, in a bull trend, after the market pulls back and then makes a new high, many traders move their protective stops to just below the low of the most recent pullback. Eventually, the protective stops can be so far above their entry price that they still will have a sizable profit if they get stopped out. During the spike (strong) phase of a trend, traders should trade only in the direction of the trend and look for any reason to enter. For example, in a bull spike, traders will buy at the market, at the close of every bull trend bar, below the low of the prior bar and on the close of any bear bar (expecting any attempt to reverse the trend to be brief and unsuccessful). Swing Trade is a short term trading technique designed to capture quick moves in the markets. / Зависающая Торговля или Торговля С Зависанием – техника краткосрочной биржевой торговли, предназначенная для оседлания быстрых изменений цен на рынках.

SWING TRADER = ЗАВИСАЮЩИЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Swing Trader is a short-term trader that looks for small set up patterns as an entry to a trade that is expected to last less than two days, or until a predetermined profit objective has been met.

SWINT = XX – Swint:- perspiration on the wool fiber. / выпотевание на шерстяном волокне.

SWISS = ШВЕЙЦАРКА (или ШВЕЙЦАРСКАЯ) – Swiss is a fine, sheer, lightweight, crisp fabric of almost any fiber whose name has been almost forgotten except in the form of dotted (or figured) Swiss. It is used for curtains. See Dotted Swiss.

SWISS DOT = ШВЕЙЦАРСКИЙ ПУНКТИР – Swiss Dot is another term for Dotted Swiss. See also Dotted Swiss.

SWISS FRANC BOND ISSUES OF FOREIGN BORROWERS = ВЫПУСКИ ИНОСТРАННЫМИ ЗАЁМЩИКАМИ ОБЛИГАЦИЙ В ШВЕЙЦАРСКИХ ФРАНКАХ – Swiss Frank Bond Issues Of Foreign Borrowers:- CHF-denominated bond offerings (mostly straight, convertible or warrant issues) placed on the Swiss capital market by foreign borrowers (companies, government agencies or states). Usually run for 5 to 15 years.

THE SWISS INTERBANK CLEARING SYSTEM = ШВЕЙЦАРСКАЯ МЕЖБАНКОВСКАЯ КЛИРИНГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – The Swiss Interbank Clearing (SIC) system is electronic interbank clearing system. It processes payment transfers among the banks under the supervision of the Swiss National Bank (SNB; headquartered in Berne, Switzerland). Swiss Interbank Clearing (SIC) is the central electronic Swiss payment system in which the participating financial institutions process their large-value payments as well as a part of their retail payments in Swiss Francs. SIC is operated on behalf of the Swiss National Bank (SNB) by SIX Interbank Clearing Ltd (SIC Ltd), a subsidiary of SIX Group Ltd. At the end of 2008, around 350 Swiss and foreign financial institutions were participating in SIC. Over 2008 as a whole, the system handled a daily average of 1.5 million payments with the value of CHF230 billion. On peak days, SIC processed over 4 million payments totalling up to CHF343 billion. The majority of cashless payment transactions in Switzerland are thus settled through SIC. In addition, the SIC system plays a central role in the implementation of the SNB's monetary policy. SIC is therefore very important for the functioning of the Swiss financial centre and is a key element in the Swiss Value Chain. The Swiss Value Chain is the term used to describe the fully electronic integration of the trade, clearing and settlement of shares, bonds, derivatives and structured products in Switzerland. This article aims to familiarise a wider audience with the way SIC works. The first section is devoted to matters of governance as well as the legal provisions. The article then continues with a description of the main features of the SIC system. The third section explains the risks inherent in a payment system and how they may be reduced or eliminated in SIC. Governance and legal provisions:- SIC has been operated by SIC Ltd on behalf of the SNB since June 1987. The SNB is the system manager. In this function, it lays down the conditions for admission to and exclusion from the SIC system. It provides the liquidity necessary for settlement in SIC, sets times when operations begin and end, and maintains the accounts of the participating financial institutions. In addition, the SNB monitors daily operations and is responsible for crisis management in the event of disruptions or incidents. SIC Ltd operates and maintains the processing centres as well as the communications and security installations. It also develops and maintains the software and manages the data files as well as the organisational and administrative rules of conduct in SIC. SIC Ltd is 75% owned by SIX Group Ltd (Swiss Infrastructure and Exchange), while PostFinance holds a 25% stake. The shareholders in SIX Group are the Swiss big banks (30.12%), foreign banks in Switzerland (22.68%), commercial and asset management banks (14.96%), cantonal banks (13.64%), private bankers (10.17%) and regional and Raiffeisen banks (4.09%). Other banks account for 1.23%. SIX Group and its companies hold the remaining 3.11%. The SNB considers the SIC payment system to be important for the stability of the Swiss financial system. It is therefore subject to SNB oversight. Principal features of the SIC system:- this section provides a description of main features of the SIC system. They comprise real-time gross settlement, account management, the process sequence of a settlement day, the supply of liquidity to SIC participants and the links to other payment and securities settlement systems. (1) Real-time gross settlement:- SIC is a real-time gross settlement system (RTGS). In contrast to net payment systems, where incoming and outgoing payments are accumulated and the net amount settled irrevocably and with finality at a later, predetermined time, the process is continuous at SIC, with each payment being settled individually, irrevocably and with finality. RTGS systems have been introduced in many countries in the last few years. In most cases, they are used exclusively for the settlement of large-value payments. In addition to large-value payments, SIC also processes retail payments individually and is, in this regard, an exception. (2) Account management:- the deposits which SIC participants hold in their sight deposit accounts at the SNB serve as the means of payment. Payments are thus settled with central bank money. A sight deposit account consists of a master account and a SIC settlement account. The master account is used for cash withdrawals and direct transactions with the SNB which are routed through the SNB's accounting system. Interbank transactions in SIC are routed via the SIC settlement account. The reason for having a separate master account and settlement account is of a technical nature; from a legal repoint of view, both accounts are considered as one. An additional SIC sub-account is available to those SIC participants that are linked to the international foreign exchange settlement system, Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS). In this sub-account, banks can reserve liquidity to be used exclusively for time-critical payments to CLS Bank. (3) Process sequence of a settlement day:- participants can enter their payment orders in SIC around the clock. Payments are processed for approximately 23 hours. The process sequence of a settlement day in SIC is described in more detail in the chart below. A settlement day starts at approximately 05:00 pm on the previous calendar day and ends on the value date at 04:15 pm. All payments entered by 03:00 pm (clearing stop 1) are settled as of the same value date. Customer payments entered after clearing stop 1, however, will be settled as of the following value date. Cover payments, however, may also be submitted for same-day settlement between 03:00 pm and 04:00 pm (clearing stop 2). Cover payments are bank-to-bank payments that are made in the name and on account of the bank issuing the transfer order. The reason for such payments may, for instance, be money market transactions. Consequently, the interval between clearing stop 1 and clearing stop 2 allows those participants whose payments could not be fully processed, to procure the necessary liquidity on the money market. In addition, between 04:00 pm and 04:15 pm (clearing stop 3), counterparties may also obtain liquidity from the SNB under the liquidity-shortage financing facility via special-rate repo transactions. The SIC day closes with end-of-day processing of payments. The system cancels all payments still pending and transfers the balance from the SIC settlement account to the master account. The next value date begins at approximately 05:00 pm, and the balances of the individual master accounts are transferred to the SIC settlement accounts. Payments are only settled in SIC if the remitting party has sufficient cover in its SIC settlement account. Any time the participant enters a new payment, it is first queued. If there is sufficient cover in the SIC settlement account, the payment order only remains in the queuing system for a few seconds and will then be settled immediately. If cover is insufficient, the payment remains in the queuing system until there are sufficient liquid funds. SIC participants can manage the settlement sequence of their payments by assigning payments to priority classes. The exact settlement sequence of the payments in the queuing system is then determined by an algorithm, the functioning of which is described in the box to the right. Payments in the queuing system can be revoked by the remitter at any time up to clearing stop 1 (03:00 pm) without the consent of the recipient (After clearing stop 1, the receiving bank must consent to the cancellation of a payment. This rule helps banks to better manage their expected liquidity inflows shortly before the end of the SIC processing day). Payments remaining in the queuing system at the end of the settlement day on account of insufficient cover will be deleted and must be resubmitted. In such a case, the recipient of the payment that was not settled is entitled to charge the remitter default interest amounting to the prevailing money market rate plus half a percentage point. (4) Liquidity supply:- in order to make

payments in SIC, participants must have sufficient liquidity in the form of sight deposits at the SNB. From the viewpoint of a participant, there are essentially two sources of liquidity:- other system participants and the SNB. The first source of liquidity are other system participants. In making payments, they supply a participant with liquidity in the course of the day. The incoming liquidity can be used immediately for settling one's own payments. In addition, participants can temporarily borrow liquidity from other system participants on the interbank money market (or lend excess liquidity). Both incoming and outgoing payments and money market transactions merely result in a redistribution of liquidity in the system. The SNB is the second source of liquidity for system participants. Unlike payments and money market transactions between banks, each transaction between the SNB and a system participant results in a change in the liquidity available in the system. With its monetary policy instruments, the SNB is therefore able to steer the aggregate level of liquidity in the SIC system. For the SNB's monetary policy instruments, a distinction is made between open market operations and standing facilities. In both cases, repo transactions are the SNB's principal monetary policy instrument. From the viewpoint of the payment transactions in SIC, standing facilities are of central importance. They include the intraday facility and the liquidity-shortage financing facility:- (i) intraday facility:- in order to facilitate the processing of payment transactions in SIC, the SNB provides SIC participants with interest-free liquidity during the day via repo transactions. Participants may notify the SNB of their intraday liquidity requirements on the preceding calendar day (at approximately 04:00 pm). The corresponding repo transactions will then be carried out at approximately 06:00 pm. Between 08:00 am and 02:45 pm, SIC participants have another opportunity to obtain additional intraday liquidity. The funds obtained must be repaid to the SNB by the end of the same value date at the latest. In this way, the sight deposit balances at the end of the day are not affected. In the event of late repayment, the SNB will charge penalty interest at the rate of one percentage point above the call money rate. (ii) Liquidity-shortage financing facility:- the SNB provides SIC participants with call money in the form of a liquidity-shortage financing facility, to enable them to bridge short-term liquidity bottlenecks. The interest rate for liquidity provided through this facility is half a percentage point above the call money rate. The prerequisite for using the liquidityshortage financing facility is that a limit be granted by the SNB and that this limit be covered by collateral eligible for SNB repos. SIC participants may use the liquidity-shortage financing facility between clearing stop 2 (04:00 pm) and clearing stop 3 (04:15 pm). (5) Links to other payment and securities settlement systems:- SIC is linked to the SECOM securities settlement system. This means that the delivery and payment obligations arising from the purchase or sale of securities can be settled simultaneously. The transfer of securities takes place in SECOM and the corresponding payment is settled in SIC. In addition, SIC is linked to CLS, a foreign exchange settlement system. CLS Bank is a participant in the SIC system. CLS participants can settle foreign exchange transactions in 17 currencies via CLS's accounts. CLS participants can therefore use SIC to transfer funds to their Swiss franc accounts at CLS Bank, where this liquidity is needed to settle foreign exchange transactions. Risk management:- the settlement of payments involves certain risks. The following is a description of the individual risks and the instruments and measures provided in SIC to reduce or eliminate them. (1) Credit risk:- credit risk is the risk that a party will not be able to meet its financial obligations either when they fall due or at any time thereafter. In connection with payment systems, a distinction is made between two types of credit risk:- (i) credit risk between direct participants: In the case of net payment systems, incoming and outgoing payments are accumulated, with the transfer taking place at a later, predetermined time. Up to the time of the final transfer, credit relationships can be established between participants, and this gives rise to a credit risk. In the case of SIC, no such credit relationships are established because, owing to the use of real-time gross settlement, all payments are settled individually, irrevocably and with finality. (ii) Settlement bank risk:- financial institutions that are not able or do not wish to participate in SIC directly, incur the risk that their settlement bank will default, causing them to lose their deposits. The SNB counters this risk by providing access to the payment system for as wide a range of participants as possible. Those financial institutions without access to SIC can minimise this risk by choosing an account-holding institution that is as solvent as possible. (2) Liquidity risk:- liquidity risk is the risk that a system participant does not have enough liquidity to meet its financial obligations when they fall due (but can do so at a later date). Different measures help to keep the liquidity risk for participants and the danger of a system gridlock as low as possible. First, participants can access different sources of liquidity, which allows them to react to fluctuating liquidity situations quickly and flexibly. The intraday and liquidity-shortage financing facilities, in particular, are worth mentioning in this regard (cf. chapter 2, section on liquidity supply). Second, SIC supports the efficient use and active management of the available liquidity. Participants are not only able to check their account balances and the pending incoming and outgoing payments in the queue at any time, they can also manage the queue by prioritising and cancelling payments, thus optimizing the payment stream. The option of being able to enter payments in the system up to five days prior to their due date also facilitates liquidity planning. Finally, the following measures help to reduce system-wide liquidity requirements:- (i) in accordance with the agreement with SIC participants, payments in excess of CHF100 million must be split up into smaller tranches, to prevent any gridlocks in the queuing system. (i) In case of a system-wide gridlock, SIC automatically activates its optimisation routine to unblock it. The system searches for any pending cross-payments from sending and receiving banks. If this is the case, and if sufficient cover is available, the payments are offset simultaneously and on a bilateral basis. (iii) The remitter of a payment pays a dual-component fee. One component depends on the time of initiation of the payment, the other on the time of settlement. Both fees increase in the course of the day. This creates an incentive for the participants to transfer payment orders to the system early, while at the same time providing sufficient liquidity so that settlement can occur equally early. The aim is to prevent participants from delaying their payments and waiting for incoming payments to finance their own outgoing payments. (3) Operational risk:- operational risk is the risk of losses or disturbances as a result of the inadequacy or failure of internal procedures, employees and systems, or due to external events. Payment systems must satisfy high security standards with regard to availability, integrity, confidentiality and traceability throughout the entire processing of transactions. An operational disruption or indeed a temporary failure of the SIC system would greatly impair cashless payment transactions in Swiss Francs. A whole range of organizational and technical measures help to reduce the likelihood of an operational disruption of the SIC system, and ensure that normal processing operations can be resumed quickly in the event of a disruption. Should the need arise, a semi-automatic back-up system (Mini-SIC) is available. In the event of technical disruptions affecting individual participants, the SNB can access the participants' SIC settlement accounts directly and execute payments on their behalf. Summary:- in addition to large-value payments between banks, the Swiss Interbank Clearing (SIC) payment system also settles a part of the retail payments in Swiss francs. Moreover, SIC is extremely important for the implementation of the SNB‘s monetary policy. SIC is operated by SIC Ltd on behalf of the SNB. As system manager, the SNB defines the conditions for admission to and exclusion from the system, provides the necessary liquidity, keeps the participants' accounts and monitors daily operations. The settlement of payments is associated with credit, liquidity and operational risks. A number of instruments and measures ensure that these risks are reduced or even completely eliminated in the SIC system. Real-time gross settlement, the flexible supply of liquidity and its efficient use, as well as a various measures to guarantee the smooth functioning of SIC operations, are of particular importance. The Swiss Interbank Clearing (SIC) interbank payment system commenced operations on 10 June 1987. SIX Interbank Clearing Ltd, a subsidiary of SIX Group Ltd, currently operates the system on behalf of the SNB. In the current terminology, SIC is a real-time gross system. This type of payment system is also known as a RTGS (real-time gross settlement) system. Such systems settle each payment individually on the participant's account with the central bank, provided adequate cover is available. The payment is irrevocable and final. In addition to gross systems, there are also net systems. Their essential feature is the advance netting of payments received against payments made. The central bank does not definitively post the net position to the reserve accounts (settlement) until the end of the settlement period. Settlement takes place either at

predetermined times or when a particular amount or a particular number of payment orders has been reached. Not until they are posted to the accounts with the central bank do all of the payments that have been netted off in advance become irrevocable and final. This payment process arrangement encourages the participants in a net system to draw on payments received that have not yet been definitively settled. This represents a system risk, since the payment system as a whole could be seriously destabilised if major participants were to default and other participants were also to become insolvent as a result ('domino effect'). In the SIC system the sight deposits on the reserve accounts with the SNB serve as a payment instrument. According to the Currency and Payment Instruments Act, credit balances on Swiss franc denominated sight accounts with the SNB are, like its banknotes, unlimited legal tender; that is, they can and must be accepted as payment in discharge of all Swiss franc monetary debts. A SIC participant's reserve account with the National Bank consists of two sub-accounts:- the master account and the SIC settlement account. This split is necessary for technical reasons. Legally, the sub-accounts represent a single account. The master account is used to settle cash drawings and transactions in direct payments business with the National Bank and is therefore managed on the SNB's accounting system. Interbank clearing transactions, on the other hand, pass through the SIC settlement accounts on the settlement system of SIX Interbank Clearing Ltd. The SIC system only processes a payment instruction on condition that execution of the instruction does not give rise to a negative balance on the account. If this condition is not met, the system places the payment in a holding file. It executes the payment instructions automatically as soon as incoming payments or a transfer from the master account has replenished the SIC settlement account with sufficient funds again. Payments in the holding file are processed in accordance with the 'first-in first-out' (FIFO) principle. The sender bank can, however, influence the settlement sequence by assigning a priority category to a payment order. Within any priority category the FIFO principle then governs the processing process once again. In certain circumstances (shortage of liquidity, unequal distribution of liquidity, large payments) the occurrence of 'settlement gridlocks' cannot be ruled out in RTGS systems. But experience with the SIC system shows that these can be minimised with a number of technical/organisational expedients. The most important of these are:- (i) during the course of the day the SNB provides its partners with interest-free intra-day liquidity by way of repos; (ii) the fee structure gives users of the system an incentive to input payments as early as possible (overnight processing); (iii) participants must break amounts of 100 million francs or more into several transactions (splitting); (iv) the banks can actively manage the holding file by – as mentioned above – allocating priority categories to payment orders; and (v) for all system participants, if the payment that is due to be executed next exceeds the balance on the account, the system switches over to simultaneous settlement of payments on a bilateral basis ('circles processing'). The system then searches automatically in the holding file for those banks which will allow the next payments to be settled bilaterally without cover problems. SIC system offers participants a round-the-clock service on all bank working days, during which time settlements can be made for around 23 hours. An SIC day begins at 05:00 pm and ends at 04:15 pm the following bank working day. Between 05:00 pm and 03:00 pm the following day payment orders can be processed without restriction. Following 'clearing stop (or cut-off) 1' at 03.00 pm, i.e. 75 minutes before the end of the SIC day – payment orders which are then still being entered are automatically given the next day as their settlement date. During the period of one hour up to 'clearing stop 2' at 04:00 pm participants whose payments could not be executed for lack of cover by 'clearing stop 1' can obtain the necessary liquidity on the money market or from the SNB. At 04:15 pm ('clearing stop 3') the time-slot for resorting to special-rate repos (also known as the 'Liquidity Shortage Facility') ends. SIC participants have no further opportunity to obtain liquidity. Pending payments are deleted and have to be input again. The SIC day concludes with the end-of-day processing. The system then deletes all pending payments that may still be in the holding file. If they are still to be processed, the bank concerned must give them a later settlement date and input them again. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Эс.Ай.Экс. Груп Лтд. (SIX Group Ltd.). Эс.Ай.Экс. Интёбэньк Клыринь Лтд. (SIX Interbank Clearing Ltd.). Головной Счёт.

SWISS MARKET FEED = ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ШВЕЙЦАРСКОГО РЫНКА – Swiss Market Feed is the information system of the Swiss Exchange showing prices, times and volumes. / Информационная система Швейцарской Биржи, отображающая цены, время совершения сделок и объёмы.

SWISS MARKET INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ШВЕЙЦАРСКОМУ РЫНКУ – Calculated on the basis of 21 major Swiss shares and an index base of 1988-June-30 = 1 500. The Swiss Market Index (SMI®) is computed continuously and also serves as underlying for index options (SMI® futures) traded on SOFFEX/Eurex®. As a blue chip index, the SMI® is Switzerland's most important stock index and comprises the 20 largest equities in the SPI. The SMI represents about 85% of the total capitalization of the Swiss equity market. It is free-float-adjusted, which means that only the tradable portion of the shares is taken into account in the index. It is published as a price index and, under the designation SMIC (SMI® dividend-adjusted), as a performance index. Because the SMI® represents the Swiss equity market, it is used as an underlying index for many financial products such as options, futures, structured products and exchange traded funds. On 30 June 1988, the SMI® was standardized at 1 500 points. Its composition is reviewed once a year. Calculation takes place in real time, i.e. each new transaction involving a stock included in the SMI® causes the index to be recalculated. / Рассчитывается на основе стоимости 21 акции ведущих Швейцарских компаний, проще говоря, на основе 21 голубой фишки Швейцарии, с увязкой к начальному показателю, равному 1 500 на 30 Июня 1988. Индекс по Швейцарскому Рынку (ИШР) вычисляется непрерывно и служит также соответствующим активом для опционов на индекс (фьючерсов на ИШР), находящихся в обращении на Швейцарской Бирже Опционов и Финансовых Фьючерсов SOFFEX/Eurex®. Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®.

THE SWISS OPTIONS AND FINANCIAL FUTURES EXCHANGE = ШВЕЙЦАРСКАЯ БИРЖА ОПЦИОНОВ И ФИНАНСОВЫХ ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ – The Swiss Options And Financial Futures Exchange AG (SOFFEX) headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland is the subsidiary of the Swiss Exchange. SOFFEX operates an exchange and a clearing house for the electronic trading and settlement of derivative instruments. Merged with Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB), Frankfurt, Germany, in 1998 to form Eurex Switzerland. The Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange (SOFFEX) became the first-ever electronic exchange 20 years ago and fueled the subsequent rapid growth of electronic derivatives and equities markets. A decade later, SOFFEX joined Germany's DTB electronic exchange – a former customer – to form derivatives exchange powerhouse Eurex®. SOFFEX was launched in 1988 as the world's first all-electronic securities exchange. and helped break the ground for today's rapid expansion of electronic trading. It also helped fuel the rise of pan-European derivatives exchange Eurex® by licensing its proprietary trading system to the German all-electronic derivatives exchange DTB, which Deutsche Börse launched in 1990 and later snagged market share from Matif and LIFFE. DTB and SOFFEX, then owned and operated by SWX Swiss Exchange then merged in 1998 to form Eurex®, the world's first transnational derivatives market. SWX Swiss Exchange's parent company, SWX Group, joined the new Swiss Financial Market Services AG in 2007 after being part of a three-way merger with SIS Group and Telekurs Group. The new group plans to promote SWX Swiss Exchange and SWX Europe as 'pre-eminent liquidity venues for Swiss securities trading'. Eurex® was established in 1998 with the merger of Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB, the German derivatives exchange) and SOFFEX (Swiss Options and Financial Futures). Eurex® is considered one of the 'big three' derivative exchanges, along with NYSE Euronext Liffe and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. It is owned by Deutsche Börse and SIX Swiss Exchange. On 1996-December-13 Deutsche Börse AG and Swiss Exchange signed a memorandum of understanding to create a joint trading and clearing system. Eurex® was formed on 1997-September-04 when DTB and SOFFEX officially announced in Bürgenstock/Switzerland to create a joint platform. In 1998 the DTB (Deutsche Terminbörse) and SOFFEX

(Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange) merged and became Eurex® (European Exchange). Since September 1998 members of both exchanges trade by using a joint trading and clearing platform. Thereby, becoming one of the first exchanges providing access to derivatives markets by using a full electronic trading and clearing platform. Eurex®, is jointly owned by Deutsche Börse and SWX Group. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс®. Бюргэншток (Bürgenstock). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Дойчэ Тэминбёрзэ (Дэ.Тэ.Бэ.; Deutsche Terminbörse (DTB)), Франкфурт, Германия, в 1998 для создания Юрэкс Свицэлэнд (Eurex Switzerland). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE). Швейцарская Биржа Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange (SOFFEX)) – первая полностью автоматизированная мировая система торговли с полностью интегрированной и автоматизированной клиринговой системой. Контракты включают свободно обращающиеся опционы на обыкновенные акции, опционы с низкой ценой исполнения, фьючерсы и опционы на облигации Швейцарского правительства, а также фьючерсы и долгосрочные опционы (long-term option (LTO)) на Индекс по Швейцарскому Рынку – индекс, который включает акции с самым высоким уровнем капитализации, которыми торгуют на трёх фондовых биржах Швейцарии.

SWISS PERFORMANCE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ШВЕЙЦАРСКОЙ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ – The Swiss Performance Index (SPI®) is considered Switzerland's overall stock market index. It comprises practically all of the SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd-traded equity securities of companies that are domiciled in Switzerland or the Principality of Liechtenstein. Upon request, foreign companies with a primary listing on SIX Swiss Exchange may also be included in the SPI®, thereby enabling their future inclusion in the SLI or SMI Family. The SPI® does not include equity securities with a free float of less than 20% or shares of investment companies. These are included in the Swiss All Share Index. The SPI® is free-float-adjusted, which means that the market capitalisation is adjusted according to the number of shares in fixed ownership. Only the tradable portion of the shares is taken into account in the index. The SPI® is divided into sectors according to economic activity and according to size, i.e. small, medium-sized and large. The SPI® is a performance index. Dividend payments are taken into account in calculating the index. The SPI® is also calculated as a price index, i.e. without adjustment for dividends. The SPI® has been calculated since 01.06.1987, when it was standardized at 1 000 points. The index is recalculated and published every three minutes. Broadest based of the Swiss share indices. Broken down into many subindices, with index base 1987-June-01 = 1 000. The Swiss Performance Index (SPI®) covers all domestic companies listed on the Swiss Exchange. Weighted by capitalization and dividend-adjusted, the SPI® is an ideal benchmark for performance comparisons. / Цюрихская Фондовая Биржа (Zurich Stock Exchange) – самая крупная фондовая биржа Швейцарии после бирж в Женеве и Базеле. Все три биржи работают в одинаковое время и соединены между собой компьютерной связью, что позволяет исполнять распоряжения клиентов на любой из этих бирж. Торги происходят с голоса, хотя имеется также и электронная система передачи распоряжений. На всех трёх биржах действует система индексирования результатов торгов – Индекс по Швейцарской Результативности (Swiss Performance Index) – официальный индекс, который широко используется на вторичном рынке. Показатели индекса появляются на биржевом табло каждые три минуты и показывают динамику цен в режиме реального времени. На бирже действуют официальная система торгов, официальный параллельный рынок и неофициальный рынок. Официальные торги открыты с 10:00 до 13:00 и с 14:00 до 16:00, официальный параллельный рынок – с 09:15 до 10:00 с Понедельника по Пятницу. Расчёт по сделкам происходит на третий рабочий день после их заключения.

SWITCH = ПЕРЕНОС (или ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕБРОСКА) – (1) Switch:- offsetting a position in one delivery month of a commodity and simultaneous initiation of a similar position in another delivery month of the same commodity, a tactic referred to as Rolling Forward. Liquidating an existing position and simultaneously reinstating that position in another contract month of the same asset. Switching, also referred as Rolling Forward, is a speculating strategy where a speculator extends the holding period of a commodity futures position by closing a position in a contract month close to the expiration date and at the same time, opens a position in a futures contract of the underlying commodity with a more distant expiration month. Switch is the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same asset for different maturity dates. / Ликвидация существующей позиции и одновременное открытие новой такой же позиции на один и тот же актив, но с другим месяцем поставки.

(2) Switch is a practice of transferring investment from one security to another, in a comparable class, in order to take advantage of price fluctuations or to improve a tax position. Also known as Switching. Transfer investment, e.g., the sale of securities with an unsatisfactory earnings outlook and use of the proceeds to purchase equities or bonds with better prospects. / колебания цены. Перевод инвестиций, например, продажа ценных бумаг с неудовлетворяющим инвестора доходом и использование полученных средств для приобретения ценных бумаг или обязательств с большим ожидаемым доходом. Перенос или Переброска:- продажа одних ценных бумаг и покупка других. В сфере взаимных фондов:- перевод активов из одного взаимного фонда в другой либо в рамках семьи фондов (family of funds), либо из одной семьи фондов в другую. За перевод средств в рамках одной семьи фондов, предлагающей большое число продающихся без наценки акций, облигаций и финансовых доходных фондов, плата не взимается. При переходе из одного взаимного фонда, где есть наценка за продажу ценных бумаг (load fiind), в другой такой же фонд взимается торговый сбор. Клиенты многих дисконтных брокерских фирм могут переходить из одной семьи фондов в другую, иногда бесплатно или с уплатой комиссионных брокеру. Переход обычно происходит по инициативе акционера в результате изменений в рыночных условиях или изменения целей инвестиции. Некоторые консультанты по инвестициям, а также справочники (бюллетени) дают рекомендации по поводу того, когда входить и когда выходить из различных взаимных фондов. Смотрите также (No-Load Fund). В сфере ценных бумаг:- продажа акций или облигаций для замены их другими акциями и облигациями с лучшими перспективами прибыли. Смотрите также Мена или Своп (Swap).

SWITCH ARRANGEMENTS = ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ О ПЕРЕУСТУПКЕ – Switch Arrangements:- a form of countertrade in which the seller sells on credit and then transfers the credit to a third party. / Форма встречной торговли, в которой продавец продаёт в кредит, а затем передаёт этот кредит третьей стороне.

SWITCH BILL OF LADING = ПОДМЕННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или ПРОВОЗНОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Switch Bill is a replacement bill of lading issued at the request of a consignee seller to replace the original bill of lading issued to that seller's supplier as shipper, so as to show the consignee seller as shipper and its own sub-purchaser as consignee. Such bills of lading are intended to keep the identity of the supplier from the sub-purchaser and thus to prevent future direct dealings between the supplier and the sub-purchaser. Such bills of lading are, however, problematic, particularly if issued by charterers rather than owners. For example, a charterer does not have apparent or ostensible authority to issue a second set of bills of lading on behalf of the disponent owner or owner of the vessel, which therefore will not to be treated as the contractual carrier under a switch bill of lading. Further, a switch bill of lading almost invariably will contain a statement of fact, as to the identity of the shipper of the cargo, that is known to the issuer to be inaccurate and the switch bill of lading thus can constitute a fraud on the consignee and/or contain a fraudulent misrepresentation. Any indemnity offered to the

issuer by a seller requesting a switch bill of lading thus could be unenforceable for illegality. A Bill of Lading that is re-made to effect movement from discharge port to final destination. Switch Bill Of Lading:- often called 'The Trader's Second Set' and intended to replace the first set of bills of lading issued. Usually used where a seller/trader wishes to keep the name of his supplier, named as the shipper, secret from the ultimate buyer of goods. Due care and consideration must be exercised when issuing such bills of lading because of inherent exposure to fraud/conversion of factual data. / Подменный/Провозной Коносамент является заменяемым коносаментом, выдаваемым по запросу консигнатора (получателя) продавцу на замену оригинала коносамента, выданного такому поставщику продавца, как отправителю, с тем чтобы отобразить консигнатору (получателю) продавца в качестве отправителя и его собственного суб-закупщика в качестве консигнатора (получателя). Такие коносаменты предназначены для сохранения обособленности поставщика от суб-закупщика с тем, чтобы в дальнейшем предотвратить прямые сделки между поставщиком и суб-закупщиком. Однако же, такие коносаменты могут быть весьма проблематичными, особенно в тех случаях, когда они выдаются фрахтователями, а не владельцами. Например, фрахтователь не имеет явного или выраженного полномочия на выдачу второго комплекта коносаментов от имени диспонентного (фактически распоряжающегося) владельца или владельца судна, который, следовательно, не должен рассматриваться в качестве перевозчика по контракту по подменному/провозному коносаменту. Более того, подменный/провозной коносамент почти всегда будет содержать в себе заявление о факте, с тем, чтобы идентифицировать/отождествлять отправителя груза, который известен выписывающему коносамент как неаккуратный, и таким образом подменный/провозной коносамент может возлагать мошенничество на консигнатора (получателя) и/или содержать искажение фактов с целью мошенничества. Коносамент, который был переделан с целью осуществления перемещения из порта разгрузки к конечному пункту назначения. Часто называемый 'вторым комплектом торговца' ('the trader's second set') и предназначенный для подмены первого комплекта выписанных коносаментов. Обычно используется в тех случаях, когда продавец/торговец желает сохранить имя своего поставщика, указываемого в качестве отправителя, в секрете от конечного покупателя товаров. При выписке таких коносаментов должны быть проявлены должная осторожность/осмотрительность и внимание в связи с тем, что действиям в отношении мошенничества/преобразования фактических данных свойственно рано или поздно вскрываться.

SWITCHING = SWITCH

SWITCHING COSTS = ЗАТРАТЫ НА ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ (или ЗАТРАТЫ НА ПЕРЕХОД) – Switching Costs are the costs incurred in changing suppliers or marketplaces. Net markets often seek to re-architect procurement, search, and other processes so buyers stay put, a key reason switching costs are higher in business-to-business than consumer e-commerce. See also Churn. Switching Costs are the costs incurred by a buyer (seller) when switching to a different supplier (distributor). This involves costs like identifying, investigating and negotiating a contract with a new supplier (distributor), the risk of quality problems, etc. The switching cost for a differentiated or unique produce can be substantial while the switching cost for a commodity can be very small or non-existent.

SWITCHING OPTIONS = ПЕРЕНОСЯЩИЕСЯ ОПЦИОНЫ – Switching Options:- a sequence of transactions in which exercise of one option creates one or more additional options. Investment-disinvestment, entry-exit, expansion-contraction, and suspension-reactivation decisions are switching options. / Последовательность операций, в которых исполнение одного опциона создаёт один или более дополнительных опционов. Решения по вложению-изъятию, входу-выходу, экспансии-сокращению и приостановлению-повторной активации являются переносящимися опционами.

SWITCHING STATION = КОММУТАЦИОННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ФИДЕРНАЯ ПОДСТАНЦИЯ) – Switching Station is a facility equipment used to tie together two or more electric circuits through switches. The switches are selectively arranged to permit a circuit to be disconnected, or to change the electric connection between the circuits.

SWITCH ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕНОСЕ – Switch Order is an order for the purchase (sale) of one asset and the sale (purchase) of another asset at a stipulated price difference. See also Contingent Order. / Распоряжение на приобретение (продажу) одного актива и продажу (приобретение) другого актива по обусловленному различию в цене.

SWITCH TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ С ПЕРЕУСТУПКОЙ – Imbalances in long term bilateral trading agreements sometimes lead to the accumulation of uncleared credit surpluses in one or other country. For example, Brazil at one time had a large credit surplus with Poland. These surpluses can sometimes be tapped by third countries so that, for example UK exports to Brazil could be financed from the sale of Polish goods to the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Such transactions are known as 'Switch' or 'Swap' deals because they typically involve switching the documentation (and destination) of goods on the high seas. Switch Trading is a form of bilateral clearing arrangement for settling financial claims arising from imports and exports from compensation and similar arrangements. If B has a credit in its account against A (arising through compensation or other payments arrangements), then B locates a country, C, which is interested in purchasing the products of A. B sells its credit (clearing currency units) at a discount to C to receive hard currency. C uses B's clearing currency to purchase goods from A. Many consider this to be more a form of financing than trade. Switch Trading involves a triangular rather than bilateral trade agreement. A third party is necessary to dispose of the merchandise, and this party pays hard currency for the unwanted merchandise at a considerable discount. A Switch Trade involves a third party to a countertrade agreement who agrees to assume the countertrade obligations of one of the parties. For example, an exporter may have agreed to counterpurchase goods for which it has no use, simply for the sake of completing the original sale. The exporter may switch its obligation to pay the importer to a third party, who is known as a Switch Trader, who then acquires the goods from the importer at a discount. The switch trader then sells the goods for hard currency, which is used to meet the exporter's payment obligation to the original importer. Under such agreements the size of the switch trader's discount depends on the importer's need for hard currency. Also known as Switch Deal. / Дисбалансы в долгосрочных двусторонних торговых соглашениях иногда приводят к накоплению непогашенной кредиторской задолженности (uncleared credit surpluses) у одной страны перед другой. Например, когда-то Польша накопила значительную кредиторскую задолженность (large credit surplus) перед Бразилией. Частично подобная задолженность могла бы быть выбрана третьими странами таким образом, чтобы, например, вывоз (или экспорт) Британской продукции в Бразилию финансировался за счёт продаж Польских товаров в Соединённое Королевство. Такие операции известны под названием сделки по переуступке (switch deals) или сделки по обмену (swap deals), поскольку они предполагают обмен документации (и место назначения) на товары в открытом море (on the high seas). Это форма двусторонней договорённости о погашении обязательств при расчёте по финансовым претензиям, возникшим при привозе (или импорте) и вывозе (или экспорте) из договорённостей о компенсации или тому подобном. Если B имеет кредиторскую задолженность перед A, возникшую в результате договорённостей о компенсации или иных формах оплаты, тогда B определяет страну C, которая заинтересована в приобретении продукции от A. B продаёт C свою кредиторскую задолженность (B sells its credit) в единицах расчётной валюты (clearing currency units) с дисконтом для получения твёрдой валюты. C использует причитающуюся B расчётную валюту (clearing currency) для приобретения товаров от A. Многие предпочитают рассматривать такую операцию как одну из форм финансирования, нежели торговли. Торговля с переуступкой предполагает скорее трёхстороннее, а не двустороннее соглашение. Роль третьей стороны заключается в том, чтобы взять на себя вывоз

непользующегося спросом товара, при этом, третья сторона производит оплату за данный товар твёрдой валютой, но со значительными скидками. Торговля с переуступкой вовлекает во встречное соглашение третью сторону, которая согласна принять на себя обязательства одной из сторон. Например, экспортёр может договориться о встречной закупке ненужных ему товаров только для того, чтобы осуществить расчёт по первоначальной продаже своей продукции. Таким образом, экспортёр переуступает свои обязательства по приёму оплаты от импортёра третьей стороне, именуемой вовлечённым в переуступку торговцем (switch trader), которая затем приобретает товары экспортёра у импортёра с торговой скидкой. Затем вовлечённый в переуступку торговец продаёт экспортёру, оценивая свои товары в твёрдой валюте, которая используется для погашения обязательства экспортёра по оплате перед первоначальным импортёром. При таких договорённостях размер скидки, предоставляемой вовлечённому в переуступку торговцу, зависит от степени нужды импортёра в твёрдой валюте. Известна также как Сделка по Переуступке (Switch Deal). Форма встречной торговли, в которой экспортёр и импортёр соглашаются обмениваться товарами и средствами при возникновении затруднений в двусторонних отношениях. Например, переуступка товаров в другую страну-импортёра в случае нехватки у импортёра финансовых средств.

SWITCH TRANSACTIONS = ТРАНЗАКЦИИ ПЕРЕУСТУПКИ (или ОПЕРАЦИИ ЧЕРЕЗ ТРЕТЬИ СТРАНЫ) – Switch Transactions:- the practice of exporting (or importing) goods through an intermediary country to final destination. / Практика вывоза (или экспорта) или привоза (или импорта) товаров в конечную страну назначения через страну посредницу. Под Транс..., от Латинского слова Trans, означающее За или Сквозь или Через, понимается часть сложных слов, означающая:- движение через какое-либо пространство, пересечение его (например, трансполярный перелёт); передачу или обозначение через посредство чего-либо (например, транслитерация).

SWP = SHALLOW WELL PUMP

SWRI = SURFACE WATER RETENTION INDEX

SWS = SOIL AND WATER SCIENCES

SWSL = SUPPLEMENTAL WEATHER SERVICE LOCATION

SX–EW = SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND ELECTRO WINNING

SY = SYRIA = SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SYMBIOSIS = СИМБИОЗ – Symbiosis (in Greek = Living Together) a balanced partnership in which two dissimilar organisms live together for their mutual benefit, e.g., the algae and fungae jointly forming lichens. See also Commensal, and Parasite. Symbiosis is the living together in intimate association of two dissimilar organisms, the cohabitation being mutually beneficial. / водоросли и грибы, совместно формирующие лишайники. Смотрите также . Под Симбиозом, от Греческого слова Symbiōsis, означающее Сожительство, понимаются формы совместного существования двух организмов разных видов, включая паразитизм (антагонистический симбиоз). Часто симбиоз взаимовыгоден для обоих симбионтов (мутуалистический симбиоз):- например, между раком-отшельником и актинией, между животными (человеком) и микроорганизмами, образующими нормальную кишечную флору, и тому подобное.

SYMMETRIC ALGORITHM = СИММЕТРИЧНЫЙ АЛГОРИТМ – Symmetric Algorithm is a cryptographic algorithm employing the same value of key for both enciphering and deciphering or for both authentication and validation. / Криптографический алгоритм, применяющий одно и то же значение ключа как для шифрования, так и для дешифрования (расшифрования), или для аутентификации (удостоверения подлинности) и утверждения.

SYMMETRICAL TRIANGLE = СИММЕТРИЧНЫЙ ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК – Symmetrical Triangle:- a sideways chart pattern between two converging trendlines in which the upper trendline is declining and the lower trendline is rising. This pattern represents an even balance between buyers and sellers, although the prior trend is usually resumed. The breakout through either trendline signals the direction of the price trend. A formation on a bar chart that is normally considered a consolidation pattern. The symmetrical triangle has a minimum of four points (or pivots) where a lower high and a higher low allow for two minor trendlines to form that will bisect each other at the apex. In being symmetrical, the angles of the two boundary lines are similar so that a flat side to the triangle does not form. While most traders expect the direction of the breakout to be with the major trend, this type of triangle has a higher probability of going either way, thus making it harder to anticipate. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

SYMPATHETIC DAMAGE = ВЗАИМОСВЯЗАННОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Sympathetic Damage:- loss suffered by cargo following damage to other goods in the same ship. An example would be taint arising from odor given off by another cargo. Such loss is not recoverable under a cargo policy except, possibly, where the odor was caused by an insured peril, e.g., seawater entering the hold. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

SYMPETALOUS = СПАЙНОЛЕПЕСТНЫЙ – Sympetalous or gamopetalous:- of a flower with a corolla composed of partially or wholly fused petals forming a tube or funnel. / Спайнолепестный или сростнолепестный (gamopetalous):- о цветке с венчиком (corolla), состоящем из частично или целиком слившихся лепестков, сформировав тем самым трубочку или воронку.

SYMPODIAL BRANCH (SYMPODIUM) = СИМПОДИАЛЬНАЯ ВЕТВЬ (СИМПОДИЙ) – Sympodial Branch (Sympodium) is a branch in Cotton upon which the flowers and resulting bolls arise. This is in contrast to monopodia which are vegetative stems, including the main stem, which do not give rise to bolls directly. A sympodium is ‘zigzag’ shaped with each section terminating in a node with a true leaf and a potential fruit.

SYMPTOMS = СИМПТОМЫ (или ПРИЗНАКИ) – Symptoms:- the set of visible signs indicating a deviation from normal, healthy growth, appearance and productivity. Symptoms may include death, destruction or discoloration of host tissue or abnormal growth or differentiation. Symptoms may be caused by (i) infection by a biological agent such as a fungus, bacteria, nematode, insect or virus, (ii) a nutritional imbalance such as a deficiency or toxicity, (iii) the impact of adverse environmental conditions such as frost, lightning, drought, waterlogging etc, or (iv) the impact of unwise decisions by the grower such as incorrect fertiliser placement, root pruning during cultivation, sowing depth, herbicide usage at planting, etc. Symptom is a visible or otherwise detectable change in the plant or associated parts arising from disease. / или изменение цвета . Под Симптомом, от Греческого слова Sýmptōma, означающее Признак или Совпадение, понимается признак какой-либо болезни. Различают объективные симптомы (полученные при обследовании больного, например, рентгенологический признак ‘ниши’ при язве желудка) и субъективные симптомы (основанные на описании больным своих ощущений, например, боли). В переносном смысле – признак какого-либо явления, представляющего собой отклонение от нормального течения какого-либо процесса.

SYNAPSIS = СИНАПСИС (или СИНАПС) – Synapsis is a pairing of homologous chromosomes during pachytene or zygotene. / Под Синапсисом, от Греческого слова Sýnapsis, означающее Связь или Соединение, понимается конъюгация хромосом, попарное временное сближение гомологичных хромосом, во время которого между ними может произойти обмен гомологичными участками. На этой стадии хромосомы под влиянием разных воздействий легко сжимаются в комок; это явление было описано Английским учёным Дьжоном Эдмэндом Мо (John Edmund Moore; 1870–1947) в 1895 под названием 'Синапсис'. Подробнее смотрите Мейоз. Синапс – коньюгация хромосом. Под Синапсом, от Греческого слова Sýnapsis, означающее Соединение, понимается область контакта (связи) нервных клеток (нейронов) друг с другом и с клетками исполнительных органов. Межнейронные синапсы образуются обычно разветвлениями аксона одной нервной клетки и телом, дендритами или аксоном другой. Между клетками имеется так называемая синаптическая щель, через которую возбуждение передаётся посредством медиаторов (химический синапс), ионов (электрический синапс) или тем и другим способом (смешанный синапс). Крупные нейроны головного мозга имеют по 4 000–20 000 синапсов, некоторые нейроны – только по одному. Под Синапсами, Греческого слова Sýnapsis, означающее Связь или Соединение, понимаются специализированные функциональные контакты между возбудимыми клетками, служащие для передачи и преобразования сигналов. Термин 'Синапсы' был впервые использован Английским физиологом Сэром Чалзом Скотом Шэрингтэном (Sir Charles Scott Sherrington; 1857–1952) в 1897 для обозначения контактов между нейронами. Контакты между аксонами нейронов и клетками исполнительных органов часто определяют как соединение, хотя они представляют разновидность синапсов. Поскольку синапсы – единственный путь, с помощью которого нейроны могут сообщаться друг с другом, они обеспечивают все основные проявления активности нервной системы и интегративную деятельность мозга. В синапсы входят пресинаптическая часть (синаптическое окончание), синаптическая щель (разделяющая 2 клетки) и постсинаптическая часть (участок клетки, к которому прилежит синаптическое окончание). Межнейронные синапсы в большинстве случаев образованы окончаниями аксонов одних нервных клеток и телом, дендритами или аксонами других. В соответствии с этим различают аксо-соматические, аксо-дендритные и аксо-аксонные синапсы. Ввиду того что поверхность дендритов преобладает, наиболее многочисленны аксо-дендритные синапсы. Число синаптических контактов на различных нейронах центральной нервной системы варьирует в широких пределах. На одних клетках оканчиваются сотни или тысячи отдельных пресинаптических волокон, другие нейроны имеют единственный синапс. Крупный нейрон ретикулярной формации ствола мозга получает свыше 4 000 синаптических контактов; на некоторых клетках примерное число синаптических контактов составляет более 10 000–20 000. Плотность расположения синапсов на поверхности нейрона может достигать 15–20 на 100 мкм^2. По функциональному значению синапсы могут быть возбуждающими и тормозящими в соответствии с тем, активируют они или подавляют деятельность соответствующей клетки. В том и в другом случае передача через синапсы может осуществляться с помощью химического или электрического механизма. Кроме того, существуют смешанные синапсы, сочетающие химические и электрические механизмы передачи. Более распространены синапсы с химическим механизмом. В них сигнал с пресинаптической мембраны передаётся на постсинаптическую с помощью медиатора – химические соединения, молекулы которого способны реагировать со специфическими рецепторами постсинаптической мембраны и изменять её проницаемость к ионам, вызывая генерацию местного, нерегенеративного потенциала. В электрических синапсах ток с активированной пресинаптической мембраны непосредственно воздействует на постсинаптическую мембрану. Синапсы с химическими и электрическими механизмами передачи характеризуются специфическими структурными особенностями. В первом типе синапсов пресинаптическое окончание содержит так называемые Синаптические Пузырьки, или Везикулы, содержащие высокие концентрации медиатора. Пре- и постсинаптические мембраны разделены синаптической щелью, ширина которой обычно составляет 150–200 Å, а в некоторых синапсах достигает 1 000 и более Å. Синаптические пузырьки имеют тенденцию концентрироваться у внутренней поверхности пресинаптические мембраны, противостоящей синаптической щели. Они могут выходить из пресинаптического окончания в местах перерыва мембраны, проникать в синаптическую щель и контактировать с постсинаптической мембраной. Расположение синаптических пузырьков и их количество изменяются в результате нервной активности. Для постсинаптической мембраны в химических синапсах характерны утолщения, на которых можно выделить особые активные зоны, по-видимому, связанные с хеморецепторной специализацией мембраны. В электрических синапсах щель между пре- и постсинаптическими мембранами отсутствует и иногда наблюдается их полное слияние. Схематически оба типа синапсов показаны на xxxxx. демонстрирует пресинаптическое окончание химических синапсов с упакованными в нём пресинаптическими пузырьками. Процесс передачи возбуждающих или тормозящих эффектов в синапсах с химическим механизмом сводится к следующим процессам:- нервный импульс, приходящий в пресинаптическое окончание, вызывает деполяризацию пресинаптической мембраны, что в свою очередь увеличивает её проницаемость к ионам кальция. Вхождение ионов кальция внутрь пресинаптического окончания вызывает освобождение медиатора, который диффундирует через синаптическую щель и реагирует с рецепторами постсинаптической мембраны. Эта реакция обычно приводит к увеличению проницаемости постсинаптической мембраны к одному или нескольким ионам и генерации потенциала постсинаптического. В случае возбуждающих синапсов увеличивается натриевая проводимость, иногда параллельно с калиевой проводимостью, что приводит к деполяризации и возбуждению постсинаптической клетки. В тормозящих синапсах увеличивается проницаемость постсинаптической мембраны к ионам хлора, а иногда параллельно к ионам калия. Этот эффект обычно сопровождается гиперполяризацией. Наиболее важное значение для осуществления синаптического торможения имеет именно увеличение проводимости постсинаптической мембраны, которое шунтирует возбуждающие эффекты. Медиатор может воздействовать также на метаболические процессы постсинаптического нейрона, вызывая длительные постсинаптические потенциалы. В синапсах с электрическим механизмом токи действия пресинаптического окончания прямо воздействуют на постсинаптическую клетку без участия промежуточного химического звена вследствие почти полного отсутствия синаптической щели (её ширина не превышает 20 Å). Это устраняет шунтирование тока, текущего от пресинаптической клетки к постсинаптической. Импульс, генерируемый в пресинаптической мембране, передаётся на постсинаптическую мембрану пассивно, электротонически, как по кабельным структурам. Особенность электротонических синапсов – существование каналов, позволяющих молекулам низкомолекулярных соединений проходить из цитоплазмы одной клетки в цитоплазму другой. Эти каналы не сообщаются с внеклеточным пространством и отсутствуют в других участках мембраны. Большая часть нервных процессов может осуществляться с помощью как химических, так и электротонических синапсов. Электротонические синапсы обеспечивают быстроту и стабильность передачи, менее чувствительны к колебаниям температуры. Химический механизм позволяет изменять эффективность синапсов в результате предшествующей активности, более надёжно обеспечивает односторонность проведения.

SYNDICATE = СИНДИКАТ – (1) Group of bankers and/or brokers formed to underwrite and distribute a new issue of securities or a large block of an outstanding issue. By extension, group of banks or brokerage firms involved in a Eurocredit or Eurobond issue. Also known as Consortium. See also Banking Syndicate. A group of investment bankers who together underwrite and distribute a new issue of securities or a large block of an outstanding issue. Association or group of persons who combine to carry out a financial or industrial project, such as the underwriting of a bond issue. An association of two or more persons, constituted for carrying out a projected commercial or public undertaking. Syndicate is a temporary association, in particular, of banks, to handle larger financing projects while

distributing the risk. Syndicates are now primarily formed to place securities (flotations). / Под Синдикатом, от позднелатинского слова Syndicatus, от Syndico, означающее Проверяю или Рассматриваю, понимается одна из форм монополистических объединений, характеризующаяся тем, что распределение заказов, закупки сырья и реализация произведённой продукции осуществляются через единую сбытовую контору. Участники синдиката сохраняют производственную, но утрачивают коммерческую самостоятельность. В современный период синдикаты не имеют большого распространения. Синдикат:- (1) одна из форм монополистических соглашений картельного типа, преследующая цель устранить конкуренцию между монополиями в области сбыта и закупок сырья путём установления контроля над рынком главным образом однородной массовой продукции для получения наивысших прибылей (смотрите Картель). В синдикате реализация продукции его участников, а также закупки сырья осуществляются через единый орган – контору по продаже. Последняя концентрирует все заказы и распределяет их в соответствии с обусловленными квотами между монополиями, которые сдают свои товары конторе по определённой, заранее установленной цене. Участники синдиката сохраняют производственную и юридическую самостоятельность, но, в отличие от картеля, утрачивают коммерческую самостоятельность. Наибольшее распространение синдикаты получили в начале XX века вплоть до Второй Мировой Войны 1939–45 в Германии, Франции и других странах преимущественно в отраслях добывающей промышленности. В Германии в период между двумя мировыми войнами было несколько сотен синдикатов. Крупнейшие из них – Рейнско-Вестфальский Угольный Синдикат, Германский Калийный Синдикат. В дореволюционной России действовали такие синдикаты, как 'Продамет', 'Продуголь', 'Медь', концентрировавшие сбыт подавляющей (до 90%) массы продукции соответствующих отраслей. В современных условиях синдикат как форма монополистических соглашений отраслевого характера утрачивает своё значение. В силу антитрестовского законодательства, ограничивающего горизонтальную (отраслевую) концентрацию, и высокого уровня монополизации в большинстве отраслей получают развитие другие, более гибкие формы монополистических соглашений (смотрите также Капиталистические Монополии). (2) В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республиках (СССР) в период НЭПа (Новой Экономической Политики) – тип хозяйственной организации, объединявшей группы промышленных трестов для оптового сбыта их продукции, закупок сырья и планирования торговых операций. Первый Советский синдикат был создан в 1922 (Всесоюзный Текстильный Синдикат), а всего в 1922–28 функционировало 23 синдиката. Они были ликвидированы в 1929–30.

(2) Syndicate is a member, or group of members, underwriting insurance business at Lloyd's through the agency of a managing agent. Group of people that come together to work for a common aim, e.g., in underwriting large risks for Lloyd's of London. A member or group of members underwriting insurance business at Lloyd's through the agency of a managing agent or a substitute agent to which a syndicate number is assigned by the Council. Except where it is expressly otherwise provided the several groups of members to which in different years a particular syndicate number is assigned by or under the authority of the Council shall be treated as the same syndicate, notwithstanding that they may not comprise the same members with the same individual participations. / В компании Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's) .

SYNDICATED CREDIT = СИНДИЦИРОВАННЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или СИНДИКАТНЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Syndicated Credit is a credit granted jointly by two or more banks, on of which acts as lead manager. Also known as Consortium Operation.

SYNDICATED LOAN = СИНДИЦИРОВАННАЯ ССУДА (или СИНДИКАТНАЯ ССУДА) – Syndicated Loans are based on mid to long-term loan agreements between a borrower and two or more banks that have joined together into a syndicate. The purpose of this constellation is to be able to satisfy the borrower's need for financing even if the volume of the loan exceeds the capabilities of one single bank. In addition, the credit risk is reduced for each of the individual banks in the syndicate. Long-term or short-term loan made to a single borrower and underwritten by a banking syndicate.

SYNDICATE POLICY = СИНДИКАТНЫЙ ПОЛИС (или ПОЛИС СИНДИКАТА) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Syndicate Policy is a policy issued on behalf of a group of companies sharing a risk or class of risks. A syndicate policy carries the names of all the participating companies and usually designates the share of the liability assumed by each company. / В компании Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's) .

SYNDICATE STAMP = СИНДИКАТНЫЙ ШТАМП (или ШТАМП СИНДИКАТА) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, a term Syndicate Stamp may refer to:- (i) a document which lists the names of the members of a syndicate for a given year of account and the amount of each member's overall premium limit that is allocated to that syndicate; (ii) the syndicate allocated capacity of a syndicate; or (iii) the underwriting stamp of a syndicate. / В компании Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's) .

SYNDIOTACTIC POLYMER = СИНДИОТАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Syndiotactic Polymer is a polymer structure in which the atoms that are not part of the backbone chain are distributed in a symmetrical and recurring manner above and below the backbone chain when the latter is in a single plane. See also Atactic Polymer, Isotactic Polymer, and Tactic Polymer. / Синдиотактические Полимеры, один из видов Стереорегулярных Полимеров. Стереорегулярные Полимеры, полимеры, линейные молекулы которых состоят из звеньев, имеющих либо одинаковые, либо разные, но чередующиеся в соответствии с некоторой закономерностью пространственные конфигурации. К первому типу стереорегулярных полимеров относятся, например, изотактические полимеры, 1,4-цис- и 1,4-транс-полидиены (смотрите Бутадиеновые Каучуки, Натуральный Каучук), ко второму – синдиотактические полимеры. Стереорегулярность молекулы в ряде случаев является необходимым условием реализации кристаллического состояния полимера. Стереорегулярные полимеры часто обладают лучшим комплексом механических свойств, чем соответствующие нестереорегулярные. К числу стереорегулярных полимеров относятся, например, выпускаемые промышленностью изотактический полипропилен, синдиотактический поливинилхлорид, стереорегулярный бутадиеновый каучук, а также некоторые природные полимеры, например, целлюлоза, натуральный каучук.

SYNERESIS = СИНЕРЕЗИС – Syneresis is a congregation of molecules, leads to 'sweating' in cereals. / Под Синерезисом, от Греческого слова Synáiresis, означающее Сжатие или Уменьшение, понимается самопроизвольное уменьшение объёма гелей, студней и высокомолекулярных дисперсных структур, сопровождающееся выделением жидкой фазы (жидкости). Синерезис может быть ускорен действием дополнительных напряжений, стремящихся сжать молекулярную структуру студня (например, центрифугированием). Синерезис – важный технологический процесс ряда производств. Имеет важное значение в технологии изготовления изделий из латексов, пластмасс, резин, химических волокон, при производстве сыра, творога, в хлебопечении. В ряде случаев (например, при черствении хлеба, 'выпотевании' избытка пластификатора из пластифицированных полимеров) синерезис представляет собой нежелательное явление, которое следует устранять.

SYNERGISM = СИНЕРГИЗМ – Synergism is an interaction of two or more factors such that the effect, when combined, is greater than the predicted effect, based on the response to each factor applied separately. / Под Синергизмом, от Греческого слова Synergós, означающее Вместе Действующий или Совместно Действующий, от Греческого слова Synergia, означающее Содействие или Сотрудничество, понимается:- (1) совместное и однородное функционирование органов (например, мышц) и систем. (2) Комбинированное действие лекарственных веществ на организм, при котором суммированный эффект превышает действие, оказываемое каждым компонентом в отдельности. Смотрите также Синергист (Synergist).

SYNERGIST = СИНЕРГИСТ – Synergist (for herbicides) is a non-herbicidal compound used to increase the phytotoxicity of a herbicide by a physiological mechanism. / В физиологии под Синергистами, от Греческого слова Synergós, означающее Вместе Действующий или Совместно Действующий, понимаются мышцы, действующие совместно для осуществления одного определённого движения, например, вдоха, в котором участвуют одновременно межрёберные, межхрящевые и мышцы диафрагмы. В других движениях эти же мышцы могут быть антагонистами. Синергисты:- (1) в анатомии и физиологии – мышцы (или их группы), действующие совместно и функционально однородно; принимают участие в одном движении. Например, у млекопитающих животных и человека такие синергисты, как наружные межрёберные и межхрящевые мышцы, а также мышцы диафрагмы, сокращаясь одновременно, обеспечивают акт вдоха. Однако мышцы, действующие при совершении определённого движения совместно, при других движениях могут оказаться антагонистами. Явление синергии обеспечивается регулирующей деятельностью центральной нервной системы (ЦНС). (2) В фармакологии – лекарственные вещества, при сочетанном (комбинированном) действии которых на организм суммированный эффект превышает влияние, оказываемое каждым из них в отдельности. Различают прямые синергисты, действующие на одни и те же реактивные системы организма, например, одновременное влияние 2 адреномиметических веществ; и непрямые синергисты, оказывающие один и тот же окончательный эффект, но различающиеся механизмом действия. Так, например, адреналин и атропин, воздействуя на глаз, вызывают расширение зрачка, хотя и разными путями; при совместном применении суммарное действие этих веществ на зрачок превышает действие их в отдельности.

SYNGAMY = СИНГАМИЯ (или СЛИЯНИЕ) – Syngamy is the union of gametes or sex cells to form a zygote. / Сингамия – слияние гамет. Под Сигнамией понимается то же, что оплодотворение – слияние мужских и женских половых клеток (гамет) у растений, животных и человека, в результате чего образуется зигота, способная развиваться в новый организм. Оплодотворение лежит в основе полового размножения и обеспечивает передачу наследственных признаков от родителей потомкам.

SYNONYM = СИНОНИМ – Synonym is an invalid name according to the International Code for Botanical Nomenclature. / Под Синонимами, от Греческого слова Synōnymos, означающее Одноимённый, понимаются слова, различные по звучанию, но тождественные или близкие по смыслу, а также синтаксические и грамматические конструкции, совпадающие по значению. Синонимы бывают полные (языкознание – языковедение) и частичные (дорога – путь).

SYNTAN = СИНТЭН (или СИНТАН, или СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ДУБЯЩЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО) – Syntan is a synthetic tanning agent. There are many syntans, and many are proprietary mixtures of chemicals. They are sometimes used as postdyeing treatments for wool or nylon to increase washfastness. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Синтэн или Синтан – синтетическое дубящее вещество. Дубящие Вещества, вещества, применяемые при выделке (дублении) кожи и меха. Дубящие вещества подразделяют на минеральные и органические. К минеральным дубящим веществам относят соединения хрома, алюминия, циркония, титана, кремния, железа и другого. Большинство этих соединений – основные соли серной кислоты (например, $CrOHSO_4$ и другие); их применяют для дубления в виде водных растворов. Наиболее широко распространено дубление соединениями хрома (так называемое Хромовое Дубление), которое применяют для всех основных видов кожи и меха, в особенности при комбинированных методах дубления. В последнем случае предварительное хромовое дубление (хромирование) обеспечивает высокую проницаемость кожаного полуфабриката, что резко ускоряет последующее дубление (додубливание) органическими дубящими веществами, повышает термостойкость и износостойкость кожи. Перспективные дубящие вещества – соединения циркония, сообщающие коже повышенную износостойкость, гладкую и плотную лицевую поверхность. Органические дубящие вещества подразделяют на животные и растительные, искусственные и синтетические. К животным дубящим веществам относят высоконепредельные жиры различных рыб и морских животных (так называемые Ворвани), применяемые для выработки замши. Дубящие вещества растительного происхождения – танниды, содержатся в различных органах растений. Эти дубящие вещества извлекают из измельчённого материала экстрагированием водой или слабыми растворами сернисто-кислых соединений при повышенной температуре. Затем растворы таннидов и сопутствующих веществ концентрируют, превращая в жидкий или твёрдый экстракты. Танниды, извлечённые из различных видов растений, отличаются химическим строением, свойствами и могут быть подразделены на:- гидролизующиеся, конденсированные и смешанные. В гидролизующихся таннидах составные части молекулы соединены с помощью эфирных связей. Типичные представители этой группы – таннины (сложные эфиры фенолкарбоновых кислот и простейших углеводов, преимущественно гексоз). Основу большинства конденсированных дубящих веществ составляют различные полиоксипроизводные 3-оксифлавана. В твёрдом виде танниды обычно аморфные вещества, растворяющиеся неограниченно в воде. Растворы таннидов могут быть использованы для дубления любых видов кожи (иногда шубной овчины), как самостоятельно, так и в комбинации с другими дубящими веществами. Искусственные дубящие вещества – высокомолекулярные органические соединения, обладающие дубящими свойствами. Эти дубящие вещества – побочные продукты производств, перерабатывающих органическое сырьё. Для удобства применения в качестве дубителей эти продукты концентрируют и иногда очищают. Типичные представители искусственных дубящих веществ – сульфитцеллюлозные экстракты, получаемые из заводских отходов переработки целлюлозы. Основной компонент любого сульфитцеллюлозного экстракта, определяющий его кожевенно-технологические свойства, – лигносульфоновые кислоты. Эти дубящие вещества обладают высокой устойчивостью и быстрее, чем танниды, проникают в кожаный полуфабрикат, однако их остальные показатели (температура сваривания, наполнение и формирование объёма кожи) хуже, чем у таннидов. Очищенные от солей кальция концентраты лигносульфоновых кислот широко применяют для получения высококачественных синтетических дубителей. Синтетические дубящие вещества, или синтаны, получают из различных органических соединений. Основным сырьём для производства синтанов служат фенол и его производные, ароматические углеводороды (например, нафталин), нафтолы, сульфоны, лигносульфоновые кислоты, формалин, мочевина и другие. Синтаны подразделяют на вспомогательные, применяемые в небольших количествах совместно с растительными дубящими веществами; заменители таннидов, используемые самостоятельно или в смеси с таннидами в количестве до 60% от массы всего дубителя; специального назначения, применяемые для дубления и одновременной окраски, отбеливания, жирования и других целей. Создание высококачественных синтетических дубящих веществ позволяет сократить или полностью прекратить переработку на дубильные экстракты ценной дубовой древесины, расширить ассортимент и свойства дубителей (применительно к различным схемам кожевенного производства), улучшить качество и интенсифицировать процесс производства кожи. Применение синтанов из года в год увеличивается и составляет в балансе органических дубящих веществ нашей страны (бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)) около 40%. Из простейших органических веществ дубящими свойствами обладают хиноны и формальдегид. Последний применяют в комбинированном дублении с таннидами и соединениями хрома.

SYNTHESIS GAS = СИНТЕЗ–ГАЗ – Synthesis Gas is a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H_2) which is the product of high temperature gasification of organic material such as biomass. Following clean-up to remove any impurities such as tars, synthesis gas (syngas) can be used to synthesize organic molecules such as synthetic natural gas (SNG – methane (CH_4)) or liquid biofuels such as synthetic diesel (via Fischer-Tropsch synthesis). / Фиша-Тропш (Fischer-Tropsch; в честь Немецких химиков Франца Фиша

(Franz Fischer; 1877–1947) и Ханса Тропша (Hans Tropsch; 1889–1935), осуществивших этот процесс в 1925). Синтез-Газ – смесь газообразных оксидов углерода с водородом или с донорами водорода. Синтез-Газ состоит из CO (40–60%) и H_2 (30–50%). Получают газификацией топлив или конверсией природного горючего газа с водяным паром и O_2. Сырьё в производстве углеводородов, метилового спирта и другого. Синтез-Газ – смесь газов, содержащая главным образом оксид углерода и водород. Применяется для получения синтетического жидкого топлива, метилового спирта и других веществ.

SYNTHETIC ASSET = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АКТИВ (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ АКТИВ) – A Synthetic Asset is a combination of long and short positions in financial instruments which has the same risk/reward profile as another instrument. For example, it is possible to replicate the pay-out and exposure of a short futures position by going short European-style call options and long European puts with identical strikes and expiries. Synthetic index options can be generated either through positions in the underlying and futures contracts, or with a basket of vanilla options. / Под Синтетическим, от Греческого слова Synthesis, означающее Соединение или Сочетание, . Синтетический Актив:- стоимость, созданная искусственно путём совместного использования других активов, например, ценных бумаг. Например, одновременная покупка опциона на покупку (call option) и продажа опциона на продажу (put option) на одни и те же акции создаёт синтетическую акцию (synthetic stock), имеющую ту же стоимость с точки зрения соотношения прибыли на капитал (capital gain), а также самой акции, лежащей в основе опционов.

SYNTHETIC COLLATERAL = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ЗАЛОГ) – Synthetic Collateral is a low-risk debt instrument held by a collateralized bond obligation (CBO) issuer together with a default swap under which the CBO issuer is the protection seller. / Синтетическое Обеспечение представляет собой низкорискованный долговой инструмент, удерживаемый эмитентом обязательства по обеспеченной облигации (ООО; collateralized bond obligation (CBO)) вместе со свопом на несостоятельность (или свопом на дифолт; default swap), по которому эмитент ООО является защищённым продавцом.

SYNTHETIC COLLATERALIZED BOND OBLIGATION = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЙ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЛИГАЦИИ С СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАЛОГОМ) – Synthetic Collateralized Bond Obligation (CBO):- investors can in effect create their own customized collateralized bond obligation (CBO) by entering into a total return swap on a basket of high yield bonds. The investor would choose the bonds and may be required to post initial margin in the form of cash collateral or securities. Merrill Lynch can provide an out of the money 'put' on the basket that limits the investor's loss to the initial margin amount. The net effect is similar to the leverage and limited risk inherent in an equity tranche in a CBO. The advantages of this transaction are its ease of setup, the ability of the counterparty to alter the bonds in the swap (subject to certain limitations), and the ability of the investor to customize the structure (size, put strike, fixed or floating funding). Synthetic Collateralized Bond Obligation (CBO) is a CBO equivalent created by combining a default swap under which a CBO issuer is the protection purchaser with a low-risk third party debt instrument. / Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch).

SYNTHETIC COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATION = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОМУ ДОЛГУ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ДОЛГУ С СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАЛОГОМ) – A Synthetic Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO) uses credit derivatives to transfer credit risk in a portfolio. This is in contrast to a traditional CDO which is typically structured as a securitization with ownership of the assets transferred to a separate special purpose vehicle (SPV). The assets are funded with the proceeds of debt and equity issued by the vehicle. In a synthetic CDO, an institution transfers the total return or default risk of a reference portfolio via a credit default swap, a total return swap, or a credit-linked note. The SPV then issues securities with repayment contingent upon the loss on the portfolio. Proceeds are either held by the vehicle and invested in highly rated, liquid collateral, or passed-on to the institution as an investment in a credit-linked note. Balance sheet synthetic CDOs are typically used by banks to manage risk capital and are easier to execute than traditional CDOs. Arbitrage synthetic CDOs are often used by insurance companies and asset managers and exploit the spread between the yield on the underlying assets and the reduced expense of servicing a CDO structure.

SYNTHETIC CRUDE = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ НЕФТЬ – Synthetic Crude:- crudes made by upgrading bituminous (e.g., tar sands) or extra-heavy crude oils, increasing their value and making them transportable by pipeline without dilution or heating. Unlike naturally occurring bitumen, synthetic crudes are generally excluded from the definition of conventional crude production. / Синтетическая Нефть – нефть, полученная посредством облагораживания (улучшения с помощью обработки) битуминозной (например, из смоляных песков) или сверхтяжёлой нефтей, повышая их ценность и делая их транспортабельными по нефтепроводам без разбавления или нагрева. В отличие от возникающей естественным путём битуминозной нефти, синтетические нефти, как правило, исключаются из определения общепринятой добычи нефти.

SYNTHETIC DETERGENT = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ДЕТЕРГЕНТ (или СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОЧИЩАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Synthetic Detergent is a manufactured liquid or solid material able to dissolve oily materials and disperse them in water.

SYNTHETIC DYE = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КРАСИТЕЛЬ – In 1856 the first commercially successful synthetic dye, mauve, was serendipitously discovered by British chemist William H. Perkin, who recognized and quickly exploited its commercial significance. The introduction of mauve in 1857 triggered the decline in the dominance of natural dyes in world markets. Mauve had a short commercial lifetime (lasting about seven years), but its success catalyzed activities that quickly led to the discovery of better dyes. Today only one natural dye, logwood, is used commercially, to a small degree, to dye silk, leather, and nylon black. The synthetic dye industry arose directly from studies of coal .... Synthetic Dye is a complex colorant derived from coal tar, but today synthetic dyes are usually petrochemical in origin. Natural Dyes have been used since ancient times. A garment that was discovered at Thebes, Egypt, and that dates from about 3000 BC, was dyed with indigo. By 2000 BC, linen and cloth dyeing had become a fairly common practice. The famous Tyrian purple, obtained from certain mollusks of the Mediterranean Sea, was manufactured by a secret process in the ancient Phoenician city of Tyre. The dye was so expensive that its use was reserved for royalty. A turning point in the history of dyes came in 1856. In that year an 18-year-old English chemist, named William Henry Perkin, was experimenting in his home laboratory, trying to synthesize the drug quinine. He did not succeed, but he noticed that some of the gummy mass at the bottom of a flask had a purplish glint. When he added alcohol, the mass turned a beautiful purple. Perkin had the substance tested as a dye, and when the tests proved satisfactory he founded a factory to produce the new dye. Perkin's new dye, named mauve, became very popular. It was the first of the synthetic dyes. Because it was made from aniline, which in turn was made from coal tar, mauve and many similar dyes synthesized thereafter were called Aniline Dyes or Coal-Tar Dyes. Coal-tar dyes are cheaper, more brilliant, and less likely to fade than any of the natural dyes. Furthermore, methods were found whereby even the natural dyes could be synthesized more cheaply than they could be obtained from nature. By the end of the XIX century synthetic dyes provided a vast number of colors. When Perkin's teacher, August Wilhelm von Hofmann, returned to his native Germany, he introduced synthetic dyes there. As the country most advanced in chemistry, Germany became, under Hofmann's leadership, the world center for dye manufacture. During World War I, America's supply of German dyes was cut off, and the American chemical industry was forced to manufacture dyes. As a result the United States became independent of any foreign supply About 80 000 tons of dyes are now manufactured each year in the United States, and more than 3

500 different dyes are used commercially. See also Natural Dye. Synthetic Dyes are classified based upon their chemical composition and the method of their application in the dyeing process. Sir William Henry Perkin, (born March 12, 1838, London, England – died July 14, 1907, Sudbury, near Harrow, Middlesex), British chemist who discovered aniline dyes. In 1853 Perkin entered the Royal College of Chemistry, London, where he studied under August Wilhelm von Hofmann. While Perkin was working as Hofmann's laboratory assistant, he undertook the synthesis of quinine. He obtained instead a bluish substance with excellent dyeing properties that later became known as Aniline Purple, Tyrian Purple, or Mauve. In 1856 he obtained a patent for manufacturing the dye, and the next year, with the aid of his father and his brother Thomas, he set up an aniline manufacturing plant near Harrow. In 1858 he and Baldwin Francis Duppa (1828–1873) synthesized glycine in the first laboratory preparation of an amino acid. They synthesized tartaric acid in 1860. After Carl Gräbe (1841–1927; German industrialist and academic chemist) and Carl Theodore Liebermann (1842–1914; German chemist) announced their synthesis of the red dye alizarin, Perkin developed a cheaper procedure, obtained a patent for his process, and held a monopoly on its manufacture for several years. In 1867 he discovered a chemical process for preparing unsaturated acids. The following year he used this process, which became known as the Perkin Reaction, to synthesize coumarin, the first artificial perfume. He also investigated other dyes, salicyl alcohol, and flavourings. About 1874 he abandoned manufacturing and devoted himself to research, not only studying chemical processes but also investigating the optical rotation of various substances. He was knighted in 1906, the 50th anniversary of his discovery of mauve. The synthetic organic chemical industry began in 1856 when English chemist Sir William Henry Perkin (1838–1907) prepared the dye mauve from coal-tar chemicals. Perkin built a factory near London to supply the world's first synthetic dye. Synthetic versions of alizarin and indigo, dyes previously derived from plants, followed. Although England had the early lead, Germany soon became the leading global supplier of a rainbow of brilliant colors. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Сэр Вильэм Хэнри Пёкин (Sir William Henry Perkin; 1838–1907). Немецкий химик Аугуст Вильхэльм фон Хофман (August Wilhelm von Hofmann; 1818–1892). его брат Томэс (Thomas). Болдвин Франсиз Дапэ (Baldwin Francis Duppa; 1828–1873). После того как Немецкий промышленник и академический химик Карл Грабэ (Carl Gräbe; 1841–1927) и Немецкий химик Карл Тиодор Либаман (Carl Theodore Liebermann; 1842–1914).

SYNTHETIC FIBERS = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЛОКНА – Synthetic Fibers:- natural fibers have been used for thousands of years, but there are not enough of them to meet the demands of today's world population. Therefore the invention of synthetic fibers was undoubtedly one of the most important discoveries of the XX century. Synthetic fibers were first produced from amorphous polymers such as nylon and polyester in the 1940's and 50's. Amorphous polymers are easily melt processable, and thus are easy to spin into fibers. These materials continue to dominate the general purpose fiber market because of their low cost and reliability. In more recent years highly crystalline polymer fibers have been introduced with 3–4 times the strength of their amorphous cousins. Aromatic polyamides (aramids) were the first 'super fibers', later to be followed by high modulus polyethylene (HMPE), aromatic polyester, and others. Many of the high performance fibers are made from liquid crystal polymers (LCP's). Man-made fibers made from a polymer that has been produced artificially, in contrast to fibers made from naturally occurring polymers such as cellulose. The term Synthetic Fibers is also used to refer to Synthetic Filaments. Synthetic Fibers are fibers made from petroleum-derived chemicals that were never fibrous in form. They are categorized as Noncellulosic Fibers. The term implied any of the so-called 'Non-Cellulosics' as diferentiated from the two 'cellulosics', rayon and acetate. Also known as Manmade Fibers or Man-Made Fibers. See also Manmade Fibers. Fibers or filaments produced from polymers. Not naturally occurring. Synthetic Fibers were developed mainly to supply the high demand for textile products. Rayon and Nylon were the first ones to be developed and commercialized. Nowadays, textile fibers are manufactured from a unique type of fiber or from a combination of several fibers, natural or synthetic, providing a huge variety of final products. Synthetic Fibers are:- Acrylic, Aramid, Chlorofiber, Elastane, Elastodiene, Elastolefin, Elastomultiester, Fluorofiber, Melanine, Modacrylic, Polyamide or Nylon, Polyester, Polyethylene, Polyimide, Polylactide, Polypropylene, and Vinylal. Synthetic Fibers are organic compounds of high molecular weight and are formed by polymerization. Synthetic fibers formed by condensation reactions include polyamides (nylon) and ployesters (dacron). Synthetic Fibers formed by addition reactions include vinyls, acrylic-vinyl, acrylic-nitril, and urethane. Synthetic Fiber is another term for Manufactured Fiber. Synthetic Fiber is a man-made textile fiber derived from natural bases or produced by chemical synthesis. These chemicals were never fibrous in form. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Синтетическое Волокно (Нить) – химическое волокно (нить), изготовленное из синтетических полимеров. Под Синтетическими Волокнами понимаются химические волокна, получаемые из синтетических полимеров. Синтетические волокна формуют либо из расплава полимера (полиамида, полиолефина, полиэфира), либо из раствора полимера (полиакрилонитрила, поливинилового спирта, поливинилхлорида) по сухому и мокрому методу. Впервые выпуск синтетических волокон в промышленном масштабе был организован в США и Германии в середине 1930-х. Синтетические волокна выпускают в виде текстильных и кордных нитей, моноволокна, а также штапельного волокна. Разнообразие свойств исходных синтетических полимеров позволяет получать синтетические волокна с различными свойствами, тогда как возможности варьировать свойства искусственных волокон очень ограничены, поскольку их формуют практически из одного полимера (целлюлозы или её производных). Синтетические волокна характеризуются высокой прочностью, водостойкостью, износостойкостью, эластичностью и устойчивостью к действию химических реагентов. В конце прошлого столетия производство синтетических волокон развивалось более быстрыми темпами, чем производство искусственных волокон. Это объяснялось доступностью исходного сырья и быстрым развитием сырьевой базы, меньшей трудоёмкостью производственных процессов и особенно разнообразием свойств и высоким качеством синтетических волокон. В связи с этим синтетические волокна постепенно вытесняют не только натуральные, но и искусственные волокна в производстве некоторых товаров народного потребления и технических изделий. В 1968 мировое производство синтетических волокон составляло 3 760 300 тонн (около 51.6% от общего выпуска химических волокон). Смотрите также Полиакрилонитрильное Волокно и Полиамидное Волокно. Все Синтетические Волокна получают на химических предприятиях в результате реакции полимеризации. Раствор или расплав полимера продавливают через фильеры, выходящие струи направляют в осадительную ванну, где происходит их затвердевание и превращение в волокнистый полимер. Свойства его определяются химическим строением и условиями формирования волокна. Так же как и природные волокна, синтетические построены в основном из углерода и водорода и, кроме того, могут содержать азот (полиамидные, полиакрилонитрильные), кислород (полиэфирные), хлор (полихлорвиниловые), фтор (фторсодержащие). Для синтетических волокон характерна более низкая степень полимеризации, чем для природных. Это объясняется ограниченной возможностью приготовления прядильных растворов и расплавов определённой вязкости, позволяющей продавливать их через фильеры. Все синтетические волокна отличаются высокой степенью кристалличности. Это обуславливает хорошие прочностные показатели, а с другой стороны, низкую гигроскопичность. Гигроскопичность синтетических волокон ниже таковой природных волокон. Это одновременно недостаток (для тканей бытового назначения) и достоинство (для технических тканей). Низкая гигроскопичность обусловлена не только плотной упаковкой макромолекул, но и отсутствием или меньшим количеством гидрофильных групп. Следствием гидрофобности является плохая накрашиваемость и высокая электризуемость синтетических текстильных материалов. Отличительным свойством синтетических волокон является термопластичность – способность деформироваться при нагревании. При высоких температурах они переходят в высокоэластическое состояние, увеличивается их внутренняя поверхность (количество и размер пор). Таким образом, создаются условия для эффективного проникновения красителя вглубь волокна, что и используется в процессах крашения.

Недостатки синтетических волокон и прежде всего низкая накрашиваемость устраняются путём модификации волокон. Модификация предполагает введение в структуру полимера из основного мономера небольшого количества (до 15%) другого мономера. Этот мономер имеет более объёмную структуру, что снижает уровень межмолекулярного взаимодействия, волокно становится более эластичным и способным окрашиваться. Новый мономер разрыхляет структуру волокна и вводит в него активные центры, способные взаимодействовать с красителями. Волокна и нити, произведённые из полимеров. Не естественного происхождения. Синтетические Волокна (главным образом полиамидные и полиэфирные) получают из продуктов химической переработки синтетических полимеров. Синтетические Волокна – химические волокна, получаемые из синтетических полимеров. Синтетические волокна формуют либо из расплава полимера (полиамида, полиэфира, полиолефина), либо из раствора полимера (полиакрилонитрила, поливинилхлорида, поливинилового спирта) по сухому или мокрому методу. Синтетические волокна выпускают в виде текстильных и кордных нитей, моноволокна, а также штапельного волокна. Разнообразие свойств исходных синтетических полимеров позволяет получать синтетические волокна с различными свойствами, тогда как возможности варьировать свойства искусственных волокон очень ограничены, поскольку их формуют практически из одного полимера (целлюлозы или её производных). Синтетические волокна характеризуются высокой прочностью, водостойкостью, износостойкостью, эластичностью и устойчивостью к действию химических реагентов. Производство синтетических волокон развивается более быстрыми темпами, чем производство искусственных волокон. Это объясняется доступностью исходного сырья и быстрым развитием сырьевой базы, меньшей трудоёмкостью производственных процессов и особенно разнообразием свойств и высоким качеством синтетических волокон. В связи с этим синтетические волокна постепенно вытесняют не только натуральные, но и искусственные волокна в производстве некоторых товаров народного потребления и технических изделий. Смотрите также Полиакрилонитрильные Волокна, Полиамидные Волокна, и Химические Волокна.

SYNTHETIC FUEL = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ (ЖИДКОЕ) ТОПЛИВО – Synthetic Fuel:- petroleum-like fuels produced from hydrocarbons including coal, natural gas, oil shale, peat, and tar sands. / Виды топлива, аналогичные полученным из нефти, только произведённые из других углеводородов, в том числе из каменного угля, природного газа, нефтеносных сланцев, торфа и битуминозных песчаников. Под Синтетическим Жидким Топливом понимается горючее, получаемое из бурых и каменных углей или сланцев деструктивной гидрогенизацией при 400–500 °C и давлении 10–70 МПа, газификацией с последующим каталитическим превращением синтез-газа при 180–260 °C и давлении 0.1–2.5 МПа или полукоксованием (швелеванием) при 500–600 °C с последующей гидрогенизацией первичного дёгтя. Производство синтетического жидкого топлива имеет перспективу развития (особенно на основе дешёвых углей открытой добычи) в связи с ограниченными запасами нефти. Под Синтетическим Жидким Топливом понимается горючее для двигателей внутреннего сгорания. Синтетическое жидкое топливо получают синтезом из смеси водорода и оксида углерода, вырабатываемой из природных газов, угля и другого сырья. В результате получают бензин с октановым числом 60–80, высококачественное дизельное топливо и парафин. Синтезируют также высокооктановые компоненты топлив, повышающие антидетонационные свойства; изооктан, алкилбензин, полимербензин, алкилбензол. Синтетическое Жидкое Топливо, горючие жидкости, получаемые синтетическим путём и применяемые в двигателях внутреннего сгорания. Синтетическое жидкое топливо синтезируют из смеси CO и H_2, вырабатываемой из природных газов и угля (смотрите Конверсия Газов, Газификация Топлив), процесс проводят при повышенных температуре и давлении и в присутствии катализаторов – Ni, Co, Fe и других (Метод Фишера и Тропша). В зависимости от условий процесса получаемое синтетическое жидкое топливо содержит различные количества парафиновых и олефиновых углеводородов в основном нормального строения. Впервые синтетическое жидкое топливо в значительных количествах производили в Германии во время 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45, что было связано с недостатком нефти. Синтез проводили при 170–200 °C, давлении 0.1–1 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (1–10 атмосфер (ат)) с катализатором на основе Co; в результате получали бензин (когазин 1, или синтин) с октановым числом 40–55, высококачественное дизельное топливо (когазин II) с цетановым числом 80–100 и твёрдый парафин. Добавление 0.8 миллилитра (мл) тетраэтилсвинца на 1 литр (л) бензина повышало его октановое число с 55 до 74. Синтез с использованием катализатора на основе Fe проводился при 220 °C и выше, под давлением 1–3 МН/м^2 (10–30 ат). Бензин, получаемый при этих условиях, содержал 60–70% олефиновых углеводородов нормального и разветвлённого строения; его октановое число 75–78. В дальнейшем производство синтетического жидкого топлива из CO и H_2 не получило широкого развития ввиду его высокой стоимости и малой эффективности используемых катализаторов. Кроме синтетического жидкого топлива, синтетическим путём вырабатывают высокооктановые компоненты топлив, добавляемые к ним для повышения антидетонационных свойств. К ним относятся:- изооктан, получаемый каталитическим алкилированием изобутана бутиленами; полимербензин – продукт каталитической полимеризации пропан-пропиленовой фракции и другие.

SYNTHETIC FUTURES = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ) – Synthetic Futures:- a combination of a put and a call with the same strike price, in which both are bullish, called Synthetic Long Futures. Also, a combination of a put and a call with the same strike price, in which both are bearish, called Synthetic Short Futures. With futures locked limit up or locked limit down, this left only the ability to trade options. At such moments the term Synthetic Futures becomes a common/new term for many. Synthetic Futures is a position created by combining call and put options for the purpose of mimicking the payout schedule and characteristics of a futures contract. A synthetic long futures position is created by combining a long call option and a short put option for the same expiration date and the same strike price. A synthetic short futures position is created by combining a long put and a short call with the same expiration date and the same strike price. / Синтетические Фьючерсы или Искусственные Фьючерсы:- В моменты, когда на рынке становится невозможным торговать фьючерсами из-за срабатывания блокирования лимита на повышение или блокирования лимита на понижение, остаётся возможным лишь торговать опционами. В такие моменты понятие Искусственные Фьючерсы становится общепринятым новым понятием для многих участников рынка. Искусственные Фьючерсы – это позиция, созданная комбинацией опционов на покупку и опционов на продажу с целью имитации перечня выплат и иных характеристик обычного фьючерсного контракта. Искусственная длинная позиция по фьючерсу или искусственная покупка фьючерса создаётся комбинацией покупки опциона на покупку и продажи опциона на продажу с одной и той же датой прекращения признания и с одной и той же сходной ценой. Искусственная короткая позиция по фьючерсу или искусственная продажа фьючерса создаётся комбинацией покупки опциона на продажу и продажу опциона на покупку с одной и той же датой прекращения признания и с одной и той же сходной ценой.

SYNTHETIC HYDROCARBON = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ УГЛЕВОДОРОД – Synthetic Hydrocarbon:- oil molecule with superior oxidation quality tailored primarily out of paraffinic materials.

SYNTHETIC LUBRICANT = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СМАЗКА – Synthetic Lubricant is a lubricant produced by chemical synthesis rather than by extraction or refinement of petroleum to produce a compound with planned and predictable properties. See also Lubricant. Synthetic Lubricant is a lubricant made of specifically composed chemically reacting substances that has pre-determined properties and characteristics.

SYNTHETIC NATURAL GAS = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ГАЗ (или СИНТЕЗ–ГАЗ) – Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) is a manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas. Also known as Substitute Natural Gas. / Синтез-Газ состоит из CO (40–60%) и H_2 (30–50%). Получают газификацией топлив или конверсией природного горючего газа с водяным паром и O_2. Сырьё в производстве углеводородов, метилового спирта и другого. Синтез-Газ – смесь газов, содержащая главным образом оксид углерода и водород. Применяется для получения синтетического жидкого топлива, метилового спирта и других веществ.

SYNTHETIC OIL = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ НЕФТЬ (или ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ НЕФТЬ) – Synthetic Oil is a marketable and transportable hydrocarbon liquid, resembling crude oil, that is produced by upgrading highly viscous or solid hydrocarbons, such as extra-heavy crude oil or oil sands.

SYNTHETIC OILS = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ МАСЛА – Synthetic Oils are the oils produced by synthesis (chemical reaction) rather than by extraction or refinement. Many (but not all) synthetic oils offer immense advantages in terms of high temperature stability and low temperature fluidity, but are more costly than mineral oils. Major advantage of all synthetic oils is their chemical uniformity. Synthetic Oil is a lubricant consisting of chemical compounds that are artificially made. Synthetic lubricants can be manufactured using chemically modified petroleum components rather than whole crude oil, but can also be synthesized from other raw materials. Synthetic oil is used as a substitute for petroleum-refined oils when operating in extreme temperature. Aircraft jet engines, for example, require the use of synthetic oils, whereas aircraft piston engines do not. Synthetic oils are also used in metal stamping to provide environmental and other benefits when compared to conventional petroleum and animal-fat based products. These products are also referred to as Non-Oil or Oil Free. The advantages of using synthetic motor oils include:- better low- and high-temperature viscosity performance at service temperature extremes; better (higher) Viscosity Index (VI); better chemical and shear stability; decreased evaporative loss; resistance to oxidation, thermal breakdown, and oil sludge problems; extended drain intervals, with the environmental benefit of less used oil waste generated; improved fuel economy in certain engine configurations; better lubrication during extreme cold weather starts; possibly a longer engine life; superior protection against ‘ash’ and other deposit formation in engine hot spots (in particular in turbochargers and superchargers) for less oil burnoff and reduced chances of damaging oil passageway clogging; increased horsepower and torque due to less initial drag on engine; and improved fuel efficiency – from 1.8% to up to 5% has been documented in fleet tests. However synthetic motor oils are substantially more expensive (per volume) than mineral oils and have potential decomposition problems in certain chemical environments (predominantly in industrial use). For automotive use, the oil change interval for synthetic oils is the same as for conventional oil, typically 7 000 miles to 10 000 miles following the manufacturer’s ‘severe service’ schedule (which is the schedule that covers city driving). Oil needs to be changed because it gets contaminated with combustion by-products that accumulate at about the same rate regardless of oil type. Extending the oil change interval with synthetics is likely to contribute to engine damage and is not recommended. The Basics of Synthetic Oil Technology:- in the 1930s, Dr. Hermann Zorn of Germany was searching for a lubricant with the properties of natural oils derived from crude oil but without the undesirable properties (high pour points, tendency to gum or gel in combustion engines, low oxidation resistance at higher temperatures, etc.). Germany was also in need of a product that was not derived from crude oil, as the nation’s access to crude oil was becoming increasingly scarce. By the mid-1940s, the fruit of Dr. Zorn’s labor included more than 3 500 different blends of esters, including diesters and polyolesters. The first real-world trial for these lubricants came during World War II when both Germany and US forces began using synthetic base oil in aircraft engines. They noticed the synthetics made engine starts much easier in colder climates (due to the high viscosity index) and significantly decreased soot deposits that would build up in oil radiators when using conventional (crude oil-derived) lubricants. Types & Terminology:- there are two American Petroleum Institute (API) base oil categories that include synthetics. The first is API Group IV. The only synthetic base oil included in this group is polyalphaolefin or PAO. PAOs are made by polymerizing an alpha-olefin molecule like ethylene. In an alpha-olefin molecule, there is a carbon-carbon double bond with hydrogen branching off. The second category is API Group V. These are non-PAO synthetic bases. Examples include diesters, polyolesters, alkylated benzenes, phosphate esters, etc. Basically, if it is a synthetic and it is not a PAO, it is a Group V. Some confusion has arisen recently regarding the use of the word ‘Synthetic’. Several petrochemical companies have developed processes involving catalytic conversion of crude oil base stock under high pressures and temperatures in the presence of hydrogen to form very high-quality mineral lubricants. These oils, which are known as API Group III, are so highly refined that their properties almost match that of the Group IV synthetics. They are so close in fact that the US court system sided with a manufacturer of these Group III ‘Synthetics’ when a lawsuit was brought up for false advertising. Even though these Group III base oils are derived from crude oil, they can now legally, from a marketing standpoint, call them synthetic. Possible Advantages Of Synthetic Oil:- (i) Higher Flash Point:- improved fire resistance and thermal stability; (ii) Lower Pour Point:- improved low-temperature pumpability/lubrication; (iii) Fire Resistance:- good for high-risk hydraulic applications; (iv) Oxidation Stability:- extended oil drains, resists severe conditions; (v) Oxidation Stability:- extended oil drains, resists severe conditions; (vi) Thermal Stability:- oil doesn’t degrade or thicken at high temperatures; (vii) High Viscosity Index:- functions like a multi-grade oil; (viii) Lower Friction:- reduced energy consumption costs; (ix) Natural Detergency:- helps keep surfaces clean of deposits; and (x) High Shear Strength:- no viscosity thinning, unlike multi-grade mineral oils. Possible Disadvantages:- (i) High Cost:- a synthetic can cost four to 15 times more than mineral oil; (ii) Toxicity:- phosphate esters may be a toxicity risk; (iii) Hazardous Disposal:- disposal of phosphate esters is more expensive; (iv) Solubility:- some additives are difficult to maintain in solution; (v) Seal Compatibility:- some seals may shrink or swell with synthetics, some incompatibility with coats (e.g., paints) and plastics; (vi) Hydrolitic Stability:- ester-based synthetics may degrade in the presence of water; and (vii) Mixability:- some are unmixable in other fluids (incompatible). / Доктор Хэман Цон (Dr. Hermann Zorn). Синтетические Масла – жидкости, применяемые главным образом в качестве смазочных материалов, теплоносителей, гидравлических жидкостей. На основе синтетических масел готовят некоторые пластичные смазки. В качестве синтетических масел используют синтетические углеводороды, эфиры (в частности, эфиры фосфорной кислоты), полиорганосилоксаны (смотрите Кремнийорганические Полимеры), галогениды углерода (смотрите Галогениды Углерода), полиалкиленгликоли и другие. Синтетические углеводороды получают полимеризацией олефинов (этилена, пропилена и других) или алкилированием ароматических углеводородов (бензола, ксилола и других). Область применения в основном та же, что и нефтяных масел. Эфиры получают главным образом взаимодействием одно- и двухосновных кислот с одно- и многоатомными спиртами. Наиболее часто используют сложные эфиры типа диоктилсебацината или пентаэритритовые эфиры одноосновных кислот. Они имеют хорошие вязкостно-температурные характеристики, низкую испаряемость, повышенную, по сравнению с маслами нефтяными, термическая и химическая стабильность. Применяются в авиационных двигателях, в качестве трансмиссионных масел и гидравлических жидкостей. Особо устойчивы к высоким температурам (до 300–400 °C) и радиации полифениловые эфиры и эфиры а-дигидроперфторспиртов. В качестве негорючих гидравлических жидкостей используют эфиры фосфорной кислоты. Все эфиры имеют хорошие противоизносные свойства. Полиорганосилоксаны – разновидность кремнийорганических полимеров – отличаются малой испаряемостью и достаточно высокой термической стабильностью. По вязкостно-температурной характеристике они превосходят все другие синтетические масла, но уступают им по смазочному действию.

Наиболее термически стабильные полифенилсилоксаны выдерживают нагревание выше 250 °С. Полиметилсилоксаны не застывают при температурах до –100 °С и ниже. Полиорганосилоксаны применяют для смазки малонагруженных узлов трения механизмов и приборов, работающих в широком диапазоне температур. Они используются также в амортизаторах, тормозных и демпферных устройствах, чему способствует высокая сжимаемость полиорганосилоксанов. Галогениды углерода – углеводороды, в молекулах которых атомы водорода замещены на фтор или фтор и хлор. Отличаются особой стойкостью к O_2, HNO_3, H_2O_2 и другим химически активным соединениям. Имеют плохую вязкостно-температурную характеристику, высокую испаряемость. Наиболее ценные характеристики имеют перфторалкилполиэфиры (стабилизированные полимеры окиси перфторпропилена). Используют такие синтетические масла в ядерной и ракетной технике, в химической промышленности, при эксплуатации в условиях высоких температур или в контакте с агрессивными средами. Полиалкиленгликоли – продукты взаимодействия окиси этилена или окиси пропилена (и их смесей) с водой, спиртом, этиленгликолем. Отличаются хорошими вязкостно-температурными свойствами; не дают отложений на деталях после разложения при нагревании. Используют в качестве высокотемпературных смазочных материалов и теплоносителей в бумажной, керамической, стекольной и других отраслях промышленности. В связи с довольно высокой стоимостью, дефицитностью и особенностями свойств потребление синтетических масел составляет лишь доли процента от нефтяных масел. С развитием техники и усложнением условий смазки применение синтетических масел расширяется.

SYNTHETIC POSITION = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ) – Synthetic Position:- a hedging strategy combining futures and futures options for price protection and increased profit potential. For example, by buying a put option and selling (writing) a call option, a trader can construct a position that is similar to a short futures position. This position is known as a Synthetic Short Futures Position, and shows a profit if the futures prices decline, and receives margin calls if prices rise. Synthetic positions are a form of arbitrage. / В биржевой торговле стратегия хэдьжирования, совмещающая фьючерсы и опционы на фьючерсы для обезопасивания цены и повышенного потенциала прибыли. Например, покупкой опциона на продажу и продажей (выписыванием) опциона на покупку торговец может сконструировать позицию, которая аналогична позиции продажи фьючерса. Эта позиция известна как синтетическая позиция продажи фьючерса; она показывает прибыль при снижении цены фьючерса и может привести к требованию брокера пополнить маржинальный счёт, если цена фьючерса будет повышаться. Синтетические позиции являются формой арбитражирования.

SYNTHETIC REPO = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКОЕ РИПО (или ИСКУССТВЕННОЕ РИПО) – Synthetic Repo:- a money manager that anticipates spread tightening lacks current liquidity with which to fund investments. By receiving total return on one or more corporate bonds, the money manager can lock in the purchase price of assets while minimizing capital commitments, thereby disaggregating market timing from liquidity constraints.

SYNTHETICS = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ (или ИСКУССТВЕННЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ) – Synthetics:- a financial instrument that is created artificially by simulating another instrument with the combined features of a collection of other assets. For example, you can create a synthetic stock by purchasing a call option and simultaneously selling a put option on the same stock. The synthetic stock would have the same capital-gain potential as the underlying security. Synthetic is a strategy of buying a combination of futures and put options to achieve the equivalent position of buying a call option or buying a combination of futures and call options to achieve the equivalent position of buying a put option. Customized hybrid instruments created by blending an underlying price on a cash instrument with the price of a derivative instrument. It is a combination of security holdings that mimics the price movement of another single security, i.e. Synthetic Call:- long position in an asset combined with a put on that position; a protected long sale; Synthetic Put:- short position in an asset combined with a call on that position; a protected short sale. / , то есть .

SYNTHETIC STOCK = СИНТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ АКЦИЯ (или ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Synthetic Stock:- for example, you can create a synthetic stock by purchasing a call option and simultaneously selling a put option on the same stock. The synthetic stock would have the same capital-gain potential as the underlying security. / Например, можно создать синтетическую (искусственную) акцию посредством приобретения опциона на покупку и одновременной продажи опциона на продажу в отношении одной и той же акции. Синтетическая акция могла бы иметь тот же самый потенциал в плане прироста капитала, что и соответствующая ценная бумага.

SYNTHRAPOL = СИНТРАПОЛ – Synthrapol is a concentrated liquid wetting agent and surfactant compatible with all dye classifications. / Синтрапол – детергент, который применяется для удаления с окрашенной ткани излишков красителя и препятствует окращиванию этими остатками красителя соводных участков ткани. Применение синтрапола гарантирует вам яркие цвета рисунка и что белые участки будут оставаться неокрашенными после полоскания и стирки. На 10 литров воды необходимо примерно 30–40 мл синтрапола.

SYP = SYRIAN POUND

SYR = SYRACUSE HANCOCK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

SYRUP FORMATION = ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СИРОПА – Syrup Formation is a formation of viscous liquids as a result of humidity and warmth, for example, in dried fruits. / Под Сиропом, от Французского слова Sirop, понимается концентрированный (40–80%) раствор отдельных сахаров (глюкозы, сахарозы и других) или их семей в воде или натуральном фруктовом соке.

SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА – (1) System is a social, economic or political organizational form. / Под Системой понимается социальная, экономическая или политическая организационная форма. Под Системой, от Греческого слова Sýstema, означающее Составное Из Частей или Целое, понимается множество элементов, находящихся в отношениях и связях друг с другом, образующих целостность, единство.

(2) In reference to electricity, a term System refers to the grid or the distribution system or any user system. Also a group of components connected and associated in a fixed configuration to perform a specified function. System:- physically connected generation, transmission, and distribution facilities operated as an integrated unit under one central management, or operating supervision. / По отношению к электричеству, относится к энергосистеме или системе распределения или любой системе потребителя. Также, это группа соединённых в определённой конфигурации и взаимосвязанных компонентов, выполняющих определённую функцию.

(3) System is a set of rules for trading. This can be a mental process or a computerized mechanical system which gives buy or sell orders from a set of indicators used to build the system. A system should contain at least all of the following:- the set up to the trade, the entry signal, the stop loss in case the entry signal was incorrect and the exit signal. / Свод правил для торговли. Это может быть некий логический процесс или механическая компьютеризированная система, которая выдаёт распоряжения на покупку или продажу от набора индикаторов, составляющих эту систему. Система должна содержать по крайней мере всё

нижеперечисленное:- настройку на торговлю, входящий сигнал, ограничение убытка в случае, когда входящий сигнал был неверным, и исходящий сигнал.

SYSTEMATIC RISK = СИСТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – Systematic Risk:- a risk exposure dependent on factors which influence the entire market and cannot be reduced or eliminated by portfolio diversification. Market risk due to factors (such as price fluctuations) that cannot be eliminated by diversification. Systematic Risk is the risk of the individual share relative to the overall market which cannot be eliminated by diversification. It is measured by the Beta factor. A share with a Beta greater than 1 is said to be aggressive, i.e. the price of the share is expected to do better than the market when prices rise. Conversely, a share with a Beta less than 1 is a defensive stock, i.e. its price will be expected to fall by less than the market when prices fall. / Проявление риска зависит от факторов, которые оказывают воздействие на весь рынок в целом и не могут быть занижены или устранены за счёт диверсификации портфеля. Рыночный риск, способный проявиться вследствие таких факторов, как флуктуация (колебание) цены, и который не может быть устранён за счёт диверсификации. Систематический Риск:- часть риска, связанного с ценными бумагами, общая для всех ценных бумаг одного и того же класса (акций или облигаций), которая поэтому не может быть устранена с помощью диверсификации (diversification). Также известен как Рыночный Риск (Market Risk). Мерой систематического риска в отношении акции является коэффициент Бета (Beta coefficient). Смотрите также (Portfolio Beta Score); Теория Портфеля (Portfolio Theory).

SYSTEM CONTROL CENTRE = ЦЕНТР КОНТРОЛЯ СИСТЕМЫ – System Control Centre is one of the two manned sites from which the SWIFT II system is operated and controlled. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SYSTEM CONTROL PROCESSOR = ПРОЦЕССОР КОНТРОЛЯ СИСТЕМЫ – System Control Processor is a large computer, within the SWIFT II network, which monitors and controls the entire SWIFT II network as well as access to that network. / Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

LE SYSTÈME INTERNATIONAL D'UNITÉS = ЛЁ СИСТЭМ ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ Д'ЮНИТИ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ЕДИНИЦ) – Le Système International d'Unités (SI) or International System of Units is a modern metric system in which meters, kilograms, seconds, amperes, candelas and moles are the base units. See also International System of Units. / Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юнити (СИ) или Международная Система Единиц .

SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL = СИСТЕМА ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО АНАЛИЗА И ПОИСКА ДОКУМЕНТОВ – System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) is the Canadian depository for public corporate records. Before the internet, companies had to report regularly to securities commissions across Canada. Now, they all file with SEDAR and SEDAR makes all these filings available to the public via the SEDAR website:- http://www.sedar.com.

SYSTEM FOR THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS = СИСТЕМА ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОМУ АНАЛИЗУ И ЧИСЛОВОМУ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЮ – Risk exposure is a focal point of vital importance for all international markets and clearing organizations. As world financial derivatives markets expand and counterparty credit risk increases in size and complexity, an organization's ability to assess its exposure to credit risk has become even more critical. The Options Clearing Corporation's System for Theoretical Analysis and Numerical Simulations provides this capability. The Options Clearing Corporation (OCC) is the first derivatives clearinghouse in the world to use a large-scale Monte Carlo-based risk management methodology. This methodology – called 'STANS', for System for Theoretical Analysis and Numerical Simulations – is used to measure the exposure of portfolios of options, futures and cash instruments cleared and carried by OCC on behalf of its Clearing Members. STANS allows clearing institutions to measure, monitor and manage the level of risk exposure of their members' portfolios. Methodology:- (i) Net Asset Value Component:- the mark to market component takes the form of Net Asset Value (NAV) calculation that provides debits or requirements for net short positions and credits for net long positions. The debits and credits are netted to determine the NAV of every portfolio. The NAV component represents the cost to liquidate the portfolio at current prices by selling the net long positions and buying back the net short positions. (ii) Risk Component:- the additional risk component, the portion of the total requirement that covers market risk, is estimated by means of dynamic Expected Shortfall risk measures obtained from large-scale Monte Carlo implementation of copula-based approach with heavy-tailed marginal distributions. STANS generates a set of 10 000 hypothetical market scenarios intended to provide a realistic statistically consistent evaluation of risk at portfolio level. These simulated scenarios incorporate information extracted from the historical behavior of each individual security (risk factor) as well as its relationship to the behavior of other securities (risk factors). Scenarios are generated for over 7 000 risk factors, including a broad range of individual equities, exchange traded funds, stock indices, currencies and commodity products. In order to measure increased portfolio risk given atypical market conditions, STANS generates complementary sets of 10 000 scenarios intended to stress the distributions of the individual risk factors as well as their joint distributions. At every scenario all financial instruments are re-priced using advanced models and hypothetical portfolio Profit/Loss (P/L) is estimated. Iteration over all scenarios leads to the portfolio P/L distribution, which is used to extract common risk measures such as Expected Shortfall (ES). Complementary risk measure as Component ES and Incremental ES are estimated to account for risk-factor specific risk. The combination of the NAV component and the Risk component constitutes the total requirement for a given portfolio. The more accurate portfolio risk estimations in STANS should improve the financial stability of the derivatives markets, and produce clearing and settlement efficiencies beneficial to investors. / учитывать по рынку (mark to market).

SYSTEMIC = СИСТЕМНОЕ – Active throughout the plant despite application, or induction, to only a part of the plant. Active in a part of the plant remote from the point of application. Distributed throughout the host plant via the vascular system. Systemic:- the property of pesticides that penetrate and disperse throughout a plant. Systemic:- common to a plant system, generally distributed throughout an organism.

SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE = СИСТЕМНЫЙ ФУНГИЦИД – Systemic Fungicide is a chemical substance absorbed by the Plant; it remains in the developing tissues and protects the Plant from fungal attack for a length of time.

SYSTEMIC HERBICIDE = СИСТЕМНЫЙ ГЕРБИЦИД – Herbicides or weed killers are chemicals that inhibit the growth of or kill undesirable, noxious and invasive Plants to clear the area for planting or give desirable vegetation a chance to grow healthy. Herbicides are classified as systemic or contact. Unlike contact herbicides that kill only those parts of the vegetation they are in contact with, systemic or translocated herbicides travel within the Plant to kill it completely. The foliar sprays are composed of mobile chemicals that travel within the plant and reach tissues present far apart from the point of application. Although systemic herbicides kill both annual and perennial Weeds, they are more effective against mature perennial Weeds. These herbicides destroy a greater amount of the Plant's tissue. Finale and Roundup-Pro are examples of systemic herbicides. Cover desirable plants with a tarp or plastic sheet when spraying nearby undesirable vegetation with systemic herbicides. The protective covering prevents accidental drips or sprays that

can kill desirable Plants. Also, because the amount of movement of the herbicide chemicals in the Plants depends on the season, always use the systemic herbicide during the time of year when the target perennial Weed is most susceptible. Systemic Herbicide is a chemical absorbed into the plant parts which inhibits growth. It is toxic to particular Plants only and designed to affect unwanted Plants or weeds. Systemic Herbicides are translocated through the plant, either from foliar application down to the roots, or from soil application up to the leaves. They are capable of controlling perennial plants and may be slower acting but ultimately more effective than contact herbicides. / Рандап-Про (Roundup-Pro). Системные Гербициды:- действующее вещество передвигается по растению от точки контакта с поверхностью растения к точкам роста растений, вызывая их отмирание. Отлично действуют против многолетних сорняков, имеющих мощную корневую систему. Как правило, эти препараты несколько медленнее впитываются и передвигаются по растению.

SYSTEMIC INFECTION = СИСТЕМНАЯ ИНФЕКЦИЯ – Systemic Infection occurs when a pathogen is translocated throughout the Plant tissues, causing extreme damage to the Plant.

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES = СИСТЕМНЫЕ ИНСЕКТИЦИДЫ – Systemic Insecticides are a chemical substance absorbed by the Plant tissues that affords protection for a reasonable amount of time against Insect Pests without harming the Plant.

SYSTEMIC PESTICIDE = СИСТЕМНЫЙ ПЕСТИЦИД (или ПЕСТИЦИД ВНУТРИРАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО (СИСТЕМНОГО) ДЕЙСТВИЯ) – A Systemic Pesticide is a pesticide that is taken up through the roots or leaf tissues into the cells of the Cotton Plant (as opposed to remaining on the surface), often in concentrations high enough to cause a biological change (e.g., a systemic might be an at-planting soil insecticide taken up by Cotton seedling roots and transported through the plant's vascular system to suppress or kill leaf-feeding thrips, or it might be Roundup herbicide absorbed into the vascular system of Weeds and translocated to the root zone in high enough concentrations to kill the weed). A pesticide that moves through the plant from the point of application, usually in the vascular system. / для воздействия или поражения Трипсов, питающихся листьями, в достаточно высоких концентрациях для поражения Сорняков. Пестицид, который распространяется внутри растения от точки внесения, обычно через сосудистую систему. гербицид Рандап (Roundup herbicide).

SYSTEMIC RISK = СИСТЕМНЫЙ РИСК – Systemic Risk is the risk that the failure of one participant in a payment or settlement system, or in financial markets generally, to meet its required obligations when due will cause other participants or financial institutions to be unable to meet their obligations (including settlement obligations in a payment and settlement system) when due. Such a failure may cause significant liquidity or credit problems and, as a result, might threaten the stability of financial markets. The risk that a default by one market participant will have repercussions on other participants due to the interlocking nature of financial markets. For example, customer A's default in X market may affect intermediary B's ability to fulfill its obligations in markets X, Y, and Z. Systemic Risk is a risk of disruption to financial services that is caused by an impairment of all or parts of the financial system and has the potential to have serious negative consequences for the real economy. If a bank loses money from a risky investment, that is not systemic. But institutional failure, market seizure, infrastructure breakdown or even a sharp rise in the cost of financial services can have serious adverse implications for many other market participants. In these cases, there is a systemic dimension. It is such negative externalities and the significant spillovers to the real economy that are the essence of systemic risk and which make a case for policy intervention. Risk that a disruption at a firm, in a market segment, to a settlement system, or in a similar setting will cause widespread difficulties at other firms, in other market segments, or in the financial system as a whole. / Риск того, что несостоятельность (дифолт) одного участника рынка справоцирует цепную реакцию несостоятельности других участников вследствие переплетающейся природы финансовых рынков. Например, несостоятельность субъекта А на рынке Х может воздействовать на способность посредника В исполнить свои обязательства на рынках X, Y и Z. Риск того, что срыв в исполнении обязательств некоей фирмой в отношении системы расчётов в одном сегменте рынка или в аналогичном формировании приведёт к распространению финансовых затруднений у других фирм в других сегментах рынка или во всей финансовой системе.

SYSTEM LAMBDA = СИСТЕМНАЯ ЛЯМБДА – System Lambda is the cost to the PJM (PJM Interconnection LLC (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC) – US regional transmission organization) system of generating the next unit of output. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

SYSTEM MESSAGE = СИСТЕМНОЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ – System Message is a message from a user to SWIFT or from SWIFT to a user. / Сообщение от пользователя системе СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)) или от системы СВМФДС пользователю. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS = СИСТЕМА НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СЧЕТОВ – System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed standard system for macroeconomic accounts. The latest version is described in System of National Accounts 1993. / Под Системой Национальных Счетов понимается согласованная на международном уровне стандартная система счетов макроэкономики. Самая последняя версия была описана в Системе Национальных Счетов от 1993. Под Национальными Счетами понимается система таблиц в форме бухгалтерских счетов, характеризующая процесс производства, распределения и конечного использования совокупного общественного продукта и национального дохода, как правило, за год. В большинстве стран применяется стандартная система национальных счетов, принятая ООН в 1968 и пересмотренная в 1993.

SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT = СИСТЕМНЫЙ СЧЁТ ПО ОТКРЫТОМУ РЫНКУ – In the United States, The Federal Reserve's portfolio of US Treasury securities. Purchases and sales in this account – open market operations – are under the overall supervision of the manager of the System Open Market Account, subject to the policies and rules of the Federal Open Market Committee.

SYSTEM OPERATION CENTER = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР СИСТЕМЫ – In reference to electricity in the United States, a center where the status of generation units is monitored and decisions are made to start and stop particular units based on economic and reliability factors. / По отношению к электричеству в Соединённых Штатах Америки, это центр, где отслеживается состояние генерирующих устройств и принимаются решения о включении или отключении отдельных устройств по экономическим соображениям и факторам надёжности.

SYSTEM PRESSURE = СИСТЕМНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ В СИСТЕМЕ) – System Pressure is the pressure which overcomes the total resistances in a system. It includes all losses as well as useful work.

SYSTEMS APPROACH = СИСТЕМНЫЙ ПОДХОД – Systems Approach(es) is the integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests.

SYSTEMS THEORY MODELS OF DECISION–MAKING = МОДЕЛИ ПРИНЯТИЯ РЕШЕНИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ТЕОРИИ СИСТЕМ – Systems Theory Models Of Decision-Making:- general systems theory emphasizes the way in which organized systems (human and non-human) respond in an adaptive way to cope with significant changes in their external environments so as to maintain their basic structures intact. Systems theory models of decision-making in human groups and organizations emphasize their interaction with 'outside' actors and organizations and concentrate on identifying the particular elements in the environment of the group or organization that significantly affect the outcomes of its decision-making. To understand what an organization did, try to find out what threat or opportunity it was responding to and how its pre-existing response mechanisms worked to do this.

SZ = SWAZILAND

SZL = SWAZI LILANGENI

- T -

T = ТИ. – T is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol indicating that the stock has warrants or rights. / Ти. (T) пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что акция имеет варранты или права.

T = PAID IN STOCK IN PRECEDING 12 MONTHS, ESTIMATED CASH VALUE ON EX DIVIDEND OR EX DISTRIBUTION DATE

T = TANGO

T = TEMPERATURE

T = TERA = 10^{12}

T = TERTIARY TILLERS

t = TIME

t = (METRIC) TONNE

T = TRAINER AIRCRAFT DESIGNATION

T = TREASURY

T = T–VALUE

T+3 = ТИ.+3 – T+3:- the settlement date for securities transactions such as a stock sale. It refers to the obligation in the brokerage business to settle securities trades by the third day following the trade date. The settlement occurs when the seller receives the sales price (the broker's commission) and the buyer receives the shares.

T2S = TARGET2–SECURITIES

TA = TRADE ACCEPTANCE

TA = TRANSFER AGENT

TAA = TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION

T–ACS = AUXILIARY CRANE SHIP

TAAS = TERMINAL ADVANCE AUTOMATION SYSTEM

TAB = TAX ANTICIPATION BILL

TAB = НАШИВКА (или ПЕТЛИЦА, или ПЕТЕЛЬКА, или ВЕШАЛКА) – Tab is a small flap that often has a buttonhole at its end. / маленький клапан или отворот, который часто имеет .

TABARD = ТАБАР (или КОРОТКИЙ ПЛАЩ) – Tabard is a short loose-fitting sleeveless or short-sleeved coat or cape, as a tunic worn by a knight over his armor and emblazoned with his arms; a herald's official cape or coat emblazoned with his lord's arms; a woman's sleeveless outer garment often with side slits. / Табар – короткий широкий плащ рыцаря с боковыми разрезами, одевавшийся поверх лат.

TABBY = ТАБИЙСКАЯ – Tabby is a plain weave fabric. In the context of tyre cord fabric it refers to sections of closely spaced weft yarns in a special section of fabric woven to provide a sample. The origin of the word Tabby itself is unclear:- the Spanish word Tapia means a mud wall, and the Arabic word Tabbi means a mixture of mortar and lime. Similar words also appear in both Portuguese and Gullah. Tabby is a fabric with a watered pattern, esp silk or taffeta. From Old French Tabis = silk cloth, from Arabic al-'attabiya, literally:- the quarter of (Prince) 'Attab, the part of Baghdad where the fabric was first made. Tabby is a plain silk taffeta especially with moir finish; also, a plain-woven fabric. Tabby:- the common tabby cat derives its name from silk with a wavy pattern, from Arabic Utabi, the name of the quarter in Baghdad where the silk was made.

TABBY SAMPLE = ПОЛОСАТЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ – Tabby Sample is the section of a tyre cord fabric between two tabbies. / Полосатый Образец .

TABLE = СТОЛ – Table (bench):- chunk of wood with legs attached to bottom, and everything else attached to top. / Чурбан из дерева с ножками, прикреплёнными снизу, и с добавлением чего угодно сверху.

TABLECLOTH = СКАТЕРТЬ – Tablecloth is the traditional table covering for protection and decoration. Tablecloths range from informal ones made, for example, of checked fabrics, to formal, such as double damask. Napkins are usually matched to the tablecloth. See also Double Damask, and Napkin.

TABLE LINEN = СТОЛОВОЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или СКАТЕРТНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Table Linen is any fabric, regardless of fiber content, suitable for a table covering. Table Linen is a linen (as tablecloths and napkins) for the table.

TABLET TEST = ТЕСТ ТАБЛЕТКОЙ – Tablet Test:- Methenamine Tablet Test is recommended that the test chamber is placed in a laboratory fume hood. The conditioned specimens are placed on the removable base inside the test chamber and the metal plate with

a circular cut-out is placed on the sample. The tablet is placed at the center of the specimen and ignited. After the flame has extinguished, measurements are taken to assess the effects. Features and Benefits:- (i) complete with measuring grid and clamping ring; (ii) sliding panel for easy access; (iii) angled mirror for viewing; (iv) applicable to 2 different tests; and (v) enclosed unit for optimum safety. See also Flammability Tests, and Methanamine Pill Test. / Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests), и Таблетка Метенамина.

TAC = TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TACAN = TACTICAL AIR NAVIGATION

TAC BOND = TARGETED AMORTIZATION CLASS BOND

TACK BUTTON = ЗАКРЕПКА ПУГОВИЦА (или ПУГОВИЦА КНОПКА) – Tack Button is the jeans button, that usualy comes in 27L diameter.

TACKINESS = ЛИПКОСТЬ – Tackiness is the property of being sticky or adhesive.

TACKING = ПРИМЕТКА (или СМЕТКА, или ПОДШИВКА) – Tacking is a temporary stiching in an object to hold it together while sewing (to be removed afterwards).

TACKING CUT = ПОРЕЗ ОТ ПОДШИВКИ (или ПРИМЕТКИ, или СМЕТКИ, или ЗАХВАТА) – Tacking Cut:- small holes or cuts along the selvage. Fabrics defect.

TACKLE = ТАЛИ – Tackle is the ship's own gear to load/unload cargo. FAS (free along side) is understood to be delivery 'under ship's tackle'.

TACKY = ЛИПУЧЕЕ (или СХВАТЫВАЕМОЕ, или ЗАХВАТЫВАЕМОЕ) – Tacky is a descriptive term applied to lubricating oils and greases which appear particularly sticky or adhesive. / описательный термин, применяемый к смазывающим маслам и смазкам, которые .

TACTIC = ОСЯЗАТЕЛЬНОЕ (или ТАКТИЧЕСКОЕ) – Tactic:- of a movement made by a whole organism, or by a freely motile part such as a gamete, in response to a directional stimulus which has a direct bearing on the direction of the elicited response. See also Phototaxis. / Смотрите также Фототаксис (Phototaxis).

TACTIC POLYMER = ТАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Tactic Polymer is a polymer whose molecular structure exhibits regularity or symmetry of non-backbone side groups rather than random ordering. See also Atactic Polymer, Isotactic Polymer, and Syndiotactic Polymer. / Атактический Полимер или Стереонерегулярный Полимер (Atactic Polymer), Изотактический Полимер (Isotactic Polymer), и Синдиотактический Полимер (Syndiotactic Polymer).

TACV = TRACKED AIR CUSHION VEHICLE

TAD = TRANSIT ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT

TAE = TRIS/ACETATE (BUFFER)

TAEL = ТАИЛ (или ТЧЭИЛ) – Tael or Tahil is a traditional unit of weight used throughout Eastern Asia. During the colonial period, the tael was more or less standardized throughout the region at 4/3 ounce avoirdupois (1/16 catty, 1/12 pound, or about 37.8 grams). In Japan, however, the tael was identified with a slightly smaller traditional unit and is considered equal to 1.323 ounces (37.51 grams). The tael is usually considered equal to the Chinese liang. Traditional Chinese unit of weight for gold. 1 tael = 1.203 37 Troy ounces = 37.429 grams. The nominal fineness of a Hong Kong tael bar is 990, but in Taiwan 5 and 10 tael bars can be 999.9 fine. / Таил – традиционная Китайская весовая единица для золота. Гон Конгский таил имеет номинальную чистоту 990, а Тайваньские 5 и 10 таилей могут быть 999.9 чистоты.

TAFFETA = ТАФЕТА (или ТАФТА) – Taffeta is a plain-weave fabric with a fine, smooth, crisp hand and usually a lustrous appearance. Taffeta fabric usually has a fine cross rib made by using a heavier filling yarn than warp yarn. Taffetas are produced in solid colors, yarn-dyed plaids and stripes, and prints. Changeable and moire effects are often employed. Although originally made of silk, manufactured fibers are now often used in the production of taffeta. Taffeta is a lustrous, medium weight, plain weave fabric with a slight ribbed appearance in the filling (crosswise) direction. For formal wear, taffeta is a favorite choice. It provides a crisp hand, with lots of body. Silk taffeta gives the ultimate rustle, but other fibers are also good choices. Taffeta is a type of fabric which was historically made from silk, but today can be made from many different fibers, including artificial fibers like nylon, and engineered fibers such as rayon. There are a number of uses for taffeta, ranging from lining windbreakers to making wedding gowns, and many people associate this fabric with luxury and high end garments. Many sewing stores carry taffeta, and it can also be ordered directly from fabric manufacturers. The term 'Taffeta' comes from the Persian words for 'Twisted' and 'Woven', which suggests that this fabric probably originated around this region, or that it was introduced to Europeans through Persia, a major stop along European and Asian trade routes. People have been familiar with taffeta for centuries, with documentations of the fabric being used in Medieval Europe. China, Japan, India, and Iran all have a history of taffeta production, originally on hand looms and eventually on modernized machine looms. This fabric usually has a very tight weave, and the weave is plain. Taffeta is famous for being very stiff and crisp, generating rustling sounds when people move in it. Yarn-dyed fabric tends to be especially stiff, while piece-dyed garments are softer and more flexible. The fabric is also very soft and smooth to the touch, and it has a famously lustrous and glimmery appearance. Silk taffeta, the finest version of this fabric, is used in specialty and designer garments such as gowns. Taffetas made from other fibers are utilized for a wide variety of garments, and they are especially popular as linings, because the taffeta can add insulation while helping the garment keep its shape. This fabric can also be used for applique and piecework. Care directions for taffeta vary, depending on how it is used and which fibers are involved. With silk, it is usually best to dry clean only, and the fabric should not be spot treated. If a garment does become stained, it should be taken to a dry cleaner as soon as possible, and the stain should be shown to the cleaner's staff so that special care can be taken. If a garment is an antique, it may require special attention, preferably from a dry cleaner who specializes in vintage and antique garments, such as a dry cleaner who handles costume care. Nylon and rayon garments may be washable by machine, and they usually include tags which indicate the best options for fabric care. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- (1) 100% Nylon, 190 threads per inch, 48"; (2) 100% Nylon, 210 threads per inch, 48"; and (3) 100% polyester filament, 50d x 75d, 48". Taffeta is a fine, yarn-dyed, closely woven, plain-weave, smooth on both sides, stiffened fabric with a crisp feel and a sheen on its surface. Taffeta was originally made of silk, but is also made of rayon, cotton, acetate, or other man-made fibers. It is named for the Persian fabric 'Taftan'. The rustle of silk taffeta is called Scroop, and it may be a solid color, printed or woven so that the colors appear iridescent. A list of the most common types of taffeta follows. It is used for dresses, blouses, ribbons, draperies, bedspreads, and curtains. See also Scroop. Taffeta is a crisp, smooth-woven fabric made from silk or synthetic fibers. It is considered to be a 'high-end' fabric, suitable for use in ball gowns, wedding dresses and in interiors for curtains or wallcoverings. There are two distinct types of

silk taffeta:- yarn-dyed and piece-dyed. Piece-dyed taffeta is often used in linings and is quite soft. Yarn-dyed taffeta is much stiffer and is often used in evening dresses. Taffeta:- silk, rayon, synthetics. Usually plain with a fine cross rib. A cloth supposed to have originated in Iran (Persia) and was called 'Taftah' (a fine silk fabric) – (in XVI century, became a luxury for women's wear). It is made in plain colors, fancy prints, watered designs, and changeable effects. It is smooth with a sheen on its surface. The textures vary considerably. They have a crispness and stiffness. Taffeta in silk will not wear, as long as other high quality silks, since weighting is given the fabric to make it stiff. If it is over weighted, the goods will split or crack. Taffeta is often used on care labels. / более тяжёлая уточная пряжа, нежели основная пряжа. развод (или потёк (stain)). Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Смотрите также Скрип или Хруст (Scroop). Под Тафтой, от Персидского слова Тафте, понимается плотная хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань с мелкими поперечными рубчиками или узорами на матовом фоне. Из хлопчатобумажной тафты шьют мужские сорочки, женские платья, из шёлковой – блузки, юбки и тому подобное. Тафта – глянцевая шёлковая, а позднее хлопчатобумажная ткань из очень туго скрученных нитей утка и основы полотняного переплетения, была известна на Руси с XV до конца XVII века, широко применялась для пошива мужской и женской одежды. За счёт тугой закрутки пряжи тафта была достаточно жёсткой, несмотря на тонкость, и при пошиве топорщилась, создавая характерные складки драпировок.

TAFFRAIL LOG = ГАКАБОРТНЫЙ БУКСИРУЕМЫЙ (ЗАБОРТНЫЙ) ЛАГ – Taffrail Log (maritime term) is the log mounted on the taffrail and consisting of a rotator, a log line and recording device (to measure distance run through the water).

TAG = TACTICAL AIR GROUP

TAG = TRANSPORTATION ACRONYM GUIDE

TAG = TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES GROUP (TRANSPORTATION 2020)

TAG = БИРКА (или ЯРЛЫК) – Tag is a card used as a supplement to advertising that is hung from a product. It may identify the manufacturer; give care instructions for the product; explain additional features; list the materials from which the product is made; tell the size, price, style, or color of the product; or bear the product guarantee. A label made of cardboard or plastic or metal. Tag is a strip of leather, paper, metal, or plastic attached to something or hung from a wearer's neck to identify, classify, or label. Tag is a small marker usually tied to a plant, bag, or packet and used for identification and classification of samples. Tag is a way to recognize a shipment or particular item. / Ярлыки и Бирки приклеиваются, прикладывается или подвешиваются к товару. Для них характерна меньшая информационная ёмкость по сравнению с этикетками, ограниченный перечень сведений, отсутствие рисунков. Бирки отличаются от ярлыков меньшей информативностью. Бирки могут быть очень лаконичными и указывать только наименование или фабричную марку, или только название фирмы-изготовителя. Ярлыки обычно содержат наименование товара, фирмы изготовителя, его адрес, сорт, цену, дату выпуска, а также ряд идентифицирующих данных. Так, на ярлыках, подвешиваемых к одежде, указываются артикул изделия, номер модели, размер, дата выпуска. Ярлык может содержать фирменный и товарный знаки, другие необходимые знаки и условные обозначения. Ярлык – вид товарного знака, обозначение на товаре в виде наклейки, этикетки или на прикреплённом к нему талоне, в котором указаны данные о товаре (вес, количество, цена, изготовитель, дата изготовления и другое).

TAG = МЕТКА – Tag is a two-digit identifier for a field in a SWIFT message, sometimes followed by a letter. It marks the presence and start of the field. A letter indicates the format option chosen for the field. / Двухцифровой идентификатор для поля в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), иногда сопровождаемый буквой. Она маркирует наличие и начало поля. Буква указывает формат выбранного для поля опциона. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TAG–ALONG RIGHT = ПРАВО ДЕЙСТВОВАТЬ В ПАРЕ (или ПРАВО ПОСЛЕДОВАНИЯ) – A Tag-Along Right is a legal concept in corporate law. The right assures that if the majority shareholder sells his stake, minority holders have the right to join the deal and sell their stake at the same terms and conditions as would apply to the majority shareholder. Tag-Along Right:- a shareholder may be granted such a right, usually through a shareholders agreement. This right gives a minority shareholder the right to sell his shares on the same terms under which a majority shareholder is selling her shares. Tag-Along Rights:- a contractual obligation used to protect a minority shareholder (usually in a venture capital deal). If a majority shareholder sells his or her stake, then the minority shareholder has the right to join the transaction and sell his or her minority stake in the company. Also referred to as Co-Sale Rights. Tag-alongs effectively oblige the majority shareholder to include the holdings of the minority holder in the negotiations in order to facilitate the possibility that a tag-along right is exercised.

TAGGED IMAGE FILE FORMAT = ТЭГИРОВАННЫЙ ФОРМАТ ФАЙЛОВ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ – Tagged Image File Format (TIFF):- a lossless, archival image file format – a type using G4 compression is used for patent images. TIFF (originally standing for Tagged Image File Format) is a file format for storing images, popular among graphic artists, the publishing industry, and both amateur and professional photographers in general. As of 2009, it is under the control of Adobe Systems (headquartered in San Jose, State of California, the United States). Originally created by the company Aldus Corporation (headquartered in Seattle, State of Washington, the United States) for use with what was then called 'Desktop Publishing', the TIFF format is widely supported by image-manipulation applications, by publishing and page layout applications, by scanning, faxing, word processing, optical character recognition and other applications. Adobe Systems, which acquired Aldus, now holds the copyright to the TIFF specification. TIFF has not had a major update since 1992, though several Aldus/Adobe technical notes have been published with minor extensions to the format, and several specifications, including TIFF/EP (ISO 12234-2), TIFF/IT (ISO 12639), TIFF-F (RFC 2306) and TIFF-FX (RFC 3949) have been based on the TIFF 6.0 specification. The phrases 'Tagged Image File Format' and 'Tag Image File Format' were used as the subtitle to some early versions of the TIFF specification; the 1992 specification, TIFF 6.0, does not use either subtitle phrase, but is simply 'TIFF'. TIFF was originally created as an attempt to get desktop scanner vendors of the mid-1980s to agree on a common scanned image file format, rather than have each company promote its own proprietary format. In the beginning, TIFF was only a binary image format (only two possible values for each pixel), because that was all that desktop scanners could handle. As scanners became more powerful, and as desktop computer disk space became more plentiful, TIFF grew to accommodate grayscale images, then color images. Today, TIFF is a popular format for high color-depth images, along with JPEG and PNG. The first version of the TIFF specification was published by Aldus Corporation in the autumn of 1986 after two major earlier draft releases. It can be labeled as Revision 3.0. It was published after a series of meetings with various scanner manufacturers and software developers. In April 1987 Revision 4.0 was released and it contained mostly minor enhancements. In October 1988 Revision 5.0 was released and it added support for palette color images and LZW compression. TIFF is a flexible, adaptable file format for handling images and data within a single file, by including the header tags (size, definition, image-data arrangement, applied image compression) defining the image's geometry. For example, a TIFF file can be a container holding compressed (lossy) JPEG and (lossless) PackBits compressed images. A TIFF file also can include a vector-based clipping path (outlines, croppings, image frames). The ability to store image data in a lossless format makes a TIFF file a useful image archive, because, unlike standard JPEG files, a TIFF file using lossless compression

(or none) may be edited and re-saved without losing image quality. This is not the case when using the TIFF as a container holding compressed JPEG. Other TIFF options are layers and pages. TIFF offers the option of using LZW compression, a lossless data-compression technique for reducing a file's size. Until 2004, use of this option was limited because the LZW technique was under several patents. However, these patents have expired. / Тэгированный Формат Фалов Изображений (ТФФИ) был разработан компаниями Aldus и Microsoft для хранения графических изображений. В этом формате изображение представлено значениями пикселов (pixel value), что приводит к значительному размеру файлов. TIFF (Tagged Image File Format) – формат хранения растровых графических изображений. TIFF стал популярным форматом для хранения изображений с большой глубиной цвета. Он используется при сканировании, отправке факсов, распознавании текста, в полиграфии, широко поддерживается графическими приложениями. TIFF был выбран в качестве основного графического формата операционной системы NeXTSTEP и из неё поддержка этого формата перешла в Mac OS X. Формат был разработан Aldus Corporation в сотрудничестве с Microsoft для использования с PostScript. Компания-владелец спецификаций – Aldus Corporation – впоследствии объединилась с Adobe Systems, владеющей в настоящее время авторским правом на эти спецификации. Изначально формат поддерживал сжатия без потерь, впоследствии формат был дополнен для поддержки сжатия с потерями в формате JPEG. Файлы формата TIFF, как правило, имеют расширение .tiff или .tif.

TAGGING = ОКОВКА – Tagging is the practice of cutting the dung locks off sheep. Usually this operation is done immediately prior to shearing, and it may be done prior to lambing.

TAG LOCKS = ОБОР (или ГРЯЗНЫЕ КРАЯ РУНА) – Tag Locks are large locks of britch wool clotted with dung and dirt.

TAGS = ОБОР (или КЛОК, или КИЗЯЧЬЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или НИЗКИЕ СОРТА ШЕРСТИ) – Tags:- broken or dung-covered wool and other wastes that are swept from the floor of shearing areas.

ТАНАР = THAI–AUSTRALIAN HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

TAHKLI SPINDLE = ВЕРЕТЕНО ТАКЛИ – Tahkli Spindle is a small, metal-whorl supported spindle. These lightweight support spindles are good for spinning cotton and fine fibers. The Indian Tahkli weighs 0.5 oz, has a metal shaft and brass whorl and is ideal for spinning fragile or very fine yarns. The Pear Tahkli weighs 1 oz and has a 10.5" brass shaft and maple whorl. It can be used as a support or drop spindle to spin fine wool yarns. Takli or Tahkli is a small metal whorled spindle with a metal shaft which is pointed on the bottom end and hooked at the top. Generally used as a support spindle for spinning cotton.

TAIL = ПЕРИОД ОКОНЧАНИЯ (или ХВОСТ) – Tail:- this term has been used to describe both the exposure that exists after expiration of a policy and the coverage that may be purchased to cover that exposure. On 'occurrence' forms a claims tail may extend for years after policy expiration, and the losses may be covered. On 'claims made' forms tail coverage may be purchased to extend the period for reporting covered claims beyond the normal policy period. / Хвост:- обозначение цифры после запятой, разница. (1) В страховании:- разница в сроках между получением страховых взносов и выплатой; например, компании, занимающиеся перестрахованием (reinsurance), имеют более длинный срок между получением взносов и выплат, чем компании, занимающиеся страхованием от несчастных случаев (casualty insurance). (2) Для аукционов казначейских ценных бумаг:- разрыв в цене между низшим конкурентным предложением цены (competitive bid), принятым Министерством Финансов США при продаже краткосрочных векселей, облигаций и долгосрочных векселей, и средним предложением цены по всем этим предложениям на покупку этих казначейских ценных бумаг. Смотрите также Казначейки (Treasuries). (3) При размещении ценных бумаг:- десятые доли, следующие за целым числом в Долларах, указанным в ставке, сделанной андеррайтером (underwriter) при размещении выпуска ценных бумаг на основе конкурентных предложений (competitive bid). Например, десятичная доля ставки в 97.3347 Долларов за некоторый выпуск облигаций будет 0.3347.

TAIL = ЗАДНИЙ ТОРЕЦ (или ЗАД, или ХВОСТ) – Tail is the rear of container or trailer. The opposite to Front, or Nose. / Задняя часть контейнера или прицепа. В противоположность Переднему Торцу или Передку (Front), или Носу (Nose).

TAILCOAT = ФРАК (или ПИДЖАК С ДЛИННЫМИ ПОЛАМИ) – Tailcoat is a coat with tails, especially a man's full-dress coat with two long tapering skirts at the back.

TAILING = КЛЯКСА (или КРАКСА, или РАЗМЫВАНИЕ) – Tailing:- a continuous change in color along the length of a piece. Note:- this defect is often caused by a gradual change in dye-bath concentration or temperature. / Пятна (tailing):- порок заключительной отделки ткани в виде загрязнённых или другого цвета мест различной величины. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при быстром изменении концентрации или температуры красителя в красильной ванне.

TAILINGS = ХВОСТЫ (или ОТХОДЫ (ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ)) – Tailings:- fine grained remains of ore once most of the valuable material has been removed in the concentration process. / Под Хвостами понимаются отходы, получаемые в результате обогащения полезного ископаемого (получения концентрата). Содержание ценного компонента в хвостах гораздо ниже, чем в исходном материале. Иногда находят применение в промышленности, например:- хвосты, содержащие кварц, – как флюсы, хвосты, содержащие глинозём, – как сырьё для производства алюминия.

TAILINGS DAM = ОТВАЛ ХВОСТОВ – In mining industry, Tailings Dam is a construction used to deposit the rock waste which remains as a result of the flotation process after the concentrate has been extracted. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, порог хвостов (отходов обогащения) – это конструкция, используемая для складывания отходов горной породы, которая остаётся в результате процесса флотации после того, как концентрат подвергся экстракции/извлечению. Под Отвалом понимается насыпь на земной поверхности из пустых пород некондиционных полезных ископаемых или отходов. В карьерах различают внутренние (в контуре карьера) и внешние отвалы. Для образования и планировки отвала используют консольные отвалообразователи, экскаваторы, транспортно-отвальные мосты, бульдозеры. На обогатительных фабриках, металлургических заводах, электростанциях и другом в отвалах складируют шлаки, хвосты и другое.

TAIL SHAFT = ЗАДНИЙ ВАЛ (или ХВОСТОВОЙ ВАЛ) – Tail Shaft is the after section of the propeller shaft. Extreme section at the aft end of a ship's propeller shaft. / Крайняя секция на конце кормы у гребного вала судна.

TAILS OUT = ВЫСТУПАЮЩИЕ ХВОСТЫ – (1) Tails Out:- improper working of cutters on receiving side, timings of cutter and gripper cutter sharpness, freeness of working etc. Trailing pick is also due to accumulator setting, blade sharpness and scissor setting. Weaving defect. (2) Tails Out:- during mending repair if tails are not properly cut/trim which are not interlaced in tuck in. Mending defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

TAILWATER = ОТРАБОТАВШАЯ ВОДА (или СБРОСНАЯ ВОДА) – Tailwater is the excess irrigation water collected from the cotton field. Tailwater systems are designed to prevent possible off-site contamination by water containing pesticides, nutrients or sediment. Irrigation water that has drained from a cotton field. / Вода для орошения, которая была дренирована с поля

Хлопчатника. Для предотвращения возможного загрязнения извне водой, содержащей пестициды, питательные вещества (элементы) или отложения.

TAK DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ХХ – TAK Dyeing is a continuous dyeing process for producing random multicolor patterns which are usually less sharply defined than printed patterns. Colored dye liquor is applied to the carpet in a controlled pattern of droplets. Use of dye splattering techniques, sometimes called Tak Dyeing. The TAK printing system can still be found in the carpet industry. With this technique irregular patterns can be produced. The carpet, previously dyed with a ground shade, is provided with colored spots through dripping. The size and the frequency of the colored spots can be varied by adjusting the overflow groove placed along the carpet width. TAK Dyeing equipment, which manufacturers use to create designs by sprinkling flecks of dye onto the carpet material. In TAK Dyeing, carpet is conveyed under a dye applicator which drips or splatters dye onto carpet yarn conveyed below the applicator. The applicator includes a lick roll which picks up dye from a trough, and the dye is scraped from the lick roller by a doctor blade. The doctor blade includes a plurality of individual channels for dividing the dye into a plurality of separate dye streams. The dye streams, as they issue from the doctor blade, are broken up into smaller streams or drippings by mechanical dye stream interrupter elements positioned below the lower edge of the doctor blades. To randomize the pattern, various devices oscillate both the doctor blade carrying the separate streams, and the mechanical interrupter devices. Tak Dyeing is used to provide coloration for the nylon tufts. The TAK head is an apparatus for dispersing dyestuff droplets onto upstanding tufts of carpet or other textile material. While carpet is disclosed in the preferred embodiment it will be equally apparent that other textile materials can also be dyed with the instant invention. TAK Dyeing:- Küsters Dyeing Range is a continuous dye range for carpets. The unit wets the carpet, applies dyes and auxiliary chemicals by means of a doctor blade, fixes the dyes in a festoon steamer, and washes and dries the carpet in one pass through the range. An optional auxiliary unit may be installed to randomly drip selected dyes onto the background shade for special styling effects. This process is called TAK Dyeing. See also Küsters Dyeing Range. / цветные пятна . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). непрерывное крашение (continuous dyeing). Кюстас (Küsters).

TAKE A TURN = ЗАВЕРНУТЬ (или ЗАВЁРТЫВАТЬ) – Take A Turn (maritime term):- to pass a turn around a belaying pin or cleat. / Завёртывать трос на кнехт, утку.

TAKE IN = ВЫБИРАТЬ (или УБИРАТЬ, или СВЁРТЫВАТЬ, или ПРИНИМАТЬ) – Take In (maritime term):- to lower and furl the sails.

TAKE–IT–OR–LEAVE–IT = ЗАБИРАЙ–ЕГО–ИЛИ–ОСТАВЬ–ЕГО – Take-It-Or-Leave-It Pallet is a pallet fitted with fixed cleats on the top deckboards to permit fork truck tines to pass beneath the unit load and remove it from the pallet.

TAKE–OR–PAY = ЗАБИРАЙ–ИЛИ–ПЛАТИ – In a buyer's contract Take-or-Pay (ToP) is the obligation to pay for a specified amount of gas whether this amount is taken or not. Depending on the contract terms under-takes or over-takes may be taken as make-up or carry forward into the next contract period. When it is credited into another contract period this is called Make-Up Gas. See also Flat Gas.

TAKEOVER = ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ – Takeover:- acquiring control of a corporation, called a Target, by stock purchase or exchange, either hostile or friendly. See also tender offer, leveraged buyout, merger, poison pill, raider, deal stock, in play, fairness opinion, golden parachute, highly confident letter, material information, proxy fight, raider, staggered board of directors, bulk transfer. See also Acquisition, and Merger. Buying of a proportion of another company's shares so that the purchaser gains control of the company or its assets. When companies or individuals wish to obtain control or to buy out the owners of an existing company, the bidder will circularise the shareholders bidding a certain price per share. There is usually a proviso that the offer may be conditional upon acceptance in respect of a minimum number of shares and within a certain date specified. Takeover is a merger, acquisition or other change in the controlling interest of a corporation. / Поглощение:- перекупка компании, выкуп контрольного пакета акций. Смена владельцев контрольного пакета акций компании. Выкуп контрольного пакета акций компании может быть произведён в ходе дружественного приобретения или в результате недружественной перекупки акций. Компания, являющаяся целью приобретения (target company), может бороться с попытками поглощения так называемым методом отпугивания акул (shark repellent techniques). Попытки недружественного поглощения компании (направленного на замену существующего руководства) обычно производятся путём открытых тендерных предложений (tender offer). Другие методы заключаются в неожиданном представлении директорам компании предложения о слиянии или в накоплении акций компании на открытом рынке, или действиях через доверенных лиц (proxy fights) с целью смены директоров.

TAKEOVER BID = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ О ПОГЛОЩЕНИИ – Takeover Bid:- offer to take over a controlling interest in a corporation by buying shares of stock in the stock market. The offer is made public, i.e. the existing shareholders of a listed company are informed that a buyer is willing to purchase their shares by paying a price that is higher than the price at which the share is currently traded on the stock market. If this price is paid in the form of securities (stocks or bonds), the takeover bid is called a Takeover Bid For Shares. / , то есть .

TAKEOVER FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ – Takeover Financing:- procurement of the necessary financial resources for the acquisition of a controlling interest in one company by another company. Such transactions are frequently combined with bank loans, bank guarantees and securities issues. See also Leveraged Buyout.

TAKER = ВЗЯВШИЙ – Taker is the buyer of an option contract. / Покупатель опционного контракта.

TAKE–UP = УКРУТКА – (1) Take-Up (twist) is the change in length of a filament, yarn, or cord caused by twisting, expressed as a percentage of the original (untwisted) length.

TAKE–UP = УРАБОТКА – Take-Up (yarn in fabric) is the difference in distance between two points in a yarn as it lies in a fabric and the same two points after the yarn has been removed from the fabric and straightened under specified tension, expressed as a percentage of the straightened length. In this sense, take-up is contrasted to the crimp of a yarn in a fabric, which is expressed as a percentage of the distance between the two points in the yarn as it lies in the fabric. Take-up is generally used in connection with greige fabric. Take-Up is the difference between yarn length as it lies in the cloth and its straightened-out length after removal from the cloth, expressed as a percentage of the original length before weaving.

TAKE–UP MOTION = НАМОТКА ТОВАРНОГО СУРОВЬЯ (или ПРИЁМНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ, или СЪЁМНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ) – Take-Up Motion:- the winding of the newly woven cloth onto the cloth roller at the front of the loom. The speed at which this roller turns is governed by a take-up pawl and a set of gears usually located at the lower right-hand side near the front of the loom. The pick-wheel governs the compactness of the goods and the pickage of the filling in the fabric being woven. / уточина.

TAKING ON MORE THAN YOU CAN CARRY = БРАТЬ БОЛЬШЕ, ЧЕМ ВЫ МОЖЕТЕ ПЕРЕВЕЗТИ (или ПРИНИМАТЬ БОЛЬШЕ, ЧЕМ МОЖЕТЕ ВЫНЕСТИ) – Taking On More Than You Can Carry (maritime term):- loaded with more cargo than a ship can safely navigate with. Drunk.

TALC = ТАЛЬК (или СЛЮДА) – Talc is a silicate mineral that is extremely soft and has a soapy or greasy feel; used as talc powder. / Под Тальком понимается минерал подкласса слоистых силикатов, $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$. Белый, зеленоватый. Твёрдость 1, плотность 2.8 г/см^3. Разновидности:- агалит – тонковолокнистый, стеатит – плотный, благородный тальк – прозрачный светлый. Продукт гидротермального изменения магнезиальных силикатов ультраосновных пород. Наполнитель в парфюмерно-косметической, бумажной, резиновой промышленности; кислото-огнеупорный и электроизоляционный материал. Под Слюдами понимается группа породообразующих минералов (алюмосиликатов) подкласса слоистых силикатов, сложного и непостоянного состава (биотит, лепидолит, мусковит, флогопит и другие). Таблитчатые кристаллы, чешуйчатые массы. Расщепляются на тончайшие листочки, обладающие высокими диэлектрическими свойствами и термостойкостью. Магматического, пегматитового, пневмотолитового и метаморфического происхождения.

TALLITH = ТАЛИС (или ТАЛЛИС, или ТАЛИТ) – Tallith is a fringed shawl worn over the head or shoulders by Jewish men especially during morning prayers. / Молитвенное покрывало у Иудеев.

TALLY = УЧЁТ – Tally is a count performed when shipments are received in order to track and record their condition.

TALLY CLERKS = УЧЁТЧИКИ (или КЛЕРКИ ПО УЧЁТУ) – Tally Clerks are the persons checking the conformity of packages and cargo with the description given on documents.

TALLYMAN = ТАЛЬМАН (или УЧЁТЧИК) – Tallyman is a person who records the number of cargo items and/or containers together with the condition thereof at the time it is loaded into or discharged from a vessel. / Под Тальманом или Учётчиком понимается лицо, которое записывает количество грузовых изделий и/или контейнеров наряду с их состоянием во время их загрузки на или разгрузки из судна. Тальман – работник занимающийся подсчётом, обмером, контрольной перевеской грузов и другими операциями при проведении погрузо-разгрузочных работ на судне. Тальман несёт материальную ответственность за понесённые по его вине убытки, например, при недостаче.

T. AMAN = ТИ. АМАН – T. Aman or T-Aman Rice (Oryza Sativa L.) is a wet season Rice is used in Bangladesh and Eastern India for transplanted lowland Rice, grown in the wet season when water depth does not exceed 0.5 m, approximately from July to September. / (Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa L.)).

TAMARIND KERNEL POWDER = ПОРОШОК ИЗ ЯДЕР ТАМАРИНДА – Tamarind Kernel Powder (TKP) is produced out of Tamarind Seeds. It is available in natural and de-oiled form. It has two primary uses in the Textile Industry:- (1) Sizing:- it is an ideal for sizing material and is extensively used for sizing in textile industry. (2) Thickener:- one of the biggest uses of this is as a textile thickener. Many users modify the natural powder in order to have better results in their specific end uses. It is also used in the Jute Industry. It is extensively used in sizing of jute yarns. Gradually it has replaced most other conventional starches in this industry. It is also used for sizing of cotton wraps. / Тамаринд – Индийский Финик.

TAMBOUR CURTAINS = ТАМБУРНЫЕ ШТОРЫ (или ШТОРЫ, ВЫШИТЫЕ КРУГЛЫМИ ПЯЛЬЦАМИ) – Tambour Curtains:- imported Swiss, heavily embroidered batiste, lawn, or polyester curtains.

TAM–O'SHANTER = ТЭМ–О'ШЭНТЁ (или ШОТЛАНДСКИЙ БЕРЕТ) – Tam-O'Shanter is a Scottish woolen cap with a tight headband, wide flat circular crown, and usually a pompon in the center.

TAN = TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER

TAN = TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE

TAN = TOTAL ACID NUMBER

TAN = TRANSACTION NUMBER

TAN = ПОДПАЛ (или ЗАГОРЕЛОЕ, или РЫЖЕВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Tan:- a variable color that is a light yellowish brown. Plural tense:- tan-colored articles of clothing.

TANB = TRAILERABLE AIDS TO NAVIGATION BOAT

TANDEM = ТАНДЕМ (или 'ПАРОВОЗ') – Two axles less than nine feet apart. Tandem is a truck that has two drive axles or a trailer that has two axles. / Полуприцеп и двухосной задней тележкой. Тандем, расположение однородных устройств последовательно по одной геометрической оси.

TANGENT MODULUS = ТАНГЕНС МОДУЛЬ (или КАСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ, или ОТКЛОНЁННЫЙ, или ТАНГЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ) – Tangent Modulus is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain derived from the tangent to any point on a stress-stain curve. See also Modulus. Tangent Modulus:- in a tenacity-strain curve, the ratio of the change in tenacity to the change in strain derived from the tangent at any point on the curve.

TANGERINE = МАНДАРИНОВОЕ (или ТАНЖЕРСКОЕ, или ТЭНЖЁРИН, или МАНДАРИН) – Tangerine:- a moderate to strong orange color (also a delicious fruit).

TANGIBLE ASSETS = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ АКТИВЫ – Tangible Assets:- these comprise produced fixed assets and non-produced assets. Tangible fixed assets, the acquisition and disposal of which are recorded in gross fixed capital formation, comprise buildings and other structures (including historic monuments), vehicles, other machinery and equipment and cultivated assets in the form of livestock and trees yielding repeat products, e.g., dairy cattle, orchards. Tangible nonproduced assets are assets such as land and sub-soil resources that occur in nature over which ownership rights have been established. Similar assets to which ownership rights have not been established are excluded as they do not qualify as economic assets. The acquisition and disposal of nonproduced assets in principle is recorded separately in the capital account. The distinction between produced and non-produced assets is not yet fully possible for the United Kingdom. Literally, assets that may be touched, such as buildings or stock. They may be contrasted with intangible or invisible assets, which are those that are not visible, such as company's goodwill or the expertise of its staff. Asset having physical substance and a life greater than one year. Tangible assets are not held for resale in the ordinary course of business. Examples are machinery, buildings and furniture. The opposite of Intangible Asset. Tangible Assets are assets having a physical existence, such as cash, land, buildings, machinery, or claims on property, investments, or goods in process. / Материальные Активы:- любые активы, не удовлетворяющие определению нематериальных активов (intangible asset), которые представляют собой нематериальные права на нечто, что представляет материальное преимущество на рынке, например, торговая марка

или патент. Таким образом, материально-вещественные активы – это материально ощутимые активы, например, наличные средства, недвижимость или оборудование. Тем не менее в бухгалтерском учёте такие активы, как дебиторская задолженность (accounts receivable), считаются материально-вещественными активами, хотя они не более материальны, чем лицензия или соглашение об аренде, причём оба эти вида активов считаются нематериальными. В целом:- если активы имеют физическую форму, они являются материальными; если активы не имеют физической формы, следует проконсультироваться с перечнем активов, которые бухгалтеры договорились считать нематериальными.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ АКТИВЫ – In the United Kingdom, Tangible Fixed Assets are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment and cultivated assets. Also known as Property, Plant And Equipment in the United States. Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis in the reporting entity's activities.

TANGLED YARN = СПЛЕТЁННАЯ (или ЗАПУТАННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Tangled Yarn is a term sometimes used as alternative for interlaced yarn. See also Interlaced Yarn.

TANGLELACED FABRIC = ХХПРОШИТАЯ ТКАНЬ – Tanglelaced Fabric is a nonwoven fabric prepared as a flattened mat of fibers. The fibers are formed into an entangled mass using jets of water or air. No binder or stitches are required to hold the fibers together. See also Spunlaced Fabric. Tangle Laced Fabric:- in formed fabrics, bonding done by tangling the fibers rather than by stitching or spot binding.

TANGO = ТЭНГО – Tango (pronunciation:- TANG-go) or T is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- Keep clear; engaged in trawling. (ii) Navy:- Do not pass ahead of me. Meaning:- do not pass ahead of me. International Meaning:- Keep clear; engaged in trawling. With 4 numerals, local time. / Держитесь в стороне от меня.

TANK = БОРЦОВКА (или МАЙКА БЕЗРУКАВКА, или ТОПИК) – Tank is the abbreviated use of the word Tank Top; a sleeveless collarless shirt with usually wide shoulder straps and no front opening. Example of a sentence using the word tank:- the muscular men of the Apparel Search Company look good in a tank. This does not refer to the type of tank that is ridden by members of the army. It simply refers to a type of shirt.

TANK = ЦИСТЕРНА (или ТАНК) – Tank means a shell including its service and structural equipment. When used alone the term means tank-container, portable tank, demountable tank, fixed tank and tanks forming elements of a battery-vehicle or multiple-element gas container (MEGC).

TANK BARGE = БАРЖА ЦИСТЕРНА (или НЕФТЕНАЛИВНАЯ БАРЖА) – Tank Barge is a river barge designed for the carriage of liquid bulk cargoes. / Речная баржа, предназначенная для транспортировки жидких наливных грузов.

TANK CAR = ВАГОН ЦИСТЕРНА (или ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНАЯ ЦИСТЕРНА) – Tank Car:- railcars designed to haul bulk liquid or gas commodities. / Железнодорожные вагоны, предназначенные для перевозки наливом жидких или газообразных типов сырья.

TANK CLEANING = МОЙКА (ГРУЗОВЫХ) ТАНКОВ (или ОЧИСТКА ЦИСТЕРН) – Tank Cleaning is a removal of all traces of a cargo from the tanks of a tanker normally by means of high pressure water jets.

TANK CONTAINER = КОНТЕЙНЕР ЦИСТЕРНА – Tank Container is a tank, surrounded by a framework with the overall dimensions of a container for the transport of liquids or gasses in bulk. Tank Container is a large container essentially comprising an ISO frame in which liquid containers are mounted. They must meet special requirements with respect to pressure-resistance as a result of the pressures they have to withstand. For this reason, the actual containers are generally cylindrical or spherical in form. Several containers can be mounted either horizontally or vertically in a single frame. Only specific containers must be used for foodstuffs and must be marked Potable Liquids Only. Tank containers for hazardous goods must meet the requirements of the IMDG code. Half-height tank containers serve to carry high-density liquids which cannot be carried in normal tank containers because they cannot be filled to a high enough level and are therefore subject to surging. / Контейнер Цистерна (КЦ) является транспортным оборудованием, предназначенным для безопасной перевозки грузов, относящихся к 3, 6, 8 и 9 классам опасности по ГОСТ 19433-88, автомобильным, железнодорожным и морским транспортом во внутреннем и международном сообщении и временного хранения их у грузополучателя. Контейнер изготавливается в восьми модификациях:- (i) ТКМ1-25СВП имеет цистерну, изготовленную из нержавеющей стали марки 12Х18Н10Т, ГОСТ 7350-77, с верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и полированной внутренней поверхностью; (ii) ТКМ1-25УВЦ имеет цистерну, изготовленную из углеродистой низколегированной стали 09Г2С-14, ГОСТ 5520-79, с верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и оцинкованной внутренней поверхностью; (iii) ТКМ1-25СНП имеет цистерну, изготовленную из нержавеющей стали марки 12Х18Н10Т, ГОСТ 7350-77, с нижним или, по требованию заказчика, одновременно с нижним и верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и полированной внутренней поверхностью; (iv) ТКМ1-25УНЦ имеет цистерну, изготовленную из углеродистой низколегированной стали 09Г2С-14, ГОСТ 5520-79, с нижним или, по требованию заказчика, одновременно с нижним и верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и оцинкованной внутренней поверхностью; (v) ТКМ1-25СВ имеет цистерну, изготовленную из нержавеющей стали марки 12Х18Н10Т, ГОСТ 7350-77, с верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и механически очищенной внутренней поверхностью; (vi) ТКМ1-25УВ имеет цистерну, изготовленную из углеродистой низколегированной стали 09Г2С-14, ГОСТ 5520-79, с верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и механически очищенной внутренней поверхностью без покрытия; (vii) ТКМ1-25СН имеет цистерну, изготовленную из нержавеющей стали марки 12Х18Н10Т, ГОСТ 7350-77, с нижним или, по требованию заказчика, одновременно с нижним и верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и механически очищенной внутренней поверхностью; и (viii) ТКМ1-25УН имеет цистерну, изготовленную из углеродистой низколегированной стали 09Г2С-14, ГОСТ 5520-79, с нижним или, по требованию заказчика, одновременно с нижним и верхним расположением наливного (сливного) устройства и механически очищенной внутренней поверхностью. Под механической очисткой понимается дробеструйная обработка до степени не менее 2 по ГОСТ 9.402-80. Контейнер имеет габарит 1СС, относится к контейнерам цистернам типа IMO1, соответствует Российским национальным стандартам, стандартам ISO и международным конвенциям и соглашениям по контейнерам. Налив и слив перевозимого груза осуществляется открытым (с выходом паров груза в атмосферу) или закрытым (с отводом паров груза в специально предназначенные для этого ёмкости) способами. Налив и слив осуществляются через люк-лаз, верхнее или нижнее устройства налива (слива) самотёком, методом выкачивания насосом или передавливанием воздухом, парами перевозимого груза или инертным газом через верхнее или нижнее устройство налива (слива). Воздух, пары продукта или инертный газ подаются в цистерну при сливе и отводятся из неё при наливе через клапан воздушной (газовой) магистрали, расположенный в верхней части цистерны. Контейнер ТКМ1-25 всех модификаций изготовлен в климатическом исполнении 'У' (умеренное), категории размещения 1 по ГОСТ 15150-69, что позволяет

эксплуатировать его при температурах –50 – +50° С. Контейнер цистерна имеет прочную конструкцию, обеспечивающую многократное его использование. Контейнер цистерна ТКМ1-25 содержит следующие элементы:- (1) цистерну, предназначенную для заполнения перевозимым продуктом, изготовленную из нержавеющей стали марки 12Х18Н10Т (модификации, содержащие литеру С) или низколегированной стали 09Г2С-14 (модификация, содержащие литеру У), оборудованную люком-лазом. Цистерна контейнера представляет собой сварной сосуд, состоящий из цилиндрической обечайки и двух эллиптических днищ с внутренним диаметром 2 400 мм. В верхней части цистерны расположен предохранительный клапан пружинного типа, устройство верхнего слива (налива) продукта, клапан (кран) подсоединения воздушной (газовой) магистрали. Люк-лаз и другое оборудование размещены в отсеках (ящиках), стенки которых предотвращают разлив перевозимого продукта по наружной поверхности цистерны. Отсеки могут быть снабжены крышками. Для отвода пролитого продукта из отсеков на наружной поверхности цистерны установлены дренажные трубы. На цилиндрической части цистерны имеются ребра жесткости, предназначенные для обеспечения устойчивости оболочки цистерны при действии избыточного наружного давления. На поверхности заднего днища наклеена эмблема классификационного общества Российского Морского Регистра Судоходства (для Российских контейнеров цистерн). В нижней части заднего днища цистерны расположено устройство нижнего слива продукта (если не запрещено по условиям перевозки груза и установлено по требованию заказчика). Внизу цилиндрической части цистерны имеются опорные площадки, используемые при транспортировке контейнера автомобильным транспортом. (2) Переднюю и заднюю торцевые рамы, между которыми при помощи опорных обечаек и нижних подкосов и верхних подкосов жёстко закреплена цистерна. Нижние и врехние подкосы приварены к цистерне через подкладные листы. Рамы снабжены угловыми фитингами, соответствующими стандарту ISO 1161:1984 и ГОСТ 20527-82, предназначенными для подъёма контейнера, крепления его на транспортных средствах и соединения контейнеров между собой при штабелировании. Расположение угловых фитингов определяет габаритные размеры контейнера, которые по длине, ширине и высоте соответствуют требованиям стандарта ISO 668:1995 и ГОСТ 18477-79. На рамах имеются укосы и лестницы. На задней торцевой раме установлен пенал для документов, винт заземления контейнера и пластина для заземления. К ней же прикреплены листы с табличками с данными по цистерне, о допущении по безопасности и таможенной. Торцевые рамы передняя и задняя, до установки на задней раме листов для крепления табличек взаимозаменяемы и представляют собой сварные конструкции, состоящие из вертикальных стоек, поперечных балок и укосов. Элементы рамы изготовлены из низколегированной стали. В углах рамы расположены фитинги, предназначенные для погрузочно-разгрузочных операций с контейнером, крепления контейнера на транспортном средстве и соединения контейнеров между собой при их штабелировании. Форма и размеры угловых фитингов соответствуют стандарту ISO1161:1984. Рамы со стороны правой угловой стойки имеют лестницу, изготовленную методом сварки из холоднокатаных трубчатых элементов 25 х 4. В левой части задней торцевой рамы установлены листы для крепления табличек:- (i) с данными по цистерне; (ii) о допущении по безопасности; и (iii) о допущении к перевозке грузов под таможенной пломбой. На левой угловой стойке задней торцевой рамы закреплён пенал для временного хранения сопроводительных документов на перевозимый груз и контейнер. Нижние подкосы представляют собой коробчатые прямоугольные в сечении гнутые или катанные профили с номинальной толщиной стенки 6 мм, изготовленные из стали 09Г2С-14 ГОСТ 19281-89, предназначенные для передачи на цистерну транспортных нагрузок, действующих на нижние фитинги контейнера. Подкосы привариваются к цилиндрической части цистерны через подкладные листы. Верхние подкосы представляют собой коробчатые квадратные в сечении гнутые или катанные профили с номинальной толщиной стенки 4 мм, изготовленные из стали 09Г2С-14 ГОСТ 19281-89, предназначенные для передачи на цистерну транспортных нагрузок, действующих на верхние фитинги контейнера. Подкосы привариваются к цилиндрической части цистерны через подкладные листы. (3) Площадки обслуживания, расположенные в верхней части контейнера, состоящие из продольного и двух поперечных трапов. Настилы трапов изготовлены из просечно-вытяжного или аналогичного по условиям безопасности работы персонала стального или алюминиевого листа. Площадка обслуживания предназначена для доступа персонала к люку-лазу, запорно-предохранительной арматуре и угловым фитингам при погрузочно-разгрузочных операциях и техническом обслуживании контейнера. Для подъёма на площадку используются лестницы на передней и задней торцевых рамах. (4) Запорную арматуру для налива и слива продукта, включающая в себя устройство верхнего налива (слива), клапан (кран) воздушной (газовой) магистрали, устройство нижнего слива. Устройство верхнего слива (налива) груза состоит из:- (i) трубы слива с внутренним диаметром, равным 75 мм (3”), верхний конец которой закреплён во фланце, вваренном в цистерну, а нижний конец крепится к её внутренней поверхности при помощи специального устройства; (ii) шарового клапана или клапана типа баттерфляй с Ду 75 мм; и (iii) глухого фланца. Нижнее устройство слива (налива) груза состоит из внутреннего клапана, наружного клапана типа баттерфляй с резьбовой крышкой или фланцевой заглушкой, устанавливаемой после опорожнения цистерны. Условный проходной диаметр устройства нижнего слива равен 3” (75 мм). Внутренний клапан представляет собой запорное устройство, остающееся закрытым при разрушении наружных запорных устройств во время аварии. Предусмотрено также дистанционное управление клапаном. Верхнее и нижнее устройства слива являются разборными, что позволяет производить ремонт и замену вышедших из строя деталей. Присоединительные размеры арматуры для слива и налива продукта соответствуют требованиям стандарта ISO 9669:1990/2.2. (5) Предохранительный клапан, предназначенный для предотвращения повышения давления внутри цистерны более, чем на 10% от максимально допустимого рабочего давления (МДРД). Предохранительный клапан с условным диаметром проходного сечения, равным 2.5” (Ду = 63 мм), является предохранительным устройством пружинного типа и служит для выпуска паров перевозимого продукта, если их давление превысит максимально допустимое рабочее давление при недопустимом перегреве контейнера или непредвиденном повышении давления при его эксплуатации. Предохранительный клапан может быть снабжён разрывной мембраной, которая должна разрушаться при давлении, равном испытательному (0.6 МПа). При перевозке легко воспламеняющихся жидкостей (Класс Опасности 3) на предохранительном клапане должна быть установлена пламепрерывающая сетка. Для контроля герметичности разрывной мембраны на клапане предусмотрено отверстие для установки манометра, измеряющего давление в полости между мембраной и тарелкой клапана. При эксплуатации КЦ с ним выполняются следующие технологические операции:- налив продукта; погрузка на транспортное средство; транспортировка к месту слива; разгрузка с транспортного средства; временное хранение; слив продукта; очистка и промывка цистерны (при необходимости); и транспортировка к месту налива. Под Цистерной, от Латинского слова Cisterna, означающее Водоём или Водохранилище, понимается ёмкость для хранения или перевозки жидкостей, сыпучих тел и прочего. Различают стационарные и передвижные цистерны. К стационарным цистернам относятся бетонные или железобетонные и каменные сооружения, а также металлические цилиндрические резервуары. К передвижным цистернам относятся цистерны, транспортируемые на автомобиле, железнодорожных тележках. Вместимость автомобильной цистерны обычно составляет 1.5–5 м^3, Российской железнодорожной цистерны – до 140 м^3. Контейнер Цистерна включает в себя два основных элемента – цистерну (или цистерны) и каркас (рамные элементы), соответствующие требованиям международного стандарта ИСО 1496/3. За рубежом контейнеры цистерны выпускают и испытывают под надзором Регистра Лойда (Lloid Register), что подтверждается соответствующим сертификатом, оформляемым на каждую цистерну. По состоянию на начало 2002 90% выпускаемых в России контейнеров цистерн являлись разработками Научно-Технического Центра Металлокомпозит при ЦНИИ Специального

Машиностроения. Центр разработал, испытал и запустил в серийное производство контейнеры цистерны стандарта ISO (габарит 1CC) с цистернами из нержавеющих и углеродистых сталей для перевозки легковоспламеняющихся, ядовитых и химически агрессивных жидкостей и сжиженных газов (аммиак, углеводородные газы и другие) более 500 наименований. На сегодняшний день уже несколько крупных Российских заводов приступили к серийному изготовлению контейнеров цистерн для сжиженных газов ТКМ 5-25 вместимостью 25 $м^3$. Выпуск и испытания ведутся под надзором Российского Морского Регистра Судоходства, что подтверждается его сертификатом (Российский Регистр и Регистр Лойда, являясь членами Международной Ассоциации Классификационных Обществ (МАКО), признают сертификаты друг друга). Для перевозки пищевых продуктов (подсолнечное масло, патока, этиловый спирт и другие) изготавливают цистерны с повышенными требованиями к обработке внутренней поверхности, оснащённые специальной сливно-наливной арматурой. На сегодняшний день массовый выпуск контейнеров цистерн этого типа Российские предприятия пока не освоили. Контейнер для текучих веществ.

TANK DOWELS = ШТЫРИ ДЛЯ ЦИСТЕРН – Tank Dowels:- cones used to secure tank containers together which are generally thinner than standard cones to enable stacking two tank containers in the space of one regular-sized container. / Конусы, используемые для крепления между собой контейнеров цистерн, но которые обычно тоньше стандартных конусов. Они позволяют сформировать из двух контейнеров цистерн один объединённый, совпадающий по габаритам с контейнером распространённого размера. Под Шпонкой, от Польского слова Szponka, от Немецкого слова Шпан (Span), означающее Клин или Подкладка или Щепка, понимается деталь шпоночного соединения, закладываемая одновременно в паз в ступице шкива, зубчатого колеса и тому подобного и в тело вала. Различают клиновые, призматические, сегментные и тангенциальные шпонки. Седловидные вставки конической формы.

TANKER = ТАНКЕР (или НАЛИВНОЕ СУДНО) – Tanker is a ship designed to carry various types of liquid cargo, from oil and gasoline to molasses, water, and vegetable oil. A Tanker is a bulk carrier designed to transport liquid cargo, most often petroleum products. Oil tankers vary in size from small coastal vessels of 1 500 tons deadweight, through medium-sized ship of 60 000 tons, to the giant VLCCs (very large crude carriers). A vessel specially designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk. Tanker is cargo ship fitted with tanks for carrying liquid in bulk. They may be characterized by their generation or age, their condition, the nature of the cargo they are designed to carry, the trade(s) and/or routes in which they normally operate, the maximum tonnage they can carry, their dimensions or operating limits, e.g., beam, or width, and draft, or how much of the boat is below the water-line, the details of their design, e.g., single or double-hull, and the flag under which they operate particularly whether or not it is considered a ‘Flag of Convenience’. Tankers or barges carrying crude oil or heavy persistent petroleum products (heavy fuel oil, for example, which coats the sides of the cargo tanks) are called Dirty Tankers. Distillates, gasoline and other light petroleum products must be carried in smaller, more expensive Clean Tankers or barges. Aframax tankers can carry from 80 000 to 105 000 deadweight tones, Panamax tankers (the largest ships capable of navigating in the Panama Canal) from 55 000 to 80 000 deadweight tones, Suezmax tankers from 120 000 to 160 000 deadweight tones, and very large crude carriers 200 000 deadweight tones or more. Ships fitted with tanks to carry liquid cargo such as:- crude petroleum and petroleum products; chemicals, liquefied gasses (LNG and LPG), wine, molasses, and similar product tankers. A Tanker is a bulk carrier designed to transport liquid cargo, most often petroleum products. Oil tankers vary in size from small coastal vessels of 1 500 tons deadweight, through medium-sized ship of 60 000 tons, to the giant VLCCs (Very Large Crude Carriers), ULCCs (Ultra Large Crude Carriers), and Supertankers. Tankers are further divided by whether they are providing clean or dirty service. Dirty tankers carry loads of crude oil and residual fuels, while clean tankers carry lighter products such as diesel, gasoline, No. 2 heating oil, and jet fuel. Light products cannot be carried in dirty tankers because they will become contaminated and no longer meet product specifications. Generally, smaller tankers carry clean cargoes of refined products, while the larger tankers carry crude oil and other dirty products. Usually, import levels for petroleum products and tanker rates display an inverse relationship, with low tanker rates encouraging higher imports and high tanker rates putting downward pressure on import levels. Freight rates for clean tankers usually are lowest in early autumn, after prime driving season in the United States but before the start of heating season. Tanker tracking indicators point to the possibility that crude oil imports could begin to increase sometime in April. Should imports of both crude oil and light products increase this summer, the increased demand for tankers could raise freight rates again and add to the cost of crude oil and light products, but probably not more than a few pennies per gallon. Tanker rates can be increased steeply, e.g., in the wake of hurricanes in the United States as exporters book shipments to the US for both light products and crude oil. See also Supertanker, Ultra Large Crude Carrier, and Very Large Crude Carrier. / 1 500 т грп, . печное бытовое топливо № 2 (No. 2 heating oil) . Под Танкером понимается судно для перевозки жидких грузов (кислоты, нефть, расплавленная сера, растительное масло и так далее) в судовых цистернах (танках). Дедвейт танкеров-нефтевозов превышает 500 000 тонн. Под Танкером или Наливным Судном понимается грузовое судно для перевозки наливом в грузовых цистернах (танках), расположенных в корпусе судна, жидких и полужидких грузов (бензин, битум, вино, нефть, сжиженные газы, смазочные и пищевые масла, спирт, химикалии и тому подобное). В зависимости от типа груза наливные суда разделяются на битумовозы, газовозы, пульповозы, танкеры, химовозы и другие. Приём груза на танкер производится по закрытому трубопроводу, выгрузка – судовыми насосами. Грузоподъёмность танкеров до 500 000 тонн. Наливные суда составляют наиболее многочисленную группу грузовых судов. По данным на 1986 общий тоннаж танкеров составляет свыше 40% суммарного тоннажа мирового транспортного флота. Судовой Танк – судовая цистерна, служащая для размещения жидких грузов, топлива или балласта. Под Танкером, от Английского слова Tanker, от Tank, означающее Бак или Резервуар или Цистерна, или Наливным Судном, понимается судно для транспортировки жидких грузов наливом. Танкеры перевозят сырую нефть и продукты её переработки, сжиженные газы, пищевые продукты (растительное масло, молоко, патоку, китовый жир, вино и другие), химикалии (кислоты, спирт и другие), расплавленную серу, асфальт, пресную воду и тому подобное. Со 2-й половины XIX века нефть и нефтепродукты начали перевозить наливом в трюмных ящиках (вкладных цистернах) или непосредственно в корпусе (ранее нефть перевозили на судах в бочках). Впервые перевозка наливом была осуществлена в России в 1873 на Каспийском Море судовладельцами братьями Артемьевыми на деревянной парусной шхуне ‘Александр’; позднее строились деревянные и металлические наливные баржи для перевозки нефти по Каспийскому Морю и Волге. В 1878 был построен первый Русский наливной железный пароход ‘Зороастр’ грузоподъёмностью 250 тонн (т) с 8 цилиндрическими вкладными цистернами, которые впоследствии были сняты, а нефть наливалась прямо в трюмы. Русский паровой танкер ‘Спаситель’ грузоподъёмностью 670 т, в основных чертах послуживший прообразом для современного танкера, был сооружён в 1882, на 4 года раньше Английского парового танкера ‘Глюкауф’ дедвейтом около 3 000 т почти такой же конструкции. К середине 1974 флот танкеров составил почти половину объёма мирового гражданского флота, всего на это время Английским ‘Регистром Судоходства Лойда’ зарегистрировано 7 855 танкеров общей валовой вместимостью около 155 миллионов регистровых тонн (рег.т) (учитывая суда вместимостью не менее 100 рег.т). К началу 1975 общий дедвейт строившихся или заказанных 1 268 танкеров дедвейтом не менее 2 000 т составил 168 миллионов тонн, почти 82% от объёма заказов всего мирового флота. Танкер представляет собой однопалубное самоходное судно с машинным отделением, жилыми и служебными помещениями в корме, с продольной (иногда поперечной по бортам) системой набора корпуса судна, обычно без двойного дна в грузовых танках. Грузовые

помещения разделены несколькими поперечными и 1–3 продольными переборками (в зависимости от размеров танкера) на танки, некоторые из которых служат только для приёма водяного балласта. Доступ в танки – через палубные горловины небольшого размера с непроницаемыми крышками. Погрузку танкера одним или несколькими сортами груза ведут береговыми средствами, разгрузку – судовыми насосами по проложенным по палубе и в танках трубопроводам. Для подогрева застывающих грузов (парафинистой нефти, мазута, битума и других) танки оборудуют теплообменниками – змеевиками, по которым пропускают водяной пар. Танкеры снабжают средствами предотвращения пожаров и борьбы с ними (например, установками для заполнения танков инертным газом, объёмного и поверхностного тушения с помощью пара, пены, мелкораспылённой воды). С целью улучшения мореходных качеств танкера при ходе без груза предусматривается приём водяного балласта в балластные, а также грузовые танки, которые оборудуют системой мойки горячей водой под давлением и средствами очистки нефтесодержащих вод. Для предотвращения разъедания внутренних поверхностей танков их защищают антикоррозийными покрытиями, танки танкеров-химовозов иногда изготавливают из коррозийностойких материалов. Танкеры-нефтевозы принадлежат к числу самых больших транспортных судов. В 1975 строились танкеры дедвейтом около 550 тысяч тонн, длиной 400 метров (м) и шириной 63 м, высота их борта 35 м, осадка 28.5 м, главные двигатели – 2 паровые турбины мощностью по 26 800 килоВатт (кВт) (32 400 лошадиных сил (л.с.)). Малые и средние танкеры обычно оборудуются дизельными энергетическими установками, на крупных танкерах преобладают паротурбинные установки.

TANKER OWNERS' VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT CONCERNING LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ СОБСТВЕННИКОВ ТАНКЕРОВ, КАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ НЕФТЬЮ – 'Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement Concerning Liability for Oil Pollution' is an agreement subscribed by most tanker owners world-wide, whereby owners agree to pay jointly for clean-up costs incurred by Governments in respect of oil discharge from tankers belonging to such owners. / Добровольное Соглашение Собственников Танкеров, Касающееся Ответственности за Загрязнение Нефтью – соглашение, подписанное большинством собственников танкеров со всего мира, посредством которого собственники согласны совместно оплачивать затраты по очистке, понесённые государством в отношении разгрузки нефти из танкеров, принадлежащих таким собственникам.

TANKER–TRACKING DATA = ДАННЫЕ ПО ТАНКЕРАМ В ПУТИ (или ДАННЫЕ ПО ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЮ ТАНКЕРОВ) – Tanker-Tracking Data:- information on the number and cargo size of crude oil tankers used in estimating production. Charter fixture data are a useful indicator of cargo volumes. / Информация о количестве и объёме груза в нефтеперевозочных танкерах, используемая в оценке добычи. Данные о задействованных чартерах (зафрахтованных судах) являются полезным индикатором объёмов груза.

TANK FARM = ФЕРМА ИЗ ЦИСТЕРН (или НЕФТЕБАЗА) – Slang in energy industries. A Tank Farm is a set of tanks used to store petroleum products. / Жаргон в отраслях энергетики. Ферма из Цистерн – сборище цистерн, используемых для запасания нефтепродуктами.

TANK PALLET = ПОДДОН–РЕЗЕРВУАР (или ПОДДОН ЦИСТЕРНА) – Tank Pallet is a sealed, four-sided box pallet, fitted with a sealable lid, which can be emptied by a tap fitted to the base or by aspiration through the top opening. Note 1:- a tank pallet is commonly used for carrying liquids and gases. Note 2:- some types of tank pallets can also be called Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs). Definitions concerning IBCs can be found in ISO 15867 [4]. / Поддон-Резервуар – ящичный поддон с четырьмя неразборными стенками и крышкой с запорным устройством. Слив груза осуществляют через сливное отверстие, расположенное в основании, или путём всасывания через крышку. Примечание 1:- поддон-резервуар применяют для транспортирования жидких и газообразных грузов. Примечание 2:- эти типы поддонов-резервуаров можно применять как крупнотоннажные контейнеры Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs). Определения контейнеров (IBCs) приведены в стандарте ISO 15867 [4].

TANK SUIT = ЦЕЛЬНЫЙ КУПАЛЬНИК (или ХХ) – Tank Suit is a one-piece bathing suit with usually wide shoulder straps.

TANKTAINER = ЦИСТЕЙНЕР (или ЦИСТЕРНЕР, или КОНТЕЙНЕР ЦИСТЕРНА) – Tanktainer is a cylindrically-shaped container intended for transport of liquid cargo. / Контейнер цилиндрической формы, предназначенный для перевозки жидких грузов.

TANK TOP = БОРЦОВКА (или МАЙКА БЕЗРУКАВКА) – Tank Top:- a sleeveless collarless shirt with usually wide shoulder straps and no front opening.

TANK TOP = ВТОРОЕ ДНО (или ПЕРЕКРЫТИЕ НАД ЦИСТЕРНАМИ ДВОЙНОГО ДНА) – Tank Top is the upper plating of the double bottom in a ship. / Верхняя обшивка двойного днища у корабля. Второе Дно – внутреннее дно судна, водонепроницаемый настил, привариваемый к верхним кромкам днищевого набора (флорам, вертикальному килю, стрингерам) и образующий вместе с днищем двойное дно. Второе дно является платформой, несущей большую часть нагрузки от перевозимых грузов, энергетической установки и прочего. При повреждении днища второе дно предотвращает попадание воды в корпус судна, а на танкерах – разлив нефти. Пространство двойного дна используется обычно для приёма топлива, жидкого балласта и тому подобного.

TANK TRAIN = МАРШРУТ ИЗ ЦИСТЕРН (или СОСТАВ ИЗ ЦИСТЕРН) – Tank Train:- a procedure in the rail shipment of crude oil, refined products, and other liquids developed by General American Transportation (GATX). Tank Train tank cars are interconnected, which permits loading and unloading of the entire train of cars from one connection. / Дьженерэл Амэрикэн Транспотэйшэн (General American Transportation).

TANK WAGON = ВАГОН ЦИСТЕРНА – Tank Wagon is a wagon designed for the bulk transport of liquids or gases. / Вагон, предназначенный для перевозки наливом жидкостей или газов.

TANNIC ACID = ДУБИЛЬНАЯ КИСЛОТА (или ДИГАЛЛОВАЯ КИСЛОТА) – Tannic Acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, is a mixture of compounds derived from Oak bark, nutgall and other natural sources; no well-defined chemical composition. Tannic acid treatment, followed by treatment with tartar emetic, has been used to improve the washfastness of dyed wool or nylon. Syntans and now used for this purpose. / Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Дубильные Материалы, части растений или их экстракты, содержащие танниды, используемые в кожевенном производстве для дубления кожи. К основным дубильным материалам относятся:- древесина Дуба и Каштана (вместе с корой), кора Ивы, Лиственницы и Ели и некоторые корни (Таран, Чукра, Кермек и другие). В Дубе танниды содержатся во всех частях растения, однако дубильным материалом служит только древесина ствола и толстых сучьев (вместе с корой), непригодная для поделок, и пни. Содержание таннидов в древесине Дуба колеблется в зависимости от вида, района и времени заготовки от 4 до 6%; в древесине Каштана – от 7 до 8%; в Иве, Лиственнице и Ели танниды находятся в коре (от 8 до 20%). Возможности ежегодных заготовок еловой и лиственничной коры практически неограничены. Содержание таннидов в корневых дубильных материалах:- в Таране – до 22%, Чукре – 14.5% и Кермеке от 11 до 21%. Кроме перечисленных растительных дубильных материалов, на заводах иногда перерабатывают

валонею, Квебрахо, Акацию, Мангровые, Миробаланы и Чернильные Орешки. Валонея (чашечки жёлудей Дубов, произрастающих главным образом в Малой Азии и на Юге Европы) содержит таннидов в среднем 23.5%; чешуйки, покрывающие чашечку жёлудя, – до 45.5%, поэтому их отделяют и поставляют на рынок в виде самостоятельного дубильного материала под названием ‘Трилло’. В древесине Квебрахо находится таннидов около 19%, в коре деревьев Акации – в среднем 31.5%, в коре Мангровых Деревьев – от 14 до 48%, в плодах Миробаланов – от 35 до 50% и в Чернильных Орешках, в зависимости от Вида, – от 19 до 77%. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) дубильные материалы непосредственно в кожевенном производстве для ‘сыпочного’ способа дубления не использовались с начала 1930-х. С развитием отечественной дубильно-экстрактовой промышленности все дубильные материалы перерабатываются на экстракты. Дубильные Вещества, то же, что Дубящие Вещества. Дубящие Вещества, вещества, применяемые при выделке (дублении) кожи и меха. Дубящие вещества подразделяют на минеральные и органические. К минеральным дубящим веществам относят соединения хрома, алюминия, циркония, титана, кремния, железа и других. Большинство этих соединений – основные соли серной кислоты (например, $CrOHSO_4$ и другие); их применяют для дубления в виде водных растворов. Наиболее широко распространено дубление соединениями хрома (так называемое Хромовое Дубление), которое применяют для всех основных видов кожи и меха, в особенности при комбинированных методах дубления. В последнем случае предварительное хромовое дубление (Хромирование) обеспечивает высокую проницаемость кожаного полуфабриката, что резко ускоряет последующее дубление (Додубливание) органическими дубящими веществами, повышает термостойкость и износостойкость кожи. Перспективные дубящие вещества – соединения циркония, сообщающие коже повышенную износостойкость, гладкую и плотную лицевую поверхность. Органические дубящие вещества подразделяют на животные и растительные, искусственные и синтетические. К животным дубящим веществам относят высоконепредельные жиры различных Рыб и морских Животных (так называемые Ворвани), применяемые для выработки замши. Дубящие вещества растительного происхождения – танниды, содержатся в различных органах Растений. Эти дубящие вещества извлекают из измельчённого материала экстрагированием водой или слабыми растворами сернисто-кислых соединений при повышенной температуре. Затем растворы таннидов и сопутствующих веществ концентрируют, превращая в жидкий или твёрдый экстракты. Танниды, извлечённые из различных видов Растений, отличаются химическим строением, свойствами и могут быть подразделены на:- гидролизующиеся, конденсированные и смешанные. В гидролизующихся таннидах составные части молекулы соединены с помощью эфирных связей. Типичные представители этой группы – таннины (сложные эфиры фенолкарбоновых кислот и простейших углеводов, преимущественно гексоз). Основу большинства конденсированных дубящих веществ составляют различные полиоксипроизводные 3-оксифлавана. В твёрдом виде танниды обычно аморфные вещества, растворяющиеся неограниченно в воде. Растворы таннидов могут быть использованы для дубления любых видов кожи (иногда шубной овчины), как самостоятельно, так и в комбинации с другими дубящими веществами. Искусственные дубящие вещества – высокомолекулярные органические соединения, обладающие дубящими свойствами. Эти дубящие вещества – побочные продукты производств, перерабатывающих органическое сырьё. Для удобства применения в качестве дубителей эти продукты концентрируют и иногда очищают. Типичные представители искусственных дубящих веществ – сульфитцеллюлозные экстракты, получаемые из заводских отходов переработки целлюлозы. Основной компонент любого сульфитцеллюлозного экстракта, определяющий его кожевенно-технологические свойства, – лигносульфоновые кислоты. Эти дубящие вещества обладают высокой устойчивостью и быстрее, чем танниды, проникают в кожаный полуфабрикат, однако их остальные показатели (температура сваривания, наполнение и формирование объёма кожи) хуже, чем у таннидов. Очищенные от солей кальция концентраты лигносульфоновых кислот широко применяют для получения высококачественных синтетических дубителей. Синтетические дубящие вещества, или Синтаны, получают из различных органических соединений. Основным сырьём для производства синтанов служат фенол и его производные, ароматические углеводороды (например, нафталин), нафтолы, сульфоны, лигносульфоновые кислоты, формалин, мочевина и другие. Синтаны подразделяют на вспомогательные, применяемые в небольших количествах совместно с растительными дубящими веществами; заменители таннидов, используемые самостоятельно или в смеси с таннидами в количестве до 60% от массы всего дубителя; специального назначения, применяемые для дубления и одновременной окраски, отбеливания, жирования и других целей. Создание высококачественных синтетических дубящих веществ позволяет сократить или полностью прекратить переработку на дубильные экстракты ценной дубовой древесины, расширить ассортимент и свойства дубителей (применительно к различным схемам кожевенного производства), улучшить качество и интенсифицировать процесс производства кожи. Применение синтанов из года в год увеличивалось и составляло в балансе органических дубящих веществ бывшего СССР около 40%. Из простейших органических веществ дубящими свойствами обладают хиноны и формальдегид. Последний применяют в комбинированном дублении с таннидами и соединениями хрома.

TANNIN = ТАННИН – Tannin:- synonym is Tannic Acid. Yellowish white to light brown, amorphous, bulky powder of flakes or spongy masses occurring in the bark and fruit of many plants, notably in the bark of the oak species, in sumac and myrobalan, and Chinese or Turkish nutgall. It gives insoluble precipitates with albumin, starch, gelatin and most – alkaloidal and metallic salts. The tannates, formed with the acetates of the heavy metals, such as those of aluminium, copper, chromium, lead, tin and zinc, are used as mordants in the dyestuffs industry. The tanning agents are largely employed in the tanning of leather, in dyeing, in sizing silk, and for the preparation of dyestuffs. Their application in dyeing is based on the fact that they are readily absorbed by the textile fibers, notably cotton, linen, silk and nylon, and on the property of forming insoluble compounds in the fibers, on the one hand, with the heavy metals and with antimony, and on the other hand with the basic dyestuff. The tannins are extensively employed in the preparation of silk, both to strengthen and to weigh the fiber. Tannin mordents are also used on wool, silk, and nylon to form a resist for cross dyeing. Tannin is a heterogeneous group of astringent phenolic substances, widely distributed in plants, and commercially used in tanning, dyeing and preparation of ink. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота (Tannic Acid). Фенольное (Phenolic). осадок (precipitate). Таннин – гетерогенная (неоднородная) группа вяжущих фенольных субстанций, широко распространённых в растениях, и используемая в коммерческих целях при их выделении (производстве), для крашения и приготовления чернил. Под Таннинами или Таннидами, от Французского слова Tanner, означающее Дубить Кожу, понимаются фенольные соединения, содержащиеся во многих растениях. Способны образовывать прочные связи с белками и другими биополимерами. Применяются для дубления кож, протравливания тканей при крашении, в медицине в качестве вяжущих средств. Под Таннинами, от Французского слова Tannin, от Tanner, означающее Дубить Кожу, понимаются широко распространённая в растениях группа фенольных соединений, обладающих способностью образовывать прочные связи с белками и некоторыми другими природными полимерами (целлюлоза, пектиновые вещества). Термином Таннин первоначально (с конца XVIII века) называли экстрагируемую водой из ряда растений смесь веществ, обладающую свойством превращать сырую кожу в дублёную. Ныне к таннинам относят все встречающиеся в природе соединения с молекулярной массой от 500 до 3 000, содержащие большое число фенольных гидроксильных групп (в Советской литературе дубящие вещества растительного происхождения называют также Таннидами). Таннины делят на 2 класса:- образованные многоатомным спиртом (например, глюкозой), у которого гидроксильные группы частично или полностью этерифицированы галловой кислотой или родственными соединениями (так называемые Гидролизуемые Таннины, например, I), и образованные

конденсацией фенольных соединений, например, катехинов (так называемые Негидролизуемые, или Конденсированные, Таннины, например, II). Таннины содержатся в коре, древесине, листьях и (или) плодах дубильных растений, в галлах и других. Таннины применяют для дубления кож, как протраву при крашении хлопчатобумажных тканей, а также в медицине в качестве вяжущего средства. Водный раствор таннинов при нанесении на обожжённый участок кожи связывает ядовитые белковые продукты распада тканей и способствует заживлению раны. Таннины могут связывать в организме бактериальные токсины, а также ядовитые соли серебра, ртути, свинца.

TAP = TAPAK–TAPAK PUMP

TAP2 = 4–INCH DIAMETER TREADLE PUMP

TAPA = ТАПА – Tapa is a coarse cloth made in the Pacific islands from the pounded bark especially of the paper mulberry and usually decorated with geometric patterns.

TAPA CLOTH = ПОЛОТНО ТАПА – Tapa Cloth is a papery cloth made by pounding and flattening the inner bark of certain trees found in the Pacific Islands. It is often used in America for decorative wall hangings. See also Bark Cloth. / бумажная ткань, сделанная посредством колочения и сплющивания внутренней коры определённых деревьев, растущих на Тихих Островах (Pacific Islands) в Океании.

TAPE = ТЕСЬМА (или ЛЕНТА, или БЕЙКА) – Tape is:- (1) a narrow, woven fabric not over 8 inches in width. (2) In slide fasteners, a strip of material, along one edge of which the bead and scoops are attached, the bead sometimes being integral with the strip. See also Nonelastic Woven Tape, and Slit Tape. Tape is a narrow woven fabric. Tape is a fabric sewn to a garment at the front edges, armholes, shoulder, neck, sideseams, vents, bottoms, gorge seams, etc. It is usually designed to prevent distortion of a fabric edge or seam.

TAPERED BLOCKS = СУЖЕННЫЕ БЛОКИ – Tapered Blocks:- these are wedges cut at a narrow angle to allow small gaps between items of cargo to be braced. They are also referred to as Slim Wedges or Driving Wedges.

TAPERING RATE = СНИЖАЮЩАЯСЯ СТАВКА – Tapering Rate is a rate that increases with distance but not in direct proportion to the distance the commodity is shipped.

TAPESTRY = ГОБЕЛЕН (или ШПАЛЕРА, или КОВЁР–КАРТИНА) – Tapestry is a Jacquard woven fabric in cotton, wool, or man-made fibers. Traditionally, a decorative wall hanging woven to depict a scene. The filling threads are changed in color to fit the design. On the back, shaded stripes identify this fabric. It is used extensively for wall hangings, table covers, draperies, and upholstery. Some rugs are made in tapestry weaves. The word is also used for needlepoint, but this use is generally considered incorrect. Machine-made fabrics, also called Tapestry, have regular designs on the surface and a slightly looped pile. They are used for such things as coats and handbags. Tapestry is a heavy, often hand-woven, ribbed fabric, featuring an elaborate design depicting a historical or current pictorial display. The weft-faced fabric design is made by using colored filling yarns, only in areas where needed, that are worked back and forth over spun warp yarns, which are visible on the back. End-uses include wall hangings and upholstery. Tapestry is a form of textile art. It is woven by hand on a vertical loom. It is weft-faced weaving, in which all the warp threads are hidden in the completed work, unlike cloth weaving where both the warp and the weft threads may be visible. In this way, a colorful pattern or image is created. Most weavers use a naturally based warp thread, such as linen or cotton. The weft threads are usually wool or cotton, but may include silk, gold, silver or other alternatives. Tapestry is a heavy handwoven reversible textile used for hangings, curtains, and upholstery and characterized by complicated pictorial designs. / уточные нити . Жакяр (Jacquard). Гобелен, вытканный вручную ковёр-картина (шпалера). В строгом смысле – изделие действующей поныне Парижской Мануфактуры (учреждена в предместье Сен-Марсель (faubourg Saint-Marcel) в 1662 как Королевская; включила ряд частных шпалерных заведений, в том числе мастерскую Фламандских ткачей Марка дё Комо (Marc de Comans) и Фросуа дё ля Плошэ (François de la Planche), основана в 1607). Её главным зданием стала бывшая мастерская известных с XV века красильщиков Гобеленов (Gobelins), имя которых утвердилось за мануфактурой и её изделиями. Гобелены выполнялись цветными шерстяными и шёлковыми (иногда также серебряными и золотыми) нитями по рисункам (картонам) управлявшего мануфактурой художника Ш. Лебрена, а в XVIII веке Ф. Буше, Ж.Б. Удри и других. Гобелены ткались на специальных ручных станках методом выборочного ткачества, то есть по отдельным участкам, которые затем сшивались тонкой шёлковой нитью. Характерная особенность гобеленов – рубчатая поверхность лицевой стороны, создаваемая нитями основы, и неровная поверхность оборотной стороны, образуемая швами и нитями утка. Высокие художественные достоинства гобеленов XVII–XVIII веков (с историческими, мифологическими, религиозными и литературными сюжетами) сделали их настолько популярными, что гобелены стали называть вначале подражавшие им шпалеры других мануфактур Франции и других Европейских стран, а в XIX веке – вообще шпалеры и даже машинное обивочное полотно плотного плетения (так называемые гобеленовые ткани). В XIX веке художественный уровень гобеленов резко снижается. С 1930-х искусство гобеленов возрождается на новой художественно-стилевой основе. Картоны (рисунки) для гобеленов в конце XIX – начале XX веков создавали Гобелен Жефруа, К. Моне, Ж.Ф. Рафаэлли и другие. После 1945 заметно способствовали развитию искусства гобеленов картоны (рисунки) художника Ж. Люрса. Под Гобеленом понимается вытканный вручную ковёр-картина (шпалера). В узком смысле – изделие Парижской Мануфактуры, основанной в 1662 и названной по имени красильщиков Гобеленов или Гобэлё (Gobelins). Гобелены ткутся из цветных шёлковых и шерстяных нитей отдельными частями, которые затем сшиваются. Гобелен – пёстрая узорчатая ткань приглушенных цветов с расплывчатыми переходами от одного цвета к другому.

TAPE YARN = ФАСОННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ДЛЯ ТЕСЬМЫ или ТРИКОТАЖНОЙ ЛЕНТЫ, или ЛЕНТОЧНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или ПЛЁНОЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Tape Yarn is a yarn used for knitwear in the form of a tape with a large width-to-thickness ratio. Such yarns are typically formed by weaving or knitting. Knitted tape yarns are often made on circular knitting machines, giving them a tubular cross-section. See also Slit-Film Yarn. / Пряжа, используемая для производства одежды из трикотажа, в форме лент (или тесьмы) с большим соотношением ширины с толщиной. Такой вид пряжи обычно создаётся посредством ткачества или трикотажного производства. Трикотажная Ленточная Пряжа часто вырабатывается на кругловязальных машинах, придающих им форму трубчатого поперечного сечения. Плёночная Текстильная Нить (Tape Yarn) – плоская комплексная нить, полученная расщеплением текстильной плёнки или экструдированием в виде полоски.

TAP PANTS = XX (или БРЮКИ ТРУБОЧКИ) – Tap Pants:- a loose-fitting woman's undergarment of a style similar to shorts formerly worn for tap dancing.

TAP ROOT = ГЛАВНЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или СТЕРЖНЕВОЙ КОРЕНЬ) – Taproot is a primary root growing straight down from a plant, and larger or longer than the branching fibrous roots. Often a thick storage organ as in a carrot. The primary descending root. / Стержневой или Главный Корень – первичный корень, растущий прямо вниз от самого растения, и крупнее и длиннее, чем боковые фиброзные корни. Часто толстый запасающий орган как у Моркови. Первичный нисходящий корень. Под Корневой

Системой понимается совокупность корней одного растения. В случае преобладания роста главного корня, корневую систему называют стержневой, например, у Люпина или Хлопчатника. В случае сильного развития придаточных корней, корневую систему называют мочковатой, например, у всех однодольных, а также Лютика и Подорожника. Растения с развитой корневой системой используют для закрепления оврагов, песков и эродированных почв.

TAR = СМОЛА – Tar is the naturally occurring, viscous and dense hydrocarbon. / Вязкий и плотный углеводород, возникший естественным путём. Под Природной Смолой или Натуральной Смолой понимаются продукты жизнедеятельности некоторых растений, выделяемые или на поверхность коры самопроизвольно или при ранении. Плавятся при нагревании, растворяются или набухают в органических растворителях, способны к плёнкообразованию. Наиболее важные природные смолы – канифоль, копалы, шеллак, янтарь. Раньше природную смолу широко применяли в производстве бумаги, граммофонных пластинок, клеёв, лаков. В современной промышленности успешно заменяются синтетическими смолами. Под Дёгтем понимается высоковязкая жидкость чёрного цвета, образующаяся при термическом разложении берёзовой древесины без доступа воздуха. Используется для получения креозота, креолина, для пропитки кож.

TARBOOSH = ФЕСКА (или ХХ) – Tarboosh:- a red hat similar to the fez worn especially by Muslim men.

TARC = TROPICAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH CENTER

TARDIFLORA = МЕДЛЕННОРАСЦВЕТАЮЩЕЕ – Tardiflora (-um):- late flowering. / Позднецветущее (Tardiflorus).

TARDIFOLIA = МЕДЛЕННОРАСПУСКАЮЩЕЕСЯ – Tardifolia (-um):- late into leaf.

TARE = ТАРА – (1) Tare is the weight of the ties (or bands) and wrapping materials that contain the bale of cotton. The quoted net weight of a bale excludes the tare, whereas the gross weight includes tare. In the Cotton industry, a Tare is the weight of wrapping bands or wires used to cover cotton bales. Tare is the actual weight of the bagging and bands covering a bale of Cotton. In conformity with the change in trading of US upland Cotton to a net weight basis, ginners will certify to the warehouseman the tare weight of the bagging and bands used at the gin or enter tare weight on each gin bale tag (see also Permanent Bale Identification), which will be recorded in the Electronic Warehouse Receipt (EWR). Tare is the weight of all external and internal packing material (including bobbins, tubes, etc) of a case, bale, or other type of container. Tare is the sum of the masses of all the pallets, wrappers and containers, tie bands, and if appropriate all the yam supports such as bobbins, tubes, relating to a consignment or to any part of a consignment. Tare is the weight of packaging or a container without the goods. / В хлопковой отрасли, вес обёрточных поясов или проволоки, используемой для формирования хлопковых кип. Под Тарой, от Итальянского слова Tara от Арабского, понимается ёмкость для хранения, упаковки и транспортировки промышленных товаров и сельскохозяйственных продуктов. Различают тару жёсткую (бочки, бутылки, ящики), полужёсткую (картонные короба, корзины) и мягкую (кули, мешки).

(2) Tare:- weight of a (goods) vehicle without fuel; its unladen weight. Unladen weight of a container or trailer. The weight of a container, box or other carrier of goods when empty. / .

(3) Tare is the weight of the wrapping holding the goods. For rolls, the tare consists of fiber core and the wrap. For pallets, the tare consists of the pallet and the wrap. The tare is the difference between the net weight and gross weight. See also Mass. / Смотрите также Масса (Mass).

TARE WEIGHT = ВЕС ТАРЫ (или ТАРНЫЙ ВЕС) – (1) Tare Weight:- tare is the sum of the masses of all the pallets, wrappers and containers, tie bands, and if appropriate all the yam supports such as bobbins, tubes, relating to a consignment or to any part of a consignment. The weight of a container and the material used for packing. Tare Weight is a weight of an empty container. Gross Weight = Net Weight + Tare Weight. Tare Weight is the weight of the packaging or container. The weight of a container and/or packing materials without the weight of the goods it contains. Tare Weight is the weight of the packaging or container. / Вес Тары – вес пустого контейнера и/или упаковочных материалов без учёта веса самих товаров, содержащихся в них, называемого Нетто Весом. Брутто Вес = Нетто Вес + Вес Тары.

(2) Tare Weight:- as applied to a carload, the weight of the car exclusive of its contents.

TARE WEIGHT OF CONTAINER = ТАРНЫЙ ВЕС КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Tare Weight Of Container is a mass of an empty container including all fittings and appliances associated with that particular type of container. Tare Weight is the weight of a container and the material used for packing. / Масса порожнего контейнера, включая все фитинги и приспособления, связанные с конкретным типом контейнера.

TARGET = THE TRANS–EUROPEAN AUTOMATED REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT EXPRESS TRANSFER

TARGET = TRANSPORTABILITY ANALYSIS REPORTS GENERATOR

TARGET2 = ТАСВРРУП2 – TARGET2 is the second generation of the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) system, which is being developed to increase financial integration within the Euro area. The main objectives of TARGET2 will be:- (i) to better meet customers' needs by providing harmonised interfaces; (ii) to guarantee cost effectiveness by introducing a single price structure for core services; and (iii) to pave the way for the future, including developments related to the enlargement of the European Union and the Eurosystem. In TARGET2, the NCBs will remain responsible for the accounts and business relations with credit institutions. It is expected that the new system will become operational in the second half of this decade. TARGET2 is the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system for transactions in euro. TARGET stands for TransEuropean Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfers. TARGET2 is the second generation of TARGET. Payment transactions are settled one-by-one on a continuous basis in Central Bank money with immediate fnality. There is no upper or lower limit on the value of payments. Approximately 10 056 direct and 659 indirect participants and 4 091 correspondents are accessible via TARGET2. TARGET2 is operated by the Eurosystem (the European Central Bank and other EU Central Banks). Being an RTGS system, each payment is processed in real time, and settlement is immediate across the accounts that banks hold with their Central Bank. The system operates using SWIFT and the identifcation of banks within TARGET2 is through the use of the SWIFT BIC. TARGET2 opens at 07:00 Central European Time (CET) and closes at 17:00 CET for customer payments. An additional hour is available at the end of the day for direct participants to square their positions. See also EBA EURO1.

TARGET2–SECURITIES = ТАСВРРУП2–ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или ТАСВРРЭП2–ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ) – TARGET2-Securities (T2S) is one of the most ambitious projects that the Eurosystem has embarked upon, potentially leading to a transformational change in Europe's financial markets. T2S will provide harmonised delivery-versuspayment (DvP) settlement in central bank money in a variety of currencies for almost all heavily traded securities circulating in Europe. It will therefore be a major step forward in creating a single market in securities, removing many of the Giovannini barriers to cross-border clearing and settlement, as well as acting as a catalyst for further harmonisation in post-trading services. T2S will make cross-border settlement identical – in terms of cost, risk and technical

processing – to domestic settlement. Owned by the Eurosystem, operated on a cost-recovery basis and designed for the benefit of the users, T2S aims to be a state-of-the-art securities settlement platform. Furthermore, by leveraging the potentially substantial economies of scale, T2S will eventually become one of the most cost-efficient securities settlement services in the world. One of the main factors which will determine the success of T2S is achieving 'critical mass'. Since it is largely a fixed-cost business, the higher the number of settlement transactions, the lower the price for all users. By October 2009, 28 central securities depositories (CSDs) located in 26 European countries had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Eurosystem. This includes not only all the CSDs in the Euro area but also seven CSDs in EU countries outside the Euro area – Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom – and three CSDs in countries outside the EU – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Furthermore, several central banks from outside the Euro area have signalled their interest in allowing their national currency to be settled in T2S as well. T2S is therefore well on track to achieving a very high transaction volume. It shows the strong support for T2S among market participants in a large number of countries across the EU and even outside it. Xxxxx. T2S will be a single IT platform for settling almost all heavily traded securities in Europe, eliminating any differences between the settlement of domestic and cross-border transactions. It will truly be settlement without borders. T2S will integrate – horizontally across all countries in Europe – the most fundamental part of the securities infrastructure value chain:- settlement. Preliminary discussions on T2S between the Eurosystem and the market started in 2006. In the following two years, the Eurosystem in cooperation with market participants produced a first version of the T2S user requirements and an economic impact assessment which showed that the new integrated settlement engine could make a significant contribution to European economic growth and welfare. In July 2008, following the positive feedback received from the market in a public consultation, the Governing Council decided to go ahead with developing T2S. T2S will be a state-of-the-art settlement engine, providing commoditized and harmonized DvP settlement in central bank money on a real-time gross basis. This will extend the most secure settlement method throughout the whole of Europe. The use of DvP eliminates the risk for a market participant that its securities or cash could be transferred to a counterparty which then defaults before fulfilling its corresponding obligations. The use of 'central bank money' – such that the cash is transferred from one counterparty's cash account at a central bank to another counterparty's cash account also at the central bank – eliminates the settlement agent risk. The alternative – settlement in 'commercial bank money', in which the transfer of cash takes place between the counterparties' cash accounts held at the same commercial bank (with no changes in the central bank accounts) – entails the risk that the intermediating commercial bank could default. Settling on a real-time gross basis rather than netting further reduces risks arising if a counterparty defaults before a transaction is finally settled. Although most national CSDs already use these best practices for domestic transactions, for cross-border transactions DvP in central bank money is not possible at the moment in such an efficient and safe manner. In view of the recent financial turmoil, risk reduction initiatives such as those provided by T2S for cross-border transactions are highly valued by market participants. One of the key risk reduction features offered by T2S is a single IT platform to accommodate market participants' dedicated central bank cash accounts and securities accounts in the same place. This is the 'integrated model', which facilitates fast, highly efficient, low-risk settlement. It contrasts with the 'interfaced model', in which securities accounts are held at the CSD and the cash accounts with the central bank, and settlement requires the sending of messages to and from the CSD and the central bank to confirm the transfer of the securities and the cash. The interfaced model is less satisfactory, as it may involve delays in processing transactions and an increased risk of error, as well as making autocollateralisation less efficient. Although some markets already benefit from the integrated model at a national level, T2S will spread the benefits to the whole euro area and potentially to the rest of Europe. A key difference between the T2S integrated model and previously used integrated models is that T2S will be run by the central bank rather than the CSD. Instead of outsourcing its cash accounts to be managed by the CSD, in the T2S environment the central bank is insourcing the CDSs' securities accounts. The integrated model envisaged for T2S is fur ther enhanced because it will be developed and operated in conjunction with the Eurosystem's TARGET2 single shared plat form for cash payments. The close proximity of T2S and TARGET2 will not only provide synergies by al lowing market participants to optimise their collateral and liquidity management, but will also provide T2S with the same very high levels of availability, resilience, recovery time and security that are currently enjoyed by TARGET2. T2S (the part of the diagram in the white box) will be a single IT platform accommodating both the market participant's securities accounts , held at either one CSD or at multiple CSDs, and its dedicated central bank cash accounts. The T2S dedicated cash account(s) (which can only be used for the settlement of securities transactions and corporate actions in T2S) will be linked to the market participant's main cash account in TARGET2 or another non-Euro central bank RTGS account. All transfers between the two accounts will be done on a real-time basis. T2S will therefore take the integrated model to a new level, not only directly connecting the securities accounts of one CSD with the cash accounts of one NCB, but connecting any securities account at any participating CSD with any cash account at any participating central bank. All changes in the balances of cash and securities accounts, regardless of which CSD or NCB they belong to, can be made in real time. In this way, cross-border settlement will become identical to (and therefore as inexpensive as) domestic settlement. Another key aspect of T2S is that it will be a service to CSDs, but not a CSD in itself. CSDs which join T2S will be 'outsourcing' their settlement processes to T2S, however they will retain all their other functions and relations with their clients. Market participants will need to have a legal relationship with a CSD in order to use T2S and only CSDs will sign contracts with T2S. CSDs will still be responsible for opening and closing securities accounts in T2S, for liability vis-a-vis their clients, and so on. Furthermore, the rest of the post-trading value chain, in particular as set servicing, corporate action processing (Altough management of corporate action events remains with CSDs and other service providers, T2S will process the resulting settlement of these events) and tax and regulatory reporting, which require specific knowledge of national practices and are difficult to commoditise and automate, remains a core function of national CSDs. Another crucial innovation of T2S is its multicurrency dimension. Originally, the idea was for T2S to be restricted on the cash side to the euro and on the securities side to only those held in the euro area CSDs. The ECOFIN Council (On 27 February 2007, the EU Council's committee on Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) concluded that 'T2S should be open to non-euro area CSDs and currencies, subject to agreement between the concerned parties') explicitly asked that T2S should not be limited to the Euro area. The large number of non-euro area CSDs that signed a memorandum of understanding with the Eurosystem in July 2009 shows the strong interest of the securities industry in extending T2S beyond the Euro area. Reflecting this, several non-Euro area national central banks have already confirmed their interest in taking their currency into T2S, and other central banks are still considering whether to do so. Ultimately, T2S may be able to settle almost all securities in Europe, in several – if not all – of the most traded currencies in this part of the world. The choice of currency will not be restricted, unlike the situation today, where most CSDs organize DvP settlement in central bank money with one central bank. The securities in T2S could be settled against any of the currencies in T2S. TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer) is an interbank transfer system linking national real-time gross settlement systems in Europe. TARGET was developed by European central banks primarily to implement the European Central Bank's monetary policy. The advantage of TARGET is its ability to process payments quickly; 98% of payments are executed within five minutes. The TARGET2-Securities (T2S) vision – which is to create a 'domestic' borderless market for securities settlement for Europe – was launched four years ago in the summer of 2006 (T2S s tar ted in July 2006 when the Governing Council of the ECB announced that it would like to explore, together with the market, the feasibility of developing a single settlement platform for Europe). The T2S settlement platform is scheduled to be user tested in January 2014 and operations are planned to begin in September 2014. So, at the time of publication, the project is exactly half-way to delivering T2S. The journey so far

has not always been easy and, like all big projects, there have been ups and downs. But it is fair to say that a lot of progress has been made in the last four years. There is of course still much to be done in the coming years, not least on the development, testing and migration of the T2S platform, and many other tasks need completion to ensure that we reach our destination on time. This progress would not have been possible without the institutions and hundreds of individuals who have participated in this endeavour, from central securities depositories (CSDs) to banks and other market participants, non-Euro area central banks and, of course, the Eurosystem. We will continue to rely on your help. Given that we are exactly half-way through the project, it is an opportune moment to reflect on where we stand and to consider what we have already achieved, as well as what remains to be done. This is one of the purposes of this document. But there is another objective. At this half-way point, there is of course still some important open questions – in particular regarding which currencies will participate in T2S, how large the settlement volumes processed in T2S will be, how CSDs will reshape their legacy systems to the future T2S world, and how much it will eventually cost to settle transactions in T2S. These are important issues which will ultimately determine the success of the project. Therefore, this document also provides some reflections on these and other crucial questions that have been raised by the market. Before beginning, there are a number of aspects of the T2S project which should be highlighted. First, it is important to emphasise that T2S is for Europe; participation is not restricted to the 16 countries in the Euro area or even to the 27 countries in the European Union. It is for Europe as a whole. Very soon after the project got underway, T2S was designed, and is now being built, as a multi-currency securities settlement platform. This view was strongly supported by the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council in February 2007 when it backed the idea of T2S on the condition that the future system would be open to other currencies as well as the euro. Not only is it fair that all European countries should have the opportunity to participate, but also, the more CSDs and currencies that are in T2S, the greater the benefits for everyone. It is a win-win scenario. By pooling more securities settlement together in the same place, market participants will achieve lower transaction costs and unimpeded access to an even wider range of securities. It will be another important step towards a truly integrated capital market on a European scale. Second, T2S will be a revolutionary force in Europe's financial markets. It will fundamentally change the way things are done – in some areas quite dramatically, in others more gradually. But it will be a peaceful revolution. T2S does not favor any particular business model. Both large and small players will have the opportunity to benefit from T2S, by expanding their client base or range of services, by providing high-quality, customized services to niche markets, or through increased cooperation and consolidation with other players. The key to success will be thinking ahead and adapting to T2S in the best possible way. As with the introduction of any new technology – whether it be the introduction of mechanical looms during the industrial revolution or the computer in the mid-XX century – it is initially perceived, at least by some people, as a threat. But in the end, we all know that such new technologies, rather than reducing possibilities for growth and development, have always increased opportunities. The same is true for T2S. In fact, it will be those who choose not to be a part of the T2S revolution who will be the ones losing out. Third, the CSDs' approach to the changes is particularly important for the success of T2S in improving the European securities markets. Most CSDs will utilise the new T2S infrastructure in an efficient way and, to the largest extent possible, reshape and decommission their legacy settlement systems. A CSD that adapts efficiently so that T2S becomes an integral part of its IT architecture, rather than simply adding it as another layer on top of its existing systems, will be in the best position to offer high-quality services at the lowest prices in the future T2S world. By fully relying on T2S and minimising the replication of data and systems, CSDs and their users will benefit the most from T2S. Such a route will, of course, not be easy and will require a certain amount of initial investment by CSDs to reshape their existing systems. But now is the time to think long term and strategically plan this work, and to take initiatives that will leverage the benefits of T2S to the largest extent. Finally, to support both CSDs in the process of adapting their legacy systems, and market participants in deriving the benefits, it is of course imperative that the T2S community – CSDs, market participants, but also, most importantly, public authorities – make further progress on harmonisation. As well as legal and fiscal barriers, the persistence of specific national market practices and regulations significantly hinders the ability of CSDs to decommission old systems and provides a justification for maintaining certain legacy infrastructures to deal with these specific processes. These national specificities also prevent the market from reaching a fully competitive level playing field for post-trading activities in Europe, as local players will continue to have an advantage over foreign players in terms of knowledge and technology. T2S is not just an IT project; it has a much wider programme, driving forward the integration of Europe's capital markets. In the settlement world as elsewhere, national authorities should act to reform processes in order to reap the full benefits of market opening. / виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis). взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

TARGET BUSINESS DAY = РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ ТАСВРРУП (или РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ ТАСВРРЭП) – Any day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which the TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer) system is defined as being operational to effect payments, when at least two RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement) systems are open. / Любой день, отличный от Субботы или Воскресенья, в который ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам) признаётся действующей в отношении осуществления платежей тогда, когда открыты, по крайней мере, две системы ВРРРВ (Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени).

TARGET COMPANY = НАМЕЧЕННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или КОМПАНИЯ МИШЕНЬ, или КОМПАНИЯ ЦЕЛЬ, или КОМПАНИЯ ЖЕРТВА, или ПОГЛОЩАЕМАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Target Company is a company that has been chosen as takeover candidate, as opposed to Suitor. Target is a corporation that is the focus of a takeover attempt. A company which is the object of a takeover attempt. See also Suitor, and Takeover. / Компания Мишень или Компания Цель – компания или корпорация, которая была выбрана в качестве кандидата на поглощение или объекта попытки поглощения; в противовес Поклоннику (Suitor). Компания Жертва – компания, являющаяся целью приобретения, перекупки, выкупа контрольного пакета акций. Компания, выбранная потенциальным покупателем в качестве привлекательного объекта для поглощения (takeover) или выкупа контрольного пакета акций. В США покупатель может приобрести до 5% акций компании, являющейся целью приобретения, не сообщая об этой операции, но он должен сообщать обо всех сделках и представлять другую информацию в Американскую Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам, на биржу, где котируются ценные бумаги компании, являющейся целью приобретения, а также в саму компанию – как только он приобретает более 5% акций. Смотрите также Приобретение Точки Опоры (Toehold Purchase); Расписание 13Ди. (Schedule 13D); Спящая Красота (Sleeping Beauty); Конкурсная Оферта (Tender Offer); Акт Вилъйэма (William's Act).

TARGET CROP = КУЛЬТУРА МИШЕНЬ (или КУЛЬТУРА ЦЕЛЬ, или ЦЕЛЕВАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Target Crop is one that has the potential to be a major crop, increasing the farmer's production and income.

TARGET DEVELOPMENT CURVE = КРИВАЯ НАМЕЧЕННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ (или КРИВАЯ ЦЕЛЕВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ) – Target Development Curve is a benchmark curve for measuring the efficiency of management strategies that promote earliness in the Cotton

crop. It begins with first square at 35 days after planting and displays a progression in nodes above first square at a rate of 2.7 days per node. At 60 days, which approximates the time from planting to first flower, the curve reaches an apogee at 9.25 squaring nodes. The Target Development Curve then begins its descent and should reach Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF) = 5.0 at 80 days after planting, with an average descent of 0.2125 nodes per day. The target development curve may be used as a benchmark to interpret actual growth curves from Cotton production fields.

TARGET PRICE = НАМЕЧЕННАЯ ЦЕНА (или ЦЕЛЕВАЯ ЦЕНА) – In the United States, the Target Price is a price level established by law for Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, Barley, Oats, Rice, and upland and extra-long staple Cotton. Farmers participating in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commodity programs receive the difference between the target price and either the market price during a period prescribed by law or the price support (loan) rate, whichever is higher. Target Price:- an income supporting price level, established by law, for Wheat, Corn, grain Sorghum, Barley, Oats, Rice, and upland and extra-long staple Cotton. Producers participating in the federal commodity programs received the difference between the target price and either the market price, during a period prescribed by law, or the loan rate, whichever was higher. If the average market price did not equal the target price, qualifying producers could receive a deficiency payment or compensatory payment to make up part or all the difference. The target price mechanism was eliminated with the enactment of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. The target price concept was reintroduced in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Under Section 1001(15), the target price is the price per bushel, pound, ton, or other appropriate unit of a covered commodity or peanuts used to determine the payment rate for counter-cyclical payments. The target prices are fixed for 2002 and 2003 and then raised to higher fixed levels for 2004 through 2007, except for Soybeans and Rice which remain at the 2002–03 levels. Unlike previous programs, counter-cyclical payments based on target prices are not tied to actual production. See also Deficiency Payment(s), and Loan Rate(s). / Целевая Цена или Намеченная Цена:- В финансах:- цена, по которой покупатель хотел бы приобрести компанию в ходе поглощения (takeover). Для опционов:- цена соответствующих ценных бумаг, после которой определённый опцион (option) станет для покупателя прибыльным. Например, лицо, приобретающее опцион на покупку акций XYZ по 50 Долларов за премию (premium) в 200 Долларов, может иметь целевую цену в 52 Доллара, после которой премия окупается и опцион на покупку может принести прибыль. Для акций:- цена, до которой, как надеется инвестор, вырастут приобретённые им акции в течение указанного периода времени. Например, инвестор может приобрести акции ATZ по 20 Долларов, в то время как его целевая цена составляет 40 Долларов в течение одного года.

TARGET SITE = НАМЕЧЕННЫЙ УЧАСТОК (или ЦЕЛЕВОЙ УЧАСТОК) – Target Site:- the particular Plant process to which a treatment is directed.

TARGET SPECIES = НАМЕЧЕННЫЕ ВИДЫ (или ЦЕЛЕВЫЕ ВИДЫ, или ВИДЫ ЦЕЛИ, или ВИДЫ МИШЕНИ) – Target Species are the Plant Species selected for treatment.

TARGET SYSTEM = TRANS–EUROPEAN AUTOMATED REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT EXPRESS TRANSFER SYSTEM

TARI = TAIWAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TARIC = ТАРИК (или ИТАРС) – The TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté (in French)) is a Integrated Tariff of the Community, is a multilingual database in which are integrated all measures relating to tariff, commercial and agricultural legislation. By integrating and coding these measures, the TARIC secures their uniform application by all Member States and gives all economic operators a clear view of all measures to be undertaken when importing or exporting goods. It also makes it possible to collect Community-wide statistics for the measures concerned. The TARIC contains the following main categories of measures:- (i) tariff measures:- (a) third country duty rates – these are the full duties, outside any reductions, suspensions or preferences, as defined in the Combined Nomenclature; (b) suspensions of duties; (c) tariff quotas; and (d) tariff preferences; (ii) agricultural measures:- (a) agricultural components; (b) additional duties on sugar and flour contents; (c) countervailing charges; and (d) refunds for export of basic (i.e. non processed) agricultural goods; (iii) commercial measures:- (a) antidumping measures; and (b) countervailing duties measure; (iv) measures relating to restriction of movements:- (a) import and export prohibitions; (b) import and export restrictions; and (c) quantitative limits; (v) measures for gathering of statistical data:- (a) import surveillances; and (b) export surveillance. It does not contain information relating to national levies, such as rates of VAT and rates of excises. Daily transmissions of TARIC data via an electronic network guarantee immediate and correct information for the national administrations of the Member States, who use this data mainly to feed their national systems for customs clearance, with the goal of maximising automatic customs clearance. The same information is also disseminated towards third parties such as economic operators, international organisations, and trade associations. The database is available online on our website:- http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds/tarhome_en.htm. The TARIC does not contain information relating to national levies such as rates of VAT and rates of excises. The legal base of the TARIC is Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (Official Journal L 256, 07/09/1987), as amended. In the European Union, Le TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté (in French)) is a Integrated Tariff of the Community, held in a Commission database containing EC import and export measures applicable to specific goods, such as tariff suspensions, tariff quotas, tariff preferences, anti-dumping duties, quantitative restrictions, embargoes, export. TARIC is the EU's online customs tariff database. It is a multilingual database which integrates all measures relating to tariff, commercial and agricultural legislation. Daily transmissions of TARIC data via an electronic network guarantee that it is always up-to-date and correct. One of the purposes is to give traders easy access to tariff and trade legislation, updated daily, for free, in a user friendly way. It eliminates the need to search through hundreds of copies of the EU Official Journal – and presents the information in a much more readable and accessible form. All economic operators can have a clear view of the duties to pay and the restrictions to be observed when importing or exporting goods. The information is also widely used by international organisations and trade associations, and is useful to companies providing logistical, brokering and other services associated with the international supply chain of goods. One of the other purposes of TARIC is to allow national administrations of Member States to use the data to feed their national systems for customs clearance, with the goal of maximising automatic customs clearance. Because it integrates all measures relating to tariff, commercial and agricultural legislation, TARIC helps ensure these rules are applied uniformly by all Member States. TARIC also makes it possible to collect Community-wide statistics for the measures concerned. / ИТАРС (Интегрированный Тариф Сообщества) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту расположения, Лё ТАРИК (Лё Тариф Антэгрэ дё ля Коммюнотэ; Le TARIC (Le Tarif Intégré de la Communauté)).

TARIFF = ТАРИФ – (1) Tariff is a tax assessed by a government in accordance with its tariff schedule on goods as they enter (or leave) a country. May be imposed to protect domestic industries from imported goods and/or to generate revenue. Types include ad valorem, specific, variable or some combination. A tax imposed on imports by the customs authority of a country. Also known as Duty. Tariff is a tax imposed on goods imported from outside the country that is not imposed on similar goods from within the country. Import Tariffs may be levied on an ad valorem basis, i.e. as a certain percentage of the estimated market value of the imported item; or on a 'specific' basis, i.e. as a fixed Dollar amount per unit imported. Import Tariffs (or 'Duties') may be imposed mainly for the purpose of

raising revenues because they are relatively cheap and easy taxes for a small or poorly organized government to collect, but more usually in developed industrial societies they represent a tiny fraction of revenues and are imposed primarily for other reasons of economic policy. 'Protective' Tariffs allow domestic producers of the good in question an artificial competitive advantage over their foreign competitors (largely at the expense of domestic consumers of these products) by making it impossible for the foreign producer to sell his goods as cheaply as he otherwise would – thus allowing favored domestic producers to enjoy higher prices, a bigger market share, and bigger profits. / Под Тарифом, от Французского слова Tarif от Арабского, понимается система ставок, по которым взимается плата за услуги. Наиболее распространены тарифы коммунальные, связи, транспортные. Таможенные тарифы – за провоз товаров через государственную границу. Тариф:- (1) федеральный налог на привоз (или импорт) или вывоз (или экспорт), обычно устанавливается либо с целью увеличить поступления – доходный таможенный тариф (revenue tariff), либо с целью зашиты национальных компаний от конкуренции со стороны привоза (или импорта) – защитный тариф (protective tariff). Пошлина также может быть предназначена для корректировки баланса платежей. Средства, поступающие от уплаты пошлин, называются (duty) или таможенной пошлиной (customs duty). (2) Прейскурант ставок или сбор, обычно за грузовые перевозки.

(2) Tariff:- rates an regulated entity will charge to provide service to its customers as well as the terms and conditions that it will follow in providing service. / Ставка, взимаемая организацией, являющейся объектом регулирования, со своих потребителей, а также порядки и условия оказания услуг такой организацией.

(3) Tariff is a list of published rates, rules and regulations applicable to the transportation of goods in specified trade lanes or between two areas. Tariffs are publications containing the actual rates, charges, classifications, rules, regulations and practices of carriers. See 46 CFR §536.2 (46 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 46). Prior to 1995, motor car-riers were required to file their tariffs with the former Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) if they did not have a contract with a shipper. As of 1995, tariffs, when required, are filed with the Surface Transportation Board. 49 USC 13702(e) (1995; 49 USC is short for the United States Code:- Title 49). After 1995, the only transportation performed pursuant to tariffs filed with the Surface Transportation Board is transportation of household goods and of property in non-contiguous domestic trade. Registered motor carriers transporting any other type of goods can now enter into contracts and negotiate their tariffs. The rates imposed by a company. Tariff is a publication setting forth the charges, rates and rules of transportation companies. A schedule of rates and charges offered for ocean transportation. A schedule of rates or charges permitted a common carrier or utility; pipeline tariffs are the charges made by pipelines for transporting crude oil, refined products, or natural gas from an origin to a destination. Tariff is a tax on imports. Also called Duty. / Тариф – налог на привозы. Называется также Пошлиной.

TARIFF ANOMALY = ТАРИФНАЯ АНОМАЛИЯ – A Tariff Anomaly exists when the tariff on raw materials or semi-manufactured goods is higher than the tariff on the finished product. / Тарифная Аномалия присутствует в том случае, когда тариф на непереработанное сырьё или полуфабрикаты выше, чем тариф на готовый продукт.

TARIFF ESCALATION = ЭСКАЛАЦИЯ ТАРИФОВ (или ТАРИФНАЯ ЭСКАЛАЦИЯ) – Tariff Escalation is a situation in which tariffs on manufactured goods are relatively high, tariffs on semiprocessed goods are moderate, and tariffs on raw materials are nonexistent or very low. / Ситуация, при которой тарифы на готовые изделия относительно высокие, тарифы на полуфабрикаты – умеренные, а тарифы на сырьевые материалы либо отсутствуют, либо слишком низкие. Наиболее универсальными принципами построения привозных (или импортных) таможенных тарифов в интересах покровительствования национальному производству являются принцип Эскалации Тарифа и система его построения на основе принципа эффективной тарифной защиты. Использование указанных подходов позволяет упорядочить структуру ставок привозного (или импортного) тарифа. Общей предпосылкой в данном случае будет придание всему тарифу единой направленности на создание условий для облегчения конкуренции отечественных предприятий с иностранными поставщиками. Принцип эскалации тарифа основан только на учёте характера товара. Эскалация товара – повышение ставок тарифа на товары по мере повышения степени их обработки. Этому принципу следуют подавляющее большинство государств. На практике это выражается в установлении наиболее низких ставок пошлин на сырьё и наиболее высоких – на готовые изделия и продукцию высокой степени обработки. Таким образом, создаются стимулы для ввоза в страну в первую очередь необходимых сырья и механизмов. При этом создаются барьеры на пути ввоза готовых изделий и продукции высокой степени переработки, что создаёт стимулы для развития обрабатывающей промышленности внутри страны.

TARIFF QUOTA = ТАРИФНАЯ КВОТА – Tariff Quota:- any pre-set value or quantity, authorized for importation or exportation of given goods, during a specified period, with a reduction of the Customs duties, and beyond which any additional quantity of these goods can be imported by paying normal Customs duties. Application of a higher tariff rate to imported goods after a specified quantity of the item has entered the country at a lower prevailing rate. Tariff Quota:- application of a higher tariff rate on imported goods after a certain quantitative limit (quota) has been reached. / привоз (importation) или вывоз (exportation). Применение для ввозимых товаров повышенной тарифной ставки после того, как в данную страну было завезено определённое количество этой конкретной продукции, обложенной по пониженной преобладающей ставке.

TARIFF–RATE QUOTA = КВОТА С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ ТАРИФА – Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ):- resulted from the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA). Certain countries agreed to provide minimum import opportunities for products previously protected by non-tariff barriers. This import system established a quota and a two-tier tariff regime for affected commodities. Imports within the quota enter at a lower (in-quota) tariff rate while a higher (out-of-quota) tariff rate is used for imports above the concessionary access level. Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ) is a two-tier tariff regime where imports within the quota enter at a lower ('inquota') tariff rate while a higher ('out-of-quota') tariff rate is used for imports above this level, As part of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, certain countries agreed to provide minimum import opportunities for products they had previously protected by tariffs.

TARIFF–RATED QUOTA = КВОТА С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ ТАРИФА – Tariff-Rated Quota (TRQ):- quantitative restrictions on imports of a commodity from all sources are no longer acceptable under the WTO. But quantitative restrictions on goods coming from another country under preference schemes are permissible, at least as a part of a transition to free access or as a way of giving assistance to other countries (under certain circumstances). Moreover the Uruguay Round set up a large number of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) in the process of opening up markets previously restricted by non-tariff barriers. The administration of TRQs has created significant problems and will be rationalized at the next trade round. The issue of preferences will probably be addressed at that time. To the extent that the Central Eastern European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) quantity limits on bilateral access are strictly temporary they are probably safe from challenge. Tariff-Rated Quotas were designed to protect domestic producers from competitive disadvantages of offshore producers. Abbreviation:- TRQ. Non-tarriff trade barriers should first be converted to tariffs, as required by the Uruguay Round of the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Following this, the issue of tariff harmonization will arise. The process of harmonization of tariff levels can occur in two different contexts. First, within the plans for a

customs union countries can agree to move over time their own tariffs toward the common level. Secondly, the national tariffs can converge over time as an outcome of decisions which are technically unrelated but which might be driven by similar pressures. People's Republic of China has chosen to implement its obligations contained in the bilateral and multilateral agreements on China's accession to the World Trade Organization with respect to cotton and cotton products. While China has issued regulations stating how it intends to implement the new tariff rate quotas and announced a TRQ for cotton of approximately 820 000 metric tons in February, 2002, our (US National Cotton Council) review of those regulations and information we have gathered from sources within China, indicate that China is not changing the way it approaches cotton and cotton textile trade. In other words, China is not implementing the United States' China bilateral agreement on China's WTO accession and the multilateral agreement on China's accession in a manner consistent with its obligations. China's entry into the WTO will dramatically cut import barriers currently imposed on American agricultural products. China will end its system of discriminatory licensing and import bans for bulk commodities, and will create market access opportunities by establishing a WTO-consistent Tariff-Rate Quota system. China will establish significant and growing TRQs for state-traded commodities such as Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Rice, and Soybean oil. China has also committed to low, within-quota tariffs of 1–3 percent, which will help American farmers take full advantage of the TRQs. In addition, China committed to allow a share of the TRQs for each commodity to be imported by entities other than state-trading entities and agreed to specific rules for the administration of these TRQs. The introduction of private trade, combined with increased transparency in the process, will ensure increased opportunities for American agricultural exports. Under the Agreement, China will establish a large, low-duty TRQ for cotton with a substantial share reserved for private importers, which should lead to expanded US cotton sales. (February, 2000). Government policies in China support cotton production by exercising border protection based on sliding scale duties or direct purchases by the government for reserves. Both measures were exercised during 2011/12. As a result of government interventions and quotas, domestic cotton prices in China were above international prices. Under the terms of its accession agreement into the WTO, China is obliged to establish a calendar year Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ). The in-quota tariff is 1% for the first 894 000 tons of imports each calendar year. Additional import quotas are released by China based on requirements. The additional quotas can carry a tariff of 1%, or quotas can be based on a sliding scale of between 5% and 40%. The purpose of the sliding scale is to ensure that the effective cost of imported cotton exceeds international market prices and thus boosts domestic prices paid to farmers in China. The Secretariat of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) uses the difference between domestic and imported cotton prices as an estimate of the support to Chinese cotton prices that results from government interventions. The price differential between the CC index (an index of mill delivered cotton in China) and the FC Index L (an index of imported cotton arriving in Chinese main ports), adjusted to include the value added tax, port charges and transportation to mills is used in calculations. The usual TRQ of 1% for 894 000 tons was released for calendar year 2011. In addition, the government opened an additional TRQ of 1.7 million tons, under a sliding scale duty going up to 40%. A fixed rate duty of 570 Yuan per ton applied for imported cotton priced above 11 397 Yuan per ton (respectively:- 4 cents and 80 cents per pound at the exchange rate of July 01, 2011). International cotton prices averaged well above this threshold during 2011 (A Index averaged 164 cents per pound in 2010/11). As a result, duties on imported cotton in 2010/11 were fixed at 570 Yuan per ton, representing about 2% of import costs. China imported 2.6 million tons of cotton during 2010/11. Domestic cotton prices in China stayed below international levels beginning in mid-December, 2010. Because world cotton prices were record high in 2010/11, the border protection measures used by China had no measurable impact on domestic cotton prices. A TRQ of 1% for 894 000 tons was released for calendar year 2012. In addition, the government opened an additional TRQ of 2.1 million tons, under a sliding scale duty going up to 40%. The threshold below which the sliding scale duty takes effect was raised from 11 397 yuan per ton to 14 000 yuan per ton (USD1.00 per pound at the exchange rate of end-July, 2012). Above the threshold, a fixed rate of duty of 570 yuan per ton applies. The Cotlook A Index averaged USD1.00 per pound during 2011/12. As a result, duties on imported cotton in this period likely averaged around 4%. China imported an estimated 3.5 million tons during January-July 2012. It is not known if and when the government of China will issue new import quotas, and if and when it will release some of the large quantities of cotton it accumulated in the national reserve between October 2011 and March 2012. The China National Cotton Reserve Corporation (CNCRC) is the agency that manages the state reserve. The estimate of benefits resulting from border protection measures in China received by producers in 2011/12 was about USD2.7 billion, or 17 US cents per pound of production. China maintains significant strategic reserves of cotton. China releases cotton to the market through a system of auctions when there is a shortage, the government replenishes the reserves when there is an abundance of supplies and prices are low. During the past decade, the largest sales of government reserves were made in 2009/10 (1.4 million tons) and in 2010/11 (1 million tons). Large purchases for the state reserve of 2.8 million tons were made in 2008/09. Release of the reserves to domestic mills reduces the need for imports and limits growth in world trade, while purchases for the reserve boost domestic prices in China and increase world trade. In 2011/12 China implemented a minimum cotton support price combined with the rebuilding of the national reserve. The state reserve procurement price for 2011/12 was set at 19 800 yuan per ton (Type 328) (USD1.41 per pound as of end-July, 2012). For 2012/13 the procurement price was increased to 20 400 yuan per ton (USD1.45 per pound as of end-July, 2012). China purchased for the strategic reserve 3.1 million tons of domestic cotton and about one million tons of imported cotton during 2011/12. This resulted in a significant increase in world imports in 2011/12 and supported domestic and international prices. It is estimated that the national reserve in China holds 4.5 million tons. It is likely that at some point in the future this cotton from the reserves will be auctioned to the spinning mills in China. In addition, the government of China pays growers a subsidy for using high-quality planting seeds, about USD180 million a year. During the past two seasons China provided subsidies for transportation of cotton from Xinjiang to mills in east and south China estimated at about USD150 million per year. All types of subsidies totaled an estimated USD3.1 billion in 2011/12, up from USD330 million in 2010/11. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) in China paid about USD290 million during the first half of 2011 to pay for the interest on loans that were given for agricultural projects benefiting cotton, grain and vegetable oil processing. / Обозначение:- . Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) . В Китае при недостаточности своего хлопкового волокна для местных текстильных предприятий государство выделяет квоту своим импортёрам для ввоза в Китай хлопка из других стран с применением для этого количества хлопка специальной уменьшенной ставки привозной (или импортной) пошлины.

TARIFF SCHEDULE = ТАРИФНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ – Tariff Schedule is a comprehensive list of the goods which a country may import and the import duties applicable to each product. Tariff Schedule is a list of the rate of duty to be paid to the government for their importation. / Тарифный Перечень – всеобъемлющий список торваров, которые страна может привозить (или импортировать) и привозные (или импортные) пошлины, применимые для каждого продукта. Номенклатура – классифицированный перечень.

TARLATAN = СИЛЬНО ПРОКРАХМАЛЕННАЯ КИСЕЯ – Tarlatan is a thin, open fabric used extensively for theatrical costumes and hangings. It is transparent, but layers are usually used to provide a degree of opacity. Tarlatan usually has a stiff glazed finish. See opacity. Tarlatan is a sheer cotton fabric in open plain weave usually heavily sized for stiffness. / Кисея – очень тонкая редко тканая полупрозрачная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, цветная, узорчатая или с вышитым орнаментом. В первое десятилетие XIX века самой модной была белая кисея, как подражание античным традициям. По техническим и художественным качествам близка к муслину.

TARNISHED = ПОТУСКНЕВШАЯ (или ТУСКЛАЯ) – Tarnished:- does not generally interfere with operating qualities, but is a matter of appearance only. Judging this as a defect depends upon degree of tarnish. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / от степени потускнения. Порок или дефект застёжки.

TARNISHED OR OFF–COLOR = ПОТУСКНЕВШАЯ ИЛИ БЕСЦВЕТНАЯ (или НЕНОРМАЛЬНАЯ ОКРАСКА) – Tarnished Or Off-Color:- may be caused by improper finishing in button manufacturing process or by buttons being held in stock too long. Certain fabric finishes and dyes react unfavorably on metal plating. Nickel plating is most capable of resisting chemical reaction. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Buttons, Snap Fasteners, Rivets and Burrs. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

TARNISH–RESISTANT FABRIC = УСТОЙЧИВАЯ К ПОТУСКНЕНИЮ ТКАНЬ – Tarnish-Resistant Fabric is a fabric used for wrapping silver to keep it from becoming darkened by atmospheric pollution. The cloth itself is made to absorb sulfur from the atmosphere, a major cause of tarnish. / главную причину потускнения.

TARO = TANZANIA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TARP = TARPAULIN

TARPAULIN = ТЕНТ (или БРЕЗЕНТ, или СМОЛЁНАЯ ПАРУСИНА) – Tarpaulin or Tarp is a heavy canvas used as a covering. Tarpaulin is used to cover an open-top container. Tarpaulin is a water-resistant fabric used to protect loads or materials from the elements. May be a coated fabric, a fabric with waterproof finish, or a fabric that is tightly constructed to prevent water penetration. Waterproof sheet, e.g., canvas, to spread over cargo to protect it from getting wet. / непромокаемая ткань, используемая для защиты . например, парусина. Брезент или Парусина это ткань, пропитанная водоупорными или противогнилостными составами. Парусина – тяжёлая плотная льняная или полульняная ткань из толстой пряжи. Первоначально употреблялась для парусов (отсюда само название). Применяется неотделанная или пропитанная составами для изготовления брезента, верха обуви, а также для пошива специальной одежды. Под Брезентом, от Голландского слова Presenning, понимается плотная ткань из химических волокон, реже льняная, полульняная и хлопковая ткань, вырабатываемая из толстой пряжи, пропитанная водоупорными и противогнилостными составами. Брезент применяют для укрытия различных материалов, машин, а также для изготовления спецодежды, обуви. Брезент – грубая, плотная, непромокаемая ткань, пропитанная особым составом, применяется при изготовлении непромокаемой одежды.

TARR = TRADEMARK APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION RETRIEVAL

TARP = TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PAYMENT SYSTEM

TAR SANDS = БИТУМИНОЗНЫЕ ПЕСЧАНИКИ – Tar Sands are a mixture of sands (with some rocks and clay), about 10% bitumen and small quantities of water. There are large deposits in Canada (Athabasca) and Venezuela. / Битуминозные Песчаники являются смесью песка (с некоторым количеством камня и глины), содержащего порядка 10% битума и малого количества воды. Крупные месторождения битуминозных песчаников имеются в Канаде (Атабаска) и Венесуэле.

TARTAN = КЛЕТЧАТЫЙ РИСУНОК (или ТАТЭН, или ШОТЛАНДКА) – Tartan is a pattern made of intersecting stripes. Each tartan pattern is associated with a certain specific family called a Clan. Plaid, a term used for tartan, is actually the name of a shawl made of tartan fabric. The use of plaid has become so general that tartan is almost always limited to authentic clan designs. Some of the most common tartans follow, but there are many others. Tartan is a twilled woolen fabric with a tartan design, namely a plaid textile design of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color usually patterned to designate a distinctive clan; also, a fabric with tartan design. A garment of tartan design, namely a plaid textile of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color usually patterned to designate a distinctive clan. / Плед – термин, используемый для , . Татэн или Шотландка – клетчатая шерстяная ткань. Шотландка – ткань, вырабатываемая из хлопчатобумажной, шерстяной пряжи, различных химических нитей саржевым переплетением с рисунком в крупную клетку, типичным для тканей национальной Шотландской одежды. Шотландку используют для пошива платьев и верхних мужских сорочек.

TARTAN PLAID = ТАТЭНСКИЙ ПЛЕД – Tartan Plaid is a narrow, lightweight, single cloth fabric, weighing from 2 to 2% ounces per yard finished, and is composed of regular cotton yarns from 1-20's to 1-26's in warp and filling. It is always woven about 23% inches in the reed, to finish about 22 inches wide. This is done to prevent it from coming too close to the gingham lines. Tartan plaids are generally woven with a –2/45 degree, right hand twill weave, and are always woven In plaid patterns in imitation of the Imported worsted fabric of this name. Each line of patterns has a standard name, which represents a significant style of color arrangement, such as Rob Roy, dress Stewart, Royal Stewart, Malcolm, Fraser, McGregor, Sinclair, Gordon, Drummond, Macphec-son, etc. Those colors most used are red, green, black, white, brown, drab, wine, dark green, scarlet, dark blue, etc. In the Rob Roy Style:- the pattern takes the form of a broad, two-colored check, 1*4 x 1*4 inches, either black and red, or black and white, viz.:- 72 black. 72 red in warp and filling. The dress Stewart pattern is composed principally of white yarn. The Royal Stewart has a decided red color effect. The Gordon pattern a very green color effect, etc. Aniline colors are used in dyeing the yarns for this fabric, the warp yarns being given an extra run, to insure an even shade, which, while not being exactly a fast color, is strong enough to withstand the action of a rather wet finish (gingham finish). The Fairmount 4 x 1 box roller loom is used for the 2, 3 and 4 shuttle tartan plaids and the Knowles 4 x 4 gingham loom for those styles having more than four colors in the filling. The warps for this fabric are ordered from the spinner in either 720 yards, 1 080 yards, 1 200 yards or 1 500 yards lengths, and have either 1 000 ends, 1 200 ends, 1 400 ends, or 2 000 ends, in them. The most popular are 720, or 1 080 yards, and 1 400 ends. The warp is dyed in bulk and the necessary number of ends of each color are then split off. When all the colors have been split or separated, the splittings, or separated bunches of ends of each color, are assembled in the beaming frame, and the yarn is arranged as per pattern in the rathe comb, and the warp run through this rathe on to the beam. After beaming the warp is drawn in in the regular manner. To finish this fabric, the goods are taken from the loom and run through the brasher, then through the sprinkler, after which they are very lightly sized, then run upon the tenterlng machine to prevent undue shrinkage in width, also to assist in drying, then calendered, but not to a glossy finish. / в основе и уточине. Роб Рой (Rob Roy), Стюат (Stewart), Ройэл Стюат (Royal Stewart), Мэлком (Malcolm), Фрэйзё (Fraser), МэкГрэго (McGregor), Синклэа (Sinclair), Годн (Gordon), Драмэнд (Drummond), Мэкфэк-сэн (Macphec-son).

TARTAR EMETIC = РВОТНЫЙ КАМЕНЬ (или ВИННОКИСЛЫЙ АНТИМОНИЛ–КАЛИЙ, или АНТИМОНИЛ–ТАРТРАТ КАЛИЯ) – Tartar Emetic is antimony potassium (or sodium) tartrate ($K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6 \cdot 1/2H_2O$). This was once commonly used with tannic acid to improve the washfastness of dyed wool or nylon. / Дубильная Кислота или Дигалловая Кислота (Tannic Acid). Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{TM}).

TAS = TELOMERE ASSOCIATED SEQUENCE

TAS = TRADE AT SETTLEMENT

TASC = TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIALTY CROPS PROGRAM

TASK FORCE = ЦЕЛЕВАЯ СИЛА (или ЦЕЛЕВАЯ ГРУППА) – Task Force is the Eurostat group composed by at most 5 Member State representatives sharing an interest in particular subject matter – normally has specific deliverables, answers to a Working Group, and works in one language.

TASLIN® PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ТЭСЛИН® – Taslin® Process:- xxxxxx. See also Air Jet Method, and Texturing. Tasline is made by Tasman Textile Technologies, a New Zealand company manufacturing fishing braid locally in our factory in Christchurch, New Zealand. We use the highest quality yarns imported from the USA and have a range of modern braiding machines to braid our lines. Most of our lines are then heat-stretched to maximise the strength and reduce the diameter. This process also increases the 'stiffness' of the line which contributes to the amazing sensitivity of our braid. Tasline has been sold around New Zealand for more than 6 years now and has established itself as a quality braid equal to the best overseas brands at an attractive price. It is stocked by a range of specialist fishing shops across New Zealand.

TASS = TERMINAL AIR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

TASSE = ТАСС – Tasse is one of a series of overlapping metal plates in a suit of armor that form a short skirt below the waist. / .

TASSEL = КИСТЬ (или КИСТОЧКА) – Tassel:- several strands of yarn loops joined together below the top and cut at the end. Tassels are used in rows as home furnishings trimmings and singly for such uses as zipper pulls or on the corners of pillows.

TATCA = TERMINAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL AUTOMATION

TATTERSALL = ТЭТЁСОЛОВСКАЯ – Tattersall is a fabric woven or printed in a tattersall pattern, namely a pattern of colored lines forming squares of solid background.

TATTERSALL CHECK = ТЭТЁСОЛОВСКАЯ КЛЕТКА – Tattersall Checks are an overcheck pattern in two colors, usually on a white or other colored ground. An example is a pattern of brown lines going in one direction, crossed by green lines in the opposite direction, forming the checks on a yellow background. These checks were named for Richard Tattersall who used the pattern on horse blankets. See also Overcheck. / Ричад Тэтёсол (Richard Tattersall).

TATTING = ПЛЕТЕНИЕ (КРУЖЕВА) – Tatting is a method of lace-making worked with the fingers and a shuttle that holds the thread. Tatting forms a narrow, knotted lace, often used for edging. Tatting is a delicate handmade lace formed usually by looping and knotting with a single cotton thread and a small shuttle.

TAUPE = ТЧЁП (или ТОП, или ХХ) – Taupe:- a brownish gray. / серо-коричневатое.

TAUT = ВЫБРАННОЕ ВТУГУЮ (или ТУГО НАТЯНУТОЕ, или ИСПРАВНОЕ, или ДИСЦИПЛИНИРОВАННОЕ) – Taut (maritime term):- with no slack; strict as to discipline.

TAVT = TERMINAL AIRSPACE VISUALIZATION TOOL

TAWNY = СМУГЛОЕ (или ЗАГОРЕЛОЕ, или КОРИЧНЕВО–ЖЁЛТОЕ, или РЫЖЕВАТО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ, или РЫЖЕВАТО–БУРОЕ) – Tawny:- a brownish orange to light brown.

ТАХ = НАЛОГ – Tax is a charge levied by a governmental unit on income, consumption, wealth, or other basis. / Под Налогами понимаются обязательные платежи, взимаемые государством с физических и юридических лиц. Налоги делятся на:- (i) прямые, которыми облагаются доходы и имущество; и (ii) косвенные, увеличивающие цены товаров. Налоги являются одним из главных источников (до 80%) доходов государственного бюджета. Налоги, обязательные платежи, взимаемые государством с юридических и физических лиц. Возникли с разделением общества на классы и появлением государства. Используются для финансирования его расходов. Социально-экономическая сущность налогов, их структура и роль определяются экономическим и политическим строем общества и вытекающими отсюда природой и функциями государства. 'В налогах, – указывал Карл Маркс, – воплощено экономически выраженное существование государства' (Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 4, С. 308). В антагонистических общественно-экономических формациях налоги выступают как один из главных источников доходов эксплуататорского государства. Они основной тяжестью падают на трудящихся и выражают собой отношения их дополнительной эксплуатации. Уже в рабовладельческих и феодальных обществах действовала широкая система налогов, в основном в форме натуральных сборов (продовольствие, фураж, снаряжение для армии и флота и тому подобное) и в виде личных повинностей (участие в походах и другое). С развитием товарно-денежных отношений налоги стали взиматься преимущественно в денежной форме и наибольшее развитие получили при капитализме, особенно в эпоху империализма. В условиях государственно-монополистического капитализма происходит стремительный рост налогов под влиянием милитаризации экономики, разбухания государственного аппарата, расширения государственного регулирования капиталистической экономики в интересах монополистического капитала. Доля национального дохода, мобилизуемая через налоги в бюджет, составляла в развитых капиталистических странах (конец 1960-х):- Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) 35%, Великобритании 45%, Франции 37%, Федеративная Республик Германия (ФРГ) 38% и Японии 28%. За 1950–70 объёмы налогов в этих странах возросли в 3–6 раз и составили до 70–80% доходов их государственных бюджетов. По способу взимания налоги делятся на прямые и косвенные. Прямые Налоги взимаются с доходов или имущества юридических и физических лиц (смотрите Налоговая Ставка). Различают Реальные Прямые Налоги, которыми облагаются земельные участки, скот, недвижимое имущество, и Личные Прямые Налоги, взимаемые с доходов или имущества физических лиц (подоходный налог, поимущественный налог, налоги на денежный капитал, сверхприбыль, с наследства и дарения). Косвенные Налоги (или Акцизы) взимаются через цены товаров, в основном предметов широкого потребления. Это создаёт значительные привилегии для господствующих классов, так как почти целиком тяжесть этих налогов перекладывается на малоимущие слои населения, потребляющие большую часть этих товаров. Именно поэтому Владимир Ильич Ленин называл косвенные налоги налогами на бедных (смотрите Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Т. 6, С. 262). В эпоху империализма наблюдается тенденция к возрастанию объёма и удельного веса прямых налогов. Это вызывается усилением классовых противоречий и борьбы рабочего класса за более прогрессивное обложение (повышение ставок налогов с увеличением доходов), ростом военно-полицейских расходов государственного бюджета, для покрытия которых налогов с трудящихся становится явно недостаточно, а также борьбой различных группировок внутри господствующих классов. Это связано и с тем, что косвенные налоги, повышая цены товаров, ограничивают возможности расширения внутреннего рынка и вывоза (или экспорта) товаров. Налоги при капитализме носят антинародный характер, своей основной тяжестью ложатся на трудящихся. В начале 1970-х в США, ФРГ, Франции налоги поглощали до 25–30% доходов средней семьи трудящихся. Капиталисты стараются уклониться от уплаты налогов, пользуясь коммерческой тайной, прибегают к фальсификации своей отчётности и используют другие лазейки, чтобы скрыть свои действительные доходы от налогообложения. На современном этапе особенно широкое развитие получили формы прямого и скрытого государственного субсидирования монополий (военные заказы по завышенным ценам, ускоренная амортизация и другие), что обеспечивает им фактически возврат изъятых

через налоги средств. Классовый антинародный характер налогов проявляется также в целой системе льгот, предоставляемых капиталистам при налогообложении (специальные скидки и крупные вычеты из облагаемых доходов, специальные льготы для корпораций на истощение недр, проценты по задолженности и другие), в освобождении от налогов различных фондов (амортизационный, резервный, благотворительный и другие). (Смотрите также Налоговые Льготы.) В России основное место в системе налогообложения занимали косвенные налоги и среди них доход от винной монополии, составлявший 28.6% всех поступлений в бюджет в 1909–13. Крупные доходы приносили акцизы на сахар и другие предметы массового потребления. Значительно меньшую роль в бюджете играли прямые налоги:- поземельный, промысловый и другие. При их взимании большие льготы предоставлялись буржуазии и помещикам; тяжёлым бременем эти налоги ложились на широкие массы крестьянства. Характерной чертой системы налогов в России было отсутствие подоходного налога, введению которого сопротивлялись буржуазия и помещики. Он был введён только с 01 Января 1917 под давлением революционного движения. При социализме налоги являются одним из средств планового распределения и перераспределения части национального дохода в интересах коммунистического строительства. Социалистическая собственность на средства производства позволяет государству осуществлять прямое распределение национального дохода и за счёт поступлений от социалистического хозяйства обеспечивать подавляющую часть доходов государственного бюджета. В конце 1960-х этот источник составлял в доходах государственного бюджета бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) свыше 90%, Польской Народной Республики (ПНР) около 85%, Чехословацкой Социалистической Республики (ЧССР) около 90%. Налоги с населения занимали незначительный удельный вес в доходах государственного бюджета. Так, в доходах государственного бюджета СССР 1973 они составляли около 8%. Характерной чертой налогов является их возвратность. Средства, мобилизуемые через налоги, используются на общественные нужды. В 1973 ассигнования только на социально-культурные нужды и науку превышали налоговые платежи населения более чем в 4 раза. Налоговая политика социалистического государства проводится в соответствии с задачами, которые оно решает на различных этапах коммунистического строительства. После установления диктатуры пролетариата налоги использовались государством для подрыва экономической мощи буржуазии (например, чрезвычайные контрибуционные налоги). В переходный период система налогового обложения была направлена на ограничение и вытеснение капиталистических элементов города и деревни и укрепление союза рабочего класса с трудовым крестьянством. Льготное обложение середняцких хозяйств сочеталось с частичным и полным освобождением от налогов бедняцких крестьянских хозяйств. Подоходный налог с рабочих и служащих взимался с небольшой прогрессией, при значительном необлагаемом минимуме и льготах для низкооплачиваемых групп населения. Налоги с предприятий представляли собой одну из форм косвенного регулирования их деятельности. Наряду с прямыми налогами и налогами с доходов и имущества взимались также и косвенные налоги, однако в отличие от акцизов при капитализме наиболее высокими ставками облагались не товары массового потребления, а предметы роскоши. Налоговая реформа 1930 в СССР унифицировала налоговые и неналоговые платежи в государственный бюджет и заменила их для социалистических предприятий двумя формами изъятия средств в бюджет – налогом с оборота и отчислениями от прибыли. С победой социализма была перестроена и система налогов с населения. С ликвидацией капиталистических элементов такие налоги, как налоги на сверхприбыль и квартирный, были полностью отменены, а подоходный и сельскохозяйственный налоги были соответствующим образом перестроены. Удельный вес налогов с населения был резко снижен. В период Великой Отечественной Войны 1941–45 доля налогов с населения в доходах государственный бюджета возросла. Наряду с перестройкой действующих государственных и местных налогов были введены военный налог и налог на холостяков, одиноких и малосемейных граждан СССР. Это дало возможность государству мобилизовать дополнительные средства для нужд обороны страны. В послевоенные годы происходило неуклонное снижение налогов с населения. Был полностью отменён военный налог (1946) и значительно снижены налог на холостяков и сельскохозяйственный налог. 21-й Съезд Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС) (1959) принял решение о постепенной отмене налогов с населения. Разработанный в соответствии с этим решением Закон ‘Об Отмене Налогов С Заработной Платы Рабочих И Служащих’ (Май 1960) проводится в жизнь путём постепенного повышения необлагаемого минимума доходов и расширения налоговых льгот. В 1972 в ряде районов страны, где минимальная заработная плата рабочих и служащих производственных отраслей народного хозяйства повышена до 70 Рублей в месяц, отменены налоги с заработков этого уровня и уменьшены в среднем более чем на 1/3 ставки налога с заработной платы до 90 Рублей в месяц. Программа КПСС предусматривала полную отмену налогов с населения.

TAX & DIVIDENDS DUE = ПРИЧИТАЮЩИЕСЯ НАЛОГ И ДИВИДЕНДЫ – Tax & Dividends Due is the value of tax and dividends that are owed and still have to be paid at the end of the period. It is shown as part of the current liabilities on the Balance Sheet. / Причитающиеся Налог И Дивиденды.

TAXATION = НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ – Taxation is a process of instituting a charge against a legal entity’s person, property or activity for the support of government. For example, income taxes, sales taxes, duties and levies. Taxation is a compulsory transfer of money (or occasionally of goods or services) from private individuals, institutions or groups to the state. The amount and timing of the levy exacted from the individual taxpayer may be determined on the basis of any of a very large number of factors, but historically the most common sorts of tax have been levied based on the wealth or the income or some other characteristic of the particular taxpayer at a given time (‘direct taxes’ like income tax, social security tax, real property tax, estate tax, poll tax, business or professional license fees) or as some form of compulsory surcharge on one or more types of private trade or other voluntary transactions (‘indirect taxes’ like general sales taxes, specialized excise taxes, import tariffs, marriage licenses, and so on). In addition to the obvious function of raising revenue to finance government purchases of goods and services or income transfer programs, taxation may also be used deliberately as a policy instrument by which government seeks to influence the behavior of various segments of the citizenry by raising the costs of choosing to engage in the kinds of behavior on which taxes are imposed – the classic examples being ‘sin’ taxes to discourage consumption of tobacco and alcohol or protective import tariffs imposed to discourage the purchase of foreign-made products. Of course, all forms of taxation will have an impact on the incentives facing the citizenry and thus will affect their behavior – but frequently these non-revenue effects will not have been analyzed in advance and therefore do not represent deliberate policy. Legislators are rather regularly astonished by the unexpected – and often negative – secondary effects of their enactments, such as cigarette tax increases in New York producing diminished revenues due to increases in smuggling of cheap untaxed cigarettes, or newly imposed luxury taxes on yachts meant to soak the rich creating mass blue-collar unemployment in the boat-building industry due to greatly diminished sales. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

TAXATION OF INTERIM PROFITS = НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕННЫХ (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫХ, или ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫХ) ПРИБЫЛЕЙ – Taxation Of Interim Profits:- interim profits are payments included in the purchase or redemption price for received or accrued interest not distributed or reinvested by the fund and which, accordingly, are not taxable for investors (comparable, for instance, to accrued interest from fixed-income securities). Interim profits are determined in each unit value calculation and published on a daily valuation basis. Domestic taxpayers are liable to pay income and investment income tax on interest and interest claims generated by investment assets when they redeem or sell their fund shares. The tax withholding is an advance income

tax payment and must be entered in the appropriate tax form (in Germany, the KAP Form). Tax is not withheld if a tax exemption application or a certificate of non-assessment is submitted. / КАП Форм (KAP Form).

TAX BASE = НАЛОГОВАЯ БАЗА (или НАЛОГООБЛАГАЕМАЯ БАЗА) – Tax Base:- the form of income upon which tax is calculated, e.g., the tax base for income tax is a person's taxable income. Value used to determine the applicable tax rate in figuring the amount of tax due. Also known as Tax Basis. / Налоговая База:- общая стоимость актива, на основе которого рассчитывается размер налога. Актив или доход, который может облагаться налогом в рамках конкретной юрисдикции. Налоговая база города – стоимость домов и квартир (минус освобождённая от налога собственность), доход от бизнеса и другие источники налогооблагаемой деятельности. Если компания перемешается в другое место, то налоговая база в данной юрисдикции сужается и налоговое бремя перекладывается на остающихся владельцев домов и компании.

TAX BREAKS = НАЛОГОВЫЕ ПОСЛАБЛЕНИЯ (или НАЛОГОВЫЕ КАНИКУЛЫ, или НАЛОГОВЫЕ ЛЬГОТЫ) – Tax Breaks or 'Incentives' are advocated by the high tech industry – especially on stock options – as one way to help stem the brain drain. Another form of break is an investment tax credit to encourage investment or the research and development (R&D) credit to encourage companies to undertake more R&D. It is a means for governments to stimulate growth in certain economic activities.

TAX CREDIT = НАЛОГОВЫЙ КРЕДИТ – (1) Tax Credit is a form of tax cancellation or exemption. A tax is levied, but offset in whole or in part, usually by another tax paid. / Налоговый Кредит:- прямое (Доллар за Доллар) сокращение обязательств по уплате налогов, в отличие от вычетов из подлежащих налогообложению сумм, что сокращает налоги только на процент (долю) по соответствующему разряду налогообложения (tax bracket) данного налогоплательщика. Например, налогоплательщик, входящий в категорию налогообложения 315c, получит льготы в размере 31 цента с 1 Доллара на каждый вычет из налогообложения. В случае налогового кредита налогоплательщик, который должен заплатить 10 000 Долларов в виде налога, заплатит только 9 000 Долларов, если воспользуется налоговым кредитом в 1 000 Долларов. При определённых условиях налоговые кредиты предоставляются пенсионерам в возрасте старше 65 лет; на подоходный налог, уплаченный в иностранном государстве; на расходы по уходу за ребенком; на расходы, связанные с восстановлением исторических объектов; на расходы на исследование и развитие, постройку жилья для лиц с низким доходом, а также на создание рабочих мест лицам, находящимся в тяжёлом экономическом положении.

(2) Tax Credit:- that part of a dividend payment on which a company has already paid tax, thus relieving the shareholder of the necessity of doing so. / Та часть дивидендного платежа, по которой компания уже оплатила налог, и следовательно акционер освобождается от необходимости уплаты налога.

TAX DEDUCTION = НАЛОГОВЫЙ ВЫЧЕТ (или СУММА, УМЕНЬШАЮЩАЯ НАЛОГОВУЮ БАЗУ) – In taxation, Tax Reduction is an amount that can be used to reduce the amount of income tax or the tax base. In the United Kingdom, money removed from a person's salary or wages to cover income tax. In the United States, expenses that are deductible against tax. / Налоговый Вычет:- вычитаемый из налога расход, который уменьшает налогооблагаемую базу дохода для физических и юридических лиц. О легальных вычетах из налогов смотрите (Tax Deductible).

TAX DEFERRAL = НАЛОГОВАЯ ОТСРОЧКА – Tax Deferral means that income taxes that would otherwise be due on employment or investment earnings are postponed until some point the future, often when you retire. Then tax is due on the amounts you withdraw, at the same rate you pay on your regular income. For example, if you contribute pretax income to a retirement savings plan, such as a 401(k) (a 401(k) plan is an employer sponsored retirement savings plan) or 403(b) (a 403(b) plan, sometimes known as a Tax-Sheltered Annuity (TSA) or a Tax-Deferred Annuity (TDA), is an employer sponsored retirement savings plan for employees of not-for-profit organizations, such as colleges, hospitals, foundations and cultural institutions), you owe no tax on the contributions or any earnings in the plan until you withdraw those funds. In other plans, such as individual retirement accounts (IRA), the contribution may be taxable but the earnings are tax deferred. In the United States, Tax Deferral:- a taxpayer defers taxation when postponing reporting income for Federal income tax purposes in accordance with applicable tax laws and regulations. A term 'Tax Deferral' refers to instances where a taxpayer can delay paying taxes to some future period. In theory, the net taxes paid should be the same. Taxes can sometimes be deferred indefinitely, or may be taxed at a lower rate in the future, particularly for deferral of income taxes. It is a general fact of taxation that when taxpayers can choose when to pay taxes, the total amount paid in tax will likely be lower.

TAX–DEFERRED = ДО НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ (или С ОТЛОЖЕННЫМИ НАЛОГАМИ) – In the United States, Tax-Deferred is a phrase referring to money that is not subject to income tax until it is withdrawn from an account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) account. / С Отсрочкой Выплаты Налогов (Tax Deferred):- термин относится к инвестициям, накопленный доход по которым свободен от налогообложения до тех пор, пока он не поступит в распоряжение инвестора. Например, владелец индивидуального пенсионного счёта (individual retirement account) откладывает выплату налогов по процентам, дивидендам или на прирост капитала, если желает подождать исполнения 59.5 лет до обналичивания этих доходов. Другими примерами финансовых вложений с отсроченной выплатой налогов являются планы Кио (Keogh plans); аннуитеты (annuities); страхование жизни с плавающей суммой (variable life insurance); страхование жизни вплоть до смерти владельца полиса (whole life insurance), а также универсальный полис страхования жизни (universal life insurance); программы покупки акций служащими корпорации (stock purchase) или программы реинвестирования дивидендов в новые акции той же компании (dividend reinvestment plans); а также сберегательные облигации США (US savings bonds) серий EE и HH.

TAX DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCES = НАЛОГОВЫЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПО ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЮ (или НАЛОГОВЫЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПО ИЗНОСУ) – Tax Depreciation Allowances:- in the United States, . Also known as Capital Allowances in the United Kingdom. In Australia, the final report of the Review of Business Taxation (RBT) had recommended in 1999 that some types of finance leases should be treated as loans for tax purposes. The consequence of such treatment would have been that the lessor would split lease receipts into principal and interest, with any tax depreciation allowances to be claimed by the lessee, who would be regarded as the owner for tax purposes. For assets with relatively high tax depreciation allowances, the lessor's tax position would be worse from a timing perspective, but the lessee would be in a better position – assuming it could actually use the tax deductions. Depreciation Allowance is the sum of money which is deducted from income each year so that funds are available to replace equipment etc. when it is worn out. In Australia, in residential property there are two types of tax depreciation allowance:- (i) the building; and (ii) the plant. Each are handled differently. The building allowance was introduced in 1985, and therefore any building prior to that does not qualify for the allowance. Although renovations and extensions built after that year are eligible for tax deductions. The plant is assessed at every purchase and valued accordingly at that date. A simple 1st year example of the benefits of claiming tax depreciation deductions are provided. Depreciation Allowance is granted to compensate the assessee for depreciation suffered by him in respect of specified assets. Depreciation is a measure of the effective life an asset owing to use or obsolescence. Many corporations do not claim all of their allowable tax depreciation deductions, despite apparently incurring a higher tax cost. There are several possible explanations. First, we find strong evidence that firms facing current tax losses or carrying forward past losses under-utilize depreciation in order to recover tax losses before they expire. Second, corporations with bad economic performance tend to under-utilize their deductions,

suggesting that corporations use costly 'window-dressing' on their accounting measures. Third, we find support for the hypothesis that tax compliance costs discourage the utilization of accelerated depreciation, especially by small firms. We do not find much support for other hypotheses. For example, we find no evidence of substitution between tax depreciation and private debt due to competition between the benefits of private bank monitoring and the tax savings from using tax allowances to postpone tax payments, as suggested in earlier literature. We also study the effects of the uniform reporting accounting system (typical of many European countries) which can, under certain circumstances, constrain dividends. The dividend constraint can be loosened by forgoing some tax depreciation, but the evidence does not support this motivation. Unusual access to extremely detailed individual firm tax returns forms in Norway made our empirical analysis possible. In addition, the 1992 Norwegian tax reform provided a natural experiment for testing some of the hypotheses. We use the time-series and cross-sectional variation across Norwegian corporations in 1988, 1991, 1992 and 1993. Depreciation Allowance is an allowance for loss due to depreciation. As a real estate investor, you can depreciate our rental property and enjoy the positive cash flow resulting from write-off of tax depreciation. Tax depreciation helps shelter rental income that is subject to 'ordinary income' rates which is generally higher than capital gain rates. The depreciation taken reduces our property's tax basis, which effectively increases our tax gain when we later sell. If the property is later sold at a gain, this gain may have resulted from the depreciation previously taken. To the extent the gain is attributable to depreciation taken, this gain is generally referred to as 'Recapture', or Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 1250 gain. / реновации и .

TAX EVASION = УКЛОНЕНИЕ ОТ УПЛАТЫ НАЛОГОВ – Tax Evasion is the illegal avoidance of tax payments. Evasion or fraud differs from tax avoidance in that it is deliberately illegal, although the distinctions are sometimes blurred. It generally involves filing falsified tax returns or failure to declare taxable income. Also known as Tax Fraud. Tax Evasion is the general term for efforts by individuals, corporations, trusts and other entities to evade taxes by illegal means. Tax evasion usually entails taxpayers deliberately misrepresenting or concealing the true state of their affairs to the tax authorities to reduce their tax liability, and includes, in particular, dishonest tax reporting (such as declaring less income, profits or gains than actually earned; or overstating deductions). Tax evasion is an activity commonly associated with the underground economy and one measure of the extent of tax evasion the amount of unreported income, namely the difference between the amount of income that should legally be reported to the tax authorities and the actual amount reported. In the 1970s and 80's, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) undertook the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP) in an attempt to measure unreported income and the tax gap. The tax gap is the difference between the amount of tax legally owed and the amount actually collected by the government. The TCMP program was believed to produce the most reliable information about noncompliance, but these 'audits from hell' were deemed to be overly intrusive and were discontinued in 1988. The National Research Program was undertaken in the 1990s as a less intrusive means of measuring noncompliance and was described as 'the most careful and comprehensive estimates of the extent and nature of tax noncompliance anywhere in the world' However, critics point out numerous problems with the tax gap measure. The IRS direct audit measures of noncompliance are augmented by indirect measurement methods, most prominently currency ratio models. Tax avoidance, on the other hand, is the legal utilization of the tax regime to one's own advantage, to reduce the amount of tax that is payable by means that are within the law. Both tax evasion and avoidance can be viewed as forms of tax noncompliance, as they describe a range of activities that are unfavorable to a state's tax system. / Уклонение От Уплаты Налогов, обход закона в отношении уплаты налогов. Незаконная практика умышленной неуплаты налогов. Налогоплательщики, которые уходят от уплаты обязательных налогов, указывают неверную сумму своих доходов, преувеличивают налоговые вычеты и освобождения или участвуют в налоговых фальсификациях. Если налогоплательщик будет пойман на обмане, то такое уклонение от налогов будет квалифицироваться как уголовное преступление. Кроме того, он уплатит все просроченные налоги с процентами и будет оштрафован. Обход закона в отношении налогов отличается от снижения суммы взимаемых налогов законными средствами (tax avoidance), что является законным использованием Налогового Кодекса для сокращения долговых обязательств.

TAX EXEMPTION = ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ НАЛОГА – Tax Exemption:- not having to pay tax. In the United States, however, it is the proportion of income upon which tax is not payable. Sum that a taxpayer may deduct from taxable income for himself or herself, and for each dependent. The precise amount is determined by tax law and is usually indexed to reflect inflation.

TAX–EXEMPT ORGANIZATION = ОСВОБОЖДЁННАЯ ОТ НАЛОГОВ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ – In the United States, Tax-Exempt Organization is any organization that is determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal taxation of income. A tax-exempt may be required to operate exclusively for charitable, religious, literary, educational or similar types of purposes.

TAX FRAUD = НАЛОГОВОЕ МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО – Tax Fraud occurs when an individual or business entity willfully and intentionally falsifies information on a tax return in order to limit the amount of tax liability. Tax fraud essentially entails cheating on a tax return in an attempt to avoid paying the entire tax obligation. Examples of tax fraud include claiming false deductions; claiming personal expenses as business expenses; and not reporting income. Tax fraud involves the deliberate misrepresentation or omission of data on a tax return. In the United States, taxpayers are bound by a legal duty to voluntarily file a tax return and to pay the correct amount of income, employment and excise taxes. Failure to do so by falsifying or withholding information is against the law and constitutes tax fraud. Tax fraud is investigated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation (CI) unit. Also known as Tax Evasion. / Известно также как Уклонение От Уплаты Налогов (Tax Evasion).

TAX–FREE SAVINGS ALLOWANCE = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ (или УСТУПКА) ПО БЕЗНАЛОГОВЫМ СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМ – Tax-Free Savings Allowance is maximum total amount of tax-free investment income.

TAX HAVEN = НАЛОГОВОЕ УБЕЖИЩЕ – Tax Haven countries usually exhibit the following characteristics:- (i) relatively low rates of tax; (ii) high levels of bank or commercial secrecy; (iii) predominant financial sectors; (iv) modern communications facilities; (v) absence of currency controls; (vi) absence of requirements to file financial statements with regulatory or statistical agencies. Tax havens include the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, British Virgin Islands, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, Panama and Switzerland. In recent years, Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) have also been located in some other countries, such as Singapore, Vanuatu, Jamaica, and the Philippines. In addition, some relatively high-tax countries, such as Canada, are locations for SPEs. These locations may be used, among other things, to hide the true source of income or to take advantage of jurisdictions that permit less-than-full disclosure of the total income of multinational enterprises. Any locality or nation that levies very low taxes or none at all on foreigners, or where governments apply lenient and flexible fiscal and monetary policies and regulations on banking. Examples are The Bahamas, Cyprus, Isle of Man, Panama, etc. Tax Haven is a country, which provides a no-tax or low-tax environment. The United Kingdom (see also LLP) and the United States (see also LLC) are considered a tax haven by some countries. In some offshore jurisdictions the reduced tax regime is aimed towards entities organized in the country with all operations occurring outside the country. These countries seek to encourage investment and make up revenue losses by charging a variety of fees for the start up of the entity and on an annual basis. Country with liberal tax and banking regulations. In some instances it benefits companies to set up their registered offices in such a country, to avoid paying taxes in their own country. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Буквально Налоговый Рай или Налоговое Убежище:-

страна, предлагающая внешним физическим и юридическим лицам условия деятельности с крайне низкими налогами, где вообще никаких налогов не взимается. Создав такой фискальный 'оазис', несколько островов в Карибском Море, таких, как Острова Кайман, привлекают миллиарды Долларов в банковских депозитах. Они облегчают налоговое бремя в своих странах не только физическим и юридическим лицам, но также добиваются меньшего вмешательства государства в их финансовые дела, набрасывая на их деятельность ещё больший покров тайны.

TAX INCENTIVE = НАЛОГОВАЯ ЛЬГОТА – Tax Incentive:- tax benefit granted by the government to certain business or industries to encourage specific behaviors. Most tax incentives are designed to promote industrial and commercial modernization, to encourage regional development and research and development activities, or to protect the environment or preserve the national heritage. / Налоговые Льготы, полное или частичное освобождение от налогов юридических и физических лиц. Налоговые льготы устанавливаются государством. В докапиталистических формациях и при капитализме налоговыми льготами пользуются главным образом представители господствующих классов. Например, во многих буржуазных государствах по налогу с наследства существуют высокий необлагаемый минимум и специальные дополнительные скидки. В социалистических странах при определении налоговых льгот учитываются формы собственности, размеры и источники доходов, категории плательщиков. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), например, кооперативные предприятия и колхозы полностью освобождаются от уплаты налога по некоторым видам своих доходов. По подоходному налогу действовал необлагаемый минимум доходов в размере до 60 Рублей в месяц. В 1972 в ряде районов страны, где минимальная заработная плата рабочих и служащих производственных отраслей народного хозяйства было повышена до 70 Рублей в месяц, необлагаемый минимум был повышен до этого уровня и снижены в среднем более чем на 1/3 ставки налога с заработной платы до 90 Рублей в месяц. Не облагаются налогами пенсии, вознаграждения за открытия, изобретения, рационализаторские предложения (не свыше 1 000 Рублей каждое), Ленинские и Государственные Премии и Премии Ленинского Комсомола, выигрыши по государственным займам, лотереям и тому подобное. Налоговые льготы предоставляются многосемейным гражданам и инвалидам. От налогов освобождаются некоторые объекты обложения, например, неудобные участки земли, некоторые виды имущества, строения и другое. В ряде случаев налоговые льготы устанавливаются в целях стимулирования того или другого вида производства или промысла.

TAX NOTICE = ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ОБ УПЛАТЕ НАЛОГА (или НАЛОГОВОЕ УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ) – Tax Notice is a notice sent by a government advising a taxpayer that a tax payment is due.

TAXON = ТАКСОН – Taxon is a formally described category of individuals, distinct by some visible characteristics. / Под Таксоном, от Греческого слова Táxis, означающее Порядок или Расположение или Строй, понимаются соподинённые группы объектов.

TAX ON DIVIDEND INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS = НАЛОГ НА ДОХОД ПО ДИВИДЕНДАМ И ПРИБЫЛИ С КАПИТАЛА – Tax On Dividend Income And Capital Gains:- tax levied on income from all banking and financial transactions, excluding interest income.

TAXONOMY = ТАКСОНОМИЯ – Taxonomy is the system and practice of classification. / Под Таксономией, от Греческих слов Táxis, означающее Порядок или Расположение или Строй, и Nómos, означающее Закон, понимается теория классификации и систематизации сложноорганизованных областей деятельности, имеющих обычно иерархическое строение (органический мир, объекты географии, геологии, языкознания, этнографии и так далее). Термин (предложен в 1813 Швейцарским ботаником Огюста Пирамю дё Кадоль (Augustin Pyramus de Candolle; 04 February 1778 – 09 September 1841)) длительное время употреблялся как синоним систематики. В 1960–70-х возникла тенденция определять таксономию как раздел систематики, как учение о системе таксономических категорий, обозначающих соподчинённые группы объектов – таксоны.

TAXPAYER = НАЛОГОПЛАТЕЛЬЩИК – Taxpayer is an individual or entity subject to the payment of a tax. The term applies to every individual and entity who is required to pay taxes. / Физическое или юридическое лицо, ответственное за уплату налогов. Данное понятие применяется для каждого физического или юридического лица, от которого требуется уплатить налоги.

TAXPAYER EQUITY AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT = АКТ О СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВАХ НАЛОГОПЛАТЕЛЬЩИКА И ФИСКАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Taxpayer Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act is a legislation passed by the US Congress in 1984 that requires taxpayers to provide their correct TIN (Tax Identification Number) to financial institutions who report income from securities to the Internal Revenue Service. The TIN number is certified by completing a W-9 form. Failure to provide a certified TIN number can result in a withholding penalty of 31%.

TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР НАЛОГОПЛАТЕЛЬЩИКА – In the United States, a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is either a social security account number or employer identification number, depending on whether the number is assigned to an individual or to an entity, such as a trust, estate, corporation, etc. Both are nine-digit numbers. The employer identification number is assigned by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS; the US government agency responsible for tax collection and tax law enforcement).

TAX PLANNING STRATEGY = СТРАТЕГИЯ НАЛОГОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ (или СТРАТЕГИЯ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ) – Tax Planning Strategy:- an action (including elections for tax purposes) that meets certain criteria and that would be implemented to realize a tax benefit for an operating loss or tax credit carryforward before it expires. Tax-planning strategies are considered when assessing the need for and amount of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets. An enterprise shall consider tax-planning strategies in determining the amount of valuation allowance required. Significant expenses to implement a tax-planning strategy or any significant losses that would be recognized if that strategy were implemented (net of any recognizable tax benefits associated with those expenses or losses) shall be included in the valuation allowance.

TAX RATE = НАЛОГОВАЯ СТАВКА – A Tax Rate is the percentage at which an individual or corporation is taxed. The tax rate is the tax imposed by the federal government and some states based on an individual's taxable income or a corporation's earnings. The United States uses a progressive tax rate system, where the percentage of tax increases as taxable income increases. To help build and maintain the infrastructures used in a country, the government usually taxes its residents. The tax collected is used for the betterment of the economy and all living in it. In the US and many other countries in the world, a tax rate is applied to some form of money received by a taxpayer. The money could be income earned from salary, capital gains from investment, dividends received as additional income, payment made for goods and services, etc. The percentage of the taxpayer's earnings or money is taken and remitted to the government. When it comes to income tax, the tax rate is the percentage of an individual's taxable income or a corporation's earnings that is owed to the state, federal and in some cases, municipal governments. In certain municipalities, regional income taxes are also imposed, increasing the tax burden for those residents. The tax rate that is applied to an individual's earnings depends on the marginal tax bracket that the individual falls under. The marginal tax rate is the percentage taken from the next dollar of taxable income above a pre-defined income limit. The marginal tax rate used by the US government is indicative of the progressive tax system implemented by the country. A progressive tax rate results in a higher dollar amount collected from individuals with higher incomes. Effective Tax Rates:- Let's use an example to illustrate the marginal and progressive tax rates. The marginal tax bracket for

2017 is:- (i) Annual Income – ≤ USD9 325, Tax Rate – 10%; (ii) Annual Income – USD9 326–37 950, Tax Rate – 15%; (iii) Annual Income – USD37 951–91 900, Tax Rate – 25%; (iv) Annual Income – USD91 901–191 650, Tax Rate – 28%; (v) Annual Income – USD191 651–416 700, Tax Rate – 33%; (vi) Annual Income – USD416 701–418 400, Tax Rate – 35%; and (vii) Annual Income – > USD418 400, Tax Rate – 39.60%. An individual who earns USD62 000 in 2017 will be taxed as follows:- [10% x first USD9 325] + [15% x (USD37 950 – USD9 325] + [25% x (USD62 000 – USD37 950)] = USD932.50 + USD4 293.75 + USD6 012.50 = USD11 238.75. Another individual who earns USD120 000 will be marginally taxed [10% x first USD9 325] + [15% x (USD37 950 – USD9 325] + [25% x (USD91 900 – USD37 950)] + [28% x (USD120 000 – USD91 900)] = USD932.50 + USD4 293.75 + USD13 487.50 + USD7 868 = USD26 581.75. Following this example, the single taxpayer who falls under the third marginal tax bracket will pay less tax than the single filer who falls in the fourth and higher bracket. Although both individuals fall in the third and fourth marginal brackets, they don't pay tax rates of 25% and 28%, respectively, due to the nature of the marginal tax calculation. If they paid their respective marginal tax rates, the first individual will pay 25% x USD62 000 = USD15 500 and the second will pay 28% x USD120 000 = USD33 600, which clearly is not the case. In effect, individual A in fact pays USD11 238.75/USD62 000 = 18.13% and the individual with the higher income pays USD26 581.75/USD120 000 = 22.15%. These rates are called the Effective Tax Rates, and represent the actual tax rate a household pays on income earned for the tax year. Filer Status:- The Dollar threshold for each tax rate is dependent upon the status of the filer, whether s/he is single, the head of a household, married filing separately, or married filing jointly. (i) Tax Rate – 10%, Single – ≤ USD9 325, Head Of Household – ≤ USD13 250, Married Filing Separately – ≤ USD9 275, and Married Filing Jointly – ≤ USD18 550; (ii) Tax Rate – 15%, Single – USD9 326–37 950, Head Of Household – USD13 251–50 400, Married Filing Separately – USD9 276–37 650, and Married Filing Jointly – USD18 551–75 300; (iii) Tax Rate – 25%, Single – USD37 951–91 900, Head Of Household – USD50 401–130 150, Married Filing Separately – USD37 651–75 950, and Married Filing Jointly – USD75 301–151 900; (iv) Tax Rate – 28%, Single – USD91 901–191 650, Head Of Household – USD130 151–210 800, Married Filing Separately – USD75 951–115 725, and Married Filing Jointly – USD151 901–231 450; (v) Tax Rate – 33%, Single – USD191 651–416 700, Head Of Household – USD210 801–413 350, Married Filing Separately – USD115 726–206 675, and Married Filing Jointly – USD231 451–413 350; (vi) Tax Rate – 35%, Single – USD416 701–418 400, Head Of Household – USD413 351–441 000, Married Filing Separately – USD206 676–233 475, and Married Filing Jointly – USD413 351–466 950; and (vii) Tax Rate – 39.60%, Single – > USD418 400, Head Of Household – > USD441 000, Married Filing Separately – > USD233 475, and Married Filing Jointly – > USD466 950. Corporate Tax Rates:- Companies are also required to pay a percentage of their profits as tax to the government to fund federal programs. As of 2017, the marginal corporate tax rates schedule is:- (i) Taxable Net Income From – USD0, But Not Over – USD50 000, Tax Rate – 15%; (ii) Taxable Net Income From – USD50 000, But Not Over – USD75 000, Tax Rate – 25%; (iii) Taxable Net Income From – USD75 000, But Not Over – USD100 000, Tax Rate – 34%; (iv) Taxable Net Income From – USD100 000, But Not Over – USD335 000, Tax Rate – 39%; (v) Taxable Net Income From – USD335 000, But Not Over – USD10 000 000, Tax Rate – 34%; (vi) Taxable Net Income From – USD10 000 000, But Not Over – USD15 000 000, Tax Rate – 35%; (vii) Taxable Net Income From – USD15 000 000, But Not Over – USD18 333 333, Tax Rate – 38%; and (viii) Taxable Net Income From – USD18 333 333, But Not Over – USD –, Tax Rate – 35%. A small business with a bottom line of USD100 000 at the end of its fiscal year will pay [15% x USD50 000] + [25% x (USD75 000 – USD50 000)] + [34% x (USD100 000 – USD75 000)] = USD7 500 + USD6 250 + USD8 500 = USD22 250. The business' effective tax rate is thus, USD22 250/USD100 000 = 22.25%. Other Tax Rates:- Tax rates don't only apply to earned income and corporate profits. Tax rates can also refer to other occasions where taxes are imposed, including sales tax on goods and services, real property tax, short-term capital gains tax, and long-term capital gains tax rate. When a consumer purchases certain goods and services from a retailer, a sales tax is applied to the sales price of the commodity at the point of sale. Since sales tax is governed by individual state governments, the sales tax rate will vary from state to state. For example, the sales tax rate in Georgia is 4%, while the tax rate in California is 7.5%, as of 2017. Not all states impose a sales tax rate though as can be seen in states such as Delaware and Oregon with 0% sales tax rate. Since additional income gained from investments are categorized as earnings, the government also applies tax rates on capital gains and dividends. When the value of an investment rises and the security is sold for a profit, the tax rate that the investor pays depends on how long s/he held the asset for. The tax rate on the capital gain of a short-term investment or an investment held for less than a year is equal to the investor's ordinary income tax. So, an individual who falls into the 25% marginal tax bracket will pay 25% on his or her short-term capital gains. The tax rate on profits from investments held longer than a year ranges from 0% to 20%, with individuals who fall in the 10% and 15% marginal bracket paying 0% taxes, and investors in the last bracket paying 20% tax rate on capital gains. Qualified dividends are subject to the same tax rate schedule that applies to long-term capital gains. Nonqualified dividends have the same tax rates as short-term capital gains. Tax rates vary from country to country. Some countries implement a progressive tax system, while others use regressive or proportional tax rates. A regressive tax schedule is one in which the tax rate increases as the taxable amount decreases. Countries such as Poland, Belgium, and Iceland use the regressive tax rates structure in which a larger percentage of tax is taken from low-income earners than from high-income earners. The proportional or flat tax rate system applies the same tax rates to all taxable amounts, that is irrespective of income levels. Russia, Hungary, and Saudi Arabia are examples of countries that have this system of taxes in place. / Налоговая Ставка, величина налога на единицу обложения (гектар (га) земли, Рубль дохода и другие). Выражает норму налогового изъятия (смотрите Налоги). Устанавливается государственными законодательными органами. По методам построения налоговой ставки различают:- твёрдые, пропорциональные, прогрессивные и регрессивные. Твёрдые Налоговые Ставки устанавливаются в абсолютных суммах на единицу (объект) обложения независимо от размеров доходов (применяются обычно при обложении небольших земельных участков). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) применялись при взимании сельскохозяйственного налога с подсобных земельных участков колхозников. Пропорциональные Налоговые Ставки устанавливаются в одинаковом проценте с дохода независимо от его размера (в СССР, например, применялись при обложении подоходным налогом доходов потребительской кооперации). Прогрессивные Налоговые Ставки увеличиваются по мере роста размера облагаемого дохода. Различают простую и сложную (скользящую) прогрессию. При простой прогрессии налоговая ставка возрастает по мере роста облагаемого дохода и применяется ко всей сумме дохода (объекта обложения). При сложной прогрессии последняя возрастает только в части, превышающей предварительно установленную предыдущую ступень дохода. Прогрессивные ставки используются главным образом при взимании подоходного налога с населения в СССР и зарубежных странах. Регрессивные Налоговые Ставки понижаются по мере увеличения дохода. Регрессивность обложения резко проявляется в механизме косвенных налогов на предметы широкого потребления, существующих во всех капиталистических странах. Те или другие ставки применяются обычно при капитализме с целью создания определённых преимуществ для крупных фирм и корпораций.

TAX RECLAIMS = НАЛОГОВЫЕ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ (или ВОЗВРАТЫ НАЛОГА) – Tax Reclaims:- service provided by global custodians involving reclaiming recoverable portions of taxes withheld from interest or dividend payments by foreign taxation authorities. Tax relief is governed by tax treaties between countries.

TAX REDUCTION = СНИЖЕНИЕ НАЛОГА – Tax Reduction:- lowering of income taxes authorized by the government to correct a mistake. / Уменьшение налогов на доходы, уполномоченное правительством с целью исправления ошибки.

TAX RISK = НАЛОГОВЫЙ РИСК – Tax Risk is the risk that the spread between the taxable and tax-exempt rate will change as a result of changes in income tax laws or other conditions.

THE TAYLOR RULE = ПРАВИЛО ТЭЙЛОРА – The Taylor Rule, named after the prominent economist John Taylor, is another guide to assessing the proper stance of monetary policy. It relates the setting of the federal funds rate to the primary objectives of monetary policy – that is, the extent to which inf lation may be departing from something approximating price stability and the extent to which output and employment may be departing from their maximum sustainable levels. For example, one version of the rule calls for the federal funds rate to be set equal to the rate thought to be consistent in the long run with the achievement of full employment and price stability plus a component based on the gap between current inflation and the inflation objective less a component based on the shortfall of actual output from the full-employment level. If inflation is picking up, the Taylor rule prescribes the amount by which the federal funds rate would need to be raised or, if output and employment are weakening, the amount by which it would need to be lowered. The specific parameters of the formula are set to describe actual monetary policy behavior over a period when policy is thought to have been fairly successful in achieving its basic goals. Although this guide has appeal, it too has shortcomings. The level of short-term interest rates associated with achieving longer-term goals, a key element in the formula, can vary over time in unpredictable ways. Moreover, the current rate of inflation and position of the economy in relation to full employment are not known because of data lags and difficulties in estimating the full-employment level of output, adding another layer of uncertainty about the appropriate setting of policy. / Дьжон Тэйлор (John Taylor). выработка (output).

TAZ = TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE

TAZ = TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONE

TBA = TO BE ANNOUNCED

TBE = TRIS/BORATE ELECTROPHORESIS (BUFFER)

TBF = TRANSFERTS BANQUE DE FRANCE

T–BILL = TREASURY BILL

TBN = TOTAL BASE NUMBER

T–BOND = TREASURY BOND

TBS = TALK BETWEEN SHIPS

TBT = TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

TBU = TRANSFORMED BYPASS UNIT

TC = TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

TC = TECHNOLOGY CENTER

TC = THRESHER/CLEANER

TC = TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

TCA = TERMINAL CONTROL AREA

TCA = TOWER CONTROL AIRPORT

TCA = TRAFFIC CONTROL AIRPORT

TCA = TRANSMISSION CONNECTION ASSETS

TCACCIS = TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM

TCADS = TRUCK CRASH ANALYSIS DATA SYSTEM

TCAS = TRAFFIC ALERT AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM

TCC = TANK CAR COMMITTEE

TCC = TRANSPORTATION COMPONENT COMMAND

TCC = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL CENTER

TCCC = TOWER CONTROL COMPUTER COMPLEX

TCD = TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

TCF = TRILLION CUBIC FEET

TCH = THRESHOLD CROSSING HEIGHT

TCIC = TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

TCK = TILLETIA CONTROVERSA KUHN

TCLT = TENTATIVE CALCULATED LANDING TIME

TCM = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MEASURE

TCM = TRILLION CUBIC METERS

TCMD = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL AND MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

TCN = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER

TCON = TRAILER CONTAINER

TCON = TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTOR

TCP = TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT

TCP = TRANSITION CONTRACT PAYMENTS

TCP = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL PLAN

TCP/IP = TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL/INTERNET PROTOCOL

TCR = TRIBAL COLLEGES RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

TC/RC = TREATMENT CHARGES AND REFINING CHARGES

TCRP = TRANSIT COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

TCT = TOTAL COST TRANSPORTATION

TCU = TRANSPORTATION CONTROL UNIT

TC YARN = TETERON COTTON YARN

TD = CHAD

TD = TERMINAL DISCLAIMER

TD = TIME DEPOSIT

TD = TOUCHDOWN

TD = TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED

TDC = (UNITED STATES) TRAVEL DATA CENTER

TDDS = TALKING DIRECTORY DISPLAY SYSTEM

TDLS = TOWER DATA–LINK SERVICES

TDM = TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

TDMY = TOTAL DRY MATTER YIELD

T DOCUMENTS = ДОКУМЕНТЫ ТИ. (или ДОКУМЕНТЫ ФОРМЫ Т) – In the European Union (EU), T Documents are Customs transit documents (T1; T2; T2L) used for the purposes of internal or external transit carried out under the Community/Common Transit system (CT) covering transit movements between EU member states, EFTA countries and the Visegrad 4 (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia). See also Transit Documents.

TDP = TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

TDR = TIME DOMAIN REFLECTOMETRY

TDR = TRADEMARK DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL

TDR = TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

TDR = TRANSPORTATION DISCREPANCY REPORT

TDR = TROPICAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TDRI = THAILAND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TDRI = TROPICAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TDS = TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

TDS = TRANSPORTATION DATA SAMPLER

TDWR = TERMINAL DOPPLER WEATHER RADAR

TDZE = TOUCHDOWN ZONE ELEVATION

TE = TEXTILE EXCHANGE

TE = TIME FOR EMERGENCE

TE = TRIS/EDTA (BUFFER)

TEA = TARGETED EXPORT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TEA GOWN = ЧАЙНОЕ ПЛАТЬЕ (или ХХ) – Tea Gown:- a semiformal fancy gown in graceful flowing lines worn especially for afternoon entertaining at home.

TEAL = СИЗОЕ (или СИНЕ–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ, или ЧИРОК) – Teal:- teal blue.

TEAL BLUE = СИЗО–ГОЛУБОЕ (или ХХ) – Teal Blue:- a variable color averaging a dark greenish-blue.

TEAM = TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT

TEAR = РВАТЬ(СЯ) (или РАЗДИРАТЬ, или РАЗЪЕДИНЯТЬ, или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВЫХОДА ЛЕНТЫ И ОЧЁСА В ГРЕБНЕЧЕСАНИИ) – Tear is a percentage of tops to noils. A 4:1 tear would refer to wool that had 20% waste.

TEAR = РАЗРЫВ (или РАЗДИР) – (1) Tear:- usually the result of excessive strain or snagging on manufacturing machinery. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства. Раздир (tear):- отверстие в фактуре ткани, в которой разъединены несколько нитей основы и утка или обоих.

(2) Tear:- results from machine malfunction or improper handling by operator. Machinery defects, and namely – Part Forming Machines. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

(3) Tears:- results from rough edges, corners protruding nails, screws, bolts, etc and/or careless handling. Machinery defects, and namely – Work Handling Equipment. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

TEAR DROPS = РАЗДВИЖКИ (или ВЫПАДЫ ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ) – Tear Drops:- appearing in taffeta fabrics as short curved picks caused due to insufficient warp tension, incorrect heald timing, oversized warp and uneven penetration of sizing solution etc. Weaving

defect. Tear Drop:- in woven fabrics, short elliptical deviations of one or more adjoining picks. Synonym:- Teariness. / появление в ткани тафта . Порок или дефект ткачества. Раздвижка – порок ткани.

TEARINESS = НЕРОВНАЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ – Teariness or Cannage:- short elliptical deviations of one or more adjoining picks, leading to local differences in light reflection in a fabric having a plain or other simple weave and a continuous-filament warp. Note:- this defect is often caused by the warp being too heavily sized, or the warp tension being too low during weaving, or by variations in the configuration of the weft yarns. See also Tear Drop. Fabrics defect. / Неровная Поверхность – порок ткани вследствие переклеенной основы.

TEAR STRENGTH = КРЕПОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ (или ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ) – Tear Strength is the force necessary to tear a fabric, measured by the force necessary to start or continue a tear in a fabric. Expressed in pounds or in grams, the most commonly used method for determining the tear strength is the Elmendorf tear test procedure. Tear Strength is the force required to begin or to continue a tear in a fabric under specified conditions. / (Elmendorf).

TEAS = TRADEMARK ELECTRONIC APPLICATION SYSTEM

TEASE = РАСЩИПЫВАТЬ (или ЩИПАТЬ, или ВОРСИТЬ) – Tease:- to open and disentangle fibers prior to carding.

TEASEL = ВОРСИЛЬНАЯ ШИШКА (или ВОРСОВАЛЬНАЯ ШИШКА) – Teasel is a plant with a large prickly head (Dipsacus fullonum) used for raising or fulling fabric. The Trowbridge Museum has an excellent article showing teasels being used. Teasel is a plant with a prickly flower head. It is used for raising a nap on fabrics. See also Napping.

TEASEL BURR = РЕПЕЙ ВОРСЯНКИ (или ВОРСОВАЛЬНЫЙ НАКОНЕЧНИК, или ТУПАЯ КРЮЧКОВАТАЯ ИГОЛОЧКА ИГОЛЬЧАТОЙ ЛЕНТЫ) – Teasel Burr:- a mechanical substitute for the natural teasel in cloth-working. Many contrivances have been made for substituting metallic teasels mounted in self-acting machines. Cotton flannelette is a heavy, soft material that is given a napped or brushed finish. Napping is a finishing process that raises the fibers of a fabric to the surface by means of revolving cylinders covered with metal points or teasel burrs. See also Napping. Teasel Burr:- probably Dipsacus fullonum. Early agriculture was centered on dairy and grain. By 1850, the village and it's surrounding hamlets had grown in industry as well, producing wool cloth, mill machinery, carriages, sleighs, paper, bricks, ironwork and farm implements. The cultivation of the teasel, a natural burr used to raise the nap on woven wool, spurred the economy until the middle of the XX century. Teasel is the dried flower head or burr of the plant Dipsacus fullonum used for teaseling cloth. Skaneateles (Village of Skaneateles (Skan-ee-AT-les); New York (population:- 2 616) in SW Onondaga County) was once the 'teasel capital of the world'. The teasel plant is about 6 feet tall and is topped with a 4-inch conical head of burrs. The last crop of Oregon teasel was harvested in 1899 (by this time metal nappers had replaced teasel burrs in wool processing). / Репей или Шишка Ворсянки.

TECDAX® = ТЭКДАКС® – TecDAX® is an index reflecting the performance of the 30 largest technology shares (Technologieaktien, in German) of the Prime Standard ranking below the DAX® shares. The composition of the index is generally reviewed on a semiannual basis and adjusted in March and September. Criteria for weighting the shares in the TecDAX® are:- trading volume and market capitalization in terms of free float, as well as the company's position in the respective sector. / Тэхнологиакциэн (Technologieaktien).

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Technical Analysis is the study of historical prices, examining patterns of price change, rates of change, and changes in volume of trading and open interest, in order to predict future price behavior. Technical analysis is usually performed in chart or graph form. In Technical Analysis, investors and analysts study charts of trading patterns and prices to predict changes in a security, commodity, currency or index. Technical Analysis helps investors predict the future price development of a stock based on historical price data such as price and trading volume. Instruments used in technical analysis include performance ratios such as market capitalization and volatility, as well as the beta factor and correlation coefficient of a stock with respect to a benchmark index. Chart analysis is the most important component of technical analysis. Factors other than fundamental or psychological ones, which influence futures price development used by chartists, e.g., moving averages, relative strength index, support and resistance lines, trend indicators. Technical Analysis is concerned with price data rather than economic factors, with a presumption that current prices already reflect supply and demand relationships. Price projections are made based on certain chart patterns. Market assessment based on the actual market and it mechanisms. A key component is chart reading, i.e. deriving future price movements from charts plotting historic price trends. Technical Analysis is the study of market action, usually with price charts, which includes volume and open interest patterns. An approach to forecasting commodity prices that examines patterns of price change, rates of change, and changes in volume of trading and open interest, and other statistical indicators without regard to underlying fundamental market conditions. Technical analysis can work consistently only if the theory that price movements are a Random Walk is incorrect. Also known as Chart Analysis, Market Analysis, Technicals, and Visual Analysis. See also Charting, and Fundamental Analysis. A method of analyzing historical price charts which also display indicators to manipulate the data. It is believed by technicians that observing past data, the future can be forecast. Technical Analysis is the attempt to forecast future market action on the basis of past price behaviour rather than economic factors, as are studied in Fundamental Analysis. The underlying assumptions are that price fluctuations are not strictly independent and that certain chart formations tend to correlate with subsequent price direction. Technical Analysis is the analysis based on movements in a market through chart study, moving averages, volume and other technical indicators. Technical Analysis is an estimation of future share prices based on the use of past share prices and/or trading volumes. Chartism is a form of technical analysis. Technical Analysis is the analysis concerned with price data rather than economic factors, as are studied in Fundamental Analysis. A term Technical Analysis refers to an analysis of the market based on technical aspects such as price chart formation, volume and open interest. Technical Analysis:- price forecasting that uses historical price and trading volume information in chart/graph formations. / Попытка прогнозирования ситуации на рынке фьючерсов на основе поведения прошлых цен, нежели экономических факторов, изучаемых в Фундаментальном Анализе. За основу оценки принимаются соответствующие предположения, что ценовые колебания не являются строго независимыми, и что определённые графические фигуры отражают взаимосвязь с последующим направлением цен. , например, . , то есть . флуктуации (колебания) цены . Больших приверженцев технического анализа на биржевом жаргоне именуют Технарями. Технический Анализ – анализ, основанный на поведении рынка и опирающийся на графики, скользящие средние показатели, объёмы заключаемых сделок и другие статистические данные. Технический Анализ рыночной конъюнктуры – исследование спроса и предложения ценных бумаг и товарно-сырьевой продукции, основанное на изучении объёма торгов и динамики цен. Технические аналитики используют графики или компьютерные программы для определения и прогнозирования ценовых тенденций на рынке по ценным бумагам или товарно-сырьевым фьючерсам. Большая часть анализа охватывает ближайшую и среднюю перспективу, но некоторые технические аналитики также прогнозируют долгосрочные циклы на основе графиков и иных данных. В отличие от Фундаментального Анализа (Fundamental Analysis) технический анализ не принимает во внимание финансового состояния компаний. Смотрите также Advance/Decline (A-D), Ascending Tops, Breakout, Correction, Dead Cat Bounce, Descending Tops, DIP, Double Bottom, Double Top, ELVES, Fall Out Of Bed, Flag, Flurry, Gap, Gap Opening, Head And Shoulders, Horizontal Price Movement, Moving Average, New High/New Low, Pennant, Point And Figure Chart, Put-Call Ratio,

Resistance Level, Reversal, Rising Bottoms, Saucer, Selling Climax, Support Level, Trading Pattern, Triangle, Vertical Line Charting, V-Formation, and W-Formation.

TECHNICAL AND CLAUSES COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО ТЕХНИЧЕСКИМ ВОПРОСАМ И ОГОВОРКАМ – Technical and Clauses Committee is a group of Lloyd's and company underwriters who meet to discuss, formulate and amend marine insurance clauses which are then recommended to the London market for general use. / Комитет По Техническим Вопросам И Оговоркам – группа Лойдз (Lloyd's) и .

TECHNICAL BARRIER TO TRADE = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ БАРЬЕР ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – Technical Barrier To Trade is a specification that sets forth characteristics a product must meet in order to be imported. These characteristics include levels of quality, performance, and safety.

TECHNICAL CLOTH = ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Technical Cloth is a kind of material which can be weaved from different types of thread. These include cotton, polyether, polyamide and other types of thread. Depending on this type of thread, a method of weaving and additional processing, the ready-made cloth can be used in a number of different industries. Food industry utilizes such cloth for filtration of juices and syrups; chemical industry makes use of the in filtration of solutions containing acids and alkalis, as well as a construction material in rubber products. These types of technical cloth have been widely used in medicine, metallurgy, petroleum industry, and ceramics. See also Fabric. / Техническая Ткань – текстильная ткань, используемая для изготовления деталей машин, установок, сооружений, а также различных технических изделий. Вырабатывается почти из всех видов волокон текстильных и нитей текстильных. В качестве технических тканей могут использоваться и некоторые бытовые ткани (например, марля, миткаль, саржа) для изготовления кальки, прокладок, чехлов и тому подобного. К техническим тканям обычно предъявляются повышенные требования по сравнению с бытовыми. Большинство технических тканей вырабатывают полотняным переплетением нитей (одно- и многослойным), так как оно обеспечивает наиболее прочную связь между основой и утком. В некоторых отраслях промышленности технические ткани заменяются синтетическими плёнками. Наибольшее распространение получили:- (i) Кордные, (ii) Ремнёвые, (iii) Транспортёрные, (iv) Рукавные, (v) Прессовые и (vi) Фильтровальные Ткани. (i) Кордная Прорезиненная Ткань используется для каркасов покрышек шин. Основные нити изготавливают из вискозных, полиамидных и полиэфирных комплексных нитей двойной крутки, в качестве утка применяется хлопчатобумажная пряжа. Плотность нитей по основе значительно больше (до 94 нитей на 100 миллиметров (мм)), чем по утку (до 30 на 100 мм). Разрывная нагрузка от 120 до 250 Ньютонов (Н) на 1 нить. Для защиты бортов покрышек от повреждения о закраины обода и для придания им жёсткости и прочности применяются ткани из хлопчатобумажной пряжи или мононитей. (ii и iii) Ремнёвые и Транспортёрные Ткани используются для изготовления конвейерных лент и приводных ремней. Плотность этих тканей по основе значительно больше, чем по утку (смотрите также Бельтинг). (iv) Рукавные Ткани применяют для передаточных устройств, работающих под давлением или разрежением (пожарные рукава и другие). Вырабатываются из льняных, хлопчатобумажных, комбинированных и синтетических нитей. Рукавные ткани образуют каркас рукава и обеспечивают прочность и стабильность размеров изделия. Изготавливаются на специальных круглых или плоских станках. Основные требование к рукавным тканям – равенство разрывных прочностей и удлинений по основе и по утку. Разрывная нагрузка этих тканей по основе и утку составляет от 1 250 до 5 000 Н на 50 мм. Иногда для изготовления рукавов используют так называемые Равнопрочные или Кордные Ткани. (v) Прессовые Ткани применяют для обтяжки отжимных валов на машинах полиграфической, текстильной и других отраслей промышленности, для прокладок прессов в маслобойной промышленности, для брошюровочно-переплётного производства и так далее. Изготавливают главным образом из шерстяной (технические сукна) или хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Имеют высокую прочность на истирание, гладкую поверхность и нормированную водопроницаемость. (vi) Фильтровальные Ткани служат для улавливания твёрдых частиц из жидкостей, газов и воздуха в химической, угольной, пищевой, целлюлозобумажной, медицинской и других отраслях промышленности. Изготовляются в основном из хлопка, шерсти, льна, асбеста, синтетических волокон и так далее. Разрывная нагрузка тканей должна соответствовать давлению фильтруемой жидкости или газа и поэтому колеблется в широких пределах (от 3 до 15 кН на 50 мм). Большое распространение получили фильтровальные ткани из синтетических волокон, которые обладают исключительной стойкостью к химическим реагентам (щелочам, кислотам, солям) и имеют большую разрывную нагрузку по сравнению с натуральными волокнами. Помимо перечисленных областей применения, технические ткани используют также для парашютов, оболочек надувных сооружений, тентов (смотрите Брезент), для гибких ограждений агрегатов на воздушной подушке, в качестве заменителей кожи (смотрите Кирза), для изготовления сит и тому подобного.

TECHNICAL CORRECTION = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОРРЕКЦИЯ – Technical Correction is a price change against the trend. It is caused by such considerations as chart formations, volume, open interest, or delivery conditions, rather than by fundamental (supply/demand) reasons.

TECHNICAL DATA = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ДАННЫЕ – Technical Data:- the US Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) regulations define technical data as 'information of any kind that can be used, or adapted for use, in the design, manufacture, production, reconstruction or utilization of articles or materials. All software is technical data. Technical data can be either 'tangible' or 'intangible'. Models, blueprints, operating manuals (even if stored on recording media) or prototypes are examples of tangible technical data. Intangible technical data consists of technical services, such as training, oral advice, information guidance and consulting. / Руководство (Manual).

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET = ЛИСТ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ДАННЫХ – A Technical Data Sheet (TDS) is used for both informational and advertising purposes. From an informational standpoint, a TDS has useful tips about product, such as how to use it, what it is made of, things to be wary of while using the product, and its official name and industry standard specifications. From a marketing standpoint, it may contain pictures and colorful illustrations as well as entire sections describing the benefits that the product will deliver to the end user. A TDS is not to be confused with a material safety data sheet (MSDS). The goal of the MSDS is to specifically inform the end user of any dangers that the product may present. This is not the goal of the TDS, although it may include several safety considerations. Furthermore, material safety data sheets must follow a set template guided by an industry standard, whereas a technical data sheet can be presented at the discretion of the product manufacturer and contain whatever information they deem suitable. Many countries mandate that a material or product have a MSDS; most do not require a TDS. See also Material Safety Data Sheet. / Лист Технических Данных. Смотрите также Лист Данных О Безопасности Материала (Material Safety Data Sheet).

TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПЕРТНАЯ ГРУППА (или ГРУППА ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ) – Technical Expert Group (TEG) is the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) – group of experts. It first met in September 2001– Chairman Johan van Helleman – The European Commission sits as an observer on the TEG. / Председатель Ёхан фан Хэлеман (Johan van Helleman).

TECHNICAL FACTORS = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ – Technical Factors are the factors used in price forecasting such as open interest, volume of trading, degree of recent price movement, price chart formations, and the approach of the first delivery notice day.

TECHNICAL GRADE = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СОРТ – Technical Grade is a term applied to chemicals sold for general industrial purposes. Technical grade chemicals are usually somewhat less pure than 'reagent grade' or 'analytical grade' chemicals, and are much cheaper. Technical grade is now rather rare in small packages from laboratory chemical suppliers. Package sizes from industrial chemical vendors often range from about 25 kg or 50 pounds up to rail car lots. 'Tech' grade chemicals are very suitable for textile dyeing. See also Grades Of Chemicals.

TECHNICALLY JUSTIFIED = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИ ОБОСНОВАНО – Technically Justified:- justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information. / В области фитосанитарного контроля выражение 'Технически Обосновано' означает, что что-то было обосновано на основании выводов, полученных в результате соответствующего анализа риска проявления вредителя, или, если это подходит, другого сравнимого досмотра и оценивания имеющейся научной информации.

TECHNICAL PRICE MOVEMENTS = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕН – Technical Price Movements is a change in prices resulting from conditions within the futures market not dependent on outside supply and demand factors. These conditions could include changes in degree of recent price movement, open interest, volume, and approach of contract expiry.

TECHNICAL RALLY = ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ – Technical Rally is a price movement attributed to conditions developing from within the futures market itself. These conditions include changes in open interest, volume and extent of recent price movement. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Техническое Повышение – оживление на рынке; краткий подъём в ценах на ценных бумаги или товарно-сырьевые фьючерсы в рамках общей тенденции к спаду. Подобный подъём может возникнуть в результате того, что инвесторы ищут покупки по низкой цене или аналитики заметили наличие определённого уровня поддержки (support level), на котором падение котировок ценных бумаг обычно останавливается. Однако техническое повышение обычно бывает непродолжительным, и вскоре цены возвращаются к прежней тенденции к спаду.

TECHNICAL RALLY (OR DECLINE) = ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (ИЛИ ПОНИЖЕНИЕ) – Technical Rally (Or Decline) is a price change led by technical market signals rather than supply and demand conditions.

TECHNICAL REACTION = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ – Technical Reaction:- trend reversal following a protracted and distinct market development, e.g., price setbacks after a prolonged bull market. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, , например, .

TECHNICAL RESEARCH = ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ – Technical Research:- analysis of the market and stocks based on supply and demand. The technician studies price movements, volume, trends and patterns, which are revealed by charting these factors, and attempts to assess the possible effects of current market action or future supply and demand for securities and individual issues. See also Fundamental Research.

TECHNICAL RESERVES = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Thechnical Reserves consist of pre-paid premiums, reserves against outstanding claims, actuarial reserves for life insurance and reserves for with-profit insurance. They are treated in the economic accounts as the property of policy-holders. In insurance, reserves held by insurance companies to meet their obligations to the public. The change in reserves over a fiscal year measures the financing capacity of insurance companies. / В страховании, резервы, удерживаемые страховыми компаниями для удовлетворения их обязательств перед клиентами. Изменение объёма резервов за хозяйственный год отражает финансовую устойчивость страховых компаний.

TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD = ПАЛАТА ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБОЗРЕВАНИЯ – The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Technical Review Board (TRB) is an internal OCIO (short for the Office of the Chief Information Officer) group that reviews the information technology (IT) project development at critical stages for conformance with USPTO standards and guidance. Records Management and IT at USPTO fall under the purview of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Data Architecture and Services, Data Administration Division. Under this structure, the agency Records Officer and the Electronic Records Team Leader serve as consultants to the business units and the IT offices regarding the development of new electronic systems. They have no direct enforcement powers to approve or withhold approval of any USPTO automated information systems. Their Director, however, is able to enforce some level of compliance through the Technical Review Board upon which she sits and which governs the IT life cycle. The manager of the Division also enforces records management requirements through the Data Management Plan that all IT projects must prepare and adhere to through their life cycle.

TECHNICALS = ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ – Technicals:- factors other than fundamental or psychological ones, which influence futures price development used by chartists, e.g., trend indicators, moving averages, support and resistance lines, relative strength index. Short-term trends that technical analysts use to predict future price movements of securities and/or commodities. / Краткосрочные тенденции, которые используются специалистами технического анализа для предсказания будущих изменений цен на ценные бумаги и/или сырьё.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT STAFF = ПЕРСОНАЛ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ (или СОТРУДНИКИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ) – Technical Support Staff (TSS) is the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) employees who support examination workflow processing.

TECHNOLOGY CENTER = ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР (или ЦЕНТР ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ) – In the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), a Technology Center (or TC, also referred to as a Group) is a unit of several Group Art Units in the mechanical, electrical, chemical or design area, managed by one or more Group Directors. Formerly referred to as Groups. At the moment (in 2012) there are the following USPTO's TCs:- (i) Technology Center 1600:- Biotechnology and Organic Chemistry; (ii) Technology Center 1700:- Chemical & Materials Engineering; (iii) Technology Center 2100:- Computer Architecture and Software; (iv) Technology Center 2400:- Networking, Mulitplexing, Cable, and Security; (v) Technology Center 2600:- Communications; (vi) Technology Center 2800:- Semiconductors, Electrical and Optical Systems and Components; (vii) Technology Center 2900:- Designs; (viii) Technology Center 3600:- Transportation, Construction, Electronic Commerce, Agriculture, National Security, and License & Review; and (ix) Technology Center 3700:- Mechanical Engineering, Manufacturing, and Products & Designs. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TECHNOLOGY SERVICE PROVIDER = ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГИ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ – Technology Service Provider (TSP):- TSP's provide technology support, Technology User Agreements (TUA), Roundup Ready Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD by Monsanto and cotton seed. You'll find a TSP at your local supplier of agricultural products, although not all suppliers are TSP's so check the website for a full list. / Монсэнто (Monsanto).

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER = ПЕРЕДАЧА ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ – Technology Transfer:- this term is used to characterize 'the transfer of knowledge generated and developed in one place to another, where is it is used to achieve some practical end'. Technology may be transferred in many ways:- by giving it away (technical journals, conferences, emigration of technical experts, technical assistance

programs); by industrial espionage; or by sale (patents, blueprints, industrial processes, and the activities of multinational corporations). / Под Технологией понимается совокупность методов обработки, изготовления, изменения состояния, свойств, формы сырья, материала или полуфабриката, применяемых в процессе производства для получения готовой продукции; наука о способах воздействия на сырьё, материалы и полуфабрикаты соответствующими орудиями производства. Разработка технологии осуществляется по отраслям производства (технология машиностроения, приборостроения, строительного производства, производства обуви и так далее).

TECHNOLOGY USER AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ С ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЕМ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ – Technology User Agreement (TUA):- when you grow Bollgard 3, Bollgard II or Roundup Ready Flex Cotton, you must have a TUA. It is an agreement you have with Monsanto to grow Cotton using their genetic technology. / Монсэнто (Monsanto).

TECHNORA® = ТЭКНОРА® – Technora® fiber is a very strong para-aramid fiber ideal for dynamic performance applications involving significant motion. It is strong and light weight. Technora® is 8 times stronger than steel and 3 times stronger than fiberglass, polyester or nylon yarns. It shows little loss of strength even during repeated abrasion, flexing and stretching. Its molecular structure leads to a high modulus of elasticity, low creep and low stress relaxation, low thermal shrinkage and excellent dimensional stability. Technora® is highly resistant to acids, alkalis and organic solvents, and is not vulnerable to damage caused by steam or sea water. Technora® Fiber Properties:- (i) 8 times stronger than steel; (ii) abrasion resistant; (iii) low creep; (iv) low thermal shrinkage; (v) dimensional stability; (vi) resistant to acids, alkalis and organic solvents; (vii) does not degrade in sea water or steam; and (viii) thermal decomposition threshold of 932 °F. Technora® Fiber Applications:- (i) Industrial Rope and Cord; (ii) Parachute Cord; (iii) Aerospace Applications; (iv) Sports and Extreme Sports Rope and Cord; (v) Safety Rope; and (vi) Rescue Rope. / Найлан™ (Nylon™).

TECTORA = ТЭКТОРА (или ПОКРОВ) – Tectora (-um):- of roofs.

TEDDY = ТЭДИ (или НИЖНЕЕ БЕЛЬЁ КАК ОДНА ВЕЩЬ) – Teddy is a woman's one-piece undergarment, or chemise.

TED SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ТЭД (или ТЭД СПРЭД) – TED Spread is the difference between the price of the three-month US Treasury Bill futures contract and the price of the three-month Eurodollar Time Deposit futures contract with the same expiration month. / Разница в ценах между фьючерсным контрактом на трёх-месячные Американские Казначейские Векселя (T от US Treasury Bill) и фьючерсным контрактом на трёх-месячные Евродолларовые Срочные Вклады (ED от Eurodollar Time Deposit) с одним и тем же месяцем прекращения признания. ТЭД Спрэд – разница между процентными ставками векселей Казначейства и Евродолларами. Термин ТЭД – сокращение названия Treasury over Eurodollars (Казначейки над Евродолларами). Многие биржевые брокеры на фьючерсных рынках активно используют ТЭД спрэд, учитывая, что разница между казначейками и Евродолларами будет расширяться или сужаться. ТЭД Спрэд также используется как показатель доверия к правительству США и общего уровня доверия к частным средствам финансирования на рынках. Узкий спрэд показывает доверие к финансовым рынкам вообще и к рынку правительственных бумаг в частности. Когда спрэд широкий, доверие уменьшается. Смотрите также Flight Of Quality.

T/E ENTRY = TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ENTRY

TEETH = ЗУБЬЯ – Teeth are sharp, pointed triangular structures arising on leaf margins.

TEFAP = TEMPORARY EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TEFILLIN = ТФИЛЛИН (или ТЭФИЛИН, или ФИЛАКТЕРИЯ) – Tefillin:- the phylacteries worn by Jews. In Jewish religious practice, one of two small, black leather, cube-shaped cases containing Torah texts written on parchment. / Тфиллин:- две коробочки из выкрашенной чёрной краской кожи, в которые кладут пергаментные листки с определёнными отрывками из Пятикнижия. Элемент молитвенного облачения мужчин-Иудеев, предназначенный для ношения во время утренних молитв:- одна коробочка прикрепляется к руке выше локтя, другая – над линией волос, между глаз.

TEFLON® = ТЭФЛОН® (или ТЕФЛОН®) – Teflon® is the registered trade name of the highly useful plastic material polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). PTFE is one of a class of plastics known as Fluoropolymers. A polymer is a compound formed by a chemical reaction which combines particles into groups of repeating large molecules. Many common synthetic fibers are polymers, such as polyester and nylon. PTFE is the polymerized form of tetrafluoroethylene. PTFE has many unique properties, which make it valuable in scores of applications. It has a very high melting point, and is also stable at very low temperatures. It can be dissolved by nothing but hot fluorine gas or certain molten metals, so it is extremely resistant to corrosion. It is also very slick and slippery. This makes it an excellent material for coating machine parts which are subjected to heat, wear, and friction, for laboratory equipment which must resist corrosive chemicals, and as a coating for cookware and utensils. PTFE is used to impart stain-resistance to fabrics, carpets, and wall coverings, and as weatherproofing on outdoor signs. PTIZE has low electrical conductivity, so it makes a good electrical insulator. It is used to insulate much data communication cable, and it is essential to the manufacture of semi-conductors. PTFE is also found in a variety of medical applications, such as in vascular grafts. A fiberglass fabric with PTFE coating serves to protect the roofs of airports and stadiums. PTFE can even be incorporated into fiber for weaving socks. The low friction of the PTFE makes the socks exceptionally smooth, protecting feet from blisters. PTFE was discovered accidentally in 1938 by a young scientist looking for something else. Roy Plunkett was a chemist for E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (Du Pont). He had earned a PhD from Ohio State University in 1936, and in 1938 when he stumbled upon Teflon®, he was still only 27 years old. Plunkett's area was refrigerants. Many chemicals that were used as refrigerants before the 1930s were dangerously explosive. Du Pont and General Motors had developed a new type of non-flammable refrigerant, a form of Freon called refrigerant 114. Refrigerant 114 was tied up in an exclusive arrangement with General Motor's Frigidaire division, and at the time could not be marketed to other manufacturers. Plunkett endeavored to come up with a different form of refrigerant 114 that would get around Frigidaire's patent control. The technical name for refrigerant 114 was tetrafluorodichloroethane. Plunkett hoped to make a similar refrigerant by reacting hydrochloric acid with a compound called Tetrafluoroethylene, or TFE. TFE itself was a little known substance, and Plunkett decided his first task was to make a large amount of this gas. The chemist thought he might as well make a hundred pounds of the gas, to be sure to have enough for all his chemical tests, and for toxicological tests as well. He stored the gas in metal cans with a valve release, much like the cans used commercially today for pressurized sprays like hair spray. Plunkett kept the cans on dry ice, to cool and liquefy the TFE gas. His refrigerant experiment required Plunkett and his assistant to release the TFE gas from the cans into a heated chamber. On the morning of April 06, 1938, Plunkett found he could not get the gas out of the can. To Plunkett and his assistant's mystification, the gas had transformed overnight into a white, flaky powder. The TFE had polymerized. Polymerization is a chemical process in which molecules combine into long strings. One of the best known polymers is nylon, which was also discovered by researchers at Du Pont. Polymer science was still in its infancy in the 1930s. Plunkett believed that TFE could not polymerize, and yet it had somehow done so. He sent the strange white flakes to Du Pont's Central Research Department, where teams of chemists analyzed the stuff. The polymerized TFE was curiously inert. It did not react with any other chemicals, it resisted electric currents, and it was extremely smooth and slick. Plunkett was able to figure out how the TFE gas had accidentally polymerized, and he took out a patent for the polymerized substance,

polytetrafluoroethylene, or PTFE. PTFE was initially expensive to produce, and its value was not clear to Plunkett or the other scientists at Du Pont. But it came into use in World War II, during the development of the atomic bomb. Making the bomb required scientists to handle large amounts of the caustic and toxic substance uranium hexafluoride. Du Pont provided PTFE-coated gaskets and liners that resisted the extreme corrosive action of uranium hexafluoride. Du Pont also used PTFE during the war for making nose cones of certain other bombs. Du Pont registered the trademark name Teflon® for its patented substance in 1944, and continued to work after the war on cheaper and more effective manufacturing techniques. Du Pont built its first plant for the production of Teflon® in Parkersburg, West Virginia in 1950. The company marketed Teflon after the war's end as a coating for machined metal parts. In the 1960s, Du Pont began marketing cookware coated with Teflon®. The slick Teflon® coating resisted the stickiness of even scorched food, so cleaning the pans was easy. The company marketed Teflon® for a variety of other uses as well. Other related fluoropolymers were developed and marketed in ensuing decades, some of which were easier to process than PTFE. Du Pont registered another variant of Teflon® in 1985, Teflon AF, which is soluble in special solvents. Teflon® Fiber:- Teflon® PTFE (short for the polytetrafluoroethylene) fluoropolymer fiber is the most chemically resistant fiber known. It is inert to powerful oxidizing agents, boiling sulfuric acid, fuming nitric acid, boiling aqua regia, and boiling sodium hydroxide. Teflon® fiber does not degrade at continuous temperature exposures below 400 °F. At extremely low temperatures Teflon® fiber becomes less ductile, but it can be used at temperatures as low as –450 °F. Teflon® Fiber has outstanding sunlight and weather resistance, and is one of the most non-flammable organic fibers available. Fibers do not melt or drip. Teflon® Fiber Properties:- (i) excellent chemical resistance; (ii) inert to powerful oxidizing agents; (iii) non-flammable; (iv) outstanding Sunlight resistance; (v) weather resistance; (vi) does not degrade at temperatures below 400 °F; (vii) can be used at extremely low temperatures; (viii) fibers do not melt or drip; and (ix) non-stick surface. Teflon® Fiber Applications:- (i) Aerospace & Aviation applications; (ii) Chemical & Oil Applications; (iii) Industrial Rope & Cord; (iii) Lacing Cords; (iv) Binders; and (v) Tie-downs. / Найлан™ (Nylon™). Тэфлон® (Teflon®). Рой Планкэт (Roy Plunkett). И.Ай. дю По дё Номур энд Кампэни (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company) (Дю По (Du Pont)). Дьженерэл Мотоз Фридьжидэа подразделение (General Motor's Frigidaire division). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TEFRA = TAX EQUITY AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1983

TEG = TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP

TEGMEN = ТЕГМЕН (или ПОКРОВ, или ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ОБОЛОЧКА СЕМЕНИ) – Tegmen is a covering or integument, such as the tough, leathery forewing of certain Insects or the inner coat of a seed. Tegmen (syn. Seed Coat):- the two layers of cells lying next to the pericarp, representing the inner cell layers of the inner integuments of the ovule. The tegmen is often mistermed as testa which is derived from the outer integuments of the ovule and which is destroyed before the caryopsis ripens. / Тегмен – склеротизированное переднее крыло у Прямокрылых и Уховёрток.

TEGMEN LAYER = СЛОЙ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ ОБОЛОЧКИ СЕМЕНИ – Tegmen Layer:- two layers of cells next to the pericarp of a seed which represent the inner cell layers of the inner integuments of the ovule. The tegmen is often mis-termed as testa which is derived from the outer integuments in the ovule and which is destroyed before the caryopsis ripens.

TELEBANKING = ДИСТАНЦИОННОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ (или БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ НА ОТДАЛЕНИИ) – With Telebanking you are independent of time and place. You also have a better overview and better control of your finances. Bank in not only closer than ever before, but is also open longer, continuing to serve you outside office hours and on public holidays. So you can carry out your banking business whenever you want, at a time that suits you. Who can benefit from telebanking? For example, in Switzerland all holders of an account or custody account at the bank (except, for legal reasons, clients from the following countries:- Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United States (as at 1999-April-06)). What telebanking can offer you? (i) Account information:- (a) overview of account balances (shown individually or in cumulative form); (b) last 30 to 100 accounts movements; and (c) detailed account statement. (ii) Payment transactions:- (a) domestic and foreign payments in national and foreign currencies; (b) enter and manage standing orders; (c) approve collective payments of all types (including salary payments); (d) account transfers; and (e) call up pending payments and check payments carried out. (iii) Investment business:- (a) issue, call up and cancel securities orders; (b) call up custody account information; and (c) call up asset information. (iv) Prices/rates and financial information:- (a) call up current stock market prices (slight time lag) free of charge via your bank Quotes (e.g., UBS Quotes) and personal stock exchange lists; (b) Limit-Minder by e-mail or SMS; (c) call up current foreign exchange rates via your bank Quotes (e.g., UBS Quotes); and (d) call up financial information. File transfer:- (a) call up account/custody account and asset information by file transfer; and (b) transmit payments in data carrier exchange format to your bank. Message service:- send messages to your bank or to your own customer advisor. Why telebanking is so secure? Telebanking offers you comprehensive security. A three-tier security system operates for identifying yourself. It consists of:- (i) contract number; (ii) personal password; and (iii) scratchlist number. In many telebanking data exchanges protection from unauthorized access is also provided by 128-bit-SSL-encryption software offering the following advantages:- (i) it encrypts your data on its journey to your bank and back using the very latest technology; and (ii) it ensures that confidential data cannot be read or interfered with by third parties during transmission. How UBS Telebanking helps you save money:- there's only one thing you can't afford to do and that is do without UBS Telebanking. UBS Telebanking offers not only convenience but also firm financial benefits:- (i) with the UBS personal account the annual account maintenance charge of CHF48 does not apply if you use UBS Telebanking; (ii) domestic payments in CHF from your UBS personal account or your UBS personal current account for private clients, and standing orders, are free of charge (charges are levied for payments/standing orders from the UBS savings account); (iii) you receive a 50% discount on foreign currency payment and foreign payment orders; (iv) when you place stock market orders, you receive a 10% discount on the brokerage fees; (v) to save you unnecessary connection costs, UBS Telebanking offers you an exclusive payment software package free of charge:- 'UBS Pay'. This enables you to enter and manage all your payments off-line on your PC and you only need to go on-line when you want to transmit the payments. What you need to get started with UBS Telebanking:- to take advantage of the many benefits of UBS Telebanking, you need:- (i) an account with UBS; (ii) a UBS 24h-Banking contract (free of charge). This contains regulations governing access and powers of attorney. Once the contract has been signed, you will receive your legitimation features:- contract number, personal password and personal scratch-list. System requirements for UBS Telebanking:- (i) for PC:- (a) Windows XP or higher; and (b) minimum 32 MB RAM; (ii) for Macintosh:- (a) Power PC or 68 K PC; (b) operating system 8.0 or higher; and (c) minimum 32 MB RAM; (iii) Browser:- UBS recommends MS IE 8; and (iv) Internet access:- any provider. Efficient means of settling bank transactions using a direct modem link from the customer's personal computer to the bank via Internet or via the online service. The transactions and services covered by telebanking include account information, entering stock market and payments orders, information on investment recommendations, economic reports and current prices. Also known as Homebanking. See also Electronic Banking. / Дистанционное Банковское Облсуживание или Банковское Обслуживание На Отдалении:- . Ю.Би.Эс. (UBS). С разработкой и внедрением в жизнь полупроводников, а также развитием связи и Интернета практически все крупные банки стали предлагать своим клиентам услугу, доступа к банковскому счёту на круглосуточной основе в режиме реального времени с помощью Интернета или связи. Данная услуга позволяет клиентам

банков получать информацию о состоянии своих банковских счетов и движении денежных средств по ним, а также совершать необходимые операции с хранящимися на них финансами, например, переводы или конвертирование валюты, не посещая при этом сам банк. Для того, чтобы воспользоваться данной услугой банка клиент должен иметь компьютер, имеющий доступ в Интернет, или мобильный телефон, поддерживающий Интернет-соединение. Первоначально системы Банк-Клиент требовали установки специального программного обеспечения в компьютер клиента. В настоящее время это практически нигде не требуется, вместо этого стали использоваться уникальное имя клиента с утверждённым для него паролем доступа и сеансовые ключи. Безопасность соединения обеспечивается современными средствами защиты банка, соответствующими мировым стандартам. Однако у этой услуги могут быть и свои недостатки, например, некоторые банки с целью снижения рисков устанавливают ограничения на перечисление денежных средств с использованием данной услуги. Кроме того, если клиент отдаёт своё распоряжение банку в нерабочий банковский день (например, праздничный или выходной), то банк вправе исполнить его в первый рабочий банковский день. Дистанционное банковское обслуживание может быть доступно клиенту банка только после подписания соответствующего соглашения.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER = ТЕЛЕГРАФНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД – Telegraphic Transfer (T/T) refers to an electronic wire transfer, usually in connection with payment in advance or payment by open account.

TELEMOTOR = ДВИГАТЕЛЬ С ДИСТАНЦИОННЫМ УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ (или ТЕЛЕМОТОР) – Telemotor is a machinery which operates the steering system of a ship. / Механизм, который приводит в движение систему управления рулём корабля.

TELEPHONE TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПО ТЕЛЕФОНУ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ТЕЛЕФОНА) – Telephone Trading:- off-exchange interbank trading by telephone in securities, currencies or precious metals. OTC trading is goverened by securities trading rules, but not statutory regulatory and supervisory rules. Participants follow generally accepted trade practices.

TELESCOPE CARTON = ТЕЛЕСКОПИЧЕСКИЙ КОРОБ – Telescope Carton:- the top of telescope cartons is fabricated as a separate part and overlaps all four sides of the carton, e.g., banana boxes.

TELETYPEWRITER = ТЕЛЕТАЙПНОЕ ЗАПИСЫВАЮЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО – A Teletypewriter (TTY) is an input device that allows alphanumeric character to be typed in and sent, usually one at a time as they are typed, to a computer or a printer. The Teletype Corporation developed the teletypewriter, which was an early interface to computers. Teletype mode is the capability of a keyboard, computer, application, printer, display, or modem to handle teletypewriter input and output. Basically, this is a one-character-at-a-time mode of sending, receiving, or handling data, although it is often modified to handle a line of characters at a time. Since this mode requires little programming logic, it is often used where memory is limited. The Basic Input/Output Operating System (BIOS) sends messages to a PC display using teletype mode. Most printers offer a teletype mode. The simplest video display output format is text in teletype mode. Many modems today continue to include support for a TTY interface. Teletypewriter (TTY):- also known as a TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf). TTY stands for Text Telephone (or Teletypewriter for the Deaf). It is also sometimes called a TDD, or Telecommunication Device for the Deaf. TTY is the more widely accepted term, however, as TTYs are used by many people, not just people who are deaf. A TTY is a special device that lets people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired use the telephone to communicate, by allowing them to type messages back and forth to one another instead of talking and listening. A TTY is required at both ends of the conversation in order to communicate. To use a TTY, you set a telephone handset onto special acoustic cups built into the TTY (some TTY models can be plugged directly into a telephone line). Then, type the message you want to send on the TTY's keyboard. As you type, the message is sent over the phone line, just like your voice would be sent over the phone line if you talked. You can read the other person's response on the TTY's text display. If you don't have a TTY, you can still call a person who is deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired by using the Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS). With TRS, a special operator types whatever you say so that the person you are calling can read your words on his or her TTY display. He or she will type back a response, which the TRS operator will read aloud for you to hear over the phone. Toll free TRS services are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. A TTY (Teletypewriter) is a communication device used by people who are hard of hearing or have speech impairment. TTY (Teletypewriter) does not work from mobile to mobile. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TELEX = ТЕЛЕКС – Telex:- used for sending messages to outside companies. Messages are transmitted via ITT (short for the International Telephone and Telegraph), RCA (short for the Radio Corporation of America) and Western Union. Being replaced by fax and internet. System of telegraphy in which printed messages or signals are sent from and to teleprinters connected to a public telecommunication network. By 1935, message routing was the last great barrier to full automation. Large telegraphy providers began to develop systems that used telephone-like rotary dialing to connect teletypes. These machines were called 'Telex' (TELegraph EXchange). Telex machines first performed rotary-telephone-style pulse dialing for circuit switching, and then sent data by Baudot code. This 'type A' Telex routing functionally automated message routing. The first wide-coverage Telex network was implemented in Germany during the 1930s as a network used to communicate within the government. At the rate of 45.45 (±0.5%) baud – considered speedy at the time – up to 25 telex channels could share a single long-distance telephone channel by using voice frequency telegraphy multiplexing, making telex the least expensive method of reliable long-distance communication. Canada-wide automatic teleprinter exchange service was introduced by the CPR Telegraph Company and CN Telegraph in July 1957 (the two companies, operated by rivals Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, would join to form CNCP Telecommunications in 1967). This service supplemented the existing international Telex service that was put in place in November 1956. Canadian Telex customers could connect with nineteen European countries in addition to eighteen Latin American, African, and trans-Pacific countries. The major exchanges were located in Montreal (01), Toronto (02), and Winnipeg (03). In 1958, Western Union started to build a Telex network in the United States. This Telex network started as a satellite exchange located in New York City and expanded to a nationwide network. Western Union chose Siemens & Halske AG, now Siemens AG, and ITT to supply the exchange equipment, provisioned the exchange trunks via the Western Union national microwave system and leased the exchange to customer site facilities from the local telephone company. Teleprinter equipment was originally provided by Siemens & Halske AG and later by Teletype Corporation. Initial direct International Telex service was offered by Western Union, via W.U. International, in the summer of 1960 with limited service to London and Paris. In 1962, the major exchanges were located in New York City (1), Chicago (2), San Francisco (3), Kansas City (4) and Atlanta (5). The Telex network expanded by adding the final parent exchanges cities of Los Angeles (6), Dallas (7), Philadelphia (8) and Boston (9) starting in 1966. The Telex numbering plan, usually a six-digit number in the United States, was based on the major exchange where the customer's Telex machine terminated. For example, all Telex customers that terminated in the New York City exchange were assigned a Telex number that started with a first digit '1'. Further, all Chicago based customers had Telex numbers that started with a first digit of '2'. This numbering plan was maintained by Western Union as the Telex exchanges proliferated to smaller cities in the United States. The Western Union Telex network was built on three levels of exchanges. The highest level was made up of the nine exchange cities previously mentioned. Each of these cities had the dual capability of terminating both Telex customer lines and setting up trunk connections to multiple distant Telex exchanges. The second level of exchanges, located in large cities such as

Buffalo, Cleveland, Miami, Newark, Pittsburgh and Seattle, were similar to the highest level of exchanges in capability of terminating Telex customer lines and setting up trunk connections. However, these second level exchanges had a smaller customer line capacity and only had trunk circuits to regional cities. The third level of exchanges, located in small to medium sized cities, could terminate Telex customer lines and had a single trunk group running to its parent exchange. Loop signaling was offered in two different configurations for Western Union Telex in the United States. The first option, sometimes called Local or Loop Service, provided a 60 milliAmpere loop circuit from the exchange to the customer teleprinter. The second option, sometimes called Long Distance or Polar was used when a 60 milliAmpere connection could not be achieved, provided a ground return polar circuit using 35 milliAmperes on separate send and receive wires. By the 1970s, and under pressure from the Bell operating companies wanting to modernize their cable plant and lower the adjacent circuit noise that these Telex circuits sometimes caused, Western Union migrated customers to a third option called F1F2. This F1F2 option replaced the DC Voltage of the local and long distance options with modems at the exchange and subscriber ends of the Telex circuit. Western Union offered connections from Telex to the AT&T Teletypewriter eXchange (TWX) system in May 1966 via its New York Information Services Computer Center. These connections were limited to those TWX machines that were equipped with automatic answerback capability per CCITT standard. In 1970, Cuba and Pakistan were still running 45.5 baud type A Telex. Telex is still widely used in some developing countries' bureaucracies, probably because of its reliability and low cost. The UN asserted at one time that more political entities were reliably available by Telex than by any other single method. Around 1960, some nations began to use the 'figures' Baudot codes to perform 'Type B' Telex routing. Telex grew around the world very rapidly. Long before automatic telephony was available, most countries, even in central Africa and Asia, had at least a few high-frequency (shortwave) Telex links. Often these radio links were first established by government postal and telegraph services (PTTs). The most common radio standard, CCITT R.44 had error-corrected retransmitting time-division multiplexing of radio channels. Most impoverished PTTs operated their Telex-on-radio (TOR) channels non-stop, to get the maximum value from them. The cost of TOR equipment has continued to fall. Although initially specialised equipment was required, many amateur radio operators now operate TOR (also known as RTTY) with special software and inexpensive hardware to adapt computer sound cards to short-wave radios. Modern 'cablegrams' or 'telegrams' actually operate over dedicated Telex networks, using TOR whenever required. / Вэстён Юнион (Western Union) выбрал Зимэнс Унд Хальскэ А.Ге. (Siemens & Halske AG), ныне Зимэнс А.Ге. (Siemens AG), и Ай.Ти.Ти. (ITT) . Тэлэтайп Корпорэйшэн (Teletype Corporation). ДаблЮ.Ю. Интёнэшэнэл (W.U. International). телепринтеров, подключённых к публичной сети дальней связи. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Телексом, сокращённым словосочетанием от Английских слов Тэлеграф (Telegraph) (Tel), означающее Телеграфная Связь, и Exchange (Ex), означающее Коммутатор, понимается международная коммутируемая сеть абонентского телеграфирования, оборудованная автоматическими телеграфными станциями и предназначенная для ведения документальных переговоров. В середине 1980-х телекс объединял национальные телеграфные сети около 150 стран. На наиболее ответственных участках телекса использовались каналы частотного телеграфирования.

TELOMERE = ТЕЛОМЕРА – Telomere is a terminal region of chromosomes characterized by repeated DNA sequences. / Теломера – конец хромосомы, лежащий дистально от центромеры. Под Теломерой, от Греческих слов Télos, означающе Конец, и Méros, означающее Доля или Часть, понимается концевой участок (сегмент) хромосомы. При разрывах хромосом (например, под действием ионизирующих излучений) отдельные их фрагменты могут вновь воссоединяться, но никогда не соединяются по теломерам. Следовательно, теломеры препятствуют присоединению других участков хромосом.

TELOTRISOMIC = ТЕЛОТРИСОМИК – Telotrisomic is a trisomic in which the extra chromosome has only one arm.

TEL QUEL BASIS = БАЗИС ТЭЛЬ КЕЛЬ (или БАЗИС ПО ФАКТУ, или БАЗИС КАК ЕСТЬ, или БАЗИС ХХ) – (1) Tel Quel Basis is the weight of sugar, regardless of its sucrose content (measured by polarisation). According with this clause the cargo is sold on 'as is' basis. Tel Quel (translated into English as, variously:- 'as is', 'as such', or 'unchanged') was a French avant-garde literary magazine published between 1960 and 1982. (2) Tel Quel Rate or Tale Quale rate. In foreign exchange dealings a tel quel or tale quale rate is a net rate. It includes commission, brokerage, or in brief, every charge, so that the rate is the total rate or price, to which there can be no addition of any kind.

TEMPERATE = УМЕРЕННОЕ – Temperate:- a climatic zone between boreal and tropical. Regions between the tropic of Cancer and the Artic Circle or the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. / Под Умеренными Поясами понимаются природные пояса Земли между 40 и 65° Северных широт и 42 и 58° Южных широт. В Северном полушарии свыше половины поверхности умеренного пояса занимает суша, в Южном – 98% территории покрыто морем. Характерна чёткая сезонность термического режима с образованием на суше снежного покрова и значительным ослаблением или прекращением зимой вегетации растений. В естественных ландшафтах умеренных поясов в Евразии с Севера на Юг последовательно сменяются хвойные, смешанные и широколиственные леса, лесостепи, степи, полупустыни и пустыни. В умеренном поясе находится большая часть России.

TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА – Temperature:- the Kelvin is the base unit for thermodynamic temperature and has wide scientific application but for practical purposes the degree Celsius is the unit in everyday use. The Kelvin and the degree Celsius represent the same interval of temperature, but zero on the Kelvin scale is at –273.15 °C. / Под Температурой, от Латинского слова Temperatura, означающее Надлежащее Смешение или Нормальное Состояние или Соразмерность, понимается физическая величина, характеризующая состояние термодинамического равновесия системы. Температура всех частей изолированной системы, находящейся в равновесии, одинакова. Если система не находится в равновесии, то между её частями, имеющими различную температуру, происходит теплообмен. Более высокой температурой обладают те тела, у которых средняя кинетическая энергия молекул, атомов выше. Измеряют температуру термометрами на основе зависимости какого-либо свойства тела (объёма, электрического сопротивления и тому подобного) от температуры. Теоретически температура определяется на основе второго начала термодинамики как производная от энергии тела по его энтропии. Так определяемая температура всегда положительная, её называют абсолютной температурой или температурой по термодинамической температурной шкале (обозначается Т). За единицу абсолютной температуры в СИ принят Кельвин (К). значения температуры по шкале Цельсия (t, °C) связаны с абсолютной температурой соотношением t = T – 273.5 K (1 °C = 1 K). Температура – физическая величина, характеризующая состояние термодинамического равновесия макроскопической системы. Температура одинакова для всех частей изолированной системы, находящейся в термодинамическом равновесии. Если изолированная система не находится в равновесии, то с течением времени переход энергии (теплопередача) от более нагретых частей системы к менее нагретым приводит к выравниванию температуры во всей системе (первый постулат, или нулевое начало термодинамики). Температура определяет:- распределение образующих систему частиц по уровням энергии (смотрите Статистика Больцмана) и распределение частиц по скоростям (смотрите Распределение Максвелла); степень ионизации вещества (смотрите Формула Саха); свойства равновесного электромагнитного излучения тел – спектральную плотность излучения (смотрите Закон Излучения Планка), полную объёмную плотность излучения (смотрите Закон Излучения Стефана-Больцмана) и так далее. Температуру, входящую в качестве параметра в распределение Больцмана, часто называют Температурой Возбуждения, в распределение Максвелла – Кинетической Температурой, в Формулу Саха – Ионизационной

Температурой, в Закон Стефана-Больцмана – Радиационной Температурой. Поскольку для системы, находящейся в термодинамическом равновесии, все эти параметры равны друг другу, их называют просто Температурой Системы. В кинетической теории газов и других разделах статистической механики температура количественно определяется так, что средняя кинетическая энергия поступательного движения частицы (обладающей тремя степенями свободы) равна 3/2 kT, где k – Постоянная Больцмана, T – температура тела. В общем случае температура определяется как производная от энергии тела в целом по его энтропии. Такая температура всегда положительна (поскольку кинетическая энергия положительна), её называют Абсолютной Температурой или Температурой По Термодинамической Температурной Шкале. За единицу абсолютной температуры в Международной Системе Единиц (СИ) принят Кельвин (К). Часто температуру измеряют по Шкале Цельсия (t), значения t связаны с T равенством t = T – 273.15 K (градус Цельсия равен Кельвину). Методы измерения температуры рассмотрены в статьях Термометрия, Термометр. Строго определённой температурой характеризуется лишь равновесное состояние тел. Существуют, однако, системы, состояние которых можно приближённо охарактеризовать несколькими не равными друг другу температурами. Например, в плазме, состоящей из лёгких (электроны) и тяжёлых (ионы) заряженных частиц, при столкновении частиц энергия быстро передаётся от электронов к электронам и от ионов к ионам, но медленно от электронов к ионам и обратно. Существуют состояния плазмы, в которых системы электронов и ионов в отдельности близки к равновесию, и можно ввести температуру электронов $T_э$ и температуру ионов $T_и$, не совпадающие между собой. В телах, частицы которых обладают магнитным моментом, энергия обычно медленно передаётся от поступательных к магнитным степеням свободы, связанным с возможностью изменения направления магнитного момента. Благодаря этому существуют состояния, в которых система магнитных моментов характеризуется температура, не совпадающей с кинетической температурой, соответствующей поступательному движению частиц. Магнитная температура определяет магнитную часть внутренней энергии и может быть как положительной, так и отрицательной (смотрите Отрицательная Температура). В процессе выравнивания температуры энергия передаётся от частиц (степеней свободы) с большей температурой к частицам (степеням свободы) с меньшей температурой, если они одновременно положительны или отрицательны, но в обратном направлении, если одна из них положительна, а другая отрицательна. В этом смысле отрицательная температура 'выше' любой положительной. Понятие Температура применяют также для характеристики неравновесных систем (смотрите Термодинамика Неравновесных Процессов). Например, яркость небесных тел характеризуют Яркостной Температурой, спектральный состав излучения – Цветовой Температурой и так далее.

TEMPERATURE–CONTROLLED TRANSPORT = ПЕРЕВОЗКА С КОНТРОЛИРУЕМОЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРОЙ – Temperature-Controlled Transport is a transportation during which the optimum temperature for chilled and frozen products is maintained.

TEMPERATURE/DEW POINT DIFFERENCE = РАЗНИЦА ТЕМПЕРАТУРА/ТОЧКА РОСЫ – Temperature/Dew Point Difference is the difference between the temperature of the goods and the dew point temperature of the air surrounding the goods.

TEMPERATURE GRADIENT = ГРАДИЕНТ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ – Temperature Gradient:- differences in temperature within a spatial distance. / Под Градиентом, от Латинского слова Gradiens (Gradientis), означающее Шагающий, понимается вектор g, показывающий направление наискорейшего изменения параметра какого-либо скалярного поля u или φ(P), где P – точка пространства. Направление градиента совпадает с направлением максимальной интенсивности изменения u, а его модуль равен значению этой интенсивности. Обозначение:- grad u или g = grad φ (P). Примерами служат:- градиент давления, градиент потенциала, градиент температуры.

TEMPERATURE–HUMIDITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ТЕМПЕРАТУРЕ–ВЛАЖНОСТИ – A Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) has been developed by the US National Weather Service (NWS). It gives a single, numerical value in the general range of 70 to 80, reflecting the outdoor atmospheric conditions of temperature and humidity as a measure of comfort (or discomfort) during warm weather. The temperature-humidity index, THI, is defined as follows:- $THI = T_d – (0.55 – 0.55RH) * (T_d – 58)$ where T_d is the dry-bulb temperature and RH is the percentage of relative humidity.

TEMPERATURE OF ZERO BIREFRINGENCE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА НУЛЕВОГО ДВУЛУЧЕПРЕЛОМЛЕНИЯ – Temperature Of Zero Birefringence is the temperature at which the refractive indexes of a material are equal in two perpendicular directions (longitudinally and transversely for a fiber). Birefringence is formally defined as the double refraction of light in a transparent, molecularly ordered material, which is manifested by the existence of orientation-dependent differences in refractive index. Many transparent solids are optically isotropic, meaning that the index of refraction is equal in all directions throughout the crystalline lattice.

TEMPERING = ТЕМПЕРИРОВАНИЕ – Tempering is a stage in the grain drying process during which heat-dried grain is allowed to cool off or drying air application is suspended for at least 4 hours to allow for uniform distribution of moisture and heat stresses within the grain before the next drying cycle or before milling. Term Tempering means drying the grain on a drying pad for a number of hours or in a grain dryer, then tempering the grain by allowing it to cool for a number of hours in a bin or bag. This process should be repeated at least twice until the moisture is consistently at 14%. / Выдержка при сушке для доведения продукта до состояния влажности среды.

TEMPLE BRUISE = XX (или ПОБИТОСТЬ) ШПАРУТКОЙ – Defect Name:- Temple Bruise. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Temple Bruise:- The discoloration is the result of scuffing or abrasion of the fabric by the loom temple. Severity:- Major.

TEMPLE CUTTING = ПОРЕЗ (или РАССЕЧКА) ШПАРУТКОЙ – Temple Cutting:- fracture or damage of the warp yarns, weft yarns, or both, adjacent to the edge of the fabric. This defect is often caused by hooked, flattened, or otherwise damaged temple pins during weaving. / Шпаруточный Разрез (temple cutting):- порок ткани; прокол с повреждением пряжи основы, утка или обоих систем нитей, смежных с краем ткани. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается искривлёнными, расплющенными или повреждёнными иным образом иглами шпарутки во время процесса ткачества.

TEMPLE MARK = ШПАРУТОЧНАЯ ОТМЕТИНА (или ШПАРУТОЧНЫЙ ПРОКОЛ, или ПРОКОЛ ШПАРУТКОЙ) – Temple Marks:- hole defects or rents in fabric caused by improper setting of the temples which keep the newly woven cloth at the proper width so that warp ends and filling picks may interlace at right angles. Temple Marks:- in this defect, the yarns are distorted from their true paths and fine holes are caused near the selvedges. Unsuitable choice of temples and poor mechanical condition of temples are the main causes of this defect. Temple Mark:- mark on fabric, which is caused due to jamming of temple rings or ring spikes are blunt. Weaving defect. Temple Marks:- incorrect setting of temple rollers, defective temples, wrong temples for fabrics. Sharpness of pins is on higher side also gives temple mark; bends and poor condition of temples also causes temple marks. Temple Mark:- holes or surface disturbances along the selvage of the fabric. Due to bad or improperly adjusted temples. Temple Marks:- when weaving fine cloths, the yarns are distorted from their true paths and fine holes are caused near the selvages. Heavy cloths are usually free from this defect. Providing the temple is properly set, the offending ring may be removed, but if the next one begins to mark the cloth, all the rings but two to hold the selvage will need to be taken off the barrel before the marks disappear. Temple Mark:- in woven fabrics, small holes or

distortions adjacent to the selvage. Temple Marks:- in this defect the yarns are distorted from their true paths and fine holes are caused near surfaces. / основные продольные нити и уточные поперечные нити могут . Порок или дефект ткачества. Проколы – нарушения целостности ткани иглами шпарутки, главным образом у кромок. Проколы с повреждением нитей на расстоянии не более 0.5 сантиметра (см) от кромки ткани. Размер порока – до 1 метра (м); распространённые по всему куску. Проколы от игольчатой рамы без нарушения целостности ткани, расположенные на расстоянии не более 1.0 см от кромки ткани, пороком не считают. Шпаруточный Прокол (temple mark):- нарушение ткани, смежное и параллельное кромке. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается плохо отрегулированной шпаруткой.

TEMPLES = ШПАРУТКИ – Temples are devices at each edge of the cloth to keep woven fabric at the proper width in the loom during weaving. Another purpose is to keep the warp ends at the correct width and angle so that they will weave at right angles with the filling yarn; acts as an auxiliary to the reed in this respect. / с уточной пряжей; .

TEMPORARY ADMISSION = ВРЕМЕННЫЙ ДОПУСК – Temporary Admission is a Customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a Customs territory conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes; such goods must be imported for a specific purpose and must be intended for re-exportation within a specified period and without having undergone any change except normal depreciation due to the use made of the goods. Temporary admission subject to re-exportation in the same state is dealt with in the Istanbul Convention and in Annex E.5. to the Kyoto Convention. Temporary admission as defined in the Istanbul Convention excludes the application of prohibitions or restriction of an economic character. The definition also includes means of transport under the term 'Goods'. Authorization by customs for temporary, duty-free entry of intermediate goods intended for use in production of other goods that will be reexported. Temporary admission applies to merchandise used in the production of goods that the government deems to be in the national interest. / вывоз (exportation).

TEMPORARY DIFFERENCE = ВРЕМЕННАЯ РАЗНИЦА – Temporary Difference is a difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years when the reported amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled, respectively. Some temporary differences cannot be identified with a particular asset or liability for financial reporting, but those temporary differences (i) result from events that have been recognized in the financial statements and (ii) will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years based on provisions of the tax law. Some events recognized in financial statements do not have tax consequences. Certain revenues are exempt from taxation and certain expenses are not deductible. Events that do not have tax consequences do not give rise to temporary differences.

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION = ВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВВОЗ (или ВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПРИВОЗ) – Temporary Importation (TI) is a customs procedure providing import duty relief for goods imported into the country provided they are re-exported in the same country and within a set time limit. / привоз (importation).

TENACITY = (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ (или ТЯГУЧЕСТЬ, или ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или СВЯЗНОСТЬ, или УДЕЛЬНАЯ РАЗРЫВНАЯ НАГРУЗКА, или КРЕПОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ) – Tenacity:- the units used are the centiNewton per tex (cN/tex) or the milliNewton per tex (mN/tex). This unit is used to quantify all expressions of force per linear density, e.g., breaking tenacity, tenacity at specified elongation. Tenacity is a unit used to measure the strength of a fiber or yarn, usually calculated by dividing the breaking force by the linear density. The breaking strength of a fiber, filament, yarn, cord, etc, expressed in force per unit yarn number. The tensile force per unit of linear density of the unstrained specimen, expressed in centiNewtons per tex (cN/tex). The Tenacity of a material is the mass stress at break the units being of course grams per denier per tex. An alternative term for tenacity is 'Specific Strength'. The value used for the denier of a specimen is usually the nominal denier before testing, no account being taken of the decrease in denier as the specimen is stretched and becomes finer. Tenacity is a force devided by linear density. Tenacity:- calculated from the breaking force and the linear density, and expressed in centiNewton per tex (cN/Tex). Tenacity (cN/Tex) = (1 000 x Breaking Force (N)) / (Linear Density (dtex)). Tenacity is the tensile stress when expressed as force per unit linear density of the unstrained specimen, e.g., grams-force per denier or Newtons per tex. See also Breaking Tenacity. Tenacity is the tensile strength of a fiber, expressed as force per unit of linear density of an unstrained specimen. It is usually expressed in grams per denier or grams per tex. See also Tex. / Сила растяжения на единицу линейной плотности нерастянутого образца, выраженная в сантиНьютонах на текс (сН/текс). (Удельная) Прочность волокон, нитей, проволок и других подобных материалов – величина, равная отношению разрывного усилия, приложенного к волокну, нити, проволоке и так далее, к их линейной плотности. В Международной Системе Единиц СИ прочность выражается в Н·м/кг. Разрывная длина в 1 километр (км) соответствует прочности в 1 гс·км/г = 1 гс/текс = 10 мН/текс = 10 кН·м/кг. Смотрите также Текс (Tex).

TENACITY AT BREAK = (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ (или ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ) – Tenacity At Break is the breaking force divided by the linear density of the unstrained material. Also known as Breaking Tenacity.

TENACITY AT SPECIFIED ELONGATION = (УДЕЛЬНАЯ) ПРОЧНОСТЬ ПРИ СПЕЦИФИКАЦИОННОМ УДЛИНЕНИИ – Tenacity At Specified Elongation is the tenacity associated with a specified elongation on the tenacity-elongation curve.

TENANT'S GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ АРЕНДАТОРА – Tenant's Guarantee is the deposit paid as security against a tenant's liabilities. Held in safekeeping in interest-bearing bank account, the net interest income accruing to the tenant. / Депозит, размещённый в качестве залога по обязательствам арендатора. Он удерживается в пользу арендатора на сберегательном, приносящем проценты счёте в банке. Чистый доход по накапливаемым процентам принадлежит арендатору.

TENCEL® = ТЭНЦЭЛЬ® – The TENCEL® fiber is well known for its positive skin properties. Due to the smooth fiber structure, it is particularly silky next to the skin. Its botanic origin ensures that it has good breathing properties – after all TENCEL® is extracted from wood. Equipped with the verifiable oceanic skin care complex (Chitosan), TENCEL® becomes even more cosmetic. Both raw materials come from nature and complement each other in an ideal way. Tencel® is a new fiber created from the wood pulp of specially selected trees, processed in a non-chemical, environmentally-safe way. Tencel was introduced to the world of apparel in 1992 and is the first new fiber introduction in over thirty years. The characteristics of the fiber are a subtle luster, high-wash stability, extremely low shrinkage, and good tear resistance. TENCEL®:- Acordis Fibres (Holdings) Ltd. trademark for their lyocell regenerated cellulose fibers. There are two types of TENCEL®. 'Conventional' TENCEL®, is subject to fibrillation, which is exploited to produce a 'peach skin' finish. TENCEL® A100 is treated to cause cross-linking of cellulose fibers, which prevents fibrillation. TENCEL® has much higher wet strength than other regenerated cellulose fibers such as viscose rayon. It can be dyed much like cotton. TENCEL® is a registered trademark of Tencel, Inc. for their brand of cellulosic staple fiber classified as lyocell. See also Lyocell. Tencel® is the registered trade name for Lyocell, which is a biodegradable fabric made from wood pulp cellulose. It started to grow in popularity in the late 1990s, and now you can find a variety of clothing made with the fabric. Most compare the original Tencel® garments to rayon in feel, but it can be made in different forms. Tencel A100® is a new form meant for stretchy knit garments. Earlier forms of Tencel® either had a blousy silky feel or a peach skin or moleskin finish. Blends with other fibers can produce a variety of different Tencel® finishes, but you will most commonly find peach skin type Tencel®. The manufacturer of Tencel® claims the fabric to be environmentally friendly and a good choice for

people with sensitive skin. Yet this may not always be true. While Tencel® is made from wood fibers and is biodegradable, it is difficult to dye the fabric without treatment with a number of different chemicals that are neither environmentally friendly nor suitable for people with sensitive skin. It's a good idea to check with Tencel® manufacturers to find out whether the fabric would be your best choice. The statements that makers of Tencel® make that are easy to verify are about its relative easy care. The garments are often sold as good for travel because they pack light and retain their shape. Many Tencel® pieces are machine washable; though you should follow the label's instructions for specific wear. If washed in cold water, Tencel® garments shrink about 3% with the first washing, but then won't shrink in future washes. Tencel® also dries quickly, so drip-drying it may not take long. While Tencel® was first primarily featured in women's clothing, it's now being used in a variety of applications. You may find Tencel® sheets, upholstery fabric, blankets, and towels. In towels, you can note that Tencel® is more absorbent than cotton even, and can make for quick drying after your morning shower. There are some conflicting opinions regarding the ability of this fabric to breathe. Some say it is quite breathable, while others state the fabric is unusually warm. You might want to consider trying a single piece before buying a whole set of Tencel® clothing. Many do agree that the fabric drapes beautifully, providing a great look when worn. Manufacturers of Tencel® also state that the fabric is inexpensively made, but this does not necessarily translate to inexpensive prices for clothing made from it. Currently, Tencel® is fairly expensive to purchase. A shirt/pants or shirt/skirt set is often over 100 US Dollars (USD). Tencel®:- created from wood pulp, Tencel® is very soft with great drape. It's usually a medium weight fabric that suitable for pants, skirts and jackets. Tencel® is the brand name for a fiber called Lyocell. Lyocell is a cellulosic fiber made from wood through a proprietary TENCEL® production process. This fiber is twisted or spun into yarns, which are woven or knitted into fabrics and garments. TENCEL® is a man-made fiber but natural in origin. This means it is very comfortable to wear because it is breathable and absorbent, like other natural fibers. TENCEL® is durable and this means that the clothes last. Tencel®:- also known as Lyocell, it is a fiber made from wood pulp cellulose. It is most commonly a mediumweight fabric, and is appropriate for the production of pants, coats and skirts. / Тэнцэль®. Акордиз Файбэз (Холдиньгз) Эл.ти.ди. (Acordis Fibres (Holdings) Ltd.). Люоцэль (Lyocell).

TENCEL® C = ТЭНЦЭЛЬ® ЦЭ. – The cellulose fiber manufacturer, Lenzing AG (headquartered in Lenzing, Austria) introduced a new lyocell fiber with cosmetic properties, TENCEL® C, on 2011-January-13, at Heimtextil in Frankfurt, Germany. TENCEL® C is soaked with the biopolymer chitosan. The substance Chitosan is extracted from the shells of shellfish and is then applied to the fiber. Chitosan is used in cosmetics and in the pharmaceutical industry and is well known for its ability to alleviate itching, regulate cells and protect the skin along with its antibacterial effect. The new fiber strengthens the skin barrier up to 50% by acting as a moisture reservoir and preventing moisture loss from the skin. Additionally, cell renewal is stimulated by the chitosan-soaked fiber. The skin is better able to regenerate itself. Chitosan is water-soluble and after processing steps it can dissipate from the fiber. The research scientists at Lenzing developed a special technology to prevent this. TENCEL® C can easily take up 50 wash cycles in a commercially available washing machine without losing the cosmetic properties of the oceanic substance. See also Lyocell. The special fiber TENCEL® C which features oceanic micro particles opens up a new dimension in skin care. When directly in touch with the skin, the fiber provides a cell-renewing effect. It also acts as a moisturizer and skin protector and keeps the skin elastic. Pure cosmetics from textiles! The skin is the largest organ in the human body. Its care and health are, therefore, particularly important. Yet, the skin can only remain healthy and attractive if it is in balance. Moisture content, protective function, elasticity and cell renewal are all critical requirements for healthy skin. The right moisture content is particularly important for the skin. If the skin is too dry, it wrinkles and cracks and can even begin to itch unpleasantly. With TENCEL® C, the optimal moisture content is maintained. Compared to cotton, the moisture loss is considerably lower. The skin plays a key role when it comes to protecting the body. The higher the protective function, the better. TENCEL® C reinforces the skin's barrier by up to 50% and acts like a moisture reservoir to preserve the skin's natural moisture and improve its protective function. Youthful skin is firm and elastic since it can store a lot of moisture. As we age, the skin loses moisture and thus its elasticity. To counteract this, the skin must be protected from losing moisture. Tests show that when wearing TENCEL® C moisture is maintained and a much better skin elasticity is achieved than when wearing cotton. The textile cosmetic properties of TENCEL® C are proven to stimulate skin cell renewal. When cells regenerate, the skin looks fresh and healthy. / Ленцин А.Ге. (Lenzing AG). Хитозан (Chitosan). ТЭНЦЭЛЬ® Цэ.:- когда речь заходит о красоте и молодости кожи, мы в первую очередь вспоминаем о кремах, масках, сыворотках и прочих косметических средствах. Между тем прогресс не стоит на месте и новым словом в косметике XXI века обещает стать так называемый косметический текстиль – ткани, обладающие косметическими свойствами. Создаются они уже сегодня с использованием новейших нанотехнологий, дающих возможность наделять ткани уникальными свойствами. Прекрасным примером внедрения нанотехнологий в текстильную промышленность может служить волокно ТЭНЦЭЛЬ® – первое целлюлозное нановолокно с высокими абсорбционными и гидрофильными свойствами, и очень высоким коэффициентом испарения. Ткань из этого волокна восстанавливает естественный баланс и структуру кожи. В 2011 Австрийская компания, входящая в группу компаний Ленцин Груп (Lenzing Group), после длительной исследовательской и экспериментальной работы, на Международной выставке текстиля Хаймтэкстиль 2011 (Heimtextil 2011) во Франкфурте-на-Майне, Германия представила новое поколение волокна ТЭНЦЭЛЬ®, обладающего уникальными косметическими свойствами, – ТЭНЦЭЛЬ® ЦЭ., способное поддерживать и восстанавливать естественный баланс и структуру кожи.

TENDER = КОНКУРС (или ТЕНДЕР) – (1) Tender is an offer to supply goods or services at a certain price and under certain conditions. A tender is usually submitted in response to an invitation to do so and is normally made in competition with other potential suppliers. / Оферта на поставку товаров или оказание услуг по определённой цене и на определённых условиях. Обычно конкурс проводится вслед за приглашением участвовать в нём и таким образом, чтобы между всеми конкурсантами – потенциальными поставщиками товаров или услуг возникла здоровая конкуренция. Под Конкурсом или Тендером, от Латинского слова Concursus, означающее буквально Встреча или Стечение или Столкновение, понимается соревнование с целью выявления наилучших из числа участников, представленных работ и тому подобного. Проводящий конкурс и конкурсант. Конкурс Торговый, по праву большинства капиталистических государств особый судебный процесс, открываемый при объявлении несостоятельности должника с целью равномерного удовлетворения требований кредиторов. При торговом конкурсе создаётся особый орган – конкурсное управление, на которое возлагается управление и распоряжение имуществом несостоятельного должника в интересах кредиторов. В разных странах вопрос о характере передаваемого конкурсному управлению и подлежащего реализации имущества (так называемой Конкурсной Массы) решается неодинаково. Например, в Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) к конкурсной массе относится только имущество, принадлежащее несостоятельному должнику в момент открытия конкурса, в Великобритании, Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) и Франции – кроме того, и другое имущество, которое может оказаться у должника во время конкурсного процесса. В процессе торгового конкурса устанавливаются объём и характер требований кредиторов, а также очерёдность их удовлетворения. К требованиям, подлежащим удовлетворению, в первую очередь обычно относятся требования о выплате налогов, сборов, заработной платы, по покрытию связанных с ведением торгового конкурса расходов. Оставшееся имущество распределяется пропорционально суммам подлежащих удовлетворению требований. Раздел вырученных от реализации имущества сумм происходит постепенно, по мере накопления средств. Об окончании торгового конкурса выносится соответствующее судебное решение. Под Тендером, от Английского слова Tender, от Tend, означающее Обслуживать, понимаются:- (1) обычно прицепленная к

паровозу трёх-, четырёх-, шестиосная повозка с запасами воды и топлива. Иногда на тендере размещаются вспомогательные устройства (например, холодильник, дополнительная паровая машина). (2) Небольшое одномачтовое парусное судно. Тендер или Конкурс:- (1) сдача акций корпорации в ответ на предложение выкупить их по установленной цене. Смотрите также Конкурсная Оферта (Tender Offer). (2) Представлять формальное предложение цены при покупке ценных бумаг, как, например, на аукционе по продаже векселей Казначейства США. Смотрите также Датский Аукцион (Dutch Auction). (3) Предложение денег или товаров в погашение существующих задолженностей, как, например, при поставке товара по наступлении даты поставки по фьючерсному контракту (futures contract). (4) Согласованное средство платежа в ходе финансовых сделок, как, например, валюта США, на которой сделана следующая надпись:- 'Законное средство платежа (tender) по всем задолженностям общественного и частного характера'.

(2) Tender:- to give notice to the clearing organization of the intention to initiate delivery of the physical commodity in satisfaction of the futures contract. See also Retender. To offer for delivery, as of a futures contract. Tender is a delivery against a futures position.

(3) Tender:- an offer, especially an offer of money in settlement of a claim or debt, made in the form of an auction. The classic form of tender was developed by the UK Treasury, whereby applicants would tender for an issue of Treasury Bills, stating the price at which they would be willing to purchase them. The bills were then issued to the highest bidders. The same process has also been adopted by the corporate sector, primarily for the premature redemption of bonds or to purchase equities, e.g., for amortization purposes or the assumption of a majority shareholding. As a rule, all securities purchased as part of such a process are settled at a uniform price (the tender price). In the United States, Tender is an application or offer to purchase a US Treasury bill, note or bond. / , например, . В Соединённых Штатах Америки под Конкурсом или Тендером предполагается заявление или оферта на приобретение векселей, нот или облигаций Казначейства США.

(4) Tender:- to surrender one's shares in return for payment following a tender offer.

(5) Tender is the offer of goods for transportation or the offer to place cars or containers for loading or unloading.

TENDER = НЕЖНОЕ (или СЛАБОЕ, или ТЕНДЕР) – Tender:- of a plant that needs a minimum temperature of 60 °F, although occasional brief periods of lower temperatures may be tolerated.

TENDER = СИЛЬНО ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЙ ПРОДУКТ В ОДНОМ ИЗ ПЕРЕХОДОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА (или МЯГКАЯ, или НЕЖНАЯ) – Tender is a wool that is weak at one or more places along its length. See also Break. Please see McColl's Darkroom in Cyberspace for drawings showing a close-up of fiber. Tender is a generally weak fiber caused mostly by various extended stressors to the animal.

TENDERABLE GRADES = ПРИГОДНЫЕ (или УЧАСТВУЮЩИЕ В КОНКУРСЕ) СОРТА – A Tenderable Grade is a physical commodity, such as Cocoa or Coffee, of a quality suitable for delivery to settle a futures contract. Also known as Deliverable Grades or Contract Grades. See also Contract Grades. Tenderable Grades are those grades of a commodity which have been officially approved by an exchange as deliverable in settlement of a futures contract. / Смотрите также Контрактные Сорта (Contract Grades).

TENDER CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ТЕНДЕРЕ (или ОГОВОРКА О КОНКУРСЕ) – Tender Clause is a clause in a policy covering hull and machinery of a ship. It specifies the measures the assured must take in the event of an accident, whereby a claim may arise under the policy, regarding advice to underwriters and Lloyd's agents and survey arrangements. The clause also gives underwriters rights regarding the taking of tenders for repairs, deciding the place and firm of repair and acceptance of the successful tender. It details the assured's rights in regard to delay experienced in awaiting further tenders requested by underwriters. A penalty is applied to the assured's claim for non compliance with the terms of the clause. / Лойдз. Под Тендером, от Английского слова Tender, от Tend, означающее Обслуживать, понимаются:- (1) обычно прицепленная к паровозу трёх-, четырёх-, шестиосная повозка с запасами воды и топлива. Иногда на тендере размещаются вспомогательные устройства (например, холодильник, дополнительная паровая машина). (2) Небольшое одномачтовое парусное судно.

TENDERER = КОНКУРСАНТ – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, Tenderer is a member that seeks to sell some or all of his underwriting capacity in a capacity auction. / В Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

TENDER FABRIC = МЯГКАЯ (или ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ) ТКАНЬ – Tender Fabric:- Fabric:- all-cotton pongee; Construction:- (i) Count:- 72 x 100; (ii) Warp:- 70/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 44/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed beige and Schreiner calendered. Defect:- goods said to be tender throughout the piece. Analysis:- fabric tensile-strength tests made on standard file head ends and portions of the piece in question confirmed the fact that tendering was in the warp direction only, strength loss being from 30 to 50%. Further investigation revealed the fact that the tendering was not uniform across the width of the goods, the warp near one selvage being appreciably weaker than either the center part or the opposite selvage. It was determined that these goods had been given a Schreiner-calender finish. This type of calender has finely engraved lines running at a slight angle with the length of the roll. The impression of these lines on the face of cotton fabrics enhances their appearance by imparting a subdued luster. Microscopic examination of the piece submitted for analysis showed that in places where the warp was tender the embossed Schreiner lines had penetrated through to the back of the cloth. It was evident, therefore, that this defect was due to uneven pressure on the Schreiner-calender roll, the finely engraved lines cutting across the warp yarns to such an extent on one side as to cause an appreciable weakening of the fabric. Tender Fabric:- Garment:- cotton poplin dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 56: (ii) Warp:- 35/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 20/1 combed cotton. Complaint:- customer reported that fabric in dress became tender and showed holes after only a little wear and comparatively few launderings. Analysis:- breaking-strength tests confirmed the fact that the fabric in the dress was much weaker than should be expected after the little service which it was said to have had. However, careful examination and physical tests showed that the sewing thread was also appreciably weakened when compared with normal new sewing thread of the same size and quality as that used in making the garment. Chemical tests confirmed the presence of degraded cellulose, which is evidence of chemical deterioration, in both the fabric and the sewing thread. It was apparent, therefore, that the garment as a whole had been subjected to some severe chemical deterioration, probably in laundering rather than in wearing, and the supplier of the fabric could not be held responsible for this 'defect'. / Уточина:- 44/1 гребенная хлопковая; . Шрайна (Schreiner).

TENDER FILLING = МЯГКАЯ (или ОСЛАБЛЕННАЯ) УТОЧИНА – Tender Filling:- Fabric:- twill dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 148 x 80; (ii) Warp:- 100/100 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- filling found to be tender in several sections of the piece. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests made on the fabric in two places of the cutting submitted showed the filling to be decidedly weaker than normal. Examination of the yarn in those short sections disclosed the fact that it sized only about 60 denier and the filaments were stuck together and the rayon was very brittle. This was attributed to a rayon yarn defect, apparently produced through some fault in the spinning operation. It would have been impossible for the weaving mill or the dyer to have caused any such deterioration or change in the rayon yarn. / Уточина:- 150/90 .

TENDER GUARANTEE = КОНКУРСНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ (или ТЕНДЕРНАЯ ГАРАНТИЯ) – Tender Guarantees often called for in support of contract tenders, particularly in international trade situations. It provides the beneficiary with a financial remedy if the

applicant fails to fulfil any of the tender conditions. Normally submitted with the other documents called for in the invitation to tender and remain valid during the period of tender, plus a grace period to allow the beneficiary to make demand. Also known as Bid Bond, Bid Guarantee, Tender Bond. Tender Guarantee supports the principal/applicant's obligation to execute a contract if the principal/applicant is awarded a bid. / Конкурсная или Тендерная Гарантия выдаётся в пользу организации, объявившей конкурс (тендер). Оформив такую гарантию, участники конкурса обязуются возместить определённую денежную сумму, если впоследствии откажутся от своего предложения или не подпишут договор после завершения конкурса. Тендерная Гарантия (Гарантия Оферты) – банковская гарантия, целью которой является гарантирование исполнения участником конкурса (тендера) предоставленной им оферты. Предоставление тендерной гарантии в пользу организаторов конкурса часто является одним из условий рассмотрения предложения участника конкурса. Тендерная гарантия обычно обеспечивает выполнение участником следующего обязательства:- (i) предложение не будет изменено или отозвано до срока, определённого условиями конкурса; или (ii) в случае выигрыша конкурса участником будет подписан соответствующий контракт и представлены гарантия его исполнения и другие гарантии, если таковые будут предусмотрены. Тендерная Гарантия – обязательство банка, выданное по приказу продавца товаров или услуг, участвующего в тендере, в пользу стороны, организовывающей тендер, выплатить последней определённую сумму при отказе продавца поставить товары или услуги в случае, если им выигран тендер.

TENDERING = РАЗМЯГЧЕНИЕ (или ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ, или СНИЖЕНИЕ ПРОЧНОСТИ) – Tendering is a weakening of a fiber, normally meaning as a result of chemical degradation. Cellulose fibers can be tendered by acids or by excessive action of oxidative bleaches.

TENDERING AND HOLES = РАЗМЯГЧЕНИЕ И ДЫРЫ (или ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ И ПРОБОИНЫ) – Tendering And Holes:- Garment:- white broadcloth shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 144 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 80/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- a white broadcloth shirt returned by the wearer to the shirt manufacturer after only a few wearings showed tendering and some small holes in the areas under the arms. Analysis:- chemical tests made on the fabric in the tender sections showed the presence of small amounts of hydrochloric acid. This is a fairly common complaint, more often appearing in women's cotton, linen, or rayon dresses, and usually traced to the use of under-arm deodorants. These compounds frequently contain aluminum chloride as the active ingredient. Careless or repeated use of such materials is definitely detrimental to cellulosic fibers because of the formation of hydrochloric acid, which has a tendering effect. In many cases the user probably applies the deodorant and then puts on a garment before the solution has a chance to dry on the skin or, if a paste is used, he allows some of it to come into direct contact with his clothing. It is obviously impossible for any garment or fabric manufacturer to take the responsibility for damage of this type; but fortunately the manufacturers of such products, as a rule, warn the user of the likelihood of such damage or, today, use chemical compounds which are comparatively harmless to textile materials. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

TENDER OFFER = КОНКУРСНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (или КОНКУРСНАЯ ОФЕРТА, или ТЕНДЕРНАЯ ОФЕРТА) – (1) Tender Offer is an offer for sale by tender. / Конкурсное Предложение или Конкурсная Оферта – предложение для продажи посредством конкурса.

(2) In the United States, Tender Offer is an offer made to the shareholders of a public company to buy their holding at a certain price, normally above the current market price. This may be done by a company in order to effect a takeover. A formal offer to purchase a holder's shares at a price higher than the market price. The offer may be for all of the outstanding shares or just a portion. An offer to purchase enough of a company's stock to gain controlling interest. A tender offer is made directly to the shareholders and does not require approval from the management of the company. Tender Offer is a takeover bid in the form of a public invitation to shareholders to sell their stock, generally at a price above the market price. Tender Offer is a public offer to buy shares from existing stockholders of one public corporation by another company or other organization under specified terms good for a certain time period. Stockholders are asked to 'tender' (surrender) their holdings for stated value, usually at a premium above current market price, subject to the tendering of a minimum and maximum number of shares. / Конкурсное Предложение – предложение о приобретении, предложение о покупке акций корпорации, обычно с премией (premium) сверх рыночной цены нкций, за наличные, другие ценные бумаги или и то и другое – часто с целью получения контроля над компанией, являющейся целью перекупки (target company). Конкурсное предложение может быть результатом дружественных переговоров между компанией и желающей её приобрести корпорацией, но может быть неожиданным и, возможно, недружественным предложением, в результате чего компания, являющаяся целью перекупки, принимает ответные меры. Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (SEC) требует, чтобы любая корпорация, желающая приобрести другую компанию и приобретающая более 5% акций компании, являющейся целью перекупки, представляла информацию в КЦББ, в компанию, являющуюся целью перекупки, и на соответствующую биржу. Смотрите также Schedule 13d, Takeover, и Treasury Stock.

TENDER RIG = (ПОЛУПОГРУЖНАЯ) ПЛАТФОРМА С БУРОВОЙ УСТАНОВКОЙ НА СВАЯХ (или БУРОВАЯ УСТАНОВКА С МАЛОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТЬЮ) – Tender Rig:- in oil industry, a seadrill rig system that can extract oil at different water depths. Semitender rig is lowered from a ship and then is tethered to the ocean floor with legs. The ship contains living quarters for the crew and houses equipment. Water dept up to 2 000 meters. See also Drillship, Jack-Up Rig, Semisubmersible Rig, and Semitender Rig. / Смотрите также Буровое Судно (Drillship), Самоподъёмная Буровая Установка или Буровая Установка На Выдвижных Сваях (Jack-Up Rig), Полупогружная Буровая Установка (Semisubmersible Rig), Полупогружная Платформа С Буровой Установкой На Сваях (Semitender Rig). Плавучая Буровая Установка (ПБУ) – буровая установка для бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин в открытом море. Бурение производится с ПБУ, опирающейся на морское дно при помощи мощных колонн (при глубинах до 70 метров); с заякоренной ПБУ (от 60 до 300 м); с ПБУ с динамической стабилизацией (более 250–300 м).

TENDER SHIRTS = МЯГКИЕ (или ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЕ) РУБАШКИ – Tender Shirts:- Garments:- yarn-dyed striped cotton-broadcloth shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 35/1 combed cotton, yam dyed gray and red; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton (white). Complaint:- new shirts which, in most cases, had been laundered only once were returned with evidence of tendering of the fabric. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests showed the goods to he tender. The fact that a great many garments of various patterns and made by different manufacturers were returned by laundries from widely scattered parts of the country precluded the possibility that faulty garment manufacture, excessive wear, or abnormal laundry practice was responsible for this defect. The shirting fabrics were all traced to one finishing plant, and it was learned that a small amount of urea formaldehyde resin had been used in finishing, presumably to aid in obtaining stabilization. If fabrics containing such resin are subjected to chlorine bleach and this is not followed by an antichlor agent, a reaction compound is formed which subsequently results in the liberation of hydrochloric acid when the goods are ironed. Despite the fact that theoretically commercial laundries do not use chlorine bleach on colored-yarn fabrics, it was evident that such a practice was common in many laundries at the time when the complaint arose. Also, although the use of an antichlor compound, such as sodium bisulphite, would remove the chlorine, it was not usual nor was it to be expected that all laundries would use such precautions, particularly as the bleach is readily removed by rinsing fabrics which contain no resin. / Уточина:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая (белая).

TENDER SPOTS = МЯГКИЕ ПЯТНА (или ОСЛАБЛЕННЫЕ ПЯТНА) – Tender Spots:- Fabric:- crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 bright viscose-rayon crêpe woven 2 S and 2 X; Finish:- white discharge print on brown ground. Defect:- tender areas found throughout piece. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests made on portions of the piece showed that only the white-printed areas were tender. It was concluded that this defect was due to a processing fault in finishing, probably originating with washing at too high a temperature with an oxidizing agent after the discharge print had been applied with a sodium sulphoxylate paste. Similar damage may be encountered on delicate sheer fabrics, caused by embrittlement of the fibers by improper use of the thickener in the printing paste. In acetate-rayon fabrics, tender discharge prints are frequently attributed to the excessive weakening of the acetate yarns during the saponification treatment, prior to printing, or to improper use of swelling agents. While the use of bleaching solutions is generally avoided, the printer might have resorted to it in this case in an effort to obtain a better white. / Уточина:- 100/40 .

TENDRIL = УСИК (или УСООБРАЗНЫЙ ПРИДАТОК) – Tendril is a slender leafless side-shoot, often coiling around other objects, produced by many climbing plants as an aid to climbing and support. Tendril is a slender, clasping or climbing organ of a stem or leaf. / Усик Гороха; Плодоножка Арбуза. Под Усиками в зоологии понимаются то же, что антенны, а в ботанике – усы.

TEN–GALLON HAT = ДЕСЯТИГАЛЛОНОВАЯ ШЛЯПА (или СОМБРЭРО) – Ten-Gallon Hat is a cowboy hat. / Широкополая ковбойская шляпа.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY CONTROL AREA = ОБЛАСТЬ, КОНТРОЛИРУЕМАЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ ТЕННЕССИЙСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ (или ЗОНА КОНТРОЛЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ТЕННЕССИЙСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ) – In the United States, the Tennessee Valley Authority Control Area or the TVA Control Area means the electric power system(s) consisting of all of Tennessee Valley Authority's transmission and generating facilities in which a common automatic generation scheme is applied in:- (i) matching the power output of the generators within the system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from outside entities; and (ii) maintaining scheduled interchange and frequency with other Control Areas while providing sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves. The TVA Control Area is recognized by the North America Electric Reliability Council (NERC). / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, Зона, Контролируемая Управлением Теннессийской Долины или Зона Контроля УТД означает энергосистему(ы), состоящую из всех передающих и генерирующих установок, принадлежащих Управлению Теннессийской Долины, в которых используется обычная автоматическая схема генерации, заключающаяся в следующем:- (i) соответствии выработки электроэнергии от генераторов внутри системы или систем и мощности и энергии, приобретаемой у сторонних предприятий; и (ii) поддержании запланированного взаимообмена и частоты с другими Зонами Контроля, при этом обеспечения достаточной генерируемой мощности для поддержания эксплуатационных резервов. Зона Контроля УТД признаётся Северо-Американским Советом по Надёжности Поставок Электричества (САСНПЭ).

TENNIS = ТЕННИСНЫЕ (или ТЕННИСКИ) – Tennis are the tennis shoes, sneakers.

TENNIS SHOE = ТЕННИСНЫЕ ТУФЛИ (или КРОССОВКИ) – Tennis Shoe:- a lightweight usually low-cut sneaker. One of the many uses is for playing tennis.

TENOR = СРОК (ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – Tenor is a period of time before a bill of exchange has to be paid. In effect it is the life of the bill. Tenor of draft:- time and date for payment of a draft. Time at which a draft indicates it is payable, e.g., 'at sight', '60 days after the bill of lading date', or 'on May 31, 2012'. / Срок платежа по тратте:- , например, 'по предъявлении', 'по истечении 60 дней с даты коносамента', или 'на 31 Мая 2012'.

TENSILE FACTOR = ФАКТОР РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ – Tensile Factor is the empirical factor $T \times E_{1/2}$ that describes the tenacity elongation exchange relationship for a large number of manufactured fiber systems.

TENSILE HYSTERESIS CURVE = ГИСТЕРЕЗИСНАЯ КРИВАЯ РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ – Tensile Hysteresis Curve is a complex load-elongation, or stress-strain curve obtained:- (i) when a specimen is successively subjected to the application of a load or stress less than that causing rupture and to the removal of the load or stress according to a predetermined procedure; or (ii) when a specimen is stretched less than the breaking elongation and allowed to relax by removal of the strain according to a predetermined procedure.

TENSILE RECOVERY CURVE = КРИВАЯ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ – Tensile Recovery Curve:- for the tensile deformation, woven fabrics undergo loading and unloading cycle. This cycle can be described in the tensile stress-strain curve, for which the fabric specimen is extended from zero load to the maximum stress of 500 gf/cm in KES system (short for the Kawabata Evaluation System). The loading process follows the unloading process which releases the stresses from its maximum to zero. As woven fabrics are deformed in loading process, the residual strain is observed in the tensile recovery stress-strain curve. See also Tensile Hysteresis Curve. / Кавабата (Kawabata) (Япония).

TENSILE STRAIN = УСИЛИЕ (или ДЕФОРМАЦИЯ, или НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ) РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ – Tensile Strain is the relative length deformation exhibited by a specimen subjected to a tensile force. Strain may be expressed as a fraction of the nominal gauge length or as a percentage. See also Elongation.

TENSILE STRENGTH = ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ – Tensile Strength (Breaking Stregth) is the strength shown by a fiber, yarn, or fabric to resist breaking under pressure. It is the actual number of pounds of resistance that a fabric will give before the material is broken on the testing machine. Tensile Strength is the amount of pulling a fiber can withstand before it stretches and breaks. Tensile Strength is:- (1) in general, the strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension as distinct from torsion, compression, or shear. (2) Specifically, the maximum tensile stress expressed in force per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen, e.g., kilograms per square millimeter, pounds per square inch. For maximum stress per unit linear density, see also Breaking Length or Breaking Tenacity. The longitudinal stress which a substance can bear without tearing apart. Tensile Strength of a thread of fabric is measured as the weight required to break it under tension or in other words under a steady pull as distinct from a sudden jerk. A number of factors affect tensile strength and among them are:- length of fiber, fineness of fiber, twist of fiber, wax content of the fiber, hygroscopicity (ability to absorb moisture) of the fiber, count of yarn, twist, and moisture content of the yarn while under test. The strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension, as distinct from torsion, compression or shear, and expressed as force per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen. Tensile Strength is the maximum tensile stress required to rupture a fiber, expressed as pounds per square inch or grams per square centimeter. / от скучивания (torsion), . Под Прочностью понимается свойство материалов в определённых условиях и пределах, на разрушаясь, воспринимать те или иные воздействия (нагрузки, неравномерные температурные, магнитные, электрические и другие поля, неравномерные высыхание или набухание, неравномерное протекание физико-химических процессов в разных частях тела и другие). Критериями прочности для различных случаев являются:- предел ползучести, предел пропорциональности, предел прочности, предел текучести и другие.

TENSILE STRESS = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ ПРИ РАСТЯЖЕНИИ – Tensile Stress is the force per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen. Tensile Stress is the resistance to deformation developed within a specimen subjected to tension by external force. The tensile stress is commonly expressed in two ways, either as (1) the tensile strength, i.e. the force per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen, or as (2) tenacity, i.e. the force per unit linear density of the unstrained specimen. The latter is more frequently used in textile testing.

TENSILE TEST = ТЕСТ НА РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ – Tensile Test is a method of measuring the resistance of a yarn or fabric to a force tending to stretch the specimen in one direction.

TENSIOMETER = ТЕНЗИОМЕТР – Tensiometer is a device for measuring soil moisture, consisting of a buried tube of water that develops a partial vacuum as the surrounding soil dries out. Tensiometer is an instrument for measuring the amount of energy needed to extract water from the soil (usually expressed in kPa or cbars). / Прибор для измерения влажности почвы, состоящий из закапываемой пробирки с водой, которая под воздействием частичного вакуума, вызываемого осушкой почвы, испаряется. Тензиометр представляет собой герметически заполненную водой трубку с пористым керамическим наконечником на одном конце и манометром на другом. Большинство манометров калибруются в сотых долях бара (сентибарах) и имеют шкалу, размеченную от 0 до 100. Станция контроля уровня влаги поля состоит из одного-двух контрольных устройств, помещённых в борозду посредине между соседними растениями. Эти контрольные устройства размещаются в каждой части поля с разными типами грунта и разной глубиной верхнего почвенного слоя. Устройства должны находиться в борозде в течение всего сезона роста. Обычно в каждой части поля, которая может орошаться в течение одного дня, требуется, по крайней мере, одна станция. Для размещения контрольных станций следует избегать низинных районов. Обязательно пометьте станции, дабы механизаторы не повредили их при полевых работах. С учётом ежедневных колебаний величины всасывающего давления почвенной влаги, которые абсолютно аналогичны температурным колебаниям воздуха, при планировании сеансов полива, следует, в первую очередь, обращать внимание на показания тензиометра, полученные ранним утром. Если же принимать во внимание показания, полученные в дневное время, это может привести к чрезмерному поливу. По возможности, следует пользоваться кривой высвобождения почвенной влаги, разработанной для конкретной почвы, в которую помещён наконечник каждого тензиометра. При работе тензиометров в первое время после их установки, проходит определённый период их адаптации, пока в зоне замера не сформируется корневая система, и последние не будут контактировать с сенсором прибора. В этот период можно поливать с учётом факторов транспирации весовым методом с водной поверхности. Когда корневая система достаточно сформируется вокруг прибора (молодые корни, корневые волоски), то прибор показывает реальную потребность в воде. В это время могут наблюдаться резкие перепады давления. Это наблюдается при резком снижении влажности и является показателем для начала ирригации. Если растения хорошо развиты, имеют хорошую корневую систему и хорошо облиственны, – перепад давления, то есть уменьшение влажности почвы будет более сильным. Слабое изменение давления почвенного раствора и соответственно тензиометра указывает на слабую корневую систему, растение мало или совсем не поглощает воду. Если известно, что место, где установлен тензиометр, не соответствует типичности участка по причине заболевания растения, чрезмерной засоленности, недостаточной проветриваемости и другого, то тензиометры необходимо переместить на другое место, и, чем раньше, тем лучше.

TENSION = НАТЯЖЕНИЕ (или РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ) – Tension is a force tending to cause the extension of a body. Note:- an abbreviation for tensioning force. In fibers and yarns the tension applied is usually based on the linear density of the material.

TENSION CONTROL WEAVE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ С КОНТРОЛЕМ НАТЯЖЕНИЯ – Tension Control Weave is a type of decorative weave, characterized by a puckered effect which occurs because the tension in the warp yarns is intentionally varied before the filling yarns are placed in the fabric. / переплетение. уточные пряжи .

TENSIONING FORCE = СИЛА НАТЯЖЕНИЯ (или РАСТЯГИВАЮЩАЯ СИЛА) – Tensioning Force:- the Tension Force is the force which is transmitted through a string, rope, cable or wire when it is pulled tight by forces acting from opposite ends. See also Tension.

TENSION LEG PLATFORM = ПЛАТФОРМА С РАСТЯНУТЫМИ ОПОРАМИ (или ПЛАТФОРМА НА ВЫТЯНУТЫХ ОПОРАХ) – Tension Leg Platforms (TLPs) are used in depths too great for conventional platforms – up to 7 000 feet – and consist of a floating structure with facilities and equipment much like that of a fixed platform, anchored to the seafloor with vertical tendons. Semi-submersible platforms also can be used in these water depths. See also Fixed Platform, Offshore Production Platform, and Spar Platform. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки. Смотрите также Стационарная Платформа (Fixed Platform), Морская Эксплуатационная Платформа (Offshore Production Platform), и Спаренная Платформа (Spar Platform).

TENTER FRAME = ШИРИТЕЛЬНАЯ РАМА (или ШИРИТЕЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Tenter Frame is a machine that dries fabric to a specified width under tension. The machine consists essentially of a pair of endless chains on horizontal tracks. The fabric is held firmly at the edges by pins or clips on the two chains that diverge as they advance through the heated chamber, adjusting the fabric to the desired width. Tenter Frame is a finishing-plant machine in which cloth is gripped on either side by an endless moving chain, held by clips or pins, and used to dry cloth under tension or to hold it out to the desired width while drying.

TENTERING = ШИРЕНИЕ (или ПРОСУШИВАНИЕ ВОЙЛОКА (НА НАТЯЖНОЙ СУШИЛЬНОЙ РАМЕ)) – Tentering is used to straighten the fabric and dry it. The fabric is stretched taut while steaming or drying and held in place with clips or pins, called Tenterhooks. Giving rise to that slang expression of suspense, ‘on tenterhooks’. Tentering is a fabric finishing step in which the fabric is stretched on a frame to its finishecf width and final shape, then dried to maintain these dimensions. / щипальная машина (tenterhook).

TENTER MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ШИРИЛКИ – Tenter Mark is a visible deformation of selvage due to pressure from a tenter clip. See also Clip Mark. Fabrics defect. Tenter Mark is a visible deformation on the side edge or body of a fabric due to pressure from clips or pins. Synonym:- Clip Mark, and Pin Mark.

TENUI = ТОНКОЕ – Tenui:- slender, thin. Tenui from Teneo. / Teneo – держать; направлять путь; достигать или прибывать; постигать или понимать; владеть или обладать; овладевать или приобретать; держать или хранить; достигать или добиваться; удерживать или отстаивать; держаться или продолжаться; занимать или наслаждаться; связывать или обязывать; задерживать; удерживать; запирать.

TEPAL = ЛИСТОЧЕК – Tepal is any of the modified leaves making up a perianth. / околоцветник (perianth).

TERAI = ТЁРАИ (или ХХ) – Terai:- a wide-brimmed double felt sun hat worn especially in subtropical regions. / В Индии, широкополая фетровая шляпа с двойной тульёй; тераи (влажные подгорные леса).

TEREPHTHALIC ACID = ТЕРЕФТАЛЕВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Terephthlic Acid is a para-phthalic acid, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$. Used to produce polyester resins, fibers, and films by combination with glycols. / Под Терефталевой Кислотой понимается одна из фталевых кислот, представляющих собой карбоновые кислоты ароматического ряда. Известны орто-фталевая кислота (фталевая),

метафталевая кислота (изофталевая), пара-фталевая кислота (терефталевая). Высокоплавкие кристаллические вещества. Сырьё в производстве полиэфиров, лекарственных средств, красителей. Большое значение имеют производные фталевой кислоты – фталевый ангидрид и эфиры фталевой кислоты, например, диметилтерефталат, дибутилфталат.

TERETE = ВАЛЬКОВАТОЕ (или ПОЧТИ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОЕ) – Terete is:- (1) cylindrical or tapering, circular in cross-section; (2) circular in cross-section.

TERM = ПОРЯДОК – (1) Term is a word or phrase; an expression, particularly one that has been defined in an agreement. / Слово или фраза; выражение, а более конкретно – то, что было определено в соглашении.

(2) Terms are the provisions specified in a loan agreement. Term is a clause or provision of an agreement. Terms are all policy provisions, limitations, exclusions, conditions and definitions that apply to this coverage. / Статья или положение соглашения. Порядок:- положение, в котором указывается характер соглашения или контракта, например:- порядки и условия (terms and conditions)

TERM = СРОК – (1) Term is the time period – original, extended, or from issue date to final maturity – during which a savings bond earns interest. Period of time during which something is valid. Term is a fixed and definite period of time. The term of a Licensing Agreement is the period of time during which the agreement is in effect. / Срок:- (1) период времени, в течение которого должны быть выполнены условия контракта. Это может относиться ко времени, в течение которого должны быть внесены платежи по займу, или ко времени, в течение которого должны быть выплачены проценты по депозитному сертификату или облигации. Это также может относиться к периоду времени, в течение которого действует страховой полис. Смотрите также Срочное Страхование Жизни (Term Life Insurance). (2) Длительность срока пребывания в должности избранного или назначенного официального лица или члена правления. Например, члены Совета Управляющих Федерального Резерва назначаются на 14 лет.

(2) Term is the period from when a loan is made until it is fully paid. / Под Сроком понимается период времени с момента получения ссуды и до её полной оплаты.

TERM DEPOSIT = СРОЧНЫЙ ВКЛАД (или СРОЧНЫЙ ДЕПОЗИТ) – Term Deposit is a bank deposit for a fixed term. The interest rate may be fixed for the whole term or may vary at specified intervals.

TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ – (1) Terminal is a building or structure where covered property is transferred from one vehicle or mode of conveyance to another. Area closely aligned to dock used to collect, store and dispatch containers and cargo. Terminal is an assigned area in which containers are prepared for loading into a vessel, train, truck, or airplane or are stacked immediately after discharge from the vessel, train, truck, or airplane. Terminals are the break points for carriers to strategically reload freight for delivery to the final destination. / немедленно после разгрузки из судна, поезда, грузовика или самолёта. Под Терминалом, от Латинского слова Terminalis, означающее Конечный или Относящийся К Концу, понимается часть порта, предназначенная для обработки контейнерных и пакетированных грузов.

(2) The word Terminal refers to a complete port facility for accommodating, loading/discharge of ships and for the storage, stacking and handling of cargo on shore, e.g., bulk cargo terminal, oil terminal, livestock terminal, etc.

(3) Terminal is a computer workstation linked to a server or other computer over a network on which a user may display information. When it is merely a video display, it may be referred to as a Dumb Terminal. / Терминал – оконечное устройство вычислительной системы, служащее для дистанционного ввода и вывода информации, например, при взаимодействии человека с ЭВМ, удалённой от него на расстояние (часто значительное) и связанной с терминалом каналами передачи данных. Различают терминалы пассивные, предназначенные только для ввода – вывода информации (дисплеи, телетайпы, телефонные аппараты), и активные, которые помимо ввода – вывода информации обеспечивают ещё и её накопление, частичную обработку, решают характерные частные задачи, управляют процессами передачи данных (микро- и мини-ЭВМ, микропроцессоры). Терминалы применяют в автоматизированных системах управления и проектирования, в информационно-поисковых системах, в системах программирования обучения и других.

(4) Terminal is any communication equipment approved by SWIFT that is connected to a SWIFT regional processor. / Любое оборудование для связи, одобренное Сообществом по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)), которое подключено к региональному процессору СВМФДС. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНОЕ (или ОКОНЕЧНОСТЬ, или ОКОНЧАНИЕ, или ВЕРХУШЕЧНОЕ, или КОНЕЧНОЕ, или КОНЦЕВОЕ) – Terminal is the dominant, upper mainstem part of a Cotton Plant containing three to four expanding leaves and developing squares; if they are all retained, the number of squares typically is identical to the number of leaves. Also known as Apex. The growing tip of a stem, particularly the main stem. Terminal:- borne at the end of a stem, branch or other structure, e.g., terminal spine located at the end of a leaf. Terminal:- at the end of branch or a stem. Terminal:- Usually refers to the growing point in the Plant apex, but may also include the outer growing points of monopodial, and in some cases, sympodial branches. These growing points consist of meristematic tissue of multiple main-stem, monopodial, and sympodial position nodes. / Растущая верхушка стебля, особенно главного стебля. :- родившееся на конце стебля, ветви или иной структуры, например, верхушечная колючка (волосок), расположенная на конце листа. Под Терминальным, от Латинского слова Terminalis, означающее Относящийся К Концу, понимается конечный, концевой, например, терминальная артерия (в анатомии), терминальная группа в молекуле биополимера (в биохимии) и другие.

TERMINAL BUD = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНАЯ ПОЧКА (или ВЕРХУШЕЧНАЯ ПОЧКА) – Terminal Bud is the main area of growth in most plants where its own growth exhibits apical dominance, inhibiting the growth of axillary buds. Around the terminal bud is a complex arrangement of nodes and internodes with maturing leaves. The terminal bud is the end of the embryonic shoot that is undeveloped. Also known as the Apical Bud, the terminal bud on a stem releases a hormone that prevents axillary buds from growing. It causes the axillary buds to grow slowly, which then allows the plant to grow taller to reach more light. When the apical bud is removed, the hormone signal stops and the axillary buds can grow more vigorously. In Cannabis cultivation, removing the terminal bud is known as Pinching, or pinching back and is done to create a fuller, bushier plant. The apical buds occur at the end, or apex, of stems, and because of this location, they are also known as Terminal Buds. These axillary buds occur at a leaf node, which is where a leaf emerges from the stem of a stem. See also Apical Bud, and Pinching. The Terminal (Apical) Bud of a Cannabis plant is the primary growing point located at the apex (tip) of the stem and is the dominant bud. The terminal bud can cause all the axillary (lateral) buds below it to remain dormant. Terminal buds contain a special tissue called the apical meristem. The apical buds' cells can divide indefinitely and produce all the differentiated tissue, including vegetative and reproductive organs.

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER = ОТКАЗ ТЕРМИНАЛА ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – In the US patent law, a Terminal Disclaimer (TD) is a statement filed by an owner under 35 USC § 253 (paragraph 2) and 37 CFR § 1.321(b) or (c) to disclaim or dedicate to the public the entire term or any portion of the term of a patent or patent to be granted. A TD may be filed for the purpose of overcoming a judicailly created double patenting rejection.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНЫЙ ЭЛЕВАТОР – A Terminal Elevator is a licensed elevator used principally to receive grain and condition grain for export. An inland terminal elevator is an elevator, licensed as a primary elevator, for receiving and conditioning of the grain for direct or indirect export. An elevator located at a point of greatest accumulation in the movement of agricultural products that stores the commodity or moves it to processors.

TERMINAL HANDLING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПЕРЕВАЛКУ НА ТЕРМИНАЛЕ (или ТЕРМИНАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР ЗА ПЕРЕВАЛКУ) – The Terminal Handling Charge (THC) is a terminal handling fee for containers moved through a container terminal. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. The Terminal Handling Charge (THC) is a charge assessed by the terminal for the positioning of containers within the terminal/yard. Terminal Handling Charge (THC), levied by CY and CFS operators for goods passing through their operations. THC are additional costs, on top of the sea freight, charged by the shipping company for the handling of containers at the container terminal before being loaded onboard a vessel. Examples include the unloading of the container from a truck, stacking and transport from the stacking location to just below the crane. This concerns FCL (Full Container Load) shipments. / Фрахтовые надбавки или доплаты (freight surcharges) .

TERMINAL MARKET = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК (или СРОЧНЫЙ РЫНОК) – Terminal Market:- usually synonymous with commodity exchange or futures market, specifically in the United Kingdom. / Как правило, синоним бирже сырья или рынку фьючерсов, конкретно в Соединённом Королевстве.

TERMINAL NODE = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНЫЙ УЗЕЛ (или ВЕРХУШЕЧНЫЙ УЗЕЛ) – Terminal Node is the uppermost main-stem node on which the mainstem leaf is unfurled.

TERMINAL RECEIPT = ТЕРМИНАЛЬНАЯ РАСПИСКА (или РАСПИСКА ТЕРМИНАЛА) – Terminal Receipt is a document used to accept materials or equipment at a terminal. This provides the delivering carrier with proof of delivery and the terminal with a verification of receipt.

TERMINAL RECEIVING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПРИЁМКУ ТЕРМИНАЛОМ – Terminal Receiving Charge (TRC) is a charge assessed by the terminal for cargo being delivered for export.

TERMINATION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ – (1) Termination is the cancellation or ending of an agreement. / Отмена или окончание действия соглашения.

(2) Termination:- the time the coverage under an insurance policy ends, either because it's term has expired or because it has been cancelled by either party.

TERMINATION BENEFITS = ВЫПЛАТЫ ПРИ РАСТОРЖЕНИИ (или ВЫПЛАТЫ ПРИ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИИ) – Termination Benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:- (a) an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. An entity shall recognise termination benefits as a liability and an expense when, and only when, the entity is demonstrably committed to either:- (a) terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or (b) provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. Where termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they shall be discounted. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. See also Employee Benefits. / Смотрите также Выплаты Работникам (Employee Benefits).

TERMINATOR TECHNOLOGY = ТЕРМИНАТОРНАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ (или ХХ) – Terminator Technology refers to plants that have been genetically modified to render sterile seeds at harvest – it is also called Genetic Use Restriction Technology or GURTS. Terminator technology was developed by the multinational seed/agrochemical industry and the United States government to prevent farmers from saving and re-planting harvested seed. Terminator has not yet been commercialized or field-tested but tests are currently being conducted in greenhouses in the United States. 'Terminator is a direct assault on farmers and indigenous cultures and on food sovereignty. It threatens the well-being of all rural people, primarily the very poorest'. Rafael Alegría of Via Campesina, an organization representing over 10 million peasant farmers worldwide. Genetic Use Restriction Technology (GURTs) is the 'official' name for Terminator Technology that is used at the United Nations and by scientists. It refers to technologies that, in their design, provide a mechanism to switch introduced genes on or off, using external inducers like chemicals or physical stimuli such as heat shock (called an Inducible System). This mechanism allows for restricted use or performance of transgenes. There are two tyoes of GURTs technologies that rely on the same mechanism, variety-related or V-GURTs and trait-related or T-GURTs. V-GURTs aim to control reproductive processes to result in seed sterility, thus affecting the viability of the whole variety; T-GURTs aim to control the use of traits such as insect resistance, stress tolerance or production of nutrients. The ability to switch the GURTs mechanism on or off externally would, theoretically, enable control over the viability of seeds or over traits. Why is Terminator a problem? The top 10 largest seed companies control half the world's commercial seed market. If Terminator is commercialized, corporations will likely incorporate sterility genes into all their seeds. That's because genetic seed sterilization would secure a much stronger monopoly than patents – instead of suing farmers for saving seed, companies are trying to make it biologically impossible for farmers to re-use harvested seed. Canadian farms of all sizes save seeds and this practice is growing as the farm income crisis gets worse each year. Across the world, over 1.4 billion people, primarily small-scale farming families in the developing world, depend on farm-saved seed as their primary seed source. Terminator seeds will force dependence on external seed sources and disrupt the age-old practice of farmer seed selection, exchange and breeding – centuries of Indigenous and farmer seed variety development is the foundation of the Canadian seed stock. What impact will Terminator seeds have on farmers? Terminator is a major violation of the rights of farmers to save and reuse their own seeds. Through pollen movement in the first generation, Terminator genes could contaminate farmers' crops – farmers might then unknowingly save and reuse seeds that are contaminated and will not germinate. This could also happen if imported grain contains Terminator genes. Farmers who depend on humanitarian food aid risk devastating crop loss if they unknowingly use food aid grain containing Terminator genes as seed. Terminator would ensure a corporate stranglehold on seeds and result in higher seed prices at a time when farmers are experiencing the worst income crisis in the history of modern agriculture. If Canadian farmers were forced to buy Terminator seeds every year, the cost would be crippling. For example, an estimated 90% of Canadian wheat is planted with saved seed – in total, the annual cost to buy this seed would be USD95 million Dollars. Who holds patents on Terminator? Monsanto has acquired Delta & Pine Land (DPL), the world's largest Cotton seed company, which jointly holds three US patents on Terminator technology with the US Department of Agriculture. In October 2005, DPL won new Terminator patents in both Europe and Canada. Also, the multinational seed and agrochemical company Syngenta is requesting a Canadian patent on its Terminator potatoes. But

Indigenous Potato farmers in the Andes of Peru have asked Syngenta destroy this patent. Will Terminator stop genetic contamination? The multinational seed industry is waging a public relations campaign to promote Terminator technology as a means to stop unwanted genetic contamination from genetically engineered (GE) plants (particularly for potential use in GE trees and plants modified to produce drugs and industrial chemicals). Escaped genes from GE plants are causing contamination and pose threats to agricultural biodiversity and the livelihoods of farmers. For example, Saskatchewan organic canola farmers are suing Monsanto and Bayer for GE contamination. Industry argues that engineered sterility would offer a built-in safety feature for GE plants because if genes from a Terminator crop cross-pollinate with related plants nearby, the seed produced from unwanted pollination will be sterile – it will not germinate. But Terminator technology is a complex system involving multiple inserted genes that all work together in a sequence. Scientists warn that Terminator will not be 100% effective. The likelihood of system failure means it could never be a reliable tool for 'biocontainment'. If Terminator is used for 'biocontainment' and fails, it would introduce new, dangerous biosafety risks. Victory! Global Moratorium Upheld! In 2000, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity recommended that governments not approve Terminator for field tests or commercial use. This created what is now recognized as an international moratorium. It was upheld and strengthened in March 2006 thanks to pressure from Canadians and people across the world. Canada still promotes Terminator:- in 2005, the Canadian government tried to overturn the UN moratorium. A leaked memo revealed that the government was preparing to push language to allow field-testing and commercialization. However, in March 2006, public pressure forced the government to agree to strengthen the moratorium. But our government has still not taken a stand against Terminator. Monsanto Buys Terminator:- on June 01, 2007 Monsanto concluded its deal to acquire Delta & Pine Land, the US seed company conducting greenhouse trials of Terminator. In 1999 Monsanto made a public commitment not to commercialize Terminator but 'Monsanto does not rule out the potential development and use of one of these technologies in the future'. Syngenta wants a Canadian patent on Terminator potatoes:- multinational corporation Syngenta has applied for a Canadian patent on its Terminator potatoes. But Indigenous farmers in the Andes of Peru are asking Syngenta to denounce this technology. Xxxxx. 2013-March-30:- Seeds of suicide and slavery versus seeds of life and freedom. Contrary to its claims, Monsanto's monopoly on seeds in India are the root cause behind the sharp increase in suicides. Monsanto and its PR men are trying desperately to delink the epidemic of farmers suicides in India from its growing control over the cotton seed supply. For us it is the control over seed, the first link in the food chain, the source of life which is our biggest concern. When a corporation controls seed, it controls life. Including the life of our farmers. The trends of Monsanto's concentrated control on the seed sector in India or across the world is the central issue. This is what connects the farmer suicides in India, to Monsanto v Percy Schmeiser in Canada, or Monsanto v Bowman in the US, to farmers in Brazil suing Monsanto for USD2.2 billion for unfair collection of royalty. Through patents on seeds, Monsanto has become the 'Life Lord' on the planet, collecting rents from life's renewal and from farmers, the original breeders. Patents on seed are illegitimate because putting a toxic gene into a plant cell is not the 'creation' or invention of the plant. They are seeds of deception – the deception of Monsanto being the creator of seeds and life, the deception that while it sues farmers and traps them in debt, it is working for farmers' welfare and 'improving farmers lives' – the deception that GMOs feed the world. GMOs are failing to control pests and weeds, and have instead led to the emergence of super pests and super weeds. In 1995, Monsanto introduced its Bt technology in India through a joint venture with the Indian company Mahyco. In 1997–98, Monsanto started open field trials of its propriety GMO Bt Cotton illegally, and had announced it would be selling the seeds commercially the following year. India has had rules for regulating GMOs since 1989 under the Environment Protection Act. Under these rules, it is mandatory to get approval from the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee under the Ministry of Environment for GMO trials. When we found out that Monsanto had not applied for approval, the Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology sued Monsanto in the Supreme Court of India. As a result, Monsanto could not start commercial sales of its Bt Cotton seeds until 2002. But it had started to change Indian agriculture before that. 'Seeds of suicide':- The entry of Monsanto in the Indian seed sector was made possible with a 1988 Seed Policy imposed by the World Bank, requiring the government of India to deregulate the seed sector. Five things changed with Monsanto's entry. First, Indian companies were locked into joint ventures and licensing arrangements, and concentration over the seed sector increased. In the case of Cotton, Monsanto now controls 95 percent of the Cotton seed market through its GMOs. Second, seed which had been the farmers' common resource became the 'intellectual property' of Monsanto, for which it started collecting royalties thus raising the costs of seed. Third, open-pollinated cotton seeds were displaced by hybrids, including GMO hybrids. A renewable resource became a non-renewable patented commodity. Fourth, cotton which had earlier been grown as a mixture with food crops now had to be grown as a monoculture, with higher vulnerability to pests, disease, drought and crop failure. Finally, Monsanto started to subvert India's regulatory processes, and in fact started to use public resources to push its non-renewable hybrids and GMOs through so-called Public Private Partnerships (PPP). The creation of seed monopolies, the destruction of alternatives, the collection of superprofits in the form of royalties, and the increasing vulnerability of monocultures has created a context for debt, suicides, and agrarian distress. I have always been critical of reductionism. I look at systems, and at contextual causation. It is this system that Monsanto has created of seed monopoly, crop monocultures and a context of debt, dependency and distress – which is driving the farmers' suicide epidemic in India. This systemic control has been intensified with Bt Cotton. That is why most suicides are in the cotton belt. The highest acreage of Bt Cotton is Maharashtra, and this is also where the highest farm suicides are. According to P Sainath, who has covered farmer suicides extensively:- 'The total number of farmers who have taken their own lives in Maharashtra since 1995 is closing in on 54 000. Of these, 33 752 have occurred in nine years since 2003, at an annual average of 3 750. The figure for 1995–2002 was 20 066 at an average of 2 508'. Suicides have increased after Bt Cotton was introduced. The price of seed jumped 8 000 percent; Monsanto's royalty extraction and the high costs of purchased seed and chemicals have created a debt trap. According to data from the Indian government, nearly 75 percent rural debt is due to purchased inputs. Farmers' debt grows as Monsanto profits grow. It is in this systemic sense that Monsanto's seeds are those of suicide. An internal advisory by the agricultural ministry of India in January 2012 had this to say to the cotton growing states in India:- 'Cotton farmers are in a deep crisis since shifting to Bt Cotton. The spate of farmer suicides in 2011–12 has been particularly severe among Bt Cotton farmers'. Moreover, after the damning report of the parliamentary committee on Bt crops, the panel of technical experts appointed by the supreme court has recommended a 10-year moratorium on field trials of all GM food and termination of all ongoing trials of transgenic crops. And the ultimate seeds of suicide are Monsanto's patented Terminator Tecnology that create sterile seed. The Convention on Biological Diversity has banned its use, otherwise Monsanto would be collecting even higher profits from it. Seed Sovereignty:- 'Monsanto is an agricultural company. We apply innovation and technology to help farmers around the world produce more while conserving more'. 'Produce more. Conserve more. Improving farmers' lives'. This is the announcement on Monsanto India's website. All the pictures are of smiling prosperous farmers from the state of Maharashtra. However, we see that the reality on the ground is completely different. Farmers are in debt and in deep distress, and have become dependent on Monsanto's seed monopoly. Most of the farmers who have committed suicide in India did so due to being trapped in debt and are in the cotton belt – which has become a suicide belt now:- the highest suicides are in Maharashtra. Monsanto's talk of 'technology' tries to hide its real objectives of ownership, where genetic engineering is just a means to control seeds and the food system through patents and intellectual property rights. A Monsanto representative admitted that they were 'the patient, diagnostician, and physician all in one' in writing the patents on life sections in the TRIPS agreement of WTO. Stopping farmers from saving seeds and exercising their seed sovereignty was the objective. Monsanto has gone very far down the road of destroying biodiversity and seed sovereignty. It is now

extending its patents to conventionally-bred seed – as in the case of broccoli and capsicum, or the low-gluten wheat it had pirated from India, which we challenged as a biopiracy case in the European Patent Office. That is why we have started Fibres of Freedom in the heart of Monsanto's Bt Cotton/suicide belt in Vidharba. We have created community seed banks with indigenous seeds and helped farmers go organic. No GMO seeds, no debt, no suicides. We save and share seeds of life and freedom – diverse, open-pollinated, GMO-free, patent-free seeds. Dr Vandana Shiva is a physicist, eco-feminist, philosopher, activist, and author of more than 20 books and 500 papers. She is the founder of the Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, and has campaigned for biodiversity, conservation and farmers' rights – winning the Right Livelihood Award (Alternative Nobel Prize) in 1993. Xxxxx. Terminator Technology is the genetic modification of plants to make them produce sterile seeds. They are also known as Suicide Seeds. Terminator's official name – used by the UN and scientists – is Genetic Use Restriction Technologies (GURTs). Although Terminator seeds are not yet being sold, in 2007 biotech companies with the support of the US Department for Agriculture were conducting greenhouse tests for future commercialization. Good for biotech companies, bad for farmers:- Terminator spells trouble for peasant farmers throughout the developing world because they would no longer be able to save seeds to re-use from one harvest to the next. Many poor farmers cannot afford to buy seeds each year. Instead, they save, swap and share seeds that have been developed over generations. If farmers have no choice but to buy new seeds every year, the companies are guaranteed large profits at the expense of poor farmers' food security. Why is it being developed? The biotech companies argue that Terminator technology will prevent the contamination of non-GM crops with GM-crops. They say that if all GM varieties had the terminator trait they would not be able to spread into the environment, and so biosafety would be ensured. However, like any other GM genes, Terminator genes could spread to other crops by cross-fertilisation and by accidental mixing. So the GM Terminator genes would themselves contaminate non GM-crops, meaning that these non-GM crops would produce sterile seeds and would no longer be GM-free. Terminator spells the end of seed diversity:- farmers in the developing world have been breeding plants for generations and in doing so, have been responsible for developing thousands of varieties that thrive in local soils and climates. Terminator technology could spell the end of locally adapted agriculture. It would diminish the range of local and native seeds that are fundamental to local food systems. In the face of climate change, conserving plants adapted to local conditions becomes crucial. Nobody knows in advance which crops or varieties are capable of surviving heat waves, floods, droughts and pest invasions – so it has never been more important for farmers to cultivate a well chosen diversity of traditional crops. Corporate control over seeds:- having fewer and fewer companies in charge of the global seed supply has serious implications for global food security. In 2006, the world's top four seed companies – Monsanto, DuPont, Syngenta and Group Limagrain – accounted for half of the global seed market. Seeds are the first and essential element of the food chain:- without seeds, there is no agriculture and therefore there is no food. In 1994, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) made it compulsory for both developed and developing countries to provide some sort of monopoly rights on seeds. No serious consideration has been given to the impact that such protection can have on food security in poor countries. The seed corporations realised that the enforcement of intellectual property rights on seeds was costly and difficult. Having a self-enforcing biological way to do this would be a much more effective way for seed corporations to protect and gain from their intellectual property. This is the aim of Terminator technology. From Terminator to zombie:- the need to uphold the ban on Terminator becomes even more urgent as biotech companies are trying to develop a new type of terminator seeds – dubbed 'zombie' seeds by environmentalists. Zombie crops would be engineered to produce sterile seeds that could be brought back to life with the right treatment – probably a chemical sold by the seed companies. Zombie seeds would force farmers not only to pay for new seeds but for chemicals to make the seeds they save viable. This would create a new perpetual monopoly for the seed industry. Hope is not yet lost:- In recognition of the serious threat to the food security and livelihoods of poor farmers in developing countries, the UN's Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) established a ban on the field test and commercialisation of Terminator technology until studies show that it doesn't pose any harm to the lives of farmers or the environment. During 2005 Progressio worked with other organisations for the ban to be upheld at the March 2006 CBD meeting. Thanks to the strong support of the British public, over 250 MPs from all parties signed an Early Day Motion 1300 asking the UK Government to support the ban. This, together with the actions taken by many others around the world, was fundamental in reinforcing the international ban on Terminator technology. But the ban did not stop biotech companies from pressing ahead with Terminator. That's why Progressio campaigned for the ban on Terminator technology to be upheld at the May 2008 CBD meeting in Berlin. / Дэлца Энд Пайн Лэнд (Delta & Pine Land). Монсэнто против Пёрси Шмайза (Monsanto v Percy Schmeiser) в Канаде, или Монсэнто против Бомэна (Monsanto v Bowman) в США. Вандана Шива (Vandana Shiva). Монсэнто (Monsanto), ДюПо (DuPont), Сингэнта (Syngenta) и Груп Лимагра (Group Limagrain).

TERM INVESTMENT GROWTH RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА О РОСТЕ СРОЧНЫХ КАПИТАЛОВЛОЖЕНИЙ (или РАСПИСКА О РОСТЕ СРОЧНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ) – For the Canadian Term Investment Growth Receipts (TIGRs), the trust company or bank would hold the physical strip bonds and allow the holder to exchange the registered certificate for a physical strip bond.

TERMITES = ТЕРМИТЫ – In African Rice industry, Termites:- General Information:- (i) Termites are the most significant soil pests of rice in Africa. They are primarily a problem in upland Rice ecosystem but may also occur in lowland areas in light textured soils. Of the 19 Species attacking Rice in Nigeria Macrotermes Sp. is the most common and destructive. (ii) Termite damage on Rice roots can also predispose the roots to secondary infection or invasion by pathogens. Symptoms:- (i) Damage is caused by the adults (workers) that consume the roots and fill the stem with soil. The reduced translocation of water and nutrients causes the attacked plant to dry up, become stunted, and to wilt or die. (ii) Damaged plants can easily be pulled up by hand because the roots are severed. Causes of termite outbreaks:- (i) presence of termite nests around field/farm; (ii) warm and dry climatic conditions (i.e. lack of rainfall); (iii) introduction of exotic crop species. Indigenous crop species are better able to cope with termite infestation as they have evolved some level of resistance; (iv) presence of unhealthy crop species that have been subjected to biotic and abiotic stresses such as drought, weeds, diseases, etc; and (v) lack of effective termite control measures. Control:- (i) effective traditional practices against termites include:- use of bamboo stems, smoking the termite nest, use of salt, and flooding of termite nests with water; (ii) biopesticides such as neem oil, neem powder and powdered tobacco are effective against termites because they serve as potential replacement for persistent chemical pesticides, such as Carbofuran which has already been banned in several countries; (iii) the entomopathogenic fungus Metarrhizium Anisopliae is an effective biological control strategy against termite attack on upland rice; and (iv) the application of red palm oil mixed with pawpaw is an indigenous biological control practice. The mixture attracts soldier ants that attack and drive away the termites. / Под Термитами понимается Отряд Общественных Насекомых. Общины, разделённые на касты, состоят из крылатых и бескрылых особей. Строят подземные и наземные (до 15 метров высотой) гнёзда (термитники). До 2 500 Видов, главным образом в тропиках; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось 7 Видов. Многоядны. Разрушают древесину, портят бумагу, кожу, сельскохозяйственные продукты и другое. Термиты, обитающие в почве, полезны как почвообразователи.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE = СРОЧНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ – Term Life Insurance:- a life insurance policy that pays the sum insured only if the life assured dies within the period of the policy which is for a fixed period. / Полис страхования жизни, предусматривающий выплату страховой суммы только в случае смерти застрахованного лица в период действия данного полиса, причём сам такой полис оформляется на какой-то фиксированный период времени. Срочное Страхование Жизни –

разновидность страхования жизни на определённый срок. От владельца полиса требуется внести только сумму страхования на случай смерти, то есть наличные средства не накапливаются, как в случае страхования жизни вплоть до смерти владельца (whole life insurance). Каждый раз при обновлении полиса сумма страхового взноса повышается, поскольку страхователь становится старше и статистическая вероятность его смерти увеличивается. Срочное страхование жизни значительно дешевле, чем полис страхования жизни вплоть до смерти владельца, что даёт владельцам полисов альтернативную возможность использовать сбережения для проведения собственных инвестиций.

TERM OF ART = ТЕРМИН ИСКУССТВА – Term Of Art is an expression or phrase that has a defined meaning when used in a particular context or knowledge environment, such as the patenting process, pharmaceuticals, computers, etc. For example, (i) 'Comprising' is a term of art used in claim language which means that the named elements are essential in describing the invention; and (ii) the word 'Claim' in the patent context is definitely a term of art. The term 'Art', for the purposes of the Canadian Patent Act, pertains to the application of knowledge to effect a desired result. To be statutory, an 'art' must belong to a field of technology and, consequently, be what the courts have termed a 'useful art' and a 'manual or productive art'. An art must be the practical application of knowledge, and must therefore be defined in a manner that gives practical effect to the knowledge. An art, therefore, is claimed as either a method or a use. A statutory 'method' must be an act or series of acts performed by some physical agent upon some physical object and producing in that object some change of either character or condition. Whether or not a method is statutory is not determined by whether or not it produces a statutory product. A 'use' is the application of certain means to achieve a specific result. A 'use' differs from a 'method' in that the contribution to the art must not be resident in the act or series of acts by which the result is achieved, but rather must arise solely from the recognition that the certain means can be applied (in an obvious way) to achieve the specific result see 12.06.08 for further guidance on 'use' claims.

TERMS OF BUSINESS AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПОРЯДКАХ ВЕДЕНИЯ БИЗНЕСА (или ПОРЯДКИ ДЕЛОВОГО СОГЛАШЕНИЯ) – Terms Of Business Agreement:- each Lloyd's broker that wishes to do business with a managing agent must enter into an agreement with the managing agent which records the general terms and conditions on which business will be conducted between them. / Соглашение О Порядках Ведения Дела или Порядки Делового Соглашения:- каждый брокер Лойдз, который желает заниматься делом с управляющим агентом, должен вступить в соглашение с управляющим агентом, которое прописывает генеральные порядки и условия, на которых будет вестись данное дело между ними.

TERMS OF FREIGHT = ПОРЯДКИ ФРАХТА (или ТЕРМИНЫ ФРАХТА) – Terms Of Freight:- all the conditions agreed upon between a carrier and a merchant about the type of freight and charges due to the carrier and whether these are prepaid or are to be collected. Note:- the so-called COMBITERMS based on the INCOTERMS® do make a distinction what of the freight and related costs is to be paid by the seller and what by the buyer. In the UN recommendation 23 a coding system is recommended to recognize the various items. / Все условия, оговорённые между перевозчиком и коммерсантом, в отношении типа фрахта и сборов, причитаемых данному перевозчику, и которые должны быть оплачены либо предварительно, либо по прибытии. Примечание:- так называемые КОМБИТЁРМЗ (COMBITERMS), основанные на ИНКОТЁРМЗ® (INCOTERMS®), вносят различия в отношении того, на каком этапе фрахт и связанные с ним расходы должны оплачиваться продавцом, а на каком – покупателем. В соответствии с Рекомендацией ООН № 23 было рекомендовано признавать различные положения.

TERMS OF PAYMENT = ПОРЯДКИ ОПЛАТЫ – The Terms of Payment (PAYTERMS) apply to commercial transactions relating to the provision of goods and/or services. An important part of a contract of sale is the conditions of payment under which the buyer will extinguish his or her debt to the seller. Lack of precision in terms of payment and different interpretations of such terms are known to give rise to disputes between trade partners. Requirements which must be fulfilled in order that a payment may be considered a valid means of extinguishing the debt to which it relates, and normally including statements regarding time-limit for payment, method of payment (whether or not involving a guarantee), the amount to be paid and the place where payment should be effected; it is understood that the terms do not prejudge the legal interpretation of these statements. / Порядки Оплаты (в Англоязычном исполнении могут употребляться как сокращение ПЭЙТЁРМЗ (PAYTERMS)) применяются в коммерческих сделках, связанных с предоставлением товаров и/или услуг. Важной частью контракта купли-продажи служат условия платежа, на которых покупатель погасит свой долг продавцу. Отсутствие точности в порядках оплаты и различные интерпретации таких порядков могут вызвать споры между партнёрами по сделке. Требования, которые должны быть выполнены с тем, чтобы платёж мог рассматриваться действительным, означают погашение долга соответствующему лицу и включают, обычно, такие параметры, как предельный срок оплаты, метод оплаты (с использованием или без использования гарантии), сумму, подлежащую оплате, место, в котором платёж должен быть произведён. При этом подразумевается, что сами порядки не предрешают интерпретации этих параметров с юридической точки зрения.

TERMS OF TRADE = ПОРЯДКИ ТОРГОВЛИ – Terms Of Trade:- a ratio of the change in export prices to the change in import prices. An increase in the terms of trade implies that the receipts from the same quantity of exports will finance an increased volume of imports. Thus measurement of real national disposable income needs to take account of this factor. Terms Of Trade:- the relationship over time between the price of a countries exports to the price of its imports.

TERMS SHEET = ЛИСТОК С ПОРЯДКАМИ – Terms Sheet is a document outlining the investment terms of a particular investment opportunity. It defines the terms and conditions of an investment, usually as dictated by an investor. It is the negotiating document that the parties must jointly agree to before a definitive investment agreement can be drafted.

TERM TRANSACTION = СРОЧНАЯ ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или СРОЧНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – Term Transactions are the transactions with a fixed maturity date. / Операции или сделки с фиксированной датой исполнения.

TERP = TOBACCO EQUITY REDUCTION PROGRAM

TERPOLYMER = ТЕРПОЛИМЕР – Terpolymer is a product of the polymerization of three different monomers.

TERPS = TERMINAL INSTRUMENT PROCEDURES

TERRACE = ТЕРРАСА – Terrace is:- (1) bench-like portions of a former flat river floodplain left at higher levels by the downcutting action of a river; alluvial terraces and river terraces are generally considered as synonymous. (2) An artificially leveled field or series of fields made on sloping land. / Под Террасами, от Французского слова Terrasse, понимаются горизонтальные или несколько наклонные выровненные площадки на склонах речных долин, берегах озёр и морей, ограниченные уступами сверху и снизу. Образуются под действием проточной воды (речные террасы) или волн водоёмов (озёрные и морские террасы) на фоне неравномерных тектонических поднятий, климатических колебаний и изменений уровня воды в бассейне.

TERRA–COTTA = ТЭРРАКОТОВОЕ – Terra-Cotta:- brownish orange.

TERRESTRIAL = НАЗЕМНОЕ (или СУХОПУТНОЕ, или ЖИВУЩЕЕ НА или В ЗЕМЛЕ) – Terrestrial:- growing in or on the ground.

TERRESTRIAL PLANTS = НАЗЕМНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ – Terrestrial Plants are any plants (including epiphytic plants), except marine plants.

TERRITORIAL WATERS = ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОДЫ – Territorial Waters is that portion of the sea up to a limited instance which is immediately adjacent to the shores of any country and over which the sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction of that country extend. / Территориальные Воды (Территориальное Море), морские воды, примыкающие к сухопутной территории или внутренним водам государства, входящие в состав его территории и находящиеся под его суверенитетом. Режим территориальных вод регулируется внутренним законодательством и Конвенцией ООН по Морскому Праву 1982. Эта конвенция установила для прибрежных государств ширину прибрежной морской полосы в 12 морских миль. В России ширина территориальных вод также составляет 12 морских миль. Ширина территориальных вод отсчитывается от линии наибольшего отлива как на материке, так и на островах. Для определения этой линии возможно также использование метода прямых исходных линий, который может применяться в местах, где линия берега глубоко изрезана и извилиста или где вдоль берега в непосредственной близости лежит цепь островов. Территориальные воды государства-архипелага начинаются за пределами его архипелажных вод. Ширина территориальных вод определяется прибрежным (или архипелажным) государством самостоятельно, но с учётом общепризнанных принципов и норм международного права. Прибрежное государство (государство-архипелаг) осуществляет полный суверенитет над территориальными водами, а также над воздушным пространством над ними и над морским дном и его недрами под ними. Территориальные воды отдельных принадлежащих какому-либо государству островов, находящихся за пределами общей внешней границы его территориальных вод, определяются в соответствии с положениями Раздела II Конвенции о Территориальном Море 1958 и Часте II и VIII Конвенции 1982. Порядок определения территориальных вод государств-архипелагов предусмотрен Частью IV Конвенции 1982. Обе упомянутые конвенции предусматривают право мирного прохода морских судов всех флагов через территориальные воды любого государства.

TERRITORY WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ИЗ (ОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЙ) ТЕРРИТОРИИ (или ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Territory Wool is a designation originally given to wools originating in regions west of the Missouri River. Now applies to western range wools, not including Texas and California.

TERRORISM = ТЕРРОРИЗМ – Terrorism is:- (i) any act of terrorism arising directly or indirectly out of or in any way connected with biological, chemical, radioactive, or nuclear pollution or contamination or explosion; or (ii) any action controlling, preventing, suppressing, retaliating against or responding to any act referred to in (i) above. An act of terrorism includes, but is not limited to, any act, preparation in respect of action or threat of action, designed to:- (i) influence a government or any political division within it for any purpose; and/or (ii) influence or intimidate the public or any section of the public with the intention of advancing a political, religious, ideological or similar purpose

TERRY CLOTH = МАХРОВОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ЛОХМАТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Terry Cloth is a typical uncut pile weave fabric. This fabric is formed by using two sets of warp yarns. One set of warp yarns is under very little tension; when the filling yarns are packed into place, these loose yarns are pushed backward along with the filling yarns, and loops are formed. Typical uses include towels, robes, and apparel. Terrycloth, Terry Cloth, Terry Towelling, Terry, or simply Towelling is a fabric with loops that can absorb large amounts of water. It can be manufactured by weaving or knitting. Towelling is woven on special looms that have two beams of longitudinal warp through which the filler or weft is fired laterally. The first industrial production of terrycloth towels was by the English manufacturer Christy company (also known as Christy UK and Christy Towels) is a long-established manufacturer of household linens and is known as the inventor of the first industrially produced looped cotton (terrycloth) towel. It was founded in 1850 in the mill town of Droylsden, Lancashire (now part of Great Manchester). There are two types of terry fabrics:- (i) Towell Terry is a woven fabric with long loops that can absorb large amounts of water. Its content is usually 100% cotton, but may sometimes contain polyester. (ii) French Terry is a fabric, used in men's, women's and children's clothes. One of its sides is flat, while the other side is with cross loops. It is either 100% cotton or contains polyester with elastaine (lycra). It is often warp knitted, and the term French Terry is colloquially used for all warp knitted Terry. It is the length of loops that determines how much fluid is absorbed by the cloth as longer loops provide more surface area to absorb and come in contact with the fluid. Items that may be made from terrycloth include babies' nappies (UK English) or reusable diapers (US English), towels, bathrobes, bedlinen, and sweatbands for the wrist or head. Terrycloth is also sometimes used to make sweat jackets. Terry toweling hats with a shallow brim were once popular with cricketers (like English wicketkeeper Jack Russell) but are no longer in fashion. An alternative fabric used for towels is waffle fabric. A modern synthetic alternative is microfiber. Terry Cloth is a cotton or cotton and man-made fiber fabric with a looped pile on one or both sides. It is made into towels for drying after a bath. It may also be used for dish towels. Terry Cloth or Turkish Toweling is a fabric composed entirely of cotton yarns. In effect it is a single cloth, having rows of loops, formed by warp yarn, in regular order, on each side of the cloth. In making this fabric, it is necessary to use two beams. No. 1 or the bottom beam contains the warp for making the body or ground of the cloth. No. 2, the top or terry beam, contains the warp for making the loops in the cloth or terry effect. Terry cloth is used in the manufacture of towels and Turkish bath robes, and, as to color, there are solid bleached towels, towels having side and cross border color effects, also stripe patterns for the bath robes, favorite colors being navy blue, old gold, cherry red, light green, etc. The warps are of 2/20's to 2/30's cotton and the filling 1/20's to 1/30's cotton. Terry cloth is a narrow fabric measuring about 25 inches from loom and can be made on the roller or cam loom or the dobby or Jacquard loom, either style of loom of course having the terry motion attached; the Jacquard machine being only necessary in making fancy border effects in conjunction with the filling box motion. Very good cross border patterns are produced on a mutual, loom, having terry motion and dobby attached. The terry weave is the three harness twill weave dissected, and the different parts of this weave placed together again in such a manner as to permit the forming of a series of loops on each side of the cloth in regular order, by the top or terry warp weaving slack, using only sufficient weight to permit of correct shedding. In making terry on a roller or cam loom, four harnesses and four cams are necessary, two cams being warp, effect and two cams filling effect. The top beam containing terry warp is drawn in on first and third harnesses and the bottom or ground warp on second and fourth harness, reeded two ends per split and placed in the loom, the first and third harnesses being strapped up to the first roller, the second and fourth harnesses being strapped up to the second roller. The harnesses are then connected with the treadles at the bottom of loom by means of jack straps, these treadles being in turn operated by the cams, which are set on a cam shaft. The terry motion is arranged thus:- at the bottom of the loom, near the side, there is a treadle, suspended in much the same manner as the cam treadles. To the treadle there is an iron (^ inch) rod attached and running up the inside of the loom and connected with an iron lever, which works upon a fulcrum, bolted to the loom side, the loom driving shaft rests in box or bearing on the side of the loom. This box is so shaped that it allows the shaft an eccentric motion, when the terry treadle is forced down by a cam, placed on the lower loom shaft for the purpose. When the terry cam, revolving on the lower loom shaft, strikes the terry treadle, the rod connected thereto pulls down on the lever connected with the box in which is resting the driving shaft, the whole action throws the loom shaft and loom sley forward out of line, and the top warp working slack the reed draws the yarn through; then the terry treadle regaining its original position, the loom shaft settles back to its correct position and the next pick of the loom binds in the slack warp, thus forming the loop in the cloth – the terry motion in this case working for two picks and stopping for one. In weaving toweling on a roller loom, it being of short lengths of terry, the weaver allows the

cloth to weave terry for any desired length, and to weave solid cloth without the loop. He throws the terry motion out of gear by dropping an iron finger down on the treadle. This holds the terry treadle out of the way of the revolving terry cam. This iron finger is usually either raised or lowered by means of a cord, fastened to the inner side of the breast beam and near the end of the loom. This finger can be worked automatically by the use of a dobby motion or Jacquard machine. The terry warp, by weaving slack and forming the loops, will weave out at the rate of about 100 per cent faster than the ground warp. It is then replaced by twisting another warp to it, this operation taking place at the loom and without removing the harnesses. A good grade of terry cloth can be made as follows:- Reed – 900, two ends per dent, 27 inches in reed; 2/30's cotton ground warp; 2/30's cotton terry warp; 1/30's cotton filling; 30 picks. Width from loom, 25 inches. To be drawn and woven as. stated above for a roller loom. Terry Cloth is a fabric with loops that can absorb large amounts of water used for home décor, summer apparel, towels, robes or bedlinens. It is easy to wash and does not require ironing. Terry Cloth is a pile fabric, typically cotton, with loops that are able to absorb large amounts of liquids. Terry cloth is manufactured through one of two methods, weaving or knitting. The predominant commercial method is weaving on a dobby loom. Terry cloth became available to consumers in the general public in the late XIX century. Cotton Terry Cloth:- the majority of terry cloth is made with cotton. Manufactures choose cotton because, unlike other materials that get weaker in water, cotton's absorbent fiber gets stronger when wet. Cotton can also be sanitized in hot water, using both bleach and detergent, without harm. Loop pile not only acts like sponges, but also can withstand rubbing, pulling, twisting and tugging. Another bonus to using cotton is that it can absorb 27 times its own weight in water. History of Terry Cloth:- the very first terry cloth was made in 1841 in France, out of silk. By 1845 in England, John Bright had begun making worsted terry cloth. In 1848 the first terry cloth was made out of cotton in England by Samuel Holt. Holt then patented the process in England and the United States. In 1864, Holt left London and came to the United States, where he opened a plant in New Jersey to manufacture the cotton terry cloth. Within two years, the company had sold the patents to the cotton terry cloth for USD250 000. How Terry Cloth Is Produced:- terry cloth has to first be made into a fabric, and is done through warping and weaving. Longitudinal threads are warped across a beam while at the same time latitudinal threads are woven over and under them. Manufactures use coatings of starch or wax to make the warp threads easier to weave. Terry cloth can only be woven using two warp beams; the ground warp is used to form the base of the towel while the pile warp is used to create the loops of thread that produce the texture and function. Benefits of Terry Cloth:- the terry cloth has benefits for manufacturers and consumers. Manufacturers find that cotton gives them flexibility to dye, allowing them to offer terry cloth products in several colors. For consumers it is easy to clean, can withstand high temperatures, and does not shrink with washing. Terry cloth is light, washable, comfortable and, most importantly, absorbent. Made From Terry Cloth:- the most common items made out of terry cloth include towels, bath robes, and beach cover ups. In recent years, terry cloth has been used in clothing and exercise wear. Many people purchase terry cloth towels and bath robes because they are more absorbent than the average towel or robe. Terry Cloth is a cotton or cotton-blend fabric having uncut loops on one or both sides. Made on a dobby loom with a terry arrangement or on a Jacquard loom. It is used for toweling, beach robes, etc. Terry Cloth is a type of cloth that features loops and soft piles of yarns, resulting in very absorbent, moisture wicking material. Almost everyone recognizes terry cloth, and we most commonly see the material used for bath towels, hand towels and the like. The way the fabric is made is perfect for drying off the body after baths, showers or swimming. Conversely, French terry can be called a version of terry cloth, most commonly used in clothing. There are several differences between this material and more standard terry cloth. First, French terry tends to feature looping and piling of the fabric on one side only. The other side of the fabric has a flat unlooped back. Second, and perhaps one of the most valuable features of the material, is its stretch. The fabric could be called Stretchy or Jersey Terry Cloth. You can find the occasional French terry towel, frequently ones especially designed for putting up the hair in a turban style after a shower. Yet you're much more likely to see it used in clothing. For many years now, women have especially enjoyed robes made of this material in a variety of lengths and styles. These are usually preferred to standard terry cloth robes that may be worn in the winter because they are much lighter and cooler. You may also find stretchy terry swimsuit cover-ups that will help dry the body more quickly after a quick swim. French terry is popular in sporty or casual clothing, such as in the athletic two-piece or jogging suit, made for jogging on cooler days. This suit is a great alternative to the warmer velour suits worn in the winter months. You'll also see French terry in clothing like shorts and athletic shirts. For a while in the early 1980s, terry cloth shorts, shirts, and tank tops were popular wear not just for athletics, but more for summer mainstream clothing. Another common use of French terry is in infant and toddler clothing. Footed and non-footed one-piece pajamas are often made in the fabric. Like the jogging suit made of this material, stretchy one-piece suits for young children are much more comfortable for use as weather turns warmer. A little stretch to the fabric accommodates a growing child, at least for a while. If you buy a terry outfit for a little one, you can always buy it a size larger to get a bit more wear out of the garment. The moisture wicking nature of stretchy terry cloth has inspired other athletic clothing. You can now find French terry yoga or Pilates pants, which some feel are some of the most comfortable to wear for workouts. The fabric is still most used in infant clothing, workout clothes, and in light summer robes. The name 'Terry' comes from the French word 'Tirer', which means to pull out, referring to the pile loops which were pulled out by hand to make absorbent traditional toweling. Latin 'Vellus', meaning hair, has the derivation 'Velour', which is the toweling with cut loops. In research conducted on terry weaving by the Manchester Textile Institute, it was concluded that original terry weaving was likely the result of defective weaving. This research indicates that this development occurred in Turkey, probably in Bursa City, one of the major traditional textile centers in Turkey. Terry weaving construction is considered a later development in the evolution of woven fabrics. Terry toweling is still known as 'Turk Fabric', 'Turkish Toweling' or 'Turkish Terry'. Terrycloth is a type of pile fabric which is famous for its softness and high absorbency. It is often used for towels and bathrobes, and it may be utilized to make athletic warmups and other accessories. Many department stores carry items made from terrycloth, and it is also possible to purchase this fabric by the yard for the purpose of making custom towels, robes, and other objects. Many sewing suppliers carry terrycloth, and it can also be ordered online or directly from manufacturers. This fabric can be produced through weaving or knitting, with weaving being common for commercially produced terrycloth. In either case, the fabric is characterized by thick, uncut loops which form a soft pile on one or both sides of the fabric. The loops increase the absorbency of the fabric by making more surface area available, and they also tend to make the fabric more heavy, as more thread is required to make the material. Cotton is a material of choice for terrycloth, since it is highly absorbent and easy to work with. It is also possible to use bamboo or linen, along with artificial fibers which have been designed for absorbency. The level of softness will be determined by the fiber used, and the color can easily be adjusted with dyes. Terrycloth can also be patterned by printing or using multicolored thread, and it can be decoratively embroidered as well. Industrially, terrycloth is made on a dobby loom, a specialized loom which allows for greater control of the tension of the threads. People can also knit or weave it by hand, using several different techniques, although handmade terrycloth is time consuming to make. Industrial methods of manufacture have been in use since the mid-1800s, which is around the time that this specialized fabric began to achieve widespread popularity. One of the big problems with terrycloth is that if the loops become caught in something and tear out, they can tear a whole line of loops with them, causing the fabric to become thin and structurally unstable. The fabric can also become ragged with torn ends if it is not cared for properly. The loops are also subject to uneven wear, which can made the fabric stiff or threadbare in some places and perfectly plush in others. Regularly rotating terrycloth products so that they do not see sustained heavy use is a good idea, as is following the care directions on their labels to ensure that the fabric stays in good condition. Terry Cloth is a looped pile fabric that is either woven or knitted. Very absorbent and used for towels, etc. French terry cloth is looped on one side and sheared pile on the other. Construction:- terry towels are woven as 2, 3, 4, 5 or more

pick terry weaves. The most common type is 3-pick terry toweling. Warps are divided into two systems, pile warps and ground warps, whereas weft consist of only one system. In basic Turkish Toweling, front side and back side pile warps and 1st and 2nd ground warps ends form a 2/1 rib weave with each other. The rib weave which is formed by the pile warps is one pick ahead of the rib weave which is formed by ground warp ends. Warps are ordered throughout the fabric width 1:1 or 2:2 pile and ground warps. In 1:1 warp order each ground warp end is followed by a pile warp end while in 2:2 warp order each two ground warp ends are followed by two pile warp ends. The weft count used for toweling is between 15 and 25 picks/cm. And warp count is between 20 and 30 ends/cm. During the weaving of borders, the weft count is increased 3 to 6 times the density in the pile areas. Pile/ground ratio is described as the length of pile warp per unit length of fabric in the warp direction. A practical way to find out this ratio is done by measuring a 10 cm length of toweling in the warp direction, then cut the pile warp from either ends of the measured length and measure the total length of the removed pile end per 10 cm length of fabric. Pile warp length per 10 cm fabric is usually between 20–100 cm. This ratio has a direct effect on the fabric weight and thickness. As the ratio increased, the weight and the thickness of the terry fabric increases. Terry Cloth Regular Weight – 9 oz or oz/sq.yd (305 g/sq.m (or GSM)). Terry Cloth (60" (or 152.4 cm) wide):- (i) Medium Weight – 10 oz or oz/sq.yd (339 g/sq.m (or GSM)); and (ii) Heavy Weight – 14 oz or oz/sq.yd (475 g/sq.m (or GSM)) and more up to 23.6 oz or oz/sq.yd (800 g/sq.m (or GSM); known as Luxury Hotel Quality). Terry:- an absorbent fabric with loops forming the pile; also called Terry Cloth. Terry Cloth:- pile, also Jacquard and dobby combined with pile. Either all over loops on both sides of the fabric or patterned loops on both sides. Formed with an extra warp yarn. Long wearing, easy to launder and requires no ironing. May be bleached, dyed, or printed. Better qualities have a close, firm, underweave, with very close loops. Very absorbent, and the longer the loop, the greater the absorbency. When the pile is only on one side, it is called Turkish Towelling. / уточина. Крысти (Christy). Дьжяк Расэл (Jack Russell). Жакяр (Jacquard). К 1845 в Англии, Дьжон Брайт (John Bright) начал вырабатывать ххх махровое полотно (worsted terry cloth). В 1848 в Англии из хлопка Сэмьюэлом Холтом (Samuel Holt) было выработано первое махровое полотно. Махровое Полотно представляет собой типичную тканую ткань с неразрезным ворсом. Эта ткань формируется с помощью двух комплектов основной пряжи. Один комплект основной пряжи имеет очень маленькое натяжение; когда уточная пряжа прокладывается соответствующим образом в данной ткани, то пряжа с ослабленным натяжением проталкивается в обратном порядке, формируя, таким образом, петли. Такое полотно обычно используют в производстве полотенец, халатов и другой одежды. Махровое Полотно (известное в Английском языке как Terrycloth или Terry Cloth), а также Махровое Полотенечное Полотно (Terry Towelling), Махра (Terry), или просто как Полотенечное Полотно (Towelling) представляет собой ткань с петлями, которые могут абсорбировать (поглощать) большие количества воды. Она может быть изготовлена посредством ткачества или вязания. Полотенечное полотно ткётся на специальных ткацких станках, которые имеют два навоя с продольными нитями основы, поперёк которых должным образом прокладывается уточина (или уток). Первое промышленное производство полотенец из махрового полотна было налажено Английским изготовителем – компанией Крысти (Christy; известной также как Крысти Ю.Кей. (Christy UK) и Полотенца от Крысти (Christy Towels)), которая существует достаточно давно в качестве изготовителя домашнего белья, и известная как изобретатель первого промышленно произведённого петельного полотенца из хлопкового махрового полотна. Она была основана в 1850 в фабричном городке Дройлсден, Графство Ланкашир (Droylsden, Lancashire; сейчас являющегося частью Великого или Большого Манчестера (Great Manchester). Существуют два типа махровых тканей:- (i) Полотенечная Махра (Towell Terry), которая является тканой тканью с длинными петлями, которые могут абсорбировать (поглощать) большие количества воды. В её состав входит обычно 100% хлопка, хотя иногда может содержать и полиэстер. В последнее время стало также активно использоваться вискозное бамбуковое (иногда называемое и искусственным, в зависимости от того, каким способом было изготовлено данное волокно) и вискозное модальное (выработанное из бука) волокно. (ii) Французская Махра (French Terry), называемая также Турецкое Полотенечное Полотно (Turkish Towelling), которая является тканью, используемой в производстве мужской, женской и детской одежды. Одна из её сторон гладкая (flat), в то время как другая сторона с путаными (или поперечными) петлями (cross loops). Она либо на 100% состоит из хлопка, либо содержит полиэстер с эластаном (лайкрой). Она зачастую основовязаная, а сам термин Французская Махра используется в разговорном плане для всей основовязаной махры (warp knitted terry). Длина петель определяет то, как много жидкости может быть абсорбировано (поглощено) данным полотном; чем длиннее петли, тем большую область поверхности они создают для абсорбирования (впитывания) и вовлечения в контакт с жидкостью. Изделия, которые могут быть сделаны из махрового полотна, включают детские пелёнки (babies' nappies (Английский СК)) или пелёнки многократного использования (reusable diapers (Английский США)), полотенца (towels), банные халаты (bathrobes), постельное бельё (bedlinen), и спортивные потнички (sweatbands) для запястья или головы. Махровое полотно используется также иногда для производства толстовок (или курток или мягких жакетов (sweat jackets)). Шляпы из махрового полотенечного полотна (terry toweling hats) с мелкими или неглубокими полями (shallow brim) когда-то даже были популярны среди игроков в крикет (cricketers; как у Английского ловящего мяч за воротцами Дьжяка Расэла (like English wicketkeeper Jack Russell), но сейчас они больше не в моде. В качестве альтернативной ткани, используемой для полотенец, выступает вафельная ткань (waffle fabric). Современной синтетической альтернативой махровому полотну служит микроволокно (microfiber). Махровое Полотно – ткань из хлопка или из хлопка и искусственных волокон с петлистым ворсом на одной или обеих сторонах. Оно используется в производстве полотенец для обсушивания после бани. Оно может быть использовано также и для посудных полотенец. Махровое Полотно (Terry Cloth) или, часто называемое как Турецкое Полотенечное Полотно (Turkish Toweling) является тканью, полностью произведённой из хлопковой пряжи. По сути, оно является одиночной тканью (single cloth), имеющей ряды петель, сформированных пряжей основы (warp yarn), в регулярном порядке на каждой стороне этого полотна. Для производства этой ткани необходимо использовать два навоя (beams). № 1 или нижний навой (bottom beam) содержит основу для производства тела (body) или грунта (ground) данного полотна. № 2, верхний (the top) или навой махры (terry beam), содержит основу для производства петель в данном полотне или для махрового эффекта (terry effect). Махровое полотно используется в производстве полотенец (towels) и Турецких банных халатов (Turkish bath robes), а что касается цвета, то существуют прочно отбеленные полотенца (solid bleached towels), полотенца, имеющие цветовые эффекты в виде продольных и поперечных бордюров (side and cross border), а также узоров в виде полосок (stripe patterns) для банных халатов, излюбленными цветами считаются тёмно-синий (navy blue), цвет старого (или червонного) золота (old gold), вишнёво-красный (cherry red), светло-зелёный (light green) и так далее. Для основ махрового полотна используется хлопковая пряжа Английских номеров (Ne) от 2/20's до 2/30's (Метрических номеров (Nm) от 33.9/2s до 50.8/2s соответственно; 2 – означает то, что пряжа выработана сложением 2 нитей, а s – направление крутки), а для уточин – хлопковая пряжа Английских номеров от 1/20's до 1/30's (Метрических номеров от 33.9/1s до 50.8/1s соответственно; 1 – означает то, что пряжа однониточная, а s – направление крутки). Махровое полотно вырабатывалось ранее, как правило, в виде узкой ткани, выходящей в суровом виде с ткацкого станка шириной 25 дюймов (63.5 сантиметра; в настоящее время махровые полотна вырабатываются, как правило, шириной от 59 до 87 дюймов (от 150 до 220 сантиметров). Махровое полотно вырабатывается на валичных (или барабанных) или камерных ткацких станках (roller or cam looms) и на кареточных или Жаккардовых ткацких станках (dobby or Jacquard looms), и на любом стиле ткацких станков, имеющих, конечно же, присоединённый механизм выработки махровой ткани (the terry motion attached); Жаккардовые машины используются только лишь в производстве махрового полотна с эффектом узорного бордюра (fancy border effects) совместно с

механизмом смены уточных челноков (filling box motion). Очень хорошие узоры в виде поперечных бордюров (cross border patterns) производятся на совмещённых ткацких станках (mutual looms), имеющих присоединённые механизм выработки махровой ткани (the terry motion attached) и каретку (dobby attached). Махровое переплетение (terry weave) является разобранным (или вскрытым) трёхремизным саржевым переплетением (the three harness twill weave dissected), и различные части этого переплетения, размещённые вместе снова таким образом, чтобы позволить формирование серий петель на каждой стороне данного полотна в регулярном порядке, by the top or terry warp weaving slack, используя лишь достаточный вес для достижения правильного зевообразования (correct shedding). При выработке махры на валичных (или барабанных) или камерных ткацких станках (roller or cam looms) необходимы четыре ремизки (harnesses) и четыре камеры (cams), из которых две камеры отвечают за основный эффект (two cams being warp effect) и две других – за уточный эффект (filling effect). Верхний навой (top beam), содержащий основу махры (terry warp) проходит через первую и третью ремизки (is drawn in on first and third harnesses), а нижняя или грунтовая основа (bottom or ground warp) – через вторую и четвёртую ремизки (on second and fourth harnesses), reeded two ends per split и размещены (placed) в ткацком станке, первая и третья ремизки being strapped up to the first roller, а вторая и четёртая ремизки being strapped up to the second roller. Затем ремизки соединены с подножками (connected with the treadles) внизу ткацкого станка (at the bottom of loom) посредством xxxxx (jack straps), эти подножки being in turn operated by the cams, which are set on a cam shaft. The terry motion is arranged thus:- at the bottom of the loom, near the side, there is a treadle, suspended in much the same manner as the cam treadles. To the treadle there is an iron (^ inch) rod attached and running up the inside of the loom and connected with an iron lever, which works upon a fulcrum, bolted to the loom side, the loom driving shaft rests in box or bearing on the side of the loom. This box is so shaped that it allows the shaft an eccentric motion, when the terry treadle is forced down by a cam, placed on the lower loom shaft for the purpose. When the terry cam, revolving on the lower loom shaft, strikes the terry treadle, the rod connected thereto pulls down on the lever connected with the box in which is resting the driving shaft, the whole action throws the loom shaft and loom sley forward out of line, and the top warp working slack the reed draws the yarn through; then the terry treadle regaining its original position, the loom shaft settles back to its correct position and the next pick of the loom binds in the slack warp, thus forming the loop in the cloth – the terry motion in this case working for two picks and stopping for one. In weaving toweling on a roller loom, it being of short lengths of terry, the weaver allows the cloth to weave terry for any desired length, and to weave solid cloth without the loop. He throws the terry motion out of gear by dropping an iron finger down on the treadle. This holds the terry treadle out of the way of the revolving terry cam. This iron finger is usually either raised or lowered by means of a cord, fastened to the inner side of the breast beam and near the end of the loom. This finger can be worked автоматически посредством использования кареточного устройства (dobby motion) или Жаккардовой машины (Jacquard machine). The terry warp, by weaving slack and forming the loops, will weave out at the rate of about 100 per cent faster than the ground warp. It is then replaced by twisting another warp to it, this operation taking place at the loom and without removing the harnesses. Хороший сорт махрового полотна может быть сделан со следующими параметрами:- бёрдо (reed) – 900, две продольные нити на зуб (two ends per dent), 27 дюймов в бёрдо (27 inches in reed); хлопковая пряжа для грунтовой основы (ground warp) Ne 2/30's (Nm 50.8/2s); хлопковая пряжа для основы махры (terry warp) Ne 2/30's (Nm 50.8/2s); хлопковая уточина (filling) Ne 1/30's (Nm 50.8/1s); количество поперечных нитей (picks):- 30. Ширина в суровом виде с ткацкого станка (width from loom):- 25 дюймов (inches; или 63.5 сантиметра). Должно быть вытянуто (drawn) и соткано, как указывалось выше, на валичном (или барабанном) ткацком станке (roller loom). Махровое Полотно – ткань с петельками, которые могут абсорбировать (впитывать) большие количества воды, используемое для домашнего убранства (home décor), летней одежды (summer apparel), полотенец (towels), халатов (robes) или постельного белья (bedlinens). Легко в стирке и не требует глажения (ironing). Махровое Полотно – ворсовая ткань, как правило, из хлопка, с петельками, которые способны абсорбировать (впитывать) большие количества жидкостей. Махровое полотно вырабатывается одним из двух методов, ткачеством или вязанием. Преобладающий коммерческий метод – ткачество на кареточном ткацком станке (dobby loom). Махровое полотно стало доступным рядовым потребителям в конце XIX столетия. Хлопковое Махровое Полотно:- большая часть махрового полотна делается из хлопкового волокна. Изготовители выбирают хлопок потому, что в отличие от других материалов, которые слабеют в воде, абсорбентное волокно из хлопка во влажном состоянии становится ещё прочнее. Хлопок также может быть подвергнут санитарной обработке в горячей воде (be sanitized in hot water), с использованием как отбеливателя (bleach), так и моющего средства (detergent), без причинения ему вреда. Петельный ворс (loop pile) действует не только как губки (sponges), но может также противостоять истиранию (или разглаживанию) (rubbing), выщипыванию (или выдёргиванию или вытягиванию) (pulling), скручиванию (twisting) и одёргиванию (tugging). Другим преимуществом для использования хлопка служит то, что он может абсорбировать в 27 раз большего своего собственного веса в воде (its own weight in water). История Махрового Полотна:- самое первое махровое полотно было сделано из шёлка в 1841 во Франции. К 1845 в Англии, Дьжон Брайт (John Bright) начал изготавливать камвольное махровое полотно (worsted terry cloth). В 1848 в Англии Сэмьюэлом Холтом (Samuel Holt) было сделано первое махровое полотно из хлопка. Холт затем запатентовал этот процесс в Англии и Соединённых Штатах Америки. В 1864, Холт покинул Лондон и уехал в Соединённые Штаты, и открыл там завод в Нью Джерси (New Jersey) по изготовлению махрового полотна из хлопка. В течение двух лет через свою компанию он распродал патенты на махровое полотно из хлопка на сумму в USD250 000 (USD – Доллар США). Как Производится Махровое Полотно:- прежде всего махровое полотно вырабатывается как тканая ткань, а это осуществляется посредством процессов сновки (warping) и ткачества. Продольные нити проснованы (are warped) в ширину навоя, в то же самое время поперечные нити затканы (are woven) над и под ними. Изготовители применяют покрытия из крахмала или воска (wax) для придания нитям основы лучшей способности к ткачеству. Махровое полотно может быть соткано лишь с использованием двух навоев с пряжей основы; грунтовая основа (ground warp) используется для формирования основания махровой ткани, а ворсовая основа (pile warp) используется для создания петелек нити, которая создаёт текстуру и функцию такой ткани. Выгоды Махрового Полотна:- махровое полотно имеет выгоды для изготовителей и потребителей. Изготовители находят то, что хлопок предоставляет им гибкость в крашении, позволяя им предлагать продукты из махрового полотна в нескольких цветах. Для потребителей оно легко в чистке, может выдерживать высокие температуры, и не усаживается при стирке. Махровое полотно – лёгкое, стираемое, удобное и, самое важное, абсорбентное. Изделия Из Махрового Полотна:- большинство ходовых изделий, сделанных из махрового полотна, составляют полотенца, банные халаты, и пляжные накидки (beach cover ups). В последние годы, махровое полотно стало использоваться в форменной (clothing) и тренировочной одежде (exercise wear). Многие люди приобретают полотенца и банные халаты из махрового полотна, поскольку они обладают большей способностью к абсорбированию, нежели полотенца и халаты из других полотен. Махровое Полотно – ткани из хлопка или смеси с хлопком, имеющая неразрезные петельки на одной или обеих сторонах. Оно вырабатывается на кареточных ткацких станках (dobby looms) с механизмом для махры (terry arrangement) или на Жаккардовых ткацких станках (Jacquard looms). Оно используется для полотенечного полотна (toweling), пляжных халатов (beach robes) и так далее. Махровое Полотно – тип полотна, которое характеризуется наличием петелек (loops) и мягких ворсинок из пряжи (soft piles of yarns), которые в конечном итоге создают очень абсорбентный, впитывающий влагу материал (very absorbent, moisture wicking material). Практически каждый человек узнает махровое полотно, и чаще всего мы видим его использование для банных полотенец (bath towels), полотенец для рук

(hand towels) и тому подобного. Готовая махровая ткань превосходна для обсушивания тела (drying off the body) после бани, душа или купания. И наоборот, Французская махра (conversely, French terry), которую можно было бы назвать версией махрового полотна, наиболее часто используется в производстве одежды (clothing). Имеются несколько различий между этим материалом и более стандартным махровым полотном. Во-первых, Французская махра отличается тем, что формирование петелек или ворса (looping and piling) производится только на одной стороне ткани. Другая сторона ткани имеет гладкую непетельчатую изнанку (flat unlooped back). Во-вторых, и конечно же одним из самых ценных отличий данного материала, служит его растяжимость (stretch). Ткань могла бы даже называться растяжимым махровым полотном или махровым полотном Дьжёзи (stretchy or Jersey terry cloth). В ряде случаев можно даже увидеть полотенца из Французской махры, зачастую они специально разрабатываются для укладки волос в стиле тюрбана после душа. Пока же наиболее часто её можно увидеть в предметах одежды. Сейчас, как и в течение многих лет, женщины особенно наслаждаются халатами различной длины и стилей, сделанными из этого материала. Как правило, существуют предпочтения к халатам из стандартного махрового полотна, которые могут носиться зимой, потому что они намного легче и прохладнее. Можно также встретить и накидки из растягиваемой махры, набрасываемые на купальные костюмы (stretchy terry swimsuit cover-ups), и которые помогут обсушить тело более быстро после непродолжительного купания. Французская махра популярна в производстве спортивной или будничной одежды (sporty or casual clothing), такой как в атлетический костюм из двух предметов (athletic two-piece suit) или костюм для бега трусцой (jogging suit), сделанные для бега трусцой в прохладные дни. Этот костюм является весомой альтернативой более тёплым велюровым костюмам (warmer velour suits), одеваемым в зимние месяцы. Французскую махру можно встретить также и в производстве такой одежды, как шорты и атлетические рубашки (shorts and athletic shirts). Одно время, в начале 1980-х, шорты из махрового полотна, рубашки, и футболки-безрукавки (так называемые борцовки; tank tops) были популярной одеждой не только для атлетики, но даже и как господствующая в моде летняя одежда. Другим общим использованием Французской махры является её использование в производстве одежды для малышей и ребятишек (infant and toddler clothing). Однопредметные пижамы, служащие и не служащие нижним бельём (footed and non-footed one-piece pajamas), часто изготавливаются из такой ткани. Как и костюм для бега трусцой, сделанный из этого материала, так и однопредметные растягиваемые костюмы (stretchy one-piece suits) для малолетних детей являются намного более комфортными для использования в момент, когда погода становится более тёплой. Небольшое растяжение для данной ткани подстраивается под растущего ребёнка, по крайней мене ненадолго. Если Вы покупаете махровый костюм (terry outfit) для небольшого ребёнка, Вы всегда можете купить его на размер больше для того чтобы продлить возможность выроста ребёнка из данного швейного изделия. Естественное свойство растягиваемого махрового полотна впитывать влагу подвигло на его использование в производстве различной атлетической одежды. Вы можете также встретить Французскую махру в штанах для занятия йогой или Пилатэс (yoga or Pilates pants), в которых некоторые люди испытывают наибольший комфорт, надевая такую одежду для тренировок. Данная ткань всё ещё наиболее часто используется в производстве одежды для младенцев (infant clothing), тренировочной одежде (workout clothes), и в лёгких летних халатах (light summer robes). В Английский язык слово Terry, означающее Махра, попало из Французского языка от слова Tirer, означающее Вытаскивать или Вытащить (to pull out), которое относилось в ворсовым петелькам (pile loops), которые вытаскивались вручную при создании абсорбентного традиционного полотенечного полотна (absorbent traditional toweling). Латинское слово Вэллус (Vellus), означающее Волос (Hair), легло в основу происхождения слова Велюр (Velour), под которым подразумевается полотенечное полотно с разрезными петельками (toweling with cut loops). В исследовании по ткачеству махры (on terry weaving), проведённому Манчестерским Текстильным Институтом (the Manchester Textile Institute), был сделан вывод о том, что изначально ткачество махры явилось результатом дефектного ткачества (result of defective weaving) или дефекта ткачества. Это исследование показывает, что развитие производства такого полотна возникло в Турции, вероятно в городе Бурса (Bursa City), одном из самых крупных традиционных текстильных центров в Турции. Построение ткачества махры (terry weaving construction) рассматривалось в дальнейшем развитии в эволюции тканых тканей. Махровое полотенечное полотно (terry toweling) до сих пор во многих странах известно как Тюркская Ткань (Turk Fabric), Турецкое Полотенечное Полотно (Turkish Toweling) или Турецкая Махра (Turkish Terry). Махровое Полотно – тип ворсовой ткани (pile fabric), которая известна за свою мягкость и высокую впитываемость (или абсорбентность (absorbency)). Оно часто используется для полотенец и банных халатов, и оно может быть применено для производства атлетических разогревателей (athletic warm-ups) и прочих аксессуаров. Многие промтоварные магазины торгуют изделиями из махрового полотна, и возможно также приобрести эту ткань на отрез или метражем (by the yard) с целью изготовления по своим меркам полотенец, халатов и прочих изделий. Многие поставщики-швейники продают махровое полотно (sewing suppliers carry terrycloth), и оно может быть заказано также в режиме реального времени через Интернет или напрямую у изготовителей. Эта ткань может быть выработана посредством ткачества или вязания; наиболее общепринятое производимое в коммерческом плане махровое полотно вырабатывается ткачеством. В любом случае, данная ткань характеризуется густыми, неразрезными петельками (thick, uncut loops), которые формируют мягкий ворс на одной или обеих сторонах данной ткани. Петельки увеличивают впитываемость (или абсорбенцию; absorbency) данной ткани, делая доступной большую площадь поверхности, и они также приводят к тому, что ткань становится более тяжёлой, поскольку больше нити требуется для выработки данного материала. Хлопок выбран основным материалом для махрового полотна, поскольку он является высоко абсорбентным и с ним легко работать. Можно также использовать бамбук или лён, в дополнение к искусственным волокнам, которые были разработаны для абсорбенции (absorbency). Уровень мягкости определяется использованным волокном, а цвет может быть легко урегулирован красителями. На махровое полотно может быть также нанесён рисунок посредством печати (printing) или использованием многоцветных нитей (multicolored threads), и оно также может быть декоративно вышито (decoratively embroidered). Что касается производства, то махровое полотно вырабатывается на кареточных ткацких станках (dobby looms), специализированных станках, которые обеспечивают больший контроль за натяжением нитей (tension of the threads). Люди могут также связать или соткать его вручную, используя несколько различных техник, хотя ручное изготовление махрового полотна затрачивает гораздо больше времени. Промышленные методы изготовления применяются с середины 1800-х, и именно это время связывают с разрастанием популярности использования данной специализированной ткани. Одной из значительных проблем махрового полотна является то, что если петельки зацепятся за что-нибудь (loops become caught in something) и вырвутся (или выдернутся; tear out), то они могут вырвать (или выдернуть) целую линию петелек (whole line of loops) за собой (with them), вызвав то, что ткань станет тонкой и структурно нестабильной (thin and structurally unstable). Данная ткань может также стать рваной у выдернутых концов (ragged with torn ends), если за этим не следить должным образом (if it is not cared for properly). Петельки являются также объектом неравномерного износа (subject to uneven wear), который может сделать данную ткань тугой (stiff) или потёртой в некоторых местах (threadbare in some places) и совершенно плюшевой (plush) в других. Хорошей идеей является чередование изделий из махрового полотна на регулярной основе с тем, чтобы они не выглядели бы заношенными от непрерывной чрезмерной носки (sustained heavy use), а также следование предписаниям за уходом, указанным на их этикетках с тем, чтобы сама эта ткань оставалась бы в хорошем состоянии. Махровое Полотно – ткань с петельным ворсом, которая либо соткана, либо связана. Весьма абсорбентное и используемое для полотенец и тому подобного. Французское

махровое полотно имеет петельки с одной стороны ткани и состриженный ворс – с другой (sheared pile on the other). типичная ткань с разрезным ворсом. Махра (Terry):- абсорбентная (или впитывающая) ткань (absorbent fabric) с петельками (loops), формирующими ворс (pile); называется также Махровым Полотном (Terry Cloth). Махровое Полотно:- ворсовое (pile), а также Жакардовое и кареточное, комбинированное с ворсом (Jacquard and dobby combined with pile). Вырабатывается с повсеместными (или всеми) петельками (all over loops) на обеих сторонах ткани, либо с узорчатыми петельками (patterned loops) на обеих сторонах. Формируется дополнительной пряжей основы (extra warp yarn). Обладает свойством длительной носки (long wearing), легко для стирки и не требует глажения (ironing). Может быть отбеленным (bleached), крашеным (dyed), или набивным (printed). Полотно наиболее лучшего качества имеет безукоризненное (close), крепкое (или твёрдое) (firm), xxxxx (underweave), с очень близкими петельками (with very close loops). Очень абсорбентное, и чем длиннее петельки, тем выше впитываемость (или абсорбенция (absorbency)). В том случае, когда ворс расположен только на одной стороне, ткань называется Турецким Полотенечным Полотном (Turkish Towelling). Под Махровой Тканью понимается ткань с ворсом из петелек основных нитей. Махровые Полотенца (Terry Towels):- ткань для махровых полотенец:- (1) Ворсовая Основа (Pile Warp):- Кардная или Гребенная Пряжа (Carded or Combed Yarns) Номеров Английских – Ne 16/1, 20/1 (Номеров Метрических – Nm 27/1, 33.9/1 соответственно); 240–255 кручений на метр (turns/meter). В большинстве случаев используется 100% хлопковая пряжа. Использование смеси хлопок-рэйон – незначительно, поскольку только 100% хлопок обеспечивает наилучшие ощущения на ощупь и текстуру, нежели смесовки. Для наиболее лучшего качества используется пряжа в два или более сложений. В этом случае возрастает абсорбция пряжи и повышается устойчивость ткани к слёживанию ворса (pile lay). Кроме того, использование пряжи в две нити улучшает внешний вид ткани. Кручёная пряжа используется и для формирования прямых петель (upright loops) в классической махровой ткани, в то время как однониточная пряжа может быть использована для формирования спиральных петель (spiral loops) в модной (или мастеровой) махровой ткани (fashion terry), известной как фабричные товары (milled goods) или отличные товары (fulled goods). Также с целью большей абсорбции и более приятного ощущения ткани на ощупь используется пряжа низкой крутки. Роторная Пряжа (Rotor Spun Yarns) может быть использована в качестве ворсовой основы, но качество полотенца при этом будет намного хуже. Петли бывают двух типов:- (i) Прямая Петля (Upright Loop); и (ii) Спиральная Петля (Spiral Loop). Они могут формировать Разноуровневый Ворс или Разные Высоты Ворса (Different Pile Heights). Прямые Петли используются в классических моделях махровых полотенец, которые обычно вырабатываются с применением Крашеной Пряжи (Dyed Yarns); в то время как полотенца модного типа Красятся В Изделии (Piece Dyed) или проходят процесс Набивки или Печатания (Printing). Спиральные Петли используются с целью придания полотенцу абразивности, которая стимулирует кожу при обтирании и сушке; пряжа при этом должна иметь хорошую абсорбцию. (2) Грунтовая Основа или Коренная Основа (Ground Warp):- Кардная Пряжа (Carded Yarns) Номеров Английских – Ne 20/2, 24/2 (Номеров Метрических – Nm 33.9/2, 40.6/2 соответственно); 550 кручений на метр (turns/meter). Пряжа В Два Сложения (2 Ply Yarn) выдерживает большее натяжение при ткачестве. Зачастую используется смесовая пряжа Хлопок/Полиэфир для выдерживания больших нагрузок. Роторная Пряжа (Rotor Spun Yarns) может быть использована в качестве грунтовой основы. (3) Уток (Weft):- Кардная Пряжа (Carded Yarns) Номеров Английских – Ne 16/1, 20/1 (Номеров Метрических – Nm 27/1, 33.9/1 соответственно); 240–255 кручений на метр (turns/meter). Роторная Пряжа (Rotor Spun Yarns) может быть использована в качестве утка. В производстве махровых полотенец может быть задействована также четвёртая нить – Бордюрный Уток (Border Weft). Конструкция Ткани:- махровые полотенца ткутся с помощью 2, 3, 4, 5 и более уточных махровых переплетений (pick terry weaves). В махровых полотенечных тканях наиболее распространённым типом переплетения является 3-уточное махровое переплетение (3-pick terry toweling). Нити основы подразделяются на две системы:- нити ворсовой основы (pile warps) и нити грунтовой или коренной основы (ground warps), в то время как уток состоит лишь из одной системы. В базовой Турецкой Полотенечной Ткани (Turkish Toweling), нити ворсовой основы наружной и изнаночной сторон (front side and back side pile warps) и 1-я и 2-я продольные нити грунтовой основы (1^{st} and 2^{nd} ground warps ends) формируют друг с другом рубчиковое (или репсовое) переплетение 2/1 (2/1 rib weave). Рубчиковое (или репсовое) переплетение формируется ворсовыми основами и одной поперечной нитью впереди (rib weave which is formed by the pile warps is one pick ahead) рубчикового (или репсового) переплетения, которое формируется продольными нитями грунтовой основы. Основы по всей ширине ткани прокладываются либо как 1:1, либо как 2:2 ворсовых и грунтовых основ (1:1 or 2:2 pile and ground warps). В основном раппорте 1:1 (in 1:1 warp order) каждая продольная нить грунтовой основы сменяется продольной нитью ворсовой основы (pile warp end); в то время как в основном раппорте 2:2 (in 2:2 warp order) каждые две продольные нити грунтовой основы сменяются двумя продольными нитями ворсовой основы. Число уточных нитей, используемое для махровой полотенечной ткани, обычно составляет 15–25 поперечных нитей на сантиметр (см; 15–25 picks/cm). Число основных нитей составляет обычно 20–30 продольных нитей/см (20–30 ends/cm). В процессе ткачества бордюров число уточных нитей увеличивается в 3–6 раз в сравнении с плотностью на участках ворса (the density in the pile areas). Соотношение ворс/грунт (pile/ground ratio) описывается как длина ворсовой основы на единицу длины ткани в направлении основы. Практический способ определения этого соотношения заключается в следующем:- в направлении основы отмеряется 10 см махровой полотенечной ткани, затем отрезается ворсовая основа (или снимаются петли основы) от любых продольных нитей отмеренной длины (cut the pile warp from either ends of the measured length) и измеряется итоговая длина вытянутой из ткани ворсовой основы на 10 см длины ткани (the total length of the removed pile end per 10 cm length of fabric). Длина ворсовой основы на 10 сантиметров ткани (pile warp length per 10 cm fabric) обычно колеблется в пределах 20–100 см. Это соотношение имеет прямое воздействие на вес и толщину ткани. С возрастанием этого соотношения возрастает вес и толщина махровой ткани. Слишком длинные петли теряют форму под собственной тяжестью после первой же стирки, а слишком короткие плохо впитывают влагу. Оптимальное значение этого параметра, полученное эмпирически, составляет около 5 мм. Роторная пряжа самая дешёвая и самая грубая, поскольку вырабатывается из волокна, имеющего короткую длину, и из отходов прядильного производства. Кардная пневмомеханическая пряжа недалеко ушла от неё по качеству. Самой качественной, но при этом и самой дорогой, считается гребенная кольцевая пряжа. Она вырабатывается из волокна средней длины и высокой длины. Из сверхдлинных волокон может быть выработана пряжа с нулевой круткой (zero twist). На её производство идёт хлопковое волокно со сверхдлинным штапелем (во времена бывшего Советского Союза оно называлось тонковолокнистым), к числу которого относятся разновидности Египетского Хлопчатника ГИЗА (GIZA) и Американского Хлопчатника ПИМА (PIMA). Ткань из такой пряжи обладает повышенной впитываемостью и необычайной нежностью при соприкосновении. Вес махровой ткани измеряется в граммах за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; gram per square meter (g/sq.m or GSM)) или в унциях за квадратный ярд (ounces per square yard (oz/sq.yd)), иногда обозначаемый просто в унциях (ounces or oz). Махровая Ткань (152.4 см (или 60”) шириной) в зависимости от своего веса может иметь следующую градацию:- (i) Среднего Веса (Medium Weight) – 339 грамм за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 10 унций за квадратный ярд); и (ii) Тяжёлого Веса (Heavy Weight) – 475 грамм за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 14 унций за квадратный ярд) и более, вплоть до 800 грамм за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 23.6 унций за квадратный ярд). Полотенца из махровой ткани имеют градацию в зависимости от веса ткани, например, Принятого или Регулярного Веса (Regular Weight), когда вес ткани составляет 305 грамм за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 9 унций за квадратный ярд); Шикарные (Plush), когда вес ткани составляет 600 грамм за

квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 17.7 унций за квадратный ярд), и Роскошного Гостиничного Качества (Luxury Hotel Quality), когда вес ткани составляет 700–800 грамм за квадратный метр (г/кв.м или г/м^2; 20.7–23.6 унций за квадратный ярд). Махровая Ткань или Петельная Ткань – льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань, поверхность которой с одной или двух сторон покрыта ворсом из петель основных нитей. В отличие от ворсовых тканей, у которых ворс образуется под натяжением, в махровой ткани он получается за счёт свободной подачи слабо натянутой основы. Ворс махровой ткани менее равномерен и стоек, более прилегает к поверхности ткани. Махровые ткани обычно менее плотны, чем ворсовые ткани. Благодаря своей мягкости и способности легко впитывать в больших количествах влагу, махровые ткани употребляются для изготовления полотенец, купальных простынь, халатов, ковриков и тому подобного. Одной из последних тенденций в изготовлении махровых тканей является использование вискозы:- (i) бамбуковое волокно из Бамбука; и (ii) модальное волокно из Бука. Пористая структура бамбукового волокна позволяет обеспечивать более быстрое и мощное влагопоглощение и влагоиспарение, нежели хлопковое волокно. Махровая ткань из бамбукового волокна отличается необычайно мягкой шёлковистой поверхностью, не раздражающей кожу, и повышенной износостойкостью. Кроме того, бамбуковое волокно обладает природным свойством подавлять рост бактерий, то есть оно несёт в себе антибактериальный характер. Изделия из махровой ткани, изготовленной из бамбукового волокна, подходят для любого типа кожи и рекомендуются людям, склонным к аллергическим реакциям, и малышам. Махровая Ткань – это натуральная ткань, поверхность которой состоит из ворса (петель основных нитей). Ворс может быть как одинарным (односторонним), так и двойным (двусторонним). Махровые ткани обычно менее плотны, чем ворсовые, что придаёт им неповторимую природную особенность ‘свободного дыхания’. Махровые ткани обладают лёгким массажным воздействием на тело и не вызывают раздражения. Благодаря своим уникальным естественным качествам и способности хорошо поглощать влагу, позволяя телу свободно дышать, махровые ткани используются для изготовления халатов, полотенец, домашних тапочек, постельного белья. Махровые ткани различаются по плотности, типу кручения нити и высоты петли, так как именно от них зависит внешний вид и качество махрового изделия. Изделия из махровых тканей особо рекомендуемы для аллергиков. Ткань легко поддаётся стирке и после многократных операций остаётся точно такой же, как и до нее, обладая той же мягкой, нежной и пушистой фактурой. Единственное ограничение к махровым изделиям – им противопоказано глажение. Проглаженное махровое полотно выглядит неестественно и крайне неопрятно. Махровая Ткань или Петельная Ткань – льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань, поверхность которой с одной или двух сторон покрыта ворсом из петель основных нитей. В отличие от ворсовых тканей, у которых ворс образуется под натяжением, в махровой ткани он получается за счёт свободной подачи слабо натянутой основы. Ворс махровой ткани менее равномерен и стоек, более прилегает к поверхности ткани. Махровые ткани обычно менее плотны, чем ворсовые ткани. Благодаря своей мягкости и способности легко впитывать в больших количествах влагу, махровые ткани употребляются для изготовления полотенец, купальных простынь, халатов, ковриков и тому подобного. Махровые Полотенца:- гладкокрашеное (однотонное) махровое полотенце изготавливается из пряжи Ne 16 (Nm 27) или Ne 20 (Nm 33.9), Ne – Номер Английский, а Nm – Номер Метрический. Пряжа Ne 16 – более толстая нить; полотенце, изготовленное из этой пряжи, на вид кажется более рыхлым. Предпочтение таким полотенцам отдаёт сфера гостиничного бизнеса, поскольку выглядит оно более эффектно, а по стоимости дешевле, чем полотенце, изготовленное из пряжи Ne 20. Пряжа Ne 20 – нить более тонкая. Для того чтобы изделие выглядело более плотным, две нити скручиваются в одну. Полотенце, изготовленное из двойной нити, предпочтительнее для домашнего обихода. По сравнению с другими, это полотенце выглядит более толстым, хотя плотность при этом сохраняется одна и та же. Полотенца окрашиваются по технологии, при которой выдерживают не менее 500 циклов стирки, не меняя при этом своих качеств. Окраска махровой ткани происходит по принципу стиральной машины, то есть ткань при очень высокой температуре в течение 8 часов непрерывно вращается в красильном барабане. После этого окрашенная ткань при ещё большей температуре простирывается в специальном аппарате, задача которого – убрать неустойчивые остатки красителя. Благодаря процессу мерсеризации (смягчения), полотенце становится более мягким. В результате, при стирке в домашних условиях, где температура стирки на порядок ниже, полотенца не красятся, не линяют, не теряют своей формы и мягкости. Не менее важно знать такие понятия как плотность, высота петли, кручение нити, так как они значительно меняют внешний вид махрового полотенца. Плотность махровых полотенец измеряется в граммах на квадратный метр и колеблется в пределах от 300 до 800 г/м^2. Всем известны преимущества махровых полотенец:- они прекрасно впитывают влагу, обладают мягким массирующим эффектом, не вызывают раздражения. Махровым полотенцам не страшна многократная стирка – они не теряют своей яркости и пушистости благодаря специальной технологии окраски и качественной махровой ткани. Возможно три варианта состава полотна:- 100% хлопок, 100% бамбук, смесь хлопка и бамбука. Как правило, используют три стандартных размера полотенец:- 35 х 70, 50 х 100, 70 х 140 см. Плотность махрового полотна может быть различной:- от 300 до 700 г/м^2. Чем выше плотность, тем пушистее и толще полотенце. Махровые Полотенца:- в первую очередь, стоит разобраться, какими основными характеристиками обладает махровая ткань? Два основных признака, по которым оценивают её качество, это Плотность (в остальном текстильном мире известная как Вес) и Высота Ворса. Плотность – это количество ворсинок на единицу площади. От плотности ткани зависит впитывающая способность полотенца. Плотность измеряется в граммах на квадратный метр. В большинстве случаев она колеблется от 300 до 800 г/м^2. Выбирая полотенце, стоит учесть, что крайности в обе стороны нежелательны. Ткань с низкой плотностью плохо впитывает влагу, а вот чрезмерно плотные полотенца – слишком тяжёлые и неудобные. На впитываемость, кроме плотности, влияет также тип используемой пряжи. Пряжа бывает одиночная (или в одну нить), двойная (или в две нити), кручёная. Лучше всего воду впитывает гребенная пряжа. Высота Ворса – это длина петель, из которых и состоит ворс. Эталонной считается длина в пять миллиметров, именно она лучше всего подходит для полотенец. Слишком длинные петли после нескольких стирок портят внешний вид полотенца, а короткие недостаточно хорошо справляются с основной задачей – впитывать воду. Мягкость:- не всегда мягкость полотенца говорит о хорошем качестве махры. Многие производители добавляют в хлопок вискозу (синтетику), что даёт ощущение мягкости, но плохо влияет на качество впитываемости воды. Типы Пряжи:- (i) Роторная Пряжа (Rotor Yarn) – тип пряжи из коротковолокнистого хлопка. Роторное полотно жёсткое, но в то же время устойчиво к потере формы. (ii) Кардная Пряжа (Carded Yarn) – более дорогой вид пряжи, который изготавливают из волокон хлопка средней длины. Ткани из него получаются более мягкими, чем из роторной пряжи. (iii) Гребенная Пряжа (Combed Yarn) – самый качественный вид хлопковой пряжи, изготавливается из хлопкового волокна с большей штапельной длиной. Из такой пряжи изготавливают самые дорогостоящие виды махровой ткани, шёлковистые, мягкие, приятные на ощупь. Очень часто основу и ворс полотенца изготавливают из разных типов пряжи. Таким образом, удаётся получить махровые изделия более высокого качества. В этом случае основа ткани будет состоять из роторной пряжи, а ворс, который чаще всего и вступает в контакт с кожей, из более мягкой кардной. Такая структура делает полотенца приятными на ощупь при довольно приемлемой цене. По способу нанесения рисунка полотенца бывают:- (i) Гладкокрашеные – полотенца одного цвета, без рисунков и орнаментов. Их производят из одноцветных неокрашенных нитей, а потом окрашивают, уже в виде готовых изделий. (ii) Однотонные Жаккардовые – одноцветные полотенца с рисунком, который образуется из-за разной длины ворсинок. Такие изделия производят на специальных ткацких станках с регулируемой длиной ворса, красят их так же, в готовом виде. (iii) Пёстротканые Жаккардовые – полотенца с рельефным рисунком, созданным за счёт различной длины ворса, окрашенные в несколько цветов. Их изготавливают на

более сложном оборудовании, позволяющем плести изделие из нитей, окрашенных в разные цвета. (iv) Пёстротканые Жаккардовые С Выбитым Рисунком – рисунок создаётся при комбинировании двух способов. Во-первых, чередуются участки с разной длиной ворса, а во-вторых, для изготовления этих изделий берут нити, окрашенные в разные цвета. Бамбуковые полотенца изготавливаются из бамбукового волокна. Прекрасно подойдут для пляжа, так как обладают охлаждающим эффектом.

TERRY OFF = ОТСУТСТВИЕ МАХРЫ – Terry Off:- a band in a terry section that has no terry loops. Note:- this defect is caused by incorrect let-off motion. / Отсутствие Махры (terry off):- порок ткани; полоса в куске махры, которая не имеет петелек махры. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной настройкой механизма подачи-выпуска.

TERRY ON PLAIN = МАХРА НА ПОЛОТНЕ – Terry On Plain:- terry loops appearing within a plain area of a terry fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by incorrect let-off motion. / Махра На Полотняной Поверхности (terry on plain):- порок ткани; петельки махры, появляющиеся на участках полотняной поверхности махровой ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной настройкой механизма подачи-выпуска.

TERRY VELOUR = МАХРОВЫЙ ВЕЛЮР – Terry Velour is a pile weave cotton fabric with an uncut pile on one side and a cut pile on the reverse side. Terry velour is valued for its soft, luxurious hand. Typical uses include towels, robes, and apparel.

TERTIARY COLORS = ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ ЦВЕТА – Tertiary Colors:- shades that are obtained by mixing the three primary colors or by mixing one or more of the secondary colors with gray or black.

TERTIARY RECOVERY = ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ДОБЫЧИ (или ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ, или ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ НЕФТЕОТДАЧИ) – Tertiary Recovery:- methods of increasing the percentage of oil recovery beyond that achieved by secondary recovery. These include injecting solvents or high pressure carbon dioxide, igniting part of the oil in the reservoir to generate steam, and biological breakdown of oils to enable them to flow more easily.

TERTIARY STOCKS = ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ ЗАПАСЫ – In oil industry, Tertiary Stocks are stocks held by final end-consumers, they can be power plants, industrial entities or consumers in the residential/commercial sector. Tertiary Stocks are stocks held by end-consumers including industry, commerce and private stocks. / Третичные Запасы – это запасы, удерживаемые конечными потребителями, включая промышленные, коммерческие и частные запасы.

TERTIARY TILLERS = ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ ПОБЕГИ (или ТРЕТИЧНЫЕ ПОЧВОФРЕЗЫ) – Tertiary Tillers arise from secondary tillers and are the third group of tillers to grow during the plant's development.

TESS = TRADEMARK ELECTRONIC SEARCH SYSTEM

TESSELLATE = МОЗАИЧНОЕ – Tessellate:- a surface patterned like a mosaic or pavement. Hence tessellata.

TEST = ТЕСТ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ) – Test is an official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests. / Под Тестом или Испытанием понимается:- (i) в психологии и педагогике стандартизированные задания, по результатам выполнения которых судят о психофизиологических и личностных характеристиках, а также знаниях, умении и навыках испытуемого; (ii) в физиологии и медицине пробные воздействия на организм с целью изучения различных физиологических процессов в нём, а также для определения функционального состояния отдельных органов, тканей и организма в целом; (iii) в вычислительной технике контрольная задача для проверки правильности работы электронной вычислительной машины (ЭВМ); или (iv) в распознавании образов множество функционально взаимозависимых признаков, характеризующих образ (класс). Тест или Испытание:- в общем значении:- экзамен, проводимый с целью определения знаний, компетентности или квалификации. В финансах:- критерий для определения соответствия требованиям финансовых коэффициентов, указанных в соглашениях о выпуске ценных бумаг или в иных кредитных соглашениях (например, проверка кратности текущих активов к текущим обязательствам или отношения задолженностей к чистому капиталу). Для ценных бумаг:- термин, описывающий изменение котировок, которые приближаются к уровню поддержки (support level) или к уровню сопротивления (resistance level), установившемуся ранее для товарно-сырьевых фьючерсов, ценных бумаг или рынка в целом. Испытание считается пройденным, если эти уровни не пересекаются, и не пройденным, если цены вырастают до новых высших или низших значений. Например, технические аналитики говорят, что если показатели среднего промышленного индекса от Дау Дьонза в последний раз отметили солидное сопротивление на уровне 1 000, а цены падают ниже 1 100, то приближается период испытаний. Если цены начинают расти после того, как индекс от Дау Дьонза достиг значения 1 000, и продолжают расти дальше, испытание выдержано. Однако, если цены падают ниже 1 000, то испытание не пройдено. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis).

TESTA = ТЭСТА (или СКОРЛУПА, или СЕМЕННАЯ КОЖУРА, или СЕМЕННАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА, или ПАНЦИРЬ) – Testa is a hard external coating or integument of a seed. Testa is the outer protective seed-coat. / Семя состоит из семенной кожуры (спермодермы), и зародыша (молодого спорофита) и у многих растений из тканей с запасными питательными веществами, развивающимися вне зародыша, – перисперма или эндосперма. Кожура семян образуется из покровов семяпочки (интегументов), служит для защиты зародыша и часто содействует расселению семян. При развитии двух интегументов в семенной кожуре часто различают наружную (у Граната и Крыжовника – сочная) и внутреннюю семенные оболочки; при одном интегументе или разрушении второго в процессе развития семени она одинарная, но состоит обычно из нескольких слоёв клеток. Твёрдость кожуры повышается вследствие склерификации тканей. Тонкая кожура характерна для семян Паразитных Растений (Заразиховые) и Орхидных, а также для семян, заключённых в односемянные невскрывающиеся плоды (например, орехи). Семя без кожуры встречаются у Ремнецветных, Санталовых и других так называемых Полупаразитов.

TESTCROSS = АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ – Testcross is a cross made between cytoplasmic male sterile line and a test variety to identify maintainers and restorers.

TESTCROSS NURSERY = ПИТОМНИК ДЛЯ АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОГО СКРЕЩИВАНИЯ – Testcross Nursery is a breeding nursery where F_1 progenies of cytoplasmic male sterile lines and test varieties are screened for pollen sterility/fertility and spikelet fertility to identify maintainers and restorers.

TEST ENTRIES = ИСПЫТУЕМЫЕ (или ХХ) – Test Entries are Varieties or breeding lines being evaluated. / высчитаны.

TESTER = ИСПЫТАТЕЛЬ (или ИСПЫТАТЕЛЬНОЕ) – Tester is a cross between a selection, line, or clone and a common pollen parent which may be a variety, inbred line, or a single cross. The common pollen parent is called the Top Cross or Tester Parent.

TESTER STRAIN = ЛИНИЯ АНАЛИЗАТОР (или ИСПЫТАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПОРОДА) – Tester Strain is a common parent, generally male, used in crosses with a series of lines in order to analyze the combining ability of lines.

TESTICULAR = ТЕСТИКУЛЯРНОЕ (или СЕМЕННИКОВОЕ, или СЕМЕННОЕ, или ОТНОСЯЩЕЕСЯ К СЕМЕННИКАМ) – Testicular:- in the form of two oblong bodies. / например, тестикулярный корень.

TESTING = ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ИСПЫТАНИЙ) – Testing is intended to validate various parameters with regard to the original commodity. Testing may be either chemical or physical in nature and may include further sample preparation. Tests are normally conducted on samples that have been produced as a result of a quantitative inspection or sampling exercise.

TEST INSECT = ТЕСТИРУЕМОЕ НАСЕКОМОЕ – Test Insect is the Insect Species and biotype against which a test entry is being evaluated. / высчитаны.

TEST KEY = ТЕСТОВЫЙ КЛЮЧ – In banking, Test Key is a code used to validate the source, and part or all of the text of a message, and which is capable of manual calculation. / В банковском обслуживании, код, используемый с целью утверждения источника, и части или всего текста сообщения, который поддаётся вычислению вручную.

TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE = ТЕСТ НА ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ – Test Of Significance is a statistical procedure designed to distinguish real treatment difference from that due to chance, i.e. random variation. To distinguish differences due to sampling error from differences due to discrepancy between observations and hypothesis.

TEST SPECIMEN = ТЕСТОВЫЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ – Test Specimen (synonym:- Specimen) is a portion of a laboratory sample or, in certain cases, the entire laboratory sample to be used for a testing procedure.

TEST WEIGHT = НАТУРА (или НАТУРНАЯ МАССА) – Test Weight is the weight of a measured volume of grain expressed in kilograms per hectoliter. / Пурка, весы для определения натуры зерна (массы определённого объёма). В странах бывшего СССР применяют одно- и двадцатилитровые пурки.

TETERON COTTON YARN = ТЭТЁРОНО–ХЛОПКОВАЯ ПРЯЖА – Teteron Cotton Yarn is the polyester mixed cotton yarn. The name Teteron is used for one of modification of polyester fibers (originally called Terylene). Terylene first viable polyester fiber was developed by English chemists in 1941. / Пряжа из смеси хлопкового и сложных полиэфирных волокон. Название Тэтёрон (в России более известно как Теторон) используется для одной из разновидностей сложных полиэфирных волокон (в Великобритании первоначально использовавшейся под торговым названием Тёрилин (Terylene)). Тэрилэн, как первое произведённое сложное полиэфирное волокно, было разработано Английскими химиками в 1941.

TETHERED = ПРИВЯЗАННОЕ – Tethered:- a rope, chain, or similar restraint for holding a sheep in place, allowing a short radius in which it can move about. / для удерживания овцы на месте, обеспечивая короткий радиус, в пределах которого она может перемещаться.

TETRA = ТЭТРА (или ТЕТРА, или ТЕТР) – Tetra:- four, as a prefix. / Под Тетра, от Греческого слова Tetra, означающее Четыре, понимается приставка как часть сложных слов, например, тетраэдр.

TETRACHLORIDE = ТЭТРАХЛОРИД – Tetrachloride is a chloride, such as carbon tetrachloride, containing four atoms of chlorine.

TETRADPLOID = ТЕТРАПЛОИД (или ТЕТРАПЛОИДНОЕ) – Tetradploid:- with twice the normal complement of chromosomes. / . Под Тетраплоидом, от Греческих слов Tetra, означающее Четыре, Diplóos, означающее Двойной, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается . Диплоид – клетка или особь с двумя гомологичными наборами хромосом.

TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE FIBER = ТЭТРАФТОРЭТИЛЕНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) Fiber:- Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is polymerized from the chemical compound Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE). A non-stick pan is composed of varying non-stick layers. TFE is synthesized from fluorspar, hydrofluoric acid, and chloroform. These ingredients are combined under high heat, an action known as Pyrolosis. TFE is a colorless, odorless, nontoxic gas which is, however, extremely flammable. It is stored as a liquid, at low temperature and pressure. Because of the difficulty of transporting the flammable TFE, PTFE manufacturers also manufacture their own TFE on site. The polymerization process uses a very small amount of other chemicals as initiators. Various initiators can be used, including ammonium persulfate or disuccinic acid peroxide. The other essential ingredient of the polymerization process is water. Making the TFE:- manufacturers of PTFE begin by synthesizing TFE. The three ingredients of TFE, fluorspar, hydrofluoric acid, and chloroform are combined in a chemical reaction chamber heated to between 1 094–1 652 °F (590–900 °C). The resultant gas is then cooled, and distilled to remove any impurities. See also Polytetrafluoroethylene Fiber. / Под Тэтрафторэтиленом или Перфторэтиленом, $F_2C{=}CF_2$, понимается бесцветный газ, $t_{кип}$ – 76.3 °C. Сырьё в производстве политэтрафторэтилена и фторкаучуков.

TETRAPLOID = ТЕТРАПЛОИД (или ТЕТРАПЛОИДНОЕ) – Tetraploid is an organism with four basic (n) sets of chromosomes. / Под Тетраплоидом, от Греческих слов Tetra, означающее Четыре, и и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается .

TEU = TWENTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT UNIT

TEX = ТЕКС – Tex is a metric unit used in the textile industry to measure the density of a single fiber of yarn. Yarn number represents the ‘size’, ‘fineness’, or, more accurately, the relationship between weight and length of a yarn. The tex system has been chosen to replace the many conflicting systems now used, after extended study by the Technical Committee on Textiles of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC 38). Delegates representing the textile industries of twenty-one nations including the United States and four international textile associations participated in the study and unanimously adopted this proposal. One tex equals a density of one gram per kilometer of length, or 1 mg/m. One tex equals 10 drex or 9 denier. 1 tex = 1 000 N_M. A Tex unit is equal to the weight in grams of 1 000 meters of fiber. A direct decimal count system for describing the linear density (mass per unit length) of fibers, filaments and yarns. The lower the number, the finer the thread. Tex is:- (1) the unit for expressing linear density, equal to the weight in grams of 1 kilometer of yarn, filament, fiber, or other textile strand. (2) The system of yarn numbering based on the use of tex units. See also Yarn Number. Tex is the unit of weight indicating the fineness of yarns and equal to a yarn weighting one gram per each 1 000 meters. The Tex system, originally devised in 1873, is a universal method developed for the measurement of staple fibre yarns and is also applicable to the measurement of filament yarns. It is based on the weight in grams of one kilometer (3 300 feet) of yarn. 1 tex = 1 gram/kilometer (g/km) = 1 milligram/meter (mg/m). Tex is a system of yarn numbering that measures the weight in grams of 1 000 meters of yarn. A 30-tex yarn weighs 30 grams per 1 000 meters. Tex is a system of yarn numbering that measures the weight in grams of one kilometer of yarn. / Единица измерения Текс эквивалентна весу в граммах 1 000 метров волокна. Непосредственно дециметровая система исчисления используется для описания линейной плотности (масса на единицу длины) волокон, нитей и пряжи. Чем меньше номер, тем тоньше нить. Под Тексом, от Латинского слова Texo, означающее Сплетаю или Тку, понимается внесистемная единица линейной плотности волокон или нитей, равная отношению их массы к длине. 1 текс = 1 г/км = 1 мг/м. Величина текс характеризует толщину однородных материалов. Текс заменил титр, в котором за единицу массы принимали денье (0.05 г), за единицу длины – 450 м.

TEXT = ТЕКСТ – Text is the part of a SWIFT message which is enclosed between the header and the trailer. That part (Block 4) of a SWIFT II message which contains the substance of the message. The text format varies according to the message type in question. It is enclosed between the header and the trailer. / Часть (электронного) сообщения, передаваемого по каналам связи СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), которая заключена между заголовком и концовкой. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Текстом, от Латинского слова Textus, означающее Соединение или Ткань, понимается последовательность предложений, слов (в семиотике – знаков), построенная согласно правилам данного языка, данной знаковой системы и образующая сообщение.

TEXTILE = ТЕКСТИЛЬ – Textile:- originally, woven fabric; now applied generally to any one of the following:- staple fibers and filaments able to be converted into woven, knit, or braided fabrics, or yarns made from natural of manufactured fibers. Any product made from fibers, including yarn, fabrics, and end-use products such as apparel, home furnishings, and industrial applications. Originally, a woven fabric; now applied generally to any one of the following:- (i) staple fibers and filaments suitable for conversion to or use as yarns, or for the preparation of woven, knit, or nonwoven fabrics; (ii) yarns made from natural or manufactured fibers; (iii) fabrics and other manufactured products made from fibers as defined above and from yarns; and (iv) garments and other articles fabricated from fibers, yarns, or fabrics when the products retain the characteristic flexibility and drape of the original fabrics. The term 'Textiles' relates to a number of items made up of man-made and natural fibers which are used in a variety of functions. Such objects include clothing, curtains, blankets, and household linen as well as shoes, belts, upholstrey and handbags. Textile is a woven or knit cloth. The term is used generically to define many various fabrics. The word is some times used to define an entire industry. For example, 'the Apparel Search Company is the leading informational resource for the Apparel & Textile Industry's. / Под Текстилем, от Латинского слова Textile, означающее Ткань, от Техо, означающее Сплетаю или Тку, понимаются изделия, выработанные из волокон и нитей (ткани, трикотаж, дублировочные материалы, нетканые материалы, валяльно-войлочные изделия, вата, сети, текстильная галантерея, кручёные изделия – швейные нитки, канаты и тому подобное).

TEXTILE DEFECTS = ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЕ ПОРОКИ (или ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЕ ДЕФЕКТЫ) – Textile Defects:- a portion of the textile fabric that has not met the requirement or an attribute of a fabric that is not in the statement of requirement is said to be a defect which leads to customer dissatisfaction. The various types of defects detected during quality controls are broadly classified as follows:- (i) Critical Defects:- Defects which are likely to result hazardous to the health of individuals using it. (ii) Major Defects:- More serious defects which are likely to comprise the purchase of the product. (iii) Minor Defects:- Include small faults which have no effects on the purchase of the product. Textile Defect Detection:- inspection is the process of determining whether a product has deviated from a given set of specifications. Texture defect detection can be defined as the process of determining the location and/or extend of a collection of pixels in a textured image with remarkable deviation in their intensity values or spatial arrangement with respect to the background texture. Manual Defect Detection:- in the textile industry, inspection, is needed to assure the fabric quality before any shipments are sent to customers, because defects in fabrics can reduce the price of a product by 45% to 65%. Currently, the quality assurance of web processing is mainly carried out by manual inspection. However, the reliability of manual inspection is limited by ensuing fatigue and inattentiveness. Indeed, only about 70% of defects can be detected by the most highly trained inspectors. Automated Defect Detection:- textile industries are facing increasing pressure to be more efficient and competitive by reducing costs. Therefore, automated detection of defects in textile fabrics, which results in highquality products and high-speed production, is definitely needed. Some of the advantages of automated detection of defects are:- (i) 100% inspection can be conducted; (ii) it is a more consistent process when compared with manual inspection; (iii) it is a non-contact inspection, thus avoiding problems that arise as a result of using some contact inspection devices; and (iv) it can usually result in:- (a) lower labor costs, (b) improved quality, (c) faster inspection, (d) increased reliability.

TEXTILE FABRIC = ТЕКСТИЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Textile Fabric materials are used to prepare different categories and types of fabric products in the textile industry. Natural fabric and synthetic fabric are the two different classification of textile fabric. Synthetic fabrics are fairly new and have evolved with the continuous growth in textile industry. According to the need and constant innovation in textile industry water proof, oil resistant, UV resistant and abrasive resistant fabrics are also available.

TEXTILE MATERIALS = ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ – Textile Materials is a general term for fibers, yarn intermediates, yarn, fabrics, and products made from fabrics that retain more or less completely the strength, flexibility, and other typical properties of the original fiber or filaments. / Текстильный Материал – текстильные волокна, нити, а также состоящие из них полуфабрикаты, полотна, изделия. Текстильный Полуфабрикат – текстильный материал, прошедший стадию предварительной переработки, предназначенный для дальнейшего использования в текстильном производстве. Текстильное Изделие – изделие, изготовленное целиком или преимущественно из текстильных материалов и пригодное для непосредственного употребления или для дальнейшей переработки в других отраслях промышленности.

TEXTILE MILL = ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЙ КОМБИНАТ – Textile Mill is a business concern of factory which manufactures textile products by spinning, weaving, or knitting. / Текстильный Комбинат – деловой концерн, состоящий из фабрики, которая изготавливает текстильные продукты посредством прядения, ткачества, или трикотажного производства.

TEXTILE PROCESSING = ОБРАБОТКА ТЕКСТИЛЯ – Textile Processing is any mechanical operation used to translate a textile fiber or yarn to a fabric or other textile material. This includes such operations as opening, carding, spinning, plying, twisting, texturing, coning, quilling, beaming, slashing, weaving, braiding, and knitting.

TEXTILES CONVERTER = КОНВЕРТЁР ТЕКСТИЛЯ (или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ ТЕКСТИЛЯ) – Textiles Converter is a business that buys unfinished fabrics, has them bleached, printed, and finished by another business specializing in particular types of finishes, then sells the end product.

TEXTURALIZED = XX – Texturalized:- a method of adding texture to otherwise smooth yarns. See also Textured Yarn.

TEXTURE = ТЕКСТУРА (или СТРУКТУРА) – (1) Texture is the relative size and arrangement of the wood cells. / Под Текстурой, от Латинского слова Textura, означающее Строение или Ткань, понимается:- () древесная структура – естественный рисунок тангенциального или радиального разрезов древесины, определяющая её декоративную ценность и служащая для распознавания пород. Под Текстурой Древесины понимается рисунок, образующийся на поверхности древесины из-за перерезания анатомических элементов; зависит от направления разреза и породы. У хвойных пород текстура древесины обусловлена главным образом разницей в окраске ранней и поздней древесины годичных слоёв. У лиственных пород текстура древесины богаче. Она определяется наличием крупных сосудов, сердцевинных лучей, неправильно расположенными волокнами. Лесоматериалы с красивой текстурой используются для изготовления мебели, художественных изделий, отделки помещений и тому подобного.

(2) Texture is a term describing the surface effect of a fabric, such as dull, lustrous, wooly, stiff, soft, fine, coarse, open, or closely woven; the structural quality of a fabric. Texture is the surface effect of cloth or fiber as dull, lustrous, wooly, stiff, soft, fine, coarse, open or closely woven. Also known as Feel or Hand. Texture is one of the elements that determines the way in which a finished fabric looks. It is the surface effect of a fabric. / или плотнотканая; .

(3) Texture is the number of warp threads (ends) and filling (weft) yarn (picks) per square inch in a woven fabric. For example, 88 x 72 means there are 88 ends and 72 picks per square inch in the fabric. / Количество нитей основы (продольных нитей) и нитей уточины (утка) (поперечных нитей) на квадратный дюйм в сотканной ткани. Например, 88 х 72 означает, что в данной ткани имеется 88 продольных нитей и 72 поперечные нити на квадратный дюйм. На этикетках или рекламных вставках готовой швейной продукции, например, постельного белья, достаточно часто указывается суммарное число продольных и поперечных нитей на один квадратный дюйм. Структура ткани характеризуется взаимным расположением основы и утка и связью между ними. Структура ткани определяется многими факторами, основные из которых следующие:- (i) род сырья, из которого получены нити; (ii) линейная плотность основных и уточных нитей и соотношение этих плотностей; (iii) число нитей основы и утка на 1 см ткани и соотношение этих чисел; (iv) вид переплетения нитей основы и утка; (v) натяжение нитей основы и утка в процессе ткачества и соотношение натяжений; и (vi) технологические параметры заправки ткацкого станка (величина заступа, параметры зева, положение скала относительно грудницы и другие). Структура готовой ткани зависит от параметров отделки, усадки или притяжки (удлинения) ткани, её стабилизации и другого. Структура ткани определяет её физико-механические свойства:- гигроскопичность, драпируемость, жёсткость, несминаемость, прочность, теплозащитные свойства, удлинение, усадку при влажностной обработке, устойчивость к истиранию и другие. За пределами стран, входивших в состав Советского Союза, структура ткани обычно указывается следующим образом:- 100% cotton, 21 s / 21 s, 60 x 60, 63” или 100% cotton, 30 s / 30 s, 68 x 68, 63”. Грубо говоря, под этими цифрами таятся следующие параметры бязи и миткаля соответственно:- 100% хлопок, пряжа основа N_E 21 крутка S / уток N_E 21 крутка S, количество нитей основы на дюйм 60 х утка на дюйм 60, ширина ткани 63 дюйма, и 100% хлопок, пряжа основа N_E 30 крутка S / уток N_E 30 крутка S, количество нитей основы на дюйм 68 х утка на дюйм 68, ширина ткани 63 дюйма. Иногда после количества нитей по основе и утку и до параметра ширины ткани в цифровую структуру ткани добавляют вес ткани в унциях за квадратный ярд. Цена за такую продукцию обычно указывается в валюте за один ярд (погонный). На территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) номер пряжи указывался обычно в тексах или в качестве N_M (номер метрический, в отличие от N_E номер Английский), количество нитей основы и утка указывалось на 10 сантиметров ткани, и ширина ткани указывалась в сантиметрах. Цена за ткань указывалась в Рублях за погонный или квадратный метр. Зная коэффициенты пересчёта нетрудно определиться со структурой любой ткани, продаваемой за рубежом или за рубеж.

(4) Texture is the visible surface structure depending on the size and organization of small constituent parts of a material; typically, the surface structure of a woven fabric or surface finish of a painted part.

TEXTURED = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННОЕ – (1) Textured:- an adjective used to describe continuous filament manufactured yarns (and woven and knit fabrics made therefrom) that have been crimped or have had random loops imparted, or that have been otherwise modified to create a different surface texture. See also Textured Yarn, and Texturing.

(2) Textured:- a surface woven with a nubby yarn construction. It may be made in any liber.

TEXTURED COATED BOARD = ПОКРЫТЫЙ ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННЫЙ КАРТОН – Textured Coated Board is a plywood board with a phenolic laminate backing to enhance durability. The laminate is textured with a screen-printing process.

TEXTURED FILAMENT YARN = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА ИЗ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ (или ВЫСОКООБЪЁМНАЯ ПРЯЖА ИЗ ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ) – Textured Filament Yarn is a filament yarn characterised by actual or latent filament crimps, coils or loops, with or without twist liveliness, by which it has, or can develop by after-treatment, bulk and/or stretch properties. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

TEXTURED YARN = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ВЫСОКООБЪЁМНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Textured Yarns are the yarns that result after undegoing the texturizing process, which can create crimping, looping, and otherwise modify the filament yarn for the purpose of increasing cover, abrasion resistance, insulation, warmth resilience, or moisture absorption, and to provide a different surface texture. When filament yarns are texturized, and then woven or knitted into fabrics, the result is that the finished fabric’s properties resemble a fabric that has been made from a spun yarn. Most of today’s filament polyester is texturized. Textured Yarn is a continuous filament yarn that has been processed to introduce durable crimps, coils, loops or other fine distortions along the lengths of the filaments. Textured Yarns are the yarns of synthetic fibers that differ from ordinary textile yarns in their greater bulk, strong crimp, loose structure, and, in some cases, high stretchability. The production of textured yarns stemmed from the need to broaden the area of use of synthetic fibers; applications of such fibers had previously been limited by the fibers’ low hygroscopicity and smooth surfaces, which had an unpleasant, glassy sheen. Texturing improves the use characteristics and hygienic properties of synthetic yarns. Textured yarns are used for manufacturing a wide variety of textile products:- hosiery, knitted underwear and outer wear, and shape-retaining knitted fabrics for men’s and women’s suits and overcoats. They are also used in the production of artificial fur, carpets, blankets, and drapery and upholstery fabrics. As of 1975, world production of textured yarns was approximately 1.5 million tons a year. The following types of textured yarns are distinguished by production method, properties, and use:- high-tensile, low-tensile, crimped, loop, shaped, bicomponent, combination, and high-bulk yarns. The ever increasing demand for textured yarns fosters the development of new texturing methods and the improvement of existing ones. Technical progress in texturing methods is being carried out in the following directions: increasing equipment productivity; developing new texturing principles, for example, separating jointly twisted yarn without using complicated and expensive false-twisting equipment; combining several processes, such as shaping, drawing, and texturing, in one unit; increasing the capacity of yarn packages; mechanizing and automating operations, such as the loading of machines, the eliminating of breaks, and the removal of the finished packages; and automatic control of production parameters by means of programming devices. Textured Yarn:- yarns that develop stretch and bulk on subsequent processing. Textured Yarns are the yarns that develop stretch and bulk on subsequent processing. When woven or knitted into fabric, the cover, hand, and other aesthetics of the finished fabric better resemble the properties of a fabric constructed from spun yarn. See also Texturing. There are the following types of textured yarns:- bulked yarn, coil yarn, core-bulked yarn, crinkle yarn, entangled yarn, modified stretch yarn, nontorque yarn, set yarn, stretch yarn, and torque yarn. Textured Yarn is a general classification for continuous filament man-made fiber yarn which have been treated to give them hand and appearance which is different from the untreated yarn and/or stretchy. These yarns in some cases exhibit spun yarn effect. The yarns may be crimped, curled, coiled, distorted through air jet process or given a false twist and then be heat set. / , устойчивости к истиранию, . филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Под Текстурированной или Высокообъёмной Нитью понимается нить, имеющая в результате специальных обработок меньшую объёмную массу или повышенную обратимую деформацию по сравнению с исходной нитью. Под Текстурированной или Высокообъёмной Пряжей понимается нить, отличающаяся от обычной текстильной нити рыхлой структурой, большим

удельным объёмом, извитостью, иногда упругой растяжимостью. Производство возникло из-за необходимости расширить области применения синтетических волокон, ограниченные их низкой гигроскопичностью и гладкой поверхностью с неприятным ‘стеклянным’ блеском. Из текстурированной пряжи изготовляют ткани типа кримплен, искусственный мех, чулки и другое. Высокорастяжимую текстурированную нить в странах бывшего Советского Союза называют эластиком, в других странах – хеланка. Текстурированная Нить – текстильная нить, структура которой путём дополнительных обработок изменена для повышения удельного объёма и/или растяжимости. Текстурированные Нити – высокообъёмные нити, нити из синтетических волокон, отличающиеся от обычных текстильных нитей повышенным удельным объёмом, сильной извитостью, рыхлой структурой и в ряде случаев большой упругой растяжимостью. Производство текстурированных нитей возникло в связи с необходимостью расширить область применения синтетических волокон, которая ограничена тем, что они обладают низкой гигроскопичностью и гладкой поверхностью с неприятным ‘стеклянным’ блеском. Текстурирование улучшает эксплуатационные свойства и повышает гигиенические показатели синтетических нитей. Текстурированные нити успешно применяются для изготовления текстильных изделий широкого потребления:- чулок, носков, верхнего и нижнего трикотажа, формоустойчивого трикотажного полотна, используемого для пошива мужских и женских костюмов (кримплен), пальто, для производства искусственного меха, ковров, одеял, драпировочных и обивочных тканей и другого. В зависимости от способа получения, свойств и назначения различают следующие виды текстурированных нитей:- высокорастяжимые, малорастяжимые, извитые, петлистые, профилированные, бикомпонентные, комбинированные, а также высокообъёмную пряжу. Высокорастяжимые нити (в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) они назывались Эластик, за рубежом – чаще всего Хеланка (Helanka)) вырабатывают по схеме:- кручение комплексных синтетических нитей (полиамидных, полиэфирных и других) до 2 500–5 000 кручений на 1 м, термофиксация закрученной нити; раскручивание термостабилизированной нити. В результате нить приобретает спиралеобразную форму, большую упругую растяжимость (до 400%), пушистость. Смотрите также Эластик. Малорастяжимые нити отличаются от эластика повышенной объёмностью, большой извитостью и пушистостью при небольшом упругом удлинении. В бывшем СССР такие нити, полученные из комплексных капроновых нитей, назывались Мерон, из лавсановых нитей – Мелан; за рубежом – Саабо или Астралон (Astralon). Их вырабатывают путём дополнительной термообработки высокорастяжимых нитей. Смотрите также Малорастяжимые Текстурированные Нити. Извитые нити получают преимущественно способом гофрирования; при этом синтетическую нить плотно набивают в специальную камеру и в таком виде подвергают тепловой обработке (в бывшем СССР эти нити назывались Гофрон, за рубежом – Банлон (Ban-Lon или BanLon или Banlon)). Извитые нити отличаются большой пилообразной извитостью, мягкостью, высоким удельным объёмом, но сравнительно небольшой растяжимостью. Второй способ основан на том, что синтетическая нить при протягивании по лезвию стальной пластинки подвергается сложной деформации; в результате отдельные элементарные нити приобретают спиралеобразную форму. Такие нити в бывшем СССР назывались Рилон (Rilon), за рубежом – Аджилон (Ajilon). Извитые нити вырабатывают также трикотажным способом. При этом из обычных термопластичных комплексных нитей на высокоскоростных трикотажных машинах производят полотно, которое подвергают тепловой обработке, в результате чего нити после роспуска полотна приобретают устойчивую извитость. Петлистые нити получают, воздействуя воздушной струёй на комплексную нить в момент её прохождения через канал прибора, в который под давлением подают воздух. Эти нити в бывшем СССР назывались Аэрон, за рубежом – Таслан. Профилированные нити (полиамидные, полиэфирные и другие) формуют, используя фильеры с отверстиями не круглого, а фигурного сечения. В результате получают нити с различной конфигурацией поперечного сечения или же с внутренними каналами. При обычной растяжимости они имеют более низкую объёмную массу, матовый оттенок, обладают повышенной гигроскопичностью. Таким способом можно получить нити, по внешнему виду и свойствам похожие на натуральные. Бикомпонентные нити формуют из двух или более полимеров. При этом отверстия фильер разделены перегородкой на несколько (две или более) частей, к каждой из которых подаётся свой прядильный расплав. Образующиеся нити состоят из нескольких различных по химическому составу частей. После вытягивания они подвергаются тепловой обработке, в результате которой вследствие различной усадки полимеров нити приобретают извитость, повышенную объёмность, рыхлую структуру. Комбинированные (армированные, каркасные) нити получают при совместном текстурировании различных нитей (например, ацетатных и капроновых) или при скручивании уже готовых текстурированных нитей, обладающих различными структурой и свойствами, а также при скручивании обычных комплексных или высокорастяжимых нитей со штапельными волокнами. Высокообъёмная пряжа вырабатывается из смеси химических штапельных волокон (в основном полиакрилонитрильных), имеющих усадку 20–30%, с низкоусадочным волокном. При термообработке такой пряжи в свободном состоянии высокоусадочные волокна укорачиваются, а низкоусадочные почти не меняют своей длины, но, будучи связаны с высокоусадочными волокнами силами трения, изгибаются, придавая пряже пушистый вид. Потребность в текстурированных нитях непрерывно увеличивается, поэтому будут создаваться новые и совершенствоваться существующие способы текстурирования. Технический прогресс в технологии текстурирования осуществляется в следующих направлениях:- повышение производительности оборудования; создание новых принципов текстурирования, например, путём разделения совместно скручиваемых нитей без применения сложных и дорогостоящих механизмов ложного кручения; совмещение нескольких процессов, например, формования, вытягивания и текстурирования, на одном агрегате; увеличение ёмкости паковок; механизация и автоматизация операций (заправка машин, ликвидация обрывов, съём готовых паковок); автоматическое регулирование технологических параметров с помощью программирующих устройств и другое.

TEXTURING = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ – Texturing is the process of crimping, imparting random loops, or otherwise modifying continuous filament yarn to increase cover, resilience, abrasion resistance, warmth, insulation, and moisture absorption or to provide a different surface texture. Texturing methods can be placed roughly into six groups. See also Textured Yarns. There are the following methods of texturing:- air jet method, edge crimping method, false-twist method, gear crimping method, knit-de-knit method, and stuffer box method. / упругости, устойчивости к истиранию, . филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Несмотря на доступность и дешевизну исходного сырья, сравнительно низкие материальные и трудовые затраты на производство химических волокон и нитей, высокие их физико-механические свойства, они обладают рядом сдерживающих их распространение недостатков. Среди этих недостатков:- стеклообразная поверхность цилиндрической формы, сильный блеск, высокая электризуемость, низкая гигроскопичность и вследствие этого низкие гигиенические свойства. Кроме того ткани и трикотажные изделия, выработанные из комплексных химических нитей, обладают пониженной эластичностью и драпируемостью, что также ограничивает область их применения. Однако синтетическим комплексным нитям можно придать ряд ценных эксплуатационных свойств. Для этого используют их термопластичность, высокие упругие свойства и способность к изменению структуры полимера при физико-химических воздействиях. Химические нити с видоизменённой устойчивой структурой повышенного удельного объёма или растяжимости называются текстурированными. Сущность текстурирования заключается в том, что при физико-химических воздействиях на термопластичные нити происходит переориентация молекул волокнообразующего полимера, в результате чего элементарные нити изгибаются, принимают пространственную форму, а комплексная нить приобретает большую упругую растяжимость, пушистость и повышенную объёмность. Текстурирование осуществляется с целью повышения удельного объёма нитей или их растяжимости. В настоящее время способы

текстурирования подразделяются на две группы:- с тепловым воздействием и без него. К первой группе относится производство текстурированных нитей кручением, прессованием, протягиванием по острой грани (может осуществляться без теплового воздействия), трикотажным и комбинированным способами. Ко второй группе относятся аэродинамический способ производства текстерированных нитей, формование различного профиля поперечного сечения нити, бикомпонентное формование. Текстурированные нити широко применяются в трикотажном производстве для выработки чулочно-носочных изделий, спортивного и верхнего трикотажа и другого. Также успешно текстурированные нити используются в ткачестве для производства ковров, драпировочных тканей, платьевых и костюмных тканей. Эффективность текстурирования характеризуется тремя основными характеристиками:- растяжимостью, извитостью и объёмностью.

TEXTURIZING = ТЕКСТУРИЗАЦИЯ (или ТЕКСТУРИРОВАНИЕ, или СТРУКТУРИРОВАНИЕ) – Texturizing is a process performed on specialized machinery which create bulk, stretch to the yarn, and therefore creates new aesthetics to the finished fabric.

TF = FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES

TFHRC = TURNER–FAIRBANK HIGHWAY RESEARCH CENTER

TFM = TRAFFIC FLOW MANAGEMENT

TFP = TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

TFVC = TRAFFIC FLOW VISUALIZATION AND CONTROL

TG = TOGO

TGA = TRANS GLOBAL AIRLINES

TGIF = THANK GOD ITS FRIDAY

TGMS LINE = THERMOSENSITIVE GENIC MALE STERILE LINE

TH = THAILAND

TH = THRESHOLD

T/HA = TONS/HECTARE

THAI SILK = ТАЙСКИЙ ШЁЛК – Thai Silk is a silk made in Thailand. Most Thai silk is fairly heavy weight, often slubbed, and made in vivid colors that are usually iridescent or changeable.

THALLUS = ТАЛЛОМ (или СЛОЕВИЩЕ) – Thallus is a plantlike organism not divided into leaves, stem, and root. Mushrooms and Lichen are examples of thalli. Thallus is a multicellular plant body, usually flat and not organized into roots, stems, leaves or vascular system. / листья, стебель и корень. и Лишайники служат примерами . не образующийся в корни, стебли, листья или сосудистую систему. Под Талломом, от Греческого слова Thallós, означающее Зелёная Ветка, или Слоевищем понимается тело Низших Растений (Водорослей, Лишайников и других) и Грибов, не расчленённое на стебель, листья и корень.

THAT'S HIGH = ПРЕКРАТИТЬ ПОДЪЁМ – That's High (maritime term):- an order to stop hoisting.

THB = THAI BAHT

THC = TERMINAL HANDLING CHARGE

THEOCRACY = ТЕОКРАТИЯ – Theocracy is a form of government in which the clergy exercise or bestow all legitimate political authority and in which religious law is dominant over civil law and enforced by state agencies. / Под Теократией, от Греческих слов Theós, означающее Бог, и Krátos, означающее Власть, понимается форма правления, при которой глава государства (обычно монархического) является одновременно его религиозной главой.

THEORETICAL DENSITY = ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПЛОТНОСТЬ – Theoretical Density:- pure solid lumber without cavities. / Под Плотностью понимается масса единичного объёма вещества.

THEORETICAL VALUE = ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ – Theoretical Value is an option's value generated by a mathematical model given certain prior assumptions about the term of the option, the characteristics of the underlying futures contract, and prevailing interest rates. The value of an option according to a mathematical model. / Ценность опциона, генерируемая математической моделью, предоставляющей определённые заранее известные исходные положения о сроке данного опциона, характеристиках соответствующего фьючерсного контракта и преобладающих процентных ставках. Ценность опциона согласно математической модели. Теоретическая Ценность – оценочная стоимость опциона, рассчитанная при помощи математической модели, такой как формула Блэка-Шоулза (Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model).

THERM = ТЕРМИЯ – Therm is a commercial unit of heat energy. The therm is equal to 100 000 Btu. Because there have been several definitions of the Btu, there are two official definitions of the therm. In the United States, the legal definition (made in 1968) is that the therm equals 105.480 4 MegaJoules. The European Union's definition, made in 1979 using the more current IT Btu, is 105.505 585 262 MegaJoules. Either way the therm is equal to about 25 200 (large) calories or about 29.3 kiloWatt hours of electrical energy. One therm can also be provided by about 96.7 cubic feet of natural gas. The therm has sometimes been confused with the thermie. The names of both units come from the Greek word for heat, therme. Abbreviation:- thm. A Therm is 100 000 British thermal units (Btus). A dekatherm is 1 million Btus. / Термия равна 100 000 Британских единиц теплоты (Б.т.е.). Декатермия равна 1 миллиону Бте (МБте, в Англоязычном исполнении – MMBtu). Под Термией, от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, понимается вышедшая из употребления внесистемная единица количества теплоты, равная 1 000 ккал (15-градусных) или количеству теплоты, необходимому для нагревания 1 тонны воды от 14.5 до 15.5 °C. Обозначение:- (thm). 1 термия = 4.185 $5 \cdot 10^6$ Дж = 4.185 5 МДж.

THERMAL = ТЕРМАЛЬНОЕ – Thermal:- an adjective used to describe fabrics which are warmer for their weight than other fabries. It is usually limited to those fabrics woven in a honeycomb pattern leaving small spaces in which an can be trapped. Thermal fabrics are popular for underwear and blankets. See also Honeycomb.

THERMAL BONDING = ТЕРМАЛЬНОЕ СКРЕПЛЕНИЕ – Thermal Bonding is a technique for bonding fibers of a web with meltable powders or fibers, using infrared heating, hot air, or hot-calendering. Also known as Thermobonding.

THERMAL CHARACTER = ТЕПЛОВОЕ СВОЙСТВО (или ТЕРМАЛЬНЫЙ ХАРАКТЕР) – Thermal Character is a tactile property of a textile material. It is the difference felt in the temperature of the material and the skin of the person touching it.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY = ТЕПЛОПРОВОДНОСТЬ (или ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ ПРОВОДНОСТЬ, или УДЕЛЬНАЯ ТЕПЛОПРОВОДНОСТЬ) – Thermal Conductivity is a measure of the ability of a solid or liquid to transfer heat. Thermal Conductivity is a measure of heat flow through a material. / Под Теплопроводностью понимается перенос энергии от более нагретых участков тела к менее нагретым в результате теплового движения и взаимодействия микрочастиц. Приводит к выравниванию температуры тела. Обычно количество переносимой энергии, определяемое как плотность теплового потока, пропорциональна градиенту температуры (Закон Фурье). Коэффициент пропорциональности называется коэффициентом теплопроводности. Теплопроводность – один из видов переноса теплоты (энергии теплового движения микрочастиц) от более нагретых частей тела к менее нагретым, приводящий к выравниванию температуры. При теплопроводности перенос энергии в теле осуществляется в результате непосредственной передачи энергии от частиц (молекул, атомов, электронов), обладающих большей энергией, частицам с меньшей энергией. Если относительное изменение температуры T на расстоянии средней длины свободного пробега частиц l мало, то выполняется основной закон теплопроводности (Закон Фурье):- плотность теплового потока q пропорциональна градиенту температуры grad T, то есть:- $q = -\lambda \operatorname{grad} T$, где λ – коэффициент теплопроводности, или просто теплопроводность, не зависит от grad T (l зависит от агрегатного состояния вещества, его атомно-молекулярного строения, температуры и давления, состава (в случае смеси или раствора) и так далее). Отклонения от Закона Фурье могут появиться при очень больших значениях grad T (например, в сильных ударных волнах), при низких температурах (для жидкого гелия He II) и при высоких температурах порядка десятков и сотен тысяч градусов, когда в газах перенос энергии осуществляется не только в результате межатомных столкновений, но в основном за счёт излучения (Лучистая Теплопроводность). В разреженных газах, когда l сравнимо с расстоянием L между стенками, ограничивающими объём газа, молекулы чаще сталкиваются со стенками, чем между собой. При этом нарушается условие применимости Закона Фурье и само понятие Локальной Температуры газа теряет смысл. В этом случае рассматривают не процесс теплопроводности в газе, а теплообмен между телами, находящимися в газовой среде. Процесс переноса теплоты – теплопроводность – в сплошной среде описывается Уравнением Теплопроводности.

THERMAL CRACKING = ТЕРМОКРЕКИНГ (или ТЕРМИЧЕСКИЙ КРЕКИНГ) – Thermal Cracking is a refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other similar processes. Heating of hydrocarbons to very high temperatures, usually above 450 °C. Thermal cracking is no longer widely used, except in delayed coking. Thermal Cracking is a process for obtaining light hydrocarbons from heavier hydrocarbons at high temperatures, for example, vacuum gasoil can be refined into light products. / , от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и . Углеводороды нагреваются до очень высоких температур, как правило, свыше 450 °C. Термический крекинг в настоящее время больше не находит широкого применения, за исключением замедленного коксования. Термический Крекинг или Термокрекинг это процесс для получения лёгких углеводородов из более тяжёлых углеводородов под воздействием высоких температур, например, при осуществлении такого процесса вакуумные газойли перерабатываются в лёгкие нефтепродукты.

THERMAL DILATATION = ТЕПЛОВОЕ РАСШИРЕНИЕ – Thermal Dilatation:- (Latin:- Dilatare – To Extend) increase in the volume of a substance as a result of increased temperature. / , от Латинского слова Dilato, означающее Расширяю, . Под Тепловым Расширением понимается изменение размеров и формы тела при изменении его температуры; характеризуется коэффициентом объёмного расширения $\alpha_v = (1 / V)\cdot(\Delta V / \Delta T)_\xi$, а для твёрдых тел и коэффициентом линейного расширения $\alpha_л = (1 / l)\cdot(\Delta l / \Delta T)_\xi$, где Δl – изменение линейного размера, ΔV – объёма тела, ΔT – температуры, индекс ξ указывает на условия теплового расширения (обычно при постоянном давлении). Для изотропных тел = .

THERMAL DISSOCIATION = ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ ДИССОЦИАЦИЯ (или ТЕРМИЧЕСКАЯ ДИССОЦИАЦИЯ) – Thermal Dissociation:- in this process the metal is first converted into some compound which is then decomposed into pure metal by heating. For example, impure nickel is heated with carbon monoxide at 60 °C to form nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$ which is then decomposed at higher temperature, 150–180 °C to give very pure nickel. Sometimes iron is also purified by this method.

THERMAL FIXATION = ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ ФИКСАЦИЯ – Thermal Fixation is a process for dyeing polyester whereby the color is diffused into the fiber by means of dry heat.

THERMAL INSULATION = ТЕПЛОИЗОЛЯЦИЯ (или ТЕПЛОВАЯ ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ) – Thermal Insulation is the ability of a fabric to retain heat. / Под Теплоизоляцией или Тепловой Изоляцией понимается защита зданий, тепловых промышленных установок, холодильных камер, трубопроводов и другого от нежелательного теплового обмена с окружающей средой. Теплоизоляция обеспечивается специальными ограждениями из теплоизоляционных материалов; сами теплозащитные средства также называются теплоизоляцией.

THERMALLY STABILIZED = ТЕРМИЧЕСКИ СТАБИЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ – A term Thermally Stabilized might mean in regards to residual stresses. See also Heat Stabilized.

THERMAL SHRINKAGE = ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ УСАДКА – Thermal Shrinkage:- the amount shrinkage of a fiber measured in dry air vs. that measured in its saturated state. Usually expressed as a %.

THERMAL STABILITY = ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ – Thermal Stability is an ability of a fuel or lubricant to resist oxidation under high temperature operating conditions.

THERMAL WOVEN = ТЕРМАЛЬНОЕ СОТКАННОЕ – Thermal Woven:- a porous cloth so constructed that air warmed by the body is trapped between the yarns. First used in underwear, it is now used for blankets and the reverse sides of comforters.

THERMOBONDING = ТЕРМОСКРЕПЛЕНИЕ – Thermobonding is a technique for bonding fibers of a web with meltable powders or fibers, using infrared heating, hot air, or hot-calendering. See also Bonding, Bonding With Binder Fibers, and Powder-Bonded Non-Woven.

THERMOCHROMIC INKS OR DYES = ТЕРМОХРОМНЫЕ ЧЕРНИЛА ИЛИ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Thermochromic Inks Or Dyes are the temperature sensitive inks and dyes. The inks change color when exposed to heat. For example, a t-shirt that has a print design that changes color when you go into the sunlight.

THERMOCHROMISM = ТЕРМОХРОМИЗМ (или ТЕРМОХРОМИЯ) – Thermochromism is a change in color with temperature change. adj – thermochromatic. / Термохромизм – изменение цвета с изменением температуры.

THERMOCYCLER = ТЕРМОЦИКЛЕР – Thermocycler is an apparatus which changes temperatures according to precise programming. Usually used with Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD), Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR), and DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF).

THERMOGRAPHY = ТЕРМОГРАФИЯ – Thermography:- the use of infrared thermography whereby temperatures of a wide variety of targets can be measured remotely and without contact. This is accomplished by measuring the infrared energy radiating from the surface of the target and converting this measurement to an equivalent surface temperature. / Под Термографией, от Греческих слов Thérme, означающее Жар или Тепло, и Grapho, означающее Пишу или Рисую или Черчу, понимаются:- (1) в широком смысле слова Термография – производимая различными способами регистрация теплового поля объектов, то есть поля их инфракрасного (ИК) излучения (смотрите, например, Инфракрасная Фотография, и Тепловидение). (2) В узком значении Термография – оперативный способ копирования и размножения рукописных, печатных и других чёрно-белых штриховых материалов. Светлые участки оригинального материала меньше нагреваются при ИК-облучении, чем тёмные, так как они слабее поглощают ИК-излучение. Благодаря этому копировальный материал, приведённый в контакт с оригиналом при ИК-облучении последнего, испытывает те или иные изменения на более нагретых участках и не испытывает их на менее нагретых. Чаще всего таким изменением служит разложение введённых в копировальный материал солей металлов (например, железа), в результате чего металл восстанавливается и темнеет в местах, контактировавших с более нагретыми участками оригинала. Достоинства термографии – быстрота и простота; вместе с тем разрешающая способность термография невелика, а цветные детали почти не передаются. Смотрите также Термокопировальный Аппарат, и Термокопирование.

THERMOGRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS = ТЕРМОГРАВИМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ – Thermogravimetric Analysis is the analytical technique in which the rate of change in weight of a material undergoing continuous heating versus temperature is plotted. Used in analysis of polymers to provide information on such parameters as degree of crystallinity, glass transition temperature, thermal stability, etc.

THERMO KING UNIT = УСТАНОВКА СЁМО КИНГ – Thermo King Corporation, a unit of Ingersoll-Rand PLC (Dublin, Ireland), was founded in 1938 and manufactures transport temperature control systems for a variety of mobile applications, including trailers, truck bodies, buses, shipboard containers and railway cars. Headquartered in Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, the United States. Thermo King, mechanical refrigeration unit to cool or heat the inside of the refrigerated container. / Сёмо Кинг Корпорэйшэн (Thermo King Corporation), Ингёсол-Рэнд Пи.Эл.Си. (Ingersoll-Rand PLC). , от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и . Сёмо Кинг (называемая в простонародье Термо Кинг), механическая рефрижераторная установка для охлаждения или обогрева содержимого рефрижераторного контейнера.

THERMO–MAN = ТЕРМО–ЧЕЛОВЕК – Thermo-Man is the instrumented mannequin system, interfaced with a computer, allows full scale testing of garments for protection capability or degree of flammability. The system was developed by Accurex Corporation for the US Air Force. / Акьюрэкс Корпорэйшэн (Accurex Corporation).

THERMOPHILIC MICROORGANISMS = ТЕРМОФИЛИЧЕСКИЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ (или ТЕПЛОЛЮБИВЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ) – Thermophilic Microorganisms:- (Greek:- Thermos – Heat, philos – love) Microorganisms that thrive on heat. / Под Термофилами, от Греческих слов Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и Philéō, означающее Люблю, понимаются организмы, нормально существующие и размножающиеся при температуре выше 45 °C (гибельной для большинства живых существ). Некоторые беспозвоночные (моллюски, насекомые, черви), рыбы, микроорганизмы и растения. Обитают в горячих источниках, верхних слоях почвы, прогреваемых солнцем, в самонагревающихся субстратах (зерно, навоз, торф).

THERMOPLASTIC = ТЕРМОПЛАСТИК – Thermoplastic is a word used to describe fibers that are heat-sensitive. Most man-made fibers are thermoplastic. A thermoplastic fiber has the property of softening or fusing when heated and of harderring agaln when cooled. With the application of heat and pressure, it can be molded and remolded. This can be both an udvarrtaKe and a disadvantage. lt is advantageous because in fabrics made of thermoplastic fibers, certain features like pleats can be made permanent through heat-setting. However, care must be taken in drying und ironiog fabrics made of thermoplastic fibers because of their sensitivity to heat. See also Heat-Setting, and Man-Made Fibers. Thermoplastic is a term used to describe a plastic material that is permanently fusible. The term as applied to manufactured fibers describes their tendency to soften at higher temperatures.

THERMOPLASTIC GLUES AND RESINS = ТЕРМОПЛАСТИЧЕСКИЕ КЛЕИ И СМОЛЫ – Thermoplastic Glues And Resins are glues and resins that are capable of being repeatedly softened by heat and hardened by cooling. / , от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и . Клеи и смолы, которые способны к повторному размягчению при тепловом воздействии и к затвердеванию посредством охлаждения.

THERMO PLY OR PIN TICKET MARKING = ТЕРМО СЛОЖЕНИЕ ИЛИ ХХ – Thermo Ply or Pin Ticket Marking:- improperly placed or marked. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Shade Marking Defects. / нетщательно размещённое или маркированное. Порок или дефект раскроя.

THERMOREGULATION = ТЕРМОРЕГУЛЯЦИЯ – Thermoregulation is the ability to maintain a constant temperature independent of dynamic (changing) environmental conditions. / Под Терморегуляцией, от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и от Латинского слова Regulo, означающее Регулирую, понимается совокупность физиологических процессов, обеспечивающих постоянство температуры тела у теплокровных животных (птиц и млекопитающих) и человека. Осуществляется путём изменения интенсивности теплопродукции (при окислительных процессах в организме) и путём изменения теплоотдачи через кожу (испарение пота и другое).

THERMOSENSITIVE GENIC MALE STERILE LINE = ТЕРМОЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ГЕННАЯ МУЖСКАЯ СТЕРИЛЬНАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Thermosensitive Genic Male Sterile Line (TGMS) is the genic male sterile plant which responds to temperature for expression of its pollen sterility/fertility. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

THERMOSET = ТЕРМОСЕТ – Thermoset is a term used to describe a plastic that, once formed, does not melt when heated. A Thermosetting Plastic, also known as a Thermoset, is polymer material that irreversibly cures. The cure may be done through heat (generally above 200 °C (392 °F)), through a chemical reaction (two-part epoxy, for example), or irradiation such as electron beam processing. Thermoset materials are usually liquid or malleable prior to curing and designed to be molded into their final form, or used as adhesives. Others are solids like that of the molding compound used in semiconductors and integrated circuits (IC). Once hardened a thermoset resin cannot be reheated and melted back to a liquid form.

THERMOSETTING = ТЕРМООТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ – Thermosetting is a process for giving thermoplastic fibers or fabrics certain characteristics, such as erirnp or permanent pleats through the applicativm of heat. Thermosetting is also used to develop certain finishes in a fabric to produce desirable characteristics such as durable press. See also Durable Press, Heat Setting, and Thermoplastic.

THERMOSETTING GLUES AND RESINS = ТЕРМООТВЕРЖДАЮЩИЕ КЛЕИ И СМОЛЫ (или ТЕРМОРЕАКТИВНЫЕ КЛЕИ И СМОЛЫ) – Thermosetting Glues And Resins are glues and resins that are cured with heat but do not soften when subsequently subjected to high temperatures. / , от Греческого слова Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и .

THERMOSOL PROCESS = ТЕРМОСОЛ–ПРОЦЕСС – Thermosol Process is a thermal fixation dyeing process for textiles made of polyester or other thermoplastic fiber. See also Dyeing, and Thermal Fixation. Dyeing at higher temperatures (120–130 °C (248–266 °F)) under pressure avoids the need for carriers. With the Thermosol process, a pad-dry heat technique developed by the DuPont Company, temperatures of 180–220 °C (356–428 °F) are employed with contact times on the order of a minute. / ДюПо Кампэни (DuPont Company).

THERMOTROPIC POLYMER = ТЕРМОТРОПИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Thermotropic Polymer is a polymer that exhibits liquid crystal formation in melt form. In thermotropic polymers there must be a balance between having the necessary degree of molecular perfection to preserve the liquid crystal formation and the amount of imperfection to permit melting at workable temperatures. These polymers give high-modulus, highly oriented, extrusion products. / Экструзия или Выдавливание (Extrusion).

THERMOTROPISM = ТЕРМОТРОПИЗМ – Thermotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part under the influence of a heat source. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Термотропизмом, от Греческих слов Thérmē, означающее Жар или Тепло, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается . Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

THERMUS AQUATICUS = ТЭРМУС АКВАТИКУС – Thermus Aquaticus is a thermophylic bacterium found in hot springs. Its DNA polymerase enzyme is thermostable and is used in Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD), and DNA amplification fingerprinting (DAF).

THETA = ТЕТА – Theta measures the rate of decline in the value of an option due to the passage of time. Theta can also be referred to as the time decay on the value of an option. If everything is held constant, then the option will lose value as time moves closer to the maturity of the option. The sensitivity of an option's value to a change in the amount of time to expiration. Theta is a dynamic indicator of the decline in the time value of a warrant. The value of Theta reflects the percentage by which the warrant loses in value if the share price remains constant. The value of Theta increases as the time to expiration approaches. The derivative of the option price equation with respect to the remaining time to expiration of the option. A measure of the sensitivity of the value of the option to the passage of time. This measures the effect on an option's price of a one-day decrease in the time to expiration. The more the market and strike prices diverge, the less effect Theta has on a vanilla option's price. Theta is also non-linear for vanilla options, meaning that its value decreases faster as the option is closer to maturity. Positive Gamma is generally associated with negative Theta and vice versa. In options, Theta is the rate of change in the value of the option with respect to time with all else remaining the same. / В анализе ситуации биржевой торговли опционами название буквы Тета (прописная – Θ, строчная – θ) Греческого алфавита было использовано для обозначения ставки снижения ценности опциона вследствие течения времени. Тета – показатель изменения стоимости опциона с течением времени. Например, если опцион имеет Тета на уровне минус 0.25, его стоимость уменьшается примерно на 25 центов в день, при условии, что стоимость базисных активов и лихорадочность остаются постоянными величинами. Тета опционов, характеризующихся низкой лихорадочностью, меньше, чем Тета опционов с более высокой лихорадочностью. В качестве количественного индикатора 'временного разрушения' (time decay) стоимости опциона Тета увеличивается по мере приближения к дате исполнения, в связи с чем наиболее благоприятным временем для продажи опционов считается период 90–100 дней до истечения срока.

THI = TEMPERATURE–HUMIDITY INDEX

THICK AND THIN PLACES = УТОЛЩЁННЫЕ И УТОНЧЁННЫЕ МЕСТА (или УТОЛЩЕНИЯ И УТОНЕНИЯ) – Thick and Thin Places:- these are similar to weft bar, but unlike weft bars, it repeats at intervals. They are mainly due to irregular let-off, incorrect setting of holding and releasing pawls on the ratchet wheel of take-up motion, gears of take-up motion not meshing properly, and gear wheel teeth worn out or broken.

THICK–AND–THIN YARN = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ И УТОНЧЁННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Thick-And-Thin Yarn is a bovelty yarn of varying thickness. Thick And Thin Yarn:- produced by varying the diameters of man-made fibers.

THICK END = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Thick End:- diameter is more than the normal yarn. Spinning defect. Thick End and Thick Picks:- diameter is more than the normal yarn. Rove count, top roller (pressure and mechanical condition of m/c. parts):- (i) piecening done at final gilling and rove creel to be removed by roving operator; (ii) thick roving to be removed at roving and ring frame; (iii) ring cop having spinner's double yarn to be sorted out and cut; (iv) draft, top roller pressure condensers and spacers on ring frame and roving frame; (v) regular checking in yarn clearer on Mach-Coner; and (vi) setting of Uster yarn clearers to be checked in every shift. / Порок или дефект прядения. Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария.

THICK END AND THICK PICKS = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ И УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Thick End and Thick Picks:- higher diameter in yarn for a short distance can be due to improper piecing at spinning preparatory or drop in pressure on the drafting rollers for a short time. This also can happen due to not removing of spinners double, not piecing the end properly by removing the lapped materials, accumulation of fluff in condensers, cradles and in the necks of the top rollers.

THICK FILLING = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ УТОЧИНА – Thick Filling is the yarn larger in diameter than other yarns being used in the fabric. Also known as Coarse Pick, and Coarse Thread.

THICKNESS OF COATING = ТОЛЩИНА ПОКРЫТИЯ – Thickness Of Coating is the average thickness of the coating layer.

THICK PICK = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Thick Pick:- diameter is more than the normal yarn. Spinning defect. Thick End and Thick Picks:- diameter is more than the normal yarn. Rove count, top roller (pressure and mechanical condition of m/c parts):- (i) piecening done at final gilling and rove creel to be removed by roving operator; (ii) thick roving to be removed at roving and ring frame; (iii) ring cop having spinner's double yarn to be sorted out and cut; (iv) draft, top roller pressure condensers and spacers on ring frame and roving frame; (v) regular checking in yarn clearer on Mach-Coner; and (vi) setting of Uster yarn clearers to be checked in every shift. / Порок или дефект прядения. Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария.

THICK PLACE = УТОЛЩЕНИЕ (или УТОЛЩЁННОЕ МЕСТО, или ТОЛСТОЕ МЕСТО, или ЗАБОИНА) – Thick Place:- in fabric, an unintentional change in fabric appearance characterized by a small area of more closely spaced yarns, or by a congregation of thick yarns as compared to the adjacent construction. Fabrics defect. Thick Place:- an unintentional change in the fabric appearance characterized by a small area of more closely spaced yarns or by congregation of thick yarns compared to the adjacent construction results into this kind of defect. Minor Defect Classification:- Up to 2 Picks for Lighter Variety. Major Defect Classification:- > 3 Picks. Thick Place:- the yarn with poor evenness will have thick and thin places along yarn length, while an even yarn will have little variation in mass or thickness along length. See also Thin Place. Thick Places (+50%):- number of places that have mass increases of 50% or more with respect to the mean value. Note that (+50%) is the standard sensitivity level used in the test. If a different sensitivity level (+35%, +70%, +100%) is used, the result would have been different. The number of thin places has a significant impact on yarn strength. Thick Place:- a prominent band in which an increase in stitch density, compared to the rest of the fabric, is apparent. Note:- this defect is often caused by a poor start-up of the machine, or uneven let-off or take-up. (1) Defect Name:- Thick Place. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Thick Place:- This defect is the result of picks being forced closer together than normal for this construction. This could be the result of a faulty take-up or the weaver letting the cloth back too much trying to avoid a thin place. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Thick Place. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Thick Place:- This is the result of picks of filling having been packed too closely together, either because of a mechanical malfunction or the operator letting back on the cloth too far after servicing the loom for a filling break. Severity:- Major. / уточина. Забоина – порок ткани. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Забоинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с повышенным числом уточных нитей на 1 дециметр (дм) ткани, причина – разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Под Утолщением понимается местный порок в виде утолщения нити на ограниченном участке. Под Забоинами понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос во всю ширину ткани с повышенным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани (то есть с повышенной плотностью ткани по утку), причина – разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Утолщение (thick place):- порок утка в виде утолщения нити на ограниченном участке. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается использованием пряжи неравномерной по толщине.

THICK PLACE or DOUBLING = УТОЛЩЕНИЕ (или УТОЛЩЁННОЕ МЕСТО, или ТОЛСТОЕ МЕСТО, или ЗАБОИНА) или ДУБЛИРОВАНИЕ – (1) Defect Name:- Thick Place or Doubling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Thick Place or Doubling:- This is the result of two unwanted ends of roving running into one end of filling yarn during the spinning process causing the yarn to be twice its normal size. An end on the spinning frame can only run this way for a short time before the bobbin will become too large for the ring. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Thick Place or Doubling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Thick Place or Doubling (face view):- This is the unwanted result of two ends of roving running into one end of filling during the spinning process, causing the yarn to be twice it normal size. Severity:- Major. (3) Defect Name:- Thick Place or Doubling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Thick Place or Doubling (back view):- This is the unwanted result of two ends of roving running into one end of filling during the spinning process causing the yarn to be twice it normal size. Severity:- Major. / уточная пряжа.

THICK YARN = УТОЛЩЁННАЯ (или ТОЛСТАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Thick places are determined where the yarn diameter is in excess of 50% of the average yarn diameter and the length is 8–12 mm. Thick Yarn:- Possible Cause:- one of the feeder is receiving yarn from a spool which has thicker yarn. This will also lead to barre till the spool exhausts or is changed. This is a major defect which will leave bands across the entire width of the fabric. Knitting defect. / Утолщённые Нити Основы от трёхкратной до пятикратной толщины включительно; Утолщённые Нити Утка от трёхкратной до пятикратной толщины включительно, идущие по всей ширине. Размер порока – за каждое место.

THIGH–SPUN = СПРЯДЕНАЯ ХХ – Thigh-Spun:- the yarn produced by aboriginal people.

THIGMOTAXIS = ТИГМОТАКСИС – Thigmotaxis:- (Greek:- thigma – contact, touch; taxis – arrangement, sequence) stimulus by touch. / Под Тигмотаксисом, от Греческих слов Thigma, означающее Прикосновение, и Táxis, означающее Расположение, понимается стимулирование или побуждение прикосновением.

THIGMOTROPISM = ТИГМОТРОПИЗМ (или ГАПТОТРОПИЗМ) – Thigmotropism or Haptotropism is a growth response to a touch stimulus. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Тигмотропизмом, от Греческих слов Thigma, означающее Прикосновение, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается тоже что и Гаптотропизм. Под Гаптотропизмом, от Греческих слов Háptō, означающее Прикрепляю, и Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимаются ростовые движения органов растения (корня, листьев, стебля), обусловленные направленным действием раздражителя, в данном случае прикосновения. Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, листьев, стебля), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

THIMBLE = КОУШ (или КОЛЬЦО, или НАКОНЕЧНИК, или ГИЛЬЗА, или СТАКАН) – Thimble (maritime term):- an iron ring with a groove on the outside for a rope grommet or splice.

THIN AND SHRUNKEN = ТОНКАЯ И ЩУПЛАЯ – Thin And Shrunken:- hot dry conditions during maturation of Wheat can severely reduce kernel size and cause shrunken kernels. As a result:- (i) test weight is reduced; (ii) flour yield is reduced; and (iii) more small kernels are removed during cleaning. / Сухие жаркие погодные условия в период созревания Пшеницы могут в серьёзной степени уменьшить размер зерновки (ядра) и вызвать формирование щуплой зерновки. Как результат:- (i) снижение веса при испытании; (ii) более низкий выход муки; и (iii) выделение в процессе очистки более мелких ядер.

THIN AND WEAK WHERE THREAD BUNCH OCCURS = ТОНКОЕ И СЛАБОЕ В МЕСТАХ СВЯЗКИ НИТОК – (1) Thin And Weak Where Thread Bunch Occurs:- this is not common but generally causes breakage at the bridge. Closure defects, and namely – Plastic Buttons. (2) Thin And Weak Where Thread Bunch Occurs:- this is not common but generally causes breakage at the bridge. Less applicable to ocean pearl than to fresh water. Closure defects, and namely – Pearl Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

THIN END = УТОНЧЁННАЯ (или ТОНКАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Thin End is a warp yarn of smaller diameter than that normally used in the fabric. Also known as Fine End.

THIN FILLING = УТОНЧЁННАЯ (или ТОНКАЯ) УТОЧИНА – Thin Filling:- in woven fabrics, a filling yarn smaller in diameter than normal. Synonym:- Fine Filling, Fine Pick, Light Filling, Light Pick, and Thin Pick.

THIN FILM LUBRICATION = ТОНКОПЛЁНОЧНОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ (или СМАЗЫВАНИЕ ТОНКОЙ ПЛЁНКОЙ, или ГРАНИЧНОЕ СМАЗЫВАНИЕ) – Thin Film Lubrication:- a condition of lubrication in which the film thickness of the lubricant is such that the friction between the surfaces is determined by the properties of the surfaces as well as by the viscosity of the lubricant. See also Boundary Lubrication, and Lubrication. / Смотрите также Граничное Смазывание (Boundary Lubrication), и Смазывание (Lubrication).

THIN MARKET = СЛАБЫЙ РЫНОК (или ТОНКИЙ РЫНОК, или ШАТКИЙ РЫНОК) – Thin Market is a market with a low number of buyers and sellers. Since few transactions take place in a thin market, prices are often more volatile and assets are less liquid. The low number of bids and asks will also typically result in a larger spread between the two quotes. Also known as Narrow Market. A thin market has high price volatility and low liquidity. If supply or demand changes abruptly, resulting in more buyers than sellers or vice versa, there will typically be a material impact on prices. Since few bids and asks are quoted, potential buyers and sellers may find it difficult to transact in a thin market. Thin Market is a market characterized by few potential traders and few or infrequent trades. Thin Market is a market in which trading volume is low and in which consequently bid and ask quotes are wide and the liquidity of the instrument traded is low. / Тонкий Рынок:- состояние рынка, когда котировки на протяжении продолжительного периода времени поступают в торговую платформу реже, чем в нормальных рыночных условиях. Как правило, такое состояние рынка характерно для рождественских каникул, национальных праздников в странах G7, в период с 23:00 до 03:00 по Московскому времени и так далее. Слабый Рынок – рынок, на котором выдвигается относительно небольшое число предложений продать и купить ценные бумаги. Этот термин может применяться по отношению к классу ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевых фьючерсов, например, к акциям малых выпусков, продающимся на внеучётном рынке (over the counter) или на платиновом рынке, или он может относиться к некоторым конкретным акциям, котирующимся на бирже или на внеучётном рынке. В ситуации слабого рынка колебания цен обычно сильнее, чем когда рынок является ликвидным (liquidity), поскольку даже небольшое число сделок может серьёзно повлиять на котировки. Организации-инвесторы, приобретающие или продающие крупные пакеты акций, стремятся избегать слабых рынков, поскольку им трудно получить или ликвидировать позицию (position), не нарушая сложившихся котировок акций.

THINNING = ПРОРЕЖИВАНИЕ – Thinning is a removal of some plants to attain the desired population density. Thinning is the process by which crop plants are removed from the field to obtain a desired plant population with desired spacing. Objective Of Thinning:- (i) to maintain a desirable spacing; (ii) to maintain a desirable plant population; (iii) to ensure the optimum requirement of nutrient, light, moisture and aeration for plants; (iv) to keep the crop plants free from insects and diseases; and (v) to maintain the quality and quantity of the produce. Methods Of Thinning:- (A) Physical Method:- it includes the removal of crop plants by hand pulling. Advantages Of Physical Method Of Thinning:- (i) it is suitable for small area; and (ii) desired plants are not injured. Limitations Of Physical Method Of Thinning:- (i) more costly; (ii) time consuming; (iii) not suitable for large area; and (iv) uniform spacing may not be obtained. (B) Mechanical Methods:- it includes the thinning operation performed by using implements either manually or operated. Mechanical method includes:- (i) thinning by using Nirani in Rice, Jute or Wheat field (in Bangladesh Nirani is:- (a) a tool, made locally, with a wooden handle and semilunar in shape, along with pointed and sharp end with iron; and (b) the process, where weeding and scooping of soils go simultaneously; in case of Jute/Mesta cultivation, this nirani is used both for weeding and scooping the soils for aeration and for better respiration of roots); (ii) sickling in Jute; and (iii) raking in Rice, Wheat, Jute, etc. Advantages Of Mechanical Method Of Thinning:- (i) less time consuming; (ii) suitable for large area; and (iii) uniform spacing may be obtained specially by raking. Limitations Of Mechanical Method Of Thinning:- (i) sometimes desired plant species may be injured by implements; and (ii) Heavy implements like field rake can't be used in small area. / Прореживание Всходов, удаление из рядков или гнёзд лишних растений для улучшения условий произрастания оставшихся. Применяется на загущенных посевах Сахарной Свёклы, столовых и кормовых корнеплодов, Кукурузы, выращиваемой для получения зерна, Подсолнечника и других пропашных культур. Проводится культиватором или прореживателем, которые подрезают часть растений в рядке (механизированное прореживание, или букетировка), и вручную (прорывка). Всходы прореживают в начальный период их роста и развития (например, Сахарную Свёклу при образовании развитых семядолей, то есть в фазе вилочки, и не позднее появления пары настоящих листьев), овощные культуры (Морковь, Свёклу) – несколько раз для получения пучкового продукта (молодые растения или корнеплоды), используемого в пищу. При запаздывании с прореживанием всходы вытягиваются из-за недостаточного освещения и задерживают рост, что резко снижает урожай и может вызвать гибель посевов. Пунктирные посевы не нуждаются в прореживании. Прореживатель, машина для прореживания всходов Сахарной Свёклы. Может быть использована как в основной, так и в поливной зонах свёклосеяния. Основные рабочие органы прореживателя – фрезы и диски с закреплёнными на них Г-образными ножами. Промышленностью бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускались прореживатели 4-, 6-, 8-, 12- и 18-рядные. Прореживатели направляют вдоль рядков растений. Фрезы, вращаясь в плоскости, перпендикулярной направлению движения агрегата, вырезают в рядках косые полоски глубиной 3–4 сантиметра (см), рыхлят почву и уничтожают сорняки в зоне рядка. Для обработки междурядий одновременно с прореживанием перед фрезами на грядилях закрепляют односторонние лапы. Прореживатели агрегатируют с тракторами класса 1.4 т и 2 т. Фрезы приводятся в действие от опорных колёс прореживателя. Аналогичные прореживатели применяют за рубежом.

THIN PICK = УТОНЧЁННАЯ (или ТОНКАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ – Thin Pick:- the weft whose thickness is unacceptably less than that of the adjacent yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by variation in the linear density of the yarn. See also Thin Filling. Fabrics defect. / Уточина.

THIN PLACE = УТОНЕНИЕ (или УТОНЧЁННОЕ МЕСТО, или ТОНКОЕ МЕСТО, или ПЕРЕСЛЕЖИНА, или НЕДОСЕКА) – Thin Places and Thick Places in a yarn can, on the one hand, quite consdierably affect the appearance of a woven or knitted fabric. Furthermore, an increase in the number of thin places and thick places refer to a particularly valuable indication that the raw material or the method of processing has become worse. On the other hand, it cannot be concluded from the increased number of thin place faults that this yarn, the downtime of weaving or knitting machines will be increased to a similar degree. Thin places usually exhibit a higher yarn twist, because of fewer fibers in the cross-section resulting in less resistance to torsion. The yarn tension does not become smaller proportionally with a reduced number of fibers. With thick place faults the contrary is the case. More fibers in the cross-section result in a higher resistance to torsion. Thick places have therefore, in many cases, a yarn twist which is lower than the average. The yarn tension in the yarn at the position of the thick place is only in very few cases proportional to the number of fibers. These considerations are valid primarily for ring-spun yarns. Thin Place:- often caused by the filling yarn breaking and the loom continuing to run until the operator notices the problem. Woven fabric defect. Thin Places (–50%):- number of places that have mass reductions of 50% or more with respect to the mean value. Note that (–50%) is the standard sensitivity level used in the test. If a different sensitivity level (–40%, –40%, –60%) is used, the result would have been different. The number of thin places has a significant impact on yarn strength. Thin Places are places in the yarn, that are thinner than – 50% or more than the average diameter of the yarn. There is no limitation in the length of the thin place. The less you find thin places in the yarn the better is it. See also Thick Place. Defect Name:- Thin Place. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Thin

Place:- A place across the width containing less picks or lighter filling than that normal to the fabric. Severity:- Major. Thin Place:- in fabric, an unintentional change in fabric appearance characterized by a small area of loosely spaced yarns or by a congregation of thin yarns as compared to the adjacent construction. Fabrics defect. Defect Name:- Thin Place. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Thin Place:- This is the result of a filling fork failing to stop the loom after a filling break or change. It may have been caused by a bent fork or a dirty grate. Severity:- Major. Thin Place:- a prominent band in which a decrease in stitch density, compared to the rest of the fabric, is apparent. Note:- this defect is often caused by uneven yarn let-off or fabric take-up. Thin Place:- when the pick density at any place in the fabric decrease from the desired one a thin place is produced in the fabric. The causes for thick and thin places in the fabric are irregular setting of take-up, improper working of let off motion on the loom and insufficient care by the operator while adjusting the fell of the cloth at the time of float removal or repairing of smash. / уточная пряжа . или вязальных машин . скучиванию (torsion). Порок или дефект ткачества. Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 сантиметре (см). Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дециметр (дм) ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Переслежина – порок пряжи. Под Утонением понимается местный порок в виде утонения нити на ограниченном участке. Утонение (thin place):- порок утка в виде утонения нити на ограниченном участке. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается использованием пряжи неравномерной по толщине. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

THIN PLACES IN FILLING = ТОНКИЕ МЕСТА ПО УТОЧИНЕ (или УТОНЕНИЯ ПО УТОЧИНЕ) – Thin Places In Filling:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- navy-ground print. Defect:- 'Thin' places in the filling at frequent intervals throughout the piece. Analysis:- microscopic examination of those sections of the filling yarn which appeared 'thin' showed that the narrowing or thinning of the yarns was due to one or two filaments' being wrapped around the remainder of the yarn in spiral fashion. As a result, that part of the filling thread (from % inch to several inches in length, in this particular sample) was tightly bound by the 'wrapped' filament or filaments. Since the mill used this yarn just as it was received from the producer, this fault was obviously introduced by the rayon manufacturer.

THIN SPOT = УТОНЧЁННОЕ ПЯТНО (или ТОНКОЕ ПЯТНО – Thin Spot:- Fabric:- napped all-cotton soft-filled sheeting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 44 x 36; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 13/1 carded cotton; Finish:- plain dyed tan and napped. Defect:- thin, weak spots scattered through several pieces. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests confirmed the fact that the thin-looking spots were weak in the fillingwise direction. Examination showed that the filling yarns were very uneven and that, in the napping process, the thin yarns were frequently ruptured, with resultant open-appearing and tender areas. In this case the seller of the gray goods was aware of the fact that the fabric was intended for napping by the converter. Since earlier deliveries and most of the pieces processed in the same lot gave no trouble, the customer's complaint was recognized as justifiable. See also Crack Mark. Fabrics defect. / Уточина:- 13/1 кардная хлопковая.

THIN–WALLED FIBERS = ТОНКОСТЕННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА – Thin-Walled Fibers are the fibers which, when swollen, cannot be classed in the normal or dead groups. / Тонкостенные Волокна – такие волокна, которые после их разрыхления не могут классифицироваться ни как нормальная группа волокон, ни как мёртвая группа волокон.

THIN YARN = УТОНЧЁННАЯ (или ТОНКАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Thin Yarn:- Possible Cause:- one of the feeder is receiving yarn from a spool that has finer yarn. This is a major defect which will leave bands across the entire width of the fabric. Knitting defect.

THIODIGLYCOL = ТИОДИГЛИКОЛЬ – Thiodiglycol, also called Thiodiethylene Glycol or 2,2'-Thiodiethanol. Thiodiglycol is sometime used to increase solubility of acid dyes, particularly for making printing pastes. It is very hazardous if mixed with hydrochloric acid. It is difficult to obtain, and there may be restrictions on its sale in some countries. / Тиодигликоль, $(CH_2OHCH_2)_2S$, именуемый также Тиодиэтилен Гликоль (Thiodiethylene Glycol) или Тиодиэтанол 2,2' (2,2'-Thiodiethanol).

THIOUREA DIOXIDE = ДИОКСИД ТИОМОЧЕВИНЫ – Thiourea Dioxide is a thiox; a reducing agent used in discharge, stripping and vat dyeing; also called Formamidine Sulfinic Acid or Thiox; sometimes abbreviated TUDO; Colour Index Reducing Agent 11. Thiourea dioxide is popular discharge agent. It can also be used for bleaching wool, since will not damage the fiber like chlorine bleach will. Thiourea dioxide is considered to be safe, from a health risk point of view. Thiourea itself, which may exist in very minute proportions in thiox, is known to be a carcinogen. Extra care in handling is warranted. Thiox powder is flammable. Carboxymethyl starch (Monagum) is suitable as a thickener if required. / Формамидин Сульфиновая Кислота (Formamidine Sulfinic Acid). хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). карбоксиметильный крахмал (carboxymethyl starch).

THIOX = ТИОКС – Thiox is a Thiourea Dioxide. A safe replacement for sodium hydrosulfite in vat dyeing, discharge printing, and general color stripping on cellulose and protein fibers. Good shelf life if stored in a dry location. Five times stronger than sodium hydrosulfite. / Тиокс – Диоксид Тиомочевины.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER = ТРЕТИЙ ПОМОЩНИК МЕХАНИКА (или ТРЕТИЙ ПОМОЩНИК ИНЖЕНЕРА) – Third Assistant Engineer (engineer department (licensed)):- in charge of eight to twelve watch. Maintains lighting fixtures. Repairs malfunctioning accessories in living quarters. Assist other engineers as directed.

THIRD MARKET = ТРЕТИЧНЫЙ РЫНОК – (1) Third Market:- trading of stock exchange listed securities in the over-the-counter market by non-exchange-member brokers. / Третичный Рынок составляют брокеры-дилеры, не являющиеся членами биржи, а также организации-инвесторы, ведущие операции на внеучётном рынке (over the counter) с котирующимися на бирже ценными бумагами. Третичный рынок приобрёл большое значение в 1950-х, когда организации-инвесторы начали приобретать обыкновенные акции в качестве страховки от инфляции, а на биржах всё ещё действовали фиксированные ставки комиссионных. Совершая операции с крупными пакетами ценных бумаг через фирмы, не являющиеся членами бирж, они экономили комиссионные и избегали колебаний цен, которые вызывают на бирже крупные сделки. После того как в Мае 1975 были сняты ограничения со ставок комиссионных, большое число компаний, действовавших на третичном рынке, стало членами бирж, поскольку таким образом они могли вести операции как с членами бирж, так и не с членами. В то же время члены бирж начали во всё больших масштабах выводить крупные пакеты акций из биржевого зала, фактически становясь участниками третичного рынка. Однако до продажи ценных бумаг за рамками биржи компании, не являющиеся членами биржи, должны выполнить все лимитные распоряжения (limit orders), внесённые в журнал биржевого брокера (specialist's book), по той же или по более высокой цене. Смотрите также Off-Floor Order.

(2) In the United Kingdom, Third Market is a stock exchange market introduced in January 1987, with less stringent entry requirements than the unlisted securities market (USM). Also known as Third Tier.

THIRD MATE = ТРЕТИЙ ПОМОЩНИК – Third Mate:- in charge of eight to twelve watch. Makes sure emergency survival equipment (lifeboats, life rings, etc) are in order. Assists other officers as directed.

THIRD PARTY = ТРЕТЬЕ ЛИЦО (или ТРЕТЬЯ СТОРОНА) – (1) Third Party is a party who is not a signatory to an agreement but who may nevertheless have rights and obligations relating to that agreement. / Сторона, которая не является подписавшейся стороной соглашения, но которая, тем не менее, может иметь права и обязательства, связанные с данным соглашением. Под Третьим Лицом понимается участник гражданского процесса, юридически заинтересованный в исходе спора между сторонами.

(2) Third Party is a person who is injured or whose property is damaged by the policyholder (the first party). The second party is the insurer. In insurance, someone other than the insured or his insurer who has suffered injury or loss. / В страховании, кто-либо иной нежели застрахованное лицо (страхователь) или его страховщик, и который нанёс тяжкий вред здоровью или ущерб.

THIRD PARTY LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ПЕРЕД ТРЕТЬИМИ ЛИЦАМИ – Third Party Liability is a liability of the insured to a person or persons who are not directly involved in the insurance contract. The liability that an insured has to a third party. Legal liability to anyone other than another party to a contract, e.g., liability of one ship to another consequent upon a collision.

THIRD PARTY LOGISTICS = ТРЁХСТОРОННЯЯ ЛОГИСТИКА – A term Third Party Logistics (3PL) describes businesses that provide one or many of a variety of logistics-related services. Types of services may include public warehousing, contract warehousing, transportation management, distribution management, freight consolidation. A 3PL provider may take over all receiving, storage, value added, shipping, and transportation responsibilities for a client and conduct them in the 3PL's warehouse using the 3PL's equipment and employees, or may manage one or all of these functions in the client's facility using the client's equipment, or any combination of the above. Another term, 4PL, is sometimes used to describe businesses that manage a variety of logistics related services for clients by using 3PLs.

THIRD PARTY LOGISTICS MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ТРЕТЬЕЙ СТОРОНЫ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ТРЁХСТОРОННЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – Third Party Logistics (3PL) Model:- the manufacturer outsources a package of transport and logistic activities. The third party logistic service provider organises these activities and may hire third parties for the specific execution (subcontracting). This service provider often comes into contact not just with the manufacturer, but also with the supplier. As the third party, he organises the logistics between these two successive actors in the supply chain. The client often enters into a long-term partnership with the logistic provider in a cooperative environment. The client retains enough expertise in order to measure, evaluate and, if necessary, correct the logistic performances of the service provider.

THIRD PARTY LOGISTICS PROVIDER = ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЙ ТРЕТЬЮ СТОРОНУ ЛОГИСТИКИ (или ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГ ТРЁХСТОРОННЕЙ ЛОГИСТИКИ) – Third Party Logistics (3PL) Provider is an organization that manages and executes a particular logistics function, using its own assets and resources, on behalf of another company.

THIRD PARTY PROVIDER = ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЙ ТРЕТЬЮ СТОРОНУ (или ТРЁХСТОРОННИЙ ПОСТАВЩИК УСЛУГ) – Third Party Provider:- companies that can be employed (hired) to assume tasks that were previously performed in-house by the client.

THIRD PARTY WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД ТРЕТЬЕЙ СТОРОНЫ – Third Party Warehouse is a warehouse operated by a 3PL Company (Third Party Logistics Company) that houses the products of their clients.

THIRD WORLD = ТРЕТИЙ МИР – The Three Worlds as they were separated during the Cold War era, each with its respective allies as of the period between 30 April 1975 (the fall of Saigon) and 23 August 1975 (the communist takeover in Laos). Colors do not represent current economic development. First World:- the United States and its allies. Second World:- the Soviet Union, China, and their allies. Third World:- neutral and non-aligned countries. Etymology:- French demographer, anthropologist and historian Alfred Sauvy, in an article published in the French magazine L'Observateur, August 14, 1952, coined the term Third World, referring to countries that were unaligned with either the Communist Soviet bloc or the Capitalist NATO bloc during the Cold War. His usage was a reference to the Third Estate, the commoners of France who, before and during the French Revolution, opposed priests and nobles, who composed the First Estate and Second Estate, respectively. Sauvy wrote, 'Like the third estate, the Third World is nothing, and wants to be something'. He conveyed the concept of political non-alignment with either the capitalist or communist bloc. The 'Three Worlds Theory' developed by Mao Zedong is different from the Western theory of the Three Worlds or Third World. For example, in the Western theory, China and India belong respectively to the second and third worlds, but in Mao's theory both China and India are part of the Third Non-Aligned World. Third Worldism has been defined as 'the idea, popular among Third World autocrats and many American and French leftists in the late 1960s and 1970s, that – contrary to orthodox Marxism's view that the Western working class would deliver the world from the tyranny of capital that ... Third World elites were the privileged historical actor'. A number of Third World countries were former colonies, and with the end of imperialism, many of these countries, especially the smaller ones, were faced with the challenges of nation- and institution-building on their own for the first time. Due to this common background, many of these nations were 'developing' in economic terms for most of the XX century, and many still are today. This term, when used today, generally denotes countries that have not 'developed' to the same levels as OECD countries, and which are thus in the process of 'developing'. In the 1980s, economist Peter Bauer offered a competing definition for the term Third World. He claimed that the attachment of Third World status to a particular country was not based on any stable economic or political criteria, and was a mostly arbitrary process. The large diversity of countries that were considered to be part of the Third World, from Indonesia to Afghanistan, ranged widely from economically primitive to economically advanced and from politically non-aligned to Soviet- or Western-leaning. An argument could also be made for how parts of the US are more like the Third World. The only characteristic that Bauer found common in all Third World countries was that their governments 'demand and receive Western aid', the giving of which he strongly opposed. Thus, the aggregate term Third World was challenged as misleading even during the Cold War period because it had no consistent or collective identity among the countries it supposedly encompassed. Recently the term Majority World has started to be used since most people of the world live in poorer and less developed countries. Third World is another name for developing countries. The term Third World arose during the Cold War to define countries that remained non-aligned with either capitalism and NATO (which along with its allies represented the First World), or communism and the Soviet Union (which along with its allies represented the Second World). This definition provided a way of broadly categorizing the nations of the earth into three groups based on social, political, and economic divisions. Due to many of the Third World countries being extremely poor, it became a stereotype such that people commonly refer to undeveloped countries as 'third world countries', often used in a pejorative way. Over the last few decades, the term 'Third World' has been used interchangeably with the Global South and Developing Countries to describe poorer countries that have struggled to attain steady economic development. Third World countries includes most of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. However some exceptions exist to this rule. Some European countries were part of the non-aligned movement and a few were and are very prosperous, including Switzerland and Austria. In the so-called Dependency Theory of thinkers like Raul Prebisch, Theotonio dos Santos, and Andre Gunder Frank, the Third World has also been connected to the world economic division as 'periphery' countries in the world system that is

dominated by the 'core' countries. Due to the complex history of evolving meanings and contexts, there is no clear or agreed upon definition of the Third World and the term is now less popular than it was during the 1970s and 1980s. / Альфрэд Сови (Alfred Sauvy) Л'Обсэрватёр (L'Observateur). Мао Дзэдн (Mao Zedong). Пита Бауа (Peter Bauer). Одно из названий для обозначения развивающихся стран. Раул Прибиш (Raul Prebisch), Тэотонио душ Сантуш (Theotonio dos Santos), и Андрэ Гунда Франк (Andre Gunder Frank). Третий Мир – название для менее развитых стран Африки, Азии и Латинской Америки.

THIXOTROPY = ТИКСОТРОПИЯ – Thixotropy:- that property of a lubricating grease which is manifested by a softening in consistency as a result of shearing followed by a hardening in consistency starting immediately after the shearing is stopped. / Под Тиксотропией, от Греческих слов Thíxis, означающее Прикосновение, и Tropé, означающее Изменение или Поворот, понимается способность некоторых структурированных дисперсных систем самопроизвольно восстанавливать разрушенную механическим воздействием исходную структуру. Тиксотропия проявляется в разжижении при достаточно интенсивном встряхивании или перемешивании гелей, паст, суспензий и других систем с коагуляционной дисперсной структурой и их загущении (отвердевании) после прекращения механического воздействия. Тиксотропное восстановление структуры – механически обратимый изотермический процесс, который может быть воспроизведён многократно. В более широком смысле Тиксотропия – временное понижение эффективной вязкости вязко-текучей или пластичной системы в результате её деформирования независимо от физической природы происходящих в ней изменений. Тиксотропия имеет важное практическое значение. Тиксотропные материалы используют в технологии силикатов, пластических масс, пищевых продуктов. Тиксотропными свойствами обладают некоторые водоносные грунты (плывуны), биологические структуры, различные технические материалы (промывочные глинистые растворы, применяемые при бурении нефтяных скважин, краски, смазки и другие).

THE THOMSON CORPORATION = ЗА ТОМСЭН КОРПОРЭЙШЭН – The Thomson Corporation:- headquartered in Toronto, Canada. Since its founding by Roy Herbert Thomson, Thomson's history has developed alongside the media age. By the end of the 1950s, Thomson had grown from a single Canadian newspaper, The Timmins Press, into a global media concern. It held several prominent newspapers in the United Kingdom, including The Sunday Times and The Scotsman, and it owned Scottish Television. In the 1960s, Thomson's publishing realm expanded further to include Thomson Publication (UK), a consumer magazine and book publishing house, and the prestigious The Times of London. In 1965, Thomson Newspapers, Ltd was formed as a publicly traded company in Canada. Roy Thomson's prolific endeavors in publishing had earned him a hereditary title, Lord Thomson of Fleet. Yet, Thomson's interests moved beyond publishing with the creation of Thomson Travel and acquisition of Britannia Airways in 1965 and 1971, and a foray into a consortium exploring the North Sea for oil and gas. By the end of the 1970s, Thomson Newspapers' circulation in the United States had surpassed the 1 million mark. The company assumed its current name in 1989 with the merger of Thomson Newspapers and the International Thomson Organization. Over the years, the company has withdrawn from its holdings in the oil and gas business, the travel industry and department stores. When Kenneth Thomson took over from his father Roy in 1976, the company was worth about USD500 million. At Kenneth's death in June 2006, the company was valued at about USD29.3 billion. The Thomson Corporation is one of the world's largest information companies. It is active in financial services, healthcare sectors, law, science technology research, and tax and accounting sectors. The company operates through five segments (2007 onwards):- (i) Financial; (ii) Healthcare; (iii) Legal; (iv) Scientific; and (v) Tax and Accounting. Until recently, Thomson was also one of the world's leading providers of higher education textbooks, academic information solutions and reference materials. On 2006-October-26 Thomson announced the proposed sale of its Thomson Learning assets. The current company was created in 1989 by the merger of Thomson Organization and Thomson Newspapers. Roy Thomson, grandfather of the present Chairman, born on 1894-July-06. 1934 – Roy Thomson acquired his first newspaper in Canada, The Timmins Press, Ontario. 1953 – Roy Thomson acquired his first newspaper in the United Kingdom (UK), The Scotsman. 1954 – Roy Thomson moves to Scotland to begin a new phase of his career in the UK, by which time he owned the largest number of newspapers of any group in Canada. 1957 – Successful bid for commercial television franchise for Central Scotland, named Scottish Television. 1959 – Acquisition of the Kemsley Group, a UK publicly listed company, comprising national and regional newspapers including The Sunday Times, and merged them with Scottish Television and The Scotsman newspaper. 1961 – Thomson Publication (UK) formed to launch and acquire business and consumer magazines, and book publishing companies. 1964 – Roy Thomson given a hereditary barony and became Lord Thomson of Fleet. 1965 – (i) Creation of Thomson Travel in the UK by acquiring tour operating companies and Britannia Airways; and (ii) Formation of Thomson Newspaper, Ltd as a public company in Canada. 1967 – The Times of London acquired and, with The Sunday Times, formed Times Newspapers. 1970s – an interest in oil. 1971 – Thomson joins consortium to explore for oil and gas in the North Sea (UK). 1973 – Piper oil field discovery. 1974 – Claymore oil field discovery. 1976 – Roy Thomson passes away and is succeeded as Chairman by his son, Kenneth Thomson, the second Lord Thomson of Fleet. 1977 – (i) Final disposal of interest in Scottish Television; and (ii) Thomson Newspapers' total daily circulation in the US passed the 1 million mark. 1978 – (i) Major expansion in specialized information and publishing launched in the US with the acquisition of Wadsworth, a college textbook and professional book publisher; and (ii) Financial restructuring of UK activities and formation of International Thomson Organisation Limited, with headquarters in Toronto and two main operating subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and United States. 1980s – from oil to law. 1980 – (i) Thomson Newspapers' total daily circulation in Canada passes the one million mark; (ii) Thomson acquires Warren, Gorham & Lamont, a major information source for finance professionals; and (iii) Technical Data Corp, the predecessor to Thomson Financial, founded by former portfolio managers from Fidelity Investments. 1981 – (i) Thomson sells The Times of London to News International, Ltd (UK); (ii) Thomson acquires Litton (renamed Medical Economics), a publisher of high quality healthcare information; and (iii) Thomson acquires Delmar, a publisher of career, technical and vocational textbooks and course material. 1985 – (i) Thomson acquires Gale, a leading provider of information for libraries, schools, and businesses; and (ii) Thomson acquires AutEx, a business that helps traders identify, access and track liquidity in global securities markets. 1986 – (i) Thomson acquires Compu-Mark, a worldwide market leader in trademark research; and (ii) Thomson acquires South-Western Publishing, a leading provider of textbooks and instructional materials. 1987 – Thomson acquires legal publishing businesses in the UK (Sweet & Maxwell), Canada (Carswell) and Australia (The Law Book Company). 1988 – ILX Systems, a provider of market data systems for financial professional, founded by E.F. Hutton & Co executives, and funded by the International Thomson Organisation. 1989 – (i) Thomson Newspapers merges with International Thomson to form The Thomson Corporation; (ii) Thomson acquires Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, a US legal publisher, and its subsidiary, Research Institute of America, an information provider for accountants, tax, and human resource professionals; and (iii) Thomson disposes of interests in North Sea Oil in the UK. 1992 – (i) Thomson acquires MICROMEDEX, a leading information provider in the fields of healthcare, toxicology, and environmental health; (ii) Thomson acquires Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), a leading provider of information for researchers; and (iii) Thomson acquires Course Technology, a worldwide leader in computing education for business and technology training. 1994 – (i) Thomson acquires Information Access Company, a US provider of broad-based reference and database services; and (ii) Thomson acquires The Medstat Group, a US provider of healthcare information databases and decision support software. 1995 – (i) Thomson divests interests in UK newspapers; and (ii) Thomson acquires Peterson's, a leading provider of information about US colleges and universities. 1996 – Thomson acquires West Publishing, a leading US provider of legal information. 1997 – Richard J. Harrington named President and Chief Executive Officer. 1998 – Thomson nets USD2 billion from sale of Thomson Travel. 1999 – (i)

Thomson acquires Editorial Aranzadi SA, Spain's premier legal publisher; and (ii) Thomson acquires Macmillan Library Reference USA, a group of publishers specializing in high quality reference products for the library, secondary education, and college/university markets. 2000 – (i) Thomson sells community newspaper assets in North America for approximately 2.5 billion; (ii) Thomson acquires Greenhaven Press and Lucent Books, publishers of social issues and other nonfiction series for middle and high school students; (iii) Thomson acquires La Ley, a leading legal publisher in Argentina; (iv) Thomson acquires Primark, a leading provider of financial and economic information products and solutions to customers worldwide; (v) Thomson acquires Carson Group, a financial information services firm focused on corporate strategic intelligence and investor relations solutions; (vi) Thomson acquires IOB, one of Brazil's leading regulatory publishers; (vii) Thomson acquires online business of Dialog, a leading worldwide provider of online-based information services; (viii) Thomson acquires Wave Technologies International, a provider of a flexible blend of self-study, classroom training, proactive mentoring and testing; (ix) Thomson acquires Prometric, a global leader in computer-based testing and assessment services; and (x) Thomson acquires Physicians World, a full service provider of medical education and communications programs for physicians and allied healthcare professionals. 2001 – (i) Thomson acquires NewsEdge Corporation, a global provider of real-time news and information; (ii) Thomson acquires select higher education and corporate training businesses of Harcourt General; (iii) Thomson acquires FindLaw, the leader in free online legal information and services; and (iv) The Globe and Mail becomes part of Bell Globemedia, a Canadian multimedia company, in which The Thomson Corporation holds a 20% ownership position. 2002 – (i) Thomson announces USD300 million + five-year deal with Merrill Lynch to develop and implement a new financial workstation to support Merrill Lynch Financial Advisors – most significant information solutions deal of its kind in the financial services industry; (ii) Thomson acquires Current Drugs a global leader in the delivery of information solutions to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries; (iii) Thomson common share offering raises USD1 billion; (iv) Thomson begins trading on New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TOC; (v) David K.R. Thomson appointed Chairman of The Thomson Corporation; and (vi) Thomson acquires Gardiner-Caldwell, a leading global medical education and communication business. 2003 – (i) Thomson sells print-based healthcare magazines; (ii) Thomson acquires Elite Information Group, a leading provider of integrated practice and financial management applications for legal and professional services markets; and (iii) Thomson sells its 20% interest in Bell Globemedia Inc for USD279 million to The Woodbridge Company Limited. The sale of Bell Globemedia, including the Corporation's interest in The Globe and Mail, is the culmination of the Thomson strategy to exit the newspaper business undertaken in February 2000. 2004 – (i) Thomson acquires KnowledgeNet, a leader in live e-learning, to create integrated learning solutions for corporate, government, academic and professional business communities; (ii) Thomson acquires Capstar, a developer of learning and measurement solutions, from Educational Testing Service, to expand its academic testing and assessment business; (iii) Thomson acquires Information Holdings Inc, a provider of intellectual property and regulatory information for the scientific, legal, and corporate markets to further advance its capability to develop pharmaceutical and intellectual property solutions; (iv) Thomson acquires TradeWeb, a fast-growing and leading online global trading platform for fixed-income securities; (v) Thomson sells Thomson Media group, comprised of leading print-based information products, to Investcorp; (vi) Thomson acquires CCBN, a provider of web-based solutions for the investment community, to further expand its offerings for the corporate communications market; and (vii) Thomson sells DBM (Drake Beam Morin), which was acquired along with other Harcourt assets in 2001, to Compass Partners International Limited. 2005 – (i) Thomson Financial partnered with Merrill Lynch to complete the rollout of more than 23 000 workstations across more than 550 Merrill Lynch offices. Thomson is the largest provider of wealth management workstations to Merrill Lynch employees in North America; (ii) Thomson TradeWeb's 3rd quarter 2005 volume grows to record heights; USD11 trillion executed across its 13 online marketplaces; (iii) ABC News and Thomson Higher Education announced ABC News will provide access to more than 40 years of historic raw footage and video programming to support development of a wide range of Thomson educational materials; (iv) Thomson announces the offering of USD400 million of debentures due 2035; (v) Westlaw wins Law Office Computing Readers' Choice Awards for ninth consecutive year; (vi) Thomson Scientific solutions help Dow Pharmaceutical Sciences successfully obtain FDA approval for Rosacea treatment product submitted via a full electronic Common Technical Document (eCTD); (vii) Thomson acquires Global Securities Information, Inc, a leading provider of online securities and securities-related information and research services. GSI clients include all of the AmLaw 100; 80 percent of the top investment banking firms; and all of the top US accounting firms; (viii) Thomson Learning Asia and People's Education Press reaches 50 million copy milestone; textbooks used as part of curriculum reforms in 29 provinces and selected and adapted as a basal textbook series for middle schools in China; (ix) Canada's two oldest and most respected legal publishers collaborate to evolve the world of legal research; Canada Law Book Inc and Thomson Carswell collaborate in the development of the online research destination of choice for Canadian intellectual property practitioners; (x) The Webby Awards, hailed as the 'Online Oscars' by Time magazine, named FindLaw.com as the best Web site of 2005 in the category of law at the Ninth Annual ceremony; (xi) Mary Cirillo, former Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Opcenter, LLC, an internet consulting firm and former Chief Executive Officer of Global Institutional Services at Bankers Trust, is elected to the Thomson Board of Directors; (xii) Thomson names Sharon Rowlands President and CEO of Thomson Financial; (xiii) Thomson acquires Tax Partners®, LLC (http://www.taxpartners.com), the nation's largest sales and use tax compliance service firm enabling Thomson to offer end-to-end sales and use tax solutions; and (xiv) Thomson introduces the launch of Thomson Pharma bringing an indispensable information solution to the workflow of the drug discovery and development process. 2006 – (i) Kenneth R. Thomson, former chairman of the Board of The Thomson Corporation, dies at the age of 82; (ii) Thomson Healthcare acquires Solucient, a leading healthcare information provider of data and advanced analytics that hospitals and health systems use to improve performance and lower costs; (iii) Thomson names Michael Wilens EVP, Corporate Chief Technology and Operations Officer; (iv) Thomson names Richard Benson-Armer SVP, Corporate Chief Strategy Officer; (v) Thomson names Carl Urbania SVP, Corporate Chief Information Officer; (vi) Thomson names Gustav Carlson SVP, Corporate Communications; (vii) Thomson Scientific acquires Scholar One, web-based workflow solution for authoring, evaluating and publishing research to more than two million users. ScholarOne software enables publishers of scholarly research to produce journals, meeting abstracts and conference proceedings; (viii) Thomson Financial establishes presence in the Middle East by selecting Dubai International Financial Center as their base in the region; (ix) Thomson Financial acquires AFX News to further develop the European proprietary real-times news offering targeted to clients in the business and financial communities; (x) Thomson and Shin Nippon Hoki Shuppan announce a joint venture agreement establishing Westlaw Japan KK, a business that will develop a new, state-of-the-art online service created expressly for the world's second-largest legal information marketplace; (xi) Thomson Financial acquires Quantitative Analytics, Inc, a leading provider of database integration and analysis solutions to the financial services industry; (xii) Thomson Scientific honors leading Indian scientists by presenting the 'Thomson Citation Laureate Award' – an honor bestowed in recognition for their groundbreaking and influential contribution to, and accomplishments in, research and development worldwide; (xiii) Thomson Healthcare acquires MercuryMD, Inc, the leading provider of mobile information systems serving the healthcare market; and (xiv) Thomson Custom Solutions receives the 2006 Innovation Award from Harvard Business School Publishing. The award is presented to a partner who has demonstrated creativity and innovation in exemplifying new ways of helping professors reach today's students through case teaching. 2007-May-17 – The Thomson Corporation and Reuters Group PLC announce that they are in discussions for the combination of their two businesses. Canadian business information company Thomson will take over Reuters in an £8.7bn deal, after the Reuters Founders Share Company, which has a veto on any potential buyout, agreed that the acquisition would not challenge Reuters' editorial independence.

The two companies announced this morning that the takeover has been formalized along the same lines as previously indicated, with Thomson paying 691p a share for Reuters in a combination of cash and its own shares. The new company will be known as Thomson Reuters Corporation, although Reuters' financial information and newswire business will continue to operate under its historic name. Thomson announced its takeover in May with a deal that when closed will see Reuters shareholders get 352-1/2 pence in cash and 0.16 of one Thomson share for each Reuters share held. 2008-March-27 – Shareholders of Thomson Corporation voted Wednesday in favor of its takeover of Reuters Group PLC which is worth 17 billion Canadian Dollars (USD17 billion), Canadian Press reported. The vote was 99 percent in favor of the deal, the biggest in the history of the Canadian-based specialized data company. Reuters shareholders were to vote on the deal at a separate meeting in London and are also expected to endorse the transaction. The takeover has already secured regulatory approval and is scheduled to close on April 17. 2008 – The Thomson Corporation and Reuters Group PLC combine to form Thomson Reuters. See also Reuters Holdings PLC. / За Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (The Thomson Corporation). Рой Хёбёт Томсэн (Roy Herbert Thomson). Зэ Тиминз Прэс (The Timmins Press), в глобальный мидиэ концерн. Ему принадлежали несколько заметных газет в Соединённом Королевстве, включая Зэ Сандэй Таймз (The Sunday Times) и Зэ Скатсмэн (The Scotsman), и он владел Скотиш Тэлэвижн (Scottish Television). Томсэн Пабликэйшэн (Thomson Publication) (СК). За Таймз оф Ландэн (The Times of London). В 1965 компания Томсэн Ньюзпэйпёз, Эл.ти.ди. (Thomson Newspapers, Ltd) была сформирована в Канаде как публично торгуемая компания (publicly traded company). Рой Томсэн. Лод Томсэн оф Флит (Lord Thomson of Fleet). Томсэн Тчрэвэл (Thomson Travel) Британиа Эавэйз (Britannia Airways). Кенэс Томсэн (Kenneth Thomson). Зэ Скатсмэн (The Scotsman). Кемзлэй Груп (Kemsley Group). Томсэн Ньюзпэйпёз, Эл.ти.ди. Вадсворс (Wadsworth). Интёнэшэнэл Томсэн Оганайзэйшэн Лимитид (International Thomson Organisation Limited). Томсэн поглощает Ворэе, Горам Энд Лямонт (Warren, Gorham & Lamont), крупнейший информационный источник для финансовых профессионалов; и (iii) Тэкникэл Дэйтэ Корп. (Technical Data Corp.), Томсэн Файнэншэл (Thomson Financial), Фидэлити Инвэстмэнтс (Fidelity Investments). 1981 – (i) Томсэн продаёт Зэ Таймз оф Ландэн (The Times of London) to Ньюз Интёнэшэнэл, Эл.ти.ди. (News International, Ltd) (СК); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Лытэн (Litton) (переименованный Мэдикэл Экономикс (Medical Economics)). (iii) Томсэн поглощает Дэлмар (Delmar). 1985 – (i) Томсэн поглощает Гейл (Gale); и (ii) Томсэн поглощает ОтЭкс (AutEx). 1986 – (i) Томсэн поглощает Компью-Марк (Compu-Mark); и (ii) Томсэн поглощает Саус-Вэстёрн Паблишинь (South-Western Publishing). 1987 – Томсэн поглощает Свит Энд Мэксвэл (Sweet & Maxwell), Карзвэл (Carswell) и За Ло Бук Кампэни (The Law Book Company). 1988 – Ай.Эл.Экс. Систэмз (ILX Systems) И.Эф. Хатн Энд Ко. (E.F. Hutton & Co.) Интёнэшэнэл Томсэн Оганайзэйшэн (International Thomson Organisation). 1989 – (i) Томсэн Ньюзпэйпёз (Thomson Newspapers) Интёнэшэнэл Томсэн (International Thomson) За Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (The Thomson Corporation); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Лойэз Коапэтев Паблишинь Кампэни (Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company) Исследовательский Институт Америки (Research Institute of America); и (iii) Томсэн Норс Си Оил (North Sea Oil) в СК. 1992 – (i) Томсэн поглощает МАЙКРОМЭДЭКС (MICROMEDEX); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Институт по Научной Информации (Institute for Scientific Information) Ай.Эс.Ай. (ISI); и (iii) Томсэн поглощает Курс Тэкнолоджи (Course Technology). 1994 – (i) Томсэн поглощает Инфомэйшэн Эксэс Кампэни (Information Access Company); и (ii) Томсэн пошлощает За Мидстат Груп (The Medstat Group). 1995 – (i) Томсэн; и (ii) Томсэн поглощает Питёсанз (Peterson's). 1996 – Томсэн поглощает Вэст Паблишинь (West Publishing). 1997 – Ричод Дьжей. Хариньтон (Richard J. Harrington). 1998 – Томсэн Томсэн Тчрэвэл (Thomson Travel). 1999 – (i) Томсэн поглощает Эдиториаль Арансади Эс.А. (Editorial Aranzadi SA), Испанский юридический издатель; и (ii) Томсэн поглощает Мэкмилэн Лайбрари Рэфрэнс Ю.Эс.Эй. (Macmillan Library Reference USA). 2000 – (i) Томсэн продаёт ; (ii) Томсэн поглощает Гринхэйвэн Прэс энд Люсэнт Букс (Greenhaven Press and Lucent Books); (iii) Томсэн поглощает Ла Лэй (La Ley); (iv) Томсэн поглощает Праймак (Primark); (v) Томсэн поглощает Карсан Груп (Carson Group); (vi) Томсэн поглощает И.О.Бе. (IOB) Бразилии; (vii) Томсэн поглощает Дайлог (Dialog); (viii) Томсэн поглощает Вэйв Тэкнолоджиз Интёнэшэнэл (Wave Technologies International); (ix) Томсэн поглощает Промэтрик (Prometric); и (x) Томсэн поглощает Физишэнз Ворлд (Physicians World). 2001 – (i) Томсэн поглощает НьюзЭдьж Корпорэйшэн (NewsEdge Corporation); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Харкорт Дьженерэл (Harcourt General); (iii) Томсэн поглощает ФайндЛо (FindLaw); и (iv) За Глоб энд Мэйл (The Globe and Mail) становится частью Бэл Глобмидиэ Инк. (Bell Globemedia Inc.) За Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (The Thomson Corporation). 2002 – (i) Томсэн анонсирует Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch) Мёрл Лынч Файнэншэл Эдвайзоз (Merrill Lynch Financial Advisors); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Карэнт Драгз (Current Drugs); (iii) Томсэн; (iv) Томсэн Ти.Оу.Си. (TOC); (v) Дэйвид Кей.Ар. Томсэн (David K.R. Thomson) За Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (The Thomson Corporation); и (vi) Томсэн поглощает Гаднё-Калдвэл (Gardiner-Caldwell). 2003 – (i) Томсэн продаёт ; (ii) Томсэн поглощает Илит Инфомэйшэн Груп (Elite Information Group); и (iii) Томсэн продаёт свои 20% в Бэл Глобмидиэ Инк. (Bell Globemedia Inc.) за USD279 миллионов За Вудбриджь Кампэни Лимитид (The Woodbridge Company Limited). Продажа Бэл Глобмидиэ Инк. (Bell Globemedia Inc.), включая долю корпорации в За Глоб энд Мэйл (The Globe and Mail). 2004 – (i) Томсэн поглощает НалидьжНэт (KnowledgeNet); (ii) Томсэн поглощает Кэпстар (Capstar) Эдьюкэйшэнэл Тэстинь Сёвис (Educational Testing Service); (iii) Томсэн поглощает Инфомэйшэн Холдиньгз Инк. (Information Holdings Inc.); (iv) Томсэн поглощает ТрэйдВэб (TradeWeb); (v) Томсэн продаёт Томсэн Мидиэ груп (Thomson Media group) Инвэсткоп (Investcorp); (vi) Томсэн поглощает Си.Си.Би.Эн. (CCBN); и (vii) Томсэн продаёт Ди.Би.Эм. (DBM; Дрэйк Бим Морэн (Drake Beam Morin)) Харкорт (Harcourt) Кампэс Патнёз Интёнэшэнэл Лимитид (Compass Partners International Limited). 2005 – (i) Томсэн Файнэншэл (Thomson Financial) Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Томсэн Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch); (ii) Томсэн ТрэйдВэбз (Thomson TradeWeb's); ; (iii) Эй.Би.Си. Ньюз (ABC News) и Томсэн Хайэ Эдьюкэйшэн (Thomson Higher Education) анонсировал Эй.Би.Си. Ньюз Томсэн; (iv) Томсэн анонсирует; (v) Вэстло (Westlaw) выигрывает Ло Офис Компьютин Ридёз Чойс Эводз (Law Office Computing Readers' Choice Awards) девятый год подряд; (vi) Томсэн Сайэнтифик (Thomson Scientific) Дау Фамасьютикл Сайэнсиз (Dow Pharmaceutical Sciences) Розэйшиа (Rosacea); (vii) Томсэн поглощает Глоубэл Сэкьюритиз Инфомэйшэн, Инк. (Global Securities Information, Inc.). Клиенты Дьжи.Эс.Ай. (GSI) АмЛо (AmLaw) 100; 80 процентов; и ; (viii) Томсэн Лёнин Эйжа энд Пиплз Эдьюкэйшэн Прэс (Thomson Learning Asia and People's Education Press) ; в Китае; (ix) ; Кэнэда Ло Бук Инк. (Canada Law Book Inc.) и Томсэн Карзвэл (Thomson Carswell); (x) За Вэби Эводз (The Webby Awards) 'Онлайн Оскарз' ('Online Oscars') журналом Тайм (Time), ФайндЛо.дат.кам (FindLaw.com). Томсэн Мидиэ грюп (Thomson Media group). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). символ TOC. Мэри Чирилло (Mary Cirillo) Опсэнтё Эл.Эл.Си. (Opcenter, LLC). Шэрон Ролэндз (Sharon Rowlands). (i) Кенэс Ар. Томсэн (Kenneth R. Thomson). (ii) Томсэн Хэлскеа (Thomson Healthcare) поглощает (Solucient). Майкэл Вайлэнз (Michael Wilens). Ричод Бэнсан-Армё (Richard Benson-Armer). Карл Урбаниа (Carl Urbania). Густав Карльсон (Gustav Carlson). Щин Ниппон Хоки Щупан (Shin Nippon Hoki Shuppan). МёкюриЭм.Ди., Инк. (MercuryMD, Inc.). Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters). Томсэн Корпорэйшэн (Thomson Corporation). Ройтас Груп Пи.Эл.Си. (Reuters Group PLC). Смотрите также Ройтас Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си. (Reuters Holdings PLC). инновация . Никкэй (Nikkei).

THONG = ПЛЕТЁНКИ (или ВЬЕТНАМКИ, или РЕМЕНЬ) – Thong:- a sandal held on the foot by a thong fitting between the toes and connected to a strap across the top or around the sides of the foot. A thong is also a version of underwear or swimwear.

THORN = КОЛЮЧКА (или ШИП) – Thorn is a sharp woody outgrowth from the epidermis which unlike the spines of Cactaceae contains vascular tissue and arises from the underlying tissues (phylogenetically as a modified stem). Because of this, breaking a thorn off the plant damages the surrounding tissue. Compare with Spines. / Кактусовых (Cactaceae) содержит сосудистую ткань и .

THREAD = НИТЬ (или НИТКА) – (1) Thread is a slender, strong strand or cord, especially one designed for sewing or other needle work. Most threads are made by plying and twisting yarns. A wide variety of thread types is in use today, e.g., spun cotton and spun polyester, core-spun cotton with a polyester filament core, polyester or nylon filaments (often bonded), and monofilament threads. Thread is a fine cord of fibrous material spun out to considerable length, especially when composed of two or more plys twisted together. Thread is a special type of a thin, continuous length of tightly twisted ply yarn used primarily for sewing. Thread occasionally is used instead of yarn, as in the terms warp thread and filling thread. / основная нить и уточная нить. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). мононить (monofilament). Под Нитками понимаются изделия текстильной промышленности, вырабатываемые кручением льняной, хлопковой, шерстяной пряжи, шёлка-сырца, химических волокон. Различают нитки вышивальные, вязальные, швейные и штопку. Под Нитками, понимаются кручёные изделия, вырабатываемые из хлопчато-бумажной, шерстяной, льняной пряжи, натурального шёлка, химических волокон. В зависимости от назначения различают:- швейные, вышивальные, вязальные нитки и штопку. Нитки бывают белые, чёрные и цветные, матовой и глянцевой отделки, а также неотделанные – суровые. В зависимости от толщины нитки делят по торговым номерам:- чем тоньше нитки, тем выше их номер (например, хлопчато-бумажные нитки имеют номера от 80 до 10).

(2) Thread is a general term for yarns used in weaving and knitting, as in ‘thread count’ and ‘warp thread’. / Общий термин для пряжи, используемый в ткачестве и трикотажном производстве, например как номер нити (thread count) и нить основы (warp thread). Под текстильной Нитью понимается гибкое прочное тело с малыми поперечными размерами, значительной длины. Нити получают из волокон в основном скручиванием или склеиванием. Используются для изготовления тканей, трикотажа и других текстильных изделий. Основные виды нитей:- элементарные (химические), комплексные склеенные (шёлк-сырец), пряжа, кручёные нити (комплексные скрученные и кручёная пряжа), фасонные нити. Текстильная Нить – текстильный продукт неограниченной длины и относительно малого поперечного сечения, состоящий из текстильных волокон и/или филаментов, с круткой или без крутки. Текстильная Нить – тонкое, гибкое и прочное тело значительной длины; используется для изготовления текстильных изделий – тканей, трикотажа, нетканых материалов и тому подобного непосредственно или после предварительной обработки. Различают нити текстильные исходные, первичные и вторичные. К Исходным Текстильным Нитям относятся нити, не делящиеся в продольном направлении без нарушения:- элементарные (химические, натуральные, в том числе шёлк-сырец, и минеральные), мононити (химические), а также узкие полоски из бумаги, плёнки и тому подобного. В отличие от элементарных нитей, мононити непосредственно используются для выработки изделий – тонких чулок, сеток и другого. К Первичным Текстильным Нитям относятся пряжа, вырабатываемая из волокон текстильных, комплексные нити, состоящие из пучка (двух и более) элементарных нитей, соединённых скручиванием или другими способами, а также разрезные нити текстильные, получаемые скручиванием полосок. Пряжа может быть простая, фасонная, текстурированная (высокообъёмная) и армированная (смотрите Армированные Нити). Фасонными называются нити текстильные, структура которых периодически изменяется путём образования утолщений, петель и тому подобного. Текстурированными называются нити текстильные, структура которых видоизменена для повышения объёма или растяжимости. К Вторичным Текстильным Нитям относятся кручёные нити, обычно получаемые скручиванием нескольких первичных. Вторичные текстильные нити также изготовляют текстурированными и фасонными. Кроме того, по составу нити текстильные могут быть однородные – из материала одного вида (например, пряжа хлопчатобумажная, шерстяная, вискозная и так далее), смешанные – из смеси волокон (льно-лавсановая, полушерстяная пряжа и так далее) и неоднородные (скрученные ацетатно-вискозные комплексные нити). Нити текстильные, полученные скручиванием пряжи и комплексных нитей, называются комбинированными. Большое разнообразие ассортимента нитей текстильных достигается применением дополнительных операций и процессов при их выработке (например, опалка, крашение, отбеливание). Нити текстильные применяются также для изготовления искусственных мехов, дублированных материалов; некоторые виды нитей текстильных используются для получения швейных ниток, фильтров для химической промышленности, канатов и тому подобного.

THREAD BREAKS = ОБРЫВЫ НИТОК – Thread Breaks:- wrong thread application, sewing machine malfunction, defective thread. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

THREAD COUNT = ЧИСЛО НИТЕЙ (или СЧЁТ НИТЕЙ) – The Thread Count (number of threads per square inch of fabric) is an important indicator of fabric quality for consumers who purchase textile bedding products such as bed sheets. Thread count has evolved over time as a key indicator used by consumers to make purchasing decisions. Generally, it is perceived that the higher the thread count, the better the end product. The common practice in the United States textile bedding industry for decades has been to count the number of threads in both the warp and filling directions. Yarns were counted as one yarn, regardless of whether the yarn was a single ply or multi-ply yarn. A multi-ply yarn is one yarn that has been created by twisting two or more yarns together. In recent years, however, some textile bedding suppliers have changed the way they have determined thread count by counting plied yarns individually. This practice inflates the thread count numbers to levels which double or triple (or more) the thread count as determined by the long standing, traditional way. This practice has also created confusion in the marketplace and has caused consumers to compare thread counts that may have been calculated in two dramatically different ways. Thread Count is:- (1) the number of ends and picks per inch in a woven cloth; (2) the number of wales and courses per inch in a knit fabric. See also Count Of Cloth. Thread Count:- measured by adding the number of warp ends per inch and filling picks per square inch in the woven fabric. The higher the number, the more dense the yarns are packed together, but unfortunately thread count has come to be the major determinant of quality in the US customer’s eyes. The quality of the cotton and the finishing process after weaving can often be more important to the soft hand and durability of a fabric than a high thread count. Thread Count is the number of yarns (threads) per inchin either the lengthwise (warp) or crosswise (weft or fill) direction of woven fabrics. Thread Count or Yarn Count is the number of yarn ends or threads per inch. Measured as warp ends and filling picks per inch in woven fabric. If two fabrics use the same yarn size, then the fabric with a higher yarn count is tighter woven and generally considered better. / основные продольные нити и уточные поперечные нити . На этикетках или рекламных вставках готовой швейной продукции, например, постельного белья, достаточно часто указывается суммарное число продольных и поперечных нитей на один квадратный дюйм ткани.

THREAD DETERIORATION = ПОРЧА (или УХУДШЕНИЕ) НИТКИ – Thread Deterioration:- due to improper storage such as exposure to acids, extreme heat or dryness. Thread defects, and namely – Storage. / Порок или дефект ниток.

THREAD DISCOLORATION AFTER LAUNDRY = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦВЕТА НИТИ ПОСЛЕ СТИРКИ – Thread Discoloration After Laundry is where the thread pics up the indigo dyes from the fabric giving the thread a ‘dirty’ appearance. A common discoloration would be the pick-up of a greenish or turquoise tint. (i) Improper PH level. (ii) Improper Water Temperature. (iii) Improper Chemical Selection. (iv) Shortcuts on Wash Method. Recommended Solutions to thread discoloration:- (1) use thread with proper color fastness

characteristics; (2) correct PH level (too low) and Water Temperature (too low) during laundry; (3) use the proper chemicals and laundry cycles; (4) use Denimcol PCC in wash or similar additive; and (5) do not overload washers with too many garments at one time. Fabrics defect.

THREADED NAIL = XX (или ВИНТОВОЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Threaded Nail is a nail which has a portion of the shank formed so as to provide increased withdrawal resistance. See also Pallet. / Винтовой Гвоздь (Threaded Nail):- гвоздь, имеющий винтовую нарезку для обеспечения увеличения сопротивления при его удалении. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

THREADED–ROLL PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС XX – Threaded-Roll Process is a high-speed method developed by Celanese Corporation (Irving, State of Texas (TX), the United States) for converting crimped continuous filament tow into highly bulked, uniformly spread webs of up to 108-inch widths. The webs are useful in a variety of products, such as cigarette filters, sleeping pillows, and battings. / высокоскоростной метод, разработанный компанией Сэлэниз Корпорэйшэн (Celanese Corporation; Ирвин, Штат Техас, Соединённые Штаты Америки) для преобразования .

THREADLINES = НИТЕВЫЕ ЛИНИИ – Threadlines are the fiber lines of a manufactured fiber in extrusion or subsequent processes. / изготавливаемого волокна в процессе Экструзии (или Выдавливание (Extrusion)) или в последующих процессах.

THREAD NOT AS STATED ON LABEL = НИТКА НЕ ТАКАЯ, КАКАЯ УКАЗАНА НА ЭТИКЕТКЕ – Thread Not As Stated On Label:- (i) thread size; (ii) yardage of package; (iii) color; (iv) type of fastness of color; and (v) kind of finish (soft, mercerized, glazed or other). Thread defects, and namely – Labeling. / Порок или дефект ниток.

THREAD NOT TRIMMED or THREADS NOT TRIMMED TO SPECIFIED LENGTH = НИТКА НЕ ОБРЕЗАНА или НИТКИ НЕ ОБРЕЗАНЫ ДО СПЕЦИФИКАЦИОННОЙ ДЛИНЫ – Thread Not Trimmed or Threads Not Trimmed To Specified Length:- self-explanatory. Finishing department defects, and namely – Trimming Defects. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

THREAD OUT = ОКОНЧАНИЕ НИТИ (или ВЫДЕРНУТАЯ НИТЬ) – Thread Out:- xxxxxx. See also End Out.

THREADUP = НАНИЗЫВАНИЕ (или ПРОТЯГИВАНИЕ) – Threadup is the process of directing or threading fiber or fabric through all machine positions to start or restart a process, or the configuration resulting therefrom.

THREATENED = ПОД УГРОЗОЙ – Threatened is defined as any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 defines Endangered as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Why do species become endangered? In many cases, declines in populations of plants and animals are caused by more than one event. Habitat degradation and destruction by humans are the most serious threats to wildlife and plants worldwide. Destruction occurs through development activities; environmental pollution; introduction of invasive, nonnative species; overharvesting of wild species; and conversion of habitat to other uses. See also Endangered Species Act.

THREE–BAR FABRIC = ТРЁХПЛАНОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Three-Bar Fabric is a tricot fabric made on a machine equipped with three guide bars. / трикотажная ткань, сделанная на машине, оборудованной тремя направляющими планками.

THREE BLACK CROWS = ТРИ ЧЁРНЫЕ ВОРОНЫ – In technical analysis, Three Black Crows is a bearish reversal pattern consisting of three consecutive long black bodies where each day closes near below the previous low, and opens within the body of the previous day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, термин Три Чёрные Вороны означает медвежью модель разворота, состоящую из трёх последовательных длинных чёрных тел, отмечающих закрытие каждой следующей торговой сессии немногим ниже предыдущего закрытия, но при этом, эти три торговые сессии открываются в пределах торгового диапазона предыдущей сессии.

THREE–BODY ABRASION = ТРЁХТЕЛЬНОЕ ИСТИРАНИЕ (или ТРЁХТЕЛЬНАЯ АБРАЗИЯ) – Three-Body Abrasion:- a particulate wear process by which particles are pressed between two sliding surfaces. See also Abrasion. / процесс износа .

THREE–DIMENSIONAL BRAIDING = ТРЁХМЕРНАЯ ОПЛЁТКА (или ПЛЕТЁНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ) – Three-Dimensional Braiding is a fabric structure formed by the intertwining of yarns in a single basic direction. 3-D Braids can be formed in rectangular or cylindrical shapes, generally following the overall shape of the supporting loom. Longitudinal yarns can be introduced into the structure easily. Transverse yarns (either Y or Z) can be entered into the structure with additional operational processes. '2-step Braiding' is a special type of 3-D braiding, as are biaxial and triaxial braiding. / Braids = Басонные Изделия.

THREE–DIMENSIONAL POLYMER = ТРЁХМЕРНЫЙ ПОЛИМЕР – Three-Dimensional Polymer is a polymer formed when molecules unite in both length and width, producing a relatively rigid structure. This is typical of polymers used in processing.

THREE–DIMENSIONAL WEAVING = ТРЁХМЕРНОЕ ТКАЧЕСТВО – Three-Dimensional Weaving is a fabric formation process used to produce three-dimensional textiles. The yarns are simultaneously woven in three directions (length, width, and thickness) rather than in the conventional two. The fabric is formed of three basic components, longitudinal (axial), filling, and 'weavers'. The types of structures that can be produced fall into four broad classes:- (i) contoured fabrics; (ii) expandable fabrics; (iii) interwoven fabrics; and (iv) contoured interwoven fabrics. / уточина.

THREE–DIMENSIONAL WEAVING (3–D) = ТРЁХМЕРНОЕ ТКАЧЕСТВО (3–М) – Three-Dimensional Weaving (3-D):- to produce three-dimensional textiles, yarns are simultaneously woven in three directions (length, width, and thickness) rather than in the conventional two. The types of structures that can be produced fall into four broad classes:- (i) contoured fabrics; (ii) expandable fabrics; (iii) interwoven fabrics (see also Double Weave); and (iv) contoured interwoven fabrics.

THREE LEADER AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ТРЕТЬЕМ ЛИДЕРЕ – Three Leader Agreement:- a condition in a slip or policy whereby the subscribing underwriters allow the leading underwriters to agree amendments etc, to the insurance on their behalf. Where both Lloyd's and Institute of London Underwriters (ILU) companies share the slip it is understood that the first two underwriters in each market subscribing the risk shall indicate their agreement to amendments, etc. It is, also, understood that the leaders' agreement relates only to changes which do not materially affect the cover, e.g., they cannot increase written lines. / Институтом Лондонских Расписчиков (Андеррайтеров).

THREE–LINE BREEDING = ТРЁХЛИНЕЙНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ – Three-Line Breeding is a breeding methodology where three lines – cytoplasmic male sterile, maintainer, and restorer – are used to produce F_1 hybrids. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

THREE–PHASE = ТРЁХФАЗНАЯ – Three-Phase:- an ac electric system or load consisting of three conductors energized by alternating voltages that are out of phase by one third of a cycle. This type of system has advantages over single-phase including the ability to deliver greater power using the same ampacity conductors and the fact that it provides a constant power throughout each cycle rather than a pulsating power, as in single-phase. Large power installations are three-phase. / Под Трёхфазной Цепью понимается электрическая цепь переменного тока, в которой действуют 3 синусоидальных напряжения одинаковой частоты, сдвинутые по фазе друг относительно друга (обычно на 120°). Трёхфазные цепи экономичнее однофазных, дают существенно меньшие пульсации тока после выпрямления, позволяют простыми средствами получать вращающееся магнитное поле в электродвигателях. Трёхфазная Цепь или Трёхфазная Система, совокупность трёх однофазных электрических цепей переменного тока (называемых Фазами), в которых действуют три переменных напряжения одинаковой частоты, сдвинутых по фазе друг относительно друга; частный случай многофазной системы. Наиболее распространены симметричные трёхфазные системы, напряжения в которых синусоидальные, равны по величине и имеют сдвиг фаз, равный 120°. Трёхфазная система называется Электрически Несвязанной Системой, если отдельные фазы представляют собой независимые электрические цепи, и Электрически Связанной Системой, если её отдельные фазы электрически соединены между собой. Практическое применение имеют электрически связанные трёхфазные системы, образованные (в простейшем случае) фазными обмотками трёхфазного генератора, тремя приёмниками электроэнергии (фазами нагрузки) и соединительными (линейными) проводами. Если фазные обмотки генератора и фазы нагрузки соединены звездой (смотрите Соединения Треугольником И Звездой), то трёхфазная цепь, кроме линейных проводов, может включать нейтральный (нулевой) провод, соединяющий нейтральные точки генератора и нагрузки. Наличие нейтрального провода уменьшает взаимное влияние режимов работы фаз трёхфазной цепи и обеспечивает возможность подключения к трёхфазной цепи однофазной нагрузки. Напряжения между линейными проводами и протекающие по этим проводам токи называются Линейными Токами; токи, протекающие по фазным обмоткам генератора и фазам нагрузки, а также напряжения на них – Фазными Токами. В общем случае линейные токи и напряжения отличаются от соответствующих фазных. Трёхфазная система была предложена Русским электротехником Михаилом Осиповичем Доливо-Добровольским (1862–1919) в 1891, который разработал все основные звенья этой системы – генераторы, трансформаторы, линии передачи и двигатели трёхфазного тока. Она получила преимущественное распространение в электроэнергетике. По сравнению с однофазными цепями переменного тока трёхфазные цепи более экономичны, дают существенно меньшие пульсации тока после выпрямления. Применение трёхфазных цепей позволяет простыми средствами получать вращающееся магнитное поле в электродвигателях переменного тока.

THREE SHEETS TO THE WIND = ТРИ ШКОТА НА ВЕТЕР (или СИЛЬНО ВЫПИВШИЙ, или ВДРЫЗГ ПЬЯНЫЙ, или ПЬЯНЫЙ В СТЕЛЬКУ, или ПОДВЫПИТЬ) – Three Sheets To The Wind (maritime term):- sailing with three sheet ropes running free, thus making the ship barely able to keep headway and control. Drunk.

THREE–WAY CROSS = ТРЁХЛИНЕЙНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ (или ТРЁХПОРОДНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Three-Way Cross:- when an F_1 hybrid is crossed to a third variety or breeding line.

THREE WHITE SOLDIERS = ТРИ БЕЛЫХ СОЛДАТА – In technical analysis, Three White Soldiers is a bullish reversal pattern consisting of three consecutive long white bodies, each with a higher close. Each should open within the previous body and the close should be near the high of the day. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, термин Три Белых Солдата означает бычью модель разворота, состоящую из трёх последовательных длинных белых тел, отмечающих закрытие каждой следующей торговой сессии немногим выше предыдущего закрытия, но при этом, эти три торговые сессии открываются в пределах торгового диапазона предыдущей сессии.

THRESHABILITY = ОБМОЛАЧИВАЕМОСТЬ – Threshability:- ease by which the grains are removed from the panicle.

THRESHING = МОЛОТЬБА (или ОБМОЛОТ) – Threshing is an operation of detaching or separating the Rice grains from the panicle by hand or mechanical means. / Под Молотьбой понимается выделение семян или плодов из бобов, колосьев, корзинок, метёлок, початков растений. Проводят комбайнами и молотилками в поле и на току, обычно совмещая с очисткой и сортированием. Под Молотьбой или Обмолотом, понимается выделение семян (или плодов) из колосьев, метёлок, корзинок, бобов, головок, початков растений. Одна из основных операций уборки зерновых и других сельскохозяйственных культур. Молотьбу проводят комбайнами и молотилками в поле и на току, обычно совмещая с очисткой и сортированием семян (зерна). Качество молотьбы оценивается степенью вымолота, количеством дроблёных и остающихся семян в соломе, полове и так далее.

THRESHOLD = ПОРОГ (или ПРЕДЕЛ, или КРИТИЧЕСКИЙ УРОВЕНЬ) – Threshold is:- (1) a phenomenon that can obscure the gene-character relationship; (2) a safe level of economic viability. A Threshold is a defined level beyond which action should occur. The point at which an action is taken; often applied to insects. Most thresholds are action thresholds; an action is taken when a level or number of eggs or caterpillars is reached. It can also be an economic threshold, which takes the commodity value and treatment cost into consideration. / свойство (character).

THRESHOLD LEVEL = ПОРОГОВЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ – Threshold Level or Economic Injury is the pest population density at which the loss caused by the pest is greater than the cost of controlling the pest. The pest density at which artificial control measures are economically justified. See also Economic Injury. / Смотрите также Экономическое Повреждение (Economic Injury).

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE = ПОРОГОВОЕ ПРЕДЕЛЬНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ (или ПОРОГОВОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЛИМИТА) – The Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of a chemical substance is a level to which it is believed a worker can be exposed day after day for a working lifetime without adverse health effects. Strictly speaking, TLV is a reserved term of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). However, it is sometimes loosely used to refer to other similar concepts used in occupational health and toxicology. TLVs, along with biological exposure indices (BEIs), are published annually by the ACGIH. The TLV is an estimate based on the known toxicity in humans or animals of a given chemical substance, and the reliability and accuracy of the latest sampling and analytical methods. It is not a static definition since new research can often modify the risk assessment of substances and new laboratory or instrumental analysis methods can improve analytical detection limits. The TLV is a recommendation by ACGIH, with only a guideline status. As such, it should not be confused with exposure limits having a regulatory status, like those published and enforced by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The OSHA regulatory exposure limits permissible exposure limits (PELs) published in 29CFR 1910.1000 Table Z1 are based on recommendations made by the ACGIH in 1968, although other exposure limits were adopted more recently. Many OSHA exposure limits are not considered by the industrial hygiene community to be sufficiently protective levels. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) publishes recommended exposure limits (RELs) which OSHA takes into consideration when promulgating new regulatory exposure limits. The TLV for chemical substances is defined as a concentration in air, typically for inhalation or skin exposure. Its units are in parts per million (ppm) for gases and in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3) for particulates such as dust, smoke and mist. The basic formula for converting between ppm and mg/m^3 for gases is ppm = (mg/m^3) x 24.45 / molecular weight. This formula is not applicable to airborne particles. Three types of TLVs

for chemical substances are defined:- (i) threshold limit value – time weighted average (TLV-TWA):- average exposure on the basis of a 8 h/day, 40 h/week work schedule; (ii) threshold limit value – short-term exposure limit (TLV-STEL):- spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that cannot be repeated more than 4 times per day; and (iii) threshold limit value – ceiling limit (TLV-C):- absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at any time. There are TLVs for physical agents as well as chemical substances. TLVs for physical agents include those for noise exposure, vibration, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation exposure and heat and cold stress. Threshold Limit Value (TLV):- referring to harmful substances in the workplace.

THRESHOLD MOISTURE CONTENT = ПОРОГОВОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВЛАГИ (или ПОРОГОВАЯ ВЛАЖНОСТЬ) – Threshold Moisture Content (in biology) is the minimum moisture condition, expressed either in terms of moisture content or moisture stress, at which biological activity just becomes measurable.

THRIFT INSTITUTION = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПО СБЕРЕЖЕНИЯМ) – In the United States, the Thrift Institution is a general term encompassing savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. / Сберегательное Учреждение (Thrift Institution):- часто – ссудо-сберегательные ассоциации, финансовая организация, поощряющая личные сбережения. Организация, созданная главным образом в качестве депозитного учреждения для хранения потребительских сбережений; наиболее распространённым видом таких организаций являются ссудо-сберегательные ассоциации (savings and loan associations) и сберегательные банки (savings banks). Ранее сберегательные институты традиционно предоставляли большую часть вкладов на жилищные ипотечные займы и продолжали делать это после того, как в начале 1980-х был принят закон, расширяющий разрешённый спектр сберегательных услуг, позволивший им предоставлять коммерческие и потребительские кредиты. Закон, направленный на дерегулирование ссудо-сберегательных институтов, был, однако, использован для злоупотреблений. Широкое распространение получила противозаконная практика использования застрахованных в этих институтах депозитов для спекуляций недвижимостью. Для предотвращения такой практики в 1989 было создано Управление Надзора За Сберегательными Учреждениями (США) – (Office of Thrift Supervision) во исполнение Акта о Реформе, Поддержке и Исполнении Финансовых Учреждений (Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA)). В категорию финансовых организаций иногда включаются кредитные союзы (credit unions), поскольку основным источником вносимых в них вкладов также являются личные сбережения, хотя они традиционно предоставляют небольшие потребительские кредиты, а не ипотечные ссуды. Смотрите также Акт о Дерегулировании и Монетарном Контроле Депозитарных Институтов (Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act); Взаимная Ассоциация (Mutual Association); и Взаимный Сберегательный Банк (Mutual Savings Bank).

THRIFT INSTITUTIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ СОВЕТ СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ) – In the United States, the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council (TIAC) is a council, established following the passage of the Monetary Control Act of 1980, whose purpose is to provide information and views on the special needs and problems of thrifts. The group is comprised of representatives of savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. Group established by the Board of Governors to obtain information and opinions on the needs and problems of thrift institutions. Made up of representatives of savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions. The Thrift Institutions Advisory Council (TIAC) was established in 1980 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to provide information and views on the special needs and problems of thrift institutions. Unlike the Federal Advisory Council and the Consumer Advisory Council, TIAC is not a statutory body, but it performs a parallel function in providing first-hand advice from representatives of institutions that have an important relationship with the Federal Reserve. TIAC meets with the Board in Washington, DC, three times a year. The twelve members are representatives from savings and loan institutions, mutual savings banks, and credit unions. Thrift Institutions Advisory Council is a council that advises the Federal Reserve board of governors on the various needs and condition of savings institutions. The council is made up of representatives of all types of savings institutions, including banks, credit unions and savings and loans. The Thrift Institutions Advisory Council was established by the Monetary Control Act of 1980. It was created in order to foment communication between the Federal Reserve Board and the savings industry. The Fed is able to take action based on the reports that it receives from this council. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

THRIPS = ТРИПСЫ (или ПУЗЫРЕНОГИЕ) – Thrips:- Pest type:- Insect; crops affected:- Cotton, Wheat, Soybeans, Corn, Peanuts; scientific name:- Limothrips Cerealium, or Frankliniella Spp.; Pest Order:- Thysanoptera. Description:- adult Thrips are only 0.4–1.5 mm long and are various colors. These adults which are slender, torpedo shaped, fast-moving, and agile, generally have 2 or 4 wings. Eggs are usually oblong and a creamy color. Larvae are very small, i.e. about 0.25 mm long; and are white or cream-colored during the first instar, gaining more color during later stages. There is a prepupal stage and a pupal stage that occur in the soil. Damage:- both immatures and adults feed by rasping the buds and leaf surfaces with their mouth stylets and sucking up the sap which flows from the injured area. This injury causes distorted leaves with a silvery and/or flecked appearance. The tips of the leaves generally wither, curl up, and die. Thrips can also transmit viruses. Thrips are almost always present in a soybean field, but during outbreak years they are noticed and cause concern. In particular, during dry weather and on earlier planted soybeans, Thirp populations may soar when plants are growing slowly. Thrip injury on soybeans nearly always occurs early in the growing season and especially under dry conditions. Life Cycle:- adults overwinter in plant debris, under bark, and in other protected areas. The adults become active in April and May and lay eggs in host plant tissues. Larvae hatch and enter two instars before entering the soil to pupate. Adults are active from mid-May through September. Under favorable conditions, a complete life cycle may require only two weeks. Control Measures:- when economic thresholds are reached, Thrips can be controlled with insecticides; however, Thrip populations usually do not justify insecticide treatments. Still, when infestations are significant, contact local advisers for thresholds and control information. Geography:- several species of Thrips feed on small grains across the United States, and in Canada and Mexico. Thrips are tiny, active Insects of the Order Thysanoptera, which move in high numbers primarily into seedling Cotton, often because their alternative hosts are drying up. Thrips are sucking Insects that attack seedling Cotton soon after emergence and cause newly formed true leaves to be small and deformed. Effective control can be achieved by the use of appropriate insecticide seed treatments. Despite the damage done by Thrips they provide a valuable contribution to the control of mites later in the season. / Пузыреногие или Трипсы, Отряд Насекомых. Лапки имеют пузыревидные присоски. Длина 0.5–2 миллиметра (мм), редко до 14 мм. Свыше 2 000 Видов, распространены широко. Некоторые Пузыреногие вредят зерновым и огородным культурам. Трипсы от яйца до имаго:- Трипсы – мелкие Сосущие Насекомые, длина тела особей большинства Видов составляет 0.5–2 мм. В период вегетации Трипсы присутствуют практически на каждом растении. Довольно просто обнаружить их в цветках, где зачастую одновременно обитает несколько видов. Трипсы питаются соком, что значительно ослабляет Растения. Повреждённые листья испаряют значительно больше влаги, быстрее стареют и высыхают. Самые распространённые и опасные Виды Трипсов закрытого грунта, встречающиеся на Томате, – это Табачный и Западный Цветочный. Западный Цветочный, или Калифорнийский, Трипс (Frankliniella Occidentalis) – крайне опасный Вид для многих овощных и декоративно-цветочных культур. Повреждённые листья и цветки покрываются серебристыми штрихами, некротическими пятнами неправильной или округлой формы и постепенно увядают. В летнее время

Калифорнийский Трипс способен размножаться вне теплиц на разнообразной культурной и дикой растительности. При размножении Трипсов в притепличных цветниках велика опасность их залёта в теплицы. Трипс имеет следующие фазы развития:- яйцо, личинка первого и второго возраста (личинка I и II), нимфа первого и второго возраста (нимфа I и II), взрослая особь. Самки откладывают яйца в растительные ткани, чаще всего внутрь листовых жилок или вблизи них. Процесс выхода личинки из яйца длится около двух часов. Отрождение личинок чаще происходит в ночные и вечерние часы. На растении питаются личинки двух возрастов. Нимфальная стадия проходит развитие в почве, в редких случаях нимфы остаются на растении. При увеличении температуры скорость развития Трипса сокращается от 34 до 14 суток. Самка живёт примерно месяц. За это время она может отложить до 300 яиц. В отсутствие живых растений Трипсы способны выживать в теплице не более недели. Оптимальная температура для развития Западного цветочного Трипса – 25 °C, когда его численность удваивается за 4 дня. При температуре свыше 35 °C развитие останавливается, а также возрастает смерность всех стадий. Отмечается, что взрослые особи хорошо и активно летают, что позволяет им стремительно распространяться по культуре. На Томате Трипсы сосредотачиваются в среднем ярусе. Ещё одна важная особенность:- сочетание высокой температуры и низкой относительной влажности воздуха на Томатах неблагоприятно сказывается на численности Трипсов. Всё это стоит учитывать при построении защиты. Для контроля Западного цветочного Трипса на Томате могут использоваться следующие энтомофаги:- Фитосейидные Клещи (Amblyseius Andersoni, Amblyseius Montdorensis) и Энтомопаразитическая Нематода (Steinernema Feltiae). Трипсы – представители Насекомых Отряда Бахромчатокрылые (Thysanoptera), входят в перечни регулируемых вредных организмов большинства стран, имеющих такие перечни. В перечень Республики Корея включён 21 Вид Трипсов, Перу – 25 Видов, Аргентины – 15 Видов, Мексики – 14 Видов, Израиля – 10 Видов, и так далее. В перечень вредителей, болезней Растений и Сорняков, имеющих карантинное значение для территории Российской Федерации, включены два Вида Трипсов:- (1) Калифорнийский (Западный Цветочный) Трипс (Western Flower Thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis (Perg.))) и (2) Дынный Трипс (Melon Thrips (Thrips palmi Karny)). В проект (данные на 2014) Единого Перечня Карантинных Объектов Таможенного Союза включено ещё 9 Видов Трипсов:- (i) Ехинотрипс Американский (Poinsettia Thrips (Echinothrips Americanus Morg.)), (ii) Американский Табачный Трипс (Tobacco Thrips (Frankliniella fusca (Hinds))), (iii) Индийский Цветочный Трипс (Common Blossom Thrips (Frankliniella insularis (Franklin))), (iv) Томатный Трипс (Common Blossom Thrips (Frankliniella schultzei (Trybom))), (v) Восточный Цветочный Трипс (Eastern Flower Thrips (Frankliniella tritici (Fitch))), (vi) Кукурузный Трипс (Corn Thrips (Frankliniella Williamsi Hood)), (vii) Цитрусовый Трипс (Citrus Thrips (Scirtothrips citri (Moulton))), (viii) Индо-Китайский Цветочный Трипс (Yellow Tea Thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis Hood)) и (ix) Гавайский Трипс (Banana Flower Thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis Morgan)). Описано свыше 6 000 Видов Трипсов. Вследствие чрезвычайно мелких размеров тела (в среднем около 1 мм) и большой подвижности имаго Трипсы быстро расселяются с заражённой и засорённой продукцией. В настоящее время в Европе отмечено 52 инвазионных Вида Трипсов. Если в первой половине XX века Трипсы попадали в Европу в основном из Америки, то затем преобладать стали инвазионные виды Трипсов Азиатского и Африканского происхождения. Эти особенности формирования местных фаун Трипсов следует иметь в виду при идентификации Трипсов, обнаруженных на растительной продукции из стран Европы. Основным путём расселения растительноядных инвазионных Трипсов являются облиственные растения (побеги):- посадочный материал (укоренённая рассада, черенки и прочее), срезы декоративных растений, листовые овощи (салаты), зеленные культуры, горшечные культуры и прочие. Плодовая овощная продукция (Томат, Огурец, Баклажан и прочее) также может иметь значение для распространения Трипсов. С растениями Трипсы распространяются на стадии яйца, личинки и имаго. Преимагинальные стадии – пронимфы и нимфы – могут находиться на почве или на упаковке (таре). Имеется возможность сохранения и расселения Трипсов с овощной продукцией, заложенной на хранение в виде так называемых укороченных побегов (кочаны, луковицы и так далее). Для выявления Трипсов в основном используют сбор на цветных клеевых ловушках (ЦКЛ) или визуальный поиск Трипсов и следов их жизнедеятельности на растениях. ЦКЛ состоят из бумажной (картонной) или пластмассовой пластины, на которую с двух сторон нанесён светоотражающий слой. На светоотражающий слой нанесена краска, покрытая прозрачным, долго сохнущим клеем без запаха. Считается, что для Трипсов привлекательна синяя часть спектра, хотя здесь имеет значение и ультрафиолетовая составляющая отражённых лучей света. Обычно используют ЦКЛ размером 25 х 50 сантиметров (см) для овощных теплиц и 12 х 30 см и 7.5 х 12.5 см для малогабаритных теплиц, ботанических садов и помещений. Ловушки развешивают равномерно, выдерживая расстояние между ними около 10 метров (м). На ловушки рекомендуют наносить вещества, запах которых привлекает Трипсов (анизальдегид, гераниол и другие). Визуально выявляются прежде всего повреждения, вызываемые Трипсами. На листьях растений такие повреждения выглядят как светлые пятна различной величины и формы. При питании взрослых Трипсов появляется так называемая серебристая штриховатость. Эта штриховатость представляет собой ряды мелких пятен, серебристый цвет которых возникает из-за попадания воздуха внутрь разрушенных тканей растения. Личинки Трипсов вызывают повреждения другого вида – возникают более крупные бесцветные пятна, которые, сливаясь, могут быстро переходить в некротические участки на листьях. Повреждения, вызываемые Трипсами, похожи на следы питания некоторых других сосущих беспозвоночных, например, Паутинных Клещей и Тлей, и на симптомы ряда заболеваний, связанных с появлением обесцвеченных пятен на растениях. Поэтому, чтобы сделать окончательный вывод о присутствии на растениях именно Трипсов, если не обнаружены сами вредители, необходимо обнаружить их экскременты. Жидкие экскременты Трипсов, высыхая на поверхности растений, образуют россыпи характерных мелких пятен, имеющих на зелёных частях растений тёмно-зелёную, почти чёрную, окраску. Окраска экскрементов Трипсов на лепестках цветков зависит от цвета последних:- на красных лепестках они тёмно-коричневые, на белых лепестках – обычно жёлтые. Если пользоваться увеличительным прибором, экскременты Трипсов можно выявить на растениях ещё до появления некрозов. Характерный признак некрозов, возникающих на листьях при питании на них Трипсов, – это их чёткие границы. Трипсы являются облигатными переносчиками тосповирусов. Появление на растениях признаков заболеваний, вызываемых вирусами этой группы, также является несомненным признаком присутствия Трипсов. Если на поверхности растений, носящих следы деятельности Трипсов, не удаётся обнаружить самих вредителей, такое растение следует встряхнуть над листом белой бумаги:- Трипсы и другие мелкие насекомые падают на бумагу, где они хорошо заметны. Для этой цели также предлагается использовать кюветы, часть дна которых окрашена в белый цвет, а часть – в чёрный (светлоокрашенные Трипсы лучше заметны на чёрном фоне). При использовании оптики, например, стереомикроскопа, внутри листьев и лепестков цветков легко обнаружить яйца яйцекладных Трипсов характерной почковидной формы. Однако идентификацию вида на этой стадии можно проводить только молекулярными методами. В настоящее время довольно интенсивно разрабатывают методы идентификации Трипсов по личинкам второго возраста. Но пока такие ключи разработаны для немногих групп и обычно на региональном уровне. Для целей идентификации собирают взрослых Трипсов (имаго), предпочитая самок. Самки хорошо отличаются от самцов более крупным, коренастым туловищем, с широким округлённым брюшком, края которого явственно выступают за края крыльев. Также присутствие имаго Трипсов можно определить по характерным повреждениям. При наличии цветущих растений имаго обычно концентрируются в цветках, где питаются пыльцой. С растений Трипсов собирают кисточкой в консервирующую жидкость. С ЦКЛ Трипсов собирают, растворяя клей ксилолом или его заменителями:- Цитрусовый Растворитель (Bio Clear), Clearene, Sub-X и другие. В качестве консервирующей жидкости можно применить

этиловый спирт концентрации от 70 до 96%. Для того, чтобы при случайном испарении спирта материал не испортился (высох), можно добавить в спирт от 2 до 5% глицерина. Универсальной консервирующей жидкостью для сохранения мелких членистоногих с нежными покровами считают смесь этилового спирта, глицерина и ледяной уксусной кислоты. Один из составов – так называемая жидкость AGA (alcohol, glycerin и acetic acid):- этиловый спирт (60%), глицерин и уксусная кислота в соотношении 10:1:1. Другой вариант – так называемая жидкость Удеманса:- 70% этиловый спирт – 87 частей, глицерин – 5 частей, ледяная уксусная кислота – 8 частей. Однако в этой жидкости происходит денатурация ДНК и материал становится непригодным для молекулярных методов идентификации. Кроме того, побывавший в глицерине материал становится малопригодным для исследования под электронным сканирующим микроскопом. Если материал предполагается использовать для таких целей, его надо хранить в 80–95% чистом этиловом спирте в морозильной камере в темноте. В смеси этилового спирта, глицерина и ледяной уксусной кислоты материал также надо хранить в темноте и при пониженных температурах, иначе он быстро выцветает. При длительном хранении в этиловом спирте, особенно крепком, материал черствеет и из него затем трудно изготовить качественный препарат. Поэтому рекомендуем заменять этиловый спирт изопропиловым спиртом или содержать материал в смеси Торне:- изопропиловый спирт – 1 000 кубических сантиметров ($см^3$), ледяная уксусная кислота – 30 $см^3$, 40% формалин – 3 $см^3$. Можно собирать Трипсов и в чистую молочную кислоту, при хранении в которой материал просветляется. Однако перед изготовлением постоянных препаратов Трипсов, извлечённых из молочной кислоты, их надо промыть в нескольких сменах дистиллированной воды. Если этого не сделать, после изготовления микропрепарата молочная кислота со временем кристаллизуется внутри Трипсов. Для сохранения и транспортировки Трипсов их помещают в небольшие пробирки, заполненные консервирующей жидкостью. В настоящее время для этой цели удобно использовать полимерные пробирки Эппендорфа ёмкостью 2 мл, имеющие связанную с пробиркой пробку. Можно использовать и стеклянные, так называемые энтомологические пробирки объёмом несколько миллилитров. Трипсами заполняют не более 1/3 объёма пробирки. В пробирки вкладывают полоски бумаги (этикетки), на которых обозначено время и место сбора, название растения или иного субстрата, с которого был собран Трипс, фамилия сборщика. Законсервированный таким образом материал пригоден для передачи, так и для длительного хранения с целью последующего приготовления препаратов. Если материал высох, Трипсы деформируются и их нужно размачивать в горячей молочной кислоте, но это не всегда помогает. Для идентификации Трипсов по морфологическим признакам из них необходимо приготовить тотальные (то есть из целого организма) микроскопические препараты. Этот этап очень важен. Точно определить вид Трипса по плохо приготовленному препарату зачастую невозможно даже при использовании самой современной оптики высококвалифицированным энтомологом. Препараты, предназначенные для рассматривания под микроскопом, изготавливают на предметных стёклах, представляющих собой прямоугольные пластинки. Требования к предметному стеклу (ISO Norm 8037/I):- длина 75–76.2 мм; ширина 24.6–25.8 мм; толщина 1 мм (ГОСТ 9284-75 Стёкла Предметные Для Микроскопов. Технические Условия.). Толщина современных покровных стёкол – 0.17 мм (ГОСТ 6672-75 Стёкла Покровные Для Микроскопов. Технические Условия). Размеры покровных стёкол различны, для квадратных – от 10 х 10 мм до 24 х 24 мм, в настоящее время применяют и круглые покровные стёкла, которые более удобны. Поскольку обычно на предметном стекле монтируют один экземпляр Трипса, экономичнее использовать стёкла меньшего размера. В центре предметного стекла помещают объект, сверху закрывают покровным стеклом. Существующие в настоящее время среды для приготовления препаратов Трипсов можно разделить на две группы:- водорастворимые и водонерастворимые (смолы). При заключении Трипса, особенно тёмного, в любую среду, его тело необходимо просветлить (осветлить), то есть сделать прозрачным, чтобы диагностические структуры были видны под микроскопом в проходящем свете. Для просветления в водорастворимых средах применяют молочную кислоту, смесь глицерина и ледяной уксусной кислоты (1:4) или специальные среды:- смесь Ессига. Иногда тёмноокрашенных Трипсов приходится мацерировать в калийной щёлочи (5–10%). Трипсов в щёлочи осторожно нагревают над пламенем горелки, не допуская закипания. Периодически Трипса рассматривают под стереомикроскопом, дожидаясь, когда его тело станет достаточно прозрачным. Затем материал переносят в 5–10% раствор фенола, где идёт нейтрализация КОН и расправление объектов. При мацерации в горячем КОН возможно повреждение хитиновых покровов Трипсов, а также возможно мацерировать Трипсов в холодном растворе щёлочи при комнатной температуре, но в этом случае процесс может длиться несколько суток. Окончательно Трипса монтируют в капле среды в центре предметного стекла перпендикулярно его длинной оси спиной вверх, усики, крылья и ноги отводят от туловища. Из водорастворимых сред наиболее распространены различные модификации гуммиарабиковых смесей, например, так называемая среда (смесь) Фора-Берлезе (в настоящее время правильное название – среда (смесь, жидкость) Хойера). Состав среды Хойера – 30 г гуммиарабика (камедь около 50 видов Акаций, лучший из Акации Сенегальской), 50 мл дистиллированной воды, 20 мл глицерина и 200 г хлоралгидрата. В жидкости Хойера хорошо видны все признаки, необходимые для диагностики Трипса (если он хорошо просветлён). Светлоокрашенных Трипсов можно помещать в эту смесь без предварительного просветления:- хлоралгидрат сам просветляет такие объекты через несколько часов. Из смол наиболее часто употребляют Канадский бальзам – смолу бальзамической Пихты. Канадский бальзам представляет собой куски твёрдого прозрачного вещества со ‘смолистым’ запахом, цвет кусков от светло-жёлтого до тёмно-красного, предпочтительнее светлый бальзам. Для растворения Канадского бальзама используют ксилол и его заменители. После растворения образуется вязкая жидкость, которую и применяют в качестве среды для микроскопирования. В настоящее время производятся синтетические смолы – заменители Канадского бальзама, например, Байо Маунт (Bio Mount). Процедура изготовления препарата в смоле требует предварительного обезвоживания объекта. В зависимости от того, в какой среде содержался Трипс, его последовательно проводят через 50, 60, 70, 80 и 96% и абсолютный (100%) спирты. Следует иметь в виду, что при полном обезвоживании Трипса он становится хрупким и его расправление уже невозможно без поломок, таким образом, эту процедуру необходимо проводить заранее. Весь процесс контролируют под стереомикроскопом. После обезвоживания Трипса просветляют. Для этого на Трипса наносят каплю карбол-ксилола. В карбол-ксилоле Трипс должен стать полностью прозрачным. После удаления карбол-ксилола Трипса промывают каплей чистого ксилола и помещают в каплю Канадского бальзама, накрывая сверху покровным стеклом. Если Трипс просветлился недостаточно, его можно дополнительно просветлить в гвоздичном масле, после чего опять промыть каплей чистого ксилола. Процедура заключения в бальзам облегчается тем, что образующиеся в среде пузырьки воздуха обычно быстро рассасываются в бальзаме, особенно если использовать нагревательный столик. После подсыхания препаратов Трипсы в смоле хорошего качества могут сохраняться практически неограниченное время. После изготовления препарата его необходимо поместить на нагревательный (гистологический) столик для окончательного ‘созревания’ в течение от нескольких часов до одних суток. При температуре 40–60 °С горячая среда быстро пропитывает объект и все признаки оптимизируются для оптического изучения. Кроме того, большинство пузырьков воздуха быстро рассасывается в горячей среде. Холодная среда застывает, не пропитав объект, и признаки, соответственно, видны гораздо хуже. В дальнейшем, после подсыхания среды, даже подогреванием препарат исправить уже не удаётся. Приготовленный любым способом препарат должен быть этикетирован:- справа от Трипса к предметному стеклу приклеивают этикетку, на которой указано время и место сбора Трипса, растение и часть растения, а также иной субстрат, с которого он был собран, фамилия и инициалы собравшего. Рядом с фамилией обычно помещают сокращение ‘leg.’ (от

Латинского слова Legulus, означающее Сборщик). Желательно указать, в какой среде изготовлен препарат:- жидкость Хойера (Hoyers Mountant, Hoyers Medium) или Канадский бальзам (Canada Balsam). Если Трипса удалось определить, то на этикетке, приклеиваемой слева от Трипса, указывают его полное Латинское название, пол Трипса, а также фамилию и инициалы определившего, поставив рядом с фамилией определившего сокращение 'det.' (от Латинского слова Determinavit, означающее Определил) и год определения. Желательно текст на этикетках наносить так, чтобы Трипс по отношению к нему находился вниз головой. Тогда при помещении препарата на предметный столик микроскопа текстом 'к себе' происходит оптическое переворачивание Трипса и его удобно рассматривать, имея возможность одновременно читать текст. Подсохшие препараты хранят в специальных коробках на ребре или в планшетах в горизонтальном положении. Имеются шкафы для хранения предметных стёкол, в которых препараты хранят в вертикальном положении перпендикулярно узкой стороне. В этом случае надписи на этикетках обычно наносят поперёк длинной стороны предметного стекла, в направлении к одной (обычно правой) узкой стороне. В настоящее время основным методом идентификации Трипсов остаётся морфологический метод. Молекулярные методы идентификации рекомендуют использовать в тех случаях, когда морфологические методы не применимы (стадия яйца, повреждённые экземпляры и так далее). Для надёжной морфологической идентификации Трипсов, как и других мелких членистоногих, необходимо сочетание следующих факторов:- соответствующая профессиональная (в данном случае энтомологическая) подготовка, доступность определителей (ключей) или специально созданных диагностических протоколов (методик выявления и идентификации данного организма или группы организмов) и наличие инструментария соответствующего уровня. Процедуру идентификации Трипсов в основном проводят при использовании светового (так называемого прямого) микроскопа. Стереомикроскопы небольшого увеличения с низким оптическим разрешением пригодны в данном случае только для предварительного разбора материала и приготовления препаратов. Надёжная идентификация Трипсов по морфологическим признакам, как и других очень мелких организмов, возможна только при использовании высококачественных оптических инструментов. Минимальные требования по увеличению – микроскопы должны получать полезное (то есть с выявлением новых деталей) увеличение объекта не менее чем до 400–600 раз, как рекомендовано в диагностическом протоколе Международной Конвенции по Карантину и Защите Растений (МККЗР) для Thrips palmi Karny. Однако этого недостаточно, в этом же протоколе использованы не только светлопольные методы исследований, но и фазовый контраст. Ведущие оптические фирмы производят микроскопы трёх категорий:- (1) исследовательского уровня, (2) лабораторные (лабораторно-исследовательские) и (3) рабочие ('клинические'). Для идентификации полностью пригодны микроскопы исследовательского и лабораторно-исследовательского уровня, рабочие микроскопы не только не могут использовать все методы контрастирования, но и, как, например, Олимпас Си.Экс.21 (Olympus CX21) обычно не могут быть настроены для оптимального освещения 'по Кёлеру'. Микроскоп должен быть снабжён комплектом объективов, позволяющих исследовать объект в различном увеличении (значение увеличения микроскопа равно произведению собственного увеличения объектива на увеличение окуляра). Полезно иметь комплект окуляров, что позволяет исследовать объект при разном увеличении с одним объективом. Для этого используют правило Аббе – полезное увеличение микроскопа при использовании данного объектива (без потери разрушения) обычно расположено в диапазоне от пятисот до одной тысячи числовых значений апертуры. Использование только светлопольного конденсора не позволяет во всех случаях однозначно разглядеть признаки Трипсов. Объективы и конденсор должны позволять использовать, как минимум, методы тёмного поля и фазового контраста. Устройство дифференциально-интерференционного контраста позволяет в большинстве случаев чётко различать признаки, плохо различимые при других методах. Надо сказать, что все вышеперечисленные методы микроскопии, которые до сих пор используются не всеми сотрудниками диагностических лабораторий, были разработаны до середины XX века, и уже в 1960-е промышленность бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпускала все соответствующие типы световых микроскопов. При идентификации Трипсов часто приходится использовать признаки, связанные с размерами отдельных морфологических структур или соотношением их размеров. Для этого можно использовать окуляр-микрометры, но их использование требует дополнительных вычислений, занимает много времени и особенно утомительно при экспертизе массового материала. Гораздо удобнее в этом случае применять современное программное обеспечение. Микроскоп через фотовидеовыход и соответствующую камеру связывается с компьютером, что позволяет проводить непосредственное измерение линий, углов и площадей объекта, сразу получая данные в микрометрах, при необходимости можно соединять детали объекта в высоком разрешении в режиме панорамы, увеличивать глубину резкости в режиме расширенного фокуса и так далее. Фирмы выпускают такие программы для компьютерного сопровождения своих микроскопов, например, Карл Цайс – Аксио Визион 4.6 (Carl Zeiss – Axio Vision 4.6); имеются аналогичные программы от сторонних разработчиков, например, Алтами Студио (Altami Studio 3.3), Морфология 5.2 и другие. Для идентификации Трипсов широко используют и электронный сканирующий микроскоп. Настольные модели таких микроскопов имеют габариты системного блока компьютера, но позволяют получить разрешение признаков Трипса в десятки раз более высокое, чем у лучшего светового микроскопа. Признаки, выявленные таким образом, включают в диагностические ключи Трипсов. Можно ожидать увеличения в таких ключах доли тонких диагностических признаков, выявленных при помощи электронного микроскопа. Морфологическая идентификация Трипсов исключительно по микропрепаратам особей, расправленных и располагаемых определённым образом, позволяет вводить элементы автоматизации этого процесса с использованием компьютерных программ. Обычно такие программы создаются для определённых выборок видов Трипсов – для некоторых семейств, родов или группы так называемых 'вредных' Трипсов. В последнем случае целью создания такой программы является ускорение процесса идентификации массового материала при экспертизе и при этом сведение к минимуму ошибок.

THROAT = ЗЕВ (или ГОРЛО, или ГОРТАНЬ, или ГЛОТКА) – Throat is the visible portion of a flower between the limb and tube. / Зев или Отверстие сростнолепестного цветка. Под Зевом понимается отверстие, соединяющее полость рта с глоткой и ограниченное сверху мягким нёбом, снизу – спинкой языка и по бокам – нёбными дужками с расположенными между ними миндалинами. Под Гортанью понимается начальный хрящевой отдел дыхательной системы человека и наземных позвоночных животных. Расположена между головой и трахеей; проводит воздух в трахею и выводит из неё. Участвует в образовании звуков, составляющих голос. Под Глоткой понимается участок пищеварительного канала беспозвоночных (начиная от кишечнополостных и низших червей) и позвоночных животных, а также человека; соединяет ротовую полость с пищеводом. Из стенок глотки развиваются жабры (у наземных позвоночных и человека – лёгкие), а также вилочковая, щитовидная и околощитовидная железы. Выполняет глотание и участвует в процессе дыхания.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING = СКВОЗНОЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ – Through Bill of Lading (Through B/L):- Transhipment is taking place along the journey. This can be either in a first port of unloading for transfer into another vessel serving the final destination, in a port for overland on-forwarding, or from an inland origin for carriage to a port where shipment will take place. Examples:- (i) Hamburg/Myanmar with transhipment in Singapore; (ii) London/Bamako, via Abidjan; and (iii) Geneva/New York, via Le Havre. These various features of B/L designating beneficiaries and routing can combine their elements, and there can be direct B/L to order, or a through B/L to bearer, for instance. Other provisions can be made on B/L, but the only one we would mention here is the 'clean B/L', meaning that the cargo has been accepted by the carriers without reservation, i.e. that the consignment has been received for shipment in sound, external

condition – therefore, the carriers must deliver it at the destination in the same sound, external condition. A contract of affreightment that covers goods throughout the period of transit, including both overland and sea transit. A Through Bill of Lading is an international bill between the United States and a foreign country. It may be a bill issued in a foreign country that governs a shipment throughout its transportation from abroad to its final destination in the United States. It can also govern its transportation from an inland point in the United States to a location in a foreign country. Bill of lading for a shipment to be handled by more than one carrier en route to its destination. Through Bill of Lading is a bill of lading covering more than one stage (or, sometimes, more than one form) of carriage. Through bills of lading differ from combined transport bills of lading in that the separate stages and/or forms of carriage, including distinct stages of ocean carriage, generally are intended to be undertaken by two or more successive carriers as primary carrier. Obvious characteristics are wide liberties to tranship and purported restrictions on the liabilities of each carrier to the stage of carriage that it performs. Through Bill of Lading is a single bill of lading covering receipt of the cargo at the point of origin for delivery to the ultimate consignee, using two or more modes of transportation. Also known as Through Bill, or Thru Bill. Through Bill of Lading is the B/L covering a carriage between two designated places but involving a transhipment or a transfer during the course of the journey. / Сквозной Коносамент – коносамент, который подтверждает наличие договора перевозки груза из одного места в другое в несколько этапов, из которых по крайней мере одним является морская перевозка, и в соответствии с которым выдающий такой документ перевозчик берёт на себя обязательство осуществить перевозку согласно условиям сквозного коносамента.

THROUGHPUT = ПРОПУСКНАЯ СПОСОБНОСТЬ – (1) Throughput is a term used to describe the total volume of raw materials that are processed by a plant such as an oil refinery in a given period. Throughput is the amount of raw material processed in a specific time. This is the actual amount, not a percentage. / Термин Пропускная Способность используется для описания всего объёма сырья, который должен быть переработан, например, нефтеперегонным заводом за определённый период времени. Пропускная Способность ЛЭП – одна из основных характеристик линии электропередачи, определяющая наибольшую мощность, которую можно передать по линии с учётом всех ограничивающих условий (устойчивости, потерь на корону, нагрева проводников и контактов и так далее). Пропускная способность зависит от напряжения в начале и в конце линии, её длины и волновых характеристик (волнового сопротивления и коэффициента распространения волны).

(2) Throughput is the total volume of crude oil and refined products that are handled by a tank farm, pipeline, or terminal loading facility. / Общий объём нефти и нефтепродуктов, которые обрабатываются нефтехранилищем, трубопроводом или станцией конечной загрузки.

(3) Throughput is the volume of gas flowing through a pipeline; ore processed by a concentrator; etc. / Объем газа, проходящего по газопроводу; количество руды, перерабатываемой обогатительной установкой; и тому подобное.

(4) Throughput is a method of calculating average product movement.

THROUGH RATE = СКВОЗНАЯ СТАВКА – Through Rate is a rate applicable from point of origin to destination. A through rate may be either a joint rate or a combination of two or more rates. The total rate from the point of origin to final destination. Through Rate is a lump sum for the carriage charges relating to consignments travelling on through Bs/L. / Итоговая ставка от места происхождения до конечного пункта назначения.

THROUGH THICKNESS BRAIDING = ПЛЕТЕНИЕ СКВОЗЬ ВСЮ ТОЛЩИНУ (или РАСПОЛОЖЕННАЯ ПОПЕРЁК СЛОЁВ (или РАВНОПРОЧНАЯ, или СКВОЗНАЯ) ОПЛЁТКА (или ПЛЕТЁНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ)) – Through Thickness Braiding is a trade name for 3-D braiding by Atlantic Research Co.

THROW = НАКИДКА (или ШАЛЬ, или ШАРФ) – Throw is a woman's scarf or light wrap.

THROW = ПОКРЫВАЛО (или НАКИДКА, или ОТБРОС, или ОТБРАКОВКА) – Throw is any piece of fabric such as an Afghan or bedspread-that does not fit closely to the item it is covering, but instead is arranged on or over it casually. See also Afghan, and Spread.

THROWING = ТРОЩЕНИЕ (или КРУЧЕНИЕ) – Throwing is the combining and twisting of strands of reeled silk into tightly twisted yarn. Throwing is the operation of doubling or twisting silk or manufactured filament yarns. Throwing is the twisting of continuous filament man-made or silk yarn usually to medium (voile) or high (crêpe) twists. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Трощение, соединение нескольких одинаково натянутых нитей и совместная параллельная намотка их (без крутки) на бобину. Вспомогательный процесс текстильного производства, служащий для подготовки пряжи к переработке на крутильных машинах. При трощении пряжа также очищается от пуха и сора, удаляются слабые и толстые участки. При намотке получается цилиндрическая бобина крестовой намотки (что удобно для дальнейшей переработки). Трощение осуществляется на тростильной машине (принципиальная схема тростильной машины:- питающие паковки; направляющий пруток; контрольная щель; натяжное устройство; датчик механизма выключения бабины; натяжные ролики; бобина; мотальный барабанчик). Пряжа сматывается с питающих паковок, число которых равно числу отращиваемых нитей, огибает направляющий пруток и поступает в контрольно-очистительный прибор. Этот прибор состоит из натяжного устройства и 2 металлических пластин или ножей, образующих так называемую контрольную щель. Ширина контрольной щели выбирается в зависимости от номинального диаметра нити, вследствие чего утолщения пряжи не проходят через эту щель и вызывают обрыв пряжи. В слабых местах нить, не выдерживая установленного натяжения, также обрывается. Скорость наматывания достигает 500 метров в минуту (м/мин). В производстве кручёного шёлка и химических нитей трощение часто сопровождается кручением и осуществляется на тростильно-крутильных машинах. Разработаны прядильно-крутильные машины, в которых совмещены процессы прядения, трощения, кручения и намотки.

THROWING A FISH = УСТРАИВАНИЕ ПОПУТНОГО ВЕТРА (или ХХ) – Throwing A Fish (maritime term):- saluting.

THROWSTER = КРУТИЛЬЩИК – Throwster is a company that specializes in putting additional twist in yarn. More recently, the term also applies to a company that specializes in texturing yarns.

THRUM = ЗАРАБОТОК (или ФАРТУК ТКАЦКОГО НАВОЯ, или БАХРОМА, или КАЗОВЫЙ КОНЕЦ КУСКА ТКАНИ) – Thrum is the fringe of warp yarns that remains on the loom when the woven fabric has been cut free. / Thrum:- незатканый конец нити основы; короткая распустившаяся нитка; бахрома или кайма пряжи основы, которая остаётся на ткацком станке, после того, как была оборвана сотканная ткань . Под Бахромой понимаются кончики утка, выходящие из ткани по краям кромок. Бахрома по Кромке – порок ткани размером более 1.5 см с одной стороны и более 2 см с другой стороны.

THRUST BEARING = УПОРНЫЙ ПОДШИПНИК (или ПОДПЯТНИК) – Thrust Bearing is an axial-load bearing. See also Bearing. / Упорный Подшипник – подшипник, воспринимающий нагрузку, действующую по оси вала, и компенсирующий его осевое смещение. Смотрите также Подшипник Качения, и Подшипник Скольжения. Подпятник или Упорный Подшипник – опора вращающихся деталей машин, воспринимающая только осевые нагрузки. Различают Подпятники Скольжения, у которых

трущиеся поверхности разделены слоем смазки, и Подпятники Качения, имеющие шарики или ролики. Смотрите также Подшипник. Упорный Подшипник или Подпятник – подшипник скольжения, воспринимающий нагрузку, направленную вдоль оси вращения вала.

THRUST DAYS = ДНИ РАЗГОНА – In technical analysis, an up-thrust day is when the close for the current period surpasses the previous period's close. A down-thrust day is when the close for the current period is below the previous period's close. Similar to spike and reversal days, thrust days signify both the strength in the market as well as the possibility of directional reversals. A series of up-thrust days would suggest a pronounced up trend, while a series of down-thrust days would indicate a downtrend dictated by seller dominance in the market. Thrust Days:- (i) an Upper Thrust day is a day when the market is closed higher than the high of the previous day; and (ii) a Lower Thrust day is a day when the close price is lower than the low of the previous day. Thrust – a comparison between the price difference of successively lower pivot bottoms or higher pivot tops. For example, a reduction in the difference between pivot bottoms shows loss of momentum; an increase in the difference shows increased momentum. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Дни Разгона бывают двух типов:- (i) День Разгона Вверх, когда рынок закрывается выше максимума предыдущего дня; и (ii) День Разгона Вниз, когда рынок закрывается ниже минимума предыдущего дня. Единственный разгонный день не имеет особого значения, поскольку такие дни встречаются довольно часто. Однако серия из нескольких дней разгона вверх, при этом необязательно следующих один за другим, отражают явную силу рынка. Аналогичным образом, серия дней разгона вниз отражает явную слабость рынка. В период бычьего рынка дней разгона вверх намного больше дней разгона вниз. И наоборот в период медвежьего рынка дней разгона вниз намного больше дней разгона вверх.

THS = TERRITORIAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

THWART = БАНКА – Thwart (maritime term):- the athwartships seats in a boat on which oars-men sit. / Под Банкой, от Немецкого слова Bank или Голландского Bank, понимаются:- (1) участки морского дна, над которыми глубины значительно меньше окружающих. В морях, возникших в результате трансгрессии, банки являются элементами остаточного рельефа суши; в океанах они имеют вулканическое или коралловое происхождение. Песчаные наносные банки под влиянием течений могут менять свои очертания и местоположение. Прогрев Солнцем неглубокого слоя воды создаёт на ряде банок исключительно благоприятные условия для развития органической жизни; многие банки служат районами интенсивного рыболовства. Очень богаты рыбой воды Большой Ньюфаундлендской Банки (близ Острова Ньюфаундленд) в Атлантическом Океане, Доггер-Банка в Северном Море, Медвежинской Банки в Баренцевом Море и других. Банки с малыми глубинами опасны для судов. (2) Сиденье для гребцов и пассажиров на шлюпках.

THWARTSHIPS = ПОПЕРЁК СУДНА – Thwartships (maritime term):- at right angles to the fore and aft line (across the ship).

THYRSE = ТИРС (или ПИРАМИДАЛЬНО–МЕТЁЛЬЧАТОЕ СОЦВЕТИЕ) – Thyrse is a dense cylindrical or ovoid inflorescence, a compact panicle; branched, the main axis indeterminate and the lateral branches determinate (i.e. with a terminal flower) or as a cyme. / основная ось (axis).

TI = TEMPORARY IMPORTATION

TI = TOBACCO INSTITUTE

TI = TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE

TIA = TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA

TIAC = THRIFT INSTITUTIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

TIARA = ТИАРА (или ДИАДЕМА, или XX) – Tiara is a three-tiered crown worn by the pope; a jeweled or flowered headband for formal wear by women.

TIBIA = ТИБИА (или ГОЛЕНЬ) – Tibia is the fourth division of the insect's leg between the femur (thigh) and the tarsus or the foot.

TIC = TRAVELER INFORMATION CENTER

TICK = ПОКРЫВАЛО (или ЧЕХОЛ) – Tick is a covering for bed, stuffed pillow, etc.

TICK = ШАГ (или ТИК) – Tick is a smallest possible movement (up or down) in the price of a security. Also known as Minimum Fluctuation. An upward (uptick) or downward (downtick) movement in a security's price. Tick is the standardized minimum price movement of a futures or options contract. Each individual move from one stock trade to another. An Up-Tick means the price moved up on the last trade and Down-Tick means it moved down. If there is no change from the last trade, the Tick is considered neutral. The Tick statistic on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) is the net of all Up-Ticks minus all Down-Ticks at a given point during the day. If 1 000 stocks advanced on their last trade or Tick, 500 declined and 200 were unchanged, the Tick would be +500 (1 000 minus 500 equals +500). The closing Tick is based on the last trade of the day. Tick statistics are available for the AMEX®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE®. Refers to a minimum change in price up or down. The smallest allowable increment of price movement allowed for a futures contract during a trading session. Also known as Minimum Price Fluctuation. Minimum price fluctuation of an asset, futures or options contract. See also Point. The Tick is the upward or downward movement of a stock's price, i.e. 'it just ticked up'. The tick, usually given as one of a number of market indicators, refers to the net tick on their last trade of all stocks being traded on a given day. This information is useful in determining the current direction of the market and strength of the market in a given direction. For example, the market could be up 50 points, but, if the tick were –400, it would indicate that the market had changed directions and was heading down. Or the market could be up 50 points with a tick of +750. This would indicate that the market was likely to go much higher since the momentum is clearly up. Tick is a smallest possible change in price according to the contract or trading conditions in transactions on futures or cash markets. Tick is the minimum movement of the market in question, also commonly referred to as a 'Point'. The value of a tick can vary by type or size of bet or trade. Stock indices have 'Points', futures have 'Ticks', forex has 'Pips'. Tick is the minimum upward or downward movement in the price of a security. The term 'Tick' also refers to the change in the price of a security from trade to trade. Since 2001, with the advent of decimalization, the minimum tick size for stocks trading above USD1 is 1 cent. Prior to April, 2001, the minimum tick size was 1/16th of a Dollar, which meant that a stock could only move in increments of USD0.0625. Needless to say, while the introduction of decimalization has benefited investors through much better bid-ask spreads and better price discovery, it has also made market-making a less profitable (and riskier) activity. The term 'Tick' is also used in reference to the direction of the price of a stock, with an 'Uptick' referring to a trade where the transaction has occurred at a price higher than the previous transaction, and a 'Downtick' referring to a transaction that has occurred at a lower price. In this context, the uptick rule refers to a trading restriction that prohibits short selling, except on an uptick, presumably to alleviate downward pressure on a stock when it is already declining. Tick is the same as Minimum Price Fluctuation. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Известна также как Минимальная Флуктуация или Миниальное Колебание (Minimum Fluctuation). Минимальное колебание

цены актива, фьючерсных контрактов или контрактов по опционам. Смотрите также Пункт (Point). (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). Тик – изменение цены контракта в результате одной операции в любом направлении (в том числе наименьшее допустимое изменение). Каждая торговая операция может рассматриваться как Тик:- вверх тик (uptick), если она осуществлена по цене, более высокой, чем в ходе предыдущей сделки по данной бумаге, или вниз тик (downtick), если цена оказалась ниже, чем в ходе предыдущей сделки. Тик – минимальное изменение котировок. Рост или спад котировок в операциях с ценными бумагами. Технические аналитики наблюдают за последовательностью колебаний котировок ценных бумаг вверх или вниз для того, чтобы почувствовать общее направление тенденции в динамике котировок ценных бумаг. Этот термин может также относиться к рынку в целом. Смотрите также (Closing Tick); Вниз тик (Downtick); Минус Тик (Minus Tick); Плюс Тик (Plus Tick); (Short Sale Rule); Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis); (Trin); Вверх тик (Uptick); (Zero-Minus Tick); и (Zero-Plus Tick).

TICKER = ТИКЕР – A Ticker is a table and/or a graph or both, showing a trade by trade history of a said instrument. A ticker shows direction of a market movement. There are tickers for day trading showing a days movements and historic tickers showing long term movements. Traders like to use graphs as they show direction of market movement in an easy to understand format. A high-speed teletype machine that continuously provides the last sale prices and volume of assets transactions on exchanges. Information is either printed or displayed on a moving tape after each trade. Ticker is a telegraphic installation which immediately transmits the valid rates during a stock exchange session. It also transmits items of news. / Тикер – система, предназначенная для печати непрерывного отчёта о торговой деятельности на биржах. Называется информационной лентой, или лентой тикера (ticker tape). Название происходит от названия механизма, который ранее печатал информацию, пробивая дырочки в бумажной ленте, производя ‘тикающий’ звук. Сегодня лента тикера представляет собой дисплей компьютера. Этот термин используется также и по отношению к консолидированной информационной ленте (consolidated tape), на которой указывается символ акции (stock symbol), последняя цена, объём торгов на биржах, а также услуги для пользователей тикера. Смотрите также Quotation Board, и Ticker Tape.

TICKER PLANT FRANKFURT = ФРАНКФУРТСКОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО ТИКЕРОВ – The Ticker Plant Frankfurt (TPF) information distribution system developed by Deutsche Börse AG provides real-time share price information from all German stock exchanges as well as the Xetra® and Eurex® trading platforms. / система распределения информации, разработанная Немецкой Биржей АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG), которая обеспечивает информацией о ценах акций в реальном времени со всех Немецких фондовых бирж, а также из торговых платформ Ксэтра® (Xetra®) и Ойрэкс® (или Юрэкс® (Eurex®)).

TICKER SYMBOL = ТИКЕРНЫЙ СИМВОЛ – Ticker Symbol:- futures tickers are a little different from stocks. Each futures market has a ticker symbol that is followed by symbols for the contract month and the year. For example, NYMEX’s crude oil futures have a ticker symbol – CL. The complete ticker symbol for December 2012 Crude Oil Futures would be – CL Z2. The ‘CL’ stands for the underlying futures contract. The ‘Z’ stands for a December delivery month. Month Codes or Symbols:- F = January, G = February, H = March, J = April, K = May, M = June, N = July, Q = August, U = September, V = October, X = November, Z = December. The ‘2’ stands for the year – 2012. This is the standard formula for futures ticker symbols. Some quote services are a little different. Code abbreviation of an instrument for identification or transmission purposes, e.g., CT for a futures contract on cotton. / Кодовое обозначение названия инструмента, используемое с целью идентификации или передачи данных, например, CT для фьючерсного контракта на хлопок. Тикерный Символ:- буквы, используемые для идентификации ценных бумаг при указании торговых сделок на информационной ленте (consolidated tape). Например, символ XON – для корпорации Exxon. Смотрите также Stock Symbol, и Ticker Tape.

TICKET = БИЛЕТ (или КВИТАНЦИЯ) – In banking, Ticket is a downloaded object that shows that a fare or admission has been paid.

TICKET = КАРТОЧКА (или ФОРМУЛЯР) – Ticket:- the primary method of recording the basic information relating to a transaction. Also known as Deal Slip, or Trade Ticket. / Первичный метод записи базовой информации, касающейся операции. Известна также как (Deal Slip) или (Trade Ticket).

TICKET AGENT = БИЛЕТНЫЙ АГЕНТ – Ticket Agent means a person (except an air carrier, a foreign air carrier, or an employee of an air carrier or foreign air carrier) that as a principal or agent sells, offers for sale, negotiates for, or holds itself out as selling, providing, or arranging for, air transportation.

TICKING = ТИК – Ticking:- made in small twill constructions, ticking belongs in the loom-finished group of cloths:- canvas, chambray, denim, duck, webbing, etc. Boiling-off or wet-finishing treatment are not applied to the material. Ticking may be recognized by its alternate stripes of white and colored yarns. A typical ticking construction would be 64 ends of 12’s warp and 50 picks of 14’s filling. Uses include furniture covering, lining harness, mattress coverings, and base for rubberized materials. See also Bed Ticking. Ticking is a compactly woven cotton cloth used for containers, covers for mattresses and pillows, sportswear (hickory stripes), institution fabric, and work clothes. It is striped cloth, usually white background with blue or brown stripes in the motif. Ticking is a single cloth, of either medium or heavy weight, and is composed of single cotton yarns from 1/14’s to 1/22’s in warp and filling or combination of both, such as 18’s warp and 20’s filling. It is a good, stout cloth, having fine wearing qualities, and is used principally for making bed ticks and pillow and bolster cases. It is generally made with what is known as a Bed-Tick Weave or Twill, either right or left handed 45’s twill broken or herring-bone. It can be woven in any power loom, but is best adapted to and most always woven in the plain single box looms. Ticking belongs to the family of stiff, hard face cotton fabrics. This feature is created by using twill weaves (warp effect), and these weaves permit of the use of a imore than ordinary high warp texture. For Instance, take 3/1 twill:- in this weave there are interlacings of each warp thread in every four picks of filling, thus allowing ends to lie closely together – hence permitting an increase in ends per inch. These goods are usually made in two colored warp patterns – dark blue and white, red and white. White Filling Is Used In All Cases. Fast colors should be used in warp as bed-ticks are sometimes ripped open and the cloth washed. In this case the light and air renew the coloring on the yarns. Ticking is woven with from 60 to 84 ends and picks per inch in the loom, according to grade required. The greater the number of warp threads the stouter the fabric in proportion to counts of yarns used. To finish these goods, they are brushed and sheared to remove all lumps and foreign substances from the face of the cloth. Then the cloth is sized and calendered, which acts in the same manner as a hot press, after which the cloth is lapped or rolled into bolts, then stitched, and is ready to pack and ship. Construction of Ticking:- reed 725–33 inches, 4 ends per dent. 1/16’s warp, 1/20’s filling, 74 picks; 12% per cent take-up in weaving; 10 per cent size on warp, 7 per cent size of cloth in finish; 3–herring-bone twill weave; finish equals 31% inches, and includes brushing, shearing, sizing and calendering. Cardinc, and Spinning Particulars. The yarns used in ticking are made in mills of the first division as given in a previous article. The length of the raw stock used varies in different mills according to the grade of ticking to be made, but is generally % to 1% inches in length. This does not mean that raw stock of from % to 1% inches is used in the same mixing, but that the mixing is made up of stock of uniform length. The Mixings for this class of goods are generally made by hand and the bins should be made as large as possible so as to accommodate large mixings. It would be better to have two large bins Instead of one, so that one lot of raw stock could be opened and dried out while feeding the machines from the other bin. On this class

of goods comber waste is used in some mills and the cut roving waste is also mixed as has been before stated. An opener and two processes of picking are used and the lap should be made as heavy as possible without, of course, making it so heavy that it will bring up the cards and finisher picker. Keep the hopper of the opener as full as possible and you will find that an evener lap will be made. Ticking is a tightly woven, very durable fabric, usually made of cotton, and used for covering mattresses, box springs, pillows, and work clothes. The fabric can be made by using a plain, satin, or twill weave construction. Ticking is a broad term for extremely strong woven fabrics which are used as a covering for pillows, mattresses, and box springs, home-furnishings, and for work clothes and sports clothes. It is a heavy, tightly woven carded cotton fabric usually in a pattern of alternately woven stripes in the warp, Jacquard or dobby designs, or printed patterns. It is usually twill but may be sateen weave. When ticking is used in clothing, striped ticking with narrow woven stripes is usually most popular. Red and white, black and white, and navy and white are the most popular ticking color combinations. Ticking is a sturdy, closely woven linen or cotton fabric used in upholstery and as a covering for a mattress or pillow. Ticking is a durable, closely woven fabric used for covering box springs, mattresses, and pillows. Ticking may be woven in a plain, satin, or twill weave, usually with strong warp yarns and soft filling yarns. Ticking is a strong linen or cotton fabric used in upholstering and as a covering for a mattress or pillow. / уточина. Жакяр (Jacquard). плотнотканая ткань, используемая для . Под Тиком, от Голландского слова Tijk, в Английском языке – Tick, понимается плотная ткань саржевого или полотняного переплетения нитей с продольными широкими пестротканными или печатными цветными полосами. Вырабатывается из льняной или хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Используется для матрацев, мебельных чехлов, занавесей и тому подобного. Под Тиком понимается плотная льняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань с рисунком в виде продольных полос. Употребляется как обивочный материал, для изготовления матрацев, чехлов, тентов и тому подобного. Тик (Голландский Тэк (Tijk), Английский Tick), плотная прочная дешёвая ткань, льняная или хлопчатобумажная, полотняного переплетения, чаще всего полосатая, с сочетанием полос синего, красного, белого цветов. Использовалась представителями бедных слоев населения в XIX веке для пошива платья.

TICK SIZE = РАЗМЕР ШАГА (или РАЗМЕР ТИКА) – Tick Size is the size of the minimum movement in a quoted price, e.g., 1/32nd for UK gilts.

TICK VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ШАГА (или СТОИМОСТЬ ТИКА) – Tick Value is the change in the value of a futures contract when the price changes by one tick.

TICRS = TRADEMARK IMAGE CAPTURE & RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

TID = TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER

TIDAL FLATS = ПРИЛИВНО–ОТЛИВНЫЕ (или ЗАЛИВНЫЕ) РАВНИНЫ – Tidal Flats are the areas of nearly flat, barren mud periodically covered by tidal waters. Normally these places have an excess of soluble salt.

TIDAL WETLANDS = ПРИЛИВНО–ОТЛИВНЫЕ (или ЗАЛИВНЫЕ) СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫЕ ЗЕМЛИ – Tidal Wetlands are the areas where water levels in the ricefields fluctuate under the influence of tides.

TIDDER = МЕЛКАЯ ‘РЫБЁШКА’ – Tidder is:- (1) a small fish as a stickleback or minnow; (2) a small and unimportant person or thing.

TIDS = TOWER INTEGRATED DISPLAY SYSTEM

TIE = ГАЛСТУК – Tie is a neckwear.

TIE = ПОЯС (или СВЯЗЬ, или ОБВЯЗКА, или ПОПЕРЕЧИНА, или СТЯЖКА, или ВЯЗКА) – Tie:- units per layer.

TIEA = TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

TIE–BACK = ЗАВЯЗКА (или ПОДВЯЗКА, или ПОДВЯЗЫВАТЬ) – Tie-Back:- a full length (either to the windowsill or to the floor) curtain or drapery looped back at the side of the window with a band of trimming or self-fabric. The curtain or drapery is closed at the top of the window, and almost entirely open at the point of the tie-back. The look is popular in informal houses in such fabrics as organdy and batiste and in formal houses in luxurious fabrics. See also Sticker.

TIED AID CREDIT = СВЯЗАННЫЙ С ОКАЗАНИЕМ ПОМОЩИ КРЕДИТ – Tied Aid Credit refers to the practice of providing grants and/or concessional loans, either alone or combined with export credits, linked to procurement from the donor country. / вывозной (или экспортный) кредит (export credit).

TIED LOAN = СВЯЗАННАЯ ССУДА (или ЦЕЛЕВОЙ ЗАЙМ) – Tied Loan is a loan made by a government agency that requires a foreign borrower to spend the proceeds in the lender’s country. Loan made by one country to another on condition that the money concerned is spent on the lending nation. Tied loans are a common form of foreign aid, because they create employment and have no effect on the lending nation’s balance of payments. / Связанная Ссуда – ссуда, предоставляемая одной страной другой при условии, что страна-заёмщик использует её для покупки товаров у страны-кредитора.

TIE DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ УЗЛАМИ – Tie Dyeing is a form of resist dyeing. Items to be dyed are tied or knotted so that the folds of the fabric form barriers to the dye to create patterns or designs on the fabric. See also Dyeing, and Resist Dyeing. / Крашение Узлами – крашение с туго затянутыми узлами для получения произвольного пёстрого рисунка на пряже или ткани.

TIER = РАЗРЯД (или ПОРЯДОК, или УРОВЕНЬ) – Tier is a bank’s core capital. According to the definition of the Bank for International Settlements, it comprises share capital, open reserves and profit brought forward.

TIER = ЯРУС – (1) Tier is one of a series of bands, ruffles, or flounces arranged one above the other. Tiers are the vertical layers.

(2) Tier is a horizontal division of a vessel from bottom to top. The numbers run from bottom to deck and from deck upwards and are used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. Tier is a layer in a container that is numbered from bottom to top. Numbering of horizontal container layers, or tiers:- the container tiers are numbered with even numbers, starting from the bottom. The conventional way is start with 02 in the hold and then count up with 04, 06 etc. In the case of deck cargoes, it is conventional to start numbering with 80 or 82. There are sometimes slight differences between ships. On this ship, the containers standing directly on the main deck are numbered 80 and those standing on the hatches are number 82. The number is incremented by two for each higher layer. See also Bay, and Row. / Горизонтальное деление судна от днищевой до верхней части. Номера исчиляются от днища к палубе и от палубы вверх и используются в качестве части индикации места размещения для контейнеров. Разметка внутри контейнера, с увеличением числа с низу вверх. Смотрите также Пролёт (Bay), и Ряд (Row).

TIER ONE COLLATERAL ASSET = АКТИВ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПЕРВОГО РАЗРЯДА – Tier One Collateral Asset is a marketable assets that must fulfil certain uniform eligibility criteria specified by the ECB for the entire Euro area to be used as collateral for bank’s credit transactions with the central banks of the Eurosystem. These criteria include denomination in Euros, issued (or guaranteed) by

entities located within the Euro area and deposited/registered with one of the national central banks or central securities depositories located within the Euro area.

TIER RATES = РАЗРЯДНЫЕ СТАВКИ – Tier Rates are the rates assessed based on volumes moved. / Ставки, определяемые на основе объёмов перевозимого.

TIER TWO COLLATERAL ASSET = АКТИВ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ВТОРОГО РАЗРЯДА – Tier Two Collateral Asset is a marketable or non-marketable asset that can be used as collateral for banks' credit transactions with the central banks of the Eurosystem for which the eligibility criteria are established by the national central banks, subject to ECB approval.

TIE SILK = ГАЛСТУЧНЫЙ ШЁЛК – Tie Silk is a silk fabric of firm resilient pliable texture for neckties and for blouses and accessories.

TIFA = TRUCKS INVOLVED IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

TIFF = TAGGED IMAGE FILE FORMAT

TIFFANY = ТИФЭНИ (или ФЛЁР, или ГАЗ) – Tiffany is a sheer silk gauze formerly used for clothing and trimmings; a plain-woven open-mesh cotton fabric (as cheesecloth).

TIFTS = TRADE AND INVESTMENT FACILITATION TALKS

TIGER = TOPOLOGICAL INTEGRATED GEOGRAPHIC ENCODING & REFERENCING

TIGER = TREASURY INVESTORS GROWTH RECEIPT

TIGHT CLOSURE = ТУГАЯ (или ТЕСНАЯ) ЗАСТЁЖКА – Tight Closure:- attaching equipment is fitted with an adjustable feature permitting secure application of hook and eye to either light or heavy-weight goods. If closures seem too tight, then one should immediately check the attaching equipment for proper adjustment. Closure defects, and namely – Hooks and Eyes. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

TIGHT END = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТАЯ (или ТУГАЯ, или УКРЕПЛЁННАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Defect Name:- Tight End. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Tight End:- This defect is caused by a warp end weaving tighter than the adjacent warp ends. The tautness forces the filling in that area to rise to the surface. Severity:- Major. / уточина.

TIGHT ENDS = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТЫЕ (или ТУГИЕ, или УКРЕПЛЁННЫЕ) ПРОДОЛЬНЫЕ НИТИ (или НАТЯЖКИ) – Tight Ends:- to ensure that there is no bundle kept at the back of the beam of the weaving m/c which is used in place of the missing ends because there is a variation in tension as compared to the ends of the beam and these ends behave as tight ends or also to ensure that there should not be any cross ends in the warp sheet or any type of entanglements of warp ends. Warping is also a focus area to avoid the tight ends. To ensure from warping for Tight Ends, Creel Tension has to be checked for each yarn package and it should be with in the acceptable limit. Tight End:- high tension on particular warp end compared to other warp end. Weaving defect. Tight Ends:- this is due to following reasons:- (i) warping creel tension; (ii) variation in package unwinding tension; (iii) condition of warp stop motion at creel in warping; (iv) end to end knotting had to be done in proper manner; (v) loose bundles behind looms have to be avoided; in case if it is required then the ends must take as two rounds over warp beam before it taken for drawing in to heald wire and reed at the front of the loom; (vi) chaffing of ends due to knots or beads; (vii) trapping of ends in heald eye or reed; (viii) regular cleaning of reed; (ix) avoid cross ends/missing end; (x) weaver practice to attend work practices; (xi) knotting practice; and (xii) hindrance in warp flow towards fabrics. Fabrics defect. Tight End:- in woven fabrics, a yarn which was woven under excessive tension or has shrunk more than a normal amount. Tight Ends are the single warp yarns which appear to be under abnormal tension in the fabric, generally extending throughout the full pi<. Tight End:- warp yarn in a woven fabric that was under excessive tension during weaving or shrank more than the normal amount. / подтёки или наплывы или бисеринки или бусинки или шарики (beads). Порок или дефект ткачества. Стяжка (tight end):- порок основы в виде участка, который характеризуется меньшей извитостью нити основы, чем смежные нормальные нити. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается большим натяжением отдельной нити основы во время навивки, шлихтования или процесса ткачества.

TIGHTENING = УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ – In the United States, Tightening is the Federal Reserve action to raise interest rates. Undertaken when inflation is a concern. Compare Easing. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки действие Федерального Резерва по повышению уровня процентных ставок. Предпринимается такое действие в момент, когда начинает донимать инфляция. Сравните с Смягчение (Easing).

TIGHT FILLING = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТАЯ (или ТУГАЯ) УТОЧИНА (или ПЕРЕТЯЖКА ПО УТОЧИНЕ) – Tight Filling or Tight Pick or Tight Weft is a weft yarn which is under greater tension, or exhibits less crimp, than the adjacent weft yarns. Note:- this defect is caused by a weft yarn having been inserted under a greater tension than that imposed on the other weft yarns, or relaxation of picks subsequent to insertion. See also Tight Pick. Fabrics defect. / Перетяжка По Утку – порок ткани. Натянутая Уточина; Натянутая Поперечная Нить; Натянутый Уток (tight filling; tight pick; tight weft):- порок утка; уточная пряжа, имеющая большее натяжение, чем смежная уточная пряжа. Примечание:- этот порок вызван уточной пряжей, проложенной в зев с большим натяжением, чем другие уточные нити или ослаблением уточных нитей, следующих за вставкой.

TIGHT FIT = ПЛОТНО ПОДОГНАННОЕ (или ПЛОТНО ВЫРАВНЕННОЕ) – Tight Fit is a method of securing the load by direct or indirect physical contact with load-bearing components of the means of transport or the transport container.

TIGHT OIL = ТРУДНАЯ НЕФТЬ (или ТЯЖЁЛАЯ НЕФТЬ) – Tight Oil:- liquid hydrocarbons produced from shale (also referred to as Shale Oil) and other rock formations with extremely low permeability. As with shale gas, production from tight oil reservoirs normally requires formation stimulation such as hydraulic fracturing.

TIGHT OR LOOSE END = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТАЯ (или ТУГАЯ) или РАССЛАБЛЕННАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Tight or Loose End is a taut or slack warp end caused by too much or too little tension on an individual end while weaving, by ridgy section or warp beams, by incorrect tensions in beaming or sizing, or as a result of faulty fabric design. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

TIGHT PICK = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТАЯ (или ТУГАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или ПЕРЕТЯЖКА ПО ПОПЕРЕЧНОЙ НИТИ) – Tight Pick:- during mending repair if pick is filled tightly and not properly relaxed. Mending defect. Tight Pick:- in woven fabrics, a filling yarn which was woven under excessive tension or has shrunk more than a normal amount, which may cause puckering at the junction with normal picks. Compare Wavy Cloth. Tight Picks are the single filling yarns which appear to be under excessive tension in the fabric. / Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect). Перетяжка По Утку – порок ткани.

TIGHTS = КОЛГОТКИ – Tights:- a skintight garment covering the body from the neck or the waist down; (chiefly British) panty hose Tights. / Колготки – трикотажное изделие, плотно облегающее всю нижнюю часть тела и ноги, трусы и чулки вместе.

TIGHT SELVAGE = ТУГАЯ КРОМКА – Tight Selvage:- in woven fabrics, selvage yarns shorter than warp yarn in the body of the fabric. Fabrics defect. / Туго Натянутая Кромка (tight selvedge):- порок кромки ткани; кромка, которая короче чем смежная ткань. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается неправильным балансом структуры ткани между кромкой и основной тканью, пряжей основы кромки, сотканной при слишком высоком натяжении или небрежной обработкой ткани.

TIGHT SPOT = СТЯНУТОЕ ПЯТНО (или НАПРЯГ) – Tight Spot:- xxxxx. See also Twit. Twit or Tight Spot is a short section of real twist in false-twist yarn that prevents crimp development and hence causes a pinhole effect in fabric. Tight:- fixed or fastened firmly in place. In a Tight Spot also in a Tough Spot:- in a difficult situation. If there is a shortage of fuel, everyone who drives to work will be in a tight spot. Bob's in a tight spot right now because he has fallen behind in his work.

TIGHT THREAD TENSION = ПЕРЕНАТЯНУТОЕ (или ТУГОЕ, или ПОВЫШЕННОЕ) НАТЯЖЕНИЕ НИТИ – Tight Thread Tension:- tensions not adjusted correctly by operator. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

TIGHT TWIST END = ТУГАЯ КРУЧЁНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или НАТЯЖКА) – Tight Twist End is a single end with higher than normal twist. Synonym:- Hard End, and Wiry End. Fabrics defect. / Натяжка (Tight End) – порок ткани.

TIGR = TERM INVESTMENT GROWTH RECEIPT

TIGR = TREASURY INVESTMENT GROWTH RECEIPT

TIKING = ТИК (или ХХ) – Tiking:- cotton; usually twill (L2/1 or L3/1), some Jacquard, satin, and dobby. Very tightly woven with more warp than filling yarns. Very sturdy and strong, smooth and lustrous. Usually has white and colored stripes, but some patterned (floral). Can be made water-repellent, germ resistant, and feather-proof. 'Bohemian ticking' has a plain weave, a very high texture, and is featherproof. Lighter weight than regular ticking. Patterned with narrow colored striped on a white background or may have a chambray effect by using a white or unbleached warp with a blue or red filling. / чем уточных пряж. Жакяр (Jacquard). Под Тиком, от Голландского слова Tijk, в Английском языке – Tick, понимается плотная ткань саржевого или полотняного переплетения нитей с продольными широкими пестротканными или печатными цветными полосами. Вырабатывается из льняной или хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Используется для матрацев, мебельных чехлов, занавесей и тому подобного.

TILE = ЦИЛИНДР (или ХХ) – Tile is a hat, especially a high silk hat.

TILL = ОБРАБАТЫВАТЬ (или ВОЗДЕЛЫВАТЬ) – Till:- to plow and prepare for seeding; to seed or cultivate the soil.

TILLAGE = ВСПАШКА (или ПАХОТА, или ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ, или БОРОНОВАНИЕ) – Tillage is the agricultural preparation of soil by mechanical agitation of various types, such as digging, stirring, and overturning. Examples of human-powered tilling methods using hand tools include shovelling, picking, mattock work, hoeing, and raking. Examples of draft-animal-powered or mechanized work include ploughing (overturning with moldboards or chiseling with chisel shanks), rototilling, rolling with cultipackers or other rollers, harrowing, and cultivating with cultivator shanks (teeth). Small-scale gardening and farming, for household food production or small business production, tends to use the smaller-scale methods, whereas medium- to large-scale farming tends to use the larger-scale methods. There is a fluid continuum, however. Any type of gardening or farming, but especially larger-scale commercial types, may also use low-till or no-till methods as well. Tillage is often classified into two types, primary and secondary. There is no strict boundary between them so much as a loose distinction between tillage that is deeper and more thorough (primary) and tillage that is shallower and sometimes more selective of location (secondary). Primary tillage such as ploughing tends to produce a rough surface finish, whereas secondary tillage tends to produce a smoother surface finish, such as that required to make a good seedbed for many crops. Harrowing and rototilling often combine primary and secondary tillage into one operation. 'Tillage' can also mean the land that is tilled. The word 'Cultivation' has several senses that overlap substantially with those of 'Tillage'. In a general context, both can refer to agriculture. Within agriculture, both can refer to any kind of soil agitation. Additionally, 'Cultivation' or 'Cultivating' may refer to an even narrower sense of shallow, selective secondary tillage of row crop fields that kills weeds while sparing the crop plants. Tillage Systems:- (1) Reduced Tillage:- reduced tillage leaves between 15 and 30% residue cover on the soil or 500 to 1 000 pounds per acre (560 to 1 100 kg/ha) of small grain residue during the critical erosion period. This may involve the use of a chisel plow, field cultivators, or other implements. See the general comments below to see how they can affect the amount of residue. (2) Intensive Tillage:- intensive tillage leaves less than 15% crop residue cover or less than 500 pounds per acre (560 kg/ha) of small grain residue. This type of tillage is often referred to as conventional tillage but as conservational tillage is now more widely used than intensive tillage (in the United States), it is often not appropriate to refer to this type of tillage as conventional. Intensive tillage often involves multiple operations with implements such as a mold board, disk, and/or chisel plow. Then a finisher with a harrow, rolling basket, and cutter can be used to prepare the seed bed. There are many variations. (3) Conservation Tillage:- conservation tillage leaves at least 30% of crop residue on the soil surface, or at least 1 000 lb/ac (1 100 kg/ha) of small grain residue on the surface during the critical soil erosion period. This slows water movement, which reduces the amount of soil erosion. Conservation tillage also benefits farmers by reducing fuel consumption and soil compaction. By reducing the number of times the farmer travels over the field, farmers realize significant savings in fuel and labor. In most years since 1997, conservation tillage was used in US cropland more than intensive or reduced tillage. However, conservation tillage delays warming of the soil due to the reduction of dark earth exposure to the warmth of the spring sun, thus delaying the planting of the next year's spring crop of corn. No-Till:- never use a plow, disk, etc ever again. Aims for 100% ground cover. Strip-Till:- narrow strips are tilled where seeds will be planted, leaving the soil in between the rows untilled. Mulch-Till. Rotational Tillage:- tilling the soil every two years or less often (every other year, or every third year, etc). Ridge-Till. Zone Tillage:- a form of modified deep tillage in which only narrow strips are tilled, leaving soil in between the rows untilled. This type of tillage agitates the soil to help reduce soil compaction problems and to improve internal soil drainage. Effects Of Tillage:- (1) Positive:- Plowing:- loosens and aerates the top layer of soil or horizon A, which facilitates planting the crop; helps mix harvest residue, organic matter (humus), and nutrients evenly into the soil; mechanically destroys weeds; dries the soil before seeding (in wetter climates tillage aids in keeping the soil drier); and when done in autumn, helps exposed soil crumble over winter through frosting and defrosting, which helps prepare a smooth surface for spring planting. (2) Negative:- dries the soil before seeding; soil loses a lot of nutrients, like nitrogen and fertilizer, and its ability to store water; decreases the water infiltration rate of soil (results in more runoff and erosion since the soil absorbs water slower than before); tilling the soil results in dislodging the cohesiveness of the soil particles thereby inducing erosion; chemical runoff; reduces organic matter in the soil; reduces microbes, earthworms, ants, etc; destroys soil aggregates; compaction of the soil, also known as a Tillage Pan; eutrophication (nutrient runoff into a body of water); can attract slugs, cut worms, army worms, and harmful insects to the left over residues; and crop diseases can be harbored in surface residues. General Comments:- (i) The type of implement makes the most difference, although other factors can have an effect. (ii) Tilling in absolute darkness (night tillage) might reduce the number of weeds that sprout following the tilling operation by half. Light is necessary to break the dormancy of some Weed Species' seed, so if fewer seeds are exposed to light during the tilling process, fewer will sprout. This may help reduce the amount of

herbicides needed for weed control. (iii) Greater speeds, when using certain tillage implements (disks and chisel plows), lead to more intensive tillage (i.e. less residue is on the soil surface). (iv) Increasing the angle of disks causes residues to be buried more deeply. Increasing their concavity makes them more aggressive. (v) Chisel plows can have spikes or sweeps. Spikes are more aggressive. (vi) Percentage residue is used to compare tillage systems because the amount of crop residue affects the soil loss due to erosion. Definitions:- Primary Tillage loosens the soil and mixes in fertilizer and/or plant material, resulting in soil with a rough texture. Secondary Tillage produces finer soil and sometimes shapes the rows, preparing the seed bed. It also provides weed control throughout the growing season during the maturation of the crop plants, unless such weed control is instead achieved with low-till or no-till methods involving herbicides. The seed bed preparation can be done with harrows (of which there are many types and subtypes), dibbles, hoes, shovels, rotary tillers, subsoilers, ridge- or bed-forming tillers, rollers, or cultivators. The weed control, to the extent that it is done via tillage, is usually achieved with cultivators or hoes, which disturb the top few centimeters of soil around the crop plants but with minimal disturbance of the crop plants themselves. The tillage kills the weeds via 2 mechanisms:- uprooting them, burying their leaves (cutting off their photosynthesis), or a combination of both. Weed control both prevents the crop plants from being outcompeted by the weeds (for water and sunlight) and prevents the weeds from reaching their seed stage, thus reducing future weed population aggressiveness. History Of Tilling:- tilling was first performed via human labor, sometimes involving slaves. Hoofed animals could also be used to till soil via trampling. The wooden plow was then invented. It could be pulled by mule, ox, elephant, water buffalo, or similar sturdy animal. Horses are generally unsuitable, though breeds such as the scyne could work. The steel plow allowed farming in the American Midwest, where tough prairie grasses and rocks caused trouble. Soon after 1900, the farm tractor was introduced, which eventually made modern large-scale agriculture possible. Alternatives To Tilling:- modern agricultural science has greatly reduced the use of tillage. Crops can be grown for several years without any tillage through the use of herbicides to control weeds, crop varieties that tolerate packed soil, and equipment that can plant seeds or fumigate the soil without really digging it up. This practice, called No-Till Farming, reduces costs and environmental change by reducing soil erosion and diesel fuel usage. Tillage is:- (1) the mechanical alteration of some physical properties of the soil to provide a condition appropriate for crop growth. (2) To cultivate the land, to gain moisture in the soil. Conventional Tillage:- the traditional method of farming in which soil is prepared for planting by completely inverting it with a moldboard plow. Subsequent working of the soil with other implements is usually performed to smooth the soil surface. Bare soil is exposed to the weather for some varying length of time depending on soil and climatic conditions. Conventional Tillage is a tillage system using cultivation as the major means of seedbed preparation and weed control. Typically includes a sequence of soil tillage, such as ploughing and harrowing, to produce a fine seedbed, and also the removal of most of the plant residue from the previous crop. In this context the terms cultivation and tillage are synonymous, with emphasis on soil preparation. / Вспашка или Пахота, основной приём механической обработки почвы отвальными плугами. При вспашке происходит одновременно оборачивание, крошение и перемешивание почвы. Оборачиванием достигается заделка дернины, удобрений, семян сорных растений, многих сельскохозяйственных вредителей и возбудителей болезней. В нижней части пахотного слоя, перемещённой вспашкой на поверхность, под влиянием аэрации, повторного увлажнения и быстро активизирующейся полезной почвенной микрофлоры увеличивается содержание доступных растениям питательных веществ. Вспашка даёт возможность поддерживать мелкокомковатое сложение пахотного слоя. Степень оборачивания зависит от формы отвалов, соотношения глубины обработки и ширины пласта. Плуги с винтовыми отвалами наиболее полно оборачивают пласт, но слабо крошат почву (используются на тяжёлых глинистых и сильно задернелых землях); с цилиндрическими отвалами хорошо крошат почву, но неудовлетворительно оборачивают пласт; с культурной формой отвалов хорошо оборачивают и крошат пласт на почвах средней связности (с предплужниками и на задернелых почвах). Различают следующие виды вспашки:- (1) Оборот Пласта, когда пласт шириной до 40 сантиметров (см) при относительно небольшой глубине пахоты винтовым отвалом оборачивается на 180 градусов (°). Это самый древний вид вспашки дернины; он требует многих дополнительных обработок (боронование, культивация, дискование, прикатывание), приводящих к чрезмерному распылению почвы (под термином Оборот Пласта в практике сельскохозяйственного производства понимают также вторую вспашку целины, залежи или поля из-под многолетних трав). (2) Взмёт, когда пласты отвалами полувинтового типа оборачиваются на 135°, плотно прилегают друг к другу, располагаясь под углом в 45° к поверхности почвы. При взмёте целины или залежи дернина не успевает разложиться в течение нескольких месяцев; такая вспашка неприемлема и на старопахотных землях, она дополнительно требует многократного дискования и боронования. (3) Культурная Вспашка проводится плугом, каждый корпус которого снабжён предплужником. Предплужник срезает поверхностный слой почвы и сбрасывает его на дно борозды; отвал основного корпуса плуга поднимает жёсткий слой почвы и покрывает им оказавшийся на дне борозды верхний слой. Это самый совершенный вид пахоты. Площадь вспаханного поля получается ровной, что облегчает последующую предпосевную обработку (предплужник снимают лишь при запашке навоза или повторной вспашке парового поля). Глубину вспашки устанавливают в зависимости от мощности пахотного горизонта, биологических особенностей возделываемых растений, обработки почвы под предшествующие культуры, степени и характера засорённости поля, наличия вредителей и болезней сельскохозяйственных растений. Вспашка на глубину 20 см считается нормальной, на большую глубину – глубокой, на меньшую – мелкой. Вспашка на одну и ту же глубину нередко приводит к образованию на дне борозды уплотнённого слоя (плужная подошва), что нарушает нормальный водный режим почвы и затрудняет развитие корневой системы растений. Поэтому целесообразно в каждом поле севооборота периодически проводить пахоту несколько глубже обычной. Глубокая вспашка – одно из важнейших условий получения высоких и устойчивых урожаев. На почвах с пахотным горизонтом менее 20 см, ограничивающим глубину вспашки, постепенно создают мощный окультуренный пахотный слой. Большое значение при этом, как и при глубокой пахоте, может иметь вспашка с почвоуглубителем, разрыхляющим подпахотный горизонт почвы. Время вспашки зависит от зональных почвенно-климатических особенностей, агротехники возделываемых культур, сроков сева и ряда других условий. Наиболее совершенной является ранняя зяблевая вспашка, способствующая лучшему накоплению в почве влаги и питательных веществ в доступной для растений форме (смотрите Зяблевая Обработка Почвы). Летняя вспашка необходима при подготовке к посеву занятых паров и при посеве озимых по непаровым предшественникам. Весенняя вспашка под яровые того же года посева известна под названием Весновспашки. Весенние и летние, а иногда и осенние вспашки должны сопровождаться одновременно боронованием (для уменьшения потерь влаги на испарение). Наиболее распространён способ загонной пахоты. Предварительно поле разбивают на отдельные вытянутые полосы – Загоны, длина которых определяется размером, конфигурацией и рельефом поля. Ширина загона должна быть кратной ширине рабочего захвата агрегата и одинаковой по всей длине его. На концах загонов отбивают поворотные полосы. Вспашку проводят всвал или вразвал. Вспашку Всвал начинают с середины загона. Агрегат, сделав первый проход, поворачивают холостым ходом направо и проводят вторую борозду рядом с первой. Приваливаясь друг к другу, пласты образуют гребень. Дальше агрегат поворачивают также только вправо; заканчивается пахота на краях загона, где образуется по одной Борозде. Вспашку Вразвал, наоборот, начинают с краёв загона. Пройдя первый след, агрегат поворачивают налево, затем прокладывают с другого края загона второй след и так далее. В этом случае получается борозда в середине загона, а по краям его – Гребни. Существует способ Гладкой Пахоты, при которой нет необходимости отбивать поворотные полосы. Проводят её оборотными плугами с двойным набором корпусов (пласты кладутся лишь на одну сторону). На пашне не образуются разъёмные борозды

и свальные гребни. Этот способ вспашки применяют обычно на участках со значительным уклоном. Известна также Фигурная (Круговая) Вспашка, при которой неизбежны огрехи, низкое качество обработки и чрезмерное уплотнение почвы при поворотах агрегата. Большое агрономическое значение может иметь направление вспашки. Если необходимо задержать потоки талых и дождевых вод и не допустить смыва почвы, то целесообразно пахать поперёк склонов. Там, где лёгкие почвы и сильные ветры, – пашут перпендикулярно направлению преобладающих ветров, что в летний и весенний периоды ослабляет выдувание пахотного слоя, а зимой – способствует накоплению на полях снега. В каждом конкретном случае направление вспашки определяет агроном хозяйства, учитывая не только рельеф, но и приёмы последующих сельскохозяйственных работ на данном поле. Качество пахоты зависит от технологических свойств почвы – Связности, Пластичности, Прилипаемости к рабочим органам плуга. Эти свойства определяются главным образом механическим составом почвы. При вспашке глинистых и суглинистых почв необходимо учитывать степень их увлажнения. С вспашкой тяжёлых бесструктурных почв нельзя запаздывать даже на несколько часов, надо начинать её, как только почва приобретает состояние спелости (смотрите Спелость Почвы). К основным показателям качества вспашки относятся:- глубина, наличие огрехов, гребнистость, степень крошения, глыбистость, прямолинейность борозд (смотрите Оценка Качества Полевых Работ). К вспашке относят также плантаж, ярусную вспашку. Нередко в определённых почвенно-климатических и агротехнических условиях целесообразно проводить вместо вспашки безотвальную обработку почвы. Под Вспашкой понимается одновременное оборачивание, крошение и перемешивание почвы отвальными плугами, основной приём её обработки. Поддерживает рыхлость пахотного слоя, уничтожает сорняки, вредителей и возбудителей болезней. В районах с ветровой эрозией применяют также плоскорезную обработку почвы. Под Боронованием (Harrowing) понимается рыхление поверхностного слоя почвы боронами и вращающимися мотыгами. Предохраняет почву от высыхания, выравнивает её поверхность, разрушает почвенную корку, уничтожает сорняки. Ярусная Вспашка – послойная обработка почвы с перемещением почвенных горизонтов. Применяется для коренного улучшения солонцовых и подзолистых почв. Проводится ярусными плугами (на глубину до 40 сантиметров (см)) один раз в 5–6 лет; остальное время почву обрабатывают на обычную глубину. При ярусной вспашке солонцовых почв происходит их самомелиорация, улучшаются физические свойства. Ярусная вспашка подзолистых почв сопровождается известкованием, внесением органических удобрений, травосеянием и другим.

TILLER = ПОБЕГ (или РОСТОК, или ОТРОСТОК) – Tiller is a vegetative branch of the Rice Plant composed of roots, culm, and leaves which may or may not develop a panicle. Shoot arising from the main culm (stem). Tiller is a shoot, especially one that sprouts from the base of a grass. A Tiller is a stem produced by grass plants, and refers to all shoots that grow after the initial parent shoot grows from a seed. Tillers are segmented, each segment possessing its own two-part leaf. They are involved in vegetative propagation and, in some cases, also seed production. Term ‘Tillering’ refers to the production of tillers and is a property possessed by many Species in the Family Poaceae. This enables them to produce multiple stems (tillers) starting from the initial single seedling. This ensures the formation of dense tufts and multiple seed heads. Tillering rates are heavily influenced by soil water status. When soil moisture is low, grasses tend to develop more sparse and deep root systems (as opposed to dense, lateral systems). Thus tillering is inhibited; the lateral nature of tillering is not supported by lateral root growth in dry soils. Tiller is a plant shoot that springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk. A Tiller is vegetative branch from an adventitious bud arising at the base of a plant on or just under the surface of the ground and growing erect. Normally the term tiller is used to indicate a lateral shoot from a cereal or grass, but can be appropriate for any similar basal shoots of other herbaceous plant. In grasses these comprise several units arising from a leaf axil, normally at the base of an older tiller, each consisting of a stem (or culm), leaves and axillary bud (eventually with basal roots), it usually refers to the secondary tillers off the main shoot. Tiller is a sprout or stalk, especially one from the base of a plant or from the axils of its lower leaves. Tiller (syn. Stool, Branch, Innovation) is the intravaginal vegetative branch of the Rice plant, typically including roots, culm and leaves, but which may or may not develop a panicle. The primary tillers originate from the lower nodes of the main culm. The primary tillers give rise to secondary tillers and the latter to tertiary tillers. All tillers arise in an alternate pattern. Tiller is a shoot from the base of a plant. / из корней, . разведение или распространение (propagation). Под Побегом (Cormus) понимается стебель с расположенными на нём листями и почками; один из основных органов Высших Растений. Побег – единый орган:- листья и стебли обладают единой проводящей системой и формируются из общего конуса нарастания. У Однолетних Растений побеги живут один сезон, у Многолетних – несколько лет. Многолетние подземные побеги нередко видоизменены в корневища, клубни, луковицы, наземные побеги – в усики, колючки.

TILLER = ПОЧВОФРЕЗА – Tiller is a farm implement used to break up the surface of the soil (for aeration and weed control and conservation of moisture). Synonyms:- Cultivator. Tiller is a person or machine that tills the soil. / сохранение (conservation).

TILLER BLADES = ЛОПАСТИ ПОЧВОФРЕЗЫ – Tiller Blades:- the soil-engaging part of a rotary tiller or tillage tool that cuts and turns the soil over.

TILLERING ABILITY/CAPACITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ/ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ К КУЩЕНИЮ – Tillering Ability/Capacity is the genetic potential of a given variety to produce a certain number of tillers. / Под Кущением понимается ветвление кустарниковых и травянистых растений, при котором боковые побеги развиваются (приземно или подземно) из почек, сидящих на тесно сближенных узлах у основания главного побега, и образуют куст; часто дают придаточные корни. Кущение хлебных злаков – одна из фаз развития, способствует увеличению урожая.

TILLERING STAGE = СТАДИЯ КУЩЕНИЯ (или ФАЗА КУЩЕНИЯ) – Tillering Stage is a growth stage of the Rice Plant that extends from the appearance of the first tiller until the maximum tiller number is reached. / Под Кущением понимается ветвление кустарниковых и травянистых растений, при котором боковые побеги развиваются (приземно или подземно) из почек, сидящих на тесно сближенных узлах у основания главного побега, и образуют куст; часто дают придаточные корни. Кущение хлебных злаков – одна из фаз развития, способствует увеличению урожая.

TILLER NUMBER = ЧИСЛО ПОБЕГОВ – Tiller Number is a number of tillers present in a Rice Plant.

TILLING = TARGETING INDUCED LOCAL LESIONS IN GENOMES

TILT = ГРУЗОВИК (или ФУРА) – A tilt hammer. Tilt – to cover (a vehicle) with a canopy or an awning. Tilt is a cover of coarse cloth, canvas, etc, as for a wagon; to furnish with a tilt. / Тентованный Хэмё (Hammer). Грузовой автомобиль с покрытым прицепом.

TILTH = ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ СПЕЛОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ (или ПРИГОДНОСТЬ ПОЧВЫ К ОБРАБОТКЕ) – Tilth is the physical condition of the soil as related to its ease of tillage, fitness as a seedbed, and its impedance to seeding emergence and root penetration. / семенное ложе, и её импеданс к появлению всходов и проникновению корня. Под Спелостью Почвы понимается состояние почвы, при котором её легко обрабатывать (физическая спелость почвы) или она готова к посеву и посадке (биологическая спелость почвы).

TIMBER = ЛЕСОМАТЕРИАЛ (или ПИЛОПРОДУКЦИЯ) – The term Timber describes sawn wood or a piece of lumber that is 140 mm (5-1/2”) or more in its smallest dimension. There are two categories of timbers:- (i) rectangular ‘Beams and Stringers’ (width more

than 51 mm (2”) greater than thickness) are typically used as bending members; and (ii) square ‘Posts and Timbers’ (width less than 51 mm (2”) greater than thickness) are typically used for columns. Because very big logs are required to obtain large timbers, the larger timbers most often come from the west. Sizes up to 394 x 394 mm (15-1/2” x 15-1/2”) are generally available in the Douglas Fir-Larch and Hem-Fir species combinations; however S-P-F and Northern species timbers are available only in smaller sizes. Availability of large size and long length timbers should always be confirmed with suppliers prior to specifying. There has been little in-grade strength test data on timbers, due to the relatively small volume of timbers produced. Therefore, the design values for timbers continue to be determined on the basis of small clear testing adjusted for grade characteristics. Timbers, along with other materials, such as glulam and parallel strand lumber (PSL), are used in post and beam construction. Wood timbers were widely used in traditional construction although they are less commonly used today. Materials available from lumber yard stock are usually sawn to order from large timbers and should be regarded after cutting. See also Dimension Lumber, and Lumber. / Термин ‘Пилопродукция’ служит для обозначения распиленной древесины, меньший размер которой равен 140 миллиметрам (мм; или 5-1/2 дюйма) или более. Существуют две категории строительных пиломатериалов:- (i) Прямоугольные Балки/Брусья (Beams) и Продольные Балки (Stringers) (по своей ширине более чем на 51 мм (2 дюйма) превышающей толщину), обычно используемые в качестве направляющих составляющих; и (ii) Стойки/Столбы (Posts) и Лесоматериал (Timbers) квадратного сечения (по своей ширине менее чем на 51 мм (2 дюйма) превышающей толщину), обычно используемые в качестве опор/столпов/поддержки. Раньше древесные строительные пиломатериалы широко использовались в строительстве, но сейчас это встречается не так часто. Данные материалы продаются из дворовых запасов пиломатериалов (lumber yard stock) обычно распиленными под заказ из крупных строительных пиломатериалов и соотносимые/расцениваемые после разрезания/обрезки. Смотрите также Пиломатериал Установленного Размера/Мерный Пиломатериал/Размерные Заготовки/Размерный Пиломатериал (Dimension Lumber), и Пиломатериал (Lumber). Подтоварник – круглый лесоматериал (тонкие брёвна) диаметром в верхнем отрезе 6–13 см у хвойных, 8–11 см у лиственных пород древесины. Подтоварник применяется для вспомогательных и временных построек различного назначения. Продукция из древесины, полученная в результате продольного деления брёвен и продольного и поперечного деления полученных частей. Под Лесоматериалами понимаются материалы из древесины, сохранившие её природную физическую структуру и химический состав. Лесоматериалы подразделяют на необработанные и обработанные. Необработанные (круглые) лесоматериалы, или сортименты, получают из спиленных деревьев после очистки их от ветвей и раскряжёвки (разделения) ствола (хлыста) на части требуемых длин и толщин. Круглые сортименты после окорки применяются в строительстве, в качестве опор и столбов, крепёжного материала при подземных работах (рудничные стойки), как дрова и так далее. Как сырьё круглые лесоматериалы используются в лесопильном, целлюлозно-бумажном, лесохимическом производствах. К обработанным лесоматериалам относятся пиломатериалы (бруски, брусья, доски, шпалы), колотые лесоматериалы, строганный и лущёный шпон. К лесоматериалам относятся также пнево-корневые массы, сучья, неодревесневшие побеги и ветви, кора, опилки, щепа и другое.

TIMBER CONNECTOR = СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬ ПИЛОПРОДУКЦИИ – Metal ring, plate, or grid embedded in the wood of adjacent members to increase the strength of the joint. Timber Connector is a metal ring or plate that, by being embedded in adjacent wood faces or in one wood face, acts in shear to transmit loads from one timber to another, or from a timber to a bolt and, in turn, to a steel plate or another connector. / Металлическое кольцо, пластинка или сетка/решётка, внедрённая в древесину . , действует при срезе (или сдвиге или поперечной силе или сдвигающем усилии) для передачи нагрузок от одного , к болту (или стержню или шкворню или шпильке или затвору) .

TIME AND SALES TICKER = ТИКЕР ВРЕМЕНИ И ПРОДАЖ – Time And Sales Ticker:- part of the Chicago Board of Trade® Market Profile® system consisting of an on-line graphic service that transmits price and time information throughout the day. / Тикер Времени и Продаж:- часть системы Профиль Рынка® Чикагской Палаты Торговли® (Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными), которая предоставляет услугу построения графиков в режиме реального времени и передаёт информацию о ценах и времени, в которое они сформировались, в течение всего дня.

TIME CHARTER = ФРАХТОВАНИЕ СУДНА НА ВРЕМЯ (или ТАЙМ ЧАРТЕР, или СРОЧНЫЙ ЧАРТЕР) – Time Charter is a form of charter party wherein owner lets or leases his vessel and crew to the charterer for a stipulated period of time. The charterer pays for the bunkers and port charges in addition to the charter hire. The charterer has the use of the vessel for a specified period. The shipowner supplies the crew and provisions. The hiring out of a vessel complete with crew for a period of time. The hirer (time charterer) pays for voyage related costs, and pays the ship owner a charter hire of a specific amount per day or specific sum per dwt per month, i.e. time charter rate. A contract for leasing between the ship owners and the lessee. It would state, e.g., the duration of the lease in years or voyages. Time Charter is a contract whereby a vessel is let to a charterer for a determined period of time or a voyage, against a remuneration known as Hire. See also Bareboat Charter, Charter, and Demise Charter. / Договор имущественного найма. Смотрите также Фрахтование Судна Без Экипажа или Бербоут Чартер (Bareboat Charter), Фрахтование Судна С Экипажем или Димайз Чартер (Demise Charter), и Фрахтование Судна или Чартер (Charter). , то есть . , например, . Наём танкера или иного грузового судна на определённый срок, а не на отдельный рейс.

TIME DECAY = ВРЕМЕННОЕ УБЫВАНИЕ – Time Decay is the tendency of an option to decline in value as the expiration date approaches, especially if the price of the underlying instrument is exhibiting low volatility. See also Time Value. / Временное Убывание – тенденция опциона к снижению ценности в связи с приближением даты прекращения признания (так называемой даты экспирации), особенно если цена соответствующего инструмента проявляет слабую лихорадочность. Смотрите также Временная Ценность (Time Value). Временное Убывание – нелинейная потеря стоимости опциона с течением времени, когда все остальные факторы являются постоянными. Данная величина рассчитывается при помощи Тета.

TIME DEPOSIT = СРОЧНЫЙ ВКЛАД – Time Deposits:- funds deposited in an account that has a fixed term to maturity and technically cannot be withdrawn before maturity without advance notice, for example, a certificate of deposit. Time deposits may earn interest. Bank deposits which are to be held for a specified period of time (generally between 1 and 12 months) at a set rate of interest. Interest-bearing deposit account allowing multiple deposits, but sometimes limited withdrawals before maturity, such as Christmas club accounts. Time deposits are considered to be part of the M2 money supply. Deposit or investment that cannot be withdrawn without giving notice. Also known as Fixed Deposit in the United States. Time Deposits are deposits invested at banks with a fixed maturity (fixed-term deposit) or termination. Time deposits not withdrawn at the end of maturity are renewed as a demand deposit or at the current interest rate. / Срочный Вклад, вклад на срок (открытый счёт):- сберегательный счёт или депозитный сертификат (certificate of deposit), внесённый в финансовую организацию на определённый период времени или при условии, что вкладчик должен уведомлять о намерении снять средства со счёта. В то время как банк имеет право требовать предоставления уведомления за 30 дней до снятия средств со сберегательного счёта, средства со счёта со сберкнижкой обычно доступны немедленно. Депозитные сертификаты выпускаются на определённый срок (30 дней или более), и по ним взимается пеня за каждое снятие средств. Финансовые институты имеют право устанавливать любой срок погашения депозитного сертификата

по желанию клиента, но не менее 30 дней и выплачивать процентные ставки на любом – высоком или низком – уровне, приемлемом для рынка. Смотрите также Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act, Regulation Q.

TIME DRAFT = СРОЧНАЯ ТРАТТА – Time Draft is a draft that matures at a fixed or determinable time after presentation or acceptance. A draft so drawn as to mature at a certain fixed time after presentation or acceptance. Time Draft is a draft which matures either a certain number of days after acceptance or a certain number of days after the date of the draft. See also Draft. / Срочная Тратта – переводный вексель (draft), подлежащий оплате в указанный или определяемый срок, в отличие от векселя, оплачиваемого по предъявлении (sight draft), который оплачивается после предъявления и доставки.

TIME LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ВРЕМЕНИ – Time Limit is the maximum time allowed between the date of inspection of the commodity and the issuance date of an export certificate unless otherwise specified by the importing country. This limit is established by the importing country or Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ).

TIME LIMIT ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ, ОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ ВО ВРЕМЕНИ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ С ЛИМИТОМ ВРЕМЕНИ) – Time Limit Order is a customer order that designates the time during which it can be executed. / Распоряжение заказчика, которое обозначает время, в течение которого оно может быть исполнено. Распоряжение клиента брокеру с ограничением периода времени, в течение которого оно может быть исполнено.

TIME OF ARRIVAL = ВРЕМЯ ПРИБЫТИЯ – Time Of Arrival is a time when a ship first comes to rest, whether at anchor or at a dock, in a port.

TIME–OF–DAY ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ВРЕМЯ ДНЯ – Time-Of-Day Order is an order that is to be executed at a given minute in the session. For example, Sell 10 March Corn at 12:30 pm. / Распоряжение на Время Дня – распоряжение, которое должно быть исполнено в данный час и в данную минуту торговой сессии, например, Продать 10 фьючерсов на Кукурузу с поставкой в Марте в 12:30 пп (Sell 10 March Corn at 12:30 pm).

TIMES COVERED = ПОКРЫТЫ РАЗ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ) – Times Covered is the earnings divided by the amount of the dividend. See also Dividends/Earnings. Typically it is 3.

TIME SPREAD = СРОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ВРЕМЕННОЙ СПРЭД) – A Time Spread is a simple contango trade whereby the difference (spread) between front month and back month futures is above the cost of carry (storage, insurance, ancillary). One of the most notable time spreads occurred in the steep contango of the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) market at the end of 2007 and early 2008. Participants of this trade were able to store WTI, Brent and other grades in offshore floating storage, evidenced by the parabolic change in rates for Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs) and other available tonnage at the time (prior to their subsequent 90+% collapse). The rates for VLCCs eventually caught up to the spreads; the arbitrage window closed and with it the demand for freight. Keeping an eye on freight rates at the various crude and product hubs can give you an idea as to how far contango spreads can blow out and, perhaps more importantly, in which direction arbitrage flows are moving. Time Spread is the selling of a nearby option and buying of a more deferred option with the same strike price. Also known as Calendar Spread and Horizontal Spread. / Продажа опциона с ближайшим сроком прекащения признания и покупка опциона с более дальним сроком прекащения признания, но по одной и той же сходной цене. Известен также как Горизонтальная Курсовая Разница или Горизонтальный Спрэд (Horizontal Spread), и Календарная Курсовая Разница или Календарный Спрэд (Calendar Spread). Временной Спрэд:- стратегия в операциях с опционами (option), при которой инвестор приобретает и продаёт опционные контракты на продажу (put option) и покупку (call option) с одной и той же ценой исполнения (exercise price), но различными сроками. Целью этой и других опционных стратегий является получение прибыли от разницы в опционных премиях (option premiums) – ценах, уплачиваемых за покупку опционов. Смотрите также Calendar Spread, Horizontal Spread, и Spread.

TIME–STAMPED = С ПРОСТАВЛЕННЫМ ВРЕМЕНЕМ (или С ПРОШТАМПОВАННЫМ ВРЕМЕНЕМ) – Time-Stamped:- part of the order-routing process in which the time of day is stamped on an order. An order is time-stamped when it is (i) received on the trading floor, and (ii) completed.

TIME–TO–BREAK = ВРЕМЯ НА РАЗРЫВ – Time-To-Break:- in tensile testing, the time interval during which a specimen is under prescribed conditions of tension and is absorbing the energy required to reach maximum load.

TIME VALUE = ВРЕМЕННАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ – Time Value:- the amount of money option buyers are willing to pay for an option in the anticipation that over time a change in the underlying futures price will cause the option to increase in value. In general, an option premium is the sum of time value and intrinsic value. Any amount by which an option premium exceeds the option's intrinsic value can be considered time value. Part of the options premium which reflects the excess over the intrinsic value, or the entire premium if there is no intrinsic value. At given price levels, the option's time value will decline until expiration. It is this decrease in time value that makes options a wasting asset. Time Value:- that portion of an option's premium that exceeds the intrinsic value. The time value of an option reflects the probability that the option will move into-the-money. By other words, the time value of an option reflects the probability that the price of the underlying futures contract will change to a level at which it is profitable for the holder to exercise the option. Therefore, the longer the time remaining until expiration of the option, the greater its time value. Sometimes called Extrinsic Value. Also known as Extrinsic Value. See also Intrinsic Value. Time Value is a value of an option prior to expiration determined above all by an estimate of the price performance of the underlying instrument. Time value is calcuated from the difference between the option price and its intrinsic value. Determinants in calculating the time value are the remaining time to expiration of the option and the expected volatility of the underlying instrument. The shorter the time to expiration and the lower the volatility, the lower the time value. Time Value refers to options. The difference between an option's market price and its intrinsic value. Time Value is the excess of an option's value (or a security with an option feature) over its intrinsic value. Also known as Option Value. / Временной компонент премии по опциону. Как правило, временная ценность опциона падает по мере приближения даты его прекращения признания (так называемой даты экспирации). Известна также как Внешняя Ценность (Extrinsic Value). Смотрите также Внутреннюю Ценность (Intrinsic Value). Временная Ценность – часть опционной премии, представляющая собой разницу между размером опционной премии и внутренней стоимостью опциона. Срочная составляющая опционной премии находится в зависимости от количества времени, остающегося до истечения срока опционного контракта:- она снижается по мере приближения к дате исполнения. У опционов 'без денег', не имеющих внутренней стоимости, опционная премия эквивалентна срочной стоимости. Временная Ценность опциона:- (1) в общем значении цена за время, в течение которого инвестор должен ждать до погашения инвестиций, что определяется путём расчёта текущей ценности (present value) инвестиции в течение срока погашения. Смотрите также Yield To Maturity. (2) В отношении опционов:- часть премии (premium) на опционы на акции, которая отражает время, остающееся до истечения опционного контракта. Премия включает эту временную оценку, а также внутреннюю ценность (intrinsic value) опциона. (3) В отношении акций:- разница между ценой, по которой совершается перекупка компании, и ценой в момент поглощения (takeover). Например, если контрольный пакет компании XYZ должен быть перекуплен по цене 30 Долларов за акцию в течение двух месяцев, а акции компании в настоящий момент продаются по цене 28.50 Долларов, то разница в 1.50

Доллара представляет собой временную ценность, которую должны оплатить как раз те, кто желает подождать два месяца, чтобы продать свои акции по цене 30 Долларов за акцию. По прошествии двух месяцев временная ценность сокращается до тех пор, пока не исчезнет в момент перекупки. Время, в течение которого инвестор сохраняет акции XYZ, имеет цену, поскольку оно могло бы быть использовано для других вложений, приносящих более высокую прибыль. Смотрите также Opportunity Cost.

TIMING = ЛОВЛЯ МОМЕНТА – Timing:- in securities trading, the selection of exactly the right moment to buy or sell. / В торговле ценными бумагами, выбор правильного момента с тем, чтобы точно в данный момент купить или продать. Выбор Времени (Timing):- попытка выбрать лучшее время для принятия решения. Например, выбор момента продажи (market timing) подразумевает анализ фундаментальных и технических данных для решения, когда покупать и продавать акции, облигации, взаимные фонды и фьючерсные контракты. Выбор времени также важен для принятия потребительского решения, как например, когда произвести крупную покупку. Потребители могут захотеть выбрать время для покупки недвижимости в тот момент, когда цены и ипотечные ставки особенно привлекательны, или для покупки автомобиля, когда дилеры предлагают особенно хорошие цены.

TIMING = СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ (или СИНХРОНИЗАЦИЯ, или НАЛАДКА) – Timing is the order the needles in the dial and cylinder go through the knitting cycle in relationship to one another. The cylinder needles that correspond to dial needles may go through the knitting cycle before or after the dial needles.

TIMKEN® EP TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ ПО ТЧИМКИНСКИ НА СВЕРХВЫСОКОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Timken® EP (short for the Extreme Pressure) Test:- measure of the extreme-pressure properties of a lubricating oil. The test utilizes a Timken® machine, which consists of a stationary block pushed upward, by means of a lever arm system, against the rotating outer race of a roller bearing, which is lubricated by the product under test. The test continues under increasing load (pressure) until a measurable wear scar is formed on the block. / износ . Испытание смазочных масел на машине трения Тчимкина – определение смазочной способности (маслянистости) масел.

TIMKEN® OK LOAD = ОПТИМАЛЬНАЯ НАГРУЗКА ПО ТЧИМКИНСКИ – Timken® OK Load is the heaviest load that a test lubricant will sustain without scoring the test block in the Timken® Test procedures, ASTM Methods D 2509 (greases) and D 2782 (oils). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

TIN = TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

TIN = ОЛОВО – Tin is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Sn (in Latin, Stannum) and atomic number 50. This silvery, malleable poor metal that is not easily oxidized in air and resists corrosion is found in many alloys and is used to coat other metals to prevent corrosion. Tin is obtained chiefly from the mineral cassiterite, where it occurs as an oxide. Tin bonds readily to iron, and has been used for coating lead or zinc and steel to prevent corrosion. Tin-plated steel containers are widely used for food preservation, and this forms a large part of the market for metallic tin. Speakers of British English call them 'Tins'; Americans call them 'Cans' or 'Tin Cans'. One thus-derived use of the slang term 'Tinnie' or 'Tinny' means 'Can Of Beer'. The tin whistle is so called because it was first mass-produced in tin-plated steel. Other uses:- (i) some important tin alloys are:- bronze, bell metal, Babbitt metal, die casting alloy, pewter, phosphor bronze, soft solder, and White metal; (ii) the most important salt formed is stannous chloride, which has found use as a reducing agent and as a mordant in the calico printing process. Electrically conductive coatings are produced when tin salts are sprayed onto glass. These coatings have been used in panel lighting and in the production of frost-free windshields; (iii) most metal pipes in a pipe organ are made of varying amounts of a tin/lead alloy, with 50%/50% being the most common. The amount of tin in the pipe defines the pipe's tone, since tin is the most tonally resonant of all metals. When a tin/lead alloy cools, the lead cools slightly faster and makes a mottled or spotted effect. This metal alloy is referred to as Spotted Metal; (iv) window glass is most often made via floating molten glass on top of molten tin (creating float glass) in order to make a flat surface (this is called the Pilkington Process); (v) tin is also used in solders for joining pipes or electric circuits, in bearing alloys, in glass-making, and in a wide range of tin chemical applications. Although of higher melting point than a lead-tin alloy, the use of pure tin or tin alloyed with other metals in these applications is rapidly supplanting the use of the previously common lead-containing alloys in order to eliminate the problems of toxicity caused by lead; and (vi) tin foil was once a common wrapping material for foods and drugs; replaced in the early XX century by the use of aluminium foil, which is now commonly referred to as Tin Foil. Hence one use of the slang term 'Tinnie' or 'Tinny' for a small retail package of a drug such as cannabis or for a can of beer. Tin becomes a superconductor below 3.72 K. In fact, tin was one of the first superconductors to be studied; the Meissner effect, one of the characteristic features of superconductors, was first discovered in superconducting tin crystals. The niobium-tin compound Nb_3Sn is commercially used as wires for superconducting magnets, due to the material's high critical temperature (18 K) and critical magnetic field (25 T). A superconducting magnet weighing only a couple of kilograms is capable of producing magnetic fields comparable to a conventional electromagnet weighing tons. When present in steel it is an undesirable impurity which gives rise to temper brittleness. When used as a coating on steel, it has a good resistance to corrosion for many applications. / литьё или отливка (casting). Литьё Под Давлением или Кокильное Литьё или Кокильная Отливка (Die Casting). электрических микросхем . эффект Майснёра (Meissner effect). Олово, на Латинском Станнум (Stannum), Sn, является химическим элементом IV группы периодической системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 50, атомная масса 118.71. Серебристо-белый металл, мягкий и пластичный; $t_{пл}$ 231.91 °C. Олово полиморфно, так называемое белое олово, или β-Sn с плотностью 7.295 г/см^3 ниже 14 °C переходит в серое олово или α-Sn с плотностью 5.846 г/см^3. На воздухе олово тускнеет, покрываясь плёнкой оксида, стойкой к химическим реагентам. Главные промышленные минералы – касситерит (оловянный камень) и станин. Олово – основной компонент многочисленных сплавов, например, подшипниковых (баббитов), типографских (гарт). Олово идёт на покрытие других металлов для защиты их от коррозии (лужение), на изготовление белой жести для консервных банок. Оловянные Руды:- главным минералом является касситерит. Коренные месторождения сформировались в породах алюмосиликатного состава и представлены касситерит-кварцевыми и касситерит-сульфидными рудами (промышленное содержание 0.1–0.2%). Важное промышленное значение имеют россыпи (среднее содержание Sn около 300–500 г/м^3). Главными добывающими странами являются Боливия, Индонезия, Малайзия, Таиланд. Производство олова в концентрате в 1980-м составляло 192 000 тонн. Олово (общеславянское, название по цвету от корня Ol-, означающее Белый или Жёлтый) – химический элемент, символ Sn (на Латинском языке Stannum), атомный номер 50, атомная масса 118.71. Олово – серебристо-белый металл, мягкий и пластичный, медленно тускнеющий на воздухе. Олово полиморфно. Наиболее устойчиво так называемое белое олово или β-Sn, с плотностью 7 295 кг/м^3; при температуре ниже 13.2 °C стабильно серое олово, или α-Sn, с плотностью 5 846 кг/м^3. Аллотропный переход белого олова в серое служит причиной так называемой 'оловянной чумы' – разрушения на холоде изделий и припоя из олова. Плавится олово при температуре 231.9 °C. Из минералов олова промышленное значение имеют касситерит (оловянный камень) SnO_2 и в меньшей степени станин Cu_2FeSnS_4. Концентраты обжигают, выщелачивают олово, выделяют SnO_2, который восстанавливают до металла. Около 40% олова расходуется на производство белой жести для консервной промышленности. Это обусловлено стойкостью олова

против коррозии, лёгкостью покрытия им железа и безвредностью продуктов коррозии. Олово применяют для пайки, лужения, для изготовления бронз, латуней, типографских, подшипниковых и других сплавов. Сульфид SnS_2 входит в состав красок для золочения. Диоксид SnO_2 идёт на приготовление жаростойких эмалей и свинцово-оловянных глазурей. Олово высокой чистоты применяют в полупроводниковой технике и электронике. Соединение Nb_3Sn – один из важнейших сверхпроводников.

TIN CHLORIDE = ХЛОРИД ОЛОВА – Tin Chloride (tin (II) chloride, read tin two chloride) $SnCl_2$; also called Stannous Chloride. Formerly, tin (II) chloride was often used as a reducing agent for discharge printing. In most cases sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate or zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate has replaced it in modern processes. It still finds some application for discharge on acrylic fabrics. It is also used as a mordant with some natural dyes. / ; именуемый также Хлорид, Содержащий Двухвалентное Олово (Stannous Chloride). формальдегид сульфоксилат натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate) или формальдегид сульфоксилат цинка (zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate).

TIN HAT = СТАЛЬНОЙ ШЛЕМ (или ОЛОВЯННАЯ ШЛЯПА) – Tin Hat:- a metal helmet.

TINT = ОТТЕНЯТЬ (или ПОДЦВЕЧИВАТЬ, или ОКРАШИВАТЬ, или ТОНИРОВАТЬ) – Tint:- to adjust the color of a test specimen to be a closer color match to the standard.

TINT = ТОН (или ОТТЕНОК) – Tint:- coloration that produces a very pale shade. A tint usually represents the minimum amount of color that will give perceptible appearance of coloration. In yarn processing, fugitive tints are used for identification, then removed in wet processing. / подцветки (tints) используются для идентификации, а затем удаляются . Оттенок – цвет, получаемый из чистого цвета добавлением белого или чёрного, а также – в небольших количествах других цветов. Тон цветовой, одна из основных характеристик цвета (наряду с его светлотой и насыщенностью), определяющая его оттенок и выражающаяся словами ‘красный, синий, сиреневый’ и так далее; различия в названиях красок указывают в первую очередь на цветовой тон (например, ‘изумрудная зелень’, ‘лимонная’, ‘жёлтая’ и так далее). В живописи тоном называют также основной оттенок, обобщающий и подчиняющий себе все цвета произведения и сообщающий колориту цельность. Краски в тональной живописи подбираются с расчётом на объединение цветов общим тоном. В зависимости от преобладания тех или иных цветов и различия в их сочетаниях тон в картине может быть серебристым, золотистым, тёплым или холодным и так далее. Термином Тон в живописи определяют также светлоту цвета.

TINT = ФОН (или ТОН, или ОКРАС, или ОКРАСКА, или ПОДЦВЕТКА, или ПОДЦВЕЧИВАНИЕ, или ИНТЕНСИВНОСТЬ ЦВЕТА, или ПОДКОЛЕРОВКА, или РАСТРОВЫЙ ФОН (в полиграфии)) – Tint is the color produced by the mixture of white pigment with absorbing (generally chromatic) colorants. The color of the resulting mixture is lighter and less saturated than the color without the addition of the white. / Под Фоном, от Французского слова Fond, от Латинского слова Fundus, означающее Дно или Основание, понимается:- (1) основной цвет, тон, на котором пишется картина. (2) Задний пространственный план картины. (3) В переносном значении – среда, окружение, в которых происходит что-либо.

TINTED DENIM/DIRTY DENIM = ОТТЕНЁННЫЙ ДЁНИМ/ГРЯЗНЫЙ ДЁНИМ – Tinted Denim/Dirty Denim is a denim that is woven with indigo and khaki/yellow fibers instead of indigo and white; creates a ‘dirty’ look to the denim that shows through more and more with wash and wear; sandblasting (wearing out or scrubbing out indigo dye) can make tinting appear more prominent.

TIP = TO INSURE PROMPTNESS

TIP = TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

TIPBURN YELLOW = ПОБУРЕНИЕ КОНЧИКА ЛИСТА ХЛОРОЗ – Tipburn Yellow is a condition in which the yellowish seedlings die after the second foliage leaf is formed. The leaf apexes wither and die. / Tip – чехлик.

TIPPET = ЛОР (или ЛОРУМ, или (МЕХОВАЯ) ГОРЖЕТКА, или ПАЛАНТИН, или МЕХОВАЯ ПЕЛЕРИНА) – A Tippet is a scarf-like narrow piece of clothing, worn over the shoulders. It may also be likened to a stole in the secular rather than ecclesiastic sense of this word. Tippets evolved in the XIV century from long sleeves and typically had one end hanging down to the knees. In later fashion, a tippet is often any scarf-like wrap, usually made of fur, such as the XVI century zibellino or the fur-lined capelets worn in the mid-XVIII century. Tippet is a shoulder cape of fur or cloth often with hanging ends; a long black scarf worn over the robe by Anglican clergymen during morning and evening prayer. The ceremonial scarf worn by Anglican presbyters is called a Tippet. The tippet is worn with choir dress and hangs straight down at the front. Ordained clergy wear a black tippet, while licensed readers wear a blue one. In some countries it is normally simply referred to as a Preaching Scarf, Black Scarf, or Blue Scarf. The tippet is different from the stole, which although often worn like a scarf is a Eucharistic vestment, usually made of richer material, and varying according to the liturgical color of the day. Clergy who are entitled to wear medals, orders or awards may fix them to the upper left side of the tippet on suitable occasions (Remembrance Sunday for example). Sometimes the right end of the tippet is embroidered with the coat of arms of the ecclesiastical institution of which the cleric is a member, but some deplore this usage. Tippets are often worn for the Daily Offices of Morning Prayer and Evensong. (Cf. Canon B8 of the Church of England, nb. the word ‘Scarf’ is referring to the Tippet) Stricter low church clergy may wear the tippet and choir dress during any church service, whether Communion is celebrated or not. This follows a practice that was enforced from the Reformation until the late XIX century. By contrast, Anglican Catholics tend not to wear the tippet, often preferring to wear the choir habit of Roman Catholic clergy instead. Some Lutherans use the tippet, as well. Members of the Society of the Holy Trinity wear a tippet embroidered with the Society’s seal when presiding at the daily office. The black preaching scarf (rarely blue, grey or green) is also worn by some Scottish Presbyterian ministers and other non-conformist clergy.

TIPPY WOOL = ОБНОЖКА (или ЗАОСТРЁННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Tippy Wool is the badly weathered ends of fleece, usually contain a considerable amount of grease, dirt and other debris. The tips dye differently from the rest of the fleece. Tippy Wool:- staples which are encrusted with wool grease and dirt at the weather end. Tippy Wool can be caused by sun damage or stress soon after shearing, or other factors. The result is the same – the very tip of each lock will break off quite readily. Some methods of hand preparation such as combing or precarding will remove these tips. Commercial processing will most likely break them off and thoroughly mix them in the roving or batt, causing tiny lumps which can make spinning a real pain. Tippy Wool is a wool in which the tip portions of the fibers have been so damaged by weathering during growth as to have markedly different dyeing properties. / Обножка – шерсть, состриженная с нижних частей конечностей.

TIPS = TREASURY INFLATION–PROTECTED SECURITIES

TIP–SHEARED CARPET = КОВЁР СО СТРИЖЕНЫМ ВЕРХОМ – Tip-Sheared Carpet is a textured pile carpet similar to a random-sheared carpet, but with a less defined surface effect.

TIR = TRAILER INTERCHANGE AND RECEIPT

TIR = TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS

TIR CARNET = ТЭ.И.ЭР. КАРНЭ (или КНИЖКА МДП) – TIR Carnet is a document facilitating transit by serving both as a customs declaration and as a guarantee in countries that are a contracting party to the TIR Convention (the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets, 1975). See also Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet. TIR Carnet is a document which can be issued to ease border crossings in Europe. Customs at a European location places a seal on a container and issues the TIR Carnet. The document and seal allow the container to cross borders without inspection to the consignee's door, where destination customs will then inspect the cargo. / Смотрите также Транспор Этэрнасьёно Рутэр Карнэ или Книжка Международной Дорожной Перевозки (Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet). Книжка Международной Дорожной Перевозки или Книжка МДП – это документ таможенного транзита, используемый для подтверждения существования международной гарантии уплаты таможенных пошлин и налогов на товары, перевозимые по процедуре МДП, в пределах сумм, установленных договаривающимися сторонами, и на условиях, предусмотренных Конвенцией МДП. Каждая книжка МДП имеет уникальный идентификационный номер. Книжка МДП может содержать 4, 6, 14 или 20 отрывных листков. Так как в каждой стране используется комплект из двух отрывных листков, то количество листков в книжке указывает число стран, через которые можно проехать транзитом по данному типу книжки, включая страну отправления и назначения. Например, 20-страничные книжки могут быть использованы для перевозки МДП через максимум 10 стран. Каждая отдельная книжка МДП может быть использована только для одной перевозки МДП. По завершению перевозки МДП в таможне назначения, книжка МДП возвращается водителю, заверенная надлежащим образом таможенными органами назначения. Таможенные органы должны немедленно подтвердить в электронном виде прекращение перевозки МДП через SafeTIR. Книжка МДП возвращается в ассоциацию и отправляется затем в Международный Автотранспортный Союз (MAC) (или Международный Союз Автомобильного Транспорта (MCAT); International Road Transport Union (IRU)) для окончательного контроля и архивирования.

TIR CONVENTION = TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS CONVENTION

TIRE–BUILDER FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ФОРМИРОВАТЕЛЬ ШИНЫ (или ПОКРЫШКИ) – Tire-Builder Fabric is a fabric consisting of tire cord in the warp with single yarn filling at extended intervals. / уточина .

TIRE CONSTRUCTION = КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ШИНЫ (или КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ПОКРЫШКИ) – Tire Construction:- the geometry of the various layers of tire fabric in the final tire. Three constructions are commonly used:- (i) Bias Tire; (ii) Radial Tire; and (iii) Bias/Belted Tire. See also Bias Tire, Bias/Belted Tire, and Radial Tire. / Конструкция Шины или автомобильной покрышки:- . Смотрите также Диагональная Шина (Bias Tire), Диагональная/Ременная Шина (Bias/Belted Tire), Радиальная Шина (Radial Tire).

TIRE CORD = ШИННЫЙ КОРД (или КОРД ПОКРЫШКИ) – Tire Cord is a textile material used to impart the flex resistance necessary for tire reinforcement. Tire yarns of polyester, rayon, nylon, aramid, glass, or steel are twisted to 5 to 12 turns per inch. Two or more of these twisted yarns are twisted together in the opposite direction to obtain a cabled tire cord. The twist level required depends on the material, the yarn linear density, and the particular application of the cord. Normally, tire cords are twisted to about the same degree in the S and Z directions, which means that the net effect is almost zero twist in the finished cord. See also Tire Fabric. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). некручёное или нулевая крутка (zero twist).

TIRE FABRIC = ШИННАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ПОКРЫШЕК) – Tire Fabric is a loose fabric woven to facilitate large-scale dipping, treating, and calendaring of tire cords. Usually, 15 to 35 tire cords per inch of warp are woven into a tire fabric by 2 to 5 light filling yarns per inch. In these fabrics, the strength is in the warp and the filling only holds cords in position for processing. The filling yarns are normally broken during tire molding. The warp cords are polyester, rayon, nylon, aramid, glass, or steel and range in strength from 30 pounds to over 100 pounds per cord. A 60-inch fabric would normally have a warp strength of about 7 000 pounds. Such fabrics are used for tire carcasses and tire belts. More conventional square woven fabrics are used in certain parts of a tire such as the bead, chafer, and wrapping. See also Tire Cord. / в основе и уточине . Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

TIRES = TRANSPORTATION INTERFACE AND REPORTING SYSTEM

TIR GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ МДП – TIR Guarantee is the amount of the security covering the duties and taxes at risk. The TIR Convention recommends the amount of the guarantee should be USD50 000.00 per TIR carnet. The European Community has fixed the amount at EUR60 000.00 per TIR carnet.

TIS = TRANSPORT INFORMATION SERVICE

TISSUE = ТКАНЬ – (1) Tissue is a fine lightweight often sheer fabric.

(2) Tissue is any part of an organism consisting of aggregated cells with a similar structure and function. / Ткани (биологические) системы клеток, сходных по происхождению, строению и функциям. В состав тканей входят также межклеточные вещества и структуры – продукты клеточной жизнедеятельности. (1) Ткани (растений):- рост растения и развитие его внутренней структуры обусловлены деятельностью образовательной ткани, или меристемы, производные которой претерпевают сложную структурную и функциональную дифференцировку, превращаясь в элементы постоянных тканей. Классификации постоянных тканей основываются на морфологических, функциональных, генетических и других признаках. Различают, например, Ткани Паренхимные и Ткани Прозенхимные. Постоянные ткани относят к трём системам:- покровной, проводящей и основной, появление которых в онтогенезе растений отражает главные этапы внутренней дифференцировки растительного организма в процессе эволюции. По наиболее распространённой физиологической классификации тканей, предложенной Немецким физиологом растений Готлибом Хабэрландтом (Haberlandt; родился 28 Ноября 1854 в Мошонмадьяровар, Венгрия – умер 30 Января 1945 в Берлине, Германия), постоянные ткани составляют системы:- (i) покровную, представленную эпидермисом, пробкой и коркой; (ii) механическую, включающую колленхиму, состоящую из живых паренхимных клеток с неравномерно утолщёнными стенками, и склеренхиму, представленную одревесневшими волокнами и более или менее изодиаметрическими склереидами; (iii) абсорбционную, осуществляющую поглощение веществ с помощью ризоидов, корневых волосков, образованных эпиблемой, многослойного покрова (веламена) воздушных корней орхидных; (iv) ассимиляционную, состоящую из паренхимных клеток с обилием хлоропластов; (v) проводящую, представленную ксилемой, осуществляющей проведение воды, и флоэмой, участвующей в перемещении органических веществ; (vi) запасающую, состоящую из паренхимных клеток; (vii) секреторную, включающую гидатоды, млечники, вместилища выделений различного происхождения; (viii) систему проветривания, представленную межклетниками, устьицами, чечевичками. Все ткани, кроме покровной, проводящей и системы проветривания, можно считать разновидностями основной ткани. Ткани растений изучает Анатомия Растений. (2) Ткани (животных):- выделяют 4 типа тканей, соответствующие основным соматическим функциям организма. (i) Пограничная Ткань, или Эпителий, образует покровы тела и оболочки внутренних органов. Производные ее выполняют секреторную функцию, составляя, например, основную массу печени, поджелудочной железы. (ii) Соединительная Ткань, в том числе и ткань внутренней среды, осуществляет трофическую и защитную функции организма. Производные соединительной ткани – хрящ и кость – несут у позвоночных животных опорную функцию, образуя скелет. (iii) Мышечная Ткань выполняет двигательные функции, перемещая организм и вызывая сократительные движения его органов. (vi) Нервная Ткань регулирует

и координирует жизнедеятельность всех тканей, воспринимает сигналы из внешней среды и определяет ответные реакции организма. Развитие каждого типа ткани – результат определённого гистогенеза, протекающего в эмбриональном периоде. Во многих тканях гистогенезы продолжаются и у взрослых животных, обеспечивая регенерацию, а иногда и рост тканей. Специфические для каждого органа функции осуществляются обычно одной тканью или даже некоторыми специализированными её клетками. Но в любом органе взаимодействуют различные ткани, способствуя трофике и координации основных функциональных элементов. Активность тканевых клеток зависит как от непосредственных их контактов ткани, так и от отдалённых гормональных и нервных влияний. У низших многоклеточных ткани не столь строго детерминированы, как у высших. Эволюция организмов привела к специализации клеток, взаимообусловленности их функционирования и самого существования в многотканевой системе. Однако моделируя окружение клеток, можно не только обеспечить их жизнь вне организма, но и многие гистогенезы, что стало одним из основных методов изучения тканей. Ткани животных изучает Гистология.

TISSUE CULTURE = ТКАНЕВАЯ КУЛЬТУРА (или КУЛЬТУРА ТКАНИ) – Tissue Culture is a technique of growing large pieces of tissue (explant) from different parts of a plant in semisolid or liquid medium under aseptic conditions. After the culture, masses of undifferentiated tissue are produced or plants are regenerated.

TISSUE TAFFETA = ТКАНЕВАЯ ТАФТА – Tissue Taffeta is a crisp, lightweight taffeta. See also Paper Taffeta. Tissue Taffeta:- plain weave, very light weight and transparent. / Тафта – ткань полотняного переплетения. Тканевая Тафта – ворсистая, лёгкая тафта. Смотрите также Бумажная Тафта (Paper Taffeta).

TISTR = THAILAND INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

TITAL = TRANSACTION INSURED TRADE ACCEPTANCE LOCATOR

TITANIUM DIOXIDE = ДИОКСИД ТИТАНА (или ДВУОКИСЬ ТИТАНА) – Titanium Dioxide is a compound (TiO_2) that occurs naturally in three different forms (rutile, anatase, and brookite). It is used chiefly as a pigment or delusterant in paint or fiber. / Чистый Диоксид Титана (TiO_2) – это бесцветное твёрдое кристаллическое вещество. Несмотря на бесцветность, в больших количествах диоксид титана чрезвычайно эффективный белый пигмент, если он хорошо очищен. В тонкораздробленном состоянии диоксид титана – белый порошок. TiO_2 практически не растворяется в воде и минеральных кислотах, кроме плавиковой и концентрированной серной. TiO_2 практически не поглощает никакого падающего света в видимой области спектра. Свет или передаётся, или преломляется через кристалл или же отражается на поверхностях. TiO_2 – это стабильное (самый стабильное из всех известных белых пигментов), нелетучее, нерастворимое в кислотах, щелочах и растворах при нормальных условиях вещество. Двуокись титана отличается высокой реакционной устойчивостью к различным соединениям, в том числе и к токсичным, содержащимся в воздушной среде. Из-за своей инертности, диоксид титана не токсичен и, в общем, считается очень безопасным веществом. Он может контактировать с продуктами в упаковке, а в определённых концентрациях его можно использовать и как пищевой краситель. Двуокись титана совместима с любыми другими пигментами пленкообразующими веществами и наполнителями. Диоксид титана не растворим в воде, не образует мыла с жирными кислотами связующего, незначительно растворяется в щелочах, органических и минеральных кислотах, полностью растворяется при длительном кипячении в смеси концентрированной серной кислоты с сульфатом аммония; обладает высокой фотохимической активностью, вследствие выделения и обратного поглощения малых количеств кислорода. Вследствие очень высокой белизны тонкодисперсного диоксида титана он нашёл широкое применение в качестве белого пигмента в лакокрасочной промышленности. Тонкое измельчение, поверхностная обработка (гидратом окиси алюминия, кремневой кислотой, фосфатом алюминия, органическими активными веществами) значительно повышают все пигментные свойства диоксида титана. Поверхностная обработка особенно улучшает атмосферостойкость. Диоксид титана (главным образом, в рутильной форме) очень широко используют для приготовления всех видов красок и эмалей. Отличительные особенности двуокиси титана:- (i) обладает отличными красящими способностями, то есть по сравнению с другими веществами требуется меньше двуокиси титана для окрашивания в белый цвет; (ii) двуокись титана практически нетоксична; (iii) двуокись титана негорюча; (iv) соединения титана широко распространены в природе; (v) существуют довольно удобные технологические возможности для получения очень тонкодисперсной двуокиси титана, например, путём гидролиза солей титана и последующим прокаливанием гидроксида титана; (vi) двуокись титана имеет отличную атмосферостойкость; (vii) диоксид титана имеет высокие оптические характеристики (способность к рассеиванию света); кроме того (viii) двуокись титана химически инертна. Температура плавления для рутила:- 1 870 °C. Температура кипения для рутила:- 2 500 °C. Плотность при 20 °C для рутила:- 4.235 г/см^3. Диоксид титана существует в виде нескольких кристаллических модификаций. В природе можно встретить следующие модификации:- кубическая сингония (рутил), тетрагональная сингония (анатаз) и реже – ромбическая сингония (брукит). Следует отметить, что брукит промышленно почти не производится и в природе встречается редко. Анатазная форма также существенно уступает по производству рутильной, так как хуже рассеивает свет и менее атмосферостойка. В мире производится 85–90% диоксида титана рутильной модификации и 10–15% – анатазной. Рутильный диоксид отличается большей атмосферостойкостью, его укрывистая способность выше на 30%. Рутил гораздо лучше, чем анатаз защищает полимер от ультрафиолетового излучения, предотвращая деструкцию, фотокатализ и выцветание последнего. Таким образом, именно применение диоксида титана в форме рутила является безальтернативным для производства дорожных разметочных составов. Примеры применения:- более 50% всего объёма диоксида титана идёт на изготовление товаров лакокрасочной отрасли (титановые белила), поскольку диоксид обладает отличными красящими свойствами. Это:- краски (глянцевые, матовые и полуматовые, силикатные, кремнийорганические, порошковые, эмульсионные и с наполнителями для разнообразных строительных, ремонтных и промышленных работ, печати), лаки и эмали, смеси и растворы для грунтования, шпаклёвки, штукатурки, цементирования, а также полиуретановые и эпоксидные покрытия, в том числе и для древесины. Диоксид, как и металл, белого цвета, поэтому используется он в качестве пигмента. Покрытия приобретают высокую стойкость к воздействиям ультрафиолета, не желтеют и практически не стареют. Более 20% объёма производства двуокиси титана потребляется для изготовления пластических масс и изделий на их основе с высокими термическими свойствами (к примеру, оконный пластик, различная мебель, предметы быта, детали автомобилей, машин и техники), а также каучука, линолеума и резины. Здесь он выступает в роли наполнителя, обеспечивая атмосферостойкость изделий и поверхностей, сопротивление при смене среды, защиту от агрессивных факторов. Около 14% используется при производстве бумаги (белой, цветной, пропитанной), картона, обоев. Диоксид титана играет важную роль при пигментовании. Для придания бумаге гладкости, белизны и высоких свойств при печати на поверхность наносят диоксид или его смеси с другими пигментами. Диоксид титана химической чистоты 99.999 8% применяется при производстве оптоволоконных изделий, медицинского оборудования, в радиоэлектронной промышленности. При изготовлении сверхчистых стекол диоксид служит эталоном чистоты. Также он незаменим при выработке термостойкого и оптического стекла, как огнеупорное защитное покрытие при сварочных работах. При производстве керамики диоксид используется для придания максимальной белизны и черепку либо же эмали (ангобам). Известно применение оксида титана в косметической отрасли, в частности для усиления

свойств солнцезащитных средств, отбеливающих возможностей различных кремов и прочего. Упаковочные материалы с использованием диоксида титана играют важную роль при транспортировке и хранении нестойких к солнечному свету продуктов. В пищевой промышленности диоксид используют для отбеливания таких продуктов, как рыбные фарши и полуфабрикаты, белое мясо (кальмар, курица), сахар-рафинад, жевательные резинки, драже и так далее. При этом, конечно же, регламентируется максимальная концентрация диоксида в массе продукта. Также соединение может использоваться как катализатор в химическом и фармацевтическом производстве для получения специфических промежуточных продуктов. В целом, для каждого производства нормируется чистота диоксида, количество и характер примесей, допустимые массовые концентрации и другие показатели. Производство и потребление диоксида титана на сегодня является одним из показателей развития экономики. Чаще всего исходным материалом для получения диоксида титана сульфатным методом служит ильменит – природная смесь различных оксидов, в основном четырёхвалентного титана и трёхвалентного ферума. При хлоридном методе исходным сырьём является хлоридная соль четырёхвалентного металлического титана. Эти два метода позволяют добывать пигмент диоксид титана обеих модификаций. Хлоридный метод проще сульфатного. Существуют три разновидности хлоридного метода получения диоксида:- (i) соль титана гидролизируют в воде, а затем нерастворимый осадок гидроксида титана подвергают термическому воздействию для получения оксида титана. (ii) Можно проводить реакцию гидролиза при помощи водного пара и пара тетрахлоридной соли титана при температуре не ниже 1 000 градусов, при этом диоксид приобретает свойства пигмента. (iii) Третий способ состоит в сжигании хлорида титана в кислородной атмосфере. При сжигании необходимо поддерживать температуру на постоянном уровне с целью получения частиц одинакового размера, а также регулировать период времени, на протяжении которого образовавшиеся частицы пребывают под термическим воздействием. Именно условия сгорания и определяют структурную модификацию получаемого диоксида титана. Часто таким методом получают продукт, непригодный для производства лакокрасочных товаров, поскольку он содержит больше, чем 0.5% хлора. Недостатком производства пигментов диоксида титана является невозможность повторно использовать отделяющуюся при гидролизе титановой соли хлоридную кислоту, которая отделяется при гидролизе титановой соли. Сульфатный метод представляет собой длинную цепь последовательных операций. На первой стадии породу размалывают и сушат, затем проводят реакцию с концентрированной сульфатной кислотой, после чего полученный титанилсульфат восстанавливают и осветляют. Таким образом, трёхвалентный ферум восстанавливается до двухвалентного. После этого полученный раствор подвергают фильтрации, центрифугированию и кристаллизации в вакууме, затем выпаривают лишнюю влагу до необходимой концентрации титанилсульфатного раствора. При помощи центрифугирования от раствора отделяют железный купорос. Далее следует гидролиз, то есть реакция с водой, в ходе которой получается гидрат двуокиси титана. В ходе последующей двухэтапной фильтрации отделяют различные примеси и посторонние вещества. Далее следует отбелка смеси, обработка солями с последующим прокаливанием для удаления влаги. После прокаливания вещество несколько раз размалывают, проводят обработку поверхности, затем сушат и мелко измельчают полученный пигмент. Двуокись Титана пигментная – синтетический неорганический пигмент белого цвета, анатазной и рутильной форм, получаемый гидролизом растворов сернокислого титана с последующим прокаливанием гидратированной двуокиси титана. В зависимости от кристаллической структуры выпускают две формы двуокиси титана:- Р – рутильная и А – анатазная. При наличии поверхностной обработки в условной обозначение марки добавляется индекс ‘0’. В зависимости от области применения двуокись титана изготовляют следующих марок:- Р-1, Р-02, Р-03, Р-04, Р-05; А-1, А-2, А-01, А-02. Двуокись титана пигментная марки Р-02 предназначается для производства лакокрасочных материалов, в том числе вододисперсионных, с хорошей атмосферостойкостью; пластмасс; искусственных кож; плёночных материалов. Двуокись титана пигментная пожаро- и взрывобезопасна, по степени воздействия на организм относится к веществам 4-го класса опасности. Двуокись титана пигментную упаковывают в стальные фляги; стальные, картонно-навивные, фанерные, фанерные с полиэтиленовым вкладышем барабаны; деревянные, деревянные с полиэтиленовым вкладышем, полиэтиленовые, бумажные, из прорезиненной ткани бочки. Допускается упаковывать пигментную двуокись титана в мягкие специализированные контейнеры разового использования. Двуокись титана пигментную транспортируют всеми видами транспорта в крытых транспортных средствах. Допускается транспортирование продукции, упакованной в мягкие специализированные контейнеры, в открытых транспортных средствах. Двуокись титана пигментную хранят в закрытых складских помещениях при температуре окружающей среды от минус 40 до плюс 400 °С. Допускается хранение продукции, упакованной в мягкие специализированные контейнеры, на открытых площадках. Тару укладывают в штабели высотой не более 3 м на подкладки или деревянные поддоны. В настоящее время Диоксид Титана производится двумя способами:- сульфатным и хлорным. Первый вариант, внедрённый ещё в 1936, предусматривает получение TiO_2 из ильменитового концентрата, обрабатываемого серной кислотой; второй метод, разработанный компанией ДюПо (DuPont) в 1950, подразумевает получение конечного продукта из тетрахлорида титана. Работы над новыми методами выработки диоксида титана продолжаются, поскольку существующие технологии имеют определённые недостатки. Например, сульфатная технология энергозатратна и довольно негативно сказывается на экологии; хлорный метод, превосходящий сульфатный по экономическим показателям, в большинстве случаев неприемлем, поскольку получаемый пигмент содержит адсорбированный хлор и из-за физико-химических показателей не может использоваться для изготовления лакокрасочной продукции. Прокаливание диоксида титана, полученного хлорным методом, до 900 °С отчасти снимает данное ограничение, но существенно увеличивает технологические затраты. Как и цена любого другого продукта, стоимость Диоксида Титана в немалой степени определяется спросом. Согласно экспертным данным, в 2010 объём мирового производства TiO_2 составил около 5 миллионов тонн, что практически покрыло спрос. Однако стоит учитывать следующее:- 2011 год можно назвать годом экономической рецессии – в ближайшие годы основные потребители диоксида титана будут наращивать производство, в результате чего спрос вновь превысит предложение. Это подтверждается выводами экспертов, прогнозирующих увеличение объёмов потребления TiO_2 на 3–4% в год. Крупнейшими мировыми производителями TiO_2 остаются крупнейшие корпорации:- Кристал Глоубэл (Cristal Global) (Саудовская Аравия), ДюПо^{T3} (DuPont^{TM}) или И.Ай. дю По дё Номур энд Кампэни (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company) (Соединённые Штаты Америки), Хантсмэн Интёнэшэнэл Эл.Эл.Си. (Huntsman International LLC) (Соединённые Штаты Америки). Аналитики данных компаний в один голос заявляют о том, что объёмы потребления диоксида титана к 2015 составят около 7 миллионов тонн. Учитывая стремительный выход из рецессии нуждающихся в диоксиде титана предприятий, данный показатель можно назвать скорее заниженным, чем завышенным. Таким образом, разрыв между спросом и предложением будет увеличиваться, что, несомненно, также послужит причиной роста стоимости диоксида титана. Анализируя показатели прошлых лет, можно наблюдать стабильный рост:- начиная с 2009, среднегодовые цены на TiO_2 возросли на 15%. Если верить аналитикам, в 2011 цены на диоксид титана возрастут примерно на 20%, но уже в следующем году рост замедлится до 10% в год.

TITFER = ТИТФЁ (или ШЛЯПА, или ШАПКА) – Titfer:- (British) hat. Origin:- 1930s, abbreviation of rhyming slang Tit For Tat. / на жаргоне – Шляпа.

TITIAN = ЗОЛОТИСТО–КАШТАНОВОЕ (или ХХ) – Titian:- of a brownish orange color.

TITLE XI = ТИТУЛ XI (или РАЗДЕЛ XI) – Title XI:- a ship financing guarantee program.

TITLE TRANSFER = ПЕРЕДАЧА ТИТУЛА (или ПЕРЕХОД ПРАВА СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Title Transfer is conveyance of the ownership interest in property from one counterparty to another. Title transfer is used as one of the methods for collateralisation. The title transfer method employs an outright transfer of the ownership interest in property serving as collateral, i.e. the collateral provider transfers title or ownership interest to the assets given as collateral against an agreement that the collateral taker will return the equivalent assets in accordance with the terms of their agreement. / неотложный перевод доли владения в собственности, . Под Титулом, от Латинского слова Titulus, означающее Заглавие или Надпись или Почётное Звание, в буржуазном праве понимается основание какого-либо права, например, титул купли-продажи, дарения, мены и так далее.

TITLE TRANSFER FACILITY = ПУНКТ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ТИТУЛА (или ПУНКТ ПЕРЕХОДА ПРАВА СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – The Title Transfer Facility, more commonly known as TTF, is a virtual trading point for natural gas in the Netherlands. Set up by Gasunie in 2003, it is almost identical to the National Balancing Point (NBP) in the United Kingdom and allows gas to be traded within the Dutch network. Gas at TTF usually trades in Euros per MegaWatt hour. See also Henry Hub, and National Balancing Point.

TITRE = ТИТР (или НОМЕР, или СОРТ, или ПРОБА, или НАДПИСЬ, или ЗАГОЛОВОК, или НАЗВАНИЕ) – (1) Titre is a deprecated term. See also Linear Density. / Под Титром, от Французского слова Titre, означающее Качество или Характеристика, понимается внесистемная единица линейной плотности волокон или нитей, характеризующая толщину материалов. В титре за единицу массы принимали денье (0.05 грамма), а за единицу длины – 450 метров. Был заменён тексом (tex). Смотрите также Линейная Плотность (Linear Density). Титр в текстильной промышленности, служит для оценки толщины волокон и нитей (в основном шёлковых). Выражается произведением площади поперечного сечения волокна или нити на плотность их вещества (или отношением массы волокна или нити к их длине). Титр стали применять в XVIII веке; с 1900 используют так называемый Легальный Титр, численно равный массе нити (в граммах (г)) длиной 9 километров (км). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 1956 вместо титра был принят текс.

(2) Titre:- xxxxx. / Титр, в аналитической химии концентрация раствора, выраженная количеством (в граммах (г)) растворённого вещества в 1 миллилитре (мл) раствора или количеством какого-либо вещества, реагирующего с 1 мл данного раствора. Соответственно различают Титр По Растворённому Веществу (например, Титр раствора соляной кислоты – T_{HCl}) или Титр По Определяемому Веществу (например, Титр раствора соляной кислоты по едкому натру – $T_{HCl/NaOH}$). Титр рассчитывается по формуле:- T = P/V, где T – титр раствора в г/мл, P – масса навески в г, V – объём мерной колбы в мл. Растворы с известным титром - стандартные растворы – используются в титриметрическом анализе.

(3) Titre:- xxxxx. / Титр в иммунохимическом анализе, максимальное или оптимальное разведение антигенов, антител или комплемента, при котором возможны регистрация положительной реакции между антигенами и антителами или стандартизация реакции по одному или обоим компонентам. В отдельных случаях (например, в реакции связывания комплемента) за титр антигена принимают наибольшую его концентрацию, при которой ещё возможна регистрация лизиса сенсибилизированных эритроцитов. Определение титра позволяет быстро оценить активность иммунных сывороток. В иммунохимическом анализе применяют три вида титрования. Макротитрование проводят с помощью пипеток, добавляя к одинаковым объёмам растворителя различные количества титруемого материала, или путём последовательного переноса смеси материала и растворителя в пробирки с одинаковым количеством растворителя. В последнем случае обычно берут равные объёмы материала, растворителя и переносимой смеси, получая двукратные разведения. Микротитрование проводят аналогично, но с помощью капилляров, а объёмы измеряют по количеству капель. При автоматическом титровании используют фигурные петли, способные удерживать строго стандартные объёмы жидкости.

(4) Titre:- xxxxx. / Титр Бактерий, максимальное разведение водной взвеси бактерий, при посеве которой наблюдается их рост. Чтобы установить титр Бактерий, определённое количество исследуемого материала (почва, вода, пищевые продукты) вносят в пробирку со стерильной водой и тщательно размешивают. Затем 1 миллилитр (мл) из первой пробирки разводят в 10 раз в следующей пробирке. Повторяя эту операцию многократно, получают дальнейшие разведения. Высевая пробы с различным разведением на элективные или дифференциально-диагностические питательные среды, предназначенные для роста определённой физиологической группы Бактерий, можно получить данные о количестве в исследуемом материале гнилостных, нитрифицирующих, денитрифицирующих, целлюлозных, анаэробных и других Бактерий. При санитарно-гигиенической оценке воды и пищевых продуктов большое значение имеет титр кишечной палочки – так называемый Коли-Индекс.

(5) Titre:- xxxxx. / Титр в кино, надпись в фильме; бывают заглавные, или вступительные, промежуточные и заключительные титры, а также внутрикадровые надписи – субтитры, использующиеся при демонстрации кинокартин на иностранных языках, выпускаемых без дублирования. В ‘немом’ кино титры передавали содержание диалога, сообщали об изменении времени и места действия, помогали раскрытию авторского замысла. В звуковом кино сохранили значение преимущественно заглавные титры.

TIUS = TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

TJ = TAJIKISTAN

TJR = TAJIK ROUBLE

TJS = TAJIK SOMONI

TK = TOKELAU

TK UNIT = THERMO KING UNIT

TL = TAXILANE

TL = TRADE–LAST

TL = TRUCK LOAD

TLAP = TOBACCO LOSS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TLC = TENDER LOVING CARE

TLC = THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY

TLOF = TOUCHDOWN LIFT–OFF SURFACE

TLP = TENSION LEG PLATFORM

TLR = TRANSMISSION LOADING RELIEF

TLT = TRADEMARK LAW TREATY

TLV = THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

TM = TRADE MARK

TM = TRAFFIC MANAGER

TM = TURKMENISTAN

TMA = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ADVISOR

TMA = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TMA = TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

TMA = TRIANGULAR MOVING AVERAGE

TMC = TRAFFIC MESSAGE CHANNEL

TMCC = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMPUTER COMPLEX

TMDL = TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD

TMEP = TRADEMARK MANUAL OF EXAMINING PROCEDURE

TMG = TRAFFIC MONITORING GUIDE

TMIL = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT INFORMATION LETTER

TMIP = TRAVEL MODEL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

TML = TELEVISION MICROWAVE LINK

TML = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT LABORATORY

TMM = TURKMEN MANAT

TMOG = TRADEMARK OFFICIAL GAZETTE

TMP = TRANSPORTATION MOTOR POOL

TMPA = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ALERT

TMS = TOTAL MILK SOLIDS

TMS = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TMS = TRAFFIC MONITORING SYSTEM

TMS = TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TMU = TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT UNIT

TN = TUNISIA

TNA = THERMAL NEUTRON ANALYSIS

TNAU = TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

TNAU–WTC = TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, WATER TECHNOLOGY CENTER

TND = TUNISIAN DINAR

T–NOTE = TREASURY NOTE

TNRDA = TRANSIT NETWORK ROUTE DECISION AID

TNRRI = TAMIL NADU RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TO = TONGA

TO = TRANSPORTATION OFFICER

'TO ARRIVE' CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ ПО ПРИБЫТИИ – 'To Arrive' Contract:- a transaction providing for subsequent delivery within a stipulated time limit of a specific grade of a commodity. The 'to arrive' sales contract was the forerunner of the present-day futures contract. / Операция, обеспечивающая последующую поставку сырья спецификационного сорта в пределах обусловленного времени. Контракт купли-продажи 'по прибытии' был предшественником нынешнего фьючерсного контракта.

TOBA = TERMS OF BUSINESS AGREEMENT

TOBACCO BUDWORM = ТАБАЧНЫЙ ПОЧЕЧНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или ТАБАЧНЫЙ ПОЧКОЕД, или ГУСЕНИЦА ТАБАЧНОЙ СОВКИ) – Tobacco Budworm (for Cotton crop):- Scientific Name:- Heliothis Virescens. Description Of The Pest:- The Budworm is an important Pest of Cotton only in the desert valleys. Budworm moths are about 0.75 inch long, with a wing span of 1 to 1.5 inches. Eggs are spherical, flattened, with 10 to 15 perpendicular rows of toothed ribs. Newly hatched larvae have several rows of dark tubercles along the back, each bearing one or two bristles. Larvae range from olive green to dark reddish brown in color and can be best distinguished from most other caterpillars by the tiny spines, visible under a hand lens, that cover most of the body surface. To distinguish the Budworm from Bollworm larvae, they must be at least in the third instar. The Budworm has a toothlike structure on the inner surface of the mandibles that is lacking in the Bollworm, and it has the tiny spines of the skin extending onto the tubercles on top of the eighth abdominal segment; in the Bollworm, these tubercles lack spines. Damage:- Heliothis larvae damage bolls and squares. Larvae chew holes into the base of bolls and may hollow out locks. Moist frass usually accumulates around the base of the boll. Larvae may also chew shallow gouges in the boll surface, which can become infected with rot organisms. Bracts of young squares flare outward and the squares become yellow and abort from the plant. Older squares may remain but usually have a round hole and frass near the base. Fifth-instar larvae are the most destructive; they not only damage more fruit than do earlier instars, but they damage

larger fruit that are harder for the plant to replace. Management:- The impact of a Budworm infestation depends on the number of larvae present, the age of the larvae, and the timing of damage relative to the crop's fruiting cycle. Although large larvae do most of the damage, it is not possible to kill a significant proportion of them once they are older than the third instar. Monitoring and control must therefore be aimed at the eggs and small larvae. Natural enemies are very important in managing populations of Budworms. Damaging populations usually do not appear until late in the season, after treatments for other Pests have disrupted natural controls. Insecticides are needed only if the population exceeds the treatment threshold while the crop has a significant number of squares or green bolls that will have time to develop into mature bolls by season's end. There is no need to treat once bolls begin cracking, because most bolls are too mature by that time to be susceptible and squares still present will not have time to mature. In the low desert valleys, there are two periods when injury can occur – one in each fruiting cycle. Biological Control:- Many predators and parasites combine to substantially maintain Heliothis populations at low levels. Insecticide sprays for other Pests will disrupt this natural control. Cultural Control:- Heliothis are attracted to succulent, rank-growing Cotton Plants; keep water, fertilizer, and plant density at recommended levels to avoid rank growth. Because populations seldom reach damaging levels before late summer, manage the crop for early maturing and plan to defoliate by late September (in California). The use of Bt Cotton will help prevent damage by this pest. The use of transgenic Cotton, Bollguard II, offers suppression of Cotton Bollworm, along with Beet Armyworms, Pink Bollworm, and Tobacco Budworm. Organically Acceptable Methods:- Biological controls, cultural practices that promote early harvest, and sprays of Bacillus Thuringiensis are acceptable for use on organically grown Cotton. Monitoring And Treatment Decisions:- In desert valleys, start sampling in mid-July, about 1 to 2 weeks after peak squaring. Continue sampling until most bolls have matured. In crops with a second fruiting cycle, continue until top crop bolls have matured. For standard sampling, check for larvae on the terminal growth of at least 100 plants chosen at random. Divide fields of up to 80 acres into quarters and check 25 plants in each quarter. Divide larger fields into more areas and check 25 plants in each area. The treatment threshold is 10 to 12 small Budworm or Bollworm larvae per 100 plants. In fields that have been treated previously, treat when you find 8 small Bollworms per 100 plants. Later instar larvae are the most destructive but are very resistant to insecticides; therefore, aim treatments at first or second instars. Tobacco Budworm (Heliothis Virescens), a caterpillar Pest of primarily squares and bolls; a close relative of the Corn Earworm. It undergoes three to four generations annually and often is the predominant Species of the Bollworm/Budworm complex in June in the Carolinas. Mid South populations of Tobacco Budworms have developed resistance to all major classes of insecticides. Cotton Bollworms and Tobacco Budworms are fruit feeders, and their effects on production are generally more critical after first bloom. Natural control can usually suppress populations early in the growing season, but damage can occur at any stage of crop development. Thresholds for Bollworm/Budworm in US Cotton range from 4–20% of plants infested with larvae to 5–25% square (preflowering fruit) damage. Most recommendations emphasize the preservation of natural control agents, and thresholds are lowered after the first insecticide application has been made. / Виды (Species). Табачная Совка:- бабочка, передние крылья коричневато-сероватые с волнистыми полосками и тремя тёмными пятнами, задние – светлые с тёмной каймой (у самцов каймы нет). Гусеницы оливково-серого цвета, зимуют в земле и окукливаются весною. Вредит Табакам, объедая наружные части растений. Меры борьбы:- отравленные приманки (на 100 килограммов (кг) отрубей 4 литра (л) патоки и 1–2 кг Парижской зелени или мышьяковистокислого натра; смесь разбавляется водой до получения тестообразной массы).

TOBACCO CLOTH = ТАБАЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Tobacco Cloth is a thin, lightweight, open cloth used to shade and protect Tobacco Plants.

TOBIN'S Q = КЬЮ. ТОБИНА – Tobin's Q (also known as Q Ratio and Kaldor's V) is the ratio between a physical asset's market value and its replacement value. It was first introduced by an Hungarian-English economist Nicholas Kaldor (born Káldor Miklós; 1908–1986) in 1966 in his article 'Marginal Productivity and the Macro-Economic Theories of Distribution:- Comment on Samuelson and Modigliani' (American economist Professor Paul Anthony Samuelson (1915–2009) and an Italian-American economist Professor Franco Modigliani (1918–2003)). It was popularised a decade later, however, by an American economist James Tobin (1918–2002), who describes its two quantities (1977):- One, the numerator, is the market valuation: the going price in the market for exchanging existing assets. The other, the denominator, is the replacement or reproduction cost:- the price in the market for newly produced commodities. We believe that this ratio has considerable macroeconomic significance and usefulness, as the nexus between financial markets and markets for goods and services. Xxxxx. Tobin's Q is the ratio of market value of a company's assets to the replacement value of those assets. The market value of assets can be estimated as the sum of market value of the company's equity and book values of its debt and the replacement value can be considered as equal to the book value of total assets. Tobin's Q measures the wealth generated by a company for its shareholders. It compares how much more a company is worth when compared to the book value of its assets. Any excess of market value of assets over their book value results from intangible assets, goodwill, future growth potential, competitive position, etc. A high q ratio is generally considered good because it indicates that the company is worth more than the sum of its assets. But since it is based on historical data, it is not a good predictor of future returns on the company's equity. In valuation context, a high q ratio might indicate that the company's stock is overvalued. The Tobin's q ratio can also be utilized as an indicator of overall stock market valuation. A very high ratio relative to historical trend might indicate that the stock market is overvalued and vice versa. Formula:- Tobin's Q can be calculated using the following equation:- Tobin's Q = Market Value of Assets / Replacement Value of Assets. Market value of assets equals the market value of equity and market value of debt. The actual replacement value of assets is hard to determine so it is assumed to be equal to the book value of total assets:- Tobin's Q = $(E_{MV} + D_{MV}) / A_{BV}$. However, many companies do not have marketable debt, so it is assumed that the market value of debt equals its book value. So Tobin's q simplifies to:- Tobin's Q = $(E_{MV} + D_{BV}) / A_{BV}$. Where E_{MV} is the market value of equity (i.e. stock price multiplied by total number of shares outstanding), D_{BV} stands for book value of debt and A_{BV} is the book value of total assets. / Венгерско-Английский экономист Никалэс Калдор (Nicholas Kaldor) (урождённый Кальдор Миклош (Káldor Miklós); 1908–1986) в 1966 в своей статье ('Marginal Productivity and the Macro-Economic Theories of Distribution:- Comment on Samuelson and Modigliani') (Американский экономист Профессор Пол Энсэни Сэмьюлсэн (Paul Anthony Samuelson; 1915–2009) и Итало-Американский экономист Профессор Франко Модильяни (Franco Modigliani; 1918–2003)). Он был популяризован спустя десятилетие, однако, Американский экономист Дьжеймз Тобин (James Tobin; 1918–2002).

TOBOGGAN = ТЧОБАГЭН (или ТОБОГГАН, или ШАПКА, или ХХ) – Toboggan:- a knit hat worn to keep the head warm in cold temperatures. (Not to be mistaken for a long sled.) In Southern American English, Appalachian English, and Yooper dialect, toboggan refers to a type of hat. This is sometimes shortened to boggan or lengthened to boggan cap. This type of hat is also referred to by other names:- knit hat or knit cap, sock cap or stocking cap, watch cap, tuque, skull cap or sometimes as a ski cap.

TOC = TRANSPORTATION OPERATING COMMAND

TOCMC = TEXAS ORGANIC COTTON MARKETING COOPERATIVE

TOCOM = THE TOKYO COMMODITY EXCHANGE

TOD = TRANSFER ON DEATH

TODA = TAKEOFF DISTANCE AVAILABLE

TOE = TONS OF OIL EQUIVALENT

TOE CLOSING = ЗАКРЫТИЕ (или СШИВКА, или СБОРКА, или МЫСОК (ЧУЛКА)) НОСКА – Toe Closing:- in knitting hosiery, this term refers to closing the toe opening. It may be knit closed, or in tube hosiery, sewn closed. / в вязаных чулочно-носочных изделиях этот термин относится к ..

TOEHOLD PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ, НЕ ТРЕБУЮЩЕЕ РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЙ (О НАМЕРЕНИЯХ) (или ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ТОЧКИ ОПОРЫ) – A Toehold Purchase is accumulation of less than 5% of a target company's outstanding stock by another company or investor with a particular goal in mind. If the toehold purchase is made by another company, it may be a precursor to a takeover bid or tender offer. If a large investor is making the toehold purchase, it usually is accompanied by demands that the target company take a number of steps to increase shareholder value of the firm. A toehold purchase by a company may be a signal that it is interested in eventually acquiring the company. This potential acquirer can quietly amass up to 5% for its toehold as it considers its strategic options. But if it crosses the 5% threshold, it must file a Schedule 13D with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and explain to the target firm in writing the reason for the purchase of 5% or more of its stock. Filing a Schedule 13D additionally notifies the public of what the company is intending to do with its toehold purchase. A toehold purchase by an investor normally means that it intends to shake up the target firm in certain ways in an attempt to boost the market value. This activist investor would announce to the Board of Directors of a company in a public letter that it has built up a material stake, outline its reasons for its investment, and suggest (or demand) specific actions to increase shareholder value. This notification to the public can, and often does, take place before the 5% mark is reached. Activist's Toehold Success Example:- A prominent activist investor, Paul Singer of Elliott Capital Management, has had much success with the strategy of making toehold purchases, agitating for changes at his targeted investment, and then eventually cashing out at substantial profits if his recommendations or demands are implemented effectively. In November 2016, Singer disclosed a 4% holding in Cognizant Technology Solutions along with his ideas for lifting profitability and returning cash to shareholders. He also insisted on change at the Board level. The results were swift – in February 2017, Cognizant agreed to replacing three new independent directors and committed to plans to expand profit margins and return capital to shareholders. First acquisition of up to 5% of a target company's shares in an attempted takeover bid. Toehold Purchase is the concept of acquisition of only a 5% or lesser stake in a company by buying stocks. It is a very small percentage of stake in the company but it still gives the shareholder an option of being a decision maker in the acquired company. Since it is a very limited and small share, it appears like having a 'hold of the toe' in the acquired company and hence the term. Explanation:- The companies are absolutely free for purchasing up to lower than 5% of any incorporation. But once an incorporation purchases 5% or greater of target company, the acquirer should file a 13D form with the SEC and provide explanation to the target firm in writing, the reasons for purchasing 5% or more of the stock. By filing a 13D form, moreover notifies to the public, what the companies' intentions are to do with its toehold purchase, and might be a precursor to a takeover. By filing a 13D form, moreover notifies to the public, what the companies' intentions are to do with its toehold purchase, and might be a precursor to a takeover. In the case of a decision making among the shareholders, the perspective of a toehold shareholders is also considered, thus making them important to the acquired company. Hence, this concludes the definition of Toehold Purchase along with its overview. Toehold Purchase:- often used in risk arbitrage. Accumulation by an acquirer of less than 5% of the shares of a target company. Once 5% is acquired, the acquirer must file with the SEC and other agencies to explain its intentions and notify the acquiree. See also Rule 13d. A Toehold Purchase is one in which an individual investor or investment firm caps holdings in a potential target company at less than 5% of the company's outstanding stock. Presumably that's because once an investor has acquired 5% or more of the stock, the investor must notify the company, the market where the company is listed, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). That notification must explain the next steps the investor intends to take, such as a possible takeover bid. Toehold Purchase is the purchase of less than 5% of the outstanding common shares of a target company before establishing a much larger stake. A toehold purchase allows a party to buy stock in a company without filing a notice with the SEC and with the target company. Toehold Purchase:- the acquisition of less than five percent of the shares of a company that is a target for a takeover. Once the five percent level is reached, the acquirer has to file Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission to outline its plans and intentions under the requirements of the Williams Act. Toehold Purchase is the act of buying less than 5% of a company's outstanding stock as a possible precursor to a subsequent larger purchase. When 5% or more is accumulated, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the target must be notified. / Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Пол Синё (Paul Singer) из Элыэт Кэпитэл Манэдьжмент (Elliott Capital Management). Кагнизэнт Тэкнолодьжи Солушэнз (Cognizant Technology Solutions). Приобретение Точки Опоры (Toehold Purchase):- накопление инвестором менее 5% акций компании, являющейся целью перекупки (target company). Как только приобретается 5% акций, покупатель должен представить информацию в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам, на соответствующую биржу и в компанию, являющуюся целью перекупки. Он должен объяснить свои действия, а также сообщить, что может ожидать от него компания. Смотрите также (Schedule 13D); и Акт Вилъйэма (William's Act).

TOFC = TRAILER ON FLAT CAR

TÒGA = ТОГА – Tòga is the loose outer garment worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome; also, a similar loose wrap or a professional, official, or academic gown. / .

TOGGLE = БАНКАБРОШ (или КОЛЕНЧАТЫЙ РЫЧАГ) – Toggle is a bar-shaped button fastened to a garment with a loop.

TOGGLE = КОЛЕНО (или КОЛЕНЧАТЫЙ РЫЧАГ, или ШАРНИРНЫЙ РЫЧАГ, или КОСТЫЛЁК, или КЛЕВАНТ, или КОФЕЛЬ–НАГЕЛЬ) – Toggle (maritime term):- a small piece of wood or bar of iron inserted in a knot to render it more secure, or to make it more readily unfastened or slipped.

TOILE = ТУАЛЬ (или ПОЛОТНО, или ХОЛСТ, или ХОЛСТИНА, или ВУАЛЬ) – Toile is the French word for Cloth. Toile is also a woven fabric that has been printed, usually in one color only, with a scenic design. This is occasionally called Turle de Jouy. It is most commonly found in home furnishings fabrics. Toile is also used in the field of expensive designer clothing where the word is used to describe a fabric pattern for a garment. Etymology:- Middle English Toile, from French Toile ('Cloth'), from Old French Teile, from Latin Tela, ('Web'), from Proto-Indo-European *(s)teg ('to cover'). Toile is the name of a fabric that entered the English language around the XVI century from a French word meaning 'Linen Cloth' or 'Canvas' – particularly cloth or canvas for painting on. The word Toile can refer to the fabric itself, a test garment (generally) sewn from the same material, or a type of surface decoration (traditionally) printed on the same fabric. In Australian and British terminology, a toile is a version of a garment made by a fashion designer or dressmaker to test a pattern. They are usually made in cheap material, as multiple toiles may be made in the process of perfecting a design. Toiles are commonly called 'Muslins' in the United States, named for the cheap, unbleached cotton fabric available in different weights. Toile de Jouy, sometimes abbreviated to simply 'Toile', is a type of decorating pattern consisting of a usually white or off-white background on which a repeated pattern depicting a fairly complex scene, generally of a pastoral theme such as a couple having a picnic by a lake or an arrangement of flowers. The pattern portion consists of a single color, most often black, dark red, or blue. Greens, browns, and

magenta toile patterns are less common, but not unheard of. Toile is most associated with fabrics (curtains and upholstery in particular, especially chintz), though toile wallpaper is also popular. Toile can also be used on teapots, beddings, clothing, etc. In upper-class (primarily American, but also northern European) society, toile is often seen on dresses or aprons used at such events as country-themed garden parties or tea parties. Toiles were originally produced in Ireland in the mid-XVIII century and quickly became popular in Britain and France. The term, Toile de Jouy, originated in France in the late XVIII century. In the French language, the phrase literally means 'cloth from Jouy-en-Josas', a town of north-central France. Although it has been continuously produced since then, it experienced a marked upsurge in popularity around the year 2000. Previously only a decorating design, designers have been recently experimenting with toile-patterned apparel as well, although toile-patterned shirts were widely worn in the 1970s. Toiles were very popular during the Colonial Era in the United States and are highly associated with preservationist towns and historical areas, such as Colonial Williamsburg. When Williamsburg saw a repopularization in the 1930s, so did toiles, as they did again in the 1970s in celebration of the United States Bicentennial. Toile is:- (1) a broad term describing many simple plain weave twill fabrics, especially those made from linen. (2) Sheer cotton and linen fabrics. Toile is a version of a garment made by a fashion designer or dressmaker to test a pattern, or a single-color design that looks like pen and ink drawings. Most depict allegorical or pastoral scenes, but some may just be of flowers, etc. Toile:- any of many plain or simple twill weave fabrics especially linen. / Тюрль дё Жуи (Turle de Jouy). Туаль (Toile), от Французского слова Туаль (Toile), от Старофранцузского слова Тэйль (Teile), означающее Кострика или Луб, от Латинского слова Тэла (Tela). Туаль дё Жуи (Toile de Jouy). Жуи-ан-Жоза (Jouy-en-Josas).

TOILE DE JOUY = ТУАЛЬ ДЁ ЖУИ (или ТУАЛЬ ИЗ ЖУИ, или ПОЛОТНО, или ХОЛСТ, или ХОЛСТИНА, или ПАРУСИНА, или БЕЛЬЕВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ВУАЛЬ) – Toile de Jouy is a cotton fabric printed in pictorial designs. The original toile was printed by Oberkampf in 1759 at Jouy, France. It is used for draperies and bedspreads. See also Toile. Toile De Jouy is a fabric printed in toile de Jouy, namely an XVIII century French scenic pattern usually printed on cotton, linen, or silk in one color on a light ground.

TOKEN = ЖЕТОН – Token is a stamped piece of metal issued as a limited means of exchange, but not guaranteed by the government, e.g., a bus token. / Штампованный кусок металла, используемый в качестве ограниченного средства обмена, но не гарантированного правительством, например, автобусный жетон. Под Жетоном понимается металлический кружок, заменяющий монету, например, в торговых аппаратах.

THE TOKYO COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC. = ТОКИЙСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА, ИНК. – The Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. (TOCOM) was established on 1984-November-01 as an amalgamation of the Tokyo Textile Exchange (established 1951), the Tokyo Rubber Exchange (1952) and the Tokyo Gold Exchange (1982). Since its inception, TOCOM has experiences a remarkable expansion in its market size. TOCOM's trading volume soared from 4 million contracts in 1985 to 87 million contracts in 2003, more than a twenty-fold increase during a nineteen year period. TOCOM created Japan's first petroleum futures market with gasoline and kerosene listed in July 1999, followed by crude oil in September 2001 and gas oil in September 2003. Although trading volume declined in 2004, the growth in trading value in US Dollar terms gives a strong signal of continued growth going forward. The Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. (TOCOM) is a futures exchange that offers a comprehensive array of industry-oriented commodities, such as precious metals (gold, silver, platinum and palladium), oil (crude oil, gasoline and kerosene), rubber and aluminum futures as well as gold options on futures. TOCOM, Japan's largest and one of the preeminent futures exchanges in Asia, enhances the functionality of commodity derivatives markets as one of the industry's infrastructure, which is to provide a risk hedge tool for price fluctuation, as well as a tool for asset management. The Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. was established on 1984-November-01, as a merger of the Tokyo Textile Exchange (established 1951), the Tokyo Rubber Exchange (1952) and the Tokyo Gold Exchange (1982). TOCOM, acting as a pioneer among exchanges, introduced an electronic trading platform in 1991. Following the addition of an aluminum market in 1997 and an oil market in 1999, TOCOM offers a full range of futures on essential industrial commodities, which are highly correlated to physical market trends, and has grown into a truly international futures exchange. In 2005, clearing operations were moved from an in-house clearing house to the Japan Commodity Clearing House (JCCH), an independent clearing house, whose efficient financial operations enhanced our trading environment. The annual volume in 2005 reached about sixty-two million contracts, which, in the span of those twenty years, represents over fifteen times the four million contracts traded during the first year of operations. The Tokyo market is the first one to open in the world, followed by the London and New York markets. TOCOM, as a center for benchmark price formation in the Asian time zone, strives for fair and transparent market operations. All of the TOCOM products are traded continuously on an electronic platform. TOCOM properly responds to the needs of investors from all over the world through its highly reliable and efficient system, which rapidly and accurately handles a large number of orders. Since its launch in 1991, TOCOM has relentlessly upgraded and increased the capacity of its electronic platform to pro-actively adjust to the ever-changing futures markets. To ensure safe and rapid handling of orders at all times, we pay the utmost attention to system continuity and performance, and we are confident that our platform constitutes a very robust and secure trading environment. In November 2003, TOCOM started to connect to Independent Software Vendors (ISVs) to facilitate the placement of orders from overseas. In fact, most of the access to our market from overseas is done through ISVs and ISV connections significantly contribute to increase market liquidity. You can trade through TOCOM broker members from wherever you are. If the broker member works with an ISV, seamless trading operations can be achieved. Naturally, you may also choose to trade with an FCM in your country who can then place orders through TOCOM broker members. Commercial players in one of our listed commodities can also become associate members and place orders through our broker members. Associate members can trade with lower margins rates than the ones applicable to general customers, since their required margins are equivalent to members' margins, therefore achieving highly efficient fund operations. Another way to participate in the TOCOM market is to obtain TOCOM membership by going through our financial and qualification screening process. TOCOM was established on 01 November 1984 as a merger of the Tokyo Textile Exchange, the Tokyo Rubber Exchange and the Tokyo Gold Exchange. Website:- http://www.tocom.or.jp. Some history facts:- In April 1991, TOCOM started electronic trading. In August 1992, listed palladium futures. In April 1997, listed aluminum futures. In July 1999, opened oil market, listed gasoline and kerosene futures. In September 2001, listed Middle East crude oil futures. In September 2003, listed gas oil futures (currently trading is suspended). In May 2004, listed options on gold futures. In January 2005, rubber market was fully computerized. In the past, TOCOM used to handle clearing operations through an in-house clearing house. Following the implementation of the revised Commodity Exchange Law (CEL), the Japan Commodity Clearing House (JCCH), an independent clearing house that integrates the clearing operations of all Japanese commodity exchanges including TOCOM, was established in May 2005 and is the sole counterparty for all settlements. / флуктуации (колебания) цены . Токийская Сырьевая Биржа, Инк., известная также под названием ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM), была создана 01 Ноября 1984 в результате поглощения Токийской Биржи Текстиля (Tokyo Textile Exchange; основанной в 1951), Токийской Биржи Каучука (Tokyo Rubber Exchange; основанной в 1952) и Токийской Биржи Золота (Tokyo Gold Exchange; основанной в 1982). Сетевой сайт:- http://www.tocom.or.jp. Некоторые факты из истории биржи:- в Апреле 1991 биржа выступила первопроходцем среди всех других бирж мира впервые проведя электронные торги. В Августе 1992 ТЧОКОМ ввела в обращение фьючерсы на палладиум (palladium futures), а в Апреле 1997 – фьючерсы на алюминий (aluminum futures). С запуском в обращение в Июле 1999 фьючерсов на бензин и керосин (gasoline and kerosene futures) было положено открытие нового рынка – рынка нефти и нефтепродуктов. В Сентябре 2001 были введены фьючерсы на Ближневосточную нефть (Middle East crude oil futures). В

Сентябре 2003 ТЧОКОМ ввела в обращение фьючерсы на газойль (gas oil futures), однако, спустя какое-то время, торговля ими была временно приостановлена. В Мае 2004 стартовали торги опционами на фьючерсы на золото (options on gold futures). В Январе 2005 рынок каучука был полностью компьютеризирован. Токийский рынок открывается самым первым в мире, за ним идут открытия Шанхайского рынка, Лондонского рынка и, в конце концов, Нью Йоркского рынка. ТЧОКОМ-овские котировки служат ориентиром для всей Азиатской временной зоны биржевой торговли. Биржа всегда стремилась и стремится к проведению честных и прозрачных операций по формированию цен на всех своих рынках. Первоначально биржа проводила все расчёты среди брокеров через свою собственную клиринговую палату. Однако, выполняя требования пересмотренного Закона о Сырьевой Бирже (Commodity Exchange Law), ТЧОКОМ стала осуществлять эти расчёты через созданную в Мае 2005 Японскую Сырьевую Клиринговую Палату (ЯСКП; Japan Commodity Clearing House (JCCH)). ЯСКП является независимой клиринговой палатой, которая объединила в единое целое расчёты (клиринговые операции) всех Японских сырьевых бирж, став при этом единственной встречной стороной по всем таким расчётам. Крупнейшая Японская сырьевая биржа ТЧОКОМ (TOCOM) производит операции с фьючерсами на драгметаллы, такие как:- палладий, платина, серебро и золото, алюминий, каучук, керосин, бензин и газойль. А также производит физические торговые операции с сырой нефтью. Она относится к товарным торговым биржам универсального типа. Теперь (19 Июня 2012) она начинает торговлю контрактами на сельскохозяйственную продукцию Токийской Биржи Зерна (TGE). Это решение было принято на Майском (2012) заседании совета директоров. ТЧОКОМ начнёт расширение фьючерсной торговли сельскохозяйственными продуктами, при помощи привлечения широкого и разнообразного круга участвующих в торгах и прикладывая усилия к повышению надёжности рынка контрактов на различную сельскохозяйственную продукцию и улучшение комфорта для постоянных участников. Планируется, что торги будут проводиться с Января 2013 на поставку таких сельскохозяйственных продуктов, как:- Соя, Фасоль (Адзуки), Кукуруза, а также на контрактную поставку сыра и сахара. Эту новость прокомментировал Тадащи Эзаки, Исполнительный Директор Токийской Сырьевой Биржи, в том плане, что ТЧОКОМ убеждена в рентабельности и выгодности торгов контрактами на поставку сельскохозяйственной продукции. Рынок сельского хозяйства в Японии один из основных в Японии, поэтому он играет важную роль в экономике страны. 2013-Апрель-01:- Япония намерена создать рынок фьючерсов по торговле сжиженным газом – это первый шаг к созданию мирового рынка сжиженного природного газа (СПГ). Рынок, вероятно, будет быстро развиваться в ближайшие годы, ведь США активно готовятся к вывозу (или экспорту) топлива. Пока Япония платит за сжиженный газ в 4.5 раза больше, чем Америка. Сейчас единого рынка газа в мире нет, цены на ресурс сильно различаются в зависимости от региона, пишет Зэ Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal). Япония стала самым крупным в мире импортёром СПГ. Сегодня страна платит USD18 за один миллион Британских тепловых единиц сжиженного газа против обычного природного газа по цене в USD4 в США. Цены на газ, который завозит Япония, привязаны к ценам на нефть. Однако резкий рост добычи газа в США ослабил связь между рынком газа и нефти. Если будет создан рынок фьючерсов, то цены на газ можно будет полностью отвязать от цен на нефть. Различные Японские компании, в том числе электростанции, торговые дома и другие договорились о запуске нового инструмента:- фьючерсов на газ, номинированных в Долларах США. Они появятся на Токийской Сырьевой Бирже к Марту 2015. Токийская Сырьевая Биржа (ТЧОКОМ) производит операции с фьючерсами на золото, серебро, платину, палладий, каучук и хлопковую и шерстяную пряжу. Контракты на металлы продаются с 09:00 до 11:00 и с 13:00 до 15:30; на каучук – с 09:45 до 15:30 и пряжу – с 08:50 до 15:10.

THE TOKYO ROUND = ТОКИЙСКИЙ РАУНД – The Tokyo Round called for consideration to be given ‘to improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade’. Four separate agreements make up what is known as the ‘Framework Agreement’. They concern:- (i) differential and more favorable treatment for, and reciprocity and fuller participation by, developing countries in the international framework for trade; (ii) trade measures taken for balance of payments purposes; (iii) safeguard actions for development purposes; and (iv) an understanding on notification, consultation, dispute settlement and surveillance in the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). 1973–79 – The seventh round, launched in Tokyo, Japan, sees Gatt reach agreement to start reducing not only tariffs but trade barriers as well, such as subsidies and import licensing. Tariff reductions worth more than USD300 billion achieved. The Tokyo Round:- a first try to reform the system:- The Tokyo Round lasted from 1973 to 1979, with 102 countries participating. It continued GATT’s efforts to progressively reduce tariffs. The results included an average one-third cut in customs duties in the world’s nine major industrial markets, bringing the average tariff on industrial products down to 4.7%. The tariff reductions, phased in over a period of eight years, involved an element of ‘harmonization’ – the higher the tariff, the larger the cut, proportionally. In other issues, the Tokyo Round had mixed results. It failed to come to grips with the fundamental problems affecting farm trade and also stopped short of providing a modified agreement on ‘safeguards’ (emergency import measures). Nevertheless, a series of agreements on non-tariff barriers did emerge from the negotiations, in some cases interpreting existing GATT rules, in others breaking entirely new ground. In most cases, only a relatively small number of (mainly industrialized) GATT members subscribed to these agreements and arrangements. Because they were not accepted by the full GATT membership, they were often informally called ‘Codes’. They were not multilateral, but they were a beginning. Several codes were eventually amended in the Uruguay Round and turned into multilateral commitments accepted by all WTO members. Only four remained ‘plurilateral’ – those on government procurement, bovine meat, civil aircraft and dairy products. In 1997 WTO members agreed to terminate the bovine meat and dairy agreements, leaving only two. Did GATT succeed? GATT was provisional with a limited field of action, but its success over 47 years in promoting and securing the liberalization of much of world trade is incontestable. Continual reductions in tariffs alone helped spur very high rates of world trade growth during the 1950s and 1960s – around 8% a year on average. And the momentum of trade liberalization helped ensure that trade growth consistently out-paced production growth throughout the GATT era, a measure of countries’ increasing ability to trade with each other and to reap the benefits of trade. The rush of new members during the Uruguay Round demonstrated that the multilateral trading system was recognized as an anchor for development and an instrument of economic and trade reform. But all was not well. As time passed new problems arose. The Tokyo Round in the 1970s was an attempt to tackle some of these but its achievements were limited. This was a sign of difficult times to come. GATT’s success in reducing tariffs to such a low level, combined with a series of economic recessions in the 1970s and early 1980s, drove governments to devise other forms of protection for sectors facing increased foreign competition. High rates of unemployment and constant factory closures led governments in Western Europe and North America to seek bilateral market-sharing arrangements with competitors and to embark on a subsidies race to maintain their holds on agricultural trade. Both these changes undermined GATT’s credibility and effectiveness. The problem was not just a deteriorating trade policy environment. By the early 1980s the General Agreement was clearly no longer as relevant to the realities of world trade as it had been in the 1940s. For a start, world trade had become far more complex and important than 40 years before: the globalization of the world economy was underway, trade in services – not covered by GATT rules – was of major interest to more and more countries, and international investment had expanded. The expansion of services trade was also closely tied to further increases in world merchandise trade. In other respects, GATT had been found wanting. For instance, in agriculture, loopholes in the multilateral system were heavily exploited, and efforts at liberalizing agricultural trade met with little success. In the textiles and clothing sector, an exception to GATT’s normal disciplines was negotiated in the 1960s and early 1970s, leading to the Multifibre Arrangement. Even GATT’s institutional structure and its dispute settlement system were causing concern. These and other factors convinced GATT members that a new effort to reinforce and extend the multilateral system should be attempted. That effort resulted in the Uruguay

Round, the Marrakesh Declaration, and the creation of the WTO. The seventh round of GATT took place in Tokyo from 1973 until 1979. The talks managed to reduce several trade barriers in addition to USD300 billion in tariffs. Negotiations covered a range of topics including government procurement, customs valuation, subsidies, countervailing measures, antidumping, standards and import licensing. / Токийский Раунд Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) стал седьмым раундом по счёту. Старт ему положила встреча и переговоры представителей стран-участниц в Токио, Япония в 1973 и продлился до 1979. Его основной задачей и целью было достижение соглашения между 102 странами-участницами этих переговоров о начале снижения не только тарифов, но и торговых барьеров в виде субсидий и лицензирования привоза (или импорта). В результате всех состоявшихся встреч и переговоров Токийского Раунда была достигнута договорённость о снижении тарифов в размере USD300 миллиардов (Долларов США).

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. = ТОКИЙСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА, ИНК. – The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc was established on 1878-May-15, as the Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo under the direction of then-Finance Minister Okuma Shigenobu and capitalist advocate Shibusawa Eiichi. Trading began on 1878-June-01. In 1943, the exchange was combined with ten other stock exchanges in major Japanese cities to form a single Japan Securities Exchange (Nippon Shōken Torihikisho). The combined exchange was shut down and reorganized shortly after the bombing of Nagasaki. The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. was established on 1949-April-01 and reopened under its current Japanese name on 1949-May-16, pursuant to the new Securities Exchange Act. The TSE runup from 1983 to 1990 was unprecedented, in 1990 it accounted for over 60% of the world's stock market capitalization (by far the world's largest) before falling precipitously in value and rankings today, but still remains one of the 3 largest exchanges in the world by market capitalization of listed shares. The trading floor of the TSE was closed on 1999-April-30, and the exchange switched to electronic trading for all transactions. A new facility, called TSE Arrows (Tōshō Arrows), opened on 2000-May-09. In 2001, the TSE restructured itself as a corporation. Before this time, it was a membership organization. The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) or in Japanese, Tōkyō Shōken Torihikisho, is the second largest stock exchange market in the world by monetary volume located in Tokyo, Japan, second only to the New York Stock Exchange. It currently lists 2 271 domestic companies and 31 foreign companies, with a total market capitalization of over USD4 trillion. Stocks listed on the TSE are separated into the First Section (for large companies), the Second Section (for mid-sized companies), and the 'Mothers' section (for high-growth startup companies). As of March 2006, there are 1 721 First Section companies, 489 Second Section companies and 156 Mothers companies. The main indices tracking the TSE are the Nikkei 225 index of companies selected by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. (NIKKEI; Japan's largest business newspaper), the TOPIX index based on the share prices of First Section companies, and the J30 index of large industrial companies maintained by Japan's major broadsheet newspapers. Tokyo Stock Exchange Group, Inc was established on 2007-August-01. On April 16, 2007, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (TSE) became the first major exchange in the world and the first exchange in the country to acquire the certifications for 'ISO/IEC 27001:2005 / JIS Q 27001:2006', which are global standards for Information Security Management System (ISMS). The TSE previously acquired ISMS certifications according to the global standards 'BS7799-2:2002' and 'ISMS Conformity Assessment Ver. 2.0' in April 2006, and this time has completed the transition to certifications for the successive global standards 'ISO/IEC 27001:2005 / JIS Q 27001:2006'. The certifications were given in recognition of the TSE's series of information security activities functioning systematically and conforming to global standards. The TSE will continue conducting operations as an enterprise that provides exchange services with a high public value while being fully conscious of further enhancement of information security management in the future as well. ISO27001 certification is a certification scheme under which an assessment and certification body certifies conformity to 'ISO/IEC 27001:2005 / JIS Q 27001:2006', which are global standards for Information Security Management System (ISMS). 'ISO/IEC 27001:2005 / JIS Q 27001:2006' are assessment standards for ISMS. The accreditation bodies are ANAB (The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) – American Society for Quality (ASQ) National Accreditation Board) and JIPDEC (Japan Information Processing Development Corporation). The assessment standards have been revised along with the issuance of the global standard 'ISO/IEC 27001', adding new requirements such as 'Supervising/Measuring Effectiveness of Management Tactics'. The stock trading floor has attracted attention as a symbol of the securities and financial markets of our country for more than 120 years since floor trading began at the former Tokyo Stock Exchange, the predecessor of the current Tokyo Stock Exchange, on 1878-June-01. However, the stock trading floor was closed on 1999-April-30 in an effort to accelerate the speed and reduce the cost of transactions by member securities companies, and seek further efficiency in the Tokyo market. At the site of the stock trading floor, 'TSE arrows' was opened on 2000-May-09 as a new symbol of the Tokyo market. In the 1870's, a securities system was introduced in Japan and public bond negotiation began. This resulted in the request for a public trading institution; and, the 'Stock Exchange Ordinance' was enacted in May 1878. Based on this ordinance, the 'Tokyo Stock Exchange Co., Ltd.' was established on May 15, 1878; and trading began on June 1st. In March 1943, the 'Japan Securities Exchange Law' was enacted to reorganize the Stock Exchange as a war-time controlled institution. On June 30, 1943, 11 stock exchanges throughout Japan were unified and a quasi-public corporation, the 'Japan Securities Exchange', was established (dissolved in April, 1947). With worsening war conditions and air-raids on the main island of Japan, the securities market was forced to suspend trading sessions on all securities markets from August 10, 1945. It was difficult to re-open the Stock Exchange by a Memorandum of Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (SCAP) in September 1945; however, trading was restarted by unofficial group transactions in December of 1945. The Securities and Exchange Law was enacted in March of 1947, and entirely revised in April of 1948. On April 01, 1949, three stock exchanges were established in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. Trading on these exchanges began on May 16. In July of that same year, five additional stock exchanges were established in Kyoto (merged into Osaka Securities Exchange in March 2001), Kobe (dissolved in October 1967), Hiroshima (merged into Tokyo Stock Exchange in March 2000), Fukuoka, and Niigata (merged with Tokyo Stock Exchange in March 2000). In addition, the Sapporo Securities Exchange was established in April 1950. Consequently, Japan now has five stock exchanges. TSE maintains regional representative offices in each of the 3 main financial regions:- (i) in North America:- New York, State of New York (NY), the United States; (ii) in Europe:- London, the United Kingdom; and (iii) in Asia:- Beijing, China, and Singapore, Singapore. Some historic facts:- May 15, 1878 – Tokyo Stock Exchange Co., Ltd. Established; June 30, 1943 – Japan Securities Exchange, a quasi-governmental organization, created by a merger of all existing stock exchanges in Japan; April 16, 1947 – Japan Securities Exchange dissolved; April 01, 1949 – Tokyo Stock Exchange in the present form founded (opened on May 16); June 01, 1951 – margin transactions introduced; April 02, 1956 - bond trading started; October 02, 1961 - Second Section for stocks opened; October 01, 1966 – Government bonds listed for the first time after World War II; October 02, 1967 – new auction process put into practice with abolition of 'Baikai' trades (off-exchange trades by members reported as TSE contracts); April 01, 1968 – licensing system for securities companies introduced in place of registration system; July 01, 1969 – TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index) inaugurated (January 04, 1968 = 100); May 11, 1970 – trading in convertible bonds started; October 15, 1970 – TSE joined the International Federation of Stock Exchanges (FIBV); July 19, 1971 – Book Entry Clearing System for stocks introduced; April 2, 1973 – Yen-based foreign bonds listed for the first time; December 18, 1973 – Foreign Stock Section opened; September 24, 1974 – Market Information System (MIS) put into operation; April 01, 1977 – ad valorem brokerage commission system introduced; January 23, 1982 – Computer-assisted Order Routing & Execution System (CORES) introduced; May 13, 1985 – trading started in new market building; October 19, 1985 – trading in 10-year Japanese government bond futures started; February 01, 1986 – 10 securities companies including first 6 foreign companies joined the TSE membership; May 23, 1988 – 22 securities companies including 16 foreign companies joined the TSE membership;

September 03, 1988 – trading in TOPIX futures started; October 20, 1989 – trading in TOPIX options started; December 01, 1989 – trading in US T-Bond futures started; May 11, 1990 – trading in options on Japanese government bond futures started; November 19, 1990 – 10 securities companies including 3 foreign companies joined the TSE membership; November 26, 1990 – Floor Order Routing and Execution System (FORES) introduced; October 09, 1991 – Central Depository & Clearing System began its operation; April 01, 1994 – partial (over 1 billion Yen) deregulation of brokerage commission was effected; May 29, 1995 – Investment Trust Beneficiary Certificate linked to 'Nikkei 300 Stock Index Listed Fund' listed; February 16, 1996 – trading in 5-year Japanese Government bond futures started; July 18, 1997 – trading in equity options started; January 23, 1998 – trading in sector-stock price index futures started; April 01, 1998 – partial (over 50 million Yen) deregulation of brokerage commission was effected; April 02, 1998 – calculation of new stock price index series started; June 29, 1998 – ToSTNeT introduced; July 01, 1998 – TDnet (Timely Disclosure Network) system introduced; December 01, 1998 – abolition of restriction on off-exchange trading for listed securities; April 02, 1999 – 50th Anniversary Ceremony was held; April 30, 1999 – stock trading floor was closed; June 01, 1999 – Target (TSE wide area network) introduced; October 01, 1999 – liberalization of brokerage commission; October 01, 1999 – abolition of the fixed number of members was effected; November 11, 1999 – The MOTHERS market for high-growth and emerging companies established; March 01, 2000 – Hiroshima and Niigata stock exchanges merge into TSE; May 09, 2000 – opening of TSE ARROWS; November 01, 2001 – Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. established after demutualization of TSE; January 14, 2003 – commencement of operations at Japan Securities Clearing Corporation; August 01, 2007 – Tokyo Stock Exchange Group, Inc. established; October 17, 2007 – establishment of Tokyo Stock Exchange Regulation; November 01, 2007 – commencement of operations at Tokyo Stock Exchange Regulation. The stock trading floor has attracted attention as a symbol of the securities and financial markets of our country for more than 120 years since floor trading began at the former Tokyo Stock Exchange, the predecessor of the current Tokyo Stock Exchange, on June 01, 1878. However, the stock trading floor was closed on April 30, 1999 in an effort to accelerate the speed and reduce the cost of transactions by member securities companies, and seek further efficiency in the Tokyo market. At the site of the stock trading floor, 'TSE arrows' was opened on May 09, 2000 as a new symbol of the Tokyo market. In the early Meiji era (in the 1880s), floor clerks worked in kimono. In the middle of the Meiji era (in the 1890s), the stock trading floor was renewed as the scale of the market expanded. The most actively traded stock was the former Tokyo Stock Exchange's stock. In the early Showa era (in the 1930s), a great deal of government bonds were issued during wartime. Floor trading was suspended in August 1945 with aggravation of the war situation. After the war ended, the stock trading floor was occupied by the General Headquarters (GHQ) until January 1948. The Japan Securities Exchange was dissolved in 1947 while a large number of shares were reallocated to public investors due to a breakup of Japanese 'Zaibatsu' conglomerates. Possessing stocks immediately became popular with securities privatization and promotions. Trading at the Tokyo Stock Exchange resumed in May, 1949. 12 U-shaped trading posts were placed at the time of opening of Tokyo Stock Exchange (May 1949). 1959 to the end of the former stock trading floor. Black Boards at the stock trading floor:- prices of transactions were written on the black board with chalk. In the 1960s, the securities industry suffered from the heaviest blow in the postwar era due to the slumping economy and sluggish stock and investment trust trading. In January 1968, the regulatory frameworks of securities companies were shifted to a licensing system. Floor trading when the market price information system began operations:- the prices of stocks were displayed on the electronic signboard when the market information system began operating at the stock trading floor (September, 1974). GEKITAKU (clappers which were beaten when transactions were executed):- GEKITAKU trading, group competitive call auction trading started in the middle of the era where stocks issued by Tokyo Stock Exchange were traded in December 1900, and continued until December 1982. A boom in stocks started around 1985 when the new stock trading floor was opened. Floor trading at the new stock trading floor:- introduction of a system to streamline operations at stock trading floor (November, 1990). TSE computerized relevant operations at the stock trading floor, such as placing and matching orders, which had been done manually. With the computerization of the operations, placing orders on-line became possible also for stocks traded in the stock trading floor if the order was a small lot (less than specific volume), which resulted in accelerating computerization of relevant operations at the stock trading floor. Floor trading at the new stock trading floor (mid-1990s):- accelerating the computerization gradually reduced the number of clerks on the stock trading floor. / Токио Кабущики Торихкизё (Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo) по указанию тогдашнего Министра Финансов Японии Окума Щигэнобу (Okuma Shigenobu) и капиталиста адвоката Щибусава Эйци (Shibusawa Eiichi). Ниппон Щёкэн Торихкизё (Nippon Shōken Torihikisho). Тощё (Tōshō). Мейзи (Meiji). Щёва (Showa). Японские Заибацу (Zaibatsu). индекс по 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225 index) по компаниям, выбранным Нихон Кейзай Щимбун, Инк. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.) . Токийская Фондовая Биржа Ко., Лтд (Tokyo Stock Exchange Co., Ltd; Японское название – Токио Кабущики Торихкизё (Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo)) была образована 15 Мая 1878 по указанию тогдашнего Министра Финансов Японии Окума Щигэнобу (Okuma Shigenobu) и капиталиста адвоката Щибусава Эйци (Shibusawa Eiichi). Первые торги на бирже состоялись 01 Июня 1878. В те времена торговцы акциями, собиравшиеся на бирже, надевали исключительно национальную одежду – кимоно. 30 Июня 1943 в ходе объединения с ещё десятью другими фондовыми биржами крупнейших городов Японии была создана единая Японская Биржа Ценных Бумаг (Japan Securities Exchange; Японское название – Ниппон Щёкэн Торихкизё (Nippon Shōken Torihikisho)). Однако просуществовала она недолго и в конце II Мировой Войны после атомных бомбардировок Нагасаки и Хиросимы с 10 Августа 1945 торги на бирже были остановлены, а 16 Апреля 1947 она была закрыта. В здании биржи расположились Американские военные. До Января 1948 в нём находился Генеральный Штаб оккупационных войск, которые управляли страной вплоть до момента возвращения всей власти Японскому правительству в начале 1950-х. Всё это время торговля ценными бумагами в стране продолжалась, правда, все сделки заключались не публично, а частным образом между конкретными инвесторами и владельцами акций и облигаций. В соответствии с новым пересмотренным в Апреле 1948 Актом о Фондовой Бирже (Securities Exchange Act) Токийская Фондовая Биржа, Инк. (Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.) была образована вновь 01 Апреля 1949, а 16 Мая 1949 состоялось её повторное официальное открытие под своим текущим Японским названием – Токио Щёкэн Торихкизё (Tōkyō Shōken Torihikisho). Токийская Фондовая Биржевая Группа, Инк. (Tokyo Stock Exchange Group, Inc.) была образована 01 Августа 2007. Токийская Фондовая Биржа по рыночной капитализации уступает только Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже. Сейчас на ней торгуется около 2 300 ценных бумаг Японских компаний и свыше 30 бумаг зарубежных эмитентов. Среди крупнейших компаний, разместивших свои акции на Токийской бирже, можно встретить множество транснациональных гигантов из разных отраслей:- автомобильных концернов Хонда (Honda), Мацда (Mazda), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Тойота (Toyota), производителей высокотехнологичных устройств Коника Миноlта (Konica Minolta), Никон (Nikon), Олимпас (Olympus), Касио (Casio), Сони (Sony), крупнейших Японских банков и других финансовых организаций. На долю Токийской биржи приходится свыше 80% биржевого оборота страны. Основными продавцами и покупателями являются институциональные владельцы ценных бумаг. В Японии индивидуальные владельцы имеют лишь 20% обращающихся на бирже акций, а 80% принадлежит финансовым учреждениям, страховым компаниям и корпорациям. Владельцы акций рассчитывают не на дивиденды (в начале 1990 они были в 70 раз меньше рыночной стоимости акций), а на повышение курса акций и получение дохода в результате продажи акций по более высокому курсу (среднегодовой доход на проданную акцию выпуска 1980–1994 составил 34.7%). Основной метод торговли – открытый двойной аукцион, торговля с голоса в биржевой толпе 'зараба'. До 80% всех обращающихся в стране акций продаётся и покупается на Токийской Фондовой Бирже. Из 1.3–1.5 миллионов зарегистрированных в Японии акционерных фирм здесь зарегистрировано 1 517, но на них

приходится более 25% всех производимых товаров и услуг. В 2005 Токийская Фондовая Биржа заняла почётное второе место в мировой классификации крупнейших фондовых рынков мира. В её состав вошли 2 500 компаний, приносящих ежегодно более 3 000 триллионов дохода в Долларах США. Послевоенное Азиатское чудо – быстрый рост экономических и финансовых систем крупнейших стран региона – естественно, затронул и Японию. Страна стала выходить в лидеры мировой экономики за счёт своих технологических разработок и прогрессивных инноваций. И хотя на самой бирже до 1974 года не существовало даже электронных табло и цены на все бумаги писались обычным мелом на чёрной доске, стоимость акций Японских компаний с 1968 постоянно росла. Именно в это время правительством Японии были введены необходимые ограничения на деятельность брокеров и некоторые новые правила проведения биржевых операций. Особенно заметным рост ценных бумаг стал в период с 1983 по 1990 – за эти семь лет Токийская Фондовая Биржа стала первой в мире по рыночной капитализации размещённых здесь компаний (60% объёма мирового фондового рынка было сосредоточено именно в столице Японии). Успешная стратегия конкурентов из Нью Йорка вскоре изменила ситуацию, однако второе место прочно закрепилось за Токийской биржей. Электронная Эра:- 30 Апреля 1999 на крупнейшей фондовой бирже Японии закончилась эпоха ‘живых’ торгов – площадки, на которых находились брокеры, проводившие сделки, были закрыты. Вся торговля перешла в электронный рынок. Несколько раз использование электронных систем приводило к серьёзным сбоям в торговых процессах. Так, 01 Ноября 2005 биржа смогла проработать только полтора часа. Через 90 минут после открытия торгов отказала установленная накануне компьютерная система торгов, разработанная компанией Фуджитцу (Fujitsu). Работа фондовой площадки остановилась на четыре с половиной часа, что стало рекордным простоем в новейшей истории Токийской биржи. Другой неприятный случай произошёл из-за того, что во время проведения IPO компании Дьжей.-Ком (J-Com) 08 Декабря 2005 сотрудник фирмы Мизухо Сэкьюрэтиз (Mizuho Securities), осуществлявшей техническую поддержку размещения акций, ввёл при выставлении ценных бумаг на продажу ошибочные данные. Вместо того, чтобы назначить цену одной акции в 610 000 Иен, он выставил 610 000 акций за 1 Иену. В первые же секунды торгов наиболее находчивые и быстрые брокеры начали скупать за бесценок акции Дьжей.-Ком. Администраторы биржи поняли ошибку и постарались отменить совершённые операции. Однако несмотря на приложенные усилия потери Дьжей.-Ком составили 347 миллионов Долларов США – эту сумму эмитенту поровну возместили Токийская Фондовая Биржа и Мизухо Сэкьюрэтиз. Последний крупный сбой произошёл на бирже в Январе 2006, когда количество сделок, проведённых на ней, превысило 4.5 миллиона и торги остановились на 20 минут. Правительство Японии обязало владельцев биржи подготовить программу совершенствования компьютерной системы, которая позволила бы предотвращать такие сбои в будущем. Сейчас компании, акции которых торгуются на Токийской бирже, делятся на три большие группы:- (i) первая секция (компании с крупной капитализацией); (ii) вторая секция (средние компании); и (iii) секция Mothers (этим Английским словом (Мамочки) на Токийской бирже называют наиболее быстро растущие компании и отрасли рынка – термин появился из неточной аббревиатуры для соответствующего понятия Market of the High-Growth and Emerging Stocks). Примерно 65% эмитентов входят в первую секцию, меньше всего компаний попадают в ‘материнский’ список. Стоимость всех ценных бумаг, торгующихся на Токийской Фондовой Бирже, превышает 5 триллионов Долларов США. Основными показателями состояния дел на Токийской Фондовой Бирже являются два главных индекса:- 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225) и ТОПИКС (TOPIX). Из них самым востребованным у инвесторов и брокеров стал, конечно, Никкэй, который рассчитывается как среднее взвешенное значение цен акций 225 наиболее активно торгующихся компаний Токийской Фондовой Биржи. 07 Сентября 1950 этот индекс впервые был опубликован под названием TSE Adjusted Stock Price Average, а с 1970 он вычисляется Японской газетой Nihon Keizai Shimbun. От сокращенного названия газеты и произошло новое название индекса – Никкэй. Индекс TOPIX рассчитывается самой Токийской Фондовой Биржей как среднее взвешенное значение цен акций всех компаний первой секции биржи, находящихся в свободном обращении. Этот индекс впервые был опубликован 01 Июля 1969 со значением 100 пунктов. Сегодня TOPIX рассчитывается каждые 15 секунд. Фондовые индексы Токийской биржи:- TOPIX или ТОПИКС (Tokyo Stock Price Index) – биржевой индекс Токийской Фондовой Биржи, рассчитываемый как среднее взвешенное по рыночной капитализации значение цен акций, находящиеся в свободном обращении, компаний, принадлежащих к первому сегменту Токийской Фондовой Биржи, то есть компании с высокой капитализацией. Индекс был перенесён из торговой системы, где учитывались общее число выпущенных акций, в систему с учётом только тех акций, которые находятся в свободном обращении. Перенос происходил в три этапа с Октября 2005 по Июнь 2006. Хотя изменения были только технические, но они оказали огромный эффект на индекс, поскольку у многих Японских компаний большое количество акций, просто удерживаются у руках деловых партнеров, как часть сложного альянса, такие акции ещё долго не будут включены в расчёты средневзвешенного индекса компаний. Впервые ТОПИКС (TOPIX) был опубликован 01 Июля 1969 с базовым значением 100 пунктов. Список компаний, охваченных биржевым индексом, пересматривается два раза в год – в Январе компании могут быть добавлены или удалены из списка, в Июле – только добавлены. 225 от НИККЭЙ (NIKKEI 225 Stock Average) – один из важнейших фондовых индексов Японии. Значение индекса вычисляется как простое среднее арифметическое цен акций 225 наиболее активно торгуемых компаний первой, которую часто называют элитной, секции Токийской Фондовой Биржи. Впервые индекс был опубликован 07 Сентября 1950 под названием TSE Adjusted Stock Price Average. С 1970 индекс вычисляется Японской экономической газетой Нихон Кейзай Щимбун (Nihon Keizai Shimbun). Новое название индекса произошло от сокращённого названия самой газеты – Никкэй. Список компаний, охваченных Индексом Никкэй (Nikkei), пересматривается как минимум раз в год, в Октябре. Японское чудо:- с 1983 по 1990-е Токийская Фондовая Биржа пережила головокружительный взлёт, сосредоточив в себе более 60% капитализации глобального рынка ценных бумаг. Этот этап, названный впоследствии периодом ‘экономики мыльного пузыря’, можно считать бурным финалом ‘японского чуда’. Страна увлеклась повальной спекуляцией акциями компаний, торгующих землей и недвижимостью. Цены на них росли, как на дрожжах. Банки раздавали щедрые кредиты направо и налево. А кончилось всё тем, что пузырь лопнул. Цены обвалились, по стране прокатилась волна банкротств, кредиты остались невозвращёнными, и ‘чудо’ сменилось самым продолжительным в послевоенной истории экономическим спадом. Он длился все 1990-е, а окончательное восстановление рынка акций произошло только в прошлом году. Отдельные потрясения происходят и по сей день, но они носят преимущественно технический характер. Так, к примеру, 01 Ноября 2005 после установки нового компьютерного оборудования на бирже произошёл самый серьёзный в истории системный сбой. Зависшая операционная система компании Фуджитцу (Fujitsu) парализовала торги Токийской бирже на четыре с половиной часа. Вторая беда случилась через месяц и привела к полной смене высшего руководства биржи. 08 Декабря 2005 на Токийской Фондовой Бирже дебютировала рекрутинговая компания Дьжей.-Ком (J-Com) с весьма дорогими акциями стоимостью 610 000 Иен (более 7 000 Долларов США). Однако вместо того, чтобы предложить одну акцию фирмы за указанную сумму, сотрудник брокерской компании неверным нажатием клавиши выставил 610 000 акций по 1 Иене (0.84 цента) за каждую. Они были мгновенно раскуплены, причём число проданных акций в 42 раза превосходило их реальное количество (14 500). Ошибка была замечена не сразу, но и после того, как она была обнаружена, возникли технические сложности с отменой операции. В результате пришлось выкупать весь пакет за его настоящую стоимость. Досадная опечатка обошлась компании в 347 миллионов Долларов США. История умалчивает, что стало с несчастным неловким брокером, но, чтобы восстановить доверие инвесторов, Президенту Токийской Фондовой Биржи и ещё троим управляющим высшего звена пришлось уйти в отставку, взяв на себя ответственность за несовершенство

компьютерной системы. Токийская Фондовая Биржа – самая большая фондовая биржа в Японии. Токийская Фондовая Биржа – одна из самых крупных, самых важных и самых активных фондовых рынков в мире. Среднее Значение Фондового индекса Никкэй (Nikkei Stock Average) известно как 225 от Никкэй и 500 от Никкэй – главные индексы, которые рассчитываются по формуле, аналогичной промышленному индексу Дау Дьжонз. Индекс Токийской Фондовой Биржи (TOPIX, Tokyo Stock Price Index) – составной индекс всех акций в первой секции биржи. Операции производятся дважды в день с 09:00 до 11:00 и с 13:00 до 15:00. Расчёт – поставка на третий рабочий день после подписания контракта.

TOLA = ТОЛА – (1) Tola is a traditional unit of weight in India and South Asia. Like the seer and the maund, the tola varied considerably from one area to another. The official size in British India was 180 grains, which is about 0.411 4 ounce (avoirdupois) or 11.664 grams. There are 80 tolas in a seer, 3 200 in a maund. / Как Сир (Seer) или (Maund). Под Толой понимается традиционная единица веса в Индии и Юго-Восточной Азии.

(2) Tola is the traditional Indian unit of weight for gold. 1 tola = 0.374 878 Troy ounces = 11.663 8 grams. The most popular sized bar is 10 tola = 3.748 78 Troy ounces. Weights are for 999.9 gold purity. / В Индии под Толой понимается традиционная единица веса для золота. Самым распространённым размером слитка золота 999.9-й пробы является вес в 10 тол, равный 3.748 78 Тройским унциям.

TOLERANCE = ДОПУСК – (1) Tolerance is any variation in trait's readings mutually agreed between the parties of the contract as acceptable beyond the Control Limit. / Допуск – любое изменение показателей характеристики качества, превышающее Контрольный Лимит, приемлемое в соответствии со взаимной договоренностью контрактных сторон. Под Допуском понимается разность между наибольшим и наименьшим предельными значениями (размерами) какого-либо параметра.

(2) Tolerance is the maximum permissible positive or negative deviation between the value of a quantity as determined according to BISFA (short for the Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles or The International Bureau for the Standardization of Man-made Fibres; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) methods and the value quoted for the consignment. Normally, the tolerance is a percentage of the quoted value. / Допуск – максимально допустимое положительное или отрицательное отклонение между величиной количества, которая определена в соответствии с методами Бюро Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Стандардизасьён дэ Фибру Артифисиэл (Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles) – Международного Бюро по Стандартизации Искусственных Волокон, и величиной, расцениваемой для партии товара.

(3) Tolerance is the range of color difference that is acceptable to say that the color is a commercial match. Most usually an agreement is made between buyer and seller concerning color acceptability. / Допуск – диапазон .

TOLERANCE = ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ (или ВЫНОСЛИВОСТЬ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ) – Tolerance is an ability to continue normal growth or function when exposed to a potentially harmful agent. Plant growth and/or productivity relatively unaffected by the presence of disease. Tolerance is an ability of a plant to withstand stress without yield reduction or injury. / Под Толерантностью, от Латинского слова Tolerantia, означающее Терпение, понимается:- (i) иммунологическое состояние организма, при котором он неспособен синтезировать антитела в ответ на введение определённого антигена при сохранении иммунной реактивности к другим антигенам; проблема такой толерантности имеет значение при пересадке органов и тканей; (ii) способность организма переносить неблагоприятное влияние того или иного фактора среды; или (iii) терпимость к чужим верованиям, мнениям и поведению.

TOLERANCE OF COMMERCIAL MASS = ДОПУСК ПО КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ МАССЕ (или ДОПУСКАЕМОЕ ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ПО КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ МАССЕ) – Tolerance Of Commercial Mass:- xxxxx. See also Mass. Tolerance is the permissible deviation from a standard (measurement). Weight Allowance or Tolerance is an allowance made for differences in weights due to variations in scales or inherent nature of goods. In natural fibers, Commercial Weight is the dry weight of fibers or yarns plus the commercial moisture regain.

TOLERANCE OF INVOICE MASS = ДОПУСК ПО МАССЕ В СЧЁТЕ–ФАКТУРЕ (или ДОПУСКАЕМОЕ ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ПО МАССЕ В СЧЁТЕ–ФАКТУРЕ) – Tolerance Of Invoice Mass is the maximum permitted deviation between the value of the commercial mass as determined according to BISFA (short for the Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles or The International Bureau for the Standardization of Man-made Fibres; headquartered in Brussels, Belgium) methods and the invoice mass as indicated on the documents of sale of the consignment, expressed as a percentage of the invoice mass. See also Mass. / Бюро Этэрнасьёналь пур ля Стандардизасьён дэ Фибру Артифисиэл (Bureau International pour la Standardisation des Fibres Artificielles).

TOLLING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ПО ДАВАЛЬЧЕСКОЙ СХЕМЕ – Tolling:- under a tolling agreement a power marketer or commercial electricity customer provides the fuel, say natural gas, to produce electricity for the marketer or customer at an agreed spark spread, and receives the rights to electricity output. In reference to electricity, an arrangement whereby a party moves fuel to a power generator and receives kiloWatt hours (kWh) in return for a preestablished fee. / выработка (output). По отношению к электричеству, договорённость, в соответствии с которой одна сторона завозит топливо генерирующей энергоустановке, являющейся второй стороной, и получает от неё килоВатт-часы (кВт) электроэнергии в обмен на выплату предварительно оговорённого вознаграждения.

TOLLING CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА ПЕРЕРАБОТКУ (или РАСХОДЫ НА ПЕРЕРАБОТКУ ПО ДАВАЛЬЧЕСКОЙ СХЕМЕ) – In mining industry, Tolling Charges are the charges or margins for converting concentrate into finished metal. These include treatment charges and refining charges (TC/RCs), price participation and price sharing for copper concentrate and roasting charges for molybdenum concentrate. / В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, . Они включают расходы по обработке и расходы по рафинированию (РО/PP), .

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE = ТОЛУОЛ ДИИЗОЦИАНАТ – Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI) is a starting material for the production of polyurethane. It is used primarily in the automotive industry (for example, in seat cushions and interiors) and the furniture industry (for example, for flexible foams for mattresses or cushioning, or in wood coating). / Толуол Диизоцианат (Toluene Diisocyanate).

TOMBSTONE KERNEL = ПОРАЖЁННАЯ ГНИЛЬЮ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОРАЖЁННОЕ ГНИЛЬЮ ЯДРО, или ФУЗАРИОЗНОЕ ЗЕРНО) – Tombstone Kernel is an obsolete term for a fusarium-damaged kernel.

TOMENTUM = ВОЙЛОК (или НАБИВКА) – Tomentum is a layer of matted woolly threads on the surface of a plant. Often the hairs are white, giving the surface a silvery appearance. Latin = Cushion Stuffing. Tomentose:- of a surface covered with tomentum. Tomentous:- of a surface covered with tomentum. Tomentosum:- epiphet of a plant covered with tomentum. / Войлок на листьях и стебле.

TOMMING OFF = ЗАКЛИНИВАНИЕ – Tomming Off:- using wedges between cargo and the ship's side or a bulkhead to prevent movement of the goods during transit. / Использование клиньев или клинышков между грузом и бортом корабля или переборки (перегородки) для предотвращения смещения товаров в процессе транзита.

TOM NEXT = TOMORROW NEXT

TOMORROW NEXT = РАСЧЁТАМИ СЛЕДУЮЩЕГО УТРА (или РАСЧЁТАМИ ЗАВТРА И НА СЛЕДУЮЩИЙ ДЕНЬ) – Tomorrow Next:- simultaneous buying of a currency for delivery the following day and selling for the spot day or vice versa. Foreign exchange and money market trades executed tomorrow for delivery on the next business day. TOM/NEXT refers to the time period commencing one business day forward from the present and ending one business day later (usually spot). In precious metals, generally refers to the swap rate for borrowing or lending metal vs USD for this time period, which is typically used to manage short-term liquidity flows.

TON = ТОННА – (1) Ton is a metric unit of mass, equal to 1 000 kilograms (kg), or approximately 2 204.623 pounds avoirdupois. This metric ton is a bit smaller than the British long ton. The metric ton is now known officially as the Tonne. Unit of weight measurement:- 1 000 kilograms (metric ton) or 2 240 lb (long ton). 1 ton of natural gas liquids (NGLs) equals 1.9 standard cubic meters of oil equivalent. 1 ton equals 7.33 barrels of oil (average API gravity). Barrels per ton vary from origin to origin. / 2 204.623. Под Тонной, от Французского слова Tonne, от средневекового Латинского слова Tunna, означающее Бочка, понимается основная метрическая единица массы в Системе Единиц МТС, то есть внесистемная единица, допускаемая к применению наравне с единицей СИ килограммом (кг). Одна метрическая тонна равна 1 000 килограммам. Обозначение:- т. В Соединённом Королевстве в Британской Империальной Системе применяется длинная тонна, равная 2 240 Британским торговым фунтам или 1 016.047 килограммам, а в Соединённых Штатах Америки – короткая тонна, равная 2 000 Британским торговым фунтам или 907.185 килограммам. В Соединённом Королевстве пробирная тонна равна 32.666 7 граммам (г), а в Соединённых Штатах Америки пробирная тонна равна 29.166 7 граммам (г).

(2) Unit of weight or measurement used as a basis for the calculation of freights (Freight Ton (FT)). Ton is a traditional unit of volume used for measuring the cargo of a ship, truck, train, or other freight carrier. This freight ton is exactly 40 cubic feet, or approximately 1.132 6 cubic meters. However, the term Freight Ton is also being used to mean a metric ton of freight, volume not specified. Perhaps because of this confusion, the 40 cubic foot unit is often called the Measurement Ton (MTON). But the confusion seems impossible to dispel; some shippers are now using Measurement Ton to mean a metric ton of freight. To further complicate the situation, the freight ton is also called the US Shipping Ton; the British shipping ton is 5% larger at 42 cubic feet (1.189 3 cubic meters).

(3) Ton is the unit of volume used traditionally to measure the 'displacement' of ships, especially warships. One way to describe the size of a ship is to state the volume of sea water it displaces when it is afloat: in other words, the volume of that part of the ship below the waterline. The actual weight of sea water varies somewhat according to its temperature and how salty it is, but for this purpose it has been agreed that a long ton of sea water occupies about 35 cubic feet. Accordingly the displacement ton is defined to be exactly 35 cubic feet, or approximately 0.991 1 cubic meter. Since this is a much smaller unit than the register ton, warships have a much higher 'tonnage' than merchant ships of approximately the same dimensions. The symbol DT is recommended for this unit.

(4) Ton is the unit used traditionally to measure the cargo capacity of a merchant ship. During the Middle Ages, merchant ships were rated by the number of tuns of wine they could carry. Today the merchant marine ton is defined to be exactly 100 cubic feet, or approximately 2.831 68 cubic meters. This unit is often called the Register Ton, since it is recorded in official registers of ships. The symbol RT seems to be in wide use for this unit, but it is also used for the refrigeration ton. / Регистровая тонна – единица объёма (вместимости), равная 2.831 68 кубическим метрам ($м^3$).

(5) Ton is the traditional unit of weight equal to 20 hundredweight. In the United States and Canada, there are 100 pounds in the hundredweight and exactly 2 000 pounds (907.185 kilograms) in the ton. In Britain, there are 112 pounds in the hundredweight and 2 240 pounds (1 016.047 kilograms) in the ton. To distinguish between the two units, the British ton is called the Long Ton and the American one is the short ton. In old England, a 'tun' was a large cask used to store wine. Because these tuns were of standard size, more or less, the tun came to represent both a volume unit, indicating the capacity of a cask, and also a weight unit, indicating the weight of a cask when it was full. The best symbol to use for this unit is tn. In the US mining industry, T is used to distinguish the traditional ton from the metric ton, but T is the International System of Units (Le Système International d'Unités (SI)) symbol for the tesla. The symbol t, traditionally used for the long or short ton, is now reserved for the metric ton. / Лё Систэм Этэрнасьёналь д'Юните (Эс.И. или, как её уже устоялось называть в России, СИ).

TONGUE TEAR STRENGTH = КРЕПОСТЬ НА РАЗРЫВ ЯЗЫЧКОВ – Tearing Strength of Textile Fabrics by Tongue (Single Rip) Procedure (ASTM D2261):- a large variety of tests are used throughout the textile industry to evaluate the performance and quality of fabrics. ASTM D2261 test method uses the tongue (single rip) procedure to measure the tearing strength of fabrics. In this test method, a cut is made in a rectangular specimen, which starts a tear. By cutting the material, two 'tongues' are formed. A reference line is drawn to indicate the point to tear. One tongue is placed in the upper jaw and one tongue is placed in the lower jaw. As the test is run, the jaw move apart and the fabric tears along the precut segment. The resulting data reflects the strength of the yarns, fiber bonds, and fiber interlocks, as well as their resistance to tearing. When testing to this standard, it is important to consider data rate. To consistently and accurately measure the tear strength of your material, it's important to remember that the data sampling rate has to be high enough that the test peaks and troughs are captured. We recommend using either a 3300 or 5900 universal testing machine fitted with pneumatic side action grips. The type of jaw faces varies depending on your material; however we typically recommend rubber or wave profile faces. Tongue Tear Strength is the average force required to tear a rectangular sample with a cut in the edge at the center of the shorter side. The two tongues are gripped in a tensile tester and the force required to continue and tear is measured. Tongue Tear Test is a simple tearing test where the tearing takes place alon the weakest region of the leather specimen. A 5 mm dia. Hole is punched into the leather at a point one-third of the length of the specimen, 75 x 25 mm. From one end on the central line of the specimen. The leather specimen is then cut into two tongues at right angles to the grain surface for two-third of its length. The ends of the two tongues formed are clamped to the two jaws of the tensile tester. The load required for continuing the tear is noted. The tearing strength actually indicates about the strength of the fibers and their cohesive force. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Метод определения прочности ткани на раздирание:- у каждой полоски делается продольный надрез по её средней линии для получения двух 'язычков'.

TON MILE = ТОННО·МИЛЯ – Ton Mile is a measurement used in the economics of transportation to designate one ton being moved one mile. This is useful to the shipper because it includes the distance to move a commodity in the calculation. / Грузонапряжённость железнодорожных линий, показатель интенсивности использования железнодорожной сети; величина грузонапряжённость (или густоты перевозок) измеряется количеством тонно·километров (т·км), приходящихся на 1 км эксплуатационной длины железных дорог (эксплуатационная длина железных дорог бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) не включает протяжения вторых и третьих главных, а также станционных путей). Мощность грузопотока может быть измерена

также количеством тонн груза, провезённых через определённое сечение (пункт) железнодорожной сети за определённый период времени. Средняя грузонапряжённость сети железных дорог бывшего СССР за послевоенные годы возросла более чем в 4 раза:- с 4.3 миллионов т·км/км в 1940 до 18.5 миллионов т·км/км в 1970; на отдельных направлениях железнодорожные сети средняя грузонапряжённость колебалась от 1 до 70 миллионов т·км/км и более. Средняя грузонапряжённость железнодорожной сети Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) составляла 3.5 миллиона т·км/км в 1968; в Федеративной Республике Германия (ФРГ) – 2.0 и Франции – 1.7 миллиона т·км/км, то есть в 5–10 раз ниже, чем в СССР. Показатель грузонапряжённости применяется также и к другим наземным, а также водным путям сообщения. Грузооборот, основной условно-натуральный экономический показатель продукции транспорта как особой отрасли материального производства. Представляет собой произведение количества перевезённого груза (в тоннах (т)) и расстояния перевозки (в километрах (км)). Измеряется тонно·километрами (т·км) нетто (на морском транспорте – тонно-милями, где миля = 1.852 км), то есть без веса подвижного состава, в котором груз перемещается. Следовательно, грузооборот транспорта зависит от массы перевозимого груза и дальности перевозки. Масса груза, в свою очередь, обусловлена объёмом и структурой производства различной продукции, а также зависит от коэффициента перевозимости или коэффициента повторности перевозок (смотрите Грузовые Перевозки). На дальность перевозки грузов влияют:- размер территории и размещение природных богатств, предприятий по отношению к источникам сырья, топлива и районам потребления продукции, степень развитости самой транспортной сети (наличие кратчайших или только кружных линий) и так далее. В свою очередь, на дальность перевозок (и на связанные с нею размеры грузооборота) оказывают воздействие:- общественный способ производства материальных благ, особенности процесса обращения продукции и товаров (стихийного – в капиталистических странах, планомерного – в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и в других странах социализма). Стихийность капиталистического обращения товаров вызывает огромное количество встречных, излишне дальних, излишне повторных и других нерациональных перевозок и, соответственно, искусственно увеличенный излишний грузооборот. Этому способствуют неравномерность размещения производительных сил в капиталистическом мире, отрыв большой части обрабатывающей промышленности от источников сырья и рынков сбыта продукции. Известно, что небольшое число индустриально развитых государств (Соединённые Штаты Америки (США), Великобритания, Федеративная Республика Германия (ФРГ), Франция, Япония, Италия, Бельгия и другие) сосредоточили в своих руках почти всю обрабатывающую промышленность капиталистического мира, нередко получая нужное сырьё издалека. В то же время бывшие колониальные и экономически отсталые страны завозят из индустриально развитых государств (подчас за тысячи километров) продукцию обрабатывающей промышленности, хотя многие виды этой продукции могли бы производить у себя. Увеличению грузооборота способствует и узкая специализация экономически отсталых стран на производстве одного или нескольких видов продукции, например, Бразилии на производстве Кофе, Венесуэлы – нефти, Чили – медной руды и селитры, Цейлона – чая и так далее. Этим объясняется быстрый рост грузопотоков в межконтинентальных сообщениях, осуществляемых в основном морским транспортом (удельный его вес в общем грузообороте мирового транспорта – свыше 2/3). Социалистическое плановое хозяйство, в отличие от капиталистического, располагает большими возможностями для всесторонней рационализации экономических связей и перевозок, особенно в сфере обращения, и на этой основе – возможностями относительно сократить грузооборот и связанные с ним затраты народного хозяйства на транспорт. Упорядочению и устранению излишнего грузооборота, в частности, содействуют:- рационализация размещения производительных сил с тем, чтобы стоимость продукции у потребителя была минимальной по сумме затрат на её производство и транспортировку; построение оптимальных планов снабжения, сбыта и перевозок (недопущение излишне дальних, встречных и других нерациональных перевозок). Значительный опыт СССР показывает, что построенные на основе применения точных математических методов и электронно-вычислительных машин (ЭВМ) общесоюзные (общесетевые) оптимальные планы перевозок массовых грузов позволяют значительно сократить объём грузооборота (в т·км). На экономически слаборазвитые и развивающиеся страны приходится лишь около 20% всего грузооборота (включая перевозки и в международном сообщении) и менее 8% грузооборота во внутреннем сообщении, в то время как они занимают почти половину территории земного шара, на которой проживает около 45% населения. Неравномерно развивается грузооборот и по видам транспорта. Так, грузооборот всех видов транспорта за 1950–67 возрос в среднем на 219% (в том числе во внутренних сообщениях на 146%). За тот же период грузооборот железных дорог увеличился лишь на 113%, автотранспорта – на 249%, внутреннего водного транспорта – на 93%, морского – на 277% , трубопроводного – на 382%, а газопроводного – на 518%. Около 70% всего грузооборота развивающихся стран составляют морские перевозки флота Либерии, формально являющегося самым крупным в мире, а также Панамы и некоторых других стран. Фактически этим флотом владеют крупные монополии США и ряда стран Западной Европы. Суда этих монополий лишь фиктивно приписаны к портам малых стран с целью уклониться от уплаты больших налогов. Именно этой причиной объясняется сравнительно малый грузооборот морского флота США несмотря на большие размеры флота. По ориентировочным расчётам, действующая мировая статистика примерно втрое преувеличивает долю развивающихся стран в мировом грузообороте (с 6 до 19%) и соответственно преуменьшает долю развитых капиталистических стран. На долю морского транспорта приходится около 2/3 всего грузооборота, главным образом за счёт огромной дальности перевозки грузов, особенно в международных сообщениях (свыше 6 000 километров (км)). Грузооборот транспорта общего пользования СССР и его динамика отражают особенно быстрый темп развития народного хозяйства страны и его огромные масштабы. Суммарный грузооборот всех видов транспорта СССР в 1969 составлял около 15% мирового и около 30% внутренних грузооборотов всех стран мира. На долю железных дорог СССР приходится почти половина мирового грузооборота железных дорог, около 65% всего грузооборота СССР и свыше 80% внутренних грузооборотов, что связано с размерами территории СССР, своеобразием размещения природных богатств и производительных сил в стране и рядом других важных факторов, определяющих ведущую роль железных дорог в транспортной системе СССР.

TONNAGE = ТОННАЖ (или ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – Tonnage:- deadweight, gross, net, displacement; a quantity of cargo normally expressed as a number of tons. Generally refers to freight handled. Total weight or amount of cargo expressed in tons. / Под Тоннажем судна, от Французского слова Tonnage, понимается регистровая вместимость судна. Тоннаж выражают в регистровых тоннах. Неправильно называть тоннаж судна водоизмещением или грузоподъёмностью.

TONNAGE DECK = ОБМЕРНАЯ ПАЛУБА (или ТОННАЖНАЯ ПАЛУБА) – The uppermost continuous deck in ships having less than three decks, or the second continuous deck from below. / Самая верхняя непрерывная палуба на корабле, имеющем не менее трёх палуб, или вторая непрерывная палуба с низу.

TONNAGE KTONS = ТЫС.ТОНН ТОННАЖА (или КТОНН ТОННАЖА) – Tonnage Ktons is the combined total tonnage from all loaded barges which passed through the lock chamber. Tonnage is reported in kilotons (1 ton is equal to 2 000 lbs). / Ктонн Тоннажа или Килотонн Тоннажа – комбинированный итоговый тоннаж всех загруженных барж, которые проходят через шлюзовую камеру. Тоннаж просчитывается в килотоннах (1 тонна равна 2 000 фунтов).

TONNE = (МЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ) ТОННА – Tonne (t) is a Metric unit of mass equal to 1 000 kilograms or approximately 2 204.623 pounds avoirdupois. The SI (The International System is called the SI, using the first two initials of its French name Système International d'Unités) uses this French spelling for the Metric ton (see also Ton (2) above) to distinguish it clearly from the long and short tons of customary English usage. Large masses are often stated as multiples of the tonne, although technically the SI requires that masses be stated as multiples of the gram. Thus a mass of 10^3 tonnes = 10^6 kg = 10^9 g is often called 1 kilotonne (kt) instead of 1 Gigagram (Gg). In the United States, the Department of Commerce recommends that the tonne be called the Metric Ton. The spelling Tonne denotes the metric ton of 1 000 kilograms (approximately 2 204.623 pounds). Also known as Ton. See also Long Ton, and Short Ton. / Под Тонной, от Французского слова Тонн (Tonne), от средневекового Латинского слова Tunna, означающее Бочка, понимается основная метрическая единица массы в Системе Единиц МТС, то есть внесистемная единица, допускаемая к применению наравне с единицей СИ килограммом (кг). Одна Метрическая тонна равна 1 000 килограммам. Обозначение:- т. В Соединённом Королевстве в Британской Империальной Системе применяется длинная тонна, равная 2 240 Британским торговым фунтам или 1 016.047 килограммам, а в США – короткая тонна, равная 2 000 Британским торговым фунтам или 907.185 килограммам.

TONS OF OIL EQUIVALENT = ТОНН НЕФТЯНОГО ЭКВИВАЛЕНТА (или ТОНН В НЕФТЯНОМ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЕ) – Tons of Oil Equivalent (TOE) is a measure of energy used to relate different fuels to the equivalent oil requirement based on an energy value for oil of 42 MJ/kg.

TON WEIGHT = ТОННАЖНЫЙ ВЕС – Ton Weight is a Metric measure equals 1 000 kilograms. A short ton is 2 000 pounds and a long ton is 2 240 pounds.

TOO BIAS = СЛИШКОМ ОТКЛОНЯЮЩЕЕСЯ – Too Bias:- cutting of the part has been cut on too bias an angle and therefore does not sew in properly. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект.

TOO–BIG–TO–FAIL = СЛИШКОМ КРУПНЫЙ ЧТОБЫ ЛОПНУЛ – In the United States, Too-Big-To-Fail is the government practices that protect large banking organizations from the normal discipline of the marketplace because of concerns that such institutions are so important to markets and their positions so intertwined with those of other banks that their failure would be unacceptably disruptive, financially and economically.

TOOLING RESIN = ИНСТРУМЕНТНАЯ (или ИНСТРУМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ) СМОЛА (или СМОЛА ДЛЯ ОСНАСТКИ) – Tooling Resin:- resins that have applications as tooling aids, coreboxes, prototypes, hammer forms, stretch forms, foundry patterns, and so forth. Epoxy and silicon are common examples.

TOO LONG IN STORAGE = СЛИШКОМ ДОЛГО НА ХРАНЕНИИ – Too Long In Storage:- thread left too long in storage tends to dry out. This is partly dependent upon storage conditions. Thread defects, and namely – Storage. / Порок или дефект ниток.

TOOL SIDE = СО СТОРОНЫ ИНСТРУМЕНТА – Tool Side is a side of the part that is cured against the tool (mold or mandrel).

(TO) ORDER BILL OF LADING = ОРДЕРНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ ПРИКАЗУ, или КОНОСАМЕНТ ПО РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЮ) – An Order Bill of Lading (BL or B/L) is one in which the goods are consigned to the order of a named party. This distinction is important in determining whether a bill of lading is negotiable (capable of transferring title to the goods covered under it by its delivery or endorsement). If its terms provide that the freight is to be delivered to the bearer (or possessor) of the bill, to the order of a named party, or, as recognized in overseas trade, to a named person or assigns, a bill, as a document of title, is negotiable. In contrast, a straight bill is not negotiable. See also Bill Of Lading. Negotiable bill of lading that can be negotiated like any other Negotiable Instrument, so that the shipper can sell it to anyone, not just the intended recipient of the goods. The bill requires the carrier to release the goods only when the bill of lading is given him by the recipient. This bill uses express words to make the bill negotiable, e.g., it states that delivery is to be made to the further order of the consignee using words such as 'delivery to ABC Ltd or to order or assigns'. Consequently, it can be endorsed by ABC Ltd or the right to take delivery can be transferred by physical delivery of the bill accompanied by adequate evidence of ABC Ltd's intention to transfer. Also known as Negotiable Bill Of Lading. / К Ордерным Коносаментам относятся коносаменты, по которым товары подлежат передаче в соответствии с распоряжением указываемой стороны. Эта особенность является важной при определении того, является ли коносамент оборотным/оборачиваемым, то есть способным передавать титул на товары указанные в нём, посредством его (коносамента) поставки или индоссамента, или нет. Если положения коносамента предусматривают то, что груз должен быть поставлен предъявителю (или распорядителю) данного коносамента по распоряжению указываемой стороны или, как принято во внешней торговле, поименованному лицу или когда коносамент отчуждается как документ о титуле, такой коносамент признаётся оборотным/оборачиваемым. В отличие от именного коносамента (straight bill of lading или просто straight bill), который не является оборачиваемым. Оборотным или Оборачиваемым Коносаментом признаётся такой коносамент, который может быть обращаемым как любой другой Оборотный или Оборачиваемый Инструмент (Negotiable Instrument), посредством чего грузоотправитель может продать его кому угодно, а не только лишь предполагаемому получателю данных товаров. Такой коносамент требует от перевозчика отпустить данные товары только лишь тогда, когда данный коносамент будет предоставлен ему каким-то получателем. Этот коносамент использует прописанные слова, с помощью которых он становится обращаемым/оборотным/оборачиваемым, например, он указывает на то, что поставка должна быть произведена по дальнейшему распоряжению данного грузополучателя при наличии в коносаменте таких слов или выражений как:- 'поставка (компании) ABC Ltd' (delivery to ABC Ltd) или 'по распоряжению' (to order) или 'отчуждает' (assigns). Следовательно, он может быть индоссирован компанией ABC Ltd или право принять поставку может быть передано посредством физической поставки коносамента, сопровождаемого соответствующим свидетельством компании ABC Ltd о намерении передачи. Известен также как Оборотный/Оборачиваемый/Обращаемый Коносамент (Negotiable Bill Of Lading).

TO ORDER OF SHIPPER = ПО РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЮ ОТПРАВИТЕЛЯ – To Order Of Shipper:- the shipper, by way of endorsement and passing of the document, allows a transfer of the rights to take delivery of the goods in the document, e.g., a bill of lading (B/L).

TOP = TAKE–OR–PAY

TOP = TARGET OPTION PAYMENTS

TOP = TONGAN PA'ANGA

TOP = ВЕРХНЕЕ (или ТОП, или ХХ) – Top is a garment worn on the upper body. / швейное изделие, одеваемое на верхнюю часть тела.

TOP = ВЕРШИНА (или МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ, или ВЕРХНЯЯ) – Top is the highest price on a chart for a significant amount of time looking back and forward of the high date. This normally represents the end to a bull market phase and the beginning of better price slide.

TOP = ВЫСШИЙ РАНГ – TOP is the Netherlands' RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement) system operated by DNB (De Nederlandsche Bank). TOP, the real-time gross settlement system of the Netherlands Bank, has been designed for processing and settling large-value payments in Euros. TOP is not an acronym. Rather, the system is named after the market sector in which it operates:- the 'top', i.e. the sector handling the largest-value payments in the Netherlands. / является Нидерландской системой ВРРРВ (Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени) оперируемая банком Дэ Нэйдёлансэ Банк (Дэ.Эн.Бэ.; De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB)).

TOP = МЫЧКА (или ЛЕНТА ГРЕБЕННОГО ПРОЧЁСА) – Top is:- (1) a wool sliver that has been combed to straighten the fibers and to remove short fiber; an intermediate stage in the production of worsted yarn. (2) A similar untwisted strand of manufactured staple delivered by the comb or made directly from tow. Top is a continuous untwisted strand of wool fibers of predetermined length from which the short fibers (noil) have been removed in the combing process. Usually produced by carding, gilling and combing wool or fibers of similar length. See also Slubbing. Top is a synonym for Sliver. Also a form of package in which sliver can be delivered, e.g., ball top or bump top. / Мычка в шерстопроизводстве. Мычка (устаревший термин) – пучок льна для прядения.

TO PAY AS CARGO = ПЛАТИТЬ КАК ЗА ГРУЗ – To Pay As Cargo:- a provision in a marine policy effected to supplement a cargo policy, as where a buyer wishes to cover himself for a higher value than that fixed in the seller's policy. When issuing the supplementary policy the insurers agree that where a loss is shown to be recoverable under the original policy they will not contest the higher value.

TOP BOOT = САПОГ С ОТВОРОТОМ (или САПОГ С РАСТРУБОМ) – Top Boot is a high boot often with light-colored leather bands around the upper part.

TOP CAP = ВЕРХНЯЯ КРЫШКА – Top Cap:- panel to be placed on top of a unit load to allow for tight strapping without damaging the unit load. / без повреждения пакета.

TOP CHORD = ВЕРХНИЙ ПОЯС – Top Chord is inclined or horizontal member that established the upper edge of a truss. A chord member is defined as the entire member which may consist of shorter spliced pieces. An inclined or horizontal member that establishes the upper edge of a truss, usually carrying combined compression and bending stresses. / Наклонный или горизонтальный элемент, который формирует верхнюю грань фермы, .

TOPCOAT = ПАЛЬТО (или ЛЁГКОЕ ПАЛЬТО, или ПЛАЩ, или НАКИДКА) – Topcoat is a lightweight overcoat.

TOP COLORS = ВЕРХНИЕ ЦВЕТА – Top Colors are the colors used on the ground color to form a design.

TOPCROSS = ТОПКРОСС – Topcross is a cross between a selection, line, or clone, and a common pollen parent which may be a variety, inbred line, or a single cross. The common pollen parent is called the Topcross or Tester Parent. / (1) Топкросс – скрещивание инцухтлиний с производственной популяцией (сортом) при селекции на гетерозис. (2) Топкросс – скрещивание аутбредных самок с инбредным производителем. Под Топкроссом понимается:- (1) в растениеводстве – метод скрещивания для определения комбинационной способности инцухтлиний или сортов в селекции на гетерозис. (2) В животноводстве – спаривание специальных отселекционированных инбредных производителей с неродственными им аутбредными матками.

TOP DECK = ВЕРХНИЙ НАСТИЛ – Top Deck is a flat, horizontal payload-carrying surface of a pallet. Note:- the top deck can be slatted, close boarded, ribbed, mesh or solid. See also Pallet. / Верхний Настил:- горизонтальная поверхность, образующая площадку для размещения груза. Примечание:- площадка может быть решетчатая, покрытая досками настила, сетчатая или сплошная. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

TOP–DECK OF THE PALLET = ВЕРХНИЙ НАСТИЛ ПОДДОНА – Top-Deck Of The Pallet:- the assembly of deckboards comprising the upper load-carrying surface of the pallet. See also Pallet.

TOP DECK SUB–ASSEMBLY = ХХ ВЕРХНЕГО НАСТИЛА – Top Deck Sub-Assembly or Top Deck Mat is an assembly of top deckboards and stringerboards. See also Pallet. / Фактически только лишь верхний настил в сборе, подбитый снизу тремя досками по краям и в центре. Верхний Настил С Нижними Деталями (Top Deck Sub-Assembly):- верхний настил поддона, состоящий из поперечных досок настила и продольных брусьев.

TOP–DOWN APPROACH = ПОДХОД СВЕРХУ–ВНИЗ (или ПОДХОД ОТ ГЛАВНОГО К ВТОРОСТЕПЕННОМУ) – Top-Down Approach is an approach to market analysis used by both fundamental and technical analysts. It often begins with a more 'macro' analysis of the overall market through major indices (Dow, NYSE®, S&P 500®, etc) before concentrating on the market at a more 'micro' level. Strong and weak sectors of the market are analyzed before focusing on individual stocks within select groups. Top-Down Approach is an analysis technique that begins with a broader (macro) perspective and applies trends and conclusions to more specific situations. Top-Down Approach is an approach, based on an assessment of the overall economic development and the respective sector, to predict the development of an individual company and its share price. Opposite:- Bottom-Up Approach. / (Дау (Dow), НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®), Эс.ЭндПи. 500® (S&P 500®)).

TOPDRESSING = (НЕКОРНЕВАЯ) ПОДКОРМКА – Topdressing is the application of fertilizer materials after seeding or transplanting or after the crop has been established. / Под Подкормкой растений понимается внесение органических и минеральных удобрений под сельскохозяйственные культуры в период их роста и развития.

TOP DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ В МЫЧКЕ (или КРАШЕНИЕ В ЛЕНТЕ) – Top Dyeing is:- (1) the process of covering with an additional dye, not necessarily of the same color or class, to obtain the desired shade. (2) Fiber in top form is placed in cans and dyed in a batch-dye vessel with reverse cycling capability. An expensive process that is used primarily for fancy yarns. Top Dyeing:- top is the combed wool. In this method, the fiber is dyed in the stage just before the appearance of finished yarn. Top Dyeing is dyeing worsted wool fibers after they have been combed to straighten and remove the short fibers. The wool fiber at this stage is known as Top. Top dyeing is preferred for worsted wools as the dye does not have to be wasted on the short fibers that are removed during the combing process. Top Dyeing:- top is the combed wool sliver. It is wound on perforated spools and the dye solution is circulated through it. This method results in very even dyeing.

TOPEE = ТРОПИЧЕСКИЙ ШЛЕМ (или ТОПИ) – Topee is a lightweight helmet-shaped hat made of pith or cork. / пробковый или из люфы тропический шлем.

TOP HANDLERS = ТРАВЕРСЫ С ВЕРХНИМ ПОДХВАТОМ (или МАНИПУЛЯТОРЫ С ВЕРХНИМ ПОДХВАТОМ, или МАНИПУЛЯТОРЫ С ЗАХВАТОМ СВЕРХУ) – Top Handlers:- an equipment that loads/unloads containers at container yard. / Оборудование, которое осуществляет погрузку/выгрузку контейнеров в контейнерном дворе. Под Манипулятором, от Французского слова Manipulateur, от Латинских слов Manipulus, означающее Горсть или Пригоршня, и Manus, означающее Рука, понимается управляемое устройство, оснащённое рабочим органом, служащим для выполнения двигательных функций, аналогичных движениям руки человека при перемещении в пространстве объекта (вещества, заготовки, изделия) при его

обработке, изменении положения и тому подобному. Манипулятор входит в состав многих машин, механизмов (например, прокатный манипулятор, ковочный манипулятор, манипулятор бурильной установки), автоматических линий в автоматизированных производствах, является частью промышленных роботов. Подвесы в виде траверсы с поворотными замковыми устройствами.

TOP HAT = XX ШЛЯПА (или ШЛЯПА ИЗ ВЫСШЕГО СВЕТА) – Top Hat is a tall-crowned hat usually of beaver or silk. However, they are also made of other fabrics.

TOP–HEAVY = С ВЫСОКИМ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕМ ЦЕНТРА ТЯЖЕСТИ – Top-Heavy (maritime term):- too heavy aloft.

TOPIX = TOKYO STOCK PRICE INDEX

TOPIX = ТОПИКС – TOPIX is the stock price indices are statistical indicators of trends in the financial market. TOPIX and Nikkei 225 are commonly used indices in Japan. As important economic indicators, precision and continuity are vital to their calculation. TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index):- provider:- Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (TSE); issue composition:- all companies listed on the TSE First Section; No. of constituents:- about 1 700 (TOPIX has no constituent review because it is based on all domestic common stocks listed on the First Section of TSE. The number of constituents will change according to new listings and delistings); methodology:- free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted (TOPIX expresses fluctuations in the market capitalization of all domestic stocks listed on the TSE First Section, with the market value on 1968-January-04 (base market value) set at 100 points. TOPIX is most affected by issues with high aggregate market value); and unit:- point. Sub-indices:- TSE calculates and publishes TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index) as well as other indices such as Size, Sector, and Style Indices. By offering indices calculated from various constituencies, TSE provides for a wide variety of investor needs. Television, newspapers and financial information vendors use indices as stock market indicators. The Japanese government uses TOPIX as their leading economic indicator. Indices have an important usage as assets benchmark. As a benchmark, indices are used for the evaluation standard of asset management. Institutional investors including pension fund and investment fund managers use TOPIX as a benchmark to evaluate their Japanese market portfolios. Indices are used for diversified investments for pension funds or the investment trusts because of their indications of comprehensive stocks movements. TOPIX-ETF (an Exchange-traded fund which holds a portfolio representing all stocks in the Tokyo Price Index (TOPIX)), the largest ETF in Japan, is traded on TSE. Global investors can hedge Japanese stock portfolios using TOPIX futures and options. See also Nikkei 225. Xxxxx. ‘Today, the TOPIX closed at xxx.xx points...’ You may have seen this type of a report on the TV news or other media. TOPIX is the acronym for the ‘TOkyo stock Price IndeX’ – a barometer measuring trends in the stock market as a whole, used as a valuable indicator by people who actively invest in stocks. The TOPIX is calculated using 100 points as the value for 1968-January-04, and as this graph illustrates, the index reflects movements in the Japanese economy. Established after World War II in 1949, the Tokyo Stock Exchange is the nerve center of the secondary market for securities. The TSE has laid the foundation of the market necessary for the exchange of negotiable securities, and has played a pivotal role in ensuring the formation of fair prices and smooth circulation. In order to respond to increasingly active trading in the future, we at the TSE are continuously working to improve market confidence and usability. The TOPIX, also known as the Tokyo Stock Price Index, is a capitalization weighted index of all companies listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The index is supplemented by the subindices of the 33 industry sectors. The index calculation excludes temporary issues and preferred stocks, and has a base value of 100 as of 1968-January-04. Tokyo stock Price IndeX, commonly known as TOPIX, along with Nikkei 225, is an important stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) in Japan, tracking all domestic companies of the exchange’s First Section. It is calculated and published by the TSE. As of 2011-February-01, there are 1 669 companies listed on the First Section of the TSE. The market value for the index on the same date, is 197 401 Billion Yen. The index transitioned from a system where a company’s weighting is based on the total number of shares outstanding (commonly called the Float) to a weighting based on the number of shares available for trading (called the Free Float). This transition took place in three phases starting in October 2005 and being completed in June 2006. Although the change is a technicality, it had a significant effect on the weighting of many companies in the index because many companies in Japan have significant holds of shares of their business partners as a part of intricate business alliances, and such shares will no longer be included in calculating the weight of companies in the index. TSE currently calculates and distributes TOPIX every second and further plans to launch a new High-Speed Index dissemination service provided at the millisecond level starting from 2011-February-28. On 1969-July-01 TSE to begin calculating and publishing ‘TOPIX’ and ‘TOPIX Sector Indices’. TOPIX New Index Series:- (i) TOPIX 1000:- component stocks in the TOPIX 500 and highly market capitalized stocks of the TOPIX small; (ii) TOPIX 500:- component stocks in the TOPIX Core 30, the TOPIX Large 70 and the TOPIX Mid 400; (iii) TOPIX Small:- outside the component stocks in the TOPIX 500 and non-eligible stocks (new companies which have not been listed on the TSE for 6 months or more, out of the companies listed on the 1st section of the TSE) in the TOPIX; (iv) TOPIX 100:- component stocks in the TOPIX Core 30 and the TOPIX Large 70; (v) TOPIX Mid 400:- excluding TOPIX 100 stocks, these are the remaining stocks in the TOPIX 500; (vi) TOPIX Core 30:- the 30 most liquid and highly market capitalized stocks; and (vii) TOPIX Large 70:- after the Core 30, the 70 most liquid and highly market capitalized stocks. / 225 от Никкэй (Nikkei 225). Индекс по Токийским Фондовым Ценам (Tokyo Stock Price Index), известный под сокращением ТОПИКС (TOPIX), является важным фондовым индексом Японии. Он рассчитывается Токийской Фондовой Биржей (ТФБ) как среднее арифметическое значение, взвешенное по рыночной капитализации цен акций компаний, принадлежащих к первому сегменту Токийской Фондовой Биржи (компании с большой капитализацией). При вычислении капитализации учитываются акции, находящиеся в свободном обращении. Впервые TOPIX был опубликован 01 Июля 1969 с базовым значением 100 пунктов. Список компаний, охваченных индексом, пересматривается два раза в год – в Январе компании могут быть добавлены или удалены из списка, и в Июле – только добавлены. Индекс вычисляется каждые 15 секунд в рабочие дни биржи. Наряду с основным индексом Токийская Фондовая Биржа вычисляет также серию подиндексов:- (i) TOPIX Core 30 – акции 30 самых крупных и ликвидных Японских компаний, зарегистрированных на ТФБ; (ii) TOPIX Large 70 – акции 70 Японских компаний, следующих после компаний из TOPIX Core 30 по величине и ликвидности; (iii) TOPIX Mid 400 – акции 400 Японских компаний, следующих после компаний из TOPIX Large 70 по величине и ликвидности; (iv) TOPIX Small – акции Японских компаний, не попавших в TOPIX Mid 400; (v) TOPIX 100 – компании из TOPIX Core 30 и TOPIX Large 70; (vi) TOPIX 500 – компании из TOPIX 100 и TOPIX Mid 400; (vii) TOPIX 1000 – компании из TOPIX 500 и первые 500 компаний из TOPIX Small; и (viii) 33 подиндекса для различных отраслей экономики.

TOPKNOT = ЧУБ (или ХОХОЛОК, или ПУЧОК ПЕРЬЕВ, или XX) – Topknot is an ornament, as a knot of ribbons or a pompom, forming a headdress or worn as part of a coiffure; a crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the top of the head.

TOP–LEVEL DOMAINS = ДОМЕНЫ ВЕРХНЕГО УРОВНЯ – Top-Level Domains (TLDs) are the names at the top of the DNS naming hierarchy. They appear in domain names as the string of letters following the last (rightmost) ‘.’, such as ‘net’ in ‘www.example.net’. The administrator for a TLD controls what second-level names are recognized in that TLD. The administrators of the ‘root domain’ or ‘root zone’ control what TLDs are recognized by the DNS. Commonly used TLDs include .com, .net, .edu, .jp, .de, etc. See also DNS. / Домены Верхнего Уровня (ДВУ) – это имена верхнего уровня в иерархии имён СДИ. Они отображаются в

доменных именах в качестве буквенной строки, которая следует за последней точкой, например, ‘net’ в ‘www.example.net’. Администратор ДВУ контролирует, какие имена второго уровня распознаются в этом ДВУ. Администратор ‘корневого домена’ или ‘корневой зоны’ контролирует, какие ДВУ распознаются системой СДИ. К наиболее используемым ДВУ относятся .com, .net, .edu, .jp, .de и другие.

TOP–OFF = ДОЗАГРУЗИТЬ ДО УПОРА – Top-Off:- to fill a ship which is already partly loaded with cargo. / Заполнить судно, которое уже частично загружено грузом.

TOPOSEQUENCE = ТОПОПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ – Toposequence is a sequence of soils in the landscape, from the crest to the valley bottom.

TOPP = TOBACCO PAYMENT PROGRAM

TOPPER = ЦИЛИНДР (или ШЛЯПА, или КЕПКА, или ШИРОКОЕ ДАМСКОЕ ПАЛЬТО) – Topper is a silk hat; opera hat; a woman’s usually short and loose-fitting lightweight outer coat.

TOPPING = УДАЛЕНИЕ ВЕРХУШКИ (или ПИНЦИРОВКА, или ЧЕКАНКА) – Topping is the removal of the terminal bud of the main stem. Pruning is the removal of apical points of vegetative and fruiting branches. For Pima S2 Cotton Cultivar:- The results indicated that topping plants at 120 cm height increased number of retended bolls, fruiting sites, days to first open boll, open boll, unopen bolls and seed cotton yield. Side branch pruning at 120 cm height increased final plant height, monopodia, main stem internodes, sympodia, earliness percentage and boll weight. Topping + pruning at 100 cm height only decreased number of aborted sites. Topping + pruning at 120 cm height increased additional fruiting branch bolls, percentage of bolls on vegetative branches, boll weight and seed cotton yield. Topping at 120 cm height and 40 cm hill spacing resulted in the highest number of retended bolls and seed cotton yield. See also Pruning. / Чеканка Хлопчатника – прищипка верхушек главного стебля и моноподиальных ветвей, – которая приостанавливает ростовые процессы и имеющиеся запасы питательных веществ у растений направляет на усиление питания плодовых органов. Чеканка также способствует лучшему освещению Растений. Чеканку начинают:- на высокоплодородных участках с мощным развитием растений при образовании 16–18 плодовых ветвей с 15–20 Июля; на участках со средним развитием растений при 15–16 плодовых ветвях с 20–25 Июля; на участках со слабым развитием Растений чеканку проводят в период с 01 по 10 Августа при образовании 13–14 плодовых ветвей. Эти сроки могут изменяться в зависимости от состояния Хлопчатника и климатических условий года. Чеканка Растений – удаление верхушек побегов или верхних побегов у сельскохозяйственных Растений для прекращения их роста. Агротехнический приём, улучшает плодообразование и ускоряет созревания урожая. Чеканка обеспечивает усиленный приток питательных веществ к завязям за счёт прекращения роста побегов. Это уменьшает опадение завязей и создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов. Чеканка Хлопчатника уменьшает полегание растений, ускоряет созревание волокна и раскрытие коробочек. Чеканку проводят после развития на кустах 14–16 плодовых ветвей. При чеканке боковые побеги обрезают на 2–3 см, главный стебель – на 4–6 см. Хлопчатник чеканят одновременно с рыхлением междурядий или нарезкой борозд для полива, применяя для этого приспособление к культиватору или специальные машины. Под Обрезкой (Trim) Растений понимается удаление ветвей или их укорачивание. Обрезают плодовые и декоративные растения для формирования кроны, регулирования сроков прохождения фаз развития растений, омолаживания. Под Пинцировкой (Topping), от Немецкого слова Pinzieren, означающее Удалять Конец, или Прищипкой понимается удаление верхушки молодого побега растения. Применяется при формировании кроны Персика, Яблони, некоторых декоративных Растений, для ускорения созревания урожая Огурца (в теплицах), Табака и другого. Под Чеканкой Растений понимается удаление верхушек побегов (topping) или верхних побегов в основном у Винограда и Хлопчатника для прекращения их роста. Уменьшает опадение завязей, создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов.

TOPPING = УПИРАНИЕ В ПОТОЛОК – Topping is a period where the stock or market is ‘catching its breath’ after an advance, characterized by a flat trading range without any noticeable trend. It is common to see a topping period after a lengthy increase of the stock price. Topping may be sign of Distribution.

TOP–SIDER = ТОП–САЙДЁР – Top-Sider is a trademark:- used for a low casual shoe having a rubber sole.

TOPSOIL = ВЕРХНИЙ СЛОЙ ПОЧВЫ – Topsoil (surface soil) is the uppermost part of the soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soils. Topsoil ranges from 8–10 cm to 20–25 cm in depth. It is frequently designated as the plow layer. / Верхний Слой Почвы (Поверхностный Слой Почвы) .

TOPSTITCHING = ОТДЕЛОЧНАЯ СТРОЧКА – Topstitching is a decorative stitch that reinforces seams, pocket edges, or collars. It is often done in a color that contrasts with the background fabric.

TOQUE = ТОК (или ШАПОЧКА, или ШЛЯПКА) – Toque is a woman’s small hat without a brim made in any of various soft close-fitting shapes. / .

TORA = TAKE–OFF RUN AVAILABLE

TORCHON = ТОРШОН (или ГРУБОЕ КРУЖЕВО) – Torchon is a coarse bobbin or machine-made lace made with fan-shaped designs forming a scalloped edge. / сорт плетёного кружева.

TORN PATCHES = РВАНЫЕ ЛЯПКИ (или РВАНЫЕ ПЯТНА) – Torn Patches in denim. Possible Cause:- over application of enzyme. This is a major defect as it has clearly damaged the fabric. Finishing defect.

TORN SHIRT COLLARS = РАСПОРОТЫЕ (или РВАНЫЕ, или ПОРВАННЫЕ, или РАЗОДРАННЫЕ) ВОРОТНИЧКИ – Torn Shirt Collars:- Garments:- white cotton-broadcloth shirt collars; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 144 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 80/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- a shirt manufacturer returned a number of finished fused collars, claiming that the broadcloth was weak. The collars were made of two layers of white cotton broadcloth, laminated or fused with an inner lining of the type composed of cotton and regularly spaced ends of a cellulose acetate yarn, which acts as the bonding agent when the layers are subjected to a solvent for the cellulose acetate, along with heat and pressure. After the collars were made up, it was found that they tore apart very easily between the neckband and collar sections. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests made on cuttings of the white broadcloth from which these collars had been made indicated that they were normal and up to standard. Several of the collars were softened by the application of a solvent and the stitches were carefully removed at the seams where the tearing took place. It was found that both warp and filling yarns were cut excessively, in some places most of the filling yarns having been completely severed. Also, stitch length showed extreme variation, running from 12 to 22 per inch. In collars in which there were only 12 stitches per inch, the cutting was correspondingly less pronounced and the tear resistance was comparatively high. This defect was attributed to faulty sewing operations, resulting from the use of improper or dull needles. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ТОРОНТСКОЙ ФОНДОВОЙ БИРЖИ – Toronto Stock Exchange Index TSE 300 is the stock price index representing a market capitalization average price on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This index was replace in May 2002 by the S&P/TSX Composite Index. / Эс.ЭндПи./Ти.Эс.Экс. .

TORQUE = ВРАЩАЮЩИЙ МОМЕНТ – Torque is a force or a combination of forces that produces or tends to produce a twisting or rotating motion. In reference to yarn, torque refers to the yarn's tendency to turn on itself, or kink, as a result of twisting. / Под Вращающим Моментом понимается мера внешнего воздействия, изменяющего угловую скорость вращающегося тела. Вращающий момент $M_{вр}$ равен сумме моментов всех действующих на тело сил относительно оси вращения и связан с угловым ускорением тела ε равенством Мвр = I·ε, где I – момент инерции тела относительно оси вращения.

TORQUE YARN = ВРАЩАЮЩАЯСЯ ПРЯЖА – Torque Yarn:- when a torque yarn is permitted to hang freely, it rotates or kinks to relieve the torque introduced into the yarn during texturing. See also Textured Yarn.

TORSION TEXTURED YARN = СКРУЧЕННАЯ (или СВИТАЯ) ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Torsion Textured Yarn is a textured filament yarn obtained by heat setting of a twisted filament yarn and subsequently untwisting it. See also False Twist Yarn. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Torsion (in French) = Крутка.

TORT = ДЕЛИКТ – Tort is a legal term. A wrongful or injurious act (other than breaking a contract) for which a civil suit may be brought in court by private persons. If the suit is successful, the court may award the victims cash compensation for damages, 'punitive' damages above the actual cost of the injury in order to punish the defendent, and/or a court order banning any future repetitions of the kind of behavior giving rise to the suit. For example, a householder might sue the owners of a nearby factory for creating excessive noise or pollution that interferes unreasonably with the householder's health or the peaceful enjoyment of his property. Tort law procedures are thus one of the principal mechanisms for defining and protecting property rights short of evoking criminal law and is an important governmental mechanism for trying to overcome the problem of negative externalities. In the United States, Tort is a term for one of many civil wrongs, other than breach of contract, for which a court of law will afford a remedy in the form of damages. For a court to find a tort, the court must find three elements:- (i) a duty; (ii) a breach of that duty; and (iii) harm resulting from that breach of duty. / Под Деликтом, от Латинского слова Delictum, понимается незаконное действие, правонарушение или проступок, вызвавший нанесение ущерба и влекущий за собой обязанность его возмещения.

TORTUOUS = ИЗВИЛИСТОЕ (или ИЗВИВАЮЩЕЕСЯ) – Tortuous:- twisted.

TOS = TERMS OF SALE

TOTAL ACID NUMBER = ОБЩАЯ КИСЛОТНОСТЬ (или ОБЩЕЕ КИСЛОТНОЕ ЧИСЛО) – Total Acid Number (TAN):- the quantity of base, expressed in milligrams of potassium hydroxide, that is required to neutralize all acidic constituents present in 1 gram of sample. (ASTM Designation D 974). See also Acid Number. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Total Acid Number (TAN):- the required amount of potassium hydroxide (KOH) to partially or fully neutralize the petroleum product's acidity. Technically, the Total Acid Number (TAN) of the oil indicates the deteriorating condition of the lubricating oil. Higher the TAN, more acidic is the lubricant, and further are its chances of getting more deteriorated. TAN also indicates the potential of the oil to cause corrosion problems, leading to component failure. The TAN should not be more than 2 for marine lubricating oils. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Общее Кислотное Число $К_1$ (суммарное кислотное число сильных и слабых кислот) – количество щёлочи, выраженное в миллиграммах гидроокиси калия (КОН) на 1 грамм (г) образца, необходимое для потенциометрического титрования испытуемой массы в определённом растворителе от начального показания измерительного прибора до показания свежеприготовленного щелочного неводного буферного раствора или чёткой точки перегиба, как указано в стандарте.

TOTAL ASSETS = ВСЕГО АКТИВОВ (или СОВОКУПНЫЕ АКТИВЫ, или ИТОГОВЫЕ АКТИВЫ) – Total Assets:- the sum of assets reported by a company in its balance sheet. As off-balance-sheet operations become increasingly significant, this indicator only reflects part of the overall business of a company. In a balance sheet (IFRS), Total Assets consist of:- Long-Term Assets and Short-Term Assets. Total Assets is the sum of fixed and current assets. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL AVERAGE INVENTORY = ИТОГОВОЕ СРЕДНЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНВЕНТАРЯ – (1) Total Average Inventory:- the sum of average order quantity (one half of order quantity) plus safety stock. Safety stock is the amount on hand after the arrival of the order. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

(2) Total Average Inventory:- the average normal use stock plus the average lead stock plus safety stock.

TOTAL BASE NUMBER = ОБЩАЯ ЩЁЛОЧНОСТЬ (или ОБЩЕЕ ЩЕЛОЧНОЕ ЧИСЛО) – Total Base Number (TBN):- the quantity of acid, expressed in terms of the equivalent number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide that is required to neutralize all basic constituents present in 1 gram of sample. (ASTM Designation D 974). See also Base Number. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Total Base Number (TBN) is the amount of acid required to neutralize the lubricant's basicity expressed in potassium hydroxide (KOH) equivalent. Total Base Number (TBN) can be defined as the measure of reserve alkaline additives that are put into the lubricating oil to neutralize the acids. It determines how effectively the acids formed during the combustion process can be controlled. Higher the TBN better is the capability to fight oxidisation and corrosion, and to improve viscosity characteristics. It also allows longer operating period between lubricant changes under harsh operating conditions. Diesel engines burning low grades of fuel show high rate of liner wear as low grade fuel have higher sulphur content. This high sulphur content leads to corrosive wear to the liner surface. Thus, alkaline lubricating oil is used to protect the liner surface against corrosive attack by neutralizing the sulphur derivative compounds. The TBN is generally between 8–10 for marine lubricating oils. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). износа . коррозионный износ . Общее Щелочное Число $Щ_1$ – количество щёлочи, выраженное в миллиграммах гидроокиси калия (КОН) на 1 грамм (г) образца, необходимое для потенциометрического титрования испытуемой массы в определённом растворителе от начального показания измерительного прибора до показания свежеприготовленного кислого неводного буферного раствора или чёткой точки перегиба, как указано в стандарте.

TOTAL CAPITAL = ИТОГОВЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Total Capital is defined as the sum of core capital and total allowance for loan losses and reserve for guaranty losses, less the specific loss allowance (that is, the allowance required on individually-impaired loans). Total Capital = Shareholders' Funds + Net Debt. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL COST OF DISTRIBUTION = ВСЕГО ЗАТРАТ ПО ДИСТРИБУЦИИ (или ИТОГО РАСХОДОВ ПО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ) – Total Cost Of Distribution is the sum of purchasing, transportation and storage costs in the movement of finished products through the post production channel. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL DEBT = ИТОГОВАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ (или СОВОКУПНАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ, или ВСЕГО ДОЛГОВ, или ОБЩИЙ ДОЛГ) – Total Debt contains short term and long term loans, notes and bonds. Total Debt is comprised of the current portion of debt, current capital lease obligations, long-term debt and long-term capital lease obligations; net debt is the difference between the total debt and cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. / Общий Долг включает текущую часть задолженности (долговых обязательств), текущие обязательства по финансовому лизингу, долгосрочный долг и долгосрочные обязательства по финансовому лизингу; чистый долг/задолженность рассчитывается как разность между общим долгом и денежными средствами и их эквивалентами и краткосрочными инвестициями. Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL DELAY TIME TOWS = ИТОГОВОЕ ВРЕМЯ ЗАДЕРЖКИ БУКСИРУЕМЫХ СУДОВ – Total Delay Time Tows is the total hours of accumulated delay time experienced by tows waiting to pass through a lock chamber.

TOTAL DENIER = ИТОГОВОЕ ДЕНЬЕ – Total Denier is the denier of a tow before it is crimped. It is the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the tow. The total denier after crimping (called Crimped Total Denier) is higher because of the resultant increase in weight per unit length.

TOTAL DENIER (OF TOW) = ИТОГОВОЕ ДЕНЬЕ (ЖГУТА) – Total Denier (Of Tow):- the product of the denier per filament times the number of filaments in a tow. / число элементарных нитей в жгуте.

TOTAL DSM COST = ИТОГОВАЯ ЗАТРАТА НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или СПРОСА) – A term Total DSM Cost refers to the sum of total utility cost and nonutility cost. Demand-Side Management (DSM).

TOTAL DSM PROGRAMS = ИТОГОВЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ (или СПРОСА) – A term Total DSM Programs refers to the total net effects of all the utility's DSM (short for the Demand-Side Management) programs. For the purpose of this survey, it is the sum of the effects for Energy Efficiency, Direct Load Control, Interruptible Load, Other Load Management, Other Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs, and Load Building. Net growth in energy or load effects should be reported as a negative number, shown with a minus sign.

TOTAL EQUITY = ИТОГОВЫЕ (или СОВОКУПНЫЕ) СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА – Total Equity:- this term means, with respect to any account, the open trade equity, if any, in the account, the amount of money, if any, in the account, and the value of any securities or other property, if any, in the account, valued in accordance with the rules of the exchange. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES = ИТОГО СОБСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ И ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ – In a balance sheet (IFRS), Total Equity And Liabilities consist of:- Equity; Long-Term Liabilities; Short-Term Liabilities.

TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY = ИТОГО ФАКТОРНОЙ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ (или ИТОГО ФАКТОРНОЙ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТИ) – Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is the portion of output not explained by the amount of inputs used in production. The following definition describes the measurement and importance of TFP for growth, fluctuations and development as well as likely future directions of research. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is the portion of output not explained by the amount of inputs used in production. As such, its level is determined by how efficiently and intensely the inputs are utilized in production. TFP growth is usually measured by the Solow residual. Let g_Y denote the growth rate of aggregate output, g_K the growth rate of aggregate capital, g_L the growth rate of aggregate labor and alpha the capital share. The Solow residual is then defined as $g_Y - \alpha \times g_K - (1 - \alpha) \times g_L$. The Solow residual accurately measures TFP growth if (i) the production function is neoclassical, (ii) there is perfect competition in factor markets, and (iii) the growth rates of the inputs are measured accurately. TFP plays a critical role on economic fluctuations, economic growth and cross-country per capita income differences. At business cycle frequencies, TFP is strongly correlated with output and hours worked. Based on this observation, Kydland and Prescott (1982) initiated the real business cycle (RBC) literature. In the standard business cycle model, shocks to TFP are propagated by pro-cyclical labor supply and investment, thereby generating fluctuations in output and labor productivity at business cycle frequencies with an amplitude that resembles the US data. Subsequent work has introduced pro-cyclical fluctuations in measured TFP by incorporating unmeasured labor hoarding and/or capacity utilization in the standard framework (e.g., Burnside et al. (1995) and King and Rebelo, 1999). As shown in the landmark article by Robert Solow (1956), long-run growth in income per capita in an economy with an aggregate neoclassical production function must be driven by growth in TFP. For over 30 years, the conceptual difficulty when trying to endogenize. TFP growth was how to pay for the fixed costs of innovation in a perfectly competitive economy with constant returns to scale in capital and labor. In this context, all output is exhausted by paying capital and labor their marginal products, and therefore, no resources are left to pay for the innovation costs. Romer (1990) and Aghion and Howitt (1992) solved this problem by granting the innovator monopolistic rights over his innovation, which are sustainable through the patent system. In this way, innovators can recoup the initial fixed costs of innovation through the profit margin they make from commercializing their patent. By linking the TFP growth rate to innovation, endogenous growth models shed light on the determinants of TFP growth. R&D subsidies and an abundance of skilled labor reduce the marginal cost of conducting R&D and increase the rate of innovation development and therefore, the TFP growth rate. Increases in the size of markets increase the innovators' revenues, leading to more innovation and higher TFP growth. Solow (1956) also demonstrated that cross-country differences in technology may generate important cross-country differences in income per capita. Klenow and Rodriguez-Clare (1997) and Hall and Jones (1999) have confirmed that a majority of the gap in income per capita between rich and poor countries is associated to large cross-country differences in TFP. Cross-country differences in TFP can be due to differences in the physical technology used by countries or in the efficiency with which technologies are used. To explore the relative importance of these factors, it is necessary to have data on direct measures of technology. Comin, Hobijn and Rovito (2006) put together direct measures of technology adoption for approximately 75 different technologies and show that the cross-country differences in technology are approximately four times larger than cross-country differences in income per capita. Further, technology is positively correlated to income per capita. Thus, cross-country variation in TFP is, to a large extent, determined by the cross-country variation in physical technology. Total Factor Productivity is the productivity of all inputs taken together. In economics, Total-Factor Productivity (TFP), also called Multi-Factor Productivity, is a variable which accounts for effects in total output not caused by traditionally measured inputs. If all inputs are accounted for, then total factor productivity (TFP) can be taken as a measure of an economy's long-term technological change or technological dynamism. TFP cannot be measured directly. Instead it is a residual, often called the Solow Residual, which accounts for effects in total output not caused by inputs. The equation below (in Cobb-Douglas form) represents total output (Y) as a function of total-factor productivity (A), capital input (K), labor input (L), and the two inputs' respective shares of output (α and β are the capital input share of contribution for K and L respectively). An increase in either A, K or L will lead to an increase in output. While capital and labor input are tangible, total-factor productivity appears to be more intangible as it can range from technology to knowledge of worker (human capital). $Y = A \times K^{\alpha} \times L^{\beta}$. Technology Growth and Efficiency are regarded as two of the biggest sub-sections of Total Factor Productivity, the former possessing 'special' inherent features such as positive externalities and non-rivalness which enhance its position as a driver of economic growth. Total Factor Productivity is often seen as the real driver of growth within an economy and

studies reveal that whilst labor and investment are important contributors, Total Factor Productivity may account for up to 60% of growth within economies. It has been shown that there is a historical correlation between TFP and energy conversion efficiency. / Xxxxx (Kydland) и Прэскот (Prescott). Киньг (King) и Ребелу (Rebelo). Агион (Aghion) и Хавит (Howitt). Робэт Солов (Robert Solow). Xxxxx (Klenow) и Родригэз–Клэар (Rodriguez-Clare). Хол (Hall) и Дьжонз (Jones). Комин (Comin), (Hobijn) и Ровито (Rovito). Коб-Даглэс (Cobb-Douglas).

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS = ИТОГО НЕДВИЖИМЫХ АКТИВОВ (или ИТОГО ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Total Fixed Assets is the sum of the values of land and buildings, plant and machinery (NBV = Net Book Value) and other fixed assets.

TOTAL FLEECE WEIGHT = ИТОГОВЫЙ ВЕС РУНА – Total Fleece Weight is the weight of the entire raw fleece.

TOTAL INVENTORY = ИТОГО ИНВЕНТАРЯ – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Total Inventories represent the value of the end-of-month stocks regardless of stage of fabrication (whether in the form of purchased materials and supplies, work in process, or finished goods). These inventories are valued at cost using any valuation method other than LIFO (short for the Last In, First Out). Inventories associated with the non-manufacturing activities of your company are excluded. Total Inventories is the sum of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished inventories.

TOTALITARIANISM = ТОТАЛИТАРНОСТЬ – Totalitarianism is a domination by a single, like-minded governing elite of all (or virtually all) organized political, economic, social and cultural activities in a country by means of a single-party monopoly of power, police repression not only of all forms of dissent and opposition but also of all forms of independent private organizations as such, rigorous censorship of the mass media, centralized state planning and administration of the economy, and pervasive propaganda to inculcate the principles of the obligatory official ideology. Totalitarian states differ from traditional dictatorships or despotisms primarily with respect to the broader ('total') scope of human behavior that the authorities seek to regulate in detail and with respect to their much more effective control mechanisms made possible by exploiting XX century breakthroughs in rapid communication and transportation, scientific psychology, pervasive mass media, surveillance technology, electronic information retrieval, and so on. The term is commonly applied both to fascist regimes and communist regimes, and occasionally by extension to other exotic cults, movements or regimes with ambitions for total control such as those led by various sorts of religious fanatics like the Reverend (Rev.) Jim Jones and others. / Дьжим Дьжонз (Jim Jones). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Тоталитаризм, от позднелатинского слова Totalis, означающее Весь или Полный или Целый, одна из форм авторитарного буржуазного государства (тоталитарное государство), характеризующаяся его полным (тотальным) контролем над всеми сферами жизни общества. Также направление буржуазной политической мысли, оправдывающее авторитаризм, этатизм. С 1920-х тоталитаризм стал официальной идеологией фашистских Германии и Италии. Вместе с тем понятие Тоталитаризм употреблялось буржуазно-либеральными идеологами для критической оценки фашистской диктатуры. Начиная с периода 'холодной войны' активно использовалось антикоммунистической пропагандой по отношению к социалистическим государствам, которые отождествлялись с тоталитарными режимами и противопоставлялись демократическому, свободному обществу.

TOTAL LIABILITIES = ВСЕГО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ (или СОВОКУПНЫЕ ПАССИВЫ, или ИТОГОВЫЕ ПАССИВЫ) – Total Liabilities:- the sum of liabilities reported by a company in its balance sheet. As off-balance-sheet operations become increasingly significant, this indicator only reflects part of the overall business of a company. / Сумма обязательств, заявленных компанией в своём балансовом отчёте. Поскольку забалансовые операции стали весьма значимыми, только этот индикатор отражает часть всеобъемлемой деловой активности компании. Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL LOSS = ПОЛНОЕ ИСТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОЛНАЯ ГИБЕЛЬ) – Total Loss is:- (i) a loss of the subject-matter of insurance such that it is totally lost, destroyed or damaged beyond economic repair; (ii) a loss that gives rise to payment of the full sum insured. This can be actual total loss or constructive total loss. According to the Lisbon Rules, Total Loss means an actual total loss of the vessel or such damage to the vessel that the cost of saving and repairing her would exceed her market value at the time of the collision. Where the subject matter of an insurance is lost, destroyed or damaged beyond repair. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL MILLED RICE = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС – Total Milled Rice:- Quantity of whole plus broken grains of milled Rice that can be obtained from a given quantity of clean rough Rice. Total Milled Rice is the bulk of the starch endosperm consisting of head Rice, second heads, screenings, and brewers' Rice. Also known as Polished Rice. / эндосперм (endosperm). основное зерно Риса (head Rice), высевки (screenings), . Известен также как Полированный Рис или Шлифованный Рис (Polished Rice).

TOTAL NONUTILITY COSTS = ИТОГОВЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ НЕ САМОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – A term Total Nonutility Costs refers to total cash expenditures incurred by consumers and trade allies that are associated with participation in a Demand-Side Management (DSM) program, but that are not reimbursed by the utility. The nonutility expenditures should include only those additional costs necessary to purchase or install an efficient measure relative to a less efficient one. Costs are to be reported in nominal dollars in the year in which they are incurred, regardless of when the actual effects occur. To the extent possible, respondents are asked to provide the best estimate of non-utility costs if actual costs are unavailable.

TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE = ИТОГОВАЯ ЦЕНА ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ – The Total Purchase Price of a security is the amount of money that must be paid, including all ancillary costs, to buy a securities position.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT = ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЕМОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ – Total Quality Management is an approach to business management that focuses on quality and typically has:- a strong customer orientation, total involvement, measurement systems, systematic support and continuous improvement. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL RETURN = ИТОГОВОЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или ИТОГОВАЯ ОТДАЧА) – In index trading, Total Return provides investors with a price-plus-gross cash dividend return. Gross cash dividends are applied on the ex-date of the dividend. For Australia's S&P/ASX total return indices, otherwise known as Accumulation Indices, Standard & Poor's use the net dividend as quoted by the company. This quoted dividend is net of any franking credits. 'Grossed-up' total return values for the S&P/ASX indices, incorporating franking credits, can by calculated independently via Standard & Poor's (S&P) Custom Indices. See also Net Total Return. Total Return, when measuring performance, is the actual rate of return of an investment or a pool of investments over a given evaluation period. Total return includes interest, capital gains, dividends and distributions realized over a given period of time. Total return accounts for two categories of return:- income including interest paid by fixed-income investments, distributions or dividends and capital appreciation, representing the change in the market price of an asset. Total return is the amount of value an investor earns from a security over a specific period, typically one year, when all distributions are reinvested. Total return is expressed as a percentage of the amount invested. For example, a total return of 20% means the security increased by 20% of its original value due to a price increase, distribution of dividends (if a stock), coupons (if a bond) or capital gains (if a fund). Total return is a strong measure of an investment's

overall performance. Example of Total Return:- an investor buys 100 shares of Stock A at USD20 per share for an initial value of USD2 000. Stock A pays a 5% dividend the investor reinvests, buying five additional shares. After one year, the share price rises to USD22. To calculate the investment's total return, the investor divides the total investment gains (105 shares x USD22 per share = USD2 310 current value – USD2 000 initial value = USD310 total gains) by the initial value of the investment (USD2 000) and multiplies by 100 to convert the answer to a percentage (USD310/USD2 000 x 100 = 15.5%). The investor's total return is 15.5%. Importance of Total Return:- some of the best dividend stocks have small growth potential and produce small capital gains. Basing an investment's return on capital gains alone does not take into consideration price increases or other methods of growing the stock's value. For example, an investor buys shares of Company B, and the share price increases 24.5% in one year. The investor gains 24.5% from the price change alone. Since Company B also paid a dividend during the year, adding in the stock's yield of 4.1% to the price change, the combined return is 28.6%. Total return determines an investment's true growth over time. It is important to evaluate the big picture and not just one return metric when determining an increase in value. Total return is used when analyzing a company's historical performance. Calculating expected future return puts reasonable expectations on an investor's investments and helps plan for retirement or other needs. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный. Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Итоговое Поступление или Совокупный Доход или Суммарный Годовой Доход (Total Return):- годовой доход по инвестициям, включая прирост капитала и дивиденды или проценты по облигациям, которые сохраняются до срока погашения. Совокупный доход равен доходу до срока погашения (yield to maturity). Для акций будущий рост капитала прогнозируется с использованием соотношения цены и доходности (price/earnings ratio). В торговле опционами совокупная прибыль означает дивиденды плюс прибыль на капитал плюс доход по премиям.

TOTAL RETURN SWAP = СВОП НА ИТОГОВОЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ (или СВОП НА ИТОГОВУЮ ОТДАЧУ, или СВОП НА СОВОКУПНОЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЕ) – A Total Return Swap is an agreement in which one party (total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to the other party (total return receiver). Total economic performance includes income from interest and fees, gains and losses from market movements, and credit losses. The total return receiver assumes the entire economic exposure – that is, both market and credit exposure – to the reference asset. The total return payer – often the owner of the reference obligation – gives up economic exposure to the performance of the reference asset and in return takes on counterparty credit exposure to the total return receiver in the event of a default or fall in value of the reference asset. A type of credit derivative in which one counterparty receives the total return (interest payments and any capital gains or losses) from a specified reference asset and the other counterparty receives a specified fixed or floating cash flow that is not related to the creditworthiness of the reference asset. Also known as Total Rate Of Return Swap, or TR Swap. Total Return Swap is a transaction in which one party pays either a single amount or periodic amounts based on the total return on one or more loans, debt securities or other financial instruments (each a 'Reference Obligation') issued, guaranteed or otherwise entered into by a third party (the 'Reference Entity'), calculated by reference to interest, dividend and fee payments and any appreciation in the market value of each Reference Obligation, and the other party pays either a single amount or periodic amounts determined by reference to a specified notional amount and any depreciation in the market value of each Reference Obligation. A total return swap may (but need not) provide for acceleration of its termination date upon the occurrence of one or more specified events with respect to a Reference Entity or a Reference Obligation with a termination payment made by one party to the other calculated by reference to the value of the Reference Obligation. / Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL REVENUES = ИТОГО ВЫРУЧКА (или ВСЕГО ВЫРУЧКИ, или СОВОКУПНАЯ ВЫРУЧКА, или ИТОГОВАЯ ВЫРУЧКА) – Total Revenues:- fiscal year-to-date cumulative revenues, i.e. data taken from the 10Q reports. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки, то есть данные, взятые из отчётов по форме 10Кью. (10Q reports). Тотальный – всеобщий, всеобъемлющий, всеохватывающий, полный.

TOTAL STOCKHOLDER RETURN = СОВОКУПНАЯ ОТДАЧА АКЦИОНЕРАМ – Total Stockholder Return is the return to stockholders as measured by stock price appreciation and reinvested dividends for a period of time.

TOTAL UTILITY COSTS = ИТОГОВЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ КОММУНАЛЬНОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – A term 'Total Utility Costs' refers to the sum of the total Direct and Indirect Utility Costs for the year. Utility costs should reflect the total cash expenditures for the year, reported in nominal Dollars, that flowed out to support Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs. They should be reported in the year they are incurred, regardless of when the actual effects occur.

TOTE = ТОУТ (или ТЧУТ, или НОСИТЬ, или НЕСТИ) – (1) Tote is a sturdy rectangular bag with an open top and two strap handles. A Tote Bag, a carry bag that is often used to carry items too large for a purse; sometimes also sold as a reusable shopping bag.

(2) Tote:- to carry a heavy weight or load.

TO THE ORDER OF … = ПО РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЮ … – The notation 'To The Order Of' after the name of the beneficiary makes it possible to transfer securities by endorsement. The clause turns the security into an instrument to order (bill of lading). In the case of legal instruments made out to order (e.g., bill of exchange, check, registered share) the notation is not essential because these securities are already deemed to be endorsed. / (например, .

TOTIPOTENCY = ТОТИПОТЕНТНОСТЬ – Totipotency is a potential of cells or tissues to form all cell types and/or to regenerate a plant. / Тотипотентность (от Латинских слов Totus, означающее Весь или Совокупный или Целый, и Potentia, означающее Возможность или Мощь или Сила) – способность клетки путём деления дать начало любому клеточному типу организма. Понятие Тотипотентности, Мультипотентности и Плюрипотентности тесно связано с понятиями Потенция К Развитию и Детерминация. Оплодотворённые яйцеклетки животных являются тотипотентными. В течение развития потомки зиготы утрачивают тотипотентность. У большинства животных бластомеры сохраняют тотипотентность в течение определённого количества делений дробления. У животных с детерминированным развитием (например, у круглых червей) первые потомки зиготы уже утрачивают тотипотентность. У некоторых организмов клетки могут дедифференцироваться и обретать тотипотентность. Срезанные части растений и каллус могут быть использованы для выращивания целого растения.

TOUCH = ЧУТОЧКА (или ХХ) – Touch:- the narrowest spread amongst the market makers between buying and selling prices. A narrow touch indicates good marketability.

TOUGH = СРЕДНЕЙ СУХОСТИ (или МЯГКОЕ) – Grain is identified as Tough if the moisture content exceeds the straight range established for that class of grain but is not damp. With increasing moisture content, grain is graded straight, tough, damp, moist, and wet. / Зерно идентифицируется как средней сухости или вязкое, если содержание влаги в нём превосходит уровень влаги для сухого зерна, установленный для такого класса зерна, но не превышает уровня влаги для влажного зерна. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

TOUGHNESS = ТЯГУЧЕСТЬ (или ЖЁСТКОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или УДАРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ВЫНОСЛИВОСТЬ, или КРЕПОСТЬ) – Toughness is a quality of wood which permits the material to absorb a relatively large amount of energy, to withstand repeated shocks, and to undergo considerable deformation before breaking. Toughness is a term with a wide variety of meanings, no single precise mechanical definition being generally recognized, but tensile strength with pact resistance are indicator of toughness. Also, it is the measure of the ability of a sample to absorb mechanical energy without breaking, usually defined as the area underneath a stress-strain curve (Shah V (1998) Handbook of plastics testing technology. Wiley, New York). Toughness generally implies a lack of brittleness; having very substantial elongation to break accompanied by high tensile strength. One proposed definition for toughness is the energy ... . Toughness is the ability to resist shock or impact and to absorb energy before fracture. Toughness is that property of a material by virtue of which it can absorb energy, generally implying lack of brittleness and relatively high elongation to break. Note:- toughness is often evaluated as the energy required to break a material, proportional to the area under the stress-strain curve. Toughness, in materials science and metallurgy, is the resistance to fracture of a material when stressed. It is defined as the amount of energy per volume that a material can absorb before rupturing. Toughness is the ability of a metal to deform plastically and to absorb energy in the process before fracture is termed toughness. The emphasis of this definition should be placed on the ability to absorb energy before fracture. Recall that ductility is a measure of how much something deforms plastically before fracture, but just because a material is ductile does not make it tough. The key to toughness is a good combination of strength and ductility. A material with high strength and high ductility will have more toughness than a material with low strength and high ductility. Therefore, one way to measure toughness is by calculating the area under the stress strain curve from a tensile test. This value is simply called ‘Material Toughness’ and it has units of energy per volume. Material toughness equates to a slow absorption of energy by the material. There are several variables that have a profound influence on the toughness of a material. These variables are:- (i) strain rate (rate of loading); (ii) temperature; and (iii) notch effect. A metal may possess satisfactory toughness under static loads but may fail under dynamic loads or impact. As a rule ductility and, therefore, toughness decrease as the rate of loading increases. Temperature is the second variable to have a major influence on its toughness. As temperature is lowered, the ductility and toughness also decrease. The third variable is termed notch effect, has to due with the distribution of stress. A material might display good toughness when the applied stress is uniaxial; but when a multiaxial stress state is produced due to the presence of a notch, the material might not withstand the simultaneous elastic and plastic deformation in the various directions. There are several standard types of toughness test that generate data for specific loading conditions and/or component design approaches. Three of the toughness properties that will be discussed in more detail are (i) impact toughness, (ii) notch toughness and (iii) fracture toughness. Toughness is:- (1) an ability of a material to endure large deformations without rupture. (2) The actual work per unit mass required to rupture a fiber or a yarn. Toughness describes how much total energy has to be used before a material breaks. If the material takes a lot of energy (it may change shape) before breaking, then it is a tough material. If only a little energy is needed to break the material it is weak or brittle (depending on wether the material yielded or not). / Сжимаемость или Объёмная Упругость – способность твёрдых, жидких и газообразных тел под действием всестороннего внешнего давления изменять свой объём обратимым образом, то есть так, чтобы после прекращения действия внешнего давления восстанавливался первоначальный объём тела. Характеристиками сжимаемости служат:- модуль объёмной упругости K = V(dp / dV) и коэффициент сжимаемости k = –(1 / V)(dV / dp) = 1/K, где V – объём тела, p – внешнее давление. Под Упругостью понимается свойство тел восстанавливать свою форму и объём (твёрдые тела) или только объём (газы и жидкости) после прекращения действия внешних сил или других причин, например, нагревания, вызвавших деформацию тела. Тело, обладающее этим свойством, называют упругим. Жидкое тело обладает упругостью формы только по отношению к переменным внешним воздействиям достаточно высокой частоты. Количественная характеристика упругих свойств материалов – модули упругости. Упругость обусловлена взаимодействием между атомами и молекулами и их тепловым движением. В области упругих деформаций тел справедлив Закон Гука. Вязкость или Внутреннее Трение, свойство газов и жидкостей, характеризующее сопротивление действию внешних сил, вызывающих их течение. Под Жёсткостью понимается способность тела или конструкции сопротивляться образованию деформации. У абсолютно твёрдого тела (предельный случай, не встречающийся в действительности) жёсткость бесконечно велика (сколь угодно большие нагрузки не вызывают деформаций); у резин жёсткость очень мала (малая нагрузка приводит к большим деформациям). Большинство реальных материалов по жёсткости занимает промежуточное положение между абсолютно твёрдым телом и резиной. При простых деформациях в пределах Закона Гука жёсткость определяется как произведение модуля упругости на ту или иную геометрическую характеристику поперечного сечения элемента (площадь сечения при растяжении-сжатии и сдвиге, осевой момент инерции при изгибе и так далее). Величина, обратная жёсткости, назвается Податливостью. В авиационной и ракетной технике часто оценивают удельную жёсткость – отношение жёсткости к плотности материала. Под Жёсткостью понимается характеристика элемента конструкции, определяющая его способность сопротивляться деформации (изгибу, кручению, растяжению и так далее). Она зависит от геометрических характеристик сечения и физических свойств материала (модулей упругости). Под Прочностью понимается способность материала сопротивляться разрушению, а также необратимому изменению формы (пластической деформации) при действии внешних нагрузок; в узком смысле слова – только сопротивление разрушению. Прочность твёрдых тел обусловлена в конечном счёте силами взаимодействия между атомами и ионами, составляющими тело. Прочность зависит не только от самого материала, но и от вида напряжённого состояния (изгиб, растяжение, сжатие и другие), от условий эксплуатации (воздействие окружающей среды, длительность и число циклов нагружения, скорость нагружения, температура и так далее). В зависимости от всех этих факторов в технике приняты различные меры прочности:- предел прочности, предел текучести, предел усталости и другие. Повышение прочности материалов – важнейшая задача современной техники, она решается термической и механической обработкой, введением легирующих добавок в сплавы, радиоактивным облучением, применением армировальных и композиционных материалов. Под Прочностью понимается свойство материалов в определённых условиях и пределах, на разрушаясь, воспринимать те или иные воздействия (нагрузки, неравномерные температурные, магнитные, электрические и другие поля, неравномерные высыхание или набухание, неравномерное протекание физико-химических процессов в разных частях тела и другие). Критериями прочности для различных случаев являются:- предел ползучести, предел пропорциональности, предел прочности, предел текучести и другие.

TOUGHNESS AT BREAK = ТЯГУЧЕСТЬ (или ЖЁСТКОСТЬ, или ПРОЧНОСТЬ, или УДАРНАЯ ВЯЗКОСТЬ, или ВЫНОСЛИВОСТЬ) ПРИ РАЗРЫВЕ – Toughness At Break:- xxxxx. See aslo Breaking Toughness.

TOVALOP = TANKER OWNERS’ VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT CONCERNING LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION

TOW = БУКСИРОВАТЬ (или БУКСИРУЕМОЕ) – Tow:- when one or more vessels are being towed; when a tug is towing one or more floating objects; to pull an object in the water by means of a rope. Tow is a ship being towed. Tow (maritime term):- to pull through water; vessels towed. Tow is a towboat with a barge or barges. / Корабль, подвергаемый вождению (буксировке).

TOW = ЖГУТ (или ПАКЛЯ, или БУКСИРНЫЙ КАНАТ, или КУДЕЛЬ, или ОЧЁСКИ, или КОРОТКОВОЛОКНИСТЫЙ ЛЁН) – Tow is a large bundle of manufactured filament fiber as they are extruded from the spinerette, and before they have been cut into

staple fibers. Tow is a large number of filaments, assembled without substantial twist usually intended to be cut or stretch-broken for use in staple fiber or top form. Tow is a large strand of continuous manufactured fiber filaments without definite twist, collected in loose, rope-like form, usually held together by crimp. Tow is the form that most manufactured fiber reaches before being cut into staple. It is often processed on tow-conversion machinery into tops, sliver, or yarn, or on tow-opening equipment to make webs for various uses. Tow is the shorter flax fibers removed by hackling. Tow is a large strand of continuous manufactured fiber filaments without definite twist, collected in a loose, rope-like form, usually held together by crimp. Tow is the form most manufactured fiber reaches before being cut into staple. Tow is a large number of filaments, assembled without substantial twist usually intended to be cut or stretch-broken for use in staple fiber or top form. Tow:- short flax fibers, separated by hackling (combing) from the longer fibers. Also, the poorly hackled, uneven linen yarn made from these short fibers. It may also refer to a continuous loose rope of man made filaments drawn together without twist to be cut in lengths for spun yarn. See also Line. Tow:- short, coarse and broken strands of hemp or flax. It results from the hackling process. Tow is the yarn or cloth made of tow, namely a short or broken fiber (as of flax, hemp, or synthetic material) that is used especially for yarn, twine, or stuffing. / Жгут волокон в виде ленты. Текстильный Жгут (Tow (for man-made fibers)) – совокупность большого числа продольно сложенных элементарных нитей, предназначенных для резки или разрыва в производстве штапельного волокна или топса. Под Паклей понимаются волокнистые отходы первичной обработки льна, пеньки и других лубяных культур, непригодные для выработки пряжи. Используется как изоляционный, набивочный, обтирочный, прокладочный и тому подобный материал. Кудель – короткое спутанное льняное волокно.

TOWAGE = БУКСИРОВКА (или ВОЖДЕНИЕ) – (1) Where a tug tows or manoeuvres a vessel into or out of a berth. The act of towing another vessel. Towage is the act of towing a ship or other objects from one place to another. / Когда буксир буксирует или осуществляет маневры с другим судном по его заводу или выводу из места стоянки. Действие по буксировке иного судна. Под Буксировкой понимается передвижение судна, не имеющего достаточной способности к самостоятельному передвижению, с помощью другого судна. Буксирование осуществляется:- (i) для выполнения маневра, например, разворачивание или перетяжка судна; (ii) на определённом расстоянии; и (iii) на определённый период времени, например, при ледоходе.

(2) Charges for the services of tugs assisting a ship or other vessels in ports or other locations. The charge made for towing a vessel. / Сбор, взимаемый за буксировку судна.

TOWAGE BILL = СЧЁТ ЗА БУКСИРОВКУ – Towage Bill is an account rendered for towage expenses. / Счёт за Буксировку – это счёт, выставленный за расходы по буксировке.

TOWEL = ПОЛОТЕНЦЕ – Towel is a rectangular piece of fabric used for drying (people, glasses, dishes).

TOWELING = ПОЛОТЕНЕЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ПОЛОТЕНЕЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Toweling is a cotton or linen fabric often used for making towels. / хлопковая или льняная ткань, часто используемая для изготовления полотенец.

TOWER'S LIABILITY = ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ БУКСИРОВЩИКА – Tower's Liability is a liability incurred by any ship or vessel when she is towing another ship, vessel or other object. / Ответственность, принимаемая на себя любым кораблём или судном, когда оно буксирует другой корабль, судно или иной объект.

TOWER UNITS = БАШЕННЫЕ ЗВЕНЬЯ – Tower Units:- cooling equipment for supplying of cool air to porthole containers in terminals.

TOWING SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ БУКСИРОВКИ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ БУКСИРОВКИ) – Towing Safety Advisory Committee (TSAC) is an industry advisory body to the US Coast Guard.

TOW LINEN = КУДЕЛЬ (или ОЧЕСКОВЫЙ ЛЁН, или ПАКЛЕВЫЙ ЛЁН) – Tow Linen:- these are the shorter, less desirable flax fibers separated from bast line fibers in hackling. Tow linen is usually carded and spun into a woolen-style yarn. A wonderful use for tow linen is to knit bath mitts – a situation where you want all of the rough, scratch nature of this yarn. Tow Linen is a fabric made of uneven, irregular yarns composed of the every short fibers.

TOWS ALL = ВСЕГО БУКСИРУЕМЫХ СУДОВ – Tows All is the total number of tows with their barges passing through a lock chamber.

TOXIC = ТОКСИЧНОЕ – Toxic:- of, relating to, or caused by a poison or toxin, poisonous, causes illness, reduces plant growth. Toxic:- (Greek:- Toxikón = Poison) Poisonous. / Ядовитое.

TOXICITY = ТОКСИЧНОСТЬ – Toxicity is the characteristic of being poisonous or harmful to plant or animal life; the relative degree of severity of this characteristic. The quality or potential of a substance to cause injury, illness, or other undesirable effects. Toxicity:- (Greek:- Toxikón = Poison) the degree to which a substance is poisonous. Toxicity is the quality of being poisonous. / Степень ядовитости вещества. Качество или потенциал вещества наносить вред здоровью, вызывать заболевание или иные нежелательные последствия. Под Токсичностью, от Греческого слова Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимается способность некоторых химических соединений и веществ биологической природы оказывать вредное действие на организм животных, растений и человека.

TOXIN = ТОКСИН – Toxin is any of the various poisonous substances produced by certain plants and animal cells including bacterial toxins, phytotoxins, and zootoxins. / Под Токсинами понимаются соединения (часто белковой природы) бактериального, растительного или животного происхождения, способные при попадании в организм животных или человека вызывать заболевание или их гибель. Содержатся в ядах змей, пауков, скорпионов. Бактериальные токсины вызывают столбняк, ботулизм и другие болезни. Токсины применяют для получения анатоксинов.

TOY = БЕЗДЕЛУШКА (или ХХ) – Toy is (Scottish) a linen or wool headdress depending to the shoulders once worn by old women of the lower classes. / льняной или шерстяной головной убор .

TOYO STRAW = ТОЁВСКАЯ СОЛОМА (или СОЛОМА ТОЁ, или ТОЁВСКАЯ СОЛОМКА) – Toyo Straw is a shiny smooth straw made chiefly in Japan from shellacked Rice paper and used especially for hats. See also Straw. Toyo Straw Fedora Hat (Tan). Toyo is a town and province in Japan. / шеллак (shellac). Тоё (Toyo) – город и провинция в Японии.

TP = EAST TIMOR

TP = TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROCESSOR

TP = TIRE PRESSURE

TP = TOTAL PARTICULATE MATTER

TP = TRAILER POINT

TPA = TAMPA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TPA = TEREPHTHALIC ACID

TPAC = TRADEMARK PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TPE = THEORETICAL PRODUCTION ECOLOGY

TPER = TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY REQUIREMENT

TPE–WAU = THEORETICAL PRODUCTION ECOLOGY–WAGENINGEN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

TPF = TICKER PLANT FRANKFURT

TPI = TURNS PER INCH

TPOSTAL = TRADEMARK POSTAL SYSTEM

TPP = TRANS PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

TPR = TRANSPLANTED RICE

TPRB = TRADE POLICY REVIEW BODY

TPRI = TROPICAL PESTICIDES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TPRM = TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM

TPS = TRANSPORTATION PROTECTIVE SERVICE

TPSIS = TRANSPORTATION PLANNING SUPPORT INFORMATION SYSTEM

TPT = TREADLE PADDY THRESHER

TQM = TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

TR = TRANSPLANTER

TR = TRANSPORTATION REQUEST

TR = TURKEY

TR4 = RICE TRANSPLANTER (6 ROWS MANUAL)

TR5 = RICE TRANSPLANTER (8 ROWS MANUAL)

TRAC = TOLERANCE REASSESSMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRACEABILITY = ОТСЛЕЖИВАЕМОСТЬ (или ПРОСЛЕЖИВАЕМОСТЬ) – Traceability is an ability to track a shipment from the time it leaves the warehouse until the time it arrives at the consignee.

TRACER = ЗАПРОС НА ПРОСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ – (1) Tracer is a request upon a transportation line to establish the whereabouts of a shipment for the purpose of expediting its movement or establishing delivery. Tracer is a request on a transportation line to trace a shipment for the purpose of expediting its movement or establishing delivery. Common usage of this term has been simplified to mean any request for status of a shipment. / Запрос в транспортную линию для установки местонахождения партии груза с целью экспедирования её перемещения или установления поставки. Запрос в транспортную линию для прослеживания партии груза с целью экспедирования её перемещения или установления поставки. Общепринятое использование этого термина упрощено до обозначения любого запроса о состоянии/статусе грузовой партии.

(2) Tracer is a request for an answer to a communication or for advice concerning the status of a subject. / Запрос с целью получения ответа в связи или извещения, касающегося состояния/статуса субъекта. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRACHEARY = ТРАХЕАЛЬНОЕ – Tracheary:- of conducting tissues containing tracheids and vessels. / о проводящих тканях, содержащих трахеиды (сосудовидные клетки) и сосуды. Трахеальное (Trachealis).

TRACHEID = ТРАХЕИДА – Tracheid is a basic primitive unit of the xylem (fluid-conducting tissue), consisting of a single elongated cell with pointed ends and a thick, pitted secondary cell wall composed of cellulose thickened with lignin. The mature tracheid is dead and empty of cytoplasm. Tracheids are found in all vascular plants and are the only conducting elements in gymnosperms and ferns. / Трахеиды (сосудовидные клетки). цитоплазмы (cytoplasm). и папоротников. У растений под Трахеидами, от Греческих слов Trachéia, означающее Дыхательное Горло, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимаются основные проводящие элементы ксилемы в виде длинных мёртвых клеток. В эволюции дали начало сосудам, либриформу и прочему. Трахеиды, мёртвые одревеснevшие клетки растений, которые служат для проведения воды. Встречаются в ксилеме (древесине) всех высших растений, за исключением некоторых Покрытосеменных (например, Злаков, Осок), у которых водопроводящую функцию выполняют сосуды, или трахеи. В поперечном сечении трахеиды обычно многоугольные, стенки их с кольчатыми, спиральными, лестничными утолщениями или окаймленными порами. Длина варьирует от долей миллиметра (мм) до 3–5 мм (Сосна, Лиственница) и даже 10 мм (Агава). В процессе эволюции из трахеид образовались сосуды, волокнистые трахеиды с ограниченной водопроводящей способностью и специализированные механические элементы – либриформ.

TRACING = ПРОСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ – Tracing is the action of retrieving information concerning the whereabouts of cargo and equipment. / Действие, направленное на получение информации, касающейся местонахождения груза и оборудования.

TRACING CLOTH = ОТПЕЧАТЫВАЮЩЕЕ (или КОПИРУЮЩЕЕ) ПОЛОТНО (или ЧЕРТЁЖНАЯ КАЛЬКА) – Tracing Cloth is a nonwoven, transparent fabric used for tracing designs and especially patterns. Since tracing cloth is fabric, it can be marked and altered more easily than paper used for the same purpose.

TRACK = ПУТЬ (или ДОРОЖКА) – Track (maritime term):- the path of the vessel. / Путь судна.

TRACKABLE = ПРОСЛЕЖИВАЕМОЕ – Trackable:- total quantity of weight, space, and pallets.

(2) Trackable:- commodities loaded in railroad cars on tracks. / Товары, загруженные в железнодорожные вагоны на путях.

TRACKER = ОРИЕНТАТОР (или СОПРОВОДИТЕЛЬ) – Tracker is a fiber, tow, or yarn added to a prepeg for verifying fiber alignment, and in the case of woven materials, for distinguishing warp fibers from fill fibers.

TRACKER FUND = ФОНД ХХ – Tracker Fund is a fund that invests in such a way that its price performance tracks that of a specified index.

TRACKING = СЛЕЖЕНИЕ (или ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ) – Tracking:- the function of maintaining status information, including current location of cargo, cargo items, consignments or containers either full or empty. Determining a shipment's location during the course of a move. Tracking is the information given to monitor progress of a particular shipment to its destination. Leading courier services, such as UPS, FedEx, etc and most freight companies will assign a number to your shipment. This number will show various details of your delivery such as the date to expect arrival. Most of the time you will have the ability to insert the tracking number into the freight carriers website for detailed information. / Функция поддерживающией информации о статусе, включающая текущее место нахождения груза, грузовых изделий, партий товара или контейнеров, будь-то заполненных или опорожнённых. Определение места нахождения грузовой отправки в течение всего хода перевозки.

TRACKING COOKIES = ОТСЛЕЖИВАЮЩИЕ КУКИ (или КУКИ ДЛЯ СЛЕЖЕНИЯ, или ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ МЕСТОНАХОЖДЕНИЯ) – A Tracking Cookie is any Cookie used for tracking users' surfing habits. Tracking Cookies are a form of Tracking Technology. They are typically used by advertisers wishing to analyze and manage advertising data, but they may be used to profile and track user activity more closely. However, tracking cookies are simply a text file, and a record of visits or activity with a single website or its affiliated sites. See also Cookie.

TRACKSUIT = ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЙ КОСТЮМ – Tracksuit is a suit of clothing consisting usually of a jacket and pants that is often worn by athletes when working out/exercising.

TRACON = TERMINAL RADAR APPROACH CONTROL

TRACTOR = ТРАКТОР – Tractor is an engineering vehicle specifically designed to deliver at a high tractive effort (or torque) at slow speeds, for the purposes of hauling a trailer or machinery used in agriculture or construction. Most commonly, the term is used to describe a farm vehicle that provides the power and traction to mechanize agricultural tasks, especially (and originally) tillage, but nowadays a great variety of tasks. Agricultural implements may be towed behind or mounted on the tractor, and the tractor may also provide a source of power if the implement is mechanised. The word Tractor was taken from Latin, being the agent noun of trahere 'To Pull'. The first recorded use of the word meaning 'an engine or vehicle for pulling wagons or ploughs' occurred in 1896, from the earlier term 'Traction Engine' (1859). National Variations:- in the United Kingdom (UK), the Republic of Ireland, Australia, India, Spain, Argentina, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, and Germany, the word 'Tractor' usually means 'Farm Tractor', and the use of the word 'Tractor' to mean other types of vehicles is familiar to the vehicle trade, but unfamiliar to much of the general public. In Canada and the United States (US), the word may also refer to the road tractor portion of a tractor trailer truck, but also usually refers to the piece of farm equipment. History:- (1) Traction Engines:- The first powered farm implements in the early 19th century were portable engines – steam engines on wheels that could be used to drive mechanical farm machinery by way of a flexible belt. British inventor and mining engineer Richard Trevithick (1771–1833) designed the first 'semi-portable' stationary steam engine for agricultural use, known as a 'Barn Engine' in 1812, and it was used to drive a corn threshing machine. The truly portable engine was invented in 1839 by William Tuxford (1806–1883) of Boston, Lincolnshire, England who started manufacture of an engine built around a locomotive-style boiler with horizontal smoke tubes. A large flywheel was mounted on the crankshaft, and a stout leather belt was used to transfer the drive to the equipment being driven. In the 1850s, English agricultural engineer John Fowler (1826–1864) used a Clayton & Shuttleworth (an engineering company located at Stamp End Works, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England) portable engine to drive apparatus in the first public demonstrations of the application of cable haulage to cultivation. In parallel with the early portable engine development, many engineers attempted to make them self-propelled – the fore-runners of the traction engine. In most cases this was achieved by fitting a sprocket on the end of the crankshaft, and running a chain from this to a larger sprocket on the rear axle. These experiments met with mixed success. The first proper traction engine, in the form recognisable today, was developed in 1859 when British engineer Thomas Aveling (1824–1882) modified a Clayton & Shuttleworth portable engine, which had to be hauled from job to job by horses, into a self-propelled one. The alteration was made by fitting a long driving chain between the crankshaft and the rear axle. The first half of the 1860s was a period of great experimentation but by the end of the decade the standard form of the traction engine had evolved and would change little over the next sixty years. It was widely adopted for agricultural use. The first tractors were steam-powered plowing engines. They were used in pairs, placed on either side of a field to haul a plow back and forth between them using a wire cable. In Britain Mann's (full name of company is Mann's Patent Steam Cart and Wagon Company; Leeds, England) and Garrett (full name of company is Richard Garett & Sons; Leiston, Suffolk, England) developed steam tractors for direct ploughing, but the heavy, wet soil of England meant that these designs were less economical than a team of horses. In the United States, where soil conditions permitted, steam tractors were used to direct-haul plows. Steam-powered agricultural engines remained in use well into the 20th century until reliable internal combustion engines had been developed. (2) Gasoline-Powered Tractor:- In 1892, American inventor John Froelich (1849–1933) invented and built the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor in Clayton County, Iowa, US. A Van Duzen single-cylinder gasoline engine was mounted on a Robinson engine chassis, which could be controlled and propelled by Froelich's gear box. After receiving a patent, Froelich started up the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company (Waterloo, Iowa) and invested all of his assets. However, the venture was very unsuccessful, and by 1895 all was lost and he went out of business. Richard Hornsby & Sons (an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England) are credited with producing and selling the first oil-engined tractor in Britain invented by Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (1864–1927). The Hornsby-Akroyd Patent Safety Oil Traction Engine was made in 1896 with a 20 hp engine. In 1897, it was bought by Mr. Locke-King, and this is the first recorded sale of a tractor in Britain. Also in that year, the tractor won a Silver Medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. That tractor would later be returned to the factory and fitted with a caterpillar track. The first commercially successful light-weight petrol-powered general purpose tractor was built by Dan Albone (1860–1906), a British inventor in 1901. He filed for a patent on 15 February 1902 for his tractor design and then formed Ivel Agricultural Motors Limited. The other directors were Selwyn Edge, Charles Jarrott, John Hewitt and Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 2nd Earl of Ancaster; 1867–1951). He called his machine the Ivel Agricultural Motor; the word 'Tractor' did not come into common use until later. The Ivel Agricultural Motor was light, powerful and compact. It had one front wheel, with solid rubber tyre, and two large rear wheels like a modern tractor. The engine used water cooling, by evaporation. It had one forward and one reverse gear. A pulley wheel on the left hand side allowed it to be used as a stationary engine, driving a wide range of agricultural machinery. The 1903 sale price was £300. His tractor won a medal at the Royal Agricultural Show, in 1903 and 1904. About 500 were built, and many were exported all over the world. The original engine was made by Payne & Co. of Coventry, England. After 1906, French Aster (full name of company is Ateliers de Construction Mecanique l'Aster; Saint-Denis, France) engines were used. The first successful American tractor was built by Charles Walter Hart (1872–1937) and Charles Henry Parr (1868–1941). They developed a two-cylinder gasoline engine and set up their business in Charles City, Iowa. In 1903, the firm built 15 'Tractors', a

term with Latin roots coined by Hart and Parr, and a combination of the words Traction and Power. Their 14 000-pound #3 is the oldest surviving internal combustion engine tractor in the United States, and is on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, DC. The two-cylinder engine has a unique hit-and-miss firing cycle that produced 30 horsepower at the belt and 18 at the drawbar. In 1908, the Saunderson Tractor and Implement Co. of Elstow, Bedford, England introduced a four-wheel design, and went on to become the largest tractor manufacturer in Britain at the time. While the earlier, heavier tractors were initially very successful, it became increasingly apparent at this time that the weight of a large supporting frame was less-efficient than lighter designs. Henry Ford introduced a light-weight, mass-produced design which largely displaced the heavier designs. Some companies halfheartedly followed suit with mediocre designs, as if to disprove the concept, but they were largely unsuccessful in that endeavor. While unpopular at first, these gasoline-powered machines began to catch on in the 1910s, when they became smaller and more affordable. American captain of industry and a business magnate Henry Ford (1863–1947) introduced the Fordson, a wildly popular mass-produced tractor, in 1917. They were built in the US, Ireland, England and Russia, and by 1923, Fordson had 77% of the US market. The Fordson dispensed with a frame, using the strength of the engine block to hold the machine together. By the 1920s, tractors with gasoline-powered internal combustion engines had become the norm. Irish-born British engineer Henry George 'Harry' Ferguson (1884–1960) applied for a British patent for his three-point hitch in 1926, a three-point attachment of the implement to the tractor and the simplest and the only statically determinate way of joining two bodies in engineering. The Ferguson-Brown Company produced the Model A Ferguson-Brown tractor with a Ferguson-designed hydraulic hitch. In 1938 Ferguson entered into a collaboration with Henry Ford to produce the Ford-Ferguson 9N tractor. The three-point hitch soon became the favorite hitch attachment system among farmers around the world. This tractor model also included a rear Power Take Off (PTO) shaft that could be used to power three point hitch mounted implements such as sickle-bar mowers. This PTO location set the standard for future tractor developments. Farm Tractor Design, Power And Transmission:- Tractor Configurations:- Tractors can be generally classified by number of axles or wheels, with main categories of two-wheel tractors (single-axle tractors) and four-wheel tractors (two-axle tractors); more axles are possible but uncommon. Among four-wheel tractors (two-axle tractors), most are two-wheel drive (usually at the rear); but many are two-wheel drive with front wheel assist, four-wheel drive (often with articulated steering), or track tractors (with steel or rubber tracks). The classic farm tractor is a simple open vehicle, with two very large driving wheels on an axle below and slightly behind a single seat (the seat and steering wheel consequently are in the center), and the engine in front of the driver, with two steerable wheels below the engine compartment. This basic design has remained unchanged for a number of years, but enclosed cabs are fitted on almost all modern models, for reasons of operator safety and comfort. In some localities with heavy or wet soils, notably in the Central Valley of California, the 'Caterpillar' or 'Crawler' type of tracked tractor became popular in the 1930s, due to superior traction and flotation. These were usually maneuvered through the use of turning brake pedals and separate track clutches operated by levers rather than a steering wheel. Four-wheel drive tractors began to appear in the 1960s. Some four-wheel drive tractors have the standard 'two large, two small' configuration typical of smaller tractors, while some have four large, powered wheels. The larger tractors are typically an articulated, center-hinged design steered by hydraulic cylinders that move the forward power unit while the trailing unit is not steered separately. In the early XXI century, articulated or non-articulated, steerable multitrack tractors have largely supplanted the Caterpillar type for farm use. Larger types of modern farm tractors include articulated four-wheel or eight-wheel drive units with one or two power units which are hinged in the middle and steered by hydraulic clutches or pumps. A relatively recent development is the replacement of wheels or steel crawler-type tracks with flexible, steel-reinforced rubber tracks, usually powered by hydrostatic or completely hydraulic driving mechanisms. The configuration of these tractors bears little resemblance to the classic farm tractor design. Engine And Fuels:- the predecessors of modern tractors, traction engines, used steam engines for power. Gasoline And Kerosine:- since the turn of the XX century, internal combustion engines have been the power source of choice. Between 1900 and 1960, gasoline was the predominant fuel, with kerosene (the Rumely Oil Pull (a line of farm tractors developed by Advance-Rumely Company; La Porte, Indiana, US) was the most notable of this kind) and ethanol being common alternatives. Generally, one engine could burn any of those, although cold starting was easiest on gasoline. Often, a small auxiliary fuel tank was available to hold gasoline for cold starting and warm-up, while the main fuel tank held whatever fuel was most convenient or least expensive for the particular farmer. In the United Kingdom, a gasoline-kerosene engine is known as a petrol-paraffin engine. Diesel:- Dieselisation gained momentum starting in the 1960s, and modern farm tractors usually employ diesel engines, which range in power output from 18 to 575 horsepower (15 to 480 kW). Size and output are dependent on application, with smaller tractors used for lawn mowing, landscaping, orchard work, and truck farming, and larger tractors for vast fields of wheat, maize, soy, and other bulk crops. Liquified Petroleum Gas:- liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or propane also have been used as tractor fuels, but require special pressurized fuel tanks and filling equipment, so are less prevalent in most markets. Biodiesel:- in some countries such as Germany, biodiesel is often used. Some other biofuels such as straight vegetable oil are also being used by some farmers. Transmission:- most older farm tractors use a manual transmission with several gear ratios, typically three to six, sometimes multiplied into two or three ranges. This arrangement provides a set of discrete ratios that, combined with the varying of the throttle, allow final-drive speeds from less than one up to about 25 miles per hour (40 km/h), with the lower speeds used for working the land and the highest speed used on the road. Slow, controllable speeds are necessary for most of the operations performed with a tractor. They help give the farmer a larger degree of control in certain situations, such as field work. However, when travelling on public roads, the slow operating speeds can cause problems, such as long queues or tailbacks, which can delay or annoy motorists in cars and trucks. These motorists are responsible for being duly careful around farm tractors and sharing the road with them, but many shirk this responsibility, so various ways to minimize the interaction or minimize the speed differential are employed where feasible. Some countries (for example the Netherlands) employ a road sign on some roads that means 'no farm tractors'. Some modern tractors, such as the JCB (short for the J.C. Bamford Excavators Limited; an English multinational corporation headquartered in Rocester, Staffordshire, UK) Fastrac, are now capable of much higher road speeds of around 50 mph (80 km/h). Older tractors usually have unsynchronized transmission designs, which often require the operator stop the tractor to shift between gears. This mode of use is inherently unsuited to some of the work tractors do, and has been circumvented in various ways over the years. For existing unsynchronized tractors, the methods of circumvention are double clutching or power-shifting, both of which require the operator to rely on skill to speed-match the gears while shifting, and are undesirable from a risk-mitigation standpoint because of what can go wrong if the operator makes a mistake – transmission damage is possible, and loss of vehicle control can occur if the tractor is towing a heavy load either uphill or downhill – something that tractors often do. Therefore, operator's manuals for most of these tractors state one must always stop the tractor before shifting, and they do not even mention the alternatives. As already said, that mode of use is inherently unsuited to some of the work tractors do, so better options were pursued for newer tractor designs. In these, unsynchronized transmission designs were replaced with synchronization or with continuously variable transmissions (CVTs). Either a synchronized manual transmission with enough available gear ratios (often achieved with dual ranges, high and low) or a CVT allow the engine speed to be matched to the desired final-drive speed, while keeping engine speed within the appropriate speed (as measured in rotations per minute or rpm) range for power generation (the working range) (whereas throttling back to achieve the desired final-drive speed is a trade-off that leaves the working range). The problems, solutions, and developments described here also describe the history of transmission evolution in semi-trailer trucks. The biggest difference is fleet turnover; whereas most of the old road tractors have long since been scrapped, many of the old farm tractors are still in use. Therefore, old transmission design and

operation is primarily just of historical interest in trucking, whereas in farming it still often affects daily life. Hitches And Power Applications:- the power produced by the engine must be transmitted to the implement or equipment to do the actual work intended for the equipment. This may be accomplished via a drawbar or hitch system if the implement is to be towed or otherwise pulled through the tractive power of the engine, or via a pulley or power takeoff system if the implement is stationary, or a combination of the two. Drawbars:- until the 1940s, plows and other tillage equipment usually were connected to the tractor via a drawbar. The classic drawbar is simply a steel bar attached to the tractor (or in some cases, as in the early Fordsons, cast as part of the rear transmission housing) to which the hitch of the implement was attached with a pin or by a loop and clevis. The implement could be readily attached and removed, allowing the tractor to be used for other purposes on a daily basis. If the tractor was equipped with a swinging drawbar, then it could be set at the center or offset from center to allow the tractor to run outside the path of the implement. The drawbar system necessitated the implement having its own running gear (usually wheels) and in the case of a plow, chisel cultivator or harrow, some sort of lift mechanism to raise it out of the ground at turns or for transport. Drawbars necessarily posed a rollover risk depending on how the tractive torque was applied. The Fordson tractors (of which more units were produced and placed in service than any other farm tractor) was extremely prone to roll over backwards due to an excessively short wheelbase. The linkage between the implement and the tractor usually had some slack which could lead to jerky starts and greater wear and tear on the tractor and the equipment. Drawbars were appropriate to the dawn of mechanization, because they were very simple in concept and because as the tractor replaced the horse, existing horse-drawn implements usually already had running gear. As the history of mechanization progressed, however, the advantages of other hitching systems became apparent, leading to new developments (see below). Depending on the function for which a tractor is used, though, the drawbar is still one of the usual means of attaching an implement to a tractor. Fixed Mounts:- Some tractor manufacturers produced matching equipment that could be directly mounted on the tractor. Examples included front-end loaders, belly mowers, row crop cultivators, corn pickers and corn planters. In most cases, these fixed mounts were proprietary and unique to each make of tractor, so an implement produced by John Deere (the brand name of Deere & Company; Moline, Illinois, US), for example, could not be attached to a Minneapolis Moline tractor. Another disadvantage was mounting usually required some time and labor, resulting in the implement being semi-permanently attached with bolts or other mounting hardware. Usually, it was impractical to remove the implement and reinstall it on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the tractor was unavailable for other uses and dedicated to a single use for an appreciable period of time. An implement generally would be mounted at the beginning of its season of use (such as tillage, planting or harvesting) and removed only when the likely use season had ended. Three-Point Hitches And Quick Hitches:- the drawbar system was virtually the exclusive method of attaching implements (other than direct attachment to the tractor) before Harry Ferguson developed the three-point hitch. Equipment attached to the three-point hitch can be raised or lowered hydraulically with a control lever. The equipment attached to the three-point hitch is usually completely supported by the tractor. Another way to attach an implement is via a quick hitch, which is attached to the three-point hitch. This enables a single person to attach an implement quicker and put the person in less danger when attaching the implement. The three-point hitch revolutionized farm tractors and their implements. While the Ferguson system was still under patent, other manufacturers developed new hitching systems to try to fend off some of Ferguson's competitive advantage. For example, International Harvestor Company's (IHC and later IH; American company; Rock Island, Illinois, US) Farmall tractors gained a two-point 'Fast Hitch', and John Deere had a power lift that was similar to, but not as flexible as, the Ferguson invention. Once the patent protection expired on the three-point hitch, it became an industry standard. Almost every tractor today features Ferguson's three-point linkage or a derivative of it. This hitch allows for easy attachment and detachment of implements while allowing the implement to function as a part of the tractor, almost as if it were attached by a fixed mount. Previously, when the implement hit an obstacle, the towing link would break or the tractor could flip over. Ferguson's genius was to combine a connection via two lower and one upper lift arms that were connected to a hydraulic lifting ram. The ram was, in turn, connected to the upper of the three links so the increased drag (as when a plough hits a rock) caused the hydraulics to lift the implement until the obstacle was passed. Recently, Bobcat's (Bobcat Company is an American-based manufacturer; West Fargo, North Dakota, US) patent on its front loader connection (inspired by these earlier systems) has expired, and compact tractors are now being outfitted with quick-connect attachments for their front-end loaders. Power Take-Off Systems And Hydraulics:- in addition to towing an implement or supplying tractive power through the wheels, most tractors have a means to transfer power to another machine such as a baler, swather, or mower. Unless it functions solely by pulling it through or over the ground, a towed implement needs its own power source (such as a baler or combine with a separate engine) or else a means of transmitting power from the tractor to the mechanical operations of the equipment. Early tractors used belts or cables wrapped around the flywheel or a separate belt pulley to power stationary equipment, such as a threshing machine, buzz saw, silage blower, or stationary baler. In most cases, it was not practical for the tractor and equipment to move with a flexible belt or cable between them, so this system required the tractor to remain in one location, with the work brought to the equipment, or the tractor to be relocated at each turn and the power set-up reapplied (as in cable-drawn plowing systems used in early steam tractor operations). Modern tractors use a power take-off (PTO) shaft to provide rotary power to machinery that may be stationary or pulled. The PTO shaft generally is at the rear of the tractor, and can be connected to an implement that is either towed by a drawbar or a three-point hitch. This eliminates the need for a separate, implement-mounted power source, which is almost never seen in modern farm equipment. Virtually all modern tractors can also provide external hydraulic fluid and electrical power to the equipment they are towing, either by hoses or wires. Operation:- Modern tractors have many electrical switches and levers in the cab for controlling the multitude of different functions available on the tractor. Pedals:- modern farm tractors usually have four or five foot-pedals for the operator on the floor of the tractor. The pedal on the left is the clutch. The operator presses on this pedal to disengage the transmission for either shifting gears or stopping the tractor. Some modern tractors have (or as optional equipment) a button on the gear stick for controlling the clutch, in addition to the standard pedal. Two of the pedals on the right are the brakes. The left brake pedal stops the left rear wheel and the right brake pedal does the same with the right side. This independent left and right wheel-braking augments the steering of the tractor when only the two rear wheels are driven. This is usually done when it is necessary to make a sharp turn. The split brake pedal is also used in mud or soft soil to control a tire spinning due to loss of traction. The operator presses both pedals together to stop the tractor. Usually a swinging or sliding bolt is provided to lock the two together when desired. The pedal furthest to the right is the foot throttle. Unlike in automobiles, it can also be controlled from a hand-operated lever ('hand throttle'). This helps provide a constant speed in field work. It also helps provide continuous power for stationary tractors that are operating an implement by shaft or belt. The foot throttle gives the operator more automobile-like control over the speed of the tractor for road work. This is a feature of more recent tractors; older tractors often did not have it. In the UK, foot pedal use to control engine speed while travelling on the road is mandatory. Some tractors, especially those designed for row-crop work, have a 'de-accelerator' pedal, which operates in the reverse fashion to an automobile throttle, in that the pedal is pushed down to slow the engine. This allows fine control over the speed of the tractor when maneuvering at the end of crop rows in fields- the operating speed of the engine is set using the hand throttle, and to slow the tractor to turn, the operator simply has to press the pedal, and turn and release it once the turn is completed, rather than having to alter the setting of the hand throttle twice during the maneuver. A fifth pedal is traditionally included just in front of the driver's seat (often pressed with the operator's heel) to operate the rear differential lock (diff-lock), which prevents wheel slip. The differential normally allows the outside wheel to travel faster than the inside wheel during a turn. However, in low-traction conditions on a soft surface, the

same mechanism could allow one wheel to slip, further reducing traction. The diff-lock overrides this, forcing both wheels to turn at the same speed, reducing wheel slip and improving traction. Care must be taken to unlock the differential before turning, usually by hitting the pedal a second time, since the tractor with good traction cannot perform a turn with the diff-lock engaged. In modern tractors, this pedal is replaced with an electrical switch. Levers And Switches:- many functions once controlled with levers have been replaced with some model of electrical switch with the rise of indirect computer controlling of functions in modern tractors. Until the beginning of the 1960s, tractors had a single register of gears, hence one gear stick, often with three to five forward gears and 1 reverse. Then, group gears were introduced, and another gear stick was added. Later, control of the forward-reverse direction was moved to a special stick attached at the side of the steering wheel, which allowed forward or reverse travel in any gear. Nowadays, with CVTs (continuously variable transmissions) or other clutch-free gear types, fewer sticks control the transmission, and some are replaced with electrical switches or are totally computer-controlled. The three-point hitch was controlled with a lever for adjusting the position, or as with the earliest ones, just the function for raising or lowering the hitch. With modern electrical systems, it is often replaced with a potentiometer for the lower bound position and another one for the upper bound, and a switch allowing automatic adjustment of the hitch between these settings. The external hydraulics also originally had levers, but now are often replaced with some form of electrical switch; the same is true for the power take-off shaft. Safety:- agriculture in the United States is one of the most hazardous industries, only surpassed by mining and construction. No other farm machine is so identified with the hazards of production agriculture as the tractor. Tractor-related injuries account for approximately 32% of the fatalities and 6% of the nonfatal injuries in agriculture. Over 50% is attributed to tractor overturns. The roll-over protection structure (ROPS) and seat belt, when worn, are the most important safety devices to protect operators from death during tractor overturns. Modern tractors have a ROPS to prevent an operator from being crushed if the tractor turns over. The ROPS does not prevent tractor overturns; rather, it prevents the operator from being crushed during an overturn. This is especially important in open-air tractors, where the ROPS is a steel beam that extends above the operator's seat. For tractors with operator cabs, the ROPS is part of the frame of the cab. A ROPS with enclosed cab further reduces the likelihood of serious injury because the operator is protected by the sides and windows of the cab. These structures were first required by legislation in Sweden in 1959. Before they were required, some farmers died when their tractors rolled on top of them. Row-crop tractors, before ROPS, were particularly dangerous because of their 'tricycle' design with the two front wheels spaced close together and angled inward toward the ground. Some farmers were killed by rollovers while operating tractors along steep slopes. Others have been killed while attempting to tow or pull an excessive load from above axle height, or when cold weather caused the tires to freeze to the ground, in both cases causing the tractor to pivot around the rear axle. ROPS were first required in the United States in 1986, but this requirement did not retroactively apply to tractors produced before this year; therefore, adoption of ROPS has been incomplete in the farming community. To combat this problem, CROPS (cost-effective roll-over protection structures) have been developed to encourage farmers to retrofit older tractors. For the ROPS to work as designed, the operator must stay within its protective frame. This means the operator must wear the seat belt; not wearing it may defeat the primary purpose of the ROPS. Applications And Variations:- Farm Tractor Applications:- the most common use of the term 'Tractor' is for the vehicles used on farms. The farm tractor is used for pulling or pushing agricultural machinery or trailers, for plowing, tilling, disking, harrowing, planting, and similar tasks. A variety of specialty farm tractors have been developed for particular uses. These include 'row crop' tractors with adjustable tread width to allow the tractor to pass down rows of corn, tomatoes or other crops without crushing the plants, 'wheatland' or 'standard' tractors with fixed wheels and a lower center of gravity for plowing and other heavy field work for broadcast crops, and 'high crop' tractors with adjustable tread and increased ground clearance, often used in the cultivation of cotton and other high-growing row crop plant operations, and 'utility tractors', typically smaller tractors with a low center of gravity and short turning radius, used for general purposes around the farmstead. Many utility tractors are used for nonfarm grading, landscape maintenance and excavation purposes, particularly with loaders, backhoes, pallet forks and similar devices. Small garden or lawn tractors designed for suburban and semirural gardening and landscape maintenance also exist in a variety of configurations. Some farm-type tractors are found elsewhere than on farms: with large universities' gardening departments, in public parks, or for highway workman use with blowtorch cylinders strapped to the sides and a pneumatic drill air compressor permanently fastened over the power take-off. These are often fitted with grass (turf) tyres which are less damaging to soft surfaces than agricultural tires. Precision Agriculture:- space technology has been incorporated into agriculture in the form of GPS (short for the Global Positioning System; American satellite navigation system) devices, and robust on-board computers installed as optional features on farm tractors. These technologies are used in modern, precision farming techniques. The spin-offs from the space race have actually facilitated automation in plowing and the use of autosteer systems (drone on tractors that are manned but only steered at the end of a row), the idea being to neither overlap and use more fuel nor leave streaks when performing jobs such as cultivating. Several tractor companies have also been working on producing a driverless tractor. Engineering Tractors:- the durability and engine power of tractors made them very suitable for engineering tasks. Tractors can be fitted with engineering tools such as dozer blades, buckets, hoes, rippers, etc. The most common attachments for the front of a tractor are dozer blades or buckets. When attached to engineering tools, the tractor is called an Engineering Vehicle. A Bulldozer is a track-type tractor with a blade attached in the front and a rope-winch behind. Bulldozers are very powerful tractors and have excellent ground-hold, as their main tasks are to push or drag. Bulldozers have been further modified over time to evolve into new machines which are capable of working in ways that the original bulldozer can not. One example is that loader tractors were created by removing the blade and substituting a large volume bucket and hydraulic arms which can raise and lower the bucket, thus making it useful for scooping up earth, rock and similar loose material to load it into trucks. A front-loader or loader is a tractor with an engineering tool which consists of two hydraulic powered arms on either side of the front engine compartment and a tilting implement. This is usually a wide-open box called a bucket, but other common attachments are a pallet fork and a bale grappler. Other modifications to the original bulldozer include making the machine smaller to let it operate in small work areas where movement is limited. Also, tiny wheeled loaders, officially called Skid-Steer Loaders, but nicknamed 'Bobcat' after the original manufacturer, are particularly suited for small excavation projects in confined areas. Backhoe Loader:- the most common variation of the classic farm tractor is the Hoe, also called a Hoe-Loader. As the name implies, it has a loader assembly on the front and a backhoe on the back. Backhoes attach to a three-point hitch on farm or industrial tractors. Industrial tractors are often heavier in construction, particularly with regards to the use of steel grill for protection from rocks and the use of construction tires. When the backhoe is permanently attached, the machine usually has a seat that can swivel to the rear to face the hoe controls. Removable backhoe attachments almost always have a separate seat on the attachment. Backhoe-loaders are very common and can be used for a wide variety of tasks:- construction, small demolitions, light transportation of building materials, powering building equipment, digging holes, loading trucks, breaking asphalt and paving roads. Some buckets have retractable bottoms, enabling them to empty their loads more quickly and efficiently. Buckets with retractable bottoms are also often used for grading and scratching off sand. The front assembly may be a removable attachment or permanently mounted. Often the bucket can be replaced with other devices or tools. Their relatively small frames and precise controls make backhoe-loaders very useful and common in urban engineering projects, such as construction and repairs in areas too small for larger equipment. Their versatility and compact size makes them one of the most popular urban construction vehicles. In the UK, the word 'JCB' is sometimes used colloquially as a genericized trademark for any such type of engineering vehicle. The term JCB now appears in the Oxford English Dictionary, although it is still legally a trademark of J.C. Bamford Ltd. The term 'Digger' is also commonly used.

Compact Utility Tractor:- a compact utility tractor (CUT) is a smaller version of an agricultural tractor, but designed primarily for landscaping and estate management tasks rather than for planting and harvesting on a commercial scale. Typical CUTs range from 20 to 50 horsepower (15–37 kW) with available power take-off (PTO) horsepower ranging from 15 to 45 hp (11–34 kW). CUTs are often equipped with both a mid-mounted and a standard rear PTO, especially those below 40 horsepower (30 kW). The mid-mount PTO shaft typically rotates at/near 2000 rpm and is typically used to power mid-mount finish mowers, front-mounted snow blowers or front-mounted rotary brooms. The rear PTO is standardized at 540 rpms for the North American markets, but in some parts of the world, a dual 540/1000 rpm PTO is standard, and implements are available for either standard in those markets. One of the most common attachment for a CUT is the front-end loader or FEL. Like the larger agricultural tractors, a CUT will have an adjustable, hydraulically controlled three-point hitch. Typically, a CUT will have four-wheel drive, or more correctly four-wheel assist. Modern CUTs often feature hydrostatic transmissions, but many variants of gear-drive transmissions are also offered from low priced, simple gear transmissions to synchronized transmissions to advanced glide-shift transmissions. All modern CUTs feature government-mandated roll over protection structures just like agricultural tractors. The most well-known brands in North America include Kubota, John Deere Tractor, New Holland Ag, Case-Farmall and Massey-Ferguson. Although less common, compact backhoes are often attached to compact utility tractors. Compact utility tractors require special, smaller implements than full-sized agricultural tractors. Very common implements include the box blade, the grader blade, the landscape rake, the post hole digger (or post hole auger), the rotary cutter (slasher or a brush hog), a mid- or rear-mount finish mower, a broadcast seeder, a subsoiler and the rototiller (rotary tiller). In northern climates, a rear-mounted snow blower is very common; some smaller CUT models are available with front-mounted snow blowers powered by mid-PTO shafts. Implement brands outnumbere tractor brands, so CUT owners have a wide selection of implements. For small-scale farming or large-scale gardening, some planting and harvesting implements are sized for CUTs. One- and two-row planting units are commonly available, as are cultivators, sprayers and different types of seeders (slit, rotary and drop). One of the first CUTs offered for small farms of three to 30 acres and for small jobs on larger farms was a three-wheeled unit, with the rear wheel being the drive wheel, offered by Sears & Roebuck in 1954 and priced at USD598 for the basic. Standard Tractor:- the earliest tractors were called ‘Standard’ Tractors, and were intended almost solely for plowing and harrowing before planting, which were difficult tasks for humans and draft animals. They were characterized by a low, rearward seating position, fixed-width tread, and low ground clearance. These early tractors were cumbersome, and were not well-suited to getting into a field of already-planted row crops to do weed control. The ‘Standard’ Tractor definition is no longer in current use. Row-Crop Tractor:- a general-purpose or row-crop tractor is tailored specifically to the growing of crops grown in rows, and most especially to cultivating these crops. These tractors are universal machines, capable of both primary tillage and cultivation of a crop. The ‘Row-Crop’ or ‘General-Purpose’ designation is no longer in current use. Row-Crop Tractor History:- the row-crop tractor category evolved rather than appearing overnight, but the International Harvester (IH) Farmall is often considered the ‘first’ tractor of the category. Some earlier tractors of the 1910s and 1920s approached the form factor from the heavier side, as did motorized cultivators from the lighter side, but the Farmall brought all of the salient features together into one package, with a capable distribution network to ensure its commercial success. In the new form factor that the Farmall popularized, the cultivator was mounted in the front so it was easily visible. Additionally, the tractor had a narrow front end; the front tires were spaced very closely and angled in towards the bottom. The back wheels straddled two rows, and the unit could cultivate four rows at once. From 1924 until 1963, Farmalls were the largest selling row-crop tractors. To compete, John Deere designed the Model C, which had a wide front and could cultivate three rows at once. Only 112 prototypes were made, as Deere realized sales would be lost to Farmall if their model did less. In 1928, Deere released the Model C anyway, only as the Model GP (General Purpose) to avoid confusion with the Model D when ordered over the then unclear telephone. Oliver refined its ‘Row Crop’ model early in 1930. Until 1935, the 18–27 was Oliver–Hart-Parr’s only row-crop tractor. Many Oliver row-crop models are referred to as ‘Oliver Row Crop 77’, ‘Oliver Row Crop 88’, etc. Row-Crop Tractor Safety:- many early row-crop tractors had a tricycle design with two closely spaced front tires, and some even had a single front tire. This made it dangerous to operate on the side of a steep hill; as a result, many farmers died from tractor rollovers. Also, early row-crop tractors had no rollover protection system (ROPS), meaning if the tractor flipped back, the operator could be crushed. Sweden was the first country which passed legislation requiring ROPS, in 1959. Over 50% of tractor related injuries and deaths are attributed to tractor rollover. Modern Row-Crop Tractors:- Canadian agricultural equipment manufacturer Versatile (full name of company is Buhler Versatile Incorporated; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada) makes row-crop tractors that are 250 and 280 horsepower (190 and 210 kW); powered by an 8.3 liter Cummins (full name of company is Cummins, Inc.; Columbus, Indiana, US) Diesel engine. Modern row crop tractors have rollover protection systems in the form of a reinforced cab or a roll bar. Garden Tractors:- garden tractors (mini tractors) are small, light tractors designed for use in domestic gardens and small estates. Garden tractors are designed for cutting grass, snow removal, and small property cultivation. In the US, the term Riding Lawn Mower today often is used to refer to mid- or rear-engined machines. Front-engined tractor layout machines designed primarily for cutting grass and light towing are called Lawn Tractors; heavier-duty tractors of similar size are garden tractors. Garden tractors are capable of mounting a wider array of attachments than lawn tractors. Unlike lawn tractors and rear-engined riding mowers, garden tractors are powered by horizontal-crankshaft engines with a belt-drive to transaxle-type transmissions (usually of four- or five-speeds, although some may also have two-speed reduction gearboxes, drive-shafts, or hydrostatic or hydraulic drives). Garden tractors from Wheel Horse Company (South Bend, Indiana, US), Cub Cadet (Cleveland, Ohio, US), Economy (Power King), John Deere, Massey Ferguson Limited (Duluth, Georgia, US) and Case Ingersoll are built in this manner. The engines are generally a one- or two-cylinder petrol (gasoline) engines, although diesel engine models are also available, especially in Europe. Typically, diesel-powered garden tractors are larger and heavier-duty than gasoline-powered units and compare more similarly to compact utility tractors. Visually, the distinction between a garden tractor and a lawn tractor is often hard to make – generally, garden tractors are more sturdily built, with stronger frames, 12-inch or larger wheels mounted with multiple lugs (most lawn tractors have a single bolt or clip on the hub), heavier transaxles, and ability to accommodate a wide range of front, belly, and rear mounted attachments. Two-Wheel Tractors:- although most people think first of four-wheel vehicles when they think of tractors, a tractor may have one or more axles. The key benefit is the power itself, which only takes one axle to provide. Single-axle tractors, more often called Two-Wheel Tractors or Walk-Behind Tractors, have had many users since the beginning of internal combustion engine tractors. They tend to be small and affordable. This was especially true before the 1960s, when a walk-behind tractor could often be more affordable than a two-axle tractor of comparable power. Today’s compact utility tractors and advanced garden tractors may negate most of that market advantage, but two-wheel tractors still enjoy a loyal following, especially where an already-paid-for two-wheel tractor is financially superior to a compact or garden tractor that would have to be purchased. Countries where two-wheel tractors are especially prevalent today include, Thailand, China, Bangladesh, India, and other Southeast Asia countries. Orchard Tractors:- tractors tailored to use in fruit orchards typically have features suited to passing under tree branches with impunity. These include a lower overall profile; reduced tree-branch-snagging risk (via underslung exhaust pipes rather than smoke-stack-style exhaust, and large sheetmetal cowlings and fairings that allow branches to deflect and slide off rather than catch); spark arrestors on the exhaust tips; and often wire cages to protect the operator from snags. Automobile-Conversion Tractors And Other Homemade Versions:- the ingenuity of farm mechanics, coupled in some cases with OEM (short for the Original Equipment Manufacturer) or aftermarket assistance, has often resulted in the conversion of automobiles for use as farm tractors. In the United States, this trend was especially strong from the 1910s through 1950s. It began early in the development

of vehicles powered by internal combustion engines, with blacksmiths and amateur mechanics tinkering in their shops. Especially during the interwar period, dozens of manufacturers (Montgomery Ward among them) marketed aftermarket kits for converting Ford Model Ts for use as tractors. (These were sometimes called 'Hoover Wagons' during the Great Depression, although this term was usually reserved for automobiles converted to horse-drawn buggy use when gasoline was unavailable or unaffordable. During the same period, another common name was 'Doodlebug'). Ford even considered producing an 'official' optional kit. Many Model A Fords also were converted for this purpose. In later years, some farm mechanics have been known to convert more modern trucks or cars for use as tractors, more often as curiosities or for recreational purposes (rather than out of the earlier motives of pure necessity or frugality). During World War II, a shortage of tractors in Sweden led to the development of the so-called 'EPA' tractor (EPA was a chain of discount stores and it was often used to signify something lacking in quality). An EPA tractor was simply an automobile, truck or lorry, with the passenger space cut off behind the front seats, equipped with two gearboxes in a row. When done to an older car with a ladder frame, the result was not dissimilar to a tractor and could be used as one. After the war it remained popular, now not as a farm vehicle, but as a way for young people without a driver's license to own something similar to a car. Since it was legally seen as a tractor, it could be driven from 16 years of age and only required a tractor license. Eventually, the legal loophole was closed and no new EPA tractors were allowed to be made, but the remaining ones were still legal, which led to inflated prices and many protests from people who preferred EPA tractors to ordinary cars. The German occupation of Italy during World War II resulted in a severe shortage of mechanized farm equipment. The destruction of tractors was a sort of scorched-earth strategy used to reduce the independence of the conquered. The shortage of tractors in that area of Europe was the origin of Lamborghini (full name of company is Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A.; Sant'Agata Bolognese, Italy). The war was also the inspiration for dual-purpose vehicles such as the Land Rover (former British company Land Rover Ltd. (1978–2012); now a car brand). Based on the Jeep, the company made a vehicle that combined PTO, tillage, and transportation. In March 1975, a similar type of vehicle was introduced in Sweden, the A Tractor (from Arbetstraktor (Work Tractor)); the main difference is an A tractor has a top speed of 30 km/h. This is usually done by fitting two gearboxes in a row and not using one of them. The Volvo Duett (Sweden) was, for a long time, the primary choice for conversion to an EPA or A tractor, but since supplies have dried up, other cars have been used, in most cases another Volvo. Another type of homemade tractors are ones that are fabricated from scratch. The 'from scratch' description is relative, as often individual components will be repurposed from earlier vehicles or machinery (e.g., engines, gearboxes, axle housings), but the tractor's overall chassis is essentially designed and built by the owner (e.g., a frame is welded from bar stock – channel stock, angle stock, flat stock, etc). As with automobile conversions, the heyday of this type of tractor, at least in developed economies, lies in the past, when there were large populations of blue-collar workers for whom metalworking and farming were prevalent parts of their lives. (For example, many XIX- and XX-century New England and Midwestern machinists and factory workers had grown up on farms.) Backyard fabrication was a natural activity to them (whereas it might seem daunting to most people today). Alternative Machine Types Called Tractors:- the term 'Tractor' (US and Canada) or 'Tractor Unit' (UK) is also applied to:- (i) Road Tractors, Tractor Units or Traction Heads, familiar as the front end of an articulated lorry/semi-trailer truck. They are heavy-duty vehicles with large engines and several axles. (ii) The majority of these tractors are designed to pull long semi-trailers, most often to transport freight over a significant distance, and is connected to the trailer with a fifth wheel coupling. In England, this type of 'Tractor' is often called an 'Artic Cab' (short for 'Articulated' Cab). (iii) A minority is the ballast tractor, whose load is hauled from a drawbar. (iv) Pushback Tractors are used on airports to move aircraft on the ground, most commonly pushing aircraft away from their parking stands. (v) Locomotive Tractors (engines) or Rail Car Movers – the amalgamation of machines, electrical generators, controls and devices that comprise the traction component of railway vehicles. (vi) Artillery Tractors – vehicles used to tow artillery pieces of varying weights. (vii) NASA (short for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and other space agencies use very large tractors to move large launch vehicles and space shuttles between their hangars and launch pads. (viii) A Pipe-Tractor is a device used for conveying advanced instruments into pipes for measurement and data logging, and the purging of well holes, sewer pipes and other inaccessible tubes. / Ричод Тчрэвизик (Richard Trevithick). Вильэм Таксфод (William Tuxford). Дьжон Фаулё (John Fowler) Клэтчэн Энд Шатлвос (Clayton & Shuttleworth). Томэс Эйвлинь (Thomas Aveling). Мэнз Патэнт Стим Кат энд Вагэн Кампэни (Mann's Patent Steam Cart and Wagon Company). Ричод Герэт Энд Санз (Richard Garett & Sons). Дьжон Фролик (John Froelich; 1849–1933). Вотчэлю Гясэлин Эндьжин Кампэни (Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company). Ричэд Хонзби Энд Санз (Richard Hornsby & Sons) Хёбёт Экройд-Стюэт (Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (1864–1927). Хонзби-Экройд Патэнт Сэйфти Оил Тчрэкшэн Эндьжин (Hornsby-Akroyd Patent Safety Oil Traction Engine). Г-н Лок-Кинь (Mr. Locke-King). Дэн Албон (Dan Albone; 1860–1906)). Айвэл Эгрикалтчюрэл Мотчэз Лимитид (Ivel Agricultural Motors Limited). Другими директорами были Сэлвин Эдьж (Selwyn Edge), Чалз Дьжарэт (Charles Jarrott), Дьжон Хьюит (John Hewitt) и Лорд Вилёби дё Озби (Lord Willoughby de Eresby) Гилбёт Хискот-Драмэнд-Вилёби (Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 2nd Earl of Ancaster; 1867–1951)). Пэйн Энд Ко. (Payne & Co). Атолье дё Коструксьё Мекянике л'Ястэр (Ateliers de Construction Mecanique l'Aster). Чалз Волтё Харт (Charles Walter Hart) и Чарлз Хэнри Па (Charles Henry Parr). Харт Энд Па (Hart and Parr). Сондэсэн Тчрэкто энд Имплимэнт Ко. (Saunderson Tractor and Implement Co.). Хэнри Фод (Henry Ford) Фодзэн (Fordson). Хэнри Дьжодьж 'Хэри' Фёгасэн (Henry George 'Harry' Ferguson). Зэ Фёгасэн-Браун Кампэни (The Ferguson-Brown Company). Ромэли Оил Пол (Rumely Oil Pull) Эдвэнс-Ромэли Кампэни (Advance-Rumely Company). Дьжей.Си.Би. (JCB; Дьжей.Си. Бамфод Экскавэйтэз Лимитид (J.C. Bamford Excavators Limited; Английская мультинациональная корпорация со штабквартирой в (Rocester, Staffordshire, СК)) Фастчрэк (Fastrac). Дьжон Диэ (John Deere) Диэ Энд Кампэни (Deere & Company; Moline, Штат Illinois, США). Тракторы Фамол (Farmall) от Интёнэшэнэл Хавэстэ Кампэни (International Harvestor Company) Ай.Эйч.Си. (IHC) и позже Ай.Эйч. (IH); Американская компания; Rock Island, Illinois, US). Бабкет Кампэни (Bobcat Company). Кубота (Kubota), Дьжон Диэ Тчрэкто (John Deere Tractor), Нью Холэнд Эг (New Holland Ag), Кэйс-Фамол (Case-Farmall) и Маси Фёгасэн (Massey Ferguson). Сиэз Энд Робак (Sears & Roebuck). Олывё (Oliver). Булё Вёсэтайл Инкорпорэйтид (Buhler Versatile Incorporated). Каминз, Инк. (Cummins, Inc.). Вил Хос Кампэни (Wheel Horse Company; South Bend, Штат Indiana, США), Каб Кэдэт (Cub Cadet; Cleveland, Штат Ohio, США), Икономи (Павэ Кинь) (Economy (Power King)), Дьжон Диэ (John Deere), Маси Фёгасэн Лимитид (Massey Ferguson Limited; Duluth, Штат Georgia, США) и Кэйс Иньгэсол (Case Ingersoll). Мантгамэри Вод (Montgomery Ward) Фодовская Модель Ти.эс. (Ford Model Ts). Хувё Вагэнз ('Hoover Wagons'). 'Дюдэлбаг' ('Doodlebug'). Аутомобили Лямборгини Эссэ.пи.А. (Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A.; Sant'Agata Bolognese, Italy)). Лэнд Ровё Эл.ти.ди. (Land Rover Ltd. (1978–2012); ныне фирменное название автомобилей). Дьжип (Jeep). в Швеции А Трактор (А Tractor (от Арбецтрактор (Arbetstraktor)). Вольво Дюэтъ (Volvo Duett). НЭСЭ (NASA). Под Трактором, от новолатинского слова Tractor от Латинского слова Traho, означающее Тащу или Тяну, понимается самоходная машина на гусеничном или колёсном ходу для перемещения и приведения в действие прицеплённых к ней или установленных на ней машин-орудий (дорожных, сельскохозяйственных, строительных и тому подобных), для привода стационарных машин, а также для буксирования повозок (прицепов). Основные достоинства гусеничных тракторов – высокие тяговые показатели, хорошее сцепление с почвой и высокая проходимость; недостатки – большие масса и первоначальная стоимость, низкая износостойкость гусеничного движителя. Колёсные тракторы имеют малую массу, просты в устройстве и эксплуатации, хорошо приспособлены к работе с навесными машинами. На тракторы устанавливают в основном дизели или (реже) карбюраторные двигатели внутреннего сгорания, используются механические и гидромеханические передачи. Трактор, самодвижущаяся (гусеничная или колёсная) машина, выполняющая сельскохозяйственные, дорожно-

строительные, землеройные, транспортные и другие работы в агрегате с прицепными, навесными или стационарными машинами (орудиями). (Смотрите также Машинно-Тракторный Агрегат). Историческая Справка:- Первые колёсные тракторы с паровыми машинами появились в Великобритании и Франции в 1830 и применялись на транспорте и в военном деле; с 1850 паровые тракторы используются в сельском хозяйстве этих стран, а с 1890 – в сельском хозяйстве США. Ценные изобретения по гусеничному ходу были сделаны в России Дмитрием Андреевичем Загряжским (1807–1860) в 1837 и Александром Петровичем Костиковым-Алмазовым около 1889. В 1888 Русский механик Фёдор Абрамович Блинов (1831–1902) построил и испытал гусеничный трактор с двумя паровыми машинами. В 1893–95 Русский изобретатель-самоучка Яков Васильевич Мамин (1873–1955) создал самоходную колёсную тележку с двигателем внутреннего сгорания. С 1901 фирма Харт-Па Кампэни (Hart-Parr Company) в США выпустила первые колёсные тракторы с двигателями внутреннего сгорания. Начиная с 1912 в США фирмой Холт Мэньюфактчэринь Кампэни (Holt Manufacturing Company), а позднее в Германии фирмой Вандэра-Дона (Wanderer-Dorner) и в других странах производятся тракторы на гусеничном ходу. Первые тракторы в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выпущены в 1923 (Фордзон-Путиловец). С 1930 в СССР налажено массовое производство тракторов, что дало возможность в 1932 отказаться от их привоза (или импорта) (смотрите Тракторостроение). Классификация Тракторов:- По назначению тракторы разделяют на сельскохозяйственные и промышленные. Сельскохозяйственные тракторы общего назначения в агрегате с соответствующими машинами (орудиями) осуществляют пахоту, культивацию, посев, уборку и другие работы. Наиболее мощные сельскохозяйственные тракторы используются при освоении целинных и залежных земель для корчевания пней, удаления и запашки кустарников и других работ. Пропашные тракторы позволяют механизировать междурядную обработку – культивацию, рыхление, окучивание, опыливание, уборку пропашных культур (Кукурузы, Сахарной Свёклы, Хлопчатника и других). Особенности пропашных тракторов – приспособленность к работе с навесными машинами (орудиями) и хорошая проходимость в междурядьях пропашных культур, значительный (обычно регулируемый) размер колеи, большой дорожный просвет, узкие колёса (гусеницы). Базовые модели промышленных тракторов характеризуются большими, чем у сельскохозяйственных тракторов, тяговыми усилиями. Они выполняют землеройные, дорожно-строительные, мелиоративные и другие работы в агрегате с разнообразными навесными (бульдозерная лопата, снегоочиститель, экскаваторный ковш и тому подобными) и прицепными (скрепер, грейдер и тому подобными) машинами (орудиями). В зависимости от условий работы трактора используются различные модификации базовых моделей (например, для сельскохозяйственных тракторов – виноградниковый, болотоходный, крутосклонный, садовый; для промышленных тракторов – мелиоративный, лесосплавный, трелёвочный). По типу движителя тракторы разделяют на колёсные и гусеничные. Механизмы И Оборудование Тракторов:- Силовая установка состоит из двигателя и обеспечивающих его работу устройств (смотрите Тракторный Двигатель). В силовую передачу входят сцепление, соединительная муфта, коробка передач, центральная и конечная передачи (смотрите Силовая Передача). Наиболее распространены фрикционные муфты сцепления, иногда применяются гидродинамические и электрические (смотрите Муфты). Механические ступенчатые коробки передач сельскохозяйственных тракторов имеют 6, 8, 15 и более передач, а промышленных – 3–6. Всё большее распространение получают коробки передач с зубчатыми колёсами постоянного зацепления или с планетарным редуктором (установлены на некоторых зарубежных и Советских тракторах, например Т-150, Т-150К, К-701). Через центральную передачу (обычно конический редуктор) вращающий момент подводится к ведущим колёсам гусеничных тракторов; у колёсных тракторов используется дифференциальный механизм. Конечные передачи (обычно цилиндрические редукторы) располагаются у ведущих колёс и служат для увеличения общего передаточного числа трансмиссий и создания необходимого дорожного просвета. В некоторых экспериментальных образцах тракторов применяются гидрообъёмные (гидронасос и гидромоторы) и гидромеханический (гидротрансформатор и механическая коробка передач) трансмиссии (смотрите Гидродинамическая Передача, Объёмная Гидропередача). Для получения особо низких скоростей движения трактора трансмиссии оборудуются дополнительными передачами – ходоуменьшителями. Ходовая система колёсных тракторов состоит из подвески, осей (мостов) и колёс (направляющих и ведущих) с пневматическими шинами низкого давления. Иногда для повышения проходимости применяются полугусеничный ход, уширительные решётчатые колёса и накидные почвозацепы. Ходовая система гусеничных тракторов состоит из подвески, гусеничных цепей, ведущих колёс, опорных катков, поддерживающих роликов и направляющих колёс (смотрите Гусеничный Ход). Остов трактора обычно выполняется в виде рам различных конструкций. Механизмы управления трактора состоят из рулевого управления и тормозов (ленточных или дисковых). Изменение направления движения колёсных тракторов обычно осуществляется передними (направляющими) колёсами. Иногда для улучшения манёвренности в конструкциях тракторов предусматривается поворот всех 4 колёс, регулирование вращающих моментов на ведущих колёсах, относительно вращение передней и задней частей трактора при схеме с шарнирной рамой. Поворот гусеничных тракторов производится изменением частоты вращения ведущих колёс правой или левой гусениц муфтами и тормозами; иногда применяется одноступенчатый планетарный механизм с двумя парами тормозов. Кабины устанавливаются на всех Советских и большинстве зарубежных тракторов и служат для создания комфортных условий работы тракториста. Электрооборудование трактора состоит из источников электрического тока (аккумуляторной батареи и установленного на двигателе генератора), приборов для пуска двигателя, освещения пути и рабочих машин (орудий), вентиляции кабины, подачи звуковых и световых сигналов. Эксплуатационные Показатели:- Основные эксплуатационные показатели тракторов подразделяют на технико-экономические, технические и агротехнические. К технико-экономическим показателям относятся производительность в агрегате, тяговые качества, трудоёмкость обслуживания и ухода, металлоёмкость и другие; к техническим – устойчивость трактора (продольная и поперечная), лёгкость управления, удобство работы персонала (наличие кабины, контрольных приборов; число мест для сидения); к агротехническим – удельное давление на почву, проходимость в междурядьях (дорожный просвет, абрис, защитные зоны), манёвренность в агрегате, плавность хода, точность следования по заданному направлению. Типаж Тракторов:- Число моделей тракторов, выпускавшихся в бывшем СССР, а также их показатели были определены типажом – системой машин, построенной по заранее разработанному техническому плану, основанное на рациональном сочетании тяговых показателей разных типов тракторов при минимальном числе базовых моделей (смотрите Типизация). Класс в типаже – совокупность моделей (конкретных конструкций) тракторов, имеющих одинаковые классификационные параметры. В бывшем СССР по данным на 1975 существовала следующая градация на классы:- 0.2 тс; 0.6 тс; 0.9 тс; 1.4 тс; 2 тс; 3 тс; 4 тс; 5 тс; 6 тс и 15 тс. Базовая модель – наиболее распространённый вид трактора в данном классе. Модификация – модель, относящаяся к тому же классу, что и базовая, но имеющая иную компоновку или оснащённая дополнительными механизмами. За основной классификационный параметр в бывшем СССР и бывших странах-членах СЭВ (Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи) принято наибольшее тяговое усилие, при ограниченном буксовании, развиваемое трактором. 1-й типаж был предложен в 1923, а разработан и реализован в 1946. В 1956 был создан 2-й типаж трактора на 1961–65. Предусматривалось увеличение рабочих скоростей до 5–6 километров в час (км/ч), повышение срока службы двигателей до 2 500–3 000 часов (ч), трансмиссий – до 5 000–6 000 ч. Были подготовлены к выпуску модели тракторов, соответствующие мировому уровню техники:- колёсные – Т-40, МТЗ-50, Т-16, ДТ-14, К-700; гусеничные – Т-74, ДТ-75, ДЭТ-250 и другие. 3-й типаж трактора на 1965–70 состоял из 13 базовых моделей с тяговыми усилиями от 6 до 250 килоНьютонов (кн) (0.6 – 25 тоннсилы (тс)) и ряда

модификаций. Для дальнейшего улучшения эксплуатационных показателей был разработан 4-й типаж трактора на 1971–80. В 4-м типаже повышаются рабочие скорости до 35 км/ч, срок службы до капитального ремонта, снижается трудоёмкость обслуживания. В связи с повышением скоростей движения трактора в подвеску вводятся дополнительные упругие элементы; кабина снабжается рессорами, герметизируется, оснащается вентиляционными и отопительными устройствами, кондиционерами. Внедряется широкая унификация узлов и деталей внутри класса и между различными классами тракторов. Разрабатываются тракторы с электрическим и гидравлическим приводом. Входят в практику устройства для автоматизации тракторных работ (загрузочных режимов, вождения машинно-тракторного агрегата на рабочем гоне), защиты от аварийных ситуаций и тому подобного.

TRACTOR = ТЯГАЧ – Tractor is a vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn. Unit of highway motive power used to pull one or more trailers/containers. In the United States, an articulated lorry consisting of a towing engine. Also known as Prime Mover in Australia, and Truck in New Zealand and the united Kingdom. Tractor is the truck that pulls a trailer. Tractor (or Truck Tractor) is the noncargo carrying power unit that operates in combination with a semitrailer or trailer, except that a truck tractor and semitrailer engaged in the transportation of automobiles may transport motor vehicles on part of the power unit. Tractor is a vehicle designed for pulling loads greater than the weight actually applied to the vehicle. The trailer on which the load is carried is connected to the tractor via the fifth wheel. / Тягач – машина для буксировки прицепов, полуприцепов, для установки навесного (сельскохозяйственного, дорожно-строительного и другого) оборудования. Имеет сцепное устройство, вывод тормозного привода к прицепу и полуприцепу и розетку для подключения их систем электропитания. По сравнению с обычными тракторами, автомобилями тягачи часто имеют повышенную мощность двигателя и передаточные отношения в силовой передаче, укороченную базу. Различают тягачи буксирные с тягово-сцепным механизмом и седельные, имеющие вместо грузовой платформы опорно-сцепной механизм для полуприцепов. Для транспортирования неделимых и тяжеловесных грузов применяются балластные тягачи. Тягач, колёсная или гусеничная самодвижущаяся машина (на базе трактора или грузового автомобиля) для транспортировки прицепных повозок и систем (например, прицепов, прицепных сельскохозяйственных машин, дорожных машин). Имеет тягово-сцепное (буксирные тягачи) или опорно-сцепное (седельные тягачи) устройство. У буксирных тягачей необходимое для получения высокого тягового усилия давление гусениц или колёс на грунт (сцепной вес) обеспечивается массой самого тягача. У седельных тягачей дополнительный сцепной вес создаётся давлением одноосного прицепа (полуприцепа), передаваемым через так называемое седло на раму тягача, либо балластом в кузове. Для повышения тягового усилия иногда в трансмиссии тягача предусматривается несколько (обычно 1–2) дополнительных передач с увеличенным передаточным отношением.

TRACTOR–TRAILER = ТЯГАЧ С ПРИЦЕПОМ – Tractor-Trailer (in the United States):- an articulated truck. Also known as Semi-Trailer Truck in the United Kingdom. Tractor Trailer is a large truck with a long trailer attached to the back of it. Tractor-Trailer is a large truck in two parts, one in the front for the driver and one behind where goods are carried. The connection between the two parts can bend in order to help the vehicle turn corners. A Tractor-Trailer is a large truck that is made in two separate sections, a tractor and a trailer, which are joined together by metal bars. Tractor-Trailer is a powerful vehicle for moving heavy loads, esp. over long distances, consisting of a separate part at the front for the driver attached to a large rectangular container on wheels. Tractor-Trailer is a combination of a tractor (sense 2) and a trailer or semitrailer, used in trucking. / Известен также в Соединённом Королевстве как Тягач с Полуприцепом (Semi-Trailer Truck).

TRADABLES = TRADING INSTRUMENTS

TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ (или КУПЛЯ–ПРОДАЖА) – (1) Trade is a business of buying and selling in general. / В общем смысле это дело покупки или продажи чего-либо. В гражданском праве Купля-Продажа является одним из наиболее распространённых типов контрактов (договоров), согласно которому продавец обязуется передать имущество в собственность (оперативное управление) покупателю, а покупатель – принять его и уплатить установленную цену. Торговля или Купля-Продажа:- в общем значении:- (1) покупка или продажа товаров и услуг среди компаний, штатов или стран, называемая коммерческой деятельностью (commerce). Количество привозимых (или импортируемых) товаров и услуг за вычетом вывоза (или экспорта) составляет торговый баланс страны (balance of trade). Смотрите также Тариф (Tariff), и Торговый Дефицит (Trade Deficit). (2) Лица, занимающиеся коммерческой деятельностью, которая состоит в продаже товаров. Такие люди называются участниками торговли (members of the trade). Они получают скидки (discounts) с цены, которую должны платить покупатели, совершающие покупки в открытой продаже. (3) Группа производителей (компаний), конкурирующих на одном и том же рынке. Эти компании создают торговые ассоциации и публикуют торговые журналы. (4) Коммерческие компании, которые ведут бизнес друг с другом. Например, кредиторская задолженность (accounts payable) поставщикам называется ожидаемыми платежами (trade accounts payable); термин Торговый Кредит (trade credit) используется, когда кредиторская задолженность является источником финансирования рабочего (оборотного) капитала (working capital). Компании, без задержек оплачивающие свои счета, получают торговые скидки (trade discounts). (5) Синоним – бартер (barter) – обмен товарами и услугами без использования денег. Для ценных бумаг:- осуществлять сделку по покупке или продаже акций, облигаций или товарно-сырьевого фьючерсного контракта. Сделка заключается, когда покупатель и продавец договариваются о цене, по которой будет совершена сделка. Торговец (trader), часто покупающий или продающий ценные бумаги за свой счёт в целях получения краткосрочных прибылей; отличается от инвестора, который держит свои ставки в надежде на долгосрочную прибыль.

(2) In the United States, a Trade may also be another term for a Bargain or Deal. Any stock market order concluded. The Trade is a transaction effected between members either on-exchange or over-the-counter. The term Trade means any purchase or sale of any asset made in accordance with the rules of an exchange. See also Transaction. / Термин Купля-Продажа означает любое приобретение или продажу любого актива в соответствии с правилами биржи. Смотрите также Операция (Transaction).

TRADE = ПАССАТ – Trades are the practically steady winds blowing toward the equator, North-East in the Northern and South-East in the Southern hemisphere. / Под Пассатами, от Немецкого слова Passat, понимаются устойчивые на протяжении года воздушные течения в тропических широтах над океанами. В Северном полушарии направление пассатов преимущественно Северо-Восточное, в Южном – Юго-Восточное. Между пассатами Северного и Южного полушарий – внутритропическая зона конвергенции; над пассатами в противоположном пассатам направлении дуют антипассаты.

TRADE AT SETTLEMENT = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ РАСЧЁТЕ – ICE Futures US, Inc. (IFUS) allows Trade At Settlement (TAS) trades for certain futures contracts traded on the ICE electronic trading platform. This document is meant to provide information concerning TAS orders and TAS trading. What Is TAS? TAS is a capability that allows a trader to enter an order to buy or sell an eligible futures contract during the course of the trading day at a price equal to the settlement price for that contract, or at a price up to five ticks (minimum price fluctuations) above or below the settlement price. (Note that there is an exception for Henry Hub futures only, for which the permitted TAS bid/offer and trading range is up to and including 100 ticks above and below the settlement price.) Examples:- For

Cotton No. 2® futures, the minimum price fluctuation is .01 cents per pound. A cotton trader may enter a TAS order at a price of 0, which means the trader wants to trade at the settlement price, or at +.01,+.02 or up to as much as +.05 above the settlement price, or at -.01, -.02, or down to as much as -.05 below the settlement price. For Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) futures the minimum price fluctuation is .05 cents per pound. A trader may enter an order for a TAS trade at a price of 0 (which would mean the trader wanted to trade at the settlement price), or at +.05, +.10, or up to as much as +.25 above the settlement price, or at -.05, -.10, or down to as much as -.25 below the settlement price. TAS buy and sell orders are matched on a first-in, first-out basis. After a TAS trade is matched, each TAS transaction receives a trade price equal to, or up to five ticks above or below, the Exchange's daily settlement price for the respective futures contract month. When Are Confirmations Received For TAS Trades? TAS trades are confirmed when TAS bids and offers match. A confirmation of a TAS trade indicates that a trade has been executed at the settlement price (0), or at the agreed tick interval above or below the settlement price. When Can TAS Orders Be Entered? TAS buy and sell orders may be entered from the start of the pre-open period for the respective product through the end of the futures contract settlement window each day. Are There Any Restrictions On Who Is Eligible To Execute A TAS Trade? No, any market participant is eligible to enter a TAS order and to execute a TAS trade. What Contracts Are Eligible For TAS Trading? (1) Agricultural Contracts:- Cocoa (CC); Coffee 'C'® (KC); Cotton No. 2™ (CT); Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (OJ); Sugar No. 11® (SB); and Canola (RS). (2) Stock Index Contracts:- NYSE FANG+™ Index Futures (FNG); MSCI EAFE Index Futures (MFS); and MSCI Emerging Markets Index Futures (MME). (3) Currency Index and Currency Pair Contracts:- US Dollar Index® (USDX®); Australian Dollar/US Dollar (KAU); Brazil Real/US Dollar (KBX); British Pound/US Dollar (MP); Euro/British Pound (KGB); Euro/Japanese Yen (KEJ); Euro/Norwegian Krone (KOL); Euro/Swedish Krona (KRK); Euro/Swiss Franc (KRZ); Euro/US Dollar (KEO); and Indian Rupee/US Dollar (KIU). (4) Metals Contracts:- 100 oz. Gold Futures (ZG); Mini Gold Futures (YG); 5 000 oz. Silver Futures (ZI); and Mini Silver Futures (YI). (5) Energy Contracts:- Henry LD1 Fixed Price Future (H). What Contract Months Are Eligible For TAS Trading? For each TAS-eligible contract there is a pre-set number of contract months that are eligible for TAS trading on any day. Those numbers are:- (i) for Cocoa, Coffee 'C', Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice and US Dollar Index futures, the first three listed contract months; (ii) for Cotton No. 2 futures, the first five contract months; (iii) for Sugar No. 11 and NYSE FANG+ futures, the first four contract months; (iv) for 100 oz. and Mini Gold futures, the first three contract months in the February, April, June, August, October and December contracts only; (v) for 5 000 oz. and Mini Silver futures, the first three contract months in the January, March, May, July, September and December contracts; (vi) for currency pair, MSCI EAFE Index and MSCI Emerging Markets Index futures, the front two listed contract months; and (vii) for Henry Hub futures, the first ten listed contract months. Note that for the agricultural contracts and metals contracts shown above, once a futures contract month has gone into its Notice Period the contract is no longer eligible to be traded via TAS (outright or as a spread). For the currency, energy, and MSCI stock index contracts shown above, the front contract month remains eligible to be traded via TAS (outright and spread) through and including its last trading day. For the NYSE FANG+ stock index contracts, the front contract month remains eligible to be traded via TAS (outright and spread) through and including the business day prior to the last trading day of the futures contract month. What About TAS Spread Trades? TAS spread trading is enabled for all contracts for which TAS trading is offered. What Spread Pairs Are Eligible For TAS Trading? TAS spread trading is enabled for all spread pairs in which outright TAS trading is offered, with the following exceptions:- For USDX futures contracts, TAS spread trading is enabled for two calendar spread pairs:- the front month vs. the second month and the second month vs. the third month. At What Prices Can TAS Spreads Be Traded? TAS spread trades can be executed at the spread differential between the daily settlement prices for the respective futures contract months, or up to five ticks above and below that spread differential. The sole exception to this is Henry Hub futures, for which the maximum spread differential is 100 ticks above and below the respective spread differential. What Is The Spread Convention For TAS Spreads? The spread convention for TAS spreads is identical to the regular calendar spread convention for the particular product. That is, if the calendar spread convention for a product on the platform means that the spread buyer is buying the front month/selling the back month, this same convention will apply to TAS spreads for the product. For ICE Futures US products, two different calendar spread conventions are followed. For the Agricultural Contracts, Metal Contracts and Henry Hub Contracts, buying the spread means buying the front month/selling the back month. For the Currency Index and Currency Pair Contracts and Stock Index Contracts, buying the spread means buying the back month/selling the front month. How Are TAS Spread Legs Priced? Like TAS outright trades, the prices of TAS spread legs are set after the daily settlement prices for the respective contracts are determined after the end of the settlement window for the respective product. For TAS spreads done at a price of zero ('at the settlement difference'), each leg of the TAS is priced at the settlement price of the respective futures contract in the spread. For TAS Spreads done at one or two or up to five ticks above/below the settlement, the leg prices are set as follows:- (i) Front Month – price is set at the settlement price for the respective contract; (ii) Back Month – price is set at the settlement price for the respective contract plus the TAS spread trade price (which can be a positive number or a negative number). Note:- For Cotton No. 2 futures contracts only, on a day on which either or both legs of the TAS spread settles at the contract's daily trading limit up or down, the leg price of the back month of the TAS spread is determined by the Exchange using the prices of trades done for that Calendar Spread during the settlement period, rather than using the settlement price of that contract month. What Is The Policy Regarding TAS Trades In Limit Up/Down Markets? IFUS allows TAS trading in several futures contracts that are subject to daily trading limits:- Cotton No. 2, Canola and FCOJ-A futures. During the course of the TAS trading day for these products, TAS trades may be matched at a range of TAS +5 ticks to TAS –5 ticks, and the specific contract month may settle at limit up or limit down. In such instances, the matched TAS trades stand, notwithstanding the fact that this futures contract month settles at its limit up or down price. For example, suppose on Day 1 the May 2018 Cotton No. 2 futures contract has settled at a price of 93.00, and that on Day 2 TAS trades have been matched in the platform at a price of +.05, or five minimum ticks above the settlement price. If on Day 2 the May contract settles at a limit up price of 97.00, the TAS trades at a price of +.05 stands, despite fact that the clearing price of 97.05 exceeds the limit up price of 97.00 on that trading day. The information herein has been compiled by ICE Futures US, Inc. for general purposes only and is not intended to serve as investment advice. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, ICE Futures US, Inc. does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness or that any particular trading result can be achieved. ICE Futures US, Inc. assumes no responsibility and cannot be liable for any errors or omissions. Futures and options trading involves risk and is not suitable for everyone. Trading on ICE Futures US, Inc. is governed by specific rules set forth by the Exchange and is the authoritative source on all current contract specifications. These rules are subject to change.

TRADE BALANCE = ТОРГОВОЕ САЛЬДО (или ТОРГОВЫЙ БАЛАНС, или САЛЬДО ТОРГОВЛИ) – Trade Balance:- measures the difference between exports and imports of both tangible goods and services. The level of the international trade balance, as well as changes in exports and imports, indicate trends in foreign trade. The difference between a nation's imports and exports of merchandise. Also known as Balance Of Trade. See also Balance Of Payments.

TRADE BARRIERS = ТОРГОВЫЕ БАРЬЕРЫ – Trade Barriers:- something that restricts or discourages trade. For example, the United States Trade Representative classifies trade barriers into eight general categories:- (i) import policies (tariff and other import charges, quantitative restrictions, import licensing, and customs barriers); (ii) standards, testing, labeling and certification; (iii) government procurement; (iv) export subsidies; (v) lack of intellectual property protection; (vi) service barriers; (vii) investment barriers;

and (viii) other barriers, e.g., barriers encompassing more than one category or barriers affecting a single sector. A term Trade Barriers means of preventing or slowing the import or export of commodities by imposing restrictions that reduce their flow. / , например, .

TRADE BILL = ТОРГОВЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ – Trade Bill is a bill of exchange between traders. The value and acceptability of a trade bills depends upon the standing of the accepting trader. Bill of exchange drafted in connection with a commodity transaction. The opposite of Finance Bill. / Вексель, выпущенный в связи со сделкой по сырью. В противоположность Финансовому Векселю (Finance Bill).

TRADE CONCORDANCE = ТОРГОВЫЙ УКАЗАТЕЛЬ – Trade Concordance refers to the matching of Harmonized System (HS) codes to larger statistical definitions, such as the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system. The US Bureau of the Census, the United Nations, as well as individual US Federal and private organizations, maintain trade concordances for the purpose of relating trade and production data.

TRADE CREDITORS = ТОРГОВЫЕ КРЕДИТОРЫ – Trade Creditors is the money currently owed by the company to the suppliers of raw materials and component parts.

TRADE CREDITORS TO INVENTORY = ТОРГОВЫЕ КРЕДИТОРЫ К ИНВЕНТАРЮ – Trade Creditors to Inventory is the value of trade creditors expressed as a proportion of the value of stock. Therefore it is a measure of the extent to which the creditors fund inventories.

TRADE DATE = ДАТА СДЕЛКИ (или ДАТА ТОРГОВЛИ) – Trade Date is the date on which a securities transaction is executed. The Trade Date is the date on which parties agree to the terms of a contract. See also Effective Date. The date that the purchase or sale of securities is made. / Дата Сделки:- день, когда реально происходит сделка с ценными бумагами или товарно-сырьевыми фьючерсами. Расчётная дата (settlement date) обычно наступает через пять рабочих дней, но может варьироваться в зависимости от характера сделки и метода поставки. Смотрите также (Delayed Delivery), (Delivery Date), (Regular-Way Delivery (And Settlement)), и (Seller's Option).

TRADE DEFICIT = ДЕФИЦИТ ТОРГОВОГО БАЛАНСА – Trade Deficit is the amount by which merchandise imports exceed merchandise exports. / Дефицит торгового баланса есть не что иное, как разница на которую стоимость всех ввезённых в страну товаров превышает стоимость всех вывезенных из страны товаров. Торговый Дефицит или Активное (Положительное) Сальдо:- превышение привоза (или импорта) над вывозом (или экспортом) (торговый дефицит (trade deficit)); или вывоза (или экспорта) над привозом (или импортом) (положительное сальдо (trade surplus)), в результате чего возникает положительный или отрицательный торговый баланс (balance of trade). В торговый баланс включаются сделки с товарами и движимым имуществом, текущие счета (current account), в которых отражаются услуги и туризм, транспорт, и иные невидимые статьи (invisible items), например, проценты и прибыли, полученные за рубежом. Торговый баланс представляет собой часть совокупного платёжного баланса (balance of payments). Факторы, влияющие на торговый баланс страны, включают положение (место) её валюты по отношению к валютам стран, с которыми она ведёт торговлю (сильный Доллар США, например, делает товары, произведённые в иных странах, относительно дешёвыми для Американцев), производственные преимущества в ключевых отраслях (Японские автомобили, например) или состояние экономики торгующей страны, где производство может удовлетворять или не удовлетворять спрос.

TRADE DRESS = ТОРГОВЫЙ НАРЯД – In the patent law, a Trade Dress is a product's design, product packaging, color, or other distinguishing nonfunctional element of appearance. Trade Dress is a legal term of art that generally refers to characteristics of the visual appearance of a product or its packaging (or even the design of a building) that signify the source of the product to consumers. Trade dress is a form of intellectual property. In the United States, like trademarks, a product's Trade Dress is legally protected by the Lanham Act, the federal statute which regulates trademarks and trade dress. Trade dress protection is intended to protect consumers from packaging or appearance of products that are designed to imitate other products; to prevent a consumer from buying one product under the belief that it is another. For example, the shape, color, and arrangement of the materials of a children's line of clothing can be protectable trade dress (though, the design of the garments themselves is not protected), as can the design of a magazine cover, the appearance and décor of a chain of Mexican-style restaurants, and a method of displaying wine bottles in a wine shop. Under section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, a product's trade dress can be protected without formal registration with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). In relevant part, section 43(a) states the following:- 'Any person who, on or in connection with any goods or services, or any container for goods, uses in commerce any word, term, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, or any false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact, which:- (A) is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive (...) as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of his or her goods, services, or commercial activities by another person, or (B) in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresents the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of his or her or another person's goods, services, or commercial activities, shall be liable in a civil action by any person who believes that he or she is likely to be damaged by such an act'. This statute allows the owner of a particular trade dress ('container for goods') to sue an infringer (a person or entity who illegally copies that trade dress) for violating section 43(a) without registering that trade dress with any formal agency or system (unlike the registration and application requirements for enforcing other forms of intellectual property, such as patents). It is commonly seen as providing 'federal common law' protection for trade dress (and trademarks). Formal Registration:- Trade Dress may be registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in either the Principal Register or the Supplemental Register. Although registration is not required for legal protection, registration offers several advantages. In the Principal Register, a registrant gains nationwide constructive use and constructive notice, which prevent others from using or registering that registrant's trade dress (without contesting the registration). Further, a registrant in the Principal Register gains incontestable status after five years, which eliminates many of the ways for another party to challenge the registration. Registration under the Supplemental Register allows the registrant to protect its trade dress in foreign countries, although the protections are much more limited than protections under the Principal Register in the United States.

TRADE EVENT = ТОРГОВОЕ СОБЫТИЕ (или СОБЫТИЕ В МИРЕ ТОРГОВЛИ) – A Trade Event is a promotional activity that may include a demonstration of products or services and brings together in one viewing area the principals in the purchase and sale of the products or services. As a generic term, trade events may include trade fairs, trade missions, trade shows, catalog shows, matchmaker events, foreign buyer missions and similar functions.

TRADE FAIR = ТОРГОВАЯ ЯРМАРКА – A Trade Fair is a stage-setting event in which firms of several nationalities present their products or services to prospective customers in a preformatted setting (usually a booth of a certain size which is located adjacent to other potential suppliers). A distinguishing factor between trade fairs and trade shows is size. A trade fair is generally viewed as having a larger number of participants than other trade events, or as an event bringing together related industries.

TRADE GAP = ДЕФИЦИТ ТОРГОВОГО БАЛАНСА – Trade Gap is a difference between the larger amount of imports of merchandise and the lesser amount of exports of merchandise over a given period of time. / Разница между превышающим

большим объёмом привоза (или импорта) товаров и меньшим объёмом вывоза (или экспорта) товаров за данный период времени.

TRADE HOUSE = ТОРГОВЫЙ ДОМ – Trade House is a firm which deals in the physical commodity. / Фирма, которая заключает и исполняет сделки по поставкам фактического сырья.

TRADE IMBALANCE = ТОРГОВЫЙ ДИСБАЛАНС (или ДИСБАЛАНС ТОРГОВЛИ, или ДИСБАЛАНС В ТОРГОВЛЕ) – Trade Imbalance is a discrepancy between the amount a country imports and the amount it exports.

TRADE LIMIT MONITORING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КОНТРОЛЯ ЛИМИТА СДЕЛОК – Trade Limit Monitoring System is the system through which clearing members set and monitor limits on their customers' New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) ACCESS® accounts, including maximum order size, maximum position size per session, session trading volume, and session trading losses.

TRADE LOSS = УБЫЛЬ ОТ ТОРГОВЛИ (или КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ УБЫЛЬ) – Trade Loss is a loss, usually small in amount, specific to certain kinds of cargo and which, because it is expected, is uninsurable. For example, seepage or evaporation of liquid from wooden casks. / Убыль, обычно весьма малая в количественном отношении, присущая определённым видам грузов и которая, в силу своей ожидаемости, не является страхуемой. Например, просачивание или испарение жидкости из деревянных бочек или бочонков (wooden casks). Естественная убыль вследствие сыпучести или усыхания.

TRADE MARGINS = МАРЖИ ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – Trade Margins or Lower Hedge Margins are available only to commodity hedgers and not to speculators. Hedgers face lower risks than speculators because they have opposite positions in cash and futures. Price movement opposite to the held position benefits the other.

TRADE MARK = ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗНАК (или ТОРГОВАЯ МАРКА) – A Trademark is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. Its origin dates back to ancient times, when craftsmen reproduced their signatures, or 'Marks' on their artistic or utilitarian products. Over the years these marks evolved into today's system of trademark registration and protection. The system helps consumers identify and purchase a product or service because its nature and quality, indicated by its unique trademark, meets their needs. A trademark provides protection to the owner of the mark by ensuring the exclusive right to use it to identify goods or services, or to authorize another to use it in return for payment. The period of protection varies, but a trademark can be renewed indefinitely beyond the time limit on payment of additional fees. Trademark protection is enforced by the courts, which in most systems have the authority to block trademark infringement. In a larger sense, trademarks promote initiative and enterprise worldwide by rewarding the owners of trademarks with recognition and financial profit. Trademark protection also hinders the efforts of unfair competitors, such as counterfeiters, to use similar distinctive signs to market inferior or different products or services. The system enables people with skill and enterprise to produce and market goods and services in the fairest possible conditions, thereby facilitating international trade. What kinds of trademarks can be registered? The possibilities are almost limitless. Trademarks may be one or a combination of words, letters, and numerals. They may consist of drawings, symbols, three-dimensional signs such as the shape and packaging of goods, audible signs such as music or vocal sounds, fragrances, or colors used as distinguishing features. In addition to trademarks identifying the commercial source of goods or services, several other categories of marks exist. Collective marks are owned by an association whose members use them to identify themselves with a level of quality and other requirements set by the association. Examples of such associations would be those representing accountants, engineers, or architects. Certification marks are given for compliance with defined standards, but are not confined to any membership. They may be granted to anyone who can certify that the products involved meet certain established standards. The internationally accepted 'ISO 9000' quality standards are an example of such widely-recognized certifications. How is a trademark registered? First, an application for registration of a trademark must be filed with the appropriate national or regional trademark office. The application must contain a clear reproduction of the sign filed for registration, including any colors, forms, or three-dimensional features. The application must also contain a list of goods or services to which the sign would apply. The sign must fulfill certain conditions in order to be protected as a trademark or other type of mark. It must be distinctive, so that consumers can distinguish it as identifying a particular product, as well as from other trademarks identifying other products. It must neither mislead nor deceive customers or violate public order or morality. Finally, the rights applied for cannot be the same as, or similar to, rights already granted to another trademark owner. This may be determined through search and examination by the national office, or by the opposition of third parties who claim similar or identical rights. How extensive is trademark protection? Almost all countries in the world register and protect trademarks. Each national or regional office maintains a Register of Trademarks which contains full application information on all registrations and renewals, facilitating examination, search, and potential opposition by third parties. The effects of such a registration are, however, limited to the country (or, in the case of a regional registration, countries) concerned. In order to avoid the need to register separately with each national or regional office, WIPO administers a system of international registration of marks. This system is governed by two treaties, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Madrid Protocol. A person who has a link (through nationality, domicile or establishment) with a country party to one or both of these treaties may, on the basis of a registration or application with the trademark office of that country, obtain an international registration having effect in some or all of the other countries of the Madrid Union. Trademark is a word or mark that distinctly indicates the ownership of a product or service, and that is legally reserved for the exclusive use of that owner. Trademarks and service marks are primarily intended to indicate the source of goods and services and to distinguish those goods and services from those of others. They also symbolize the quality of the goods or services with which they are used. Most trademarks and service marks (called Marks) are words, but they can be almost anything that can distinguish one product or service from another, such as symbols, logos, sounds, designs or even distinctive nonfunctional product configurations. While virtually all countries recognize and offer protection for trademarks, many but not all countries recognize and protect service marks. In some countries, protection for a mark is acquired by using the mark on goods or services. In other countries, the owner must register the mark with the national trademark office before protection in that country is granted. The duration of protection afforded a mark varies greatly from country to country. Registrations are issued for finite periods of time. However, because of the fundamental purposes of these marks, namely avoiding public confusion, encouraging competition and protecting the owners' goodwill, registrations may be renewed and thus extend indefinitely as long as the marks are used. The owner of a mark may preclude others from using a similar mark if such use is likely to cause confusion in the minds of purchasers. Determining whether two marks are so similar as to be confusing usually involves a multi-factor analysis that compares the parties' marks, their goods or services, their advertising and trade channels, the defendant's intent in choosing its mark, and the presence or absence of actual confusion. As with all intellectual property, trademark and service mark laws are national in origin. Some countries grant rights to the first person to use the mark in the course of business, while other countries grant rights to the first person to obtain a registration in that country. In 'first-to-use' countries, rights may subsist without registering the mark with the national trademark office. However, registration is still desirable because it is presumptive evidence of the validity of the mark and the owner's right to use the mark. It also appears on the national register of marks providing notice to the world of the owner's use and claim of ownership. Some countries require that the mark be used in commerce prior to the issuance of a registration, while other countries permit registration based on the intent of the

applicant to use the mark in the future. Following the use or registration of a trademark, the owner must use the mark or it may become subject to attack by others on the ground that the owner has abandoned it. At a minimum, most countries require that a mark be distinctive, i.e. capable of distinguishing the goods or services of the owner of the mark from the goods or services of others. To determine whether a mark meets this test, one must determine the 'strength' of the mark. A mark's strength is usually measured across a spectrum. This spectrum includes, from weakest to strongest, terms that are generic, descriptive, suggestive, arbitrary and fanciful. At the weakest end of the spectrum lie words, symbols or devices that are not capable of distinguishing goods because they are common terms used to identify the goods themselves, e.g., book, table, chair. Such terms are called Generic Terms and are not protectable as trademarks. The next category is comprised of descriptive terms. A mark is descriptive if it describes the intended purpose, function, physical characteristic, laudatory quality or end use of the product. Examples of descriptive marks include SAVMOTOR for an engine oil additive intended to prolong the life of an automobile engine, MICRO for wheel weights that are very small, and SUPREME for wine allegedly of superior quality. Because they are not inherently distinctive, a desriptive term cannot be protectable as a mark until, through extensive sales and advertising, the term has come to identify the source of the goods bearing the mark. In the United States, when a descriptive mark achieves this level of distinctiveness, it is said to have acquired a 'secondary meaning'. In contrast to descriptive marks, suggestive marks do not immediately describe the goods with which the mark is used, but rather require thought, imagination or perception to reach a conclusion about the nature of the goods. Suggestive marks are considered inherently distinctive and protectable without first acquiring secondary meaning. Examples of suggestive marks may include HERO for hire extinguishers or GREYHOUND for bus transportation services. Arbitrary marks are words, symbols, and devices that are in common use but, when used on the goods of the trademark owner, neither describe nor suggest the quality of those goods. Examples of arbitrary marks include ARROW for liqueurs, APPLE for computers, and CAMEL for cigarettes. Like suggestive marks, arbitrary marks are inherently distinctive and secondary meaning need not be proven. The most distinctive marks are fanciful marks. A fanciful mark is a 'coined' word or symbol invented or selected for the sole purpose of functioning as a mark. Examples of fanciful marks include EXXON for gasoline, KODAK for photographic supplies, XEROX for photocopying equipment, and CLOROX for bleach. Fanciful marks are traditionally afforded the greatest scope of protection. See also Service Mark. Relates to any work, name or symbol which is used in trade to distinguish a product from other similar goods. A Trademark is a word, symbol or picture, or combination of these, used to distinguish goods or services of one person or organization from the goods or services of others in the marketplace. A trademark is registered for a period of 15 years from the date of registration. Trademarks may be renewed every 15 years without limitation. The person who is first to use the trademark or make it, or who previously registered and used the mark in a Paris Union country, or who intends to use the mark, is entitled to registration. In the latter instance, the applicant must use the mark before it will be registered. A mark not used for three consecutive years can be canceled. After five years, a valid trademark registration generally becomes incontestable on the grounds of prior use unless it can be shown that the registrant adopted his or her mark with knowledge of the other party's first use. There are 'registered use' provisions. Trademark protect words, names, symbols, sounds, or colors that distinguish goods and services from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods. Trademarks, unlike patents, can be renewed forever as long as they are being used in commerce. A Trademark is a sign, or a combination of signs, which distinguishes the goods or services of one enterprise from those of another. Such signs may use words, letters, numerals, pictures, shapes and colors, as well as any combination of the above. An increasing number of countries also allow for the registration of less traditional forms of trademark, such as three-dimensional signs (like the Coca-Cola bottle or Toblerone chocolate bar), audible signs (sounds, such as the roar of the lion that precedes films produced by MGM), or olfactory signs (smells, such as perfumes). But many countries have set limits as to what may be registered as a trademark, generally allowing only signs that are visually perceptible or can be represented graphically. A trademark is a sign used on goods or in connection with the marketing of goods. The trademark may appear not only on the goods themselves but also on the container or wrapper in which the goods are sold. When used in connection with the marketing of the goods the sign may appear in advertisements, for example in newspapers or on television, or in the windows of the shops in which the goods are sold. In addition to trademarks identifying the commercial source of goods or services, several other categories of marks exist. Collective marks are owned by an association, such as an association representing accountants or engineers, whose members use the mark to identify themselves with a level of quality and other requirements set by the association. Certification marks, such as the Woolmark, are given for compliance with defined standards, but are not confined to any membership. A trademark used in connection with services is called a Service Mark. Service marks are used for example by hotels, restaurants, airlines, tourist agencies, car-rental agencies, laundries and cleaners. All that has been said about trademarks applies also to service marks. Broadly speaking, a trademark performs the following four main functions. These relate to the distinguishing of marked goods or services, their commercial origin, their quality and their promotion in the market place:- (i) To distinguish the products or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises. Trademarks facilitate the choice to be made by the consumer when buying certain products or using certain services. The trademark helps the consumer to identify a product or service which was already known to him or which was advertised. The distinctive character of a mark has to be evaluated in relation to the goods or services to which the mark is applied. For example, the word 'Apple' or the image of an apple cannot distinguish apples, but it is distinctive for computers. Trademarks do not only distinguish products or services as such, they distinguish them in their relationship to an enterprise from which the products or services originate. (ii) To refer to a particular enterprise, not necessarily known to the consumer, which offers the products or services on the market. Thus trademarks distinguish products or services from one source, from identical or similar products or services from other sources. This function is important in defining the scope of protection of trademarks. (iii) To refer to a particular quality of the product or service for which it is used, so that consumers can rely on the consistent quality of the goods offered under a mark. This function is commonly referred to as the guarantee function of trademarks. A trademark is not always used by only one enterprise, since the trademark owner may grant licenses to use the trademark to other enterprises. It is accordingly essential that licensees respect the quality standards of the trademark owner. Moreover, trading enterprises often use trademarks for products that they acquire from various sources. In such cases, the trademark owner is not responsible for producing the products but rather (and this may be equally important) for selecting those that meet his quality standards and requirements. This argument is supported by the fact that even where the trademark owner is the manufacturer of a particular product, he may frequently use parts which have not been produced by him, but which have been selected by him. (iv) To promote the marketing and sale of products, and the marketing and rendering of services. Trademarks are not only used to distinguish or to refer to a particular enterprise or a particular quality, but also to stimulate sales. A trademark that is to fulfill that function must be carefully selected. It must appeal to the consumer, create interest and inspire a feeling of confidence. That is why this function sometimes is called the Appeal Function. The owner of a registered trademark has an exclusive right in respect of his mark. It gives him the right to use the mark and to prevent unauthorized third parties from using the mark, or a confusingly similar mark, so as to prevent consumers and the public in general from being misled. The period of protection varies, but a trademark can be renewed indefinitely on payment of corresponding fees. Trademark protection is enforced by the courts, which in most systems have the authority to block trademark infringement. Distinctive Mark or symbol that identifies a product, service or company, and that is protected by registration with the patent and trademark office. Trademarks are intangible assets. See also Brand. / чертёж (drawing). (SAVMOTOR), МАЙКРО (MICRO), СУПРИМ (SUPREME). ХИРО (HERO) ГРЭЙХАУНД (GREYHOUND). ЭРОУ (ARROW), ЭПЛ (APPLE), КЭМЭЛ (CAMEL). ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil

Corporation)), КОДАК (KODAK), ЗИРОКС (XEROX), КЛОРОКС (CLOROX). (как бутылка Кокэ-Кола (Coca-Cola) или плитка шоколада Тоблероне (Toblerone)). Знаки Обслуживания используются, например, гостиницами, ресторанами, авиалиниями, туристическими агентствами, агенствами по аренде автомобилей, химчистками и чистильщиками. Товарный Знак – это отличительное обозначение, которое идентифицирует определённые товары или услуги как произведённые или предоставленные конкретным лицом или предприятием. Он возник ещё в те давние времена, когда мастера ставили на своих художественных произведениях или утилитарных изделиях свою подпись, или 'знак'. Впоследствии все эти знаки трансформировались в современную систему регистрации и охраны товарных знаков. Эта система помогает потребителям идентифицировать и покупать те продукты или услуги, характер и качество которых, подтверждаемые их уникальным товарным знаком, отвечают их потребностям. Какова функция товарного знака? Товарный знак предоставляет владельцу знака охрану в виде исключительного права на пользование знаком для идентификации его товаров и услуг среди прочих или на предоставление такого права другому лицу в обмен на вознаграждение. Срок охраны может варьироваться, однако после истечения первоначально установленного срока охраны при условии уплаты дополнительных пошлин срок охраны товарного знака может продлеваться на неопределённый период. Защиту охраняемых товарных знаков осуществляют суды, и в большинстве стран они правомочны принимать меры по пресечению нарушений прав на товарные знаки. В более широком смысле, использование товарных знаков способствует развитию инициативы и предпринимательства во всем мире, принося их владельцам признание и материальную выгоду. Охрана товарных знаков также препятствует попыткам осуществлять недобросовестную конкуренцию, в частности, использованию сходных до степени смешения или поддельных товарных знаков с целью сбыта товаров и услуг более низкого качества или не соответствующих оригинальному знаку по другим показателям. Система позволяет предприимчивым и талантливым людям производить и сбывать товары и услуги на наиболее справедливых условиях, что способствует развитию международной торговли. Какие товарные знаки можно регистрировать? Возможности в этом плане практически неисчерпаемы. Товарный знак может состоять из одного слова, буквы или цифры, либо любого их сочетания. Он может состоять из рисунков, символов, трёхмерных обозначений, реализуемых, например, в форме и упаковке изделий, слышимых звуковых сигналов, таких как музыка или звуки человеческого голоса, запахов или цвета, используемых в качестве отличительных признаков. Кроме знаков, идентифицирующих коммерческое происхождение изделия или услуги, существует несколько дополнительных категорий товарных знаков. Владельцами коллективных знаков могут быть ассоциации, члены которых путём их использования ставят знак равенства между собой и установленными ассоциацией требованиями качества и другими требованиями. Примером таких ассоциаций являются ассоциации бухгалтеров, инженеров или архитекторов. Сертификационные знаки присваиваются за соответствие установленным стандартам, однако сфера их применения не ограничена тем или иным профессиональным обществом. Они могут присваиваться любому лицу, способному доказать, что его изделия соответствуют определённым установленным стандартам. В качестве примера сертификационных знаков, получивших международное признание, можно упомянуть стандарты качества ISO 9000. Каков порядок регистрации товарных знаков? Вначале в соответствующее национальное или региональное ведомство подаётся заявка на регистрацию товарного знака. Заявка должна содержать чёткое изображение знака, регистрация которого испрашивается, включая чёткое воспроизведение цвета, формы или трёхмерных элементов. В заявке также необходимо указать перечень товаров или услуг, для которых испрашивается охрана знака. Для получения охраны в качестве товарного или иного знака сам знак должен удовлетворять определённым условиям. Он должен обладать различительной функцией, с тем чтобы потребители могли узнавать его как присущий определённой продукции и одновременно не спутать его с другими товарными знаками, идентифицирующими другие продукты. Товарный знак не должен нести ложной или вводящей в заблуждение информации, он также не должен противоречить общественному порядку или морали. Кроме того, испрашиваемые права не могут полностью или частично совпадать с правами, уже предоставленными владельцу другого товарного знака. Это устанавливается путём поиска и экспертизы, проводимых национальным ведомством, либо путём рассмотрения возражения третьих лиц, претендующих на такие же или аналогичные права. На какой территории действует охрана товарных знаков? Почти все страны мира проводят регистрацию и предоставляют охрану на товарные знаки. В каждом национальном или региональном ведомстве имеется реестр товарных знаков, в котором содержится исчерпывающая информация о заявках на все регистрации и продления, что облегчает проведение экспертизы и поиска, а также действия третьих лиц в плане возможных возражений. Однако, действие такой регистрации ограничивается территорией страны, в которой она осуществлена (а в случае региональной регистрации – территориями соответствующих стран). Для того, чтобы избежать необходимости регистрации в каждом национальном либо региональном ведомстве, ВОИС выполняет административные функции системы международной регистрации знаков. Эта система регулируется двумя договорами:- Мадридским Соглашением о международной регистрации знаков и Мадридским Протоколом. Лицо, имеющее связь (то есть гражданство, место постоянного проживания или действительное и нефиктивное коммерческое предприятие) с одной из стран – участниц одного или обоих упомянутых договоров, на основании подачи заявки либо регистрации в национальном ведомстве этой страны может получить международную регистрацию, признаваемую действительной в некоторых или во всех других странах Мадридского Союза. В настоящее время участниками одного или обоих соглашений являются более 60 стран. Товарный Знак предназначен, главным образом, для указания источника и качества товаров, а также их отличия от аналогичных товаров иных компаний. Обычно под товарным знаком предполагается какое-то слово, но кроме этого также могут быть использованы символы, логотип (logo), дизайны, звуки и тому подобное. Словесные ТЗ (сочетание отдельных букв, цифр, фамилия), изобразительные ТЗ (рисунки, графические символы, сочетания цветов), объёмные ТЗ (форма изделий или упаковки). , то есть . , например, . Заводская Марка или Фабричная Марка это графический знак (рисунок, надпись) на изделиях или их упаковке. Под Товарным Знаком понимается оригинально оформленное графическое изображение, оригинальное название, особое сочетание цифр, букв или слов и тому подобного, которым предприятие снабжает свои изделия. Один из объектов промышленной собственности. Под Товарным Знаком (ТЗ) понимается символ или надпись, применяемые предприятием для обозначения продукции определённой модели или вида и помещаемые на самой продукции, её упаковке (таре), товаросопроводительной документации. Товарный Знак может быть словесным (сочетание отдельных букв, цифр, фамилия), изобразительным (рисунок, графический символ). Товарный Знак (ТЗ) или Торговая Марка (ТМ):- отличительное название или символ, служащие для идентификации товара, услуги или компании. В США права на торговую марку – право запрещать конкурентам использовать аналогичные символы при продажах или рекламе – возникают на основании использования; то есть регистрация не обязательна для получения юридического права на торговую марку. Торговая марка, регистрируемая в Бюро по Патентам и Торговым Маркам США, действует в течение 20 лет и обновляется по мере использования. Продукция может быть запатентована и защищена торговой маркой. Здесь преимущество заключается в том, что, когда патент истекает, эксклюзивное владение маркой может быть обеспечено на бесконечный срок с помощью торговой марки. Торговая марка указывается в балансовой ведомости (balance sheet) в качестве нематериального актива (intangible asset). Хотя, так же как и права на землю, торговые марки могут действовать в течение неограниченного периода времени и формально не могут амортизироваться, на практике бухгалтеры амортизируют торговые марки в течение срока их прогнозируемого действия, который не превышает обычно 40 лет.

TRADEMARK ACT = АКТ О ТОВАРНЫХ ЗНАКАХ – In the United States, the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended (Public Law 79-489, Chapter 540, approved July 05, 1946; 60 STAT. 427) – currently contained in Chapter 22 of Title 15 of the United States Code (USC); the major body of US law that governs federal registration of trademarks. The Trademark Act of 1946 (Lanham Act) amended by the Trademark Revision Act of 1988. The Trade-Mark Act of 1905 superseded the Trade-Mark Act of March 03, 1881, ch. 138, 21 Stat. 502, entitled 'An Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same', and also act August 05, 1882, ch. 393, 22 Stat. 298, entitled 'An Act relating to the registration of trade marks'. Former section 109 of this title repealed all inconsistent acts and parts of acts, except so far as they might apply to certificates of registration issued under the Trade-Mark Act of March 03, 1881, ch. 138, and act August 05, 1882, ch. 393. Act July 05, 1946, ch. 540, 60 Stat. 427, which is classified to this chapter, is popularly known as the 'Lanham Act' and also as the 'Trademark Act of 1946'.

TRADEMARK APPLICATION = ЗАЯВКА НА ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗНАК (или ЗАЯВКА НА РЕГИСТРАЦИЮ ТОВАРНОГО ЗНАКА) – Trademark Application is a document by which a person requests a federal trademark registration. To receive a filing date, an application must include (i) the applicant's name, (ii) a name and address for correspondence, (iii) a clear drawing of the mark sought to be registered, (iv) a list of the goods or services, and (v) the application filing fee. / чертёж (drawing).

TRADEMARK APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION RETRIEVAL = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗАЯВКИ И РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ТОВАРНОГО ЗНАКА – In the United States, the Trademark Application and Registration Retrieval (TARR) system:- USPTO's (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) online database for monitoring federal trademark applications and registrations. Using TARR, applicants, trademark owners and the public may check the status of pending trademark applications and registrations. To access information about a specific mark, users must provide the associated serial number or registration number of the record they seek.

TRADEMARK DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТОВ НА ТОВАРНЫЙ ЗНАК – In the United States, a Trademark Document Retrieval (TDR) system:- online retrieval of documents from the electronic case file for federal trademark applications and registrations. To access information about a specific mark, users must provide the associated serial number, registration number, reference number, or international registration number of the record they seek.

TRADEMARK ELECTRONIC APPLICATION SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ПОДАЧИ ЗАЯВОК НА РЕГИСТРАЦИЮ ТОВАРНОГО ЗНАКА – Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) is the USPTO's (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) electronic filing system. It may be used to file a variety of documents with the USPTO, including new trademark applications, amendments to allege use, statements of use, responses to Office actions, and changes of address, just to name a few.

TRADEMARK ELECTRONIC SEARCH SYSTEM = ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ПОИСКОВАЯ СИСТЕМА ТОВАРНЫХ ЗНАКОВ – Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS):- USPTO's online database for searching pending, registered and dead federal trademarks. TESS is free and intended for use by the general public. Due to limitations of equipment and bandwidth, TESS is not intended to be a source for bulk downloads of USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) data. Bulk data may be purchased from USPTO at cost (see the USPTO Products and Services Catalog). Individuals, companies, IP addresses, or blocks of IP addresses who, in effect, deny service to the general public by generating unusually high numbers of daily TESS accesses (searches, pages, or hits), whether generated manually or in an automated fashion, may be denied access to these servers without notice.

TRADEMARK IMAGE CAPTURE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ЗАХВАТА И ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ ТОВАРНОГО ЗНАКА – In the United States, the Trademark Image Capture and Retrieval System (TICRS) is a system used within the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to scan, store and provide access to images of papers associated with trademark registrations.

TRADEMARK MANUAL OF EXAMINING PROCEDURE = ПОСОБИЕ ПО ПРОЦЕДУРЕ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИИ ТОВАРНОГО ЗНАКА – Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure (TMEP) is a reference work on the practices and procedures relative to prosecution of applications to register marks in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). It contains guidelines for USPTO examining attorneys, trademark applicants and owners, and attorneys and representatives for trademark applicants and owners. The TMEP contains information about the trademark examination process, and outlines the procedures which examining attorneys are required or authorized to follow in the examination of trademark applications.

TRADEMARK POSTAL SYSTEM = ПОЧТОВАЯ СИСТЕМА ПО ТОВАРНЫМ ЗНАКАМ – In the United States, a Trademark Postal System (TPostal):- The Department of Commerce's United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) recently (November 2002) implemented a new electronic bulk mailing system in cooperation with the US Postal Service. The Trademark Postal System, or TPostal, uses the Postal Service's NetPost Mailing Online service to process trademark bulk mail. The USPTO is the first federal agency to take advantage of the faster, more efficient electronic service. The economic importance of trademarks is more important today than ever before. Information regarding the status of a registration must be provided to the owner accurately and quickly. Working in cooperation with the Postal Service, the USPTO was able to develop a faster, less expensive fully automated system to generate and send bulk mail to its trademark customers. Information is sent to the Postal Service Web site at http://www.usps.com for printing, stamping, and mailing within 24 hours of receipt. By using standard postcards rather than windowed letters, the labor, materials and postage costs are reduced significantly.

TRADEMARK REPORTING AND MONITORING = ОТЧЁТНОСТЬ И НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ ЗА ТОВАРНЫМИ ЗНАКАМИ – Trademark Reporting And Monitoring (TRAM) is a system used by trademark examiners within the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО СУДЕБНЫМ РАЗБИРАТЕЛЬСТВАМ И АПЕЛЛЯЦИЯМ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ТОВАРНЫХ ЗНАКОВ – Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) is an administrative tribunal at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). It has jurisdiction over appeals from decisions of the Trademark Office, as well as opposition proceedings and cancellation proceedings.

TRADEMARK WORK–AT–HOME = НАДОМНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ ТОВАРНЫХ ЗНАКОВ – Trademark Work-at-Home (TW@H) is a telecommuting work alternative for Trademark employees.

TRADE MISSION = ТОРГОВАЯ МИССИЯ – Generically, a Trade Mission is composed of individuals who are taken as a group to meet with prospective customers overseas. Missions visit specific individuals or places with no specific stage setting other than appointments. Appointments are made with government and/or commercial customers, or with individuals who may be a stepping stone to customers. Official trade missions are scheduled in selected countries to help participants find local agents, representatives, and distributors, to make direct sales, or to conduct market assessments. Some missions include technical seminars to support sales of sophisticated products and technology in specific markets. Trade missions include planning and publicity, appointments with

qualified contacts and with government officials, market briefings and background information on contacts, as well as logistical support and interpreter service. Trade missions also are frequently organized by other Federal, State or local agencies.

TRADE NAME = ТОРГОВОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ – Trade Names:- another category of industrial property covers commercial names and designations. A commercial or trade name is the name or designation that identifies an enterprise. In most countries, trade names may be registered with a government authority. However, under Article 8 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property a trade name must be protected without the obligation of filing or registration, whether or not it forms part of a trademark. Protection generally means that the trade name of one enterprise may not be used by another enterprise either as a trade name or as a trade or service mark; and that a name or designation similar to the trade name, if likely to mislead the public, may not be used by another enterprise. Trade Name is a trademark or other designation by which a commercial product is identified.

TRADE–OFF = ПОСТУПИТЬСЯ (или ВЗАИМОУВЯЗКА, или УСТУПКА, или РАСПРОДАЖА) – Trade-Off:- when choices are made (collectively or by an individual) to accept having less of one thing in order to get more of something else, the results are called Trade-Offs. For example, when one is allocating (limited) funds, the trade-off usually involves reduced spending for some purposes in order to be able to spend more for other more urgent purposes. However, the concept does not apply only (or even primarily) to decisions involving money. A student faced with the choice of spending Saturday studying for a Political Economy exam or shopping at The Mall makes a trade-off of shopping time for study time in deciding how many hours to study and how many to spend shopping. Society also makes trade-offs – such as, for example, between its need for a more plentiful supply of energy and its need to prevent excessive deterioration of the environment caused by energy production technologies. Evaluating trade-offs, when done carefully and systematically, involves comparing the costs and benefits of each of the available alternatives with each other. Most choices (and thus most trade-offs) are not all-or-nothing decisions; rather they typically involve small changes at the margin – a little more of this at the cost of a little less of that. Consumers continuously practice marginalism and make trade-offs as they consider whether to buy one more unit or one unit less of a good or service in their efforts to obtain a mix of goods and services that afford them the greatest satisfaction for their available buying power. Producers must constantly be deciding (and reevaluating) their trade-offs in choosing whether to produce somewhat more or somewhat less of a particular product, whether to add a few more workers or lay a few off, whether to invest in more plant and equipment or whether to close down some of existing capacity, and so on – in their efforts to maximize profits. Xxxxx. A Trade-Off (or Tradeoff) is a situation that involves losing one quality or aspect of something in return for gaining another quality or aspect. It implies a decision to be made with full comprehension of both the upside and downside of a particular choice. In economics the term is expressed as opportunity cost, referring to the most preferred alternative given up. A trade-off, then, involves a sacrifice that must be made to obtain a certain product, rather than other products that can be made using the same required resources. For a person going to a basketball game, its opportunity cost is the money and time expended, say that would have been spent watching a particular television program. Trade-offs are important in engineering. For example, in electrical engineering, negative feedback is used in amplifiers to trade gain for other desirable properties, such as improved bandwidth, stability of the gain and/or bias point, noise immunity, and reduction of nonlinear distortion. The Golden Gate Bridge (The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the opening of the San Francisco Bay into the Pacific Ocean) is a prime rare example where few engineering and aesthetic trade-offs had to be made. / Мост Золотые Врата.

TRADE OPTION = ТОРГОВЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или ТОРГОВАТЬ ОПЦИОНОМ) – Trade Option:- a commodity option transaction in which the taker is reasonably believed by the writer to be engaged in business involving use of that commodity or a related commodity. / Операция с опционом на сырьё, в которой взявший (покупатель), резонно полагает, что выписывающий (продавец) занимается делом, вовлечённым с использованием того сырья или связанного с ним сырья.

TRADER = ТОРГОВЕЦ – (1) Trader is a merchant involved in cash commodities. / Торговец – коммерсант, вовлечённый в торговлю реальными родами сырья. Торговец:- в общем значении, любое лицо, покупающее и продающее товары или услуги для получения прибыли; дилер (dealer) или коммерсант (merchant). Смотрите также (Barter), и (Trade). В инвестиционной деятельности:- (1) лицо, занимающееся покупкой и продажей ценных бумаг – акций (stocks), облигаций (bonds), опционов (options), или товарно-сырьевой продукции, например, Пшеницы, золота, или иностранной валюты (foreign exchange), по своему счёту, то есть в качестве дилера или принципала (principal), а не в качестве брокера (broker) или агента (agent). (2) Частное лицо, занимающееся покупкой и продажей ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевой продукции по своему счёту с целью получения краткосрочной прибыли; спекулянт (speculator). Смотрите также (Day Trade), (Competitive Trader), (Floor Trader), (Registered Competitive Market Maker), (Registered Competitive Trader), и (Speculation).

(2) Trader is a professional speculator who trades for his own account and who typically holds exchange trading privileges. Individuals who buy and sell for their own accounts for short-term profit. Also, an employee of a broker/dealer or financial institution who specializes in handling purchases and sales of securities for the firm and/or its clients. See also Investor and Speculator.

TRADE–RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS = АСПЕКТЫ ПРАВ НА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНУЮ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ТОРГОВЛЕЙ – The Uruguay Round of international trade negotiations, launched under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986, came to a conclusion seven years later on 1993-December-15. The results of the negotiations was a comprehensive set of agreements, including one on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The TRIPS agreement is considered to be among the most important parts of the world trade pact. In essence, the agreement requires member countries to adopt a certain minimum standard of international property protection. For example, in the area of trademarks, the agreement defines which types of marks are eligible for protection, and states that internationally well-known marks shall enjoy additional protection. Under the TRIPS agreement, member countries are obliged to rewrite national laws to make them conform to internationally agreed norms for the protection of patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs, trade secrets, and integrated circuits (semiconductor chip mask works). It also broadens the areas of protection to include technological areas, such as pharmaceutical products, computer software, and inventions and works arising from new technologies, that are not currently protected in many countries. The TRIPS agreement also attempts to prevent any use of geographical terms that may mislead consumers as to the origin of goods. Some aspects of the agreement relating to the use of such geographical terms have not been completely resolved, but the TRIPS agreement does provide for future negotiations on unresolved issues. For example, during the GATT/TRIPS negotiations the United States and others argued that the term ‘champagne’ had become a generic term for a certain type of beverage; the European Union argued the contrary view. Ultimately, the United States passed GATT legislation requiring the Patent and Trademark Office to treat all false geographical indications for wines and spirits, e.g., BORDEAUX wine originating from anywhere other than the Bordeaux region of France, as unregisterable. In the area of copyrights, the agreement requires compliance with the latest (1971) rules of the Berne Convention. Under the TRIPS agreement, countries will amend their national legislation and practices to conform with the agreement’s provisions according to the following timetable:- developed countries over one year; former Soviet bloc and developing countries over five years; and less developed countries over 11 years. The TRIPS accord includes enforcement provisions which provide for the use of improved international dispute settlement

procedures under the World Trade Organization (WTO) for disputes between countries. The accord also permits cross-sectoral retaliation for a violation of TRIPS obligations; if a country fails to protect patents, for example, it could face retaliation in an unrelated sector. See also The Berne Convention, The European Patent Convention, The Madrid Agreement, The Madrid Protocol, The Paris Convention, and The Patent Cooperation Treaty. / Пунта дэль Эстэ (Punta del Este). , например, . интегральные микросхемы . Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) . Бордо (BORDEAUX).

TRADER WORKSTATION = РАБОЧАЯ СТАНЦИЯ ТОРГОВЦА – Trader Workstation is a New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) ACCESS® workstation through which NYMEX ACCESS® orders are placed. / НАЙМЭКС АКСЭС® (NYMEX ACCESS®).

TRADES = TREASURY/RESERVE AUTOMATED DEBT ENTRY SYSTEM

TRADE SECRET = ТОРГОВЫЙ СЕКРЕТ (или КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ТАЙНА) – A Trade Secret is information that is secret or not generally known in the relevant industry and that gives its owner an advantage over competitors. Trade secret protection exists as long as the information is kept secret or confidential by its owner and is not lawfully and independently obtained by others. Examples of trade secrets include formulas, patterns, methods, programs, techniques, processes or compilations of information that provide one's business with a competitive advantage. The owner of a trade secret may recover damages resulting from the improper disclosure or use of its trade secret by another. Trade secrets are not registered like other forms of intellectual property, and are not creatures of statutes. Instead, the judicial systems of each country determine the requirements for obtaining trade secret protection. Some of the factors commonly considered include:- (i) the extent to which the information is known outside of the business; (ii) the extent to which the information is known by employees and others involved in the trade secret owner's business; (iii) the extent of the measures taken to guard the trade secrets; (iv) the value of the information to the owner and his competitors; (v) the amount of money or effort expended by the trade secret owner in developing the secret; and (vi) the effort required by others to acquire or duplicate (through reverse engineering) the information. The 'secrecy' of an alleged trade secret is the most important factor to be considered. If the information claimed to be a trade secret is available through any legitimate means and is obtained in this way, then the information is no longer 'secret' and may become ineligible for protection. However, if the owner has taken reasonable steps to protect the information, but the trade 'secret' information nonetheless is publicly disclosed, the courts in many countries may still grant protection. Such 'reasonable' steps may include requiring those persons who encounter the information as the result of normal business ventures to sign confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements. Trade Secret is an information that companies keep secret to give them an advantage over their competitors. / К Торговому Секрету относится информация, являющаяся секретом или неизвестная в целом в соответствующей отрасли, и которая даёт её владельцу преимущество над конкурентами. Примеры торговых секретов включают формулы, рисунки, методы, программы, технические приёмы, процессы или подборка информации, обеспечивающая только одному данному предприятию выгоды в конкуренции с другими.

TRADE SHOW = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ ПОКАЗ (или ТОРГОВАЯ ВЫСТАВКА) – A Trade Show is a stage-setting event in which firms present their products or services to prospective customers in a preformatted setting, usually a booth of a certain size which is located adjacent to other potential suppliers. The firms are generally in the same industry but not necessarily of the same nationality since trade fairs are international. A distinguishing factor between trade fairs and trade shows is size. A trade show is generally viewed as a smaller assembly of participants.

TRADE ULLAGE = КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ НЕЗАПОЛНЕННЫЙ ОБЪЁМ (или КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ НЕЗАПОЛНЕННАЯ ЁМКОСТЬ) – Trade Ullage is an allowance for natural loss to cargo, e.g., evaporation. / Допуск для естественной убыли груза, например, вследствие испарения.

TRADE–WEIGHTED VALUE OF THE DOLLAR = УРАВНОВЕШЕННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЕЙ СТОИМОСТЬ ДОЛЛАРА – In the United States, the Trade-Weighted Value Of The Dollar is the value of the Dollar pegged to, or expressed relative to, a market basket of selected foreign currencies. The Federal Reserve calculates a trade-weighted value of the Dollar based on the weighted-average exchange value of the Dollar against the currencies of 10 industrial countries.

TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ – Trading is an activity of a trader in all its meanings (buying and selling, etc). The process of opening a position in a market with the expectation of realizing a profit. Trading is a rapid buying and selling of securities aimed at capitalizing on short-term price fluctuations. / Процесс открытия позиции на рынке в надежде получения прибыли.

TRADING AHEAD = УПРЕЖДАЮЩАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ С УПРЕЖДЕНИЕМ) – Trading Ahead:- when a specialist trades securities for his or her own firm's account when there are unexecuted customer orders to buy or sell such securities, which could have been executed at the same price. Trading ahead is specifically prohibited by NYSE® rules, since it places the customers at a disadvantage when trading. As well, by taking undue advantage of his or her privileged position, the specialist is damaging the integrity of the market. Trading ahead was initially prohibited by NYSE® Rule 92. Subsequently, in order to reduce regulatory duplication and streamline compliance, the NYSE® and AMEX® replaced Rule 92 with FINRA Rule 5320 with effect from September 12, 2011. FINRA Rule 5320 prohibits a member firm that accepts a customer order for a security, but does not execute it, from trading the security for the firm's proprietary account at a price that would have satisfied the customer order. However, the firm can redeem the situation by immediately thereafter executing the customer order at a price that is at least the same, if not better, than the price it obtained for its own account. Otherwise it would be a violation of Rule 5320. There are certain exceptions to Rule 5320, including exceptions for large orders and institutional orders, a 'no-knowledge' exception and an odd lot and bona fide error transaction exception. See also Front Running. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). Смотрите также Упреждение (Front Running).

TRADING ARCADE = ТОРГОВАЯ АРКАДА – Trading Arcade is a facility, often operated by a clearing member that clears trades for locals, where e-locals who trade for their own account can gather to trade on an electronic trading facility (especially if the exchange is all-electronic and there is no pit or ring).

TRADING CHANNEL = ТОРГОВЫЙ КОРИДОР – When charting the price of an asset, this is the space on the chart between an asset's support and resistance levels. The price of the asset will stay within the support and resistance levels until a breakout occurs. Range traders will buy an asset when its price is near the bottom of the trading channel and sell it when the price gets close to the top of the trading channel, making a profit on the price spread. Trading channels may be flat, ascending or descending. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Торговый Коридор это своего рода коридор, построенный на графике изменения цен посредством проведения линий по характерным максимальным и минимальным значениям цен для продолжительного временного интервала. В целом, рынки большую часть времени проводят в торговых коридорах. Однако в них очень сложно вести прибыльную торговлю. Торговые коридоры легко увидеть в прошлом, но их почти невозможно прогнозировать. Пробой за пределы торгового коридора предполагает грядущее изменение цен в направлении пробоя.

TRADING DAY = ТОРГОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ – Most securities, indexes, futures contract and commodities trade for a single session, lasting several hours each day, while others are traded during multiple sessions lasting many hours. Exchange trading systems, such as GLOBEX® from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, offer around-the-clock trading for an increasing number of contracts. These trading systems, and the longer trading hours they offer, make the trading day difficult to distinguish. Most vendors of electronic trading systems attempt to display the trading day for each market, beginning with the morning opening in each market's primary trading location or beginning with the Exchange's established opening time. For selected contracts traded through the GLOBEX® system, the CME® has established an opening time coinciding with the opening of the Far Eastern markets. For example:- the CME® has established that the opening time for Eurodollars is 14:45 CT (02:45 pm CT). Therefore, the vendors' daily chart for Eurodollars contains data from 14:45 to 13:59 (the close of the primary session) the following day. / Большинство ценных бумаг, индексов, фьючерсных контрактов и товарно-сырьевых позиций торгуются на биржевых площадках в течение одной сессии, длящейся несколько часов каждый день, в то время как оставшиеся торгуются в течение многоразовых сессий, длящихся часами. Биржевые торговые системы, такие как ГЛОБЭКС® (GLOBEX®) от Чикагской Товарной Биржи, предлагают круглосуточную торговлю по всё более увеличивающемуся количеству контрактов. Эти торговые системы и всё более увеличивающиеся часы торговли, предлагаемые ими, делают трудно различимым понятие торгового дня. Большинство разработчиков электронных торговых систем пытаются отражать торговый день по каждому рынку, начиная с утреннего открытия первичной торговой сессии для этого рынка или начиная со времени открытия, утверждаемого той или иной Биржей. Для ряда контрактов, торгуемых в системе ГЛОБЭКС®, ЧТБ утвердила часы открытия торгов, совпадающие с открытием торгов по этим рынкам на биржах Юго-Восточной Азии. Например, ЧТБ утвердила время открытия торгов по Евродолларам в 14:45 по времени Центральной Временной Зоны в США (или в 02:45 после полудня по времени Центральной Временной Зоны в США). В этой связи графики дневных торгов по Евродолларам, выстраиваемые с помощью программ различных разработчиков, содержат данные начиная с 14:45 до 13:59 (закрытие первичной торговой сессии) следующего дня.

TRADING DESK = ТОРГУЮЩАЯ КОНТОРА – In the United States, the group at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that conducts open market operations for the Federal Reserve System and intervenes in foreign currency markets for the Federal Reserve and Treasury. Also known as The Desk.

TRADING DIVIDENDS = ТОРГОВЛЯ ДИВИДЕНДАМИ – When a stock pays a dividend the amount of the dividend is subtracted from the price of the stock. For example, if XYZ stock is trading at USD100.00, it will trade at USD99.00 after paying a USD1.00 dividend. Empirical evidence shows that when a stock goes ex-dividend, the stock usually trades above it's ex-dividend price. A USD100.00 stock that pays a USD1.00 dividend will trade above USD99.00 at the open most of the time. Profiting from this requires that the stock is purchased at the close of trading the day before a stock goes ex-dividend. The stock must be sold the following day, the ex-dividend day, immediately at the open. Just how much can be made by trading dividends depends on how much the stock trades above the ex-dividend on the open. Statistically, stocks paying more than 3% annualized lose only 72% of their dividend value when the market opens on the ex-dividend date. Consider USD100 000.00 worth of stock paying a quarterly dividend with a 4% annual yield. A quarterly dividend payment would equal USD1 000.00. Theoretically, the value of this stock would drop to USD99 000.00. If this stock loses only 72% of it's dividend value, the value of the stock would drop to USD99 280.00. The holder of the stock would incur a capital loss of USD720.00, then receive USD1 000.00 on the dividend pay date, for a net profit of USD280.00. The cost of the round trip trade must be deducted from the transaction, and that would diminish the overall return. A significant benefit of trading dividends is the potential tax benefit. Dividend income is taxed at 15%, while the capital loss incurred can be deducted at the marginal tax rate. This rate varies depending on your tax bracket. A taxpayer subject to a 33% marginal tax rate would have the added benefit of paying a tax rate reduced by 18% on the USD1 000.00 dividend. In the above example trade, the immediate benefit would be USD280.00 less commissions, and the deferred benefit would be 18% of USD720.00. Although this return on investment may appear small, the benefit can be realized frequently, and the aggregate of these trades can be significant. Disadvantages of trading dividends are:- (i) A lot of capital must be put at risk for a relatively small return. There are strategies to reduce or eliminate this risk using options. The idea of being subject to overnight risk can be unacceptable to most experienced traders. (ii) The dividend distribution is unavailable during the period between the ex-dividend date and the pay date. (iii) Implementing this strategy requires tracking dividend payments. (iv) Trades must be made at the close of trading and again at the open each time a dividend play is made, requiring the trader be available to trade at frequent intervals. The advantages are:- (i) the net capital loss is usually less than the dividend payout; (ii) reduced tax liability, since dividends are taxed at a lower rate than than capital gains; and (iii) deferred tax liability, if the pay date is in the calendar year following the ex-dividend date. There are guidelines for trading dividends:- (i) set the minimum yield that will result in a profit. This number is relative to the capital at risk. (ii) Buy the dividend bearing security as near to the market close the day before ex-dividend date as possible. (iii) Always trade with a market order. (iv) Get out at the open on the ex-dividend date with a market order. (v) Do not place a market order before the open. Trading Dividends is a technique of buying and selling stocks in other firms by a corporation in order to maximize the number of dividend it can collect. This action is advantageous, because 80% of the dividend income it receives from the stocks of other companies is not taxed, according to Internal Revenue Service regulations. / Торговля Дивидендами:- метод покупки и продажи компанией акций других компаний с тем, чтобы максимизировать получаемые дивиденды. Подобная практика является выгодной, поскольку 80% дохода от дивидендов, который компания получает по акциям других компаний, не подвергается налогообложению согласно предписаниям Службы Внутренних Доходов (СВД). Смотрите также (Dividend Exclusion).

TRADING FACILITY = ТОРГОВАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА (или ПЛОЩАДКА ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЛИ) – Trading Facility is a person or group of person that provides a physical or electronic facility or system in which multiple participants have the ability to execute or trade agreements, contracts, or transactions by accepting bids and offers made by other participants in the facility or system. See also Many-To-Many.

TRADING FLOOR = ТОРГОВЫЙ ПОЛ – In the stock exchange, physical area where stock traders buy and sell stocks and bonds listed on the exchange. Also known as Ring. A physical trading facility where traders make bids and offers via open outcry or the specialist system. Trading Floor is a traditional type of exchange where market participants are physically present at specific hours in one place (trading room) to personally conduct proprietary trading or customers' orders (open outcry trading). Open outcry trading is continually losing its importance in comparison to computerized trading. Electronic trading systems, such as Xetra®, are crowding out traditional open outcry trading. More than 90 precent of the trading in German shares is carried out using Xetra®. Trading Floor and surrounding booths and facilities which are governed by the exchange. See also Floor. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Торговый Пол – место на бирже опционов, где осуществляются сделки купли/продажи контрактов.

TRADING FLOOR SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ТОРГОВОГО ПОЛА – Trading Floor System is a traditional exchange trading in which lead brokers, independent brokers and traders are physically present on the trading floor during the exchange's business hours. A characteristic feature of a trading floor system is the personal communication between market participants. Floor trading is increasingly being replaced by computerized exchanges using electronic trading systems, e.g., Xetra® and Eurex® (fully electronic trading). The

Frankfurt Stock Exchange is the most important trading floor system in Germany. / Ксэтра® (Xetra®) и Ойрэкс® или Юрэкс® (Eurex®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRADING FOR OWN ACCOUNT = ТОРГОВЛЯ ЗА СОБСТВЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ – Trading For Own Account:- a commission agent, broker, forwarding agent or trustee instructed to execute a transaction for a client can act as contracting party (§§ 400pp. German Commercial Code). For example, brokers typically trade for own account for which they must comply with rules on insider trading.

TRADING INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ – The purpose of the Trading Index or TRIN (also called the ARMS Index after its inventor, Richard Arms) is to express the relationship of volume in advancing issues to volume in declining issues. When the market is rising we want to see more volume going into advancing issues than declining issues. When this doesn't happen, negative divergences occur. The opposite is true in declining markets. A chart of the index will display points where the market is oversold and overbought as well as divergences between the market and the TRIN. Trading Index:- this index measures the relative strength of volume associated with advancing stocks against the strength of volume associated with declining stocks. When used as a short term indicator, readings below 1.0 are considered bullish while readings above 1.0 are considered bearish. An extreme bearish reading would be 1.5 or higher; an extreme bullish reading would be .5 and lower. Readings of 2.0 or .3 would be considered 'climactic'. A calculation which takes the number of advancing stock and divides it by the number of declining stocks. A result of less than 1 is considered bullish, greater than 1 bearish. Also known as Arms Index, or TRIN. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Индекс от Амза (Arms Index) или ТРИН (TRIN). Ричод Амз (Richard Arms). Индекс По Торговле (или ТРИН):- мера силы фондового рынка, которая связывает соотношение подъёмов и спадов (advance-decline) – число выпусков, выросших в цене, делённое на число выпусков, цена на которые упала, – и соотношение подъёма и спада объёмов торгов – общее число акций, выросших в цене, делённое на число акций, цена на которые упала. Считается, что ТРИН меньше 1.0 отражает тенденцию к повышению, в то время как ТРИН выше 1.0 отражает тенденцию к понижению. Рассчитанный выше ТРИН, равный 0.8, считается признаком тенденции к повышению. ТРИН, основанный на котировках закрытия, называется ТРИНом Закрытия (Closing TRIN). Смотрите также (Closing Tick).

TRADING LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ТОРГОВЛИ (или ПРЕДЕЛ ТОРГОВЛИ) – Trading Limit is the number of commodity contracts that a person may trade during a single day. The limit is established by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or by the exchange on which the particular contract is traded. Compare Position Limit. Trading Limit is the exchange-imposed maximum daliy price change that a futures contract or futures option contract can undergo. See also Position Limit. Daily Trading Limit is the maximum gain or loss on a derivative contract, such as options and futures contracts, that is allowed in any one trading session. The limits are imposed by the exchanges in order to protect against extreme volatility or manipulation within the markets. When daily trading limits have been reached, it is said to be a 'locked market', and trading will halt for any trades that break the threshold or trading will close for that particular security. Daily trading limits can also be in place for currency trading, such as China's daily trading limit of 0.5% for the Chinese Renminbi against the US Dollar. When a particular commodity or contract has reached the daily trading limit, it may be considered 'limit up' or 'limit down', depending on the direction of the day's move. Trading limits are much more important for derivatives than for stocks or bonds, for example, because so many investors use massive amounts of leverage to trade commodities, currencies and futures contracts. / Смотрите также Лимит Позиции (Position Limit).

TRADING ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ТОРГОВЛЮ (или ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ТОРГОВЛЮ) – Trading Order is an order to buy or sell a futures contract.

TRADING PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ТОРГОВЛИ – Trading Period is the period (usually a year) covered by the accounts in question.

TRADING POSTS = ТОРГОВЫЕ ПОСТЫ (или ТОРГУЮЩИЕ КАБИНКИ, или ТОРГУЮЩИЕ СТОЙКИ) – Trading Posts:- the 17 horseshoe-shaped counters manned by clerks and specialists on the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) are like stores where individual stocks are bought and sold. Each trading post is responsible for over 100 stocks. The actual buying and selling takes place around each post. / Торговый Пост:- место проведения операций с данными ценными бумагами в торговом зале биржи. Именно здесь биржевой брокер (specialist) по данным ценным бумагам выполняет функции создателя рынка, собирается публика (crowd), то есть брокеры торгового зала биржи с приказами по данным ценным бумагам. В Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)), где продаются и покупаются акции, например, имеется 22 торговых поста, на каждом из них ведутся операции со 100 акциями. Смотрите также (Floor Broker), (Floor Trader), и (Make A Market).

TRADING PRICE = ЦЕНА СДЕЛКИ – Trading Price is the price at which a stock exchange transaction is effected. Each trading price on the exchange is registered and published (provided a round lot has been traded). By contrast, an Asked Price is the lowest price offered by the seller and a Bid Price is the highest price a buyer is prepared to offer. The first price paid for a listed security on a given day is called the Opening Price, the last paid price being the Closing Price.

TRADING RANGE = ТОРГОВЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН – Trading Range:- a congestion area on the chart where no discernable directional bias is evident. Generally part of a consolidation pattern prior to a breakout and a trend formation. / Торговый Диапазон:- для фьючерсов на сырьё, торговый лимит, устанавливаемый биржей, где проводятся операции с сырьевыми фьючерсами на определённые роды сырья. Цена на сырьевой фьючерсный контракт не может подниматься выше или падать ниже этого предела в конкретный торговый день. Смотрите также (Limit Up), (Limit Down). Для ценных бумаг, разница между высшей и низшей ценами, по которым велись операции по данным ценным бумагам или операции на рынке. Торговая разница на ценные бумаги корпорации XYZ, например, может составлять от 40 до 60 Долларов за последние два года. Если ценные бумаги или рынок кажутся замкнутыми в рамках узкого спектра цен, аналитики говорят, что существует рынок в рамках данной торговой разницы, за которым последует значительное изменение – в направлении повышения или понижения. Смотрите также (Flag), (Pennant), (Triangle), и (Wedge).

TRADING RESULT = РЕЗУЛЬТАТ ТОРГОВЛИ – Trading Result is a balance of revenue and losses, established on the basis of a bank's profit and loss account, from trading in securities, derivatives, foreign exchange, precious metals and other trading business.

TRADING SYSTEM = ТОРГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА – A Trading System is a collection of rules, indicators and formulas which uses price and volume data to generate buy and sell orders. / Торговая система это свод правил, индикаторов и формул, которые используют данные о ценах и объёмах сделок для генерации распоряжений на покупку и продажу.

TRADITIONAL CULTIVARS = ТРАДИЦИОННЫЕ КУЛЬТИВАРЫ – Traditional Cultivars:- tall, weak-stemmed, long-duration, low-yielding cultivars grown by farmers for many years.

TRAFFIC PAN (HANDPAN) = УПЛОТНЁННЫЙ СЛОЙ ПО ПРОГОНУ МАШИН (или РУЧНОЙ СЛОЙ) – Traffic Pan (Handpan) is a 5- to 10-cm thick compacted subsurface horizon between the 10- to 40-cm depths; common in paddies. / подпахотный слой .

TRAILER = КОНЦОВКА – That part of a SWIFT message envelope which follows the message text. It provides the receiver with additional information about the message. The information contained in the header is network dependent. / Та часть электронного сообщения, передаваемого по каналам связи СВМФДС (Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи; SWIFT (The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)), которая следует за текстом самого сообщения. Она обеспечивает получателя дополнительной информацией об этом сообщении. Информация, содержащаяся в заголовке, зависит от сети. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRAILER = ПРИЦЕП (или ТРЕЙЛЕР) – Trailer is an enclosed vehicle, towed by a truck, which is used for transporting product. There are a few different types of trailers. These include tractor trailers, semi-trailers, flat beds and reefers (refrigerated trailers). Most trailers are 45', 48', or 53' long. Trailer is a vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle. Trailer is a vehicle designed to carry cargo while being hauled by a tractor or other self-propelled motor vehicle on public roads. Examples of trailers included in this definition are:- (i) trailers, semi-trailers, automobile racks, flatbeds, lowboys and tankers; (ii) dollies that convert semi-trailers to trailers; and (iii) shipping containers for containerized cargo that can be attached to and transported by trailers. The truck unit into which freight is loaded as in tractor trailer combination. See also Container. A vehicle without propulsion, designed for the carriage of cargo to be towed by a truckhead. Container and chassis as one unit. / Под Трейлером, от Английского слова Trailer от Trail, означающее Тащить, понимается прицеп, предназначенный для перевозки тяжеловесных (до 100 тонн) неделимых грузов. Трейлеры имеют низкую ступенчатую раму, обеспечивающую малую погрузочную высоту. Для того чтобы уменьшить удельную нагрузку на дорогу, трейлеры выполняют многоосными с большим числом колёс малого диаметра на одной оси (6–8). Грузоподъёмность трейлеров 20–60 тонн, но для перевозки некоторых видов энергетического оборудования (части мощных генераторов, турбин и тому подобного) создаются трейлеры грузоподъёмностью 100 тонн и выше. Платформа трейлера имеет металлический настил и бортовой брус, оборудуется откидными трапами, а иногда снабжается механизмами для погрузки и разгрузки. Прицеп, повозка, буксируемая тягачом (автомобиль, трактор), для перевозки грузов либо для нетранспортных работ, например, прицепы-лавки, прицепы-мастерские. Прицеп – одно-, двух- или многоосная безмоторная повозка, буксируемая автомобилем-тягачом или трактором. Предназначается для перевозки грузов и пассажиров (транспортный прицеп) либо для выполнения нетранспортных работ (специальный прицеп), производимых при помощи установленных на прицепе машин, аппаратов или оборудования (прицепы-мастерские, автолавки, дачи и другие).

TRAILER INTERCHANGE AND RECEIPT = ВЗАИМООБМЕН И ПРИЁМ ПРИЦЕПОВ – Trailer Interchange and Receipt is a contract used to interchange equipment between one carrier and other carriers. / Взаимообмен И Приём Прицепов – это контракт, используемый для взаимообмена оборудованием между одним отдельно взятым перевозчиком и всеми другими перевозчиками, также заключившими такой контракт.

TRAILER ON FLAT CAR = ПРИЦЕП НА ПЛАТФОРМЕ – Trailer On Flat Car:- carriage of piggyback highway trailers on specially equipped railway wagons. Trailer On Flat Car (TOFC) is a service in which a container is loaded on a rail car with chassis, bogies or wheels. Probably the most common and best-known form of piggyback. Highway truck trailers are either lifted on and off in side transfer, or else end loaded and unloaded from a fixed ramp. When containers move in this type of service, they are first mounted on a chassis or bogie, prior to loading on the piggyback rail car. The movement of cargo on a railroad flatcar. Carriage of intermodal containers when the container is still attached to the chassis, and both chassis and container are loaded on a rail flat car.

TRAILING PICKS = ПОЛЗУЩИЕ (или ПРИПОДНИМАЮЩИЕСЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЕ НИТИ – Trailing Picks:- these are extra tuck in length more than 15 mm which interlace in the fabric body not pulled properly and cut during mending repair work. Mending defect. / Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

TRAILING STOP = ПОЛЗУЩИЙ УРОВЕНЬ ФИКСАЦИИ – Trailing Stop:- a stop loss level set above or below the current price that adjusts as the price fluctuates. For a long position, a trailing stop would be set below the current price and would rise as the price advances. Should the price decline and reach the trailing stop, then a stop loss would be triggered and the position closed. As long as the price remains above the trailing stop, the position is held. Indicators such as Moving Averages or Parabolic SAR can be used to set trailing stops. A stop loss order that moves with the trend of the market. As the asset price rises the trailing stop price also moves higher. / флуктуации (колебания) цены. Распоряжение на фиксацию убытка с уровнем фиксации, движущимся вслед за тенденцией на рынке. Пока стоимость актива возрастает, ценовой уровень фиксации также продолжает возрастать, следуя за движением цены актива.

TRAIN CREW = ЭКИПАЖ ПОЕЗДА – In the United States, the Train Crew or Yard Crew is one or more railroad employees assigned a controlling locomotive, under the charge and control of one crew member; called to perform service covered by Section 2 of the Hours of Service Act; involved with the train or yard movement of railroad rolling equipment they are to work with as an operating crew; reporting and working together as a unit that remains in close contact if more than one employee; and subject to the railroad operating rules and program of operational tests and inspections required in 49 CFR 217.9 and 217.11 (49 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 49).

TRAIT = ПРИЗНАК (или ОСОБЕННОСТЬ, или ЧЕРТА) – Trait is a distinguishing quality or character of a plant. / отличающее качество или свойство растения.

TRAM = TRADEMARK REPORTING AND MONITORING

TRAMMAGE = ЗАКРУЧИВАНИЕ – Trammage:- in woven crêpes, a puckered area in which a filling yarn has twist running in the same direction for several picks instead of alternating S and Z twist. Fabrics defect. Trammage is the term generally used to describe hands of uneven shrinkage in the filling of a fabric, particularly – but not always – crêpes, and starting at shuttle changes. The fabric asumes a fillingwise pucker or plissé appearance. / в которой уточная пряжа . плиссе или складчатое (plissé).

TRAMP LINE = ТРАМПОВАЯ ЛИНИЯ – Tramp Line:- an ocean carrier company operating vessels not on regular runs or schedules. They call at any port where cargo may be available. / Компания океанского перевозчика, эксплуатирующая суда не по регулярным рейсам или расписаниям. Судно такой компании, как правило, заходит в любые порты, где можно взять груз на борт для его последующей перевозки.

TRAMP SERVICE = ТРАМПОВОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Tramp Service:- vessels operating without a fixed itinerary or schedule or charter contract. / Трамповые Перевозки грузов судовыми партиями без заранее фиксированных расписаний работы судов.

TRAMP VESSEL = ТРАМПОВОЕ СУДНО (или ТРАМП) – Tramp Vessel is a vessel not operating under a regular schedule. / Судно, не работающее по регулярному расписанию. Судно, перевозящее грузы, которое не закреплено на определённых линиях судоходства, и которое выполняет разовые, а не регулярные, перевозки грузов по договору – чартеру.

TRAM SILK = КРУЧЁНЫЙ ШЁЛК – Tram Silk is a low-twist, ply silk yarn formed by combining two or three single strands.

TRANCHE = ТРАНШ – (1) In general, Tranche is one of a series of payments which when put together add up to the total agreed.

(2) Tranche is a part of a securities issue if the issue is not carried out in one stage but in several partial amounts with different maturities, in different currencies and, if applicable, at different interest rates. Part of a uniform capital issue (bond) which is offered for subscription in several installments. The individual tranches usually have different maturities and offer different rates of interest, and therefore have different issuing and market prices. / Транш:- (1) Класс (разряд) риска, связанный со сроком погашения, или иные классы (разряды), на которые подразделяются ценные бумаги, которые имеют много классов, например, ипотечные облигации с дополнительным обеспечением (collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO)) или инвестиционные вложения, обеспеченные недвижимостью (REMIC). Например, типичные ипотечные облигации с дополнительным обеспечением (CMO) бывают классов A, B, C и Z, которые представляют облигации с кратким сроком оплаты, со средним сроком оплаты и с длительным сроком оплаты, а также бескупонные выпуски (классы), по которым поступают наличные средства, остающиеся после выплат по остальным классам. Более сложные варианты CMO имеют многочисленные классы, типа zh класс Y, включающий план выплат из резервного фонда. (2) В Великобритании выпуски ценных бумаг с фиксированной ставкой часто предварительно планируются государственными или местными полномочными органами или корпорациями, а затем размещаются частями, называемыми Траншами. Таким образом, можно говорить о новых траншах уже существующих ценных бумаг. Вариант этого термина – Траншет (Tranchettes) – относится к мелким траншам ценных бумаг с золотым обрезом (государственным облигациям), продаваемым Правительством Банку Англии, который затем перепродаёт их на рынке. (3) Доли крупных (10–30 миллионов Долларов США) депозитных сертификатов в Евродолларах, которые размещаются между мелкими инвесторами деноминациями в 10 000 Долларов США. Эти доли представлены сертификатами и имеют одни и те же процентные ставки, дату выпуска, дату выплаты процентов, а также срок погашения первичных документов, которые называются Разделёнными Депозитными Сертификатами (Tranch CD).

TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ (или ОПЕРАЦИЯ) – (1) Transaction is a separate action in support of a specific business activity. Act of carrying out a business deal. Any action by which an economic unit participates in economic life. / Любое действие, посредством которого хозяйствующий субъект участвует в экономическом процессе. Под Транзакцией, от Латинского слова Транзакцио (Transactio), означающее Договор или Полюбовная Сделка или Совершение, понимается:- (1) финансовая банковская операция, перевод денежных средств; (2) соглашение политического или юридического характера, сопровождаемое взаимными уступками.

(2) Transaction:- the buying or selling of securities resulting from the execution of an order. The entry or liquidation of a trade. The term Transaction means any purchase or sale of any asset made in accordance with the rules of an exchange. Any action by which an economic unit participates in economic life. / Термин Сделка означает любое приобретение или продажу любого актива в соответствии с правилами биржи. Смотрите также Купле-Продажа (Trade). Транзакция или Операция:- в бухгалтерском учёте, событие или условие, признаваемое путём внесения записей в книги бухгалтерского учёта. В индустрии ценных бумаг, исполнение приказа на покупку или продажу ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевого фьючерсного контракта. После того как покупатель и продавец договариваются о цене, продавец обязан поставить соответствующие ценные бумаги или товарно-сырьевую продукцию и покупатель обязан принять поставку.

TRANSACTION ACCOUNT = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ СЧЁТ – In the United States, the Transaction Account is a checking or similar account from which transfers can be made to third parties. Demand-deposit accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts, and credit union share draft accounts are examples of transaction accounts at banks and other depository institutions. A checking account or similar deposit account from which transfers of funds can be made. Demand deposit accounts, NOW (negotiable order of withdrawal) accounts, and credit union share draft accounts are examples of transaction accounts. Transaction Account means an account, such as demand deposit, NOW account, share draft account, or other checkable deposit account, that can be used to make fund transfers or withdrawals using paper or electronic payment instruments, such as a check or debit card. A transaction account does not include a savings account, which is limited to six transfers or withdrawals per month, as defined in the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation D.

TRANSACTION AMOUNT = СУММА ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или СУММА ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In banking, Transaction Amount is the amount of a transaction as it crosses the border.

TRANSACTION CODE = КОД ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или КОД ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Transaction Code:- in banking, in addition to the bank operation code, the Transaction Code contains other relevant information:- type of underlying agreement between creditor and debtor, rejection/revocation conditions, etc.

TRANSACTION COSTS = ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ) – Transaction Costs are the costs other than the money price that are incurred in trading goods or services. Before a particular mutually beneficial trade can take place, at least one party must figure out that there may be someone with which such a trade is potentially possible, search out one or more such possible trade partners, inform him/them of the opportunity, and negotiate the terms of the exchange. All of these activities involve opportunity costs in terms of time, energy and money. If the terms of the trade are to be more complicated than simple 'cash on the barrelhead' (for example, if the agreement involves such complications as payment in installments, prepayment for future delivery, warranties or guarantees for quality, provision for future maintenance and service, options for additional future purchases at a guaranteed price, etc), negotiations for such a detailed contract may itself be prolonged and very costly in terms of time, travel expenses, lawyers' fees, and so on. After a trade has been agreed upon, there may also be significant costs involved in monitoring or policing the other party to make sure he is honoring the terms of the agreement (and, if he is not, to take appropriate legal or other actions to make him do so). These are the main sorts of transaction costs, then:- search and information costs, bargaining and decision costs, policing and enforcement costs. Elementary versions of economic theorizing often make the simplifying assumption that information and other transaction costs are zero (and, indeed, in a generally law-abiding society with a stable money system, cheap transportation and cheap communications, they are often pretty negligible). But realism nevertheless demands that we keep in mind the fact that the benefits to the participants in an exchange have to be high enough to cover their transaction costs if the trade is to take place at all. Indeed, many otherwise mutually advantageous trades do not take place because of the very high transaction costs that would be involved. High transaction costs are very often at the root of the problems discussed under the heading of externalities, especially in those situations where the external costs or benefits accrue to very large numbers of third parties and therefore a contractual agreement to internalize the externality is extremely costly to negotiate. Transactions Costs are the costs of using the market (buying and selling) such as the cost of organizing and transacting exchanges. Incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument. They include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. They do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal

administrative or holding costs. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Операционные Расходы:- расходы на продажу или покупку ценных бумаг, которые включают главным образом брокерские комиссионные (brokerage commission), дилерские скидки (markdown) или наценки и дополнительную плату, например, взимаемую банком или брокером-дилером за совершение сделки с Казначейскими Облигациями. Эти расходы также включают прямые налоги, например, плату, взимаемую Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (SEC fee), штатовские налоги на продажу ценных бумаг (transfer taxes) или другие прямые налоги.

TRANSACTION DETAILS = СВЕДЕНИЯ О ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In banking, Transaction Details are a set of data elements specifying all relevant details of an European Electronic Purse (EEP) transaction.

TRANSACTION NUMBER = НОМЕР ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или НОМЕР ОПЕРАЦИИ) – Transaction Number:- customers participating in online banking offerings receive, usually by mail, a list of transaction numbers (TANs). In addition to the PIN, a TAN must be entered for each transaction. If the bank receives an order with the correct PIN and TAN, it will assume that the order was sent by the customer. The bank interprets the TAN as a quasi-signature. Used TANs expire. This serves to undertake payments per online banking.

TRANSACTION REFERENCE = ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ССЫЛКА – In banking, Transaction Reference is a sender's unique reference for a transaction.

TRANSACTION REFERENCE BY CREDITOR = ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ ССЫЛКА КРЕДИТОРА – In banking, Transaction Reference By Creditor is a transaction identification initiated by creditor, and can be part of creditor's own accounting/invoicing system.

TRANSACTION REFERENCE NUMBER = НОМЕР ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ССЫЛКИ – Transaction Reference Number is a field name (Field Tag:- 20) in all SWIFT messages:- the Sender's unambiguous identification of the transaction. Details of its form and content are at the discretion of the Sender. / Название поля (Поле номер 20) во всех сообщениях Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). Недвусмысленная идентификация операции отправителем. Сведения о её форме и содержимом остаются на усмотрение самого отправителя. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRANSACTION SET = КОМПЛЕКТ ДАННЫХ ПО СДЕЛКЕ – Transaction Set is a group of data elements that represent the information on a business document, like a shipment order, and which are transmitted through the electronic data interchange (EDI).

TRANSACTION TYPE CODE = КОД ТИПА ТРАНЗАКЦИИ (или КОД ТИПА ОПЕРАЦИИ) – In banking, Transaction Type Code is a code that identifies the nature, purpose and/or reason of an individual transaction, primarily used for regulatory reporting requirements. / В банковском обслуживании под Кодом Типа Операции подразумевается код, индентифицирующий суть, цель и/или причину индивидуальной операции. Он используется главным образом с целью удовлетворения установленных требований отчётности.

TRANSCAD = TRANSPORTATION COMPUTER ASSISTED DESIGN

TRANSCOM = TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS COORDINATING COMMITTEE

TRANSCOM = (UNITED STATES) TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

TRANSCRIPTION = ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ – Transcription is:- (1) copying of a gene into RNA. Also, copying of a viral RNA into a cRNA. (2) The process by which DNA is copied into RNA. As the nucleic acid 'language' stays the same (see Genetic Code), the process is called Transcription. / Считывание генетического кода. В генетике под Транскрипцией, от Латинского слова Transcriptio, означающее Переписывание, понимается биосинтез молекул РНК на соответствующих участках ДНК; первый этап реализации генетической информации в клетке, в процессе которого последовательность нуклеотидов ДНК 'переписывается' в нуклеотидную последовательность РНК. Возможна также обратная транскрипция.

TRANSDUCTION = ТРАНСДУКЦИЯ – Transduction is a transfer of genetic material from one bacteria to another by means of a bacteriophage. / Трансдукция – передача генетического вещества от одной хромосомы к другой. Под Трансдукцией, от Латинского слова Transductio, означающее Перемещение, понимается перенос бактериофагом генетического материала (участка ДНК) из одной бактериальной клетки в другую, что приводит к изменению наследственных свойств клетки. Перенесённый генетический материал может остаться в составе ДНК фага или включаться в ДНК бактерии.

TRANSECT = ТРАНСЕКТА (или ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЙ РАЗРЕЗ) – Transect:- an identified or fixed path across a field allowing representative sampling or assessment that may be repeated over time.

TRANSESTERIFICATION = ПЕРЕЭСТЕРИФИКАЦИЯ (или ТРАНСЭСТЕРИФИКАЦИЯ) – Transesterification:- in the production of polyester from dimethyl terephthalate and ethylene glycol, the process of exchanging ethylene glycol for the methyl groups to obtain bis-β- hydroxyethyl terephthalate. The methanol generated in the reaction is removed as it is formed to drive the reaction to completion. / Переэстерификация – превращение одних сложных эфиров в другие.

THE TRANS–EUROPEAN AUTOMATED REAL–TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT EXPRESS TRANSFER SYSTEM = ТРАНСЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ ПО УСКОРЕННЫМ ПЕРЕВОДАМ (или ТРАНСЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННАЯ СИСТЕМА ВАЛОВЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ В РЕЖИМЕ РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ ПО ЭКСПРЕСС ПЕРЕВОДАМ) – TARGET, which stands for the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system, is the real-time gross settlement system for the Euro, which commenced operation on 1999-January-04. TARGET is more than simply a payment infrastructure; it offers a premium payment service which overcomes national borders between payment systems in the European Union (EU). TARGET has a decentralized structure which consists of 15 national real-time gross settlement (RTGS) systems and the ECB payment mechanism (EPM), which are interlinked so as to provide a uniform platform for the processing of cross-border payments in Euro. TARGET is a real-time system:- under normal circumstances payments reach their destination within a couple of minutes, if not only a few seconds, of being debited from the sending participant's account. All cross-border payments receive the same treatment, regardless of their value. TARGET is a gross settlement system in which each payment is handled individually. Acknowledgement of the successful execution of each individual payment order is sent to the sending national central bank in real time. TARGET provides intraday finality:- settlement is final once the funds have been credited. The money received is central bank money. It is possible to re-use these funds several times a day. TARGET is accessible to a large number of participants. Hence, most credit institutions are able to use TARGET to make payments on their own behalf, independently of other participants. Even indirect participants can be addressed directly. TARGET is very easy to use. To initiate a cross-border payment via TARGET, participants simply send their payment orders to the Euro RTGS system in which they participate. TARGET was developed to meet three main objectives:- (i) to provide a safe and reliable mechanism for the settlement of

Euro cross-border payments on an RTGS basis; (ii) to increase the efficiency of cross-border payments within the Euro area; and, most importantly, (iii) to serve the needs of the monetary policy of the ECB. TARGET was developed by all the EU national central banks, most of which have a long and proven track record in building and running RTGS systems. SWIFT, which has more than 25 years' experience in financial messaging services, was chosen as the network service provider for TARGET. Special agreements have been concluded with SWIFT with a view to providing the best possible support in terms of speed, capacity, availability and security. The security policy for TARGET is based on an agreed security strategy and methodology and is implemented using a life-cycle approach. Since the beginning of 1997 several TARGET Risk Analyses have been conducted on a regular basis. A TARGET Risk Analysis focuses in particular on the IT infrastructure, software, operational procedures and business continuity plans and contingency arrangements in place to ensure the continuity of TARGET operations. In October 2000 a common information tool – the TARGET information system (TIS) – was implemented. The TIS allows all TARGET participants to gain simultaneous access to standardized information on the status of the TARGET system via the information providers Reuters, Telerate/Bridge and Bloomberg. The TIS does not replace the communication channels already existing at the domestic level. A payment system consisting of one real-time gross settlement (RTGS) system in each of the Member States participating in the Euro area at the start of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union. The national RTGS systems are interconnected via the Interlinking mechanism so as to enable same-day cross-border transfers throughout the Euro area. RTGS systems of non-Euro area EU Member States may also be connected to TARGET, provided that they are able to process Euro. TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system):- the Eurosystem has developed TARGET to process large-value payments in Euro in real time throughout the Euro area. TARGET provides a level playing field for market participants and a tool through which the monetary policy-related transactions between the NCBs of the Eurosystem and credit institutions can be carried out in a timely and secure manner. It is the only payment system carrying out cross-border payments in Euro which is directly accessible to all monetary policy counterparties. It thus enables the Euro money market to function as a single market and makes a single monetary policy possible. The Current System:- TARGET began live operations on 04 January 1999 and has a decentralized structure. It currently comprises and interlinks 16 national RTGS systems and the ECB payment mechanism (EPM). The 16 national RTGS systems are the systems of the 12 Euro area countries plus Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom and, since March 2005, Poland. Slovenia is set to join in 2007. The ECB Guideline on TARGET (Guideline ECB/2001/3 of 26 April 2001 on a Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system (TARGET), as last amended by Guideline ECB/2003/6 of 04 April 2003) lays down the rules governing the operation of the system, including its national components. It also contains provisions on a number of minimum common features (e.g., access criteria, currency unit, pricing rules, time of operation, payment rules, irrevocability, finality and intraday credit) with which each national RTGS system participating in TARGET must comply. A multilateral agreement that mirrors the TARGET Guideline has been concluded between the Eurosystem and the non-Euro area NCBs. TARGET must be used for all payments directly resulting from or made in connection with:- (i) the Eurosystem's monetary policy operations; (ii) the settlement of the Euro leg of foreign exchange operations involving the Eurosystem; (iii) the settlement operations of large-value systems handling Euro transfers. For other payments, such as interbank and commercial payments in Euro, market participants are free to use TARGET or another payment system. In 2005, 89% of the total turnover of large-value payments in euro were carried out via TARGET. At the end of 2004, there were more than 10 000 participants; overall, some 50 000 institutions can be addressed through TARGET. TARGET2:- the current structure of TARGET was decided on in 1994 and was based on the principles of minimum harmonisation and interconnection of existing infrastructures. This was the best way of ensuring that the system would be operational from the very start of Stage Three of EMU. However, in view of increasing financial integration within the Euro area and the fact that the business needs of TARGET users are becoming even more similar, preparations for a new enhanced system (TARGET2) started in October 2002. These preparations are aimed at TARGET2 starting operations in 2007. The second generation of TARGET (i) will better meet customers' needs by providing an extensively harmonised service level, (ii) will help to ensure cost efficiency and (iii) will be prepared for swift adaptation to future developments, including the enlargement of the EU and the Eurosystem. At the same time, the NCBs will remain responsible for the accounts of, and business relations with, the credit institutions. TARGET2 will provide for a single shared platform (SSP) for those central banks that decide to join it and give up their national RTGS platforms. All Eurosystem central banks will participate in TARGET2. Danmarks Nationalbank has confirmed its participation, whereas Sveriges Riksbank and the Bank of England will not connect to TARGET2. Central banks of some of the new EU Member States will only participate when they adopt the Euro. Settlement Agent For Private Systems:- the Eurosystem also acts as settlement agent for payment systems that it does not operate itself. For example, the ECB is the settlement agent for the EURO1 system operated by the Euro Banking Association (EBA), and some NCBs settle for privately operated retail payment systems and securities settlement systems. The function performed by the ECB and some NCBs as settlement agents ensures that these payment systems settle in central bank money to minimise the risk of failures with critical systemic consequences for the financial system. The Continuous Linked Settlement System:- The Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) system has been operating since 2002 to settle foreign exchange transactions between member banks on a payment versus payment basis in the books of the CLS Bank, which is based in New York. The US Federal Reserve is the main overseer of the system. The ECB provides account facilities for the CLS system and is the overseer for the Euro which is the second most important currency in the CLS system. Retail Payment Systems:- The Eurosystem's involvement in retail payment systems is diverse. Several Euro area NCBs, for example the Banca d'Italia, the Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique and the Deutsche Bundesbank, have a long tradition of operating in retail payment systems. They offer neutral and open networks in which banks can participate, irrespective of the size of their business. The degree of Eurosystem involvement in retail payment systems will largely depend on the efforts of the banking sector to provide an efficient retail payments infrastructure for the Euro in the future. The Correspondent Central Banking Model:- in the absence of adequate market facilities for the cross-border mobilization of assets throughout the Euro area, the Eurosystem has set up a correspondent central banking model (CCBM) for its own operations. This system ensures that all payment system participants and monetary counterparties are able to provide collateral for Eurosystem credit operations, irrespective of where the collateral is located. To this end, each NCB acts as a custodian for the other NCBs. The CCBM was developed as an interim solution, until such time as the market developed alternatives, and was not intended to compete with market initiatives to provide cross-border services for market operations. Central Securities Depository Activities:- Eurosystem NCBs have traditionally played an operational role in the settlement of securities. Although various tasks have now been transferred to private entities, some of the NCBs still act as a central securities depository (CSD) or registrar for some government and other securities. Oversight Of Payment And Securities Settlement Systems:- payment systems oversight sets standards for the security of payment systems and ensures that they are applied correctly. Based on a combination of moral suasion and regulatory pressure, the main purpose of oversight is to protect the functioning of the payment systems. Oversight is therefore different from banking supervision. Banking supervision involves monitoring individual banks or financial institutions with a view to ensuring their financial stability and, primarily, to protect depositors and bank customers. Since 1999 payment systems oversight has been a shared responsibility between the ECB and the Euro area NCBs. The ECB is the overseer of European wide large-value payment systems (including TARGET) whereas the NCBs oversee the respective domestic systems. Oversight is performed in line with the safety and efficiency standards which have been set by the ECB for payment systems operating in Euro. In February 2001 the ECB took over the 'Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems'

(CPSS Publications No 43, Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems, published by the BIS in January 2001), which had been drawn up in January 2001 by the G10 Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS). (The CPSS is a standing committee which was established by the G10 central bank governors and which is hosted by the BIS.) These now form part of the set of standards that the ECB and the Eurosystem NCBs use for monitoring large-value Euro payment systems. As far as the oversight of securities clearing and settlement systems is concerned, the powers of the Eurosystem are less explicit and exclusive. However, since 2001, the ESCB and the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) cooperate closely on securities clearing and settlement systems. A joint working group, composed of a representative of each central bank of the ESCB and from each securities regulator from the CESR, has developed European standards for clearing and settlement, based on the recommendations of the CPSS and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). These ESCBCESR standards aim at increasing the safety, soundness and efficiency of securities clearing and settlement systems in the European Union and also take into account the need to remove the barriers to efficient cross-border clearing and settlement processes within this area. The Eurosystem also encourages the market to think about future challenges and devise possible solutions. The Eurosystem provides a forum for discussion with market participants – through bilateral or multilateral meetings, presentations, speeches and publications – with a view to paving the way for further enhancements to payment systems and new infrastructure developments. In the field of securities settlement systems, the ECB closely monitors the consolidation process, pursuing a policy line that fosters efficiency, particularly in cross-border transfers of securities throughout the Euro area. Inter-European Monetary Union (EMU) payment system consisting of a network of realtime clearing systems (one per member country). Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Express Transfer (TARGET) system is configured to be linked to compatible systems in non-EMU countries. The TARGET2 (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer) system is now replacing the first-generation TARGET system, which has been in operation since January 1999, when the Euro was launched. By the summer of 2008, the new system will be available for all transactions in euro between and within the Euro area countries as well as several other EU countries. Like its predecessor, TARGET2 is used for the settlement of central bank operations, large-value Euro interbank transfers as well as other Euro payments. It provides real-time processing, settlement in central bank money and immediate finality. However, unlike its predecessor, in which all payments were processed decentrally by the national central banks, the new system uses a single shared platform with no intervention by the central banks. This platform makes the provision of an enhanced and harmonized ser vice possible and, via economies of scale, permits lower fees and better cost-efficiency. There is no upper or lower value limit for TARGET2 payments. By using TARGET2 for all large-value payments, in particular those related to interbank operations, market participants receive a premium ser vice and make a substantial contribution to reducing systemic risk throughout the European Union, i.e. the risk of 'contagion' to other areas due to the high number and value of interactions between banks. Another development in this context is the launch in 2008 of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA), in which all non-cash Euro payments are treated as domestic payments; the difference between national and cross-border transactions is disappearing. TARGET2 together with SEPA will transform the payments market in the Euro area, making it more dynamic and cost-efficient. A payment system that interlinks all of the national real-time gross settlement systems in the EU member states. TARGET is located at the European Central Bank. TARGET2:- Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system for the Euro, which is used for the settlement of central bank operations, large-value Euro interbank transfers and other Euro payments. TARGET2 provides settlement in central bank money and immediate finality. It is available for all transactions in Euro between and within the Euro area countries as well as several other EU countries. TARGET2 is now replacing the first-generation TARGET system, which has been in operation since January 1999, when the Euro was launched. Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Express Transfer (TARGET) system is the European payment transfer system for cross-border payments. The national systems were linked together in order to create a standardized platform for cross-border Euro payments. Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system (TARGET) is an interbank transfer system linking national real-time gross settlement systems in Europe. TARGET was developed by European central banks primarily to implement the European Central Bank's monetary policy. The advantage of TARGET is its ability to process payments quickly; 98% of payments are executed within five minutes. Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System is the RTGS system for the Euro. It is a decentralised system consisting of 15 national real-time gross settlement (RTGS) systems, the ECB payment mechanism (EPM) and the interlinking mechanism. / Нашьёналэ Банк фон Болхие (Эн.Бе.Бе.; Nationale Bank van België (NBB). Ройтас (Reuters), Тэлэрэйт/Бридьж (Telerate/Bridge), и Блумбёг (Bloomberg). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам). система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRANSFER = ТРАНСФЕРТ (или ПЕРЕВОД) – Transfer of a sum of money from one account to another on the basis of a corresponding instruction by the payer (remitter) to his bank (agency agreement). The most important form of cashless payment besides cheques and direct debits, as well as bank and credit cards. Unrequited payments made by one unit to another. They may be current transfers or capital transfers. The most important types of transfers are taxes, social contributions and benefits. A term Transfer means, depending on the context, the process for a producer or an authorized agent of the producer to:- (1) Physically relocate cotton loan collateral from one CCC-approved warehouse to another CCC-approved warehouse (CCC is the short for Commodity Credit Corporation of the US Department of Agriculture); (2) Exchange an electronic warehouse receipt for a receipt certificated by a warehouse for delivery under a futures contract without physically relocating the cotton; or (3) Do both of the above. / Под Трансфертом, от Французского слова Transfert от Латинского слова Transfero, означающее Перемещаю или Переношу, понимается перевод иностранной валюты или золота из одной страны в другую. В банковском деле Трансферт или Перевод подразумевает перемещение средств с одного счёта на другой, например, со счёта со сберкнижкой – на чековой счёт.

TRANSFER = ТРАНСФЕРТ (или ПЕРЕДАЧА) – To convey or shift from one person or place to another. Transfer:- legal movements of something, e.g., property, shares, etc, from one owner to another. The conveyance of right, title or interest in property from one person to another. Transfer:- this term may refer to two different operations:- (i) the delivery of a stock certificate from the seller's broker to the buyer's broker and legal change of ownership, normally accomplished within a few days; (ii) to record the change of ownership on the books of the corporation by the transfer agent. When the purchaser's name is recorded, dividends, notices of meetings, proxies, financial reports and all pertinent literature sent by the issuer to its securities holders are mailed direct to the new owner. See also Registrar, and Street Name. / Под Трансфертом, от Французского слова Transfert от Латинского слова Transfero, означающее Перемещаю или Переношу, понимается передача права владения именными ценными бумагами. Трансферт или Передача:- обмен правом собственности между сторонами. Например, участок недвижимости может быть передан от продавца покупателю путём исполнения контракта на продажу. Ценные бумаги и взаимные фонды обычно передаются через трансфертного агента, который электронным путём переводит право собственности на ценные бумаги.

TRANSFERABLE CONTRACT = ПЕРЕВОДИМЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или КОНТРАКТ, ДОПУСКАЮЩИЙ ЗАМЕНУ) – Transferable Contract means each contract to be transferred by seller to buyer as a purchased asset pursuant to Section 2.1(b). See also Transferable Option. In an option market, the term Transferable Option refers to a contract that permits a position in the option market to be offset by a transaction on the opposite side of the market in the same contract. The following is an example of a case law referring to transferable option:- the fact that the stock option was able to be passed on the death of the holder did not make the option a transferable option. / Смотрите также Переводимый Опцион (Transferable Option).

TRANSFERABLE LETTER OF CREDIT = ПЕРЕВОДИМЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ (или ТРАНСФЕРАБЕЛЬНЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ) – A Transferable Credit is a documentary credit under which the Beneficiary (First Beneficiary) may request the bank specifically authorised to pay, incur a deferred payment undertaking, accept or negotiate (the Transferring Bank), or in the case of a freely negotiable Credit, the bank specifically authorised in the Credit as a Transferring Bank, to make the Credit available in whole or in part to one or more other Beneficiary(ies) (Second Beneficiary(ies)). See also Non-Transferable Letter Of Credit. Documentary credit under the terms of which the beneficiary may instruct the expressly authorized bank to make all or part of the credit available to one or more other beneficiaries (second beneficiaries). Transferable Credit is a type of letter of credit that names a middleman as beneficiary and allows him to give another party, the actual supplier, certain rights to present documents and receive payment under the letter of credit. Transfer must be effected by a bank authorized to do so by the issuing bank and involves notifying the transferee (called the Second Beneficiary) of what documents he must present. The documents must be the same as those required in the letter of credit itself but the price of the goods may be reduced and the middleman's name may be required to be listed in the transferee's invoices as the buyer, thereby allowing the middleman to substitute invoices at a higher price and receive the difference without disclosing the name of the actual end-buyer. The transferring bank is not obligated to pay documents presented under the transfer 3/4 such obligation remains with the issuing bank. A Transferable Letter of Credit (LC) is a documentary credit under which the Beneficiary (first Beneficiary) may request the bank specifically authorised in the credit to transfer the credit, available in whole or part, to one or more secondary Beneficiary(ies). / Трансферабельный Аккредитив представляет собой аккредитив, по которому бенефициар может передать право использования аккредитива, то есть проведения отгрузки и получения выручки, одному или нескольким другим лицам (второму(ым) бенефициару(ам)). Аккредитив может быть Переводимым (или Трансферабельным). Переводимым называется аккредитив, в соответствии с которым бенефициар (первый бенефициар) может просить банк, уполномоченный произвести платёж, принять обязательство платежа с рассрочкой, произвести акцепт или негоциацию (переводящий банк) или, в случае аккредитива со свободной негоциацией, – банк, специально указанный в аккредитиве как переводящий банк, – предоставить возможность использовать аккредитив полностью или частично одному или нескольким бенефициарам (второму(ым) бенефициару(ам)). Если иное не предусмотрено в аккредитиве, переводный аккредитив может быть переведён только один раз. Аккредитив может быть переведён, только если он чётко определён банком эмитентом как 'Переводимый'. Термины 'Делимый', 'Дробный', 'Переуступаемый', 'Передаваемый' и подобные не дают права рассматривать аккредитив в качестве переводимого. Переводящий банк не обязан осуществлять перевод аккредитива иначе как в пределах и порядке, на которые он однозначно выразил своё согласие.

TRANSFERABLE OPTION = ПЕРЕВОДИМЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или ОПЦИОН, ДОПУСКАЮЩИЙ ЗАМЕНУ) – Transferable Option is an option contract that permits a position in the option market to be offset by a transaction on the opposite side of the market in the same contract. Also known as Transferable Contract. / Опционный контракт, который разрешает позиции на рынке данных опционов быть зачтённой операцией с противоположной стороны данного рынка (продавца или покупателя соответственно) по такому же контракту. Известен также как Переводимый Контракт или Контракт, Допускающий Замену (Transferable Contract).

TRANSFER AGENT = АГЕНТ ПО ПЕРЕДАЧЕ (или АГЕНТ ПО ВЕДЕНИЮ РЕЕСТРА, или ТРАНСФЕРТНЫЙ АГЕНТ) – A Transfer Agent is appointed by a company to maintain records of its stock and bond holders, to cancel and issue certificates and resolve problems arising from lost, stolen or destroyed certificates. A transfer agent is often a commercial bank or trust company, although some large corporations act as their own agent. A Transfer Agent keeps a record of the name of each registered shareowner, his or her address, the number of shares owned, and sees that certificates presented for transfer are properly cancelled and new certificates issued in the name of the new owner. See also Registrar. / В США регистраторов обычно именуют Трансферт Агентами, тогда как в России трансферт-агентам отводится роль помощников регистраторов. Трансферт Агент – юридическое лицо, профессиональный участник рынка ценных бумаг, который по договору с регистратором принимает от зарегистрированных лиц или их уполномоченных представителей и передаёт регистратору информацию и документы, необходимые для проведения операций в реестре, а также принимает от регистратора и передаёт зарегистрированным лицам или их уполномоченным представителям информацию и документы, полученные от регистратора. Трансфертный Агент:- агент, в качестве которого обычно выступает коммерческий банк, назначаемый корпорацией для ведения документации владельцев акций и облигаций, отмены и выдачи сертификатов и для разрешения проблем, возникающих в результате потери, порчи или кражи сертификатов. Предупреждение выпуска чрезмерно большого числа акций (overissue) является функцией регистрационного подразделения (registrar). Корпорация также может выступать в качестве собственного трансфертного агента.

TRANSFER COATING = ПОКРЫТИЕ ПЕРЕНОСОМ (или ПЕРЕНОСИМОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ) – Transfer Coating:- this method involves applying the coating to a temporary substrate and then adding an adhesive coating (tie coat) to allow transfer by roller of the coating to the desired substrate.

TRANSFEREE = ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ – Transferee is a person that becomes entitled to receive structured settlement payment rights as a result of a transfer agreement.

TRANSFER ELEVATOR = ПЕРЕВАЛОЧНЫЙ ЭЛЕВАТОР – A Transfer Elevator normally receives grain that has been officially graded and weighed at a terminal elevator and stores that grain before it is loaded to vessels for export. / Перевалочный элеватор обычно получает зерно, которое было официально отсортировано и взвешено на терминальном элеваторе, и хранит данное зерно до момента его погрузки на судно для вывоза из страны.

TRANSFER NOTICE = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ПЕРЕДАЧЕ – Transfer Notice is a term used on some exchanges to describe a notice of delivery. See also Retender.

TRANSFER OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR = ПЕРЕВОД ИНИЦИАТОРА ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПЛАТЕЖА – In banking, Transfer of the Electronic Payment Initiator (e-Payment Initiator or ePI) via electronic means from or on behalf of the beneficiary to the ordering customer.

TRANSFER OF EPI = TRANSFER OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INITIATOR

TRANSFER OF FUNDS = ТРАНСФЕРТ ФОНДОВ (или ПЕРЕВОД ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Transfer Of Funds:- in banking, processing and payment execution. / В банковском обслуживании, осуществление процесса получения и обработки и последующее исполнение платежа.

TRANSFER OF IBAN = TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER = ПЕРЕДАЧА СВЕДЕНИЙ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ НОМЕРЕ БАНКОВСКОГО СЧЁТА – In banking, Transfer Of International Bank Account Number is a transport of the International Bank Account Number (IBAN) in an operational message.

TRANSFER OF PAYMENT ORDER = ПЕРЕДАЧА ПЛАТЁЖНОГО ПОРУЧЕНИЯ (или ТРАНСФЕРТ ПЛАТЁЖНОГО ПОРУЧЕНИЯ) – In banking, Transfer Of Payment Order is a sending the completed payment order from the ordering customer to the Ordering Customer's Financial Institution (OFI).

TRANSFER ORDER = ПОРУЧЕНИЕ НА ТРАНСФЕРТ – Transfer Order shall mean any instruction by a participant to place at the disposal of a recipient an amount of money by means of a book entry on the accounts of a bank, a central bank or a settlement agent, or any instruction which results in the assumption or discharge of a payment obligation as defined by the rules of the system.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS = ТРАНСФЕРТНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ (или ПЕРЕДАТОЧНЫЕ ПЛАТЕЖИ) – Transfer Payment is a payment of money by the government to an individual that does not form part of an exchange but rather represents a gift without anything being received or required in return. Examples of transfer payments would include student scholarship grants, welfare checks, and social security benefits. Establishing programs providing for transfer payments from the budget to particular favored categories of the population represent one of the most direct ways in which a government may pursue policies of income redistribution. In national accounting, Transfer Payments are the payments that represent a redistribution of national wealth, such as state pensions, social security and unemployment compensation, rather than compensation for goods or services. / В национальном бюджетном процессе платежи, которые представляют перераспределение . Трансфертные Платежи:- средства, передаваемые населению правительством. Многие льготные выплаты по правительственным программам считаются трансфертными платежами, в их число входят пособия, выплачиваемые по системе социального страхования, пособия по нетрудоспособности, кормпенсация по безработице, благотворительные выплаты и пособия ветеранам. Большая часть годового бюджета федерального правительства идёт на трансфертные платежи.

TRANSFER PRICE = ТРАНСФЕРТНАЯ ЦЕНА (или ВНУТРИФИРМЕННАЯ ЦЕНА) – Transfer Price:- literally this only refers to the price charged on goods and services that are traded between subsidiaries of a multinational corporation. However, the term usually connotes the setting of such prices high or low so as to minimize the total taxes paid to different governments, in response to differences in corporate tax rates. Transfer Price is the price at which divisions of a company transact with each other. Transactions may include the trade of supplies or labor between departments. Transfer prices are used when individual entities of a larger multi-entity firm are treated and measured as separately run entities. In managerial accounting, when different divisions of a multi-entity company are in charge of their own profits, they are also responsible for their own 'Return on Invested Capital'. Therefore, when divisions are required to transact with each other, a transfer price is used to determine costs. Transfer prices tend not to differ much from the price in the market because one of the entities in such a transaction will lose out:- they will either be buying for more than the prevailing market price or selling below the market price, and this will affect their performance. Also known as Transfer Cost. / Трансфертная Цена:- цена, взимаемая одним отделом комплексной организации сделок между отделами этой организации; также называется Трансфертными Расходами (Transfer Costs). Трансфертная цена возникает, когда каждое подразделение управляется центром, несущим ответственность за получение доходов (profit center), то есть за доход на инвестированный капитал (return on invested capital), и должно, следовательно, так строить отношения с другими подразделениями той же организации на условно-рыночной основе. Смотрите также (Arm's Length Transaction).

TRANSFERRING BANK = ПЕРЕВОДЯЩИЙ БАНК – A transferable Credit is a Credit under which the Beneficiary (First Beneficiary) may request the bank authorized to pay, incur a deferred payment undertaking, accept or negotiate (the Transferring Bank), or in the case of a freely negotiable Credit, the bank specifically authorized in the Credit as a Transferring Bank, to make the Credit available in whole or in part to one or more other Beneficiary(ies) (Second Beneficiary(ies)). The Transferring Bank shall be under no obligation to effect such transfer except to the extent and in the manner expressly consented to by such bank. At the time of making a request for transfer and prior to transfer of the Credit, the First Beneficiary must irrevocably instruct the Transferring Bank whether or not he retains the right to refuse to allow the Transferring Bank to advise amendments to the Second Beneficiary(ies). If the Transferring Bank consents to the transfer under these conditions, it must, at the time of transfer, advise the Second Beneficiary(ies) of the First Beneficiary's instructions regarding amendments. Transferring Bank charges in respect of transfers including commissions, fees, costs or expenses are payable by the First Beneficiary, unless otherwise agreed. If the Transferring Bank agrees to transfer the Credit it shall be under no obligation to effect the transfer until such charges are paid. If the Transferring Bank has provided an undertaking to pay the beneficiary at maturity, it has presumably added its confirmation to the credit or made some other arrangement with the beneficiary. The Transferring Bank refused to transfer the L/C stating the following reasons:- 'the certificate as required, has to be issued by the first beneficiary and not by the second beneficiary. If this certificate is issued by the second beneficiary it will be considered as discrepant, as not issued by the nominated party in the L/C. For the declaration, the second beneficiary will hand over to the master his own invoices which will be different from those which will be presented to the issuing bank, as their invoices will be replaced by those of the first beneficiary'.

TRANSFER RISK = ПЕРЕВОДНЫЙ РИСК (или РИСК ОТСУТСТВИЯ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА (ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ)) – Transfer Risk is the risk that a counterparty is unable to meet its foreign currency obligations due to restricted access to foreign currency. The bank calculates and sets limits for transfer risk on a per country basis. Risk incurred by the seller of goods that, due to the fact that his country has a negative balance of payments, no foreign exchange (US Dollars or other hard currency) may be available to the buyer when he is ready to pay for the goods. The risk that a transfer covered by a contract cannot be effected between one currency area and another, or that such transfers are restricted as a result of state intervention. / Под Переводным Риском понимается риск, связанный с переводом средств за границу, а если более подробно, то вероятность введения суверенным правительством мер валютного контроля, которые ограничат возможности должников по получению и использованию иностранной валюты, необходимой для своевременного исполнения обязательств, выраженных в иностранной валюте. Текущее заключение Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's) относительно риска, связанного с переводом средств, присущего обязательству, выраженному в иностранной валюте, как правило, эквивалентно рэйтиньгу платёжеспособности суверенного правительства страны местонахождения заёмщика в иностранной валюте. В отношении отдельных обязательств, выраженных в иностранной валюте, риск, связанный с переводом средств, может оказаться ниже, нежели тот, что был определён при рэйтиньге платёжеспособности государства в иностранной валюте; сюда относятся такие обязательства, для исполнения которых имеется неограниченный доступ к адекватным оффшорным источникам иностранной валюты (например,

внешние гарантии, поддержка оффшорных материнских компаний или юридическая структура, сводящая к минимуму риск, связанный с переводом средств, в отношении конкретного обязательства), или такие, исполнению которых способствует тот факт, что заёмщик находится в стране, экономика которой в значительной степени долларизована. Риск, связанный с переводом средств, учитывается во всех рэйтиньгах в иностранной валюте, и не учитывается в рэйтиньгах в местной валюте.

TRANSFER RNA = ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ РНК (или ТРАНСФЕРНАЯ РНК, или ПЕРЕДАВАЕМАЯ РНК) – Transfer RNA (tRNA) is the RNA that becomes attached to an amino acid and guides it to the correct position on the ribosome for protein synthesis; there is at least one tRNA molecule for each amino acid.

TRANSFER STANDARD = ПЕРЕДАТОЧНЫЙ СТАНДАРТ (или СТАНДАРТ ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Transfer Standard is a physical standard used to transfer a calibration from one instrument to another, usually from a reference instrument in a standards laboratory to an instrument in the field.

TRANSFER TAIL = ХВОСТИК ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Transfer Tail is a long end of yarn wound at the base of a package that permits increased warping or transfer efficiency by providing an easily accessible connecting point for the succeeding package. / длинный конец пряжи, намотанный у основания паковки, который .

TRANSFER TRADES = ТРАНСФЕРТНЫЕ СДЕЛКИ – Transfer Trades:- entries made upon the books of Futures Commission Merchants for the purpose of:- (i) transferring existing trades from one account to another within the same office where no change in ownership is involved; (ii) transferring existing trades from the books of one commission merchant to the books of another commission merchant where no change in ownership is involved. Also known as Ex-Pit Transactions.

TRANSFERTS BANQUE DE FRANCE = ТРАНСФЭР БАНК ДЁ ФРАНС (или БАНКОВСКИЕ ПЕРЕВОДЫ ФРАНЦИИ) – Transferts Banque de France (TBF) is the French Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system in central bank money, with real-time execution and immediate finality for both cross-border and domestic High Value Payments in Euro. TBF provides end-of-day or intraday settlement to all payment and settlement systems operating in France. TBF (Transferts Banque de France) started operating in French Francs on line on 1997-October-27 and switched to the Euro at the launching of TARGET on 1999-January-04. Connected to participants through the Centrale des Règlements Interbancaires (CRI) platform, the system is managed by the Banque de France. Interconnected with the other RTGS systems, TBF is the French component of TARGET. / Банковские Переводы Франции или Трансфэр Банк дё Франс (Тэ.Бэ.Эф.) (Transferts Banque de France (TBF)) является системой Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени (ВРРРВ). через платформу Центра Межбанковских Расчётов или Сантраль дэ Рэглёман Интэрбанкэр (Сэ.Эр.И.) (Centrale des Règlements Interbancaires (CRI)). ТАСВРРУП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Ускоренным Переводам) или ТАСВРРЭП (Трансевропейская Автоматизированная Система Валовых Расчётов в Режиме Реального Времени по Экспресс Переводам).

TRANSFORMANT = ТРАНСФОРМАНТ – Transformant is a bacterial cell that has undergone transformation.

TRANSFORMATION = ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ – Transformation is the genetic modification induced by the incorporation of 'foreign' DNA into a cell. / чужеродной ДНК в клетку. В генетике под Трансформацией, от позднелатинского слова Transformatio, означающее Превращение, понимается изменение наследственных свойств бактериальной клетки в результате проникновения в неё чужеродной ДНК. С открытием и изучением трансформации (1944) выяснилось, что ДНК – материальный носитель наследственности. Трансформация возможна и у клеток высших организмов.

TRANSFORMED BYPASS UNIT = ТРАНСФОРМИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕПУСКНОЙ БЛОК (или УСТАНОВКА, или ЕДИНИЦА) – Transformer Bypass Unit (TBU):- component of a remote refrigerated container monitoring system with data transfer via the power cable. A TBU allows a transformer to be bridged, that would otherwise not let the data signal pass.

TRANSFORMER = ТРАНСФОРМАТОР – Transformer is a device that converts one ac voltage and current to a different voltage and current. Constructed using two or more coils of wire around a common magnetic core. The energy is transferred from one coil, usually considered the primary winding, to the other coil, the secondary winding by means of mutual induction in the magnetic core. Transformers are an efficient and economical means of transferring large amounts of ac electric power at high voltages. This is the primary advantage of ac systems over dc systems. Transformer is an electrical device for changing the voltage of alternating current. / Под Трансформатором, от Латинского слова Transformo, означающее Преобразую, понимается устройство для преобразования, превращения, изменения каких-либо существующих свойств энергии (например, электрический трансформатор, гидротрансформатор) или объектов (например, фототрансформатор). Важнейшими видами трансформаторов являются электрические трансформаторы и гидротрансформаторы. Под электрическим Трансформатором понимается статическое (не имеющее подвижных частей) устройство, преобразующее переменный ток одного напряжения в переменный ток другого напряжения (при неизменной частоте). В основе действия электрического трансформатора лежит явление электромагнитной индукции. Состоит из магнитопровода, набранного из листовой стали, и одной или нескольких изолированных обмоток, охватываемых общим магнитным потоком. В соответствии с видом преобразуемого тока различают одно- и трёхфазные электрические трансформаторы. Основные типы электрических трансформаторов:- (i) высоковольтные испытательные трансформаторы; (ii) измерительные трансформаторы; (iii) импульсные трансформаторы малой мощности, применяемые в электронной технике; (iv) силовые трансформаторы – для передачи и распределения электроэнергии; и (v) силовые трансформаторы специального назначения (печные, электросварочные, для выпрямительных установок и так далее). Мощность – от долей В·А до сотен МВ·А; преобразуемые напряжения – от долей В до сотен кВ.

TRANSGENIC = ТРАНСГЕННОЕ – Transgenic:- descriptive of an organism that contains some genetic material that has been experimentally transferred into it from some other source.

TRANSGENIC COTTON = ТРАНСГЕННЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК – Transgenic Cotton is a Cotton Variety genetically altered by the addition of foreign genetic material (DNA) from another Variety. Examples include Cotton that is resistant to certain Insects or herbicides. In 2008, 94.6 percent of the US upland crop was planted in transgenic Varieties – genetically engineered Varieties resistant to worms, herbicides, or both. A Cotton Variety genetically altered by the addition of genetic material (Deoxyribonucleic Acid – DNA) from another variety. Cotton that has been genetically altered by recombinant DNA techniques to express tolerance to either herbicides, e.g., Roundup Ready, BXN, or Insect Pests, e.g., Bollgard® against Tobacco Budworms. / (Дезоксирибонуклеиновая Кислота – ДНК). Рандап Рэди (Roundup Ready), Би.Экс.Эн. (BXN), (Bollgard®).

TRANSGENIC PLANT = ТРАНСГЕННОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ – Transgenic Plant is a plant in which one or more genes or genetic constructs or traits have been introduced using recombinant DNA techniques, (also known as Genetic Engineering) which could be considered to include the insertion of genetic material from the same or different species.

TRANSGENIC VARIETIES = ТРАНСГЕННЫЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ (или ТРАНСГЕННЫЕ СЕЛЕКЦИОННЫЕ СОРТА) – Transgenic Varieties are the varieties, e.g., of Cotton that have been genetically modified, in this case, herbicide tolerant varieties of Cotton that have been genetically modified to enhance their tolerance of specific herbicides, e.g., Roundup Ready Cotton. / , например, .

TRANSGRESSIVE SEGREGATION = ТРАНСГРЕССИВНАЯ СЕГРЕГАЦИЯ – Transgressive Segregation is a segregation pattern in which the segregants exceed the limits of the parents. / Сегрегация или Выделение или Зейгерование или Разделение По Крупности (Segregation).

TRANSHIPMENT = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА (или ПЕРЕВАЛКА) – Transhipment is the Customs procedure under which goods are transferred under Customs control from the importing means of transport to the exporting means of transport within the area of one Customs office which is the office of both importation and exportation. Transhipment is the process whereby a cargo is transferred to a different ship to continue its journey. Transshipment refers to the act of sending an exported product through an intermediate country before routing it to the country intended to be its final destination. (1) A shipment under one Bill of Lading, whereby sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' into two or more parts. The port where the sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' is the transhipment port. (2) Transfer of cargo from one means of transport to another for oncarriage during the course of one transport operation. (3) Customs:- Customs procedure under which goods are transferred under customs control from the importing means of transport to the exporting means of transport within the area of one customs office which is the office of both importation and exportation. Transfer; A shipment under one Bill of Lading, whereby the ocean transport consists of two or more parts, and where the shipment is transferred from one vessel to another. Cargo landed at a terminal and shipped out again on another vessel without leaving the port area. Can be international (a container arrives from one country and is trans-shipped to another) or domestic (a container arrives from overseas and is trans-shipped to another domestic port by a coastal service). See also Transshipment. / привоз (importation) и вывоз (exportation).

TRANSHIPMENT NOTE = ПЕРЕГРУЗОЧНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ (или ПЕРЕВАЛОЧНАЯ НОТА) – Transhipment Note is a legally binding document accompanying certain goods in transit, comprising a detailed declaration of those goods and the obligation by the responsible party, countersigned by a joint and several guarantor, to pay all duties associated with the goods within the time specified, under penalty of law. Also known as Bond Note. / Юридически обязывающий документ, сопровождающий некоторые товары в момент их транзита, несущий в себе подробную декларацию об этих товарах и обязательстве, принятом на себя ответственной стороной, соподписавшейся как совместный и самостоятельный гарант, оплатить все пошлины, связанные с данными товарами, в течение указанного срока, под угрозой наложения штрафа в случае отказа от оплаты. Известна также как Нота Обязательства (Bond Note).

TRANSIENCE = ЗАЛЁТ – Transience is a presence of a pest that is not expected to lead to establishment.

TRANSIENT EXPRESSION = ПРОХОДЯЩАЯ (или НЕУСТОЙЧИВАЯ) ЭКСПРЕССИЯ (или ПЕРЕХОДЯЩЕЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ) – Transient Expression is an expression of a transforming gene by recipient cells over a relatively brief time span; does not necessarily indicate integration of the gene into the plant chromosome.

TRANSIRE = ТРАНСИРЭ (или ТРЭНЗАЙЭРИ) – Transire is a Customs document used when a vessel is coasting, giving full cargo details. It serves as clearance from the port of issue. / Таможенный документ, используемый на судах для прибрежного плавания, предоставляющий полные сведения о грузе. Он служит в качестве подтверждения таможенной очистки в порту выдачи этого документа. Под Транзирэ, от Латинского слова Transire, означающее Провоз или Прохождение, понимается . Фактически, это разрешение таможни на провоз грузов на судне каботажного плавания.

TRANSIT = ТРАНЗИТ (или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ) – Transit is the shipment or transport of covered property by the named insured:- (i) It begins where the named insured accepts the covered property for transportation to a specific destination. (ii) It continues and includes normal stops, interruptions, delays and transfers incidental to the route and the method of shipment, such as rest stops, food stops and temporary storage in transit. (iii) It ends when the consignee or another authorized party accepts the shipped goods at the specific destination. In customs, Goods In Transit are goods that are moving between two ports of entry within a given country which are not subject to tariffs and inspection procedures. By extension, customs regulations that apply to such goods. See also Consignment In Transit. / Под Транзитом, от Латинского слова Transitus, означающее Переход или Прохождение, понимаются перевозки пассажиров и грузов из одного пункта в другой через промежуточные пункты. На железнодорожном транспорте понятие Транзит применяется не только к перевозкам, но также к поездам и отдельным вагонам. Транзитный груз перевозится обычно маршрутными поездами, проходящими сортировочные и участковые станции без переработки. На речном транспорте понятие Транзит применяют к перевозкам, совершаемым в границах двух или нескольких смежных пароходств (Прямой Транзит), а также между портами-пристанями одного пароходства (Внутренний Транзит). Транзитные перевозки осуществляются также в смешанных сообщениях, в которых участвуют железные дороги и пароходства (речные или морские). Транзит имеет место в сообщениях как внутри страны, так и между отдельными странами (провоз пассажиров и грузов одной страны через территорию другой в третью страну). Установление транзитных международных сообщений обеспечивает удобства для вывозных (или экспортных) и привозных (или импортных) организаций, освобождает их от перегрузки и переотправки грузов, дополнительных оформления документов и расчётов за перевозки в пограничных пунктах и портах. Перевозки грузов между различными странами осуществляются на основании соглашений между этими странами.

TRANSIT ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT = ДОКУМЕНТ, СОПРОВОЖДАЮЩИЙ ТРАНЗИТ – In the European Union, the Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) accompanies the goods where a transit declaration is processed at an office of departure by the new computerised transit system (NCTS). Copies A and B of the TAD replace copies No 4 and No 5 of the SAD. The TAD corresponds to the specimen and notes in Appendix III, Annexes D3 and D4 Convention/Annex 45a IPC.

TRANSIT CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ТРАНЗИТЕ (или ТРАНЗИТНАЯ ОГОВОРКА) – Transit Clause is a clause in marine and aviation cargo policies providing that the cover attaches from the departure from the place of storage at a place named in the policy until the cargo arrives at a place of storage at a named destination or at some alternative place. A clause in the Institute Cargo Clauses, specifying the attachment and termination of cover.

TRANSIT DAMAGE = ТРАНЗИТНОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ (или ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ В ТРАНЗИТЕ) – Transit Damage:- resulting in broken spools, crushed cones, dirt, cuts, etc. Thread defects, and namely – Transit. / Порок или дефект ниток.

TRANSIT DOCUMENTS = ТРАНЗИТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ – Transit Documents:- shall mean any Customs transit document (international or national) under cover of which a transport of goods is carried out from Customs office(s) of departure to Customs office(s) of destination. Such documents serve as bonds vis-a-vis the Customs authorities of the countries of departure, in transit and of destination for the goods carried. Such international transit documents may be TIR carnets, T-documents (Common Transit). National transit documents may be used on the territory of countries, which are not contracting parties to any international transit agreements or

regional agreements are in use or in which such international agreements are under suspension or not applicable. There may be cases where two or more transit documents are in use for one transit operation. / Данный термин относится к любым таможенным транзитным документам (международным или национальным), под прикрытием которых производится перевозка товаров от таможенного управления места отправления до таможенного управления места назначения. Такие документы служат в качестве гарантии визави таможенных органов стран отправления, транзита и места назначения для перевозимых товаров. К таким международным транзитным документам могут относиться:- Тэ.И.Эр. Карнэ или Книжки МДП (TIR carnets), документы Т (Обычный Транзит; T-documents (Common Transit)). Национальные транзитные документы могут быть использованы при перевозках грузов по территории стран, не являющихся договаривающимися сторонами в любых международных соглашениях о транзите или региональных соглашениях, находящихся в использовании или в которых такие международные соглашения временно приостановлены или не применяются. Могут также встречаться случаи, когда два или более транзитных документов используются для одной транзитной операции. Транзитная Декларация (ТД 3) на территории бывшего СССР.

TRANSITIONAL PHRASE = ПЕРЕХОДНАЯ ФРАЗА – In patent law, Transitional Phrase is a word or phrase that serves to link or create a relationship between one idea or concept and another. In the following example, 'consisting of' is the transitional phrase between 'an item' and 'one or more parts'. Example:- an item consisting of one or more parts.

TRANSITION TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПЕРЕХОДА – Transition Temperature is a temperature at which some radical change, usually a phase change, in the appearance or structure of a substance occurs. Examples of transition temperatures are melting point, boiling point, and second-order transition temperature. / Температура (фазового) перехода.

TRANSITORY YELLOWING = ПЕРЕХОДЯЩИЙ ХЛОРОЗ (или МИМОЛЁТНЫЙ ЖЁЛТЫЙ БАКТЕРИОЗ) – Transitory Yellowing is a virus disease of Rice transmitted by Green Leafhoppers (Nephotettix Nigropictus, Nephotettix Cincticeps, and Nephotettix Virescens). The characteristic symptoms are yellowing of leaves, reduced tillering, and stunting. The disease is similar to tungro since it is transmitted by the same insect.

TRANSIT TIME = ТРАНЗИТНОЕ ВРЕМЯ (или ВРЕМЯ ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Transit Time is the total time that elapses between a shipment's delivery and its pickup. Transit Time is a time that vessel takes moving from one port to another. / Полное время, которое было затрачено с момента поставки грузовой партии до её передачи грузополучателю. Время, которое затрачивается судном при переходе из одного порта в другой.

TRANSIT ZONE = ТРАНЗИТНАЯ ЗОНА (или ЗОНА ТРАНЗИТА) – Transit Zone:- a port of entry in a coastal country that is established as a storage and distribution center for the convenience of a neighboring country lacking adequate port facilities or access to the sea. A zone is administered so that goods in transit to and from the neighboring country are not subject to the customs duties, import controls or many of the entry and exit formalities of the host country. A transit zone is a more limited facility then a free trade zone or a free port.

TRANSLATION = ТРАНСЛЯЦИЯ – Translation (genetic) is the process by which the genetic information of RNA is used to specify and direct the synthesis of proteins. Occurs in ribosomes. / (Генетическая) Трансляция – синтез полипептидной цепи белковой молекулы. В биологии под Трансляцией, от Латинского слова Translatio, означающее Передача, понимается биосинтез белков в живой клетке на рибосомах; второй этап реализации генетической информации, в процессе которого последовательность нуклеотидов информационной РНК 'переводится' в аминокислотную последовательность синтезирующегося белка. Протекает с участием транспортной РНК и соответствующих ферментов.

TRANSLOADING = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА – Transloading:- taking cargo from one vessel and loading it into another for further on-carriage. Transfer of containers from one vessel to another vessel. Synonymous with Transshipment. / Взятие груза из одного судна и погрузка его в другое судно для последующей доставки. Передача контейнеров из одного судна другому судну. Синоним другому Англоязычному термину Перегрузка (Transshipment).

TRANSLOCATED HERBICIDE = ПЕРЕМЕЩАЮЩИЙСЯ ГЕРБИЦИД – Translocated Herbicide is a herbicide that is moved within the plant. Translocated herbicides may be either phloem mobile or xylem mobile.

TRANSLOCATION = ТРАНСЛОКАЦИЯ (или ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ, или ПЕРЕДВИЖЕНИЕ) – Translocation:- (1) Genetic:- change in position of a segment of a chromosome to another location in the same or a different chromosome. (2) Physiological:- the movement of assimilates (carbohydrates or nutrients) from one plant organ to another in response to stress or ontogeny. (3) Breakage and reunion of chromatid at a different point of the chromosome. The process whereby a chemical is absorbed into the plant, via the leaves or roots, and is then moved to other parts of the plant. / Процесс, посредством которого химические вещества абсорбируются растением через листья и корни, а затем доставляются к другим частям растения. Транслокация – перемещение участка хромосомы. Передвижение веществ в растениях. Под Транслокацией, от Латинских слов Trans, означающее За или Сквозь или Через, и Locatio, означающее Размещение, понимается обмен между двух или более хромосом, а также перенос участка хромосомы в другое место той же хромосомы. Тип хромосомных перестроек (мутаций).

TRANSLUCENCY = ПРОСВЕЧИВАНИЕ (или ПРОСВЕЧИВАЕМОСТЬ) – (1) Translucency is the property of a specimen by which it transmits light diffusely without permitting a clear view of objects beyond the specimen and not in contact with it.

(2) Translucency:- the opposite of Chalkiness; measured with a Riken-Sanno Rice Meter which measures transmitted light through a fixed volume of Rice grains, one model for brown Rice, another for milled Rice. / (Riken-Sanno Rice Meter).

TRANSLUCENT = ПРОСВЕЧИВАЮЩЕЕ (или ПОЛУПРОЗРАЧНОЕ) – Translucent:- transmitting light but causing sufficient diffusion to eliminate perception of distinct images; intermediate between clear and opaque. Translucent:- transmitting light diffusely, but not permitting a clear view of objects beyond the specimen and not in contact with it.

TRANSMISSION = ПЕРЕДАЧА (или ТРАНСМИССИЯ) – Transmission is the movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer. In reference to electricity, the Transmission system carries the electricity from generating plants to the load. It can operate at low voltage, high voltage, or extra-high voltage. The available transmission capacity varies through time, based on the number and size of the physical transactions. / По отношению к электричеству под Передачей или Трансмиссией, от Латинского слова Transmissio, означающее Передача или Переход, понимается система передачи, которая подаёт электричество от генерирующей установки к токоприёмнику. Она может осуществляться посредством передачи низкого, высокого и сверх-высокого напряжения. Доступная мощность передачи изменяется во времени в зависимости от количества и объёмов фактических действий нагрузки. Электропередача, совокупность электрических установок и устройств, обеспечивающих передачу электрической энергии на расстояние. В состав электропередачи входят понижающие и повышающие

трансформаторы, воздушные и (или) кабельные линии электропередачи (ЛЭП), высоковольтные выключатели, аппаратура защиты и противоаварийной автоматики. Возможность передачи значительных количеств электроэнергии на расстояние определяется пропускной способностью электропередачи, которая зависит от напряжения и протяжённости ЛЭП, обеспечения устойчивости её режима, условий эксплуатации, величины допустимых потерь и так далее. Повышение пропускной способности электропередачи связано, главным образом, с увеличением напряжения ЛЭП. Смотрите также Передача Электроэнергии и Техника Высоких Напряжений. Передача Электроэнергии от электростанции к потребителям – одна из важнейших задач энергетики. Электроэнергия передаётся преимущественно по воздушным линиям электропередачи (ЛЭП) переменного тока, хотя наблюдается тенденция ко все более широкому применению кабельных линий и линий постоянного тока. Необходимость передачи электроэнергии на расстояние обусловлена тем, что электроэнергия вырабатывается крупными электростанциями с мощными агрегатами, а потребляется сравнительно маломощными электроприёмниками, распределёнными на значительной территории. Тенденция к концентрации мощностей объясняется тем, что с их ростом снижаются относительные затраты на сооружение электростанций и уменьшается стоимость вырабатываемой электроэнергии. Размещение мощных электростанций производится с учётом целого ряда факторов, таких, например, как наличие энергоресурсов, их вид, запасы и возможности транспортировки, природные условия, возможность работы в составе единой энергосистемы и тому подобное. Часто такие электростанции оказываются существенно удалёнными от основных центров потребления электроэнергии. От эффективности передачи электроэнергии на расстояние зависит работа единых электроэнергетических систем, охватывающих обширные территории. Одной из основных характеристик электропередачи является её пропускная способность, то есть та наибольшая мощность, которую можно передать по ЛЭП с учётом ограничивающих факторов:- предельной мощности по условиям устойчивости, потерь на корону, нагрева проводников и так далее. Мощность, передаваемая по ЛЭП переменного тока, связана с её протяжённостью и напряжениями зависимостью:- $P = ((U_1 \cdot U_2)/Z_c \cdot \sin(\alpha \cdot l)) \cdot \sin \delta$, где U_1 и U_2 – напряжения в начале и в конце ЛЭП, Z_c – волновое сопротивление ЛЭП, α – коэффициент изменения фазы, характеризующий поворот вектора напряжения вдоль линии на единицу её длины (обусловленный волновым характером распространения электромагнитного поля), l – протяжённость ЛЭП, δ – угол между векторами напряжения в начале и в конце линии, характеризующий режим электропередачи и её устойчивость. Предельная передаваемая мощность достигается при $\delta = 90°$, когда $\sin \delta = 1$. Для воздушных ЛЭП переменного тока можно приближённо считать, что максимальная передаваемая мощность примерно пропорциональна квадрату напряжения, а стоимость сооружения ЛЭП пропорциональна напряжению. Поэтому в развитии электропередач наблюдается тенденция к увеличению напряжения как к главному средству повышения пропускной способности ЛЭП. Предельные значения напряжении ЛЭП, связанные с возможными перенапряжениями, ограничиваются изоляцией ЛЭП и электрической прочностью воздуха. Повышение пропускной способности ЛЭП переменного тока возможно и путём усовершенствования конструкции линии, а также посредством включения различных компенсирующих устройств. Так, например, на ЛЭП напряжением 330 кВ и выше используется ‘расщепление’ проводов в каждой фазе на несколько электрически связанных между собой проводников; при этом индуктивное сопротивление линии уменьшается, а ёмкостная проводимость увеличивается, что ведёт к снижению Z_c и уменьшению a. Одним из способов повышения пропускной способности ЛЭП является сооружение ‘разомкнутых’ линий, у которых на опорах подвешиваются провода двух цепей таким образом, что провода разных фаз оказываются сближенными между собой. В электропередачах постоянного тока отсутствуют многие факторы, свойственные электропередачам переменного тока и ограничивающие их пропускную способность. Предельная мощность, передаваемая по ЛЭП постоянного тока, имеет большие значения, чем у аналогичных ЛЭП переменного тока:- $P_{пр} = E_B^2 / (2 \cdot R_\Sigma)$, где E_B – напряжение на выходе выпрямителя, R_Σ – сумммарное активное сопротивление электропередачи, в которое, кроме сопротивления проводов ЛЭП, входят сопротивления выпрямителя и инвертора. Ограниченность применения электропередач постоянного тока связана главным образом с техническими трудностями создания эффективных недорогих устройств для преобразования переменного тока в постоянный (в начале линии) и постоянного тока в переменный (в конце линии). Электропередачи постоянного тока перспективны для объединения крупных удалённых друг от друга энергосистем. В этом случае отпадает необходимость в обеспечении устойчивости работы этих систем. Качество электроэнергии определяется надёжной и устойчивой работой электропередачи, что обеспечивается, в частности, применением компенсирующих устройств и систем автоматического регулирования и управления. Первая в мире электропередача, рассчитанная на длительную эксплуатацию, была построена в Петербурге, Россия в 1876 Павлом Николаевичем Яблочковым для электрического освещения улиц. Дмитрий Александрович Лачинов и Марсель Депре в 1880 теоретически обосновали возможность повышения напряжения для увеличения мощности и дальности передачи. Однако широкое использование электрической энергии в промышленности, теснейшим образом связанное с передачей электроэнергии на расстояние, началось лишь после изобретения Михаилом Осиповичем Доливо-Добровольским экономичного и относительно простого способа передачи электрической энергии трёхфазным переменным током. Со времени создания первых электропередач трёхфазного тока их напряжение возрастало в 1.5–2 раза примерно каждые 10–15 лет. Повышение напряжения давало возможность увеличивать расстояния и передаваемые мощности. В 1920-х электроэнергия передавалась максимально на расстояния порядка 100 км, к 1930-м протяжённость ЛЭП увеличилась до 400 км, а к 1970-м годам длина ЛЭП достигла 1 000–1 200 км. Наряду с развитием электропередач переменного тока совершенствовалась техника передачи электроэнергии постоянным током. В 1950 в бывшем СССР впервые в мире была введена в действие опытная кабельная линия постоянного тока Каширская ГРЭС – Москва напряжением 200 кВ с пропускной способностью 30 МВт. Накопленный опыт позволил в 1962–65 ввести в эксплуатацию межсистемную электропередачу постоянного тока (с воздушной ЛЭП напряжением 800 кВ) Волгоград – Донбасс пропускной способностью 750 МВт. К 1974 в разных странах работало уже более 20 электропередач постоянного тока. В СССР в 1975–85 намечалось строительство ЛЭП постоянного тока напряжением ±750 кВ протяжённостью 2 500–3 000 км и в дальнейшем – электропередачи ±1 200 кВ. С 1960-х большое внимание уделялось разработке качественно новых электропередач. Таковы, например, ‘закрытые’ электропередачи, выполняемые в виде замкнутых конструкций, заполненных электроизолирующим газом (например, SF_6), внутри которых располагаются провода высокого напряжения. Перспективны также криогенные (в дальнейшем, возможно, сверхпроводящие) ЛЭП. ‘Закрытые’ и криогенные электропередачи особенно удобны для энергоснабжения потребителей в густонаселённых районах, например на территориях крупных городов. Кроме того, изучается возможность передачи энергии электромагнитными волнами высокой частоты по волноводам. В энергоснабжении потребителей альтернативой передаче электроэнергии на расстояние является перевозка топлива. Сравнительный анализ показывает, что не всегда передача электроэнергии – наилучший способ энергоснабжения:- например, при высокой калорийности угля (более 17–19 МДж/кг) более целесообразно перевозить его по железной дороге (при условии, что железная дорога уже построена); в ряде случаев оказывается предпочтительнее сооружать трубопроводы для подачи природного газа или нефти. Анализ энергосистем ряда стран позволяет выделить две основные тенденции их развития:- приближение электростанций к центрам потребления в тех случаях, когда на территории, охватываемой объединённой энергосистемой, нет дешёвых источников энергии или когда ресурсы этих источников уже исчерпаны; сооружение электростанций вблизи дешёвых источников энергии и передачи

электроэнергии на расстояние, к центрам её потребления. Системы электро-, нефте- и газоснабжения должны сооружаться и эксплуатироваться в определённой координации между собой и образовывать единую энергетическую систему страны.

TRANSMISSION = ТРАНСМИССИЯ (или ПЕРЕДАЧА, или ПРОПУСКАНИЕ, или ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ) – Transmission of radiant energy is the process whereby radiant energy passes through a material or object.

TRANSMISSION COMPANY = ПЕРЕКАЧИВАЮЩАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или КОМПАНИЯ, ОСУЩЕСТВЛЯЮЩАЯ ПРОКАЧКУ) – Transmission Company is a company that transports gas for resale on its own behalf or transports gas for other. Also known as Pipeline Company. / Компания, осуществляющая прокачку газа для его последующей перепродажи от своего собственного имени или прокачку газа на платной основе для других компаний. Известна также как Трубопроводная Компания (Pipeline Company).

TRANSMISSION CONNECTION ASSETS = СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПЕРЕДАЮЩИЕ УСТРОЙСТВА – In reference to electricity, Transmission Connection Assets (TCA) are those assets that are put in primarily to connect customer to the grid and used for purposes of transmission connection services for the conveyance of electricity. / По отношению к электричеству, Соединительные Передающие Устройства (СПУ) – те устройства, которые используются для подключения потребителя к энергосистеме с целью оказания услуг по подаче электроэнергии.

TRANSMISSION CONNECTION SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ПО ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЮ И ПЕРЕДАЧЕ – In reference to electricity the following services:- (a) the provision of capability at a connection point to deliver electricity to or take electricity from the connection point; (b) the conveyance of electricity:- (i) from the user system or equipment of a customer to the connection point, or (ii) from the connection point to the user system or equipment of a customer; (c) the planning, installation, maintenance, augmentation, testing and operation of transmission connection assets; and (d) the provision of services that support any of the services referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c). See also Regulated Transmission Services. / По отношению к электричеству услуги, состоящие в следующем:- (a) обеспечение возможности подачи или приёма электричества в/от точки подключения; (b) передача электроэнергии:- (i) от системы или оборудования потребителя к точке подключения, или (ii) от точки подключения к системе или оборудованию потребителя; (c) планирование, установка, обслуживание, расширение, тестирование и поддержание в рабочем состоянии соединительных передающих устройств; и (d) предоставление услуг, которые обеспечивают выполнение любой из услуг, перечисленных в пунктах с (a) до (c). Смотрите также Подконтрольная Подача Электроэнергии (Regulated Transmission Services).

TRANSMISSION MECHANISM = МЕХАНИЗМ ТРАНСМИССИИ (или МЕХАНИЗМ ПЕРЕДАЧИ) – Transmission Mechanism is the process in which changes in interest rates through various channels influence the behavior of economic agents, economic activity and ultimately the general price level. / Под Трансмиссией, от Латинского слова Transmissio, означающее Передача или Переход, понимается устройство или система для передачи вращения от двигателя к рабочим машинам (станкам, мельницам, дробилкам и другому). Трансмиссией называют также всю совокупность передач в тракторах, автомобилях и других самоходных машинах.

TRANSMISSION SERVICE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОКАЗАНИИ УСЛУГ ПО ПЕРЕДАЧЕ (ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ) (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ УСЛУГАХ ПО ПЕРЕДАЧЕ) – Transmission Service Agreement means the initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the transmission customer and transmission provider for service under Commonwealth Edison's Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) tariff. / Соглашение об Оказании Услуг Поставки (электроэнергии) – это изначальное соглашение и любые изменения или приложения к нему, подписанные потребителем и поставщиком электроэнергии согласно тарифу Федеральной Комиссии по Надзору в Сфере Энергетики (ФКНСЭ) Сообщества Эдэсэна.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Transmission System (electric) is an interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. / Под Электропередачей или Передачей Электроэнергии понимается:- (i) передача электрической энергии на расстояние; (ii) комплекс устройств, осуществляющих такую передачу (ЛЭП, электрические подстанции и другие).

TRANSMITTAL LETTER = СОПРОВОДИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПИСЬМО (или ПЕРЕДАТОЧНОЕ ПИСЬМО) – Transmittal Letter contains a list of the particulars of the shipment, a record of the documents being transmitted, and instructions for disposition of these documents. Any special instructions are also included. / Сопроводительное Письмо содержит перечень подробностей в отношении грузовой отправки, запись о документах, которые были переданы, и инструкции по распоряжению этими документами. В него включаются также любые специальные инструкции. Передаточное Письмо (Transmittal Letter):- письмо, которое отправляется вместе с документом или ценными бумагами. Оно содержит описание и цели сделки.

TRANSMITTED NUTRIENTS = ПЕРЕНОСИМЫЕ ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА – Transmitted Nutrients are nutrients moved to growing points during seed germination.

TRANSOVARIAL PASSAGE = ТРАНСОВАРИАЛЬНЫЙ ПАСАЖ (или ТРАНСОВАРИАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕНОС) – Transovarial Passage is a transmission of virus in the insect from one generation to the next through the egg. / Трансовариальный – передающийся через яйца.

TRANSPARENCY = ПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ – (1) Transparency is the degree of regular transmission, thus the property of a material by which objects may be seen clearly through a sheet of it.

(2) Transparency is the principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. The extent to which laws, regulations, agreements, and practices affecting international trade are open, clear, measurable and verifiable.

TRANSPARENT = ПРОЗРАЧНОЕ – Transparent:- adjective to describe a material that transmits light without diffusion or scattering.

TRANSPARENT VELVET = ПРОЗРАЧНЫЙ БАРХАТ – Transparent Velvet is a sheer-cut pile velvet usually all rayon or with rayon pile, suitable for evening dresses, wraps, and millinery. Transparent Velvet (Chiffon Velvet) is a lightweight, very soft, draping velvet made with a silk or rayon back and a rayon pile.

TRANS–PECOS = ТРЭНС–ПЭКОССКОЕ (или ЗАПЭКОССКОЕ) – Trans-Pecos:- of territory in Texas west of the Pecos River.

TRANSPIRATION = ТРАНСПИРАЦИЯ (или ИСПАРИНА) – Transpiration is loss of water vapor through the plant's stomata. C4-metabolic adaptations in the Cactaceae and other succulents allow transpiration to be minimized. The evaporation of water vapor from plants, mainly through the stomata. Transpiration is the process by which plants release water vapor to the atmosphere through

surface pores (stomatal openings) in the plant foliage in response to atmospheric demand. The water of transpiration usually reaches a maximum value in the afternoon and a minimum value just before sunrise. Soil moisture content and plant characters, such as location and distribution of stomata, reduction of transpiration surface (leaf rolling), and plant age, affect transpiration rate. / Под Транспирацией, от Латинских слов Trans, означающее За или Сквозь или Через, и Spiro, означающее Выдыхаю или Дышу, понимается испарение воды из растений через пар, главным образом из устьиц. Основным органом транспирации растения служит лист. Благодаря процессу транспирации в растениях возникает ток воды и растворённых в ней минеральных солей от корней к листьям. Транспирация предохраняет растения от перегрева. Расход воды растением на транспирацию огромен, например, за вегетационный период с одного гектара (га) посева пшеницы испаряется приблизительно 2 000 тонн воды, капусты – 8 000 тонн воды.

TRANSPIRATION LOSSES = ТРАНСПИРАЦИОННЫЕ ПОТЕРИ – Transpiration Losses are evaporation losses in vegetable products as a result of respiration (transpiration). / В отношении овощной продукции потери на испарение вследствие респирации (транспирации).

TRANSPLANT = ПЕРЕСАЖИВАТЬ – Transplant:- to remove seedlings from the nursery (seedbed) and plant them in the field either by hand or machine. / либо вручную, либо машиной.

TRANSPONDER = ТРАНСПОНДЕР (или ИМПУЛЬСНЫЙ ПОВТОРИТЕЛЬ, или ПРИЁМООТВЕТЧИК) – Transponder is a device (chip) used for identification, which automatically transmits certain coded data when actuated by a special signal from an interrogator. / Транспондер – это электронный прибор, использующийся в телекоммуникациях. Представляет собой приёмопередающее устройство, а называется так от частей двух Английских слов – transmitter и responder.

TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ENTRY = ВВОЗ ДЛЯ (ПОСЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ) ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ И ВЫВОЗА – Transportation and Exportation Entry (T/E Entry or T&E Entry) allows goods coming from or going to a third country (such as Canada or Mexico) to enter the United States for the purpose of trans-shipments. Allows goods to be entered into the United States for re-export to a third country. / вывоз (exportation). Данный режим ввоза позволяет товарам быть ввезёнными в Соединённые Штаты Америки для обратного вывоза (или реэкспорта) в третью страну.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКОЙ – Transportation Management System (TMS) is a system used by the transportation department which aids in such tasks as manifesting shipments, finding rate quotes, and managing carriers.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ СЕКТОР (или СЕКТОР ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА) – In some US energy reports, Transportation Sector is an energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are aircraft, automobiles, barges, buses, motorcycles, ships, subways, trains, trucks, and other rail and waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation, e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts, are classified in the sector of their primary use. / В некоторых отчётах США по энергетике, энергопотребляющий сектор, состоящий из всех транспортных средств, основной целью которых является транспортировка людей или товаров из одного места в другое. Сюда включаются самолёты, автомобили, баржи, автобусы, мотоциклы, суда, метро, поезда, грузовики и другие железнодорожные и водные транспортные средства. Транспортные средства, основным предназначением которых не является транспортировка, например, строительные краны и бульдозеры, сельскохозяйственные транспортные средства, а также складские тракторы и погрузчики, приписываются к сектору по их прямому назначению.

TRANSPORTATION TARIFF = ТАРИФ НА ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКУ – Transportation Tariff is a document published by a carrier that describes charges for transportation between 2 or more points, and contains other terms and conditions governing the transportation activity.

TRANSPORT DOCUMENT = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ (или ДОКУМЕНТ НА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ) – Transport Document is a document evidencing a contract of carriage between a shipowner and a consignor, such as a sea waybill, a bill of lading or a multimodal transport document. / Транспортные Документы:- коносамент, накладная или иные документы, подтверждающие наличие и содержание договора перевозки товаров и сопровождающие товары и транспортные средства при международных перевозках.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕВОЗОЧНОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ) – Transport Equipment includes vehicles, tanks, tank-containers, portable tanks, demountable tanks, tank swap bodies, tube trailers, bulk containers, intermediate bulk containers, containers, packaging, packages, receptacles and aerosols, and any other item used or intended for use in the carriage of dangerous goods by road.

TRANSPORT FAN = ПНЕВМОТРАНСПОРТНАЯ УСТАНОВКА – Transport Fan:- a graduated range of material transport fans are available suitable for all instances within the opening line, the fan geometry is optimised for a material-protecting throughput of fibers. Depending on the application, the fans operate at a constant speed or are controlled by invertorsm, the necessary motor power is individually calculated for each fan resulting in minimal power usage. New modern material transport fans use only high-grade aluminium impellers to ensure efficient operation with much reduced chance of spark generation. In spinning process, a graduated range of material transport fans are available suitable for all instances within the opening line, the fan geometry is optimised for a material-protecting throughput of fibers. Fill Depending on the application, the fans operate at a constant speed or are controlled by invertorsm, the necessary motor power is individually calculated for each fan resulting in minimal power usage. All Crosrol Material Transport Fans use only high-grade aluminium impellers to ensure efficient operation with much reduced chance of spark generation. Inverter Transport Fan is used to transport raw material from the front different single machine to the next one. Those motors are driven by frequency inverter, so it can control the pressure and volume of the air in the duct accurately. It adopts straight-blade aluminum-alloy impeller which has a smooth oxygenated surface and features of no sparkle, no block and no adhesion of fiber. Its surface is painted with plastics and it have a good antirust performance. One of two revolving directions, clockwise or anti-clockwise can be adopted. Fan's outlet angle can be 0°, 90° and 180°. The way of transmission is that the impeller and motor connect directly. Inverter Transport Fan is used to transport cotton, man-made fibers material from the last blowroom maxhine to the chute feed of card. The speed is regulated by frequency inverter. The fan has a good adaptability and a compact construction. The fan can be clockwise or anti-clockwise revolving directions. The fan consists of impeller and cover. The impeller consists of eight radial leaf blades which are welded on the hub and the support plate, and it connects the output shaft of motor directly. The cover is fixed on the seat of the fan, there are three installation positions. / В прядильном производстве. outlet = припуск сверх шва.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION SERVICE = СЛУЖБА ИНФОРМАЦИИ О ПЕРЕВОЗКАХ – The Transport Information Service (TIS; http://www.tis-gdv.de) from the German Insurance Association (Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V. (GDV

e.V.)) provides users with specialist information from German marine underwriters on various aspects of the transport sector. TIS covers the following subject areas:- (i) cargo Information for a total of 190 products; (ii) technical information about containers; (iii) technical information about fit-for-purpose packaging; (iv) articles dealing with load securing; (v) photo of the Month; and (vi) risk factors in cargo insurance. Headquartered in Berlin, Germany. / Гезамтфэрбанд дэр Дойчэн Вэрсихерунгсвиртшафт и.Фау. (Ге.Дэ.Фау. и.Фау.; Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V. (GDV e.V.)).

TRANSPORT–RELATED ACCELERATION FORCES = СИЛЫ УСКОРЕНИЯ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ПЕРЕВОЗКОЙ – Transport-Related Acceleration Forces:- negative and positive accelerations are dynamic, mechanical stresses which occur in two main types during the transportation of goods:- (i) regular acceleration forces; and (ii) irregular acceleration forces. Regular acceleration forces primarily occur in maritime transport. Acceleration of up to one g (g = 9.81 [m/s^2]) and, in extreme cases, even more, may occur due to rolling and pitching in rough seas. Such regular acceleration forces have an impact on the effort involved in load securing. Irregular acceleration forces occur during cornering or when a train passes over switches, during braking, starting up, hoisting and lowering. Such acceleration forces are not generally repeated, but they may occur several times at varying intensities during transport. These are the typical stresses of land transport and transport, handling and storage operations.

TRANSPORT–RELATED PROPERTIES OF PRODUCTS = СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ПЕРЕВОЗКОЙ СВОЙСТВА ПРОДУКТОВ – Transport-Related Properties of Products are product properties required for transport, handling and storage processes.

TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS = ТРАНСПОР ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНО РУТЭР (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ДОРОЖНЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ) – Transports Internationaux Routiers (TIR) is the European carnet system to facilitate international movement of goods. TIR Carnet means the entry document reproduced as Annex 1 to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets. The TIR Carnet may be accepted at any port of entry for the transport of merchandise in road vehicles or in containers, even if the containers, without being loaded on road vehicles, are carried by other means of transport for part of the journey between the customs offices of departure and destination. The TIR Carnet may also be accepted for the transport of 'heavy or bulky goods' as defined in Article 1 of the TIR Convention. The TIR Carnet covers the transportation of merchandise for customs purposes only. Road vehicles transporting merchandise under cover of a TIR Carnet must also comply with all other applicable requirements of governmental agencies concerned with the regulations of such vehicles and their personnel.

TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS CARNET = ТРАНСПОР ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНО РУТЭР КАРНЭ (или КНИЖКА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ДОРОЖНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ) – International Customs document allowing passage of goods from origin to destination over several international borders without en route Customs inspection of goods. A document which can be issued to ease border crossings in Europe. Customs at a European location places a seal on a container and issues the TIR Carnet. The document and seal allow the container to cross borders without inspection to the consignee's door, where destination customs will then inspect the cargo. Is a Customs transit document permitting facilitation of international trade and international road transport, under cover of which transport of goods from (a) Customs office(s) of departure to (a) Customs office(s) of destination is carried out under the procedure called 'TIR Procedure' laid down in the TIR Convention. The TIR Carnet (short for the Transports Internationaux Routiers Carnet) is a Customs transit document used for an international transit operation of goods. It may be issued either in the country of departure or in the country in which the holder is established or resident. The TIR carnet is printed in French, except for page 1 of the cover where the items are also printed in English. Carnets used for TIR operations within a regional guarantee chain may be printed in any other official language of the United Nations except for page 1 of the cover where items are also printed in English or French. Each TIR carnet has a unique reference number. A TIR carnet may have 4, 6, 14, or 20 vouchers, as one pair of vouchers is used per country; the number of vouchers indicates the number of countries that can be transited, including the countries of departures and destinations, under cover of this type of carnet, e.g., a 14-voucher carnet may be used for a TIR transport through up to 7 countries. Each individual TIR carnet can be used for one TIR transport. Once the TIR operation has been terminated at the Customs office of destination of the goods, the driver is handed back the TIR carnet duly endorsed by the Customs authorities of destination and may proceed with the goods' delivery. The TIR carnet is returned to the IRU for control and archiving. To obtain a TIR carnet you must be a member of a TIR carnet issuing and guaranteeing association in the country where you are domiciled and be admitted to the TIR system in accordance with the provisions of the TIR Convention. How many countries can I transit under cover of a TIR Carnet? Answer:- From 2 to 10 countries. For a transit operation between two countries you would use a 4-voucher TIR carnet. There are also TIR carnets with 6, 14 or 20 vouchers, enabling you to transit up to 3, 7 or 10 countries, respectively. All goods in the same sealed load compartment that is covered by a TIR carnet are covered by the guarantee of the TIR carnet, whether or not enumerated in the TIR carnet. Goods can be loaded and unloaded in several places (partial loading or unloading), provided that the total number of Customs offices of loading and unloading does not exceed 4. Also known as Carnet TIR. See also Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet, and Carnet De Passages En Douane. / , например, . Отрывные листки (volets, vouchers или sheets). Известна также как Книжка МДП или Тэ.И.Эр. Карнэ (TIR Carnet). Смотрите также Адмисьён Тэмпорэр – Тэмпорэри Эдмишэн Карнэ или Книжка Временного Допуска (Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet), и Карнэ Дё Пассаж Ан Дуан или Книжка Допусков В Таможне (Carnet De Passages En Douane). Книжка Международной Дорожной Перевозки или Книжка МДП – это документ таможенного транзита, используемый для подтверждения существования международной гарантии уплаты таможенных пошлин и налогов на товары, перевозимые по процедуре МДП, в пределах сумм, установленных договаривающимися сторонами, и на условиях, предусмотренных Конвенцией МДП. Каждая книжка МДП имеет уникальный идентификационный номер. Книжка МДП может содержать 4, 6, 14 или 20 отрывных листков. Так как в каждой стране используется комплект из двух отрывных листков, то количество листков в книжке указывает число стран, через которые можно проехать транзитом по данному типу книжки, включая страну отправления и назначения. Например, 20-страничные книжки могут быть использованы для перевозки МДП через максимум 10 стран. Каждая отдельная книжка МДП может быть использована только для одной перевозки МДП. По завершению перевозки МДП в таможне назначения, книжка МДП возвращается водителю, заверенная надлежащим образом таможенными органами назначения. Таможенные органы должны немедленно подтвердить в электронном виде прекращение перевозки МДП через SafeTIR. Книжка МДП возвращается в ассоциацию и отправляется затем в Международный Автотранспортный Союз (МАС) (или Международный Союз Автомобильного Транспорта (МСАТ); International Road Transport Union (IRU)) для окончательного контроля и архивирования.

TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROUTIERS CONVENTION = ТРАНСПОР ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНО РУТЭР КОНВЭНСЬЁН (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ О МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ДОРОЖНЫХ ПЕРЕВОЗКАХ) – A Review Conference convened on 1975-November-14 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) produced the TIR Convention of 1975 that came into force in 1978. Since that time the TIR Convention (short for the Transports Internationaux Routiers Convention) has proved that it is one of the most successful international transport conventions and is in fact so far the only universal Customs transit system in existence. The idea behind the TIR Convention and its transit regime has formed the basis for many regional transit systems and has thus, directly and indirectly, contributed to the facilitation of international transport, especially international road transport, not only in Europe and the Middle East, but also in other parts of the world, such as Africa and Latin America. Anyone who has ever travelled on

European roads will recognize the familiar blue and white TIR plate borne by thousands of lorries and semi-trailers using the TIR Customs transit system. For the driver, the transport operator and the shipper, this plate stands for fast and efficient international transportation by road. Work on the TIR transit system started soon after the Second World War under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The first TIR Agreement was concluded in 1949 between a small number of European countries. The success of this limited scheme led to the negotiation of a TIR Convention which was adopted in 1959 by the UNECE Inland Transport Committee and entered into force in 1960. This first TIR Convention was revised in 1975 to take account of practical experience in operating the system and to give effect to technical advances and changing Customs and transportation requirements. The experience gained in the first 10 to 15 years of operating the system was thus used to make the TIR system more efficient, less complex and at the same time more Customs secure. Another reason why the original TIR system had to be modified was that in the early 1960's a new transport technique emerged: the maritime container. That was followed a little later by the inland container used by the European railways and by the swap-body introduced for improving the efficiency of road/rail transport. These new combined or multimodal transport techniques necessitated the acceptance of the container, under certain conditions, as a Customs secure loading unit. It meant also that the TIR regime no longer only covered road transport, but was extended to rail, inland waterways and even maritime transport, although at least one part of the total transport operation still has to be made by road. Upon its entry into force the new Convention terminated and replaced the old Convention of 1959. However, the former Convention is still in force for various reasons, one of which is that one of the Contracting Parties to the old Convention (Japan) has not yet acceded to the TIR Convention of 1975. The TIR Convention has proved to be one of the most effective international instruments prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). To date, it has 66 Contracting Parties, including the European Community. It covers the whole of Europe and reaches out to North Africa and the Near and Middle East. Countries in Asia have been informed about the facilities of this global Customs transit system and their interest has shown that they may well join the TIR Convention in the not too distant future. Already today, the United States of America and Canada are Contracting Parties as well as Chile and Uruguay in South America. The success of the TIR system may also be judged by the number of TIR Carnets distributed and issued every year. Whilst in 1952 only a little over 3 000 TIR Carnets were issued, this number increased steadily reaching 100 000 in 1960, then 800 000 in 1970. During the seventies and eighties the demand for TIR Carnets floated between around 500 000 and 900 000. This can be explained by the enlargement of the European Community which utilizes its own Community Transit System within its territory. Thus, TIR Carnets cannot be used for Customs transit operations within its member countries. As a result of the expanding East-West European trade, particularly since 1989, and the corresponding tremendous increase in international road transport, the number of TIR Carnets issued, exceeded one million in 1992 and has now reached almost 3.6 million (2006) which represents the start of nearly 10 000 TIR transports every day in more than 50 countries and well over 50 000 TIR border crossing procedures daily. The number of transport companies authorized by national Customs authorities to utilize TIR Carnets amounts to more than 40 000. The accession of a number of Central European countries to the European Community in 2004 has, so far, not led to a decrease in the number of TIR transport operations in this part of Europe. At the same time it can be expected that the number of TIR transport operations in and to the countries of the Middle East and Asia will continue to increase in the future. In substance, the tremendous increase in the use of the TIR Customs transit system can be explained by the special features of the TIR regime which offer transport operators and Customs authorities a simple, flexible, cost-effective and secure Customs regime for the international transport of goods across frontiers. Customs transit systems are devised to facilitate to the greatest possible extent the movement of goods under Customs seals in international trade and to provide the required Customs security and guarantees. For such a system to function satisfactorily, it is essential that any formalities involved are neither too burdensome for the Customs officials nor too complex for the transport operators and their agents. Therefore, a balance needs to be struck between the requirements of the Customs authorities on the one hand and those of the transport operators on the other. Traditionally when goods crossed the territory of one or more States in the course of an international transport of goods by road, the Customs authorities in each State applied national controls and procedures. These varied from State to State, but frequently involved the inspection of the load at each national frontier and the imposition of national security requirements (guarantee, bond, deposit of duty, etc) to cover the potential duties and taxes at risk while the goods were in transit through each territory. These measures, applied in each country of transit, led to considerable expenses, delays and interferences with international transport. In an attempt to reduce these difficulties experienced by transport operators and, at the same time, to offer Customs administrations an international system of control replacing traditional national procedures, whilst effectively protecting the revenue of each State through which goods were carried, the TIR system was devised. (a) Advantages for Customs administrations:- as regards Customs control measures at frontiers, the TIR system clearly has advantages for Customs administrations as it reduces the normal requirements of national transit procedures. At the same time the system avoids the need – expensive in manpower and facilities – for physical inspection in countries of transit other than checking seals and the external conditions of the load compartment or container. It also dispenses with the need to operate national guarantees and national systems of documentation. In addition, advantages arise from the fact that the international transit operation is covered by a single transit document, the TIR Carnet, which reduces the risk of presenting inaccurate information to Customs administrations. In case of doubt, Customs authorities have the right to inspect the goods under Customs seal at any time and, if necessary, to interrupt the TIR transport and/or to take adequate measures in accordance with national legislation. In view of the strict provisions of the TIR Convention and the interest of all Customs authorities and transport operators to apply these provisions, such interventions should remain exceptional. Customs authorities can therefore reduce routine administrative Customs procedures to a minimum and devote their limited resources to specific control measures based on risk assessment and intelligence information. The TIR Executive Board (TIRExB), as an inter-governmental organ, ensures that each of the actors in the TIR procedure adequately applies the provisions of the Convention. In case of difficulties in the application of the TIR Convention at the international level, Customs authorities may wish to address the TIRExB for guidance and support. The TIRExB is also at the disposal of all Contracting Parties to coordinate and foster the exchange of intelligence and other information. (b) Advantages for the transport industry:- The advantages of the TIR Convention to commerce and to transport interests are also obvious. Goods may travel across national frontiers with a minimum of interference by Customs administrations. By easing traditional impediments to the international movement of goods, the TIR system encourages the development of international trade. By reducing delays in transit, it enables significant economies to be made in transport costs. The TIR Convention also provides, through its international guarantee chain, relatively simple access to the required guarantees which are a sine qua non for the transport and trade industry to benefit from the facilities of Customs transit systems. Finally, in reducing the impediments to international traffic by road caused by Customs controls, it enables exporters and importers to select more easily the form of transport most suitable for their needs. Future Development of the TIR System:- (a) World-wide application of the TIR System:- The TIR system is promoted under the auspices of the United Nations to make it as widely available as possible for all countries wishing to make use of it. In 1984, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) adopted a Resolution (1984/79) which recommends that countries world-wide examine the possibility of acceding to the Convention and introducing the TIR system. Furthermore, it recommends that international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and in particular the Regional Commissions of the United Nations, promote the introduction of the TIR system as a universal Customs transit system. In accordance with this ECOSOC Resolution, activities have been undertaken to promote the application of the TIR Convention beyond the present

66 Contracting Parties. Several regional and sub-regional seminars and workshops have already been organized in Europe, Asia and the Middle East to familiarize Governments, trade and the transport industry with the facilities of the Convention. Currently work is under way to extend the scope of the TIR system to Asia and to the Middle East. This work is undertaken in particular by the secretariats of the UNECE and the United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and Western Asia (ESCWA) which promote the TIR system as one of the cornerstones for efficient international land transport in Asia and the Middle East. These efforts are supported by various international bodies and banks, such as the European Commission and the World Bank which see the TIR system as an important element in facilitating road transport along the historic Silk route or in the Greater Mekong sub-region in Far-East Asia. (b) The TIR System and electronic data processing:- World-wide, the replacement of paper documents by electronic data processing is an ongoing process which will continue to gain further importance, also for Customs administrations and transport operators. This trend will increasingly affect Customs procedures and the documents used by Customs authorities. The reasons are that Customs administrations are confronted with an enormous dilemma. On the one hand they are governed by laws which oblige them to collect and account for revenues in an effective and efficient manner and to prevent fraud and smuggling of contraband. On the other hand they are increasingly criticized by trading parties (importers, exporters, transport operators, freight forwarders) for not facilitating the speedy throughput of cargo. Taking into account the limitations of Customs manpower and the increasingly sophisticated methods of Customs fraud and smuggling, there seems to be no other way than to increase productivity and Customs control by adapting national and international administrative procedures, making use of the latest technologies and electronic data processing. The Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention have included the computerization of the TIR procedure into Phase III of the TIR revision process. They recognized that computerization of the TIR procedure was inevitable in the light of:- (i) today's extremely rapid technological developments, based on Internet and Smart Card technologies, particularly affecting international transport and trade; (ii) the ever increasing need for improved efficiency of Customs procedures and trade practices; and (iii) the fight against fraudulent activities which must be conducted with the most appropriate and effective means. Given the large number and the diversified administrative structure of the more than 60 Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention, any computerized system must be able to function in a very decentralized and flexible manner on the basis of only a few internationally accepted standard features, such as the establishment of an international centralized database under Customs control and the management by Customs of data on guarantees. This is a difficult, but challenging task which will have to be realized with an appropriate level of connectivity with the existing TIR related IT systems. But there can be no doubt: The TIR system must be kept in line with the latest developments in electronic data processing techniques which have already and increasingly will change all related Customs, transport and trade activities. If not, the TIR system, particularly the paper-based TIR Carnet, will become an obstacle to efficient international transport and trade and will jeopardize effective national Customs procedures and controls. This challenge will have to be met by all Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention, by national and international organizations as well as by the transport industry involved. Conclusion:- the TIR system, created more than 50 years ago and the TIR Convention, have proved to be a very effective international Customs transit system and have played an important role in facilitating international trade and transport, primarily within Europe, but more recently also between Europe and neighbouring areas. With the rapid increase of East-West European traffic and with the emergence of many newly independent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the TIR system is today faced with new and, to this extent, unprecedented challenges. At the same time Customs authorities are faced with an unparalleled amount of Customs fraud and smuggling as a result of changing political, economic and social situations in many countries in the region and due to often heavily increasing Customs duties and taxes. Furthermore, the management and the control of the TIR system pose problems for national Customs authorities which, mainly in newly independent countries, sometimes still have to acquire the necessary experience and often do not have sufficient and adequately trained personnel. To counter some of these unwanted developments, Governments and other actors in the TIR system sometimes impose unilateral measures, such as the requirement of additional guarantees for TIR transit operations or the exclusion of certain categories of goods which are not in line with the provisions and the spirit of the TIR Convention. While such measures may provide some temporary relief, they will induce in the long run not only other countries to introduce similar measures, but they will also make international trade and transport more expensive and, eventually, may lead to a total collapse of the TIR transit system – with no viable alternative in sight. The TIR Convention itself provides already a number of measures to safeguard the legitimate interests of Customs authorities, such as the requirement for escort services, prescription of transit routes and reduced transit times. Other measures may be prepared if Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention so wish. Stable and long-term solutions can only be found in joint and concerted action by all concerned Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention. The TIR Executive Board (TIRExB) as well as the UNECE and its Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport (WP.30) provide a forum for such cooperation and coordination. Experience has shown that solutions to many recently emerged problems in the application of the TIR Convention have been found within the organs and bodies established in the framework of the TIR Convention and the UNECE. It is the aim of the UNECE and the TIR secretariat to continue to work in this direction and to provide a well-functioning international machinery to further improve cooperation and coordination among Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention and the transport industry. It is essential to continuously improve the legal framework within which the TIR transit system operates and to streamline its operation so that the TIR transit system is always in line with the requirements of the transport industry and of the Customs authorities. The United Nations, as a universal organization, is the depositary of the TIR Convention and provides the framework and the services to administer and, where necessary, adapt the TIR Convention to changing requirements. Past experience has shown that the TIR Convention, as part of the transport facilitation work undertaken within the UNECE, has served the interests of all concerned, Customs authorities and transport operators alike, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so in the future. The UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland) Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975-November-14). Entry into force:- 1978-March-20, in accordance with article 53(1). The TIR Convention, has been revised 28 times since November of 1975. The latest amendments came into force on 2009-January-01. Also known as TIR Convention. / Таможенная Конвенция ЕЭКООН (Европейская Экономическая Комиссия Организации Объединённых Наций со штабквартирой в Женеве, Швейцария) о Международной Перевозке Грузов с применением Книжки МДП (Конвенция МДП, 1975-Ноябрь-14). Вступила в силу 20 Марта 1978 в соответствии со статьёй 53(1) самой конвенции. С Ноября 1975 Конвенция МДП пересматривалась 28 раз. Последние поправки вступили в силу 01 Января 2009. Известна также как Конвенция МДП или Тэ.И.Эр. Конвэнсьён (TIR Convention).

TRANSPORT TEMPERATURES = ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Transport Temperatures:- loading, travel and pulp temperatures, e.g., for sweet oils. / , например, для оливковых сладких масел (sweet oils).

TRANSPORT UNIT = ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА (или ТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ ПАКЕТ) – Transport Unit is any means of transporting goods suitable for use in a Customs transit operation or under Customs seal. The term transport-unit means:- (i) containers having an internal volume of one cubic meter or more, (ii) road vehicles, including trailers and semi-trailers, (iii) railway wagons, and (iv) lighters, barges and similar vessels. Approval of transport-units for transport of goods under Customs seal is dealt with in various international

instruments, for example, the Kyoto Convention (Annex E.1.), the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, and the Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets (TIR Convention), 1975.

TRANSPOSON = ТРАНСПОЗОН – Transposon is a transposable element in either prokaryote or eukaryote. May contain its own transposase enzyme gene. Usually is flanked by direct or indirect repeat sequences. / Транспозон или ТП Элемент или Перемещающийся Элемент – участок генома с непостоянной локализацией.

TRANSSHIP = ПЕРЕГРУЖАТЬ – Transship:- to transfer goods from one transportation line to another or to transfer goods from one vessel to another.

TRANSSHIPMENT = ПЕРЕГРУЗКА – Transshipment:- transfer of a shipment from one carrier, or more commonly, from one vessel to another whereas in transit. Transshipments are usually made (1) where there is no direct air, land, or sea link between the consignor's and consignee's countries, (2) where the intended port of entry is blocked, or (3) to hide the identity of the port or country of origin. Because transshipment exposes the shipment to a higher probability of damage or loss, some purchase orders or letters of credit specifically prohibit it. Also spelled as transhipment. A system under which cargo is transferred from one transportation line to another. Transshipment is the act of shipping goods to an intermediate destination prior to reaching their ultimate end-use. Transshipment is a common practice with logistic benefits, but can be used to illegitimately to disguise country of origin or intent of the goods. Transshipment is commonly used by smugglers and terrorists seeking to disguise the point of origin of their goods from Customs officials. Certain countries like Libya, North Korea, and Syria are considered higher risk for security threats while countries like China and Taiwan are likely sources for counterfeit goods. Importers can transship goods both intentionally and accidentally. Intentional transshipments are done to avoid higher duty rates levied on certain countries, avoid import restrictions like visa and quota restrictions, or make use of a special trade program to drastically lower duty rates. Accidental transshipments are usually caused by miscommunication between foreign vendors or US buyers. Too often, US importers do not recognize the need for properly declaring country of origin and see reduced duty rates as smart business. Foreign vendors typically do not have the in-depth knowledge of US Customs regulations to advise against the practice. Penalties:- in addition to the loss of import privileges and seizure of imported merchandise, importers practicing transshipment may also be subject to an array of civil penalties under 19 USC 1592. Maximum penalties for transshipment are:- (i) Fraud:- an amount not exceeding the domestic value of the merchandise; (ii) Gross Negligence:- the lesser of (a) the domestic value of the merchandise, or (b) four times the lawful duties, taxes, and fees, or (c) if the violation did not affect the assessment of duties, 40 percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise; (iii) Negligence:- the lesser of (a) the domestic value of the merchandise, or (b) two times the lawful duties, taxes, and fees, or (c) if the violation did not affect the assessment of duties, 20 percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise. The act of transferring goods from one vessel to another or from one conveyance to another, including periods at transshipping ports or places. Transshipment or Transhipment is the shipment of goods or containers to an intermediate destination, then to yet another destination. One possible reason is to change the means of transport during the journey (for example from ship transport to road transport), known as Transloading. Another reason is to combine small shipments into a large shipment (consolidation), dividing the large shipment at the other end (deconsolidation). Transshipment usually takes place in transport hubs. Much international transshipment also takes place in designated customs areas, thus avoiding the need for customs checks or duties, otherwise a major hindrance for efficient transport. Note that transshipment is generally considered as a legal term. An item handled (from the shipper's point of view) as a single movement is not generally considered transshipped even if it may in reality change from one transport to another at several points. Previously, it was often not distinguished from transloading, since each leg of such a trip was typically handled by a different shipper. Transshipment is normally fully legitimate and an everyday part of the world's trade. However, it can also be a method used to disguise intent, as is the case with illegal logging, smuggling or grey market goods. The transhipment of containers at a container port or terminal can be defined as the number (or proportion) of containers, possibly expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), of the total container flow that is handled at the port or terminal and, after temporary storage in the stack, transferred to another ship to reach their destinations. The exact definition of transhipment may differ between ports, mostly depending on the inclusion of inland water transport (barges operating on canals and rivers to the hinterland). The definition of transhipment may:- (i) include only seaborne transfers (a change to another international deep-sea container ship); and (ii) include both seaborne and inland waterway ship transfers (sometimes indicated as water-to-water transhipment). Most coastal container ports in China have a large proportion of riverside 'transhipment' to the hinterland. In both cases, a single, unique, transhipped container is counted twice in the port performance, since it is handled twice by the waterside cranes (separate unloading from arriving ship A, waiting in the stack, and loading onto departing ship B). At a break-of-gauge cargo is transloaded from boxcars or covered goods wagons on one track, to wagons on another track of a different rail gauge, or containers are transloaded from flatcars on one track to flatcars on another track of a different gauge. Variable gauge axles can eliminate this inconvenience. Transshipment is a transfer, in a convenient port from one ship to another when the first carrying vessel does not call at the port of destination. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

TRANSSHIPMENT PORT = ПОРТ ПЕРЕГРУЗКИ – Transshipment Port is a place where cargo is transferred to another carrier.

TRANSTAINER = ТРАНСТЕЙНЕР (или ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ОБРАБОТКИ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ) – Transtainer is a powered mobile portal frame with four wheel steering. Capable of lifting, stacking and transferring containers. Also known as Rubber Tyred Gantry (RTG) Crane. / Увеличение пропускной способности контейнерного терминала возможно как за счёт расширения территории складирования, так и за счёт увеличения его ярусности. В этой связи, использование тыловых трансте йнерных перегружателей, позволяющих штабелировать контейнеры в пять ярусов, может стать следующим шагом на пути дальнейшего развития контейнерного терминала. Применение трансте йнерной технологии складирования в три раза повышает эффективность использования складских площадей и позволяет более экономично их эксплуатировать. Кроме того, по расчётам специалистов, в полтора раза увеличивается скорость обработки судов:- трансте йнер – машина очень скоростная, оборудованная системой Smart Rail. На сегодняшний день это наиболее передовая, но и одновременно более сложная технология (представьте, как доставать контейнер находящийся внизу пятиярусного штабеля), поэтому без существующей автоматизированной информационной системы управления, без планирования размещения контейнеров на складских площадях внедрение данной технологии было бы практически невозможно.

TRANSVERSE = НАИСКОСЬ (или ИСКОСА, или СБОКУ, или ПОПЕРЕЧНО) – Transverse:- across or at right angles to the vertical. Transverse:- across the long axis. / поперёк длинной оси.

TRANSVERSE = ПОПЕРЕЧНОЕ (или ТРАВЕРЗ) – (1) Transverse:- across a ship at right angles to a line drawn from bow to stern. / Поперёк судна под прямым углом по отношению к линии, мысленно проведённой от носа к корме. Под Шпангоутом, от Голландского слова Spanthout, понимается:- (i) поперечный элемент конструкции корпуса (каркаса) в виде поперечного ребра жёсткости бортовой обшивки судна (между днищем и палубой) или фюзеляжа летательного аппарата; или (ii) изображение поперечного сечения судна на чертеже. Под Траверсой или Траверзой понимается горизонтальная балка, опирающаяся на

вертикальные стойки; часть конструкций (обычно в виде поперечной балки) различных машин и сооружений. Подвижная траверса подвешивается к канатам (цепям) грузоподъёмных машин. Под Траверсой понимается горизонтальная балка, являющаяся частью различных конструкций и машин (главным образом станин). Подвижные траверсы станков называются поперечинами, например в гидравлическом прессе, продольно-строгальном станке.

(2) Термин Траверз возник от Французского слова Traverse, от Латинского слова Transversus, обозначающее Поперечный. В морском судоходстве он используется для обозначения направления, перпендикулярного курсу судна или продольной оси судна. Выражение 'Быть на Траверзе' какого-либо предмета означает находиться на линии, направленной на этот предмет и составляющей прямой угол с курсом судна. По названию борта различают левый и правый траверз.

TRAP = ЛОВУШКА (или УЛОВИТЕЛЬ) – Trap is a structure designed to catch and detain animal prey. / Под Ловушками понимаются:- (1) орудия и приспособления для ловли диких зверей и птиц, то есть для охоты. Автоматические ловушки (самоловы) – капканы, кулемы, ловчие ямы, пасти, петли, плашки, садки и другие и действующие при участии человека – сети. (2) Приспособления для ловли вредителей сельскохозяйственных растений, например, ночных бабочек (световые ловушки), других насекомых (ловчие пояса, канавки и каналы), грызунов (капканы).

TRAP CROP = ПРИМАНОЧНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА – Trap Crop is a crop planted alongside cotton designed to lure heliothis into them, where they are then destroyed. Soybean, chickpea, maize, pigeon peas, sorghum, etc, may be used as trap crops. Efficiency of the trap crop depends on the season. A crop, or portion of a crop intended to attract pests so they can be destroyed by treatning a relatively small area or by destroying the trap crop and pests together. Trap Crop is a crop that is planted specifically to attract pests, rodents, or birds away from the main crop. / Сельскохозяйственная культура или её порция, предназначенная для привлечения внимания табачных совок с тем, чтобы они могли бы быть уничтожены обработкой относительно небольшой площади или совместным уничтожением самой приманки и этих вредителей.

TRAPEZOID TEAR TESTER = ТЕСТЕР ДЛЯ ОТРЫВА ТРАПЕЦОИДА – Trapezoid Tear Tester:- the Trapezoid tear test values increase with hardness, with a large increase for 95A urethane. In the Trapezoid test, mainly used to test rubber coated fabrics, the entire stress is placed at the initiation of tear, in a direction perpendicular to the direction of tear. This eliminates the 'doubling back' and shear effects associated with split tears and the tensile effects found in Graves and Winkelmann tests. The Trapezoid test is a useful complement to the other tear tests, but it cannot be used for hard compounds because it is difficult to fold the sample properly. See also Elmendorf Tear Tester. / твёрдость (hardness). в тестах Грэйвза (Graves) и Винкэльмана (Winkelmann). Эльмэндорф (Elmendorf).

TRAPPED END = СХАЧЕННАЯ (или ЗАСТРЯВШАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Trapped End is an end that is unable to unwrap or unwind from the beam. Trapping of an end may be prolonged or intermittent depending upon the cause of trapping, e.g., rolled ends at the selvage, short ends, or mechanical difficulties.

TRAPPED SHUTTLE = XX – Defect Name:- Trapped Shuttle. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Trapped Shuttle:- This defect is caused by the loom stopping abruptly, trapping the shuttle in the shed. The effect created is that of distorting the fabric and stretching the yarn. The slackness is then woven into the fabric upon start-up of the loom. Severity:- Major.

TRAPUNTO = ТРАПУНТО (или СТЁГАНОЕ ОДЕЯЛО, или СТЁГАНОЕ, или ВЫШИВКА, или ВЫШИТОЕ, или ПРОШИВКА, или ПРОШИТОЕ, или ЖАККАРДОВО ПИКЕ) – Trapunto is a form of quilting in which fabric is quilted only in certain areas. The design to be quilted, a monogram for example, is first worked through two layers of fabric. Then, the back ing fabric is slit so that the yuilted areas can be padded with yarn, cord, or a filling such as fiberfill. See also Fiberfill. Trapunto, from the Italian for To Embroider, is a method of quilting that is also called Stuffed Technique. A puffy, decorative feature, trapunto utilizes at least two layers, the underside of which is slit and padded, producing a raised surface on the quilt. The style originated in Italy before the XIV century. Trapunto is often confused with the relatively similar techniques used in making traditional whole cloth Provençal quilts that were developed from the XVII century onwards in France. One of the earliest surviving examples of trapunto quilting is the Tristan Quilt in the Victoria and Albert Museum, a linen quilt representing scenes from the story of Tristan and Isolde which was made in Sicily during the second half of the XIII century. Another piece of the Tristan Quilt, thought to be from a pair to the V&A's example, is in the Bargello, an art museum in Florence. / в Барджэлло, музее искусства во Флоренции. Под Трапунто, от Итальянского слова Trapunto, означающее Стёганое Одеяло или Стёганое, Вышивка или Вышитое, Прошивка или Прошитое, понимается . Торговое название.

TRASH = ЗАСОРЁННОСТЬ – Trash:- bits of leaves and stems, insect excrement, whole or broken seeds, seed hull fragments, etc. While some, such as bits of leaves and stems, are relatively easy to remove, it is difficult to eliminate seed hulls, as they themselves are covered in fiber. This trash thus stays in the fiber as far as the spinning mill, where it causes production losses. bits of leaves and stems, insect excrement, whole or broken seeds, seed hull fragments, etc. While some, such as bits of leaves and stems, are relatively easy to remove, it is difficult to eliminate seed hulls, as they themselves are covered in fiber. This trash thus stays in the fiber as far as the spinning mill, where it causes production losses. Trash:- in Cotton, undeveloped seed, motes, small bits of seed coat, or particles of leaf appearing as specks. Synonym:- Mote Trash. In the Cotton industry, Trash is a measure of the amount of non-lint materials in the Cotton, such as leaf and bark from the Cotton plant. The surface of the Cotton sample is scanned by a video camera and the percentage of the surface area occupied by trash particles is calculated. Although the trash determination and classer's leaf grade are not the same, there is a correlation between the two as shown in the table below. / В хлопковой отрасли Засорённость – это показатель содержания в хлопке не волокнистых материалов, таких как листья и кора самого Хлопчатника. Поверхность образца хлопка сначала сканируется видеокамерой, а затем подсчитывается процент поверхности, содержащей частицы сора. И хотя параметры засорённости и сорта засорённости по классёрской оценке не одно и тоже, между ними существует взаимосвязь, отражённая в приводимой таблице.

Relationship of trash measurement to classer's leaf grade / Соотношение показателей засорённости с классёрской оценкой сорта засорённости							
Classer's Leaf Grade / Сорт Засорённости по оценке Классёра	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trash Measurement (4-yr. Avg.), % area / Показатель Засорённости (4-летнее усреднение), % поверхности	0.12	0.20	0.33	0.50	0.68	0.92	1.21

TRAUMOTROPISM = ТРАВМАТРОПИЗМ – Traumotropism:- bending, growth or movement of a part as a response to wounding. See also Tropism. / Смотрите также Тропизм (Tropism). Под Травматропизмом, от Греческих слов Tráuma, означающее Рана, и . Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов

растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

TRAVELER = БЕГУНОК – Traveler is a C-shaped, metal clip that revolves around the ring on a ring spinning frame. It guides the yarn onto the bobbin as twist is inserted into the yarn. / Бегунок – деталь (в виде скобы), обеспечивающая совмещённый процесс кручения и намотки нити на кольцепрядильных и кольцекрутильных машинах.

TRAVELER = ПУТЕШЕСТВЕННИК – Traveler is any person who temporarily enters the territory of a country in which he or she does not normally reside ('non-resident'), and any person who returns to the territory of the country in which he or she normally resides after having been abroad temporarily ('returning resident'). Customs facilities applicable to travellers are dealt with in Annex F.3. to the Kyoto Convention and in Annex B.6. to the Istanbul Convention. A Traveler is a person who stays for a period of less than 1 year in a country of which he or she is not a resident. Military and other government personnel and their dependents stationed outside their country or residence are not considered travelers, regardless of the length of their stay abroad; they are considered to have remained within the economy of their home country. The definition of travelers also excludes owners or employees of business enterprises who temporarily work abroad in order to further the enterprise's business, but intend to return to their country of residence within a reasonable period of time.

TRAVEL INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ – The Social Security Medicare Program does not provide coverage for hospital or medical costs outside the United States of America. Why should I be concerned about medical coverage abroad?:- (i) The Social Security Medicare Program does not provide coverage for hospital or air ambulance medical costs outside the United States of America. (ii) Many health insurance plans do not provide coverage overseas. Those that provide 'customary and reasonable' hospital costs abroad may not pay for your medical evacuation back to the United States which can easily cost USD10 000.00 and up depending on your location and medical condition. (iii) Many foreign doctors and hospitals require payment in cash prior to providing service. (iv) Uninsured patients may be refused service. (v) Countries with socialized medicine may not provide full services to non-residents. (vi) Payment of hospital and other expenses abroad is the responsibility of the traveler. (vii) Some countries require tourists to carry accident or travel insurance. For detailed information on country specific information, please visit Country Information Sheet. What questions should I ask my health insurance company?:- (i) Does this insurance policy cover emergency expenses abroad such as returning me to the United States for treatment if I am seriously ill? (ii) Does this insurance cover high-risk activities such as parasailing, mountain climbing, scuba diving and off-roading? (iii) Does this policy cover pre-existing conditions? (iv) Does the insurance company require pre-authorizations or second opinions before emergency treatment can begin? (v) Does the insurance company guarantee medical payments abroad? (vi) Will the insurance company pay foreign hospitals and foreign doctors directly? (vii) Does the insurance company have a 24-hour physician-backed support center? (viii) Senior citizens may wish to contact the American Association of Retired Persons for information about foreign medical care coverage with Medicare supplement plans. Can the US government assist me if I become disabled overseas?:- (i) If an American becomes ill or is seriously injured abroad, a US consular officer can assist in locating appropriate medical services and informing family or friends. (ii) If necessary a consular officer can also assist in the transfer of funds from the United States. (iii) Payment of hospital and other expenses is the responsibility of the traveler. Where do I find a list of physicians in the country I plan to visit? For detailed information on physicians abroad, the authoritative reference is The Official ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists, published for the American Board of Medical Specialists and its certifying member boards. US embassies and consulates abroad maintain lists of hospitals and physicians, many of which are posted on the embassy or consulate web site. What's the difference between Travel Insurance and Travel Medical Insurance? Travel Insurance insures your financial investment up to the amount of your policy limits. Travel Medical Insurance insures you should you become ill and need medical attention while living or traveling abroad. What insurance information should I carry with me abroad? Carry both your insurance policy identity card as proof of your insurance and a claim form. / Страхование Путешествия – совокупность видов страхования, обеспечивающая страховую защиту граждан во время их пребывания в путешествии, гостинице, походе и так далее. Может включать как ответственность за утрату или повреждение имущества, так и страхование их жизни и здоровья. Специфическим видом такого страхования является страхование на случай плохой погоды во время нахождения застрахованных лиц на отдыхе. При страховании имущества туристов застрахованными считаются имущество и предметы личного пользования, которые страхователь и члены его семьи (застрахованные лица) имеют при себе или перевозят на средствах транспорта, включая нахождение их в транспортных предприятиях и местах хранения. Объём страховой ответственности может включать в себя пожары, аварии, стихийные бедствия, хищения, грабёж, преднамеренные и злоумышленные действия третьих лиц и так далее. Страхование самих туристов предусматривает выплату определённых денежных сумм при расстройстве здоровья застрахованных лиц или их смерти во время путешествия вследствие несчастных случаев и других оговорённых в контракте событий. По страхованию на случай плохой погоды страховщик несёт ответственность, если во время нахождения застрахованных лиц на отдыхе в течение установленного контрактом времени имели место оговорённые неблагоприятные погодные условия (осадки, отсутствие солнца, волнение моря, неудовлетворительная температура воздуха и так далее). Действие контракта страхования путешествия начинается, как правило, с момента выезда застрахованных лиц или выноса их имущества из постоянного места жительства (но не ранее установленного в контракте срока) и заканчивается в момент их возвращения обратно (но не позже установленного срока окончания страхования). Иногда по условиям контракта страхования может быть предусмотрен так называемый Ассистанс, то есть оказание услуг или оплаты этих услуг, необходимость в которых возникает в результате наступления страхового случая. Ассистанс обеспечивает страховую защиту при поездке за рубеж (в случае болезни, несчастного случая, репатриации и так далее). В связи с развитием индустрии туризма, в том числе и международного, страхование путешествия развивается.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES = ЧЕКИ ПУТЕШЕСТВЕННИКОВ – Travellers Cheques:- travel currency designed to guard against or prevent misuse of foreign currency. Travellers cheques are denominated in specific amounts in EUR, USD or other foreign currency and are issued by individual banks. Travellers cheques are signed by the holder at the time of purchase. They can be cashed at some banks at home and abroad or used to make direct purchases at stores that accept them. Travellers cheques must be signed a second time when they are cashed. If a holder's travellers cheques are lost or stolen before they have been cashed, they will be replaced upon presentation of the sales receipt if the conditions for reimbursement specified in the Terms of Sale are met. However, due to the global acceptance of debit and credit cards and the increased availability of ATMs, travellers cheques are becoming increasingly less important. The number of locations that sell or accept travellers cheques is steadily declining. / Чек Путешественника или Дорожный Чек:- чек, выданный финансовым институтом, например, Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), Виза (Visa) или МэстчёКард (MasterCard), который позволяет совершающим поездки возить свои средства в более удобном виде, чем наличные. Путешественник покупает чеки, часто по номинальной стоимости, платя наличными, кредитной карточкой или обычным чеком в банк или бюро обслуживания, а затем подписывает каждый дорожный чек. Затем этот чек может быть использован

практически во всех уголках мира, как только на нём будет поставлена подпись. Преимущества таких чеков состоят в том, что ими не может воспользоваться никто другой, даже если они украдены или потеряны. Их можно обменять почти в любой стране. Дорожные чеки могут быть выданы во многих валютах, это позволяет путешественнику ориентироваться на какой-то определённый обменный курс ещё до начала поездки. Многие учреждения, оформляющие дорожные чеки, предлагают тип чека, который даёт возможность двум лицам пользоваться одними и теми же средствами. Первым таким учреждением был Амэрикэн Экспрэс. Выпускающие дорожные чеки организации получают выгоду от флоута (float), зарабатывая проценты на средствах с того момента, когда чеки покупаются, до момента их использования.

TRAVEL or TRANSPORT TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ или ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Travel or Transport Temperature is optimum storage temperature of a product.

TRAVERSE LENGTH = ДЛИНА ПОПЕРЕЧИНЫ (или НИТЕВОДА, или ТРАВЕРСЫ) – Traverse Length is the lateral distance between the points of reversal of the wind on a yarn package.

TRAVERSE RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЕ (или ПОПЕРЕЧИНА, или ТРАВЕРС, или МАНЁВР ЗИГЗАГ) – Traverse Ratio (TR) is the number of coils of yarn wound on per complete traverse cycle. The traverse ratio is twice the wind. The Wind is the number of coils of yarn wound on per single traverse from one end of the package to the other. See also Wind Ratio. The ratio of spindle revolutions to strokes of the traverse is known as the Wind Ratio. Traverse Ratio is one of the important parameters in determining filtering efficiency of a filter cartridge. Set of gears were designed to wind packages with different traverse rations. Polypropylene yarns of 0.4 hank and 0.6 hank were used for winding. During winding packages with different traverse ratios, the variation in coil angle ranges between 20° and 32°.

TRAY = ЛОТОК (или КОРЫТО, или ПРОТИВЕНЬ) – Trays are preformed containers made from plastic to take individual fruits that are particularly sensitive to pressure.

TRB = TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

TRB = TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

TRC = TERMINAL RECEIVING CHARGE

TREADLE = ПЕДАЛЬ (или ПОДНОЖКА, или ЖУРАВЛЬ, или ПРОСТУПНОЙ РЫЧАГ, или РАБОТАТЬ ПЕДАЛЬЮ) – Treadle:- flat bit under foot.

TREASURIES = КАЗНАЧЕЙКИ – A United States Treasury security is government debt issued by the United States Department of the Treasury through the Bureau of the Public Debt. Treasury securities are the debt financing instruments of the United States Federal government, and they are often referred to simply as Treasuries. There are four types of marketable treasury securities:- Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds, and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS). There are several types of non-marketable treasury securities including State and Local Government Series (SLGS), Government Account Series debt issued to government-managed trust funds, and savings bonds. All of the marketable Treasury securities are very liquid and are heavily traded on the secondary market. The non-marketable securities (such as savings bonds) are issued to subscribers and cannot be transferred through market sales. Debt obligations of the government. Treasuries are among the safest investments, since they are secured by the full faith and credit of the government. The interest of treasuries is exempt from state and local taxes but is subject to federal income tax. There are three types of treasuries:- Treasury Bills, with maturities of one year or less; Treasury Bonds, long-term instruments with maturities of 10 years or more; and Treasury Notes, with maturities ranging from one to 10 years. / Казначейки – ценные бумаги Казначейства (министерства финансов) США. Подлежащие продаже или передаче (negotiable) долговые обязательства Правительства США, обеспеченные всеми доходами и заимствованиями (fullfaith and credit). Эти ценные бумаги выпускаются с различными сроками исполнения. Доход от казначейских ценных бумаг не облагается местными штатовскими налогами, но облагается федеральными налогами. (1) Казначейские краткосрочные векселя (Treasury bills) – краткосрочные ценные бумаги со сроком исполнения менее года, выпускаемые со скидкой против нарицательной стоимости (face value). Аукционы по продаже 91-дневных и 182-дневных векселей (bills) проводятся еженедельно, а приносимый ими доход внимательно отслеживается финансовым рынком в качестве показателя возможных тенденций динамики процентных ставок. Процентные ставки по многим займам с плавающей процентной ставкой и ипотечные займы с плавающим процентом привязаны к этим векселям. Раз в четыре недели Казначейство проводит аукционы по продаже 52-недельных векселей. Иногда оно также выпускает краткосрочные векселя под будущие налоги (tax anticipation bills), а также Казначейские долговые обязательства. Казначейские векселя выпускаются минимальным достоинством в USD10 000, с дополнениями в USD5 000 сверх USD10 000 (за исключением векселей по вложению наличности, которые продаются минимальными пакетами на 10 миллионов Долларов). Индивидуальные инвесторы, не участвующие в аукционных торгах (competitive bid), могут приобрести векселя по средней цене выигравших конкурентных предложений. Казначейские векселя являются основным видом ценных бумаг, выпускаемых Федеральным Резервом в целях регулирования денежной массы (money supply) через операции на открытом рынке (open market operations). Смотрите также (Dutch Auction), (Repurchase Agreement). (2) Казначейские облигации (Treasury bonds) – это долгосрочные долговые обязательства со сроком исполнения более 10 лет, выпускаемые минимальным достоинством в USD1 000. (3) Долгосрочные казначейские векселя (Treasury notes) – это ценные бумаги промежуточного характера со сроком исполнения от 1 года до 10 дет. Достоинство их варьируется от USD1 000 до USD1 000 000 и более. Долгосрочные векселя продаются по наличной подписке, в обмен на неоплаченные или подлежащие оплате выпуски государственных ценных бумаг или через аукцион.

TREASURY = КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВО – (1) In the United States, mission:- maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the US Government's finances and resources effectively. The Treasury Department is the executive agency responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States. The Department is responsible for a wide range of activities such as advising the President on economic and financial issues, encouraging sustainable economic growth, and fostering improved governance in financial institutions. The Department of the Treasury operates and maintains systems that are critical to the nation's financial infrastructure, such as the production of coin and currency, the disbursement of payments to the American public, revenue collection, and the borrowing of funds necessary to run the federal government. The Department works with other federal agencies, foreign governments, and international financial institutions to encourage global economic growth, raise standards of living, and to the extent possible, predict and prevent economic and financial crises. The Treasury Department also performs a critical and far-reaching role in enhancing national security by implementing economic sanctions against foreign threats to the United States, identifying and targeting the financial support networks of national security threats, and improving the safeguards of our financial systems. The Treasury Department and the Treasury building have a rich history. From the 1789 Act of Congress (approved:- 1789-September-02) that established the department to the

construction of its first Washington building, this section will give you a valuable insight into Treasury's development and history. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. Treasury is the executive department of a government in charge of the collection, management, and expenditure of the public revenue. Government ministry or department that manages a nation's finances. In the United States, the Treasury Department's main functions are to formulate and recommend fiscal, tax, and financial policies, to serve as the government's financial agent, and to manufacture coins and currency. It includes the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service and other agencies. / Казначейство – правительственное министерство или департамент, который управляет финансами нации. В Соединённых Штатах основными функциями Казначейского Департамента являются формулировать и рекомендовать фискальную, налоговую и финансовую политики, оказывать услуги в качестве финансового агента правительства, чеканить монеты и печатать банкноты. Оно состоит из Бюро США по Гравировке и Печати (US Bureau of Engraving and Printing), Таможенной Службы (Customs Service), Службы Внутренних Доходов (Internal Revenue Service) и прочих агентств. Под Казначейством понимается государственный финансовый орган, ведающий кассовым исполнением бюджета. Казначейство также организует взимание налогов, сборов, выпускает казначейские билеты (бумажные деньги).

(2) Treasury is the department of a company that oversees the management and investment of existing and accruing funds as well as the management of financial risks. This includes all aspects of liquidity, interest rate and currency management, as well as a comprehensive capital structure management in order to minimize the cost of capital and optimize the allocation of capital. At the government level, the Treasury is the economics and finance ministry in the United Kingdom, the US Department of the Treasury the US finance ministry.

TREASURY BILL = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ (или ВЕКСЕЛЬ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА) – In the US, at the moment there are the following Treasury Bills:- 4-Week, 13-Week and 26-Week Bills. Treasury Bills (or T-Bills) mature in one year or less. Like zero-coupon bonds, they do not pay interest prior to maturity; instead they are sold at a discount of the par value to create a positive yield to maturity. Many regard Treasury Bills as the least risky investment available to US investors. Regular weekly T-Bills are commonly issued with maturity dates of 28 days (or 4 weeks, about a month), 91 days (or 13 weeks, about 3 months), 182 days (or 26 weeks, about 6 months), and 364 days (or 52 weeks, about 1 year). Treasury bills are sold by single price auctions held weekly. Offering amounts for 13-week and 26-week bills are announced each Thursday for auction, usually at 11:30 am, on the following Monday and settlement, or issuance, on Thursday. Offering amounts for 4-week bills are announced on Monday for auction the next day, Tuesday, usually at 11:30 am, and issuance on Thursday. Offering amounts for 52-week bills are announced every fourth Thursday for auction the next Tuesday, usually at 11:30 am, and issuance on Thursday. Purchase orders at TreasuryDirect must be entered before 11:00 on the Monday of the auction. The minimum purchase, effective 2008-April-07, is USD100.00. This amount formerly had been USD1 000.00. Mature T-Bills are also redeemed on each Thursday. Banks and financial institutions, especially primary dealers, are the largest purchasers of T-Bills. Like other securities, individual issues of T-Bills are identified with a unique CUSIP number. The 13-week bill issued three months after a 26-week bill is considered a re-opening of the 26-week bill and is given the same CUSIP number. The 4-week bill issued two months after that and maturing on the same day is also considered a re-opening of the 26-week bill and shares the same CUSIP (short for the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) number. For example, the 26-week bill issued on 2007-March-22, and maturing on 2007-September-20, has the same CUSIP number (912795A27) as the 13-week bill issued on 2007-June-21, and maturing on 2007-September-20, and as the 4-week bill issued on 2007-August-23 that matures on 2007-September-20. During periods when Treasury cash balances are particularly low, the Treasury may sell cash management bills (or CMBs). These are sold at a discount and by auction just like weekly Treasury Bills. They differ in that they are irregular in amount, term (often less than 21 days), and day of the week for auction, issuance, and maturity. When CMBs mature on the same day as a regular weekly bill, usually Thursday, they are said to be on-cycle. The CMB is considered another reopening of the bill and has the same CUSIP. When CMBs mature on any other day, they are off-cycle and have a different CUSIP number. Treasury bills are quoted for purchase and sale in the secondary market on an annualized discount percentage, or basis. With the advent of TreasuryDirect, individuals can now purchase T-Bills online and have funds withdrawn from and deposited directly to their personal bank account and earn higher interest rates on their savings. General calculation for the discount yield for Treasury Bills is:- Discount Yield (%) = ((Face Value – Purchase Price) / Face Value) x (360 / Days Till Maturity) x 100%. Treasury Bills are short-term government securities with maturities ranging from a few days to 52 weeks. Bills are sold at a discount from their face value. Treasury Bills, or T-Bills, are sold in terms ranging from a few days to 52 weeks. Bills are typically sold at a discount from the par amount (also called Face Value). For instance, you might pay USD990.00 for a USD1 000.00 bill. When the bill matures, you would be paid USD1 000.00. The difference between the purchase price and face value is interest. It is possible for a bill auction to result in a price equal to par, which means that Treasury will issue and redeem the securities at par value. In the United States, Treasury Bill (T-Bill) is the short-term US Treasury security having a maturity of up to one year and issued in denominations of USD10 000.00 to USD1 million. T-bills are sold at a discount:- Investors purchase a bill at a price lower than the face value, for example, the investor might buy a USD10 000.00 bill for USD9 700.00; the return is the difference between the price paid and the amount received when the bill is sold or it matures (if held to maturity, the return on the T-Bill in the example would be USD300.00). T-Bills are the type of security most frequently used in Federal Reserve open market operations. Treasury Bills:- short-term securities or promissory notes which are issued by government in return for funding from the money market. In the United Kingdom every week the Bank of England invites tenders for sterling Treasury Bills from the financial institutions operating in the market. Euro-denominated bills are issued by tender each month. Treasury Bills are an important form of shortterm borrowing for the government, generally being issued for periods of 3 or 6 months. Short-term obligation of a national government maturing in less than one year from the date of issue. Treasury Bills bear no interest and are sold at a discount. Treasury Bills:- Short-term zero coupon US government obligations, generally issued with various maturities of up to one year, and maturities typically run 13, 26 and 52 weeks. Trading in the secondary market, the price of Treasury Bills (T-Bills) rises when interest rates fall and vice versa. A short-term government debt instrument with an original maturity of one year or less. Treasure bills are sold at a discount from par with the interest earned being the difference between the face value received at maturity and the price paid. Treasury Bills:- they are sold at something less than their value at maturity, the difference thereby being the yield. For example, a one-year US Treasury Bill worth USD10 000.00 at maturity may sell at USD9 600.00. The USD400.00 difference would be the yield, which is 4.17% (400/USD9 600.00). A good barometer of interest rates. Treasury Bill is a Government bill. Usually issued with a term of 91 or 182 days. / Краткосрочный государственный долговой инструмент с первоначальным погашением в один год или менее. Казначейские векселя продаются с дисконтом к лицевой стоимости с процентом, заработанным на разнице между лицевой стоимостью, полученной при погашении, и уплаченной ценой. Они продаются по цене немного дешевле их номинала при окончании срока действия, и эта разница составляет их доходность. Например, одногодичный Вексель Казначейства США стоит USD10 000.00 по истечении срока действия может продаваться по USD9 600.00. Разница USD400.00 и есть такая доходность, которая может быть выражена также и как 4.17% (400/USD9 600.00). Хороший показатель процентных ставок.

TREASURY BOND = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА) – In the US, at the moment there are the following Treasury Bonds:- 30-Year Bonds. Treasury Bonds pay a fixed rate of interest every six months until they mature. They are

issued in a term of 30 years. Treasury Bonds pay interest every six months and mature in 30 years. In the United States, the Treasury Bond is a long-term security having a maturity of 10 years or longer issued in denominations of USD1 000.00 or more. A 30-year bond is sometimes referred to as a Long Bond. Bonds pay interest semiannually, and the principal is payable at maturity. A long-term debt security issued by the US Government. Maturities are usually between 20 and 30 years, typically running 20 and 30 years. The 10-year Treasury Note is the benchmark security for US debt. Trading in the secondary market, the price of the Treasury Bonds rises when interest rates fall and declines when interest rates rise. Long-term (more than ten years) obligations of the US government that pay interest semiannually until they mature, at which time the principal and the final interest payment is paid to the investor. Government debt security with a coupon and original maturity of more than 10 years. Interest is paid semiannually. Treasury Bonds (T-Bonds, or the long bond) have the longest maturity, from twenty years to thirty years. They have a coupon payment every six months like T-Notes, and are commonly issued with maturity of thirty years. The secondary market is highly liquid, so the yield on the most recent T-Bond offering was commonly used as a proxy for long-term interest rates in general. This role has largely been taken over by the 10-year note, as the size and frequency of long-term bond issues declined significantly in the 1990s and early 2000s. The US Federal Government suspended issuing the well-known 30-year Treasury bonds (often called Long-Bonds) for a four and a half year period starting 2001-October-31 and concluding February 2006. As the US Government used its budget surpluses to pay down the Federal debt in the late 1990s, the 10-year Treasury note began to replace the 30-year Treasury bond as the general, most-followed metric of the US bond market. However, because of demand from pension funds and large, long-term institutional investors, along with a need to diversify the Treasury's liabilities – and also because the flatter yield curve meant that the opportunity cost of selling long-dated debt had dropped – the 30-year Treasury bond was re-introduced in February 2006 and is now issued quarterly. This brought the US in line with Japan and European governments issuing longer-dated maturities amid growing global demand from pension funds. / Государственная долговая ценная бумага с купоном и первоначальным погашением не менее, чем через 10 лет. Проценты выплачиваются раз в полгода.

TREASURY DISCOUNT PAPER = ДИСКОНТНАЯ БУМАГА КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА – Treasury Discount Papers are discount notes, i.e. without interest coupon, issued by the German federal government with terms of up to two years. Interest is paid upon repayment and is calculated from the difference between the face value (repayment amount) and the lower purchase price. Treasury discount paper is targeted mainly at institutional investors, although anyone is entitled to purchase these securities. They are issued as one-off issues in the auction procedure and have minimum denominations of 1 million Euros. Treasury discount paper is not exchange traded.

TREASURY INFLATION–PROTECTED SECURITIES = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, ЗАЩИЩЁННЫЕ ОТ ИНФЛЯЦИИ – The US government's inflation-fighting securities are called Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS). Since their introduction in 1997, the US Treasury inflation bond market has grown to more than USD400 billion. TIPS base their inflation component on the monthly Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U), which measures the changing prices of goods and services. For new issues, the real rate over the CPI is set at periodic auctions held by the government. In an inflationary environment, demand will almost certainly drive up TIPS prices, which then usually causes interest rates paid by new issues to drop. Both of these factors will tend to boost the value of current portfolios and make it more expensive for investors to jump in. Treasury Inflation-Protected Security (TIPS) is a security which is identical to a Treasury bond except that principal and coupon payments are adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS, provide protection against inflation. The principal of a TIPS increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. When a TIPS matures, you are paid the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS pay interest twice a year, at a fixed rate. The rate is applied to the adjusted principal; so, like the principal, interest payments rise with inflation and fall with deflation. Note:- one maturity of TIPS, the 30-year TIPS, isn't offered in Legacy Treasury Direct. TIPS are marketable securities whose principal is adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index. TIPS pay interest every six months and are issued with maturities of 5, 10, and 30 years. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (or TIPS) are the inflation-indexed bonds issued by the US Treasury. The principal is adjusted to the Consumer Price Index, the commonly used measure of inflation. The coupon rate is constant, but generates a different amount of interest when multiplied by the inflation-adjusted principal, thus protecting the holder against inflation. TIPS are currently offered in 5-year, 10-year and 30-year maturities. In the United States, at the moment there are the following TIPS:- 5-Year, 10-Year and 30-Year TIPS. / Казначейские Ценные Бумаги, Защищённые От Инфляции (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; сокращённо – или ТИПС (TIPS)) – ценные бумаги, идентичные Казначейским облигациям, за исключением того, что платежи по принципалу и купону переоцениваются с тем, чтобы устранить эффекты инфляции.

TREASURY INVESTMENT GROWTH RECEIPT = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКАЯ РАСПИСКА О РОСТЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ – Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (TIGRs) are stripped Treasury securities offered at a significant discount to face value and backed by the US government. TIGRs were introduced by Merrill Lynch and were originally issued between 1982 and 1986. TIGR bonds were discontinued when the US government began issuing public STRIPS in 1986. TIGRs are one of a small class of bonds known as 'Feline' Securities, due to their catlike acronyms. Created before the more popular Treasury STRIPS, this form of investment vehicle is progressively deteriorating. TIGRs are generally traded on secondary markets to individuals wishing to ensure future cash flows or profit from interest rate volatility. Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (TIGRs, pronounced Tigers), introduced by Merrill Lynch, are stripped treasury securities offered at a significant discount to face value and backed by the US Government. Treasury Investors Growth Receipt (TIGER or TIGR) is a form of zero coupon security. TIGERs are US Government backed bonds that have been stripped of their coupons. Both the Corpus (principal) of the bonds and the individual coupons are sold separately at a deep discount from their face values. Investors receive face value for the TIGERs when the bonds mature, but do not receive periodic interest payments. Treasury Investors Growth Receipts (TIGERs) are the US government-backed bonds without coupons, meaning that the bondholders do not receive the periodic interest payments. The principal of the bond and the individual coupons are sold separately. Treasury Investment Growth Receipt is a Treasury security whose coupons have been stripped by Merrill Lynch. TIGRs therefore pay no interest. They are sold at a significant discount from par and mature at par. TIGRs fluctuate in price, sometimes dramatically, because changes in interest rates have made them more or less desirable. TIGRs can be invested IRAs and other pension accounts; they are also exempt from state and local taxes. They were originally issued between 1982 and 1986, becoming more-or-less obsolete when the US Treasury began issuing its own stripped bonds. They still exist, but are fairly uncommon investments. See also STRIPS, and Zero-Coupon Bonds. / , известных как Ценные Бумаги Филайн (Feline Securities). Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch). Казначейская Расписка о Росте Инвесторов (ТИГРы; Treasury Investors Growth Receipt (TIGER)):- разновидность ценных бумаг с нулевыми купонами на основе Казначейских ценных бумаг, Казначейские расписки инвестиционного роста. Казначейская Расписка о Росте Инвесторов (ТИГР; Treasury Investors Growth Receipt (TIGER)):- Казначейский инвестиционный сертификат на прирост капитала – вид бесупонной ценной бумаги (zero-coupon security), впервые введённый брокерской фирмой Мёрл Лынч, Пирс, Фэна Энд Смис (Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith). ТИГРы – это обеспеченные правительством США ценные бумаги, от которых были отделены купоны (coupons). Основная часть облигаций (corpus) и купоны продаются отдельно со значительной скидкой против их нарицательной цены. Инвесторы получают за ТИГРов их нарицательную стоимость (face value) по наступлении срока погашения облигаций, но не получают периодических процентных выплат. В соответствии с правилами

Службы Внутренних Доходов (налогового управления) США владельцы ценных бумаг ТИГРы должны выплачивать подоходный налог на условные проценты, которые они получили бы, если бы эти облигации были облигациями с полным купоном (full coupon bond). Для того чтобы избежать уплаты налогов, не получая дохода, с которого они взимаются, большинство инвесторов хранят ТИГРов на индивидуальных пенсионных счетах (IRA), или счетах Кио (Keogh accounts) или на счетах иных сберегательных планов, позволяющих отсрочить уплату налогов (tax deferred plans).

TREASURY NOTE = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЙ БИЛЕТ (или БИЛЕТ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА, или КАЗНАЧЕЙСКАЯ НОТА, или НОТА КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА, или КАЗНАЧЕЙСКАЯ АССИГНАЦИЯ) – Treasury Notes are short and medium-term bonds issued by the German federal government, the federal states and/or special assets of the federal government. Treasury discount paper is sold at a discount on the face value. Fixed-income bonds are also referred to as Public Notes. Treasury Notes, sometimes called T-Notes, earn a fixed rate of interest every six months until maturity. Notes are issued in terms of 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years. Treasury Notes (or T-Notes) mature in one to ten years. They have a coupon payment every six months, and are commonly issued with maturities dates between 1 to 10 years, with denominations of USD1 000.00. T-Notes and T-Bonds are quoted on the secondary market at percentage of par in thirty-seconds of a point. Thus, for example, a quote of 95:07 on a note indicates that it is trading at a discount:- USD952.19 (i.e. 95 + 7/32%) for a USD1 000.00 bond. Several different notations may be used for bond price quotes. The example of 95 and 7/32 points may be written as 95:07, or 95-07, or 95'07, or decimalized as 95.21875. Other notation includes a +, which indicates 1/64 points and a third digit may be specified to represent 1/256 points. Examples include 95:07+ which equates to (95 + 7/32 + 1/64) and 95:073 which equates to (95 + 7/32 + 3/256). Notation such as 95:073+ is unusual and not typically used. The 10-year Treasury note has become the security most frequently quoted when discussing the performance of the US Government bond market and is used to convey the market's take on longer-term macroeconomic expectations. Treasury Notes are government securities that are issued with maturities of 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years and pay interest every six months. In the United States, the Treasury Note is an intermediate-term security having a maturity of one to 10 years and issued in denominations of USD1 000.00 or more. Notes pay interest semiannually, and the principal is payable at maturity. Same as Treasury Bonds except that Treasury Notes are medium-term and not callable. Intermediate-term, interest-bearing obligation of a national government maturing in one to five years from the date of issue. Same as Treasury Bond except that treasury notes are medium-term (more than one year but not more than ten years). Medium-term debt security issued by the US Government. Maturities are usually between 2 and 10 years, typically running 2, 5, and 10 years. The yield of the 10-year Treasury Note is commonly used as the benchmark interest rate. Trading in the secondary market, the price of the Treasury Notes rises when interest rates fall and declines when interest rates rise. Government debt security with a coupon and original maturity of one to 10 years. In the United States, at the moment there are the following Treasury Notes:- 2-Year, 3-Year, 5-Year, 7-Year and 10-Year Notes. / Государственная долговая ценная бумага с купоном и первоначальным погашением от одного года до 10 лет.

TREASURY SECURITIES = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА) – In the United States, the Treasury Securities are the interest-bearing obligations of the US government issued by the Treasury as a means of borrowing money to meet government expenditures not covered by tax revenues. Marketable Treasury securities fall into three categories:- bills, bonds, and notes. Marketable Treasury obligations are currently issued in book-entry form only; that is, the purchaser receives a statement, rather than an engraved certificate. Obligations of the US government issued by the US Department of the Treasury as a means of borrowing money to meet government expenditures not covered by tax revenues. All marketable Treasury securities have a minimum purchase amount of USD1 000.00 and are issued in USD1 000.00 increments. There are three types of marketable Treasury securities:- bills, notes, and bonds. The Treasury Department also issues several types of nonmarketable securities, including savings bonds.

TREASURY SHARES = АКЦИИ У КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА (или СОБСТВЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ, или ВЫКУПЛЕННЫЕ СОБСТВЕННЫЕ АКЦИИ) – Treasury Shares are the shares of a corporation, issued and later re-acquired by the corporation, held as an asset of the corporation. Treasury Shares:- stock that has been bought back by the issuing corporation and is available for retirement or resale; it is issued but not outstanding; it cannot vote and pays no dividends. Treasury Shares are shares held by the company that issued them. A company acquires treasury shares by buying them in the market. In the United Kingdom (UK), Treasury shares can be cancelled, sold, or used in employee share (or share option) schemes. Companies are required to disclose their holding of treasury shares and any sales, cancellations or transfers. The commonest use of treasury share among UK listed companies seems to be to hold shares for employee share schemes. Treasury shares do not receive dividends or rights and they cannot be used to vote at or attend company meetings. They are shown on the balance sheet, but they are deducted from share capital. Treasury shares are disregarded in calculating undiluted earnings per share (EPS). / Акции корпорации, выпущенные и чуть позже выкупленные самой корпорацией, и удерживаемые в качестве актива данной корпорации. Счёт 'Собственные Акции (Доли)' предназначен для обобщения информации о наличии и движении собственных акций, выкупленных акционерным обществом у акционеров для их последующей перепродажи или аннулирования. Иные хозяйственные общества и товарищества используют этот счёт для учёта доли участника, приобретённой самим обществом или товариществом для передачи другим участникам или третьим лицам. При выкупе акционерным или иным обществом (товариществом) у акционера (участника) принадлежащих ему акций (доли) в бухгалтерском учёте на сумму фактических затрат делается запись по дебету счёта 'Собственные Акции (Доли)' и кредиту счетов учёта денежных средств. Аннулирование выкупленных акционерным обществом собственных акций проводится по кредиту счёта 'Собственные Акции (Доли)' и дебету счёта 'Уставный Капитал' после выполнения этим обществом всех предусмотренных процедур. Возникающая при этом на счёте 'Собственные Акции (Доли)' разница между фактическими затратами на выкуп акций (долей) и номинальной стоимостью их относится на счёт 'Прочие Доходы и Расходы'.

TREASURY STOCK = ДОЛЯ У КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА (или СРЕДСТВА КАЗНЫ, или СОБСТВЕННЫЕ ДОЛИ, или СОБСТВЕННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ, или КАЗЁННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Treasury Stock is a stock issued by a company but later reacquired. It may be held in the company's treasury indefinitely, reissued to the public, or retired. Treasury stock receives no dividend and has no vote while held by the company. Treasury Stock represents the company's common or preferred stock currently owned by the company it self, as a result of stock repurchase in the past. The amount of treasury stock is subtracted from stockholders' equity. The amount of treasury stock is determined by either cost method or par value method. Treasury Stock is a company's own stock that has been reacquired after having been issued and fully paid. In order for stock to be classified as treasury stock, it must remain uncanceled in the corporate treasury. Thus, treasury stock is considered to be issued but not outstanding. Treasury Stock is an equity purchased by the company for the purpose of reissuing or retiring in the future. Reasons for buying treasury stock:- (i) facilitate stock option programs; (ii) defend against takeover bids; (iii) utilize a cash surplus; (iv) increase the market value of the outstanding common stock; and (v) provide a substitute for dividends (tax free). / Собственные Выкупленные Акции В Портфеле Корпорации (Treasury Stock):- акции какой-либо корпорации, выкупленные ею самой, которые могут быть погашены (retirement) или перепроданы. Эти акции считаются выпущенными, но они не находятся на руках акционеров. Они не могут участвовать в голосовании, и по ним не выплачиваются (и не накапливаются) дивиденды. Они не включаются в соотношения, определяющие стоимость

обыкновенных акций. Среди причин, по которым в портфеле корпорации могут появиться собственные акции:- (i) намерение предложить альтернативы – вместо выплаты облагаемых налогом дивидендов, поскольку уменьшение числа находящихся на руках акционеров акций увеличивает стоимость одной акции и часто – её рыночную цену; (ii) гарантия исполнения опционов на акции и варрантов, а также конвертации конвертируемых ценных бумаг; (iii) использование как средства борьбы с тендерным предложением (tender offer) потенциального покупателя компании; (iv) возможность изменить соотношение задолженностей к собственному капиталу (debt-to-equity ratio) путём выпуска облигаций с целью финансирования обратного выкупа акций; (v) результат стабилизации (stabilization) рыночных цен в период распространения нового выпуска (new issue). Называются также Выкупленными Ценными Бумагами (Reacquired Stock) или Собственными Акциями (Treasury Shares). Смотрите также (Issued And Outstanding), и (Unissued Stock).

TREASURY STRIPS = КАЗНАЧЕЙСКИЕ XX – Treasury STRIPS is an acronym for 'Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities'. Treasury STRIPS are fixed-income securities sold at a significant discount to face value and offer no interest payments because they mature at par. Backed by the US government, STRIPS, which were first introduced in 1985, offer minimal risk and some tax benefits in certain states, replacing TIGRs and CATS as the dominant zero-coupon US security. Although you receive no tangible income, you typically still have to pay federal income tax on the bond's accretion for the year. See also CATS, STRIPS, and TIGRs.

TREASURY TAX AND LOAN RATE OF INTEREST = ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА В ОТНОШЕНИИ НАЛОГОВ И ЗАЙМОВ – The Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) program encompasses two separate components – a depositary component through which the Treasury collects Federal tax deposits and payments from business taxpayers for employee withholding and other types of taxes, and an investment component through which the Treasury invests short-term operating balances not needed for immediate cash outlays. Through the TT&L depositary component, which comprises nearly 10 500 commercial financial institutions and Federal Reserve Banks (FRBs), the Treasury collected almost USD1.4 trillion in Fiscal Year 1998, representing approximately 80 percent of the total Federal annual receipts, from approximately 5 million business taxpayers. More than 1 500 of the TT&L depositaries borrow excess short-term Treasury operating funds by participating in the investment component of the TT&L program. Through agreements executed under this Part, participating depositaries borrow Treasury funds in the form of a note secured with collateral pledged to Treasury and pay interest to the Treasury on these balances. In Fiscal Year 1998, the Treasury earned USD1.2 billion in interest income through the TT&L investment component. The interest rate that the Treasury charges on a TT&L depositary's note balance is the Federal funds rate (computed on a weighted average effective basis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY)) less 25 basis points (25 hundredths of one percentage point). The Federal funds rate is the interest rate at which financial institutions exchange balances in their accounts at the Federal Reserve with each other on an overnight, unsecured basis. The current formula was put into place in 1978. At that time, the overnight repurchase agreement market was not mature and a published rate was not available. Thus, the TT&L rate of interest was set as an approximation of an overnight repurchase agreement rate. When the current formula was put into place in 1978, it was generally believed that the Federal funds rate averaged 25 basis points above the volume-weighted average interest rate from overnight repurchase agreements secured by Treasury securities and select Agency securities executed by the FRBNY for its monetary operations. An overnight repurchase agreement is the economic equivalent of an overnight loan collateralized by securities. Treasury is proposing to change the TT&L rate of interest to an explicit overnight repurchase agreement rate. This change will allow Treasury to receive the actual interest rate, rather than a proxy rate, on an economically similar transaction. Specifically, Treasury is proposing that FRBNY, as fiscal agent for the US Treasury, compile and publish a volume-weighted average overnight repurchase agreement rate. We propose that the FRBNY compile this rate from data it would obtain from its domestic open market counter parties ('the primary dealers') regarding the volumeweighted average overnight rate the primary dealers paid to finance general collateral securities. The Treasury requests comments on this proposed methodology. Replacing the formula or proxy rate with an explicit overnight repurchase agreement rate will provide depositaries with an easily understandable rate which will be publicly available. Historically, these two rates generally have moved broadly in tandem. From the inception of the investment program in 1978 through May 1999 the Federal funds rate averaged approximately 29 basis points (29 hundredths of one percentage point) over the overnight repurchase agreement rate. Since 1990, however, the average difference between the two rates has been only approximately 2 basis points (2 hundredths of one percentage point). It is important that the TT&L rate of interest be readily available to the public. The Treasury proposes to request that the Federal Reserve publish an overnight repurchase agreement rate on a basis similar to that used to publish the Federal funds rate. Thus, financial institutions that elect to maintain a TT&L note balance will have a readily accessible indicator on which to estimate the cost of funds. Treasury proposes to change the definition of the 'Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) rate of interest' from the Federal funds rate less 25 basis points to a volume-weighted average overnight repurchase agreement rate. Treasury also proposes to add a definition of 'Overnight Repurchase Agreement Rate'. This new term is used in the redefined 'Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) Rate Of Interest'. As a result of this new definition, this section will be renumbered. In the United States, a Treasury tax and loan (TT&L) rate of interest means the overnight repurchase agreement rate. See also Overnight Repurchase Agreement Rate. Under the Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) program, tax payments by individuals and businesses go into accounts at depository institutions, rather than directly to the Treasury's accounts at the Federal Reserve. TT&L accounts help to stabilize the supply of reserves in the banking system, increasing the stability of financial markets and simplifying the implementation of monetary polic. Over 80 percent of the TT&L institutions are collectors that transfer funds to the Treasury's accounts at the Federal reserve the same day, or after, they receive them. The remainder are 'note option' depositories, which hold the tax funds longer. Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) accounts consist of federal tax payments made directly by business firms, and other federal payments that are deposited in TT&L accounts indirectly. The TT&L program aids in maintaining the stability of financial markets by reducing uncertainty about the supply of reserves in the banking system and simplifying the Fed's implementation of monetary policy. This is accomplished by having tax payments deposited into TT&L accounts at depository institutions, rather than in the Treasury's accounts at the Federal Reserve, thereby allowing the tax payments to remain in the banking system. In the absence of TT&L accounts, tax payments would generate abrupt changes in depository reserves. / Смотрите также Ставка По Однодневным Соглашениям Об Откупе или Ставка Прямого Рипо На День (Overnight Repurchase Agreement Rate).

TREASURY YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО КАЗНАЧЕЙКАМ – Treasury Yield is the interest rate that the US Treasury pays to borrow money.

TREATED SEED = ПРОТРАВЛЕННОЕ СЕМЯ (или ОБРАБОТАННОЕ СЕМЯ) – Treated Seed is grain that has been coated with an agricultural chemical for agronomic purposes. These include protection of the germinating seed from insects and pathogens, and increasing the availability of nutrients to the seed when planted. Seed treatment dressings may contain one or more insecticides or fungicides, and seed inoculants usually contain either a fungus or bacteria. Both types of seed dressings contain a dye to render the treated seed visually conspicuous. The color of the dye varies depending upon the type of treatment and the type of grain. The current Canadian color standards for pesticide seed treatments are:- cereals- pink or red, canola – baby blue or green. Seed treated with an

inoculant may have a green stain. The coatings or stains may appear greasy or powdery and surface area distribution ranges from tiny flecks to complete coverage. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

TREATED WHEAT = ОБРАБОТАННАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Treated Wheat is a Wheat that has been scoured, limed, washed, sulfured, or treated in such a manner that the true quality is not reflected by either the numerical grades or the US Sample grade designation alone. / Пшеница, которая подверглась шелушению (scoured), известкованию (limed), промывке водой (washed), окуриванию или обработке серой (sulfured), или. В случае Обработанной Пшеницы в официальных сертификатах указывается подвергалась ли Пшеница шелушению, известкованию, промывке водой, обработке серой или была обработана другим способом.

TREATIES OF ROME = РИМСКИЕ ТРАКТАТЫ – Treaties of Rome:- (i) The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and (ii) the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The Treaties entered into force on 1958-January-01. The two new Communities were added to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which had been established in 1952 for a period of 50 years. / Юрэтм (Euratom).

TREATING = ОБРАБОТКА – Treating:- refining processes whereby intermediate products obtained by distillation and conversion are refined by physical or chemical means to remove substances that impair their color, odor, performance, or stability.

TREATMENT = ОБРАБОТКА – Treatment is the official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization. The act of eliminating possible cotton pest infestation(s) by means of cleaning, spraying or fumigation to eliminate the infestation. Treatment is a general term denoting different effects which are to be compared or the effects or factors that are to be measured. (e.g., variety, fertilizer rates) or procedures (e.g., method of nitrogen application). / Под Обработкой понимается официально утверждённая процедура по уничтожению, инактивации или удалению вредителей, или по приданию вредителям бесплодия или по лишению их жизнеспособности.

TREATMENT CHARGES AND REFINING CHARGES = РАСХОДЫ ПО ОБРАБОТКЕ И РАСХОДЫ ПО РАФИНИРОВАНИЮ (или РАСХОДЫ НА ОБРАБОТКУ И РАСХОДЫ НА РАФИНИРОВАНИЕ) – The fee paid by a miner to the smelter/refiner which upgrades the mine's concentrate output. Abbreviated to TC/RCs on second reference. Smelting/refining contracts also typically include escalators, which adjust the charges up or down in line with fluctuations in the market price of the metal in question. In mining industry, Treatment Charges And Refining Charges (TC/RC) being terms used to set the smelting and refining cost. / выработка (output). Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). В горной (горнодобывающей) промышленности, расходы по обработке и расходы по рафинированию (PO/PP), существующие термины, используемые для составления стоимости плавки и рафинирования. Вознаграждение, уплачиваемое добывающим предприятием плавильному/обогатительному заводу за повышение концентрации металла в руде, добытой этим предприятием. При последующих упоминаниях в тексте допускается сокращение PO/PP. Контракты на плавку/рафинирование, обычно также, включают пересчётные коэффициенты, которые переоценивают повышение или снижение расходов в зависимости от колебаний рыночной цены на соответствующий металл.

TREATMENT THRESHOLD = ПОРОГ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ – Treatment Threshold is the level of pest population at which a pesticide or other control measure is needed to prevent eventual economic injury to the crop. / Уровень популяции вредителей, при котором становится необходимым воздействие пестицидами или другие методы сдерживания для предотвращения возможного вреда соответствующей сельскохозяйственной культуре.

TREATY = ТРАКТАТ – (1) In the European Union a term Treaty refers to the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty). The original Treaty was signed in Rome on 1957-March-25 (therefore often referred to as the Treaty of Rome) and entered into force on 1958-January-01. It established the European Economic Community (EEC), which is now the European Community (EC). The Treaty on European Union (EU Treaty), which is often referred to as the Maastricht Treaty, amended the EEC Treaty with a view to establishing the European Community (EC). A term Treaty refers to the Treaty establishing the European Community. The Treaty was signed in Rome on 25 March 1957 and entered into force on 01 January 1958. It established the European Economic Community (EEC), which is now the European Community (EC), and is often referred to as the 'Treaty of Rome'. The Treaty on European Union (which is often referred to as the 'Maastricht Treaty') was signed on 07 February 1992 and entered into force on 01 November 1993. The Treaty on European Union amended the Treaty establishing the European Community and established the European Union. The 'Treaty of Amsterdam', which was signed in Amsterdam on 02 October 1997 and entered into force on 01 May 1999, amended both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union. Equally, the 'Treaty of Nice', which concluded the 2000 Intergovernmental Conference and was signed on 26 February 2001 and entered into force on 01 February 2003, amended both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union.

(2) Treaty is a general reinsurance agreement which is obligatory between the ceding company and the reinsurer containing the contractual terms applying to the reinsurance of some class or classes of business, in contrast to a reinsurance agreement covering an individual risk. A reinsurance contract under which the reassured agrees to offer and the reinsurer agrees to accept all risks of certain size within a defined class. / Контракт перестрахования или договор перестрахования, в соответствии с которым .

TREATY OF AMSTERDAM = АМСТЕРДАМСКИЙ ТРАКТАТ – The Treaty of Amsterdam was approved by the European Council held in Amsterdam on 16–17 June 1997 and signed on 02 October 1997 by the Foreign Ministers of the fifteen member countries of the European Union. On 01 May 1999, it came into force having been ratified by all the member States, following their own constitutional rules. As a legal document, the Treaty of Amsterdam has as main objective to modify certain regulations of the Treaty of the European Union, the constituent treaties of the European Communities (Paris and Rome) and of some acts related to them. It does not substitute the previous treaties, but rather it is added. The Treaty of Amsterdam attracted widespread criticism. These are some of the main critical remarks:- (i) It did not solve one of the greatest pending problems of the Union:- the adaptation of the institutions to a increasingly wider Community. Some institutions were thought for an inferior number of member States and are not efficient for the Europe of the Fifteen, not to mention for the future Union that will arise from the future accession of Central and Eastern Europe countries. (ii) For the more pro-Europe point of view, the Treaty was not a step courageous enough towards political Union. Community competences in spheres as common foreign and security policy (CFSP) or police and judicial cooperation were not enhanced. (iii) No advance was done to work out the so known democratic deficit of the Union. The negotiations that precede the Treaty continued being based on give and take between governments and States, with neither public participation, nor transparent and sufficient information. The European Parliament, the sole community elected institution, role has not been sufficiently boosted. The text of the treaty went on being quite complicated – it consists of three parts, one annex and thirteen protocols – and is not easily intelligible neither to citizens, nor, even, to legal, economic and political agents that should act according to its regulations. In spite of all those insufficiencies, the Treaty of Amsterdam meant an advancement in the road towards the European Union. Let's have a glance at four main aspects of the Treaty. Freedom, security and justice:- the Treaty states unequivocally that the Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, principles which are common to the member States. In 1998, the European Council held in Cologne, decided to begin drafting a Charter of Fundamental Rights. The treaty

considered that the fundamental rights applicable at Union level should be strengthened in a Charter in order to raise awareness of them among citizens. The Charter was to be based on the Community Treaties, international conventions such as the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and the 1989 European Social Charter, constitutional traditions common to the member States and various European Parliament declarations. The Article 6 of the treaty affirms:- '1. The Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, principles which are common to the Member States. 2. The Union shall respect fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 04 November 1950 and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law (...)'. (Treaty of Amsterdam, 1997). Regarding to social rights, the great change is the signing of the new British government, presided over by Tony Blair, of the Social Charter annexed to the Treaty of Maastricht. This Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, commonly known as the Social Charter, was included in the Treaty of Amsterdam. It is a political instrument that contains moral obligations to guarantee the respect of certain social rights. They are related to labor market, vocational training, equal opportunities and the working environment. It was adopted that the Council, after complying with different conditions, might determine the existence of a serious and persistent breach of principles included in Article 6 by a member State. In that case, the Council, by a qualified majority, might agree to suspend certain of the rights derived from the Amsterdam Treaty to that member State, including the voting rights of the representative of that government in the Council. The sanctions adopted by the EU against Austria in February 2000 because of the access of Jörg Haider's far right party to Vienna government, shows a general attitude of defence of fundamental rights and of prevention against political views that attempt against these rights. Under the Treaty of Amsterdam a new Article 13 has been written into the EC Treaty to reinforce the guarantee of non-discrimination laid down in the Treaties and extend it to the other cases cited above. The Union committed to establish a common area of freedom, security and justice. All affairs related to free movement of persons; controls on external borders; asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; and judicial cooperation in civil matters were 'communitised' by the Treaty of Amsterdam, that is to say, they were brought under the legal framework of the first pillar. To this effect, the Schengen Agreement and Convention were included in the Treaty. United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark voluntarily stayed out and, therefore, kept the right of exercising controls on people in their frontiers. Denmark joined Schengen in 1996. As the free movement of persons makes necessary to create information systems in an European scale, the guarantees of protection of personal data were reinforced as well. On 28 July 2000, four important EU countries, Spain, Italy, Germany and France, agreed to eliminate the obligation of obtaining a residence permission to the rest of UE citizens. Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters (fight against racism and xenophobia, terrorism, drugs traffic, fraud, and international organised crime and money-laundering) continued included in the third pillar and, accordingly, are matters of intergovernmental cooperation. The objectives of making easier the judicial collaboration, facilitating the extradition procedures among member States and fomenting police collaboration, were settled on. In this way, a gradual program of development of the Europol (European Police Office) activities was agreed. The Union and the citizen:- as well as developing the concept of Citizenship of the Union, the Treaty included different measures trying to set the common citizen in the centre of the Union concerns:- (i) Measures to foster the EU intervention to fight against unemployment; to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment; and to improve consumer protection. (ii) European citizens have the right to access all documents of EU institutions and to communicate with them using in whatever official language of the Union (Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, English, Irish Gaelic, Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Greek). Common foreign policy:- the dramatic break-up of Yugoslavia and the coming back of the war to our continent evidenced how badly was needed an Union able to act and prevent, and not only to react after events come up. The former Yugoslavia crisis made again evident the weakness of the European States when reacting by their own in the presence of an international crisis. A major problem of the EU common foreign and security policy from its start with the Treaty of Maastricht (signed on 07 February 1992) has been the conspicuous imbalance between its ambitious objectives and the meagre means the Union counts on to accomplish them. The main change introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam is the establishment of a new post, labelled by the journalists as Mr. CFSP. Javier Solana, former Spanish cabinet minister and secretary general of NATO, was appointed in October 1999, Secretary General of the Council of the European Union and High representative for the Common foreign and security policy. This same year was elected Secretary General of Western European Union (WEU). The Treaty also provides the Union with a common security policy that covers all matters relating to its security, including the gradual formulation of a common defence policy. The main role of Mr. Solana is personifying the still weak and new common European foreign and security policy. The CFSP should elaborate a progressive framing of a common defence policy, which might lead to common defence. The reform of the EU institutions:- taking into account the future enlargement and in the perspective of a necessary overhaul of the EU institutions, the treaty of Amsterdam introduced some reforms in the functions and competences of the main institutions. The competences of the European Parliament were enhanced, as well as the functions of the Court of Auditors, Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions. Some reforms were also established in the functioning of the Commission and the Council of the European Union. After the Amsterdam Treaty came into force, the concept of closer cooperation was introduced in the Treaty of the European Union. The aim of such cooperation is to enable a limited number of Member States that are willing and able to advance further, to deepen European integration within the single institutional framework of the Union. This closer cooperation will prevent the most eurosceptics countries from setting a slow pace to the integration process. Journalists have used different ways to convey the idea of an Europe 'à la carte', 'Multi-speed' Europe, or an 'Variable-geometry' Europe. General awareness of the insufficiency of the agreed institutional reforms caused that the very treaty had a clause calling an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to overhaul the Union institutions before a new enlargement took place. Treaty of Amsterdam, which was signed in Amsterdam on 1997-October-02 and entered into force on 1999-May-01, and the Treaty of Nice, which was signed on 2001-February-26 and entered into force on 2003-February-01, amended both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Тони Блэр (Tony Blair). Ёрг Хайдэр (Jörg Haider). Хавьэр Солана (Javier Solana). а ля кярт (à la carte).

TREATY OF LISBON = ЛИССАБОНСКИЙ ТРАКТАТ – Treaty of Lisbon was signed on 2007-December-13, but will only enter into force once it has been ratified by all Member States. It amends both the Treaty establishing the European Community and the Treaty on European Union. These two Treaties will continue to be the basis on which the EU functions. The Treaty of Lisbon simplifies the structure of the EU, which currently consists of three 'pillars':- the Community, the common foreign and security policy, and justice and home affairs. In the new Treaty, the pillars cease to exist and the Community is replaced by the Union, which will have legal personality. The Treaty establishing the European Community is renamed the Treaty on the Functioning of the Union. / которая в настоящее время зиждется на трёх столпах:- .

TREATY OF VERSAILLES = ВЕРСАЛЬСКИЙ ТРАКТАТ – Treaty of Versailles is a peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and Associated Powers and by Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, France, on June 28, 1919; it took force on January 10, 1920. When the German government asked US President Woodrow Wilson to arrange a general armistice in October 1918, it declared that it accepted the Fourteen Points he had formulated as the basis for a just peace. However, the Allies demanded 'compensation by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression

of Germany by land, by sea and from the air'. Further, the nine points covering new territorial consignments were complicated by the secret treaties that England, France, and Italy had made with Greece, Romania, and each other during the last years of the war. The treaty was drafted during the Paris Peace Conference in the spring of 1919, which was dominated by the national leaders known as the 'Big Four', David Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, Woodrow Wilson of the United States, and Vittorio Orlando of Italy. The first three in particular made the important decisions. None of the defeated nations had any say in shaping the treaty, and even the associated Allied powers played only a minor role. The German delegation was presented with a fait accompli; it was shocked at the severity of the terms and protested the contradictions between the assurances made when the armistice was negotiated and the actual treaty. Accepting the 'war guilt' clause and the reparation terms were especially odious to them. The population and territory of Germany was reduced by about 10 percent by the treaty. On the west Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France, and the Saarland was placed under the supervision of the League of Nations until 1935. In the north three small areas were given to Belgium; and, after a plebiscite in Schleswig, northern Schleswig was returned to Denmark. In the east, Poland was resurrected, given most of formerly German West Prussia and Poznán (Posen), given a 'corridor' to the Baltic Sea (which separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany), and given part of Upper Silesia after a plebiscite. Danzig (Gdansk) was declared a free city. All Germany's overseas colonies in China, in the Pacific, and in Africa were taken over by Britain, France, Japan, and other Allied nations (see Mandate). The 'War Guilt Clause' of the treaty deemed Germany the aggressor in the war and consequently made Germany responsible for making reparations to the Allied nations in payment for the losses and damage they had sustained in the war. It was impossible to compute the exact sum to be paid as reparations for the damage caused by the Germans, especially in France and Belgium, at the time the treaty was being drafted, but a commission that assessed the losses incurred by the civilian population set an amount of USD33 000 000 000 in 1921. Although economists at the time declared that such a huge sum could never be collected without upsetting international finances, the Allies insisted that Germany be made to pay, and the treaty permitted them to take punitive actions if Germany fell behind in its payments. The Big Four, especially Clemenceau, wanted to make sure that Germany would never again pose a military threat to the rest of Europe, and the treaty contained a number of stipulations to guarantee this aim. The German army was restricted to 100 000 men; the general staff was eliminated; the manufacture of armoured cars, tanks, submarines, airplanes, and poison gas was forbidden; and only a small number of specified factories could make weapons or munitions. All of Germany west of the Rhine and up to 30 miles (50 km) east of it was to be a demilitarized zone. The forced disarmament of Germany, it was hoped, would be accompanied by voluntary disarmament in other nations. The treaty included the Covenant of the League of Nations, in which members guaranteed each other's independence and territorial integrity. Economic sanctions would be applied against any member who resorted to war. The league was to supervise mandated territories, the occupied Saar Basin, and Danzig and to formulate plans for reducing armaments. The treaty also established the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organisation. The Treaty of Versailles was bitterly criticized by the Germans, who complained that it had been 'dictated' to them, that it violated the spirit of the Fourteen Points, and that it demanded intolerable sacrifices that would wreck their economy. In the years after it was ratified the Treaty of Versailles was revised and altered, mostly in Germany's favor. Numerous concessions were made to Germany before the rise of Adolf Hitler, and by 1938 only the territorial settlement articles remained. Many historians claim that the combination of a harsh treaty and subsequent lax enforcement of its provisions paved the way for the upsurge of German militarism in the 1930s. The huge German reparations and the war guilt clause fostered deep resentment of the settlement in Germany, and when Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland in 1936 (a violation of the treaty), the Allies did nothing to stop him, thus encouraging future German aggression. / Президент США Томэс Вудроу Вилсэн (Thomas Woodrow Wilson; 1856–1924). Большая Четвёрка ('Big Four'), Дэйвид Лойд Дьжодьж (David Lloyd George; 1863–1945) от Британии, Жорж Бажама Клемосу (Georges Benjamin Clémenceau; 1841–1929) от Франции, Томэс Вудроу Вилсэн (Thomas Woodrow Wilson; 1856–1924) от Соединённых Штатов Америки, и Витторио Имануэле Орландо (Vittorio Emanuele Orlando; 1860–1952) от Италии. Адольф Хитля (Adolf Hitler; 1889–1945). Версальский Трактат или Версальский Мирный Договор 1919, договор, официально завершивший Первую Мировую Войну 1914–18, подписан 28 Июня 1919 в Версале (Франция) Соединёнными Штатами Америки (США), Британской Империей, Францией, Италией и Японией, а также Бельгией, Боливией, Бразилией, Кубой, Экуадором, Грецией, Гватемалой, Гаити, Хиджазом, Гондурасом, Либерией, Никарагуа, Панамой, Перу, Польшей, Португалией, Румынией, Сербо-Хорвато-Словенским государством, Сиамом, Чехословакией и Уругваем, с одной стороны, и капитулировавшей Германией – с другой. Условия договора были выработаны (после длительных секретных совещаний) на Парижской Мирной Конференции 1919–20. Договор вступил в силу 10 Января 1920, после ратификации его Германией и четырьмя главными союзными державами – Великобританией, Францией, Италией и Японией. Из подписавших Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 государств США, Хиджаз и Экуадор отказались его ратифицировать. Сенат США отказался ратифицировать Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 из-за нежелания США связывать себя участием в Лиге Наций (где преобладало влияние Великобритании и Франции), устав которой был составной частью Версальского Мирного Договора 1919. Взамен Версальского Мирного Договора 1919 США заключили с Германией в Августе 1921 особый договор, почти идентичный Версальскому Мирному Договору 1919, но не содержавший статей о Лиге Наций. Российский революционер, организатор и лидер так называемой Октябрьской Революции 1917, крупнейший теоретик Марксизма Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924) указывал, что Версальский Договор – '... договор хищников и разбойников', '... неслыханный, грабительский мир, который десятки миллионов людей, и в том цивилизованных, ставит в положение рабов' (Полн. Собр. Соч., 5 Изд., Т. 41, С. 352, 353). Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 имел целью закрепление передела капиталистического мира в пользу держав-победительниц. По Версальскому Мирному Договору 1919 Германия возвращала Франции Эльзас-Лотарингию (в границах 1870); Бельгии – округа Мальмеди и Эйпен, а также так называемую нейтральную и Прусскую части Морене; Польше – Познань, части Поморья и другие территории Западной Пруссии; город Данциг (Гданьск) и его округ был объявлен 'вольным городом'; город Мемель (Клайпеда) передан в ведение держав-победительниц (в Феврале 1923 присоединён к Литве). Вопрос о государственной принадлежности Шлезвига, Южной части Восточной Пруссии и Верхней Силезии должен был быть решён плебисцитом (в результате часть Шлезвига перешла в 1920 к Дании, часть Верхней Силезии в 1921 – к Польше, Южная часть Восточной Пруссии осталась у Германии); к Чехословакии отошёл небольшой участок Силезской территории. Исконные Польские земли – на правом берегу Одера, Нижняя Силезия, большая часть Верхней Силезии и другие – остались у Германии. Саар переходил на 15 лет под управление Лиги Наций, а по истечении 15 лет судьба Саара должна была решиться путём плебисцита. Угольные шахты Саара были переданы в собственность Франции. По Версальскому Мирному Договору 1919 Германия признавала и обязывалась строго соблюдать независимость Австрии, а также признавала полную независимость Польши и Чехословакии. Вся Германская часть левобережья Рейна и полоса правого берега шириной в 50 километров (км) подлежали демилитаризации. Германия лишалась всех своих колоний, которые позднее были поделены между главными державами-победительницами на основе системы мандатов Лиги Наций. Передел Германских колоний был осуществлён следующим образом. В Африке Танганьика стала подмандатной территорией Великобритании, район Руанда-Урунди – подмандатной территорией Бельгии, 'Треугольник Кионга' (Юго-Восточная Африка) был передан Португалии (названные территории ранее составляли Германскую Восточную Африку), Великобритания и Франция разделили Того и Камерун; ЮАС получил мандат на Юго-Западную Африку. На Тихом Океане в качестве подмандатных территорий к Японии отошли принадлежавшие Германии острова севернее экватора, к

Австралийскому Союзу – Германская Новая Гвинея, к Новой Зеландии – острова Самоа. Германия по Версальскому Мирному Договору 1919 отказывалась от всех концессий и привилегий в Китае, от прав консульской юрисдикции и от всякой собственности в Сиаме, от всех договоров и соглашений с Либерией, признавала протекторат Франции над Марокко и Великобритании над Египтом. Права Германии в отношении Цзяочжоу и всей Шаньдунской Провинции Китая отходили к Японии (вследствие этого Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 не был подписан Китаем). По договору вооружённые силы Германии должны были быть ограничены 100 000-й сухопутной армией; обязательная военная служба отменялась, основная часть сохранившегося военно-морского флота подлежала передаче победителям. Германия обязывалась возместить в форме репараций убытки, понесённые правительствами и отдельными гражданами стран Антанты в результате военных действий (определение размеров репараций возлагалось на особую Репарационную Комиссию). Согласно Статье 116, Германия признавала '... независимость всех территорий, входивших в состав бывшей Российской Империи к 1-му Августа 1914 года', а также отмену Брестского Мира 1918 и всех других договоров, заключённых ею с Советским Правительством. Статья 117 Версальского Мирного Договора 1919, раскрывавшая планы его авторов, рассчитанные на разгром Советской власти и расчленение территории бывшей Российской Империи, обязывала Германию признать все договоры и соглашения союзных и объединившихся держав с государствами, которые '... образовались или образуются на всей или на части территорий бывшей Российской Империи'. Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 – важнейший в числе договоров, составивших основу Версальско-Вашингтонской системы, направленной не только против побеждённых государств, но и против Советского государства, революционного движения в капиталистических государствах и национально-освободительного движения в колониальных и зависимых странах. Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 сохранил в Германии господство реакционных империалистических сил и поставил Немецких трудящихся под двойной гнёт своих и иностранных империалистов. Недовольство Немецкого населения Версальским Мирным Договором 1919 было использовано Гитлеровцами в целях создания массовой базы для своей партии. Размер и условия репарационных платежей неоднократно пересматривались; Германским монополиям империалистическими кругами США и некоторых других стран были предоставлены огромные займы (смотрите План Дауэса, 1924; План Юнга, 1929). В 1931 Германии был предоставлен мораторий, после чего выплата репарационных платежей была прекращена. Правящие круги Западных держав рассматривали Германию как ударную силу для борьбы с Советским государством. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) был противником Версальского Мирного Договора 1919, неизменно разоблачал его империалистический грабительский характер, но в то же время решительно боролся против проводившейся Гитлеровцами под видом борьбы с Версальским Мирным Договором 1919 политики развязывания 2-й Мировой Войны. Готовясь к войне за установление мирового господства, Гитлеровская Германия ввела в Марте 1935 всеобщую воинскую повинность, односторонним актом нарушив военные статьи Версальского Мирного Договора 1919. Правительства стран-победительниц попустительствовали нарушению Германией Версальского Мирного Договора 1919. В Июне 1935 было заключено морское соглашение между Германией и Великобританией, явившееся уже двусторонним нарушением Версальского Мирного Договора 1919. Захват Германией Австрии (в 1938), Чехословакии (в 1938–39), Клайпеды (в 1939) и её нападение на Польшу (01 Сентября 1939) означали фактически окончательную ликвидацию Версальского Мирного Договора 1919 фашистской Германией, ставшей на путь империалистической агрессии и войны.

TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION = ТРАКТАТ О ЕВРОПЕЙСКОМ СОЮЗЕ – The Treaty On European Union:- in June 1988 the European Council confirmed the objective of the progressive realisation of economic and monetary union and instructed a committee chaired by Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, to propose 'concrete stages' leading to EMU. The committee was composed of the governors of the Community national central banks; Alexandre Lamfalussy, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS); Niels Thygesen, Professor of Economics, Copenhagen; Miguel Boyer, President of the Banco Exterior de España; and Frans Andriessen, Member of the European Commission. The resulting 'Delors Report' of 17 April 1989 (Committee for the study of economic and monetary union (1989), Report on economic and monetary union in the European Community, 1989) recommended that economic and monetary union be achieved in three 'discrete but evolutionary steps'. Stage One was to focus on completing the internal market, reducing disparities between Member States' economic policies, removing all obstacles to financial integration and intensifying monetary cooperation. Stage Two would serve as a period of transition to the final stage, setting up the basic organs and organisational structure of EMU and strengthening economic convergence. In Stage Three exchange rates would be locked irrevocably and the various Community institutions and bodies would be assigned their full monetary and economic responsibilities. Although Stage One was established within the existing institutional framework of the Community, changes to the institutional structure were needed for Stages Two and Three. It was necessary therefore to revise the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. To this end, an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) on EMU was convened, which opened in November 1990 in parallel with the IGC on European Political Union. At the European Council's invitation, the EMU IGC was prepared by the Council of Ministers, the European Commission, the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors, all within their respective fields of competence. The outcome of the IGC negotiations was the Treaty on European Union (the EU Treaty, commonly known as the 'Maastricht Treaty'), which was signed in Maastricht on 07 February 1992. The EU Treaty established the European Union and amended the founding treaties of the European Communities. The amendments to the EEC Treaty added, among others, a new chapter on economic and monetary policy. This new chapter laid down the foundations of EMU and set out a method and timetable for its realisation. Reflecting the Community's increasing powers and scope, the EEC was renamed the European Community. The Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank (Statute of the ESCB) and the Statute of the European Monetary Institute (EMI Statute) were attached as Protocols to the EC Treaty. Denmark and the United Kingdom were given a special status that did not oblige them to participate in Stage Three of EMU. The EU Treaty had been scheduled to enter into force on 01 January 1993. However, owing to delays in the ratification process in Denmark and Germany, it did not actually come into force until 01 November 1993. The Treaty on European Union (TEU or Maastricht Treaty) with the Statute of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and of the European Central Bank (ECB), signed on 1992-February-07. By this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties establish among themselves a European Union, hereinafter called 'the Union'. This Treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen. The Union shall be founded on the European Communities, supplemented by the policies and forms of cooperation established by this Treaty. Its task shall be to organize, in a manner demonstrating consistency and solidarity, relations between the Member States and between their peoples. Treaty on European Union (which is often referred to as the Maastricht Treaty) was signed at Maastricht on 1992-February-07 and entered into force on 1993-November-01.The Treaty on European Union amended the Treaty establishing the European Community and established the European Union. His Majesty The King of the Belgians, Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark, The President of The Federal Republic of Germany, The President of The Hellenic Republic, His Majesty The King of Spain, The President of the French Republic, The President of Ireland, The President of The Italian Republic, His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Her Majesty The Queen of The Netherlands, The President of The Portuguese Republic, Her Majesty The Queen of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Resolved to mark a new stage in the process of European integration undertaken with the establishment of the European Communities. Recalling the historic importance of the ending of the division of the European continent and the need to create firm bases for the construction of the future Europe. Confirming their

attachment to the principles of liberty, democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the rule of law. Desiring to deepen the solidarity between their peoples while respecting their history, their culture and their traditions. Desiring to enhance further the democratic and efficient functioning of the institutions so as to enable them better to carry out, within a single institutional framework, the tasks entrusted to them. Resolved to achieve the strengthening and the convergence of their economies and to establish an economic and monetary union including, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, a single and stable currency. Determined to promote economic and social progress for their peoples, within the context of the accomplishment of the internal market and of reinforced cohesion and environmental protection, and to implement policies ensuring that advances in economic integration are accompanied by parallel progress in other fields. Resolved to establish a citizenship common to nationals of their countries. Resolved to implement a common foreign and security policy including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence, thereby reinforcing the European identity and its independence in order to promote peace, security and progress in Europe and in the world. Reaffirming their objective to facilitate the free movement of persons, while ensuring the safety and security of their peoples, by including provisions on justice and home affairs in this Treaty. Resolved to continue the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. In view of further steps to be taken in order to advance European integration. Have Decided to establish a European Union. / Александрэ Лёмфалюси (Alexandre Lamfalussy). , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . 07 Февраля 1992 – в Маастрихт, Нидерланды был подписан Трактат о Европейском Союзе, и таким образом был основан Европейский Союз.

TREE = ДЕРЕВО – Tree is a plant with a single distinct trunk between the ground and first branch. / Под Деревом понимается Многолетнее Растение с одревеснevшим главным стеблем (стволом), сохраняющимся в течение всей его жизни и ветвями, образующими крону. Высотой от 2 до 100 метров, изредка больше. Отдельные Виды, например, Остистая Сосна живут до 3 000–5 000 лет. Деревья принадлежат главным образом к Хвойным (из Голосеменных (Gymnosperm)) и Двудольным (из Покрытосеменных (Angiosperm)) Растениям. К ним относятся многие плодовые культуры. Деревья (выделяют деревья первой, второй и третьей величины), к которым относятся большинство древесных Растений от 5 до 35 метров и образующие основные ярусы древостоев.

TREE BARK = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ КОРА – Tree Bark is a term describing the rippled or wavy effect sometimes seen when a bonded fabric is stretched in the horizontal (widthwise) direction. This defect is caused by bias tensions present when two distorted or skewed fabrics are bonded.

TRENCH = ШИНЕЛЬ – Trench:- trench coat.

TRENCH COAT = ШИНЕЛЬ (или ОКОПНЫЙ КИТЕЛЬ) – Trench Coat is a waterproof overcoat with a removable lining; a double-breasted raincoat with deep pockets, wide belt, and straps on the shoulders.

TREND = ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ – In technical analysis, Trend is defined as a directional move over a period of time. There are three types – up, down and sideways. See also Resistance, and Support. The general tendency of a market to move in a certain direction. General pattern or long-term tendency. A trend involves long-term economic phenomena that can be observed and measured independently of occasional short-term fluctuations. The general direction of a moving market, as shown by acceding to descending peaks and bottoms of price movements. A term Trend refers to the direction of prices. Rising peaks and troughs constitute an uptrend; falling peaks and troughs constitute a downtrend. A trading range is characterized by horizontal peaks and troughs. Trends are generally classified into:- (i) Intermediate Trend (one to six months), (ii) Major Trend (longer than a year), and (iii) Minor Trend (less than a month). The general direction, either upward or downward, in which prices have been moving. A succession of higher highs and higher lows, or lower lows and lower highs, over time that can be readily identified on a chart. The general tendency of a market go move in a certain direction over a period of time. The Trend is your friend. A trend at its most basic consists of a situation in which prices move more in one direction than another. Many technical measures attempt to discern when a price is moving in a trend, punctuated by minor corrections, and when it is simply trendless. Trend is a general direction of a stock or market when it is in either an upward or a declining move over a period of time. / краткосрочные флуктуации (колебания). Общая Тенденция рынка к движению в каком-то определённом направлении в течение какого-то периода времени. В том случае, когда каждый относительный максимум выше предыдущего максимума, а каждый относительный минимум – выше предыдущего минимума, наблюдается тенденция к росту или тенденция на повышение или восходящая тенденция (Uptrend). И она будет продолжать считаться таковой, пока не будет пробит предыдущий относительный минимум. Нарушение этого условия служит предупреждением о том, что тенденция, возможно, закончилась. Аналогичным образом, тенденция к падению или нисходящая тенденция может быть определена как последовательность более низких минимумов и более низких максимумов и рассматривается таковой, пока не пробит предыдущий относительный максимум. Тенденция – твоя подруга (таков смысл поговорки в переводе с Английского языка). Тенденция в самом общем понимании представляет собой тенденцию движения цен в определённом направлении. Многие методы технического анализа направлены на выявление наличия, определяемого при минимальных корректировках, или отсутствия тенденции в динамике цен. Под Тенденцией, от позднелатинского слова Tendentia, означающее Направленность, понимается направление развития какого-либо идеи, мысли, явления и тому подобного. Тенденция:- в общем значении:- любое общее движение. Например:- ‘Существует тенденция к подъёму (спаду, сохранению существующего уровня) при продаже акций XYZ’ или ‘Существует тенденция к увеличению использования компьютеров во время совершения сделок на Вол Стрит’. Ценные бумаги:- долгосрочные изменения цен или объёмов торгов в направлении повышения, понижения или вверх и вниз, характерные для определённых рынков, товарно-сырьевой продукции или ценных бумаг. Также может относиться к процентным ставкам и доходам.

TREND BIAS = ПРЕОБЛАДАНИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ (или ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЕ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ) – Trend Bias is the tendency of technical setups to resolve in favor of the trend. The stronger the trend, the stronger the Trend Bias. This is a new term, and an enhancement of an old concept:- The trend is your friend. One of the problems we face as technicians is that technical situations don’t always turn out the way ‘the book’ says they should. While the term certainly applies to standard chart formations, such as head and shoulders, double top, support and resistance, etc, we most often encounter it with simple overbought and oversold conditions detected by oscillators. For example, during a bull market, technical indicators can become quite overbought, but prices, instead of correcting as we normally expect, often keep moving higher or simply consolidate. There are certainly many examples of this during the rally from the March 2003 market lows, and during that period, technicians who had become proficient in picking overbought tops during the 2000–03 Bear Market were suddenly getting their heads handed to them as their favorite indicators began to betray them time after time. Yes, there were some corrections, but they were small, resulting in a series of higher lows. During the same period, oversold conditions proved to be quite reliable bottom identifiers, although I should emphasize that oversold conditions tend to be fairly reliable regardless of Trend Bias. Nevertheless, during down trends reactions from oversold conditions will usually precipitate

some kind of bounce, and deeply oversold conditions always occur near a tradable bottom. Conversely, extreme overbought conditions are very often the sign of a rally initiation, not a top. / осадок (precipitate).

TREND CHANNEL = КАНАЛ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ (или КОРИДОР ТЕНДЕНЦИИ) – Trend Channel – a parallel probable price range centered about the most likely price line. Historically, this term has been used to denote the area between the base trendline and the reaction trendline defined by price moves against the prevailing trend. Trend Channel:- a channel is defined as the price path drawn by two parallel trend lines. The lines serve as an upward, downward or straight corridor for the price. The area between two parallel trendlines, the upper trendline connecting most of the important price peaks or closes and the lower trendline connecting the important lows or closes. Ascending Trend Channel – a channel formed using two parallel, upward trendlines as the borders. The upper trendline connects chart highs, the lower trendline connects the chart lows. A channel is defined as the area between two parallel trendlines and is often taken as a measure of a trading range. In charting, a price channel contains prices throughout a trend. There are three basic ways to draw channels: parallel, rounded and channels that connect lows (bear trend) or highs (bull trend). / Коридор или диапазон тенденции находится внутри двух ограничительных линий проходящих по относительным минимумам и максимумам.

TREND FOLLOWING = СЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – Trend Following is a method of trading in which an investor attempts to capture moves as long as the asset continues to move in that same direction. / Метод торговли, предусматривающий попытку ухватить движение цены актива и удерживать занятую при этом позицию до тех пор, пока движение цен в этом направлении будет продолжаться.

TREND LINES = ЛИНИИ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – Trendline is a line constructed by connecting a series of descending peaks or ascending troughs. The more times a trendline has been touched increases the significance of a break in the trendline. A trendline can act as either a support line or a resistance line. In charting, a line drawn across the bottom or top of a price chart indicating the direction or trend of price movement. If up, the trendline is called Bullish; if down, it is called Bearish. Trend Lines are constructed by connecting a line across the highs of a stock to form a line that extends into the future called Resistance. They are also drawn by connecting the lows of a stock and extended into the future called Support. The longer the time period of the line and the more times price actually touches the line, the stronger the line is deemed to be. A line drawn from pivot points tops or bottoms as an aid in identifying a trend as well as locating support or resistance for a break in the trend. In technical analysis, a Trend Line is a straight line that connects two or more price points, extending it into the future to act as a support or resistance. Trend lines are important in that they identify and confirm trends. See also Resistance, and Support. Lines drawn on a price chart linking subsequent lows in a downtrend and subsequent highs in a uptrend. Straight lines drawn on a chart below reaction lows (in an uptrend) or above rally peaks (in a downtrend) that determine the steepness of the current trend. The breaking of a trendline usually signals a trend reversal. / Линии на графике цен, соединяющие ряды последовательных минимальных значений в понижательный тренд, и ряды последовательных максимальных значений – в повышательный тренд. В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Тенденции к росту или к падению на графиках часто выделяют прямыми линиями. Линия тенденции к росту соединяет последовательность относительных минимумов, когда каждый последующий относительный минимум выше предыдущего. Линия тенденции к падению соединяет последовательность относительных максимумов, когда каждый последующий относительный максимум ниже предыдущего. Линия Тенденции:- график, используемый техническими аналитиками для отслеживания имевшего место в прошлом направления динамики ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевых фьючерсов для прогноза будущих колебаний цен. Линия тенденции формируется путём соединения высших или низших котировок, до которых поднялись или упали ценные бумаги в рамках данного периода. Угол результирующей линии отражает, куда – вверх или вниз – направлена основная тенденция котировок ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевой продукции. Если котировки вырастают выше направленной вниз линии тенденции или падают ниже направленной вверх линии тенденции, то технические аналитики говорят, что может появиться новое направление. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis), (trading pattern).

TREND MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – The Trend Model is an uncomplicated moving-average crossover system that is designed to catch medium- and long-term trend changes relatively early in the move. We use a 20-, 50-, and 200-EMA (exponential moving average) to execute this model, however, another combination of moving averages could be used to design a model more suited to your own preferences. Primary medium-term signals are generated by 20/50-EMA crossovers. A buy signal is generated when the 20-EMA crosses up through the slower 50-EMA. When the 20-EMA crosses down through the 50-EMA, a sell signal is generated. Long-term buy/sell signals are generated by 50/200-EMA crossovers. A long position may be opened each time a 20/50-EMA crossover buy signal is generated; however, the long-term 50/200-EMA crossover status must be consulted before opening short positions on a 20/50-EMA crossover sell signal. Short positions should only be taken when the long-term 50/200-EMA is on a sell signal at the time a 20/50-EMA sell signal is generated. Otherwise, move to cash (neutral). This is a conservative approach to playing the short side of the market. It is designed to avoid the frequent whipsaws that will occur during bull market corrections, and it limits exposure on the short side to down legs in bear markets. This model should not be used to manage a portfolio with 100% of the portfolio invested in a single position. Indeed, no timing model should be used in that manner. Always use good money management techniques. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

TREWS = КЛЕТЧАТЫЕ ШТАНЫ (или ТЧРЮЗ) – Trews:- (chiefly British) pant, especially tight-fitting trousers usually of tartan; close-cut tartan shorts worn under the kilt in Highland dress. / клетчатые штаны Шотландских горцев.

THE TREYNOR RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ТРЭЙНОРА (или ТРЭЙНОРСКОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ) – The Treynor Ratio:- another popular measure of risk-adjusted performance is the Treynor ratio. Unlike the Sharpe ratio, this ratio uses beta as the measure of risk in the denominator rather than standard deviation. The Treynor ratio may be interpreted as the risk premium that the investment earns per unit of beta. The Treynor ratio depends on the unit of time used to express returns. Generally, the beta of an asset, the denominator of the ratio, would be expected to be quite similar, regardless of the unit of time used to express returns. However, ignoring compounding, the quarterly returns would be expected to be one-quarter the magnitude of annual returns, and monthly expected returns to be one-twelfth the magnitude of annual returns. Thus the numerator is proportional to the time unit, and the denominator is roughly independent of the time unit, meaning that the ratio is proportional to the unit of time. The Treynor ratio is easily intuitively interpreted as excess return earned by bearing systematic risk. Unlike the Sharpe ratio, the Treynor ratio should not be used on a stand-alone basis. Beta is a measure of only one type of risk, systematic risk. Therefore, selecting a stand-alone investment on the basis of the Treynor ratio might tend to maximize excess return per unit of systematic risk but not maximize excess return per unit of total risk unless each investment were well-diversified. Beta does serve as an appropriate measure of the marginal risk of adding an investment to a well-diversified portfolio. Therefore, the Treynor ratio is designed to compare well-diversified investments and to compare investments that are to be added to a well-diversified portfolio. But the Treynor ratio should not be used to compare poorly diversified investments on a stand-alone basis. It is less frequently applied in alternative investments, because beta is not an appropriate risk measure for many alternative investment strategies. The Treynor Ratio is a measure of risk-adjusted performance for

investments; risk premium that the investment earns per unit of beta. Formula:- TR = [E(R_p) − R_f] / p, where:- TR is the Treynor ratio for portfolio p; E(R_p) is the expected return, or mean return, for portfolio p; R_f is the riskless rate; and p is the beta of the returns of portfolio p. Example:- a portfolio that earns 10% per year and has a beta with respect to the market portfolio of 1.5 when the risk-free rate is 3%. The Treynor ratio is (10% – 3%) / 1.5 or 0.046 7 (4.67%). / соотношение Шарпа (Sharpe ratio).

TRIACETATE FIBER = ТРИАЦЕТАТНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Triacetate Fiber is a manufactured fiber produced from cellulose triacetate in the forms of filament yarn, staple, and tow. Cellulose triacetate fiber differs from acetate fiber in that during its manufacture the cellulose is completely acetylated whereas acetate, which is diacetate, is only partially acetylated. The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) notes that a fiber may be called Triacetate when not less than 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated. Fabrics of triacetate have higher heat resistance than acetate fabrics and can be safely ironed at higher temperatures. Triacetate fabrics that have been properly heat-set (usually after dyeing) have improved ease-of-care characteristics because of a change in the crystalline structure of the fiber. See also Acetate Fiber. Triacetate is cellulose acetate fiber in which at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated. Alphabetic code – CTA; and relevant commercial allowance – 7.00. Triacetate is a manufactured fiber, which like acetate, is made by modifying cellulose. However, even more acetate groups have been added to create this fiber. Triacetate is less absorbent and less sensitive to high temperatures than acetate. It can be hand or machine washed and tumble dried, with relatively good wrinkle recovery. Examples of chemical formulae:- cellulose triacetate $–(–C_6H_7O_2–(OX)_3–)_n–$; where X = H or CH_3CO and the degree of esterification is between 2.76 and 3. Triacetate is a thermoplastic fiber classified under the generic name of acetate, although it is a modification of acetate. Triacetate fabrics resist shrinkage, wrinkles, and fading. They do not dissolve in acetone, can be washed at higher temperatures than those made of acetate, and can be ironed with the heat set for linen. See also Acetate. Triacetate is a man-made fiber produced from cellulose triacetate in the forms of filament yarn, staple and tow. Cellulose triacetate fiber differs from acetate fiber in that during its manufacture the cellulose is completely acetylated where as regular acetate, which is diacetate, is only partially acetylated. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate). Триацетатное Волокно – один из видов ацетатного волокна. Триацетатное волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна. Смотрите также Ацетатное Волокно (Acetate Fiber). Триацетатные Волокна получают аналогично ацетатным. Для прядильного раствора триацетат целлюлозы растворяют в смеси метиленхлорида и спирта. Формуют волокна сухим или мокрым способом. Прочность триацетатных волокон в сухом состоянии 13–16 кгс/мм^2, в мокром – уменьшается на 30–40%. Это волокно отличается высокой упругостью, благодаря чему изделия из него не требуют глажения, а также сохраняют плиссе и гофре даже после стирки. Волокна термостойки, выдерживают нагревание до 150–160 °С. Триацетатные волокна окрашиваются лучше, чем ацетатные, устойчивы к действию света, не разрушаются микроорганизмами. Недостатками этого волокна являются малая гигроскопичность (3.5–4.5%), высокая электризуемость, низкая устойчивость к действию щёлочей, ацетона и других органических растворителей. Триацетатное Волокно – один из видов ацетатных волокон. Смотрите также Ацетатные Волокна.

TRIACETIN = ТРИАЦЕТИН – Triacetin is a glycerol triacetate. A type of plasticizer for acetate fibers. It is widely used to add firmness to cigarette filter rods.

TRIAL = ОПЫТ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ) – Trial is an experiment to determine or test the quality or performance of a specific variety, system, or crop rotation and its usefulness in increasing farmers' production. / Под Опытом понимается основанное на практике чувственно-эмпирическое познание объективной действительности; единство знаний и умений, навыков. Опыт выступает и как процесс практического воздействия человека на внешний мир, и как результат этого воздействия в виде знаний и умений. Под Испытанием понимается понятие теории вероятностей. Испытание может иметь один (и только один) из n исходов. Каждый исход испытания рассматривается как случайное событие, имеющее определённую вероятность.

TRIAL BALANCE = ПРОБНЫЙ БАЛАНС (или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ БАЛАНС) – Trial Balance:- in accounting, test that the books of account are accurate, by extracting a balance and checking that the debits equal the credits. This may take place monthly, but must be carried out at least annually, during an audit. In accounting, list of accounts with balances in the ledger to verify the equality of the debit and credit sides of the ledger. A trial balance does not verify the correctness of accounts. / главная книга (ledger).

TRIANGLE = ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК – In visual analysis, sideways price patterns in which prices fluctuate with converging trendlines. The three types of triangles are:- (i) the Ascending Triangles, (ii) the Descending Triangles, and (iii) the Symmetrical Triangles. A chScott pattern of a number of bars with generally higher lows and lowers highs, i.e. a period of market contraction. As the market reaches the point of the triangle, a breakout and multiday trending move often occurs. Triangles are some of the most well-known chart patterns used in technical analysis. The three types of triangles, which vary in construct and implication, are the symmetrical triangle, ascending and descending triangle. These chart patterns are considered to last anywhere from a couple of weeks to several months. The symmetrical triangle in Figure 4 is a pattern in which two trendlines converge toward each other. This pattern is neutral in that a breakout to the upside or downside is a confirmation of a trend in that direction. In an ascending triangle, the upper trendline is flat, while the bottom trendline is upward sloping. This is generally thought of as a bullish pattern in which chartists look for an upside breakout. In a descending triangle, the lower trendline is flat and the upper trendline is descending. This is generally seen as a bearish pattern where chartists look for a downside breakout. / , то есть . В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . (а) Восходящие Треугольники (Ascending Triangles), (б) Нисходящие Треугольники (Descending Triangles), и (в) Симметричные Треугольники (Symmetrical Triangles). Треугольники относятся к Фигурам Продолжения (Continuation Patterns) и Фигурам Разворота (Reversal Patterns), и делятся на восходящие, нисходящие и симметричные треугольники. Симметричный Треугольник обычно заканчивается продолжением той тенденции, которая ему предшествовала. Традиционное понимание графиков предполагает, что несимметричные треугольники будут уступать место тенденции в направлении наклона гипотенузы. Однако направление пробоя треугольной формации является более важным, чем её тип, например, вслед за восходящим треугольником произошёл пробой вниз, и за ним последовало резкое снижение цен. Треугольник – модель, отражаемая на техническом графике. Имеет две базисные точки и вершину, формируемую путём соединения изменений котировок акций с помощью линии. В типичной модели треугольника вершина находится справа, хотя в 'перевёрнутом' треугольнике она находится слева. В типичном треугольнике существует два или более подъёма, и цена падает по мере того, как каждый последующий локальный пик опускается ниже предшествующего пика, а каждый локальный минимум – выше предшествующего локального минимума. Нисходящая линия справа от вершины треугольника часто указывает в направлении прорыва. Технические аналитики считают, что если котировки ценных бумаг нарушают треугольную модель, то обычно это означает, что котировки ценных бумаг продолжат движение в том же направлении.

TRIANGULAR FLAGS = ТРЕУГОЛЬНЫЕ ФЛАГИ – In visual analysis, chart patterns of the price movement of a commodity when the market consolidates sideways. The price patterns are used by technical analysts to try to recognize changes in a price trend. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

TRIANGULAR HULL = ТРЕУГОЛЬНАЯ ПЛЁНКА ЗЕРНА – Triangular Hull (tri) is the spikelet appears triangular because the lemma is so shaped.

TRIANGULAR MERGER = ТРОЙСТВЕННОЕ (или ТРОЙНОЕ, или ТРИАНГУЛЯРНОЕ, или ТРЕУГОЛЬНОЕ) СЛИЯНИЕ – In a Triangular Merger, the target company merges into a subsidiary of the acquiring company with the target shareholders receiving as merger consideration shares in the acquiring company. A (forward) triangular merger would theoretically be possible under the new Merger Act if in a squeeze-out merger the consideration consisted of shares in the surviving entity's parent company. However, as the super-majority requirement for shareholders' resolutions approving a squeeze-out merger is 90 per cent of all the voting rights of the transferring company, triangular mergers will be rare in practice. / Реорганизация компании в форме присоединия. Стороны реорганизации:- присоединяющее лицо и присоединённое лицо.

TRIANGULATION = ТРИАНГУЛЯЦИЯ – Triangulation is the term used to describe a chain of intra-European Community supplies of goods involving three parties. But, instead of the goods physically passing from one to the other, they are delivered directly from the first to the last party in the chain.

TRIAXIAL BRAID = ТРИАКСИАЛЬНЫЙ ШНУР – Triaxial Braid is a braided fabric structure which includes axial yarns running in the longitudinal direction. The axial yarns are entrapped within a braid intersection. The maximum number of axial yarns which may be included in the fabric is one half the number of braiding yarns. See also Biaxial Braid, and Braid.

TRIAXIAL FABRICS = ТРЁХОСНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Triaxial Fabrics are the completely isotropic fabrics made in a weaving process employing three yarns at 60° angles to each other. These fabrics have no stretch or distortion in any direction. With equal sizes and number of yarns in all three directions, the fabric approaches equal strength and stiffness in all directions.

TRIAXIAL WEAVE = ТРЁХОСНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Triaxial Weave is a type of woven fabric which is formed through the placement of three distinct yarn orientations. There are two types of triaxial weaves, those with one warp and two wefts, and a new generation of machines which uses two warps and one weft.

TRI–AXLE = ТРЁХОСНОЕ – Tri-Axle:- a third axle used for supporting additional weight. / Третья ось используется для поддержки дополнительного веса.

TRIBE = ТРИБА (или КОЛЕНО) – Tribe or Tribus is a taxonomic category between a Genus and a Subfamily. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Триба (Tribe или Tribus) или Колено, таксономическая (систематическая) категория в систематике Растений и Животных, занимающая промежуточное положение между Подсемейством и Родом. Применяется для объединения близких Родов (например, Пырей, Житняк, Пшеница, Рожь, Ячмень и другие родственные им Роды Злаков составляют Трибу Пшеничных (Tribus или Tribe:- Triticeae). Для Латинских названий Трибы в ботанике принято окончание – eae (Белоусовые (Nardeae), Рисовые (Oryzeae) и тому подобные), в зоологии – ini (Браконидовые (Braconini)). Большие Трибы иногда делят на Подтрибы (Subtribus).

TRIBOLOGY = ТРИБОЛОГИЯ – Tribology is the science and technology of interacting surfaces in relative motion, including the study of lubrication, friction and wear. Tribological wear is wear that occurs as a result of relative motion at the surface. Tribology is a science branch dealing with friction, wear and lubrication. / Под Трибологией, от Греческих слов Tribos, означающее Трение, и Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука и технология . изучение смазывания, трения и износа.

TRIBUNAL = ТРИБУНАЛ – Tribunal is a special court or group of people who are officially chosen, especially by the government, to examine (legal) problems of a particular type:- a war crimes tribunal. Tribunal is a special court chosen, esp by a government or governments, to examine a particular problem:- An international tribunal of judges was established to investigate alleged war crimes. / Под Трибуналом, от Латинского слова Tribunal, означающее Судилище, (основное значение:- возвышение, на котором в Древнем Риме восседали важнейшие должностные лица – консулы, преторы – при исполнении служебных обязанностей), понимается особый суд. (1) Во Франции – революционный чрезвычайный суд периода Великой Французской Революции. (2) В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – суды, учреждённые Декретом Совета Народных Комиссаров О Суде от 22 Ноября (05 Декабря) 1917 для борьбы с контрреволюцией и наиболее опасными преступлениями (см отрите Революционные Трибуналы), а также суды, рассматривающие дела о воинских и иных преступлениях, отнесённых законом к их ведению (смотрите Военные Трибуналы). (3) Международный судебный орган по преследованию и наказанию главных военных преступников 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 (смотрите Международный Военный Трибунал). (4) В судебных системах некоторых буржуазных стран (например, Франции, Италии) суд первой инстанции и апелляционная инстанция для дел, рассмотренных мировыми судьями.

TRICE = БРАТЬ НА ГИТОВЫ (или ПОДТЯГИВАТЬ, или ПОДНИМАТЬ) – Trice (maritime term):- to lash up.

TRICHINOSIS = ТРИХИНОЗ (или ТРИХИНЕЛЛЁЗ) – Trichinosis is a human disease caused by Triciniellae (Trichinella Spiralis). Household pets, for example may be secondary hosts. Meat inspections are statutory preventive measures. / Под Трихинеллёзом понимается инвазионная болезнь (гельминтоз из группы нематодозов) человека и животных (грызуны, жвачные, кошки, свиньи, собаки и другие), вызываемая Трихиной. Симптомы:- лихорадка, мышечные боли, отёки век, расстройства функции центральной нервной системы. Заражение при употреблении инвазированного мяса.

TRICHOME = ТРИХОМ – Trichome is a hair-like structure growing at one end from the plant's epidermis. Trichomes have numerous forms including branched or unbranched hairs, scales and glands. / имеют различные формы, включающие ветвящиеся или неветвящиеся волоски, чешуйки (scales) и железы (или железистые волоски; glands). Под Трихомами, от Греческого слова Trichōma, означающее Волосы, понимаются выросты эпидермиса у растений в виде волосков (hairs), чешуек (scales), щетинок и тому подобного.

TRICING LINE = ОТТЯЖКА (или СЛАБ–ГОРДЕНЬ, или СЛАБЛИНЬ, или ГИТОВ) – Tricing Line (maritime term) is a line used for suspending articles.

TRICK = ВАХТА – Trick (maritime term) is the period of time during which the wheelsman remains at the wheel. / Вахта рулевого.

TRICOLETTE = ТРИКОЛЕТ – Tricolette is a usually silk or rayon knitted fabric used especially for women's clothing. / .

TRICORNE = ТРЕУГОЛКА (или ТРИКОРН) – Tricorne is a cocked hat.

TRICOT = ТРИКО (или ВЯЗАНЬЕ) – Tricot is a generic term for the most common type of warp-knit fabric. It has fine wales on the face and coursewise ribs on the back. It can be made in a plain Jersey construction or in meshes, stripes, and many other designs.

Tricot is usually made of triacetate, acetate, polyester, nylon, or rayon. See also Jersey, and Knitting. Tricot is a special case of warp knitting, in which the yarn zigzags vertically, following a single column ('wale') of knitting, rather than a single row ('course'), as is customary. Tricot and its relatives are very resistant to runs, and are commonly used in lingerie. Tricot is a plain, warp-knit fabric that can be created with an array of fibers and fiber blends. It is not unusual for various types of tricot to be manufactured with the use of cotton, wool, silk, rayon or nylon, or any combination of fibers. Because the pattern for tricot fabric is a close-knit design with fibers running lengthwise while employing an interlooped yarn pattern, the texture of tricot is a little different from some other types of material. One side will feature fine ribs running in a lengthwise pattern, while the other side will feature ribs that run in a crosswise direction. The finished look of tricot is that of a sturdy, yet soft, material that can be ideal for a number of applications such as the lining for luggage or jewelry boxes. Tricot is a type of warp knitting in which spring bearded needles are normally used to make fine fabrics with usually one to three warps are used. Tricot is a term originating from the French Tricoter, meaning To Knit. It is a fabric made by a warp-knitting (tricot) machine, a machine in which parallel yarns run lengthwise and are locked into a series of loops. Warp knits have a good deal of crosswise stretch. See also Two-Bar Tricot. Tricot is a generic term for the most common type of warp-knit fabric. It has fine wales on the face and coursewise ribs on the back. It can be made in a plain Jersey construction or in many other designs. Tricot is a plain warp-knitted fabric (as of nylon, wool, rayon, silk, or cotton) with a close inelastic knit and used especially in clothing (as underwear); a twilled clothing fabric of wool with fine warp ribs or of wool and cotton with fine weft ribs. Vertical wales on surface and more or less crosswise ribs on the back. Has a thin texture, made from very fine or single yarns. Glove silk is a double bar tricot (very run-resistant). Used for underwear, sportswear, bathing suits, gloves. / Найлан^{Т3} (Nylon^{ТМ}). Под Трико понимаются:- (1) плотные шерстяные, полушерстяные, хлопчатобумажные ткани с ясно выраженным рисунком переплетения (рубчики, продольные полоски, клетки и тому подобное). Из трико шьют костюмы, платья и тому подобное. В переплетении Трико петли располагаются поочерёдно в двух соседних петельных столбиках. Трико, как и цепочка, состоит из закрытых или открытых петель или сочетания тех и других, повторяющихся по рядам. Под Трико, от Французского слова Tricot, от Tricoter (Трикотэ), означающее Вязать, понимается:- (1) плотная костюмная ткань из шерстяной, полушерстяной, хлопчатобумажной пряж с примесью химических волокон. Вырабатывается саржевым или мелкоузорчатым переплетением нитей; имеет чётко выраженный рисунок в виде рубчиков, полосок, клеток и так далее. (2) Одно из главных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений. (3) Спортивная, театральная одежда из трикотажа, плотно облегающая тело. Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricot, означающее Трико (вязаная ткань) или Вязанье, понимаются вязаные изделия или вязанье. Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricotage, от Tricoter, означающее Вязать, понимается вязаное полотно или готовое изделие, полученное из одной или многих нитей образованием петель и их взаимным переплетением на трикотажной машине. В отличие от других текстильных изделий, трикотаж обладает растяжимостью по всем направлениям из-за возможности петель изменять форму и размеры. Рыхлая петельная структура придаёт трикотажу мягкость и несминаемость. Трикотаж используется для изготовления предметов одежды, а также в производстве искусственного меха, кружев, рыболовных сетей, технических и медицинских изделий и тому подобного. Классификация:- Трикотаж подразделяют по волокнистому составу, структуре, отделке и назначению. Для его изготовления в основном используют хлопчатобумажную и шерстяные нити, химические волокна (искусственные и синтетические, в том числе текстурированные нити). Пористость и лёгкая проницаемость трикотажа для воздуха, влаги способствуют более широкому, чем в тканях, использованию в нём синтетического сырья. Изготавливается однородным (из волокон одного вида), смешанным (из нитей, полученных из смеси различных волокон) и неоднородным (из нитей различных видов). Трикотаж из пряжи, полученной из смеси хлопка и небольшого количества шерстяных отходов, называется Вигоневым Трикотажем. По структуре различают трикотаж поперечновязаный (кулирный) и основовязаный, одинарный – однофонтурный и двойной – двухфонтурный (смотрите Трикотажное Переплетение). По сравнению с одинарным двойной трикотаж более плотный и тяжёлый, не закручивается с краёв и применяется преимущественно для изготовления верхних (иногда бельевых) изделий. По способу отделки различают суровый (неотделанный), отбелённый (смотрите Отбеливание), гладкокрашеный (окрашенный в один цвет) и пёстровязаный трикотаж. Для отделки используется красильно-отделочное оборудование, приспособленное к обработке трикотажа. Помимо гладкой поверхности, трикотаж может иметь пушистый слой (ворс), который образуется расчёсыванием нитей на поверхности трикотажа с помощью игольчатых лент и шишек, закреплённых на валах ворсовальных машин. По назначению различают бельевой, верхний, чулочно-носочный, перчаточный, платочно-шарфовый и другой трикотаж. Бельевые и верхние изделия в основном шьют из трикотажного полотна, остальные изделия, как правило, получают готовыми на машине. Бельевой трикотаж обладает гигроскопичностью, мягкостью, эластичностью, имеет высокую воздухо- и паропроницаемость и тому подобное. Для его изготовления в основном используются полотна из хлопко-полиэфирной (хлопко-лавсановой) пряжи, а также так называемые Платированные Полотна, у которых лицевая сторона выработана из шёлковых нитей, а изнаночная – из хлопка. Трикотажные полотна для верхних изделий имеют, как правило, большую, чем бельевые, толщину, характеризуются формоустойчивостью, хорошими теплозащитными свойствами. Основные Характеристики И Свойства Трикотажа:- Строение трикотажа обусловливается переплетением петель и их геометрическими параметрами (длина нити в петле, модуль петли – отношение длины нити в петле к её толщине, высота петельного ряда и другое); линейной плотностью нити (масса 1 километра (км) нити в граммах (г)), толщиной и числом сложений нити, структурой поверхности (гладкая, ворсовая) и тому подобным. Качество трикотажа определяется поверхностной плотностью, числом петель на единицу длины в направлении по петельному столбику (плотность по вертикали) и по петельному ряду (плотность по горизонтали), а также механическими и физическими свойствами. Поверхностная плотность характеризует материалоёмкость и косвенно толщину трикотажа; для верхних изделий составляет 300–600 граммов на квадратный метр (г/м^2), для бельевых 115–240 г/м^2. Для оценки механических свойств трикотажа определяют растяжимость, упругость, эластичность, прочность на разрыв, истирание, распускаемость, закручиваемость с краёв и тому подобное. Растяжимость трикотажа зависит от вида переплетения и строения петель; наибольшее увеличение размеров имеет поперечновязаный трикотаж (например, для чулочных изделий до 400%), наименьшее – основовязаный. Во всех случаях удлинение трикотажа в поперечном направлении больше, чем в продольном. Малорастяжимый трикотаж не требует специальной обработки при изготовлении одежды; пошив изделий выполняют на швейных машинах цепного стежка. Уменьшение растяжимости трикотажа, предназначен для изготовления верхних изделий, достигается применением комбинированных переплетений, в которых иногда используют уточные нити. Нити могут прокладываться вдоль петельных рядов (поперечный уток) и вдоль столбиков (продольный уток). Растяжимость трикотажа при этом снижается до 5–10%. Упругость (способность мгновенно восстанавливать первоначальную форму после снятия нагрузки) и эластичность трикотажа (способность восстанавливать форму через некоторое время после снятия нагрузки) в основном зависят от вида сырья и переплетения. Наибольшей упругостью обладает трикотаж из текстурированных нитей, а также трикотаж из шерстяной пряжи, выработанный переплетением 'ластик'. Упругость и эластичность способствуют сохранению формы изделия в процессе носки, значительно повышают стойкость одежды к истиранию и многократным растяжениям. Прочность трикотажа на разрыв составляет обычно 50–70% от суммарной прочности нитей, входящих в поперечное сечение полотна. Устойчивость трикотажа к истиранию зависит от поверхности волокна, крутки нитей, вида переплетения, отделки. Наибольшей устойчивостью к истиранию обладает трикотаж из синтетических нитей, наименьшей –

шерстяной трикотаж и трикотаж с ворсовой поверхностью. Разрушение нити в петлях в результате истирания или повреждения вызывает распускание (или сбегание) петли. Интенсивность сбегания зависит от вида переплетения и гладкости нити. Основовязаный трикотаж, в котором в состав каждой петли входят две нити, практически нераспускаем; трикотаж кулирных переплетений, как правило, легко распускается. Исключение составляют ажурные, прессовые и перевитые переплетения. Закручиваемость трикотажа с краёв характерна для всех переплетений, выработанных на машинах с одной игольницей (однофонтурных). Вызывается стремлением нити, изогнутой в петлю, распрямиться. Величина закручивания зависит от упругости и линейной плотности нити, внешних условий, вида отделки. Это свойство трикотажа затрудняет швейную обработку изделий:- временно может быть устранено влажно-тепловым воздействием на каландрах или прессах. Преждевременный износ трикотажных изделий иногда возникает в результате недостаточной стабильности размеров и формы изделия в носке и стирке, свойственной петельным структурам с высоким модулем петли. Признаком формоустойчивости трикотажа служит его способность к растяжению. Переплетения, имеющие малоподвижные петли или высокую плотность, а также химически стабилизированные в вытянутом состоянии, характеризуются большой стабильностью размеров. При оценке гигиеничности трикотажа обычно определяют его физические свойства:- способность поглощать влагу из окружающей среды (гигроскопичность), воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость, электризуемость и другие. Гигроскопичность зависит от вида волокон; наилучшими свойствами обладает хлопчатобумажный трикотаж, почти не поглощают влаги изделия из синтетических волокон. Трикотаж благодаря рыхлой петельной структуре имеет воздухо-, водо- и паропроницаемость значительно выше, чем ткани. Изменяя плотность вязания или применяя нити, отличающиеся по структуре (пушистости), получают различную проницаемость трикотажа. Электризуемость трикотажа (способность накапливать электростатические заряды до размеров, ощутимых человеком) зависит от волокнистого состава трикотажа. Гидрофобные волокна (большинство синтетических волокон) создают в трикотаже высокую электризуемость; для уменьшения её применяется обработка трикотажа химическими препаратами – антистатиками. Смешанный трикотаж, в котором значительна доля гидрофильных волокон, не обладает высокой электризуемостью. Смотрите также Трикотажная Промышленность.

TRICOT BEAM = НАВОЙ ДЛЯ ТРИКО – Tricot Beam is a metal flanged beam, commonly 42 inches in width, on which yarn is wound for use as a supply for the tricot machine.

TRICOT FABRIC YIELD = ВЫХОД ТКАНИ ТРИКО – Tricot Fabric Yield is the number of square yards per pound of greige or finished tricot fabric.

TRICOTINE = ТРИКОТИН (или КОСТЮМНОЕ ТРИКО) – Tricotine is a sturdy suiting woven of tightly twisted yarns in a double twill. Has a double twill rib on the face of the cloth. Has a very clear finish. It drapes well, and tailors easily. Medium in weight. Has exceptional wearing qualities. Very much like cavalry twill, but finer. In the same family as whipcords, coverts, and gabardines. 63 twill, left to right (double). Worsted, wool, rayon, blends with synthetics. / .

TRICOT KNIT = ТРИКОТАЖ ТРИКО – Tricot Knit is a warp knit fabric in which the fabric is formed by interlooping adjacent parallel yarns. The warp beam holds thousands of yards of yarns in a parallel arrangement, and these yarns are fed into the knitting area simultaneously. Sufficient yarns to produce the final fabric width and length are on the beam. Tricot knits are frequently used in women's lingerie items such as slips, bras, panties, and nightgowns. A warp knit fabric in which the fabric is formed by interlooping adjacent parallel yarns. The warp beam holds thousands of yards of yarns in a parallel arrangement, and these yarns are fed into the knitting area simultaneously. Sufficient yarns to produce the final fabric width and length are on the beam. Tricot knits are frequently used in underwear. Tricot Knits are made almost exclusively from filament yarns because uniform diameter and high quality are essential yarn characteristics for use with the very high speed tricot knitting machines. Fabrics constructed by the tricot knitting machine are usually plain or have a simple geometric designs. The front surface of the fabric has clearly defined vertical wales, and the back surface has crosswise courses. General characteristics of tricot knits include softness, good drapability, crease resistance, non-raveling, and elasticity. The wide range of textile products made from tricot knits include lingerie, sleepwear, robes, men's shirts, blouses, dresses, waitresses' and nurses' uniforms, backing for bonded fabrics, and automobile upholstery. Tricot knits are made predominantly from nylon, acetate, and polyester fibers. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). основовязаная ткань, в которой сама ткань формируется . В переплетении Трико петли располагаются поочерёдно в двух соседних петельных столбиках. Трико, как и цепочка, состоит из закрытых или открытых петель или сочетания тех и других, повторяющихся по рядам. Под Трикотажем, от Французского слова Tricot, означающее Трико (вязаная ткань) или Вязанье, понимаются вязаные изделия или вязанье. Трикотажное Переплетение, строение петельной структуры трикотажа; определяет внешний вид трикотажа и его свойства (упругость, крепость, воздухопроницаемость и другие). Трикотажное переплетение отличаются друг от друга составом элементов петельной структуры (петля, набросок, протяжка) и их взаимным расположением. В зависимости от числа нитей, участвующих в процессе образования петельного ряда, различают поперечновязаные (кулирные) и основовязаные трикотажные переплетения. При поперечновязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд образуется последовательным изгибанием одной нити. В основовязаном трикотажном переплетении горизонтальный петельный ряд составляется системой нитей (основой), отдельные нити образуют последовательно по 1 (редко по 2) петле в каждом ряду. Трикотажные переплетения бывают одинарные и двойные. У одинарного трикотажа одна сторона состоит из лицевых петель, у двойного, который вырабатывается на трикотажных машинах с 2 игольницами, обе стороны лицевые. Из многочисленных видов трикотажных переплетений обычно выделяют простейшие (главные), производные, комбинированные и сложные переплетения. В главных трикотажных переплетениях каждый ряд состоит из самого простого сочетания только одного основного элемента – петель. В группу главных поперечновязаных трикотажных переплетений входят:- гладь кулирная (одинарное однолицевое трикотажное переплетение) и ластик (двойное, двухлицевое трикотажное переплетение). Группа главных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений включает цепочку, трико и атлас, которые могут быть и одинарными, и двойными. Трикотажное переплетение цепочка не представляет собой трикотаж в обычном понимании этого слова. Цепочка состоит из петель одной нити, нанизанных друг на друга. Цепочки не имеют поперечной связи между собой; используются для получения более сложных основовязаных трикотажных переплетений, например, трико и атласа. Производные трикотажные переплетения (производная гладь, производный ластик и другие) представляют собой сочетание петельных столбиков из разных видов простейших трикотажных переплетений. В группу комбинированных трикотажных переплетений (например, прессовых, жаккардовых и других) входят переплетения, у которых в горизонтальных петельных рядах сочетаются различные элементы петельной структуры и чередование рядов более сложное по сравнению с простейшими трикотажными переплетениями. Сложные трикотажные переплетения (ажурные, зигзагообразные и другие) получают путём дополнительных операций при петлеобразовании, например, перенесением петель, переплетением с фиксированным расположением 2 нитей в петле.

TRICOT KNITTING = ВЯЗАНИЕ ТРИКО – Tricot Knitting is a run-resistant type of warp knitting in which either single or double sets of yarn are used. See also Knitting, and Tricot. Tricot Knitting is a run-resistant type of warp knitting in which either single or double sets

of yarn are used. Tricot Knitting is usually done with machines, and is used for track clothing, and bike shorts. This form of knitting is found in vintage knitting patterns, but is not much in favor for hand knitting.

TRICOT SECTION = СЕКЦИЯ (или ДЕТАЛЬ) ТРИКО – Tricot Section:- xxxxxx. See also Tricot Beam.

TRIDENTATE = ТРЕЗУБЧАТОЕ (или ТРЕЗУБОЕ, или ТРИДЕНТСКОЕ) – Tridentate:- forked into three points. Tridentum (Tri Dentum, meaning 'Three Teeth'). / Под Тридентским, от Латинского слова Tridentum, .

TRIER = ТРИЕР (или ПРОБООТБОРНИК) – A Trier is a hollow cone-shaped device used to obtain samples manually from bagged grain. / Пробоотборник это полое конусообразное устройство для отбора проб вручную из партии упакованного в мешки зерна. Под Триером, от Французского слова Trier, означающее Отбирать или Сортировать, понимается сельскохозяйственная машина для очистки от примесей семян зерновых культур и трав по длине частиц. Триер выделяет из семян очищаемой культуры длинные и короткие примеси. Триеры бывают цилиндрические и дисковые. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) применяли цилиндрические триеры, рабочим органом которых являлись ячеистые цилиндры. В цилиндрах с мелкими ячейками (кукольных) выделяются короткие зёрна и примеси, а в цилиндрах с ячейками большого диаметра (овсюжных) – длинные зёрна и примеси. При вращении цилиндра короткие зёрна и примеси попадают в ячейки, поднимаются вверх и выпадают из ячеек в лоток. Длинные зёрна и примеси идут сходом по ячеистой поверхности. Производительность триеров от 5 (БТ-5 (блок триерный 5)) до 20 (БТ-20) тонн в час.

TRIFOLIATE = ТРЁХЛИСТОЧКОВОЕ – Trifoliate:- having three leaflets. Trifoliate is a compound leaf with three leaflets. / трёхсложный или тройчатосложный лист Птелеи Трёхлисточковой (Ptelea Trifoliata). Под Трифолиатой (понцирус) понимается род вечнозелёных деревьев Семейства Рутовых. 1 Вид, в тропических и субтропических странах. Подвой для цитрусовых культур. Декоративное растение.

TRIGGER HAIR = ЛОВЧИЙ ВОЛОСОК (или НАСТОРОЖКА) – Trigger Hair is a specialized structure found in the traps of certain carniverous plants which causes the trap to activate in response to stimulation. See also Entomophagous. / Смотрите также Энтомофаги или Насекомоядное (Entomophagous).

TRIGGER LINE = ТРИГГЕРНАЯ ЛИНИЯ (или ЛИНИЯ СРАБАТЫВАНИЯ) – Trigger Line is a moving-average line found in the moving average convergence divergence (MACD) theory, which is used to signal buy or sell points for a security. The trigger line interacts with the two moving averages that form the MACD line and attempts to predict upcoming trends. The trigger line provides traders with technical insight on when to long or short a stock. A common use of the trigger line is found in crossovers. When the trigger line crosses above the MACD line, a buy signal is sent, indicating that a trader should purchase the stock. Inversely, the trigger falling below the MACD represents a bearish trend, where the trader should short the stock. Also known as Signal Line. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Триггерной Линией или Линией Срабатывания понимается линия . Известна также как Сигнальная Линия (Signal Line).

TRIGONOUS = ТРИГОНАЛЬНОЕ (или ТРЁХПЕСТИЧНОЕ, или ТРЕУГОЛЬНОЕ, или ТРЁХЧЛЕННОЕ) – Trigonous:- with a three-cornered, triangular cross section. Trigonous:- three-angled. / Цветок Трёхчленного типа.

TRIHYBRID = ТРИГИБРИД – Trihybrid is a hybrid Rice from a cross between parents differing in three specific genes. / Тригибрид – гибрид, гетерозиготный по трём парам аллелей.

TRILBY = ТРИЛБИ (или ХХ) – Trilby is a soft felt hat with indented crown. A Trilby Hat (commonly called a Trilby) is a narrow-brimmed type of hat. The trilby was once viewed as the rich man's favored hat; it is sometimes called the 'Brown Trilby' in England and is much seen at the horse races. It is also sometimes described as a 'Crumpled' Fedora. The London hat company Lock and Co. describes the trilby as having a 'shorter (viz., narrower) brim which is angled down (snapped down) at the front and slightly turned up at the back' versus the fedora's 'wider brim which is more level (flatter)'. The trilby also has a slightly shorter crown than a typical fedora design. The hat's name derives from the stage adaptation of George du Maurier's 1894 novel Trilby; a hat of this style was worn in the first London production of the play, and promptly came to be called 'a Trilby Hat'. Traditionally it is made from rabbit hair felt, but is usually made from other materials, such as tweed, straw, wool and wool/nylon blends. The hat reached its zenith of common popularity in the 1960s; the lower head clearance in American automobiles made it impractical to wear a hat with a tall crown while driving. It faded from popularity in the 1970s when any type of men's headwear went out of fashion, and men's fashion instead began focusing on highly maintained hairstyles. The hat saw a resurgence in popularity in the early 1980s, when it was marketed to both men and women in an attempt to capitalize on a retro fashion trend. In shape it resembles the Tyrolean hat. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Жорж дю Морье (George du Maurier). мягкая фетровая шляпа с . Трилби – героиня одноимённого романа Английской писательницы Дафны дю Морье (Daphne du Maurier).

TRILLION = ТРИЛЛИОН – Trillion is one thousand billion or 10^{12}. See also Billion. / Триллион – одна тысяча миллиардов или 10^{12}. Смотрите также Биллион или Миллиард (Billion). Под Триллионом, от Французского слова Trillion, понимается тысяча миллиардов, число, изображаемое единицей с 12 нулями, то есть число 10^{12}. В некоторых странах триллионом называют число 10^{18}.

TRILOBAL = ТРИЛОБАЛ (или ТРЁХЛОПАСТНОЕ) – Trilobal polyester is a multiple filament, twisted, high-sheen continuous fiber thread. It has the bright appearance of rayon or silk. Triangular shaped fibers reflect more light and give an attractive sparkle to textiles. Trilobal polyesters are often compared to rayon threads in sheen but they have very different characteristics. Because we cannot take the chance of our thread fading or running or bleeding, we do not use, sell, or recommend rayon thread. The better choice is trilobal polyester. Trilobal poly has the same high sheen as rayon but is stronger and is colorfast. It costs more than rayon, but the quality and peace of mind are well worth it. Trilobal is a fiber with a modified cross section having three lobes. What is Trilobal polyester? Recent advances in fiber technology have resulted in a new type of polyester. In the past, due to its dull appearance, polyester lost out to other fibers, especially rayon. However, with the development of Trilobal polyester, rayon thread may become a thread of the past. In manufacturing Trilobal polyester, the Trilobal cross section of the fibers creates excellent light reflection, resulting in high sheen. If the desired effect is durability, softness, and brightness, Trilobal poly is perfect for the job. Following are characteristics of Trilobal poly:- (i) Brightness:- high sheen for attractive quilting and embroidery designs; (ii) Strength:- stronger than rayon, which means fewer thread breaks. Polyester can be used at higher machine speeds than weaker threads, including rayon. (iii) Colorfastness:- withstands chlorine. Durable to cleaning and laundering. More resistant to UV exposure than rayon. (iv) Controlled Elongation (stretch):- outperforms rayon and other polyester threads (such as spun poly); (v) Excellent Wet Strength:- does not weaken in washings; (vi) Abrasion Resistant:- higher abrasion resistance than rayon means it does not wear out as fast; (vii) More Stitch Volume:- has a slight 3D effect with less need for underlay or cord. Perfect for satin stitches. (viii) More Resistant To Chemical Damage than rayon. Ideal for industrial work-wear garments. (ix) More forgiving of poor adjustments or mechanical conditions of the machine; and (x) virtually lint free. / Трилобал из сложного полиэфира (polyester):- особенностью этой ткани является перламутровый блеск. Используется в основном для

пошива детской одежды. Изделия из ткани Трилобал можно стирать как ручным, так и машинным способом при температуре 40 °C. Материал быстро сохнет. Глаженье ткани при максимальной температуре подошвы утюга 150 °C. Не рекомендуется сушка в барабане и использование отбеливающих, хлорсодержащих порошков. Трилобал (Trilobal) – это материал семейства полиамидов, имеющий высокую устойчивость к износу. По своей структуре он похож на лучи, расходящиеся в стороны на 120 градусов. За счёт такой струкуры плотность ткани очень высока, а на вид поверхность красиво блестит. Благодаря такой структуре, материалы из трилобала крепче держатся на клею. Применение трилобала:- из трилобала делают флок, при помощи которого производится флокирование изделий для декоративной отделки. Во флокировании трилобал применяют для увеличения поверхности флока, но его мало для самостоятельного флокирования, поскольку большой плотности забивки им трудно достичь. Поэтому трилобал смешивают в другие виды флока. Трилобал также используют в качестве внешнего покрытия валиков для покраски, их основа – плотный поролон. Такие валики помогают добиться максимально равномерного распределения краски. Трилобал применяется и для производства верхней одежды.

TRIM = ДИФФЕРЕНТ – Trim is the difference between the forward and after draughts. A ship floating at equal draught all along is said to be on an even keel, or to have zero trim. If the fraughts are not the same from bow to stern, the ship is floting with a trim. Deeper draughts aft than forward result in trim by the stern. If the draught forward exceeds the draught aft, the condition is called trim by the head or bu the bow. The measure of the amount of trim is simply the difference between the after and forward draughts. Trim is the relationship between a ship's draughts forward and aft. Trim (maritime term):- the angle to the horizontal at which a vessel rides. / Под Дифферентом судна, от Латинского слова Differens (Differentis), означающее Разница, понимается наклон судна в продольной плоскости. Дифферент определяет посадку судна и измеряется разностью между осадками кормы и носа. Если разность равна нулю, говорят, что 'судно сидит на ровном киле'; если разность положительна – 'судно с дифферентом на корму'; при отрицательной разности – 'с дифферентом на нос'. Дифферент устраняют перераспределением грузов по длине (в частности, водяного балласта) или перекладкой горизонтальных рулей (на подводных лодках).

TRIM = ПОДРЕЗКА (или ОБРЕЗКА, или ПИНЦИРОВКА, или ЧЕКАНКА) – Trim:- thin out – make sparse; 'thin out the young plants'. See also Clip Leaves. / Под Обрезкой Растений понимается удаление ветвей или их укорачивание. Обрезают плодовые и декоративные растения для формирования кроны, регулирования сроков прохождения фаз развития растений, омолаживания. Под Пинцировкой (Topping), от Немецкого слова Pinzieren, означающее Удалять Конец, или Прищипкой понимается удаление верхушки молодого побега растения. Применяется при формировании кроны Персика, Яблони, некоторых декоративных Растений, для ускорения созревания урожая Огурца (в теплицах), Табака и другого. Под Чеканкой Растений понимается удаление верхушек побегов (topping) или верхних побегов в основном у Винограда и Хлопчатника для прекращения их роста. Уменьшает опадение завязей, создаёт лучшие условия для развития плодов.

TRIM–CUT = ОБРЕЗКА – Trim-Cut:- tapered and tailored, or a form-fitting garment. / :- подшитое и сшитое, или облегающее форму швейное изделие.

TRIMER = ТРИМЕР – Trimer is a polymer consisting of three monomer units. See also Cyclic Trimer.

TRIMMER = ПОДБАЛОЧНИК – Trimmer is a conventionally framed wall member usually consisting of fastened multiple studs in a framed wall opening, used to carry header load reaction. The trimmer is the shorter member of the fabricated unit.

TRIMMING = ОТДЕЛОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Trimming is anything used to decorate clothing or home furnishings. / Кружево, бордюр, басон.

TRIN = TRADING INDEX

TRINITARIO COCOA BEAN = БОБ КАКАО ТРИНИТАРИО – Trinitario, from the island of Trinidad off the coast of Venezuela, is a cross between Criollo and Forastero. The two varieties were first crossed in the XVIII century when the island's Criollo plantations were almost wiped out by an environmental disaster. Trinitario trees are now grown wherever Criollo is found, and also in Trinidad and other islands of the Lesser Antilles, as well as in Java, Papua-New-Guinea and Sri Lanka, in the Indian Ocean. Cameroon also produces large quantities of Trinitario. Trinitario Characteristics:- Trinitario is halfway between the two other categories in every respect in terms of organoleptic qualities; it is well known for its strong aromatic power. The Trinitario Cocoa Bean is hybrid of the Criollo and Forastero varieties. Trinitario was created in Trinidad after the Forastero Variety was introduced and crossed with the local Criollo Variety in the XVIII century as a consequence of the Criollo Variety almost being wiped out on the island. The Trinitario Cocoa bean is grown in Trinidad, islands of the Lesser Antilles, Java, Papua-New-Guinea and Sri Lanka. It is also grown in large quantities in Cameroon. Its production accounts for 10–15% of the total Cocoa world ouput. It is a very aromatic Variety. Its other characteristics are in between the Criollo and Forastero Varieties.

TRIP = ОСВОБОЖДАТЬ (или РАСЦЕПЛЯТЬ) – Trip (maritime term):- to let go.

TRIP = ОТКЛЮЧКА – Trip:- slang in energy industries. To 'Trip' a switch or a Circuit Breaker means to switch-off the flow of electricity through a section of an electric circuit. A 'trip' can disconnect electricity in a small circuit like a certain area of a house. It can also be more widespread, disconnecting a generating station from the larger electric power grid. A circuit may be 'tripped' on purpose, in order to safely do electrical work. Sometimes a circuit gets 'tripped' unintentionally, causing a power outage.

TRIP = ХОДКА (или ПРОБЕГ) – Trip consists of four to six handlings of a pallet. / состоит из от четырёх до шести перевозок поддона.

TRI–PARTY REPO = ТРЁХСТОРОННЕЕ РИПО – Tri-Party Repo is a repurchase agreement in which bonds and cash are delivered by the trading counterparty to an independent custodian bank, clearing house, or securities depository that is responsible for ensuring that the collateral's value remains adequate during the life of the transaction. / Соглашение об откупе, по которому облигации и наличные доставляются торгующей стороной в независимый доверительный управляющий банк (банк распорядитель), клиринговую палату или депозитарий ценных бумаг, который несёт ответственность за гарантирование того, что размер обеспечения (залога) будет оставаться соответствующим в течение всего срока проводимой операции.

TRIPLE–BEAM BALANCE = ТРОЙНЫЕ РЫЧАЖНЫЕ ВЕСЫ (или ТРОЙНЫЕ КОРОМЫСЛОВЫЕ ВЕСЫ) – Triple-Beam Balance is a weighing device. This term refers a laboratory-type balance scale. 'Triple-beam' simply refers to the fact that there are three bars on which weights slide to counterbalance the item on the pan. Typically, one bar has a weight for tenths or hundredths of a gram, one has a weight for grams, and one has a weight for tens of grams. Often additional weights can be hung from pins to increase the total capacity. Triple-beam balances are moderately priced and quite useful in dyeing. A type with a single pan where the mechanism is below the pan (as opposed to a hanging pan type) with a resolution of a tenth of a gram is a good choice for general dyeing use. There are now many electronic scales available that are very easy to use, but typically a good deal more expensive for comparable capacity and resolution.

TRIPLE CROSSING = ТРОЙСТВЕННОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ (или ТРЁХПОРОДНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ, или ТРЁХЛИНЕЙНОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – Triple Crossing is a sequential crossing of three cultivars, e.g., for A, B and C, A x B, AB x C, ABC x A, ABCA x B, and so on.

TRIPLE SHEERS = ТРОЙНЫЕ БОРТА (или ХХ) – Triple Sheers are the heavier and flatter than sheers. Almost opaque. Many are made from 'Bemberg', which wears, drapes, and washes well. Sheers are used extensively for after 5 wear, as well as afternoon dresses in heavier weights, and some coats, lingerie, curtains, trims, etc. / Бэмберг (Bemberg).

TRIPLE TOP = ТРОЙНАЯ ВЕРШИНА – In visual analysis, Triple Top is a price pattern with three prominent peaks, similar to the head and shoulders top, except that all three peaks occur at about the same level. The Triple Bottom is the mirror image of the Triple Top. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

TRIPLE TOP/BOTTOM = ТРОЙНАЯ ВЕРШИНА/ВПАДИНА – In visual analysis, Triple Top/Bottom is a potential reversal pattern where three price spikes of similar magnitude are turned back lower/higher. The general perception by many chartists is that triple tops and bottoms fail more often than they work and thus are viewed in a contrarian manner. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

TRIPLE WITCHING HOUR = ЧАС ТРОЙСТВЕННОГО ЧАРОДЕЙСТВА – Triple Witching Hour is the last trading hour on the third Friday of March, June, September and December when options and futures on stock indexes at the New York Stock Exchange expire concurrently. Triple Witching is an event that occurs when the contracts for stock index futures, stock index options and stock options all expire on the same day. Triple witching days happen four times a year on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. This phenomenon is sometimes referred to as 'Freaky Friday'. The final trading hour for that Friday is the hour known as Triple Witching. The markets are quite volatile in this final hour, as traders quickly offset their option/futures orders before the closing bell. If you are a long-term investor, triple witching will have a minimal impact on you. / Последний час торговли в третью Пятницу Марта, Июня, Сентября и Декабря, когда на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже у опционов и фьючерсов на фондовые индексы одновременно прекращается признание.

TRIPLEX = ТРИПЛЕКС – (1) Triplex is a polyploid recessive at all loci except three with respect to a particular gene. / Триплекс – тетраплоид, имеющий три доминантных аллели данного гена.

(2) Triplex:- xxxxx. / Под Триплексом, от Латинского слова Triplex, означающее Тройной, понимается материал, состоящий из трёх слоёв:- двух пластин силикатного или органического стекла и склеивающего соединительного слоя (обычно из поливинилбутираля). При ударе не разлетается на осколки, так как отдельные куски пластин удерживаются соединительным слоем. Применяется для остекления средств транспорта, скафандров.

TRIPLOID = ТРИПЛОИД (или ТРИПЛОИДНОЕ) – Triploid is an organism with three basic (n) sets of chromosomes. / Триплоид – клетка с тремя гаплоидными наборами хромосом. Под Триплоидом, от Греческих слов Triplóos, означающее Тройной, и Éidos, означающее Вид, понимается организм с тремя основными (гаплоидными) наборами хромосом в соматических клетках (3n). Как несбалансированные полиплоиды триплоида характеризуются полной или приближающейся к полной стерильностью. Иногда триплоидия – оптимальный уровень плоидности. Классический пример комбинированного эффекта триплоидии и гетерозиса – триплоидная Сахарная Свёкла. Триплоидные гибриды (3n = 27) Сахарной Свёклы получают путём колхицирования (обработка семян и почек раствором колхицина) диплоидных сортов (2n = 18) этой культуры с последующим скрещиванием образовавшихся тетраплоидных форм (2n = 36) с обычными диплоидными сортами. Триплоиды Сахарной Свёклы отличаются повышенной продуктивностью и сахаристостью. Путём пересева не размножаются; их получают ежегодно по определённой программе скрещивания.

TRIPPING LINE = ОТТЯЖКА (или КОНЕЦ ДЛЯ ВЫКЛАДЫВАНИЯ ГАКА) – Tripping Line (maritime term) is a line used for capsizing the sea anchor and hauling it in.

TRIPS = TRADE–RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

TRIPS = TRANSPORTATION INTELLIGENT PLANNING SYSTEM

TRIS = TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE

TRISKELION CROSS SECTION = СЕЧЕНИЕ ТРИСКЭЛИЁН – Triskelion Cross Section is a trilobal cross section in which the radiating arms are curved or bent. See also Cross Section. / Трискэлиён – три бегущие ноги, выходящие из одной точки. сечение трилобал или трёхлопастное сечение.

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE = ТРЁХНАТРИЕВЫЙ ФОСФАТ – Trisodium Phosphate (TSP or T.S.P.), Na_3PO_4, also called 'Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic'. TSP is sometimes used to produce pH in the range of about 12 for dyeing processes. It may be used in scouring. Strong solutions can be very irritating to skin, so handle it with care.

TRISOMIC = ТРИСОМИК – Trisomic is an organism diploid except for one kind of chromosome which is present in triplicate, hence, having 2n + 1 chromosomes. / Трисомик – клетка с двумя нормальными наборами хромосом.

TRISTIMULUS = ТРИСТИМУЛ (или ТРЁХЦВЕТНОЕ, или ТРЁХКООРДИНАТНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Tristimulus:- of, or consisting of, three stimuli:- generally used to describe components of additive mixture required to evoke a particular color sensation. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) is the French title of the International Commission on Illumination. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)). Тристимул (Tristimulus) – координата цветового пространства, любой из трёх компонентов количественной характеристики цвета. Примеры цветовых пространств, образованных тристимулами:- RGB, CIE XYZ, CIE LAB. Смотрите также МКО (CIE). Tristimulus – буквально означает Трёхцветный, относится к процессу цветообразования из трёх цветовых раздражителей (возбудителей, или стимулов), известных как колбочки L, M, S ('красные' (L), 'зелёные' (M) и 'синие' (S)). Слово Stimulus в отечественной физиологии всегда переводится как Раздражитель (тот же свет, который попадает на клетчатку, на те же колбочки и возбуждает их), вот многочисленные определения слова 'раздражитель'.

TRISTIMULUS VALUES = ТРЁХСТИМУЛЬНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ (или ТРЁХЦВЕТНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ) – Tristimulus Values:- in shade matching during dyeing, these values represent the amount of each of the three primary colors that, when mixed additively, will generate the desired shade. Tristimulus Values:- amounts (in percent) of the three components necessary in a three-color additive mixture required for matching a color; in the CIE System (Comission Internationale de l'Eclairage System or International Commission on Illumination System), they are designated as X, Y and Z. The illuminant and standard observer color matching functions used must be designated; if they are not, the assumption is made that the values are for the 1931 observer (2° field) and Illuminant C. The values obtained depend on the method of integration used and on the relationship of the nature of the sample and on the instrument design

used to measure the reflectance or transmittance. Tristimulus values are not, therefore, absolute values characteristic of a sample, but relative values dependent on the method used to obtain them. Approximations of CIE tristimulus values may be obtained from measurements made on a tristimulus colorimeter, giving measurements generally normalized to 100, which must then be normalized to equivalent CIE values. The filter measurements should be properly designated as R, G, and B instead of X, Y, and Z. / Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

TRI–WAY SWING–PADDLE VALVE = ТРОЙНИК (или ТРЁХХОДОВОЙ ХХ–СТВОРЧАТЫЙ КЛАПАН) – 3-Way Swing-Paddle Valve is erected in cotton transporting pipe line for blowing-carding production line. 3-way swing paddle valve is use in 'one system two material' production line. Modified model 3-way swing paddle valve is used together with metal detector or spark detector for excluding the trash moving. The time opening or closing of 3-way swing paddle valve is controlled by programmable controller. When 3-way swing paddle valve receives signal from metal detector or spark detector, it automatically closes cotton transporting pipe and open trash excluding channel. After trash is excluded, valve automatically reset. The Crosrol range of two and three way pneumatically operated distribution valves are used primarily for distributing the material flow from a singie source into multiple opening lines. These types of valves operate automatically (programmed) in conjunction with up-stream and down-stream opening machines without the need for operator intervention offering a simple yet effective solution to material handling. / Или как его ещё называют рабочие прядильного производства на своём жаргоне – 'Штаны'.

TRIX = ТРИКС – In technical analysis, TRIX (short for the Triple Exponential Average) is a momentum indicator showing the percent rate of change of a triple exponentially smoothed moving averages. Like other oscillators, TRIX oscillates around a zero line. Its triple exponential smoothing makes it an excellent filter of market noise and it functions well as a leading indicator of market trends. TRIX Indicator was designed for trading trends. TRIX uses a triple-smoothed moving average to eliminate cycles shorter than the indicator period. What Is TRIX? The Triple Exponential Average (TRIX) indicator is an oscillator used to identify oversold and overbought markets, and it can also be used as a momentum indicator. Like many oscillators, TRIX oscillates around a zero line. When it is used as an oscillator, a positive value indicates an overbought market while a negative value indicates an oversold market. When TRIX is used as a momentum indicator, a positive value suggests momentum is increasing while a negative value suggests momentum is decreasing. Many analysts believe that when the TRIX crosses above the zero line it gives a buy signal, and when it closes below the zero line, it gives a sell signal. Also, divergences between price and TRIX can indicate significant turning points in the market. TRIX calculates a triple exponential moving average of the log of the price input over the period of time specified by the length input for the current bar. The current bar's value is subtracted by the previous bar's value. This prevents cycles that are shorter than the period defined by length input from being considered by the indicator. Advantages of TRIX:- two main advantages of TRIX over other trend-following indicators are its excellent filtration of market noise and its tendency to be a leading than lagging indicator. It filters out market noise using the triple exponential average calculation, thus eliminating minor short-term cycles that indicate a change in market direction. It has the ability to lead a market because it measures the difference between each bar's 'smoothed' version of the price information. When interpreted as a leading indicator, TRIX is best used in conjunction with another market-timing indicator – this minimizes false indications. TRIX is one of the best trend reversal and momentum indicators we have in our daily arsenal. TRIX is a momentum indicator that displays the percent rate-of-change of a triple exponentially smoothed moving average of a security's closing price. It was developed in the early 1980s by Jack Hutson, an editor for Technical Analysis of Stocks and Commodities magazine. Oscillating around a zero line, TRIX is designed to filter out stock movements that are insignificant to the larger trend of the stock. The user selects a number of periods (such as 15) with which to create the moving average, and those cycles that are shorter than that period are filtered out. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков индикатор момента, . сглаженные. Дьжяк Хатсан (Jack Hutson).

TRL = TURKISH LIRA

TRM = TECHNICAL REFERENCE MODEL

TRN = TRANSACTION REFERENCE NUMBER

TRO = TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

TRO = TRIP REDUCTION ORDINANCE

TROGODERMA GRANARIUM (EVERTS) = ТРОГОДЭРМА ГРАНАРИУМ (ЭВЭРТС) – Trogoderma Granarium:- commodities fumigated with methyl bromide include durable food commodities (such as Cocoa and Coffee beans, Grains, dried fruit, nuts), perishable food commodities (mainly fruits and vegetables), and non-food commodities (forestry products, cut flowers, cotton, tobacco, packaging, animal feed stuffs, artifacts, and other commodities). In special extermination problems, such as that of the khapra-beetle (Trogoderma Granarium Ev.) larvae in the transport of bulk-loaded expeller (pressed remains from oil and fat seeds that are used for making cattle feed), methyl bromide is used in combination with hydrogen phosphide. Khapra Beetle – a dermestid Beetle (Trogoderma Granarium) that is native to the Indian subcontinent and is now a serious pest of stored grain in most parts of the world. Trogoderma Granarium is a most serious pest of stored commodities and every effort is extended to prevent its spread in international trade. In many countries, imported consignments found to contain J. Granarium are segregated and immediately fumigated with methyl bromide (at a dosage of 80 9/cu³ m for 48 hours). Lately, Prostephanus truncates originating from Central America has become a pest of international quarantine importance. They are also to be found in packaging material (barrels, cases, fabric wrappings). It should also be pointed out that storage pests can go without food for extended periods. The Khapra Beetle (Trogoderma Granarium), for instance, can manage for around a year without food. / Капровый Жук на Латинском языке.

TROJAN = ТРОЯНЕЦ – Trojan is a program that appears to do one thing but actually does another. Also known as (a.k.a.) Trojan Horse. A Trojan or Trojan Horse is a broad term for malicious software used for various nefarious purposes, often either destructive or for purposes of data theft. The determinative difference between a trojan and a virus or worm, is that it is not able to replicate or infect files on its own. Therefore it must rely on other means to get onto victims' computer systems – for example, Internet drive-by-downloads, by exploiting software vulnerabilities or by social engineering, being downloaded by another type of malware (e.g., a worm, virus, or trojan-downloader), and so on. Its name, derived from the story of the conquest of Troy by smuggling soldiers into the city inside a massive wooden horse, suggests that it disguises its true function, often employing social engineering to achieve being executed. Trojans are currently the most common malware type, used to open backdoors, exfiltrate user data (send it to a remote attacker), download other (malicious) software onto the infected system, and so on. See also Malware, and Virus. / Троянец – вирусная программа, содержащая скрытый модуль, осуществляющий несанкционированные пользователем действия в компьютере. Эти действия не обязательно будут разрушительными, но всегда направлены во вред пользователю. Троянские программы-вандалы подменяют какую-либо из часто запускаемых программ, выполняют её функции или имитируют такое исполнение, производя, вместе с тем, какие-либо вредоносные действия (стирают файлы, разрушают каталоги, форматируют диски, отсылают пароли или другую конфиденциальную информацию, хранящуюся на ПК пользователя). Значительное

распространение Троянские программы получили с возникновением разновидности .BBS. Некоторые Троянские программы содержат механизм обновления своих компонент из сети Интернет. Известен также как Троянский Конь (Trojan Horse).

TROLLEY = (ГРУЗОВАЯ) ТЕЛЕЖКА (или ТАЛЬ) – Trolley is a movable carriage adapted to shift a load laterally by moving along a track or other guiding means and which supports or guides a member from which the load is suspended. See also Crane. / Под Грузовой Тележкой или Талью, от Голландского слова Talie, понимается подвесное грузоподъёмное устройство с пневматическим, ручным или электрическим приводом. Пневматические тали грузоподъёмностью до 0.1 тонны (т) применяют в тех случаях, когда наличие электрического тока недопустимо по условиям производства. Длина путей передвижения пневматической тали ограничивается возможностями подачи сжатого воздуха. Ручные тали грузоподъёмностью 0.1–10 т бывают стационарные или передвижные. Электрические тали обычно имеют грузоподъёмность 0.25–10 т, высоту подъёма груза 4–30 метров (м), скорость подъёма 8–20 м/мин и скорость передвижения 20–30 м/мин. Подвесные пути для передвижения электроталей могут иметь один или два рельса, стрелки, закругления и небольшие уклоны.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS = ТРОПИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОДУКТЫ – Tropical Products:- traditionally, agricultural goods of export interest to developing countries in the tropical zones of Africa, East Asia and Latin America, e.g., Bananas, Coffee, spices, tea and tropical hardwoods. In WTO, Tropical Products:- a coalition of developing countries seeking greater market access for tropical products. WTO members (8):- Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru. / Традиционно, сельскохозяйственные товары вывозной (или экспортной) направленности в развивающиеся страны в тропических зонах Африки, Восточной Азии и Латинской Америки, например, бананы, кофе, специи, чай и различные виды тропической твёрдой древесины.

TROPICAL RUST = ТРОПИЧЕСКАЯ РЖАВЧИНА – Tropical Rust is common on feral Cotton and tree Cotton in parts of Northern Australia. Numerous small spots develop on older leaves. Spots are purple with a red/brown center on the upper side of the leaf and brown, powdery underneath. More severe during the dry season. Tropical Rust, caused by Phakopsora Gossypii, has been recorded on wild Cotton and tree Cotton in the Northern Territory and North Queensland. Under favorable conditions numerous small (1–2 mm) pustules develop on the undersurface of the leaf. Each pustule is a mass of powdery spores that may be effectively dispersed by wind over long distances. The disease has not been recorded on cultivated Cotton in Australia but has previously caused significant losses in parts of North and South America. / Под Ржавчиной растений понимается болезнь, вызываемая ржавчинными Грибами. Поражает многие декоративные, лесные и сельскохозяйственные культуры. На надземных органах пустулы, из которых при растрескивании высыпается ржавый порошок – споры Гриба. Урожайность резко снижается.

TROPICAL WORSTEDS = ТРОПИЧЕСКИЙ ГАРУС (или ХХ) – Tropical Worsteds:- 100% worsted. If just called tropical, it can be made up in any fiber or blends of wool and a synthetic. The yarns are very tightly twisted and woven to permit a free circulation of air. It is lightweight and is ideal for summer and tropical wear. It has a clear finish. Wears and tailors very well. Both men's and women's suits and coats. Weave:- plain and rather open weaves.

TROPISM = ТРОПИЗМ – Tropism – Tropic – of a movement by a fixed part of a fixed plant towards or away from a stimulus such as gravity, heat or light, the direction of movement being determined by the direction from which the stimulus originates. A tropism is caused by a positive or negative growth response on the side of the organ nearest to the stimulus relative to the side furthest from the stimulus, and the whole organ then bends away or towards the stumulus respectively. See also Chemotropism, Galvanotropism, Geotropism, Hydrotropism, Phototropism, Rheotropism, Thermotropism, Thigmotropism, and Traumotropism. / Под Тропизмом, от Греческого слова Tróрos, означающее Направление или Поворот, понимается ростовое движение органов растений (корня, стебля, листьев), обусловленное направленным действием какого-либо раздражителя – света (фоторопизм), силы земного тяготения (геотропизм), температуры (термотропизм), прикосновения (гаптотропизм), воды (гидротропизм), кислорода (аэротропизм) и других химических веществ (хемотропизм). В основе тропизма лежит неравномерный рост, вызываемый перераспределением в растении фитогормонов.

TROUBLED ASSET = ПРОБЛЕМАТИЧНЫЙ АКТИВ – In the United States, Troubled Assets under EESA (short for the the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 was signed into law on 2008-October-03. The Act authorized the Treasury to spend up to USD700 billion to purchase troubled assets and make capital injections) fall into two broad categories. The first category includes residential or commercial mortgages and any securities, obligations, or other instruments that are based on or related to such mortgages, that in each case were originated or issued on or before 2008-March-14, the purchase of which the Secretary determines promotes financial market stability. The second category gives Treasury the power to declare any other financial instrument to be a troubled asset if the purchase of the instrument is 'necessary' to promote financial market stability.

TROUGH = КОРЫТО (или КОРМУШКА) – Trough is a container for animal feed or water.

TROUSER = БРЮКИ (или ШТАНИНА) – Trouser is the pant (usually used in plural). / брюки ().

TROY OUNCE = ТРОЙСКАЯ УНЦИЯ – The Troy Ounce, traditionally used in pharmacy and jewelry, is 1/12 Troy pound, 480 grains, or about 31.103 476 8 grams. Thus the Troy ounce equals 192/175 = 1.097 14 avoirdupois ounces. This unit is the traditional measure for gold and other precious metals; in particular, the prices of gold and silver quoted in financial markets are the prices per Troy ounce. The Troy ounce is divided into 20 pennyweight or into 8 Troy drams. The Troy ounce is sometimes abbreviated oz t or toz to distinguish it from the more common avoirdupois ounce; in traditional pharmacy it was abbreviated oz ap. See also Ounce. The Troy ounce have been used since the Middle Ages to weigh gold, silver, and other precious metals and stones. The name supposedly derives from the city of Troyes in France, site of one of the major medieval fairs. Also known as Apothecaries' Ounce. Troy weights is a traditional English weight system of great antiquity, apparently in use since long before the Norman conquest of 1066. The system is believed to be named for the French market town of Troyes, where English merchants traded at least as early as the time of Charlemagne (early IX century). he origin of the Troy system is not clear, but a number of scholars believe the dram corresponds to the denarius, a Roman coin that weighed about 60 English grains and (when used as a weight) was also divided into 3 scruples. The Troy system was always the theoretical basis of the traditional English monetary system, in which there were 12 pence (pennies) to the shilling and 20 shillings to the pound. However, in medieval England pennies did not actually weigh a Troy pennyweight, because they were made using the tower weight system (see above) and thus weighed 22.5 grains instead of 24. In 1527, Henry VIII abolished the tower pound and made the Troy system official for coinage; thereafter silver shillings weighed exactly 0.6 Troy ounce. The smaller Troy weights continued in common use in pharmacy and monetary affairs into the early XX century, but the Troy pound was abolished in 1878 to avoid any commercial confusion with the avoirdupois pound. The Troy system is nearly obsolete today, but the prices of precious metals are still quoted by the Troy ounce. The standard weight in which gold is quoted in the international market, weighing 31.103 476 8 g. Named after the old French city of Troyes, where there was an annual trading fair in mediaeval days and where this was a unit of weight. A unit weight, equal to about 1.1 avoirdupois ounce. The Troy ounce is the traditional unit weight for precious metals, believed to be named after a weight used as the annual fair at Troyes in France in the Middle Ages. 1 ounce Troy (oz t) = 480 grains (gr) = 31.103 476 8

grams (g); 1 Metric ton = 32 150.746 6 Troy ounces. The Troy Ounce (ozt) is a unit of mass (imperial system) used to gauge the weight and therefore the price of precious metals (gold, silver, platinum and palladium) and gemstones. 1 Troy ounce = 1.097 142 86 ounces = 31.103 476 8 grams = 0.068 571 428 6 pounds. 1 pound = 14.583 333 3 Troy ounce. Troy Ounce is the traditional unit of weight used for precious metals. The term derives from the French town of Troyes, where this unit was first used in the Middle Ages. One Troy ounce is equal to 1.097 142 86 ounces avoirdupois. In the bullion market, all references to ounces mean Troy ounces. Troy Ounce is the traditional unit of weight used for precious metals, which was attributed to a weight used in Troyes, France, in medieval times. / В Британской Империальной Системе Тройская унция служит мерой массы благородных металлов. 1 Тройская унция = 31.103 5 грамм. Известна также как Аптекарская Унция (Apothecaries' Ounce).

TRQ = TARIFF RATE QUOTA

TRRL = TRANSPORT AND ROAD RESEARCH LABORATORY

TRSA = TERMINAL RADAR SERVICE AREA

TRUCK = КЛОТ (или КЛОТИК) – Truck (maritime term) is the flat circular piece secured on the top of the mast.

TRUCK = ГРУЗОВОЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬ (или ТЯГАЧ, или ГРУЗОВИК) – In the United States 'Truck' is usually reserved for commercial vehicles larger than normal cars, and for pickups and other vehicles having an open load bed. In the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Lorry is used as well as 'Truck', but only used for the medium and heavy types (see below); i.e. a van, a pickup or an off-road four-wheel drive vehicle such as a Jeep would never be regarded as a lorry in these countries, unlike in the United States. The same applies to the initials 'HGV' (short for Heavy Goods Vehicle) which is basically synonymous with 'Lorry'. The word Truck is also accepted in these countries, and can apply to large vans as well as to lorries (i.e. its scope is slightly wider). The word 'Lorry' is also used in Cambodia, although here it can refer to a train. In Australia and New Zealand, a pickup truck (a relatively small, usually car- or van-derived vehicle, with an open back body) is called a Ute (short for 'Utility') and the word 'Truck' is reserved for larger vehicles. Other languages have loanwords based on these terms, such as the Malay language and the Spanish language in northern Mexico. A commonly understood term for truck across many European countries is camion. Additionally, from the German language the initials 'PKW' (short for Personen Kraft Wagen or Passenger Carrying Vehicle) for a car/van or small truck) and 'LKW' (short for Last Kraft Wagen or cargo/load/freight carrying vehicle) for larger trucks are understood. In US English the word 'Truck' is used in the names of particular types of truck, such as a 'Fire Truck' or 'Tanker Truck'. Note that in British English these would be a 'Fire Engine' and 'Tanker' respectively. Class of automotive vehicles of various sizes and designs for transporting goods. In New Zealand and the United Kingdom, an articulated lorry consisting of a towing engine. Also known as Prime Mover in Australia, and Tractor in the United States. / Тягач – машина для буксировки прицепов, полуприцепов, для установки навесного (сельскохозяйственного, дорожно-строительного и другого) оборудования. Имеет сцепное устройство, вывод тормозного привода к прицепу и полуприцепу и розетку для подключения их систем электропитания. По сравнению с обычными тракторами, автомобилями тягачи часто имеют повышенную мощность двигателя и передаточные отношения в силовой передаче, укороченную базу. Различают тягачи буксирные с тягово-сцепным механизмом и седельные, имеющие вместо грузовой платформы опорно-сцепной механизм для полуприцепов. Для транспортирования неделимых и тяжеловесных грузов применяются балластные тягачи.

TRUCK AND TRAILER = ТЯГАЧ С ПРИЦЕПОМ – In the United Kingdom, Truck And Trailer is a semi-trailer truck. / Грузовой автомобиль характеризуется конструктивной схемой, грузоподъёмностью, видом перевозок, колёсной формулой и компоновкой (расположением кабины по отношению к передней оси). По конструктивной схеме различают одиночные грузовые автомобили и автопоезда (тягач с прицепом, седельный тягач с полуприцепом). По грузоподъёмности грузовые автомобили делят на следующие классы:- особо малой грузоподъёмности (до 0.5 тонн), малой грузоподъёмности (0.5–2 тонн), средней грузоподъёмности (2–5 тонн), большой грузоподъёмности (5–15 тонн), особо большой грузоподъёмности (свыше 15 тонн – так называемый внедорожный автомобиль). По виду перевозок различают универсальные и специализированные (контейнеровозы, самосвалы, фургоны, цистерны и прочие) грузовые автомобили. Наиболее распространённые компоновочные схемы грузовых автомобилей – 'кабина за двигателем' и 'кабина над двигателем'; последняя получает всё большее распространение на грузовых автомобилях большой грузоподъёмности.

TRUCK COUNTRY STATION = ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПУТЕЙНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ) – (1) Truck Country Station:- a type of deferred delivery in which the price is set FOB seller's location, and the buyer agrees to pay freight costs to his destination. / Тип отсроченной поставки, в которой цена установлена на условиях ФОБ (FOB) месторасположение продавца, а покупатель соглашается оплатить затраты по фрахту до его пункта назначения.

TRUCK DOOR = ДВЕРЬ (или ПРОЁМ) ДЛЯ ГРУЗОВИКОВ – Truck Door:- an area in the warehouse that is used to accommodate the loading and unloading of trailers.

TRUCKER'S DEPOT = ДЕПО ДАЛЬНОБОЙЩИКА (или ГРУЗОВОЕ ДЕПО) – Trucker's Depot:- where trucks load/unload cargo.

TRUCK FLIGHT = РЕЙС ГРУЗОВИКОМ (или ХХ) – Truck Flight:- cargo that is transported by surface, usually by a dedicated truck, on an airway bill. Carriage between origin and destination may be exclusively by surface or also may feed into airport-to-airport or surface transportation. Also known as Road Feeder Service (RFS).

TRUCK LOAD = ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ НОРМА ЗАГРУЗКИ ГРУЗОВИКА – Truck Load is the quantity of freight required to fill a trailer; usually more than 10 000 pounds. / Техническая Норма Загрузки – это согласованное с грузоотправителем количество груза, которое может быть загружено в данный грузовик при наилучшем использовании его грузоподъёмности и вместимости.

TRUE AND FAIR = ИСТИННОЕ И СПРАВЕДЛИВОЕ – True And Fair:- requirements under EU 4th Directive that accounts should present a 'true and fair view' of the state of affairs of a company – for many years has been overriding requirement of UK accounting.

TRUE HIGHS = ИСТИННЫЕ МАКСИМУМЫ – True Highs are defined as the maximum of either the current bar's high or the previous bar's close. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, истинные максимумы – это наибольшие из значений либо максимума цены штриха текущего дня, либо цены закрытия штриха предыдущего дня.

TRUE LEAF = НАСТОЯЩИЙ ЛИСТ – True Leaf is any leaf produced after the cotyledons. / Любой лист, пробившийся из семядолей.

TRUE LOWS = ИСТИННЫЕ МИНИМУМЫ – True Lows are defined as the minimum of either the current bar's low or the previous bar's close. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, истинные минимумы – это наименьшие из значений либо минимума цены штриха текущего дня, либо цены закрытия штриха предыдущего дня.

TRUE RANGE = ИСТИННЫЙ ДИАПАЗОН – The True Range is the greatest distance of current high to current low, previous close to current high or previous close to current low. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, истинный диапазон – это наибольший ценовой интервал между текущим максимумом и текущим минимумом, предыдущим закрытием и текущим максимумом или предыдущим закрытием и текущим минимумом.

TRUE TENSILE STRENGTH = ИСТИННАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ – True Tensile Strength is the maximum tensile stress expressed in force per unit area of the specimen at the time of rupture. See also Tensile Strength.

TRUE–TO–TYPE WOOL = ВЕРНО (или НАСТОЯЩАЯ)–ДО–ТИПОВОЙ ШЕРСТИ – True-To-Type Wool:- a fleece showing strong breed-specific characteristics.

TRUNCATE = УПРОСТИТЬ (ПРОЦЕДУРУ ИНКАССИРОВАНИЯ) – The term 'Truncate' means to remove an original paper check from the check collection or return process and send to a recipient, in lieu of such original paper check, a substitute check or, by agreement, information relating to the original check (including data taken from the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) line of the original check or an electronic image of the original check), whether with or without subsequent delivery of the original paper check.

TRUNCATE = УСЕЧЁННОЕ – Truncate:- ending suddenly as if cut cleanly off.

TRUNCATE = УСЕЧЬ (или УСЕЧЕНИЕ, или УСЕКНОВЕНИЕ, или УРЕЗАНИЕ, или СОКРАЩЕНИЕ, или УКОРОТИТЬ) – Truncate:- cut-off somewhat squarely at the end.

TRUNCATION = УПРОЩЁННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА ИНКАССИРОВАНИЯ – Truncation:- shortening of check processing cycle by safekeeping the paid checks instead of returning them to their respective writers (drawers). In the banking, Truncation is a procedure in which the physical movement of paper payment instruments, e.g., paid cheques or credit transfers, within a bank, between banks, or between a bank and its customer is curtailed or eliminated, being replaced, in whole or in part, by electronic records of their content for further processing and transmission. Truncation is a special type of credit processing whereby the original documentation stays at the institute where it was originally presented. In contrast with the traditional processes neither the original document nor a copy is transferred but only the data of the coding line. The information transmitted corresponds to all the requirements of data processing. / Упрощённая процедура инкассирования это особый тип начисления. Упрощённая Процедура или Сокращение:- ускорение процедуры обработки документов; отбрасывание цифр после запятой, без округления. Сокращение этапов обработки документов с целью уменьшения бумажной работы и текущих расходов. Например, сокращение обработки чеков или сохранение (safekeeping) чеков, когда банк сохраняет чеки на микрофильмах в определённой папке.

TRUNK = МАГИСТРАЛЬ – Trunk is a communications channel between two points. Main line – primary line of transport. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Канал связи между двумя пунктами. Главная линия – первичная линия перевозки. Под Магистралью, от Латинского слова Magistralis, означающее Главный или Руководящий, понимается основная, главная линия в системе какой-нибудь сети, например, водной, железнодорожной, электрической и тому подобной. Магистраль:- (1) Главное направление, основная линия в путях сообщения (водная магистраль, железнодорожная магистраль). (2) Широкая улица большого города с интенсивным транспортным движением. (3) Главный кабель в телеграфной и телефонной связи, ЛЭП магистральной сети. (4) Главная труба в водопроводной, канализационной сети или сети теплоснабжения.

TRUNK = СТВОЛ – Trunk is the main woody stem of a tree supported and directly attached at the lower end to the roots and at the upper end supporting the branches. / непосредственно прикреплённый к низшем концу к корням, а к высшему концу поддерживающий ветви. Под Стволом понимается наиболее мощно развитый (по сравнению с ветвями) многолетний стебель деревьев.

TRUNK = ТОРС (или ХХ) – Trunk:- hose short full breeches reaching halfway down the thigh worn chiefly in the late XVI and early XVII centuries.

TRUNK = ТРУСЫ – Trunk:- (plural) men's shorts worn chiefly for sports. / Трусы:- мужские шорты, одеваемые, главным образом, при занятиях спортом.

TRUNK = ЯЩИК (или КОРОБКА в трепальных машинах, или ТОРС) – Trunk:- double the length of a coverall, from the center of the neckhole at the back to the point of the leg separation on the seat seam. / на слоночном шве.

TRUNKING = ПОДВОЗ КОНТЕЙНЕРА – Trunking is a movement of containers between terminal and carrier's inland facilities. / Перемещение контейнеров между терминалом и наземными сооружениями перевозчика.

TRUNK LINES = МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫЕ ЛИНИИ (или МАГИСТРАЛЬНЫЕ ТРУБОПРОВОДЫ) – Trunk Lines are large-diameter pipelines that transport crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined petroleum products to refineries and petrochemical plants; some trunk lines also transport refined products to consuming areas. Oil pipelines used for the long-distance movements of crude oil, refined oil, or other liquid products Oil pipelines used for the long-distance movements of crude oil, refined oil, or other liquid products. / Под Магистральным Нефтепроводом понимается комплекс сооружений для перекачки сырой нефти на большие расстояния (сотни и тысячи километров) из районов её добычи к местам переработки. Нефтепровод состоит из трубопровода, перекачивающих станций, средств связи и вспомогательных сооружений. Трубопровод для продуктов переработки нефти (бензина, керосина и другого) называют продуктопроводом. Длина отдельных нефтепроводов достигает нескольких тысяч километров (например, нефтепровод Дружба имеет длину свыше 5 000 километров), внутренний диаметр от 200 до 1 220 миллиметров.

TRUSS = (СКВОЗНАЯ) ФЕРМА – Truss is an assembly of members combined to form a rigid framework. All members are interconnected to form triangles. Light frame trusses are made from dimension lumber restrained by toothed plates. Heavy trusses are made for large members restrained by bolts and connectors or glulam rivets. Truss is engineered, pre-fabricated structural component, assembled from wood members and metal connector plates, and designed to carry superimposed dead and live loads. The truss members form a rigid, plane, structural component and are usually assembled such that the members form triangles. Truss is an engineered pre-built component, designed to carry its own weight and added superimposed design loads, that most often functions as a structural support member. A Truss, most often made of wood, employs one or more triangles in its construction. Made from dimension lumber of various sizes, the chords and webs are most often connected together by the use of toothed connector plates which transfer the tensile and shear forces. Metal connector plates are stamped from galvanized steel sheet metal of varying grades and gauge thicknesses to provide different grip values. / болтами или соединителями или клееными заклёпками. В строительной механике под Фермой, от Французского слова Ferme от Латинского слова Firmus, означающее Крепкий или Прочный, понимается геометрически неизменяемая стержневая система, у которой все узлы принимаются при расчёте шарнирными. Металлические, железобетонные, деревянные и комбинированные фермы применяют в покрытиях зданий, мостах и другом. Под Фермой, от Французского слова Ferme, от Латинского слова Firmus, означающее Крепкий или Прочный, понимается

стержневая несущая конструкция покрытия здания, пролётного строения моста, гидротехнического сооружения и так далее. Фермы изготовляются из металла, железобетона, дерева и комбинированных (из нескольких) материалов. В расчётной схеме ферма соединение стержней в узлах обычно условно принимается шарнирным, а нагрузка – передающейся через узлы. Поэтому при расчёте полагают, что в стержнях фермы возникают только продольные (растягивающие или сжимающие) усилия. Основные составные части фермы – пояса (прямолинейные и полигональные) и решётка (простая, сложная и составная). Ферма с прямоугольной решёткой и жёстким соединением стержней, работающих на изгиб, называется безраскосной. Пояса и решётка стальных ферм покрытий обычно изготовляются из двух уголковых профилей, соединённых прокладками. В строительных конструкциях под Связями понимаются соединительные элементы каркаса здания (сооружения), обеспечивающие устойчивость основных (несущих) конструкций каркаса и пространственную жёсткость сооружения в целом. Связи обеспечивают также перераспределение нагрузок, приложенных к отдельным конструкциям, на соседние конструкции или на всё сооружение. Система связей обычно состоит из стержневых конструкций (порталов, ферм) и отдельных стержней (раскосов и других). Под Прогоном понимается конструктивный элемент покрытия здания, укладываемый по основным несущим конструкциям (балкам, фермам и тому подобному). Предназначается главным образом для восприятия нагрузок от кровли.

TRUSS CLIP = XX – Truss Clip is a metal component designed to provide the structural connection of roof or floor trusses to wall plates in order to facilitate resistance to wind uplift forces.

TRUSS FRAME = XX – Truss Frame or Truss-Frame is the product of the structural connection of an upper truss to a lower truss by its integral wall members.

TRUSS LAYOUT = XX – Truss Layout is a technical drawing, produced by the truss engineer, illustrating the precise inter-relation of truss components and their final placement location on the final structural assembly.

TRUSS PLATE = ПЛАСТИНА ФЕРМЫ (или ПЛИТА ФЕРМЫ) – Truss Plate is a light steel plate fastening, intended for use in structural lumber assemblies, that may have integral teeth of various shapes and configurations. / Металлические Зубчатые Пластины (МЗП), используемые в стропильных фермах, обеспечивают чрезвычайно надёжную структурную стойкость. Основой системы является Металлическая Зубчатая Пластина (МЗП), используемая в мире с середины 1950-х. Одобренная в 1964 Протоколом Института Строительной Техники в Берлине (IfBT), МЗП ознаменовала новую эпоху в конструкциях деревянных сооружений. Появление стыковых пластин, с последующем внедрением мощных средств сложнейшего компьютерного проектирования, позволило качественно изменить тысячелетнее использование древесины в строительстве, сделав его максимально технологичным, и сведя извечный перерасход древесины и трудозатрат до минимума. Стандартная МЗП изготавливается из двухсторонней оцинкованной листовой стали со слоем цинка 275 г/м^2, в которой выпрессованы шипы, соединяющие отдельные заготовки. Для запрессовки МЗП в узлах конструкций требуется специальное технологическое оборудование.

TRUSS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ФЕРМ – Truss System is an assemblage of floor and/or roof trusses, and/or truss frame components and truss girders, together with all bracing, connections, and other structural elements and all spatial and locational criteria, that, in combination, function to support the dead, live and wind loads applicable to the roof of a structure, with respect to a truss system for the roof, and/or the floor of a structure with respect to a truss system for the floor. A truss system does not include foundations, or any other structural support system.

TRUST = ТРЕСТ – Trust is a group of companies that join forces to create a cartel, or in some cases a monopoly. In the latter sense it is more often used in the United States, e.g., in the term anti-trust law. Combination of several companies to form a single economic unit. In business, Trust is large corporation or group of corporations with a monopoly or near-monopoly on the production or distribution of a particular good or service. The name comes from transferring all or most of the voting stock of a group of corporations to a board of trustees, which would use the voting rights on behalf of the entire group. Such trusts are illegal in the United States. / Комбинация нескольких компаний для формирования единого хозяйствующего субъекта. Под Трестом, от Английского слова Trust, означающее буквально Доверие, понимаются:- (1) форма капиталистических монополий, при которой все объединяющиеся предприятия теряют свою коммерческую и производственную самостоятельность и подчиняются единому управлению. Тресты возникли в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) в последней трети XIX века и получили там наибольшее распространение. Первым трестом считается объединение, созданное Дьжоном Дэйвисэном Рокэфэлёром (John Davison Rockefeller; 1839–1937) в 1879 под названием Стэндод Оил (Standard Oil) и охватившее подавляющую часть нефтяной промышленности США. Юридически образование треста означает передачу контроля над ранее независимыми предприятиями (в форме контрольного пакета акций или особого доверительного сертификата) группе крупных капиталистов-создателей треста, объединённых в так называемый Доверительный Совет (Board of Trustees). Таким способом осуществляется огромная централизация капитала, позволяющая проводить в рамках объединённых в трест предприятий единую техническую и экономическую политику и одновременно извлекать монопольную прибыль. Путём трестирования в США были созданы многочисленные монополии в важнейших отраслях промышленности:- металлургии, нефтепереработке, сельскохозяйственном машиностроении, сахарной промышленности и так далее. После 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 трестирование промышленности получило большое развитие и в капиталистических странах Европы. В это время были созданы:- в Германии – стальной трест Фаайнихтэ Штальвэркэ (Vereinigte Stahlwerke) (в 1926), химический трест И.Ге. Фарбэниндустри (I.G. Farbenindustrie) (в 1925); в Великобритании – химический трест Импириэл Кэмикэл Индэстриз (Imperial Chemical Industries) (в 1926) и другие. В трестах незавершённость процесса централизации капитала выражается в том, что общая прибыль распределяется в соответствии с долевым участием отдельных ранее независимых предприятий, что препятствует созданию общего фонда капиталовложений. В этом отношении трест является предшественником более тесных форм монополистических объединений, таких, как холдиньговая компания, концерн. В развитых странах капитализма для ограничения некоторых видов деятельности трестов и других форм монополий было введено так называемое антитрестовское законодательство. Оно направлено прежде всего против рыночных форм монополизации, особенно против единых отраслевых трестов и картелей. Однако с середины XX века наиболее характерными формами монополизации экономики стали многоотраслевые объединения, в борьбе с которыми антитрестовское законодательство оказывается бессильным. (2) В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) образование трестов было связано с задачами и целями новой экономической политики (НЭП). Они создавались как хозрасчётные объединения предприятий одной отрасли и основывались на общественной собственности на средства производства. К середине 1923 в системе Высшего Совета Народного Хозяйства (ВСНХ) насчитывалось 477 трестов. Декретом Всероссийского Центрального Исполнительного Комитета (ВЦИК) и Совета Народных Комиссаров (СНК) от 10 Апреля 1923 Трест определялся как ‘государственное промышленное предприятие, которому предоставлена самостоятельность в производстве своих операций согласно утверждённому для них уставу и который действует на началах коммерческого расчёта с целью извлечения прибыли’. С завершением восстановления

народного хозяйства и началом индустриализации менялось положение трестов в системе управления промышленностью. Это отразилось в ‘Положении О Государственных Промышленных Трестах’ от 29 Июня 1927, которое расширяло хозяйственную самостоятельность трестов. Однако в начале 1-й пятилетки (1929–1932) в связи с широким капитальным строительством появились новые крупные промышленные предприятия, с расширением масштабов производства, повысилась роль предприятия в структуре хозяйственного аппарата. В результате изменения системы управления промышленностью в 1929 функции трестов были ограничены. Превратившись в промежуточное, административное звено, они в середине 1-й пятилетки были ликвидированы. (3) В СССР в строительстве трест – основная организационно-производственная единица, например, строительные, монтажные и другие тресты. Под Трестом понимается одна из форм монополистических объединений, в рамках которых участники теряют производственную, коммерческую, а часто и юридическую самостоятельность. Реальная власть в тресте сосредотачивается в руках правления или головной компании. Преимущественное развитие получили в отраслях, производящих однородную продукцию. В современный период тресты встречаются редко. Трест:- в бизнесе, тип корпоративного объединения, связанного с монополией и ограничением торговли, который мог свободно функционировать до введения антитрестовских законов (antitrust laws) в конце XIX – начале XX веков. Название произошло от доверительного голосования (voting trusf), когда небольшое число доверенных лиц голосует большинством акций. Доверительное голосование до сих пор используется как средство облегчения реорганизации испытывающих затруднения компаний. Смотрите также (Investment Company), (Voting Trust Certificate).

TRUST = ТРЕСТ (или ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ, или ТРАСТ) – (1) Trust is a property, real or personal, held by one person for the benefit of another. Property right held by one person for the benefit of another. Trust is ancient legal practice where one person (the grantor) transfers the legal title to an asset, called the Principle or Corpus, to another person (the trustee), with specific instructions about how the corpus is to be managed and disposed. It is a sum of money or property placed into the care of a group of trustees, to be managed, although not necessarily invested, for the benefit of an individual or organization such as a charity. In the United States, Trust (Charitable Trust):- a trust a business arrangement in which property (real estate or personal property) is given by one person (the settlor) to be held by another (the trustee) for the purpose of benefiting a specific class of persons or the general public (the charitable purpose). A charitable trust may take the form of a trust, corporation, or unincorporated association, IRC 507. A sum of money or property held and administered by trustees on behalf of a third party. Under UK and US law, both the trustees and the beneficiaries are regarded as being the owners of the assets or property. In law, transfer of property from one person (the Settlor or Donor) to another person (the Trustee), who is to hold the property for the benefit or use of a third person (the Beneficiary). / В законодательстве, передача собственности от одного лица (Учредителя Треста или Донора) другому лицу (Распорядителю или Доверительному Собственнику), которое должно удерживать эту собственность в пользу или для использования третьим лицом (Выгодоприобретателем или Бенефициаром). Под Трестом или Доверительной Собственностью в современном Англо-Американском праве понимается один из наиболее распространённых институтов. Сущность треста заключается в том, что одно лицо – доверительный собственник (trustee) управляет имуществом, переданным ему другим лицом – учредителем треста (settlor). Доверительный собственник выступает перед третьими лицами в качестве собственника имущества и отвечает за управление им перед лицом (лицами), в интересах которого трест учреждён. Трест сложился в праве справедливости, когда чрезмерный формализм общего права затруднял передачу права собственности. В дальнейшем трест стал использоваться в самых различных случаях. Так, в качестве доверительных собственников рассматриваются органы юридические лица, опекун, распоряжающийся имуществом подопечного, администратор наследственного имущества; отношения треста признаются при конкурсном управлении имуществом несостоятельного должника и так далее. В некоторых случаях трест возникает на основании закона, например, в Великобритании в связи со сложностью и длительностью оформления продажи недвижимой собственности продавец с момента заключения договора до окончания оформления считается доверительным собственником. Доверительное Управление Имуществом как вид гражданско-правовых отношений регулируется главой 53 Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации (ГК РФ). Согласно Статье 1012 ГК РФ по Договору Доверительного Управления Имуществом одна сторона (Учредитель Управления) передаёт другой стороне (Доверительному Управляющему) на определённый срок имущество в доверительное управление, а другая сторона обязуется осуществлять управление этим имуществом в интересах учредителя управления или указанного им лица (выгодоприобретателя). Передача имущества в доверительное управление не влечёт перехода права собственности на него к доверительному управляющему (Пункт 1 Статьи 1012 ГК РФ). Доверительный управляющий в пределах, установленных договором, осуществляет правомочия собственника и вправе совершать с переданным ему имуществом любые юридические и фактические действия в интересах выгодоприобретателя с обязательным указанием своих полномочий (после наименования доверительного управляющего должна быть проставлена пометка ДУ). Деятельность доверительного управляющего подобна оказанию услуг по управлению. Однако его ответственность за причинение убытков является повышенной по сравнению с иными договорными формами – он обязан компенсировать любые убытки, если не докажет, что они произошли вследствие непреодолимой силы, либо действий учредителя управления или выгодоприобретателя (Ст. 1022 ГК РФ). Ограничена и возможность управляющего извлекать выгоды из договора. Закон закрепляет за ним право на предусмотренное договором вознаграждение, а также на возмещение необходимых расходов, произведенных им при доверительном управлении имуществом, но только за счёт доходов от использования этого имущества (Ст. 1023 ГК РФ). Не может доверительный управляющий и быть выгодоприобретателем по договору (П. 3 Ст. 1015 ГК РФ). Имущество, переданное в доверительное управление, обособляется от другого имущества учредителя управления, а также от имущества доверительного управляющего. Это имущество отражается у доверительного управляющего на отдельном балансе, и по нему ведётся самостоятельный учёт (П. 1 Ст. 1018 ГК РФ). Опека, форма охраны личных и имущественных интересов недееспособных граждан. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) устанавливалась законом над детьми до 15 лет, лишившимися родительского попечения, над лицами, которых суд признал недееспособными вследствие душевной болезни или слабоумия. Опека может быть установлена над имуществом подопечных, а также безвестно отсутствующих, в ряде случаев – над наследственным имуществом. Международная Опека, система управления, осуществляемая от имени и под руководством ООН. В бывшем СССР Попечительство, правовая форма защиты личных и имущественных прав и интересов граждан. Устанавливается:- над несовершеннолетними в возрасте от 15 до 18 лет, оставшимися без родительского попечения; над совершеннолетними, которые по состоянию здоровья не могут самостоятельно осуществлять свои права и выполнять свои обязанности; над лицами, ограниченными судом в дееспособности вследствие злоупотребления спиртными напитками или наркотическими веществами. Подопечный. Траст или Доверительная Собственность:- в законодательстве, отношение с доверенным лицом (fiduciary), в рамках которого некоторое лицо, называемое доверенным лицом или попечителем (trustee), получает право на распоряжение собственностью в интересах другого лица, называемого бенефициаром (beneficiary). Лицо, заключающее договор о доверительных отношениях, то есть создающее траст, называется доверителем (creator, settlor, grantor) или донором (donor). Доверительная собственность обозначается термином corpus, trust res, trust fund или trust estate. Она отделяется от любого приносимого ей дохода. Если доверительные отношения заключаются при жизни доверителя, то она называется доверенностью при жизни доверителя (living trust) или inter vivos trust (между живыми). Доверительные отношения, создаваемые в результате

завещания, обозначаются термином завещательный траст (testamentary trust). Доверенное лицо обязано эффективно инвестировать доверенную собственность, и, если особо не установлено каких-либо ограничений, оно имеет право продавать, закладывать или сдавать внаём доверенную собственность по своему усмотрению. Смотрите также (Charitable Remainder Trust), (Clifford Trust), (Investment Trust); (Revisionary Trust), Трастовая Компания (Trust Company), (Trustee In Bankruptcy), и (Trust Indenture Act Of 1939).

(2) In the securities industry of the United Kingdom, a Trust is an investment operation that is managed by a group of trustees on behalf of other people, such as a unit trust. / В индустрии ценных бумаг Соединённого Королевства под Трастом понимается инвестиционная операция, которая управляется группой распорядителей от имени других людей, например, такая как паевой фонд (unit trust).

TRUST ACCOUNT = ТРЕСТОВСКИЙ СЧЁТ (или ТРАСТОВЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Trust Accounts are the accounts on which assets are credited of which the account holder is not the beneficial owner. He manages the account in his name but for the account of a third party. So-called Escrow Accounts are of special significance due to the fact that these accounts can only be opened for certain professional groups, e.g., notaries.

TRUST COMPANY = ТРЕСТОВСКАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или ТРАСТОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ) – Trust Company is the financial organization acting as a trustee, fiduciary or agent for individuals or firms and as a custodian for property held in trust, for the execution of wills, administration of trust funds, etc. / Трастовая Компания:- организация, которая, обычно совместно с коммерческим банком, действует в качестве доверенного лица, фидуциара (fiduciary) или агента (agent) – частного лица или коммерческого предприятия для управления доверенным имуществом, наследством, собственностью, находящейся под опекой, при передаче и регистрации акций и для оказания других соответствующих услуг. Трастовые компании также занимаются управлением (инвестированием) завещанных средств (фидуциарные функции) и планированием завещаний. Их деятельность регулируется штатовскими законами.

TRUST DEED = АКТ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ТРЕСТА (или ДОКУМЕНТ О ДОВЕРЕННОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Trust Deed is a legal document that transfers property into the hands of trustees and sets out the terms of the trust. / Юридический документ, который передаёт имущество в руки доверительных собственников и устанавливает положения данной доверительной собственности (траста).

TRUSTED THIRD PARTY = ДОВЕРЕННАЯ ТРЕТЬЯ СТОРОНА – Trusted Third Party (TTP) is an organization, which delivers services to increase the reliability of electronic exchange of information. Such services may include archiving of certificates, time stamping, attribute certification. A Certification Authority (CA) must have the status, credentials and qualifications of a TTP. / Управление по Сертификации (УС; Certification Authority (CA)). Доверенная Третья Сторона – это организация, предоставляющая участникам взаимодействия гарантии своевременности и точности сообщений, обеспечение целостности, подлинности и авторства. В случае возникновения споров доверенная третья сторона предоставляет необходимые факты, подтверждающие совершение действия и ход событий.

TRUSTEE = ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СОБСТВЕННИК (или ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ, или РАСПОРЯДИТЕЛЬ, или ПОПЕЧИТЕЛЬ) – (1) Trustee is a person managing a trust. Person who holds a sum of money or property on trust for a third party. See also Bankruptcy Trustee. In the United States, a Trustee is the person appointed to administer or manage a trust estate. / Лицо, управляющее доверительной собственностью (трастом). Лицо, которое удерживает денежную сумму или имущество по доверительной собственности для третьей стороны. Смотрите также Доверительный Управляющий Конкурсной Массой или Попечитель по Банкротству (Bankruptcy Trustee).

(2) Trustee is a person named by the drawer of a bill of exchange, or by an endorser, who agrees to honor a debt when it comes due. / Лицо, указанное трассантом векселя, или индоссантом, которое согласно удовлетворить обязательство в при наступлении срока.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ПО ОПЕКЕ (или СОВЕТ ПО КУРАЦИИ) – The Trusteeship Council was designed to supervise the government of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence. The trusteeship system, like the mandate system under the League of Nations, was established on the premise that colonial territories taken from countries defeated in war should not be annexed by the victorious powers but should be administered by a trust country under international supervision until their future status was determined. Unlike the mandate system, the trusteeship system invited petitions from trust territories on their independence and required periodic international missions to the territories. In 1945 only 12 League of Nations mandates remained:- Nauru, New Guinea, Ruanda-Urundi, Togoland and Cameroon (French administered), Togoland and Cameroon (British administered), the Pacific Islands (Carolines, Marshalls, and Marianas), Western Samoa, South West Africa, Tanganyika, and Palestine. All these mandates became trust territories except South West Africa (now Namibia), which South Africa refused to enter into the trusteeship system. The Trusteeship Council, which met once each year, consisted of states administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council that did not administer trust territories, and other UN members elected by the General Assembly. Each member had one vote, and decisions were taken by a simple majority of those present. With the independence of Palau, the last remaining trust territory, in 1994, the council terminated its operations. No longer required to meet annually, the council may meet on the decision of its president or on a request by a majority of its members, by the General Assembly, or by the Security Council. Since 1994 new roles for the council have been proposed, including administering the global commons (e.g., the seabed and outer space) and serving as a forum for minority and indigenous peoples. / Совет по Опеке является одним из главных органов ООН, который контролирует осуществление международной опеки. Несмотря на устранение в двадцатом веке из названий некоторых стран такого слова как ‘колония’, всё равно оставались территории находившиеся под контролем бывших метрополий, но уже в закамуфлированном виде, например под вывеской департаментов и тому подобных. Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН) создаёт под своим руководством международную систему опеки для управления теми территориями, которые могут быть включены в неё последующими индивидуальными соглашениями, и для наблюдения за этими территориями. Эти территории именуются в качестве ‘территорий под опекой’ или ‘подопечных территорий’ (‘trust territories’). Система опеки ООН распространяется на такие территории из нижеперечисленных категорий, которые могут быть включены в неё соответствующими соглашениями об опеке:- (i) территории, ныне находящиеся под мандатом; (ii) территории, которые могут быть отторгнуты от вражеских государств в результате Второй Мировой Войны; и (iii) территории, добровольно включённые в систему опеки государствами, ответственными за их управление. К основным задачам системы опеки, в соответствии с целями ООН, относятся:- (i) укрепление международного мира и безопасности; (ii) способствование политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу населения территории под опекой, его прогрессу в области образования и его прогрессивному развитию в направлении к самоуправлению или независимости, как это может оказаться подходящим для специфических условий каждой территории и её народов и имея в виду свободно выраженное желание этих народов, и как это может быть предусмотрено условиями каждого соглашения об опеке; (iii) поощрение уважения прав человека и основных

свобод для всех, без различия расы, пола, языка и религии, и поощрение признания взаимозависимости народов мира; и (iv) обеспечение равного отношения к членам ООН и их гражданам в области социальной, экономической и торговой, а также равного отношения к ним в отправлении правосудия без ущерба для достижения вышеизложенных задач и при условии соблюдения положений Статьи 80 Устава ООН. Для осуществления поставленных целей в Организации Объединённых Наций создан Совет по Опеке. Он является одним из главных органов ООН. Совет по Опеке состоит из следующих членов ООН:- (i) тех членов ООН, которые управляют территориями под опекой; (ii) тех членов ООН из состава 15 постоянных и непостоянных членов Совета Безопасности, которые не управляют территориями под опекой; и (iii) такого числа других членов ООН, избранных Генеральной Ассамблеей (the General Assembly) на трёхгодичный срок, какое может оказаться необходимым для обеспечения того, чтобы общее число членов Совета по Опеке распределялось поровну между членами ООН, управляющими и не управляющими территориями под опекой. Каждый член Совета по Опеке назначает одно особо квалифицированное лицо, которое будет его представителем в Совете по Опеке. Каждый член Совета по Опеке имеет один голос. Решения Совета по Опеке принимаются большинством голосов присутствующих и участвующих в голосовании членов Совета. Заседания Совета по Опеке созываются по мере надобности в соответствии с его собственными Правилами процедуры, которые должны предусматривать созыв заседаний по требованию большинства членов. Генеральная Ассамблея ООН и находящийся под её руководством Совет по Опеке, при выполнении своих функций, уполномочиваются:- (i) рассматривать отчёты, представляемые управляющей властью; (ii) принимать петиции и рассматривать их, консультируясь с управляющей властью; (iii) устраивать периодические посещения соответствующих территорий под опекой в согласованные с управляющей властью сроки; и (iv) предпринимать упомянутые и другие действия в соответствии с условиями соглашений об опеке. Совет по Опеке разрабатывает анкету относительно политического, экономического и социального прогресса населения каждой территории под опекой, а также его прогресса в области образования, а управляющая власть каждой территории под опекой, входящей в компетенцию Генеральной Ассамблеи, представляет последней ежегодные доклады на основе этой анкеты. Совет по Опеке пользуется в соответствующих случаях помощью Экономического и Социального Совета (Economic and Social Council) ООН и специализированных учреждений в отношении вопросов, в которых они соответственно заинтересованы.

TRUSTER = УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ ТРЕСТА – Truster is a person who creates a trust. A convenient term used in the laws of Scotland. / Учредитель Треста – лицо, которое учреждает трест. Подходящий термин, используемый в законодательстве Шотландии.

TRUST LETTER = ПИСЬМО О ТРЕСТЕ (или ПИСЬМО О ДОВЕРЕННОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ) – Trust Letter is a document that a bank requires when somebody uses goods as security for a loan. / Письмо О Тресте – документ, требуемый банком когда кто-либо использует товары в качестве обеспечения займа.

TRUSTOR = УЧРЕДИТЕЛЬ ТРЕСТА – Trustor is an individual who establishes a trust by giving property to a trustee for the benefit of another. One who deeds his property to a trustee. In the United States, a Trustor is the individual (in some instances, an institution or organization) who creates a trust. The Trustor may also be called the Donor, Grantor, Maker, or Settler. A person who establishes the trust. / Имущество.

TRUST RECEIPT = ТРЕСТОВСКАЯ РАСПИСКА (или ТРАСТОВАЯ РАСПИСКА) – Trust Receipt:- release of merchandise by a bank to a buyer while the bank retains title to the merchandise. The goods are usually obtained for manufacturing or sales purposes. The buyer is obligated to maintain the goods (or the proceeds from their sales) distinct from the remainder of the assets and to hold them ready for repossession by the bank.

TRUTH IN LENDING DISCLOSURES = ДОСТОВЕРНОСТЬ ПРИ РАСКРЫТИИ СУЩНОСТИ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ – In the United States, a Truth In Lending Disclosures is an information sent to customers at periodic intervals regarding finance charges, service charges, minimum payment schedule, customer obligations, and Fair Credit Billing Act requirements for items in dispute.

TRYPTOPHAN = ТРИПТОФАН – Tryptophan:- Chemical Names:- L-tryptophan, Tryptophan, (S)-Tryptophan, L-Tryptophane, 73-22-3, Tryptophane. Molecular Formula:- $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$. Molecular Weight:- 204.22518 g/mol. L-tryptophan is an essential amino acid that is necessary for normal growth in infants and for Nitrogen balance in adults. It is a precursor of Indole Alkaloids in plants. It is a precursor of Serotonin (hence its use as an antidepressant and sleep aid). It can be a precursor to Niacin, albeit inefficiently, in mammals. Tryptophan is the least plentiful of all 22 amino acids and an essential amino acid in humans (provided by food), Tryptophan is found in most proteins and a precursor of serotonin.Tryptophan is converted to 5-hydroxy-tryptophan (5-HTP), converted in turn to serotonin, a neurotransmitter essential in regulating appetite, sleep, mood, and pain. Tryptophan is a natural sedative and present in dairy products, meats, brown rice, fish, and soybeans. L-tryptophan is a white powder with a flat taste. An essential amino acid; occurs in isomeric forms. Tryptophan is a precursor of serotonin. Because CNS depletion of serotonin is considered to be involved in depression, tryptophan has been used in its treatment. Although it has been given alone, evidence of effectiveness is scant andtryptophan has generally been used as adjunctive therapy in depression. It has sometimes been given with pyridoxine and ascorbic acid, which are involved in its metabolism to serotonin. (L)-Tryptophan decreases sleep latency and slightly increases sleeping time without altering qualitative characteristics of polygraphic patterns during sleep in normal subjects. In insomniac patients, it increases sleeping time and decreases both sleep latency and number of awakenings. Beneficial effects were observed when L-tryptophan was administered to 2 patients with myoclonus. In each case suspension of methylcellulose and water containing 1 g of (L)-tryptophan/15 mL was prepared and administered orally at a level of 10 g daily in 5 divided doses. Some patients with rheumatoid arthritis given tryptophan as an antidepressant had reduced rheumatic symptoms, with recurrence when tryptophan was withdrawn. Tryptophan is critical for the production of the body's proteins, enzymes and muscle tissue. It is also essential for the production of niacin, the synthesis of the neurotransmitter serotonin and melatonin. Tryptophan supplements can be used as natural relaxants to help relieve insomnia. Tryptophan can also reduce anxiety and depression and has been shown to reduce the intensity of migraine headaches. Other promising indications include the relief of chronic pain, reduction of impulsivity or mania and the treatment of obsessive or compulsive disorders. Tryptophan also appears to help the immune system and can reduce the risk of cardiac spasms. Tryptophan deficiencies may lead to coronary artery spasms. Tryptophanis used as an essential nutrient in infant formulas and intravenous feeding. Tryptophan is marketed as a prescription drug (Tryptan) for those who do not seem to respond well to conventional antidepressants. It may also be used to treat those afflicted with seasonal affective disorder (a winter-onset depression). Tryptopan serves as the precursor for the synthesis of serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) and melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine). Tryptophan is an amino acid needed for normal growth in infants and for nitrogen balance in adults. It is an essential amino acid, which means your body cannot produce it – you must get it from your diet. Function:- the body uses tryptophan to help make niacin and serotonin. Serotonin is thought to produce healthy sleep and a stable mood. In order for tryptophan in the diet to be changed into niacin, the body needs to have enough:- (i) Iron; (ii) Riboflavin; and (iii) Vitamin B6. Tryptophan can be found in:- Cheese, Chicken, Eggs, Fish, Milk, Nuts, Peanut butter, Peanuts, Pumpkin seeds, Sesame seeds, Soy, Tofu, and Turkey. See also Protein. / В осенне-зимний период радуйте себя природными антидепрессантами, продуктами, содержащими триптофан, углеводы. Содержание триптофана в продуктах питания (в миллиграммах (мг) на 100 граммов (г) продукта:- (1) в мясных продуктах:- баранина 210, говядина 220, индейка 330,

кролик 330, курица I категории 290, курица II категории 330, печень говяжья 240, свинина 190, телятина 250, яйца куриные 200; (2) в рыбе и морепродуктах:- икра красная 960, икра чёрная 910, кальмары 320, карп 180, лосось 220, минтай 210, окунь морской 170, палтус 180, сельдь Атлантическая 250, скумбрия 160, ставрида 300, судак 180, треска 210; (3) в молочных продуктах:- кефир 40, молоко 40, сыр Голландский 790, сыр плавленый 500, творог жирный 210, творог нежирный 180; (4) в орехах и семечках:- арахис 750, кешью 600, миндаль 630, орехи кедровые 420, семечки подсолнечника 300, фисташки 300; (5) в крупах и бобовых:- бобы соевые 600, горох 260, греча 180, крупа овсяная 160, крупа перловая 100, крупа ячневая 120, пшено 170, фасоль 260; а также грибы 130, курага 150, макаронные изделия 130, хлеб пшеничный 100, шоколад 200. Смотрите также Протеин или Белок (Protein). Триптофан – незаменимая аминокислота, значит, для его пополнения есть единственный источник – пища. Триптофан в организме человека непосредственно преобразуется в серотонин – соединение, которое вызывает умственное расслабление и создаёт ощущение эмоционального благополучия. Серотонин, в свою очередь, является предшественником мелатонина, регулирующего биологические часы. У людей, находящихся в состоянии депрессии, в крови мало как серотонина, так и триптофана. Их низкое содержание в организме вызывает депрессию, тревожность, бессонницу, расстройства внимания, гиперактивность, мигрень, головные боли, напряжение. Страшно представить, что бы произошло, если бы в нашем организме не было триптофана. Тогда мы бы, наверно, страдали бесконечной бессонницей, чрезмерно толстели или, наоборот, худели до неузнаваемости, были бы раздражительными, агрессивными и беспокойными… Но, к счастью, это всего лишь страшные мысли. На самом же деле в нашем организме есть триптофан, который является незаменимым помощником. Только нельзя забывать, что он постоянно должен поступать с пищей. Если Вы постоянно устаёте, чувствуете себя раздражённым или даже несчастным, если у Вас есть нарушения сна, то вполне вероятно, что в Вашем организме не хватает триптофана. Триптофан действует как натуральный антидепрессант, помогает естественным путём вызвать сон, уменьшить беспокойство и напряжение. Секрет действия триптофана заключается в том, что он воздействует на химию мозга. Попадая из крови в мозг, триптофан даёт команду выработки серотонина. Как было сказано выше, серотонин ответственен за хорошее настроение, оказывает расслабляющее и успокаивающее действие, повышает работоспособность. Врачи давно признали, что биологические добавки, содержащие триптофан, гораздо лучше справляются с депрессией и бессонницей, чем лекарственные препараты. Многие знают, что если на ночь выпить молока, то спится намного лучше. Это происходит оттого, что в молоке содержится триптофан. Триптофан также помогает и против других эмоциональных нарушений, например, предменструальной тревоги. Вредные привычки это, конечно, плохо, но если уж так случилось, что Вы курите или употребляете алкоголь, Вам на помощь придёт триптофан. Он нейтрализует действие никотина, содержащегося в сигаретном дыме, помогает организму справиться с его пагубным воздействием на организм. Триптофан уменьшает некоторые симптомы биохимических изменений в организме, вызванных алкоголем. Кроме того, триптофан препятствует развитию алкоголизма. Удивительно, но маленькая аминокислота способна защищать огромный человеческий организм. Что контролирует аппетит человека и, следовательно, его вес? Конечно, триптофан. Он снижает тягу к пище, особенно углеводной, способствует снижению массы тела, нормализует аппетит при булимии и анорексии. Триптофан снимает депрессивное состояние и устраняет поверхностный сон, часто сопутствующий диетам. Он помогает быстрее возникнуть чувству насыщения, что ведёт к потреблению меньшего количества калорий и помогает снизить вес. Триптофан является предшественником витамина B3 (ниацина), способного сдерживать первичное образование триглицеридов (компонентов жира), что препятствует развитию ожирения. Для поддержания хорошей формы или корректировки веса очень важно, что триптофан снижает аппетит. Это происходит под воздействием серотонина, образующегося из триптофана, в результате чего улучшается настроение, усиливается мотивация для продолжения диеты. Одним словом, триптофан рождает у нас желание поддерживать хорошую форму и употреблять пищу в правильных количествах. Триптофан, кроме перечисленных выше свойств, способен уменьшать болевую чувствительность, стимулирует выработку гормона роста, который необходим для увеличения мышечной массы и уменьшения массы жира. Триптофан играет определённую роль в лечении различных расстройств питания, алкогольной зависимости, синдрома Дауна, агрессивного поведения, синдрома гиперактивности/дефицита внимания, шизофрении, участвует в выработке ниацина (витамина B3). Вам необходим триптофан, если у Вас:- Депрессия; Постоянно плохое настроение; Сезонные функциональные расстройства; Состояние тревоги и другие эмоциональные нарушения (в том числе при синдроме предменструального напряжения); Невроз навязчивых состояний; Расстройства приема пищи (в том числе булимия, переедание, некоторые формы ожирения); Повышенная раздражительность и агрессивность; Мигрень и головные боли других типов; Повышенная чувствительность к боли; Алкогольная зависимость; Расстройства сна; и Синдром хронической усталости. Как ни странно это звучит, чтобы в мозг попало больше триптофана, нужно есть то, что почти целиком состоит из углеводов,- такие, например, продукты, содержащие сложные углеводы, как хлеб, рис, паста или чистые углеводы:- столовый сахар или фруктозу. При использовании для расслабления нужно принимать в течение дня между приёмами пищи и запивать соком или водой, но не с молоком или другими продуктами, содержащими белок. Лучше всего принимать триптофан с витаминами группы B. Всегда принимайте добавки перед едой, поскольку, чтобы проявить свое действие, триптофан должен соединиться с системой транспорта аминокислот, которая доставит его в мозг. Триптофан хорошо адсорбируется в желудочно-кишечном тракте. Для того чтобы заместить израсходованную при метаболизме белка аминокислоту, здоровому взрослому требуется 3.5 мг на кг веса. Из всех незаменимых аминокислот триптофан меньше всего представлен в пище – из-за того, что уровень триптофана в пище слабо соотносится с другими аминокислотами. Разовые дозы свыше 2 г не рекомендуются, хотя успешные тесты Исследовательского Центра по Психиатрии в Мэриленде показали, что нет опасности привыкания к триптофану или его передозировки (благодаря тому, что триптофан является естественной частью нашего тела, организму, чтобы использовать его, не нужно изменять никаких функций, как это бывает с лекарствами). Побочные действия при приёме Триптофана не выявлены. Больным астмой, по всей вероятности, следует избегать триптофана, поскольку любой предшественник серотонина может усиливать затруднения дыхания, а высокие дозы способны вызывать заметное чувство утомления после упражнений. Применение при беременности и в период лактации (грудного вскармливания) не рекомендуется. Лекарственное взаимодействие триптофана с другими лекарственными средствами не выявлено. Приём аминокислот без включения триптофана у женщин вызывает усиление симптомов, связанных с менструацией (ПМС), а у мужчин в 30% случаев усиливает раздражительность и агрессивность. Лучшими натуральными источниками триптофана являются продукты, содержащие большое количество белков. Их содержат, в частности, грибы, овёс, бананы, сушёные финики, кунжут, кедровый орех, молоко, йогурт, творог. Триптофан присутствует в большинстве растительных белков, особенно им богаты соевые бобы. Очень малое количество содержится в кукурузе. Одним из лучших источников триптофана является арахис, причём как цельные орехи, так и арахисовое масло. Мясо и рыба содержат триптофан, однако неравномерно:- белки соединительной ткани (коллаген, эластин, желатин) не содержат триптофан. Триптофан в изобилии содержится во всех видах мяса, особенно, в свинине, утке и дичи. Однако, добавки являются гораздо более эффективным источником этой аминокислоты, чем пища.

TS = TRANSITION SEASON

TSA = TAXIWAY SAFETY AREA

TSA = TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

TSAC = TOWING SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TSAR = TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT

TSCA = TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

TSCS = TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CAPABILITY STUDY

TSE = TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

TSE = TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

TSE = TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY

TSE 300 = TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

TSE300 = ТИ.ЭС.И.300 – TSE300:- also TSE100 and TSE35; an index for shares trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange, i.e. the TSE300 is a collection of 300 companies and is a measure of how the TSE 'market' is performing. This index has been replaced by the Standard & Poor's TSX Index. See also Index, and Toronto Stock Exchange Index. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

TSEC = TAIWAN STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION

TSG = TECHNOLOGY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

T–SHIRT = Т–ОБРАЗНАЯ СОРОЧКА (или ФУТБОЛКА, или ТЕННИСКА) – T-Shirt is a knitted cotton undershirt with short sleeves that may be worn for sports or work without an outer garment. T-Shirt is a collarless short-sleeved or sleeveless usually cotton undershirt; also, an outer shirt of similar design. A T-Shirt (T Shirt or Tee) is a style of shirt. A T-shirt's defining characteristic is the T shape made with the body and sleeves. It is normally associated with short sleeves, a round neck line, and no collar. However, it may also include long sleeves, buttons, collars, or v-necks. T-shirts are typically made of cotton fibers (sometimes others), knitted together in a Jersey stitch that gives a T-shirt its distinctive soft texture. The majority of modern T-shirts have a body that is made from a continuously woven tube, so the torso has no side seams. This is accomplished with special weaving machines called Circular Looms, which produce seamless fabric for tube tops, stockings, and the like. Conventional stitching is used for the waist band, neck band, sleeves and to close the shoulders. The manufacture of T-shirts has become highly automated, and may include fabric cutting by laser or water jet. T-shirt fashions include many styles for both men and women, and for all age groups, including baby, youth, teen, adult and elderly sizes. The T-shirt evolved from undergarments used in the XIX century, through cutting the one-piece 'union suit' underwear into separate top and bottom garments, with the top long enough to tuck under the waistband of the bottoms. T-shirts, with and without buttons, were adopted by miners and stevedores during the late XIX century as a convenient covering for hot environments. T-shirts, as a slip-on garment without buttons, originally became popular in the United States when they were issued by the US Navy during or following the Spanish American War. These were a crew-necked, short-sleeved, white cotton undershirt to be worn under a uniform. It became common for sailors and Marines in work parties, the early submarines, and tropical climates to remove their uniform 'jacket', wearing (and soiling) only the undershirt. US Merchant Marine sailor in 1944. Named the T-shirt due to the shape of the garment's outline, it soon became popular as a bottom layer of clothing for workers in various industries, including agriculture. The T-shirt was easily fitted, easily cleaned, and inexpensive, and for this reason it became the shirt of choice for young boys. Boys' shirts were made in various colors and patterns. By the Great Depression, the T-shirt was often the default garment to be worn when doing farm or ranch chores, as well as other times when modesty called for a torso covering but conditions called for lightweight fabrics. T-shirts were originally worn as undershirts. Now T-shirts are worn frequently as the only piece of clothing on the top half of the body, other than possibly a bra or an undershirt (vest). T-shirts have also become a medium for self-expression and advertising, with any imaginable combination of words, art and photographs on display. A T-shirt typically extends to the waist. Variants of the T-shirt, like the tank top, crew neck, A-shirt (with the nickname 'Wife Beater'), muscle shirt, scoop neck, and V-neck have been developed. Hip hop fashion calls for 'tall-T' T-shirts which may extend down to the knees. A 1990s trend in women's clothing involved tight-fitting 'cropped' T-shirts short enough to reveal the midriff. Another popular trend is wearing a short-sleeved T-shirt of a contrasting color over a long-sleeved T-shirt. This is known as 'Layering'. T-shirts that are tight to the body are called fitted, tailored or 'baby doll' t-shirts.

TSI = TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

TSI = TRANSPORTATION SAFETY INSTITUTE

TSI = TRUE STRENGTH INDEX

TSM = TRANSPORTABILITY SUMMARY MANUAL

TSM = TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

TSNA = TOBACCO–SPECIFIC NITROSAMINES

TSO = TECHNICAL STANDARD ORDER

TSP = TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDER

TSP = TECHNOLOGY SERVICE PROVIDER

TSP = TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

TSP = TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TSRC = TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS REVIEW COMMITTEE

TSRI = TAIWAN SUGAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TSS = TECHNICAL SUPPORT STAFF

TSS = TRACK SUSPENSION SYSTEM

T–STRAP = СЛАНЦЫ (или С РЕМЕШКОМ В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ Т) – T-Strap is a type of shoe. The t-strap has a strap that encircles the ankle and runs down the top of the foot, resembling the letter T.

TSX = TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

TSX INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ТИ.ЭС.ЭКС. – TSX Index is the re-named index tracking the top 60 Toronto Stock Exchange companies. It is managed and promoted by Standard and Poor's. It is generally referred to as the S&P/TSX60. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's).

TSX–V = ТИ.ЭС.ЭКС.–ВИ. – TSX-V:- the TSX Venture Exchange, formerly known as the Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX) which was created by the amalgamation of the Vancouver, Alberta and other junior stock exchanges. It is an exchange for junior, venture companies. Therefore, it is also more speculative.

T/T = TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER

TT = TESTAMENTARY TRUST

TT = TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TT&L ACCOUNT = TREASURY TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNT

TTAB = TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

TTC = TRIPLE TEST CROSS

TTCE = TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL COMMAND EUROPE

TTD = TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLAR

T–TEST = ТЕСТ ТИ. – T-Test is a statistical test criterion in comparing two samples of data believed to be normally distributed. A T-Test is any statistical hypothesis test in which the test statistic follows a Student's t distribution if the null hypothesis is supported. It is most commonly applied when the test statistic would follow a normal distribution if the value of a scaling term in the test statistic were known. When the scaling term is unknown and is replaced by an estimate based on the data, the test statistic (under certain conditions) follows a Student's t distribution. The t-statistic was introduced in 1908 by William Sealy Gosset, a chemist working for the Guinness brewery in Dublin, Ireland ('Student' was his pen name). Gosset had been hired due to Claude Guinness's policy of recruiting the best graduates from Oxford and Cambridge to apply biochemistry and statistics to Guinness's industrial processes. Gosset devised the t-test as a cheap way to monitor the quality of stout. He published the test in Biometrika in 1908, but was forced to use a pen name by his employer, who regarded the fact that they were using statistics as a trade secret. In fact, Gosset's identity was known to fellow statisticians. / Вильэм Сили Госсэт (William Sealy Gosset). Клёд Гинэс (Claude Guinness).

TTF = TITLE TRANSFER FACILITY

TTFE = TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL COMMAND FAR EAST

TTI = TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE

TTIP = TRANSATLANTIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP

TTM = TRAILING TWELVE MONTHS

TTM1 = TEST TUBE MILLER

TTMA = TRACON TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ADVISOR

TTP = TRUSTED THIRD PARTY

TTPP = TOBACCO TRANSITION PAYMENTS PROGRAM

TTU = TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL UNIT

TTY = TELETYPEWRITER

TUA = TECHNOLOGY USER AGREEMENT

TUAT = TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

TUB = БАРКА (или ВАННА, или ЧАН) – In textile processing, Tub is a large container used for holding liquids. See also Beck.

TUBE = ВАЛИК (или КОПС, или ПАТРОН, или ПОЧАТОК) – Tube is a cylindrical yarn package formed for winding on a tube. / Паковка пряжи цилиндрической формы, формируемая посредством наматывания пряжи на патрон. Под Початком понимается паковка с пряжей или кручёной нитью, намотанной на патрон или шпулю и имеющей форму цилиндра, верхние и нижние основания которого представляют усечённый конус, что позволяет производить сматывание нити с неподвижного початка вдоль его оси.

TUBE = ПАТРОН (или ТУБА) – Tubes for cross-wound packages in winding and twisting. A cylindrical holder or bobbin used as a core for a cylindrical yarn package. Tube is another name for a bobbin, cylindrical in shape and used as base of core about which filaments or yarn are wound either snugly and compactly, or loosely as the occasion demands. / Одно из названий бобины цилиндрической формы, которая используется в качестве основы для сердцевины, на которую либо клубочком и компактно, либо со слабым натяжением в зависимости от того, как это требуется, наматываются нити или пряжа.

TUBE = ТРУБА (или ХХ) – Tube is an article of clothing shaped like a tube, as tube top or tube socks.

TUBE = ТРУБКА (или ТРУБОЧКА) – Tube is a narrow flower structure formed by fusion of the tepals. / узкая структура цветка, формируемая слиянием листочков околоцветника. Например, пыльниковая трубка у цветков.

TUBER = КЛУБЕНЬ – Tuber is a thick, fleshy underground modified root or stem section used for storage of food or water, as in a potato. Tuber is a short thickened underground stem. Tubers:- as relates to seed potatoes, potatoes produced under field conditions. / Клубень – толстый, мясистый (fleshy) подземный модифицированный корень или секция стебля, используемая для хранения пищи или воды, как у картофеля. Под Клубнем понимается видоизменённый побег растения с утолщённым стеблем и недоразвитыми листьями. Надземные клубни у кольраби, некоторых орхидей, подземные – у земляной груши, картофеля. В клубне отлагаются главным образом крахмал и другие углеводы. Может служить для вегетативного размножения. Под Клубнеплодами понимается группа растений (батат, картофель, топинамбур и другие), у которых на подземных стеблях или боковых корнях образуются клубни, используемые в пищу человеком, на корм скоту, для переработки. Клубень:- вздутый подземный стебель или корень, место хранения питательных веществ во время периода покоя.

TUBERCLE = БУГОРОК (или ТУБЕРКУЛ, или КЛУБЕНЁК) – Tubercle is small, rounded prominence or knob-like protusion from the surface. In Cactaceae a roughly pyrimidal protrusion from the stem surface, with an areole at or near its summit. Hence:- Adj. tuberculate. Tubercles are small tubers produced in leaf axils of leaf bud cuttings. Tubercle:- any small, rounded projection. / У Кактусовых (Cactaceae) . в пазухах листьев . Клубенёк (Латинское слово Tuberculum, означающее Бугорок); возникающий под влиянием клубеньковых бактерий.

TUBERCULATE = БУГОРЧАТОЕ (или КЛУБЕНЬКОВОЕ) – Tuberculate:- having tubercles. / Клубеньковое (Латинский – Nodularis).

TUBEROUS = КЛУБНЕВОЕ – Tuberous:- bearing a tuber. / клубень (tuber).

TUBEROUS ROOT = КЛУБНЕВИДНЫЙ КОРЕНЬ (или КЛУБНЕВОЙ КОРЕНЬ) – Tuberous Root is a generally undistended fibrous root system with thickened fleshy sections scattered along its length. Not a taproot or caudex. / Клубневидный или Клубневой Корень – мясистый (fleshy). Не главный корень (taproot) или каудекс.

TUBING = РУКАВ (или ТРУБА, или ИЗДЕЛИЕ РУКАВНОЙ ФОРМЫ) – Tubing is a woven, knit, or braided fabric of cylindrical form, having a width of over 4 inches.

TUBULAR = ТРУБЧАТОЕ (или ТУБУЛЯРНОЕ) – Tubular:- in the form of a hollow cylinder. / в форме полого цилиндра. Дудчатый Лист (на Латинском языке – Folium Fistulosum).

TUBULAR FABRIC = ТРУБЧАТАЯ ТКАНЬ (или РУКАВНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или МЕШКОВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или КРУГЛОЕ ТРИКОТАЖНОЕ ПОЛОТНО) – Tubular Fabric is a fabric woven or knit in a tube form with no seams, such as seamless pillowcases, some knit underwear fabrics, and seamless hosiery. See also Circular-Knit Fabric. / и бесшовные чулочно-носочные изделия (seamless hosiery). Смотрите также Плосковязаная Ткань (Circular-Knit Fabric).

TUCKED–IN SELVEDGES = ЗАКЛАДНЫЕ КРОМКИ – Tucked-In Selvedges:- a special hooked needle driven by a cam produces, after cutting, the insertion of the protruding thread end into the subsequent shed, thus forming a stronger edge. Tucked-in selvedge can be formed by two different methods. With most common method the projecting weft tail is tucked in the form of a hairpin to a predetermined length (10–15 mm) into the next weave shed. This gives a firm and neat selvedge. A 2/1 or 3/1 rib with two ends per heald and 2 fold yarns with about 20% finer than the body yarn number give excellent results. Sulzer Bros. were the pioneer to introduce this type of tucked-in selvedge on their projectile machines but now-a-days it is also used on rapier and air-jet weaving machines. This system is generally used for light to middle weight fabrics, when weave and fabric density permit. There are also available tuck-in selvedge motions which are entirely controlled by pneumatic or mixed pneumatic and mechanical devices. See also Fused Selvedges, Leno Selvedges, Melt Selvedges, and Selvedge. / Закладная Кромка:- проложенная в зев нить утка обрезается, а её конец закладывается кромкообразователем в следующий зев.

TUCKING = ЗАВЁРТЫВАНИЕ (или ЗАСТРАЧИВАНИЕ) – Tucking:- this is the result of an unintentional tucking in the knitted fabric. This is also called the Bird's Eye Defect. Knitted fabric defect, and namely:- stitch defect. Defect Name:- Tucking (Unwanted). Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Single Knit Fabrics. Description:- Tucking (unwanted):- This is the result of malfunctioning needle. Tucking occurs when a needle retains one loop and takes on one or more additional loops, and then casts all of them together. It becomes a defect when it is unintentional. Severity:- Major.

TUCKING DEFECT = ДЕФЕКТ ЗАВЁРТЫВАНИЯ (или ПОРОК ЗАСТРАЧИВАНИЯ) – Tucking Defect:- in knitted fabrics, one or more unwanted tuck loops. / в вязаных тканях, одна или более нежелательных хх петель.

TUCK LOOP = ЗАПРЕССОВАННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ (или ДВОЙНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ, или ПЕТЛЯ ВСКЛАДКУ, или ПЕТЛЯ ВСБОРКУ) – Tuck Loop is a knitted stitch when a needle receives a new yarn without losing its old loop.

TUCKS = СКЛАДКИ (или СБОРКИ) – Cotton Wash Fabric:- a Tuck fabric is a single cloth and is made by using two or more warps, is generally composed of all cotton, cotton and silk, and all silk, and can be made on any loom having either a dobby or a Jacquard attachment, and single or double box, double box looms, of course, giving great scope for filling patterns. A tuck effect in a cloth is a perfect pleat running across the cloth from one selvage to the other and was used extensively a few years ago in making fancy bosoms for men's outing or neglige shirts and ladies' waisting, very elaborate effects being produced by weaving ground cloth in colors either harmonizing with or contrasting to that of the tuck. Two different numbers of filling are used in this fabric, namely, a fine one for the plain ground or flat part of the cloth, and a coarse number for the tuck as the tuck is a filling effect, and the coarse filling causing it to stand out more prominently from the ground fabric than would be the case if fine numbers of filling were used to form the whole fabric. In making a common tuck effect two beams are necessary, also 10 harness or heddle shafts. The top beam containing the tuck warp is drawn in on the 2, 4, 6, 8^{th} harnesses, and the bottom beam, containing ground warp, is drawn on 1, 3, 5, 7^{th} harnesses, the other two harnesses to work independently for selvage, plain weave being used all the time. The harness or head chain Is pegged to work all the harnesses plain weave at the same time for whatever length of plain ground is desired in the cloth being woven. 'For example, if you want 40 picks plain ground cloth before weaving' the tuck, simply peg the chain plain weave on all harnesses for 40 picks. Then to form the tuck peg the chain so as to work only tuck harnesses for plain weave, for number picks necessary to give length of tuck desired, the ground harnesses being at rest. While the tuck harnesses are working, the take-up motion is temporarily dispensed with by coupling the take-up finger to a jack in the head motion by running a strap over the top of the loom and down the side. After having woven the desired number of picks to form the tuck, as the loom turns over, all the harnesses are set working plain weave, and as the first pick of the chain operates the head motion, the take-up finger drops, the take-up motion is again in gear, and the reed beats in, the pick binding the turn and throwing it out from the ground fabric. This fabric is generally made to finish from 2% to 3% ounces and 27 inches wide. / Два различных числа уточин . Жакяр (Jacquard).

TUCK STITCH = СТЕЖОК ВСКЛАДКУ (или СТЕЖОК ВСБОРКУ) – Tuck Stitch is a variation of a basic stitch in weft knitting to make a knobby, bumpy, knitted texture. Unknitted loops are slipped from one needle to another. On the following row, the unknitted loops are knitted as regular stitches. Tuck Stitch is a knitting stitch made when a needle receives a new yarn without losing its old loop.

TUDO = THIOUREA DIOXIDE

TUFT = ПУЧОК (или БОРОДКА, или КЛОК) – Tuft is:- (1) a cluster of soft yarns drawn through a fabric and projecting from the surface in the form of cut yarns or loops. (2) The portion of pile-like material that comprises a tufted fabric or carpet. See also Tufted Carpet, and Tufted Fabric. Tuft is a bunch of yarns or threads forced through a quilt, mattress, or upholstery to secure the stuffing. See also Quilt.

TUFTED = ПЛОТНОКУСТОВОЕ (или ПУЧКОВАТОЕ) – Tufted:- having many short, crowded branches all arising from about the same point.

TUFTED CARPET = СТЁГАНЫЙ КОВЁР – Tufted Carpet is a carpet produced by a tufting machine instead of a loom. It is an outgrowth of hand-tufted bedspreads. Today, broadloom tufting machines produce over 90% of all domestic carpeting. Tufting machines are essentially multineedle sewing machines that push the pile yarns through a primary backing fabric and hold them in place to form loops as the needles are withdrawn. The loops are then either released for loop-pile carpets or cut for cut-pile carpets. The pile yarns may be either predyed or uncolored, in which case, the greige carpet is then piece-dyed or printed. In either case, a latex or other binding agent is applied to the backstitch to lock the tufts in place and to secure the secondary backing fabric. Formerly, all carpets were woven, either by hand or machine. The significantly greater productivity of tufting has revolutionized the carpet industry and made soft floor coverings available to the mass market. Tufted Carpet is a carpet made by needling pile yarns into a previously woven backing of Jute or Cotton. / Стёганые Ковры представляют собой ворс, пристёганный к основе.

TUFTED FABRIC = СТЁГАНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Tufted Fabric is the cotton sheeting, lightweight duck, or other fabric decorated with fluffy tufts of multiple-ply, soft-twist cotton yarns or manufactured fiber yarns closely arranged in continuous lines or spaced at intervals to produce the type of fabric called Candlewick. The tufts are inserted and cut by machine in previously woven fabric or are woven in by the loom and afterwards cut to form the tufts. They have a chenille-like softness and bulk and are erroneously called Chenille. Patterns vary from simple straight lines and elaborate designs to completely covered materials resembling long pile fabrics. The may be white, solid colored, or multicolored. Tufted fabrics are used for bedspreads, bath mats, and robes, etc. Tufted Fabric is a fabric ornamented with soft, fluffy, slackly twisted ply yarns (usually cotton). Most tufts are inserted by needles into a woven fabric, such as unbleached muslin, textured cotton, and rayon plain-weave cloth. When tufts are spaced (as coin dots), a bedspread is called Candlewick. / пучок или клок или ворсовый узелок (tuft). Свечной Фитиль (Candlewick).

TUFTING = ВОРСОВЫЙ УЗЕЛОК (или ПУЧОК, или КЛОК) – Tufting is a brush-like button of clipped cotton yarn that appears at regular intervals on mattresses. Also, the most common method for making rugs. Groups of yarns are forced through a backing fabric. The yarns are held in place permanently when the underside of the rug is coated, often with liquid latex.

TUG = БУКСИР (или БУКСИРНОЕ СУДНО) – Tug:- ocean-going ships cannot reach port basins, which are sometimes narrow and winding, without the help of tugs to assist them in turning, reversing and docking and casting off manoeuvres. The tugs each have an engine output of approximately 1 600 kW (2 400 PS) and a bollard pull of 30 to 45 tons. In the port of Hamburg, Germany, for example, harbour tugs are no longer driven by conventional propellers at the stern but instead are equipped with a drive system located in the aft section and controlled either by rotors (Voith-Schneider system) or 360 degree rotatable propellers. This allows surges in all directions. Tug is a vessel which tows another vessel, the other vessel being termed the 'Tow'. Tug is a small vessel designed to tow or push large ships or barges. Tugs have powerful diesel engines and are essential to docks and ports to maneuver large ships into their berths. In the United States, pusher tugs are also used to push enormous trains of barges on the rivers and inland waterways of the US Oceangoing salvage tugs provide assistance to ships in distress and engage in such work as towing drilling rigs and oil production platforms. See also Towboat. / Океанские суда самостоятельно не могут заходить в портовые бассейны, которые бывают иногда узкими и извилистыми. Им требуется поддержка буксиров для оказания помощи при разворотах, движении задним ходом и доковании (постановки в док) и выполнении манёвров. Каждый буксир оснащается двигателем, имеющим мощность приблизительно 1 600 кВт (2 400 лс (лошадиных сил)) и силу тяги от 30 до 45 тонн. В порту Гамбурга, Германия, например, портовые (рейдовые) буксиры больше не оснащаются общепризнанными винтами сзади, а вместо этого они оборудуются системой привода, располагаемой в кормовой части и действующей либо с помощью турбин (в системах Фойт-Шнайдэра (Voith-Schneider system)), либо винтами, способными поворачиваться на 360 градусов. Это нововведение позволяет постепенно продвигаться во всех направлениях. Судно, которое буксирует другое судно, называемое буксируемым судном (tow). Небольшое судно, предназначенное для буксировки или толкания крупных судов или барж. Буксиры оснащаются мощными дизельными двигателями и они востребованы доками и портами для осуществления маневрирования крупных судов при постановке в отводимые им места стоянки. В Соединённых Штатах Америки буксиры толкачи используются также для буксировки методом толкания огромных составов барж при движении по рекам и внутренним водным путям морских спасательных буксиров США с целью обеспечения помощи судам, терпящим бедствие и привлечения к такой работе как буксировка буровых установок и нефтедобывающих платформ. В судоходстве под Буксиром, от Голландского слова Boegseren, означающее Тянуть, понимается самоходное судно для вождения (буксировки) несамоходных судов, плотов и других плавающих сооружений. По району плавания различают морские, озёрные, рейдовые и речные буксирные суда. По назначению буксирные суда подразделяют на:- (i) буксировщики, осуществляющие вождение судов на буксирном тросе; (ii) кантовщики, оказывающие помощь судам при швартовке к причалам порта; (iii) спасатели – для оказания помощи аварийным судам в открытом море и их буксировки в порт-убежище; и (iv) толкачи – для вождения судов толканием. Толкач или Буксир-Толкач – буксирное судно, приспособленное для вождения несамоходных судов впереди себя (толканием). С буксируемым судном или группой судов толкач скрепляется носовым сцепным устройством. Толкание более эффективно, чем буксировка на тросе за кормой (если нет волнения), так как буксируемые суда не тормозятся струёй от винта буксирного судна. Для улучшения видимости толкачи имеют в носовой части высокую рулевую рубку.

TUG BOAT = БУКСИРНЫЙ КАТЕР (или БУКСИР, или БУКСИРНОЕ СУДНО) – Tug Boat (maritime term) is a small vessel fitted for towing. Tug Boats are boats used to guide and tow vessels in/out of port. / Катера, используемые для направления (ориентирования) и буксировки судов в/из акватории порта.

TUILLE = БЕДРЕННАЯ ПЛАСТИНА – Tuille is one of the hinged plates before the thigh in plate armor. / часть доспехов древнего воина.

TUL = TULSA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TULLE = ТЮЛЬ – Tulle is a soft, fine, transparent silk net. Formerly made only of silk, tulle is now made of nylon or rayon, and is a favorite for evening dresses and bridal veils. See also Net. Tulle:- a sheer often stiffened silk, rayon, cotton or nylon net used chiefly for veils or ballet costumes. Derived name from Tulle, France. First made by machine in 1768. Has a hexagonal mesh and is stiff. Guaze, knotted, leno, made on a lace machine. It is difficult to launder. Comes is white and colors, and is very cool, dressy, and delicate. It is a stately type of fabric when used for formal wear, and weddings. It is also used for ballet costumes and wedding veils. Tulle is a lightweight, extremely fine, machine-made netting, usually with a hexagon shaped mesh effect. End-uses include dance or ballet costumes and veils. Tulle and Netting is a lightweight, very fine netting, which is often starched. It can be made of various fibers, including silk, nylon and rayon. Tulle is most commonly used for veils, gowns (particularly wedding gowns) and ballet tutus. / Найлан[ТЗ] (Nylon[TM]). Сетка (Netting). Под Тюлем, от Французского слова Tulle, понимается очень тонкая шёлковая сетка для вуалеток и отделки. Тюль – ткань или прозрачное плетение из тонких ниток в виде равномерных мелких круглых ячеек. Сочетание ячеек, заполненных плетением и незаполненных, образует узор, чаще всего геометрический или растительный орнамент. Тюль был наиболее модным в эпоху ампир и использовался для пошива лёгких платьев-туник.

TUNGRO = ТУНГРО – Tungro is a viral disease transmitted by Green (Nephotettix Spp.) and Zigzag Leafhoppers (Recilia Dorsalis). The diseased plants are characterized by stunting and reduced tillering. The leaf color ranges from light yellow to orange-yellow. Yellowing usually starts from the tips of the leaves. The panicles are often not fully exserted. The grains are usually covered with dark brown blotches.

TUNIC = ТУНИКА (или МУНДИР, или КИТЕЛЬ) – Tunic is a blouse-like garment that falls to the hips or below and often is gathered at the waist or belted. Tunic is a simple slip-on garment made with or without sleeves and usually knee-length or longer, belted at the waist and worn as an under or outer garment by men and women of ancient Greece and Rome; surcoat; a long usually plain close-fitting jacket with high collar worn especially as part of a uniform; tunicle; a short overskirt; a hip-length or longer blouse or jacket.

TUNICLE = ТЮНИКЛ (или ХХ) – Tunicle is a short vestment worn by a subdeacon over the alb during mass and by a bishop under the dalmatic at pontifical ceremonies.

TUNNELING = ПРОХОДКА ТУННЕЛЯ – Tunneling is a making a passage through plant material by the feeding of larvae.

TUNNEL TEST = ТУННЕЛЬНОЕ ИСПЫТАНИЕ – Tunnel Test is a test for the flammability of floor coverings in which a sample is placed on the ceiling of a tunnel of specific dimensions and ignited under controlled conditions to determine the extent to which it will burn. Also called Steiner Tunnel Test. See also Flammability Tests. / Туннельный метод испытания на горение. Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests).

TUQUE = ТЮК (или ВЯЗАНАЯ ШАПОЧКА) – Tuque is a warm knitted usually pointed stocking cap. / .

TURBAN = ТЮРБАН (или ЧАЛМА) – Turban is a fabric that is twisted and draped around the head to form a hat. It is an adaptation of an oriental headdress. Turban is a headdress worn chiefly in countries of the eastern Mediterranean and southern Asia especially by Muslims and made of a cap around which is wound a long cloth; a headdress resembling a Muslim turban, specifically a woman's close-fitting hat without a brim. / Тюрбан (на Персидском языке) – Чалма; мужской и женский головной убор в виде куска ткани, обмотанного вокруг головы, распространённый среди ряда народов Северной Африки, Аравийского полуострова, Индии и Азии. Тюрбан обычно наматывается на тюбетейку, феску или шапку. Для его изготовления обычно требуется 6–8 метров ткани, но на некоторые виды тюрбанов уходит до 20 метров материи.

TURBIDITY = МУТНОСТЬ (или ПОМУТНЕНИЕ) – Turbidity is a reduction of transparency of a specimen due to the presence of particulate matter. Turbidity is the degree of opacity of a fluid. Turbidity is the decrease in optical transparency of a solution because of the presence of particulate matter. / Под Мутностью понимается способность оптически неоднородной среды рассеивать проходящий сквозь неё свет (смотрите Мутные Среды). Количественной характеристикой мутности служит Коэффициент Экстинкции (Ослабления), определяемый по уравнению:- $t = (1 / l) \ln (I_0 / I)$, где I_0 и I – интенсивности светового луча соответственно до и после прохождения через слой среды толщиной l. Мутность определяют методами нефелометрии и турбидиметрии.

TURBINATE = ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ФОРМУ ПЕРЕВЁРНУТОГО КОНУСА (или КУБАРЕВИДНОЕ) – Turbinate:- shaped like an inverted cone or top. / Кубаревидное о раковине.

TURBINE = ТУРБИНА – Turbine is a machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy of a stream of fluid (such as water, steam, or hot gas). Turbines convert the kinetic energy of fluids to mechanical energy through the principles of impulse and reaction, or a mixture of the two. / Под Турбиной, от Французского Turbine, от Латинского слова Turbo, родительный падеж Turbinis, означающее Вихрь или Вращение С Большой Скоростью), понимается первичный двигатель с чисто вращательным движением рабочего органа – ротора и непрерывным рабочим процессом, преобразующий в механическую работу кинетическую энергию подводимого рабочего тела – пара, газа или воды. Стационарные Паровые и Газовые Турбины применяют для привода генераторов электрического тока (Турбогенераторы), центробежных компрессоров и воздуходувок (Турбокомпрессоры, Турбовоздуходувки), питательных, топливных и масляных насосов (Турбонасосы). Транспортные паровые и газовые турбины используют в качестве главных судовых двигателей. Газовые Турбины используются также в качестве Авиационных Двигателей (Турбовинтовые и Турбореактивные Двигатели) и в отдельных случаях – на локомотивах (Газотурбовозы) и специальных автомобилях, требующих особо мощных двигателей. Гидравлические Турбины строят только в стационарном исполнении для привода тихоходных генераторов электрического тока (Гидрогенераторы) на гидроэлектрических станциях. К 1976 мощность паровых турбин достигла 1 300 МегаВатт (МВт), газовых – 100 МВт, гидравлических – более 600 МВт в агрегате. Благодаря хорошей экономичности, компактности, надёжности и возможности осуществить большую единичную мощность турбины практически вытеснили поршневые паровые машины из современной мировой энергетики. Смотрите также Газовая Турбина, Гидротурбина, и Паровая Турбина. Под Турбиной, от Французского слова Turbine, от Латинского слова Turbo, означающее Вихрь или Вращение с Большой Скоростью, понимается первичный двигатель с вращательным движением рабочего органа – ротора и непрерывным рабочим процессом, преобразующий в механическую работу кинетическую энергию подводимого рабочего тела – газа или жидкости (например, воды), пара; лопаточная машина. Рабочее тело поступает через направляющие аппараты на лопастную решётку и приводит ротор во вращение. Стационарные паровые турбины и газовые турбины широко применяют для привода генераторов электрического тока (турбогенераторы), центробежных компрессоров и воздуходувок (турбокомпрессоры, турбовоздуходувки), питательных топливных и масляных насосов (турбонасосы). Транспортные паровые и газовые турбины используют в качестве судовых двигателей, соединяя их с гребенными валами через понижающую зубчатую передачу – редуктор (турбозубчатые агрегаты) для получения оптимальной частоты вращения гребных винтов. Газовые турбины широко используются также в авиационных двигателях (турбовинтовые двигатели и турбореактивные двигатели) и в отдельных случаях – на локомотивах (газотурбовозы) и специальных автомобилях, требующих особо мощных двигателей. Гидравлические турбины строят в стационарном исполнении для привода тихоходных генераторов электрического тока (гидрогенераторы) на гидроэлектрических станциях. Благодаря хорошей экономичности, компактности, надёжности и возможности получать большую единичную мощность. Турбины практически вытеснили поршневые паровые машины из современной мировой энергетики. В Турбине, струя рабочего тела воздействует на лопатки, закреплённые по окружности ротора, и приводит ротор в движение. По принципу действия различают:- Активные и Реактивные Турбины, по конструкции – Одно- и Многоступенчатые Турбины. Паровые и газовые турбины подразделяются на:- Стационарные (для привода генераторов электрического тока, компрессоров и так далее) и Транспортные Турбины. Гидравлические турбины строят только стационарными и используют на ГЭС для привода гидрогенераторов. Мощность паровых турбин достигает 1 300 МВт, газовых – 100 МВт, гидравлических – более 600 МВт.

TURBINE OIL = ТУРБИННОЕ МАСЛО – Turbine Oil is a top-quality rust- and oxidation-inhibited (R&O) oil that meets the rigid requirements traditionally imposed on steam-turbine lubrication. Quality turbine oils are also distinguished by good demulsibility, a requisite of effective oil-water separation. Turbine oils are widely used in other exacting applications for which long service life and dependable lubrication are mandatory. Such compressors, hydraulic systems, gear drives, and other equipment. Turbine oils can also

be used as heat transfer fluids in open systems, where oxidation stability is of primary importance. / Под Турбинными Маслами понимается группа смазочных масел, используемых для смазки подшипников и вспомогательных механизмов паровых и водяных турбин, турбонасосов, турбокомпрессорных машин (воздушных, газовых и холодильных), а также в качестве смазывающей и рабочей жидкости в различных промышленных механизмах с циркуляционными системами. Турбинные масла – глубокоочищенные дистиллятные нефтяные масла из малосернистых беспарафиновых или сернистых парафиновых нефтей с добавками, состоящими из комплекса антиокислительных, антикоррозионных, деэмульгирующих, антипенных, в отдельных случаях антиизносных присадок. Характеризуются высокой устойчивостью против окисления, хорошими антикоррозийными и деэмульгирующими свойствами, малой вспениваемостью. Турбинные масла с вязкостью при 50 °C $20–23·10^{-6}$ $м^2$/сек (20–23 сантиСтокс (сСт)) применяются в быстроходных турбоагрегатах (3 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин) и выше), а с вязкостью $28–48·10^{-6}$ $м^2$/сек (28–48 сСт) и более – в тихоходных и мощных, в том числе судовых, турбоагрегатах (турборедукторных установках). Для систем регулирования мощных паровых турбин находят применение синтетические турбинные масла на основе триксиленилфосфата. Их преимущество – высокая огнестойкость. Однако они дороги и обладают некоторой токсичностью.

TURBO FUEL = ТУРБИННОЕ ТОПЛИВО – Turbo Fuel is kerosene with a special degree of refining, with a freezing point below that of common kerosene. It is used in reaction motors and turbo propellers. See also Kerosene. / Турбинное Топливо – это керосин со особой степенью очистки, имеющий температуру замерзания ниже, чем у обычного керосина. Он используется реакционными двигателями и турбинными движителями или турбовинтами. Смотрите также Керосин (Kerosene).

TURBULENT FLOW = ТУРБУЛЕНТНОЕ ТЕЧЕНИЕ (или ТУРБУЛЕНТНЫЙ ПОТОК) – Turbulent Flow is a flow situation in which the fluid particles move in a random manner. Turbulent Flow is a flow in which the velocity at any point varies on an erratic basic. It occurs when flow velocity exceeds a limiting value or when tube configuration irregularities preclude laminar flow. See also Laminar Flow. / Под Турбулентным Течением, от Латинского слова Turbulentus, означающее Беспорядочный или Бурный), понимается форма течения жидкости или газа, при которой их элементы совершают неупорядоченные, неустановившиеся движения по сложным траекториям, что приводит к интенсивному перемешиванию между слоями движущихся жидкости или газа (смотрите Турбулентность). Наиболее детально изучены турбулентные течения в трубах, каналах, пограничных слоях около обтекаемых жидкостью или газом твёрдых тел, а также так называемые Свободные Турбулентные Течения – струи, следы за движущимися относительно жидкости или газа твёрдыми телами и зоны перемешивания между потоками разной скорости, не разделёнными какими-либо твёрдыми стенками. Турбулентные течения отличаются от соответствующих Ламинарных Течений как своей сложной внутренней структурой, так и распределением осреднённой скорости по сечению потока и интегральными характеристиками – зависимостью средней по сечению или максимальной скорости, расхода, а также коэффициента сопротивления от Числа Рейнольдса Re. Профиль осреднённой скорости турбулентного течения в трубах или каналах отличается от параболического профиля соответствующего ламинарного течения более быстрым возрастанием скорости у стенок и меньшей кривизной в центральной части течения. За исключением тонкого слоя около стенки профиль скорости описывается логарифмическим законом (то есть скорость линейно зависит от логарифма расстояния до стенки). Коэффициент сопротивления $\lambda = 8\tau_w / \rho v^2_{cp}$ (где τ_w – напряжение трения на стенке, ρ – плотность жидкости, v_{cp} – её скорость, средняя по сечению потока) связан с Re соотношением:- $\lambda^{-1/2} = (1 / x \sqrt{8})\ln(\lambda^{1/2} Re) + B$, где x и B – числовые постоянные. В отличие от Ламинарных Пограничных Слоёв, Турбулентный Пограничный Слой обычно имеет отчётливую границу, беспорядочно колеблющуюся со временем (в пределах 0.4 δ–1.2 δ, где δ – расстояние от стенки, на котором осреднённая скорость равна 0.99 v, а v – скорость вне пограничного слоя). Профиль осреднённой скорости в пристенной части турбулентного пограничного слоя описывается логарифмическим законом, а во внешней части скорость растёт с удалением от стенки быстрее, чем по логарифмическому закону. Зависимость λ от Re здесь имеет вид, аналогичный указанному выше. Струи, следы и зоны перемешивания обладают приблизительно автомодельностью:- в каждом сечении x = const любого из этих турбулентных течений на не слишком малых расстояниях x от начального сечения можно ввести такие масштабы длины и скорости L(x) и v(x), что безразмерные статистические характеристики гидродинамических полей (в частности, профили осреднённой скорости), полученные при применении этих масштабов, будут одинаковыми во всех сечениях. В случае свободных турбулентных течений область пространства, занятая завихренным турбулентным течением, в каждый момент времени имеет чёткую, но очень неправильную форму границ, вне которых течение потенциально. Зона перемежающейся турбулентности оказывается здесь значительно более широкой, чем в пограничных слоях.

TURBULENT FLOW SAMPLER = ПРОБООТБОРНИК ТУРБУЛЕНТНОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ – Turbulent Flow Sampler is a sampler that contains a flow path in which turbulence is induced in the main stream by abruptly changing the direction of the fluid.

TURGID = ТУРГЕСЦЕНТНОЕ (или НАБУХШЕЕ, или РАЗДУТОЕ, или РАЗБУХШЕЕ) – Turgid:- swollen by some internal force, usually by fluid uptake.

TURGOR = ТУРГОР – Turgor:- (Latin:- turgescere – to swell) Inner pressure, distension of cells. / Под Тургором, от позднелатинского слова Turgor, означающее Вздутие или Наполнение, понимается внутреннее гидростатическое давление в живой клетке, вызывающее напряжение клеточной оболочки. У животных тургор клеток обычно невысок, у растительных клеток тургорное давление поддерживает листья и стебли (у травянистых растений) в вертикальном положении, придаёт растениям прочность и устойчивость. Тургор – показатель оводнённости и состояния водного режима растений. Снижением тургора сопровождаются процессы автолиза, увядания и старения клеток.

TURGOR PRESSURE = ТУРГОРНОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ – Turgor Pressure:- outward force exerted on a cell wall by water taken up into the cell by osmosis. See also Wall Pressure. / Под Тургором, от позднелатинского слова Turgor, означающее Вздутие или Наполнение, понимается внутреннее гидростатическое давление в живой клетке, вызывающее напряжение клеточной оболочки. У животных тургор клеток обычно невысок, у растительных клеток тургорное давление поддерживает листья и стебли (у травянистых растений) в вертикальном положении, придаёт растениям прочность и устойчивость. Тургор – показатель оводнённости и состояния водного режима растений. Снижением тургора сопровождаются процессы автолиза, увядания и старения клеток.

TURN = ОБОРОТ – Turn is the distance parallel to the axis of a yarn or rope in which a strand makes one complete spiral. See also Twist.

TURNAROUND = ПЛАНОВОЕ ЗАКРЫТИЕ – A Turnaround is a planned, periodic shut down (total or partial) of a refinery process unit or plant to perform maintenance, overhaul and repair operations and to inspect, test and replace process materials and equipment. Here are some key facts:- (i) turnarounds allow for necessary maintenance and upkeep of operating units and are needed to maintain safe and efficient operations; (ii) turnarounds are scheduled at least 1–2 years in advance and do not necessarily focus on the same operating units; (iii) in assessing whether to delay a turnaround, a refiner has to include the opportunity cost of a possible unplanned shutdown resulting from the decision to delay the turnaround; (iv) depending on the process unit and the amount of maintenance

needed, the length of the turnaround can vary from 1 week to 4 weeks or more; (v) a major turnaround usually will involve the crude unit or the catalytic cracking unit and will result in a more significant decrease in the utilization rate than a minor turnaround that may involve units such as the alkylation unit, isomerization unit or sulfur plant; (vi) not every unit is impacted during every turnaround. For example, the industry average is about 4 years between turnarounds catalytic cracking units; (vii) a turnaround is not necessary to enable a refinery to shift from gasoline mode to distillate mode. However, if a turnaround is planned, it is possible to take steps, such as catalyst upgrades, that could improve the distillate yields; and (viii) in general, the less often units are started up and taken down, the better (safer) it is since refinery incidents are more likely to occur during these occasions. A refinery or petrochemical plant is said to be 'in turnaround' when it is taken out of service of maintenance, usually planned. A refinery Turnaround is a major maintenance and inspection event during which large sections of the plant are systematically shut down and equipment is opened, cleaned, and inspected for integrity. A turnaround focuses on checking and repairing equipment that can't be worked on while the plant is operating. The temporary shut down also provides an opportunity to integrate new or upgraded equipment into the existing system – a task that cannot be accomplished at any other time. For example, at Ergon's (Ergon Refining, Inc) West Virginia, Arkansas, and Mississippi refineries, a turnaround is scheduled every one to four years. This massive overhaul demands two to six weeks of concentrated effort. A turnaround can involve anywhere from 200 to 2 000 people working in 12 to 16 hour shifts; work is conducted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until the process is complete. Personnel inspect every area of the refinery, from operators running robotic video cameras through sewer lines 20 feet underground to reliability engineers inspecting the tip of a 220-foot flare stack from a basket suspended from a crane. 'To an outsider, a turnaround looks like an ant mound', said Meeks. 'In reality, a turnaround is a well-planned, carefully orchestrated event that demands the highest level of organization and performance from every area of the plant'. / Эргон Рифайнин, Инк. (Ergon Refining, Inc.). (Meeks). О 'плановом закрытии' нефтеперегонного или нефтехимического завода говорят, когда завод закрывается на техническое обслуживание, как правило, в соответствии с определённым графиком.

TURNAROUND = РАЗВОРОТ – (1) In water transportation, Turn-Around is the time it takes between the arrival of a vessel and its departure.

(2) In trucking, Turn-Around is the time it takes a trucker to enter and exit a terminal.

(3) Turnaround is a situation where a company, or its stock, shows a significant trend reversal. / Разворот:- благоприятный поворот в деятельности компании, на рынке или в экономике в целом. Инвесторы, вкладывающие средства на фондовом рынке, считают, что компания, показывающая невысокие результаты, может значительно увеличить свои доходы и получить значительную прибыль от благоприятного поворота событий.

TURNAROUND TIME = ВРЕМЯ НА ОБОРОТ – Turnaround Time is the time interval between harvesting of the existing crop and planting of the next crop in a cropping sequence.

TURNAROUND TIME = ВРЕМЯ НА ОБОРОТ (В ПОРТУ) – In water transportation, Turnaround Time is the time it takes between the arrival of a vessel and its departure. Time taken for a vessel to arrive in port, unload, reload and depart. Also refers to the time taken for a truck to arrive in port and deliver or receive cargo. / В перевозке груза водным транспортом, срок, составляющий временной диапазон между прибытием судна и его отбытием. Время, затрачиваемое судном на прибытие в порт, выгрузку, перезагрузку и отбытие. Также относится к времени, отводимому грузовику для прибытия в порт и поставки или получения груза.

TURNBUCKLE = СТЯЖНАЯ МУФТА (или СТЯЖНАЯ ГАЙКА) – Turnbuckle:- tightening elements made up of two threaded rods, a threaded barrel and a lever, usually in the form of a ratchet. Turnbuckles are the preferred tensioning method when securing loads with chains.

TURN–BUCKLE = ТАЛРЕП – Turn-Buckle (maritime term):- a metal appliance consisting of a thread and screw capable of being set up or slacked back and used for setting up on rigging.

TURNED–OVER EDGE = СВЁРНУТАЯ ОКРАЙКА – Turned-Over Edge is a curled selvage. See also Curled Selvage.

TURNER = ДОШЕДШЕЕ (или ОБОРАЧИВАТЕЛЬ, или ВОРОШИТЕЛЬ) – Turner:- banana that is becoming ripe to eat.

TURN IN ALL STANDING = ЛОЖИТЬСЯ СПАТЬ НЕ РАЗДЕВАЯСЬ – Turn In All Standing (maritime term):- go to bed without undressing.

TURNING = УКЛАДКА (или ОБОРОТ, или ПОВОРОТ, или ВЫВОРАЧИВАНИЕ, или ПЕРЕЛИЦОВКА) – Turning is the reversing of two or more pieces of material that are seamed together for pressing or topstitching.

TURNING BASIN = БАССЕЙН ДЛЯ РАЗВОРОТА – Turning Basin is a basin found in deepwater ports for turning vessels for operational purposes for berth-side work, or to send the vessel back out to open sea. With vessels measuring as large as 900 ft, the Port of Savannah's largest turning basin measures 1 500 ft x 1 700 ft. The Port of Brunswick's turning basin is 1 200 ft in diameter.

TURNKEY = ПОД КЛЮЧ – Turnkey:- a method of construction whereby the contractor assumes total responsibility from design through completion of the project. Situation, especially in the computer and construction industries, in which a supplier provides a complete customized package to a customer. / Под Ключ:- любой проект, который строится или производится компанией, которая в итоге передаёт его в полностью завершённом виде заказчику. Пользователю остаётся, так сказать, лишь 'повернуть ключ' и начать работу. Этот термин используется по отношению к проектам на строительство жилья, которые после завершения строительства передаются управляющим этой собственности. Существуют также компьютерные системы, сдаваемые под ключ. В этом случае пользователь не должен обладать специальными знаниями в области компьютеров и может немедленно начинать ими пользоваться после установки.

TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ – In the United Kingdom, gross value of all sales made by a company during the accounting period. Also known as Revenues in the United States. Turnover:- money earned by your business before deducting any business expenses. It includes receipts in cask or in kind for goods sold or work done, commission, fees receivable, tips, insurance proceeds for loss of stock and profits, and so on. It does not include Business StartUp Allowance (or Enterprise Allowance). Also, do not include amounts received from the sale of capital items, that is assets which are of lasting use to the business, such as business premises, plant, machinery and vehicles. Turnover should be included in your accounts when it is earned, even if you do not receive the money until later. / Оборот (капитала):- В финансовой сфере:- (1) указывает, сколько раз данные активы могли окупиться в течение отчётного периода, обычно одного года. Смотрите также (Accounts Receivable Turnover), и (Inventory Takeover). (2) Отношение годового объёма продаж компании к её чистой стоимости или собственным средствам (net worth). Показывает темп роста компании без дополнительных инвестиций за определённый период времени. Смотрите также (Capital Turnover). Оборот (капитала):- В Великобритании:- годовой объём продаж. В промышленности:- совокупный объём безработицы, делённый на число работников, заменённых в течение данного периода времени. В индустрии ценных бумаг:- объём акций, с которыми совершались операции, выраженный как процент (доля) от совокупного объёма (стоимости) акций, котирующихся на бирже в

течение данного периода времени, обычно один день или один год. То же самое отношение можно рассчитывать и по отдельным ценным бумагам и портфелям вложений частных лиц и организаций инвесторов.

TURNOVER RATE = СТАВКА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ (или УРОВЕНЬ ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ) – Turnover Rate is the volume of shares traded in a year as a percentage of total shares listed on an exchange, outstanding for an individual issue or held in an institutional portfolio.

TURNOVER TAX = НАЛОГ С ОБОРОТА – A Turnover Tax is similar to VAT (short for the value-added tax), with the difference that it taxes intermediate and possibly capital goods. It is an indirect tax, typically on an ad valorem basis, applicable to a production process or stage. For example, when manufacturing activity is completed, a tax may be charged on some companies. Sales tax occurs when merchandise has been sold. By Country:- In South Africa, the turnover tax is a simple tax on the gross income of small businesses. Businesses that elect to pay the turnover tax are exempt from VAT. Turnover tax is at a very low rate compared to most taxes but is without any deductions. In the Republic of Ireland, turnover tax was introduced in 1963 and followed by wholesale tax in 1966. Both were replaced in 1972 by VAT, in preparation for Ireland's accession to the European Communities, which prohibited both taxes. Turnover Tax:- treated like the Ad valorem except for one major difference – this tax is computed on major products and services at the end of the manufacturing process. In South Africa, Turnover Tax is a simplified system aimed at making it easier for micro business to meet their tax obligations. The turnover tax system replaces Income Tax, VAT, Provisional Tax, Capital Gains Tax and Dividends Tax for micro businesses with a qualifying annual turnover of R 1 million or less. A micro business that is registered for turnover tax can, however, elect to remain in the VAT system (from 01 March 2012). Turnover tax is worked out by applying a tax rate to the taxable turnover of a micro business. The rates are applicable for any year of assessment ending during the period of 12 months ending on 28 February 2018:- (i) Turnover (R) – 0–335 000, Rate Of Tax (R) – 0%; (ii) Turnover (R) – 335 001–500 000, Rate Of Tax (R) – 1% of each R1 above 335 000; (iii) Turnover (R) – 500 001–750 000, Rate Of Tax (R) – 1 650 +2% of the amount above 500 000; and (iv) Turnover (R) – 750 001 and above, Rate Of Tax (R) – 6 650 + 3% of the amount above 750 000. Table 1:- Turnover Tax Rates for any year of assessment ending during the period of 12 months ending on 28 February 2018. Who Is It For? Micro businesses with an annual turnover of R 1 million or less. The following taxpayers may qualify:- (i) Individuals (sole proprietors); (ii) Partnerships; (iii) Close corporations; (iv) Companies; and (v) Co-operatives. How To Register? To register for Turnover Tax:- (i) Do a quick test to see if you quality for turnover tax; and (ii) For more information on how to register. How To Pay? There are three payment dates:- (i) 1st payment is in the middle of the tax year on the last business day of August, i.e. 29 August 2014 on the TT02 – Payment Advice for Turnover Tax; (ii) 2nd payment is at the end of the tax year on the last business day of February, i.e. 27 February 2015 on the TT02 – Payment Advice for Turnover Tax; and (iii) Final payment is after the annual TT03 – Turnover Tax Return is submitted and processed. The submission of TT03 turnover tax returns is in line with the submission of the annual income tax returns, between 01 July and 31 January of the following year. What Records Should Be Kept? A big advantage of turnover tax is the reduced record-keeping requirements. The following records must be kept:- (i) Records of all amounts received; (ii) Records of dividends declared; and (iii) A list of each asset with a cost price of more than R10 000 at the end of the year of assessment as well as of liabilities exceeding R10 000. To take account of the typical expenses incurred by a micro business and to eliminate the need for detailed recordkeeping of deductible tax expenses, the turnover tax rates are significantly lower than the tax rates under the standard tax system. In the United Kingdom, Turnover Tax is a tax on total transactions or gross sales usually applicable to all sales of commodities by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. / Налог С Оборота, форма мобилизации доходов в государственный бюджет. При капитализме налог с оборота является основной формой косвенного обложения, выступает как надбавка к цене товара:- в Великобритании, Франции и Федеральной Республике Германия (ФРГ) – это налог на добавленную стоимость, в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) – налог с продаж. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и других социалистических странах налог с оборота – часть денежных накоплений (чистого дохода) социалистических предприятий (объединений), непосредственно обращаемая в доход государства. Через налог с оборота государство мобилизует значительные денежные ресурсы на цели расширенного социалистического воспроизводства и удовлетворение других общегосударственных потребностей. Налог с оборота используется также как важный экономический инструмент регулирования рентабельности продукции в интересах укрепления хозрасчёта и основной источник сбалансирования республиканских и местных бюджетов. По своему экономическому содержанию налог с оборота не является налогом, так как не служит надбавкой к цене товара и не представляет собой вычета из заработной платы рабочих и служащих и других доходов трудящихся. Ему присущи лишь внешние признаки налогового платежа (обязательность платежа, фиксированный размер, уплата в установленные сроки). Разграничение денежных накоплений предприятий на прибыль и налог с оборота и принципы их взимания в бюджет были установлены налоговой реформой 1930. Налог с оборота уплачивают хозрасчётные государственные и кооперативные (кроме колхозов) предприятия и организации, а также предприятия общественных организаций. Основная часть налога с оборота реализуется в отраслях лёгкой и пищевой промышленности. Высокая доля поступлений налога с оборота в этих отраслях обусловлена тем, что наряду со стоимостью прибавочного продукта, созданного здесь, таким образом реализуется часть стоимости прибавочного продукта, произведённого и в других отраслях материального производства:- тяжёлой промышленности, строительстве и сельском хозяйстве. По многим товарам народного потребления налог с оборота не уплачивается (печёный хлеб и хлебобулочные изделия, мясо и изделия из мяса, колбасные изделия, сыры, молоко, молочнокислые продукты, сливочное масло, консервы, овощи, фрукты, медикаменты, книжная продукция и многие другие товары). В тяжёлой промышленности налог с оборота взимается в нефтяной и газовой отраслях, в электроэнергетике и по отдельным видам продукции машиностроения. Налог с оборота взимается:- в виде разницы между розничными и оптовыми ценами предприятия за вычетом торговых скидок; по твёрдым ставкам (в Рублях) с единицы объёма продукции (с 1 тонны (т) нефтепродуктов, хлебопродуктов и ферментированного табака, с 1 тысячи кубических метров (тыс. $м^3$) природного и попутного газа и другого); в процентах к обороту (по всем товарам, на которые не установлены оптовые цены предприятий). Поступления налога с оборота в виде разницы в ценах занимают основное место, их удельный вес повысился с 74% в 1964 до 80% в 1972, а доля налога с оборота, взимаемого по ставкам в процентах к выручке, снизилась за этот период с 12 до 5.8%. Налог с оборота играет важную роль в обеспечении государственного бюджета устойчивыми, равномерно поступающими платежами. Абсолютные размеры его поступления в государственый бюджет систематически возрастают:- в 1960 – 31.3 миллиардов Рублей, в 1965 – 38.7 миллиардов Рублей, в 1972 – 55.6 миллиардов Рублей, хотя удельный вес в общей сумме денежных накоплений предприятий и в доходах государственного бюджета падает соответственно (в %):- 48.0, 46.5, 37.8 и 40.7, 37.8, 31.7. Снижение удельного веса налога с оборота обусловлено повышением роли прибыли как главной формы денежных накоплений и основного источника, формирования доходов государственного бюджета. В целях стимулирования роста производства товаров народного потребления, расширения их ассортимента и улучшения качества предприятиям-изготовителям предоставляются льготы, некоторые из этих предприятий полностью освобождаются от налога с оборота по реализуемым товарам.

TURN RATE = СТАВКА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ (или ТЕМП ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ) – Turn Rate is the amount of times inventory will be replenished in entirety during any specified period (generally one year). This is a relative measurement based on a snapshot as most products will not be completely depleted and replenished but, rather perpetually restocked.

TURNROW = РАЗВОРОТНЫЙ РЯД (или ПРОХОДНОЙ РЯД) – Turnrow is the unplanted space that allows machinery to be turned at each end of a field. / Разворотный Ряд представляет собой незасеянное пространство, позволяющее технике разворачиваться в каждом конце поля.

TURNROW (TURN STRIP, HEAD LAND) = РАЗВОРОТНЫЙ РЯД (или ПРОХОДНОЙ РЯД) (ПОВОРОТНАЯ ПОЛОСА, ГОЛОВНАЯ (или НАПРАВЛЯЕМАЯ) ЗЕМЛЯ) – Turnrow (turn strip, head land) is the land at the margin of a field on which the plow or other equipment may be turned. / Разворотный Ряд (Turnrow) (поворотная полоса (turn strip), головная (или направляемая) земля (head land)):- земля на краю поля, на которой могут развернуться плуг или иное оборудование. Поворотная Полоса:- для выполнения поворота агрегата по концам гона проводят контрольные линии, проезжая которые тракторист должен начать манёвр (поворот), а также включить и выключить рабочие органы машин-орудий, входящих в состав агрегата. Размер поворотной полосы E зависит от состава агрегата, а также расстояния, на которое нужно продвинуть агрегат от контрольной линии, чтобы начать поворот без огрехов, порчи растений и выбранной схемы поворота. Размер поворотной полосы проще всего определить экспериментальным путём, совершив тренировочный поворот на свободном участке поля. В тех случаях, когда участок обрабатывают в двух направлениях, поворотные полосы должны быть выделены со всех четырёх сторон участка и обработаны круговым движением.

TURNS PER INCH = КРУЧЕНИЙ НА ДЮЙМ – Twists Per Inch or Turns Per Inch (TPI) is a term used in the textile industry. It measures how much twist a yarn has, and can be calculated by counting the number of twists in an inch of yarn. The number of twists per inch can, in plied yarns, be determined by counting the number of bumps in one inch, and divide by the number of singles (the strands plied together to make the yarn). If the picture to the right, for example, was of an inch of 2 ply yarn, then the number of twists per inch would be 6 divided by 2, or three, as there are six bumps, and it is a two ply. While this method works very well with plied yarns, singles don't have bumps to count. One way to determine the tpi for a single is to add a contrasting color fiber when spinning it, and then count the number of times the contrasting fiber has wrapped around the yarn. Another method is to measure an inch of yarn, and untwist it, counting how many full revolutions it takes until there is no twist left. This can be done by inserting two paper-clips into the yarn, at an inch apart, thus making it easier to count a full revolution. A less precise method is to allow the single to ply against itself:- the resulting two ply yarn is about half the number of twists per inch of the single. Thus one can roughly find the number of twists per inch for the single, or one can use the doubled back yarn as a measure. With yarn that is both thick and thin, than it is best to count over several inches and average them. This is because the number of twists per inch will tend to vary from the thin and thick sections. See also Twist.

TURN TO = ПРИВОДИТЬСЯ К ВЕТРУ (или ПОВОРАЧИВАТЬ, или НАЧАТЬ РАБОТЫ) – Turn To (maritime term):- an order to commence ship's work.

TURN TURTLE = ОПРОКИДЫВАТЬСЯ (или ПЕРЕВОРАЧИВАТЬ ЧЕРЕПАХУ) – Turn Turtle (maritime term):- to capsize.

TURQUOISE = БИРЮЗОВОЕ – Turquoise:- a variable color averaging a light greenish blue.

TURQUOISE BLUE = БИРЮЗОВО–ГОЛУБОЕ – Turquoise Blue:- a light greenish blue that is paler and slightly bluer than average turquoise.

TURQUOISE GREEN = БИРЮЗОВО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ – Turquoise Green:- a light bluish green.

TURRET TRUCK = ГРУЗОВИК С ПОВОРОТНЫМ ПОДЪЁМНЫМ УСТРОЙСТВОМ – Turret Truck is a type of man-up lift truck with a rotating fork that can turn 90 degrees in either direction.

TURTLENECK COLLAR = ВОРОТНИК ЧЕРЕПАШЬЯ ШЕЯ – Turtleneck Collar is a high, close-fitting collar rolled or turned down on itself. Turtleneck is a high close-fitting turnover collar used especially for sweaters; a sweater with a turtleneck. / Водолазка – это атрибут 'бесполого' гардероба, вещь в стиле унисекс, то есть 'для него и для неё'. Она используется в качестве как праздничной одежды, так и одежды для отдыха, повседневной. С середины XX века за водолазкой закрепился статус 'анти-галстука' для мужчин, пренебрегающих официальным стилем в моде, и 'умной' формы одежды для всех. Ив Сен-Лоран однажды сказал:- 'Узкая чёрная юбка и чёрная тонкая водолазка из джерси – вот мой образ деловой женщины'. В 2008 журнал Elle назвал водолазку вещью, которая должна иметься в гардеробе каждого интеллигентного человека, не безразличного к своему имиджу. Водолазки и по сей день очень актуальны. И даже более, чем актуальны. Опрос, проведённый журналом Men's Health, показал, что 685 женщин из каждой тысячи его участниц считают, что ничто не делает мужчину столь сексуальным, как чёрный свитер типа водолазки, и отвели ей первое место в иерархии предметов мужской одежды. Американцы называют водолазку Turtle Neck ('черепашья шея', 'черепашья горловина'), Англичане – Polo Neck (шея, горловина в стиле 'поло'), Немцы – Rollkragepullover (пуловер с закрученным воротом). После выхода на экраны в 1959 фильма Фэдэрико Фэллини (Federico Fellini) 'Сладкая Жизнь' (La Dolce Vita), в котором Марчэлло Мастрояни (Marcello Mastroianni) сыграл роль обласканного богемой журналиста по имени Марчэлло, любящего облачаться в элегантные чёрные водолазки, в Итальянском языке за ними закрепилось соответствующее название – Dolcevita ('Сладкая Жизнь'). Начиная с 1890, водолазки были незаменимым предметом спортивной (их носили игроки в гольф, автогонщики, футболисты и хоккеисты) и некоторой профессиональной одежды (водолазное дело, авиация). Первоначально они появились в Британии, а потом в них начало одеваться всё человечество. Водолазки всегда были удобны в ношении:- они шились из мягких тканей, плотно облегали тело, согревали его. Со временем лётная и спортивная братия начала носить эти свитерки и в повседневной жизни – под пиджаками, рубашками. Идея всем очень понравилась. Где-то так и началась славная история водолазки. И ставить точку в этой истории пока ещё рано. В 1960-х водолазка была одинакова популярна как в студенческой среде, ассоциируясь с образом опрятного, ухоженного студента-интроверта, так и на подиумах. Дизайнер Пьер Карда (Pierre Cardin) в 1959 представил публике свою первую коллекцию прэт-а-портэ (prêt-à-porter), состоящую из лаконичных базовых вещей. Трикотажная водолазка, связанная 'лапшой', была в этом показе ключевым элементом. За это смелое решение модельера исключили из Синдиката Высокой моды. В 1967 Карда в свою коллекцию летней одежды ввёл белые мужские водолазки в сочетании с мотоциклетными куртками на молнии. Белым водолазкам отдавал предпочтение знаменитый исследователь Мирового океана Жак-Ив Кусто (Jacques-Yves Cousteau), красным – Французский эколог Роне Дюмо (Renée Dumont). Основная же масса интеллектуалов – учёных, философов, художников – рядилась в чёрные водолазки. Они стали символом утончённости, меланхоличности, недосказанности, привлекали нестандартных, плохо вписывающихся в каноны общества людей. Их носили битники, околачивающиеся в районах потрёпанных кафешек, элегантные мафиози в полосатых костюмах, все великие барды во главе с Сэржем Гэнзбуром (Serge Gainsbourg). Пик популярности водолазок совпал с популярностью группы Битлз – молодые музыканты сделали этот свитерок эталоном элегантности и безупречного вкуса. Особенно

потрясающе водолазки смотрелись (и сейчас смотрятся) на тоненьких фигурках девочек-подростков. Британская модель Твигги ввела в моду новый тип привлекательности – тип худой городской девочки в клетчатой юбке, туфлях с квадратными каблуками и водолазке. В таком наряде она красовалась на обложках всех модных журналов. В гардеробе у Элвиса Пресли (Elvis Presley), Сальвадора Дали (Salvador Dali) и Эрнеста Миллёра Хэмингвэя (Ernest Miller Hemingway) имелись водолазки оригинальных фасонов. Знаменитый миллионер и модник Вулф Барнато (Woolf Barnato) тоже любил свитера 'под горло'. Садясь за руль, он всегда менял дорогой смокинг на водолазку из шерсти. Одри Хэпбён (Audrey Hepburn) в фильме 'Забавная Мордашка' танцевала в чёрной водолазке. Образ дополняли короткие чёрные штаны, такого же цвета туфли и белые носки. Пианист Владимир Давидович Ашкенази (Vladimir Ashkenasi), певец Барри Манилов (Barry Manilow), основатель Эпл (Apple) Стив Дьжобз (Steve Jobs) – тоже среди тех, кто видел в водолазках не только особый прок, но и особую прелесть. В водолазках любил щеголять Андреас Папандреу (Andreas Papandreou), сегодня их носят такие политики, как Владимир Путин и Николя Саркози (Nicolas Sarkozy). В некоторых странах водолазки являются составной частью профессиональной униформы отдельных категорий служащих. Например, белые водолазки – у бортпроводниц Скандинавских авиалиний (SAS). Или чёрные – у полицейских функционеров и публичных (государственных) служащих в Бельгии (объявлены таковыми Королевским указом от 22 Июня 2006). В 2010 в Канаде разработана модель водолазки для кормящих матерей.

TUS = TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TUSCAN STRAW = ТОСКАНСКАЯ СОЛОМА (или ТОСКАНСКАЯ СОЛОМКА) – Tuscan Straw:- the straw must have a certain length of 'pipe' between the knots, must possess a clear delicate golden color, and must not be brittle. The most valuable straw for plaits is grown in Tuscany, and from it the well-known Tuscan plaits and Leghorn hats are made. The straw of Tuscany, specially grown for plaiting, is distinguished into three qualities, Fontederas Semone being the finest, Mazzuolo the second quality, from which the bulk of the plaits are made, while from the third quality, Santa Fioro, only 'Tuscan pedals' and braids are plaited. The wheat-seed for these straws is sown very thickly on comparatively elevated and arid land, and it sends up long attenuated stalks. See also Straw. Tuscany is a region in Italy having an area of about 23 000 square kilometers and a population of about 3.8 million inhabitants. The regional capital is Florence. Tuscany (Italian:- Toscana) is a region in Italy. The Tuscan language (lingua Toscana) or Tuscan dialect (dialetto Toscano) is an Italo-Dalmatian language spoken in Tuscany, Italy. Standard Italian is based on Tuscan, specifically on its Florentine variety.

TUSSAH = ТУССА – Tussah is a silk fabric woven from silk made by wild, uncultivated silkworms. Tussah is strong, but coarse and uneven. It is naturally tau in color, cannot be bleached, and has a rougher texture than cultivated silk. It is used in shantung and pongee. Wild silkworms eat leaves other than mulberry leaves eaten exclusively by silkworms. The difference in diet accounts for the different fiber and fabric characteristics. Tussah is also used to describe fabrics designed to imitate this kind of silk. See also Wild Silk. Tussah is the silk or silk fabric from the brownish fiber produced by larvae of some saturnid moths (as Antheraea paphia). Usually plain but also in twill. Made from wild or uncultivated silkworms. It is coarse, strong, and uneven. Dull lustre and rather stiff. Has a rough texture with many slubs, knots, and bumps. It is ecru or tan in color and it is difficult to bleach. It usually doesn't take an even dye color. Wears well and becomes more rough looking with wear. It wrinkles a little, but not as much as some. Various weights. Appears in filament and staple form. In lighter weights, dresses. In heavier weights, coats and suits and ensembles. / Тусса – шёлк диких шёлкопрядов.

TUSSAH SILK = ШЁЛК ТУССА (или ШЁЛК ДИКИХ ШЕЛКОПРЯДОВ, или ДИКИЙ ШЁЛК) – Tussah (also called Tussar, Tasar, Tussore):- a medium to heavy weight silk made from free-range (Woo Hoo) wild silkworms of the Antheraea Mylitta or Antheraca Proylei Species. The warp and weft yarns of this plain weave silk fabric are very different, giving tussah the look of woven grasses. Tussah is relatively uneven, has small lumps and is less lustrous than cultivated silk. It does however tend to be stronger, perhaps because it is a somewhat thicker fiber. Because of tannin-rich diet, Tussah is almost always a natural brown color. But it does dye well, and is good for suits, jackets, and home decoration. Sews easily but may unravel, so finished seams are advisable. The name Tussah is also associated with the Antheraea silk producing caterpillar. This caterpillar is raised in the forested regions of China, Korea and India, and has a different diet from its Bombyx mori cousin – relying mostly on Arjun Tree (Terminalia Arjun), Asan (Terminalia Tomentosa), and Oak (Querus). Tussah silkworms are protected and harvested in jungles and forests by indigenous peoples in Asia. These silkworms seem to have rejected all attempts at total domestication. Tussah fibers are derived from cocoons collected after the moth has emerged naturally in the field, and are a little coarser than the cultivated Bombyx mori. Whether they are reared in the tropics or temperate climate, the leaves they eat contain tannin, the ingredient in tea that leaves a stain in your cup. The natural color of tussah silk is, therefore, warm honey beige. Tussah Silk is the wild silk of India and China where the silk worms are fed Oak leaves. This causes a goldish color. Tussah Silk is a silk fabric woven from silk made by wild, uncultivated silkworms. Tussah is strong, but coarse and uneven. It is naturally tau in color, cannot be bleached, and has a rougher texture than cultivated silk. It is used in shantung and pongee. Wild silkworms eat leaves other than mulberry leaves eaten exclusively by silkworms. The difference in diet accounts for the different fiber and fabric characteristics. Tussah is also used to describe fabrics designed to imitate this kind of silk. See also Wild Silk. / , от Французского слова Тусса (Tussah) или Tissau, . развод (или потёк (stain)).

TUSSORE = ТУССОР – Tussore is a coarse silk from the larvae of the tussore moth and related species. Tussore is another term for Tussah. Tussore (also Tussah or Tussur) is the silk woven from the cocoons of wild silkworms feeding on some mountain shrub. The undyed silk is a tan or light brown color. There are various types of tussore, each named after the shrub that the cocoons were collected from. The diet of the silkworms has a great effect on the quality of the silk. Collectively, they can be called Wild Silkworm Cloth. / Туссор – шёлк типа Чесучи.

TUTU = ТЮТЮ (или БАЛЕТНАЯ ПАЧКА, или БАЛЕТНАЯ ЮБКА) – Tutu:- a short projecting skirt worn by a ballerina. / .

TUXEDO = ТАКСИДО (или СМОКИНГ) – Tuxedo is a single-breasted or double-breasted usually black or blackish blue jacket; formal evening clothes for men.

TUXEDO COLLAR = ВОРОТНИК ТАКСИДО (или ВОРОТНИК КАК У СМОКИНГА) – Tuxedo Collar is a shawl collar cut in one width and which extends the full length of the front edge of a jacket. A Tuxedo (American English) or Dinner Suit or Dinner Jacket (British English) is a semi-formal evening suit distinguished primarily by satin or grosgrain facings on the jacket's lapels and buttons and a similar stripe along the outseam of the trousers. The suit is typically black (though may be midnight blue) and commonly worn with a formal shirt, shoes and other accessories, most traditionally in the form prescribed by the black tie dress code. Although many etiquette and sartorial experts have insisted for a century that tuxedo is less correct than dinner jacket, the first written reference to tuxedo predates dinner jacket by two years:- tuxedo first appeared in 1889 while dinner jacket is dated only to 1891. Contrarily, the Prince of Wales had apparently ordered a 'tailless dinner jacket' from his tailors in 1885. Today, the terms are variously used in different parts of the world. Tuxedo (or, colloquially, tux) is used most often in North America; it was associated with Tuxedo Park, a planned resort community developed as a hunting club in the Ramapo Mountains near New York City. In Britain 'Tuxedo' is sometimes used to refer to the white version of the suit jacket. Conversely, in North American, the white jacket is generally known as a Dinner

Jacket. In French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Spanish, Polish, Russian and also other European languages, the jacket is called a Smoking. In French the shawl-collared version is le smoking Deauville, while the peaked-lapel version is le smoking Capri. In many places, it is often nicknamed a 'Penguin Suit', given its black and white colors. In the United States, it is also referred to as a 'Monkey Suit' in slang. Street musicians with pet monkeys dressed them in miniature tuxes for entertainment. / лё смокинь Довильле (le smoking Deauville), лё смокинь Кяпри (le smoking Capri).

TV = TRADITIONAL VARIETY

TV = TUVALU

TVA = TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

TVA CONTROL AREA = TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY CONTROL AREA

TVC = TOTAL VARIABLE COST

TVD = TRUE VERTICAL DEPTH

TVOR = TERMINAL VOR

TVT = TRAFFIC VOLUME TRENDS

TW = TAIWAN

TW = TAXIWAY

TW@H = TRADEMARK WORK–AT–HOME

TWARON® = ТВЭРЭН® – Twaron® is the brandname of Teijin Aramid for a para-aramid. It is a heat-resistant and strong synthetic fiber developed in the early 1970s by the Dutch company Akzo, division Enka, later Akzo Industrial Fibers. The research name of the para-aramid fiber was originally Fiber X, but it was soon called Arenka. Although the Dutch para-aramid fiber was developed only a little later than DuPont's Kevlar®, introduction of Twaron as a commercial product came much later than Kevlar® due to financial problems at the Akzo company in the 1970s. Twaron® is an aramid fiber produced in Europe. Twaron® Fiber:- Twaron® is a very strong, light para-aramid fiber (poly-paraphyenylene terephthalamide). It has a high modulus, and is thermally stable, and highly impact and chemical resistant. Twaron is 5 times stronger than steel and has little loss of strength during repeated abrasion, flexing and stretching. Twaron is an outstanding material for ropes that need to meet specific demanding requirements. Twaron fiber can be twisted or braided into a number of rope constructions. Twaron® Fiber Properties:- (i) very high tenacity; (ii) high modulus of elasticity; (iii) low creep; (iv) resistance to high temperatures; (v) good fatigue resistance; (vi) cut resistant; (vii) chemical resistance; and (viii) good dielectric behavior. Twaron® Fiber Applications:- (i) high performance light weight substitute for steel rope; (ii) Industrial Rope applications; (iii) Military Applications; and (iv) sport and extreme sport applications. Twaron® is a so-called Para-Aramid Fiber similar to Kevlar. It is available in different grades, dependat of the application. Twaron® is used in roughly the same applications as Kevlar and Technora. EuroFibers supplies the grades T1012 and T2300. / Тэйджин Арамид (Teijin Aramid). Датской компанией Аксо (AKZO), подразделением Энка (Enka), . Аринка (Arenka). Кэвла® или Кевлар® (Kevlar®).

TWD = TAIWAN DOLLAR

TWDR = TERMINAL WEATHER DOPPLER RADAR

TWEB = TRANSCRIBED WEATHER BROADCAST

TWEED = ТВИД – Tweed is a medium to heavy weight, fluffy, woolen, twill weave fabric containing colored slubbed yarns. Common end-uses include coats and suits. Tweed:- tweed clothing, specifically, a tweed suit, where tweed is a rough woolen fabric made usually in twill weaves and used especially for suits and coats. A rough woolen fabric made usually in twill weaves and used especially for suits and coats. It is the Scotch name for twill and originated along the banks of the Tweed river, which separates England from Scotland. Sometimes known as 'Tweel'. Sistercloth of homespun cheviot and shetland. They are the same in texture, yarn, weight, feel, and use. Originally only made from different colored stock-dyed fibers, producing various color effects. There are a wide range of rough surfaced, sturdy fabrics. There are also some closely woven smoother, softer yarn fabrics, and many monotone tweeds. May also be plaid, checked, striped, or other patterns. Does not hold a crease very well. Wool, also cotton, rayon, silk, linen, and synthetics. Twill weave. Tweed is a fabric made from woollen-spun yarn in a variety of color and weave effects. Tweed is a type of fabric made from rough, woven wool. It may or may not use a twill, or diagonal, weave. Herringbone, a twill pattern in which the diagonal slant of the weave alternates, is popular in tweed. Many tweed fabrics also make use of threads of different colors to create an attractive 'heather' effect. Tweed originated in Scotland, and its name may derive from association with the Tweed River that runs through the Scottish Borders, once a textile center. The name tweed is also related to twill – or tweel in Scots – so the exact history of the term is unclear. Tweed was traditionally hand dyed using local natural dyes and hand woven. Dyes for traditional luxury tweeds may come from such plant life as moss, lichens, and blackberries. Tweed has a fairly loose weave, making it flexible and comfortable. It is popular for informal outerwear, as it is durable and weather-resistant. Recent decades have seen tweed luggage and even tennis shoes in addition to the more traditional jackets. Harris Tweed, perhaps the best known variety, is still hand woven in the home, though the yarn is spun and dyed by machine. Harris Tweed is made in the Outer Hebrides islands in Scotland. Magee of Donegal, an Irish clothing manufacturer and retailer, makes a line of hand woven Donegal Tweed garments, though many of their products are woven by machine. Though the great majority of tweed garments are made of wool, silk tweed also exists. It resembles the woolen variety not only in the type of weave, but also in the roughness of the yarn and the combination of varied colors. Silk tweed is more lightweight than wool tweed and can be used for warm weather jackets and sweaters. It is more commonly used in women's fashion than in menswear. Some summer tweeds use a blend of wool and silk. Tweed is an irregular, soft, flexible, unfinished, shaggy wool or wool-blend fabric made with a 2/2 twill weave. Tweeds are used in all types of coat fabrics and suitings. Tweed is a rough, unfinished, woolen fabric, of a soft, open, flexible texture that resembles cheviot or homespun, but more closely woven. It is made in either plain or twill weave and may have a check or herringbone pattern. Subdued, interesting color effects (heather mixtures) are obtained by twisting together differently colored woolen strands into a two- or three-ply yarn. Tweeds are desirable for informal outerwear, being moisture-resistant and very durable. / Шэвьё (Cheviot) или . Под Твидом понимается пёстротканая шерстяная или вигоневая ткань с диагональным переплетением нитей. Твид (Tweed), река в Великобритании. Длина 163 километра (км), площадь бассейна около 5 000 квадратных километров (км^2). Берёт начало на Южно-Шотландской Возвышенности, течёт преимущественно на Востоке (или возвышенности), по горно-холмистой местности, в низовьях – по равнине. Средний расход воды в нижнем течении (у города Норем) – 83 кубических метров в секунду (м^3/сек). Впадает в Северное Море; близ устья судоходна во время приливов. В устье – город Берик. Твид – шерстяная, напоминающая домотканую ткань. Идеальный материал для костюмов и пальто делового и спортивного характера, хотя из лёгкого твида шьют и платья.

TWEED–TEXTURED = ТЕКСТУРИРОВАННОЕ ПОД ТВИД – Tweed-Textured is an exaggerated chevron or tweed-like structural design with accentuated nubs.

TWEEN DECK = ТВИНДЕК – Cargo carrying surface below the main deck dividing a hold horizontally in an upper and a lower compartment. Tween Deck is a deck below the main deck. / Несущая груз поверхность ниже главной палубы, разделяющая трюм в горизонтальном плане на верхний и нижний отсек. Палуба, расположенная ниже главной палубы. Под Твиндеком понимается межпалубное пространство на судне. В твиндеках располагают грузовые помещения, пассажирские каюты и так далее. Твиндек (tween-deck, от Английских слов Between, означающее Между, и Deck, означающее Палуба), межпалубное пространство на судне. На однопалубных судах могут размещаться в удлинённых надстройках (баке, юте) или между главной палубой и платформами, делящими некоторые из трюмов по высоте. На многопалубных судах – несколько ярусов твиндеков. В твиндеке располагают грузовые помещения, пассажирские каюты и так далее. Доступ в грузовые твиндеки – через люки, бортовые порты либо по продольным проездам с кормы или носа.

TWEEN DECKER = МНОГОПАЛУБНИК (или МНОГОПАЛУБНОЕ СУДНО) – Tween Decker is any ship having one or more decks below the main deck. / Любое судно, имеющее одну или более палуб ниже главной палубы.

TWENTY–FOOT EQUIVALENT UNIT = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОЕ ДВАДЦАТИФУТОВОМУ КОНТЕЙНЕРУ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ЕДИНИЦА, ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНАЯ ДВАДЦАТИФУТОВИКУ) – Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) is a measurement unit cost of the work and the container rolling stock and depots; and is a unit of measurement of the goods, equal to the volume of 1 x 20-foot container; 1 x 40-foot container = 2TEU. Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) is a measure of container capacity still used by some institutions. 1 FEU (Forty-Foot Equivalent Unit) or 1 FFE (Forty-Foot Equivalent) = 2 TEU. Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit is a measurement of cargo-carrying capacity on a containership, referring to a common container size of 20 ft in length. Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU):- corresponds to a 20 foot container, where the container height (8 ft, 8½ ft oder 9½ ft) is not taken into account; unit for counting containers. TEU is a measure of a ship's cargo-carrying capacity. One TEU measures twenty feet by eight feet by eight feet – the dimensions of a standard twenty-foot container. Unit of measurement equivalent to one twenty foot container. Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) is a unit of measure representing a standard, usually seaborne, shipping container approximately 20 feet long and 8 feet wide. Often transferred between modes of transportation. Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) is the international standard measure of containers. Used when differentiating between container lengths and numbers. Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) is a standard unit based on an ISO container of 20 feet length (6.10 m), used as a statistical measure of traffic flows or capacities. One standard 40 feet ISO Series 1 container equals 2 TEUs. / Эквивалентное Двадцатифутовому Контейнеру Транспортное Средство (ЭДКТС).

TWH = TERAWATT–HOUR

TWILL = САРЖА – Twill, cotton fabric with an oblique weft (like denim). Twill is a fabric characterized by its diagonal weave. This weave may be evident in tweed variants of twill, where several colors are used. It is less evident when used with a single colored thread like cotton, for use in cotton twill, sometimes also called Chino. Twill tends to be a light fabric, yet tweed, especially when woven with wool, can produce a nice fabric for cool, but not cold temperatures. One example of this type of twill is the Harris Tweed, invented and still used in Scotland. One of the most inventive uses of the Harris Tweed in recent years is the Harris Tweed tennis shoe, made for Nike. It has enjoyed great success as a variant on the traditional tennis shoe. Other forms of twill that usually benefit from two colors of yarn are the herringbone, and houndstooth twill, often used in men's and women's suits. Though there is only a slight differentiation in color, it is still enough to produce a different look than cloth of a single thread, and many enjoy the patterns. Cotton twill is a frequent fabric choice for men's casual pants in particular. Brands like Dockers have long made use of twill to produce popular men's chinos, which tend to be both light and comfortable, offering a dressier, but still comfortable change from denim. Because of the weave method, twill tends to give more than other weaves, so twill pants can be a nice choice for a day of picnicking, walking, or camping. Twill pants are also preferable because the weave tends to resist staining. Stains show up less, because they have a more difficult time adhering to the multiple thread use. Twill fabrics are often used for upholstery for this purpose, usually with mixed thread, as they are naturally more stain resistant than a flat weave. The most basic twill weave is two threads in one direction, crossed over by a single thread in the opposite direction. This gives the weave its characteristic design, although the weave can be far more complex depending upon the degree to which the weaver wants a design in the twill to show. In general the best twills for use are those with the highest thread count, as this will increase the durability of the fabric. Both cotton and wool twill are preferable over polyester or rayon twill, as they will be more durable. Higher thread counts also produce thicker twill, which not only resists staining but damage from water, and protection from chilly breezes when the twill is used for clothing. See also Serge. Twill is a fabric woven by alternatively passing weft threads over one or more and under two or more warp threads to produce diagonal lines or ribs. Twill is a type of fabric woven with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs. It is made by passing the weft thread over one or more warp threads and then under two or more warp threads and so on, with a 'step' or offset between rows to create the characteristic diagonal pattern. Because of this structure, twills generally drape well. Examples of twill fabric are chino, drill, denim, gabardine, tweed and serge. Standard construction of the gray fabric in Japan:- 65% polyester/35% cotton, 34's/2, 170 threads per inch, 47"; in Pakistan:- 100% cotton (1) 3/1, 20's x 20's, 108 x 58 threads per inch, 47.5" or 63"; (2) 3/1, 20's x 16's, 128 x 60 threads per inch, 47.5" or 63"; (3) 3/1, 20's x 10's, 118 x 52 threads per inch, 63"; (4) 3/1, 16's x 12's, 96 x 48 threads per inch, 63"; and (5) 3/1, 16's x 12's, 108 x 56 threads per inch, 47.5"; in Indonesia:- 100% cotton, CM40 x CM40, 133 x 72 threads per inch, 48"; in Taiwan:- (1) 3/1, 20's x 20's, 108 x 58 threads per inch, 58/60", solid dyed; (2) 2/1. 30's x 30's, 136 x 72 threads per inch, 58/60", solid dyed; (3) 2/1, 40's x 40's, 120 x 100 threads per inch, 58/60", solid dyed; (4) Denim, 3/1, 14.5 oz/yd, 58/60", indigo dyed; and (5) Denim, 3/1, 13.75 oz/yd, 58/60", indigo dyed. Twill is a fabric with a twill weave, namely a textile weave in which the filling threads pass over one and under two or more warp threads to give an appearance of diagonal lines. / развод (или потёк (stain)). текстильное переплетение, в котором уточные нити . Саржа – ткань, характеризуемая своим диагональным переплетением. Это переплетение может быть хорошо заметно в твидовых вариантах саржи, в которых используются несколько цветов. Оно менее заметно в случае использования нитей типа хлопковых, окрашенных в один цвет, для использования в хлопчатобумажной сарже, иногда называемой также . Под Саржей, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается хлопчатобумажная или из химического волокна ткань с наклонными рубчиками на лицевой поверхности. Саржу употребляют для подкладок и тому подобного. Под Саржей, от Итальянского слова Sargia, Французского слова Serge, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается:- (1) ткань саржевого переплетения нитей из натуральных или химических волокон; вырабатывается в основном гладкокрашеной и набивной. Используется как подкладочная, платьевая, техническая и тому подобная ткань. (2) Сокращённое название саржевого переплетения. Саржа, от Итальянского слова Sargia, от Французского слова Serge, от Латинского слова Sericus, означающее Шёлковый, понимается ткань саржевого переплетения нитей из натуральных или химических волокон; вырабатывается в основном гладкокрашеной и набивной. Используется как подкладочная, платьевая, техническая и тому подобная ткань.

TWILL TAPE = САРЖЕВАЯ ТЕСЬМА – Twill Tape is a narrow, twill-weave ribbon, fairly heavy in weight. It is stitched into garment areas such as collar lapels, shoulders, and facing edges for strength and to prevent stretching. It is also used in the seams of slip covers and other home furnishing items for added strength. Twill tape is usually available only in white and black. See also Twill, and Weaving. Twill is a narrow ribbon, fairly heavy in weight. It is stitched into garment areas such as collar lapels, shoulders, and facing edges for strength and to prevent stretching. It is also used in the seams of slipcovers and other home furnishings items for added strength. Twill tape usually is available only in white or black. / Саржа – узкая лента, .

TWILL WEAVE = САРЖЕВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Twill Weave is characterized by the effect of parallel diagonal ribs formed left-to-right or right-to-left. It is created by the interlacing of 2 or 3 warp threads over 1 or 2 filling thread in an alternate rows (2/1 twill or 3/2 twill accordingly). The resulting fabric is more pliable and drapeable than the plain or basket weave but less pliable than satin. Twill weave which has more warps than the wefts floating on the face of the fabric is called Warp Faced and those with wefts predominating is known as Weft Faced. Characteristics of Twill Weave:- (i) it has fewer interlacing than plain weave; (ii) it is durable and heavier; (iii) it is wrinkle resistant; (iv) it is resistant to showing soil and soiling; (v) the twill direction is defined as left or right hand or variation; (vi) it is more raveling than plain weave; and (vii) it is more pliable drape and hand than plain weave. Twill Weave is a basic weave in which the fabrics are constructed by interlacing warp and filling yarns in a progressive alternation which creates a diagonal effect on the face, or right side, of the fabric. In some twill weave fabrics, the diagonal effect may also be seen clearly on the back side of the fabric. Twill Weave is a fundamental weave characterized by diagonal lines produced by a series of floats staggered in the warp direction. The floats are normally formed by filling (filling-faced twill). A warp-face twill is a weave in which the warp yarns produce the diagonal effect. See also Plain Weave, Sateen Weave, Satin Weave, and Weave. Warp faced twill:- in which quantity of warp is more on the face of the fabric, e.g., 2/1 twill and 1/2 will show on on the reverse. Twill Weave is distinguished by diagonal lines. The simplest twill is that created by the weft crossing over two warp yarns, then under one, the sequence being repeated in each succeeding shot (pick), but stepped over, one warp either to the left or right. Twills with more warps than wefts floating on the fabric's face are called Warp Faced; those with wefts predominating, weft faced. The angle of the twill can also vary. Twills can be varied by changing the relative number of warps and wefts in each repeat (2:1, 2:3, 3:1, 6:2, etc); by stepping the repeat in one direction; by breaking the direction of the diagonals formed by the twill at regular intervals; by reversing the direction of the diagonal at regular intervals to form chevrons or lozenges; or by combining several twills or modifying them to create a pattern. Twills drape better than plain weaves with the same yarn count because twills have fewer interlacings. Twill weaves have been used throughout history in many weights and textures, from wool serges mentioned in medieval French manuscripts to English diapered (diamond patterned) table linens, patterned bed coverlets, and Indian shawls. Twill Weave is a weave with a diagonal rib (twill line) that runs from the upper left to the lower right, or from upper right to lower left. In a twill weave, each filling thread passes over or under at least two warp threads, with the point where the filling thread goes under moving up and over at least one thread in each row. Herringbone weave is a broken twill weave which forms Vs in the weave pattern. Twill Weave is similar to a satin weave in the sense that the loom is floating the warp or weft yarns over yarns of the opposite direction, but with a twill the yarn is only passing over two of the opposite yarns. A twill is distinctive by the diagonal lines that appear in the fabric. A twill weave, like a satin weave, usually results in a softer fabric than a plain weave. It is excellent for brushed or napped cotton, and is superior for a feather pillow ticking because of its strength. / 3 основные нити 2 уточные нити . Характерной особенностью Саржевого Переплетения, или простой саржи, являются наклонные линии – диагонали, которые образуются в результате расположения основных перекрытий, идущих на лицевой стороне ткани чаще всего снизу вверх слева направо, со сдвигом S = 1. При одинаковой плотности и толщине основы и утка диагонали располагаются под углом 45° к длине ткани. При соотношении плотностей P_o / P_y = 2/1 диагоналевый рубчик будет направлен под углом около 63°. По внешнему виду поверхность ткани будет напоминать габардин, а не саржу. При выработке ткани с соотношением P_o/ P_y = 1/2 на ткани будут видны диагонали, идущие под углом около 27°. В отличие от полотняного переплетения, у которого один неизменный раппорт, у саржевого переплетения много раппортов. Наименьший раппорт саржевого переплетения равен 3, а максимальный раппорт определяется величиной настилов, длина которых при средней линейной плотности пряжи не должна превышать 3–4 мм. Раппорт саржи условно обозначается простой дробью, у которой числитель обозначает число основных перекрытий на одной уточине, а знаменатель – число уточных перекрытий на той же уточине. Сумма числителя и знаменателя показывает число нитей в раппорте переплетения. Различают уточную и основную саржи. В уточной сарже на лицевой стороне преобладают уточные перекрытия, в основной сарже – основные. Саржу вырабатывают рядовой проборкой, исключение составляет заправка очень плотных по основе тканей, для которых требуется удвоенное количество ремизок и применяется рассыпная проборка. Для уменьшения напряженности выработки ткани основные саржи заправляют на станке лицом вниз. В этом случае уменьшается количество поднимаемых в цикле зевообразования ремизок и, соответственно, уменьшается натяжение основы. Число нитей, пробираемых в зуб бёрда, берётся равным либо половине числа нитей в раппорте, либо числу нитей в раппорте. При такой проборке получается наиболее чёткий рисунок диагонали на поверхности ткани. Чёткость диагоналей зависит так же от следующих факторов:- (i) направления крутки нитей основы и утка (при разном направлении крутки диагонали будут более рельефные; направление крутки нитей должно быть обратным направлению диагонали саржи), (ii) линейной плотности нитей (чем меньше линейная плотность нитей, тем больше блеск диагоналей), (iii) натяжения нитей основы (с увеличением натяжения нитей основы диагонали на ткани, выполненной основной саржей, будут менее заметны, а на ткани уточной саржи – более рельефными, и наоборот). Для кромки лучше всего использовать репсовое переплетение, в отдельных случаях можно вырабатывать их тем же переплетением, что и фон, но с обратным расположением диагоналей. В хлопчатобумажном ткачестве саржевым переплетением вырабатывают кашемир, далембу, саржу, тик-саржу. Кашемир и саржу выпускают гладкокрашеными и набивными, далембу – в гладком крашении, тик-саржу отбеленной и гладкокрашеной. Используются эти ткани как плательные и подкладочные, а тик-саржа главным образом в обувном производстве. Кашемир вырабатывают саржей 1/4, а саржу, далембу и тик-саржу – саржей 3/1. В льняном производстве саржевым переплетением вырабатывается пёстротканый тик с продольными цветными полосами. Он используется для пошивки чехлов, обивки матрацев и так далее. Смотрите также Переплетение Нитей.

TWILO PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ТВИЛО – Twilo Process is a spinning process in which yarn is made by binding fibers with an adhesive, then removing the adhesive after the yarn is made into fabric. Total exploitation of the inherent strength of the fibers can be achieved only by using adhesives, as was done, for example, in the Twilo process. The adhesive effect can be produced by means of adhesive substances or adhesive fibers (polyvinyl-alcohol fibers). Since this process can be used only for a small market segment, twisting of the fiber strand remains the sole possibility for imparting strength, even for the future.

TWINE = ШПАГАТ (или БЕЧЁВКА, или ШНУРОК, или КРУЧЁНАЯ НИТЬ) – Twine is:- (1) a plied yarn made form medium-twist single yarns with ply twist in the opposite direction. (2) A single-strand yarn, usually 3 or 4 millimeters in diameter, made of hard fibers, such as henequen, sisal, abaca, or phormium, and sufficiently stiff to perform satisfactorily on a mechanical grain binder.

TWIN–LIFT SPREADER = СПРЭДЕР ДЛЯ ПОДЪЁМА ПАРОЙ (или КЛЕЩЕВОЙ ЗАХВАТ ДЛЯ ПОДЪЁМА ПАРОЙ) – Twin-Lift Spreader is a spreader able to pick up either, two 20 ft ISO containers at the same time, or one 40 ft container. / Спрэдер, способный одновременно поднимать либо два 20-футовых контейнера по классификации МОС (ISO), либо один 40-футовый контейнер.

TWIN SCREW = ДВУХМОСТОВОЙ – A Twin Screw is a tractor with three axles in which the two drive axles are in a tandem setting. / Тягач с тремя осями, две из которых спарены друг с другом.

TWINSET = КОСТЮМ (или ХХ) – Twinset is a combination of a matching pullover and cardigan worn together.

TWIN SHARES = АКЦИИ БЛИЗНЕЦЫ (или АКЦИИ БЛИЗНЕЦОВ) – Twin Shares are the shares of two legally independent companies, whose shareholders must be identical and which were joined together as the result of a merger and are inseparably linked. / Акции двух юридически независимых компаний, акционерами которых являются одни и те же лица, и которые были объеденены в одно целое в результате слияния, и которые неразрывно связаны между собой.

TWIST = КРУЧЕНИЕ (или КРУТКА, или ЧИСЛО КРУЧЕНИЙ) – Twist is the helical disposition of the components of a single, folded or cabled yarn or roving. Twist is in the S (or Z) direction when the spirals of the yarn or roving held vertically slope in the same direction as the middle part of the letter S (or Z). Note:- if the S/Z notation cannot be used (for example in numerical fields of databanks) S should be designated as (–) and Z as (+). In steel cord the twist is called Direction of Lay. In spinning, this refers to the turns inserted into a yarn to bind its fibers together and thereby add more strength. It is usually indicated as turns per inch or tpi. Greater twist would be caused by additional revolutions of the flyer on a set amount of fiber. In yarn and rope production, process that binds fibers or yarns together in a continuous strand, accomplished in spinning or playing operations. The direction of the twist may be to the right, described as Z twist, or to the left, described as S twist. Single yarn is formed by twisting fibers or filaments in one direction. Ply yarn is made by twisting two or more single yarns together, usually by combining singles twisted in one direction with a ply twist in the opposite direction. Twine, cord, or rope can be made with a cable twist, each twist in the opposite direction of the preceding twist (S/Z/S or Z/S/Z), or with a hawser twist, the single yarns and the first ply twist in one direction and the second ply twist in the opposite direction (S/S/Z or Z/Z/S). The number of turns per unit of length in a yarn affects the appearance and durability of fabric made from that yarn. Yarns used for soft-surfaced fabrics have less twist than those used for smooth-surfaced fabrics. Yarns made into crêpe fabrics have maximum twist. Twist is the number of turns about its axis per unit of length of a yarn or other textile strand. Twist is expressed as turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm), or turns per centimeter (tpcm). Twist is the number of turns per unit length of the fiber, strand, roving, or yarn. In the United States, twist is measured in terms of the number of turns per inch (tpi). The number of turns about its axis, per unit of length, noted in a fiber, yarn, cord, etc. It is expressed in turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm), or by the helix angle in a structure of known diameter. See also S-Twist, and Z-Twist. Twist is a term that applies to the number of turns and the direction that two yarns are turned during the manufacturing process. The yarn twist brings the fibers close together and makes them compact. It helps the fibers adhere to one another, increasing yarn strength. The direction and amount of yarn twist helps determine appearance, performance, durability of both yarns and the subsequent fabric or textile product. Single yarns may be twisted to the right (S Twist) or to the left (Z Twist). Generally, woolen and worsted yarns are S-Twist, while cotton and flax yarns are typically Z-Twist. Twist is generally expressed as turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm), or turns per centimeter (tpcm). Twist is the number of turns about its axis per unit of length, noted in a yarn. It is expressed in turns per inch, turns per meter or by the helix angle in a structure of known diameter. Twist is a technical term referring to the way in which yam is turned during the course of its manufacture. It is the number of times (turns) one inch of yarn is twisted. In carpeting, twist is a corkserew-like, uncut pile. Yarns of different colors may be twisted together to form pile loops causing a pebbly appearance. It resists footmarks and is good for high traffic areas. Twist is the number of turns about its axis per unit of length of a yarn or other textile strand. / Количество кручений вокруг своей оси на единицу длины, указываемое для пряжи. Оно выражается в количестве кручений на дюйм, количестве кручений на метр или углом спирали в структуре известного диаметра. Число Кручений на единицу длины волокна, . Сущность кручения заключается в том, что волокна пряжи или каждая одиночная нить, располагаясь примерно по винтовым линиям, растягивается и под действием сил упругости волокон продукт (кручёное изделие) уплотняется, увеличиваются давление и силы трения между волокнами или нитями, вследствие чего разрывная нагрузка кручёного продукта (пряжи) повышается. Цель кручения – образование из сравнительно коротких волокон пряжи, обладающей округлой формой поперечного сечения и соответствующей прочностью, растяжимостью и упругостью. Скручивание пряжи позволяет улучшить физико-механические и други свойства текстильных нитей:- (i) разрывная нагрузка кручёной пряжи по сравнению с однониточной увеличивается вдвое; (ii) в зависимости от соотношения и направлений крутки жёсткость нити на кручение и изгиб изменяется как в сторону уменьшения, так и в сторону увеличения; (iii) неровнота по линейной плотности, разрывной нагрузке и удлинению снижается; (iv) плотность нити, стойкость к истиранию увеличиваются; (v) возможно получение различных внешних эффектов, в том числе формирование фасонной пряжи и другие. В настоящее время известно несколько способов кручения – формирования пряжи. В частности однозонное кручение, совмещённое с наматыванием. Этот способ используется на кольцевых и центрифугальных прядильных машинах. Однозонное кручение, не совмещённое с наматыванием. Этот способ используется во всех безверетённых способах прядения и осуществляется на пневмомеханических (камерных, роторных, одно- и двухконденсорных дрэф-машинах), воздушно-вихревых, аэродинамических, воздушно-вихремеханических (аэромеханических), электропневмомеханических и других прядильных машинах. Кручение на пневмомеханических машинах осуществляется в формирующее-крутильном устройстве – прядильной камере. Общее число кручений, которое получает пряжа, слагается, во-первых, из числа кручений, сообщаемых непосредственно вращающейся прядильной камерой; во-вторых, из числа кручений, возникающих при съёме волокнистой ленточки с желоба, так как за время облегания пунктом съёма по периметру камеры ленточка получает одно кручение; в-третьих, из числа кручений, возникающих от крутки волокнистой ленточки, за счёт чего происходит дополнительный её съём с желоба. Под Кручением или Скручиванием текстильных материалов понимается технологический процесс, при котором деформация кручения сообщается волокнам и нитям (пряже). Скрученность получаемого продукта характеризуется круткой, то есть числом витков на 1 метр его длины, углом наклона наружных волокон или нитей к продольной оси продукта и направлением крутки.

TWIST = ВИНТОВОЕ КОРОБЛЕНИЕ (или ВИНТОВАЯ ПОКОРОБЛЕННОСТЬ, или КРЫЛОВАТОСТЬ) – Twist is a warping in which one corner of a piece twists out of the plane of the other three. / В древесине, покоробленность, при которой один угол изделия выкручивает пласть трёх других. Под Короблением Древесины понимается изменение формы пиломатериалов, заготовок и деталей при их высыхании (разбухании). Различают:- винтовое коробление, поперечное коробление и продольное коробление. Винтовое коробление древесины образуется при наличии тангенциального наклона волокон. Основная причина поперечного коробления древесины – различие в усушке (разбухании) в радиальном и тангенциальном направлениях. Продольное коробление древесины вызывается разницей усушки вдоль волокон отдельных зон доски, например, при наличии такого порока древесины, как крень. Временное коробление древесины может наблюдаться при неравномерных увлажнении или сушке пиломатериалов. Коробление древесины происходит также при механической обработке пиломатериалов или заготовок, имеющих значительные остаточные напряжения, сохранившиеся после камерной сушки. Крень – порок древесины

хвойных пород, который образуется в сжатой зоне изогнутых стволов, когда годичные слои уширяются за счёт развития реактивной древесины, тёмным цветом напоминающий позднюю древесину. Различают сплошную и местную крень. Порок увеличивает усушку древесины вдоль волокон, способствует короблению, ухудшает и ряд других её свойств.

TWIST BLEED = НАЛЁЖКА КРУТКИ – Twist Bleed:- a short section of real twist in false-twist yarn that prevents crimp development and hence causes a pinhole effect in fabric. See also Twit.

TWIST (DIRECTION) = НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРУТКИ – Twist (Direction) is the direction of twist in yarns and other textile strands, as indicated by the capital letters S and Z, in reference to whether the twist direction conforms to the middle-section slope of the particular letter.

TWISTED LEGS = ЗАКРУЧЕННЫЕ ШТАНИНЫ – Twisted Legs is where the sideseam twists around to the front of the pant and distorts the appearance of the jeans. Recommended Solutions for twisted legs:- (1) usually caused by poor operator handling. Instruct the sewing operator to match the front and back properly so they come out the same length. Sometimes notches are used to insure proper alignment. They should not trim off the front or back with scissors to make them come out the same length. (2) Make sure the cut parts are of equal length coming to the assembly operation. (3) Check fabric quality and cutting for proper skew. (4) Make sure the sewing machine is adjusted properly for uniform feeding of the top and bottom plies. Fabrics defect. / закручивания бокового шва.

TWISTED NAIL = XX (или КРУЧЕННЫЙ ГВОЗДЬ) – Twisted Nail is a nail made from square-section wire with helical flutes for the full length of the shank. See also Pallet. / Крученный Гвоздь (Twisted Nail):- гвоздь, имеющий проволочные квадратные секции с винтовой рифлей (выемкой) по всей длине стержня. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

TWISTED SEAM = ЗАКРУЧЕННЫЙ ШОВ – (1) Twisted Seam:- uneven feeding caused by improper selection and adjustment of fittings. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного обрудования.

(2) Twisted Seam:- caused by improper alignment of fabric pieces, uneven tension or pull on plies being stitched. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

TWIST FACTOR = ФАКТОР КРУТКИ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КРУТКИ) – Twist Factor is the value obtained when the twist is multiplied by the square root of the linear density of the yarn. Note 1:- $TF = t \cdot \sqrt{(LD / 1000)}$; where:- TF – twist factor, t – twist in turns per meter, and LD – linear density in tex. Note 2:- in order to be able to make effective comparison of different fiber generic categories in certain applications, e.g., tyre cords, it is necessary to take into account the density of the fibers. $TF_c = t \cdot \sqrt{(LD / \rho)}$; where:- TF_c – twist factor corrected, t – twist in turns per meter, LD – linear density in tex, and ρ – density in kg/m^3.

TWISTING = КРУЧЕНИЕ (или СКРУЧИВАНИЕ) – Twisting is:- (1) the process of combining filaments into yarn by twisting them together or combining two or more parallel singles yarns (spun or filament) into plied yarns or cords. Cables are made by twisting plied yarns or cords. Twisting is also employed to increase strength, smoothness, and uniformity, or to obtain novelty effects in yarn. / Кручение или Скручивание текстильных материалов – технологический процесс, при котором деформация кручения сообщается волокнам и нитям (пряже). Скрученность полученного продукта характеризуется круткой, то есть числом витков на 1 м его длины, углом наклона волокон или нитей к продольной оси продукта и направлением крутки.

(2) Twisting:- a very high level of twist is added to single or plied yarns to make crêpe yarns. This operation generally is called Creping or Throwing.

(3) Twisting is the process of combining filaments into yarn by twisting them together or combining two or more parallel single yarn (spun or frilament) into piled yarns or cords. Cables are made by twisting piled yarns or cords. Twisting is the process of adding twist to a filament yarn to hold the filaments together for ease in subsequent textile processing, etc. Twisting/Plying:- this process serves to control the yarn strength, diameter, weight, and flexibility. Filaments are twisted to a predetermined specification, and the twisted threads are then combined or plied to balance and avoid any stresses in the yarn that may cause processing difficulties. Many glass fabrics are woven from single yarns as received from the yarn producers. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

TWISTING–IN = ПРИВЯЗЫВАНИЕ (или ПРИВЯЗКА, или ПРИСУЧИВАНИЕ, или ВКРУЧИВАНИЕ) – Twisting-In is the process of joining the single ends of a new warp with those of an old one. / Привязывание или Присучивание Основ. Привязывание Основы – соединение узлами концов нити доработанной основы с концами нитей вновь подготовленной основы. Этот вариант применяется в том случае, если на станке должна вырабатываться ткань такая же, как вырабатывалась ранее, то после доработки старой основы нити новой основы привязывают к нитям старой основы протаскивая их затем через ламели, ремизки, бёрдо. Аналогом привязки является процессы присучивания и склеивания нитей. В процессе привязки пряжи образуются пороки и отходы. (1) Пороки Привязки:- (i) Обрывы Нитей – из-за чрезмерного натяжения в зажимах; (ii) Парочки – нити связываются парами, когда не верно выбраны иглы отборного механизма; (iii) Слабо Завязанные Узлы – появляются при разладе узловязателя узловязальной головки; (iv) Пропуск Нитей – несвязанные нити, появляются при разладе узловязателя. (2) Отходы Проборки и Привязки зависят от пряжи на навое и от аккуратности работы привязчицы и подавальщицы. Обычно отходы проборного отдела составляют 0.05–0.15% от массы перерабатываемых основ. При проборке длина угаров 0.3–0.5 метров; при привязке 1–2 метра по всей ширине основы. Присучивание Основы – соединение концов нитей прикручиванием иногда с последующим склеиванием. Привязывание основы осуществляется с помощью узловязальных машин или вручную. Узловязальные машины классифицируют по следующим признакам:- (1) по способу применения:- стационарные машины, передвижные, универсальные; и (2) по способу отбора нитей:- с игольным отбором, с ценовым отбором, с пневматическим отбором.

TWIST LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ КРУТКИ – Twist Level is the number of turns per unit length of a twisted yarn.

TWIST LIVELINESS = ЖИЗНЕННОСТЬ КРУТКИ – Twist Liveliness is the tendency for a twisted yarn to untwist or for a torsion textured yarn to resume its twisted shape. / или для скрученной текстурированной пряжи .

TWISTLOCK = ПОВОРОТНЫЙ ЗАМОК – Twist Lock is a mechanical device which is part of the spreader bar which extends from the spreader bar into the top corner castings of the container to perform the locking function. A securing mechanism for securing containers in a vertical direction; twist locks are placed between the containers and fastened in the oblong holes on the container corners. Twistlock:- a set of four twistable bayonet type shear keys used as part of a spreader to pick up a container or as part of a chassis to secure the containers. Device which has to be inserted into the corner fittings of a shipping container and is turned or twisted, thus locking the container for the purpose of securing or lifting. / в верхние угловые отливки контейнера для .

TWIST MULTIPLIER = МНОЖИТЕЛЬ КРУТКИ (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ КРУТКИ) – Twist Multiplier is the ratio of turns per inch (tpi) to the square root of the yarn count.

TWISTS = ЖГУТИКИ – Twists:- twisted bundles are a common motif found in naturally occurring structures of self-assembled fibers, such as collagen and fibrin. By understanding the general principles governing such organizations, new synthetic materials – from the nano to the macroscale – may also be realized. Recently, continuum elasticity theory has been applied to describe generic twisted fiber bundles. This has revealed a relation between a bundle's twist and the presence of topological defects in the cross-sectional packing of the fibers. Here we employ numerical simulations to examine this interdependence. We model a bundle's cross-section as beads confined to a plane. The interactions between beads is governed by a modified Lennard-Jones potential that accounts for the effects of twist. We observe configurations that range from perfect hexagonal packing for cases of no twist, to defect populated structures above a critical amount of twist. For small bundles of less than ~100 beads, there exists a discrete spectrum of energy ground states corresponding to integer numbers of five-fold disclinations. For larger bundles, we hope to uncover what types of defect arrangements effectively screen the stresses caused by twist, and compare these to current predictions of the internal organization of collagen fibrils. See also Naps. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to twist wool or cotton. Twist is a yarn term describing the number of turns per unit length and direction of twist of either the singles or plies around their axes. Twist direction is either called Z- or S-Twist. Twist is expressed as turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm), or turns per centimeter (tpcm). The Twist of a yarn is characterized by the direction of twist of the finished yarn and by the number of turns per meter. Twist:- to produce (thread, cord, etc) by winding 2 or more threads or strands around one another. Naps:- fuzzy or hairy substance or fibers projecting on some materials, giving downy appearance, forming soft surface and lying smoothly in one direction. Not to be confused with pile. Applied to flannel of all kinds, cricket cloth, blanketing, baby clothes, silence cloth, molleton, some lining fabrics, overcoating, knitted fabrics, etc. / Смотрите также Жгутики (Naps).

TWIST SETTING = ФИКСАЦИЯ КРУТКИ (или УСТАНОВКА КРУТКИ) – Twist Setting is a process for fixing twist in yarns to deaden torque and eliminate kinking during further processing. This process usually involves using steam. There are several methods that use steam to condition the packages of yarns.

TWIST VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ПО КРУТКЕ – Twist Variation:- less twist or more than normal twist. Spinning defect. Twist Variation:- twist less or more than normal twist. (1) Loose/Soft Twist – due to lower spindle speed cause are:- (i) speed not proper of each spindle; (ii) bearings; (iii) break shoe conditions; (iv) pressure of tension roller; (v) bolster; and (vi) yarn lapping over spindle. (2) Hard Twist – due to low take-up speed:- (i) bobbin holder adopter; (ii) cradle setting and its pressure; (iii) friction ring; (iv) winding tension; (v) yarn lapping over feed roller; (vi) winding roller; and (vii) faulty and damaged bobbins should be discarded. General reasons:- (i) lapping on disc; (ii) spindle and capsule working; (iii) overfeed variation; (iv) dial and overfeed tensions varies; (v) trolley knocks over breaks so placed rails at bottom on floor; and (vi) scratches on drum. / Порок или дефект прядения.

TWIT = ПЕРЕСЛЕЖИСТОСТЬ – Twit is a short section of real twist in false-twist yarn that prevents crimp development and hence causes a pinhole effect in fabric. Also called Twist Bleed or Tight Spot. / Пятно.

TWITT(Y) = ПЕРЕСЛЕЖИСТОСТЬ (или ПЕРЕСЛЕЖИСТАЯ, или РУЧЬИСТАЯ) – Twitt:- a term applied to yarn which is irregular, that is thick and thin, the thin places being below the count required and thick places above. The defect is caused by material being drafted at an irregular rate. / Порок или дефект прядения. Переслежистость (Twitty) – порок пряжи, а пряжа – переслежистая.

TWO–BAR TRICOT = ДВУХФОНТУРНОЕ ТРИКО (или ПРОСТОЕ ТРИКО) – Two-Bar (Double-Bar) Tricot is a warp knit in which two sets of yarns are required, one knitted in one direction and the othcr in the opposite direction. A ribbed surface results. It is synonymous with doublewarp tricot knit.

TWO BLOCKS = ДВЕ ТАЛИ (или ДВА БЛОКА) – Two Blocks (maritime term):- when the two blocks of a tackle have been drawn as close together as possible.

TWOEY FILLING = ДВУЛИЧНАЯ УТОЧИНА – 'Twoey' Filling:- some condition which gives a repeat-pattern appearance at regular intervals of every two picks.

TWO–FOR–ONE TWISTER = ХХ КРУТИЛЬЩИК (или КРУТИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА) – Two-For-One Twister is a twister that inserts twist at a rate of twice the spindle speed. For example, at a spindle speed of 2 000 rpm, 4 000 turns per minute are inserted in the yarn.

TWO–LINE BREEDING = ДВУХЛИНЕЙНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ – Two-Line Breeding is a hybrid Rice breeding methodology where only two lines, a male sterile (either photosensitive, thermosensitive, or chemically induced) and a pollen parent are used for the production of F_1 hybrids. / В генетике под Линией, от Латинского слова Linea, понимаются размножающиеся половым путём родственные организмы, которые происходят, как правило, от одного предка или одной пары общих предков и воспроизводят в ряду поколений одни и те же наследственно устойчивые признаки. Линия – основа для получения высокопродуктивных гибридов в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

TWO–PIECE = ДВУХПРЕДМЕТНОЕ – Two-Piece:- a garment, as a bathing suit, that is two-piece.

TWO–TONE EFFECT = ДВУХТОНОВЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ – Two-Tone Effect:- Fabric:- spun-rayon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 92; (ii) Warp:- 17/1 75% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon; 25% 2-in. 4-den. bright Bemberg rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed rose. Defect:- mottled or 'two-tone' effect, which the dyer claimed he was unable to eliminate. Analysis:- it will be noted from the fabric construction (which was confirmed by laboratory analysis of the sample submitted) that it was made of a blend of dull viscose and bright Bemberg rayon staple. Since all cuprammonium rayon dyes appreciably darker than most viscose-process yarns in the same bath, the two-tone effect is unavoidable. In this case it was decided that the blend was not a suitable one. It might have been possible, by selecting a viscose rayon which was exceptionally dark-dyeing, to obtain a combination that would show a minimum of the cross-dye effect. Also, the use of a bright-luster viscose staple would probably be of some help in minimizing the contrast, since dull fiber of the same make and denier always appears lighter in shade, though dyed in the same bath. / Уточина:- такая же как основа. Бэмберг (Bemberg).

TWO–WAY ENTRY PALLET = ДВУХЗАХОДНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Two-Way Entry Pallet is a pallet with un-notched solid stringers allowing entry only from the ends. Two-Way Entry Pallet or Two-Way Pallet is a flat pallet permitting the entry of the fork arms of forklift trucks and pallet trucks from two opposite directions only.

TWO–WAY PALLET = ДВУХЗАХОДНЫЙ ПОДДОН – Two-Way Pallet is a pallet so designed that the forks of a fork lift truck can be inserted from two sides only. Two-Way Pallet permits equipment handling from two sides. / Поддон, разработанный таким образом, чтобы вилы вильчатого подъёмника могли вставляться в него только с двух сторон. Двухзаходный Поддон:- плоский поддон, конструкция которого обеспечивает возможность ввода вилочного захвата с двух противоположных сторон.

TWU = TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION

TYCOON = НУВОРИШ – Tycoon is a someone who has amassed a large fortune and a great deal of personal and professional power through business or inheritance. / Под Нуворишем, от Французского словосочетания Нуво Риш (Nouveau Riche), означающее Новый Богач, понимается человек, разбогатевший на спекуляциях и пробившийся в высшие слои общества, а также богач выскочка. В современной России нувориша часто называют олигархом, хотя олигархи зарабатывают свои состояния в течение длительного периода времени и в большинстве случаев честными путями.

TYING = СВЯЗЫВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕВЯЗЫВАНИЕ, или СВЯЗКА, или ПОДВЯЗЬ, или ОБВЯЗКА) – Tying:- traditionally, after a fleece is short, it is rolled into a bundle and tied off with a paper cord (so that it could be removed during the carbonization process). I believe that the paper cords are no longer being made.

TYPE = ТИП – (1) Type is a group of Varieties so nearly similar that the individual Varieties cannot be clearly differentiated except under special conditions. Type is the permanently preserved specimen or specimens on which the Species or Sub-Species description is based. See also Class, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, and Tribe. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Триба или Колено (Tribe), и Царство (Kingdom). Под Типом, от Греческого слова Ту́pos, означающее Образец или Отпечаток или Форма, понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) в систематике животных. В Тип (иногда сначала в Подтип) объединяют близкие по происхождению Классы. Все представители одного Типа имеют единый план строения. Типы отражают основные ветви филогенетического древа животных. Всех животных обычно относят к 16 Типам (по мнению разных учёных, Типов от 13 до 33). Все Типы животных объединяются в Царство Животных. В систематике растений Типу соответствует Отдел (Division). Под Типом в биологии (Typus) понимается высшая таксономическая категория в систематике животных, объединяющая родственные Классы. Термин Тип был предложен в 1825 Французским зоологом Ори Мари Дюкотэ дё Блявиль (Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville; 1777-Сентябрь-12–1850-Май-01), назвавшим так четыре ‘ветви’ животных, выделенные в 1812 Французским учёным Жо Леопольд Николя Фредерик Кювье (Jean Léopold Nicolas Frédéric Cuvier, известный как Жорж Кювье (Georges Cuvier); 1769-Август-23–1832-Май-13). Объём разных Типов неодинаков:- в Типе Губок около 5 000 Видов, в Типе Погонофор – всего около 100. Типы нередко подразделяют на Подтипы; так, например, Тип Хордовых включает четыре Подтипа:- Головохордовые, Личиночнохордовые (или Оболочники), Бесчерепные и Черепные (или Позвоночные). Все организмы одного Типа характеризуются единым планом строения. Хотя число и объём Типов различны у разных систематиков (от 10 до 33), однако эти расхождения не меняют принципиального значения Типа как категории, отражающей основные (главные) ветви филогенетического древа животных (смотрите также Систематика). В систематике растений, разрабатываемой независимо от систематики животных, таксономическая категория (ранг таксона), соответствующая Типу называется Отделом. Под Отделом понимается таксонометрическая категория (ранг) в систематике растений. В Отдел (иногда сначала в Подотдел) объединяют близкие по происхождению Классы. Например, Классы Двудольных и Однодольных образуют Отдел Цветковых. Всего в систематике растений выделяют от 14 до 20 Отделов.

(2) Type:- when used with a Variety name means seed of the Variety named which may be mixed with seed of other Varieties of the same kind and of similar character, the manner of and the circumstances connected with the use of the designation to be governed by rules and regulations.

(3) Type:- as applied to Cotton, this is a means of designating all the various characteristics desired in a Cotton by a single sample.

(4) Type is a wool class sharing set characteristics. These are based on:- breed, condition, length, spinning quality, soundness, style, and color.

TYPE LOCALITY = МЕСТОНАХОЖДЕНИЕ ТИПА (или МЕСТООБИТАНИЕ ТИПА) – Type Locality is the place where the type specimen was collected.

TYPICAL PRICE = ТИПИЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – The Typical Price is the average of the High, Low and Close. The price is calculated with the following formula:- Typical Price = (High + Low + Close) / 3. / Типичная Цена определяется как среднеарифметическое значение от Максимума, Минимума и Цены Закрытия. Эта цена рассчитывается по следующей формуле:- Типичная Цена = (Максимум + Минимум + Цена Закрытия) / 3.

TYRANNO = ТЧИРАНО – Tyranno is a Si_3N_4 based fiber produced by Nippon. A multi-filament yarn with fiber diameters in the range of 10–20 µm. / Ниппон (Nippon).

TYRE CORD FABRIC = ТКАНЬ ДЛЯ ШИННОГО КОРДА – Tyre Cord Fabric is a structure used in tyre manufacture, comprising a sheet of warp cords or yarns bound together by widely spaced weft yarns which are usually of cotton and have a distinctly lower linear density than the warp cords or yarns.

TYRE YARN = ШИННАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ПРЯЖА ДЛЯ ШИННОГО КОРДА, или ПРЯЖА ДЛЯ ШИННОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ) – Yarn that is used in the manufacture of the textile carcase of rubber tyres.

TYROLEAN HAT = ТИРОЛЬСКАЯ ШЛЯПА – Tyrolean Hat is a head covering marked by soft often green felt, a narrow brim and pointed crown, and an ornamental feather. / В Австрии, Тирольская Шляпа .

TYS = MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT

TYVEK® = ТАЙВЭК® – Tyvek® is a somewhat paper-like material made from polyethylene fibers; manufactured by DuPont. Tyvek® is a very strong non-woven material that is often used for high-strength mailing envelopes. It is good for labels for items to be dyed, because of its toughness and resistance to dyeing. Use a permanent-ink felt-tipped marker to write on it. Be careful ironing items with Tyvek® labels – it melts easily. / ДюПонт или ДюПо (DuPont).

TZ = TETRAZOLIUM TEST

TZ = UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TZS = TANZANIAN SHILLING

- U -

U = Ю. – (1) U is the SI symbol for the unified atomic mass unit, as defined in 1960 and accepted by both chemists and physicists.

(2) U is a commercial unit of thermal conductance (heat flow). The U factor, as it is also called, is the conductance through an insulator as measured in Btu's of energy conducted times inches of thickness per hour of time per square foot of area per °F of temperature difference between the two sides of the material. The U factor is numerically equal to 1 divided by the R value.

(3) U is a unit of distance used to measure the height of the standard racks in which audio, video, or computer components are mounted. 1U is equal to 1.75 inches (44.45 millimeters), so that, for example, a 2U component is 3.5 inches high, and a 22U rack houses a stack of components 38.5 inches high.

(4) U is the usual symbol for the enzyme unit.

(5) U is the German symbol for a turn or revolution (Umdrehung), usually seen in combinations such as U/min, the German equivalent of the English symbol rpm for revolutions per minute (rpm). / Умдреун (Umdrehung).

U = UNIFORM

UA = UKRAINE

U/A = UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT

U/A = UNDERWRITING AGENT

UA = UNITS OF ACCOUNT

UA = URBAN AGRICULTURE

UA = URBANIZED AREA

UAF = UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

UAH = UKRAINIAN HRYVNIA

UAS = UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

UAS = UREA–AMMONIUM SULFATE

UAV = UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

UAW = UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

UBERRIMAE FIDES = УБЭРРИМАЭ ФИДЭС (или САМЫМ ЧЕСТНЫМ ОБРАЗОМ) – Uberrima Fides (sometimes seen in its genitive form Uberrimae Fidei) is a Latin phrase meaning Utmost Good Faith (literally, Most Abundant Faith). It is the name of a legal doctrine which governs insurance contracts. This means that all parties to an insurance contract must deal in good faith, making a full declaration of all material facts in the insurance proposal. This contrasts with the legal doctrine of caveat emptor (let the buyer beware). The Latin term Uberrima Fides means, in a UK legal context:- Good Faith. Uberrima Fides:- 'utmost good faith'; a contract of insurance is a contract based on the principles of utmost good faith. It requires proposers to give all relevant information to the insurer and requires insurers to deal openly and honestly with policyholders. Uberrima Fides:- in Latin:- Utmost Good Faith; the basis of all insurance contracts. See also Utmost Good Faith. Uberrima Fides:- a condition of certain types of contract, for instance, the provision of insurance cover. The benefiting party is required to disclose all material facts that may affect the value of the contract, whether requested to or not. Failure to supply such information or the provision of false information may nullify the ... / Крайняя Добросовестность (на Латинском языке) (Uberrima Fides):- основа всех страховых договоров. Смотрите также Наивысшая Добросовестность (Utmost Good Faith). Латинское словосочетание Убэрримаэ Фидэс (Uberrima Fides) наивысшая добросовестность или наивысшая степень доверия. Фидэс (Fides), означающее Вера. Наивысшая Добросовестность (Utmost Good Faith или на Латинском Uberrima Fides):- фундаментальный принцип страхового дела, предполагающий, что лицо, желающее оформить страховой полис, должно предоставить страховщику всю необходимую для правильного расчёта страховой премии за страхуемый риск информацию. От страховщиков ничего нельзя утаивать даже в тех случаях, когда они специально не требуют какой-либо информации. Принцип имеет очень большое значение, так как страховщик обычно не располагает всеми фактами, связанными со страхованием риска; единственным источником информации для него может служить сам страхователь. Если обнаружится, что страхователь утаил информацию или дал ложные сведения, страховщик имеет право рассматривать полис как недействительный, и суд подержит его отказ платить страховую сумму. Смотрите также Наивысшая Добросовестность или Наивысшая Степень Доверия (Utmost Good Faith).

UBIQUINONE = УБИХИНОН – Ubiquinone:- Ubiquinones are a class of fat-soluble benzoquinones that are involved in the body's mitochondrial electron transport. They are found in most organisms, from Bacteria to mammals, hence the name 'Ubiquinone' ('Ubiquitous or Widespread Quinone'). Generic Name:- Ubiquinone (Coenzyme Q-10); Brand Names:- Coenzyme Q10, CoQ10, elppa CoQ10, LiQsorb, Q-Sorb Co Q-10, QuinZyme, Co-Q10, NutraDrops, Liquid Co-Q10, Co Q-10, CoEnzyme Q10. Ubiquinone is a vitamin-like substance that is made naturally in the body. Ubiquinone is also known as Coenzima, Ubidcarenone, Ubidécarénone, and Ubiquinol. The first ubiquinone was isolated in 1957. Since that time, ubiquinones have been extensively studied in Japan, Russia, and Europe with research in the US beginning more recently. Popular press accounts claim that roughly 12 million Japanese use ubiquinones as the medication of choice for management of cardiovascular diseases, with more than 250 commercially available preparations. Ubiquinone is touted as an effective treatment of congestive heart failure (CHF), heart rhythm irregularities, high blood pressure, and in reducing injury to the heart muscle caused by lack of oxygen. Other claims include increasing exercise tolerance, stimulating the immune system, and counteracting the aging process. Ubiquinone has not been approved for therapeutic use in the US, but it is available as a food supplement. Ubiquinone is likely effective in alternative medicine as an aid in treating coenzyme Q-10 deficiency, or reducing the symptoms of mitochondrial disorders (conditions that affect energy-production in the cells of the body). Ubiquinone is also possibly effective in preventing migraine headaches, lowering blood pressure, preventing a second heart attack, or slowing the progression of early Parkinson's disease. Ubiquinone is also possibly effective in improving symptoms in people with congestive heart failure, nerve problems caused by diabetes, Huntington's disease, muscular dystrophy, or macular degeneration (age-related vision loss). Ubiquinone has also been used to treat Alzheimer's disease, high cholesterol, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease). However, research has shown that ubiquinone may not be effective in treating these conditions. Research also has shown that ubiquinone is not likely to be effective in increasing athletic performance. Other uses not proven with research have included treating asthma, COPD, cancer, diabetes, certain heart problems, fibromyalgia, hepatitis C, kidney problems, high blood pressure during pregnancy, muscle problems caused by taking 'statin' cholesterol medicine, and other conditions. Ubiquinone is often sold as an herbal supplement. There are no regulated manufacturing standards in place for many herbal compounds and some marketed supplements have been found to be contaminated with toxic metals or other drugs. Herbal/health supplements should be purchased from a reliable source to minimize the risk of contamination. Important information:- Follow all directions on the product label

and package. Tell each of your healthcare providers about all your medical conditions, allergies, and all medicines you use. Before Taking This Medicine:- Ask a doctor, pharmacist, or other healthcare provider if it is safe for you to use this product if you have ever had:- (i) high or low blood pressure; (ii) if you are receiving chemotherapy; or (iii) if you smoke. Ubiquinone is considered possibly safe to use during pregnancy. However, do not use this product without medical advice if you are pregnant. It is not known whether ubiquinone passes into breast milk or if it could harm a nursing baby. Do not use this product without medical advice if you are breast-feeding a baby. Do not give any herbal/health supplement to a child without a doctor's advice. How Should I Take Ubiquinone? When considering the use of herbal supplements, seek the advice of your doctor. You may also consider consulting a practitioner who is trained in the use of herbal/health supplements. If you choose to use ubiquinone, use it as directed on the package or as directed by your doctor, pharmacist, or other healthcare provider. Do not use more of this product than is recommended on the label. Measure liquid ubiquinone carefully. Use the dosing syringe provided, or use a medicine dose-measuring device (not a kitchen spoon). To take the disintegrating tablet, use dry hands to remove the tablet from the package, and place it in your mouth. It will begin to dissolve right away. Do not swallow the tablet whole. Allow it to dissolve in your mouth without chewing. Do not use different forms of ubiquinone at the same time without medical advice. Using different formulations together increases the risk of an overdose. Your blood pressure may need to be checked while you are taking ubiquinone. If you need surgery, stop taking ubiquinone at least 2 weeks ahead of time. Store ubiquinone at room temperature, away from light, heat, and moisture. Keep the medicine bottle closed when not in use. What Happens If I Miss A Dose? Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not use extra medicine to make up the missed dose. What Happens If I Overdose? Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at +1-800-2221222. What Should I Avoid While Taking Ubiquinone? Avoid using ubiquinone together with other herbal/health supplements that can also lower blood pressure. This includes andrographis, casein peptides, cat's claw, fish oil, L-arginine, lycium, stinging nettle, or theanine. Ubiquinone Side Effects:- Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction:- hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat. Although not all side effects are known, ubiquinone is thought to be likely safe for most adults when used as directed. Stop using ubiquinone and call your healthcare provider at once if you have:- very low blood pressure – dizziness, severe weakness, feeling like you might pass out. Common side effects may include:- (i) upset stomach, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite; (ii) diarrhea; (iii) skin rash; or(iv) low blood pressure. This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. Also called Coenzyme Q. Ubiquinone, any of several members of a series of organic compounds belonging to a class called Quinones. Widely distributed in plants, animals, and microorganisms, ubiquinones function in conjunction with enzymes in cellular respiration (i.e. oxidation-reduction processes). The naturally occurring ubiquinones differ from each other only slightly in chemical structure, depending on the source, the structures resembling those of the fat-soluble vitamin K and certain derivatives of vitamin E. Also known as Coenzyme Q. / болезнь Ханиньтчэна (Huntington's disease). болезнь Лу Гэрига (Lou Gehrig's disease). Под Убихинонами, от Латинского слова Ubique, означающее Везде или Повсюду, и хинон), бензохиноны, коферменты Q, KoQ, производные 5-метил-2,3-диметоксихинона, у которых к 6-му атому углерода присоединена полиизопреновая цепь; различаются числом (от 6 до 10) изопреновых звеньев (C_5H_8). Принимают участие в реакциях, обеспечивающих живые клетки энергией. Обозначаются:- $УХ_n$ или KoQ_n; в первом случае n – число углеродных атомов, во втором – число изопреновых звеньев (то есть, например, $УХ_{30}$ соответствует KoQ_6). Бесцветные кристаллические вещества, с максимумом поглощения при 270 мкм, нерастворимы в воде, растворимы в органических растворителях. Присутствуют во всех организмах:- у Млекопитающих преобладает $УХ_{50}$, у Грибов – $УХ_{30–50}$, у Бактерий – $УХ_{40}$, у Простейших – $УХ_{40–50}$, у Насекомых – $УХ_{45–50}$. В небольших количествах $УХ_{40–50}$ встречаются в митохондриях Растений; в хлоропластах Растений содержатся близкие к убихинонам пластохиноны, у некоторых Бактерий – различные нафтохиноны. Биологическое действие убихинонов основано на их способности к обратимым окислительно-восстановительным превращениям. Убихиноны локализованы в цитоплазматических мембранах (у Бактерий) или внутренних мембранах митохондрий и участвуют в переносе электронов и водорода по дыхательной цепи на участке между флавопротеидом и цитохромом b (смотрите Окислительное Фосфорилирование).

UBIQUITIN = УБИКВИТИН (или УБИХИТИН) – Ubiquitin is a small protein present in all eucaryotic cells (i.e. it is ubiquitous) which plays an important role in 'tagging' other protein molecules (e.g., old ones which are degraded/mis-folded, or no longer needed) so they are destined (marked) for destruction (via proteolytic cleavage). Such proteins are then broken-down in cell's proteasomes and their constituents recycled; because they are damaged or no longer needed by the body. The ubiquitin molecules are then available for reuse. That tagging/marking-for-destruction occurs via fusion of the ubiquitin to the relevant protein molecules, and those 'tagged' protein molecules are said to have been ubiquitinated. The overall ubiquitination process was discovered/delineated during the 1970s and 1980s by Irwin Rose, Aaron Ciechanover, and Avram Hershko. / Американский биолог Овин Элэн Роуз (Irwin Allan Rose; 1926–2015), Израильский биолог Ахарон Чэхановэр (Aaron Ciechanover; 1947–), и родившийся в Венгрии Израильский биохимик Аврам Хэршко (Avram Hershko). , от Латинского слова Ubique, означающее Везде или Повсюду, и . Убиквитин – небольшой белок, состоящий из 76 аминокислотных остатков, который встречается во всех эукариотических клетках. Модификация убиквитином различных белков-мишеней определяет его роль во многих внутриклеточных процессах, таких как регуляция экспрессии генов, клеточного цикла и деления, ответ на стресс, элиминация повреждённых белков, репарация ДНК, импорт белков в митохондрии, сборка рибосом, апоптоз и другие. Нарушения убиквитинирования белков и их последующей деградации в протеасомах играют важную роль в развитии нейродегенеративных заболеваний, включая болезнь Паркинсона. Хотя митохондрии мозга Крыс обладают собственной убиквитин-конъюгирующей системой, роль убиквитина в обмене митохондриальных белков, конкретные белки-мишени убиквитинирования в норме и особенно при нейродегенеративных заболеваниях, изучены недостаточно. Обнаружено накопление убиквитин-белковых агрегатов в митохондриях мозга при ряде биологических моделей нейродегенеративных заболеваний, однако значение убиквитин-конъюгирующей системы митохондрий и тем более белки-субстраты практически неизвестны. Убиквитин – один из самых распространённых белков в природе. Он синтезируется во всех эукариотических клетках – от дрожжей до человека, а у человека – от клеток кожи до нейронов. Пика известности этот белок достиг в 1980-х, когда обнаружилось, что убиквитинилирование является 'поцелуем смерти' для белков. Действительно, одна из форм убиквитина является маркёром деградации выполнивших свою функцию или 'поломанных' белков. Потом было обнаружено и второе, противоположное, его свойство – убиквитинилирование белков ряда сигнальных путей регулирует их активность и, в результате, опосредует передачу сигнала в ядро. Наконец, недавно было открыто, что функции убиквитина распространяются и на регулирование аппарата ядра:- показана его роль в регулировании транскрипции генов путём модификации РНК-полимеразного комплекса.

UBMTA = UNIFORM BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

UBOA = UNITED BUS OWNERS OF AMERICA

UBTI = UNRELATED BUSINESS TAX INCOME

UC = UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UC = UNIVERSITY OF CANTHO

UCB = UNLESS CAUSED BY

UCC = UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

UCC = UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

UCITS = UNDERTAKINGS FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES

UCL = USUAL CONTROL LIMIT

UCP = UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS

UCP 400 = UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS NO. 400

UCP 500 = UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS NO. 500

UCP 600 = UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS NO. 600

UCRS = URBAN AND RURAL COMMUTER SERVICE

UDBATTA DISEASE = БОЛЕЗНЬ УДБАТТА – Udbatta Disease:- Ephelis Oryzae by Sydow (Sexual Stage:- Balansia Oryzae-Sativae). Period of occurrence:- panicle emergence stage. Collateral Hosts:- Grasses, Isachne, Elegans, Cynadon Dactylon, Pennisetum Sp. and Eragrostis Tenuifolia. Damage symptoms:- (i) stunted growth of affected seedlings; (ii) the panicle emerges from the leaf sheath, as a straight, dirty colored, hard, cylindrical spike, considerably reduced in size, much resembling an agarbatti or udbatta; and (iii) no grains are formed on the infected ear instead white mycelium and conidia form narrow stripes on the flag leaf along the veins before the panicle emerge. Management:- (i) use disease free seeds for sowing; (ii) hot water treatment of seeds at 52 °C for 10 min; and (iii) removal and destruction of diseased panicles in field. Udbatta Disease is a Rice disease caused by Balansia Oryzae-Sativae (Ephelis Pallida Pat). The panicles emerge as small cylinders covered with white mycelium. Udbatta Disease or False Ergot of Rice:- Balansia Oryzae-Sativae is an ascomycete related to the ergot Fungi that is pathogenic on a number of Grasses but is of particular concern when it occurs on Rice. Infection of the plant is systemic and results in the loss of most or total yield. Although the wider range of hosts among both wild Species and cultivated forage Grasses can provide a source of inoculum, the pathogen is also shown to be seed-borne in Rice. A recent introduction of the pathogen or a very closely related Fungus to the USA on an ornamental Grass suggests an alternative means of introduction. The pathogen is reported primarily from Southern and Eastern Asia and a few West African and Pacific island countries. There is evidence for ecologically limitations on its spread and, where it is already endemic, occurrence is sporadic. Stromata on mummified spikelets, hemispherical, capitate, gregarious, 0.67–1.2 µm diam with a black, coarsely papillate surface, yellowish-brown to white interior, arising from a mummified spikelet upon which the conidiamata developed. Ascomata with perithecia embedded in periphery stromatal head, perithecia rounded, ovoid to pyriform, 125–200 · 85–100 µm diam. Asci cylindrical, 92–120 · 6 µm with a rounded, thickened apex, an attenuated base, eight-spored. Ascospores filiform, non-septate, straight or curved, 12–27 · ca. 1 µm in width. Acervuli on surface of mummified inflorescence emerging from leaf sheath; when wet, appearing gelatinous, cupulate or convex fructification, 1–1.5 mm diam bearing a palisade of conidiophores. Conidiophores terminating in narrow conidiogenous cells that proliferate percurrently to form a mass of filiform to acicular, hyaline conidia, 13–35 · 1–2 µm. Similarities To Other Species/Conditions Tsukiboshi et al. (2008) observed no differences in morphology between isolates of two molecularly distinguishable groups of Ephelis Japonica; these groups were related to those which Tanaka et al. (2001) linked to two different Species of Balansia, the Asian Balansia Andropogonis and the American Balansia Discoidea. Some identifications of Ephelis Oryzae on Grasses have been based primarily on conidium size and thus may be erroneous. Ephelis Oryzae and Balansia Andropogonis share hosts in several Grass Genera:- Chrysopogon, Cynodon, Digitaria, Echinochloa, Microstegium, Panicum, Paspalum and Pennisetum. Therefore, although Balansia Andropogonis may produce the teleomorph on infected heads, distinguishing between the species in the absence of the teleomorph is not easy. Notes On Taxonomy/Nomenclature:- The Fungus causing Udbatta disease was described from India in its anamorphic (spermatial) stage as Ephelis Oryzae by Sydow (1914). Narasimhan and Thirumalachar (1943) incubated infected Rice grains on sand to obtain immature teleomorphic stromata. They referred to the Fungus as Balansia Oryzae, but did not formally describe the sexual stage. Hashioka (1971) described the teleomorph from herbarium specimens under the name Balansia Oryzae-Sativae. Deighton (1937) reported a similar disease from Sierra Leone and referred to the causal organism as Ephelis Pallida Pat. distinguished from Ephelis Oryzae by its smaller spores. Deighton (1956) also found the Balansia state on Rice and several wild Grasses. Hashioka (1971) considered the Fungus from Sierra Leone to be Ephelis Oryzae (Ou, 1985). Phylogenetic studies (Kuldau et al.,1997; White., 2000; Bischoff et al., 2004) have placed the group of Fungi with an Ephelis anamorph as a discrete Group within the Family Clavicipitaceae, which includes the ergot Fungi. Tanaka et al. (2001) found two subgroups within the clade of Ephelis-producing Fungi, one including Balansia Andropogonis and some Ephelis isolates from Asia and another comprised of isolates identified as Ephelis Japonica Henn. from Grasses in Asia, the one available isolate of Ephelis Oryzae from India, and isolates from the American Species Balansia Discoidea (=Balansia Strangulans forma Discoidea). Because isolates from some host plants occurred in both groups, and only one Ephelis Oryzae isolate was available for sequencing, it could not be concluded that all of the Ephelis reported from Rice and other Grasses in India necessarily belonged to the second Subgroup (Tanaka et al., 2001), that is, some of what was reported as ‘udbatta’ might have been caused by isolates related to Balansia Andropogonis. According to Tai and Siang (1948), Ephelis Oryzae has conidiomata that are cupulate or convex; Balansia Andropogonis is another Species in the Ephelis-producing clade that has cupulate conidiomata (Reddy et al.,1998). Because Tanaka et al. (2001) noted that the name Ephelis Japonica predated Ephelis Oryzae, some subsequent work has applied the earlier name to the udbatta pathogen (Zhou et al., 2003; Tsukiboshi et al., 2008), synonymizing that disease with ‘black choke’ of Grasses. Examining twenty isolates from Grasses in Japan, Tsukuboshi et al. (2008) found two RFLP patterns of DNA among them, although the conidia could not be distinguished and the observed isolate morphology fit the descriptions of both Ephelis Japonica and Ephelis Oryzae. The more widespread type A RFLP subgroup was identified with the Balansia Discoidea/Ephelis Japonica Subgroup of Tanaka et al (2001); the type A RFLP Subgroup, found only in Okinawa, the southernmost part of Japan, was identified with the Balansia Andropogonis Subgroup. The lack of distinguishing morphology in the anamorph and the greater distribution of the isolates corresponding to Ephelis Oryzae, the udbatta pathogen, indicate even further that accurate identification of Ephelis Species on Grasses in Southern Asia, at least, and probably worldwide, will require examination by molecular techniques. Distribution:- As Balansia Oryzae-Sativae, with the anamorph Ephelis Oryzae or Ephelis Pallida, this pathogen is reported primarily from Southern and Eastern Asia and a few West African and Pacific island countries. If the suggested identity with Ephelis Japonica (Tanaka et al., 2001) is accepted, then the Fungus occurs in the Western Hemisphere as well, having been reported from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (USDA/SMML, 2010). There is one record from Rice in Louisiana, USA (Anon., 1960). Risk Of Introduction:- Historically, ‘udbatta’ disease has caused significant yield losses in areas where it is endemic, but its occurrence has generally been sporadic and of minor importance (Lee and Gunnell, 1992). Use of resistant Varieties and improved cultural practices eventually reduced the incidence to a very low level in both India and China (Tanaka

et al., 2001). Therefore, the risk of an introduction to a Rice-growing area depends on the existing level of resistance in the predominant Varieties grown and the cultural practices, including seed treatment, that are already in use. Some effect of the local environment was also considered to be involved with incidence of the disease (Tai and Siang, 1948; Mohanty, 1964) but the particular factors involved were not determined. Detection And Inspection Methods:- While still within the sheaths, the panicles of infected Rice plants become matted together by the mycelium of the Fungus. They emerge as single, small, cylindrical rods, covered by white mycelium. In time, they become hard and sclerotium-like, bearing the conidiomata which appear as small black masses. Infected plants are usually stunted and occasionally, the white mycelium and conidia form narrow stripes along the veins on the flag leaves prior to panicle emergence. The flag leaf and sheath of infected tillers are sometimes slightly distorted and the upper leaves (including the flag leaf) may appear silvery (Booth, 1979). Diagnostic Method:- The symptoms described for this disease make it readily recognizable in mature Rice plants. A means to diagnose seedlings or stunted immature plants or to test asymptomatic seed rapidly and accurately is needed. No DNA sequences for Balansia Oryzae-Sativae or Ephelis Oryzae are available in GenBank for use in molecular assays, but a few sequences for several DNA regions of Ephelis Japonica have been deposited (NCBI, 2010). Zhou et al. (2003) report a sensitive nested-PCR technique, based on sequences in the ITS regions, for detection of Fungi in either of the Ephelis Japonica Subgroups of Tanaka et al. (2001). Species-specific primers enabled detection in asymptomatic plant tissue of Grasses. Notes On Crops/Other Plants Affected:- The Fungus has many Grass Hosts including Isachne Elegans, Arthraxon Ciliaris var. Coloratus, Sacciolepis Indica, Cynodon Dactylon, Secale Cereale and Oryza Brachyantha (Rao et al., 1959; Venkatarayan, 1937; Deighton, 1956). Other hosts include Sehima Nervosum (Hiremath et al., 1991) and Sorghum Vulgare (Gowda et al., 1981; Hiremath et al., 1982). Paspalum Orbiculare, Eragrostis Nigra and Alloteropsis Cimicina were reported as newly observed weed hosts by Indrasenan and Mammen (1983). Cotton Grass, Imperata Cylindrica, was found infected in the vicinity of Rice fields in Mysore, Maharashtra, India (Govindu, 1969). A Fungus found on Microstegium Nudum and Leptochloa Chinensis was tentatively assigned to Ephelis Oryzae by Mohanty (1975b). Infection occurred on Pennisetum Typhoideum (= Pennisetum Glaucum, Pearl Millet) growing next to a crop of Setaria Italica (Foxtail Millet). The florets in the lower half of the affected head were greyish, stuck together and pressed towards the rachis (Reddy and Channamma, 1976). Ephelis Species, recorded as Ephelis Oryzae, Ephelis Japonica or Ephelis Pallida, have also been observed on, or isolated from, Grass Species in many additional Genera, including Acroceras, Andropogon, Brachiaria, Chloris, Chrysopogon, Digitaria, Echinochloa, Eragrostis, Eriochloa, Eulalia, and Panicum (Venkatakrishniah, 1952; Deighton, 1956; Tanaka et al., Eragrostis, Eriochloa, Eulalia, and Panicum (Venkatakrishniah, 1952; Deighton, 1956; Tanaka et al., 2001; Tsukuboshi et al., 2008; SMML/USDA, 2010). In the USA, the pathogen was discovered on an imported ornamental Grass, Pennisetum Purpureum (Roberts and White, 2006). Symptoms:- Infection is systemic and most or all of the tillers are involved. Infected plants are usually stunted and, occasionally, white mycelium and conidia form narrow stripes along the veins on the flag leaves prior to panicle emergence (Tai and Siang, 1948). The flag leaf and sheath of infected tillers are sometimes slightly distorted and the upper leaves (including the flag leaf) may appear silvery (Mohanty, 1971; Booth, 1979). Occasionally the head may fail to emerge (Narasimhan and Thirumalachar, 1943). Infected plants often produce fewer heads (Mohanty, 1976; Shivandanappa and Govindu, 1976). Symptoms become most characteristic at the time of panicle emergence. While still within the sheaths, panicles become matted together by the mycelium of the Fungus. They emerge as single, small, cylindrical rods, covered with white mycelium. Spikes infected by Ephelis Oryzae are somewhat dry and mummified with partially formed buds and, become darker in color and more stromatic as conidial acervuli, appearing as small black masses, develop on the surface. When wet, these conidial acervuli appear gelatinous; they consist of a saucer-shaped fructification bearing a palisade of conidiophores and a mass of conidia (Booth, 1979). Biology And Ecology:- The systemic infection, results in the emergence of an erect, greyish-white, cylindrical axis from the leaf sheath instead of a normal inflorescence (Booth, 1979). The primary source of inoculum is considered to be infected seeds. There is no evidence that the pathogen is soilborne (Mohanty, 1964). Inoculation of heads before flowering resulted in a significant increase in infection in the succeeding crop (Mohanty, 1964). Inoculation of dry seeds with a spore suspension of Ephelis Oryzae, or treating dry or pre-soaked seeds with spore dust, induced the disease more effectively than inoculation of germinated seeds. Seedling infection appears to be the principal mode of infection; inoculation of plants with spore suspensions at various growth stages, including flowering, failed to produce the disease (Mohanty, 1977). Mycelium and conidia were observed in and on the leaf blades and sheathes of infected tillers (Mohanty, 1979). The disease is prevalent at higher elevations in India, indicating that the eco-climatic conditions prevailing in these areas are more favorable to the completion of the life cycle of the fungus than those on the plains (Mohanty, 1964). An average soil temperature of 28 °C and abundant soil moisture in the nursery beds during the first week after sowing, followed by average soil temperatures of 28–38 °C and adequate soil moisture in the subsequent period of growth up to flowering, is conducive to the development of the disease. Air temperature appears to have no direct effect, but may indirectly influence the soil temperature. Consequently, disease development is greater during seasons of higher air temperature (about 25 °C) in the first week after sowing (Mohanty, 1976). Conidia of Ephelis Oryzae germinate at temperatures between 18 and 30 °C, with an optimum of 26 °C. Cultures grow slowly, but produce abundant conidia on most common laboratory media. They are resistant to drying; about one-third of spores which were air-dried on glass slides at 26 °C for 162 days were still capable of germinating in water. Approximately the same proportion of spores survived for five months on infected rice panicles exposed to winter air temperature and humidity in Yunnan, China (Tai and Siang, 1948). The life cycle of the Fungus is not well known (Lee and Gunnell, 1992). Tai and Siang (1948) suggest that initial inoculum may come from overwintering infected heads or from surviving stools of harvested plants left in damp parts of the field. That inoculation of Rice heads in one season could result in infection of plants growing from the seed the next year was demonstrated by Mohanty (1964), but natural plant-to-plant inoculation has not been observed or demonstrated in the field. Inoculum for infection of Rice might also come from infected wild Grasses (Padwick, 1950). The role of the sexual stage is not known; it was not observed to occur in areas of India where the pathogen was endemic (Narusimhan and Thirumalachar, 1943; Mohanty, 1964, 1979). Physiology And Phenology:- Tsukiboshi et al. (2008) observed Subgroups among Ephelis Japonica (considered to include Ephelis Oryzae) isolates in Japan that appeared to correspond to either Balansia Discoidea or Balansia Andropogonis. Both of these Species were described as ‘epibiotic’ by Reddy et al. (1998) rather than as ‘endophytic’. Nevertheless, the Fungus does exist systemically within the plant until heading, after infecting the seed or seedling (Mohanty, 1964). Further evidence for the systemic nature of infection exists in the observation of Mohanty (1979) that approximately the same number of tillers were infected in the ‘ratoon’ regrowth of diseased plants whose stems were cut back after the harvest. Movement And Dispersal:- Natural Dispersal:- Conidia produced on the diseased heads or on the leaf blades (Mohanty, 1964, 1975a) are the only propagules known for this Fungus in most of its range. These are likely to be wind-disseminated between plants, although plant-to-plant infection has not been demonstrated or observed. Wild Grasses probably serve as a source of inoculum for Rice (Padwick, 1950); the inoculum would have to be transported into the field, and wind is the likely carrier for dry spores. Vector Transmission:- Not reported. Accidental Introduction:- The pathogen can be carried on or in seed (Mohanty, 1964; Misra et al., 1994b). Seedborne Aspects Of Disease Incidence:- There is no information available on incidence of natural seed infection. Mew and Gonzales (2002) do not address Ephelis Oryzae as a seedborne pathogen. Effect on Seed Quality:- Infected heads are a 100% loss (Mohanty, 1971). Seeds infected by the Fungus appear discolored, abnormally small, deformed and contain whitish masses of conidia (Misra et al., 1994b). As the disease develops, the entire endosperm is destroyed, leaving a black hyphal mass covered by persistent glumes (Narasimhan and Thirumalachar, 1943). Mohanty (1964) did not report symptoms on seeds of artificially inoculated heads; damaged seed would,

however, generate a poor host for systemic infection the following season. Pathogen Transmission Mohanty (1964) demonstrated that inoculation of Rice heads before flowering causes a significant increase in the infection of the succeeding crop. Inoculation of dry seeds with a spore suspension of Ephelis Oryzae, or soaking seeds with spore dust, induced the disease more effectively than inoculating germinated seeds (Mohanty, 1977). Seedling infection appears to be the principal mode of infection; inoculation of plants with sprays of spore suspensions at various other growth stages, including flowering failed to produce the disease in the plants (Mohanty, 1977). The primary source of inoculum is therefore considered to be infected seeds. There is no evidence that the pathogen is soilborne (Mohanty, 1964). Seed Treatment:- The Fungus is seedborne and can be controlled by treatment of presoaked seeds with hot water at 54 °C for 10 minutes (Mohanty, 1979). Other methods include 'solar treatment' – the exposure of presoaked seeds to sunlight on a hot paved surface – and the use of ethylmercury chloride, carboxin or oxycarboxin, or thiabendazole (Mohanty, 1971). In tests of infested seed, more infection developed in untreated unsprouted seed than in untreated sprouted seed, possibly due to the faster growth of the plant. Carbendazim performed best in reducing disease incidence and increasing yields, followed by mancozeb and iprobenfos, (Sannegowda and Pandurangegowda, 1986). Gowda (1980) reported that a hot-water seed treatment of 54 °C for 20 minutes was highly effective in controlling the disease; this is a departure from the 10 minute period suggested by other researchers. For further information on physico-chemical methods of seed treatment for control of this disease, see Mohanty (1975b). Seed Health Tests:- Blotter method (Misra et al., 1994a) (1) Place two or three layers of good-quality white or colored blotting paper, moistened with distilled water, into Petri dishes (9.5 cm) of Pyrex glass or clear plastic (to allow the penetration of NUV light). (2) Distribute seeds from the sample to be tested (with or without pretreatment) evenly on the blotting paper at 25 seeds/plate. (3) Incubate the seeds at 22 °C under a 12-h light and 12-h dark cycle with NUV light for 6–8 days. (4) Express the number of infected seed as a percentage of the total number of seeds. Washing Test Method (Misra et al., 1994a):- (1) Place the seed sample to be tested in a beaker or flask and add water, with or without a wetting agent or alcohol. (2) Shake the container vigorously to remove any organisms adhering to the seed surface. (3) Transfer the washings into centrifuge tubes and centrifuge for about 5 minutes at 3 000–5 000 rpm. (4) Decant excess liquid from each tube and examine the extracted material under a compound microscope for fungal spores, hyphae and nematodes. (5) Stain with lactophenol blue to color the fungal spores and hyphae. (6) Count the number of fungal spores using a haemocytometer. Impacts:- Economic impact:- Udbatta disease, caused by Ephelis Oryzae, infected 9–11% of Rice panicles in Bombay, India, and 5-20% in Yunnan, China (Ou, 1985). The disease was considered important in some areas of Bangalore, India, causing direct and indirect losses of between 1.75 and 3.69% for different Rice Cultivars (Shivandanappa and Govindu, 1976). Govindu (1969) reported 10% infection on the Rice Cultivar IR-8. Levels of earhead infection are usually 2–3%, but in years when the disease is severe, losses of up to 11% are common in susceptible Varieties (Mohanty, 1964) Kamat and Patel (1951) reported that between 9 and 11% of the plants in Northern areas of Kanara District, Bombay State, were infected. Tai and Siang (1948) recorded 5–30% earhead infection in damp fields in the Kunming Lake area of China. Preliminary disease surveys conducted in the mangrove swamp Rice fields of Northern Sierra Leone during the 1977 cropping season indicated that this wass a potentially major disease (Fomba and Raymundo, 1978). Overall, Udbatta disease causes significant yield losses in areas where it is endemic, but its occurrence is generally sporadic and of minor importance (Gowda and Janardhan, 1980; Lee and Gunnell, 1992). Use of resistant Varieties and improved cultural practices eventually reduced the incidence to a very low level in both India and China (Tanaka et al., 2001). Management:- SPS measures:- Because seed and seedling infection is apparently symptomless, uncertified Rice seed, and seed and immature plants of warm-season Grasses, may need to be quarantined before entry to Rice or millet-growing countries while testing, either by slower cultural methods or a rapid and sensitive molecular technique (Zhou et al., 2003) is done. Cultural Control And Sanitary Measures:- Sowing either very early (last week in May) or very late (first or second week of July) rather than at the usual time (second or third week of June) reduced the incidence of Udbatta disease in Rice Variety J1 in Jeypore, Orissa, India (Mohanty, 1964). Chemical Control:- In field plots containing inoculated plants, carbendazim reduced disease intensity the most on Rice cv. IET 1444, followed by aureofungin (a fungicidal antibiotic), iprobenfos and mancozeb. Aureofungin and benomyl increased grain yield of Rice cv. Kalinga, and benomyl, more than carbendazim and aureofungin, increased that of Cultivar IET 1444 (Indrasenan et al., 1981). For further information on chemical control of Udbatta disease, see Mohanty (1971) and Pandurangegowda et al. (1986). Soil treatments with carbendazim + thiram with and without seed treatment with the same material or an organic mercurial provided the best disease control and increase in yield. Under conditions of natural infection in Orissa, India. Soil treatment with carbendazim + thiram or with quintozene, without any seed treatment, was better than seed treatment alone, without any soil treatment (Padhi and Mohanty, 1984). Host resistance Some resistance to Ubdbatta disease was found in pathology experiments and screening trials for multiple Rice diseases in India (Mohanty, 1964; Sanne-Gowda et al., 1973; Shivandanappa and Govindu, 1976; Indrasenan et al., 1982; Gangopadhyay andPadmanabhan, 1987). According to Tanaka et al. (2001), improved Cultivars of Rice has contributed to the near-elimination of the disease in India and China. Gaps In Knowledge/Research Needs:- The relationship of this Species to Balansia Andropogonis should be clarified, and the true host ranges of both investigated. If both Species occur on the same host Species of other Grasses, perhaps both can infect Rice or Sorghum. When the Species distinction is clear, then the true distribution should be determined, particularly whether the Ephelis Japonica reported from the Americas is identical, or closely related, to the rice pathogen in Asia. The biology of this Species requires more investigation. How does seed of Rice become infected in the field – by plant-to-plant dispersal of conidia from other Rice plants or from Grasses, or as the result of infected and clean seeds and heads being harvested together? The pathogen has been shown to persist in the bases of Rice plants and infect the 'ratoon' crop. Does it persist in a similar manner in perennial Grasses? The teleomorph was observed in Sierra Leone – does it also occur in Asia, and what role, if any, does it have in the cycle of the Rice pathogen? A PCR technique should be tested for the detection of seed infection by Ephelis Oryzae. Symptoms:- a white mycelial mat ties panicle branches together so that they emerge as single, small, cylindrical rods.

UDEAC = UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE = CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION OF CENTRAL AFRICA

UDIA = UNITED DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

UDIC = УДИЧЕСКОЕ – The Udic (Latin Udus = Humid) moisture regime is one in which the soil moisture control section is not dry in any part for as long as 90 cumulative days in normal years. If the mean annual soil temperature is lower than 22 °C and if the mean winter and mean summer soil temperatures at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface differ by 6 °C or more, the soil moisture control section, in normal years, is dry in all parts for less than 45 consecutive days in the 4 months following the summer solstice. In addition, the udic moisture regime requires, except for short periods, a three-phase system, solid-liquid-gas, in part or all of the soil moisture control section when the soil temperature is above 5 °C. The udic moisture regime is common to the soils of humid climates that have well distributed rainfall; have enough rain in summer so that the amount of stored moisture plus rainfall is approximately equal to, or exceeds, the amount of evapotranspiration; or have adequate winter rains to recharge the soils and cool, foggy summers, as in coastal areas. Water moves downward through the soils at some time in normal years. In climates where precipitation exceeds evapotranspiration in all months of normal years, the moisture tension rarely reaches 100 kPa in the soil moisture control section, although there are occasional brief periods when some stored moisture is used. The water moves through the soil in all months when it is not frozen. Such an extremely wet moisture regime is called Perudic (Latin Per = Throughout In Time, and Latin Udus = Humid). In

the names of most taxa, the formative element ‘ud’ is used to indicate either a udic or a perudic regime; the formative element ‘per’ is used in selected taxa. Udic:- pertaining to a soil moisture regime where the soil is not dry for as long as 90 cumulative days. The udic moisture regime is common to soils of humid climates which have well-distributed rainfall, or which have enough rain in summer so that the amount of stored moisture plus rainfall is approximately equal to, or exceeds, the amount of evapotranspiration. Water moves down through the soil at some time in most years. Some soil suborders, like udalf (alfisol) and udept (inceptisol), have a udic moisture regime. / , от Латинского слова Udus, означающее Влажный или Мокрый, . Удический режим увлажнения почв, который характеризуется тем, что почва не высыхает полностью в течение 90 последовательных дней или в течение 60 последовательных дней в 90-дневный период, следующий за летним солнцестоянием, когда температура почвы на глубине 50 сантиметров выше 5 °C.

UDRP = UNIFORM DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY

UDRP = UNIFORM DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY

UEA = UNITED EGG ASSOCIATION

UEA = USPTO ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

UEAPME = UNION EUROPÉENNE D’ARTISANAT ET DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES = EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF CRAFT AND SMALL AND MEDIUM–SIZED ENTERPRISES

UEP = UNITED EGG PRODUCERS

UEPR = UNEARNED PREMIUM RESERVE

UES = UREA–ELEMENTAL SULFUR

UF = ULTRA–FILTRATION

UFC = UNIFORM FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION

UFI = UNION DES FOIRES INTERNATIONALES

UFO = UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

UG = UGANDA

UG = UNFILLED GRAIN

UGANDAN SHILLING = УГАНДИЙСКИЙ ШИЛЛИНГ – Ugandan Shilling:- UGX is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Uganda which is commonly known as the Shilling.

UGMA = UNIFORM GIFTS TO MINORS ACT

UGRSA = UNIFORN GRAIN AND RICE STORAGE AGREEMENT

UGX = UGANDAN SHILLING

UH = UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

UHF = ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCY

UHT = ULTRA–HIGH TEMPERATURE

UIC = UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER = THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYS

UICN = UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DES RESOURCES = INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UIT = UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST

UITP = INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

UK = THE UNITED KINGDOM

UK BALANCE OF PAYMENTS = САЛЬДО ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ СК (или ПЛАТЁЖНЫЙ БАЛАНС СК) – UK Balance Of Payments:- an annual publication of the Office for National Statistics. It is often known as the Pink Book and is now available online as well as in printed form. See also Balance Of Payments. / Платёжный Баланс СК (UK Balance Of Payments):- ежегодная публикация Управления по Национальной Статистике. Её часто называют Розовой Книгой (Pink Book).

UKC = UNITED KINGDOM–CONTINENT

UKLA = UNITED KINGDOM LISTING AUTHORITY

UKMO = UNITED KINGDOM METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

UK NATIONAL ACCOUNTS = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СЧЕТА СК – UK National Accounts:- an annual publication of the UK Office for National Statistics. It is often known as the Blue Book and is now available online as well as in printed form. It provides figures for the gross domestic product and separate accounts of production, income, and expenditure. / Национальные Счета СК (UK National Accounts):- ежемесячное издание Управления по Национальной Статистике. Его часто называют Голубой Книгой (Blue Book). Содержит показатели Валового Внутреннего Продукта (Gross Domestic Product) и отдельные счета производства, доходов и расходов.

UK PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ СК – UK Premium is a surcharge applied to United Kingdom (UK) ports. / Под Премией СК понимается надбавка или доплата (surcharge), применяемая в отношении портов Соединённого Королевства (СК).

UKRAINIAN HRYVNIA = УКРАИНСКАЯ ГРИВНА (или УКРАИНСКАЯ ГРЫВНЯ) – Ukrainian Hryvnia:- UAH is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Ukraine which is commonly known as the Hryvnia.

UKTI = UK TRADE AND INVESTMENT = UNITED KINGDOM TRADE AND INVESTMENT

UK TRADE AND INVESTMENT = ТОРГОВЛЯ И ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ СК – UK Trade And Investment (UKTI) is an organisation responsible for promoting the development of United Kingdom (UK) exports and encouraging foreign companies to invest in the UK.

UK TRANSIT = ТРАНЗИТ ПО СК – UK Transit is a procedure for moving goods under Customs control when import or export formalities are carried out away from the place of importation or exportation, and the movement does not involve another European Union member state. Also know as National Transit.

U/L = UNDERLYING

UL = UNDERWRITER'S LABORATORIES

ULAE = UNALLOCATED LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

ULB = UNLIGHTED BUOY

ULC = UNDERWRITER'S LABORATORIES OF CANADA

ULCC = ULTRA LARGE CRUDE CARRIER

ULD = UNIT LOAD DEVICE

UL DOWN = ULTRA LIGHT DOWN

ULEV = ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLE

ULEXITE = УЛЕКСИТ (или БОРОНАТРОКАЛЬЦИТ) – Ulexite, borate mineral that consists of hydrated sodium and calcium borate ($NaCaB_5O_9 \cdot 8H_2O$). Individual crystals are colorless and have a vitreous lustre, whereas the more common nodular, rounded, or lenslike crystal aggregates (often resembling cotton balls) are white and have a silky or satiny lustre. Ulexite is found in arid regions, where it may be derived from boron leached from sediments and pyroclastic rocks by circulating waters. Typical occurrences are in saline playas (dry lakes) and marshes, as in Esmeralda County, Nevada; in Death Valley and the Kramer District, California; in the nitrate region of Chile, where it is widespread; and in Canada's Maritime provinces. / Улексит (от имени Немецкого химика Геока Людвихя Улекса (Georg Ludwig Ulex; 1811–1883)) или Боронатрокальцит, минерал подкласса водных боратов, $NaCa[B_5O_9] \cdot 8H_2O$. Кристаллизуется в моноклинной системе. Образует тонковолокнистые сплошные массы или радиально-лучистые агрегаты белого цвета. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1, плотность 1 650 килограммов на кубический сантиметр (кг/см^3). Встречается как гипергенный минерал в отложениях озёр; продукт замещения в глинистых гипсоносных породах соляных куполов. Руда бора. Месторождения:- Индерское (СССР), Невада (США).

ULI = UNDERWRITER'S LABORATORIES, INC.

ULLAGE = НЕЗАПОЛНЕННЫЙ ОБЪЁМ (или НЕЗАПОЛНЕННАЯ ЁМКОСТЬ) – Ullage is a free space above a liquid contained in a tank, drum or tank-container, expressed as a percentage of the total capacity. Ullage is often used to leave room for possible expansion of the liquid. See also Outage, and Trade Ullage. Ullage:- (1) the amount of wine or other liquor which has leaked from a cask, rendering the remainder of little worth and fit only to be thrown away. Damaged goods, particularly in relation to victuals, are commonly known on board ship as Ullaged. (2) A lazy or cack-handed sailor who is of little use in a ... Ullage is the space not filled with liquid in a drum or tank. A term Ullage has its roots in Anglo-Norman and Latin and in the XV century when the word meant the volume by which a container is under-filled – that is, the space above the beer. This remains the common usage in the United States, where the headspace in a keg, a cask, or a bottle (for the latter, when beer or wine has leaked or been evaporated out) is referred to as the Ullage. It can also describe the lost liquid itself, especially in cases of leakage or evaporation through corks. The definition is somewhat different in the UK, where 'Ullage' is used to describe ... Ullage:- the empty volume at the top of a container partially filled by liquid ... Ullage:- which derives from the French Ouillage, has had a variety of meanings and uses in the English-speaking wine trade. It can mean the process of evaporation of wine held in wooden containers such as a barrel. The head space left in the container is also called the Ullage, or 'Ullage Space', and the wine in that state is said to be 'on ullage'. The word Ullage is also used for any space in a stoppered wine bottle not occupied by wine (see Fill Level). And ullage is also used as a verb so that a bottle or barrel not entirely full is said to be ... Ullage:- (1) the volume of empty space above a liquid in a container. (2) The volume of lost liquid from a container due to evaporation or ... Ullage:- (1) the amount by which the full capacity of a barrel or similar container exceeds the volume of the contents, as a result of evaporation or leakage. (2) As defined by HM Revenue and Customs, the actual contents of a barrel or similar container at the time of importation into the UK. The difference between this volume and the full capacity is called the Vacuity. / Незаполненный Объём; и Утечка или Недостача (Ullage):- (1) Величина, на которую полный объём бочонка или другой подобной ёмкости превышает объём содержимого в результате происшедших испарений или утечки. (2) По определению Её Королевского Величества Департамента Налогов И Сборов, фактический объём содержимого бочонка или другой подобной ёмкости в момент его ввоза в Великобританию. Разница между этим объёмом и полной вместимостью ёмкости называется Пустотой (Vacuity). Пространство в барабане, цистерне или баке, не заполненное жидкостью. Пустое пространство над жидкостью, содержащейся в цистерне или баке, барабане или контейнере-цистерне, выраженное в процентном соотношении к полной вместимости. В связи с возможным расширением самой жидкости незаполненный объём часто используется для отбрасывания сомнений по этому поводу. Смотрите также Коммерческий Незаполненный Объём или Коммерческая Незаполненная Ёмкость (Trade Ullage). Незаполненный Объём:- расстояние между верхней точкой груза и люками.

ULR = ULTIMATE LOSS RATIO

ULSD = ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL

ULSTER = ОЛСТЁРСКАЯ – Ulster:- originally, the name for a friezé overcoating fabric made in Ulster, Ireland. Today, the word is usually used as a synonym for overcoat. See also Frieze. Ulster is a long loose overcoat of Irish origin made of heavy material, as frieze. / Смотрите также Фризе или Бобрик или Байка (Friezé).

ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ БЕНЕФИЦИАРНЫЙ СОБСТВЕННИК – The Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO) of a US affiliate is that person, proceeding up the affiliate's ownership chain beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. The UBO consists of only the ultimate owner, other affiliated persons are excluded. If the foreign parent is not owned more than 50 percent by another person, the foreign parent and the UBO are the same. A UBO, unlike a foreign parent, may be a US person.

ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ КОНСИГНАТОР (или НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ГРУЗОПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ) – Ultimate Consignee:- the principal party in interest located abroad who receives the exported or reexported items. The ultimate consignee is not a forwarding agent or other intermediary, but may be the end-user. The Ultimate Consignee is the person located abroad who is the true party in interest, receiving the export for the designated end-use. / Конечным Грузополучателем является лицо, находящееся за рубежом, которое является подлинной стороной в интересе, и которое получает вывозную (или

экспортированную) продукцию для конечного использования по назначению. Грузополучатель – лицо, управомоченное на получение груза в месте назначения и несущее соответствующие обязанности, связанные с получением груза.

ULTIMATE NET LOSS = ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧИСТЫЙ УБЫТОК – In reinsurance, Ultimate Net Loss is the term usually means the total sum which the assured, or any company as his insurer, or both, become obligated to pay either through adjudication or compromise, and usually includes hospital, medical and funeral charges and all sums paid as salaries, wages, compensation, fees, charges and law costs, premiums on attachment or appeal bonds, interest, expenses for doctors, lawyers, nurses, and investigators and other persons, and for litigation, settlement, adjustment and investigation of claims and suits which are paid as a consequence of the insured loss, excluding only the salaries of the assured's or of any underlying insurer's permanent employees.

ULTIMATE OSCILLATOR = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР (или КОНЕЧНЫЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР, или ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР) – Ultimate Oscillator is an oscillator that attempts to combine information for several different time periods into one number. Three different time periods are used, typically a 7-day period, a 14-day period, and a 28-day period. The resulting oscillator is bounded in that it moves between 0 and 100 with 50 as the center line. 70 and 30 are used as overbought/oversold levels. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

ULTIMATE PURCHASER = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ (или КОНЕЧНЫЙ ПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ) – (1) Ultimate Purchaser is generally the last person in the United States who will receive the article in the form in which it was imported; however, for a good of a NAFTA (short for the North American Free Trade Agreement entered into by the United States, Canada and Mexico on August 13, 1992) country (A good of a NAFTA country is an article for which the country of origin is Canada, Mexico or the United States as determined under the NAFTA Marking Rules), the 'Ultimate Purchaser' is the last person in the United States who purchases the good in the form in which it was imported. It is not feasible to state who will be the 'Ultimate Purchaser' in every circumstance. The following examples may be helpful:- (1) If an imported article will be used in manufacture, the manufacturer may be the 'Ultimate Purchaser' if he subjects the imported article to a process which results in a substantial transformation of the article, even though the process may not result in a new or different article, or for a good of a NAFTA country, a process which results in one of the changes prescribed in the NAFTA Marking Rules as effecting a change in the article's country of origin. (2) If the manufacturing process is merely a minor one which leaves the identity of the imported article intact, the consumer or user of the article, who obtains the article after the processing, will be regarded as the 'Ultimate Purchaser'. With respect to a good of a NAFTA country, if the manufacturing process does not result in one of the changes prescribed in the NAFTA Marking Rules as effecting a change in the article's country of origin, the consumer who purchases the article after processing will be regarded as the ultimate purchaser. (3) If an article is to be sold at retail in its imported form, the purchaser at retail is the 'Ultimate Purchaser'. (4) If the imported article is distributed as a gift the recipient is the 'Ultimate Purchaser', unless the good is a good of a NAFTA country. In that case, the purchaser of the gift is the ultimate purchaser. / Непосредственный Приобретатель или Конечный Приобретатель:- как его определяют таможенные служащие – последнее лицо, которое получит привозной (или импортный) товар в том виде, в каком он был привезён (или импортирован).

(2) A term Ultimate Purchaser means, with respect to any new vehicle, the first person who in good faith purchases such new vehicle for purposes other than resale. The term Ultimate Purchaser means with respect to any new automobile, the first person, other than a dealer purchasing in his capacity as a dealer, who in good faith purchases such new automobile for purposes other than resale.

ULTIMATE RECEIVER = НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ – Ultimate Receiver:- in Cotton futures trading, a stopper of a Delivery Notice who does not retender the contract during the same deliver period in which he stopped the notice. The Ultimate Receiver takes possession and assumes ownership of the duplicate samples. / Непосредственный Получатель:- в торговле фьючерсами на Хлопок останавливающий (stopper) Уведомление о Поставке (Delivery Notice), который не намерен участвовать в повторном конкурсе по данному контракту в тот же самый период поставки, в течение которого он остановил данное уведомление. Непосредственный получатель берёт в распоряжение и принимает на себя владение образцами дубликатов.

ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH = ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОЧНОСТЬ НА РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ (или ПРЕДЕЛ ПРОЧНОСТИ НА РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ) – Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS), often shortened to tensile strength (TS) or ultimate strength, is the maximum stress that a material can withstand while being stretched or pulled before necking, which is when the specimen's cross-section starts to significantly stretch. Tensile strength is the opposite of compressive strength and the values can be quite different. The UTS is usually found by performing a tensile test and recording the stress versus strain; the highest point of the stress-strain curve is the UTS. It is an intensive property; therefore its value does not depend on the size of the test specimen. However, it is dependent on other factors, such as the preparation of the specimen, the presence or otherwise of surface defects, and the temperature of the test environment and material. Tensile strengths are rarely used in the design of ductile members, but they are important in brittle members. They are tabulated for common materials such as alloys, composite materials, ceramics, plastics, and wood. Tensile strength is defined as a stress, which is measured as force per unit area. For some non-homogeneous materials (or for assembled components) it can be reported just as a force or as a force per unit width. In the SI system, the unit is the Pascal (Pa) (or a multiple thereof, often MegaPascals (MPa), using the Mega- prefix); or, equivalently to Pascals, Newtons per square meter (N/m^2). The customary unit is pounds-force per square inch (lbf/in^2 or psi), or kilo-pounds per square inch (ksi, or sometimes kpsi), which is equal to 1 000 psi; kilo-pounds per square inch are commonly used for convenience when measuring tensile strengths. See also Tensil Strength.

ULTIMO = УЛЬТИМО (или ПРОШЛОГО МЕСЯЦА) – Ultimo:- also abbreviated as Ult. Formerly, but now rarely, used in commercial letters, meaning 'of last month' (your letter of the 12th ult.). Latin Ultimō mense 'In The Last Month'. See also Instant. Ultimo:- the end of the month or end of the year. / Ультимо или Прошлого Месяца (Ultimo):- . Смотрите также Немедленный/Текущего Месяца (Instant).

ULTISOL = УЛЬТИСОЛ (или УЛЬТИЗОЛЬ) – Ultisol is one of the 12 soil orders in the US Soil Taxonomy. Ultisols are reddish, clay-rich, acidic soils that support a mixed forest vegetation prior to cultivation. They are naturally suitable for forestry, can be made agriculturally productive with the application of lime and fertilizers, and are stable materials for construction projects. Occupying just over 8 percent of the nonpolar continental land area on Earth, they are found in humid temperate or tropical regions, including the South-Eastern United States and China, and in the humid tropics in South America and Africa. Ultisols are found in geologically old landscape settings. They are characterized by a humus-rich surface horizon (the uppermost layer), by a layer of clay that has migrated below the surface horizon, and by a nutrient content low in available calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The well-developed, extensively leached soil horizons are enriched in kaolin-group clay minerals and in metal oxides and appear as red or bleached layers. Ultisols differ from Alfisols by their few mineral nutrients and high content of aluminum. They differ from Oxisols by the lack – or sometimes deep displacement – of a horizon enriched in aluminum and iron oxides and in kaolin clay minerals.

ULTRACENTRIFUGE = УЛЬТРАЦЕНТРИФУГА – Ultracentrifuge is a high-speed centrifuge that can attain revolving speeds up to 85 000 rpm and centrifugal fields up to 500 000 times gravity. The machine is used to sediment (i.e. cause to settle out) and hence separate macromolecules (i.e. large molecules) and macromolecular structures in a mixture/solution. In general, a centrifuge is a machine that whirls test tubes around rapidly, like a merry-go-round, to force the heavier suspended materials (in the solutions in the test tubes) to the bottoms of those test tubes before the lighter material. / Под Ультрацентрифугой, от Латинских слов Ultra, означающее За Пределами или По Ту Сторону или Сверх, Centrum, от Греческого слова Kéntron, означающее Срединная Точка или Средоточие или Центр, и Fugo, означающее Бег или Бегство, понимается прибор для разделения частиц менее 100 нм (коллоидов, субклеточных частиц, макромолекул белков, нуклеиновых кислот, липидов, полисахаридов, синтетических полимеров и прочих), взвешенных или растворённых в жидкости; это достигается вращением ротора, создающего центробежное поле с ускорением, на много порядков превышающим ускорение силы тяжести. По назначению и конструкции ультрацентрифуги подразделяются на препаративные, аналитические и препаративно-аналитические. Препаративные ультрацентрифуги снабжены угловыми роторами с гнёздами для цилиндрических пробирок, стаканов или бутылок, наклоненных под углом 20–40° к вертикальной оси ротора, либо так называемыми Бакетными Роторами со стаканами, поворачивающимися на 90° при вращении. Существуют также зональные и проточные роторы с одной большой внутренней полостью для фракционируемой жидкости. Препаративные ультрацентрифуги используются для выделения отдельных компонентов из сложных смесей. Аналитические ультрацентрифуги снабжены роторами со сквозными цилиндрическими гнёздами, в которые помещены специальные прозрачные кюветы для исследуемых растворов или суспензий. Процесс перераспределения частиц в них можно наблюдать непосредственно при вращении ротора с помощью специальных оптических систем (рефрактометрических, абсорбционных). Существуют модели аналитических ультрацентрифуг, соединённые с ЭВМ (Электронными Вычислительными Машинами), производящими автоматическую обработку экспериментальных данных. Первая ультрацентрифуга, предназначенная для изучения движения частиц, невидимых в световой микроскоп, создана Шведским физико-химиком Тиодором Сведбарием (Theodor Svedberg; 1884–1971) в 1923 (публикация в 1924). В этой ультрацентрифуге достигались центробежные ускорения всего до 5 000 g. Она имела абсорбционную оптическую систему и использовалась для изучения движения частиц золота диаметром около 5 нм. В 1926 Сведбари сконструировал первую высокоскоростную ультрацентрифугу (41 000 оборотов в минуту (об/мин), ускорения – до 10^5 g), с помощью которой проводились аналитические исследования белков в растворах (в частности, гемоглобина). В 1939 Сведбарием создана аналитическая ультрацентрифуга со стальным ротором (65 000 об/мин). Подавляющее большинство современных лабораторных ультрацентрифуг снабжено электрическими приводами и алюминиевыми или титановыми роторами. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и за рубежом выпускается много видов ультрацентрифуг, в которых создаются центробежные ускорения вплоть до 500 000 g, а разделение частиц и молекул осуществляется в объёмах, измеряемых десятками и сотнями миллилитров (мл). Смотрите также Ультрацентрифугирование.

ULTRACLEAN = УЛЬТРАЧИСТОЕ – Ultraclean:- 1 particle >10 micron per milliliter. See also Superclean. / Ультра, от Латинского слова Ultra, означающее За Пределами или По Ту Сторону или Сверх, .

ULTRAFILTRATION = УЛЬТРАФИЛЬТРАЦИЯ – Ultrafiltration is a (mixture) separation methodology that uses the ability of synthetic semipermeable membranes (possessing appropriate physical and chemical natures) to discriminate between molecules in the mixture, primarily on the basis of the molecules' size/shape. Invented and developed by Dr. Roy J. Taylor in the 1950s and 1960s, ultrafiltration is typically utilized for the separation of relatively high-molecular-weight solutes (e.g. proteins, gums, polymers and other complex organic molecules) and colloidally dispersed substances (e.g., minerals, microorganisms, etc) from their solvents (e.g., water). / Доктор Рой Дьжей. Тэйло (Dr. Roy J. Taylor). Под Ультрафильтрацией, от Латинского слова Ultra, означающее За Пределами или По Ту Сторону или Сверх, и фильтрация, понимается продавливание жидкости через полупроницаемую мембрану – проницаемую для малых молекул и ионов, но непроницаемую для макромолекул и коллоидных частиц. Ультрафильтрация растворов, содержащих молекулы высокомолекулярных соединений, в отличие от ультрафильтрации золей, иногда называют молекулярной фильтрацией. Ультрафильтрацию можно рассматривать как диализ под давлением или как обратный осмос, если мембрана пропускает только молекулы растворителя. В последнем случае процесс часто называют Гиперфильтрацией; при его осуществлении внешнее давление должно превышать осмотическое давление раствора. Мембраны для ультрафильтров, обычно в виде пластин (листов) или цилиндрических патронов ('свечей'), изготавливают из микропористых неорганических материалов, продуктов животного происхождения, но чаще из искусственных и синтетических полимеров (эфиров целлюлозы, полиамидов и других). Максимальный размер проходящих через мембрану частиц (молекул) лежит в пределах от нескольких мкм до сотых долей мкм. Разделяющая способность (селективность) мембран зависит от их структуры и физико-химических свойств, а также от давления, температуры, состава фильтруемой жидкости и прочих внешних факторов. Ультрафильтрация как метод концентрирования, очистки и фракционирования высокодисперсных систем и многокомпонентных растворов широко применяется в лабораторной практике, медицине, промышленности. Так, посредством ультрафильтрации очищают от ионных и не ионных примесей воду, органические растворители, жидкие топлива и масла; разделяют сложные смеси белков, алкалоидов и других веществ; выделяют ферменты, витамины, вирусы; стерилизуют жидкости медицинского и фармацевтического назначения. Ультрафильтрацию используют в дисперсионном анализе, микробиологическом анализе, при анализе загрязнений воздушных бассейнов и природных водоёмов промышленными и бытовыми отходами.

ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCY = УЛЬТРАВЫСОКАЯ ЧАСТОТА – Ultrahigh Frequency (UHF), conventionally defined portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, encompassing radiations having a wavelength between 0.1 and 1 m and a frequency between 3 000 and 300 MegaHertz. UHF signals are used extensively in televison broadcasting. UHF waves typically carry televison signals on channels 14 through 83. UHF waves are very weakly reflected by the ionized layers of the upper atmosphere. Therefore, unlike longer waves, they bend very little around the curvature of the Earth and are easily obstructed by tall buildings and mountains. They can, however, be concentrated into narrow, highly directional signal beams. These characteristics make UHF suitable for line-of-sight applications that require high accuracy. Besides their use in television broadcasting, UHF waves are utilized in ship and aircraft navigation systems and for certain types of police communications. In some instances, radio communications between spacecraft and Earth-based tracking stations are carried via UHF signals. See also VHF.

ULTRA LARGE CRUDE CARRIER = УЛЬТРАКРУПНЫЙ НЕФТЕПЕРЕВОЗЧИК – Ultra Large Crude Carriers (ULCC) are tankers larger than 300 000 dwt. Ultra Large Crude Carriers (ULCC) are the tanker ships from 300 000 to 550 000 dwt in size. Used for carrying crude oil on long haul routes from the Persian Gulf to Europe, America, and East Asia, via the Cape of Good Hope or the Strait of Malacca. The enormous size of these vessels requires custom built terminals. A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid bulk cargo with a loading capacity ranging from 250 000 to 500 000 DWT. A tanker with a capacity exceeding 320 000 deadweight tons. It must unload petroleum products at special deep-water petroleum terminals, e.g., such as Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP). Such tankers are further divided by whether they are providing Clean or Dirty service. See also Clean Tankers, Dirty Tankers, Supertanker, and Very

Large Crude Carrier. / от 250 000 до 500 000 грп. , например, такие как Прибрежный Нефтяной Порт Луизианы (ПНПЛ; Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP)).

ULTRA LIGHT DOWN = УЛЬТРА ЛЁГКИЙ НИЗ (или ПУШОК, или ПУХ) – Ultra Light Down (UL Down) is used in women's and men's jackets. the concept is to make the lightest and warmest insulation layer available. UL Down jackets weigh less than a tee-shirt, blocks more wind, is warmer than even the heaviest fleece jackets, and compress to the size of a water bottle. This outerwear can be used when warmth is critical, minimal weight is paramount, and space is at a premium.

ULTRA–LIGHT WEIGHT = УЛЬТРАЛЁГКИЙ ВЕС – Ultra-Light Weight is a term used to describe a fabric used in outerwear, which allows for a minimum pack volume and weight. Lightweight packable garments offer the most versatile weather protection. Some of these fabrics have a protective layer on the membrane, which provides durability. This means that the garments made from extra lightweight fabrics need no separate lining.

ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL = ДИЗЕЛЬ С УЛЬТРАНИЗКИМ СОДЕРЖАНИЕМ СЕРЫ – Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) is defined as diesel fuel with 15 parts per million (ppm) or lower sulfur content. As of December, 2006, almost all of the petroleum-based diesel fuel available in Europe and North America is of a ULSD type replacing LSD diesel. Lower sulfur content is expected to substantially lower emissions from diesel engines. Petroleum-based ULSD is not considered an alternative fuel under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct), but most ULSD fuels produced from non-petroleum and renewable sources are considered EPAct alternative fuels. Changes in heating oil sulfur specifications in the US Northeast will likely increase ultra-low sulfur diesel demand this winter:- reductions in the maximum sulfur content of heating fuels in five northeastern states will likely result in higher demand for ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD). On July 1st, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island reduced the maximum allowable content of sulfur in heating oil to 500 parts per million (ppm) from 20 000–3 000 ppm. It is expected that heating oil meeting the 500 ppm specification will be blended from higher-sulfur heating oil and ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), which has a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. The 500 ppm sulfur limit for heating fuel is an interim step in most Northeast states' plans to reduce the acceptable maximum sulfur level to 15 ppm by mid-2016 (New Jersey) or during 2018. US home heating oil consumption is highly concentrated in the Northeast. Four-fifths of all homes in the United States that use heating oil are located in the Northeast (source:- US Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey). Moreover, 25% of homes in the Northeast, or 5.3 million homes, use oil as their main heating fuel. The five Northeastern states adopting lower sulfur limits this year have used an average of 139 000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of No. 2 heating oil during the past five winters (October–March). Massachusetts and Connecticut, the largest consumers among the five states, averaged 42 000 bbl/d and 40 000 bbl/d, respectively over the past five winters. Demand typically peaks in January, with the January average demand for all five states combined over the past 5 years averaging 195 000 bbl/d. However, demand in the region has been declining, as existing homes that use heating oil for space heating convert to natural gas and as fewer new homes are built to use heating oil. US refineries, as well as refineries in the Atlantic Basin that supply distillate to the Northeast United States, do not typically produce substantial volumes of 500 ppm sulfur specification distillate. In 2013, US refineries produced 146 000 bbl/d of distillate with sulfur content greater than 15 ppm but less than 500 ppm, almost of all of which was produced in the Gulf Coast region. The East Coast (PADD 1) produced only 3 000 bbl/d. ULSD was 90% of total US refinery net production of distillate in 2013. As a result of this shortfall in refinery production of 500 ppm distillate, heating oil market participants in the Northeast will likely pursue one of several strategies. One option is to supply ULSD, which, as noted, has a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm and which is used primarily as transportation fuel, to meet heating oil demand. US refineries produce substantial volumes of ULSD and the product is readily available in the New York Harbor area because the sulfur specification for heating oil in New York was reduced to 15 ppm in 2012. Additionally the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) converted the standard heating oil futures contract to 15 ppm in May, 2013. Thus, the Northeast has access to a fungible distillate product that can supply both home heating demand as well as transportation demand and that does not require separate storage and handling facilities for the different fuels. However, because ULSD typically costs more that higher-sulfur heating oil, homeowners could face higher prices to heat their homes. A second option is to blend higher-sulfur distillate with ULSD to produce 500 ppm heating oil. This option requires separate storage and handling facilities for the two fuels, but allows the blender to capture the price difference between the higher-priced ULSD and the lower-priced higher-sulfur distillate. Based on a blend of 80% ULSD to 20% No. 2 heating oil, to meet the 500 ppm sulfur limit, blending the two fuels would yield a 2-cent-per-gallon average margin based on August spot prices in New York harbor. As winter approaches, inventories take on greater importance. With the change in the sulfur specification on the horizon, the sulfur level of distillate fuel in inventory in the converting states has changed. Before 2013, the percentage of distillate inventory in the converting states that was 500 ppm sulfur content or greater averaged over 70%. Ahead of July 2013, when the NYMEX® distillate specification changed to ULSD, the quality of distillate held in inventory began to shift. Many of the bulk terminals qualified to deliver against the NYMEX® are located in New Jersey, and as a result much of the distillate inventory in New Jersey was converted to a lower-sulfur specification in advance of the May 2013 contract deadline. As the July 01, 2014 specification change approached, the share of distillate inventories the converting states with sulfur content under 15 ppm increased further. The latest state-level inventory data (June) show that low-sulfur distillate now makes up 64% of total distillate inventories in the converting states, while distillate with a sulfur content greater than 500 ppm now only makes up 35%. That higher-sulfur distillate inventories have not dropped further is an indication that inventory holders in some states intend to blend. However, as a 15 ppm sulfur limit is planned for these states in 2016 and 2018, the share of distillate inventories with a sulfur content of less than 15 ppm is expected to continue to grow in the future. Only 1% of total distillate inventories in the converting states are of a distillate with sulfur content greater than 15 ppm but less than 500 ppm. While the change in Northeast heating oil specifications likely will increase demand for ULSD, the increased low-sulfur demand should easily be met through a combination of domestic refinery production and imports from the actively traded Atlantic Basin market. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

ULTRAMARINE = УЛЬТРАМАРИН – Ultramarine, pigment in the gem lapis lazuli, used by painters as early as the European Middle Ages. Ore containing the color was ground, and the powdered lapis lazuli was separated from the other mineral matter. The pigment was first produced artificially in the late 1820s in France and Germany, being made from about equal amounts of China clay, sulfur, and sodium carbonate, with lesser amounts of silica and rosin or pitch. The mixture is fired slowly to 750 °C (1 380 °F) and cooled in a sealed furnace. Depending on the proportion of the ingredients, the shade varies from greenish to reddish blue. Ultramarine is used in paints, lacquers, and decorating materials. It has a particularly brilliant blue color and is very lightfast, but it is not suitable for use outdoors because it weathers to a dull-blue powder.

ULTRAMICROSCOPE = УЛЬТРАМИКРОСКОП – Ultramicroscope is a microscope arrangement used to study colloidal-size particles that are too small to be visible in an ordinary light microscope. The particles, usually suspended in a liquid, are illuminated with a strong light beam perpendicular to the optical axis of the microscope. These particles scatter light, and their movements are seen only as flashes against a dark background; their structure is not resolved.

ULTRA–SHORT–TERM BOND FUND = ФОНД СВЕРХКРАТКОСРОЧНЫХ ОБЛИГАЦИЙ – Ultra-Short-Term Bond Funds, which typically invest in bonds with a duration of less than one year, are a subcategory of short-term bond funds, which hold bonds with a

duration of one to three years. Return rates for ultrashort-term bond funds are usually higher than money market funds but lower than conventional short-term bond funds. Conservative investors tend to like ultrashort-term bond funds because they have less interest-rate sensitivity than short-term bond funds but will typically have higher yields than money market funds. However, ultrashort-term bond funds have lower relative average returns over the long run than short-term bond funds and much lower returns than intermediate-term bond funds and long-term bond funds. Best Time To Buy Ultrashort-Term Bond Funds:- As the name implies, ultrashort-term bond funds are not designed for long-term investing and performance. For example, a total bond market index fund would be expected to average a return of around 5% over a 10-year period, whereas an ultrashort-term bond fund would do well to average 2%. However, bond mutual funds have principal risk, which means that an investor may potentially sell a bond fund for a lower value than they bought it. And when interest rates are rising, this risk is increased by a market risk type called Interest Rate Risk. So if, in a low-interest-rate environment, an investor wants to get a yield higher than money market funds but interest rates are expected to rise in the near future, ultrashort-term bond funds can be a good idea. Other than the potential for error in predicting the movement of interest rates, ultrashort-term bond funds are best suited for investing over a relatively short period of time, such as three to six months. Tip:- The best time to invest in ultrashort-term bond funds is when interest rates are expected to rise. For investors looking for an appropriate objective for investing in ultrashort-term bond funds, an appropriate time frame is less than one year. Conversely, if interest rates are currently high or expected to fall, a short-term bond is not as smart of an investment as something with a longer maturity. Long-term bonds are less subject to adverse effects from near-term interest fluctuations. Best Ultrashort-Term Bond Funds:- Assuming an investor wants to use ultrashort-term bond funds as designed and invest for a relatively short period of time, the best ultrashort-term bond funds will have no load and will have a low expense ratio. One of the best ultrashort-term bond funds to buy is Vanguard Ultrashort-Term Bond (VUBFX), which has a low expense ratio of 0.2% and performance that usually tops most funds with similar holdings. The Bloomberg Barclays 1–3 month T-Bill ETF (T-Bill = US Treasury Bill; and ETF = Exchange Traded Fund) is another great option, with its expense ratio of under 0.14%. To find similar funds, investors can research and find the best ultrashort-term bond funds on one of the many websites for researching mutual funds. Just be sure to look for low expense ratios and good historical performance records. The Bottom Line:- Put simply, ultrashort-term bond funds are best for investment objectives with less than a one-year time horizon. This is because the yields for ultrashort-term bond funds are much lower on average than short-, intermediate-, and long-term bond funds. Because of their low sensitivity to interest rates, some investors like to use ultrashort-term bond funds when interest rates are rising. They may not be a smart investment when interest rates are high and at risk of falling, however. As with any investment, market conditions at the time of investing should play a significant role in determining your strategy. Xxxxx. Ultra-Short Bond Funds are mutual funds that generally invest in fixed income securities with extremely short maturities, or time periods in which they become due for payment. Like other bond mutual funds, ultra-short bond funds may invest in a wide range of securities, including corporate debt, government securities, mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities. Some investors don't realize that there are material differences between ultra-short bond funds and other investments with relatively low risks, such as money market funds and certificates of deposit. Specifically, ultra-short bond funds tend to have higher risks than money market funds and certificates of deposit (CDs). Money market funds can only invest in certain high-quality, short-term investments issued by US government, US corporations, and state and local governments. Ultra-short bond funds, like other bond mutual funds, are not subject to these requirements and typically pursue strategies aimed at producing higher yields by investing in securities with higher risks. In addition, the net asset value (NAV) of an ultra-short bond fund will fluctuate, while a money market fund tries to keep its NAV at a stable USD1.00 per share. Money market funds are also subject to strict diversification and maturity standards that don't apply to ultra-short bond funds. Ultra-short bond funds are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. A CD, on the other hand, features federal deposit insurance up to USD250 000.00. A CD, which promises a return of principal and a specified rate of interest, is a special type of deposit account with a bank or thrift institution that typically offers a higher rate of interest than a regular savings account. If you are considering investing in an ultra-short bond fund, keep in mind that ultra-short bond funds can vary significantly in their risks and rewards. In fact, some ultra-short bond funds may lose money despite their investment objective of preserving capital. The level of risk associated with a particular ultra-short bond fund may depend on a variety of factors, including:- (i) Credit Quality Of The Fund's Investments:- It's important to know the types of securities a fund invests in because ultra-short bond funds may experience losses due to credit downgrades or defaults of their portfolio securities. Credit risk is less of a factor for ultra-short bond funds that principally invest in government securities. By contrast, if you invest in an ultra-short bond fund that invests in bonds of companies with lower credit ratings, derivative securities, or private label mortgage-backed securities, you'll generally be subject to a higher level of risk. (ii) Maturity Dates Of The Fund's Investments:- The maturity date of a security is the date that it becomes due for payment. An ultra-short bond fund that holds securities with longer average maturity dates will be riskier than a fund with shorter average maturity dates – assuming the funds are otherwise similar. (iii) Sensitivity To Interest Rate Changes:- Generally, when interest rates go up, the value of debt securities will go down. Because of this, you can lose money investing in any bond fund, including an ultra-short bond fund. In a high interest rate environment, certain ultra-short bond funds may be especially vulnerable to losses. Before you invest in any ultra-short bond fund, be sure to read about a fund's 'duration', which measures how sensitive the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. As always, be skeptical of any investment that promises you a greater potential for return at no additional risk. Investors can learn more about an ultra-short bond fund by reading all of the fund's available information, including its prospectus. Investors should understand how mutual funds work, what factors to consider, and how they can avoid common problems, before they invest in an ultra-short bond fund or any mutual fund. Investors seeking to learn more about mutual fund investing should read the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC's) 'Invest Wisely: An Introduction to Mutual Funds'. For more information about investing wisely and avoiding fraud, please check out Investor.gov and the Investor Information section of our website at www.sec.gov/investor.shtml. / Блумбёг Барклэйз (Bloomberg Barclays) Фонд Сверхкраткосрочных Облигаций (Ultra-Short-Term Bond Fund):- взаимный фонд, покупающий облигации со сроком погашения один год и менее. Такие фонды обычно выплачивают более высокие дивиденды, чем взаимные фонды денежных рынков, но более низкие, чем фонд краткосрочных облигаций (short-term bond funds). Преимущество этих фондов для инвесторов состоит в том, что их цены более стабильны, чем цены фонда обычных краткосрочных облигаций, а дивиденды превосходят те, что предлагают фонды денежных рынков. Однако стоимость чистых активов (net asset value) в расчёте на одну облигацию фонда сверхкраткосрочных облигаций постоянно меняется – в отличие от стоимости чистых активов во взаимных фондах денежных рынков, которая установилась на уровне 1 Доллара США на акцию. Поэтому на облигации с фонда сверхкраткосрочных облигаций можно получить как прирост капитала, так и понести убытки.

ULTRASONIC QUILTING = УЛЬТРАЗВУКОВАЯ СТЁЖКА (или СТЁЖКА УЛЬТРАЗВУКОМ) – Ultrasonic Quilting:- using the principle of ultrasonic to sew the products without needle and suture, with various types of chemical fiber fabric, nonwoven, spray cotton, artificial leather and other fabrics laminated adhesive, reflective material composite, embossing and leather gilding function. This pattern is clear and beautiful; the material is not deformed, bonded firmly and without pinprick, high efficiency. According to the demand to change stick, can press different patterns, it is the ideal equipment for bed sheets, quilt cover, bedspread, sofa covers, clothing, decoration and leather bronzing, embossing reflective material. The design concept of this equipment is advanced, technology is at the international leading level. See also Pinsonic® Thermal Joining Machine. Ultrasonic Embossing:- using high-frequency

vibration wave propagation to be welded two or more surfaces, In the case of pressure, make the material surface to frication from each other and urge the fusion between the molecular layer, it ‘s advantage is high speed, energy conservation, high fusion, good conductivity, no spark, close to the cold processing. / сохранение (conservation). распространение или продвижение (propagation). Пинсоник® (Pinsonic®).

ULTRASONICS = УЛЬТРАЗВУКИ – Ultrasonics, vibrations of frequencies greater than the upper limit of the audible range for humans – that is, greater than about 20 kiloHertz. The term Sonic is applied to ultrasound waves of very high amplitudes. Hypersound, sometimes called Praetersound or Microsound, is sound waves of frequencies greater than 10^{13} Hertz. At such high frequencies it is very difficult for a sound wave to propagate efficiently; indeed, above a frequency of about $1.25 \cdot 10^{13}$ Hertz, it is impossible for longitudinal waves to propagate at all, even in a liquid or a solid, because the molecules of the material in which the waves are traveling cannot pass the vibration along rapidly enough. Many animals have the ability to hear sounds in the human ultrasonic frequency range. Some ranges of hearing for mammals and insects are compared with those of humans in the Table. A presumed sensitivity of roaches and rodents to frequencies in the 40 kiloHertz region has led to the manufacture of ‘pest controllers’ that emit loud sounds in that frequency range to drive the pests away, but they do not appear to work as advertised. Transducers:- An ultrasonic transducer is a device used to convert some other type of energy into an ultrasonic vibration. There are several basic types, classified by the energy source and by the medium into which the waves are being generated. Mechanical devices include gas-driven, or pneumatic, transducers such as whistles as well as liquid-driven transducers such as hydrodynamic oscillators and vibrating blades. These devices, limited to low ultrasonic frequencies, have a number of industrial applications, including drying, ultrasonic cleaning, and injection of fuel oil into burners. Electromechanical transducers are far more versatile and include piezoelectric and magnetostrictive devices. A magnetostrictive transducer makes use of a type of magnetic material in which an applied oscillating magnetic field squeezes the atoms of the material together, creating a periodic change in the length of the material and thus producing a high-frequency mechanical vibration. Magnetostrictive transducers are used primarily in the lower frequency ranges and are common in ultrasonic cleaners and ultrasonic machining applications. By far the most popular and versatile type of ultrasonic transducer is the piezoelectric crystal, which converts an oscillating electric field applied to the crystal into a mechanical vibration. Piezoelectric crystals include quartz, Rochelle salt, and certain types of ceramic. Piezoelectric transducers are readily employed over the entire frequency range and at all output levels. Particular shapes can be chosen for particular applications. For example, a disc shape provides a plane ultrasonic wave, while curving the radiating surface in a slightly concave or bowl shape creates an ultrasonic wave that will focus at a specific point. Piezoelectric and magnetostrictive transducers also are employed as ultrasonic receivers, picking up an ultrasonic vibration and converting it into an electrical oscillation. Applications In Research:- One of the important areas of scientific study in which ultrasonics has had an enormous impact is cavitation. When water is boiled, bubbles form at the bottom of the container, rise in the water, and then collapse, leading to the sound of the boiling water. The boiling process and the resulting sounds have intrigued people since they were first observed, and they were the object of considerable research and calculation by the British physicists Osborne Reynolds and Lord Rayleigh, who applied the term cavitation to the process of formation of bubbles. Because an ultrasonic wave can be used carefully to control cavitation, ultrasound has been a useful tool in the investigation of the process. The study of cavitation has also provided important information on intermolecular forces. Research is being carried out on aspects of the cavitation process and its applications. A contemporary subject of research involves emission of light as the cavity produced by a high-intensity ultrasonic wave collapses. This effect, called Sonoluminescence, is believed to create instantaneous temperatures hotter than the surface of the Sun. The speed of propagation of an ultrasonic wave is strongly dependent on the viscosity of the medium. This property can be a useful tool in investigating the viscosity of materials. Because the various parts of a living cell are distinguished by differing viscosities, acoustical microscopy can make use of this property of cells to ‘see’ into living cells, as will be discussed below in Medical applications. Ranging And Navigating:- Sonar (sound navigation and ranging) has extensive marine applications. By sending out pulses of sound or ultrasound and measuring the time required for the pulses to reflect off a distant object and return to the source, the location of that object can be ascertained and its motion tracked. This technique is used extensively to locate and track submarines at sea and to locate explosive mines below the surface of the water. Two boats at known locations can also use triangulation to locate and track a third boat or submarine. The distance over which these techniques can be used is limited by temperature gradients in the water, which bend the beam away from the surface and create shadow regions. One of the advantages of ultrasonic waves over sound waves in underwater applications is that, because of their higher frequencies (or shorter wavelengths), the former will travel greater distances with less diffraction. Ranging has also been used to map the bottom of the ocean, providing depth charts that are commonly used in navigation, particularly near coasts and in shallow waterways. Even small boats are now equipped with sonic ranging devices that determine and display the depth of the water so that the navigator can keep the boat from beaching on submerged sandbars or other shallow points. Modern fishing boats use ultrasonic ranging devices to locate schools of fish, substantially increasing their efficiency. Even in the absence of visible light, bats can guide their flight and even locate flying insects (which they consume in flight) through the use of sonic ranging. Ultrasonic echolocation has also been used in traffic control applications and in counting and sorting items on an assembly line. Ultrasonic ranging provides the basis of the eye and vision systems for robots, and it has a number of important medical applications (see below). The Doppler Effect:- If an ultrasonic wave is reflected off a moving obstacle, the frequency of the resulting wave will be changed, or Doppler-shifted. More specifically, if the obstacle is moving toward the source, the frequency of the reflected wave will be increased; and if the obstacle is moving away from the source, the frequency of the reflected wave will be decreased. The amount of the frequency shift can be used to determine the velocity of the moving obstacle. Just as the Doppler shift for radar, an electromagnetic wave, can be used to determine the speed of a moving car, so can the speed of a moving submarine be determined by the Doppler shift of a sonar beam. An important industrial application is the ultrasonic flow meter, in which reflecting ultrasound off a flowing liquid leads to a Doppler shift that is calibrated to provide the flow rate of the liquid. This technique also has been applied to blood flow in arteries. Many burglar alarms, both for home use and for use in commercial buildings, employ the ultrasonic Doppler shift principle. Such alarms cannot be used where pets or moving curtains might activate them. Materials Testing:- Nondestructive testing involves the use of ultrasonic echolocation to gather information on the integrity of mechanical structures. Since changes in the material present an impedance mismatch from which an ultrasonic wave is reflected, ultrasonic testing can be used to identify faults, holes, cracks, or corrosion in materials, to inspect welds, to determine the quality of poured concrete, and to monitor metal fatigue. Owing to the mechanism by which sound waves propagate in metals, ultrasound can be used to probe more deeply than any other form of radiation. Ultrasonic procedures are used to perform in-service inspection of structures in nuclear reactors. Structural flaws in materials can also be studied by subjecting the materials to stress and looking for acoustic emissions as the materials are stressed. Acoustic emission, the general name for this type of nondestructive study, has developed as a distinct field of acoustics. High-Intensity Applications:- High-intensity ultrasound has achieved a variety of important applications. Perhaps the most ubiquitous is ultrasonic cleaning, in which ultrasonic vibrations are set up in small liquid tanks in which objects are placed for cleaning. Cavitation of the liquid by the ultrasound, as well as the vibration, create turbulence in the liquid and result in the cleaning action. Ultrasonic cleaning is very popular for jewelry and has also been used with such items as dentures, surgical instruments, and small machinery. Degreasing is often enhanced by ultrasonic cleaning. Large-scale ultrasonic cleaners have also been developed for use in assembly lines. Ultrasonic machining employs the high-intensity vibrations of a transducer to move a machine tool. If necessary, a slurry containing carborundum

grit may be used; diamond tools can also be used. A variation of this technique is ultrasonic drilling, which makes use of pneumatic vibrations at ultrasonic frequencies in place of the standard rotary drill bit. Holes of virtually any shape can be drilled in hard or brittle materials such as glass, germanium, or ceramic. Ultrasonic soldering has become important, especially for soldering unusual or difficult materials and for very clean applications. The ultrasonic vibrations perform the function of cleaning the surface, even removing the oxide layer on aluminum so that the material can be soldered. Because the surfaces can be made extremely clean and free from the normal thin oxide layer, soldering flux becomes unnecessary. Chemical And Electrical Uses:- The chemical effects of ultrasound arise from an electrical discharge that accompanies the cavitation process. This forms a basis for ultrasound's acting as a catalyst in certain chemical reactions, including oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, polymerization and depolymerization, and molecular rearrangement. With ultrasound, some chemical processes can be carried out more rapidly, at lower temperatures, or more efficiently. The ultrasonic delay line is a thin layer of piezoelectric material used to produce a short, precise delay in an electrical signal. The electrical signal creates a mechanical vibration in the piezoelectric crystal that passes through the crystal and is converted back to an electrical signal. A very precise time delay can be achieved by constructing a crystal with the proper thickness. These devices are employed in fast electronic timing circuits. Medical Applications:- Although ultrasound competes with other forms of medical imaging, such as X-ray techniques and magnetic resonance imaging, it has certain desirable features – for example, Doppler motion study – that the other techniques cannot provide. In addition, among the various modern techniques for the imaging of internal organs, ultrasonic devices are by far the least expensive. Ultrasound is also used for treating joint pains and for treating certain types of tumours for which it is desirable to produce localized heating. A very effective use of ultrasound deriving from its nature as a mechanical vibration is the elimination of kidney and bladder stones. Diagnosis:- Much medical diagnostic imaging is carried out with X rays. Because of the high photon energies of the X ray, this type of radiation is highly ionizing – that is, X rays are readily capable of destroying molecular bonds in the body tissue through which they pass. This destruction can lead to changes in the function of the tissue involved or, in extreme cases, its annihilation. One of the important advantages of ultrasound is that it is a mechanical vibration and is therefore a nonionizing form of energy. Thus, it is usable in many sensitive circumstances where X rays might be damaging. Also, the resolution of X rays is limited owing to their great penetrating ability and the slight differences between soft tissues. Ultrasound, on the other hand, gives good contrast between various types of soft tissue. Ultrasonic scanning in medical diagnosis uses the same principle as sonar. Pulses of high-frequency ultrasound, generally above one MegaHertz, are created by a piezoelectric transducer and directed into the body. As the ultrasound traverses various internal organs, it encounters changes in acoustic impedance, which cause reflections. The amount and time delay of the various reflections can be analyzed to obtain information regarding the internal organs. In the B-scan mode, a linear array of transducers is used to scan a plane in the body, and the resultant data is displayed on a television screen as a two-dimensional plot. The A-scan technique uses a single transducer to scan along a line in the body, and the echoes are plotted as a function of time. This technique is used for measuring the distances or sizes of internal organs. The M-scan mode is used to record the motion of internal organs, as in the study of heart dysfunction. Greater resolution is obtained in ultrasonic imaging by using higher frequencies, i.e. shorter wavelengths. A limitation of this property of waves is that higher frequencies tend to be much more strongly absorbed. Because it is nonionizing, ultrasound has become one of the staples of obstetric diagnosis. During the process of drawing amniotic fluid in testing for birth defects, ultrasonic imaging is used to guide the needle and thus avoid damage to the fetus or surrounding tissue. Ultrasonic imaging of the fetus can be used to determine the date of conception, to identify multiple births, and to diagnose abnormalities in the development of the fetus. Ultrasonic Doppler techniques have become very important in diagnosing problems in blood flow. In one technique, a three-MegaHertz ultrasonic beam is reflected off typical oncoming arterial blood with a Doppler shift of a few kiloHertz – a frequency difference that can be heard directly by a physician. Using this technique, it is possible to monitor the heartbeat of a fetus long before a stethoscope can pick up the sound. Arterial diseases such as arteriosclerosis can also be diagnosed, and the healing of arteries can be monitored following surgery. A combination of B-scan imaging and Doppler imaging, known as Duplex Scanning, can identify arteries and immediately measure their blood flow; this has been extensively used to diagnose heart valve defects. Using ultrasound with frequencies up to 2 000 MegaHertz, which has a wavelength of 0.75 micrometer in soft tissues (as compared with a wavelength of about 0.55 micrometer for light), ultrasonic microscopes have been developed that rival light microscopes in their resolution. The distinct advantage of ultrasonic microscopes lies in their ability to distinguish various parts of a cell by their viscosity. Also, because they require no artificial contrast mediums, which kill the cells, acoustic microscopy can study actual living cells. Therapy And Surgery:- Because ultrasound is a mechanical vibration and can be well focused at high frequencies, it can be used to create internal heating of localized tissue without harmful effects on nearby tissue. This technique can be employed to relieve pains in joints, particularly in the back and shoulder. Also, research is now being carried out in the treatment of certain types of cancer by local heating, since focusing intense ultrasonic waves can heat the area of a tumour while not significantly affecting surrounding tissue. Trackless surgery – that is, surgery that does not require an incision or track from the skin to the affected area – has been developed for several conditions. Focused ultrasound has been used for the treatment of Parkinson's disease by creating brain lesions in areas that are inaccessible to traditional surgery. A common application of this technique is the destruction of kidney stones with shock waves formed by bursts of focused ultrasound. In some cases, a device called an ultrasonic lithotripter focuses the ultrasound with the help of X-ray guidance, but a more common technique for destruction of kidney stones, known as Endoscopic Ultrasonic Disintegration, uses a small metal rod inserted through the skin to deliver ultrasound in the 22- to 30-kiloHertz frequency region. Infrasonics:- The term Infrasonics refers to waves of a frequency below the range of human hearing, i.e. below about 20 Hertz. Such waves occur in nature in earthquakes, waterfalls, ocean waves, volcanoes, and a variety of atmospheric phenomena such as wind, thunder, and weather patterns. Calculating the motion of these waves and predicting the weather using these calculations, among other information, is one of the great challenges for modern high-speed computers. Aircraft, automobiles, or other rapidly moving objects, as well as air handlers and blowers in buildings, also produce substantial amounts of infrasonic radiation. Studies have shown that many people experience adverse reactions to large intensities of infrasonic frequencies, developing headaches, nausea, blurred vision, and dizziness. On the other hand, a number of animals are sensitive to infrasonic frequencies, as indicated in the Table. It is believed by many zoologists that this sensitivity in animals such as elephants may be helpful in providing them with early warning of earthquakes and weather disturbances. It has been suggested that the sensitivity of birds to infrasound aids their navigation and even affects their migration. One of the most important examples of infrasonic waves in nature is in earthquakes. Three principal types of earthquake wave exist:- the S-wave, a transverse body wave; the P-wave, a longitudinal body wave; and the L-wave, which propagates along the boundary of stratified mediums. L-waves, which are of great importance in earthquake engineering, propagate in a similar way to water waves, at low velocities that are dependent on frequency. S-waves are transverse body waves and thus can only be propagated within solid bodies such as rocks. P-waves are longitudinal waves similar to sound waves; they propagate at the speed of sound and have large ranges. When P-waves propagating from the epicenter of an earthquake reach the surface of the Earth, they are converted into L-waves, which may then damage surface structures. The great range of P-waves makes them useful in identifying earthquakes from observation points a great distance from the epicentre. In many cases, the most severe shock from an earthquake is preceded by smaller shocks, which provide advance warning of the greater shock to come. Underground nuclear explosions also produce P-waves, allowing them to be monitored from any point in the world if they are of sufficient intensity. The reflection of man-made seismic shocks has helped to identify possible locations of oil and natural-gas sources. Distinctive rock formations in which these

minerals are likely to be found can be identified by sonic ranging, primarily at infrasonic frequencies. Environmental Noise:- Many forms of noise in the urban environment, including traffic and airplane noise, industrial noise, and noise from electronically amplified music performed at high audio levels in confined rooms, may contribute to hearing damage. Even when the noise level in a working environment may not be dangerous, it can be distracting for those who work in that environment and therefore lead to reduced work production. In addition to the sound level, the character of the noise may be important. Identifiable noises, such as talking or music, may be more distracting for many people than noise produced by air handlers, small motors, or traffic. Low levels of noise may be overcome using additional absorbing material, such as heavy drapery or sound-absorbent tiles in enclosed rooms. Where low levels of identifiable noise may be distracting, or where privacy of conversations in adjacent offices and reception areas may be important, the undesirable sounds may be masked. A small white-noise source such as static or rushing air, placed in the room, can mask the sounds of conversation from adjacent rooms without being offensive or dangerous to the ears of people working nearby. This type of device is often used in offices of doctors and other professionals. Another technique for reducing personal noise level is through the use of hearing protectors, which are held over the ears in the same manner as an earmuff. By using commercially available earmuff-type hearing protectors, a decrease in sound level can be attained ranging typically from about 10 deciBels (dB) at 100 Hertz to over 30 deciBels for frequencies above 1 000 Hertz. Environmental and industrial noise is regulated in the United States under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Noise Control Act of 1972. Under these acts, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set up industrial noise criteria in order to provide limits on the intensity of sound exposure and on the time duration for which that intensity may be allowed. Maximum daily exposure to noise at various levels is given in the Table. If an individual is exposed to various levels of noise for different time intervals during the day, the total exposure or dose (D) of noise is obtained from the relation:- $D = (C_1/T_1) + (C_2/T_2) + (C_3/T_3) + ..., (41)) + ..., (41)$, where C is the actual time of exposure and T is the allowable time of exposure at any level in the Table. Using this formula, the maximum allowable daily noise dose will be 1, and any daily exposure over 1 is unacceptable. Criteria for indoor noise are summarized in three sets of specifications that have been derived by collecting subjective judgments from a large sampling of people in a variety of specific situations. These have developed into the noise criteria (NC) and preferred noise criteria (PNC) curves, which provide limits on the level of noise introduced into the environment. The NC curves, developed in 1957, aim to provide a comfortable working or living environment by specifying the maximum allowable level of noise in octave bands over the entire audio spectrum. The complete set of 11 curves specifies noise criteria for a broad range of situations. The PNC curves, developed in 1971, add limits on low-frequency rumble and high-frequency hiss; hence, they are preferred over the older NC standard. Summarized in the curves shown in Figure 1, these criteria provide design goals for noise levels for a variety of different purposes. Part of the specification of a work or living environment is the appropriate PNC curve; in the event that the sound level exceeds PNC limits, sound-absorptive materials can be introduced into the environment as necessary to meet the appropriate standards. Outdoor noise limits are also important for human comfort. Standard house construction will provide some shielding from external sounds if the house meets minimum standards of construction and if the outside noise level falls within acceptable limits. These limits are generally specified for particular periods of the day – for example, during daylight hours, during evening hours, and at night during sleeping hours. Because of refraction in the atmosphere owing to the nighttime temperature inversion, relatively loud sounds can be introduced into an area from a rather distant highway, airport, or railroad. One interesting technique for control of highway noise is the erection of noise barriers alongside the highway, separating the highway from adjacent residential areas. The effectiveness of such barriers is limited by the diffraction of sound, which is greater at the lower frequencies that often predominate in road noise, especially from large vehicles. In order to be effective, they must be as close as possible to either the source or the observer of the noise (preferably to the source), thus maximizing the diffraction that would be necessary for the sound to reach the observer. Another requirement for this type of barrier is that it must also limit the amount of transmitted sound in order to bring about significant noise reduction. / соль Рошэль (Rochelle salt). Британские физики Озбон Рэнэлдз (Osborne Reynolds; 1842–1912) и Лорд Рэйли (Lord Rayleigh; полное имя Дьжон Вилъйэм Стчрат, Третий Барон Рэйли (John Wiliam Strutt, Third Baron Rayleigh); 1842–1919). Эффект Допля (The Doppler Effect; по имени Австрийского математика и физика Крыстиана Допля (Christian Doppler); 1803–1853). болезнь Паркинсэна (Parkinson's disease).

ULTRASOUND = УЛЬТРАЗВУК – Ultrasound:- in medicine, the use of high-frequency sound (ultrasonic) waves to produce images of structures within the human body. Ultrasonic waves are sound waves that are above the range of sound audible to humans. The ultrasonic waves are produced by the electrical stimulation of a piezoelectric crystal and can be aimed at a specific area of the body. As the waves travel through bodily tissues, they are reflected back at any point where there is a change in tissue density, as, for instance, in the border between two different organs of the body. The reflected echoes are received by an electronic apparatus that determines the intensity level of the echoes and the position of the tissue giving rise to the echoes. The images thus formed can be displayed in static form, or, through the use of rapid multiple sound scans, they can in effect provide a moving picture of the inside of the body. Part of ultrasound's usefulness derives from the fact that the sound waves are less potentially harmful to human tissues than are X rays or other ionizing radiations. Because it is an invasive procedure, theoretical risks to the tissues do exist; however, there are no known examples of tissue damage from conventional ultrasound imaging. Ultrasound is most commonly used to examine fetuses in utero in order to ascertain size, position, or abnormalities. Ultrasound is also used to provide images of the heart, liver, kidneys, gallbladder, breast, eye, and major blood vessels. Also known as Ultrasonography.

ULTRA–SUÈDE = УЛЬТРАЗАМША – Ultra-Suède is a synthetic fabric that feels like natural suède but it is resistant to stains and discoloration; it can be washed in a washing machine. It is a woven fabric, but resists pulling or fraying because it is combined with a polyurethane foam in a nonwoven structure. The fabric is multifunctional:- it is used in fashion, interior decorating, automotive and other vehicle upholstery, and industrial applications, such as protective fabric for electronic equipment. It is also a very popular fabric in the manufacture of footbags (also known as Hacky Sacks). Ultrasuede is a fabric so unique, it's a category all its own. The product of exclusive Toray Group technologies that are as capital-intensive as they are impossible to duplicate, Ultrasuede delivers unparalleled luxury, appeal, performance and ease of care. The magic of Ultrasuede begins with ultra-microfibers so fine they cannot be seen by the human eye, ultra-microfibers so microscopically minute a single pound of them could be stretched from the earth to the moon and back. Ultrasuede begins with polymer ultra-microfibers spun so light and fine, a strand measuring more than 50 miles long would weigh less than a gram. These ultra-microfibers are extruded through protective spinnerets, creating what we call the 'Islands in the Sea' configuration, with ultra-microfiber filaments 'afloat' in each strand. These strands are then transformed via a complex process that includes ironing, curling, cutting and needle-punching into a soft felt-like material which is then impregnated with a special adhesive binder. Once the material is formed, the protective polymer coating is dissolved with a solvent and the material is further processed to create a fabric that is, almost paradoxically, as soft and supple as it is strong and durable. Magnified thousands of times, this cross-section reveals the densely complex yet mono-layer structure of Ultrasuede. The end result:- ultrasuede, a richly complex non-woven fabric offering an unparalleled combination of luxury, appeal, performance and ease of care for an extraordinary array of applications. / Японская Торе Груп (Toray Group). развод (или потёк (stain)). Замша Тканая – ткань, вырабатываемая атласным переплетением с плотным уточным застилом на лицевой поверхности и подвергаемая в отделке ворсованию и

аппретированию, благодаря чему по внешнему виду и на ощупь она напоминает натуральную замшу. Замша тканая употребляется для изготовления спортивных костюмов, курток и тому подобного.

ULTRAVIOLET = УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТ – Ultraviolet (UV):- light that is just beyond the visible portion of the light spectrum at the blue end. It is primarily ultraviolet light that is responsible for fading of colors, and that makes fluorescent compounds glow. Longwave ultraviolet, 'blacklight', with a wavelength of around 365 nanometers, is the preferred source for exposing many photosensitive materials, such as silkscreen emulsions. It is also useful for inspecting fabrics to detect optical brighteners. Longwave UV sources can be found in the form or fluorescent tubes. Tubes that appear white when off also emit considerable visible light and are best as exposure sources. Tubes that appear very dark purple don't produce much visible light and are best for inspection sources. The dark purple type can often be purchased at novelty shops. 'Germicidal' lamps are shortwave UV emitters. This wavelength, typically about 254 nanometers, can cause eye damage. In one classification system, the ultraviolet spectrum is referred to by three wavelength classes:- UV-A (315–400 nm), UV-B (280–315 nm) and UV-R (280–400 nm). Ordinary glass is fairly transparent to longwave UV, but nearly completely opaque to shortwave UV. Ultraviolet:- referring to radiant flux having wavelengths shorter than the visible wavelengths, about 10 nm to 380 nm. / невидимое излучение ('blacklight'). Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener). (УФ). Под Ультрафиолетовым Излучением (УФ-Излучение), от Латинского слова Ультра (Ultra), означающее За Пределами или По Ту Сторону или Сверх, и фиолетовый, понимаются ультрафиолетовые лучи, УФ-Излучение, не видимое глазом электромагнитное излучение, занимающее спектральную область между видимым и Рентгеновским излучениями в пределах длин волн l 400–10 нм. Вся область ультрафиолетового излучения условно делится на ближнюю (400–200 нм) и далёкую, или вакуумную (200–10 нм); последнее название обусловлено тем, что ультрафиолетовое излучение этого участка сильно поглощается воздухом и его исследование производят с помощью вакуумных спектральных приборов. Ближнее ультрафиолетовое излучение открыто в 1801 Немецким учёным Йоханом Вильхэльмом Рита (Johann Wilhelm Ritter; 1776–1810) и Английским учёным Вильэмом Хайдом Волэстэном (William Hyde Wollaston; 1766–1828) по фотохимическому действию этого излучения на хлористое серебро. Вакуумное ультрафиолетовое излучение обнаружено Немецким учёным Викто Шуманом (Victor Schumann; 1841–1913) при помощи построенного им вакуумного спектрографа с флюоритовой призмой (1885–1903) и безжелатиновых фотопластинок. Он получил возможность регистрировать коротковолновое излучение до 130 нм. Английский учёный Сиодор Лаймэн (Theodore Lyman; 1874–1954), впервые построив вакуумный спектрограф с вогнутой дифракционной решёткой, регистрировал ультрафиолетовое излучение с длиной волны до 25 нм (1924). К 1927 был изучен весь промежуток между вакуумным ультрафиолетовым излучением и Рентгеновским излучением. Спектр ультрафиолетового излучения может быть линейчатым, непрерывным или состоять из полос в зависимости от природы источника ультрафиолетового излучения (смотрите Оптические Спектры). Линейчатым спектром обладает УФ-излучение атомов, ионов или лёгких молекул (например, H_2). Для спектров тяжёлых молекул характерны полосы, обусловленные электронно-колебательно-вращательными переходами молекул (смотрите Молекулярные Спектры). Непрерывный спектр возникает при торможении и рекомбинации электронов (смотрите Тормозное Излучение). Оптические свойства веществ в ультрафиолетовой области спектра значительно отличаются от их оптических свойств в видимой области. Характерной чертой является уменьшение прозрачности (увеличение коэффициента поглощения) большинства тел, прозрачных в видимой области. Например, обычное стекло непрозрачно при l < 320 нм; в более коротковолновой области прозрачны лишь увиолевое стекло, сапфир, фтористый магний, кварц, флюорит, фтористый литий и некоторые другие материалы. Наиболее далёкую границу прозрачности (105 нм) имеет фтористый литий. Для l < 105 нм прозрачных материалов практически нет. Из газообразных веществ наибольшую прозрачность имеют инертные газы, граница прозрачности которых определяется величиной их ионизационного потенциала. Самую коротковолновую границу прозрачности имеет гелий – 50.4 нм. Воздух непрозрачен практически при l < 185 нм из-за поглощения кислородом. Коэффициент отражения всех материалов (в том числе металлов) уменьшается с уменьшением длины волны излучения. Например, коэффициент отражения свеженапылённого алюминия, одного из лучших материалов для отражающих покрытий в видимой области спектра, резко уменьшается при l < 90 нм. Отражение алюминия значительно уменьшается также вследствие окисления поверхности. Для защиты поверхности алюминия от окисления применяются покрытия из фтористого лития или фтористого магния. В области l < 80 нм некоторые материалы имеют коэффициент отражения 10–30% (золото, платина, радий, вольфрам и другие), однако при l < 40 нм и их коэффициент отражения снижается до 1% и меньше. Источники Ультрафиолетового Излучения:- Излучение накалённых до 3 000 К твёрдых тел содержит заметную долю ультрафиолетового излучения непрерывного спектра, интенсивность которого растёт с увеличением температуры. Более мощное ультрафиолетовое излучение испускает плазма газового разряда. При этом в зависимости от разрядных условий и рабочего вещества может испускаться как непрерывный, так и линейчатый спектр. Для различных применений ультрафиолетового излучения промышленность выпускает ртутные, водородные, ксеноновые и другие газоразрядные лампы, окна которых (либо целиком колбы) изготовляют из прозрачных для ультрафиолетового излучения материалов (чаще из кварца). Любая высокотемпературная плазма (плазма электрических искр и дуг, плазма, образующаяся при фокусировке мощного лазерного излучения в газах или на поверхности твёрдых тел, и так далее) является мощным источником ультрафиолетового излучения. Интенсивное ультрафиолетовое излучение непрерывного спектра испускают электроны, ускоренные в синхротроне (синхротронное излучение). Для ультрафиолетовой области спектра разработаны также оптические квантовые генераторы (лазеры). Наименьшую длину волны имеет водородный лазер (109.8 нм). Естественные источники ультрафиолетового излучения – Солнце, звёзды, туманности и другие космические объекты. Однако лишь длинноволновая часть ультрафиолетового излучения (l > 290 нм) достигает земной поверхности. Более коротковолновое ультрафиолетовое излучение поглощается озоном, кислородом и другими компонентами атмосферы на высоте 30–200 километров (км) от поверхности Земли, что играет большую роль в атмосферных процессах. Ультрафиолетовое излучение звёзд и других космических тел, кроме поглощения в земной атмосфере, в интервале 91.2–20 нм практически полностью поглощается межзвёздным водородом. Приёмники Ультрафиолетового Излучения:- Для регистрации ультрафиолетового излучения при l > 230 нм используются обычные фотоматериалы. В более коротковолновой области к нему чувствительны специальные маложелатиновые фотослои. Применяются фотоэлектрические приёмники, использующие способность ультрафиолетового излучения вызывать ионизацию и фотоэффект:- фотодиоды, ионизационные камеры, счётчики фотонов, фотоумножители и другие. Разработан также особый вид фотоумножителей – каналовые электронные умножители, позволяющие создавать микроканаловые пластины. В таких пластинах каждая ячейка является каналовым электронным умножителем размером до 10 мкм. Микроканаловые пластины позволяют получать фотоэлектрические изображения в ультрафиолетовом излучении и объединяют преимущества фотографических и фотоэлектрических методов регистрации излучения. При исследовании ультрафиолетового излучения также используют различные люминесцирующие вещества, преобразующие ультрафиолетовое излучение в видимое. На этой основе созданы приборы для визуализации изображений в ультрафиолетовом излучении. Применение Ультрафиолетового Излучения:- Изучение спектров испускания, поглощения и отражения в УФ-области позволяет определять электронную структуру атомов, ионов, молекул, а также твёрдых тел. УФ-спектры Солнца, звёзд и другого несут информацию о физических процессах, происходящих в горячих областях этих космических объектов (смотрите

Ультрафиолетовая Спектроскопия, Вакуумная Спектроскопия). На фотоэффекте, вызываемом ультрафиолетовым излучением, основана фотоэлектронная спектроскопия. Ультрафиолетовое излучение может нарушать химические связи в молекулах, в результате чего могут происходить различные химические реакции (окисление, восстановление, разложение, полимеризация и так далее, смотрите Фотохимия). Люминесценция под действием ультрафиолетового излучения используется при создании люминесцентных ламп, светящихся красок, в люминесцентном анализе и люминесцентной дефектоскопии. Ультрафиолетовое излучение применяется в криминалистике для установления идентичности красителей, подлинности документов и тому подобного. В искусствоведении ультрафиолетовое излучение позволяет обнаружить на картинах не видимые глазом следы реставраций. Способность многих веществ к избирательному поглощению ультрафиолетового излучения используется для обнаружения в атмосфере вредных примесей, а также в ультрафиолетовой микроскопии. Биологическое Действие Ультрафиолетового Излучения:- При действии на живые организмы ультрафиолетовое излучение поглощается верхними слоями тканей растений или кожи человека и животных. В основе биологического действия ультрафиолетового излучения лежат химические изменения молекул биополимеров. Эти изменения вызываются как непосредственным поглощением ими квантов излучения, так и (в меньшей степени) образующимися при облучении радикалами воды и других низкомолекулярных соединений. На человека и животных малые дозы ультрафиолетового излучения оказывают благотворное действие – способствуют образованию витаминов группы D (смотрите Кальциферолы), улучшают иммунобиологические свойства организма. Характерной реакцией кожи на ультрафиолетовое излучение является специфическое покраснение – эритема (максимальным эритемным действием обладает ультрафиолетовое излучение с l = 296.7 нм и l = 253.7 нм), которая обычно переходит в защитную пигментацию (загар). Большие дозы ультрафиолетового излучения могут вызывать повреждения глаз (фотоофтальмию) и ожог кожи. Частые и чрезмерные дозы ультрафиолетового излучения в некоторых случаях могут оказывать канцерогенное действие на кожу. В Растениях ультрафиолетовое излучение изменяет активность ферментов и гормонов, влияет на синтез пигментов, интенсивность фотосинтеза и фотопериодической реакции. Не установлено, полезны ли и тем более необходимы ли для прорастания семян, развития проростков и нормальной жизнедеятельности Высших Растений малые дозы ультрафиолетового излучения. Большие дозы ультрафиолетового излучения, несомненно, неблагоприятны для растений, о чём свидетельствуют и существующие у них защитные приспособления (например, накопление определённых пигментов, клеточные механизмы восстановления от повреждений). На микроорганизмы и культивируемые клетки высших животных и растений ультрафиолетовое излучение оказывает губительное и мутагенное действие (наиболее эффективно ультрафиолетовое излучение с l в пределах 280–240 нм). Обычно спектр летального и мутагенного действия ультрафиолетового излучения примерно совпадает со спектром поглощения нуклеиновых кислот – ДНК и РНК, в некоторых случаях спектр биологического действия близок к спектру поглощения белков. Основная роль в действии ультрафиолетового излучения на клетки принадлежит, по-видимому, химическим изменениям ДНК:- входящие в её состав пиримидиновые основания (главным образом тимин) при поглощении квантов ультрафиолетового излучения образуют димеры, которые препятствуют нормальному удвоению (репликации) ДНК при подготовке клетки к делению. Это может приводить к гибели клеток или изменению их наследственных свойств (мутациям). Определённое значение в летальном действии ультрафиолетового излучения на клетки имеют также повреждение биолеских мембран и нарушение синтеза различных компонентов мембран и клеточной оболочки. Большинство живых клеток может восстанавливаться от вызываемых ультрафиолетовым излучением повреждений благодаря наличию у них систем репарации. Способность восстанавливаться от повреждений, вызываемых ультрафиолетовым излучением, возникла, вероятно, на ранних этапах эволюции и играла важную роль в выживании первичных организмов, подвергавшихся интенсивному Солнечному ультрафиолетовому облучению. По чувствительности к ультрафиолетовому излучению биологические объекты различаются очень сильно. Например, доза ультрафиолетового излучения, вызывающая гибель 90% клеток, для разных штаммов кишечной палочки равна 10, 100 и 800 эрг/мм^2, а для Бактерий Micrococcus Radiodurans – 7 000 эрг/мм^2. Чувствительность клеток к ультрафиолетовому излучению в большой степени зависит также от их физиологического состояния и условий культивирования до и после облучения (температура, состав питательной среды и другие). Сильно влияют на чувствительность клеток к ультрафиолетовому излучению мутации некоторых генов. У Бактерий и Дрожжей известно около 20 генов, мутации которых повышают чувствительность к ультрафиолетовому излучению. В ряде случаев такие гены ответственны за восстановление клеток от лучевых повреждений. Мутации других генов нарушают синтез белка и строение клеточных мембран, тем самым повышая радиочувствительность негенетических компонентов клетки. Мутации, повышающие чувствительность к ультрафиолетовому излучению, известны и у высших организмов, в том числе у человека. Так, наследственное заболевание – пигментная ксеродерма обусловлено мутациями генов, контролирующих темновую репарацию. Генетические последствия облучения ультрафиолетовым излучением пыльцы высших растений, клеток растений и животных, а также микроорганизмов выражаются в повышении частот мутирования генов, хромосом и плазмид. Частота мутирования отдельных генов, при действии высоких доз ультрафиолетового излучения, может повышаться в тысячи раз по сравнению с естественным уровнем и достигает нескольких процентов. В отличие от генетического действия ионизирующих излучений, мутации генов под влиянием ультрафиолетового излучения возникают относительно чаще, чем мутации хромосом. Благодаря сильному мутагенному эффекту ультрафиолетовое излучение широко используют как в генетических исследованиях, так и в селекции растений и промышленных микроорганизмов, являющихся продуцентами антибиотиков, аминокислот, витаминов и белковой биомассы. Генетическое действие ультрафиолетового излучения могло играть существенную роль в эволюции живых организмов. О применении ультрафиолетового излучения в медицине смотрите Светолечение.

ULTRAVIOLET DEGRADATION = ДЕГРАДАЦИЯ ОТ УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТА – Ultraviolet Degradation is a weakening or deterioration caused by exposure to ultraviolet rays of sunlight or artificial light.

ULTRAVIOLET PROTECTION FACTOR = ФАКТОР ЗАЩИТЫ ОТ УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТА – Ultraviolet Protection Factor (UPF):- the UPF rating indicates how effective a fabric is at blocking out solar ultraviolet radiation from reaching the skin. UPF ratings range from 15 to 50 with higher ratings indicating more effective blocking and therefore better protection for the wearer of a garment. Fabrics that test higher than UPF 50 are rated as UPF50+. UPF testing involves exposing a fabric to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) and measuring how much is transmitted through the sample. Different wave-lengths of radiation in the UVR spectrum have different effects on human skin and this is taken into consideration when calculating the UPF rating. Factors that contribute to the UPF rating of a fabric are:- (i) composition of the yarns (cotton, polyester, etc); (ii) tightness of the weave or the knit (tighter improves the rating); (iii) color (darkest colors are generally better); (iv) stretch (more stretch lowers the rating); (v) moisture (many fabrics have lower ratings when wet); (vi) condition (worn and faded garments may have reduced ratings); and (vii) finishing (some fabrics are treated with UV absorbing chemicals).

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION = УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТОВАЯ РАДИАЦИЯ – Ultraviolet Radiation, that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum extending from the violet, or short-wavelength, end of the visible light range to the X-ray region. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is undetectable by the human eye, although when it falls on certain materials it may cause them to fluoresce, i.e. emit electromagnetic

radiation of lower energy, such as visible light. Many insects, however, are able to see ultraviolet radiation. Ultraviolet radiation lies between wavelengths of about 400 nanometers (1 nanometer (nm) is 10^{-9} meter, or 10 angstrom units) on the visible-light side and about 100 nm on the X-ray side, though some authorities extend the short-wavelength limit to 4 nm. In physics, ultraviolet radiation is traditionally divided into four regions:- near (400–300 nm), middle (300–200 nm), far (200–100 nm), and extreme (below 100 nm). In biology three conventional divisions have been observed:- near (400–315 nm), which is absorbed relatively poorly by organisms; actinic (315–200 nm), which is absorbed most readily by organic matter and thus has the greatest effects on organisms; and vacuum (less than 200 nm), which is absorbed by most substances, including nitrogen in the air, and so is of little use in biological experimentation. Based on the interaction of wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation with biological materials, three divisions have been designated:- UVA (400–315 nm), also called black light; UVB (315–280 nm), responsible for the radiation's best-known effects on organisms; and UVC (280–100 nm), which does not reach the Earth's surface. Ultraviolet radiation is produced by high-temperature surfaces, such as the Sun, in a continuous spectrum and by atomic excitation in a gaseous discharge tube as a discrete spectrum of wavelengths. Most of the ultraviolet radiation in sunlight is absorbed by oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere, which forms the ozone layer of the lower stratosphere. Of the ultraviolet that does reach the Earth's surface, almost 99 percent is UVA radiation. When the ozone layer becomes thin, more UVB radiation reaches the Earth's surface and may have hazardous effects on organisms. Unlike X rays, ultraviolet radiation has a low power of penetration, hence its direct effects on the human body are limited to the surface skin. The direct effects include reddening of the skin (sunburn), pigmentation development (suntan), aging, and carcinogenic changes. Ultraviolet sunburns can be mild, causing only redness and tenderness, or they can be so severe as to produce blisters, swelling, seepage of fluid, and sloughing of the outer skin. The blood capillaries (minute vessels) in the skin dilate with aggregations of red and white blood cells to produce the red coloration. Tanning is a natural body defense relying on melanin to help protect the skin from further injury. Melanin is a chemical pigment in the skin that absorbs ultraviolet radiation and limits its penetration into tissues. A suntan occurs when melanin pigments in cells in the deeper tissue portion of the skin are activated by ultraviolet radiation, and the cells migrate to the surface of the skin. When these cells die, the pigmentation disappears. Persons of light complexion have less melanin pigment and so experience the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation to a greater degree. The application of sunscreen to the skin can help to block absorption of ultraviolet radiation in such persons. Constant exposure to the Sun's ultraviolet radiation induces most of the skin changes commonly associated with aging, such as wrinkling, thickening, and changes in pigmentation. There is also a much higher frequency of skin cancer, particularly in persons with fair skin. The three basic skin cancers, basal- and squamous-cell carcinoma and melanoma, have been linked to long-term exposure to ultraviolet radiation and probably result from changes generated in the DNA of skin cells by ultraviolet rays. Ultraviolet radiation also has positive effects on the human body, however. It stimulates the production of vitamin D in the skin and can be used as a therapeutic agent for such diseases as psoriasis. Because of its bactericidal capabilities at wavelengths of 260–280 nm, ultraviolet radiation is useful as both a research tool and a sterilizing technique. Fluorescent lighting, which exploits the ability of ultraviolet radiation to interact with materials known as phosphors and cause the emission of visible light, is a highly efficient form of artificial lighting. See also Ultraviolet.

ULTRAVIOLET RESISTANCE = СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТУ (или СТОЙКОСТЬ К УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТУ, или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТУ) – Ultraviolet Resistance is an ability to retain strength and resist deterioration on exposure to sunlight.

ULTRA VIRES = УЛЬТРА ВИРЭС (или С ПРЕВЫШЕНИЕМ ПРАВОМОЧИЙ, или СВЕРХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ) – Law Latin, from Latin prep. Ultra = Beyond + Vires, pl. of. vis = Strength. Beyond The Powers; Transcending Authority; – a phrase used frequently in relation to acts or enactments by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights. Latin for 'Beyond Powers'. It refers to conduct by a corporation or its officers that exceeds the powers granted by law. Ultra Vires (Latin, Ultra, Beyond + Vires, Powers):- an act or decision beyond the legal power of the person or institution making it, and thus invalid. Delegated legislation that contains provisions not authorised by the enabling power or that fails to comply with procedural requirements regulating its exercise of the power is ultra vires. Subdelegated legislation may also be invalid if the enabling power did not include the power to subdelegate (delegatus non potest delegare). Administrative actions and decisions may be ultra vires through ... Ultra Vires:- it is used as a legal term in a number of common law contexts. Ultra Vires has two meanings:- (1) substantive ultra vires where a decision has been reached outside the powers conferred on the decision taker; and (2) procedural ultra vires where the prescribed procedures have not been properly complied with. The doctrine of ultra vires gives courts considerable powers of oversight over decision-making. The range and variety of bodies amenable to the doctrine is large. Ministers, or any public body with statutory powers, may be included. The doctrine also applies to companies ... / Ультра, от Латинского слова Ultra, означающее За Пределами или По Ту Сторону или Сверх. Вне Компетенции или С Превышением Полномочий (Ultra Vires):- обозначение действия должностного лица или корпорации, на совершение которого у них нет полномочий. Полномочия должностных лиц, выполняющих свои административные обязанности, и компаний ограничены теми документами, в которых эти полномочия определены. Если должностные лица в своих действиях превышают полномочия, такие действия могут повлечь за собой разбирательство в суде. Полномочия компании ограничены пунктом о целях Меморандума об Ассоциации (Memorandum of Association). Не входящее в круг указанных целей соглашение, заключаемое компанией, зачастую не имеет юридической силы, хотя третья сторона может, по Закону О Компаниях 1985, рассчитывать на судебную защиту своих прав, если она вступила в сделку с компанией добросовестно (либо существуют другие равнозначные способы защиты своих прав). Ультра Вирэс:- в переводе с Латинского, Вне Полномочий; Вне Компетенции; Власть, Превышающая Свои Полномочия (Трансцендентальная Власть). Ультра Вирэс или Превышая Полномочия:- действия компании, не разрешённые уставом, и которые, следовательно, могут привести к судебным претензиям со стороны акционеров или третьих лиц. Смотрите также (Articles Of Incorporation).

ULTRA VIRES ACTIVITIES = ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ УЛЬТРА ВИРЭС – Ultra Vires Activities are the corporate actions and operations that are not sanctioned by corporate charter, sometimes leading to shareholder lawsuits.

UM = THE UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS

UMANGITE = УМАНГИТ – Umangite, a copper selenide (Cu_3Se_2) occurring only in small grains or fine granular aggregates with other copper minerals of the sulfide group. The mineral is bluish black with a reddish tint. Deposits of the mineral are found in the Sierra de Umango (for which it is named) in Argentina; in the Harz Mountains of Germany; and at Skrickerum, Sweden. Umangite alters to malachite. / Сиэрра дэ Уманго (Sierra de Umango); Харц (Harz Mountains); Скрикерум (Skrickerum).

UMBEL = ЗОНТИК – Umbel is a flat-topped or rounded inflorescence in the shape of an umbrella with individual pedicels arising close together. Umbel is an inflorescence in which a number of divergent flowers arises from the same point. / Зонтик – с плоской верхушкой или округлённое соцветие в форме зонтика с индивидуальными цветоножками, стоящими близка друг к другу. Под Зонтиком понимается тип соцветия с укороченной главной осью и цветками, располагающимися на удлинённых цветоножках почти в одной плоскости. Простой зонтик у Вишни, Примулы, сложный – у многих растений Семейства Зонтичных. Зонтик (Umbella), соцветие растений, в котором цветоножки всех цветков одинаковой длины и выходят как бы из верхушки

укороченной главной оси. Цветки поэтому располагаются почти на одном уровне (например, у Вишни, Первоцвета, Астранции). В зонтике начинают распускаться сначала периферические цветки, затем внутренние. У растений чаще бывают сложные зонтики, в которых на длинных осях, выходящих из верхушки главной оси, располагаются не цветки, а мелкие зонтики с короткими цветоножками. Такие мелкие зонтики называют зонтичками, а оси, на которых они сидят, – лучами. Сложные зонтики присущи почти всем растениям из Семейства Зонтичных (Морковь, Укроп, Дудник и другие).

UMBER = УМБРА (или УМБРОВОВОЕ, или БУРОЕ, или ТЁМНО–КОРИЧНЕВОЕ) – Umber:- moderate to dark yellowish brown; a moderate brown.

UMBILICUS = ПУПОК (или РУБЧИК, или ПУП, или ПУПОВИНА, или СЕРЕДИНА, или СРЕДОТОЧИЕ, или ШИШКА, или МАЛЕНЬКИЙ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ВЫСТУП, или КРУЖОЧЕК) – Umbilicus is a scar or depression on the summit of a fruit after the floral parts are shed.

UMBRA = УМБРА (или ТЕНЬ) – Umbra is that part of a shadow area over which all light from a given source is excluded. The shadow from a point source of illumination is essentially all umbra, but that from a source of some size (as from the Sun) consists of a small umbra and a much larger partial shadow called the Penumbra. Thus, in an eclipse of the Sun, the regions of umbra are those experiencing total eclipse and those of penumbra, partial eclipse. The term is also used for the darkest inner portion of a sunspot.

UMBRELLA = КОЛПАК (или ЗОНТИК) – Umbrella (maritime term):- the cone-shaped shield at the top of the smokestack. / Колпак:- защита конусной формы на вершине дымовой трубы.

UMBRELLA CLOTH = ЗОНТИЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Umbrella Cloth:- The name given to these fabrics indicates the use to which they are subjected. It stands for cloths of widely different qualities, materials and weaves. The weaves, with the exception of those used for umbrella ginghams, are of small repeating types, as plain, three-end twill, and five and six end twills of four interlacings in a repeat. Being subjected to extremes of weather, the constructions of the cloths are necessarily good. All-cotton umbrella cloths are usually woven white, then piece dyed in solid colors. For cotton warp and worsted filling goods the warp yarn is usually dyed before being woven. This is especially the case in colors other than black. It is much harder to get a fast color, one of the essential features of a good umbrella cloth, on union piece-dyed goods than on yarn-dyed goods. Black is the principal color used. In The Better Grades of umbrella cloths it is common to find silk or wool in combination with cotton. These materials are sometimes combined in the same yarn, being mixed before spun. In other cases the yarns on a beam are all of one material, and yarns of different materials, from separate beams, are used in one fabric. The analysis of a good grade of umbrella cloth shows it to have been made of silk and cotton, the selvages being of silk and the body of the warp arranged two ends of cotton and one end of silk alternately. The filling is cotton. This is a so-called Silk Umbrella Cloth. A good cotton umbrella fabric with a twill weave is constructed as follows:- Ends per inch, 84; picks per inch, 112; width in reed, 28-3/4 inches; width of cloth, 27 inches; ends in warp, 2,312; reed, 2 ends per dent; warp 60s combed American Cotton filling, 40s combed Egyptian Cotton; weave, (1 1)/(2 1) twill. Plain selvages. The cloth was woven on 12 harnesses, 2 for selvages and 10 for ground. One of the most essential features of a good umbrella cloth is a good selvage, as upon such depends not only the appearance of the cloth, but its utility. A cloth between two ribs of an umbrella would be worthless if it contained a broken selvage. We will consider a plain weave umbrella cloth, containing a good selvage, where 2 picks work as one and 2 picks are inserted in each shed. The ground is reeded 2 ends in each dent and the selvages 4 ends per dent. The construction of this fabric is 96 ends per inch of 60s warp yarn:- 104 picks per inch of 56s filling; American warp and Egyptian filling, combed stock. An ordinary single box dobby loom is generally used when making these goods, the large number of ends per inch necessitating a greater number of harnesses than are usually run on cam looms. Care has to be exercised, when weaving, to make the goods as near perfect as possible, because defects made in the loom have to be remedied afterward, or the goods have to be sold as seconds. Finishing:- On account of the combinations of materials found in mixed umbrella fabrics, the finishing and dyeing processes are of great importance and have to be done with care in order that each material will look the same when finished and retain its color under severe usage. Especial care has to be taken with silk selvage goods, because, if the selvages are damaged, the goods have to be sold for other purposes, with a consequent loss in price. Cotton umbrella cloths are singed or sheared, crabbed and steamed. If they contain silk selvages, the latter are moistened slightly just before they reach the singe plates or flames. When the goods are required to be sheared, they are first thoroughly burled, all knots and other uneven imperfections being removed so that the cloth will present an even surface, free from holes, after shearing. When steaming and drying the goods, it is necessary to have them started and kept straight, so that the warp yarns may be straight and the width uniform throughout the piece. Carding And Spinning Particulars:- The goods considered in this article are made in the same kind of mill and from the same grade of yarns as ondule fabrics, which were dealt with in the previous article. The carding and spinning data of the one will therefore apply equally well to the other, and need not be repeated here. Dyeing Particulars:- (1) Fast Black:- Dyed on the jig machine. First bath, 100 gallons; 8 pounds immedial black NN.; 10 pounds sodium sulphide; 3 pounds soda ash; 25 pounds common salt; run the pieces through for one hour, take off to a washing machine, and give a good rinsing with water; after-treat with 3 per cent chrome; 3 per cent acetic acid for 30 minutes at 180 degrees Fahrenheit (degrees F. or °F); soap with 10 pounds soap; 2 pounds olive oil; 4 pounds sal soda; 50 gallons water at 180 degrees F., and rinse. Boil the soap, olive oil and sal soda together for one hour before using. For subsequent lots 2 per cent soda ash, 7 per cent immedial black NN.; 8 per cent sodium sulphide, 6 per cent common salt will be sufficient for the dyeing process. (2) A Sulphur Black:- is the fastest to light, washing and general wear. Another black can be dyed with sulphur black topped with logwood:- six per cent immedial black NG.; 10 per cent sulphide soda; 2 per cent soda ash; 20 per cent salt; rinse well, and after-treat with 2 per cent chrome; rinse and dye with 5 per cent extract logwood; rinse and soap at 150 degrees F.; 1/2 ounce soap to 1 gallon water. And again a good black can be dyed with a one-dip black fixed with chrome which is very fast to light and washing, but not so fast as sulphur black. (3) A One-Dip Black:- ten per cent diamine fast black F.; 2 per cent sal soda; 30 per cent Glauber's salt; dye at the boil for one hour; rinse and after-treat with 2 per cent chrome; 2 per cent sulphate copper at 175 degrees F.; 3 per cent acetic acid; rinse well and soap with weak soap solution at 150 degrees F.. / Уточина.

UMBRELLA FUND = ЗОНТИЧНЫЙ ФОНД (или ФОНД ЗОНТИК) – Umbrella Fund is a fund construction comprising several subfunds. Since the subfunds together form a single legal entity (umbrella), it is only necessary to apply to have the umbrella fund listed. Once the umbrella is listed, further subfunds may be created. Investors may switch out of one subfund into another commission-free. See also Investment Fund. Umbrella Fund:- an offshore fund consisting of a fund of funds that invests in other offshore funds. / Фонд Зонтик (Umbrella Fund):- офшорный фонд (offshore fund), состоящий из фонда фондов (fund of funds), инвестированных в другие офшорные фонды.

UMBRELLA PERSONAL LIABILITY POLICY = ЗОНТИЧНЫЙ ПОЛИС ЛИЧНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Umbrella Personal Liability Policy:- xxxxx. / Зонтичный Полис Личной Ответственности (Umbrella Personal Liability Policy):- полис страхования задолженности, предоставляющий покрытие сверх того, что обеспечивают обычные полисы страхования ответственности. Например, типичные полисы владельца дома предлагают покрытие в размере 300 000 Долларов США против судебных исков и других претензий. Зонтичный полис может предложить покрытие задолженности на сумму в 1 миллион Долларов США,

причём претензии начнут оплачивать только после того, как будет исчерпано покрытие, лежащее в основе полиса. Население обычно приобретает зонтичные полисы, чтобы защитить себя от возможного решения суда присяжных в случае судебного разбирательства. Зонтичный полис также даёт защиту в ситуациях, которые не предусмотрены стандартным полисом страхования задолженности при страховании жилища и автомобиля, как, например, оговор и клевета. Зонтичный полис объединяет полисы, что позволяет преодолеть ограничения лежащих в его основе полисов и предложить более выгодное соотношение затрат и выгод.

UMBRELLA PLANT = ЗОНТИЧНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или РАСТЕНИЕ СЫТЬ) – Umbrella Plant, any of several unrelated but similarly leaved Plants. Cyperus Alternifolius (Family Cyperaceae), also called Umbrella Palm and Umbrella Sedge, is widely cultivated in water gardens and as a potted Plant. It grows up to 1 m (3 feet) high. Native to Madagascar, Réunion, and Mauritius, it is widely naturalized in the tropics and subtropics. Eriogonum Alenii, native to the Western United States, is a white woolly member of the buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae). It grows to 50 cm (20 inches). Another Umbrella Plant, in the Family Saxifragaceae, is Peltiphyllum Peltatum; its leaves are about 25 cm (10 inches) across, with 10–15 lobes. It grows well in wet places, reaching about 2 m (6 feet) in height.

UMBRELLA SWIFT = ЗОНТИЧНАЯ МОТОВИЛО (или РОГУЛЬКА, или ФИГУРКА) – Umbrella Swift is a swift that opens up with a mechanism rather like an umbrella's.

UMBRISOL = УМБРИЗОЛ (или ХХ) – Umbrisol is one of the 30 soil groups in the classification system of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Umbrisols are characterized by a surface layer that is rich in humus but not in calcium available to plants, owing to high rainfall and extensive leaching that lead to acidic conditions. They are found under forest cover in high-rainfall regions of western Europe, the Pacific Coast of North America north of California, the South-Western coast of South America, and the Himalayas. Umbrisols occupy about 0.8 percent of the total continental land area on Earth and are related to soils of the Inceptisol order of the US Soil Taxonomy that form under coniferous forest vegetation. They are the forestland counterpart of Chernozems, Kastanozems, and Phaeozems in exhibiting a humus-rich surface layer.

UMG = UNDERWRITING MANAGEMENT GROUP

UMIAK = УМИЯК (или УМИАК) – Umiak is boat used by the Greenland and later by the Alaskan Eskimos for transport. It was called the woman's boat, as opposed to the Kayak, the men's hunting and fishing boat. Like the kayak, the umiak was made of seal or other animal skins stretched over a driftwood or whalebone frame and was paddled. Unlike the kayak, it was an open boat, either round in shape or elongated much like the birchbark canoe. The umiak was used by women for transporting themselves, children, the elderly, and possessions; the umiak was also used by the men for whaling. In the XX century the umiak was first furnished with an outboard motor and finally displaced by conventional motorboats, as was the kayak, except for recreation or sporting. / Умиак, грузовая Эскимосская лодка больших размеров (длина 8–9 метров (м), ширина 1.5 м, глубина до 70 сантиметров (см)) с открытым верхом. Имеет пару вёсел и парус, деревянный каркас обтянут тюленьими кожами. Умиак называют также женской лодкой (в отличие от Каяка), так как гребцами всегда бывают женщины, а мужчина обычно сидит на руле, которым служит лопатообразное весло.

UML = UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE

UMLER = UNIFORM MACHINE LANGUAGE EQUIPMENT REGISTER

UMMB = UREA–MOLASSES MINIMAL BLOCK

UMPIRE = ТРЕТЕЙСКИЙ СУДЬЯ (или РЕФЕРИ) – Umpire:- one who decides between disputants or arbitrators. See also Arbitration. / Третейский Судья или Референ (Umpire):- . Смотрите также Арбитраж (Arbitration).

UMTA = URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

UMTRI = UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

UMTRIS = URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE

UMW = UNITED MINE WORKERS

UN = THE UNITED NATIONS

UNABSORBED COST = НЕАБСОРБИРОВАННЫЙ РАСХОД (или НЕПОГЛОЩЁННЫЙ РАСХОД, или НЕПОГЛОЩЁННАЯ ИЗДЕРЖКА) – Unabsorbed Cost:- the part of the overhead costs of a production process that are not covered by its revenue when the output falls below a specified level. Overheads are sometimes added to the direct costs of a process and divided by the output to give a unit cost. The output for this calculation is often set at such a level that the whole of the overheads are absorbed by the unit cost. If, in fact, the output falls below this level, the whole of the overheads will not be absorbed, the deficit being the unabsorbed cost. See also Cost. / Непоглощённый Расход или Непоглощённая Издержка (Unabsorbed Cost):- часть накладных расходов производственного процесса, которая не возмещается из выручки, если объём производства падает ниже определённого уровня. Накладные расходы иногда добавляются к прямым издержкам (direct costs) производства и распределяются на все единицы выпускаемой продукции, с тем чтобы рассчитать себестоимость единицы (unit cost) продукции. Объём выпуска при такоц калькуляции обычно устанавливается на уровне, достаточном для того, чтобы все накладные расходы оказались поглощёнными в себестоимости единицы продукции. Если фактический объём производства падает ниже этого уровня, накладные расходы полностью не поглощаются, и непогашенная часть называется Непоглощёнными Издержками.

UNACASTD = UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

UNACCOUNTED–FOR CRUDE OIL = НЕУЧТЁННАЯ НЕФТЬ – In some US energy reports, Unaccounted-For Crude Oil represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

UNACCOUNTED–FOR GAS = НЕУЧТЁННЫЙ ГАЗ – Unaccounted-For Gas is a gas lost through leakage or errors in measurement.

UNADJUSTED TRIAL BALANCE = ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННЫЙ ПРОБНЫЙ БАЛАНС (или НЕСКОРРЕКТИРОВАННЫЙ ПРОБНЫЙ БАЛАНС) – Unadjusted Trial Balance is an internal accounting report that is prepared prior to recording the adjusting entries. Its purpose is to verify that the total amount of debit balances in the general ledger accounts is equal to the total amount of credit balances. The Unadjusted Trial Balance is the listing of general ledger account balances at the end of a reporting period, before any adjusting entries are made to the balances to create financial statements. The unadjusted trial balance is used as the starting point for

analyzing account balances and making adjusting entries. This report is a standard one that can be issued by many accounting software packages. It can also be manually compiled. If a company creates financial statements on a monthly basis, the accountant would print an unadjusted trial balance at the end of each month to initiate the process of creating financial statements. Alternatively, if the company only creates financial statements once a quarter, one would print the unadjusted trial balance on a quarterly basis. In a computerized accounting system, it may not even be apparent that an unadjusted trial balance is available; instead, the accountant may simply work from the general ledger report, and adjust it as necessary to create financial statements. An unadjusted trial balance is only used in double entry bookkeeping, where all account entries must balance. If a single entry system is used, it is not possible to create a trial balance where the sum of all debits equals the sum of all credits. What is the difference between an unadjusted trial balance and an adjusted trial balance? The differences between an unadjusted trial balance and an adjusted trial balance are the amounts recorded as part of the adjusting entries. Adjusting entries include the accrual of revenues that were earned but were not yet recorded, and the accrual of expenses that were incurred but were not yet recorded. Accrued expenses and the related liabilities often involve wages, utilities, repairs and maintenance, commissions, interest, and more. Adjusting entries also include depreciation and the deferral of or an adjustment of prepayments including prepaid insurance, unearned revenues, customer deposits, and more. / Нескорректированный Пробный Баланс:- пробный баланс, составленный до отражения и переноса на счета главной книги корректирующих записей. Смотрите также Пробный Баланс (Trial Balance).

UNALLOCATED ACCOUNT = ОБЕЗЛИЧЕННЫЙ СЧЁТ – Unallocated Accounts:- this is an account where specific bars are not set aside and the customer has a general entitlement to the metal. It is the most convenient, cheapest and most commonly used method of holding metal. The units of these accounts are one fine ounce of gold and one ounce of silver based upon a 995 LGD (London Good Delivery) gold bar and a 999 fine LGD silver bar respectively. Transactions may be settled by credits or debits to the account while the balance represents the indebtedness between the two parties. Credit balances on the account do not entitle the creditor to specific bars of gold or silver, but are backed by the general stock of the bullion dealer with whom the account is held. The client is an unsecured creditor. Should the client wish to receive actual metal, this is done by 'allocating' specific bars or equivalent bullion product, the fine gold content of which is then debited from the allocated account. Unallocated Account is an account in which the client's bars are not specifically ring-fenced, and which is cheaper than an allocated account in that storage charges are obviated. The client carries higher counterparty risk, however, as he is an unsecured creditor. See also Allocated Account, Bullion Account, and Metal Account. Unallocated Accounts:- these represent the most straightforward and hence most popular way of trading, settling and holding gold, silver, platinum and palladium and are the cornerstone of the loco London mechanism for bullion and the loco London/Zurich mechanism for platinum and palladium. The units of these accounts are one fine Troy ounce of gold and one Troy ounce of silver, platinum or palladium based upon a 995 fine LGD gold bar, a 999 fine LGD silver bar or a 999.5 GD platinum or palladium plate or ingot. The simplicity of this arrangement is reflected in the fact that transactions may be settled by credits or debits to the account while the balance represents the indebtedness between the two parties. Credit balances on the account do not entitle the creditor to specific bars of gold or silver or plates or ingots of platinum or palladium but are backed by the general stock of the precious metal dealer with whom the account is held:- the client in this scenario is an unsecured creditor. Alternatively, a negative balance will represent the precious metal indebtedness of the client to the dealer in the case where the client has a precious metal overdraft facility. Should the client wish to receive actual metal, this is done by 'allocating' specific bars, plates or ingots or equivalent precious metal product, the metal content of which is then debited from the unallocated account. For clients, market convention is that precious metal may be allocated on the day on which it is called for, with physical metal generally available for collection within two days. This time frame can be shortened or lengthened by mutual agreement depending upon amount and prevailing market conditions. To take the analogy of simple currency bank accounts, precious metal bars, of any form, may be drawn down, or allocated, from an unallocated account in just the same way that bank notes with specific unique numbers may be drawn out of a bank checking account. Unallocated Account is an account where specific bars are not set aside and the customer has a general entitlement to the metal. This is the most convenient, cheapest and most commonly used method of holding metal. The holder is an unsecured creditor. See also Allocated Account; and Metal Account. / Смотрите также Счёт Ответственного Хранения (Allocated Account); и Металлический Счёт (Metal Account).

UNAMORTIZED BOND DISCOUNT = НЕАМОРТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ДИСКОНТ ПО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВАМ – Unamortized Bond Discount:- par value of a bond less the proceeds received from the sale of the bond, less whatever portion has been amortized. / Неамортизированная Облигационная Скидка – часть скидки от номинала облигации, которую предстоит амортизировать в будущие годы. Неамортизированная Облигационная Скидка (Unamortized Bond Discount):- разница между лицевой стоимостью (face value) облигации и поступлениями от продажи облигаций компанией-эмитентом минус часть, подлежащая списанию, то есть отнесённая к расходам, которые периодически отражаются в отчёте о прибылях и убытках (profit and loss statement). Во время эмиссии у компании имеются две альтернативы:- (1) она может немедленно поглотить как расход сумму скидки плюс затраты на эмиссию, такие, как правовое оформление, тиражирование облигаций, регистрация (registration) и другие аналогичные расходы, либо (2) она может захотеть рассматривать всю скидку и расходы как отсроченные расходы (deferred charge), зарегистрировать их как актив (asset), который будет списываться на протяжении всей жизни облигаций или по какой-то другой схеме, которую предпочтёт компания. Сумма, которую предстоит истратить в какой-то момент, будет неамортизированной облигационной скидкой.

UNAMORTIZED PREMIUMS ON INVESTMENTS = НЕАМОРТИЗИРОВАННЫЕ ПРЕМИИ ПО ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМ – Unamortized Premiums On Investments:- the unexpensed portion of the difference between the price paid for a security and its par value. / Неамортизированные Премии По Инвестициям (Unamortized Premiums On Investments):- не списанные части сумм, на которые цена, уплаченная за ценные бумаги, превышает их номинальную (par) стоимость (облигации (bond) или привилегированной акции (preferred stock)) или рыночную стоимость (market value) – для обыкновенной акции. Премия (premium) уплачивается при приобретении ценных бумаг, является по сути нематериальным активом (intangible asset) и согласно консервативным методам бухгалтерского учёта должна списываться как расходы по прошествии определённого периода времени. Смотрите также Going-Concern Value.

UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT = НЕВЫДЕЛЕННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ (или НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ) – Unappropriated Profit:- the part of an organization's profit that is neither allocated to a specific purpose nor paid out in dividends. See also Appropriation; and Profit. / Нераспределённая Прибыль (Unappropriated Profit):- часть прибыли организации, которая не была израсходована в каких-либо определённых целях и не была выплачена в виде дивидендов (dividends).

UNATTENDED TERMINAL = ТЕРМИНАЛ БЕЗ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ (или АВТОНОМНЫЙ ТЕРМИНАЛ) – In banking, Unattended Terminal is a terminal designed to be used by the cardholder in self-service mode. The Unattended Payment Terminal (UPT) is a cardholder-operated payment terminal that reads, captures and transmits card information in conjunction with an unattended self-service device, including, but not limited to, the following:- (i) Automated Fuel Dispenser; (ii) Ticketing Machine; and (iii) Vending Machine. The scope of these requirements does not include UPTs that are not cardholder PIN acceptance devices; nor does it include ATMs, which are separately defined. / В банковском обслуживании, терминал, предназначенный для использования

владельцами карт в режиме самообслуживания. В России такие терминалы называют Терминалами Самообслуживания. Они позволяют значительно сократить время для посещения банка и упростить процедуру оплаты услуг. Терминалы самообслуживания – это устройства, позволяющие клиентам:- (i) самостоятельно проводить платежи; (ii) так же просто пользоваться им, как и банкоматом; (iii) производить оплату с использованием банковской карты или наличных денежных средств; (iv) выполнять все действия путём нажатия клавиши напротив соответствующей надписи на экране терминала, при этом выполнение всех операций сопровождается подробными инструкциями, также выводимыми на экран терминала; (v) легко найти соответствующую функцию терминала, поскольку все услуги собраны в основные группы по видам платежей; (vi) вводить данные с цифровой клавиатуры или с использованием считывателя штрих кода; и (vii) проверить и получить подтверждение выполнения каждой совершённой пользователем операции за счёт выдаваемого терминалом чека, являющегося официальным банковским документом, подтверждающим совершённый платёж. Платежи через терминалы могут совершаться по тем же тарифам, как если бы они совершались через кассиров банка, и без взимания дополнительных комиссий. Банки постоянно расширяют перечень доступных платежей внутри групп. В России с помощью терминалов самообслуживания могут быть оплачены коммунальные платежи, услуги связи, дошкольных и учебных заведений, налоги, штрафы и пени, гаситься выданные банком кредиты, оформлены длительные поручения, заявки на получение кредита, подключение к услуге 'Мобильный Банк' и прочее.

UNAUTHORIZED USER = НЕУПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЙ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ (или НЕАВТОРИЗОВАННЫЙ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ) – Unauthorized User is a person designated in the Licensing Agreement as not having permission to access or otherwise use the digital information that is the subject matter of the agreement or, more often, any person who is not an Authorized User, as that term is defined.

UNBALANCED GROWTH = НЕСБАЛАНСИРОВАННЫЙ РОСТ – Unbalanced Growth is a situation in which economic growth is significantly faster in some segments of the economy than in others. Unbalanced Growth is situation in which economic growth is significantly higher in some sectors than others. For example, banking may be growing rapidly while manufacturing may be growing more slowly or even declining. / Несбалансированный Рост:- капиталовложения, обеспечивающие различные уровни доходности в разных сферах экономики.

UNBALANCED PLAID = НЕОТБАЛАНСИРОВАННЫЙ ПЛЕД (или НЕОТРЕГУЛИРОВАННАЯ ШОТЛАНДКА) – An Unbalanced Plaid is one in which the arrangement of the stripes is different on the crosswise and lengthwise grain of the fabric. In constructing a garment of this type special care must be taken in matching the plaid design.

UNBALANCED SEAL = НЕУРАВНОВЕШЕННОЕ УПЛОТНЕНИЕ – Unbalanced Seal is a mechanical seal arrangement wherein the full hydraulic pressure of the seal chamber acts to close the seal faces. See also Seal.

UNBALANCED TRAFFIC = НЕСБАЛАНСИРОВАННОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ – Unbalanced Traffic:- xxxxx. / Несбалансированное Движение:- ситуация, когда движение в одном направлении более интенсивное, чем в обратном.

UNBALANCED YARN = НЕОТБАЛАНСИРОВАННАЯ (или НЕОТРЕГУЛИРОВАННАЯ) ПРЯЖА – Unbalanced Yarn is a yarn in which there is sufficient twist to set up a torque effect, so that the yarn will untwist and retwist in the opposite direction.

UNBEND = ОТВЯЗЫВАТЬ (или ОТКРЕПЛЯТЬ, или ОТДАВАТЬ) – Unbend (maritime term):- to untie.

UNBIASED EXPECTATIONS HYPOTHESIS = ГИПОТЕЗА НЕСМЕЩЁННЫХ ОЖИДАНИЙ (или ГИПОТЕЗА НЕПРЕДВЗЯТЫХ ОЖИДАНИЙ) – Unbiased Expectations Hypothesis is a theory that forward exchange rates are unbiased predictors of future spot rates. See also Forward Parity.

UNBIASED PREDICTOR = НЕСМЕЩЁННЫЙ ПРЕДСКАЗАТЕЛЬ – Unbiased Predictor:- a theory that spot prices at some future date will be equal to today's forward rates.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN = НЕОТБЕЛЕННЫЙ МУСЛИН (или НЕБЕЛЁНАЯ КИСЕЯ) – Unbleached Muslin is a cotton plain-weave printcloth fabric in grey goods and lightweight sheetings, used for ironing board covers, dust covers, and dust cloths. / Кисея – очень тонкая редко тканая полупрозрачная хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, цветная, узорчатая или с вышитым орнаментом. В первое десятилетие XIX века самой модной была белая кисея, как подражание античным традициям. По техническим и художественным качествам близка к муслину.

UNBUNDLE = РАЗБИВКА (или В ОТДЕЛЬНОСТИ, или РАЗДЕЛЬНО, или РАЗМЕЖОВЫВАТЬ) – Unbundle:- account for the components of a contract as if they were separate contracts. To price separately. Unbundle:- to pick apart formerly composite services or risks so that the components can be considered separately. Derivatives enable the risks associated with financial transactions to be unbundled, e.g., one derivative can be used to manage currency risk and another to manage the interest-rate risk of the one transaction. Also, the services of a bank, broker or financial institution are described as unbundled when no single service is priced so cheaply that it is subsidised by another. Each service is marketed and priced on its own merit, to be independently viable. To give separate prices for equipment and supporting services.

UNBUNDLING = РАЗМЕЖЕВАНИЕ (или РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ) – (1) Unbundling is the separating of the various components of electricity production, supply and service, in order to introduce greater elements of competition to these segments of the industry. 'Functional Unbundling' would require monopolistic utilities to provide access to their transmission and distribution network in exchange for an access fee. 'Structural Unbundling' would require complete vertical disaggregation, so that monopolistic utilities would be required to divest either their generation assets or their transmission/distribution assets.

(2) Unbundling is a separation of a multinational firm's transfers of funds into discrete flows for specific purposes. See also Bundling.

(3) Unbundling:- the separation of a business into its constituent parts, generally by selling off certain subsidiaries or business lines. Unbundling:- the sale of peripheral parts of a business to concentrate on its core activities. This may be because it is believed that the outlying parts of a business empire could operate more profitably if they became independent or joined different groupings, or to raise money for paying off debt. / Разделение (Unbundling):- поглощение крупного конгломерата с целью сохранить в рамках действующего концерна только ключевое производство и продать некоторые или все другие филиалы, чтобы профинансировать поглощение.

(4) Unbundling is the selling off of separate parts of a security, for example its coupon.

(5) Unbundling is the process of breaking a product into separate components and selling each component separately. For example, discount airlines sell a ticket for a flight then charge separately for baggage, food, choice of seat, etc.

UNCALLED CAPITAL = НЕВОСТРЕБОВАННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Uncalled Capital:- shares can be issued but only partly paid and the difference between the face value and the amount paid is known as Uncalled Capital. The total amount of capital that as yet has not been called up by the directors on the shares which are currently issued. Money owing to a company on partly-paid shares. Uncalled capital exists as a reserve to be called upon at any time by the directors of a company. Uncalled Capital is a capital that a company has in the form of shares that have not been completely paid for by shareholders. Uncalled Capital:- stocks or shares that a company is allowed to issue, but has not. Can sometimes mean the unpaid portion of partly paid stocks. Also known as Reserve Capital. See also Authorized Capital; and Reserve Capital. Uncalled Capital:- occasionally part of a company's issued share capital is held in reserve and is only called up if the company is wound up. / Невостребованный Капитал (Uncalled Capital):- капитал, который компания имеет в форме акций, которые не были полностью оплачены держателями акций (или акционерами). Смотрите также Резервный Капитал (Reserve Capital). Невостребованный Капитал – это часть выпущенного акционерного капитала компании, которая остаётся невостребованной.

UNCDF = UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

UNCED = UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

UN/CEFACT = UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR TRADE FACILITATION AND ELECTRONIC BUSINESS

UNCERTIFICATED UNITS = НЕСЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПАИ – Uncertificated Units:- a small number of units purchased for an investor in a unit trust by reinvestment of dividends. If the number of units is too small to warrant the issue of a certificate they are held on account for the investor and added to the total when the holding is sold. / Несертифицированные Паи (Uncertificated Units):- небольшое количество паёв, приобретённых паевым трестом (unit trust) для инвестора за счёт реинвестирования дивидендов. Если количество паёв недостаточно велико, чтобы требовать выдачу сертификата, эти паи хранятся на счёте инвестора и добавляются к общему количеству его паёв, когда он захочет продать их.

UNCINATE = КРЮЧКОВАТОЕ – Uncinate – uncate – terminated by a sharply curved hook. Hence uncinatus – with hooked spines.

UNCITRAL = UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT = НЕЗАЯВЛЕННЫЙ ФРАХТ (или НЕВОСТРЕБОВАННЫЙ ГРУЗ, или НЕВОСТРЕБОВАННЫЙ ФРАХТ) – Unclaimed Freight is a freight that has not been called for or picked up by the consignee or owner. / Невостребованный Груз или Невостребованный Фрахт:- груз, который не был востребован ни грузополучателем, ни владельцем.

UNCLASSED WHEAT = НЕКЛАССИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – In the United States, Unclassed Wheat is any Variety of Wheat that is not classifiable under other criteria provided in the Wheat standards. There are no subclasses in this class. This class includes any Wheat which is other than red or white in color.

UNCLEAN BILL OF LADING = НЕЧИСТЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или КОНОСАМЕНТ С ПОМЕТКАМИ, или КОНОСАМЕНТ С ЗАМЕЧАНИЯМИ, или КОНОСАМЕНТ С ОГОВОРКАМИ) – Unclean Bill Of Lading is a bill of lading which has exceptions to the receipt of merchandise noted on it. Also known as Foul Bill Of Lading. Unclean Bill Of Lading is a document showing the details of the products sent from a seller to a buyer that states that either the products or their containers are damaged. An unclean bill of lading is issued when it is determined that the packages are not in their original condition. A bill of lading that has been claused by the carrier to show that the goods were not in sound condition when received. Unclean Bill Of Lading:- under the UCP 1983, a 'clean transport document is one which bears no superimposed clause or notation which expressly declares a defective condition of the goods and/or the packaging'. Accordingly, if a bill of lading, as a transport document, does bear such a clause, it will be 'unclean'. The clause should refer to the condition of the goods and/or the packaging when the goods are shipped. Banks will normally reject transport documents with such clauses. It may be pointed out that the defective nature of the goods and/or the packaging should refer to the condition of the objects themselves. A clause simply stating that the goods are shipped in 'second-hand cases' does not imply that the packaging is defective although this may be a 'superimposed clause or notation' and may lead the exporter into difficulties because banks are very conservative and cautious. / Коносамент, который имеет исключения в расписке в получении товаров, указанных в нём. Известен также как Грязный Коносамент или Коносамент С Пометками (Foul Bill Of Lading). Коносамент, который был помечен перевозчиком с целью показать, что товары находились в ненадлежащем состоянии в момент их получения.

UNCLE POINT = ТОЧКА ИЗДЫХАНИЯ (или ХХ) – The Uncle Point is a place where a trader has had enough pain or draw-down and decides that the trade is no longer working and throws in the towel, i.e. the trader flattens his/her position. This includes the point of emotional stress as well as financial analysis of the losses being suffered. The uncle point is usually the point where you know something is truly going wrong with your system and you take action and get out. The exact origin of 'say uncle' or 'cry uncle', first appearing in written English around 1918 is unclear but there are some interesting theories. One theory posits that 'Uncle' is actually a mangled form of the Irish word 'Anacol', meaning 'protection' or 'safety', making a demand from an aggressor to 'cry uncle' equivalent to the thug demanding that his victim 'cry for help' as a signal of surrender. There's no real evidence to support this theory, but there certainly was no lack of recent Irish immigrants in the United States around the turn of the century, so it's not entirely implausible. The other popular theory about 'cry uncle' suggests that the phrase may actually be thousands of years old, and that its origins go all the way back to the Roman Empire. According to this theory, Roman children, when beset by a bully, would be forced to say 'Patrue, mi Patruissimo', or 'Uncle, my best Uncle', in order to surrender and be freed. As to precisely why Ancient Roman bullies forced their victims to 'cry uncle', opinions vary. It may be that the ritual was simply a way of making the victim call out for help from a grownup, thus proving his or her helplessness. Alternatively, it may have started as a way of forcing the victim to grant the bully a title of respect – in Roman times, your father's brother was accorded nearly the same power and status as your father. The form of 'Uncle' used in the Latin phrase ('Patrue') tends to support this theory, inasmuch as it specifically denoted your paternal uncle, as opposed to the brother of your mother ('Avunculus'), who occupied a somewhat lower rung in patrilineal Roman society'.

UNCLE SAM = ДЯДЯ СЭМ – Uncle Sam is a popular US symbol usually associated with a cartoon figure having long white hair and chin whiskers and dressed in a swallow-tailed coat, vest, tall hat, and striped trousers. His appearance is derived from two earlier symbolic figures in American folklore – Brother Jonathan and Yankee Doodle. The origin of the term Uncle Sam, though disputed, is usually associated with a businessman from Troy, N.Y., Samuel Wilson, known affectionately as 'Uncle Sam' Wilson. The barrels of beef that he supplied the army during the War of 1812 were stamped 'U.S.' to indicate government property. This identification is said to have led to the widespread use of the nickname Uncle Sam for the United States; and a resolution passed by Congress in 1961 recognized Wilson as the namesake of the national symbol. Uncle Sam and his predecessor Brother Jonathan were used interchangeably to represent the United States by US cartoonists from the early 1830s to 1861. Cartoonists of the British humour magazine Punch helped evolve the modern figure by their drawings of both Brother Jonathan and Uncle Sam as lean, whiskered gentlemen wearing top hats and striped pants. Probably the first US political cartoonist to crystallize the figure of Uncle Sam was Thomas Nast, beginning in the early 1870s. One of the most familiar treatments in the XX century was shown in James Montgomery

Flagg's World War I recruiting poster, also used in World War II, for which the caption read, 'I Want You'. / Братец Дьжонэсэн (Brother Jonathan) и Яньки Дудэл (Yankee Doodle). Сэмьюэл Вилсэн (Samuel Wilson), 'Дядя Сэм' Вилсэн ('Uncle Sam' Wilson). Британский юмористический журнал Панч (Punch). Томэс Нэст (Thomas Nast). Дьжеймз Мантгэмэри Флэг (James Montgomery Flagg).

UNCOLLECTED FUNDS = НЕИНКАССИРОВАННЫЕ ФОНДЫ – Uncollected Funds:- the amount of bank deposits in the form of checks that have not yet been paid by the banks on which the checks are drawn. / Неинкассированные Фонды (Uncollected Funds):- часть депонированной суммы, которая ещё не была востребована банком, в который были вложены средства, то есть неоплаченные банком чеки. Банк обычно не разрешает вкладчику снимать деньги под неинкассированные средства. Смотрите также Xxxxx (Float).

UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNT = НЕИНКАССИРОВАННЫЙ СЧЁТ (или НЕВЗЫСКИВАЕМЫЙ СЧЁТ, или НЕСОБИРАЕМЫЙ СЧЁТ, или СЧЁТ БЕЗНАДЁЖНОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ, или СОМНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Uncollectible Account is an account which cannot be collected by a company because the customer is not able to pay or is unwilling to pay. / Сомнительные Счета (Uncollectible Accounts) (Задолженность):- дебиторская задолженность покупателей (заказчиков), которые не могут или не будут оплачивать счета; для целей финансового учёта требуется расчёт поправки на сомнительную задолженность, которая уменьшает величину дебиторской задолженности, отражаемой в балансе. Неинкассированный Счёт (Uncollectible Account):- счёт клиента, который не может быть инкассирован из-за нежелания или неспособности клиента платить. Обычно после нескольких попыток инкассирования такую дебиторскую задолженность списывают.

UNCOMPENSATED DEMAND FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ НЕСКОМПЕНСИРОВАННОГО СПРОСА – Uncompensated Demand Function:- In microeconomics, a consumer's Marshallian Demand Function (named after an English economist Alfred Marshall; 1842–1924) specifies what the consumer would buy in each price and income or wealth situation, assuming it perfectly solves the utility maximization problem. Marshallian Demand is sometimes called Walrasian Demand (named after a French mathematical economist Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras; 1834–1910) or Uncompensated Demand Function instead, because the original Marshallian analysis refused wealth effects. See also Marshallian Demand Function. Uncompensated Demand (or Marshallian Demand) is the standard demand function we're all used to. It gives the various quantities of a good that will be demanded at different prices due to consumers solving a maximisation problem, maximising utility at a given price and income level. For compensated demand, incomes are assumed to be at the level which solves the consumers expenditure minimisation problem at a fixed level of utility. Alfred Marshall was the first economist to draw supply and demand curves. The 'Marshallian cross' is the staple tool of blackboard economics. Marshallian demand curves are simply conventional market or individual demand curves. / Эдфрид Машэл (Alfred Marshall; 1842–1924). Мари-Эспри-Леу Вальрас (Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras; 1834–1910). Функция Нескомпенсированного Спроса (Uncompensated Demand Function):- . Смотрите также Функция Маршэловского Спроса (Marshallian Demand Function).

UNCONDITIONAL BID = БЕЗУСЛОВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПОКУПКУ – Unconditional Bid:- an offer by one company to buy another without particular conditions. The expected profit from a conditional tender offer is generally higher than the expected profit from an unconditional bid. See also Takeover Bid. Unconditional Bid is a takeover bid to buy a company at a particular price, without any conditions. / Безусловное Предложение На Покупку (Unconditional Bid):- . Предложение О Поглощении (Takeover Bid).

UNCONDITIONAL CALL MONEY = ДЕНЬГИ ДО БЕЗУСЛОВНОГО ВОСРЕБОВАНИЯ – Unconditional Call Money:- in Japan, unconditional loans are made for two days, after which they can be called or ... / Деньги До Безусловного Востребования:- Японский термин, означающий ссуды, выданные первоначально на два дня, которые затем могут быть востребованы с уведомлением в один день.

UNCONFINED RELEASE = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК (или СВОБОДНЫЙ ВЫПУСК) – Unconfined Release is a release of plants that are not isolated either reproductively or physically from managed or un-managed environments, but may be subject to other restrictions.

UNCONFIRMED LETTER OF CREDIT = НЕПОДТВЕРЖДЁННЫЙ АККРЕДИТИВ – Unconfirmed Letter of Credit is a documentary letter of credit where the advising bank makes no commitment to pay, accept or negotiate. See also Letter Of Credit; and Silent Confirmation. Unconfirmed Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit that has not been confirmed. See also Confirmed Letter Of Credit. Unconfirmed Letter of Credit is a letter of credit which has not been guaranteed or confirmed by any bank other than the bank that opened it. The advising bank merely informs the beneficiary of the letter of credit terms and conditions. / Неподтверждённый Аккредитив – аккредитив, который не был подтверждён. Смотрите также Подтверждённый Аккредитив (Confirmed Letter Of Credit).

UNCONSCIONABLE BARGAIN = ОТЪЯВЛЕННАЯ СДЕЛКА (или НЕЗАКОННАЯ СДЕЛКА) – Unconscionable Bargain:- a contract on very unfair terms. An example is the sale of a future interest in property at a gross undervalue, made by someone with expectations to succeed to the property who is in immediate need of money. Such a contract may be set aside or modified by a court of equitable jurisdiction ... See also Catching Bargain. Unconscionable Bargains:- i.e. those in which the terms are very unfair. / Незаконная Сделка (Unconscionable Bargain):- . Смотрите также Ловкая Сделка (Catching Bargain).

UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS = НЕТРАДИЦИОННЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ (или ГАЗ НЕТРАДИЦИОННОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Unconventional Natural Gas:- in the case of natural gas from coal, natural gas from tight sands and shale gas, conventional gas found in unconventional reservoirs or reservoirs requiring special production methods or technologies; in the case of gas hydrates, conventional methane in an unconventional form occurring in a conventional reservoir.

UNCONVENTIONAL OIL AND GAS RESOURCES = РЕСУРСЫ НЕТРАДИЦИОННЫХ НЕФТИ И ГАЗА – Unconventional Oil And Gas Resources:- hydrocarbons contained in formations over very large areas with extremely low permeability that are not influenced by buoyancy. In contrast, conventional resources are contained within geologic structures/stratigraphy and float buoyantly over water. Unconventional resources include shale gas, coalbed methane, crude oil and natural gas from tight rock formations, tar sands, kerogen from oil shale, and gas hydrates that cannot commercially flow without well stimulation.

UNCOVERED CALL = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПОКУПКУ – Uncovered Call is a short call option position in which the writer does not own shares of underlying stock represented by the option contracts. Uncovered calls are much riskier for the writer than a covered call, where the writer of the uncovered call owns the underlying stock. If the buyer of a call exercises the option to call, the writer would be forced to buy the asset at the current market price. Also called a 'Naked' Asset.

UNCOVERED CALL WRITING = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОГО ОПЦИОНА НА ПОКУПКУ – Uncovered Call Writing:- a short call option position in which the writer does not own an equivalent position in the underlying security represented by his option contracts.

UNCOVERED INTEREST ARBITRAGE = НЕПОКРЫТЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ АРБИТРАЖ – Uncovered Interest Arbitrage:- a process of borrowing a currency and converting it to a second currency where it is invested. The arbitrageur aims to earn profit from the relative interest rates received and paid. Unlike covered interest arbitrage, the currency in which the arbitrageur invests is not sold forward; instead the arbitrageur waits until the maturity of the investment and then sells the second currency spot for the original currency. Also, unlike covered interest arbitrage, the uncovered version is risky. Uncovered Interest Arbitrage is a form of arbitrage where funds are transferred abroad to take advantage of higher interest in foreign monetary centers. It involves the conversion of the domestic currency to the foreign currency to make investment; and subsequent re-conversion of the fund from the foreign currency to the domestic currency at the time of maturity. A foreign exchange risk is involved due to the possible depreciation of the foreign currency during the period of the investment. / Непокрытый Процентный Арбитраж:- ситуация, когда инвестиция произведена в актив в иностранной валюте с целью воспользоваться более выгодной процентной ставкой, без того чтобы одновременно осуществить форвардную обменную сделку для защиты инвестора от риска изменения валютных курсов.

UNCOVERED OPTION = НЕПОКРЫТЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Uncovered Option is a short call or put option position which is not covered by the purchase or sale of the underlying futures contract or physical commodity. Also known as Naked Option. / Позиция продажи (короткая позиция) опциона на покупку или продажу, которая не покрыта приобретением или продажей соответствующего фьючерсного контракта или физического сырья. Смотрите также Необеспеченный Опцион (Naked Option). Непокрытый Опцион или Необеспеченный Опцион:- короткая опционная позиция, под которую владелец не имеет соответствующего покрытия (если потребуется произвести по нему поставку). Смотрите также Покрытый Опцион (Covered Option), и (Covered Writer).

UNCOVERED POSITION = НЕПОКРЫТАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или НЕЗАКРЫТАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ) – (1) Uncovered Position:- shortage of units due to an excessive number of short sales. Where a long market player has bought more of a commodity than he has agreed to sell, or where a short market player has sold more of a commodity than he has to deliver. The seller of an uncovered position is still under obligation to deliver underlying asset. / Непокрытая Позиция:- нехватка единиц вследствие чрезмерного числа продаж в короткую. Ситуация, в которой участник рынка, имеющий длинную позицию, купил больше сырья, чем он обязался продать, либо в которой участник рынка, имеющий короткую позицию, продал сырья больше, чем он должен был поставить. Продавец непокрытой позиции продолжает оставаться обязанным поставить соответствующий актив.

(2) Uncovered Position:- when the grantor of an options position has no cover in the underlying futures market against a price swing in the holder's favor. Uncovered Position:- shortage of units due to an excessive number of short sales. / Ситуация, в которой предоставивший опцион не располагает на рынке базовых фьючерсов средствами нейтрализации риска отклонения цены в пользу владельца опциона.

(3) Uncovered Position:- an uncovered amount under a Lombard loan. / Непокрытая Позиция:- необеспеченная сумма по Ломбардному займу.

UNCOVERED PUT = НЕПОКРЫТЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ОПЦИОН НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Uncovered Put is a short put option position in which the writer does not have a corresponding short stock position or has not deposited, in a cash account, cash or cash equivalents equal to the exercise value of the put. The writer has pledged to buy the asset at a certain price if the buyer of the option chooses to exercise it. Uncovered put options limit the writer's risk to the value of the stock (adjusted for premium received.) Also called 'Naked' Puts.

UNCOVERED PUT WRITING = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ НЕПОКРЫТОГО ОПЦИОНА НА ПРОДАЖУ (или ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОГО ОПЦИОНА НА ПРОДАЖУ) – Uncovered Put Writing:- short put option position in which the writer does not have a corresponding short position in the underlying security or has not deposited, in a cash account.

UNCRD = UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNCRIMPING ENERGY = ЭНЕРГИЯ НА ВЫПРАВЛЕНИЕ (или РАЗГОФРИРОВАНИЕ) – Uncrimping Energy is an important quality index to measure the crimping effect of cellulose acetate fibers, which is determined by both crimp cap force and crimp roller force. It is found by analyzing that uncrimping energy can be determined directly by the vibration magnitude of crimp cap. In order to evaluate the stability of uncrimping energy, a real-time signal monitoring system was developed to detect vibration signals of crimping machine. The electric eddy current sensor was used to measure the swing of crimp cap. The uncrimping energy was then calculated in terms of the functional combination of root-mean-square value, peak to peak value and average value of the vibration signal. In the on-line application, the results indicate that the uncrimping energy data, measured by monitoring system, are stable and can rapidly reflect the force changes of crimp cap and roller. See also Crimp Energy. / ацетат целлюлозы или ацетилцеллюлоза (cellulose acetate).

UNCTAD = UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCUT BUTTONHOLE = НЕПРОРЕЗАННАЯ ПЕТЛЯ (или НЕПРОРЕЗАННАЯ ПЕТЛИЦА) – Uncut Buttonhole:- where knife failed to cut buttonhole. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

UNCUT PILE = НЕУКОРОЧЕННЫЙ ВОРС (или НЕРАЗРЕЗНОЙ ВОРС, или ПЕТЛИСТЫЙ ВОРС) – Uncut Pile, also known as Loop Pile or Rounded Loops, is a finish of the fabric without cutting the yarns. The Fabrics with uncut pile is very strong because the loops of the yarn run continuously from face of the carpet through its back. Added backing helps to strengthen it further. The regularity or irregularity of the loops, the height and texture of the yarn is determined by the surface and texture of the uncut pile. The strongest carpet is made with uncut pile weave. Uncut pile has clear detail in design. It is soft, beautiful and hugs the floor better. It has more longevity than other carpet weaves. Hand towels, bath towels, extra large and beach towels are uncut piles for greater wear of the fabric. See also Cut Pile, and Weave. / Вытяной Ворс или Булавчатый Ворс (Loop Pile).

UNCUT VELVET = НЕРАЗРЕЗНОЙ БАРХАТ (или БУЛАВЧАТЫЙ БАРХАТ) – Uncut Velvet is a type of velvet in which the pile is left in loop form. For production, the wire method is used. Occasionally called Terry Velvet.

UNDATED SECURITY = НЕДАТИРОВАННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – Undated Security:- a security with no set redemption date. With such a security the borrower has only the obligation to pay interest as agreed, and need not redeem it. An undated security may be irredeemable, in which case the borrower has no right to redeem it, or it may be redeemable at the borrower's discretion, as in the case of UK 'Consols' (Consolidated Fund Annuities), where the government has the right but no obligation to redeem them at par at any time. See also Consols; and Security. Undated Security is a fixed-interest security that has no redemption date. / Недатированная Ценная Бумага (Undated Security):- ценная бумага с фиксированным процентом (fixed-interest security), не имеющая даты погашения (redemption date). Смотрите также Консоли (Consols).

UNDCP = UNITED NATIONS DRUG CENTRAL PROGRAM

UNDECILLION = УНДЕЦИЛЛИОН – Undecillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{36} (1 followed by 36 zeros).

UNDERAPPLIED OR OVERAPPLIED FACTORY OVERHEAD = НЕДОСПИСАННЫЕ ИЛИ ИЗЛИШНЕ СПИСАННЫЕ ФАБРИЧНЫЕ НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Underapplied Or Overapplied Factory Overhead:- Since the predetermined overhead rateis established before a period begins and is based entirely on estimated data, the overhead cost applied to work in process (WIP) will generally differ from the amount of overhead cost actually incurred during a period.The difference between the overhead cost applied to work in process (WIP) and the actual overhead costs of a period is termed as either underapplied overhead or overapplied overhead. For example if a company calculates its predetermined overhead rate USD6 per machine hour. 15 000 machine hours are actually worked and overhead applied to production is therefore USD90 000 (15 000 hours x USD6). If actual factory overhead is USD95 000 then underapplied overhead is USD5 000 (USD95 000 – USD90 000). If the situation is reverse and the company applies USD95 000 and actual overhead is USD90 000 the overapplied overhead would be USD5 000. Causes/Reasons Of Under Applied Or Over Applied Overhead:- The causes/reasons of under or over-applied overhead can be complex. Nevertheless the basic problem is that the method of applying overhead to jobs using a predetermined overhead rate assumes that actual overhead costs will be proportional to the actual amount of the allocation base incurred during the period. If, for example, the predetermined overhead rate is USD6 per machine hour, then it is assumed that actual overhead cost incurred will be USD6 for every machine hour that is actually worked. There are actually two reasons why this may not be true. First, much of the overhead often consists of fixed coststhat do not grow as the number ofmachine hoursincurred increases. Second, spending on overhead items may or may not be under control. If individuals who are responsible for overhead costs do a good job, those costs should be less than were expected at the beginning of the period. If they do a poor job, those costs will be more than expected. Xxxxx. Difference Between Overapplied & Underapplied Overhead:- For a company engaged in manufacturing, determining the value of inventory can be complicated. The company must account for the raw materials used in making its products, the direct labor required and any manufacturing overhead. When preliminary estimates of overhead expenses differ from the company's actual expenses, the result is either overapplied overhead or underapplied overhead, depending on whether the estimate exceeded actual expenses or fell short of them. Manufacturing Overhead:- When manufacturers account for the cost of the goods they make and sell, that cost must include manufacturing overhead, or 'factory overhead'. These are production costs separate from materials and direct labor, including setup costs for equipment, utility costs to run machinery and the wages of factory personnel not directly involved in production, such as maintenance workers. Depending on their production process, companies may express these costs as a rate per hour of machine time, a rate per hour of worker time or a per-unit cost, for example. Preliminary Overhead:- Because accountants have to charge expenses as they're incurred, manufacturers don't have the luxury of waiting until the end of an accounting period to determine their exact manufacturing overhead costs. Instead, they start with estimates based on past experience and their expectations for the future. A company might estimate that for the coming year, it will have manufacturing overhead of USD250 000 and it will run its machines for a total of 13 000 hours. Estimated manufacturing overhead, then, will be about USD19.23 per machine hour. Applying Overhead:- As the company goes about its business making products, its accountants will charge manufacturing overhead expenses to inventory based on the number of machine hours used in production and the estimated rate. Say that over the course of the year, the company winds up running its machines for a total of 15 000 hours. At USD19.23 an hour, that comes to USD288 450. That figure is the company's 'applied' overhead, the amount assigned to items in inventory. Overapplied and Underapplied:- At the end of the year, with the full benefit of hindsight, the company knows what its actual factory overhead expenses have been. Say that amount comes out to USD300 000. Since the company charged off only USD288 450, it has 'underapplied overhead' of USD11 550. If the actual overhead had come to USD270 000, the company would have charged off more than was necessary, and it would have 'overapplied overhead' of USD18 450. Note that the preliminary estimate of overhead costs, USD250 000, doesn't factor in here. It was just used to set the estimated hourly rate. The Effects of Underapplied Overhead:- Expenses refer to the sums that a business spends in order to run its operations. Expenses are distinguished from capital expenditures by the fact that expenses produce benefits for the business in only one single time period rather than multiple. Overhead is expense spent in order to run the business's operations but cannot be attributed to specific products or services. It can refer to either manufacturing overhead or operating expenses, but in the context of underapplied overhead, the term 'Overhead' refers to manufacturing overhead. Cost of Goods Sold and Operating Expenses:- Cost of goods sold and operating expenses constitute the two main categories of expenses. Cost of goods sold includes all expenses spent in order to acquire the goods and services the business has sold in one specific time period. Operating expenses include all expenses spent in order to run the operations that sell those products and keep the business running. Although overhead can refer to all operating expenses, manufacturing overhead falls under cost of goods sold. Manufacturing Overhead:- Manufacturing overhead incorporates all cost of goods sold expenses that cannot be attributed to a specific product or service being produced, meaning that it includes disparate items such as utilities and other costs of running the production processes. Overapplied and underapplied manufacturing overhead arises when the budgeted manufacturing overhead does not match actual manufacturing overhead. Underapplied Overhead:- Underapplied overhead occurs when the budgeted manufacturing overhead is less than the actual manufacturing overhead spent on production. For example, if a business budgets USD70 000 to be spent on manufacturing overhead and then spends USD80 000 on its actual manufacturing overhead, that business has underapplied overhead of USD10 000. Underapplied overhead is recorded as a prepaid expense on the balance sheet and then corrected through increasing cost of goods sold at the end of the time period. Underapplied Overhead on the Financial Statements:- Prepaid expenses are counted as being assets on the balance sheet. For example, a business that has USD10 000 in underapplied overhead records that sum as a prepaid expense on the accounting ledger. At the end of the time period, the business then records a portion of underapplied overhead as being cost of goods sold, thus increasing expenses on the income statement and decreasing that period's net income. Whether the business chooses to record the entire sum or a portion of the sum depends on whether the business chooses to allocate all of the underapplied overhead to cost of goods sold or to cost of goods sold, work-in-progress, and finished goods. In either case, the impact of underapplied overhead on the financial statements does not change, only the degree of that impact in the current time period. Factory Overhead:- also referred to as Manufacturing Overhead, Indirect Manufacturing Costs, Factory Burden, and Manufacturing Support Costs. / Недосписанные Или Излишне Списанные Фабричные Накладные Расходы:- разница, которая возникает, когда сумма фабричных накладных расходов, списанная на производство в отчётном периоде по нормативному коэффициенту, соответственно меньше или больше суммы фактически понесённых за этот период фабричных накладных расходов. В случае, если нет значительных остатков незавершённого производства и вся произведённая продукция практически продана, разницу списывают на себестоимость реализованной продукции, в противном случае она распределяется на счета Незавершённое Производство, Запасы Готовой Продукции и Себестоимость Реализованной Продукции пропорционально остаткам на этих счетах.

UNDERBANKED = НЕДОБРАНО (или XX) – Underbanked:- when an originating investment banker cannot find enough firms to underwrite a new issue. / Недобранный (Underbanked):- новый выпуск без гарантийного синдиката. Так говорят о распространении нового выпуска ценных бумаг (new issue), когда осуществляющий первичное размещение инвестиционный банкир (investment banker) испытывает трудности в привлечении других компаний в расписывающую группу (underwriting group) или синдикат андеррайтеров. Смотрите также Underwrite.

UNDER BASIS = XX – Under Basis is a condition that exists when the local cash price is lower than the futures prices. Also called Negative Basis. See also Over Basis.

UNDER BELOW = БЕРЕГИСЬ (или ПОЛУНДРА, или XX) – Under Below (maritime term):- a warning from aloft (heads up).

UNDER BOND = ПОД ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ (или XX) – Under Bond:- xxxxx. See also US Customs Bonded Warehouse.

UNDERBOOKED = НЕДОБРОНИРОВАНО (или XX) – Underbooked:- describes limited interest by prospective buyers in a new issue of a security during the preoffering registration period. / Недобронированный или Неполностью Заказанный (Underbooked):- говорится о новом выпуске (new issue) ценных бумаг, когда брокеры в течение предшествующего предложения регистрационного периода (registration) проверяют списки потенциальных покупателей и обнаруживают ограниченный интерес (indications of interest) к ним. Противоположностью неполностью заказанному выпуску является выпуск, покупатели которого полностью определены (fully circled). Смотрите также Xxxxx (Circle).

UNDER BUST GIRTH = ОБХВАТ ПОД ГРУДЬЮ – Under Bust Girth or Under Bust:- measure around the chest, under the bust where the bra elastic is. Under Bust:- measure under the very breast. Under Bust Girth:- a girth under the breast; tape is located horizontally directly under the breast. You need to stand straight, and during the measurement, be sure to exhale and completely relax. Underbust:- measure around ribcage where your bra band sits. / Обхват Под Грудью (для женщин):- горизонтальный обхват тела в сантиметрах под грудью. Человек стоит прямо, измерительная лента прохоит под основанием грудных желез.

UNDERCAPITALIZATION = НЕДОКАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ (или НЕДОСТАТОЧНАЯ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИЯ) – Undercapitalization:- xxxxx. / Недокапитализация или Недостаточная Капитализация (Undercapitalization):- ситуация, при которой коммерческое предприятие не имеет достаточного капитала для выполнения своих нормальных коммерческих функций. Смотрите также Capitalization; и Working Capital.

UNDERCAPITALIZED = НЕДОКАПИТАЛИЗИРОВАНО (или XX) – Undercapitalized:- a business has insufficient capital to carry out its normal functions.

UNDERCARRIER = ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК С НЕВЫБРАННЫМИ КВОТАМИ НА ПЕРЕВОЗКУ – Undercarrier is a carrier in a conference or consortium who carries less cargo than the allotment distributed to him. Undercarrier is a carrier which has been subcontracted to carry out part of the transport operation. This term is most commonly used with non-vessel operating common carriers, which contract for carriage with the shipper and subcontract for the actual transportation with a ship line. In this situation, the ship line is the undercarrier. / Перевозчик, являющийся участником конференции или консорциума, который перевозит меньше грузов, нежели это предусмотрено для него по распределению.

UNDERCHARGE = НЕДОБОР (или НЕДОСБОР) – Undercharge:- to charge less than the proper amount. / Недобор:- взимание платы меньше правильной суммы.

UNDERCLOTHES = НИЖНЕЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или НАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОДЕЖДЫ) – Underclothes:- underwear.

UNDERCLOTHING = НАТЕЛЬНОЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или НАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОДЕЖДА) – Underclothing:- underwear.

UNDERCOAT = XX (или ОДЕЖДА, НОСИМАЯ ПОД ДРУГОЙ) – Undercoat is a coat or jacket worn under another.

UNDERCONSUMPTION = НЕДОПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ – Underconsumption:- level of consumption that is below the potential offered by supply. Underconsumption is defined in relation to supply and not in relation to an objective level of need. It may effect one, several or even most of the goods and services used to achieve a certain lifestyle. / Недопотребление – это недостаточное или неполное потребление чего-либо.

UNDERCURE = XX – Undercure:- not apparent without testing in laboratory. Causes lack of compressive strength and poor resistance to washing and ironing. Closure defects, and namely – Plastic Buttons. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

UNDERDECK = НИЖНЯЯ ПАЛУБА (или ПОДПАЛУБНОЕ) – Underdeck is a storage space below the vessel's deck where cargo is stowed in the holds; carriers are responsible for cargo shipped under deck, whilst they reject all liability for cargo shipped on deck. See also Deck.

UNDERDECK STOWAGE = ПОДПАЛУБНАЯ УКЛАДКА (или ПОДПАЛУБНОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ, или ПОДПАЛУБНАЯ ШТИВКА) – Underdeck Stowage:- cargo/container which is stowed below the main deck. / Подпалубное Размещение:- груз/контейнер, который размещён ниже главной палубы.

UNDER DECK TONNAGE = ПОДПАЛУБНЫЙ ТОННАЖ (или ПОДПАЛУБНАЯ ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – Under Deck Tonnage is the capacity of the ship below the tonnage deck calculated in cubic tons. / Вместимость судна ниже обмерной палубы, исчисляемая в кубических тоннах. Подпалубная Вместимость – это объём всех помещений до верхней непрерывной палубы (у однопалубных и двухпалубных судов) или до второй палубы снизу (на судах, имеющих более двух непрерывных палуб).

UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES = НЕДОРАЗВИТЫЕ СТРАНЫ (или СЛАБОРАЗВИТЫЕ СТРАНЫ) – Underdeveloped Country is a country characterized by low levels of Gross National Product (GNP) and Income Per Head. Such countries are typically dominated by a large primary sector that produces a limited range of agricultural and mineral products and in which the majority of the population exists at or near subsistence levels, producing barely enough for their immediate needs, thus being unable to release the resources required to support a large urbanized industrial population. The term 'Developing' indicates that, as seen by most such countries, the way to improve their economic fortunes is to diversify the industrial base of the economy by, in particular, establishing new manufacturing industries and by adopting the price system. To facilitate an increase in urban population necessary for industrialization, a nation may either import the necessary commodities from abroad with the foreign exchange earned from the export of the (predominantly) primary goods, or it can attempt to improve its own agriculture. With appropriate economic aid from industrialized countries and the ability and willingness on the part of a developing country, the transition into a newly industrialized country could be made. Certain problems do exist, however. For instance, increases in real income that are achieved need to be maintained, which means keeping population numbers in check. Illiteracy and social customs for large families tend to work against governmental efforts to increase the standard of living of its citizens. Also, most of the foreign exchange earned by such countries is by exporting, mainly commodities (see International Trade). See also Demographic Transition, Economic Development, International Commodity Agreements, International Debt, Population Trap, Structure Of Industry, United Nations Conference On Trade And Development. Underdeveloped Countries:- a country that is less developed economically than most others, with little industry and little money spent on education, health care, etc. For example, the money is earmarked for shares of companies in underdeveloped countries. Underdeveloped Countries are at the very bottom of the global economy, with widespread extreme poverty and dire living conditions. They usually have little or no infrastructure or reliable health care and other social services. Many have experienced long-term political

unrest in the form of civil war or armed conflict with other nations, or have been subject to unstable governments, dictatorships, and/or corruption. In addition, they may frequently suffer environmental events and natural disasters that cause famine, destruction, and displacement of large segments of their populations. Underdeveloped Countries:- a country characterised by (i) mass poverty which is chronic and not the result of temporary misfortune and (ii) obsolete methods of production and social organization, which means that the poverty is not due to poor natural resources and hence could presumably be lessened by methods already proved in other countries. / Недоразвитые Страны или Слаборазвитые Страны:- страны, где среднедушевой реальный доход ниже аналогичного показателя в странах с процветающей промышленностью. Смотрите также Less Developed Countries, и Third World.

UNDERDRAWERS = КАЛЬСОНЫ (или ПАНТАЛОНЫ, или ХХ) – Underdrawers:- an article of underwear for the lower body.

UNDERFUNDED PENSION PLAN = НЕДОФИНАНСИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕНСИОННЫЙ ПЛАН – Underfunded Pension Plan is a pension plan that has a negative surplus, i.e. liabilities exceed assets.

UNDERGARMENT = НИЖНЕЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или НИЖНЕЕ ПЛАТЬЕ, или ПРЕДМЕТ НАТЕЛЬНОГО БЕЛЬЯ, или ПОДДЁВКА) – Undergarment is a garment to be worn under another.

UNDER GLASS = ПОД СТЕКЛОМ – Under Glass:- grown in the greenhouse or, in the case of a cutting, with a jar or cloche placed over it. / Под Стеклом:- выращенное в парнике или, в случае .

UNDERGROUND ECONOMY = ПОДПОЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА – A term Underground Economy refers to illegal economic activity. Transactions in the underground economy are illegal either because the good or service being traded is illegal or because an otherwise licit transaction does not comply with government reporting requirements. Underground Economy, also called Shadow Economy, transaction of goods or services not reported to the government and therefore beyond the reach of tax collectors and regulators. / Подпольная Экономика:- часть национального дохода, которая остаётся неполностью учтённой или неучтённой официальной статистикой.

UNDERINSURANCE = НЕПОЛНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ (или НЕДОСТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Underinsurance or Under-Insurance or Under Insurance occur when the amount for which the property is insured, is less than the value of such property. Insuring for less than the amount at risk. Where the sum insured does not represent the true value of the property insured. See average for an explanation of the consequences of under insurance. / Неполное Страхование или Недострахование – это страхование интереса ниже его действительной стоимости. Если страховой полис выдан на сумму, которая ниже действительной стоимости интереса, находящегося на риске, риск считается недострахованным. В этом случае сумма разницы между страховой суммой и суммой по полису, в которую интерес должен быть застрахован, исходя из его действительной стоимости, лежит на ответственности страхователя. Недострахование:- ситуация, когда страховая сумма по договору страхования оказывается недостаточной для восстановления застрахованного имущества в случае его полной конструктивной гибели.

UNDERINVESTMENT PROBLEM = ПРОБЛЕМА НЕДОИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ – Underinvestment Problem:- the mirror image of the asset substitution problem, in that stockholders refuse to invest in low-risk assets to avoid shifting wealth from themselves to debtholders.

UNDERLAP = ДОСРОЧНЫЙ ВОЗВРАТ (или ХХ) – (1) Underlap:- xxxxx. / Досрочный Возврат (в практике фрахтования):- период времени досрочного возврата судна владельцу (до оговорённой даты).

(2) Underlap is a thing which projects beneath something else. Underlap is a section of a garment extending beneath another especially. The front edge of a coat or dress that is closed by placing one side of the front under the other.

UNDERLAY = ПОДКЛАДКА (или ПОДСТИЛКА, или ПОДКЛАДЫВАТЬ, или ПОДПИРАТЬ) – Underlay is a synonym for Padding or Rug Cushion. It usually describes the layer of fabric of sponge rubber or hair placed underneath a carpet or rug to provide it with longer life, to give it a more luxurious appearance and feeling, to prevent the rug from slipping, and to make the rug softer and more cushiony. Carpet padding is made of cattle hair, rubberized hair, rubber, and combinations of jute and cattle hair, as well as some man-made fibers. See also Carpet, Padding, Rug, and Rug Cushion.

UNDERLYING = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ – Underlying (asset):- in futures and options transactions, such as options, warrants or futures, the term ‘Underlying’ is used to refer to the asset (e.g., share, bond, index or currency) on which the transaction is based. A market factor that affects the value of a contract or component of a contract and causes it to be a derivative or an embedded derivative, respectively. Underlying is an instrument on which futures and options contracts are based, such as equities, bonds, indices, currencies or commodities. Underlying:- the variable on which a futures, option or other derivative contract is based. Underlying:- what supports the security or instrument that parties agree to exchange in a derivative contract. Underlying is the security, i.e. an equity or a bond, underlying an option or futures contract. See also Financial Futures. / Под Соответствующим понимается инструмент, на котором базируется фьючерс или опцион. К таковому могут относиться:- акции, паи, доли, облигации, индексы, валюты и сырьё. Соответствующее:- ценная бумага, лежащая в основе опциона и на которую имеется право купли-продажи в соответствии с условиями опционного контракта.

UNDERLYING ASSET = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ АКТИВ – Underlying Asset:- the specific cash index, commodity, futures contract, or stock against which the futures or options contract is valued. The specific stock, futures or other contract to be delivered, when, and if, the option is exercised. Underlying Asset:- in futures and options transactions, such as options, warrants or futures, the term ‘Underlying’ is used to refer to the asset (e.g., share, bond, index or currency) on which the transaction is based. Underlying Asset:- the security or property or loan agreement that an option gives the option holder the right to buy or to sell. / Соответствующая ценная бумага, фьючерсный или иной контракт, которые должны быть поставлены или исполнены в случае исполнения опциона. Соответствующий Актив – актив (финансовые инструменты, сырьё или товар), лежащий в основе производного инструмента (деривата).

UNDERLYING COMMODITY = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕЕ СЫРЬЁ – Underlying Commodity:- the cash commodity underlying a futures contract. Also, the commodity or futures contract on which a commodity option is based, and which must be accepted or delivered if the option is exercised. Underlying Commodity is the commodity or futures contract on which a commodity option is based, and which must be accepted or delivered if the option is exercised. / Соответствующее Сырьё – сырьё или фьючерсный контракт, на котором основан опцион на сырьё, и которое должно быть принято или поставлено, в случае исполнения данного опциона.

UNDERLYING CONTRACT TYPE = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ ТИП КОНТРАКТА (или ТИП СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕГО КОНТРАКТА) – Underlying Contract Type is the type of instrument covered by the option. Currently three types of options are available. These are equity, currency, and futures. / Тип инструмента, предлагаемого опционом. В настоящее время о биржевом обороте находятся три типа опционов, среди которых:- опцион на акцию, опцион на валюту и опцион на фьючерс.

UNDERLYING DEBT = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ ДОЛГ – Underlying Debt:- municipal bonds issued by government entities but under the control of larger government entities and for which the larger entity shares the credit responsibility. / Соответствующий Долг (Underlying Debt):- задолженность более низкого уровня, задолженность в основе, то есть в основе лежит требование, которое имеет приоритет перед требованием других кредиторов. Термин используется по отношению к муниципальным облигациям (municipal bond) и относится к задолженностям государственных органов, находящихся в юрисдикции вышестоящих государственных органов, по которым эти государственные органы несут частичную кредитную ответственность. Например, районный орган может разделять ответственность по общим обязательствам деревни, находящейся в рамках данного района, причём задолженность деревни является задолженностью более низкого уровня с точки зрения районных органов. Термин Перекрывающаяся Задолженность (Overlapping Debt) также используется по отношению к задолженностям более низкого уровня, но перекрывающиеся задолженности могут также существовать в органах одного уровня, когда, например, школьный район находится на территории двух или более различных территориальных округов.

UNDERLYING FUTURES CONTRACT = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ ФЬЮЧЕРСНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ – Underlying Futures Contract:- the specific futures contract that is bought (in case of a call) or sold (in case of a put) by exercising an option. Underlying Futures Contract is the specific futures contract that may be bought or sold by exercising an option. Underlying Futures Contract is a futures contract that supports an option on that future, which is executed if the option is exercised. / Определённый фьючерсный контракт, который будет куплен (в случае опциона на покупку) или продан (в случае опциона на продажу) при исполнении опциона. Соответствующий Фьючерсный Контракт – фьючерсный контракт, лежащий в основе опциона. Соответствующий Фьючерсный Контракт – фьючерсный контракт, лежащий в основе опциона на этот фьючерсный контракт. Например, Чикагская Палата Торговли (Chicago Board of Trade) предлагает опцион на фьючерсные контракты на казначейские облигации. Лежащими в основе фьючерсными контрактами являются фьючерсные контракты на казначейские облигации, продающиеся на бирже; если опционный контракт исполняется, то поставка осуществляется фьючерсными контрактами, лежащими в его основе.

UNDERLYING PRICE = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩАЯ ЦЕНА – Underlying Price is the price of the instrument which could be delivered upon exercise. / Соответствующая Цена – цена инструмента, который мог бы быть поставлен по его исполнении.

UNDERLYING SECURITY = СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – Underlying Security:- for options, the security that is subject to purchase or sold upon exercise of an option contract. For example, IBM stock is the underlying security for IBM options. For depository receipts, the class, series, and number of the foreign shares represented by the depository receipt. Underlying Security:- when trading derivatives, the underlying security is the stock, commodity, future, or currency that underlies the derivative. A derivative is a traded instrument such as an option or future. The underlying security is what needs to be delivered to the buyer of the derivative when the derivative is exercised or expires. The buyer receives the underlying security and the seller delivers it. In reality, most derivatives that are traded are closed out before expiration and delivery of the underlying security does not take place. / Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM). Соответствующая Ценная Бумага (Underlying Security):- (1) В опционах:- ценные бумаги, которые должны быть поставлены в случае исполнения опционного контракта на продажу (put option) или покупку (call option). Однако расчёты по опционам на индекс (index options) и фьючерсам на фондовый индекс (stock index futures) производятся наличными, поскольку весь фондовый индекс поставить невозможно. (2) В ценных бумагах:- обыкновенные акции, лежащие в основе определённых типов ценных бумаг, выпускаемых корпорациями. Эти акции должны поставляться, если исполняется подписной варрант (subscription warrant) или право на подписку (subscription right) и если конвертируемые (convertible) облигации или привилегированные акции (preferred stock) конвертируются в обыкновенные акции, или если исполняется поощрительный опцион на акции (incentive stock option).

UNDERMANNED = НЕУКОМПЛЕКТОВАННОЕ – Undermanned (maritime term):- insufficient number of crew; shorthanded.

UNDERMARGINED ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ С НЕДОСТАТОЧНОЙ МАРЖЁЙ – Undermargined Account is a margin account that no longer meets minimum maintenance requirements, requiring a margin call on the investor. / Счёт С Недостаточной Маржёй (Undermargined Account):- счёт с маржей (margin account), по которому не удовлетворяются требования о минимально необходимом залоге (margin requirements) или сумме, минимально необходимой для поддержания счёта (mimimum maintenance). В результате, брокер должен предъявить клиенту требование о внесении дополнительного обеспечения (margin call).

UNDERMILLED KERNELS = НЕДООБРУШЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или НЕДООБРУШЕННЫЕ ЯДРА, или НЕДОРУШЕННЫЕ ЯДРА, или НЕДОСТАТОЧНО ОБРУШЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА, или НЕДОРУШ, или НЕДОДИР) – Undermilled Kernels mean milled Rice kernels that have the milling degree below that specified for each grade of Rice. / Недорушенной Зерновкой (Недорушенными Ядрами) считаются обрушенные ядра Риса, которые имеют степень рушения ниже той, которая специфицирована для каждого сорта Риса.

UNDERMILLED MILLED RICE = НЕДООБРУШЕННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС (или НЕДОСТАТОЧНО ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС, НЕДОРУШЕННЫЙ ОБРУШЕННЫЙ РИС, или НЕДОРУШ, или НЕДОДИР) – In the Rice industry of the United States, Undermilled Milled Rice shall be milled Rice which is not equal to the milling requirements for ‘hard milled’, ‘well milled’, and ‘reasonably well milled’ Rice. Grades US No. 1 and US No. 2 shall contain not more than 2.0 percent, grades US No. 3 and US No. 4 not more than 5.0 percent, grade US No. 5 not more than 10.0 percent, and grade US No. 6 not more than 15.0 percent of well-milled kernels. Grade US No. 5 shall contain not more than 10.0 percent of red Rice and damaged kernels (singly or combined) and in no case more than 6.0 percent of damaged kernels. / 6.0 процентов повреждённой зерновки (повреждённых ядер).

UNDERPANTS = ТРУСЫ (или КАЛЬСОНЫ, или ПОДШТАННИКИ, или ХХ) – Underpants are the short or long pants worn under an outer garment; drawers.

UNDERPERFORM = НЕДОВЫПОЛНИТЬ – Underperform:- In general, this means to do worse than some particular benchmark. Mutual Fund XYZ is said to underperform the S&P 500 if its return falls short of the S&P 500 return. However, this language does not take risk into account. That is, one might have a lower return than the benchmark in a particular year because of lower risk exposure. Underperform is also a term used by analysts to describe the prospects of a particular company. Usually, this means that the company will do worse than its industry average. Related Outperform.

UNDER–PRESS = НЕДОГЛАЖЕННОЕ (или ПОД ПРЕССОМ) – Under-Press:- to press the underside of a garment section during manufacturing to open the seams and give it shape.

UNDERPRICING = НЕДООЦЕНКА – Underpricing:- issuing securities at less than their market value.

UNDER–RAISED = НЕДОВОРСОВАННОЕ (или НЕДОНАЧЁСАННОЕ) – Under-Raised:- insufficient coverage of the ground structure of a raised fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by the incorrect setting of the raising machine or an insufficient number of passes of the fabric through the raising machine. / Недостаточное Ворсование (under-raised):- порок ткани; недостаточный застил

фактуры ворсованной ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильным регулированием ворсовальной машины или недостаточным числом проходов ткани через ворсовальную машину.

UNDERSEA CABLE = ПОДВОДНЫЙ КАБЕЛЬ (или КАБЕЛЬ ПОД МОРЕМ) – Undersea Cable:- assembly of conductors enclosed by an insulating sheath and laid on the ocean floor for the transmission of messages. Undersea cables for transmitting telegraph signals antedated the invention of the telephone; the first undersea telegraph cable was laid in 1850 between England and France. The Atlantic was spanned in 1858 between Ireland and Newfoundland, but the cable's insulation failed and it had to be abandoned. The first permanently successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866, and in the same year another cable, partially laid in 1865, was also completed. The American financier Cyrus W. Field and the British scientist Lord Kelvin were closely associated with the two enterprises. Use of long undersea cables suitable for telephony followed the development in the 1950s of telephone repeaters with sufficiently long life to make the operation economically practical. The development of vacuum-tube repeaters that could operate continuously and flawlessly with no attention for at least 20 years, at depths up to 2 000 fathoms (12 000 feet (3 660 m)), made possible the first transatlantic telephone cable, from Scotland to Newfoundland (1956). The system provided 36 telephone circuits. Similar undersea systems between Port Angeles, Wash., and Ketchikan, Alaska, and between California and Hawaii were later put into service. A 5 300-nautical-mile (9 816-kilometer) cable between Hawaii and Japan (1964) provided 128 voice circuits; the same number of circuits were provided in 1965 by a cable linking the United States and France. Newer cables use transistorized repeaters and provide even more voice circuits; some are capable of transmitting television programs. Also known as Marine Cable. / Американский деловой человек и финансист Сайрэс Вэст Филд (Cyrus West Field; 1819–1892) и Британский учёный Лорд Келвин (Lord Kelvin; полное имя Вильэм Томзэн, 1-й Барон Келвин (William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin); 1824–1907).

UNDERSELLING = ПРОДАЖА ПО ЗАНИЖЕННОЙ ЦЕНЕ – Underselling is a selling something at a lower price than (a competitor), e.g., a big supermarket can usually undersell a small local store. / Продажа По Заниженной Цене:- (1) продажа по более низкой цене, чем у конкурентов; (2) предложение привозных (или импортных) товаров для продажи в США по ценам ниже сопоставимых отечественных товаров.

UNDERSHIRT = НИЖНЯЯ РУБАШКА (или НАТЕЛЬНАЯ РУБАШКА, или ХХ) – Undershirt is a collarless undergarment with or without sleeves.

UNDERSKIRT = НИЖНЯЯ ЮБКА (или ПОДЪЮБОЧНИК, или ПОДЪЮБНИК) – Underskirt is a skirt worn under an outer skirt, especially a petticoat.

UNDERSHOT = ХХ (или НЕДОБОЙ) – Defect Name:- Undershot. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Indigo Dyed. Description:- Undershot:- This is the same defect as the overshot except that the shuttle exits to the back of the fabric. On the face, this gives the appearance of a broken pick or burl mark. An examination of the back of the fabric will generally reveal the tell-tale filling floats. Severity:- Major. / уточина.

UNDERSTANDABILITY = ПОНИМАЕМОСТЬ (или ПОНЯТНОСТЬ) – Understandability is the concept that financial information should be presented so that a reader can easily comprehend it. This concept assumes a reasonable knowledge of business by the reader, but does not require advanced business knowledge to gain a high level of comprehension. Adherence to a reasonable level of understandability would prevent an organization from deliberately obfuscating financial information in order to mislead users of its financial statements. In order to be understandable, information should be presented using the following guidelines:- (i) Complete:- The text presented should not be missing any key information. For example, a table of future lease payments should include all future periods for which lease payments will be made, so that a reader can understand the entire scope of future obligations. (ii) Concise:- Do not bury the users of financial information with an excessive amount of detail. This means presenting a sufficient amount of information that is easily scanned for highlights. Also, do not replicate disclosures throughout the financial statements; instead, set forth information in one place, and then insert references to it elsewhere in the financial statements, as needed. (iii) Clear:- Use a presentation methodology that is easy for the reader to scan. This typically means that charts and tables take the place of text, or are at least the preferred form of presentation. (iv) Organized:- The reader should be able to easily locate cross-referenced information within the financial statements. This means that all supporting schedules should be identified with a footnote number or letter, with this identifier listed in the main financial statements. The preceding concepts do not mean that complex information should be excluded from the financial statements. For example, the concepts related to pensions and derivatives are not easy to understand. In these situations, apply the understandability concept as much as possible, but still present the required information. / Понятность:- качественная характеристика бухгалтерской информации, требующая, чтобы информация в финансовой отчётности была понятна пользователям, обладающим умеренным знанием хозяйственной деятельности и бухгалтерского учёта, а также желающим изучать информацию с разумной тщательностью.

UNDERSUBSCRIPTION = НЕДОПОДПИСКА – Undersubscription:- failure of applications for shares in a new issue to match the number on offer. This means that some shares will be unsold, or bought by underwriters, which makes it probable that when the market opens the newly issued shares will sell at a discount relative to the issue price. See also Over-Subscription; and Underwriting. / Недоподписка (Undersubscription):- . Смотрите также Избыточная Подписка или Переподписка (Over-Subscription).

UNDERTAKING = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО (или ХХ) – Undertaking is a formal pledge or promise to do something. For example, I give an undertaking that we shall proceed with the legislation. See also Multinational Disclosure Rules, and Rules Of Competition. Undertaking is a task that is taken on; an enterprise, e.g., a mammoth undertaking that involved digging into the side of a cliff face.

UNDERTAKINGS FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENTS IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ДЛЯ КОЛЛЕКТИВНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ПЕРЕВОДИМЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) are the investment funds established under Luxembourg law. Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS):- a European Union (EU) Directive adopted in 1985. The objective of UCITS was to allow collective investments to operate throughout the EU with a single authorization from one member state, allowing funds authorized in one member state to be sold to the public in other member states. In practice, UCITS was not successful as many EU nations have imposed additional regulatory requirements in order to protect local asset managers. UCITS II Directive was drafted in early 1990s to amend the 1985 Directives to more successfully harmonize laws throughout Europe. However, Council of Ministers could not reach a common position and UCITS II was abandoned. A set of Directives adopted in December 2001 which amended UCITS I. UCITS III consists of two directives, a 'Product Directive' and a 'Management Directive'. (1) Product Directive removes barriers to the cross border marketing of units of collective investment funds by allowing funds to invest in a wider range of financial instruments including derivatives. (2) Management Directive gives management companies a 'European Passport' to operate throughout the EU, which widens the range of activities management companies are allowed to take and also assists the cross-border marketing. UCITS III is currently in force. The proposal of UCITS IV was approved by the European Parliament on January 13, 2009 and also by the Council of European Union, to be implemented in 2011. UCITS IV will bring further uniformity in collective investments throughout European Union.

UNDER THE BELT = ПОД ПОЯСОМ (или ХХ) – Under The Belt:- long position in a stock. / позиция покупки (или длинная позиция) по акции.

UNDERTOW = ХХ (или ДОННОЕ ПРОТИВОТЕЧЕНИЕ, или ОТЛИВ, или ОТКАТ) – Undertow (maritime term):- a subsurface current in a surf. Undertow is a strong seaward bottom current returning the water of broken waves back out to sea. There is in fact no such current in a gross sense, for the overall flow of surface water toward the shore in a surf zone is very small. The water actually thrown up on the shore by breaking waves does flow back, however, and under certain circumstances this return flow may be experienced by swimmers as a strong current. Returning water may, for example, be channelized by the presence or form of obstacles on the bottom into rip currents of significant velocity but quite narrow lateral dimension. Also, since the volume of returning water varies with the size of the waves, the swimmer who waits for a low-water trough or a cycle of low waves before standing up to walk to shore may encounter the return flow from large waves just gone by and again experience a seemingly strong current.

UNDERVALUED = НЕДООЦЕНЕННОЕ – Undervalued:- a stock price perceived to be too low or cheap, as indicated by a particular valuation model. For instance, some might consider a particular company's stock price cheap if the company's price-earnings ratio is much lower than the industry average. To refer to undervaluation or overvaluation implicitly assumes some model of valuation. It is always possible that the security is valued correctly and that model applied is wrong. / Недооцененное (Undervalued):- акции, с заниженной стоимостью. Ценные бумаги, продающиеся по цене ниже цены ликвидации (liquidation) или рыночной стоимости (market value), которую, по мнению аналитиков, они заслуживают. Акции компании могут быть недооценены, поскольку продукция отрасли промышленности не пользуется спросом, поскольку компания широко не известна или имеет неустойчивую историю доходов, или по другим причинам. Аналитики, занимающиеся анализом фундаментальных факторов, пытаются выделить недооцененные компании, чтобы их клиенты могли приобрести акции прежде, чем они будут оценены в полной мере (fully valued). Компании, акции которых недооцениваются, часто становятся целью попыток поглощения (takeover), поскольку таким образом покупатели могут приобрести активы дешевле. Смотрите также Фундаментальный Анализ (Fundamental Analysis).

UNDERVALUED CURRENCY = НЕДООЦЕНЕННАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Undervalued Currency:- if a nation's currency is 'Undervalued', it means the rate at which it can be exchanged for other world currencies is too low. But you don't have to be aforeign exchange trader to feel the effects of anundervalued currency. Undervalued Currency:- the situation of a currency whose value on the exchange market is lower than is believed to be sustainable. This may be due to a pegged or managed rate that is below the market-clearing rate, or, under afloating rate, it may be due to speculative capital outflows. Contrasts with Over-Valued Currency. Undervalued Currency is a currency with an exchange rate lower than it ought to be. A currency may be undervalued, for example, when its purchasing power, supply and demand are all strong, but its price is still comparatively low. Some governments keep their currencies undervalued deliberately because it makes their exports less expensive, but this is usually an unsustainable policy. See also Weakening Of A Currency. / Недооцененная Валюта:- (1) валюта, которой было продано слишком много в результате действия эмоциональных факторов; (2) валюта, стоимость которой правительство пытается удержать ниже рыночной с целью удешевления и повышения конкурентоспособности вывозной (или экспортной) продукции. В противовес Overvalued Currency.

UNDERVALUED SECURITY = НЕДООЦЕНЕННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – Undervalued Security is a security selling below its market value or liquidation value.

UNDERWATER = ПОДВОДНЫЙ – Underwater:- when used in options trading the term underwater refers to an option that is out-of-the-money. For example, a call option that has a strike price higher than the current market price or a put option with a strike price lower than the current market price would be options that are underwater. Underwater in real estate investing refers to an owner who has negative equity in their home. This will happen when the price of their house falls below what they owe on the home and creates what is referred to as a negative equity trap. See also Underwater Option.

UNDERWATER DIVING = ПОДВОДНОЕ ПЛАВАНИЕ – Underwater Diving:- swimming done underwater either with a minimum of equipment, as in skin diving (free diving) or with a SCUBA (abbreviation of Self-Contained Underwater-Breathing Apparatus) or an Aqua-Lung. Competitive underwater diving sports include spearfishing and underwater hockey, sometimes called 'Octopush'. Underwater swimming and diving is as old as swimming and has been perpetuated into the present by pearl divers and sponge divers. Skin diving requires only a face mask or goggles, a short breathing tube (protruding from the mouth and kept above water), and flippers, or foot fins. A wet suit, a dry suit, or the latter over the former may be used in cold water. Skin diving was first popularized in the 1920s and 1930s in the Mediterranean and off the California coast, notably by the American diver John Guy Gilpatric, whose The Compleat Goggler (1938) gave great impetus to the sport and aroused the interest of the French naval engineer and diver Jacques-Yves Cousteau. The goggles, flippers, snorkel (the name given the air tube from the German submarine air exhaust and intake device that allowed submerged operation), and face mask were all developed into their basic forms in the 1930s. Attempts to construct diving apparatus go back to the XIX century, but the sport of scuba, or Aqua-Lung, diving dates from 1943, when Cousteau and the French engineer Émile Gagnan developed the first fully automatic compressed-air Aqua-Lung. Cousteau also did important work on the development of underwater cameras and photography and popularized the sport in Le Monde du Silence (1952; The Silent World), written with Frédéric Dumas, and in other writings and television and film productions. Clubs formed after 1943 as fast as scuba equipment became available; national associations were formed in France, Italy, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States; and in 1959 Cousteau formed, with 15 national organizations (later more than 50), the Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatique (CMAS; World Underwater Federation). The fish hunted for food and the coral hunted for ornament by primitive divers are still sought by contemporary skin divers and scuba divers. An improved spear gun devised in the 1930s is used for food hunting, and special underwater cameras are widely used for recreational and scientific purposes. In addition, scuba diving has been useful scientifically in oceanography, in the study of fish and other marine organisms, and in the study of water pollution, as well as in the exploration of ships on the ocean floor and for salvage work, in which the earlier diving helmet with air line from on shipboard has been largely replaced. Also known as Underwater Swimming. / Американский водолаз Дьжон Гай Гилпэтчрик (John Guy Gilpatric; 1896–1950). Французский морской инженер и водолаз Жакь-Ивэ Кусто (Jacques-Yves Cousteau; 1910–1997). (дыхательная) трубка (или снокэл (snorkel)). Французский инженер Эмиль Гяньо (Émile Gagnan; 1900–1979). Фрэдэрикь Дюма (Frédéric Dumas; 1913–1991). Конфэдэрасьён Мондиаль дэ Активитэ Сюбакватикь (Сэ.Эм.А.Эс.; Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatique (CMAS)).

UNDERWATER OPTION = ПОДВОДНЫЙ ОПЦИОН – Underwater Option means each company option with a per share exercise price equal to or greater than the sum of (i) the cash consideration plus (ii) the product of (1) the stock consideration times (2) the volume-weighted average price for a share of parent common stock, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a cent, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market for the trading day immediately prior to the day on which the effective time occurs. Underwater Option is an out-of-the-money stock option. That is, it describes an option in which the underlying asset is a stock that is currently trading for less than the strike price of the option. For example, an executive at a publicly-traded company may have stock options in which he/she

may buy the stock of his/her own company for USD80 per share. If the stock is currently trading at USD60 per share, the options are worthless. Underwater Option is the term used to describe a share option (granted under any share option scheme) which has an exercise price per share greater than the current actual market value of a share. This means that should such an underwater option be exercised and the shares immediately sold, the option holder would make a loss. For obvious reasons, an option holder is unlikely to exercise an underwater option and therefore in many cases alternative ways to reward and incentivise underwater option holders have to be found. It should be noted that underwater options outside of exit or leaver scenarios (i.e. where they do not lapse in the event of an imminent exit or the imminent cessation of employment of the option holder) may still hold a 'hope value' based on the possibility of an economic recovery and a subsequent increase in the share price which may result in the market value of a share rising above the exercise price of the share option. Underwater options are most common in economic downturns and therefore underwater options are a cyclical issue for companies. A share option most commonly results in becoming underwater when it is originally granted with an exercise price equal to or in excess of the market value of a share at the date of grant (market value share option). / Подводный Опцион (Underwater Option) или Опцион Без Денег (out-of-the money). 'Без денег' означает, что опцион не имеет внутренней стоимости; вся его стоимость состоит из временной стоимости. Опцион на покупку бывает 'без денег', если его цена исполнения выше, чем текущая цена лежащего в основе контракта. Опцион на продажу бывает 'без денег', если его цена исполнения ниже текущей цены лежащего в основе контракта.

UNDERWAY = НА ХОДУ – Underway:- said of a vessel when not at anchor, nor made fast to the shore, or aground.

UNDERWEAR = НАТЕЛЬНОЕ БЕЛЬЁ (или НИЖНЕЕ БЕЛЬЁ, или ИСПОДНЕЕ) – Underwear is a clothing or an article of clothing worn next to the skin and under other clothing. Boxer shorts, briefs, thongs, bikini, boxer briefs, panties etc.

UNDERWEIGHT = НЕДОВЕС – A term Underweight usually refers to recommendation that leads an investor to reduce their investment in a particular security or asset class. The reduction is usually with respect to a benchmark. Suppose that United States (US) equities compose 40% of the benchmark portfolio. If one thinks the US will underperform, the investor may reduce the exposure to US equity to less than 40%.

UNDERWITHHOLDING = НЕДОУДЕРЖИВАНИЕ – Underwithholding:- when a taxpayer has withheld too little tax from salary and will therefore owe tax when filing a return. / Недоудерживание или Недовычет (Underwithholding):- ситуация, когда у налогоплательщиков вычитают из заработной платы слишком мало федеральных, штатных или местных подоходных налогов. По этому случаю налогоплательщики могут задолжать большие суммы подоходного налога, когда они будут заполнять налоговую декларацию. Если недовычет велик, то налогоплательщик, возможно, заплатит ещё и проценты, и штраф. Чтобы исправить положение, налогоплательщик должен заполнить новую форму W-4 у своего работодателя и уменьшить число иждивенцев, которые были упомянуты. Смотрите также Overwithholding.

UNDER WOUND = НЕДОМОТАННОЕ – Under Wound:- thread wound over or under itself. This causes thread to pull off cones or spool unevenly resulting in breakage. Thread defects, and namely – Winding. / Порок или дефект ниток.

UNDERWRITE = РАСПИСАТЬ (или РАСПИСЫВАТЬ) – (1) Underwrite:- this term may refer to:- (i) the process of evaluating, defining and pricing insurance and reinsurance risks including where appropriate the rejection of such risks; and (ii) the acceptance of the obligation to pay or indemnify the insured or reassured under a contract of insurance or reinsurance. / Расписывать:- В страховании:- принимать на себя риск в обмен на уплату страховых взносов или премий (premium).

(2) Underwrite:- to guarantee, as to guarantee the issuer of securities a specified price by entering into a purchase and sale agreement. To bring securities to market. / Расписывать:- в инвестировании:- брать на реализацию (размещение) ценные бумаги, принимать на себя обязательства по размещению ценных бумаг. Принимать на себя риск при покупке нового выпуска (new issue) ценных бумаг у выпустившей их корпорации или у государственного органа и перепродавать эти бумаги в открытой продаже напрямую или через дилеров. Расписчик или Андеррайтер (underwriter) получает прибыль на разнице между ценой, уплаченной организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги, и ценой предложения в открытой продаже (public offering price), называемую спрэдом андеррайтера, или гарантийным спрэдом (underwriting spread). Замещением ценных бумаг обычно занимаются инвестиционные банкиры, которые формируют группу андеррайтеров (underwriting group), также называемую группой приобретения (purchase group), для распределения риска и обеспечения успешного размещения выпуска ценных бумаг. Синдикат действует в рамках соглашения между андеррайтерами (agreement among underwriters), также называемого синдикатным договором (syndicate contract) или договором группы приобретения (purchase group contract). Группа андеррайтеров назначает управляющего андеррайтера (managing underwriter), которого также называют ведущим андеррайтером (leading underwriter) или синдикатным управляющим (syndicate manager), или просто управляющим (manager). Так, андеррайтером обычно выступает инвестиционный банк, начавший работать с потенциальным эмитентом на стадии рыночного планирования проекта (originating investment banker). В США компания начинает работать с организацией, выпускающей ценные бумаги, за несколько месяцев до того, как план деталей выпуска ценных бумаг и подготовки регистрационных материалов (registration materials) подаётся в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission). Управляющий андеррайтер, действующий в качестве агента всей группы, подписывает соглашение о размещении или приобретении выпуска ценных бумаг (underwriting agreement или purchase contract) с организацией, выпустившей ценные бумаги. В этом соглашении фиксируются условия, сроки договорённости и обязанности синдиката андеррайтеров и организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги. В течение периода первоначального предложения ценных бумаг на рынке в обязанности управляющего андеррайтера входит обеспечение стабильной рыночной цены (market price). Он организует котировки акций на открытом рынке и привязывает цены к определённому ориентиру. Этот процесс называется искусственной поддержкой цены (pegging). Управляющий также назначает продающую группу (selling group), которая состоит из дилеров и андеррайтеров, чтобы содействовать размещению (distribution) акций выпуска. Строго говоря, андеррайтер (underwrite), принимая на себя обязательства по размещению ценных бумаг, действует согласно твёрдому обязательству о размещении ценных бумаг (firm commitment), также известному как купленная сделка (bought deal), когда весь выпуск ценных бумаг приобретается непосредственно у выпустившей их организации. Остальные инвестиционные обязательства банка, по отношению к которым иногда некорректно используется термин (underwrite), представляют собой обязательства на условиях сделать всё возможное (best effort), всё или ничего (all or none), приобрести нераспроданные ценые бумаги (standby commitment). В каждом из этих случаев риск делится между организацией, выпустившей ценные бумаги, и инвестиционным банкиром (investment banker). Этот термин также иногда используется в связи с зарегистрированным вторичным предложением (registered secondary offering) крупной партии ценных бумаг, которое включает в основном тот же процесс, что и новый выпуск ценных бумаг, однако прибыль в этом случае получает продающий инвестор, а не организация, выпустившая ценные бумаги. В отношении этих договорённостей правильнее было бы использовать термин вторичное предложение (secondary offering) или вторичное размещение (secondary distribution) большой партии ценных бумаг (обычно по фиксированной цене) через биржу, а не покупка ценных бумаг для последующей перепродажи (underwriting), который следует

использовать только по отношению к размещению новых выпусков, то есть к первичному распространению. Существует два основных метода, с помощью которых организации, выпустившие ценные бумаги, осуществляют выбор андеррайтеров и определяют размер прибыли:- на основе договорной гарантии (negotiated underwritings) и на основе конкурентных заявок (competitive bid underwritings). Как правило, договорный андеррайтинг используется для размещения выпусков ценных (акций) и долговых обязательств (облигаций) корпораций, в то время как конкурентные заявки используются для гарантированного размещения муниципальных ценных бумаг и акций государственных предприятий коммунального хозяйства. Смотрите также (Allotment), (Blowout), (Floating An Issue), (Flotation Cost), Горячий Выпуск (Hot Issue), (Initial Public Offering), Предварительно Проданный Выпуск (Presold Issue), Первичный Рынок (Primary Market), Публичное Предложение (Public Offering), Резервный Расписчик (Standby Underwriter).

UNDERWRITER = РАСПИСЧИК (или РАСПИСЫВАЮЩИЙ, или АНДЕРРАЙТЕР) – (1) Underwriter:- depending on the context this term may refer to:- (i) the individual who is responsible for underwriting a particular insurance or reinsurance contract and who is either an employee of a managing agent, an insurance company or reinsurance company or an employee of a coverholder or any similar underwriting agent; and (ii) an individual member or company that insures or reinsures a risk. Underwriter is a person who accepts business on behalf of an insurer. Underwriter is a technician trained in evaluating risks and determining rates and coverages for them. The term derives from the practice at Lloyd's of each person willing to accept a portion of the riskwriting his or her name under the description of the risk. A person trained in evaluating risks and determining the rates and coverages that will be used for them. Underwriter is a person who examines a risk, decides whether or not it can be insured, and, if it can, works out the premium to be charged, usually on the basis of the frequency of past claims for similar risks. Underwriters are either employed by insurance companies or are members of Lloyd's. The name arises from the early days of marine insurance, when a merchant would, as a sideline, write his name under the amount and details of the risk he had agreed to cover on a slip of paper. Underwriter is a member of an insurance company or a Lloyd's syndicate who decides whether or not to accept a particular risk for a specified premium. In general, the public only deal with underwriters through a broker. Underwriter:- an insurer of ships and cargoes from loss and damage, the name coming from the insurer writing his name under the policy of insurance. The request for insurance is termed the offering of a 'risk', and in marine insurance the word risk is equivalent to the liability of the underwriter. Each underwriter of a marine insurance puts opposite his name the percentage of the total risk for which he accepts liability. Underwriter is a member of an insurance company or syndicate to whom a broker offers a risk, and who quotes on covering that risk at a specified premium (see Broker's Placing Slip). An Underwriter is a person or firm who assumes financial risks on behalf of another; the term is used in a number of industries; it can refer to an insurance company, an investment bank, or an individual sponsor of an event. / Расписчик или Андеррайтер (Underwriter):- лицо, которое определяет риск, выносит решение о целесообразности и возможности его страхования и, если может, рассчитывает величину требуемой страховой премии на основе частоты предъявления требований выплаты страховых сумм по аналогичным рискам в прошлом. Андеррайтеры либо работают в страховых компаниях, либо являются членами Лойдз (Lloyd's) (Смотрите также Синдикат (Syndicate)). Название Андеррайтер восходит к временам первых шагов развития морского страхования, когда купец в качестве третьей стороны ставил (write) свою подпись под (under) суммой и слагаемыми рисками, который он согласен покрыть. Смотрите также Институт Лондонских Андеррайтеров (Institute of London Underwriters). Подготовленный сотрудник страховой компании, который оценивает риски, назначает ставку и страхует то, что будет определено в этой связи. Андеррайтер:- в страховании – юридическое лицо, являющееся ответственным за заключение страховых (перестраховочных) контрактов и формирование портфеля страховых обязательств:- осуществляет подписку страхового полиса или принимает на себя страховой риск. Расписчик или Андеррайтер:- тот, кто принимает на себя страховой риск. В страховании:- компания, принимающая на себя расходы по риску в случае смерти, пожара, кражи, болезни и так далее, в обмен на получение платежей, называемых страховыми взносами или премиями (premiums). Смотрите также (Underwrite). Андеррайтер:- физическое лицо или организация, которые берут на себя риск за определённую комиссию.

(2) Underwriter:- when doing an Initial Public Offering (IPO), an underwriter, i.e. a stockbroker firm, handles the distribution of shares to the public. Effectively, the brokerage firm subscribes (underwrites) for the shares and then sells them to its clients (investors). Either a stockbroker or an institution that contracts to buy any shares from an issue which fail to sell to investors. Underwriter is a person or institution that agrees to take up a proportion of the risk of something. For example, an underwriter may take up the shares of an issue that are not taken up by the public, in return for a commission (known as an Underwriting Commission). For the issuer, the underwriter represents the guarantee that the whole issue will be subscribed. An underwriter guarantees to the company that the funds sought will be raised and any shortfall will be taken up by the underwriter and the funds will be available at a specific time. An Underwriter buys all the public shares of a company presenting an Initial Public Offering (IPO) at a set price and resells them to the public (on an exchange or over-the-counter (OTC)), hopefully at a profit. Association of commercial banks or investment banks that purchases a new offering of securities, generally for resale to investors through a public offering. Underwriter:- in the United States and United Kingdom, the underwriters of issues of bonds and equities (foreign or domestic) are themselves obliged to purchase any unsubscribed securities from these issues. Together with the lead manager and the co-managers, the members of an issue syndicate jointly guarantee to place the entire amount of the envisaged issue. In contrast to the syndicate members, the banks in the selling group and the broker are invited by the lead manager to take part in the placement of the issue in return for a remuneration, but are not called upon to guarantee placement. See also Investment Banker. Underwriter is a firm, usually an investment bank, that buys an issue of securities from a company and resells it to investors. In general, a party that guarantees the proceeds to the firm from a security sale, thereby in effect taking ownership of the securities. Underwriter is a company that purchases shares of a corporation and arranges for their sale to the general public. Underwriter:- generally, a member of a new issue syndicate who is invited to sub-underwrite the issue but does not participate as a manager (see Primary Underwriter). In the euronote and certificate of deposit markets, applied to those banks and institutions that undertake to buy such instruments throughout the life of the facility. Underwriters receive a fee, irrespective of whether they are required to buy securities, and if they do take securities it is usually at a discounted price. This is said to be needed in order to ensure an ... Underwriter:- an individual, finance company, or issuing house who undertakes for a commission to acquire a specified number of shares in a company if those shares are not taken up by the public during a flotation. In both cases the underwriter may relieve himself of part of his liability by effecting similar arrangements with sub-underwriters ... Underwriter:- in finance, a company or other legal entity that administers the issue and distribution of financial securities by a corporation or other issuing body. The underwriter determines the price at which the securities are offered, buys the shares from the issuer, and then sells them to investors. The underwriters receive a fee from the clients and usually earn additional profit from selling the underwritten securities. However, if the issue price is too high the underwriter will be left with unsold securities which must either be held or sold at a ... Underwriter a risk-spreading service provider (individual, finance company or stockbroker) who charges publicly listed companies a commission to cover part or all of the risk of unsold shares when they make a public offering of a large tranche of shares or other rights; similarly for an unlisted company being floated on the stock market:- see float. The underwriter .... / Расписчик или Андеррайтер (Underwriter):- финансовый институт, как правило эмиссионный дом (issuing house) или торговый банк (merchant bank), который гарантирует приобретение части непроданных акций при публичном размещении нового выпуска (new issue). Гаранты, как правило,

работают за комиссию (обычно 2%) и могут объединяться для покупки всех непроданных акций при условии, что минимальная часть объявленного в проспекте (prospectus) выпуска будет реализована широкой публике по подписке. Лицо, выступающее гарантом размещения ценных бумаг. Расписчик или Андеррайтер:- в индустрии ценных бумаг:- инвестиционный банкир (investment banker), который самостоятельно или в качестве члена расписывающей группы (underwriting group) или синдиката обязуется приобрести новый выпуск ценных бумаг (new issue) у организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги, и размещать их среди инвесторов, получая прибыль на расписывающей курсовой разнице (или гарантийном спрэде (underwriting spread)). Смотрите также (Underwrite). Андеррайтер:- (1) маклер по операциям с ценными бумагами; (2) в банковской деятельности, на рынке ценных бумаг – физическое или юридическое лицо, гарантирующее эмитенту (акций или других ценных бумаг) их размещение на рынке на согласованных условиях за специальное вознаграждение. Андеррайтер:- лицо или организация, которые выступают гарантами размещения ценных бумаг.

UNDERWRITER'S DISCOUNT = ДИСКОНТ РАСПИСЧИКА (или ДИСКОНТ АНДЕРРАЙТЕРА) – Underwriter's Discount is is the differential between the price paid to the issuer for the new issue and the prices at which the securities are initially offered to the investing public. It is the fee an underwriter charges when purchasing bonds or certificates of participation (COPs) for resale to the public. The underwriter assumes the risk of ownership until the bonds are sold. See also Gross Spread.

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES = ЛАБОРАТОРИИ РАСПИСЧИКОВ (или ЛАБОРАТОРИИ АНДЕРРАЙТЕРОВ) – Underwriters Laboratories:- a non-profit organization that was established by the insurance industry to test electrical devices for safety.

UNDERWRITING = РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ (или АНДЕРРАЙТИНГ) – (1) Underwriting is the process of examining, accepting, or rejecting insurance risks, and classifying those selected in order to charge the proper premium for each. / Процесс обследования, акцепта или отказа страховых рисков и классификация тех выбранных рисков с целью определения точной комиссии по каждому.

(2) Underwriting:- agreeing, in return for a fee, to take up by way of subscription in a new company or new issue a certain number of shares if and so far as they are not applied for by the public. Underwriting of an issue is usually undertaken by a financial institution. Underwriting is an acting as the underwriter in the issue of new securities for a firm. Underwriting:- in investment, underwriting is where an institution gives a guarantee to a company issuing new shares or bonds that it will buy any remaining shares or bonds that are not bought by other investors. / Расписывание или Андеррайтинг – размещение инвестиционной компанией за определённую комиссию ценных бумаг заказчика без принятия обязательств по выкупу недоразмещённой их части. Андеррайтинг – покупка и продажа инвестиционными компаниями, банками и крупными брокерскими фирмами ценных бумаг новых выпусков на первичном рынке, распространённый метод размещения ценных бумаг (акций и облигаций); также называется и сам договор на размещение ценных бумаг между гарантом и эмитентом. Возможны условия андеррайтинга:- (i) инвестиционная компания выкупает у эмитента весь выпуск ценных бумаг по фиксированной цене и перепродаёт его другим инвесторам; (ii) инвестиционная компания обязуется выкупить у эмитента недоразмещённую часть выпуска ценных бумаг; (iii) инвестиционная компания обязуется приложить максимум усилий по размещению ценных бумаг без принятия обязательств по выкупу недоразмещённой их части.

UNDERWRITING AGENCY = РАСПИСЫВАЮЩЕЕ АГЕНТСТВО (или АНДЕРРАЙТИНГОВОЕ АГЕНТСТВО) – In the United Kingdom, Underwriting Agency is an organization which is approved by the Council of Lloyd's to represent the interests of underwriting members at Lloyd's. The agency embraces the activities of both a members' agent and a managing agent. The members' agent looks after the financial and other relevant matters on behalf of the names in syndicates; but takes no part in the underwriting side of the business. The managing agent deals with all matters connected with the acceptance of business and appoints an active underwriter to whom is delegated the power to act as the syndicate's underwriting agent in concluding insurance contracts, through the medium of a Lloyd's broker, between the syndicate names and the assured. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

UNDERWRITING AGENT = РАСПИСЫВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или АНДЕРРАЙТИНГОВЫЙ АГЕНТ) – At the Corporation of Lloyd's, a managing agent or a members' agent. Underwriting Agent:- one who is appointed by an insurance company to accept business on behalf of his principal; within the terms of the agency contract. An insurance broker's principal is the assured, but an underwriting agent's principal is the insurer. An underwriting agent is not, normally, a salaried employee of the company; his services, customarily, being rewarded by commission based on the amount of business he produces for the company. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РАСПИСЫВАНИИ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РАЗМЕЩЕНИИ) – An Underwriting Agreement is a contract between a group of investment bankers who form an underwriting group or syndicate, and the issuing corporation of a new securities issue. The underwriting agreement contains the details of the transaction, including the underwriting group's commitment to purchase the new securities issue, the agreed-upon price and the initial resale price. The underwriting agreement can be considered the contract between a corporation issuing a new securities issue and the underwriting group that has agreed to purchase and then resell the issue for a profit. The purpose of the underwriting agreement is to ensure that all of the players understand their responsibility in the process, thus minimizing potential conflict. Types of Underwriting Agreements:- (i) Firm Commitment Agreement:- in a firm commitment underwriting, the underwriter guarantees to purchase all of the securities being offered for sale by the issuer regardless of whether they can sell them to investors. A firm commitment underwriting agreement is the most desirable for the issuer because it guarantees them all of their money right away. The more in demand the offering is, the more likely it is that it will be done on a firm commitment basis. In a firm commitment, the underwriter puts their own money at risk if they can't sell the securities to investors. Underwriting a securities offering on a firm commitment basis exposes the underwriter to substantial amount of risk. As such, underwriters often insist on including a market out clause in the underwriting agreement. A market out clause frees the underwriter from their obligation to purchase all of the securities in case of a development that impairs the quality of the securities or that adversely affects the issuer. However, poor market conditions is not a qualifying condition. One example of when a market out clause could be invoked is if the issuer was a bio tech company and the FDA just denied approval of the company's new drug. (ii) Best Efforts Agreement:- in a best efforts underwriting agreement, underwriters do their best to sell all of the securities offered by the issuer, but the underwriter isn't obligated to purchase the securities for their own account. The lower the demand for an issue, the greater likelihood that it will be done on a best efforts basis. Any shares or bonds in a best efforts underwriting that have not been sold will be returned to the issuer. (iii) Mini-Maxi Agreement:- a mini-maxi agreement is a type of best efforts underwriting that does not become effective until a minimum amount of the securities have been sold. Once the minimum has been met, the underwriter may then sell the securities up to the maximum amount specified under the terms of the offering. All funds collected from investors will be held in escrow until the underwriting is completed. If the minimum amount of securities specified by the offering cannot be reached, the offering will be canceled and the investors' funds that were collected will be returned to them. (iv) All or None Agreement:- with an all or none underwriting, the issuer has determined that it must receive the proceeds from the sale of all of the securities. Investors' funds are held in escrow until all of the securities are sold. If all of the securities are sold, the proceeds will be

released to the issuer. If all of the securities are not sold, the issue is canceled and the investors' funds will be returned to them. (v) Standby Underwriting Agreement:- a standby underwriting agreement is used in conjunction with a preemptive rights offering. All standby underwritings are done on a firm commitment basis. The standby underwriter agrees to purchase any shares that current shareholders do not purchase. The standby underwriter will then resell the securities to the public. Underwriting Agreement is an agreement concluded between the issuer and underwriting syndicate concerning the direct underwriting of the new securities issue, e.g., bond issue. Underwriting Agreement is a securities-purchase contract between an underwriter or underwriting syndicate and an issuer of bonds or shares. Among other terms, it specifies the price at which the security will be offered to the public (public offering price), underwriter's profit margin (underwriting spread), and the date by which the payments must be settled (settlement date). Underwriting Agreement is the contract between a corporation issuing new publicly offered securities and the managing underwriter as agent for the underwriting group. Compare to Agreement Among Underwriters. Underwriting Agreement is also known as a UA. In a registered offering, the agreement between the company and the underwriters concerning the offering of the securities. The underwriting agreement contains an agreement by the underwriter(s) to purchase the offered securities from the issuer or other seller and to resell them to the public, the underwriting discount, representations and warranties of the parties, certain covenants, expense allocation and indemnification provisions. / Соглашение, заключённое между эмитентом и расписывающим синдикатом, касающееся прямой расписки новой эмиссии ценных бумаг, например, эмиссии облигаций. Соглашение о Расписывании или Соглашение о Размещении – соглашение между корпорацией, выпускающей новые ценные бумаги для предложения в открытой продаже, и управляющим андеррайтером (managing underwriter), действующим в качестве агента группы андеррайтеров (underwriting group). Называется также Соглашением о Приобретении (purchase agreement) или Контрактом на Приобретение (purchase contract) ценных бумаг. Это соглашение представляет собой обязательство андеррайтеров приобрести ценные бумаги, в нём указываются цена предложения в открытой продаже (public offering price), гарантийный спрэд (underwriting spread), включая все скидки и комиссионные, чистая прибыль, получаемая организацией, выпускающей новые ценные бумаги, а также дата завершения соглашения (settlement date). Организация, выпускающая ценные бумаги, обязуется оплатить все расходы, понесённые при выпуске или перепродаже ценных бумаг, включая расходы на регистрацию (registration) в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)), а также на выпуск проспектов (prospectus), и обязуется представить управляющему андеррайтеру достаточное число экземпляров предварительных проспектов (preliminary prospectus – на жаргоне часто называется Красной Селёдкой – Red Herring) и окончательных, утверждённых проспектов. Организация, выпускающая ценные бумаги, обязуется:- (1) составить все необходимые для подачи в SEC бумаги и полностью выполнить все требования Акта о Ценных Бумагах от 1933 (Securities Act of 1933); (2) взять на себя всю ответственность за полноту, точность и необходимую сертификацию всей информации, содержащейся в регистрационном заявлении и проспекте; (3) привести информацию обо всех судебных процессах; (4) использовать поступления в указанных целях; (5) обеспечить соответствие требованиям штатовских законов о ценных бумагах; (6) фиксировать все согласованные изменения; (7) гарантировать андеррайтеров от ответственности в случае упущений или неверной интерпретации информации, ответственность за которую несёт организация, выпустившая ценные бумаги. Андеррайтеры обязуются начать предложение ценных бумаг немедленно по завершении прохождения регистрации через SEC или по наступлении определённой даты после неё. Андеррайтеры имеют право продавать ценные бумаги членам продающей группы (selling group). Гарантийное соглашение о продаже и размещении выпуска ценных бумаг не следует путать с соглашением между андеррайтерами (agreement among underwriters). Смотрите также (Best Effort), (Firm Commitment), (Standby Commitment), (Underwrite).

UNDERWRITING CAPACITY = ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РАСПИСЫВАНИЯ (или ЁМКОСТЬ РАСПИСЫВАНИЯ) – Underwriting Capacity:- at the Corporation of Lloyd's, depending on the context this term may refer to:- (i) a member's allocated capacity; (ii) syndicate allocated capacity, with or without the addition of cover from qualifying quota share reinsurance; (iii) the total underwriting capacity of all syndicates combined, with or without the addition of cover from qualifying quota share reinsurance; or (iv) the underwriting capacity of an insurance company or a reinsurance company. / Корпорэйшэн оф Лойдз (Corporation of Lloyd's).

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ ЗА РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ (или КОМИССИЯ ЗА АНДЕРРАЙТИНГ) – Underwriting Commission is the fee investment bankers charge for underwriting a security issue.

UNDERWRITING FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ (или ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ЗА АНДЕРРАЙТИНГ) – Underwriting Fee is the portion of the gross underwriting spread that compensates the securities firms that underwrite a public offering for their services.

UNDERWRITING GROUP = РАСПИСЫВАЮЩАЯ ГРУППА (или ГРУППА АНДЕРРАЙТИНГА) – Underwriting Group:- xxxxx. / Расписывающая Группа или Группа Андеррайтинга (Underwriting Group):- временная ассоциация инвестиционных банков, организованная лидирующим инвестиционным банком (investment banker) для размещения нового выпуска (new issue) ценных бумаг. Действуя в рамках соглашения между андеррайтерами (agreement among underwriters), группа (синдикат) обязуется приобрести ценные бумаги у выпустившей их корпорации по согласованной цене и перепродать их затем по цене предложения в открытой продаже (public offering price), разница между которыми представляет собой курсовую разницу по расписыванию или спрэд по андеррайтингу (underwriting spread). Цель создания расписывающего синдиката заключается в распределении риска и обеспечении успешной реализации предлагаемых ценных бумаг. Большинство групп андеррайтеров действует в рамках так называемых контрактов о разделении синдиката (divided syndicate contract), означающих, что ответственность каждого члена ограничивается объёмом индивидуального участия. Также называется Распределяющим Синдикатом (Distributing Syndicate), Приобретающей Группой (Purchase Group), Инвестиционной Банковской Группой (Investment Banking Group) или Синдикатом (Syndicate). Смотрите также Firm Commitment; Underwrite; и Underwriting Agreement.

UNDERWRITING INCOME = ДОХОД ЗА РАСПИСЫВАНИЕ (или ДОХОД ЗА АНДЕРРАЙТИНГ) – Underwriting Income:- for an insurance company, the difference between the premiums earned and the costs of settling claims.

UNDERWRITING SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО РАСПИСЫВАНИЮ (или СПРЭД ПО АНДЕРРАЙТИНГУ) – Underwriting Spread is the income that is generated by the underwriting syndicate and the selling group, which is essentially the difference between the amount paid to the issuer of securities in a primary distribution and the public offering price. / Курсовая Разница по Расписыванию или Спрэд по Андеррайтингу (Underwriting Spread):- разница между суммой, уплаченной организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги в процессе их первичного распределения (primary distribution), и ценой предложения в открытой продаже (public offering price). Размер разницы называется курсовой разницей или спрэдом (spread) и варьирует широко. Она зависит от объёма выпуска ценных бумаг, финансового положения организации, выпустившей ценные бумаги, типа участвующих в выпуске ценных бумаг (акции, облигации, права), статуса ценных бумаг (старшие, младшие, обеспеченные, необеспеченные) и типа обязательства, взятого на себя инвестиционными банками. Курсовая разница может составлять от

доли процента для выпусков облигаций большой компании коммунального хозяйства до 25% от первоначальной цены предложения в открытой продаже (initial public offering) для небольшой компании. Курсовая разница по расписыванию распределяется между управляющим андеррайтером (managing underwriter), продающей группой (selling group) и участвующими в размещении ценных бумаг андеррайтерами. Пропорции этого распределения также варьируют, но при разнице в два пункта управляющий андеррайтер обычно получает 0.25%, продающая группа – 1%, а андеррайтеры – 0.75%. Однако андеррайтеры часто также являются и членами продающей группы, получая, таким образом, 1.75% разницы, а управляющий андеррайтер, входящий во все три категории, получит полные 2%. Смотрите также Competitive Bid; Flotation Cost; Gross Spread; Negotiated Underwriting; Selling Concession; и Underwrite.

UNDERWRITING STAMP = ШТАМП О РАСПИСЫВАНИИ – Underwriting Stamp:- the stamp that is applied to a slip by an underwriter to signify his acceptance of a risk. It shows the number and pseudonym of the syndicate or the name of the (re)insurance company for whom the underwriter acts and has a space for his underwriting reference to be inserted. The underwriter will insert his line on a slip next to his underwriting stamp.

UNDERWRITING SYNDICATE = РАСПИСЫВАЮЩИЙ СИНДИКАТ (или АНДЕРРАЙТИНГОВЫЙ СИНДИКАТ) – Underwriting Syndicate:- in banking business this refers to a consortium of two or more banks, formed for a limited time, for the purpose of placing securities. The members sign a syndicate agreement which specifies the tasks to be performed by each member. A temporary association (consortium) of two or more investment banks for the joint underwriting of a securities issue. Underwriting Syndicate is a group of investment banks that work together to sell new security offerings to investors. The underwriting syndicate is led by the lead underwriter. See also Lead Underwriter.

UNDERWRITTEN OFFERING = РАСПИСАННОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (или РАСПИСАННОЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ) – Underwritten Offering is a purchase and sale securities.

UNDEVELOPED COUNTRIES = НЕРАЗВИТЫЕ СТРАНЫ – Undeveloped Countries:- an undeveloped country or region does not have modern industries and usually has a low standard of living. See also Third World, and Underdeveloped Countries. / Неразвитые Страны:- .

UNDEVELOPED KERNELS = НЕДОРАЗВИТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или НЕДОРАЗВИТЫЕ ЯДРА) – Undeveloped Kernels mean kernels that do not develop normally as should be, and are flat without starch. / В индустрии Риса под Недоразвитой Зерновкой (или Недоразвитыми Ядрами) понимается зерновка, которая не развита нормально, как должна, и которая .

UNDEVELOPED RESERVES = НЕДОБЫТЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Undeveloped Reserves: Undeveloped reserves are expected to be recovered: (1) from new wells on undrilled acreage, (2) from deepening existing wells to a different reservoir, or (3) where a relatively large expenditure is required to (a) recomplete an existing well or (b) install production or transportation facilities for primary or improved recovery projects. See also Reserves.

UNDIES = ИСПОДНЕЕ (или НИЖНЕЕ БЕЛЬЁ) – Undies is another word for underwear. More of a slang word used in the English language. / Исподнее – нательное бельё, например, выбежал в исподнем.

UNDIFFERENTIATED MARKETING = НЕДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ МАРКЕТИНГ – Undifferentiated Marketing is the marketing of a product aimed at the widest possible market. An early example was the Model T Ford, which was mass-produced, aimed at a very wide market, and only available in black. Ford now produce a wide range of models, with different engine capacities, colors, and prices aimed at attracting a wide variety of tastes and requirements. Compare Differentiated Marketing. See also Marketing. / Недифференцированный Маркетинг (Undifferentiated Marketing):- маркетинг продукта на максимально широком рынке. К ранним примерам такого маркетинга относится автомобиль Форда Модели Ти., которая производилась в массовом масштабе, предназначалась для очень широкого рынка и выпускалась только чёрного цвета. В настоящее время (1990) компания Форд выпускает большое число моделей самых разнообразных цветов, оснащённых двигателями разной мощности и продаваемых по разным ценам, чтобы охватить всё многообразие вкусов и предъявляемых покупателями требований.

UNDIGESTED SECURITIES = НЕОСВОЕННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Undigested Securities are newly issued securities that are not purchased because of lack of demand during the initial public offering (IPO). / Неосвоенные Ценные Бумаги (Undigested Securities):- акции или облигации новых выпусков, которые остаются неразмещёнными, поскольку отсутствует достаточный спрос на них в открытой продаже по цене предложения (offering price). Смотрите также Underwrite.

UNDISCHARGED BANKRUPT = НЕ ВОССТАНОВЛЕННЫЙ В ПРАВАХ БАНКРОТ – Undischarged Bankrupt is a person who has been made bankrupt and who has not yet received an order of discharge from the court. Such a person is disqualified from holding certain offices, which include justice of the peace, councillor, and Member of Parliament. An undischarged bankrupt must not obtain credit of £500 or more either alone or jointly with any other person without disclosing his bankruptcy. He must not carry on business (directly or indirectly) in a different name from that in which he was made bankrupt, without telling all those with whom he does ... Undischarged Bankrupt is a person whose bankruptcy has not been discharged. Such persons may not obtain credit (above £500) without first informing the creditor that they are undischarged bankrupts, and may not carry on a business without disclosing the name under which they become bankrupt. Undischarged bankrupts may not hold office as a JP, MP, mayor, or ... Undischarged Bankrupt is a person who has been made bankrupt and who has not yet received an order of discharge from the court. Such a person is disqualified from holding certain offices, which include justice of the peace, councillor, and Member of Parliament. He must not obtain credit for more than £500 without informing the creditor that he is an undischarged bankrupt, and he must not carry on a business without disclosing the name under which he was made bankrupt to those who deal with him. See also Bankruptcy Law. / Не Восстановленный В Правах Банкрот (Undischarged Bankrupt):- в Соединённом Королевстве лицо, не освобождённое от состояния банкротства (bankruptcy). Такое лицо не имеет права брать кредит на сумму более 250 Фунтов Стерлингов, не поставив в известность кредитора, что оно является не восстановленным в правах банкротом, занимать должность директора компании либо заниматься бизнесом под другим именем. Кроме того, не восстановленный в правах банкрот не может занимать должности мирового судьи, члена Парламента, мэра или члена Совета. Если он является пэром, то лишается возможности заседать в Палате Лордов.

UNDISCLOSED ASSIGNMENT = НЕРАСКРЫТАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА (или НЕРАСКРЫТОЕ (ПРЕД)НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ) – Undisclosed Assignment is an assignment under which the new creditor dispenses with notifying the third party that title or interest has ben transferred.

UNDISCLOSED FACTORING = НЕРАСКРЫТЫЙ ФАКТОРИНГ – Undisclosed Factoring is a form of factoring in which the seller of goods does not wish to disclose that a factor is being used. In these circumstances, the factor buys the goods that have been sold (rather than the debt their sale incurred) and, as an undisclosed principal, appoints the original seller to act as an agent to recover the debt. The factor assumes responsibility in the case of non-payment so that from the point of view of the seller, the factor offers the

same service as in normal factoring. See also Factoring. / Нераскрытый Факторинг (Undisclosed Factoring):- форма факторинга, при которой продавец товаров не хочет раскрывать причин, заставивших его использовать фактора. При таких обстоятельствах фактор (factor) покупает уже проданные товары (но не долг, который возник в результате их продажи) и, действуя в качестве нераскрытого принципала (undisclosed principal), назначает подлинного (оригинального) продавца своим агентом, уполномочивая его взыскать долг. Фактор принимает на себя ответственность за неполучение платежа, поэтому, с точки зрения продавца, фактор оказывает ему ту же услугу, что и при нормальном факторинге. Смотрите также Факторинг (Factoring).

UNDISCLOSED PRINCIPAL = НЕРАСКРЫТЫЙ ПРИНЦИПАЛ – Undisclosed Principal is a person who buys or sells through an agent or broker and remains anonymous. The agent or broker must disclose when dealing on behalf of an undisclosed principal; failure to do so may result in the agent being treated in law as the principal and in some circumstances the contract may be made void. See also Principal. Undisclosed Principal is a principal whose existence is not disclosed by its agent to a contracting third party. The rule ('doctrine of the undisclosed principal') is well established:- where a contract is made in an agent's own name on behalf of an undisclosed principal, either the principal or the agent may sue upon it. The third party, upon discovering the existence of the principal, may opt to sue either the agent or the principal. There are some exceptions to this rule (e.g., if a third party has made it clear that it does not want to contract with a ...). / Нераскрытый Принципал (Undisclosed Principal):- лицо, которое покупает или продаёт товары при посредничестве агента или брокера и сохраняет свою анонимность. Агент или брокер обязан сообщить, что он заключает сделку от мени нераскрытого принципала; если он этого не сделает, то, по закону, сам будет рассматриваться принципалом, и при определённых условиях контракт может стать недействительным. Смотрите также Принципал (Principal).

UNDISCLOSED RESERVES = НЕРАСКРЫТЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ (или СКРЫТЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ) – Undisclosed Reserves are reserves not shown in the balance sheet of a company; for example, if the market value of an asset is higher than its book value. Other forms:- replacement reserves (maintenance of real-asset values and equity capital) and other undisclosed reserves. Undisclosed reserves enhance a company's creditworthiness. The opposite of Disclosed Reserves, or Open Reserves.

UNDISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЯЕМЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Undistributable Reserves:- in the United Kingdom accounting, reserves that are not legally available for distribution to stockholders as dividends according to the Companies Act 1985. They include share capital, share premium account, capital redemption reserve, certain unrealized profits, or any other reserve. Also known as Restricted Surplus in the United States. The Undistributable Reserves are defined as:- (i) share premium account; (ii) capital redemption reserve; (iii) aggregate accumulated unrealized profits less aggregate accumulated unrealized losses; (iv) any reserve whose distribution is prohibited by law (other than the UK Companies Act of 1985); and (v) any reserve whose distribution is prohibited by the Memorandum or Articles of the company itself. Undistributable Reserves include the capital redemption reserve, share premium account, and revaluation reserve. Undistributable reserves include:- (i) share premium account; (ii) capital redemption reserve; (iii) excess of unrealised profits over unrealised losses; or (iv) any other reserve which it is prohibited to distribute by law, or by the company's constitution. Negative distributable reserves therefore occur if accumulated undistributed realised profits are less than accumulated realised losses not previously written off. See also Capital Reserve. Undistributable Reserves are the reserves that may not be distributed according to the Companies Act. They include share capital, share premium account, capital redemption reserve, certain unrealized profits, or any other reserve that the company may not distribute according to some other Act or its own constitutional documents. In the USA such reserves are known as Restricted Surplus. Compare Distributable Profits. / Нераспределяемые Резервы (Undistributable Reserves):- . Смотрите также Капитальные Резервы (Capital Reserves).

UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ ПРИБЫЛИ – Undistributed Profits are the amount of a publicly-traded company's post-tax earnings that are not paid in dividends. Most earnings retained are re-invested into the company's operations. Year-on-year tracking of the ratio of undistributed profits to dividends is important to fundamental analysis to investigate whether a company is increasing or decreasing its rate of re-investment. Undistributed profits form part of a company's equity, and are owned by shareholders. They are also called Retained Earnings, Accumulated Profits, Undivided Profits, and Earned Surplus. Undistributed Profit is a profit which has not been distributed as dividends to shareholders. See also Retained Earnings. Undistributed Profit is a profit earned by an organization but not distributed to its shareholders by way of dividends. Such sums are available for later distribution but are frequently used by companies to finance their activities. See also Retained Earnings. / Нераспределённая Прибыль (Undistributed Profit):- прибыль, полученная организацией, но не распределённая между акционерами в виде дивидендов. Такие прибыли могут распределяться в будущем, однако чаще компании используют их для финансирования своей деятельности.

UNDISTRIBUTED REALIZED EARNINGS = НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЕ РЕАЛИЗОВАННЫЕ ЗАРАБОТКИ – Undistributed Realized Earnings are the cumulative balance of periodic net investment income (loss) and realized gain (loss) on investments, less dividends or distributions (at times, an Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) may need to make an adjustment which is not reflected in this general formula). To accommodate regulatory requirements, two components of Undistributed Realized Earnings are presented separately in the financial statements:- (i) Non-cash Gains/Income; and (ii) Undistributed Net Realized Earnings.

UNDIVERSIFIABLE RISK = НЕДИВЕРСИФИЦИРУЕМЫЙ РИСК – Undiversifiable Risk:- related Systematic Risk. Systematic risk is the risk inherent to the entire market or market segment. Systematic risk, also known as Undiversifiable Risk, Volatility, or Market Risk, affects the overall market, not just a particular stock or industry. This type of risk is both unpredictable and impossible to completely avoid. It cannot be mitigated through diversification, only through hedging or by using the correct asset allocation strategy.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS = НЕРАЗДЕЛЁННЫЕ ПРИБЫЛИ – Undivided Profits:- xxxxx. / Неразделённые Прибыли (Undivided Profits):- сумма, указываемая в бухгалтерском балансе (balance sheet). Это прибыли, которые не были выплачены в виде дивидендов (dividends), или были удержаны для создания активного сальдо (избытка) (surplus) на счёте. Текущие доходы засчитываются на счёт неразделённых прибылей и затем либо выплачиваются в виде дивидендов, либо сохраняются для увеличения совокупного собственного капитала (equity). По мере роста сумм на счёте, круглые суммы могут периодически переноситься на счёт доходов.

UNDO = АННУЛИРОВАТЬ (или ХХ) – Undo:- (1) unfasten, untie, or loosen (something), e.g., 'the knot was difficult to undo'; (2) cancel or reverse the effects or results of (a previous action or measure), e.g., 'there wasn't any way Evelyn could undo the damage'. / Эвэлэн (Evelyn). Аннулировать:- отказаться от сделки.

UNDP = UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP/WB = UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/THE WORLD BANK

UNDRAWN TOW = НЕТЯНУТЫЙ ЖГУТ (или НЕТЯНУТАЯ ПАКЛЯ) – Undrawn Tow:- Plastic bottles are collected from the public using bottle banks or kerbside collection schemes. The collected bottles are delivered to sorting centers, often termed Materials

Reclamation Facilities (MRFs) where they are separated into three different plastic types (polymers). The three types are High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET). It is the PET bottles that are mainly used to produce fiber products. These bottles are typically used to produce fizzy or soft drinks bottles. They are transparent and have a small 'dot' in the base of the bottle. The sorted bottles are compressed into dense bales and shipped to a reprocessing plant. Each shipment typically comprises of around 300 000 bottles. At the reprocessing plant the bales are loaded into a de-baling machine which loosens the squashed bottles. These are loaded onto a conveyor, which carries the bottles through inspection equipment that removes any remaining non-PET bottles from the stream. The plastic bottles are then chopped into small flakes whilst in a water bath. This 'wet granulation' process helps clean the bottles and removes the label. Floatation equipment is used to separate the PET from another plastic material used to produce the bottle caps. The flakes of PET are finally drained of water and dried. An air blower system transports the flakes into storage containers, and helps blow out any remaining dust or small pieces of label. To produce the fiber, this flake material is melted and squeezed through spinnerets. These are flat plates with many tiny holes. As the molten plastic emerges from the spinneret it solidifies. The melt spinning produces many long strands of individual fibers, known as an 'Undrawn Tow'. The undrawn tow is then brought together in a single thick tow. This collection of fibers is then drawn. The drawing process stretches the fibers to several times their original length. The fibers, now stretched, are crimped to introduce a 'wave' into the fiber. The wave is set in the fiber by heating. Finally, the fiber is cut into specific lengths. The final use of the fiber is one factor in determining the choice of length of fiber. To make fleece clothing the fibers are spun into a yarn. The yarn is then woven to produce rolls of fleece material. This material is cut to shape and sewn to make a new garment. See also Drawn Tow. Sample:- fleece jacket made from recycled PET bottles. Polyester Fiber manufacturing process:- today over 70 to 75% of polyester is produced by CP (continuous polymerisation) process using PTA (short for the Purified Terephthalic Acid) and MEG (short for the Mono Ethylene Glycol). The old process is called Batch Process using DMT (Dimethyl Terephthalate) and MEG. Catalysts like Sb_3O_3 (Antimony trioxide) are used to start and control the reaction. TiO_2 (Titanium dioxide) is added to make the polyester fiber / filament dull. Spin finishes are added at melt spinning and draw machine to provide static protection and have cohesion and certain frictional properties to enable fiber get processed through textile spinning machinery without any problem. PTA which is a white powder is fed by a screw conveyor into hot MEG to dissolve it. Then catalysts and TiO_2 are added. After that Esterification takes place at high temperature. Then monomer is formed. Polymerisation is carried out at high temperature (290 to 300 degree centigrade) and in almost total vacuum. Monomer gets polymerised into the final product, PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate). This is in the form of thick viscous liquid. This liquid is them pumped to melt spinning machines. These machines may be single sided or double sided and can have 36/48/64 spinning positions. At each position, the polymer is pumped by a metering pump-which discharges an accurate quantity of polymer per revolution (to control the denier of the fiber) through a pack which has sand or stainless steel particles as filter media and a spinnerette which could be circular or rectangular and will have a specific number of holes depending on the technology used and the final denier being produced. Polymer comes out of each hole of the spinnerette and is instantly solidified by the flow of cool dry air. This process is called Quenching. The filaments from each spinnerette are collected together to form a small ribbon, passed over a wheel which rotates in a bath of spin finish:- and this ribbon is then mixed with ribbon coming from other spinning positions, this combined ribbon is a tow and is coiled in cans. The material is called Undrawn Tow and has no textile properties. At the next machine (the draw machine), undrawn tows from severl cans are collected in the form of a sheet and passed through a trough of hot water to raise the temperature of polymer to 70 degrees C which is the glass transition temperature of this polymer so that the polymer can be drawn. In the next two zones, the polymer is drawn approximately 4 times and the actual draw or the pull takes place either in a steam chamber or in a hot water trough. After the drawing is complete, each filament has the required denier, and has all its sub microscopic chains aligned parallel to the fiber axis, thereby improving the crystallinity of the fiber structure and imparting certain strength. Next step is to set the strength by annealing the filaments by passing them under tension on several steam heated cylinders at temperatures 180 to 220 degrees C. Also the filaments may be shrunk on the first zone of annealer by over feeding and imparting higher strength by stretching 2% or so on the final zone of the annealer. Next the fiber is quenched in a hot water bath, then passed through a steam chest to again heat up the tow to 100 degree C so that the crimping process which takes place in the stuffer box proceeds smoothly and the crimps have a good stability. Textile spin finish is applied either before crimping by kiss roll technique or after crimping by a bank of hollow cone sprays mounted on both sides of the tow. The next step is to set the crimps and dry the tow fully which is carried out by laying the tow on a lattice which passes through a hot air chamber at 85 degree C or so. The two is guided to a cutter and the cut fibers are baled for despatch. The cutter is a reel having slots at intervals equal to the cut length desired 32 or 38 or 44 or 51 mm. Each slot has a sharp stainless steel or tungsten carbide blade placed in it. The tow is wound on a cutter reel, at one side of the reel is a presser wheel which presses the tow on to the blades and the tow is cut. The cut fiber falls down by gravity and is usually partially opened by several air jets and finally the fiber is baled. Some, balers have a preweighting arrangement which enables the baler to produce all bales of a pre determined weight. The bale is transported to a ware house where it is 'matured' for a minimum of 8/10 days before it is permitted to be despatched to the spinning mill. / Кудель – короткое спутанное льняное волокно.

UNDRAWN YARN = НЕТЯНУТАЯ ПРЯЖА – Undrawn Yarn is extruded yarn (filaments), the component molecules of which are substantially unoriented. Undrawn yarn exhibits predominantly plastic flow in the initial stages of stretching and represents an intermediate stage in the production of a manufactured yarn. Undrawn Yarn is the extruded filament yarn (or tow), the component macromolecules of which have a low degree of orientation. Note:- Undrawn yarn and tow represent intermediate stages in the production of some synthetic yams and staple fibers respectively. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

UNDUE INFLUENCE = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ (или НЕДОЛЖНОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ) – Undue Influence:- use by a stronger party of an imbalance of power, or a particular vulnerability of the weaker party, to dominate the weaker party and cause them to enter a contract against their own interests. Undue influence may occur where there is a special relationship between the parties, or where there is no special relationship. Undue influence is a vitiating factor (see Vitiate) rendering a contract voidable. Where there is a special relationship (e.g., a fiduciary relationship, parent and child, doctor and patient), the presumption is that ... Undue Influence is the unfair pressure exerted on a person to sign a contract that is not a true expression of that person's aims or requirements at the time, but is to the advantage of another party (either a party to the contract or a third party). Such a contract may be set aside by a court. Undue Influence is the influence that prevents someone from exercising an independent judgment with respect to any transaction. A contract or gift procured by the exercise of undue influence is liable to be set aside by the courts. A will may likewise be held to be invalid if it is shown that the testator made it under conditions of undue influence (see also Testamentary Intention). The exercise of undue influence must normally be proved affirmatively – it must be shown that there is a dealing or transaction in which an unfair advantage has been taken of another ... Undue Influence is a form of wrongdoing which concentrates upon the manner in which the intention to enter a contract is produced. It arises in circumstances where there is some form of superiority which has induced the victim to enter a transaction which that person otherwise would not freely and knowingly enter. The law will not permit such a transaction to stand. Courts have tended to divide undue influence into two categories:- 'actual' and 'presumed'. Establishing actual undue influence requires proof that the wrongdoer actually exerted undue ... Undue Influence is the influence that prevents someone from exercising an independent judgment with respect to any transaction. A contract or gift procured by the exercise of undue influence is liable to be

set aside by the courts. A will may likewise be held to be invalid if it is shown that the testator made it under conditions of undue influence. The exercise of undue influence must normally be proved affirmatively – it must be shown that there is a dealing or transaction in which an unfair advantage has been taken of another person. In the case of certain ... / Недолжное Влияние (Undue Influence):- незаконное давление, оказываемое на какое-либо лицо, чтобы заставить его подписать контракт, который в данное время не отвечает его целям и потребностям, однако является выгодным для другой стороны (либо стороны, которая фигурирует в контракте как третья сторона). Такой контракт может быть аннулирован судом.

UNDULATE = ВОЛНИСТОЕ (или СТРУЙЧАТОЕ, или АНДЮЛЭЙТ) – Undulate:- wavy with alternately concave and convex regions. Hence undatus, undulatus – with wavy margins, undulated. Undulate:- with a wavy surface. / с поочерёдно .

UNDULATE RACHIS = ВОЛНИСТЫЙ СТЕРЖЕНЬ (или СТРУЙЧАТАЯ ОСЬ СОЦВЕТИЯ) – Undulate Rachis (UR) is the primary panicle branches, especially the lower ones, have undulating secondary axes. This condition is caused by mechanical compression exerted on the branches owing to the premature extension of the axes while they are inside the flag leaf sheath.

UNDYED CREASE = НЕПРОКРАШЕННЫЙ ЗАЛОМ – Undyed Crease:- in a printed fabric, a well defined lengthways streak from which the color is missing. Note:- this defect is caused by passing a creased fabric through the printing machine. / Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску. Неокрашенные Складки (undyed crease):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; чётко определяемые неокрашенные продольные полосы в набивном полотне. Примечание:- этот порок возникает при прохождении смятого полотна через набивную машину.

UNEARNED DISCOUNT = НЕЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ДИСКОНТ (или НЕЗАРАБОТАННАЯ СКИДКА, или ХХ) – Unearned Discount:- xxxxx. / Незаработанная Скидка (Unearned Discount):- сумма, вносимая в учётные книги организации-кредитора, из которой заранее вычитается процент, который будет внесён в качестве дохода в течение срока займа. В соответствии с принципами бухгалтерского учёта, подобные проценты первоначально учитываются как обязательства (liability). Затем по прошествии месяцев и по мере постепенного начисления процентов они учитываются в качестве дохода, таким образом увеличивая прибыли кредитора и уменьшая соответствующие обязательства. Смотрите также Unearned Income.

UNEARNED INCOME = НЕЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ДОХОД (или НЕОТРАБОТАННЫЙ ДОХОД) – Unearned Income is an income received from investments, and not from the provision of goods or services, including dividends and interest payments. Also known as Deferred Income. Unearned Income describes any personal income that comes from investments and other sources unrelated to employment services. Examples of unearned income include interest from a savings account, bond interest, alimony and dividends from stock. This type of income differs from traditionally earned income, which is the income earned from active work or business activity. Unearned income is a type of income denoted by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) derived from means other than personal efforts. To the IRS, 'personal efforts' includes wages, salaries, tips, other taxable employee pay and self-employment income. Any income source that falls outside of these efforts is considered unearned income. This type of income is commonly denoted as 'passive sources of income' and is generated without having to work. Most unearned income sources are not subject to payroll taxes, and all unearned income sources are not subject to employment taxes, such as Social Security and Medicare. It is therefore extremely important for individuals making unearned income to understand where that income is coming from and how each source is taxed. Types of Unearned Income:- the most common type of unearned income is the income that comes from interest and dividends. Most people participate in some sort of investing, either debt or equity. If, for example, a person invests in a dividend-paying company such as Disney, he most likely receives a dividend payment every quarter. This means each stock the investor owns receives a percentage of the company's profits each quarter, known as the Dividend Yield. The total sum of the dividend yield is taxed at the current dividend tax rate. The money earned in this capacity is considered unearned income, and the tax paid is considered unearned income tax. Retirement benefits are also a common type of unearned income. When a person retires, he most likely lives off of the distributions from a 401(k), pension or similar retirement account. Specifically in the case of a 401(k) distribution, where taxes are realized when the money is withdrawn, the IRS considers the withdrawn money to be unearned income. The retiree is taxed at his income tax rate in this scenario. Less common forms of unearned income include gifts, prizes, inheritances and other unearned income. Any time someone gifts money to another person, wins prize money in a contest or lottery, inherits money from a deceased relative or receives alimony or workers comp, it is considered unearned income. This is because the money was generated without the involvement of active work or business activity. Each of these situations has unique unearned income tax rates. Unearned Income:- (1) in accounting:- income received before a good is sold or a service is provided. Unearned income is classified as a current liability on the balance sheet until it is recognized as earned income during the accounting cycle. (2) In taxation:- income derived from means other than the provision of personal efforts, such as that derived as dividends, interest, or rent. Pensions and royalties, however, are not considered unearned income. Unearned Income or unearned revenue occurs when a company receives money before the money is earned. This is also referred to as Deferred Revenues or Customer Deposits. The unearned amount is recorded in a liability account such as Unearned Revenues, Deferred Revenues, or Customer Deposits. After the amount has been earned, the liability account is reduced and a revenue account is increased. Example 1:- a lawn service company offers customers a special package of five applications of fertilizers and weed treatments for USD200 if the customer prepays in March. The service will be provided in April, May, June, July, and September. When the company receives USD200 in March, it will debit the asset Cash for USD200 and will credit the liability account Unearned Revenues. Since these are balance sheet accounts (and since no work has yet been performed), no revenue is reported in March. In April when the first service is provided, the company will debit the liability account Unearned Revenues for USD40 and will credit the income statement account Service Revenues for USD40. At the end of April, the balance sheet will report the company's remaining liability of USD160. The income statement for April will report that USD40 was earned. The USD40 entry is referred to as an adjusting entry and the same entry will be recorded in May, June, July, and September. Example 2:- a company informs a customer that a USD5 000 deposit is required before it will begin work on the customer's special order. The customer gives the company USD5 000 on December 28 and the company will begin work on the special order on January 03. On December 28 the company will debit Cash for USD5 000 and will credit a liability account, such as Customer Deposits (or Unearned Revenues or Deferred Revenues) for USD5 000. No revenue is reported in December for this special order since the company did not perform any work. When the special order is completed in January the company will debit the liability account for USD5 000 and will credit a revenue account. Unearned Income (revenue) is an income received in advance of the time at which it is earned, such as prepaid rent. Unearned Income is an income not derived from trades, professions, or vocations, or from the emoluments of office. In the United Kingdom (UK), it was formerly taxed more heavily than earned income through the imposition of an investment-income surcharge. Earned and unearned income are now taxed at essentially the same rates (with minor differences in the treatment of income from savings and company ... See also Income. Unearned Income is the personal income derived from sources other than work. It thus consists of rent, dividends, interest, and transfer payments. See also Property Income. / Незаработанный Доход (Unearned Income):- доход, не являющийся торговой прибылью, доходом от занятий профессиональной деятельностью, заработной платой или жалованьем. До 1984 в Великобритании считалось, что доход от инвестиций, поскольку он более постоянный, нежели заработанный доход, и не зависит от труда налогоплательщика, должен облагаться налогом по более высокой ставке, чем доход, заработанный, что и

делалось путём дополнительного налогообложения дохода от инвестиций, ставка которого на 15% превышала нормальную ставку подоходного налога. В настоящее время (1990) заработанный и незаработанный доходы облагаются в Великобритании налогом по единой ставке. Доход, полученный от инвестиций, а не от реализации товаров или оказания услуг, и включайщий в себя дивиденды и процентные платежи (или платежи процентов). Известен также как Доходы Будущих Периодов (Deferred Income). Незаработанный Доход (Поступления) (Unearned Income (Revenue)):- (1) В бухгалтерском учёте:- доход, полученный, но ещё не заработанный, как, например, арендная плата, внесённая авансом, или иной аванс, полученный от клиентов. Незаработанный доход в балансовой ведомости (balance sheet) компании обычно рассматривается как текущие обязательства (current liability) и предполагается, что он будет впоследствии отнесён на счёт доходов в течение соответствующего отчётного периода. Смотрите также (Deferred Charge). (2) В подоходном налоге:- доход из источников, отличных от заработной платы, жалованья, чаевых и иной компенсации, получаемой работником, например, дивиденды (dividends), проценты (interest), арендная плата.

UNEARNED INTEREST = НЕЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТ – Unearned Interest is an interest that has been received on a loan, but that cannot be treated as a part of earnings yet, because the principal of the loan has not been outstanding long enough. / Незаработанный Процент (Unearned Interest):- проценты по займу, которые были уже взысканы финансовой организацией, но которые не могут считаться частью доходов, поскольку основная сумма займа не просуществовала в качестве таковой в течение достаточно длительного срока. Также называется Дисконтом (Discount) или Незаработанным Дисконтом (Unearned Discount).

UNEARNED PREMIUM = НЕЗАРАБОТАННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или НЕОТРАБОТАННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ) – In insurance's accounting, written premiums are recognised as earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportioned as appropriate. The proportion of premium that relates to the unused period of cover. In reinsurance, Unearned Premium is that portion of the original premium that applies to the unexpired portion of risk. A fire or casualty insurer or reinsurer must carry a reserve against all unearned premiums as a liability in its financial statement, for if the policy should be canceled, the company would have to pay back the unearned part of the original premium. Premium already paid to an underwriter which is in respect of a period when he was not at risk. Unearned Premium is the proportion of a premium which relates to the portion of a risk which has not yet expired. / Незаработанная Страховая Премия – это премия, остающаяся после вычитания суммы заработанной страховой премии из суммы премии по принятым страхованиям; доля страховой премии, приходящаяся на неоконченную часть периода ответственности по действующим страховым полисам или договорам страховщика или перестраховщика, отражённая в их отчётности на определённый момент времени. Так как страховая защита ещё не применялась по отношению к неоконченному периоду времени, страховщик ещё не заработал данную часть страховой премии. Другими словами, незаработанная премия – это часть страховой премии по принятым страхованиям, относящаяся к периоду страхования, который ещё не истёк или не был использован, но страховая премия за этот период была оплачена. Таким образом, в случае годовой суммы страховой премии в конце первого месяца полисного периода 1/12 от суммы премии являются незаработанной частью премии.

UNEARNED PREMIUM RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ НЕЗАРАБОТАННОЙ ПРЕМИИ (или РЕЗЕРВ НЕОТРАБОТАННОЙ ПРЕМИИ) – In insurance, Unearned Premium Reserve:- the fund set aside as at the end of the financial year by a non-life insurer out of premiums in respect of risks to be borne by the company after the end of that year under contracts of insurance entered into before the end of that year.

UNEARNED REVENUE = НЕЗАРАБОТАННАЯ ВЫРУЧКА (или НЕЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ДОХОД) – Unearned Revenue is money received by an individual or company for a service or product that has yet to be fulfilled. Unearned revenue can be thought of as a 'prepayment' for goods or services that a person or company is expected to produce for the purchaser. As a result of this prepayment, the seller has a liability equal to the revenue earned until delivery of the good or service. Unearned revenue is simply money that has not been earned but has been received before the fulfillment of a service. The early cash flow to the firm is advantageous for any number of activities, such as paying interest on debt and purchasing more inventory. However, by accepting unearned revenue, the firm has then entered a legal obligation to deliver on the terms of the payment. For example, with a prepayment on a lease contract to a real estate company, the revenue is a liability until it is earned. Criteria to Recognize Revenue:- There are several criteria established by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that a public company must meet to recognize revenue. If these are not met, revenue recognition is deferred. According to the SEC, there must be collection probability, or the ability to make a reasonable estimate of an amount for the allowance for doubtful accounts; completed delivery, or ownership shifted to the buyer; persuasive evidence of an arrangement; and a determined price. Unearned Revenue In Practice:- If a publishing company accepts USD1 200 for a one-year subscription, the amount is recorded as an increase in cash and an increase in unearned revenue. Both are balance sheet accounts, so the transaction does not immediately affect the income statement. If it is a monthly publication, as each periodical is delivered, the liability or unearned revenue is reduced by USD100 (USD1 200 divided by 12 months) while revenue is increased by the same amount. Example of Unearned Revenue:- Morningstar, Inc. offers a line of products and services for the financial industry, including financial advisors and asset managers. Many of its products are sold through subscriptions. Under this arrangement, many subscribers pay up front, and receive the product over time. This creates a situation in which the amount is recorded as unearned revenue or, as Morningstar calls it, deferred revenue. At the end of the first quarter of 2018, Morningstar had USD205.8 million in unearned revenue. This is up from USD187.9 million from the year-ago period. The company classifies the revenue as a short-term liability, meaning it expects the amount to be paid over one year. Although unearned revenue can provide clues into future revenue, investors should note the balance change could be due to a change in the business. Morningstar increased quarterly and monthly invoices, and is less reliant on up-front payments from annual invoices, meaning the balance has been growing more slowly than in the past. Unearned Revenues:- a liability account that reports amounts received in advance of providing goods or services. When the goods or services are provided, this account balance is decreased and a revenue account is increased. Unearned Revenue is prepaid revenue. In essence, the customer pays in advance for services that have not yet been performed by the recipient of the payment. This is advantageous from a cash flow perspective for the seller, who now has the cash to perform the required services. Is Unearned Revenue an Asset or a Liability? Unearned revenue is a liability for the recipient of the payment, so the initial entry is a debit to the cash account and a credit to the unearned revenue account. Accounting for Unearned Revenue:- As a company earns the revenue, it reduces the balance in the unearned revenue account (with a debit) and increases the balance in the revenue account (with a credit). The unearned revenue account is usually classified as a current liability on the balance sheet. If a company were not to deal with unearned revenue in this manner, and instead recognize it all at once, revenues and profits would initially be overstated, and then understated for the additional periods during which the revenues and profits should have been recognized. This is also a violation of the matching principle, since revenues are being recognized at once, while related expenses are not being recognized until later periods. Examples of Unearned Revenue:- Examples of unearned revenue are:- (i) a rent payment made in advance; (ii) a services

contract paid in advance; (iii) a legal retainer paid in advance; and (iv) prepaid insurance. Also known as Prepaid Revenue. Xxxxx. Unearned Revenue (also known as Deferred Revenue or Deferred Income) represents revenue already collected but not yet earned. Hence, they are also called Advances From Customers. Following the accrual concept of accounting, unearned revenues are considered as liabilities. It is to be noted that under the accrual concept, income is recognized when earned regardless of when collected. And so, unearned revenue should not be included as income yet; rather, it is recorded as a liability. This liability represents an obligation of the company to render services or deliver goods in the future. It will be recognized as income only when the goods or services have been delivered or rendered. At the end of the period, unearned revenues must be checked and adjusted if necessary. The adjusting entry for unearned revenue depends upon the journal entry made when it was initially recorded. There are two ways of recording unearned revenue:- (i) the liability method; and (ii) the income method. Xxxxx. Unearned Revenue, also called Deferred Revenue, is the liability or amount of money owed for payment of goods or services by a customer before the goods or services have been delivered to that customer. In other words, if a customer pays for a good or service before the company delivers it, the company has to recognize that it owes the customer for that good or service. What Does Unearned Revenue Mean? What is the definition of unearned revenue? GAAP requires businesses to use the accrual basis of accounting. This means that all revenues are recorded when earned regardless of when the cash is actually received. In other words, a customer who buys a shirt on December 31 and pays for in on January 01 is considered to have bought the shirt on December 31. The retailer records a December sale. This concept also applies for customers who put down deposits on sales. Since the good or service hasn't been delivered or performed yet, the company hasn't actually earned the revenue. It records a liability until the company delivers the purchased product. Let's take a look at an example. Example:- A good example of deferred revenue is a magazine subscription. Usually you pay for a 12-month magazine subscription upfront, but you don't actually receive all of the magazines right away. You receive one magazine a month until the end of the year. This is considered unearned income to the company until it delivers all 12 months of magazines. Instead of recording revenue when the magazine subscription is purchased, the company records unearned revenue in a liability account. When the magazines are delivered and the subscription is fulfilled, the deferral account is zeroed out to the revenues account. Define Unearned Revenue:- Unearned Revenue is a customer payment that a business recognizes as a liability because it is received before the goods or services are delivered to the customer. Xxxxx. Unearned Revenue is the same thing as deferred revenue. In accounting, unearned revenue is a liability. It is a liability because even though a company has received payment from the customer, the money is potentially refundable and thus not yet recognized as revenue. Unearned Revenue Basics:- Unearned revenue occurs when a company sells a good or service in advance of the customer receiving it. Customers often receive discounts for paying in advance for goods or services. Unearned revenue is an important concept in accounting because the company cannot recognize the revenue until it provides the good or service to the customer who paid for it. The line item 'Unearned Revenue' or 'Deferred Income' gives the company a place to recognize that the cash payment has come in but the company has deferred the revenue recognition until a later date. Examples of Unearned Revenue:- An example of unearned revenue might be a publishing company that sells a two-year subscription to a magazine. The liability arises from the fact that the company has collected money for the subscription but has not yet delivered the magazines. Another example of unearned revenue is rent that a landlord collects in advance. Accounting for Unearned Revenue:- When the transaction occurs, such as a publishing company selling a magazine subscription, the journal entry includes a debit to cash and a credit to unearned revenue. The income statement, or statement of earnings, does not reflect that the company has made a sale until it has earned the income by delivering the magazines to the customer. Yet, the balance sheet, or statement of financial position, would show that the company increased its cash asset at the same time it incurred a liability for the transaction, as it still has to deliver the magazines to the customer. Unearned Revenue vs. Earned Revenue:- Once the company performs the service the customer has paid for, the company enters another journal entry to recognize the revenue. For example, as a publishing company delivers the magazines a customer with a two-year subscription has paid for, the journal entry shows a credit to revenue and a debit to unearned revenue. In this way, the company converts the unearned revenue to 'real' or 'earned' revenue. / Американская корпорация Мониньстар, Инк. (Morningstar, Inc.), занимающаяся исследованиями в сфере международных инвестиций и управления инвестициями. Незаработанные Доходы (Unearned Revenues):- доходы, полученные авансом; полученные средства за товары, ещё не поставленные покупателю, и услуги, ещё не оказанные, в течение отчётного периода; является счётом обязательств. Называются также Отсроченными Выручками (Deferred Revenues), и Авансы От Потребителей (Advances From Customers).

UNECE = UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

UN/EDIFACT = UNITED NATIONS/ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE FOR ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT

UNEMPLOYED or UNEMPLOYMENT = БЕЗРАБОТНЫЕ или БЕЗРАБОТИЦА – Unemployed or Unemployment:- xxxxx. / Безработные или Безработица (Unemployed or Unemployment):- состояние пребывания без работы не по своей воле. Система страхования безработицы на уровне федерации – штата выплачивает пособия уволенным рабочим наличными деньгами. Большинство штатов выплачивает пособия максимум 26 недель. Есть штаты, где платят немного дольше. В периоды особенно высокой безработицы в некоторых штатах пособия должны выплачиваться на протяжении ещё 13 недель. Эти 'продлённые' пособия выплачиваются совместно – примерно половина поступает из фондов штата и половина – из федеральных источников. Для получения права на пособие, необходимо, чтобы человек ранее имел работу и активно искал новую. Безработные обращаются за пособием и получают его от Департамента Труда (Department of Labor) своего штата. За исключением тех штатов, где работникам платят мало, система финансируется за счёт налога, взимаемого с заработной платы, которую выплачивает работодатель.

UNEMPLOYMENT = БЕЗРАБОТИЦА – Unemployment:- unavailability of jobs for persons who are willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate. Frictional Unemployment is not the result of disequilibrium in the supply and demand of jobs, but is due to inadequate mobility or qualifications of the work force:- unemployed either lack the qualifications to fill the jobs offered, or do not live in the areas where the jobs are available. Structural or Technological Unemployment is created by changes in economic structures, e.g., a decline in jobs in the coal mining industry. Cyclical Unemployment is the most severe form of unemployment and arises during times of economic crisis. A new form of unemployment, called Voluntary Unemployment, is emerging in countries where unemployment benefits are high and compensate for the loss of wages; workers may therefore choose unemployment, rather than look for a job. Unemployment is a situation which exists when members of the labor force wish to work at the prevailing wage or salary rates for their skills, but cannot get a job. The concept thus refers to 'involuntary' unemployment only, rather than the voluntary decision of someone to choose leisure (or productive activity outside the cash economy such as housewifery) rather than gainful employment at prevailing rates of pay. Most post-World War II governments have made it a major goal of their economic policies to keep total unemployment in their national economies at relatively low levels (subject to certain practical constraints and trade-offs imposed by their pursuit of other important goals such as economic growth, low inflation, competitiveness in international trade, and so on). Unemployment:- the condition of one who is capable of working, actively seeking work, but unable to find any work. It is important to note that to be considered unemployed a person must be an active member of the labor force and in search of remunerative work. Underemployment

is the term used to designate the situation of those who are able to find employment only for shorter than normal periods – part-time workers, seasonal workers, day or casual workers. The term may also describe the condition of workers whose education or training make them overqualified for their jobs. Statistics on unemployment are collected and analyzed by government labor offices in most countries and have come to be considered a chief indicator of economic health. Trends in unemployment and statistical differences among groups in the population are studied for what they may reveal of general economic trends and as bases for possible governmental action. Full employment has been a stated goal of many governments since World War II, and a variety of programs have been devised to attain it. It should be pointed out that full employment is not necessarily synonymous with a zero unemployment rate, for at any given time the unemployment rate will include some number of persons who are between jobs and not unemployed in any long-term sense. In the United States an unemployment rate of 2 percent is often cited as a 'base' rate. Unemployment is an inability to find work although it is actively sought. Theoretically the unemployed are those members of the active labor force who are out of work, although in most cases statistics are based on the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance. Unemployment has been a persistent problem in industrial economies during recession over the last 200 years. Unemployment is an inability of workers who are ready, able and willing to work to find employment. Unemployment is usually expressed as a percentage of the labor force. Classical Unemployment is an Unemployment caused by wages being too high relative to productivity, so that the firms in an economy cannot profitably employ all the labor on offer at these real wages. Cyclical Unemployment exists when the level of aggregate demand in the economy is less than that required to maintain full employment. Demographic Unemployment is an Unemployment whose immediate cause is changes in the composition of the labor force. Frictional Unemployment:- a minimal level of unemployment that will occur in even the most efficient economy. Keynesian Unemployment is an Unemployment due to lack of effective demand for goods and services which people could have been employed to produce. Keynesian unemployment can be reduced by the use of monetary or fiscal policy to increase effective demand. Residual Unemployment:- the number of people in an economy that remain unemployed, even when there is full employment. Seasonal Unemployment is an unemployment due to seasonal variations in the demand for labor. Some occupations have large seasonal variations, for example agriculture and tourism. Structural Unemployment exists when jobs are available and workers are seeking jobs, but they cannot fill vacancies. Technological Unemployment exists when workers are replaced by machines faster than they can find alternative employment. Transitional Unemployment is an unemployment due to a major change in the way an economy is organized. This could apply to conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy, industrialization of less developed countries, or a shift from central planning to a market economy. In any major change it is likely that managers and skilled workers will be needed to set up new systems and production facilities earlier than less skilled workers are needed to operate them. Unemployment is the inability to find paid work when one is willing and able to perform work. Unemployment can be measured through official registration to claim unemployment benefit, or through self-assessment in a survey. The latter generally produces a higher count. The unemployment rate is the unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce, defined as the employed plus the unemployed. The period since the late 1970s has been one of continuous high unemployment in most developed economies and this has had an important impact on the conduct of . Unemployment is an inability to obtain a job when one is willing and able to work. This can be measured in two ways:- official registration with a state agency, which carries some form of income support, and through the self-assessment of a random sample of the population. Self-assessment generally produces higher figures. See also Classical Unemployment; Cyclical Unemployment; Demographic Unemployment; Disguised Unemployment; Frictional Unemployment; Hidden Unemployment; Involuntary Unemployment; Keynesian Unemployment; Long-Term Unemployment; Natural Rate Of Unemployment; Residual Unemployment; and Seasonal Unemployment. / , например, уменьшение рабочих мест в угольной добывающей промышленности. Безработица (Unemployment):- невозможность найти работу, хотя активные её поиски предпринимаются. Теоретически безработными считаются те, кто, пребывая в трудоспособном возрасте, не имеет работы, хотя в большинстве случаев статистика учитывает только людей, получающих пособие по безработице. Во время экономического спада (recession) безработица была постоянной головной болью промышленно развитых стран на протяжении последних 200 лет. Решение проблемы безработицы путём государственного вмешательства, предложенное Британским экономистом Дьжоном Мэйнадом Кейнзом (John Maynard Keynes; 1883–1946) в 1930, казалось, имело успех в послевоенный период; однако с тех пор кейнсианство утратило свою теоретическую и практическую привлекательность во многом благодаря тому, что правительства стали рассматривать в качестве приоритетной задачи контроль над инфляцией и начали сомневаться в своих способностях контролировать безработицу в долгосрочном плане (Смотрите Кривая Филипса (Phillips Curve); в честь Новозеландского экономиста Олбэна Вильэма Хаусго 'Била' Филипса (Alban William Housego 'Bill' Phillips; 1914–1975)). В 1980-х безработица снова стала проблемой большинства Западных стран, а взгляды экономистов на возможные её решения разошлись как никогда. Смотрите также Вынужденная Безработица (Involuntary Unemployment); Показатель Нормы Безработицы, Не Ведущей К Усилению Инфляции (NAIRU); Естественный Уровень Безработицы или Естественная Ставка Безработицы (Natural Rate Of Unemployment); и Сезонная Безработица (Seasonal Unemployment). Под Безработицей понимается не зависящее от воли работника приостановление трудовой деятельности на длительный срок по причине невозможности трудоустройства, как правило, вследствие расторжения трудового соглашения между лицом наёмного труда и нанимателем. И, следовательно, безработица выступает как явление, содержание которого состоит в том, что для определённой части экономически активного населения сложилась ситуация полного отсутствия работы в определённый момент времени. Безработица выступает объективным фактором экономической жизни. Её появление стало возможным только с появлением института наёмного труда. Безработица, явление, присущее капиталистическому общественному строю, когда часть трудящихся не может найти себе работу, становясь 'излишним' населением, резервной армией труда. Как социально-экономическое явление безработица порождается действием открытого Немецким философом и экономистом Калем Максом (Karl Marx; 1818–1883) всеобщего закона капиталистического накопления и является продуктом и условием капиталистического производства. Участь 'излишних' людей первыми в истории капитализма испытали трудящиеся ныне экономически развитых стран Европы, особенно Англии (начало XIX века). Выступления пролетариата против безработицы в те времена носили стихийный характер. С переходом капитализма в империалистическую стадию массовая безработица выступает как неотъемлемая черта экономики уже большинства капиталистических стран и во времена кризисов перепроизводства охватывает почти все отрасли хозяйства. С наступлением общего кризиса капитализма массовая безработица в экономически развитых капиталистических странах становится хронической. Внешне безработица выглядит как результат несоответствия между спросом капиталистического рынка на рабочую силу и её предложением, но фактически является следствием более глубоких внутренних причин (смотрите Промышленная Резервная Армия). Стремление к наибольшей прибавочной стоимости и конкурентная борьба заставляет предпринимателей вооружать живой труд, увеличивать средства производства быстрее, чем переменный капитал. Так, в США с 1869 по 1919 число рабочих в промышленности выросло в 4 раза, продукция увеличилась в 13 раз, а стоимость капитала – в 23 раза. Особенно быстрое относительное уменьшение переменного капитала вызывается научно-технической революцией в производстве. Нередко это порождает и абсолютное сокращение спроса на труд. К тому же, чем продолжительнее рабочий день и чем сильнее напряжённость работы, тем меньше требуется лиц наемного труда, чтобы привести в движение имеющиеся средства производства. 'Чрезмерный труд занятой части рабочего класса увеличивает ряды его резервов ...' (Каль Макс, 'Капитал', Т. 1, 1955, С. 641–642). Периодические экономические кризисы капиталистического производства

усиливают действие тех факторов, которые относительно уменьшают спрос на труд. Увольнения массы рабочих – прямое ухудшение положения трудящихся – заставляют оставшихся на производстве идти на предлагаемые условия их эксплуатации, что ещё более снижает жизненный уровень всего рабочего класса. Диалектика капиталистического способа производства такова, что ‘избыточное’ трудящееся население – продукт капиталистического накопления, становится рычагом этого накопления и даже условием существования и развития капитализма. ‘... Избыточное население ... составляет необходимую принадлежность капиталистического хозяйства, без которой оно не могло бы ни существовать, ни развиваться’ (Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924), Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Т. 2, С. 173). Часть ‘излишнего’ населения служит для капитала резервом дешёвой рабочей силы. А это при неравномерном циклическом развитии капиталистической экономики становится для буржуазии жизненно необходимым и облегчает выход из кризиса. Сам факт массовой безработица вызывает у каждого работающего пролетария боязнь оказаться в рядах безработных. Капитализм использует этот страх, и чем больше безработица, тем сильнее капитал наступает на рабочих, прибегая к повышению налогов, к инфляции, к так называемой рационализации производства, к сверхурочным работам, ‘дополнительной’ оплате в выходные и праздничные дни. Таким образом, безработица в капиталистическом обществе в силу классовых противоречий имеет двоякую сущность. Для капиталистов она – резерв дешёвой и зачастую бесправной рабочей силы, средство для усиления эксплуатации всего рабочего класса, необходимое условие существования и развития капиталистической экономики. Для трудящихся же безработица – это одни лишь материальные, физические и моральные страдания и лишения, преждевременная старость. По формам безработица подразделяется:- на текучую, скрытую и застойную. Точного учёта безработных не существует. Применяемая буржуазной политэкономией и статистикой методология определения форм безработицы, а также их способ подсчёта 245 ‘излишних’ людей преуменьшают действительные размеры безработицы. Буржуазные экономисты различают ‘полную’ и ‘неполную’ (частичную) безработицы в зависимости от срока пребывания без работы (в США, например, полностью безработными считаются те, кто не имел никакой работы в течение недели и более; те же, кто получил работу хотя бы на 1 час в неделю, уже не считаются безработными). Сведения о безработице, содержащиеся в изданиях Международной Организации Труда (МОТ), основаны на официальных публикациях национальных статистик. Эти сведения, по свидетельству экспертов МОТ, сильно расходятся по полноте и достоверности, что зависит от источников информации, от применяемых методов её сбора и обработки и от принятого в той или иной стране определения понятия ‘Безработный’. Данные по отдельным странам как правило, несопоставимы между собой. Более того, даже в пределах одной страны нередко существует несколько систем статистики безработицы. Так, в США только одних правительственных систем три:- данные Бюро Переписи (Министерство Торговли), Бюро Обеспечения Занятостью и Бюро Статистики Труда (Министерство Труда). В Италии – две статистики безработицы:- в Министерстве Труда и в Институте Статистики Труда. Несмотря на эти и другие недостатки буржуазной статистики, приходится пользоваться ею, так как иных систематических подсчётов ‘избыточного’ населения нет. Данные отдельных прогрессивных профсоюзов, хотя и вносят существенные коррективы в статистику безработицы не могут в полной мере восполнить пробел. Безработица – постоянный спутник капиталистической экономики. Во всех экономически развитых капиталистических странах масштабы ‘излишних’ трудовых ресурсов за рассматриваемый период либо оставались на одном уровне, либо в отдельные годы даже возрастали. Наибольшая тяжесть от безработицы выпала на долю рабочего класса США. Приведённые в таблице цифры не охватывают полубезработных, а число их весьма велико:- в США, например, по официальным подсчётам, – в среднем 2.5–3 миллиона человек в год. В 1967–69 в индустриально развитых странах капитализма безработица сохранялась на уровне 6–7 миллионов человек. Обнаруживаемая в 1960-х тенденция к увеличению безработицы обусловливается и некоторыми демографическими особенностями ряда Европейских стран (большие потери в людях – убитыми и искалеченными – в период 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45, низкая рождаемость). На безработицу влияют и экономические циклы. В 1960-х капиталистическая Европа и Япония не переживали больших спадов производства. Однако в отдельные годы Англия, Италия, ФРГ и отчасти Франция и Япония испытывали кризисные явления, некоторое замедление темпов развития и определённые спады. Изменения в развитии капиталистического цикла в современный период, а также ускоренное развитие непроизводственной сферы, вобравшей в себя большие людские резервы, в свою очередь влияют на состояние безработицы. Воздействие на безработицу оказывают научно-техническая революция, ведущая в условиях капиталистического способа производства к увольнению массы рабочих и служащих, и конкретные соотношения классовых сил в отдельных странах. Учитывая сравнительно высокую организованность и сплочённость пролетариата своих стран, а также наличие социалистических государств, правящие классы в странах Западной Европы и Японии стремятся не допускать расширения масштабов безработицы до таких пределов, когда она становится для них социально опасной. На рынок рабочей силы в Западной Европе влияет государственно-монополистическая интеграция, позволяющая монополиям более эффективно использовать рынок рабочей силы охваченных этой интеграцией стран. Серьёзную проблему современной безработицы представляет наличие ‘излишнего’ населения в экономически бедствующих или депрессивных районах. Такие районы имеются в США, Англии, Италии, Франции и других странах. Как правило, ими становятся центры старых отраслей промышленности – угольной, металлургической, текстильной, ряда машиностроительных отраслей. Многие хронически безработные в этих районах, обычно не учитываемые официальной статистикой, превратились в своём большинстве в настоящих пауперов. Публикуемые МОТ сведения о безработице по отдельным развивающимся странам Азии, Африки, Центральной и Южной Америки, где безработица имеет главным образом форму аграрного перенаселения, ещё более неполны и неточны. Экономическая отсталость этих стран, феодальные пережитки и зависимость хозяйства многих из них от империализма накладывают свой отпечаток на процесс разорения и обнищания мелких производителей, на структуру относительного перенаселения. И в этих странах решение проблемы безработицы упирается в господствующие там социально-экономические условия. Лишь устранение зависимости от империализма и ликвидация феодальных пережитков и реакционных режимов могут привести к быстрому развитию экономики, в том числе и к решению проблемы безработицы. В ряде стран Азии и Африки, завоевавших государственную независимость, приняты некоторые меры, ослабляющие последствия безработицы. Например, трудовое законодательство Бирмы и Цейлона упорядочивает наём и увольнение работников, что несколько ограничивает произвол предпринимателей. Такое вмешательство государств и их содействие экономическому прогрессу также в известной мере смягчают бремя безработицы. Безработица особенно с 1930-х стала серьёзной угрозой самому существованию капиталистической системы. Социальная острота проблемы вызвана в первую очередь появлением в мире стран социализма и изменением в соотношении классовых сил как внутри капиталистических стран, так и на мировой арене. В 1960–70-е безработица, несмотря на сравнительно небольшие масштабы по отношению к общей численности наёмных работников, имеет большую социальную и политическую остроту. В то же время, с экономической точки зрения, безработица не играет для крупного капитала, как это было прежде, роли крупного резерва необходимой ему рабочей силы. В эпоху быстрого научно-технического прогресса подавляющее число безработных по уровню своей подготовки не может удовлетворить требований современного производства. Учитывая социальную опасность борьбы рабочего класса за свои жизненные интересы, буржуазные государства в последние 30 лет (по данным на 1980) пытались регулировать рынок рабочей силы, применяя, в частности, различные системы помощи безработным, в том числе и страхование на случай безработицы. В экономически развитых

странах капитала действует та или иная система помощи и с этой целью созданы специальные фонды. Они образуются прямо или косвенно самими трудящимися. В связи с многими ограничениями пользоваться ими могут меньше половины безработных. Так, в США в 1961 пользовалось пособиями лишь 45% безработных. Размер взносов предпринимателей в эти фонды сравнительно невелик. Выплачиваемые пособия и вся сумма помощи безработным возмещают лишь малую долю денежных и материальных потерь трудящихся:- в США с 1950 эти пособия не превышали в среднем 1/6–1/7 части потерянной от безработицы зарплаты. Общий же ущерб, который безработица наносит рабочему классу и всему обществу, настолько значителен, что не поддаётся исчислению. По официальным данным, США потеряли в результате безработицы с 1929 по 1966 более 9.5 миллиардов человеко-недель труда, из них около 3.5 миллиарда – после войны. Основной урон понесли от безработицы трудящиеся:- с 1929 по 1966 они потеряли примерно 500 миллиардов Долларов в зарплате (в ценах 1957–59), причём около 230 миллиардов Долларов (в тех же ценах) с 1946 по 1966. Эти подсчёты не охватывают полубезработицу. К тому же отсутствие работы – это не только денежный урон, но и деквалификация, и отставание в приобретении общих и профессиональных знаний, и непоправимый моральный ущерб как для самого трудящегося и членов его семьи, так и для общества в целом. В послевоенный период выступления пролетариата в США, Англии, Италии, Японии и других странах были непосредственно связаны с безработицей. Обычно борьба рабочих и служащих проходит в виде стачек. Одно из главных требований бастующих рабочих – воспрепятствовать капиталистическим монополиям выбрасывать на улицу ‘лишнюю’ рабочую силу. В Англии в одном только 1960 против массовых увольнений бастовали шахтёры, автостроители, рабочие химической промышленности; осенью 1962 против безработицы объявили всеобщую стачку железнодорожники, затем бастовали машиностроители и судостроители; в 1966–67 – автостроители. В забастовочную борьбу включается, также многомиллионная армия служащих капиталистических предприятий, в том числе государственных и муниципальных. Вопросы, связанные с безработицей, стоят в центре внимания профсоюзов. Некоторые профсоюзы в коллективных договорах с компаниями требуют гарантированной работы и других льгот. Однако борьба только со следствиями безработицы, а не против порождающих её причин и условий не способна ликвидировать безработицу и все тяготы, связанные с ней. Капиталистическое перенаселение, как показал исторический опыт, исчезает только вместе с падением господства капитала и созданием общества, где основные средства производства и система распределения находятся в руках народа. В капиталистических условиях профсоюзы и стачки, подчёркивал Владимир Ильич Ленин, бессильны помочь, когда товар – рабочая сила не находит спроса, ‘... бессильны изменить те условия, которые превращают рабочую силу в товар, осуждают массы трудящихся на самую тяжёлую нужду и безработицу. Чтобы изменить эти условия, необходима революционная борьба со всем современным общественным и политическим строем ...’ (Полное Собрание Сочинений, 5 Издание, Т. 5, С. 16). Безработица В Дореволюционной России:- Характер безработицы в дореволюционной России по существу ничем не отличался от безработицы других капиталистических стран. Однако отсутствие статистики безработных не давало возможности определить хотя бы приблизительно их количество в среднем за какой-либо год. Колебания числа безработных в промышленности, в отдельных городах были весьма значительны. Обострение безработицы наблюдалось в 1904–13 (Русско-Японская Война, хозяйственные кризисы, революционные события кануна 1-й Мировой Войны). Так, в Петербурге безработные составляли примерно 2% ко всему населению (1911), в Москве 1.8% (1912), Баку 2.5% (1913). В зимний сезон в период 1900–13 количество безработных достигало полумиллиона. В годы 1-й Мировой Войны 1914–18 ощущались как недостаток в рабочей силе (вследствие мобилизации около 15 миллионов мужчин), так и известный рост безработицы за счёт населения, бежавшего с театра военных действий (беженцы). Ликвидация Безработицы В Бывшем СССР:- С установлением социализма, природа которого исключает относительное перенаселение, безработица ликвидируется. В бывшем СССР в 1920-е в связи с разрухой, вызванной 1-й Мировой Войной, иностранной военной интервенцией и Гражданской Войной, безработица была ещё значительна (на 01 Января 1923 – 641 000, на 01 Августа 1926 – 1 030 000). Советское государство оказывало большую помощь безработным, принимало решительные меры к устранению безработицы. К концу 1930 в результате победы социализма в СССР безработица была полностью ликвидирована. Неуклонно развивающееся хозяйство СССР и других социалистических стран требует систематического пополнения рабочей силы. Экономическое развитие этих стран идёт более быстрыми темпами и в больших масштабах, чем увеличивается трудоспособное население. Высокие и устойчивые темпы хозяйственного и культурного строительства обеспечивают в социалистических странах полную и эффективную занятость населения.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ – Unemployment Insurance is a form of social insurance designed to compensate certain categories of workers for unemployment that is involuntary and short-term. Unemployment insurance programs were created primarily to provide financial assistance to laid-off workers during a period deemed long enough to enable them to find another job or be rehired at their original job. In most countries, workers who have been permanently disabled or who have been unemployed for a long period of time are not covered by unemployment insurance but are usually covered by other plans. In such countries as Canada, Germany, Israel, Norway, and the United Kingdom, all occupations are covered; the United States denies coverage to farm workers, domestic servants, workers who have been employed only briefly, government workers, and most self-employed workers; such countries as Austria, Ireland, and Japan exclude public employees. Benefits vary from one legal jurisdiction to another. In most countries the benefits are related to earnings; a few countries pay a flat rate to all beneficiaries. In addition, benefits are usually paid only for a limited period of time. Funding for unemployment insurance varies from country to country. Employers or employees may be taxed specifically for unemployment insurance, or funding may come out of general government revenues.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE = УРОВЕНЬ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ (или СТАВКА БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ) – Unemployment Rate is a measure of the extent of unemployment in the labor force at some particular time, expressed as a percentage of the total available labor force. Nearly all national governments now have some statistical agency or department charged with gathering the necessary data and estimating the unemployment rate at frequent intervals (monthly or quarterly) for the guidance of policy-makers. In broad terms the underlying concepts are pretty similar from one country to the next:- the number of people classified as unemployed is to be divided by the number of people classified as being in the available labor force, with the result expressed in percentage terms. However, differences from country to country in classification rules and practical data collection methods used for estimating both the numerator and the denominator of this fraction make precise international comparison of unemployment rates very difficult, if not impossible. The use of jobless totals derived from the agencies that distribute unemployment insurance benefits is particularly suspect but nevertheless widely practiced by some countries’ official statistical agencies. For example, some people may falsely claim they would accept a job offer at current wage rates when in fact they are making no effort (or only a token show of effort) to locate such a job, misreporting their intentions so that they may continue to draw unemployment benefits for a time. Other people may be actively, even desperately, seeking a job and yet not show up in such a count because they are technically ineligible for unemployment benefits (perhaps through lack of previous work experience or through having exhausted the time-limit) and so do not bother to report the success or failure of their job-hunting efforts to the government unemployment office. Well-designed sample surveys of the population or of employers have much better validity for measuring the true unemployment rate but still have credibility problems of their own. For example, hundreds of thousands or even millions of people who are really gainfully employed but whose work is in illegal activities – such as bootlegging,

prostitution, drug-dealing, loan-sharking, illegal gambling operations, smuggling, or simply working conventional trades 'off the books' to avoid taxes – cheerfully deny having a job when questioned by government pollsters in suits who might well inform on them to the police. Unemployment Rate is the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed and actively seeking a job. Unemployment Rate is the percentage of the people classified as unemployed as compared to the total labor force. / Ставка Безработицы или Уровень Безработицы:- доля гражданской рабочей силы, которая активно ищет, но не может найти работу. Уровень (в %) определяется Департаментом Труда США (US Department of Labor) совместно с департаментами по труду всех штатов и публично объявляется в первую Пятницу каждого месяца. На уровень безработицы влияет число людей, вливающихся в рабочую силу, а также число безработных. Важную часть отчёта Департамента Труда составляет доклад Занятость по Данным Платёжных Ведомостей (Payroll Employment), который включает данные о рабочем времени, заработной плате и занятости в несельскохозяйственных отраслях промышленности в масштабе страны с разбивкой по штатам и крупным метрополиям. Доклад о безработице является одним из отчётов правительства, который привлекает больше всего внимания, потому что даёт наиболее ясное представление об эффективности управления экономикой. Растущий уровень безработицы изучается аналитиками и Федеральным Резервом (Federal Reserve) и рассматривается как признак слабеющей экономики. Результаты этого отчёта могут заставить Федеральную Резервную Систему ослабить кредитно-денежную политику. Снижение уровня безработицы показывает, что экономика растёт, и это может породить у Федеральной Резервной Системы страх перед более высоким уровнем инфляции, и в результате могут быть установлены более высокие процентные ставки.

UNENCUMBERED = НЕОБРЕМЕНЁННОЕ – Unencumbered:- property that is not subject to any claims by creditors. For example, securities bought with cash instead of on margin and homes with mortgages paid off. / Необременённое (Unencumbered):- собственность, свободная от любых требований (претензий) кредиторов, не заложенная собственность. Например, когда домовладелец полностью выплачивает свой ипотечный заём, его дом становится свободным от долгов. Ценные бумаги, приобретённые за наличные, а не под залог (margin), свободны от претензий кредиторов.

UNENFORCEABLE CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ, НЕ ИМЕЮЩИЙ ПРАВОВОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ (или ХХ) – Unenforceable Contract is a contract that is valid, but which the court will not enforce because of some defect such as nondisclosure, an extraordinary event or other legislation.

UNEP = UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNEP–GRID = UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME–GLOBAL RESOURCES INFORMATION DATABASE

UNEQUAL = НЕРАВНОЕ (или НЕОДНОЗНАЧНОЕ, или НЕОДИНАКОВОЕ) – Unequal:- asymmetrical.

UNEQUAL TREATY = НЕРАВНЫЙ ТРАКТАТ (или НЕРАВНОПРАВНЫЙ ТРАКТАТ) – Unequal Treaty:- in Chinese history, any of a series of treaties in which China was forced to concede many of its territorial and sovereignty rights. They were negotiated during the XIX and early XX centuries between China and foreign imperialist powers, especially Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, and Japan. Patterned largely on the terms of an accord in 1835 between China and the khanate of Kokand, the Unequal Treaties were initiated by the trading conflict between Britain and China known as the first Opium War (1839–42), which was terminated by the Treaty of Nanking (August 29, 1842). Under the terms of this agreement, China paid the British an indemnity, ceded the territory of Hong Kong, and agreed to establish a 'fair and reasonable' tariff. Moreover, British merchants, who were previously allowed to trade only at the South China port of Canton, were now to be allowed to trade at five ports (called treaty ports), including Canton and Shanghai. The agreement was supplemented the following year by the British Supplementary Treaty of the Bogue (October 08, 1843), which granted British citizens in China extraterritorial rights, by which they were to be under the control of their own consuls and were not subject to Chinese law. It also included a most-favored-nation clause, guaranteeing to Britain all privileges that China might grant to any other power. Over the next few years China concluded a series of similar treaties with other powers; the most important treaties were the Treaty of Wanghia with the United States and the Treaty of Whampoa with France (both 1844). Each additional treaty expanded upon the rights of extraterritoriality, and as a result the foreigners obtained an independent legal, judicial, police, and taxation system within the treaty ports. Following the defeat of China by Britain and France in the second Opium War (1856–60), a new series of agreements was negotiated. The resulting treaties of Tientsin (1858) supplemented the old treaties by providing for the residence of foreign diplomats in Peking, the right of foreigners to travel in the interior of China, the opening of the country's major waterway, the Yangtze River, to foreign navigation, permission for Christian missionaries to propagate their faith, legalization of opium importation and the coolie trade, and the opening of 10 new ports to foreign trade and residence. Russia, meanwhile, signed a separate agreement, the Treaty of Aigun (May 16, 1858), by which Russia would have jurisdiction over the lands north of the Amur River from its junction with the Argun River to the Tatar Strait, China would control the lands south of the Amur from the Argun to the Ussuri River, and the territory east of the Ussuri to the Sea of Japan would be held in common. According to the treaty, only Russian and Chinese vessels would have been permitted to navigate the Amur, Ussuri, and Songhuajiang rivers. In 1860, after the Chinese had failed to ratify these treaties, the British and French resumed the war, captured Peking, and forced the Chinese to sign the Peking Convention, in which they agreed to carry out the initial settlements. Other Western nations again exacted similar agreements. The Chefoo Convention, negotiated with Britain in 1876 (although not ratified by Britain until 1885) following the murder of a British explorer by Chinese nationals, resulted in more Chinese concessions and the opening of several new ports. (See also Opium Wars.) By the Treaty of Peking (November 14, 1860), Russia attained what it had sought in the unratified Treaty of Aigun; Russia was also given jurisdiction over the lands east of the Ussuri and south of Lake Khanka, which included the settlement of Vladivostok. In 1885 another Treaty of Tientsin concluded the Sino-French War and ceded Annam (now in Vietnam) to France, while the Treaty of Shimonoseki, signed in 1895 following the Sino-Japanese War, ceded Taiwan and the Pescadores to Japan, recognized the independence of Korea, and provided for the opening of still more ports as well as the right of Japanese nationals to operate factories inside China. The Boxer Protocol, signed in 1901 following China's unsuccessful attempt to expel all foreigners from the country during the Boxer Rebellion, provided for the stationing of foreign troops at key points between Peking and the sea. After the Russian Revolution, the Soviet government terminated most of the privileges gained by tsarist Russia under the Unequal Treaties. Between 1928 and 1931 the Chinese Nationalists succeeded in persuading the Western powers to return tariff autonomy to China, but extraterritorial privileges were not relinquished by Britain, France, and the United States until 1946. The British relinquished their rights in Hong Kong in 1997, and the Portuguese did the same in Macau in 1999, after both countries had concluded agreements with China. / Трактат Бог (Treaty of the Bogue). Трактат Ваньгия (Treaty of Wanghia). Трактат Вэмпоэ (Treaty of Whampoa). Трактаты Тчинцин (treaties of Tientsin). Конвенция Чэфу (Chefoo Convention). Трактат Эйган (Treaty of Aigun).

UNEQUAL VOTING = НЕРАВНОЕ ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ (или НЕОДНОЗНАЧНОЕ ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ) – Unequal Voting:- these provisions limit the voting rights of some shareholders and expand those of others. Under time-phased voting, shareholders who have held the stock for a given period of time are given more votes per share than recent purchases. Another variety is the substantial shareholder provision, which limits the voting power of shareholders who have exceeded a certain threshold of ownership.

UNESCO = UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESPA = UNIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE ENTIDADES ASEGURADORAS Y REASEGURADORAS

UNEVEN APPEARANCE = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЙ ВНЕШНИЙ ВИД (или НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ) – Uneven Appearance:- a fabric that is unacceptable in terms of overall character. Note:- this defect may be due to numerous small blemishes, e.g., uneven yarn, small slubs, that individually would not constitute a fault. Uneven Appearance:- Fabric:- spun-rayon broadcloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 110 x 90; (ii) Warp:- 50/1 1%-in. l-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed beige. Defect:- rough, uneven appearance, commonly described as 'teary'. Analysis:- the filling ridges were found to be due to slack warp threads or to too heavy sizing on the warp yarns, preventing proper flexibility and uniform interlacing with the filling yarns. It is impossible to eliminate this defect in finishing and the cause is generally attributed to faulty warp tension during weaving or to improper warp sizing, which leaves the yarns fairly rigid. This type of defect is frequently encountered in plain, taffeta-weave, continuous-filament rayon fabrics, in which case the condition produces a 'frosty' appearance. / Уточина:- такая же как основа. Шероховатый Внешний Вид (uneven appearance):- порок ткани; ткань, качество которой неприемлемо с точки зрения общей характеристики. Примечание:- этот порок может произойти из-за многочисленных маленьких дефектов, например, неравномерная пряжа, маленькие узелки, заработанный пух, пилинг, которые если бы являлись одиночными, не считались бы браком.

UNEVEN CLOTH = НЕРОВНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Uneven Cloth:- inconsistent diameters of the weft produces a shady cloth where principle of weft mixing is not used. Weaving defect. Thick and thin places are formed because of the improper take up motion. If the take-up motion takes two teeth instead of one tooth in the ratchet, then it causes the thin place. If the take-up motion fails to turn the beam wheel then it will cause the think place. The other reason is, if the cloth roller is not properly gripping the cloth forward with it as it rotates, owing to perforated covering being worn, or it is unsuitable for the fabric. This defect is also called as Uneven Cloth or Shady Pieces. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Под Неравномерной Плотностью понимается местный порок в виде видимого нежелаемого изменения плотности нитей, столбиков или рядов.

UNEVEN DYEING = НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Uneven Dyeing is a fabric dyeing that shows variations in shade resulting from incorrect processing or dyeing methods or from use of faulty materials. Fabrics defect. Uneven Dyeing:- cloth which shows variations in shade due either to incorrect dyeing methods or faulty materials.

UNEVEN EDGE = НЕРОВНЫЙ КРАЙ – (1) Uneven Edge:- where stitching not straight or improperly formed in creasing machine. Sewing Room Defects. / втачивание (stitching). Порок или дефект швейного производства.

(2) Uneven Edge:- this is a minor appearance defect, except that with some tape constructions it is evidence of a possible unevenness on the opposite side to which the teeth are attached and, in this case, could cause serious physical weakness. This is especially pertinent where the cord is sewn to the tape rather than woven in at the time of manufacture. Closure defects, and namely – Metal Zippers:- Tare and Cord Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

UNEVENLY APPLIED FINISH = НЕРАВНОМЕРНО ПРИМЕНЁННАЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА – Unevenly Applied Finish:- causes erratic sewing performance. Thread defects, and namely – Finish. / Порок или дефект ниток.

UNEVEN MILLING = НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ ВАЛЯНИЕ (или НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ВАЛКА) – Uneven Milling:- uneven matting together of fibers results in uneven milling. Milling Defect.

UNEVENNESS = НЕРОВНОТА (или НЕРОВНОМЕРНОСТЬ) – (1) Unevenness or Irregularity:- the mass per unit length variation due to variation in fiber assembly is generally known as Irregularity or Unevenness. It is true that the diagram can represent a true relfection of the mass or weight per unit length variation in a fiber assembly. For a complete analysis of the quality, however, the diagram alone is not enough. It is also necessary to have a numerical value which represents the mass variation. The mathematical statistics offer 2 methods:- (i) the irregularity U%:- it is the percentage mass deviation of unit length of material and is caused by uneven fiber distribution along the length of the strand; and (ii) the coefficient of variation CV%. In handling large quantities of data statistically, the coefficient of variation (CV%) is commonly used to define variability and is thus well-suited to the problem of expressing yarn evenness. It is currently probably the most widely accepted way of quantifying irregulariy. It is given by coefficient variation (CV%) = (Standard Deviation / Average) x 100. The irregularity U% is proportional to the intensity of the mass variations around the mean value. the U% is independent of the evaluating time or tested material length with homogeneously distributed mass variation. The larger deviations from the mean value are much more intensively taken into consideration in the calculation of the coefficient of variation CV (squaring of the term) CV% has received more recognition in the modern statistics than the irregularity value U. The coefficient of variation CV can be determined extremely accurately by electronic means, whereas the calculation of the irregularity U is based on an approximation method. It can be considered that if the fiber assembly required to be tested is normally distributed with respect to its mass variation, a conversion possibility is available between the two types of calculation. CV% = 1.25 x U%. Index of Irregularity expresses the ratio between the measured irregularity and the so-called limiting irregularity of an ideal yarn. The manner in which irregularity is assessed can lead to different ways of expressing the index. In calculating the limit irregularity, the assumption is made that, in the ideal case, fiber distribution in a yarn is completely random and a practical yarn can never improve upon this situation.Thus, the measured irregularity will be an indication of the extent to which fiber distribution falls short of complete randomness. If all fibers are uniform in cross-sectional size, it can be shown that the limiting irregularity expressed in terms of CV is given by CV (limit) = 100 / sqrt(N). This expression also assumes a POISSON distribution in the values around 'N' (the mean number of fibers in the cross section). Let CV_{lim} = the calculated limit irregularity, CV = the actual irregularity, then, Index of Irregularity (I) = CV / CV_{lim}. By calculating the limit irregularity and then measuring the actual irregularity, we can judge the spinning performance. Deviation Rate describes by what percentage a mass deviation exceeds or falls below a certain limit. The cut length factor in m averages out the shorter, higher deviations DR (xy) = (L_1 + L_2 ... + L_n) x 100 / L tot; DR = Total relative length in (%) of all deviations of the mass signal which surpass the limit ±x% over a total test length of L meters, with the cut length of curve being y meters. Formula for DR Percentage:- the standard DR used for yarn is 1.5 m cutlength at a ±5% limit. The application of DR is similar to that of the CV_m values. One has to take in to consideration that the DR is based on threshhold values and changes more significantly than CV values when higher mass deviations over long stretches of test material arise. The deviation rate is calculated by comparing all the deviations of the positive range with the whole test length Ltot. The same is valid for all deviations in the negative range. As the zero line corresponds to the median, the Deviation Rate (DR) can reach the maximum of 50%. Deterioration in Evenness During Processing:- in processing in the spinning mill, the unevenness of the product increases from stage to stage after drawframe. There are two reasons for this:- (i) the number of fibers in the cross section steadily decreases. Uniform arrangement of the fibers becomes more difficult, the smaller their number. (ii) Each drafting operation increases the unevenness. Each machine in the spinning process adds a certain amount to the irregularity of finished yarn. The resultant irregularity at the output of any spinning process stage is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the irregularities of the material and the irregularity introduced in the process. Let us assume that, CV_0 – CV of output material; CV_1 – CV of input material; CV – irregularity introduced by machine; then, CV_0 = sqart(CV_1 + CV). Unevenness Over Different Cut Lengths:- a length of yarn, for example of 10 mm, contains only few fibers. Every irregular arrangement of only some of these fibers has a strong influence on the unevenness. In a length of yarn of 10 m, incorrect arrangement of the same fibers would hardly be

noticed against the background of the large number of such fibers. Accordingly, the CV value of the same yarn can be, for example, 14% based on, 8 mm, and only 2% based on 100 m. The degree of irregularity is dependent upon the regerence length. Unevenness is therefore discussed in terms of short lengths (Uster tester) : medium lengths (seldom used) : long lengths (count variation). Fabric stripiness and barre have been problematic fabric defects in the textile industry for many years. Though direct quantification has not been possible, the causes for such fabric defects have been studied. It has been shown that raw material quality and yarn mass variations (particularly medium and long term variations) contribute significantly to the guidance of such faults. Of these causes, there has been a general neglect of the control of medium term variations (variations over 1 m, 3 m, 10 m, etc). A mill needs to control the cut length variations of the yarn produced in order to ensure a fault free fabric. / Неровнота пряжи является пороком или дефектом прядения. Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария. Под Неровнотой или Неровномерностью понимается неравномерность геометрических и физикомеханических свойств текстильных материалов – волокон, нитей, тканей и других изделий. Неровнота вызывается нестационарностью технологических процессов, изменением атмосферных условий и свойств сырья и другим. Снижает качество вырабатываемых изделий и их технико-экономические показатели.

(2) Unevenness:- with wool, this refers to a fleece that varies in type over the body.

UNEVEN OR LOOSE PILES = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЕ ИЛИ ПРОПУЩЕННЫЕ ВОРСИНКИ – Uneven Or Loose Piles:- in this type of defect there is variation in the pile height over the surface of the fabric. Causes:- (i) improper working of terry motion on loom; (ii) improper functioning of Jacquard; and (iii) missing pick. Mending:- non mendable. Fabric defect in terry fabrics. / Жакяр (Jacquard).

UNEVEN PANELS IN SLIPS = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЕ ПАНЕЛИ (или ПОЛОЧКИ, или ДЕКОРАТИВНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ) НА КОМБИНАЦИИ – Uneven Panels In Slips:- Garments:- women's rayon slips; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x 94; (ii) Warp:- 75/50 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75, 30 35 bright viscose rayon. Complaint:- the panels of the slips varied in length after sewing. Analysis:- analysis of the fabric in the various panels of several slips submitted showed no significant differences in construction, finishing shrinkage, or finish. Inspection of the garments during the laying out of the full pieces and the cutting indicated careful operations on the part of the garment manufacturer. After the cut panels were sewed, however, a number of slips showed the uneven panel length, although measurements were carefully controlled when they were cut. It was noticed that several of the full-finished pieces were framed slightly on a bias, or of square, a condition which was not corrected when the goods were spread out for cutting. Consequently, after these pieces were cut, the panels straightened out while being sewed, producing the uneven lengths. This was considered to be a finishing defect due to carelessness in framing the goods and was readily corrected when called to the attention of the dyer. / Уточина:- 75, 30 35 .

UNEVEN PILES = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЕ ВОРСЫ – Uneven Piles:- in case of raised fabric, if the raising is uneven on certain spots it shows a patch. Piling and Raising Defects. / пятна.

UNEVEN PLAID = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЙ ПЛЕД (или НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ШОТЛАНДКА) – Uneven Plaid is a synonym for unbalanced plaid. See also Unbalanced Plaid.

UNEVEN RAISING = НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ ВОРСОВАНИЕ (или НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ОТБОЙКА ВОРСА, или НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ ПОДНЯТИЕ ВОРСА, или НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЙ НАЧЁС) – Uneven Raising:- Irregularities in the appearance of a raised fabric where areas of under-raising and/or over-raising are present. Note:- this defect may be caused by variations in the fabric structure or in processing prior to raising, or to lack of control of the raising machine. / Неравномерный Ворс (uneven raising):- порок ткани в виде нарушения внешнего вида ткани с ворсом, где имеются участки с недостаточным или с избыточным ворсом. Примечание:- этот порок может быть вызван изменениями фактуры ткани или её обработкой до ворсования, или отсутствием контроля над ворсовальной машиной.

UNEVEN SHADE = НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ТЕНЬ – Uneven Shade:- Fabric:- spun-rayon-and-wool suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 30/2 25% 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 25% 58's wool cut 2 in.; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gray. Defect:- pieces said to have been dyed together differed in shade when finished. Analysis:- analysis of the construction and fiber content of representative cuttings of the pieces which differed in shade showed that they were otherwise identical. Laboratory stripping and redyeing in the same bath resulted in both swatches' coming up to exactly the same shade. On checking the dyer's records, it was found that the pieces varied appreciably in length. Further investigation revealed that the shorter pieces were always lighter than the longer pieces. It was concluded that the difference in dyeing was due entirely to the variation in the lengths of the pieces. Goods dyed in a winch or dye beck should be of approximately the same length, since in the dyeing operation where the pieces are rotated over the reel in an endless rope, the longer pieces remain in the dye bath for a longer period of time, with the result that they will usually dye appreciably darker, although they are handled in the same dye lot. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

UNEVEN SHRINKAGE = НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ УСАДКА (или НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ДЕКАТИРОВКА) – Uneven Shrinkage:- a wavy, warpwise condition in the fabric that prevents it from lying flat on a horizontal surface.

UNEVEN SPINNING = НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ (или РУЧЬИСТОСТЬ) – Uneven Spinning:- low spots that would reduce tensile. High spots that would tend to make the thread too large for a needle. Both would cause thread breakage. Thread defects, and namely – Spinning. / пятна. Ручьистость – вид неровноты. Порок или дефект ниток.

UNEVEN SPREADING = НЕРОВНОЕ РАСШИРЕНИЕ – Uneven Spreading:- front edge of lay is not even, resulting in front or back edge of marker not catching all plys. Cutting Room Defects, and namely – Spreading Defects. / Порок или дефект раскроя.

UNEVEN STITCH = НЕРАВНОМЕРНЫЙ СТЕЖОК (или НЕРОВНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ) – (1) Uneven Stitch:- caused by excessive machine speed, improper fittings, worn machine parts. Machinery defects, and namely – Sewing Machines and Attachments. / Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования.

(2) Uneven Stitch:- caused by operator speeding up machine too rapidly or by holding back or pushing fabric through machine in variance with correct machine feed. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

UNEVEN SURFACE = НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ – Uneven Surface is an irregular surface characterized by nonuniformity in the physical configuration of the yarns or fibers making up the surface of the fabric.

UNEVEN TWILL WEAVE = НЕРАВНОМЕРНОЕ САРЖЕВОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Uneven Twill Weave:- the filling passes under more yarns than ones it passes over. / уточина .

UNEVEN WIDTH OF WAISTBAND = НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ШИРИНА ПОЯСА – Uneven Width Of Waistband:- a variation in the overall width of the waistband and or the fold on the waistband which does not permit an even set in your sewing operation. Interlining defects. / Порок или дефект .

UNEVEN YARN = НЕРАВНОМЕРНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Uneven Yarn, i.e. count variation, thick and thin places or spinners doubles, etc is mainly caused due to not proper drafting arm pressure, loose apron, bad condition of cots at roving and ring frame, piecining of sliver is not proper at final gilling by the operator at breaking of sliver or at the time of running out of material. Uneven Yarn is a yarn that varies in diameter to an abnormal degree. / Порок или дефект прядения. Качество ткани во многом зависит от степени равномерности пряжи. Если пряжа является неравномерной, то ткань из неё будет непрочной. Ткани, полученные из неравномерной пряжи, имеют различные дефекты, например, полосатость, и ухудшенный внешний вид. Неровнота пряжи приводит к повышенной обрывности в прядении, ткачестве и трикотажном производстве, что, в свою очередь, приводит к снижению производительности. Источники неровноты пряжи встречаются на всей технологической цепочке изготовления пряжи, начиная от качества выбранного сырья и составления смески до прядильной машины. Сырьё может быть неоднородным не то чтобы от кипы к кипе, но и в пределах одной кипы. Составить идеальную смеску также очень сложно. На каждой последующей машине в цепочке прядения тоже имеются источники неравноты. В этой связи в одном и том же продукте может наблюдаться несколько различных неровнот. Применение в прядильном оборудовании современных автоматических регуляторов и сложение полупродуктов видоизменяют и уменьшают неровноту будущей пряжи.

UNEXPIRED RISKS RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ НА НЕИСТЕКШИЕ РИСКИ – Unexpired Risks Reserve:- the amount set aside as at the end of a financial period in addition to unearned premium in respect of risks to be borne by the company after the end of that year under contracts of insurance entered into before the end of that year, in order to provide for additional costs of claims. This may be necessary because certain business is expected to be loss making, or for example. to cover claims whenever they may arise in the future under contingency insurances paid for by single premiums.

UNFAIR CALLING INSURANCE = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВОЕ ВЫЗЫВАЮЩЕЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНОЕ ВЫЗЫВАЮЩЕЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Unfair Calling Insurance:- insurance coverage to protect principals who have issued demand guarantees or bonds against an unfair or abusive call of the bond/guarantee (i.e. one which is not truly based on non-performance by the principal.

UNFAIR COMPETITION = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНАЯ КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ) – Unfair Competition is a broad term defining legal standards of business conduct. It provides protection against such things as simulation of trade packaging, using similar corporate and professional names, misappropriation of trade secrets, and palming off one person's goods as those of another. Protection against Unfair Competition:- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Article 10bis, requires its member countries to provide protection of industrial property against unfair competition. This article is directed against acts of competition that are contrary to honest practices in industry or commerce. The Paris Convention lists the following as acts of unfair competition in relation to industrial property:- (i) all acts of such a nature as to create confusion with the establishment, the goods or the industrial or commercial activities of a competitor; (ii) false allegations in the course of trade of such a nature as to discredit the establishment, the goods or the industrial or commercial activities of a competitor; and (iii) indications or allegations, the use of which in the course of trade are liable to mislead the public as to the characteristics of certain goods. Protection against unfair competition supplements the protection of inventions, industrial designs, trademarks and geographical indications. It is particularly important for the protection of knowledge, technology or information which is not protected by a patent but which may be required in order to make the best use of a patented invention. Unfair Competition:- trading and business activities that are dishonest or fraudulent as against the activities of other traders. Unfair competition includes fraudulent advertising, counterfeiting, and similar illegal trade practices. / Широкий термин, определяющий юридические аспекты ведения бизнеса. Он предусматривает защиту от таких вещей как .

UNFAIR DISMISSAL = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВОЕ УВОЛЬНЕНИЕ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНОЕ УВОЛЬНЕНИЕ) – Unfair Dismissal is the dismissal of an employee that an employment tribunal finds is unfair. Under the Employment Rights Act 1996 employees have the right not to be unfairly dismissed, provided they have served the required period of continuous employment. However, employees dismissed for an inadmissible reason have this right whatever their age or length of service. An employee who considers he has been unfairly dismissed can apply within three months after the effective date of termination of his employment contract to an employment tribunal for ... Unfair Dismissal is any dismissal of an employee that the employer cannot show to be fair. Under the Employment Rights Act 1996 employees have the right not to be unfairly dismissed, provided they have served the required period of continuous employment (52 weeks for full-time employment) and are not over 65 or the normal retirement age for an employee in that particular job. Dismissal for membership or non-membership of a trade union is always regarded as unfair dismissal, whatever the employee's age or length of service. Employees who consider that they have been unfairly dismissed can apply within three months after the effective date of termination of their employment contract to an employment tribunal for reinstatement, re-engagement, or compensation. The tribunal will make an award unless the employer shows that the principal reason for the dismissal was the employee's incapability, lack of qualifications, or conduct; redundancy; the fact that it would be illegal to continue employing the person; or some other substantial reason. The employer must also show that he acted reasonably in dismissing the employee. The statutory protection does not apply to members of the police and armed forces and certain other employees. Compare Wrongful Dismissal. The claimant is the person claiming unfair dismissal. / Несправедливое Увольнение (Unfair Dismissal):- увольнение работника, которое не является законным. По Закону О Защите Занятости (Консолидации) 1978, работники имею право на протест против незаконного увольнения при условии, что они непрерывно проработали на хозяина определённое время (52 недели для работающих полный рабочий день), не достигли 65 лет или иного нормального пенсионного возраста, установленного для лиц их профессии. Работник, который считает, что он был уволен незаконно, может в течение трёх месяцев со дня расторжения его трудового договора обратиться в суд по рассмотрению производственных конфликтов с требованием восстановления его на работе или выплаты компенсации. Если работодатель не сможет доказать, что главной причиной увольнения были:- неспособность работника продолжать работу, недостаток квалификации или нарушение правил работы; сокращение рабочих мест; тот факт, что дальнейший его наём является незаконным; либо указать какую-нибудь иную существенную причину, суд выносит решение в пользу работника. Работодатель должен также доказать, что, увольняя работника, он действовал разумно. Предоставляемая законодательством защита не распространяется на полицейских, военнослужащих и некоторые другие категории работников.

UNFAIR PRACTICES = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ, или НЕЧЕСТНЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ) – Unfair Practices is:- (1) a trade practice with respect to the public or a competitor that is forbidden by statute and that is therefore subject to control by a federal trade commission; (2) unfair competition. Unfair Practice is any practice in business involving the general public or competing parties that is prohibited by statute and regulated by an appropriate government agency. / Нечестные

Методы:- дискриминационная практика в торговле товарами, когда они либо чрезмерно субсидируются, либо служат целям демпинга, или используются другие незаконные приёмы, например, подделка предметов. Смотрите также Dumping, General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade, Priority Practices, и Super 301.

UNFAIR PREJUDICE = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВОЕ ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЕ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНОЕ ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЕ) – Unfair Prejudice:- conduct in the running of a company's affairs that may entitle members to a remedy under the Companies Act. In small companies, the unfairness may consist of a failure by some members to honour a common understanding reached when the company was formed, e.g., that a member be allowed to assist in the management and be paid accordingly. The usual remedy sought is for the purchase of the member's shares at a fair price. See also Minority Protection. Unfair Prejudice:- unfair conduct on the part of those entrusted to run and control a company in respect of (usually minority) company members. Any member affected may apply to the court under the Companies Act 2006 Section 994, and the court is empowered under the Act to make such order as it thinks fit (Section 996). Commonly, the unfairness consists of inequitable conduct having the effect of seriously diminishing the value of the petitioner's shareholding. / Несправедливое Предубеждение или Предубеждение При Отсутствии Повода (Unfair Prejudice):- стиль управления делами компании, который даёт возможность членам компании, в соответствии с Законом О Компаниях 1985, искать судебной защиты своих прав. В малых компаниях предубеждение – при отсутствии повода – может состоять в нежелании некоторых её членов поддерживать общее взаимопонимание, которое было достигнуто при формировании компании, например, в отказе признать то, что какой-либо член компании будет помогать в её управлении и получать за это соответствующую плату. Обычной судебной защитой в таких случаях является выкуп у предубеждённого члена компании его акций по справедливой цене. Смотрите также Защита Миноритариев (Minority Protection).

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ ПРАКТИКА ТОРГОВЛИ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ПРАКТИКА) – Unfair Trade Practice:- this term refers to any act, policy, or practice of a foreign government that:- (i) violates, is inconsistent with, or otherwise denies benefits to the United States under any trade agreement to which the United States is a party; (ii) is unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminatory and burdens or restricts United States commerce; or (iii) is otherwise inconsistent with a favorable section 301 determination by the US Trade Representative.

UNFAIR TRADER = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ, или НЕЧЕСТНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ) – Unfair Trader is a country or corporation that conducts practices providing an inequitable advantage to one party. For example, a country may keep its currency artificially weak so as to make its exports cheaper than the situation warrants. / Нечестный Торговец:- по определению Представителя США на торговых переговорах или Комиссии по Международной Торговле США – страна, организация или индивид, прибегающие к 'нечестным методам торговли'. Смотрите также Dumping, и Snap-Back.

UNFAIR TRADING = НЕСПРАВЕДЛИВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ, или НЕЧЕСТНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Unfair Trading:- traders acting unfairly or dishonestly in their dealings with customers. The EU Directive has been out in force in the UK through The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (known as the CPRs). Schedule 1 of the regulations lists many practices that are always unfair. Offences against the regulations are dealt with by local authority trading standards ... . See also Consumer Protection. The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (known as the CPRs) control unfair practices used by traders when dealing with consumers, and create criminal offences for traders that breach them. The Regulations prohibit 31 specific practices that are always considered to be unfair, and create further offences for aggressive practices. They prohibit 'misleading actions' and 'misleading omissions' that cause, or are likely to cause, the average consumer to take a 'transactional decision' they would not have taken otherwise. They apply to commercial practices relating to products (which includes goods, services and digital content) before, during and after a contract is made. They provide consumers with rights to redress in respect of misleading and aggressive commercial practices and set out the remedies available to them. What Is Unfair? Under the Regulations, a commercial practice is 'Unfair' if it fits both of the following requirements:- (i) It falls below the good-faith standards of skill and care that a trader in that industry would be expected to exercise towards customers; and (ii) It affects, or is likely to affect, consumers' ability to make an informed decision about whether to purchase a particular product. A trader will be committing an offence under the Regulations if he knowingly or recklessly engages in an 'unfair' practice. / Недобросовестная Торговля или Нечестная Торговля (Unfair Trading):- . Смотрите также Защита Потребителей (Consumer Protection).

UNFAVORABLE BALANCE = НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЙ БАЛАНС – Unfavourable Balance:- a balance of trade or balance of payments deficit. / Неблагоприятный Баланс (Unfavourable Balance):- дефицит торгового баланса или платёжного баланса.

UNFAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE = НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЙ БАЛАНС ТОРГОВЛИ – Unfavorable Balance of Trade:- the value of a nation's imports in excess of the value of its exports.

UNFCCC = UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

UNFILLED SPIKELET = НЕЗАПОЛНЕННЫЙ (или НЕНАПОЛНЕННЫЙ) КОЛОСОК – Unfilled Spikelet:- grain that has not filled and matured due to adverse environmental conditions or other factors affecting its development.

UNFILTERED DATA = НЕОТФИЛЬТРОВАННЫЕ ДАННЫЕ – Unfiltered Data:- used to present one data feed from the exchange as being pure, unfiltered, compared to other data feeds. This is a marketing pitch. From interviews with high level developers of data feeds they will tell you that all data is unfiltered. The refresh rate, however, is different. It is how fast the data feeds refresh or display to current market price. The lower the refresh rate, the most current market prices. The quicker the refresh rate requires more processing/server power in order to handle more data flow. Refresh rates vary per data feed, not filtered vs unfiltered.

UNFINISHED OILS = ПОЛУФАБРИКАТЫ ИЗ НЕФТИ (или НЕФТЯНЫЕ ПОЛУФАБРИКАТЫ) – Unfinished Oils are all oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. / Под Полуфабрикатом понимается продукт труда, прошедший одну или несколько стадий обработки и предназначенный для дальнейшей обработки и изготовления из него готовой продукции. Полуфабрикат одного предприятия может быть готовой продукцией для другого, например, ткань, выпускаемая в продажу, – готовый продукт; но та же ткань – полуфабрикат для швейных фабрик и ателье. Внутри отдельного предприятия к полуфабрикатам относят все продукты труда, которым предстоит пройти дальнейшие производственные процессы.

UNFINISHED WORSTEDS = ТКАНИ ИЗ ГРЕБЕННОЙ ШЕРСТИ С ЛЁГКИМ НАЧЁСОМ – Unfinished Worsteds:- a woven fabric made from worsted yarn that has then been brushed. This produces a firm fabric with a tight weave hidden beneath a soft nap. Unfinished Worsteds:- a worsted fabric with a relatively soft hand and a light nap. Unfinished Worsted is a suiting fabric:- in twill weave, finished with a nap longer than those of other worsteds. / камвольные костюмные ткани, сотканные из камвольной пряжи, имеющие саржевое переплетение и отделку с .

UNFORCED CAPACITY = XX (или НЕПРИНУЖДЁННАЯ УСТАНОВКА) – Unforced Capacity (UCAP) (in energy industry) is the installed capacity (ICAP) adjusted by forced outage rates. See also Installed Capacity. Unforced Capacity (UCAP) – represents the

percentage of Installed Capacity (ICAP; represents physical generating capacity adjusted for ambient weather conditions) available after a unit's forced outage rate is taken into account. Installed Capacity (ICAP):- a MegaWatt (MW) value based on the summer net dependable capability of a unit and within the capacity interconnection right limits of the bus to which it is connected. Unforced Capacity (UCAP):- the MW value of a capacity resource in the PJM Capacity Market. For a generating unit, the unforced capacity value is equal to the installed capacity of the unit multiplied by (1- unit's EFORd), i.e. UCAP offered = ICAP x (1- EFORd). Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate (EFORd) is a measure of the probability that generating unit will not be available due to a forced outage or forced derating when there is a demand on the unit to generate. UCAP methodology may create stronger alignment between capacity payments and resource performance. The UCAP methodology:- (i) provides greater assurance of reliability; (ii) reduces risk of paying a premium for under performing resources; (iii) allows direct comparison of the reliability value across a wide variety of resources; (iv) provides better alignment with a 'Pay-forPerformance' approach; (v) allows the clearing price to be established based on resources that have performed well in the past and increases the value of performing MWs; and (vi) bolsters auction price signals for new build when needed; (vii) provides resource owners' the relevant lost opportunity data necessary when making investment decisions to improve generator performance. Solid performance during periods of system demand would result in a higher UCAP eligibility for subsequent auctions. / Пи.Дьжей.Эм. Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (PJM Interconnection LLC или Пэнсэлвэйниэ Ню Дьжози Мэрилэнд Интёконэкшэн Эл.Эл.Си. (Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection LLC)).

UNFORESEEABLE EVENTS CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫХ СОБЫТИЯХ – Unforeseeable Events Clause is a clause in government contracts stating that the inability to perform due to certain new and unforeseeable events may be sufficient cause for amending or terminating the contract.

UNFRANKED INVESTMENT INCOME = НЕМАРКИРОВАННЫЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ДОХОД – Unfranked Investment Income is any investment income received by a company that did not qualify as franked investment income. / Немаркированный Инвестиционный Доход (Unfranked Investment Income):- любой доход от инвестиций, который не является доходом от маркированных инвестиций (franked investment income).

UNFSSTD = UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

UNFUNDED BENEFIT PLAN = НЕПРОФИНАНСИРОВАННЫЙ (или НЕФОНДИРОВАННЫЙ) ПЛАН ВЫПЛАТ (или ПЕНСИОННЫЙ ПЛАН БЕЗ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ФОНДА) – Unfunded Benefit Plan:- Defined benefit plans may be either Funded or Unfunded. In an unfunded defined benefit pension, no assets are set aside and the benefits are paid for by the employer or other pension sponsor as and when they are paid. Pension arrangements provided by the state in most countries in the world are unfunded, with benefits paid directly from current workers' contributions and taxes. This method of financing is known as Pay-As-You-Go. The social security systems of many European countries are unfunded, having benefits paid directly out of current taxes and social security contributions, although several countries have hybrid systems which are partially funded. Spain set up the Social Security Reserve Fund and France set up the Pensions Reserve Fund; in Canada the wage-based retirement plan (or Canada Pension Plan (CPP)) is partially funded, with assets managed by the CPP Investment Board while the US Social Security system is partially funded by investment in special US Treasury Bonds. In a Funded Plan, contributions from the employer, and sometimes also from plan members, are invested in a fund towards meeting the benefits. All plans must be funded in some way, even if they are pay-as-you-go, so this type of plan is more accurately known as Pre-Funded. The future returns on the investments, and the future benefits to be paid, are not known in advance, so there is no guarantee that a given level of contributions will be enough to meet the benefits. Typically, the contributions to be paid are regularly reviewed in a valuation of the plan's assets and liabilities, carried out by an actuary to ensure that the pension fund will meet future payment obligations. This means that in a defined benefit pension, investment risk and investment rewards are typically assumed by the sponsor/employer and not by the individual. If a plan is not well-funded, the plan sponsor may not have the financial resources to continue funding the plan. / Пенсионный План Без Образования Специального Фонда (Unfunded Benefit Plan):- пенсионный план, согласно которому компания сохраняет обязательства по выплате пенсий без учреждения отдельного фонда. Смотрите также (Funding). Пенсионный План Без Образования Специального Фонда:- пенсионный план, при котором сохраняется обязательство компании по выплатепенсий без учреждения специального фонда.

UNFUNDED DEBT = НЕФОНДИРОВАННЫЙ ДОЛГ (или ВНЕФОНДОВЫЙ ДОЛГ) – Unfunded Debt is a debt maturing within one year (short-term debt). See also Funded Debt.

UNFUNDED PENSION PLAN = НЕФОНДИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕНСИОННЫЙ ПЛАН – Unfunded Pension Plan provides for the employer to pay out amounts to retirees or beneficiaries as and when they are needed. There is no money put aside on a regular basis. Instead, it is taken out of current income. / Нефондированный Пенсионный План (Unfunded Pension Plan):- пенсионная программа, которая финансируется работодателем из текущего дохода, поскольку пенсионерам и бенефициариям требуются средства. Также известен как принцип выплаты пенсий из текущих доходов (pay-as-you-go) или пенсионная программа, финансируемая из текущих расходов. Эта программа отличается от предварительно профинансированного пенсионного плана (advance funded pension plan). В этом случае работодатель регулярно откладывает деньги на специальный фонд, который инвестируется в акции, облигации, недвижимость и другие активы.

UNFURLED LEAF = РАЗВЁРНУТЫЙ ЛИСТ – Unfurled Leaf:- the condition when a young developing leaf expands such that the unfolding edges no longer touch each other. The upper highest node on the main-stem, for practical counting purposes, is considered to be the node at which the most recent main-stem leaf has unfolded. Other states have used a leaf diameter of 1 inch. See also Main-Stem Node, Node, and Nodes Above First Square.

UNGELATINIZED KERNELS = НЕЖЕЛАТИНОЗНАЯ (или НЕЖЕЛАТИНОВАЯ) ЗЕРНОВКА (или НЕЖЕЛАТИНОЗНЫЕ (или НЕЖЕЛАТИНОВЫЕ) ЯДРА) – Ungelatinized Kernels are whole or large broken kernels of parboiled Rice with distinct white or chalky areas due to incomplete gelatinization of the starch. / К Нежелатиновым/Нежелатинозным Ядрам относятся целые или крупные битые ядра пропаренного Риса с заметными белыми или меловыми поверхностями вследствие неполной клейстеризации (желатинизации) крахмала.

UNGUI = НОГОТКОВОЕ (или КОГОТКООБРАЗНОЕ) – Ungui:- claw-like. Hence unguispinus – with claw-like spines.

UNGULATE = КОПЫТНОЕ (или ХХ) – Ungulate:- formerly, any hoofed mammal. Although the term is now used more broadly in formal classification as the Grandorder Ungulata, in common usage it was widely applied to a diverse group of placental mammals that were characterized as hoofed herbivorous quadrupeds. The feature that united them, the hoof, consists of hornlike dermal (skin) tissue, comparable to the human fingernail, which extends over the end of a broadened terminal digit. Modern hoofed mammals comprise three groups:- Artiodactyla, the even-toed Ungulates (Swine, Camels, Deer, and Bovines); Perissodactyla, the odd-toed Ungulates (Horses, Tapirs, and Rhinoceroses); and Uranotheria, which includes the Orders Proboscidea (Elephants), Hyracoidea (Hyraxes), and Sirenia (Manatees and Dugongs). The Grandorder Ungulata also includes the Orders Tubulidendata (Aardvarks) and Cetacea (Whales and Dolphins). Nine Orders of Fossil Ungulates are also recognized:- Dinocerata (Uintatheres), Procreodi, Condylarthra (Condylarths),

Arctostylopida, Litopterna (Litopterns), Notoungulata (Notoungulates, including the Toxodonts), Astrapotheria (Astrapotheres), Xenungulata (Xenungulates), and Pyrotheria (Pyrotheres).

UNHEDGED POSITION = НЕЗАХЭДЬЖИРОВАННАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ – Any Unhedged Position in a particular currency gives rise to FX risk and such a position is said to be Open Position in that particular currency. If a bank has sold more foreign currency than he has purchased, it is said to be Net Short in that currency, alternatively if it has purchased more foreign currency than it has purchased than it is in Net Long position. Both of these positions are exposed to risk as the foreign currency may fall in value as compared to local or home currency and becomes a reason for substantial loss for the bank if it is in Net Long position or the foreign currency may rise in value and cause losses if the bank is Net Short in that currency. Also known as Naked Position.

UNI = УНИ (или ОДНО) – Uni:- one, singular, as a prefix. / , от Латинского слова Unus, означающее Один, понимается .

UNICE = UNION DES INDUSTRIES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE

UNICEF = UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT = НЕОПОЗНАННЫЙ ЛЕТАЮЩИЙ ОБЪЕКТ – Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) also called Flying Saucer any aerial object or optical phenomenon not readily explainable to the observer. UFO's became a major subject of interest with the developments in aeronautics and astronautics following World War II. In 1948 the US Air Force began maintaining a file of UFO reports called Project Blue Book. A series of radar detections coincident with visual sightings near the National Airport in Washington, DC, in July 1952, led the US government to establish a panel of scientists headed by Howard Percy 'Bob' Robertson (1903–1961), a physicist of the California Institute of Technology (Pasadena), and including engineers, meteorologists, physicists, and an astronomer. The thrust of public and governmental concern was indicated by the fact that the panel was organized by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and was briefed on US military activities and intelligence and that its report was originally classified Secret. Later declassified, the report revealed that 90 percent of UFO sightings could be readily identified with astronomical and meteorologic phenomena (e.g., bright planets, meteors, auroras, ion clouds) or with aircraft, birds, balloons, searchlights, hot gases, and other phenomena, sometimes complicated by unusual meteorologic conditions. The publicity given to early sightings in the press undoubtedly helped stimulate further sightings not only in the United States but also in western Europe, the Soviet Union, Australia, and elsewhere. A second panel, organized in February 1966, reached conclusions similar to those of its predecessor. This left a number of sightings admittedly unexplained, and in the mid-1960s a few scientists and engineers, notably James E. McDonald, a University of Arizona (Tucson) meteorologist, and J. Allen Hynek, a Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) astronomer, concluded that a small percentage of the most reliable UFO reports gave definite indications of the presence of extraterrestrial visitors. This sensational hypothesis, promoted in newspaper and magazine articles, met with prompt resistance from other scientists. The continuing controversy led in 1968 to a UFO study sponsored by the US Air Force and conducted at the University of Colorado under the direction of E.U. Condon, a noted physicist. The Condon Report, 'A Scientific Study of UFO's', was reviewed by a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences and released in early 1969. A total of 37 scientists wrote chapters or parts of chapters for the report, which covered investigations of 59 UFO sightings in detail. Condon's own 'Conclusions and Recommendations' firmly rejected ETH – the extraterrestrial hypothesis – and declared that no further investigation was needed. This left a wide variety of opinions on UFO's. A large fraction of the American public, and a few scientists and engineers, continued to support ETH. A middle group of scientists felt that the possibility of extraterrestrial visitation, however slight, justified continued investigation, and still another group favored continuing investigation on the grounds that UFO reports are useful in sociopsychological studies. In 1973 a group of American scientists organized the Center for UFO Studies in Northfield, Ill., to conduct further work. Official Records Of UFO Sightings And Events:- By 1969 Project Blue Book had recorded reports of 12 618 sightings or events, each of which was ultimately classified as 'identified' with a known astronomical, atmospheric, or artificial phenomenon, or as 'unidentified', including cases in which information was insufficient. The project, however, was terminated in December 1969 on the basis of the conclusions of the Condon Report. The only other official and fairly complete records of UFO sightings were maintained in Canada, where they were transferred in 1968 from the Canadian Department of National Defense to the Canadian National Research Council. The Canadian records totaled about 750 in the late 1960s. Less-complete records have been maintained in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, and Greece. Types Of UFO Reports:- UFO reports have varied widely in reliability, as judged by the number of witnesses, whether the witnesses were independent of each other, by the observing conditions (fog, haze, illumination, etc), and by the direction of sighting. Typically, the witness who reports a sighting considers the object to be of extraterrestrial origin, or possibly a military vehicle, but certainly under intelligent control; this inference is usually based on what is perceived as formation-flying by sets of objects, unnatural motions seemingly centered on a target, or sudden, apparently purposive alterations in direction, brightness, and motion. That the unaided human eye plays tricks bordering on hallucinations is well known. A bright light, such as the planet Venus, often appears to move, although a clamped telescope or a sighting bar shows it to be fixed. Visual impressions of distance are also highly unreliable, being based on assumed size. Reflections from windows and eyeglasses can provide superimposed views. Optical defects can turn point sources of light into apparently saucer-shaped objects. Such optical illusions, and the psychological desire to interpret visual images, are known to account for many visual UFO reports. Radar sightings, while more reliable in certain respects, fail to discriminate between physical objects and meteor trails, tracks of ionized gas, rain, or thermal discontinuities. Furthermore, several effects can give false radar echoes: electronic interference, reflections from ionized layers or clouds, and reflections from regions of humidity, as in a cumulus cloud. Even 'contact events' – in which activities besides sighting were reported – have been found most frequently to involve dreams or hallucinations; the reliability of such reports depended heavily on whether there were two or more independent witnesses. / Хавод Пёси 'Баб' Робэтсэн (Howard Percy 'Bob' Robertson; 1903–1961). Американский физик Дьжеймз Эдвод МэкДанэлд (James Edward McDonald; 1920–1971), и Американский астроном Дьжей. Дьжосэф Элэн Хайнэк (Josef Allen Hynek; 1910–1986). Эдвод Уля Кандэн (Edward Uhler Condon; 1902–1974).

UNIDIRECTIONAL FABRIC = ОДНОНАПРАВЛЕННАЯ ТКАНЬ – Unidirectional Fabric is a fabric having reinforcing fibers in only one direction.

UNIDO = UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDROIT = INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNIFICATION DU DROIT PRIVE = INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

UNIFIED CLAIMS SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ОДНОРОДНЫХ ПРЕТЕНЗИЙ – Unified Claims System is a system at Lloyd's incorporating separate marine, non-marine and aviation claims Schemes for past years of account and a common claims Scheme for business signed in the 1991 year of account and subsequent years. / Лойдз (Lloyd's).

UNIFIED CREDIT = ЕДИНЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Unified Credit:- xxxxx. / Единый Кредит (Unified Credit):- налоговый кредит (tax credit) может использоваться для компенсации налогов на дарения, налогов на наследуемое имущество и, при определённых условиях, налога на передачу имущества через поколение.

UNIFIED EXCHANGE RATE = ЕДИНАЯ ОБМЕННАЯ СТАВКА (или ЕДИНЫЙ ВАЛЮТНЫЙ КУРС) – Unified Exchange Rate:- xxxxx. / Единый Валютный Курс:- ситуация, когда страна переходит от двух или нескольких валютных курсов к единому курсу применительно ко всем операциям. Хотя единый курс не обязательно подразумевает конвертируемость, он является важным шагом на пути укрепления доверия к валюте на финансовых рынках. Смотрите также Конвертируемость (Convertibility), и Твёрдая Валюта (Hard Currency).

UNIFIED TAX CREDIT = ОДНОРОДНЫЙ НАЛОГОВЫЙ КРЕДИТ (или ЕДИНЫЙ НАЛОГОВЫЙ КРЕДИТ) – Unified Tax Credit is a federal tax credit that reduces tax liability, Dollar for Dollar, on lifetime gifts and asset transfers at death.

UNIFORM = ОДНООБРАЗНОЕ (или ОДНОРОДНОЕ) – Uniform:- even; not varying; every factor has the same treatment.

UNIFORM = ФОРМА (или ОДНООБРАЗНОЕ, или ФОРМЕННАЯ ОДЕЖДА, или ОБМУНДИРОВАНИЕ) – Uniform is a dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification; broadly, distinctive or characteristic clothing.

UNIFORM = ЮНИФОРМ – Uniform (pronunciation:- YOU-nee-form) or U is international nautical signal flag meaning:- You are running into danger. Meaning:- you are standing into danger.

UNIFORM–CHROMATICITY–SCALE DIAGRAM = ДИАГРАММА ШКАЛЫ ОДНОРОДНОЙ ХРОМАТИЧНОСТИ (или РАВНОКОНТРАСТНЫЙ ЦВЕТОВОЙ ГРАФИК, или ДИАГРАММА РАВНОМЕРНОЙ ШКАЛЫ ЦВЕТНОСТИ) – Uniform-Chromaticity-Scale Diagram is the chromaticity diagram on which all pairs of just-perceptibly different colors of equal luminance are represented by pairs of points separated by nearly equal distances.

UNIFORM CODE COUNCIL – 128 = СОВЕТ ПО УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫМ КОДАМ – 128 – UCC-128 (short for the Uniform Code Council – 128):- this barcode is a specially defined subset of Code 128 that is used mostly on shipping containers. It is numeric only, having a fixed length of 19 digits.

UNIFORM COLOR SPACE = ОДНОРОДНОЕ ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО (или ОДНОКОНТРАСТНОЕ ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО, или РАВНОМЕРНОЕ ЦВЕТОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО) – Uniform Color Space:- schematic arrangement of colors in space in which spatial intervals between points correspond to visual differences between colors represented by those points (goal of all color space/order systems that has yet to be achieved).

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ КОДЕКС – The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), or Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits ICC Publication No. 500, was first established and published in 1933 by the International Chamber of Commerce. Revisions were made in 1951, 1962, 1974, 1983, and 1993. The code defines documentation standards to be followed by international banks when negotiating letters of credit. The code is binding, and seeks to define a worldwide standard applicable to all involved in international trade, exchanging goods, and money using the international letter of credit. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is collection of laws dealing with commercial business. / Единый Коммерческий Кодекс или Унифицированный Коммерческий Кодекс (Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)):- правовой кодекс, принятый большинством штатов, который кодирует различные законы, имеющие дело с коммерческими операциями, особенно связанными с продажей товаров, материальных и нематериальных, и обеспеченными сделками. Он был создан Национальной Конференцией Комиссии по Единым Законам Штатов (National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws) и распространяется на банковские депозиты, банкротства, коммерческие аккредитивы, коммерческие бумаги, варранты и другое. Статья 8 Единого Коммерческого Кодекса относится к сделкам с инвестиционными ценными бумагами.

UNIFORM CURRENCY = ЕДИНАЯ ВАЛЮТА – In the United States, Uniform Currency is the term used to describe the uniform acceptance across the country of currency notes issued by nationally chartered banks following the National Banking Act of 1863.

UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS NO. 500 = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА И ОБЫЧАИ ДЛЯ ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫХ АККРЕДИТИВОВ № 500 – Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits No. 500 published by the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France. This is the most frequently used standard for making payments in international trade, e.g., paying on a Letter of Credit. It is most frequently referred to by its shorthand title:- UCP No. 500. This revised publication reflects recent changes in the transportation and banking industries, such as electronic transfer of funds. The 1993 version was published as ICC Publication No. 500 and came into effect on 1994-January-01. Rules for letters of credit drawn up by the Commission on Banking Technique and Practices of the International Chamber of Commerce in consultation with the banking associations of many countries. See also Terms Of Payment. UCP first came into operation in 1933 and UCP 500, the revision currently in force, came into force with effect from 01 January 1994. In May 2003 ICC authorized the ICC Commission on Banking Technique and Practice (Banking Commission) to begin a revision of ICC. The Drafting Group considered a methodical survey of ICC Opinions and DOCDEX decisions, the legal cases and the ICC rules since UCPSOO, URR525, eUCP, ISBP for incorporation. A study of ICC Opinions under UCP500 revealed that 17 articles had either none, one or two opinions, 7 Articles in UCP accounted for over 58% of all Opinions rendered by the Banking Commission. The 7 articles that required special attention were the following:- (i) Art. 9. Liability of Issuing and Confirming Barks; (ii) Art. 13. Standard for Examination of Documents; (iii) Art. 14. Discrepant Documents and Notice; (iv) Art. 21. Unspecified Issuers or Contents of Documents; (v) Art. 23. Marine/Ocean Bill of Lading; (vi) Art. 37. Commercial Invoices; and (vii) Art. 48. Transferable Credit. The main objective of the revision was the reduction in unjustified discrepancies by banks by ensuring transparency and clarity, facilitation of remedies to reduce queries, reduction of the element of interpretation, limiting potential litigation, seeking to eradicate poor presentment by beneficiaries and to have a clearer understanding of the principles of the UCP. They also wanted to place the onus on the issuer to be precise in LC terms. This is the most comprehensive review in the history of UCP. While no draft will satisfy everyone, the drafting committee gave everyone an opportunity to express their views. All suggestions were considered, no matter how minor or small. Many UCP 500 articles have been moved or merged with older articles, while others have been deleted. Decisions on the new draft, is taken using a voting system by ICC's National Committees. Uniform Customs and Practices (Brochure 500):- International Chamber of Commerce rules (commonly referred to as UCP 500 or ICC 500), that are used for letters of credit. These letters then become legally binding when written into the text of the letter. / , например, . Унифицированные Правила и Обычаи для Документарных Аккредитивов (Uniform Rules and Customs for Documentary Credits), Публикация МТП № 500, редакция 1993 (UCP 500) – правила, разработанные Международной Торговой Палатой (МТП), применялись ко всем документарным аккредитивам (включая резервные аккредитивы, в той степени, в какой они могли быть к ним применимы) и являлись обязательными для всех заинтересованных сторон, при отсутствии прямо выраженного соглашения об ином. Они включались в каждый документарный аккредитив путём прямого указания в нём, что данный аккредитив подчинялся Унифицированным Правилам и Обычаям для Документарных Аккредитивов. Унифицированные Правила И Обычаи Для Документарных Аккредитивов:- Публикация № 500 Международной Торговой Палаты (МТП) с детализацией правил и ответственности, связанных с аккредитивами. Заменили UCP 400 в 1993.

UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS NO. 600 = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА И ОБЫЧАИ ДЛЯ ДОКУМЕНТАРНЫХ АККРЕДИТИВОВ № 600 – The Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP No. 600) is the official publication issued by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The UCP provisions have determined the rules of engagement between the various parties to a (Letter of Credit (LC) and in particular between the banks involved in a transaction in some capacity. The last version of the UCP – UCP No. 500 – has been in force since 1993 and is now to be replaced with the revision titled UCP No. 600. In May 2003, the International Chamber of Commerce authorized the ICC Commission on Banking Technique and Practice (Banking Commission) to begin a revision of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, ICC Publication No. 500. The UCP No. 600 has taken over 4 years to develop and deliver a more proactive business oriented set of rules for those involved in international trade. The UCP No. 600 comes into effect from 2007-July-01. All banks are expected to issue new LCs under the UCP No. 600 guidelines from that date. Existing LCs covered by earlier versions of UCP will continue until their maturity. The Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCODC) No. 600 or UCP 600 is a ICC Publication that includes a set of rules which govern international documentary credit practice. UCP 600 are generally considered contractually incorporated into the documentary credit transaction by virtue of a mention in the credit application form. The UCP 600 may also have additional force as a trade custom, and in some countries UCP 600 are even recognized as having legal effect generally. In other countries, the UCP 600 is complementary to national law and jurisprudence on documentary credits. / Унифицированные Правила и Обычаи для Документарных Аккредитивов, Публикация МТП № 600, редакция 2007 (UCP 600) вступили в силу с 01 Июля 2007 и действуют наряду с правилами UCP 500, редакции 1993. Новая редакция Унифицированных Правил UCP 600 – результат трёхлетней работы рабочей группы, созданной Комиссией по Банковской Технике и Практике МТП. UCP 600 отражают современные тенденции в сфере аккредитивного бизнеса, учитывают решения, принятые на заседаниях Банковской комиссии МТП по спорным вопросам применения предыдущей редакции UCP 500, направлены на популяризацию использования аккредитивов в международной торговле.

UNIFORM DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY = УНИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ СПОРОВ – Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP):- all Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)-accredited registrars follow a uniform dispute resolution policy. Under that policy, disputes over entitlement to a domain-name registration are ordinarily resolved by court litigation between the parties claiming rights to the registration. Once the courts rule who is entitled to the registration, the registrar will implement that ruling. In disputes arising from registrations allegedly made abusively (such as 'cybersquatting' and 'cyberpiracy'), the uniform policy provides an expedited administrative procedure to allow the dispute to be resolved without the cost and delays often encountered in court litigation. In these cases, you can invoke the administrative procedure by filing a complaint with one of the dispute-resolution service providers. / Унифицированная Политика Разрешения Споров (УПРС) по доменным именам:- все аккредитованные Корпорацией Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) регистраторы подчиняются требованиям единой политики разрешения споров по доменным именам. Согласно этой политике, споры, возникающие в отношении регистрации доменного имени, должны решаться в судебном порядке между сторонами, желающими зарегистрировать одно и то же доменное имя. Как только суд определит в своём решении лицо, которое имеет право на регистрацию домена, регистратор будет обязан следовать этому постановлению. На случай возникновения споров в связи с регистрацией, осуществленной со злым умыслом (такой как киберсквоттинг и киберпиратство), единая политика предусматривает оперативную административную процедуру разрешения спора без больших затрат и задержек, которые часто присущи судебным разбирательствам. В этих случаях можно ходатайствовать о проведении административной процедуры, подав жалобу одному из поставщиков услуг разрешения споров.

UNIFORM DRESS = ФОРМЕННАЯ ОДЕЖДА – Uniform Dress:- of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification; broadly, distinctive or characteristic clothing.

UNIFORM GIFTS TO MINORS ACT = АКТ О ЕДИНЫХ ДАРАХ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИМ – Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA) is a legislation that provides a tax-effective manner of transferring property to minors without the complications of trusts or guardianship restrictions. / Единый Акт о Дарениях Несовершеннолетним (Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA)):- акт, действующий в большинстве штатов США, устанавливает простое правило передачи активов на имя ребёнка и управления ими без осложнений формального траста и ограничений попечительства по распоряжению имуществом несовершеннолетнего. Во многих штатах дарение в соответствии с UGMA может быть совершено как путём прижизненного подарка, так и по завещанию (will) дарителя. UGMA подразумевает, что прижизненные подарки стоимостью до 10 000 Долларов США освобождаются от налога на дарение. Имущество UGMA управляется попечителем (custodian), который назначается дарителем. Если даритель называет себя попечителем и если он умирает до того, как имущество будет передано несовершеннолетнему, то стоимость доверительного имущества в момент смерти дарителя-попечителя включается в облагаемое налогом имущество дарителя-попечителя, даже если имущество принадлежит несовершеннолетнему с того момента, когда сделан подарок согласно UGMA. Управляемое имущество должно быть передано несовершеннолетнему, когда он достигнет возраста, установленного в штатовском законе UGMA, согласно которому совершено дарение. В большинстве штатов это – 18 лет, но в некоторых – 21. В Штате Нью Йорк – 18 лет, если только даритель в момент дарения не упомянет возраст (21 год). Некоторые штаты приняли Единый Акт о Передаче Средств Несовершеннолетним (Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA)), который в одних случаях дополняет, а в других – заменяет UGMA.

UNIFORMITARIANISM = УНИФОРМИТАРИАНИЗМ (или ХХ) – Uniformitarianism:- in geology, the doctrine that existing processes acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at present are sufficient to account for all geologic change. Uniformitarianism posits that natural agents now at work on and within the Earth have operated with general uniformity through immensely long periods of time. When William Whewell, a University of Cambridge scholar, introduced the term in 1832, the prevailing view (called Catastrophism) was that the Earth had originated through supernatural means and had been affected by a series of catastrophic events such as the biblical Flood. In contrast to the catastrophic view of geology, the principle of uniformity postulates that phenomena displayed in the rocks may be entirely accounted for by geologic processes that continue to operate at the present day – in other words, the present is the key to the past. This principle is fundamental to geologic thinking and underlies the whole development of the science of geology. The expression uniformitarianism, however, has passed into history, for the controversy between catastrophists and uniformitarians has largely died. Geology as an applied science draws on the other sciences, but in the early XIX century geologic discovery had outrun the physics and chemistry of the day. As geologic phenomena became explicable in terms of advancing physics, chemistry, and biology, the reality of the principle of uniformity as a major philosophical tenet of geology became established and the controversy ended. The idea that the laws that govern geologic processes have not changed during the history of the Earth were articulated by the XVIII-century Scottish geologist James Hutton, who in 1785 presented his ideas – later published in two volumes as Theory of the Earth (1795) – at meetings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In this work Hutton showed that the Earth had a long history and that this history could be interpreted in terms of processes observed at the present, of which he gave examples. He showed, for instance, how soils were formed by the weathering of rocks and how layers of sediment accumulated. He stated that

there was no need of any preternatural cause to explain the geologic record. Hutton's proposal challenged the concept of a biblical Earth (with a history of some 6 000 years) that was created especially to be a home for man; the effect of his ideas on the learned world can be compared only with the earlier revolution in thought brought about by Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler, and Galileo when they displaced the concept of a universe centered on the Earth with the concept of a solar system centered on the Sun. Both advances challenged existing thought and were fiercely resisted for many years. In the publication Principles of Geology, 3 Vol. (1830–33), the Scottish geologist Sir Charles Lyell deciphered the history of the Earth employing Huttonian principles and made available a host of new geologic evidence in support of the view that physical laws were permanent and that any form of supernaturalism can be rejected. Lyell's work in turn profoundly influenced Charles Darwin, who recognized Lyell as having produced a revolution in science. The publication in 1859 of the conclusions of Darwin and Alfred Wallace on the origin of species extended the principle of uniformity to the plant and animal kingdoms. Although the catastrophists continued to fight a rearguard action against the Huttonian-Lyellian-Darwinian view until the end of the century, a new criticism was raised by William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin), one of the leading researchers on thermodynamics. Thomson pointed out that the Earth is losing heat by conduction and that the nature of geologic processes may have changed as a consequence; he also concluded that this cooling placed an upper limit on the age of the Earth. With the discovery of radioactivity and the recognition that radioactive isotopes within the Earth provide a continuing internal source of heat, it became clear that Thomson's conclusion that the Earth was less than 100 million years old was incorrect, but his argument that the Earth suffers an irreversible loss of energy remains valid. This heat loss, owing in part to the decay of the heat-producing radionuclides, has an important consequence. Although the principle of uniformity is correct in that physical laws have not changed over geologic time, the behaviour of the Earth has altered as temperatures have fallen. One important consequence is that the extent of igneous activity and movement of the crust has changed during geologic time. It is possible that the plate tectonism that operates today and that has operated in past geologic intervals of time was preceded by somewhat different processes of deformation during Precambrian times. / Английский учёный Вильэм Хивэл (William Whewell; 1794–1866). Шотландский геолог Дьжеймз Хатэн (James Hutton; 1726–1797). Польский математик и астроном Николяус Цопэрницус (Nicolaus Copernicus; 1473–1543), Немецкий математик, астроном и астролог Йоханэс Кэпля (Johannes Kepler; 1571–1630), и Итальянский учёный Галилео Галилей (Galileo Galilei; 1564–1642). Шотландский геолог Сэр Чалз Лайэл (Sir Charles Lyell; 1797–1875). Английский натуралист, геолог и биолог Чалз Робэтч Давин (Charles Robert Darwin; 1809–1882). Английский натуралист и исследователь Алфрэд Расэл Волэйс (Alfred Russel Wallace; 1823–1913). Вильэм Томзэн (William Thomson; позже Лорд Келвин (Lord Kelvin); 1824–1907).

UNIFORMITY = ОДНОРОДНОСТЬ – Length Uniformity is the ratio between the mean length and the upper half mean length of the cotton fibers within a sample. It is measured on the same beards of Cotton that are used for measuring fiber length and is reported as a percentage. The higher the percentage, the greater the uniformity. If all the fibers in the sample were of the same length, the mean length and the upper half mean length would be the same, and the uniformity index would be 100. The following tabulation can be used as a guide in interpreting length uniformity results. Measurements are performed by HVI. Cotton with a low uniformity index is likely to have a high percentage of short fibers and may be difficult to process. Also known as Length Uniformity Index. Length Uniformity is the ratio between the mean length and the upper half mean length of the fibers and is expressed as a percentage. If all of the fibers in the bale were of the same length, the mean length and the upper half mean length would be the same, and the uniformity index would be 100. However, there is a natural variation in the length of cotton fibers, so length uniformity will always be less than 100. Length uniformity affects yarn evenness and strength, and the efficiency of the spinning process. It is also related to short fiber content (fiber shorter than one-half-inch). Cotton with a low uniformity index is likely to have a high percentage of short fibers. Such Cotton may be difficult to process and is likely to produce low-quality yarn. The following tabulation can be used as a guide in interpreting length uniformity measurements. / Однородность Длины – это отношение между средней длиной и наибольшей средней длиной хлопковых волокон в пробе. Она измеряется по одинаковым . Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Известна также как Индекс По Однородности Длины (Length Uniformity Index). Однородность Длины – это отношение между средней длиной и наибольшей средней длиной волокон, выраженное в процентах. Если бы все волокна в кипе были бы одной длины, то это означало бы, что средняя длина и наибольшая средняя длина были бы равными, а индекс по однородности был бы равен 100 процентам. Однако, существует природное различие в длине волокон, и в этой связи однородность длины будет всегда менее 100 процентов. Однородность длины воздействует на однородность и прочность пряжи, и на производительность процесса прядения. Она также связана с содержанием коротких волокон (волокон, длина которых менее половины дюйма). Хлопок с низким индексом однородности имеет высокое процентное содержание коротких волокон. Такой хлопок может быть труден для переработки и использован лишь для производства низкокачественной пряжи. Предлагаемая таблица может быть использована в качестве пособия в интерпретации измерений однородности длины.

Degree of Uniformity / Уровень Однородности	**Very High** / Очень Высокий	**High** / Высокий	**Intermediate** / Средний	**Low** / Низкий	**Very Low** / Очень Низкий
HVI Length Uniformity Index (Percent) / Индекс по Однородности Длины по ВПИ (в процентах)	Above 85	83 – 85	80 – 82	77 – 79	Below 77

UNIFORMITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ОДНОРОДНОСТИ – Uniformity Index is the ratio between two span lengths, the smaller value being expressed as a percentage of the higher value. / Индекс По Однородности – соотношение между двумя промежуточными длинами, когда наименьшее значение выражено как процент от наибольшего значения.

UNIFORMITY TRIAL = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ОДНОРОДНОСТЬ – Uniformity Trial (Blank Test) is a trial or experiment where all the operations and treatments are the same except that samples of different sizes are used to evaluate heterogeneity. / для вычисления .

UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED BONDED LOAD = РАВНОМЕРНО РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ СВЯЗАННАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или РАВНОМЕРНО РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ СВЯЗАННЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Uniformly Distributed Bonded Load is a load spread evenly across the full surface of the pallet top deck, where the pattern of each single layer changes, so that the packages are interlocked. Note:- sacks are an example of a bonded load. / Равномерно Распределённый Связанный Груз:- груз, равномерно распределённый по всей поверхности верхнего настила поддона, при этом каждый ряд груза, уложенного в штабель, не смещается относительно другого ряда. Примечание:- например, заполненные мешки, уложенные в штабель, относятся к равномерно распределённому закреплённому грузу.

UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED UNBONDED LOAD = РАВНОМЕРНО РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННАЯ НЕСВЯЗАННАЯ НАГРУЗКА (или РАВНОМЕРНО РАСПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ НЕСВЯЗАННЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Uniformly Distributed Unbonded Load is a load spread evenly across the full surface of the pallet top deck where the items are not interlocked, bound or connected. / Равномерно Распределённый Несвязанный Груз:- груз, равномерно распределённый по всей поверхности верхнего настила поддона, при этом отдельные единицы груза не закреплены, не связаны (не соединены) между собой.

UNIFORM MACHINE LANGUAGE EQUIPMENT REGISTER = РЕЕСТР ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ ПО УНИФИЦИРОВАННОМУ МАШИННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ – Universal Machine Language Equipment Register (UMLER) a computer readable file of vital statistics for each railroad car in service. It applies to all railroads, types of cars, and data processing machines.

UNIFORM PRACTICE CODE = КОДЕКС УНИФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ПРАКТИКИ – Uniform Practice Code:- standards of the NASD (short for the National Association Of Securities Dealers) prescribing procedures for handling over-the-counter securities transactions, such as delivery, settlement date, and ex-dividend date. / Кодекс Унифицированной Практики (Uniform Practice Code:- правила Национальной Ассоциации Дельцов с Ценными Бумагами (National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD)) относительно стандартов и процедур касаются текущих сделок с ценными бумагами внеучётного рынка (over the counter), например, поставки, даты расчёта (settlement date), дат, после которых ценные бумаги продаются без права на дивиденды (ex-dividend date), и иных подобных сроков (например, дат, после которых ценные бумаги продаются без прав (ex-rights) или без варрантов (ex-warrants), а также являются основой для разрешения споров в арбитражном суде через Комитеты по Выработке Унифицированных Правил.

UNIFORM RULES FOR COLLECTIONS = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ДЛЯ ИНКАССО – Uniform Rules For Collections (URC) is a set of rules published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC; Paris, France) to aid bankers, buyers, and sellers in the collections process. The Rules have been prepared to resolve problems that practitioners have experienced in their everyday operations. The URC 522 (last edition) underlines the need for the principal and/or the remitting bank to attach a separate document, the collection instruction, to every collection subject to the Rules – makes it very clear that banks will not examine documents, particularly not to look for instructions – addresses problems based on bank experiences in respect of Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) and Documents Against Payment (D/P) – and clearly indicates that banks have no obligation to store and insure goods when instructed. Uniform Rules for Collections are the International Chamber of Commerce rules on the handling of documentary and clean collections.

UNIFORM RULES FOR CONTRACT GUARANTEES = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ДЛЯ КОТРАКТНЫХ ГАРАНТИЙ – Uniform Rules For Contract Guarantees (URCG):- The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has established a set of contractual rules that may be used for contract guarantees to achieve a fair balance among the legitimate interests of the three parties involved in contract guarantees, the beneficiary, the principal and the guarantor. These rules are not law, and apply only if the parties to the contract guarantee so choose. Such choice needs to be expressed by a reference in the text of the guarantee. Nevertheless, these rules have been replaced by the Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees (URDG).

UNIFORM RULES FOR DEMAND GUARANTEES = УНИФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ДЛЯ ГАРАНТИЙ ПО ТРЕБОВАНИЮ – Uniform Rules For Demand Guarantees (URDG) is a set of contractual rules established by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC; Paris, France) that may be used for demand guarantees and counter-guarantees. These rules are not law, and apply only if the parties to the demand or counter-guarantee so choose. Such choice needs to be expressed by a reference in the text of the guarantee.

UNIFORM SECURITIES AGENT STATE LAW EXAMINATION = УНИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИЯ АГЕНТОВ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ СОГЛАСНО ШТАТОВСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ – Uniform Securities Agent State Law Examination:- a test required in some states for registered representatives who are employees of member firms of the NASD (short for the National Association Of Securities Dealers) or over-the-counter brokers. / Единый Государственный Экзамен по Законодательству для Агентов по Ценным Бумагам (Uniform Securities Agent State Law Examination):- тест, который должны сдать кандидаты зарегистрированным представителям (registered representatives) во многих штатах США. В дополнение к штатовским экзаменационным требованиям, все зарегистрированные представители, являющиеся работниками фирм-членов биржи или брокерами, ведущими операции на внеучётном рынке (over the counter), должны сдать Общий Экзамен для Представителей по Ценным Бумагам (General Securities Representative Examination), также известный как Экзамен секции 7, который проводится Национальной Ассоциацией Дельцов с Ценными Бумагами (НАДЦБ) (National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD)).

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS = ОДНООБРАЗНАЯ СИСТЕМА СЧЕТОВ – Uniform System of Accounts:- prescribed financial rules and regulations established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for utilities subject to its jurisdiction under the authority granted by the Federal Power Act.

UNIFORM TRANSFERS TO MINORS ACT = АКТ О ЕДИНЫХ ПЕРЕДАЧАХ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИМ – Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA) is a law similar to the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act that extends the definition of gifts to include real estate, paintings, royalties, and patents. / Единый Акт о Передаче Средств Несовершеннолетним (Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA)):- акт, принят всеми 50 штатами, аналогичен Единому Акту о Дарениях Несовершеннолетним (Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA)), но отличается от него тем, что расширяет понятие дарения (gifts), определяя их не только как наличные средства или ценные бумаги, но и как недвижимость, картины, гонорары и патенты. UTMA также запрещает несовершеннолетним распоряжаться активами до 21 года (в Калифорнии – до 25 лет).

UNILATERAL = ОДНОСТОРОННЕЕ – Unilateral:- an action taken by a single country on its own initiative, and not in any way dependent upon or conditional upon the actions of any other country or countries.

UNILATERAL TRANSFERS = ОДНОСТОРОННИЕ ПЕРЕДАЧИ – Unilateral Transfers:- items in the current account of the balance of payments of a country's accounting books that correspond to gifts from foreigners or pension payments to foreign residents who once worked in the particular country.

UNIMPROVED PLANT TYPE = НЕУСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННЫЙ ТИП РАСТЕНИЯ – Unimproved Plant Type is a traditional plant type; tall, leafy, and susceptible to lodging.

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION = НЕИНКОРПОРИРОВАННАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – In the United States, Unincorporated Association is a contractual relationship between the individual members of the organization, all of whom have agreed or 'contracted' to come together for a particular purpose. In some states, an unincorporated association has no legal identity of its own and in legal terms is only a collection of individuals. Arkansas, however, has adopted the Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Associated Act (UUNAA), which allows unincorporated nonprofit associations to receive, hold and transfer real and personal property in the name of the association. The Act also provides limited liability of members such associations from contract and tort liability of the association, while permitting the association to incur liabilities in its own name. The following states have also adopted the UUNAA:- Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

UNINCORPORATED JOINT VENTURE = НЕИНКОРПОРИРОВАННОЕ СОВМЕСТНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Unincorporated Joint Venture is a joint venture in which the legal means of dividing the project's equity is by shareholdings in a company.

UNINSURABLE RISK = НЕСТРАХУЕМЫЙ РИСК – Uninsurable Risk is the one not acceptable for insurance due to excessive risk. Uninsurable Risk is a condition that poses unknowable or unacceptable risk of loss or a situation in which the insurance would be against the law. Insurance companies limit their losses by not taking on certain risks that are very likely to result in a loss. Many states offer insurance for otherwise uninsurable risks through their 'high-risk pools'. However, lifetime benefits may be capped and premiums may be expensive. Uninsurable risks are those that would bring down an insurance pool, so they can't be taken on for regular coverage. The basic concept of insurance is that it spreads risk among a large group of people, so they can protect against a large loss by making a small insurance payment. For insurance to work, most of the group has to go without a loss. Otherwise, the insurance company runs out of money. Risk is insurable when the risk is calculable, so an insurable risk is one in which there is either data which feeds statistics, or a known quantity that feeds probability. If a river floods 853 times in a millennium, that flood is an insurable risk. However, you can't insure against a person's business failing or a marriage failing. With so many factors, there's no way an actuary could reasonably calculate anything meaningful. That's the essence of uninsurable risk. High-risk coverage is available from some insurance companies, and people with an uninsurable risks might be able to get some level of coverage this way, but coverage will likely be limited and premiums more expensive. Some governments offer insurance coverage when regular commercial insurance markets can't accept the risk. Government flood insurance, for instance, is available in high-risk areas because regular insurance companies won't write the policies. Why Uninsurable Risk is Difficult to Define:- Calling a risk uninsurable is not a simple conclusion to make. Some risks are clearly uninsurable because of the law, such as coverage for criminal fines and penalties. The law actually forbids such coverage. However, there isn't really a conclusive comprehensive list of all the uninsurable risks out there. Part of the job of corporate risk managers is to identify their organizational exposures as best they can and then work to manage or eliminate those risks. Sometimes, commercial insurance can be used to remove the bulk of that risk, but it's not always possible. While some coverage is available in some situations, there are five types of threats, which are mostly uninsurable:- risk to reputation, regulatory risk, trade secret risk, political risk and pandemic risk. See also Risk. / Нестрахуемый Риск или Не Подлежащий Страхованию Риск (Uninsurable Risk):- риск, не принимаемый для страхования вследствие чрезмерного риска. Смотрите также Риск (Risk). Нестрахуемый Риск – это риск, страхования которого избегает большинство страховых компаний из-за того, что вероятность связанных с ним убытков почти непредсказуема. Можно застраховаться от стихийных бедствий, таких как наводнение или землетрясение. Но страховые компании всегда неохотно рассматривают возможность сотрудничества в тех случаях, когда риск связан с акциями правительства или общей экономической ситуацией. Такие неопределённые факторы, как изменения законодательства и экономические колебания, выходят за рамки страхования. Иногда нестрахуемые риски становятся страхуемыми, когда набирается достаточно данных для точной оценки предстоящих убытков. К нестрахуемым рискам относятся:- (i) Рыночные Риски – факторы, которые могут привести к потере собственности или дохода, такие как:- сезонные или циклические изменения цен; безразличие потребителей; изменения моды; конкурент, предлагающий более высококачественный товар; (ii) Политические Риски – опасность возникновения таких событий, как:- смена правительства; война; ограничения свободной торговли; необоснованные или чрезмерные налоги; ограничения свободного обмена валюты; (iii) Производственные Риски – опасность таких факторов, как:- неэкономическая работа оборудования; нехватка сырьевых ресурсов; необходимость решать технические проблемы; забастовки, прогулы, трудовые конфликты; и (iv) Личные Риски – опасность таких факторов, как:- безработица; бедность вследствие развода, недостатка образования, отсутствия возможности получить работу или потери здоровья на военной службе.

UNINSURED MOTORIST INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ НЕЗАСТРАХОВАННОГО МОТОРИСТА – Uninsured Motorist Insurance is the insurance that covers the policyholder and family if they are injured by a hit-and-run or uninsured motorist, assuming the other driver is at fault. / Страхование Незастрахованного Водителя (Uninsured Motorist Insurance):- форма страхования, предусматривающая выплату владельцу полиса и членам его семьи компенсации за телесное повреждение, причинённое водителем, у которого нет страхования ответственности и который тут же удирает (при условии, что этот водитель виноват). В большинстве случаев все виды ущерба, связанные с несчастным случаем, будут компенсированы. Премии за незастрахованное покрытие действий водителя, как правило, очень скромные и включены в обычный полис страхования автомобиля.

UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY = БЕСПЕРЕБОЙНАЯ ПОСТАВКА ЭНЕРГИИ – Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS):- a device that provides a constant regulated voltage output in spite of interruptions of the normal power supply. It includes filtering circuits and is usually used to feed computers or related equipment which would otherwise shutdown on brief power interruptions.

UNINTIMATED CLAIMS = НЕЗАЯВЛЕННЫЕ ПРЕТЕНЗИИ – Unintimated Claims represent claims relating to incidents occurred before year-end and only reported to the insurance company after year-end.

UNINVESTED = НЕПРОИНВЕСТИРОВАННОЕ – Uninvested:- usually refers to cash that could be invested but is being held in reserve.

UNION CLOTH = ОБЪЕДИНЁННОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Union Cloth is a traditional name for fabric made from two or more different fibers, such as a fabric woven with a wool worsted warp and a cotton filling. The term 'Union Cloth' was used primarily when this fabric was used for underwear, perhaps because a union suit was another name for shoulder-to-ankle, one-piece underwear. See also Union Suit. Union Cloth is a term describing a fabric woven from two or more types of yarn. For example, a union cloth may have a cotton warp and a wool filling. See also Combination Fabric. / основа и хлопковая уточина. Например, полульняная, полушерстяная или полушёлковая ткань, то есть ткань из разных видов волокна.

UNION DES FOIRES INTERNATIONALES = ЮНЬЁН ДЭ ФУАР ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ (или СОЮЗ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЯРМАРОК) – Union des Foires Internationales (UFI; the French name) or Union of International Fairs) was founded in Milan, Italy, on 1925-April-15, by 20 leading European international trade fairs, namely:- Bordeaux, Brussels, Budapest, Cologne, Danzig, Frankfurt/Main, Leipzig, Ljubljana, Lvov, Lyon, Milan, Nizhny Novgorod, Padua, Paris, Prague, Reichenberg, Utrecht, Valencia, Vienna and Zagreb. UFI is the association of the world's leading tradeshow organisers and fairground owners, as well as the major national and international associations of the exhibition industry, and its partners. As a privileged forum for dialogue, UFI's main goal is to represent its members and the exhibition industry worldwide. By promoting the unique characteristics of trade fairs:- (i) UFI plays the role of an efficient networking platform where professionals of the exhibition industry can exchange ideas and experiences; (ii) UFI promotes trade fairs and exhibitions globally as a unique marketing and communications tool; (iii) UFI provides UFI members with valuable studies and research regarding all aspects of the exhibition industry; (iv) UFI offers educational training opportunities and a variety of high-level seminars; and (v) UFI deals with issues of common interest for its members in the frame of the regular meetings of its regional chapters and working committees. UFI represents 496 member organizations (composed of 263 Exhibition Organisers, 47 Hall Owner Managers, 120 Exhibition Organisers & Hall Owner Managers, 37 Associations and 25 Partners of the exhibition industry), present in 196 cities in 84 countries on the 6 continents. UFI has bestowed its quality label upon over 786 trade fairs and exhibitions organised by its members. As leading international tradeshow organizers, UFI members currently represent:- (i) more than 4 000 trade

fairs and exhibitions; (ii) more than 50 million square meters of exhibition space rented annually; (iii) more than 1 million exhibitors participating in these events each year; and (iv) more than 150 million visitors attending these events annually. UFI members owning exhibition centers represent a total gross rentable exhibition space of more than 12 million square meters. Headquarters are in Paris, France. Also known as The Global Association Of The Exhibition Industry. UFI Development:- from an organization representing European interests to one representing those of the global exhibition industry. 1925 to 1937:- first years of development. The primary objective of UFI was to develop cooperation among European international trade fairs in order to revitalise international commerce after World War I In 1937, UFI represented 33 member organizations. 1947 to 1956:- international challenges. After a 10-year interruption due to World War II, UFI activities resumed in 1947. UFI headquarters moved from Milan to Paris, and the 24 remaining UFI members renewed their efforts contributing toward economic recovery. In the context of international trade liberalisation, trade fairs from non-European countries began to join UFI during this period. 1957 to 1975:- extensive economic changes. With the rise of mass production and the emergence of various trade sectors, specialised exhibitions were also invited to join the growing UFI organization. However, in order to avoid a confusing membership structure, it was decided that tradeshow organising companies, not individual events; would be eligible for UFI membership status. Nevertheless; individual trade fairs and exhibitions could receive UFI recognition and approval status after meeting UFI evaluation criteria. As a strictly non-political international organization, UFI was a privileged forum of communication for tradeshow organisers from the Eastern and Western blocks working toward common goals. In 1975, UFI represented 99 member organizations in 40 countries, organising 119 specialised exhibitions and 55 general trade fairs. 1976 to 1990:- integration and maturity in a global economy. Within the framework of ever-increasing trade globalisation, UFI faced the new challenge to facilitate the integration of developing and industrialising countries into the trade fair economy. UFI's program focused on providing advisory services and training courses. Significant efforts were made to develop cooperation agreements between UFI members and trade fair representatives present in the newly developing nations succeeding the former European colonies. In 1991, UFI had 153 members, including 110 in Europe, 21 in Asia, 9 in Africa, 7 in South America, 5 in North America, and 1 in Australia. UFI had succeeded in bringing together trade fair organizations from all five continents and could truly claim to be a global organization. 1991–2000:- focus on Marketing. With the easing of East/West commercial barriers and the growth of new means of electronic communication, the trade fair industry had to face new challenges. In this context, UFI has expanded its services to its members through a wide range of educational seminars, and regular meetings of its technical committees and regional chapters. In addition, new categories of members have been allowed to join UFI:- national and international associations of the trade fair sector, fairground owners who do not organise exhibitions, and organizations controlling exhibition statistics and developing exhibition industry research. Since 2001:- New Horizons through new partnership agreements. UFI recently decided to expand its membership base to include national trade fair organisers, and partners of the exhibition industry. UFI has also formed new alliances and partnerships with key organizations of the exhibition business. / Союз Международных Ярмарок или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации союза, Юньён дэ Фуар Этэрнасьёналь (Ю.Эф.И.; Union des Foires Internationales (UFI)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE = ЮНЬЁН ДУАНЬЭР Э ЭКОНОМИКЬ ДЁ Л'ЯФРИКЬ СОТРАЛЬ (или ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ СОЮЗ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АФРИКИ) – Union Douanière Et Économique De L'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC):- established by the Brazzaville Treaty in 1966, formed a customs union with free trade area between members and a common external tariff for imports from other countries. UDEAC signed a treaty for the establishment of a Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) established by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to promote economic integration among countries that share a common currency, the CFA Franc. UDEAC signed a treaty for the establishment of CEMAC to promote the entire process of sub-regional integration through the forming of monetary union with the Central Africa CFA Franc as a common currency; it was officially superseded by CEMAC in June 1999 (through agreement from 1994) to promote the entire process of sub-regional integration through the forming of monetary union with the Central Africa CFA Franc as a common currency; it was officially superseded by CEMAC in June 1999 (through agreement from 1994). See also Customs And Economic Union Of Central Africa. / Юньён Дуаньэр Э Экономикь Дё Л'Яфрикь Сотраль (Ю.Дэ.Ё.А.Сэ.; Union Douanière Et Économique De L'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC). Дё Л'Яфрикь Сотраль (Сэ.Ё.Эм.А.Сэ.; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)). Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (CFA Franc).

UNION DYE = ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫЙ (или СОЕДИНЁННЫЙ) КРАСИТЕЛЬ – Union Dye is a dye that is a mixture of two or more different classes of dye, used typically to dye blends of fibers. 'Household' dyes, of the sort sold in grocery stores, are usually union dyes containing a direct dye which will work on cellulose fibers, and an acid dye which will work on wool or nylon. Industrially, union dyes may be other combinations, such as reactive and disperse dyes for dyeing cotton-polyester blends (often with two distinctly different sub-processes). / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]).

UNION DYEING = ОБЪЕДИНЁННОЕ (или СОЕДИНЁННОЕ) КРАШЕНИЕ – Union Dyeing is a method of dyeing a fabric containing two or more fibers or yarns to the same shade so as to achieve the appearance of a solid colored fabric. See also Dyeing. Union Dyeing is a dyeing different fibers in the same cloth in one shade. Union Dyeing is the dyeing of two or more dissimilar fibers in the same fabric to the same shade in single or successive dye baths. / Крашение Смешанных Волокон.

UNION FOR PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS = СОЮЗ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ НОВЫХ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЕЙ РАСТЕНИЙ – Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) is a group of the world's countries that have jointly agreed to mutually protect the intellectual property (of owners, breeders) that is inherent in new plant varieties developed by man. These intellectual property protections are often collectively referred to as 'Breeder's Rights'.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER = ЮНЬЁН ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ ШМЭН ДЁ ФЭР (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ) – Union International Des Chemins De Fer is the French name of the International Union Of Railways. See also the International Union Of Railways. / Смотрите также Международный Союз Железных Дорог (The International Union Of Railways).

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS = ЮНЬЁН ЭТЭРНАСЬЁНАЛЬ ДЭ ТРАНСПОР РУТЭР (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫЙ СОЮЗ) – Union Internationale Des Transports Routiers is the French name of the International Road Transport Union (IRU); an international trade organisation for the road transport industry. See also The International Road Transport Union. / Смотрите также Международный Автотранспортный Союз (The International Road Transport Union).

UNION SHOP = ПРОФСОЮЗНАЯ ЛАВКА (или ХХ) – Union Shop:- arrangement under which workers are required to join a particular union within a specified period of time after beginning employment. Such an arrangement differs from the closed shop in that the employer's choice of new employees is not restricted to union members. The justification given for the union shop is that it prevents workers from enjoying the benefits of unionism without bearing their share of the costs of such representation. Union shop agreements are uncommon in most countries, where one union seldom gains exclusive bargaining rights for all the workers of a plant. In the United

States, however, where a single union may be chosen by majority vote to represent all the workers, and in Japan, where a single union customarily represents all the employees of an enterprise, union shop agreements are both legal and common. In some states of the United States, however, so-called right-to-work laws prohibit requiring union membership as a condition of employment, thus forbidding both the union shop and the closed shop.

UNION SUIT = КОМБИНЕЗОН (или СОЕДИНЁННЫЙ КОСТЮМ) – Union Suit is a one-piece knitted undergarment extending from the neck to the knee or longer. Union Suit is an undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece.

UNIQUE BILL OF LADING IDENTIFIER = УНИКАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР КОНОСАМЕНТА (или ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР УНИКАЛЬНОСТИ КОНОСАМЕНТА) – Unique Bill Of Lading Identifier:- in the United States (US) the Customs authorities require that all shipping documents covering cargo imported into the US be marked with an identity code, identifying the issuer of tile bill of lading. Even if bills of lading are issued by charterers, the ultimate responsibility for obtaining the Code number from the Customs authorities may lie with the shipowners or their agents. The master becomes liable to penalties for failure and the master usually represents the shipowner. The Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO) has recommended that all time charters, which relate to the US trade contain a 'Unique Bill of Lading Identifier' clause requiring the charterers to obtain the Unique Bill of Lading Identifier and indorse the bills of lading with that identifier. The clause should also provide that charterers indemnify the owners if this obligation is not carried out and also bear the risk of delay. US Customs' standardization:- four-alpha code unique to each carrier placed in front of nine digit Bill of Lading (B/L) number. For example, APL's unique B/L Identifier is APLU. Sea-Land uses SEAU. These prefixes are also used as the container identification. / Хозяин (или капитан) становится . В стандартизации Таможни США, код, состоящий из четырёх букв, единственный в своём роде, который каждый перевозчик размещает в начале девятизначного цифрового номера коносамента. Например, перевозчику Эй.Пи.Эл. (APL) в качестве идентификатора уникальности коносамента был присвоен код Эй.Пи.Эл.Ю. (APLU), а транснациональная корпорация Си-Лэнд (Sea-Land) использовала код Эс.И.Эй.Ю. (SEAU). Эти приставки используются также с целью идентификации контейнеров.

UNIQUE CONSIGNMENT REFERENCE = УНИКАЛЬНАЯ СПРАВКА НА ТОВАРЫ – Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) is a reference, allocated by the Customs freight simplified procedures (CFSP) authorised trader to each import or export consignment, which can be used to trace the consignment through all the trader's records.

UNIQUE DIVERSIFICATION BENEFIT = УНИКАЛЬНАЯ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИОННАЯ ВЫПЛАТА – Unique Diversification Benefit:- reduction in the likelihood of financial distress for a conglomerate firm that comes with its diversified investments.

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER = УНИКАЛЬНЫЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР (или ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР УНИКАЛЬНОСТИ) – Unique Identifier shall mean a combination of letters, numbers or symbols specified to the payment service user by the payment service provider and to be provided by the payment service user to identify unambiguously the other payment service user and/or his payment account for a payment transaction.

UNIQUE RISK = УНИКАЛЬНЫЙ РИСК – Unique Risk:- also called Unsystematic Risk or Idiosyncratic Risk. Specific company risk that can be eliminated through diversification. See also Diversifiable Risk, and Unsystematic Risk.

UNIQUE SELLING PROPOSITION = УНИКАЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ПО ПРОДАЖЕ – The Unique Selling Proposition (USP) is the decisive sales argument for customers to buy a product. USP needs to be communicated, and what the communication is intended to achieve in terms of consumer behaviour in the country concerned. Unique Selling Proposition (USP):- a product benefit that can be regarded as unique and therefore can be used in advertising to differentiate it from the competition. The concept is not now as popular as it was as not every product can have a USP. / Уникальное Качество (Unique Selling Proposition (USP)):- преимущество продукта, которое может рассматриваться уникальным и, следовательно, рекламироваться как отличающее данный продукт от конкурирующей продукции. Концепция рекламы уникального качества в настоящее время не так популярна, как раньше, поскольку далеко не каждый продукт обладает таким качеством.

UNISERIATE = ОДНОРЯДНОЕ – Uniseriate (Latin:- Uniserialis):- arranged in a single row, such as a single row of seeds in a pea pod. Having one line or series.

UNISEXUALITY = ОДНОПОЛОСТЬ – Unisexuality:- in biology, the condition of an organism or Species capable of producing only male or female gametes (sex cells) but never both. A unisexual organism of a bisexual Species is one in which the male and female gonads are found in separate individuals. In plants this condition is often called Dioecism. A unisexual Species is one in which all individuals are of the same sex. Some Species of whiptail lizards, for example, are only female. New individuals grow from eggs that develop without fertilization (parthenogenesis).

UNISSUED STOCK = НЕЭМИТИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ (или НЕЭМИТИРОВАННЫЙ УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Unissued Stock:- shares authorized in a corporation's charter, but not issued. / Неэмитированная Акция или Невыпущенная Акция (Unissued Stock):- часть разрешённых в уставе корпорации, но не выпущенных акций. Они указываются в балансовой ведомости предприятия (balance sheet) наряду с выпущенными и находящимися на руках акционеров акциями (issued and outstanding). Невыпущенные акции могут быть выпущены по решению правления, хотя опционы на акции (stock options), права, варранты или конвертируемые ценные бумаги не могут выпускаться до тех пор, пока эти обязательства не исполнены. По невыпущенным акциям не могут выплачиваться дивиденды, и они не могут участвовать в голосовании. Их не следует путать с собственными выкупленными акциями (treasury stock), которые выпущены, но не находятся на руках акционеров.

UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА – (1) Unit:- when counting, the word 'Unit' means 'One'. For example, if a car dealer expects a shipment of 20 units, that means 20 cars. / Единица (Unit):- (1) В общем значении:- единица измерения. Любая часть количества, принимаемая в качестве стандарта измерений или обмена. Например, на рынке товарно-сырьевой продукции единицей меры Пшеницы является бушель, единицей меры Кофе – фунт, а единицей, использующейся при продаже яиц, – дюжина. Валютной единицей (unit) США является Доллар. (2) В банковских операциях:- банк, действующий только из одного офиса, не имеющий филиалов, как требуется в штатах, имеющих штатовские законы, не разрешающие создавать банковские филиалы. (3) В финансах:- (i) Сегмент (unit) или подразделение (отделение или филиал, производственная линия или завод) компании. (ii) При продаже или производстве – количество, выраженное не в Долларах. Можно сказать, например, что 'объём в единицах продукции упал, но Долларовый объём вырос после того, как были увеличены цены'. (4) В ценных бумагах:- (i) Минимальное число акций, облигаций, товарно-сырьевой продукции или иных единиц торговли, принимаемое для совершения торговых операций на бирже. Смотрите также Odd Lot; Round Lot; и Unit Of Trading. (ii) Группа специалистов на бирже, которые занимаются поддержанием честного и упорядоченного рынка на данные ценные бумаги. Смотрите также Specialist; и Specialist Unit. (iii) Более одного класса ценных бумаг, продающихся на бирже совместно; например, одна обыкновенная акция и один варрант на подписку (subscription warrant) могут продаваться совместно. (iv) При первичном и вторичном размещении ценных бумаг – одна акция или одна облигация.

(2) Unit is a shorthand word for a variety of named ‘Units’, particularly the international unit in pharmacology.

(3) Unit is more than one class of securities traded together, e.g., one common share and three subscription warrants.

(4) Unit of ownership in an investment fund. Embodies the investor’s right, enforceable against the management company, to a share in the assets and income of the investment fund.

UNITAR = UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

UNITARD = ЮНИТАРД (или СПОРТИВНЫЙ КОМБИНЕЗОН) – Unitard is a close-fitting one-piece garment for the torso, legs, feet, and often the arms.

UNIT BENEFIT FORMULA = ФОРМУЛА ВЫГОДЫ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или ФОРМУЛА XX) – Unit Benefit Formula is a method used to determine a participant’s benefits in a defined benefit plan. Involves multiplying years of service by the percentage of salary.

UNIT CELL = РАППОРТ (ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЯ) (или ЕДИНИЧНАЯ ЯЧЕЙКА) – Unit Cell is the smallest repeating volume of a material which fully characterizes the structure. The unit cell may depend upon the property under examination, e.g., geometrical unit cells may be different than mechanical response unit cells. / Раппорт (от Французского слова Rapport, от Rapporter, означающее Приносить Обратно) – повторяющаяся часть (мотив) рисунка (узора) на ткани, трикотаже, вышивке, ковре и тому подобном. Обычно порядок переплетения нитей повторяется как по ширине, так и по длине ткани в каждом последующем раппорте. Число нитей основы, после которого начинают повторяться в прежнем порядке все предыдущие переплетения основных нитей, называется Основным Раппортом. По аналогу раппорт называется Уточным. Прямоугольник, составленный из основных и уточных нитей, число которых равно соответствующим раппортам, называется раппортом переплетения ткани. Раппорт Переплетения, от Французского слова Rapport, от Rapporter, означающее Приносить Обратно) – базовый элемент орнамента, часть узора, повторяющаяся многократно на ткани, трикотаже, вышивке, ковре, обоях и так далее. Так же наименьшее число нитей, бисера и тому подобного при изготовлении узора, после которого повторяется порядок их взаимного перекрытия. Число нитей основы, после которого начинают повторяться в прежнем порядке все предыдущие переплетения основных нитей, называется основным раппортом. Аналогично определённый раппорт для уточных нитей называется уточным раппортом. Прямоугольник, составленный из основных и уточных нитей, число которых равно соответствующим раппорт, называется раппортом переплетения ткани. Раппорт в вязании – повторяющаяся часть рисунка. Раппорт для каждого узора имеет определённое число петель по ширине и определённое число рядов по высоте. На схемах раппорт обычно выделяют, а в тексте начало и конец раппорта обозначают звёздочками (*…*). Петли для симметрии рисунка указывают до и после раппорта. Это значит, что сначала провязывают петли, указанные до раппорта, затем повторяют комбинацию петель раппорта столько раз, сколько она умещается целиком до конца ряда и, наконец, провязывают петли, указанные после раппорта. Число петель ряда должно быть кратным числу петель раппорта, а петли для симметрии узора указывают дополнительно. Две крайние петли в число петель, образующих рисунок, не входят; их следует учитывать только при наборе петель. Раппорт в шитье – повторяющаяся часть рисунка на ткани, трикотажном полотне, вышивке и тому подобном. Бывает различной величины – от 1.5–2 см до 40–45 см. Большой раппорт требует дополнительного расхода ткани (минимум на его величину). Если раппорт чётко выражен, то при раскрое необходимо так укладывать выкройки, чтобы центральный фрагмент рисунка находился посредине крупных деталей (спинки, полочки), а горизонтальный уровень рисунка был одинаков по всему изделию и совпадал с уровнем рисунка на крупных втачных деталях. Раппорт в плетении – повторяющаяся часть узлов макраме, отражённая на схеме, причём цвета нитей одного и того же раппорта в зависимости от количества раппортов может меняться.

UNIT COST = СЕБЕСТОИМОСТЬ ЕДИНИЦЫ – Unit Cost is the cost associated with a single unit of product; it is calculated as the total cost of producing a product or service divided by the number of units in the run or lot. Unit Cost:- expenditure incurred in producing one unit of a good or service, computed usually as average cost. Unit Cost is a measure of a company’s cost to build or create one unit of product. How It Works (Example):- For example, let’s assume that it costs Company XYZ USD10 000 to purchase 5 000 widgets that it willresell in its retail outlets. Company XYZ’s unit cost is:- USD10 000 / 5 000 = USD2 per unit. Often, calculating unit cost isn’t so simple, especially in manufacturing situations. Usually, unit costs involve variable costs (costs that vary with the number of units made) and fixed costs (costs that don’t vary with the number of units made). For example, at XYZ Restaurant, which sells only pepperoni pizza, the variable expenses per pizza might be:- Flour:- USD0.50, Yeast:- USD0.05, Water:- USD0.01, Cheese:- USD3.00, Pepperoni:- USD2.00, Total:- USD5.56 per pizza. Its fixed expenses per month might be:- Labor:- USD1 500, Rent:- USD3 000, Insurance:- USD200, Advertising:- USD500, Utilities:- USD450, Total:- USD5 650. If company XYZ sells 10 000 pizzas, then its unit cost would be:- Unit Cost = USD5.56 + (USD5 650 / 10 000) = USD6.125. Why It Matters:- Knowing unit cost helps business owners determine when they’ll begin to turn a profit and helps them price their products with that in mind. It provides a dynamic overview of the relationships among revenues, costs, and profits. However, typical variable and fixed costs differ widely among industries. This is why comparison of break-even points is generally most meaningful among companies within the same industry, and the definition of a ‘high’ or ‘low’ break-even point should be made within this context. Unit Cost is the cost of producing one single product, calculated by dividing the cost of producing a group of products by the number produced:- Average unit costs for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have risen for the 18th quarter in succession; higher/lower unit costs; reduce/cut unit costs. Firms can still cut their unit costs by expanding their markets. A Unit Cost is the total expenditure incurred by a company to produce, store and sell one unit of a particular product or service. Unit costs include all fixed costs, or overhead costs, and all variable costs, or direct material and labor costs. Determining the unit cost is a quick way to check if a company is producing a product efficiently. Unit cost is an important metric for evaluating a ‘unit grower’ stock, or a stock that chiefly produces items that have a low fixed cost. Typically, the larger a company grows, the lower the unit cost of production because of economies of scale. Companies that produce products or provide services often look at unit costs as a way of measuring profitability. Production at the lowest possible cost maximizes profits. The unit cost is not necessarily the retail cost of the product being produced, rather the average cost of producing one unit of a particular item. The unit cost is sometimes referred to as the breakeven point, or minimum price, at which a company must sell the product to avoid losses. A product with a unit cost of USD10 per unit may be sold to customers at twice the price, hence, gaining profit for the company. Variable and Fixed Costs:- Successful companies seek ways to improve the overall unit cost of their products by managing the fixed and variable costs. Fixed costs are production expenses that are not dependent on the volume of units produced. Examples are rent, insurance and salaries. Fixed costs, such as warehousing and the use of production equipment, can be managed through long-term rental agreements. Variable costs vary depending on the level of output produced. They are further divided into direct labor costs and direct material costs. Direct labor costs are the salaries paid to those who are directly involved in production while direct material costs are the cost of materials purchased and used in production. Variable costs can be improved by sourcing materials from the cheapest supplier or by outsourcing the production process to a more efficient manufacturer. For example, Apple outsources its iPhone production to Foxconn of China. Computing for the Unit Cost:- Unit cost is determined by combining the variable costs and fixed costs and dividing by the total number of units produced. For example, if total fixed costs are USD40 000, your variable costs are USD20 000 and you produced 120 000 units. The total production costs are the USD40 000 fixed costs added to the USD20 000 variable costs for

a total of USD60 000. Divide 30 000 units by USD60 000 to get USD2 per unit production costs. Breakeven Analysis:- The calculated the unit cost of production is the breakeven point, the minimum price a unit must be sold to make a profit. For example, if a company produces 1 000 units that cost USD4 per unit and are sold for USD5 per unit. The profit is USD5 minus USD4, or USD1 a unit. If a unit is sold at USD3 per unit, there will be a loss because USD3 minus USD4 (cost) is a loss of USD1 per unit. Unit Cost is the cost of producing a single object to sell. Unit Cost is a fundamental quantity used for businesses ranging in size from a pre-revenue bakery to a certain multi-national smartphone company. This lesson will show you what it is, how to calculate it, and why it is important to know. Definition of Unit Cost:- The simplest way to describe unit cost is the amount of money it takes to produce one unit of whatever you're talking about. Of course, that might be oversimplifying it a little. A giant corporation might build an entire factory to produce a new product with anticipated high demand. Imagine that a popular shoe company wants to design a new high-end shoe. They might spend millions of Dollars on that infrastructure, and it may take years to produce the very first new widget. Literally speaking, the unit cost for the first shoe off that production line might be measured in the millions of Dollars. Not even Michael Jordan can afford that! Let's turn now to the much more precise language of mathematics to better explain. Formula for Unit Cost:- The formula for unit cost is often written like this:- UC = c/u. In the equation, c represents the total costs of producing those items, u is the total number of units, and UC is unit cost for the time period. Typically speaking, the number of units is quite easy to calculate, while calculating the costs is more involved. We're going to talk about three types of costs that will go into our calculations:- fixed costs, direct labor costs, and direct material costs. To make things confusing, direct labor and direct material costs are also lumped together and called 'Variable Costs'. What are those you ask? Well, let's take them one at a time. Fixed Costs are all costs that go into the making of a product that do not vary with the number of units produced. Does the landlord care if your production line was down? No, he's going to expect a rent check regardless of what is happening in your factory. So, rent is a common fixed cost. The same reasoning applies to the cost of equipment used on the production line, property taxes, salaried workers not directly involved with production (such as accountants and management staff), mortgage payments, and insurance payments. Direct Labor Costs are limited to the wages paid to workers directly involved with making the product. Those people making shoes in the factory are making salaries figured in to direct labor costs. Managers and executives aren't direct labor costs, remember? They're fixed costs like we talked about earlier. Direct Material Costs are also limited to materials purchased and used in making the product. Direct labor and materials are also referred to as variable costs, because they change with the number of units produced. Sample Calculations:- Now let's look at how all of this shakes out in a real life situation. Let's calculate the unit cost of one widget, for Company A, for the month of June, given the following information for that time period:- Units Produced = 12 000, Direct Labor Costs = USD35 000, Direct Material Costs = USD25 000, Fixed Costs = USD22 000. To solve this we use our equation UC = c/u and substitute what we know:- UC = (USD35 000 + USD25 000 + USD22 000) / (12 000 units), UC = USD82 000 / 12 000 units, UC = USD6.83/unit, ... Unit Cost is the amount of money that it costs a company to produce one article. For example:- They aim to reduce unit costs through extra sales. The Unit Cost of a product is the actual cost of making one item. For example:- (i) You may also need to calculate total cost based on unit cost and number of items when you are ordering several items of the same kind. (ii) The margin for retailers and wholesalers is the difference between the product's selling price and its unit cost. (iii) The unit cost of a product is the actual cost of making one item. The Unit Cost is the cost incurred by a company to produce, store and sell one unit of a particular product. Unit costs include all fixed costs and all variable costs involved in production. Cost unit is the standard unit for buying the minimum of any product. Unit cost is the minimum cost for buying any standard unit. Unit Cost:- expenditure incurred by an organization expressed as a rate per unit of production or sales. It may be difficult to make valid comparisons of unit costs between organizations. The main problem is the arbitrary allocation of fixed overhead costs. / пица пэпэрони (pepperoni pizza). Американская компания Эпл (Apple) передала функцию производства своего айФона (iPhone) в Китай компании Факсон (Foxconn). Майкэл Дьжодэн (Michael Jordan). Себестоимость Единицы Продукции (Unit Cost):- себестоимость единицы продукции, например, себестоимость одного холодильника, изготавливаемого его производителем, или стоимость одного компонента (детали), если речь идёт о производителе деталей для автомобилей. На железной дороге это себестоимость одной пассажиро-мили. Себестоимость Единицы Продукции (Unit Cost):- все производственные затраты, отнесённые на единицу готовой продукции. Обычно рассчитывается делением суммы производственных затрат на заказ (работу, партии изделий) или за период на соответствующее количество единиц произведённой продукции. Себестоимость Продукции – сумма всех затрат предприятия (объединения) на производство и реализацию продукции. Различают:- (i) полную себестоимость, в которую включаются затраты на сырьё, основные и вспомогательные материалы, топливо, энергию, амортизацию основных фондов, заработная плата работников предприятия с начислениями и непроизводственные расходы; и (ii) фабрично-заводскую себестоимость, в которую включаются затраты на сырьё, основные и вспомогательные материалы, топливо, энергию, амортизацию основных фондов, заработная плата работников предприятия с начислениями. Себестоимость – один из важнейших качественных показателей эффективности производства, обеспечивающий контроль затрат живого и овеществлённого труда и отражающий результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятия. Отношение чистого дохода (прибыли) к себестоимости выражает уровень рентабельности производства. В практике планирования исчисляется себестоимость всей продукции (по элементам затрат) и себестоимость единичного изделия (по статьям и калькуляции). Себестоимость – основа ценообразования, определения уровня оптовых цен.

UNIT COST ANALYSIS SCHEDULE = АНАЛИЗНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или РАСЧЁТ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ЕДИНИЦЫ ПРОДУКЦИИ) – Unit Cost Analysis Schedule:- xxxxx. / Расчёт Себестоимости Единицы Продукции:- разработанная схема в попроцессном методе учёта затрат и калькулирования себестоимости, используемая для аккумулирования всех затрат на счёте Незавершённое Производство для каждого подразделения или производственного процесса и для расчёта себестоимости условной единицы продукции по материальным затратам и по затратам на обработку.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DIRHAM = ДИРХАМ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ АРАБСКИХ ЭМИРАТОВ – United Arab Emirates Dirham:- AED is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of the United Arab Emirates which is commonly known as the Dirham.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS = ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫЕ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫЕ РАБОЧИЕ – United Automobile Workers (UAW):- xxxxx. / Объединённые Автомобильные Рабочие:- объединенный профсоюз рабочих автомобильной и авиакосмической промышленности и сельскохозяйственного машиностроения Америки, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

THE UNITED KINGDOM = СОЕДИНЁННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО – The United Kingdom:- broadly, in the accounts, the United Kingdom comprises Great Britain plus Northern Ireland and that part of the continental shelf deemed by international convention to belong to the UK. It excludes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. United Kingdom (UK) is the island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain – which contains England, Wales, and Scotland – as well as the northern portion of the island of Ireland. The name Britain is sometimes used to refer to the United Kingdom as a whole. The capital is London, which is among the world's leading commercial, financial, and cultural centers. Other major cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester in England, Belfast and Londonderry in Northern Ireland, Edinburgh and Glasgow in

Scotland, and Swansea and Cardiff in Wales. The origins of the United Kingdom can be traced to the time of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan, who in the early X century AD secured the allegiance of neighbouring Celtic kingdoms and became 'the first to rule what previously many kings shared between them', in the words of a contemporary chronicle. Through subsequent conquest over the following centuries, kingdoms lying farther afield came under English dominion. Wales, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms lying in Great Britain's southwest, was formally united with England by the Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542; Scotland, ruled by an English monarch since 1603, formally was joined with England and Wales in 1707 to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (The adjective 'British' came into use at this time to refer to all the kingdom's peoples.) Ireland came under English control during the 1600s and was formally united with Great Britain through the Act of Union of 1800. The republic of Ireland gained its independence in 1922, but the six counties of Ulster remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland. Relations between these constituent states and England have been marked by controversy and, at times, open rebellion and even warfare. These tensions relaxed somewhat during the late XX century, when devolved assemblies were introduced in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Nonetheless, even with the establishment of a power-sharing assembly after referenda in both Northern Ireland and the Irish republic, relations between Northern Ireland's unionists (who favor continued British sovereignty over Northern Ireland) and nationalists (who favor unification with the republic of Ireland) remained tense into the XXI century. The United Kingdom has made significant contributions to the world economy, especially in technology and industry. Since World War II, however, the United Kingdom's most prominent exports have been cultural, including literature, theatre, film, television, and popular music that draw on all parts of the country. Perhaps Britain's greatest export has been the English language, now spoken in every corner of the world as one of the leading international mediums of cultural and economic exchange. The United Kingdom retains links with parts of its former empire through the Commonwealth. It also benefits from historical and cultural links with the United States and is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Moreover, the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union, if a sometimes reluctant one. Many of its people hold to the sentiments of the great wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who sonorously remarked, 'We see nothing but good and hope in a richer, freer, more contented European commonalty. But we have our own dream and our own task. We are with Europe, but not of it. We are linked, but not comprised. We are interested and associated, but not absorbed'. Yet a cosmopolitan, resolutely multicultural United Kingdom – incorporating African, Caribbean, and Asian as well as Anglo-Saxon and Celtic influences – is now firmly joined to the European continent, and the country's former insularity – both literal and metaphorical – and sense of exceptionalism have at least for many given way to a new vision of its place in the world, which continues to be an important one. Land:- The United Kingdom comprises four geographic and historical parts – England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom contains most of the area and population of the British Isles – the geographic term for the group of islands that includes Great Britain, Ireland, and many smaller islands. Together England, Wales, and Scotland constitute Great Britain, the larger of the two principal islands, while Northern Ireland and the republic of Ireland constitute the second largest island, Ireland. England, occupying most of Southern Great Britain, includes the Isles of Scilly off the Southwest coast and the Isle of Wight off the Southern coast. Scotland, occupying Northern Great Britain, includes the Orkney and Shetland islands off the Northern coast and the Hebrides off the Northwestern coast. Wales lies West of England and includes the island of Anglesey to the Northwest. Apart from the land border with the Irish republic, the United Kingdom is surrounded by sea. To the South of England and between the United Kingdom and France is the English Channel. The North Sea lies to the East. To the West of Wales and Northern England and to the Southeast of Northern Ireland, the Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland, while Southwestern England, the Northwestern coast of Northern Ireland, and Western Scotland face the Atlantic Ocean. At its widest the United Kingdom is 300 miles (500 km) across. From the Northern tip of Scotland to the Southern coast of England, it is about 600 miles (1 000 km). No part is more than 75 miles (120 km) from the sea. The capital, London, is situated on the tidal River Thames in Southeastern England. The archipelago formed by Great Britain and the numerous smaller islands is as irregular in shape as it is diverse in geology and landscape. This diversity stems largely from the nature and disposition of the underlying rocks, which are westward extensions of European structures, with the shallow waters of the Strait of Dover and the North Sea concealing former land links. Northern Ireland contains a westward extension of the rock structures of Scotland. These common rock structures are breached by the narrow North Channel. On a global scale, this natural endowment covers a small area – approximating that of the US State of Oregon or the African country of Guinea – and its internal diversity, accompanied by rapid changes of often beautiful scenery, may convey to visitors from larger countries a striking sense of compactness and consolidation. The peoples who, over the centuries, have hewed an existence from this Atlantic extremity of Eurasia have put their own imprint on the environment, and the ancient and distinctive palimpsest of their field patterns and settlements complements the natural diversity. / Англо-Саксонский Король Асэлстэн (Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan; 894–939 AD). Премьер Министр Сэр Винстэн Лэнод Спэнсо-Чёчил (Prime Minister Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill; 1874–1965). Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:- государство в Западной Европе, на Британских Островах (Остров Великобритания и Северо-Восточная часть Острова Ирландия, Остров Мэн и Нормандские Острова). Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), официальное название государства Великобритания.

THE UNITED KINGDOM – CONTINENT = СОЕДИНЁННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО – КОНТИНЕНТ – The United Kingdom – Continent (UKC) is a tanker market term for the United Kingdom and Northwest European region closest to it. / Соединённое Королевство – Континент (СКК) этот термин является словосочетанием, используемым участниками рынка танкерных перевозок для обозначения региона Соединённого Королевства и части Северо-Западной Европы, наиболее близко расположенной к нему.

UNITED NATIONS = ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫЕ НАЦИИ (или ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ) – United Nations (UN) is an international organisation that acts as a forum for discussion and regulates international relations. Head offices are in Geneva and New York. The United Nations (UN) is the largest international organization established on 1945-October-24. The United Nations was the second multipurpose international organization established in the XX century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. Headquartered in New York City, the UN also has offices in Geneva, Vienna, and other cities. The name United Nations was originally used to denote the countries allied against Germany, Italy, and Japan. On 1942-January-01, 26 countries signed the Declaration by United Nations, which set forth the war aims of the Allied powers. The first major step toward the formation of the United Nations was taken August 21–October 07, 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, a meeting of the diplomatic experts of the Big Three powers plus China (a group often designated the 'Big Four') held at Dumbarton Oaks, an estate in Washington, DC. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, with modifications from the Yalta Conference, formed the basis of negotiations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), which convened in San Francisco on 1945-April-25, and produced the final Charter of the United Nations. The San Francisco conference was attended by representatives of 50 countries from all geographic areas of the world:- 9 from Europe, 21 from the Americas, 7 from the Middle East, 2 from East Asia, and 3 from Africa, as well as 1 each from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (in addition to the Soviet Union itself) and 5 from British Commonwealth countries. The UN Charter was unanimously adopted and signed on June 26 and promulgated on 1945-October-24. The largest international organization in the world with 178 members and 4 observers, the UN's aim is to maintain international peace and security as well as promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems. United Nations (UN) is the international

organization established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations was the second multipurpose international organization established in the XX century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. Headquartered in New York City, the UN also has offices in Geneva, Vienna, and other cities. According to its Charter, the UN aims:- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, …to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, …to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. In addition to maintaining peace and security, other important objectives include developing friendly relations among countries based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; respecting and promoting human rights; and serving as a center where countries can coordinate their actions and activities toward these various ends. The UN formed a continuum with the League of Nations in general purpose, structure, and functions; many of the UN's principal organs and related agencies were adopted from similar structures established earlier in the century. In some respects, however, the UN constituted a very different organization, especially with regard to its objective of maintaining international peace and security and its commitment to economic and social development. Changes in the nature of international relations resulted in modifications in the responsibilities of the UN and its decision-making apparatus. Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union deeply affected the UN's security functions during its first 45 years. Extensive post-World War II decolonization in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East increased the volume and nature of political, economic, and social issues that confronted the organization. The Cold War's end in 1991 brought renewed attention and appeals to the UN. Amid an increasingly volatile geopolitical climate, there were new challenges to established practices and functions, especially in the areas of conflict resolution and humanitarian assistance. At the beginning of the XXI century, the UN and its programs and affiliated agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples. History And Development:- Despite the problems encountered by the League of Nations in arbitrating conflict and ensuring international peace and security prior to World War II, the major Allied powers agreed during the war to establish a new global organization to help manage international affairs. This agreement was first articulated when US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter in August 1941. The name United Nations was originally used to denote the countries allied against Germany, Italy, and Japan. On January 01, 1942, 26 countries signed the Declaration by United Nations, which set forth the war aims of the Allied powers. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union took the lead in designing the new organization and determining its decision-making structure and functions. Initially, the 'Big Three' states and their respective leaders (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin) were hindered by disagreements on issues that foreshadowed the Cold War. The Soviet Union demanded individual membership and voting rights for its constituent republics, and Britain wanted assurances that its colonies would not be placed under UN control. There also was disagreement over the voting system to be adopted in the Security Council, an issue that became famous as the 'veto problem'. The first major step toward the formation of the United Nations was taken August 21–October 07, 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, a meeting of the diplomatic experts of the Big Three powers plus China (a group often designated the 'Big Four') held at Dumbarton Oaks, an estate in Washington, DC. Although the four countries agreed on the general purpose, structure, and function of a new world organization, the conference ended amid continuing disagreement over membership and voting. At the Yalta Conference, a meeting of the Big Three in a Crimean resort city in February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin laid the basis for charter provisions delimiting the authority of the Security Council. Moreover, they reached a tentative accord on the number of Soviet republics to be granted independent memberships in the UN. Finally, the three leaders agreed that the new organization would include a trusteeship system to succeed the League of Nations mandate system. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, with modifications from the Yalta Conference, formed the basis of negotiations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), which convened in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, and produced the final Charter of the United Nations. The San Francisco conference was attended by representatives of 50 countries from all geographic areas of the world:- 9 from Europe, 21 from the Americas, 7 from the Middle East, 2 from East Asia, and 3 from Africa, as well as 1 each from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (in addition to the Soviet Union itself) and 5 from British Commonwealth countries. Poland, which was not present at the conference, was permitted to become an original member of the UN. Security Council veto power (among the permanent members) was affirmed, though any member of the General Assembly was able to raise issues for discussion. Other political issues resolved by compromise were the role of the organization in the promotion of economic and social welfare; the status of colonial areas and the distribution of trusteeships; the status of regional and defense arrangements; and Great Power dominance versus the equality of states. The UN Charter was unanimously adopted and signed on June 26 and promulgated on October 24, 1945. Organization And Administration:- Principles And Membership:- The purposes, principles, and organization of the United Nations are outlined in the Charter. The essential principles underlying the purposes and functions of the organization are listed in Article 2 and include the following:- the UN is based on the sovereign equality of its members; disputes are to be settled by peaceful means; members are to refrain from the threat or use of force in contravention of the purposes of the UN; each member must assist the organization in any enforcement actions it takes under the Charter; and states that are not members of the organization are required to act in accordance with these principles insofar as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security. Article 2 also stipulates a basic long-standing norm that the organization shall not intervene in matters considered within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Although this was a major limitation on UN action, over time the line between international and domestic jurisdiction has become blurred. New members are admitted to the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council and by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. Often, however, the admittance of new members has engendered controversy. Given Cold War divisions between East and West, the requirement that the Security Council's five permanent members (sometimes known collectively as the P-5) – China, France, the Soviet Union (whose seat and membership were assumed by Russia in 1991), the United Kingdom, and the United States – concur on the admission of new members at times posed serious obstacles. By 1950 only 9 of 31 applicants had been admitted to the organization. In 1955 the 10th Assembly proposed a package deal that, after modification by the Security Council, resulted in the admission of 16 new states (4 eastern European communist states and 12 noncommunist countries). The most contentious application for membership was that of the communist People's Republic of China, which was placed before the General Assembly and blocked by the United States at every session from 1950 to 1971. Finally, in 1971, in an effort to improve its relationship with mainland China, the United States refrained from blocking the Assembly's vote to admit the People's Republic and to expel the Republic of China (Taiwan); there were 76 votes in favor of expulsion, 35 votes opposed, and 17 abstentions. As a result, the Republic of China's membership and permanent Security Council seat were given to the People's Republic. Controversy also arose over the issue of 'divided' states, including the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), North and South Korea, and North and South Vietnam. The two German states were admitted as members in 1973; these two seats were reduced to one after the country's reunification in October 1990. Vietnam was admitted in 1977, after the defeat of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country in 1975. The two Koreas were admitted separately in 1991. Following worldwide decolonization from 1955 to 1960, 40 new members were admitted, and by the end of the 1970s there were about 150 members of the UN. Another significant increase occurred after 1989–90, when many

former Soviet republics gained their independence. By the early XXI century the UN comprised nearly 190 member states. Principal Organs:- The United Nations has six principal organs:- the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. General Assembly:- The only body in which all UN members are represented, the General Assembly exercises deliberative, supervisory, financial, and elective functions relating to any matter within the scope of the UN Charter. Its primary role, however, is to discuss issues and make recommendations, though it has no power to enforce its resolutions or to compel state action. Other functions include admitting new members; selecting members of the Economic and Social Council, the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, and the Trusteeship Council; supervising the activities of the other UN organs, from which the Assembly receives reports; and participating in the election of judges to the International Court of Justice and the selection of the Secretary-General. Decisions usually are reached by a simple majority vote. On important questions, however – such as the admission of new members, budgetary matters, and peace and security issues – a two-thirds majority is required. The Assembly convenes annually and in special sessions, electing a new president each year from among five regional groups of states. At the beginning of each regular session, the Assembly also holds a general debate, in which all members may participate and raise any issue of international concern. Most work, however, is delegated to six main committees: (1) Disarmament and International Security, (2) Economic and Financial, (3) Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural, (4) Special Political and Decolonization, (5) Administrative and Budgetary, and (6) Legal. The General Assembly has debated issues that other organs of the UN have either overlooked or avoided, including decolonization, the independence of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, terrorism, and the AIDS epidemic. The number of resolutions passed by the Assembly each year has climbed to more than 350, and many resolutions are adopted without opposition. Nevertheless, there have been sharp disagreements among members on several issues, such as those relating to the Cold War, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and human rights. The General Assembly has drawn public attention to major issues, thereby forcing member governments to develop positions on them, and it has helped to organize ad hoc bodies and conferences to deal with important global problems. The large size of the Assembly and the diversity of the issues it discusses contributed to the emergence of regionally based voting blocs in the 1960s. During the Cold War the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe formed one of the most cohesive blocs, and another bloc comprised the United States and its Western allies. The admission of new countries of the Southern Hemisphere in the 1960s and ’70s and the dissipation of Cold War tensions after 1989 contributed to the formation of blocs based on ‘North-South’ economic issues – i.e. issues of disagreement between the more prosperous, industrialized countries of the Northern Hemisphere and the poorer, less industrialized developing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. Other issues have been incorporated into the North-South divide, including Northern economic and political domination, economic development, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and support for Israel. Security Council:- The UN Charter assigns to the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council originally consisted of 11 members – five permanent and six nonpermanent – elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. From the beginning, nonpermanent members of the Security Council were elected to give representation to certain regions or groups of states. As membership increased, however, this practice ran into difficulty. An amendment to the UN Charter in 1965 increased the council's membership to 15, including the original five permanent members plus 10 nonpermanent members. Among the permanent members, the People’s Republic of China replaced the Republic of China (Taiwan) in 1971, and the Russian Federation succeeded the Soviet Union in 1991. After the unification of Germany, debate over the council’s composition again arose, and Germany, India, and Japan each applied for permanent council seats. The nonpermanent members are chosen to achieve equitable regional representation, five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from western Europe or other areas. Five of the 10 nonpermanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and five retire each year. The presidency is held by each member in rotation for a period of one month. Each Security Council member is entitled to one vote. On all ‘procedural’ matters – the definition of which is sometimes in dispute – decisions by the council are made by an affirmative vote of any nine of its members. Substantive matters, such as the investigation of a dispute or the application of sanctions, also require nine affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members holding veto power. In practice, however, a permanent member may abstain without impairing the validity of the decision. A vote on whether a matter is procedural or substantive is itself a substantive question. Because the Security Council is required to function continuously, each member is represented at all times at the UN’s headquarters in New York City. Any country – even if it is not a member of the UN – may bring a dispute to which it is a party to the attention of the Security Council. When there is a complaint, the council first explores the possibility of a peaceful resolution. International peacekeeping forces may be authorized to keep warring parties apart pending further negotiations. If the council finds that there is a real threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression (as defined by Article 39 of the UN Charter), it may call upon UN members to apply diplomatic or economic sanctions. If these methods prove inadequate, the UN Charter allows the Security Council to take military action against the offending country. During the Cold War, continual disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union coupled with the veto power of the Security Council’s permanent members made the Security Council an ineffective institution. Since the late 1980s, however, the council’s power and prestige have grown. Between 1987 and 2000 it authorized more peacekeeping operations than at any previous time. The use of the veto has declined dramatically, though disagreements among permanent members of the Security Council – most notably in 2003 over the use of military force against Iraq – have occasionally undermined the council’s effectiveness. To achieve consensus, comparatively informal meetings are held in private among the council’s permanent members, a practice that has been criticized by nonpermanent members of the Security Council. In addition to several standing and ad hoc committees, the work of the council is facilitated by the Military Staff Committee, sanctions committees for each of the countries under sanctions, peacekeeping forces committees, and an International Tribunals Committee. Economic And Social Council:- Designed to be the UN’s main venue for the discussion of international economic and social issues, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) directs and coordinates the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities of the UN and its specialized agencies. Established by the UN Charter, ECOSOC is empowered to recommend international action on economic and social issues; promote universal respect for human rights; and work for global cooperation on health, education, and cultural and related areas. ECOSOC conducts studies; formulates resolutions, recommendations, and conventions for consideration by the General Assembly; and coordinates the activities of various UN programs and specialized agencies. Most of ECOSOC’s work is performed in functional commissions on topics such as human rights, narcotics, population, social development, statistics, the status of women, and science and technology; the council also oversees regional commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The UN Charter authorizes ECOSOC to grant consultative status to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Three categories of consultative status are recognized:- General Category NGOs (formerly category I) include organizations with multiple goals and activities; Special Category NGOs (formerly category II) specialize in certain areas of ECOSOC activities; and Roster NGOs have only an occasional interest in the UN’s activities. Consultative status enables NGOs to attend ECOSOC meetings, issue reports, and occasionally testify at meetings. Since the mid-1990s, measures have been adopted to increase the scope of NGO participation in ECOSOC, in the ad hoc global conferences, and in other UN activities. ECOSOC has granted consultative status to more than 1 500 NGOs. Originally, ECOSOC consisted of representatives from 18 countries, but the Charter was amended in 1965 and in 1974 to increase the number of members to 54. Members are elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. Four of the five permanent members of the Security Council – the United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union (Russia), and France – have been

reelected continually because they provide funding for most of ECOSOC's budget, which is the largest of any UN subsidiary body. Decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Trusteeship Council:- The Trusteeship Council was designed to supervise the government of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence. The trusteeship system, like the mandate system under the League of Nations, was established on the premise that colonial territories taken from countries defeated in war should not be annexed by the victorious powers but should be administered by a trust country under international supervision until their future status was determined. Unlike the mandate system, the trusteeship system invited petitions from trust territories on their independence and required periodic international missions to the territories. In 1945 only 12 League of Nations mandates remained:- Nauru, New Guinea, Ruanda-Urundi, Togoland and Cameroon (French administered), Togoland and Cameroon (British administered), the Pacific Islands (Carolines, Marshalls, and Marianas), Western Samoa, South West Africa, Tanganyika, and Palestine. All these mandates became trust territories except South West Africa (now Namibia), which South Africa refused to enter into the trusteeship system. The Trusteeship Council, which met once each year, consisted of states administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council that did not administer trust territories, and other UN members elected by the General Assembly. Each member had one vote, and decisions were taken by a simple majority of those present. With the independence of Palau, the last remaining trust territory, in 1994, the council terminated its operations. No longer required to meet annually, the council may meet on the decision of its president or on a request by a majority of its members, by the General Assembly, or by the Security Council. Since 1994 new roles for the council have been proposed, including administering the global commons (e.g., the seabed and outer space) and serving as a forum for minority and indigenous peoples. International Court Of Justice:- The International Court of Justice, commonly known as the World Court, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, though the court's origins predate the League of Nations. The idea for the creation of an international court to arbitrate international disputes arose during an international conference held at The Hague in 1899. This institution was subsumed under the League of Nations in 1919 as the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) and adopted its present name with the founding of the UN in 1945. The court's decisions are binding, and its broad jurisdiction encompasses 'all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force'. Most importantly, states may not be parties to a dispute without their consent, though they may accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court in specified categories of disputes. The court may give advisory opinions at the request of the General Assembly or the Security Council or at the request of other organs and specialized agencies authorized by the General Assembly. Although the court has successfully arbitrated some cases (e.g., the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador in 1992), governments have been reluctant to submit sensitive issues, thereby limiting the court's ability to resolve threats to international peace and security. At times countries also have refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction or the findings of the court. For example, when Nicaragua sued the United States in the court in 1984 for mining its harbours, the court found in favor of Nicaragua, but the United States refused to accept the court's decision. The 15 judges of the court are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. No two judges may be nationals of the same state, and the judges are to represent a cross section of the major legal systems of the world. Judges serve nine-year terms and are eligible for reelection. The seat of the World Court is The Hague. Secretariat:- The Secretary-General, the principal administrative officer of the United Nations, is elected for a five-year renewable term by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by the recommendation of the Security Council and the approval of its permanent members. Secretaries-general usually have come from small, neutral countries. The secretary-general serves as the chief administrative officer at all meetings and carries out any functions that those organs entrust to the Secretariat; he also oversees the preparation of the UN's budget. The secretary-general has important political functions, being charged with bringing before the organization any matter that threatens international peace and security. Both the chief spokesperson for the UN and the UN's most visible and authoritative figure in world affairs, the secretary-general often serves as a high-level negotiator. Attesting to the importance of the post, two secretaries-general have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace:- Dag Hammarskjöld in 1961 and Kofi Annan, corecipient with the UN, in 2001. The Secretariat influences the work of the United Nations to a much greater degree than indicated in the UN Charter. It is responsible for preparing numerous reports, studies, and investigations, in addition to the major tasks of translating, interpreting, providing services for large numbers of meetings, and other work. Under the Charter the staff is to be recruited mainly on the basis of merit, though there has been a conscious effort to recruit individuals from different geographic regions. Some members of the Secretariat are engaged on permanent contracts, but others serve on temporary assignment from their national governments. In both cases they must take an oath of loyalty to the United Nations and are not permitted to receive instructions from member governments. The influence of the Secretariat can be attributed to the fact that the some 9 000 people on its staff are permanent experts and international civil servants rather than political appointees of member states. The Secretariat is based in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi (Kenya), and other locales. It has been criticized frequently for poor administrative practices – though it has made persistent efforts to increase the efficiency of its operations – as well as for a lack of neutrality. Subsidiary Organs:- The United Nations network also includes subsidiary organs created by the General Assembly and autonomous specialized agencies. The subsidiary organs report to the General Assembly or ECOSOC or both. Some of these organs are funded directly by the UN; others are financed by the voluntary contributions of governments or private citizens. In addition, ECOSOC has consultative relationships with NGOs operating in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields. NGOs have played an increasingly important role in the work of the UN's specialized agencies, especially in the areas of health, peacekeeping, refugee issues, and human rights. Specialized Agencies:- The specialized agencies report annually to ECOSOC and often cooperate with each other and with various UN organs. However, they also have their own principles, goals, and rules, which at times may conflict with those of other UN organs and agencies. The specialized agencies are autonomous insofar as they control their own budgets and have their own boards of directors, who appoint agency heads independently of the General Assembly or secretary-general. Major specialized agencies and related organs of the UN include the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Two of the most powerful specialized agencies, which also are the most independent with respect to UN decision making, are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The United Nations, along with its specialized agencies, is often referred to collectively as the United Nations System. Global Conferences:- Global conferences have a long history in multilateral diplomacy, extending back to the period after World War I, when conferences on disarmament and economic affairs were convened by the League of Nations. With the UN's establishment after World War II, the number and frequency of global conferences increased dramatically. The trickle of narrowly focused, functional meetings from the early 1950s became a torrent in the 1990s with a series of widely publicized gatherings attended by high-level representatives and several thousands of other participants. Virtually all matters of international concern have been debated by UN global conferences, including the proliferation of nuclear weapons, small-arms trafficking, racism, overpopulation, hunger, crime, access to safe drinking water, the environment, the role of women, and human rights. The format and frequency of the conferences have varied considerably over time. The increasing number of meetings has led to complaints of 'conference fatigue' by some countries. Global conferences have served a number of significant functions. Considered 'town meetings of the world', they provide an arena for discussion and for the exchange of information. The conferences take stock of existing knowledge and help to expand it through the policy analyses that they trigger. They also serve as incubators of ideas, raise elite consciousness, and may also identify emerging issues. For example, the dramatic acceleration in the growth of the world's

population in the second half of the XX century was a challenge first identified by conferences organized by the UN in the 1950s and ’60s. Global conferences have nurtured public support for solutions to global issues. Thus, NGOs have played a key role in many of the UN global conferences. At some conferences, the NGOs have organized parallel conferences to discuss the major issues; at others, they have participated alongside government representatives, serving on national delegations and presenting position papers. Global conferences have faced a number of criticisms. Some observers claim that they are inefficient and too large and unwieldy to set international agendas. Others argue that they have been captured by different constituencies, of the North or the South, depending on the issue. Still others contend that such conferences have become too politicized, with the result that unrelated issues are sometimes linked to serve political purposes. For example, the global conferences on racism in 1978 and 2001, according to these critics, were unduly politicized by declarations asserting a link between racism and Zionism. Administration:- Finances:- The secretary-general must submit a biennial budget to the General Assembly for its approval. The Charter stipulates that the expenses of the organization shall be borne by members as apportioned by the General Assembly. The Committee on Contributions prepares a scale of assessments for all members, based on the general economic level and capacity of each state, which is also submitted to the General Assembly for approval. The United States is the largest contributor, though the proportion of its contributions has declined continually, from some two-fifths at the UN’s founding to one-fourth in 1975 and to about one-fifth in 2000. Other members make larger per capita contributions. The per capita contribution of San Marino, for example, is roughly four times that of the United States. The US contribution became a controversial issue during the 1990s, when the country refused to pay its obligations in full and objected to the level of funding it was required to provide. In 1999 the US Congress passed a UN reform bill, and after intense negotiations UN members agreed to reduce the US share of the budget and to increase contributions from other states to make up the shortfall. When the cost of the special programs, specialized agencies, and peacekeeping operations is added to the regular budget, the total annual cost of the United Nations system increases substantially. (Special programs are financed by voluntary contributions from UN members, and specialized agencies and peacekeeping operations have their own budgets.) Partly because of a rapid increase in the number of appeals to the UN for peacekeeping and other assistance after the end of the Cold War and partly because of the failure of some member states to make timely payments to the organization, the UN has suffered continual and severe financial crises. Privileges And Immunities:- A general Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, approved by the General Assembly in February 1946 and accepted by most of the members, asserts that the UN possesses juridical personality. The convention also provides for such matters as immunity from legal process of the property and officials of the UN. An agreement between the UN and the United States, signed in June 1947, defines the privileges and immunities of the UN headquarters in New York City. Headquarters:- The General Assembly decided during the second part of its first session in London to locate its permanent headquarters in New York. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated land for a building site in Manhattan. Temporary headquarters were established at Lake Success on Long Island, New York. The permanent Secretariat building was completed and occupied in 1951–52. The building providing accommodations for the General Assembly and the councils was completed and occupied in 1952. The UN flag, adopted in 1947, consists of the official emblem of the organization (a circular world map, as seen from the North Pole, surrounded by a wreath of olive branches) in white centered on a light blue background. The Assembly designated October 24 as United Nations Day. Functions:- Maintenance of international peace and security. The main function of the United Nations is to preserve international peace and security. Chapter 6 of the Charter provides for the pacific settlement of disputes, through the intervention of the Security Council, by means such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and judicial decisions. The Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation to determine whether it is likely to endanger international peace and security. At any stage of the dispute, the council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment, and, if the parties fail to settle the dispute by peaceful means, the council may recommend terms of settlement. The goal of collective security, whereby aggression against one member is met with resistance by all, underlies chapter 7 of the Charter, which grants the Security Council the power to order coercive measures – ranging from diplomatic, economic, and military sanctions to the use of armed force – in cases where attempts at a peaceful settlement have failed. Such measures were seldom applied during the Cold War, however, because tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union prevented the Security Council from agreeing on the instigators of aggression. Instead, actions to maintain peace and security often took the form of preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping. In the post-Cold War period, appeals to the UN for peacekeeping and related activities increased dramatically, and new threats to international peace and security were confronted, including AIDS and international terrorism. Notwithstanding the primary role of the Security Council, the UN Charter provides for the participation of the General Assembly and nonmember states in security issues. Any state, whether it is a member of the UN or not, may bring any dispute or situation that endangers international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council or the General Assembly. The Charter authorizes the General Assembly to ‘discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security’ and to ‘make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both’. This authorization is restricted by the provision that, ‘while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests’. By the ‘Uniting for Peace’ resolution of November 1950, however, the General Assembly granted to itself the power to deal with threats to the peace if the Security Council fails to act after a veto by a permanent member. Although these provisions grant the General Assembly a broad secondary role, the Security Council can make decisions that bind all members, whereas the General Assembly can make only recommendations. Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, And Peace Building:- International armed forces were first used in 1948 to observe cease-fires in Kashmir and Palestine. Although not specifically mentioned in the UN Charter, the use of such forces as a buffer between warring parties pending troop withdrawals and negotiations – a practice known as Peacekeeping – was formalized in 1956 during the Suez Crisis between Egypt, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. Peacekeeping missions have taken many forms, though they have in common the fact that they are designed to be peaceful, that they involve military troops from several countries, and that the troops serve under the authority of the UN Security Council. In 1988 the UN Peacekeeping Forces were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. During the Cold War, so-called first-generation, or ‘classic’, peacekeeping was used in conflicts in the Middle East and Africa and in conflicts stemming from decolonization in Asia. Between 1948 and 1988 the UN undertook 13 peacekeeping missions involving generally lightly armed troops from neutral countries other than the permanent members of the Security Council – most often Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, India, Ireland, and Italy. Troops in these missions, the so-called ‘Blue Helmets’, were allowed to use force only in self-defense. The missions were given and enjoyed the consent of the parties to the conflict and the support of the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries. With the end of the Cold War, the challenges of peacekeeping became more complex. In order to respond to situations in which internal order had broken down and the civilian population was suffering, ‘second-generation’ peacekeeping was developed to achieve multiple political and social objectives. Unlike first-generation peacekeeping, second-generation peacekeeping often involves civilian experts and relief specialists as well as soldiers. Another difference between second-generation and first-generation peacekeeping is that soldiers in some second-generation missions are authorized to employ force for reasons other than self-defense. Because the goals of second-generation peacekeeping can be variable and difficult to define, however, much controversy has accompanied the use of troops in such missions. In the 1990s, second-generation peacekeeping missions were undertaken in Cambodia (1991–93), the former Yugoslavia (1992–95), Somalia (1992–95), and elsewhere and included troops from the permanent

members of the Security Council as well as from the developed and developing world (e.g., Australia, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Fiji, India). In the former Yugoslav province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council created 'safe areas' to protect the predominantly Bosniac (Bosnian Muslim) population from Serbian attacks, and UN troops were authorized to defend the areas with force. In each of these cases, the UN reacted to threats to peace and security within states, sometimes taking sides in domestic disputes and thus jeopardizing its own neutrality. Between 1988 and 2000 more than 30 peacekeeping efforts were authorized, and at their peak in 1993 more than 80 000 peacekeeping troops representing 77 countries were deployed on missions throughout the world. In the first years of the XXI century, annual UN expenditures on peacekeeping operations exceeded USD2 billion. In addition to traditional peacekeeping and preventive diplomacy, in the post-Cold War era the functions of UN forces were expanded considerably to include peacemaking and peace building. (Former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali described these additional functions in his reports An Agenda for Peace (1992) and Supplement to an Agenda for Peace (1995).) For example, since 1990 UN forces have supervised elections in many parts of the world, including Nicaragua, Eritrea, and Cambodia; encouraged peace negotiations in El Salvador, Angola, and Western Sahara; and distributed food in Somalia. The presence of UN troops in Yugoslavia during the violent and protracted disintegration of that country renewed discussion about the role of UN troops in refugee resettlement. In 1992 the UN created the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which provides administrative and technical support for political and humanitarian missions and coordinates all mine-clearing activities conducted under UN auspices. The UN's peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-building activities have suffered from serious logistical and financial difficulties. As more missions are undertaken, the costs and controversies associated with them have multiplied dramatically. Although the UN reimburses countries for the use of equipment, these payments have been limited because of the failure of many member states to pay their UN dues. Sanctions And Military Action:- By subscribing to the Charter, all members undertake to place at the disposal of the Security Council armed forces and facilities for military sanctions against aggressors or disturbers of the peace. During the Cold War, however, no agreements to give this measure effect were concluded. Following the end of the Cold War, the possibility of creating permanent UN forces was revived. During the Cold War the provisions of chapter 7 of the UN Charter were invoked only twice with the support of all five permanent Security Council members – against Southern Rhodesia in 1966 and against South Africa in 1977. After fighting broke out between North and South Korea in June 1950, the United States obtained a Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force to support its ally, South Korea, and turn back North Korean forces. Because the Soviet Union was at the time boycotting the Security Council over its refusal to seat the People's Republic of China, there was no veto of the US measure. As a result, a US-led multinational force fought under the UN banner until a cease-fire was reached on July 27, 1953. The Security Council again voted to use UN armed forces to repel an aggressor following the August 1990 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. After condemning the aggression and imposing economic sanctions on Iraq, the council authorized member states to use 'all necessary means' to restore 'peace and security' to Kuwait. The resulting Persian Gulf War lasted six weeks, until Iraq agreed to comply with UN resolutions and withdraw from Kuwait. The UN continued to monitor Iraq's compliance with its resolutions, which included the demand that Iraq eliminate its weapons of mass destruction. In accordance with this resolution, the Security Council established a UN Special Mission (UNSCOM) to inspect and verify Iraq's implementation of the cease-fire terms. The United States, however, continued to bomb Iraqi weapons installations from time to time, citing Iraqi violations of 'no-fly' zones in the northern and southern regions of the country, the targeting of US military aircraft by Iraqi radar, and the obstruction of inspection efforts undertaken by UNSCOM. The preponderant role of the United States in initiating and commanding UN actions in Korea in 1950 and the Persian Gulf in 1990–91 prompted debate over whether the requirements and spirit of collective security could ever be achieved apart from the interests of the most powerful countries and without US control. The continued US bombing of Iraq subsequent to the Gulf War created further controversy about whether the raids were justified under previous UN Security Council resolutions and, more generally, about whether the United States was entitled to undertake military actions in the name of collective security without the explicit approval and cooperation of the UN. Meanwhile some military personnel and members of the US Congress opposed the practice of allowing US troops to serve under UN command, arguing that it amounted to an infringement of national sovereignty. Still others in the United States and Western Europe urged a closer integration of United States and allied command structures in UN military operations. In order to assess the UN's expanded role in ensuring international peace and security through dispute settlement, peacekeeping, peace building, and enforcement action, a comprehensive review of UN Peace Operations was undertaken. The resulting Brahimi Report (formally the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations), issued in 2000, outlined the need for strengthening the UN's capacity to undertake a wide variety of missions. Among the many recommendations of the report was that the UN maintain brigade-size forces of 5 000 troops that would be ready to deploy in 30 to 90 days and that UN headquarters be staffed with trained military professionals able to use advanced information technologies and to plan operations with a UN team including political, development, and human rights experts. Arms Control And Disarmament:- The UN's founders hoped that the maintenance of international peace and security would lead to the control and eventual reduction of weapons. Therefore the Charter empowers the General Assembly to consider principles for arms control and disarmament and to make recommendations to member states and the Security Council. The Charter also gives the Security Council the responsibility to formulate plans for arms control and disarmament. Although the goal of arms control and disarmament has proved elusive, the UN has facilitated the negotiation of several multilateral arms control treaties. Because of the enormous destructive power realized with the development and use of the atomic bomb during World War II, the General Assembly in 1946 created the Atomic Energy Commission to assist in the urgent consideration of the control of atomic energy and in the reduction of atomic weapons. The United States promoted the Baruch Plan, which proposed the elimination of existing stockpiles of atomic bombs only after a system of international control was established and prohibited veto power in the Security Council on the commission's decisions. The Soviet Union, proposing the Gromyko Plan, wanted to ensure the destruction of stockpiles before agreeing to an international supervisory scheme and wanted to retain Security Council veto power over the commission. The conflicting positions of the two superpowers prevented agreement on the international control of atomic weapons and energy. In 1947 the Security Council organized the Commission for Conventional Armaments to deal with armaments other than weapons of mass destruction, but progress on this issue also was blocked by disagreement between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. As a result, in 1952 the General Assembly voted to replace both of these commissions with a new Disarmament Commission. Consisting of the members of the Security Council and Canada, this commission was directed to prepare proposals that would regulate, limit, and balance reduction of all armed forces and armaments; eliminate all weapons of mass destruction; and ensure international control and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. After five years of vigorous effort and little progress, in 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In 1961 the General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring the use of nuclear or thermonuclear weapons to be contrary to international law, to the UN Charter, and to the laws of humanity. Two years later, on August 05, 1963, the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty was signed by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The treaty – to which more than 150 states later adhered – prohibited nuclear tests or explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. In 1966 the General Assembly unanimously approved a treaty prohibiting the placement of weapons of mass destruction in orbit, on the Moon, or on other celestial bodies and recognizing the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. In June 1968 the Assembly approved the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which banned the spread of nuclear weapons from nuclear to nonnuclear powers; enjoined signatory nonnuclear powers, in exchange for technical assistance in

developing nuclear power for ‘peaceful purposes’, not to develop or deploy nuclear weapons; and committed the nuclear powers to engage in measures of disarmament. The treaty represented a significant commitment on the part of more than 140 (now 185) signatory powers to control nuclear weapons proliferation; nevertheless, for many years the treaty, which went into effect in 1970, was not ratified by significant nuclear powers (including China and France) and many ‘near-nuclear’ states (including Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, and South Africa). Some of these states signed the treaty in the early 1990s:- South Africa signed in 1991, followed by France and China in 1992. The UN has been active in attempting to eliminate other weapons of mass destruction of a variety of types and in a variety of contexts. In 1970 the General Assembly approved a treaty banning the placement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed. A convention prohibiting the manufacture, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons was approved by the Assembly in 1971 and took effect in 1975, though many states have never acceded to it. In 1991 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the registration of conventional arms that required states to submit information on major international arms transfers. During the first several years of the registry, fewer than half of the UN’s members submitted the required information; by 2000 about three-fifths of governments filed annual reports. In 1993 the Chemical Weapons Convention, which prohibited the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and called for the destruction of existing stockpiles within 10 years, was opened for signature. In 1996 the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons, was signed – though it has not yet entered into force – and two years later a treaty banning the production and export of antipersonnel land mines (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction) was concluded. Despite international pressure, the United States refused to sign both the test ban and the land mine agreements. Many negotiations on disarmament have been held in Geneva. Negotiations have been conducted by the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960); the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962–68); the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969–78); and the Disarmament Commission (1979–), which now has more than 65 countries as members. Three special sessions of the General Assembly have been organized on disarmament, and, though the General Assembly sessions have produced little in the way of substantive agreements, they have served to focus public attention on the issue. In other forums, significant progress has been made on limiting specific types of armaments, such as bacteriologic, chemical, nuclear, and toxic weapons. Economic Welfare And Cooperation:- The General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Secretariat, and many of the subsidiary organs and specialized agencies are responsible for promoting economic welfare and cooperation in areas such as postwar reconstruction, technical assistance, and trade and development. Economic Reconstruction:- The devastation of large areas of the world and the disruption of economic relations during World War II resulted in the establishment (before the UN was founded) of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in 1943. The UNRRA was succeeded by the International Refugee Organization (IRO), which operated from 1947 to 1951. To assist in dealing with regional problems, in 1947 ECOSOC established the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Similar commissions were established for Latin America in 1948 and for Africa in 1958. The major work of economic reconstruction, however, was delegated to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), one of the major financial institutions created in 1944 at the UN Monetary and Financial Conference (commonly known as the Bretton Woods Conference). Although the World Bank is formally autonomous from the UN, it reports to ECOSOC as one of the UN’s specialized agencies. The World Bank works closely with donor countries, UN programs, and other specialized agencies. Financing Economic Development:- The World Bank is also primarily responsible for financing economic development. In 1956 the International Finance Corporation was created as an arm of the World Bank specifically to stimulate private investment flows. The corporation has the authority to make direct loans to private enterprises without government guarantees and is allowed to make loans for other than fixed returns. In 1960 the International Development Association (IDA) was established to make loans to less-developed countries on terms that were more flexible than bank loans. The UN itself has played a more limited role in financing economic development. The General Assembly provides direction and supervision for economic activities, and ECOSOC coordinates different agencies and programs. UN development efforts have consisted of two primary activities. First, several regional commissions (for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Africa) promote regional approaches to development and undertake studies and development initiatives for regional economic projects. Second, UN-sponsored technical assistance programs, funded from 1965 through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provide systematic assistance in fields essential to technical, economic, and social development of less-developed countries. Resident representatives of the UNDP in recipient countries assess local needs and priorities and administer UN development programs. Trade And Development:- After the massive decolonization of the 1950s and early 1960s, less-developed countries became much more numerous, organized, and powerful in the General Assembly, and they began to create organs to address the problems of development and diversification in developing economies. Because the international trading system and the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) dealt primarily with the promotion of trade between advanced industrialized countries, in 1964 the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to address issues of concern to developing countries. Toward that end, UNCTAD and the Group of 77 less-developed countries that promoted its establishment tried to codify principles of international trade and arrange agreements to stabilize commodity prices. UNCTAD discussions resulted in agreements on a Generalized System of Preferences, providing for lower tariff rates for some exports of poorer countries, and on the creation of a Common Fund to help finance buffer stocks for commodity agreements. UNCTAD also has discussed questions related to shipping, insurance, commodities, the transfer of technology, and the means for assisting the exports of developing countries. The less-developed countries attempted a more concerted and wide-ranging effort to redistribute wealth and economic opportunities through demands for a New International Economic Order, made in 1974 by the Group of 77 (which had become a permanent group representing the interests of less-developed states in the UN and eventually came to include more than 120 states). Encouraged by the successful demonstration of economic power by the oil-producing countries during the embargo of 1973–74, developing states demanded greater opportunities for development finance, an increase in the percentage of gross national product allocated by the advanced industrialized states to foreign aid, and greater participation in the specialized agencies created to deal with monetary and development issues, including the World Bank and the IMF. These demands resulted in limited modification of aid flows and of the practices of specialized agencies and produced much greater debate and publicity surrounding development issues. Following the East Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, UNCTAD and other UN agencies took part in discussions aimed at creating a new international financial architecture designed to control short-term capital flows. Social Welfare And Cooperation:- The United Nations is concerned with issues of human rights, including the rights of women and children, refugee resettlement, and narcotics control. Some of its greatest successes have been in the area of improving the health and welfare of the world’s population. In the 1990s, despite severe strains on the resources of UN development programs and agencies resulting from massive refugee movements and humanitarian crises, the UN increased its emphasis on social development. Refugees:- After World War II the International Refugee Organization successfully resettled, repatriated, transported, and maintained more than one million European and Asian refugees. It was abolished in 1952 and replaced by a new international refugee structure. In 1951 ECOSOC drew up, and the General Assembly approved, a Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was then appointed and directed to act under this convention, and ECOSOC appointed an Advisory Commission to assist the high commissioner. The work of the UNHCR has become increasingly important since the late 1980s, involving major relief operations in Africa, Asia (particularly Southeast and Central Asia),

Central America, western and central Europe, and the Balkans. At the end of the 1990s approximately 20 million people had been forced to migrate or had fled oppression, violence, and starvation. The UNHCR works in more than 120 countries and cooperates with more than 450 NGOs to provide relief and to aid in resettlement. For its services on behalf of refugees, the Office of the UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1954 and 1981. A separate organization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), administers aid to refugees in the Middle East. Human Rights:- Unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations incorporated the principle of respect for human rights into its Charter, affirming respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without regard to race, sex, language, or religion. According to the Charter, the General Assembly is charged with initiating studies and making recommendations, and ECOSOC is responsible for establishing commissions to fulfill this purpose. Consequently, the Commission on Human Rights, originally chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, was created in 1946 to develop conventions on a wide range of issues, including an international bill of rights, civil liberties, the status of women (for which there is now a separate commission), freedom of information, the protection of minorities, the prevention of discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, language, or religion, and any other human rights concerns. The commission prepared the nonbinding Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1948. After the declaration, the commission began drafting two covenants, one on civil and political rights and another on economic and cultural rights. Differences in economic and social philosophies hampered efforts to reach agreement, but the General Assembly eventually adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966. The covenants, which entered into force in 1976, are known collectively, along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as the international bill of rights. Although all countries have stated support for the 1948 declaration, not all observe or have ratified the two covenants. In general, Western countries have favored civil and political rights (rights to life, liberty, freedom from slavery and arbitrary arrest, freedom of opinion and peaceful assembly, and the right to vote), and developing countries have stressed economic and cultural rights such as the rights to employment, shelter, education, and an adequate standard of living. The Commission on Human Rights and its subcommission meet annually in Geneva to consider a wide range of human rights issues. Human rights violations are investigated by a Human Rights Committee set up according to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The commission and subcommission also carry out special responsibilities delegated by the General Assembly or by ECOSOC. The commission and subcommission have strengthened human rights norms and expanded the range of recognized rights, in part by drafting additional conventions on matters such as women's rights, racial discrimination, torture, labor laws, apartheid, and the rights of indigenous peoples. In particular, the UN has acted to strengthen recognition of the rights of women and children. It established a special Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which was approved in 1979 and has been ratified by some 170 countries, and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has been ratified by more than 190 countries. In 1995 the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, developed a Platform for Action to recognize women's rights and improve women's livelihood worldwide, and follow-up meetings monitored progress toward meeting these goals. UNIFEM, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, has worked since 1995 to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. The UN, through special rapporteurs and working groups, monitors compliance with human rights standards. In 1993 the General Assembly established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), which is the focal point within the UN Secretariat for human rights activity. Control Of Narcotics:- The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was authorized by the General Assembly in 1946 to assume the functions of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs. In addition to reestablishing the pre-World War II system of narcotics control, which had been disrupted by the war, the United Nations addressed new problems resulting from the development of synthetic drugs. Efforts were made to simplify the system of control by drafting one convention incorporating all the agreements in force. The UN established the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) in 1997 to address problems relating to drugs, crime, and international terrorism. Health And Welfare Issues:- The UN, through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), works toward improving health and welfare conditions around the world. UNICEF, originally called the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide for the needs of children in areas devastated by World War II. UNICEF was made a permanent UN organization in 1953. Financed largely by the contributions of member states, it has helped feed children in more than 100 countries, provided clothing and other necessities, and sought to eradicate diseases such as tuberculosis, whooping cough, and diphtheria. UNICEF promotes low-cost preventive health care measures for children, including the breast-feeding of infants and the use of oral rehydration therapy to treat diarrhea, the major cause of death in children. UNICEF has key monitoring responsibilities under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. WHO is the primary UN agency responsible for health activities. Among its major initiatives have been immunization campaigns to protect populations in the developing world, regulation of the pharmaceutical industry to control the quality of drugs and to ensure the availability of lower-cost generics, and efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. The UN has responded to the AIDS epidemic through the establishment of UNAIDS, a concerted program of cosponsoring agencies, including UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, and the World Bank. UNAIDS is the leading advocate of global action on AIDS, supporting programs to prevent transmission of the disease, providing care for those infected, working to reduce the vulnerability of specific populations, and alleviating the economic and social impact of the disease. In 2001 UNAIDS coordinated a General Assembly special session on the disease. The Environment:- In response to growing worldwide concern with environmental issues, the General Assembly organized the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm in 1972 and led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the same year. UNEP has attempted to find solutions to various environmental problems, including pollution in the Mediterranean Sea; the threat to aquatic resources posed by human economic activity; deforestation, desertification, and drought; the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer by human-produced chemicals; and global warming. Much disagreement has arisen regarding the scientific bases of environmental concerns and the question of how to combine the goals of environmental protection and development. Although both developed and developing countries recognize the need to preserve natural resources, developing countries often charge that the environment has been despoiled primarily by the advanced industrialized states, whose belated environmental consciousness now hampers development for other countries. In other instances, developed countries have objected to the imposition of environmental standards, fearing that such regulations will hamper economic growth and erode their standard of living. UNEP succeeded in establishing, through the General Assembly, a World Commission on Environment and Development and in 1988 outlined an environmental program to set priorities for the 1990–95 period. International conferences, such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the 'Earth Summit'), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, have continued to focus attention on environmental issues. The Earth Summit, which was far larger than any previous intergovernmental global conference, incorporated input from numerous NGOs. It produced a declaration of principles (the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development), a plan for the sustainable development of the Earth's resources into the XXI century (Agenda 21), and guidelines for the management, conservation, and sustainable development of forests. Subsequent UN conferences on social issues continued to incorporate sustainable development policies into their programs. Dependent Areas:- The United Nations has expressed concern for people living in non-self-governing territories. Most importantly, the UN has affirmed and facilitated the transition to independence of former colonies. The anticolonial movement in the UN reached a high point in 1960, when the General Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by more

than 40 African and Asian states. This resolution, called the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, condemned 'the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation' and declared that 'immediate steps shall be taken … to transfer all powers' to the peoples in the colonies 'without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire … in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom'. After the decolonization period of the 1950s and '60s, new states exerted increasing power and influence, especially in the General Assembly. With the admission of the new states of Africa and Asia to the United Nations in the 1960s and '70s and the end of the Cold War in 1991, politics within the General Assembly and the Security Council changed as countries formed regional voting blocs to express their preferences and principles. UN efforts to gain independence for Namibia from South Africa, carried out from the 1940s to the '80s, represent perhaps the most enduring and concerted attempt by the organization to promote freedom for a former colony. In 1966 the General Assembly took action to end the League of Nations mandate for South West Africa, providing for a United Nations Council for South West Africa in 1967 to take over administrative responsibilities in the territory and to prepare it for independence by 1968. South Africa refused to acknowledge the council, and the General Assembly, secretary-general, and Security Council continued to exert pressure through the 1970s. In 1978 the General Assembly adopted a program of action toward Namibian independence, and the Security Council developed a plan for free elections. In 1988, with Namibian independence and the departure of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola implicitly linked, South Africa finally agreed to withdraw from Namibia. In the following year a UN force – United Nations Temporary Auxiliary Group (UNTAG) – supervised elections and assisted in repatriating refugees. Namibia gained formal independent status in 1990. Development Of International Law:- The United Nations, like the League of Nations, has played a major role in defining, codifying, and expanding the realm of international law. The International Law Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1947, is the primary institution responsible for these activities. The Legal Committee of the General Assembly receives the commission's reports and debates its recommendations; it may then either convene an international conference to draw up formal conventions based on the draft or merely recommend the draft to states. The International Court of Justice reinforces legal norms through its judgments. The commission and the committee have influenced international law in several important domains, including the laws of war, the law of the sea, human rights, and international terrorism. The work of the UN on developing and codifying laws of war was built on the previous accomplishments of the Hague Conventions (1899–1907), the League of Nations, and the Kellog-Briand Pact (1928). The organization's first concern after World War II was the punishment of suspected Nazi war criminals. The General Assembly directed the International Law Commission to formulate the principles of international law recognized at the Nürnberg trials, in which German war criminals were prosecuted, and to prepare a draft code of offenses against the peace and security of mankind. In 1950 the commission submitted its formulation of the Nürnberg principles, which covered crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. In the following year the commission presented to the General Assembly its draft articles, which enumerated crimes against international law, including any act or threat of aggression, annexation of territory, and genocide. Although the General Assembly did not adopt these reports, the commission's work in formulating the Nürnberg principles influenced the development of human rights law. The UN also took up the problem of defining aggression, a task attempted unsuccessfully by the League of Nations. Both the International Law Commission and the General Assembly undertook prolonged efforts that eventually resulted in agreement in 1974. The definition of aggression, which passed without dissent, included launching military attacks, sending armed mercenaries against another state, and allowing one's territory to be used for perpetrating an act of aggression against another state. In 1987 the General Assembly adopted a series of resolutions to strengthen legal norms in favor of the peaceful resolution of disputes and against the use of force. The UN has made considerable progress in developing and codifying the law of the sea as well. The International Law Commission took up the law of the sea as one of its earliest concerns, and in 1958 and 1960, respectively, the General Assembly convened the First and the Second United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The initial conference approved conventions on the continental shelf, fishing, the high seas, and territorial waters and contiguous zones, all of which were ratified by the mid-1960s. During the 1970s it came to be accepted that the deep seabed is the 'common heritage of mankind' and should be administered by an international authority. In 1973 the General Assembly called UNCLOS III to discuss the conflicting positions on this issue as well as on issues relating to navigation, pollution, and the breadth of territorial waters. The resulting Law of the Sea Treaty (1982) has been ratified by some 140 countries. The original treaty was not signed by the United States, which objected to the treaty's restrictions on seabed mining. The United States signed a revised treaty after a compromise was reached in 1994, though the agreement has yet to be ratified by the US Senate. The UN has worked to advance the law of treaties and the laws regulating relations between states. In 1989 the General Assembly passed a resolution declaring 1990–99 the UN Decade of International Law, to be dedicated to promoting acceptance and respect for the principles and institutions of international law. In 1992 the General Assembly directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft statute for an International Criminal Court. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted in July 1998 and later signed by more than 120 countries. The ICC, which is to be located at The Hague upon the ratification of the statute by at least 60 signatory countries, has jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, war crimes, and crimes of aggression, pending an acceptable definition of that term. Under the terms of the convention, no person age 18 years or older is immune from prosecution, including presidents or heads of state. Since 1963 the United Nations has been active in developing a legal framework for combating international terrorism. The General Assembly and specialized agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency established conventions on issues such as offenses committed on aircraft, acts jeopardizing the safety of civil aviation, the unlawful taking of hostages, and the theft or illegal transfer of nuclear weapons technology. In 2001, in the wake of devastating terrorist attacks that killed thousands in the United States, the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism continued work on a comprehensive convention for the suppression of terrorism. Assessment:- The United Nations is the only global international organization that serves multiple functions in international relations. The UN was designed to ensure international peace and security, and its founders realized that peace and security could not be achieved without attention to issues of rights – including political, legal, economic, social, environmental, and individual. Yet the UN has faced difficulties in achieving its goals, because its organizational structure still reflects the power relationships of the immediate post-1945 world, despite the fact that the world has changed dramatically – particularly with respect to the post-Cold War relationship between the United States and Russia and the dramatic increase in the number of independent states. The UN is a reflection of the realities of international politics, and the world's political and economic divisions are revealed in the voting arrangements of the Security Council, the blocs and cleavages of the General Assembly, the different viewpoints within the Secretariat, the divisions present at global conferences, and the financial and budgetary processes. Despite its intensively political nature, the UN has transformed itself and some aspects of international politics. Decolonization was successfully accomplished, and the many newly independent states joined the international community and have helped to shape a new international agenda. The UN has utilized Charter provisions to develop innovative methods to address peace and security issues. The organization has tried new approaches to economic development, encouraging the establishment of specialized organizations to meet specific needs. It has organized global conferences on urgent international issues, thereby placing new issues on the international agenda and allowing greater participation by NGOs and individuals. Notwithstanding its accomplishments, the United Nations still operates under the basic provision of respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of states. The norm of national sovereignty, however, runs into persistent conflict with the constant demand by many in the international community that the

UN take a more active role in combating aggression and alleviating international problems. For example, the United States appealed to the issue of national sovereignty to justify its opposition to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Criminal Court. Thus it is likely that the UN will continue to be seen by its critics as either too timid or too omnipotent as it is asked to resolve the most pressing problems faced by the world's most vulnerable citizens. / Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). Премьер Министр Сэр Винстэн Лэнод Спэнсо-Чёчил (Prime Minister Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill; 1874–1965). Иосиф Виссарионович Сталин (Joseph Stalin; 1878–1953). Дамбартэн Окс (Dumbarton Oaks), поместье (estate) в Вашингтоне, ОК (Washington, DC). Шведский экономист и дипломат Догь Яльмар Агне Каль Хаммархольд (Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld; 1905–1961) в 1961 и Ганийский дипломат Кофи Атча Анан (Kofi Atta Annan; 1938–2018). Дьжон Дэйвисэн Рокэфэлё, Младший (John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.; 1874–1960). (Бывший Генеральный Секретарь ООН (UN Secretary-General), Египетский политик и дипломат Бутрос Бутрос-Гали (Boutros Boutros-Ghali; 1922–2016). Отчёт Брахими (Brahimi Report (в честь Алжирского дипломата Лакдара Брахими (Lakhdar Brahimi; 1934–), Главы Коллегии (Chair of the Panel)). План Барука (Baruch Plan; в честь финансиста, фондового инвестора, филантропа, государственного деятеля и политического консультанта из США Бёнарда Мэнэса Барука (Bernard Mannes Baruch; 1870–1965)), который предлагал . Советский Союз, предложивший План Громыко (Gromyko Plan; в честь Советского политика, министра иностранных дел Андрея Андреевича Громыко; 1909–1989) Брэтчэн Вудзская Конференция (Bretton Woods Conference). Первая Леди США (First Lady of the US) Эна Элэнор Розэвэлт (Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; 1884–1962). Пакт Келога-Бриё (Kellog-Briand Pact; или Парижский Пакт (Pact of Paris) (1928); в честь Государственного Секретаря США Фрэнька Билыньза Келога (US Secretary of State Frank Billings Kellogg; 1856–1937) и Французского Министра Иностранных Дел Аристида Бриё (French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand; 1862–1932)). Нюрнбергские процессы (Nürnberg trials). Лига Наций, международная организация, имевшая своей целью, согласно уставу, 'развитие сотрудничества между народами и гарантию их мира и безопасности', но на деле представлявшая собой орудие политики империалистических держав, в первую очередь Великобритании и Франции. Действовала в 1919–39. Устав Лиги Наций, выработанный специальной комиссией, созданной на Парижской Мирной Конференции 1919–20, и включённый в Версальский Мирный Договор 1919 и другие мирные договоры, завершившие 1-ю Мировую Войну с 1914–18, был первоначально подписан с 44 государствами, в том числе 31 государством, принимавшим участие в войне на стороне Антанты или присоединившимся к ней (Великобританией, Францией, США, Италией, Японией, Канадой, Австралией, Южно-Африканским Союзом, Новой Зеландией, Индией, Китаем, Бельгией, Боливией, Бразилией, Кубой, Экуадором, Грецией, Гаити) Хиджазом, Гондурасом, Либерией, Никарагуа, Панамой, Перу, Польшей, Португалией, Румынией, Югославией, Сиамом, Чехословакией, Уругваем), и 13 государствами, придерживавшимися нейтралитета в ходе войны (Аргентиной, Чили, Колумбией, Данией, Норвегией, Испанией, Парагваем, Нидерландами, Ираном, Сальвадором, Швецией, Швейцарией, Венесуэлой). США не ратифицировали устав Лиги Наций и не вошли в число её членов. Основными органами Лиги Наций являлись:- Ассамблея (в её работе участвовали все члены Лига Наций; сессии Ассамблеи проходили ежегодно в Сентябре), Совет Лиги Наций (первоначально состоял из 4 постоянных членов-представителей Великобритании, Франции, Италии и Японии и 4 непостоянных членов; впоследствии состав и число членов Совета менялись) и Постоянный Секретариат во главе с Генеральным Секретарём. Все решения Ассамблеи и Совета, за исключением решений по процедурным вопросам, должны были приниматься единогласно. При Лиге Наций на правах автономных организаций были созданы Постоянная Палата Международного Правосудия, Международная Организация Труда и другие организации. Основные органы Лиги Наций находились в Женеве, Швейцария. В первые годы своего существования Лига Наций была одним из центров организации борьбы против Советского государства. Советское правительство боролось против попыток Лиги Наций вмешаться во внутренние дела молодой Советской республики. Тем не менее оно активно участвовало в проходивших под эгидой Лиги Наций конференциях и совещаниях по разоружению, внося предложения, направленные на действительное решение этой важнейшей международной проблемы, и разоблачая политические спекуляции империалистических государств. Под прикрытием Лиги Наций в начале 1920-х был произведён в форме раздачи мандатов раздел колоний между государствами-победителями (смотрите Мандатные Территории). Лига Наций предпринимала многочисленные попытки сгладить острые противоречия между главными её участниками на основе антисоветского сговора (одна из них – Локарнские Договоры 1925), путём соглашений о репарациях (смотрите План Дауэса и План Юнга). В 1926 в Лигу Наций была допущена Германия. Однако уже в 1933 Германия, а также Япония вышли из Лиги Наций, чтобы получить полную свободу действий для подготовки новой войны (в 1931 Япония напала на Китай, не встретив реального противодействия со стороны Лига Наций, ограничившейся бесплодными 'рекомендациями'). В середине 1930-х в связи с ростом угрозы со стороны фашистской Германии, фашистской Италии и милитаристской Японии правительства некоторых государств стали искать сотрудничества с бывшим Союзом Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) как в рамках Лиги Наций, так и вне её. 15 Сентября 1934 по инициативе Французской дипломатии, в частности Министра Иностранных Дел Франции – Жо Люи Барту (Jean Louis Barthou; 1862–1934), 30 государств-членов Лиги Наций обратились к СССР с предложением вступить в Лигу Наций. 18 Сентября 1934 СССР стал членом Лиги Наций и занял постоянное место в её Совете (против принятия СССР голосовали Нидерланды, Португалия и Швейцария). Принимая предложение о вступлении в Лигу Наций, Советское правительство рассчитывало, что в новых условиях, сложившихся после ухода из Лиги Наций, наиболее агрессивных государств, Лига Наций сможет хотя бы в некоторой степени помешать развязыванию войны. Советское правительство предупредило при этом всех участников Лиги Наций, что оно не принимает на себя ответственность за их предшествующие решения и договоры, заключённые без участия СССР. В течение 5 лет (1934–39) пребывания в Лиге Наций Советский Союз твёрдо и последовательно отстаивал дело мира и безопасности народов перед лицом фашистской агрессии. Важнейшими вопросами, обсуждавшимися в Лиге Наций в 1934–39, были:- Итальянская агрессия против Эфиопии (1935–36), нарушение Германией Версальского (1919) и Локарнского (1925) Договоров (в связи с ремилитаризацией Германией Рейнской зоны в 1936), Итало-Германская интервенция в Испании (1936–39), захват Германией Австрии (1938) и другие. В эти годы позиция Западных держав, стремившихся направить фашистскую агрессию против СССР, предопределила беспомощность Лиги Наций, не сумевшей провести ни одного эффективного мероприятия против агрессоров. Упорная борьба Советского Союза за мир и коллективную безопасность, его активная деятельность в Лиге Наций, направленная на разоблачение как фашистских агрессоров, так и политической игры правящих кругов Великобритании, Франции и США, сделали участие СССР в Лиге Наций нежелательным для правительств Западных держав. Использовав в качестве предлога Советско-Финляндскую войну 1939–40, правительства Великобритании и Франции добились принятия Советом Лиги Наций 14 Декабря 1939 решения об исключении СССР из Лиги Наций. Деятельность Лиги Наций с этого времени по существу прекратилась, формально же Лига Наций была ликвидирована в Апреле 1946 решением специально созванной Ассамблеи. Объединённые Нации (ОН) или Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН):- предшественником данной организации выступала Лига Наций (the League of Nations), учреждённая в соответствии с Версальским Трактатом (the Treaty of Versailles), подписанным 28 Июня 1919, с целью развития сотрудничества между народами и гарантии мира и безопасности. Она была формально распущена в 1946 в связи с созданием новой международной организации. Русскоязычное название Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) в дословном переводе с Английского языка звучит просто как Объединённые Нации (ОН). Название Объединённые Нации изначально возникло для

обозначения стран, присоединившихся к борьбе против Германии, Италии и Японии во время Второй Мировой Войны (1939–1945). Тогда, 01 Января 1942, в Вашингтоне, США 26 стран (Австралия, Бельгия, Гаити, Гватемала, Гондурас, Греция, Доминиканская Республика, Индия, Канада, Китай, Коста Рика, Куба, Люксембург, Нидерланды, Никарагуа, Новая Зеландия, Норвегия, Панама, Польша, Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединённые Штаты Америки, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик, Чехословакия, Эль Сальвадор, Югославия и Южно-Африканский Союз) подписали совместную Декларацию от Объединённых Наций, предусматривавшую оказание военной помощи со стороны присоединившихся к борьбе за победу над гитлеризмом участников. Впоследствии к этой Декларации присоединились:- Боливия, Бразилия, Венесуэла, Египет, Ирак, Иран, Колумбия, Либерия, Ливан, Мексика, Парагвай, Перу, Саудовская Аравия, Сирия, Турция, Уругвай, Филиппины, Франция, Чили, Эквадор и Эфиопия. В период с 21 Августа по 07 Октября 1944 в Думбартон Окс, пригороде Вашингтона, Округ Колумбия (Dumbarton Oaks, an estate in Washington, DC), США состоялись встречи дипломатических экспертов Большой Тройки (the Big Three), представлявших власти Великобритании, СССР и США, к которым присоединились представители Китая. Объединённая группа часто упоминалась в прессе как Большая Четвёрка (the Big Four). Состоявшиеся встречи проходили под названием Думбартон Окской Конференции (the Dumbarton Oaks Conference), в ходе которой официальные уполномоченные представители стран участниц договорились о создании в будущем новой международной организации и приступили к разработке проекта её Устава (Charter). Решение об учреждении этой международной организации была принято 25 Апреля 1945 в Сан Франциско (San Francisco), США, в ходе состоявшейся там международной конференции. В этой конференции приняли участие уполномоченные представители из 50 стран мира. Устав новой организации был одобрен на анонимной основе и подписан 26 Июня 1945, а обнародован 24 Октября 1945. Фактически с этой даты Организация Объединённых Наций официально начала свою историю и деятельность. Утверждённый Устав ООН признал в качестве официальных для организации 5 языков (Английский, Испанский, Китайский, Русский и Французский). Все предшествовавшие действия стран участниц были преисполнены решимости:- (i) избавить грядущие поколения от бедствий войны, дважды в нашей жизни принесшей человечеству невыразимое горе; (ii) вновь утвердить веру в основные права человека, в достоинство и ценность человеческой личности, в равноправие мужчин и женщин и в равенство прав больших и малых наций; (iii) создать условия, при которых могут соблюдаться справедливость и уважение к обязательствам, вытекающим из договоров и других источников международного права; и (iv) содействовать социальному прогрессу и улучшению условий жизни при большей свободе. В этих целях они решили объединить все усилия с тем, чтобы:- (i) проявлять терпимость и жить вместе, в мире друг с другом, как добрые соседи; (ii) объединить все совместные силы для поддержания международного мира и безопасности; (iii) обеспечить принятием принципов и установлением методов, чтобы вооружённые силы применялись не иначе, как в общих интересах; и (iv) использовать международный аппарат для содействия экономическому и социальному прогрессу всех народов. Утверждённый Устав среди основных целей Организации Объединённых Наций наметил следующие:- (i) поддержание международного мира и безопасности, в связи с чем она должна принимать эффективные коллективные меры для предотвращения и устранения угрозы миру и подавлять акты агрессии или других нарушений мира и приводить мирными средствами, в согласии с принципами справедливости и международного права, улаживание или разрешение международных споров или ситуаций, которые могут привести к нарушению мира; (ii) развитие дружественных отношений между нациями на основе уважения принципа равноправия и самоопределения народов, а также принятие других соответствующих мер для укрепления всеобщего мира; (iii) осуществление международного сотрудничества в разрешении международных проблем экономического, социального, культурного и гуманитарного характера и в поощрении и развитии уважения к правам человека и основным свободам для всех, без различия расы, пола, языка и религии; и (iv) быть центром для согласования действий наций в достижении этих общих целей. Для достижения поставленных перед собой целей ООН и её члены действуют в соответствии со следующими Принципами:- (i) ООН основана на принципе суверенного равенства всех её членов; (ii) все члены ООН обязаны добросовестно выполнять принятые в соответствии с Уставом ООН обязательства с тем, чтобы обеспечить им всем в совокупности права и преимущества, вытекающие из принадлежности к составу членов ООН; (iii) все члены ООН обязаны разрешать свои международные споры мирными средствами таким образом, чтобы не подвергать угрозе международный мир и безопасность и справедливость; (iv) все члены ООН обязаны воздерживаться в их международных отношениях от угрозы силой или её применения как против территориальной неприкосновенности или политической независимости любого государства, так и каким-либо другим образом, несовместимым с целями ООН; (v) все члены ООН обязаны оказывать ей всемерную помощь во всех действиях, предпринимаемых ею в соответствии со своим Уставом, и воздерживаться от оказания помощи любому государству, против которого ООН предпринимает действия превентивного или принудительного характера; (vi) ООН обеспечивает, чтобы государства, которые не являются её членами, действовали в соответствии с этими Принципами, поскольку это может оказаться необходимым для поддержания международного мира и безопасности; и (vii) Устав ООН ни в коей мере не даёт ей права на вмешательство в дела, по существу входящие во внутреннюю компетенцию любого государства, и не требует от членов ООН представлять такие дела на разрешение в порядке Устава ООН; однако этот принцип не затрагивает применения принудительных мер на основании Главы VII Устава ООН, регламентирующей действия в отношении угрозы миру, нарушений мира и актов агрессии. В качестве главных органов Организации Объединённых Наций были учреждены:- Генеральная Ассамблея, Совет Безопасности, Экономический и Социальный Совет, Совет по Опеке, Международный Суд Справедливости или Международный Суд и Секретариат. Вспомогательные органы, которые могут оказаться необходимыми, могут учреждаться в соответствии с утверждённым Уставом ООН. Штабквартира Организации Объединённых Наций расположена в Нью Йорке, Штат Нью Йорк, Соединённые Штаты Америки, хотя ООН имеет также офисы в Женеве, Швейцария и Вене, Австрия. Смотрите также Генеральная Ассамблея (General Assembly), Международный Суд Справедливости или Международный Суд (International Court of Justice), Совет Безопасности (Security Council), Совет по Опеке (Trusteeship Council), и Экономический и Социальный Совет (Economic and Social Council). Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН), международная организация государств, созданная в целях поддержания и укрепления мира, безопасности и развития сотрудничества между государствами. Устав ООН, предварительно разработанный на конференции в Думбартон Оксе в 1944 представителями Великобритании, Китая, Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), подписан 26 Июня 1945 государствами участниками учредительной Сан Францисской Конференции 1945 и вступил в силу 24 Октября 1945. На 01 Января 1985 в состав ООН входило 159 государств. Главными органами ООН являются Генеральная Ассамблея ООН, Совет Безопасности, Экономический и Социальный Совет, Совет по Опеке, Международный Суд и Секретариат. Штабквартира ООН расположена в Нью Йорке, США.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND = ФОНД ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ КАПИТАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ (или ФОНД ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ КАПИТАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ) – United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is the United Nations (UN) organization established by the General Assembly in 1966 and fully operational in 1974. Headquartered in New York City, the UNDF, a semi-autonomous unit of the United Nations Development Programme, provides grants and loans to the least-developed members of the UN for projects in areas such as agriculture and agro-industry, drinking-water supply, health and nutrition, low-income housing, roads, and rural schools. The organization has experimented

with innovative, decentralized approaches to project planning and finance, as illustrated by its practice of microfinancing small-scale projects. UNCDF's projects are designed to forge partnerships between governments, community organizations, and the private sector.

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR TRADE FACILITATION AND ELECTRONIC BUSINESS = ЦЕНТР ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО СОДЕЙСТВИЮ ТОРГОВЛЕ И ЭЛЕКТРОННОМУ БИЗНЕСУ (или ЦЕНТР ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО СОДЕЙСТВИЮ ТОРГОВЛЕ И ЭЛЕКТРОННОМУ ДЕЛУ) – The United Nations, through its Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), supports activities dedicated to improving the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations, from developed, developing and transitional economies, to exchange products and relevant services effectively. Its principal focus is on facilitating national and international transactions, through the simplification and harmonisation of processes, procedures and information flows, and so contribute to the growth of global commerce. This is achieved by:- (i) analysing and understanding the key elements of international processes, procedures and transactions and working for the elimination of constraints; (ii) developing methods to facilitate processes, procedures and transactions, including the relevant use of information technologies; (iii) promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations; (iv) coordinating its work with other international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), notably in the context of a Memorandum of Understanding for a Global Facilitation Partnership for Transport and Trade; and (v) securing coherence in the development of Standards and Recommendations by co-operating with other interested parties, including international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In particular, for UN/CEFACT Standards, this coherence is accomplished by cooperating with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the context of the ISO/IEC/ITU/UNECE Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). These relationships were established in recognition that UN/CEFACT's work has broad application in the areas beyond global commerce and that interoperability of applications and their ability to support multi-lingual environments, are key objectives. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) is the worldwide facilitation of international transactions through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW = КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПРАВУ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ (или КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПРАВУ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ, или КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМУ ТОРГОВОМУ ПРАВУ) – The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) is the core legal body of the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. A legal body with universal membership specializing in commercial law reform worldwide for over 40 years. UNCITRAL's business is the modernization and harmonization of rules on international business. Trade means faster growth, higher living standards, and new opportunities through commerce. In order to increase these opportunities worldwide, UNCITRAL is formulating modern, fair, and harmonized rules on commercial transactions. These include:- (i) conventions, model laws and rules which are acceptable worldwide; (ii) legal and legislative guides and recommendations of great practical value; (iii) updated information on case law and enactments of uniform commercial law; (iv) technical assistance in law reform projects; and (v) regional and national seminars on uniform commercial law. UNCITRAL Secretariat headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) is a United Nations agency based in Vienna, specializing in the development of model legal instruments and conventions in the area of international trade law. Most notable success is perhaps the so-called 1980 Vienna Convention whose official name is The Convention of the International Sale of Goods (CISG). Also, UNICITRAL Rules for Arbitration, which provide a procedural framework for international commercial arbitration but which, unlike the ICC rules, do not provide direct administrative supervision of arbitral process. See also Vienna Convention. Although this guide is not intended to provide legal advice or information as this is outside its scope, we shall nevertheless mention here the existence of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) established in 1966 by a decision of the UN General Assembly, with their office in Vienna, Austria. The aim of this Commission is to reduce divergences between trade laws of different states. Object and Functions:- The object of UNCITRAL is to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade:- (i) To coordinate the work of organizations active in this field and encourage cooperation; (ii) Promote wider acceptance of existing international conventions and model or uniform laws; (iii) Prepare or promote the adoption of new conventions or laws and promote the codification and acceptance of international trade terms, customs and practices; (iv) Promote means of ensuring a uniform interpretation and application of international conventions and uniform laws; and (v) Collect and disseminate information on national legislation and modern legal developments, including case-law. Activities:- (i) Formulation of Legal Texts:- These texts are not on private international law in the conflict of law sense but on substantive law in respect of international trade, related to the following priority topics:- international sales of goods, payments, commercial arbitration, shipping (maritime law) and contract practices. (ii) International Sale of Goods:- UNCITRAL's work has resulted in three legal instruments:- (a) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, June 12, 1976) provides for a uniform limitation (Prescription) period during which a party may exercise a claim arising out of an international sales transaction. The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, April 11, 1980) covers a wide range of sales law matters, including the formation of contract and the rights and obligations of sellers and buyers and their respective remedies in case of breach of contract; and (b) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period, in order to align its scope of application with that of the new Convention. (iii) International Payments:- Major efforts relate to the unification of the law of negotiable instruments, to overcome disparities between the common law (e.g., the United Kingdom Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 and the United States Uniform Commercial Code) and the civil law systems (e.g., the series of conventions signed in Geneva in 1930 and 1931such as Bills of Exchange and Cheques, Uniform Laws). Draft conventions prepared by UNCITRAL on bill of exchange, promissory notes and cheques contain modern rules, acceptable in both systems and for optional use in international transactions. (iv) International Commercial Arbitration:- A major achievement was the preparation of UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (1976). Based on modern practice and acceptable in the different legal systems, they are increasingly referred to in commercial contracts and used by arbitral bodies around the world (e.g., the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, the Regional Arbitration Centres in Cairo and Kuala Lumpur, the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce and its 'Operational Arbitration Clause for Use in Contracts in USA-USSR Trade, 1977', and the Iran-United Nations Claims Tribunal established under the United States-Iran Hostage and Financial Agreement of January 19, 1981). (v) International Legislation on Shipping:- UNCITRAL prepared the draft for the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (March 31). These so-called 'Hamburg Rules' seek to remove uncertainties encountered with the 'Hague Rules' (embodied in the Brussels Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading of August 25, 1924). They also take into account modern transport techniques and provide for a more balanced allocation of risk between the cargo owner and the carrier, in harmony with the present laws on other modes of transport. (vi) International Contract Practices:- Work is directed either to specific clauses used in many kinds of contract or to specific types of

contracts and their typical provisions. Clauses under consideration include liquidated damages or penalty clauses, on which uniform rules have been drafted, and clauses protecting parties against the effects of currency fluctuations. As to specific types of contracts, priority is given to the preparation of a legal guide on contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works, then to contracts on research and development, consulting, engineering, technology transfer (including licensing), service and maintenance, technical assistance, leasing, joint ventures (Joint Undertakings) and industrial cooperation in general (Industrial Property, International Protection). / Штабквартира секретариата ЮНСИТРАЛ расположена в Вене, Австрия. Смотрите также Венская Конвенция (Vienna Convention). Комиссия Организации Объединённых Наций по Праву Международной Торговли (КООНПМТ или, как это уже устоялось в Русском языке, ЮНСИТРАЛ; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)) – основной юридический орган системы Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН) в области права международной торговли. Юридический орган с универсальным членским составом, уже в течение более 40 лет специализирующийся в проведении реформ в области коммерческого права во всем мире. Предмет заботы ЮНСИТРАЛ:- модернизация и согласование норм международной коммерческой деятельности. Торговля – это ускорение темпов роста, повышение уровня жизни и создание новых возможностей через коммерческую активность. С тем чтобы способствовать расширению этих возможностей в мировом масштабе, ЮНСИТРАЛ разрабатывает современные, справедливые и согласованные правила для коммерческих сделок. К их числу относятся следующие:- (i) всемирно признанные конвенции, типовые законы и правила; (ii) правовые и законодательные руководства и рекомендации, имеющие большое практическое значение; (iii) Обновляемая информация о прецедентном праве и законодательных актах, вводящих в действие единообразные нормы коммерческого права; (iv) Техническая помощь в осуществлении проектов правовой реформы; и (v) Региональные и национальные семинары по вопросам единообразного коммерческого права. Штабквартира Секретариата ЮНСИТРАЛ располагается в Вене, Австрия. Комиссия Объединённых Наций По Международному Торговому Праву:- создана в 1966 в качестве постоянного вспомогательного органа ООН для последовательной гармонизации и унификации международного торгового права во всемирном масштабе. Основные функции Комиссии включают координацию работы всех международных организаций в области международного коммерческого права; подготовку международных конвенций по этим вопросам для их подписания странами, содействие пониманию международного права и методам, обеспечивающим интерпретацию и применение международных конвенций.

UNITED NATIONS COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES = ОБЩИЙ ФОНД ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ (или ОБЩИЙ ФОНД ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО РОДАМ СЫРЬЯ) – United Nations Common Fund for Commodities (CFC):- UNCTAD IV (held in Nairobi May 1976) adopted the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Subsequently, the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) was adopted on 27 June 1980 at Geneva, by the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Agreement entered into force on 19 June 1989. The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities stipulates that due emphasis shall be given to the LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and to small producers-exporters and to the commodities of interest to these groups. The Fund's support should continue to give priority to the LDCs and the poorer strata of the population in other developing countries. Small-holders as well as small and medium sized enterprises involved in commodity production, processing and trade in LDCs, other developing countries and countries with economies in transition will also be accorded priority consideration. LDCs shall receive particular attention with regard to the location of projects as well. Utilization by LDCs:- among the 47 countries classified as LDCs, all are members of the Common Fund, except for:- Cambodia, Eritrea, Kiribati, Liberia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. See also United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Xxxxx. The Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) is an autonomous intergovernmental financial institution established within the framework of the United Nations. The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities was negotiated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) from 1976 to 1980 and became effective in 1989. The first commodity development project was approved in 1991. The Common Fund for Commodities forms a partnership of 101 Member States plus 9 Institutional Members. Membership of the Fund is open to all States Members of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and intergovernmental organisations of regional economic integration which exercise competence in the fields of activity of the Fund. Governing Bodies:- The governing bodies of the Fund are its Governing Council and the Executive Board. The Managing Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund. The Executive Board is advised by a Consultative Committee, composed of nine independent experts, on technical and economic aspects of projects submitted to the Fund. The Governing Council meets once a year, and the Executive Board and Consultative Committee biannually. The headquarters of the Common Fund are located in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Objectives And Main Activities:- The Common Fund's mandate is to enhance the socioeconomic development of commodity producers and contribute to the development of society as a whole. In line with its market-oriented approach, the Fund concentrates on commodity development projects financed from its resources. These resources consist of voluntary contributions, capital subscriptions by Member Countries transferred to the Second Account and interest earned. In partnership with other development institutions, the private sector and civil society, the Fund endeavours to achieve overall efficiency in and impact on commodity development. The CFC's aim is to realize the potential of commodity production, processing, manufacturing, and trade for the benefit of the poor. The CFC supports implementation of activities that:- (i) are innovative and target new opportunities in commodity markets leading to commodity based growth, employment generation, increase in household incomes, reduction in poverty, and enhancement of food security; (ii) are scalable, replicable and financially sustainable; (iii) have a potential measurable positive socio-economic and environmental impact on the stakeholders in commodity value chains as compared to the prevailing baseline situation; (iv) develop stronger connections with existing markets or create new markets along the value chain; (v) increase financial or other services to commodity producers and commodity based businesses; (vi) enhance knowledge generation and information dissemination; and (vii) build effective and cost efficient collaboration between producers, industry, governments, civil society organisations and other stakeholders for commodity based development. CFC interventions use value chain approach to identify chain participants and to pinpoint opportunities and obstacles in specific commodity value chains thereby developing viable solutions. Value chain analysis leads to identification of opportunities for value chain development. The CFC supported interventions cover all aspects of the value chain from production to consumption, i.e. from 'field to the fork'. The CFC supports commodity based activities along the entire commodity value chain which extend across local, national, regional and international markets. Specifically targeted areas are:- (i) Production, productivity and quality improvements; (ii) Processing and value addition; (iii) Product differentiation; (iv) Diversification; (v) Marketing; (vi) Technology transfer and up gradation; (vii) Introduction of measures to minimise the physical marketing and trading risks; (viii) Facilitation of trade finance; and (ix) Risk Management. Xxxxx. Our Mission:- Making commodities work for everyone. The Common Fund's mandate is to enhance the socioeconomic development of commodity producers and contribute to the development of society as a whole. In line with its market-oriented approach, the Fund concentrates on commodity development projects financed from its resources. These resources consist of voluntary contributions, capital subscriptions by Member Countries transferred to the Second Account and interest earned. In partnership with other development institutions, the private sector and civil society, the Fund endeavours to achieve overall efficiency in and impact on commodity development. Our Projects:- In the least developed countries (LDCs) people heavily depent on commodities for their livelihood. Thus, commodities form the backbone of economies and they account for the bulk of the export earnings of countries. CFC is proud to play a catalytic role in promoting and supporting poverty alleviation through commodity-focused

development. / Общий Фонд Объединённых Наций по Родам Сырья (ОФРС) (United Nations Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)):- . Смотрите также Конференция Объединённых Наций По Торговле И Развитию (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT = КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ И РАЗВИТИЮ (или КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ И РАЗВИТИЮ) – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED):- byname Earth Summit conference held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 03–14, 1992), to reconcile worldwide economic development with protection of the environment. The Earth Summit was the largest gathering of world leaders in history, with 117 heads of state and representatives of 178 nations in all attending. By means of treaties and other documents signed at the conference, most of the world's nations nominally committed themselves to the pursuit of economic development in ways that would protect the Earth's environment and nonrenewable resources. The main documents agreed upon at the Earth Summit are as follows. The Convention on Biological Diversity is a binding treaty requiring nations to take inventories of their plants and wild animals and protect their endangered species. The Framework Convention on Climate Change, or Global Warming Convention, is a binding treaty that requires nations to reduce their emission of carbon dioxide, methane, and other 'greenhouse' gases thought to be responsible for global warming; the treaty stopped short of setting binding targets for emission reductions, however. The Declaration on Environment and Development, or Rio Declaration, laid down 27 broad, nonbinding principles for environmentally sound development. Agenda 21 outlined global strategies for cleaning up the environment and encouraging environmentally sound development. The Statement of Principles on Forests, aimed at preserving the world's rapidly vanishing tropical rainforests, is a nonbinding statement recommending that nations monitor and assess the impact of development on their forest resources and take steps to limit the damage done to them. The Earth Summit was hampered by disputes between the wealthy industrialized nations of the North (i.e. Western Europe and North America) and the poorer developing countries of the South (i.e. Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and parts of Asia). In general, the countries of the South were reluctant to hamper their economic growth with the environmental restrictions urged upon them by the North unless they received increased Northern financial aid, which they claimed would help make environmentally sound growth possible.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT = КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ И РАЗВИТИЮ (или КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ И РАЗВИТИЮ) – Established in 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development. The organization works to fulfil this mandate by carrying out three key functions:- (i) it functions as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus building; (ii) it undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection for the debates of government representatives and experts; and (iii) it provides technical assistance tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor countries in the delivery of technical assistance. In performing its functions, the secretariat works together with member Governments and interacts with organizations of the United Nations system and regional commissions, as well as with governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, including trade and industry associations, research institutes and universities worldwide. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. A United Nations agency whose work in shipping includes the liner code involving the sharing of cargoes between the shipping lines of the importing and exporting countries and third countries in the ratio 40:40:20. As its name indicates, UNCTAD initially referred to a specific event, i.e. the first session of the Conference held in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June 1964. Later in the same year, the UN General Assembly authorized UNCTAD to become a permanent body and adopted its charter. There have been periodic sessions held every four years. Since the first session, an additional ten have been held:- New Delhi, India (01 February–29 March 1968); Santiago, Chile (13 April–21 May 1972); Nairobi, Kenya (05–31 May 1976); Manila, the Philippines (06–29 May 1979); Belgrade, Yugoslavia (06 June–02 July 1983); Geneva (09 July–03 August 1987); Cartagena de Indias, Colombia (08–25 February 1992); Midrand, South Africa (27 April–11 May 1996); Bangkok, Thailand (12–19 February 2000); and most recently Sao Paulo (13–18 June 2004). The Conference is UNCTAD's highest policymaking body and the forum where member States make assessments of current trade and development issues, discuss policy options and formulate global policy responses. It also formulates major policy guidelines and decides on the programmes of work for the period before the next session. Currently, the Conference membership consists of 192 member States. Many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have also actively participated in UNCTAD's work (the Conference and meetings of its subsidiary bodies). These periodic sessions, in the view of the UNCTAD secretariat, should be seen not as isolated events, but as important stages in the ongoing process of dialogue and negotiation on the central issues of trade and development and international economic relations (UNCTAD 1985). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was set up in 1964 as a permanent organ of the UN General Assembly. UNCTAD promotes international trade and seeks to increase trade between developing countries and countries with different social and economic systems. UNCTAD also examines problems of economic development within the context of principles and policies of international trade and seeks to harmonize trade, development, and regional economic policies. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is a permanent organ of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, established in 1964 to promote trade, investment, and development in developing countries. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, UNCTAD has approximately 190 members. Negotiations at UNCTAD's meetings resulted in the Global System of Trade Preferences (1988), an agreement that reduced tariffs and removed or reduced nontariff trade barriers among participating developing countries; the Common Fund for Commodities (1989), an intergovernmental financial institution that provides assistance to developing countries that are heavily dependent on commodity exports; and various agreements for debt relief. In the 1990s UNCTAD's efforts were directed toward the challenges globalization poses to developing countries, and special attention was focused on measures to help the poorest and least developed countries become integrated into the world economy. The highest policy-making body of UNCTAD is the Conference, which meets once every four years to set policy guidelines and to formulate a program of work. The UNCTAD Secretariat, whose members form part of the UN Secretariat, performs policy analysis, monitors and implements the decisions of UNCTAD's intergovernmental bodies, and provides for technical cooperation and exchanges of information. It comprises four divisions – on globalization and development strategies; international trade; investment, technology, and enterprise development; and services infrastructure – as well as the Office of the Special Co-ordinator for Least Developed, Land-locked, and Island Developing Countries (OSC-LDC). The Trade and Development Board, UNCTAD's executive body, is responsible for the operations of the organization when the Conference is not in session. This historic Conference was held in Geneva from 26 March to 06 June 1964, and attended by the representatives of 120 countries, together with those of numerous international organizations. The substantive discussions were grouped into six agenda items:- (i) expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development; (ii) international commodity problems; (iii) trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; (iv) improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries; (v) implications of regional

economic groupings; and (vi) institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade. These agenda items were divided up among five substantive committees. Towards the end of the Conference, member States took note of the reports of these committees and took action on the draft recommendations included therein. This working procedure of the Conference has continued to the present. United Nations Conference On Trade And Development (UNCTAD) is a permanent intergovernmental body established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1964. Our headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland, and we have offices in New York and Addis Ababa. UNCTAD is part of the UN Secretariat. We report to the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council but have our own membership, leadership, and budget. We are also part of the United Nations Development Group. UNCTAD, which is governed by its 194 member states (on 2018), is the United Nations body responsible for dealing with economic and sustainable development issues with a focus on trade, finance, investment and technology. It helps developing countries to participate equitably in the global economy. Its work can be summed up in three words: think, debate, deliver. UNCTAD carries out economic research, produces innovative analyses and makes policy recommendations to support government decision-making. UNCTAD is a forum where representatives of all countries can freely engage in dialogue, share experiences and tackle critical issues affecting the global economy. It promotes consensus at the multilateral level. UNCTAD turns research findings into practical applications and offers direct technical assistance to help countries build the capacities they need for equitable integration into the global economy and improve the well-being of their populations. Areas Of Work:- (1) Globalization And Development:- UNCTAD analyses contribute to international debate on the consequences of globalization for developing countries. (i) Examines global economic trends and the outlook for developing countries. (ii) Undertakes studies on development strategies. (iii) Analyses debt issues. (iv) Provides developing countries with technical assistance on the management of public debt. (v) Lends assistance to the Palestinian people in support of their economic development. (2) Trade And Commodities:- UNCTAD promotes development through international trade:- (i) Produces analyses and collects data to improve understanding of current and future problems in this area. (ii) Supports the participation of developing countries in international trade and international trade negotiations on an equitable basis. (iii) Seeks to strengthen international trade in services and promotes an integrated approach to trade, the environment, and sustainable development. (iv) Analyses issues related to competition policy and consumer protection. (v) Focuses on the contribution of the commodity sector to development, advocating diversification and risk management. (3) Investment And Enterprise:- UNCTAD offers member States expertise on issues related to investment and enterprise development. It also:- (i) Conducts cutting-edge research and analysis in the field of investment for sustainable development. (ii) Informs policymakers about the structure and evolution of foreign direct investment in the world and outlines the main trends in investment. (iii) Provides technical assistance to enable beneficiary countries to attract more investment for sustainable development, including through investment policy reviews. (iv) Serves as the focal point for issues related to international investment agreements. (v) Promotes entrepreneurship and enterprise creation and expansion. (vi) Participates in the setting of international accounting standards. (vii) Encourages responsible investment through initiatives such as the establishment of principles for sustainable development in agriculture. (4) Least Developed Countries:- UNCTAD helps more than 90 countries in their efforts to reach the targets they have set for economic progress. These countries belong to categories that receive special attention from the United Nations, and, in many cases, special treatment to compensate for the disadvantages they face in the global economy. (i) UNCTAD helps least developed countries – 47 states were recognized as such in 2017 – to achieve the socioeconomic progress that will allow them to graduate from this category. (ii) It supports landlocked developing countries which refuse to consider their landlocked nature as an obstacle to development. (iii) It also supports small island developing states in their continuing efforts to become less economically vulnerable, despite the many challenges they face. (5) Technology And Logistics:- In a globalized, knowledge-based economy, it is essential to stimulate innovation in developing countries to improve their competitiveness. (i) Conducts research in science, technology (including information and communication technology) and innovation for development. (ii) Helps developing countries design and implement technology and innovation policies for economic growth and sustainable development. (iii) Carries out a broad programme of work to establish efficient services in transport, trade facilitation and customs. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD):- main arm of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment and development issues. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body. UNCTAD is the part of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with trade, investment, and development issues. The organization's goals are to:- 'maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis'. UNCTAD was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1964 and it reports to the UN General Assembly and United Nations Economic and Social Council. The primary objective of UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance and technology. The conference ordinarily meets once in four years; the permanent secretariat is in Geneva. One of the principal achievements of UNCTAD (1964) has been to conceive and implement the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). It was argued in UNCTAD that to promote exports of manufactured goods from developing countries, it would be necessary to offer special tariff concessions to such exports. Accepting this argument, the developed countries formulated the GSP scheme under which manufacturers' exports and import of some agricultural goods from the developing countries enter duty-free or at reduced rates in the developed countries. Since imports of such items from other developed countries are subject to the normal rates of duties, imports of the same items from developing countries would enjoy a competitive advantage. The creation of UNCTAD in 1964 was based on concerns of developing countries over the international market, multi-national corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established to provide a forum where the developing countries could discuss the problems relating to their economic development. The organisation grew from the view that existing institutions like GATT (now replaced by the World Trade Organization, WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank were not properly organized to handle the particular problems of developing countries. Later, in the 1970s and 1980s, UNCTAD was closely associated with the idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO). The first UNCTAD conference took place in Geneva in 1964, the second in New Delhi in 1968, the third in Santiago in 1972, fourth in Nairobi in 1976, the fifth in Manila in 1979, the sixth in Belgrade in 1983, the seventh in Geneva in 1987, the eighth in Cartagena in 1992, the ninth at Johannesburg (South Africa) in 1996, the tenth in Bangkok (Thailand) in 2000, the eleventh in São Paulo (Brazil) in 2004, the twelfth in Accra in 2008, the thirteenth in Doha (Qatar) in 2012 and the fourteenth in Nairobi (Kenya) in 2016. Currently, UNCTAD has 194 member states and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. UNCTAD has 400 staff members and a bi-annual (2010–11) regular budget of USD138 million in core expenditures and USD72 million in extra-budgetary technical assistance funds. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group. There are non-governmental organizations participating in the activities of UNCTAD. / Конференция Объединённых Наций По Торговле И Развитию:- образована в 1964 со штаб-квартирой в Женеве, Швейцария с целью улучшения условий международной торговли для развивающихся стран и повышения уровня жизни в этих странах. Конференция Организации Объединённых Наций по Торговле и Развитию (КОНТИР, так называемая ЮНКТАД по Англоязычной аббревиатуре UNCTAD) является постоянным органом Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, созданным в 1964. Основной функцией конференции является поощрение международной торговли, в частности между странами разных уровней развития и имеющими различные социальные и экономические системы. Конференция ООН По Торговле И Развитию (ЮНКТАД; United Nations Conference of Trade and Development), орган Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН. Учреждена в 1964.

Участниками конференции являются государства, входящие в ООН, её специализированные учреждения или в Международное Агентство По Атомной Энергии (МАГАТЭ). Основные цели ЮНКТАД:- содействие расширению торговли между странами с различными уровнями экономического развития, между развивающимися странами, а также между странами с различным социально-экономическим строем; разработка принципов и политики в сфере международной торговли и связанных с ней проблем экономического развития; координация деятельности других учреждений системы ООН в области международной торговли; организация переговоров и утверждение многосторонних правовых актов в области торговли; согласование политики государств и региональных экономических группировок в сфере торговли и развития. Создание ЮНКТАД явилось серьёзной победой прогрессивных сил, выступающих за перестройку международных экономических отношений. Оно стало возможно в результате активного сотрудничества социалистических и развивающихся стран, направленного на решение широкого круга проблем торговли и развития путём установления новых принципов в международной торговле и сотрудничестве. По уставу сессии ЮНКТАД созываются 1 раз в 3 года. Для выполнения функций конференции в перерывах между её сессиями образован постоянный выборный орган – Совет По Торговле И Развитию, созываемый ежегодно. В состав Совета входят 55 членов (31 от развивающихся, 18 от развитых капиталистических и 6 от социалистических стран). Вспомогательными органами Совета являются учреждённые им постоянные комитеты:- по сырьевым товарам; готовым изделиям; финансированию, связанному с торговлей; морским перевозкам; специальный комитет по преференциям и другие. 1-я сессия ЮНКТАД (Женева, 1964) разработала и провозгласила принципы международных торговых отношений и торговой политики, основывающиеся на суверенном равенстве государств и рассматривающие ликвидацию остатков колониализма как необходимое условие экономического развития. На формирование этих принципов большое влияние оказали прогрессивные концепции международного экономического сотрудничества, изложенные в совместных предложениях Польской Народной Республики (ПНР), Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и Чехословацкой Социалистической Республики (ЧССР). На 2-й сессии (Дели, 1968) была разработана и одобрена программа действий по улучшению положения на рынках ряда сырьевых товаров, играющих важную роль в вывозе (или экспорте) многих развивающихся стран. Главный упор в этой программе сделан на заключение международных товарных соглашений. Были приняты резолюции по вопросам условий помощи развивающимся странам, проблемам торговли и экономического сотрудничества между государствами с различным социально-экономическим строем. Однако из-за противодействия империалистических держав многие прогрессивные принципы международного сотрудничества ещё не стали нормой взаимоотношений между всеми странами. Осложнилась обстановка на мировых товарных рынках и особенно для развивающихся стран, что проявляется в динамике цен на сырьё, в состоянии их платёжных балансов и в растущей неустойчивости в сфере валютно-финансовых отношений. Одной из важных причин этого является задержка с выполнением рекомендаций сессий ЮНКТАД большинством развитых капиталистических стран. Продолжаются также попытки принизить роль ЮНКТАД, перенести решение насущных экономических проблем в другие институты, не обладающие для этого достаточными полномочиями и компетенцией (в первую очередь ГАТТ – Генеральное Соглашение О Тарифах И Торговле). Мешает деятельности ЮНКТАД и то, что она до сих пор не стала универсальной организацией. СССР неуклонно выступал за всемерное повышение роли ЮНКТАД, претворение в жизнь прогрессивных принципов мировой торговли, активно поддерживал стремление развивающихся стран к справедливому международному разделению труда, к быстрейшей ликвидации последствии колониализма и созданию независимой национальной экономики, 3-я сессия ЮНКТАД состоялась весной 1972 в Сантьяго (Чили). Конференция ООН По Торговле И Развитию (КОНТИР (UNCTAD)), орган Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, не являющийся международной торговой организацией. Конференция создана в 1964. Основными задачами её являются:- (i) содействие развитию международной торговли, обеспечение стабильного мира и равноправного, взаимовыгодного сотрудничества между государствами; (ii) выработка рекомендаций, принципов, организационно-правовых условий и механизмов функционирования современных международных экономических отношений; (iii) участие в координации деятельности других учреждений системы ООН в области экономического развития, налаживания хозяйственных связей и поощрения международной торговли. Конференция ООН по Торговле и Развитию – орган Генеральной Ассамблеи Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН), не являющийся международной торговой организацией. Создан в 1964 и насчитывает 168 стран-членов. Основные задачи:- содействие развитию международной торговли, равноправного взаимовыгодного сотрудничества между государствами, выработка разносторонних рекомендаций по функционированию международных экономических отношений. Резолюции, заявления ЮНКТАД имеют рекомендательный характер. Под эгидой ЮНКТАД разрабатываются многосторонние соглашения и конвенции. Высший орган ЮНКТАД – Конференция и Совет по Торговле и Развитию, в рамках которого работают шесть комитетов. Конференция Объединённых Наций по Торговле и Развитию (КОНТИР или так называемая ЮНКТАД) (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)):- постоянная организация, существующая при Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) с 1964, которая была создана для развития мировой торговли, особенно для оказания помощи развивающимся странам в финансировании экспорта. В 1989 под её эгидой был учреждён Общий Фонд ООН по Родам Сырья (UN Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)), который призван обеспечивать финансирование международных сырьевых организаций, формировать буферные запасы (buffer stocks), поддерживать и проводить самостоятельные исследования развития рынков сырья (commodity markets).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ОБ УСЛОВИЯХ ДЛЯ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ СУДОВ (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО УСЛОВИЯМ ДЛЯ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ СУДОВ) – United Nations Convention On Conditions For Registration Of Ships was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships in Geneva, Switzerland on 07 February 1986. On February 07, 1986, the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships was finalized. This represents the culmination of efforts to define the necessary elements for the registration of vessels in a national registry. Its provisions include references to the genuine link, ownership, management, registration, accountability and the role of the flag state. This article examines each issue separately and focuses on the most important elements of ship's registration: the concept of genuine link and beneficial ownership. The main reason behind the drive for the establishment of strict regulations on registration was the proliferation of open registries, their equation with substandard and hazardous conditions and efforts from developing countries to participate equally in the management of maritime transport. The conclusion is that the convention failed to clarify the most critical issues and reinforced the status quo of open registries. The United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships, not in force, has the stated purpose of 'ensuring or, as the case may be, strengthening the genuine link between a State and ships flying its flag, and in order to exercise effectively its jurisdiction and control over such ships with regard to identification and accountability of shipowners and operators ...' (Article 1). The Convention sets out conditions under which States may register ships. The Convention was adopted by a Conference of plenipotentiaries which met at Geneva from 20 January to 07 February 1986 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with resolution 37/209 of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 20 December 1982. The Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships had held its first part from 16 July to 03 August 1984, and had resumed its work, first at its second part from 28 January to 15 February 1985 and then, at its third part from 08 to 19 July 1985, before adopting the Convention at its fourth and last part. Open for signature from 01 May 1986 to 30 April 1987 in New York, NY, the United States. Status:- Signatories:-

14. Parties:- 15. Note Yet In Force:- see article 19 which reads as follows:- ‘1. This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date on which not less than 40 states, the combined tonnage of which amounts to at least 25 per cent of the world tonnage, have become Contracting Parties to it in accordance with article 18. For the purpose of this article the tonnage shall be deemed to be that contained in annex III to this Convention. 2. For each State which becomes a Contracting Party to this Convention after the conditions for entry into force under paragraph 1 of this article have been met, the Convention shall enter into force for that State 12 months after that State has become a Contracting Party’. / Конвенция Объединённых Наций Об Условиях Регистрации Судов:- подписана в 1986, определяет правила ответственности и отчётности в международном судоходстве. Также устанавливает связь между судами и флагами, под которыми они плавают.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALES OF GOODS = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО КОНТРАКТАМ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ПРОДАЖ ТОВАРОВ (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО КОНТРАКТАМ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ПРОДАЖ ТОВАРОВ) – United Nations Convention On Contracts For The International Sales Of Goods (CISG):- The purpose of the CISG is to provide a modern, uniform and fair regime for contracts for the international sale of goods. Thus, the CISG contributes significantly to introducing certainty in commercial exchanges and decreasing transaction costs. The contract of sale is the backbone of international trade in all countries, irrespective of their legal tradition or level of economic development. The CISG is therefore considered one of the core international trade law conventions whose universal adoption is desirable. The CISG is the result of a legislative effort that started at the beginning of the XX century. The resulting text provides a careful balance between the interests of the buyer and of the seller. It has also inspired contract law reform at the national level. The adoption of the CISG provides modern, uniform legislation for the international sale of goods that would apply whenever contracts for the sale of goods are concluded between parties with a place of business in Contracting States. In these cases, the CISG would apply directly, avoiding recourse to rules of private international law to determine the law applicable to the contract, adding significantly to the certainty and predictability of international sales contracts. Moreover, the CISG may apply to a contract for international sale of goods when the rules of private international law point at the law of a Contracting State as the applicable one, or by virtue of the choice of the contractual parties, regardless of whether their places of business are located in a Contracting State. In this latter case, the CISG provides a neutral body of rules that can be easily accepted in light of its transnational nature and of the wide availability of interpretative materials. Finally, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as traders located in developing countries typically have reduced access to legal advice when negotiating a contract. Thus, they are more vulnerable to problems caused by inadequate treatment in the contract of issues relating to applicable law. The same enterprises and traders may also be the weaker contractual parties and could have difficulties in ensuring that the contractual balance is kept. Those merchants would therefore derive particular benefit from the default application of the fair and uniform regime of the CISG to contracts falling under its scope. The CISG governs contracts for the international sales of goods between private businesses, excluding sales to consumers and sales of services, as well as sales of certain specified types of goods. It applies to contracts for sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different Contracting States, or when the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a Contracting State. It may also apply by virtue of the parties’ choice. Certain matters relating to the international sales of goods, for instance the validity of the contract and the effect of the contract on the property in the goods sold, fall outside the Convention’s scope. The second part of the CISG deals with the formation of the contract, which is concluded by the exchange of offer and acceptance. The third part of the CISG deals with the obligations of the parties to the contract. Obligations of the sellers include delivering goods in conformity with the quantity and quality stipulated in the contract, as well as related documents, and transferring the property in the goods. Obligations of the buyer include payment of the price and taking delivery of the goods. In addition, this part provides common rules regarding remedies for breach of the contract. The aggrieved party may require performance, claim damages or avoid the contract in case of fundamental breach. Additional rules regulate passing of risk, anticipatory breach of contract, damages, and exemption from performance of the contract. Finally, while the CISG allows for freedom of form of the contract, States may lodge a declaration requiring the written form. The CISG applies only to international transactions and avoids the recourse to rules of private international law for those contracts falling under its scope of application. International contracts falling outside the scope of application of the CISG, as well as contracts subject to a valid choice of other law, would not be affected by the CISG. Purely domestic sale contracts are not affected by the CISG and remain regulated by domestic law. Additional Information:- Becoming a party to the CISG has no financial implications for Contracting States. Moreover, its administration at the domestic level does not require a dedicated body and does not involve any reporting obligations. The CISG is accompanied by an explanatory note. The CLOUT (Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts) system contains numerous cases relating to the application of the CISG. A Digest of those cases is also available. Related Instruments:- (i) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 1974); and (ii) United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005). Xxxxx. The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG; the Vienna Convention) is a treaty that is a uniform international sales law. It has been ratified by 89 states that account for a significant proportion of world trade, making it one of the most successful international uniform laws. The State of Palestine is the most recent state to ratify the Convention, having acceded to it on 29 December 2017. The CISG was developed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and was signed in Vienna on 11 April 1980. The CISG is sometimes referred to as the Vienna Convention (but is not to be confused with other treaties signed in Vienna). It came into force as a multilateral treaty on 01 January 1988, after being ratified by 11 countries. As of 2018, the following 89 states have ratified, acceded to, approved, accepted, or succeeded to the Convention. The CISG allows exporters to avoid choice of law issues, as the CISG offers ‘accepted substantive rules on which contracting parties, courts, and arbitrators may rely’. Unless excluded by the express terms of a contract, the CISG is deemed to be incorporated into (and supplant) any otherwise applicable domestic law(s) with respect to a transaction in goods between parties from different Contracting States. The CISG has been regarded as a success for the UNCITRAL, as the Convention has been accepted by states from ‘every geographical region, every stage of economic development and every major legal, social and economic system’. Countries that have ratified the CISG are referred to within the treaty as ‘Contracting States’. Of the uniform law conventions, the CISG has been described as having ‘the greatest influence on the law of worldwide trans-border commerce’. It has been described as a great legislative achievement, and the ‘most successful international document so far’ in unified international sales law, in part due to its flexibility in allowing Contracting States the option of taking exception to certain specified articles. This flexibility was instrumental in convincing states with disparate legal traditions to subscribe to an otherwise uniform code. While certain State parties to the CISG have lodged declarations, the vast majority – 68 of the current 89 Contracting States – have chosen to accede to the Convention without any declaration. The CISG is the basis of the annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot held in Vienna in the week before Easter (and now also in Hong Kong). Teams from law schools around the world take part. The Moot is organized by Pace University, which keeps a definitive source of information on the CISG. / Вильэм Цэ. (Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot). Конвенция Объединённых Наций О Контрактах В Международной Торговле Товарами:- вступила в силу 01 Января 1988, регулирует составление контрактов, вытекающие из них обязательства, распределение риска и штрафы. Применима к контрактам на продажу товаров между сторонами, чьи предприятия расположены в разных странах.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT ON GOODS = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНОЙ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКЕ ТОВАРОВ (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ ТОВАРОВ В СМЕШАННОМ СООБЩЕНИИ) – United Nations Convention On International Multimodal Transport On Goods was adopted by the Conference on 24 May 1980. The Convention will be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 01 September 1980 until 31 August 1981, after which date it will be open for accession, in accordance with its provisions. Not Yet In Force:- see article 36 which reads as follows:- '(1) This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the Governments of 30 States have either signed it not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or accession with the depositary. (2) For each State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the requirements for entry into force given in paragraph 1 of this article have been met, the Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument'. Status:- Signatories:- 6; Parties:- 11. Note:- The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport, held in Geneva from 12 to 30 November 1979 and from 08 to 24 May 1980. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 33/160 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1978. The Convention was opened for signature by all States from 01 September 1980 to 31 August 1981 inclusive at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport was held at Geneva, Switzerland from 12 to 30 November 1979 (first part of the session) and from 08 to 24 May 1980 (resumed session). / Конвенция Объединённых Наций О Перевозке Товаров Различными Видами Транспорта:- вступила в силу в 1980; установила единую совокупность правил, регулирующих ответственность при перевозке грузов несколькими видами транспорта.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ ТОВАРОВ МОРЕМ (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ ТОВАРОВ МОРЕМ) – United Nations Convention On The Carriage Of Goods By Sea:- Hamburg, 31 March 1978. Entry Into Force:- 01 November 1992, in accordance with article 30(1). Status:- Signatories:- 28; Parties:- 34. Note:- The Convention was adopted on 30 March 1978 by the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 06 to 31 March 1978. The Conference had been convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 31/100 adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976. The Convention was opened for signature at Hamburg on 31 March 1978 and remained open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 April 1979. Also known as Hamburg Rules. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978) (the 'Hamburg Rules'):- was adopted by a diplomatic conference on 31 March 1978, the Convention establishes a uniform legal regime governing the rights and obligations of shippers, carriers and consignees under a contract of carriage of goods by sea. The Convention entered into force on 01 November 1992. / Конвенция Объединённых Наций О Перевозке Товаров Морем:- принята в 1978, определила единые правила для покупателей и продавцов в отношении обязательств и ответственности при международных морских перевозках грузов.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD ON THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS = КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПЕРИОДУ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ ТОВАРОВ (или КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПЕРИОДУ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ ТОВАРОВ) – United Nations Convention On The Limitation Period On The International Sale Of Goods:- New York, 14 June 1974. Entry Into Force:- 01 August 1988, in accordance with article 44 which reads as follows:- '(1) This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession. (2) For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession'. Status:- Signatories:- 12; Parties:- 30. Note:- The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Prescription (limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, which convened at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at New York, from 20 May to 14 June 1974. The Conference was convened in accordance with Resolution 3104 (XXVIII) of the General Assembly adopted on 12 December 1973. The Convention was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 14 June 1974, (closing date for signature:- 31 December 1975). Xxxxx. United Nations Convention On The Limitation Period On The International Sale Of Goods:- Date Of Adoption:- 14 June 1974. Date Of Adoption Of Amending Protocol:- 11 April 1980. Entry Into Force:- 01 August 1988. Purpose:- The Limitation Convention establishes uniform rules governing the period of time within which a party under a contract for the international sale of goods must commence legal proceedings against another party to assert a claim arising from the contract or relating to its breach, termination or validity. By doing so, it brings clarity and predictability on an aspect of great importance for the adjudication of the claim. Why Is It Relevant? Most legal systems limit or prescribe a claim from being asserted after the lapse of a specified period of time to prevent the institution of legal proceedings at such a late date that the evidence relating to the claim is likely to be unreliable or lost and to protect against the uncertainty that would result if a party were to remain exposed to unasserted claims for an extensive period of time. However, numerous disparities exist among legal systems with respect to the conceptual basis for doing so, resulting in significant variations in the length of the limitation period and in the rules governing the claims after that period. Those differences may create difficulties in the enforcement of claims arising from international sales transactions. In response to those difficulties, the Limitation Convention was prepared and adopted in 1974. The Limitation Convention was further amended by a Protocol adopted in 1980 in order to harmonize its text with that of the United Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), in particular, with regard to scope of application and admissible declarations. Indeed, the Limitation Convention may be functionally seen as a part of the CISG and, as such, considered as an important step towards a comprehensive standardization of international sales law. Key Provisions:- The Limitation Convention applies to contracts for the sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different States if both of those States are Contracting States or when the rules of private international law lead to the application to the contract of sale of goods of the law of a Contracting State. It may also apply by virtue of the parties' choice. The limitation period is set at four years (Art. 8). Subject to certain conditions, that period may be extended to a maximum of ten years (Art. 23). Furthermore, the Limitation Convention also regulates certain questions pertaining to the effect of commencing proceedings in a Contracting State. The Limitation Convention further provides rules on the cessation and extension of the limitation period. The period ceases when the claimant commences judicial or arbitral proceedings or when it asserts claims in an existing process. If the proceedings end without a binding decision on the merits, it is deemed that the limitation period continued to run during the proceedings. However, if the period has expired during the proceedings or has less than one year to run, the claimant is granted an additional year to commence new proceedings (Art. 17). No claim shall be recognized or enforced in legal proceedings commenced after the expiration of the limitation period (Art. 25(1)). Such expiration is not to be taken into consideration unless invoked by parties to the proceedings (Art. 24); however, States may lodge a declaration allowing for courts to take into account the expiration of the limitation period on their own initiative (Art. 36). Otherwise, the only exception to the rule barring recognition and enforcement occurs when the party raises its claim as a defense to or set-off against a claim asserted by the other party (Art. 25(2)). Relation To Private International Law And Existing Domestic Law:- The Limitation Convention applies only to international transactions and avoids the recourse to rules of private international law for those contracts falling under its scope of application. International

contracts falling outside the scope of application of the Limitation Convention, as well as contracts subject to a valid choice of other law, would not be affected by the Limitation Convention. Purely domestic sales contracts are not affected by the Limitation Convention and are regulated by domestic law. Additional Information:- Becoming a party to the Convention has no financial implications for Contracting States. Moreover, its administration at the domestic level does not require a dedicated body, and does not involve any reporting obligations. The Limitation Convention is accompanied by an explanatory note. Case Law:- Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (Clout). Related Instruments:- (i) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 1980) (CISG); and (ii) United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005). / Конвенция Объединённых Наций Об Исковой Давности В Международной Торговле Товарами:- принята в 1974; определила предельный срок в четыре года, в течение которого стороны по международному контракту вправе предъявлять иски в связи с неуплатой.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME = ПРОГРАММА ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ (или ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ) – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations (UN) organization formed on 22 November 1965 to help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development, an approach to economic growth that emphasizes improving the quality of life of all citizens while conserving the environment and natural resources for future generations. The largest UN development assistance program, the UNDP is headed by an administrator who oversees a 36-member Executive Board representing both developing and developed countries. It is headquartered in New York, NY, the United States. The UNDP administers aid through five-year Country Programmes, which fund projects aimed at attracting investment capital, training skilled employees, and implementing modern technologies. The UNDP also makes experts available to help developing countries increase their capacity for good governance – by building political and legal institutions that are equitable, responsive, and open to public participation – and to expand the private sector of their economies in order to provide more jobs. Recent UNDP programs have focused on reducing poverty, developing strategies to treat and combat the spread of HIV/AIDS (short for the human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome), promoting environmentally sound energy and economic policies, and expanding communications and technology infrastructure. UNDP resident representatives in more than 125 developing countries help to coordinate the local activities of other UN agencies and programs, as well as those of nongovernmental organizations. See also International Bank For Reconstruction And Development.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ АЗИИ И ТИХОГО ОКЕАНА (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ АЗИИ И ТИХОГО ОКЕАНА) – United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):- xxxxx. / Экономическая и Социальная Комиссия Объединённых Наций для Азии и Тихого Океана (ЭСКАТО):- .

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЗАПАДНОЙ АЗИИ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЗАПАДНОЙ АЗИИ) – United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA):- xxxxx. / Экономическая и Социальная Комиссия Объединённых Наций для Западной Азии (ЭСКЗА):- .

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ АФРИКИ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ АФРИКИ) – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN ECA):- xxxxx. / Экономическая Комиссия Объединённых Наций для Африки (ЭКА ООН):- .

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ) – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is the establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe was recommended by the Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas, which convened in London on 1946-July-29 and reported to the Economic and Social Council on 1946-September-13. The Council, at its fourth session, complied with the General Assembly's wishes by adopting, on 1947-March-28, resolution 36 (IV) setting up ECE and giving it its terms of reference. The Economic Commission for Europe was thus, together with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was established on the same date, one of the first two regional economic commissions to be established by the Council. Subsequently the Council established the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in March 1948, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in April 1958 and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in August 1973. UNECE strives to foster sustainable economic growth among its 56 member countries. To that end UNECE provides a forum for communication among States; brokers international legal instruments addressing trade, transport and the environment; and supplies statistics and economic and environmental analysis. The establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe was recommended by the 'Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas', which convened in London on 29 July 1946 and reported to the Economic and Social Council on 13 September 1946. On 11 December 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its fifty-fifth plenary meeting, unanimously recommended 'in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by the war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favorable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe'. The Council, at its fourth session, complied with the General Assembly's wishes by adopting, on 28 March 1947, resolution 36 (IV) setting up ECE and giving it its terms of reference. The Economic Commission for Europe was thus, together with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was established on the same date, one of the first two regional economic commissions to be established by the Council. Subsequently the Council established the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in March 1948, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in April 1958 and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in August 1973. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. The others are the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Its major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. To do so, UNECE brings together 56 countries located in the European Union, non-EU Western and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and North America. All these countries dialogue and cooperate under the aegis of the UNECE on economic and sectoral issues. To this end, it provides analysis, policy advice and assistance to governments, it gives focus to the United Nations global mandates in the economic field, in cooperation with other global players and key stakeholders, notably the business community. The UNECE also sets out norms, standards and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region. The area of expertise of the UNECE covers such sectors as: economic cooperation and integration, energy, environment, housing and land management, gender, population, statistics, timber, trade, and transport. UNECE has 56 member States (in 2011). However, all interested UN member States may participate in its work. Over 70 international professional organizations and other non-governmental organizations take part in UNECE activities. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Экономическая Комиссия Организации Объединённых Наций Для Европы (ЭКЕ) – региональный орган ООН. Создана в 1947. Её членами

являлись 32 (в конце 1970-х) Европейских государства, включая Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику (УССР), Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику (БССР), а также США и Канада. ЭКЕ функционирует под общим руководством Экономического и Социального Совета ООН. Основная задача комиссии – разработка мероприятий по укреплению и расширению экономических отношений как между Европейскими странами, так и между Европейскими странами и другими государствами. В практической работе ЭКЕ содействует торговле между Востоком и Западом, осуществляет долгосрочное экономическое планирование, научно-техническое сотрудничество; выступает за проведение общеевропейских конгрессов, межгосударственных совещаний по вопросам сотрудничества в области охраны окружающей среды, развития транспорта и другое. Высший орган – Пленарная Сессия. Местопребывание Секретариата комиссии – Женева, Швейцария.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN ANERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЛАТИНСКОЙ АМЕРИКИ И КАРИБОВ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЛАТИНСКОЙ АМЕРИКИ И КАРИБОВ) – United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC):- xxxxx. / Экономическая Комиссия Объединённых Наций для Латинской Америки и Карибов (ЭКЛАК):- .

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that was created in 1946 to promote international collaboration in education, science, and culture. Its permanent headquarters are in Paris, France. UNESCO's initial emphasis was on rebuilding schools, libraries, and museums that had been destroyed in Europe during World War II. Since then its activities have been mainly facilitative, aimed at assisting, supporting, and complementing the national efforts of member states to eliminate illiteracy and to extend free education. UNESCO also seeks to encourage the free exchange of ideas and knowledge by organizing conferences and providing clearinghouse and exchange services. As many less-developed countries joined the UN beginning in the 1950s, UNESCO began to devote more resources to their problems, which included poverty, high rates of illiteracy, and underdevelopment. During the 1980s UNESCO was criticized by the United States and other countries for its alleged anti-Western approach to cultural issues and for the sustained expansion of its budget. These issues prompted the United States to withdraw from the organization in 1984, and the United Kingdom and Singapore withdrew a year later. After the election victory of the Labour Party in 1997, the United Kingdom rejoined UNESCO, and the United States followed suit in 2003. Besides its support of educational and science programs, UNESCO is also involved in efforts to protect the natural environment and humanity's common cultural heritage. For example, in the 1960s UNESCO helped sponsor efforts to save ancient Egyptian monuments from the waters of the Aswān High Dam, and in 1972 it sponsored an international agreement to establish a World Heritage List of cultural sites and natural areas that would enjoy government protection. In the 1980s a controversial study by UNESCO's International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, headed by the Irish statesman and Nobel Peace laureate Seán MacBride, proposed a New World Information and Communication Order that would treat communication and freedom of information as basic human rights and seek to eliminate the gap in communications capabilities between developing and developed countries. Each member state has one vote in UNESCO's General Conference, which meets every two years to set the agency's budget, its program of activities, and the scale of contributions made by member states to the agency. The 58-member Executive Board, which is elected by the General Conference, generally meets twice each year to give advice and direction to the agency's work. The Secretariat is the agency's backbone and is headed by a director general appointed by the General Conference for a six-year term. National commissions, composed of local experts, have been set up by about 180 UNESCO members and serve as governmental advisory bodies in their respective states. Most work occurs in special commissions and committees convened with expert participation. Prominent examples include the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (1961–), the World Commission on Culture and Development (1992–99), and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (1998–). The findings of these commissions are regularly published by UNESCO. / Высотная Асуанская Дамба (Aswān High Dam). Министр Ирландского Правительства, лауреат Нобелевской Премии Мира Щан МэкБрайд (Seán MacBride; 1904–1988). ЮНЕСКО (UNESCO – сокращение от Английского словосочетания United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization – Организация Объединённых Наций по Вопросам Образования, Науки и Культуры (ООНВОНК)), смотрите Организация Объединённых Наций по Вопросам Образования, Науки и Культуры. Организация Объединённых Наций по Вопросам Образования, Науки и Культуры, (ООНВОНК или так называемая ЮНЕСКО; (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)), межправительственная организация; специализированное учреждение ООН. Устав ЮНЕСКО разработан на Учредительной конференции организации (Ноябрь 1945), вступил в силу 04 Ноября 1946. На 01 Декабря 1974 в ЮНЕСКО входило 135 государств; Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика (УССР), и Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика (БССР) – члены ЮНЕСКО с 1954. Целями ЮНЕСКО, согласно Ст. 1-й её Устава, являются:- содействие миру и международной безопасности путём развития сотрудничества между государствами в области образования, науки и культуры; обеспечение всеобщего уважения основных прав и свобод человека без различия расы, пола, языка или религии. Деятельность ЮНЕСКО охватывает широкий круг вопросов:- ликвидация неграмотности и борьба с дискриминацией в области образования; воспитание молодёжи в духе мира и международного взаимопонимания; содействие в подготовке национальных кадров; изучение национальных культур; проблемы океанографии, биосферы, геологии, социальных наук, информации и другие. В 1960-е – начала 1970-х ЮНЕСКО по инициативе СССР, других социалистических стран, а также развивающихся стран приняла (вопреки сопротивлению сил, противодействующих разрядке международной напряжённости) ряд решений, направленных на активизацию её роли в борьбе за мир, против расизма и колониализма. ЮНЕСКО активно участвовала в проведении международных кампаний, связанных с юбилейными датами мирового значения. Среди них – 50-летие Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции (1967), 150-летие со дня рождения Карла Маркса (1968), 100-летие со дня рождения Владимира Ильича Ленина (1970), 50-летие образования СССР (1972). Высший орган ЮНЕСКО – Генеральная Конференция; исполнительные органы – Исполнительный Совет и Секретариат, возглавляемый Генеральным Директором. Генеральный Директор ЮНЕСКО – А.М. М'Боу (Сенегал, с Ноября 1974), Председатель Исполнительного Совета – Х. Уинтер (Ямайка, с Ноября 1974). Штаб-квартира расположена в Париже, Франция. ЮНЕСКО издаёт 'Курьер ЮНЕСКО' (на 15 языках, в том числе с Января 1957 на Русском языке; выходит 11 раз в год) и публикует ряд других периодических изданий.

UNITED NATIONS/ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE FOR ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT = ВЗАИМООБМЕН ЭЛЕКТРОННЫМИ ДАННЫМИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ, КОММЕРЦИИ и ТРАНСПОРТА – UN/EDIFACT (the United Nations rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) is a UN recommended standard and probably the most widely used structured business and government message standards in the world. The UN/EDIFACT standard provides a set of syntax rules to structure data which contains directories of data elements, composite data elements, segments, and messages; and there are conventions for placing messages in an 'envelope' which identifies the sender and receiver and other attributes of a transmission. As UN/CEFACT messages are a superset of many collaborations, it is

common practice to develop and publish subsets of these messages into message implementation guidelines. Organisations such as World Customs Organisation (WCO), GS1, Automotive Industry Action Group (AIAG) and Odette International Limited have contributed significantly to the continued development of UN/EDIFACT and once published, they will subset the messages into guidelines for specific sectors in their areas of interest. While its use is still growing steadily, UN/CEFACT and other Standards Organizations has seen the need to provide alternatives. Most of these new standards are based on new requirements to have semantic data models and be based on technologies such as Core Component Technical Specification (CCTS). These standards are xml based and are more familiar to implementers who are involved in Internet technologies and may therefore have the potential to be the predominant means of exchanging trade documents in the next decade. For example the UN/EDIFACT INVOICE message is widely used by large companies, particularly in retailing. UN/EDIFACT is developed by UN/CEFACT and its popularity is continuing to grow every year. EDIFACT syntax rules were first registered as an ISO standard – ISO 9735 in 1987. UN Recommendations 25 and 26, adopted in 1995, advise on the use of EDIFACT in government messaging. These recommendations were to assist governments in the adoption of messaging using EDIFACT. As XML standards were not available at this stage, no reference is made to them. United Nations/EDI for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT):- EDI Standards are developed and supported by the UN for electronic message (data) interchange on an international level. UN/EDIFACT (the United Nations rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) comprise a set of internationally agreed standards, directories, and guidelines for the electronic interchange of structured data, between independent computerized information systems. Recommended within the framework of the United Nations, the rules are approved and published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in the UNTDID (United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory) and are maintained under agreed procedures. UNTDID includes:- Part 1. Introduction; Part 2. Uniform rules of conduct for interchange of trade data by teletransmission (UNCID); Part 3. Terms and Definitions; Part 4. United Nations rules for electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport; and Part 5. United Nations directories for electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport. UN/EDIFACT is an international Syntax used in the exchange of electronic data. Customs bureaus use EDIFACT to interchange data with the importing trade community. / Одэт Интёнэшэнэл Лимитид (Odette International Limited).

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME = ПРОГРАММА ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ (или ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ) – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):- organization established in 1972 to guide and coordinate environmental activities within the United Nations (UN) system. UNEP promotes international cooperation on environmental issues, provides guidance to UN organizations, and, through its scientific advisory groups, encourages the international scientific community to participate in formulating policy for many of the UN's environmental projects. Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, the organization also has encouraged participation by the private sector to promote the sustainable use of the world's natural resources. One of UNEP's most widely recognized activities is Earthwatch, an international monitoring system designed to facilitate the exchange of environmental information among governments. Participation in this enterprise enables members to assess significant environmental risks and to act accordingly. UNEP played a major role in initiating negotiations on reducing ozone-depleting chemicals. UNEP provides the technical assistance for a variety of international conventions, including the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989), and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). As the secretariat for these conventions, UNEP services the conferences, implements the decisions, monitors implementation, and provides data and information. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNEP helps to implement the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998). UNEP also coordinates the work on UN agencies with respect to desertification and the regional seas (with special attention to the Mediterranean Sea). The 58-member Governing Council, the organization's principal legislative body, is elected by the UN General Assembly for four-year terms. Seats are allocated by region to assure widespread representation, generally providing about 16 seats for African states, 13 for Asia, 6 for Eastern Europe, 10 for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 for Western Europe and other states.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION = ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПРОМЫШЛЕННОМУ РАЗВИТИЮ – United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):- international UN development agency, based in Vienna, that was established by the General Assembly on January 01, 1967. UNIDO's governing body, the General Conference, meets every two years and determines policy and approves the budget. It also elects the director-general and the Industrial Development Board, which is composed of representatives from 53 member states; the board reviews the various programs and makes recommendations on policy matters. UNIDO aims to assist in the industrialization of the developing countries by coordinating other UN organizations devoted to this end. Its activities help to formulate industrial development policies and programs by providing advisers and other assistance, mostly in terms of information, education, and research. A network of Investment and Technology Promotion offices in countries such as Bahrain, China, Italy, Japan, Greece, and Russia publicize investment opportunities and provide information to potential investors. UNIDO also maintains liaison offices in Geneva and New York City and has other field offices around the world. / Организация Объединённых Наций По Промышленному Развитию (ООНПР или так называемая ЮНИДО) в области упрощения процедур торговли ООНПР развивает прежде всего проекты по созданию лабораторий для тестирования на границе. Организация Объединённых Наций По Промышленному Развитию (ЮНИДО) (United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)):- международная организация, которая стала специализированным агентством Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) в 1986, возникнув в результате преобразования Центра Промышленного Развития, созданного в 1961. Штабквартира организации базируется в Вене, Австрия. В задачи ЮНИДО входит способствование процессу индустриализации в развивающихся странах, особенно развитию обрабатывающей промышленности. Оно разрабатывает политику планирования и обеспечивает техническое консультирование и техническую помощь для стран 'третьего мира'. Организация Объединённых Наций По Промышленному Развитию (ООНПР или так называемая ЮНИДО):- один из органов ООН, организация по промышленному развитию, оказывающая содействие в индустриализации развивающихся стран. Возникла в 1966 и насчитывает 137 государств. Деятельность подразделяется на оперативную, включающую оказание технической помощи развивающимся странам в осуществлении конкретных проектов, разработку региональных долгосрочных (на период до 10 лет) стратегий развития этих стран, и вспомогательную, включающую сбор, обобщение, публикацию информации, проведение исследований, организацию конференций по вопросам промышленного развития. Главными органами выступают Генеральная Конференция, Совет по Промышленному Развитию, Постоянный Комитет и Секретариат.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH = ИНСТИТУТ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ (или ИНСТИТУТ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ) – United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR):- United Nations organization established in 1965 to provide high-priority training and research projects to help facilitate the UN objectives of world peace and security and of economic and social progress. A Board of Trustees of up to 30 members is appointed by the UN secretary-general; the secretary-general himself and the presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) are ex-officio members. Meetings usually occur once

annually. UNITAR's fundamental activities are interorganizational, with primary attention paid to analyzing UN procedures, functions, and structures. Its training program includes a variety of courses designed to benefit both new and long-standing UN delegates, as well as nondiplomatic officials.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND = МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫЙ ДЕТСКИЙ ФОНД ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ (или МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫЙ ДЕТСКИЙ ФОНД ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ) – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF):- acronym of United Nations Children's Fund, formerly (1946–53) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund special program of the United Nations (UN), devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children. UNICEF was created in 1946 to provide relief to children in countries devastated by World War II. After 1950 the fund directed its efforts toward general programs for the improvement of children's welfare, particularly in less-developed countries and in various emergency situations. The organization's broader mission was reflected in the name it adopted in 1953, the United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1965. It is headquartered in New York City. UNICEF has concentrated much of its effort in areas in which relatively small expenditures can have a significant impact on the lives of the most disadvantaged children, such as the prevention and treatment of disease. In keeping with this strategy, UNICEF supports immunization programs for childhood diseases and programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (short for the human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome); it also provides funding for health services, educational facilities, and other welfare services. Since 1996 UNICEF programs have been guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which affirms the right of all children to 'the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health'. UNICEF's activities are financed by both government and private contributions.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY = АГЕНТСТВО ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО КОРЕЙСКОЙ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ (или АГЕНТСТВО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО КОРЕЙСКОЙ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ) – United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA):- economic-rehabilitation program (1950–58) established to aid South Korea in recovering from the disruption caused by the 1945 partition creating the two Korean republics. In addition to problems of economic reconstruction, much attention was concentrated on the problem of refugees who were displaced by World War II and those who were made homeless by the ensuing Korean War. Thirty-four UN member states and five nonmember states contributed USD148 500 000 to the UNKRA program, which was terminated on July 01, 1958.

UNITED NATIONS NUMBER = НОМЕР ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ (или НОМЕР ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ) – United Nations (UN) Numbers are four-digit numbers used world-wide in international commerce and transportation to identify hazardous chemicals or classes of hazardous materials. These numbers generally range between 0000 and 3500 and are ideally preceded by the letters 'UN' (for example, 'UN1005') to avoid confusion with other number codes. North American (NA) Numbers are identical to UN numbers. If a material does not have a UN number, it may be assigned an NA number; these are usually 4-digit numbers starting with 8 or 9 such as 9037 (or ideally, NA9037), the NA number for hexachloroethane. UN/NA numbers are required for the shipment of hazardous materials. You have probably seen placards (such as the one on the right) that bear a UN/NA number on railway cars, trucks, shipping containers etc. UN numbers are assigned by a committee of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Committee of Experts (COE) on the Transport of Dangerous Goods which issues 'Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods' (also called 'the Orange Book'). UN Recommendations are not regulations, but are recommendations addressing the international transport of dangerous goods by sea, air, road, rail and inland waterways. These recommendations are reviewed, amended and updated biennially (every second year) by the UN COE and are distributed to nations throughout the world. These recommendations serve as the basis for national, regional, and international transport regulations such as those prepared by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The UN Recommendations are also used as a basis for the development of regional (e.g., NAFTA and European Road and Rail regulations) and national transport regulations, including the US Hazardous Materials Regulations (see our entry on DOT (short for The US Department of Transportation)). We've got your DOT number at Safety Emporium with DOT placards, NFPA labels and more! The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods addresses the following areas:- (i) a list of the most commonly carried dangerous goods, their identification and their classification; (ii) consignment procedures such as labelling, marking, and transport documents; (iii) standards for packaging, test procedures, and certification; and (iv) standards for multimodal tank-containers, test procedures and certification. UN numbers uniquely identify only a very small number of chemicals or families of chemicals (less than 10 000), unlike CAS Registry Numbers, which are assigned to each of the 50 000 000 unique chemical compounds that have been discovered. UN/NA numbers are very useful for shippers and emergency first-responders, but are not particularly applicable to employees occupationally exposed to the materials. UN/NA numbers are not required by OSHA on an MSDS, although many sheets have them to simplify shipping requirements. DOT's 2008 Emergency Response Guide Book is indexed by 'ID Numbers' which are actually the UN/NA number. Be careful not to confuse the ID number (UN/NA number) with the Guide number (the page that tells you about the properties and hazards). For example, the UN/NA number for ammonia is 1005, but the hazards are discussed in Guide entry 125. The Guide is a free download and is on-line searchable. Ideally, a hard copy of the Guide should be every kept on any vehicle, train, boat or aircraft that transports hazardous materials as well as every emergency rescue vehicle. A UN Number is a four-digit number assigned to hazardous material required by the US Department of Transportation (DOT) for highway transportation, by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code for water transit, and by ICAO for air transit. It is used to help designate the emergency response procedure in the event of a spill or release. UN Numbers or UN IDs are four-digit numbers that identify dangerous goods hazardous substances and articles (such as explosives, flammable liquids, toxic substances, etc) in the framework of international transport. Some hazardous substances have their own UN numbers (e.g., acrylamide has UN2074), while sometimes groups of chemicals or products with similar properties receive a common UN number (e.g., flammable liquid, not otherwise specified, have UN1993). A chemical in its solid state may receive a different UN number than the liquid phase if their hazardous properties differ significantly; substances with different levels of purity may also receive different UN numbers. UN numbers range from UN0001 to about UN3500 and are assigned by the United Nations committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods. They are published as part of their Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, also known as the Orange Book. These recommendations are adopted by the regulatory organization responsible for the different modes of transport.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ КООРДИНАЦИИ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ (или УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ КООРДИНАЦИИ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ) – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA):- formerly (1972–92) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and (1992–98) United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs is an agency of the United Nations (UN) Secretariat originally established in 1972 to coordinate international relief activities to countries struck by natural or other disasters. It is headed by a disaster relief coordinator who reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and works closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Responding to requests from stricken

states for disaster assistance, OCHA not only directs UN assistance but also mobilizes aid from nongovernmental organizations such as the International Red Cross. OCHA also functions as an information coordination centre. Since the 1980s OCHA has emphasized disaster preparedness and prevention and the execution of UNDP-assisted projects.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES = СИЛЫ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПОДДЕРЖАНИЮ МИРА (или СИЛЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПОДДЕРЖАНИЮ МИРА) – United Nations Peacekeeping Forces:- international armed forces first used in 1948 to observe cease-fires in Kashmir and Palestine. Although not specifically mentioned in the United Nations (UN) Charter, the use of international forces as a buffer between warring parties pending troop withdrawals and negotiations – a practice that became known as peacekeeping – was formalized in 1956 during the Suez Crisis between Egypt, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. Although peacekeeping missions have taken many forms, they have in common the fact that they are designed to be peaceful, that they involve troops from several countries, and that the troops serve under the authority of the UN Security Council. The UN Peacekeeping Forces were awarded the 1988 Nobel Prize for Peace.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND = ФОНД ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ (или ФОНД ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ) – United Nations Population Fund:- formerly (1969–87) known as United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) trust fund under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Established in 1969, the UNFPA is the largest international source of assistance for population programs and the leading United Nations (UN) organization for the implementation of the 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. It funds assistance, research, and advocacy programs in three major areas:- (1) reproductive health, including family planning, safe motherhood, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, (2) the population problems of developed and developing countries and possible strategies for addressing them, and (3) issues related to the status of women, including the gender gap in education. UNFPA assistance programs are undertaken only in response to government requests.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКАЗАНИЮ ПОМОЩИ И РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ (или АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКАЗАНИЮ ПОМОЩИ И РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ) – United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA):- administrative body (1943–47) for an extensive social-welfare program that assisted nations ravaged by World War II. Created on November 09, 1943, by a 44-nation agreement, its operations concentrated on distributing relief supplies, such as food, clothing, fuel, shelter, and medicines; providing relief services, with trained personnel; and aiding agricultural and economic rehabilitation. In addition, it also provided camps, personnel, and food for the care and repatriation of millions of displaced persons and refugees after the war. UNRRA discontinued its activities in 1947; unfinished projects were turned over to the International Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now the United Nations Children's Fund).

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST = АГЕНТСТВО ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКАЗАНИЮ ПОМОЩИ И РАБОТАМ ДЛЯ ПАЛЕСТИНСКИХ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ НА БЛИЖНЕМ ВОСТОКЕ (или АГЕНТСТВО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКАЗАНИЮ ПОМОЩИ И РАБОТАМ ДЛЯ ПАЛЕСТИНСКИХ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ НА БЛИЖНЕМ ВОСТОКЕ) – United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA):- subsidiary agency created by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1949 to provide relief, health, and education services for Palestinians who lost both their homes and means of livelihood during the Arab-Israeli wars following the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. Beginning operations in 1950, UNRWA was originally headquartered in Beirut, Lebanon, but was moved to Vienna, Austria, in 1978. In 1996 the General Assembly moved the agency to the Gaza Strip to demonstrate the Assembly's commitment to the Arab-Israeli peace process. UNRWA's members are Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States; the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has observer status. Approximately 500 000 Palestinians originally qualified for relief, but by the late XX century there were nearly four million registered Palestinian refugees, including the children of the original refugees. As the largest UN operation in the Middle East and one of the biggest employers in the region – with service operations in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip – UNRWA provides camps, food, clothing, schools, vocational training, and health clinics, often working in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNRWA is financed by voluntary contributions of member governments. Like its predecessor organization, the UN Relief for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, it was originally designed as a temporary agency, though its mandate has been continuously renewed by the General Assembly. Its chief officer, the commissioner-general – the only leader of a UN agency to report directly to the General Assembly – is appointed by the UN secretary-general with the approval of an Advisory Commission.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT = ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ (или ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ) – United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD):- autonomous United Nations body established in 1964 to conduct research into the problems and policies of social and economic development. UNRISD is dependent on voluntary contributions from governments, from other UN organizations, and from various national and international agencies because it does not receive monies from the regular UN budget; it has been supported by 15, primarily European, governments. As a research organ, UNRISD investigates the relations between social and economic change during varying phases of economic growth. UNRISD's autonomous position frees it to conduct research using and interpreting its own data, to question internationally fashionable assumptions, and to propose alternatives. Focusing on the practical issues of developing countries, UNRISD conducts systematic field studies and comparative analyses of social and economic development. / социального и экономического развития.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIES OF CENTRAL ASIA = СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА ОБЪЕДИНЁННЫХ НАЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЭКОНОМИК СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ – United Nations Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia (SPECA):- xxxxx. / Специальная Программа Объединённых Наций для Экономик Средней Азии (СПЭСА):- .

THE UNITED STATES = СОЕДИНЁННЫЕ ШТАТЫ – For Customs purposes, the United States includes all territories and possessions of the United States, except the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, and the island of Guam. United States:- unless otherwise stated, the 50 States, including offshore areas within their jurisdiction pursuant to section 3 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 USC 1311), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all territories, dependencies, and possessions of the United States, including foreign trade zones established pursuant to 19 USC 81A-81U, and also including the outer continental shelf, as defined in section 2(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 USC 1331(a)). The United States (US) means the States of the United States (USA), the District of Columbia (DC), and the territories and possessions of the United States, including the territorial sea and the overlying airspace. United States:- officially United States of America, abbreviations U.S. or U.S.A., byname America country of North America, a federal republic of 50 states. Besides the 48 contiguous states that

occupy the middle latitudes of the continent, the United States includes the state of Alaska, at the North-Western extreme of North America, and the island state of Hawaii, in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The coterminous states are bounded on the North by Canada, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The national capital is Washington, which is coextensive with the District of Columbia, the federal capital region created in 1790. The total area of the United States is 3 679 192 square miles (9 529 063 square kilometers), making it the fourth largest country in the world in area (after Russia, Canada, and China). Outlying territories and other politically associated areas in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea add approximately 4 000 square miles to this figure. The major characteristic of the United States is probably its great variety. Its physical environment ranges from the Arctic to the subtropical, from the moist rain forest to the arid desert, from the rugged mountain peak to the flat prairie. Although the total population of the United States is large by world standards, its overall population density is relatively low; the country embraces some of the world's largest urban concentrations as well as some of the most extensive areas that are almost devoid of habitation. The United States contains a highly diverse population; but, unlike a country such as China that largely incorporated indigenous peoples, its diversity has to a great degree come from an immense and sustained global immigration. Probably no other country has a wider range of racial, ethnic, and cultural types than does the United States. In addition to the presence of surviving native Americans (including American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimo) and the descendants of Africans taken as slaves to America, the national character has been enriched, tested, and constantly redefined by the tens of millions of immigrants who by and large have gone to America hoping for greater social, political, and economic opportunities than they had in the places they left. The United States is the world's greatest economic power, measured in terms of gross national product (GNP). The nation's wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the country's highly developed industry. Despite its relative economic self-sufficiency in many areas, the United States is the most important single factor in world trade by virtue of the sheer size of its economy. Its exports and imports represent major proportions of the world total. The United States also impinges on the global economy as a source of and as a destination for investment capital. The country continues to sustain an economic life that is more diversified than any other on Earth, providing the majority of its people with one of the world's highest standards of living. The United States is relatively young by world standards, being barely more than 200 years old; it achieved its current size only in the mid-XX century. America was the first of the European colonies to separate successfully from its motherland, and it was the first nation to be established on the premise that sovereignty rests with its citizens and not with the government. In its first century and a half, the country was mainly preoccupied with its own territorial expansion and economic growth and with social debates that ultimately led to civil war and a healing period that is still not complete. In the XX century the United States emerged as a world power, and since World War II it has been one of the preeminent powers. It has not accepted this mantle easily nor always carried it willingly; the principles and ideals of its founders have been tested by the pressures and exigencies of its dominant status. Although the United States still offers its residents opportunities for unparalleled personal advancement and wealth, the depletion of its resources, contamination of its environment, and continuing social and economic inequality that perpetuates areas of poverty and blight all threaten the fabric of the country. The District of Columbia is discussed in the article Washington. For discussion of other major US cities, see the articles Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Political units in association with the United States include Puerto Rico, discussed in the article Puerto Rico, and several Pacific islands, discussed in Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. The Land:- The two great sets of elements that mold the physical environment of the United States are, first, the geologic, which determines the main patterns of landforms, drainage, and mineral resources and influences soils to a lesser degree, and, second, the atmospheric, which dictates not only climate and weather but also in large part the distribution of soils, plants, and animals. Although these elements are not entirely independent of one another, each produces on a map patterns that are so profoundly different that essentially they remain two separate geographies. (Since this article covers only the coterminous United States, see also the articles Alaska and Hawaii.) / Под Соединёнными Штатами (СШ) понимаются Соединённые Штаты Америки (США), федеральный (столичный) Округ Колумбия, и территории и владения Соединённых Штатов, включающие территориальное море (территориальные воды) и окружающее воздушное пространство.

UNITED STATES AIRLINE = АВИАЛИНИЯ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ (или ВОЗДУШНАЯ ЛИНИЯ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ) – United States Airline:- any citizen of the United States who is authorized by the US Government to engage in business as an airline. For purposes of this definition, a US citizen is:- (a) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or one of its possessions; or (b) a partnership of which each member is such an individual; or (c) a corporation or association created or organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or possession of the – United States, of which the president and two-thirds of the board of directors and other managing officers thereof are such individuals and in which at least 75 percent of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States or of one of its possessions.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD = БЕРЕГОВАЯ ОХРАНА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Coast Guard (USCG):- military service within the US armed forces that is charged with the enforcement of maritime laws. It consists of approximately 35 000 officers and enlisted personnel, in addition to civilians. It is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Homeland Security; in time of war it functions as part of the US Navy and is under the direction of the president. The USCG was established in 1790 by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton as the Revenue Marine Service. It later became the Revenue Cutter Service and, in 1915, was combined with the US Lifesaving Service (formed 1878) to become the Coast Guard. It was under the (peacetime) jurisdiction of the Treasury Department until 1967, when it was transferred to the Department of Transportation. In 2003 the Coast Guard was placed under the jurisdiction of the newly created Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard enforces all applicable federal laws on the high seas and waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It administers laws and promulgates and enforces regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property along the entire US coast (including Alaska and Hawaii). It develops and operates aids to navigation in order to maintain the safety of ports and vessels in US territorial waters. The peacetime duties of the Coast Guard involve the inspection of vessels and their equipment and the direction and operation of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and such electronic navigational aids as loran (long-range navigation) stations and radio beacons. The Coast Guard maintains an extensive network of lifeboat and search-and-rescue stations using surface vessels and aircraft. It also operates the International Ice Patrol, which maintains surveillance of icebergs in the North Atlantic shipping lanes. The USCG also gathers data for the National Weather Service and assists distressed ships and planes. Wartime duties include escorting ships, securing ports, and manning transports. The Coast Guard also assists in the interdiction of illegal narcotics that enter the United States on or over coastal waters. The Coast Guard's organization parallels that of the US Navy, and Coast Guard ranks and ratings are identical to those of the Navy. The two services' uniforms are also similar. The USCG is headed by a Coast Guard admiral who is appointed by the president. Coast Guard Reserve was established in 1939. Women have been permitted to serve in the regular Coast Guard since 1973. The US Coast Guard Academy is located in New London, Connecticut. / Алыгзэндё Хэмилтчэн (Alexander Hamilton; 1755–1804).

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE = ТАМОЖЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Customs Service is an agency of the Treasury Department charged with enforcing laws relative to imports.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE = ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ (или МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ) – 1862:- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) established:- We provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management. We want to be recognized as a dynamic organization that is able to efficiently provide the integrated program delivery needed to lead a rapidly evolving food and agriculture system. USDA has created a strategic plan to implement its vision. The framework of this plan depends on these key activities:- expanding markets for agricultural products and support international economic development, further developing alternative markets for agricultural products and activities, providing financing needed to help expand job opportunities and improve housing, utilities and infrastructure in rural America, enhancing food safety by taking steps to reduce the prevalence of foodborne hazards from farm to table, improving nutrition and health by providing food assistance and nutrition education and promotion, and managing and protecting America's public and private lands working cooperatively with other levels of government and the private sector. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. A government agency which regulates functions of specific imported merchandise, e.g., plants and plant products, domestic animals, serums and by products, etc. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the US governmental department responsible for the regulations concerning the import of foodstuffs. / В США Департамент Сельского Хозяйства или Министерство Сельского Хозяйства является федеральным агентством, которое регулирует предназначения определённой привозимой (или импортируемой) продукции, например, растений и растительной продукции, домашних животных, сывороток и побочных продуктов и так далее.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE – PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE = ЗАЩИТА И КАРАНТИН РАСТЕНИЙ – СЛУЖБА ПО ИНСПЕКЦИИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖИВОТНЫХ И РАСТЕНИЙ – ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ):- Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is a program within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds into the United States of America; and supports trade and exports of US agricultural products. PPQ responds to many new introductions of plant pests to eradicate, suppress, or contain them through various programs in cooperation with state departments of agriculture and other government agencies. These may be emergency or longer term domestic programs that target a specific pest. This page lists a variety of insect, plant disease, mollusk, or weed programs with detailed information linked to each. The goal of PPQ's pest detection program is to protect America's agricultural and ecological resources by insuring the early detection of harmful or economically significant plant pest and weeds. View this page to learn more about this program. The Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) provides scientific support for PPQ regulatory decisions and operations. The National Identification Services coordinates the identification of plant pests in support of USDA's regulatory programs. This page provides procedures and resources relating to the identification of plant pests of regulatory concern. PPQ serves to allow legitimate international and interstate trade while preventing the introduction of foreign plant pests. View this page to learn more about import and export requirements for live plants and plant products, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and certification information on solid wood packing material. Links to PPQ's electronic manuals are also available at this site. Permits are required under specific USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Regulatory Authorities to import designated plants, plant products and soil into the US, transport designated plants and plant products through the US, import plant pests and biological control organisms into the US, and move plant pests and biological control organisms between States. PPQ, the Federal response agency for plant health emergencies, develops and delivers strategic science-based regulatory programs designed to protect US crops and natural resources. View this page to learn about PPQ's infrastructure, programs, and activities that strive to deliver an effective systems approach to mitigate risks posed by select agents and regulated pests. APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is the National Plant Protection Authority; the Deputy Administrator for PPQ represents the United States in the North American Plant Protection Organization and other international fora related to plant health and quarantine. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is a multi-faceted Agency with a broad mission area that includes protecting and promoting US agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. These efforts support the overall mission of USDA, which is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources and related issues. To protect agricultural health, APHIS is on the job 24 hours a day, 7 days a week working to defend America's animal and plant resources from agricultural pests and diseases. For example, if the Mediterranean fruit fly and Asian longhorned beetle, two major agricultural pests, were left unchecked, they would result in several billions of dollars in production and marketing losses annually. Similarly, if foot-and-mouth disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza were to become established in the United States, foreign trading partners could invoke trade restrictions and producers would suffer devastating losses. In the event that a pest or disease of concern is detected, APHIS implements emergency protocols and partners with affected States to quickly manage or eradicate the outbreak. This aggressive approach has enabled APHIS to successfully prevent and respond to potential pest and disease threats to US agriculture. To promote the health of US agriculture in the international trade arena, APHIS develops and advances science-based standards with trading partners to ensure America's agricultural exports, worth more than USD50 billion annually, are protected from unjustified restrictions. In response to needs expressed by the American people and Congress, APHIS' mission has expanded over the years to include such issues as wildlife damage and disease management; regulation of genetically engineered crops and animal welfare; and protection of public health and safety as well as natural resources that are vulnerable to invasive pests and pathogens. While carrying out its diverse protection responsibilities, APHIS makes every effort to address the needs of all stakeholders involved in the US agricultural sector. Mission:- to protect the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources. Strategic Plan:- the APHIS Strategic Plan outlines the goals, objectives, and performance measures that set the direction of APHIS' work. By keeping this plan in mind as work is done and decisions are made, APHIS can be certain to carry out its mission. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) responsible for protecting animal health, animal welfare, and plant health. APHIS is the lead agency for collaboration with other agencies to protect US agriculture from invasive pests and diseases. APHIS is the National Plant Protection Authority for the US government, and the agency's head of veterinary services is Chief Veterinary Officer of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION = ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – The United States Department of Transportation (US DOT), whose purpose is to provide a dynamic federal system of transportation to meet the country's needs.

UNITED STATES DOLLAR = ДОЛЛАР СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Dollar:- USD is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of the United States of America which is commonly known as the Dollar.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Government Securities are the debt issues of the United States Government, as distinguished from government-sponsored agency issues. / Ценные Бумаги Правительства Соединённых Штатов (United States Government Seciruties):- прямые

обязательства государства (government obligations), например, выпуски кредитных обязательств Правительства США, Казначейские краткосрочные и долгосрочные векселя, облигации, а также сберегательные облигации (savings bonds) серий EE и HH, в отличие от выпусков ценных бумаг спонсируемых государством агентств. Смотрите также Agency Government Securities; и Treasuries.

UNITED STATES GULF = ЗАЛИВ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – The United States Gulf, more properly known as the Gulf of Mexico (GOM), has abbreviation USG in a tanker and oil market terminology. / Залив Соединённых Штатов, имеющий официальное географическое название Мексиканский Залив (the Gulf of Mexico), в терминологии танкерного и нефтяного рынка имеет обозначение USG. В Русскоязычной терминологии было бы правильнее использовать обозначение ЗСШ по первым буквам словосочетания Залив Соединённых Штатов, причём и США и Мексика в своих официальных названиях имеют формулировку Соединённые Штаты.

UNITES STATES MARITIME ADMINISTRATION = МОРСКАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States Maritime Administration:- The Maritime Administration (MARAD) promotes 'the development and maintenance of an adequate, well-balanced, United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the Nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency'. United States Maritime Administration's Mission:- To strengthen the US maritime transportation system – including infrastructure, industry and labor – to meet the economic and security needs of the Nation. MARAD programs promote the development and maintenance of an adequate, well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the Nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of service as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency. MARAD also seeks to ensure that the United States maintains adequate shipbuilding and repair services, efficient ports, effective intermodal water and land transportation systems, and reserve shipping capacity for use in time of national emergency.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBOREUM = НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЛЕСОПИТОМНИК (или ДЕНДРАРИЙ) СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – United States National Arboretum is an arboretum in Washington, DC, operated by the US Department of Agriculture, occupying 415 acres (168 hectares) on the west bank of the Anacostia River. Among the more than 7 000 kinds of plants are special collections of camellias, hollies, apple trees, and slow-growing conifers. The arboretum was established in 1937.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ ПО ПАТЕНТАМ И ТОВАРНЫМ ЗНАКАМ – The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is the Federal agency of the Department of Commerce for granting US patents and registering trademarks. In doing this, the USPTO fulfills the mandate of Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, of the Constitution that the Executive branch 'promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to inventors the exclusive right to their respective discoveries'. The USPTO registers trademarks based on the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3). Under this system of protection, American industry has flourished. New products have been invented, new uses for old ones discovered, and employment opportunities created for millions of Americans. The strength and vitality of the US economy depends directly on effective mechanisms that protect new ideas and investments in innovation and creativity. The continued demand for patents and trademarks underscores the ingenuity of American inventors and entrepreneurs. The USPTO is at the cutting edge of the Nation's technological progress and achievement. The USPTO advises the President of the United States, the Secretary of Commerce, and US Government agencies on intellectual property (IP) policy, protection, and enforcement; and promotes the stronger and more effective IP protection around the world. The USPTO furthers effective IP protection for US innovators and entrepreneurs worldwide by working with other agencies to secure strong IP provisions in free trade and other international agreements. It also provides training, education, and capacity building programs designed to foster respect for IP and encourage the development of strong IP enforcement regimes by US trading partners. The USPTO headquarters occupies five interconnected buildings located at 600 Dulany St, Alexandria, State of Virginia. The office employs more than 8 900 employees – including engineers, scientists, attorneys, analysts, computer specialists – all dedicated to protecting US Intellectual Property rights. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO):- designation became effective 2000-April-03; a result of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is an agency of the US Department of Commerce. The mission of the USPTO is to examine and issue patents and trademarks and administer all applicable laws pertaining to patents and trademarks. The records of USPTO are crucial to protecting the legal rights of patent and trademark holders, with severe penalties to those who infringe upon their rights. USPTO must protect these rights as long as they endure, as well as preserve the records for every patent and trademark to enable the examination of 'prior art' for current applicants. Consequently, the development and implementation of sound records management policies and procedures ensuring the proper disposition of USPTO records are vital to the mission of the agency. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is the Washington, DC-based American Government agency that is responsible for common patent protection matters for all of America's 50 states and its territorial possessions. The USPTO allows the patenting of new and unique microbes, plants, and animals; as well as the new and unique methods to produce such biotechnology advances.

UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL = ВЕКСЕЛЬ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ (или БИЛЕТ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ) – The United States (US) Treasury Bill is the US government debt with a maturity of less than a year.

UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – The United States (US) Treasury Bond is the US government debt with a maturity of more than 10 years.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE = БИЛЕТ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ (или НОТА КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ) – The United States (US) Treasury Note is the US government debt with a maturity of one to 10 years.

UNITED STATES TREASURY SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – The United States (US) Treasury Securities are interest-bearing obligations if the US Government issued by the US Department of the Treasury as a means of borrowing money to meet government expenditures not covered by tax revenues. There are three types of marketable Treasury securities:- bills, notes and bonds. / . Существуют три типа принимаемых рынком ценных бумаг Казначейства:- векселя, ноты (или билеты) и облигации.

UNITED STITCHES = СОЕДИНЁННЫЕ СТЕЖКИ – United Stitches:- where tying stitches on automatic machines fail to secure. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

UNITEGMIC = XX (или НАРУЖНЫЙ ПОКРОВ) – Unitegmic:- with a single covering over a part, e.g., ovule.

UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST = ПАЕВОЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ТРЕСТ (или XX) – Unit Investment Trust:- money invested in a portfolio whose composition is fixed for the life of the fund. Shares in a unit trust are called Redeemable Trust Certificates, and they are sold at a premium to net asset value. / Паевой Инвестиционный Трест (Unit Investment Trust):- трест для инвестирования, зарегистрированный в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission) в соответствии с Актом

об Инвестиционных Компаниях от 1940 (Investment Company Act of 1940). Трест приобретает фиксированный портфель (portfolio) приносящих доход ценных бумаг, таких, как корпоративные, государственные и муниципальные облигации, ценные бумаги, обеспеченные ипотечными займами, или привилегированные акции (preferred stock). Единицы долевого участия в тресте, которые обычно стоят по меньшей мере 1 000 Долларов США, продаются брокерами инвесторам, причём взимается сбор за продажу (load) в размере примерно 4%. Владельцы долевого участия в тресте получают право неразделённого участия как в основной сумме, так и в доходе, приносимом портфелем ценных бумаг от вложенного ими капитала. Портфель ценных бумаг остаётся фиксированным до тех пор, пока не наступит срок погашения по всем ценным бумагам и владельцы долевого участия не получат назад внесённую ими часть основной суммы. Большинство брокерских фирм поддерживает вторичный рынок (secondary market) продаваемых ими прав долевого участия, так что права участия в случае необходимости могут быть перепроданы. В Великобритании открытые взаимные фонды носят название Unit Trust. Смотрите также Investment Company; Mortgage-Backed Certificate; и Unit Share Investment Trust.

UNITIZATION = ПАКЕТИЗАЦИЯ (или ПАКЕТИРОВАНИЕ, или ПАКЕТОФОРМИРОВАНИЕ) – Unitization:- the consolidation of a number of individual items into one large shipping unit for easier handling. It is also the securing or loading of one or more large items of cargo onto a single structure, such as a pallet. Unitization is a grouping together of items for transport into transport units, e.g., in containers or on pallets. Unitization is:- (i) the consolidation of a quantity of individual items into one large shipping unit for easier handling; or/and (ii) loading one or more large items of cargo onto a single piece of equipment, such as a pallet. Unitization:- to take individual items and ship them as a single larger item. Unitization is the consolidation of a quantity of cargo into one large shipping unit for easier handling, as in palletizing or containerization.

UNITIZATION = XX (или ЮНИТИЗАЦИЯ) – Unitization:- the process of changing an investment trust into a unit trust. / Юнитизация (Unitization):- процесс преобразования инвестиционного треста (investment trust) в паевой трест (unit trust).

UNIT LABOUR COSTS = РАСХОДЫ НА ТРУД В ЕДИНИЦЕ – Unit Labour Costs:- the total expenditure on labour per unit of output. A comparison between changes in productivity and labour costs in different countries enables economists to make predictions about changes in their competitiveness. For example, if labour costs and productivity both rise by the same amount in the UK, UK producers do not have to change the prices of their goods; if, however, Japanese labour costs rise by less than productivity, Japanese prices could fall, making them increasingly .... Unit Labour Costs are the costs incurred by hiring workers per unit of output. They are a measure of labour productivity. Employing organizations typically seek to reduce unit labourcosts but it is important to realize that this can be done in a variety of ways. Holding down wages to a minimum level is one approach but high-paying firms often have low unit labourcosts because they attract good workers who are productive and rely on technology and effective work design to ensure that output is high and good wages can be afforded. The classic example of this .... / Расходы На Труд В Единице или Издержки На Рабочую Силу В Единице Продукции (Unit Labour Costs):- суммарные издержки на рабочую силу в единице продукции. Сопоставление изменений в производительности труда (productivity) и издержках на рабочую силу в единице продукции в разных странах даёт экономистам возможность прогнозировать изменения в конкурентоспособности (competitiveness) этих стран. Например, если в Великобритании издержки на рабочую силу в единице продукции и производительность труда растут одинаковыми темпами, Британским производителям не требуется менять цены на товары; если, однако, в Японии издержки на рабочую силу в единице продукции растут медленнее производительности труда, цены на Японскую продукцию будут снижаться, что повысит её конкурентоспособность.

UNIT–LINKED POLICY = СВЯЗАННЫЙ С ПАЕМ ПОЛИС – Unit-Linked Policy:- a life-assurance policy in which the benefits depend on the performance of a portfolio of shares. Each premium paid by the insured person is split:- one part is used to provide life-assurance cover, while the balance (after the deduction of costs, expenses, etc) is used to buy units in a unit trust. In this way a small investor can benefit from investment in a managed fund without making a large financial commitment. As they are linked to the value of shares, unit-linked policies can go up or down in value. Policyholders can surrender the .... / Связанный С Паем Полис (Unit-Linked Policy):- полис страхования жизни, страховые выплаты по которому зависят от управления портфелем акций. Каждая страховая премия, вносимая застрахованным лицом, делится на части:- одна часть используется на формирование фонда страхового покрытия, а остаток (после вычета расходов, издержек и так далее) идёт на покупку паёв в паевом тресте (unit trust). Таким образом, мелкий инвестор имеет возможность получить прибыли от инвестиций в управляемый фонд (managed fund), не принимая на себя слишком больших финансовых обязательств. Поскольку страховые полисы подобного типа привязаны к стоимости акций, их стоимость может расти или падать. Владельцы полиса имеют право в любое время отказаться от страхового полиса; в этом случае стоимость отказа (surrender value) представляет собой цену продажи паёв, купленных на момент аннулирования полиса (минус издержки). До 1970-х прибыли по полисам страхования жизни с прибылью (with-profits life-assurance policies) определялись величиной бонуса, выдаваемого по усмотрению страховой компании; эта величина зависела от успешности инвестиций и полученных по ним прибылей в данном году. Страховые полисы, связанные с паем, включая совокупный портфель инвестиций, позволяют владельцам полисов получить больший доход, нежели бонус по полисам с прибылью. В результате произошло значительное развитие сберегательных программ, связанных с паем (unit-linked savings plans), как базирующихся на полисе страхования жизни, так и не имеющих к страхованию никакого отношения.

UNIT LOAD = ПАКЕТ – Unit Load:- otherwise known as a Unitized Load, a unit load is any arrangement of materials that are moved by material handling equipment, such as a lift truck, as a single unit (example:- palletized loads). Pallets are often referred to as a Unit Load because they permit multiple units to be shipped as one large unit. Unit Loads are parts of a shipment that can be treated as a single unit during cargo handling and transportation. The size or dimensions of the unit load can vary according to requirements and to the means of transport and packaging container available. To optimize the cargo handling, transport and storage processes, standardization of unit loads is desirable. The most common unit loads are pallets and components with bases that resemble pallets, such as pallet boxes, IBCs, etc. The most important properties of a unit load are that it can be loaded to ensure a tight fit, its modularity and its stability, the last of which ensures that it can be stowed safely and will not be damaged by load securing measures. Unit Load is the assembly of goods on a pallet for handling, moving, storing and stacking as a single entity. Unit Load:- packages loaded on a pallet, in a crate or any other way that enables them to be handled at one time as a unit. Unit Load is the packages loaded on a pallet, in a crate or any other way that enables them to be handled as a unit. / Под Пакетом, от Немецкого слова Paket, от Французского слова Paquet, понимается стопка ящиков, одинаковых деталей, строительных материалов и так далее, уложенных на специальные подкладки (поддоны) либо сформированных так, чтобы можно было захватить их грузоподъёмным устройством, и предназначенных для укладки в штабель или для погрузки в транспортные средства и перевозки. Пакетоформирующая Машина – установка для укладки грузов в пакеты. Различают пакетоформирующие машины вертикального, горизонтального и комбинированного действия с электромеханическим, пневматическим и гидромеханическим приводом, работающие в автоматическом или полуавтоматическом режиме. Пакетоформирующие машины применяют для пакетирования так называемых тарно-штучных грузов (катушек, колёс, мешков, рулонов, ящиков и так далее). Пакеторазборочная Машина – установка для разборки пакетов из тарно-штучных грузов, собранных на пакетоформирующих машинах. Применяется на

поточных автоматизированных линиях с высоким ритмом (в деревообрабатывающей, металлургической, полиграфической и других отраслях промышленности). Пакетные Перевозки – перевозка грузов, уложенных в пакеты, которые на всех стадиях транспортировочного процесса (от грузоотправителя до грузополучателя) не расформировывают, а все погрузочно-разгрузочные операции выполняют механизированным способом. Для сборки и разборки пакетов созданы специальные пакетоформирующие машины и пакеторазборочные машины. Грузовая Единица (Unit Load):- одна или более транспортных упаковок или других единиц груза, объединённых средствами пакетирования.

UNIT LOAD DEVICE = СРЕДСТВО ПАКЕТИРОВАНИЯ ГРУЗА (или ПАКЕТНОЕ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЕ, или СЕКЦИОННОЕ ЗАГРУЗОЧНОЕ СРЕДСТВО) – Air companies have developed different kinds of Unit Load Devices (ULD) to meet the requirement of the customers and the limits imposed by the aircraft characteristics. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has a working group devoted to standardization of loading units for use in air transportation, and also the two associations of commercial airlines IATA (short for the International Air Transport Association) and ATA (short for the Air Transport Association of America) co-ordinate with each other in order to establish and maintain a uniform description of loading units, but so far different numbering system are still in use, and this lead to some confusion in the field. IATA annually publishes a handbook containing the updated technical characteristics of ULD. The ULD Technical Manual contains all the specifications agreed in the airline industry in order to assure perfect interchangeability and absolute safety of ULDs. The ULD utilised in air cargo can be classified into two groups:- (i) lower deck containers. These are all characterised by small dimensions and by special shapes that can fit the aeroplane section. This kind of ULD can be transported in the lower deck compartment of cargo and passengers aeroplanes (combi); and (ii) Main deck containers or upper deck containers. These are the most similar to the traditional intermodal loading units, and among them there is the only real intermodal ULD, the 20 ft airsurface container, which has the same characteristics of an ISO container, but it's built with lighter materials (Aluminium or composite). This kind of ULD can only be transported on the main deck of a cargo aeroplane. Unit Load Device (ULD) is a pallet or container for freight. Unit Load Device is a container that has been specifically designed to fit the cargo storage area of an airplane. Unit Load Devices (ULD) is a container or pallet for aerial transportation. / Руководство (Manual). применяемые для перевозки авиационных грузов, могут подразделяться на две группы:- .

UNIT OF ACCOUNT = ЕДИНИЦА РАСЧЁТА (или ЕДИНИЦА СЧЁТА, или СЧЁТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА, или РАСЧЁТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – (1) Unit Of Account is the economic item to which recognition and measurement rules of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) are to be applied. / строка баланса (item).

(2) Unit Of Account:- not a real payment medium but a specially defined unit employed to process international payments. Also used for international bond issues and for the deposits of international institutions. Several units of account have been created in recent years, based on a combination (or basket) of currencies, such as the special drawing rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European currency unit (ECU) created for the European Monetary System. Money also functions as a Unit Of Account, providing a common measure of the value of goods and services being exchanged. Knowing the value or price of a good, in terms of money, enables both the supplier and the purchaser of the good to make decisions about how much of the good to supply and how much of the good to purchase. A Unit Of Account is a standard monetary unit of measurement of value/cost of goods, services, or assets. It is one of three well-known functions of money. It lends meaning to profits, losses, liability, or assets. The accounting monetary unit of account suffers from the pitfall of not being a stable unit of account over time. Inflation destroys the assumption that money is stable which is the basis of classic accountancy. In such circumstances, historical values registered in accountancy books become heterogeneous amounts measured in different units. The use of such data under traditional accounting methods without previous correction often leads to invalid results. A standard unit of account allows meaningful interpretation of prices, costs, and profits, so that an entity can monitor its own performance and its shareholders can make sense of its past performance and have an idea of its future profitability. In modern economies, money in the form of currency usually serves the role of the standard unit of account. The use of money, under conditions of price stability, vastly improves the efficiency of market economies. The use of a unit of account in financial accounting, according to the American business model, allows investors to invest capital into those companies that provide the highest rate of return. The use of a unit of account in managerial accounting enables firms to choose between activities that yield the highest profit. Money is often defined in terms of the three functions or services that it provides. Money serves as a medium of exchange, as a store of value, and as a unit of account. A Unit Of Account is a standard monetary unit of measurement of value/cost of goods, services, or assets. It is one of three well-known functions of money. It lends meaning to profits, losses, liability, or assets. The accounting monetary unit of account suffers from the pitfall of not being a stable unit of account over time. Inflation destroys the assumption that money is stable which is the basis of classic accountancy. In such circumstances, historical values registered in accountancy books become heterogeneous amounts measured in different units. The use of such data under traditional accounting methods without previous correction often leads to invalid results. Unit Of Account is the unit by which value of a thing is accounted and compared. It is one of the primary functions of money. A Unit Of Account in economics is a nominal monetary unit of measure or currency used to represent the real value (or cost) of any economic item; i.e. goods, services, assets, liabilities, income, expenses. It is one of three well-known functions of money. It lends meaning to profits, losses, liability, or assets. A unit of account in financial accounting refers to the words that are used to describe the specific assets and liabilities that are reported in financial statements rather than the units used to measure them. Unit of account and unit of measure are sometimes treated as synonyms in financial accounting and economics. Historically, prices were often given in a dominant currency used as a unit of account, but transactions actually settled by using a variety of coins that were available, and often goods, all converted into their value in the unit of account. Many international transactions continue to be settled in this way, using a national value (most often expressed in the US Dollar or Euro) but with the actual settlement in something else. The unit of account in economics (unit of measure in accounting) suffers from the pitfall of not being stable in real value over time because money is generally not perfectly stable in real value during inflation and deflation. Inflation destroys the assumption that the real value of the unit of account is stable which is the basis of classic accountancy. In such circumstances, historical values registered in accountancy books become heterogeneous amounts measured in different units. The use of such data under traditional accounting methods without previous correction often leads to invalid results. All monetary units of measure, e.g., US Dollar, Euro, Yen, Yuan, Ruble, Peso, PKR, INR etc (all fiat currency units) are assumed to be perfectly stable in real value during non-hyperinflationary conditions under traditional Historical Cost Accounting in terms of which the stable measuring unit assumption is applied. The Daily Consumer Price Index (Daily CPI) – or a monetized daily indexed unit of account – is generally used to index monetary values on a daily basis when it is required to maintain the purchasing power or real value of monetary values constant during inflation and deflation. Economics:- A monetary unit of account (unit of measurement) in economics allows meaningful interpretation of prices, costs, and profits, so that an entity can monitor its own performance and its shareholders can make sense of its past performance and have an idea of its future profitability. In modern economies, money in the form of currency usually serves the role of the unit of account (unit of measurement). The use of money, as a relatively stable unit of measure, improves the efficiency of market economies. However, money is generally never perfectly stable in real value which is the fundamental problem with traditional Historical Cost Accounting which is based on the stable measuring unit assumption. Historic examples of units of measure include the livre tournois, used in France from 1302 to 1794 whether or not livre coins were minted. In the XIV century Naples used the grossi

gigliati, and Bohemia used the Prague groschen. At any one time there might be two or three units of account in one region based on the local base, silver and sometimes gold coins, and each often expressed in L.S.D. (£sd (pronounced /ɛlɛsˈdiː/ ell-ess-dee and occasionally written Lsd) is the popular name for the pre-decimal currencies once common throughout Europe, especially in the British Isles and hence in several countries of the British Empire and subsequently the Commonwealth. The abbreviation originates from the Latin currency denominations librae, solidi, and denarii (LSD). In the United Kingdom, which was one of the last to abandon the system, these were referred to as pounds, shillings, and pence (pence being the plural of penny)) units in ratio 240:12:1. The Florentine gold florin, the French Franc and the electoral rheingulden all became pounds (240 denari) of account. Units of account would often survive over 100 years despite the original coins changing composition and availability (e.g., the Castilian maravedi). A modern unit of account is the European Currency Unit, used in the European Union from 1979 to 1998; its replacement in 1999, the Euro, was also just a unit of account until the introduction of notes and coins in 2002. Unit of account is the main way of calculating a carrier or ship owner's liability in relation to carriage of goods contracts in which the Hague-Visby Rules apply. In economics, a standard unit of account is used for statistical purposes to describe economic activity. Indexes such as GDP and the CPI are so broad in their scope that compiling them would be impossible without a standard unit of account. After being compiled, these figures are often used to guide governmental policy; especially monetary and fiscal policy. In calculating the opportunity cost of a policy, a standard unit of account allows for the creation of a composite good. A composite good is a theoretical abstraction that represents an aggregation of all other opportunities that are not realized by the first good. It allows an economic decision's benefits to be weighed against the costs of all other possible goods in that society, without having to refer to any directly. Often, this is most easily accomplished with money. Modern Finance:- The use of a unit of account in financial accounting, according to the American business model, allows investors to invest capital into those companies that provide the highest rate of return. The use of a unit of account in managerial accounting enables firms to choose between activities that yield the highest profit. In Accounting:- The unit of account in financial accounting refers to the words that are used to describe the specific assets and liabilities that are reported in financial statements rather than the units used to measure them. That is, unit of account refers to the object of recognition or display whereas unit of measure refers to the tool for measuring it. Unit of measure and unit of account are sometimes treated as synonyms in financial accounting and economics. Unit of measure in financial accounting refers to the monetary unit to be used; that is, whether it should be nominal units of money as opposed to units that are adjusted for changes in purchasing power over time. Unit Of Account:- a basic function of money, providing a unit of measurement for defining, recording, and comparing value, i.e. one Dollar signifies not only a one Dollar bill, but also a Dollar's worth of money in other forms (deposits), of wealth in other forms than money, and of any good or service with a market value. The European Unit of Account (EUA) was a unit of account used in the European Communities from 1975 to 1979, when it was replaced at parity by the European Currency Unit, in turn replaced at parity in 1999 by the Euro. Initially it was used for Lomé Convention and European Investment Bank operations before being gradually introduced into other sectors of Community activity. The EUA was a basket of European currencies, originally designed to have the same value in mid-1974 as the IMF special drawing rights basket, both worth USD1.206 35; they immediately moved apart in value. Different units of account had previously been used for different purposes, including the budget, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the Common Agriculture Policy following the abandonment of the gold parity unit of account in the early 1970s in the wake of the collapse of the Bretton Woods system. European Unit of Account (EUA) is a composite (or basket) currency unit using a number of the currencies of member states of the European Union. Largely superseded by the European Currency Unit. / Счётная Единица (Unit Of Account (UA)) или Европейская Счётная Единица (European Unit Of Account (UA)):- расчётная единица Европейского Сообщества (ЕС). Она независима от национальных валют, но увязана с ними курсами пересчёта, что позволяет устанавливать единые цены для всего Европейского Сообщества. До 1971 единица имела золотое содержание, равное 0.888 670 88 грамма (г) чистого золота. Впоследствии такая конверсия не имела никакого отношения к реальной стоимости национальных валют на финансовых рынках. Европейское Сообщество приняло новую единицу – Европейскую Счётную Единицу, выраженную в виде 'корзины' валют государств-членов ЕС. Она ежедневно меняется по отношению к любой национальной валюте на основе движения соответствующих валютных курсов. Она применяется во всех операциях Европейского Сообщества, за исключением Единой Сельскохозяйственной Политики, в рамках которой платежи (теоретически) производятся на базе золотого паритета счётной единицы. Однако это компенсируется выплатами согласно системе поддержки фермерских цен и другими выплатами в соответствие с курсами финансового рынка. Смотрите также Европейская Валютная Единица (European Currency Unit), Европейская Монетарная Система (European Monetary System). Европейская Расчётная Единица (EPE):- сложная валютная единица, рассчитываемая на базе стоимости валют стран-членов Европейского Сообщества (ЕС), участвующих в Европейской валютной системе.

(3) Unit Of Account:- (1) A function of money enabling its users to calculate the value of their transactions and to keep accounts. (2) The standard unit of currency of a country (see Legal Tender). (3) An artificial currency used only for accounting ... . (3) A currency basket. See also European Currency Unit, and Special Drawing Rights. European Unit of Account is a composite (or basket) currency unit using a number of the currencies of member states of the European Union. Largely superseded by the European Currency Unit. / Счётная Единица (Unit Of Account):- (1) Функция денег, которая заключается в возможности расчитывать стоимость операций и вести счета. Сравните с Средство Сохранения Стоимости (Store Of Value). (2) Стандартная денежная единица страны. (3) Искусственно введённая валюта, используемая только для расчётов; в Европейском Сообществе (ЕС) такая счётная единица использовалась при установлении цен на сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Смотрите также Зелёные Валюты (Green Currencies).

UNIT OF CURRENCY = ЕДИНИЦА ВАЛЮТЫ (или ВАЛЮТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – Unit Of Currency is the monetary unit of a country (e.g., Dollar) or of an international monetary system (e.g., Euro).

UNIT OF MEASURE = ЕДИНИЦА ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ – Unit Of Measure (UOM) is the type of measurement unit used to track inventory such as pallets or eaches (individual units) in your system.

UNIT–OF–MEASURE CONVERSIONS = КОНВЕРСИИ ЕДИНИЦ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ – Unit-Of-Measure Conversions:- necessary when working with multiple units of measures such as pallets and eaches. Requires a conversion such as eaches per pallet in order to make the load uniform.

UNIT OF TRADING = ЕДИНИЦА ТОРГОВЛИ – Unit Of Trading is the minimum quantity of a security required for regular trading purposes. The unit of trading for most stocks is 100 shares. Also called Trading Unit, and Unit. See also Trading Unit. Unit Of Trading:- when you buy stocks, bonds, options and commodities futures, it's typical to buy in a particular volume or a particular Dollar value, called a Round Lot or a Unit Of Trading. For example, stocks are usually traded in lots of 100 shares, or multiples of 100 shares, and bonds in multiples of USD1 000. For some preferred stocks, known as Ten-Share Traders, the unit of trading is ten shares. Any variation from the standard unit of trading is known as an Odd Lot. Trading Unit is the number of shares of a particular security that is used as the acceptable quantity for trading on the exchanges. / Единица Торговли (Unit of Trading):- обычное число акций, облигаций или товарно-сырьевой продукции, составляющее минимальную торговую единицу на бирже. Для акций она обычно составляет 100 акций, хотя торговые операции с неактивными акциями проводятся поштучно или с пакетом, состоящим из 10

акций. Для корпоративных облигаций, торговые операции с которыми проводятся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (NYSE), единицей для заключения торговых операций является номинальная стоимость в 1 000 или 5 000 Долларов США. Торговые единицы для товарно-сырьевых фьючерсов серьёзно различаются в зависимости от рода сырья (commodity). Смотрите также Futures Contract; Odd Lot; и Round Lot.

UNIT PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ НА ЕДИНИЦУ ПРОДУКЦИИ) – Unit Pricing:- the practice of showing the price of a single unit of a product in order that shoppers can compare the price against the cost of a multipack. A single bag of crisps in a supermarket might cost 30p. A larger bag containing six single bags could be offered at £1.50, i.e. a unit price of 25p each. The shopper can therefore see at a glance that the larger purchase is the more xxxxx. Unit Pricing is the price of a single item. See also Pricing. Unit Pricing is the cost per unit of measure of goods, such as the cost per milliliter or per ounce. Unit pricing information is most commonly displayed on in-store shelf labels and/or signs. It can be in a paper or electronic format (i.e., electronic shelf labels). Unit pricing can also be displayed in internet selling sites and in advertisements. Unit pricing has been in existence since the early 1970s, growing out of the 'truth-in-labeling' era. Consumers demanded more information ('right to know') on labels to make informed purchase decisions. Many methods of unit pricing were explored, including stamping the unit price on the product, posting the unit price on large signs by category, and giving consumers a calculator and pen to allow them to compute it themselves. The current method of putting unit price information on shelf labels and other in-store price signs was chosen because it is the easiest for the consumer to use and for retailers to maintain. Unit pricing came into being about the same time the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) was enacted, which was in 1966. Before FPLA was passed, there was considerable discussion to require and limit the package sizes sold. Manufacturers and retailers opposed having size restrictions and instead suggested the idea of providing a unit price. As a result, the requirement to limit package sizes never became part of the FPLA. In addition, supermarket point of sale scanners started to become widely used in the early 1970s, which led to an exploration of ways to provide a better alternative to individual item (sticker) pricing. Most states allowed retailers to be exempted from item pricing requirements if they provided unit pricing. At the same time, private label brands were also gaining attention. Unit pricing was a visible way for a retailer to show the value provided by their house brand. For a variety of reasons, including a lack of voluntary requirements, several New England states developed mandatory legislation for unit pricing, with Massachusetts leading the way over 40 years ago. Over the years, other states have followed suit. In 1979, The National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) first developed and adopted the Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation (UUPR), a model regulation which states can adopt as their own or as a guide in developing their own state regulations. It was further amended in 1997. / Ценообразование Единицы или Установление Цены На Единицу Продукции (Unit Pricing):- практика установления цены на единицу продукции, с тем чтобы покупатели могли сравнивать эту цену со своими расходами при покупке целой упаковки данного товара. Например, один пакетик хрустящего картофеля в супермаркете может стоить 16 пенсов. Упаковка из шести пакетиков предлагается за 90 пенсов, то есть цена единицы продукта уже равна 15 пенсам. В результате покупатель имеет возможность выяснить, что покупка упаковки более экономна.

UNIT PROFIT OR LOSS = ПРИБЫЛЬ ИЛИ УБЫТОК НА ЕДИНИЦУ ПРОДУКЦИИ – Unit Profit or Loss is the profit (or loss) attributable to one unit of production. See also Unit Cost. / Прибыль или Убыток На Единицу Продукции (Unit Profit or Loss):- прибыль или убыток, приносимая одной единицей продукции. Смотрите также Себестоимость Единицы Продукции (Unit Cost).

UNITS = ЕДИНИЦЫ – Units (U) are a measure (quantitation) of biological activity of a substance, as defined by various standardized assays (tests).

UNIT SHARE INVESTMENT TRUST = ПАЕВОЙ АКЦИОННЫЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ТРЕСТ – Unit Share Investment Trust (USIT) is a unit investment trust comprising one unit of prime and one unit of score. / Паевой Акционный Инвестиционный Трест (ПАИТ) (Unit Share Investment Trust (USIT)):- специализированная форма инвестиционного треста с двумя видами паёв – долевое участие типа Прайм (Prime), дающее право на получение дивиденда и прирост стоимости ценных бумаг до определённого уровня, и долевое участие Скор (Score), дающее право на получение доходов в результате роста котировок ценных бумаг.

UNITS–OF–ACTIVITY METHOD = МЕТОД ЕДИНИЦ АКТИВНОСТИ – Units-Of-Activity Method:- xxxxx. Units of Production Depreciation Method, also known as Units of Activity and Units of Usage Method of Depreciation, calculates depreciation on the basis of expected output or usage. For example, a machine may be depreciated on the basis of output produced during a period in proportion to its total expected production capacity. Therefore, useful life of an asset under Units of Production Method is stated in terms of production output or usage rather than years of service. Depreciation Per Annum = (Cost – Residual Value) / Useful Life. The Formula for calculation of depreciation under Units of Production Method is as follows:- Stage of Completion % = (Value of Work Certified as complete / Total Expected Production or Usage) x 100. Where:- (i) Cost includes the initial and any subsequent capital expenditure; and (ii) Residual Value is the estimated scrap value at the end of the useful life of the asset. Since residual value is expected to be recovered at the end of an asset's useful life, there is no need to charge the portion of asset's cost equaling the residual value. Example – Units Of Production Depreciation:- Oil PLC installs a crude oil processing plant costing USD12 million with an estimated capacity to process 50 million barrels of crude oil during its entire life. Production during the first year of operation is 2 million barrels. Expected residual value of the processing plant is USD2 million. Depreciation charge for the first year is calculated as follows:- Depreciation Expense = (USD12 – USD2m) x 2 / 50 = USD0.4 million. Example – Units Of Usage (Activity) Depreciation:- Plastic LTD purchases a steel mould costing USD1 million to be used in the production of plastic glasses. The mould could be used in 8 production batches after which it will have a scrap value of USD.2 million. During the first year, the company manufactures 2 batches of glasses. Depreciation charge for the year is calculated as follows:- Depreciation Expense = (USD1 – USD0.2m) x 2 / 8 = USD0.2 million. Considerations – Advantages And Disadvantages:- Units of Production Method may be appropriate where there is a high correlation between activity of an asset and its physical wear and tear. As no depreciation under this method is charged when an asset remains idle, it is not appropriate for depreciating assets that suffer a significant decrease in their earning potential with the passage of time for reasons such as technological obsolescence. / Метод Единиц Активности – метод списания пропорционально объёму продукции.

UNIT TRAIN = МАРШРУТНЫЙ СОСТАВ – Unit Train is a train comprising a specified number of railcars that remain together as a unit until reaching a designated destination. See also Intermodal Container Transfer Facility, Port of Savannah, located on-terminal at the Garden City Terminal and utilizing unit train. Train comprised of containers from one container company. Unit Train is a freight train composed of cars carrying a single type of commodity that are all bound for the same destination. By hauling only one kind of freight for one destination, a unit train does not need to switch cars at various intermediate junctions and so can make nonstop runs between two terminals. This reduces not only the shipping time but also the cost. The unit train was introduced by American railroad companies in the 1950s so that they could offer lower shipping rates and thereby make their freight service more marketable. Initially, unit trains were used primarily to haul coal from mines to power plants. By the late XX century about 50 percent of the coal shipped in the United States was carried by these trains. Other forms of bulk cargo, such as grain and cement, were also transported in this fashion. To fully exploit the advantages of the unit train and to extend this service to shippers of manufactured goods, American railroads in the second half of the XX century redesigned their equipment. They developed larger freight cars, many of which are specially constructed to carry

particular commodities. The 10 000-cubic-foot (280-cubic-meter) boxcar, for example, is three times larger than the standard car and can economically transport such items as automobile parts and television sets. Another key innovation is the tri-level rack car capable of carrying 12 to 15 finished automobiles from assembly points to distribution points. Though most widely employed in the United States, unit trains equipped with these and other types of high-volume freight cars are also used in Canada and various European countries on a limited scale. Unit Train is a train of a specified number of railcars, perhaps 100, which remain as a unit for a designated destination or until a change in routing is made. / Маршрутный Состав используется для доставки грузов по железной дороге целым составом от одного грузоотправителя к одному грузополучателю.

UNIT TRUST = ПАЕВОЙ ТРЕСТ (или ПАЕВОЙ ФОНД) – In the United Kingdom, Unit Trust is a trust into which investors may buy by acquiring units. The capital thus collected is invested in various securities in a wide range of markets. Contributors to unit trusts benefit from the diverse nature of the portfolio built up, and from the expertise of a fund manager. In Australia, a syndicated form of investment where a manager invests funds on behalf of a group of investors. Also known as Mutual Fund in the United States. In the United Kingdom, institutions within sub-sector S.123 through which investors pool their funds to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities. Individual investors purchase units in the fund representing an ownership interest in the large pool of underlying assets, i.e. they have an equity stake. The selection of assets is made by professional fund managers. Unit trusts therefore give individual investors the opportunity to invest in a diversified and professionally managed portfolio of securities without the need for detailed knowledge of the individual companies issuing the stocks and bonds. They differ from investment trusts in that the latter are companies in which investors trade shares on the Stock Exchange, whereas unit trust units are issued and bought back on demand by the managers of the trust. The prices of unit trust units thus reflect the value of the underlying pool of securities, whereas the price of shares in investment trusts are affected by the usual market forces. Unit Trust:- in the United Kingdom and other foreign markets, an open-end mutual fund. Unit Trust is an open ended investment vehicle whereby investors can buy units in an underlying pool of assets from the trust manager. If there is demand for units, the managers can create more units for sale to investors. If there are redemptions (sales by investors), the managers will buy in units offered to them. Unit trusts are trusts in the legal sense. / , то есть они . Паевые Тресты (Unit Trusts):- (1) Британское наименование паевых инвестиционных фондов; (2) ссылка на предложение Комиссии ЕС от 1976 о координации законодательства, относящегося к ‘коллективным инвестиционным начинаниям с использрванием обращающихся ценных бумаг’. В нём определены порядок их организации и деятельности, инвестиционная политика и информация, подлежащая свободному распространению. Его цель – обеспечить более единообразную защиту для всех вкладчиков. Паевой Трест (Unit Trust):- трест, созданный с целью управления портфелем обращающихся на бирже ценных бумаг, в котором мелкие вкладчики могут приобрести пай. Таким образом, мелкий вкладчик получает доступ к диверсифицированному портфелю ценных бумаг, сформированному и управляемому профессиональными управляющими фонда, которые рассчитывают либо на высокий реализованный прирост капитала, либо на высокие доходы в зависимости от характеристик соответствующей ценной бумаги. Попечители, как правило, коммерческий банк, являются законными владельцами ценных бумаг и несут ответственность за то, чтобы действия управляющих не противоречили условиям, внесённым доверенностью на управление. Цены на паи паевых трестов котируются ежедневно; разница между ценой покупки и ценой продажи обеспечивает прибыль для покрытия управленческих расходов и издержек совершения операций на Лондонской Фондовой Бирже (London Sock Exchange). С дивидендов, выплачиваемых паевыми трестами, взимается налог, расчитываемый по базовой ставке, а реализованный прирост капитала от продаж пая облагается налогом на реализованный прирост капитала, хотя сами операции по формированию портфеля ценных бумаг налогом на реализованный прирост капитала не облагаются. Британские паевые тресты получают разрешение на свою деятельность и контролируются Министерством Торговли и Промышленности и в большинстве своём входят в Ассоциацию Паевых Трестов (АПТ) (Unit Trust Association (UTA)). Многие из ныне функционирующих трестов специализируются на операциях в различных секторах рынка внутри страны и за рубежом; наряду с этим существует большая группа трестов, которые специализируются либо на достижении роста стоимости портфеля ценных бумаг, либо на получении высоких доходов. Смотрите также Страховой Полис, Связанный С Паями (Unit-Linked Policy).

UNIT TRUST ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПАЕВЫХ ТРЕСТОВ – Unit Trust Association (UTA):- The Investment Management Association (IMA), now known as The Investment Association, is a trade association for the UK investment management industry. In 2015, the trade body was renamed ‘The Investment Association’, following the merger between the IMA and the Investment Affairs division of the Association of British Insurers. The IMA was established in 2002 after a merger of the Association of Unit Trust and Investment Funds (AUTIF) and the Fund Managers Association. AUTIF, before 1993, was itself known as the Unit Trust Association and was established in 1959. The Investment Association of today is the result of mergers between a number of organisations that were formed to protect and promote the interests of investors and investment managers. On 13 October 1959, the Association of Unit Trust Managers was formed to represent the interests of unit trusts and mutual funds. 1976:- The organisation was renamed the Unit Trust Association (UTA). The main objectives of the UTA were to:- (i) Uphold standards of unit trust practice; (ii) Protect the interests of unit holders; (iii) Maintain the good name of the industry; (iv) Represent the industry to government departments and other authorities; and (v) Work with other organisations on matters connected with investment protection. 1993:- The UTA was rebranded the Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds (AUTIF). Its objectives were to:- (i) Make representations to the UK government on legislative, regulatory and taxation matters; (ii) Liaise with regulators and other relevant organisations in the UK and Europe; (iii) Increase public awareness and understanding of investment funds; (iv) Seek to improve standards of training in the industry; (v) Seek to integrate personal finance education in the school curriculum; (vi) Add value to member companies by providing them with information and assistance; and (vii) Provide information to external parties interested in the industry. 2002:- AUTIF merged with the Fund Managers’ Association (FMA), which represented the institutional side of the industry. This merger created the Investment Management Association (IMA) and reflected the fact that the FMA and AUTIF had an overlap of membership and interests, as well as the marked growth of the industry. For the first time, one trade association represented the whole investment management industry – institutional and retail – creating a more powerful and persuasive voice in the UK, Europe and worldwide. 2014:- The IMA merged with the Investment Affairs Division of the Association of British Insurers to create The Investment Association. The Investment Association now covers the entire range of investment issues on behalf of investment managers and clients, whether they are domestic or international individuals, discretionary managers, life companies, pension funds, family offices or sovereign wealth funds. Headquartered in London, The United Kingdom. / Ассоциация Паевых Трестов (АПТ) (Unit Trust Association (UTA)):- ассоциация, призванная согласовывать стандарты практики управляющих паевых трестов, обеспечивающие защиту держателей паёв, а также действовать в качестве представительного органа Управляющих Авторизованных Паевых Трестов (Managers of Authorized Unit Trusts) на переговорах с правительством и другими государственными органами. Ассоциация также координирует осуществление контроля над комиссионными и взимаемой платой и ведёт реестр утверждённых агентов, являющихся посредниками в продаже паёв в паевых трестах.

UNIT TRUSTS OMBUDSMAN SCHEME = СХЕМА ОМБУДСМЭНА ПАЕВЫХ ТРЕСТОВ – Unit Trusts Ombudsman Scheme ends:- following the withdrawal of a number of large unit trust groups, the unit trust ombudsman scheme has ceased to exist as an

independent service. Its role will be undertaken by the existing insurance ombudsman. See also Financial Ombudsman. / Схема Омбудсмэна Паевых Трестов (Unit Trusts Ombudsman Scheme):- . Смотрите также Финансовый Омбудсмэн (Financial Ombudsman).

UNIVALENT = УНИВАЛЕНТ (или ОДНОВАЛЕНТНАЯ) – Univalent:- an unpaired chromosome in meiosis. / Унивалент – неспаренная хромосома при мейозе. Под Унивалентами, от Латинских слов Unus, означающее Один, и Valens, родительный падеж Valentis, означающее Сильный, понимаются единичные, неспаренные хромосомы в первом делении мейоза. В норме при созревании половых клеток в ходе мейоза (на стадии профазы) гомологичные хромосомы (несущие одинаковые наборы генов) тесно сближаются (конъюгируют) и образуют биваленты. При отсутствии конъюгации или при преждевременном расхождении бивалентов образуются униваленты. Сравните Мультиваленты.

UNIVERSAL = ВСЕОБЩЕЕ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ) – Universal:- in epistemology and logic, a quality or property which each individual member of a class of things must possess if the same general word is to apply to all members of that class. Universals are the qualities of individual things, or particulars. For example, the quality of redness (a universal) is possessed by all red objects (which are particulars). But does 'redness' exist apart from particular red things? In a way it does, since, like a particular, 'redness' has a name that is a noun. But in other ways universals are quite unlike particulars. For example, redness, unlike red objects, cannot be picked up, and primeness, unlike prime numbers, cannot be multiplied. Then do universals exist at all? This question has been debated since the time of Plato (428/427 BC–348/347 BC). The debate over the status of universals stems from the ancient Greek theory of forms or ideas, which Plato held to have a real existence distinct from their manifestations in individual objects; ideal beauty must exist, he thought, as a precondition of its manifesting itself, albeit imperfectly, in certain things recognized as beautiful. Aristotle was rather less positive, arguing that forms or universals exist but only 'in' the particulars in which they are discerned. Although both Plato and Aristotle (384 BC–322 BC) were realists in holding that universals are real, there was a difference between them, later summed up in the phrases Universalia Ante Rem (Plato's belief in 'Universals Before The Thing') and Universalia In Re (Aristotle's belief in 'Universals In The Thing'). Christian scholastic philosophers of the Middle Ages were influenced on the one hand by Augustine's (Saint Augustine of Hippo; 354 AD–430 AD) identification of the Platonic forms with archetypes in the mind of God and on the other by a passing reference by Boethius (477 AD–524 AD), a late Roman scholar, in his commentary on Porphyry's (233 AD–305 AD) Isagoge, to the questions 'whether genera and species are substances or are set in the mind alone; whether they are corporeal or incorporeal substances; and whether they are separate from the things perceived by the senses or set in them'. The Platonic-Augustinian position, extreme realism, is reflected in the works of the Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, of John Scotus Erigena (or Johannes Scotus Erigena; 815 AD–877 AD), of Anselm (Anselmo d'Aosta; 1033–1109), of Guillaume de Champeaux (1070–1121), and of Gilbert de La Porrée (1085–1154). The Aristotelian position, moderate realism, is reflected in the writings of Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) and of Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225–1274). The medieval minority's opposition to realism granted existence to universals only as mental concepts. Conceptualist arguments were put forward by Roscelin de Compiègne (1050–1120), by Peter Abélard (1079–1142), and by William of Ockham (1285–1347); but Roscelin and Ockham were so uncompromising that their antagonists equated their conceptualism with nominalism (i.e. with the contention that universals are merely words or names arbitrarily applied to similar things for convenience). Modern scholars, however, doubt that there were any medieval nominalists, for extreme nominalism cannot explain man's perception of similarities. In the XVII century, however, the materialist philosopher Thomas Hobbes defended a moderate nominalism based on the close connection between thought and speech. Later philosophers, divided between those who upheld the validity of ontology (the theory of being) and those concerned only with logic and with linguistic analysis, shifted the perennial debate about universals into fields of epistemology barely explored by the scholastics. Thus, modified forms of all four views – Platonic, Aristotelian, conceptualist, and nominalist – are still defended. / Греческий философ Платон (Plato; 428/427–348/347 до Нашей Эры). Греческий философ Аристотель (Aristotle; 384 BC–322 до Нашей Эры). Римско-Африканский теолог и философ Святой Аугустин из Иппо (Saint Augustine of Hippo; 354–430). Римский сенатор и философ Анисиус Манлиус Сэвэринус Боэтиус (Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëthius, именовавшийся просто как Boethius; 477–524). Итальянский философ родом из Тира Порфири (Porphyry; 233–305). Псевдо-Дионисий Ареопагит (Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite), Ирландский теолог, философ и поэт Дьжон Скотчас Эрайюдьжина (John Scotus Eriugena или Йоханэс Скотчас Эридьжина (Johannes Scotus Erigena); 815–877), родившегося в Италии теолога и философа Святого Ансэльма (Saint Anselm; полное имя Anselmo d'Aosta; 1033–1109), Французского теолога и философа Гийом дё Шопу (Guillaume de Champeaux; 1070–1121), и Французского теолога и схоластического логика Жильбера дё ля Порэ (Gilbert de La Porrée; 1085–1154). Немецкий теолог Альбертус Магнус (Albertus Magnus; 1193–1280; был признан Святым Альбатом Великим (Saint Albert the Great)) и Итальянский Святой Томас Аквинас (Saint Thomas Aquinas; 1225–1274).Французский философ Росоля дё Компьене (Roscelin de Compiègne; 1050–1120), Французский философ и теолог Питэр Абеляр (Peter Abélard; 1079–1142), и родившийся в Англии теолог и философ Вильэм из Окэма (William of Ockham; 1285–1347).

UNIVERSAL BANK = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК – The Universal Banks are banks which, in contrast to specialized banks, offer the full range of banking and finanical services under one umbrella. In Germany, there are three groups of universal banks:- private commercial banks, savings banks and credit cooperatives. In addition, there are specialized banks, e.g., mortgage banks, building and loan associations and capital investment companies, whose defined area of activity is not based on legal requirements but the result of historical developments. In contrast to the universal banking system, some countries have a dual banking system due to legal regulations. For example, from 1933 to 1999, it was not possible for banks in the USA to offer investment banking and commercial banking services under one umbrella. / Универсальные Банки:- крупные банки в Германии и Швейцарии, которые традиционно сочетали коммерческие и инвестиционные операции. Часто они осуществляют крупные инвестиции в промышленные фирмы.

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION = ВСЕОБЩАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРСКОМ ПРАВЕ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРСКОМ ПРАВЕ) – The Universal Copyright Convention (or UCC), adopted at Geneva in 1952, is one of the two principal international conventions protecting copyright; the other is the Berne Convention. The UCC was developed by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as an alternative to the Berne Convention for those states which disagreed with aspects of the Berne Convention, but still wished to participate in some form of multilateral copyright protection. These states included developing countries and the Soviet Union, which thought that the strong copyright protections granted by the Berne Convention overly benefited Western developed copyright-exporting nations, and the United States and most of Latin America. The United States and Latin America were already members of a Pan-American copyright convention, which was weaker than the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention states also became party to the UCC, so that their copyrights would exist in non-Berne convention states. The United States only provided copyright protection for a fixed, renewable term, and required that in order for a work to be copyrighted it must contain a copyright notice and be registered at the Copyright Office. The Berne Convention, on the other hand, provided for copyright protection for a single term based on the life of the author, and did not require registration or the inclusion of a copyright notice for copyright to exist. Thus the United States would have to make several major modifications to its copyright law in order to become a party to it. At the time the United States was unwilling to do so. The UCC thus permits those states which had a

system of protection similar to the United States for fixed terms at the time of signature to retain them. Eventually the United States became willing to participate in the Berne convention, and change its national copyright law as required. In 1989 it became a party to the Berne Convention as a result of the Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988. Under the Second Protocol of the Universal Copyright Convention (Paris text), protection under US Copyright Law is expressly required for works published by the United Nations, by UN specialized agencies and by the Organization of American States. The same requirement applies to other contracting states as well. Berne Convention states were concerned that the existence of the UCC would encourage parties to the Berne Convention to leave that convention and adopt the UCC instead. So the UCC included a clause stating that parties which were also Berne Convention parties need not apply the provisions of the Convention to any former Berne Convention state which renounced the Berne Convention after 1951. Thus any state which adopts the Berne Convention is penalised if it then decides to renounce it and use the UCC protections instead, since its copyrights might no longer exist in Berne Convention states. Since almost all countries are either members or aspiring members of the World Trade Organization, and are thus conforming to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, the UCC has lost significance. Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) was signed on 1952-September-06 at Geneva, Switzerland. Membership:- over 80 countries worldwide. Member states must have laws that effect the following:- (i) provision of adequate and effective protection of the rights of authors and other copyright proprietors in literary, scientific and artistic works, including writings, musical, dramatic and cinematographic works, and paintings, engraving and sculpture; (ii) nationals of other contracting states receive the same protection as received by the nationals of the contracting state (published and unpublished); (iii) all formalities that can be required by a member state are satisfied if copies of the work bear the symbol accompanied by the copyright proprietor's name and the year of first publication placed in such a manner and located as to give reasonable notice of claim of copyright; and (iv) provision of a minimum copyright term of 25 years from publication, or life of the author plus 25 years. Universal Copyright Convention (UCC):- (1952), convention adopted at Geneva by an international conference convened under the auspices of UNESCO, which for several years had been consulting with copyright experts from various countries. The convention came into force in 1955. Its main features are the following:- (1) no signatory nation should accord its domestic authors more favourable copyright treatment than the authors of other signatory nations, though no minimum protection for either domestic or foreign authors is stipulated; (2) a formal copyright notice must appear in all copies of a work and consist of the symbol ©, the name of the copyright owner, and the year of first publication; a signatory nation, however, might require further formalities, provided such formalities do not favor domestic over foreign works; (3) the minimum term of copyright in member nations must be the life of the author plus 25 years (except for photographic works and works of applied art, which have a 10-year term); (4) all adhering nations are required to grant an exclusive right of translation for a seven-year period, subject to a compulsory license under certain circumstances for the balance of the term of copyright. The convention did not abrogate any other multilateral or bilateral conventions or arrangements between two or more member states. Where there are any differences, the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention are to prevail except as regards the Berne Convention, which takes priority over the UCC, and conventions or arrangements between two or more American republics. Both the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention were revised at a Paris conference in 1971 to take into consideration the special needs of developing countries, especially with regard to translations, reproductions, public performances, and broadcasting. The liberalized regulations were to apply only to teaching, scholarship, and research. / Известна также как Всемирная Конвенция об Авторском Праве и Женевская Конвенция.

UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ НА ХЛОПОК – Universal Cotton Standards:- Prior to the development of official standards, Cotton was marketed primarily on the basis of its variety and where it was grown, although some physical standards for Cotton classification (sets of physical samples) were used privately. The United States Cotton Futures Act of 1914 authorised the Department of Agriculture to establish physical standards as a means of determining color grade, staple length and strength, and other qualities and properties. These standards were thereafter agreed upon and accepted by the leading European Cotton associations and exchanges. They were accordingly termed and referred to as the 'Universal Standards for American Cotton'. Indeed, when in 1923 the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) signed the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement with nine leading cotton associations in seven major European countries, the US classing system entered into increasingly global use. Under the auspices of the Agreement, the currently twenty-four signatory cotton associations representing twenty-one countries agreed to use only Universal Standards to arbitrate US grown American Upland Cotton. In addition to use by signatory countries, Universal Standards are routinely used in over twenty-five non-signatory countries as the standard for US and non-US grown Cottons. Whereas other countries started developing their own classification system, the USDA kept committed to continual development and improvement efforts in the area of Cotton classification standards. Since 1991, USDA Cotton classification has relied on instrumental measurements (in addition to or as a substitute for human vision) for fiber length, strength and length, micronaire (a measure of the Cotton's fineness), color grade, color Rd (reflectance), color +b (yellowness), and trash percent area. All instrument measurements currently utilized in USDA are performed by High Volume Instrument (HVI) patented by Uster Technologies, a leading company in textile quality controlling. Given the international acceptance of HVI testing, in 1996 the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement was amended to recognize USDA-produced HVI calibration Cotton standards for strength, length and uniformity index. The new standards were named Universal HVI Calibration Cotton Standards and continue to serve today as the most recognized standards for HVI calibration. USDA is continuing its effort toward global HVI standardisation. The quality of the Cotton fiber is determined by three factors, namely, the color of ginned Cotton, purity (the absence of foreign matter) and quality of the ginning process, and the length of fibers. Practically all Cotton grown in the United States is classed by USDA at the request of producers. While classification is not mandatory, growers generally find it essential to marketing their crop and for participation in the USDA price support program. For additional information on USDA Cotton Classification Standards, the reader is referred to the official USDA website sections on classification, the HVI system, and standardisation. Universal Cotton Standards:- other properties that are of great importance in the industrial uses of cotton, including fiber fineness and maturity, are measured in accordance with standard test methods. Classing methodology is constantly updated to include state-of-the-art methods and equipment. Term 'Universal Cotton Standards' refers to American Upland Cotton. Established in 1914 as an aid to promoting domestic and foreign trade. Recognized by 18 countries in Europe, South America and Asia. International Calibration Cotton Standards, available from the US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton Division, PO Box 17723, Memphis, TN 38117, USA, may be used to calibrate the instrument employed. / Высокопроизводительный Инструмент (ВПИ; High Volume Instrument (HVI). Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария. Термин 'Универсальные Стандарты на Хлопок' относится с средневолокнистому Американскому Нагорному Хлопку (или Хлопку с возвышенностей). Утверждены в 1914 с целью поддержки в осуществлении внутренней и внешней торговли. Признаны 18 странами Европы, Южной Америки и Азии. Международные Калибровочные Стандарты на Хлопок можно заказать в Хлопковом Управлении, Сельскохозяйственной Маркетинговой Службы, Департамента Сельского Хозяйства США по адресу:- PO Box 17723, Memphis, TN 38117, USA; они могут быть использованы для калибровки используемых для испытаний приборов.

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION = ВСЕОБЩАЯ ДЕСЯТИЧНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНАЯ ДЕСЯТИЧНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ) – Universal Decimal Classification:- also called Brussels Classification, system of library

organization. It is distinguished from the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC; is a proprietary library classification system first published in the United States by Melvil Dewey in 1876) by expansions using various symbols in addition to Arabic numerals, resulting in exceedingly long notations. This system grew out of the international subject index of the Institut Internationale du Bibliographie at Brussels, which in 1895 adopted the Dewey Decimal Classification as the basis for its index. First published in 1905, it was later translated into several languages. Despite differences, the Dewey and Universal Decimal Classifications are fundamentally the same. In its ability to create a hybrid notation (i.e. Arabic number plus symbol), Universal Decimal parallels the Colon Classification. Its decimal basis and attempts at hierarchical range underscore its theoretical origin in Dewey. Revision has been continuous. In particular, it is intended mainly for use with classified cards rather than books. It is, however, used in libraries, notably in Europe and in the United Nations library. Its application has been heavily weighted in the areas of science and technology. The Universal Decimal's Relative Index, for consultation by the public, is arranged alphabetically for access to the number under which a subject or book is classed. / Дюива Десятичная Классификация (ДДК; Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC); опубликованная в 1876 в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) Мэлвилом Луисом Касэфом 'Мэлвилом' Дюи (Melville Louis Kossuth 'Melvil' Dewey; 1851–1931)).

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS = ВСЕОБЩАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ГУМАННЫХ ПРАВ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА) – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):- foundational document of international human rights law. It has been referred to as humanity's Magna Carta (Magna Carta Libertatum is a charter of rights agreed to by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15 June 1215) by Eleanor Roosevelt, who chaired the United Nations (UN) Commission on Human Rights that was responsible for the drafting of the document. After minor changes it was adopted unanimously – though with abstentions from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR), Czechoslovakia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR, and Yugoslavia – by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948 (now celebrated annually as Human Rights Day), as a 'common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations'. The French jurist René Cassin was originally recognized as the principal author of the UDHR. It is now well established, however, that, although no individual can claim ownership of this document, John Humphrey, a Canadian professor of law and the UN Secretariat's Human Rights Director, authored its first draft. Also instrumental in the drafting of the UDHR were Roosevelt; Chang Peng-chun, a Chinese playwright, philosopher, and diplomat; and Charles Habib Malik, a Lebanese philosopher and diplomat. Humphrey's main contribution lay in producing the very inclusive first draft of the declaration. Cassin was a key player in the deliberations held throughout the commission's three sessions as well as those of the commission's drafting subsidiary. At a time of increasing East-West tensions, Roosevelt used her enormous prestige and credibility with both superpowers to steer the drafting process toward its successful completion. Chang excelled in forging compromises when the committee seemed incapable on the verge of an impasse. Malik, whose philosophy was firmly rooted in natural law, was a major force in the debates surrounding key provisions and played a critical role in elucidating and refining basic conceptual issues. The massive and systematic human rights abuses committed during World War II, including the Nazi genocide of Jews, Roma (Gypsies), and other groups, spurred the development of an international human rights instrument. In particular, the inclusion of crimes against humanity in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, which paved the way for the subsequent Nürnberg trials, signaled the need to hold the perpetrators of atrocities internationally accountable for their actions irrespective of any domestic provisions to the contrary or the silence of domestic laws. At the same time, the drafters of the UN Charter sought to highlight the interrelationship between war prevention and fundamental human rights. Two key ethical considerations underscored the main tenets of the UDHR:- a commitment to the inherent dignity of every human being and a commitment to nondiscrimination. The declaration's drafting process was marked by a series of debates on a range of issues, including the meaning of human dignity, the importance of contextual factors (especially cultural) in the determination of the content and range of rights, the relationship of the individual to the state and to society, the potential challenges to the sovereign prerogatives of member states, the connection between rights and responsibilities, and the role of spiritual values in individual and societal welfare. The onset of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union and the resulting deterioration of the global political climate led to sharp ideological exchanges on comparative assessments of the human rights situations in the Soviet-bloc countries and in countries under colonial rule. The disagreements underlying these exchanges eventually resulted in the abandonment of a plan for an international bill of rights, though they did not derail efforts to develop a nonbinding human rights declaration. The UDHR comprises 30 articles that contain a comprehensive listing of key civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Articles 3 through 21 outline civil and political rights, which include the right against torture, the right to an effective remedy for human rights violations, and the right to take part in government. Articles 22 through 27 detail economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to work, the right to form and to join trade unions, and the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community. The latter right relates to everyone's entitlement to be directly involved in and appreciative of the arts, and it is clearly linked to the full development of one's own personality (which, in accordance with article 26, constitutes one of the goals of the right to education). Because of the ideological fissures caused by the Cold War and the concomitant failure to develop a legally binding international human rights instrument, it became common to view civil and political rights independently of economic, social, and cultural rights, though this is a misinterpretation of both the letter and the spirit of the document. For example, it is impossible for a society to fulfill its commitment to the right to education (Article 26) without taking seriously its commitment to the right to seek, receive, and impart information (Article 19). Likewise, it is difficult to envisage the realization of the right to form and to join trade unions (Article 23) without a commensurate realization of the right to peaceful assembly and association (Article 20). Yet, these obvious linkages were obscured by the selective use of human rights norms by the main adversaries in the Cold War. The selectivity served to highlight what each side considered as its respective strength vis-à-vis the other: the terrain of civil and political rights for the Western bloc and the terrain of economic, social, and cultural rights for the Eastern bloc. The indivisibility of human rights in Article 28 – which many consider the most forward-looking article of the UDHR, though it has been one of the least-studied – links all the enumerated rights and freedoms by entitling everyone to 'a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized'. By pointing to a global order different from that found in the contemporary world, this article is indicative, more than any other in the declaration, that the protection of human rights in its totality could transform the world and that such a future global order would incorporate the norms found in the UDHR. Ostensibly, the UDHR's provisions highlight the interrelated and interdependent nature of different categories of human rights as well as the need for global cooperation and assistance to realize them. The document's nonbinding status was initially perceived as one of its major weaknesses. Authoritarian states, which usually sought to protect themselves against what they considered interference in their internal affairs, approved of this feature of the declaration, and even some democratic countries initially worried about the potentially intrusive nature of the obligations that a legally binding document would impose. Some observers have argued, however, that its nonbinding status is one of the UDHR's major advantages. Its inherent flexibility has offered ample room for new strategies to promote human rights and has allowed it to serve as a springboard for the development of numerous legislative initiatives in international human rights law, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both of which were adopted in 1966. In addition, the UDHR has been reaffirmed in numerous resolutions passed by organs and agencies of the UN, and many countries have incorporated it into their national constitutions. These developments have led many analysts to conclude that, despite its nonbinding status, its provisions have achieved a juridical status akin to that of norms of customary international law. One factor contributing to the UDHR's moral authority is precisely that it transcends positive international law. Indeed, it enunciates general moral principles

applicable to everyone, thus universalizing the notion of a fundamental baseline of human well-being. Despite its shortcomings, including a preoccupation with the state as the main perpetrator of human rights violations – which has marginalized human rights problems stemming from socially and culturally sanctioned abusive behaviour and violence, whose perpetrators are often nonstate actors such as individuals, families, communities, and other private institutions – the UDHR was and remains the key reference point for international human rights discourse. For example, during the 1960s and '70s, several organs of the United Nations system used the declaration's provisions to condemn racial discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). More than any other instrument, the UDHR is responsible for making the notion of human rights nearly universally accepted. / Великая Хартия Вольности (humanity's Magna Carta или Magna Carta Libertatum) – хартия прав (charter of rights) предписанная Королём Дьжоном Английским (King John of England) в Ранимид (Runnymede), близ Винзо (Windsor), 15 Июня 1215) Эна Элэнор Розэвэлт (Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962)). Французский юрист Роне Самюэль Кяса (René Samuel Cassin; 1887–1976). Канадский профессор права Дьжон Питёз Хамфри (John Peters Humphrey; 1905–1995). ; Пэнь Чан Чань (Peng Chun Chang; 1892–1957), Китайский playwright, философ, и дипломат; и Шарль Абиб Маликь (Charles Habib Malik; 1906–1987), Ливанский философ и дипломат. Нюрнбергские процессы (Nürnberg trials). виз-а-ви (vis-à-vis).

UNIVERSAL DENSITY BALE = КИПА УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЙ ПЛОТНОСТИ – Universal Density Bale is a bale of cotton compressed to a density of 28 pounds per cubic foot. / Кипа Универсальной Плотности – это кипа хлопка, спрессованного с плотностью 28 фунтов на кубический фут.

UNIVERSAL LIFE = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ – Universal Life:- a whole life insurance product whose investment component pays a competitive interest rate rather than the below-market crediting rate. / продукт страхования целой жизни, .

UNIVERSAL LIFE CONTRACT = ДОГОВОР ПО УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ – Universal Life Contract:- xxxxx. / Универсальный Договор По Жизни:- договор универсального страхования жизни.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ – Universal Life Insurance:- xxxxx. / Страхование Универсальной Жизни (Universal Life Insurance):- форма страхования жизни, впервые предложенная на рынке в начале 1980-х, которая сочетает недорогую страховую защиту, предоставляемую полисами срочного страхования жизни (term life insurance) со сберегательной программой, по которой средства относятся на счёт с отсроченным налогообложением, приносящий рыночную ставку процентного дохода. Полис такого типа является гибким:- по мере изменения возраста и дохода владелец полиса может увеличивать или уменьшать страховые взносы и сумму страхового покрытия или переносить определённую часть внесённых страховых взносов на сберегательный счёт – без уплаты дополнительных сборов за продажу. Новая форма страхового полиса называется универсальным гибким страхованием жизни (universal variable life insurance), которое сочетает гибкость программы страхования универсальной жизни с потенциалом роста, присущим полисам страхования жизни с переменной (плавающей) суммой. Смотрите также Variable Life Insurance; и Whole Life Insurance.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION = ВСЕОБЩИЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗ) – Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the inter-governmental organization founded in 1874 by the Treaty of Bern as the General Postal Union which, in 1878, was renamed the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and which since 1948 has been a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). UPU negotiates international mail charges. Universal Postal Union (UPU):- specialized agency of the United Nations that aims to organize and improve postal service throughout the world and to ensure international collaboration in this area. Among the principles governing its operation as set forth in the Universal Postal Convention and the General Regulations, two of the most important were the formation of a single territory by all signatory nations for the purposes of postal communication and uniformity of postal rates and units of weight. The original agreement adopted in 1875 applied only to letter mail; other postal services, such as parcel post and international money orders, have been regulated by supplementary agreements that are binding only on signing members. A first attempt to establish some general principles governing international postal service was made at an international conference in Paris in 1863; previously, international postal exchange had been regulated by a plethora of bilateral agreements. At the first International Postal Congress 11 years later, representatives of 22 countries adopted the Bern Treaty, creating the General Postal Union. The union actually came into effect on July 01, 1875; the name was changed to Universal Postal Union at the second congress in 1878. In 1948 the UPU became a specialized agency of the United Nations. The Universal Postal Congress is the legislative body and meets every five years. The Executive Council, which consists of 40 representative countries elected by the congress, ensures the continuity of the work of the UPU and meets annually. The International Bureau is maintained at Bern and acts as a secretariat in carrying out the daily operations. / Всеобщий Почтовый Союз (ВПС):- межправительственная организация, созданная в 1874 согласно Бернскому Трактату в качестве Всеобщего Почтового Союза, который в 1878 был переименован во Всемирный Почтовый Союз (ВПС) и который с 1948 является специализированным учреждением Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН). Всемирный Почтовый Союз (ВПС), международная межправительственная организация, специализированное учреждение ООН (с 1947). ВПС был образован в 1874 на 1-м Международном Почтовом Конгрессе; до 1878 назывался Всеобщим Почтовым Союзом. Россия была одним из его учредителей. Целями ВПС, согласно его Уставу (Конституции) в редакции 1964, являлись обеспечение организации и совершенствования почтовой службы, поощрение развития международного сотрудничества в этой сфере, оказание технической помощи развивающимся странам в области организации и совершенствования почтового обслуживания. Члены ВПС образуют единую почтовую территорию для взаимного обмена различного рода корреспонденцией, обеспечивают свободу транзита корреспонденции через свою территорию и применяют единые почтовые тарифы к одинаковым видам почтовой корреспонденции. В деятельности ВПС могут участвовать не только государства, но и некоторые международные организации. На 01 Января 1971 в ВПС входило 143 государства и территории. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) участвовал в ВПС с 1924. Главные органы ВПС:- Всемирный Почтовый Конгресс, Исполнительный Совет, Консультативный Совет по Почтовым Исследованиям и Международное Бюро. Конгресс – высший орган ВПС – состоит из представителей всех членов ВПС и созывается, как правило, 1 раз в 5 лет (в 1874–1971 состоялось 15 конгрессов ВПС). Исполнительный совет, учреждённый на 14-м Конгрессе ВПС (Вена, 1964), состоял из 31 члена, избранного конгрессом на 5 лет. Консультативный Совет, основанный в 1957, состоял из 30 членов, избранных конгрессом ВПС на 5 лет; он проводил исследования и давал консультации по техническим, эксплуатационным и экономическим вопросам почтового обслуживания. Международное Бюро – постоянный Секретариат ВПС. Официальный язык ВПС – Французский, рабочие языки – Русский, Английский и Испанский. ВПС издавал журнал Почтовый Союз, отчёты конгрессов и так далее.

UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ КОД ПРОДУКТА – Universal Product Code is a standard bar code used to identify grocery and other retail merchandise.

UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE VERSION A = ВЕРСИЯ А УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОГО КОДА ПРОДУКТА – Universal Product Code (UPC) version A (UPCA) is used to encode an 11 digit number. The first digit is the system number and the rest are data characters. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

UNIVERSAL STOCK FUTURES = УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЕ ФЬЮЧЕРСЫ НА АКЦИИ – Universal Stock Futures are the same as Single-Stock Futures, but used to refer to those contracts that trade on the LIFFE. See also Single-Stock Futures. / То же самое, что и Фьючерсы на Акцию Без Прав, но применимое для описания тех контрактов, которые находятся в обороте Лондонской Международной Биржи Финансовых Фьючерсов и Опционов (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange; сокращённо – ЛМБФФО или ЛАЙФ или Эл.Ай.Эф.Эф.И. (LIFFE)). Смотрите также Фьючерсы на Акцию Без Прав (Single-Stock Futures).

UNIVERSAL TIME = ВСЕОБЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – Universal Time (UT or Z) is the correct name for the time system previously called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT):- the standard time at longitude 0°. Universal Time is five hours later than Eastern Standard Time in the United States. It is always stated on the 24-hour clock; thus an event occurring at 1:26:15 pm Eastern Standard Time occurs at 18:26:15 UT (five hours after 13:26:15). Technically, the time shown on clocks is figured from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), an international system of time measurement regulated by very precise atomic clocks. From time to time (either on June 30 or December 31), UTC is adjusted by the addition of a 'leap second'. This event, widely reported in the press but poorly understood by the public, keeps UTC within 0.9 seconds of mean solar time at longitude 0° as measured by the Earth's slightly uneven rotation. Universal Time (UT):- the mean solar time of the Greenwich meridian (0° longitude). Universal Time replaced the designation Greenwich Mean Time in 1928; it is now used to denote the solar time when an accuracy of about one second suffices. In 1955 the International Astronomical Union defined several categories of Universal Time of successively increasing accuracy. UT0 represents the initial values of Universal Time obtained by optical observations of star transits at various astronomical observatories. These values differ slightly from each other because of the effects of polar motion. UT1, which gives the precise angular coordinate of the Earth about its spin axis, is obtained by correcting UT0 for the effects of polar motion. Finally, an empirical correction to take account of annual changes in the Earth's speed of rotation is added to UT1 to convert it into UT2. Coordinated Universal Time, the international basis of civil and scientific time, is obtained from an atomic clock that is adjusted in epoch so as to remain close to UT1; in this way, the solar time that is indicated by Universal Time is kept in close coordination with atomic time.

UNIVERSE = ВСЕЛЕННАЯ (или МИР, или ХХ) – Universe is the whole cosmic system of matter and energy of which the Earth is a part. See also Cosmos.

UNIVERSE OF SECURITIES = МИР ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ – Universe Of Securities is a group of stocks having a common feature, such as similar outstanding market capitalization or same product line. / Совокупность Ценных Бумаг (Universe of Securities):- группа акций, имеющих одинаковые характеристики. Например, один исследователь может определить совокупность как группу обращающихся на рынке акций, величина капитализации которых составляет от 100 до 500 миллионов Долларов США. Другой исследователь может построить совокупность на базе акций различных отраслей, таких, как связь, целлюлозно-бумажная промышленность, воздушный транспорт. Взаимные инвестиционные фонды часто рекомендуют себя инвесторам как фонды, специализирующиеся на определённой совокупности ценных бумаг, что позволяет инвесторам заранее знать, с какого рода ценными бумагами намерен работать конкретный фонд.

UNI–WEAVE = РАВНОМЕРНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Uni-Weave is a type of plain weave fabric wherein the warp direction consists of load bearing carbon yarns, and the fill direction contains a small amount of glass fiber. Generally the amount of glass fiber is less than 10%.

UNKRA = UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

UNL = ULTIMATE NET LOSS

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY = НЕЗАКОННОЕ СБОРИЩЕ – Unlawful Assembly:- gathering of persons for the purpose of committing either a crime involving force or a noncriminal act in a manner likely to terrify the public. The extent to which a government penalizes disorderly assemblies often reflects the political value that it places on the right of assembly. In Anglo-American law an assembly of persons is unlawful if the participants share a common illegal purpose, regardless of whether steps are taken to effect that purpose. Thus, it is distinguishable from rout and riot, which require more than mere intent (see also Riot). In Canada an assembly is unlawful not if it has an unlawful purpose but, rather, if it causes persons in the vicinity to fear that the assembly will disturb the peace tumultuously or cause others to do so. In some US jurisdictions two persons are enough to constitute an assembly. In India five persons are required. The continental European codes usually subsume the offense of unlawful assembly under the heading of resistance to public authority. Some constitutions in code-law countries follow the US Constitution in guaranteeing freedom of assembly. But the administrative authority vested in local police forces to control the use of public parks and roads and, if there is a danger of violence, to disperse crowds can be misused to justify interference in many public gatherings that are innocent in their purpose. See also Disturbing The Peace.

UNLEADED GASOLINE = НЕЭТИЛИРОВАННЫЙ БЕНЗИН – Unleaded Gasoline is a gasoline that has not been treated with a lead compound. The NYMEX® Division Unleaded Gasoline contract is of benefit to most sectors of the petroleum industry including refiners, blenders, importers, distributors, and integrated marketers, availing them of the opportunity to protect their cash market positions from changes in market pricing. Commercial users, such as fleet operators, can also use the unleaded futures contract to hedge against price risk in meeting their fuel procurement needs, and to help stabilize procurement costs. / НАЙМЭКС® (NYMEX®).

UNLEVERAGED BETA = БЭТА БЕЗ ПЛЕЧА – Unleveraged Beta is the Beta of an unleveraged required return (i.e. no debt) on an investment when the investment is financed entirely by equity.

UNLEVERAGED PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА БЕЗ ПЛЕЧА – Unleveraged Program:- the use of borrowed funds to finance less than 50% of a purchase of assets. In a leveraged program borrowed funds are used to finance more than 50%. / Программа Без Плеча (Unleveraged Program):- программа приобретения активов, в основном за счёт средств из собственного капитала. Товарищество с Ограниченной Ответственностью (limited partnership) использует заёмные средства для финансирования приобретения собственности, причём доля этих средств составляет менее 50% от цены покупки. И напротив, программа с массированным использованием заёмного капитала (leveraged program) предусматривает заимствование более 50%. Инвесторы, стремящиеся максимизировать получаемый доход, как правило, предпочитают программы за счёт собственных средств, в которых расходы на выплату процентов и иные вычеты их дохода минимальные. Инвесторы, стремящиеся получить 'убежище' от налогов (tax shelter), предпочитают программы с большей долей заёмного капитала, несмотря на высокий риск, связанный с приобретением большого объёма заёмных средств и последующих длительных выплат в виде процентов, хотя и несколько сокращённых благодаря исключению их из налогообложения.

UNLEVERAGED REQUIRED RETURN = ТРЕБУЕМАЯ ОТДАЧА БЕЗ ПЛЕЧА – Unleveraged Required Return is the required return on an investment when the investment is financed entirely by equity, i.e. no debt).

UNLEVERED COST OF EQUITY = XX – Unlevered Cost Of Equity is the discount rate appropriate for an investment that it is financed with 100% equity.

UNLIMITED = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ – Unlimited:- stock exchange orders without stipulated limits and executed at best.

UNLIMITED COMPANY = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ (или КОМПАНИЯ С НЕОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ) – In the United Kingdom, Unlimited Company is a company either with or without a share capital whose members or shareholders do not benefit from limited liability should the company ever go into formal liquidation. It is not a requirement under company law to add or state the word or designation Unlimited or its abbreviations (Unltd., or Ultd.) at the ending of its legal company name, and most unlimited companies do not. Unlimited companies are exempted from filing accounts with the Registrar of Companies for public disclosure, subject to a few exceptions (unless the company was a qualified subsidiary or a parent of a limited company during the accounting period). See also Company. / .

UNLIMITED LIABILITY = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ – Unlimited Liability is a full liability for the debt and other obligations of a legal entity. The general partners of a partnership have unlimited liability. / Неограниченная Ответственность:- присуща двум формам организации бизнеса – частному предпринимательству и товариществу, где собственники отвечают всем своим имуществом по обязательствам предприятия.

UNLIMITED MARITAL DEDUCTION = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ СУПРУЖЕСКИЙ ВЫЧЕТ – Unlimited Marital Deduction:- the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provision that allows an individual to transfer an unlimited amount of assets to a spouse, during life or at death, without incurring federal estate or gift tax. See also Marital Deduction.

UNLIMITED TAX BOND = НЕОГРАНИЧЕННОЕ НАЛОГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Unlimited Tax Bond is a municipal bond secured by the pledge to levy taxes until full repayment at an unlimited rate. / Неограниченное Налоговое Обязательство (Unlimited Tax Bond):- взимать муниципальные налоги для обеспечения обязательств до тех пор, пока обязательства не будут погашены. Муниципальные облигации (municipal bond), обеспеченные гарантией взимания неограниченных налогов, вплоть до полной оплаты облигаций.

UNLINKED PASSENGER TRIPS = НЕСВЯЗАННЫЕ ПАССАЖИРСКИЕ ПОЕЗДКИ – Unlinked Passenger Trips is the number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles. A passenger is counted each time he/she boards a vehicle even though he/she may be on the same journey from origin to destination.

UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES = НЕЛИКВИДИРОВАННЫЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЯ – Unliquidated Damages:- liabilities for damages as assessed by a court of law (cf. liquidated damages). See also Damages. / Неликвидированные Повреждения (Unliquidated Damages):- . Смотрите также Повреждения (Damages).

UNLISTED SECURITIES MARKET = РЫНОК НЕКОТИРУЕМЫХ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ (или РЫНОК НЕПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННЫХ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ) – The Unlisted Securities Market (USM), which ran from 1980 to 1996, was a stock exchange set up by the London Stock Exchange to cater for companies too small to qualify for a full listing. The USM allowed companies to be traded which did not have the full three year trading history required by the main market, or which wished to float less than 25 percent of their share capital. The USM allowed as little as 10% to be floated. The Alternative Investment Market (AIM) was set up in June 1995. The USM no longer accepted new introductions, and companies which were already quoted on the USM had twelve months to decide either to move the quotation to AIM, or to delist. / Рынок Неперечисленных Ценных Бумаг (РНЦБ) (Unlisted Securities Market (USM)):- рынок, организованный в 1980 Лондонской Фондовой Биржей (London Sock Exchange) для торговли акциями небольших компаний, не отвечающих требованиям включения в котировочный список главного рынка (main market) (хотя большинство компаний, торгующих своими ценными бумагами на рынке неперечисленных ценных бумаг, в конечном счёте нацелено на котировку на главном рынке). Вступление на рынок неперечисленных ценных бумаг обходится дешевле, а требования к получению биржевых котировок (listing requirements) менее строгие. В настоящее время (в 1990) на рынке неперечисленных ценных бумаг обращаются акции не менее 400 компаний, тогда как в котировочный список главного рынка включено более 2 000 компаний. Сравните с Внеучётный Рынок (Over-The-Counter Market), и Третий Рынок (Third Market).

UNLISTED SECURITY = НЕКОТИРУЕМАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или НЕПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – Unlisted Security is a security traded in the over-the-counter market that is not listed on an orgainzed exchange. Unlisted Securities:- the securities which are not listed for trading on an official stock exchange. Unlisted Securities are the securities (usually equities) in companies that are not on an official stock-exchange list. They are therefore not required to satisfy the standards set for listing (see Listed Security). Unlisted securities are usually issued in relatively small companies and their shares usually carry a high degree of risk. In London, unlisted securities were traded on the Unlisted Securities Market (USM) until 1995, when it was replaced by the Alternative Investment Market. Other exchanges have similar markets. / Неперечисленные Ценные Бумаги (Unlisted Securities):- ценные бумаги (обычно акции) компаний, которые не включены в официальный котировочный список фондовой биржи. Следовательно, такие ценные бумаги не должны удовлетворять требованиям, предъявляемым к ценным бумагам, включённым в листинг (котировочный список) (смотрите Перечисленные Ценные Бумаги (Listed Securities)). Неперечисленные на основной бирже ценные бумаги обычно выпускаются относительно небольшими компаниями и характеризуются высокой степенью риска. В Лондоне некоторые из неперечисленных на основной бирже ценных бумаг обращаются на рынке неперечисленных ценных бумаг (Unlisted Securities Market (USM)) Лондонской Фондовой Биржи и на третьем рынке (third market), являясь, по крайней мере в некоторой степени, ликвидными. Для включения ценных бумаг в официальный перечень, компания должна обладать капиталом в размере не менее 500 000 Фунтов Стерлингов, а 25% её акций должны быть доступны для широкой публики. Для неперечисленных на основной бирже ценных бумаг капитал компании устанавливается на значительно более низкой отметке, достаточной также, чтобы только 10% акций компании обращались на рынке неперечисленных ценных бумаг Лондонской Фондовой Биржи. Некотируемая Ценная Бумага (Unlisted Security):- ценные бумаги, некотирующиеся на официальной бирже, например, Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже (New York Stock Exchange), Американской Фондовой Бирже (American Stock Exchange) или региональных фондовых биржах (regional stock exchanges). Эти бумаги реализуются на внерасчётном рынке (over the counter).

UNLISTED STOCK = НЕКОТИРУЕМАЯ АКЦИЯ (или НЕПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Unlisted Stock is a security not listed for trading on an official stock exchange. Also known as Unlisted Securities. See also Over-The-Counter Market.

UNLISTED TRADING = НЕКОТИРУЕМАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или НЕПЕРЕЧИСЛЕННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ) – Unlisted Trading is a trading in unlisted securities that occurs on an organized exchange to accommodate members. This practice is not permitted at the NYSE. / Некотируемая Торговля (Unlisted Trading):- операции с некотирующимися на официальных биржах ценными бумагами, которые проводятся на бирже в качестве специальной услуги её членам. Биржа, желающая осуществлять операции с некотирующимися ценными бумагами, должна подать заявку в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and

Exchange Commission) и предоставить потенциальным инвесторам всю необходимую информацию. Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа (New York Stock Exchange) не предоставляет привилегий на покупку и продажу на бирже некотирующихся ценных бумаг. Американская Фондовая Биржа (American Stock Exchange) и другие крупные официальные биржи также отказались от этой практики.

UNLOADING = ИЗБАВЛЕНИЕ (или СЛИВ, или ХХ) – Unloading is a selling securities or commodities whose prices are dropping to minimize loss. / Избавление – продажа ценных бумаг или сырья, цены на которые упали, с тем чтобы минимизировать убыток. Избавление (Unloading):- выбросить на рынок по низким ценам, сбросить ценные бумаги, манипулировать. В финансах:- распродажа запасов большого количества товара по ценам ниже рыночных для быстрого получения наличных средств или для того, чтобы снизить цены на рынке данной продукции. В инвестициях:- продавать ценные бумаги или товарно-сырьевую продукцию в период спада цен, чтобы предотвратить дальнейшие убытки. Смотрите также Dump; Profit Taking; и Selling Off.

UNLOADING = ОПОРОЖНЕНИЕ (или СЛИВ, или РАЗГРУЗКА, или ВЫГРУЗКА) – Unloading is the release of contaminant that was initially captured by the filter medium. Unloading is a removal of a shipment from a vessel.

UNLTD = UNLIMITED

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE = БЕЗЛЮДНОЕ ВОЗДУШНОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) (Cat 9):- any 'aircraft' capable of initiating flight and sustaining controlled flight and navigation without any human presence on board. In addition, according to Section 744.3 of the EAR, unmanned air vehicles, which are the same as 'unmanned aerial vehicles', include, but are not limited to, cruise missile systems, target drones and reconnaissance drones.

UNMANNED MACHINERY SPACES = БЕЗЛЮДНЫЕ МАШИННЫЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВА (или БЕЗЛЮДНЫЕ МАШИННЫЕ ПОМЕЩЕНИЯ) – Unmanned Machinery Spaces is a space where alarm bells are installed on the bridge of a ship to trace or rectify any machinery faults. The computerized devices will report any fault immediately when it appears and the engineers on board can attend to the necessary ramifications.

UNMARGINED ACCOUNT = НЕМАРЖИНАЛЬНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Unmargined Account is a cash account held at a brokerage firm. / Немаржинальный Счёт (Unmargined Account):- кассовый счёт (cash account) клиента у брокера.

UNMATCHED BOOK = НЕСВЕДЁННАЯ КНИГА – Unmatched Book:- if the average maturity of a bank's liabilities is shorter than that of its assets, it is said to be running an unmatched book. The term is commonly used with the Euromarket. Also refers to entering into OTC derivatives contracts and not hedging by making trades in the opposite direction to another financial intermediary. In this case, the firm with an unmatched book usually hedges its net market risk with futures and options. Related expressions:- Open Book and Short Book.

UN–MENDED = НЕШТОПАННОЕ – Un-Mended:- during mending repair if some thing left unnoticed and not attended. Mending defect. / Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

UNMENTIONABLE = НЕУПОМИНАЕМОЕ (или ХХ) – Unmentionable:- (plural) pants, underwear.

UNNILENNIUM = УННИЛЕННИЙ (или УНИЛЕНИУМ, или УНИЛЕН) – Unnilennium (Une):- also called Element 109, an artificially produced element belonging to the transuranium group. It is predicted to have chemical properties resembling those of iridium. In 1982 West German physicists at the Institute for Heavy Ion Research (Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI)) in Darmstadt synthesized an isotope of element 109 with a mass number of 266. Using a high-energy linear accelerator, the GSI investigators, under the direction of Peter Armbruster, bombarded bismuth-209 targets with beams of iron-58 ions for roughly 10 days. The resultant fusion reaction between the bismuth and iron atoms yielded only a single nucleus of the new element; however, the sensitivity of the detection technique employed left little doubt as to the validity of the identification. Unnilennium has an estimated half-life between 2 and 20 milliseconds. / Профессор Пита Армбруста (Peter Armbruster; 1931–).

UNNILHEXIUM = УННИЛЕКСИЙ (или УНИЛЕКСИУМ, или УНИЛЕКС) – Unnilhexium (UNH):- also called Element 106, or Seaborgium an artificially produced radioactive element in Group VIb of the periodic table. In June 1974, Georgy N. Flerov of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, Russia, USSR, announced that his team of investigators had synthesized and identified element 106. In September of the same year, a group of American researchers headed by Albert Ghiorso at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; the laboratory was founded in August 26, 1931 by Ernest Orlando Lawrence as the Radiation Laboratory of The University of California, Berkeley, State of California associated with the Physics Department) of the University of California at Berkeley reported their synthesis of the identical element. Disagreement arose between the two groups over the results of their experiments, both having used different procedures to achieve the synthesis. The Soviet scientists had bombarded lead-207 and lead-208 with ions of chromium-54 to produce an isotope of element 106 having a mass number of 259 and decaying with a half-life of approximately 0.007 second. The American researchers, on the other hand, had bombarded a heavy radioactive target of californium-249 with projectile beams of oxygen-18 ions, which resulted in the creation of a different isotope of element 106 – one with a mass number of 263 and a half-life of 0.9 second. Russian researchers at Dubna reported their synthesis of two isotopes of the element in 1993, and a team of researchers at Lawrence Berkeley duplicated the Ghiorso group's original experiment that same year. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry recommended the element be named unnilhexium. American researchers tentatively named it seaborgium in honour of the American nuclear chemist Glenn T. Seaborg. Based on its position in the periodic table, unnilhexium is thought to have chemical properties akin to those of tungsten. / Советский физик ядерщик Георгий Николаевич Флёров (Georgiy Nikolayevich Flyorov; 1913–1990). Албёт Гиорсо (Albert Ghiorso) в Лорэнсовской Радиационной Лаборатории (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; ныне Лорэнсовская Бёклыйская Национальная Лаборатория (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) в честь Онист Орлэндо Лорэнс (Ernest Orlando Lawrence; 1901–1958)). Американский физик ядерщик Глэн Сиодор Сиборг (Glenn Theodore Seaborg; 1912–1999).

UNNILOCTIUM = УННИЛОКТИЙ (или УНИЛОКТИУМ, или УНИЛОКТ) – Unniloctium (Uno):- also called Element 108, an artificially produced element belonging to the transuranium group. It was synthesized and identified in 1984 by West German researchers at the Institute for Heavy Ion Research (Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI)) in Darmstadt. On the basis of its position in the periodic table of the elements, it is expected to have chemical properties similar to those of osmium. The GSI research team, led by Peter Armbruster, produced an isotope of element 108 in a fusion reaction by irradiating lead-208 with ions of iron-58. The isotope, which has a mass number of 265, is exceedingly unstable and has a half-life of only 2 milliseconds. Experiments conducted by A.G. Demin and other researchers at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, USSR, suggested the existence of two more isotopes of element 108 with mass numbers of 263 and 264. / Профессор Пита Армбруста (Peter Armbruster; 1931–). А.Г. Дёминым и другими исследователями в Объединённом Институте Ядерных Исследований в Дубне, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР).

UNNILPENTIUM = УННИЛПЕНТИЙ (или УНИЛПЭНТИУМ, или УНИЛПЭНТ) – Unnilpentium (UNP):- also called Element 105, Hahnium, or Nielsbohrium an artificially produced radioactive transuranium element in Group Vb of the periodic table. The discovery of unnilpentium, like that of Unnilquadium (Element 104), has been a matter of dispute between Soviet and American scientists. The Soviets may have synthesized a few atoms of Element 105 in 1967 at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, USSR, by bombarding americium-243 with neon-22 ions, producing isotopes of Element 105 having mass numbers of 260 and 261 and half-lives of 0.1 second and 3 seconds, respectively. Because the Dubna group did not propose a name for the element at the time they announced their preliminary data – a practice that has been customary following the discovery of a new element – it was surmised by American scientists that the Soviets did not have strong experimental evidence to substantiate their claims. Soviet scientists contended, however, that they did not propose a name in 1967 because they preferred to accumulate more data about the chemical and physical properties of the element before doing so. After completing further experiments, they proposed the name nielsbohrium. In 1970 a group of investigators at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley announced that they had synthesized isotope 260 of Element 105, whereupon they proposed the name hahnium for the element, in honour of Otto Hahn, the discoverer of nuclear fission. The American team could not duplicate the Soviet experiment; but, when its members bombarded californium-249 with the nuclei of nitrogen-15 atoms, they produced hahnium-260, which had a half-life of about 1.6 seconds. As further evidence of their discovery, the scientists at Berkeley measured the amount of energy emitted by hahnium-260 as it decayed, as well as the elements produced in the process; these characteristics were quite different from those of previously known elements in the periodic system. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry recommended that the element be named unnilpentium. Atomic Number:- 105; Mass of Most:- ; Stable Isotope:- 260; Electronic:- ; Configuration:- 2-8-18-32-32-11-2or (Rn)$5f^{14}6d^{3}7s^{2}$. / в Объединённом Институте Ядерных Исследований в Дубне, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). в Лорэнсовской Радиационной Лаборатории (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; ныне Лорэнсовская Бёклыйская Национальная Лаборатория (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) в честь Онист Орлэндо Лорэнс (Ernest Orlando Lawrence; 1901–1958)). Немецкий химик, пионер в области радиоактивности и радиохимии Ото Хан (Otto Hahn; 1879–1968).

UNNILQUADIUM = УННИЛКВАДИЙ (или УНИЛКВАДИУМ, или УНИЛКВАД) – Unnilquadium:- also called Element 104, Kurchatovium, or Rutherfordium an artificially produced radioactive transuranium element in Group IVb of the periodic table. Soviet scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, Russia, USSR, announced in 1964 the discovery of Element 104, which they named kurchatovium, symbol Ku (for Igor Kurchatov, a Soviet nuclear physicist). In 1969, a group of American researchers at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley announced that they had identified isotopes of the element, different from the one identified by the Soviets; the Americans then proposed the name rutherfordium, in honour of the British physicist Ernest Rutherford. Because neither group has been able to verify the results of the other, both the name and the priority of discovery are still open to question. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry has recommended that the element be named unnilquadium. In their experiment, the Soviets bombarded plutonium-242 with ions of neon-22, claiming to have obtained an isotope of Element 104 that had a mass number of 260 and a half-life of 0.3 second. The Soviets then performed a series of chemical experiments with the isotope to demonstrate that it behaved in a manner that had been predicted for the element. When the workers at Dubna later used a more refined measuring technique, however, they found that the half-life of the isotope was 0.1 second, not 0.3 second as originally reported. This finding cast doubt on the chemical experiments with the element, because the results of those experiments could not have been obtained with atoms having a half-life of 0.1 second. The American investigators did not follow the same procedure as the Dubna group, because the American equipment could not accelerate neon-22 ions to the necessary energies. Instead, they bombarded a target of californium-249 with ions of carbon-12 and carbon-13. Although unable to obtain the same isotope as the Soviet scientists, the Berkeley team did report positive identification of two, possibly three, isotopes of Element 104. The bombardment of californium-249 with carbon-12 produced an isotope with a mass number of 257 and a half-life of 4–5 seconds; the carbon-13 bombardment produced an isotope with a mass number of 259 and a half-life of three to four seconds. The investigators at Berkeley subsequently, by bombarding curium-248 with oxygen-18, synthesized an isotope of Element 104 that has a mass number of 261 and a half-life of 70 seconds. Although the Soviets could make only a few atoms of their mass-260 isotope, the Berkeley group obtained thousands of the atoms having mass numbers of 257 and 259. Moreover, because the latter isotopes have longer half-lives, the Berkeley team was able to measure the energies of their emissions (alpha particles) and to detect their decay products (nobelium isotopes), thereby providing more extensive evidence of their discovery. Atomic Number:- 104; Mass of Most:- ; Stable Isotope:- 261; Electronic:- ; Configuration:- 2-8-18-32-32-10-2or (Rn)$5f^{14}6d^{2}7s^{2}$. / в Объединённом Институте Ядерных Исследований в Дубне, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). в Лорэнсовской Радиационной Лаборатории (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; ныне Лорэнсовская Бёклыйская Национальная Лаборатория (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) в честь Онист Орлэндо Лорэнс (Ernest Orlando Lawrence; 1901–1958)). Британский физик Онист Разэфэд (British physicist Ernest Rutherford; 1871–1937).

UNNILSEPTIUM = УННИЛСЕПТИЙ (или УНИЛСЭПТИУМ, или УНИЛСЭПТ) – Unnilseptium (Uns) is also called Element 107, a synthetic element in Group VIIb of the periodic table. It is thought to be chemically similar to the rare metal rhenium. In 1976 Soviet scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, USSR, announced that they had synthesized Element 107 by bombarding a target of bismuth-209 with ions of chromium-54. The resultant collisions were reported to have produced an isotope of the element with a mass number of 261 and a half-life of 1–2 milliseconds. The existence of the element was confirmed by West German physicists at the Institute for Heavy Ion Research (Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI)) in Darmstadt. / В 1976 Советские учёные в Объединённом Институте Ядерных Исследований в Дубне, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) заявили о том, что они синтезировали 107-й элемент, бомбардируя мишень висмут-209 ионами хрома-54.

UNNONAGINTILLION = УННОНАГИНТИЛЛИОН (или ХХ) – Unnonagintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{276} (1 followed by 276 zeros).

UN NUMBER = UNITED NATIONS NUMBER

UNOCTOGINTILLION = УНОКТОГИНТИЛЛИОН (или ХХ) – Unoctogintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{246} (1 followed by 246 zeros).

UNOFFICIAL MARKET = НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ РЫНОК – Unofficial Market is a specialized stock market term referring to, in general, the people that directly participate in trading through buying and selling for their own account. Banks' representatives (traders), who trade on commission, are not considered part of the unofficial market. A strong unofficial market is desirable as it spreads professional traders' buy and sell interests throughout the market, which leads to greater liquidity in the market.

UNOFFICIAL SAMPLE = НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБА – An Unofficial Sample is a sample drawn without the supervision of an authorized employee of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC).

UNOFFICIAL STRIKE = НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАБАСТОВКА (или НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ СТАЧКА, или НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ СХОДКА) – Unofficial Strike is one that has not been ratified by a trade union in accordance with its internal procedures. Unofficial

action, therefore, is taken by union members acting independently of the formal union, and perhaps in open defiance of trade union leaders. Under current law, unofficial action is likely to be unlawful action that has not been preceded by a properly conducted strike ballot. Unlawful unofficial action of this kind must be publicly repudiated by a trade union if it is not to lose its immunity and become liable for civil action for damages from the employer. See also Vicarious Liability. / Неофициальная Забастовка Неофициальная Стачка или Неофициальная Сходка (Unofficial Strike):- . Смотрите также Забастовка или Стачка или Сходка (Strike).

UNOPENED STAPLE = НЕРАСКРЫТЫЙ ШТАПЕЛЁК – Unopened Staple is a staple fiber in bunches or clusters in the bale in such a condition that it will not process smoothly through carding and subsequent operations in the spun-yarn plant.

UNPAID DIVIDEND = НЕВЫПЛАЧЕННЫЙ ДИВИДЕНД – Unpaid Dividend is a dividend declared by the directors of a corporation that has not yet been paid. / Невыплаченный Дивиденд (Unpaid Dividend):- дивиденды, которые были декларированы правлением корпорации, но дата оплаты (payment date) которых ещё не наступила. Как только правление принимает решение проводить дивиденды (declare), оно пересматривает структуру обязательств (liability) вплоть до выплаты дивидендов. Компания, например, объявляет размер дивидендов 01 Июля со сроком выплаты 01 Августа. На протяжении Июля эти дивиденды будут считаться объявленными, но не выплаченными. Смотрите также Ex-Dividend.

UNPRESSED PLEAT = НЕСПРЕССОВАННАЯ СКЛАДКА – Unpressed Pleat is a pleat (folds) the edges of which have not been set by pressing. The rounded edges create a look that is softer than pressed pleats. The term unpressed pleats is usually used for wide unpressed pleats, whereas cartridge pleats, also unpressed, describe narrower, decorative pleats.

UNPROCESSED SAMPLE = ПРОБА НЕОБРУШЕННОГО ЗЕРНА – Unprocessed Samples of grain are those which have not been cleaned commercially. See also Processed Sample.

UNPROFITABLE SEGMENT ELIMINATION DECISION = РЕШЕНИЕ ОБ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИИ НЕПРИБЫЛЬНОГО СЕГМЕНТА (или РЕШЕНИЕ ОБ УСТРАНЕНИИ НЕПРИБЫЛЬНОГО СЕГМЕНТА) – Unprofitable Segment Elimination Decision rule:- Retain the segment unless fixed costs eliminated exceed the contribution margin lost. Eliminating a Segment or Product (in accounting):- For this decision, the question is whether avoiding traceable and perhaps common fixed costs will offset the lost contribution margin from the eliminated segment or product. Eliminating a segment or product may also affect the profitability of some or all of the remaining segments or products. These effects must be included in the analysis of the decision:- (i) It is important to only focus on the relevant costs, or the data that chances under the alternative. (ii) A decision to discontinue a segment or product based on the net loss is inappropriate. Management sometimes must decide whether to eliminate an unprofitable business segment. For example, in recent years many airlines have quit servicing certain cities or have cut back on the number of flights. How should that portion of fixed costs that are unavoidable be handled when making a decision on whether to eliminate an unprofitable segment? They should be subtracted from the contribution margin and if that results in a net loss, the segment should be eliminated. They should not be considered as they are not relevant. They should be allocated to other segments. If that causes a loss in another segment, that segment should be eliminated as well. Fixed costs are never relevant. They should not be considered as they are not relevant. / Решение О Ликвидации Неприбыльного Сегмента:- под сегментом понимается отдельный продукт или услуга, производственная линия, подразделение компании, географическая область действий.

UNPROVED RESERVES = НЕДОКАЗАННЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Unproved Reserves are based on geologic and/or engineering data similar to that used in estimates of proved reserves; but technical, contractual, economic, or regulatory uncertainties preclude such reserves being classified as proved. Unproved reserves may be further classified as probable reserves and possible reserves. Unproved reserves may be estimated assuming future economic conditions different from those prevailing at the time of the estimate. The effect of possible future improvements in economic conditions and technological developments can be expressed by allocating appropriate quantities of reserves to the probable and possible classifications. See also Reserves.

UNQUADRAGINTILLION = УНКВАДРАГИНТИЛЛИОН (или XX) – Unquadragintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{126} (1 followed by 126 zeros).

UNQUALIFIED OPINION = НЕКВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННОЕ МНЕНИЕ – Unqualified Opinion:- independent auditor's declaration that he or she has no reservation in certifying that the audited firm's financial statements (1) adequately disclose material information, (2) present fairly its financial position, and (3) show results of its operations in conformity with the provisions Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Unqualified Opinion is an independent auditor's opinion that a company's financial statements comply with accepted accounting procedures. Antithesis of Qualified Opinion. An Unqualified Opinion is an audit report that has been issued with no reservations regarding the state of an audit client's financial statements. In this opinion, the auditor follows a standard opinion format to state that the financial statements are a fair representation of the financial results and condition of a client, in accordance with the applicable accounting framework (such as GAAP). Creditors, lenders, and investors want to see financial statements with an unqualified opinion attached to them before they will lend money or invest funds. If there is any form of qualification to an audit opinion, this is a major red flag for financial statement users. An unqualified opinion is also known as a Clean Opinion. Unqualified Opinion is the auditor's opinion of a financial statement, given without any reservations. Such an opinion basically states that the auditor feels the company followed all accounting rules appropriately and that the financial reports are an accurate representation of the company's financial condition. Opposite of Qualified Opinion. Unqualified Opinion is an independent auditor's judgment that a company's financial records and statements are fairly and appropriately presented, and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). An unqualified opinion is the most common type of auditor's report. An unqualified opinion is issued when the independent auditor believes that the company's financial statements are sound; that is, the statements are free from material misstatements. This is different from a qualified opinion which is issued when the independent auditor discovers something in the financial statements that is subject to major concern. / Неквалифицированное Мнение – безусловно положительное мнение. Неквалифицированное Мнение:- заключение независимого аудитора о том, что все материалы по финансовой отчётности фирмы были предоставлены полностью, а отчётность и бухгалтерский учёт фирмы соответствовали требованиям Общепринятых Принципов Бухгалтерского Учёта (ОПБУ; Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)) и аудиторских стандартов (GAAS). Правомерность аудиторского заключения основывается на соответствии характера проведённых мероприятий общепринятым принципам аудиторской деятельности и на личном мнении аудитора. Смотрите также (Accountant's Opinion), (Adverse Opinion), (Qualified Opinion).

UNQUINQUAGINTILLION = УНКВИНКВАГИНТИЛЛИОН (или XX) – Unquinquagintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{156} (1 followed by 156 zeros).

UNQUOTED = НЕКОТИРОВОЧНЫЕ – Unquoted:- not quoted or listed on a stock exchange, e.g., an unquoted company.

UNQUOTED SECURITIES = НЕКОТИРОВОЧНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Unquoted Security is a security that previously traded on an exchange but no longer does. A security may become unquoted if the market capitalization of its issuing company falls to the point

that it no longer meets an exchange's listing requirements. An unquoted security, then, is very high risk. However, its price is likely to be low and, if it comes back, an unquoted security can provide a substantial return. Unquoted Securities:- securities which are not quoted on a recognized exchange (cf. over the counter). Sometimes assumed to imply illiquidity, although the biggest single market in securities, that for US treasuries, is an unlisted market. See also Rule 163. Unquoted Shares:- shares in some companies, often smaller ones, are not traded on any stock exchange. Companies might not be quoted (or listed) because they prefer to run their businesses in relative privacy, or they do not meet the listing requirements, such as minimum market capitalization. In other words they are too small to join a stock market. The London Stock Exchange requires companies to have a trading record of three years and sets a minimum market capitalization. / Некотировочные Ценные Бумаги (Unquoted Securities):- ценные бумаги, которые не котируются ни на одной бирже. На Лондонской Фондовой Бирже (London Sock Exchange) существуют правила, регулирующие случайные сделки с некотировочными ценными бумагами небольших компаний или новых венчурных предприятий. Некотировочные ценные бумаги обычно отражаются в балансе по их номинальной стоимости или рыночной стоимости (если её можно оценить).

UNRAVEL = РАСПУСКАНИЕ – The term Unravel means the same as ravel. It is the tendency of fabric to come unwoven or unknitted at unfinished edges. Loosely woven fabrics tend to unravel more than those made of tight weaves. Occasionally, the tendency to unravel is desirable in order to create a fringed edge. / Распускание ткани.

UNRAVELING SEAMS = РАСПУТЫВАЮЩИЕСЯ ШВЫ – Unraveling Seams generally occurs on 401 chainstitch seams where either the stitch has been broken or a skipped stitch has occurred. This will cause seam failure unless the seam is restitched. Minimizing Unraveled Stitches:- (1) use a high performance Perma Core or D-Core thread that will minimize broken stitches and skipped stitches; (2) insure proper machine maintenance and sewing machine adjustments; and (3) observe sewing operators for correct material handling techniques. Fabrics defect.

UNREALIZED CAPITAL GAIN/LOSS = НЕРЕАЛИЗОВАННЫЕ КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ПРИБЫЛЬ/УБЫТОК (или НЕМАТЕРИАЛИЗОВАННЫЕ КАПИТАЛЬНЫЕ ПРИБЫЛЬ/УБЫТОК) – Unrealized Capital Gain/Loss:- an increase/decrease in the value of a security that is not 'real' because the security has not been sold. Once a security is sold by the portfolio manager, the capital gains/losses are 'realized' by the fund, and any payment to the shareholder is taxable during the tax year in which the security is sold.

UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON SECURITIES HELD = НЕРЕАЛИЗОВАННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ (УБЫТОК) ПО УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫМ ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ – Unrealized Gain (Loss) On Securities Held, this component of partnership capital results from the valuation of Loans and Investments by the General Partner(s). Unrealized appreciation is recognized for valuations above cost and unrealized depreciation is recognized for valuations below cost. Unrealized gain or loss is the sum of the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of all Loans and Investments. Estimated future tax effects associated with unrealized appreciation or depreciation are not taken into account because partnerships are not taxed at the entity level.

UNREALIZED PROFIT (OR LOSS) = НЕРЕАЛИЗОВАННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ (ИЛИ УБЫТОК) (или НЕМАТЕРИАЛИЗОВАННАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ (или УБЫТОК)) – Unrealized Profit (or Loss):- xxxxx. / Нереализованная (или Нематериализованная) Прибыль (или Убыток):- прибыли или убытки, которые ещё не были получены, хотя об этом уже известно. Они становятся реализованными прибылями (или убытками) (realized profit or loss) после фактической продажи ценных бумаг или товарно-сырьевого фьючерсного контракта, в результате чего будет получена прибыль или убыток. Также называется существующими только на бумаге Бумажной Прибылью или Убытком (Paper Profit Or Loss).

UNRECORDED EXPENSES = НЕЗАПИСАННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или НЕЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Unrecorded Expenses are the expenses occurring in one period of accounting but recorded in another. Unrecorded Expense is the expense incurred during an accounting period but recorded in a subsequent period. / Незарегистрированные Расходы:- расходы, понесённые в данном отчётном периоде, но не оплаченные в этом периоде; например, начисленная задолженность по заработной плате, процентам и тому подобному. Такие расходы начисляются в конце периода корректирующей проводкой по дебету счетов расходов и кредиту счетов обязательств. Называются также (Accrued Expenses), (Accrued Liabilities).

UNRECORDED REVENUES = НЕЗАПИСАННЫЕ ВЫРУЧКИ (или НЕЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЕ ДОХОДЫ) – Unrecorded Revenues:- revenues earned during an accounting period but recorded in a subsequent period. What Is The Difference Between Unearned Revenue And Unrecorded Revenue? In financial accounting, unearned revenue refers to amounts received prior to being earned. For example, if ABC Service Co. receives USD24 000 on December 31, 2012 for a one-year service agreement covering January 01 through December 31, 2013, the entire USD24 000 is unearned as of December 31, 2012. On the December 31, 2012 balance sheet ABC should report a liability such as Unearned Revenues for USD24 000. During 2013 ABC should move USD2 000 per month from the liability account on its balance sheet to a revenue account on its income statement. I associate unrecorded revenue with revenues that were earned, but not yet recorded in a company's accounting records. For example, an electric utility will provide electricity to customers for up to one month before it reads the customers' meters, calculates the bills and records the billings as revenues and accounts receivable. As a result, the electric utility will have up to one month of unrecorded revenue. At each balance sheet date, the utility should accrue for the revenues it earned but had not yet recorded. This is done through an adjusting entry that debits a balance sheet receivable account and credits an income statement revenue account. Unrecorded Revenue is revenue that an entity has earned in an accounting period, but which it does not record in that period. Unrecorded Revenue is revenue that an entity has earned in an accounting period, but which it does not record in that period. The business typically records the revenue in a later accounting period, which is a violation of the matching principle, where revenues and related expenses are supposed to be recognized in the same accounting period. An example of unrecorded revenue is when an employee who is engaged in consulting services neglects to complete her timesheet at the end of the month, so that the accounting staff does not record her billable hours in that month. Instead, she records the information after the reporting period has closed, so that the revenue must instead be recognized in the next reporting period. Another example is when a company is engaged in a multi-period project for a customer, and completes work during an accounting period, but is not contractually allowed to issue an invoice until a later accounting period. The controller elects not to accrue any revenue until the actual billing period. Thus, the firm has unrecorded revenue until such time as it records an invoice. The correct accounting treatment for unrecorded revenue is to accrue revenue in the period when the revenue is earned, using a credit to an Accrued Revenue account, and a debit to an Accounts Receivable account. You would then reverse this entry in the period when you invoice the customer. Unrecorded Revenue is the amount is allocated as income but no payment has been made. In order to consider these transactions as a profit, an accountant must perform a line item adjustment to the balance sheet. / Эй.Би.Си. Сёвис Ко. (ABC Service Co.). Незарегистрированные Доходы:- доходы, заработанные, но не полученные в данном отчётном периоде; например, начисленные проценты к получению, арендные платежи к получению. Начисляются в конце периода корректирующей проводкой по дебету счетов активов и кредиту счетов доходов. Называются также (Accrued Assets), (Accrued Receivables).

UNREGISTERED STOCK = НЕЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ – Unregistered Stock:- xxxxx. Letter Security. / Незарегистрированная Акция:- . Смотрите также Letter Security.

UNREGISTERED VARIETY = НЕЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫЙ СЕЛЕКЦИОННЫЙ СОРТ (или НЕЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННАЯ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ) – Unregistered Variety is sometimes used for the term non-registered variety. See also Registered Variety.

UNRELATED BUSINESS TAX INCOME = НАЛОГООБЛАГАЕМЫЙ ДОХОД ОТ НЕСВЯЗАННОГО ДЕЛА – Unrelated Business Tax Income is an income earned by a tax-exempt entity that does not result from tax-exempt activities. The entity may owe taxes on this income.

UNRELATED MATERIAL = НЕРОДСТВЕННЫЕ ПРИМЕСИ (или НЕСВЯЗАННЫЕ ОСТАТКИ) – In the Rice industry, unrelated material is all matter other than Rice, related material, and seeds. See also Related Material.

UNRELAXED YARN = НЕРАЛАКСИРОВАННАЯ ПРЯЖА – Unrelaxed Yarn:- a regular filament yarns of nylon or polyester not subjected to relaxation process. See also Relaxed Yarn. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn) Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

UNREMOVED TINT = НЕУДАЛЁННЫЙ (или НЕУСТРАНЁННЫЙ) ФОН (или ТОН, или КРАСКА) – Unremoved Tint:- Fabric:- spun-viscose-rayon-and-acetate suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 4S x 44; (ii) Warp:- 24/2 60% 2-in. 1^4-den. bright viscose rayon 40% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- boiled off only. Defect:- finisher reported that the red tint was not fugitive. Analysis:- laboratory scouring tests in V' of neutral soap solution at 160 °F completely eliminated the red tint present in the gray goods. On visiting the finisher's plant and attempting to repeat the scouring operation in a pail on Hi-yard cuttings, using soap supplied by the finisher, the investigators found that the tint could not be completely removed. A sample of the soap was analyzed and it was evident that it was very inferior in detergent properties when compared with a standard grade of neutral soap. Further investigation revealed that it was a poor-quality product which the finisher had purchased for several cents a pound less than the market price for commonly used commercial soap. Under the circumstances, the gray mill assumed no responsibility for this defect and the finisher was obliged to use a stripping agent (sodium hydrosulphite) to destroy the tint on goods which he had already boiled off. See also Tint. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

UNREPAIRED DAMAGE = НЕУСТРАНИМОЕ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ – Unrepaired Damage:- this term relates to damage to an insured ship that has not been repaired at the time the policy expires. It applies to both time and voyage hull policies, and provides that underwriters are not liable for unrepaired damage if the ship becomes a total loss from any cause (insured or not) before the expiry of the policy period. If the ship was not a total loss, the assured could normally claim a depreciation allowance for unrepaired damage, caused by an insured peril, on expiry of the policy. / Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

UNRIPE, IMMATURE COTTON = НЕРАЗВИВШИЙСЯ (или НЕСОЗРЕВШИЙ, или НЕВЫЗРЕВШИЙ), НЕДОЗРЕЛЫЙ ХЛОПОК – Unripe, Immature Cotton:- that produced by premature opening of the bolls because of frost or drought. Technically known as Dead Cotton Fiber.

UNRISD = UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNRRA = UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

UNRWA = UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

UNSATURATED FATTY ACID = НЕНАСЫЩЕННАЯ ЖИРНАЯ КИСЛОТА – Unsaturated Fatty Acid is a fatty acid containing one or more double bonds (between individual atoms of the molecule).

UNSEASONED ISSUE = НЕСЕЗОННАЯ ЭМИССИЯ (или НЕСЕЗОННЫЙ ВЫПУСК) – Unseasoned Issue is an issue of a security for which there is no existing market. See also Seasoned Issue.

UNSEAWORTHINESS = НЕПРИГОДНОСТЬ К ПЛАВАНИЮ – Unseaworthiness is the state or condition of a vessel when it is not in a proper state of maintenance, or if the loading equipment or crew, or in any other respect is not ready to encounter the ordinary perils of sea.

UNSEAWORTHY = НЕПРИГОДНОЕ К ПЛАВАНИЮ (или НЕМОРЕХОДНОЕ) – Unseaworthy is the condition of a vessel where from any cause it is unsafe to send her to sea.

UNSECURED BONDS = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ ОБЛИГАЦИИ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА) – Unsecured Bonds are not secured by a specific asset, but rather by 'the full faith and credit' of the issuer. In other words, the investor has the issuer's promise to repay but has no claim on specific collateral. This doesn't necessarily have to be a bad thing:- keep in mind that US Treasuries – generally regarded as the lowest risk investment in the world when it comes to the possibility of default – are all unsecured bonds. Even owners of unsecured do have a claim on the assets of the defaulted issuer, but only after investors whose securities are higher in the 'capital structure' are paid first. If for example, Widget Corp issued unsecured bonds and secured bonds and later went into bankruptcy, the holders of the secured bonds will be paid first. Debt, such as unsecured bond debt, is said to be 'subordinated', or junior, to secured debt. Risk And Return Characteristics Of Secured Vs. Unsecured Bonds:- Generalizations regarding the risks and return characteristics of bond debt are subject to many exceptions. For example, although one might suppose that secured debt represents a lower risk to bondholders than unsecured debt, in practice the opposite is often true. Investors buy uncollateralized debt because of the issuer's reputation and economic strength. In other words, it's because the risk of default is sufficiently remote that bond investors are willing to accept the bond without collateralization. In the case of Treasury bonds, for instance, none of which are secured by anything more than the reputation of the US government, the issuer has never failed to make a scheduled interest payment or failed to return the full principal upon maturity in more than 200 years. With secured bonds – not all, but many – the reason that the bonds are secured is that the issuer is aware there's little interest from investors in buying its unsecured bonds – in other words, the issuer's reputation and perceived economic strength don't justify an investor's purchase of the bond without collateralization. In both instances, unsecured bonds by economically strong issuers and secured bonds by weaker issuers, the unsecured bond may have a lower interest rate at issuance than the secured bond. Lower-rated corporate bonds, i.e. junk bonds, always have high-interest rate schedules at issuance. But, again, these kinds of generalizations are only valid to a point. Some very strong institutions traditionally offer secured debt – among them quasi-governmental energy producers – and in such instances, the offered interest rate will be low for the same reason that unsecured debt may offer a relatively low-interest rate. In sum, the best generalizations regarding the risk and return characteristics of secured and unsecured bonds are that:- (i) Debt perceived to be risky – to represent a plausible risk of default – will always offer relatively high-interest rates and bonds whether secured or not; (ii) Debt issued by governments and corporations with a reputation for economic strength will offer relatively low interest rates. In both cases,

the truism applies:- Risks and returns are correlated. More specifically:- In bond markets, risk and yield go hand-in-hand. Unsecured Bond:- bond issue that is backed only by the creditworthiness and reputation of the issuer, and not by any pledged asset. See also Debenture. Unsecured Bonds, also called Debentures, are not backed by equipment, revenue, or mortgages on real estate. Instead, the issuer promises that they will be repaid. This promise is frequently called 'Full Faith And Credit'. Why issue unsecured bonds? Some companies do not have enough assets to collateralize. Other companies are established and are therefore trusted to repay their debts. As for governments, they can raise taxes if they need to pay off bondholders. Unsecured bonds naturally carry more risk than secured bonds; consequently, they usually pay higher interest rates than do secured bonds. If a company issuing debentures liquidates, it pays holders of secured bonds first, then debenture-holders, and then owners of subordinated debentures. Secured And Unsecured Bonds:- Bonds are issued as evidence of a loan. They may be backed with collateral or just the good faith and credit of the borrower. As an educated investor, you need to know the advantages and risks of bonds and whether they are secured or unsecured. Bonds may be secured by collateral, which is the money or physical assets that a bond issuer (borrower) must give to investors if the bond defaults. Securing bonds ensures that capital will be available to pay the principal on a bond. Corporate bonds and municipal bonds may be secured or unsecured. Federal government bonds, however, are unsecured and only backed by the good faith and credit of Uncle Sam. Identifying Secured Bonds:- Mortgage bonds are secured corporate bonds that are backed primarily by real estate, although they may include other corporate assets as well. They may cover all mortgageable property or just specific pieces. Because mortgage bond collateral provides a clear claim on a company's assets, mortgage bonds are considered high-grade and safe from default. A trustee acting on behalf of bondholders holds the collateral; if the bond defaults, this trustee may foreclose for the bondholders. Mortgage bonds may be either first mortgage bonds or junior mortgage bonds. Should an issuer have to liquidate, first mortgage bonds are paid off before juniors are. To finance projects such as bridges, hospitals, and power plants, municipalities sell revenue bonds (or limited obligation bonds). The anticipated revenue generated by those projects is used to secure them. Because they are backed with specific collateral, secured bonds are perceived as safer investments than unsecured bonds. Financial assets in the form of a securities portfolio containing stocks and bonds secure collateral trust bonds. A third-party trustee holds the securities. Equipment trust certificates are backed by company equipment such as trucks, airplanes, railroad cars, etc. They are often issued by airlines and railroads that need to finance new purchases of equipment. The equipment bought may be the same equipment that is collateralized. A trustee for the bondholders keeps the title to the equipment. After all the bondholders have been repaid, the trustee then returns the title to the company. Because they are backed with specific collateral, secured bonds are perceived as safer investments than unsecured bonds. Because they are perceived as safer, they typically pay lower interest rates. Secured bonds are favored by those who want to protect their investment capital. Below are some common types of unsecured bonds:- To meet its financial needs, the US Government issues Treasury bonds. It issues them with the full faith and credit of the federal government. Because the US Government, of all issuers, has the best ability to repay, Treasury bonds are considered the safest from default and are very popular with investors. General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds) are municipal bonds without backing. The creditworthiness of the issuing city or state is the only security they provide. GO bonds finance municipal operations. In the event that an issuer cannot repay its debts to bondholders, it may have to lay off employees, sell some assets, or raise taxes. Income Bonds are the bonds most junior of all. Their payments are made only after the issuer earns a certain amount of income. The issuer is not bound to make interest payments on a timely or regular basis if the minimum income amount is not earned. The investor is aware of the risks involved and may be willing to invest in these bonds if there is an attractive coupon rate or high yield-to-maturity. Convertible Bonds give the investor the option to convert the bonds into shares of common stock. The conditions, the time frame, and the price must all be set down at the time the bonds are issued. Unsecured Bonds or Debentures are bonds that are not backed by some type of collateral. In other words, the bond is only secured by the bond issuer's good credit standing. There are no building, equipment, vehicles, or other assets backing up the bond. If the bond issuer defaults on the unsecured bond, the bond holders could receive nothing from their investment. They would be left up to the court system to sue the bond issuer for their investment. What Does Unsecured Bond Mean? Unsecured bonds are almost always more risky of an investment than a secured bond since secured bonds are backed with some type of guarantee or collateral. Unsecured bonds are usually only issued by companies that don't have enough assets to put up for collateral or government bodies. Example:- If a company can't raise enough capital to back a bond issuance, it is usually a sign of a risky investment. Governments, on the other hand, can always raise taxes if they need to pay off bond holders. An unsecured bond from a municipality is usually a safe investment. Even in the rare circumstance that a governmental body declares bankruptcy, the bonds are usually covered by other governmental bodies. Since unsecured bonds are more risky to investors than secured bonds, unsecured bond issuers usually have to pay a higher interest rate to the bond holders. Depending on the company or governmental organization, the interest rate could be one percent or ten percent. This rate difference largely depends on how trustworthy and financially stable the company or governmental organization is. / Необеспеченные Облигации:- облигации, выпущенные на условиях доверия к компании-эмитенту. Называются также (Debenture Bonds).

UNSECURED CREDIT = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ КРЕДИТ – Unsecured Credit is a credit extended only on the basis of the debtor's promise to repay, without any collateral security. Unsecured Credit is a credit extended on the borrower's promise to repay the debt, and for which collateral is not required. Unsecured Credit:- a loan granted on the strength of the borrower's credit history or reputation. If the loan is unsecured there is no guarantee it will be repaid. The opposite of Secured Credit. / Необеспеченный Кредит – это кредит без залога и поручителей, выдаваемый банком на любые цели.

UNSECURED CREDITOR = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ КРЕДИТОР – Unsecured Creditor is a creditor who has made a loan but received no security. Creditor whose claims are not guaranteed or backed by collateral. / Необеспеченный Кредитор (Unsecured Creditor):- лицо, которое ссудило организации деньги, однако не договорилось о том, что в случае непогашения ссуды какие-либо определённые активы будут служить фондом средств, из которого кредитор получит возмещение ссуды в приоритетном по сравнению с другими кредиторами порядке.

UNSECURED DEBENTURE = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО – Unsecured Debentures are debentures that are not supported by a collateral security. No specific assets will be set aside against unsecured debentures. It is basically a loan with out any protection. They are backed only by the general credit worthiness of the issuer. Unsecured Debenture is a debenture or note not supported by a collateral security. Unsecured Debenture is a debt security, issued by a government or large company, that is not secured by an asset or lien, but rather by the all issuer's assets not otherwise secured. That is, an unsecured bond carries no collateral; in case of bankruptcy, the bondholder is considered a general creditor. Thus, the bondholder is paid out of funds that do not have a prior claim on them with a secured debt. Like most bonds, an unsecured bond can be traded. Some unsecured bonds, such Treasury securities, are considered risk-free. See also Debenture. / Необеспеченное Долговое Обязательство (Unsecured Debenture):- долговое обязательство или облигация, не обеспеченные какими-либо активами, за счёт которых в случае неспособности компании погасить долг владельцам долговых обязательств будут производиться выплаты в приоритетном по сравнению с другими кредиторами порядке.

UNSECURED DEBT = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ДОЛГ (или НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ) – Unsecured Debt:- a loan not backed by an underlying asset. Unsecured debt includes credit card debt, medical bills, utility bills and any other type of loan or credit that was extended without a collateral requirement. It presents a high risk for lenders since they may have to sue to get the money they're owed if the borrower doesn't repay the full amount owed. As a result of this high risk, unsecured debt tends to come with a high interest rate. Unsecured debt can be wiped out by bankruptcy, but taking this dramatic step makes it more difficult to obtain financing for the next seven to 10 years. Secured debt, on the other hand, is backed by an asset, also known as Collateral. Under the terms of a secured loan, the lender can seize the collateral used to guarantee the loan if the borrower defaults. Examples of secured debt include mortgages, which are secured by houses, and auto loans, which are secured by cars. Because the borrower has more to lose by defaulting on a secured loan and the lender has something to gain, this type of loan will have a lower interest rate than an unsecured loan. Unsecured Debt is a debt that does not identify specific assets that the debtholder is entitled to in case of default. Unsecured Debt is a debt instrument not backed by the issuer's pledging of assets. Unsecured bonds are called Debentures. / Необеспеченный Долг:- обязательства, не обеспеченные залогом, без какого-либо обеспечения (collateral).

UNSECURED LOAN = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ЗАЁМ – Unsecured Loan:- xxxxx. / Необеспеченный Заём:- кредит без обеспечения (Collateral).

UNSECURED LOAN STOCK = НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ЗАЁМНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Unsecured Loan Stock (referred to as Corporate Bonds in the USA):- a fixed interest security but, unlike a debenture, it is not secured against pre-specified assets of the company. In the event the company is unable to repay the unsecured loan stock at the redemption date, the holders of the stock have to take their chance with the other creditors of the company as to whether there will be enough assets to sell in order to repay the loan stock after the company is would up.

UNSEPTUAGINTILLION = УНСЭПТУАГИНТИЛЛИОН (или XX) – Unseptuagintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{216} (1 followed by 216 zeros).

UNSEXAGINTILLION = УНСЭКСАГИНТИЛЛИОН (или XX) – Unsexagintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{186} (1 followed by 186 zeros).

UNSHIP = ВЫГРУЖАТЬ – Unship (maritime term):- to take apart or to remove from its place.

UNSOCIAL HOURS = НЕСОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ЧАСЫ (или ВНЕУРОЧНЫЕ ЧАСЫ, или НЕОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧАСЫ, или XX) – Unsocial Hours:- if someone works unsocial hours, they work late at night, early in the morning, at weekends, or on public holidays. In Britain, people are often paid extra for working unsocial hours. To Work Unsocial Hours:- to work during the night or early in the morning when most people do not have to work. Unsocial Hours are the unusual hours that cause one to work when other people are spending time together; e.g., a job with unsocial hours. Unsocial Hours is the UK term of art for working hours that are outside of 7 am to 7 pm Monday to Friday. In the United Kingdom (UK), Unsocial Hours Payments are additions to basic pay. These apply for staff whose work in standard hours, within the normal 37.5 hour working week (section 10), is undertaken at the times, and on the days, specified in the national agreement and shown in the table below. The times and the rates of payment are:- Unsocial Hours Payments:- Column 1 (Pay Band) – Column 2:- All Time On Saturday (Midnight To Midnight) And Any Week Day After 8 pm And Before 6 am – Column 3:- All Time On Sundays And Public Holidays (Midnight To Midnight):- (i) 1 – Time Plus 50% – Double Time; (ii) 2 – Time Plus 44% – Time Plus 88%, (iii) 3 – Time Plus 37% – Time Plus 74%, (iv) 4–9 – Time Plus 30% – Time Plus 60%. Unsocial hours payments are worked out using basic salary including long-term recruitment and retention premiums (RRPs), but excluding short-term RRPs, high cost area supplements, and all other supplements and payments. When more than half of a shift on a weekday, which is not a public holiday, falls within the times shown in column 2, the whole of that shift will qualify for unsocial hours payment. This system of payment may be used to pay for unsocial hours worked in the previous month (retrospectively) when shifts and payments vary from month to month or, when shifts are fixed, prospectively, so that a fixed level of payment is made each month based on a forecast of the number of unsocial hours which will be worked in future months. If the system is used prospectively there will need to be periodic checks to compare the level of payments with those produced by the system in its retrospective form. This is to ensure that the levels of payment are broadly similar overall. The national agreement on unsocial hours payments is set out in Section 2(a) (England) in the NHS Terms and Conditions of Service Handbook. A new system for unsocial hours payments was introduced in April 2008. This system, covers enhancements to basic pay for Agenda for Change staff whose standard working week includes evenings, early mornings, weekends, bank holidays and nights. Employers have been assimilating Agenda for Change staff onto the new system of unsocial hours payments with effect from 01 April 2008. / Исключённые Из Общественной Жизни Часы (Unsocial Hours):- рабочие часы сверх нормативного рабочего дня в конторе или на заводе, которые лишают работника возможности жить нормальной семейной жизнью и принимать участие в обычной общественной жизни. Труд сменных рабочих и рабочих, которые вынуждены работать в исключённые из общественной жизни часы, часто обплачивается по ставкам, превышающим совокупную заработную плату 5–9 обычных рабочих.

UNSTERILIZED INTERVENTION = НЕСТЕРИЛИЗОВАННАЯ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ – Unsterilized Intervention is the foreign exchange market intervention in which the monetary authorities have not insulated their domestic money supplies from the foreign exchange transactions.

UNSTRUCTURED APPAREL = НЕСТРУКТУРИРОВАННАЯ ОДЕЖДА (или НЕСТРУКТУРИРОВАННОЕ ШВЕЙНОЕ ИЗДЕЛИЕ) – Unstructured Apparel is an apparel with little, if any, detail in tailoring. It takes its shape from the person wearing it. For example, a jacket that does not have padding, lining, or insets.

UNSTRUCTURED SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE DATA = НЕСТРУКТУРИРОВАННЫЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЛУЖЕБНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ (или НЕРЕГЛАМЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ДАННЫЕ ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ) – Unstructured Supplementary Service Data:- the exchange of short messages between mobile trusted devices and possibly even computers in 'dialogue' mode.

UNSYSTEMATIC RISK = НЕСИСТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК – Unsystematic Risk is the risk that is unique to a company such as a strike, the outcome of unfavorable litigation, or a natural catastrophe that can be eliminated through diversification. Related Systematic Risk. Also called the Diversifiable Risk or Residual Risk.

UNTRIGINTILLION = УНТРИГИНТИЛЛИОН (или XX) – Untrigintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{96} (1 followed by 96 zeros).

UNTRIMMED LOOSE THREADS = НЕОБРЕЗАННЫЕ ОСЛАБШИЕ НИТИ (или НЕОБРЕЗАННЫЕ СЛАБОНАТЯНУТЫЕ НИТИ, или НЕОБРЕЗАННЫЕ XX НИТИ) – Untrimmed Loose Threads:- any hanging threads on the face of the fabrics are termed as loose threads. Cause:- tail ends not trimmed after piecing up. Mending:- these defects can be easily rectified with the help of clipper. Untrimmed Loose Threads:- any hanging threads on the face of the fabrics are termed as loose threads. Weaving Defect. / Свободно торчащие концы нитей.

UNU = UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNVALUED POLICY = НЕОЦЕНЁННЫЙ ПОЛИС (или ПОЛИС БЕЗ ОЦЕНКИ) – Unvalued Policy is a policy that does not express the insured value of the property insured, as distinct from the sum insured by the policy. A claim under an unvalued policy is limited to the insurable value of the subject matter insured at the time of loss, even though the sum insured may be more that the insurable value. Unvalued policies are normally used for policies covering such hull interests such as 'excess liabilities' and 'anticipated freight'. Unvalued Policy is an unvalued policy is a policy which does not specify the value of the subject-matter insured, but, subject to the limit of the sum insured, leaves the insurable value to be subsequently ascertained, in the manner hereinbefore specified. / Невалютированный Полис (Unvalued Policy):- страховой полис имущества, в котором указаны страховые суммы для каждого объекта страхования, причём страховщик не знает, какова фактическая стоимость застрахованного имущества. В результате, если застрахованный потребует выплаты страховой суммы, он обязан предъявить докоательство стоимости утраченного, повреждённого или украденного имущества.

UNVDA = UPPER NUN VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

UNVIGINTILLION = УНВИГИНТИЛЛИОН (или ХХ) – Unvigintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{66} (1 followed by 66 zeros).

UNWANTED CUT OUT MOTIF = ВЫШИТОЕ УКРАШЕНИЕ В ВИДЕ НЕЖЕЛАННОГО ВЫРЕЗА – Unwanted Cut Out Motif on garment. Possible Cause:- product made with recycled garment. The defect is major. The mark is permanent and cannot be removed from the fabric. It is going to adversely affect the value of the fabric. Stitching defect.

UNWANTED MARKS = НЕЖЕЛАННЫЕ ОТМЕТИНЫ (или НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОТМЕТИНЫ) – Unwanted Marks on fabric. Possible Cause:- oily stains with dust adhered to surface which makes the stains more prominent and difficult to remove, due to contact with oil or grease covered exposed machine parts during stitching. Careless handling could be another cause. The defect is minor. It will most probably be removed during subsequent washing. However in case it stays, due to prominence it will be termed as major. This defect has appeared after stitching as the stain is also marking the seam. Stitching defect. / развод (или потёк (stain)).

UNWANTED PIGMENT MARKING ON FABRIC = НЕЖЕЛАННАЯ (или НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНАЯ) ОТМЕТИНА ПИГМЕНТА НА ТКАНИ – Unwanted Pigment Marking On Fabric:- Possible Cause:- screen has holes in it that should have been covered. This could be because of ageing of the screen and eventual damage or just improper exposure to light. This is a major defect as the design has been foiled. However, in the industry unless there is only minor damage to the screen, it is not used. Printing defect.

UNWANTED TWILL = НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНАЯ (или НЕНУЖНАЯ, или НЕУГОДНАЯ, или НЕПРЕДУСМОТРЕННАЯ) САРЖА – Unwanted Twill:- twill lines introduced unintentionally into a fabric. / Нежелательное Саржевое Переплетение (unwanted twill):- порок ткани; линии саржевого переплетения, непреднамеренно проложенные в ткани.

UNWANTED WHITE PATTERNS = НЕЖЕЛАННЫЕ (или НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНЫЕ) БЕЛЫЕ УЗОРЫ – Unwanted White Patterns on fabric. Possible Cause:- localized over enzyme wash. This is a minor defect as the white marks could be termed as part of the required effect. Finishing defect.

UNWASHABLE FABRIC = НЕ СТИРАЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ – Unwashable Fabric is a fabric that should not be washed by hand or by machine. Such fabrics are usually labeled 'dry clean only'.

UNWASHED WOOL = НЕМЫТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Unwashed Wool is a wool in its original condition as it comes from a sheep. See also Grease.

UNWATCHED = НЕПРОСМАТРИВАЕМОЕ (или НЕОБСЛУЖИВАЕМОЕ) – Unwatched (maritime term):- said of a lighthouse not tended. / говорят о необслуживаемом маяке.

UNWIND = ПОГАШЕНИЕ (или РАЗВЯЗКА, или РАЗМОТКА) – Unwind is a procedure followed in certain clearing and settlement systems in which transfers of securities and funds are settled on a net basis at the end of the processing cycle. All transfers are provisional until all participants have discharged their settlement obligations. If a participant fails to settle, some or all of the provisional transfers involving that participant are deleted from the system, and the settlement obligations from the remaining transfers are recalculated. An investor unwinds a strategy when they reverse it, e.g., buying back the two options that make up the short straddle. Unwind is the act of liquidating a position in the market. Many times this refers to a spread position, or a large position that must be covered over a period of time as opposed to a small position that can be done once at a single price. / , например, . Акт ликвидации позиции на рынке. Во многих случаях это относится к позициям по курсовой разнице, или к позиции большого размера, на исполнение ликвидации которой потребуется больший период времени, нежели для ликвидации позиции малого размера, которая может быть выполнена за раз по одной и той же цене.

UNWIND A TRADE = ПОГАСИТЬ ТОРГОВЛЮ – Unwind A Trade:- reverse a securities transaction through an offsetting transaction in the market. / Развязать Торговлю (Unwind A Trade):- компенсировать сделку с ценными бумагами путём совершения сделки противоположного характера. Смотрите также Offset.

UNWINDING PROTEIN = РАСПЛЕТАЮЩИЙ БЕЛОК – Unwinding Protein is a protein which binds (i.e. adheres to) single-stranded DNA, and thereby aids/stabilizes the unwinding of the DNA molecule's normal (helical/wound-up) structure.

UP UTTAR PRADESH

UP = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (или ВВЕРХ) – (1) Up (market indication) – willingness to go both ways (buy or sell) at the mentioned volume and market. / Направление движения рынка, предрасположенность к действию, будь-то к покупке или продаже, в упомянутом объёме и рынке.

(2) Up (print) – up on the ticker tape, confirming that the trade has been executed.

UP ANCHOR = СНИМАТЬСЯ С ЯКОРЯ – Up Anchor:- hoist or haul in the anchor.

UPC = UNIFORM PRACTICE CODE

UPC = UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE

UPCE 11–DIGIT = Ю.ПИ.СИ.И. 11–ЦИФРОВОЙ – UPCE 11-Digit:- UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA (short for the Universal Product Code version A) barcode. This version allows 11 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

UPCE0 6–DIGIT = Ю.ПИ.СИ.И.0 6–ЦИФРОВОЙ – UPCE0 6-Digit:- UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA (short for the Universal Product Code version A) barcode. This version allows 6 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

UPCE1 6–DIGIT = Ю.ПИ.СИ.И.1 6–ЦИФРОВОЙ – UPCE1 6-Digit:- UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA (short for the Universal Product Code version A) barcode. This version allows 6 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

UPDRAFT AND DOWNDRAFT = ВОСХОДЯЩЕЕ И НИСХОДЯЩЕЕ – Updraft And Downdraft:- in meteorology, upward-moving and downward-moving air currents, respectively, that are due to several causes. Local daytime heating of the ground causes surface air to become much warmer than the air above, and, because warmer air is less dense, it rises and is replaced by descending cooler air. The vertical ascending current, called a Thermal, may reach an altitude of 3 km (2 miles) or more. The greater the radius of the thermal, the higher it is likely to ascend. Updrafts and downdrafts also occur as part of the turbulence that is created when air passes over topographic barriers such as mountains. Strong updrafts and downdrafts occur in thunderstorms as well. Updrafts characterize a storm's early development, during which warm air rises to the level where condensation begins and precipitation starts to develop. In a mature storm, updrafts are present alongside downdrafts caused by cooling and by falling precipitation. These downdrafts, originating at high levels, contain cold, dense air that spreads out at the ground as a cold air wedge. The sharp changes in wind direction associated with downdrafts near the ground are a threat to aircraft during landing and takeoff. Intense downdrafts are called Downbursts or Microbursts.

UPDRAFT MÉTIER = МЕТИ ВЕРХНЕЙ ТЯГИ (или МАШИНА ВЕРХНЕЙ ВЫТЯЖКИ) – Updraft Métier is a dry spinning machine in which the air flow within the drying cabinet is countercurrent to the yarn path (upward). / Мети (Métier), означающее Машина или Станок.

UPEA = UNION PROFESSIONNELLE DES ENTREPRISES D'ASSURANCE

UPF = ULTRAVIOLET PROTECTION FACTOR

UP–FRONT AUTHORITY = ИЗНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ВЛАСТЬ (или ПРЯМОЛИНЕЙНАЯ ВЛАСТЬ) – Up-Front Authority:- xxxxx. See also Proclamation Authority. / .

UP GAP = ОТРЫВ ПРИ ПОВЫШЕНИИ (или С ОТРЫВОМ ВВЕРХ) – In visual analysis, an Up Gap forms when a security opens above the previous period's High, remains above the previous High for the entire period and closes above it. Up gaps can form on daily, weekly or monthly charts and are generally considered bullish. See also Breakaway Gap, Common Gap, Continuation Gap, Down Gap, Exhaustion Gap, Gap, and Runaway Gap.

UPGMA = UNWEIGHTED PAIR GROUP METHOD, ARITHMETIC MEAN

UPGRADING = УЛУЧШЕНИЕ СОРТА (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ СОРТА) – Upgrading is a raising the quality rating of a security because of new optimism about the prospects of a firm due to tangible or intangible factors. This can increase investor confidence and push up the price of the security. / Повышение Сорта:- повышение рэйтиньга конкретной ценной бумаги. Аналитик может повысить рэйтиньг акций или облигаций, если компания демонстрирует лучшие финансовые показатели при росте прибыльности и сокращении уровня задолженности. Рэйтиньг муниципальных облигаций может быть повышен, если расходы эмитента сократились, а налоговые поступления возросли. Сорт конкретных эмиссий акций и облигаций может повыситься и вследствие роста рыночной стоимости бумаг, когда сами инвесторы ощущают рост финансовой устойчивости эмитента бумаг. Рэйтиьг кредитоспособности эмитентов бумаг постоянно изменяется:- из-за ухудшения условий деятельности одни компании могут опуститься на несколько позиций, а другие – подняться вверх. Термин 'Повышение Сорта' также может относиться к портфелю ценных бумаг. Например, управляющий взаимного инвестиционного фонда, который хочет повысить качество облигаций, находящихся в портфеле фонда, может сказать, что 'фонд находится в процессе повышения сорта рэйтиньга своего портфеля'.

UPHOLSTERY = ОБОЙКА (или ОБИВОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или МЕБЕЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ДЕКОРАТИВНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Upholstery:- materials used in the craft of covering, padding, and stuffing seating and bedding. The earliest upholsterers, from early Egyptian times to the beginning of the Renaissance, nailed animal skins or dressed leather across a rigid framework. They slowly developed the craft to include cushions, padding, and pillows – stuffed with such materials as goose down and horsehair. The medieval upholsterer, who was primarily concerned with fabrics, made mattresses and hangings. In the XVII century beds were draped with sumptuous fabrics and ornate trimmings; as these beddings became less fashionable, chairs and sofas were in turn elaborately upholstered with velvet, silks, and needlework. Springs, which permitted soft, bulky shapes, were first used by upholsterers in the XVIII century; helical by the mid-XIX century, they were later flattened for maximum resiliency. Upholstery techniques were revolutionized in the XX century with the introduction of molded sponge rubber, dirt and liquid retardants, plywood, naugahyde, and synthetic fibers, which created new springing, cushioning, and covering materials.

UPLAND = НАГОРЬЕ (или ВОЗВЫШЕННОСТЬ) – Upland, in general, land lying above the flood plain. Upland is a land at a higher elevation than the alluvial plain or low stream terrace; all lands outside the riparian-wetland and aquatic zones. / В общем смысле под Нагорьем или Возвышенностью понимается земля, расположенная выше плоскости затопления. Под Нагорьем понимается обширный участок земной поверхности, в пределах которого расположены горные хребты, массивы, выровненные поверхности, котловины и тому подобное, лежащие на общем высокоподнятом цоколе, например, Тибетское Нагорье. Под Возвышенностью понимаются участки земной поверхности, приподнятые относительно прилегающих территорий. Абсолютная высота 200–500 метров.

UPLAND COTTON = НАГОРНЫЙ ХЛОПЧАТНИК (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК С ВОЗВЫШЕННОСТЕЙ) – Upland Cotton:- the standard American Cotton and the one by which all other Cottons are compared for properties and characteristics. It ranges from 3/4 inch to 1-1/4 inch in staple length. Upland is raised chiefly in the Carolinas and the other Seaboard states, as well as in all other raising areas to lesser degree. Upland Cotton forms the bulk of the world's Cotton crop. See also American-Egyptian Cotton, Cotton, Extra Long Staple Cotton, Pima Cotton, and Supima®. Originally used to refer to Cotton grown on raised lands not prone to flooding. Now refers to short and medium staple Cottons. Upland Cotton means planted and stub Cotton which is produced in the United States from other than pure strain Varieties of the Barbadense Species, any hybrid thereof, or any other Variety of Cotton in which one or more of these varieties predominate. Upland Cotton is a widely cultivated American Cotton plant having short- to medium-staple fibers. Upland Cotton:- the standard American Cotton and the one with which other Cottons are compared. .... Name originally applied to Cotton grown in the upland sections of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to distinguish it from coastal or Sea Island Cotton. Now grown in practically all Cotton growing regions of the United States and in many foreign countries. It ranges in staple length from 3/4 to 1-1/4 inches. Mostly about 1 inch. Upland Cotton is the predominant type of Cotton grown in the United States and in most major

Cotton producing countries of the world. The staple length of these fibers ranges from about 3/4 inch to 1-1/4 inch, averaging nearly 1-3/32 inches. / Нагорный Хлопчатник или Хлопчатник С Возвышенностей – преобладающий стандартный Американский Хлопчатник, являющийся неким эталоном, с которым все другие Хлопчатники сравниваются по свойствам и характеристикам. Его штапельная длина лежит в диапазоне от 3/4 дюйма до 1-1/4 дюйма, в среднем – 1-3/32 дюйма, что соответствует волокну с коротким и средним штапельком. В Соединённых Штатах Америки Нагорный Хлопчатник произрастает главным образом в Северной Каролине и Южной Каролине, и в других прибрежных штатах, также как и в других ареалах произрастания, но в меньшей степени. Этот Хлопчатник является также преобладающим и в большинстве стран мира, по-крупному возделывающих его. Нагорный Хлопчатник формирует львиную долю всего мирового урожая этой сельскохозяйственной культуры. Изначально этот термин применялся к Хлопчатнику, выращенному на возвышенной местности, не подвергавшейся затоплениям. В настоящее время он очень тесно ассоциируется с хлопком, имеющим короткую и среднюю штапельную длину волокна.

UPLAND FIELD = НАГОРНОЕ ПОЛЕ (или СУХОДОЛЬНОЕ ПОЛЕ) – Upland Field is a rainfed land area with no levees or dikes surrounding it to impound water; sowing is by direct seeding.

UPLAND RICE (DRYLAND RICE) = НАГОРНЫЙ РИС (БОГАРНЫЙ РИС (или РИС С ЗАСУШЛИВЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ)) – Upland Rice (Dryland Rice) is a Rice grown on both level and sloping fields that are not bunded, that are prepared and seeded under dry conditions, and that depend on rainfall for moisture (without surface water accumulation).

UPLB = UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS

UPLIFT = ВОЗДЫМАНИЕ (или СОХРАНЕНИЕ ФОРМЫ, или XX) – Uplift is a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up. A term used for the word 'Bra'. The word 'Uplift' is rarely used in modern times. / бюстгальтер или лифчик, предназначенный для удерживания грудей приподнятыми.

UPLIFT = ПОДЪЁМ – Uplift:- wind, increased in speed, moving over a structure causing negative wind pressure (suction) to be placed inside an enclosed structure, creating uplift forces (upward pull) capable of blowing off the roof. Roofs are designed to resist only certain uplift caused when high winds travel over and across the roof.

UPLIFT = ПОДЪЁМ (или ПОДНЯТИЕ, или ВЗДЫМАНИЕ, или ВОЗДЫМАНИЕ, или ГОРСТ, или СВОД, или ХРЕБЕТ) – Uplift:- in geology, vertical elevation of the Earth's surface in response to natural causes. Broad, relatively slow and gentle uplift is termed warping, or epeirogeny, in contrast to the more concentrated and severe orogeny, the uplift associated with earthquakes and mountain building. Uplift of the Earth's surface also has occurred in response to the removal of Pleistocene ice sheets through melting and wastage. Such elastic rebound is both measurable and ongoing in southern Canada and in the general Scandinavian area today.

UPM = UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

UP MARKET = РЫНОК ПОВЫШЕНИЯ – Up Market:- the period of time after a market bottom during which a security's price trends upwards.

UPOV = UNION FOR PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

UPPER CASE = XX (или ВЕРХНИЙ РЯД) – Upper Case or Upper Letter Case:- capital letters as opposed to small letters (lower case). / 'Верхний Ряд' (Upper Case):- заглавные буквы алфавита в отличие от маленьких букв (Нижний Ряд (Lower Case)).

UPPER HALF MEAN LENGTH = ВЫСШАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ДЛИНА ПОЛОВИНЫ (или СРЕДНЯЯ ДЛИНА ВЫСШЕЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ) – Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) is the mean length by the number of fibers in the largest half by weight of fibers in a cotton sample, usually measured from the fibrogram. Upper half mean length is normally equivalent to the staple length. The HVI (High Volume Instrument) Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) is the average length of the longest 50% of fibers in a sample or bale (ASTM, 1994b). This measurement is used to place cotton into the five upland staple classes which are short (< 21.0 mm), medium (22.0–25.0 mm), medium-long (26.0–28.0 mm), long (29.0–34.0 mm), and extra long staple (ELS) (> 34.0 mm). The HVI UHML measurement also is what is traditionally used to market fiber length in the United States and the world and the data is needed in order to set drafting rollers at the proper distance for spinning. The Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) as defined by ASTM standards is the average length by number (respectively by weight) of one-half of the longest fibers when they are divided on a weight basis (respectively number basis). Desired base Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) of Upland Cotton (Gossypium Hirsutum) in the United States has been set a 27.0 mm and is shorter than the standard set by the international community. Upland Cotton genotypes from China, South Africa, West Africa, and the United States were test crossed to an Extra Long Staple Upland (ELSU) and a Short Staple Upland (SSU) and selected genotypes that included both ELSU and MSU phenotypes were crossed in a half-diallel mating scheme to estimate general combing ability (GCA) effects and specific combining ability (SCA) effects.

UPPER LOCATING PART = XX (или ВЕРХНИЙ ФИКСАТОР) – Upper Locating Part is a locating device fitted to the top of a box pallet, post pallet or cage pallet to facilitate stacking. See also Pallet. / Верхний Фиксатор (Upper Locating Part):- фиксирующее устройство в верхней части ящичных, стоечных и сетчатых поддонов, обеспечивающее устойчивость штабеля при многоярусной установке поддонов с грузом и в сложенном виде при транспортировании и хранении. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

UPPER QUARTILE LENGTH = ВЫСШАЯ ДЛИНА ЧЕТВЕРТИ (или ДЛИНА ВЫСШЕЙ ЧЕТВЕРТИ) – Upper Quartile Length (UQL), according to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) international standards, is defined as the fiber length which is exceeded by 25% of fibers by weight in test specimen. The Upper Quartile Length by weight UQLw (resp. by number UQLn) is defined as the length that exceeded by 25% of fibers by weight (resp. by number).

UPPERS = ВЕРХОВЬЯ (или ИЗ ВЕРХОВЬЯ, или XX) – Uppers:- a term applied to Cotton produced in the narrow upper valley of the Nile from Cairo South to Aswan (Egypt). It is generally a shorter staple than that grown in the Delta ... See also Egyptian Cotton.

UPPER TEMPERATURE LIMIT = ВЕРХНИЙ ЛИМИТ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ (или ВЕРХНИЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРНЫЙ ЛИМИТ, или ВЕРХНИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ, или ВЕРХНИЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРНЫЙ ПРЕДЕЛ) – Upper Temperature Limit:- temperatures above this limit lead to quality degradation.

UPR = UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE REPORT

UPR = UTILITY, PLANT, AND REISSUE

UPRHS = UPPER PAMPANGA RIVER INTEGRATED IRRIGATION SYSTEM

UPRIGHT BLOCKING = ПРЯМОЕ БЛОКИРОВАНИЕ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ БЛОКИРОВАНИЕ) – Upright Blocking, in the context of load securing, upright blocking is understood to be wooden elements inserted vertically in order to take up and transfer loads.

UPRIGHTS = СТОЙКИ (или СТОЯКИ) – Uprights are the vertical numbers used in the storage rack for identification purposes.

UPRIGHT WHEEL = КОЛЕСО НА СТОЙКЕ (или ПРЯМОЕ КОЛЕСО, или СТОЯЧЕЕ КОЛЕСО, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ КОЛЕСО) – Upright Wheel (also traveller or parlour):- flyer mounted above the wheel, making the wheel more portable. Will usually fit on a car passenger seat with the seat belt holding it. (также бегунок (traveller) или горница (parlour)):- .

UPROOT = КОРЧЕВАТЬ (или ВЫКОРЧЁВЫВАТЬ) – Uproot:- to pull up by the roots. / корнями.

UPS = UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SYSTEM

UPSET PRICE = НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА – Upset Price is the minimum price at which a seller of property will accept a bid at an auction. / Начальная Цена:- минимальная цена, по которой продавец согласен совершить сделку. Термин, используемый на аукционе, означает минимальную цену, начиная с которой продавец может принимать ставки.

UPSIDE = ВОСХОДЯЩИЙ – Upside:- the potential Dollar or percentage amount by which the market or a stock could rise. This is basically an educated guess on how high a stock could go in the near future. The upside can be derived through either technical analysis or fundamental analysis techniques. The estimate is used to get an idea of the attractiveness of an investment. The greater the potential dollar or percentage rise, the bigger the upside for the investment. For example, if a company has risen 100% in a short period of time based on a new product line, some people may feel that the company has limited upside in the near future as it has already had a strong run. Pertaining to higher price potential.

UPSIDE DOWN PIGMENT PRINT COPIED AT BASE OF T–SHIRT = ПИГМЕНТНАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ, СКОПИРОВАННАЯ ВВЕРХ ТОРМАШКАМИ В ОСНОВАНИИ ФУТБОЛКИ – Upside Down Pigment Print Copied At Base Of T-Shirt:- Possible Cause:- fabric was folded before the print paste dried out. This is a major defect. Though probably not visible in the picture the defect was quite apparent in the garment. Printing defect.

UPSIDE/DOWNSIDE RISK = РИСК ПОВЫШЕНИЯ/СНИЖЕНИЯ – Upside/Downside Risk:- a short forward position taken without an offsetting long physical position in the underlying commodity is said to have upside risk. This means the trader is speculating that the price of the commodity will decline. A long forward position taken without an offsetting short physical position in the underlying commodity is said to have downside risk. This means the trader is speculating that the price of the commodity will increase.

UPSIDE GAP TWO CROWS = ДВЕ ВЗЛЕТЕВШИЕ ВОРОНЫ – In technical analysis, Upside Gap Two Crowns is a three day bearish pattern that only happens in an uptrend. The first day is a long white body, followed by a gapped open with the small black body remaining gapped above the first day. The third day is also a black day whose body is larger than the second day and engulfs it. The close of the last day is still above the first long white day. / Две Взлетевшие Вороны:- в техническом анализе биржевых рынков, трёхдневная медвежья модель, возникающая только в ходе развития тенденции на повышение. Первый день отмечается длинным белым телом, за которым следует небольшое чёрное тело второго дня, открытие и закрытие которого расположены с отрывом вверх по отношению к закрытию первого дня. Завершается модель также чёрным телом, более длинным, чем предыдущее, находящееся в рамках торгового диапазона последнего (третьего дня). При этом закрытие третьего дня располагается выше закрытия длинного белого тела первого торгового дня.

UPSIDE POTENTIAL = ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ – Upside Potential is the amount by which analysts or investors expect the price of a security may increase. / Потенциал Вверх:- движение в направлении повышения (цены, курса), которого инвестор или аналитик ожидают для данных акций, облигаций или товарно-сырьевой продукции. Это ожидание может быть основано на фундаментальном анализе или техническом анализе.

UPSIDE TASUKI GAP = ТАСУКИ ПРИ ОТРЫВЕ ВВЕРХ – In technical analysis, Upside Tasuki Gap is a continuation pattern with a long white body followed by another white body that has gapped above the first one. The third day is black and opens within the body of the second day, then closes in the gap between the first two days, but does not close the gap. / Тасуки При Отрыве Вверх:- в техническом анализе биржевых рынков, модель продолжения, в которой за первым длинным белым телом следует второе белое тело, но с отрывом вверх относительно первого. Третий день отмечается чёрным телом с открытием в пределах торгового диапазона второго дня и закрытием в пределах разрыва между первым и вторым днями, но не закрывающим самого разрыва.

UPSIZE OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ РАЗМЕРА – Upsize Option is an option in IPO (short for the Initial Public Offering) to increase the size of offering when the demand is high.

UPSTAIRS DEAL = СДЕЛКА НА ЛЕСТНИЦЕ (или СДЕЛКА МЕЖДУ ВЕРХАМИ) – Upstairs Deal is a term that describes any discretionary business decision or arrangement made within the upper echelon of management that may impact the operation of the company. Such arrangements are made in the confines of executive offices or conference rooms to eliminate the possibility of information leaks and to expedite the decision-making process. Deal arranged behind closed doors, usually in the boardroom. Many takeovers are settled by upstairs deals. Upstairs Deal:- a business agreement that is made by upper management, and is generally unknown to lower-level employees until it is publicly announced. The deal is referred to as an 'Upstairs Deal' because executives typically have their offices in the higher floors of an office building. In mergers and acquisitions, an upstairs deal between two companies is more likely to result in a friendly takeover, as opposed to a hostile takeover. Keeping word of a potential merger quiet allows executives to operate with a reduced risk of outside parties profiting from the deal by driving up share prices. Once a takeover offer is announced, share prices will react by either moving up or down to the indicated target price. For example, a deal in which a company tenders an offer of USD15 per share with shares currently trading at USD10 per share will likely result, when announced, in shares adjusting to USD15.

UPSTAIRS MARKET = ВЕРХНИЙ РЫНОК (или РЫНОК НАВЕРХУ, или РЫНОК НА ЛЕСТНИЦЕ) – Upstairs Market is a network of trading desks for the major brokerage firms and institutional investors, which communicate with each other by means of electronic display systems and telephones to facilitate block trades and program trades. / Верхний Рынок или Рынок Наверху (upstairs market):- сделка, совершённая через брокерско-дилерскую фирму, вне биржи. Деятельность Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам, а также биржевые правила направлены на то, чтобы такие сделки не совершались по ценам менее выгодным для клиентов, чем сделки, совершаемые на бирже. Смотрите также Off Board.

UPSTAIRS ORDER = РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ НА ЛЕСТНИЦЕ – Upstairs Order is used for listed equity securities. See also Off-Floor Order.

UPSTAIRS TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЦЕВ С ЛЕСТНИЦЫ (или КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ТОРГОВЦЕВ С ЛЕСТНИЦЫ) – Upstairs Traders Advisory Committee advises on policies and procedures designed to enhance the efficiency of New York Stock Exchange markets from the perspective of member organizations upstairs traders. It also guides the staff on ways to improve communication between the trading floor and upstairs trading desks. Its members are senior officers who daily transact large orders for individuals and institutions. / его участники являются старшими должностными лицами . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

UPSTREAM = НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ЗВЕНО – In oil and gas industry, Upstream is a general term for that aspect of the industry which is engaged in the exploration for crude oil or natural gas and for drilling and production of these raw materials. Upstream:- oil and gas exploration and production, as opposed to downstream, which refers to the areas of refining and marketing. See also Downstream. The Upstream Segment involves the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, from cutting-edge geology to high-tech offshore drilling platforms. The US is the world's third-largest producer, with more than 500 000 producing wells and approximately 3 800 oil and natural gas platforms operating in US waters. Combined, they produce almost 2 billion barrels of oil a year.

UPSTREAM/DOWNSTREAM = НАЧАЛЬНОЕ/КОНЕЧНОЕ – Upstream/Downstream:- The relative location of a given activity along a supply chain. Upstream generally refers to the suppliers while downstream refers to the customers.

UPSTREAM OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY = НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ЗВЕНО НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ – A term Upstream Oil And Gas Industry refers to companies that explore for, develop and produce petroleum resources (in contrast, downstream refers to the refining and marketing components of the industry). See also Downstream, and Midstream. / Звенья нефтяной отрасли, связанные с разведкой и добычей нефти.

UP–STREAM PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ ХХ (или ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ АП–СТРИМ) – Up-Stream Pricing:- xxxxx. An Upstream Price is the price of one of the main inputs of production (for processing/manufacturing, etc) or a price quoted on higher market levels (e.g., wholesale markets). Upstream prices are the prices paid by producers (as opposed to consumers), and are directly related to the cost of production / Ценообразование Ап-Стрим (с учётом последующего использования):- ценообразование, при котором рыночная стоимость товара формируется с учётом основных и побочных продуктов, которые будут получены на основе данного товара.

UPSTREAM SUBSIDIES = СУБСИДИИ НАЧАЛЬНОМУ ЗВЕНУ – Upstream Subsidies are the subsidies provided to a manufacturer's supplier of inputs for a product that will be exported.

UP–STREAM SUBSIDIZATION = ХХ (или СУБСИДИРОВАНИЕ АП–СТРИМ) – Up-Stream Subsidization:- xxxxx. / Субсидирование Ап-Стрим:- ситуация, когда правительство субсидирует производителя, последний продаёт субсидированный продукт сторонней компании, которая осуществляет дальнейшую переработку и отгружает продукт в другую страну.

UPSWING = ЗАВИСАНИЕ ВВЕРХ (или ЗАВИСАНИЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ) – Upswing is an upward turn in a security's price after a period of flat or falling prices (market bottom). Upswing is the period during which a security's price trends upwards. / Зависание Подъёма:- повышательное движение цен ценных бумаг и товаров после периода их снижения. Аналитики могут сказать, что 'акции оттолкнулись от самого нижнего уровня и теперь начали подъём, который может привести их на более высокий уровень'. Термин также используется для описания общеэкономической ситуации. Про экономическое оживление после продолжительного спада или рецессии говорят, что экономика находится на подъёме.

UP–THE–ROLL = ХХ – Up-The-Roll is the most prevalent horizontal orientation of fabric patterns; it includes horizontal, right-side-up or vertically running stripes.

UPTHRUST = ВЫНОС ВВЕРХ (или ОТКАТ ВВЕРХУ, или ОТСКОК ВВЕРХУ, или ВЕРХНЕЕ СПРУЖИНИВАНИЕ) – Upthrust:- a situation that occurs when prices break above resistance, but soon reverse course and break back below resistance. Price are said to 'thrust' up, but cannot maintain the upward momentum and soon decline. The upthrust can also be referred to as a Failed (Bullish) Signal and is considered bearish. Generally, the reversal should occur within 1–3 days of the resistance breakout for the failed signal to be considered valid. The opposite of Spring. Originally a Wyckoff term, is used to denote an impulsive move often associated with a test of resistance. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Ричод Ди. Выкоф (Richard D. Wyckoff).

UP TICK = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ НА ШАГ (или ШАГ ВВЕРХ) – Up Tick is a term used to designate last transaction made at a price higher than the preceding transaction. Also known as Plus Tick. See also Zero Plus Tick. / Повышение На Шаг:- локальный подъём цен, повышательный тик, последняя цена сделки выше предыдущей. Сделка, заключённая по цене выше предыдущей сделки с такими же ценными бумагами. Называется также Плюс Шаг (Plus Tick). Знак плюс указывается в течение всего дня торгов рядом с последней котировкой каждой ценной бумаги, цена на которую была выше цены предыдущей сделки на торговом месте (trading роя) биржевого брокера (specialist) в зале торгов на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже. Короткие продажи могут осуществляться только на фоне локального подъёма цен или при цене ноль плюс тик (Zero Plus Tick). Смотрите также (Minus Tick), (Selling Short), и (Tick).

UPTICK RULE = ПРАВИЛО ПОВЫШЕНИЯ НА ШАГ (или ПРАВИЛО ШАГА ВВЕРХ) – Uptick Rule is a SEC (short for the United States Securities And Exchange Commission) rule that selling short is allowed only on an up tick. / Правило Повышения На Шаг:- правило Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам о том, что продажа вкороткую может быть совершена только при повышении на шаг (uptick) котировок. В 1990 правило было расширено за счёт включения программных (по списку) торговых операций (program trading), когда покупаются или продаются все акции, входящие в определённый список ('программу').

UPTICK TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ С ПОВЫШЕНИЕМ НА ШАГ – Uptick Trade is a transaction that takes place at a higher price than the preceding transaction involving the same security. Related Tick Test Rules.

UP TRADE = ТОРГОВЛЯ НА ПОВЫШЕНИЕ – Up Trade:- xxxxx. See also Buy. Up Trade:- to trade (a piece of equipment, car, etc) for something similar but of greater value or quality.

UPTREND = ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ РОСТА (или ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ НА ПОВЫШЕНИЕ) – In visual analysis, a price pattern characterized by subsequent rising highs and rising lows. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, ценовая модель, характеризующаяся последовательным повышением максимальных и минимальных значений. Тенденция На Повышение:- движение цен на акции, облигации или товарно-сырьевую продукцию или всего рынка в целом в направлении повышения. Смотрите также Линия Тенденции (Trendline).

UP TRENDLINE = ЛИНИЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ НА ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (или ВОСХОДЯЩАЯ ЛИНИЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ) – In visual analysis, a straight line drawn upward and to the right below the reaction lows. The longer the up trendline has been in effect and the more times it

has been tested, the more significant it becomes. Violation of the trendline usually signals that the uptrend may be changing direction. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

UPTURN = ПОДЪЁМ (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ) – Upturn is a period of growth or rising economic activity, especially real GDP (short for Gross Domestic Product), but typically employment as well.

(2) Upturn is the transition of an economy from contraction to growth, also known as a Trough of Economic Activity.

UP TWIST = КРУТКА ВВЕРХ – Up Twist:- using the same direction as the preceeding spinning. So if you spun your singles 'S' and then plyed them 'S' you would have used up twist. You would also have a yarn that could be used in collapse fabrics.

UPTWISTER = КРУТЧИК ВВЕРХ (или КРУТИЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА ДЛЯ ВЫСОКИХ КРУТОК) – Uptwister is a machine used for twisting yarns in an upward path from a rotating vertical supply package to a horizontal take-up package. Used for spun yarns and to a small extent for adding twist to some filament yarns. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn).

UPTWISTING = КРУТКА ВВЕРХ (или ПЕРВАЯ КРУТКА (В ШЁЛКОКРУЧЕНИИ)) – Uptwisting is the process of twisting yarn on the uptwister. The yarn to be twisted, which has been wound on a balanced support package, is placed on a revolving spindle. The yarn form the revolving supply package is fed upward through a gathering eye or guide, over a stop motion and a tension bar or bars, through a traversing guide, and onto the revolving collecting package.

UPU = UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

UP VOLUME = ОБЪЁМ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ – Up Volume:- when a stock closes increases in value on a particular day, the volume in that stock is considered up volume. Related Down Volume.

UPWARD COMPATIBILITY = ХХ (или ПРОДВИНУТАЯ СОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – Upward Compatibility or Forward Compatibility is a design characteristic that allows a system to accept input intended for a later version of itself. The concept can be applied to entire systems, electrical interfaces, telecommunication signals, data communication protocols, file formats, and computer programming languages. A standard supports forward compatibility if a product that complies with earlier versions can 'gracefully process input designed for later versions of the standard, ignoring new parts which it does not understand. The objective for forward compatible technology is for old devices to recognise when data has been generated for new devices. Forward compatibility for the older system usually means Backward Compatibility for the new system, i.e. the ability to process data from the old system; the new system usually has Full Compatibility with the older one, by being able to both process and generate data in the format of the older system. Forward compatibility is not the same as extensibility. A forward compatible design can process at least some of the data from a future version of itself. An extensible design makes upgrading easy. An example of both design ideas can be found in web browsers. At any point in time, a current browser is forward compatible if it gracefully accepts a newer version of HTML. Whereas how easily the browser code can be upgraded to process the newer HTML determines how extensible it is. Examples:- (i) Telecommunication Standards:- The introduction of FM stereo transmission, or color television, allowed forward compatibility, since monophonic FM radio receivers and black-and-white TV sets still could receive a signal from a new transmitter. It also allowed backward compatibility since new receivers could receive monophonic or black-and-white signals generated by old transmitters. (ii) Video Gaming:- The Game Boy is able to play certain games released for the Game Boy Color. These games utilize the same cartridge design as games for the original Game Boy, though the plastic used is typically black rather than gray and feature the GBC's logo on the label and packaging; Nintendo officially refers to such titles as being 'Dual Mode'. The Leapster is able to play Leapster L-Max games. The Leapster L-Max is able to play Leapster 2 games. The original PlayStation is compatible with the DualShock 2 controller. Likewise the PlayStation 3 can be played with a DualShock 4 controller. The Neo Geo Pocket was able to play most games from Neo Geo Pocket Color. The WonderSwan is able to play some WonderSwan Color games. (iii) HTML:- HTML is designed to treat all tags in the same way (as inert, unstyled inline elements) unless their appearance or behavior is overridden; either by the browser's default settings, or by scripts or styles included in the page. This makes most new features degrade gracefully in older browsers. One case where this did not work as intended was script and style blocks, whose content is meant to be interpreted by the browser instead of being part of the page. Such cases were dealt with by enclosing the content within comment blocks. NUC (Not Upwardly Compatible):- Some products are not designed to be forward compatible, which has been referred to as NUC (not upwardly compatible). In some cases this might be intentional by the designers as a form of vendor lock-in or software regression. For example, a cubicle producer considers changing their cubicle design. One designer promotes changing the footprint from 4 foot square to 1.2 meter square. Immediately, the sales manager calls 'NUC' and the problem is understood:- if the footprint changes and existing customers are considering buying more from the producer, they will have to fit a different sized unit in an office designed for the 4 foot square cubicle. Planned obsolescence is a type of upward compatibility, but rather than adopting a policy of backwards compatibility, companies adopt a commercial policy of backwards incompatibility so that newer apps require newer devices. Upward Compatibility:- feature of new software and hardware letting it work with more powerful versions of software and hardware. A term Upward Compatible refers to software that runs not only on the computer for which it was designed, but also on newer and more powerful models. For example, a program designed to run on an Intel 386 microprocessor, which also runs on a Pentium, is upward compatible. Upward compatibility is important because it means you can move to a newer, larger, and more sophisticated computer without converting your data. In contrast to upward compatibility, Downward (Backward) Compatible means that a program runs not only on the computer for which it was designed, but also on smaller and older models. For example, a program designed to run under MS-DOS 6.0, which also works under MS-DOS 5.0, is downward compatible. Upward compatibility is sometimes called Forward Compatibility. Upward Compatibility:- feature of a new hardware or software that enables it to work with the newer or more powerful versions of the same and, often, other hardware or software. See also Downward Compatibility. / Совместимость Снизу Вверх (Upward Compatibility):- . Смотрите также Совместимость (Compatibility).

UR = UNDULATE RACHIS

UR = URUGUAY ROUND

URAA = URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

URACIL = УРАЦИЛ – Uracil is a pyrimidine base, important as a component of ribonucleic acid (RNA). Its hydrogen-bonding counterpart in DNA is thymine. Uracil:- a colorless, crystalline organic compound of the pyrimidine family that occurs as a component of ribonucleic acid (RNA), a molecule involved in the transmission of hereditary characteristics. The RNA molecule consists of a sequence of nucleotides, each containing a five-carbon sugar (ribose), a phosphate group, and a nitrogenous base. Uracil is one of four nitrogenous bases found in the RNA molecule:- uracil and cytosine (derived from pyrimidine) and adenine and guanine (derived from purine). Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) also contains each of these nitrogenous bases, except that thymine is substituted for uracil. During the synthesis of an RNA strand from a DNA template (transcription), uracil pairs only with adenine, and guanine pairs only with cytosine. Uracil is also a component of several coenzymes that act in conjunction with enzymes in several processes of carbohydrate metabolism. / Урацил, 2,6-диоксипиримидин, органическое вещество из группы пиримидиновых оснований. Белый порошок или

иглоподобные кристаллы, растворимые в горячей воде; молярная масса 112. Обладает амфотерными (и кислотными, и основными) свойствами, способен к таутомерии. Впервые обнаружен в 1900 в продуктах расщепления дрожжевых нуклеиновых кислот. Присутствует во всех живых клетках, входя в состав многих нуклеотидов и рибонуклеиновых кислот (РНК).

URALS OIL = НЕФТЬ (МАРКИ) ЮРЭЛЗ – Urals Oil is a reference oil brand used as a basis for pricing of the Russian export oil mixture. It is a mix of heavy sour oil of Urals and the Volga region with light oil of Western Siberia. Other reference oils are Brent, West Texas Intermediate and Dubai. Urals brand oil is supplied through the Baku-Novorossiysk Pipeline System and the Druzhba Pipeline. Urals oil futures trade on Russian Trading System stock exchange. There was also an effort to trade it on NYMEX under the name of REBCO (Russian Export Blend Crude Oil); however, not a single trade was made. Urals blend accounts for more than 80% of Russia's exports and is a mixture of mostly Russian crude varieties. Ural is a medium heavy/sour benchmark crude, used heavily in Eastern and Central Europe, and in the Medittereanean. Summary Information:- (i) API:- 31.78; (ii) Sulphur Level:- 1.35. Distillation Yields (Product - %wt):- (i) C1 to C4 – 2.62; (ii) Naphtha – 10.13; (iii) Kerosene – 8.05; (iv) Gas Oil – 25.87; (v) Atmospheric Residue – 46.91. Other Specifications:- (i) Acidity, mg KOH/g – 0.05; (ii) Nickel, mg/Kg – 16.1; and (iii) Vanadium, mg/Kg – 55.0. Urals crude loads from a variety of Black Sea ports including Novorossiisk, Kavkaz, Theodosia, Kerch, Odessa and Yuzhny. The quality of Urals differs between load ports. Typically, Urals from Odessa and Yuzhny terminals is valued at a discount to that from Russia's Novorossiisk and Theodosia terminals because it has a higher sulfur content and a lower gravity compared to other terminals. Odessa material typically has gravity around 30.5–31 API and sulfur content of 1.4–1.6%. The gravity of Novorossiisk material is typically around 31.5 API, while the sulfur content is around 1.3%. / Нефть Марки Юрэлз (Urals) – Российская марка вывозной смешанной нефти. Получается смешением в системе трубопроводов Транснефти тяжёлой, высокосернистой нефти Урала и Поволжья (содержание серы в которых достигает 3.0 %, а тяжесть в градусах по АИН (API) не превышает 26–28) с Западно-Сибирской лёгкой нефтью Siberian Light (тяжесть 36.5 в градусах по АИН, содержание серы 0.57 %). Итоговое содержание серы в нефти сорта Юрэлз должно составлять не более 1.2–1.4%, тяжесть в градусах по АИН – 31–32 (или 860–871 кг/м^3). Для сравнения, сорта Brent и WTI имеют тяжесть 38–40° по АИН и содержание серы не более 0.2–0.4%, а ближневосточная нефть сортов Oman и Dubai имеет тяжесть 30–33° по АИН, содержание серы 1.1–2.1%. Юрэлз – сорт высокосернистой нефти (содержание серы около 1.3%), которая представляет собой смесь из нефти, добываемой в Ханты-Мансийском и Ямало-Ненецком автономных округах, Башкортостане, Татарстане и Самарской Области. Основные производители нефти Юрэлз – это компании Роснефть, Башнефть, Лукойл, Сургутнефтегаз, Газпром Нефть, ТНК-ВР и Татнефть. Стоимость Российской нефти исторически определялась как цена барреля нефти сорта Brent с дисконтом, то есть уменьшенная на 1–2 Доллара США за баррель, поскольку Российская нефть является более тяжёлой (содержит меньше бензиновой и газойлевой фракций и, как следствие, имеет более высокую плотность и тяжесть) и более высокое содержание серы. С конца 2000-х фактически является самостоятельным маркерным сортом. Сама по себе Западно-Сибирская лёгкая нефть (Siberian Light) имеет приемлемое качество (0.6% серы) и сходна по составу с Brent и WTI, которые относятся к так называемому сорту Light Sweet Oil – малосернистой (сладкой) лёгкой нефти, соответствующей большей части мирового спроса. В 2006–12 пытались вывести фьючерсы на нефть Юрэлз на Американскую биржу НАЙМЭКС (NYMEX) под маркой REBCO (Russian Export Blend Crude Oil). Поставки на вывоз (или экспорт) нефти марки Юрэлз осуществляются в основном через морские порты, в частности, Новороссийск и по системе нефтепроводов Дружба. Для уменьшения содержания серы с середины 2010-х часть добываемой высокосернистой нефти Татарстана и Башкортостана, около 20%, перерабатывается внутри России, в частности, на Нижнекамском комплексе Танеко и не поступает в вывозные (или экспортные) нефтепроводы. 2016-Ноябрь-03:- Россия представит Юрэлз в Лондоне в качестве эталонной нефти. Отечественная вывозная (или экспортная) марка нефти Юрэлз будет презентована 07 Ноября в Лондоне в качестве маркерного сорта, сообщил первый Вице-Президент Санкт-Петербургской Международной Товарно-Сырьевой Биржи (СПбМТСБ) Михаил Темниченко. В рамках презентации в Лондоне планируется обсуждение условий поставок по фьючерсным контрактам на Российскую вывозную (или экспортную) нефть. Предполагается, что поставки будут осуществляться на условиях Free on Board (FOB) через Приморск. При механизме FOB продавец поставляет товар в порт и ведёт погрузку на судно покупателя, после чего расходы и риски ложатся на плечи принимающей стороны, пишет газета Известия. 'Российская нефтяная отрасль будет представлена в контексте роли страны на мировом энергетическом рынке. Также пройдет презентация запуска поставочного фьючерсного контракта на Российскую вывозную (или экспортную) нефть Юрэлз на СПбМТСБ для участников международного рынка физической и 'бумажной' нефти', – пояснил Михаил Темниченко, заметив, что запуск планируется до конца Ноября. При этом запуск фьючерсных контрактов на другую Российскую вывозную (или экспортную) нефть – ESPO, которая идёт по трубопроводу Восточная Сибирь – Тихий океан, пока не планируется. В настоящее время биржа акцентируется только на запуске контракта на Urals FOB Приморск, вопрос запуска контракта на ESPO рассматривается в перспективе, заметил Темниченко. Как объяснил Известиям Директор по Консалтингу IHS в России Максим Нечаев, это связано с большей известностью Urals. 'Urals – все-таки более известный сорт Российской нефти, которому около 50 лет. К тому же объёмы Urals в три раза больше объёмов ESPO', – сказал Нечаев. Участие в планируемой презентации Известиям подтвердили в Минэнерго и Транснефти. По мнению Нечаева, запуск отечественного эталонного сорта нефти создаёт важный финансовый механизм, однако в долгосрочной перспективе несёт в себе и определённые риски. 'Это, конечно, актуально и интересно. Создаётся не просто сырьевой бенчмарк, а финансовый бенчмарк, который позволит производителям хэдьжировать риски. Вопрос в том, насколько в долгосрочной перспективе будет стабилен данный механизм', – отметил Нечаев. При этом он пояснил, что биржевой механизм привлечёт скорее небольших производителей нефти. 'У наших крупных компаний много долгосрочных контрактов, и поставки нефти проданы на годы вперед, под которые берутся кредиты. Скорее всего, это будет более интересно небольшим производителям, которые смогут зафиксировать цену на свои объёмы', – сообщил аналитик. Предполагается, что выход на биржу позволит устанавливать справедливую цену на Российскую нефть, а также пополнить бюджет дополнительными доходами. При этом Российские компании смогут напрямую влиять на вывозные (или экспортные) цены без привязки к другим эталонным сортам – Североморской Brent, Американской West Texas Intermediate (WTI) и Эмиратской Dubai Crude. Российские вывозные (или экспортные) сорта считаются с дисконтом к существующим эталонам:- Urals – к Brent, ESPO – к Dubai. Напомним, средняя цена нефти марки Юрэлз по итогам Января–Октября 2016 снизилась по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2015 на 24% и составила 40.72 Доллара за баррель. По прогнозам Министерства Экономического Развития России, среднегодовая цена на нефть в 2016 сложится в размере 41–42 Доллара за баррель. В бюджетных проектировках на 2017–19 Минфин закладывает стоимость нефти на уровне 40 Долларов за баррель.

URANINITE = УРАНИНИТ – Uraninite:- a major ore mineral of uranium, uranium dioxide (UO_2). Uraninite usually forms black, gray, or brown crystals that are moderately hard and generally opaque. A variety of uraninite ore that is dense and found in granular masses with a greasy lustre is called Pitchblende. Uraninite is radioactive and is the chief source of uranium. The element uranium was discovered by German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743–1817) in 1789 in uraninite from Joachimsthal (now Jáchymov, Czech Republic). Radium was first extracted from uraninite ore from the same locality by Pierre and Marie Curie and G. Bémont in 1898.

Uraninite has been obtained from hydrothermal vein deposits, such as those at Jáchymov and in adjacent places in the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge) in Germany. Other vein deposits occur at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories of Canada and in the Lake Athabasca district of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Uraninite is also recovered as a by-product from the conglomeratic gold ores of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, and from conglomerate rocks in the Elliot Lake area (Elliot Lake is a city in Algoma District, Ontario, Canada). Important deposits of fine-grained uraninite occur in sedimentary rocks, chiefly sandstones, in the Colorado Plateau area of the western United States. Deposits in sandstones often are extensively oxidized to carnotite and other secondary uranyl minerals, which may themselves constitute important uranium ores. Uraninite is widespread as a well-crystallized accessory mineral in pegmatites, but such occurrences are of little or no economic importance. Fine specimens have been found in pegmatites at Wilberforce, Ontario, Canada; the Spruce Pine district, State of North Carolina, the United States; and Grafton, State of New Hampshire, the United States. Through oxidation the composition of uraninite varies between UO_2 and UO_3. Thorium atoms can substitute for uranium atoms in the crystal structure, so that a complete solid-solution series extends to thorianite. Some varieties in this series contain appreciable amounts of rare earths, particularly cerium. Types rich in thorium and rare earths occur principally in pegmatites; some have been designated by varietal names. Lead accumulates in uraninite as a product of the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium; the amount present can be used to calculate the geologic age of the mineral. Uraninite often alters to yellow or orange-red hydrated oxides (e.g., gummite) and to greenish yellow silicates. It is not resistant to weathering, and the uranium may be leached and redeposited locally as autunite, torbernite, or other secondary minerals. / Матин Хайнрихь Кляпрот (Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743–1817)). Под Уранинитом понимается минерал, безводный окисел урана (U^{4+}) с идеализированной формулой UO_2 (справедлива только для синтетических материалов). Все природные уранините наряду с UO_2 содержат и UO_3; соотношение UO_2 к UO_3 выражается величиной так называемого Кислородного Коэффициента, который колеблется от $UO_{2.17}$ до $UO_{2.92}$. Различают собственно уранинит, встречающийся в виде чётких кристаллических форм, настуран (урановая смолка, урановая смоляная руда), образующий скрытокристаллические колломорфные агрегаты, и урановые черни – рыхлые землистые агрегаты. Собственно уранинит образует изоморфные ряды с торианитом ThO_2 и иттроцерианитом $(Y, Ce)O_2$. Кроме того, все уранините содержат продукты радиогенного распада урана и тория:- K, Ac, Po, He, Pb, а также Ca и Zn. С учётом наиболее частых примесей формула уранинита (U^{4+} + U^{6+}, Th, TR, Pb, Ca) $O_{1.9–2.5}$. Уранинит кристаллизуется в кубической системе. Структура идеального уранинита аналогична структуре флюорита. В природных уранинитах в связи с вхождением в структуру уранильных групп UO^{2+}, симметрия кристаллической решётки снижается и возникает примитивная кубическая структура; наиболее часто встречающиеся формы кристаллов – кубы, октаэдры и их комбинации. Цвет чёрный со смоляным блеском. Хрупок. Твёрдость 5–6 (по минералогической шкале), плотность 8 000–10 000 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3) (у настурана 6 000–9 200 кг/м^3). Собственно уранинит – высокотемпературный минерал, характерен для гранитных и сиенитовых пегматитов в ассоциации со сложными ниобо-тантало-титанатами урана (самарскит, колумбит, пирохлор и другие), цирконом, монацитом; встречается также в гидротермальных, скарновых и осадочных месторождениях. Настуран образуется в основном в низкотемпературных гидротермальных и осадочных месторождениях; спутниками настурана являются сульфиды, арсениды, самородные висмут, мышьяк и серебро, карбонаты и другие. Урановые черни особенно характерны для гидротермальных сульфидно-урановых и осадочных месторождений. Уранинит легко изменяется в зоне окисления и служит исходным материалом для образования гидроокислов, силикатов, фосфатов и других минералов U^{6+}. Все разновидности уранинита являются основой урановых руд. Крупные месторождения уранинита известны в Канаде, США, Африке, Австралии, Франции и других.

URANIUM = УРАН – Uranium (U), radioactive chemical element of the actinide series in Group IIIb of the periodic table, atomic number 92. It is an important nuclear fuel. Uranium constitutes about two parts per million of the Earth's crust. Some important uranium minerals are pitchblende, uraninite, carnotite, autunite, and torbernite. These and other recoverable uranium ores, as sources of nuclear fuels, contain many times more energy than all the known recoverable deposits of fossil fuels. One pound of uranium yields as much energy as three million pounds of coal. Uranium is a dense, hard metallic element that is silvery-white in color. It is ductile, malleable, and capable of taking a high polish. In air the metal tarnishes and when finely divided breaks into flames. It is a poor conductor of electricity. Though discovered (1789) by Martin Heinrich Klaproth, who named it after the then recently discovered planet Uranus, the metal itself was first isolated (1841) by Eugène-Melchior Péligot by the reduction of uranium tetrachloride (UCl_4) with potassium. The formulation of the periodic system by the Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleyev in 1869 focused attention on uranium as the heaviest of the elements, a position that it held until the discovery of the first transuranium element in 1940. In 1896 the French physicist Henri Becquerel discovered in uranium the phenomenon of radioactivity, a property that was later found in many other elements. It is now known that uranium, radioactive in all its isotopes, consists naturally of a mixture of uranium-238 (99.27 percent, 4 510 000 000-year half-life), uranium-235 (0.72 percent, 713 000 000-year half-life), and uranium-234 (0.006 percent, 247 000-year half-life). These long half-lives make determinations of the age of the Earth possible by measuring the amounts of lead, uranium's ultimate decay product, in certain uranium-containing rocks. Uranium-238 is the parent and uranium-234 one of the daughters in the radioactive uranium decay series; uranium-235 is the parent of the actinium decay series. The element uranium became the subject of intense study and broad interest after Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann discovered in late 1938 the phenomenon of nuclear fission in uranium bombarded by slow neutrons. Enrico Fermi suggested (early 1939) that neutrons might be among the fission products and could thus continue the fission as a chain reaction. Leo Szilard, Herbert L. Anderson, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, and their coworkers confirmed (1939) this prediction; later investigation showed that an average of 2 1/2 neutrons per atom are released during fission. Those discoveries led to the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction (December 02, 1942), the first atomic bomb test (July 16, 1945), the first atomic bomb dropped in warfare (August 06, 1945), the first atomic-powered submarine (1955), and the first full-scale nuclear-powered electrical generator (1957). Fission occurs with slow neutrons in the relatively rare isotope uranium-235 (the only naturally occurring fissile material), which must be separated from the plentiful isotope uranium-238 for its various uses. Uranium-238, however, after absorbing neutrons and undergoing negative beta decay, becomes the synthetic element plutonium, which is fissile with slow neutrons. Natural uranium, therefore, can be used in converter and breeder reactors, in which fission is sustained by the rare uranium-235 and plutonium is manufactured at the same time by the transmutation of uranium-238. Fissile uranium-233 can be synthesized for use as a nuclear fuel from the nonfissile thorium isotope thorium-232, which is abundant in nature. Uranium is also important as the primary material from which the synthetic transuranium elements have been prepared by transmutation reactions. Uranium, which is strongly electropositive, reacts with water; it dissolves in acids but not in alkalies. The important oxidation states are +4 (as in the oxide UO_2 and the green ion U^{4+}) and +6 (as in the oxide UO_3 and the yellow uranyl ion UO_2^{2+}). It also exhibits a +3 and a +5 state, but the respective ions are unstable (the red U^{3+} and the UO^{+}_2 ion, which undergoes disproportionation to U^{4+} and UO_2^{2+}). Uranium compounds are used as colouring agents for ceramics. Uranium hexafluoride (UF_6) in the vapor state is used in the gas-diffusion method of separating uranium-235 from uranium-238. Atomic Number:- 92; Atomic Weight:- 238.03; Melting Point:- 1 132.3 °C (2 070.1 °F); Boiling Point:- 3 818 °C (6 904 °F); Specific Gravity:- 19.05; Valence:- 3, 4, 5, 6; Electronic Config.:- 2-8-18-32-21-9-2 or $(Rn)5f^3 6d^1 7s^2$. Uranium Series:- set of unstable heavy nuclei constituting one of the four radioactive series. Uranium-234 – Uranium-238 Dating:- method of age determination that makes use of the radioactive decay of uranium-238 to uranium-234; the method can be used for dating of sediments from either a marine or a playa lake environment. Because this method is useful for the period of time

from about 100 000 years to 1 200 000 years before the present, it helps in bridging the gap between the carbon-14 dating method and the potassium-argon dating method. Uranium Processing:- preparation of the ore for use in various products. Uranium (U), although very dense (19.1 grams per cubic centimeter), is a relatively weak, nonrefractory metal. Indeed, the metallic properties of uranium appear to be intermediate between those of silver and other true metals and those of the nonmetallic elements, so that it is not valued for structural applications. The principal value of uranium is in the radioactive and fissionable properties of its isotopes. In nature, almost all (99.27 percent) of the metal consists of uranium-238; the remainder consists of uranium-235 (0.72 percent) and uranium-234 (0.006 percent). Of these naturally occurring isotopes, only uranium-235 is directly fissionable by neutron irradiation. However, uranium-238, upon absorbing a neutron, forms uranium-239, and this latter isotope eventually decays into plutonium-239 – a fissile material of great importance in nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Another fissile isotope, uranium-233, can be formed by neutron irradiation of thorium-232. Even at room temperature, finely divided uranium metal reacts with oxygen and nitrogen. At higher temperatures it reacts with a wide variety of alloying metals to form intermetallic compounds. Solid-solution formation with other metals occurs only rarely, owing to the singular crystalline structures formed by uranium atoms. Between room temperature and its melting point of 1 132 °C (2 070 °F), uranium metal exists in three crystalline forms known as the Alpha (α), Beta (β), and Gamma (γ) phases. Transformation from the Alpha to the Beta phase occurs at 668 °C (1 234 °F) and from the Beta to the Gamma phase at 775 °C (1 427 °F). Gamma uranium has a body-centered cubic (bcc) crystal structure, while Beta uranium has a tetragonal structure. The Alpha phase, however, consists of corrugated sheets of atoms in a highly asymmetrical orthorhombic structure. This anisotropic, or distorted, structure makes it difficult for the atoms of alloying metals to substitute for uranium atoms or to occupy spaces between uranium atoms in the crystal lattice. Only molybdenum and niobium have been observed to form solid-solution alloys with uranium. History:- The German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth is credited with discovering the element uranium in 1789 in a sample of pitchblende. Klaproth named the new element after the planet Uranus, which had been discovered in 1781. It was not until 1841, however, that the French chemist Eugène-Melchior Péligot showed that the black metallic substance obtained by Klaproth was really the compound uranium dioxide. Péligot prepared actual uranium metal by reducing uranium tetrachloride with potassium metal. Prior to the discovery and elucidation of nuclear fission, the few practical uses of uranium (and these were very small) were in the coloring of ceramics and as a catalyst in certain specialized applications. Today, uranium is highly valued for nuclear applications, both military and commercial, and even low-grade ores have great economic worth. Uranium metal is routinely produced by means of the Ames process, developed by the American chemist F.H. Spedding and his colleagues in 1942 at Iowa State University, Ames. In this process, the metal is obtained from uranium tetrafluoride by thermal reduction with magnesium. Ores:- The Earth's crust contains about two parts per million uranium, reflecting a wide distribution in nature. The oceans are estimated to contain $4.5 \cdot 10^9$ tons of the element. Uranium occurs as a significant constituent in more than 150 different minerals and as a minor component of another 50 minerals. Primary uranium minerals, found in magmatic hydrothermal veins and in pegmatites, include uraninite and pitchblende (the latter a variety of uraninite). The uranium in these two ores occurs in the form of uranium dioxide, which – owing to oxidation – can vary in exact chemical composition from UO_2 to $UO_{2.67}$. Other uranium ores of economic importance are autunite, a hydrated calcium uranyl phosphate; tobernite, a hydrated copper uranyl phosphate; coffinite, a black hydrated uranium silicate; and carnotite, a yellow hydrated potassium uranyl vanadate. It is estimated that more than 90 percent of known low-cost uranium reserves occur in Canada, South Africa, the United States, Australia, Niger, Namibia, Brazil, Algeria, and France. About 50 to 60 percent of these reserves are in the conglomerate rock formations of Elliot Lake, located north of Lake Huron in Ontario, Canada, and in the Witwatersrand goldfields of South Africa. Sandstone formations in the Colorado Plateau and Wyoming Basin of the western United States also contain significant reserves of uranium. Mining And Concentrating:- Uranium ores occur in deposits that are both near-surface and very deep (e.g., 300 to 1 200 meters, or 1 000 to 4 000 feet). The deep ores sometimes occur in seams as thick as 30 meters. As is the case with ores of other metals, surface uranium ores are readily mined with large earth-moving equipment, while deep deposits are mined by traditional vertical-shaft and drift methods. Uranium ores typically contain only a small amount of uranium-bearing minerals, and these are not amenable to smelting by direct pyrometallurgical methods; instead, hydrometallurgical procedures must be used to extract and purify the uranium values. Physical concentration would greatly reduce the load on hydrometallurgical processing circuits, but none of the conventional beneficiation methods typically employed in mineral processing – e.g., gravity, flotation, electrostatics, and even hand sorting – are generally applicable to uranium ores. With few exceptions, concentration methods result in excessive loss of uranium to tailings. Extraction And Refining:- Roasting:- The hydrometallurgical processing of uranium ores is frequently preceded by a high-temperature calcination step. Roasting dehydrates the clay content of many ores, removes carbonaceous materials, oxidizes sulfur compounds to innocuous sulfates, and oxidizes any other reductants that may interfere in subsequent leaching operations. Leaching:- Roasted uranium ores are leached of their uranium values by both acidic and alkaline aqueous solutions. For the successful operation of all leaching systems, uranium must either be initially present in the more stable hexavalent state or be oxidized to that state in the leaching process. Acid leaching is commonly performed by agitating an ore-leach mixture for 4 to as long as 48 hours at ambient temperature. Except in special circumstances, sulfuric acid is the leachant used; it is supplied in amounts sufficient to obtain a final leach liquor at about pH 1.5. Sulfuric acid leaching circuits commonly employ either manganese dioxide or chlorate ion to oxidize the tetravalent uranium ion (U^{4+}) to the hexavalent uranyl ion (UO_2^{2+}). Typically, about 5 kilograms (11 pounds) of manganese dioxide or 1.5 kilograms of sodium chlorate per ton suffice to oxidize tetravalent uranium. In any case, the oxidized uranium reacts with the sulfuric acid to form a uranyl sulfate complex anion, $(UO_2(SO_4)_3)^{4-}$. Uranium ores that contain significant amounts of basic minerals such as calcite or dolomite are leached with 0.5 to 1 molar sodium carbonate solutions. Although a variety of reagents has been studied and tested, oxygen is the uranium oxidant of choice. Typically, candidate ores are leached in air at atmospheric pressure and at 75 to 80 °C (167 to 175 °F) for periods that vary with the particular ore. The alkaline leachant reacts with uranium to form a readily soluble uranyl carbonate complex ion, $(UO_2(CO_3)_3)^{4-}$. Prior to further processing, solutions resulting from either acidic or carbonate leaching must be clarified. Large-scale separation of clays and other ore slimes is accomplished through the use of effective flocculants, including polyacrylamides, guar gum, and animal glue. Treatment Of Uranium Leachates:- The complex ions $(UO_2(CO_3)_3)^{4-}$ and $(UO_2(SO_4)_3)^{4-}$ can be sorbed from their respective leach solutions by ion-exchange resins. These special resins – characterized by their sorption and elution kinetics, particle size, stability, and hydraulic properties – can be used in a variety of processing equipment – e.g., fixed-bed, moving-bed, basket resin-in-pulp, and continuous resin-in-pulp. Conventionally, sodium and ammonium chloride or nitrate solutions are then used to elute the sorbed uranium from the exchange resins. Uranium can also be removed from acidic ore leach-liquors through solvent extraction. In industrial methods, alkyl phosphoric acids – e.g., di(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid – and secondary and tertiary alkyl amines are the usual solvents. As a general rule, solvent extraction is preferred over ion-exchange methods for acidic leachates containing more than one gram of uranium per litre. Solvent extraction is not useful for recovery of uranium from carbonate leach liquors, however. Precipitation Of Yellow Cake:- Prior to final purification, uranium present in acidic solutions produced by the ion-exchange or solvent-extraction processes described above, as well as uranium dissolved in carbonate ore leach solutions, is typically precipitated as a polyuranate. From acidic solutions, uranium is precipitated by addition of neutralizers such as sodium hydroxide, magnesia, or (most commonly) aqueous ammonia. Uranium is usually precipitated as ammonium diuranate, $(NH_4)_2U_2O_7$. From alkaline solutions, uranium is most often precipitated by addition of sodium hydroxide, producing an insoluble sodium diuranate, $Na_2U_2O_7$. It can also be precipitated by acidification (to remove carbon dioxide) and then neutralization (to remove the

uranium) or by reduction to less soluble tetravalent uranium. In all cases, the final uranium precipitate, commonly referred to as yellow cake, is dried. In some cases – e.g., with ammonium diuranate – the yellow cake is ignited, driving off the ammonia and oxidizing the uranium to produce uranium trioxide (UO_3) or the more complex triuranium octoxide (U_3O_8). In all cases, the final product is shipped to a central uranium-purification facility. Refining Of Yellow Cake:- Uranium meeting nuclear-grade specifications is usually obtained from yellow cake through a tributyl phosphate solvent-extraction process. First, the yellow cake is dissolved in nitric acid to prepare a feed solution. Uranium is then selectively extracted from this acid feed by tributyl phosphate diluted with kerosene or some other suitable hydrocarbon mixture. Finally, uranium is stripped from the tributyl phosphate extract into acidified water to yield a highly purified uranyl nitrate, $UO_2(NO_3)_2$. Conversion And Isotopic Enrichment:- Uranyl nitrate is produced by the ore-processing operations described above as well as by solvent extraction from irradiated nuclear reactor fuel (described below, see Conversion To Plutonium). In either case, it is an excellent starting material for conversion to uranium metal or for eventual enrichment of the uranium-235 content. Both of these routes conventionally begin with calcining the nitrate to UO_3 and then reducing the trioxide with hydrogen to uranium dioxide (UO_2). Subsequent treatment of powdered UO_2 with gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF) at 550 °C (1 025 °F) produces uranium tetrafluoride (UF_4) and water vapor, as in the following reaction:- $UO_2 + 4HF \rightarrow UF_4 + 2H_2O$. This hydrofluorination process is usually performed in a fluidized-bed reactor. Conversion to uranium metal is accomplished through the Ames process, in which UF_4 is reduced with magnesium (Mg) at temperatures exceeding 1 300 °C (2 375 °F). (In an often-used modification of the Ames process, calcium metal is substituted for magnesium.) Because the vapour pressure of magnesium metal is very high at 1 300 °C, the reduction reaction is performed in a refractory-lined, sealed container, or ‘bomb’. Bombs charged with granular UF_4 and finely divided Mg (the latter in excess) are heated to 500 to 700 °C (930 to 1 300 °F), at which point an exothermic (heat-producing) reaction occurs. The heat of reaction is sufficient to liquefy the conversion contents of the bomb, which are essentially metallic uranium and a slag of magnesium fluoride (MgF_2):- $UF_4 + 2Mg \rightarrow U + 2MgF_2$. When the bomb is cooled to ambient temperature, the massive uranium metal obtained is, despite its hydrogen content, the best-quality uranium metal available commercially and is well suited for rolling into fuel shapes for nuclear reactors. Uranium tetrafluoride can also be fluorinated at 350 °C (660 °F) with fluorine gas to volatile uranium hexafluoride (UF_6), which is fractionally distilled to produce high-purity feedstock for isotopic enrichment. Any of several methods – gaseous diffusion, gas centrifugation, liquid thermal diffusion – can be employed to separate and concentrate the fissile uranium-235 isotope into several grades, from low-enrichment (2 to 3 percent uranium-235) to fully enriched (97 to 99 percent uranium-235). Low-enrichment uranium is typically used as fuel for light-water nuclear reactors. After enrichment, UF_6 is reacted in the gaseous state with water vapour to yield hydrated uranyl fluoride ($UO_2F_2 \cdot H_2O$). Hydrogen reduction of the uranyl fluoride produces powdered UO_2, which can be used to prepare ceramic nuclear reactor fuel (see below Chemical Compounds:- Oxide Fuels). In addition, UO_2 obtained from enriched UF_6 or from UF_6 that has been depleted of its uranium-235 content can be hydrofluorinated to yield UF_4, and the tetrafluoride can then be converted to uranium metal in the Ames process described above. Conversion To Plutonium:- The nonfissile uranium-238 can be converted to fissile plutonium-239. In this equation, uranium-238, through the absorption of a neutron (n) and the emission of a quantum of energy known as a Gamma Ray (γ), becomes the isotope uranium-239 (the higher mass number reflecting the presence of one more neutron in the nucleus). Over a certain period of time (23.5 minutes), this radioactive isotope loses a negatively charged electron, or Beta particle (β–); this loss of a negative charge raises the positive charge of the atom by one proton, so that it is effectively transformed into the element neptunium (Np; with an atomic number of 93, one more than uranium). Neptunium-239 in turn undergoes beta decay, being transformed into plutonium-239 (atomic number 94). Uranium and plutonium are recovered from irradiated nuclear fuel through the widely practiced plutonium-uranium extraction, or Purex, process. In this solvent-extraction process, the fuel cladding encasing nuclear fuel elements (typically made of aluminum, magnesium, or zirconium alloys) is removed either chemically or mechanically, and the metal or oxide fuel is dissolved in nitric acid. Plutonium and uranium are then coextracted into a tributyl phosphate solution, while practically all the fission products and nonradioactive components are left in the aqueous raffinate. The loaded organic extract is contacted with an aqueous phase containing any of several possible reductants to separate the plutonium from the uranium, and uranium is stripped from the tributyl phosphate solution into a dilute nitric acid solution. Additional extraction-strip cycles are performed as needed with the separated uranium and plutonium streams in order to complete purification from each other and from traces of coextracted fission-product zirconium and ruthenium. Purified uranium nitrate is calcined to an oxide (either UO_3 or U_3O_8) for subsequent conversion to UF_6 and enrichment of the uranium-235 content, as described above. Purified plutonium nitrate is converted to plutonium dioxide (PuO_2) either for conversion to plutonium metal (weapons-grade plutonium) or for recycling into nuclear reactor fuel. Like uranium, metallic plutonium is usually obtained by high-temperature reduction of a halide salt (plutonium tetrafluoride or plutonium trifluoride) with calcium metal. Much use is also made of the so-called Direct Oxidation-Reduction Process, whereby PuO_2 is reduced with calcium metal to plutonium metal and a calcium oxide slag:- $PuO_2 + 2Ca \rightarrow Pu + 2CaO$. The Metal And Its Alloys:- Reactor-Grade Uranium:- Uranium metal intended for use in production reactors to produce plutonium-239 is rolled into round billets typically 23 centimeters (9 inches) in diameter and 51 centimeters long. Metallic uranium fuel elements for power reactors are prepared by hot extrusion of the uranium into tubing made of Zircaloy, a corrosion-resistant alloy of zirconium and tin. Uranium fuel elements can also be clad in alloys of magnesium and aluminum. Uranium reacts with a large variety of other metals to form intermetallic compounds, solid solutions, or (in a few instances) true alloys. Many of these systems have been exploited to prepare reactor fuels that possess increased resistance to in-reactor corrosion and radiation damage as well as greater mechanical strength than pure uranium metal. Examples include low-enrichment uranium-molybdenum and uranium-aluminum alloys. Even though uranium and plutonium are completely miscible, the plutonium-uranium system is not suitable for nuclear applications. As described above, uranium exists in three crystal structures between ambient temperature and its melting point of 1 132 °C (2 070 °F). Plutonium metal undergoes five phase transformations below its melting temperature of 640 °C (1 183 °F). Transformation from one phase to the next occurs no matter what the concentration of either element, thereby preventing use of plutonium-uranium alloys over a major temperature range. However, the addition of zirconium – for example, in a fuel containing 20 percent plutonium, 10 percent zirconium, and 70 percent uranium – can yield a metallic system completely adaptable to reactor use. Depleted Uranium:- Uranium fuel elements can be sheathed in a metallic blanket containing, for example, 10 percent zirconium and 90 percent uranium depleted of its uranium-235 content. The depleted uranium, consisting almost completely of uranium-238, captures neutrons that are emitted in the fission of the fuel elements, thus producing (or ‘breeding’) plutonium-239 simultaneous with the generation of nuclear power. Certain alloys of depleted uranium are also used in armour for tanks and other military vehicles. Because of its very high density, uranium metal is well suited for this purpose as well as for armour-piercing projectiles. Chemical Compounds:- Oxide Fuels:- Pellets made of low-enrichment UO2 are universally employed as fuel in commercial light-water reactors that produce electrical energy. The pellets are made by blending appropriate quantities of enriched and natural or depleted UO_2 powders, mechanically compacting them, adding an organic binder, pressing into pellets, heating to burn off the binder, and finally sintering at high temperature to 95 percent theoretical density. Fuel pins are fabricated by loading the pellets into a Zircaloy tube. Similar procedures are employed to fabricate mixed uranium-plutonium dioxide (MOX) pellets for use in fast-neutron breeder reactors. Unirradiated MOX fuel typically contains 20 to 35 percent plutonium dioxide. Carbide Fuels:- Various uranium and plutonium carbides are known, including the monocarbides (UC, PuC), the sesquicarbides (U_2C_3, Pu_2C_3), and the dicarbides (UC_2, PuC_2). Because they are highly refractory, these compounds have been much investigated for use as fuels for nuclear reactors. For example, the fuel in the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTGR) consists of highly enriched uranium,

together with thorium as a fertile material; each is in the form of carbide pellets embedded in a dense form of graphite. Nitride Fuels:- Uranium forms a mononitride (UN) and two higher nitride phases (Alpha- and Beta-sesquinitrides; α = U_2N_3 and β = U_2N_3), whereas plutonium forms only a mononitride. Both uranium and plutonium nitrides are brittle, refractory compounds that melt at temperatures generally above 2 000 °C (3 600 °F). This latter property makes the mononitrides attractive as possible high-performance nuclear reactor fuels. / (в 1789) Немецким химиком Матином Хайнрихем Кляпротом (Martin Heinrich Klaproth; 1743–1817), который назвал его . (в 1841) Французским химиком Ожэном-Мэлькьором Пэлиго (Eugène-Melchior Péligot; 1811–1890). Росийский химик и изобретатель Дмитрий Иванович Менделеев (Dmitry Mendeleyev; 1834–1907) в 1869. В 1896 Французский физик Отуан Ори Бекрэль (Antoine Henri Becquerel; 1852–1908) открыл. Немецкие химики Ото Хан (Otto Hahn; 1879–1968) и Фридрихь Вильхэльм 'Фритц' Штрасман (Friedrich Wilhelm 'Fritz' Strassmann; 1902–1980) открыли в конце 1938 феномен. Итало-Американский физик и создатель первого в мире ядерного рекатора (nuclear reactor) Энрико Фэрми (Enrico Fermi; 1901–1954). Венгро-Немецко-Американский физик и изобретатель Лиоу Силад (Leo Szilard; 1898–1964), Еврейско-Американский физик ядерщик Хёбэтч Лорэнц Эндёсэн (Herbert Lawrence Anderson; 1914–1988), Французский физик Жо Фрэдэрик Жольё-Кюри (Jean Frédéric Joliot-Curie; 1900–1958). Немецкий химик Матин Хайнрихь Кляпрот (Martin Heinrich Klaproth). Французский химик Ожэн-Мэлькьор Пэлиго (Eugène-Melchior Péligot). Канадско-Американский химик Фрэньк Хэрэлд Спэдинь (Frank Harold Spedding; 1902–1984). Уран (на Латинском Uranium), U, радиоактивный химический элемент III группы периодической системы Менделеева, относится к семейству актиноидов, атомный номер 92, атомная масса 238.029; металл. Природный уран состоит из смеси трёх изотопов:- ^{238}U – 99.273 9% с периодом полураспада $T_{1/2} = 4.51 \cdot 10^9$ лет, ^{235}U – 0.702 4% ($T_{1/2} = 7.13 \cdot 10^8$ лет) и ^{234}U – 0.005 7% ($T_{1/2} = 2.48 \cdot 10^5$ лет). Из 11 искусственных радиоактивных изотопов с массовыми числами от 227 до 240 долгоживущий – ^{233}U ($T_{1/2} = 1.62 \cdot 10^5$ лет); он получается при нейтронном облучении тория. 238U и 235U являются родоначальниками двух радиоактивных рядов. Историческая Справка:- Уран открыт в 1789 Немецким химиком Матином Хайнрихем Кляпротом (Martin Heinrich Klaproth; 1743–1817) и назван им в честь планеты Уран, открытой Немецко-Британским астрономом и оптиком Фрэдэриком Вильэмом (Фридрихем Вильхэльмом) Хэршэлем (Frederick William (Friedrich Wilhelm) Herschel; 1738–1822) в 1781. В металлическом состоянии уран получен в 1841 Французским химиком Ожэном-Мэлькьором Пэлиго (Eugène-Melchior Péligot; 1811–1890) при восстановлении UCl_4 металлическим калием. Первоначально урану приписывали атомную массу 120, и только в 1871 Росийский химик и изобретатель Дмитрий Иванович Менделеев (Dmitry Mendeleyev; 1834–1907) пришёл к выводу, что эту величину надо удвоить. Длительное время уран представлял интерес только для узкого круга химиков и находил ограниченное применение для производства красок и стекла. С открытием явления радиоактивности урана в 1896 и радия в 1898 началась промышленная переработка урановых руд с целью извлечения и использования радия в научных исследованиях и медицине. С 1942, после открытия в 1939 явления деления ядер (смотрите Деление Атомного Ядра), уран стал основным ядерным топливом. Распространение В Природе:- Уран – характерный элемент для гранитного слоя и осадочной оболочки земной коры. Среднее содержание урана в земной коре (кларк) $2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$% по массе, в кислых изверженных породах $3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$%, в глинах и сланцах $3.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$%, в основных породах $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$%, в ультраосновных породах мантии $3 \cdot 10^{-7}$%. Уран энергично мигрирует в холодных и горячих, нейтральных и щелочных водах в форме простых и комплексных ионов, особенно в форме карбонатных комплексов. Важную роль в геохимии урана играют окислительно-восстановительные реакции, поскольку соединения урана, как правило, хорошо растворимы в водах с окислительной средой и плохо растворимы в водах с восстановительной средой (например, сероводородных). Известно около 100 минералов урана; промышленное значение имеют 12 из них (смотрите Урановые Руды). В ходе геологической истории содержание урана в земной коре уменьшилось за счёт радиоактивного распада; с этим процессом связано накопление в земной коре атомов Pb, He. Радиоактивный распад урана играет важную роль в энергетике земной коры, являясь существенным источником глубинного тепла. Физические Свойства:- Уран по цвету похож на сталь, легко поддаётся обработке. Имеет три аллотропические модификации – a, b и g с температурами фазовых превращений:- a®b 668.8 ±0.4 °C, b®g 772.2 ±0.4 °C; a-форма имеет ромбическую решётку a = 2.853 8Å, b = 5.866 2Å, c = 4.955 7Å), b-форма – тетрагональую решётку (при 720 °C a = 10.759Å, b = 5.656Å), g-форма – объёмноцентрированную кубическую решётку (при 850 °C a = 3.538Å). Плотность урана в a-форме (25 °C) 19.05 ±0.2 граммво на кубический сантиметр (г/$см^3$), $t_{пл}$ 1 132 ±1 °C; $t_{кип}$ 3 818 °C; теплопроводность (100–200 °C), 28.05 Вт/(м·К) (0.067 кал/(см·сек·°C)), (200–400 °C) 29.72 Вт/(м·К) (0.071 кал/(см·сек·°C)); удельная теплоёмкость (25 °C) 27.67 кДж/(кг·К) (6.612 кал/(г·°C)); удельное электросопротивление при комнатной температуре около $3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ Ом·см, при 600 °C $5.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ Ом·см; обладает сверхпроводимостью при 0.68 ±0.02К; слабый парамагнетик, удельная магнитная восприимчивость при комнатной температуре $1.72 \cdot 10^{-6}$. Механические Свойства Урана зависят от его чистоты, от режимов механической и термической обработки. Среднее значение модуля упругости для литого урана $20.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/$м^2$) ($20.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ килограмм-силы на квадратный миллиметр (кгс/$мм^2$) предел прочности при растяжении при комнатной температуре 372–470 МН/$м^2$ (38–48 кгс/$мм^2$), прочность повышается после закалки из b- и g-фаз; средняя твёрдость по Бринеллю $19.6–21.6 \cdot 10^2$ МН/$м^2$ (200–220 кгс/$мм^2$). Облучение потоком нейтронов (которое имеет место в ядерном реакторе) изменяет физико-механические свойства урана:- развивается ползучесть и повышается хрупкость, наблюдается деформация изделий, что заставляет использовать уран в ядерных реакторах в виде различных урановых сплавов. Уран – радиоактивный элемент. Ядра ^{235}U и ^{233}U делятся спонтанно, а также при захвате как медленных (тепловых), так и быстрых нейтронов с эффективным сечением деления $508 \cdot 10^{-24}$ квадратного сантиметра ($см^2$) (508 барн) и $533 \cdot 10^{-24}$ $см^2$ (533 барн) соответственно. Ядра ^{238}U делятся при захвате только быстрых нейтронов с энергией не менее 1 Мэв; при захвате медленных нейтронов ^{238}U превращается в ^{239}Pu, ядерные свойства которого близки к ^{235}U. Критическая масса урана (93.5% ^{235}U) в водных растворах составляет менее 1 килограмма (кг), для открытого шара – около 50 кг, для шара с отражателем – 15–23 кг; критическая масса ^{233}U – примерно 1/3 критической массы ^{235}U. Химические Свойства:- Конфигурация внешней электронной оболочки атома урана $7s^2 6d^1 5f^3$. Уран относится к реакционноспособным металлам, в соединениях проявляет степени окисления + 3, + 4, + 5, + 6, иногда + 2; наиболее устойчивы соединения U (IV) и U (VI). На воздухе медленно окисляется с образованием на поверхности плёнки двуокиси, которая не предохраняет металл от дальнейшего окисления. В порошкообразном состоянии уран пирофорен и горит ярким пламенем. С кислородом образует двуокись UO_2, трёхокись UO_3 и большое число промежуточных окислов, важнейший из которых U_3O_8. Эти промежуточные окислы по свойствам близки к UO_2 и UO_3. При высоких температурах UO_2 имеет широкую область гомогенности от $UO_{1.60}$ до $UO_{2.27}$. С фтором при 500–600 °C образует тетрафторидирд (зелёные игольчатые кристаллы, малорастворимые в воде и кислотах) и гексафторид UF_6 (белое кристаллическое вещество, возгоняющееся без плавления при 56.4 °C); с серой – ряд соединений, из которых наибольшее значение имеет US (ядерное горючее). При взаимодействии урана с водородом при 220 °C получается гидрид UH_3; с азотом при температуре от 450 до 700 °C и атмосферном давлении – нитрид U_4N_7, при более высоком давлении азота и той же температуре можно получить UN, U_2N_3 и UN_2; с углеродом при 750–800 °C – монокарбид UC, дикарбид UC_2, а также U_2C_3; с металлами образует сплавы различных типов (смотрите Урановые Сплавы). Уран медленно реагирует с кипящей водой с образованием UO_2 и H_2, с водяным паром – в интервале температур 150–250 °C; растворяется в соляной и азотной кислотах, слабо – в концентрированной плавиковой кислоте. Для U (VI) характерно образование иона уранила UO_2^{2+}; соли уранила окрашены в жёлтый цвет и хорошо растворимы в воде и минеральных кислотах; соли U (IV) окрашены в зелёный цвет и менее

растворимы; ион уранила чрезвычайно способен к комплексообразованию в водных растворах как с неорганическими, так и с органическими веществами; наиболее важны для технологии карбонатные, сульфатные, фторидные, фосфатные и другие комплексы. Известно большое число уранатов (солей не выделенной в чистом виде урановой кислоты), состав которых меняется в зависимости от условий получения; все уранаты имеют низкую растворимость в воде. Уран и его соединения радиационно и химически токсичны. Предельно допустимая доза (ПДД) при профессиональном облучении 5 бэр в год. Получение:- Уран получают из урановых руд, содержащих 0.05–0.5% U. Руды практически не обогащаются, за исключением ограниченного способа радиометрической сортировки, основанной на излучении радия, всегда сопутствующего урану. В основном руды выщелачивают растворами серной, иногда азотной кислот или растворами соды с переводом урана в кислый раствор в виде UO_2SO_4 или комплексных анионов $(UO_2(SO_4)_3)^{4-}$, а в содовый раствор – в виде $(UO_2(CO_3)_3)^{4-}$. Для извлечения и концентрирования урана из растворов и пульп, а также для очистки от примесей применяют сорбцию на ионообменных смолах и экстракцию органическими растворителями (трибутилфосфат, алкилфосфорные кислоты, амины). Далее из растворов добавлением щёлочи осаждают уранаты аммония или натрия или гидроокись $U(OH)_4$. Для получения соединений высокой степени чистоты технические продукты растворяют в азотной кислоте и подвергают аффинажным операциям очистки, конечными продуктами которых являются UO_3 или U_3O_8; эти окислы при 650–800 °C восстанавливаются водородом или диссоциированным аммиаком до UO_2 с последующим переводом его в UF_4 обработкой газообразным фтористым водородом при 500–600 °C. UF_4 может быть получен также при осаждении кристаллогидрата $UF_4 \cdot nH_2O$ плавиковой кислотой из растворов с последующим обезвоживанием продукта при 450 °C в токе водорода. В промышленности основным способом получения урана из UF_4 является его кальциетермическое или магниетермическое восстановление с выходом урана в виде слитков массой до 1.5 тонн (т). Слитки рафинируются в вакуумных печах. Очень важным процессом в технологии урана является обогащение его изотопом ^{235}U выше естественного содержания в рудах или выделение этого изотопа в чистом виде (смотрите Разделение Изотопов), поскольку именно ^{235}U – основное ядерное горючее; осуществляется это методами газовой термодиффузии, центробежными и другими методами, основанными на различии масс ^{235}U и ^{238}U; в процессах разделения урана используется в виде летучего гексафторида UF_6. При получении урана высокой степени обогащения или изотопов учитываются их критические массы; наиболее удобный способ в этом случае – восстановление окислов урана кальцием; образующийся при этом шлак CaO легко отделяется от урана растворением в кислотах. Для получения порошкообразного урана, двуокиси, карбидов, нитридов и других тугоплавких соединений применяются методы порошковой металлургии. Применение:- Металлический уран или его соединения используются в основном в качестве ядерного горючего в ядерных реакторах. Природная или малообогащённая смесь изотопов урана применяется в стационарных реакторах атомных электростанций, продукт высокой степени обогащения – в ядерных силовых установках или в реакторах, работающих на быстрых нейтронах. ^{235}U является источником ядерной энергии в ядерном оружии. ^{238}U служит источником вторичного ядерного горючего – плутония. Уран В Организме:- В микроколичествах (10^{-5}–10^{-5}%) обнаруживается в тканях растений, животных и человека. В золе растений (при содержании урана в почве около $\cdot 10^{-4}$) его концентрация составляет $1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$%. В наибольшей степени уран накапливается некоторыми Грибами и Водорослями (последние активно участвуют в биогенной миграции урана по цепи вода – водные растения – рыба – человек). В организм животных и человека уран поступает с пищей и водой в желудочно-кишечный тракт, с воздухом в дыхательные пути, а также через кожные покровы и слизистые оболочки. Соединения урана всасываются в желудочно-кишечном тракте – около 1% от поступающего количества растворимых соединений и не более 0.1% труднорастворимых; в лёгких всасываются соответственно 50% и 20%. Распределяется уран в организме неравномерно. Основные депо (места отложения и накопления) – селезёнка, почки, скелет, печень и, при вдыхании труднорастворимых соединений, – лёгкие и бронхо-лёгочные лимфатические узлы. В крови уран (в виде карбонатов и комплексов с белками) длительно не циркулирует. Содержание урана в органах и тканях животных и человека не превышает 10^{-7} грамма на грамм (г/г). Так, кровь крупного рогатого скота содержит $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ грамма на миллилитр (г/мл), печень $8 \cdot 10^{-8}$ г/г, мышцы $4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ г/г, селезёнка $9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ г/г. Содержание урана в органах человека составляет:- в печени $6 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г, в лёгких $6 \cdot 10^{-9}$–$9 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г, в селезёнке $4.7 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г, в крови $4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/мл, в почках $5.3 \cdot 10^{-9}$ (корковый слой) и $1.3 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г (мозговой слой), в костях $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г, в костном мозге $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г/г, в волосах $1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ г/г. Уран, содержащийся в костной ткани, обусловливает её постоянное облучение (период полувыведения урана из скелета около 300 суток (сут)). Наименьшие концентрации урана – в головном мозге и сердце (10^{-10} г/г). Суточное поступление урана с пищей и жидкостями – $1.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$ г, с воздухом – $7 \cdot 10^{-9}$ г. Суточное выведение урана из организма человека составляет:- с мочой $0.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$–$5 \cdot 10^{-7}$, с калом – $1.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$–$1.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ г, с волосами – $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ г. По данным Международной Комиссии по Радиационной Защите, среднее содержание урана в организме человека $9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ грамма (г). Эта величина для различных районов может варьировать. Полагают, что уран необходим для нормальной жизнедеятельности животных и растений, однако его физиологические функции не выяснены. Токсическое Действие Урана обусловлено его химическими свойствами и зависит от растворимости:- более токсичны уранил и другие растворимые соединения урана. Отравления ураном и его соединениями возможны на предприятиях по добыче и переработке уранового сырья и других промышленных объектах, где он используется в технологическом процессе. При попадании в организм уран действует на все органы и ткани, являясь общеклеточным ядом. Признаки отравления обусловлены преимущественно поражением почек (появление белка и сахара в моче, последующая олигурия), поражаются также печень и желудочно-кишечный тракт. Различают острые и хронические отравления; последние характеризуются постепенным развитием и меньшей выраженностью симптомов. При хронической интоксикации возможны нарушения кроветворения, нервной системы и другое. Полагают, что молекулярный механизм действия урана связан с его способностью подавлять активность ферментов. Профилактика Отравлений:- непрерывность технологических процессов, использование герметичной аппаратуры, предупреждение загрязнения воздушной среды, очистка сточных вод перед спуском их в водоёмы, медицинский контроль за состоянием здоровья рабочих, за соблюдением гигиенических нормативов допустимого содержания урана и его соединений в окружающей среде. Урановые Руды, природные минеральные образования, содержащие уран и его соединения в концентрациях, при которых их промышленное использование технически возможно и экономически целесообразно. Известно около 100 урановых минералов, из них 12 представляют практический интерес; наибольшее промышленное значение имеют окислы урана – уранинит и его разновидности (настуран и урановая чернь), а также силикаты – коффинит, титанаты – давидит и браннерит; водные фосфаты и арсенаты уранила – урановые слюдки. По условиям образования среди урановых руд различают:- эндогенные руды, отложившиеся при повышенных температурах и давлениях из пегматитовых расплавов и водных (предположительно постмагматических) растворов, характерны для складчатых областей и активизированных платформ; экзогенные руды, сформировавшиеся в близкоповерхностных условиях и на поверхности Земли в процессе осадконакопления (сингенетические руды) или в результате циркуляции грунтовых вод (эпигенетические руды), связаны преимущественно с молодыми платформами; метаморфогенные руды, возникшие путём перераспределения первично рассеянного урана в процессе метаморфизма осадочных толщ, характерны для древних платформ. Урановые руды разделяются на природные типы и технологические сорта. По характеру урановой минерализации различают:- первичные урановые руды – не менее 75% U^{4+} от общего количества; окисленные урановые руды, содержащие главным образом U^{6+}; смешанные урановые руды, в которых U^{4+} и U^{6+} находятся примерно в равных соотношениях. Степень окисления урановых

минералов сказывается на технологии их переработки и поведении в гидрометаллургическом переделе. По ‘контрастности’, определяемой степенью неравномерности содержания U в кусковой фракции отбитой горной массы, среди урановых руд выделяются весьма контрастные, контрастные, слабо контрастные и неконтрастные руды; контрастность руд определяет возможность и целесоооразность их радиометрического обогащения. По размерам агрегатов и зёрен урановых минералов выделяются:- крупнозернистые урановые руды (свыше 25 миллиметров (мм) в поперечнике), среднезернистые (3–25 мм), мелкозернистые (0.1–3 мм), тонкозернистые (0.015–0.1 мм) и дисперсные (менее 0.015 мм); размеры агрегатов и зёрен урановых минералов определяют возможность механического обогащения руд. По содержанию полезных примесей выделяют:- собственно урановые, уран-молибденовые, уран-ванадиевые, уран-никель-кобальт-висмут-серебряные и другие руды. По химическому составу нерудной составляющей среди урановых руд различают:- силикатные урановые руды (в основном из силикатных минералов); карбонатные (более 10–15% карбонатных минералов); железоокисные, представляющие собой железо-урановые руды; сульфидные, содержащие более 8–10% сульфидных минералов; каустобиолитовые, состоящие в основном из органического вещества. Химический состав руд часто имеет решающее значение при выборе способа их переработки. Так, например, из силикатных руд уран выщелачивается кислотами, из карбонатных – содовыми растворами; железо-окисные руды подвергаются доменной плавке, при которой уран концентрируется в шлаках; каустобиолитовые урановые руды иногда обогащаются путём их сжигания и так далее. По содержанию урана выделяются 5 сортов руд:- очень богатые руды (свыше 1% урана); богатые (1–0.5%); средние (0.5–0.25%); рядовые (0.25–0.1%); бедные (менее 0.1%). В качестве побочного продукта уран извлекается из руд, содержащих 0.01–0.015% урана (например, из золотоносных конгломератов Витватерсранда, ЮАР) и даже 0.006–0.008% (фосфориты Флориды, США). В 1975 мировая добыча урана (без социалистических стран) составила 21 500 тонну (т). Главные месторождения урановых руд капиталистических стран расположены в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) (Плато Колорадо), Канаде (Провинции Онтарио и Саскачеван), Франции (Центральный массив) и Южно-Африканской Республике (ЮАР) (Витватерсранд); крупные месторождения урана известны также в Австралии (Северная территория) и в Габоне.

URANIUM–THORIUM–LEAD DATING = УРАН–ТОРИЕВО–СВИНЦОВОЕ ДАТИРОВАНИЕ (или УРАН–ТОРИЕВО–СВИНЦОВАЯ ДАТИРОВКА) – Uranium-Thorium-Lead Dating:- also called Common-Lead Dating, method of establishing the time of origin of a rock by means of the amount of common lead it contains; common lead is any lead from a rock or mineral that contains a large amount of lead and a small amount of the radioactive progenitors of lead, i.e. the uranium isotopes uranium-235 and uranium-238 and the thorium isotope thorium-232. The important characteristic of common lead is that it contains no significant proportion of radiogenic lead accumulated since the time that the mineral or rock phase was formed. Of the four isotopes of lead, two are formed from the uranium isotopes and one is formed from the thorium isotope; only lead-204 is not known to have any long-lived radioactive progenitor. Primordial lead is thought to have been formed by stellar nuclear reactions, released to space by supernovae explosions, and incorporated within the dust cloud that constituted the primordial solar system; the troilite (iron sulfide) phase of iron meteorites contains lead that approximates the primordial composition. The lead incorporated within the Earth has been evolving continuously from primordial lead and from the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium isotopes. Thus, the lead isotopic composition of any mineral or rock depends upon its age and the environment from which it was formed; that is, it would depend upon the ratio of uranium plus thorium to lead in the parent material. The Earth can be assumed to be a very large sample containing lead evolving from primordial lead by radiogenic increments. If modern lead, for example, from marine sediments or modern basalts has the composition of lead in the Earth and if the lead in the troilite phase of iron meteorites has the composition of primordial lead, then a simple model yields about 4.6 billion years for the age of the Earth. This age is in good agreement with the age of the meteorites and the age of the Moon as determined independently.

URARTIP = UNIFIED RICE APPLIED RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

URBAN CLIMATE = ГОРОДСКОЙ КЛИМАТ – Urban Climate:- any set of climatic conditions that prevails in a large metropolitan area and that differs from the climate of its rural surroundings. Urban climates are distinguished from those of less built-up areas by differences of air temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, and amount of precipitation. These differences are attributable in large part to the altering of the natural terrain through the construction of artificial structures and surfaces. For example, tall buildings, paved streets, and parking lots affect wind flow, precipitation runoff, and the energy balance of a locale. Also characteristic of the atmosphere over urban centers are substantially higher concentrations of pollutants such as carbon monoxide, the oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, oxidants, and particulate matter. Foreign matter of this kind is introduced into the air by industrial processes (e.g., chemical discharges by oil refineries), fuel combustion (for the operation of motor vehicles and for the heating of offices and factories), and the burning of solid wastes. Urban pollution concentrations depend on the magnitude of local emissions sources and the prevailing meteorological ventilation of the area, i.e. the height of the atmospheric layer through which the pollutants are being mixed and the average wind speed through that layer. Heavy concentrations of air pollutants have considerable impact on temperature, visibility, and precipitation in and around cities. Moreover, there occasionally arise weather conditions that allow the accumulation of pollutants over an urban area for several days. Such conditions, termed temperature inversions (increasing air temperature with increasing altitude), strongly inhibit atmospheric mixing and can cause acute distress in the population and even, under extremely severe conditions, loss of life. Atmospheric inversion caused an air-pollution disaster in London in December 1952 in which about 3 500 persons died from respiratory diseases. The center of a city is warmer than are outlying areas. Daily minimum temperature readings at related urban and rural sites frequently show that the urban site is 6° to 11° C (10° to 20° F) warmer than the rural site. Two primary processes influence the formation of this ‘heat island’. During summer, urban masonry and asphalt absorb, store, and reradiate more solar energy per unit area than do the vegetation and soil typical of rural areas. Furthermore, less of this energy can be used for evaporation in urban areas, which characteristically exhibit greater precipitation runoff from streets and buildings. At night, radiative losses from urban building and street materials keep the city’s air warmer than that of rural areas. During winter the urban atmosphere is warmed slightly, but significantly, by energy from fuel combustion for home heating, power generation, industry, and transportation. Also contributing to the warmer urban atmosphere is the blanket of pollutants and water vapor that absorbs a portion of the thermal radiation emitted by the Earth’s surface. Part of the absorbed radiation warms the surrounding air, a process that tends to stabilize the air over a city, which in turn increases the probability of higher pollutant concentrations. The average relative humidity in cities is usually several percent lower than that of adjacent rural areas, primarily because of increased runoff of precipitation and the lack of evapotranspiration from vegetation in urban areas. Some moisture, however, is added to urban atmospheres by the many combustion sources. The flow of wind through a city is characterized by mean speeds that are 20 to 30 percent lower than those of winds blowing across the adjacent countryside. This difference occurs as a result of the increased frictional drag on air flowing over built-up urban terrain, which is rougher than rural areas. Another difference between urban and rural wind flow is the convergence of low-level wind over a city (i.e. air tends to flow into a city from all directions). This is caused primarily by the horizontal thermal gradients of the urban heat island. The amount of solar radiation received by cities is reduced by the blanket of particulates in the overlying atmosphere. The higher particulate concentrations in urban atmospheres reduce visibility by both scattering and absorbing light. In addition, some particles provide opportunities for the condensation of water vapour to form water droplets, the ingredients of fog. A city also influences

precipitation patterns in its vicinity. Such city-generated or city-modified weather factors as wind turbulence, thermal convection, and high concentrations of condensation nuclei might be expected to increase precipitation. Although appropriate continuous, quantitative measurements have not been made for a sufficient length of time, there is some data to suggest that the amount of precipitation over many large cities is about 5 to 10 percent greater than that over nearby rural areas, with the greatest increases occurring downwind of the city center.

URBAN CLUSTER = ГОРОДСКОЕ ПОСЕЛЕНИЕ (или ГОРОДСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – In the United States, an Urban Cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2 500 people but fewer than 50 000 people. The US Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define Urban Areas (UAs). UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2 500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

URBAN FORM = ГОРОДСКАЯ ФОРМА – Urban Form is the spatial imprint of an urban transport system as well as the adjacent physical infrastructures and socioeconomic activities. Jointly, they confer a level of spatial arrangement to cities.

URBANIZATION = УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ (или РОСТ ГОРОДОВ) – Urbanization:- the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities. The definition of what constitutes a city changes from time to time and place to place, but it is most usual to explain the term as a matter of demographics. The United Nations has recommended that countries regard all places with more than 20 000 inhabitants living close together as urban; but, in fact, nations compile their statistics on the basis of many different standards. The United States, for instance, uses ‘urban place’ to mean any locality where more than 2 500 people live. Whatever the numerical definition, it is clear that the course of human history has been marked by a process of accelerated urbanization. It was not until the Neolithic period, roughly 10 000 years ago, that humans were able to form permanent settlements. Even 5 000 years ago the only such settlements on the globe were small, semipermanent villages of peasant farmers, towns whose size was limited by the fact that they had to move whenever the soil nearby was exhausted. It was not until the time of classical antiquity that cities of more than 100 000 existed, and even these did not become common until the sustained population explosion of the last three centuries. In 1800 less than 3 percent of the world’s population was living in cities of 20 000 or more; this had increased to about 25 percent by the mid-1960s and to about 40 percent by 1980. It is estimated that, by this measure, about half the world’s population will be urban in the year 2000. The little towns of ancient civilizations, both in the Old World and the New, were only possible because of improvements in agriculture and transportation. As farming became more productive, it produced a surplus of food. The development of means of transportation, dating from the invention of the wheel in about 3500 BC, made it possible for the surplus from the countryside to feed urban populations, a system that continues to the present day. Despite the small size of these villages, the people in early towns lived quite close together. Distances could be no greater than an easy walk, and nobody could live out of the range of the water supply. In addition, because cities were constantly subject to attack, they were quite often walled, and it was difficult to extend barricades over a large area. Archaeological excavations have suggested that the population density in the cities of 2000 BC may have been as much as 128 000 per square mile (49 400 per square km); today Calcutta and Shanghai, with densities of more than 70 000 per square mile, are regarded as extremes of overcrowding. With few exceptions, the elite – the aristocrats, government officials, clergy, and the wealthy – lived in the centre of ancient cities, which was usually located near the most important temple. Farther out were the poor, who sometimes huddled outside the city walls altogether. The greatest city of antiquity was Rome, which at its height in the III century AD covered almost 4 square miles (10 square km) and had at least 800 000 inhabitants. To provide for this enormous population, the empire constructed a system of aqueducts that channeled drinking water from hills as far away as 44 miles (70 km). Inside the city itself, the water was pumped to individual homes through a remarkable network of conduits and lead pipes, the equal of which was not seen until the XX century. As in most early cities, Roman housing was initially built from dried clay molded about wooden frameworks. As the city grew, it began to include structures made from mud, brick, concrete, and, eventually, finely carved marble. This general model of city structure continued until the advent of the Industrial Revolution, although medieval towns were rarely as large as Rome. In the course of time, commerce became an increasingly important part of city life and one of the magnets that drew people from the countryside. With the invention of the mechanical clock, the windmill and water mill, and the printing press, the interconnection of city inhabitants continued apace. Cities became places where all classes and types of humanity mingled, creating a heterogeneity that became one of the most celebrated features of urban life. In 1777 Samuel Johnson cheered this aspect of cities in his famous apothegm, ‘When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford’. (Finally, cities offered and continue to offer a greater variety of amusements, leisure activities, and intellectual stimuli. As Samuel Johnson famously put it in 1777, ‘Why, Sir, you find no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford’.) At the time, it should be recalled, London had fewer than 100 000 citizens, and most of its streets were narrow, muddy paths. The technological explosion that was the Industrial Revolution led to a momentous increase in the process of urbanization. Larger populations in small areas meant that the new factories could draw on a big pool of workers and that the larger labor force could be ever more specialized. By the XIX century there were thousands of industrial workers in Europe, many of them living in the most miserable conditions. Attracted by the promise of paid work, immigrants from rural areas flooded into the city, only to find that they were forced to live in crowded, polluted slums awash with refuse, disease, and rodents. Designed for commerce, the streets of the newer cities were often arranged in grid patterns that took little account of human needs, such as privacy and recreation, but did allow these cities to expand indefinitely. This they did in the XX century, when most cities became surrounded by rings of suburbs. As in the past, these outer homes usually contained the poorest citizens, with the rich living in the vibrant city centre. An exception is the United States, where suburbs populated by the affluent and the middle class grew up around cities in the 1950s and ’60s. It is speculated that one result of the continuing population explosion will be the creation, in the next 100 years, of megalopolises, concentrations of urban centers that may extend for scores of miles. It is thought that the first such growth could occur in the east coast of the United States, where there may eventually be a single urban agglomeration stretching from Boston to Washington, DC. Other emerging megalopolises include the Tokyo–Ōsaka–Kyōto complex in Japan, the region between London and the Midland cities in Great Britain, and the Netherlands–central Belgium area. / В 1777 Сэмьюэл Дьжонсэн (Samuel Johnson; 1709–1784).

URBAN PLANNING = ГОРОДСКОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ (или ГРАДОПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ) – Urban Planning:- the programs pursued in most industrialized countries in an attempt to achieve certain social and economic objectives, in particular to shape and improve the urban environment in which increasing proportions of the world’s population spend their lives. Evidence of urban planning – such as orderly street systems; division of a city into specialized, functional districts, or quarters; fortifications; and conduits for the water supply and sewage disposal – can be found in the ancient ruins of cities in China, India, Egypt, Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region, and South and Central America. During the Renaissance, European city areas were consciously planned to achieve practical circulation and also to provide fortification against invasion. The radial boulevards of Paris were designed with military as well as aesthetic objectives. The planning concepts of the European Renaissance were exported to the New World. William Penn developed the gridiron plan – the laying out of streets and plots of land adaptable to rapid change in land use – that dominated American urban planning as

the society expanded westward. By dividing land into lots, the gridiron plan accommodates itself to urban expansion, but it uses land inefficiently and creates traffic-flow problems. The modern urban planning and redevelopment movement arose in response to the disorder and squalor of the slum areas created by the Industrial Revolution in the XIX century. Reformation of these areas was the objective of the early city planners, who imposed regulatory laws establishing standards for housing, sanitation, water supply, sewage, and public health conditions. Urban planners also introduced parks and playgrounds into congested city neighbourhoods, providing places for recreation, as well as visual relief. The chief new urban-planning concept of the early XX century was zoning – the regulation of building activity to set limits of height and density and to protect established neighbourhoods. This arose in response to the sprawling, haphazard growth of industrial cities, where factories invaded residential areas, and where skyscrapers blocked out the sunlight of smaller buildings. Urban territory expanded further as a result of improved public transportation. Workers could live far from their jobs, traveling back and forth by bus, subway, or car. The sprawling and crowded metropolis, especially its downtown and commercial areas, required well-planned circulation systems. By the middle of the XX century, urban planning changed its focus. Planners realized that factors of city living must be considered as a whole, so they aimed less at attacking specific problems than at the improvement of the entire urban milieu. This movement aimed at an ideal urban environment, which would give the city dweller maximum amenity. Another aspect of urban planning has been the building of experimental new towns and cities. In Great Britain, India, Israel, and South America a few new cities were built entirely from plans. Urban planning was an important factor in Europe after World War II, when urban planners directed the reconstruction of war-shattered areas. / Вильэм Пэн (William Penn; 1644–1718).

URBAN RENEWAL = ГОРОДСКОЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или ГОРОДСКОЕ ОБНОВЛЕНИЕ, или ХХ) – Urban Renewal:- comprehensive scheme to redress a complex of urban problems, including unsanitary, deficient, or obsolete housing; inadequate transportation, sanitation, and other services and facilities; haphazard land use; and traffic congestion. Early efforts usually focused on housing reform and sanitary and public-health measures, followed by growing emphasis on slum clearance and the relocation of population and industry from congested areas to less-crowded sites, as in the garden-city and new-towns movements in Great Britain. Each country approaches urban renewal according to its means and its political and administrative systems. The chief activities of urban renewal are redevelopment, the clearance and rebuilding of structures that are deteriorated or obsolete in themselves or are laid out in an unsatisfactory way or the reuse of the land for other purposes; rehabilitation, the improvement of structurally sound buildings that have deteriorated or lost their original functions; and conservation, a protective process designed to maintain the function and quality of an area, for instance, by requiring or assisting adequate maintenance and preventing inappropriate developments or changes in the use of land and buildings.

URC = UNIFORM RULES FOR COLLECTIONS

URCS = UNIFORM RAILROAD COST SYSTEM

URDG = UNIFORM RULES FOR DEMAND GUARANTEES

UREA = МОЧЕВИНА (или КАРБАМИД) – Urea is an organic nitrogen compound; NH_2CONH_2. Urea is used in dyeing for a number of purposes. Urea helps increase the limit of solubility of some dyes, such as MX, in water. This can be useful when strong solutions are to be made for tie-dyeing, for example. From 5% to 20% w/v can be used. Urea is used as an humectant. In tie-dyeing or similar processes it helps prevent fabric from drying out during the long periods when it is left in the open for the dye to fix. Urea increases the swelling of fibers and can break hydrogen bonds, aiding penetration and mobility of dye. Large amounts of urea, up to 30% w/v, are used in some cold pad-batch dyeing processes for wool. Most urea sold is synthesized from natural gas. Urea is sold as an 'organic nitrogen' fertilizer. Pure urea will be designated 46-0-0 when sold as such. Urea is a synthetic nitrogen compound used with all classes of dyes. It also increases the solubility of the dyes. Urea:- also called Carbamide, the diamide of carbonic acid. Its formula is H_2NCONH_2. Urea has important uses as a fertilizer and feed supplement, as well as a starting material for the manufacture of plastics and drugs. It is a colorless, crystalline substance that melts at 132.7° C (271° F) and decomposes before boiling. Urea is the chief nitrogenous end product of the metabolic breakdown of proteins in all mammals and some fishes. The material occurs not only in the urine of all mammals but also in their blood, bile, milk, and perspiration. In the course of the breakdown of proteins, amino groups (NH_2) are removed from the amino acids that partly comprise proteins. These amino groups are converted to ammonia (NH_3), which is toxic to the body and thus must be converted to urea by the liver. The urea then passes to the kidneys and is eventually excreted in the urine. Urea was first isolated from urine in 1773 by the French chemist Hilaire-Marin Rouelle. Its preparation by the German chemist Friedrich Wöhler from ammonium cyanate in 1828 was the first generally accepted laboratory synthesis of a naturally occurring organic compound from inorganic materials. Urea is now prepared commercially in vast amounts from liquid ammonia and liquid carbon dioxide. These two materials are combined under high pressures and elevated temperatures to form ammonium carbamate, which then decomposes at much lower pressures to yield urea and water. Because its nitrogen content is high and is readily converted to ammonia in the soil, urea is one of the most concentrated nitrogenous fertilizers. An inexpensive compound, it is incorporated in mixed fertilizers as well as being applied alone to the soil or sprayed on foliage. With formaldehyde it gives methylene-urea fertilizers, which release nitrogen slowly, continuously, and uniformly, a full year's supply being applied at one time. Although urea nitrogen is in nonprotein form, it can be utilized by ruminant animals (cattle, sheep), and a significant part of these animals' protein requirements can be met in this way. The use of urea to make urea–formaldehyde resin is second in importance only to its use as a fertilizer. Large amounts of urea are also used for the synthesis of barbiturates. Urea reacts with alcohols to form urethanes and with malonic esters to give barbituric acids. With certain straight-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives, urea forms crystalline inclusion compounds, which are useful for purifying the included substances. / Французский химик Илер-Мара Руэль (Hilaire-Marin Rouelle; 1718–1779). Немецкий химик Фридрихь Вёля (Friedrich Wöhler; 1800–1882). Под Мочевиной или Карбамидом $(NH_2)_2CO$ понимаются бесцветные кристаллы; $t_{пл}$ = 132.7 °C. Мочевина – конечный продукт белкового обмена у большинства позвоночных животных и человека. Образуется в печени. Выводится с мочой. В промышленности мочевину синтезируют из NH_3 и CO_2. Применяют для получения мочевино-формальдегидных смол, красителей, снотворных средств (барбитала, фенобарбитала), для депарафинизации нефтей; в медицине как дегидратирующее, мочегонное средство. Мочевина – концентрированное азотное удобрение для разных почв под различные сельскохозяйственные культуры (содержит 46% N). Растворима в воде. В животноводстве – заменитель протеина. Мочевина или Карбамид, H_2NCONH_2, полный амид угольной кислоты, амид карбаминовой кислоты; бесцветные кристаллы ($t_{пл}$ 132.7 °C), легко растворимые в воде, спирте, жидком аммиаке, сернистом ангидриде. Мочевина открыта Французским химиком Илером Мара Руэлем (Hilaire Marin Rouelle; 1718–1779) (в 1773) в моче, идентифицирована Английским химиком Вильэмом Праутчом (William Prout; 1785–1850) (в 1818), впервые синтезирована Немецким химиком Фридрихём Вёля (Friedrich Wöhler; 1800–1882) (в 1828) нагреванием циановокислого аммония NH_4NCO. Именно это открытие нанесло первый удар идеалистическому виталистическому учению о так называемой жизненной силе (смотрите Органическая Химия). Мочевина – весьма реакционно-способное соединение; образует комплексные соединения с многими веществами, например, с перекисью водорода $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_2O_2$, с нормальными насыщенными углеводородами; последняя реакция используется в промышленности для депарафинизации нефтей (смотрите также Соединения Включения). При нагревании до 150–160 °C мочевина разлагается с образованием биурета

$H_2NCONHCONH_2$, NH_3, CO_2 и других продуктов; при нагревании водных растворов медленно гидролизуется до CO_2 и NH_3 (быстро в присутствии кислот и щёлочей), с кислотами (HNO_3, HCl и другими) даёт соли, например, CO $(NH_2)_2 \cdot HNO_3$. При алкилировании мочевины образуются алкилмочевины $RNHCONH_2$, при ацилировании – уреиды $RCONHCONH_2$, при взаимодействии со спиртами – уретаны H_2NCOOR. Мочевина легко конденсируется с формальдегидом. Атом водорода в группе NH_2 может быть замещён также на атомы галогена (F, Cl). Мочевина – конечный продукт белкового обмена у большинства позвоночных животных и человека. Обнаружена в крови, мышцах, слюне, лимфе, молоке и других жидкостях и тканях (содержание мочевины в крови человека в норме 18–38 миллиграммов на 100 миллилитров (мг/100 мл)). Биосинтез мочевины из конечных продуктов распада белков – NH_3 и CO_2 – происходит в печени в результате ряда биохимических реакций – цикла мочевины, или орнитинового цикла (мочевина и орнитин образуются при ферментативном расщеплении аминокислоты аргинина). У животных, связывающих NH_3 в мочевую кислоту, орнитиновый цикл утрачен. Мочевина участвует в регуляции водного режима животных:- поддерживает гипертоничность тканей (акуловые рыбы) и обеспечивает их гидратацию (наземные животные). Мочевина выводится почками и потовыми железами (человек выделяет около 25–30 граммов (г) мочевины в сутки). Содержание мочевины в моче зависит от количества и состава белков в пище, уровня распада белков (увеличивается при физической работе, повышении температуры тела, сахарном диабете). При нарушении функции почек и заболеваниях, связанных с усиленным распадом тканевых белков, содержание мочевины в крови возрастает (смотрите Уремия). Мочевина и орнитиновый цикл найдены у Грибов и высших Растений. В промышленности мочевину получают из аммиака и двуокиси углерода (160–200 °C, 100–400 ат):- $2NH_3 + CO_2$ ® $(H_2NCOONH_4)$ ® $H_2NCONH_2 + H_2O$. Она находит широкое применение. Мочевина – исходный материал для получения карбамидных смол (смотрите Мочевино-Формальдегидные Смолы), а также удобрений (смотрите Мочевино-Формальдегидные Удобрения), цианатов, гидразина, циануровой кислоты и её эфиров, некоторых красителей, снотворных средств (например, веронала, люминала, бромурала); в медицинской практике мочевину чистую используют как дегидратационное средство для предупреждения и уменьшения отёка мозга и тому подобного. В Сельском Хозяйстве:- Мочевина – одно из лучших концентрированных азотных удобрений. Содержит 46% N, слабо гигроскопична. Мочевину выпускают в основном гранулированной, она не слёживается, хорошо рассевается. Применяют мочевину как допосевное удобрение и для подкормок (в том числе некорневой) под многие сельскохозяйственные культуры на всех почвах. Наиболее высокие прибавки урожая получены на увлажнённых дерново-подзолистых почвах и в условиях орошения при внесении под сахарную свёклу, овощные культуры, картофель. В рубце жвачных обитают микроорганизмы, способные использовать мочевину для биосинтеза белка, поэтому её добавляют в корма как заменитель белка.

UREA–FORMALDEHYDE RESIN = МОЧЕВИНОФОРМАЛЬДЕГИДНАЯ СМОЛА – Urea-Formaldehyde Resin:- any of a class of substances belonging to the family of organic polymers, prepared by heating urea and formaldehyde in the presence of mild alkalies, such as pyridine or ammonia. The urea and formaldehyde undergo a condensation reaction in which they combine to form a water-soluble polymer. This polymer is used to formulate adhesives and coating agents or is mixed with wood fibre, pigments, and other substances to produce powders that can be molded into solid objects. Under the influence of heat and pressure, further reactions occur that can convert the polymer into a moisture- and heat-resistant resin. The molecular structure of the final product is that of a three-dimensional network resembling those of resins made by the reaction of formaldehyde with phenol or with melamine. Different types of urea-formaldehyde resins are used in making molded articles, such as buttons, tableware, and housings for apparatus, and in adhesives, lacquers, and agents that render textiles resistant to creasing or crushing.

UREAP = RATIO OF UREA–N PRICE TO ROUGH RICE PRICE

UREASE = УРЕАЗА – Urease:- an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of urea, forming ammonia and carbon dioxide. Found in large quantities in jack beans, soybeans, and other plant seeds, it also occurs in some animal tissues and intestinal microorganisms. Urease is significant in the history of enzymology as the first enzyme to be purified and crystallized (by James B. Sumner in 1926). This achievement laid the groundwork for the subsequent demonstration that urease and other enzymes are proteins. / Под Уреазой, от новоЛатинского слова Urea, означающее Мочевина, или Карбамид-Амидогидролазой понимается фермент класса гидролаз. Уреаза катализирует разложение мочевины на аммиак и двуокись углерода. Обнаружена во многих Бактериях, Грибах, Растениях (особенно большие количества уреазы содержатся в семенах Бобовых, например, Сои, Канавалии), а также у некоторых Беспозвоночных. Активную уреазу содержат уробактерии. Уреаза – первый фермент, полученный в кристаллическом виде Американским химиком Дьжеймзом Батчэлё Самнё (James Batcheller Sumner; 1887–1955) в 1926. Благодаря высокой специфичности уреазы её применяют для количественного определения мочевины.

UREC = UNAVOIDABLE RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

URENA = УРЭНЬА (или УРЕНА) – Urena (Urena Lobata):- a Plant of the Family Malvaceae and its fiber, one of the bast fiber group. The Plant, probably of Old World origin, grows wild in tropical and subtropical areas throughout the world. The name Urena apparently derives from the name given to the plant on India's Malabar Coast. Urena was used for its fiber in Brazil from ancient times, but it has been slow in achieving importance as a cultivated fiber crop and is still considered a troublesome weed in some countries. Commercial cultivation of the plant began in the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) in the 1920s and in Central Africa in the 1930s. The plant, an herbaceous perennial, is usually many-branched in the wild state and grows about 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 feet) high. Cultivated plants, densely sown, reach 3 to 4.5 m (10 to 15 feet) in height, with branches and leaves mainly concentrated near the top. The leaves vary in size and shape but are usually somewhat round, with 3 to 7 lobes and serrated edges. The flowers, growing singly from the angle between the leafstalk and plant stem (leaf axil), have five petals that are usually pink. The small seeds have hooklike appendages and are produced in the greatest quantities by uncultivated plants. Urena grows best in hot, humid climates, with direct sunlight, and in rich, well-drained soil. It is found growing wild in the tropical and temperate zones of North and South America and in Asia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Africa. Cultivated crops, usually grown as annuals, are found mainly in the Congo Basin and Central Africa, with smaller plantings in Brazil, India, and Madagascar. Harvesting when the plants are in full flower yields a fiber of high quality. The plants' stalks are cut by hand, above the woody plant base. After the stalks are subjected to a retting operation, the fibers are removed by hand. Urena fiber is lustrous and creamy white or pale yellow in color. The fiber strands are about 1 m (3.3 feet) long. Urena fiber is fine, soft, and flexible and is readily dyed. Used much like jute, which it resembles in appearance and strength, Urena is made into cordage, burlap (hessian), sacking fabrics, and carpeting materials and is often blended with jute or other fibers. Also known as Aramina, Bun Ochra, Caesar Weed, or Congo Jute.

URETHANE = УРЕТАН (или КАРБАМАТ) – Urethane is the name of a group of organic chemical compounds or resins built from isocyanate, a very reactive material that liberates gas during reaction to produce foams of various types. Two types of compounds that react with isocyanate to form foam are polyesters and polyethers. Polyurethanes are used for foams and in other compounds in fiber form. The polyester variety should not be confused with polyester fibers. See also Spandex Fiber. / Под Уретанами или Карбаматами, NH_2COOR (R – углеводородный радикал), понимаются эфиры не известной в свободном состоянии

карбаминовой кислоты NH_2COOR; кристаллические вещества. Служат для идентификации спиртов и фенолов. Производными уретанов являются многие инсектициды, фармацевтические препараты и другие. Смотрите также Полиуретан. Уретаны или Карбаматы, NH_2COOR, эфиры неизвестной в свободном состоянии карбаминовой кислоты HaNCOOH; бесцветные кристаллические соединения. В отличие от самой кислоты, уретаны устойчивы; так, для этилуретана $H_2NCOOC_2H_5$, называемого иногда просто уретаном (отсюда и название всего класса), $t_{пл}$ 49 °C, $t_{кип}$ 184 °C. Уретаны получают взаимодействием спиртов с мочевиной $CO(NH_2)_2$, изоциановой кислотой HNCO или другими методами. N–замещённые уретаны, образующиеся в результате реакции изоцианатов RNCO со спиртами и фенолами, служат для идентификации последних. Широкое применение в промышленности получили полиуретаны, используемые в виде уретановых каучуков, полиуретановых клеев, полиуретановых лаков, полиуретановых волокон. Некоторые замещённые уретаны применяют как лекарственные средства (например, прозерин, карбахолин, пропанидид).

UREX = SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF PUREX = SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF PLUTONIUM URANIUM EXTRACTION PROCESS

URGENT CONSIGNMENTS = НЕОТЛОЖНЫЕ ПАРТИИ ТОВАРОВ (или СРОЧНЫЕ ГРУЗЫ) – Urgent Consignments (UC):- e.g., live animals and perishable goods. Certain goods, either because of their nature or because of the special circumstances surrounding their shipment, need to be conveyed rapidly from one country to another and cleared through Customs with a minimum of delay. These goods are usually referred to as Urgent Consignments, examples of which are perishable goods, live animals and newspapers. There are two categories of urgent consignments, those goods which are urgent due to their nature and goods which are urgently required because of the circumstances in which they are being sent. The basic provisions of Chapter 3 of the General Annex of the Kyoto Convention address the simplified procedures leading to the rapid clearance of urgent consignments. In particular, Standard 3.34 of the General Annex requires Customs administrations to process live animals, perishable goods and other goods which the Customs accept are urgently required, as a matter of priority. In some instances, for those goods which fall under the category of urgently required, the importer/exporter may be required to provide a request for urgent examination by Customs and indicate the reason why the goods are urgently needed. One type of consignment that clearly falls within the category of goods which are urgently required is relief consignments. This Chapter provides for rapid clearance of goods such as medicaments, vaccines, and replacement parts, etc, which are intended to aid those affected by disasters. Goods used by disaster relief personnel in order to perform their duties would also be considered relief consignments. Goods such as firefighting and rescue equipment, scientific and medical equipment, equipment for use in searches, investigations and salvage in connection with accidents, are examples of goods used by disaster relief personnel in order to perform their duties. / Срочные Грузы:- товар, который по своей природе требует быстрого прохождения через таможню, например, скоропортящиеся грузы.

URIC ACID = МОЧЕВАЯ КИСЛОТА – Uric Acid:- a compound belonging to the purine group, and the chief form in which nitrogen, resulting from the breakdown of protein during digestion, is excreted by reptiles and birds. Small quantities of uric acid (about 0.7 gram per day) are excreted by humans as a product of the breakdown of purines that are constituents of nucleoproteins. In persons suffering from gout, however, the level of uric acid in the blood may be high. Minute quantities of a sodium salt of uric acid, precipitated in cartilage and bone, are the cause of gout. Uric Acid is a chemical created when the body breaks down substances called Purines. Purines are normally produced in the body and are also found in some foods and drinks. Foods with high content of purines include liver, anchovies, mackerel, dried beans and peas, and beer. Most uric acid dissolves in blood and travels to the kidneys. From there, it passes out in urine. If your body produces too much uric acid or does not remove enough if it, you can get sick. A high level of uric acid in the blood is called Hyperuricemia. / Мочевая Кислота, 2,6,8-триоксипурин, бесцветные кристаллы, разлагаются ниже температуры плавления, плохо растворимы в воде. Мочевая кислота была открыта Шведским химиком Калем Вильхэльмом Шиэле (Carl Wilhelm Scheele; 1742–1786) в 1776 в составе мочи (отсюда название). Существует в двух формах:- (i) кетонная форма и (ii) енольная форма. У человека и приматов – конечный продукт обмена пуринов (смотрите Пуриновые Основания), образующийся в результате ферментативного окисления ксантина; у остальных Млекопитающих мочевая кислота превращается в аллантоин. Небольшие количества мочевой кислоты содержатся в тканях (мозг, печень, кровь), а также в моче и поте Млекопитающих и Человека. При некоторых нарушениях обмена веществ происходит накопление мочевой кислоты и её кислых солей (уратов) в организме (камни в почках и мочевом пузыре, подагрические отложения). У Птиц, ряда Пресмыкающихся и большинства наземных Насекомых мочевая кислота – конечный продукт не только пуринового, но и белкового обмена. Система биосинтеза мочевой кислоты (а не мочевины, как у большинства позвоночных) в качестве механизма связывания в организме более токсичного продукта азотистого обмена – аммиака – развилась у этих животных в связи с характерным для них ограниченным водным балансом (Мочевая кислота выводится из организма с минимальным количеством воды или даже в твёрдом виде). Высохшие экскременты Птиц (гуано) содержат до 25% мочевой кислоты и служат источником её получения. Обнаружена она и в ряде Растений. Мочевая кислота – исходный продукт для промышленного синтеза кофеина.

URICC = UPLAND RICE RESEARCH INTERCENTER COORDINATING COMMITTEE

URIDINE = УРИДИН – Uridine is a nucleoside form of uracil. / Уридин или Урацилрибозид, органическое вещество, нуклеозид, состоящий из остатков пиримидинового основания урацила и углевода рибозы. Белый порошок либо длинные игло- или призмоподобные кристаллы. Растворим в воде, кислотах, щёлочах, нерастворим в эфире, концентрированном этаноле; молярная масса 244.2. Присутствует во всех живых клетках в составе рибонуклеиновых кислот. Играет важную роль в углеводном обмене, входя в состав многих коферментов.

URINE = УРИНА (или МОЧА) – Urine:- liquid or semisolid solution of metabolic wastes and certain other, often toxic, substances that the excretory organs withdraw from the circulatory fluids and expel from the body. The composition of urine tends to mirror the water needs of the organism. Freshwater animals usually excrete very dilute urine. Marine animals tend to combat water loss to their salty environment by excreting concentrated urine; some develop methods actively to expel salts. Terrestrial animals, depending on their habitat, usually retain water and secrete a highly concentrated urine. In most mammals, including man, urine is formed in the nephrons of the kidneys by filtration of blood plasma into the nephron; the fluid found within the nephron is known as Capsular Urine and is essentially the same as blood plasma without the macromolecules (e.g., proteins). As the capsular urine passes along the nephron tube, water and useful plasma components such as amino acids, glucose, and other nutrients are reabsorbed into the bloodstream, leaving a concentrated solution of waste material called final, or bladder, urine. It consists of water, urea (from amino acid metabolism), inorganic salts, creatinine, ammonia, and pigmented products of blood breakdown, one of which (urochrome) gives urine its typically yellowish color. In addition, any unusual substances for which there is no mechanism of reabsorption into the blood remain in the urine. The products of nucleic acid breakdown are present as allantoin in most mammals and as uric acid in man and, through a quirk of breeding, in the Dalmatian dog. In most birds, reptiles, and terrestrial insects, the end product of amino acid metabolism is not water-soluble urea but insoluble uric acid. The urine of birds and reptiles is a whitish, aqueous suspension of uric acid crystals that is passed into the cloaca and mixed with fecal material before being expelled. The urine of terrestrial insects is solid and in some cases is stored

as pigment in the body rather than being expelled. Amphibians and fishes excrete aqueous solutions of urea; unlike those of mammals, however, their excretory organs do not reabsorb large quantities of water, so their urine remains dilute. Some marine animals retain much of the urea in the blood, thus retarding osmotic water loss. In small, primitive animals (teleost fishes, echinoderms, coelenterates, and single-celled animals), particularly those that live in aqueous environments, the end product of amino acid metabolism is the highly toxic gas ammonia, which is collected and expelled in a dilute aqueous solution. Many of the smaller animals develop no excretory system; each individual cell disposes of its waste products to the circulatory fluids, and the wastes then diffuse to the surrounding medium.

URISA = URBAN AND REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS ASSOCIATION

UROKINASE = УРОКИНАЗА – Urokinase is a thrombolytic (i.e. clot-dissolving) enzyme used as a bio-pharmaceutical.

URRC = UBON RICE RESEARCH CENTER

URTICACEAE = УРТИКАСЭАЭ (или КРАПИВНЫЕ) – Urticaceae:- the nettle Family comprising about 45 Genera of Herbs, Shrubs, small Trees, and a few vines, distributed primarily in tropical regions. The Family is typical of the Nettle Order (Urticales). Many Species, especially the Nettles (Urtica) and Australian Nettle Trees (Laportea), have stinging hairs on the stems and leaves. The leaves are varied and the sap is usually watery. The small, greenish flowers often form clusters in the leaf axils. Both male and female flowers may be borne on the same plant. The curled stamens of the male flowers straighten quickly as the flowers open, releasing the pollen. The dry, one-seeded fruit often is enclosed by the outer whorl of the flower cluster. The long fibres in the stems of some Species, such as Ramie (Boehmeria Nivea), are used in the textile industry. One Species of Australian nettle tree, Laportea Moroides, is cultivated for its raspberry-like flower clusters. Pilea, a Genus of creeping Plants that includes the Artillery Plant (Pilea Microphylla), and Pellitory (Parietaria), a Genus of wall Plants, are grown as ornamentals. Baby tears (Helxine Soleiroli), a mosslike creeping Plant with round leaves, often is grown as a ground cover. The Trumpet Tree (Cecropia Peltata), a tropical American Species, has hollow stems that are inhabited by biting ants. / Крапивные (Urticaceae), Семейство Двудольных Растений, родственное Семейству Тутовых. Однодомные или двудомные травы, полукустарники и кустарники, редко небольшие деревья с мягкой древесиной, очень редко – Лианы. Листья очередные или супротивные, простые. Цветки мелкие, невзрачные, большей частью в сложных цимозных соцветиях, обычно однополые и правильные. Около 45 Родов (свыше 700 Видов), распространённых почти повсеместно, но более всего в тропической области. Представители некоторых родов, в том числе Крапива, Лапортея и Жирардиния, снабжены жгучими волосками, вызывающими при прикосновении к ним ожоги. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) 6 Родов (21 Вид) – Крапива, Постенница и 4 Рода на Дальнем Востоке. Некоторые Крапивные, например, Рами, – прядильные растения. Крапива или Кропива (Urtica), Род Многолетних или Однолетних Травянистых Растений Семейства Крапивных. Листья супротивные, зубчатые или с глубокими лопастями, обычно покрытые, как и стебли, жгучими волосками. Цветки очень мелкие, однополые, 4-членные, в пазушных колосовидных ветвящихся соцветиях. Плод орешковидный. 40–50 Видов в умеренном поясе Северного и реже Южного полушария, а также в тропиках. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) 10 Видов, встречающихся почти повсеместно в тенистых сырых лесах и кустарниках и как сорные у жилья, в садах, огородах и тому подобном. Наиболее распространены многолетняя Крапива Двудомная (Urtica Dioica) и однолетняя однодомная Крапива Жгучая (Urtica Urens). Листья Крапивы Двудомной и в меньшей степени Крапивы Жгучей содержат витамины С, К, B_2, каротин (провитамин А), гликозид уртицин, дают зелёную краску, используемую в фармацевтической и пищевой промышленности. Оба эти вида используют с лечебными целями:- жидкий экстракт из листьев применяют внутрь как кровоостанавливающее средство. Молодые побеги Крапивы употребляют для супов и салатов, а также как корм для домашнего скота и птицы. Из стеблей получают волокно для изготовления верёвок и грубых тканей.

URTICALES = УРТИКАЛЭС (или КРАПИВНЫЕ, или КРАПИВОЦВЕТНЫЕ, или ТУТОВЫЕ) – Urticales:- Nettle Order of Dicotyledonous flowering Plants, the largest Order in the Subclass Hamamelidae. The Order includes a diversity of Plant Types that range from small herbaceous Species to large trees. Among the members are stinging Nettles; Mulberry, Fig, and Elm Trees; Hop Vines; and the Hemp, or Marijuana, Plant. Distribution And Abundance:- The Urticales comprise six Families (Barbeyaceae, Cannabaceae, Cecropiaceae, Moraceae, Ulmaceae, and Urticaceae) and approximately 2 200 to 2 300 Species. Alternative classifications link the Urticales with the Malvales (Subclass Dilleniidae) and Euphorbiales (Subclass Rosidae) and even Violales (Subclass Dilleniidae), a relationship first proposed in the mid-1800s. It is largely because of the traditional association of the order with other members of the Amentiferae that it continues to be retained in the Hamamelidae. The Barbeyaceae are rather unusual in the order but have been placed in the Urticales by some botanists for lack of a better alternative classification. The relationship of the other five families to each other has not been seriously questioned, although the Ulmaceae are usually considered to be somewhat distantly related to the other four. Besides containing most of the herbaceous members of the Hamamelidae, the Urticales are unusual within the subclass Hamamelidae in flowering mostly from late spring to early fall. Whether or not this is a significant means of classifying the Urticales with the Hamamelidae, it may be more than coincidental that members of the orders Malvales (Dilleniidae) and Euphorbiales (Rosidae), considered by some taxonomists to be the closest relatives of the Urticales, also display peak flowering during the warmer parts of the year and after the leaves have fully developed. The Ulmaceae contain about 150 Species, all woody, in about 15–18 Genera. The majority of the Species are in only three Genera:- Celtis, Trema, and Ulmus. The family is widely distributed in temperate and tropical areas but occurs especially in the Northern Hemisphere. The Genus Celtis (the Hackberries) is the largest in the Family, with about 70 Species distributed in the Northern Hemisphere and in Southern Africa. The elms consist of about 45 Species in north temperate areas but extend as far South as the Himalayas and Indochina in Asia and Mexico in North America. Other Genera in the tropics and subtropics include Trema, 15 Species; Gironniera, 6; Ampelocera, about 5; Parasponia, 5–6; and Chaetachme, 4. The Genus Zelkova, with about 3 Species, has a discontinuous distribution and is found from the Eastern Mediterranean region to the Caucasus and in Eastern Asia. The Genus once had a much wider distribution, dating back to the Early Tertiary (about 60 million years ago), and is known in the fossil record from several sites in North America and Eurasia. Pteroceltis, with one Species, is restricted to Eastern Asia, and Planera, also with a single Species, the planer tree, or water elm (P. Aquatica), is native to the southeastern United States. Species of Ulmus, Zelkova, and Celtis are frequently cultivated as ornamentals. The Moraceae, with about 40 Genera and 1 000 Species, are found principally in the tropics and subtropics, but a few Genera, such as Morus, the mulberry (the food plant of the silk moth, Bombyx mori, in Asia), and Broussonetia (a source of fibers for paper in Asia), are primarily distributed in temperate regions. Ficus, the largest Genus, contains between 700 and 800 Species. It is a taxonomically complex group that includes Trees, Shrubs, Lianas, and strangler Figs and contains food Plants (the common fig, Ficus Carica), ornamentals (India Rubber Tree, Ficus Elastica; the weeping Fig, Ficus Benjamina; and the sycamore Fig, Ficus Sycomorus), and the bo tree, or sacred Fig (Ficus Religiosa), of religious significance to Buddhists and Hindus and under which the Buddha is believed to have attained Enlightenment. The Banyan (Ficus Benghalensis) spreads by dropping aerial roots from the branches to the ground to become accessory trunks. The branches continue to grow horizontally so that a single individual eventually resembles a grove of trees. The famous banyan in the Indian Botanic Garden in Calcutta is more than 300 meters in circumference. Osage orange of the South-central United States is occasionally

cultivated. Breadfruit is an important dietary staple in the Old World tropics, and mulberries are a source of juicy fruits to birds, animals, and humans in temperate regions. The Urticaceae can be divided into 5 tribes containing about 45 Genera and between 800 and 1 000 Species, which are mostly herbs but are occasionally shrubs or even trees. The Genera Pilea and Elatostema each contain less than 300 Species and are almost entirely tropical and subtropical. Some of the tropical and subtropical species of Urticaceae are shrubs or trees; many of the herbaceous species form dense ground covers in moist climates or grow as epiphytes on moss-covered tree trunks and tree branches in humid regions. Although there are not many Species in temperate areas, the often Weedy Family may occupy extensive areas and may become so dense as to prevent the growth of other Species of Plants. The stinging Nettles (Urtica) can be especially common, widespread, and often abundant. Single plants of Urtica Dioica are able to form extensive colonies within a short time by growing underground stems called Rhizomes. Genera of the Family Cecropiaceae often have been placed within either the Moraceae or Urticaceae, although they do form a tightly circumscribed and concordant natural group. The Cecropiaceae (6 Genera and about 300 Species) consist of trees, shrubs, or woody vines. The sexes are found on separate plants (dioecious), in contrast to members of the Moraceae and Urticaceae, where most members retain both sexes on the same plant, but in different flowers. The largest Genus, Cecropia, with about 100 Species of large, palmately lobed leaves, comprises fast-growing pioneer trees that are prominent in disturbed areas in the New World tropics. The Cecropiaceae produce mucilaginous sap (latex). The Cannabaceae, although consisting of only two Genera and three Species, are well known and economically important for hops (Humulus Lupulus) and marijuana or hemp (Cannabis). Cannabis contains a single Species with two Subspecies, Cannabis Sativa and Cannabis Indica, the former selected for its fibers (the source of hemp) and the latter selected for its high concentration of the compound Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), a drug that exerts effects on the central nervous system and cardiovascular system. Both Subspecies are coarse, erect, annual, dioecious herbs with opposite and alternate leaves. Species of Humulus are twining or scrambling herbs. The leaves are palmately compound in Cannabis; in Humulus, they are palmately lobed. The taxonomic position of the Family Barbeyaceae, with one Species in northeastern Africa and adjacent Arabia, is uncertain. The separate or partially fused carpels and primitive phloem are unusual in the Urticales, and some taxonomists have preferred to defer on the placement of the family until additional evidence becomes available. Economic And Ecological Importance:- Members of the Moraceae are distributed in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres, with some Genera extending into temperate regions. In the Ulmaceae, a Family often divided into two Subfamilies, the Genus Ulmus (Elm) is widely distributed in North temperate areas, as are its closest relatives; members of the other Subfamily, which includes the large Genus Celtis, are for the most part confined to the tropics and subtropics. The Urticaceae are widespread in most tropical regions of the world, where some are troublesome Weeds. Several Genera in the Mulberry Family are valuable sources of timber. In Africa, the wood of Antiaris, while not highly durable, is suitable for veneer and plywood, furniture components, and light construction. The light wood of the umbrella tree, Musanga Cecropioides, is used as a substitute for cork in floats and rafts, insulation, and model-making; it is a short-lived tree, suitable for plantation culture. Two species of iroko, Chlorophora Excelsa and C. Regia, cover the breadth of tropical Africa and produce durable heartwood used in joinery, boat-building and marine work, flooring, furniture, and veneer; it is often used as a substitute for oak and teak. Another Species in tropical America, C. Tinctoria (Fustic), is used in heavy construction, planking, and flooring. In Southeast Asia and Oceania, Species of Artocarpus, the same Genus cultivated for the breadfruits and jackfruits, produce woods of variable durability used in joinery, furniture and cabinetwork, and musical instruments. In the American tropics, Bagassa, Brosimum, Clarisia, Helicostylis, and Poulsenia are all sources of wood for general construction. Brosimum Guianense (Letterwood, also called Leopardwood or Snakewood), is employed in inlays, turnery, fancy handles for cutlery, and violin bows, while B. Paraense, the Brazilian redwood, is used for furniture. Species of Trophis are used locally in Venezuela. In the Cecropia Family (Cecropiaceae), C. Peltata, or Trumpetwood, resembles the North American black Cottonwood (Populus Trichocarpa; Salicaceae) in density and mechanical properties and is used in making boxes, plywood, and particle-board stock. In the Ulmaceae, most Species of Ulmus produce a superior timber with a distinctive grain and a strong resistance to decay; several Species in North America provide wood for boxes, baskets, veneer for fruit and vegetable containers, and the bent parts in furniture. The American Elm, U. Americana, once an important street tree prized for its graceful form and stature, has been nearly eliminated by Dutch elm disease. Hackberry (Celtis) wood, similar to that of elm in structure, is usually cut into lumber for furniture and containers; C. Mildbraedii of Western, Central, and Eastern Africa, while not durable, has good strength properties and can be used for flooring, commercial plywood, and veneer. In tropical America, the San Domingo boxwood, Phyllostylon Brasiliensis, has been suggested as a substitute for true boxwood (Buxus; Rosidae). It produces a fine-textured, lemon-yellow, straight-grained wood valued for the high polish it will accept; stained black, it has been used as a substitute for true ebony. The wood of Planera Aquatica is fragrant and used in cabinetmaking. The lightweight wood of Chaetachme Microcarpa, a shrub of central and southern Africa, is used for the manufacture of guitars and other instruments. The wood of Ficus is soft and of comparatively little value, but it does find use as lumber. Ficus Benghalensis has wood that is durable in water. The wide, flat, finlike buttress roots of large individuals of F. Elastic – the rubber tree grown as a houseplant – are used in tropical regions to make planks. Ficus Sycomorus, a wood of great durability, was used by the Egyptians to make mummy cases. Hemp, or Cannabis (Cannabis), has been cultivated since ancient times for the strong fiber, similar to flax, produced in its stems. Peak production was reached in the mid-XX century; costly spinning methods and competition from other fibers, both natural and synthetic, have contributed to the decline in its use. The plant is now increasingly known for the nonfiber-bearing Subspecies that is grown for the drug marijuana, derived from the upper leaves and flowers. The fiber of the Ramie Plant, Boehmeria Nivea, is currently cultivated mainly in China, the Philippines, and Brazil. Because the fibers must be separated from gums and pectins within the plant before they can be spun, the extraction process is more complicated than that for flax or jute; however, the tensile strength of ramie seems to compare well with that of Cotton, Flax, and Hemp, and it is especially suitable for blending with synthetic fibers. The fibers also are used to produce papers, cordage, and industrial bagging. Other plants with fibers like those of ramie are sometimes used as substitutes; they include Sarcochlamys Pulcherrima (duggal fiber) and Pouzolzia Occidentalis (Yaquilla). Olona (Touchardia Latifolia) was formerly an important fiber plant of Hawaii, used for cloth, cordage, and especially fishnets because of its durability in water. Several other members of the Urticaceae also yield fibers. The latex of the Figs Ficus Glabrata and Ficus Laurifolia contains the proteolytic enzyme ficin, which digests Ascaris (roundworm) without harming the human host. It is used extensively in South America and Panama. In Mexico, the caustic latex of trumpetwood is used to remove warts. The latex of several members of the mulberry Family – e.g., Artocarpus Cummingiana in the Philippines and Ficus Platyphylla in Africa – is variously treated and used as chewing gum. The fustic in tropical America, and Ficus Species in Fiji and China, are used to treat toothache. The latex of Antiaris Toxicaria, the upas tree, contains an extremely toxic cardiac glycoside, which has the effect of increasing the force of contraction of the muscles of the heart; in tropical Asia, it is a valuable source of poison for arrows and darts. Osage orange of central North America is suspected of being toxic to livestock; its milky latex can also irritate skin. The wind-borne pollen of many members of the Urticales, especially the elm and mulberry Families, is responsible for attacks of allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma. The irritants in the stinging hairs or spines of many Genera in the Urticaceae, including Laportea (Nettle tree), Hesperocnide, Urera, and Urtica (Nettle) cause painful inflammatory skin reactions that can last from a few seconds to several days. Ficus Carica, the common fig, can provoke phytophotodermatitis, and hops (Humulus Lupulus) can cause contact dermatitis. The Moraceae contain several highly valued tropical species long cultivated for their fruits. The Fig (Ficus) is considered to be one of the first foods to be preserved by drying. Production of Ficus Carica, the only fig grown commercially as food, is highest in the Mediterranean region (Turkey, Greece, and Italy)

and the United States. The breadfruit, Artocarpus Altilis, is an extremely important food source throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific; more recently it has been widely cultivated in the New World tropics and in Africa. The fruit, usually about the size of a grapefruit and seedless, consists of a starchy, pulpy white mass that is customarily cooked before eating. In the seeded form, the seeds are boiled or roasted and have a flavour similar to that of the chestnut. The jackfruit, or jakfruit, tree, Artocarpus Heterophyllus, bears one of the largest known edible fruits and has been cultivated for centuries throughout much of Southern Asia. While it has not gained the popularity of the breadfruit, its pulp and seeds are used in cooking. A number of lesser fruits of the order also are eaten; examples of such include the breadnut (Brosimum Alicastrum), mulberries (Morus Alba, the white mulberry; Morus Rubra, the red mulberry; and Morus Nigra, the black mulberry), and hackberries (Celtis Occidentalis, Celtis Selloviana and Celtis Iguanaea). In addition, the fruits of the following plants are edible:- Debregeasia Edulis, a Chinese and Japanese shrub that produces red or yellow fruits resembling Raspberries; Pourouma Cecropiifolia, a Brazilian tree with round, fleshy berries; Cudrania Javanensis; Myrianthus Arboreus; and Sahagunia Strepitans. Moraceae contains a number of latex-producing plants. Although Ficus Elastica was used as an early source of rubber, especially during World War II, the bulk of the world's rubber now comes from the para rubber tree, Hevea Brasiliensis, a member of the Family Euphorbiaceae (Rosidae). Several Species of Castilla, notably Castilla Elastica, are still used locally for rubber production. Latex from Ficus Species and Artocarpus Altilis is also employed in chewing gums, in glues and caulking compounds, and in birdlime, a sticky substance used to ensnare birds. Brosimum Galactodendron, the cow tree or milk tree of South America, produces an abundance of latex similar in taste to ordinary milk. Another plant of great economic importance is the hop, Humulus Lupulus, the female flowers of which are used to flavour beer and to clarify it by precipitating the protein materials that cause turbidity. The active principles of the hop also help prevent spoilage by retarding the growth of Bacteria in the beer. The leaves of the Mulberry (Morus) are the principal food of Silkworms, and the inner bark of the paper mulberry, Broussonetia Papyrifera, is used to make paper. Several members of the Urticales serve as ornamentals. The breadfruit is also a handsome ornamental with a luxuriant crown of large leathery leaves. Elms are often planted for their stately appearance. Several Species of Ficus are important in the horticulture trade; these include Ficus Elastica (the India Rubber Plant), Ficus Lyrata (fiddle-leaf Fig), Ficus Pumila (creeping or climbing Fig), and Ficus Benghalensis (Banyan). Characteristic Morphological Features:- Plants of the Urticales are evergreen or deciduous trees, shrubs, vines (both woody and herbaceous), or herbs (mostly in the family Urticaceae). They commonly have mucilage cells and canals and often have cystoliths (which probably serve as protection from insects), as in the Urticaceae, or laticifers (latex cells), as in Moraceae. The leaves are usually alternate, rarely opposite, in the Moraceae and Ulmaceae, but commonly opposite in the Urticaceae and Cannabaceae. Most leaves are simple and often oblique at the base. A few species have pinnatifid or palmately incised leaves (palmately lobed in Humulus, palmately compound in Cannabis). The flowers are wind-pollinated or insect-pollinated, with a complex and highly evolved method of pollination in Ficus. The small, inconspicuous, and usually unisexual flowers are typically arranged in cymose inflorescences (the flowers are rarely solitary or perfect). There are usually 4 or 5 tepals (sepals?), or sometimes as few as 2 or as many as 12, arranged in 1 or 2 whorls and sometimes fused with each other (connate) at the base. Tepals are rarely absent, although the flowers in the Urticales lack petals. The stamens are attached opposite the tepals and are equal to them in number; rarely are the stamens greater or less in number than the tepals. The pollen grains have at least two apertures. The ovary may be inferior or superior, usually with one or two styles. There is a single locule in each ovary and one ovule in each locule. Endosperm development is of the nuclear type; i.e. nuclei are formed by nuclear division, after which cell walls may form. The seeds may or may not contain endosperm. The fruits range from fleshy syconiums (figs), to dry achenes, to drupes (or drupelets), or frequently multiple fruits (fruits in which the ripened ovaries of many adjacent flowers are borne in clusters; these resemble the fruits of blackberries or raspberries, but in these the clusters are made up of the ripened ovaries of only a single flower). The family Ulmaceae is often divided into two Subfamilies, the Celtidoideae and Ulmoideae (as in this article's classification), or sometimes even into two separate Families, the Celtidaceae and Ulmaceae, on the basis of leaf venation, pollen characteristics, chemical composition, chromosome number, and fruit types. In the subfamily Celtidoideae the fruits are drupelike (fleshy, with one seed), and there are three strong main veins arising from the base of the leaf in addition to the pinnately arranged veins branching from the midvein. In the Ulmoideae, the fruits are dry, often winged, and the leaves are strictly pinnately veined. Members of the tribe Urereae (also known as Urticeae) are among the most conspicuous members of the Family Urticaceae (the Nettle Family) because of their stinging hairs. The stings are frequently a short-term irritant, but contact with some species can cause pain or numbness that lasts for several days. Fatalities have been reported in humans and domesticated animals from contact with the stinging hairs of Urtica Ferox and some Species of Dendrocnide and Laportea. The stinging hairs commonly have a bulbous or enlarged base and a slender tubular portion containing silica bodies. The tips of the stinging hairs break off on slight contact, leaving a sharp point that readily penetrates the skin, much like a hypodermic needle, allowing the fluid of the stinging-hair cell to enter the flesh. The compounds producing the stinging sensation in the Urticaceae have been reported to be histamine, acetylcholine, serotonin, and an unknown substance that also causes pain. Although the stinging members of the Urticaceae are among the most noticeable because of their irritating nature, they amount to only about 108 Species (10 percent of the Family). In addition to the stinging members of the Nettle Family, a few other plants in the order Urticales can cause skin irritations on contact. The fruits or leaves of the osage orange, for example, cause dermatitis in susceptible persons. Another feature characteristic of the Nettle Family and many members of the mulberry Family (Moraceae) is the presence of cystoliths, deposits of calcium carbonate inside enlarged epidermal (surface) cells. They are visible as dots or variously shaped marks, especially in pressed, dried leaves. Their function in the plant is unknown. Calcium carbonate deposits occur in another form in Chlorophora Excelsa (Moraceae), the source of iroko wood, which is very durable and practically immune to termites and wood-rotting fungi. The wood in about 3 percent of the trees carries streaks or lumps of calcium carbonate called Iroko Stones, which are hard enough to dull woodworking tools. Most members of the Order Urticales are wind-pollinated, and some Species have adaptations that enhance this process. Pilea Microphylla (Urticaceae), the artillery plant, for example, ejects its pollen in tiny explosive puffs. Many Genera, particularly in the Family Urticaceae, exhibit the same phenomenon. In the flower buds of the Nettles (especially Species of Urtica), the stamens (male, pollen-producing structures) are bent inward and held under tension (inflexed) in the bud. When the flower opens, the stamens are suddenly released and spring out with such violence that the anthers, or pollen sacs, are turned inside out, ejecting their pollen in a cloud. The pollen is then carried by the wind to the large, brushlike stigmas of other flowers. Like most wind-pollinated flowers, these flowers tend to be inconspicuous, green, and petalless. The flowers of the Genus Parietaria, unlike those of most other members of the Family Urticaceae, are bisexual in that they have the functional organs of both sexes. Self-fertilization is averted by the early maturation of the pistil, a condition known as Protogyny. In this process of fertilization, the elongated upper part of the pistil (the style and stigma) projects from the tip of the unopened flower bud ready to receive pollen from mature flowers. When the flower opens, the stamens have fully developed and release their pollen explosively, but the ovules of these flowers have already been fertilized and the style has dropped off. Most of the species in the Moraceae (the Mulberry Family) are trees, shrubs, lianas, or, rarely, herbs. All except the herbaceous genus Fatoua produce a milky latex in special cells (laticifers) found in most parts of the plant. Plants in the Moraceae sometimes produce alkaloids and usually tannins (at least proanthocyanins). Some Species of the Moraceae are pollinated by insects, particularly the figs (Ficus), where complex interdependencies between the plants and their insect pollinators have evolved. Pollination is accomplished by small wasps called fig wasps or gall wasps (Blastophaga Psenes). In the figs, separate male and female flowers are borne in a specialized inflorescence that consists of a hollow, pear-shaped stem tip with the flowers on the inside. This

structure, called a Syconium, ultimately matures into a fig. The male flowers are usually arranged near the small opening at the upper end of the syconium, and the female flowers, much more numerous, line the interior. The female flowers are of two types, long-styled fertile flowers and short-styled sterile ones. The long-styled flowers eventually produce a single, small, one-seeded, hard-shelled fruit termed the achene. The fig itself is actually a collection of many of these achenes surrounded by the fleshy tissue of the syconium. The short-styled flowers are called gall flowers; they do not develop fruits but are used as egg-laying sites by the gall wasps, which pollinate the other flowers while laying their eggs. The gall flowers then become a mass of pulpy, abnormal plant tissue, the gall, on which the wasp larvae feed and in which they develop. The three flower cluster types – male, long-styled female, and short-styled female (or gall flowers) – are produced in three distinctive syconia. The first type of syconium, produced in the spring, contains male flowers and gall flowers; each of the latter may contain one of the fig wasp eggs, deposited there in the spring by wasps that had just emerged from overwintering in another type of fig. These eggs produce wingless male and winged female wasps later in the summer. The male wasp bites through the wall of a gall containing a female wasp and mates with her. On leaving the fig to search for a suitable place to lay eggs, the female wasp becomes covered with pollen from the male flowers near the small exit hole at the tip of the fig. The second type of syconium, the true fig, bears only long-styled fertile female flowers. The female wasp, searching for egg-laying sites in summer, enters these figs and pollinates the flowers inside but does not lay eggs, because the styles are too long to suit the egg-depositing anatomy of the insect. The third type of syconium, produced in the autumn, contains only short-styled gall flowers. The eggs that are laid develop in the gall flowers and produce the following year's fig wasps. A symbiotic relationship exists between species of Cecropia (Cecropiaceae) and ants of the Genus Azteca. The ants establish colonies within the hollow trunks and stems of the Cecropia plants. The ants consume glycogen (an energy source generally produced by animals) and proteinaceous substances made by these trees. This food is continually replaced as it is eaten. There are thin areas in the stem walls through which the fertile female ants burrow to lay their eggs inside the stem. The ants provide a form of protection for the tree by viciously attacking and biting insects that would otherwise eat the plant and animals that would brush against it. The ants also chew through vines that twine around their host and clear away other vegetation that comes in contact with, and threatens to shade, the Cecropia plants. Other Cecropia plants that do not harbour Azteca ants are protected against leaf-cutting ants by a thick coating of wax on the stem, which prevents the latter from climbing up. Evolution:- The herbaceous habit and preference for moist environments, particularly in tropical and subtropical lowlands, are unusual in the Hamamelidae and are believed to have been important factors in the diversification of the Urticales. The order, which comprises approximately two-thirds of the Hamamelidae, is allied to other members of the subclass in floral features and resembles particular families (Betulaceae and Fagaceae) in its leaf venation. Pollen of the Urticales resembles fossil pollen of the Normapolles group. Thorne and Dahlgren have allied the anatomical features of the Urticales with the orders Malvales (Dilleniidae) and Euphorbiales (Rosidae). The curved embryos in the Urticales, Malvales, and Solanales are considered to be important in indicating close relationship among these groups. Thorne suggests that the Urticales show no close relationship to the Hamamelidae. The features he considers important in linking the order to the Malvales are the palmately veined, alternate, oblique, broad, stipulate leaves; the mucilage receptacles and cells and clustered crystals in the leaves and stems; extruded nucleoli in the sieve-tube elements; the alternating fibrous and nonfibrous layers in the phloem; and the often large and straight, bent, or folded embryos and other embryological features. The fossil record has not been particularly helpful in clarifying the relationships of the Urticales. Fossils considered to belong to the family Ulmaceae date back to the Turonian Age of the Late Cretaceous (roughly 90 million years ago), and extant Genera such as Ulmus (Elms), Zelkova (Keaki), Celtis (Hackberries), Aphananthe, and Gironniera are known from the early Tertiary. In contrast, the early history of the Moraceae, Cannabaceae, and Urticaceae is not well known. The earliest record of the Moraceae is in pollen assigned to the Family reported from the middle Eocene (about 45 million years ago), but both Moraceae and Cecropiaceae pollen have been reported from 2 million to 6.5 million years ago. Overall, the fossil record of the Urticales is poor:- only a single fossil flower, preserved in amber, from the Late Eocene (i.e. 40 to 37 million years ago) seems to be unquestionably of the Urticaceae. Fossils attributable with fair certainty to extant Urticales are found in deposits from the early to middle Tertiary. The oldest fossil woods of the Urticales, those of the Genus Ficoxylon in the Moraceae, are from the Paleocene to Miocene of Africa and Madagascar. More recent woods of this Genus are also known from North America, Europe, and Cambodia. Fruits are among the best fossils for certain identifications, but for the Urticales these, too, are scarce before the Eocene. From the late Eocene onward, however, the fossil record for the Order improves considerably, and many fossil fruits representative of extant Genera have been identified with certainty. / Порядок Крапивоцветные (Urticales). Тутовые (Moraceae), Семейство Двудольных Растений. Деревья и кустарники, гораздо реже – травы, содержащие (почти все) млечный сок. Листья с прилистниками, большей частью очередные. Цветки мелкие, невзрачные, правильные, однополые, в кистевидных, колосовидных, зонтиковидных или головчатых соцветиях; у многих Тутовых ось соцветия утолщена, имеет форму блюдца, чаши или шара. Околоцветник большей частью из 4 чашелистиков, иногда вовсе отсутствует. Плоды большей частью костянковидные, в соплодиях, часто сросшиеся между собой. Свыше 1 500 Видов (60–85 Родов), главным образом в тропиках и субтропиках; самый большой Род Фикус насчитывает около 1 000 Видов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) дико растёт Инжир, культивируют – Шелковицу (Тутовое Дерево), реже – Маклюру и немногие другие. Среди Тутовых много хозяйственно важных видов. Соплодия Инжира, Хлебного Дерева, Шелковицы и других, а также млечный сок Молочного Дерева съедобны; листья Шелковицы служат кормом для Тутового Шёлкопряда; Фикус Каучуконосный и Виды Рода Castilloa служат для получения каучука; Виды Родов Chiorophora, Бруссонетия, Маклюра, Шелковица и другие дают ценную древесину. Среди Тутовых есть ядовитые растения (Анчар).

URUGUAYAN PESO = УРУГВАЙСКОЕ ПЕСО – Uruguayan Peso:- UYU is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Uruguay which is commonly known as the Peso.

THE URUGUAY ROUND = УРУГВАЙСКИЙ РАУНД – The Uruguay Round was launched in September 1986. It was the most ambitious round to date, hoping to expand the competence of the GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to important new areas such as services, capital, intellectual property, and agriculture. Agriculture was essentially exempted from previous agreements as it was given special status in the areas of import quotas and export subsidies, with only mild caveats. However, by the time of the Uruguay round, many countries considered the exception of agriculture to be sufficiently glaring that they refused to sign a new deal without some movement on agricultural products. These fourteen countries came to be known as the 'Cairns Group', and included mostly small and medium sized agricultural exporters such as Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, and New Zealand. In 1994 the GATT was updated (GATT 1994) to include new obligations upon its signatories. One of the most significant changes was the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The 75 existing GATT members and the European Communities became the founding members of the WTO on 1995-January-01. The other 52 GATT members rejoined the WTO in the following two years (the last being Congo in 1997). Since the founding of the WTO, 21 new non-GATT members have joined and 28 are currently negotiating membership. Of the original GATT members, only the SFR Yugoslavia has not rejoined the WTO. Since FR Yugoslavia, renamed to Serbia and Montenegro and with membership negotiations later split in two, is not recognised as a direct SFRY successor state; therefore, its application is considered a new (non-GATT) one. The contracting parties who founded the WTO ended official agreement of the 'GATT 1947' terms on 1995-December-31. Whereas GATT was a set of rules agreed upon by nations, the WTO is an

institutional body. The WTO expanded its scope from traded goods to trade within the service sector and intellectual property rights. Although it was designed to serve multilateral agreements, during several rounds of GATT negotiations (particularly the Tokyo Round) plurilateral agreements created selective trading and caused fragmentation among members. WTO arrangements are generally a multilateral agreement settlement mechanism of GATT. 1986–93 – GATT trade ministers launch the Uruguay Round in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, embarking on the most ambitious and far-reaching trade round so far. The round extended the range of trade negotiations, leading to major reductions in agricultural subsidies, an agreement to allow full access for textiles and clothing from developing countries, and an extension of intellectual property rights. 1994 – trade ministers meet for the final time under GATT auspices at Marrakesh, Morocco to establish the World Trade Organization (WTO) and complete the Uruguay Round. 1995 – the World Trade Organization is created in Geneva. 1999 – at least 30 000 protesters disrupt WTO summit in Seattle, the United States; New Zealander Mike Moore becomes WTO director-general. The Uruguay Round:- It took seven and a half years, almost twice the original schedule. By the end, 123 countries were taking part. It covered almost all trade, from toothbrushes to pleasure boats, from banking to telecommunications, from the genes of wild rice to AIDS treatments. It was quite simply the largest trade negotiation ever, and most probably the largest negotiation of any kind in history. At times it seemed doomed to fail. But in the end, the Uruguay Round brought about the biggest reform of the world's trading system since GATT was created at the end of the Second World War. And yet, despite its troubled progress, the Uruguay Round did see some early results. Within only two years, participants had agreed on a package of cuts in import duties on tropical products – which are mainly exported by developing countries. They had also revised the rules for settling disputes, with some measures implemented on the spot. And they called for regular reports on GATT members' trade policies, a move considered important for making trade regimes transparent around the world. A round to end all rounds? The seeds of the Uruguay Round were sown in November 1982 at a ministerial meeting of GATT members in Geneva. Although the ministers intended to launch a major new negotiation, the conference stalled on agriculture and was widely regarded as a failure. In fact, the work programme that the ministers agreed formed the basis for what was to become the Uruguay Round negotiating agenda. Nevertheless, it took four more years of exploring, clarifying issues and painstaking consensus-building, before ministers agreed to launch the new round. They did so in September 1986, in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They eventually accepted a negotiating agenda that covered virtually every outstanding trade policy issue. The talks were going to extend the trading system into several new areas, notably trade in services and intellectual property, and to reform trade in the sensitive sectors of agriculture and textiles. All the original GATT articles were up for review. It was the biggest negotiating mandate on trade ever agreed, and the ministers gave themselves four years to complete it. Two years later, in December 1988, ministers met again in Montreal, Canada, for what was supposed to be an assessment of progress at the round's half-way point. The purpose was to clarify the agenda for the remaining two years, but the talks ended in a deadlock that was not resolved until officials met more quietly in Geneva the following April. Despite the difficulty, during the Montreal meeting, ministers did agree a package of early results. These included some concessions on market access for tropical products – aimed at assisting developing countries – as well as a streamlined dispute settlement system, and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism which provided for the first comprehensive, systematic and regular reviews of national trade policies and practices of GATT members. The round was supposed to end when ministers met once more in Brussels, in December 1990. But they disagreed on how to reform agricultural trade and decided to extend the talks. The Uruguay Round entered its bleakest period. Despite the poor political outlook, a considerable amount of technical work continued, leading to the first draft of a final legal agreement. This draft 'Final Act' was compiled by the then GATT director-general, Arthur Dunkel, who chaired the negotiations at officials' level. It was put on the table in Geneva in December 1991. The text fulfilled every part of the Punta del Este mandate, with one exception – it did not contain the participating countries' lists of commitments for cutting import duties and opening their services markets. The draft became the basis for the final agreement. Over the following two years, the negotiations lurched between impending failure, to predictions of imminent success. Several deadlines came and went. New points of major conflict emerged to join agriculture:- services, market access, anti-dumping rules, and the proposed creation of a new institution. Differences between the United States and European Union became central to hopes for a final, successful conclusion. In November 1992, the US and EU settled most of their differences on agriculture in a deal known informally as the 'Blair House accord'. By July 1993 the 'Quad' (US, EU, Japan and Canada) announced significant progress in negotiations on tariffs and related subjects ('market access'). It took until 15 December 1993 for every issue to be finally resolved and for negotiations on market access for goods and services to be concluded (although some final touches were completed in talks on market access a few weeks later). On 15 April 1994, the deal was signed by ministers from most of the 123 participating governments at a meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco. The delay had some merits. It allowed some negotiations to progress further than would have been possible in 1990:- for example some aspects of services and intellectual property, and the creation of the WTO itself. But the task had been immense, and negotiation-fatigue was felt in trade bureaucracies around the world. The difficulty of reaching agreement on a complete package containing almost the entire range of current trade issues led some to conclude that a negotiation on this scale would never again be possible. Yet, the Uruguay Round agreements contain timetables for new negotiations on a number of topics. And by 1996, some countries were openly calling for a new round early in the next century. The response was mixed; but the Marrakesh agreement did already include commitments to reopen negotiations on agriculture and services at the turn of the century. These began in early 2000 and were incorporated into the Doha Development Agenda in late 2001. What happened to GATT? The WTO replaced GATT as an international organization, but the General Agreement still exists as the WTO's umbrella treaty for trade in goods, updated as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations. Trade lawyers distinguish between GATT 1994, the updated parts of GATT, and GATT 1947, the original agreement which is still the heart of GATT 1994. Confusing? For most of us, it's enough to refer simply to 'GATT'. The post-Uruguay Round built-in agenda:- Many of the Uruguay Round agreements set timetables for future work. Part of this 'built-in agenda' started almost immediately. In some areas, it included new or further negotiations. In other areas, it included assessments or reviews of the situation at specified times. Some negotiations were quickly completed, notably in basic telecommunications, financial services. (Member governments also swiftly agreed a deal for freer trade in information technology products, an issue outside the 'built-in agenda'.) The agenda originally built into the Uruguay Round agreements has seen additions and modifications. A number of items are now part of the Doha Agenda, some of them updated. There were well over 30 items in the original built-in agenda. This is a selection of highlights:- 1996:- (i) Maritime services:- market access negotiations to end (30 June 1996, suspended to 2000, now part of Doha Development Agenda); (ii) Services and environment:- deadline for working party report (ministerial conference, December 1996); and (iii) Government procurement of services:- negotiations start. 1997:- (i) Basic telecoms:- negotiations end (15 February); (ii) Financial services:- negotiations end (30 December); (iii) Intellectual property, creating a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines:- negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda. 1998:- (i) Textiles and clothing:- new phase begins 01 January; (ii) Services (emergency safeguards):- results of negotiations on emergency safeguards to take effect (by 01 January 1998, deadline now March 2004); (iii) Rules of origin:- Work programme on harmonization of rules of origin to be completed (20 July 1998); (iv) Government procurement:- further negotiations start, for improving rules and procedures (by end of 1998); and (v) Dispute settlement:- full review of rules and procedures (to start by end of 1998). 1999:- Intellectual property:- certain exceptions to patentability and protection of plant varieties:- review starts. 2000:- (i) Agriculture: negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda; (ii) Services:- new round of negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda; (iii) Tariff bindings:- review of definition of 'Principle Supplier' having negotiating rights under GATT Art 28 on

modifying bindings; and (iv) Intellectual property:- first of two-yearly reviews of the implementation of the agreement. 2002:- Textiles and clothing:- new phase begins 01 January. 2005:- Textiles and clothing:- full integration into GATT and agreement expires 01 January. Uruguay Round (UR):- launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986, the negotiating agenda covered a complete range of trade policy issues including potential rules governing trade in services and intellectual property. Disputes on issues involving agriculture, trade in services, market access, antidumping rules, and the creation of a new, permanent institution extended the round until an agreement was signed April 15, 1994, in Marrakesh, Morocco. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) . Уругвайский Раунд (УР) был запущен в Сентябре 1986 в Пунта дэль Эстэ (Punta del Este), Уругвай, в результате встречи министров 92 стран на Специальной Сессии договаривающихся сторон, начавшейся 15 Сентября 1986, и по итогам которой 20 Сентября 1986 была принята Декларация (Declaration) о решении запустить Многосторонние Торговые Переговоры (Multilateral Trade Negotiations), названные по месту их начала Уругвайским Раундом (The Uruguay Round). Уругвайский Раунд:- 08 Апреля 1989 более чем 100 стран договорились о большей либерализации торговли товарами, в том числе сельскохозяйственными, а также о распространении Генерального Соглашения по Тарифам и Торговле (ГСТТ) на такие новые области, как торговля услугами и связанные с торговлей права на интеллектуальную собственность. Это ознаменовало собой преодоление половины пути к запланированному завершению раунда – сельмого по счёту в рамках ГСТТ – в конце 1990. 07 Декабря 1990 четырёхгодичный раунд переговоров об установлении новых правил мировой торговли закончился провалом. Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) и Европейский Союз (ЕС) так и не сумели договориться по вопросу о сокращении субсидий фермерам. Попытка либерализовать правила, регулирующие мировую торговлю объёмом 4 триллиона Долларов США в год между 112 странами, потерпела неудачу применительно к 15 широким областям торговли, включая сельское хозяйство, патенты, финансовые услуги, телекоммуникации и текстиль. Хотя это и не подорвало мировую торговлю, все понимали, что торговые войны усилятся, а многообещающий выход из бедности будет закрыт для беднейших стран мира, вынужденных платить самые высокие цены за субсидируемые продукты, особенно из государств – членов ЕС. Успешное завершение Уругвайского Раунда могло бы повысить благосостояние в мире по меньшей мере на 120 миллиардов Долларов США в год, повсеместно стимулировать экономический рост (особенно в беднейших странах мира) и оживить конкуренцию. Прогнозировалось, что США ежегодно выиграют 35 миллиардов Долларов США Япония и Европа – почти по 30 миллиардов каждая, а остальной мир – около 25 миллиардов Долларов США. Выгоды для США в случае завершения Уругвайского Раунда включают:- (а) снижение тарифных и нетарифных барьеров на пути промышленных и других товаров, что могло бы обеспечить прирост продукции в мире за 10 лет на 5 триллионов Долларов США, в том числе в США – на 1 триллион, что означает дополнительные 17 000 Долларов США для средней Американской семьи из четырёх человек; (б) принятие правил защиты интеллектуальной собственности предпринимателей США, которые ежегодно теряют 60 миллиардов Долларов США из-за воровства и подделки их идей; (в) новые рынки для фирм США в сфере услуг, которые вывозят (или экспортируют) продукцию на сумму более 163 миллиардов Долларов США в год и создают 90% новых рабочих мест, а также введение новых правил, дисциплинирующих международную торговлю услугами; (г) отмену барьеров в торговле, связанных с ограничениями для инвестиций; такие инвестиции уже помогают вывозу (или экспорту) на сумму 260 миллиардов Долларов США, или 2/3 совокупного вывоза (или экспорта) товаров из США; (д) честную конкуренцию и открытые рынки в сельском хозяйстве, что открывает новые возможности для Американских фермеров, лидирующих в мировой торговле с ежегодным вывозом (или экспортом) на сумму почти в 40 миллиардов Долларов США; (е) полное участие развивающихся стран в мировой торговой системе, что может обеспечить прирост вывоза (или экспорта) США в течение ближайших 10 лет на 200 миллиардов Долларов США; (ж) ужесточение правил относительно разрешения споров, антидемпинга, субсидий и компенсаций при нарушении торговли, что сделает доступ на иностранные рынки более предсказуемым и определённым и обеспечит честную троговлю внутри страны. К началу 1994 Уругвайский Раунд оставался незавершённым. Сотрите также Проектный Финальный Акт (Draft Final Act), Генеральное Соглашение По Тарифам И Торговле (General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade), Монреальский Раунд (Montreal Round), Специальное 301 (Special 301), Торговый Представитель США (US Trade Representative).

URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ УРУГВАЙСКОГО РАУНДА – Uruguay Round Agreement(s) or Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) is a multilateral trade agreement, negotiated under the auspices of GATT, designed to open world agricultural markets. The Uruguay Round agricultural agreement covers four areas:- export subsidies, market access, internal supports, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. It is one of the 29 individual legal texts included under an umbrella agreement establishing the World Trade Organization. Under the agreement, countries agreed to substantially reduce agricultural support and protection by establishing disciplines in the areas of market access, domestic support, and export subsidies. Under market access, countries agreed to open markets by prohibiting nontariff trade barriers (including quantitative import restrictions, variable import levies, discretionary import licensing, and voluntary export restraints), converting existing nontariff trade barriers to tariffs, and reducing tariffs. The URAA signatory countries also agreed to reduce expenditures on export subsidies and the quantity of agricultural products exported with subsidies, and prohibit the introduction of new export subsidies for agricultural products. Domestic support reductions were realized through commitments to reduce an aggregate measure of support, a numerical measure of the value of most trade-distorting domestic policies. The agreement was to be implemented over a six-year period, 1995–2000. Also Agreement on Agriculture. See also World Trade Organization (WTO). Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) is an international agreement negotiated as part of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The URAA entered into force simultaneously with the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1995. The URAA contains commitments to improve market access, reduce distorting domestic support, and reduce export subsidies. A separate agreement covers sanitary and phyto sanitary measures known as the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement). Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA):- the terms of the URAA are contained in the section entitled the ‘Agreement on Agriculture’ of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. This text contains commitments in the areas of market access, domestic support, and export subsidies, and general provisions concerning monitoring and continuation. In addition, each country’s schedule is an integral part of its contractual commitment under the URAA. There is a separate agreement entitled the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures. This agreement seeks establishing a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to guide the adoption, development and the enforcement of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures in order to minimise their negative effects on trade. See also Phyto-Sanitary Regulations, and Sanitary Regulations.

URYN–E = INTERNATIONAL UPLAND RICE YIELD NURSERY–EARLY

URYT = UPLAND RICE YIELD TRIAL

US = THE UNITED STATES

USA = UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

USABLE IN, USABLE FOR, USABLE AS or CAPABLE OF = ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ В, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ ДЛЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ КАК или ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ ХХ – Usable In, Usable For, Usable As or Capable Of (Missible Technology Control Regime (MTCR) context):- equipment, parts, components, materials or 'software' which are suitable for a particular purpose. There is no need for the equipment, parts, components, materials or 'software' to have been configured, modified or specified for the particular purpose. For example, any military specification memory circuit would be 'capable of' operation in a guidance system.

USAC = UNITED STATES ATLANTIC COAST

US ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRADE POLICY NEGOTIATIONS = СОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ США ПО ПЕРЕГОВОРАМ О ТОРГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ – US Advisory Committee On Trade Policy Negotiations (ACTPN) was established by the United States Trade Representative to provide overall policy advice on trade issues. The ACTPN is a statutory non-discretionary trade advisory committee established to provide overall policy advice to the United States Trade Representative on matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of the trade policy of the United States including:- (i) negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before entering into trade agreement; (ii) the impact of the implementation of trade agreements; (iii) matters concerning the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and (iv) other matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of the trade policy of the United States. The United States Trade Representative anticipates sharing the ACTPN's advice with other relevant agencies interested in the subject matter. / Совещательный Комитет США По Переговорам О Торговой Политике:- предусмотренный Актом О Торговле от 1988 (1988 Trade Act) комитет, включающий до 45 человек; служит основным совещательным органом при представителе США на торговых переговорах.

USAF = UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

US AFFILIATE = АФФИЛЯТ США (или АФФИЛИРОВАННОЕ ЛИЦО ИЗ США) – A US Affiliate is a US business enterprise in which there is foreign direct investment – that is, in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of its voting securities if the enterprise is incorporated or an equivalent interest if the enterprise is unincorporated. The affiliate is called a US affiliate to denote that the affiliate is located in the US (although it is owned by a foreign person). See also Foreign Person.

US AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT (1933) = АКТ США О НАЛАЖИВАНИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА (ОТ 1933) – US Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) (1933):- World War I severely disrupted agriculture in Europe. That was an advantage to farmers in the United States, who increased production dramatically and were therefore able to export surplus food to European countries. But by the 1920s, European agriculture had recovered and American farmers found it more difficult to find export markets for their products. Farmers continued to produce more food than could be consumed, and prices began to fall. The decline in demand for agricultural products meant that many farmers had difficulty paying the mortgages on their farms. By the 1930s, many American farmers were in serious financial difficulty. In South Dakota, the county grain elevators listed Corn as minus three cents a bushel – if a farmer wanted to sell them a bushel of Corn, he had to bring in three cents. Fields of Cotton lay unpicked, because it couldn't be sold even for the price of picking. Orchards of olive trees hung full of rotting fruit. Oranges were being sold at less than the cost of production. Grain was being burned instead of coal because it was cheaper. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President in 1933, he called Congress into special session to introduce a record number of legislative proposals under what he dubbed the New Deal. One of the first to be introduced and enacted was the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The intent of the AAA was to restore the purchasing power of American farmers to pre-World War I levels. The money to pay the farmers for cutting back production by about 30 percent was raised by a tax on companies that bought farm products and processed them into food and clothing. The AAA evened the balance of supply and demand for farm commodities so that prices would support a decent purchasing power for farmers. This concept was known as 'Parity'. AAA controlled the supply of seven 'basic crops' – Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Rice, Peanuts, Tobacco, and milk – by offering payments to farmers in return for farmers not planting those crops. The AAA also became involved in assisting farmers ruined by the advent of the Dust Bowl in 1934. In 1936 the Supreme Court, ruling in United States v. Butler, declared the AAA unconstitutional. Writing for the majority, Justice Owen Roberts stated that by regulating agriculture, the federal government was invading areas of jurisdiction reserved by the constitution to the states, and thus violated the Tenth Amendment. Judge Harlan Stone responded for the minority that, 'Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern'. Further legislation by Congress restored some of the act's provisions, encouraging conservation, maintaining balanced prices, and establishing food reserves for periods of shortages. Congress also adopted the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which encouraged conservation by paying benefits for planting soil-building crops instead of staple crops. The rewritten statutes were declared constitutional by the Supreme Court in Mulford v. Smith (1939) and Wickard v. Filburn (1942). During World War II, the AAA turned its attention to increasing food production to meet war needs. The AAA did not end the Great Depression and drought, but the legislation remained the basis for all farm programs in the following 70 years. Xxxxx. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), in American history, major New Deal program to restore agricultural prosperity by curtailing farm production, reducing export surpluses, and raising prices. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (effective:- 12 May 1933) was an omnibus farm-relief bill embodying the schemes of the major national farm organizations. It established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace to effect a 'domestic allotment' plan that would subsidize producers of basic commodities for cutting their output. Its goal was the restoration of prices paid to farmers for their goods to a level equal in purchasing power to that of 1909–14, which was a period of comparative stability. In addition, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), with a crop loan and storage program, was established to make price-supporting loans and purchases of specific commodities. Although benefit payments to farmers totaled USD1 500 000 000 by 1936, a rise in commodity prices was attributable mainly to severe drought conditions in 1933–36. In spite of its limited achievements, the early AAA program was favoured by most farmers. The Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional in 1936, and Congress passed new agricultural legislation two years later based on the soil conservation concept. While farmers' cash income doubled between 1932 and 1936, it took the enormous demands of World War II to reduce the accumulated farm surpluses and to increase farm income significantly. / Президент США Фрэнклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945). 'Пыльный Котёл' (Dust Bowl). Батлё (Butler). Овэн Дьжосифас Рабэтс (Owen Josephus Roberts; 1875–1955). Харлэн Фиск Стоун (Harlan Fiske Stone; 1872–1946). против Смиса (Supreme Court in Mulford v. Smith; 1939) и Викод против Филборна (Wickard v. Filburn; 1942). Хэнри Агад Волэс (Henry Agard Wallace; 1888–1965). Акт О Регулировании Сельского Хозяйства США от 1933:- ранний федеральный акт, разрешивший введение ограничений на ввоз в Соединённые Штаты Америки (США).

USAID = UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USAIP = UNITED STATES ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION PLAN

USANCE = ХХ (или ОБЫКНОВЕНИЕ) – Usance:- the interest charged on borrowed funds. / Обычная Процентная Ставка (Usance):- В прошлом – ставка процента по займу.

USANCE = ХХ (или ОБЫКНОВЕНИЕ, или ОБРАЩЕНИЕ, или СРОК ПО ОБЫЧАЮ) – Usance:- usual period allowed for payment of a bill of exchange (such as a check or draft), especially in international trade. Usance does not refer to a fixed period but varies

according to customary practice (see also Custom) in that trade or between the countries involved. See also Tenor; and Usage. Usance:- the time allowed for the payment of foreign bills of exchange, according to law or commercial practice. In international trade, Usance is the allowable period of time, permitted by custom, between the date of the bill and its payment. The usance of a bill varies between countries, often ranging from two weeks to two months. It is also the interest charged on borrowed funds. Usance is derived from the action of usury, as well as the use of goods for economic purposes. Usance applies to many items purchased on credit. For example, a company that purchases materials from a supplier will receive the goods today. The bill will be delivered today, but the company might have up to 30 days to pay it. The 30 days represents the usance for the sale. When a person lends money, he or she will charge a usance in exchange for the service. In this case, usance relates to the profits made from the lending of principal. Usance is the process of using goods to fulfill economic needs. This involves refining materials into finished goods, or the consumption of goods to satisfy needs. Usance is the allowable period of time, permitted by custom, between the date of bill and its payment. The usance of a bill varies between countries, often ranging from two weeks to two months. Usance is the time allowed for settlement of a draft. Origin of Usance:- 1350–1400; Middle English Usaunce from Old French Usance, probably from Medieval Latin Ūsantia, derivative of Latin Ūsant- (stem of Ūsāns), present participle of Ūsāre To Use. / Срок По Обычаю:- время, отведённое для расчёта по тратте. Срок Векселя (Usance):- время, в течение которого действительна срочная тратта. Обычный Срок Векселя (Usance):- Время обращения краткосрочного иностранного переводного векселя (bill of exchange) до получения платежа по нему. В различных странах обычный срок векселя неодинаков, но чаще всего он равен 60 дням.

USANCE DRAFT = ТРАТТА В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ОБЫЧАЕМ (или ТРАТТА СО СРОКОМ ПО ОБЫЧАЮ) – Usance Draft is a written demand for payment which comes due at a specific future date. Also called Time Draft. / письменное требование по оплате, которое становится причитающимся (или обязательным) в указанную дату в будущем. Назвается также Срочной Траттой (Time Draft).

USANCE LETTER OF CREDIT = АККРЕДИТИВ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ОБЫЧАЕМ (или АККРЕДИТИВ СО СРОКОМ ПО ОБЫЧАЮ) – Usance Letter Of Credit is a letter of credit (L/C) payable at a predetermined time after the presentation of conforming documents. These are also called Time L/C or Deferred Payment L/C and are the opposite of L/Cs payable at sight. Usance Letter of Credit is a letter of credit payable at a determined future date after presentation of conforming documents.

USATCFE = UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTATION CENTER & FORT EUSTIS

USATS = UNITED STATES AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE CORPORATION

USATSCH = UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL = TRADOC

USBS = UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STANDARDS

USC = THE UNITED STATES CODE

US–CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ США–КАНАДА О СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – The US-Canada Free Trade Agreement of 1989 (FTA) represented a bilateral agreement between the world's largest trading partners. The United States and Canada have more trade between them than any other two countries on earth. At the time of the agreement, the United States and Canada traded roughly USD150 billion worth of goods a year. Negotiations on the FTA began in 1985, and the pact actually was agreed to on 04 October 1987. Following approval by the legislative bodies of both nations in 1988, the agreement officially took effect on 01 January 1989. The historic pact was the culmination of more than 100 years of on-again, off-again talk of free trade between the United States and its northern North American neighbor. The issue actually caused much more of a stir in Canada than in the United States. Polls taken at the time of the debate indicated that more than 40 percent of Americans were not even aware that the two nations had signed such an agreement, compared with just 3 percent of Canadians. In the United States, the FTA did not garner nearly as much press as did the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the pact between the United States, Canada, and Mexico that came about five years later, and which incorporated most FTA provisions into its framework. In Canada, however, the FTA was the subject of long and heated debate. The Liberal party in Canada even used the FTA to force an election – with free trade virtually the only subject of the campaign. The reason for the disparity in emotion on the issue becomes readily apparent upon examination of the comparative economic situations. For the United States, while trade with Canada is significant, it is not all that large when taken as a portion of the whole economy. From the Canadian standpoint, though, United States investment and trade is a fairly hefty percentage of the economy. After all the talk and debate, the FTA was adopted and took effect on time – with the understanding that the agreement was an evolving document with mechanisms for changing and problem solving. What the FTA tried to do is put simply in the objectives agreed to by the two nations:- (i) eliminate barriers to trade in goods and services between the two countries; (ii) facilitate conditions of fair competition within the free trade area; (iii) significantly expand liberalization of conditions for cross-border investment; (iv) establish effective procedures for the joint administration of the agreement and the resolution of disputes; and (v) lay the foundation for further bilateral and multilateral cooperation to expand and enhance the benefits of the agreement. On the last point, the FTA apparently has been successful, as it helped lay the foundation for NAFTA, although certain differences do exist between the two agreements. History And Background:- When the FTA finally took effect in 1989, the issue of free trade talk between the two nations had a history that went back into the 1850s. In 1854, there actually was a reciprocal free trade agreement signed that lasted until 1866, when the United States terminated the pact. That agreement actually was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, because the five British colonial provinces that existed back then had not yet become nations. The agreement basically covered commodities such as natural resources and agricultural products. Although manufactured products were not part of the pact, about two-thirds of trade between the then-30 United States and the Canadian provinces were covered. There were attempts to make this agreement into a common market – where both areas would set unified tariffs for all third parties – but those efforts came to an end when the United States terminated the agreement in 1866. The United States appeared to take this action as protectionism began to develop in the United States during and after the Civil War. During the next 45 years, first Canada and then the United States tried to bring back the free trade agreement, but protectionism on one or the other's part stalled progress each time. An informal agreement that was never ratified came about in 1911 after a tariff war that took place in 1907. Canada started by adopting a three-tiered tariff system that greatly affected the United States, which retaliated in 1909. An oral agreement on a free trade pact was reached in January 1911, put into a formal letter by the Canadian delegates, and then replied to formally by the United States Secretary of State, Philander Knox. But the Liberal party in Canada that negotiated the agreement was defeated in an election held because of the proposed free trade agreement, and the pact was never implemented. The two nations held no further bilateral talks until 1935, when they agreed to what was termed a modest most-favored nation agreement. The two sides held negotiations again in 1948 but the Canadian government broke off the discussions. Why the 1988 agreement succeeded where some of these earlier attempts did not is unclear, although a number of issues – including the globalization of the business world – no doubt had some impact. Some Canadians also wanted their nation protected from possible protectionist legislation they feared the United States might implement. Although most of the protectionist actions in the United States were aimed at Japan and the Far East, Canada thought it could be affected if the United States implemented emergency action under rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Under GATT, all nations

must be treated alike, and Canadians were afraid of the possibility of such measures from its largest trading partner. Differing Objectives:- Leading up to the signing of the agreement, both the Canadian and American sides had objectives they wished to achieve. On one side, Canada had its high tariffs that encouraged foreign manufacturers to build plants in Canada for the Canadian market, as it would be more cost efficient than to service the market with exports. During the 1950s and 1960s the Canadian economy grew extensively and the nation had few programs that influenced market conditions. But in the 1970s and 1980s, Canadians became more concerned about the extensive control and possible influence of the United States multinationals that had operations in Canada. The Canadian government began screening foreign direct investment and adopted policies aimed at making Canada less dependent on the United States and more competitive on its own. Although the ownership and control of the United States in Canada's industry did lessen, the United States share of Canada's trade remained high and Canadian competitiveness did not improve. Canadians who favored free trade began to believe that Canada's resource products would no longer sustain the nation, so the country should focus on its competitiveness in the manufacturing arena. Canada's tariffs, following seven rounds of GATF talks, were no longer high enough to shield it from foreign competition. What was keeping Canada from being competitive were nontariff barriers in foreign nations, and the threat of further such barriers, particularly in the United States. The Canadian government articulated four main objectives heading into discussions on the FTA:- access to the United States market by limiting the effects of United States trade laws; enhance access to the United States market by eliminating tariffs and achieving more liberal nontariff barriers; ensure any gains through a strong agreement with an effective dispute settlement mechanism; and maintain policy discretion in cultural industries and foreign investment in some sensitive sectors. From the United States side, officials saw the FIA as beneficial in several ways. Limitations of the GATT agreement had affected United States access to foreign markets for United States high-technology products. Various things such as trade-related investment policies, subsidies, treatment of intellectual property rights, government procurement practices, and product standards had limited the United States in trade. In addition, the United States, by reaching this agreement with Canada, would be showing the European Union, Japan, and other nations that it was open to other trade possibilities if the ongoing Uruguay Round of the GATT talks did not bring substantial results. The FTA also brought the United States a chance to eliminate the higher Canadian tariffs and to secure improvements made in the trade and investment climate. In nontariff barriers, the United States could get rid of or at least lessen discrimination of federal and provincial procurement practices along with barriers caused by technical standards and testing requirements. Basic Terms:- Over a ten-year period, the FTA was to eliminate tariffs, duty drawbacks, and most import restrictions. The phase-in was aimed at allowing certain industries to get used to the realization of competition in a free market environment. There were three options for tariff removal. As of 01 January 1989, duties were eliminated in full on about 15 percent of all dutiable goods traded between the two nations. Some of the industries and products included skis, whiskey, vending machines, needles, fur, and computers. Products that covered another 35 percent of dutiable goods were placed on a five-year elimination program, with the tariffs reduced by 20 percent each year beginning 01 January 1989. Aftermarket auto parts, chemicals, furniture, explosives, paints, some meats, paper, subway cars, and telecommunication equipment were some of the covered products. The final 50 percent of dutiable products were put on a ten-year tariff reduction path, with 10 percent of the duty taken off each year, with the process ending 01 January 1998. Those products included: most agricultural products, appliances, beef, pleasure craft, railcars, softwood plywood, steel, textiles and apparel, and tires. With regard to automotive products, tariffs were phased out on vehicles that meet a 50-percent content rule, where half the content must come from the two nations. The FTA also prohibits restrictions on exports, export taxes and subsidies, and the dual pricing of exports. There were, however, a few safeguards. During the ten-year phase-in period, duties could be restored for up to three years if domestic producers prove suffering because of the reductions. Also included were measures to standardize environmental provisions, such as pesticide and emissions regulations, usually by lowering Canadian protection standards to more lenient US levels. Both nations also will give each other's subsidiaries what is known as 'Foreign Treatment' with regard to foreign investment. Canada did reserve the right to screen direct purchases of its largest nonfinancial corporations and financial institutions. That nation's cultural industries were exempted from most provisions of the agreement. For settling disputes, the FTA set up a five-person panel with two members from the United States, two from Canada, and one decided by the other four members or chosen at random from an approved list. Issues will be referred when either side feels the other has made an unfair judgment under trade laws. The dispute-settlement process was expected to develop a set of mutually agreed rules about what constitutes dumping and subsidies, among other things. Getting It Approved:- In the United States the process was relatively quiet. President Reagan put the FTA on the fast-track process for congressional approval. That meant the Congress had only so many days to debate it and then had to either accept it or reject it in its entirety. They could not amend the agreement in any way. The United States House of Representatives approved it 09 July 1988, while the Senate followed suit on 09 September. Neither vote was close. In Canada, however, there was no equivalent to the fast-track process. Under its parliamentary form of government, the House of Commons passed the matter easily because the majority of seats were held by the Progressive Conservative party, was led by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. But the Canadian Senate is not an elected body. Senators are appointed for life by the prime minister. Because the Liberal party had been in power for most of the 15 years prior to the FTA, that party had a majority of Senate seats and blocked passage. The Liberals used the debate to force a general election to break the impasse, and the election became an emotional debate on free trade and its impact on Canada. When the votes were counted, the conservatives still had a majority, although reduced, and the Liberal party did not oppose the voice of the people and allowed the FTA to go through. Canadians were so aware of the debate because the impact on them was far greater than on United States citizens. Exports accounted for 28 percent of the Canadians' gross national product, compared with just 7 percent in the United States. And 80 percent of Canada's exports were destined to go to the United States. Many Canadian critics felt vindicated in the years following the passage of the FTA, eyeing the contraction of employment across all industries between 1989 and 1993. The Canadian Labour Congress reported the loss of over 250 000 jobs in the first two years of the Agreement, along with a wave of takeovers of Canadian-based countries. Some commentators, however suggest that the FTA was hardly a crucial factor in these numbers, and attribute them instead to other domestic economic policies like the fight against inflation. Differences With NAFTA:- Besides bringing Mexico into the arena for free trade, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) also broadened the parameters of the FTA between United States and Canada in many respects. Areas where NAFTA expounds upon FTA include intellectual property rights, land transportation, the environment, and several others. Below is a summary of some of the differences:- (1) Market Access:- NAFTA makes no changes in the three-stage phase-out of tariffs for items traded between the United States and Canada. (2) Rules Of Origin:- NAFTA clears up many of the questions regarding rules of origin in the FTA and also integrates the administration of the rules. It includes a provision that allows up to 7 percent of the value of North American products to originate outside the continent. It also mandates that cars and light trucks have 62.5 percent of costs derive from North America to qualify for preferential treatment. For other vehicles, NAFTA specifies 60 percent North American content after a phase-in period. NAFTA also makes the rules of origin simpler for certain electronics products and strengthens it for textiles. Fabric and yarn for garments must now come from North America, although there is a quota that allows a certain number of garments to qualify as North American in origin although they do not meet the rule. (3) Customs Issue:- NAFTA extended by two years the deadline for elimination of duty drawback to 01 January 1996. Duty drawback is the refund of duties on imported inputs incorporated into products for export. NAFTA also allows trade and professional equipment duty-free treatment when brought in on a temporary basis by professionals covered by the provisions. (4) Government Procurement:- NAFTA raises the guidelines on federal procurement of goods and services valued at over

USD50 000 (USD25 000 on goods alone) and construction contracts that are valued at over USD6.5 million. The provisions also cover certain government-owned corporations for contracts over USD250 000 on goods and services and USD10 million on construction contracts. These items are intended to allow firms from all three countries to compete on equal footing for government contracts over the threshold. For example, under the FTA, firms from the United States won 535 Canadian contracts worth in excess of USD20 million between 01 January 1989 and 30 June 1992. (5) Services:- Under NAFTA, the provisions covering services are expanded to most every service sector. The agreement also eliminates federal and local restrictions on partner country access to services markets except in some instances, as well as citizenship or permanent-residency requirements on the licensing of professional service providers. (6) Financial Services:- NAFTA sets up a series of rules on trade and investment in financial services. It also ensures that United States firms in Canada can process financial data in the United States and gives access to NAFTA dispute settlement mechanisms for financial services firms. (7) Investment:- NAFTA broadens guidelines regarding investors so that the definition includes non-NAFTA individuals who operate in a NAFTA country. NAFTA also covers real estate, stocks, bonds, and certain contracts and technologies, and provides binding arbitration in disputes between investors and any of the three governments involved in NAFTA. (8) Intellectual Property Rights:- Addressing a topic not detailed by the FTA, NAFTA extends patent protection to a minimum of 20 years; provides copyright protection for products such as computer programs, sound recordings, motion pictures, and satellite signals; and bolsters trademark protection, service markets, trade secrets, and other intellectual property rights. (9) Land Transportation:- Another area not covered by FTA, NAFFA makes certain that future Canadian laws and policies will not discriminate unfairly against land transportation service providers in the United States. (10) Environment:- In another new provision, NAFTA allows the three nations to keep their existing health, safety, and environmental standards and to impose new standards that can be scientifically justified and are not discriminatory. United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA):- this agreement was signed by President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney on January 02, 1988 and, after implementing legislation was enacted in the United States and Canada, the Agreement entered into force on January 01, 1989. Its main purpose is to eliminate all tariffs on trade between the US and Canada by January 01, 1998. The FTA was superseded by NAFTA (see above) on January 01, 1994. US-Canada Free Trade Agreement or Free Trade Agreement Between Canada And The United States Of America is the biggest trade agreement ever concluded between two countries. It covers more trade and more trade-related issues than any other trade agreement and breaks important new ground which will be of lasting value to the Canadian and US economies. The Agreement sets a new standard for trade agreements concluded under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It takes various GATT commitments, bilateral arrangements and ad hoc understandings and transforms them into a treaty-based relationship between Canada and the United States which should govern the trade and economic relationship for the foreseeable future. The Agreement meets the test of fairness and of mutual advantage. It is a win-win agreement. See also Canada Free Trade Agreement. October 04, 1987 marks an important date in Canada-US trade relations. In 1987, both countries agreed to the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (CUSFTA). Negotiations toward a free trade agreement with the US began in 1986. The two nations agreed to a historic agreement that placed Canada and the United States at the forefront of trade liberalization. Key elements of the agreement included the elimination of tariffs, the reduction of many non-tariff barriers, and it was among the first trade agreements to address trade in services. It also included a dispute settlement mechanism for the fair and expeditious resolution of trade disputes. The Canada-US Free Trade Agreement was brought into force on January 01, 1989 and is superseded by NAFTA, which includes Mexico. Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (CUSFTA), originally known as the Free Trade Agreement (FTA; in French:- Accord de Libre-Échange (ALE)) in North America, is a trade agreement reached by negotiators for Canada and the United States on October 04, 1987, and signed by the leaders of both countries on January 02, 1988. The agreement phased out a wide range of trade restrictions in stages over a ten-year period, and resulted in a substantial increase in cross-border trade. With the addition of Mexico in 1994 FTA was superseded by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (in French:- Accord de Libre-Échange Nord Américain (ALENA), in Spanish:- Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN)). As stated in the agreement, the main purposes of the Canadian-United States Free Trade Agreement were:- (i) eliminate barriers to trade in goods and services between Canada and the United States; (ii) facilitate conditions of fair competition within the free-trade area established by the Agreement; (iii) significantly liberalize conditions for investment within that free-trade area; (iv) establish effective procedures for the joint administration of the Agreement and the resolution of disputes; and (v) lay the foundation for further bilateral and multilateral cooperation to expand and enhance the benefits of the Agreement. / Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004) и Премьер Министр Канады Мартин Брайэн Малрони (Martin Brian Mulroney; 1939–).

US–CANADA TRADE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ США–КАНАДА ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ – US-Canada Trade Commission:- xxxxx. See also Trade Commission. / .

USCC = UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

USCG = UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

USCGC = UNITED STATES COAST GUARD CUTTER

US CONSULAR INVOICE = КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА США – US Consular Invoice is a document required on merchandise imported into the United States. / Консульский Счёт-Фактура США:- документ, требуемый на товары, ввозимые в Соединённые Штаты Америки (США).

US CUSTOMARY UNITS = ЕДИНИЦЫ ПРИНЯТЫЕ В США – US Customary Units is the system of units of measurement used to measure things in the United States (US). The system of Imperial Units is similar and in some parts identical. Length or distance units include the inch, foot, yard and mile. Land units include square miles (2 589 998.470 32 square meter) and acres (4 046.872 6 square meter). Common volume units are the teaspoon, tablespoon (3 teaspoons), fluid ounce (two tablespoons), cup (8 ounces), pint (2 cups, or 16 fluid ounces), quart (2 pints, or 32 fluid ounces), US gallon (16 cups, 128 fluid ounces, or 3.8 liters). A barrel is the unit to measure oil. Temperature is measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit:- take the Celsius, multiply by nine, divide by five, and add thirty-two. Units of weight include the pound (453.6 grams), which contains 16 ounces. This should not be confused with the British pound which is a type of money. The different uses of the word Pound can cause confusion. Some people have been trying change these units in favor of the Metric System since the 1820s. Much infrastructure was built in past centuries using the old measures by both British and Americans. During the XX century some segments such as science, medicine and the military of the United States converted to the metric system but the old units are still used for daily purposes by Americans. On the other hand, world trade is conducted using the metric system and except for the US, the world uses the metric system for all purposes. / Единицы Американской Системы Мер И Весов (US Customary Units):- единицы мер и весов, принятые в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США). В основном они базируются на Британской системе мер и весов (или Имперальных Единицах (Imperial Units)), однако Американский Галлон равен 0.832 7 Британского галлона, а центнер состоит из 100 фунтов, что даёт тонну (ton), равную 2 000 фунтов (вместо Британской тонны, равной 2 240 фунтам). Переход на Метрические единицы системы мер и весов происходит медленнее, чем в Европе, однако Американцы намерены завершить этот переход.

USD = UNITED STATES DOLLAR

USDA = THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USDA–APHIS–PPQ = UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE – PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

USDA NAD = UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

US DOLLAR INDEX® = ИНДЕКС ПО ДОЛЛАРУ США® – The US Dollar Index® (USDX®) is an index (or measure) of the value of the United States Dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the Dollar's value compared only with:- (i) Euro (EUR), 57.6% weight; (ii) Japanese Yen (JPY), 13.6% weight; (iii) Pound Sterling (GBP), 11.9% weight; (iv) Canadian Dollar (CAD), 9.1% weight; (v) Swedish Krona (SEK), 4.2% weight; and (vi) Swiss Franc (CHF) 3.6% weight. USDX® started in March 1973, soon after the dismantling of the Bretton Woods system. At its start, the value of the US Dollar Index was 100.000. It has since traded as high as the mid-160s and as low as 70.698 on 2008-March-16, the lowest since its inception in 1973. The makeup of the 'basket' has been altered only once, when several European currencies were subsumed by the Euro at the start of 1999. USDX® is updated whenever US Dollar (USD) markets are open, which is from Sunday evening New York time (early Monday morning Asia time) for 24 hours a day to late Friday afternoon New York time. USDX® can be traded as a futures contract on the IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (ICE). It is also available in exchange traded funds (ETFs), options and mutual funds. The US Dollar Index® is computed using a trade-weighted geometric average of six foreign currencies against the Dollar. The US Dollar Index® (USDX®) is a measure of the value of the US Dollar relative to majority of its most significant trading partners. This index is similar to other trade-weighted indexes, which also use the exchange rates from the same major currencies. Currently, this index is calculated by factoring in the exchange rates of six major world currencies:- the Euro, Japanese Yen, Canadian Dollar, British Pound, Swedish Krona and Swiss Franc. This index started in 1973 with a base of 100 and is relative to this base. This means that a value of 120 would suggest that the US Dollar experienced a 20% increase in value over the time period. It is possible to incorporate futures or options strategies on the USDX®. These financial products currently trade on the New York Board Of Trade (NYBOT®). The US Dollar Index® (USDX®) measures the US Dollar's value against a basket of six overseas denominations. The US Dollar Index® measures the performance of the US Dollar against a basket of currencies:- EUR, JPY, GBP, CAD, CHF and SEK. It includes 9 chart types, 1 up to 1 000 periods and a vast range of customizable technical indicators. / Индекс по Доллару США® (Ю.Эс.Ди.Экс.®) – индекс (или мера) стоимости Доллара Соединённых Штатов Америки относительно корзины иностранных валют. Это взвешенное геометрическое значение стоимости Доллара, сравнимое только с:- (i) Евро (EUR), 57.6% веса; (ii) Японской Йеной (JPY), 13.6% веса; (iii) Фунтом Стерлингов (GBP), 11.9% веса; (iv) Канадским Долларом (CAD), 9.1% веса; (v) Шведской Кроной (SEK), 4.2% веса; и (vi) Швейцарским Франком (CHF) 3.6% веса. Ю.Эс.Ди.Экс.® был запущен в обращение в Марте 1973, вскоре вслед за демонтажом Брэтчэн Вудзской системы (Bretton Woods system). На момент начала его расчёта стоимость Индекса по Доллару США составляла 100.000. xxxxx. Эти финансовые продукты поначалу торговались в Нью Йоркской Палате Торговли (Нью Йоркском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными; соркащённо – НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®)). Индекс по Доллару США® (аббревиатура:- USDX®) рассчитывается с учётом приведённых к весу геометрических среднеарифметических значений курса шести валют по отношению к Доллару:- (i) Евро (EUR), 57.6% веса; (ii) Японская Йена (JPY), 13.6% веса; (iii) Фунт Стерлингов (GBP), 11.9% веса; (iv) Канадский Доллар (CAD), 9.1% веса; (v) Шведская Крона (SEK), 4.2% веса; и (vi) Швейцарский Франк (CHF) 3.6% веса. Индекс был введён в обращение в Марте 1973 вскоре после отказа от системы, сформированной решением Брэтчэн Вудзской Конференции, состоявшейся с 01 по 22 Июля 1944 в городе Брэтчэн Вудз, Штат Нью Хэмпшир (Bretton Woods, NH (State of New Hampshire)), Соединённые Штаты Америки. В этот начальный момент значение Индекса по Доллару США было определено как 100.000.

USDOT = UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

USDX® = US DOLLAR INDEX®

USE = ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – (1) Use:- in medieval English property law, the right of one person to take the profits of land belonging to another. It involved at least two and usually three persons. One man (A) would convey or enfeoff land to another (B) on the condition that the latter would use it not for his own benefit but for the benefit of a third man (C) – who could be A himself. C (or A), thus, had the profits – that is, the use – of the land and could treat the land as he pleased. This legal institution, which arose as early as the XI century, came to be employed not only as a legitimate method of providing for property management and for conveyancing but also as a method of defrauding creditors, depriving feudal landlords of their dues, and permitting religious institutions to derive the benefit of land that they could not own directly. Originally, carrying out the use depended on the conscience of the person entrusted with the property, because there was no writ by which the common-law courts could enforce it. Toward the end of the XIV century, however, the equity courts began to issue decrees for its enforcement. Whereas common-law courts had considered B to be the full owner, equity courts viewed him as merely the nominal owner and considered C the true, or 'equitable', owner and rendered judgments on that basis. By 1535 the use had become so objectionable because of its frequent employment for improper and illegal objects – particularly for avoiding dues or taxes – that Parliament enacted the Statute of Uses, which abolished many forms of the use. The uses that survived were called trusts, and they constitute the foundation on which the modern law of trusts exists.

(2) Use (all categories and General Technology Note):- operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul and refurbishing.

USE–BASED APPLICATION = ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ – Use-Based Application:- in the US patent law, there are 4 filing bases on which an application may be based. One filing basis is use of the mark in commerce (the other three are filing based on an intent-to-use the mark in commerce, filing based on a pending foreign application, and filing based on a foreign registration). Applicants who file based on use in commerce must be using the mark they wish to register with the goods or services in the application prior to or at the time of filing the application. To base the application on the applicant's use of the mark in commerce, the applicant must submit the following four items:- (i) a statement that the mark is in use in commerce, as defined by 15 USC §1127, and was in use in such commerce on or in connection with the goods or services listed in the application on the application filing date; (ii) the date of the applicant's first use of the mark anywhere on or in connection with the goods or services; (iii) the date of the applicant's first use of the mark in commerce as a trademark or service mark; and (iv) one specimen for each class showing how the applicant actually uses the mark in commerce. If the specimen is not filed with the initial application, applicant must submit a statement that the specimen was in use in commerce at least as early as the application filing date. These items must be verified by the applicant, i.e. supported either by an affidavit or by a declaration under 37 CFR §§2.20 and 2.33. Trademark Act Section 1(a), 15 USC §1051(a); 37 CFR §§2.34(a)(1) and 2.59(a); TMEP §806.01(a).

US EFFECTIVE CONTROLLED FLEET = ФЛОТ, ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЙ ПОД КОНТРОЛЕМ США – US Effective Controlled Fleet:- that fleet of merchant ships owned by United States citizens or corporations and registered under flags of 'convenience' or 'necessity' such

as Liberia or Panama. The term is used to emphasize that, while the fleet is not US-flag, it is effectively under US control by virtue of the ship's owners and can be called to serve US interests in time of emergency.

USEFUL LIFE = ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ (или СРОК ПОЛЕЗНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Useful Life is an estimate of how long one can expect to use an income-producing item in a trade or business setting. Useful life usually refers to the duration for which the item will be useful (to the business), and not how long the property will actually last. Many factors affect a property's useful life, including the frequency of use, the age when acquired and the repair policy and environmental conditions of the business. The useful life for identical types of property will differ from user to user depending on the above factors, as well as additional factors such as foreseeable technological improvements, economic changes and changes in laws. The US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) employs useful life for estimating the amount of time over which an asset can be depreciated. The estimate is based on certain facts which may change over time. The useful life can be adjusted to reflect these changes; however, the changes must be substantial and there must be clear reason for making the change. For example, a company purchases a machine January 01, 2007 and estimates it will have a useful life of eight years. In 2011, however, the company realized that improvements in technology will render the machine obsolete by the end of 2012. Now, rather than having a useful life of eight years, the machine has a useful life of six years. The depreciation that has already been reported for years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 cannot be changed, and any amount not yet depreciated as of December 31, 2010 will have to be depreciated over the next two years until the machine is no longer in use. Useful Life is a period during which an asset or property is expected to be usable for the purpose it was acquired. It may or may not correspond with the item's actual physical life or economic life. Useful Life is the number of years in which an asset can reliably produce benefits. How It Works:- Let's assume you buy a car for USD20 000. You believe the car could last for 15 years. After that, the car is probably 'run into the ground', and its next stop is the junkyard. Thus, the useful life of the car is 15 years. In the business world, useful lives are very important because they help companies calculate depreciation. Let's assume Company XYZ purchases a piece of machinery for USD1 million, and that piece of machinery has a useful life of 10 years. After that, the machinery is estimated to be worth, say, USD10 000. Thus, Company XYZ would record a depreciation expense equal to USD990 000 over 10 years (there are a variety of ways to do that). Why It Matters:- Useful lives are important in business because they affect the size of a company's depreciation or amortization expense (and thus they affect net income). It is important to note, however, that useful lives (and scrap values) are merely estimates. After all, nobody knows what an asset will be worth 10 years in advance or whether it will actually last that long. Useful Life is an estimated amount of time during which an asset or facility will yield income or be useful. Useful Life is the estimated lifespan of a depreciable fixed asset, during which it can be expected to contribute to company operations. This is an important concept in accounting, since a fixed asset is depreciated over its useful life. Thus, altering the useful life has a direct impact on the amount of depreciation expense recognized by a business per period. For example, altering a useful life from two years to four years doubles the time over which depreciation is recognized, which cuts the amount of depreciation expense recognized per period in half. If changing circumstances impact a fixed asset, it is possible that the remaining useful life will also be changed; this impacts the remaining amount of depreciation that has not yet been recognized, but has no impact on depreciation that has already been recognized in prior periods. It is relatively common to assign a standard useful life to every asset recorded within an asset class (such as machinery or computer equipment). Doing so takes away the need to justify the useful life assigned to every individual asset. Instead, if an asset fits the definition of assets recorded within a particular asset class, then the assignment of a useful life is automatic. As an example of useful life, a fixed asset is purchased at a cost of USD10 000. The company controller estimates its useful life to be five years, which means that the business will recognize USD2 000 of depreciation expense per year in each of the next five years. If the controller had instead stated a useful life of six years, the annual depreciation would have been USD1 667. The useful life concept has no impact on cash flow, since depreciation is a non-cash expense. The useful life concept as employed within a business does not necessarily reflect the entire lifespan of an asset; it may be sold off to a third party, which then continues to use the asset for an extended period of time. Thus, the useful life figure used by a business may be a subset of an asset's actual usage period. Useful Life is the amount of time during which something is in good enough condition to be used; e.g., the useful life of a satellite. The Useful Life of an asset is an accounting estimate of the number of years it is likely to remain in service for the purpose of cost-effective revenue generation. The US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) employs useful life estimates to determine the amount of time during which an asset can be depreciated. There are a variety of factors that can affect useful life estimates, including usage patterns, the age of the asset at the time of purchase and technological advances. Useful life refers to estimated durations of utility placed on a variety of business assets, including buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, electronics and furniture. Useful life estimations terminate at the point when assets are expected to become obsolete, require major repairs, or cease to deliver economical results. The estimation of the useful life of each asset, which is measured in years, can serve as a reference for depreciation schedules used to write off expenses related to the purchase of capital goods. Useful Life And Straight Line Depreciation:- The depreciation of assets using the straight line model divides the cost of an asset by the number of years in its estimated life calculation to determine a yearly depreciation value. The value is depreciated in equal amounts over the course of the estimated useful life. For example, the depreciation of an asset purchased for USD1 million with an estimated useful life of 10 years is USD100 000 per year. Useful Life And Accelerated Depreciation:- Businesses may also elect to take higher depreciation levels at the beginning of the useful life period, with declining depreciation values over the duration of the time span using an accelerated model. The yearly write-offs in the reducing balance depreciation model decline by a set percentage rate to zero. Using the sum of the years method, depreciation declines by a set Dollar amount each year throughout the useful life period. Useful Life Adjustments:- The duration of utility in a useful life estimate can be changed under a variety of conditions, including early obsolescence of an asset due to technological advances in similar applications. To change a useful life estimate in this circumstance, the company must provide a clear explanation to the IRS, backed by documentation comparing the old and new technologies. For example, if a company's original useful life estimate is 10 years, but new technology is likely to render it obsolete after eight years, the company may be able to accelerate depreciation based on a shorter schedule. In this situation, a company that is depreciating assets based on a 10-year schedule may be able to increase yearly depreciation values based on a newly abbreviated eight-year useful life estimate. Useful Life is the expected period of time during which a depreciating asset will be productive. Useful Life is a period during which an asset or property is expected to be usable for the purpose it was acquired. It may or may not correspond with the item's actual physical life or economic life. / Срок Полезного Использования:- период, в котором ожидается использование амортизируемого актива; необходимая информация для расчёта износа и амортизации долгосрочных активов, определяется самим предприятием; в большинстве случаев измеряется периодами времени (годами) или количеством произведённых изделий, километрами пробега. Полезная Жизнь – срок полезного использования. Полезная Жизнь – период времени, в течение которого подлежащий амортизации (deprecation) актив можно целесообразно и эффективно использовать. Называется также Амортизируемая Жизнь или Срок Амортизации (Depreciable Life). Модифицированная система ускоренного возмещения издержек производства (modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS)) устанавливает полезную жизнь или полезный срок для различных групп активов. Смотрите также (Residial Value).

USEFUL THERMAL OUTPUT = ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ТЕПЛОПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Useful Thermal Output is the thermal energy made available for use in any industrial or

commercial process, or used in any heating or cooling application, i.e. total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

USE IN COMMERCE = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В КОММЕРЦИИ – Use In Commerce:- in the US patent law, for the purpose of obtaining federal registration, 'Commerce' means all commerce that the US Congress may lawfully regulate; for example, interstate commerce or commerce between the United States and another country. 'Use In Commerce' must be a bona fide use of the mark in the ordinary course of trade, and not use simply made to reserve rights in the mark. Generally, acceptable use is as follows:- (i) for goods:- the mark must appear on the goods, the container for the goods, or displays associated with the goods, and the goods must be sold or transported in commerce; (ii) for services:- the mark must be used or displayed in the sale or advertising of the services, and the services must be rendered in commerce. If you have already started using the mark in commerce, you may file based on that use. A 'use' based application must include a sworn statement (usually in the form of a declaration) that the mark is in use in commerce, listing the date of first use of the mark anywhere and the date of first use of the mark in commerce. A properly worded declaration is included in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) standard application form. The applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant must sign the statement. The application should include a specimen showing use of the mark in commerce. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide).

USE OF CORRECT CONTAINERS = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ДОЛЖНЫХ КОНТЕЙНЕРОВ – Use Of Correct Containers:- the package itself must be suitable for the use to which it will be put, i.e. shipping, consumer display, etc. Finishing department defects, and namely – Packaging. / Порок или дефект заключительной обработки.

USEPA = UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

USER = ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬ – User is the system owner or the designated administrator. In a household, this is commonly the person operating the computer. / Пользователь это системный владелец (владелец системы) или назначенный администратор. В случае домашнего использования это относится обычно к лицу, оперирующему компьютером.

USER–ACCESSIBLE PROGRAMMABILITY = XX – User-Accessible Programmability (Cat 4, 5, and 6):- The facility allowing a user to insert, modify, or replace 'programs' by means other than:- (a) a physical change in wiring or interconnections; or (b) the setting of function controls including entry of parameters.

USER–COST–OF–CAPITAL THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ СТОИМОСТИ КАПИТАЛА ДЛЯ ЕГО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ – User-Cost-Of-Capital Theory:- xxxxx. The User Cost Of Capital is the unit cost for the use of a capital asset for one period – that is, the price for employing or obtaining one unit of capital services. The user cost of capital is also referred to as the 'rental price' of a capital good, or the 'capital service price'. / Теория Стоимости Капитала Для Его Потребителя (User-Cost-Of-Capital Theory):- Теория, которая утверждает, что объём инвестиций (investment) определяется экономической стоимостью инвестиций, сопоставленной с потенциальными поступлениями от них. Стоимость инвестиций представлена ставкой процента, который надо выплачивать по займам, и ценой инвестиционных товаров. Поступления же представляют собой поток дохода от производства. Калькуляция стоимости и поступлений приводит к чистой текущей стоимости (net present value). Хотя эта теория более приемлема, чем такие модели, как теория акселератора (accelerator theory), её трудно проверить на практике или использовать в качестве основы прогнозирования уровня инвестиций в экономике. Смотрите также Кью. Тобина (Tobin's Q).

USER FEE = ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЕ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ – (1) User Fee:- transaction fee set by the card issuer and paid by the cardholder to the issuing institution for card payments or ATM cash withdrawals; other user fees, sometimes called Foreign Fees, are paid by the cardholder to the issuing institution for the use of ATMs not owned by the issuing institution. A User Fee is a fee, tax, or impost payment paid to a facility owner or operator by a facility user as a necessary condition for using the facility. People pay user fees for the use of many public services and facilities. A User Fee is a sum of money paid as a necessary condition to gain access to a particular service or facility. Examples of user fees could include highway tolls or parking garages. People pay user fees for the use of many government-affiliated services and facilities as well. At the federal level, for example, there is a fee to go up to the top of the Statue of Liberty and to drive into the country's many national parks. Also, certain services offered by the Library of Congress in Washington, DC require the public to pay a fee. In levying or authorizing user fees from a government standpoint, the US Congress determines whether the revenue should go into the Treasury or should be available to the agency providing the goods or services. Government services and facilities that are supported by user fees instead of by taxes may closely resemble private businesses because it is not apparent whether a true demand exists for those services and facilities. In that sense, the line between user fees and taxes can blur in certain circumstances. Sometimes, a tax will be incorrectly labeled as a user fee for political reasons, i.e. user fees are often deemed more palatable and able to be passed on to voters, than taxes. For example, if a politician wants to keep a promise to not raise taxes but still take certain steps to try to increase government revenue streams, the politician may push for an increase in certain kinds of taxes that can be labeled as fees. In contrast to user fees, taxes must be paid and do not necessarily go toward a specific service or facility that an individual actually uses or benefits from. For example, the money governments spend to treat smoking-related illnesses, in this case via the sale of cigarettes, could be considered both a tax and a fee. Income taxes can be an alternative to funding facilities and services with user fees. Everyone pays income taxes, including those who may not necessarily use or benefit from a specific facility or service. User Fees And Economic Development:- Within international development circles, user fees refer to a system fee for fundamental health care, education and other essential services implemented by a developing country to make up for the costs of these services. For one, the International Monetary Fund often recommends that nations start charging fees for these services in order to reduce budget deficits. For poor nations, however, such user fees can have counteractive effect, adding a burdensome expense on the population. / Вознаграждение Пользователя:- операционное вознаграждение, устанавливаемое эмитентом карты и уплачиваемое держателем карты учреждению-эмитенту за осуществление платежей с использованием карты или операции по снятию наличных через банкоматы; прочие вознаграждения пользователя, иногда называемые Внешними Вознаграждениями, уплачиваются держателем карты учреждению-эмитенту за использование банкоматов, ему не принадлежащих.

(2) User Fee (in US Customs and Border Protection):- as used in connection with international trade, a fee assessed for the performance of some type of a service or the use of facilities. With respect to fees charged by Customs authorities or governmental entities in connection with the importation of goods, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) requires that a user fee be based on the estimated or computed cost of actual service rendered. An example of an acceptable user fee under GATT is the US Customs and Border Protection Merchandise Processing Fee assessed on most types of Customs entries to offset the cost of custom processing the entry. / Вознаграждение Пользователя:- плата за услугу, которая согласно ГАТТ, должна основываться на оценке или расчётной стоимости услуги. Соединённые Штаты Америки (США) установили плату за услуги таможни (таможенные сборы), взимаемые с привозных (или импортных) товаров, для покрытия всех или части издержек, связанных с таможенными операциями.

USER–FRIENDLY = ДРУЖЕСТВЕННО К ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЮ – User-Friendly:- easy to learn, use, understand, or deal with; e.g., user-friendly software. First Known Use of User-Friendly:- 1972, in the meaning defined above. User-Friendly describes a hardware device or software interface that is easy to use. It is 'friendly' to the user, meaning it is not difficult to learn or understand. While 'user-friendly' is a subjective term, the following are several common attributes found in user-friendly interfaces. (1) Simple:- a user-friendly interface is not overly complex, but instead is straightforward, providing quick access to common features or commands. (2) Clean:- a good user interface is well-organized, making it easy to locate different tools and options. (3) Intuitive:- in order to be user-friendly, an interface must be make sense to the average user and should require minimal explanation for how to use it. (4) Reliable:- an unreliable product is not user-friendly, since it will cause undue frustration for the user. A user-friendly product is reliable and does not malfunction or crash. The goal of a user-friendly product is to provide a good user experience (or 'UX'). This may look different depending on the end user for whom the product is designed. For example, a user-friendly kid's game will have a much different interface than a professional Computer-Aided Design (CAD) program. However, the rules above apply to both types of software. Even if a program has many advanced features, it is still possible to make it user-friendly by designing a simple, clean, and intuitive interface. User-friendly products are typically more successful than those with complex, convoluted interfaces that are difficult to use. Additionally, customers often avoid unreliable products, such as software programs that are full of bugs. In order to ensure a good user experience, companies often thoroughly test their products before releasing them to the public. / Дружественный По Отношению К Пользователю (User-Friendly):- название компьютерной системы, которая связана таким образом, чтобы облегчить пользование ею для людей, не являющихся специалистами по компьютерам. Этот термин возник для того, чтобы отличать такие системы от более старых систем, в которых предпочтение отдавалось эффективности использования машинных ресурсов и не уделялось значительного внимания удобствам пользователя в работе с ними. Как правило, дружественная по отношению к пользователю система легко запускается и выдаёт на экране подсказки, обычно в форме меню (menus). Если пользователь окончательно запутался, раздел меню 'Помощь' позволяет перечислить действия, необходимые для исправления наиболее распространённых ошибок. Некоторые устройства ввода, например, 'мышь' ('mouse'), считаются более простыми в обращении, нежели обычная клавиатура, поэтому в дружественных по отношению к пользователю машинах предусмотрено их использование.

USER INTERFACE = ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНТЕРФЕЙС (или ИНТЕРФЕЙС ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ) – User Interface:- the way a person interacts with a computer or electronic device. It comprises the screen menus and icons, keyboard shortcuts, command language and online help, as well as physical buttons, dials and levers. All input devices, such as a mouse, keyboard, touch screen, remote control, joy stick, game controller or data glove, are also included. In the future, natural language recognition and voice recognition will become standard components of the user interface. The man-machine interface between the user and the personal trusted device (PTD).

USER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ – In reference to electricity, User System refers to a system owned or operated by a user of the grid or distribution system. / По отношению к электричеству, термин Система Потребителя относится к системе, принадлежащей и управляемой потребителем энергосистемы или системы сбыта.

USES OF FUNDS = ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ФОНДОВ – Uses Of Funds:- xxxxx. See also Sources And Applications (or Uses) Of Funds Statement.

USE TAX = НАЛОГ НА ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или НАЛОГ НА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Use Tax:- levy on the use or possession of a commodity. Under the principle that the taxpayer should pay according to the benefits received from public services, a use tax is often levied on the user of a service, so that costs of the service are not borne by the general taxpayer. Common examples are motor-vehicle and boat licenses and user fees for airports or harbour-docking privileges. The revenue from the tax is generally used by a government to cover the costs of the maintenance and regulation of the services – in these instances, highways, waterways, and airports. In the United States a use tax is often levied by state or local governments on purchases made outside the jurisdiction and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction's retail sales tax. In this case the use tax is generally equal to the retail sales tax. In the United States the first federal use tax was levied on telephone and telegraph messages during the Spanish-American War (1898). During World War I all freight and passenger transportation was subject to a use tax. A federal use tax was levied on all motor vehicles during World War II, but this tax was eventually shifted to the states. The use tax as a vehicle-licensing plan serves a dual purpose as revenue raiser and as a method for identifying all vehicles using the public streets and roads. However, it is a regressive tax, despite numerous attempts to make it more equitable.

US EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT (1979) = АКТ США ОБ АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ВЫВОЗА (1979) (или АКТ США ОБ АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ЭКСПОРТА (1979)) – US Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979 provided legal authority to the President to control US exports for reasons of national security, foreign policy, and/or short supply. The act was in force from 29 September 1979 to 1994, with a lapse in 1984–85. During this lapse, and upon the law's expiration, the authority of export regulations was continued by executive authority. Presidents Reagan and Clinton each declared that the expiration created an emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and reauthorized all regulations on that basis. Subsequent Presidents extended the emergency each year by Presidential Notice, until the passing of the Export Controls Act of 2018 on 04 August 2018. Regulation Forbidding Anti-Israel Boycotts:- The US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security is charged with enforcing and administering the anti-boycott laws under the Export Administration Act. 'Those laws discourage, and in some circumstances, prohibit US companies from furthering or supporting the boycott of Israel sponsored by the Arab League, and certain Muslim countries, including complying with certain requests for information designed to verify compliance with the boycott'. The Export Administration Act was enacted in 1979 as Public Law 96–72 and has been amended several times since then. The law shown here is as codified in Title 50-Appendix of the US Code. US Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979 is only the most recent legislative enactment by which Congress has authorized the President to regulate US exports. (The Act of 1979 was considered and passed by the Senate on July 21 and September 27, 1979. S. REP. No. 169, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. I, reprinted in (1979) US CODE CONG. & AD. NEWS 1147. The House considered and passed the legislation on September 25 and 28, 1979. Id. For a good summary of the historical progression of US export control policy as embodied in the three major pieces of US export control legislation (the Act of 1949, Pub. L. No. 80-11, 63 Stat. 7 (1949) (repealed 1969), the Act of 1969, Pub. L. No. 91-184, 83 Stat. 841 (1962) (superseded 1979), and the Act of 1979, 50 USC app. § 2401 et seq. (1980)), see Whitman, supra note 6. In her article, Whitman states that:- (r)estrictions on US trade with the Soviet Union in the interests of national security have long been an integral part of US foreign policy – indeed, for most of the postwar period, such trade was essentially embargoed entirely. Over the past decade, however, economic relations between East and West have been expanding and, by the heyday of detente, US restrictions were largely confined to items having a direct military application. Most recently, the Administration has attempted a broader balancing of the trade-offs between the effects of a particular export decision on restraining Soviet expansionism, US-Soviet relations, and the United States' trade competitiveness and world leadership position.) The Executive has had the power since the enactment of the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 (50 USC app. § I et seq. (1980)), to prohibit all exports to countries at war with the United States and its allies. It was under the authority of that Act that the President, in

1950, placed a halt on all economic dealings with Communist China and North Korea following the incursion of Communist Chinese forces into Korea. (31 CFR §§ 500.101-.808 (1967)) In contrast to the wartime power given the President under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 (50 USC app. § I et seq. (1980)), the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (Ch. II., § 114, 68 Stat. 848 (1954) (repealed 1976). The Mutual Security Act of 1954, id., was replaced by the Arms Export Control Act, 22 USC § 2778 (1980). For a discussion of legislation governing US military exports generally, see Note, US Military Exports and the Armed Export Control Act of 1976:- The F-16 Sale 10 Iran, 9 CASE W. RES. J. INT'L L. 407 (1977)) authorized the President to restrict the peacetime exportation of arms, munitions, implements of war and related technology to any nation. (Mutual Security Act of 1954, ch. II, § 114, 68 Stat. 848 (1954) (repealed 1976)) A third statute dealing with US export controls was the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Ch. 575, § 101, 65 Stat. 645 (1951) (superseded 1979). The Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, id., was superseded by the Act of 1979, 50 USC app. § 2401 et seq. (1980)) which conditioned the extension of Marshall Plan Aid to US allies upon assurances that they would not export goods subject to US strategic export control to the Soviet Union. (Id. at ch. 575, § 103, 65 Stat. 645 (1951)) The leverage provided by Marshall Plan Aid assured the compliance of US allies in imposing multilateral trade controls against the eastern block countries. (See 125 CONG. REC. S9795 (daily ed. July 18, 1979)) However, since World War II, the economic growth of Western Europe, coupled with changing international political relationships, has resulted in a reduction of US export control leverage and a less than unified export control approach by the United States and its allies. The extent of multilateral export control cooperation between the United States and its allies, and the role that this factor has in the formulation of US export control policy, is a topic of current concern. The ramifications of multilateral export control cooperation will be explored in detail, below, within the context of the new provisions of the Act of 1979 which are intended to increase US participation in multilateral controls. The Act of 1979, the current authority for the regulation of US exports, has two predecessors:- the Export Control Act of 1949 (Act of 1949) and the Export Administration Act of 1969. The successive statutory changes in the degree of export control, evidenced in these three statutes, reflect the changing political relationship between the United States and the Communist world. The Act of 1949, passed in the midst of the Cold War, imposed an almost complete embargo on all trade with the Soviet bloc; exports which would contribute to either the military or economic strength of the Communist nations were prohibited. The Act of 1969 narrowed the broad controls mandated by the earlier Act of 1949; only goods of potential str.ategic value were banned for export to the Communist bloc. Essentially, there were three reasons for the shift in US policy from a broad economic embargo under the Act of 1949 to a more narrow, national security approach to export controls under the Act of 1969. First, trade with the Soviets, a part ofthe Nixon-Kissinger era détente would create a relationship of interdependence and interreliance between East and West, thereby making it difficult for the Soviets to take any harmful unilateral actions. Second, the USSR had become one of the world's major economic and military powers, despite the broad embargo of the Act of 1949. Third, the uniformity of allied multilateral export restrictions against the Eastern bloc had waned as the leverage provided by the Marshall Plan had declined, with the result that the allies were exporting goods to the Soviets that were subject to US trade restrictions. Indeed, the relaxation of export controls under the Act of 1969 resulted in the opening and the expansion of East West trade. During the first year of the existence of the Act of 1969, 1 550 commodities in 775 Commodity Control List (CCL) entries were removed from the CCL and were made available for export to the Soviet bloc countries. Similarly, the Act of 1979 indicates a still greater willingness on the part of Congress to expand East-West trade. The preface to the statute discloses that it is 'An Act to provide authority to regulate exports, to improve the efficiency of export regulation, and to minimize interference with the ability to engage in commerce'. In reality, the Act of 1979 is more of a legislative effort at improving the procedural and administrative efficiency of the existing export control system than a direct attempt to promote US export performance. However, by improving the technical and functional aspects of export licensing and by mandating a more careful consideration of the economic and balance of payments impacts of controls, the new legislation should serve to free many unjustifiably controlled commodities. / Президенты США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004) и Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton настоящее имя Вилъйэм Дьжефёсэн Клынтчэн (William Jefferson Clinton), урождённый Вилъйэм Дьжефёсэн Блайз III (William Jefferson Blythe III); 1946–). Помощь по Плану Маршэла (Marshall Plan Aid). Эра Никсэна-Кисиндьжё (Nixon-Kissinger era; в честь Президента США Ричода Милхауса Никсэна (Richard Milhous Nixon; 1913–1994) и Американского государственного деятеля, политического учёного, дипломата и геополитического консультанта Хэнри Алфрэда Кисиндьжё (Henry Alfred Kissinger; 1923–)). Акт США Об Администрации Вывоза от 1979 или Акт Об Администрации Экспорта США от 1979:- акт, разрешивший вывозной (или экспортный) контроль за товарами и услугами, вывозимыми из Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), уполномочил Президента вводить контроль в действие и следить за его соблюдением.

US FLAG VESSELS = СУДА ПОД ФЛАГОМ США – US Flag Vessels are registered in the United States and are subject to additional US laws and regulations to which foreign-flag vessels are not. They must be owned by US citizens, corporations, or governments and must be crewed mainly by US citizens.

US FUTURES EXCHANGE, LLC = Ю.ЭС. ФЬЮЧЕЗ ЭКСЧЭЙНДЬЖ, ЭЛ.ЭЛ.СИ. (или БИРЖА ФЬЮЧЕРСОВ США, КОО) – US Futures Exchange, LLC (USFE) offers specialized products to retail, hedge fund, and institutional customers in a regulated futures and options exchange. Its products include equity index futures, foreign exchange products, and binary derivatives. The company offers equity index derivatives, FX spot equivalent futures, and binary options for individual investors, as well as offers wind power contracts, credit derivatives, and fixed income contracts for institutions and hedge funds. The company was formerly known as Eurex US and changed its name to US Futures Exchange, LLC in October, 2006, as a result of its acquisition by Man Group PLC. US Futures Exchange, LLC was founded in 2004 and is based in Chicago, State of Illinois (IL) with an additional office in New York, State of New York (NY). As of October 01, 2006, US Futures Exchange, LLC operates as a subsidiary of Man Group PLC. US Futures Exchange (USFE) was a Chicago-based, electronic futures exchange that terminated all exchange operations on December 31, 2008. On December 17, 2008, MF Global had announced USFE was for sale or would be closed by December 31, 2008. USFE was originally Eurex US who bought BrokerTec, but applied and received its own futures exchange license from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In October 2006, Man Group bought a majority share of Eurex US and rebranded the exchange US Futures Exchange. It has been working to release a set of new products under a strategy of bringing innovation to the more than century-old derivatives business. The Chief Executive Officer was John Spiegel. Products:- on September 03, 2008, USFE announced an exclusive licensing agreement with Deutsche Börse to launch a mini-sized US Dollar-denominated DAX(R) futures contract to be launched October 01, 2008. The new contract carried a USD10 multiplier, enabling US futures traders access to a leading German stock market index without currency exposure. On April 18, 2007, USFE launched its first contracts since its rebranding. The first was a Binary Event Future on whether the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) would successfully purchase the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT). The second was similar except on whether the Intercontinental Exchange would purchase the Chicago Board of Trade. A binary event future settles to 100 if the event occurs and 0 if the event does not occur. The CME-CBOT contract settled on July 13, 2007, to 100 when the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade completed a merger and became the CME Group. On March 14, 2007, USFE announced plans to launch futures based on ISE (short for the International Securities Exchange Holdings, Inc., New York, USA) indexes, including the Homebuilders, Gold, SINdex, Revere Natural Gas, and Water Indexes. USFE also announced an exclusive deal with Morningstar to list futures based on their 16 capitalization and style-based indexes on May 23, 2007. On June 28,

2007, USFE announced it would launch a series of renewable energy futures starting with on NORDIX Financial Wind Index futures in seven distinct US regions. All of these futures were due to be released in Q4 of 2007. On September 21, 2007, USFE announced that it would begin trading Spot Equivalent foreign exchange futures on a 23-hour basis. Spot Equivalent Futures are futures which pay out basis nightly so that the futures contract will price the same as a spot contract in the foreign exchange market. However, at the same time, it would trade on a transparent, regulated exchange. The first contracts included Euro (EUR/USD), British Pound (GBP/USD), Japanese Yen (USD/JPY), Australian Dollar (AUD/USD), Swiss Franc (USD/CHF), and Canadian Dollar (USD/CAD). Trading Platform:- USFE was a fully electronic exchange. Its last platform release, USFE 1.0, was based on Eurex 8.0 developed by Deutsche Börse Systems with an additional market allocation algorithm to incentivize liquidity providers. USFE used the Eurex network backbone to provide connectivity worldwide. US Futures Exchange, LLC (Eurex US) is owned 80% by US Exchange Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation that is a separately capitalized wholly-owned subsidiary of Eurex Frankfurt, AG, and 20% by Exchange Place Holdings, LP, a Delaware limited partnership. US Futures Exchange was a US registered futures exchange that offered electronic trading of derivatives. It was formed in late 2006 when Man Group and its MF Global brokerage unit bought a majority stake in the US exchange formed by Eurex, which was then known as Eurex US. The exchange was rebranded as US Futures Exchange in April 2007 focusing on trading binary contracts, which offer an all-or-nothing pay-out on a range of specific outcomes. The exchange discontinued operations on December 31, 2008. Business Overview:- US Futures Exchange (USFE) concentrated on developing products to attract the retail market with mini-sized equity foreign equity index products and currency products. USFE tried to use a low-cost structure to provide a 'turnkey' platform for the listing of products developed in partnership with third parties. Clearing was provided by The Clearing Corporation, the platform was operated by Deutsche Boerse Systems, and it was regulated by the National Futures Association.The USFE had a page on MySpace, the social networking platform, though this has since been pulled. Shareholders:- the spin-off of MF Global made it the largest single shareholder in the USFE, with a 49.9 percent stake, with Man Group's holding reduced to 17 percent. Both companies committed to a proportionate reduction in their holdings to bring in other partners, but the rogue-trading scandal and other issues that dogged MF Global complicated those plans. Eurex had a 27 percent stake, with management and other investors holding 6.1 percent. Product Development:- the new USFE launched its first product on April 20, 2007, a binary future based on the outcome of the takeover battle for the Chicago Board of Trade between the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Intercontinental Exchange. USFE's push into the retail market saw its first foreign exchange contracts listed on September 21, 2007. The FX Spot Equivalent Futures traded on a 23-hour basis, with six initial currency pairs including the US Dollar against the Euro, Yen, Sterling, Swiss Franc, Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar. USFE announced on November 12, 2007, that it would exclusively license the Bombay Stock Exchange's (BSE) benchmark SENSEX Index. US Dollar-denominated futures trading began on April 04, 2008. USFE's SENSEX contract allows eligible US investors to participate in India's equity markets without requiring American Depository Receipt (ADR) authorization. The SENSEX Index is composed of 30 major Indian stocks and is regarded as the country's premier stock market index. The exchange launched a Dollar-denominated mini-Dax contract licensed from Deutsche Börse on October 01, 2008, tracking the benchmark Dax 30 and using a maker-taker pricing model. / БрокёТэк (BrokerTec). Дьжон Шпигэл (John Spiegel). Мэн Груп Пи.Эл.Си. (Man Group PLC) Эм.Эф. Глобэл (MF Global). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Биржа Фьючерсов США, КОО или Ю.Эс. Фьючез Эксчэйндьж, Эл.Эл.Си. на 80% принадлежит Дэловэарской корпорации Ю.Эс. Эксчэйндьж Холдыньз, Инк. (US Exchange Holdings, Inc.), которая является отдельно капитализированным целиком владеемым дочерним предприятием Ойрэкс Франкфот, А.Ге. (Eurex Frankfurt, AG); и на 20% принадлежит Дэловэарскому ограниченному партнёрству Эксчэйндьж Плэйс Холдыньз, Эл.Пи. (Exchange Place Holdings, LP).

USFWS = UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

USG = UNITED STATES GULF

USG = UREA SUPERGRANULE

USGC = UNITED STATES GRAINS COUNCIL

USGS = UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SERVICE

USGSA = UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

US GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BROKER–DEALER = БРОКЕР–ДЕЛЕЦ ПО ЦЕННЫМ БУМАГАМ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА США – The US Government Securities Broker-Dealer is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that functions in the operation of markets for US Treasuries. The functions may include, but are not limited to:- (i) Acting as a channel for the United States Department of the Treasury and investors in primary market for US Treasuries (for example, by participating in auctions); (ii) Acting as providers of liquidity in primary and secondary markets for US Treasuries; and (iii) Acting as providers of asset transformation and market making services in the market for US Treasuries.

US INTERAGENCY TRADE ORGANIZATION = МЕЖВЕДОМСТВЕННАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ США ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ – US Interagency Trade Organization:- xxxxx. / Межведомственная Торговая Организация США:- была предусмотрена Актом О Торговле от 1988 (1988 Trade Act), возглавляется Торговым Представителем США на торговых переговорах; совещательный орган при Президенте и Представителе по вопросам, относящимся к выработке политики и международной торговле и её проведению в жизнь во всемирном масштабе.

US INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ США ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – The International Trade Administration (ITA) is an agency in the United States Department of Commerce that promotes United States (US) exports of nonagricultural US services and goods. ITA was formed on 02 January 1980 and headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. ITA strengthens the competitiveness of US industry, promotes trade and investment, and ensures fair trade through the rigorous enforcement of our trade laws and agreements. ITA works to improve the global business environment and helps US organizations compete at home and abroad. ITA is organized into three distinct but complementary business units:- The Global Markets unit combines ITA's country and regional experts, overseas and domestic field staff, and specific trade promotion programs to provide US firms with the full suite of country-specific export promotion services and market access advocacy, while promoting the United States as an investment destination. The Industry and Analysis (I&A) unit brings together ITA's industry, trade, and economic experts to advance the competitiveness of US industries through the development and execution of international trade and investment policies and promotion strategies. I&A will leverage ITA's relationships with manufacturing and services industries to increase US exports. The Enforcement and Compliance unit enhances ITA's responsibilities to enforce US trade laws and ensure compliance with trade agreements negotiated on behalf of US industry. On October 01, 2013, ITA implemented a consolidation into these three business units. ITA Mission:- Create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of US industry, promoting trade and investment, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements. ITA Vision:- Foster economic growth and prosperity through global trade. ITA Values:- (i) High standards of personal integrity and professional excellence; (ii) Mutual respect and teamwork; and (iii) Creativity and individual initiative. / Администрация США По Международной Торговле или Управление По

Международной Торговле США:- подразделение Департамента Торговли Соединённых Штатов Америки (США), образованное в 1980; возглавляется Заместителем Министра по Международной Торговле. Основные сферы компетенции включают международную экономическую политику, регулирование привоза (или импорта), развитие торговли, зарубежные коммерческие услуги.

US INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION = КОМИССИЯ США ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasi judicial Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. The Commission (1) administers US trade remedy laws within its mandate in a fair and objective manner; (2) provides the President, The US Trade Representative and Congress with independent analysis, information, and support on matters of tariffs, international trade, and US competitiveness; and (3) maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The USITC serves as a federal resource where trade data and other trade policy-related information are gathered and analyzed. The information and analysis are provided to the President, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the Congress to contribute to the development of sound and informed US trade policy. The USITC makes most of its information and analysis available to the public to promote understanding of international trade issues. US International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent federal agency that provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on US industries, directs actions against unfair trade practices, updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the US.The site features comprehensive information about its activities and provides access to its publications and the Tariff Database. Founded:- 08 September 1916; headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States; preceding agency:- US Tariff Commission. The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasijudicial Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. The agency investigates the effects of dumped and subsidized imports on domestic industries and conducts global safeguard investigations. The Commission also adjudicates cases involving imports that allegedly infringe intellectual property rights. Through such proceedings, the agency facilitates a rules-based international trading system. The Commission also serves as a Federal resource where trade data and other trade policy-related information are gathered and analyzed. The information and analysis are provided to the President, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), and Congress to facilitate the development of sound and informed US trade policy. The Commission makes most of its information and analysis available to the public to promote understanding of international trade issues. The mission of the Commission is to (1) administer US trade remedy laws within its mandate in a fair and objective manner; (2) provide the President, USTR, and Congress with independent analysis, information, and support on matters of tariffs, international trade, and US competitiveness; and (3) maintain the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The Commission has five major operations that serve its external customers:- (i) Import Injury Investigations; (ii) Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations; (iii) Industry and Economic Analysis; (iv) Tariff and Trade Information Services; and (v) Trade Policy Support. The US International Trade Commission (USITC) is a federal agency that provides trade expertise to the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on United States industries. In addition it directs actions against unfair trade practices such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. The commission was formerly known as US Tariff Commission. It was founded in 1916 and is based in Washington, District of Columbia. The Tariff Commission, renamed the United States International Trade Commission by the Trade Act of 1974, again was required to investigate injury claims and to propose remedies for those claims found to be valid. Apparently tariffs will play a comparatively less important role in the control and shaping of international trade in the future. / Комиссия По Международной Торговле США:- образована в соответствии с Актом О Торговле от 1974 (The Trade Act of 1974) для регулирования и защиты торговли Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) согласно законам страны и международным договорам, подписанным США. Комиссия может вводить пошлины и сборы в ответ на нечестную торговую практику и причинённый ущерб. Основные функции Комиссии включают:- (1) консультации по вопросам торговых переговоров; (2) консультации по вопросам общей системы преференций; (3) расследования (по заявлениям) с целью регулирования привоза (или импорта) с учётом интересов отечественной промышленности; (4) слежение за торговлей между Востоком и Западом; (5) расследования в отношении привозимых (или импортируемых) промышленных и сельскохозяйственных товаров, если предполагается, что они субсидируются или являются предметом нечестной торговли или демпинга; (6) составление и публикация тарифных справочников США, статистических данных о международной торговле и тарифных сводок.

US–ISRAEL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ США–ИЗРАИЛЬ О СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – US-Israel Free Trade Agreement:- The United States and Israel have decided to eliminate the requirement for a certificate of origin (also known as the Green Form) under the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the United States and Israel (FTA). The agreement needs to be confirmed by the Israeli Parliament. This could take months. Until then, US exporters are still required to submit the green form Certificate of Origin. The US-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was the first US FTA to enter into force and eliminated duties on manufactured goods as of January 01, 1995. Non-tariff barriers to trade remain in the areas of intellectual property rights, standards and technical regulations and a lack of transparency in government tendering process. Also, tariff and non-tariff barriers continues to affect a certain portion of US agricultural exports. As a result, in 1996 the United States and Israel signed an Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP), establishing gradual and steady market access liberalization for food and agricultural products effective through December 31, 2001. Negotiation and implementation of a successor ATAP was completed in 2004. It was effective through December 31, 2008 and was extended through December 31, 2010 and again through December 31, 2011. The FTA includes a non-binding statement of intent to eliminate barriers to trade in services such as tourism, communications, banking, insurance, management consulting, accounting, law, computer services and advertising. It also includes an agreement to eliminate all restrictions on government procurement and calls on Israel to relax its offset requirements for government agencies other than the Israeli Ministry of Defense. US-Israel Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement is the agreement on the establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of Israel and the Government of the United States of America; signed on April 22, 1985; entered into force on September 01, 1985. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) signed by the United States and Israel in 1985 affords American products the opportunity to compete on an equal basis with European goods, which all have free access to Israel's domestic markets. Israel was the first country to conclude a free trade area agreement with the United States and the FTA served as a model for later agreements signed between the United States and Canada, Jordan, and Mexico. The FTA eliminated all duties and virtually all other restrictions on trade in goods between the two countries. The FTA was signed April 22, 1985, by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Israeli Minister of Industry and Trade and was officially entered into force in September of that year after it was approved by the US House of Representaives in a 422-0 vote and a voice vote in the US Senate. The final phase of the agreement was fully implemented on January 01, 1995 when the two countries completely eliminated all duties and tariffs on manufacted goods. The FTA also includes a Declaration on Trade in Services, a non-binding statement of intent to eliminate barriers to trade in services such as tourism, communications, banking, insurance, management consulting, accounting, law, computer services, and advertising. The US and Israel also signed an Agricultural Agreement, to reduce trade barriers on agricultural products and boost agricultural trade between the two countries. Finally, the FTA includes provisions to protect American industry. For example, certain non-tariff import restrictions on agricultural products are allowed. Both the United States and Israel have benefitted immensely from the FTA as can be evidenced in the exponential growth of

their bilateral trade over the past 25 years. Between 1986 and 1996, the first decade of the FTA's implementation, bilateral trade in goods more than tripled, from USD3.9 billion to USD12.4 billion, with US exports to Israel totaling USD6 billion. In the following fourteen years, from 1996 to 2010, the bilateral trade nearly tripled again, rising to an estimated total of USD32 billion. Over this time, US imports from Israel have jumped from less than USD2.2 billion in 1984 to more than USD22 billion in 2010, an increase of 954 percent. Meanwhile, Israeli imports from the US have risen from around USD1.8 billion to more than USD13 billion. Due to the success of the FTA, Israel is now among America's 12 largest export markets per capita. Despite having a population under 8 million, ranking just 96th highest in the world, Israel is still among the US's 25 largest export markets by value, ahead of much largers countries such as Russia, Spain and Argentina. The FTA gives American companies exporting to Israel an advantage over competitors by virtue of the elimination of all tariffs on American exports to Israel. In addition, as one of only three countries (Jordan and Mexico are the others) with free trade agreements with both the United States and the European Community, Israel can act as a bridge for international trade between America and Europe. The US-Israel Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement was signed on 22 April 1985, ratified and signed into law (Public Law No. 99-47) by the United States on 11 June 1985 and ratified by the Israeli Cabinet on 20 August 1985, and came into force on 19 August 1985. In July 2004, the United States and Israel exchanged letters agreeing to certain aspects of trade in agricultural products. On 18 October 2010, a joint statement was released on the 25th anniversary of the signing of their FTA. During the week of August 21, 2011, the United States and Israel reached an agreement on a process to expand trade and investment between both countries. A meeting of the Joint Committee of the United-States-Israel Free Trade Agreement was held on 16 February 2012. Documents relating to the agreement:- (i) 22 May 1985:- Israel-US Free Trade Agreement; (ii) 11 June 1985:- Statement on Signing the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985; (iii) 20 August 1985:- US-Israel Free Trade Zone Agreement ratified; (iv) 27 July 2004:- 2004 US-Israel Agricultural Agreement; (v) 18 October 2010:- Joint statement on the 25th Anniversary of the United States-Israel FTA; (vi) 26 August 2011:- US and Israel reaffirm commitment to expand bilateral trade and investment; and (vii) 16 February 2012:- Meeting of the Joint Committee of the United-States-Israel Free Trade Agreement. / Соглашение О Свободной Торговле Между США И Израилем:- договор от 1985, предусматривающий специальный режим (например, преференциальные таможенные пошлины или их отмену) для определённых товаров, привозимых (или импортируемых) из Израиля. Синоним (US-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act).

US–ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA IMPLEMENTATION ACT = АКТ О ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ ЗОНЫ СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ США–ИЗРАИЛЬ – Under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act (IFTA Act), articles of qualifying industrial zones encompassing portions of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt are eligible to receive duty-free treatment. Effective upon publication of this notice, the United States Trade Representative, pursuant to authority delegated by the President, is designating the Beni Suief zone and the Al Minya zone as qualifying industrial zones under the IFTA Act. US-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act (of 1985) was signed on June 11, 1985. This act approves and provides the necessary authority to implement the Free Trade Area Agreement between the United States and Israel. The signing of this act is the culmination of an effort that began in November 1983 when former Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and I (the United States Trade Representative) agreed to begin discussions toward the establishment of a bilateral free trade area between our countries. On October 30, 1984, I signed into law the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 that, among other things, authorized the negotiation of an agreement with Israel. On April 22, 1985, after completion of negotiations, the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel was signed in Washington by Ambassador William E. Brock and Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon. Today this act provides congressional approval of that agreement and provides the necessary legal authority to implement all of its terms. The passage of this act and the approval of the agreement that underlies it is of great significance for three reasons:- First, the establishment of the US-Israel Free Trade Area will stand as a model of the close cooperation between the administration and the Congress that can bring about a result benefiting all Americans. This was a bipartisan accomplishment. I especially wish to recommend the leadership of Senate Majority Leader Dole, Chairman Packwood and Senator Danforth of the Senate Committee on Finance, and Chairman Rostenkowski and Representatives Sam Gibbons and Bill Frenzel of the House Committee on Ways and Means for their efforts in making the US-Israel free trade area a reality. Second, the new free trade area between the United States and Israel represents an important milestone in this administration's efforts to liberalize trade. We hope that it will also serve to encourage greater liberalization of the multilateral trading system and that it will help us move ahead in our continued attempts to expand world trade. Third, and finally, I believe this new economic relationship with our friends in Israel will further our historic friendship, strengthen both of our economies, and provide for new opportunities between our peoples for communication and commerce. Nothing better demonstrates the shared community of aspirations between our nations than our promotion of free and harmonious trade for our mutual benefit. See also US-Israel Free Trade Agreement. / зона Бэнай Суиф (Beni Suief zone) и зона Эль Минья (Al Minya zone). Израильский Премьер Министр Ицхак Щамир (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir; 1915–2012). Посол Вилъйэм Эмёсэн Брок (Ambassador William Emerson Brock III; 1930–) и Министр Промышленности и Торговли Арыэль Щарон (Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon; 1928–2014). Лидер Большинства Сената Робэт Дьжозэф Дол (Senate Majority Leader Robert Joseph Dole; 1923–), Председатель Робэт Вилъйэм Пэквуд (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance Robert William Packwood; 1932–) и Сенатор Дьжон Клагет Дэнфос из Комитета Сената по Финансам (Senator John Claggett Danforth (1936–) of the Senate Committee on Finance), и Председатель Даниэл Дэйвид Ростэнковски (Chairman Daniel David Rostenkowski; 1928–2010) и Представители Сэм Мелвил Гибэнз (Representatives Sam Melville Gibbons; 1920–2012) и Вилъйэм Элдридьж 'Бил' Фрэнзил (William Eldridge 'Bill' Frenzel; 1928–2014).

USIT = UNIT SHARE INVESTMENT TRUST

USITA = UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

USITC = UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

USJCC = UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

USLE = UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION

USM = UNLISTED SECURITIES MARKET

USMC = UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

USN = UNITED STATES NAVY

USNE PRICE = UNITED STATES NORTHERN EUROPE PRICE

USOA = UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

USP = UNIQUE SELLING POINT

USP = UNIQUE SELLING PROPOSITION

USP = UNIT SALES PRICE

USP = USAGE SENSITIVE PRICING

US PERSON = ЛИЦО США (или ПЕРСОНА США) – US Person:- (1) for purposes of §§744.6, 744.10, 744.11, 744.12, 744.13 and 744.14 of the EAR, the term US Person includes:- (i) any individual who is a citizen of the United States, a permanent resident alien of the United States, or a protected individual as defined by 8 USC 1324b(a)(3); (ii) any juridical person organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including foreign branches; and (iii) any person in the United States. (2) See also §§ 740.9, 740.14 and parts 746 and 760 of the EAR for definitions of US Person that are specific to those parts.

USPPI = UNITED STATES PRINCIPAL PARTY OF INTEREST

USPS = UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

USPTO = THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

USRA = UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

USS = UNITED STATES SENATE

USS = UNITED STATES SHIP

USSD = UNSTRUCTURED SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE DATA

USSR = UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

US SUBSIDIARY = ДОЧЕРНЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ США – US Subsidiary:- as applied to encryption items, means:- (1) a foreign branch of a US company; or (2) a foreign subsidiary or entity of a US entity in which:- (i) the US entity beneficially owns or controls (whether directly or indirectly) 25 percent or more of the voting securities of the foreign subsidiary or entity, if no other persons owns or controls (whether directly or indirectly) an equal or larger percentage; or (ii) the foreign entity is operated by the US entity pursuant to the provisions of an exclusive management contract; or (iii) a majority of the members of the board of directors of the foreign subsidiary or entity also are members of the comparable governing body of the US entity; or (iv) the US entity has the authority to appoint the majority of the members of the board of directors of the foreign subsidiary or entity; or (v) the US entity has the authority to appoint the chief operating officer of the foreign subsidiary or entity.

UST = UNITED STATES TREASURY

USTER® TESTER = УШТЭР® ТЭСТЁР – Uster® Tester is an instrument that provides a continuous measurement of the variation in weight per unit length of sliver, roving, and yarn. For example, the USTER® TESTER 5 is acknowledged throughout textiles as the global standard in evenness testing. It means spinners can control yarn quality levels precisely. So it's a basis for optimizing profitability. There are two latest-technology models in the range:- the USTER® TESTER 5-S800 and USTER® TESTER 5-S400. Company Uster Technologies AG is headquartered in Uster, Switzerland. / Уштэр Тчэкнолодьжиз А.Ге. (Цельвига Уштэр) (Uster Technologies AG (Zellweger Uster)), Уштэр (или Устер), Швейцария.

USTIC = УСТИЧЕСКОЕ – The Ustic (Latin Ustus = Burnt; implying dryness) moisture regime is intermediate between the aridic regime and the udic regime. Its concept is one of moisture that is limited but is present at a time when conditions are suitable for plant growth. The concept of the ustic moisture regime is not applied to soils that have permafrost or a cryic soil temperature regime (defined below). If the mean annual soil temperature is 22 °C or higher or if the mean summer and winter soil temperatures differ by less than 6 °C at a depth of 50 cm below the soil surface, the soil moisture control section in areas of the ustic moisture regime is dry in some or all parts for 90 or more cumulative days in normal years. It is moist, however, in some part either for more than 180 cumulative days per year or for 90 or more consecutive days. If the mean annual soil temperature is lower than 22 °C and if the mean summer and winter soil temperatures differ by 6 °C or more at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface, the soil moisture control section in areas of the ustic moisture regime is dry in some or all parts for 90 or more cumulative days in normal years, but it is not dry in all parts for more than half of the cumulative days when the soil temperature at a depth of 50 cm is higher than 5 °C. If in normal years the moisture control section is moist in all parts for 45 or more consecutive days in the 4 months following the winter solstice, the moisture control section is dry in all parts for less than 45 consecutive days in the 4 months following the summer solstice. In tropical and subtropical regions that have a monsoon climate with either one or two dry seasons, summer and winter seasons have little meaning. In those regions the moisture regime is ustic if there is at least one rainy season of 3 months or more. In temperate regions of subhumid or semiarid climates, the rainy seasons are usually spring and summer or spring and fall, but never winter. Native plants are mostly annuals or plants that have a dormant period while the soil is dry. Ustic:- pertaining to a soil moisture regime characterized by limited moisture during most of the year but with at least 1 rainy season of 3 months or more (e.g., in a monsoon climate) during which the soil is moist.

USTR = UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

US TRADE REPRESENTATIVE = ТОРГОВЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ США (или ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ США ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ) – US Trade Representative:- The Office of the United States Trade Representative was created as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963. The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2171) established the Office as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program. The Office of the United States Trade Representative is responsible for setting and administering overall trade policy. The Office is headed by the United States Trade Representative, a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador, who is directly responsible to the President. There are three Deputy United States Trade Representatives, who also hold the rank of Ambassador – two located in Washington and one in Geneva. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator also holds the rank of Ambassador. The United States Trade Representative serves as an ex officio member of the Boards of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and serves on the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policy. The Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating US international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations with other countries. The head of USTR is the US Trade Representative, a Cabinet member who serves as the president's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues. USTR consults with US trading partners on a wide range of issues related to trade and investment – from market access issues to labor, the environment, protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. Export Promotion:- Working with the International Trade Administration, USTR coordinates export promotion for US based small and medium enterprises (including affiliates of foreign-owned firms). The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is an agency of more than 200 committed professionals with decades of specialized experience in trade issues and regions of the world. We negotiate directly with foreign governments to create trade agreements, to resolve disputes, and to participate in global trade policy organizations. We also meet with governments, with business groups, with legislators and with public interest groups to gather input on trade issues and to discuss the President's trade policy positions. USTR was created in 1962 and

has offices in Washington, Geneva, and Brussels. History Of Washington Office:- The headquarters of the Office of the United States Trade Representative are located in the Winder Building at 600 17th St., NW in Washington, DC, a pre-Civil War building of historic significance that narrowly escaped demolition in an urban renewal city program in the 1970s. Named after its builder, William H. Winder, the Winder building was Washington's first 'skyscraper' when it opened for business in 1848. The government purchased the building in 1854. Originally designed as office space for the US Army and Navy, the building has housed a variety of government tenants over the years, including a military arms museum. Around the time of the Civil War ordinance of the Winder Building included the Quartermaster General and the Navy's Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography and later, the headquarters for the Bureau of Military under Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt. In 1865, the Winder roof served as a signal station of the Washington detachment of the US Signal Corps for communication via flag signals to military fortifications and camps around Washington. In 1888, the building was transferred to the Department of Treasury. The Second Auditor of the Treasury and his staff occupied the building exclusively for many years. During World War I, the Army occupied part of the building. In 1949, the US General Services Administration, which is the building manager for many government facilities, took control of the Winder Building and has maintained it ever since. During the 1970s, the White House used the building, which was undergoing renovation. At the end of the Carter Administration, the Council on Wage Price Stability occupied the building for a short time. USTR took up residence in 1981. History of the United States Trade Representative:- Until the early 1960s, the Department of State was responsible for conducting US trade and investment diplomacy and administering the President's trade agreement program. In the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Congress called for the President to appoint a Special Representative for Trade Negotiations to conduct US trade negotiations. The Act provided for the Special Trade Representative to serve as chair of a new interagency trade organization established to make recommendations to the President on his trade agreement program. The legislation reflected Congressional interest in achieving a better balance between competing domestic and international interests in formulating and implementing US trade policy. In 1963, President Kennedy created a new Office of the Special Trade Representative (STR) in the Executive Office of the President and designated two new Deputies – one in Washington, DC, and the other in Geneva, Switzerland. Through the mid-1960's, STR had the chief responsibility for US participation in the Kennedy Round of multilateral trade negotiations held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In the 1970s, the Congress substantially expanded STR's responsibilities. Section 141 of the Trade Act of 1974 provided a legislative charter for STR as part of the Executive Office of the President, making it responsible for the trade agreements programs under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the 1974 act. The act also made STR directly accountable to both the President and the Congress for these and other trade responsibilities and elevated the Special Trade Representative to cabinet level. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 consolidated and further broadened STR's responsibilities. The 1979 reorganization and Executive Order 12188 of the next year renamed STR as the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), centralized US government policy-making and negotiating functions for international trade, and greatly expanded the office. These changes:- (i) Assigned lead responsibility to USTR for developing and coordinating US trade policy and for conducting international trade and trade-related investment negotiations; (ii) Designated the Trade Representative as the principal advisor to the President on trade policy and on the impact of other US government policies on international trade; (iii) Authorized USTR to set US policy on key trade issues, such the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and 'the assertion and protection of the rights of the United States under all bilateral and multilateral international trade and commodity agreements'. USTR shares with the Department of Commerce responsibility for monitoring foreign government compliance with United States trade agreements. (iv) Made the Trade Representative the Vice Chairman of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a non-voting member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors, and a member of the National Advisory Committee on International Monetary and Financial Policies; and (v) Made the USTR the chief US representative in bilateral negotiations over barriers to investment. The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 gave USTR the further responsibility of developing and coordinating implementation of US policies concerning trade in services. USTR's authority was further enhanced under the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Section 1601 of the 1988 legislation codified and expanded USTR's responsibilities. In so doing, the legislation reinforced the Congressional-Executive partnership for the conduct of US trade policy. Among USTR's additional responsibilities as enumerated in the 1988 act are:- (i) To coordinate trade policy with other agencies; (ii) To act as the principal international trade policy spokesperson of the President; (iii) To report and be responsible to the President and the Congress on the administration of the trade agreements program, and to advise them on non-tariff barriers, international commodity agreements, and other matters relating to the trade agreements program; and (iv) To chair the interagency committee that assists and advises the President in developing and implementing US trade policy. The 1988 legislation also included a 'Sense of the Congress' statement that the USTR should be the senior representative on any body the President establishes to advise him on overall economic policies in which international trade matters predominate and that the USTR should be included in all economic summits and other international meetings in which international trade is a major topic. Finally, this legislation further elevated the importance of USTR in trade matters by shifting to USTR the Presidential responsibility for implementing actions under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (enforcement of US rights under trade agreements), subject to specific direction, if any, from the President. The Uruguay Round Agreements Act, enacted in 1994, specifies that USTR has lead responsibility for all negotiations under the auspices of the WTO. The conclusion of such major comprehensive trade agreements as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the WTO Agreement vastly expanded the scope and task of USTR's efforts to implement and enforce US trade agreements. The Trade and Development Act of 2000 created two new posts in USTR Chief Agricultural Negotiator and Assistant United States Trade Representative for African Affairs. The principal function of the Chief Agricultural Negotiator is to conduct trade negotiations and enforce trade agreements relating to United States agricultural interests and products. The AUSTR for African Affairs serves as the chief advisor to the US Trade Representative on issues of trade and investment with Africa and serves as coordinator and point of contact within the Administration on such issues. / Вилъйэм Хэнри Виндё (William Henry Winder; 1775–1824). Дьжозэф Холт (Joseph Holt; 1807–1894). Президент Дьжон Фитцдьжерэлд 'Дьжак' Кенэди (President John Fitzgerald 'Jack' Kennedy; 1917–1963). Представитель США По Торговле:- пост, учреждённый в 1963 с полномочиями, расширенными в результате принятия Акта О Торговле в 1988 (1988 Trade Act). Соответствует положению члена кабинета и имеет звание посла. Возглавляет соответствующее ведомство и отвечает перед Президентом за развитие и координацию политики и переговоров в сфере международной торговли Соединённых Штатов Америки (США). Смотрите также (Section 301), и (Super 301).

USTRANSCOM = UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

USTTA = UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

USUAL CONTROL LIMIT = ОБЫЧНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ЛИМИТ – In Cotton industry, 'Usual Control Limit' and 'UCL' mean the variation allowed in readings to account for the normal variation expected from different instruments, even if the same Cotton is used.

USUFRUCT = УЗУФРУКТ – Usufruct is a temporary legal right to derive profits from property owned by others, given that the property is not damaged. See also Beneficial Ownership. Usufruct is the legal right of using and enjoying the profits of something belonging to another party. Usufruct:- in Roman-based legal systems, the temporary right to the use and enjoyment of the property of another, without changing the character of the property. This legal concept developed in Roman law and found significant application in the

determination of the property interests between a slave held under a Usus Fructus (Latin:- 'Use And Enjoyment') bond and a temporary master. Any property acquired by a slave as a result of his labor legally belonged to that master. Modern civil-law systems recognize two types of usufructs. The perfect usufruct includes only those things that a usufructuary (one who holds property under right of usufruct) can use without changing their substance, such as land, buildings, or movable objects; the substance of the property, however, may be altered naturally over time and by the elements. The quasi-, or imperfect, usufruct includes property that is consumable or expendable, such as money, agricultural products, and the like, which would be of no advantage to the usufructuary if he could not consume them, expend them, or change their substance. The term usufruct never found its way into the English common law, although certain general similarities can be found in the common-law concept of estate. / Законное право использования и получения прибыли от чего-то, принадлежащего другому лицу. Под Узуфруктом, от Латинского слова Ususfructus, от Латинских слов Usus, означающее Пользование, и Fructus, означающее Доход или Плод или Прирост, в Древнем Риме понималось право пользования вещью, принадлежащей другому лицу, с получением от неё плодов или выгод, но с сохранением целостности вещи. Узуфрукт относился к числу так называемых личных сервитутов, которые устанавливались в пользу какого-либо конкретного лица пожизненно или на определённый срок без права отчуждения или передачи по наследству. Широкое распространение узуфрукт получил в средние века и особенно в буржуазном праве (например, во Франции), где рассматривался, как правило, в качестве самостоятельного вещного права. В праве Романских государств устанавливаемое законом или по договору право пользования имуществом, принадлежащим другому лицу, с присвоением плодов, но под условием сохранения существа вещи. Узуфрукт может быть установлен пожизненно, на определённый срок или под условием, наступление которого прекращает право Узуфруктария (пользователя). Узуфрукт, возникающий чаще всего в сфере наследования, действует в течение жизни пользователя. Собственник, допустивший установление узуфрукта, сохраняет на это время лишь право собственности (без возможности его реализации) и только юридически контролирует пользователя, К выгодам узуфруктария относится получение естественных плодов (урожая, приплода и тому подобного) и денежных доходов (процентов по займам, арендной платы и так далее). На нём лежит обязанность сохранения данного имущества и его эксплуатации по хозяйственному назначению, исключающему порчу или обесценение. Узуфрукт – право пожизненного пользования вещью и её плодами с обязанностью не изменять хозяйственного назначения вещи. Под Узуфруктом, от Латинского слова Usufructus от слов Usus, означающее Обычай, и Fructus, означающее Плод, понимается владение чужим имуществом с правом пользования доходами от него, но без права подвергать его каким-либо существенным изменениям.

USURY = РОСТОВЩИЧЕСТВО – Usury:- this term is generally used to denote an illegal predatory lending practice in which a lender charges an interest rate on a loan that is considered to be excessive or in violation with interest rate limits as established by some state governments. An excessively high interest rate that is overly burdensome for the borrower. A lender may set an interest rate unreasonably high if they believe that the borrower may not be able to repay the loan and interest. Limits on interest rates vary from state to state within the United States. See also Loan Shark, and Usury Laws. Moneylending at an excessive rate of interest, not in itself illegal. Usury:- in modern law, the practice of charging an illegal rate of interest for the loan of money. In Old English law, the taking of any compensation whatsoever was termed usury. With the expansion of trade in the XIII century, however, the demand for credit increased, necessitating a modification in the definition of the term. Usury then was applied to exorbitant or unconscionable interest rates. In 1545 England fixed a legal maximum interest; any amount in excess of the maximum was usury. The practice of setting a legal maximum on interest rates later was followed by most states of the United States and most other Western nations. In some Muslim countries the charging of interest is still forbidden, at least in theory. The Qurʾān, the Muslim holy book, prohibits the charging of interest, although various methods have been devised in order to circumvent the prohibition. For instance, a higher price may be charged for goods when payment is deferred than is charged if payment is made in advance or upon delivery. Usury is the illegal practice of charging interest in excess of the maximum allowed by law. / Под Ростовщичеством понимается предоставление денежных ссуд под высокий процент. Ростовщичество, в эксплуататорских обществах предоставление денежных ссуд из очень высокого процента. Как правило, эти ссуды используются не как капитал, а в качестве покупательного и платёжного средства (смотрите Ростовщический Капитал). Ростовщичество:- незаконная практика взимания процентов, превышающих максимальный размер процентов, предусмотренный законодательством. Ростовщичество:- процентная ставка, уплачиваемая за использование чужих денег или предоставленный кредит, которая превышает установленный законом предел для такого рода сделок в стране, где государство регулирует законность сделок. Ростовщичество (Usury):- чрезвычайно высокая ставка процента.

USURY LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ О РОСТОВЩИЧЕСТВЕ – Usury Laws are the laws limiting the amount of interest that can be charged on loans. / Законы о Ростовщичестве:- штатные законы, ограничивающие верхний предел процентных ставок по кредитам.

USW = UNITED STATES WHEAT ASSOCIATES

USWA = UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT OF 1916

USWC = UNITED STATES WEST COST

UT = UNIVERSAL TIME

UTA = UNIT TRUST ASSOCIATION

UTAC = UPSTAIRS TRADERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

UTC = TEMPS UNIVERSEL COORDONNÉ = COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME

UTCS = URBAN TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

UTILISATION RATE = СТАВКА ЗА УТИЛИЗАЦИЮ (или СТАВКА ЗА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Utilisation Rate:- the quotient of used capacity and available capacity. / Под Утилизацией, от Латинского слова Utilis, означающее Полезный, понимается употребление с пользой.

UTILISATION RATE = СТЕПЕНЬ УТИЛИЗАЦИИ (или СТЕПЕНЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – In oil industry, refinery Utilisation Rate represents the utilization rate of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating capacity of the units. / Под Утилизацией, от Латинского слова Utilis, означающее Полезный, понимается употребление с пользой.

UTILITIES SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND = ФОНД ДРСП ПО ИЗБРАННОМУ СЕКТОРУ СНАБЖАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ – The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund is the Exchange Traded Fund (ETF). (Note:- SPDR is short for the Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts.) It trades on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol XLU. In mid-2007, the XLU was about 3.5% of the S&P 500 Index. The fund holds investments in the Utilities Index which include the following industries:- (i) electric utilities; (ii) multi-utilities; (iii) independent power producers and energy traders; and (iv) gas utilities. Criteria:- (i) each of the component

securities in the Index is a constituent company of the S&P 500 Index; (ii) each stock in the S&P 500 Index is allocated to one and only one of the Select Sector Indexes; and (iii) the Index is calculated by the New York Stock Exchange's Index Services Group using a modified 'market capitalization' methodology. As of December 31, 2009, the Index was comprised of 34 stocks.

UTILITY = СНАБЖАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Utilities (water, electricity and gas) are essential services that play a vital role in economic and social development. Quality utilities are a prerequisite for effective poverty eradication. Governments are ultimately responsible for ensuring reliable universal access of service under accountable regulatory frameworks. Increased competition in the utilities sectors in recent years has entailed changes in regulatory frameworks and ownership structures of enterprises, in addition to business diversification. These have impacted job security and working conditions in the sector. Adequate staffing levels and training in the use of new technologies are important for ensuring efficiency and safety in the workplace. Social dialogue plays a significant role in developing joint strategies by the social partners to improve utility services, with the common goal of extending access to services to all communities, enhancing efficiency of delivery and reviewing tariffs and other sources of income collection. One of the key issues in the Utilities sector is the need to respect international conventions protecting freedom of association and collective bargaining and to avoid breakdowns in the provision of utilities where possible. The average age of workers in the sector is increasing in a number of countries and there is a severe gender imbalance in some occupations, which presents challenges for human resource planning by employers. Making employment in the sector accessible and attractive to young men and women can be a means to address the recruiting challenges of replacing an ageing workforce. In addition, establishing national or sector specific training programmes, and investing in workers through apprenticeships and lifelong learning mechanisms can be instrumental in meeting the demands of changing skills needs of the industry. Utility is a regulated entity which exhibits the characteristics of a natural monopoly. For the purposes of electric industry restructuring, 'Utility' refers to the regulated, vertically-integrated electric company. 'Transmission Utility' refers to the regulated owner/operator of the transmission system only. 'Distribution Utility' refers to the regulated owner/operator of the distribution system which serves retail customers. The Utilities Sector refers to a category of companies that provide basic amenities, such as water, sewage services, electricity, dams, and natural gas. Although utilities earn profits, they are part of the public service landscape and are therefore heavily regulated. Investors typically treat utilities as long-term holdings and use them to inject steady income in their portfolios. Utilities typically offer investors stable and consistent dividends, coupled with less price volatility relative to the overall equity markets. Because of these facts, utilities tend to perform well during recessionary climates. Contrarily, utility stocks tend to fall out of favor with the market, during times of economic growth. The many types of utilities available include large companies that offer multiple services such as electricity and natural gas. Other utility interest might specialize in just one type of service, such as water. Some utilities rely on clean and renewable energy sources like wind turbines and solar panels, to produce electricity. Investors may also purchase regional utilities or invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) containing baskets of utility stocks located throughout the United States. Paradigm Shift:- While electric utility companies used to be regionally monopolistic, broadly speaking, the industry is breaking down into the following four supplier segments:- (i) Generators:- these operators create electrical power; (ii) Energy Network Operators:- grid operators, regional network operators and distribution network operators sell access to their networks to retail service providers; (iii) Energy Traders and Marketers:- by buying and selling energy futures and other derivatives and creating complex 'structured products', these companies usefully help utilities and power-hungry businesses secure a dependable supply of electricity at a stable, predictable price; and (iv) Energy Service Providers and Retailers:- in most US states, consumers can now choose their own retail service providers. Key Takeaways:- (i) The utility sector is a category of company stocks that provide basic services including electricity, natural gas, and water; (ii) Utilities earn a profit but are a public service and, as a result, have substantial regulation; (iii) Typically, investors buy utilities as long-term holdings for their dividend income and stability; (iv) The utility sector tends to do well as a defensive play against macroeconomic downturns; and (v) As the economy improves and interest rates rise, investors can find higher-yielding alternatives to utilities. Debt Levels of the Utilities Sector:- Utilities require a significant amount of expensive infrastructure and consequently carry large amounts of debt on their balance sheets. These debt loads make utilities hypersensitive to changes in the market interest rate. And because utilities are capital-intensive, they require a continuous inflow of funds to finance infrastructure upgrades and new asset purchases. The significant debt load also results in high utility debt-to-equity (D/E) ratios, which can impact companies' credit ratings, making it difficult to borrow funds, which ultimately increases their costs of operations. Consumer Impact on Utilities Sector:- Because many states let consumers move from one utility operator to another, consumers typically choose the least expensive local operator. Higher-cost producers are eventually eliminated from the market, unless they can cut their costs in time. Long-term power purchase agreements between companies and consumers also impact profits. When utility generation costs increase, companies must continue to honor the contract agreements and sell utilities at the current agreed-upon rate, which decreases their profits. How Investors Trade Utilities:- Because utility stocks pay reliable dividends, investors often favor them over lower-dividend paying equities. After the financial crisis of 2008, the Federal Reserve cut interest rates, in an effort to stimulate the economy. As a result, investors flocked to utilities, as safer investments. Simply put:- utility companies are a viable defensive choice for investors during macroeconomic downturns. However, as the economy improves and interest rates rise, investors can find higher-yielding alternatives than utilities. As rates rise, so do the yields of US Treasury bills. For example, if a utility pays a dividend yield of 3%, but increasing interest rates spike bond yields to 4%, the utility company would have to increase its dividend payout in order to match the rising yields of Treasuries. Therefore, utilities do well when interest rates decrease because their dividends are greater than Treasury yields. However, as the economy improves, utilities tend to sell off as interest rates rise back to normal levels and their dividends become once again lower than Treasuries. Pros and Cons of the Utilities Sector:- Utilities are stable investments that provide a regular dividend to shareholders, making them a popular long-term buy-and-hold option. Dividends yields are usually higher than those paid by other stocks. During times of economic downturns with low interest rates, such stocks become attractive. Primarily because they exhibit lower volatility and provide a desirable source of predictable investment returns from the dividends they pay on their shares. Investors may invest in utility company shares, industry sector ETFs (short for the exchange traded funds), and in utility bonds or other debt securities. Due to the utility sector's intense regulatory oversight, it's difficult for it to raise rates to increase revenue. Utilities require expensive infrastructure that needs routine updating and maintenance. To meet these infrastructure needs, utility companies often float debt products that, in turn, increase their debt loads. This debt also makes these services particularly sensitive to interest rate risk. Should rates rise, the company must offer higher yields to attract bond investors, driving up their costs. Pros:- (i) The utility sector offers stable, long-term investments with a regular and attractive dividend; (ii) Utilities act as a haven investment during times of economic downturns; and (iii) Utilities offer many options for investment including bonds, ETFs, and individual company stocks. Cons:- (i) Intense regulatory oversight causes difficulty in raising customer utility prices to increase revenue; (ii) Expensive utility infrastructure requires continual upgrades and maintance; and (iii) During times of high market interest rates, utilities become less attractive and must increase their bond yields. Real-World Example of Utilities:- Investors can buy into individual utility stocks or bonds, or they can invest in ETFs that comprise baskets of many utilities. For example, the Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund (XLU) is one of the largest utility sector funds, with a whopping USD9 billion in assets under management. The ETF also is one of the most actively traded utility ETFs, with more than 10 million shares traded daily. The fund typically pays a dividend yield of around 3% with a low expense ratio of 0.13%. In comparison, the XLU's dividend yield beats out the yield for the S&P 500 equity ETF – SPDR S&P 500 Trust ETF (SPY) – that pays around 1.86%. Furthermore, if the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield trades below 3%, investors might consider buying the utility

sector through the XLU or individual stocks. It's important to check with your broker for current market pricing since Treasury yields, and dividend yields for both utilities and equities change with market conditions. Utility is a power company that owns or operates facilities used for the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy, which is regulated at state and federal levels. What is an Electric or Natural Gas Utility? Your local utility is your historic provider of natural gas and/or electricity. This means that they automatically deliver and supply your energy. We detail how utility service works in the United States, and how to switch to an alternate supplier. What is a Local Utility? Generally utilities exist in the following sectors of the market:- electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, and sometimes telephone service. In many markets, a public utility company still owns and maintains the infrastructure; in liberalized markets, energy may be purchased from private suppliers, even if it is still distributed through utility-owned transmission lines or pipes. Sometimes a private company might own electricity or gas infrastructure. In these cases, private utilities are regulated by a state's Public Utilities Commission, or PUC. In rural areas, it might be common to find a cooperative utility, which is owned by its customers. Can I Choose My Energy Utility? You cannot choose your utility, but you can choose your energy supplier in states with liberalized energy markets. Why do Utilities Exist? Generally utilities exist in the following sectors of the market:- electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, and sometimes telephone service. Why? Because infrastructure for these things is prohibitively expensive, and monopolistic by nature. Imagine five different sets of power lines running down your street – separate grids for each company that generates, distributes, and sells power. That wouldn't make much sense, would it? In fact, it would be incredibly expensive, and incredibly inefficient. The most expensive part of energy is delivery, and this is why utilities have maintained their control of delivery across the United States. Necessary investments have already been made. How do they Work? Public Versus Privately-Owned Utilities:- Even if utilities are privately-owned, states will normally have a hybrid system where the government still regulates prices and utility activity. For example, the California Public Utilities Commission regulates private utility activity with things like pollution limits and requirements, and energy rates. Utilities buy and sell electricity at the wholesale level through a network of Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent Service Operators (don't worry – even eperts would be hard pressed to come up with an actual difference between these two. It's mainly just semantic) within one of three grids (1) the Eastern grid, (2) Texas, which is a single ISO, and (3) the Western grid. You might encounter any of the following acronyms referring to utilities:- (i) IOU – investor-owned utility; (ii) MWA – municipal water authority; (iii) MWD – municipal water district; (iv) MUD – municipal utility district; (v) POU – publicly owned utility; and (vi) PUD – public utility district. Electric and Natural Gas Utility Service:- In states with liberalized markets, electric and gas utilties continue to exist alongside competition (for more information, see our page on deregulation). This means that there could very well be differences in price between what the utility will harge you for your electric and gas rates, and what a competitor would charge. Which is where we come in, because our specialty is finding lower rates for you, and helping you choose or switch energy providers. Power Plants:- Who Owns Them? In both regulated and deregulated markets, power plants can be owned by either public utilities or private enterprise. Electricity is purchased on wholesale markets, and then distributed to consumers through the grid. For more information, see our article on wholesale markets. How do I Sign Up for Service? Signing up for service differs by state. But don't worry, we are here to help! Check out our handy how-to guides, or give us a call at +1 (832) 460-0233! We're friendly, promise. Choosing Your Service Provider:- Choosing your energy provider is important! Companies not only offer different prices, but different types of plans and features, and of course, some are more reputable and have better customer service than others. Navigate all of that choice with our help by visiting our provider page and read our reviews. Utility is any private company, publicly-owned organization or other regulated entity that provides an essential service in a given area directly to end-use customers, and that has exclusive rights to provide that service or acts as a natural monopoly in the region it serves. Gas, water and electric companies all qualify as utilities. A Public Utility Company (usually just Utility) is an organization that maintains the infrastructure for a public service (often also providing a service using that infrastructure). Public utilities are subject to forms of public control and a regulation ranging from local community-based groups to statewide government monopolies. The term Utilities can also refer to the set of services provided by these organizations consumed by the public:- coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition. In the United States, public utilities are often natural monopolies because the infrastructure required to produce and deliver a product such as electricity or water is very expensive to build and maintain. As a result, they are often government monopolies, or if privately owned, the sectors are specially regulated by a public utilities commission. The first public utility in the United States was a grist mill erected on Mother Brook in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1640. Developments in technology have eroded some of the natural monopoly aspects of traditional public utilities. For instance, electricity generation, electricity retailing, telecommunication, some types of public transit and postal services have become competitive in some countries and the trend towards liberalization, deregulation and privatization of public utilities is growing. However, the infrastructure used to distribute most utility products and services has remained largely monopolistic. Public utilities can be privately owned or publicly owned. Publicly Owned Utilities include cooperative and municipal utilities. Municipal Utilities may actually include territories outside of city limits or may not even serve the entire city. Cooperative Utilities are owned by the customers they serve. They are usually found in rural areas. Publicly Owned Utilities are non-profit. Private Utilities, also called Investor-Owned Utilities, are owned by investors, and operate for profit, often referred to as a rate of return. Public utilities provide services at the consumer level, be it residential, commercial, or industrial consumer. In turn, utilities and very large consumers buy and sell electricity at the wholesale level through a network of regional transmission organizations (RTO) and independent system operators (ISO) within one of three grids, the Eastern Interconnection, the Texas Interconnection, which is a single ISO, and the Western Interconnection. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, the state, private firms, and charities ran the traditional public utilities. For instance, the Sanitary Districts were established in England and Wales in 1875 and in Ireland in 1878. The term can refer to the set of services provided by various organizations that are used in everyday life by the public, such as:- electricity generation, electricity retailing, electricity supplies, natural gas supplies, water supplies, Sewage works, sewage systems and broadband internet services. They are regulated by Ofgem, Ofwat and Ofcom. Disabled community transport services may occasionally be included within the definition. They were mostly privatised in the UK during the 1980s. Utilities means water, soil, steam, air, electricity, radio, television, telegraphic, telephone, telecommunications and other services and supplies of whatsoever nature. Utilities means any and all utility services and installations whatsoever including, but not limited to, gas, water, electricity, telephone, other telecommunications, steam, sewer and storm sewer, and all piping, wiring, conduit and/or other fixtures of every kind whatsoever related thereto or used in connection therewith. Utilities means public sanitary and storm sewers, natural gas, telephone, public water facilities, electrical facilities and all other utility facilities and services necessary for the operation and occupancy of the property as a hotel. / Снабжающее Предприятие – компания, производящая или предоставляющая услуги в области производства, передачи и распределения электроэнергии, газо- и водоснабжения. В США работа снабжающих предприятий регулируется на штатовском и федеральном уровне. Органы власти штатов регулируют перечень услуг (и величину тарифов), которые снабжающие предприятия должны предоставлять розничным потребителям. Федеральная Регуляторная Комиссия по Энергетике (ФРКЭ) (Federal Energy Regulatory Comission (FERC)) регулирует оптовые цены на электроэнергию, объёмы продаж и перепродаж, объёмы энергопоставок между штатами примерно для 200 акционерных компаний. Однако основная часть деятельности компаний и уровень их валового дохода регулируются на уровне штатов. На уровне штата также регулируются тарифы на поставку и передачу энергии для розничных потребителей, а также рассматриваются вопросы, связанные со строительством новых энергетических предприятий. Отрасль электроснабжения в

1920-х годах попала под регулирование на федеральном уровне из-за возможности возникновения монопольного (monopoly) производства энергии и передачи потребителям. Развившаяся отрасль стала включать акционерные компании и кооперативы. Проведённое в последние годы дерегулирование (deregulation) отрасли газоснабжения позволило создать в ней открытый конкурентный рынок, хотя транспортировка газа по газопроводам всё ещё находится под юрисдикцией ФРКЭ (FERC). Электроснабжение также стоит на пороге дерегулирования. Доходность акций снабжающих предприятий обычно выше среднего уровня, но роста капитала вследствие повышения стоимости акций не происходит. Акции снабжающих предприятий также очень чувствительны к изменению процентных ставок. Тенденция к росту процентных ставок негативно отражается на ценах этих акций, поскольку повышение ставок обеспечивает инвесторам более привлекательные направления вложений. Кроме того, снабжающие предприятия обычно являются крупными заёмщиками и рост процентных ставок увеличивает их затраты на обслуживание кредита. Наоборот, падение процентных ставок имеет тенденцию положительно влиять на стоимость их акций, поскольку повышенный уровень дивидендов делает эти акции более привлекательными, а затраты на обслуживание займов сокращаются. Коммунальные Услуги, услуги, предоставляемые предприятиями коммунального хозяйства населению городов, посёлков и сёл для удовлетворения их материально-бытовых нужд. Во многих городах и посёлках коммунальные предприятия общего пользования обслуживают также и промышленные предприятия, снабжая их водой, электроэнергией, газом и другим. Коммунальное Хозяйство, совокупность предприятий, служб и хозяйств по обслуживанию населения городов, посёлков и сёл; в городах входит в состав городского хозяйства. Во многих городах и поселках предприятия коммунального хозяйства обслуживают также и промышленные предприятия, снабжая их водой, электроэнергией, газом и прочим. Однако в зависимости от местных условий, промышленные предприятия имеют и собственные водопроводы, канализацию, и другие сооружения коммунального назначения. Степень развития и объём деятельности коммунального хозяйства непосредственно влияют на уровень благосостояния населения, бытовые условия его жизни, санитарно-гигиенические условия и чистоту водного и воздушного бассейнов, а также на уровень производительности труда. Коммунальное хозяйство включает:- (1) Санитарно-технические предприятия – водопроводы, канализации, предприятия по уборке территорий населённых мест и санитарной очистки домовладений, прачечные, бани, купально-плавательные сооружения; (2) Транспортные предприятия – городской общественный пассажирский транспорт (метрополитен, трамвай, троллейбус, фуникулёры, канатные дороги, автобусы, такси), водный транспорт местного назначения; (3) Энергетические предприятия – электрические, газовые и теплофикационные распределительные сети, отопительные котельные, ТЭЦ и электростанции, газовые заводы, обслуживающие населённые пункты. К сооружениям внешнего благоустройства населённых мест, которые входят в состав коммунального хозяйства относятся дороги и тротуары, мосты и путепроводы, подземные и наземные транспортные, пешеходные переходы и эстакады, сооружения и сети ливневой (водосточной) канализации, набережные, различные гидротехнические сооружения, предназначенные для предотвращения оползней и затопления территорий, их осушения, берегоукрепления, зелёные насаждения общего пользования, уличное освещение и другое. В коммунальное хозяйство входят также гостиницы, службы землепользования, инвентаризации строений, сооружений и сетей, ремонтно-строительные организации, обслуживающие жилищный фонд, кладбища и крематории и другие. В сферу деятельности коммунального хозяйства входит также и эксплуатация жилищного фонда, с которой органически связаны коммунальные предприятия и службы внешнего благоустройства населённых мест. Поэтому в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в ведении коммунальных органов и местных Советов находилось жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство (смотрите Жилищное Хозяйство). В капиталистических странах коммунальное хозяйство носит явно выраженный классовый характер. Во многих городах наряду с хорошо благоустроенными районами встречаются трущобы, лишённые элементарных коммунальных удобств. Коммунальные предприятия, независимо от их принадлежности – частным лицам, компаниям, акционерным обществам или муниципалитетам, по своей природе есть капиталистические предприятия и служат, прежде всего, интересам буржуазии и крупных монополий. Конкретное проявление этого во многих капиталистических странах – непрерывное повышение тарифов оплаты коммунальных услуг, бесплановое строительство сооружений и сетей коммунального хозяйства, подчиняемое в первую очередь коммерческим целям. Остаются нерешёнными проблемы, связанные с загрязнением воздуха, почвы и воды. В дореволюционной России коммунальное хозяйство, как общегосударственная система взаимосвязанных предприятий и сооружений, отсутствовало, а населённые пункты страны (даже крупные города) отличались низким уровнем благоустройства и коммунального обслуживания населения. За годы Советской власти жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство бувшего СССР превратилось в крупнейшую, интенсивно развивающуюся на плановой основе отрасль, использующую современные научно-технические достижения. На 01 Января 1972 основные фонды жилищно-коммунального и бытового обслуживания населения оценивались в 27.7% стоимости (в ценах 1955) всех основных фондов народного хозяйства страны. Планы развития коммунального хозяйства – составная часть последовательно осуществляемой экономической и социальной политики Куммунистической Партии Советского Союза (КПСС) и Советского Правительства, направленной на непрерывный подъём уровня жизни народа. Темпы развития коммунального хозяйства определяются ростом промышленного производства и увеличением численности городского населения (смотрите Город и Градостроительство). Отсутствие частной собственности на землю, уничтожение капиталистического домовладения, сосредоточение всех коммунальных предприятий и служб в ведении местных Советов и государственных органов давало возможность осуществлять жилищное строительство крупными массивами на индустриальной основе, комплексно развивать сооружения и сети коммунального хозяйства, обеспечивать необходимые пропорции в развитии его отдельных предприятий и служб, кооперировать и координировать ресурсы и усилия всех заинтересованных организаций и предприятий в рамках единого градостроительного плана, в плановом порядке проводить по мере развития экономики страны реконструкцию городов (с выносом вредных производств или неудобно расположенных промышленных предприятий и тому подобного). За 1966–70 свыше 550 городов и рабочих посёлков страны получили новые водопроводные и канализационные системы, их сети возросли на 40 тысяч километров, было газифицировано более 13 миллионов квартир, на 19 тысяч единиц увеличился парк подвижного состава городского электротранспорта (смотрите Жилищно-Гражданское Строительство). Значительное развитие коммунального хозяйства осуществлялось во всех Союзных республиках страны. В Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республике (РСФСР) за 1966–70 годовой отпуск воды потребителям коммунальными водопроводами увеличился на 34% (в том числе в сельской местности в 2.3 раза), пропуск сточных вод через канализацию – на 41%. Такое развитие хозяйства позволило к 1970 увеличить средний суточный отпуск питьевой воды для населения на 13%, а водоотведение довести до 75% против 68% в 1966. За эти годы в 105 городах республики были сданы в эксплуатацию крупные коммунальные водопроводы, в 95 городах – коммунальные канализации. Общая производительность коммунальных водопроводов в Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республике (БССР) выросла более чем на 60%, пропуск сточных вод через канализацию – на 75%. Почти в 2 раза увеличилась производительность водопроводов в городах и посёлках Киргизской ССР, Казахской ССР, Узбекской ССР. Таджикской ССР. К 1971 более 93 миллионов жителей страны пользовались газом для бытовых целей. Только в 1971 в стране было газифицировано 3.4 миллиона квартир. В 9-й пятилетке (1971–75) было намечено завершить в основном обеспечение городского населения централизованным водоснабжением, значительно расширить газификацию и использование

электроэнергии для бытовых нужд (смотрите Благоустройство Населённых Мест, и Коммунальное Строительство). С 1971 осуществлялись работы по проектированию и внедрению автоматизированных систем управления жилищно-коммунальным хозяйством крупных городов и его отдельных отраслей (водопроводное, газовое хозяйство, городской транспорт, гостиницы и другие). Сохранению чистоты воздушного бассейна способствовали теплофикация городов и посёлков, перевод теплоэлектроцентралей (ТЭЦ) с твёрдого топлива на газ, развитие электрического городского транспорта; принимались меры по предупреждению загрязнения рек и других водоёмов.

UTILITY = ПОЛЬЗА (или ВЫГОДА, или ПОЛЕЗНОСТЬ) – Utility is an economic concept referring to the precise degree of personal satisfaction, pleasure, or sense of want-fulfillment an individual derives from consuming some quantity of a good or service at a particular point in time. Obviously no two persons assign identical utilities to any given good because human tastes and preferences vary sharply. Nor is there any standard objective unit in which both 'utility for me' and 'utility for thee' can be measured and compared to each other. But presumably each of us can at least roughly compare the utilities of various possible goods (or combinations of goods) to ourselves and decide 'since I have to choose, I would much rather have this than that, all things considered'. The concept of precisely measurable utility was at the heart of the derivation of the classical theory of demand, in the form of the law of diminishing marginal utility. Nowadays, most theorists prefer the derivation of demand derived from the 'indifference curve' analysis popularized in the 1930s by Sir John Richard Hicks (a British economist), which reaches essentially the same conclusions as the older utility analysis, without the unnecessary assumption that individuals are capable of measuring their own utilities in so precise a fashion. / Британский экономист Сэр Дьжон Ричэд Хикс (Sir John Richard Hicks; 1904–1989). Полезность (Utility):- субъективная польза, извлекаемая индивидом из потребления товара или услуги. В Классической Школе (Classic School) политической экономии Полезностью называлась потребительская стоимость товара в противоположность его стоимости (value) (Смотрите Трудовая Теория Стоимости (Labour Theory Of Value)). Маржиналисты (marginalists) заложили фундамент Новой Классической Школы (Neoclassical School) экономики, заметив, что стоимость товара связана с субъективной полезностью его потребления с учётом редкости товара. Таким образом, вода полезна с точки зрения потребления, однако её стоимость крайне мала, так как она не относится к редким ресурсам. Анализы общего равновесия (general equilibrium) и частного равновесия (partial equilibrium) базируются на полезности и предпосылке стремления потребителей максимизировать полезность. Однако, в силу субъективности полезности её трудно измерить, поэтому обычно экономисты просто предполагают, что потребители отличаются рационализмом и, следовательно, стремятся максимизировать полезность. Смотрите также Потребительские Предпочтения (Consumer Preferences); и Теория Потребления (Consumer Theory).

UTILITY AND VALUE = ПОЛЬЗА И СТОИМОСТЬ (или ПОЛЕЗНОСТЬ И СТОИМОСТЬ) – Utility And Value:- in economics, the determination of the prices of goods and services. The modern industrial economy is characterized by a high degree of interdependence of its parts. The supplier of components or raw materials, for example, must deliver the desired quantities of his products at the right moment and in the desired specifications. In economies such as those of Western Europe, North America, and Japan, the coordination of these activities is done through the price system. The relative prices of the various inputs (e.g., labor, materials, machinery) tend to determine the proportions in which they will be used. Prices also affect the relative outputs of the various final products, and they determine who will consume them. Value theory, therefore, studies the structure of these decisions, analyzes the influence of prices, and examines the efficiency of the resulting allocation of resources. Value theory is also applied by business firms and government agencies in their decisions that relate to pricing and the allocation of resources. Theories Of Value:- Cost-Of-Production Analysis:- Modern value theory began with Adam Smith (1776), David Ricardo (1817), and a number of other writers, who are generally lumped together as the classical school. These writers sought to explain pricing primarily on the basis of cost of production. That is, if commodity A costs twice as much to produce as commodity B, the price of A will be pushed toward a level twice as high as that of B. If this were not the case – if, for example, A sold for three times the price of B – then the greater profitability of investment in A would cause its production to increase and drive down its price, while the production of B would decline, thus raising its price. Prices would finally be driven to the 2:1 ratio of the costs of production. The classical economists were well aware of the oversimplification in this explanation, but, as with most theoretical analysis, its strength lay in the amount it was able to explain with a very simple model. (It is highly misleading to interpret the classical analysis literally, as a picture of its authors' views of the complex world of reality.) It was soon recognized, however, that the cost-of-production analysis considered only part of the relevant problem. Since cost depends on the quantity produced (e.g., costs per unit may decline as production of an item increases), the analysis must take into account the demand for the product. The analysis of demand was made possible by the theory of utility, developed by Hermann Heinrich Gossen in Germany (1854), Carl Menger in Austria (1871), Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras in France (1874–77), and William Stanley Jevons in England (1871). The role of utility analysis in value theory will be discussed later. It need only be added at this point that modern value theory, following the lead of the English economist Alfred Marshall (Principles of Economics, 8th Ed., 1920), considers prices to be determined simultaneously by cost and demand considerations. The analysis also recognizes the complex interdependencies in the system, with demands and supplies of various commodities affecting one another. Resource Limitations And Allocation:- The fact that goods have value can be ascribed ultimately to the limitations in the world's material endowment. Man does not have all the arable land, petroleum, or platinum that he would like; their use must be rationed. That is why goods have prices; if they were available in unlimited supply they would be free. Price usually serves as the rationing device whereby their use is kept down to the available supply. Resources can be said to be scarce in both an absolute and in a relative sense:- the surface of the Earth is finite, imposing absolute scarcity; but the scarcity that concerns economists is the relative scarcity of resources in different uses. Materials used for one purpose cannot at the same time be used for other purposes; if the quantity of an input is limited, the increased use of it in one manufacturing process must cause it to become scarcer in other uses. The cost of a product in terms of money may not measure its true cost to society. The true cost of, say, the construction of a supersonic jet is the value of the schools and refrigerators that will never be built as a result. Every act of production uses up some of society's available resources; it means the foregoing of an opportunity to produce something else. In deciding how to use resources most effectively to satisfy the wants of the community, this opportunity cost must ultimately be taken into account. In a market economy the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity supplied depends on the cost of making it, and that cost, ultimately, is the cost of not making other goods. The market mechanism enforces this relationship. In the first instance, the cost of, say, a pair of shoes is the price of the leather, the labor, the fuel, and other elements used up in producing them. But the price of these inputs, in turn, depends on what they can produce elsewhere – if the handbags that can be produced with the leather are valued very highly by consumers, the price of leather will be bid up correspondingly. Theories Of Utility:- There are two sides to the analysis of price and value: the supply side and the demand side. If cost can be said to underlie the supply relationship that determines price, the demand side must be taken to reflect consumer tastes and preferences. 'Utility' is a concept that has been used to describe these tastes. As already indicated, the cost-of-production analysis of value given above is incomplete, because cost itself depends on the quantity produced. The cost analysis, moreover, applies only to commodities the production of which can be expanded and contracted. The price of a first-folio Shakespeare has no relation to cost of production; it must depend in some sense on its utility to purchasers as it affects their bids. Marginal Utility:- The classical economists suggested that this leads to a paradox. They argued that utility could not explain the relative price of fine jade and bread, because the

latter was for many consumers essential to life, and hence its utility must surely be greater than that of jade. Yet the price of bread is far lower than that of jade. The theory of marginal utility that flowered toward the end of the XIX century supplied the key to the paradox and provided the basis for today's analysis of demand. Marginal utility was defined as the value to the consumer of an additional unit of some commodity. If, for example, the consumer is offered a choice between 22 and 23 slices of bread for his family, marginal utility measures how much more valuable 23 slices are than 22. It is clear that the magnitude of the marginal utility varies with the magnitude of, say, the smaller of the alternatives. That is, for a family of four, the difference between seven and eight slices of bread per day can be substantial, if the family will still be hungry in either case. But the difference in value between 31 and 32 slices may be negligible. If 31 slices offer enough for everyone to fill his stomach, a 32nd slice may be worth very little. Moreover, the difference in value between 122 and 123 slices may be negative – a 123rd slice may just add to the family's disposal problem. These observations lead directly to the plausible notion that marginal utility in some sense diminishes with the base from which one starts the calculation. With only seven or eight slices the marginal utility (incremental value) of an eighth slice is high. With 31 or 32 slices it is lower, and so on. The less scarce a commodity, the lower is its marginal utility, because its possessor in any case will have enough to satisfy his most pressing uses for it, and an increment in his holdings will only permit him to satisfy, in addition, desires of lower priority. The consumer will be motivated to adjust his purchases so that the price of each and every good will be approximately equal to its marginal utility (that is, to the amount of money he is willing to pay for an additional unit). If the price of an item is P Dollars, for example, and the consumer is considering buying, say, 10 units, at which point the marginal utility of the good to him is M (which is greater than P), the consumer will be better off if he purchases 11 rather than 10 units, since the additional unit costs him P Dollars. He will keep revising his purchase plans upward until he reaches the point where the marginal utility of the item falls to P Dollars. In sum, the consumer's self-interest will lead him (without conscious calculation) to purchase an amount such that the marginal utility is as close as possible to market price. So long as the consumer selects a bundle of purchases that gives him the most benefit (pleasure, utility) for his money, he must end up with quantities such that the marginal utility of each commodity in the bundle is approximately equal to its price. It now becomes easy to explain the paradox underlying the relationship between the prices of jade and bread. Because a piece of fine jade is scarce, its marginal utility is high, and consumers are willing to pay comparatively high prices for it. The explanation is perfectly consistent with a utility analysis of demand, so long as one relates price to the marginal utility of the item rather than to its total utility. A family's bread may be very valuable to it, but, if it has enough, the marginal utility of the bread will be small, and this will be reflected in its low price. The relationship between price and marginal utility is important not because it explains issues like the jade-bread paradox but because it enables one to analyze the relationship between prices and quantities demanded. It also, as a practical matter, permits one to judge how well any portion of the price mechanism is working as a device to secure the efficient satisfaction of the wants of the public, within the limits set by available resources. The conclusion that at any price the consumer will purchase the quantity at which marginal utility is equal to price makes it possible to draw a demand curve showing – to a reasonable degree of approximation – how the amount demanded will vary with price. A curve based on the previous example of bread consumption is given in Figure 1. This shows that if the family gets 10 slices per day the marginal utility of bread will be nine cents (point A). One may reverse the question and ask how much the family would purchase at any particular price, say three cents. The graph indicates that at this price the quantity would be 30 slices, because only at that quantity is marginal utility equal to the three-cent price (point B). Thus the curve in Figure 1, to a reasonable degree of approximation, may be able to do double duty:- it may serve as a marginal-utility curve relating marginal utility to quantity and, at the same time, as a demand curve relating quantity demanded to price. Consumers' Surplus:- Figure 1 leads to an important conclusion about the consumer's gains from his purchases. The diagram shows that the difference between 10 and 11 slices of bread is worth nine cents to the consumer (marginal utility = nine cents). Similarly, a 12th slice of bread is worth eight cents (see the shaded bars). Thus, the two slices of bread together are worth 17 cents, the area of the two rectangles together. Suppose the price of bread is actually three cents, and the consumer, therefore, purchases 30 slices per day. The total value of his purchases to him is the sum of the areas of all such rectangles for each of the 30 slices; i.e. it is (approximately) equal to all of the area under the demand curve; that is, the area defined by the points 0CBE. The amount the consumer pays, however, is less than this area. His total expenditure is given by the area of rectangle 0CBD – 90 cents. The difference between these two areas, the quasi-triangular area DBE, represents how much more the consumer would be willing to spend on the bread over and above the 90 cents he actually pays for it, if he were forced to do so. It represents the absolute maximum that could be extracted from the consumer for the bread by an unscrupulous merchant who had cornered the market. Since, normally, the consumer only pays quantity 0CBD, the area DBE is a net gain derived by the consumer from the transaction. It is called Consumers' Surplus. Virtually every purchase yields such a surplus to the buyer. The concept of consumers' surplus is important for public policy, because it offers at least a crude measure of the public benefits of various types of economic activity. In deciding whether a government agency should build a dam, for example, one may estimate the consumers' surplus from the electricity the dam would generate and seek to compare it with the surplus that could be yielded by alternative uses of the resources needed to construct and operate the dam. Utility Measurement And Ordinal Utility:- As originally conceived, utility was taken to be a subjective measure of strength of feeling. An item that might be described as worth '40 utils' was to be interpreted to yield 'twice as much pleasure' as one valued at 20 utils. It was not long before the usefulness of this concept was questioned. It was criticized for its subjectivity and the difficulty (if not impossibility) of quantifying it. An alternative line of analysis developed that was able to accomplish most of the same purposes but without as many assumptions. First introduced by the economists Francis Ysidro Edgeworth in England (1881) and Vilfredo Federico Damaso Pareto in Italy (1896–97), it was brought to fruition by Eugen Slutsky in Russia (1915) and Sir John Richard. Hicks and Sir Roy George Douglas Allen in Great Britain (1934). The idea was that to analyze consumer choice between, say, two bundles of commodities, A and B, given their costs, one need know only that one is preferred to another. This may at first seem a trivial observation, but it is not as simple as it sounds. In the following discussion, it is assumed for simplicity that there are only two commodities in the world. Figure 2 is a graph in which the axes measure the quantities of two commodities, X and Y. Thus, point A represents a bundle composed of seven units of commodity X and five units of commodity Y. The assumption is made that the consumer prefers to own more of either or both commodities. That means he must prefer bundle C to bundle A, because C lies directly to the right of A and hence contains more of X and no less of Y. Similarly, B must be preferred to A. But one cannot say, in general, whether A is preferred to D or vice versa, since one offers more of X and the other more of Y. The consumer may in fact not care whether he receives A or D – that is, he may be indifferent (see Figure 3). Assuming that there is some continuity in his preferences, there will be a locus connecting A and D, any point on which (E or A or D) represents bundles of commodities of equal interest to this consumer. This locus (I–I' in Figure 3) is called an Indifference Curve. It represents the consumer's subjective trade off between the two commodities – how much more of one he will have to get to make up for the loss of a given amount of another. That is, one may treat the choice between bundle D and bundle E as involving the comparison of the gain of quantity FD of X with the loss of FE of Y. If the consumer is indifferent between D and E, the gain and loss just offset one another; hence, they indicate the proportion in which he is willing to exchange the two commodities. In mathematical terms, FE divided by FD represents the average slope of the indifference curve over arc ED; it is called the marginal rate of substitution between X and Y. Figure 3 also contains other indifference curves, some representing combinations preferred to A (curves lying above and to the right of A) and some representing combinations to which A is preferred. These are like contour lines on a map, each such line being a locus of combinations that the consumer considers equally desirable. Conceptually, through every point in the diagram there is an indifference

curve. Figure 3, with its family of indifference curves, is called an Indifference Map. This map obviously does no more than rank the available possibilities; it indicates whether one point is preferred to another but not by how much it is preferred. It is easy to show that at any point such as E the slope of the indifference curve, roughly FE divided by ED, equals the ratio of the marginal utility of X to the marginal utility of Y for the corresponding quantities. For in moving from E to D the consumer gives up FE of Y, a loss valued, by definition, at approximately FE multiplied by the marginal utility of Y, and he gains FD of X, a gain worth FD multiplied by the marginal utility of X. Relative marginal utilities can be measured in this way because their ratio does not measure subjective quantities – rather, it represents a rate of exchange of two commodities. The marginal utility of X measured in money terms tells one how much of the commodity used as money the consumer is willing to give for more of the commodity X but not what psychic pleasure the consumer gains. Prices And Incomes:- One other type of information is needed to complete the analysis of consumer choice: the prices of X and Y and the amount the consumer has available to spend. In what follows, it will be assumed that the consumer spends all his money on the available commodities (savings bonds being among the commodities). If PX and PY are the prices of commodities X and Y, respectively, and M represents the amount of money available for spending, the condition that all of the money is spent yields the equation:- PXX + PYY = M (1) or, solving for Y in terms of X:- Y = – (PX/PY)X + M/PY, (2). (2)This is obviously the equation of a straight line with slope:- –PX/PY. and with y-intercept M/PY. The line, called the budget line, or price line, represents all the combinations of X and Y that the consumer can afford to buy with income M at the given prices. Equilibrium of the Consumer:- Figure 4 combines this price line and the indifference curves, permitting direct analysis of the consumer purchase decision. Line PP' is the price line corresponding to equation (2) above. Any point R on that line represents a combination of X and Y that a given consumer can afford to purchase; however, R is not an optimal choice. This can be seen by comparing R with S on the same price line. Since S lies on a higher indifference curve than R, the former is the preferred position, and, since S costs no more than R (they are on the same price line, so each costs M Dollars), S gives the consumer more for his money. It is at T, however, the point of tangency between the price line and an indifference curve, that the consumer reaches his highest indifference curve; this is, therefore, the optimal point for him, given his pattern of tastes as shown by the shapes of his indifference curves. This is the solution of the choice problem – it explains, in principle, the consumer's purchase decision on the basis of his given preferences, with no assumptions as to degrees of measurable utility. The tangency at the solution point has a significant interpretation. It was noted above that the slope of the indifference curve is the ratio of the marginal utilities of the two commodities. It follows that, at the optimal point T, a Dollar of expenditure must offer the same utility whether spent on X or on Y. If this is not so – as at point R in Figure 4, where the consumer gets more for his money by spending a Dollar on Y rather than on X – it will pay him to reallocate his expenditures between the two commodities accordingly, moving toward S from R. Changes In Prices And Incomes:- The diagram becomes more illuminating when one investigates how the consumer's decision is affected by a change in his income or in the price of a commodity. Equation (2) indicates that a change in income, M, does not affect the slope of the price line, only its intercept. Thus, as the person's income increases, the price line undergoes a sequence of parallel shifts (Figure 5). For each such line there will be a point of tangency, T, with an indifference curve, showing the consumer's optimal bundle of purchases with the corresponding income. The locus of these points (T1, T2, T3 ...) may be called the income-consumption curve; it shows how the consumer's purchases vary with his income. Normally the curve will have a positive slope, as EE' does in Figure 5A, meaning that as a person grows wealthier he will buy more of each commodity. But the slope can be negative for some stretches (GG' in Figure 5B). In that case, X is said to be an inferior good of which the consumer buys less as his income rises. The diagram can also be used to show what happens as the price of X varies. From equation (2) it can be seen that the Y-intercept is not affected by an increase in the price of X but that the slope of the price line grows. Thus, as PX rises, the price line shifts from PP' to PR' in Figure 6. This means that, as PX rises, M Dollars will buy as much of good Y as before (the position of point P at which all M Dollars are spent on commodity Y does not change), but that M Dollars will now buy less of good X, so that the position of point P' must move toward the left. Once again, by following the points of tangency between indifference curves and the price lines for various values of PX, one contains a locus UU', τηε price-consumption curve, showing how the consumer's purchases vary with PX. Income And Substitution Effects:- It is useful to divide the effects of the price change conceptually into two parts. An increase in the price of X obviously affects the relative cost of X and Y. But it also decreases the consumer's overall purchasing power. The effect on purchases of this reduction of purchasing power is called the Income Effect of the price change. Its effect via the relative price change is called the Substitution Effect. The division can be carried out graphically as follows:- let the price of X increase so that the price line in Figure 7 moves from PP' to PR', and assume an imaginary intermediate price line, LL', with the slope of PR' but tangent to the indifference curve that was attained with the old price line PP'. The imaginary price line has the following properties:- (1) it involves the same real income as PP' (tangency points T and S are the same indifference curve), and (2) it involves the same relative prices as the new price line since their slopes are the same. The rise in price has, in the figure, caused the demand for X to fall from C to A (the quantities of X corresponding to tangency points T and U). It has been possible to divide the total effect, CA, into two parts, the income effect, BA, and the substitution effect, CB. This breakdown is important, because a number of interesting and important theorems can be proved about the substitution effect. Two of these theorems will illustrate the point. Under the normal assumptions of demand theory it can be proved that a rise in the price of X must, via the substitution effect, work to reduce the demand for X; the second theorem states the surprising result that, considering only substitution effects, a Dollar rise in the price of X must change the demand for Y by precisely the same amount as a Dollar rise in the price of Y changes the demand for X. Similar relationships have been shown to hold when there are more than two commodities involved. / Шотландский экономист и философ Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith; 1723–1790) (в 1776), Британский политический экономист Дэйвид Рикадо (David Ricardo; 1772–1823) (в 1817), . разработано Прусским экономистом Хэрманом Хайнрихем Госэном (Hermann Heinrich Gossen; 1810–1858) в Германии (в 1854), Австрийский экономист Карл Мэня (Carl Menger; 1840–1921) в Австрии (в 1871), Французский математический экономист Мари-Эспри-Леу Вальрас (Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras; 1834–1910) во Франции (в 1874–77), и Английский экономист и логик Вильэм Стэнли Дьжэвэнс (William Stanley Jevons; 1835–1882) в Англии (в 1871). Английский экономист Алфрид Машэл (Alfred Marshall; 1842–1924) (Principles of Economics, 8th Ed., 1920)). Англо-Ирландский философ и политический экономист Франсис Исидро Эдьжвос (Francis Ysidro Edgeworth; 1845–1926) в Англии (в 1881) и Итальянский инженер, социолог, экономист, политический учёный и философ Вильфрэдо Фэдэрико Дамасо Парето (Vilfredo Federico Damaso Pareto; 1848–1923) в Италии (в 1896–97), Российско-Советским статистом математиком, экономистом и политическим экономистом Евгением Евгеньевичем Слуцким (Eugen Slutsky; 1880–1948) в России (в 1915) и Британский экономист Сэр Дьжон Ричэд Хикс (Sir John Richard Hicks; 1904–1989) и Английский экономист, математик и статист Сэр Рой Дьжодьж Даглэс Алэн (Sir Roy George Douglas Allen; 1906–1983) в Великобритании (в 1934).

UTILITY–EARNED INCENTIVES = ЗАРАБОТАННЫЕ СНАБЖАЮЩИМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ ДОПЛАТЫ (или ПООЩРЕНИЯ, или СТИМУЛЫ) – Utility-Earned Incentives:- costs in the form of incentives paid to the utility for achievement in consumer participation in Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs. These financial incentives are intended to influence the utility's consideration of DSM as a resource option by addressing cost recovery, lost revenue, and profitability.

UTILITY EMPLOYEE = РАБОТНИК СНАБЖАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или СЛУЖАЩИЙ СНАБЖАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ) – Utility Employee:- a railroad employee assigned to and functioning as a temporary member of a train or yard crew whose primary

function is to assist the train or yard crew in the assembly, disassembly or classification of rail cars, or operation of trains (subject to the conditions set forth in the US 49CFR218.22).

UTILITY FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ ПОЛЕЗНОСТИ (или ФУНКЦИЯ ВЫГОДЫ) – Utility Function is a mathematical expression that assigns a value to all possible choices. In portfolio theory, the utility function expresses the preferences of economic entities with respect to perceived risk and expected return. / Функция Полезности (Utility Function):- функция, которая описывает взаимосвязь между различными товарами и услугами, предлагаемыми экономикой, и предпочтениями индивидов (Смотрите Потребительское Предпочтение (Consumer Preference)). При определённых допущениях функция полезности может быть использована в анализе поведения потребителей (consumers) и рынков. Смотрите также Функция Прямой Полезности (Direct Utility Function); и Функция Косвенной Полезности (Indirect Utility Function).

UTILITY MODELS = ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ – Utility Models:- while not as widespread as patents, utility models are also used to protect inventions. Utility models are found in the laws of more than 30 countries, as well as in the regional agreements of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and the Organisation Africaine de la Propriete Intellectuelle (OAPI). In addition, some countries, such as Australia and Malaysia, provide for titles of protection called innovation patents or utility innovations, which are similar to utility models. Other countries, like Hong Kong, Ireland and Slovenia, have a short-term patent that is equivalent to the utility model. The expression 'Utility Model' is simply a name given to a title of protection for certain inventions, such as inventions in the mechanical field. Utility models are usually sought for technically less complex inventions or for inventions that have a short commercial life. The procedure for obtaining protection for a utility model is usually shorter and simpler than for obtaining a patent. Substantive and procedural requirements under the applicable laws differ to a large extent among the countries and regions that have a utility model system, but utility models usually differ from patents for invention in the following main respects:- (i) The requirements for acquiring a utility model are less stringent than for patents. While the 'novelty' requirement must always be met, that of 'inventive step' or 'non-obviousness' may be much less or even absent altogether. In practice, protection for utility models is often sought for innovations of a rather incremental nature, which may not meet the patentability criteria. (ii) The maximum term of protection provided by law for a utility model is generally shorter than the maximum term of protection provided for a patent for invention (usually between 7 and 10 years). (iii) The fees required for obtaining and maintaining the right are generally lower than those for patents. / Полезные Модели – технические решения, относящиеся к устройству. Полезная модель признаётся соответствующей условиям патентоспособности, если она является новой и промышленно применимой. Полезная модель является новой, если совокупность её существенных признаков не известна из уровня техники. В качестве полезных моделей правовая охрана не предоставляется:- решениям, касающимся только внешнего вида изделий и направленным на удовлетворение эстетических потребностей; топологиям интегральных микросхем; решениям, противоречащим общественным интересам, принципам гуманности и морали. Полезная Модель – устройство обладающее новизной. Полезная модель – это техническое решение, относящееся исключительно к устройству, совокупность существенных признаков которого не известна из уровня техники, при этом устройство должно быть промышленно применимым. Патент на полезную модель имеет срок действия – 10 лет + продление на 3 года. Отличие полезной модели от изобретения:- полезные модели иногда называют малыми изобретениями. В отличие от изобретения к полезной модели не предъявляется требование изобретательского уровня. Это означает, что полезной моделью может быть признано любое устройство, даже вполне очевидное для специалиста, но, тем не менее, нигде не описанное и не применяющееся на практике, то есть обладающее мировой новизной. Государственная экспертиза полезной модели в Российской Федерации не проводится, ответственность за новизну заявляемого технического решения возлагается на заявителя. Не редки случаи одновременной подачи заявки на полезную модель и на изобретение, которые представляют одно техническое решение. Получить патент на полезную модель легче и дешевле, чем патент на изобретение. При этом следует иметь ввиду, что способы (технологии) и вещества патентами на полезные модели не защищаются. Полезная модель является достаточно удобным вариантом охраны разработок для малого и среднего бизнеса. Получить патент на полезную модель можно примерно через полгода после подачи заявки в патентное ведомство. Поскольку экспертиза заявок на полезные модели не проводится, чем объясняется короткий срок получения патента, то это фактически даёт возможность провести патентование таких технические решений, которые не обладают новизной. Такая регистрация является недобросовестной и уязвимой. Полученный недобросовестным путём патент на полезную модель может быть опротестован любым заинтересованным лицом. Требования к полезным моделям:- подать заявку на патентование полезной модели может как юридическое, так и физическое лицо, а также группа лиц. В заявке помимо заявителей указываются авторы технического решения, которые в соответствии с патентным законодательством имеют право на вознаграждение от патентообладателя. Заявителем и автором может являться одно и то же физическое лицо (лица). Основным требованием к полезной модели является мировая новизна. Техническое решение считается новым, если оно не известно из уровня техники. Под уровнем техники подразумеваются любые сведения, ставшие общедоступными в мире до даты подачи заявки. За подачу заявки, а также за выдачу патента (в случае положительного решения экспертизы) уплачивается государственная пошлина. Во избежание уязвимости патента, а также для выявления аналогов, перед подачей заявки необходимо провести проверку на мировую новизну и сформулировать объём притязаний заявителя. Что получает владелец патента? По завершении процедуры патентования, владелец патента получает исключительное право на полезную модель. Патент удостоверяет приоритет, авторство полезной модели, и содержит сведения о патентообладателе, сроке действия патента, а также формулу полезной модели. Патент, выданный Российским патентным ведомством, действует только на территории Российской Федерации. После публикации патента ни в одной стране мира иной заявитель не сможет получить законный патент на аналогичное техническое решение. При этом описанное в патенте техническое решение может быть свободно использовано любым лицом в своей продукции в других странах. Ввоз продукции из этих стран на территорию действия патента запрещён законом. Поэтому, при наличии заинтересованности в зарубежном рынке, рекомендуется провести патентование в других государствах. Любое физическое или юридическое лицо, незаконно использующее запатентованную полезную модель, считается нарушителем патента. Патентообладатель вправе требовать от нарушителя прекращения нарушения патента, возмещения причинённых убытков в соответствии с гражданским законодательством; публикации решения суда в целях защиты своей деловой репутации; осуществления иных способов защиты прав в порядке, предусмотренном законодательством Российской Федерации. Патенты можно продавать или предоставлять лицензии (разрешения) на их использование путём заключения соответствующих лицензионных договоров. Такого рода договоры подлежат обязательной государственной регистрации в Патентном ведомстве и публикации в официальных изданиях. Полезная Модель это предоставляемая государством юридическая форма защиты технических решений, не обладающих 'изобретательским уровнем' – критерием оценки патентоспособности, необходимым для выдачи патента на изобретение, но удовлетворяющее двум другим критериям оценки патентоспособности, один из которых требует, чтобы техническое решение обладало новизной, а другой требует, чтобы устройство было промышленно применимым. Эта форма принята не во всех странах и имеет место в Германии, Австрии, Аргентине, Италии, Бразилии, Испании, Китае, Тайване, Польше, Украине, Франции, Португалии, Мексике, Марокко, Чили, Узбекистане, России, Финляндии, Японии и Южной Корее. На какой срок

выдается патент на полезную модель? Патент на полезную модель выдаётся сроком на десять лет с даты подачи заявки в патентное ведомство, после чего он, в случае наличия соответствующего ходатайства патентообладателя, может быть продлён на три года. Что может быть запатентовано в качестве полезной модели? В качестве полезной модели охраняются техническое решение, относящееся исключительно к устройствам, не противоречащее нормам гуманности и морали и удовлетворяющее критериям новизны и промышленной применимости. Полезная модель считается удовлетворяющей критерию ‘новизна’, в том случае, если совокупность, описывающих её, существенных признаков не известна из уровня техники. Под ‘уровнем техники’ в патентной терминологии подразумевают любые ставшие общедоступными и/или опубликованные сведения о средствах того же назначения, что и заявленная полезная модель. Что не может быть запатентовано в качестве полезной модели? Правовая охрана в качестве полезной модели не предоставляется:- (i) способам, методам, техническим приёмам и правилам; (ii) решениям, касающимся только внешнего вида изделий и направленным на удовлетворение эстетических потребностей; (iii) топологиям интегральных микросхем; и (iv) решения, противоречащие общественным интересам, принципам гуманности и морали. В чём отличия патента на полезную модель от патента на изобретения? В отличие от изобретения к полезной модели не предъявляется требование изобретательского уровня. Это означает, что полезной моделью может быть признано любое устройство, даже вполне очевидное для специалиста, но формально нигде не описанное и широко не известное, вследствие чего удовлетворяющее критерию новизны. Все остальные требования, а также структура и наполнение заявки аналогичны патенту на изобретение. Какой объём прав по сравнению с патентом на изобретение получает владелец патента на полезную модель? Объём прав, делегируемый государством владельцу патента на полезную модель, идентичен объёму прав патента на изобретения, то есть владелец патента на полезную модель, также как в случае с изобретением обладает исключительными правами, на техническое решение, описанное в патенте. Возможно ли получить патент на полезную модель и патент на изобретение одновременно на одно и тоже устройство? Строго говоря нет, но в патентной практике уже типичной стала ситуация когда одновременно подаётся заявка на полезную модель и на изобретение, при этом формула полезной модели, по сравнению с формулой изобретения, немного сокращается и/или модифицируется и устройство, описанное такой формулой, юридически уже считается иным, и хотя по сути оно является тем же самым на сегодняшний день эксперты отраслевых отделов не видят препятствий в выдаче патента на изобретение на устройство, уже защищенного патентом на полезную модель. Конечно же такая ситуация является недоработкой законодательства и патентного ведомства, но это весьма выгодно заявителям, и пока существует такая возможность мы рекомендуем ей воспользоваться. В чём преимущества полезной модели над изобретением? Стоимость патентования полезной модели примерно в 1.5 раза ниже чем изобретения, процесс выдачи проще и быстрее. В данный момент патентную грамоту с момента сдачи материалов полезной модели в Федеральный Институт Промышленной Собственности (ФИПС) можно получить уже через 5–6 месяцев, а иногда и ранее, по сравнению с 1.5–2 годами для патента на изобретение. Кроме того, в патентном законодательстве и практике есть ещё одна, помимо описанной выше, недоработка, по сути, юридически делающая позиции патента на полезную модель более сильными, чем патента на изобретение. Хотя все должно было бы быть в точности наоборот, патент на полезную модель очень трудно, а некоторые невозможно, аннулировать через палату по патентным спорам, чего не скажешь о патентах на изобретения. Это связано с разницей критериев оценки патентоспособности. Так как к полезной модели предъявляются требование лишь новизны, то аннулирована она может быть в том случае если будет доказана её известность ссылкой на один информационный источник, то есть вся формула патента должна содержаться в этом источнике, причём в данный момент заседатели палаты требуют, чуть ли не дословного совпадения понятий формулы и противопоставляемого источника, при этом патент на изобретение может быть оспорен любым количеством ссылок на любые источники. Требования к полезным моделям:- Подать заявку на патентование полезной модели может как юридическое, так и физическое лицо, а также группа лиц. В заявке помимо заявителей указываются авторы технического решения, которые в соответствии с патентным законодательством имеют право на вознаграждение от патентообладателя. Заявителем и автором может являться одно и то же физическое лицо (лица). Основным требованием к полезной модели является мировая новизна. Техническое решение считается новым, если оно не известно из уровня техники. Под уровнем техники подразумеваются любые сведения, ставшие общедоступными в мире до даты подачи заявки. За подачу заявки, а также за выдачу патента (в случае положительного решения экспертизы) уплачивается государственная пошлина. Во избежание уязвимости патента, а также для выявления аналогов, перед подачей заявки необходимо провести проверку на мировую новизну и сформулировать объём притязаний заявителя. Что получает владелец патента? По завершении процедуры патентования, владелец патента получает исключительное право на полезную модель. Патент удостоверяет приоритет, авторство полезной модели, и содержит сведения о патентообладателе, сроке действия патента, а также формулу полезной модели. Патент, выданный Российским патентным ведомством, действует только на территории Российской Федерации. После публикации патента ни в одной стране мира иной заявитель не сможет получить законный патент на аналогичное техническое решение. При этом описанное в патенте техническое решение может быть свободно использовано любым лицом в своей продукции в других странах. Ввоз продукции из этих стран на территорию действия патента запрещён Законом. Поэтому, при наличии заинтересованности в зарубежном рынке, рекомендуется провести патентование в других государствах. Любое физическое или юридическое лицо, незаконно использующее запатентованную полезную модель, считается нарушителем патента. Патентообладатель вправе требовать от нарушителя прекращения нарушения патента, возмещения причинённых убытков в соответствии с гражданским законодательством; публикации решения суда в целях защиты своей деловой репутации; осуществления иных способов защиты прав в порядке, предусмотренном законодательством Российской Федерации. Патенты можно продавать или предоставлять лицензии (разрешения) на их использование путём заключения соответствующих лицензионных договоров. Такого рода договоры подлежат обязательной государственной регистрации в патентном ведомстве и публикации в официальных изданиях.

UTILITY PATENT = ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ ПАТЕНТ (или ПАТЕНТ НА ПОЛЕЗНУЮ МОДЕЛЬ) – Utility Patent may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new, useful, and nonobvious process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION = ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПОЛЕЗНОГО ПАТЕНТА – Utility Patent Application:- protect useful processes, machines, articles of manufacture, and compositions of matter.

UTILITY REVENUE BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ПОД ДОХОДЫ СНАБЖАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Utility Revenue Bond is a municipal bond issued to finance the construction of public utility services. These bonds are repaid from the operating revenues the project produces after the utility is finished. / Utility Revenue Bond:- облигации, обеспеченные доходами от предприятий коммунального хозяйства. Муниципальные облигации (municipal bond), выпускаемые для финансирования строительства электростанций, газопроводов, водопроводов и канализационных систем, а также других общественных коммунальных служб. Эти облигации оплачиваются из прибылей от проектов после их завершения. По подобным облигациям обычно существует резервный фонд, в котором имеются суммы, равные годовым выплатам по обслуживанию задолженностей (debt service), эти

резервные фонды защищают акционеров в случае временной нехватки личных средств или если прибыли оказываются меньшими, чем ожидалось. Смотрите также Revenue Bond.

UTILITY STOCK = АКЦИЯ СНАБЖАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (или АКЦИЯ КОММУНАЛЬЩИКА) – Those who are looking for ways to generate investment income often allocate a portion of their portfolios to Utility Stocks. Utilities have long been viewed as a conservative option that enables investors to capture higher dividends than are available in most areas of the stock market. Benefits of Utility Stocks:- utilities are companies that deliver essential services such as water, gas, and electricity. Since these services are always in demand no matter how fast or slowly the economy is growing, the sector tends to be one of the more stable areas of the market in terms of its day-to-day performance. Utility stocks also tend to hold up better in falling markets, since investors are usually in less of a rush to sell their lower-risk investments when the broader environment turns sour. While utility stocks are more risky than most asset classes within the bond market, they are generally seen as being lower risk compare to the overall stock market. The primary benefit of utilities is that they typically pay above-market dividends. In the past decade, exchange-traded fund Select Sector SPDR-Utilities (ticker:- XLU) – which invests across the entire US utilities sector with an emphasis on the largest companies – has typically offered a yield about 1.75 to 2.5 times that of the S&P 500 Index (a measure of broader US market performance). Notably, it has done so with a lower level of volatility than the market as a whole. High Dividends, But Limited Room for Capital Appreciation:- the flip side is that the potential for longer-term capital appreciation is limited with utilities. The growth opportunities for most companies in the sector is limited, and this is reflected in their stock price performance. One benefit of this, of course, is that with fewer opportunities to invest for future growth, the companies have more cash on hand to pay out dividends. Consider that the utilities ETF mentioned above debuted on December 22, 1998 at the price of USD30.25 per share. In mid-December, 2011, the ETF was trading at USD34.62 – indicating that while the ETF has made money on a share price basis in its 13-year history, the appreciation has been minimal. Keep in mind, however, that it paid out USD10.60 in dividends during this time. As a result, its cumulative total return was a solid 77%, well above that of the broader US stock market. This helps illustrate that yield makes up a much larger part of utilities' total return than price appreciation. The Risks of Utility Stocks:- like any segment of the stock market, utilities are subject to broader market forces. During both of the major market declines of the past decade – 2001–02 and 2008–09 – utilities stocks lost about half of their value on a price basis (i.e. not counting dividends). Income investors need to keep this in mind when deciding between an investment in bonds or dividend-paying stocks such as utilities. Two other factors can have a negative impact on the performance of utilities stocks. First, higher interest rates can cause the sector to underperform for two reasons:- (1) higher rates increase utilities' interest burden because companies in the sector tend to be capital-intensive and therefore more heavily indebted; and (2) higher rates cause income-oriented investors to gravitate toward bonds and away from riskier yield options in the stock market. In addition, the sector is heavily regulated and therefore vulnerable to shifts in government policy. How to Invest in Utility Stocks:- you can invest in utility stocks through any broker. It's possible to invest in either individual utility stocks, mutual funds that specialize in the sector, or ETFs such as Select Sector SPDR-Utilities. Be sure to contact a financial advisor or use all the vast online resources available to conduct comprehensive research before investing. Utility Stock:- share of a company providing utilities such as electricity, gas and water.

UTILITY SYSTEM DELIVERY = ПОСТАВКА СИСТЕМОЙ СНАБЖАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ – Utility System Delivery:- in reference to electricity in the United States, this commercial practice allows a seller to initially determine the utility system transmission interface to be used for the sale of power to a buyer. The seller's designated interface refers to an interconnection with a neighboring utility system or to an internal generation or transmission node within the designated utility system. / Поставка Системой Электростанций:- по отношению к электричеству в Соединённых Штатах Америки, эта коммерческая практика позволяет продавцу первоначально определять границы раздела подачи системы электростанции, которые необходимо использовать для продажи электроэнергии покупателю. Выделенная продавцом граница раздела относится к взаимосвязи с соседней системой электростанций или к внутреннему генерирующему или передающему узлу, находящемуся в пределах выбранной системы электростанций.

UTILITY VALUE = ПОЛЕЗНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Utility Value:- the welfare a given investor assigns to an investment with a particular expected return and risk.

UTILIZATION = XX (или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ) – Utilization is an amount of time that an aircraft is used per unit of time.

UTILIZATION FACILITY = УСТАНОВКА XX – Utilization Facility is:- (1) as defined by 10 CFR 110.2 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulations, Utilization Facility means a nuclear reactor, other than one that is a production facility, any of the following major components of a nuclear reactor. Pressure vessels designed to contain the core of a nuclear reactor, other than one that is a production facility, and the following major components of a nuclear reactor:- (i) primary coolant pumps; (ii) fuel charging or discharging machines; and (iii) control rods. Utilization facility does not include the steam turbine generator portion of a nuclear power plant. (2) Utilization Facility does not include the steam turbine generator portion of a nuclear power plant.

UTILMD MESSAGE = UTILITIES MASTER DATA MESSAGE

UTILTS MESSAGE = UTILITIES TIME SERIES MESSAGE

UTMA = UNIFORM TRANSFERS TO MINORS ACT

UTMOST GOOD FAITH = НАИВЫСШАЯ ДОБРОСОВЕСТНОСТЬ (или НАИВЫСШАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ ДОВЕРИЯ) – Utmost Good Faith:- insurance contracts are one of a limited class that requires the parties (insurer and insured) to exercise the utmost good faith in their dealings with each other. Specifically the proposer of an insurance must disclose all material facts which would influence a prudent insurer in deciding whether to accept the insurance and if so on what terms. See also Uberrima Fides. Contracts of insurance and reinsurance are contracts of utmost good faith. In the event that either party fails to observe utmost good faith towards the other in regard to the negotiation of cover then the other party may avoid the contract. The duty of utmost good faith requires each party to inform the other all material facts during the negotiation of the placement, renewal or alteration of cover. An insured has a separate duty of good faith when making a claim under an insurance policy. A fundamental principle of insurance with which strict compliance is required during negotiations to conclude an insurance contract. Its intention is to ensure that. by proper disclosure and representation, both parties are aware of all circumstances material to the risk at the time the contract is concluded between them. Breach of good faith on the part of the assured or his broker entitles the insurer to avoid the contract from inception. Utmost Good Faith:- the insured should disclose all known material facts to the insurer at time of insurance enquiry. Utmost Good Faith (Uberrima Fides):- the fundamental principle of insurance practice, requiring that a person wishing to take out an insurance cover must provide all the information the insurer needs so as to calculate the correct premium for the risk involved. Nothing must be withheld from the insurers, even if they do not actually ask for the information on an application form. The principle is essential because an insurer usually has no knowledge of the facts involved in the risk they are being asked to cover; the only source of information is the person ... Utmost Good Faith is duty placed on both parties to an insurance contract. The insured has to disclose material facts while insurers have to act reasonably and communicate clearly. / Наивысшая Добросовестность (Utmost Good Faith или на Латинском Uberrima Fides):- фундаментальный

принцип страхового дела, предполагающий, что лицо, желающее оформить страховой полис, должно предоставить страховщику всю необходимую для правильного расчёта страховой премии за страхуемый риск информацию. От страховщиков ничего нельзя утаивать даже в тех случаях, когда они специально не требуют какой-либо информации. Принцип имеет очень большое значение, так как страховщик обычно не располагает всеми фактами, связанными со страхованием риска; единственным источником информации для него может служить сам страхователь. Если обнаружится, что страхователь утаил информацию или дал ложные сведения, страховщик имеет право рассматривать полис как недействительный, и суд подержит его отказ платить страховую сумму. Смотрите также Убэррима Фидэс (Uberrima Fides).

UTMS = URBAN TRANSPORTATION MODELING SYSTEM

UTOPIA = УТОПИЯ – Utopia:- an ideal commonwealth whose inhabitants exist under seemingly perfect conditions. Hence 'utopian' and 'utopianism' are words used to denote visionary reform that tends to be impossibly idealistic. The word first occurred in Sir Thomas More's Utopia, published in Latin as Libellus ... de optimo reipublicae statu, deque nova insula Utopia ('Concerning the highest state of the republic and the new island Utopia'; 1516); it was compounded by More from the Greek words for 'Not' (Ou) and 'Place' (Topos) and thus meant 'nowhere'. During his embassy to Flanders in 1515, More wrote Book II of Utopia, describing a pagan and communist city-state in which the institutions and policies were entirely governed by reason. The order and dignity of such a state was intended to provide a notable contrast with the unreasonable polity of Christian Europe, divided by self-interest and greed for power and riches, which More then described in Book I, written in England in 1516. The description of Utopia is put in the mouth of a mysterious traveller, Raphael Hythloday, in support of his argument that communism is the only cure against egoism in private and public life. More, in the dialogue, speaks in favor of mitigation of evil rather than cure, human nature being fallible. The reader is thus left guessing as to which parts of the brilliant jeu d'esprit are seriously intended and which are mere paradox. Written utopias may be practical or satirical, as well as speculative. Utopias are far older than their name. Plato's Republic was the model of many, from More to H.G. Wells. A utopian island occurs in the Sacred History of Euhemerus (flourished 300 BC), and Plutarch's life of Lycurgus describes a utopian Sparta. The legend of Atlantis inspired many utopian myths; but explorations in the XV century permitted more realistic settings, and Sir Thomas More associated Utopia with Amerigo Vespucci. Other utopias that were similar to More's in Humanist themes were the I Mondi (1552) of Antonio Francesco Doni and La città felice (1553) of Francesco Patrizi. An early practical utopia was the comprehensive La città del sole (written c. 1602) of Tommaso Campanella. Francis Bacon's New Atlantis (published 1627) was practical in its scientific program but speculative concerning philosophy and religion. Christian utopian commonwealths were described in Antangil (1616) by the anonymous 'I.D.M.', Christianopolis (1619) by Johann Valentin Andreae, and Novae Solymae libri sex (1648) by Samuel Gott. Puritanism produced many literary utopias, both religious and secular, notably, The Law of Freedom ... (1652), in which Gerrard Winstanley advocated the principles of the Diggers. The Common-Wealth of Oceana (1656) by James Harrington argued for the distribution of land as the condition of popular independence. In France such works as Gabriel de Foigny's Terre australe connue (1676) preached liberty. François Fénelon's Télémaque (1699) contained utopian episodes extolling the simple life. L'An 2440 by Louis-Sébastien Mercier (1770; Eng. trans., 1772) anticipated Revolutionary doctrines. G.A. Ellis' New Britain (1820) and Étienne Cabet's Voyage en Icarie (1840) were related to experimental communities in the United States that revealed the limitations of purely economic planning. Consequently, Bulwer-Lytton, in The Coming Race (1871), invented an essence that eliminated economics altogether, and William Morris demonstrated his contempt for economics in News from Nowhere (1890). Two influential utopias, however, had an economic basis:- Looking Backward, 2000–1887 (1888) by Edward Bellamy and Freiland (1890; A Visit to Freeland ..., 1894) by Theodor Herzka. H.G. Wells, in A Modern Utopia (1905), returned to speculation. Many utopias are satires that ridicule existent conditions rather than offering practical solutions for them. In this class are Swift's Gulliver's Travels (1726) and Samuel Butler's Erewhon (1872). In the XX century, when the possibility of a planned society became too imminent, a number of bitterly anti-utopian, or dystopian, novels appeared. Among these are The Iron Heel (1907) by Jack London, My (1924; We, 1925) by Yevgeny Zamyatin, Brave New World (1932) by Aldous Huxley, and Nineteen Eighty-four (1949) by George Orwell. The Story of Utopias (1922) by Lewis Mumford is an excellent survey. Concurrent with the literature, there have also been many attempts by religious groups and political reformers to establish utopian communities, especially in the Americas. In the two centuries between 1663 (when some Dutch Mennonites established the first such communitarian colony in what is now Lewes, Del.) and 1858, some 138 settlements were begun in North America. The first to outlast the lifetime of its founder was the Ephrata Community established in Pennsylvania in 1732 by some German Pietists. Other German Pietist settlements were founded by George Rapp (Harmony in Pennsylvania, Harmony (or Harmonie) in Indiana, and Economy in Pennsylvania), by the Amana group (in Iowa), and by the Shakers (18 villages in eight states). Some of them pursued celibacy. Other communal religious sects still flourish; among the largest are the Hutterites, chiefly in the United States and Canada but having colonies also in Paraguay and England. One of the first secular communities was New Harmony, founded in 1825 when the British manufacturer Robert Owen purchased Harmony, Ind., from the Rappites. It was a cooperative rather than communist society. Although it foundered, it sponsored the first kindergarten, the first trade school, the first free library, and the first community-supported public school in the United States. The ideas of the French social reformer Charles Fourier had a strong influence upon American reformers in the 1840s, particularly upon the leaders of Brook Farm in Massachusetts. Between 1841 and 1859, about 28 Fourierist colonies were established in the United States. The Icarians, followers of Cabet, established ill-fated communities in Illinois (Nauvoo, formerly settled by Mormons), Missouri, Iowa, and California. A unique venture was the Oneida Community founded in Putney, Vt., by John Humphrey Noyes in 1841 and moved to Oneida, N.Y., in 1848. The group practiced 'complex marriage', in which all husbands and wives were shared. Noyes said that Oneida was the continuation of Brook Farm without its mistakes. He was convinced that socialism was impossible without religion, and that the 'extended' family system would dissolve selfishness and demonstrate the practicality of this way of life. Children remained with their mothers until they could walk but were then placed in a common nursery. After the American Civil War the enthusiasm for secular utopian experiments waned. There were some new settlements in the 1890s, following the publication of such Utopian tracts as Laurence Gronlund's The Coöperative Commonwealth (1884) and Bellamy's Looking Backward, but the impulse had run its course and these latter movements were soon gathered into the fold of political socialism. The creation of utopian religious communities continued into the XX century, but they too were usually short-lived. The religious colonies, in almost all instances, were established and maintained by a single powerful personality who was believed by his disciples to have a singular gift of prophecy or wisdom. Most of these colonies flourished during the lifetime of the original leader and then declined slowly after his death. / Утопия (Utopia) Английского юриста и социального философа Сэра Томэса Мо (Sir Thomas More; 1478–1535). Португальский исследователь Нового Света (New World) Рафаэл Хислодэй (Raphael Hythloday). Республика (Republic) Греческого философа Платона (Plato; 428/427–348/347 до Нашей Эры) была моделью многих, от Мо до Английского писателя Хёбэта Дьжодьжа Вэлза (Herbert George Wells; 1866–1946). Сакральная История (Sacred History) Греческого мифографа Юхэмэрас (Euhemerus; 330–250 до Нашей Эры (flourished 300 BC)), и жизнь Ликургуса (life of Lycurgus) Греческого биографа Плутарха (Plutarch; 45–127). Итальянский исследователь, финансист, навигатор и картограф Амэриго Вэспуччи (Amerigo Vespucci; 1454–1512). I Mondi (1552) Итальянца Антонио Франчэско Дони (Antonio Francesco Doni; 1513–1574) и La città felice (1553) Итальянского философа и учёного Франчэско Патрици (Francesco Patrizi; 1529–1597). La città del sole (written c. 1602) Итальянского философа и теолога Томмазо Кампанэльла (Tommaso

Campanella; 1568–1639). Новая Атландида (New Atlantis; изданная в 1627) Английского философа и государственного деятеля Фронсисф Бэйкэнф (Francis Bacon; 1909–1992). Antangil (1616) by the anonymous ‘I.D.M.’, Christianopolis (1619) Немецким теологом Йоханнэсом Валентинусом Андрэа (Johannes Valentinus Andreä; 1586–1654), и Novae Solymae libri sex (1648) Английским политиком Самьюэлом Готом (Samuel Gott; 1614–1671). The Law of Freedom ... (1652), в которой Английский Протестантский религиозный реформатор, политический философ и активист Дьжэрад Винстэнли (Gerrard Winstanley; 1609–1676). The Common-Wealth of Oceana (1656) Английским политическим теоретиком классического республиканизма Дьжеймзом Хориньтчэном (James Harrington; 1611–1677). Terre australe connue (1676) Французского писателя Гябриэля дё Фуани (Gabriel de Foigny; 1630–1692). Télémaque (1699) Французского теолога Фросуа Фенэлё (François Fénelon; 1651–1715). L’An 2440 (1770; Eng. trans., 1772) Французским драматургом и писателем Люи-Себастье Мерси (Louis-Sébastien Mercier; 1740–1814). New Britain (1820) Дьжи.Эй. Элис (G.A. Ellis) и Voyage en Icarie в 1840 Французского философа и утопического социалиста Этьена Кабэ (Étienne Cabet; 1788–1856). Английский поэт и политик Эдвод Дьжодьж Ол Литэн Болвё-Литэн (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton; 1803–1873), в The Coming Race (1871)), и (News from Nowhere в 1890) Британского поэта, социалиста Вильэма Мориса (William Morris; 1834–1896). Looking Backward, 2000–1887 (1888) Американским журналистом и писателем Эдводом Бэлэми (Edward Bellamy; 1850–1898) и (Freiland (1890; A Visit to Freeland ..., 1894) Еврейско-Австро-Венгерским экономистом Теодором Хэрцка (Theodor Herzka; 1845–1924). Английский писатель Хёбэт Дьжодьж Вэлз (Herbert George Wells), в A Modern Utopia (1905)). Gulliver’s Travels (1726) Англо-Ирландского сатирика Дьжонэсэна Свифта (Jonathan Swift; 1667–1745) и Erewhon (1872) Английского автора Самьюэла Батлэ (Samuel Butler; 1835–1902). The Iron Heel (1907) Американским писателем и журналистом Дьжоном Грифисом Ландэном (John Griffith London; псевдоним Дьжак Ландэн (Jack London); 1876–1916), (My (1924; We, 1925) Русским автором научной фантастики и политической сатиры Евгением Ивановичем Замятиным (Yevgeny Ivanovich Zamyatin; 1884–1937), Brave New World (1932) Английским писателем и философом Олдэсом Лэнэдом Хаксли (Aldous Leonard Huxley; 1894–1963), и Nineteen Eighty-four (1949) Английским писталем, журналистом и критиком Эриком Асом Блэа (Eric Arthur Blair; псевдоним Дьжодьж Овэл (George Orwell); 1903–1950). The Story of Utopias (1922) Американским историком, социологом, философом и литературным критиком Люисом Чарлзом Мэмфордом (Lewis Charles Mumford; 1895–1990).Основатель религиозной секты Сообщество Гармонии (Harmony Society) Немец Йохан Геог Рап (Johann Georg Rapp; 1757–1847). Британский текстильный мануфактурщик Робэтч Оэн (Robert Owen; 1771–1858). Французский философ и социальный реформатор Фросуа Мари Шарль Фурье (François Marie Charles Fourier; 1772–1837). Американский радикальный религиозный философ Дьжон Хамфри Нойиз (John Humphrey Noyes; 1811–1886) в 1841. The Coöperative Commonwealth (1884) родившегося в Дании Американского юриста, писателя и политического активиста Лёрэнса Конлюна (Laurence Gronlund; 1846–1899) и Looking Backward Американского журналиста и писателя Эдвода Бэлэми (Edward Bellamy; 1850–1898). Под Утопией, от Греческих слов U (Ou), означающее Нет, и Topos, означающее Место, то есть Место, Которого Нет; по другой версии, от Ей, означающее Благо, и Topos, означающее Место, то есть Благословенная Страна, понимается изображение идеального общественного строя, лишённое научного обоснования. Термин ‘Утопия’ ведёт происхождение от названия книги Английского юриста и социального философа Сэра Томэса Мо (Sir Thomas More; 1478–1535) в 1516. Понятие ‘Утопия’ стало нарицательным для обозначения различных описаний вымышленной страны, призванной служить образцом общественного строя, а также в расширительном смысле всех сочинений и трактатов, содержащих нереальные планы социальных преобразований. В истории человечества утопия как одна из своеобразных форм общественного сознания воплощала в себе такие черты, как осмысливание социального идеала, критику существующего строя, стремление бежать от мрачной действительности, а также попытки предвосхитить будущее общества. Первоначально утопия тесно переплетается с легендами о ‘золотом веке’, об ‘островах блаженных’. В античности и в эпоху Возрождения утопия приобрела преимущественно форму описания совершенных государств, якобы существующих где-то на земле либо существовавших в прошлом; в XVII–XVIII веках получили распространение различные утопические трактаты и проекты социальных и политических реформ. С середины XIX века утопия всё больше превращается в специфический жанр полемической литературы, посвящённой проблеме социального идеала и моральных ценностей. Утопии разнообразны по социальному содержанию и литературной форме – это различные течения утопического социализма, а также рабовладельческая утопия Греческого философа Платона (Plato; 428/427–348/347 до Нашей Эры) и Греческого философа и историка Ксенофонта (Xenophon; 445–354 до Нашей Эры); феодально-теократическая утопия Итальянского мыслителя Дьжоаккино да Фьёрэ (или Иоахима Флорского; Gioacchino da Fiore; 1135–1202), ‘Христианополис’ (1619) Немецкого теолога Йоханнэса Валентинуса Андрэа (Johannes Valentinus Andreä; 1586–1654) и других; буржуазная и мелкобуржуазная утопия – ‘Республика Океания’ (1656) Английского политического теоретика классического республиканизма Дьжеймза Хориньтчэна (James Harrington; 1611–1677), ‘Взгляд Назад’ (1888) Американского журналиста и писателя Эдвода Бэлэми (Edward Bellamy; 1850–1898), ‘Фрейландия’ (1890) Еврейско-Австро-Венгерского экономиста Теодора Хэрцка (Theodor Herzka; 1845–1924), а также многочисленные технократические, анархические и другие утопии. Многие утопические сочинения предлагали решение отдельных проблем:- трактаты о ‘вечном мире’ (Нидерландский Католический священник Хэрит Хэритшон (или Дездерий Эразм Роттердамский (Gerrit Gerritszoon; 1466–1536), Французский поэт и философ Эмерик Крюс (Émeric Crucé; 1590–1648), Французский аббат Шарль-Ирэнэ Кастэль, абе дё Са-Пьер (Charles-Irénée Castel, abbé de Saint-Pierre), Немецкий философ Иммануэль Кант (Immanuel Kant), Английский философ, юрист и социальный реформатор Дьжерэми Бенсэм (Jeremy Bentham; 1748–1832) и другие), педагогические утопии (Чешский педагог, теолог и философ Ян Амос Комэнский (Jan Amos Komenský (John Amos Comenius); 1592–1670), Французский философ и писатель Жо-Жакь Русу (Jean-Jacques Rousseau; 1712–1778) и другие), научно-технические (Английский философ и государственный деятель Фронсис Бэйкэн (Francis Bacon; 1561–1626)). Утопия ярко представлена также в истории общественной мысли древнего и средневекового Китая (утопические сочинения Мо-цзы (479–400 до Нашей Эры), Лао-цзы (Laozi; –533 BC), Шан Яна (390–338 до Нашей Эры) и других), народов Ближнего и Среднего Востока (аль-Фараби, Ибн Баджа, Ибн Туфайль, Низами и других), в литературе России XVIII–XX веков – ‘Путешествие В Землю Офирскую’ (1786) историка Князя Михаила Михайловича Щербатова (1733–1790), сочинения декабристов и революционных демократов, романы Российско-Советского научного фантаста, философа и врача Александра Александровича Богданова (1873–1928) и других. По мере развития общественных наук, особенно после возникновения Марксизма, утопия в значительной мере утрачивает свою познавательную и прогностическую роль. Своим возрождением в XX веке утопия во многом обязана Английскому писателю Хёбэту Дьжодьжу Вэлзу (или Герберту Джорджу Уэллсу; Herbert George Wells; 1866–1946), который не только написал множество утопических произведений, но и считал создание и критику социальных утопий одной из основных задач социологии. Французский социальный философ, теоретик анархо-синдикализма Жёржэ Сорэль (Georges Sorel; 1847–1922) противопоставлял утопию как рационализированное ложное сознание социальному мифу как стихийному выражению общественных потребностей. Исследование утопии занимает большое место в социологии знания Немецкого социолога Кала Манхайма (Karl Mannheim; или Карой Манхайм (Károly Manheim по месту рождения в Венгрии); 1893–1947), стремившегося обосновать отличие утопии, которая выполняет функции социальной критики, от идеологии, которая, по его мнению, выполняет апологетические функции. Согласно Американскому философу, историку и социологу Люису Чарлзу Мэмфорду (Lewis Charles Mumford; 1895–1990), основное назначение утопии состоит в том, чтобы

направить общественное развитие в русло ‘уготованного будущего’, заставляя массы примириться с ним как якобы с неизбежностью, продиктованной ‘технологическим императивом’. Буржуазные социологи, долгое время третировавшие утопии как химерические проекты преобразования общества, к числу которых они бездоказательно относили и Марксизм, резко меняют своё пренебрежительное отношение к ней после победы социалистической революции в России. Эта переоценка значения утопии в целом в общественном развитии была лаконично сформулирована Русским философом и публицистом Николаем Александровичем Бердяевым (1874–1948):- ‘Утопии выглядят гораздо более осуществимыми, чем в это верили прежде. И ныне перед нами стоит вопрос, терзающий нас совсем иначе:- как избежать их окончательного осуществления?’. (Английский писатель Олдэс Лэнэд Хаксли (Aldous Leonard Huxley; 1894–1963) приводит это высказывание в качестве эпиграфа к своей книге – смотрите Brave New World, L., 1958, p. 5.) Эта установка, воплотившая в себе волюнтаристскую идею ‘исторического произвола’, стала лейтмотивом в оценке утопии современными социологами-немарксистами; среди них явно возобладало отрицательное отношение к утопии:- её характеризуют как насилие над действительностью, над человеческой природой, как обоснование и идеализацию тоталитарного строя. Эта тенденция проявилась в широком распространении так называемой антиутопии, назначение которой состоит в том, чтобы изобразить социальные идеалы своего противника в заведомо пугающем или карикатурном виде, предположив их воплощение в жизнь. Хотя подобный приём, близкий к социальной сатире, встречался и прежде, например, в творчестве Англо-Ирландского сатирика Дьжонэсэна Свифта (Jonathan Swift; 1667–1745), Французского писателя, историка и философа Вольтэра (Voltaire; настоящее имя Фросуа-Мари Аруэ (François-Marie Arouet); 1694–1778), Английского автора Самьюэла Батлэ (Samuel Butler; 1835–1902), он стал ведущим в жанре утопии лишь в XX веке. Наиболее известными сочинениями такого рода являются романы ‘Мы’ Русского писателя Евгения Ивановича Замятина (1884–1937), ‘Отважный Новый Мир’ Английского писателя Олдэса Лэнэда Хаксли (Aldous Leonard Huxley; 1894–1963) и ‘1984 Год’ Английского писателя и публициста Дьжодьжа Овэла (George Orwell – псевдоним; настоящее имя Эрик Асо Блэа (Eric Arthur Blair; 1903–1950), в которых воплотились не только враждебность к социализму, но и смятение перед лицом грядущих социальных последствий научно-технического прогресса, стремление отстоять буржуазный индивидуализм от рационализированной технократической цивилизации. Одновременно в ряде антиутопий проявляются законная тревога за судьбу личности в ‘массовом обществе’ протест против манипуляции сознанием и поведением личности в условиях государственно-монополистического капитализма. В 1960–70-е, в связи с глубоким идейным кризисом буржуазного сознания, утопия привлекает к себе возрастающее внимание общественных деятелей, идеологов и социологов на капиталистическом Западе. С одной стороны, раздаются призывы создать привлекательную для широких масс либерально-демократическую утопию в качестве альтернативы Марксизму, научному коммунизму с прямой целью идеализировать государственно-монополистический капитализм или морально обосновать программу его обновления посредством ‘реформации сверху’, противопоставляемой социалистической революции (Австрийско-Британский экономист и философ Фридрихь Аугуст фон Хайэк (Friedrich August von Hayek; 1899–1992), Нидерландец Фрэдэрик Лёдэвэк Поляк (Frederik Lodewijk Polak; 1907–1985), Американский экономист и социолог Вилъйэм Мор (William Moore; 1914–)). С другой стороны, многие мелкобуржуазные радикалы, идеологи движения ‘новых левых’, не видя практических путей к достижению социальной справедливости, намеренно становятся на позиции воинствующего утопизма (Американский социолог и публицист Чарлз Райт Милз (Charles Wright Mills; 1916–1962), Немецко-Американский философ и социолог Хёбёт Макузэ (Herbert Marcuse; 1898–1979), Американский поэт, литературный критик и психотерапевт Пол Гудмэн (Paul Goodman; 1911–1972), Французский социолог Аля Турэн (Alain Touraine; 1925–), Немецкий поэт, писатель, переводчик, издатель и общественный деятель левого толка Ханс Магнус Энцэнсбэрга (Hans Magnus Enzensberger; 1929–) и другие). Для современной буржуазной утопии характерно переплетение утопических и антиутопических тенденций, которое выражается в том, что провозглашаемый в ней социальный идеал, как правило, оказывается отталкивающим для широких масс населения, ибо сопровождается отказом от традиционных гуманистических и демократических ценностей (‘Второй Волдэн’ (Walden Two) Американского психолога, лидера современного бихевиоризма Бораса Фрэдэрика Скинё (Burrhus Frederic Skinner; 1904–1990)). Марксистская социология рассматривает утопию как одну из форм неадекватного отражения социальной действительности; однако в прошлом утопия выполняла важные идеологические, воспитательные и познавательные функции в жизни общества и некоторые из них сохраняет. В соответствии с этим значение утопии определяется её классовым содержанием и социальным назначением. Утопия является выражением интересов определённых классов и социальных слоёв, как правило, не находящихся у власти (смотрите Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924), Две Утопии, в кн.:- Полн. Собр. Соч., 5 Изд., Т. 22, С. 117–21). Утопия также имеет много общего с социальным мифом по идейному содержанию, с социальной сатирой – по литературной форме, с научной фантастикой – по познавательной функции. Вместе с тем утопия обладает целым рядом особенностей:- в первую очередь убеждением в возможности разрешения всех противоречий общества однократным применением какой-либо универсальной схемы, рассматриваемой как панацея от любого социального зла. Для утопии поэтому характерны антиисторизм, намеренный отрыв от реальности, обычно нигилистическое отношение к действительности, стремление конструировать вещи и отношения по принципу ‘всё должно быть наоборот’, склонность к формализму, пренебрежение к переходу от реального к идеальному, идеалистическое понимание истории, обнаруживающее себя в преувеличении роли воспитания и законодательства, а также упование на поддержку со стороны выдающихся личностей, обладателей власти, филантропов и тому подобного. Антиутопия, разделяя органические недостатки утопического сознания, вместе с тем является её своеобразным антиподом в том смысле, что представляет собой отречение от передового социального идеала и призывает к примирению с существующим строем во избежание худшего будущего. В истории общества и общественной мысли утопия нередко служила формой выражения революционной идеологии угнетённых масс, как это было во время восстания внебрачного сына Пергамского Царя Евмена II Аристоника (Aristynikos) в Пергаме (II век до Нашей Эры), ‘жёлтых повязок’ в Китае (конец II–начало III веков Нашей Эры), в ходе крестьянских войн в эпоху феодализма, в период буржуазно-демократических революций. Авторами многих утопических произведений были видные общественные и политические деятели; многие руководители Американских и Французских буржуазных революций испытали серьёзное влияние утопических идей:- первые – Английского политического теоретика классического республиканизма Дьжеймза Хориньтчэна (James Harrington; 1611–1677), а вторые – Французского философа и писателя Жо-Жакя Русу (Jean-Jacques Rousseau; 1712–1778) и других. Предпринимались даже попытки осуществить некоторые утопические проекты, например, колонии последователей Французского философа и утопического социалиста Этьена Кабэ (Étienne Cabet; 1788–1856) (Икария; утопическая коммунистическая страна) в Северной Америке и другие, хотя они и оказались недолговечными. Многие основные принципы освободительного движения трудящихся, нравственные и законодательные нормы, системы педагогики и образования были впервые сформулированы в утопии. Великие утописты, как отмечал Ленин, ‘... гениально предвосхитили бесчисленное множество таких истин, правильность которых мы доказываем теперь научно ...’ (там же, Т. 6, С. 26). Хотя возникновение научного социализма подорвало социальное значение утопии, лишило её многих прежних функций, утопия вообще, в отличие от утопического социализма, не утратила своей роли в качестве специфического жанра литературы. Положительное значение утопии в современную эпоху проявляется в двух направлениях:- она позволяет предвосхищать вероятное отдалённое будущее, которое на данном уровне познания не может быть научно предсказано в конкретных деталях; она может также

предостерегать от некоторых отрицательных социальных последствий человеческой деятельности и других нежелательных тенденций в обществе. Эти формы утопии стимулировали развитие в социологии метода нормативного прогнозирования и сценариев с целью анализа и оценки желательности и вероятности предполагаемого развития событий. Смотрите также статьи Научная Фантастика, и Фантастика.

UTPP = URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING PACKAGE

UTPS = URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING SYSTEM

UTRICLE = МЕШОЧЕК – Utricle is a small, bladdery, one-seed fruit or any small bladderlike structure.

UTRIS = UPPER TALAVERA IRRIGATION SYSTEM

UU = UNLESS USED

UUIWCTAUTC = UNLESS USED IN WHICH CASE TIME ACTUALLY USED TO COUNT

UV = ULTRAVIOLET

UV ABSORBERS = УФ АБСОРБЕРЫ – UV Absorbers are the polymer additives that absorb light in the UV region or that trap radicals produced in fiber during photooxidation. They provide stabilization against actinic degradation. Some critical applications include geotextiles, recreational surface polymers and fibers, tenting tarpaulins, etc. / УФ Абсорберы – химические соединения, преимущественно органической природы, которые препятствуют фотодеструкции лакокрасочного покрытия от ультрафиолетовой составляющей солнечного света. Принцип действия УФ абсорбера заключается в способности его молекул преобразовывать энергию падающего ультрафиолетового излучения в тепловую, которая уже никакого разрушающего действия не оказывает. Фотодеструкции подвержены и пигменты и полимеры, разрушение первых является причиной выцветания лакокрасочного покрытия, а деструкция связующего приводит к разрушению лакокрасочной плёнки.

UVA RADIATION = УФ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ ТИПА А (или УФ РАДИАЦИЯ ТИПА А) – UVA Radiation is the longest waveband in the UV (ultraviolet) region that includes radiation from 320–400 nm range and is less hazardous. The relatively long-wavelength UVA accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface. It can penetrate into the deeper layers of the skin and is responsible for the immediate tanning effect. Furthermore, it also contributes to skin ageing and wrinkling. For a long time it was thought that UVA could not cause any lasting damage. Recent studies strongly suggest that it may also enhance the development of skin cancers. UVA Radiation:- invisible rays that are part of the energy that comes from the sun. UVA radiation also comes from sun lamps and tanning beds. UVA radiation may cause premature aging of the skin and skin cancer. It may also cause problems with the eyes and the immune system. Skin specialists recommend that people use sunscreens that protect the skin from ultraviolet radiation. In medicine, UVA radiation also comes from special lamps or a laser and is used to treat certain skin conditions such as psoriasis, vitiligo, and skin tumors of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. Also called Ultraviolet A Radiation. UVA Radiation is the weakest type of UV radiation from the sun. These rays are able to penetrate deep into the skin causing premature aging, wrinkles and some skin cancers. / UVA – Ультрафиолет А = длинноволновой диапазон. Длина волны в нанометрах:- 400–315 нм. Энергия фотона:- 3.10–3.94 эВ. Примечание:- доходит до Земли.

UVAROVITE = УВАРОВИТ – Uvarovite ($Ca_3Cr_2(SiO_4)_3$):- calcium chromium garnet found as small, brilliant, green crystals. It is the rarest of all the garnets, and its crystals commonly are too small to be cut. Otherwise, it would rival emerald as a popular gemstone because of its beautiful color. Typical occurrences are in chromite, as in the Northern Urals, California, Canada, Finland, and Silesia in Poland. For details of chemistry and occurrence, see Garnet. / Под Уваровитом (от имени Русского государственного деятеля, Графа и академика Сергея Семёновича Уварова; 1786–1855), минерал из группы гранатов, $Ca_3Cr_2(SiO_4)_3$, с характерной изумрудно-зелёной окраской. Редкий. Встречается обычно в виде друз мелких кристалликов, приуроченных к трещинам в хромитовых рудах.

UV–B = ULTRAVIOLET–B

UVBBE = UVB BIOLOGICALLY EFFECTIVE

UVB BIOLOGICALLY EFFECTIVE = БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ УФБ – Biologically Effective UVB radiation, which is the product of the action spectrum and the spectral irradiance at each wavelength in the UVB region.

UV–BIOMETER = УФ–БИОМЕТР – UV-Biometer is a broadband meter for UVB monitoring. It measures the biological effect of ultraviolet radiation.

UVB LAMPS = УФБ ЛАМПЫ – UVB Lamps are fluorescent lamps used for simulating the damage caused by sunlight especially in the UVB region.

UVB RADIATION = УФ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ ТИПА Б (или УФ РАДИАЦИЯ ТИПА В) – UVB Radiation is the middle UV (ultraviolet) region containing radiation between 280 and 320 nm and which affects plants and humans. Medium-wavelength UVB is very biologically active but cannot penetrate beyond the superficial skin layers. It is responsible for delayed tanning and burning; in addition to these short-term effects it enhances skin ageing and significantly promotes the development of skin cancer. Most solar UVB is filtered by the atmosphere. UVB Radiation:- invisible rays that are part of the energy that comes from the sun. UVB radiation causes sunburn, darkening and thickening of the outer layer of the skin, and melanoma and other types of skin cancer. It may also cause problems with the eyes and the immune system. Skin specialists recommend that people use sunscreens that protect the skin from ultraviolet radiation. In medicine, UVB radiation also comes from special lamps or a laser and is used to treat certain skin conditions such as psoriasis, vitiligo, and skin tumors of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. Also called Ultraviolet B Radiation. UVB Radiation is the most harmful type of UV radiation. It mainly affects the outer layers of the skin, causing sunburns, premature aging, cataracts, depression of the immune system and skin cancer. / UVB – Ультрафиолет В = средний диапазон. Длина волны в нанометрах:- 315–280 нм. Энергия фотона:- 3.94–4.43 эВ. Примечание:- малая часть доходит до Земли.

UVC RADIATION = УФ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ ТИПА Ц (или УФ РАДИАЦИЯ ТИПА С) – UVC Radiation is the strongest form of UV radiation. This type of radiation does not reach earth's surface as it is absorbed by the atmosphere. UVC Radiation is the shortest waveband in the UV (ultraviolet) region, between 200 and 280 nm and is extremely hazardous. UVC Radiation:- invisible rays that are part of the energy that comes from the sun. Most UVC radiation from the sun is blocked from the Earth's surface by the ozone layer. In medicine, UVC radiation may also come from special lamps or a laser and is used to kill germs or to help heal wounds. It is also used to treat certain skin conditions such as psoriasis, vitiligo, and skin nodules of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma Also called Ultraviolet C Radiation. Short-wavelength UVC is the most damaging type of UV radiation. However, it is completely filtered by the atmosphere and does not reach the Earth's surface. UVC Radiation:- Sunlight has a profound effect on the skin causing premature skin aging, skin

cancer, and a host of skin changes. Exposure to ultraviolet light, UVA or UVB, from sunlight accounts for 90% of the symptoms of premature skin aging. Many skin changes that were commonly believed to be due to aging, such as easy bruising, are actually a result of prolonged exposure to UV radiation. What is UV? The sun gives off ultraviolet radiation that we divide into categories based on the wavelength. UVC:- 100 to 290 nm. UVB:- 290 to 320 nm. UVA:- 320 to 400 nm. UVC radiation is almost completely absorbed by the ozone layer and does not affect the skin. UVC radiation can be found in artificial sources such as mercury arc lamps and germicidal lamps. / UVC – Ультрафиолет С = коротковолновой = гермицидный диапазон. Длина волны в нанометрах:- 280–100 нм. Энергия фотона:- 4.43–12.4 эВ. Примечание:- задерживается атмосферой.

UV DEGRADATION = УФ ДЕГРАДАЦИЯ – UV Degradation is the breaking down of fibers or fabrics when exposed to ultraviolet rays.

UVX RADIOMETER = РАДИОМЕТР УФИ (или УФИ РАДИОМЕТР) – Maximum operating efficiencies of UV systems rely on proper knowledge of the lamp intensities. Gradual degradation of UV intensity is very difficult to detect and measurement of lamp irradiance is the most effective way to monitor the useful life of any UV light source. The UVX hand held radiometer is a state of the art measuring device ideal for obtaining accurate and repeatable UV irradiance measurements. The unit features three interchangeable probes sensitive in the 254 nm, 365 nm and 302 nm regions of the ultraviolet spectrum. All sensor calibration are traceable to National Bureau Standards to ensure precise readings. The UVX continuously monitors its own power and indicates low voltage conditions. The unit also includes automatic self-test circuitry, read/hold switch, measurement range from 0.1 to 19 999 microWatts/cm, 31/2 digit LCD readout, ±5% accuracy, ±1% linearity, and 120 hour battery life. Range changes are made with three position range switch. Also the sensors feature 3 foot (915 mm) electrically shielded cables and are designed to minimize errors due to temperature and humidity effects. Optional accessories include a tube guide for use with UV tube light sources, chart recorder output, and a 10:1 attenuator for measuring UV irradiance levels higher than 19.99 milliWatts/cm. Built to withstand day-to-day use in laboratory and production environments, the UVX Radiometer is a complete UV measuring system ready to use and easy to operate. UVX Radiometer is a broadband UV (ultraviolet) sensor used for the measurement of UV intensities. This digital UVX Radiometer is used with one of the three interchangeable sensors (ordered separately) for measuring 254 nm, 365 nm and 302 nm UV wavelengths. Measurement of lamp irradiance is the most effective way to monitor the useful life of any UV light source. / УФИ Радиометр предназначен для измерения энергетической освещённости, создаваемой различными источниками ультрафиолетового излучения в спектральном диапазоне 315–400 нм, создаваемой газоразрядными источниками в спектральном диапазоне 280–315 нм, а также создаваемой ртутными лампами высокого и низкого давления в спектральном диапазоне 200–280 нм. Число спектральных диапазонов может быть уменьшено по требованию потребителя. Диапазон измерений энергетической освещённости:- 1–200 000 мВт/м^2. Погрешность коррекции:- 10%. Основная относительная погрешность:- 17%.

UW = U/W = UNDERWRITER

UW = U/W = UNDERWRITING

UW = YOU'RE WELCOME

UY = URUGUAY

UYU = URUGUAYAN PESO = PESO URUGUAYO

UZ = UZBEKISTAN

UZA = URBANIZED AREA

UZBEK SUM = УЗБЕКСКИЙ СУМ – Uzbek Sum:- UZS is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Uzbekistan which is commonly known as the Sum.

UZS = UZBEK SUM

- V -

V = ВИ. – (1) V is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol indicate that it is when-issued or when-distributed. / Ви. (V) – пятая буква фондового индекса НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

(2) V:- total volume (gals).

V = ПЯТЬ – V is the Roman numeral for 5. / V – Римское нумерологическое обозначение для числа 5.

V = VICTOR

V = VOLT

VA = VATICAN CITY STATE = HOLY SEE

VA = VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

VA = VOLT AMPERES

VAC = VOLTAGE IN AN ALTERNATING CURRENT CIRCUIT

VACANT POSSESSION = ВАКАНТНАЯ ПОСЭССИЯ (или ВАКАНТНАЯ ПОСЕССИЯ, или ВАКАНТНОЕ ВЛАДЕНИЕ, или ВАКАНТНОЕ ОБЛАДАНИЕ) – Vacant Possession:- the right of a purchaser to exclusive use of a property on completion of the sale, any previous occupant having moved out. Vacant Possession is a property law concept. Giving 'Vacant Possession' refers to a legal obligation to ensure that a property is in a state fit to be occupied at a given point in time. Vacant possession is most commonly known of on the sale and purchase of residential property and many find that, on the purchase of a new home, they do not obtain vacant possession as desired. The concept is also an essential element in the grant and termination of leases and other tenancy agreements. It is a topical issue for lawyers and surveyors along with estate agents and others connected to land and buildings. See also Possession. / Вакантная Посессия или Незанятое Собственником Имущество (Vacant Possession):- в сфере недвижимости это понятие относится к праву владения землёй или застроенным объектом, которые в настоящее время никто не занимает. Термин Незанятое Собственником Имущество используется в странах Содружества.

VACATION PAY = ОПЛАТА ОТПУСКА (или ОПЛАТА ОТПУСКНЫХ) – Vacation Pay is paid time off granted to an employee. This pay is usually accrued over time, where a certain proportion of vacation pay is earned for every hour of time worked. Under the accrual basis of accounting, the employer recognizes earned vacation pay as a liability as it is being earned (with a charge to the vacation

expense account). When an employee eventually uses the vacation time, the liability is eliminated. Unused vacation pay is typically paid to an employee in cash when he or she leaves the employment of an organization. The accrued amount of vacation pay for an employee automatically increases when he or she is given a raise, since the amount eventually paid out is now in the amount of the new and higher pay rate.

VACATION PAY EXPENSE = РАСХОД НА ОПЛАТУ ОТПУСКА (или РАСХОД НА ОТПУСКНЫЕ) – Vacation Pay Expense is a general ledger account in which is recorded the amount of vacation expense earned by employees. The amount in the account is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect the additional expense generated as a result of employee time worked during the period.

VACATION PAY PAYABLE = ОПЛАТА ОТПУСКА К ОПЛАТЕ (или ОТПУСКНЫЕ К ОПЛАТЕ) – Vacation Pay Payable is a general ledger account that contains the liability that an employer has to pay employees for vacation time earned but not yet used. The balance in this account is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect additions to accrued vacation expense, as well as employee usage of their vacation time. The account is usually classified as a Current Liability.

VACATION RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ ОТПУСКНЫХ (или ВАКАЦИОННЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ) – Vacation Reserve:- xxxxx. / Резервы На Переоценку Активов:- резервы или ассигнования, выделенные дополнительно из общих расходов (фактически вычитаемые из прибылей) на случай изменений в оценке активов компании. Накопленные амортизационные отчисления (depreciation), ассигнования на списание задолженности (bad debts) и неамортизированные скидки по облигациям (unamortized bond discount) являются тремя хорошо знакомыми источниками резервов на переоценку активов. Называется также Счётом На Переоценку Активов (Valuation Account).

VACCINATION = ВАКЦИНАЦИЯ – Vaccination is an injection (usually subcutaneous) given to prevent diseases such as blackleg, tetanus, enterotoxaemia, black disease and malignant oedema (5 in 1) if prevention against two strains of Leptospirosis is included then it is called 7 in 1. / Вакцинация, применение вакцин с целью предупреждения инфекционных болезней – иммунизации.

VACCINE = ВАКЦИНА – Vaccine is any substance, bearing antigens on its surface, that causes activation of an animal's immune system without causing actual disease. The animals' immune system components (e.g., antibodies) are then prepared to quickly vanquish those particular pathogens when they later enter the body. Vaccine:- suspension of weakened, killed, or fragmented microorganisms or toxins or of antibodies or lymphocytes that is administered primarily to prevent disease. A vaccine can confer active immunity against a specific harmful agent by stimulating the immune system to attack the agent. Once stimulated by a vaccine, the antibody-producing cells, called B Lymphocytes, remain sensitized and ready to respond to the agent should it ever gain entry to the body. A vaccine may also confer passive immunity by providing antibodies or lymphocytes already made by an animal or human donor. Vaccines are usually administered by injection (parenteral administration), but some are given orally. Vaccines applied to mucosal surfaces, such as those lining the gut or nasal passages, seem to stimulate a greater antibody response and may be the most effective route of administration. The discovery of vaccination is attributed to the British physician Edward Jenner, who in 1796 used the cowpox virus (vaccinia) to confer protection against smallpox, a related virus, in humans. Prior to this use, however, the principle of vaccination was applied by Asian physicians who gave children dried crusts from the lesions of people suffering from smallpox to protect against the disease. While some developed immunity, others developed the disease. Jenner's contribution was to use a substance similar to, but safer than, smallpox to confer immunity. He thus exploited the relatively rare situation in which immunity to one virus confers protection against another viral disease. In 1881 the French microbiologist Louis Pasteur demonstrated immunization against anthrax by injecting sheep with a preparation containing attenuated forms of the bacillus that causes the disease. Four years later he developed a protective suspension against rabies. Since Pasteur's time, a widespread and intensive search for new vaccines has been conducted, and vaccines against both bacteria and viruses are produced, as well as vaccines against venoms and other toxins. Through vaccination, smallpox has been eradicated worldwide, and polio much reduced. Vaccines have also been developed for mumps, measles, typhoid, cholera, plague, tuberculosis, tularemia, pneumococcal infection, tetanus, influenza, yellow fever, hepatitis A and B, some types of encephalitis, and typhus – although some of these vaccines are less than 100 percent effective or are used only in selected population groups at high risk. Interest in bacterial vaccines slackened with the introduction of antibiotics in the mid-XX century, but vaccines remain a mainstay in the fight against many infectious diseases, especially viral infections, which do not generally respond to antibiotics. The challenge in vaccine development consists in devising a vaccine strong enough to ward off infection without making the individual seriously ill. To this end, investigators have devised different types of vaccines. Weakened, or attenuated, vaccines consist of microorganisms that have lost the ability to cause serious illness but retain the ability to stimulate immunity. They may produce a mild or subclinical form of the disease. Attenuated vaccines include those for measles, mumps, polio (the Sabin vaccine), rubella, and tuberculosis. Inactivated vaccines are those that contain organisms that have been killed or inactivated with heat or chemicals. These, too, elicit an immune response, but the response often is less complete. Because inactivated vaccines are not as effective at fighting infection as those made from attenuated microorganisms, greater quantities of inactivated vaccines are administered. Vaccines against rabies, polio (the Salk vaccine), some forms of influenza, and cholera are made from inactivated microorganisms. Another type is a subunit vaccine, which is made from proteins found on the surface of infectious agents. Vaccines for influenza and hepatitis B are of this type. When toxins, the metabolic by-products of infectious organisms, are inactivated to form toxoids, they can be used to stimulate immunity against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. In the late XX century, advances in laboratory techniques allowed approaches to vaccine development to be refined. Medical researchers could identify the genes of a pathogen (disease-causing microorganism) that encode the protein or proteins that stimulate the immune response to that organism. This has allowed the immunity-stimulating proteins (called Antigens) to be mass-produced and used in vaccines. It also has made it possible to alter pathogens genetically and produce weakened strains of viruses. In this way, harmful proteins from pathogens can be deleted or modified, thus providing a safer and more effective method by which to manufacture attenuated vaccines. Recombinant DNA technology has also proved useful in developing vaccines to viruses that cannot be grown successfully or that are inherently dangerous. Genetic material that codes for a desired antigen is inserted into the attenuated form of a large virus, such as the vaccinia virus, which carries the foreign genes 'piggyback'. The altered virus is injected into an individual to stimulate antibody production to the foreign proteins and thus confer immunity. This approach potentially enables the vaccinia virus to function as a live vaccine against several diseases, once it has received genes derived from the relevant disease-causing microorganisms. A similar procedure can be followed using a modified bacterium, such as Salmonella Typhimurium, as the carrier of a foreign gene. Another approach, called Naked DNA Therapy, involves injecting DNA that encodes a foreign protein into muscle cells. These cells produce the foreign antigen, which stimulates an immune response. See also Immunization. Vaccine is the dead or partial or modified antigen used to induce immunity to certain infectious diseases. / Британский физик Эдвод Дьженё (Edward Jenner), который в 1796 использовал . В 1881 Французский микробиолог Люи Пастёр (Louis Pasteur). Под Вакциной понимается препарат из живых (обезвреженных) или убитых микроорганизмов (а также из отдельных антигенных компонентов микробной клетки) и продуктов их жизнедеятельности. Применяется с лечебными и профилактическими целями. Под Вакциной, от Латинского слова Vaccinum, означающее Коровий, от Vacca, означающее Корова, понимается препарат, получаемый из микроорганизмов (Бактерий,

Риккетсий, Вирусов) или продуктов их жизнедеятельности и используемый для активной иммунизации людей и животных с профилактическими и лечебными целями. Впервые вакцина была применена в 1796 Английским врачом Эдводом Дьженёром (Edward Jenner; 1749–1823), который прививал людям для предохранения их от заболевания натуральной оспой коровью оспу (отсюда название Вакцина). Различают вакцины живые, убитые, химические и анатоксины. Живые вакцины приготовляют из специально ослабленных культур микроорганизмов, лишённых способности вызывать заболевание, но сохраняющих свойства размножаться в организме и вызывать иммунитет. Первым живые вакцины против Сибирской язвы (1881) и бешенства (1885) создал Французский микробиолог Люи Пастёр (Louis Pasteur; 1822–1895). Предложенная в 1926 Французским учёными Лео Шарлем Альбэром Кальмэтом (Léon Charles Albert Calmette; 1863–1933) и Жо-Мари Кямийэ Гера (Jean-Marie Camille Guérin; 1872–1961) живая туберкулёзная вакцина (БЦЖ (BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin)) получила всемирное признание; её применение значительно снизило заболеваемость туберкулёзом. Многие живые вакцины созданы Советскими учёными:- против сыпного тифа (Павел Феликсович Здродовский (1890–1976), в 1957–59), против гриппа (Анатолий Александрович Смородинцев (1901–1986), Валентин Дмитриевич Соловьёв (1907–1986), Виктор Михайлович Жданов (1914–1987), в 1960), против бруцеллёза (Пелагея Альбертовна Вершилова (1904–1992), в 1947–51), оспенная (Михаил Акимович Морозов (1879–1964), в 1941–60) и другие. При некоторых заболеваниях (бешенство, оспа, чума, туляремия) вакцины являются единственно эффективными прививочными препаратами; как правило, живые вакцины создают длительный иммунитет. Убитые вакцины изготовляют из микроорганизмов, убитых физическим (нагревание) или химическим (фенол, формалин, ацетон) методами. Убитые вакцины применяют для профилактики лишь тех заболеваний, в отношении которых не получены живые вакцины (брюшной тиф, паратиф В, коклюш, холера, клещевой энцефалит). Они обладают менее выраженными защитными свойствами, чем живые вакцины, поэтому развитие иммунитета наступает лишь после проведения курса иммунизации (вакцинации), состоящего из нескольких прививок. Химические вакцины представляют собой вещества, выделенные из бактериальных клеток при помощи различных химических методов и содержащие основные компоненты, вызывающие иммунитет. Впервые химические вакцины против кишечных инфекций начали вводить в 1941 в составе поливакцины НИИСИ, предложенной Советским учёными Николаем Ивановичем Александровым (1908–1972) и его женой – Ниной Ефимовной Гефен (1915–????). Химические вакцины применяют против паратифа В, брюшного тифа и риккетсиозов. Развитие иммунитета после введения анатоксинов связано с появлением в крови антител, нейтрализующих действие определённого токсина. Впервые анатоксины были получены в 1923–26 Французским учёным Гясто Рамо (Gaston Ramon; 1886–1963). Анатоксины применяют для профилактики дифтерии, столбняка, ботулизма, газовой гангрены и стафилококковых инфекций. Вакцины могут быть приготовлены из возбудителя одной инфекции – так называемой Моновакцины, или в виде комбинации двух и более возбудителей (Поливакцины). При применении поливакцины иммунитет вырабатывается к нескольким инфекционным заболеваниям. Способы введения вакцин различны:- для живых вакцин они в определённой степени связаны с естественными путями проникновения возбудителя в организм:- так, полиомиелитную вакцину вводят через рот, гриппозную – в полость носа, вакцину против оспы, Сибирской язвы и туляремии – накожно, против бруцеллёза – внутрикожно, сыпного тифа – подкожно; убитые вакцины и анатоксины вводят подкожно или внутримышечно. С лечебной целью применяют живую вакцину против бешенства (вакцинотерапия), что является единственным способом защиты человека от развития этого смертельного заболевания. При лечении некоторых хронических воспалительных заболеваний, вызванных стафилококками и стрептококками, используют аутовакцины. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вакцины изготовляют научно-производственные учреждения; контролирует качество выпускаемых препаратов Государственный Контрольный Институт Медицинских Биологических Препаратов имени Льва Александровича Тарасевича (Москва). Вакцины В Ветеринарии:- Принципы приготовления и классификация вакцин против болезней животных не отличаются от медицинских. Из живых вакцин в ветеринарной практике наиболее широко применяют:- сибиреязвенные – СТИ и ГНКИ; против рожи свиней – из штамма Конева и BP_2; бруцеллёзную – из штамма 19; против холеры, оспы, псевдочумы птиц. Убитые вакцины используют для профилактики и лечения более чем 20 инфекционных болезней животных. Вакцина – любое вещество, содержащее антиген на своей поверхности, способствующее стимуляции иммунной системы.

VACCINIA = ВАКЦИНИЯ (или ВАКЦИНАЛЬНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ) – Vaccinia:- a non-pathogenic virus that is believed to be a (modified) form of the virus that causes cowpox. Vaccinia readily accepts genes (inserted into its genome via genetic engineering) from pathogenic viruses so it can be used to make vaccines that do not possess the risk inherent in attenuated-virus vaccines (i.e. that the attenuated virus 'revives' and causes disease). Such genetically engineered vaccinia codes for (presents) the proteins of the pathogenic virus on its surface, which activates the immune system (e.g., of vaccinated animal) to produce antibodies against that pathogenic virus. / Вакцинальная Болезнь – реакция на введение противооспенной вакцины.

VACONNE VELVET = ВАКОНН ВЭЛЬВЭ (или ХХ БАРХАТ) – Vaconne Velvet is a patterned velvet made by burnt-out print process. The design is of velvet with background plain. / .

VACUITY = НЕЗАПОЛНЕННОСТЬ (или РАЗРЕЖЁННОСТЬ) – Vacuity:- from Middle English Vacuite, from Old French, from Latin Vacuitas, from Vacuus = Empty Space or Vacancy or Vacuity; the state of lacking any real meaning, importance, or intelligence. See also Ullage. Vacuity is the quality or state of being empty; emptiness. Vacuity is the state of being vacuous or without contents; vacancy; emptiness:- the vacuity of the open sea. / Пустота:- . Смотрите также Незаполненный Объём или Утечка или Недостача (Ullage).

VACUOLE = ВАКУОЛЬ – Vacuole:- in biology, a space within a cell that is empty of cytoplasm, lined with a membrane, and filled with fluid. Especially in protozoa, vacuoles are cytoplasmic organs (organelles), performing functions such as storage, ingestion, digestion, excretion, and expulsion of excess water. The large central vacuoles often found in plant cells enable them to attain a large size without accumulating the bulk that would make metabolism difficult. Vacuoles:- a membrane-bound sac within a cell, within which water, food, waste, or salt, etc are temporarily stored. Also pigments, in certain plant cells. / Под Вакуолями, от Французского слова Vacuole, от Латинского слова Vacuus, означающее Пустой, понимаются небольшие, большей частью шаровидные, полости в животных и растительных клетках или одноклеточных организмах. В клетках ряда многоклеточных беспозвоночных (губки, кишечнополостные, ресничные черви, некоторые моллюски), способных к внутриклеточному пищеварению, и в теле некоторых одноклеточных организмов (простейших) образуются пищеварительные вакуоли, содержащие пищеварительные ферменты. У высших животных пищеварительные вакуоли образуются в особых клетках – фагоцитах. В других клетках вакуоли содержат соли, ферменты и продукты обмена веществ (жиры и так далее). У многих одноклеточных организмов имеются также сократительные, или пульсирующие, вакуоли, периодически выбрасывающие своё содержимое во внешнюю среду. У простейших сократительные вакуоли – главным образом аппарат, регулирующий осмотическое давление, а также служащий для выведения из организма продуктов распада. Вакуоли растений наполнены бесцветным или окрашенным клеточным соком. Цитоплазма отделена от вакуолей липоидно-белковой полупроницаемой мембраной (смотрите Биологические Мембраны). Вещества, растворённые в клеточном соке вакуолей растений (сахара, полисахариды, алкалоиды, дубильные вещества, пигменты, некоторые соли и другие), вызывают в силу осмоса поступление в клетки питательных

веществ и воды и создают механическое напряжение клеток и тканей – тургор. В очень молодых клетках вакуолей нет или они почти незаметны; по мере роста и старения клетки вакуолей появляются в разных её участках, а затем, постепенно увеличиваясь, сливаются в одну большую вакуоль – так называемый Вакуом. Вакуоль – полость в цитоплазме клетки, ограниченная мембраной, заполненная жидкостью, включающей ферменты. У простейших имеются пищеварительные и сократительные вакуоли; у многоклеточных организмов – аутофагирующие (вторичные лизосомы) и пищеварительные вакуоли; вакуоли растительной клетки составляют сложную систему (вакуом) и сливаются у дифференцированной клетки в крупную центральную вакуоль, содержащую клеточный сок. Вакуоли – мембранные органоиды эукариотической клетки.

VACUS HOLD = УДЕРЖИВАНИЕ В ВАКУСЕ – Vacus Hold is when a container is taken and put through a larger X-ray machine to make sure that there is no unauthorized metal objects inside (something like the metal detector we walk through). VACUS is new X-ray equipment. The radiation monitors are complementary to what is known as Vacus Technology, which is X-ray technology we have at the ports designed to identify suspicious-looking shapes within the containers. They work in tandem.

VACUUM ASSIST POWER BRAKES = ТОРМОЗА С ГИДРОУСИЛИТЕЛЕМ НА ВАКУУМНОЙ ОСНОВЕ (или ХХ) – Vacuum Assist Power Brakes:- standard type hydraulic brakes with a pressure assist cylinder having a vacuum chamber which when atmospheric pressure is allowed to one side of the piston or diaphragm, drives a plunger in the hydraulic system thereby increasing the effect of pedal pressure.

VACUUM ATOMIZATION = ВАКУУМНОЕ РАСПЫЛЕНИЕ – Vacuum Atomization is a process to reduce a molten stream of metal to droplets of a diameter of 500 micrometer or less by the rapid evolution of a dissolved gas upon exposure to a vacuum. The problems inherent in metal atomization have spurred the development of Vacuum Atomization, a process showing much promise. In this process, the potential energy for atomization can be stored within the molten metal, which increases the efficiency. Also, the higher tap densities of vacuum-atomized powders, as compared with argon-atomized powders, is a distinct advantage. Alloy powders based on Ni, Co, Fe, Cu, Al, and misch metal have all been made successfully by this process. Powder metallurgy will play a significant role in this era of conservation and cost reduction, and vacuum atomization has shown that the unconventional approach may offer the most practical solutions to some of our current problems.

VACUUM DEHYDRATION = ВАКУУМНАЯ ДЕГИДРАТАЦИЯ (или ВАКУУМНОЕ ОБЕЗВОЖИВАНИЕ) – Vacuum Dehydration is a method which involves drying or freeing of moisture through a vacuum process. Vacuum Dehydration systems are designed to remove 100% of free and emulsified water and at least 90% of dissolved water from petroleum and synthetic-based fluids. And, vacuum dehydration systems remove 100% of free gases and least 90% of dissolved gases. By maintaining absolute fluid cleanliness, you can dramatically increase the life of critical electric transmission components, maintain dielectric strength and condition of insulation, minimize downtime and maximize profitability.

VACUUM DISTILLATION = ВАКУУМНАЯ ДИСТИЛЛЯЦИЯ – Vacuum Distillation is a distillation method which involved reducing the pressure above a liquid mixture to be distilled to less than its vapor pressure (usually less than atmospheric pressure). This causes evaporation of the most volatile liquid(s) – those with the lowest boiling points. This method works on the principle that boiling occurs when a liquid's vapor pressure exceeds the ambient pressure. It can be used with or without heating the solution. Vacuum Distillation is a distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric), which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock. Vacuum Distillation is a distillation under reduced pressure (less than atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique permits the production of distillates at lower temperature than would be necessary in atmospheric distillation, thus avoiding coke formation.

VACUUM DISTILLATION UNIT = УСТАНОВКА ВАКУУМНОЙ ДИСТИЛЛЯЦИИ – Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU) is a distillation column that operates in a vacuum (where operating pressure is less than atmospheric pressure). Used in the production of oil sands. Distillation of crude oil is carried out in two units, first in an Atmospheric Distillation Unit (also known as Crude Distillation Unit, CDU), with further processing of the residue from atmospheric distillation in the Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU). For sake of simplicity, Figure 4.2 does not include the network of heat exchangers and pump around loops to pre-heat the desalted crude before it is fed the fired furnace. In the furnace, the crude is heated to the desired temperatures (700–750 °F) such that all the distillate fraction and roughly 10–20% of the bottom product are evaporated, depending on the volatility of crude oil. The two-phase mixture is then introduced into the CDU flash zone for separation of vapor and liquid streams where vapor fraction rises toward the top of the column and the liquid fraction is subjected to stripping with steam to recover the low-boiling distillate components dissolved in heavier liquid before sending the bottom product (i.e. atmospheric distillation residue) to the vacuum distillation unit. A temperature gradient is established in the column by removing heat from the overhead vapor. The column condenses the naphtha fraction and sends a portion of the liquid naphtha, as reflux, to the column to achieve a good separation of the distillate products drawn from the side of the distillation column, such as kerosene, light gas oil (LGO), and heavy gas oil (HGO), as seen in the diagram. Steam strippers on the side of the column also provide reflux to the main column to help with clean separation of the distillate products. Additional reflux is provided to the main column by pump around loops associated with heat exchangers for preheating the crude. Counter-current flow of vapor and liquid streams through the contact stages (e.g., trays) in the main column, enabling good separation of the distillate fractions. The temperature at the bottom of CDU is limited to 700–750 °F to prevent cracking – breaking of the chemical bonds between carbon atoms in the aliphatic hydrocarbons constituting the crude oil. Cracking would cause coking (accumulation of carbonaceous solids) on the metal surfaces in the column and interferes with fractionation in distillation. Vacuum distillation is necessary to fractionate the heavy distillates because further increase in temperature would cause thermal cracking of the feed components. The atmospheric residue is reheated in a fired furnace to 730–850 °F before introduction into the vacuum distillation unit (VDU). Furnace outlet temperature is selected depending on the thermal reactivity (or coking propensity of crude oil, as will be discussed further) and the desired level of separation in the column. Steam ejectors, or, more recently, vacuum pumps, are used to create vacuum for evaporation of the light vacuum gas oil and heavy vacuum gas oil fractions. The temperature and pressure in VDU also depend on whether steam is introduced, or the separation is carried out without the steam addition in 'dry' towers, varying between 10 to 30 mmHg at the bottom of the tower. Lower pressures and higher temperatures are used in dry towers. To minimize the pressure difference between the bottom and top of the column, some special packing materials are used instead of trays for providing contact between liquid and vapor streams to improve fractionation. The heavy distillates (light vacuum gas oil and heavy vacuum gas oil) separated in VDU are further processed in downstream separation and conversion units to produce lubricating oil base stocks, or as feedstock for hydrocracking to produce light and middle distillates. The residue from vacuum distillation (VDR) can be upgraded into marketable products and fuels using processes such as visbreaking, deasphalting, and coking, as will be discussed in later sections.

VACUUM PUMP = ВАКУУМНЫЙ НАСОС – Vacuum Pump is a device that is used to extract gas or vapor from an enclosed space, leaving behind a partial vacuum in the container. Classification Of Vacuum Pumps:- vacuum pumps are categorized as gas transfer pumps and gas binding or capture pumps. While gas-displacement vacuum pumps can be used without limitation, gas-binding vacuum

pumps have a limited gas absorption capacity and must be regenerated at certain process-dependent intervals. Gas-displacement pumps, which are also referred to as gas transfer pumps, are classified either as positive displacement pumps or kinetic vacuum pumps. Positive displacement pumps displace gas from sealed areas to the atmosphere or to a downstream pump stage. Kinetic pumps displace gas by accelerating it in the pumping direction, either via a mechanical drive system or through a directed vapor stream that is condensed at the end of the pumping section. Gas-binding vacuum pumps either bind the gas to an especially active substrate through gettering or condense the gas at a suitable temperature. Chemisorption is performed technically by a pump type known as Getter Pumps which constantly generate pure getter surfaces through vaporization and/or sublimation or sputtering. If the gas particles to be bound are ionized in an ion getter pump before interacting with a getter surface, they can at the same time clean the getter surface by sputtering and be buried by sputtered material. Non evaporable getters (NEG) consist of highly reactive alloys, mainly of zirconium or titanium, and have a very large specific surface. Gases can penetrate into deeper layers of the getter material through micropores and be bound there into stable chemical compounds. See also Pump. Vacuum Pump:- vacuums are used in many vehicles for actuation, changing gear and pneumatic power assistance. In many cases, vacuum pumps are located directly on the cylinder head, and are driven by the camshaft. Due to these 'interfaces', the engine repairer should have an elementary knowledge of vacuum pumps. Vacuum pumps are used in motor vehicles in which the necessary vacuum cannot be generated in the intake manifold. These are direct injection engines, turbo engines and engines with variable valve timing, for example. The increasing number of pneumatic actuators can also render the use of a vacuum pump necessary. With pneumatic devices, high actuating forces can be achieved in a small installation space. Brake boosters, secondary air valves, EGR valves, switched intake manifolds, turbocharger control and comfort devices are just some examples. Since failure of the brake boosters can lead to dangerous situations, the vacuum pump is considered to be a safety component. Method Of Operation/Types:- the vacuum pumps used in motor vehicles generate a vacuum of approx. 0.7–0.9 bar. They suck the air out of the vacuum system and generally convey this to the cylinder head or the crankcase. In many cases, vacuum pumps are located directly on the cylinder head, are supplied with lubricating oil and driven by the camshaft. A vacuum pump's method of operation depends on its design and is not visible from the outside. Formerly, piston or diaphragm vacuum pumps were predominantly used, which were driven by the cam, tappet, chain, belt or cam disc. These days, vane pumps are used, which are mostly fi tted to the end of the camshaft. New developments tend to combine pumps supplying different media (tandem pumps):- (1) Combined fuel/vacuum pumps are situated on an axle shared with the camshaft. (2) Combined vacuum/oil pumps are installed in the oil pan. Continued Use Of A Used Vacuum Pump In A Reconditioned Engine:- vacuum pumps are connected to the engine and, depending on their design, are incorporated in the engine oil circuit. Following engine damage:- (i) Chips may get into the vacuum pump along with the engine oil; (ii) The vacuum pump may have been damaged by overheating; and (iii) The vacuum pump may have been damaged. For this reason, to prevent consequential damage following engine repair, we recommend also replacing the vacuum pump following engine damage. / Под Вакуумным Насосом понимается устройство для удаления (откачки) газов и паров из замкнутого объёма с целью получения в нём вакуума. Существуют различные типы вакуумных насосов, действие которых основано на разных физических явлениях:- механические (вращательные), струйные, сорбционные, конденсационные. Основные параметры вакуумного насоса:- предельное (наименьшее) давление (остаточное давление, предельный вакуум), которое может быть достигнуто насосом; быстрота откачки – объём газа, откачиваемый при данном давлении в единицу времени (кубических метров в секунду ($м^3$/сек), литров в секунду (л/сек)); допустимое (наибольшее) выпускное давление в выпускном сечении насоса, дальнейшее повышение которого нарушает нормальную работу вакуумного насоса. Механические насосы применяют для получения вакуума от 1 Ньютона на квадратный метр ($Н/м^2$) (10^{-2} миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.)) до 10^{-8} $Н/м^2$ (10^{-10} мм рт.ст.). В рабочей камере простейшего механического насоса совершает возвратно-поступательное движение поршень, который вытесняет газ, создавая при обратном ходе разрежение со стороны откачиваемой системы. Поршневые Насосы были первыми механическими насосами. Их вытеснили Вращательные Насосы. В многопластинчатом вращательном насосе всасывание и выталкивание газа осуществляется при изменении объёмов ячеек, образованных эксцентрично расположенным ротором, в прорезях которого помещены подвижные пластины, прижимающиеся к внутренней поверхности камеры и скользящие по ней при его вращении. За счёт большой частоты вращения ротора эти насосы при сравнительно малых размерах обладают большой быстротой откачки (до 125 л/сек). Предельное давление достигает 2 000 $Н/м^2$ (15 мм рт.ст.) в одноступенчатых насосах и 10 $Н/м^2$ (10^{-1} мм рт.ст.) в двухступенчатых. Аналогично происходит процесс откачки газа Водокольцевыми Насосами. При вращении колеса с радиальными лопастями, эксцентрично расположенного в камере, вода, заполняющая камеру, увлекается лопастями и под действием центробежных сил отбрасывается к стенке корпуса, образуя водяное кольцо и серповидную камеру, в которую поступает откачиваемый газ. При вращении колеса ячейки поочерёдно соединяются с каналом, через который откачиваемый газ выходит в атмосферу. Эти насосы пригодны для откачки влажного и загрязнённого газа, кислорода и взрывоопасных газов. Предельный вакуум составляет 95% (в одноступенчатых насосах) и 99.5% (в двухступенчатых насосах) от теоретически возможного; например, при температуре воды 20 °C – до 7.1 $кН/м^2$ (53 мм рт.ст.) в одноступенчатых и 3.1 $кН/м^2$ (23 мм рт.ст.) в двухступенчатых насосах. Для получения среднего вакуума чаще применяют вращательные насосы с масляным уплотнением. Их рабочая камера заполнена маслом, либо они погружены в масляную ванну. Быстрота откачки этих насосов 0.1–750 л/сек, предельное давление 1 $Н/м^2$ (10^{-2} мм рт.ст.) в одноступенчатых и 10^{-1} $Н/м^2$ (10^{-3} мм рт.ст.) в двухступенчатых насосах. Масло хорошо уплотняет все зазоры, выполняет функцию дополнительной охлаждающей среды, однако при длительной работе сконденсированные пары загрязняют масло. Для предотвращения конденсации паров, возникающей при их сжатии, камеру заполняют определённым объёмом воздуха (балластным газом), который в момент выхлопа обеспечивает парциальное давление пара в паро-воздушной смеси, не превышающее давления насыщения. При этом пары из насоса выталкиваются без конденсации. Такие насосы называются Газобалластными Насосами и применяются как Форвакуумные Насосы (для создания предварительного разрежения). Двухроторные насосы имеют 2 фигурных ротора, которые при вращении входят один в другой, создавая направленное движение газа. Эти насосы обладают большой быстротой откачки и часто применяются как промежуточные (вспомогательные, или бустерные) между форвакуумными и высоковакуумными. Они обеспечивают вакуум 10^{-2}–10^{-3} $Н/м^2$ (10^{-4}–10^{-5} мм рт.ст.) при быстроте откачки до 15 $м^3$/сек. В молекулярных насосах при вращении ротора в газе молекулы получают дополнительную скорость в направлении их движения. Впервые такой насос был предложен в 1912 Немецким учёным физиком Вольфганом Максом Паулем Геде (Wolfgang Max Paul Gaede; 1878-Май-25–1945-Июнь-24), но долго не получал распространения из-за сложности конструкции. В 1957 Немецкий учёный Доктор Вилли Бека (Willi Becker) применил турбомолекулярный насос (turbomolecular pump), ротор которого состоит из системы дисков. Таким насосом получают вакуум до 10^{-8} $н/м^2$ (10^{-10} мм рт.ст.). В струйных насосах направленная струя рабочего вещества уносит молекулы газа, поступающие из откачиваемого объёма. В качестве рабочего вещества могут быть использованы жидкости или пары жидкостей. В зависимости от этого насосы называются Водоструйными, Пароводяными, Парортутными или Паромасляными. По принципу действия струйные насосы бывают Эжекторными и Диффузионными. В эжекторных насосах откачивающее действие струи основано на увеличении давления газового потока под действием струи более высокого напора. Такие насосы применяются для получения вакуума 10 $Н/м^2$ (10^{-1} мм рт.ст.). Простым эжекторным насосом является Водоструйный Насос, распространённый в лабораторной практике, в химической промышленности и другом. Предельное давление таких насосов не

намного превышает давление водяных паров. Например, при температуре воды в насосе, равной 20 °C, достигаемый вакуум равен 3 100 Н/м^2 (23 мм рт.ст.), а парциальное давление остаточных газов около 670 Н/м^2 (5 мм рт.ст.). К эжекторным насосам может быть отнесён Вихревой Насос (аппарат), откачивающее действие которого основано на использовании разрежения, развивающегося вдоль оси вихря. Значительно большей быстротой откачки и более низким предельным давлением обладают насосы, в которых рабочим веществом является водяной пар. В многоступенчатых пароводяных насосах быстрота откачки достигает 20 м^3/сек, создаваемый вакуум 0.7 Н/м^2 ($5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ мм рт.ст.). Откачивающее действие диффузионных насосов основано на диффузии молекул откачиваемого газа в области действия струи пара рабочего вещества за счёт перепада их парциальных давлений. В качестве рабочего вещества в 1915 Вольфган Геде применил пары ртути. Ртуть обеспечивает постоянное (для данной температуры) давление насыщенного пара, постоянную (для данного давления) температуру, остаётся химически неактивной, не боится перегрева, но пары ртути, даже в небольшом количестве, опасны для человеческого организма. Одним из заменителей ртути является масло (смотрите Вакуумное Масло). Такие вакуумные насосы называются Паромасляными Насосами. Применение в качестве рабочей жидкости масла привело к широкому распространению таких насосов с быстротой откачки до нескольких сотен м^3/сек при получении вакуума до 10^{-6} Н/м^2 (10^{-8} мм рт.ст.). В паромасляном вакуумном насосе последовательно соединены несколько откачивающих ступеней в одном корпусе. Диапазон рабочих давлений трёхступенчатого паромасляного насоса 10^{-3}–10^{-1} Н/м^2 (10^{-5}–10^{-3} мм рт.ст.). В сорбционных насосах используют способность некоторых веществ (например, Ti, Mo, Zr и других) поглощать газ. Откачиваемый газ оседает на поверхности внутри вакуумной системы. Один из активных поглотителей постоянно напыляется на поглощающую поверхность (Испарительный Насос). Поглотителем может быть также пористый адсорбент (смотрите Адсорбционный Насос). Действие Ионных Насосов основано на ионизации газа сильным электрическим разрядом и удалении ионизованных молекул электрическим полем. Этот способ мало распространён из-за сложности устройства и большой потребляемой мощности, затрачиваемой главным образом на создание магнитного поля. При комнатной температуре инертные газы и углеводороды практически не поглощаются напылёнными плёнками металлов. Для их удаления служат комбинированные Ионно-Сорбционные, или Ионно-Геттерные, насосы, в которых сорбционный способ поглощения химически активных газов сочетается с ионным способом откачки инертных газов и углеводородов. Поглощающая поверхность обновляется осаждением на стенках термически испаряемого титана, а также катодным распылением титана в электрическом разряде или в магнитном поле в электроразрядных или магниторазрядных ионно-сорбционных насосах. Ионно-сорбционные вакуумные насосы при предварительной откачке до 10^{-2} Н/м^2 (до 10^{-4} мм рт.ст.) создают вакуум до 10^{-5} Н/м^2 (10^{-7} мм рт.ст.). Быстрота откачки зависит от рода газа. Например, быстрота откачки водорода 5 000 л/сек, азота 2 000 л/сек, аргона 50 л/ сек. Достигаемое предельное давление в хорошо обезгаженных объёмах и без натекания газа ниже 10^{-8} Н/м^2 (10^{-10} мм рт.ст.). Действие Конденсационных, или Криогенных, Насосов основано на поглощении газа охлаждённой до низкой температуры поверхностью. Водородно-конденсационный насос, предложенный Советским физиком Борисом Георгиевичем Лазаревым (1906-Август-06–2001-Март-20) с сотрудниками (Физико-Технического Институт АН УССР), имеет постоянную быстроту откачки в широком диапазоне давлений. Охлаждающий жидкий водород вырабатывается ожижителем, находящимся в установке. Неконденсируемые газы (водород, гелий) откачиваются параллельно включённым насосом, например, диффузионным. Для включения такого насоса необходимо предварительное разрежение.

VACUUM SEPARATOR = ВАКУУМНЫЙ СЕПАРАТОР – Vacuum Separator is a separator that utilizes subatmospheric pressure to remove certain gases and liquids from another liquid because of their difference in vapor pressure.

VAD = VALUE–ADDED DATA

VAD = VALUE–ADDED DEALER

VAD = VALUE–ADDED DISTRIBUTOR

VAD = VALUE OF ANNUAL DEMAND

VAD = VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

VADOSE ZONE = ВАДОЗНАЯ ЗОНА (или ЗОНА ВЕРХНИХ ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД) – Vadose Zone:- region of aeration above the water table. This zone also includes the capillary fringe above the water table, the height of which will vary according to the grain size of the sediments. In coarse-grained mediums the fringe may be flat at the top and thin, whereas in finer grained material it will tend to be higher and may be very irregular along the upper surface. The vadose zone varies widely in thickness, from being absent to many hundreds of feet, depending upon several factors. These include the environment and the type of earth material present. Water within this interval, which is moving downward under the influence of gravity, is called Vadose Water, or Gravitational Water. / Вадозная Вода или Гравитационная Вода. Вадозные Воды, подразделяющиеся на:- (i) инфильтрационные воды – воды, просачивающиеся сквозь зернистые породы; (ii) инфлюационные воды – воды, втекающие с поверхности по трещинам и пустотам горных пород; (iii) конденсационные воды – воды, образующиеся из парообразной влаги воздуха, заключённого в подземных порах, трещинах и других пустотах. Вадозные воды – воды поверхностного (атмосферного) происхождения, представляют в процессе их подземного стока одно из звеньев общего круговорота воды.

VAGANS = ВАГАНС (или БЛУЖДАЮЩЕЕ) – Vagans:- wandering. / Ваганс, от Латинского слова Vagans (Vagaatis), от Vagare, означающее Странствовать:- блуждающее.

VAGILE = БРОДЯЧЕЕ (или ВАГИЛЬНОЕ) – Vagile:- wandering or roaming, e.g., a microorganism that is not attached to a solid support tends to 'wander' through its environment as it gets pushed about by currents of air or liquid. Vagile:- able or tending to move from place to place or disperse:- a vagile animal Species. / Бродячий или Вагильный – свободно передвигающийся или перемещающийся организм (о животных и растениях).

VAGILITY = ПОДВИЖНОСТЬ (или БЛУЖДАНИЕ) – Vagility is the ability of organisms to disseminate, e.g., spread throughout a given habitat. / Подвижность – способность организмов к расселению в пределах экосистемы.

VAGINATE = ВЛАГАЛИЩНОЕ – Vaginate:- sheathed or surrounded by a sheath. Vaginate (in botany; esp of plant parts):- having a sheath; sheathed:- a vaginate leaf. / Влагалищный Лист – лист, у которого нижняя часть расширена, трубкой обхватывает междоузлие.

VAGINOSIS = ВАГИНОЗИЗ – Vaginosis is the process whereby a cell internalizes an entity (such as a virus or a protein) that has bound to the cell's outer membrane. Once that 'bound entity' is inside the cell, the cell membrane fuses together again. / Вагинозиз – вагинальная инфекция, сопровождающаяся отеком.

VAGRANCY = БРОДЯЖНИЧЕСТВО (или ТУНЕЯДСТВО) – Vagrancy:- state or action of one who has no established home and drifts from place to place without visible or lawful means of support. Traditionally a vagrant was thought to be one who was able to work

for his maintenance but preferred instead to live idly, often as a beggar. The punishment for this ranged from branding and whipping to conscription into the military services and transportation to penal colonies. In English law, a man who deserted his wife and children was considered a vagrant, as was any man who gave a false account of himself. The vagueness of the common-law meanings of vagrancy has been reflected in subsequent statutory law. In the United States and northern Europe, vagrancy must generally be accompanied by the act of begging before it becomes punishable. Usually local authorities merely encourage the vagrant to move on, relieving themselves of the financial burden of maintaining the offender. In some countries the term describes a more serious offense than begging. Often it applies to a person who has a fixed habitation but pursues a calling condemned by the law as immoral, such as prostitution or gambling. Vagrancy is frequently used by police and prosecutors as a tool for proscribing a wide range of behaviour. Political demonstrations, the obstruction of streets or walks, riotous activities, and loitering have all been variously interpreted as violations of vagrancy laws. This fluid application of a vague statute or ordinance has been heavily criticized by legal scholars and civil libertarians. The United States Supreme Court declared a Florida state statute unconstitutional in February 1972 on the grounds that its terms were not sufficiently explicit to inform those subject to it what conduct would render them liable to its penalties. See also Disorderly Conduct. / Бродяжничество, в эксплуататорских государствах социальное явление, порождаемое необеспеченностью и неустойчивостью существования трудящихся. Выражается в постоянном перемещении человека с места на место, в бездомном образе жизни, в существовании за счёт подаяний и тому подобном. При эксплуататорском строе лица, вынужденные заниматься бродяжничеством, самим обществом лишены возможности участвовать в производительном труде. В царской России тяжёлое материальное положение трудящихся приводило к очень широкому распространению бродяжничества. На протяжении веков бродяжничали и нищенствовали обедневшие жители городов, беглые крепостные и ссыльные, не имевшие крова инвалиды и старики, странствующие монахи. Во 2-й половине XIX – начале XX веков в условиях общего экономического упадка деревни, а также в результате неурожаев, пожаров, падежей скота число бродяг увеличивалось и они массами направлялись в города, где основным источником их существования становилось нищенство. Причинами бродяжничества в современных буржуазных государствах являются эксплуатация, экономические кризисы, разорение деревни, хроническая безработица, войны и вызываемая ими необеспеченность беднейших слоёв населения. Накопление капитала, технический прогресс в буржуазном обществе неизбежно приводят к тому, что часть трудящихся становится избыточной, выталкивается из сферы общественного производства и тем самым обрекается на нищету и бездомный образ жизни. Число бродяг особенно велико в горных районах, населённых беднотой. Порождает бродяжничество и подневольный характер труда в капиталистическом обществе. Ряды хронических безработных, значительная часть которых становится бродягами, постоянно пополняются разорившимися мелкими производителями из города и деревни, опустившимися представителями интеллигенции и другими. Несмотря на объективную неизбежность бродяжничества в буржуазном обществе, законодательство многих капиталистических стран предусматривает наказание за бродяжничество. Например, в США Кодекс Штата Калифорния (§ 647) содержит пространное определение бродяжничества, наказуемого крупным штрафом или лишением свободы:- ‘каждое лицо, которое бродит по улицам в позднее время или в ночные часы без очевидных или законных оснований’, или ‘каждое лицо, которое ютится в каком-либо складе, сарае, железнодорожном вагоне ... без разрешения владельца’, или ‘каждое лицо, известное как пьяница’ и так далее. В Великобритании 3 категории лиц, несущих ответственность за бродяжничество:- (а) тунеядцы (‘мелкие разносчики товаров, странствующие и торгующие без надлежащего разрешения’, ‘попрошайки’ и другие); (б) бродяги (‘лица, занимающиеся выпрашиванием подаяния путём выставления напоказ ран или уродств’, ‘лица, проживающие в сараях ... и плохо себя зарекомендовавшие’ и другие); (в) неисправимые бродяги (лица, повторно совершившие действия, изложенные в пункте ‘б’). Уголовный Кодекс (УК) Италии (Статья 670) предусматривает наказание в виде лишения свободы (арест) за нищенство. Неопределённость и расплывчатость формулировок законов позволяют привлекать к ответственности за бродяжничество любого безработного или иного обездоленного человека, подвергнуть лишению свободы лиц, не представляющих опасности для общества. Нередко меры по борьбе с бродяжничеством используются полицией для репрессий против беднейших слоёв населения, выражающих протест против тяжёлых социальных условий. В социалистическом обществе, где нет эксплуатации человека человеком и отсутствует безработица, а материальные условия жизни трудящихся систематически улучшаются, бродяжничество как социальное явление изжито. Встречающиеся случаи бродяжничества и сопутствующего ему попрошайничества – форма уклонения антиобщественных элементов от общественно полезного труда, паразитическое стремление прожить на счёт общества, средство избежать уголовной ответственности за совершённые преступления, уклониться от уплаты алиментов, от заботы о детях (среди бродяг много разыскиваемых преступников и неплательщиков алиментов) и так далее. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) действовавшее законодательство предусматривало при определённых условиях уголовную ответственность за бродяжничество и попрошайничество. Под Бродяжничеством понималась периодическая перемена места пребывания с целью уклонения от общественно полезного труда, а под попрошайничеством (которое нередко сочетается с бродяжничеством) – более или менее длительное существование за счёт выпрашивания у окружающих денег или других материальных ценностей в целях паразитического обогащения. К уголовной ответственности за бродяжничество и попрошайничество привлекались трудоспособные граждане, достигшие 18-летнего возраста. Подростков 16–18 лет, вовлечённых в бродяжничество и попрошайничество, трудоустраивали либо помещали в детские учреждения, иногда над ними устанавливали опеку и тому подобное. УК РСФСР (Статья 209) и УК некоторых других Союзных республик предусматривали за систематическое бродяжничество и попрошайничество наказание в виде исправительных работ до 1 года или лишения свободы на срок до 2 лет, если оно продолжалось после повторного предупреждения административными органами о необходимости трудоустройства и изменения образа жизни. Особый состав преступления образует вовлечение несовершеннолетних в занятие попрошайничеством или использование несовершеннолетних для целей паразитического существования (УК РСФСР, Статья 210). Учитывая опасность такого вовлечения, закон устанавливал за эти преступления строгое наказание – лишение свободы на срок до 5 лет. В некоторых Союзных республиках СССР ввиду полного отсутствия случаев бродяжничества и попрошайничества в УК отсутствовали эти составы преступления. Тунеядец – человек, который живёт на чужой счёт, чужим трудом.

VAH = VALUE AREA HIGH

VAL = VALUE AREA LOW

VALANCE = ПОДЗОР (или ОБОРКА, или СБОРКА) – Valance is a decorative fabric or board installed across the top of a window or a top for curtains or draperies. It is usually hung from a rod and made of fahric or fabric over a stiffening material, such as buckram. A valance differs from a ruffle in that it is absolutely flat. See also Buckram, Ruffle, and Trimming. / Подзор – спускающаяся кружевная оборка, кайма, например, покрывало с подзором. Оборка – полоска материи на одежде, изделии, пришитая складками или сборками, например, косая оборка, кружевная оборка или платье с оборками. Сборка – прошитая мелкая волнистая складка на материи, одежде, например, кофта со сборками или юбка в сборку.

VALENCE = ВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ – Valence:- also spelled Valency in chemistry, the property of an element that determines the number of other atoms with which an atom of the element can combine. Introduced in 1868, the term is used to express both the power of combination of an element in general and the numerical value of the power of combination. The explanation and the systematization of valence was a major challenge to XIX-century chemists. In the absence of any satisfactory theory of its cause, most of the effort centered on devising empirical rules for determining the valences of the elements. Characteristic valences for the elements were measured in terms of the number of atoms of hydrogen with which an atom of the element can combine or that it can replace in a compound. It became evident, however, that the valences of many elements vary in different compounds. The first great step in the development of a satisfactory explanation of valence and chemical combination was made by the American chemist Gilbert Newton Lewis (1875–1946; 1916) with the identification of the chemical bond of organic compounds with a pair of electrons held jointly by two atoms and serving to hold them together. In the same year, the nature of the chemical bond between electrically charged atoms (ions) was discussed by German physicist Walther Ludwig Julius Kossel (1888–1956). After the development of the detailed electronic theory of the periodic system of the elements, the theory of valence was reformulated in terms of electronic structures and interatomic forces. This situation led to the introduction of several new concepts – ionic valence, covalence, oxidation number, coordination number, metallic valence – corresponding to different modes of interaction of atoms. / Американский химик Гилбёт Ньютчэн Луис (Gilbert Newton Lewis (1875–1946; 1916)). Немецкий физик Вальта Людвихь Юлиус Косэль (Walther Ludwig Julius Kossel (1888–1956)). Под Валентностью, от Латинского слова Valentia, означающее Сила, понимается способность атома к образованию химических связей. Количественной мерой валентности обычно принято считать число других атомов в молекуле, с которыми данный атом образует связи. Валентность – одно из фундаментальных понятий теории химического строения (смотрите Теория Химического Строения). Оно формировалось вместе с понятием химической связи, параллельно с развитием синтетической химии и методов исследования строения и свойств веществ, и его содержание неоднократно расширялось и изменялось по мере того, как экспериментальная химия находила всё новые и новые классы соединений с неизвестными ранее типами взаимодействия атомов в молекуле, а в последние 30–40 лет (то есть до 1982) – с развитием квантовой химии. В настоящее время накопленный химией экспериментальный материал столь обширен и разнообразен, а картина химической связи в разных соединениях столь пестра, что задача нахождения последовательного, единого и всеобъемлющего определения валентности представляется крайне сложной. Эти трудности побуждают некоторых химиков вообще отказаться от поисков универсального понятия валентности и заменить его набором более узких, но зато более конкретных и более точных понятий (ковалентность, гетеровалентность, координационное число и так далее), область применимости каждого из которых ограничена соединениями с каким-либо одним преобладающим типом взаимодействия (ковалентным, ионным, координационным и так далее). Однако до настоящего времени и в специальной, и в учебной литературе валентность продолжает широко использоваться и как определение способности атома к образованию связей в самом общем смысле слова, и как количественная мера этой способности, и как синоним предлагаемых более узких понятий. Единое и последовательное определение валентности следует искать в рамках квантовохимической теории молекулярных орбиталей (смотрите Квантовая Химия, Метод Молекулярных Орбиталей, Химическая Связь, Молекула). Для отдельных классов соединений, где преобладает какой-либо один тип химического взаимодействия, полезную информацию о способности атомов к образованию связей могут дать перечисленные ниже частные понятия (частные определения валентности). Определение Понятия ‘Валентность’ И Связь Его С Другими Понятиями Химии:- Ковалентность – мера способности атома к образованию ковалентных химических связей, возникающих за счёт двух электронов (по одному от каждого атома) и имеющих малополярный характер (смотрите Ковалентная Связь). Ковалентность равна числу неспаренных электронов атома, участвующих в образовании связи, и часто может принимать все значения от 1 до максимальной, которая для большого числа элементов совпадает с номером их группы в Периодической Системе Менделеева (подробно смотрите разделы ниже). Гетеровалентность (употребляются также термины Электровалентность и Ионная Валентность) – мера способности атома к образованию ионных химических связей, возникающих за счёт электростатического взаимодействия ионов, которые образуются при полном (или почти полном) переходе электронов одного атома к другому (смотрите Ионная Связь). Гетеровалентность равна числу электронов, которые атом отдал или получил от другого атома, и совпадает с зарядом соответствующего иона (смотрите раздел ниже). Координационное Число (КЧ) равно числу атомов, ионов или молекул, находящихся в непосредственной близости с данным атомом в молекуле, комплексном соединении или кристалле. В отличие от ковалентности и гетеровалентности, это понятие имеет чисто геометрический смысл и не зависит от характера связи между центральным атомом и лигандом. Так, например, КЧ атомов Al, Si, P в комплексных ионах $(AlFe_6)^{3-}$, $(SiFe_6)^{2-}$, $(PFe_6)^{-}$ равно 6, а КЧ атомов B, Xe, Ni в $(BH_4)^{-}$, XeO_4, $Ni(CO)_4$ равно 4. В кристалле NaCl каждый атом Na окружён шестью атомами Cl, так что КЧ Na равно 6. Величина КЧ может определяться как относительными размерами атомов, так и другими, более сложными причинами (смотрите разделы ниже). Окислительное Число (ОЧ) (или Степень Окисления) – понятие, получившее в последнее время распространение в неорганической химии, – это электростатический заряд, условно приписываемый атому по следующим правилам. В ионных соединениях ОЧ совпадает с зарядом иона (например, в NaCl ОЧ Na равно +1, ОЧ Cl равно –1). В ковалентных соединениях ОЧ принято считать равным заряду, который получил бы атом, если бы все пары электронов, осуществляющие связь, были целиком перенесены к более электроотрицательным атомам (то есть если условно допустить, что связь имеет полностью ионный характер). Например, в HCl ОЧ H равно +1, ОЧ Cl равно –1. В элементарных соединениях ОЧ равно 0 (например, в O_2, Cl_2, P_4, S_8, в алмазе). При вычислении ОЧ в соединениях, где имеются два связанных атома одного элемента, их общую электронную пару принято делить пополам. Понятие ОЧ полезно при составлении уравнений окислительно-восстановительных реакций, для классификации неорганических и комплексных соединений и так далее. Однако по своему определению ОЧ, в отличие от ковалентности и ионной валентности, имеющих чёткий физический смысл, носит в общем случае условный характер и, за исключением весьма ограниченного класса соединений с чисто ионной связью, не совпадает ни с эффективными зарядами атомов в соединениях, ни с фактическим количеством связей, которые атом образует. Кроме того, в ряде случаев, в частности, когда электроотрицательности двух разных связанных атомов близки и связь между ними имеет почти чисто ковалентный характер, возникает неопределённость, к какому из них следует целиком относить электронную пару (смотрите Окислительное Число). Эволюция Понятия ‘Валентность’ И Его Роль В Истории Химии:- В начале XIX века Английским химиком, физиком и метеорологом Дьжоном Долтчэном (John Dalton; 1766–1844) был сформулирован закон кратных отношений, из которого следовало, что каждый атом одного элемента может соединяться с одним, двумя, тремя и так далее атомами другого элемента (как, например, в окислах азота – N_2O, NO, N_2O_3, NO_2 и N_2O_5). В середине XIX века, когда были определены точные относительные веса атомов (Шведский химик и минералог Барон Йонс Якоб Бэрсэлиос (Baron Jöns Jacob Berzelius; 1779–1848) и другие), стало ясно, что наибольшее число атомов, с которыми может соединяться данный атом, не превышает определённой величины, зависящей от его природы. Например, атом F может соединяться лишь с одним атомом H, O – с двумя, N – с тремя, C – с четырьмя, образуя соответственно HF, H_2O, NH_3 и CH_4. Два или четыре атома H в метане CH_4 могут быть замещены одним или двумя атомами O с образованием формальдегида CH_2O и двуокиси углерода CO_2 соответственно, три атома H в CH_4 могут замещаться одним атомом N с образованием цианистого водорода HCN, и так далее. Эта способность связывать или

замещать определённое число других атомов и была названа Валентностью (Английский химик-органик Сэр Эдвод Фрэнклэнд (Sir Edward Frankland; 1825–1899) в 1853). В таком определении валентность естественно, всегда выражается целыми числами. Поскольку в то время для водорода не были известны соединения, где он был бы связан более чем с одним атомом любого другого элемента, атом H был выбран в качестве стандарта, обладающего валентностью, равной 1. В ‘водородной’ шкале кислород и сера имеют валентность, равную 2, азот и фосфор 3, углерод и кремний 4. Однако ‘водородной’ шкалы оказалось недостаточно:- в других соединениях, например, в окислах, один и тот же элемент может реализовать валентности, которые не осуществляются в гидридах (существуют окислы P_2O_5, SO_3 и Cl_2O_7, но неизвестны гидриды PH_5, SH_6 и ClH_7). В качестве второго стандарта с валентностью, равной 2, был выбран кислород. В конце 1850-х Шотландский химик Ачэболд Скот Купё (Archibald Scott Couper; 1831–1892) и Немецкий химик-органик Фридрихь Огуст Кекуле (Friedrich August Kekulé; 1829–1896) постулировали принцип постоянной четырёхвалентности углерода в органических соединениях. Представления о валентности составили важную часть теории химического строения Русского химика Александра Михайловича Бутлерова (1828–1886) в 1861 (смотрите Теория Химического Строения). Образование химической связи рассматривалось как результат взаимного насыщения двух валентностей пары взаимодействующих атомов (по одной валентности от каждого), кратные связи соответствовали насыщению нескольких валентностей от каждого атома, и так далее. Каждая связь считалась локализованной между двумя атомами и изображалась одной чертой, соединяющей эти атомы. Молекулы стали изображать с помощью структурных формул, получивших особенно широкое распространение в органической химии. Положения Бутлерова в дальнейшем легли в основу структурной теории, рассматривающей и пространственное расположение атомов в молекуле. Было найдено, что простые молекулы типа MX_k с одинаковым центральным атомом M и разными заместителями X имеют схожее геометрическое строение. Независимость геометрического строения от типа связи в широких пределах привела к мысли, что пространственное расположение атомов в молекулах MX_k определяется валентностью центрального атома M и что эти валентности имеют направленный характер (смотрите соответствующий раздел). Периодический Закон Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева (1834–1907) (в 1869) вскрыл зависимость валентности элемента от его положения в периодической системе (смотрите Периодическая Система Элементов Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева). Элементы одинаковых групп системы обладают одинаковой высшей валентностью в большинстве случаев равной номеру той группы, в которой находится этот элемент; высшая валентность меняется на 1 при переходе от одной группы к соседним. Эта зависимость сыграла чрезвычайно важную роль в развитии химии:- зная лишь положение элемента (в том числе элементов, которые в то время ещё не были открыты) в периодической системе, можно было определить его валентные возможности, предсказать состав его соединений и впоследствии синтезировать их. С помощью представлений о формальной (стехиометрической) валентности (смотрите Стехиометрия) химикам удалось обобщить и систематизировать огромный экспериментальный материал по строению, стехиометрическому составу и свойствам многих десятков и сотен тысяч органических и неорганических соединений. Первые Электронные Теории Ковалентности И Гетеровалентности:- До электронных представлений о строении вещества валентность трактовалась формально. Лишь в XX веке было установлено, что химическая связь осуществляется за счёт электронов внешних (валентных) оболочек атомов. В 1916 Американский химик Гилбёт Ньютчэн Луис (Gilbert Newton Lewis (1875–1946; 1916)) постулировал, что химическая связь осуществляется парой электронов, принадлежащих одновременно обоим взаимодействующим атомам. В 1917 Немецкий физик Вальта Людвихь Юлиус Косэль (Walther Ludwig Julius Kossel (1888–1956)) выдвинул гипотезу, согласно которой электронная пара связи переходит целиком к одному из атомов с образованием ионной пары катион – анион, удерживающихся в молекуле электростатическими силами. Согласно обеим гипотезам наиболее устойчивыми оказываются соединения, в которых валентные электроны распределялись так, чтобы каждый атом был окружён оболочкой, имитирующей электронную оболочку ближайшего инертного газа (правило октета). Гипотеза Льюиса положила начало электронной теории ковалентной связи и ковалентности, гипотеза Косселя – теории ионной связи и гетеровалентности. Обе представляли крайние случаи общей картины полярной связи, когда электронная пара смещена к одному из атомов лишь частично и степень смещения может варьировать от 0 до 1 (смотрите Полярность Химических Связей). Валентность атома в соединении, согласно классической электронной теории, равна числу его неспаренных электронов, участвующих в связях, а максимальная валентность – обычно полному числу электронов в его валентной оболочке, то есть номеру группы периодической системы, в которой находится элемент. Элементы одинаковых групп имеют одинаковое число валентных электронов, а внутри одинаковых подгрупп – и одинаковые или очень близкие электронные конфигурации (смотрите соответствующий раздел). Сходство строения валентных оболочек атомов обусловливает сходство их соединений. Ковалентность и гетеровалентность отражают специфику соответствующего типа химической связи. Для ковалентности важна насыщаемость связей, обусловливающая существование молекул в виде дискретных частиц с определённым составом и структурой. Ковалентность эффективна для органических и большинства простых неорганических соединений. Напротив, в случае гетеровалентности максимальное число ионов противоположного знака, способное разместиться вокруг данного иона, в основном определяется соотношениями их размеров. Ионная валентность эффективна для сравнительно ограниченного класса соединений, в основном для различных солей щелочных, щелочноземельных и некоторых других металлов. Валентность В Комплексных Соединениях:- Ещё в конце XIX века было найдено (Швейцарский химик-неорганик Альфред Вэана (Alfred Werner; 1866–1919), в 1893), что многие соединения, как с максимальными (насыщенновалентные), так и с промежуточными валентностями типа BCl_3, $SiCl_4$, PCl_5, $CrCl_3$ и тому подобными, обладают склонностью к взаимодействию с другими насыщенновалентными соединениями – солями, окислами, молекулами типа H_2O, NH_3 и другими, с образованием довольно прочных комплексных соединений – K (BCl_4), $K_2(SiCl_6)$, $NH_4(PCl_6)$ и так далее. Исследования их строения Рентгеновскими методами показали, что в комплексных анионах MX_k^{m-} и катионах MX_k^{m+} атомы лигандов X обычно находятся в вершинах правильных многоугольников (октаэдра, тетраэдра и других), а все связи M–X одинаковы. Для представлений о валентности комплексные соединения необычны тем, что в них координационное число КЧ может быть больше общего числа валентных электронов атома M. Более того, в парамагнитных (смотрите Магнетохимия) комплексах переходных и редкоземельных металлов – $K_4(CrF_6)$, $K_3(CrF_6)$, $K_2(CrF_6)$ и других, некоторые электроны валентной оболочки остаются неспаренными и локализованными у центрального атома и практически не участвуют в связи. Классическая валентность и КЧ, как правило, не совпадают, а способность к образованию октаэдрических и тетраэдрических комплексов оказалась чрезвычайно распространённой и типичной для многих металлов и неметаллов, связанной сложной зависимостью с положением элемента в периодической системе и его валентности в исходном простом соединении. Поэтому было высказано предположение, что, наряду с ‘классической’ валентностью, которая реализуется в исходных простых соединениях типа BCl_3, $SiCl_4$ и других, атомы обладают также ‘координационной’ валентностью (смотрите Донорно-Акцепторная Связь), которая насыщается в комплексных соединениях (о природе координационной валентности смотрите соответствующий раздел). Предпринимались попытки описать связь в комплексных соединениях в рамках ионной теории, в которой считается, что анионы типа $(PF_6)^-$ и $(MnO_4)^-$ построены из ионов $P^{5+} + 6F^-$ и $Mn^{7+} + 4O^{2-}$ и что валентность центрального атома совпадает с зарядом его иона. Однако затраты энергии, необходимой для перевода 1 атома Mn и 4 атомов O в состояния Mn^{7+} и O^{2-}, далеко не компенсируются выигрышем в энергии при образовании связи. С появлением экспериментальных методов определения эффективных зарядов стало ясно, что

эффективные заряды вообще редко превышают значения +1 или +2 у положительно заряженных и –1 у отрицательно заряженных атомов и обычно выражаются дробными долями заряда электрона (в перманганатном анионе заряд на Mn составляет лишь +1.5–+2.0 электрона). Поэтому ионная теория для большинства неорганических соединений, простых и комплексных, не может считаться корректной. Успехи Химии XX Века И Проблемы Теории Валентности:- В XX веке экспериментальной химией было синтезировано и изучено строение множества новых соединений, которые также оказалось невозможно уместить в рамки классических представлений о валентности. Оказалось, что склонность к образованию координационных соединений и насыщению координационных валентностей вообще чрезвычайно распространена и характерна практически для всех элементов и что суждения о валентности на основании одного лишь стехиометрического состава очень часто оказываются несостоятельными без точных данных о структуре соединения и геометрическом расположении ближайшего окружения рассматриваемого атома. По мере развития структурных методов (смотрите Электронография Молекул, Рентгенография Молекул) стало известно, что многие соединения с простым брутто-составом ($AlCl_3$, $PdCl_2$, MoO_3 и другие), ранее считавшиеся простыми, в действительности даже в парах имеют димерное и полимерное строение – Al_2Cl_6, $(PdCl_2)_x$, $(MoO_3)_{2–5}$. В них ‘мостиковые’ лиганды, соединённые одинаковыми связями с двумя атомами металлов, обладают координационным числом КЧ = 2. У соединений в твёрдом состоянии, которые часто построены ещё сложнее, КЧ галогенов и кислорода, ранее выбранного в качестве стандартного двухвалентного элемента, могут быть 3 и даже 4. В бороводородах каждый ‘мостиковый’ атом водорода, считавшегося ранее стандартным одновалентным элементом, связан одинаковыми связями с двумя атомами бора. Алкильные группы также способны образовывать мостиковые связи в металлоорганических соединениях типа $Al_2(CH_3)_6$ и других. Для соединений переходных и ряда непереходных элементов оказалось характерным использование дополнительной валентности за счёт образования связей металл–металл (кластерные соединения), при этом расстояние между атомами металлов оказалось значительно меньшим, чем в индивидуальных металлах. Например, в дигалогенидах молибдена и вольфрама во многих химических реакциях сохраняется неизменной группа $Me_6Hal_8^{4+}$, в которой атомы металла (Me) образуют правильный октаэдр; каждый атом Me связан с четырьмя другими атомами Me и с четырьмя атомами галогена (Hal), а каждый атом Hal связан с тремя атомами Me. Связи Me–Me в кластерах могут быть кратными (как, например, в $Re_2Cl_8^{2–}$, где расстояние Re–Re на 0.5 Å меньше, чем в металлическом Re, и на их образование атомы могут тратить не одну, а несколько валентностей. Недостаточность классического понимания валентности видна также на примере так называемых ‘нуль-валентных’ соединений, где атом металла связан исключительно с нейтральными молекулами; таковы карбонилы металлов типа $Ti(CO)_7$, $Cr(CO)_6$, $Fe(CO)_5$, аммиакаты типа $Pt(NH_3)_4$ и так далее. В них вообще отсутствует классическое валентное взаимодействие (у атомов C и N в молекулах CO и NH_3 нет неспаренных электронов), а связь осуществляется только за счёт координационных валентностей атома металла и молекул лигандов. Нейтральные лиганды часто оказываются мостиковыми и образуют по две, например, в $Co_4(CO)_{12}$, и даже по три, например, в $Rh_6(CO)_{16}$, связи. Для теории валентности особый интерес представляют так называемые p-комплексы переходных металлов с ароматическими молекулами или молекулами с сопряжёнными связями в качестве лигандов (этиленом, циклопентадиенилом, бензолом и другими) типа ферроцена $Fe(C_5H_5)_2$, дибензолхрома $Cr(C_6H_6)_2$, тетрациклопентадиенила титана $Ti(C_5H_5)_4$ и других. В отличие от комплексов типа $(Cr(NH_3)_6)^{3+}$, $(Cr(H_2O)_6)^{2+}$ или $Cr(CO)_6$, где центральный атом осуществляет связь с лигандом через один атом от каждого лиганда (через N – в аммиакатах, через O – в гидратах, и так далее), в p-комплексах атомы Fe, Cr и Ti взаимодействуют совершенно одинаково со всеми атомами C каждого ароматического кольца. Непригодность классической валентности или КЧ здесь очевидна:- при этом пришлось бы считать все атомы углерода 5-валентными, а атомы Fe, Cr и Ti – соответственно 10-, 12- и 20-валентными. Единственный неспаренный электрон, который имеется у радикала $^{X}C_5H_5$ (так же как и у многих других ароматических радикалов типа тропила $^{X}C_7H_7$ и так далее), в равной степени принадлежит всем углеродным атомам кольца. Для этого класса соединений потребовались представления о делокализованной (‘групповой’) валентности, характеризующей всю совокупность атомов C в ароматическом кольце. Сейчас стало ясно, что КЧ в комплексах, так же как валентность в простых соединениях, не является жёстко специфической характеристикой элемента:- для большого числа металлов были найдены комплексы со всеми промежуточными значениями КЧ от 3 до 7, 8 и 9. При этом возникли трудности с самим определением КЧ:- в низкосимметричных высококоординационных комплексах расстояния M–X, даже для одинаковых лигандов X, часто оказываются неодинаковыми; при этом они могут быть больше тех достаточно коротких расстояний, при которых наличие сильного взаимодействия бесспорно, но всё же недостаточно велики, чтобы их можно было уверенно исключить из координационной сферы комплекса. Новые проблемы валентности возникли и в других разделах химии. Сильное развитие получила химия свободных радикалов (например, метил $^{X}CH_3$, трифенилметил $^{X}C(C_6H_5)_3$ и другие, смотрите Свободные Радикалы), в которых имеются атомы 3-валентного углерода. В последнем десятилетии были синтезированы соединения инертных газов типа XeF_2, XeF_4, XeF_6, XeO_3 и других, то есть соединения элементов, которые ранее считались вообще неспособными к химическому взаимодействию. Стало ясно и то, что валентность элементов может сильно меняться с изменением внешних условий, в частности температуры. Например, PCl_5, существующий при умеренных температурах в газовой фазе в виде мономерных молекул, при конденсации диспропорционирует (смотрите xxxxx).

VALENCE ELECTRON = ВАЛЕНТНЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРОН – Valence Electron:- any of the fundamental negatively charged particles in the outermost region of atoms that enters into the formation of chemical bonds. Whatever the type of chemical bond (ionic, covalent, metallic) between atoms, changes in the atomic structure are restricted to the outermost, or valence, electrons. They are more weakly attracted to the positive atomic nucleus than are the inner electrons and thus can be shared or transferred in the process of bonding with adjacent atoms. Valence electrons are also involved in the conduction of electric current in metals and semiconductors. / В химии Валентными Электронами называют электроны, находящиеся на внешней, или валентной, оболочке атома. Валентные электроны определяют поведение химического элемента в химических реакциях. Чем меньше валентных электронов имеет элемент, тем легче он отдаёт эти электроны (проявляет свойства восстановителя) в реакциях с другими элементами. И наоборот, чем больше валентных электронов содержится в атоме химического элемента, тем легче он приобретает электроны (проявляет свойства окислителя) в химических реакциях при прочих равных условиях. Полностью заполненные внешние электронные оболочки имеют инертные газы, которые проявляют минимальную химическую активность. Периодичность заполнения электронами внешней электронной оболочки определяет периодическое изменение химических свойств элементов в Таблице Дмитрия Ивановича Менделеева. Количество валентных электронов (максимальная валентность) равно номеру группы в Периодической Таблице Менделеева, в которой находится химический элемент (кроме побочных подгрупп).

VALENCIENNES LACE = ВАЛАНСЬЕНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Valenciennes Lace is a flat babbin lace worked with one hand forming both the background and the design for the lace. Valenciennes:- a fine bobbin lace. / Валансьен (Valenciennes) – город на Севере Франции, в Департаменте Нор, на Реке Шельда, близ Бельгийской границы.

VALEUR MERCURIALE = ВАЛЁР МЭРКУРЬЯЛЕ (или ПРЕЙСКУРАНТНАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ, или XX) – Valeur Mercuriale (in French):- xxxxx. / В переводе с Французского языка, Официальная Оценка:- применяется для определения пошлины на основе стоимости товаров (адвалорный налог; смотрите (Ad Valorem Tariff)), которую государственные чиновники устанавливают

применительно к некоторым классам привозных (или импортных) товаров. Используется главным образом в Западной Африке.

VALEURS = ВАЛЁР (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ, или АКЦИИ, или СТОИМОСТЬ, или ЦЕННОСТЬ) – Valeurs (in French):- xxxxx. / Ценные Бумаги:- Французский термин Валёр (Valeurs), обозначающий Ценные Бумаги (Securities).

VALIDA = ПОЛНОЦЕННОЕ – Valida:- strong, healthy, well developed. / крепкое, здоровое, хорошо развитое.

VALIDATE = XX (или УТВЕРЖДАТЬ) – Validate is:- to (a) declare or make legally valid; (b) mark with an indication of official sanction; or (c) to establish the soundness of; corroborate.

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(2) Validation:- as a working definition for export certification purposes, validation is the verification of authenticity of a document. Specifically related to certifying the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) plants for export, validation is an original stamp, signature, and date of inspection placed on documents by PPQ (short for the Plant Protection and Quarantine) Plant Health Safeguarding Specialists (PHSS).

(3) Validation:- the class of check performed by the SWIFT system upon data transmitted to ensure that such data conform to the standards laid down in the SWIFT User Handbook and elsewhere. / Класс сверки, выполненной системой Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)) по переданным данным с тем, чтобы убедиться, что такие данные соответствуют стандартам, изложенным в Пособии Пользователя СВМФДС и в других публикациях. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(4) Validation is a continuous monitoring of the process of compilation and of the results of this process. Context:- in the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX), Validation describes methods and processes for routinely assessing source data – including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records – and how the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes. It also describes how intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable, how statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated and how statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators or problems in statistical outputs are investigated. All the controls made in terms of quality of the data to be published or already published are included in the validation process. Validation also includes the results of studies and analysis of revisions and how they are used to inform the statistical processes. In this process, two dimensions can be distinguished:- (i) validation before publication of the figures; and (ii) validation after publication. See also Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX).

(5) Validation (of target) is the process of verifying that a selected ‘target’ (e.g., receptor, ion channel, DNA segment, etc) of pharmaceuticals functions as expected in a given disease process.

VALIDATION EDIT = XX – A Validation Edit undertakes checks which are made between fields in a particular record. This includes the checking of every field of every record to ascertain whether it contains a valid entry and the checking that entries are consistent with each other.

VALID FOR ONE DAY = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ОДНОГО ДНЯ – Valid For One Day:- securities buying or selling order which is valid only on the trading day specified in the order. If the order cannot be executed as specified, it lapses automatically. The opposite of Valid Until Canceled. / Действительное В Течение Одного Дня:- распоряжение на покупку или продажу ценных бумаг, которое является действительным только в данный торговый день, указанный в данном распоряжении. Если данное распоряжение не может быть исполнено в тех рамках, которые обозначены в нём, то оно автоматически перестаёт действовать. В противовес распоряжению Действительному Пока Не Отменено (Valid Until Canceled).

VALIDITY = ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ВЕСКОСТЬ, или ЗАКОННОСТЬ) – Validity is the time period for which a letter of credit is valid. After receiving notice of a letter of opened in his behalf, the seller/exporter/beneficiary must meet all the requirements of the letter of credit within the period of validity. See also Letter Of Credit.

VALIDITY ERROR = ОШИБКА ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ВЕСКАЯ ОШИБКА) – A Validity Error is an occurrence of the value of a data item which is not an element of the set of permissible codes or values assigned to that data item.

VALINE = ВАЛИН – Valine is an amino acid obtained by hydrolysis of proteins and first isolated by the German chemist Hermann Emil Louis Fischer (1852–1919; 1901) from casein. It is one of several so-called Essential Amino Acids for fowl and mammals; i.e. they cannot synthesize it and require dietary sources. It is synthesized in plants and microorganisms from pyruvic acid (a product of the breakdown of carbohydrates). Valine (val) is an amino acid considered essential for normal growth of animals. It is biosynthesized (made) from pyruvic acid. / Валин, а-аминоизовалериановая кислота, $(CH_3)_2CHCH\ (NH_2)–COOH$, одна из незаменимых аминокислот. В состав белков валин входит в виде L-изомера. Содержание валина в белке обычно колеблется от 4.1% (миоглобин лошади) до 7–8% (сывороточный альбумин человека, казеин молока), в некоторых случаях – 13–14% (эластин соединительных тканей). Отсутствие валина в пище делает её неполноценной по белку и приводит к отрицательному азотистому балансу (смотрите Азотистое Равновесие). Валин – аминокислота, полученная гидролизом белков. Впервые выделил Немецкий химик Хэман Эмиль Люи Фиша (Hermann Emil Louis Fischer (1852–1919; 1901)) из казеина. Он является одной из нескольких так называемых .

VALLEY = METEOROLOGICAL MODEL TO CALCULATE CONCENTRATIONS ON ELEVATED TERRAIN

VALLEY = ДОЛИНА – Valley:- elongate depression of the Earth's surface. Valleys are most commonly drained by rivers and may occur in a relatively flat plain or between ranges of hills or mountains. Those valleys produced by tectonic action are called Rift Valleys. Very narrow, deep valleys of similar appearance are called Gorges. Both of these latter types are commonly cut in flat-lying strata but may occur in other geological situations. Wherever sufficient rainfall occurs, opportunity exists for the land surface to evolve to the familiar patterns of hills and valleys. There are, of course, hyperarid environments where fluvial activity is minimal. There also are geomorphological settings where the permeability of rocks or sediments induce so much infiltration that water is unable to concentrate on the land surface. Moreover, some landscapes may be so young that insufficient time has elapsed for modification by fluvial action. The role of fluvial action on landscape, including long-term evolutionary processes, is considered here in detail. For additional information on fluvial and hillslope processes relating to valley formation, see River. Probably the world's deepest subaerial valley is that of the Kāli Gandak River in Nepal. Lying between two 8 000-meter (26 000-foot) Himalayan peaks, Dhaulāgiri and Annapūrna, the valley has a total relief of six kilometers (four miles). Because the Himalayas are one of the Earth's most active areas of tectonic uplift, this valley well illustrates the principle that the most rapid downcutting occurs in areas of the most rapid uplift. The reason for this seeming paradox lies in the energetics of the processes of degradation that characterize valley formation. As will be discussed below, the steeper the gradient or slope of a stream, the greater its expenditure of power on the streambed. Thus, as uplift creates higher relief and steeper slopes, rivers achieve greater power for erosion. As a consequence, the most rapid processes of relief reduction can occur in areas of most rapid relief production. Perhaps the most famous example of a canyon is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in northern Arizona. The Grand Canyon is about 1.6 km (1 mile) deep and 180 meters (590 feet) to 30 km (19 miles) wide and occurs along a 443-km- (275-mile-) long reach where the Colorado River incised into a broad upwarp of sedimentary rocks. Geomorphic Characteristics:- the relief of valleys and canyons is produced by the incising action of rivers. Hillslope processes are indeed critical in the development of valley sides (see below), but it is rivers that lower the level of erosion through degradation. Rivers ultimately adjust to a baselevel, defined as the lowest point at which potential energy can be transformed to the kinetic energy of river flow. In most cases, the ultimate baselevel for rivers is sea level. Some rivers drain to enclosed basins below sea level, as, for example, the Jordan River, which flows to the Dead Sea in Israel and Jordan. Moreover, rivers may adjust to local baselevels, including zones of resistance to incision, lakes, and dams (both natural and artificial). Valley Longitudinal Profiles:- the longitudinal profile of a valley is the gradient throughout its length. Valleys formed by river action typically have a concave upward profile, steep in the headwaters and gentle in the lower reaches. The lower end of such a profile is adjusted to an effective lower limit of erosion defined by the baselevel. In an ideal case of river adjustment to uniformly resistant materials, the longitudinal profile of a stream assumes a characteristic form that minimizes variations in transporting power. Power in a river derives from the rate of transfer of potential energy, dE/dt, which depends on the rate of fall in elevation of water, dy/dt, according to:- $dE / dt = m g (dy / dt)$ (1), where E is energy, t is time, m is mass, g is the acceleration of gravity, and y is elevation. The rate of fall in elevation, in turn, can be expressed as follows:- $dy / dt = (dy / dx) (dx / dt) = S V$ (2), where S is the slope (fall in elevation, dy, with downstream horizontal distance, dx) and V is the flow velocity (change in horizontal distance, dx, with time, dt). Combining equations (1) and (2) and using the fluid density ρ (mass per unit volume of water), one obtains:- $dE / dt = pg (W \cdot D \cdot L) SV$, where W is channel width, D is channel depth, L is a unit length of stream, and the other parameters are as defined above. Because flow discharge Q is defined as:- $Q = W \cdot D \cdot V$; the power per unit length of flow, Ω, can be expressed as:- $\Omega = dE / dt / L = pgQS$ (5). It should be noted that in order to minimize variation in power, a river increasing its discharge in a downstream direction must decrease its slope. Thus, slope must be constantly decreasing downstream, explaining the concave upward character of the longitudinal profile. The idealized concave upward longitudinal profile defined purely by energy considerations, noted above, only occurs where channel bed resistances and adequate adjustment time permit. Resistant zones of bedrock require greater power for a stream to incise at a given discharge Q than do less resistant zones. Therefore, by equation (5) the stream gradient S must be locally steeper at resistant zones. Similarly, a rapid base-level change, such as a fall of sea level, may not allow adequate time for the entire longitudinal profile to adjust. One indication of such effects on a longitudinal profile is a nick point, or abrupt change in slope of the profile. Valley Cross Profiles:- the cross profiles of valleys involve a combination of fluvial and hillslope processes. Although slopes and rivers are often studied separately by process geomorphologists, hills and valleys are the features that dominate landscapes. In upland areas cross profiles of valleys are often narrow and deep. Canyon morphologies are most common. Further downstream, valley floors are wider and often dominated by floodplains and terraces. Types Of Valleys:- one of the few classifications of valleys is that used by the German climatic geomorphologists Herbert Louis and Julius Büdel. In areas of rapid uplift and intense fluvial action such as tropical mountains, Kerbtal (German for 'Notched Valley') forms occur. These are characterized by steep, knife-edge ridges and valley slopes meeting in a V-shape. Where slopes are steep but a broad valley floor occurs, Sohlenkerbtal (meaning precisely a valley with such characteristics) is the prevailing form. Valleys of this kind develop under the influence of groundwater flow in Hawaii (see below Processes). Gutter-shaped valleys with convex sides and broad floors are called Kehltal; and broad, flat valleys of planation surfaces are termed Fachmuldental. It is important to remember that the form of valleys reflects not only modern processes but also ancient ones. The entire valley or some landforms within it may be relict, with features inherited from past geologic periods during which occurred tectonic and climatic processes of intensities quite different from those prevailing today. Hillslopes:- hillslopes constitute the flanks of valleys and the margins of eroding uplands. They are the major zones where rock and soil are loosened by weathering processes and then transported down gradient, often to a river channel. Two major varieties of hillslopes occur in nature (see figure). On weathering-limited slopes, transport processes are so efficient that debris is removed more quickly than it can be generated by further weathering. Such hillslopes develop a faceted or angular morphology in which an upper free face, or cliff, contributes debris to a lower slope of accumulation. Slopes of this sort are especially common on bare rock where the profile of the slope is determined by the resistance of the rock, not by the erosional processes acting on it. One consequence of this is that many rock slopes retreat parallel to themselves in order to preserve the characteristic slope angle for a rock type of given strength. If the features of the rock change with depth into the slope, however, the characteristic angle of the slope will change. Rock slopes develop where weathering and soil erosion are slow (as in arid regions) and where rock resistance is high. The second major variety of slope is transport limited. Transport-limited slopes occur where weathering processes are efficient at producing debris but where transport processes are inefficient at removing it from the slope. Such slopes lack free faces and faceted appearances, and they are generally covered with a soil mantle. The profile of this type of slope generally has a sigmoid appearance, with convex, straight, and concave segments. The shape of the slope is an expression of the process acting upon it. Convex slope segments commonly occur in the upper parts of soil-mantled slopes, as near the drainage divide. The noted American geomorphologist Grove Karl Gilbert (1843–1918) elucidated the principles applying to convex slopes in his study of piles of mining-waste debris in California. The processes of soil creep and raindrop splash erode soil on the upper parts of slopes. Since soil eroded from the upper slope must pass each point below it, the volume of soil moved increases with distance from the divide. Since the transport rate for creep and rain splash is proportional to the slope angle, the slope angle must also increase from the divide, resulting in the slope convexity. Straight slope segments are dominated by mass movement processes. Talus slopes are a type in which debris piles up to a characteristic angle of repose. When new debris is added to the slope, thereby locally increasing the angle, the slope adjusts by movement of the debris to reestablish the angle. Again, the result is a dynamic equilibrium in which the landform adjusts to processes acting upon it. Concave slopes are especially common where overland-flow runoff transports sediment derived from upper slopes. Because the collection area for wash

increases downslope and discharge Q is proportional to collection area, stream power – equation (5) – can be maintained at lower slope angles. In addition, the size of particles being transported decreases downslope because of weathering and abrasion. Because the finer particles are easier to transport, slope angles can be reduced in the downslope direction. The result is a concave shape to the slope profile. Origin And Evolution:- river valleys figure prominently in the evolutionary sequence of landscape development conceived by William Morris Davis (1850–1934) (see Continental Landform:- Davis' erosion cycle theory and related concepts). Unfortunately Davis' marvelous deductive scheme of progressive landscape change with time was somewhat abused by those who employed it merely for description and classification. By the mid-XX century, the focus of geomorphological research shifted from evolutionary sequences to studies of processes. Today, new procedures for radiometric dating have rekindled interest in long-term landscape evolution. Valley development with time can be conceived of as a functional relationship, as follows:- v = f (c, r, l, p, t), where v is the valley morphology, c is the climate, r is relief factors including slope, l is lithology and rock structure, p is the type of process operating (surface runoff or spring sapping), and t is time. Valley morphology can be described in numerous ways. A useful measure is drainage density Dd, which relates the length of valleys (or streams) L to the area A in which they occur:- Dd = Σ L / A. In many applications, A is defined as the drainage area in which a network of valleys is developed. There is a close relationship of drainage density to hillslope angles and local relief. For a given relief, higher drainage density results in short, steep valley-side slopes. For the same relief, a lower drainage density results in long, gentle slopes. Processes:- Runoff Processes:- when rain falls on a land surface, part of it may infiltrate, depending on the rate of rainfall and the permeability of the substrate. The amount of rainfall that exceeds the infiltration capacity collects in pools and eventually flows over the land surface. This process of overland flow is quite inefficient because a large surface area greatly resists water movement. Depending on the substrate resistance and power of the flow, the tendency is to incise to form a channel. This transition from overland flow to channel flow is the first step toward a response to rainfall input. Eventually the dissection by channels leads to the differentiation of hills from valleys. Not all the rainfall is transformed to overland flow and infiltration to groundwater. A portion is lost to evaporation and to transpiration by plants. What eventually flows off the landscape from surface and subsurface sources is the runoff R given by:- R = P – ET ± S, where P is the precipitation and ET is the combination of evaporation and transpiration; S is a storage term for water held in plants, soils, and subsurface rocks. The overland flow component of runoff appears very quickly after storms, while the subsurface flow components appear much more slowly. In channels, all forms of runoff generate increased stream power because of increased discharge. This allows streams to incise, thereby deepening valleys, which may widen through hillslope processes. Sapping:- sapping is a process of hillslope or scarp recession by the undermining of an overlying resistant material in the form of weathering or water flow occurring in an underlying less-resistant material. A variation of this process, spring sapping, occurs where groundwater outflow undermines slopes and, where appropriately concentrated, contributes to the development of valleys. The action of groundwater in sapping may be concentrated at valley heads, leading to headward growth. Both enhanced weathering and direct erosion by the concentrated fluid flow lead to slope undermining and collapse at sites of groundwater outflow. A conceptual model of valley development by sapping can be envisioned with the initial condition of a water table having a regional slope toward a hydraulic sink provided by a depressed region. Water emerging along a spring line would then foster chemical weathering and thereby increase the porosity of the seepage zone, reducing the local rock tensile strength and rendering the weathering zone more susceptible to erosional undercutting of adjacent slopes. Local zones of heterogeneity in the rock will result in some zones achieving the critical conditions necessary for such undermining before other zones achieve them. Joints, faults, and folds serve this function. These critical zones then experience enhanced undermining. Once initiated, this process becomes self-enhancing because the lines of groundwater flow converge on the spring head. The increased flow accelerates chemical weathering, which leads to further piping at the same site. The farther a spring head retreats, the greater the flow convergence that it generates, thereby increasing the rate of headward erosion. Headward sapping proceeds faster than valley widening because the valley head is the site of greatest flow convergence. Headward growth, however, may intersect other zones that are highly susceptible to sapping. A particularly favorable zone will result in a tributary that also experiences headward growth and that may generate tributaries of its own. Thus, sapping that occurs in a zone of jointing or faulting will develop a pattern aligned with those structures. It will, however, be organized by the hydraulic controls on the groundwater flow. This process of sapping, headward retreat, and branching eventually forms a network of valleys. The developing network works to counteract the self-enhancing effect of flow concentration mentioned above. As spring heads migrate to the neighbourhood of one another, their demands for the available groundwater compete with each other. Eventually an equilibrium is achieved at some optimum drainage density. Excellent examples of valleys formed by sapping are found in the massive sandstone terrains of the Colorado Plateau. Groundwater seepage from the sandstone contributes to local disintegration of the bedrock at the bases of cliffs, thereby undermining slopes and leading to backwearing. Because of structural concentration of water flow along joints and faults, valleys grow headward along zones of structural weakness. Canyons formed by sapping have prominent structural control vertical to overhanging walls, flat floors, elongate shape, low drainage density (leaving undissected uplands), relatively short tributaries to main trunk valleys, irregular variation in valley width as a function of valley length, and theatre-like valley heads. Many of the sapping valleys of the Colorado Plateau are probably relict features, since lowered water tables and/or desiccating climatic conditions have in all likelihood resulted in reduced groundwater flow to the valley floors today. During wetter climatic episodes of the Quaternary (from about 2 000 000 years ago to the present), which probably coincided with periods of mountain glaciation, spring sapping activity would have been more pronounced. Under modern climatic conditions, the results of past spring-sapping processes are obscured by the modifying action of non-sapping morphogenetic processes. Valley Evolution In Hawaii:- the Hawaiian Islands comprise a chain of volcanic islands, with ages increasing progressively to the northwest from the island of Hawaii with its active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa. In general, the dissection of the Hawaiian volcanoes also increases with age to the northwest, but the details of dissection are considerably influenced by climate, factors related to parent material, and changes in process. Nevertheless, a remarkable opportunity to study valley development with time is afforded by the phenomenon of the northwesterly movement of the Pacific Plate carrying a succession of volcanoes away from a stationary mantle plume (rising jet of partially molten rock material) located at the southern tip of Hawaii. Rainfall is heaviest on the northeastern slopes of the volcanoes because of the prevailing trade winds. Although this results in generally higher drainage densities on the windward rather than leeward slopes of islands such as Hawaii, there are important exceptions. Mauna Loa, for example, lacks dissection on its northeastern flanks in spite of having the same amount of rainfall as highly dissected parts of Mauna Kea. Such is the case because the basaltic lava flows of the volcanoes are so permeable that drainage will not develop until a less permeable ash mantle is emplaced or until weathering reduces infiltration. Examples of both phenomena occur in Hawaii. Kilauea Volcano, the youngest of the Hawaiian shields, displays essentially no dissection except where ash from the 1790 Keanakakoi eruption was emplaced. The older Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea shields display V-shaped ravines only where their flanks were mantled by Pahala ash. Dissection is more pronounced on Mauna Kea, which is older than Mauna Loa. Kohala Volcano is the oldest shield on the island of Hawaii, having formed about 700 000 years ago. Deep weathering of its basalt has reduced infiltration sufficiently to promote high-density drainage on its northeastern slopes. Valley initiation on the Hawaiian volcanoes thus depends on rainfall and infiltration capacity. When runoff valleys are initiated, their streams incise to form V-shaped ravines. The ravine systems eventually become deep enough that they expose deeper layers where groundwater activity and spring sapping become more important. The deepest incision produces U-shaped, theatre-headed valleys. Because the layered basalt flows are most permeable parallel to dip, there is efficient groundwater movement toward the sea. The regional water

table on the islands is near sea level, with a slight bulge in the central parts of the islands that have a gentle seaward slope in all directions. The U-shaped sapping valleys of the older Hawaiian volcanoes display enhanced weathering at the water table. This undermines the side slopes of the valleys, so that their steep-sided walls meet their floors at a sharp angle. The valleys widened laterally as they were developed by headward growth of springs at the valley heads. Perennial flow was maintained by large springs. Channels And Valleys On Mars:- at least one other planetary body in the solar system besides the Earth is dissected by valleys of fluvial origin – namely, Mars. The heavily cratered terrains of Mars are extensively dissected by interconnected, digitate networks of valleys. Many of the valleys are steep-walled and have theatre-like headward terminations, especially near the equatorial regions of the planet. Additional properties include common structural control of the networks, low drainage densities, and low junction angles with tributaries. This combination of features seems best explained by a sapping mechanism for much of the valley formation. The valleys of Mars are for the most part extremely ancient. Very large numbers of craters are superimposed on the valleys, indicating that they formed about the time of the phase of heavy bombardment early in the history of the solar system. Another variety of valley on Mars occurs at fairly high latitudes where temperatures are colder. These valleys have rounded, subdued wall topography, and their floors are covered with debris that appears to have been produced from the walls and flowed across the floors. Masses of similar debris surround isolated massifs. It is probable that subsurface ice facilitated the production and flowage of the debris in a manner similar to what is observed in the Earth's periglacial regions. Influence Of Structure:- the role of structure in drainage development may be passive, in which case the composition of rocks and various rock discontinuities (joints, faults, and bedding) dictate the details of erosion. In this way, structure provides the boundary conditions for landscape degradation. During tectonism, such as faulting and folding, structural controls change with time, and the erosional system must adjust to changing resistances. Different structural controls also are encountered as incision of streams exposes lower units in the Earth's crust. Over the years, Russian and eastern European investigators have emphasized structural control in geomorphic analysis. Innokentiy Petrovich Gerasimov (1918–1992) defined structural units of the landscape called Morphostructures as terrain types generated by a combination of tectonic activity and climate. Various morphostructures are produced by alternating periods of uplift (with resulting dissection) and stabilization (yielding planation surfaces). The history of a morphostructure and regional tectonism can be studied by analyses of river terraces, planation surfaces, and correlative sedimentary deposits. Drainage Patterns:- the pattern of fluvial dissection of a landscape is of considerable importance in understanding the structural influence on drainage evolution. Dendritic patterns (see Figure), so called because of their similarity to branching organic forms, are most common where rocks or sediments are flat-lying and preferential zones of structural weakness are minimal. The conveyance properties of a dendritic network are analogous to blood circulation systems and tree branching. Rectangular and angular patterns occur where faults, joints, and other linear structures introduce a grain to drainage. Where a broad tilt or regional slope occurs on a surface of otherwise uniform resistance, a parallel pattern occurs. Special drainage patterns characterize belts of parallel folds (trellis pattern), domes or volcanoes (radial pattern), and other landscape types. In a series of tilted sediments the differential erosion of softer units, such as clay and shale, results in valleys developed perpendicular to the dip or tilt of the units. These strike valleys are paralleled by ridges of the tilted sediments called Cuestas. Another term for a strike stream, which parallels the structural grain, is a longitudinal stream. In contrast, transverse streams cut across structural trends. Streams flowing down the tilted sediments of the cuesta are called Dip Streams because they parallel the structural dip of the strata. Streams draining the cuesta scarp into longitudinal valleys flowing opposite to the structural dip are called Antidip Streams. Cross-Axial Drainage:- one of the most interesting anomalies that occurs in drainage evolution is the development of stream courses across the axes of structural zones (e.g., upwarps and fold belts). Some examples of cross-axial, or discordant, drainage include rivers that appear to take the most difficult routes possible through folded regions such as the Appalachian Mountains of the United States and the Zagros Mountains of Iran. The classical studies of cross-axial drainage were made during the exploration of the Colorado River system in the XIX century by the American geologist John Wesley Powell (1834–1902). The Colorado River and its tributaries cross great structural upwarps. Rather than flowing around domes or plunging folds, the rivers carved canyons into what appears to be paths of greatest resistance. One theory posed by Powell for such relationships is that of antecedence. According to this view, the rivers were already in their present positions when the various anticlinal folds and upwarps began to grow. A relevant analogy is a saw into which a log is being pushed. The saw represents the river and its continuing degradation, and the log represents the growing upwarp. Another possible origin of cross-axial drainage is superimposition. According to this theory, a cover of sedimentary material must bury older structures. The river develops on this overlying sedimentary cover and subsequently imposes its pattern across the underlying structures as they are exposed by continuing degradation. A third explanation for cross-axial drainage is that of inheritance. In this hypothesis, an erosion surface is developed across the structure zone by long-continued planation. When the streams incise, abandoning the former planation surface, they become imposed across the structures. Alternatively, the stream may actually exploit zones of weakness or minimal resistance as it downcuts from former levels. Stream Capture (also called Stream Piracy) occurs as more aggressively eroding portions of the drainage cut through divides. In many cases, a complex combination of the above processes probably occurs to yield the final result. Stream capture is especially common where longitudinal streams flowing on the weaker rocks of a fold belt erode into the valleys of transverse streams that must cross the resistant strata. Sections of valley abandoned after such captures are known as wind gaps. These contrast with the water gaps that still contain transverse streams. The famous water gaps of the Appalachians are excellent examples of such patterns. Influence Of Climate:- the importance of climate in landscape evolution, particularly valley development, has been emphasized by many European geomorphologists. Jean Tricart and André Cailleux of France and Julius Büdel of Germany developed climatic geomorphology as a synthesis of relief-forming processes. Climatic geomorphologists define systematic morphoclimatic zones on the globe in which relief-forming mechanisms differ as a function of climate. Some of the important morphoclimatic zones are briefly outlined in the following sections. Periglacial Zone:- the term periglacial relates to cold-climate processes and landforms (see Glacial Landform:- Periglacial landforms). The most important periglacial influence on valleys is frost action, which produces abundant debris by freeze-thaw action on rock and soil. During the coldest periods of the Quaternary (the last 1 600 000 years), the periglacial zone was enlarged to approximately twice its present extent. Hillslopes became mantled with frost-shattered rubble that moved downslope during cycles of freezing and thawing. The relicts of this periglacial activity characterize much of the modern humid-temperate zone – e.g., in portions of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in the United States and England and Poland. Arid Zone:- in arid regions moisture conditions are inadequate to support abundant vegetative cover of the land surface. As a result, the land is subjected to intense fluvial, eolian, and mass-wasting processes. The importance of fluvial action may seem ironic for an arid region. Although most arid regions receive little rainfall, the amount that falls is especially effective. Rare but intense arid-region rainstorms act upon a landscape that is unprotected by vegetation. Of course, some hyperarid regions receive such infrequent rainfall that fluvial processes are indeed ineffective. Nevertheless, even the most arid places on Earth show evidence of fluvial activity, either because of wetter conditions in the past or because of very rare rainstorms. Tropical Zone:- tropical regions are dominated by dense vegetative cover and deep weathering profiles. In continuously humid tropical zones, fluvial activity is facilitated by intense rainfall but inhibited by the protective effect of rainforests. The lateritic soils of these regions, however, do not promote deep root penetration, and the vegetative cover may be undermined by fluvial erosion or mass movement. Fluvial activity may be quite intense in the tropics, especially in tectonically active areas. In more stable cratons, however, the landscape is dominated by low-relief planation surfaces. Rivers flowing on the deeply weathered regolith of these surfaces have low stream power and transport mainly fine-grained weathering

products. Thus, immense contrasts in fluvial activity exist in the tropics. At higher tropical latitudes, the continuously humid zone of the Equator changes to a zone of seasonal rainfall. Such regions have savanna vegetation because of prolonged dry seasons. Erosion rates may be extremely high in savanna environments. Role Of Climatic Change:- because the Earth's climate has changed profoundly during the Quaternary and Tertiary (roughly the past 65 000 000 years), many landscapes are palimpsests – i.e., they are composed of relict elements produced under the influence of past climates and modern elements produced in the present climatic regime. The study of such landscape changes is sometimes called Climato-Genetic Geomorphology. Some researchers in the field, notably Büdel, have maintained that little of the extant relief in humid temperate regions of the Earth results from modern relief-forming processes. Rather, they believe, much of the familiar humid temperate landscape is inherited from past climatic conditions, including periglacial, arid, and tropical. Büdel focused attention on differences in the nature of valley formation as a function of climate through the history of a landscape. He argued that very rapid valley formation accompanied periods of periglacial activity in central Europe. Modern rivers in the region seem less effective at valley incision. Most of them flow on fills within great bedrock valleys, indicating that aggradation rather than downcutting is occurring today. Prior to the Quaternary phase of valley cutting, central Europe in the Tertiary seems to have experienced a prolonged period of planation, resulting in low-relief plains. Büdel proposed that the remnants of these Tertiary plains, now preserved as broad planar uplands, are inherited from a time of tropical planation. Remnants of a former tropical regolith on the uplands provide some evidence for this hypothesis. Paleovalleys:- the southwestern desert of Egypt is one of the most arid places on Earth. The region lacks surficial traces of active fluvial processes and is dominated by eolian activity. In this region, a research team headed by Dr. John ('Jack') F. McCauley (1932–2012) of the US Geological Survey discovered in 1982 that the local drift sand had buried an array of valleys and other relict fluvial features. The discovery was made possible by the imaging radar system of the US Space Shuttle, which penetrated several meters of the extremely dry sand to reveal the previously unknown valleys. The relict valleys were probably part of Late-Tertiary river systems that drained the eastern Sahara during relatively wet climatic conditions prior to the onset of hyperaridity in the Quaternary. A very important American paleovalley involves the complex history of the Ohio River. Prior to the glacial phases of the Quaternary, the preglacial predecessor of the Ohio drained northwestward from the Appalachians across the Midwest, but far north of its present course. Numerous water wells in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are located along this paleovalley, which is called the Teays River System. The advances of Quaternary ice over the course of the Teays River eventually caused the drainage to shift from the Teays route to one roughly paralleling the glacial boundary. The modern Ohio River is the product of this heritage. Misfit Streams:- another manifestation of the impact of climatic change is the misfit stream. Such streams are those for which some practical measure of size, most often the meander wavelength, indicates that the modern river is either too large or too small for the valley in which it flows. The former condition, known as an Overfit Stream, is relatively rare. An example, described below, occurs where cataclysmic glacial floods invaded valley systems formed by overland flow processes in a non-glacial climatic regime. The more common case is the underfit stream, in which valley morphology indicates a larger ancient stream (see Figure). The English-born geomorphologist George H. Dury (1919–1996) developed a theory for the widespread phenomenon of stream underfitness. He believed that, when the larger valley forms developed, climatic change was required to reduce the channel-forming discharges from past highs to the modern shrunken channel dimensions. Dury argued that the last phase of stream shrinkage occurred at the end of the last glaciation when the global climate changed from cool and moist to warm and dry. He quantified his theory, utilizing the relationship between the wavelength of modern meandering rivers (λ) and their bank-full discharge (q_b):- $\lambda = 54.3\ q_b^{0.5}$, where the units of λ and q_b are meters and cubic meters per second, respectively. Using equation (9), Dury found that since valley meanders were 5 to 10 times larger than modern river meanders, the ancient bank-full discharges must have been 25 to 100 times larger than the modern values. Such large modifications implied a phenomenal climatic change that was not accepted by the general scientific community. Numerous other factors besides climatic change play a role in the development of underfitness. These include changes in the type and amount of sediment transported by streams, the role of different rock types in shaping valley dimensions, and the role of large, rare floods (as opposed to bank-full discharge) in defining channel dimensions. The problem of underfitness remains a challenge awaiting complete geomorphological explanation. Probably the most remarkable example of a misfitness is the channeling of the basaltic plain of eastern Washington in the northwestern United States by cataclysmic glacial floods. The great floods emanated from glacial Lake Missoula, which was impounded between about 17 000 and 12 000 years ago by a lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet that extended into Northern Idaho. Failure of this ice dam released a lake volume of about 2 500 cubic kilometers at discharges of up to $2 \cdot 10^7$ cubic meters per second. These immense flows completely overwhelmed the preglacial stream valleys of the Columbia Plain in eastern Washington. As the floods eroded loess and bedrock from former valley divides, a great plexus of scoured channel ways known collectively as the Channeled Scabland was formed. Because preglacial valleys were filled to overspilling, this process is really an example of stream overfitness. Numerous diagnostic landforms, including great cataracts, characterize the Channeled Scabland. The above relationships were first described in the 1920s by the American geologist J Harlen Bretz (1882–1981), who contended that the Channeled Scabland could only be explained by the action of cataclysmic flooding. He encountered vehement opposition to this hypothesis but was eventually able to convince most of his critics of its validity by carefully documenting the overwhelming evidence for flood-produced landforms. Of considerable importance was the discovery of giant current ripples composed predominantly of gravel. More than five meters (16 feet) high and spaced 100 meters (328 feet) apart, these current ripples occurred on large bars of gravel and boulders. The Channels Of Mars:- the landforms produced by large-scale fluid flow in the Channeled Scabland are remarkably similar to those in the channeled terrains of Mars. In contrast to the Martian valley networks (see above), the channels of the planet display evidence of large-scale fluid flows on their floors. Most Martian channels show that the erosive fluid emanated from zones of complex terrain. Apparently the fluid was derived from subsurface reservoirs, and the overlying materials collapsed as fluid was released. The channels, unlike the valley networks, probably formed over a considerable span of Martian history. The fluid for carving the channels was most likely water, perhaps with substantial amounts of entrained ice and sediment. Ground ice in Martian permafrost may have provided a source for the immense ancient floods. / Немецкие климатические геоморфологи Хэбэт Люис (Herbert Louis) и Юлиус Бюдэль (Julius Büdel). Кебталь (Kerbtal (по-Немецки для 'Notched Valley')). Золенкебталь (Sohlenkerbtal). Фахмульдэнталь (Fachmuldental). Американский геоморфолог Гроув Кал Гилбёрт (Grove Karl Gilbert; 1843–1918). Вилъйэмом Морисом Дэйвисом (William Morris Davis; 1850–1934)). Американский геолог Дьжон Вэсли Павэл (John Wesley Powell; 1834 – 1902). Доктор Дьжон ('Дьжак') Эф. МэКолы (Dr. John ('Jack') F. McCauley (1932–2012)). Родившийся в Англии геоморфолог Дьжодьж Эйч. Дурай (George H. Dury; 1919–1996)). Американский геолог Дьжей. Харлен Брэц (J Harlen Bretz; 1882–1981). Долины, отрицательные, линейно вытянутые формы рельефа, имеющие по тальвегу однообразное, хотя часто неравномерное падение; образуются в результате эрозионной (размывающей) деятельности текучей воды. Зачаточными формами речных долин являются балки, овраги, создаваемые непостоянными (периодическими) водотоками. Долины обычно образуют целые системы; одна долина открывается в другую, эта, в свою очередь, в третью и так далее, пока их сливающиеся водотоки одним общим руслом не впадут в какой-либо бассейн. У долин различают склоны (или борта) и дно. У молодых долин дно бывает неразвито, а склоны подходят к самой реке, являясь одновременно берегами текущей в ней реки. Склоны долин, сложенные коренными породами, могут быть высокими или низкими, крутыми или пологими, в профиле – вогнутыми, прямыми, выпуклыми или ступенчатыми (осложнёнными террасами). По крутизне и форме профиля оба склона долины бывают либо одинаковыми, либо различными (асимметричные долины). У асимметричных долин Северного Полушария более крутым бывает преимущественно правый, а в

Южном Полушарии – левый склон. В более развитых долинах в результате горизонтального блуждания реки (смотрите Излучины) вырабатывается плоское дно, выстланное речными отложениями (аллювием). В этом случае склон долины уже не является берегом реки. Поперечный профиль долины, в зависимости от стадии развития, геологического строения местности, сочетания экзогенных факторов и других, может иметь форму каньона, теснины, V⁻ образную, U⁻ образную, трапеце-, корытообразную и другие. Долинами называются тектоническими, если заложение их предопределено наличием отрицательных геологических структур, выраженных в рельефе (грабены, синклинальные прогибы и другие). Таковы:- Алайская Долина в Средней Азии, Калифорнийская Долина в Северной Америке. С этими долинами не следует смешивать эрозионные долины в областях нарушенного (складчатого или наклонного) залегания осадочных толщ, где размыв отпрепарировал ранее существовавший грабен, синклинальную складку и тому подобное. По отношению к простиранию структур и хребтов различают продольные долины, совпадающие с направлением простирания пластов, и поперечные долины, перпендикулярные к осям складок; реже встречаются диагональные долины. Продольные долины, в свою очередь, бывают синклинальные, моноклинальные и антиклинальные, в зависимости от того, заложились ли они вдоль оси синклинали, в крыле складки или вдоль антиклинального свода. Моноклинальные долины часто асимметричны в поперечном профиле:- крутой склон расположен в направлении падения пластов. Продольные долины шире и мало изменяются морфологически на значительных протяжениях. Поперечные долины, наоборот, часто изменяют свой характер на коротких расстояниях, представляя чередование узких ущелий и котловинообразных расширений (‘чётковидные долины’). Долины, прорезающие горную цепь вкрест простирания, называются сквозными долинами, или долинами прорыва. Они могут образоваться путём заложения в иных, ранее существовавших геоморфологических условиях, на поверхности, располагавшейся выше современных хребтов, которые они теперь пересекают, в породах иного состава и иной тектонической структуры (эпигенетические долины). Сквозные антецедентные долины образуются в результате пропиливания молодого хребта, начавшего подниматься поперёк долины уже существовавшей реки, а также в процессе перехвата верховьев других реки (смотрите Перехват Реки), текущей вдоль противоположного склона хребта. По морфологии резко различаются долины горные и равнинные. Первые характеризуются значительной глубиной при относительно небольшой ширине и неравномерным падением продольного профиля. Вторые, как правило, широки, имеют незначительную глубину и крутизну склонов, небольшие уклоны и тому подобное. В своём верховье долины чаще всего заканчивается водосборной воронкой или ледниковым цирком. Реже встречаются долины с открытыми верховьями, когда склон, замыкающий верховья, отсутствует. Устьевая часть долин часто сопровождается дельтой или конусом выноса либо представляет залив бассейна, куда впадает река, в виде губы или эстуария. Долины крупных рек представляют своеобразный ландшафт, резко отличающийся от междуречных пространств. Поймы равнинных рек служат хорошими сенокосными угодьями; в безопасных от эрозии местах распахиваются, террасы также используются под посев всевозможных сельскохозяйственных культур, часто служат местом расположения населённых пунктов (особенно в горных странах); склоны долин нередко бывают покрыты лесом. Геоморфологический анализ долин помогает выяснять новейшую геологическую историю развития района, выявлять россыпные месторождения полезных ископаемых, а также делать правильные выводы при проектировании гидротехнических сооружений ГЭС и оросительных каналов.

VALORIZATION = ВАЛОРИЗАЦИЯ (или РЕВАЛЬВАЦИЯ) – Valorization is:- (i) a stabilizing or fixing of prices, usually by government action; or (ii) a conferring of value upon something. Alternative spelling of Valorisation. The principle of valorization is generally conceded to be economically unsound, because it encourages overproduction. In Marxism, the Valorisation or Valorization of capital is the increase in the value of capital assets through the application of value-forming labor in production. The German original term is Verwertung (specifically Kapitalverwertung) but this is difficult to translate, and often wrongly rendered as ‘realisation of capital’, ‘creation of surplus-value’ or ‘self-expansion of capital’ or ‘increase in value’. In German, the general meaning of Verwertung is the productive use of a resource, and more specifically the use or application of something (an object, process or activity) so that it makes money, or generates value, with the connotation that the thing validates itself and proves its worth when it results in earnings, a yield. Thus, something is ‘valorised’ if it has yielded its value (which could be use-value or exchange-value). Similarly, Marx’s specific concept refers both to the process whereby a capital value is conferred or bestowed on something, and to the increase in the value of a capital asset, within the sphere of production. In modern translations of Marx’s economic writings, such as the Penguin edition of Capital and the English Marx-Engels Collected Works, the term Valorisation (as in French) is preferred because it is recognized that it denotes a highly specific economic concept, i.e. a term with a technical meaning. Marx first refers the concept of valorization in chapter 4 of Capital Vol. 1, when he discusses the capitalist activity of buying commodities in order to sell them, and realize more value than existed before. Marx writes:- This increment or excess over the original value I call ‘surplus-value’. The value originally advanced, therefore, not only remains intact while in circulation, but increases its magnitude, adds to itself a surplus-value, or is valorized. And this movement converts it into capital. The question then arises of how net new value can continuously and spontaneously emerge from trading activity. Marx’s answer is that net additional value can be realized in trading, because that additional value is already created previously in the production process. If a capitalist buys commodities for USD100 and sells them for USD120 then he has certainly made money, but he hasn’t truly created more value than existed before, since the quantity of commodities is still exactly what it was before. To create more value requires extra production. At that point, the concept of valorization is modified. The capitalist production process, Marx argues, is both a labor process creating use-values and a value-creation process through which additional new value is created. However, value creation as such is not what the capitalist aims at. The capitalist wants his capital to increase. This means that the worker must create more value for the capitalist than he receives as wage from the capitalist. The worker must create not only new value but surplus value. A value creation process which goes beyond the point at which the worker has just created the equivalent of the value of his own labor power, and begins to increase the value of capital, is a valorisation process, not just a value creation process. Valorisation thus specifically describes the increase in the value of capital assets through the application of living, value-forming labor in production. The ‘problem’ of valorisation is:- how can labor be applied in production so that capital value grows? How can assets be invested productively, so that they gain value rather than lose it? In Theories of Surplus Value, chapter 3 section 6, Marx emphasizes his view that ‘Capital is productive of value only as a relation, in so far as it is a coercive force on wage-labor, compelling it to perform surplus-labor, or spurring on the productive power of labor to produce relative surplus-value’. The Mysteries Of Capital’s Growth:- When a worker is put to work on a commercial basis, he initially produces a value equal to what it costs to hire him. But once this value has been created, and the work continues, he begins to valorise capital, i.e. increase its value. Thus, normally a worker works part of the day ‘for himself’ in the sense of producing the equivalent of his wage, and part of the day for the employer of his labor. On average, statistical information suggests the ratio is about 50/50, but it can be more or less. Valorisation And Management Theory:- By contrast, in management theory, analysts are extremely aware of value adding activities occurring when factors of production are withdrawn from the market in order to produce new outputs with them. That is because they aim to maximize productivity, i.e. get as much work and product out of the workers as efficiently as possible. Yet, because perceptions of value growth are based on the relationship between input costs and sales revenue, revealed by accounts, the central role of living labor in conserving, transferring and creating value is still obscured. The official story is that the factors of production all add value to the new output. In a sense this is true, since living labour conserves and transfers value from materials and equipment to the new product; and capitalist production could not

occur if capitalists did not supply capital in return for profit. But without the active human subject, no new value is created at all, and capital assets lose value. This becomes apparent when workers go on strike. Devalorisation:- The opposite process is devalorisation ('Entwertung') which refers to the process whereby production capital invested loses part or all of its value, because the labour maintaining the value of capital is withdrawn, or because output cannot be sold, or sold at the intended price, or because more modern production techniques devalue older equipment. Over time capitalist assertion of valorisation can be seen to always depreciate over extended periods of time. Marx describes the effect as 'tendency for the profit rate to fall'. Revitalised by the likes of Kliman (2010, cited in Giacché 2011) and Perri (2010, cited in Giacché 2011), whom in compliance with Marx's theory believe that although valorisation is the driving force of capitalisation, it also contributes to an impending downfall. However, due to excessive supply requirements and ever increasing demand from the global markets, industrial collapses tend to operate in favor for the emergence of new independent capitals. Typically what happens in a severe economic crisis is that the real cost structure of production is realigned with market prices. In Marx's terms, productivity growth has changed product-values in different sectors, but it is only after quite some time that prices adjust to changed underlying values. In that case, devalorisation may occur quite rapidly: capital assets are suddenly worth less, and as soon as capital assets are no longer utilised and maintained by living human labour (because of unemployment), the value of those capital assets begins to deteriorate. In the end, the total withdrawal of human labour leaves nothing but a ghost town. Devalorisation is not the same as devaluation of capital, because the term 'Devalorisation' applies specifically only to assets which function as production capital, whereas 'devaluation' of capital could refer to the loss in value of any capital asset in any particular form. Devalorization means specifically that means of production lose value because the living labour required to maintain them is withdrawn. Valorisation And The Realisation Of Capital:- Valorisation of capital is for Marx not at all the same as the 'realisation of capital'. Value may be added in the production process, but this additional value may not be realised as an additional sum of money, unless the outputs are sold at a favourable price. At an unfavourable price, output is sold without increasing capital assets. So, the new value added in production may be lost to the producer or owner, when the new product is traded. The capital is 'valorized' because a new output value has been created, but the value-increase is not (fully) realized by its owner. In reality, Marx argues, the valorisation of capital in one enterprise is dependent on the valorisation of many related enterprises, since they all influence each other with respect to costs, values and prices. When all is said, the preservation and increase of capital value is a purely social phenomenon. Rate Of Valorisation:- In Capital Vol. 3 (Penguin ed., p. 136) Marx defines the Rate Of Valorisation as S/C where 'S' is the surplus value produced and 'C' is the total capital invested to produce it. This is strictly a value ratio, a relationship between value proportions, not to be confused with the rate of profit on capital invested, since the amount of surplus value yielded by a capital investment, corresponding to a certain quantity of labour-time expended in production, typically diverges from that part of the surplus value which is realized as profit, since at any time products are likely to be traded above or below their value, rather than at prices which exactly reflect their value (Marx often assumes for the purpose of his analysis that the total mass of profit and the total surplus-value are the same magnitude, although in reality they can vary from each other, due to continual changes in labour productivity across time, imperfect pricing, and imperfect competition). The Conflict Between Physical Output Growth And Valorisation:- In Capital Vol. 3, chapter 15, section 2 (Penguin ed., p. 355f) Marx discusses how conflicts arise between expanding physical output and the valorization of capital. From the point of view of capital, increased productivity means both increase in the scale of production and a reduction of labor-costs as a fraction of the total capital invested. From the point of view of labour, increased productivity means both an increase in surplus labor and an increase in the amount of capital used per worker. Marx then explains that these four variables can come into conflict with each other, creating disturbances in the growth process of capital:- 'Simultaneously with impulses towards a genuine increase in the working population, which stem from the increase in the portion of the total social product that functions as capital, we have those agencies that create a relative surplus population. Simultaneously with the fall in the profit rate, the mass of capital grows, and this is associated with a devaluation of the existing capital, which puts a stop to this fall and gives an accelerating impulse to the accumulation of capital value. Simultaneously with the development of productivity, the composition of capital becomes higher, there is a relative decline in the variable portion as against the constant. These various influences sometimes tend to exhibit themselves side by side, spatially; at other times one after the other, temporally; and at certain points the conflict of contending agencies breaks through in crises. Crises are never more than momentary, violent solutions for the existing contradictions, violent eruptions that re-establish the disturbed balance for the time being. To express this contradiction in the most general terms, it consists in the fact that the capitalist mode of production tends towards an absolute development of the productive forces irrespective of value and the surplus value this contains, and even irrespective of the social relations within which capitalist production takes place; while on the other hand its purpose is to maintain the existing capital value and to valorize it to the utmost extent possible (i.e. an ever accelerated increase in this value). In its specific character it is directed towards using the existing capital value as a means for the greatest possible valorization of this value. The methods through which it attains this end involve a decline in the profit rate, the devaluation of the existing capital and the development of the productive forces of labor at the cost of the productive forces already produced'. (p. 357–358). / Ревальвация (Valorization):- повышение или стабилизация стоимости товара или валюты искусственным путём, как правило, при вмешательстве государства. Например, если государство намерено поднять цену вывозимого (или экспортируемого) товара, оно может попытаться сократить поставки этого товара, побуждая производителей снизить объёмы его производства, накапливая этот товар или – в экстремальных случаях – частично ликвидируя его производство. Валоризация (от Французского слова Valorisation) – повышение цены товаров, курса ценных бумаг, валюты, имеющее место в результате, вследствие мероприятий, проводимых государством, правительством. Под Ревальвацией, от Латинских слов – приставки Re..., указывающей на Противодействие или действие, Противоположное (Обратное) выраженному корнем слова, и Valeo, означающее Имею Значение или Стою, понимается официальное повышение золотого содержания денежной единицы страны или фактическое повышение её валютного курса. Одно из средств государственно-монополистического регулирования экономики капиталистических стран. По механизму воздействия на экономику ревальвация противоположна девальвации. До конца 1960-х ревальвация была сравнительно редким явлением в международной валютной практике. Это объясняется тем, что страна, осуществляющая ревальвацию своей валюты, ставит себя в менее выгодное положение в области внешней торговли, притока иностранных капиталов и международного туризма по сравнению с другими странами. Ревальвация, повышая курс валюты данной страны по отношению к валютам других стран, вызывает повышение цен вывозимых (или экспортируемых) товаров в иностранной валюте и тем самым снижает конкурентоспособность страны на мировом рынке, сдерживает вывоз (или экспорт) её товаров. Понижая выраженные в национальной валюте цены привозных (или импортных) товаров, ревальвация приводит к повышению спроса на них и увеличению привоза (или импорта), складывающиеся курсовые соотношения между ревальвированной валютой данной страны и валютами других стран делают для иностранных собственников невыгодным вложения капитала в этой стране, так как при обмене валют они получат меньшую сумму в местной валюте. И наоборот, для страны, ревальвировавшей свою валюту, становится более выгодным вывоз (или экспорт) капитала, так как возникает возможность более дешёвой покупки иностранной валюты. В области международного туризма ревальвация приводит к сокращению доходов от притока иностранных туристов, так как поездки в данную страну обходятся для них дороже, и, наоборот, стимулирует поездки за рубеж отечественных туристов, для которых иностранная валюта становится дешевле. Правительства капиталистических стран используют ревальвацию для борьбы с инфляцией. Именно как антиинфляционную

меру провели ревальвацию своих валют Федеральная Республика Германия (ФРГ) в 1969 и 1971, Нидерланды, Швейцария, Австрия и ряд других стран в 1971 и 1973. Ограничивая приток в страну иностранных и главным образом спекулятивных, блуждающих в поисках более прибыльного приложения капиталов, ревальвация позволяет в известной мере сдерживать увеличение денежной массы в обращении и на этой основе замедлять рост внутренних цен. Снижение в результате ревальвации затрат на привоз (или импорт) также ограничивает рост внутренних цен. Ревальвация осуществляется и с целью сдерживания роста активного сальдо торгового баланса. Такая ревальвация иногда проводится под нажимом других стран или международных валютно-финансовых организаций. Так, в Декабре 1971 правительство Японии под нажимом Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) ревальвировало Иену с целью выравнивания торгового баланса между двумя странами. В начале 1970-х с применением в ряде капиталистических стран ‘плавающих’, колеблющихся (отклоняющихся от установленного паритета под влиянием спроса и предложения) курсов валют некоторые капиталистические страны прибегали к фактической ревальвации своих валют в форме повышения их рыночного курса, не изменяя официально их золотого содержания. Так, введение в Феврале 1973 ‘плавающего’ курса Японской Иены означало фактическую ревальвацию Иены к Доллару США на 16.25%.

VALUABLE CARGO = ОЦЕНИВАЕМЫЙ ПО СТОИМОСТИ ГРУЗ (или ЦЕННЫЙ ГРУЗ) – Valuable Cargo is a consignment which contains one or more valuable articles (aircargo).

VALUABLES = ЦЕННОСТИ – Valuables:- goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time. They consist of precious metals, precious stones, jewellery, works of art, etc. As a new category in the accounts the estimates for them are currently fairly rudimentary, though transactions are likely to have been recorded elsewhere in the accounts. Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. These include non-monetary gold and paintings etc. Gold is valued at price not exceeding current market price. / Ценность – цена, стоимость, например, картина большой ценности. Ценность, термин, широко используемый в философской и социологической литературе для указания на человеческое, социальное и культурное значение определённых явлений действительности. По существу, всё многообразие предметов человеческой деятельности, общественных отношений и включённых в их круг природных явлений может выступать в качестве ‘предметных ценностей’ или объектов ценностного отношения, то есть оцениваться в плане добра или зла, истины или неистины, красоты или безобразия, допустимого или запретного, справедливого или несправедливого и так далее; подобные оценки иногда могут быть шкалированными (отмечающими различные уровни соответствующего качества). Способы и критерии, на основании которых производятся сами процедуры оценивания соответствующих явлений, закрепляются в общественном сознании и культуре как ‘субъектные ценности’ (установки и оценки, императивы и запреты, цели и проекты, выраженные в форме нормативных представлений), выступая ориентирами деятельности человека. ‘Предметные’ и ‘субъектные’ ценности являются, таким образом, как бы двумя полюсами ценностного отношения человека к миру. В структуре человеческой деятельности ценностные аспекты взаимосвязаны с познавательными и волевыми; в самих ценностных категориях выражены ‘предельные’ ориентации знаний, интересов и предпочтений различных общественных групп и личностей. Развитие рационального познания общества, в том числе исследование природы и генезиса ценностей, воздействует на всю сферу ценностных отношений, способствуя освобождению её от метафизической абсолютизации. Отвергая идеалистические представления о внеисторической и надсоциальной природе ценностей (смотрите Теория Ценностей), Марксизм подчёркивает общественно-практическую сущность, историчность и познаваемость ценностей, идеалов, норм человеческой жизни. Каждая исторически конкретная общественная форма может характеризоваться специфическим набором и иерархией ценностей, система которых выступает в качестве наиболее высокого уровня социальной регуляции. В ней зафиксированы те критерии социально признанного (данным обществом и социальной группой), на основе которых развёртываются более конкретные и специализированные системы нормативного контроля, соответствующие общественные институты и сами целенаправленные действия людей – как индивидуальные, так и коллективные. Усвоение этих критериев на уровне структуры личности (интернализация ценностей) составляет необходимую основу формирования личности и поддержания нормативного порядка в обществе. Интеграция, внутренняя противоречивость и динамизм общественных систем находят своё выражение в структуре соответствующих им ценностных систем и способах их воздействия на различные общественные группы. Важный элемент ценностных отношений в обществе – системы ценностных ориентаций личности, представляющих собой устойчивые, не полностью осознаваемые отношения человека к различным элементам общественной структуры и самим ценностям; субъективно окрашенные оценки не совпадают непосредственно с общественно значимыми характеристиками соответствующих ценностей. Эмпирическое изучение ценностных ориентаций занимает существенное место в социологических исследованиях воспитания, профессионального выбора, общественной и трудовой активности и других проблем. Ценностные системы формируются и трансформируются в историческом развитии общества; поскольку эти процессы связаны с изменениями в различных сферах человеческой жизни, их временные масштабы не совпадают с масштабами социально-экономических, политических и других изменений. Так, эстетические ценности античности сохранили своё значение и после гибели породившей их цивилизации, известна длительность воздействия гуманистических и демократических идеалов, Европейского Просвещения, истоки которых берут начало в античных и эллинистических культурах. Воззрения на историю общества как реализацию системы ‘вечных ценностей’ или как последовательную смену одного типа ценностей другим (например, трансцендентно ориентированных – светскими, а безусловных – конвенциональными) равно неприемлемы для материалистического понимания истории. В то же время конкретно-исторический анализ генезиса и развития ценностных систем составляет важную сторону всякого научного исследования истории общества и культуры.

VALUATION = ОЦЕНКА (или ОЦЕНКА СТОИМОСТИ, или СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА, или ИСЧИСЛЕНИЕ) – Valuation is the process of determining how much an asset, company, or anything else is worth. Valuation is highly subjective, but it is easiest when one is considering the current value of tangible assets. For example, determining how much a willing buyer will pay a willing seller for a house right now is easier than determining the value of what a company’s brand recognition might be in 10 years. Valuation is important in fundamental analysis, the practitioners of which usually consider a company’s earnings to be indicative of its value. Valuation is the determination of the value of a company’s stock based on earnings and the market value of assets. Valuation is the process of estimating the value, or worth, of an asset or investment. Sometimes it means determining a fixed amount, such as establishing the value of your estate after your death. Othertimes, valuation means estimating future worth. For example, fundamental stock analysts estimate the outlook for a company’s stock by looking at data such as the stock’s price-to-earnings (P/E), price-to-sales, and price-to-book (net asset value) ratios. In general, a company with a high P/E is considered overvalued, and a company with a low P/E is considered undervalued. Valuation is a process for calculating the monetary value of an asset. Valuation is subjective and results in wide disparities for the values of most assets. Valuation is:- (1) In general:- appraising or estimating the worth of something

having economic or monetary value. (2) In insurance:- determination of the worth of the asset to be insured or that which has been damaged or lost. (3) In international trade:- determination of the dutiable value of imports by the customs authorities. The GATT (now WTO) Customs Valuation Code obligates the signatory governments to use the transaction value (actual price paid by the importer to the exporter) as the principal basis for imposing duties. Where transaction value cannot be used, the secondary basis of value, such as transaction value of identical or similar merchandise, computed value, or deductive value may be used. (4) In securities:- placing a value on a stock based on the market value of the issuer's assets and the outlook for its earnings. Valuation is the act of deciding how much money something might be sold for or the amount of money decided on:- You can receive a home loan of up to 95 percent of the official valuation of the property. Valuation is the process of determining the current worth of an asset or a company; there are many techniques used to determine value. An analyst placing a value on a company looks at the company's management, the composition of its capital structure, the prospect of future earnings and market value of assets. The market value of a security is determined by what a buyer is willing to pay a seller, assuming both parties enter the transaction willingly. When a security trades on an exchange, buyers and sellers determine the market value of a stock or bond. The concept of intrinsic value, however, refers to the perceived value of a security based on future earnings or some other company attribute unrelated to the market price of a security. How Earnings Impact Valuation:- the earnings per share (EPS) formula is stated as earnings available to common shareholders divided by number of common stock shares outstanding. EPS is an indicator of company profit because the more earnings a company can generate per share, the more valuable each share is to investors. Analysts also use the price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for stock valuation, which is calculated as market price per share divided by EPS. The P/E ratio calculates how expensive a stock price is relative to the earnings produced per share. For example, if the P/E ratio of a stock is 20 times earnings, an analyst compares that P/E ratio to other companies in the same industry and to the ratio for the broader market. Factoring in Stock Options:- intrinsic value is also used to assess stock options. Assume an investor buys a USD50, or strike price, call option on XYZ common stock. The investor has the right to exercise the option and buy 100 shares of XYZ stock at USD50 per share before the option expiration date. Intrinsic value is the difference between the current market price of the stock and the option's strike price. If the current market value is USD65 per share, the intrinsic value is USD65 – USD50, or USD15 per share. Examples Of Discounted Cash Flows:- analysts also place a value on an asset or investment using the cash inflows and outflows generated by the asset. These cash flows are discounted into a current value using a discount rate, which is an assumption about interest rates or a minimum rate of return assumed by the investor. If a company is buying a piece of machinery, the firm analyzes the cash outflow for the purchase and the additional cash inflows generated by the new asset. All of the cash flows are discounted to a present value, and the business determines the net present value (NPV). If the NPV is a positive number, the company should make the investment and buy the asset. Valuation is an estimation of the value of an item, usually by appraisal. Valuation (in statistics):- under the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), valuation refers to such items as:- (1) the exchange rates or conversion factors used to convert foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities into the national currency equivalent; (2) whether transactions are recorded at market prices, face or nominal value vs. issue or discounted prices; (3) adjustments to convert CIF imports to an FOB basis; (4) adjustments to align data with balance of payments concepts as well as the frequency of any revaluation, e.g., daily, monthly, quarterly, yearly. See also Accounting Basis, Actuarial Valuation, and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Valuation is a process of determining the worth of a company's assets. Valuation:- the worth placed on a business. It can be determined in a number of ways. Theoretically, it is what a business is worth in the marketplace to an arms-length buyer. Valuations can be determined from a discounted cash flow analysis, comparative market study, industry multiples or rules of thumb, market capitalizations, and liquidation value, to name a few approaches. See also Basic Prices, Factor Cost, and Purchaser's Prices. Valuation:- current market price of a security; the current flat price. Depending on the context, the current price can be the Bridge valuation, the offering price, or a user-entered price. / Оценка в метрологии, приближённое значение величины или параметра, найденное по экспериментальным данным. Смотрите также Обработка Наблюдений. Оценка:- процесс установления (расчёта) стоимости недвижимого имущества по состоянию на конкретную дату, проводимый оценщиком. Результатом проведения оценки является вывод оценщика о величине рыночной стоимости недвижимого имущества, оформленный в виде отчёта об оценке. Представление стоимости изделия, обычно методом оценки. Оценка:- (1) определение стоимости (ценности) чего-либо; (2) расчёт стоимости ввозных товаров таможенными властями, основанный на формуле Генерального Соглашения О Тарифах И Торговле (ГСТТ), для определения размера пошлины, подлежащей уплате импортёром ввозящей стране. Оценка (Valuation):- определение цены или стоимости актива. Аналитик по ценным бумагам определяет стоимость акций компании на основе обзора её доходов и рыночной стоимости её активов по балансу. Оценка акций обычно выражается в виде отношения цены акции к её доходу (P/E Ratio). О компании с высоким P/E говорят, что она имеет высокую оценку, а с низким P/E – что у неё низкая оценка. Другие активы, такие, как облигации и недвижимость, оцениваются путём анализа, который основан либо на стоимости их приобретения, либо на текущей цене их продажи. Имущество также должно оцениваться после смерти своего владельца. Оценка (Valuation):- процесс расчёта (estimation) стоимости. Valuation – по-Русски, чтобы не спутать с другими значениями термина Оценка, термин Valuation (а также Appraisal) переводят также Оценка Стоимости или Стоимостная Оценка. В профессиональном лексиконе применяется также и калька с Латинской основы – Русифицированный термин Вальвация (сравните с Девальвацией и Ревальвацией). Термин Вальвация, который подразумевает определение стоимости именно имущества, одновременно означает и процесс расчёта, и получаемую в его результате величину. Отличающийся от этого смысл имеет другой, происходящий от той же основы (во Французской версии, но применяемый в Англоязычных текстах), профессиональный термин Валоризация (Valorization), означающий:- 'установление и поддержание определённого уровня цен путём государственных мероприятий:- закупками по повышенным ценам, займами'. В современной Российской практике понятие Оценки приобрело ещё одну, сугубо Российскую терминологическую форму, а именно:- Оценочная Деятельность, которая возникла как симбиоз Оценки, как выполнения профессиональных оценочных процедур, и предпринимательской деятельности, каковой статус установлен для оценочной деятельности Федеральным Законом Об Оценочной Деятельности В Российской Федерации.

VALUATION ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ОСТАТОЧНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ (или ПЕРЕОЦЕНОЧНЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Valuation Account is paired with an asset or liability account, and is used to offset the value of the assets or liabilities recorded in the account with which it is paired. The result of this account pairing is a net balance, which is the carrying amount of the underlying asset or liability. The Valuation Account term is a less-used phrase that has the same meaning as the contra account concept. Examples of valuation accounts are:- (i) allowance for doubtful accounts (paired with the trade accounts receivable account); (ii) allowance for obsolete inventory (paired with the inventory account); (iii) accumulated depreciation (paired with the various fixed asset accounts); (iv) discount on bonds payable (paired with the bonds payable account); and (v) premium on bonds payable (paired with the bonds payable account). The valuation account concept is useful for estimating any possible reductions in the values of assets or liabilities prior to a more definitive transaction that firmly establishes a reduction. Valuation accounts are only used in accrual basis accounting. They are not used in cash basis accounting. Also known as a Contra Account or Valuation Reserve. / Оценочный Счёт:- общее название для Контрсчёта (Contra Account) и Дополняющего Счёта (Adjunct Account), остатки по которым соответственно вычитаются или прибавляются к остатку основного, связанного с ними счёта.

VALUATION ALLOWANCE/RESERVE = ХХ/РЕЗЕРВ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – Valuation Allowance/Reserve is an allowance to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets, such as depreciation or if an asset is deemed impaired.

VALUATION APPROACH = ПОДХОД К СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ – Valuation Approach:- is the methodology used to determine the fair market value of a business. The most common valuation approaches are:- (i) The Income Approach:- quantifies the net present value of future benefits associated with ownership of the equity interest or asset. The estimated future benefits that accrue to the owner are discounted or capitalized at a rate appropriate for the risks associated with those future benefits. Common methods within the income approach include the capitalization of earnings (or cash flow) methodology and the discounted cash flow methodology. (ii) The Market Approach:- determines fair market value by reviewing actual transactions of comparable companies and assets. Both M&A activity and stock market activity are considered in deriving various value measures to apply to the subject entity. (iii) The Asset-based Approach:- uses the current value of a company's tangible net assets as the key determinant of fair market value. This approach is typically used where a business is not a going concern, or where a business is a going concern but its value is tied directly to the liquidation value of its underlying tangible assets and investments. The asset-based approach also provides a useful reasonableness check when reviewing the value conclusions derived under the income or market approaches. Some valuation approaches are more appropriate than others, depending on the circumstances. The market approach is the most commonly used by business owners to determine the fair market value of their business. This approach may be misleading because the comparables used may be public companies or other private transactions that have altogether different characteristics and may not relate at all. As well, the market approach isn't applicable in circumstances where the company is experiencing rapid growth. In this instance, the discounted cash flow approach would be more appropriate. The valuation of a private company is a complicated process since it is 'part art, part science'. Our advice is for the seller to hire a business valuator with practical transactional experience or an M&A professional to provide either a full valuation or an indication of the company's value. / Подход К Оценке (Valuation Approach):- обычно – способ расчёта стоимости, при котором используется один или большее число методов оценки. В зависимости от характера и назначения имущества, могут применяться три подхода к оценке. Это сравнение продаж, затратный подход и подход капитализации дохода. Их применение даст оценщику возможность определять рыночную стоимость или стоимость, отличную от рыночной стоимости. Смотрите также Подход На Основе Активов, Метод Сопоставимых Продаж, Затратный Подход, Подход На Основе (Капитализации) Дохода, Рыночный Подход, Принцип Замещения, и Подход На Основе Сравнения Продаж.

VALUATION ASSIGNMENT = УСТУПКА ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ПО СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ (или ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ, или ПРЕЕМСТВО СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ) – Valuation Assignment:- xxxxx. / Задание На Оценку (Valuation Assignment):- . Смотрите также Определение Задания На Оценку.

VALUATION BRIEF = ИНСТРУКТАЖ НА СТОИМОСТНУЮ ОЦЕНКУ – Valuation Brief:- xxxxx. / Инструктаж На Оценку (Valuation Brief):- . Смотрите также Определение Задания На Оценку.

VALUATION CHARGE = СБОР ЗА СТОИМОСТНУЮ ОЦЕНКУ – Valuation Charge:- transport charges for certain goods, based on the value declared for the carriage of such goods (aircargo). Valuation Charges are the transportation charges to shippers who declare a value of goods higher than the value of the carriers' limits of liability. / Сборы За Стоимостную Оценку – сборы при перевозках, взимаемые с отправителей, которые декларируют стоимость товаров, превышающую стоимость лимитов ответственности перевозчиков.

VALUATION CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ – Valuation Clause provides basis for determining insured value of a shipment under the Open Cargo Insurance Policy. Valuation Clause stipulates a fixed sum for insured property in the event of loss when included in a marine cargo insurance policy. Valuation Clause is a clause in a marine policy that fixes the insured value. / Оговорка Об Оценке обеспечивает базис для расчёта страховой суммы груза по Открытому Полису Страхования Груза.

VALUATION DATE = ДАТА СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – The Valuation Date is the date on which the market value of a gift or inheritance is established. The market value is the best price you would get if you sold the item on the open market. The valuation date for a gift is the date you received it. The valuation date for an inheritance is the earliest of these dates:- (i) the date the executor or administrator can receive the inheritance to give it to you; (ii) the date the executor or administrator actually receives the inheritance to give it to you; and (iii) the date the executor or administrator gives the inheritance to you. The valuation date is the date of death if:- (i) someone gives you a gift in anticipation of their death; (ii) a power of revocation has not been used; and (iii) the property passes by survivorship or under a trust. If there is no will, the valuation date for an inheritance is normally the date of the Grant of Administration (for example, in Ireland). Example:- 'The valuation date of an inheritance received under a will. In his will, John left his house to his sister Ashley and EUR50 000 to his nephew James. He left the balance of his estate (shares and bank accounts) to his brother Ronald. The valuation date for each of these inheritances is the date on which the executor or administrator was appointed to deal with the estate'. Note:- The tax free group thresholds and rates of tax that apply when you receive:- (i) a gift are determined by the date of the gift (and not the valuation date); and (ii) an inheritance are determined by the date of death (and not the valuation date). Valuation Date is the day when the evaluation has been made or the date when the evaluation applies. Valuation Date refers to a point in time in which an asset is assigned a Dollar value. It is a term often used in reference to valuation of assets to be distributed upon occurrence of an event, or a periodic determination of worth for reporting purposes. For example, it may be the designated time of closing (monthly, quarterly, etc) for determination of account balances in a defined-contribution or defined benefit plan. The general rule will be that a court will most strongly consider the value at the date of distribution. By having within its discretionary power the ability to determine the valuation dates, the court has another tool in which to bring equity to asset distribution. For example, in a divorce matter, the court may be trying to determine how to distribute assets such as a family home or securities, commercial real estate or business goodwill. State law varies on when the valuation date is in a divorce case. Most often, states use either the trial date, the date of final separation, or date of divorce complaint asthe valuation date. However, the date may be discretionary in some states. Local laws should be consulted for specific requirements in your area. Relevant legal forms (in the United States) include:- (i) Chapter 13 Plan (Motion for 3012 Valuation Hearing); (ii) Valuation of Share of Partner; (iii) Discovery – Requests for Business Valuation Information; and (iv) Michigan Real Estate Tax Valuation Affidavit. Valuation Date is a day as of which a valuator's estimate of value applies. Also called Appraisal Date. Valuation Date is the date used to measure plan liabilities and plan assets based on current plan census data and actuarial assumptions. Valuation Date means a date as of which a trust company determines the value of the assets in a common trust fund that it administers. Valuation Date means the date on which the value of the assets of the Trust Fund is determined. The value of each Account which is maintained under this Plan shall be determined on the Valuation Date. In each Plan Year, the Valuation Date shall be the last day of the Plan Year. At the discretion of the Named Fiduciary, Plan Administrator or Insurer (whichever applies), assets of the Trust Fund may be valued more frequently. These dates also shall be Valuation Dates. / Дьжон (John) Эшли (Ashley) Дьжеймз (James). Ронэлд (Ronald). Дата Стоимостной Оценки:- дата, на которую применяется заключение оценщика о стоимости. Также называется Датой Действия и/или Действительно На Дату.

VALUATION HAIRCUT = СТРИЖКА СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ (или XX) – Valuation Haircut:- a risk control measure applied to underlying assets used in reverse transactions, in which the central bank calculates the value of underlying assets as their market value reduced by a certain percentage (haircut). The Eurosystem applies valuation haircuts reflecting features of the specific assets, such as their residual maturity.

VALUATION METHOD = МЕТОД СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ (или ОЦЕНОЧНЫЙ МЕТОД) – A term Valuation Method means employed by an adjuster to determine the occurrence of a loss and affixing a monetary value to it before processing a claim. The adjuster must establish that (1) the insured actually suffered a monetary loss, (2) the loss was covered in the insurance policy, (3) the monetary value of the loss or damage, and (4) estimated cost of repair or replacement. Valuation Method is a specific way to determine the value of a security, business, business ownership interest or intangible assets and hence estimate its worth. Valuation can be done on assets such as stocks, options, business enterprises or intangible assets such as patents or trademarks. Valuation method determines the current worth and therefore is used to quantify in terms of monetary terms considering its benefits. Valuation methods are generally of three types:- approaches that are based on the principle of substitution and consider sum of all business investments (cost approach), sum of all future benefits (income approach), or valuation by comparing it with the value of similar assets or businesses (market approach). Different approaches are followed to value different types of assets. For example, Valuation Methods used for determining value of different assets is briefly given below:- (i) Fixed Asset Valuation Methods:- Cost method, Market Value method, Base Cost method, Standard Cost method, Average Cost method etc; (ii) Inventory Valuation Methods:- First in First Out method, Last in First Out method, Weighted average method (as allowed by GAAP); (iii) Business Valuation Method:- Asset-bases approaches, Earning value approaches such as Discounted Cash Flow method and Market Value approaches (by comparing with similar businesses); and (iv) Intangible Assets Valuation Method:- Cost approach (based on economic principle of substitution), income approach Market approach, Income approach, Relief from Royalty approach (present value of royalties that company is relieved from paying as a result of owning assets), Technology factor approach (overall market value based on utilization of underlying technology). / Метод Оценки (Valuation Method):- в рамках подходов к оценке – конкретный способ расчёта стоимости.

VALUATION OF COMMODITIES IN EXTERNAL TRADE = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА СЫРЬЯ ВО ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – Valuation Of Commodities In External Trade:- xxxxx. / Стоимостная Оценка Сырья Во Внешней Торговле:- обуславливается коммерческими взаимоотношениями между отечественными резидентами и резидентами других стран. При внешнеторговых сделках учитываются не только цена сырья на собственном внутреннем рынке и рынке страны-импортёра, но и всевозможные начисления за страхование продукции, её хранение, перевалка и так далее. Статистика международной торговли в качестве первичного источника информации использует сведения о стоимости сырья, объявленной в соответствии с таможенными и связанными с ней административными процедурами.

VALUATION OF ECONOMIC LINKS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ С ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМИ СТРАНАМИ – Valuation Of Economic Links With Foreign Countries:- xxxxx. / Стоимостная Оценка Экономических Связей С Зарубежными Странами:- экономические результаты внешнеэкономических связей в Балансе Национальной Экономики (Balance of National Economy) характеризуются с помощью системы стоимостных показателей, предназначенной, во-первых, для выявления вклада внешней торговли в создание совокупного общественного продукта и национального дохода; во-вторых, для определения объёма вывоза (или экспорта) и привоза (или импорта) нематериальных услуг; в-третьих, для финансовой оценки внешнеэкономической деятельности страны, оказывающей влияние на пополнение валютных резервов и изменение задолженности по кредитам товаров, увеличивающих или уменьшающих материальные ресурсы страны. Вывоз (или экспорт) и привоз (или импорт) оцениваются в национальных денежных единицах как с помощью официальных валютных курсов, так и с учётом действующей внутри страны системы ценообразования. Коммерческие сделки, связанные с вывозом-привозом (или экспортом-импортом) услуг нематериального характера, и платежи типа трансфертов пересчитываются во внутренние цены по официальным валютным курсам.

VALUATION OF EXPORTS OF GOODS = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ВЫВОЗА ТОВАРОВ (или СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЭКСПОРТА ТОВАРОВ) – Valuation Of Exports Of Goods:- xxxxx. Determination of export value by comparison:- (1) The value of the export goods shall be based on the transaction value of goods of like kind and quality exported at or about the same time to other buyers in the same destination country of importation or in its absence another destination country of importation adjusted in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (2). (2) In determining the value of export goods inder sub-rule (1), the proper officer shall make such adjustments as appear to him reasonable, taking into consideration the relevant factors, including:- (i) difference in the dates of exportation; (ii) difference in commercial levels and quantity levels; (iii) difference in composition, quality and design between the goods to be assessed and the goods with which they are being compared; and (iv) difference in domestic freight and insurance charges depending on the place of exportation. / Стоимостная Оценка Вывоза Товаров или Стоимостная Оценка Экспорта Товаров:- в международных методологических руководствах по ведению статистики международной торговли (international trade statistics) стоимостную оценку вывоза (или экспорта) товаров рекомендуется проводить по стоимости на условиях ФОБ (FOB value = Free On Board value), то есть по рыночным ценам товаров на границе страны-экспортёра. Рыночная цена товаров на границе страны-экспортёра – это цена производителя, увеличенная на размер, во-первых, торговой наценки; во-вторых, расходов по транспортировке товаров до границы; в-третьих, издержек, оплаченных импортёром в связи с погрузкой вывозимого (или экспортируемого) товара на судно или другое средство международного транспорта; в-четвёртых, налогов на вывоз (или экспорт). При формировании рыночных цен товаров на границе не учитываются расходы по уплате налогов с объёма производства товаров, на которые предоставляются льготы при их вывозе (или экспорте). Стоимостный объём товаров в виде безвозмездной помощи определяется по ценам ФОБ аналогичных товаров, вывозимых из страны в результате внешнеторговых коммерческих сделок.

VALUATION OF IMPORTS OF GOODS = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПРИВОЗА ТОВАРОВ (или СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ИМПОРТА ТОВАРОВ) – Valuation Of Imports Of Goods:- xxxxx. Valuation of Exports and Imports:- Statistics Canada describes the valuation of exports and imports as follows:- For Customs purposes, imports are recorded at values established according to the provisions of the Customs Act, which, since January 01, 1985, reflects valuation methods based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Valuation Code System. It generally requires the value for duty of imported goods be equivalent to the transaction value or the price actually paid. To determine the transaction value of imported goods, all transportation and associated costs arising in respect of the goods being appraised prior to and at the place of direct shipment to Canada, are to be added to the price of the goods. Therefore, Canadian imports are valued FOB (Free on Board), place of direct shipment to Canada. It excludes freight and insurance costs in bringing the goods to Canada from the point of direct shipment. To countries other than the United States (US), exports are, in principal, valued or recorded at the values declared on export documents which usually reflect the transaction value, i.e. actual selling price, or in the case of a non-arm's length transaction, the transfer price used for company accounting purposes. Canadian exports to overseas countries are valued at FOB port of exit, including domestic freight charges to that point but net of discounts and allowances. As of January, 1990, Canadian exports to the US are valued FOB point of exit from Canada. Prior to 1990, they were valued FOB

place of lading net of freight charges, discounts and allowances. Note that Canada and the United States have a data sharing agreement in which import data from the United States are used to determine Canadian exports to the United States, and similarly, Canadian import data are used to determine American exports to Canada. The reason for this practice is that, generally, import data are of better quality than export data, since imports are more closely scrutinized. / Стоимостная Оценка Привоза Товаров или Стоимостная Оценка Импорта Товаров:- стоимостный объём привоза (или импорта) товаров в соответствии с мировой практикой определяется на условиях СИФ (CIF Value = Cost, Insurance and Freight Value). При таком способе денедной оценки внешнеторговых сделок учитываются стоимость товара, его фрахт и страхование. Стоимость товара определяется по рыночным ценам на границе страны-экспортёра. Стоимость фрахта – это издержки по транспортировке товаров между границей страны-экспортёра и границей страны-импортёра. Издержки на страхование – это стоимость услуг страхования от несчастных случаев с товарами во время их перемещения от границы страны экспортёра до границы страны-импортёра. Оценка импорта на условиях СИФ обусловливается необходимостью учёта чистых страховых премий. Для национальной экономики в целом условно предлагается, что общая величина чистых премий, выплаченных, чтобы застраховать весь привоз (или импорт), равна общей стоимости потерь, понесённых при транспортировке товаров между границами страны-экспортёра и импортёра. Поэтому для национальной экономики в целом общая стоимость товаров, фактически привозных (или импортированных) данной страной, должна включать в дополнение к стоимости поступивших из-за границы товаров, оцененных на условиях ФОБ (FOB Value = Free On Board Value), только величину затрат на оплату транспортных услуг и услуг страхования.

VALUATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ – Valuation Of International Transaction:- xxxxx. / Стоимостная Оценка Международной Транзакции:- стоимостный объём международных экономических операций в платёжном балансе (balance of payments) определяется только на основе рыночных цен. Единый принцип стоимостного выражения международных экономических сделок обусловлен тем, что платёжный баланс не может быть сведён, если дебетовые и кредитные проводки по каждой операции не осуществлены на основе единой системы цен. Определение стоимости операции как с реальными ресурсами, так и с финансовыми требованиями при составлении платёжного баланса в соответствии с методологическими рекомендациями Международного Валютного Фонда (МВФ) осуществляется на основе мировых цен, которые представляют собой сумму денег, уплачиваемую добровольным покупателем добровольному продавцу в целях приобретения у последнего какого-либо товара при условии, что такой обмен совершается между независимыми сторонами исключительно на коммерческой основе. Однако рыночная цена характеризует только конкретную обменную операцию, совершённую при определённых условиях. Прочие обменные операции, совершаемые при практически равных условиях, могут лишь условно характеризоваться рыночными ценами, так как, во-первых, стоимостные показатели, в которых первоначально учтена та или иная операция, зачастую необходимо корректировать, чтобы привести их к рыночным ценам, а во-вторых, при оценке операций, фактически, не являющихся рыночными, возникает необходимость нахождения подходящих эквивалентов рыночных цен. Стоимостную оценку каждой операции МВФ рекомендует производить по характерной для неё рыночной цене.

VALUATION OF NATURAL ASSETS = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПРИРОДНЫХ АКТИВОВ – Valuation Of Natural Assets are methods of applying a monetary value to natural assets in environmental accounting that include:- (a) market valuation; (b) direct non-market valuation such as the assessment of the willingness to pay for environmental services (contingent valuation), and (c) indirect non-market valuation, for example, costing of environmental damage or of compliance with environmental standards. See also Contingent Valuation, Maintenance (Cost) Valuation (Environmental Accounting), and Market Valuation.

VALUATION OF STOCKS = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЗАПАСОВ – Valuation Of Stocks:- the fifth edition of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment recommend using market price as the basis for stock valuation. However, it is recognised that, in practice, book values from the balance sheets of direct investment enterprises (or investors) are often used to determine the value of the stock of direct investment. See also Book Value.

VALUATION OF THE DEGRADATION OF LAND AND SOIL = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ДЕГРАДАЦИИ ЗЕМЛИ И ПОЧВЫ – Valuation Of The Degradation Of Land And Soil is the present value of the future rent on land that is foregone due to the degradation attributed to the period.

VALUATION OPPORTUNITY COST = ВМЕНЁННАЯ ИЗДЕРЖКА СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ (или ХХ) – Valuation Opportunity Cost:- the potential increase in firm value associated with investments that are for gone due to capital rationing.

VALUATION PRINCIPLES = ПРИНЦИПЫ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – Valuation Principles:- tax law principles regarding valuation of business and non-business assets, and inventory. Valuation Principles:- the theory and practice of estimating the value of various securities is the heart of investing and leads to the construction of a portfolio consistent with your risk and return objectives. The understanding of these Valuation Principles are essential to successful investing. / Принципы Оценки (Valuation Principles):- группа экономических принципов, применяемых при оценке. Сюда относятся:- принцип предвидения, принцип замещения, принцип изменения, принцип конкуренции, принцип сбалансированности, принцип повышающейся и понижающейся отдачи, принцип вклада, принцип избыточной продуктивности, принцип соответствия, принцип предложения и спроса, принцип наиболее эффективного использования.

VALUATION PROCEDURE = ПРОЦЕДУРА СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – Valuation Procedure:- sequence of steps prescribed in a valuation Approach to arrive at an estimate of value. Also called Appraisal Procedure. / Процедура Оценки (Valuation Procedure):- акты, характер и техника выполнения шагов одного из методов оценки.

VALUATION RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СО СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКОЙ – Valuation Ratio is a measure of how cheap or expensive a security (or business) is, compared to some measure of profit or value. A valuation ratio is calculated by dividing a measure of price by a measure of value, or vice-versa. The point of a valuation ratio is to compare the cost of a security (or a company, or a business) to the benefits of owning it. The most widely used valuation ratio is the price earnings (PE) ratio which compares the cost of a share to the profits made for shareholders per share. The PE ratio has many variants. It may use adjusted or diluted earnings, it may be historical or forward looking, it may be an absolute or relative number, and it may be calculated over a single year or the long term. EV/EBITDA (short for the Enterprise Value/Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation And Amortization) also compares price to profits, but in a somewhat more complex manner. It compares the cost of buying the businesses of a company free of debt, to profits. Because someone buying a company free of debt would no longer have to pay interest, the profit measure used changes to profit before interest. It is also adjusted for non-cash items. Price/book value compares a share price to the value of a company's assets. This ratio is generally only important for certain sectors, such as property holding companies and investment trusts. This is because investors buy shares for the cash flows they will generate, and because asset values shown in the accounts usually reflect the accrual principle rather than real economic value. The most theoretically correct way in which to value securities is to use a

discounted cash flow. So why do investors rely so much on valuation ratios? One advantage of valuation ratios is that they are a lot simpler. The uncertainties around the numbers used for a discounted cash flow means that it may not be any better in practice. It is also possible to regard valuation ratios as a quick equivalent to a discounted cash flow. Suppose one is comparing companies in the same sector, and they are broadly similar businesses with very similar risks and the same expected rates of cash flow growth. In that case a price/FCF (short for the Free Cash Flow) will show the same same companies as being relatively cheap and expensive as a free cash flow DCF (short for the Discounted Cash Flow) valuation will. Tobin's Q is usually used rather differently. By comparing market cap to the value of assets it provides a useful indicator of value, but is generally more useful for assessing whether the market is over-valued or under-valued, than for valuing individual securities. The PE ratio is also used in a similar manner (to look at the valuation of the market). This implicitly assumes mean reversion. The cyclically adjusted PE is often used this way. Xxxxx. Valuation Ratio is any one of several calculations that determines whether a particular security is cheap or expensive when compared to a certain measure, such as profits or enterprise value. In other words, valuation ratio helps an investor to determine the cost of an investment with respect to the value or benefits of owning that investment. Valuation ratios are commonly used because they are simple to calculate. Also, it gives a clear idea of the relationship between cost of an investment and the benefit of owning it. There are many valuation ratios used to determine the worth of investments, with the price earnings (PE) ratio being one of the most popular for public companies. The PE ratio compares the cost of a share to the profits earned by shareholders per share. The comparison between cost and return is direct, so it gives the investor an idea of the worth of his/her investment. There are many variations to the PE ratio where the adjusted earnings, or the diluted earnings, of a company is used to calculate whether the cost and return are commensurate. It can be calculated for a single year or for a period of several years. Another commonly used valuation ratio is EBITDA, which compares the price of the share with respect to its profits. This EBITDA is adjusted for non-cash items such as interest, tax, depreciation and amortization to arrive at the actual profits earned by the company. The third type of valuation ratio is the price/book value. This ratio compares the share price to the assets of the company. However, this ratio is applicable only to certain sectors, such as investment trusts, because the assets are calculated based on the accrual principle rather than its real economic worth. The idea behind this price/book ratio is to give investors a sense of the cash flow that their investment is likely to generate. Despite the popularity of valuation ratios, many experts prefer to use the discounted cash flow model for the purpose of evaluating an investment. / Тобинз Кью. (Tobin's Q). Коэффициент Оценки (Valuation Ratio):- отношение, в котором стоимость или цена служит в качестве числителя, а финансовые, операционные или физические показатели – в качестве знаменателя. Смотрите также Фактор Капитализации, и Мультипликатор Дохода.

VALUATION REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ – Valuation Report:- an actuarial valuation of a retirement plan is an estimate of a plan's financial position at a specific point in time. During a valuation, an actuary takes a 'snapshot' of the membership as of a given date to determine the plan's liabilities and funded status. An actuarial valuation projects the expected cash flow of plan members' benefits. Actuarial projections are derived from a combination of judgement and science, based on assumptions about the likely occurrence of future events that affect the outcome and duration of pension benefits. The completion of annual or biennial valuations of all 104 contributory retirement systems requires the assistance and cooperation of the private actuarial community. PERAC (short for the US Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission) encourages retirement systems to conduct RFP's (Request for Proposals) to select private actuaries with whom they can establish ongoing relationships. There are a number of firms that provide actuarial services for pension plans. Recently completed valuation studies (including those completed by PERAC in-house and those provided by private actuaries) are posted on the PERAC web page. Retirement boards are encouraged to view these reports and to contrast and compare the various presentations. PERAC will accept a private valuation as meeting the biennial requirement stipulated in Chapter 32, provided the Commission staff has the opportunity to work with the private actuarial firm throughout the valuation process and to review their draft report before the valuation is finalized. / Отчёт Об Оценке (Valuation Report):- документ, в котором отражаются инструкции по оценке, база оценки и цель оценки, а также результаты анализа, которые привели к данному мнению о стоимости. Отчёт об оценке может также разъяснять аналитические процессы, предпринимаемые для проведения оценки, представляющий содержательную информацию, используемую в анализе и описывающий результаты анализа, приводящего к заключению о стоимости. Отчёты об оценке могут иметь устную или письменную форму. Тип, содержание и объём отчёта меняются в соответствии с предполагаемым пользователем, регулятивными требованиями, постановлениями судов, типом имущества и характером и сложностью задания. Термины Сертификат Оценки и Отчёт Оценки иногда используются как равнозначные. Согласно использованию в некоторых государствах (Великобритания), термин Сертификат Оценки обозначает документ, в котором оценщик подтверждает сумму оценки имущества. Сертификат оценки обычно представляет собой краткое письмо, хотя он может также иметь форму подробного отчёта. Он включает:- дату оценки; назначение задания; дату сертификата; допущения, на которых основывается оценка; имя, адрес и квалификация оценщика. Сертификация оценки, используется в других странах (США) как заявление, в котором оценщик подтверждает, что представленные факты верны, анализ ограничен только указанными допущениями, гонорар оценщика не зависит от какого-либо аспекта отчёта, и оценщик провёл оценку в соответствии с этическими и профессиональными нормами. Смотрите также Минимальное Содержание Отчёта Об Оценке.

VALUATION RESERVE = РЕЗЕРВ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ (или XX) – Valuation Reserve:- the funds set aside by life insurers as required by state law to compensate for declines in the value of investment instruments that are held by the insurance company as assets. Valuation reserves are required because life insurance contracts can be in effect for long periods of time, and the securities valuation reserve is intended to protect the company's loss reserves in the event that the insurer's investments are under-performing. Prior to 1992, the mandatory securities valuation reserve (MSVR) required a liability reserve to be maintained by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) to protect against value changes in an insurance company's securities investments. Following 1992, the requirements set forth by the MSVR were transferred into the asset valuation reserve. Valuation Reserve is an allowance to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets, such as depreciation. A Valuation Reserve is an amount of money that life insurance companies set aside as a hedge against the possibility that their investments go down in value. Required by law, they serve the purpose of supplementing loss reserves and making sure insurance companies are still able to settle claims in the event of a failed investment with money earned from premiums. A valuation reserve is also known as a Mandatory Securities Valuation Reserve. The reserve requirement exists because of the fact that life insurance policies can span long periods of time, and inevitable fluctuations in the insurer's investments may deplete too much of the loss reserves. Originally, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) maintaineda mandatory securities valuation reserve (MSVR); however, following 1992, it became required of the asset valuation reserves (ASV) of insurers. Valuation Reserve is a reserve fund created by a charge against profits in order to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets. Valuation Reserve is an amount set aside against an unforeseen event that the valuation of assets or investments might be higher than what can be actually realized or that a liability may turn out to be greater than the valuation placed on it. Value reserves are created to help a business make use of the company's assets if the value of the holdings of a corporation changes. It is an allowance, created by a charge against earnings, to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets. Accumulated depreciation and allowance for bad debts can be taken as examples for valuation reserve. Valuation

Reserve is a provision, charged against earnings, that reflects changes in the value of a company's assets. Valuation Reserve:- allowance, created by a charge against earnings, to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets. Examples include accumulated depreciation and allowance for bad debts.

VALUATION REVIEW = ПЕРЕСМОТР СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ (или ОЦЕНОЧНЫЙ ОБЗОР) – Valuation Review:- xxxxx. / Экспертиза Оценки (Valuation Review):- задание на оценку, которое охватывает круг типов и целей. Принципиальной характеристикой, общей для всех экспертиз оценок, является то, что Оценщик выражает беспристрастное суждение при рассмотрении работы другого Оценщика. При экспертизе оценки может быть поддержано то же заключение о стоимости в рассматриваемой оценке, либо её результатом может быть несогласие с заключением о стоимости. Экспертизы оценки могут обеспечивать проверку надёжности по оценке, равно как и проверку прочности работы Оценщика, который разрабатывал её, в том, что касается знаний опыта и независимости Оценщика. В некоторых государствах экспертиза оценки может быть также уточнением, проводимым Оценщиком той же оценочной фирмы, которая проводила первоначальную оценку. Проводящие оценки организации по всему миру проводят различие между разными типами экспертиз, например, – административными экспертизами (экспертизами соблюдения), техническими экспертизами, кабинетными экспертизами, полевыми экспертизами, экспертизами для того, чтобы убедиться, что оценка проведена в соответствии с профессиональными стандартами (где принимаются базы оценки, используемые в рассматриваемой оценке), экспертизы, в которых собирается общая рыночная информация для подкрепления или опровержения заключения о стоимости, и экспертизы, в которых исследуются специфические данные в рассматриваемой оценке с сопоставимыми данными из выборочной группы.

VALUATION STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ – Valuation Standards:- xxxxx. The International Valuation Standards (IVS) are standards for undertaking valuation assignments using generally recognised concepts and principles that promote transparency and consistency in valuation practice. Business Valuation Standards (BVS) are codes of practice that are used in business valuation. The major business appraisal standards are these:- Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). Standards 9 and 10 cover business valuation and reporting standards. Published by the Appraisal Foundation. / Стандарты Оценки (Valuation Standards):- если нет других указаний, то имеются в виду Международные Стандарты Оценки (МСО).

VALUE = ВЕЛИЧИНА (или ВАЛЁР, или ЗНАЧЕНИЕ) – Value:- the relative lightness or darkness of a color. It is an important tool for the designer/artist, in the way that it defines form and creates spatial illusions. Contrast of value separates objects in space, while gradation of value suggests mass and contour of a contiguous surface. In the drawing on the right, value contrast separates the artichoke from the background, and the separate leaves from one another, while gradation suggests the curves of leave surfaces and of the whole form. Hue also has value. When contrasting hues are made similar in value, the spatial effects are flattened out. The pair of images on the left demonstrate this. In the color image of the fashion model the coat draws our attention through contrast of hue although the skin tones blend with the background(remember the object of the image is to sell the coat, not the model). However, it also seems to be softly blending with a background that seems quite close, and is very similar to the coat in value. The face tends to blend with the background which is similar in both hue and value. In the black and white version, however, the coat virtually disappears, since only value, not hue, are available to distinguish it, and the values are quite similar. However, the strong value contrast of the eyes and hat draw our attention to the face, even though the contours of the face seem to melt into the background. Therefore the black and white version emphasizes the model more than the garment. To summarize:- If values are close, shapes will seem to flatten out, and seem closely connected in space; none will stand out from the others. If values contrast, shapes will appear to separate in space and some will stand out from the others. This works whether the colors are just black, white and gray, or whether hues are involved. / относительная светлость или темнота цвета. Под Валёром, от Французского слова Valeur, в живописи и графике понимается оттенок тона, выражающий (в соотношении с другими оттенками) какое-либо количество света и тени. Применительно к колориту в живописи термин Валёр служит для обозначения каждого из оттенков тона, находящихся в закономерной взаимосвязи и дающих последовательную градацию света и тени в пределах какого-либо цвета. Систематическое применение валёрных градаций (отличающее творчество многих крупнейших живописцев-колористов – Испанца Диэго Родригэ дэ Сильва и Вэляскэса (Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez; 1599–1660), Нидерландца Яна Фэрмиэ фон Дельфта (Jan Vermeer van Delft; 1632–1675), Французов Жо-Батиста Симеу Шарда (Jean-Baptiste Siméon Chardin; 1699–1779) и Жо-Батиста Кямийэ Коро (Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot; 1796–1875), Россиян Василия Ивановича Сурикова (1848–1916) и Исаака Ильича Левитана (1860–1900) и других) является одним из средств, позволяющих передавать предметы в их взаимоотношении со световоздушной средой, достигать особой глубины и богатства колорита, тонкости цветовых отношений и переходов.

VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ (или ЦЕННОСТЬ) – (1) Value:- the monetary, material or assessed worth of an asset, good or service. In accounting, value describes what something is worth in terms of something else. For example, the value of a loaf of bread might be USD3; the USD3 for the loaf of bread would represent the generally accepted worth of the bread. In economics, value describes the merit of the benefits of ownership. The benefits of ownership include utility, the pleasure or satisfaction gained by consumption of a particular good or service; and power, the ability of a good or service to be exchanged for other goods, services or money. Value is used to quantify the worth of something, and different types of value can be applied to explain various situations. For example, the value of a company can be described in terms of its intrinsic value, book value, actual cash value or market value. Value can be perceived, as in the way consumers perceive the ability of a good or service to meet their needs and their willingness to pay for the good or service. The value of an asset, good or service can change over time. For example, the price of a security fluctuates. Value can also relate to how people feel about something, describing how something is regarded and its importance to the individual. For example, a memento may have very little monetary value but have significant sentimental value. See also Valuables. Value is a term that defines the worth of a thing. The term is usually preceded by the word, or words such as 'Fair' or 'Fair Market', and it is usually defined in the document where it is found. Not all value for an item is the same, i.e. value is usually perceived. Value at the level of a single, homogeneous good or service is equal to the price per unit of quantity multiplied by the number of quantity units of that good or service; in contrast to price, value is independent of the choice of quantity unit. Context:- values are expressed in terms of a common unit of currency and are commensurate and additive across different products. Quantities, on the other hand, are not commensurate and additive across different products even when measured in the same kind of physical units. Value is a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged. Value is:- (1) In accounting:- the monetary worth of an asset, business entity, good sold, service rendered, or liability or obligation acquired. (2) In economics:- the worth of all the benefits and rights arising from ownership. Two types of economic value are (i) the utility of a good or service, and (ii) power of a good or service to command other goods, services, or money, in voluntary exchange. (3) In marketing:- the extent to which a good or service is perceived by its customer to meet his or her needs or wants, measured by customer's willingness to pay for it. It commonly depends more on the customer's perception of the worth of the product than on its intrinsic value. (4) In mathematics:- a magnitude or quantity represented by numbers. Value is a currency code and amount. Value is:- (i) the amount of money that something is worth; (ii) the price or cost of something; (iii) something that can be bought for a low or fair price; or (iv) usefulness or importance. / Стоимость, воплощённый в товаре и овеществлённый в нём общественный труд товаропроизводителей. Стоимость – общественное свойство вещи, которое она

приобретает в определённых исторических условиях – при наличии товарного производства. Стоимость создаётся в производстве, проявляется в обмене, когда произведённый товаропроизводителем товар приравнивается к другим товарам. Товаропроизводители связаны между собой системой общественного разделения труда и потому работают друг на друга, в силу чего их труд приобретает общественный характер. Отличаясь друг от друга как потребительные стоимости, обмениваемые товары имеют одно общее свойство, а именно – они продукты труда, на их производство затрачен труд, образующий их стоимость. Определённая пропорция, в которой одни товары обмениваются на другие, называется Меновой Стоимостью. Таким образом, стоимость внешне проявляется в акте обмена, то есть в меновой стоимости, потребительная стоимость товара (полезность вещи) становится носителем меновой стоимости. Величина стоимости товара определяется количеством труда, общественно необходимого для его производства, и измеряется рабочим временем. Так как разные товаропроизводители затрачивают на производство одного и того же товара неодинаковое количество труда (времени), товары имеют различную индивидуальную стоимость. Но поскольку стоимость воплощает общественный труд, величина общественной (рыночной) стоимости не может определяться индивидуальными затратами труда. Общественная стоимость определяется общественно необходимым рабочим временем, то есть временем, затрачиваемым на изготовление товара при данных общественно нормальных условиях производства и среднем в данном обществе уровне умелости и интенсивности труда, или временем, затрачиваемым на производство основной массы товаров данного вида. В условиях частной собственности пропорции в обмене товаров стихийно регулируются общественно необходимыми затратами труда (рабочего времени) в процессе конкурентной борьбы (смотрите Конкуренция). На величину стоимости оказывает влияние и степень сложности труда. Величина стоимости измеряется затратами простого труда, к выполнению которого способен любой работник, не получивший специальной подготовки. В процессе обмена разнообразных товаров происходит редукция (сведение) всех видов сложного труда к простому (смотрите Редукция Труда). В результате сложный труд выступает как умноженный простой труд, и каждый час сложного труда в обмене приравнивается к большему количеству простого труда. Начало теории трудовой стоимости было положено Английским экономистом Сэром Вильэмом Пэти (Sir William Petty; 1623–1687), Шотландским экономистом и философом Эдэмом Смисом (или Адамом Смитом (Adam Smith); 1723–1790) и Английским экономистом Дэйвидом Рикадо (David Ricardo; 1772–1823). Но эта теория была научно обоснована, наиболее последовательно и всесторонне, со всеми вытекающими социальными и классовыми выводами разработана Немецким философом и экономистом Калом Максом (или Карлом Марксом (Karl Marx); 1818–1883). Буржуазная вульгарная политическая экономия пыталась и пытается опровергнуть теорию трудовой стоимости. В буржуазной экономической науке, например, широко распространена трактовка меновой стоимости как выражения потребительной стоимости. Согласно этой концепции, меновые пропорции товаров определяются не затраченным общественным трудом, а якобы потребительной стоимостью товара (смотрите Теория Предельной Полезности). Другая, не менее распространённая теория стоимости – это теория, согласно которой стоимость является результатом действия трёх факторов производства – труда, капитала и земли (смотрите Производительности Теории). В действительности количество общественно необходимого труда, затраченного на производство товара, определяет его стоимость и те пропорции, в которых один товар обменивается на другой. '... Чем больше производительная сила труда, тем меньше рабочее время, необходимое для изготовления известного изделия, тем меньше кристаллизованная в нём масса труда, тем меньше его стоимость' (Карл Маркс, смотрите Карл Маркс и Фридрих Энгельс, Соч., 2 Изд., Т. 23, С. 49). Теория трудовой стоимости, разработанная Марксом, послужила основой его теории прибавочной стоимости. Ранней стадии обмена, когда он носил случайный характер, соответствовала простая, единичная, или случайная, форма стоимости; товар, выражавший свою стоимость в другом товаре, выступал в относительной форме стоимости, товар, который выражал стоимость другого товара, находился в эквивалентной форме стоимости, то есть являлся эквивалентом первого товара. Относительная форма стоимости отражает прежде всего однородность обмениваемых товаров как продуктов человеческого абстрактного труда. На стадии случайного обмена роль эквивалента выполняет один, случайный товар. С первым крупным общественным разделением труда – отделением скотоводства от земледелия – обмен стал более регулярным, скот систематически обменивался на другие товары, которые выступали не как случайные, а как особенные эквиваленты, к которым он приравнивался. Этой стадии обмена соответствовала полная, или развёрнутая, форма стоимости, при которой один товар выражал свою стоимость в целом ряде других товаров. По мере того, как обмен становился регулярным, развёрнутая форма стоимости превращалась постепенно во всеобщую, когда из товарного мира стихийно выделился один товар, ставший эквивалентом всех других товаров, то есть всеобщим эквивалентом. Роль всеобщего эквивалента играл только один товар, в котором все товары выражали свою стоимость единообразно. Всеобщий эквивалент обладает свойством всеобщей обмениваемости. Функцию всеобщего эквивалента в зависимости от конкретных условий производства выполняли различные товары:- скот, шкуры диких зверей, рыба и так далее. Когда обмен вышел за рамки местного рынка, возникла необходимость в закреплении функции всеобщего эквивалента лишь за одним товаром, который стал деньгами. Этой стадии обмена соответствовала денежная форма стоимости. Роль денег первоначально выполняли различные товары, но окончательно она закрепилась за одним товаром – золотом, которое в силу своих свойств наиболее подходит к выполнению роли денег. С возникновением денег стоимость всех товаров выражается в деньгах, тем самым товары приобрели цену. На рынке под влиянием спроса и предложения цена колеблется вокруг стоимости (смотрите Закон Стоимости). Стоимость товара выражает стоимость, созданную прошлым трудом и перенесённую конкретным трудом на данный товар с потреблённых средств производства, и новую (вновь созданную) стоимость, присоединённую живым трудом к товару в данном производственном процессе. С ростом технической оснащённости производства при общем снижении стоимости единицы продукции доля в ней прошлого труда относительно возрастает, а доля вновь созданной стоимости уменьшается. В каждой общественно-экономической формации, где существует товарное производство, соотношение прошлой и вновь созданной стоимости выражает специфические для данной формации производственные отношения. В условиях капитализма стоимость состоит из:- постоянного капитала (с), потреблённого в процессе производства данного товара; переменного капитала (v) – часть вновь созданной стоимости, которая эквивалентна стоимости рабочей силы, потреблённой в процессе производства; прибавочной стоимости (т) – часть вновь созданной стоимости, безвозмездно присваиваемой капиталистами. Общественная стоимость товара совпадает с действительными общественными издержками производства, но отличается от капиталистических издержек производства на величину прибавочной стоимости. В условиях развитого капитализма в результате стихийного перераспределения прибавочной стоимости и выравнивания прибыли в среднюю прибыль стоимость товаров превращается в цену производства. При социализме стоимость выражает социалистические производственные отношения; формирование и использование её происходят в условиях господства общественной собственности на средства производства, планомерной организации общественного производства. В социалистическом обществе потребительская стоимость становится непосредственно общественной, то есть предназначена для планомерного удовлетворения растущих потребностей общества. Органическое единство стоимости и потребительской стоимости проявляется в планировании производства и реализации продукции как в натуральном, так и в денежном выражении, в использовании стоимостных форм для учёта и оценки затрат общественного труда, контроля за производством, распределением и обменом материальных благ, организации материального стимулирования, повышения эффективности

производства. Стоимость выражает стоимость потреблённых средств производства (затраты прошлого, овеществленного труда), стоимость необходимого продукта и стоимость прибавочного продукта (затраты живого труда). В условиях социалистической экономики различают стоимость и себестоимость продукции. Разница между ними – чистый доход предприятия, или прибыль. Стоимость через плановую цену выступает как ориентир для отдельных предприятий, показывающий средний уровень общественной производительности труда. Снижение общественной стоимости единицы продукта достигается путём снижения индивидуальной стоимости на отдельных предприятиях в результате роста производительности общественного труда. Те предприятия, которые производят продукты с затратами ниже общественно необходимых, получают большую прибыль, за счёт части которой по установленным государством нормативам они образуют фонды экономического стимулирования. Социалистическое общество заинтересовано в уменьшении стоимости единицы продукции, так как это обеспечивает необходимые средства для развития производства и повышения жизненного уровня народа. Образование стоимости в условиях социализма – объективный процесс, планомерно организуемый в масштабах всего общества. Социалистическое государство, установив потребность в том или ином продукте, его общественная значимость, определяет, на каких предприятиях этот продукт должен быть изготовлен и в каком количестве; оно планирует затраты труда и средств производства на каждом предприятии, организует выполнение этого плана и тем самым воздействует на величину общественно необходимого рабочего времени, добиваясь его снижения. Изменения величины стоимости в условиях социализма являются результатом сознательной деятельности людей, планируемой и направляемой социалистическим государством. Стоимость – историческая категория, существование которой связано с товарно-денежными отношениями, преодолеваемыми при полном коммунизме. Ценность – цена, стоимость, например, картина большой ценности. Стоимость:- стоимость (не индексированная) объекта недвижимости согласно последнему отчёту об оценке. Если кредит состоит из нескольких траншей, стоимость объекта недвижимости должна быть указана пропорционально размеру каждого транша, за исключением Немецкого и Швейцарского рынков. В результате текущий коэффициент Кредит/Залог по всем траншам кредита один и тот же. На рынках Германии и Нидерландов данный показатель отражает залоговую стоимость объекта недвижимости при его реализации. Стоимость или Ценность:- ценность, которую кто-либо придаёт чему-либо. Определение стоимости является одной из основных проблем экономической науки. Существуют два принципиальных подхода к решению проблемы. в классической политической экономии или Классической Школе (Classical School) и в Марксистской Экономической Науке (Marxist Economics) (Марксистская политическая экономия) стоимость рассматривается как объективная реальность, которую можно измерить количеством труда (labor), содержащегося в товарах и услугах. Неоклассическая Школа (Neoclassical School) считает стоимость субъективным качеством, зависящим от редкости того, что в данное время требуется. Большинство экономистов в настоящее время склоняются к неоклассическому представлению о стоимости. Стоимость (Value):- цена, на которую, скорее всего, соглашаются продавцы и покупатели товара или услуги, которые доступны для приобретения. Стоимость устанавливает гипотетическую или умозрительную цену, на которую покупатели и продавцы наиболее вероятно согласятся для товара или услуги. Стоимость – не факт, а расчётная величина вероятной цены, которая будет заплачена за товар или услугу в данное время – в соответствии с конкретным определением стоимости.

(2) Value (of shipments) is the value received for the complete systems at the company's net billing price, freight-on-board factory, including charges for cooperative advertising and warranties. This does not include excise taxes, freight or transportation charges, or installation charges.

VALUE ADDED = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – (1) Value Added:- in national accounting, for a producer, difference between the purchase price of raw materials or parts and the sale price of the product. If depreciation and indirect business taxes are deducted from this difference, the value added for all output is national income. / В национальном бюджетном процессе, . выработка (output).

(2) Value Added:- difference between the increase in the value of goods produced and the increase in the value of the factors of production used by the producer, based on constant prices over a given period of time. Value Added is the balance on the production account:- output less intermediate consumption. Value added may be measured net or gross. Value Added is the difference, at each stage of production or the provisioning of a service, between the price of a product or service and all materials or activities paid for to produce the product or provide the service. Value Added is a term for the increment added by each partry involved in the manufacture of a particular item, becoming part of its price. Value Added describes the enhancement a company gives its product or service before offering the product to customers. Value-added applies to instances where a firm takes a product that may be considered a homogeneous product, with few differences (if any) from that of a competitor, and provides potential customers with a feature or add-on that gives it a greater perception of value. A value addition can either increase the product's price or value. For example, offering one year of free support on a new computer would be a value-added feature. Additionally, individuals can add value to services that they perform, such as bringing advanced financial modeling skills to a position in which the hiring manager may not have foreseen the need for such skills. In the digital age, when consumers can have access to any product they want and have it delivered in record time, companies are struggling to find a competitive advantage. Companies are constantly challenged to find a way to add value to justify their pricing to a more discerning market. Companies are learning that consumers are less focused on the product, and more focused on what the product will do for them. Finding out what the customer truly values is critical to how the company produces, packages, markets, and delivers its products. For example, Bose Corporation has successfully changed its focus from a company that produces speakers to a company that delivers an uncommon sound experience. When a BMW rolls off the assembly line, it sells for a high premium over the cost of production because of its reputation for high performance and sturdy mechanics. The value added has been created through the brand and years of refinement. Value added is the difference between the price of product or service and the cost of producing it. The price is determined by what customers are willing to pay based on their perceived value. Value is added or created in different ways. Value Added In Marketing:- Companies that build strong brands add value just by adding their logo to a product. Nike Inc. can sell shoes at a much higher price than some competitors, even though their production costs are similar. The Nike brand, which shows up on athletic apparel and uniforms of the top college and professional sports teams, represents a quality enjoyed by elite athletes. Buyers of luxury cars from BMW and Mercedes-Benz are willing to pay a premium price for their vehicles because of the ongoing maintenance programs that the companies offer. Amazon has been at the forefront of e-customer service with its policies of issuing automatic refunds for poor service, free shipping, and price guarantees on pre-ordered items. Consumers have become so accustomed to their services that they are willing to pay annual fees for Amazon Prime memberships because they value the two-day turnaround on orders. Value Added In GDP:- The contribution of a private industry or government sector to overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value added of an industry, also referred to as GDP-by-industry. If all stages of production occurred within a country's borders, the total value added at all stages is what is counted in GDP. The total value added is the market price of the final product or service, and only counts production within a specified time period. This is the basis on which value-added tax (VAT) is computed. Value added of an industry is the difference between the total revenue of an industry and the total cost of inputs purchased from other businesses within a reporting period. The total revenue or output of an industry consists of sales and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change. Inputs that could be purchased form other firms to produce a final product include raw

materials, semi-finished goods, energy, and services. / Боуз Корпорэйшэн (Bose Corporation). Найки (Nike). Бе.Эм.Ве. (BMW) и Мяцидэс-Бэнц (Mercedes-Benz). Эмэзон Прайм (Amazon Prime). Добавленная Стоимость:- . выработка (output). Прибавочная Стоимость – стоимость, создаваемая неоплаченным трудом наёмного рабочего сверх стоимости его рабочей силы и безвозмездно присваиваемая капиталистом. Выражает специфически капиталистическую форму эксплуатации, при которой Прибавочный Продукт принимает форму прибавочной стоимости. Производство и присвоение прибавочной стоимости составляет сущность основного экономического закона капитализма. 'Производство прибавочной стоимости или нажива – таков абсолютный закон ...' капиталистического способа производства (Немецкий философ и экономист Кал Макс (или Карл Маркс (Karl Marx); 1818–1883)). Он отражает экономические отношения не только между капиталистами и наёмными рабочими, но и между различными группами буржуазии:- промышленниками, торговцами, банкирами, а также между ними и землевладельцами. Погоня за прибавочной стоимостью играет главную роль в развитии производительных сил при капитализме, определяет и направляет развитие производственных отношений капиталистического общества. Учение о прибавочной стоимости, которое Российский революционер, политик и теоретик Владимир Ильич Ленин (1870–1924) назвал '... краеугольным камнем экономической теории Маркса', было впервые разработано Марксом в 1857–58, в рукописи Критика Политической Экономии (первоначальный вариант Капитала), хотя отдельные положения имелись уже в таких работах 1840-х, как 'Экономическо-Философские Рукописи 1844 Года', 'Нищета Философии', 'Наёмный Труд И Капитал'. Предпосылкой производства прибавочной стоимости является превращение рабочей силы в товар. Только на определённой ступени развития общества владелец денег находит на рынке свободного от средств производства рабочего, вынужденного продавать свою рабочую силу. Потребление её равнозначно созданию новой стоимости. Центральной проблемой теории прибавочной стоимости является объяснение механизма капиталистической эксплуатации на основе господствующих в буржуазном обществе товарно-денежных отношений. Противоречивое действие этого механизма заключается в том, что неэквивалентный по существу обмен деятельностью между рабочим и капиталистом, между трудом и капиталом, осуществляется в действительности на основе закона стоимости, то есть на основе обмена эквивалентов – товаров, имеющих одинаковую стоимость (смотрите Закон Стоимости). Исследование процесса производства прибавочной стоимости Карл Маркс начинает с анализа всеобщей формулы капитала (Д–Т–Д; где Д' больше Д или Д' = Д + д), которая выражает покупку товара (Д–Т) для его продажи (Т–Д') с целью увеличения капитала. Прирост или избыток стоимости (д) над первоначально авансированной суммой денег (Д), пущенных в оборот, Rfhk Маркс называет Прибавочной Стоимостью. Возрастание первоначальной суммы денег за счёт присоединения прибавочной стоимости делает их Капиталом. Анализ всеобщей формулы капитала показывает, что прибавочная стоимость не может возникнуть из товарного обращения, совершающегося на основе закона стоимости; с другой стороны, если бы владелец денег не пускал их в обращение, то никакого прироста не могло бы быть. Следовательно, прибавочная стоимость не может возникнуть и вне обращения. Карл Маркс показал, что капиталист, покупая и продавая товары по их стоимости, всё-таки извлекает из этого процесса большую стоимость, чем та, которую вложил в него. Продажа рабочей силы капиталисту происходит по её стоимости, определяемой тем количеством общественно необходимого рабочего времени, в течение которого она воспроизводится. Капиталист приобретает потребительную стоимость товара рабочая сила, обладающую '... оригинальным свойством быть источником стоимости ...' (Карл Маркс). Реализуется она на втором этапе обмена между трудом и капиталом – в процессе производства, когда и создаётся новая стоимость, содержащая прибавочную стоимость. Последняя определяется Карлом Марксом как разность между той стоимостью, которую живой труд создаёт в процессе производства, и той, которую капиталист оплачивает рабочему в форме Заработной Платы. 'Прибавочная стоимость есть не что иное, как избыток того количества труда, которое дает рабочий, над тем количеством овеществленного труда, которое он получил в своей собственной заработной плате, в качестве стоимости своей рабочей силы' (Карл Маркс). Способность рабочего к труду, а следовательно, и продукт его труда принадлежат капиталисту. Закон стоимости, как закон обмена эквивалентов, не противоречит тому, что стоимость, созданная в результате затраты живого труда, превышает стоимость рабочей силы. Реально прибавочная стоимость выступает в виде прибыли, которая в процессе реализации и распределения принимает ряд форм:- (i) предпринимательского дохода, присваиваемого промышленными и торговыми предпринимателями; (ii) процента, присваиваемого банкирами; и (iii) земельной ренты, получаемой собственниками земли. Все эти конкретные виды доходов имеют свои особенности. Общее между ними состоит в том, что у них один источник – неоплаченный труд рабочих. В безграничном стремлении к увеличению производства прибавочной стоимости капиталисты различными способами усиливают эксплуатацию наёмных рабочих. Этим способам соответствуют две формы прибавочной стоимости – Абсолютная и Относительная. Абсолютная Прибавочная Стоимость является результатом удлинения рабочего дня сверх необходимого рабочего времени, в течение которого рабочий воспроизводит стоимость своей рабочей силы. Фактическая величина его зависит от соотношения классовых сил. Побуждаемые алчным стремлением к увеличению прибавочной стоимости, капиталисты всячески стараются удлинить пределы рабочего дня. Однако с ростом организованности рабочему классу в результате упорной борьбы удалось добиться законодательного ограничения рабочего дня. Абсолютная прибавочная стоимость возрастает также и в результате повышения интенсивности труда – при неизменной или даже при уменьшающейся величине рабочего дня. Другим способом увеличения производства прибавочной стоимости является сокращение необходимого и соответствующее увеличение прибавочного рабочего времени при неизменной продолжительности рабочего дня. Этому способу соответствует Относительная Прибавочная Стоимость. Сокращение необходимого рабочего времени связано прежде всего с повышением производительности труда в отраслях, производящих средства существования рабочего, так как в конечном счёте это ведёт к снижению стоимости рабочей силы. А это, в свою очередь, приводит к сокращению необходимого и соответственно увеличению прибавочного рабочего времени во всех отраслях капиталистического производства. Разновидностью относительной является Избыточная Прибавочная Стоимость, присваиваемая отдельными капиталистами на своих предприятиях в результате снижения индивидуальной стоимости товара по сравнению с его общественной стоимостью. Избыточная прибавочная стоимость не связана со снижением стоимости рабочей силы. Источником её является более высокая производительность труда рабочих технически более совершенных предприятий по сравнению со средним для данной отрасли уровнем производительности. Избыточная прибавочная стоимость носит временный характер, так как по мере распространения новой техники и технологии на другие предприятия соответствующей отрасли снижается общественная стоимость товаров и исчезает разница между индивидуальной и общественной стоимостью товара. Однако мимолётный характер избыточной прибавочной стоимости не означает, что она исчезает совсем. Она просто переходит от одних капиталистов к другим. Борьба за её получение составляет главный стимул Внутриотраслевой Конкуренции. Развитие капитализма характеризуется устойчивым возрастанием нормы прибавочной стоимости, представляющей собой отношение всей массы прибавочной стоимости к переменному капиталу или прибавочного рабочего времени к необходимому, выраженное в процентах:- m' = m / v, где m' – норма прибавочной стоимости, m – масса прибавочной стоимости, v – переменный капитал. Между нормой и массой прибавочной стоимости существует функциональная связь. Если норма прибавочной стоимости отражает степень эксплуатации рабочего класса, то масса – абсолютную величину прибавочной стоимости (m) и равна стоимости авансированного переменного капитала (v), умноженной на норму прибавочной стоимости (m'). Карл Маркс отмечал, что '... норма прибавочной стоимости есть точное выражение

степени эксплуатации рабочей силы капиталом, или рабочего капиталистом'. По его расчётам, в середине XIX века она составляла приблизительно 100%. Норма прибавочной стоимости в фабрично-заводской промышленности России в 1908 превышала 100%. По расчётам исследователей-марксистов, норма прибавочной стоимости в обрабатывающей промышленности США составляла в %:- 115 (1966, В. Перло, США), 118–120 (1955, В.М. Кудров и С.М. Никитин, СССР), 192 (1958, Е.С. Варга, СССР), 312 (1969, С.Л. Выгодский, СССР), 397 (1957, А.И. Кац, СССР), 1 187 (1965–69, Ю. Кучинский, ГДР). Колебания в величине нормы прибавочной стоимости объясняются различиями в применяемой методике подсчёта. Но все эти расчёты свидетельствуют о росте нормы прибавочной стоимости с развитием капитализма. При этом следует иметь в виду влияние таких противодействующих факторов, как борьба рабочего класса, рост стоимости рабочей силы, борьба двух систем и тому подобное. Карл Маркс отмечал, что возможное улучшение '... жизненного положения рабочего, ничего не меняет в природе и законе относительной прибавочной стоимости, ничего не меняет в том, что в результате повышения производительности труда всё более значительная часть рабочего дня присваивается капиталом. Отсюда видна вся вздорность попыток опровергнуть этот закон путём подбора статистических выкладок в доказательство того, будто материальное положение рабочего ... улучшилось ... вследствие развития производительной силы труда' (Карл Маркс). Теория прибавочной стоимости Маркса дала возможность вскрыть несостоятельность буржуазных апологетических теорий прибыли. Многие из 'концепций', противопоставляемых современными буржуазными экономистами теории прибавочной стоимости Маркса, представляют собой по существу модернизированные варианты теории доходов, сформулированной Французским экономистом и деловым человеком Жо Батисте Сэем (Jean-Baptiste Say; 1767–1832), воспринятой затем Англичанами историком, экономистом, политическим теоретиком и философом Дьжеймзом Милом (James Mill; 1773–1836), экономистом Дьжоном Рэмзи МэКалоком (John Ramsey McCulloch; 1789–1864) и экономистом Наco Вильэмом Синьором (Nassau William Senior; 1790–1864). Представители вульгарной политической экономии ставили задачу опровергнуть главное в экономической теории марксизма – учение о прибавочной стоимости, так как именно оно раскрывает сущность и механизм капиталистической эксплуатации, вооружает рабочий класс научным пониманием его исторической миссии. Американский экономист Дьжоном Бэйтсом Клаком (John Bates Clark; 1847–1938) пытался 'углубить' теорию трёх факторов Сэя. Считая, что распределение общественного продукта осуществляется в соответствии с вкладом каждого из факторов производства (труда, капитала, земли) в национальный доход, он создал теорию предельной производительности. Учение о прибавочной стоимости позволило Карлу Марксу сформулировать основной экономический закон движения капиталистического общества, раскрыть объективные тенденции его развития, дало ключ к пониманию капиталистического способа производства. Поскольку присвоение классом капиталистов прибавочной стоимости, созданной рабочим классом, происходит в соответствии с внутренними законами капиталистического способа производства, и прежде всего с законом стоимости, то капиталистическая эксплуатация вытекает из самого существа капиталистических производственных отношений. Следовательно, освобождение рабочего класса от 'наёмного рабства' невозможно в рамках буржуазного строя; для этого необходима социалистическая революция. Вместе с тем гигантское развитие производительных сил, которым сопровождается усиление эксплуатации труда капиталом, означает также создание и накопление материальных предпосылок, обусловливающих возможность социалистической революции. Таким образом, из теории прибавочной стоимости непосредственно следует вывод о непримиримости классовых противоречий между капиталом и наёмным трудом. Добавленная Стоимость:- стоимость, добавленная товару при его прохождении по цепочке от места его первоначального приобретения, производства и так далее до розничной продажи. Например, если производитель приобретает полуфабрикат, добавленная стоимость будет представлять собой комбинацию стоимости труда и прибыли, которые увеличат стоимость полуфабриката, прежде чем он будет продан. Смотрите также Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (Value-Added Tax).

(3) Value Added:- the value is added to the distribution process when there is a contribution made to the functionality, value, or usefulness of a product. / Добавленная Стоимость:- .

(4) Value Added is the risk adjusted return generated by an investment strategy:- the return of the investment strategy minus the return of the benchmark.

(5) Value Added (for railway enterprises):- gross output of the railway enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all railway enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of that country. Context:- it is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

(6) Value Added (of inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprises):- gross output of the IWT enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all of a country's IWT enterprises is equal to their contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of that country. Context:- it is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

(7) Value Added (of oil pipeline enterprises):- gross output of the oil pipeline transport enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all oil pipeline transport enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of that country. Context:- it is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

(8) Value Added (of road transport enterprises):- gross output of the road transport enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all road transport enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of that country. Context:- it is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

(9) Value-Added (agricultural) (product(s)):- (1) Increasing the value of a good by further processing. Examples of value-added products include soybean meal and oil, frozen vegetables for retail consumption, and processed meats. (2) Under the Value-Added Agricultural Product Marketing Development Grants Program, any agricultural commodity or product that (a) has undergone a change in physical state, (b) was produced in a manner that enhances the value of the agricultural commodity or product (as demonstrated through a business plan that shows the enhanced value), or (c) is physically segregated in a manner that results in the enhancement of the value of the agricultural commodity or product, and as a result, the customer base for the agricultural commodity or product has been expanded and a greater portion of the revenue derived from the marketing, processing, or physical segregation of the agricultural commodity or product is available to the producer of the commodity or product. Xxxxx. In general, adding value is the process of changing or transforming a product from its original state to a more valuable state. Many raw commodities have intrinsic value in their original state. For example, field corn grown, harvested and stored on a farm and then fed to livestock on that farm has value. In fact, value usually is added by feeding it to an animal, which transforms the corn into animal protein or meat. The value of a changed product is added value, such as processing wheat into flour. It is important to identify the value-added activities that will support the necessary investment in research, processing and marketing. The application of biotechnology, the engineering of food from raw products to the consumers and the restructuring of the distribution system to and from the producer all provide opportunities for adding value. A broad definition of value added is to economically add value to a product by changing its current place, time and from one set of characteristics to other characteristics that are more preferred in the marketplace. As a specific example, a more narrow definition

would be to economically add value to an agricultural product (such as wheat) by processing it into a product (such as flour) desired by customers (such as bread bakers). Producers involved in adding value should think of themselves as members of a food company that processes and markets products to consumers. Often, this involves building processing plants in the producers' geographical regions to process locally produced crops or animals. However, another model has occurred, which involves building the processing plant wherever it is most feasible and profitable, such as closer to where the final products will be marketed. An example of adding value to wheat through a distant processing plant is illustrated by the following case study.

VALUE–ADDED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKETING DEVELOPMENT = РАЗВИТИЕ XX – Value-Added Agricultural Product Marketing Development (Grant Program):- authorized in the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (Title II, Sec. 231) and amended by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 6401). The program encourages independent producers of agricultural commodities and products of agricultural commodities to further refine such products to increase their value to the end user of the product.

VALUE–ADDED AGRICULTURE = СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО С ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Value-Added Agriculture:- a process of increasing the economic value and consumer appeal of an agricultural commodity. It is a production and marketing strategy that requires a better understanding of the rapidly changing food industry and food safety issues, alternative crops, and diversified skills, producer-owned cooperatives, and marketing savvy. Value-Added Agriculture entails changing a raw agricultural product into something new through packaging, processing, cooling, drying, extracting or any other type of process that differentiates the product from the original raw commodity. Examples of value added agricultural products include garlic braids, bagged salad mix, artisan bread, lavender soaps and sausages. Adding value to agricultural products is a worthwhile endeavor because of the higher returns that come with the investment, the opportunity to open new markets and extend the producer's marketing season as well as the ability to create new recognition for the farm. Increasingly, value-added products are hitting the local market as producers take advantage of high-demand product niches. This is the key to success in value added agriculture – niche markets are where smaller producers can be most successful in creating value and establishing a profitable business. A study of fourteen farmers in the Southern US conducted by ATTRA (ATTRA is a program developed and managed by the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)) and the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group identified ten keys to success when pursuing a value-added business. These include:- starting small and growing naturally; making decisions based on good records; creating a high-quality product; following demand-driven production; getting the whole family or partners involved; keeping informed; planning for the future; continuing evaluation; persevering and having adequate capitalization. Take these recommendations into mind when you are designing your product and business plan. Value added agriculture is not without its challenges to farmers. One of the largest hurdles to overcome is that of food business and safety regulations. For example, if you are interested in taking your organic blueberries and turning them into a high quality jam that you can sell at the local farmers' market, you must be a licensed commercial kitchen in order to produce that product and sell to local consumers. You will also need to carry liability insurance if you are selling at the farmers' market to cover any sort of illness or other food safety issues that may arise. The Oregon Department of Agriculture's Food Safety department handles the licensing of food businesses in the State of Oregon. These regulation challenges make it difficult to get started in the valueadded business, but with a solid business plan in place, producers can be successful in overcoming obstacles to their food business dream. Another example of a significant challenge for starting a value-added business is putting together your recipes or formulations for the product you are developing. For instance, making soap from your lavender flowers requires time and effort in finding the right recipe for high-quality soap. You will also want to research the market potential for your product in order to define your customer profile, so that you are not wasting your time in formulating a product that will not sell. The Food Innovation Center is an excellent resource for small business owners interested in starting a value-added business. They can assist with formulation, education etc. Starting a value-added agricultural business is an exciting opportunity for the small farmer interested in diversifying and exploring new markets, but starting small and finding your niche is key to your long-term success. Evaluate the risks associated with the business and have a solid plan in place to keep you on the right track.

VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОМОСТЬ В ФАКТОРНОМ РАСХОДЕ (или XX) – Value Added At Factor Cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production.

VALUE ADDED – BASIC PRICES = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – ОСНОВНЫЕ (или БАЗОВЫЕ) ЦЕНЫ – Value Added – Basic Prices (NACE (short for the Nomenclature generale des activites economiques dans les Communautes Europeennes, Revision 1, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996)):- value added at basic prices is calculated from the production value plus subsidies on products less the purchases of goods and services (other than those purchased for resale in the same condition) plus or minus the change in stocks of raw materials and consumables less other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible. It represents the value added by the various factor inputs in the operating activities of the unit concerned. Income and expenditure classified as financial or extra-ordinary in company accounts is excluded from value added. Value added at basic prices is calculated 'gross' because value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted. Context:- operating subsidies can be separated into two groups:- (i) Subsidies on products are subsidies payable per unit of a good or service. The subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of a good or service or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit. A subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the good or service is produced, sold or imported, but it may also be payable in other circumstances such as when a good is transferred, leased, delivered or used for own consumption or own capital formation. (ii) Subsidies linked to production are subsidies received by a unit which are not linked to the quantity or the value of goods produced or sold. Notably these subsidies include subsidies on the payroll and workforce, subsidies for environmental protection and grants for interest relief. Investment subsidies are excluded. Specific calculation methods are needed for NACE Rev. 1 classes 66.01 and 66.03. Note:- Indirect taxes can be separated into three groups:- (i) The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser. (ii) The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either (1) linked to turnover and not deductible or (2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. (iii) The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold. Value Added – Basic Prices – System of National Accounts (SNA) refers to output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. / привоз (importation).

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЯ – Value Added By Manufacture is a measure of manufacturing activity that is derived by subtracting the cost of materials (which covers materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work) from the value of shipments. This difference is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-progress between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

VALUE ADDED COST = ЗАТРАТА НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ – Value Added Cost is incurred when an asset is consumed in order to increase the value of goods or services to the consumer. Examples of value added costs are the direct materials, direct labor, and installation costs associated with a sale. These costs are typically a minority of the total costs incurred by a business, which leaves a significant opportunity to strip out non-value-added costs, thereby increasing profits or allowing for the reduction of product prices.

VALUE ADDED COUNSELING = КОНСУЛЬТИРОВАНИЕ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Valued Added Counseling is defined as assessing a company's current international business operations and assisting a client in one or more of the following:- (a) identifying and selecting the most viable markets; (b) developing an export market strategy; (c) implementing the export market strategy; and (d) increasing market presence.

VALUE ADDED FUNCTION = ФУНКЦИЯ ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – The Value Added Function indicates the maximum amount of current-price value-added that an establishment or industry can generate, given a set of prices for its output and for its intermediate inputs, and given a certain quantity of primary inputs.

VALUE–ADDED GRAINS = ЗЁРНА ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Value-Added Grains:- xxxxx. See also Value-Enhanced Grains.

VALUE–ADDED INTERMEDIATE = ПОЛУФАБРИКАТ С ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Value-Added Intermediate (Agricultural Products):- for the BICO Report, commodities such as Wheat flour, vegetable oils, and hides and skins that receive some processing, but are generally not ready for final consumption. Wheat flour is further processed into noodles and bakery products, while vegetable oils are an ingredient in many processed foods. Slaughter animals are value-added intermediate products because they are range fed then finished with mixed feeds, Corn, and oilseed meal before they are processed further into meat cuts. See also BICO Report.

VALUE ADDED MONTHLY INDEX = ПОМЕСЯЧНЫЙ ИНДЕКС ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Added Monthly Index (VAMI) is a way of reporting fund performance whereby each reporting period is indexed at 100 or 1000. Hence, for a fund with a total return of 39% over the year, the VAMI indexed at 100 is 139. Value Added Monthly Index (VAMI) is an index that tracks the monthly performance of a hypothetical USD1 000 investment. The calculation for the current month's VAMI is:- VAMI = Previous VAMI x (1 + Current Rate of Return). The value-added monthly index charts the total return gained by an investor from reinvestment of any dividends and additional interest gained through compounding. The VAMI index is sometimes used to evaluate the performance of a fund manager.

VALUE ADDED PRODUCER PRICE INDEX = ДОБАВЛЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ ИНДЕКСА ПО ЦЕНАМ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ – Value Added Producer Price Index is the weighted average of an output producer price index (PPI) and input PPI.

VALUE ADDED RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Value Added Ratio (VAR) is the time spent adding value to a product or service, divided by the total time from the receipt of an order to its delivery. A less expansive variation only includes in the denominator the period from the beginning of production or service through delivery. In either case, the VAR is designed to showcase the very large proportion of time and money that a company wastes during its servicing of customers. As such, it is a cost-reduction tool that complements constraint analysis. Example of the Value Added Ratio:- The International Plastic Case Company (IPC) manufactures cases for a high-end MP3 player that is assembled and marketed by a Swedish consumer goods company. The value-added steps of the case production process are a few seconds of molding time during a long injection molding batch run, as well as hand trimming and spraying three layers of urethane gloss on the case. Including drying time for the urethane gloss, these steps require six hours per case. Non value-added steps include moving plastic resin pellets to the injection molding machine, wait time at the machine, batch setup time, multiple movements between the molding, trimming, and painting workstations, and the storage interval before a full truckload is available for shipment. Thus, non value-added time is one week, which results in a VAR of 6 hours divided by 168 hours, or 3.6%. The VAR percentage in the example is typical, and would be considered quite respectable in some industries. A world-class manufacturing company, such as Toyota, rarely exceeds a VAR of 20%. Clearly, a detailed analysis of the processes underlying a VAR calculation can be used to pinpoint a considerable amount of wasted time in the production process, which can then lead to much greater inventory turnover and higher order fulfillment speeds. Other Uses of the Value Added Ratio:- we can apply the VAR to the effectiveness of the accounting function by dividing the time spent on business risk management and decision support by the total time worked by all accounting staff. This is an excellent way to determine the effectiveness of the department in supporting strategic company activities (rather than the usual transaction processing functions). Alternatively, we can include incremental changes in VAR in a capital expenditure request form. By doing so, applicants can show how an investment will change the value added amount of a process. However, since capital expenditures are not usually needed to improve the VAR, it can be used to deny capital expenditures. If the VAR is used as a principal management metric, then watch out for a shift to outsourced administrative and production processes. Managers will simply avoid the metric by shifting work away from the company, where it can only be measured with the active cooperation of suppliers. In short, the value added ratio is a useful analysis tool that focuses on the effectiveness of time spent. / Интёнэшэнэл Пластик Кэйс Кампэни (Ай.Пи.Си.; International Plastic Case Company (IPC)).

VALUE ADDED SERVICES = УСЛУГИ С ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Value Added Services are the extra services that a distribution center will perform in order to meet the needs of their customers. Typically refer to special assembly, packaging, or picking services.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – A Value Added Statement (VAS) is a statement showing the net added value of a business firm during a certain period on its total transaction. The main purpose of value added statement (VAS) is to ascertain how much of the total net value was added and how it was distributed to the contributors of the value. Therefore, a value added statement (VAS) is regarded as a part of social responsibility accounting. A value added statement shows the wealth or value created and attributed to all stakeholders rather than just the shareholders. While the income statement reports on the income of shareholders, the value added statement (VAS) reports on the income earned by a large group of stakeholders, all the providers of capital plus employees and the government. Value Added Statement is the financial statement which shows how much value (wealth) has been created by an enterprise through utilization of its capacity, capital, manpower, and other resources, and how it is allocated among different stakeholders (employees, lenders, shareholders, government, etc) in an accounting period. Value-Added Statement (VAS) or reporting is a modified version of the profit and loss account. Like profit and loss account, the VAS reveals the operating performance of a company at a given point in time, using both accrual and matching procedures. However,

the VAS does not aim to provide a profit (or loss) figure as in the case of profit and loss account but a figure or return to a larger group of capital and labor providers (i.e. owners, employees), other claimants or interested parties. The term 'Value-Added' means the market price of the output of an enterprise less cost of bought-in goods and services. The resulting balance money is known as the Value-Added by an enterprise and this money can be divided among the various parties who have contributed in the production of goods and services of the enterprise in the form of factor inputs. Thus, the owners (or shareholders), creditors and governments (through taxation) are recipients of the enterprise income. Thus, the value-added income would include wages, rent, interest, taxes, dividends paid to shareholders and retained income of the company. The value-added statements can be derived from the profit and loss account. Generally, the profit and loss account is expressed as follows:- (1) RE = S – B – DP – W – I – DD – T (1); where RE = Retained Earnings, S = Sales Revenue, B = Bought in materials and services, DP = Depreciation, W = Wages, I = Interest, DD = Dividends, T = Taxes. Equation (1) expresses the profit as a return to shareholders. The value-added statement can be obtained by rearranging Equation (1), as follows:- (2) S – B = W + I + DD + T + DP + RE or (3) S – B – DP = W + I + DD + T + RE. Equation (2) indicates the gross value-added and Equation (3) indicates the net value added. In both the cases (equation) the left part of the equation indicates the value-added (net or gross) and the right part of the equation divides the value-added among the groups involved. Tables 4 shows, the preparation of a value-added statement and also indicates as to how a VAS can be derived from the profit and loss account. The value-added statement reflects a broader view of an enterprise's role and objectives than profit does. Profit is considered by some to convey narrow, sectional interpretation. Value-added reflects the performance of a team, i.e. employees, managers, shareholders, creditors. VAS helps the employees to perceive them as responsible participators in a team effort with management and thus may motivate them to work harder. Based on the value-added and maximized productivity incentives can be given to employees. VAS provides a better measure of the size and importance of companies. Value-added based ratios are interpreted as more indicative and predictive of the strength of the company than conventional ratios. The value-added concept is useful in the context of large companies that influence a large sections of society and have a general economic and social importance besides the limited interests of shareholders. Value-Added Statement is a simplified financial statement that shows how much wealth has been created by a company. A value-added statement calculates total output by adding sales, changes in stock, and other incomes, then subtracting depreciation, interest, taxation, dividends, and the amounts paid to suppliers and employees. Value Added Statement is a financial statement that depicts wealth created by an organization and how is that wealth distributed among various stakeholders. The various stakeholders comprise of the employees, shareholders, government, creditors and the wealth that is retained in the business. As per the concept of Enterprise Theory, profit is calculated for various stakeholders by an organization. Value Added is this profit generated by the collective efforts of management, employees, capital and the utilization of its capacity that is distributed amongst its various stakeholders. Consider a manufacturing firm. A typical firm would buy raw materials from the market. Process the raw materials and assemble them to produce the finished goods. The finished goods are then sold in the market. The additional work that the firm does to the raw materials in order for it to be sold in the market is the value added by that firm. Value added can also be defined as the difference between the value that the customers are willing to pay for the finished goods and the cost of materials. Advantages of a Value Added Statement:- (i) it is easy to calculate; (ii) helps a company to apportion the value to various stakeholders. The company can use this to analyze what proportion of value added is allocated to which stakeholder. (iii) Useful for doing a direct comparison with your competitors. (iv) Useful for internal comparison purposes and to devise employee incentive schemes. Difference between Value Added and Profit:- profit subtracts all the cost incurred in the process of generating revenues. The value added, on the other hand only subtracts the cost of bought-in goods and services. Profits are meant for shareholders whereas value added is meant for stakeholders who include shareholders also. Therefore, value added is a wider term. / Отчёт О Добавленной Стоимости.

VALUE ADDED TAX = НАЛОГ НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ – Value Added Tax (VAT):- a value added type tax (VAT) is a tax on goods and services collected in stages by enterprises and which is ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers. This heading value added type taxes comprises the value added tax which is collected by the general government and which is applied to national and imported products, as well as, where appropriate, other deductible taxes applied under similar rules to those governing VAT, for simplicity henceforth called 'VAT'. Producers are obliged to pay only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for their own intermediate consumption or gross fixed capital formation. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax assessed on the increased value of goods as they pass from the raw material stage through the production process to final consumption. The tax on processors or merchants is levied on the amount by which they increase the value of items they purchase. The European Union charges a tax equivalent to the value added to imports and rebates value-added taxes on exports. A Value Added Tax (VAT):- a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises; it is a wide-ranging tax usually designed to cover most or all goods and services but producers are obliged to pay to government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation, while VAT is not usually charged on sales to non-residents, i.e. exports. See also Deductible Value Added Tax, and Non-Deductible Value Added Tax. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate customer. Value-Added Tax (VAT):- taxes collected at each designated stage of production or marketing. Raw material costs used from earlier stages are subtracted from each subsequent selling price, and the tax is applied only to the value added. For example, the cost of wheat from a producer is subtracted from the miller's selling price in calculating the miller's value added. The European Union (EU) levies a tax on the amount by which processors or merchants increase the value of items they purchase. The EU charges a tax equivalent to the value added to imports and rebates value-added taxes on exports. Value Added Tax (VAT) is the sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at each individual stage and included in the cost to the end customer. In Switzerland, the Value Added Tax is payable on each phase of production, distribution and import of goods, domestic services and the procurement of services from abroad. The method of pre-tax deduction avoids tax accumulations such that the tax burden will only be borne by the end consumer. Turnovers generated by export deliveries and (transport) services for the benefit of persons abroad are generally exempted. The standard tax rate currently is 7.6 per cent. The system basically complies with the relevant European Union Directive. In the United Kingdom (UK), VAT for most things is 17.5%, although some goods and services are exempt and some zero-rated. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax paid by enterprises. In broad terms an enterprise is liable for VAT on the total of its taxable sales but may deduct tax already paid by suppliers on its inputs (intermediate consumption). Thus the tax is effectively on the value added by the enterprise. Where the enterprise cannot deduct tax on its inputs the tax is referred to as Nondeductible. VAT is the main UK tax on products. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a consumption tax where taxes are levied at each step of a manufacturing process where value is added to that product at that point in the manufacturing cycle; as well as at the point where the consumer purchases the end product. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax which must be charged by VAT registered businesses on goods and services which they supply. In the UK, VAT is administered by HM Customs and Excise, not the Inland Revenue. Registered businesses must pay to HM Customs and Excise any VAT that they charge on their sales (outputs), but can normally deduct VAT they have paid on goods purchased for the business (inputs). Tax on consumption based on the value added by the operations of a business. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a form of consumption tax. As a buyer, it is a tax on the purchase price. As a seller, it is a tax on the 'value added' to a product, material or service at his/her stage of its manufacture or distribution. For example, if a television is built by a company in a country that charges VAT, the manufacturer is charged VAT on all of

the parts they purchase to produce the television. Once the television is sold, the consumer pays VAT on the entire product. The VAT is ultimately passed on to the end user. In international trade, Value Added Tax (VAT) is generally payable on all imports at the same rate that would apply to the product or service if supplied in the United Kingdom. Most exports are zero-rated for VAT. Value-Added Tax (VAT) is a government levy on the amount that a business firm adds to the price of a commodity during production and distribution of a good. Three major types of value-added tax have been identified, depending on the deductions allowed, but only one – called the 'Consumption' type – is widely used today. Calculation of the value-added tax of the consumption type can be made in any of three different ways, but virtually every country imposing the tax uses the 'Invoice', or 'Credit', method of computation. Using this method, each seller (the party responsible for collecting the tax and paying it to the government) first calculates the sum of all the taxes that he has collected on goods sold; he then totals the sum of all the taxes that he has paid on goods purchased. His net tax liability is the difference between the tax collected and the tax paid. It is generally assumed that the burden of the value-added tax, like that of other sales taxes, falls upon the final consumer. Although the tax is collected at each stage of the production-distribution chain, the fact that sellers receive a credit for their tax payments causes the tax, in effect, to be passed on to the final consumer, who receives no credit. The tax can be regressive (i.e. the percentage of income paid in tax rises as income falls), but most countries have at least partly avoided this effect by applying a lower rate to necessities than to luxury items. In 1954 France was the first country to adopt the value-added tax on a large scale. It served as an improvement on the earlier turnover tax, by which a product was taxed repeatedly at every stage of production and distribution, without relief for taxes paid at previous stages. Although easier to administer, such a tax discriminated heavily against industries and sectors in which products were bought and sold several times, encouraging an undesirable concentration of economic power. In 1968 West Germany adopted the value-added tax, and since then most other western European nations have followed suit, largely as the result of a desire to harmonize tax systems. All members of the European Union are required to implement value-added taxes that conform to a model prescribed by the union. Many countries in South America, Asia, and Africa have also adopted the tax. The US state of Michigan used a value-added tax from 1953 through 1967 and again from 1975. Value-Added Tax:- method of indirect taxation that levies a tax is at each stage of production on the value added at that specific stage. Value-Added Tax (VAT) is a sales or consumption tax which the end user pays. Typically, this is a 'hidden' tax, added to the list price of the goods in question. / Смотрите также Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (Value Added Tax – ESA), Не Подлежащий Вычету Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (Non-Deductible Value Added Tax), и Подлежащий Вычету Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (Deductible Value Added Tax). Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (НДС):- хотя теоретически НДС является налогом на добавленную стоимость (value added), на практике он похож на налог с оборота, когда каждый торговец добавляет в выписываемые им счета-фактуры этот налог и ведёт учёт собранного налога для последующего предоставления информации в Департамент Налогов и Сборов. Однако продавец имеет право вычитать сумму налога, который он, согласно выписанным ему счетам-фактурам, уплатил за товары и услуги (но не в виде заработной платы или жалованья). Таким образом, этот налог является косвенным налогом (indirect tax), а его бремя ложится в итоге не на торговцев, а на конечных потребителей товаров и услуг. Данная система налогообложения создана для того, чтобы избежать уплаты налога на налог в связи с тем, что товары и услуги проходят длинный путь к потребителю; при системе НДС все товары и услуги несут в себе только налог, который взимается при окончательной продаже товара потребителю. НДС был введён в Великобритании в 1973 и одновременно в странах – её партнёрах по ЕЭС. В Великобритании НДС взимается со всех товаров и услуг, кроме освобождённых от него или облагаемых НДС по нулевой ставке (zero-rated). Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (НДС; Value-Added Tax (VAT)):- налог с оборота или потребления, уплачиваемый на товары и услуги коммерческих организаций. НДС используют во всех странах ЕС, хотя ставки по странам весьма различны, причём выше всего она во Франции. Он взимается с фирм, функционирующих в пределах Общего Рынка, и служит основой для определения соответствующего элемента системы 'собственных средств' для финансирования бюджета Сообщества. В первой Директиве (от 1967) были сформулированы принципы гармонизации законодательства, относящегося к налогам с оборота. Вторая Директива (от 1967) определила структуры и процедуры применения. Ещё одна Директива (от 1979) относилась к возврату НДС фирмам, функционирующим в каком-либо государстве ЕС, за исключением случаев, когда фирмы включили НДС в свои счета за товары и услуги. Обязательной предпосылкой отмены пограничного контроля во внутренней торговле Сообщества служит упразднение нынешней системы, согласно которой вывозные (или экспортные) товары освобождаются от НДС, а привозные (или импортные) товары облагаются им. Предполагается создать Расчётную Палату по НДС. Кроме того, единообразный налог, как ожидается, сделает излишней беспошлинную (duty-free) торговлю для тех, кто путешествует между 12 странами ЕС, а она означает потерю оборота в сумме 2 миллиарда Долларов в год. 29 Июля 1992 министры финансов стран-участниц ЕС договорились о временной унификации НДС, предусматривающей единую ставку налога во всём Сообществе. Она установлена в размере 15% сроком на четыре года, начиная с Января 1993. В течение этого срока налоги со сделок, подлежащих обложению, между лицами в различных странах будут взиматься в привозящей (или импортирующей) стране. В условиях постоянной системы, которая начнёт действовать в 1997, налог будет взиматься в стране происхождения. Смотрите также Европа Без Границ (Europe Without Frontiers); Акцизный Налог (Excise Tax); и Пограничные Барьеры (Frontier Barriers). Налог на Добавленную Стоимость (НДС; Value-Added Tax (VAT)):- потребительский налог, установленный на каждой стадии производственного цикла продукции, а также в момент приобретения товара конечным потребителем. Налог на добавленную стоимость давно введён в Европейских странах и является основным источником дохода стран Европейского общего рынка. Сторонники введения налога на добавленную стоимость в США утверждают, что это наиболее эффективный метод взыскания доходов и что размер поступлений от этого дохода позволит сократить ставку подоходного налога. Противники этой идеи утверждают, что налог на добавленную стоимость эквивалентен общенациональному налогу на продажи и, следовательно, является несправедливым и регрессивным. Это наиболее тяжёлое бремя для тех, кто меньше других может себе позволить платить 'лишнее'. Например, за каждую деталь, поступающую на сборку автомобиля, производитель должен уплачивать поставщику налог на добавленную стоимость, вероятно, составляющий распределённый процент от цены продажи, как в случае налога на продажу. Когда автомобиль продаётся, покупатель платит налог на добавленную стоимость готовой продукции за вычетом налогов на материалы и детали, которые облагались налогом на более ранних стадиях. Это позволяет избежать двойного налогообложения и, таким образом, отличается от единого налога на продажу, основанного на совокупной стоимости покупки. Налог на Добавленную Стоимость (НДС) является косвенным налогом, форма изъятия в бюджет части добавленной стоимости, которая появляется во всех стадия производства и продажи товаров или услуг. Сумма налога, подлежащая уплате в бюджет, в Российском законодательстве определяется как разница между суммой налога, исчисленной по установленной ставке с налоговой базы, определяемой в соответствии с положениями законодательства, и суммой налоговых вычетов (то есть суммы налога, уплаченного при приобретении товаров, работ, услуг, используемых в деятельности компании, облагаемой НДС). Расчёт налога осуществляется отдельно по каждой из применяемых ставок. НДС, уплаченный при приобретении товаров, работ, услуг, не подлежащих налогообложению, к вычету не принимается. В России НДС начал свое действие с 1992. Отдельные виды операций и категории налогоплательщиков не подлежат уплате НДС. Максимальная ставка НДС составляла 28%. С 01 Января 2004 ставка НДС составляет 18%. Что не облагается НДС? Что освобождается от НДС? Что облагается меньшим НДС? Некторые продовольственные товары и товары для детей попадают под пониженную ставку

НДС 10%. Для товаров на вывоз (или экспорт) ставка равна 0%. Существует ряд товаров, работ, услуг, операций, которые не подлежат налогообложению. Организации, которые перешли на упрощённую систему налогообложения (так называемая ‘упрощёнка’), не уплачивают НДС. В последнее время много обсуждают вопрос о снижении ставки НДС или полной отмене, но это сомнительно, так как НДС формирует около четверти федерального бюджета России. Формула расчёта НДС:- пусть известна сумма S. Надо вычислить сумму НДС, составляющую 18 процентов от S. НДС = S * 18 / 100. Пример. Сумма 10 000 Рублей, НДС составит:- НДС = 10 000 * 18 / 100 = 1 800. Налог на Добавленную Стоимость (НДС) – это косвенный налог на прибавочную (добавленную) стоимость, возникающую в процессе создания товаров, работ, услуг. Налог уплачивается по мере реализации произведённой продукции (выполнения работ, оказания услуг) или получения предварительной оплаты от покупателя. Исчисление и уплата налога регламентированы Главой 21 Налогового Кодекса РФ. Плательщики НДС, Ставка налога:- Плательщиками НДС являются организации, индивидуальные предприниматели, а также лица, признаваемые налогоплательщиками в связи с перемещением товаров через таможенную границу Таможенного Союза. В настоящее время основная ставка НДС в Российской Федерации составляет 18%. Однако для некоторых продовольственных товаров, товаров для детей действует пониженная ставка 10%, а для вывозимых (или экспортируемых) товаров налог фактически отсутствует – ставка 0% (при этом не следует смешивать понятия ‘освобождение от налога’ и ‘обложение по ставке 0%’ – это разные случаи). Особенности исчисления НДС:- налог на добавленную стоимость – один из самых трудных для расчёта и сложных для государственного администрирования налогов. Связано это с тем, что НДС – косвенный налог. Это значит, что его уплачивает организация за счёт средств, которые получает от покупателя (НДС включается в цену товара). Более того, чтобы исключить двойное обложение добавленной стоимости, покупатели сырья, материалов, услуг, предъявляют уплаченный в составе покупной цены налог к вычету. А уже после создания и реализации своего продукта вновь исчисляют НДС и удерживают его с покупателя. В итоге, конечным плательщиком всей суммы НДС становится конечный покупатель – обычно это граждане РФ. А в случае с вывозом (или экспортом) товаров за пределы России (Таможенного Союза), НДС не платит никто, уже уплаченный налог возвращается организациям-продавцам после специальной процедуры документального подтверждения факта вывоза (или экспорта). Процесс исчисления налога усложняется льготами и различными ставками. Несмотря на огромную экономическую важность налога, сложность его исчисления и уплаты/возмещения делает НДС одним из самых ‘криминальных’ и проблемных для бухгалтера налогов – его незаконно возмещают из бюджета фирмы-однодневки, а бухгалтерам добропорядочных предприятий приходится доказывать право на получение вычета. НДС не является изобретением Российской налоговой системы. Налог на добавленную стоимость существует в большинстве развитых стран мира, различаются только ставки налога (в РФ – одна из самых низких). Налог На Добавленную Стоимость (НДС) – косвенный налог на товары и услуги, применяемый в странах – членах ЕЭС, а также в некоторых других промышленно развитых странах. Налоговая база – стоимость, добавленная на каждой стадии производства и реализации товара. Добавленная стоимость (прирост стоимости) включает заработную плату с начислениями, амортизацию, процент за кредит, прибыль, расходы на электроэнергию, рекламу, транспорт и другое. В цену входят общая сумма НДС, внесённая предпринимателем на всех стадиях продвижения товара или услуги к потребителю.

VALUE ADDED TAX AND DUTIES TRIBUNAL = ТРИБУНАЛ ПО НАЛОГУ НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ И ПОШЛИНЫ – Value Added Tax And Duties Tribunal (in the United Kingdom) is an independent body that provides a method of dealing with disputes concerning VAT, and both Customs and excise duties.

VALUE ADDED TIME = СРОК НА ДОБАВЛЕННУЮ СТОИМОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Value Added Time is the time spent that improves the outcome of a process. This is typically just the processing time associated with production. All of the other intervals associated with a process, such as wait time and queue time, contribute nothing to the outcome and so are considered non-value added time. This concept is used to identify non-value added activities and eliminate them from a process, so that the total time required to complete a process is reduced. When the duration of the production process has been shrunken in this manner, it can be a competitive advantage, since a business can respond more quickly to customer demands. It may be possible to compress the amount of value added time in a process. However, it is usually easier to first eliminate or reduce non-value added time, since it comprises such a large part of the total processing time.

VALUE ADDED VERTICAL INTEGRATION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ДОБАВЛЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ (или ХХ) – Value Added Vertical Integration is controlling as much of the build stream, both upstream and downstream, in producing a product or service as possible while ensuring that every part of the stream provides added value. See also Value Added; and Vertical Integration.

VALUE ADDITIVITY PRINCIPAL = ПРИНЦИПАЛ АДДИТИВНОСТИ СТОИМОСТИ (или ХХ) – Value Additivity Principal (VAP) is:- (1) a situation in which the market value of a portfolio or other group of assets exactly equals the market value of the individual assets or securities represented therein. (2) A situation in which the net present value of a portfolio or other group of assets exactly equals the net present value of the individual assets or securities represented therein. Value Additivity Principal:- when the value of a whole group of assets exactly equals the sum of the values of the individual assets that make up the group of assets. Or, the principle that the net present value of a set of independent projects is just the sum of the net present values of the individual projects. Value Additivity Principal (VAP):- a scenario where a group of asset’s value is exactly equal to the resultant figure derived by adding the value of individual assets comprising the asset group. It is the principle which states that net present value of group of separate projects is equal to the sum of net present values of each of the projects. Value Additivity Principal:- finance concept that the present value of a set of expected cash flows is equal to the sum of their individual present value.

VALUE ADJUSTMENT = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА СТОИМОСТИ (или ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА ЦЕННОСТИ) – Value Adjustment is an adjustment of the value of an asset on the balance sheet to its true value. / Переоценка Ценности актива в балансовом отчёте исходя из его истинной ценности.

VALUE ANALYSIS = СТОИМОСТНОЙ АНАЛИЗ (или АНАЛИЗ СТОИМОСТИ) – Value Analysis:- the systematic application of recognized techniques which identify the function of a product or service, establish a monetary value for the function, and provide the necessary function reliably at the lowest overall cost. The term Value Analysis is sometimes considered as a synonym for Value Engineering. Value Analysis is:- (1) In manufacturing:- systematic analysis that identifies and selects the best value alternatives for designs, materials, processes, and systems. It proceeds by repeatedly asking ‘can the cost of this item or step be reduced or eliminated, without diminishing the effectiveness, required quality, or customer satisfaction’? Also called Value Engineering, its objectives are (i) to distinguish between the incurred costs (actual use of resources) and the costs inherent (locked in) in a particular design (and which determine the incurring costs), and (ii) to minimize the locked-in costs. (2) In purchasing:- examination of each procurement item to ascertain its total cost of acquisition, maintenance, and usage over its useful life and, wherever feasible, to replace it with a more cost effective substitute. Also called Value-In-Use Analysis. Value Analysis is the systematic and critical assessment by an organization of every feature of a product to ensure that its cost is no greater than is necessary to carry out its functions. Value Analysis is one of the major techniques of cost reduction and control. It is a disciplined approach which ensures the necessary

functions for the minimum cost without diminishing quality, reliability, performance and appearance. It is a creative approach to eliminate the unnecessary costs which add neither to quality nor to the appearance of the product. It is a systematic application of techniques to identify the functions of a product or a component and to provide the desired function at the lowest total cost. These are the days of providing the customer with really best quality products at least cost which is possible through value analysis which proves wrong rightly 'Best and Cheap' or 'Best is never cheap' or 'Cheap is Costly'. What is Value Analysis? Before understanding the meaning of phrase 'Value Analysis' or 'Value Engineering', let us know about value. 'Value' is one of those terms having good many connotations and even contradictory definitions. 'Value' is a word that is very often used by individuals without being clearly understood. Forget about common people. Even different departments of the same organization have different opinions of the 'value' of the product that the company manufactures. The designer equates value with reliability; purchase people with price paid for them; production personnel with that of cost from the angle of manufacture; sales people with what customer is willing to pay. In the field of value investigation, value refers to economic value, which itself can be sub-divided into four types as cost value, exchange value, use value and esteem value. 'Cost Value' is the measure of sum of all costs incurred in producing the product. The 'Cost Value', therefore is the sum of raw-material cost, labour cost, tool cost and overheads expended to produce the product. 'Exchange Value' is the measure of all the properties, qualities and features of the product which make the product possible of being traded for another product or for money. In a conventional sense, 'exchange value' refers to the price that a purchaser will offer for the product, the price being dependent upon the satisfaction value which derives from the product. Value derived from the product consists of two components namely (a) value due to reliability of performance of the product and the value which the possession bestows upon the buyer. These are often referred to as Value In Value and Esteem In Value. 'Use Value' is the measure of properties, qualities and features which make the product accomplish a use, work or service. Use value, therefore, is the price paid by the buyer or the cost incurred by the manufacturer in order to ensure that the product performs its intended function efficiently. Use value in the fundamental form of economic value. An item without use value can have neither exchange value nor esteem value. 'Esteem Value' is the measure of properties, features, attractiveness graphic packaging and the like which increases sales appeal or which attracts customers and create in them a strong desire to own the product. 'Esteem Value', therefore, is the price paid by the buyer or the cost incurred by the manufacturer beyond the use value. It is the perception value. Value Analysis Proper:- Value Analysis is an organised approach to identify unnecessary costs associated with any product, material, part, component, system or service by analysis of function and efficiently eliminating them without impairing the quality functional reliability or its capacity to give service. According to Society of American Value Engineers (SAVE) 'Value Analysis is the systematic application of recognised techniques which identify the function of a product or services establish a monetary value for the function and provide the necessary function reliability at that lowest overall cost'. Mr. Lorry D. Miles production engineer working at General Electric of USA defined it as 'Value Analysis is the study of the relationship of design, function and cost of any material or service with an object of reducing its cost through modification of design or material specifications, manufacture by more efficient process, changes in sources of supply, elimination or incorporation into another item'. Thus, value analysis is a systematic application of established techniques to identify the functions of a product or component and to provide the desired functions at the lowest total cost. It is a creative approach to eliminate unnecessary costs which add neither to quality no to the appearance of the product. It is a rational and structured process consisting of:- (a) Functional analysis to define the reason for the existence of a product or its components; (b) Creatively analysis for generating new and better alternatives; and (c) Measurement for evaluating the value of present and future concepts. The phrase value analysis can be defined as a technique which examines the facts of a function and cost of a product in order to determine whether the cost can be reduced or altogether eliminated, while retaining all the features of performance and quality of a product or both. Therefore, logically, VA is an organised approach of exposing and eliminating unnecessary costs. The method has logical foundation in its fundamental approach to cost reduction and profit improvement and in this objective approach, the VA techniques has to analyse the functional cost of an item and recommend a change. Put alternatively, VA is a team approach to think functionally about a component as to 'what it does' rather than 'what it is'. This approach is the real test of understanding problems under study. Value Analysis And Value Engineering:- 'VA' and 'VE' are closely related terms so much so that many people use them interchangeably. Though the philosophy understanding the two is the same the identification of unnecessary costs yet they are different. The difference lies in the time and stage at which the technique is applied. 'Value Analysis' is the application of a set of techniques to an existing product with a view to improve its value. Thus, it is remedial process. 'Value Engineering' is the application of exactly the same set of techniques to a new product at the design stage project concept or preliminary design when no hardware exists to ensure that bad features not added. Thus, it is a 'preventive' measure. In that sense, 'VE' is fundamental and VA is collateral because 'prevention is better than cure'. Value Analysis Versus Other Conventional Approaches:- speaking in terms of 'cost reduction' value analysis is an effective tool of cost reduction which differs from established conventional approaches such as industrial engineering, production engineering, methods engineering and the like. The 'traditional' or 'conventional' approaches differ from this non-conventional or modern technique of VA as under:- First:- traditional approaches concern 'post-production' stage but VA can be the 'pre-production' as well as 'post production stage' technique. Second:- traditional approaches are 'methods concerned'. They accept the drawing of the part 'as is' and, therefore, set to improve the part through analysis of manufacturing methods, machines, materials, tools, jigs and fixtures and the like. On the other hand, 'VA' does not accept the designed product and its components 'as is' but advocates cost reduction through identification of the function and subsequent redesign of the product so as to make it perform its functions at the lowest possible cost. 'VA', therefore, challenges the very design specifications, design requirements and the design itself. Third:- traditional methods are mere 'cost centered' while VA, in addition to cost improvement, usually seeks to improve quality, reliability, maintainability, safety, performance and alluring features. Fourth:- VA is more potent than traditional cost reduction techniques. Instances can be brought to surface to demonstrate that VA can remove ten to twenty percent of cost after the traditional methods of cost reduction have applied. Award of warning is essential at this stage, Inspite of VA's better potential and greater effectiveness, it is not a substitute nor is it intended to replace effective cost reduction techniques which have been in use for many years and have proved effective and valuable in their areas of application. What can be said is that VA can augment or strengthen the process of cost reduction and quality improvement. Phases Of Value Analysis:- as an exercise, the phases of value analysis are:- (1) Phase Of Origination:- in the first phase, a value analysis study team is constituted. The project is selected and clearly defined. The team examines in detail the product and its components to understand thoroughly their nature. (2) Phase Of Information:- after familiarisation, a functional analysis is carried out to determine the functions and uses of the product and its components. The cost and importance of each function are identified. A value index is calculated on the basis of cost benefit ratio for each function. A list is being prepared in which the items of functions are arranged in decreasing order of value. (3) Phase Of Innovation:- this is the creative phase concerned with the generation of new alternatives to replace or removing the existing ones. (4) Phase Of Evaluation:- each and every alternative is analysed and the most promising alternatives are selected. These alternatives are further examined for economic and technical feasibility. The alternatives finally selected must be capable of performances the desired functions satisfactorily. These must meet the standards of accuracy, reliability, safety, maintenance and repairs, environmental effects and so on. (5) Phase Of Choice:- in this phase, report is prepared. This report contains a summary of the study, conclusions and specific proposals. The decision makers choose the alternative. The programs and action places are then developed to implement the chosen alternative. (6) Phase Of Implementation:- the chosen alternative is put to the actual use with the help of the programs and

action plans so developed in advance. (7) Phase Of Review:- the progress of analysis changes in continuously monitored and followed up in order to provide assistance, to clarify any misconceptions and to ensure that the desired results are achieved. Merits Of Value Analysis:- Value Analysis is really a very valuable technique of cost reduction and quality improvement. The specific merits of its are:- (1) Improvement In Product Design:- it leads to improvements in the product design so that more useful products are given shape. Now in case of ball points, we do not have clogging, there is easy and even flow of ink and rubber pad is surrounding that reduces figures fatigue. (2) High Quality Is Maintained:- high quality implies higher value. Thus, dry cells were leaking; now they are leak proof; they are pen size with same power. Latest is that they are rechargeable. (3) Elimination Of Wastage:- Value Analysis improves the overall efficiency by eliminating the wastages of various types. It was a problem to correct the mistakes. It was done by pasting a paper. Now, pens are there and liquid paper is developed which dries fast and can write back. (4) Savings In Costs:- the main aim of value analysis is to cut the unwanted costs by retaining all the features of performance or even bettering the performance. Good deal of research and development has taken place. Now milk, oils, purees pulp can be packed in tetra packing presuming the qualities and the tetra pack is degradable unlike plastic packs. (5) Generation Of New Ideas And Products:- in case of took brushes, those in 1930's were flat and hard, over 60 to 70 years brushes have come making brushing teeth easy, cosy and dosy as it glides and massages gums. (6) Encourages Team-Spirit And Morale:- Value Analysis is a tool which is not handled by one, but groups or teams and an organisation itself is a team of personnel having specification. A product is the product of all team efforts. Therefore, it fosters team spirit and manures employee morale as they are pulling together for greater success. (7) Neglected Areas Are Brought Under Focus:- the organisational areas which need attention and improvement are brought under the spot-light and even the weakest gets a chance of getting stronger and more useful finally join's the main strain. (8) Qualification of Intangibles:- the whole process of value analysis is an exercise of converting the intangibles to tangible for decision making purpose. It is really difficult to make decisions on the issues where the things are (variables) not quantifiable. However, value analysis does it. The decision makers are provided with qualified data and on the basis of decisions are made. Such decisions are bound to be sound. (9) Wide Spectrum Of Application:- the principles and techniques of value analysis can be applied to all areas-man be purchasing, hardware, products, systems, procedures and so on. (10) Building And Improving Company Image:- the company's status or image or personality is built up or improved to a great extent. Improvement in quality and reduction in cost means competitive product and good name in product market; it is a good pay master as sales and profits higher and labour market it enjoys reputation; it capital market, nobody hesitates to invest as it is a quality company. Limitations:- like any other cost reduction technique, value analysis has its own limitations. The most common limitations are that the man made excuses are the blocks in implementing these plans of value analysis. The most common excuses given are:- (a) Lack of motivation; (b) Resistive to change; (c) Inertia; (d) Lack of knowledge and patience; (e) Attitude of 'It will not work in India; (f) We are very small or very big; (g) This has been tried earlier and failed; (h) The change is too big; (i) 'Let competitors try before we try'; and (j) Difficulty of teams meeting or team meeting for getting consensus. These limitations are man-made and can be over-come one the company divides to implement. However, they should be educated of the plus and minus points and the main beneficiaries are those that are to be told and they are to be taken into confidence. / Г-н Лори Ди. Майлз (Mr. Lorry D. Miles) в Дьженерэл Элэктрик (General Electric). Стоимостной Анализ:- проверка каждой характеристики товара с целью убедиться, что его стоимость не будет выше той, которая необходима для выполнения им своих функций. Стоимостной анализ может проводиться на этапе разработки нового товара либо применяться к уже существующим товарам.

VALUE AREA = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ (или ОБЛАСТЬ СТОИМОСТИ) – The Value Area is a Market Profile concept. This is an area demarcated by 2 prices which bound the 'most traded in' part of a time period. Technically the value area is 1 standard deviation away from the most traded at price which is the price which has the highest number of the Time Price Opportunities (TPO's). This price is also known as the Point of Control (POC). Each time that the market trades at a price during a half hour bracket a letter is added to that price (one per half hour) and a vertically aligned bell curve is created. The middle chunk of that chart is the Value Area. Typically, the upper and lower prices of the Value Area, know as Value Area High (VAH) and Value Area Low (VAL) are seen as support and resistance lines – in their simplest terms. Sample:- 1287.50 G, 1287.25 G, 1287.00 EFG, 1286.75 EFGH, 1286.50 EFGH, 1286.25 EFGH, 1286.00 EFGH, 1285.75 EFGH, 1285.50 EFGHL, 1285.25 EFGHL, 1285.00 EFGHL, 1284.75 EFGHIL, 1284.50 EFGHIL, 1284.25 EFHIL, 1284.00 DEFHIKL, 1283.75 DEHIJKL, 1283.50 DEHIJKLMQ, 1283.25 DEIJKLMQR, 1283.00 DEIJKLMQR, 1282.75 DEIJKLMQR, 1282.50 DEIJKMPQR, 1282.25 DEIJMPQR, 1282.00 DEIJMPQR, 1281.75 DIJMNPQR, 1281.50 DIMNPQR, 1281.25 DIMNPQ, 1281.00 DIMNPQ, 1280.75 DNPQ, 1280.50 DNPQ, 1280.25 DNP, 1280.00 NP, 1279.75 NP, 1279.50 N. Generally, the top of the value area provides intraday resistance while the bottom of the value area intraday support. This is more likely to happen when the market opens inside the value area.

VALUE AREA HIGH = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ ВЫСОКАЯ – Value Area High (VAH) is a Market Profile concept. The VAH is the highest price in the Value Area and is often used and seen as an area of support or resistance by traders. Traders will frequently use this area (with other methods and indicators) to enter and exit trades due to the support/resistance nature of this area. Together with the Value Area Low (VAL), the VAH bounds 68% of market activity around the Point of Control (POC). The Value Area High is also sometimes know as the Upper Value Area. This value can be calculated using the Market Profile Calculator. Values for popular futures contracts are calculated daily and posted in the Market Profile Forum.

VALUE AREA LOW = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ НИЗКАЯ – Value Area Low (VAL) is a Market Profile concept. The VAL is the lowest price in the Value Area and is often used and seen as an area of support or resistance by traders. Traders will frequently use this area (with other methods and indicators) to enter and exit trades due to the support/resistance nature of this area. Together with the Value Area High (VAH), the VAL bounds 68% of market activity around the Point of Control (POC). The Value Area Low is also sometimes know as the Lower Value Area. This value can be calculated using the Market Profile Calculator. Values for popular futures contracts are calculated daily and posted in the Market Profile Forum.

VALUE ASSET = СТОИМОСТНОЙ АКТИВ (или ЦЕННЫЙ АКТИВ) – Value Asset:- xxxxx. Low-Value Assets (LVA) are generally assets that have acquisition and production costs within specific value limits. These value limits are set by law, international accounting standards, or internal company regulations. The regulations define how LVA can and must be treated in accounting. In Australia, Low-Value Asset is a depreciating asset that is not a low-cost asset but which has an opening net book value less than AUD1 000 (as of July 01 in the year that it is allocated to the pool), and for which the organization has previously worked out any deduction using the reducing balance depreciation method. / Ценные Активы или Стоимостные Активы:- показатель, который рассчитывается двумя способами. Первый способ (на одну обыкновенную акцию (per common share)):- чистые активы компании (после вычета всех обязательств, ликвидационной стоимости привилегированных акций и накопленных дивидендов, если таковые есть), делятся на количество находящихся в обращении обыкновенных акций. Второй способ (на одну привилегированную акцию (per preffered share)):- чистые активы компании (после вычета всех обязательств, ликвидационной стоимости любой имеющей приоритет привилегированной акции и накопленных дивидендов, если таковые есть), делятся на количество находящихся в обращении привилегированных акций.

VALUE AT RISK = ЦЕННОСТЬ ПРИ РИСКЕ (или СТОИМОСТЬ, ПОДВЕРЖЕННАЯ РИСКУ) – Value At Risk (VaR):- generally speaks to the riskiness of a portfolio. A Value at Risk (VaR) is a financial measure of risk that seeks to capture the potential loss one might expect to see in a portfolio or position, if the market or other risk factors were to move in an unfavorable direction. VaR numbers calculated on a daily basis reflect changes in the value of the portfolio or position from one day to the next, not from the original position. Put another way, Given a fair value of a portfolio of USDXXX million, VaR would represent the variability of actually realizing that value given a certain comfort level, i.e. confidence interval. VaR is traditionally calculated using a set confidence interval and a set holding period. At a 95% confidence interval with a one-day holding period, Williams Power is suggesting that a 5% chance exists that Williams could lose USDXXX million in one day given certain historical market movements. The estimate of the maximum amount that the value of covered positions could decline during a fixed holding period within a stated confidence level. Value At Risk (VaR) is a statistical technique used to measure and quantify the level of financial risk within a firm or investment portfolio over a specific time frame. This metric is most commonly used by investment and commercial banks to determine the extent and occurrence ratio of potential losses in their institutional portfolios. VaR calculations can be applied to specific positions or portfolios as a whole or to measure firm-wide risk exposure. VaR modeling determines the potential for loss in the entity being assessed, as well as the probability of occurrence for the defined loss. VaR is measured by assessing the amount of potential loss, the probability of occurrence for the amount of loss and the time frame. For example, a financial firm may determine an asset has a 3% one-month VaR of 2%, representing a 3% chance of the asset declining in value by 2% during the one-month time frame. The conversion of the 3% chance of occurrence to a daily ratio places the odds of a 2% loss at one day per month. Applying VaR:- investment banks commonly apply VaR modeling to firm-wide risk due to the potential for independent trading desks to expose the firm to highly correlated assets unintentionally. Employing a firm-wide VaR assessment allows for the determination of the cumulative risks from aggregated positions held by different trading desks and departments within the institution. Using the data provided by VaR modeling, financial institutions can determine whether they have sufficient capital reserves in place to cover losses or whether higher-than-acceptable risks require concentrated holdings to be reduced. Problems With VaR Calculations:- there is no standard protocol for the statistics used to determine asset, portfolio or firm-wide risk. For example, statistics pulled arbitrarily from a period of low volatility may understate the potential for risk events to occur, as well as the potential magnitude. Risk may be further understated using normal distribution probabilities, which generally do not account for extreme or black swan events. The assessment of potential loss represents the lowest amount of risk in a range of outcomes. For example, a VaR determination of 95% with 20% asset risk represents an expectation of losing at least 20% one of every 20 days on average. In this calculation, a loss of 50% still validates the risk assessment. These problems were exposed in the financial crisis of 2008, as relatively benign VaR calculations understated the potential occurrence of risk events posed by portfolios of subprime mortgages. Risk magnitude was also underestimated, which resulted in extreme leverage ratios within subprime portfolios. As a result, the underestimations of occurrence and risk magnitude left institutions unable to cover billions of Dollars in losses as subprime mortgage values collapsed. Value-At-Risk concept is a procedure for calculating the loss potential resulting from price changes of the trading position. This loss potential is calculated on the basis of market-orientated price changes and is quoted subject to a certain probability (99% for instance). Value-At-Risk (VaR) is:- (1) the worst loss expected to be suffered over a given period of time with a given probability. The time period is known as the holding period and the probability is known as the Confidence Interval. (2) Value-at-risk is not an estimate of the worst possible loss, but the largest likely loss. For example, a firm might estimate its VAR over ten days to be USD100 million with a confidence interval of 95%. This would mean there is a one-in-twenty (5%) chance of a loss larger than USD100 million in the next 10 days. In order to calculate VAR, a firm must model both the way the relevant market factors will change over the holding period and the way (if any) in which these changes are correlated between market factors. It must then evaluate the potential effects of these changes on its portfolio at the desired level of consolidation (by asset class, group or business line, for example). Value At Risk (VaR) an estimate of the upper bound on losses an institution would expect to incur during a given period (e.g., one day) for a given confidence level (e.g., 95%). Value-At-Tisk (VaR):- the VaR of a portfolio is the worst loss expected to be suffered over a given period of time with a given probability. The time period is known as the holding period, and the probability is known as the confidence interval. VaR is not an estimate of the worst possible loss, but the largest likely loss. For example, a firm might estimate its VaR over 10 days to be USD100 million, with a confidence interval of 95%. This would mean there is a one-in-20 (5%) chance of a loss larger than USD100 million in the next 10 days. In order to calculate VaR, a firm must model both the way the relevant market factors will change over the holding period and the way, if any, these changes are correlated between market factors. It must then evaluate the potential effects of these changes on its portfolio at the desired level of consolidation (by asset class, group or business line, for example). See also Credit Value-At-Risk. Value At Risk is a measure of the potential financial loss in the investment portfolio or on the whole balance sheet. Value at risk provides an estimate of the worst expected loss over a certain period of time at a given confidence level. For example, a 12 month value at risk with a 95% confidence level of USD1 million means that an insurer would only expect to lose more than USD1 million 5% of the time or once in 20 years. / Вилъйэмз Павё (Williams Power). Стоимость Под Риском:- оценка верхнего предела убытков, которые учреждение могло бы понести в течение данного периода (например, одного дня) для заданного уровня доверия (например, 95%). Стоимость, Подверженная Риску:- метод оценки уровня убытков с определённой вероятностью за фиксированный промежуток времени. Метод основан на статистическом анализе исторических цен и волатильности.

VALUE–AT–RISK MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ СТОИМОСТИ ПРИ РИСКЕ – Value-At-Risk (VaR) Model is a risk management model that calculates the largest possible loss that an institution or other investor could incur on a portfolio. Value at risk describes the probability of losing more than a given amount of assets, based on a current portfolio. It was developed (not originated) at JPMorgan in response to a demand from then chairman Dennis Weatherstone to be told at 04:15 pm every day what the overall risk position of the bank was. He was concerned the various trading desks and business units might be taking correlated bets without knowing about it. Without having time to check each trader's position individually, he wanted a way to understand the overall position. This has a couple of important implications:- one, that it is a snapshot, a picture of what the risk level is now, based on what you hold now. The longer the time period you apply it to, the fuzzier it is likely to become. Two, it is a lower bound for loss, not an upper bound – if your model says that at a 95 per cent VaR, the value at risk is half of your assets, you can expect to lose half or more of your assets one day in 20. It should be used to make sure you can withstand these losses, not necessarily to prevent them. VaR is a mathematical model that purports to estimate the maximum future losses expected from a trading portfolio, with a degree of statistical confidence. VaR's calculation can be extremely technical, or it can be as simple as looking at a subjective past period and then projecting future risks from there. A big problem with VaR is that it can very easily produce very low numbers, gravely misrepresenting true exposures. Relying on the past can be treacherous:- a quiet past period need not imply future quietness, historical volatility and correlation may betray you. Also, Var models can use the 'normal probability distribution', which very unrealistically assumes no chance of extreme events. VaR played a key negative role in the 2008 credit crisis, by severely underestimating the danger from toxic mortgage products and by allowing banks to enjoy excessive levels of leverage on their trading positions. Given that toxic leverage is what sank the banks, we could argue that VaR, in the end, caused the crisis. Recognising all this, the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision, which had enthusiastically adopted VaR since 1995, has been busy at work disowning the model and tweaking the bank capital formula. Just a few weeks ago, Basel announced that it no longer wants to keep using VaR. Value At Tisk (VaR) Models are the systems which use

statistical approaches to determine the value at risk of all or part of an insurer's operations. Value-At-Risk (VaR) Model:- procedure for estimating the probability of portfolio losses exceeding some specified proportion based on a statistical analysis of historical market price trends, correlations, and volatilities. / Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн (JPMorgan) Дэнис Вэзёрстоун (Dennis Weatherstone).

VALUE AVERAGING INVESTING = ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ЧЕРЕЗ УСРЕДНЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Averaging Investing:- Value Averaging is an investing strategy that works like Dollar cost averaging (DCA) in terms of steady monthly contributions, but differs in its approach to the amount of each monthly contribution. In value averaging, the investor sets a target growth rate or amount on his or her asset base or portfolio each month, and then adjusts the next month's contribution according to the relative gain or shortfall made on the original asset base. For example, suppose that an account has a value of USD2 000 and the goal is for the portfolio to increase by USD200 every month. If, in a month's time, the assets have grown to USD2 024, the investor will fund the account with USD176 (USD200 – USD24) worth of assets. In the following month, the goal would be to have account holdings of USD2 400. This pattern continues to be repeated in the following month. The main goal of value averaging is to acquire more shares when prices are falling and fewer shares when prices are rising. This happens in Dollar cost averaging as well, but the effect is less pronounced. Several independent studies have shown that over multiyear periods, value averaging can produce slightly superior returns to dollar-cost averaging, although both will closely resemble market returns over the same period. The biggest potential pitfall with value averaging is that as an investor's asset base grows, the ability to fund shortfalls can become too large to keep up with. This is especially noteworthy in retirement plans, where an investor might not even have the potential to fund a shortfall given limits on annual contributions. One way around this problem is to allocate a portion of assets to a fixed-income fund or funds, then rotate money in and out of equity holdings as dictated by the monthly targeted return. This way, instead of allocating cash in the form of new funding, cash can be raised in the fixed income portion and allocated in higher amounts to equity holdings as needed. / Инвестирование Через Усреднение Стоимости:- инвестиционная стратегия, направленная на постоянное увеличение стоимости фонда на определённую сумму за определённый период времени.

VALUE BASED PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА СТОИМОСТИ – Value Based Pricing is the practice of setting the price of a product or service at its perceived value to the customer. This approach tends to result in very high prices and correspondingly high profits for those companies that can persuade their customers to agree to it. It does not take into account the cost of the product or service, nor existing market prices. Value based pricing is usually applied to very specialized services. For example, an attorney experienced in defense against criminal charges can charge a very high price to his or her clients, since the value to them of not being incarcerated is presumably quite high. Similarly, an attorney skilled in initial public offerings can use value pricing, since clients might not otherwise raise millions of Dollars without their services. Other areas where value based pricing may be an option include:- (i) product design; (ii) bankruptcy work outs; (iii) cost reduction analysis; (iv) lawsuit defense; and (v) pharmaceuticals engineering. Value based pricing is also more applicable to situations where customer approval is made at the executive level, rather than by the procurement department. The purchasing staff is more skilled in evaluating supplier prices, and so would be less likely to allow such pricing. The Value Based Pricing Calculation:- ABC Legal has built up an investment banking service that assists its clients with preferred stock placements. The internal cost for ABC to provide this service is usually about 1 000 hours of staff time at a cost of USD100 per hour, or USD100 000 in total. The typical stock placement is for USD10 million, for which ABC charges 5%; this works out to an average fee of USD500 000. There is no relationship between the fee charged and the cost incurred by ABC. Thus, ABC earns USD400 000 on US100 000 of internal costs. The company's clients do not complain, because they have obtained an average of USD10 million each. Advantages of Value Based Pricing:- the following are advantages to using the value based pricing method:- (i) Increases Profits:- this method results in the highest possible price that you can charge, and so maximizes profits; (ii) Customer Loyalty:- despite the high prices charged, you can achieve extremely high customer loyalty for repeat business and referrals, but only if the service or product provided justifies the high price. This advantage tends to also derive from the nature of the sales relationship, which needs to be both close and trusting before value based pricing can even be contemplated. Disadvantages of Value Based Pricing:- the following are disadvantages of using the value based pricing method:- (i) Niche Market:- the very high prices to be expected under this method will only be acceptable to a small number of customers. It may even alienate some prospective customers; (ii) Not Scalable:- this method tends to work best for smaller organizations that are highly specialized. It is difficult to apply it in larger businesses where employee skill levels may not be so high; (iii) Competition:- any company that persistently engages in value based pricing is leaving a great deal of room for competitors to offer lower prices and take away their market share; (iv) Labor Costs:- assuming that a service is being provided, you are likely offering such a high-end skill set that the employees needed to provide the service will be quite expensive. There is also a risk that they may leave to start competing firms. Evaluation of Value Based Pricing:- this method is exceptionally profitable in those niche areas where a company can offer premium services that are highly valued by their customers. Many attorneys and investment bankers have engaged in value based pricing for decades, so it is clearly a viable method. However, it is not applicable in most businesses, where normal competitive pressures make it impossible to use value based pricing. See also Pricing Grid.

VALUE BILLING = ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Billing is a charge to a customer based on the value received, rather than the cost of the services provided. This type of billing is most common in situations where the value provided is unique and essential to the customer. For example, an investment banker or criminal defense attorney can issue value billings because the value provided is so great. In areas where there is a competitive market for services, it is not possible for a supplier to enforce value billing, since similar services can be provided by competitors that are cost-based, and therefore much lower.

VALUE BROKER = СТОИМОСТНОЙ БРОКЕР – Value Broker is a broker that bases his or her rates off the Dollar value associated with each transactions. These brokers can be beneficial to investors seeking to minimize commission costs especially if an investor is interested in trading a small amount of shares or low priced shares. Both of these options typically would not have a high Dollar value, thus lowering the rate that the broker is able to charge the investor. Value Broker is a discount broker whose rates are a percentage of the Dollar value of each transaction. / Стоимостной Брокер, взимающий комиссионные в виде процента от стоимости акций. Дисконтный брокер (discount broker) взимает комиссионные по ставкам на основе процента от стоимости каждой сделки. Торговые операции через брокеров, взимающих комиссионные в виде процента от стоимости акций, обычно выгодны для тех, кто совершает операции с недорогими акциями или небольшим числом акций, поскольку комиссионные в этом случае будут относительно меньшими чем, если бы акционер воспользовался услугами брокера, взимающего комиссионные в зависимости от числа акций (share broker) или дисконтного брокера иного типа, который взимает комиссионные в зависимости от числа и цены акций, участвующих в сделке. Стоимостной Брокер – брокер с пониженной комиссей, имеющий ставки комиссионных, основанные на доле в процентах от стоимости, выраженной в Долларах по каждой сделке. По сделкам с акциямис низкими ценами или небольшим количеством акций размещение распоряжения у подобного брокера приведёт к более низким комиссионным.

VALUE CERTIFICATE = ОЦЕНОЧНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ) – Value Certificate certifies that the value declared and accounts charged on the shipper's invoice are accurate. / Оценочный Сертификат:- этот

сертификат свидетельствует о том, что задекларированная стоимость и оплаченные по счёту-фактуре грузоотправителя счета являются точными.

VALUE CHAIN = ЦЕННОСТНАЯ ЦЕПОЧКА – Value Chain is the sequential set of primary and support activities that an enterprise performs to turn inputs into value-added outputs for its external customers. As developed by Michael E. Porter, it is a connected series of organizations, resources, and knowledge streams involved in the creation and delivery of value to end customers. Value systems integrate supply chain activities, from determination of customer needs through product/service development, production/operations and distribution, including (as appropriate) first-, second-, and third-tier suppliers. The objective of value systems is to position organizations in the supply chain to achieve the highest levels of customer satisfaction and value while effectively exploiting the competencies of all organizations in the supply chain. / Майкэл И. Потчё (Michael E. Porter).

VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ЦЕННОСТНОЙ ЦЕПОЧКИ – Value Chain Analysis reviews the processing steps that a business follows to deliver goods and services. The intent is to locate those processing steps at which value is added to the final product. In addition, the chain of activities is reviewed to see where costs are being incurred. The ultimate goal of the analysis is to achieve the highest possible value increase for customers while incurring the lowest possible cost. The basic processing steps involved in value chain analysis are:- (i) Inbound Logistics, which involves sourcing the correct raw materials and merchandise, and bringing them to the business in the most cost-effective manner; (ii) Operations, which transform the raw materials into finished goods; or, if the company is a retailer, operations can refer to the positioning of acquired merchandise within its stores; (iii) Outbound Logistics, which involves the transport of sold goods to customers in the most cost-effective manner. Though positioned outside of this process flow, the marketing function can be used to increase the level of value perceived by customers when they acquire goods or services from the company. Also, the field servicing function can be employed in a similar manner. Thus, both functions can be considered part of the value chain. All other parts of a business, such as accounting, administration, human resources, and information technology, are usually considered to be cost centers, where the focus is solely on cost reduction. However, it is possible to add value in some of these areas. For example, hiring specific personality types can improve the customer experience in a retail operation. Also, information technology can be used to develop unique applications that give a business a competitive advantage. Once management understands where value and costs are being generated in the organization, it can focus its attention on these areas. A common outcome of value chain analysis is that some operations are outsourced, on the grounds that they provide little additional value to customers, and yet involve a significant cost to the business.

VALUE CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Change is an adjustment made to a stock's price to reflect the number of outstanding stock shares, or shares of stock that have been issued and are currently held by investors. A value change allows the group of stocks to be equally weighted and, therefore, more easily evaluated. Since the number of shares held by investors changes daily, this number can be updated daily to reflect the changes. A value change adjustment is intended to equally weight the stocks that are included in a group. Value change can be used in a variety of settings and describes a type of calculation used to compare and evaluate investment instruments by taking the number of shares held by investors into consideration. Value Change is an adjustment to a stock's price based on the shares of a corporation's stock that have been issued and are in the hands of the public. The purpose of this adjustment is to properly and equally weigh the stocks included in this group. / Изменение Стоимости:- изменение цены акции, скорректированной с учётом числа этих акций, находящихся на руках акционеров. Цена пакета скорректированных таким образом акций взвешивается по числу акций, например, данного типа. Единица изменения котировок в этой группе называется Индексом (Index), который отражает усреднённую таким образом цену. Стоимостное Изменение – изменение цены ценной бумаги, скорректированное на количество находящихся на руках держателей долей выпуска данной ценной бумаги таким образом, чтобы группа ценных бумаг, скорректированных этим способом, была одинаково взвешена.

VALUE COMPENSATED = КОМПЕНСИРОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Value Compensated:- a purchase or sale of foreign exchange to be executed by cable. The purchaser reimburses the seller for the earlier value on the date of actual payment abroad of the foreign currency, theoretically resulting in no loss of interest to either party. / Компенсированная Стоимость:- покупка или продажа иностранной валюты по телеграфу. Покупатель возмещает продавцу прежнюю стоимость на день фактического перевода за границу иностранной валюты, что теоретически приводит к отсутствию потерь в процентах для каждой из сторон. Скомпенсированная Стоимость:- описание покупки или продажи иностранной валюты, совершаемой по телеграфу. Покупатель компенсирует продавцу прежнюю стоимость на дату реального платежа за границей в иностранной валюте, что теоретически приводит к отсутствию потери процентов у любой стороны.

VALUE–CONTENT RULE = ПРАВИЛО О СТОИМОСТНОМ СОДЕРЖИМОМ – Value-Content Rule (rules of origin):- two explicit and strict rules of origin mechanisms are established under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):- (i) tariff-shift rule and (ii) value-content rule. Tariff-shift rules require that all non-NAFTA inputs must be transformed into a product with a different HS (short for the Harmonized System) Chapter Heading or Tariff Item Number from that under which they were admitted. Under NAFTA calue-content rules, a set percentage of the value of the product must be of North American origin. This rule is often used in conjunction with a tariff-shift requirements, although some goods with non-NAFTA inputs are subject to the value-content rule as an alternative to the tariff-shift test. In addition a de minimis rule allows NAFTA origin treatment for items containing as much as 7 percent non-NAFTA content. NAFTA Rules Of Origin:- Regional Value Content (RVC) Rules do not require any sort of tariff shift in order to qualify. It is a pure calculation of content using the above equations in the same manner. RVC Only rules are very rare within Annex 401, but are possible. Format of RVC Only rules:- 'No change required, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:- (a) 60% where the transaction value method is used, or (b) 50% where the net cost method is used'. / Правило О Стоимостном Содержании:- в соответствии с Северо-Американским Соглашением О Свободной Торговле (САССТ; North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)), правила о происхождении построены с учётом согласованной классификации продукта. Имеются два вида правил; оба они предусматривают значительную долю переработки в странах Северной Америки, но измеряют её по-разному. Согласно Правилу О Стоимостном Содержании определённая доля стоимости товаров должна быть Северо-Американской (обычно это сочетается с требованием изменения тарифа). Некоторые товары подпадают под это правило лишь тогда, когда они не выдерживают проверки на изменение тарифа, так как в них велика доля затрат, произведённых вне стран САССТ. Сравните с Правилом Изменения Тарифа (Tariff-Shift Rule). Смотрите также Правила Происхождения (Rules Of Origin).

VALUE CREATION = СОЗДАНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Creation is performing activities that increase the value of goods or services to consumers. Value Creation is the primary aim of any business entity. Creating value for customers helps sell products and services, while creating value for shareholders, in the form of increases in stock price, insures the future availability of investment capital to fund operations. From a financial perspective, value is said to be created when a business earns revenue (or a return on capital) that exceeds expenses (or the cost of capital). But some analysts insist on a broader definition of 'Value Creation' that can be considered separate from traditional financial measures. 'Traditional methods of assessing organizational performance are no longer adequate in today's economy', according to ValueBasedManagement.net. 'Stock price is less and less determined by earnings or asset

base. Value creation in today's companies is increasingly represented in the intangible drivers like innovation, people, ideas, and brand'. When broadly defined, value creation is increasingly being recognized as a better management goal than strict financial measures of performance, many of which tend to place cost-cutting that produces short-term results ahead of investments that enhance long-term competitiveness and growth. As a result, some experts recommend making value creation the first priority for all employees and all company decisions. 'If you put value creation first in the right way, your managers will know where and how to grow; they will deploy capital better than your competitors; and they will develop more talent than your competition', Ken Favaro explained in Marakon Commentary. 'This will give you an enormous advantage in building your company's ability to achieve profitable and long-lasting growth'. The first step in achieving an organization-wide focus on value creation is understanding the sources and drivers of value creation within the industry, company, and marketplace. Understanding what creates value will help managers focus capital and talent on the most profitable opportunities for growth. 'If customers value consistent quality and timely delivery, then the skills, systems, and processes that produce and deliver quality products and services are highly valuable to the organization', Robert S. Kaplan and David P. Norton wrote in their book Strategy Maps:- Converting Intangible Assets into Tangible Outcomes. 'If customers value innovation and high performance, then the skills, systems, and processes that create new products and services with superior functionality take on high value. Consistent alignment of actions and capabilities with the customer value proposition is the core of strategy execution'. Although the intangible factors that drive value creation differ by industry, some of the major categories of intangible assets include technology, innovation, intellectual property, alliances, management capabilities, employee relations, customer relations, community relations, and brand value. According to Kaplan and Norton, the link between these intangible assets and value creation is corporate strategy. It is important to note that investments made to enhance intangible assets (research and development, employee training, and brand building, for example) usually provide indirect rather than direct benefits. In this way, focusing on value creation forces an organization to adopt a long-term perspective and align all of its resources toward future goals. / Кэн Фаваро (Ken Favaro). Робёт Эс. Каплэн (Robert S. Kaplan) и Дэйвид Пи. Нотэн (David P. Norton).

VALUE DATE = ДАТА ЗАЧИСЛЕНИЯ – Value Date shall mean a reference time used by a payment service provider for the calculation of interest on the funds debited from or credited to a payment account; where no calculation of interest is agreed for a payment account, the value date shall be the date on which the payment service provider shall be obliged to debit or credit the payment account. It is a field name in a SWIFT message:- the identification of a date in the transaction. The date on which funds are at the disposal of the receiver. Value Date is the date on which a sum of money transferred to a beneficiary is received by his bank, credited to his account and made available for withdrawal; interest is accrued with effect from the value date. Also date on which an amount is debited. Value Date is the date on which it is agreed to place a payment or transfer at the disposal of the receiving user. The value date is also used as a point of reference for the calculation of interest on the funds held on an account. Value Date:- when a bank receives a deposit of checks from a payee, it will credit the payee's account with the funds represented by the checks. However, the bank has not really received the cash yet, since it must still collect the funds from the bank of the paying party. Until the bank collects the funds, it is at risk of having a negative cash flow situation if the payee uses the cash it has just received. To avoid this risk, the bank posts the amount of the deposit with a value date that is one or more days later than the book date. This value date is the presumed date of receipt of the cash by the bank. Once the value date is reached, the payee has use of the funds. The value date may be categorized by the bank as 1-day float, 2+-day float, or some similar term. A larger bank customer may be able to negotiate the time period before the value date is reached. Value Date is a date of value. Value Date:- In the market for Eurodollar deposits and foreign exchange, the delivery date of funds traded. For spot transactions, it is normally on spot transactions two days after a transaction is agreed upon. In the case of a forward foreign exchange trade, it is the future date. Value Date is the account date for foreign exchange transactions. / Дата Зачисления:- идентификация даты операции в сообщении Сообщества по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). Она определяет дату, на которую фонды поступают в распоряжение получателя. коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Дата Зачисления:- (1) дата, с которой банковский депозит начинает приносить проценты. (2) На рынке Евровалюты и иностранных валют:- дата поставки валюты для исполнения сделки. (3) На рынке Еврооблигаций эта дата приходится на седьмой календарный день после заключения сделки, независимо от праздников. Дата Зачисления:- на валютном рынке по сделкам на срок дата наступления срока по контракту с добавлением одного рабочего дня для Северо-Американских валют и двух дней для прочих валют. По наличным сделкам, включающим Северо-Американские валюты, – дата наступления срока по контракту с добавлением одного рабочего дня, а для остальных валют – двух дней. Дата Зачисления – дата, начиная с которой владелец счёта вправе распоряжаться зачисленными на этот счёт средствами. Дата Зачисления (Value Date):- дата сделки, дата оплаты, дата, с которой актив начинает приносить проценты. В банковских операциях:- официальная дата (entry date), на которую происходит перевод денег, то есть средства поступают в распоряжение вкладчика. Дата оплаты отличается от даты внесения средств, когда средства платежа вносятся на счёт в сберегательный банк, они затем передаются в банк, производящий оплату, или должны быть иным образом востребованы. Этот термин используется главным образом по отношению к иностранным счетам либо ведущимся в банках внутри страны, либо 'внутренним' банком в банке за рубежом. Смотрите также Float. Евродоллары и сделки с иностранной валютой – синонимичны – расчётная дата (settlement date) или дата поставки (delivery date), которая при наличных сделках, в которой участвуют Североамериканские валюты (Доллар США, Канадский Доллар и Мексиканский Песо) составляет один рабочий день, а при наличных сделках с другими валютами – два рабочих дня. При форвардных валютных сделках дата оплаты определяется как дата погашения контракта плюс один рабочий день – для Североамериканских валют и два рабочих дня – для остальных валют. Смотрите также Forward Exchange Transaction, и Spot Market. Дата Валютирования (value date):- дата исполнения условий сделки, то есть физического перемещения денежных средств. Датами валютирования могут быть только рабочие дни, исключая выходные и праздничные дни для данной валюты.

(2) Value Date is the date on which interest is earned. / Дата Зачисления:- дата, на которую заработан процент.

(3) For exchange contracts Value Date is the day on which the two contracting parties exchange the currencies which are being bought or sold. For a spot transaction it is two business banking days forward in the country of the bank providing quotations which determine the spot value date. The only exception to this general rule is the spot day in the quoting center coinciding with a banking holiday in the country(ies) of the foreign currency(ies). The value date then moves forward a day. The enquirer is the party who must make sure that his spot day coincides with the one applied by the respondent. The forward months maturity must fall on the corresponding date in the relevant calendar month. If the one month date falls on a non-banking day in one of the centers then the operative date would be the next business day that is common. The adjustment of the maturity for a particular month does not effect the other maturities that will continue to fall on the original corresponding date if they meet the open day requirement. If the last spot date falls on the last business day of a month, the forward dates will match this date by also falling due on the last business day. Also referred to as Maturity Date. Value Date is a date on which a foreign exchange contract is executed, i.e. seller delivers foreign currency. Value Date is a settlement date on which interest payments are credited or debited to the customer's bank account; interest payments are made from this date

onwards. Value Date is the maturity date of a foreign exchange contract, at which time two currencies are exchange. A spot deal is usually done for value two business days from the trading date.

(4) Value Date is the date agreed between parties for the settlement of a transaction.

VALUE DATING = ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ДАТЫ ЗАЧИСЛЕНИЯ – Value Dating:- when a customer's account is electronically credited with funds that will be made available at some specified future date. Value Dating:- when value or credit is given for funds transferred between banks. Value Dating is the practice of dating a customer transaction at some date other than the date at which the bank itself lost or gained value. Used by banks in some countries as an indirect method of earning fees, and in such cases can make assessing bank charges very difficult. It can be applied to all methods of payment both forwards and backwards in time.

VALUE DECLARATION = ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О СТОИМОСТИ – Value Declaration is a document in which a declarant (importer) states the invoice or other price (e.g., selling price, price of identical goods), and specifies costs for freight, insurance and packing, etc, terms of delivery and payment, any relationship with the trading partner etc, for the purpose of determining the Customs value of goods imported. The Customs Value Declaration is a document which must be presented to the customs authorities when the value of the imported goods exceeds EUR10 000. The main reason for this requirement is to estimate the value of the transaction in order to calculate the applicable tariff duty for the good. Value Declaration:- in order to declare valuables which are inside checked baggage, Neos gives passengers the opportunity to make a statement declaring them. In order to make a statement:- (i) showing up at the check-in 2 hours before the departure of short and medium haul flights (duration of the flight by 7 hours) and 3 hours before the departure of long haul flights (duration of the flight by 7 hours); (ii) during the check-in producing a valid identity document (or passport), together with the confirmation of the booking, is mandatory; (iii) delivering to the check-in attendant the form from Neos completly filled in and reporting the inventory of the contents of your baggage; (iv) opening the baggage in front of check-in attendant who will verify all valuable items declared are in the same quantity and condition reported on the filled in form; and (v) close the baggage with a key or combination padlock. In order to avoid damage during the transportation, it is mandatory that the contents are carefully packed in the baggage in order to avoid damage during the transportation. The compensation will depend on the value declared and according to the conditions reported on the form itself if damaged. / Итальянская авиалиния Нэос (Neos). Декларация О Стоимости – документ, в котором декларант (или заявитель (импортёр)) указывает фактурную или иную цену (например, цену продажи, цену на идентичный товар) и специфицирует расходы на фрахт, страхование, упаковку и так далее, порядки поставки и оплаты, какие-либо отношения с торговым партнёром и так далее, в целях определения таможенной стоимости привозимых (или импортируемых) товаров.

VALUE DOMAIN = ОБЛАСТЬ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ (или XX) – A Value Domain is a set of permissible values. Context:- in the context of ISO 11179, a domain is the set of possible data values of an attribute. A 'Data Value' is an element of a value domain. 'Enumerated Value Domain' is a value domain that is specified by a list of all its permissible values. The value domain provides representation, but has no implication as to what data element concept the values may be associated with or what the values mean. The permissible values may either be enumerated or expressed via a description. Non-enumerated value domain is a value domain that is specified by a description rather than a list of all Permissible values. Non-enumerated value domain description is a description or specification of a rule, reference, or range for a set of all permissible values for the value domain. Value domain representation class is the class of representation of a value domain. Attributes of value domain:- (i) value domain administration record is the administration record for a value domain; (ii) value domain datatype is the datatype used in a value domain; (iii) value domain format is a template for the structure of the presentation of the Value(s), e.g., YYYY-MM-DD for a date; (iv) value domain maximum character quantity is the maximum number of characters to represent the Data Element value and is applicable only to character datatypes; (v) value domain relationship is a relationship among two or more value domains; and (vi) value domain unit of measure is the unit of measure used in a value domain. See also Attribute, Permissible Value, Permitted Value, and Value Item.

VALUED POLICY = ОЦЕНЕННЫЙ ПОЛИС (или ПОЛИС С ОЦЕНЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ) – Valued Policy is a policy which specifies the insured value of the ship or goods insured, as the case may be. The value so expressed is conclusive of the insurable value of the ship or goods, as applicable, in the absence of fraud; but is not to be used to establish a constructive total loss, except where the policy so provides (as in hull policies). A policy that does not specify the insured value as such is an 'Unvalued' Policy. See also Agreed Value Policy. / Оцененный Полис:- страховой полис, в котором указана согласованная стоимость объекта страхования. В результате размер подлежащей выплате страховой суммы в случае полной фактической утраты объекта страхования уже определён и не нуждается в дополнительном обсуждении.

VALUE–ENHANCED GRAINS = ЗЁРНА ПОВЫШЕННОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ (или XX) – Value-Enhanced Grains are those grains that possess novel traits that are economically valuable (e.g., higher-than-normal protein content, better quality protein, higher-than-normal oil content, etc). For example, high-oil Corn (Maize) possesses a kernel oil content of 5.8% of greater, versus oil content of 3.5% or less for traditional No. 2 Yellow Corn.

VALUE FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES ONLY = СТОИМОСТЬ ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ – The US Customs Service defines 'Value For Customs Purposes Only' (VCPO) as the value submitted on the entry documentation by the importer which may or may not reflect information from the manufacturer but in no way reflects Customs appraisement of the merchandise.

VALUE FOR MONEY = СТОИМОСТЬ ДЕНЕГ (или XX) – Value For Money is in the perception of the buyer or receiver of goods and/or services. Proof of good value for money is in believing or concluding that the goods/services received was worth the price paid. Examples of the types of factors that may be considered are suitability, quality, skills, price, whole of life costs and other criteria. The mix of these and other factors and the relevant importance of each will vary on a case by case basis.

VALUE FOR MONEY AUDIT = АУДИТ СТОИМОСТИ ДЕНЕГ (или XX) – Value For Money Audit is an independent audit of a not-for-profit organization (government agency or unit, charity, trust, etc) to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of its utilization of funds. It is employed where the standard commercial performance (profit oriented) measures cannot be used. Also called Value For Money Analysis. Value For Money Audit is an independent audit of a non-profit organization to determine it is using its money efficiently and effectively. / Ревизия Стоимости Денег:- проверка государственного департамента, благотворительной организации или другой бесприбыльной организации с целью оценить, насколько эффективно функционирует организация и какова стоимость истраченных её денег.

VALUE FUND = СТОИМОСТНОЙ ФОНД (или ФОНД СТОИМОСТИ) – Value Fund is a mutual fund that invests in companies which it determines to be underpriced by fundamental measures. Assuming that a company's share price will not remain undervalued indefinitely, the fund looks to make money by buying before the expected upturn. Value funds tend to focus on safety rather than growth, and often choose investments providing dividends as well as capital appreciation. They invest in companies that have low P/E ratios (short for the Price-to-Earnings Ratios), and stocks that have fallen out of favor with mainstream investors, either due to changing investor preferences, a poor quarterly earnings report, or hard times in a particular industry. A Value Fund is a stock mutual fund that

primarily holds stocks that are deemed to be undervalued in price and that are likely to pay dividends. Value funds are one of three main mutual fund types; the other two are growth and blend (a mix of value and growth stocks) funds. Every large mutual fund family has a value fund component in which funds are often broken down by size. For example, a fund family may include small-, mid- and large-cap value funds for investors to choose from. The premise of value investing is that the market has inherent inefficiencies that enable companies to trade at levels below what they are actually worth. In theory, once the market corrects these inefficiencies, the value investor will see the share price rise. A common misconception is that value investors simply seek out stocks with low price/earnings ratios. Although this can be a characteristic of an undervalued company, this is not the sole feature that astute value investors seek. / Стоимостной Фонд или Ценный Фонд:- взаимный фонд, который осуществляет инвестиции преимущественно в ценные бумаги с низкими показателями отношения рыночной цены к чистой прибыли компании. Фонды Стоимости (Value Funds):- фонды, инвестирующие в акции, которые считаются недооценёнными с точки зрения коэффициентов 'цена/прибыль' или 'цена/балансовая стоимость', либо на базе показателя внутренней стоимости компании (intrinsic value). Управляющие фондов стоимости стремятся раньше других открыть акции перспективных с этой точки зрения компаний, рассчитывая, что впоследствии эти акции будут по достоинству оценены остальными участниками рынка, и их цена существенно вырастет. Целью таких фондов являются акции, стоимость которых низка в сравнении с потенциалом роста прибыли их эмитентов. Причиной низкой стоимости могут быть краткосрочные проблемы, испытываемые компанией, или её небольшой размер и небольшая известность на рынке. В любом случае управляющий фонда стоимости делает ставку на будущее признание компании рынком, которое повлечёт за собой рост курса её акций. Соответственно, основной риск состоит в том, что 'неоткрытые сокровища' так и останутся неоткрытыми, и фонд не получит прибыли. В то же время лихорадочность подобных фондов довольно низка, и при выборе надёжного фонда вероятность того, что капиталовложения в него не принесут доходов, является минимальной. Кроме того, фонды стоимости характеризуются низкими коэффициентами расходов и оборачиваемости активов, поскольку они склонны держать приобретённые акции в течение длительных периодов времени. Поэтому данные фонды являются наиболее подходящим выбором для консервативных инвесторов, стремящихся избежать уплаты высоких налогов.

VALUE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СТОИМОСТИ – Value Index is an index number formed from the ratio of aggregate values in the given period to the aggregate values in the base period. Strictly speaking this is not an index number as ordinarily understood but a value relative.

VALUE IN EXCHANGE = СТОИМОСТЬ В ОБМЕНЕ – Value In Exchange:- the ability to trade an item or asset, especially money, for other goods and services that can then be used to satisfy wants and needs. Value in exchange means that value (that is, satisfaction) is obtained indirectly through the acquisition of something else. For an item to have value in exchange it need not have value in use, value obtained directly from the consumption of a good or service. The notion of value in exchange is most important for money. In particular, almost all modern money is fiat money, which has value in exchange, but little or no value in use. In contrast, commodity money has value in exchange and value in use. Value in exchange goes hand-in-hand with the medium of exchange function of money. When an item is generally accepted in payment for goods and services and thus serves the medium of exchange function, then it has value in exchange. People are willing to accept money in exchange for the goods they have because they know that this money can then be exchanged for other goods that they want. The value in exchange of commodity money is largely based on the commodity's value in use. In fact, the earliest forms of money were commodities that provided value in use to virtually everyone in an economy, such as grains for food and animal skins for clothing. For example, in the early eons of civiliaation, people were willing to accept bushels of grain in trade for another good because they were hungry, because the grain had value in use, not necessarily because they planned to use the grain to buy another good, not because the grain had value in exchange. However, knowing that everyone was willing to trade for grain gave it value in exchange. Because people couldd trade the grain to others, they were willing to accept grain in payment even when they were not hungry, even when the grain. did not provide them with value in use. The value in exchange of fiat money is based exclusively on an item's widespread acceptance as money. In the modern world, people accept fiat money in payment because everyone accepts fiat money in payment. Continued acceptance of fiat money rests largely with the authority responsible for issuing the money, usually government. If the issuing government remains healthy, trustworthy, and responsible, then the money that it issues continues to be accepted as payment. A primary way that government maintains the 'official' status of money is to accept it in payment for taxes. Usually, not always, but usually, whatever item the government is willing to accept as payment is good enough for the rest of the economy. Such acceptance gives the item value in exchange. Some folks overlook the point that money only requires value in exchange to function effectively as the medium of exchange. Money does not require value in use. Value in use definitely played a key role in the historical progression from barter to fiat money. Commodities with economy-wide value in use that evolved into commodity money revealed the benefits of money over barter. But those who study money now know that the benefits associated with value in exchange are distinct from value in use. Money is only valuable not for what it is, but for what it can buy. Amount of other goods and services for which a unit of a specific good can be exchanged in a market. The money price often is one measure of value in an exchange. Worth of property based on exchanging it for goods and services. Contrast with Investment Value, Value in Use. Example:- Value in exchange is generally thought to be the same as Market Value. / В соответствии с Международными Стандартами Оценки (МСО 2003) Стоимость в Обмене – это стоимость, признанная рынком, на котором предположительно имеет место обмен актива. Иными словами – это та цена, по которой объект оценки может быть продан на открытом рынке на дату оценки. Именно определение рыночной стоимости в обмене необходимо при оценке для целей залога активов. Банк, принимая оцениваемое имущество в залог, исходит из предположения о том, что в будущем возможно возникнет необходимость реализации объекта залога (в случае дифолта по выданному кредиту). В этом случае заложенное имущество должно быть в достаточно короткий срок реализовано на открытом рынке. Стоимость В Обмене (Value In Exchange):- (1) стоимость, признанная рынком, на котором умозрительно имеет место обмен собственности актив. Определение Рыночной стоимости МКСО для походящей финансовой отчётности основывается на принципе стоимости в обмене. (2) Стоимость в денежном выражении имущества, которое обменивается на другой актив или активы. Деньги являются мерилом, с помощью которого можно оценить сравнительную стоимость каждого.

VALUE INSURED = ЗАСТРАХОВАННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Value Insured is the amount the insurer is contractually obliged to pay in the case of a claim. The main attributes of the value insured are as follows:- type of value insured (such as debris removal costs); valuation data (currency, exchange rate, valuation date); value insured data (sunset period, rank, index type, start of index period, start of value insured period); values (you can enter several values and corresponding values types in a table); and external reference (ID of the value type in operational or partner systems). Use:- creating a Value Insured:- you first call the coverage for which you want to create a value insured. On the FS-RI (short for the Financial Services for Reinsurance): RM (Non-Life) – Change Policy screen, switch to the Coverage tab page. Double-click the coverage for which you want to create a value insured. Choose Value Insured. The Create Value Insured dialog box appears. Here you enter the key identifying attributes of the value insured. Attributes:- value insured (user-defined name); type of value insured (such as debris removal costs), value insured valid from/to; valuation date (required for currency translation); underwriting date; status; reason for change; and currency. Choose Continue. The screen for the Value Insured tab page

appears. You can then make your entries in the sections Value Insured Data, Statistics/Values, and References. Value Insured Data:- you can enter the following information in the value insured data:- sunset period; start of value insured after; relevant for liability; rank; index type; start of index period; extension service; and exclusion of values insured. Statistics/Values:- you can enter several values in the Statistics/Values section. However, a value type may be used only once. You first enter the desired value type and choose Continue. You can then enter the following:- (i) amount (% or absolute amount, depending on the value type); (ii) currency and exchange rate type; (iii) indicate whether the value type is relevant for liability aggregation; (iv) underwriting date; and (v) validity period. In the References section you can enter the ID used in operational or partner systems. Changing A Value Insured:- on the FS-RI: RM (Non-Life) – Change Policy screen, switch to the Coverage tab page. Double-click the coverage for which you want to create a value insured. On the next screen, switch to the Value Insured Journals tab page. Select the value insured you want to change. Deleting A Value Insured:- to delete a value insured, navigate to the value insured as described under 'Changing a Value Insured'. In the overview of values insured, select the row for the value insured you want to delete and choose the Delete pushbutton. Structure:- the value types and values are key entries for the values insured. The statistical value types are transferred from the corresponding operational value types and propagated upwards to the higher levels. The sequence of the levels from bottom to top is:- value insured – coverage – policy section – policy – accumulation. In Customizing you can define the levels at which operational value types can be entered based on your own requirements. The Gross Liability is the statistical value type upon which further functions are based. It is always taken from the operational value type defined as the liability calculation base. You define the liability calculation base for each class of business in Customizing. Unlike the values for other operational value types, you can only enter the value for the liability calculation base at value insured and policy section levels. If you enter the value at both levels, and the Relevant for Aggregation checkbox is also set at both levels, the system uses the values entered at value insured level. Insured Value is an amount for which an insurance cover is bought on a building, and the basis on which insurance premium is computed. According to the coinsurance clause, it must not be lower than a certain percentage (usually 80 percent) of the insurable value of the building to be able to claim a partial loss in full. / Застрахованная Стоимость:- .

VALUE IN USE = СТОИМОСТЬ В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ – Value In Use is the net present value (NPV) of a cash flow or other benefits that an asset generates for a specific owner under a specific use. In the United States, Value-in-Use is generally estimated at a use which is less than highest-and-best use, and therefore value-in-use is generally lower than market value. When a particular user enjoys special benefits, such as extraordinary financing, agglomeration benefits, or grandfathered zoning, then the value may be higher than market value, and the value is considered to be an investment value. The current edition of International Valuation Standards (IVS 2007) re-states the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) definition of Value-in-Use, which would allow for either a higher value than market value or a lower value than market value:- Value in Use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or a cash-generating unit. The present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Value In Use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. Value in use:- the calculation of value in use should reflect the following elements:- (i) an estimate of the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset; (ii) expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows; (iii) the time value of money, represented by the current market risk-free rate of interest; (iv) the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset; and (v) other factors, such as illiquidity, that market participants would reflect in pricing the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset. Cash flow projections should be based on reasonable and supportable assumptions, the most recent budgets and forecasts, and extrapolation for periods beyond budgeted projections. IAS 36 presumes that budgets and forecasts should not go beyond five years; for periods after five years, extrapolate from the earlier budgets. Management should assess the reasonableness of its assumptions by examining the causes of differences between past cash flow projections and actual cash flows. Cash flow projections should relate to the asset in its current condition – future restructurings to which the entity is not committed and expenditures to improve or enhance the asset's performance should not be anticipated. Estimates of future cash flows should not include cash inflows or outflows from financing activities, or income tax receipts or payments. Value In Use is the value of an asset in the opinion of the owner. Value-In-Use is the net present value of the cash flows generated by an asset as it is currently being used by the owner. This amount may be less than the net present value of cash flows from the highest and best use to which an asset can be put. For example, the value-in-use of farmland in an urban area could be much lower than its highest and best use, since the farmer could earn more by constructing commercial or residential buildings on the property. Value In Use is the worth of a property in a certain use, typically as it is currently being used. This amount may be greater or less than its market value. Contrast highest and best use. Example:- a tract of land in the path of growth of a major metropolitan area is being used as a cotton farm. The value in use of that land is USD2 000.00 per acre, whereas its market value as land for a subdivision would be USD40 000.00 per acre. / Рыночная Стоимость в Использовании – стоимость, которую конкретное имущество имеет для конкретного использования конкретным пользователем. Величина рыночной стоимости в использовании может быть отождествлена с затратами, которые понёс собственник на приобретение или создание объекта, или величиной денежного потока, который данный актив приносит в составе действующего имущественного комплекса. Ценность От Использования:- . Возмещаемая Сумма (Value In Use):- большее из двух значений:- чистой продажной цены актива и его эксплуатационной ценности. Стоимость В Использовании (Value In Use):- (1) приведённая стоимость расчётных будущих денежных потоков, которые, как ожидается, возникнут в результате постоянного использования актива и в результате его реализации в конце срока службы. Следует заметить, что приведённое выше определение, которое применяется к финансовой отчётности, рассматривает стоимость актива в конце срока его службы. Это значение отличается от того, как этот термин обычно определяется в практике оценки (смотрите ниже Пункт 2). (2) Стоимость, которую конкретное имущество имеет для конкретного использования конкретным пользователем и поэтому она не связана с рынком. Это тип ставит во главу угла стоимость, вносимую конкретным имуществом в предприятие, частью которого оно является, безотносительно к его наиболее эффективному использованию и денежной сумме, которую можно было бы получить при его продаже.

VALUE IN USE CONCEPT = КОНЦЕПЦИЯ СТОИМОСТИ В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ – Value In Use Concept:- in stark contrast to market value, Use Value (often referred to as Value In Use) is the value a specific property has for a specific use. In estimating use value, an appraiser focuses on the value the real estate contributes to the enterprise of which it is a part or the use to which it is devoted, without regard to the highest and best use of the property or the monetary amount that might be realized from its sale. Value means the utility of a commodity. However, in economics, the term 'Value' has a quite different meaning. According to Adam Smith, the word value can be used in two senses, i.e. value-in-use and value-in-exchange. These are explained below:- (1) Value-In-Use:- it is the want satisfying power of a commodity. The satisfaction which one obtains from the use of a commodity is known as the value-in-use. For example water has immense use value, because it quenches thirst and without it daily life is just impossible. The quality of water is the value-in-use of water. (2) Value-In-Exchange:- it is the amount of goods and services which we may obtain in the market in exchange of a particular thing. In other words, it is the price of a particular good which can be sold and bought in the market. For instance, if one kg of Rice can be obtained in exchange of one dozen of Banana, then we may say that value of one kg of Rice is equal to one dozen of Banana. Thus, value-in-exchange depends on two things:- (i) Time:- value-in-exchange depends on time element. That

is, with the change in time value-in-exchange for a commodity in respect to other commodity will vary. (ii) Place:- value-in-exchange also depends from place to place. Value-in-exchange for a particular commodity varies from one market to other markets. Hence, it varies according to time and place. Again, one commodity may have immense use value but no exchange value or vice versa. For example, water has immense use value but not exchange value. On the contrary, diamond has huge exchange value but no use value. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith).

VALUE INVESTING = ОЦЕНОЧНОЕ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ (или СТОИМОСТНОЕ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ) – Value Investing is about finding stocks that the market has not correctly priced. In other words, a stock that is worth more than is reflected in the current price. Value Investor:- the value investor, perhaps more than any other type of investor, is more concerned with the business and its fundamentals than other influences on the stock's price. Fundamentals, such as earnings growth, dividends, cash flow, and book value are more important than market factors on the stock's price. Value investors are also buy and hold investors who are with a company for the long term. If the fundamentals are sound, but the stock's price is below its obvious value, the value investor knows this is a likely investment candidate. The market has incorrectly valued the stock. When the market corrects that mistake, the stock's price should experience a nice rise. Stock XYZ is down 25% from its high of six months ago. Is it a candidate for a value investor? Maybe, but probably not. Value investors aren't usually interested in beaten up stocks unless there is no fundamental reason for the drop in price. The Market's Right:- this happens; however most of the time the market is right and a stock gets hammered because of any number of sound fundamental reasons (declining earnings, declining revenues, are good examples) or something fundamental changes in their market or product line. A pharmaceutical company has a top seller yanked off the market by the government – that fundamentally changes the company. On the other hand, other pharmaceutical companies may see their stock clipped also even though they are not part of the recall. That may make them worth a look by a value investor. Value Investing Guidelines:- What do value investors look for in a potential investment? Here are some guidelines gathered from a variety of value investors. Investors should settle on a formula that works for them, but it will probably include a minimum these elements:- (i) a Price Earnings Ratio (P/E) in the bottom 10 percent of its sector; (ii) a PEG (PEG = P/E / (Projected Growth In Earnings)) of less than one (the link will take you to an article that explains how to calculate PEG.); a PEG of less than one may indicate the stock is undervalued; (iii) a Debt to Equity Ratio of less than one; (iv) strong earnings growth over an extended period; a realistic number might be in the 6–8% range over 7 to 10 years; (v) a Price to Book ratio of one or less; and (vi) don't pay more that 60% to 70% of the stock's intrinsic per share price (see below for more on intrinsic price). A big challenge for the value investor, and all investors for that matter, is reconciling market value and book value. Intrinsic Value:- current accounting standards are adequate for measuring buildings and equipment (book value), but as our economy has moved to a more technology/knowledge-base, many of these intellectual assets never show up on financial statements. Value investors acknowledge that their target investment company is much more valuable as an ongoing business (expected cash flows, etc) than its assets (market value). In many cases, it is the intangibles – patents, trademarks, research and development, brand, and so on – that drives the expectations of future growth, not hard assets. How do you calculate the value of intangible assets? An article from Investopedia.com offers a step-by-step process to come up with a number. Coming up with the intrinsic value of a stock is a complicated process and there are a number of ways to get to the number. Finding Intrinsic Value:- fortunately, there are several places you can go on the Web to find the number. MorningStar.com calculates the number, which it calls 'fair value', on its site. However, you need to be a member. Take the two-week free trial to see if you like their service. Another good source is Reuters, which also requires a registration, but it is free. However you arrive at the intrinsic or fair value, give yourself a margin of error with the thought that if the calculation is wrong you might over pay. If you use one of the services mentioned above or another source to find the intrinsic value, determine if they have already factored in a margin of error. For example, if you believe the intrinsic value is USD40 per share, give yourself a margin of safety and lower the target to USD36 per share. Conclusion:- many people have made fortunes using a value-based approach to investing. This overview suggests a philosophy that works over time if you buy carefully and hold for the long term. Value Investing:- in the context of asset management, mutual funds, and hedge funds, the a style of investment that focuses on securities with low price to earnings ratios or low price to book ratios. Some of these securities are deemed cheap and are viewed by manager as having a lot of profit potential. Value Investing is an investment strategy where stocks are selected that trade for less than their intrinsic values. Value investors actively seek stocks they believe the market has undervalued. Investors who use this strategy believe the market overreacts to good and bad news, resulting in stock price movements that do not correspond with a company's long-term fundamentals, giving an opportunity to profit when the price is deflated. Undervalued stocks come about through investor irrationality. Typically, value investors seek to profit off this irrationality by selecting stocks with lower-than-average price-to-book ratios, lower-than-average price-to-earnings ratios and/or higher dividend yields. These numbers are compared to a company's intrinsic value, after which, a value investor invests if the comparative value is high enough. However, there is an issue with value investing in that estimating the intrinsic value of a stock is difficult. Two investors can be given the exact same information and place a different value on a company. For this reason, another central concept of value investing is that of 'margin of safety'. Value investors need to buy an equity at a big enough discount to allow some room for error in the estimation of value. Additionally, value investing is subjective. Some value investors only look at present assets and earnings and do not place any value on future growth. Other value investors base their strategies completely around the estimation of future growth and cash flows. Despite the different methodologies, the underlying logic is a value investor should buy something for less than he thinks it is currently worth. An Example of a Value Investment:- value investors seek to profit from market overreactions that usually come from the release of a quarterly earnings report. On May 04, 2016, Fitbit released its Q1 2016 earnings report, and saw a sharp decline in after-hours trading. After the flurry was over, the company lost nearly 19% of its value. However, while large decreases in a company's share price are not uncommon after the release of an earnings report, Fitbit not only met analyst expectations for the quarter but even increased guidance for 2016. The company earned USD505.4 million in revenue for the first quarter of 2016, up more than 50% when compared to the same time period from one year ago. Further, Fitbit expects to generate between USD565 million and USD585 million in the second quarter of 2016, which is above the USD531 million forecasted by analysts. The company looks to be strong and growing. However, since Fitbit invested heavily in research and development costs in the first quarter of the year, earnings per share (EPS) declined when compared to a year ago. This is all average investors needed to jump on Fitbit, selling off enough shares to cause the price to decline. However, a value investor looks at the fundamentals of Fitbit and understands it is an undervalued security, poised to potentially increase in the future. Value Investing is the philosophy of investing in a security when its share price undervalues its intrinsic worth. Proponents of this philosophy include Warren Buffet, Charlie Munger, and the late Benjamin Graham. Returns Of Value Investing:- Value Investing does not promise fantastic returns, or even market-beating returns. However, those who have practiced value investing consistently are considered by most to be among the greatest investors of this time; Warren Buffett, Peter Lynch, John Bogle, Mario Gabelli, Eddie Lampert, Charles Brandes, and quite a few others. Another point – in the last 20 years, the S&P 500 has obtained annualized returns of 13% per year. Over the same period, small-capitalization companies (market caps are less than 2 billion Dollars) that were considered value investments had annualized returns of 15%, better than all other types. USD1 000 invested in small-cap value investments 20 years ago, at an annual return of 15%, would yield about USD16 366 today. USD1 000 invested in the S&P 500 20 years ago, at an annual return of 13%, would yield about USD11 523. As you can see, the value investments would return almost USD5 000 more (on a USD1 000 investment)! Value Investing is an investment paradigm that (generally) involves buying securities whose shares appear underpriced by

some form of fundamental analysis. Examples are companies that:- (i) trade at discounts to book value or tangible book value; (ii) have high dividend yields; (iii) have low price-to-earning multiples; and/or (iv) have low price-to-book ratios. Value investing comes from the work that Ben Graham and David Dodd began teaching at Columbia Business School in 1928. They continued and refined this in their Security Analysis publication. Berkshire Hathaway chairman Warren Buffett is a strong advocate of value investing. He has argued that the essence of value investing is to buy stocks at less than their intrinsic value. The discount of the market price to the intrinsic value is what Benjamin Graham called the 'Margin Of Safety'. / Инвэстопидиа.дат.кам (Investopedia.com). МониньгСтар.дат.кам (MorningStar.com). Ройтас (Reuters). Фитбит (Fitbit). Ворэн Бафит (Warren Buffet), Чарли Мангё (Charlie Munger), и позже Бэньдьжемин Грэм (Benjamin Graham). Ворэн Бафит (Warren Buffett), Питё Лынч (Peter Lynch), Дьжон Богл (John Bogle), Марио Габэлли (Mario Gabelli), Эди Лампат (Eddie Lampert), Чарлз Брандэс (Charles Brandes). Дэйвид Дад (David Dodd). Инвестирование В Недооцененные Акции (Value Investing):- технология инвестирования, основывающаяся на составлении портфеля из акций временно непопулярных и недооцененных компаний в расчёте на то, что в будущем рынок признает их потенциал и, соответственно, оценит их выше. Приверженцем именно этого стиля инвестирования является Ворэн Бафит. Противопоставляется инвестированию в акции быстрорастущих компаний (growth investing).

VALUE ITEM = СТОИМОСТНАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (или ХХ) – Value Item is a representation of a value meaning in a specific value domain – the actual value. See also Value Domain, and Value Meaning.

VALUELESS (WORTHLESS) SECURITIES = НИЧЕГО НЕ СТОЯЩИЕ (или БЕСПОЛЕЗНЫЕ) ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Valueless Securities are non-performing securities which have lost all or most of their value, or which appear worthless due to specific circumstances. Such securities can, however, become attractive again at a later date, e.g., if the company is taken over or restructured. Worthless Securities are the securities that have a market value of zero. Worthless securities can include stocks or bonds that are either publicly traded or privately held. These securities result in a capital loss for the owner and can be claimed as such when filing taxes. The problem with declaring worthless securities as a loss for tax purposes is that you must sell securities before making this claim. Unfortunately, worthless securities are unsellable. Another difficulty comes from investors who own securities that they are not sure are totally worthless in a given year. If they go ahead and declare them as such and then they are deemed to have value the next year, taxpayers can file an amended return for the previous year and redeclare the loss the following year. / , например, если компания .

VALUE LINE, (INC.) = ВАЛЪЮ ЛАЙН, (ИНК.) – Founded in 1931 as Arnold Bernhard & Company, Inc. Value Line, Inc. (the Company), a New York corporation, was organized in 1982 and is the successor to substantially all of the operations of Arnold Bernhard & Company, Inc. (AB&Co.). As of 2007-June-30, AB & Co. owned approximately 86.5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock. The Company's primary businesses are producing investment related periodical publications through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Value Line Publishing, Inc. (VLP), and providing investment advisory services to mutual funds, institutions and individual accounts. VLP publishes in both print and electronic formats The Value Line Investment Survey®, one of the nation's major periodical investment services, as well as The Value Line Investment Survey – Small and Mid-Cap Edition, The Value Line 600, Value Line Select, The Value Line Mutual Fund Survey, The Value Line No-Load Fund Advisor, The Value Line Special Situations Service, The Value Line Daily Options Survey and The Value Line Convertibles Survey. VLP also provides current and historical financial databases which include DataFile, Estimates & Projections, Convertibles and Mutual Funds in standard computer formats. The Company also markets investment analysis software which includes The Value Line Investment Analyzer, Value Line Mutual Fund Survey for Windows®, Value Line Daily Options Survey, Value Line Electronic Convertibles and Value Line Research Center. These electronic products are available on CD-ROM and/or on the Company's internet site. The Company is the investment adviser for the Value Line Family of Mutual Funds (Value Line Funds), which on 2007-June-30 included 14 open-end investment companies with various investment objectives. In addition, the Company manages investments for private and institutional clients. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. In addition to Value Line Publishing, the Company's other wholly-owned subsidiaries include Value Line Securities, Inc., Vanderbilt Advertising Agency, Inc., Compupower Corporation and Value Line Distribution Center (VLDC). Value Line Securities, Inc. is a registered broker-dealer and distributor to the Value Line Funds. Vanderbilt Advertising Agency, Inc. places advertising on behalf of the Company and its subsidiaries' businesses. Compupower Corporation serves the subscription fulfillment needs of the VLP's publishing operations. VLDC primarily handles all of the mailings of the publications to VLP's subscribers. Additionally, VLDC is a disaster recovery site for the New York operations. The name 'Value Line', as used to describe the Company, its products, and its subsidiaries, is a registered trademark of the Company. Value Line® is a registered mark of Value Line, Inc., a New York corporation that provides financial services and publications. Since 1982, the Kansas City Board of Trade has been licensed to use the Value Line® mark in connection with its efforts to establish futures markets tied to the Value Line® index. The Kansas City Board of Trade and Value Line, Inc. are not affiliated corporate entities. Value Line, Inc. is the most trusted and prestigious name in the investment field. For seventy-five years Value Line has been synonymous with trust, reliability, objectivity, independence, accurate information and proven performance for investors. Value Line is:- (i) one of the largest independent research staffs of investment analysts and statisticians in the world; (ii) totally independent, objective and unbiased; (iii) a research company that collects data and analyzes performance of approximately 8 000 stocks, 13 000 mutual funds, 80 000 options and other securities; (iv) a company with 3/4 of a century of experience tracking, analyzing and ranking investments; (v) best known for The Value Line Investment Survey, one of the most widely read investment services in the world; and (vi) critically acclaimed:- 'I don't know any other system that's as good' – Warren Buffett. Value Line publishes more than a dozen print and electronic products which we think are used by more than half-a-million investors for timely information on stocks, mutual funds, special situations, options and convertibles. The Value Line Investment Survey is a comprehensive source of information and advice on approximately 1 700 stocks in 97 industries, the stock market, and the economy. It has three parts:- (i) The Ratings & Reports section contains one-page reports about approximately 1 700 companies and approximately 97 industries. Each company report contains, among other things, Value Line's Timeliness™, Safety, and Technical ranks, financial and stock price forecasts for the coming 3 to 5 years, an analyst's written commentary, and much more. (ii) The Summary & Index contains an index of all stocks in the Investment Survey as well as many up-to-date statistics to keep investors informed about the latest company results. It also contains a variety of stock 'screens' designed to help investors quickly identify companies with characteristics that match their investing goals. (iii) The Selection & Opinion section contains Value Line's latest economic and stock market forecasts, one-page write-ups about interesting and attractive stocks, model portfolios, and financial and stock market statistics. The most widely distributed independent investment information service, it tracks the performance of 1 700 common stocks. Value Line is an investment research company collecting data and analyzing performance of approximately 8 000 stocks, 15 000 mutual funds, and 80 000 options and other securities. Value Line is best known for their Investment Survey, one of the most widely read investment services in the world. The Value Line Investment Survey has three main parts:- (i) The Ratings & Reports section's one-page reports contain, among other things, Value Line's Timeliness, Safety, and Technical ranks, financial and stock price forecasts for the coming 3–5 years, an analyst's written commentary, and more. (ii) The Selection & Opinion section contains Value Line's latest economic and stock market forecasts, one-page write-ups about interesting and attractive stocks, model portfolios, and financial and stock market

statistics. (iii) The Summary & Index contains an index of all stock in the Investment Survey as well as many up-to-date statistics, keeping investors informed about the latest company results. Also here, you'll find a variety of stock 'screens' designed to help investors quickly identify companies with characteristics matching their investing goals. / Ворэн Эдвод Бафит (Warren Edward Buffett). Комиссия по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (The Securities and Exchange Commission; сокращённо – КЦББ или СЭК (SEC), в Англоязычном произношении). Анолд Бёнад Энд Кампэни, Инк. (Arnold Bernhard & Company, Inc.) Валъю Лайн, Инк. (Value Line, Inc.). Вандёбилт Эдвётайзин Эйдьженси, Инк. (Vanderbilt Advertising Agency, Inc.), Компьюпавэ Корпорэйшэн (Compupower Corporation). Независимая, очень широко распространённая инвестиционно-информационная служба, отслеживающая поведение цен на обыкновенные акции 1 700 компаний. Инвестиционый Обзор от Валъю Лайн:- инвестиционная консультационная корпорация Валъю Лайн осуществляет оценку 1 700 акций с точки зрения 'соблюдения сроков' и безопасности. Используя компьютерную модель, основанную на показателе прибыльности компаний, Валъю Лайн прогнозирует, какие акции будут иметь лучшие или худшие относительные ценовые показатели в течение последующих 12 месяцев. Кроме того, каждой акции присваивается рэйтиньг по уровню риска, который указывает на лихорадочность (volatility) цен акций по отношению к средним показателям рынка. Это агентство также устанавливает рэйтиньги основных промышленных групп с точки зрения 'соблюдения сроков'. Система оценки (рэйтиньг) Валъю Лайн относительно 'соблюдения сроков' и безопасности конкретных акций выглядит следующим образом:- 1 – высший класс, 2 – класс выше среднего, 3 – средний класс, 4 – класс ниже среднего, 5 – низший класс. Еженедельные обзоры агентства, которые получают подписчики Валъю Лайн, включают детальную финансовую информацию о компании, а также такие данные, как решения о покупке и продаже ценных бумаг, сделанные лицами, имеющими доступ к внутренней информации (insider), и доле акций компании, которыми владеют институциональные инвесторы. Валъю Лайн предлагает подписчикам несколько специализированных финансовых обзоров. Value Line Convertibles Survey (Обзор Конвертируемых Ценных Бумаг от Валъю Лайн) – это издание, в котором публикуются рэйтиньги конвертируемых ценных бумаг. Value Line Mutual Fund (Обзор Взаимных Фондов от Валъю Лайн) публикует подробные предложения об инвестировании средств в фонды, даёт обзор их деятельности и ранжирует фонды с точки зрения ожидаемой доходности их деятельности. Кроме того, Валъю Лайн поддерживает свою собственную группу взаимных инвестиционных фондов. Валъю Лайн также рассчитывает несколько фондовых индексов и средних показателей, важным из которых является Survey Value Line Composite Average (Обзора о Сводном Усреднении от Валъю Лайн), который устанавливает индексы на рассматриваемые в Value Line Investment Survey (Инвестиционном Обзоре от Валъю Лайн) акции.

VALUE LINE ARITHMETIC COMPOSITE AVERAGE = АРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ СВОДНОЕ УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ВАЛЪЮ ЛАЙН – The Value Line Arithmetic Composite Average is an equally weighted price index of all stocks in the Value Line Investment Survey. It is referred to as 'Arithmetic' because the index is computed by finding the mean or simple average.

VALUE LINE GEOMETRIC COMPOSITE AVERAGE = ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЕ СВОДНОЕ УСРЕДНЕНИЕ ВАЛЪЮ ЛАЙН – The Value Line Geometric Composite Average is an equally weighted price index of all stocks in the Value Line Investment Survey. It is referred to as 'Geometric' because the index is computed by finding the geometrical average. A geometrical average is calculated by taking the n^{th} root of the product of n terms. Of the two Value Line Composite Averages, the geometric version is referred to more often than the arithmetic version. On an absolute basis, the result of the geometric average will be less than the arithmetic average.

VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY® = ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ОБЗОР ОТ ВАЛЪЮ ЛАЙН® – Have you ever opened the statement that your mutual fund company sent to you, then looked at the returns and thought, 'I could do better than that'? It's an increasingly common feeling, as the returns generated by many equity mutual funds often leave investors frustrated. If you want to try your hand at picking stocks but don't know where to start, the Value Line Investment Survey® can help. The Survey:- the Value Line Investment Survey® consists of professional research and recommendations on approximately 1 700 stocks. According to Value Line, this represents '… approximately 95% of the trading volume of all stocks traded in US markets …' The Survey also provides weekly updates on the financial markets, recommended portfolios, developments involving covered securities and special topical reports. For would-be stock pickers, Value Line provides an easy way to start your research. How to Get Started:- bearing in mind that conducting your own stock research is a time-consuming task, the first step in getting familiar with the tools Value Line offers is to set aside a few hours of reading time. You will need to study the materials closely in order to understand how to use them before you will be ready to invest any cash. Prior to delving into the literally thousands of pages of stock research at your fingertips, start by reviewing 'The Complete Guide to Using The Value Line Investment Survey®'. In roughly 40 pages, this slim volume explains Value Line's ranking system (stocks are rated from one to five in a variety of categories) provides line-by-line explanations for the information provided in each of the research reports. At the back of the booklet is a detailed glossary of investment terms that includes definitions for terms ranging from bond ratings to unit labor costs. Next, you'll want to read, 'A Quick Study Guide'. This guide explains the information included in the two binders that serve as primary research tools for investors using the hard copy version of Value Line. (An online service is also available.) The first binder contains the 'Summary and Index'and 'Ratings and Reports'. The second binder contains 'Selection and Opinion'. The Quick Study Guide also explains how to use the research to choose stocks for your portfolio. Binder 1:- Summary And Index:- starting with the first binder, the Summary and Index provides an overview of the stock screens Value Line provides, including lists of stocks with the lowest price-to-earnings ratio, the highest dividend yields, the highest annual total revenues and a host of other choices. These screens help investors identify stocks that align well with their personal investment goals. For example, investors seeking income may look for stocks that offer high dividend payments, while investors seeking growth may seek stocks that have the highest appreciation potential. If this is your first effort at picking stocks, this portion of the Survey could be of particular interest to you. In addition, the 'Summary and Index' catalogs all of the covered stocks and provides the page number where the research reports can be found. It also provides key statistics for the universe of covered stocks, including price-to-earnings ratio, dividend yields and appreciation potential. These statistics provide information about the 'universe' and the direction it has been moving in, as well as providing a baseline for comparing an individual stock against the universe. The 'Ratings and Reports' section provides stock research on approximately 1 700 companies. The research includes an analysts' report that provides a brief overview of the company, a review of its financial health and a recommendation regarding its attractiveness to investors. The data portion of the report provides a detailed statistical analysis, including a price target, transactions by company officials (buying/selling), transactions by institutions, chart of historical returns, sales figures, earnings data and much more. Perhaps the best thing about the research section, particularly if you are a novice, is its ranking system. Every stock in the survey is ranked on a scale of one to five in three different areas:- timeliness, safety and technical. A rank of one denotes stocks that are expected to outperform the rest of the Value Line universe. Timeliness refers to performance expectations for the next six to twelve months. Safety compares the security's price stability against its peers, and the Technical ranking compares 10 price trends to provide price return potential for a three to six month period. An alphabetical listing of all covered stocks, including key statistics and the ranking numbers, is particularly convenient for investors seeking a specific rating in one or more categories. Binder 2:- Weekly Selection And Opinion:- the second binder contains the 'Weekly Selection and Opinion' section, which includes an economic outlook, market commentary and research on selected topics. Additionally, it includes evaluations of four model portfolios, one targeting short-term growth, one for long-term growth, one for income and, lastly,

one for both growth and income. The evaluations highlight both successful selections and failures, which serves as an important reminder. While the Value Line Investment Survey® is a convenient, easy-to-use tool that is particularly helpful to novice investors, investing is not an endeavor that comes with any guarantees. The information you read in the Survey is well researched and impressively packaged, but there is no guarantee that it is correct. Like any other stock research, the insight provided by Value Line does not mean that you can't lose money on an investment that you make using the research. As with all security purchases, let the buyer beware. Using The Data:- taken as a whole, the Value Line Investment survey provides all the tools an investor needs to develop a picture of the current economic landscape, learn about stock analysis and identify securities that are appropriate for a variety of investment objectives. By matching the results of the research with your personal investment needs, you should be able to put together enough information to choose a stock or build an entire portfolio. How To Get It:- the Value Line Investment Survey® is available by subscription. A one-year subscription is just over USD500 for the online version and just under USD600 for the print version. For an additional fee, the firm also offers research on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, convertible securities and more. You can get them all for just under USD1 000. Interestingly, many large libraries receive the print version of the Value Line Investment Survey® and provide it to patrons for free. This provides an opportunity to learn about, use and thoroughly evaluate the materials before plunking down the cash for a personal subscription conveniently delivered to your house. Next Steps:- the Value Line Investment Survey® is not the only professional research that you can easily access. In fact, it is just the first in a long list of tools. After you have read, researched and mastered the Value Line tool set, you can expand your repertoire of investment tools by using the research reports provided through websites associated with online brokerage accounts. These sites provide access to research reports similar to those offered by Value Line. It is worth noting that reports from various research providers often contradict each other. The Bottom Line:- while these contradictions may be frustrating, think of research as data gathering. You can take in data from as many sources as possible and use that data to formulate your own opinion. Relying on any single source of data is unlikely to be a wise decision, as there are no guarantees that the researchers behind your data source will always make the right call. Of course, if reading these research reports is too time consuming, too scary or too frustrating, you can always buy a mutual fund or hire a professional financial advisor to provide investment recommendations. Value Line Investment Survey® is a proprietary service that ranks stocks for timeliness and safety. Value Line Investment Survey® provides you with proprietary research and analysis that can help you achieve your financial goals. / Инвестиционный Обзор От Валъю Лайн®:- инвестиционная консультационная служба, которая присваивает категории сотням ценных бумаг за своевременность платежей и надёжность. Категории рэйтиньга следующие:- 1 – высшая; 2 – выше средней; 3 – средняя; 4 – ниже средней; и 5 – низшая.

VALUE MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТЬЮ – Value Management is the application of established techniques to help define and refine business need, delivery strategy and the best value concept by setting customer objectives and values and determining success criteria for the project.

VALUE MANAGER = СТОИМОСТНОЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ (или ДИСКОНТНЫЙ УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ, или XX) – Value Manager is a manager who seeks to buy stocks that are at a discount to their 'fair value' and to sell them at or in excess of that value. Often a value stock is one with a low price-to-book value ratio. Opposite of To Growth Stock. Also called Contrarians because they see value where many other market participants do not. Value Manager is an individual who looks for discounted stock prices so he or she can turn around and sell them at or for more than the purchase price.

VALUE MAXIMIZATION = МАКСИМИЗАЦИЯ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Maximization:- increases in owners' wealth achieved by maximizing of the value of a firm's common stock. Value Maximization is the process of increasing net worth through increased share prices on common stocks the investor has purchased.

VALUE MEANING = XX (или ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ) – Value Meaning is the meaning or semantic content of a value. Context:- given a permissible value, representation of its value meaning shall be independent of (and shall not constrain) the representation of its corresponding value. The representation of value meanings in a registry shall be independent of (and shall not constrain) their representation in any corresponding value domain. Value meaning set is the relationship between a conceptual domain and a set of value meanings. Attributes of value meaning:- value meaning begin date is the effective date of this value meaning in the conceptual domain. A registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value meaning becomes valid in a registry or the date the value meaning becomes part of the source domain or some other date. Value meaning description is a description of a value meaning. Value meaning end date is the date this value meaning became/becomes invalid. A registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value meaning becomes no longer valid in a registry or the date the value meaning becomes no longer part of the source domain or some other date. Value meaning identifier is the unique identifier for a value meaning. See also Conceptual Domain, Permissible Value, and Value Item.

VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS = СТОИМОСТЬ УЛУЧШЕНИЙ (или СТОИМОСТЬ БЛАГОУСТРОЙСТВ) – Value Of Improvements:- xxxxx. The Improvement Value is the Value Of The Improvements – an 'improvement' usually means a home/house/structure of some type. So, if you own a house for example, the land that the house sits on is the 'land value' and the house itself is the 'improvement'. Add the two together and you get the Total Value which is different from Assessment Value. Assessment Value is a somewhat arbitrary figure that your local property tax collector determines and then has a formula to calculate your annual real estate property taxes. The assessment value is usually significantly lower than the Total Value but this varies from state to state. / Стоимость Улучшений (Value Of Improvements):- стоимость, добавляемая к земле улучшениями, такими, как здания, сооружения или обогащения земли постоянного характера, включающие расходы труда и капитала и предполагающие повышение стоимости или полезности имущества. Улучшения обладают различным характером использования и экономические сроки службы. Смотрите также Улучшения.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE = СТОИМОСТНОЙ ОБЪЁМ ТОВАРНОЙ МАССЫ (или XX) – Value Of Merchandise:- xxxxx. Valuation of Merchandise:- to ensure the proper matching of expenses and revenues, decreases in the value of inventory due to usage, damage, deterioration, obsolescence, and other factors must be recognized in the accounting period during which the decrease occurs rather than the period during which the merchandise sells. Inventory should never be valued at more than its net realizable value, which equals its expected sales price minus any associated selling expenses. For example, if a storm damages a car that cost an automobile dealer USD25 000, and if the car can now be sold for no more than USD23 000. Then the value of the car must be reported at USD23 000. This decrease in the value of inventory is recognized by debiting the loss on inventory write-down account, which is an expense account, and by crediting inventory. / Стоимостной Объём Товарной Массы, увеличивающих или уменьшающих национальное богатство страны. Стоимостной показатель, характеризующий величину всех видов движимого имущества, ввезённого или вывезенного из страны. Используется как при обобщении данных внешнеторговой (таможенной) статистики, так и при составлении платёжного баланса (balance of payments). В последнем учитывается в рыночных ценах. При внешнеэкономических расчётах под термином Товары подразумевается стоимость как самого товара, так и услуг в процессе доставки товаров до границы и погрузке их на борт транспортных средств в таможенном пункте. Иными словами, объём

вывоза (или экспорта) и привоза (или импорта) товаров, в соответствии с международными рекомендациями по составлению платёжного баланса, определяется на условиях ФОБ (Free On Board (FOB) Value) на таможенной границе страны-экспортёра.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION = СТОИМОСТЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА – Value Of Production:- generally as applied to crops, the multiplying of production by the estimated season average price received by producers for that part of production actually sold. For fruits and vegetables, quantities not harvested due to low prices or other factors are not included in the calculations.

VALUE OF PROPERTY ASSISTED = XX – Value Of Property Assisted:- monetary value of the distressed unit (including cargo) at the time assistance was rendered by the Coast Guard.

VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST = СТОИМОСТЬ ПОТЕРИ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ (или XX) – Value Of Property Lost:- monetary value of actual property lost as a result of the incident.

VALUE OF WORK PUT IN PLACE = СТОИМОСТЬ РАБОТЫ XX – The Value Of Work Put In Place (construction) is the value of work carried out on projects completed during the inquiry period, plus the value of work under construction at the end of the inquiry period minus the value at the beginning of the period. It includes construction work done as a main contractor and on own-account, plus work done as a subcontractor (minus the payments to sub-contractors for work done). See also Work Completed (Construction).

VALUE–ORIENTED INVESTING PHILOSOPHY = ФИЛОСОФИЯ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ, ОРИЕНТИРОВАННАЯ НА СТОИМОСТЬ (или XX) – Value-Oriented Investing Philosophy:- value investing is the philosophy of investing in a security when its share price undervalues its intrinsic worth. Proponents of this philosophy include Warren Buffet, Charlie Munger, and the late Benjamin Graham. Returns Of Value Investing:- Value Investing does not promise fantastic returns, or even market-beating returns. However, those who have practiced value investing consistently are considered by most to be among the greatest investors of this time; Warren Buffett, Peter Lynch, John Bogle, Mario Gabelli, Eddie Lampert, Charles Brandes, and quite a few others. Another point – in the last 20 years, the S&P 500 has obtained annualized returns of 13% per year. Over the same period, small-capitalization companies (market caps are less than 2 billion Dollars) that were considered value investments had annualized returns of 15%, better than all other types. USD1 000 invested in small-cap value investments 20 years ago, at an annual return of 15%, would yield about USD16 366 today. USD1 000 invested in the S&P 500 20 years ago, at an annual return of 13%, would yield about USD11 523. As you can see, the value investments would return almost USD5 000 more (on a USD1 000 investment)! / Ворэн Бафит (Warren Buffet), Чарли Мангё (Charlie Munger), и позже Бэндьжемин Грэм (Benjamin Graham). Ворэн Бафит (Warren Buffett), Питё Лынч (Peter Lynch), Дьжон Богл (John Bogle), Марио Габэлли (Mario Gabelli), Эди Лампат (Eddie Lampert), Чарлз Брандэс (Charles Brandes). / Философия Инвестирования, Ориентированная На Стоимость:- . Смотрите также Метод Грээма (Graham Method).

VALUER = ОЦЕНЩИК – Valuer (or sometimes known as an Appraiser) is the person who determines what the value of something is. For instance:- property, jewellery and coins, boats and yachts, antiques, cars, etc. You often find Valuers working for insurance companies, estate agents, auctioneers, museums etc where the company needs to know exactly how much something is worth. This information is used to determine the price of insurance and payouts to claims, what a house/building should sell for etc. A Valuer's job is extremely important. If they don't get the price right, the client or company they are working for could suffer financially. What does a Valuer do? Depending who they are working for:- visits sites to see what needs appraising; takes photos and makes extensive notes; does research of current pricing of similar goods/services; compares pricing; write reports and advises client/company; and keeps up to date with the market trends. How do I become a Valuer? Well, this will depend on which field of appraising you'd like to work in. For instance:- property, antiques, art, etc. Whatever sector appeals to you, it would be an advantage to have some form of relevant qualification. You will need background skills and knowledge. Once you have your qualification, it would be advisable to get an entry level job in that sector. Once in, collect as much skills and experience as you can. Becoming a Valuer does not happen overnight. It's one of those jobs that requires years of hands-on experience and knowledge to be a good one. Xxxxx. Valuers and Appraisers establish the monetary worth of property, merchandise, business assets, objets d'art, precious stones, motor vehicles and household effects. In recent years the term 'Valuer' has been used to describe a person who determines the value of immovable property, while the term 'Appraiser' is used to describe a person who determines the value of any property, merchandise, goods and assets for purposes of managing deceased estates. Valuers and appraisers use the most readily available comparable facts and examine goods for condition and authenticity. They provide information for the parties concerned with the sale or expropriation of property. They may also be called upon to establish the value of security offered for a loan or mortgage. They assess the value of properties to enable local authorities to raise rates and taxes. They ascertain the value of company assets and shares. They evaluate the amount of cover and claims for insurance and estimate the value of plant and machinery. It is obvious that in every instance the good judgement of valuers is of cardinal importance to the parties concerned, because vast sums of money are at stake. The exact nature of valuers' work depends upon the employing organisation, such as building societies, banks, insurance companies, government departments, provincial administrations, local authorities or private practices. Their working conditions can vary widely from day to day, depending on the type of valuation required to be done. Valuers may find themselves in a very large office environment, whereas other colleagues may spend much of their time out-of-doors, inspecting properties. However, valuers can never be entirely office bound, because no valuation can be made without a physical inspection of the property and other comparable properties. Whatever field valuers may decide upon, they can expect to travel to some extent. / Оценщик (Valuer or Appraiser):- тот, кто обладает необходимой квалификацией, способностью и опытом для выполнения оценки. В некоторых государствах требуется лицензирование, прежде чем будет разрешено выступать в качестве оценщика. Смотрите также Профессиональный Оценщик Имущества.

VALUE RECEIVED = ПОЛУЧЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ (или СТОИМОСТЬ ПОЛУЧЕНА) – Value Received:- this phrase is usually employed in a bill of exchange or promissory note, to denote that a consideration has been given for it. The expression value received, when put in a bill of exchange, will bear two interpretations:- (i) the drawer of the bill may be presumed to acknowledge the fact that he has received value of the payee; or (ii) when the bill has been made payable to the order of the drawer, it implies that value has been received by the acceptor. In a promissory note, the expression imports value received from the payee. Value Received is the term often used in a promissory note meaning that there has been a lawful consideration given for the note. Value Received:- this phrase is used on a bill of exchange to indicate that the bill is a means of paying for goods or services to the value of the bill. Value Received:- banking words used in a bill to show that the bill is a means of payment for goods supplied or services performed, to the value of the bill, and that it is not a means of transferring, e.g., a gift of money. / Стоимость Получена (Value Received):- слова на переводном векселе (bill of exchange), указывающие, что вексель является средством платежа за товары и услуги стоимостью, равной указанной в векселе. Однако в Великобритании нет необходимости писать на Британском векселе эти слова, так как каждый подписавший его рассматривается как уже уплативший (получивший) по векселю эквивалент.

VALUES AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES OF PERIOD T0 = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ПОСТОЯННЫМ ОБМЕННЫМ КУРСАМ ПЕРИОДА T0 – Values At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period t0 are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t0. Context:- a value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as exchange rates are held fixed.

VALUES AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES OF PERIOD T–1 = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ПОСТОЯННЫМ ОБМЕННЫМ КУРСАМ ПЕРИОДА Т–1 – Values At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period t-1 are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t-1. Context:- a value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as exchange rates are held fixed at their previous year's value. However, weights are continuously updated.

VALUES AT CONSTANT INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF PERIOD T0 (AT PPPs OF PERIOD T0) = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ПОСТОЯННЫМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ЦЕНАМ ПЕРИОДА Т0 (ПРИ ППС ПЕРИОДА Т0) – Values At Constant International Prices Of Period t0 (At PPPs Of Period t0) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant purchasing power parities (PPPs) of a given year. Context:- a value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as PPPs are held fixed.

VALUES AT CONSTANT INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF PERIOD T–1 (AT PPPs OF PERIOD T–1) = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ПОСТОЯННЫМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ЦЕНАМ ПЕРИОДА Т–1 (ПРИ ППС ПЕРИОДА Т–1) – Values At Constant International Prices Of Period t-1 (At PPPs Of Period t-1) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of purchasing power parities (PPPs) of year t-1. Context:- a value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as PPPs are held fixed at their previous year's value. However, weights are continuously updated.

VALUES AT CURRENT EXCHANGE RATES (AT CURRENT USD) = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ТЕКУЩИМ ОБМЕННЫМ КУРСАМ (ПРИ ТЕКУЩЕМ USD) – Values At Current Exchange Rates (At Current USD) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of current exchange rates. Because exchange rates are price relatives of currencies, this expresses domestic values in terms of a foreign currency.

VALUES AT CURRENT INTERNATIONAL PRICES (AT CURRENT PPPs) = СТОИМОСТИ ПО ТЕКУЩИМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ЦЕНАМ (ПРИ ТЕКУЩИХ ППС) – Values At Current International Prices (At Current PPPs) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of current purchasing power parities (PPPs). Because PPPs are price relatives of goods and services, this implies substituting the set of domestic prices by a set of international prices.

VALUE STOCK = СТОИМОСТНАЯ АКЦИЯ (или ЦЕННАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Value Stock is a security that is currently selling at a price point lower than the issuing company's fundamentals would suggest. For example, its price might be selling at less than the book value of the business, or the price to earnings ratio is well under the ratio for competing firms. A value investor likes to invest in value stocks, on the assumption that their prices will eventually improve, providing a reasonable return on investment. A problem with the value stock concept is that there may be excellent reasons why the shares of a business are selling for such a low price, such as declining market share, the loss of a major customer contract, or the presence of a lawsuit that could go against the business. If these issues are present, it is entirely likely that the price of a value stock will remain low for a considerable period of time. Conversely, a value stock is already selling at a low price, so at least there is little risk of a deep additional decline in the stock price. Value Stocks are the stocks with low price/book ratios or price/earnings ratios. Historically, value stocks have enjoyed higher average returns than growth stocks (stocks with high price/book or P/E ratios) in a variety of countries. Value Stock is a stock that trades at a lower price relative to it's fundamentals, i.e. earnings, dividends, sales, etc; thereby being considered undervalued by a value investor. Common characteristics of such stocks include a high dividend yield, low price-to-book ratio and/or low price-to-earnings ratio.

VALUE STOCK FUND = ФОНД СТОИМОСТНЫХ АКЦИЙ – Value Stock Fund is a mutual fund that emphasizes stocks of companies whose growth opportunities are generally regarded as subpar by the market. A value stock company often pays regular dividend income to shareholders and sells at relatively low prices in relation to its earnings or book value. / взаимный фонд, который выделяет акции компаний, возможности роста которых .

VALUE STREAM MAPPING = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ ПОТОКА СТОИМОСТИ – Value Stream Mapping (VSM) reveals information about the process steps that a business uses to create value. It can be used to streamline process flows, thereby reducing non-value-added activities. Depending upon the format used, it can point out such information as:- (i) the work time and wait time required for each step in a process; (ii) the amount of labor needed for a work step, including the identification of overtime; (iii) the error rate by work step; and (iv) downtime by work step. VSM can be applied to the various accounting processes. The resulting charts can be used to pinpoint areas needing improvement, such as reductions in errors, automation to eliminate staff time, and altered controls to shorten process flows. The VSM concept is best explained with an example. In the following sample of the timekeeping process, we see that the accounting staff requires only a small amount of staffing and time to process two steps, which are issuing reminders to employees and verifying supervisory approval of time cards. However, the VSM indicates that the controller must allocate more staff to the tasks of reviewing received time cards and summarizing hours worked. These latter two tasks are so time-sensitive that they routinely require the use of overtime to be completed on time. The map also shows a high error rate. Further, the VSM reveals that a total of 25.5 hours are needed to complete this step, which is the lengthiest part of the payroll process. Given (the scheme) the issues shown in the map, it would be reasonable for a controller to implement a more automated method of time tracking, such as a computerized time clock. By doing so, the two bottlenecks in the process can be eliminated, along with overtime and the high error rate. Automation will also likely reduce the total processing time by a substantial amount. The controller might not have realized the severity of the problems with timekeeping without a VSM to clarify the issues. Value stream mapping is an especially effective tool when used to break down the elements of high-volume processes; these processes are completed many times in a typical year, so even small changes can yield large cumulative benefits. Conversely, there is little point in using VSM to analyze tasks that require little time and are only rarely completed, since there is only a modest opportunity for improvement.

VALUE SURCHARGE = ДОБАВОЧНЫЙ СБОР ЗА СТОИМОСТЬ (или XX) – Value Surcharge is a surcharge for the carriage of cargo having a value in excess of a specified amount per kilogram (aircargo).

VALUE UPDATING = ОБНОВЛЕНИЕ СТОИМОСТИ – Value Updating:- xxxxx. See also Price Updating.

VALUE WEIGHTS = ВЕСА СТОИМОСТИ (или СТОИМОСТНЫЕ ВЕСА, или ЦЕННОСТНЫЕ ВЕСА) – Value Weights:- the measures of the relative importance of products in the index. The weight reference-period values or shares of the various components of output (or input) covered by the index. Being commensurate and additive across different products, value weights can be used at aggregation levels above the detailed product level. See also Quantity Weights, and Weights. / меры относительной значимости продуктов в индексе.

VALUING NATURAL RESOURCES = ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ – Valuing Natural Resources:- the principles for valuing produced assets and calculating the decline in their value can be applied to natural resources in like manner. Natural resources provide a stream of services to the economy as they are used. The value of these services represents the resource rent of the asset.

The decline in value of the resource (ignoring price effects and disasters) can be called the consumption of natural capital, parallel to the consumption of fixed capital.

VALVATE = СТВОРЧАТОЕ (или ХХ) – Valvate (bud scales) (type):- with scales (usually two) meeting by the edges without overlapping. Compare with Imbricate. Valvate:- opening by valves; meeting by the edges without overlapping as leaves or petals in the bud.

VALVE = ВАЛЬВА (или СТВОРКА) – Valve is a segment into which a dry fruit dehisces. / Вальва или Створка:- сегмент, в который раскрывается сухой плод.

VALVE = КЛАПАН – (1) Valve:- in mechanical engineering, device for controlling the flow of fluids (liquids, gases, slurries) in a pipe or other enclosure. Control is by means of a movable element that opens, shuts, or partially obstructs an opening in a passageway. Valves are of seven main types:- globe, gate, needle, plug (cock), butterfly, poppet, and spool. In the globe valve shown in the Figure (far left), the movable element M may be a tapered plug or a disk that fits a seat on the valve body; the disk may carry a replaceable rubber or leather washer, as in a household water faucet. In a gate valve, the movable element is a wedge-shaped disk that seats against two tapered faces in the valve body. A needle valve has a long tapered needle fitting in a tapered seat. A plug valve, or cock, is a conical plug with a hole perpendicular to its axis fitting in a conical seat in the valve body at right angles to the pipe. By turning the plug the hole is either lined up with the pipe to permit flow or set at right angles to block the passage. A butterfly valve is a circular disk pivoted along one diameter; the solid lines in the Figure (left center), show one in the closed position. In the fully open position, shown dotted, the disk is parallel to the direction of flow. The damper in a stovepipe or a warm-air heating system is of this type, which is also used in the intake passage to carburetors on gasoline engines. On hydraulic turbines such valves may be 20 feet or more in diameter. Some valves operate automatically; check (or nonreturn) valves, for example, are self-acting and permit flow in one direction only. They are made in several types. If the movable element in the globe valve in the Figure were kept on its seat by gravity or a spring, it would permit flow from left to right but not from right to left. Safety valves, which are usually of the poppet type, open at a predetermined pressure. The movable element may be kept on its seat by a weighted lever or a spring strong enough to hold the valve closed until the pressure is reached at which safe operation requires opening. On gasoline engines, poppet valves are used to control the admission and rejection of the intake and exhaust gases to the cylinders. In the Figure (right center), the valve, which consists of a disk with a tapered edge attached to a shank, is held against the tapered seat C by a compressed spring. The valve is raised from its seat by the action of a rotating cam that pushes on the bottom of the shank, permitting gas flow between region A, which leads to the intake or exhaust pipes, and region B, which leads to the cylinder. In hydrostatic fluid-power systems, in which the working medium is usually pressurized oil, spool valves are employed to regulate the oil flow. The valve shown in the Figure provides two flow paths for the output from a pump. In the extreme upper position, as shown, active flow is from the pump port P to the working, or load, port B; discarded fluid from the load passes from port A to the tank or sump port T. In the extreme lower position, the functions of ports A and B are reversed. In the mid or neutral position of the spool, ports A and B are blocked. The movement of the spool may be manually or electrically controlled. Valve is a device which controls fluid flow direction, pressure, or flow rate. See also Bypass Valve; Differential Pressure Valve; Directional Control Valve; Directional Control Servo Valve; Flow Control Valve; Positive Crankcase Ventilation Valve; Pressure Control Valve; and Servovalve. / Смотрите также Перепускной Клапан (Bypass Valve); Клапан Перепада Давления или Дифференциальный Нагнетательный Клапан (Differential Pressure Valve); Клапан Контроля Направления или Клапан Распределительного Контроля (Directional Control Valve); Серво Клапан Контроля Направления или Серво Клапан Распределительного Контроля (Directional Control Servo Valve); Клапан Регулирования Расхода (Flow Control Valve); Клапан Принудительной Вентиляции Картера (Positive Crankcase Ventilation Valve); Клапан Контроля Давления или Редукционный Клапан или Уравнительный Клапан (Pressure Control Valve); и Сервоклапан (Servovalve). Под Клапаном, от Немецкого слова Klappe, означающее Заслонка или Крышка, понимается деталь или устройство, служащее для управления потоком газа или жидкости в машинах и трубопроводах путём изменения проходного сечения. В машинах – двигателях внутреннего сгорания, насосах, компрессорах, воздуходувках и другом – клапан является частью механизма распределения или механизма управления потоком газа или жидкости (смотрите Газораспределение). Клапан как разновидность трубопроводной арматуры служит для управления потоком газа, пара или жидкости. Клапан состоит из корпуса, встроенного в трубопровод, и затвора, перемещающегося внутри корпуса и изменяющего проходное сечение, а следовательно, и пропускную способность клапана. Применяются клапаны для:- (i) создания перепада давления (Дроссельные Клапаны); (ii) для предотвращения обратного потока жидкости (Обратные Клапаны); (iii) для частичного выпуска газа, пара или жидкости при повышении давления сверх установленного (Предохранительный Клапан); (iv) для управления давлением или расходом (Регулирующие Клапаны); (v) для понижения давления и поддержания его постоянным (Редукционные Клапаны). Кроме того, клапан широко применяется как запорная арматура для герметического отключения трубопроводов, технологических аппаратов, теплоэнергетических установок и другого. По конструкции корпуса клапаны разделяются на:- (i) проходные, (ii) угловые и (ii) трёх- или многоходовые. По способу присоединения к трубопроводу клапаны могут быть фланцевые, муфтовые и другие. Перемещение затвора в клапане может осуществляться вручную и от электрического, пневматического или гидравлического привода.

(2) Valve:- in anatomy, any of various membranous structures, especially in the heart, veins, and lymph ducts, that function to close temporarily a passage or orifice, permitting movement of a fluid in one direction only. A valve may consist of a sphincter muscle or two or three membranous flaps or folds. In the heart there are two valves that prevent backflow of blood from the ventricles into the atria. On the right side of the heart is the tricuspid valve, composed of three flaps of tissue; on the left is the two-piece mitral valve. Once blood has left the heart and entered the aorta, its return is prevented by the semilunar valves, which consist of membranous saclike flaps that open away from the heart. If the flow of blood reverses, the flaps fill and are pressed against each other, thus blocking the reentry of blood into the aorta. The valves in the venous system are of this same type. A valve unique to the lower vertebrates is the renal portal valve, which closes to shunt blood past the kidneys, increasing its supply elsewhere when necessary. In the digestive system of mammals the ileocecal valve, controlled by a sphincter muscle, prevents the return of the contents of the small intestine after they have passed into the colon.

VALVE LIFTER = ТОЛКАТЕЛЬ КЛАПАНА (или КУЛАЧОК ПОДЪЁМА КЛАПАНА, или СЪЁМНИК КЛАПАНА, или ЗАТВОР КЛАПАНА) – Valve Lifter:- sometimes called a Cam Follower, a component in engine designs that use a linkage system between a cam and the valve it operates. The lifter typically translates the rotational motion of the cam to a reciprocating linear motion in the linkage system. See also Valve.

VALVE OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР КЛАПАНА – Valve Operator is a part of automatic valve that activates the flow of gas to the main burner, usually powered electrically. Also known as Operator Head.

VAM = VESICULAR ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZA

VAMI = VALUE ADDED MONTHLY INDEX

VA MORTGAGE = VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MORTGAGE

VAN = HERL–RTP VAN SYSTEM = RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK VAN SYSTEM

VAN = БАГАЖНЫЙ ВАГОН – Van is the railway vehicle without motor forming part of a passenger or goods train and used by the train crew as well as, if need be, for the conveyance of luggage, parcels, bicycles, etc. Context:- vehicles possessing one or more passenger compartments must not be counted as vans but as passenger carriages. Mail vans, belonging to railway enterprises, are included under vans when they do not have a passenger compartment. / Багажный Вагон – железнодорожное транспортное средство без локомотива (моторообразующей части) пассажирского или товарного поезда, используемый поездной бригадой, а также, если необходимо, для перевозки багажа, посылок, велосипедов, и так далее. Контекст:- транспортные средства, располагающие одним или более купе для пассажиров не должны рассматриваться в качестве багажных вагонов, а лишь в качестве пассажирских вагонов. Почтовые вагоны, принадлежащие железнодорожным предприятиям, подпадают под определение багажных вагонов, если они не имеют купе для пассажиров.

VAN = ГРУЗОПАССАЖИРСКИЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬ (или ФУРГОН, или ВЭН) – Van is a 20-foot long or shorter vehicle, usually with an automotive-type engine and limited seating normally entered directly through side or rear doors rather than from a central aisle, used for demand response, vanpool, and lightly patronized motorbus service. See also Motor Vehicle, and Vehicle. Van:- includes large vans. Exceptions are:- (1) Volkswagen vans are categorized as Minivans; and (2) all other pre-1983 vans are categorized as Vans. Van is a vehicle having a typical seating capacity of 5 to 15 passengers and classified as a van by vehicle manufacturers. A modified van is a standard van which has undergone some structural changes, usually made to increase its size and particularly its height. The seating capacity of modified vans is approximately 9 to 18 passengers. Van:- privately owned and/or operated vans and minivans designed to carry from 5 to 13 passengers or to haul cargo. / Вэн:- владеемые в частном порядке и/или эксплуатируемые вэны и минивэны, разработанные для перевозки от 5 до 13 пассажиров или для подвоза груза.

VANADATE MINERAL = МИНЕРАЛ ВАНАДАТ (или МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ВАНАДАТ) – Vanadate Mineral is any of the many naturally occurring compounds of vanadium (V), oxygen (O), and various metals; most of these minerals are rare, having crystallized under very restricted conditions. Although vanadinite occasionally is mined as a vanadium ore and carnotite as a uranium ore, most vanadates have no economic importance; they are prized by mineral collectors, however, for their brilliant colors. The structures of the vanadate minerals are complex. Some vanadate minerals contain vanadate tetrahedra (VO_4), in which four oxygen atoms occupy the corners of a tetrahedron surrounding a central vanadium atom. Each vanadate tetrahedron has a net charge of -3, which is neutralized by large, positively charged metal ions (e.g., calcium, manganese, or ferrous iron) outside the tetrahedron. Unlike the similar silicate tetrahedra, which link to form chains, sheets, rings, or frameworks, vanadate tetrahedra are insular. The vanadates containing these tetrahedra are structurally and chemically similar to the phosphate and arsenate minerals; indeed, some vanadium in many of these vanadates often is replaced by phosphorus or arsenic, forming solid-solution series with both the phosphates and the arsenates. Like the phosphate and sulfate minerals, many vanadates are complexes of transition metals, particularly of ferrous iron, manganese, and copper. Other vanadates, particularly those that contain uranium, contain $V_2O_8^{6-}$ ions, in which two atoms of vanadium are surrounded by eight atoms of oxygen arranged in two square pyramids that share one edge. Very complex clusters also exist but are usually classed with the complex oxide minerals rather than with the vanadate minerals. / Ванадаты природные, группа минералов, представляющих различные по составу и сложности соли ортованадиевой кислоты $H_3(VO_4)$. Всего известно около 40 минеральных видов, большинство из них очень редки. Более распространёнными являются:- (i) пухерит $Bi(VO_4)$ – простой безводный ванадат; (ii) фольбортит $Cu_3(CVO_4)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$, (iii) карнотит $K_2(UO_2)_2\ (VO_4)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$, (iv) тюямунит $Ca(UO_2)_2(V_2O_8)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, (v) метахьюэттит $Ca(V_6O_{16}){\cdot}3H_2O$ – простые и сложные ванадаты с кристаллизационной водой; (vi) ванадинит $Pb_6(VO_4)_3Cl$ и (vii) деклуазит $Pb(Zn,\ Cu)(VO_4)\ OH$ – ванадаты с добавочными анионами. Кристаллохимически ванадаты плохо изучены (по данным на 1969). Определённо устанавливаются островные структуры с тетраэдрами $(VO_4)^{3-}$, соединёнными только через катионы (Na^{1+}, K^{1+}, Ca^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Bi^{3+}, Al^{3+}). Ванадаты кристаллизуются в гексагональной (ванадинит), ромбической, моноклинной и триклинной системах; обычно встречаются в виде порошков, налётов, корочек и редко в виде хорошо образованных кристаллов. Окраска преимущественно жёлтая, красная или буровато-красная за счёт аниона $(VO_4)^{3-}$. Влияние на цвет ванадатов оказывают также катионы; так, катион Cu придаёт им зелёные оттенки. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1–4, плотность порядка 2 500–7 000 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3). Большинство ванадатов – вторичные минералы; по генезису они делятся на две группы:- (i) ванадаты, образовавшиеся в зоне окисления сульфидных месторождений (деклуазит, купродеклуазит, ванадинит, пухерит); и (ii) ванадаты осадочных эпигенетических месторождений (карнотит, тюямунит, фольбортит и другие), образовавшиеся позднее вмещающих их пород. Ванадаты в ряде случаев являются хорошими рудами для извлечения ванадия и иногда урана. Ванадаты, соли ванадиевых кислот, производных пятиокиси ванадия V_2O_5. Сами ванадиевые кислоты в свободном виде не выделены. Ванадаты образуются при растворении V_2O_5 в щёлочах:- $V_2O_5 + 2NaOH = 2NaVO_3 + H_2O$. Ванадаты играют важную роль в производстве ванадия (его выделяют из раствора в виде Ca $(VO_3)_2$ и NH_4VO_3). Ванадаты применяют в текстильной промышленности как протраву при крашении хлопчатобумажных тканей и для фиксации анилина на шёлке.

VANADIC ANHYDRIDE = ВАНАДИЕВЫЙ АНГИДРИД – Vanadic Anhydride is a vanadium pentoxide, a compound of vanadium and oxygen widely used as an oxidation catalyst, as in the oxidation of unburned hydrocarbons in automobile exhaust (see Vanadium). / Ванадиевый Ангидрид и ванадаты применяются в химической промышленности в качестве катализаторов при контактном способе получения серной кислоты и при некоторых органических синтезах. Соединения ванадия используются также в стекольной промышленности, в медицине, в фотографии. Под Ангидридом, от Греческих слов An, означающее Отрицательная Частица, и Hýdōr, означающее Вода, понимается химическое соединение какого-либо, элемента с кислородом, которое можно получить, отнимая воду от соответствующей кислоты.

VANADINITE = ВАНАДИНИТ (или ВАНАДИЕВОКИСЛЫЙ СВИНЕЦ) – Vanadinite is a vanadium mineral in the pyromorphite series of the apatite group of phosphates, lead chloride vanadate, $Pb_5(VO_4)_3Cl$. It is a source of vanadium and a minor source of lead. The mineral's typical occurrences are as orange, red, or brown hairlike or barrel-shaped crystals in the oxidized zone of lead deposits as in the Urals, Russia; Transvaal, South Africa; Chihuahua, Mexico; and Arizona, United States of America. Endlichite is a highly arsenious variety; the complete substitution of arsenic for vanadium in the crystal structure forms the mineral mimetite. For detailed physical properties, see Vanadate Mineral (table). / Ванадинит, минерал класса ванадатов состава $Pb_5(VO_4)_3Cl$ (78.3% PbO; 19.3% V_2O_5; 2.4% Cl). Кристаллизуется в гексагональной системе. Встречается в виде мелких призматических кристалликов, почковидных скоплений и землистых масс. Цвет жёлтый, бурый, красный. Твердость по минералогической шкале 2.75–3, плотность 6 500–7 100 кг/м^3. Ванадинит образуется в зоне окисления свинцово-цинковых и медных полиметаллических сульфидных месторождений. Используют для получения ванадия.

VANADIUM = ВАНАДИЙ – Vanadium (V) is a chemical element, silvery-white soft metal of Group Vb of the periodic table. It is alloyed with steel and iron for high-speed tool steel, high-strength low-alloy steel, and wear-resistant cast iron. A brief treatment of vanadium

follows. For information on the mining, recovery, and applications of vanadium, see Industries, Extraction and Processing. Vanadium was discovered (1801) by the Spanish mineralogist Andrés Manuel del Río Fernández (1764–1849), who named it erythronium but eventually came to believe it was merely impure chromium. The element was rediscovered (1830) by the Swedish chemist Nils Gabriel Sefström (1787–1845), who named it after Vanadis, the Scandinavian goddess of beauty and youth, a name suggested by the beautiful colors of vanadium's compounds in solution. The English chemist Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe (1833–1915) first isolated the metal in 1867 by hydrogen reduction of vanadium dichloride, VCl_2, and the American chemists John Wesley Marden and Malcolm N. Rich obtained it 99.7 percent pure in 1925 by reduction of vanadium pentoxide, V_2O_5, with calcium metal. Found combined in various minerals, coal, and petroleum, vanadium is the 22nd most abundant element in the Earth's crust. Some commercial sources are the minerals carnotite, vanadinite, and roscoelite. (Deposits of the important vanadium-bearing mineral patronite occurring in coal at Mina Ragra, Peru, have been materially depleted.) Other commercial sources are vanadium-bearing magnetite and flue dust from smokestacks and boilers of ships burning certain Venezuelan and Mexican oils. Vanadium is obtained from ores as vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) through a variety of smelting, leaching, and roasting processes. The pentoxide is then reduced to ferrovanadium or vanadium powder. Vanadium metal, sheet, strip, foil, bar, wire, and tubing have found use in high-temperature service, in the chemical industry, and in bonding other metals. Most of the vanadium produced is used with iron as ferrovanadium (about 85 percent vanadium) in making vanadium steels. Vanadium (added in amounts between 0.1 and 5.0 percent) has two effects upon steel:- it refines the grain of the steel matrix, and with the carbon present it forms carbides. Thus, vanadium steel is especially strong and hard, with improved resistance to shock. Vanadium compounds (pentoxide and certain vanadates) are used as catalysts in the contact process for manufacturing sulfuric acid; as oxidation catalysts in the syntheses of phthalic and maleic anhydrides; in the manufacture of polyamides such as nylon; and in the oxidation of such organic substances as ethanol to acetaldehyde, sugar to oxalic acid, and anthracene to anthraquinone. Natural vanadium consists of two isotopes:- stable vanadium-51 (99.76 percent) and weakly radioactive vanadium-50 (0.24 percent). Nine artificial radioactive isotopes have been produced. Vanadium dissolves in concentrated sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid, and aqua regia. It does not tarnish in air readily but when heated combines with nearly all nonmetals. The oxides corresponding to the four oxidation states are VO, V_2O_3, VO_2, and V_2O_5. The hydrogen-oxygen compounds of vanadium in the two lower oxidation states are basic; in the two higher, amphoteric (both acidic and basic). In aqueous solution the ions exhibit a lavender to blue color in the +2 to +4 states and a yellow color in the +5 state. Atomic Number – 23; Atomic Weight – 50.942; Melting Point – 1 890 °C (3 434 °F); Boiling Point – 3 380 °C (6 116 °F); Specific Gravity – 5.96 (20 °C); valence – 2, 3, 4, 5; electronic configuration – 2-8-11-2 or $(Ar)3d^34s^2$. Vanadium Processing:- preparation of the metal for use in various products. Vanadium (V) is a grayish silver metal whose crystal structure is a body-centered cubic (bcc) lattice, with a melting point of 1 926 °C (3 499 °F). The metal is used principally as an alloying addition to high-strength low-alloy (HSLA) steels and, to a lesser extent, in tool steels and iron and steel castings. It is also an important strengthener for titanium alloys. Vanadium alloys are promising candidates for applications in nuclear reactors. The metal is recognized as an industrial hazard, however, as breathing of particulate material with a high vanadium content has been observed to cause an intense, dry cough accompanied by irritation of the nose, eyes, and throat. History:- the discovery of vanadium was first claimed in 1801 by a Spanish mineralogist, Andrés Manuel del Río, who gave it the name erythronium, after the red color of one of its chemical compounds (Greek Erythros, 'Red'). In 1830 a Swedish chemist, Nils Gabriel Sefström, rediscovered the element and named it vanadium, after Vanadis, the Scandinavian goddess of beauty, because of the beautiful colors of its compounds in solution. The English chemist Henry Enfield Roscoe first isolated the metal by hydrogen reduction of vanadium dichloride in 1867, and the American chemists John Wesley Marden and Malcolm N. Rich obtained vanadium of 99.7 percent purity by a calcium reduction process in 1925. Since the early 1900s, vanadium has been used as an alloying element for steels and iron. In 1905 Antenor Riza Patron discovered a large asphaltite deposit containing rich vanadium ores in Mina Ragra, Peru. Two years later, the American Vanadium Company produced ferrovanadium on a commercial scale for the first time. After titanium became an aerospace construction material in the 1950s, vanadium saw wide use in titanium alloys. Ores:- the important vanadium minerals are patronite (VS_4), carnotite ($K_2(UO_2)_2(VO_4)_2$), and vanadinite, ($Pb_5(VO_4)_3Cl$). Ore deposits mined solely for vanadium are rare because much of the vanadium in igneous rocks occurs in the relatively insoluble trivalent state, substituting for ferric iron in ferromagnesium silicates, magnetite (an iron ore), ilmenite (a titanium ore), and chromite. The world's largest mines of vanadium are from titaniferous magnetite reserves in such regions as the Bushveld of South Africa, the Kachkanar Massif of the Ural Mountains, and China's Szechwan Province. Carnotite ores in the sandstones of the Colorado Plateau have been mined for vanadium and uranium. Other sources of vanadium include ash from the combustion of fossil fuel, slag from phosphate ore, the aluminum ore bauxite, and spent catalysts. Mining:- because vanadium is essentially the by-product of ores that are mined for other minerals, they are mined by methods peculiar to those ores. Extraction And Refining:- Vanadium Pentoxide:- titaniferous magnetite ore is partially reduced with coal in rotary kilns and then melted in a furnace. This produces a slag containing most of the titanium and a pig iron containing most of the vanadium. After removing the slag, the molten pig iron is blown with oxygen to form a new slag containing 12–24 percent vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5), which is used in the further processing of the metal. Vanadium is extracted from carnotite as a coproduct with uranium by leaching the ore concentrate for 24 hours with hot sulfuric acid and an oxidant such as sodium chlorate. After removal of solids, the leachate is fed into a solvent extraction circuit where the uranium is extracted in an organic solvent consisting of 2.5-percent-amine–2.5-percent-isodecanol–95-percent-kerosene. Vanadium remains in the raffinate, which is fed into a second solvent extraction circuit. There vanadium in turn is extracted in the organic phase, stripped with a 10 percent soda ash solution, and precipitated with ammonium sulfate. The ammonium metavanadate precipitate is filtered, dried, and calcined to V_2O_5. Most other vanadium-bearing ores or slags are crushed, ground, screened, and mixed with a sodium salt such as sodium chloride or sodium carbonate. This charge is then roasted at about 850 °C (1 550 °F) to convert the oxides to sodium metavanadate, which can be leached in hot water. With the acidulation of the leachate with sulfuric acid, the vanadium is precipitated as sodium hexavanadate. This compound, known as Red Cake, can be fused at 700 °C (1 300 °F) to yield technical-grade vanadium pentoxide (at least 86 percent V_2O_5, or it can be further purified by dissolving it in an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. In the latter case, the iron, aluminum, and silicon impurities in the red cake precipitate from solution upon adjustment of the acidity. The vanadium is precipitated as ammonium metavanadate by adding ammonium chloride. After filtration, the precipitate is calcined to produce V_2O_5 of a purity greater than 99.8 percent. Ferrovanadium:- the production of ferrovanadium, containing 35–80 percent vanadium, is carried out in an electric-arc furnace. Scrap iron is first melted, and a mixture of V_2O_5, aluminum, and a flux such as calcium fluoride or calcium oxide is added. In the ensuing reaction, the aluminum metal is converted to alumina, forming a slag, and the V_2O_5 is reduced to vanadium metal, which is dissolved in the molten iron. Since this oxidation-reduction reaction is exothermic, the heat supply need only develop the kindling temperature of 950 °C (1 750 °F). After kindling, the electrodes are withdrawn until the reaction is completed; they are then reinserted into the molten slag and the furnace reheated to improve settling. The aluminothermic process can also be carried out in a refractory-lined steel pot or water-cooled copper crucible. A charge of V_2O_5, iron oxide, and aluminum is ignited with a barium-peroxide fuse or a magnesium ribbon. Vanadium Metal:- in the production of pure metal, V_2O_5 is reduced metallothermically by calcium or aluminum. In the calcium reduction, the exothermic reaction is carried out in a sealed vessel using calcium chloride as a flux. The vanadium metal is recovered in the form of droplets or beads. (A massive regulus can be obtained by using iodine as both a flux and a thermal booster.) The calcium process requires a rather large amount of reductant and gives low metal yields – in the range of 75–80 percent. In the aluminothermic process, V_2O_5,

mixed with aluminum powder, is heated in an electric furnace or ignited in a refractory-lined vessel using barium peroxide as the booster. The vanadium regulus thus obtained may be further purified by electron-beam melting. To prepare aluminum-vanadium master alloys for the titanium industry, the aluminothermic method is also used. In this case, an amount of aluminum greater than that required for reduction is added to the charge. The Metal And Its Alloys:- in its pure form, vanadium is soft and ductile. It can be fabricated into mill forms, but it oxidizes readily at temperatures above 663 °C (1 225 °F) and is liable to pick up interstitial impurities. Because the metal has good corrosion resistance to liquid metal, a low absorption of neutrons, and a short half-life in its radioactive isotopic forms, vanadium-based alloys have potential as structural materials for fusion and liquid-metal fast-breeder fission reactors. Iron And Steel:- the addition of small amounts of vanadium (less than 0.2 percent) to structural steels improves their toughness, ductility, and strength owing to the grain-refining effect of vanadium carbide precipitates. These HSLA (short for the high-strength low-alloy) steels are used in automotive components, such as hoods and door panels, and in oil and gas pipelines. Almost all tool steels contain vanadium in amounts ranging from 0.10 to 5 percent. It is required to ensure the retention of hardness and cutting ability at high temperatures. In some cast irons, the addition of a small amount of vanadium controls the size and distribution of graphite flakes, thereby improving strength and wear resistance. Steel castings with vanadium additions also exhibit pronounced shock and wear resistance, which makes them useful in heavy-duty equipment and machinery. Titanium:- vanadium improves the strength of titanium alloys and promotes their thermal stability. Several important commercial titanium alloys contain between 2.5 and 15 percent vanadium. They are used in the undercarriages, wings, and engines of jet aircraft. Chemical Compounds:- Catalysts:- vanadium is used in the contact process for the manufacture of sulfuric acid. In this process, sulfur dioxide is oxidized to a trioxide by exposure to air in the presence of granular V_2O_5 or sodium metavanadate. Vanadium oxytrichloride and vanadium tetrachloride are catalysts in the production of special types of synthetic rubber. Ammonium metavanadate is employed as a catalyst for the synthesis of organic intermediates of nylon, polyester resins, and other synthetics, and it has also been used as a catalyst in the dyeing of leather and fur. Pigments:- in dye manufacturing, vanadium compounds are used in the production of aniline black. They are also employed as mordants in the dyeing and printing of cotton and for fixing aniline black on silk. Some modern quick-drying inks depend on the addition of ammonium metavanadate for their performance. Vanadium compounds are used in the ceramics industry for glazes and enamels. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]). Испанский минералог Андрэс Мануэль дэль Рио Фэрнандэс (Andrés Manuel del Río Fernández; 1764–1849). Шведским химиком Нильсом Габриэлем Сэфстрёмом (Nils Gabriel Sefström; 1787–1845), который назвал его в честь Ванадыс (Vanadis), Скандинавской богини красоты и молодости). Английский химик Сэр Хэнри Энфилд Раско (Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; 1833–1915), и Американские химики Дьжон Вэсли Мадэн (John Wesley Marden) и Мэлком Эн. Рич (Malcolm N. Rich). В 1905 Антэнор Риса Патрон (Antenor Riza Patron). Амэрикэн Вэнэйдиэм Кампэни (American Vanadium Company). Ванадий (Vanadium), V, химический элемент V группы Периодической Системы Менделеева; атомный номер 23, атомная масса 50.942; металл серо-стального цвета. Природный ванадий состоит из двух изотопов:- ^{51}V (99.75%) и ^{50}V (0.25%); последний слабо радиоактивен (период полураспада $T_{1/2} = 10^{14}$ лет). Ванадий был открыт в 1801 Мексиканским минералогом Андрэсом Мануэлем дэль Рио Фэрнандэсом (Andrés Manuel del Río Fernández; 1764–1849) в Мексиканской бурой свинцовой руде и назван по красивому красному цвету нагретых солей эритронием (от Греческого слова Erythrós, означающее Красный). В 1830 Шведский химик Нильс Габриэль Сэфстрём (Nils Gabriel Sefström; 1787–1845) обнаружил новый элемент в железной руде из Таберга (Швеция) и назвал его Ванадием в честь древнескандинавской богини красоты Ванадис. Английский химик Сэр Хэнри Энфилд Раско (Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; 1833–1915) в 1869 получил порошкообразный металлический ванадий восстановлением VCl_2 водородом. В промышленном масштабе ванадий добывается с начала XX века. Содержание ванадия в земной коре составляет $1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$% по массе, это довольно распространённый, но рассеянный в породах и минералах элемент. Из большого числа минералов ванадия промышленное значение имеют патронит, роскоэлит, деклуазит, карнотит, ванадинит и некоторые другие (смотрите Ванадиевые Руды). Важным источником ванадия служат титаномагнетитовые и осадочные (фосфористые) железные руды, а также окисленные медно-свинцово-цинковые руды. Ванадий извлекают как побочный продукт при переработке уранового сырья, фосфоритов, бокситов и различных органических отложений (асфальтиты, горючие сланцы). Смотрите также Природные Ванадаты. Физические И Химические Свойства:- ванадий имеет объёмноцентрированную кубическую решётку с периодом a = 3.028 2 Å. В чистом состоянии ванадий ковок, легко поддаётся обработке давлением. Плотность 6.11 граммов на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3), $t_{пл}$ 1 900 ± 25 °C, $t_{кип}$ 3 400 °C; удельная теплоёмкость (при 20–100 °C) 0.120 кал/гград; термический коэффициент линейного расширения (при 20–1 000 °C) $10.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ град$^{-1}$, удельное электрическое сопротивление при 20 °C $24.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$ Ом·м ($24.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ Ом·см), ниже 4.5 К ванадий переходит в состояние сверхпроводимости. Механические свойства ванадия высокой чистоты после отжига:- модуль упругости 135.25 Н/м^2 (13 520 кгс/мм^2), предел прочности 120 Нм/м^2 (12 кгс/мм^2), относительное удлинение 17%, твёрдость по Бринеллю 700 МН/м^2 (70 кгс/мм^2). Примеси газов резко снижают пластичность ванадия повышают его твёрдость и хрупкость. При обычной температуре ванадий не подвержен действию воздуха, морской воды и растворов щёлочей; устойчив к неокисляющим кислотам, за исключением плавиковой. По коррозионной стойкости в соляной и серной кислотах ванадий значительно превосходит титан и нержавеющую сталь. При нагревании на воздухе выше 300 °C ванадий поглощает кислород и становится хрупким. При 600–700 °C ванадий интенсивно окисляется с образованием пятиокиси V_2O_5, а также и низших окислов. При нагревании ванадия выше 700 °C в токе азота образуется нитрид VN ($t_{пл}$ 2 050 °C), устойчивый в воде и кислотах. С углеродом ванадий взаимодействует при высокой температуре, давая тугоплавкий карбид VC ($t_{пл}$ 2 800 °C), обладающий высокой твёрдостью. Ванадий даёт соединения, отвечающие валентностям 2, 3, 4 и 5; соответственно этому известны окислы:- VO и V_2O_3 (имеющие основной характер), VO_2 (амфотерный) и V_2O_5 (кислотный). Соединения 2- и 3-валентного ванадия неустойчивы и являются сильными восстановителями. Практическое значение имеют соединения высших валентностей. Склонность ванадия к образованию соединений различной валентности используется в аналитической химии, а также обусловливает каталитические свойства V_2O_5. Пятиокись ванадия растворяется в щёлочах с образованием ванадатов. Получение И Применение:- Для извлечения ванадия применяют:- непосредственное выщелачивание руды или рудного концентрата растворами кислот и щёлочей; обжиг исходного сырья (часто с добавками NaCl) с последующим выщелачиванием продукта обжига водой или разбавленными кислотами. Из растворов методом гидролиза (при pH = 1–3) выделяют гидратированную пятиокись ванадия. При плавке ванадийсодержащих железных руд в домне ванадий переходит в чугун, при переработке которого в сталь получают шлаки, содержащие 10–16% V_2O_5. Ванадиевые шлаки подвергают обжигу с поваренной солью. Обожжённый материал выщелачивают водой, а затем разбавленной серной кислотой. Из растворов выделяют V_2O_5. Последняя служит для выплавки феррованадия (сплавы железа с 35–70% ванадием и получения металлического ванадия и его соединений. Ковкий металлический ванадий получают кальциетермическим восстановлением чистой V_2O_5 или V_2O_3; восстановлением V_2O_5 алюминием; вакуумным углетермическим восстановлением V_2O_3; магниетермическим восстановлением VC_{13}; термической диссоциацией йодида ванадия плавят ванадий в вакуумных дуговых печах с расходуемым электродом и в электроннолучевых печах. Чёрная металлургия – основной потребитель ванадия (до 95% всего производимого металла). Ванадий входит в состав быстрорежущей стали, её заменителей, малолегированных инструментальных и некоторых конструкционных сталей. При введении 0.15–0.25% ванадия резко повышаются прочность, вязкость, сопротивление усталости и износоустойчивость стали. Ванадий введённый в сталь, является одновременно

раскисляющим и карбидообразующим элементом. Карбиды ванадия распределяясь в виде дисперсных включений, препятствуют росту зерна при нагреве стали. Ванадий в сталь вводят в форме лигатурного сплава – феррованадия. Применяют ванадий и для легирования чугуна. Новым потребителем ванадия выступает быстро развивающаяся промышленность титановых сплавов; некоторые титановые сплавы содержат до 13% ванадия. В авиационной, ракетной и других областях техники нашли применение сплавы на основе ниобия, хрома и тантала, содержащие присадки ванадия. Разрабатываются различные по составу жаропрочные и коррозионностойкие сплавы на основе ванадия с добавлением Ti, Nb, W, Zr и Al, применение которых ожидается в авиационной, ракетной и атомной технике. Интересны сверхпроводящие сплавы и соединения ванадия с Ga, Si и Ti. Чистый металлический ванадий используют в атомной энергетике (оболочки для тепловыделяющих элементов, трубы) и в производстве электронных приборов. Соединения ванадия применяют в химической промышленности как катализаторы, в сельском хозяйстве и медицине, в текстильной, лакокрасочной, резиновой, керамической, стекольной, фото и кинопромышленности. Соединения ванадия ядовиты. Отравление возможно при вдыхании пыли, содержащей соединения ванадия. Они вызывают раздражение дыхательных путей, лёгочные кровотечения, головокружения, нарушения деятельности сердца, почек и тому подобное. Ванадий В Организме:- ванадий – постоянная составная часть растительных и животных организмов. Источником ванадия служат изверженные породы и сланцы (содержат около 0.013% ванадия), а также песчаники и известняки (около 0.002% ванадия), в почвах ванадия около 0.01% (в основном в гумусе); в пресных и морских водах $1 \cdot 10^{7}$–$2 \cdot 10^{7}$%. В наземных и водных растениях содержание ванадия значительно выше (0.16–0.2%), чем в наземных и морских животных ($1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$–$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$%). Концентраторами ванадия являются:- Мшанка Plumatella, Моллюск Pleurobranchus Plumula, Голотурия Stichopus Mobii, некоторые Асцидии, из Плесеней – чёрный Аспергилл, из Грибов – Поганка (Amanita Muscaria). Биологическая роль ванадия изучена на Асцидиях, в кровяных клетках которых ванадий находится в 3- и 4-валентном состоянии, то есть существует динамическое равновесие $V^{III} \leftrightarrow V^{IV}$. Физиологическая роль ванадия у Асцидии связана не с дыхательным переносом кислорода и углекислого газа, а с окислительно-восстановительными процессами – переносом электронов при помощи так называемой Ванадиевой Системы, вероятно имеющей физиологическое значение и у других организмов.

VANCOMYCIN = ВАНКОМИЦИН – Vancomycin is an antibiotic used to treat a number of bacterial infections. It is recommended intravenously as a treatment for complicated skin infections, bloodstream infections, endocarditis, bone and joint infections, and meningitis caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus. Blood levels may be measured to determine the correct dose. Vancomycin is also recommended by mouth as a treatment for severe Clostridium Difficile colitis. When taken by mouth it is very poorly absorbed. Common side effects include pain in the area of injection and allergic reactions. Occasionally, hearing loss, low blood pressure, or bone marrow suppression occur. Safety in pregnancy is not clear, but no evidence of harm has been found, and it is likely safe for use when breastfeeding. It is a type of glycopeptide antibiotic and works by blocking the construction of a cell wall. Vancomycin was first sold in 1954. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines, the most effective and safe medicines needed in a health system. It is available as a generic medication. The wholesale cost in the developing world of an intravenous dose is about USD1.70 to 6.00. In the United States, the pills are more expensive than the intravenous solution. The intravenous solution may be safely taken by mouth for the treatment of Clostridium Difficile colitis to reduce costs. Vancomycin is made by the soil Bacterium Amycolatopsis Orientalis. / Ванкомицин – антибиотик, продуцируемый Amycolatopsis Orientalis, против грам(+) Бактерий. Ванкомицин – антибиотик, получаемый из Бактерий Вида Streptomyces Orientalis; эффективен против большинства грамположительных организмов (особенно против стрептококков и стафилококков). Назначается во внутривенных вливаниях для лечения инфекционных заболеваний, вызванных устойчивыми к другим антибиотикам штаммами Бактерий. Данный препарат обладает низкой токсичностью, однако после его употребления у человека могут развиться такие побочные эффекты, как значительное снижение слуха или тромбофлебит. Торговое название:- Ванкоцин (Vancocin).

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE = ВАНКУВЕРСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE) was one of Canada's junior company stock exchanges. On March 15, 1999, the VSE and the ASE (Alberta Stock Exchange) agreed to merge and form the CDNX – the Canadian Venture Exchange – which will also take on some junior Toronto and Montreal Exchange companies. The VSE got a bad reputation in the 1980's due to many unscrupulous scam artists manipulating VSE listed companies. New regulatory controls and surveillance systems which had been implemented on the VSE were transferred to the new CDNX. In 2002, the CDNX became the TSX-V (short for the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange). Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE) is a securities and options exchange in Vancouver, British Columbia, (Canada), specializing in venture capital companies. Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX):- the former name of the TSX Venture Exchange, renamed when it was purchased by TMX Group Limited (then, the TSX Group Inc.) in 2001. The CDNX was created in Canada on November 29, 1999 as a result of an agreement among the Vancouver, Alberta, Toronto and Montreal Exchanges to restructure the Canadian capital markets along the lines of market specialization. The CDNX was created by the merger of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and the Alberta Stock Exchange. The focus of the CDNX was junior companies whose assets, business and market capitalization were too small to be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX). These were mainly resource exploration companies, but also included new high technology ventures. The business of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange and the small-cap portion of the equities market of the Montreal Exchange (MX) were also merged into the CDNX in November 2000. / Ванкуверская Фондовая Биржа (ВФБ) (Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE)) – биржа ценных бумаг и опционов в Ванкувере (Канада, Провинция Британская Колумбия). С 1907 специализируется на компаниях венчурного капитала. На этом рынке ценных бумаг обращаются акции, права участия акционеров, варранты и партии ценных бумаг, в то время как её опционный рынок фокусируется на опционах на золото и акции. Большая часть оборота приходится на акции компаний добывающей промышленности. Компании по добыче природных ресурсов привлекают через эту биржу миллиарды Долларов. Растёт число зарегистрированных на бирже компаний, работающих в сфере финансовых услуг, недвижимости, высоких технологий, фирм в области туризма, отдыха и развлечений. Традиционно 10–20% операций связано с компаниями США, 20–25% – стран Европы и Азии. Индекс от ВФБ (VSE Index) – Январь 1982 принят за 100, – взвешенный по капиталу, – составляется из трёх подиндексов:- торгово-промышленного индекса, индекса ресурсов и индекса венчурного капитала. После введения в 1990 системы Ванкуверской Компьютеризованной Торговли (ВКТ; Vancouver Computerized Trading (VCT)) ВФБ стала первой биржей в Северной Америке, полностью перешедшей от сделок путём прямого контакта продавца и покупателя на сделки через полностью автоматизированную систему торговли. Компьютеризованный клиринг проводится через компанию Западная Канадская Клиринговая Корп. (West Canada Clearing Corp.). Урегулирование происходит на третий рабочий день после сделки. Биржа работает с 09:00 до 17:00, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья.

VAN DER WAALS FORCES = ВАН ДЕР ВААЛЬСОВЫ СИЛЫ (или СИЛЫ ФАН ДЭР ВААЛСА) – Van Der Waals Forces are the intermolecular forces as a result of localization of electrical charge within molecules. A molecule considered as a whole is electrically neutral. Because of the way in which electrons are held, there may be local areas that appear to have positive or negative electric charge, either permanently or temporarily. These charges lead to attraction between molecules. Van der Waals forces are weak and easily broken, but they can be important in dyeing. They can be important in affinity, and hold dye molecules on the fiber near to where a much stronger bond may ultimately be formed. Van der Waals Forces are the relatively weak forces of attraction between molecules

that contribute to intermolecular bonding (i.e. binding-together two or more adjacent molecules). Historically, it was thought that van der Waals forces were always weaker than the hydrogen bond forces responsible for intramolecular bonding. However, in 1995, Dr. Alfred French discovered that van der Waals forces are primarily responsible for holding together a mass of cellulose molecules, with hydrogen bonding playing a lesser role. During 2000, Kellar Autumn discovered that Van der Waals forces (acting between foot skin hairs and the surface climbed) are responsible for enabling the Tokay Gecko (Gecko Gecko) to climb vertical surfaces and also to hang upside-down. These forces work (i.e. to 'adhere' a gecko's foot) even underwater or in a vaccuum. / Сродство (Affinity). Доктор Алфрэд Фрэнч (Dr. Alfred French). Келэ Отэм (Kellar Autumn). Под Ван Дер Ваальсовыми Силами, по имени Нидерландского физика Ёханэса Дидэрика фан дэр Ваалса (Johannes Diderik van der Waals; 1837–1923), понимаются силы межмолекулярного взаимодействия.

VANDYKE = ФАНДАЙК (или КЛИНЫШЕК) – Vandyke is a wide collar with a deeply indented edge. Vandyke Collar is a large collar with deep points standing high on the neck and falling onto the shoulders, usually trimmed with lace or reticella, worn in the second quarter of the XVII century, as seen in portraits by Anthony van Dyck. Sir Anthony van Dyck (many variant spellings; 22 March 1599 – 09 December 1641) was a Flemish Baroque artist who became the leading court painter in England, after enjoying great success in Italy and Flanders. He is most famous for his portraits of Charles I of England and his family and court, painted with a relaxed elegance that was to be the dominant influence on English portrait-painting for the next 150 years. He also painted biblical and mythological subjects, displayed outstanding facility as a draftsman, and was an important innovator in watercolor and etching. / кружевной или полотняный воротник с зубцами. Сэр Энтони фан Дайк (Sir Anthony van Dyck) .

VANILLA = ТИПОВОЙ (или ВАНИЛЬ) – (1) Vanilla is the normal option with no special or unusual features. A plain vanilla option is your plain run-of-the-mill option, with your standard expiry and strike price. Vanilla is sometimes used to mean Plain, Ordinary, or (US) Regular. A simple option whose terms and conditions do not include any provisions other than exercise style, expiry and strike. To compare with exotic options which have additional terms. See also Plain Vanilla Instrument. / В дословном переводе Ваниль на Англоязычном жаргоне биржевых дельцов относится к термину Типовой (например, типовой инструмент). порядки и условия .

(2) Vanilla is a term in the State's (Florida) Project Aspire, meaning the base package of PeopleSoft software – no customizations or modifications. Also known as As Delivered or Out-Of-The-Box.

VANILLA ISSUE = ВАНИЛЬНЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Vanilla Issue is an security issue that has no unusual features.

VANILLA OPTION = ТИПОВОЙ ОПЦИОН (или ОПЦИОН ВАНИЛЬ) – A Vanilla Option is an option with no unusual or special features or restrictions. It will have a standard strike price, standard expiration date and standard terms. The term Vanilla Option came about when options because the underlying contracts for further derivatives. For example, options on options. Options became more and more complex with more and more varying terms that a term had to be created to refer to the original option which because a Vanilla Option. Vanilla Option is a standard transaction that is not tailored to the needs of either party. A plain vanilla option pays out the difference between the strike price of the option and the spot price of the underlying at the time of the exercise. Vanilla Option is an option with standard features like a fixed strike price, expiration date and a single underlying asset. The option is effective at the current date and when exercised, its payoff equals the difference between the value of the underlying asset and the strike price. It is also known whether the option is a call or a put at the time the option is sold. See also Exotic Option; and Option. Vanilla Option is the date agreed between parties for the settlement of a transaction. Vanilla Option is a financial instrument that gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a predetermined price, within a given time frame. A vanilla option is a normal call or put option that has standardized terms and no special or unusual features. It is generally traded on an exchange such as the Chicago Board Options Exchange. Individual and institutional investors can take advantage of the versatility of options to design an investment that best meets their need to hedge or speculate on the price movement of an asset. If a vanilla option is not the right fit, they can explore exotic options such as barrier options, Asian options and digital options. Exotic options have more complex features and are generally traded over the counter. / Смотрите также Опцион (Option), и Экзотический Опцион (Exotic Option). Ванильный Опцион:- дата, согласованная между сторонами, для расчёта транзакции.

VANILLA TRANSACTIONS = ВАНИЛЬНЫЕ ТРАНЗАКЦИИ – Vanilla Transactions:- xxxxx. / Ванильные Транзакции (Vanilla Transactions):- ситуация, когда компания либо продаёт часть своей собственности в виде пакетов акций, либо выпускает облигации с целью привлечения денежных средств на срок до 30 лет по установленной процентной ставке.

VANISHING STRIPES = ПРОПАДАЮЩИЕ ПОЛОСКИ (или ИСЧЕЗАЮЩИЕ ПОЛОСЫ) – Vanishing Stripes:- Garment:- one pair of men's all-cotton slacks; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 48; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- a customer claimed that the slacks originally contained dark-brown stripes, which disappeared after the first laundering. Analysis:- fabric analysis indicated that the material was essentially the same as that sold to the cutter, with the exception of the missing brown stripes. Reference head ends of the same style were checked in the laboratory and it was found that the brown warp yarns were dyed with sulphur colors. Sulphur colors do not resist chlorine bleaching, hence it was concluded that the slacks had been subjected to bleach in laundering. Although good commercial laundries do not normally bleach garments made of colored fabrics, certain articles which contain considerable white ground are often so badly soiled and stained that it is frequently necessary to risk bleaching rather than to have customers complain of improper cleansing. The supplier of the fabric assumed no responsibility for this complaint, since the garment manufacturer knew that sulphur colors had been used and was aware of their lack of fastness to bleaching. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

VANITY = РИДИКЮЛЬ (или НЕСЕССЕР, или КОСМЕТИЧКА) – Vanity is a small case or handbag for toilet articles used by women. Vanity is a small box for cosmetics. Vanity is a fashionable trifle or knick-knack. / Дамская Сумочка. Ридикюль – устаревшее название ручной женской сумочки. Несессер или Нэсэсэр – размещённый в специальном футляре набор мелких предметов, необходимых для туалета, например, бритвенный несессер или маникюрный несессер. Под Несессером, от Французского слова Necessaire, означающее буквально Необходимый, понимается:- (1) дорожный футляр или небольшой чемодан с предметами туалета. (2) Шкатулка с набором принадлежностей для рукоделия или шитья.

VANNING = НАПОЛНЕНИЕ (или ЗАГРУЗКА) – Vanning is a term for stowing cargo in a container. Vanning:- the loading of cargo into a container. See also Stuffing. The act of packing a container. / Процесс загрузки контейнера.

VANPOOL = ПУЛ ВЭНОВ (или ПУЛ МИКРОАВТОБУСОВ, или ПУЛ ФУРГОНОВ) – Vanpool:- a voluntary commuter ridesharing arrangement, using vans with a seating capacity greater than 7 persons (including the driver) or buses, which provides transportation to a group of individuals traveling directly from their homes to their regular places of work within the same geographical area, and in which the commuter/driver does not receive compensation beyond reimbursement for his or her costs of providing the service. Vanpool:- an arrangement in which a group of passengers share the use and cost of a van in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations together. Vanpool:- vans and/or Class C motor buses operating as a voluntary commuter ride sharing arrangement, which provides transportation to a group of individuals traveling directly between their homes and their regular places of work within the same

geographical area. The vans should have a seating capacity greater than seven persons, including the driver. Vanpool:- public sponsored commuter service operating under prearranged schedules for previously formed groups of riders in 8-to 18 seat vehicles. Drivers are also commuters who receive little or no compensation besides free transportation and use of the vehicle during off hours.

V ANTIGEN = АНТИГЕН ВИ. (или V АНТИГЕН, или АНТИГЕН V) – V Antigen (Vi Antigen) is an antigen contained in the sheath of a Bacterium, as Salmonella Typhosa (the Typhoid Bacillus), and thought to contribute to its virulence. / Под Антигенами, от Греческих слов Anti..., означающее Против, и Génos, означающее Происхождение или Рождение, понимаются высокомолекулярные коллоидные вещества, которые при введении в организм животных и человека вызывают образование специфических реагирующих с ними антител. Непременным условием антигенности является отличие антигенов от веществ, имеющихся в норме в организме реципиента. Антиген Ви. – многофункциональный белок Yersinia Pestis, выполняющий роль протективного антигена, вирулентного фактора и регуляторного белка вирусный антиген, структурный белок виринов, индуцирующий синтез протективных антител. V Антиген или Антиген Вирулентности:- термолабильный поверхностный соматический антиген, принадлежащий к группе К-антигенов (капсульных, оболочечных антигенов) брюшнотифозного микроба. Открыт в 1934 Асэ Филыксом (Arthur Felix; 1887–1956) и Ар. Магэрит Пит (R. Margaret Pitt) при изучении О-инагглютинабельных штаммов брюшнотифозных Бактерий. По химической природе V-антиген – высокомолекулярный полимер N-ацетиламиногексуроновой кислоты. Иммунизация Кроликов этими штаммами вызывала образование О-, Н- и Vi-агглютининов. Путём истощения иммунной сыворотки О- и Н-штаммами были получены чистые V-агглютинины, которые агглютинировали штаммы при наличии в них V-антигена. V-антиген не определяет в полной мере вирулентность брюшнотифозных Бактерий. Более высокая патогенность для мышей штаммов, содержащих V-антиген, объясняется их большей токсичностью. В зависимости от содержания V-антигена Немецко-Датский учёный Фритц Кауфман (Fritz Kauffmann; 1899–1978) различает следующие три варианта брюшнотифозной палочки:- V-форма, содержащая V-антиген; агглютинируется V-сывороткой и не агглютинируется О-сывороткой; W-форма, лишённая V-антигена; агглютинируется только О-сывороткой; VW-форма, содержащая V-антиген, но агглютинируемая обеими сыворотками. V-антиген присутствует в штаммах, выделенных в острый период болезни, и утрачивается в результате многократных пересевов. Оптимальная для его продукции t равна 37 °С. Нагревание в течение часа при 60 °С полностью разрушает агглютинабельность и резко снижает его агглютиногенность; агглютининсвязывающая способность V-антигена в культурах не изменяется даже при нагревании до 100 °С. Присутствие V-антигена в брюшнотифозных вакцинах имеет существенное значение для их иммуногенности, хотя эпидемиологический опыт в Югославии (Хорватский эпидемиолог Бранко Цветанович (Branko Cvjetanović; 1918–2002), 1957) не подтвердил предположения о том, что V-антиген играет главную роль в развитии иммунитета к брюшному тифу. Наличие V-антигена в свежевыделенных культурах брюшнотифозного микроба используется для их идентификации при помощи V-агглютинации и гемагглютинации, а также для определения их фаготипа посредством V-брюшнотифозных фагов. Реакции V-агглютинации и гемагглютинации с успехом используют для серодиагностики брюшного тифа и выявления бактерионосителей. Кроме брюшнотифозной палочки, V-антигены обнаружены у паратифозной Бактерии (Salmonella Paratyphi C), у некоторых паракишечных (S. Bailer up) и кишечных Бактерий (Escherichia Coli 5396/38).

VAPOR = ПАР – Vapor is the gaseous phase of substances that are liquid or solid at atmospheric temperature and pressure, e.g., steam. See also Water Vapor. Vapor is the gaseous product of evaporation. Vapor is a diffused matter (such as smoke or fog) suspended floating in the air and impairing its transparency. Vapor is a substance in the gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state. Vapor is a substance (such as gasoline, alcohol, mercury, or benzoin) vaporized for industrial, therapeutic, or military uses; also:- a mixture (such as the explosive mixture in an internal combustion engine) of such a vapor with air. Vapor (in physics) is a gas at a temperature below its critical temperature. Vapor is a visible exhalation, as fog, mist, steam, smoke, or noxious gas, diffused through or suspended in the air:- the vapors rising from the bogs. Vapor (in US) or Vapour (in UK) is a substance diffused or suspended in the air, especially one normally liquid or solid, e.g., ‘dense clouds of smoke and toxic vapour’. In physics a Vapor (American) or Vapour (British and Canadian) is a substance in the gas phase at a temperature lower than its critical temperature, which means that the vapor can be condensed to a liquid by increasing the pressure on it without reducing the temperature. A vapor is different from an aerosol. An aerosol is a suspension of tiny particles of liquid, solid, or both within a gas. For example, water has a critical temperature of 647 K (374 °C; 705 °F), which is the highest temperature at which liquid water can exist. In the atmosphere at ordinary temperatures, therefore, gaseous water (known as Water Vapor) will condense into a liquid if its partial pressure is increased sufficiently. A vapor may co-exist with a liquid (or a solid). When this is true, the two phases will be in equilibrium, and the gas-partial pressure will be equal to the equilibrium vapor pressure of the liquid (or solid). Properties:- Vapor refers to a gas phase at a temperature where the same substance can also exist in the liquid or solid state, below the critical temperature of the substance. (For example, water has a critical temperature of 374 °C (647 K), which is the highest temperature at which liquid water can exist.) If the vapor is in contact with a liquid or solid phase, the two phases will be in a state of equilibrium. The term Gas refers to a compressible fluid phase. Fixed gases are gases for which no liquid or solid can form at the temperature of the gas, such as air at typical ambient temperatures. A liquid or solid does not have to boil to release a vapor. Vapor is responsible for the familiar processes of cloud formation and condensation. It is commonly employed to carry out the physical processes of distillation and headspace extraction from a liquid sample prior to gas chromatography. The constituent molecules of a vapor possess vibrational, rotational, and translational motion. These motions are considered in the kinetic theory of gases. Vapor Pressure:- the vapor pressure is the equilibrium pressure from a liquid or a solid at a specific temperature. The equilibrium vapor pressure of a liquid or solid is not affected by the amount of contact with the liquid or solid interface. The normal boiling point of a liquid is the temperature at which the vapor pressure is equal to normal atmospheric pressure. For two-phase systems (e.g., two liquid phases), the vapor pressure of the individual phases are equal. In the absence of stronger inter-species attractions between like-like or like-unlike molecules, the vapor pressure follows Raoult’s law, which states that the partial pressure of each component is the product of the vapor pressure of the pure component and its mole fraction in the mixture. The total vapor pressure is the sum of the component partial pressures. Examples:- (i) perfumes contain chemicals that vaporize at different temperatures and at different rate in scent accords, known as Notes; (ii) atmospheric water vapor is found near the earth’s surface, and may condense into small liquid droplets and form meteorological phenomena, such as fog, mist, and haar; (iii) mercury-vapor lamps and sodium vapor lamps produce light from atoms in excited states; (iv) flammable liquids do not burn when ignited; it is the vapor cloud above the liquid that will burn if the vapor’s concentration is between the lower flammable limit (LFL) and upper flammable limit (UFL), of the flammable liquid; (v) E-Cigarettes allow users to inhale ‘e-liquid’ aerosol/vapor, rather than cigarette smoke. Measuring Vapor:- since it is in the gas phase, the amount of vapor present is quantified by the partial pressure of the gas. Also, vapors obey the barometric formula in a gravitational field, just as conventional atmospheric gases do. / Закон Раульта (Raoult’s Law; в честь установившего его Французского химика Фросуа-Мари Раульт (François-Marie Raoult); 1830–1901). Пар, название газообразного состояния веществ (смотрите Газы) в условиях, когда газовая фаза может находиться в равновесии с жидкой (твёрдой) фазой того же вещества. Как правило, термин Пар применяют в тех случаях, когда фазовое равновесие осуществляется при температурах T и давлениях p, характерных для обычных природных условий (говорят, например, о парах спирта, бензола, иода, нафталина и так далее). Как исключение, воду в газообразном состоянии

при T и p, превышающих критические значения, называют Паром, а CO_2, даже ниже критической температуры (31.04 °C), – газом. С точки зрения термодинамики фазовых превращений термины Пар и Газ эквивалентны. Различают следующие виды состояний пара химически чистых веществ:- (1) насыщенный пар (пар при T и p насыщения); (2) ненасыщенный пар, то есть пар при $T > T_{насыщ}$ для данного p и, следовательно, с плотностью меньшей, чем у насыщенного пара (в технике его называют перегретым паром или просто газом); (3) пересыщенный пар – пар, имеющий давление большее, чем $p_{насыщ}$, при той же температуре (смотрите также Водяной Пар).

VAPOR BARRIER = ПАРОВОЙ БАРЬЕР – Vapor Barrier is a thin layer of impermeable material, typically polythene sheeting, included in building construction to prevent moisture from damaging the fabric of the building. Vapor Barrier is a material with a permeance of one perm or less which provides resistance to the transmission of water vapor. Vapor Barrier is a layer of material (such as roofing paper or polyethylene film) used to retard or prevent the absorption of moisture into a construction (such as a wall or floor). / Под Барьером, от Французского слова Barriére, понимается заграждение, перегородка, препятствующие свободному проходу, проезду и так далее.

VAPOR CAPTURE SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УЛАВЛИВАНИЯ ПАРА – Vapor Capture System is any combination of hoods and ventilation system that captures or contains organic vapors in order that they may be directed to an abatement or recovery device.

VAPOR DEPOSITION = ПАРОВОЕ ОСАЖДЕНИЕ (или ОСАЖДЕНИЕ ПАРА) – Vapor Deposition is a chemical process commonly used in the semiconductor industry to apply thin films of one substance onto a surface composed of another substance.

VAPOR DISPERSION = ДИСПЕРСИЯ ПАРА (или РАССЕЯНИЕ ПАРА) – Vapor Dispersion is the movement of vapor clouds in air due to wind, gravity spreading, and mixing.

VAPOR DISPLACEMENT = ЗАМЕЩЕНИЕ ПАРА (или ВЫТЕСНЕНИЕ ПАРА) – Vapor Displacement is the release of vapors that had previously occupied space above liquid fuels stored in tanks. These releases occur when tanks are emptied and filled.

VAPOR–DOMINATED GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM = ГЕОТЕРМАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА С ДОМИНИРОВАНИЕМ ПАРА – Vapor-Dominated Geothermal System or Dry Steam Geothermal System is a conceptual model of a hydrothermal system where steam pervades the rock and is the pressure-controlling fluid phase. Vapor-dominated geothermal systems such as Larderello, Italy, The Geysers, California, and Matsukawa, Japan yield dry or superheated steam when exploited. Models for these systems are examined along with production data and the thermodynamic properties of water, steam and rock. It is concluded that these systems initially consist of a water and steam filled reservoir, a water-saturated cap rock, and a water or brine-saturated deep reservoir below a water table. Most liquid water in all parts of the system is relatively immobilized in small pores and crevices; steam dominates the large fractures and voids of the reservoir and is the continuous, pressure-controlling phase. With production, the pressure is lowered and the liquid water boils, causing massive transfer of heat from the rock and its eventual drying. Passage of steam through already dried rock produces superheating. After an initial vaporization of liquid water in the reservoir, the decrease in pressure produces increased boiling below the deep water table. With heavy exploitation, boiling extends deeper into hotter rock and the temperature of the steam increases. This model explains most features of the published production behavior of these systems and can be used to guide exploitation policies. Geothermal systems extract heat energy from the interior of the earth using a working fluid, typically water. Three components are required for a commercially viable geothermal system:- heat, fluid, and permeability. Current commercial electricity production using geothermal energy occurs where the three main components exist naturally. These are called hydrothermal systems. In the US, there is an estimated 30 GW of base load electrical power potential for hydrothermal sites. Next generation geothermal systems, named Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS), have an estimated potential of 4 500 GW. EGSs lack in-situ fluid, permeability or both. As such, the heat exchange system must be developed or engineered within the rock. The envisioned method for producing permeability in the EGS reservoir is hydraulic fracturing, which is rarely practiced in the geothermal industry, and not well understood for the rocks typically present in geothermal reservoirs. High costs associated with trial and error learning in the field have led to an effort to characterize fluid flow and fracturing mechanisms in the laboratory to better understand how to design and manage EGS reservoirs. Neutron radiography has been investigated for potential use in this characterization. An environmental chamber has been developed that is suitable for reproduction of EGS pressures and temperatures and has been tested for both flow and precipitations studies with success for air/liquid interface imaging and 3D reconstruction of precipitation within the core. / Лардэрэллё (Larderello; Италия), Зи Гайзёз (The Geysers; Калифорния, Соединённые Штаты Америки), и Мацукава (Matsukawa; Япония).

VAPOR DRIFT = СНОС ПАРА – A term Vapor Drift:- refers to the movement of pesticides as gaseous vapors from the target area. Some pesticides are volatile and can change readily from a solid or liquid into a gas under the right conditions. This most commonly occurs with high air temperatures. Pesticides that have volatilized into a vapor or gas may drift farther and for a longer time than they would have as spray droplets. Only those pesticides that are able to volatilize are susceptible to vapor drift. As air temperatures increase, the likelihood that these pesticides will volatilize and drift also increases. Whenever possible, choose a pesticide formulated as a low-volatility product. Avoid applying volatile pesticides on hot days. Some products can even volatilize several hours after application, so beware if high temperatures are predicted for later in the day. Many products carry precautions against applying these products when temperatures are above 85 °F or expected to reach 85 °F. Remember to check label precautions for product-specific concerns about vapor drift. See also Pesticide Drift.

VAPORIZATION = ИСПАРЕНИЕ (или ПАРООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Vaporization:- also called Evaporation, conversion of a substance from the liquid or solid phase into the gaseous (vapor) phase. If conditions allow the formation of vapor bubbles within a liquid, the vaporization process is called Boiling. Direct conversion from solid to vapor is called Sublimation. Heat must be supplied to a solid or liquid to effect vaporization. If the surroundings do not supply enough heat, it may come from the system itself as a reduction in temperature. The atoms or molecules of a liquid or solid are held together by cohesive forces, and these forces must be overcome in separating the atoms or molecules to form the vapor; the heat of vaporization is a direct measure of these cohesive forces. Condensation of a vapor to form a liquid or a solid is the reverse of vaporization, and in the process heat must be transferred from the condensing vapor to the surroundings. The amount of this heat is characteristic of the substance, and it is numerically the same as the Heat Of Vaporization. See also Sublimation. Vaporization is the change of a substance from a liquid to a gas. Vaporization:- an addition of thermal energy changing a liquid or semisolid to a vapor or gaseous state. Vaporization is the change from liquid or solid phase to the vapor phase. / Испарение, переход вещества из жидкого или твёрдого агрегатного состояния в газообразное – пар. Обычно под испарением понимают переход жидкости в пар, происходящий на свободной поверхности жидкости. Испарение твёрдых тел называется Возгонкой или Сублимацией. Вследствие теплового движения молекул испарение возможно при любой температуре, но с возрастанием температуры, то есть интенсивности теплового движения молекул, скорость испарения увеличивается. В замкнутом пространстве (закрытом сосуде) испарение происходит при заданной постоянной температуре до тех пор, пока пространство над оставшимся избытком жидкости (или твёрдого тела) не будет заполнено насыщенным паром. Давление насыщенного пара зависит только от температуры и повышается с её возрастанием. Кривая, изображающая давление насыщенного пара в зависимости от температуры, называется Равновесной Кривой Испарения. Если давление

насыщенного пара, заполняющего микрополости в жидкости, становится равным или несколько большим давления в газовой фазе над поверхностью жидкости, то испарение переходит в кипение. Наиболее высокой температурой кипения является Критическая Температура данного вещества. Критическая температура и давление определяют Критическую Точку – конечную точку на равновесной кривой испарения. Выше этой точки сосуществование в равновесии двух фаз – жидкости и пара – невозможно. При переходе из жидкости в пар молекула должна преодолеть силы молекулярного сцепления в жидкости. Работа против этих сил (работа выхода), а также против внешнего давления уже образовавшегося пара совершается за счёт кинетической энергии теплового движения молекул. В результате испарения жидкость охлаждается. Поэтому, чтобы процесс испарения был изотермическим, то есть протекал при постоянной температуре, необходимо сообщать каждой единице массы вещества определённое количество теплоты l (Дж/кг или Дж/моль), называемое Теплотой Испарения. Теплота испарения уменьшается с ростом температуры, особенно быстро вблизи критической точки, обращаясь в этой точке в нуль. Теплота испарения связана с производной давления насыщенного пара по температуре Уравнением Клапейрона–Клаузиуса (Clausius–Clapeyron Relation; в честь Французского инженера и физика Бэнуа Поля Эмиля Кляперо (Benoît Paul Émile Clapeyron; 1799–1864) и Немецкого физика и математика Рудольфа Юлиуса Эмануэля Кляусъюса (Rudolf Julius Emanuel Clausius; 1822–1888)), на основе которого определяются численные значения l для жидкостей. Скорость испарения резко снижается при нанесении на поверхность жидкости достаточно прочной плёнки нелетучего вещества. Испарение жидкости в газовой среде, например, в воздухе, происходит медленнее, чем в разреженном пространстве (вакууме), так как вследствие соударений с молекулами газа часть частиц пара вновь возвращается в жидкость (конденсируется). Испарение относится к фазовым переходам 1-го рода, которые характеризуются отличной от нуля теплотой фазового перехода. При процессе, обратном испарению, то есть при образовании из пара жидкой фазы (конденсации), происходит выделение теплоты испарения. Испарение применяется в технике как средство очистки веществ или разделения жидких смесей перегонкой. Испарение лежит в основе пароэнергетики, работы холодильных и других установок, а также всех процессов сушки материалов. В естественных условиях испарение является единственной формой передачи влаги с океанов и суши в атмосферу и основной составляющей круговорота воды на земном шаре. Парообразование, переход вещества из конденсированной фазы (жидкой или твёрдой) в газовую (фазовый переход I рода). Различают следующие виды парообразования:- испарение (парообразование со свободной поверхности конденсированной фазы, в случае твёрдого тела – Сублимация) и Кипение (парообразование, характеризующееся возникновением пузырьков насыщенного пара на поверхностях нагрева и ростом пузырьков в объёме жидкости). Испарение у растений, отдача растениями воды в окружающую атмосферу. Происходит по тем же законам, что и испарение с поверхности любого смоченного тела. Однако анатомическое строение испаряющей поверхности растений, покрытой мало проницаемой для воды кутикулой и снабжённой многочисленными устьицами, способными открываться и закрываться и тем регулировать отдачу воды, вносит существенные изменения в ход испарения, и из чисто физического процесса оно становится процессом физиологическим, называемым Транспирацией. Смотрите также Водный Режим Растений.

VAPORIZER = ВЫПАРИВАТЕЛЬ (или ИСПАРИТЕЛЬ, или ВЫПАРНОЙ АППАРАТ) – Vaporizer:- a heat transfer facility designed to introduce thermal energy in a controlled manner for changing a liquid or semisolid to a vapor or gaseous state. Vaporizer is a device that generates a particular substance in the form of vapour, especially for medicinal inhalation. / Выпарной Аппарат, аппарат для концентрирования растворов твёрдых веществ в жидких растворителях путём полного или частичного удаления растворителя в виде пара (смотрите Выпаривание). Выпарной аппарат для выпаривания воды, поступающей на питание котлов в котельных и ТЭЦ, а также для выпаривания хладоагента в холодильных установках, называются Испарителями. Испаритель, теплообменный аппарат для испарения жидкостей. В теплоэнергетике испаритель предназначен для выработки дистиллята, восполняющего потери конденсата в паросиловых установках. Обычно вертикальный трубчатый испаритель обогревается отработавшим в турбине паром, проходящим в межтрубном пространстве. Испаряемая предварительно умягчённая вода проходит внутри труб. Существуют также испарители, обогреваемые дымовыми газами, уходящими из котельных агрегатов. Получаемый в таких испарителях пар может быть использован как для восполнения потерь конденсата, так и для теплоснабжения. Испарители большой производительности находят применение на расположенных у морей и океанов атомных электростанциях для опреснения морской воды. Испарители, называемые иногда Опреснителями, устанавливают на морских судах. Испарители являются основными элементами холодильных установок, в которых испаряется холодильный агент, предназначенный для непосредственного (или посредством рассола) охлаждения холодильных камер. Испарителями являются также выпарные аппараты, аппараты для повышения концентрации различных растворов и другие. Испаритель или Эвапорометр (в метеорологии), прибор для измерения испарения с поверхности водоёмов и почвы. Для измерения испарения с поверхности водоёмов в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) применялся плавучий испаритель системы ГГИ-3000 (разработанный Государственным Гидрологическим Институтом). Он представлял собой металлический сосуд цилиндрической формы с конусообразным дном, наполненный водой; площадь испаряющей поверхности – 3 000 квадратных сантиметров ($см^2$). Во время наблюдений на трубку, укреплённую в центре сосуда, устанавливают объёмную бюретку с отверстием у дна, в которое проникает вода. По разности объёмов воды, взятых бюреткой в 2 последовательных срока, определяют количество испарившейся воды. В открытом море применяются испарители, которые дают возможность судить о величине испарения по изменению концентрации раствора солей морской воды или по изменению её температуры (Испаритель Шулейкина). Для измерения испарения с поверхности почвы наиболее распространён почвенный испаритель ГГИ-500. Он состоит из двух цилиндрических сосудов, входящих один в другой, и водосборного сосуда. Внутри цилиндр имеет дно с отверстиями; в него помещается почвенный монолит. Величина испарения определяется по разности массы монолита в два последовательных срока наблюдений. Для уменьшения влияния стенок и дна на данные измерений применяются испарительные бассейны, устроенные в грунте, площадью 20 квадратных метров ($м^2$) и более.

VAPOR LIQUID RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПАР ЖИДКОСТЬ – Vapor Liquid (V/L) Ratio is a measure of the tendency of a fuel to vapor lock. Vapor Liquid (V/L) Ratio is another measurement of a fuel's volatility. The V/L Ratio is defined as the ratio of the volume of vapor formed at atmospheric pressure to the volume of liquid fuel. / соотношение паровой и жидкой фаз.

VAPOR LOCK = ПАРОВАЯ ПРОБКА – Vapor Lock is a condition caused when fuel fails to flow to an engine due to increased fuel vapor pressure in the inlet fuel line or internal fuel pump cavities. The increased fuel vapor pressure is caused by high temperatures or heat build-up. Vapor Lock or Vapour Lock:- partial or complete interruption of the fuel flow in an internal-combustion engine, caused by the formation of vapor or bubbles of gas in the fuel-feeding system. Vapor forms because of fuel boiling in the fuel lines, usually as a result of excessive heating of the engine in hot weather or operation of the vehicle in areas of high altitude, which lowers the boiling point of the fuel. In some engines the fuel line may be routed too close to the exhaust manifold or other parts of the engine which give off intense heat. Allowing the engine to cool usually enables the vapor to recondense and thereby clears the vapor lock.

VAPOR PLUMES = СТРУЙКИ ПАРА – Vapor Plumes:- flue gases that are visible because they contain water droplets. / которые становятся видимыми вследствие содержания в них капелек воды.

VAPOR PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ ПАРА (или УПРУГОСТЬ ПАРА) – Vapor Pressure is a pressure of a confined vapor in equilibrium with its liquid at specified temperature thus, a measure of a liquid's volatility. The Vapor Pressure of a substance is the pressure which a vapor, in a closed container and in equilibrium with its solid or liquid form, exerts on the enclosing walls. Vapor Pressure or Vapour Pressure is a pressure exerted by a vapor when the vapor is in equilibrium with the liquid or solid form, or both, of the same substance – i.e. when conditions are such that the substance can exist in both or in all three phases. Vapor pressure is a measure of the tendency of a material to change into the gaseous or vapor state, and it increases with temperature. The temperature at which the vapor pressure at the surface of a liquid becomes equal to the pressure exerted by the surroundings is called the Boiling Point of the liquid. / Упругость Водяного Пара в атмосфере, парциальное давление водяного пара, находящегося в воздухе; выражается в миллибарах (мбар) или миллиметрах ртутного столба (мм рт. ст.). 1 мбар = 10^2 Н/м^2. Упругость водяного пара зависит от количества водяного пара в единице объёма и является одной из характеристик влажности воздуха. Упругость водяного пара у земной поверхности может быть около нуля (в Антарктиде, зимой в Якутии, иногда в пустынях) и до 30–35 мбар вблизи экватора. С высотой упругость водяного пара быстро убывает – в 2 раза в нижних 1.5 км и почти до нуля на верхней границе тропосферы.

VAPOR PRESSURE–REID = УПРУГОСТЬ ПАРА–ПО РИДУ (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ ПАРА–ПО РИДУ) – Vapor Pressure-Reid or Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP):- common measure of the pressure of vapor accumulated above a sample of gasoline or other volatile fuel in a standard bomb at 100 °F (37.8 °C). The higher the RVP, the more volatile the gasoline. Used to predict the vapor locking tendencies of the fuel in a vehicle's fuel system. Controlled by law in some areas to limit air pollution from hydrocarbon evaporation while dispensing. See also Volatility. New restrictions on vaporization loss os petroleum products give added emphasis to the measurement of vapor pressure for petroleum fractions and their blends. The common method for measuring vapor pressure is the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) test. Now an algorithm is available to calculate RVP without performing the actual test. The algorithm, based on air-and-water free model, uses the Gas Processors Association Soave-Redlich-Kwong equation of state and assumes liquid and gas volumes are additive. Since the calculations are iterative, they are incorporated into a general purpose process simulator to compare predicted values with experimental data. Good agreement is found between predicted and experimental values. Furthermore, the algorithm is fast and can be used to predict Rvp of any hydrocarbon mixture of known composition. Xxxxx. Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) is a common measure of the volatility of gasoline. It is defined as the absolute vapor pressure exerted by a liquid at 37.8 °C (100 °F) as determined by the test method ASTM-D-323. The test method measures the vapor pressure of gasoline, volatile crude oil, and other volatile petroleum products, except for liquefied petroleum gases. RVP is stated in kilopascals and represents a relative pressure to the atmospheric pressure because ASTM-D-323 measures the gauge pressure of the sample in a non-evacuated chamber. All values are in SI units and are regarded as standards. Imperial units are for information only. The matter of vapor pressure is important relating to the function and operation of gasoline-powered, especially carbureted, vehicles. High levels of vaporization are desirable for winter starting and operation and lower levels are desirable in avoiding vapor lock during summer heat. Fuel cannot be pumped when there is vapor in the fuel line (summer) and winter starting will be more difficult when liquid gasoline in the combustion chambers has not vaporized. Thus, oil refineries manipulate the Reid Vapor Pressure seasonally specifically to maintain gasoline engine reliability. The Reid vapor pressure (RVP) differs slightly from the True Vapor Pressure (TVP) of a liquid due to small sample vaporization and the presence of water vapor and air in the confined space of the test equipment. That is, the RVP is the absolute vapor pressure and the TVP is the partial vapor pressure. / Рид (Reid). Суавэ-Рэдлихя-Квона (Soave-Redlich-Kwong equation; в честь Итальянского инженера Дьжёрдьжё Суавэ (Giorgio Soave; 1938–), Австрийского химика и инженера Ото Рэдлихя (Otto Redlich; 1896–1978) и Американского инженера Китайского происхождения Дьжозэфа Нэна Шана Квона (Joseph Neng Shun Kwong; 1916–1998)). Упругость Паров (бензина) по Риду, например, 10 psi RVP gasoline – бензин с упругостью паров по Риду 10 фунтов на квадратный дюйм.

VAPOR RETARDER = ПАРОВАЯ МЕМБРАНА (или ХХ) – Vapor Retarder is a material that retards the movement of water vapor through a building element (walls, ceilings) and prevents insulation and structural wood from becoming damp and metals from corroding. Often applied to insulation batts or separately in the form of treated papers, plastic sheets, and metallic foils.

VAPOR TRAIL = ПАРОВОЙ СЛЕД – Vapor Trail or Vapour Trail:- also called Condensation Trail, or Contrail, streamer of cloud sometimes observed behind an airplane flying in clear, cold, humid air. It forms upon condensation of the water vapor produced by the combustion of fuel in the airplane engines. When the ambient relative humidity is high, the resulting ice-crystal plume may last for several hours. The trail may be distorted by the winds, and sometimes it spreads outwards to form a layer of cirrus cloud. On rare occasions, when the air is nearly saturated with water vapor, air circulation at the wing tips of an airplane may cause sufficient pressure and temperature reductions to cause cloud streamers to form. / Конденсационный След (Condensation Trail) или След Инверсии (Contrail).

VAR = VALUE ADDED RATIO

VAR = VALUE–ADDED RESELLER

VaR = VALUE AT RISK

VAR = BAP – VAr is an abbreviation for Volt Ampere reactive. Unit of ac reactive power. VAr is a unit of the reactive electric power delivered by an alternating current (AC) circuit. In an AC circuit, the electric potential or Voltage (measured in Volts) and the current (in Amperes) alternate direction, varying smoothly according to sine curves. In a purely resistive circuit, current is in phase with Voltage. In a purely inductive circuit, the variations of the current would lag the variations in the Voltage by 1/4 cycle, or 90°. In real circuits, the current can be separated into two parts:- a part in phase with the Voltage, and the 'reactive' part, which lags the Voltage by 90°. The reactive part does no net work; it simply heats the conductor. Reactive current does perform important magnetizing and Voltage-regulation functions in real circuits. The reactive power is the product of the Voltage and the reactive part of the current. The name of the unit is an acronym for Volt-Ampere-reactive. / Под ВАром, сокращением от Вольт-Ампер Реактивный, обозначение допускаемой к применению единицы реактивной мощности переменного электрического тока. Отличается от Ватта множителем sinφ, где φ – сдвиг фаз между напряжением и током в цепи. 1 ВАр равен реактивной мощности при напряжении 1 В, силе тока 1 А и sin φ = 1. Обозначение:- ВАр. ВАр или Вольт-Ампер реактивный, единица реактивной мощности переменного тока Q = UIsinφ, где φ – сдвиг фаз между током I и напряжением U в цепи синусоидального переменного тока (смотрите также Вольт-Ампер). ВАр обозначается Вар или VAr. Различие в размерах Вара и Ватта (единицы электрической мощности) определяется сдвигом фаз φ.

VARDENAFIL = ВАРДЕНАФИЛ – Vardenafil (Levitra®) is a PDE5 Inhibitor drug. Vardenafil is a medicine used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED) in men. Vardenafil works faster than Sildenafil (Viagra®) and it is less likely to have visual disturbance side effect. Vardenafil was co-marketed by Bayer Pharmaceuticals, GSK, and SP under the trade name Levitra®. / Лэвитчра® (Levitra®). Вайэгрэ® (или Виагра® (Viagra®)). Байа Фамэсютикэлз (Bayer Pharmaceuticals). Варденафил – препарат для лечения эректильной дисфункции, торговое название Лэвитчра® (Levitra®).

VARIABILITY = ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТИ (или ВАРИАБИЛЬНОСТЬ) – Variability (plant breeding):- genotypic differences. / Под Изменчивостью понимается разнообразие признаков и свойств у особей и групп особей любой степени родства. Присуща всем живым организмам. Различают изменчивость:- наследственную и ненаследственную; индивидуальную и групповую; качественную и количественную; направленную и ненаправленную. Наследственная изменчивость обусловлена возникновением мутаций, ненаследственная – воздействием факторов внешней среды. Явления наследственности и изменчивости лежат в основе эволюции.

VARIABILITY = ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМОСТЬ) – A term Variability refers to a distribution of measured properties within a given process. Variability can be measured in terms of geometrical, physical or mechanical response. Typically variability is used to describe some apparently random aspect of the manufacturing process.

VARIABLE = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ) – A Variable is a characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more than one of a set of values to which a numerical measure or a category from a classification can be assigned (e.g., income, age, weight, etc, and 'occupation', 'industry', 'disease', etc. Context:- a variable in the mathematical sense, i.e. a quantity which may take any one of specified set of values. It is convenient to apply the same word to denote non-measurable characteristics, e.g., 'sex' is a variable in this sense since any human individual may take one of two 'values', male or female. It is useful, but far from being the general practice, to distinguish between a variable as so defined and a random variable. See also Characteristic, Data Item, and Observation.

VARIABLE = ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ) – Variable is an element in a model. For example, in the model $RS\&P_{t+1} = a + b\ Tbill_t + e_t$, where $RS\&P_{t+1}$ is the return on the S&P in month t+1 and Tbill is the Tbill return at month t, both RS&P and Tbill are 'variables' because they change through time, i.e. they are not constant. See also Variables.

VARIABLE AIR VOLUME SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ОБЪЁМОМ ВОЗДУХА – Variable Air Volume System (VAV System) is a mechanical Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning system (HVAC system) capable of serving multiple zones which controls the temperature maintained in a zone by controlling the amount of heated or cooled air supplied to the zone.

VARIABLE AIR VOLUME SYSTEM ON THE HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ИЗМЕНЯЕМОГО ОБЪЁМА ВОЗДУХА В СИСТЕМЕ ОТОПЛЕНИЯ И ОХДАЖДЕНИЯ (или ХХ) – Variable Air Volume (VAV) System On The Heating And Cooling System:- a means of varying the amount of conditioned air to a space. A variable air volume system maintains the air flow at a constant temperature, but supplies varying quantities of conditioned air in different parts of the building according to the heating and cooling needs.

VARIABLE ANNUITY = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ АННУИТЕТ (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ АННУИТЕТ, или ПЛАВАЮЩИЙ АННУИТЕТ) – Variable Annuities products are investment-linked products with some form(s) of guarantee (accumulation, income, death or withdrawal) which are sold by life insurers into the retirement and investment market. In the United States, the most common guarantee offered is that on withdrawal. The customer's initial capital paid into such a product is invested in a sub-account at the customer's discretion. The customer can withdraw guaranteed periodic amounts up to the amount of the initial capital. The product terminates once the initial capital has been withdrawn with any remaining funds in the sub-account returned to the customer at maturity. So the sub-account value fluctuates with movements in the underlying assets and decreases with withdrawals. The product therefore effectively combines an annuity, in the form of guaranteed periodic withdrawals, with a call option on the underlying residual sub-account at maturity. So, while the customer who owns the sub-account carries much of the investment risk, the insurer is carrying the risk that the sub-account will not be adequate to fund the guaranteed withdrawal amounts. The US National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) has been developing its approach to the treatment of such products with complex guarantees in its capital adequacy requirements. In 2000, an internal models based approach was added to the previously factor-based capital approach to capture interest rate risk. This was refined in 2005 to capture equity risk. These changes have automatically been applied by all states, as the NAIC risk-based capital system is referenced in all state laws. Work is currently under way further to refine the reserving requirements for such products. Over the last few years, and especially since the financial crisis, insurers have reduced their writing of such products and scaled back the types and levels of guarantees offered. The term 'Insurance Commissioner' is used throughout this report to refer to the most senior official responsible for insurance regulation in each state, district, or territory. Actual titles vary. Variable Annuity is structured to be a retirement annuity, into which is integrated several additional features. The annuity usually offers a death benefit, under which the beneficiary of the investor is paid a certain amount (usually the greater of the amount thus far accumulated in the account or a guaranteed minimum) if the investor dies prematurely. Also, any investment income earned under the annuity plan is tax deferred until such time as the investor is paid (presumably at a much later date). The investment vehicle underlying the variable annuity is packaged with an insurance contract that is activated if there is a loss in capital, thereby protecting some or all of the investor's investment. Variable annuities are offered by insurance companies under an arrangement where an investor, who is planning for retirement, invests either a lump sump or a series of invested amounts with the insurer, who then invests the money and agrees to provide a variable annuity to the investor in exchange. A variable annuity can be structured in many ways, such as:- (i) there is a guaranteed minimum payment, with a variable additional amount that is based on the return from the underlying investment pool; (ii) there is no guaranteed payment, with the entire amount of the payment being derived from the return on an underlying investment pool; (iii) the investor has the option of being paid in an annuity format over a fixed period of time, or of withdrawing variable amounts at variable intervals (or all at once); and (iv) the investor can choose the payout period, such as larger payments over a short period, or smaller payments over a longer period. Variable annuities are generally not recommended, for three reasons:- (i) Fees:- this type of annuity is overloaded with both commission fees and ongoing account administration charges, which severely offset any investment gains. Further, each additional benefit built into the plan, such as the death benefit, is based on an integrated insurance plan that you are also paying for. (ii) Termination:- there are large termination fees that effectively lock up funds for a minimum of five years. You can still terminate the arrangement before that time, but only by paying a charge that can exceed 6% of the invested amount. (iii) Taxes:- gains on a variable annuity are taxes at the ordinary income tax rate, which is higher than the long-term capital gains rate. Because of the preceding issues, it is almost always more cost-effective to maximize your investment in a 401(k) pension plan and an individual retirement account (IRA) before placing any funds in a variable annuity. Variable Annuities are Investment contracts whose issuer pays a periodic amount linked to the investment performance of an underlying portfolio. Variable Annuity:- a life insurance policy where the annuity premium (a set amount of Dollars) is immediately turned into units of a portfolio of stocks. Upon retirement, the policyholder is paid accordingly to accumulated units, the Dollar value of which varies according to the performance of the stock portfolio. Its objective is to enhance, through stock investment, the purchasing value of the annuity which otherwise is subject to erosion through inflation. / Изменяемый Аннуитет (Variable Annuity):- контракт страхования жизни с плавающей (переменной) рентой. Контракт страхования жизни с регулярными платежами (рентой) (annuity), величина которой колеблется в момент исполнения в соответствии с котировками ценных бумаг, составляющих портфель вложений (portfolio), или другими показателями (index). Контракт страхования с регулярными взносами, по которому стоимость полиса варьирует, отличается от контракта с

фиксированными выплатами (fixed annuity), ставка дохода по которому постоянная и, следовательно, подвержена негативным последствиям инфляции. Доход по контракту страхования с варьирующей рентой может начисляться периодически, начиная непосредственно с начала срока действия полиса или с любого другого момента в будущем. Такой контракт может оплачиваться путём единовременного взноса или путём последовательной выплаты премий. Доход инвесторов может быть в форме периодических выплат, варьирующих в зависимости от рыночной стоимости (market value), портфеля вложений, или в форме фиксированных минимальных выплат; размеры доплат к этим скидкам зависят от скорости роста стоимости портфеля. Смотрите также Single Premium Deferred Annuity.

VARIABLE CONTRACT = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ДОГОВОР (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ КОНТРАКТ) – Variable Contracts are the contracts such as variable annuities or variable life insurance that contain an element of risk for the investor depending on the performance of the separate account backing the contract. Generally, these contracts are products of insurers but regulated by both state insurance departments and the federal government. Variable Contract is a type of contact that is regulated by both the state and federal governments. These contracts are riskier than the typical contract because they depend on the value of a separate account that serves as the backing for the contract. Variable Contracts:- thanks to biomedical advances and greater health awareness, people in the XXI century are living longer. Between 1950 and 2004 alone, individual life expectancy rose by 10 full years, from 68 to 78 years! This may not seem like a problem, but to investors it is an increasingly serious issue that should cause great concern. Put simply, people in developed countries now face the possibility of actually outliving their financial resources. But your clients can protect themselves from running out of money while enjoying a longer, healthier life by purchasing a variable annuity. There are actually two types of annuities:- fixed annuities and variable annuities. You will see below why a variable annuity protects against inflationary risk in ways that a fixed annuity does not. Like life insurance, a variable annuity (and a fixed annuity, for that matter) is a contract between an investor and an insurance company. In the case of life insurance, the investor puts money into the contract by paying a premium in return for payment of a certain face amount of money to a beneficiary if the investor dies. A variable annuity customer also puts money into an annuity contract, either all at once or periodically. However, that's where the similarities between life insurance and variable annuities end. Whereas life insurance protects a beneficiary against the untimely death of the policyholder, a variable annuity protects the annuity contract owner from the financial and emotional hazards of living too long! / Изменяемый Договор – договор страхования с переменной суммой.

VARIABLE CONTRIBUTION MARGIN = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ КОНТРИБУЦИОННАЯ МАРЖА (или ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ КОНТРИБУЦИОННАЯ МАРЖА) – Variable Contribution Margin is the margin that results when variable production costs are subtracted from revenue. It is most useful for making incremental pricing decisions where an entity must cover its variable costs, though not necessarily all of its fixed costs. It is particularly useful when determining margins for short-term pricing decisions, such as pricing a single order to a customer. It is not advisable to set a price that results in a small or negative variable contribution margin, since the seller will be unable to earn a profit. The concept is least useful for long-term pricing decisions, where a company must set prices high enough to cover its fixed costs. The steps needed to calculate the variable contribution margin for a product or service are:- (i) Determine The Price:- this is the amount at which a product or service sells, minus any allowances for doubtful accounts or reductions for early payment discounts; (ii) Determine Variable Costs:- this includes only those costs that vary directly with the volume of units sold. If the calculation is being made for a product, this typically includes direct materials, commissions, and inbound and outbound shipping costs. If the calculation is being made for services, this typically includes the cost of labor, variable benefits, payroll taxes, and commissions. (iii) Subtract All Variable Costs From The Price:- this results in the variable contribution margin. Costs that should not be included in the variable contribution margin calculation include factory overhead (such as rent, supervisory salaries, and machine maintenance) and selling and administrative expenses (with the exception of commissions). The variable contribution margin differs from the gross margin in that the gross margin also incorporates factory overhead costs, which can result in significantly lower margins. A margin analysis using gross margin information is not as useful for incremental pricing decisions, since it includes allocated overhead costs that may not be relevant. Example of Variable Contribution Margin:- ABC International wants to determine the variable contribution margin associated with the sale of its green widget product. The widget sells for a net price of USD10. Its variable costs are USD3.50 for materials, USD0.25 for inbound freight, and USD0.50 for a sales commission. The calculation is:- USD10 Price – (USD3.50 Materials + USD0.25 Freight + USD0.50 Commission) = USD5.75 Variable Contribution Margin. The USD5.75 variable contribution margin represents margin that is available for the payment of fixed costs. Also known as Contribution Margin.

VARIABLE COST = ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ ЗАТРАТА (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ ИЗДЕРЖКА) – Variable Cost is a cost that changes in relation to variations in an activity. In a business, the 'activity' is frequently production volume, with sales volume being another likely triggering event. Thus, the materials used as the components in a product are considered variable costs, because they vary directly with the number of units of product produced. It is extremely useful to understand the proportion of variable costs in a business, since a high proportion means that a business can continue to function at a relatively low revenue level. Conversely, a high proportion of fixed costs requires that a business maintain a high revenue level in order to stay in business. Here are a number of examples of variable costs, all in a production setting:- (i) Direct Materials:- the most purely variable cost of all, these are the raw materials that go into a product; (ii) Piece Tate Labor:- this is the amount paid to workers for every unit completed (note:- direct labor is frequently not a variable cost, since a minimum number of people are needed to staff the production area; this makes it a fixed cost); (iii) Production Supplies:- things like machinery oil are consumed based on the amount of machinery usage, so these costs vary with production volume; (iv) Billable Staff Wages:- if a company bills out the time of its employees, and those employees are only paid if they work billable hours, then this is a variable cost; however, if they are paid salaries (where they are paid no matter how many hours they work), then this is a fixed cost; (v) Commissions:- salespeople are paid a commission only if they sell products or services, so this is clearly a variable cost; (vi) Credit Card Fees:- fees are only charged to a business if it accepts credit card purchases from customers; only the credit card fees that are a percentage of sales (i.e. not the monthly fixed fee) should be considered variable; and (vii) Freight Out:- a business incurs a shipping cost only when it sells and ships out a product; thus, freight out can be considered a variable cost. In most organizations, the bulk of all expenses are fixed costs, and represent the overhead that an organization must incur to operate on a daily basis. There tend to be far fewer variable costs. Variable Cost is a cost that is directly proportional to the volume of output produced. When production is zero, the variable cost is equal to zero. Variable Cost is a cost that varies in relation to changes in the volume of activity. The variable cost concept can be used to model the future financial performance of a business, as well as to set minimum price points. The most common variable costs are:- (i) Direct Materials, since the cost of materials are charged to expense when the associated products are sold; (ii) Commissions, since the sales staff earns commissions when sales transactions are completed; (iii) Billable Labor, since wages associated with billable hours are charged to expense when the associated sales transactions are completed; (iv) Piece Rate Labor, where employees are paid based on the number of units produced; and (v) Credit Card Fees, where a fee is not incurred unless a customer uses a credit card to pay for a purchase. Direct labor may not be a variable cost if labor is not added to or subtracted from the production process as production volumes change. This situation arises when a production line must be staffed, irrespective of the amount of production volume. Overhead is not a variable cost, since overhead costs will be incurred, irrespective of production levels. For example, both rent and machine depreciation, which are overhead costs, will be incurred even if there is no production activity. A

company with a high proportion of variable costs can usually generate a profit at a relatively low sales level, since there are few fixed costs that must also be paid for in each accounting period. Variable Cost is:- (1) costs that vary; (2) costs incurred from energy generation or transportation and delivery which change in proportion to the amount of energy used; and (3) include costs of fuel, operating expenses, equipment and facility maintenance charges, and depreciation from wear and tear on equipment among others. Variable Cost:- costs that vary directly with the level of activity within a short time. Examples include costs of moving cargo inland on trains or trucks, stevedoring in some ports, and short-term equipment leases. For business analysis, all costs are either defined as variable or fixed. For a business to break even, all fixed costs must be covered. To make a profit, all variable and fixed costs must be recovered plus some extra amount. Variable Cost is a cost that varies in relation to the level of operational activity.

VARIABLE COSTING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ НЕСЕНИЕ ИЗДЕРЖЕК (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ НЕСЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТ) – Variable Costing is a methodology that only assigns variable costs to inventory. This approach means that all overhead costs are charged to expense in the period incurred, while direct materials and variable overhead costs are assigned to inventory. There are no uses for variable costing in financial reporting, since the accounting frameworks (such as US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) require that overhead also be allocated to inventory. Consequently, this methodology is only used for internal reporting purposes. However, it is quite commonly used in this role, where variable costs are used to:- (i) conduct breakeven analysis to determine the sales level at which a business earns a zero profit; (ii) establish the lowest possible cost at which a product can be sold; and (iii) formulate internal financial statements into a contribution margin format (which must be adjusted before they can be issued to outside parties). When variable costing is used, the gross margin reported from a revenue-generating transaction is higher than under an absorption costing system, since no overhead allocation is charged to the sale. Though this does mean that the reported gross margin is higher, it does not mean that net profits are higher – the overhead is charged to expense lower in the income statement instead. However, this is only the case when the level of production matches sales. If production exceeds sales, absorption costing will result in a higher level of profitability, since some of the allocated overhead will reside in the inventory asset, rather than being charged to expense in the period. The reverse situation occurs when sales exceed production. / Изменяемое Расходование или Директ Костинг (Variable Costing):- метод учёта переменных расходов; метод учёта затрат и калькулирования себестоимости, согласно которому только переменные производственные расходы включаются в себестоимость продукции и, следовательно, в оценку конечных запасов, а постоянные общепроизводственные расходы учитываются как периодические текущие расходы. Сравните с Методом Учёта Полных Расходов (Absorption Costing). Известно также как Прямое Расходование (Direct Costing); и Маржинальное Расходование (Marginal Costing).

VARIABLE COSTING INCOME STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ДОХОДАХ ИЗМЕНЯЕМОГО НЕСЕНИЯ ИЗДЕРЖЕК (или ОТЧЁТ О ДОХОДАХ ПЕРЕМЕННОГО НЕСЕНИЯ ЗАТРАТ) – Variable Costing Income Statement is one in which all variable expenses are deducted from revenue to arrive at a separately-stated contribution margin, from which all fixed expenses are then subtracted to arrive at the net profit or loss for the period. It is useful to create an income statement in the variable costing format when you want to determine that proportion of expenses that truly varies directly with revenues. In many businesses, the contribution margin will be substantially higher than the gross margin, because such a large amount of its production costs are fixed, and very few of its selling and administrative expenses are variable. A variable income statement varies from a normal income statement in three respects:- (i) all fixed production costs are aggregated lower in the statement, after the contribution margin; (ii) all variable selling and administrative expenses are grouped with variable production costs, so that they are a part of the calculation of the contribution margin; and (iii) gross margin is replaced by the contribution margin. Thus, the format of a variable costing income statement is:- + Revenues; – Variable Production Expenses (such as materials, supplies, and variable overhead); – Variable Selling And Administrative Expenses; = Contribution Margin; – Fixed Production Expenses (including most overhead); – Fixed Selling And Administrative Expenses; = Net Profit Or Loss. In many cases, direct labor should be categorized as a fixed expense in this income statement format, rather than a variable expense, because this cost does not usually change in direct proportion to the amount of revenue generated. Instead, management needs to keep a certain number of employees in the production area within a certain production volume range. The key difference between gross margin and contribution margin is that fixed production costs are included in the cost of goods sold to arrive at the gross margin, whereas fixed production costs are not included in the same calculation for the contribution margin. This means that the variable costing income statement is sorted based on the variability of the underlying cost information, rather than by the functional areas or expense categories that are found in a more typical income statement. Under both the variable costing income statement and a normal income statement, the net profit or loss will be the same.

VARIABLE COST–PLUS PRICING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ С УЧЁТОМ ПРИПЛЮСОВЫВАНИЯ ИЗДЕРЖЕК (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ С УЧЁТОМ ПРИПЛЮСОВЫВАНИЯ ЗАТРАТ) – Variable Cost-Plus Pricing is a system for developing prices that adds a markup to the total amount of variable costs incurred. Examples of the variable costs incurred are direct materials and direct labor. For the seller to earn a profit under this pricing arrangement, the markup percentage must be sufficiently high to cover fixed costs and administrative costs, as well as a reasonable profit. This approach can work well when variable costs comprise the bulk of all costs incurred. However, it can result in unusual outcomes when variable costs comprise just a small proportion of total costs, since the markup multiplier may result in an unusually high or low price. Another situation in which variable cost-plus pricing can be used is when a company will not incur any additional fixed costs for each additional unit sold (a common occurrence when there is excess capacity). In this case, variable costs are the same as total costs, so the effect is the same as would be the case for cost-plus pricing. For example, a manufacturer uses variable cost-plus pricing to develop a quote for a purple widget. The variable cost to produce one of these widgets is USD20, and the firm uses a 40% markup percentage. This results in a quoted price of USD28, which is calculated as follows:- USD20 Variable Costs x 1.4 Markup Percentage = USD28 Price. The company has fixed costs that are allocated at USD6 per unit, which results in a total cost of USD26. Since the price is USD28, the company earns a USD2 profit on the sale of each unit. Variable Cost-Plus Pricing is a pricing method in which the selling price is established by adding a markup to total variable costs. The expectation is that the markup will contribute to meeting all or a part of fixed costs, and generate some level of profit. Variable cost-plus pricing is especially useful in competitive scenarios such as contract bidding, but is not suitable in situations where fixed costs are a major component of total costs. For example, assume total variable costs for manufacturing one unit of a product are USD10 and a markup of 50% is added. The selling price as determined by this variable cost-plus pricing method would be USD15. If contribution to fixed costs per unit is estimated at USD4, then profit per unit would be USD1.

VARIABLE COST PRICING = ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ПЕРЕМЕННЫХ ИЗДЕРЖЕК (или ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫХ ЗАТРАТ) – Variable Cost Pricing:- there are many ways to set prices based on costs, but one of the most flexible is variable cost pricing. In this lesson, we learn what it is and how to use it, and look at an example of it in action. What Is Variable Cost Pricing? When you are setting prices for a good or service, there are a number of different models that you can follow – you don't have to just make up a price and slap a sticker on the side of your good. For goods that have high fixed costs and low variable costs, variable cost pricing is a form that's worth considering. Variable cost pricing allows for a company to set the price directly from the variable cost, or the cost of producing that one extra unit. While the variable cost does not have to consider the

equipment or processing, since it is already taken into account, it does have to consider additional labor, materials, and processing, among other things. This is then added to the markup, which accounts for recouping any fixed costs in addition to the profit a company hopes to make. In this lesson, we'll see how variable cost pricing is calculated and look at an example of it in action. How Is it Used? In order to use variable cost pricing, we first must know three pieces of information. First, we should know our variable cost per item. No matter what, we will never sell a good for less than this. Second, we need to know the amount of profit that we want to make. Third, we should know the total fixed costs. Then, add the fixed cost to the total profit and divide by the number of units. Like I mentioned earlier, this gives us our markup. Ideally, we should always sell a variable cost priced good for the price of markup plus the variable cost. However, that is not always possible. Sometimes, it is to our advantage to simply sell the good at a price higher than the variable cost. Variable Cost Pricing is an approach to pricing which defines a cost base as all variable costs and excludes fixed manufacturing costs and fixed selling and administrative costs. / Изменяемое Ценообразование Расходов:- метод ценообразования на основе переменных расходов. Один из основных (расходных) подходов к установлению цены, согласно которому цена рассчитывается как определённый процент от суммы переменных производственных затрат на данный продукт.

VARIABLE COST RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМИ ИЗДЕРЖКАМИ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМИ ЗАТРАТАМИ) – Variable Cost Ratio reveals the total amount of variable expenses incurred by a business, stated as a proportion of its net sales. For example, if the price of a product is USD100 and its variable expenses are USD60, then the product's variable cost ratio is 60%. This ratio is useful at the product level, in order to understand the amount of margin remaining after variable costs have been deducted from a sale. This is known as the Contribution Margin, and is calculated as 1 minus the variable cost ratio. The variable cost ratio is also useful at the organizational level, to determine the amount of fixed costs that it incurs. A high variable cost ratio implies that a business can earn a profit at a relatively low sales level, since there are few fixed costs to pay for. A low variable cost ratio implies that the breakeven sales level is high, in order to pay for the large base of fixed costs.

VARIABLE COSTS = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ ИЗДЕРЖКИ (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ЗАТРАТЫ) – (1) Variable Costs:- business operating expenses that vary with the volume of output, as opposed to Fixed Costs. Variable costs fluctuate in direct proportion to the volume of production and sales. They primarily include raw materials, direct labor, energy used in production, and direct marketing expenses (delivery costs, brokerage fees, commissions and bonuses). Identifying fixed and variable costs is of fundamental importance in cost analysis to accurately compute cost of sales. Examples include costs of moving cargo inland on trains or trucks, stevedoring in some ports, and short-term equipment leases. For a business to break even, all fixed costs must be covered. To make a profit, all variable and fixed costs must be recovered plus some extra amount. Also known as Direct Costs. Variable Costs are those costs associated with production that changes directly with the amount of production, e.g., the direct material or labor required to complete the build or manufacturing of a product. The difference between Fixed Costs and Variable Costs is that fixed costs do not change with activity volumes, while variable costs are closely linked to activity volumes. When a cost contains elements of both fixed and variable costs, it is considered a mixed cost. This difference is a key part of understanding the financial characteristics of a business. If the cost structure is comprised mostly of fixed costs (such as an oil refinery), managers are more likely to accept low-priced offers for their products in order to generate sufficient sales to cover their fixed costs. This can lead to a heightened level of competition within an industry, since they all likely have the same cost structure, and must all cover their fixed costs. Once fixed costs have been paid for, all additional sales typically have quite high margins. This means that a high fixed-cost business can make very large profits when sales spike, but can incur equally large losses when sales decline. If the cost structure is comprised mostly of variable costs (such as a services business), managers need to turn a profit on every sale, and so are less inclined to accept low-priced offers from customers. These businesses can easily cover their small amounts of fixed costs. Variable costs tend to comprise a relatively high proportion of sales, so the profits generated on each individual sale once fixed costs have been covered tend to be lower than under a high fixed cost scenario. Examples of fixed costs are rent, insurance, depreciation, salaries, and utilities. Examples of variable expenses are direct materials, sales commissions, and credit card fees. Variable Costs are costs that vary with the amount produced. Examples are materials, fuel, production labour and maintenance. As the relevant time period is extended, more costs become variable. See also Costs, and Fixed Costs. Variable Cost is a cost of producing the product which a company sells. It would include such items as materials and labor that go directly into producing the shipped item. Another term for this is direct cost. These costs are usually shown directly under revenues on an income statement as the first costs associated with producing the revenues that are recorded. Variable Costs are the total costs incurred to produce energy, excluding fixed costs which are incurred regardless of whether the resource is operating. Variable costs usually include fuel, increased maintenance and additional labor. / Операционные расходы предприятия, изменяющиеся в зависимости от объёма выработки (выпуска) продукции, в противоположность Постоянным или Фиксированным Издержкам (или Затратам). Переменные Издержки:- совокупные издержки, понесённые при производстве электроэнергии, за исключением постоянных издержек, понесённых вне зависимости от того, эксплуатировался ли тот или иной ресурс. Переменные издержки, как правило, включают в себя стоимость топлива, дополнительные затраты на обслуживание и дополнительные трудозатраты. Переменные Издержки изменяются в прямой пропорции к объёму производства и продаж. К ним, главным образом, относятся материальные ресурсы или сырьё, рабочий труд, энергия, используемая для производства, и прямые расходы по реализации (затраты на доставку, брокерское вознаграждение, комиссионные или бонусы). Определение фиксированных или переменных издержек (или затрат) имеет принципиальное значение в анализе издержек для точного расчёта затрат на продажу. В качестве примера, можно выделить затраты на наземную перевозку грузов поездами или грузовиками, перевалка в некоторых портах, и краткосрочный лизинг оборудования. Чтобы предприятие самоокупалось, все фиксированные издержки (или затраты) должны покрываться. А для получения прибыли все переменные и фиксированные издержки (или затраты) должны быть перекрыты с лихвой. Известны также как Прямые Затраты или Прямые Издержки (Direct Costs). Переменные Расходы или Переменные Издержки или Переменные Затраты:- расходы, которые в сумме изменяются прямо пропорционально с изменением количества произведённой продукции (или другого объёмного показателя). В расчёте на единицу готовой продукции остаются постоянными; к ним относятся прямые расходы материалов, прямые затраты труда и отдельные виды общепроизводственных расходов и коммерческих расходов. Смотрите также Накладные Расходы (Overhead Costs). Переменные Издержки – издержки, напрямую зависящие от объёма производства, например, прямые расходы на материалы или оплату труда, необходимые для создания законченного продукта. Смотрите также Фиксированные Издержки (Fixed Costs).

(2) Variable Costs:- the total costs incurred to produce energy, excluding fixed costs which are incurred regardless of whether the resource is operating. Variable costs usually include fuel, increased maintenance and additional labor. / Совокупные издержки, понесённые при производстве электроэнергии, за исключением постоянных или фиксированных издержек (или затрат), понесённых вне зависимости от того, эксплуатируется ли тот или иной ресурс. Переменные издержки, как правило, включают в себя стоимость топлива, дополнительные затраты на обслуживание и дополнительные трудозатраты.

(3) Variable Costs:- (1) The portion of total cash production costs used for inputs needed to produce a specific yield of a specific crop. Variable costs typically include fertilizers, seed, pesticides, hired labor, fuel, repairs, and animal feed and drugs. (2) Costs that vary in

the aggregate with a change in output of a farm. In the short run, there are both fixed and variable costs; in the long run, all costs are variable. Variable Costs are the costs that change in direct proportion to output. For example, the cost of livestock feed is a variable cost because the amount of feed used varies in direct proportion to the number of livestock.

VARIABLE DISPLACEMENT PUMP = НАСОС С РЕГУЛИРУЕМЫМ ВЫТЕСНЕНИЕМ – A Variable Displacement Pump is a device that converts mechanical energy to hydraulic (fluid) energy. The displacement, or amount of fluid pumped per revolution of the pump's input shaft can be varied while the pump is running. Many variable displacement pumps are 'reversible', meaning that they can act as a hydraulic motor and convert fluid energy into mechanical energy. Types:- a common variable displacement pump used in vehicle technology is the Axial Piston Pump. This pump has several pistons in cylinders arranged parallel to each other and rotating around a central shaft. A swashplate at one end is connected to the pistons. As the pistons rotate, the angle of the plate causes them to move in and out of their cylinders. A rotary valve at the opposite end from the swashplate alternately connects each cylinder to the fluid supply and delivery lines. By changing the angle of the swashplate, the stroke of the pistons can be varied continuously. If the swashplate is perpendicular to the axis of rotation, no fluid will flow. If it is at a sharp angle, a large volume of fluid will be pumped. Some pumps allow the swashplate to be moved in both directions from the zero position, pumping fluid in either direction without reversing the rotation of the pump. An efficient variation is the Bent Axis Pump. Bending the axis reduces side loads on the pistons. Piston pumps can be made variable-displacement by inserting springs inline with the pistons. The displacement is not positively controlled, but decreases as back-pressure increases. Another variation is the Variable Displacement Vane Pump. Variable Displacement Pump is a pump in which the displacement per cycle can be varied. See also Pump. Variable Displacement Pumps:- in a variable-displacement pump, the flow rate and outlet pressure can be changed as the pump operates. This results in pumps that are:- (i) more complex; (ii) more expensive; and (iii) capable of doing a wider variety of jobs. The most common type of variable-displacement pump is the rotary vane pump, which is a variation of the gear pump in which the 'gear' is offset and the 'cogs' aren't fixed, but rather extend and retract as the gear turns, allowing the pump to increase the pressure of the fluid by compacting it as it pushes the fluid through. The top-tier pumps, however, are bent-axis piston-and-cylinder pumps, much like the ones that are used in an internal combustion engine. Simple, fixed-displacement pumps are perfect for single jobs that need to be repeated indefinitely over long periods of time; variable-displacement pumps can be used to power a wider variety of tools, but require more expense and more attention.

VARIABLE EXPENSES = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ) – Variable Expenses are those business expenses that usually fluctuate dependent upon production or sales volume. Contrast with Fixed Expenses. Variable Expense is a cost that alters in conjunction with some type of activity. For example, the direct materials expense increases as sales increase. Other variable expenses are commissions, billable labor, piece rate labor, and credit card fees. A business has few truly variable expenses. Many other expenses, such as rent expense, are fixed within a certain activity range. A business that has a high proportion of variable expenses can usually generate a profit on a low sales level. The reason is that there are few fixed expenses to be paid for in each month. When setting prices, one should ensure that at least the variable expenses are included in the price. That way, the business will not lose money when each unit of a product is sold. Variable Expenses:- expences that are related to the level of activity and vary with output. Examples of variable expenses are the cost of raw materials and of energy used in production. Variable Expenses are expenses that fluctuate with the amount of sales produced, typically as a predictable percentage of sales. Examples include sales commission, delivery expenses and advertising. See also Fixed Expense. / выработка (output).

VARIABLE FUEL VEHICLE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ТОПЛИВОМ (или ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ТОПЛИВОМ) – Variable Fuel Vehicle (VFV) is a vehicle that has the capacity of burning any combination of gasoline and an alternative fuel. Also known as Flexible-Fuel Vehicle. See also Flexible Fuel Vehicle.

VARIABLE GEOMETRY AIRFOILS = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ КРЫЛЬЯ (или КРЫЛЬЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИЕЙ, или КРЫЛЬЯ С МЕНЯЮЩЕЙСЯ ГЕОМЕТРИЕЙ) – Variable Geometry Airfoils:- use trailing edge flaps or tabs, or leading edge slats or pivoted nose droop, the position of which can be controlled in flight. A Variable Geometry Wingtip is comprised of two deformable yet relatively stiff airfoils that work in compression and tension against each other to change shape. There is only one moving part in the assembly with no internal mechanisms to facilitate morphing. The wingtip consists of a lower airfoil and an upper airfoil. The base of the lower airfoil is mounted horizontally to an under surface of an outboard end of a wing. The upper airfoil has a portion which is allowed to retract and extend from an upper surface of the outboard end of the wing. A single projecting wingtip is formed at an intersection of the lower and upper airfoils.

VARIABLE HEDGING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ ХЭДЬЖИРОВАНИЕ) – Variable Hedging:- xxxxx. / Переменное Хэдьжирование:- . Смотрите также Формирование Пропорциональной Курсовой Разницы (Ratio Spreading).

VARIABLE IMPORT LEVY = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ПРИВОЗНОЙ СБОР (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ИМПОРТНЫЙ СБОР) – Variable (Import) Levy:- the difference between the price of a foreign product at the port and the official price at which competitive imports can be sold. Such levies are effectively a variable tax on imports or a variable subsidy to exports. Variable levies are used by the European Union and Switzerland. Variable Import Levy is employed to protect domestic price guarantees from being defeated by trade flows. A Variable Import Levy is a levy on imports that raises their price to a level at least as high as the domestic price. Such levies are adjusted frequently (hence variable) in response to changes in world market prices, and are imposed to defend administered prices set above world market prices. Under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, the variable levies of the EU have been converted into fixed tariffs or tariff-rate quotas. / Изменяемый Сбор На Привоз или Переменная Импортная Пошлина:- налог, взимаемый с некоторых сельскохозяйственных продуктов (например, ряда Зерновых), который меняется таким образом, чтобы довести цену привоза (или импорта) в ЕС примерно до желательного в ЕС уровня. Во время переходного этапа эти налоги применяли в торговле между странами-членами, так что поставщики из Сообщества имели преимущество перед другими источниками снабжения. Налоги внутри ЕС упразднены на этапе реализации законченного Общего Рынка. Синоним – Изменяемый Сбор (Variable Levy).

VARIABLE INCOME STOCK = АКЦИЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ДОХОДОМ (или АКЦИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМ ДОХОДОМ) – A term Variable Income Stock refers to investments that provide their owners with a rate of return that is dynamic and determined by market forces. Variable-income securities provide investors with both greater risks as well as rewards. Explanation:- variable-income securities, also known as Variable-Rate Securities, are typically valued by investors looking for higher returns than those offered by fixed-income securities. The classic example of a variable-income security is common stock, which can offer investors virtually unlimited up-side growth as well as the complete loss of principal. In exchange for this risk, investors in these securities demand higher returns than their fixed-income counterparts. In addition to common stocks, examples of variable-income securities include:- (i) Variable Rate Demand Obligations (VRDO):- municipal bonds that have long-term maturities that reset on a relatively short-term basis; and (ii) Floating Rate Notes (FRN):- bonds that feature a variable rate coupon, typically indexed to a money market rate such as federal funds or LIBOR plus a margin spread. The rate of interest on FRNs will increase or decrease quarterly based on the auction rates of 13-week

Treasury bills. / Акция С Переменным Доходом:- акция, как правило обыкновенная, дивиденд и доход по которой зависят от искусства фирмы реализовывать прибыль.

VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY = ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ДОЛЕВЫМ УЧАСТИЕМ – Variable Interest Entity (VIE) is a legal entity in which an investor holds a controlling interest, despite not having a majority of its share ownership. A VIE has the following characteristics:- (i) the entity's equity is not sufficient to support its operations; (ii) residual equity holders do not control the VIE; and (iii) residual equity holders are shielded from the gains and losses normally associated with ownership. If an investor is the primary beneficiary of such an entity, the investor must consolidate its financial statements with those of the VIE. The primary beneficiary is the one that can direct the most significant economic activities of the VIE. Variable interest entities are used as special purpose vehicles to finance certain investments without putting the parent entity at risk of loss.

VARIABLE INTEREST RATE = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА (или ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА, или ПЛАВАЮЩАЯ ПРОЦЕНТНАЯ СТАВКА) – Variable Interest Rate is the interest rate which may be changed during the term of a loan or a bond issue. Many international credits and bonds are periodically aligned to the London Euromoney market rate. See also Floating Rate Bond. Variable Interest Rate is an interest rate that moves up and down based on the changes of an underlying interest rate index, e.g., a credit card might have a variable rate that is a certain spread over the prime rate. Variable Interest Rate is an interest rate on a loan or security that fluctuates over time, because it is based on an underlying benchmark interest rate or index that changes periodically. The obvious advantage of a variable interest rate is that if the underlying interest rate or index declines, the borrower's interest payments also fall. Conversely, if the underlying index rises, interest payments increase. The underlying benchmark interest rate or index for a variable interest rate depends on the type of loan or security. Variable interest rates for mortgages, automobiles and credit cards may be based on a benchmark rate such as the prime rate in a country. Banks and financial institutions charge consumers a spread over this benchmark rate, with the spread depending on a number of factors, such as the type of asset and the consumer's credit rating. Variable Interest Rate Credit Cards:- variable interest rate credit cards have an annual percentage rate (APR) tied to a particular index, such as the prime rate. The prime rate most commonly changes when the Federal Reserve adjusts the federal funds rate, resulting in a change in the rate of the associated credit card. The rates on variable interest rate credit cards can change without advance notice to the cardholder. Within the 'terms and conditions' document associated with the credit card, the interest rate is most commonly expressed as the prime rate plus a particular percentage, with the listed percentage being tied to the credit worthiness of the credit card holder. An example of the format is the prime rate +11.9%. Variable Interest Rate Loans and Mortgages:- variable interest rate loans function similarly to credit cards except for the payment schedule. While a credit card is considered a revolving line of credit, most loans are installment loans, with a specified number of payments, leading to the loan being paid off by a particular date. As interest rates vary, the required payment will go up or down according to the change in rate and the number of payments remaining before completion. When a mortgage has a variable interest rate, it is more commonly referred to as an Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM). Additionally, many ARMs start with a low, fixed interest rate for the first few years of the loan, only adjusting after that time period has expired. Common fixed interest rate periods on an ARM are three or five years, expressed as a 3/1 or 5/1 ARM respectively. Variable Interest Rate Bonds:- for variable interest rate bonds, the benchmark rate may be the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Some variable rate bonds also use the five-year, 10-year or 30-year US Treasury bond yield as the benchmark interest rate, offering a coupon rate that is set at a certain spread above the yield on US Treasuries. See also Adjustable Rate. / Изменяемая Процентная Ставка или Плавающая Процентная Ставка – ставка кредита, которая изменяется при изменении величины лежащего в её основе индекса процентных ставок. Например, плавающая процентная ставка по многим кредитным картам базируется на определённой курсовой разнице свыше Первоклассной Ставки (Prime Rate). Большинство плавающих ставок кредитов, предоставляемых внутри страны, также привязывается к Первоклассным Ставкам. Называется также Переоцениваемая Процентная Ставка (Adjustable Interest Rate).

VARIABLE INTEREST RATE US SAVINGS BOND = СБЕРЕГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ США С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или XX) – Variable Interest Rate US Savings Bond:- xxxxx. / Сберегательная Облигация США С Изменяемой Процентной Ставкой:- . Смотрите также Сберегательная Облигация США (US Savings Bond).

VARIABLE INTEREST SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ ПРОЦЕНТОМ (или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМ ПРОЦЕНТОМ, или ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С ПЛАВАЮЩИМ ПРОЦЕНТОМ) – Variable Interest Securities:- where the amount of dividends/interest to be payable in future is not fixed and known in advance, e.g., ordinary shares like BP, Glaxo, Microsoft etc. / Би.Пи. (BP), Глаксо (Glaxo), Майкрософт (Microsoft).

VARIABLE LENGTH (OR BIAS CUT) STAPLE FIBERS = ШТАПЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ ДЛИНЫ (или XX) – Variable Length (or Bias Cut) Staple Fibers are the staple fibers obtained by cutting in such a way as to deliberately introduce several lengths. Such fibers are specified by two finite nominal lengths corresponding to the limits of the cut length.

VARIABLE LEVY = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ СБОР (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ СБОР) – Variable Levy is a tax on imports that varies over time so as to stabilize the domestic price of the imported good. Essentially, the tax is set equal to the difference between the target domestic price and the world price. Variable Levy is a tariff subject to alterations as world market prices change, the alterations are designed to assure that the import price after payment of the duty will equal a predetermined 'gate' price. Variable Levy is a tariff that changes in such a way that the domestic price of an imported good always remains the same (or almost the same). A variable levy increases when the raw price of the import drops and decreases when the raw price rises. See also Variable Import Levy. Variable Levy:- a tariff or import tax subject to change as world market prices change. The purpose is to assure that the import price after payment of duty will equal a predetermined set price.

VARIABLE LIFE INSURANCE = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ) – Variable Life Insurance is a permanent life insurance policy with an investment component. The policy has a cash value account, which is invested in a number of sub-accounts available in the policy. A sub-account acts similar to a mutual fund, except it's only available within a variable life insurance policy. I'm not a huge fan of this type of Life Insurance. I've found people can better serve their protection planning needs with Universal Life policies, with additional benefits for things like Terminal Illness and Chronic Illness riders. With a fully invested portfolio, there is just too much market risk for many people who actually need the underlying life insurance coverage. Bad few years in the market could cause the cash value to drop and put the death benefit in jeopardy when you need it the most. The investment return and principal value of variable sub-accounts will fluctuate. Your cash value, and perhaps the death benefit will be determined by the performance of the chosen sub-accounts. Variable universal life insurance policies typically include mortality and expense risk charges, administrative fees, and fund expense charges. Withdrawals may be taxable and subject to surrender charges. Policy Loans and withdrawal will reduce the policy's cash value and death benefit. Loans are subject to interest charges. Xxxxx. Variable Life Insurance is a permanent form of insurance that builds up cash value but allows you to invest the 'extra' in sub-accounts that are managed by many professional management firms. The process of buying a variable policy is to allow your agent or registered representative to run an illustration showing the premiums required to purchase x amount of insurance that will buildup x

amount of cash based on the sub-account illustrated performance. It sounds complicated, but it really is not. The key is running a policy that will sustain itself to age 95 to 100 with an interest rate of the sub-accounts that is reasonable, usually 7–8%. The sub-account is the insurance industry equivalent to mutual funds so do not get that confused. The market might average 9–10% for the last 100 years, but it is best to run your sub-account assumed performance a little lower than that for a little more security. A good, experienced registered representative should take into account if a variable policy makes sense for your insurance/investment portfolio as many times these types of polices can be abused. Consumers can pay into it for a certain period of time and then change their minds mid-stream causing them significant out of pocket expense and then a possible surrender charge on the cash that they did build up. If the consumer does not make the long term commitment to the plan, they likely will lose quite a bit not to mention the time lost. If kept, the policy can be a great tool for insurance protection and cash value options down the road. However, this plan takes many years to complete and insurance needs change over time. / Переменное Страхование Жизни или Изменяемое Страхование Жизни:- новый вид полного страхования жизни (или пожизненного страхования) вплоть до смерти владельца полиса (whole life insurance), который позволяет инвестировать налично-денежную часть стоимости полиса в акции, облигации или портфели. Инвесторы могут выбрать между возможностью перейти из одного портфеля вложений в другой и передачей средств в управление профессиональным управляющим, которые будут за них принимать эти решения. Как и при полном страховании жизни, ежегодная сумма страховых взносов является фиксированной, но часть этой суммы направляется в соответствующий инвестиционный портфель вложений (portfolio). Владелец страхового полиса принимает на себя риск инвестиций в ценные бумаги, в то время как страховая компания гарантирует минимальную страховую сумму в случае смерти страхователя, не зависящую от убытков по портфелю вложений. В том случае, если стоимость портфеля вложений значительно возрастает, часть увеличившейся наличной стоимости помещается в дополнительное страховое покрытие. Как и в случае полисов полного страхования жизни, страхователь может брать ссуды под обеспечение накопленных наличных средств или средства полиса могут быть обналичены. Так же, как и на индивидуальном пенсионном счёте (individual retirement account), доходы по этим полисам исключаются из налогообложения, пока не будут востребованы со счёта. Налогом облагается только доход, превышающий общую сумму уплаченных по полису страховых взносов. Страховая сумма, выплачиваемая в случае смерти, подлежит налогообложению не как индивидуальный доход, а как наследуемое имущество, исключение которого из налогообложения составляет до 600 000 Долларов США. Переменное страхование жизни отличается от универсального страхования жизни (universal life insurance). Универсальное страхование жизни позволяет владельцам полисов увеличивать или уменьшать размер страховых взносов, а также изменять размер страховых сумм, выплачиваемых в случае смерти. По этому полису также накапливается процентный доход – по ставке, привязанной к рыночной, за вычетом сборов на страхование и прочих расходов.

VARIABLE LIFE INSURANCE POLICY = ПОЛИС ИЗМЕНЯЕМОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ ЖИЗНИ (или ПОЛИС ПЕРЕМЕННОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ ЖИЗНИ) – A Variable Life Insurance Policy is a form of permanent life insurance. Variable life insurance provides permanent protection to the beneficiary upon the death of the policyholder. This type of insurance is generally more expensive than term insurance because it allows the insured to allocate a portion of the premium Dollars to a separate account comprised of various instruments and investment funds within the insurance company's portfolio, such as stocks, bonds, equity funds, money market funds and bond funds. Because of investment risks, variable policies are considered securities contracts and are regulated under the federal securities laws; therefore, they must be sold via a prospectus. As a securities product, fund performance may lead to declining cash value or death benefit over time. Variable life insurance policies have certain tax benefits made available to policyholders, such as the ability to utilize cash value on a tax-benefited basis. As long as premiums are paid and the policy remains in force, policyholders can access the cash value through a tax-free loan against the policy. Should cash value be withdrawn instead of borrowed, the policyholder faces tax implications on any realized earnings. Any loans taken out that are not repaid have the potential to decrease the death benefit paid to beneficiaries at the time the insured passes away. Variable Life Insurance Flexibility:- one of the aspects of variable life insurance that makes it stand out among other permanent life insurance policies is the flexibility it provides policyholders in terms of premiums paid and cash value accumulation. Premiums paid to a variable life insurance policy are not fixed as they are with traditional whole life insurance or term insurance. Instead, they can be shifted up or down over time, within certain limits, based on the insured's needs. For example, an insured with a variable life insurance policy may decide to reduce monthly premium payments from USD100 to USD50 because a major expense may have impeded cash flow for a period of time. The cash value within the policy can be used to make up the shortage in premium payments during the time lower premium payments are made. When cash flow returns to a comfortable level, the insured has the option to increase premiums back to the initial USD100 per month. Downsides of Variable Life Insurance:- unlike fixed life insurance products, variable life insurance may require policyholders to add premiums over time to ensure the death benefit remains guaranteed to a certain age. Paying more than the minimum cost of insurance for a variable life insurance policy is one method to ensure guarantees remain intact. Additionally, investment risks within the cash value of a variable life insurance policy fall completely on the policyholder, not the insurance company. As such, there are no guarantees as to how well the cash value may perform over time, making it difficult to plan for using accumulated earnings in the future. Like most life insurance policies, individuals are required to undergo full medical underwriting to obtain a variable life insurance policy. Variable Life Insurance Policy is a whole life insurance policy that provides a death benefit dependent on the insured's portfolio market value at the time of death. Typically the company invests premiums in common stocks, so variable life policies are referred to as Equity-Linked Policies.

VARIABLE LIMIT = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ЛИМИТ (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ЛИМИТ) – Variable Limit is a price system that allows for larger than normal allowable price movements under certain conditions. In periods of extreme volatility, some exchanges permit trading at price levels that exceed regular daily price limits. Variable Limit:- according to the Chicago Board of Trade rules, an expanded allowable price range set during volatile markets. / Изменяемый Лимит:- расширенный допустимый ценовой диапазон в периоды высокой рыночной волатильности. Плавающие Лимиты (Variable Limits):- большинство бирж устанавливают лимит на максимальное дневное движение цены по некоторым фьючерсным контрактам. Они также оставляют за собой право расширить эти лимиты, если движение цены будет превышать лимит в одном направлении в течение двух или трёх торговых дней подряд. Если в таких случаях лимиты изменяются автоматически, они называются плавающими.

VARIABLE LIMIT MARGINS = МАРЖИ ПРИ ИЗМЕНЯЕМОМ ЛИМИТЕ (или МАРЖИ ПРИ ПЕРЕМЕННОМ ЛИМИТЕ) – Variable Limit Margins:- the performance deposit required whenever the daily trading limits on price of a commodity are raised in accordance with exchange rules. In periods of extreme price volatility, some exchanges permit trading at price levels that exceed regular daily limits. At such times, margins are also increased. / Гарантия исполнения, требуемая в соответствии с регламентом биржи всякий раз, когда лимиты изменения цены сырья для ежедневной торговли возрастают. В периоды экстремальной лихорадочности цен некоторые биржи разрешают торговлю по ценам, превосходящим обычные лимиты изменения цен в течение одного дня. В такие моменты ставки маржи также повышаются.

VARIABLE MANUFACTURING COSTS = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ НА ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ, или ХХ) – Variable Manufacturing Costs:- small businesses and new start-ups must keep close watch on their

manufacturing costs to make a profit. The term Variable Manufacturing Cost applies to accounting methods to track business expenses and profits. Depending on the type of accounting system used, the specifics of the variable costs vary widely. Manufacturing Costs:- manufacturing costs include funds spent on direct costs, such as the amount your business spends for the materials and the amount you pay labor to make the items. Transportation of the goods to the marketplace also adds to manufacturing costs. Indirect costs add more to the product. Indirect fees include payments to manufacturing representatives to promote your products. Industrial researchers, including informal studies at Ford Motors and Rolls Royce, link between 70 percent and 90 percent of manufacturing costs to basic product design. Simple designs typically cost less to manufacture. Fixed Costs:- fixed manufacturing costs describe fees required to create the item, and manufacturers must pay these costs to produce the goods. Companies have little room to modify or change the fixed costs since the company must pay these standard costs to produce the goods. General accounting principals group the usual costs associated with the direct manufacture and the labor costs, although these costs do have some flexibility and vary somewhat over time. Variable Costs:- variable costs also include the amount of your company inventory on hand and the cost of storing or warehousing your goods. While the cost of marketing your items and the amount you spend to promote your products might appear to fall under the variable cost category, most accounting methods treat both selling and administrative expenses as period costs, not variable accounting costs. Period costs are paid at at certain times during the year. Your accountant may use period accounting methods in keeping your business books. Wide-Ranging Variables:- some small industries have unplanned cost increases due to fluctuations in certain raw product markets, such as oil. For small businesses, increases in manufacturing costs due to increased oil prices effectively reduce profits. This loss is linked to the limited scale of a small-business production. Large companies have a greater capacity to deal with price fluctuations. One way to control variable costs involves making long-term contracts with suppliers to lock in your prices. This allows your business a firm, fixed price for materials. Long-term labor agreements, if your company uses unionized workers, also provides stable manufacturing costs. Determining Variable Manufacturing Costs:- accounting variables also change with the type of bookkeeping accepted in your manufacturing industry. Absorption costing, a common accounting method, offers one method to artificially increase manufacturing profits by increasing production and storing the excess inventory. Small businesses start-ups have few opportunities to employ this cost accounting method used by large businesses to manipulate variable manufacturing costs. New and small firms have limited inventory and lack the investment money to increase production to the levels necessary to effectively use this accounting system. / Фод Мотоз (Ford Motors) и Ролз Ройс (Rolls Royce). Переменные Производственные Затраты:- виды производственных расходов, которые изменяются прямо пропорционально количеству произведённых единиц продукции. Они включают прямые материальные затраты и переменные общепроизводственные расходы.

VARIABLE OPERATING COST = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЙ РАСХОД (или XX) – Variable Operating Cost:- in reference to passenger car operating cost, expenditures which are dependent on the amount of use of the car, such as the cost of gas and oil, tires, and other maintenance.

VARIABLE OVERHEAD = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ НАКЛАДНОЙ РАСХОД – Variable Overhead is those manufacturing costs that vary roughly in relation to changes in production output. The concept is used to model the future expenditure levels of a business, as well as to determine the lowest possible price at which a product should be sold. Examples of variable overhead are:- (i) Production supplies; (ii) Equipment Utilities; and (iii) Materials Handling Wages. For example, Kelvin Corporation produces 10 000 digital thermometers per month, and its total variable overhead is USD20 000, or USD2.00 per unit. Kelvin ramps up its production to 15 000 thermometers per month, and its variable overhead correspondingly rises to USD30 000, resulting in the variable overhead remaining at USD2.00 per unit. Variable overhead tends to be small in relation to the amount of fixed overhead. Since it varies with production volume, an argument exists that variable overhead should be treated as a direct cost and included in the bill of materials for products. Variable overhead is analyzed with two variances, which are:- (i) Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance:- this is the difference between the actual and budgeted hours worked, which are then applied to the standard variable overhead rate per hour; and (ii) Variable Overhead Spending Variance:- this is the difference between the actual spending and the budgeted rate of spending on variable overhead. The variable overhead concept can also be applied to the administrative side of a business. If so, it refers to those administrative costs that vary with the level of business activity. Since most administrative costs are considered to be fixed, the amount of administrative variable overhead is usually considered to be so small as to not be worth reporting separately. Similar Terms:- Variable Manufacturing Overhead is a subset of variable overhead, because it only includes those variable overhead costs incurred in the manufacturing process. / Келвин Корпорэйшэн (Kelvin Corporation).

VARIABLE OVERHEAD EFFICIENCY VARIANCE = ВАРИАНСА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИЗМЕНЯЕМОГО НАКЛАДНОГО РАСХОДА (или XX) – Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance is the difference between the actual and budgeted hours worked, which are then applied to the standard variable overhead rate per hour. The formula is:- Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance = Standard Overhead Rate x (Actual Hours – Standard Hours). A favorable variance means that the actual hours worked were less than the budgeted hours, resulting in the application of the standard overhead rate across fewer hours, resulting in less expense incurred. However, a favorable variance does not necessarily mean that a company has incurred less actual overhead, it simply means that there was an improvement in the allocation base that was used to apply overhead. The variable overhead efficiency variance is a compilation of production expense information submitted by the production department, and the projected labor hours to be worked, as estimated by the industrial engineering and production scheduling staffs, based on historical and projected efficiency and equipment capacity levels. It is entirely possible that an improperly-set standard number of labor hours can result in a variance that does not represent the actual performance of an entity. Consequently, investigation of the variable overhead efficiency variance should encompass a review of the validity of the underlying standard. Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance Example:- the cost accounting staff of Hodgson Industrial Design calculates, based on historical and projected labor patterns, that the company's production staff should work 20 000 hours per month and incur USD400 000 of variable overhead costs per month, so it establishes a variable overhead rate of USD20 per hour. In May, Hodgson Industrial Design installs a new materials handling system that significantly improves production efficiency and drops the hours worked during the month to 19 000. The variable overhead efficiency variance is:- USD20 Standard Overhead Rate/Hour x (19 000 Hours Worked – 20 000 Standard Hours) = USD20 000 Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance. / Ходьжсэн Индэстриэл Дизайн (Hodgson Industrial Design).

VARIABLE OVERHEAD SPENDING VARIANCE = ВАРИАНСА НЕСЕНИЯ ИЗМЕНЯЕМОГО НАКЛАДНОГО РАСХОДА (или XX) – Variable Overhead Spending Variance is the difference between the actual and budgeted rates of spending on variable overhead. The variance is used to focus attention on those overhead costs that vary from expectations. The formula is:- Variable Overhead Spending Variance = Actual Hours Worked x (Actual Overhead Rate – Standard Overhead Rate). A favorable variance means that the actual variable overhead expenses incurred per labor hour were less than expected. The variable overhead spending variance is a compilation of production expense information submitted by the production department, and the projected labor hours to be worked, as estimated by the industrial engineering and production scheduling staffs, based on historical and projected efficiency and equipment capacity levels. There are a number of possible causes of a variable overhead spending variance. For example:- (i) Account Misclassification:- the variable overhead category includes a number of accounts, some of which may have been incorrectly classified

and so do not appear as part of variable overhead (or vice versa); (ii) Outsourcing:- some activities that had been sourced in-house have now been shifted to a supplier, or vice versa; and (iii) Supplier Pricing:- suppliers have changed their prices, which have not yet been reflected in updated standards. The variable overhead spending concept is most applicable in situations where the production process is tightly controlled, as is the case when large numbers of identical units are produced. The other component of the total variable overhead variance is the variable overhead efficiency variance. Variable Overhead Spending Variance Example:- the cost accounting staff of Hodgson Industrial Design calculates, based on historical and projected cost patterns, that the company should experience a variable overhead rate of USD20 per labor hour worked, and builds this figure into the budget. In April, the actual variable overhead rate turns out to be USD22 per labor hour. During that month, production employees work 18 000 hours. The variable overhead spending variance is:- 18 000 Actual Hours Worked x (USD22 Actual Variable Overhead Rate – USD20 Standard Overhead Rate) = USD36 000 Variable Overhead Spending Variance. / Ходьжсэн Индэстриэл Дизайн (Hodgson Industrial Design).

VARIABLE PLAN = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ПЛАН (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ПЛАН) – Variable Plan is a plan in which either the number of shares and/or the price at which they will be issued is not known on the grant date.

VARIABLE PRICE LIMIT = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ЛИМИТ ЦЕНЫ (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ЛИМИТ ЦЕНЫ) – Variable Price Limit is a price limit schedule, determined by an exchange, that permits variations above or below the normally allowable price movement for any one trading day.

VARIABLE–PRICE SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ ЦЕНОЙ (или ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ ЦЕНОЙ) – Variable-Price Security is a security with a constantly changing or periodically changing price based on market forces. Most stocks, bonds and derivatives are variable-price securities, while most certificates of deposit have a price that doesn't change, in comparison. Variable-Price Security is a security that sells at a fluctuating market-determined price stocks and bonds are example.

VARIABLE PRICING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕМЕННОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ) – Variable Pricing is a system for altering the price of a product or service based on the current levels of supply and demand. It is commonly employed in environments where supply and demand information is easily available. For example, the price of an item that is being sold through an auction will change depending upon the amount of demand for it, as evidenced by bid prices. The same principle works in a stock market, where the sale of new shares by a company will increase the supply, thereby dropping the stock price; conversely, intense demand to own a company's shares will increase the price of the shares on the market. Yet another example is airline seats, where an airline can adjust its pricing based on the number of seats that have already been sold. Variable pricing also follows the business cycle. For example, the price of lawn mowers is high as the summer season approaches, since this is when demand spikes. Once the summer season is over, prices decline because there is little demand and sellers want to clear out their excess inventories. Some companies refuse to use variable pricing, because they find that it annoys customers. For example, someone who paid a high price for a seat on an airplane will be annoyed if he finds that the person sitting next to him spent a fraction of that amount. Variable pricing also does not work in situations where pricing is physically fixed, such as when prices are manually affixed to goods. Variable Pricing (or Variable Rate):- (i) a price for a product or service that changes over time; (ii) a price for a given quantity of that product or service that change over time; and (iii) used to insure that customer billings reflect the actual value of energy at the time it is consumed.

VARIABLE PRODUCTION OVERHEADS = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ НАКЛАДНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Variable Production Overheads:- those indirect costs of production that vary directly, or nearly directly, with the volume of production, such as indirect materials and indirect labour. Variable Manufacturing Overhead Cost:- the indirect manufacturing costs that will change in proportion to the change in an activity such as machine hours. For example, a portion of a manufacturer's electricity cost will vary with the change in the number of machine hours worked. Variable Overhead is those manufacturing costs that vary roughly in relation to changes in production output. The concept is used to model the future expenditure levels of a business, as well as to determine the lowest possible price at which a product should be sold. / Переменные Производственные Накладные Расходы (Variable Production Overheads):- те косвенные производственные затраты, которые изменяются прямо, или почти прямо пропорционально объёму производства, такие как косвенные затраты на материалы и на оплату труда.

VARIABLE QUOTATION = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ РАСЦЕНКА (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ КОТИРОВКА, или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ КУРС) – Variable Quotation is a continuous quotation. For high-volume stocks, usually of large companies, continuous market prices are determined (quoted) on each trading day, rather than a single cash quotation or cash price. The initial price is referred to as the Starting or Opening Price, while the closing price refers to the last price. The quotation of a stock in continuous trading is a condition for inclusion in one of the selection indices of Deutsche Börse AG. / Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG).

VARIABLE RATE = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ СТАВКА (или ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ СТАВКА) – Variable Rate:- a variable-rate agreement, as distinguished from a fixed-rate agreement, calls for an interest rate that may fluctuate over the life of the loan. The rate is often tied to an index that reflects changes in market rates of interest. A fluctuation in the rate causes changes in either the payments or the length of the loan term. Limits are often placed on the degree to which the interest rate or the payments can vary. Variable Rate is an interest rate that changes periodically in relation to an index, such as the prime rate. Payments may increase or decrease accordingly. A Variable Rate is an interest rate that may fluctuate over the life of the loan, unlike a fixed rate. A change in the variable rate will affect either the size of the re-payment or the length of the loan. / Флуктуация (колебание) ставки вызывает изменения либо в платежах, либо в длительности срока ссуды.

VARIABLE–RATE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable-Rate Agreement, as distinguished from a fixed-rate agreement, calls for an interest rate that may fluctuate over the life of the loan. The rate is often tied to an index that reflects changes in market rates of interest. A fluctuation in the rate causes changes in either the payments or the length of the loan term. Limits are often placed on the degree to which the interest rate or the payments can vary.

VARIABLE–RATE APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY = ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВНЕСЕНИЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВНЕСЕНИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable-Rate Application Technology:- xxxxx. See also Precision Agriculture; and Precision Farming. In precision agriculture, Variable Rate Application (VRA) refers to the application of a material, such that the rate of application is based on the precise location, or qualities of the area that the material is being applied to. Variable Rate Application can be, Map Based or Sensor Based:- (i) Map Based VRA is pre-planned, and applications are based on VRA Prescription Maps that an Agronomist or Advisor prepares based on data sources; or (ii) Sensor Based VRA is calculated realtime, based on sensors that are local to the Variable Rate Applicator. Applications Of VRA:- In precision agriculture, VRA is known to be used in the following areas:- (i) seeding; (ii) weed control; (iii) fertilizer; (iv) lime; and (v) soil cultivation intensity.

VARIABLE RATE BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable Rate Bond is a bond whose stated interest rate varies as a percentage of a baseline indicator, such as the prime rate. Jumps in the baseline indicator can lead to substantial increases in interest rates, so this is a riskier form of financing for the issuer. The risk of

higher interest rate costs can be mitigated by adding a redemption option to the bond agreement, whereby the issuer can choose to buy back bonds if interest rates increase to an excessive degree. Variable Rate Bond is a bond whose interest payments are linked to a reference index (for example, LIBOR), or the price of a specific commodity, or the price of a specific financial instrument that normally changes over time in a continuous manner in response to market pressures. Variable-Rate Bond is a security or tranche with interest rates that change over time, but for which the schedule of changes is published in the prospectus. Not the same as a floating-rate note. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

VARIABLE–RATE CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable-Rate Certificate is a specific type of Certificate of Deposit (CD), characterized by the fact that its interest rate varies depending upon the value of some other item. Some certificates have their interest rates fluctuate based on a given stock index, others based on the prime rate. Typically these rates are adjusted quarterly. / Сертификат С Плавающей Ставкой:- депозитные сертификаты (certificate of deposit (CD)), по которым установлены плавающие ставки, периодически изменяющиеся вместе с движением такой базы, как ставка прайм рэйт или фондовый индекс. Сертификат С Изменяемой Ставкой:- сберегательный сертификат, ставка выплачиваемого процента по которому меняется в зависимости от условий обеспечения денег. Процентная ставка устанавливается правительственными регулирующими агентствами.

VARIABLE–RATE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS = ДЕПОЗИТНЫЕ СЕРТИФИКАТЫ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА О ВКЛАДАХ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – A Variable-Rate Certificate Of Deposit (CD) is a CD with an interest rate that can change. How It Works (Example):- a CD is an investment whereby the investor deposits a certain amount of money with a bank orcredit union, which agrees to pay interest on that deposit for the duration of the deposit. Generally, the depositor cannot access the investment again until the term of the CD is up, which can be anywhere from one month to several years long. Most investors opt for fixed-rate CDs, which pay a flat rate of interest. However, some institutions also offer variable-rate CDs, which offer interest rates based on Treasury bills, market indexes, the prime rate, or other market rates. Often, the interest an institution will pay on a variable-rate CD equals the percentage change in the associated index or rate over the duration of the CD. For example, if the CD is based on the changes in the prime rate and the prime rate increases from 5% to 8% over the duration of the CD, the difference is the interest rate on the variable rate CD – in this case, the difference in the prime rate is 3%, which is what the investor will earn. Why It Matters:- CDs are one of the most conservative investments there are, and the interest rates on them tend to be very low. Variable-rate CDs offer investors the opportunity to receive higher returns if interest rates in other areas of the markets go up. Of course, the opposite is true:- if rates go down, the interest rate on a variable CD can also decrease. Variable-Rate Certificates Of Deposits (CDs):- short-term certificate of deposits that pay interest periodically on roll dates. On each roll date, the coupon on the CD is adjusted to reflect current market rates. Variable-Rate Certificate Of Deposit is a certificate of deposit (CD) with a variable interest rate. The rate can be determined by a number of mediums, such as the prime rate, consumer price index, treasury bills or a market index. The amount paid out is usually based on a percentage difference between the beginning index and the final index. A certificate of deposit is generally considered to be one of the safer ways to invest your money. It is the perfect choice for the conservative investor, or to diversify the risk of your portfolio. When looking to step up the risk just a little bit, considering a variable rate CD may be a good place to start. / Депозитные Сертификаты С Изменяемой Ставкой:- введённые в 1975 депозитные сертификаты с обычным минимальным сроком погашения 360 дней. Процентная ставка поддерживается банком-эмитентом с определённой разницей по сравнению с текущей ставкой банка по 90-дневным депозитным сертификатам и корректируется каждые 90 дней.

VARIABLE–RATE DEMAND BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ) – Variable Rate Demand Bond is a bond with floating coupon payments that are adjusted at specific intervals. The bond is payable to the bondholder upon demand following an interest rate change. Generally, the current money market rate is what is used to set the interest rate, plus or minus a set percentage. As a result of this, the coupon payments can change over time. Although a demand bond can be redeemed at any time, bondholders are often encouraged to keep the bonds in order to continue receiving coupon payments. The floating rate of the coupon payment contributes to higher uncertainty in coupon cash flows compared to generic bonds. Some of this risk is mitigated by the redemption option. Variable-Rate Demand Bond (VRDB) is the floating-rate bond that periodically can be sold back to the issuer.

VARIABLE–RATE DEMAND NOTE = НОТА С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ (или БИЛЕТ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ, или ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЬСКИЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable-Rate Demand Notes (VRDNs) are longer-term municipal securities that feature both a periodic coupon reset and a demand feature that allows an investor to periodically tender, or put, the securities at par plus accrued interest. (1) Periodic Coupon Resets:- the interest rate on VRDNs is generally reset daily or weekly based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Index. (The SIFMA Municipal SWAP Index is a seven-day high-grade market index composed of tax-exempt VRDO reset rates that are reported to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's SHORT reporting system. You cannot invest directly in an index). This reset feature ensures that VRDN yields reflect the current interest-rate environment. (2) Demand Feature:- VRDNs also generally have a one-day or seven-day demand feature, or put option, which enables an investor to tender the securities to a financial intermediary – such as a remarketing agent, tender agent, or trustee – after providing a one-day or seven-day notification. This feature allows VRDNs to be considered under US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 2a-7 as having a maturity equal to the next put date rather than its final maturity date. (3) Credit And Liquidity Enhancement:- virtually all VRDNs benefit from third-party credit and liquidity enhancements, ensuring payment of principal and interest on tendered securities. The main types of credit enhancement include letters of credit and standby bond purchase agreements, both of which are typically provided by a highly rated bank or other financial institution. Letters of credit offer a somewhat higher degree of security as they obligate the credit provider to pay principal and interest to bondholders within a certain time frame if the underlying issuer is unable to fulfill its obligation. Variable-Rate Demand Notes (VRDNs) have historically been a core holding in municipal money market funds because of their effectiveness as a tool for managing a fund's liquidity and average maturity. The relative safety and soundness of the VRDN structure has been demonstrated through various market conditions and economic cycles, most notably during the 2008 financial crisis. In recent years, VRDNs have become a popular investment alternative for prime money market funds due to their ability to provide liquidity and enhance principal preservation. Variable Rate Versus Auction Rate:- What's The Difference? VRDNs are sometimes confused with auction-rate securities because the interest rate on both of these types of investments resets periodically. One key difference is that VRDNs have contractual features that enable an investor to put back the security at par. In contrast, auction-rate securities failed as the financial crisis unfolded because there was no backup to the auction or remarketing mechanism on which the liquidity of these securities depended. It is important to note that auction-rate securities have never been an allowable investment for money market funds. Key Features Make VRDNs Attractive For Money Market Funds:- there are four features that make VRDNs a desirable investment for money market funds:- (i) eligible securities under SEC Rule 2a-7; (ii) highly liquid with a stable value; (iii) short term to repayment; and (iv) high credit quality. SEC Rule 2a-7 requires a money market fund to maintain at least 30% of its total assets in weekly liquid assets, which includes 'securities that mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within five business days'. The demand

feature not only ensures liquidity but also promises repayment at par, which means the value of a VRDN remains stable. Further, VRDNs used in our money market funds are analyzed by our credit specialists to determine that they present minimal credit risk. Market Overview:- the VRDN market is approximately USD224 billion in size and is composed of more than 10 000 individual securities. (Thomson Reuters (TM3), 'US Municipal VRDO Update, September 2015'). The vast majority of issuers are public entities. As shown in Chart 1 below, the amount of VRDNs outstanding increased in 2008 as failed auction-rate securities were repackaged as VRDNs. More recently, outstandings have declined as issuers have sold long-term bonds in order to lock in historically low interest rates. Additionally, many issuers have continued to have an austerity mindset several years post the Great Recession, which has resulted in only modest amounts of new issuance across both short- and long-term municipal supply. As the Federal Reserve has continued an accommodative monetary policy, all interest rates have fallen, including yields on VRDNs. However, nontraditional buyers have remained attracted to VRDNs due to the principal stability and liquidity features inherent in VRDNs. Pricing remains extremely stable because VRDNs can be put back at par on a daily or weekly basis. However, investors can expect differences in the yield offered on specific issues. Relative supply and demand for an issue will vary based on many factors, such as rates in other related sectors (for example, commercial paper and government repurchase agreements). Other factors include the relative credit quality of the liquidity or credit support provider, whether the issue is subject to state taxes or the Alternative Minimum Tax or is fully taxable, and dealer inventory levels. VRDNs And Wells Fargo Money Market Funds:- prior to the purchase of any security in one of our money market funds, our team of credit analysts conducts a thorough analysis of its credit quality, including the underlying issuer, the terms and conditions of any credit or liquidity enhancement, and the credit quality of any provider of enhancement. In the VRDN sector, this analysis is performed by our dedicated team of municipal credit specialists. Only after a determination is made that a security presents minimal credit risk can it be added into one of our money market funds. Variable-Rate Demand Note is a note that is payable on demand and bears interest tied to a money market rate. Variable-Rate Demand Note is a debt instrument that represents borrowed funds that are payable on demand and accrue interest based on a prevailing money market rate, such as the prime rate. The interest rate applicable to the borrowed funds is specified from the outset of the debt, and is typically equal to the specified money market rate plus an extra margin. Because money market interest rates, such as the bank prime rate, are variable over time, the interest rate applicable to this type of demand note is variable as well. Every time the prevailing money market rate changes, a variable rate demand note's interest rate is adjusted accordingly. As the name implies, these debt instruments are payable on demand. This means that the lender of the funds can request repayment of the entire debt amount at its discretion, and the funds must be repaid once the demand has been made. Libor is an interest rate at which banks can borrow funds, in marketable size, from other banks in the London interbank market. The Libor is fixed on a daily basis by the British Bankers' Association. The Libor is derived from a filtered average on the world's most creditworthy banks' interbank deposit rates for larger loans with maturities between overnight and one full year. VRDNs are debt securities commonly held within the Wells Fargo Money Market funds. Like all bonds, VRDN values fluctuate in response to the financial condition of individual issuers, general market and economic conditions, and changes in interest rates. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility in the bond market and reduced liquidity for certain bonds. In general, when interest rates rise, bond values fall and investors may lose principal value. Interest-rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition to credit and interest-rate risk, VRDNs are subject to municipal securities risk. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Wells Fargo Money Market Funds seek to preserve the value of your investment at USD1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. Carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. For a current prospectus and, if available, a summary prospectus, containing this and other information, visit wellsfargofunds.com. For variable net asset value (NAV) money market funds:- You could lose money by investing in the fund. Because the share price of the fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. For retail money market funds:- You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at USD1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. For government money market funds:- You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at USD1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time. SIFMA Municipal Swap Index produced by Municipal Markets Data (MMD), is a 7-day high-grade market index comprised of tax-exempt VRDNs from MMD's extensive database. Variable Rate Demand Notes (VRDNs) are variable rate securities issued by municipalities with features that help investors in money market funds meet their needs for liquidity, flexibility, and competitive short-term rates, particularly in this low yield environment. A VRDN is a long-term (20- to 30-year) municipal bond which is offered in a variable interest rate mode – meaning it adjusts to changes in the prevailing money market interest rate, usually adjusting every one to seven days – and provides investors with an option to tender the securities (or 'put') back to the fi nancial intermediary in return for repayment of the entire debt amount with as little as one up to seven days notice. How Do VRDNs Work? VRDNs are comprised of three distinct features that may make them an attractive vehicle for short-term money market investors:- (i) Variable Interest Rate:- the interest rate on VRDNs is reset usually every one to seven days off the Securities Industry and Financial Market Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Index, which is the municipal equivalent of seven-day Libor, allowing you to continually earn the market interest rate, and reducing risk associated with rising interest rates. During 2011, SIFMA posted index levels ranging from 29 to seven basis points, with an average of 19 basis points for the year. (ii) The 'Demand' Feature:- it is the VRDN's 'put' or 'demand' feature that makes it eligible for purchase by money market mutual funds that are required to follow special maturity guidelines under SEC Rule 2a-7. Bond holders have the right to put their bonds back to the financial intermediary for payment at par plus accrued interest at any time with appropriate notice. (iii) Liquidity Support/Credit Support:- to mitigate the risk associated with loss of principal due to issuer default ('credit risk'), VRDNs are generally supported by external credit enhancements in the form of a Letter of Credit (LOC) from a highly rated financial institution. By providing an irrevocable and unconditional LOC, a financial institution serves as the liquidity provider of last resort, committed to supporting timely payment of principal and interest. One basis point equals one one-hundredth of a percentage point. / Томсэн Ройтас (Thomson Reuters). Вэлз Фарго (Wells Fargo). Облигация На Предъявителя С Изменяемой Ставкой – облигация, представляющая займы (обычно из коммерческих банков) на предъявителя, по которой выплачивается ставка процента, привязанная к процентной ставке финансового рынка, обычно банковской ставке – первичной ставке (prime rate). Процентная ставка по облигации корректируется в направлении повышения

или понижения каждый раз при изменении базовой процентной ставки. Предъявительский Вексель С Изменяемой Ставкой – вексель, представляющий заём, выплачиваемый по требованию и приносящий проценты, привязанные к ставке рынка краткосрочного капитала, часто к банковской базисной ставке. Ставка по векселю корректируется вверх или вниз каждый раз с изменением базисной ставки.

VARIABLE–RATE LOAN = ЗАЙМ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ЗАЁМ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable Rate Loan is a loan made at an interest rate that fluctuates depending on a base interest rate, such as the prime rate or LIBOR. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

VARIABLE RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable Rate Mortgage (VRM) is a type of home loan in which the interest rate is not fixed. The two most common types of mortgages in the United States are fixed rate and variable rate (also called Adjustable Rate). With a fixed rate mortgage, the interest rate does not change for the entire loan term. Borrowers know with certainty what the interest and principal payment on their mortgage will be each month for as long as they carry the mortgage. With a variable rate mortgage, the interest rate adjusts periodically. Monthly principal and interest payments change according to a predetermined schedule throughout the life of the loan. Variable rate mortgages are attractive because they usually have a low interest rate for an initial period of a few years, and that initial rate is usually less than the rate on a fixed rate mortgage. This interest-rate difference can yield significant savings for borrowers at the beginning of the mortgage term. However, once the introductory period ends, the rate will move up or down as market interest rates change. Interest rate increases can be problematic for borrowers with variable rate mortgages. In a worst-case scenario, the mortgage payments can become so unaffordable that the homeowner defaults and eventually loses the home to foreclosure. In general, the more money the homeowner has borrowed, the more a change in interest rate will affect the monthly payment amount. / Смотрите также Закладная С Переоцениваемой Ставкой (ЗПС; Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM)). Закладная С Изменяемой Ставкой:- тип закладной, первоначально применявшийся в Калифорнии и ныне признанный в национальном масштабе, который позволяет процентным взносам по ссуде повышаться или понижаться автоматически в соответствии с заранее установленным индексом, например, индексом стоимости кредитных средств для банков. Процентная ставка может изменяться каждые шесть месяцев, но она не может быть поднята более чем на 2½ процентных пункта в течение периода действия закладной. Кроме того, банки обязаны предоставить клиентам право выбора между закладными с изменяемой ставкой и обычными закладными. Смотрите также Закладная С Пересматриваемой Ставкой (Renegotiable-Rate Mortgage); Переоцениваемая Закладная От Ваковиа (Wachovia Adjustable Mortgage). Закладная С Изменяемой Ставкой – документ по ипотечной ссуде (под жилые дома) со ставкой процента, изменяющейся в течение срока действия закладной обычно в соответствии с изменением основной ставки на выбранном рынке.

VARIABLE–RATE NOTE = НОТА С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или БИЛЕТ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable-Rate Note (VRN) is a floating-rate note (FRN) where the margin over the reference rate is fixed by the issuer and the remarketing agent several days before the following interest period. The holders, during a predetermined period of time, have the right to either bid for the new applicable margin over the reference rate or (under certain conditions) put the notes to the arranger (but not the issuer) on the following interest payment date. Variable Rate Notes (VRNs):- these securities adopted the standard characteristics of a variable-rate bond. However, whereas a standard characteristic of a variable-rate bond is that it carries a fixed spread over a referral index, the spread over LIBOR on a VRN varies over time depending on the change in the perceived credit risk of the issuer. The spread is reset at each rollover date – normally every three months – by means of negotiation between the issuer and arranging house. Context:- VRNs are usually issued with no maturity date (perpetual VRNs) but fixed five-year and longer-dated issues are in existence. VRNs generally have a put option for the existing holders of notes to sell the issue back to the lead manager of the issuing syndicate, at par, at any interest payment date. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

VARIABLE RATE PREFERRED STOCK = ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННАЯ АКЦИЯ С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable Rate Preferred Stock is a preferred stock paying a dividend that varies from time to time. Usually, the dividend rate is based on an index or on the interest rate on a Treasury security. They may also be backed by mortgages or mortgage-backed securities. Variable rate preferred stocks sound like a good idea, especially during a period of low rates. The idea is that preferred stock investors will be able to ride the wave up when rates start to rise in the future. In addition to increasing income, this mechanism also offers a degree of principal protection since such securities would theoretically maintain their value as rates go higher. See also Adjustable Rate Preferred Stock (ARP). Variable-Rate Preferred Stock is a type of a share on which dividends are paid before dividends on other ordinary shares are paid and the dividends issued will vary according to a benchmark, most often a US Treasury note rate. / будут изменяться в соответствии с эталоном, наиболее часто ставкой билета Казначейства США.

VARIABLE RATE TENDER = КОНКУРС С ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЙ СТАВКОЙ (или КОНКУРС С ПЕРЕМЕННОЙ СТАВКОЙ) – Variable Rate Tender is a bidding procedure, in particular for the tender of securities repurchase transactions. The bidding bank must specify both the interest rate at which it wishes to participate and the volume it is prepared to transact. While, under the US-style rate tender, allocations are made to the bank according to the interest rate offered, a uniform interest rate is determined in the Dutch-style rate tender which corresponds to the most favorable allocated interest rate and is applied to all participating banks. In addition to the variable rate tender procedure there is the fixed-rate tender procedure. Variable Rate Tender is a tender procedure whereby the counterparties bid both the amount of money they want to transact with the central bank and the interest rate at which they want to enter into the transaction.

VARIABLE–RATIO PLAN = ПЛАН С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ (или ПЛАН С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ) – Variable-Ratio Plan is a variation on the constant ratio plan. The allocation of assets is modified in response to or in anticipation of changing conditions in the various markets. The goal of buying low and selling high is built into this strategy, but, like the constant Dollar plan, prolonged movements in a given direction can harm returns. Variable-Ratio Plan is a more flexible variation of constant ratio plan. Under the variable ratio plan, it is provided that if the value of aggressive portfolio changes by certain percentage or more, the initial ratio between the aggressive portfolio and conservative portfolio will be allowed to change as per the pre-determined schedule. Some variations of this plan provide for the ratios to vary according to economic or market indices rather than the value of the aggressive portfolio. Still others use moving averages of indicators. / План С Изменяемым Соотношением:- инвестиционная программа, согласно которой средства разделяются в определённый момент времени, как правило, на две равные части:- средства на акции для покупки различных обыкновенных акций и наличные средства, сохраняемые в ликвидной форме. Когда цены повышаются, акции продаются для сохранения соотношения стоимости средств на акции и наличных средств; обратные действия производятся в случае снижения цен. Это предполагает наличие постоянных колебаний вокруг нормального соотношения, которые могут периодически корректироваться с целью поддержания данного соотношения при долгосрочной тенденции.

VARIABLE RATIO WRITE = ВЫПИСКА С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ (или ВЫПИСКА С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ) – Variable Ratio Write is an option strategy in which an investor holds a long position in the underlying asset and writes multiple call options at varying strike prices. Variable ratio writes have limited profit potential because the trader is only looking to capture the premiums paid for the call options. This strategy is best used on stocks with limited volatility. In ratio call writing, the ratio represents the number of options sold for every 100 shares owned in the underlying stock. This strategy is similar to a ratio call write, but instead of writing at-the-money calls, the trader will write both in the money and out of the money calls. For example, in a 2:1 variable ratio write, the trader will be long 100 shares of the underlying stock. Two calls are written:- one is out of the money and one is in the money. The payoff in a variable ratio write resembles that of a reverse strangle. Variable Ratio Write is an option strategy in which the investor owns 100 shares of the underlying security and writes two call options against it, each option having a different striking price. The Variable Ratio Write is a variant of the ratio write strategy in which the options trader owns a holding of the underlying stock and sells more calls than shares owned. Variable Ratio Write Construction:- (1) Long 100 Shares, (2) Sell 1 ITM Call (short for the in-the-money call), and (3) Sell 1 OTM Call (short for the out-of-the-money call). Like the ratio write, it is a limited profit, unlimited risk options trading strategy that is taken when the options trader thinks that the underlying stock price will experience little volatility in the near term. Unlike the 2:1 ratio call write, which involves writing two at-the-money calls, the 2:1 variable ratio write involves writing one out-of-the-money call and one in-the-money call. As such, the variable ratio write has a lower profit potential but the profit zone is wider. (1) Limited Profit Potential:- maximum gain for the variable ratio write is limited and is made when the underlying stock price at expiration is anywhere between the strike prices of the options sold. At this price range, the higher striking short call expires worthless while the lower striking short call expires in the money. Any loss resulting from the gain in the intrinsic value of the short call is offset by the premiums earned for selling this call while any profit from the drop in intrinsic value of this short call is completely negated by the corresponding depreciation of the long stock position. As a result, the options trader gets to keep as profit the time value of the premiums received when putting on the trade. The formula for calculating maximum profit is given below:- (i) Max Profit = Net Premium Received + Strike Price of Lower Strike Short Call – Purchase Price of Underlying – Commissions Paid; and (ii) Max Profit Achieved When Price of Underlying is in between the Strike Prices of the Short Calls. (2) Unlimited Risk Potential:- loss occurs for the variable ratio write when the stock price makes a strong move to the upside or downside beyond the upper and lower breakeven points. There is no limit to the maximum possible loss. The formula for calculating loss is given below:- (i) Maximum Loss = Unlimited; (ii) Loss Occurs When Price of Underlying < Strike Price of Lower Strike Short Call – Max Profit OR Price of Underlying > Strike Price of Higher Strike Short Call + Max Profit; and (iii) Loss = Price of Underlying – Strike Price of Higher Strike Short Call – Max Profit OR Strike Price of Lower Strike Short Call – Price of Underlying – Max Profit + Commissions Paid. (3) Breakeven Point(s):- there are 2 break-even points for the variable ratio write position. The breakeven points can be calculated using the following formulae:- (i) Upper Breakeven Point = Strike Price of Higher Strike Short Call + Points of Maximum Profit; and (ii) Lower Breakeven Point = Strike Price of Lower Strike Short Call – Points of Maximum Profit. Referring to the graph shown above, since the maximum profit is USD400, points of maximum profit is therefore equals to 4. Therefore, upper breakeven is at USD54 while lower breakeven is at USD36. Example:- Suppose XYZ stock is trading at USD45 in June. An options trader executes a 2:1 variable ratio write by buying 100 shares of XYZ stock for USD4 500, selling one in-the-money JUL 40 call for USD700 and selling another out-of-the-money JUL 50 call for USD200. The total premiums received for putting on the trade is USD900. On expiration in July, if XYZ stock is still trading at USD45, the long stock position is still worth USD4 500, the JUL 50 call expires worthless while the JUL 40 call expires in the money with USD500 in intrinsic value. With USD900 in premiums earned, buying back the short JUL 40 call for USD500 still results in a USD400 profit. This is the maximum profit and can be made when XYZ stock price is anywhere between USD40 and USD50. If XYZ stock rallies and is trading at USD54 on expiration in July, all the call options will expire in the money. The JUL 40 call is now worth USD1 400 while the JUL 50 call is worth USD400. This USD1 800 loss is completely offset by the USD900 appreciation of his long stock position and the USD900 in premiums he received earlier. Therefore, he achieves breakeven at USD54. Beyond USD54 though, there will be no limit to the loss possible. For example, at USD70, the written JUL 40 call will be worth USD3 000 while the JUL 50 call will be valued at USD2 000, resulting in a combined loss of USD5 000 on the short position. Meanwhile, his long stock position has only appreciated by USD2 500 and together with the USD900 in premium received, the options trader still need to come up with another USD1 600 to close the position. Using the formula for computing the breakeven point, we calculated the lower breakeven point to be USD36. At USD36, all the call options expire worthless. However, his long stock position also suffers a loss of USD900 in value but this loss is offset by the USD900 in premiums earned. Therefore, there is breakeven at USD36. Below USD36 however, there is no limit to the potential loss. For example, if the stock price is trading at USD20 on expiration, while all the call options expire worthless, the long stock position suffers a USD2 500 drop in value. Even with the USD900 in premiums to offset the loss, the options trader still suffers a USD1 600 loss. Note:- while we have covered the use of this strategy with reference to stock options, the variable ratio write is equally applicable using ETF options, index options as well as options on futures. Commissions:- for ease of understanding, the calculations depicted in the above examples did not take into account commission charges as they are relatively small amounts (typically around USD10 to USD20) and varies across option brokerages. However, for active traders, commissions can eat up a sizable portion of their profits in the long run. If you trade options actively, it is wise to look for a low commissions broker. Traders who trade large number of contracts in each trade should check out OptionsHouse.com as they offer a low fee of only USD0.15 per contract (+USD4.95 per trade). Variable Ratio Write is an options strategy in which a trader writes multiple option contracts per 100 shares of stock owned or shorted, with varying strike prices. A variable ratio write is a conservative strategy that seeks to minimize losses rather than maximizing gains. The Variable Ratio Write strategy is a relatively safe way of trading a stock that one expects will experience little volatility in the near future. It's closely related to other ratio write strategies that combine stock ownership with the sale of more call options than shares owned. But there's one essential difference. Whereas a simple 2-to-1 ratio write strategy might involve the sale of two at-the-money calls against the underlying stock, the variable ratio write strategy entails the sale of one in-the-money and one out-of-the-money call. The resulting profit/loss profile is thereby diminished, with the variable ratio write trader affording himself less profit potential – but, at the same time, buying wider price range from which to profit. In options writing, Variable Ratio Write is an option strategy in which an investor owns 100 shares of the underlying security and writes two call options against it with each option having a different striking price. / В выписывании опционов Выписка С Изменяемым Соотношением или Выписка С Переменным Соотношением – это опционная стратегия, в которой инвестор владеет 100 акциями по соответствующей ценной бумаге и выписывает два опциона на покупку против них, причём каждый из этих опционов имеет различную сходную цену. Данная стратегия является консервативной и нацелена скорее на минимизацию убытков, нежели на максимизацию прибылей.

VARIABLE RATIO WRITING = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ С ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ (или ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ С ПЕРЕМЕННЫМ СООТНОШЕНИЕМ) – Variable Ratio Writing is the same as Variable Ratio Write. / Выписывание С Изменяемым Соотношением:- то же самое, что . Синоним термина Пропорциональное Выписывание (Ratio Write).

VARIABLE REGION = ИЗМЕНЧИВЫЙ РЕГИОН (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ РЕГИОН, или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ РЕГИОН) – Variable Region:- a configuration in the upper branches of the Y of an antibody molecule, unique in each antibody type, that binds with the determinant of a specific antigen. See also Antibody. Variable Region:- the portion of the amino (NH_2) terminal of an antibody's heavy

and light chains having a variable amino acid sequence. The structure of the variable region determines the antigenic specificity of the antibody. Compare Constant Region. Variable Region:- the part of the polypeptide chain of a light or heavy chain of an antibody that ends in a free amino group $–NH_2$, that varies greatly in its sequence of amino acid residues from one antibody to another, and that probably determines the conformation of the combining site which confers the specificity of the antibody for a particular antigen – called also Variable Domain.

VARIABLES = ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ (или ИЗМЕНЧИВЫЕ) – Variables:- data or some characteristics that show variability. The characteristic may be numerical (quantitative) or non-numerical (qualitative). See also Variable. / Переменные:- данные или какие-то характеристики, которые отображают изменчивость. Характеристика может быть цифровой (количественной) или нецифровой (качественной). В логике под Переменной понимается неопределённое имя предмета из некоторой выделенной предметной области – области значений этой переменной. Переменная или Переменное, одно из основных понятий математики и логики. Начиная с работ Французского математика Пьера дё Фэрма (или Пьера Ферма; Pierre de Fermat; 1601–1665), Французского философа и математика Рэне Дэкярта (или Рене Декарта; René Descartes; 1596–1650), Английского физика и математика Айзэка Ньютчэна (или Исаака Ньютона; Isaac Newton; 1643–1727), Немецкого философа-идеалиста, математика, физика и изобретателя Готфрида Вильхэльма (фон) Ляйбница (или Готфрида Вильгельма (фон) Лейбница; Gottfried Wilhelm (von) Leibniz; 1646–1716) и других основоположников ‘высшей’ математики под Переменной или Переменным понимали некоторую ‘величину’, которая может ‘изменяться’, принимая в процессе этого изменения различные ‘значения’. Тем самым переменные противопоставлялись ‘постоянным’ (или константам) – числам или каким-либо другим ‘величинам’, каждая из которых имеет единственное, вполне определённое значение (смотрите Переменные И Постоянные Величины). По мере развития математики и в ходе её обоснования представления о ‘процессах’, ‘изменении величин’ и тому подобном тщательно изгонялись из математического арсенала как ‘внематематические’, в результате чего переменная стала пониматься как обозначение для произвольного элемента рассматриваемой предметной области (например, области натуральных чисел или действительных чисел), то есть как родовое имя всей этой области (в отличие от констант – ‘собственных имён’ для чисел или других конкретных предметов рассматриваемой области). Этот пересмотр взглядов на понятие Переменной был тесно связан с перестройкой математики на базе теории множеств, завершившейся в конце XIX века. При всей простоте и ‘естественности’ такой перестройки она существенным образом опирается на так называемую абстракцию актуальной бесконечности, позволяющую рассматривать произвольные бесконечные множества в качестве ‘данных’ (‘завершённых’, ‘готовых’, ‘актуальных’) объектов и применять по отношению к ним любые средства классической логики, отвлекаясь от незавершённости и принципиальной незавершимости процесса образования такого множества. Трудности решения логических проблем, связанных с принятием этой абстракции, делают понятной частичную ‘реабилитацию’ старинных представлений о ‘переменных величинах’; при построении математических теорий представители некоторых школ (смотрите Математический Интуиционизм, Конструктивное Направление) предпочитают обходиться боле (слабой, но зато менее уязвимой в логическом отношении абстракцией потенциальной осуществимости, с точки зрения которой с бесконечными множествами как раз связываются представления о процессах их ‘порождения’, – сколь угодно далеко заходящих, но никогда не завершающихся (смотрите Бесконечность в математике). При исследовании вопроса непротиворечивости различных областей математики на такую позицию фактически встаёт значительное большинство математиков и логиков (смотрите Метаматематика). В формализованных языках (исчислениях, формальных системах) математической логики Переменными называются символы строго фиксированного вида, могущие при определённых условиях заменяться выражениям данного исчисления. Это относится к так называемым свободным (или значащим) переменным, примером которых может служить переменная в неравенстве $x > 5$, обращающемся при подстановке вместо x, скажем, цифры 7 (то есть обозначения для числа) 7 в истинное высказывание, а при подстановке цифры 2 – в ложное высказывание. Что касается так называемых связанных (или фиктивных) переменных, то они сами по себе вообще ничего не означают, несут чисто синтаксические функции и могут (при соблюдении некоторых элементарных предосторожностей) ‘переименовываться’, то есть заменяться другими переменными. Такова, например, переменная y в записях $\sum_{y=5}^{25} y$ или $”yP(y)$, в интерпретации (прочтения) которых она вообще не входит и может быть заменена любой другой переменной. Так, первая из них (читаемая как ‘сумма целых чисел от 5 до 25’) может быть заменена на $\sum_{x=5}^{25} x$ или $\sum_{z=5}^{25} z$, а вторая (‘все числа обладают свойством P’) на $”tP(t)$. Различают индивидные, пропозициональные, предикатные, функциональные, числовые и другие виды переменных, вместо которых можно (согласно специальным правилам подстановки) подставлять соответственно обозначения предметов из рассматриваемой области (‘термы’), обозначения для конкретных высказываний, предикатов, функций, чисел и другого. Таким образом, переменную можно содержательно понимать как ‘пустое место’ в формуле, снабжённое указанием, чем это ‘место’ может быть ‘заполнено’ (своего рода ‘тара под строго определённый товар’). Свободные вхождения переменной в выражения содержательных научных теорий и формулы логико-математических исчислений (соответствующие употреблению неопределённых местоимений в обычной речи) допускают различные интерпретации. Первая (соответствующая применению всякого рода процедур подстановок) – так называемая предикатная интерпретация:- формула $A(x_1, ..., x_n)$ какого-либо исчисления понимается как некоторый местный предикат. Та же формула может интерпретироваться и как предложение (высказывание), а именно как предложение $”x_1 \dots ”x_n\ A(x_1 \dots x_n)$, являющееся её ‘замыканием’, – это так называемая интерпретация всеобщности (употребительная, например, при формулировке аксиом различных научных теорий). Свободным переменным могут, наконец, приписываться значения, постоянные в пределах некоторого контекста (например, вывода из данной совокупности формул), их тогда называют параметрами этого контекста и говорят об их условной интерпретации. Например, переменная x в выражении $\cos x$, взятом изолированно, имеет предикатную интерпретацию, в тождестве $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ – интерпретацию всеобщности, в уравнении $\cos x = 1$ (в процессе его решения, когда эта переменная именуется ‘неизвестным’) – условную интерпретацию. Таким образом, на различных уровнях формализации понятие Переменной выступает как уточнение средств, общеупотребительных в обычных разговорных языках (неопределённые местоимения, неопределённые артикли), и различных способов использования этих средств.

VARIABLE SAMPLING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ ВЫБОРКА (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ОТБОР ПРОБ) – Variable Sampling is used for measurement of hardness, tensile strength, resistance and other physical properties of the desired sample. The variables used for measurement are on a continuous scale and the limits for rejection are clearly demarcated for the entire range. The sample which is tested from the complete lot is said to be its representative. It is a much more descriptive of the type of defect and the gives the measure of deviation from the accepted standard. The reason for declaring the product to be defective can easily be inferred from the result. It is preferred to an attribute sampling where the product is categorized as ok or defective. The attribute sampling does not indicate the exact reason for failure of a sample. It usually takes a large sample size so that there is at-least a couple of defective pieces and the failure rate can be expressed as a percentage. It is considered to be a wasteful activity because after 100% testing we end up classifying them as tested ok or faulty. Example:- the sample size selected for testing is between 4–25. The sample size is kept low because a homogenous quality is ensured during designing and unnecessary expenditure is not done on testing. All the indicative parameters have to be recorded for the selected samples which makes it all the more time consuming. In the sample set for variable

sampling the original values are taken as reference values and the measured values are compared with them and the acceptance limits is decided by the confidence interval restricted by the normal distribution curve and all the values lying outside them are rejected. The curve is divided into three zones. Zone 1 and 3 are short zones and Zone 2 is known as Long Zone. The upper limits and lower limits of deviation are kept as +3 sigma and –3 sigma respectively. Hence it not only saves a lot of inspection cost it also keeps a check on controlling all the risk levels.

VARIABLE SAMPLING FRACTION = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ ФРАКЦИЯ ОТБОРА ПРОБ (или ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ ФРАКЦИЯ ОТБОРА ПРОБ) – Variable Sampling Fraction:- if from a stratified population a simple random selection is selected from each stratum in such a way that the proportion of units sampled in each stratum varies from stratum to stratum, the sample is said to be selected with variable sampling fraction. Applicability of the term to other sampling schemes rests upon the general definition of sampling fraction.

VARIABLE SELECTION = ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ ВЫБОР (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЫБОР) – Variable Selection:- the problem of selecting subsets of variables, in regression or multivariate statistics, that contain most of the relevant information in the full data set.

VARIABLE–SPEED WIND TURBINES = ТУРБИНЫ ДЛЯ ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫХ СКОРОСТЬ ВЕТРОВ – Variable-Speed Wind Turbines are the turbines in which the rotor speed increases and decreases with changing wind speed, producing electricity with a variable frequency.

VARIABLE SPREAD = ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ СПРЭД) – Variable Spread tends to fluctuate in a range depending on the market conditions; that is, it would be low sometimes and high at other times. When the liquidity in a market increases, such as the overlap between the London and New York sessions, variable spread increases. And, during low market times, such as at 06:00 pm Eastern time (ET), when New York is closed and Asia is not yet fully opened, the difference between the bid price and ask price decreases. Therefore, this makes your trading through variable spreads less expensive on the whole. Worth mentioning, trading variable spreads come with the risk of fluctuating market conditions that can widen them almost instantly. For instance, during low market conditions, the spread for the above-mentioned USD/JPY pair can be lower than three pips, maybe two pips, which makes for less expensive trading costs that is always advantageous. Conversely, during times of important news releases, variable spreads increases as the quantity of orders reduces in the marketplace. As an example, during the monthly release of the US Non-Farm Payroll data, you can observe that the EURO/USD pair has a spread of ten pips. Therefore, this makes variable spreads difficult to trade with especially when you want to trade during unpredictable market conditions, as it would mean incurring more transaction costs. If the number of options purchased is not equal to the number sold, the position may be called a Ratio Spread or a Variable Spread. / В случае когда число приобретённых опционов не равно числу проданных позиция может именоваться Пропорциональной Курсовой Разницей или Пропорциональным Спрэдом или Изменяемой Курсовой Разницей или Изменяемым Спрэдом. Изменяемая Курсовая Разница или Изменяемый Спрэд:- техника акционерного опционного спрэда, предусматривающая одновременную покупку и продажу опционов на одну и ту же лежащую в основе акцию, при этом число проданных контрактов зависит от числа купленных контрактов. Смотрите также Сделки С Пропорциональной Курсовой Разницей (Ratio Spreading).

VARIABLE STOCKING = ИЗМЕНЯЕМОЕ ПОГОЛОВЬЕ (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМАЯ ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬ) – Variable Stocking is the practice of allowing a variable number of animals on a fixed area of land during the time when grazing is allowed.

VARIABLE SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN = ВАРИАБЕЛЬНЫЙ (или ИЗМЕНЯЕМЫЙ, или ПЕРЕМЕННЫЙ) ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН – Variable Surface Glycoprotein (VSG):- an antigen expressed on the surface of an microorganism that changes over time and helps the organism evade host antibodies. See also Glycoprotein. / Вариабельный Поверхностный Гликопротеин – образование на поверхности микроорганизма, направленное на уклонение от иммунной системы поражаемого хозяина.

VARIABLY SEROTINOUS = ПЕРЕМЕННО ЗАПОЗДАЛОЕ (или ХХ) – Variably Serotinous (seed cones) (serotiny):- having some cones that open when the seeds ripen and others that remain closed long after the seeds are ripe.

VARIANCE = ВАРИАНСА (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ, или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ, или РАССЕИВАНИЕ, или НЕСООТВЕТСТВИЕ, или ДИСПЕРСИЯ) – Variance is a statistical measure of the risk exposure of an investment (bond, share, etc) or portfolio. Variance is the amount by which individual earnings positions deviate from average earnings over a set period. High variance is an indication of high risk. In statistics, square of the standard deviation of several items. Variance is a measure of dispersion which is the mean of the squares of deviations of the observations from the population mean. Estimated as the ratio of a sum of squares to the corresponding number of degrees of freedom. Variance is a deviation or difference between an estimated value and the actual value. Variance is the difference between an actual measured result and a basis, such as a budgeted amount. In many accounting applications, a variance is considered to be the difference between an actual cost and a standard cost. Variance reporting is used to maintain a tight level of control over a business. The amount of a variance can be manipulated by adjusting the baseline upon which it is calculated. For example, if the purchasing manager wants to generate a favorable materials purchase price variance, he or she can lobby for a high baseline cost. With the standard so high, it is an easy matter to actually purchase at a lower price point, resulting in favorable performance under the variance calculation. For this reason, the formulation of variances should be carefully controlled. There are a multitude of possible variances that can be reported to management, so the person reporting this information should be selective in only forwarding those variances that management can take action to correct. If a variance is insignificant or cannot be corrected in the future, there is less reason to present the information. Variance is a measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The mathematical expectation of the average squared deviations from the mean. The square root of the variance is the standard deviation. Variance, in accounting, is the difference between a projected number and the actual number, e.g., (1) a budget variance is spending either more or less from the amount that was budgeted; and (2) a cost variance is the difference between actual cost and standard cost in the categories of direct material, direct labor, and direct overhead. The Variance is the mean square deviation of the variable around the average value. It reflects the dispersion of the empirical values around its mean. Variance is the Government permission for a delay or exception in the application of a given law, ordinance, or regulation. Under the Clean Water Act, variances from surface water quality standards must be reviewed as part of the triennial review of water quality standards. Variance is a measure of volatility, risk or statistical dispersion. It is the square of the standard deviation. Variance:- in statistics, the square of the standard deviation of a sample or set of data, used procedurally to analyze the factors that may influence the distribution or spread of the data under consideration. See also Mean. / Под Дисперсией, от Латинского слова Dispersio, означающее Рассеяние, понимается:- (1) в математической статистике и теории вероятностей – мера рассеивания (отклонения от среднего). В статистике, квадрат стандартного расхождения нескольких значений. Отклонением является разница, на которую результаты отдельных позиций расходятся с усреднёнными результатами за установленный период. Значительное отклонение является признаком высокого риска. Рассеивание естественное, разбрасывание (отклонения от цели) артиллерийских снарядов, мин, гранат, пуль, ракет и бомб относительно цели при выстрелах (пуске ракет, бомбометании) из одного и того же оружия в практически одинаковых условиях. Естественное рассеивание происходит под влиянием случайных причин:- различий в массе боевых зарядов и качестве пороха, в массе, форме и размерах снарядов (ракет), в степени нагрева и качественном состоянии ствола

(направляющей); неоднообразия вертикальной и горизонтальной наводки при повторных выстрелах (пусках ракет, бомбометании), разнообразия углов вылетов; изменения скорости и направления ветра, плотности и температуры воздуха и другого. Рассеивание подчиняется нормальному закону случайных ошибок (смотрите Нормальное Распределение), который в отношении рассеивания снарядов (ракет, бомб) называется Законом Рассеивания. При дистанционной (неконтактной) стрельбе по воздушным или подводным целям рассеивание снарядов (ракет и другого) в пространстве ограничивается объёмом, называемым Эллипсоидом Рассеивания. При стрельбе по плоским целям соответствующая область называется Эллипсом Рассеивания. В отличие от естественного рассеивания, имеется искусственное рассеивание, которое применяется при стрельбе из пулемётов по широким и глубоким целям. Смотрите также Стрельба. Дисперсия, в математической статистике и теории вероятностей, наиболее употребительная мера рассеивания, то есть отклонения от среднего. В статистическом понимании Дисперсия есть среднее арифметическое из квадратов отклонений величин xi от их среднего арифметического. В теории вероятностей Дисперсией случайной величины X называется математическое ожидание $E (X – m_x)^2$ квадрата отклонения X от её математического ожидания $mx = E (X)$. Дисперсия случайной величины X обозначается через D (X) или через s^2_X. Квадратный корень из дисперсии (то есть s, если дисперсия есть s^2) называется Средним Квадратичным Отклонением (смотрите Квадратичное Отклонение). Об оценке дисперсии по результатам наблюдения смотрите Статистические Оценки. В теории вероятностей большое значение имеет теорема:- дисперсия суммы независимых слагаемых равна сумме их дисперсии. Не менее существенно Неравенство Чебышева, позволяющее оценивать вероятность больших отклонений случайной величины X от её математического ожидания. Погрешность Измерения – характеристика результата измерения, представляющая собой отклонение найденного значения величины от её истинного значения. Различают:- (i) абсолютную погрешность измерения, выражаемую в единицах измеряемой величины; и (ii) относительную погрешность измерения, представляющую собой отношение абсолютной погрешности измерения к истинному значению измеряемой величины (в долях единицы, в процентах и так далее). Погрешность измерения – результат воздействия на средство измерения и измеряемую величину неблагоприятно влияющих факторов (колебаний температуры, электромагнитных помех и так далее), несовершенства метода и самого средства измерений (неточность его начальной градуировки, нестабильность во времени и другое). Различают случайные и неучтённые систематические составляющие погрешности измерения. Случайная погрешность измерения характеризуется средним квадратичным отклонением, то есть рассеиванием результата при повторных измерениях с учётом задаваемого уровня доверительной вероятности. Отклонение:- величина, на которую фактические издержки отличаются от нормативных при системе калькуляции издержек производства по нормативным (standard costing). Отклонения могут анализироваться по причинам, их породившим, например, ценовые отклонения, количественные отклонения, отклонения эффективности, отклонения ассортимента и так далее. Отклонение:- разница между фактическим и нормативным (плановым, бюджетным) значением показателя за отчётный период. Отклонения, которые оказывают положительный эффект на прибыль, называются Благоприятными Отклонениями (Favorable Variance), в случае отрицательного эффекта – Неблагоприятными Отклонениями (Unfavorable Variance; в Великобритании – Adverse Variance). Отклонение или Несоответствие или Дисперсия (Variance):- В бухгалтерском учёте:- разница между реальными расходами и стандартными расходами (standard cost) по таким категориям, как прямые расходы на материалы, прямые расходы на оплату труда и прямые накладные расходы (direct overhead). Позитивное отклонение (когда реальные расходы ниже стандартных или ожидаемых расходов) выразится в более высокой прибыли, если не будет перекрыто негативным отклонением где-либо ещё. В финансах:- (1) разница между соответствующими статьями в балансовой ведомости (balance sheet) и отчёте о прибылях и убытках (profit and loss statement) (в балансовом отчёте); (2) разница между реальными расходами и бюджетными сметами или прогнозируемыми расчётами по любой финансовой категории. Например, если объём продаж на определённый период прогнозировался в размере 2 миллионов Долларов, а реально составил 2.5 миллиона Долларов, то будет иметь место позитивное отклонение в размере 500 000 Долларов, или 25%. В недвижимости:- разрешённое исключение из правил зонирования. Если определённый квартал был построен как зона исключительно жилых домов, а кто-то захочет открыть там магазин, то ему придётся добиваться того, чтобы в порядке исключения районный совет разрешил не применять это решение. В статистике:- мера дисперсии распределения; равна сумме квадратов отклонений от среднего. Смотрите также Standard Deviation. Варианса (Variance) – показатель дисперсии набора точек данных вокруг их средней величины.

VARIANCE ACCOUNTING = РАСЧЁТ ВАРИАНСЫ (или РАСЧЁТ ДИСПЕРСИИ) – Variance Accounting:- there is usually no need to account for variances. A variance arises when actual results differ from expected results. There are detailed procedures available for reporting variances to management, along with the reasons for the variances. But this is simply internal reporting that does not impact the general ledger. For nearly all transactions, actual revenues and expenditures are being recorded, and accounting standards require that the actual monetary amounts associated with transactions be recorded and reported. When there is a variance from a budgeted amount, there is no need to record this variance, since the only number that matters is the one relating to the actual transaction, not the budget being used for comparison purposes. The exception is when transactions are initially recorded at their standard costs in the accounting records. This only happens when inventory is recorded at its standard cost, rather than its actual cost. If such is the case, and there is a variance from the standard cost, how do you account for the variance? The answer depends upon how well standard costs have been constructed. If the standards are well-researched and have been updated recently, any variances should be outside of the costing expectations of the business, and so should be recognized in the current period. Since the original transaction was already recorded at its standard cost, this means that there is no need to account for the variance. What about the alternative, where the standard cost used to record a transaction is likely incorrect? If so, it is entirely possible that the standard should be adjusted to reflect recent conditions, which means that there should be no variance. If the accountant recognizes that this type of variance is based on an incorrect standard, then there should be a journal entry to adjust the standard cost of the inventory item. This type of adjustment is only likely to arise if there is an ongoing program of actively investigating why variances are occurring.

VARIANCE ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ВАРИАНСЫ (или ДИСПЕРСИОННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ) – Variance Analysis:- the total variation displayed by a set of observations, as measured by the sums of squares of deviations from the mean, may in certain circumstances be separated into components associated with defined sources of variation used as criteria of classification for the observations. Such an analysis is called an Analysis Of Variance, although in the strict sense it is an analysis of sums of squares. Many standard situations can be reduced to the variance analysis form. Variance Analysis is the analysis of performance by means of variances. Used to promote management action at the earliest possible stages. After a budget (based on standard costs) has been set, its usefulness lies in the review procedures which compare actual results against the budget. Variance analysis is the process of examining in detail each variance between actual and budgeted/expected/standard costs to determine the reasons why budgeted results were not met (material costs too high, sales prices too low, etc). Variance Analysis is the quantitative investigation of the difference between actual and planned behavior. This analysis is used to maintain control over a business. For example, if you budget for sales to be USD10 000 and actual sales are USD8 000, variance analysis yields a difference of USD2 000. Variance analysis is especially effective when you review the amount of a variance on a trend line, so that sudden changes in the variance level from month to month are more readily

apparent. Variance analysis also involves the investigation of these differences, so that the outcome is a statement of the difference from expectations, and an interpretation of why the variance occurred. To continue with the example, a complete analysis of the sales variance would be:- 'Sales during the month were USD2 000 lower than the budget of USD10 000. This variance was primarily caused by the loss of ABC customer at the end of the preceding month, which usually buys USD1 800 per month from the company. We lost ABC customer because we had several instances of late deliveries to it over the past few months'. This level of detailed variance analysis allows management to understand why fluctuations occur in its business, and what it can do to change the situation. Here are the most commonly-derived variances used in variance analysis (they are linked to more complete descriptions, as well as examples):- (i) Purchase Price Variance:- the actual price paid for materials used in the production process, minus the standard cost, multiplied by the number of units used; (ii) Labor Rate Variance:- the actual price paid for the direct labor used in the production process, minus its standard cost, multiplied by the number of units used; (iii) Variable Overhead Spending Variance:- subtract the standard variable overhead cost per unit from the actual cost incurred and multiply the remainder by the total unit quantity of output; (iv) Fixed Overhead Spending Variance:- the total amount by which fixed overhead costs exceed their total standard cost for the reporting period; (v) Selling Price Variance:- the actual selling price, minus the standard selling price, multiplied by the number of units sold; (vi) Material Yield Variance:- subtract the total standard quantity of materials that are supposed to be used from the actual level of use and multiply the remainder by the standard price per unit; (vii) Labor Efficiency Variance:- subtract the standard quantity of labor consumed from the actual amount and multiply the remainder by the standard labor rate per hour; and (viii) Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance:- subtract the budgeted units of activity on which the variable overhead is charged from the actual units of activity, multiplied by the standard variable overhead cost per unit. It is not necessary to track all of the preceding variances. In many organizations, it may be sufficient to review just one or two variances. For example, a services organization (such as a consulting business) might be solely concerned with the labor efficiency variance, while a manufacturing business in a highly competitive market might be mostly concerned with the purchase price variance. In other words, put most of the variance analysis effort into those variances that make the most difference to the company if the underlying issues can be rectified. There are several problems with variance analysis that keep many companies from using it. They are:- (i) Time Delay:- the accounting staff compiles the variances at the end of the month before issuing the results to the management team. In a fast-paced environment, management needs feedback much faster than once a month, and so tends to rely upon other measurements or warning flags that are generated on the spot (especially in the production area). (ii) Variance Source Information:- many of the reasons for variances are not located in the accounting records, so the accounting staff has to sort through such information as bills of material, labor routings, and overtime records to determine the causes of problems. The extra work is only cost-effective when management can actively correct problems based on this information. (iii) Standard Setting:- variance analysis is essentially a comparison of actual results to an arbitrary standard that may have been derived from political bargaining. Consequently, the resulting variance may not yield any useful information. Many companies prefer to use horizontal analysis, rather than variance analysis, to investigate and interpret their financial results. Under this approach, the results of multiple periods are listed side-by-side, so that trends can be easily discerned. / Анализ Отклонений:- процесс определения величины отклонений фактических показателей от нормативных (бюджетных) и выявления причин их образования. Используется руководством для контроля исполнения бюджетов, оценки результатов деятельности в системе Стандарт-Кост.

VARIANCE ESTIMATION = ОЦЕНКА ВАРИАНСЫ (или ОЦЕНКА ДИСПЕРСИИ) – Variance Estimation:- the task of estimating the value of the variance of an estimate. Context:- methods employed are commonly classified as:- (i) analytic methods:- use and compute the proper formulae of the variance; (ii) approximate methods:- methods that use approximations for complex and muti-stage sample designs. These methods can be classified in three categories:- (i) simplifying assumptions:- setting assumptions which allow use of straightforward formulae (as if an analytic method could be applied); (ii) Taylor's linearization techniques:- estimation of non-linear statistics is simplified in using a Taylor's development of the concerned statistics; (iii) replication or re-sampling methods: a large number of sub-samples are derived from the initial sample and variance is estimated from the variability of the results in this set of sub-samples. Several methods are based on re-sampling, such as the jack-knife, the bootstrap and the balanced repeated replication methods. See also Estimate, and Variance. / Тэйлор (Taylor).

VARIANCE–MINIMIZATION APPROACH TO TRACKING = ПОДХОД МИНИМИЗАЦИИ ВАРИАНСЫ ПРИ ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИИ (или XX) – Variance-Minimization Approach To Tracking is an approach to bond indexing that uses historical data to estimate the variance of the tracking error. Variance Minimization Approach To Tracking:- a bond indexing approach in which the tracking error's variance is estimated using historical data.

VARIANCE REPORT = ОТЧЁТ О ВАРИАНСЕ (или ОТЧЁТ О ДИСПЕРСИИ, или ОТЧЁТ О РАСХОЖДЕНИИ) – Variance Report compares actual to expected results. The typical format is to first present the actual results, followed by the expected results (in the form of a budgeted or standard number), after which the variance amount and variance percentage are stated. This report allows management to gauge the performance of an organization against expectations. The report is most commonly used to calculate revenue and expense variances from a baseline forecast or budget. The best variance reports highlight the most significant variances and downplay minor ones, so that management attention is directed towards material issues that are most in need of investigation and correction.

VARIANCE RULE = ПРАВИЛО ВАРИАНСЫ (или ПРАВИЛО ДИСПЕРСИИ, или ПРАВИЛО РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – Variance Rule specifies the permitted minimum or maximum quantity of securities that can be delivered to satisfy a TBA (short for the To Be Announced) trade. For Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac pass-through securities, the accepted variance is plus or minus 2.499 999% per million of the par value of the TBA quantity. / Дьжини Мэй (Ginnie Mae), Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae), и Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac).

VARIANCE SWAP = СВОП НА ВАРИАНСУ (или XX) – Variance Swap:- this is a kind of volatility swap in which the return is dependant on variance instead of volatility. The payout in a variance swap is bigger than that in a volatility swap, as the returns depend on variance and not standard deviation, which is the usual measure of volatility.

VARIANT = ВАРИАНТ (или ВАРИАНТА) – (1) Variant is a plant that is different from the majority or from normal plants. / Под Вариантом, от Французского слова Variante, от Латинского слова Varians, родительный падеж Variantis, означающее Изменяющийся или Меняющий, понимается:- (1) видоизменение, разновидность чего-либо. (2) Одна из возможных реализаций, например, одна из нескольких редакций какого-либо произведения (литературного, музыкального и тому подобного) или официального документа; видоизменение какой-либо части произведения (документа). (3) В шахматной или шашечной игре – одна из возможных при данном положении комбинаций ходов.

(2) In computing terms, a Variant is a type of virus or malware program. Viruses and malware are potentially dangerous programs or pieces of programming code that can cause massive amounts of damage to your computer if it becomes infected with them, in some cases even resulting in a complete system crash. The term Variant refers specifically to new or modified strains of an existing virus or malware program. Antivirus software is constantly being updated to recognize common viruses. Because of this, a single virus strain

might only have a relatively short life span before it is recognized and neutralized. By creating a variant, malware programmers can increase the longevity of the virus's original code while still technically generating a new, unrecognizable virus. See also Virus. / Вариант вируса, штамм, модификация (Variant) – модифицированный вариант одного и того же вируса. Изменения в вирусный код могут вноситься как автором вируса, так и третьим лицом.

(3) Variant is a manufactured fiber modified in polymer configuration or by additive during manufacture, resulting in a change in the properties of the fiber. Examples are flame-retardant variants, deep-dyeing variants, high-tenacity variants, low-pilling variants, and cotton-blending or wool-blending variants.

VARIANT CREUTZFELDT–JACOB DISEASE = ВАРИАНТ БОЛЕЗНИ КРОЙЦФЭЛЬДА–ЯКОБА – Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) is a variant form of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease believed to be caused by eating contaminated beef products from BSE-affected cattle. The variant form in the United Kingdom predoninantly affected younger persons and had atypical clinical features, including prominent psychiatric or sensory symptoms early in the course of the illness, delayed onset of neurologic abnormalities, duration of illness of at least 6 months, and a diffusely abnormal non-diagnostic electroencephalogram. German neuropathologist Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt (1885–1964) and German neurologist Alfons Maria Jakob (1884–1931). Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD):- A degenerative, invariably fatal brain disorder. It affects about one person in every one million people per year worldwide; in the United States there are about 200 cases per year. CJD usually appears in later life and runs a rapid course. Typically, onset of symptoms occurs about age 60, and about 90% of patients die within a year. In the early stages of disease, patients may have failing memory, behavioral changes, lack of coordination and visual disturbances. As the illness progresses, mental deterioration becomes pronounced and involuntary movements, blindness, weakness of extremities, and coma may occur. There are three major categories of CJD:- (i) Sporadic CJD:- in sporadic CJD, the disease appears even though the person has no known risk factors for the disease. This is by far the most common type of CJD and accounts for at least 85% of cases. (ii) Hereditary CJD:- in hereditary CJD, the person has a family history of the disease and/or tests positive for a genetic mutation associated with CJD. About 5 to 10% of cases of CJD in the United States are hereditary. (iii) Acquired CJD:- in acquired CJD, the disease is transmitted by exposure to brain or nervous system tissue, usually through certain medical procedures. There is no evidence that CJD is contagious through casual contact with a CJD patient. Since CJD was first described in 1920, fewer than 1% of cases have been acquired CJD. CJD belongs to a family of human and animal diseases known as the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs). Spongiform refers to the characteristic appearance of infected brains, which become filled with holes until they resemble sponges under a microscope. CJD is the most common of the known human TSEs. Other human TSEs include kuru, fatal familial insomnia (FFI), and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease (GSS). Kuru was identified in people of an isolated tribe in Papua New Guinea and has now almost disappeared. Fatal familial insomnia and GSS are extremely rare hereditary diseases, found in just a few families around the world. Other TSEs are found in specific kinds of animals. These include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), which is found in cows and often referred to as 'Mad Cow' Disease, scrapie, which affects sheep and goats, mink encephalopathy, and feline encephalopathy. Similar diseases including chronic wasting disease (CWD) occur in elk, deer, and exotic zoo animals. Symptoms:- CJD is a rapidly progressive dementia. Initially, patients experience problems with muscular coordination; personality changes, including impaired memory, judgment, and thinking; and impaired vision. People with the disease also may experience insomnia, depression, or unusual sensations. CJD does not cause a fever or other flu-like symptoms. As the illness progresses, the patients' mental impairment becomes severe. They often develop involuntary muscle jerks called Myoclonus, and they may go blind. They eventually lose the ability to move and speak and enter a coma. Pneumonia and other infections often occur in these patients and can lead to death. There are several known variants of CJD. These variants differ somewhat in the symptoms and course of the disease. For example, a variant form of the disease – called new variant or variant (nv-CJD or v-CJD), described in Great Britain and France – begins primarily with psychiatric symptoms, affects younger patients than other types of CJD, and has a longer than usual duration from onset of symptoms to death. Another variant, called the panencephalopathic form, occurs primarily in Japan and has a relatively long course, with symptoms often progressing for several years. CJD causes unique changes in brain tissue which can be seen at autopsy. Diagnosis:- There is currently no single diagnostic test for CJD. When CJD is suspected, the first concern is to rule out treatable forms of dementia such as encephalitis (inflammation of the brain) or chronic meningitis. A neurological examination and spinal tap are often performed to rule out more common causes of dementia. An electroencephalogram (EEG) to record the brain's electrical pattern can be particularly valuable because it shows a specific type of abnormality in CJD. Computerized tomography (CT) of the brain can help rule out the possibility that the symptoms result from other problems such as stroke or a brain tumor. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scans also can reveal characteristic patterns of brain degeneration that can help diagnose CJD. At present, the only sure way to confirm a diagnosis of CJD is by brain biopsy or autopsy. In a brain biopsy, a neurosurgeon removes a small piece of tissue from the patient's brain so that it can be examined by a neuropathologist. This procedure may be dangerous for the patient, and the operation does not always obtain tissue from the affected part of the brain. Because a correct diagnosis of CJD does not help the patient, a brain biopsy is discouraged unless it is needed to rule out a treatable disorder. In an autopsy, the whole brain is examined after death. More tests for CJD are under development. Treatment:- There is no treatment that can cure or control CJD. Researchers have tested many drugs, including amantadine, steroids, interferon, acyclovir, antiviral agents, and antibiotics. However, none of these treatments has shown any consistent benefit. Current treatment for CJD is aimed at alleviating symptoms and making the patient as comfortable as possible. Cause(s):- The agent that causes CJD has several characteristics that are unusual for well-known organisms such as Viruses and Bacteria. It is difficult to kill, it does not appear to contain any genetic information in the form of nucleic acids (DNA or RNA), and it usually has a long incubation period before symptoms appear. In some cases, the incubation period may be as long as 40 years. The leading scientific theory at this time maintains that CJD and the other TSEs are caused not by an organism but by a type of protein called a 'prion'. Prions occur in both a normal form, which is a harmless protein found in the body's cells; and in an infectious form, which causes disease. The harmless and infectious forms of the prion protein are nearly identical, but the infectious form takes a different folded shape than the normal protein. Sporadic CJD may develop because some of a person's normal prions spontaneously change into the infectious form of the protein and then alter the prions in other cells in a chain reaction. Once they appear, abnormal prion proteins stick together and form fibers and/or clumps called Plaques that can be seen with powerful microscopes. Fibers and plaques may start to accumulate years before symptoms of CJD begin to appear. It is still unclear what role these abnormalities play in the disease or how they might affect symptoms. About 5 to 10% of all CJD cases are inherited. These cases arise from a mutation, or change, in the gene that controls formation of the normal prion protein. While prions themselves do not contain genetic information and do not require genes to reproduce themselves, infectious prions can arise if a mutation occurs in the gene for the body's normal prions. If the prion gene is altered in a person's sperm or egg cells, the mutation can be transmitted to the person's offspring. Several different mutations in the prion gene have been identified. The particular mutation found in each family affects how frequently the disease appears and what symptoms are most noticeable. However, not all people with mutations in the prion gene develop CJD. This suggests that the mutations merely increase susceptibility to CJD and that other, still-unknown factors also play a role in the disease. Transmission:- CJD is not a contagious disease in the usual sense. Although it can be transmitted to other people, the risk of this happening is extremely small. CJD cannot be transmitted through the air or through touching or most other forms of casual contact.

Spouses and other household members of sporadic CJD patients have no higher risk of contracting the disease than the general population. However, direct or indirect contact with brain tissue and spinal cord fluid from infected patients should be avoided to prevent transmission of the disease through these materials. In a few very rare cases, CJD has spread to other people from grafts of dura mater (a tissue that covers the brain), transplanted corneas, implantation of inadequately sterilized electrodes in the brain, and injections of contaminated pituitary growth hormone derived from human pituitary glands taken from cadavers. Doctors call these cases that are linked to medical procedures iatrogenic cases. Since 1985, all human growth hormone used in the United States (US) has been synthesized by recombinant DNA procedures, which eliminates the risk of transmitting CJD by this route. The appearance of the new variant of CJD (nv-CJD or v-CJD) in several younger than average people in Great Britain and France has led to concern that BSE may be transmitted to humans through consumption of contaminated beef. Although laboratory tests have shown a strong similarity between the prions causing BSE and v-CJD, there is no direct proof to confirm this theory. Furthermore, BSE has never been found in the US, and importation of cattle and beef from countries with BSE has been banned in the US since 1989 to reduce the risk that it will occur in this country. Some animal studies suggest that contaminated blood and related products may transmit the disease, although this has never been shown in humans. If there are infectious agents in these fluids, they are probably in very low concentrations. Scientists do not know how many abnormal prions a person must receive before he or she develops CJD, so they do not know whether these fluids are potentially infectious or not. They do know that, even though millions of people receive blood transfusions each year, there are no reported cases of someone contracting CJD from a transfusion. Even among hemophiliacs, who sometimes receive blood plasma concentrated from thousands of people, there are no reported cases of CJD. This suggests that, if there is a risk of transmitting CJD through blood or plasma, it is extremely small. Precautions:- To reduce the already very low risk of CJD transmission from one person to another, people should never donate blood, tissues, or organs if they have suspected or confirmed CJD, or if they are at increased risk because of a family history of the disease, a dura mater graft, or other factor. Normal sterilization procedures such as cooking, washing, and boiling do not destroy prions. Caregivers, health care workers, and undertakers should take the following precautions when they are working with a person with CJD:- (i) Wash hands and exposed skin before eating, drinking, or smoking; (ii) Cover cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings; (iii) Wear surgical gloves when handling a patient's tissues and fluids or dressing the patient's wounds; (iv) Avoid cutting or sticking themselves with instruments contaminated by the patient's blood or other tissues; (v) Use disposable bedclothes and other cloth for contact with the patient; (vi) If disposable materials are not available, regular cloth should be soaked in undiluted chlorine bleach for an hour or more, then washed in a normal fashion after each use; (vii) Use face protection if there is a risk of splashing contaminated material such as blood or cerebrospinal fluid; (viii) Soak instruments that have come in contact with the patient in undiluted chlorine bleach for an hour or more, then use an autoclave (pressure cooker) to sterilize them in distilled water for at least one hour at 132–134 degrees Centigrade. / Кройцфэльд-Якоб (Creutzfeldt-Jakob). Немецкий невропатолог Ханс Герхад Кройцфэльд (Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt; 1885–1964) и Немецкий невролог Альфонс Мариа Якоб (Alfons Maria Jakob; 1884–1931).

VARIATE = СЛУЧАЙНАЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА – In statistics, Variate is a random variable with a numerical value that is defined on a given sample space. Variate:- in contradistinction to a variable, a variate is a quantity which may take any of the values of a specified set with a specified relative frequency or probability. The variate is therefore often known as a Random Variable. It is to regarded as defined, not merely by a set of permissible values like an ordinary mathematical variable, but by an associated frequency (probability) function expressing how often those values appear in the situation under discussion. Variate is a single observation or measurement. A Variate is a generalization of the concept of a random variable that is defined without reference to a particular type of probabilistic experiment. It is defined as the set of all random variables that obey a given probabilistic law. It is common practice to denote a variate with a capital letter (most commonly X). The set of all values that X can take is then called the Range, denoted R_X (Evans et al. 2000, p. 5). Specific elements in the range of X are called Quantiles and denoted x, and the probability that a variate X assumes the value x is denoted P (X = x). / В теории вероятностей под Случайной Величиной понимается величина, принимающая в зависимости от случайного исхода испытания те или иные значения с определёнными вероятностями. Так, число очков, выпадающее на верхней грани игральной кости, представляет собой случайную величину, принимающую значения 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 с вероятностью 1/6 каждое. Если случайное число принимает конечную или бесконечную последовательность различных значений, то её распределение вероятностей (закон распределения) задаётся указанием этих значений:- $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n, ...$ и соответствующих им вероятностей:- $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n, ...$ Случайные величины указанного типа называются дискретными. В других случаях распределение вероятностей задаётся указанием для каждого отрезка D = [a, b] вероятности P_x (a, b) неравенства a £ x < b. Особенно часто встречаются случайные величины, для которых существует такая функция px (x) (плотность вероятности), что $P_x (a, b) = \int_a^b px (x)dx$. Случайные величины этого типа называются непрерывными. Ряд общих свойств распределения вероятностей случайных величин достаточно полно описывается небольшим количеством числовых характеристик. Наиболее употребительными среди этих последних являются математическое ожидание EX, случайная величина X и её дисперсия DX. Менее употребительны медиана, мода, квантили и тому подобные. Смотрите также Теория Вероятностей.

VARIATE TRANSFORMATION = ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ СЛУЧАЙНОЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ – Variate Transformation is the transformation of one variate into another, usually by a mathematical equation connecting them. The object is, as a rule, to transform the distribution function of one variate exactly or approximately into a distribution function of known form and properties.

VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ (или ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТЬ) – Variation:- in biology, any difference between cells, individual organisms, or groups of organisms of any species caused either by genetic differences (genotypic variation) or by the effect of environmental factors on the expression of the genetic potentials (phenotypic variation). Variation may be shown in physical appearance, metabolism, fertility, mode of reproduction, behaviour, learning and mental ability, and other obvious or measurable characters. Genotypic variations are caused by differences in number or structure of chromosomes or by differences in the genes carried by the chromosomes. Eye color, body form, and disease resistance are genotypic variations. Individuals with multiple sets of chromosomes are called Polyploid; many common plants have two or more times the normal number of chromosomes, and new species may arise by this type of variation. A variation cannot be identified as genotypic by observation of the organism; breeding experiments must be performed under controlled environmental conditions to determine whether or not the alteration is inheritable. Environmentally caused variations may result from one factor or the combined effects of several factors, such as climate, food supply, and actions of other organisms. Phenotypic variations also include stages in an organism's life cycle and seasonal variations in an individual. These variations do not involve any hereditary alteration and in general are not transmitted to future generations; consequently, they are not significant in the process of evolution. Variations are classified either as continuous, or quantitative (smoothly grading between two extremes, with the majority of individuals at the center, as height in human populations); or as discontinuous, or qualitative (composed of well-defined classes, as blood groups in man). A discontinuous variation with several classes, none of which is very small, is known as a Polymorphic Variation. The separation of most higher organisms into males and females and the occurrence of several forms of a butterfly of the same species, each colored to blend with a different vegetation, are examples of polymorphic variation. Variation is the occurrence of differences among cultivars due to differences in their genetic composition and/or the environment in which they were cultivated. / Под

Вариацией, от Латинского слова Variatio, означающее Изменение, понимается возникновение различий между . Под Вариацией понимается таксономическая категория; то же, что Вариетет. Под Изменчивостью понимается разнообразие признаков и свойств у особей и групп особей любой степени родства. Присуща всем живым организмам. Различают изменчивость:- наследственную и ненаследственную; индивидуальную и групповую; качественную и количественную; направленную и ненаправленную. Наследственная изменчивость обусловлена возникновением мутаций, ненаследственная – воздействием факторов внешней среды. Явления наследственности и изменчивости лежат в основе эволюции.

VARIATION (MAINTENANCE) MARGIN = ВАРИАЦИОННАЯ (ПОДДЕРЖИВАЕМАЯ) МАРЖА – Variation (Maintenance) Margin is the additional funds called in by a broker or bank for a futures contract in order to meet the margin requirements. See also Initial Margin; and Variation Margin. What is the difference between initial margin and maintenance margin? Buying securities on margin can be advantageous for an investor. Profit is magnified if there is a gain, and losses are as well if there is a loss. Margin is much like buying stocks on loan. An investor borrows funds from a brokerage firm to purchase stocks and pays interest on the loan. The stocks themselves are held as collateral by the brokerage firm. There are many set rules the brokerage firm and the investor must follow. The Federal Reserve Board sets the rules for margin requirements. There is an initial margin requirement and a maintenance margin requirement. The Federal Reserve Regulation T states that an initial margin must be at least 50%, although many brokerage firms set their requirements higher at 70%. This means that an investor must pay 50%, or more if the brokerage firm requires it, of the security's purchase price up front. The brokerage firm must provide the remainder of the funds. After the initial purchase, a maintenance margin is set. Regulation T sets this requirement at 25%, although many brokerage firms require more, such as 30 to 40%. A maintenance margin at 25% means that there must be a minimum amount of equity valued at 25% or more of the total value of the margin account. If one or more securities in the account falls below a certain price and these requirements are not met, the investor receives a Margin Call, sometimes known as a 'Fed Call'. In this situation, a brokerage firm then requires the investor to deposit funds to bring the account back up to the minimum maintenance requirement.

VARIATION MARGIN = ВАРИАЦИОННАЯ МАРЖА – Variation Margin:- the collateral exchanged to cover the gains or losses associated with the change in the price of a centrally cleared or bilaterally margined contract. Variation margin may be prescribed for exchange-traded deals, as well as bilateral deals and those that are cleared. On a periodic basis – often daily – collateral is exchanged to reflect the change in mark-to-market of a deal or portfolio of deals. See also Collateral; and Initial Margin. Variation Margin is an additional margin required to be deposited by a clearing member firm to the exchange clearinghouse during periods of great market volatility or in the case of high-risk accounts. The Variation Margin is a variable margin payment made by clearing members to their respective clearing houses based on adverse price movements of the futures contracts these members hold. Variation margin is paid by clearing members on a daily or intraday basis to reduce the exposure created by carrying highly risky positions. By demanding variation margin from their members, clearing organizations are able to maintain a suitable level of risk and cushion against significant devaluations. A variation margin is used to bring an equity account up to the margin level. This margin, and the associated initial and maintenance margin, must be sustained by liquid funds associated with the investor's account, allowing it to function as collateral against the other activities in which the investor participates. This is more likely to be required when investments experience significant movement and price changes in the associated shares. The amount required at any point when the variation margin is requested varies depending on the exact market conditions and price movement experienced at the end of the day. It can be affected by market conditions, especially high volatility, or any other activity that presents higher risk but is not necessary when risks are lowered. The variation margin payment of additional funds may be deemed necessary by a broker when the equity account balance falls below the maintenance margin or initial margin requirement. This request for funds is referred to as a Margin Call. The margin call involves the brokerage requiring the investor to contribute the additional funds to meet the required minimum. It is enacted when the value of the securities purchased falls below the initial margin. If the investor is not able to meet the margin call requirement, the brokerage can then sell off securities held in the account by the investor until the amount is met. The maintenance margin requirement refers to the amount of money an investor must keep in his margin account. This requirement gives the investor the ability to borrow from a brokerage. This fund functions as collateral against the amount borrowed by the investor. Maintenance margins may be set to any amount as required by the brokerage. For example, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) requires the maintenance margin to be set at a minimum of 25%. Other brokerages can set higher minimums, such as 50%, depending on the level of risk and the investor involved. Additional margin payments to bring original margin deposits up to the required levels in relation to changing prices. See also Margin Call. Variation Margin is an additional margin, or collateral payable by an investor, resulting from an adverse movement in the price of the underlying asset in a forward, futures or options contract. Variation Margin:- profits and losses calculated on a daily basis in open futures contracts and options, resulting in the counterparty to the bilateral trade making a payment to the relevant clearing house or vice versa. Variation Margin is an additional required deposit to bring an investor's equity account up to the margin level when the balance falls below the maintenance margin requirement. See also Initial Performance Bond, Maintenance Performance Bond, and Margin Call. Variation Margin:- funds that are paid to (or received from) a counterparty (clearing house or clearing member) to settle any losses (gains) that are implied by marking open positions to market. Variation Margin:- during periods of great market volatility or in the case of high-risk accounts, additional margin deposited by a clearing member firm to an exchange clearinghouse. Variation Margin is the settlement via the clearinghouse of daily or intraday gains and losses between clearing member firms. Variation Margin is the minimum funds required by an FX brokerage firm to support an open position. Variation Margin:- profits and losses on open positions which are calculated daily by the mark-to-market process, which are then paid or collected daily. What is Maintenance Margin? It is important to note that the value of all contracts for difference positions is constantly being monitored and re-assessed by brokers. As a trader an important part of the contract is that you must agree to maintain the positions at the required deposit value on an ongoing basis. Maintenance margin also sometimes referred to as variation margin is the amount of margin that is needed to maintain a position (remain invested in a trade). Initial margin is always higher than maintenance margin, so for as long as the initial margin is covered you do not have to worry about the maintenance margin. Usually, maintenance margin is about 75% of initial margin. When the available monies in your margin account are reduced by losses to below a certain level, known as the Maintenance Margin Requirement, you will be required to deposit additional funds to bring the account back to the level of the initial margin. Or, you may also be asked for additional margin if the exchange raises its margin requirements. Variation Margin refers to the difference between the initial margin and the margin needed to keep the position open as the position value changes. For instance, if the initial margin for gold is USD2 000 and the maintenance margin is USD1 500, you would need to have USD2 000 allocated from your account as initial margin to trade the gold contract. Positions are marked-to-market every day meaning that every position is valued at the close of each business day with any profits credited to your trading account and losses deducted. This means that the current price is compared to the previous day's price and should losses on the position amount to, say, USD600, the value of your initial margin would be reduced to USD1 400, which is below the USD1 500 maintenance margin requirement. Therefore, extra funds in the amount of USD600 from your account would be automatically allocated towards bringing the initial margin figure back to USD2 000. If there were not excess funds in the account to bring the initial amount back up to USD2 000, the trader would have to meet the margin call promptly as otherwise the position would be liquidated by the broker which means having your investments sold by the

provider because you can't meet the margin top up requirements. Note that margins are computed on an intraday basis to ensure a sufficient level of margin cover is maintained. This means that you may have to pay more if the market moves against you. If the market moves in your favor, your margin requirement may be reduced. Variation Margin Share Trade Example:- Let's take the case where you bought 5 000 share CFDs in ABC stock at USD4.20 giving you a total position value of 5 000 x USD4.20 = USD21 000. Assuming an initial margin of 10%, you would need to deposit at least USD2 100 with the CFD broker to open this trade. If ABC's share price goes down to say, USD4.10, you will now incur a loss of USD500 (USD0.10 x 5 000). This running loss referred to as variation margin is subtracted from your initial margin of USD2 100, which leaves a deposit of USD1 600. Since you still hold 5 000 share contracts at USD4.10 you will have a margin requirement of USD2 050 (i.e. 5 000 x 4.10 x 10%). Since there's now a paper loss of USD500, the initial margin has now been reduced to USD1 600 which is USD450 lower than the margin required to retain the position open and more margin is needed to top-up the account. This deficit in margin is sometimes referred to as a 'Shortage In Equity'. If you cannot maintain the margin requirement you will not be able to extend your position but you can always reduce or close the position. Variation Margin is the payment required upon margin call. A Variation Margin is the amount that you are required to pay into your account to bring the Maintenance Margin back to its minimum level. Your broker (or the clearing house) may require that you pay in more to than the minimum amount to get you to the Maintenance Margin. Variation margin is paid on a daily or intraday basis in order to reduce the exposure created by a position moving adversely against the trader. Brokers will issue a Margin Call against the trader requesting that they pay in a Variation Margin. Variation Margin is a payment made on a daily or intraday basis by a clearing member to the clearing organization based on adverse price movement in positions carried by the clearing member, calculated separately for customer and proprietary positions. / Вариационная Маржа:- прибыли и убытки по открытым позициям, рассчитываемые ежедневно в процессе переоценки по текущей рыночной стоимости и затем выплачиваемые или взыскиваемые также на ежедневной основе. Вариационная Маржа:- дополнительная маржа, которая должна быть внесена фирмой членом клиринговой палаты на её счёт в клиринговой палате данной биржи в периоды значительной лихорадочности рынка или в случае повышенного риска для счёта по операциям данного клирингового члена. Производимый клиринговым членом клиринговой палате на посуточной или внутрисуточной основе платёж зависит от уровня изменения цен по его открытым позициям. Такой платёж рассчитывается отдельно по позициям заказчиков и по собственным позициям этого клирингового члена. Вариационная Маржа – дополнительное гарантийное обеспечение, ежедневно уплачиваемое сторонами срочной сделки при неблагоприятном движении цен. Вариационная Маржа:- денежные средства, уплачиваемые контрагенту/или получаемые от контрагента (клиринговой палаты или участника клиринга) для осуществления расчёта в размере любых убытков (прибылей), возникших вследствие переоценки открытых позиций по рыночным ценам. Вариационная Маржа:- доходы или убытки по открытым контрактам на фьючерсных рынках, рассчитываемые на основе цены закрытия в конце каждого дня. Клиринговая Палата (Clearing House) записывает их в кредит счетов своих членов, а эти члены клиринговой палаты в свою очередь записывают их на счета своих клиентов. Вариационная Маржа:- дополнительное внесение средств по марже, необходимость которого возникает в результате колебаний цены на товар. Вариационная Маржа или Переменная Маржа:- сумма прибылей/убытков по открытым позициям участника срочного рынка, рассчитываемая ежедневно расчётной палатой по результатам торговой сессии. Вариационная маржа может увеличивать или уменьшать сумму гарантийных обязательств. При положительной вариационной марже прибыль зачисляется на биржевой счёт клиента. При отрицательной вариационной марже сумма убытка списывается со счёта клиента, и расчётная палата предъявляет требование о внесении дополнительного гарантийного обеспечения. В результате перерасчёта открытых позиций сумма выигрыша переводится со счёта проигравшей стороны на счёт выигравшей стороны. Смотрите также (Initial Performance Bond), (Maintenance Performance Bond), и (Margin Call). Вариационная Маржа:- сумма прибылей и/или убытков по всем открытым позициям участника срочного рынка биржи, определяемая при проведении корректировки по рынку. Вариационная маржа по одной позиции – прибыль или убыток по этой позиции при пересчёте её стоимости по расчётной цене текущего торгового дня. Вариационная маржа по позиции равна:- (а) для длинной позиции:- ВМ = (Цр – Цт) х Сим / Им; или (б) для короткой позиции:- ВМ = – (Цр – Цт) х Сим / Им, где:- ВМ – вариационная маржа по данной позиции; Цр – расчётная цена данного торгового дня по соответствующей серии срочного инструмента; Цт – текущая цена данной позиции; Им – минимальное изменение цены в соответствии со спецификацией срочного инструмента; Сим – стоимостная оценка минимального изменения цены (в Рублях) в соответствии со спецификацией срочного инструмента. Вариационная Маржа (Variation Margin) – изменение маржи за прошедший день.

VARIATION MARGINING = ВАРИАЦИОННЫЙ ПЕРЕРАСЧЁТ МАРЖИ – Variation Margining is a daily clearing of profits and losses resulting from futures and options on futures. To this end, individual positions are valued at their daily settlement price. The difference compared to the position's value on the previous trading day is debited or credited to the market participant.

VARIEGATED = ПЁСТРОЕ – Variegated:- with patches or stripes of different colors, often yellow or reddish. Hence variegata – of a plant exhibiting variegation. Variegated (leaf lower surface, leaf upper surface) (color variegation):- the color disposed in various irregular, sinuous, spaces. / Пёстрое:- с пятнами или полосками разного цвета, часто жёлтыми или красноватыми. пестролистность (variegation).

VARIETAL DIVERSITY = СОРТОВОЕ РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ (или МНОГООБРАЗИЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ) – Varietal Diversity is the measurable differences among varieties grown in a particular area or the genetic diversity among varieties of, e.g., the Rice plant. Loss of varietal diversity is a worldwide challenge to crop species at risk for genetic erosion, while the loss of biological resources may hinder future breeding objectives. Loss of varieties has been mostly investigated in traditional agricultural systems where variety numbers are dramatically high, or for most economically important crop species for which comparison between pre-intensive and modern agriculture was possible. Varietal dynamics, i.e. turnover, or gains and losses of varieties by farmers, is nevertheless more rarely studied and while we currently have good estimates of genetic or varietal diversity for most crop species, we have less information as to how on farm agro-diversity changes and what cause its dynamics. We therefore investigated varietal dynamics in the agricultural yam system in the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. We interviewed producers about varieties they cultivated in the past compared to their current varieties, in addition to characterizing yam cropping characteristics and both farm level and producers socio-economic features. We then used regression tree analyses to investigate the components of yam agro-diversity, varietal dynamics and impact of anthracnose on varieties. Our data demonstrated that no dramatic loss of varieties occurred within the last decades. Cultivation changes mostly affected widespread cultivars while frequency of uncommon varieties stayed relatively stable. Varietal dynamics nevertheless followed sub-regional patterns, and socio-economic influences such as producer age or farm crop diversity. Recurrent anthracnose epidemics since the 1970s did not alter varietal dynamics strongly, but sometimes translated into transition from Dioscorea Alata to less susceptible species or into a decrease of yam cultivation. Factors affecting changes in agro-diversity were not relating to agronomy in our study, and surprisingly there were different processes delineating short term from long term varietal dynamics, independently of disease risk. Our results highlighted the importance of understanding varietal dynamics, an often overlooked component of agriculture sustainability, in addition to evolutionary forces shaping agro-diversity and genetic diversity distribution within crops. It is also crucial to understand how processes involved do scale up worldwide and for different crop species, so as not to mislead on-farm conservation efforts and efficacy of agro-diversity preservation.

VARIETAL IMPROVEMENT = УЛУЧШЕНИЕ СОРТОВ (или УЛУЧШЕНИЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЕЙ) – Varietal Improvement is the process of improving varieties to meet the standards required. For example, there are several varieties of Rice available in the market. Similarly, there are many varieties of Mangoes and Brinjal. Each variety is unique in its colour, size, shape and taste. Thus, one type of plant has many varieties. A lot of research has gone into creating these varieties. They have been tailor made to satisfy the different needs of man. Producing many varieties has not only brought about an improvement in the quality but also has brought about an increase in production. Let us study the production of Wheat and Rice in our country. The yield of Wheat and Rice which stood at 668 kg and 663 kg per hectare respectively in 1952 increased to 1 851 and 1 468 kg per hectare in eighties. The production has tripled in thirty years. This increase in food production has marked a turning point in Indian agriculture, which has led to Green Revolution in our country. The revolution is called green because it led to unprecedented greenery of crops everywhere. It is because of the green revolution that our country has become self sufficient in food production and a large stock of food grains has been created for use in the times of natural calamities like drought, floods and famine. The various factors, which collectively led to the green revolution in our country, are:- (i) introduction of high yielding varieties of Mexican Wheat; (ii) proper irrigation; (iii) increased use of fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides; (iv) more land under cultivation; and (v) improved soil practices and agricultural implements. Need For Varietal Improvement:- Population grows in geometrical proportions but food grows in only arithmetical proportion. With the ever increasing demand on food grains, fodder, fibre, vegetables, fruit, sugar and oil, there is an urgent need to increase crop production, as our land resources are limited. Our natural resources (soil, water and weather) are being deteriorated and depleted. So there is an urgent need for improvement in crop plants. The variety developed should be superior to its predecessor. The Reasons For Crop Improvement Are:- (i) Improved Yield:- here the aim is to increase crop production. High yielding crops should be developed for this purpose. (ii) Better Quality:- the public is aware and so it looks out for better quality crops. The quality would mean better size, colour, shape and taste. The health conscious public also wants better nutritive value in the food crop. (iii) Biotic And Abiotic Resistance:- varieties that are biotic (diseases, insects and pests) and abiotic (drought, salinity, water logging, heat, cold, frost) resistant can be developed by an increase in crop production. (iv) Early And Uniform Maturity:- in certain long duration crops, early maturity can make the crop double or triple cropping system. This will reduce the cost of crop production. Along with early maturity if the crop also has the quality of uniform maturity it will make the harvesting process easy and reduce the loss of crop during harvesting. (v) Photo And Thermo Insensitivity:- crop plants are sensitive to light and temperature. The required exposure to sunlight and the right temperature determines the healthy growth of the plant and ensures a good yield. Developing varieties insensitive to these factors will help in overcoming these constraints. Then these crops can be grown in areas, which might not have been ideally suited for the growth of these varieties. This ensures spread of new crops. Desirable Agronomic Traits:- good height, high tillering and profuse branching are traits, desirable for fodder crops. Cereal crops should be short, for better productivity. Developing varieties with agronomic traits that are tailor – made will ensure higher yield. Wider Adaptability:- developing varieties of wider adaptability will help stabilize crop production under unfavourable environmental conditions.

VARIETAL RELEASE = СОРТОВОЙ ВЫПУСК – Varietal Release is the procedure for releasing varieties from breeding stations to farmers for commercial cultivation. The purpose of registration and release of new crop varieties is to ensure that credible and best cultivars are introduced to the public for general cultivation in the region in which they are adapted. It is also to ensure that crops that are introduced to farmers have no harmful effects on the consumer and the environment at large. This enables the farmers to choose varieties of interest for cultivation in the regions in which they are suitable. The process also helps to know the number of crop varieties available to farmers in a particular region and at a given period of time. Lastly, the process helps to identify the gaps and areas of need among breeders, farmers and consumers/industries. Generally, the broad goal of registration and release of new crop varieties is to maximize public benefit. Reasons For Breeding New Crop Varieties:- plant breeding aims to improve the characteristics of plants so that they become more desirable agronomically and economically. Generally, a successful variety is one with total balance of traits that makes it more profitable for the growers and acceptable to the consumers than any other one they might choose. Some of the reasons for breeding a new crop variety may be as follows:- (1) Higher yields; (2) Improved quality:- like baking in Wheat, cooking in Rice, malting in Sorghum, vitamin fortified in Cassava, quality protein in Maize, etc; (3) Resistance/tolerance to Pests; (4) Resistance/tolerance to diseases; (5) Tolerance to abiotic stress like drought, flood, salt and iron toxicity; (6) Early maturity; (7) Good agronomic characteristics like dwarfness in cereals; (8) Photo-insensitivity; (9) Elimination of anti-nutritional factors; (10) Good storability For the purpose of registration and release; if a crop variety is bred for other characteristic apart from yield, in such case(s), it must be of economic importance and also, the yield factor must not be compromised. Requirements For Registration And Release Of Crop Varieties:- for a crop to be registered and released as a new variety in Nigeria it must have passed the test for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) and as well as for Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU). (1) The Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) is an acronym for:- (i) Distinctiveness:- new variety should be clearly distinguishable from any other existing varieties in Nigeria; (ii) Uniformity:- individual plant of new variety should be sufficiently uniform at the same growth stages in the expression of their characteristic; and (iii) Stability:- the genetic traits of the new variety should be stable through generations. The DUS test is an internationally recognised procedure standardized mainly for plant variety protection. The test is used to assess novelty of new varieties and also used to gather information regarding the botanical description of new varieties. In DUS test plots, candidate varieties are compared with similar existing varieties (check varieties) where agronomic characteristics (like yield, maturity date, height), morphological characteristics (like colour, shape, and size), physio-genetical characteristics (like tolerance to pest and disease) and general tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses are evaluated following the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) guidelines. The DUS test is to be carried out at the On-station or at any designated DUS testing sites for at least 2 years/ two different giving seasons. (2) Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU):- implies that for a crop to be registered as new variety, it must be beneficial to farming and industrial communities. The objective of VCU test for a candidate variety to be registered are to know:- (i) the adaptation and stability across varied environments; (ii) agronomic performance; (iii) reaction to pests and diseases; and (iv) resistant/tolerant to abiotic stresses, when compared with existing varieties. The VCU test is to be carried out during the multi-locational trial for two years in different environments. (3) The variety must have superior/trait performance over the existing ones with the farmers or currently registered variety in Nigeria. (4) The variety or its progeny is not detrimental to human or animal health and safety of the environment when grown and used as intended. (5) The variety name is not likely to be confused with the name of a variety that had previously been or currently being registered. (6) The variety name is not likely to offend the public. (7) The variety meets the standard for variety purity established by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) for a variety of that specie. (8) The variety was monitored by representatives of the Registrar and Technical Sub-Committee on crops during the on-farm trial. (9) The variety is officially nominated to the Technical Sub-Committee (Crops) for registration and release and defended by the developing scientist. (10) No false statement or misleading information is submitted in support of the nomination for variety registration and release. To ascertain that a crop variety meet the DUS and VCU tests, the following trials must be conducted:- (a) On-Station Trial:- the on-station trial is conducted by the breeder responsible for the development of the candidate variety within the premises of the research institute/institution. In the On-station trial, the preliminary yield trial is carried out on the candidate's varieties along with the existing ones. Simultaneously, these lines are given to entomologist/pathologist to study the reaction to pests and diseases of economic importance. The food quality and post-harvest traits are also evaluated at this stage. The principal breeder should also carry out the

DUS test at this stage according to UPOV guidelines. Only lines that qualify from DUS test, yield, pests and diseases, quality and any other novel traits of interest point of view are recommended for multi-locational trial. On-station trial can take more than a year. (b) Multi-Locational Trials:- these trials are carried out for at least two years across different agroecological zones in Nigeria or at several appropriate locations in case the variety is bred for a particular agro-ecology. During the multi-locational trial, the VCU test is examined. These include adaptability, stability, agronomic performance, resistance/tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. It must be carried out in not less than 10 testing sites per year for comparison. (c) On-Farm Trial:- the on-farm trials are used to test a new technology on farmer's field. The purpose is to validate the perception of farmers about the candidate variety whether it will be accepted or not, whether it is better than what they have or not and whether it can be adaptable or not. This trial is carried out on farmer's field for a year/a growing season. The trial is to be supervised by appropriate government extension organisation for the crop and farmer's varieties are compared with the candidate varieties in the process. A year data from at least 10 farmer's field across different agro-ecology is required. Exceptional Case In Perenial Crop Species:- In the case of perennial/long gestation crop species (for example, Cocoa, oil-palm, rubber, Mango, citrus, etc), it is recommended that the multi-locational and on-farm trials should be combined through a farmer's participatory varietal selection. Minimum of two years production data in addition to on-station data should be presented for registration and release of the proposed varieties. Note:- All data from these trials should be analysed and presented inform of tables and figures in order of execution along with other relevant documents to the technical committee for registration and release. See also Variety Release. Procedure For Release Of A Variety (in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), India):- (i) Identification of best cultures from the segregating generation; (ii) Row Yield Trial (RYT); (iii) Replicated Row Yield Trial (RRYT); (iv) Preliminary Yield Trial (PYT); (v) Comparative Yield Trial (CYT); (vi) Multi Location Trial (MLT); (vii) Adaptive Research Trial (ART); (viii) Variety Release Proposal; (ix) State Variety Release Committee (SVRC); (x) Release of State variety; (xi) Notification; and (xii) Certified Seed Production. After identification of the best cultures from the segregating generation or any other source it has to undergo the following trials:- (1) Row Yield Trial (RYT):- For every 10 row, there will be a check entry and the trial will be non replicated. (2) Replicated Row Yield Trail (RRYT):- From the row yield trial, the best cultures will be tested in RRYT along with appropriate check. The best entries from RRYT will be carried forward to preliminary yield trial. (3) Preliminary Yield Trial (PYT):- Replicated trial conducted with appropriate checks. PYT will be conducted normally for two seasons. While conducting, PYT, the best entries will be nominated to All India trials also. Screening for biotic and abiotic stresses will be done during PYT stage. The best entry will be carried to comparative yield trial. The entries entered into All India trial will be given project number. For, e.g., Sorghum entry will be given SPV (Sorghum Project Variety), Rice – IET (Initial Evaluation Trial), etc. (4) Comparative Yield Trial (CYT):- CYT is replicated one conducted with more than one check. The trial will be repeated for 3 seasons. The entry proved to be superior in all the 3 seasons will be proposed for multilocation trial (MLT). (5) Multilocation Trial (MLT):- The entries for MLT will be decided at Crop scientists meet held once in a year. Each station will propose its own entry. Based on discussion of merits and demerits of each culture, the entries will be nominated. The MLT will be conducted at Research Stations of TNAU spread over the State. The best entries will be proposed for Adaptive Research Trial (ART). (6) Adaptive Research Trial (ART):- ART will be conducted at farmers' field by the Agricultural Department Staff. The entries for ART will be decided during Scientific Workers Conference (SWC) which will be held once in a year at TNAU. Both scientists of TNAU and Agri. Dept. Staff will participate. At SWC, the entries will be fixed and each Joint Director of Agriculture will fix number of trials for his division. The entries performing well in ART will be proposed for release as a variety. Each culture has to be tested at least in a minimum of 50 centres spread all over the state. If a culture is non season bound, it will be tested in all the three seasons. If it is not so, one or two seasons result is enough. (7) Variety Release Proposal:- The scientist incharge of the culture will propose the culture for release as a variety. There is a proforma for variety release. This proforma will contain all the information about the culture viz., parentage, parent's morphology, cultures morphology, key characters of the culture for identification, agronomic practices, pest and disease resistance, quality characters and yield trial results. The variety release proposal will be discussed by Director of Research and Scientists. After approval the proposal will be presented before Variety Release Committee. (8) Variety Release Committee:- It will be headed by Commissioner and Secretary, Agrl. Dept. members will be Director of Agriculture Joint Directors of Agriculture and TNAU scientists. Besides these, two leading farmers of the state will also be the members. After discussion, based on merit the VRC will approve it for release. Then the culture will be released for general cultivation. (9) Notification Of The Variety:- For certified seed production, the variety is to be notified by the central variety release committee, Delhi. After release of the variety for notification purpose the information will be furnished in the prescribed proforma. At that time details about All India trial will also be furnished. After notification only, a variety can be multiplied under certified seed production.

VARIETY = РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ (или СЕЛЕКЦИОННЫЙ СОРТ, или СОРТ РАСТЕНИЙ) – Variety is a group of animals or plants related by descent, but distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconsistent or trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species. The term Variety means a subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, plant, fruit, seed, or other characters by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind. Variety:- development of Cotton Varieties that produce both high yields and excellent fiber quality has long challenged Cotton breeders. Consistent high yields of varieties are hampered by annual variation in the environment – challenging breeders to find types that are able to yield well over highly contrasting environments. Fiber quality is also affected by variation in environment, but probably hampered more by poor associations with high yield and early maturation, the relative breeding priority on yield, and by changing definitions of excellent quality. Variety is a group of strains or a single strain that can be differentiated from another group by its structural or functional characteristics. The most important criteria to consider when selecting a variety is yield potential. The second most important criteria in variety selection is yield stability. Variety selection is one of the first decisions – perhaps the single most important decision – a cotton producer makes each season. Variety:- subdivision of a species for taxonomic classification. Used interchangeably with the term Cultivar to denote a group of individuals that are distinct genetically from other groups of individuals in the species. An agricultural Variety is a group of similar plants that by structural features and performance can be identified from other varieties within the same species. Variety selection is a critical step in crop production. Cotton breeders attempt to get many 'monkeys' (traits) into one tree (variety). Combining high yielding ability and excellent fiber quality into one variety has been an allusive trick. Biotechnology is clearly making a big impact in the marketplace as dozens of new Cotton varieties have become available in the last few years. Variety is a naturally occurring subdivision of a species representing individuals with distinct but minor variations in their characteristics. The taxonomic rank between Subspecies and Form. Wheat Varieties are categorized by NABIM (short for the National Association of British and Irish Millers) Groups 1 to 4. Groups 1 and 2 are used for most breadmaking grists while Group 3 is used for a range of biscuit, cake and batter flours. See also Class, Cultivar, Division, Family, Genus, Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Specie, and Type. / Смотрите также Вид (Specie), Класс (Class), Культивар или Сорт Растений (Cultivar), Отдел (Division), Отряд (Phylum), Порядок (Order), Род (Genus), Семейство (Family), Тип (Type), и Царство (Kingdom). Сорт Хлопчатника, имеющий своё название и характеризующийся специфическими характеристиками качества получаемого из него волокна или созреваемостью в данных климатических условиях. Разновидность (Varietas), в ботанической номенклатуре группа особей или популяция, отличающаяся от типичных особей Вида второстепенными, слабо наследуемыми признаками (степень опушённости, характер роста, окраска и тому подобное) и не имеющая чётко отграниченного ареала. Разновидность – таксономическая категория рангом ниже Подвида и выше Формы. Появление Разновидности связано с обитанием вида в различных экологических условиях. Так, у Можжевельника Туркестанского

(Juniperus Turkestanica) иногда выделяют высокогорную низкорослую Разновидность – Varietas Fruticosa. Современные систематики обычно избегают понятия разновидности вследствие его неопределённости. В зоологической номенклатуре Разновидности соответствует Вариетет. Под биологической Разновидностью понимается таксономическая категория (ранг) ниже Подвида в систематике растений. Разновидность – группа особей, отличающихся от типичных для Вида особей какими-либо второстепенными признаками (характером роста, окраски). Под Культиваром или Сортом Растений, от Французского слова Sorte, от Латинского слова Sors, означающее Вид или Разновидность, понимается совокупность растений, созданная в результате селекции и обладающая определёнными, передающимися по наследству морфологическими, физиологическими, хозяйственными признаками и свойствами; низшая классификационная единица для культурных растений. Различают местные и селекционные сорта растений. (i) Местные Сорта Растений создаются в результате длительного действия естественных и простейших приёмов искусственного отбора при возделывании той или иной культуры в определённой местности; часто служат исходным материалом в селекции. (ii) Селекционные Сорта Растений создаются в научно-исследовательских учреждениях на основе научных методов селекции. Различают:- (a) Линейные Сорта Растений – генетически однородное потомство одного самоопыляющегося растения, полученное методом индивидуального отбора; (b) Сорта-Популяции – генетически неоднородная совокупность перекрёстно- или самоопыляющихся растений, полученная путём массового отбора (все местные сорта перекрёстно- или самоопыляющихся культур – сорта-популяции); (c) Сорта-Клоны – отобранное потомство одного вегетативно размножаемого растения (отличается высокой степенью выравненности, нарушающейся только под влиянием естественного мутагенеза); (d) особое положение занимают Гибриды, отличающиеся повышенной урожайностью (явление гетерозиса) в 1-м поколении. Родственные сорта растений, имеющие сходные хозяйственные и биологические признаки, для удобства изучения и инвентаризации объединяют в группы – Сортотипы. Использование лучших Сортов – одно из эффективных средств повышения урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур и улучшения качества продукции. В производственных условиях Сорта ухудшаются и нуждаются в сортообновлении. Старые Сорта растений периодически заменяют новыми, более урожайными и дающими лучшую продукцию, то есть проводят сортосмену. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) все Сорта растений проходили государственное Сортоиспытание в целях отбора лучших для внедрения в производство. Размножением их занимается Семеноводство. Определение подлинности Сорта растений осуществляет Сортовой Контроль.

(1) Variety is a group of cultivated plants within a Species which is distinguished from another Variety (Group) by any characters (morphologic, physiological, biochemical, or other) of significance to agriculture and which, when reproduced, retains its distinguishing characters. A Variety may be derived from several pure lines which have many common features and are reasonably uniform in appearance (but not necessarily genetically pure). / Виды (Species).

(2) Variety is a group of similar plants which, by structural features and performance, may be identified from other Varieties (Groups) in the same Species. It differs from a breeding line in that it has been named and made commercially available to farmers. / Виды (Species).

(3) Variety is a subdivision of a Species; a group of individuals within a Species which are distinct in form or function from other similar arrays of individuals in commercial production. Variety is synonymous with Cultivar. Variety (as a botanical unit) is a sub-division of the Species composed of individuals differing from other members of the Species in certain minor characters which are usually perpetuated through generations by seed. / Виды (Species).

VARIETY GROUP = СОРТОВАЯ ГРУППА (или ГРУППА РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ) – Variety Group is the classification of accessions into groups based mainly on the morphological features of the adult Rice Plant and on grain appearance.

VARIETY ORDER LIST = ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ЗАПРАШИВАЕМЫХ СОРТОВ – The Variety Order List lists the varieties of seeds that have been registered for production in Canada under the authority of the Canada Seeds Act. Section 28 of the Canada Grain Act authorizes the grading of varieties not included under the Order into the lowest grade established by regulation for that kind of grain.

VARIETY RELEASE = ВЫПУСК РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ – Variety Release is the release for public consumption of crop seeds as either public varieties, nonexclusive branded varieties, or licensed exclusive varieties. Releases may be made through public institutions, nonprofit foundations, or private companies or marketing agencies. See also Varietal Release.

VARIETY TRIAL = СОРТОИСПЫТАНИЕ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ) – Variety Trial is a trial in which treatments are different in the varieties that are grown and all other factors are treated equally and in a uniform system. / Под Сортоиспытанием понимается изучение, оценка сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур (в сравнении со стандартным сортом) и установление их пригодности для выращивания в производственных условиях. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) проводились ежегодно (с 1929) на основании данных государственного сортоиспытания. На 1984 было районировано около 6 000 сортов и гибридов. Сортоиспытание, изучение, оценка сортов и гибридов сельскохозяйственных культур (в сравнении со стандартным сортом) и установление их пригодности для возделывания в условиях производства. В бывшем СССР проводили станционное и государственное сортоиспытания. При станционном сортоиспытании сорта изучали 2–3 года на полях учреждения (оригинатора), в котором выведен сорт. Одновременно проводили производственное испытание (1–2 года) в колхозе или совхозе. В государственное сортоиспытание – конкурсное и расширенное, которым занимались сортоиспытательные участки Государственной Комиссии по Сортоиспытанию Сельскохозяйственных Культур при Министерстве Сельского Хозяйства СССР, включали лучшие сорта, прошедшие станционное сортоиспытание, а также сорта зарубежной селекции. В конкурсном сортоиспытании сравнивают урожайность сортов и гибридов, длину их вегетационного периода, зимостойкость, засухоустойчивость, устойчивость к полеганию, осыпанию, болезням и вредителям, отзывчивость на удобрения и орошение, пригодность к механизированной уборке и тому подобное. Задача расширенного сортоиспытания – выявить сорта и гибриды, пригодные для конкурсного сортоиспытания в других областях. Наиболее перспективные сорта проходили производственное сортоиспытание (на полях колхозов и совхозов). Качество урожая (например, содержание белка, жира, сахара, выход волокна) оценивали Центральная Лаборатория Государственной Комиссии по Сортоиспытанию, лаборатории межобластные, сортоучастков, научно-исследовательских учреждений и других. Для государственного сортоиспытания каждой культуры была разработана единая методика. В СССР государственное сортоиспытание было начато в 1923–24 (РСФСР, УССР). До 1931 сортоиспытательная сеть делилась на Северные (7 сортоучастков) и Южные (17). К 1933 работало 346 сортоучастков, на которых испытывали более 1 700 сортов 116 культур. В 1937–38 число сортоучастков увеличилось до 1 055, а в 1976 было более 1 500 (в 1974 провели сортоиспытания 11 455 сортов 184 культур). На основании данных государственного сортоиспытания ежегодно в производственные посевы включали сорта и гибриды, наиболее урожайные и приспособленные к местным условиям, снимали с производства старые, не отвечавшие требованиям практики, то есть проводили сортовое районирование. Смотрите также Селекция и Семеноводство.

VARIOLATION = ВАРИОЛЯЦИЯ (или ОСПОПРИВИВАНИЕ) – Variolation is the obsolete method of immunizing patients against smallpox by infecting them with substance from the pustules of patients with a mild form of the disease (variola minor). The disease

then usually occurs in a less-dangerous form than when contracted naturally. The method was popularized in England in 1721–22 by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; it has long been known by the Turks, Chinese, and other peoples. In America, Cotton Mather learned of its use in Africa from his slave, Onesimus, who himself had been inoculated. Its use spread in America after 1721, and in 1728 it was introduced into South America. Variolation continued to be opposed by some religious groups and most physicians, who were not convinced of the safety of the method. It was supplanted by vaccination after 1798. In 1842 an act of Parliament in England made the practice of variolation a felony in that country. / Лэйди Мэри Вотли Монтэгю (Lady Mary Wortley Montagu). Онисимас (Onesimus). Под Вариоляцией, от позднелатинского слова Variola, означающее Оспа, понимается. Оспопрививание, метод профилактики натуральной оспы путём искусственного заражения человека вирусом оспенной вакцины; вид активной иммунизации. В древности в Китае, Индии, Африке применялся метод вариоляции:- здоровому человеку подкожно (или на слизистую оболочку носа) вводили содержимое оспенных пузырьков и гнойничков (или высушенный оспенный гной), возникало заболевание, обычно лёгкой формой оспы, после чего приобретался иммунитет. В XVIII веке вариоляция применялась и в Европейских странах, в том числе в России. Однако после неё иногда развивалась тяжёлая форма заболевания; кроме того, больной лёгкой формой мог стать источником инфекции для окружающих; наконец, при вариоляции возможно заражение и другими инфекционными заболеваниями. В 1796 Английский врач и учёный Эдвод Дьженё (Edward Jenner; 1749–1823), основываясь на наблюдении, согласно которому доярки, заразившиеся от больных коров и перенёсшие лёгкую, местную (высыпания только на руках) форму заболевания, в последующем не болели натуральной оспой, предложил иммунизировать людей содержимым пузырьков коровьей оспы (cow pox). Метод был назван вакцинацией (от Латинского слова Vaccinum, означающее Коровий). Современную вакцину готовят, заражая телят вирусом осповакцины (вирус натуральной оспы, многократно перевивавшийся телятам и получивший при этом все свойства вируса коровьей оспы). Содержимое оспин заражённого телёнка растирают и смешивают с глицерином, который, не разрушая вакцинный вирус, убивает посторонние микроорганизмы. Специальные правила регламентируют основные требования к производству, контролю и хранению осповакцины. Внедрение оспопрививания в практику здравоохранения резко снизило заболеваемость оспой. Однако во многих странах оспопрививание не является обязательным. По действовавшим в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) правилам, оспопрививание проводилось всем детям, начиная с одного-двух лет, а при угрозе эпидемий оспы и ранее. Повторные прививки проводили в 8 и 16 лет и каждые 5 лет медицинским работникам, работникам сферы коммунального обслуживания и некоторым другим. Оспопрививанию также подлежат выезжающие в неблагополучные по оспе страны или общавшиеся с больными. Прививки проводят накожно (на кожу после её дезинфекции наносят вакцину и делают насечки). Купание запрещается до отпадения корочек. Если после отпадения корочки рубец не образуется (кожа остаётся гладкой), прививка не считается успешной и повторяется. После прививки иногда наблюдаются сильные реакции (повышение температуры, резко выраженные местное покраснение и отёк), которые вскоре самостоятельно проходят. При возникновении (в редких случаях) осложнений применяется противооспенный гамма-глобулин.

VARISCITE = ВАРИСЦИТ (или СИНЯЯ ЖЕЛЕЗАЯ РУДА) – Variscite is a phosphate mineral, hydrated aluminum phosphate ($AlPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), which is valued as a semiprecious gemstone and an ornamental material. Both variscite and strengite, a similar mineral in which iron replaces aluminum in the crystal structure, occur as glassy nodules, veins, or crusts, in near-surface deposits:- variscite is produced by the action of phosphate-rich waters on aluminous rocks, and strengite by alteration of iron-containing phosphates. Variscite is usually green; strengite, red. Variscite occurs in Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Congo (Kinshasa), and Australia and in commercially important quantities near Fairfield, Utah, the United States. It also occurs with apatite on islands where phosphatic solutions from guano (seafowl excrement) have altered aluminous igneous rocks. Strengite deposits are known in Germany, Portugal, Sweden, and the United States. For detailed physical properties, see Phosphate Mineral (table). Variscite is cut en cabochon (with a round, convex, polished surface) for brooches, earrings, and beads and is frequently substituted for turquoise. It also is carved into bowls or other decorative objects. Because of its porosity, it tends to absorb grease and oil, which discolor it.

VAR MODEL = VALUE–AT–RISK MODEL

VARNISH = ОЛИФА (или ЛАК) – Varnish:- when applied to lubrication, a thin, insoluble, nonwipeable film deposit occurring on interior parts, resulting from the oxidation and polymerization of fuels and lubricants. Can cause sticking and malfunction of close-clearance moving parts. Similar to, but softer, than lacquer. Varnish:- thin, insoluble non-wipeable layer on the internal parts of the engine. It can cause the sticking and breakdown of internal moving engine parts. Varnish is a preparation consisting of resinous matter, as copal or lac, dissolved in an oil (oil varnish) or in alcohol (spirit varnish) or other volatile liquid. When applied to the surface of wood, metal, etc, it dries and leaves a hard, more or less glossy, usually transparent coating. Varnish is the sap of certain trees, used for the same purpose (natural varnish). Varnish is a liquid coating material containing a resin that dries to a hard transparent film. Most varnishes are a blend of resin, drying oil, drier, and volatile solvent. When varnish dries, its solvent portion evaporates, and the remaining constituents oxidize or polymerize to form a durable transparent film. Varnishes provide protective coatings for wooden surfaces, paintings, and various decorative objects. Varnish protects and enhances the appearance of wooden floors, interior wood paneling and trim, and furniture. The early varnishes were solutions of natural resins that are the secretions of plants. Among these natural resins are copal, dammar, and rosin. The natural varnishes are produced by heating the resins, adding natural oils such as linseed oil, cooking the mixture to the desired viscosity, and then diluting it with turpentine. The resultant coating took three to four days to harden, had a yellow tint, and eventually developed cracks as it aged. Natural varnishes have largely been replaced by varnishes containing synthetic resins, chief among which are the alkyd, polyurethane, phenolic, vinyl, and epoxy resins. The first synthetic resins used in varnishes, developed by the Belgian-American chemist Leo Hendrik Baekeland, were phenolic resins similar to Bakelite. Improved through the 1930s and 1940s, phenolics were displaced in many uses by alkyds, which eventually became the single most important resin class in the coatings industry, though phenolics continue to be used in marine and floor varnishes. Alkyds are made with an alcohol such as glycerol, a dibasic acid, such as maleic or phthalic acid, and an oil, such as castor, coconut, linseed, or soybean, or a fatty acid. Unlike natural resins, synthetic resins can be manufactured in large quantities and can be chemically tailored with great precision for particular uses. For example, the molecular structure of alkyd resins can be manipulated to vary their viscosity, their hardness, their solubility in water or other substances, and their capacity to mix successfully with various pigments. A paint coating which lacks pigment and which gives a transparent or translucent finish to wood. / Фенольное (Phenolic). твёрдость (hardness). Бельгийско-Американским химиком Лейо Хэндриком Бакэлёдом (Leo Hendrik Baekeland). Покрытие из краски, которая не имеет пигмента и которая при заключительной обработке древесины придаёт ей прозрачность или просвечиваемость. Под Лаком, от Немецкого слова Lack, понимаются:- (i) растворы плёнкообразующих веществ в органических растворителях. Тонкие слои лака высыхают с образованием твёрдых, блестящих, прозрачных покрытий, назначение которых – защита изделий от агрессивных агентов, декоративная отделка поверхности или электроизоляционная пропитка различных материалов. Служат также основой грунтовок, шпатлёвок и эмалевых красок. Лаки могут содержать пластификаторы, катализаторы и инициаторы плёнкообразования (соли металлов, органические пероксиды). И (ii) органические красящие вещества, которые, подобно пигментам, не растворяются в воде и в окрашиваемых материалах. Получаются переводом растворимых красителей (антрахиноновых и других) в их нерастворимые соединения, например,

бариевые соли. Применяются в производстве непрозрачных окрашиваемых материалов, например, бумаги, пластмасс или резины. По типу плёнкообразователя лаки делят на:- алкидные лаки, масляные лаки, эфироцеллюлозные лаки и другие. Под Лаками, от Немецкого слова Lack; первоисточник – Санскр. Лакша, понимаются растворы плёнкообразующих веществ в органических растворителях, которые после нанесения тонким слоем на металлическую, деревянную или другую поверхность и высыхания образуют твёрдые блестящие прозрачные плёнки, прочно удерживаемые на поверхности силами адгезии. Назначение этих плёнок – защита изделий от разрушающего действия атмосферных агентов и других агрессивных сред, а также декоративная отделка поверхности. Некоторые лаки используют в качестве электроизоляционных материалов (смотрите, например, Кремнийорганические Лаки, Битумные Лаки, Масляные Лаки, Эпоксидные Лаки). В наибольшем количестве лаки применяют как основу для приготовления пигментированных лакокрасочных материалов – эмалевых красок, грунтовок, шпатлёвок. Лаки известны с древнейших времён. Так, ещё во 2-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры в Китае изготовляли лаки на основе сока Лакового Дерева. За несколько веков до Нашей Эры в Египте готовили лаки на основе природных смол – янтаря, мастикса и других. В VIII веке Нашей Эры были хорошо известны лаки, изготовляемые на основе высыхающих растительных масел – льняного, конопляного, макового, орехового. До 1930-х природные смолы и растительные масла были основными плёнкообразующими веществами (плёнкообразователями) для приготовления лаков. В 1920-х начался постепенный переход к производству лаков на основе эфиров целлюлозы (смотрите Эфиро-Целлюлозные Лаки), а в 1930-х – к получению лаков из синтетических продуктов - алкидных смол, фенолоальдегидных смол и других. Лаки готовят растворением плёнкообразователей в органических растворителях – спирте, уайт-спирите, этилацетате, ксилоле и другом. В зависимости от типа плёнкообразователей различают масляные лаки, алкидные лаки, полиуретановые лаки, эпоксидные лаки и другие. Большинство лаков бесцветно. При необходимости получения окрашеных лаков в их состав вводят растворимые органические красители, позволяющие сохранить прозрачность плёнки. Чёрные лаки могут быть изготовлены на основе битумов. Для повышения эластичности плёнок (прочности при изгибе) в состав лаков вводят пластификаторы, например, дибутилфталат или невысыхающие растительные масла. Лаки наносят на поверхность распылением, окунанием, обливанием и другими способами (смотрите Лакокрасочные Покрытия). Высыхание лака в простейшем случае сводится к улетучиванию растворителя с образованием обратимых (плавких и растворимых) плёнок. Достоинство таких лаков – быстрое высыхание при комнатной температуре. Во многих случаях улетучивание растворителя сопровождается глубокими химическими превращениями плёнкообразователя (полимеризацией или поликонденсацией), что приводит к образованию необратимых (нерастворимых) плёнок, превосходящих обратимые по стойкости к повышенным температурам и действию агрессивных сред. В некоторых случаях для получения необратимых плёнок в состав лаков вводят отвердители (смотрите Отверждение Полимеров). Ускорение высыхания лаков на основе маслосодержащих плёнкообразователей достигается введением сиккативов, а также сушкой покрытий при повышенных температурах. Всё более широкое применение находят лаки, которые содержат реакционноспособные растворители. Примером таких лаков могут служить полиэфирные лаки – растворы ненасыщенных полиэфиров в стироле или в другом растворителе, который сополимеризуется в условиях сушки с плёнкообразователем, образуя при однократном нанесении покрытие толщиной до 300 мкм (при нанесении лаков, содержащих нереакционноспособные растворители, толщина одного слоя покрытия составляет обычно 10–20 мкм). Свойства лака характеризуются показателями вязкости, содержания сухого остатка, растекаемости по поверхности (‘розлив’), скорости высыхания. Важнейшие показатели лаковых плёнок – адгезия к подложке, твёрдость, прочность при изгибе и ударе, атмосферо- и светостойкость (для повышения этого показателя в состав лаков вводят светостабилизаторы), стойкость к действию воды, бензина, минеральных масел, электроизоляционные свойства. Лаки используют во всех областях народного хозяйства и в быту. В наибольшем объёме, как в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), так и за рубежом выпускают алкидные лаки, что объясняется доступностью и сравнительной дешевизной исходного сырья, а также хорошими технологическими свойствами лаков. Всё возрастающее значение приобретают также лаки на основе эпоксидных смол, полиуретанов, полиакрилатов, кремнийорганических полимеров. Лаки В Искусстве:- Различные виды лаков применяют в декоративно-прикладном искусстве (смотрите Художественные Лаки), в гравюре – для покрытия металлических досок перед их травлением, в живописи – для образования защитного слоя на красочной поверхности и придания равномерного блеска масляным краскам (покровные лаки для устранения пожухлостей в масляной живописи (лаки для ретуши). Лаки для живописи изготовляют растворением чистых, по возможности бесцветных природных смол – даммары, мастикса, сандарака – в высыхающих растительных маслах, спирте, скипидаре и другом. Художественные Лаки:- изделия из дерева, папье-маше или металла, покрытые лаком и нередко украшенные декоративно-плоскостной росписью, рельефной резьбой, инкрустацией, гравировкой. Главные художественные особенности художественных лаков – блеск зеркальной полированной поверхности, контрасты цветов фона, росписи и инкрустации, а у резных лаков – мягкая светотеневая игра и сочность форм. Художественные лаки известны со 2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры в Китае, где в качестве материала для покрытий используется сок Лакового Дерева. Китайские художественные лаки (чашки, вазы, шкатулки, мебель, архитектурные детали) из папье-маше, дерева, оклеенные материей или бумагой, проходят длительные операции грунтования, многократного покрытия лаком, сушки и полирования, чем достигается прочность и водонепроницаемость покрытия. В Китайских художественных лаках распространены многоплановая резьба по красному лаку (в Пекине), тончайшая роспись полихромными и золотыми (в состав которых входит золотой порошок) лаками по чёрному или цветному фону, роспись в прорезях чёрного фона (‘коромандельские лаки’), инкрустация перламутром, оловом или серебром. Для Китайских художественных лаков характерны изображения пейзажей, цветов, бытовых сцен. К Китайским близки художественные лаки Кореи, Японии, Индокитая. Во Вьетнаме и Лаосе наряду с декоративной лаковой живописью на бытовых изделиях получила распространение и станковая. В Иране, Индии и Центральной Азии (Герат) известны (особенно в XV–XVII века) миниатюры, исполненные темперными красками на изделиях (шкатулки, пеналы) из папье-маше и покрытые лаком, главной составной частью которого является сандарак. В Индии распространены также ‘нирмальские лаки’ – изделия из дерева или металла, покрытые так называемым золотым лаком из сока зёрен Тамаринда, по которому выполнялась яркая полихромная роспись (фигурки людей, цветы, птицы). Восточные художественные лаки известны с XV века в Европе, где собственное производство лаковых изделий (декорация дворцовых интерьеров, мебель, бытовые предметы) из дерева, папье-маше начало развиваться в XVII–XVIII века. В Европейских художественных лаках техника производства была упрощена, введены горячая сушка в печах, применение масляных красок и масляных лаков. В XVIII веке техническим и художественным мастерством выделялись Французские художественные лаки фирмы Мартен и Немецкие фабрики И. Штобвассера (шкатулки, табакерки, украшенные миниатюрами). С XVIII века производство лаковых изделий из дерева (декорация дворцовых интерьеров, мебель), папье-маше (шкатулки, табакерки), металла (подносы) с росписями масляными красками (пейзажи, цветы, жанровые сценки, портреты) началось в России, где с начала XIX века стали возникать народные промыслы (смотрите Федоскинская Миниатюра, Жостовская Роспись). В Советское время наряду со старыми промыслами возникло тончайшее искусство темперной живописи на лаковых изделиях (Палехская Миниатюра, Мстёрская Миниатюра, Холуйская Миниатюра). Под Олифой, от Греческого слова Áleipha, означающее Жир или Мазь или Масло, понимается плёнкообразующее вещество на основе растительных масел, например, льняного (натуральные, полунатуральные, комбинированные олифы), или алкидных

смол (глифталевые, ксифталевые, пентафталевые олифы). Олифы применяются для приготовления и разбавления масляных красок, а также для пропитки древесины перед её отделкой этими красками. Олифы – жидкие материалы на основе растительных масел или маслосодержащих (жирных) алкидных смол. Хорошо смачивают дерево и металл. При нанесении на поверхность тонким слоем высыхают в результате полимеризации масла с образованием эластичной плёнки, нерастворимой в воде и в органических растворителях. Высыхание ускоряется при введении в состав олиф сиккативов (веществ, растворимых в растительных маслах и служащих катализаторами их высыхания). Применяются для приготовления масляных красок (густотёртых и разбавленных до рабочей вязкости), грунтовок, шпатлёвок, а также для пропитки поверхности дерева и других пористых материалов перед их окраской. Под Олифами, от Греческого слова Áleipha, означающее Жир или Мазь или Масло, понимаются плёнкообразующие вещества на основе масел растительных или жирных алкидных смол. Олифы – прозрачные жидкости от жёлтого до вишнёвого цвета, хорошо смачивающие дерево и металл. При нанесении тонким слоем на поверхность они высыхают в результате полимеризации масла под действием кислорода воздуха с образованием эластичных плёнок, не растворимых в воде и органических растворителях. Высыхание может быть ускорено введением в состав олиф сиккативов – солей Pb, Mn, Co (0.01–0.1% металла в расчёте на массу масла). Время полного высыхания плёнок при комнатной температуре и относительной влажности воздуха 60–70% не превышает 24 часов (ч). Получение олифы включает химическую обработку масел (например, частичную полимеризацию при 270–280 °C), введение сиккатива, а в некоторых случаях также разбавление олифы растворителем. Выбор типа олифы (Натуральной, Комбинированной, Полунатуральной, Алкидной (Глифталевой или Пентафталевой)) определяется требованиями к покрытиям и экономическим соображениями. Наиболее атмосферостойкие и долговечные покрытия образуют материалы на основе алкидных олиф; их важное экономическое преимущество перед олифами других типов – меньшее содержание масла.

VARNISH TREE = ЛАКОВОЕ ДЕРЕВО (или СУМАХ ЛАКОНОСНЫЙ) – Varnish Tree:- also called Japanese Varnish Tree, Lacquer Tree, or Wood Oil Tree, any of various trees whose milky juice is used to make a varnish or lacquer. The term is applied particularly to an Asian tree (Rhus Verniciflua), related to poison ivy, that is highly irritating to the skin. On being tapped, the tree exudes a thick, milky emulsion that was possibly used as the first drying oil; it has the peculiar property of drying only in a moist atmosphere. From this exudate comes the lacquer used to produce the highly polished woodenware of China and Japan with hard and durable coats unaffected by water. / Сумах Лаконосный (Japanese Varnish Tree). Лаковое Дерево или Сумах Лаконосный (Rhus Verniciflua), дерево высотой до 20 метров (м) Семейства Сумаховых. Листья непарноперистые. Цветки мелкие, желтовато-белые, в метёлках. Плод – жёлто-зелёная костянка. Растёт в Японии и Китае, где имеет большое хозяйственное значение. При надрезах коры выделяет ядовитую, вызывающую ожоги кожи, вязкую лаконосную смолу, из которой изготовляют Японский Лак. В плодах содержится около 25% жира; из них получают так называемый Японский Воск. Даёт ценную лимонно-жёлтую древесину с красивым рисунком, стойкую против гниения.

VARROA MITE = КЛЕЩ ВАРРОА – Varroa Mite is an external parasite that sucks blood out of developing and adult bees, thereby weakening or killing honeybees. No contamination of honey occurs. Varroa Mite is a reddish-brown, oval Mite (Varroa Destructor) that parasitizes honeybees and can cause the death of colonies. The Varroa Mite has spread to and become a major pest of honey bees since their introduction into Florida in the mid 1980's. They were first reported in the Bluegrass Region of the Commonwealth in 1991 and now occur throughout the state (State of Kentucky). Varroa Mites are external parasites that attack both honey Bees and brood. They suck the blood from both the adults and developing brood, especially drone brood. This weakens and shortens the Bee's life. Emerging brood may be deformed with missing legs or wings. Untreated infestations of Varroa Mites will increase and may kill colonies. If the colonies are not examined for Mites, losses may be mistaken for winter mortality or queenlessness. The adult female Mites have eight legs and reddish-brown flattened oval bodies about 1 to 1.5 mm across. They are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye on the Bee's thorax or abdomen. Their flat shape allows them to fit between the Bee's abdominal segments. This mite is often confused with the Bee louse. However, the Bee louse, an insect, has only six legs. Its body is more circular and slightly larger. Mites develop on the Bee brood. A female Mite will enter a brood cell about a day before it is capped so it is sealed in with the larva. Immature Mites that emerge from the eggs she lays feed and develop on the maturing Bee larva. By the time the adult Bee emerges from the cell, several of the Mites will have become adults, mated, and are ready to begin searching for other Bees or larvae to parasitize. Inspection of the drone brood in their capped cells will often indicate whether or not a colony is infested. The dark Mites are easily seen on the white pupae when the comb is broken or the pupae are pulled from their cells. Mites spread from colony to colony by drifting workers and drones. Honey Bees can also acquire these Mites when robbing smaller colonies. It is best to isolate captured swarms, package Bees, and other new colonies from older colonies and examine them for Mites before placing them in an apiary. Early detection of low levels of Mite infestation is key to successful management. It is easier to detect infestations that are well-developed than those that are just getting started. Apistan is a product available that will kill the Mites and cause the Mites to drop from the Bees. Two strips should be hung in the brood nest area of the colony for about 4 weeks. This is to be used with sticky paper and a fine-mesh screen on the bottom board of a colony to capture any Mites that may have been present. A considerable amount of cell cappings and other debris will also collect on the sticky paper so it is best to inspect the sticky paper carefully for Mites after its removal. This method is able to detect low level infestations. Apistan strips, which contain the miticide fluvalinate, are available from most large beekeeping suppliers and can be used both for detection and treatment of Varroa infestations. If an infested colony is found, all colonies at the site should be treated with Apistan strips in the same manner. The strips are not to be used during honey flow, or when there is surplus honey present in the colony that may be removed later for human consumption. Therefore, late fall, after removal of surplus honey, or early spring, prior to honey flow, are the best times to treat for Varroa Mites. Always carefully follow all label instructions with regard to the storage, use and disposal of pesticides. Caution! Pesticide recommendations in this publication are registered for use in the State of Kentucky, USA ONLY! The use of some products may not be legal in your state or country. Please check with your local county agent or regulatory official before using any pesticide mentioned in this publication. Varroa Mite is any parasitic Mite of the Genus Varroa that causes disease in honeybees. Varroa Mite:- one of the biggest problems for honey bee colonies is the Varroa Mite (Varroa Destructor). The small Mite will attach to a foraging worker Bee and catch a ride into the hive. Once there, it will burrow into a cell containing a larva and lay its eggs on it. When the larva pupates the eggs will hatch and the Bee will leave the cell, taking the parasites with it. The Mites feed on the Bee's blood, weakening its immune system and transmitting diseases such as Deformed Wing Virus which leaves the Bee with short and useless wings. The Bees bitten by Varroa Mites are often weak and don't usually live for more than a couple of days. Varroa Mites have spread to most of the world, and only Australia and areas near it seem to be free of them. Australia has even sent some of its healthy Bees over to the USA by plane to try and boost its honeybee population. Once a Varroa Mite enters a hive the whole colony can be destroyed in 2 to 4 years, and most wild Bee colonies have died out because of them. Varroa Mite is a microscopic Mite which is a debilitating parasite of the honeybee, causing loss of honey production.

VASCAR = VISUAL AVERAGE SPEED COMPUTER AND RECORDER

VASCULAR = ВАСКУЛЯРНОЕ (или СОСУДИСТОЕ) – Vascular:- pertaining to, or having vessels that convey fluids. Vascular:- with vessels or ducts. Vascular:- of tissues containing vessels for conveying fluids and minerals. / или имеющее сосуды, которые

проводят жидкости. Васкулярное или Сосудистое:- о тканях, содержащих сосуды для проводки жидкостей и минералов. , от Латинского слова Vasculum, означающее Сосудик, понимается .

VASCULAR BUNDLE = СОСУДИСТЫЙ ПУЧОК (или ПРОВОДЯЩИЙ ПУЧОК) – Vascular Bundle is a compact group of conducting bundles composed of xylem and phloem and surrounding tissues, occurring in stem, leaf and flower. In Cactaceae a clear ring of vascular tissue is on a cross section cut across the stem. This woody material also has a structural function and forms the supporting skeletons of many cacti. Vascular Bundle is a strand of conducting tissues and associated cells within a stem or connected structure. / У Кактусовых (Cactaceae). , от Латинского слова Vasculum, означающее Сосудик, понимается . Сосудистый Пучок у растений, то же, что Проводящий Пучок. Проводящий Пучок у растений, совокупность элементов проводящих тканей. В побеге проводящий пучок возникает из меристемы его конуса нарастания, точнее из прокамбия. Проводящий пучок включает флоэму (луб) и ксилему (древесину), механические ткани и клетки живой паренхимы. Проводящие пучки бывают полными или неполными, то есть состоят из одной флоэмы или ксилемы; открытыми – часть прокамбия не дифференцируется в проводящие ткани и сохраняется в виде камбия (у Двудольных), или закрытыми – без камбия (у Однодольных). Различают коллатеральные пучки – флоэма располагается по одну сторону – кнаружи от ксилемы; биколлатеральные пучки – флоэма располагается по обе стороны от ксилемы; концентрические пучки – амфивазальные (ксилема окружает флоэму) и амфикрибральные (флоэма окружает ксилему). Структура проводящих пучков на разных уровнях стебля может меняться. В корнях растений формируются радиальные пучки, состоящие из отдельных чередующихся участков ксилемы и флоэмы, расположенных по радиусам проводящего цилиндра.

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR = ФАКТОР РОСТА СОСУДИСТОГО ЭНДОТЕЛИЯ (или ХХ) – Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) is a human growth factor (GF) that causes angiogenesis, i.e. growth/proliferation of blood vessels/endothelium and also endothelial cells. Discovered in 1989 by an Italian-American molecular biologist Napoleone Ferrara (1956–). / Наполеонэ Феррара (Napoleone Ferrara).

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM = СОСУДИСТЫЙ ЭНДОТЕЛИЙ – Vascular Endothelium is an interface between the blood stream and the vessel wall. Changes in this single cell layer of the artery wall are believed of primary importance in the pathogenesis of vascular disease/atherosclerosis. The endothelium responds to humoral, neural and especially hemodynamic stimuli and regulates platelet function, inflammatory responses, vascular smooth muscle cell growth and migration, in addition to modulating vascular tone by synthesizing and releasing vasoactive substances. Compromised endothelial function contributes to the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease; endothelial 'dysfunction' is associated with risk factors, correlates with disease progression, and predicts cardiovascular events. Therapies for atherosclerosis have been developed, therefore, that are directed towards improving endothelial function. / Сосудистый Эндотелий – слой эпителиальных клеток внутри сосудистых органов организма. Под Эндотелием, от Греческих слов Éndon, означающее Внутри (часть сложных слов, означающая 'внутренний', 'внутри', например, эндогамия, эндоскопия), и Thele, означающее Сосок, понимаются специализированные клетки животных и человека, выстилающие внутреннюю поверхность кровеносных и лимфатических сосудов, а также полостей сердца. Эндотелий образуется из мезенхимы. Представлен однослойным пластом тесно прилежащих друг к другу плоских клеток, обычно отграниченных от подлежащих тканей базальной мембраной; у эндотелия лимфатических сосудов базальная мембрана отсутствует. Цитоплазма клеток эндотелия некоторых капилляров может иметь поры, способствующие проницаемости веществ через стенку капилляра (например, в сосудистых клубочках почки). Особенность эндотелия расширенных капилляров (синусоидов) кроветворных органов, а также печени, коры надпочечников и некоторых других органов – высокая способность к фагоцитозу. Эти эндотелиальные клетки относятся к ретикуло-эндотелиальной системе.

VASCULAR SYSTEM = СОСУДИСТАЯ СИСТЕМА – Vascular System is the system of vessels that carries water and mineral salts within the plant, i.e. from the roots to the leaves and shoots and from the leaves to the fruiting structures. A Vascular Wilt is an infection of the vascular system. The system of plant tissues that conducts water, mineral nutrients form the roots (xylem), and products of photosynthesis through the plant (phloem). Vascular System:- in plants, assemblage of conducting tissues and associated supportive fibers. Xylem tissue transports water and dissolved minerals to the leaves, and phloem tissue conducts food from the leaves to all parts of the plant. The condition of the xylem, the woody elements in the stem, defines several categories. The protostele has a solid xylem core; the siphonostele has an open core or one filled with generalized tissue called Pith. The discontinuous vascular system of monocots (e.g., grasses) consists of scattered vascular bundles; the continuous vascular system of dicots (e.g., roses) surrounds the central pith. Vascular bundles run longitudinally along the stem. Vascular rays extend radially across the stem, assisting in conduction from the vascular bundles to tissues alongside them. The vascular tissues and supporting tissues constitute the stele. Several kinds of vascular bundles are recognized. In the collateral pattern, the phloem lies only on one side of the xylem, usually toward the stem exterior. This arrangement is typical of the dicots, the majority of flowering plants, such as roses, apples, oaks, pines, etc. If phloem is on the outer and inner faces of the xylem, the bundle is bicollateral. A concentric bundle has xylem entirely surrounded by phloem (amphicribal condition) or phloem entirely surrounded by xylem (amphivasal condition). Closed bundles lack cambium and are unable to continue growth laterally. They are typical of monocots, such as grasses, lilies, and palms, in which they are scattered in two or more rings in the stem. / Тканевая система растения, которая проводит воду, минеральные питательные вещества от корней (через ксилемы), и осуществляет фотосинтез у растения (через лубья). У растений под Сосудами (трахеями) понимаются проводящие элементы ксилемы в виде длинных полых трубок, образованных одним рядом клеток (членников) со сквозными отверстиями (перфорациями) между ними. Сосуды (или Трахеи) у растений, проводящие элементы ксилемы (или древесины), представляющие собой длинные полые трубки, образованные одним рядом клеток (члеников) со сквозными отверстиями (перфорациями) на поперечных стенках. Характерны для покрытосеменных, кроме некоторых Многоплодниковых (Троходендрон, Дримис) и Лилейных (Ландыш, Драцена, Агава), встречаются у Папоротников (Орляк), Селагинелл, Хвощей, Оболочкосеменных (Эфедра, Гнетум, Вельвичия). По строению боковых стенок различают кольчатые, спиральные, лестничные и пористые сосуды. У первых двух вторичная оболочка имеет вид колец или спирально закрученных лент. Они возникают на ранних этапах развития органов растения и способны растягиваться. Остальные типы сосудов с более мощными отложениями вторичной оболочки и окаймлёнными порами в стенках формируются у органов, закончивших рост в длину. После одревеснения оболочек протопласты клеток отмирают, полость сосудов заполняется водой. Для примитивных сосудов характерны большая длина (до 1.3 миллиметра (мм)), малый диаметр, угловатое поперечное сечение члеников с лестничными перфорациями на скошенных поперечных стенках, лестничная поровость боковых стенок (Тюльпанное Дерево). Высокоспециализированные сосуды сложены короткими, в сечении округлыми широкопросветными (до 0.5 мм в диаметре) члениками с простыми перфорациями на поперечных стенках и мелкими очередными порами на боковых стенках (Ясень, Дуб). О сосудах у животных и человека смотрите в статьях Артерии, Вены, Кровеносная Система, Лимфатическая Система. Смотрите также Проводящий Пучок.

VASCULAR WILT = ВАСКУЛЯРНЫЙ ВИЛТ (или СОСУДИСТЫЙ ВИЛТ, или ВИЛТ СОСУДИСТОЙ СИСТЕМЫ) – Verticillium Dahliae and Fusarium Oxysporum f. sp. (Formae Speciales) Vasinfectum cause Verticillium Wilt and Fusarium Wilt of Cotton. These

fungi infect plants via the roots and then invade the water conducting (vascular) tissue, blocking water uptake and causing yellowing, leaf mottle and sometimes wilting and death of plants. Brown discoloration of the root and stem vascular tissues becomes apparent. See also Wilt. Vascular Wilt is a viral or bacterial disease that deprives the plant of water and nutrients by blocking the passage through conductive tissue, thus causing the plant to droop, wilt, and die. / Несовершенные Грибы Вертициллиозные Георгины или Далии (Verticillium Dahliae) и Фусариум Оксиспорум Васинфэктум (Fusarium Oxysporum f. sp. Vasinfectum) вызывают Вертициллиозный Вилт и Фузариозный Вилт Хлопчатника. Эти Грибы заражают растения через корни, а затем наполняют водоносную (сосудистую) ткань, блокируя поглощение воды и вызывая пожелтение, крапчатость листьев, а иногда увядание и смерть растений. Становится очевидным изменение цвета корня и стебля до бурого.

VASI = VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

VASODILATOR = ВАЗОДИЛЯТОР (или СОСУДОРАСШИРЯЮЩИЕ НЕРВНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Vasodilators are medications that open (dilate) blood vessels. They affect the muscles in the walls of your arteries and veins, preventing the muscles from tightening and the walls from narrowing. As a result, blood flows more easily through your vessels. Your heart doesn't have to pump as hard, reducing your blood pressure. Some drugs used to treat hypertension, such as calcium channel blockers – which prevent calcium from entering blood vessel walls – also dilate blood vessels. But the vasodilators that work directly on the vessel walls are hydralazine and minoxidil. Uses For Vasodilators:- Doctors prescribe vasodilators to prevent, treat or improve symptoms in a variety of conditions, such as:- high blood pressure, high blood pressure during pregnancy or childbirth (preeclampsia or eclampsia), heart failure, and high blood pressure that affects the arteries in your lungs (pulmonary hypertension). Side Effects And Cautions:- Direct vasodilators are strong medications that generally are used only when other medications haven't controlled your blood pressure adequately. These medications have a number of side effects, some of which require taking other medications to counter. Side effects include:- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia), heart palpitations, fluid retention (edema), nausea, vomiting, flushing, headache, excessive hair growth, joint pain, and chest pain. Vasodilator is an agent (such as a parasympathetic nerve fiber or a drug) that induces or initiates vasodilation. Vasodilators are highly effective antihypertensive agents that dominated the management of hypertension in the 1950s and 1960s. However, treatment with these agents is associated with an unacceptable level of adverse reactions. With the advent of newer and better-tolerated antihypertensive agents, their use has declined dramatically. Many vasodilators can now be considered only of historical interest. In developed countries, vasodilators have a limited clinical role. Some direct-acting vascular smooth muscle relaxants continue to have utility in the management of hypertensive emergencies (notably sodium nitroprusside) and in severe hypertension refractory to other antihypertensive agents (notably minoxidil). In developing countries, however (where the cost of newer agents may be prohibitive), vasodilators continue to be prescribed more widely. The safe and effective long-term use of these drugs requires careful attention to adverse reactions with concomitant administration of beta blockers and diuretics to avoid the consequences of reflex cardiac stimulation and salt and water retention. Vasodilators are potent antihypertensive agents that can cause a significant reduction in blood pressure in their own right. Vasodilators are used in children to control blood pressure during and after surgery, to treat systemic and pulmonary hypertension, and to decrease afterload on either the systemic or pulmonary ventricle, thereby improving pump function. Vasodilators are also given during cardiopulmonary bypass to reduce systemic vascular resistance to improve regional perfusion and facilitate rapid and even core cooling and rewarming. Several different types of vasodilators are currently employed in children for these purposes. The most common are direct-acting nitrosovasodilators such as sodium nitroprusside and nitroglycerin. These drugs directly relax vascular smooth muscle to cause vasodilation. Hydralazine is another direct-acting smooth muscle vasodilator that is occasionally given to children to reduce blood pressure. α-Adrenergic blockers, such as phentolamine and phenoxybenzamine, are also used occasionally to acutely reduce blood pressure and systemic vascular resistance in the perioperative period. The latter blockers are more frequently employed during cardiopulmonary bypass. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors may also be useful to help control blood pressure. Prostaglandin E_1 (PGE_1) is a direct-acting vasodilator with the unique property of being able to dilate the ductus arteriosus and maintain its patency. Prostacyclin and inhaled nitric oxide are further additions that possess relatively selective pulmonary vasodilating capabilities. / Вазодилятор:- агент (такой как . Под Вазодилятаторами, от Латинских слов Vas, означающее Сосуд, и Dilato, означающее Расширяю, понимается то же, что сосудорасширяющие нервные волокна. Смотрите также Сосудодвигательные Нервные Волокна. Сосудорасширяющие Средства, фармакологические вещества, вызывающие расслабление гладких мышц кровеносных сосудов, что сопровождается увеличением их просвета. По механизму действия и химическому строению выделяют несколько групп сосудорасширяющих средств. Препараты миотропного действия оказывают непосредственное влияние на мышечные элементы сосудистой стенки, изменяя в них обменные процессы и понижая их тонус (производные пурина – кофеин, теофиллин; изохинолина – папаверин, но-шпа, сальсолин; хромона – келлин и так далее). Сосудорасширяющие средства нейротропного действия вызывают сосудорасширяющий эффект, влияя на нервную регуляцию тонуса кровеносных сосудов. Они могут быть периферического или центрального действия. К 1-й подгруппе принадлежат вещества, блокирующие адренергические рецепторы кровеносных сосудов, – адренолитики (например, фентоламин), и вещества, блокирующие передачу возбуждения с окончаний симпатических нервов, иннервирующих кровеносные сосуды, – симпатолитики (октадин, орнид). Сосудорасширяющим действием обладают также холиномиметические вещества (ацетилхолин, карбахолин), облегчающие передачу возбуждения с парасимпатических нервов на эффекторные органы, в том числе кровеносные сосуды, и ганглиоблокаторы (тетамон, гексоний, пентамин и другие), затрудняющие передачу возбуждения в симпатических ганглиях, в результате чего снижается тонус кровеносных сосудов. На центральную регуляцию сосудистого тонуса влияют производные гидразинофталазина (апрессин), фенотиазина (аминазин) и другие. Некоторые препараты имеют смешанный механизм действия – центральный нейротропный и периферический миотропный; в эту группу входят, в частности, нитриты и нитраты (амилнитрит, нитроглицерин, нитранол и другие) и резерпин (алкалоид тропического растения раувольфин), который ослабляет центральную и периферическую адренергическую иннервацию кровеносных сосудов, в связи с чем происходит расширение их просвета и снижение артериального давления. Сосудорасширяющие средства применяют главным образом для лечения ишемической болезни сердца (смотрите Стенокардия, Инфаркт Миокарда), гипертонической болезни и нарушений мозгового кровообращения. Кроме того, сосудорасширяющие средства используют при хирургических операциях с целью уменьшения кровотечений (путём снижения артериального давления). Многие сосудорасширяющие средства вызывают и другие фармакологические эффекты. Смотрите также Сердечно-Сосудистые Средства.

VASSAL = ВАССАЛ – Vassal:- in feudal society, one invested with a fief in return for services to an overlord. Some vassals did not have fiefs and lived at their lord's court as his household knights. Certain vassals who held their fiefs directly from the crown were tenants in chief and formed the most important feudal group, the barons. A fief held by tenants of these tenants in chief was called an Arrière-Fief, and, when the king summoned the whole feudal host, he was said to summon the Ban Et Arrière-Ban. There were female vassals as well; their husbands fulfilled their wives' services. Under the feudal contract, the lord had the duty to provide the fief for his vassal, to protect him, and to do him justice in his court. In return, the lord had the right to demand the services attached to the fief (military, judicial, administrative) and a right to various 'incomes' known as Feudal Incidents. Examples of incidents are relief, a tax paid when a fief was transferred to an heir or alienated by the vassal, and scutage, a tax paid in lieu of military service. Arbitrary

arrangements were gradually replaced by a system of fixed dues on occasions limited by custom. The vassal owed fealty to his lord. A breach of this duty was a felony, regarded as so heinous an offense that in England all serious crimes, even those that had nothing to do with feudalism proper, came to be called Felonies, since, in a way, they were breaches of the fealty owed to the king as guardian of the public peace and order. The vassals' rights over the fiefs grew larger and larger in course of time, and soon fiefs became hereditary in the sense that investiture could not be withheld from an heir who was willing to do homage. The rules of inheritance tended to safeguard an undivided fief and preferred the eldest among the sons (primogeniture). This principle was far from absolute; under pressure from younger sons, parts of an inheritance might be set apart for them in compensation (appanage). Vassals also acquired the right to alienate their fiefs, with the proviso, first, of the lord's consent and, later, on payment of a certain tax. Similarly, they obtained the right to subinfeudate, that is, to become lords themselves by granting parts of their fiefs to vassals of their own. If a vassal died without heir or committed a felony, his fief went back to the lord (see Escheat). / Арьэр-Фьеф (Arrière-Fief), Бо И Арьэр-Бо (Ban Et Arrière-Ban). Под Вассалом, от позднелатинского слова Vassalus, означающее Вассал, от Vassus, охначающее Слуга, в средние века в Западной Европе понимался . Смотрите также Вассалитет. Под Вассалитетом, от Французского слова Vassalité, от Vassal, позднелатинского слова Vassallus, от Vassus, означающее Слуга, понимается система отношений личной зависимости одних феодалов (вассалов) от других (сеньоров) в средние века. В странах Западной Европы вассалитет как развитый институт сформировался в VIII–IX веках во Франкском государстве, где короли и крупные феодалы давали за службу землю, движимость или какой-либо другой источник дохода. Переворот в аграрных отношениях в этот период создал предпосылки для всё более широкой раздачи вассалам земельных владений. Таким образом, материальной основой личных отношений вассалитета стали в большинстве случаев поземельные отношения, служба вассалов начала сводиться, как правило, к военной. Земли, предоставлявшиеся вначале пожизненно, то есть в качестве бенефиция (от Латинского слова Beneficium, означающее Благодеяние, понимается какая-либо льгота или условное срочное пожалование или вознаграждение должностью)), постепенно превратились в условное наследственное владение (феод (от позднелатинского слова Feodum, Feudum) или фьеф (от Французского слова Fief) или фи (от Английского слова Fee) или лен (от Немецкого слова Lehn), означавшее в странах Западной Европы в средние века земельное владение или фиксированный доход (в деньгах или в натуре), пожалованные сюзереном своему вассалу в наследственное владение под условием несения последним в пользу первого феодальных служб:- прежде всего военной, а также придворной (участие в суде, в управлении сеньорией и другой) и уплаты предусмотренных обычаем денежных платежей). Крупные феодалы, становясь вассалами верховного сеньора (сюзерена) – короля и получая от него земли, в свою очередь имели вассалов – более мелких феодалов – и жаловали им земельные владения. Главной обязанностью вассала было несение за свой счёт военной службы в течение определённого срока (обычно – 40 дней в году). Вассал должен был участвовать в суде и совете (курии) сеньора, содержать его со свитой (в известных случаях) и вносить некоторые платежи экстраординарного характера, прежде всего 'помощь' (auxilium) для выкупа сеньора, попавшего в плен, и другие, а также уплачивать рельеф (при смене владельца феода). Сеньор был обязан, кроме передачи феода, защищать вассала и его имущество. Договор о вассалитете оформлялся особым обрядом – оммажем и сопровождавшей его клятвой верности (фуа) вассала сеньору. Неисполнение обязанностей со стороны вассала или сеньора влекло за собой расторжение договора и нередко войну. С распространением отношений вассалитета, покоившихся на иерархической структуре земельной собственности, оформилась феодальная иерархическая лестница (от короля до мелких феодалов) – политическая, в первую очередь военная, организация господствующего класса. Подобная организация была обусловлена главным образом необходимостью охранять в период слабости центральной власти монопольную собственность класса феодалов на землю и осуществлять внеэкономическое принуждение по отношению к феодально-зависимому крестьянству. С образованием централизованных феодальных государств, постепенным вытеснением вассальной военной службы системой наёмных отрядов, многочисленными переходами феодов (в условиях роста товарно-денежных отношений) в руки новых владельцев вассалитет постепенно утратил военное и политическое значение. Наиболее завершённые формы вассалитета и феодальная иерархическая лестница получили в странах Западной Европы. В странах Востока он в общем был менее развит (хотя в некоторых из них, например, в Японии, в странах, подвергшихся Монгольским завоеваниям, также сложилась многоступенчатая иерархическая лестница внутри господствующего класса). На Руси вассальные отношения существовали лишь между великими и удельными князьями.

VAST = СТОП (или ОГРОМНОЕ) – Vast is an order to cease (stop). / Стоп – распоряжение на прекращение (останов).

VAT = VALUE ADDED TAX

VAT = VATICAN CITY STATE = HOLY SEE

VAT AND DUTIES TRIBUNAL = ТРИБУНАЛ ПО НДС И ПОШЛИНАМ – VAT And Duties Tribunal (in the United Kingdom) is an independent body that provides a method of dealing with disputes concerning VAT, and both Customs and excise duties. / Под Трибуналом, от Латинского слова Tribunal, означающее Судилище, (основное значение:- возвышение, на котором в Древнем Риме восседали важнейшие должностные лица – консулы, преторы – при исполнении служебных обязанностей), понимается особый суд. (1) Во Франции – революционный чрезвычайный суд периода Великой Французской Революции. (2) В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – суды, учреждённые Декретом Совета Народных Комиссаров О Суде от 22 Ноября (05 Декабря) 1917 для борьбы с контрреволюцией и наиболее опасными преступлениями (см отрите Революционные Трибуналы), а также суды, рассматривающие дела о воинских и иных преступлениях, отнесённых законом к их ведению (смотрите Военные Трибуналы). (3) Международный судебный орган по преследованию и наказанию главных военных преступников 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 (смотрите Международный Военный Трибунал). (4) В судебных системах некоторых буржуазных стран (например, Франции, Италии) суд первой инстанции и апелляционная инстанция для дел, рассмотренных мировыми судьями.

VAT BONDS = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА В ОТНОШЕНИИ НДС – In the United Kingdom, VAT Bonds:- provided to HM Customs and Excise and allows the applicant to import goods from outside of the European Union (EU) without the immediate payment of duty/tax, which is then settled on a monthly basis by Direct Debit. Liability under the guarantee is 200% of the face value and remains valid until HM Customs confirm to HSBC Bank that no liability is outstanding, following the giving of a notice termination. HM Customs provide their own paperwork for this type of guarantee. Also known as Duty Deferment Bonds. / Эйч.Эс.Би.Си. (HSBC).

VATDEC = VALUE ADDED TAX MESSAGE

VAT DYEING = КУБОВОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – Vat Dyeing refers to the type of dye rather than to the way in which the dyeing is done. This process uses an insoluble dye made soluble in its application. It is put on the fiber and oxidized to its original insoluble form. Exeellent colorfastness to washing and sunlight. / Кубовое Крашение, окраска текстильных материалов кубовыми красителями. Смотрите также Крашение.

VAT DYES = КУБОВЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Vat Dyes have excellent fastness properties when properly selected and are often used for fabrics that will be subjected to severe washing and bleaching conditions (towelling, industrial and military uniforms, etc). Vat dyes are

normally insoluble in water, but they become water-soluble and substantive for the fiber after reduction in alkaline conditions (vatting). They are then converted again to the original insoluble form by oxidation and in this way they remain fixed into the fiber. When applying vat dyes in batch processes the textile is dyed very rapidly and unevenly due to the high affinity of the dye. Nevertheless, level dyeing can be achieved by:- (i) adding levelling agents; (ii) increase of the temperature under a controlled profile ('High Temperature' process and 'Semi-pigmention' method); and (iii) impregnation of the textile with the dye as water-insoluble dispersion, followed by addition of the reductive agent in a subsequent step (pre-pigmentation process). In all cases, oxidation and after-treatment follow. After-treatment consists in washing the material in a weakly alkaline bath with a detergent at boiling temperature. Continuous processes are used almost exclusively for dyeing woven fabrics and to only a small extent for knitwear. The most commonly applied continuous process is the pad-steam process. The textile is padded with the aqueous dye dispersion in the presence of anti-migrant (polyacrylates, alginates, etc.) and dispersing/wetting agents, if required. After drying, the fabric is passed through a chemical padder, which contains the required amount of alkali and reducing agent and is fed immediately to a steamer. The material is finally rinsed, oxidised and soaped in an open-width washing machine. A more rapid, one-step process is also possible, but only for pastel to pale shades. Voluminous open fabrics can be dyed according to a wet-steam process. Unlike the pad-steam process, this process does not require intermediate drying before steaming. The following chemicals and auxiliaries are applied in vat dyeing:- (i) reducing agents:- mainly sodium dithionite (hydrosulphite) and sulphoxylic acid derivatives (Zn-sulphoxylate). The latter, in particular, is used when the pad-steam process is applied. Sulphur-free organic reducing agents such as hydroxyacetone are also now available for some applications; (ii) oxidising agents, such as hydrogen peroxide, perborate, or 3-nitrobenzenesulphonic acid; (iii) alkali (caustic soda); (iv) salt; (v) dispersing agents:- they are already present in the dye formulation and are further added in the subsequent steps of the dyeing process; and (vi) levelling agents:- they form adducts with the dye, thus retarding its absorption onto the fiber. Vat Dyes is a class of water-insoluble dyes which are applied to the fiber in a reduced, soluble form (leuco compound) and then reoxidized to the original insoluble form. Vat dyes are among the most resistant dyes to both washing and sunlight. They are widely used on cotton, linen rayon, and other cellulosic fibers. Vat Dyes:- this class includes two natural dyes of great antiquity, indigo and Tyrian purple, but all the rest are synthetic. Their name derives from the ancient practice of fermenting indigo in a vat to render it fit for use. As with the ingrain dyes these dyes are insoluble in water. For application, the insoluble vat dye is first treated with a reducing agent in alkaline solution (usually sodium hydrosulphite in aqueous sodium hydroxide). This is the process of vatting and replaces the older fermentation method. It converts the vat dye into its so-called leuco-compound, which is soluble in the alkaline solution. The material is then dyed with this solution. On exposing the dyed material to the atmosphere, oxidation of the leuco-compound occurs and the insoluble vat dye is re-formed, now within the fiber. Finally, washing and soaping treatments, which remove surplus dye and usually brighten the shade of fixed dye, complete the process. This method is used mainly for cellulosic materials, since the conditions are detrimental to many other fibers. Modified methods of application are often used. Thus, in textile printing, formaldehyde-sulphoxylate is used as the reducing agent. This delays the formation of the leuco-compound until the prints are steamed, this process being an essential one in printing. A different kind of modification is in the preparation, by the manufacturer, of stable, soluble derivatives of the leuco-compounds. These require no chemical treatment by the dyer before use, and may be applied to cellulosic fibers in the same way as direct dyes of low substantivity or to basic fibers as acid dyes. They are reconverted, on the fiber, to the insoluble vat dye by treating the dyed goods with an acidic oxidizing agent, most commonly sodium nitrite in sulphuric acid, but more complex systems are used for printing. The vat dyes as a class show good all-round fastness properties. The yellow and orange dyes, however, may bring about degradation of the material on which they are dyed if this is exposed for long periods to sunlight. Vat Dyes are insoluble in water and cannot dye fibers directly. However, They can be made soluble by reduction in alkaline solution which allows them to affix to the textile fibers. Subsequent oxidation or exposure to air restore the dye to its insoluble form. Indigo is the original vat dye. These dyes are the fastest dyes for cotton, linen and rayon. They are used with mordants to dye other fabrics such as wool, nylon, polyesters, acrylics and modacrylics. Vat Dye is a classification of dyes that are converted from a water-insoluble pigment form to a soluble leuco form (using a reducing agent), applied by immersion to fabric, then converted back to the insoluble form (by oxidation). The name comes from 'Vatting' which once meant using natural fermentation processes in a vat to produce the reducing conditions to make the dye soluble. Indigo, the blue of blue jeans, is a common vat dye. Vat dyes, with the notable exception of indigo, are generally very lightfast and washfast. Many have very good resistance to chlorine bleach. Multiple applications of dye may be required to build strong shades because of limited substantivity. Sulfur dyes use processes similar to vat dyes, but are distinguished by their sulfur content. Some modern vat dyes are supplied in already-reduced soluble form. Occasionally art dyes will say something is vat dyed when they mean it has been dyed with any dye type in a large volume of solution, as opposed to by direct application of dye or other techniques. This use should be avoided. Vat Dye is any of a large class of water-insoluble dyes, such as indigo and the anthraquinone derivatives, that are used particularly on cellulosic fibers. The dye is applied in a soluble, reduced form to impregnate the fiber and then oxidized in the fiber back to its original insoluble form. Vat dyes are especially fast to light and washing. Brilliant colors can be obtained in most shades. Originated in medieval Europe, vat dyes were so named because of the vats used in the reduction of indigo plants through fermentation. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). хлорный отбеливатель (chlorine bleach). Субстантивность (Substantivity). Под Кубовыми Красителями понимаются нерастворимые в воде органические красители – антрахиноновые, индигоидные, тиоиндигоидные и другие полициклические, отличающиеся наличием в молекуле не менее 2 карбонильных групп (=CO), соединённых системой сопряжённых связей. Восстановление кубовых красителей в щелочной среде приводит к образованию растворимого лейкосоединения, которое, в отличие от исходного красителя, хорошо сорбируется волокном. При крашении волокон кубовые красители предварительно восстанавливают до лейкосоединений. При последующем окислении, например, кислородом воздуха, лейкосоединение вновь превращается на волокне в нерастворимый краситель, образующий яркие, чистые и прочные окраски. Применяются главным образом для крашения целлюлозных волокон и их смесей с полиэфирными волокнами. Кубовые Красители – одна из важнейших групп красителей; нерастворимы в воде, содержат карбонильные группы, которые при крашении восстанавливаются гидросульфитом $Na_2S_2O_4$ в енольные $^{3}C - ONa$; образующиеся при этом растворимые лейкосоединения кубовых красителей адсорбируются субстратом (например, целлюлозным волокном) и при последующем окислении воздухом переходят в исходные нерастворимые кубовые красители. По химическому строению делятся на полициклические, индигоидные и тиоиндигоидные. Кубовые красители выпускаются всех цветов, кроме ярко-красного. Полициклические кубовые красители очень прочны. Они широко применяются в текстильной промышленности для крашения целлюлозных волокон, а также в качестве пигментов. Смотрите также Крашение.

VAUCHERIA = ВОШЕРИЯ – Vaucheria is a Genus of yellow-green Algae characterized by oil food reserves and multinucleate tubular branches lacking cross walls except in association with reproductive organs or an injury. Asexual reproduction is by motile zoospores and nonmotile aplanospores; sexual reproduction also occurs. The spherical female sex organ (oogonium) and the slender hook-shaped male sex organ (antheridium) are usually produced on branches close to each other. After the nonmotile egg is fertilized by a biflagellate sperm, the zygote may enter a resting phase for several weeks before germinating into a new plant. Although most species occur in fresh water or are terrestrial, some are marine and others live in ice. / Вошерия – Род жёлтозелёных Водорослей. Вошерия (Vaucheria, по имени Швейцарского ботаника Жо Пьера Этьена Воше, Jean Pierre Étienne Vaucher, 1763–1841), Род жёлто-зелёных (по другим данным, зелёных) Водорослей. Около 40 Видов, обитающих на почве, в пресных и морских водах.

Вошерия – тонкие зелёные стелющиеся нити неклеточного строения. Хлоропласты дисковидные без пиреноидов. Запасный продукт – масло. Вегетативное размножение осуществляется обрывками нитей, бесполое – многоядерными многожгутиковыми зооспорами, апланоспорами или цистами. Половой процесс – оогамия.

VAULT = СВОД – Vault:- in building construction, a structural member consisting of an arrangement of arches, usually forming a ceiling or roof. The basic barrel form, which appeared first in ancient Egypt and the Middle East, is in effect a continuous series of arches deep enough to cover a three-dimensional space. It exerts the same kind of thrust as the circular arch and must be buttressed along its entire length by heavy walls with limited openings. Roman architects discovered that two barrel vaults that intersected at right angles formed a groin vault, which, when repeated in series, could span rectangular areas of unlimited length. Because the groin vault's thrusts are concentrated at all four corners, its supporting walls need not be massive and require buttressing only where they support the vault. The groin vault, however, requires great precision in stone cutting, an art that declined in the West with the fall of Rome. Vaulting was continued and improved in the Byzantine Empire and in the Islamic world. Medieval European builders developed a modification, the rib vault, a skeleton of arches or ribs on which the masonry could be laid. The medieval mason used pointed arches; unlike round arches, these could be raised as high over a short span as over a long one. To cover rectangular areas, the mason used two intersecting vaults of different widths but of the same height. XIX-century builders, using new materials, could construct large iron skeletons as frameworks for vaults of lightweight materials – for example, the glass-vaulted Crystal Palace of the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. Because the new materials eliminated weight and thrust problems, the simple barrel vault returned to favor for such structures as railroad terminals and exhibition halls. In many modern frame systems the vault has lost its functional significance and become a thin skin laid over a series of arches. The reinforced-concrete shell vault, a bent or molded slab, is an important innovation. The steel-reinforced shell exerts no lateral thrust and may be supported as if it were a beam. / Свод в архитектуре, пространственная конструкция, перекрытие или покрытие сооружений, имеющее геометрическую форму, образованную выпуклой криволинейной поверхностью. Под нагрузкой своды, подобно арке, работают преимущественно на сжатие, передавая на опоры вертикальные усилия, а также во многих типах сводов горизонтальные (распор). Простейшим и наиболее распространённым является цилиндрический свод, опирающийся на параллельно расположенные опоры (стены, ряды столбов, аркады и тому подобное); в поперечном сечении он представляет собой часть окружности, эллипса, параболы и тому подобного. Два цилиндрических свода одинаковой высоты, пересекающиеся под прямым углом, образуют крестовый свод, который может опираться на свободностоящие опоры (столбы) на углах. Части цилиндрических сводов – лотки, или щёки, опирающиеся по всему периметру перекрываемого сооружения на стены (или арки, балки), образуют сомкнутый свод. Зеркальный свод отличается от сомкнутого тем, что его верхняя часть (плафон) представляет собой плоскую плиту. Производной от свода конструкцией является купол. Отсечением вертикальными плоскостями частей сферической поверхности купола образуется купольный (парусный) свод (свод на парусах). Многочисленные разновидности этих основных форм определяются различием кривых их сечений, количеством и формой распалубок и прочим (своды – стрельчатые, ползучие, бочарные, сотовые и другие). Древнейшими являются так называемые ложные своды, в которых горизонтальные ряды кладки, нависая один над другим, не передают усилий распора (например, своды казематов Акрополя Тиринфа, XIII век до Нашей Эры). В 4–3-м тысячелетиях до Нашей Эры в Египте и Месопотамии появились цилиндрические своды, распространившиеся в архитектуре Древнего Рима, где также употреблялись сомкнутые своды (своды в галерее Табулария, 79 до Нашей Эры) и крестовые своды (Базилика Максенция (Константина; около 315 Нашей Эры) – обе постройки в Риме). В Византийской архитектуре применялись цилиндрические, парусные, крестовые своды, в частности, в крестово-купольных храмах. В архитектуре Азербайджана, Индии, Китая, народов Средней Азии и Ближнего Востока использовались преимущественно стрельчатые своды. В Западной и Северной Европе в средневековый период распространились крестовые своды, которые в архитектуре готики приобрели стрельчатый характер с основным конструктивным элементом – нервюрой. С древности своды выполнялись преимущественно из природного естественного камня и кирпича. Величина прочности камня на изгиб ограничивала примерно на 5 метров (м) ширину пролёта в стоечно-балочной конструкции. Применение сводов (в которых камень, работая не на изгиб, а на сжатие, обнаруживает более высокую прочность) позволило значительно превысить эти размеры. Со 2-й половины XIX века своды нередко создавались из металлических конструкций. В XX веке появились различные типы монолитных и сборных железобетонных тонкостенных сводов-оболочек сложной конструкции, которые применяются для покрытий большепролётных зданий и сооружений. С середины XX века распространяются также деревянные клеёные сводчатые конструкции.

VAULT = ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – Vault is a room or compartment (at a bank) for the safekeeping of valuables. Also known as Strong Room. See also Safe Deposit Box. / Комната или помещение (в банке) для хранения ценностей. Известно также как Укреплённое Хранилище (Strong Room). Смотрите также Индивидуальная Сейфовая Ячейка (Safe Deposit Box).

VAULT CASH = НАЛИЧНОСТЬ В ХРАНИЛИЩЕ – Vault Cash is the cash kept on hand in a depository institution's vault to meet day-to-day business needs, such as cashing checks for customers. Can be counted as a portion of the institution's required reserves.

VAULT RECEIPT = СОХРАННАЯ РАСПИСКА (или ХРАНИЛИЩНАЯ РАСПИСКА) – Vault Receipt is a document indicating ownership of a commodity stored in a bank or other depository and frequently used as a delivery instrument in precious metal futures contracts. / Документ, отражающий владение товаром, хранящимся в банке или ином депозитарии, и часто используемый в качестве инструмента поставки по фьючерсным контрактам на благородные металлы. Сохранная Расписка, документ, выдаваемый при принятии имущества на хранение.

VAV SYSTEM = VARIABLE AIR VOLUME SYSTEM

VAWT = VERTICAL–AXIS WIND TURBINE

VB = VASCULAR BUNDLES

V–BED FLAT–KNITTING MACHINE = XX ПЛОСКОВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – V-Bed Flat-Knitting Machine is a latch-needle weft-knitting machine with two needlebeds at a 90° angle to each other in the form of an inverted V. Each needlebed is at a 45° angle to the horizontal. These machines are used primarily to produce collars, sleeves, sweater strips, and rib trims.

V–BELT = ВИ.–ОБРАЗНЫЙ ПОЯС (или КЛИНООБРАЗНЫЙ ПОЯС) – V-Belt is a belt for transmitting power, commonly used in agricultural equipment.

V–BELT SEEDER = СЕЯЛКА С ВИ.–ОБРАЗНЫМ ПОЯСОМ (или СЕЯЛКА С КЛИНООБРАЗНЫМ ПОЯСОМ) – V-Belt Seeder is a seeding device where seeds are metered by the size of the hole in a belt.

VBG = VERY BIG GRIN

VBOK = EMSL–VEGAS LIBRARY BOOK SYSTEM = ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LABORATORY – VEGAS LIBRARY BOOK SYSTEM

VBSCRIPT = ВИ.БИ.СКРИПТ (или ВИ.БИ.СЦЕНАРИЙ) – VBScript:- Visual Basic Script (VBScript) is a component-based scripting language developed by Microsoft. It is a light version of Visual Basic with a fast interpreter for use on Microsoft platforms. VBScripts use the Component Object Model (COM) to access the features of the environment where they are running. VBScripts are executed in the host environment. VBScript consists of procedures, control structures, constants, variables, date/time functions, etc. Procedures are the main construct of a VBScript, which allows codes to be divided into small modules. Control structures in VBScript use iterative and conditional do-loop construct, if-then-else statements, case statements, etc. Variables in VBScript have a variant type by default. VBScript works like JavaScript, when used for client-side web development. It is also used for server-side processing of web pages, for example, the Microsoft Active Server Pages (ASP). While there are uses for IE only environments (say, for example, an Intranet), all other major browsers support JavaScript. As such, JavaScript is the preferred scripting language on a public facing website. / VBScript – язык программирования сценариев, созданный компанией Майкрософт (Microsoft). Представляет собой подмножество языка Visual Basic, предназначенное для написания встроенных в тело Web-страниц сценариев. Поддерживается браузером MS Internet Explorer.

VC = SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

VC = VARIABLE COST

VC = VENTURE CAPITAL(IST)

VCC = VENTURE CAPITAL CORPORATION

VCEM = EMSL–VEGAS CHEMICAL INVENTORY = ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LABORATORY – VEGAS CHEMICAL INVENTORY

VCF = VENTURE CAPITAL FUND

VCG = VEGETATIVE COMPATIBILITY GROUP

VCI METHOD = VOLATILE CORROSION INHIBITOR METHOD

vCJD = VARIANT CREUTZFELDT–JAKOB DISEASE

VCM = VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER

VCO = VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

VCP = VENTURE CAPITAL POOL

VCP = VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM

VCPO = VALUE FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES ONLY

VCRIAS = VIETNAM CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

VCT = SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

VCT = VENTURE CAPITAL TRUST

VD = VOLUME DELETED

VD = VOLUME DISCOUNT

VDAX® = ФДАКС® – The VDAX®, the DAX® volatility index, expresses the fluctuation of the DAX® expected by market participants over the next 45 days. The basis of calculation are the DAX® option prices and implied volatility, i.e. the intensity of future price fluctuations currently expected by the market. A high VDAX® is a sign of an unstable market, low values suggest a development without major price swings. The VDAX® is therefore also referred to as the 'Fear Barometer'. It gives no indication of the direction of the change, i.e. whether share prices will rise or fall.

VDC = VOLTAGE IN A DIRECT CURRENT CIRCUIT

VDL = VHF DIGITAL LINK

VDP = VISUAL DESCENT POINT

VDT = VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINAL

VDVM = VERBAND DEUTSCHER VERSICHERUNGSMAKLER E.V.

VE = VENEZUELA

VE = VISUAL EMISSIONS

VEAL = ТЕЛЯТИНА – Veal is a meat of calves slaughtered between 3 and 14 weeks, delicate in flavour, pale grayish white in color, firm and fine-grained, with velvety texture. It has no marbling, and the small amount of fat covering is firm and white. In modern livestock farming, calves bred to yield high-quality veal are raised indoors under controlled temperatures (60–65 °F (16–18 °C)) and intensively fed on milk, high-protein calf meal, or both. Herbaceous foods are excluded, resulting in an iron deficiency producing the desirable light color in the meat. Although the meat of an animal from 15 weeks to one year is technically called Calf, it is frequently marketed as Veal. Wholesale cuts, usually smaller than comparable beef cuts, vary in different countries. Because of its high amount of connective tissue and low fat content, large cuts of veal require long, slow cooking. Fat in the form of lard or salt pork may be added to avoid dryness. Veal is often served rare in European countries but is usually thoroughly cooked in the United States. Cuts such as the leg, loin, shoulder, and breast are usually roasted, often boned and stuffed, or braised. Schnitzel, pan-fried cutlets coated with bread crumbs, are a specialty of Germany and Austria. Scallops, small thin slices – called Scallopine in Italy and Escalopes or Médaillons in France – may be cooked in wine or other sauces. Veal:- meat from a calf that weighs about 150 pounds. Those that are mainly milk-fed usually are less than three months old. The difference between veal and baby beef is based on the color of their meat, which is determined almost entirely by diet. Veal is pale pink and contains more cholesterol than beef. / Скалопин (Scallopine) в Италии и Эскалёп (Escalopes) или Медайю (Médaillons) во Франции.

VEAL CALVES = XX (или ТЕЛЯТА–МОЛОЧНИКИ) – Veal Calves are the immature cattle, including beef and dairy breeds, that lack a functional rumen and are intended for meat production. Veal calves are recognized as a distinct regulatory class from suckling calves because of their handling, housing, and proximity to slaughter. Veal Calves, for the most part, are unwanted male calves from dairy

breeds – primarily the offspring of Holstein cows. With the advent of artificial insemination, only highly bred pedigree bulls who sire high producing cows are kept for breeding and consequently, and male calves have little value to the dairy farmer. Four categories of veal calves:- (i) Bob Veal Calves are newborns, some with umbilical cords still hanging from their abdomens, up to three weeks of age. About 15% of veal calves are marketed as Bob Veal. Meat from these calves goes into hot dogs and prepared sandwich meats. (ii) Milk Fed Veal Calves are often anemic. The calves are fed a low iron diet to produce the most desired white meat. They are fed milk replacer, which can be laced with antibiotics in order to control the diarrhea that is caused by an inadequate diet. These calves are restricted from moving and spend their lives in small stalls or hutches. They are slaughtered at 18 to 20 weeks of age. Calves can be so crippled from confinement that they have to be helped into the truck or trailer on the way to the slaughter plant. (iii) Red Veal Calves are fed milk replacer plus grain and hay. They are allowed to move about in large pens. The meat is thought to be less desirable because it is more red and not the highly desired white meat. These calves have a healthier diet, including grain and hay, and are able to freely move. (iv) Free Raised Veal Calves stay with their mothers in the pasture. They get their mother's milk and grass. They are healthy because they get colostrum from the dams over a longer period of time which gives them a stronger immune system. They get the food they need for optimum health. They are slaughtered at 24 weeks. They account for about 20% of the veal market. / Телята-Молочники:- Крупный Рогатый Скот, независимо от пола, в возрасте от 14 дней до 3 месяцев, выпоенный молоком.

VEB = VENEZUELAN BOLIVAR

VEBA = VOLUNTARY EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS ASSOCIATION

VECTOR = ВЕКТОР – (1) Vector:- in mathematics, a quantity that has both magnitude and direction but not position. Examples of such quantities are velocity and acceleration. In their modern form, vectors appeared late in the XIX century when Josiah Willard Gibbs and Oliver Heaviside (of the United States and Britain, respectively) independently developed vector analysis to express the new laws of electromagnetism discovered by the Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell. Since that time, vectors have become essential in physics, mechanics, electrical engineering, and other sciences to describe forces mathematically. Vectors may be visualized as directed line segments whose lengths are their magnitudes. Since only the magnitude and direction of a vector matter, any directed segment may be replaced by one of the same length and direction but beginning at another point, such as the origin of a coordinate system. Vectors are usually indicated by a boldface letter, such as v. A vector's magnitude, or length, is indicated by |v|, or v, which represents a one-dimensional quantity (such as an ordinary number) known as a Scalar. Multiplying a vector by a scalar changes the vector's length but not its direction, except that multiplying by a negative number will reverse the direction of the vector's arrow. For example, multiplying a vector by 1/2 will result in a vector half as long in the same direction, while multiplying a vector by −2 will result in a vector twice as long but pointed in the opposite direction. Two vectors can be added or subtracted. For example, to add or subtract vectors v and w graphically (see the diagram), move each to the origin and complete the parallelogram formed by the two vectors; v + w is then one diagonal vector of the parallelogram, and v − w is the other diagonal vector. There are two different ways of multiplying two vectors together. The cross, or vector, product results in another vector that is denoted by v · w. The cross product magnitude is given by |v · w| = vw sin θ, where θ is the smaller angle between the vectors (with their 'tails' placed together). The direction of v · w is perpendicular to both v and w, and its direction can be visualized with the right-hand rule, as shown in the figure. The cross product is frequently used to obtain a 'normal' (a line perpendicular) to a surface at some point, and it occurs in the calculation of torque and the magnetic force on a moving charged particle. The other way of multiplying two vectors together is called a Dot Product, or sometimes a Scalar Product because it results in a scalar. The dot product is given by v · w = vw cos θ, where θ is the smaller angle between the vectors. The dot product is used to find the angle between two vectors. (Note that the dot product is zero when the vectors are perpendicular.) A typical physical application is to find the work W performed by a constant force F acting on a moving object d; the work is given by W = Fd cos θ. / Дьжосайа Вилод Гибз (Josiah Willard Gibbs) и Оливэ Хэвисайд (Oliver Heaviside) (из Соединённых Штатов и Британии, соответственно) независимо друг от друга разработали векторный анализ для выражения новых законов электромагнетизма, открытых Шотландским физиком Дьжеймзом Клаком Максвэлом (James Clerk Maxwell). Под Вектором, от Латинского слова Vector, означающее буквально Несущее или Перевозящее, в геометрическом смысле понимается направленный отрезок, то есть отрезок, у которого указаны начало (называемое также Точкой Приложения Вектора) и конец. Для обозначения вектора используются либо жирные Латинские буквы α, b, либо буквы обычного алфавита с чёрточками или стрелками наверху:- ā, , ... Вектор, имеющий начало в точке A и конец в точке B, обозначается AB. Прямая, на которой расположен вектор, называется Линией Действия Данного Вектора. Понятие Вектор возникло в связи с изучением величин, характеризуемых численным значением и направленностью (например, перемещение, скорость и ускорение движущейся материальной точки, действующая на неё сила и тому подобные). В механике и физике рассматривают свободные, скользящие и связанные векторы. Вектор называется Свободным, если его значение не меняется при произвольном параллельном переносе. Свободным вектором является, например, скорость движения материальной точки. Вектор называется Скользящим, если его значение не меняется при любом параллельном переносе вдоль линии его действия. Примером скользящего вектора может служить сила, действующая на абсолютно твёрдое тело (две равные и расположенные на одной прямой силы оказывают на абсолютно твёрдое тело одинаковое воздействие). Вектор называется Связанным, если фиксировано его начало. Например, сила, приложенная к некоторой точке упругого тела, представляет собой связанный вектор. Свойства свободных векторов изучаются средствами векторной алгебры (смотрите Векторное Исчисление). Общее понятие Вектор как элемента, так называемого, векторного пространства определяется аксиоматически.

(2) Vector is a self-replicating DNA molecule that serves to transfer a DNA segment into a host cell in recombinant DNA technology. Vector is an object that is used to transport genes into a host cell (vectors can be plasmids, viruses, or other bacterial). A gene is placed in the vector, the vector then 'infects' the bacterium. / в технологии рекомбинантных ДНК. Под Вектором, от Латинского слова Vector, означающее Несущее, понимается . Вектор (Vector) – переносчик генетического материала в генной инженерии (бактериофаг, вирус или плазмида со вставкой чужеродной ДНК).

VECTOR = ПЕРЕНОСЧИК – Vector is an organism that carries a pathogen from an infected plant to a healthy plant. Insects, nematodes, man, parasitic plants, etc may act as vectors for plant pathogens while remaining unaffected by their presence. An organism able to transport and transmit a pathogen to a host. Vector is:- (1) an organism that carries pathogens from one host to another; (2) an insect that transmits a disease. Vector is a pathogen-carrying insect or animal. Vector is the agent used (by researchers) to carry new genes into cells. Plasmids currently are the biological vectors of choice; though viruses and other biological vectors such as Agrobacterium Tumefaciens. Vector is an organism, often an insect or rodent, that carries disease. / Организм, способный переносить и передавать патоген хозяину. Переносчики возбудителей инфекций, членистоногие, осуществляющие перенос возбудителей инфекционных и инвазионных болезней между людьми и животными. К переносчикам возбудителей инфекций относят кровососущих Насекомых (Блохи, Вши, Комары, Москиты, Мошки, Слепни и другие), Клещей и некровососущих Насекомых (Мухи, Тараканы, Муравьи). Различают специфический перенос, при котором возбудитель заболевания проходит в теле переносчика определённые стадии развития и размножения (например, плазмодий малярии в организме Комара), и механический, при котором такого развития и размножения не происходит (например, возбудители

кишечных инфекций). Кровососущие переносчики возбудителей инфекций передают возбудителя при кровососании (передача малярии и жёлтой лихорадки Комарами, клещевого энцефалита Клещами, чумы Блохами); возбудитель инфекции может проникнуть в организм человека при попадании экскрементов кровососущих на повреждённую кожу (передача сыпного тифа Вшами) или при попадании на повреждённую кожу крови раздавленных переносчиков (например, при возвратном тифе). Для передачи инфекции кровососущий переносчик возбудителей инфекций должен предварительно насосаться крови больного, являющегося источником инфекции. Таким источником при некоторых заболеваниях (малярия, сыпной тиф) является только человек, при других (клещевые энцефалиты, возвратный тиф, флеботомная лихорадка, лейшманиозы и другие) – в основном животные (Грызуны, Волки, Птицы, Собаки, Коровы, Козы и другие). Заболевания, передающиеся кровососущими переносчиками возбудителей инфекций, называют Трансмиссивными Болезнями. Ряд переносчиков передают вирус своим потомкам из поколения в поколение (например, Клещи передают вирус клещевого энцефалита). Наличие резервуара инфекции среди диких животных и циркуляция возбудителя между ними и переносчиками возбудителей инфекций обусловливает природную очаговость болезней. Некровососущие Насекомые переносят возбудителя на лапках, волосках; он может также содержаться в их экскрементах. Для борьбы с переносчиками возбудителей инфекций применяют инсектициды, в целях защиты от укусов – репелленты, накомарники, противоклещевые комбинезоны.

VECTOR ANALYSIS = ВЕКТОРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Vector Analysis:- a user-definable prepayment model for mortgage-backed securities. The vector-analysis model lets you define up to 10 different prepayment speeds over the life of the security. For example, you can define a model with a 600 PSA (short for the Public Securities Association standardized prepayment model) for the first year, a 100 PSA for the next year, a 700 PSA for the third, and so on. You can also use the vector model to flatten out seasonality, if desired.

VECTOR BORNE = ПЕРЕДАВАЕМАЯ ПЕРЕНОСЧИКОМ – Vector Borne:- a Vector is a living organism that transmits an infectious agent from an infected animal to a human or another animal. Vectors are frequently arthropods, such as mosquitoes, ticks, flies, fleas and lice. Vectors can transmit infectious diseases either actively or passively:- (i) Biological Vectors, such as mosquitoes and ticks may carry pathogens that can multiply within their bodies and be delivered to new hosts, usually by biting. (ii) Mechanical Vectors, such as flies can pick up infectious agents on the outside of their bodies and transmit them through physical contact. Diseases transmitted by vectors are called Vector-Borne Diseases. Many vector-borne diseases are zoonotic diseases, i.e. diseases that can be transmitted directly or indirectly between animals and humans. These include for example Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis, West Nile virus, Leishmaniosis and Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever. Many vector-borne diseases are considered as emerging infectious diseases in the European Union:- (i) a disease that appears in a population for the first time; or (ii) that may have existed previously but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range. Some vectors are able to move considerable distances. This may affect the transmission ranges of vector-borne zoonotic diseases. Vectors can be introduced to new geographic areas for example by:- (i) travel of humans and international trade; (ii) animal movement, for instance of livestock; (iii) migratory birds; (iv) changing agricultural practices; or (v) the wind. Other factors may play a role in their establishment and persistence in new areas, including climatic conditions. / Передаваемая Переносчиком:- трансмиссивная передача болезни.

VECTOR CONVERSION = ВЕКТОРНАЯ КОНВЕРСИЯ (или ВЕКТОРНОЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, или ВЕКТОРНАЯ КОНВЕРТАЦИЯ) – Vector Conversion is the art of converting raster images to vector format. Bitmap images are made up of pixels, and cannot be scaled up effectively. Vector images are created by the numerical coordinates that are contained within the file. Vector images can be scaled up or down infinitely without the loss of resolution and are much smaller files compared to bitmap files. Vector images also allow you to change color and edit individual elements with ease. Vector artwork is simply comprised of lines (wireframe) that represent the objects. Vector images are usually created with the drawing program such as Corel Draw, Adobe Illustrator or Freehand.

VECTOR RATE = ВЕКТОРНАЯ СТАВКА (или XX) – Vector Rate:- xxxxx. See also Two Dimensional Vector Rate; and Three Dimensional Vector Rate.

VECTOR SPACE = ВЕКТОРНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО – Vector Space:- a set of multidimensional quantities, known as Vectors, together with a set of one-dimensional quantities, known as Scalars, such that vectors can be added together and vectors can be multiplied by scalars while preserving the ordinary arithmetic properties (associativity, commutativity, distributivity, and so forth). Vector spaces are fundamental to linear algebra and appear throughout mathematics and physics. The idea of a vector space developed from the notion of ordinary two- and three-dimensional spaces as collections of vectors {u, v, w, …} with an associated field of real numbers {a, b, c, …}. Vector spaces as abstract algebraic entities were first defined by the Italian mathematician Giuseppe Peano in 1888. Peano called his vector spaces ‘Linear Systems’ because he correctly saw that one can obtain any vector in the space from a linear combination of finitely many vectors and scalars – av + bw + … + cz. A set of vectors that can generate every vector in the space through such linear combinations is known as a Spanning Set. The dimension of a vector space is the number of vectors in the smallest spanning set. (For example, the unit vector in the x-direction together with the unit vector in the y-direction suffice to generate any vector in the two-dimensional Euclidean plane when combined with the real numbers.) The linearity of vector spaces has made these abstract objects important in diverse areas such as statistics, physics, and economics, where the vectors may indicate probabilities, forces, or investment strategies and where the vector space includes all allowable states. / Итальянский математик Дьжузэппэ Пэано (Giuseppe Peano) в 1888. Векторное Пространство, математическое понятие, обобщающее понятие совокупности всех (свободных) векторов обычного трёхмерного пространства. Определение Векторного Пространства:- Для векторов трёхмерного пространства указаны правила сложения векторов и умножения их на действительные числа (смотрите Векторное Исчисление). В применении к любым векторам x, y, z и любым числам a, b эти правила удовлетворяют следующим условиям (условия A):- (1) $x + y = y + x$ (перестановочность сложения); (2) $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ (ассоциативность сложения); (3) имеется нулевой вектор 0 (или нуль-вектор), удовлетворяющий условию $x + 0 = x$: для любого вектора x; (4) для любого вектора x существует противоположный ему вектор y такой, что $x + y = 0$, (5) $1 \cdot x = x$, (6) $a(bx) = (ab)x$ (ассоциативность умножения); (7) $(a + b)x = ax + bx$ (распределительное свойство относительно числового множителя); (8) $a(x + y) = ax + ay$ (распределительное свойство относительно векторного множителя). Векторным (или Линейным) Пространством называется множество R, состоящее из элементов любой природы (называемых Векторами), в котором определены операции сложения элементов и умножения элементов на действительные числа, удовлетворяющие условиям A (условия 1–3 выражают, что операция сложения, определённая в векторное пространство, превращает его в коммутативную группу). Выражение:- $a_1e_1 + a_2e_2 + ... + a_ne_n$ (1), называется Линейной Комбинацией Векторов $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$ с коэффициентами $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$. Линейная комбинация (1) называется Нетривиальной, если хотя бы один из коэффициентов $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ отличен от нуля. Векторы $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$ называются Линейно Зависимыми, если существует нетривиальная комбинация (1), представляющая собой нулевой вектор. В противном случае (то есть если только тривиальная комбинация векторов $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$ равна нулевому вектору) векторы $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$ называется Линейно Независимыми. Векторы (свободные) трёхмерного пространства удовлетворяют следующему условию (условие B):- существуют три линейно независимых вектора; любые четыре вектора линейно зависимы (любые три ненулевых вектора, не лежащие в одной плоскости, являются линейно независимыми). Векторное пространство

называется n-мерным (или имеет ‘размерность n’), если в нём существуют n линейно независимых элементов $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$, а любые n + 1 элементов линейно зависимы (обобщённое условие B). Векторное пространство называется бесконечномерным, если в нём для любого натурального n существует n линейно независимых векторов. Любые n линейно независимых векторов n-мерного векторного пространства образуют базис этого пространства. Если $e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$ – базис векторного пространства, то любой вектор x этого пространства может быть представлен единственным образом в виде линейной комбинации базисных векторов:- $x = a_1e_1 + a_2e_2 + ... + a_ne_n$. При этом числа $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ называются Координатами Вектора x в данном базисе. Примеры Векторных Пространств:- Множество всех векторов трёхмерного пространства образует, очевидно, векторное пространство. Более сложным примером может служить так называемое n-мерное арифметическое пространство. Векторами этого пространства являются упорядоченные системы из n действительных чисел:- $l_1, l_2, ..., l_n$. Сумма двух векторов и произведение на число определяются соотношениями:- $(l_1, l_2, ..., l_n) + (m_1, m_2, ..., m_n) = (l_1 + m_1, l_2 + m_2, ..., l_n + m_n)$; $a(l_1, l_2, ..., l_n) = (al_1, al_2, ..., al_n)$. Базисом в этом пространстве может служить, например, следующая система из n векторов $e_1 = (1, 0, ..., 0)$, $e_2 = (0, 1, ..., 0)$, ..., $e_n = (0, 0, ..., 1)$. Множество R всех многочленов $a_0 + a_1u + ... + a_nu^n$ (любых степеней n) от одного переменного с действительными коэффициентами $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n$ с обычными алгебраическими правилами сложения многочленов и умножения многочленов на действительные числа образует векторное пространство. Многочлены $1, u, u_2, ..., u_n$ (при любом n) линейно независимы в R, поэтому R – бесконечномерное векторное пространство. Многочлены степени не выше n образуют векторное пространство размерности n + 1; его базисом могут служить многочлены $1, u, u_2, ..., u_n$. Подпространства Векторных Пространств:- Векторное пространство R” называется Подпространством R, если R” Í R (то есть каждый вектор пространства R” есть и вектор пространства R) и если для каждого вектора v Î r” и для каждых двух векторов v_1 и v_2 (v_1, v_2 Î R”) вектор lv (при любом l) и вектор $v_1 + v_2$ один и тот же независимо от того, рассматриваются ли векторы v, v_1, v_2 как элементы пространства R” или R. Линейной оболочкой векторов $x_1, x_2, ..., x_p$ называется множество всевозможных линейных комбинаций этих векторов, то есть векторов вида $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + ... + a_px_p$. В трёхмерном пространстве линейной оболочкой одного ненулевого вектора x_1 будет, очевидно, совокупность всех векторов, лежащих на прямой, определяемой вектором x_1. Линейной оболочкой двух не лежащих на одной прямой векторов x_1 и x_2 будет совокупность всех векторов, расположенных в плоскости, которую определяют векторы x_1 и x_2. В общем случае произвольного векторного пространства R линейная оболочка векторов $x_1, x_2, ..., x_p$ этого пространства представляет собой подпространство пространства R размерности p. В n-мерном векторном пространстве существуют подпространства всех размерностей, меньших p. Всякое конечномерное (данной размерности k) подпространство R” векторного пространства R есть линейная оболочка любых k линейно независимых векторов, лежащих в R”. Пространство, состоящее из всех многочленов степени £ n (линейная оболочка многочленов $1, u, u_2, ..., u_n$), есть (n + 1)-мерное подпространство пространства R всех многочленов. Евклидовы Пространства:- Для развития геометрических методов в теории векторного пространства нужно указать пути обобщения таких понятий, как длина вектора, угол между векторами и тому подобное. Один из возможных путей заключается в том, что любым двум векторам x и y из R ставится в соответствие число, обозначаемое (x, y) и называемое Скалярным Произведением Векторов x и y. При этом требуется, чтобы выполнялись следующие аксиомы скалярного произведения:- (1) (x, y) = (y, x) (перестановочность); (2) $(x_1 + x_2, y) = (x_1, y) + (x_2, y)$ (распределительное свойство); (3) (ax, y) = a(x, y), (4) $(x, x)^3 0$ для любого x, причём (x, x) = 0 только для x = 0. Обычное скалярное произведение в трёхмерном пространстве этим аксиомам удовлетворяет. Векторное пространство, в котором определено скалярное произведение, удовлетворяющее перечисленным аксиомам, называется Евклидовым Пространством; оно может быть как конечномерным (n-мерным), так и бесконечномерным. Бесконечномерное Евклидово пространство обычно называют Гильбертовым Пространством. Длина |x| вектора x и угол (xy) между векторами x и y Евклидова пространства определяются через скалярное произведение формулами:- $|x| = \sqrt{(x,x)}$, $\cos(xy) = (x,y) / \sqrt{((x,x)(y,y))}$. Примером Евклидова пространства может служить обычное трёхмерное пространство со скалярным произведением, определяемым в векторном исчислении. Евклидово n-мерное (арифметическое) пространство En получим, определяя в n-мерном арифметическом векторном пространстве скалярное произведение векторов $x = (l_1, ..., l_n)$ и $y = (m_1, ..., m_n)$ соотношением:- $(x, y) = l_1m_1 + l_2m_2 + ... + l_nm_n$ (2). При этом требования (1)–(4), очевидно, выполняются. В Евклидовых пространствах вводится понятие Ортогональных (Перпендикулярных) Векторов. Именно векторы x и y называются ортогональными, если их скалярное произведение равно нулю:- (x, y) = 0. В рассмотренном пространстве En условие ортогональности векторов $x = (l_1, ..., l_n)$ и $y = (m_1, ..., m_n)$, как это следует из соотношения (2), имеет вид:- $l_1m_1 + l_2m_2 + ... + l_nm_n = 0$ (3). Применение Векторного Пространства:- Понятие Векторное Пространство (и различные обобщения) широко применяется в математике и её приложениях к естествознанию. Пусть, например, R – множество всех решений линейного однородного дифференциального уравнения $y^n + a1(x)\ y^{(n+1)} + ... + an\ (x)\ y = 0$. Ясно, что сумма двух решений и произведение решения на число являются решениями этого уравнения. Таким образом, R удовлетворяет условиям A. Доказывается, что для R выполнено обобщённое условие B. Следовательно, R является векторным пространством. Любой базис в рассмотренном векторном пространстве называется Фундаментальной Системой Решений, знание которой позволяет найти все решения рассматриваемого уравнения. Понятие Евклидова Пространства позволяет полностью геометризовать теорию систем однородных линейных уравнений:- $\alpha_{11}u_1 + ... + \alpha_{1n}u_n = 0$, $\alpha_{m1}u_1 + ... + \alpha_{mn}u_n = 0$ (4). Рассмотрим в Евклидовом пространстве E^n векторы $a_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, ..., a_{in})$, i = 1, 2, ..., n и вектор-решение $u = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n)$. Пользуясь формулой (2) для скалярного произведения векторов En, придадим системе (4) следующий вид:- $(a_i, u) = 0$, i = 1, 2, ..., m (5). Из соотношений (5) и формулы (3) следует, что вектор-решение u ортогонален всем векторам a_i. Иными словами, этот вектор ортогонален линейной оболочке векторов ai, то есть решение u есть любой вектор из ортогонального дополнения линейной оболочки векторов ai. Важную роль в математике и физике играют и бесконечномерные линейные пространства. Примером такого пространства может служить пространство C непрерывных функций на отрезке с обычной операцией сложения и умножения на действительные числа. Упомянутое выше пространство всех многочленов является подпространством пространства C.

VECTRAN® FIBER = ВОЛОКНО ВЭКТРЭН® (или ВОЛОКНО ВЕКТРАН®) – Vectran® Fiber is a manufactured fiber spun from a liquid crystal polymer. These fibers have high-temperature resistance, high strength and modulus, and a high resistance to moisture and chemicals, with good property retention in hostile environments. Vectran® is a high-performance multifilament yarn spun from liquid crystal polymer (LCP). Vectran® fiber exhibits exceptional strength and rigidity. It is 5 times stronger than steel and 10 times stronger than aluminum. Vectran® is used in industrial rope and cord because of it’s superior abrasion resistance, excellent moisture resistance and exceptional property retention over a broad range of temperatures and chemical environments. Properties of Vectran®:- (i) high strength and modulus; (ii) excellent creep resistance; (iii) high abrasion resistance; (iv) excellent flex/fold characteristics; (v) minimal moisture absorption; (vi) excellent chemical resistance; (vii) low coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE); (viii) high dielectric strength; (ix) outstanding cut resistance; (x) excellent property retention at high and low temperatures; (xi) outstanding vibration damping characteristics; and (xii) high impact resistance. Applications:- (i) parachute cords; (ii) helicopter sling legs; (iii) astronaut safety tethers; (iv) aerial camera tethers; (v) balloon tethers; (vi) helicopter rescue ropes; (vii) tow ropes; (viii) cargo tie-downs; (ix) running rigging; (x) standing rigging; and (xi) mountaineering ropes.

VEEP = VICE PRESIDENT

VEEP = VOLUNTARY ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME

VEER = ТРАВИТЬ (или МЕНЯТЬ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ) – Veer:- to slack off or move off; also said of a change of direction of wind, when the wind shifts to a different direction. / Травить канат или якорную цепь.

VEF = VENEZUELAN BOLIVAR

VEGA = ВЕГА – Vega represents the amount that the price of an option will change compared to a 1% change in volatility. Vega:- option prices are exposed not only to market movements in the direction of the spot price of the underlying, but also to market movements in the implied volatility used to price the option. Thus, the sensitivity of an option price with respect to volatility of the underlying security price is called Vega. Vega is the sensitivity of an option's value to a change in volatility. Vega is an indicator that meaures the change in the price of an option resulting from a one percent change in the volatility of the underlying, all other things being equal. A high Vega means that the price of the option responds relatively strongly to changes in the volatility of the underlying. Vega is a measure of how much an option's price will change as the volatility of the underlying fluctuates. Measures the change in an option's price caused by changes in volatility. Vega is at its highest when an option is at-the-money. It decreases the more the market and strike prices diverge. Options closer to expiration have a lower Vega than those with more time to run. Positions with positive Vega will generally have positive Gamma. To be long Vega (to have a positive Vega) is achieved by purchasing either put or call options. Positions that are long Vega benefit from increases in implied volatility but also from actual volatility if the option is being Delta hedged. They will also lose from reductions in volatility. Spread options can be an exception:- a reduction in the volatility of one of the assets may actually increase the price of the option because the correlation between the two assets decreases. Vega is sometimes known as Kappa or Tau. Vega is a term that describes the sensitivity of the option price to a one-percent change in volatility. Vega is a measure of the rate of change in an option's theoretical value for a one-unit change in the volatility assumption. See also Delta, Gamma, and Kappa. Vega is a measure of the sensitivity of an option's price to a change in volatility. Vega:- the change in the price of an option associated with a 1% change in implied volatility. This is technically the first derivative of the option price with respect to volatility. You may also see Vega referred to as Eta, Epsilon, Omega and Kappa. The terms that refer to the component calculations of options are often know as 'The Greeks'. A large price movement in the underlying asset will cause a change in Vega (i.e. increased volatility). The value of Vega will also change if volatility is expected to increase. In other words, the underlying asset's price does not need to change, just the expectation that it will change is sufficient to change the value of Vega. All the Greeks:- Delta, Gamma, Vega, Theta, and Vomma. Vega is the option risk parameter that measures the sensitivity of the option price to changes in the price volatility of the underlying instrument. / Чувствительность стоимости опциона к изменению лихорадочности. Вега:- показатель изменения цены опциона в зависимости от изменения его подразумеваемой лихорадочности. Например, если Вега опциона на акции XYZ составляет 0.25, то цена опциона будет изменяться на 25 центов при каждом изменении подразумеваемой лихорадочности опциона на один процентный пункт.

VEGETABLE = ОВОЩ (или ОВОЩНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА, или ОВОЩНОЕ) – Vegetable:- in the broadest sense, any kind of plant life or plant product, namely 'Vegetable Matter'; in common, narrow usage, the term Vegetable usually refers to the fresh edible portion of a herbaceous plant – roots, stems, leaves, flowers, or fruit. These plant parts are either eaten fresh or prepared in a number of ways. Virtually all of the more important vegetables were cultivated among the ancient civilizations of either the Old or the New World. Some, such as the Cucumber, Potato, sweet Corn (Maize), and Onion, have been so changed by cultivation that their wild ancestors can no longer be identified with certainty. Vegetables are usually classified on the basis of the part of the plant that is used for food. The root vegetables include Beets, Carrots, Radishes, and Turnips. Stem vegetables include Asparagus and Kohlrabi. Among the edible tubers, or underground stems, are Potatoes. The leaf and leafstalk vegetables include Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Rhubarb, and Spinach. Among the bulb vegetables are Garlic, Leeks, and Onions. The head, or flower, vegetables include Artichokes, Broccoli, and Cauliflower. The fruits commonly considered vegetables by virtue of their use include Beans, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Sweet Corn, Squash, Peppers, and Tomatoes. Most fresh vegetables have a water content in excess of 70 percent, with only about 3.5 percent protein and less than 1 percent fat. Vegetables, however, are good sources of minerals, especially calcium and iron, and vitamins, principally A and C. Modern vegetable farming ranges from small-scale production for local sale to vast commercial operations utilizing the latest advances in automation and technology. Most vegetables are planted by seeding in the fields where they are to be grown, but occasionally they are germinated in a nursery or greenhouse and transplanted as seedlings to the field. During the growing season herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides are commonly used to inhibit damage by Weeds, Insects, and diseases, respectively. Harvesting operations are usually mechanized in well-developed nations, but the practice of harvesting by hand is still employed in some areas or is used in conjunction with machine operations. Another concern of the vegetable farmer is postharvest storage, which may require refrigerated facilities. Vegetables may be washed, sorted, graded, cut, and packaged for sale as fresh products. Fresh vegetables are subject to quick aging and spoilage, but their storage life can be extended by such preservation processes as dehydration, canning, freezing, fermenting, or pickling. Vegetable is a herbaceous plant grown for eating, usually eaten as part of a meal. / Под Овощами понимаются сочные части травянистых растений, употребляемые в пищу в свежем или переработанном виде. В качестве овощей используют продуктивные органы Овощных культур – завязи, клубни, корнеплоды, кочаны, листья, плоды, недозрелые семена, соцветия, утолщённые стебли, черешки и другие. Выращиванием Овощных культур для получения овощей занимается овощеводство. Приятный вкус и пищевые достоинства овощей обусловлены содержанием в них сахаров (0.5–2.5%), органических кислот, ароматических веществ, зольных элементов (0.4–3%), витаминов (5–50 мг% С, а также каротин, B_1, B_2, РР и другие). Овощи почти не содержат жиров, в них мало белка (1–2%, кроме Бобовых, в которых 5–6%), но много воды – 65–96%. Поэтому энергетическая ценность овощей невелика – 2–2 000 кДж/кг. Однако в овощах содержатся биологически активные соединения (соли калия, кальция, магния, железа, фосфора), микроэлементы. Минеральные вещества овощей при пищеварении образуют соединения со щелочными свойствами, что способствует поддержанию кислотно-щелочного равновесия в организме, нейтрализации содержащихся в хлебе, мясе, жирах веществ с кислыми свойствами. Важная физиологическая особенность овощей – их способность возбуждать аппетит, улучшать усвояемость других продуктов. Овощи широко применяют в диетическом питании. Издавна известны и лечебные свойства овощей. В Луке, Хрене, Чесноке и других накапливаются фитонциды – вещества, обладающие бактерицидными свойствами. Состав и питательная ценность овощей зависит от вида продукта, условий выращивания, хранения и переработки. Биологическая ценность овощей значительно снижается при кулинарной обработке. При квашении, быстром замораживании, сублимационной сушке (в вакууме) в овощах в значительной степени сохраняются витамины и другие вещества. Овощи, сочные части травянистых Растений, употребляемые в пищу человеком в свежем или переработанном виде. Для пищевкусовых целей используют плоды или завязи их, молодые побеги, корни, корневища, клубни, соцветия, семена, листья, черешки листьев, кочаны, луковицы, утолщённые стебли овощных Растений. Овощи играют важную роль в питании Человека. Приятный вкус и пищевые достоинства овощей обусловлены разнообразным сочетанием в них сахаров, органических кислот, ароматических и минеральных веществ. Многие овощи применяются как лечебные средства и в диетическом питании. Овощи должны включаться в пищевой рацион (смотрите Питание) взрослого здорового Человека в количестве не менее 600 граммов

(г) в сутки. Состав и питательная ценность овощей колеблются в широких пределах и зависят от вида продукта, условий выращивания, хранения и так далее. Овощи не содержат жиров. По содержанию белков овощи значительно уступают продуктам животного происхождения. Основная ценность овощей заключается в том, что они – источники пищевых биологически активных веществ:- витаминов (С, каротина, фолиевой кислоты), минеральных веществ, органических кислот, клетчатки в комплексе с пектиновыми веществами. Важное физиологическое свойство овощей – их способность возбуждать аппетит и влиять на секреторную функцию пищеварительных желёз. Выращиванием овощей занимается овощеводство. Овощи в большом количестве перерабатывают различными методами (подробнее смотрите в статьях Консервирование, Квашение, Маринование, Замораживание Пищевых Продуктов, Сушка Пищевых Продуктов). Биологическая ценность овощей значительно снижается при тепловой кулинарной обработке, а также при неправильном хранении. При квашении, быстром замораживании, сублимационной сушке в овощах в большей степени сохраняются витамины. Овощные Растения, культивируемые или дикорастущие травянистые растения, у которых в пищу используются сочные части – овощи. К овощным Растениям относятся более 1 200 Видов, принадлежащих к 78 Семействам, из них примерно половину возделывают, остальные используют в дикорастущем состоянии. У различных овощных Растений в пищу употребляются плоды (плодовые овощные Растения – Томат, Баклажан, Перец, Огурец, Арбуз, Горох, Фасоль и другие), побеги, листья и их черешки, кочаны (листовые овощные Растения – Капуста, Салат, Шпинат, Укроп, Мангольд и другие), луковицы (луковые овощные Растения – Лук Репчатый, Чеснок, Порей-Лук), утолщённые корни (корнеплоды – Морковь, Свёкла, Репа, Редис, Редька и другие) и так далее. К овощным Растениям относят также Грибы (Шампиньон). По продолжительности жизни овощные Растения делят на одно-, дву- и многолетние. Однолетние заканчивают жизненный цикл (от семени до семени) в один год и полностью отмирают (Бобовые, Тыквенные, Редис, Укроп и другие). Двулетние в 1-й год жизни образуют продуктовые органы, употребляемые в пищу, а во 2-й – семена (Лук репчатый, Чеснок, Корнеплоды, кроме Редиса, Капуста, кроме цветной и Пекинской, Артишок). Многолетние овощные Растения (Ревень, Щавель, Спаржа, Эстрагон, Батун-Лук и другие) характеризуются многократным плодоношением (образованием семян). Большинство овощных Растений происходит из тропических и субтропических поясов. Многие из них теплолюбивы, требовательны к плодородию почвы и её влажности. Некоторые виды овощных Растений холодостойки, что даёт возможность выращивать их на Севере, в ранние сроки в Центральном районе и зимой в субтропических районах. Смотрите также Овощеводство. Под Овощными Культурами понимается группа культурных Растений, возделываемых в основном для получения овощей (сочных плодов, листьев, луковиц, корнеплодов). Известно около 120 овощных культур, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – около 70. Более 600 Видов почти из 80 ботанических Семейств; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось свыше 60 Видов. В зависимости от продуктивности органов их подразделяют на:- (i) Корнеплоды (Морковь, Пастернак, Петрушка, Редис, Редька, Репа, Сельдерей, Столовая Свёкла и другие); (ii) Листовые (Капуста, Листовая Петрушка, Мангольд, Салат, Укроп, Шпинат и другие); (iii) Луковичные (Лук и Чеснок); (iv) Овощные (Горох, Фасоль и другие); и (v) Плодовые (Баклажан, Кабачок, Огурец, Патиссон, Перец, Томат, Тыква). К овощным культурам относят также ранний Картофель и Сахарную Кукурузу. Овощные культуры принадлежат к следующим ботаническим Семействам:- (i) Астровых (Салат-Латук, Эндивий); (ii) Гречишных (Ревень, Щавель); (iii) Зонтичных (Морковь, Пастернак, Петрушка, Сельдерей, Укроп и другие); (iv) Капустовых (Капуста, Редис, Редька, Репа); (v) Луковых (Лук и Чеснок); (vi) Маревых (Мангольд, Столовая Свёкла, Шпинат); (vii) Паслёновых (Баклажан, Картофель, Перец, Томат, Физалис); (viii) Тыквенных (Кабачок, Огурец, Патиссон, Тыква); и (ix) Яснотковых (Базилик, Майоран, Мята, Чабер). По типу развития и продолжительности жизни Овощные культуры делятся на:- (i) Однолетние (например, Огурец, Редис, Томат, Укроп); (ii) Двулетние (многие корнеплоды и капуста, кроме цветной); и (iii) Многолетние (Любисток, Ревень, Хрен, Щавель). Овощные культуры выращивают во всех земледельческих районах мира. Южные и Северные границы их ареала совпадают с границами земледелия. Наибольшие площади заняты Капустой, Луком, Овощным Горохом, Огурцом, Сахарной Кукурузой, Томатом. В бывшем СССР были повсеместно распространены Капуста, Лук, Морковь, Огурец, Столовая Свёкла, Томат. Основные работы (обработка почвы, посев, уход за посевами, уборка многих культур) механизированы. Внедряются в производство интенсивные технологии возделывания Овощных культур. Получила распространение Астраханская технология. Выведены высокопродуктивные сорта Овощных культур, хорошо приспособленные к условиям выращивания. Средняя урожайность Овощных культур в бывшем СССР в 1985 – 157 ц/га.

VEGETABLE FARMING = ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЕ ОВОЩЕЙ (или ОВОЩЕВОДСТВО) – Vegetable Farming is a growing of vegetable crops, primarily for use as human food. The term Vegetable in its broadest sense refers to any kind of plant life or plant product; in the narrower sense, as used in this article, however, it refers to the fresh, edible portion of a herbaceous plant consumed in either raw or cooked form. The edible portion may be a root, such as Rutabaga, Beet, Carrot, and Sweet Potato; a tuber or storage stem, such as Potato and Taro; the stem, as in Asparagus and Kohlrabi; a bud, such as Brussels Sprouts; a bulb, such as Onion and Garlic; a petiole or leafstalk, such as Celery and Rhubarb; a leaf, such as Cabbage, Lettuce, Parsley, Spinach, and Chive; an immature flower, such as Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Artichoke; a seed, such as Pea and Lima Bean; the immature fruit, such as Eggplant, Cucumber, and Sweet Corn (Maize); or the mature fruit, such as Tomato and Pepper. The popular distinction between vegetable and fruit is difficult to uphold. In general, those plants or plant parts that are usually consumed with the main course of a meal are popularly regarded as vegetables, while those mainly used as desserts are considered fruits. This distinction is applied in this article. Thus, Cucumber and Tomato, botanically fruits, since they are the portion of the plant containing seeds, are commonly regarded as vegetables. This article treats the principles and practices of vegetable farming. For a discussion of the processing of vegetables, see the article food preservation. For information on nutritive value, see Nutrition:- Human Nutrition And Diet. Types Of Production:- vegetable production operations range from small patches of crops, producing a few vegetables for family use or marketing, to the great, highly organized and mechanized farms common in the most technologically advanced countries. In technologically developed countries the three main types of vegetable farming are based on production of vegetables for the fresh market, for canning, freezing, dehydration, and pickling, and to obtain seeds for planting. Production For The Fresh Market:- this type of vegetable farming is normally divided into home gardening, market gardening, truck farming, and vegetable forcing. Home gardening provides vegetables exclusively for family use. About one-fourth of an acre (one-tenth of a hectare) of land is required to supply a family of six. The most suitable vegetables are those producing a large yield per unit of area. Bean, Cabbage, Carrot, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Pea, Pepper, Radish, Spinach, and Tomato are desirable home garden crops. Market gardening produces assorted vegetables for a local market. The development of good roads and of motor trucks has rapidly extended available markets; the market gardener, no longer forced to confine his operations to his local market, often is able to specialize in the production of a few, rather than an assortment, of vegetables; a transformation that provides the basis for a distinction between market and truck gardening in the mid-XX century. Truck gardens produce specific vegetables in relatively large quantities for distant markets. In the method known as Forcing, vegetables are produced out of their normal season of outdoor production under forcing structures that admit light and induce favorable environmental conditions for plant growth. Greenhouses, cold frames, and hotbeds are common structures used. Hydroponics, sometimes called Soilless Culture, allows the grower to practice automatic watering and fertilizing, thus reducing the cost of labor. To successfully compete with other fresh market producers, greenhouse vegetable growers must either produce crops when the outdoor supply is limited or produce quality products commanding premium prices. Production For Processing:- processed vegetables include canned, frozen, dehydrated, and pickled

products. The cost of production per unit area of land and per ton is usually less for processing crops than for the same crops grown for market because raw material appearance is not a major quality factor in processing. This difference allows lower land value, less hand labor, and lower handling cost. Although many kinds of vegetables can be processed, there are marked varietal differences within each species in adaptability to a given method. Specifications for vegetables for canning and freezing usually include small size, high quality, and uniformity. For many kinds of vegetables, a series of varieties having different dates of maturity is required to ensure a constant supply of raw material, thus enabling the factory to operate with an even flow of input over a long period. Acceptable processed vegetables should have a taste, odour, and appearance comparable with the fresh product, retain nutritive values, and have good storage stability. The major vegetables processed commercially are indicated in the Table. Vegetables Raised For Seed Production:- this type of vegetable farming requires special skills and techniques. The crop is not ready for harvest when the edible portion of the plant reaches the stage of maturity; it must be carried through further stages of growth. Production under isolated conditions ensures the purity of seed yield. Special techniques are applied during the stage of flowering and seed development and also in harvesting and threshing the seeds. Production Factors And Techniques:- profitable vegetable farming requires attention to all production operations, including insect, disease, and weed control and efficient marketing. The kind of vegetable grown is mainly determined by consumer demands, which can be defined in terms of variety, size, tenderness, flavour, freshness, and type of pack. Effective management involves the adoption of techniques resulting in a steady flow of the desired amount of produce over the whole of the natural growing season of the crop. Many vegetables can be grown throughout the year in some climates, although yield per acre for a given kind of vegetable varies according to the growing season and region where the crop is produced. Climate:- climate involves the temperature, moisture, daylight, and wind conditions of a specific region. Climatic factors strongly affect all stages and processes of plant growth. Temperature:- temperature requirements are based on the minimum, optimum, and maximum temperatures during both day and night throughout the period of plant growth. Requirements vary according to the type and variety of the specific crop. Based on their optimum temperature ranges, vegetables may be classed as cool-season or warm-season types. Cool-season vegetables thrive in areas where the mean daily temperature does not rise above 70 °F (21 °C). This group includes the Artichoke, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Garlic, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Pea, Potato, Radish, Spinach, and Turnip. Warm-season vegetables, requiring mean daily temperature of 70 °F or above, are intolerant of frost. These include the Bean, Cucumber, Eggplant, Lima Bean, Okra, Muskmelon, Pepper, Squash, Sweet Corn (Maize), Sweet Potato, Tomato, and Watermelon. Premature seeding, or bolting, is an undesirable condition that is sometimes seen in fields of Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Onion, and Spinach. The condition occurs when the plant goes into the seeding stage before the edible portion reaches a marketable size. Bolting is attributed to either extremely low or high temperature conditions in combination with inherited traits. Specific vegetable strains or varieties may exhibit significant differences in their tendency to bolt. Young Cabbage or Onion plants of relatively large size may bolt upon exposure to low temperatures near 50 to 55 °F (10 to 13 °C). At high temperatures of 70 to 80 °F (21 to 27 °C) Lettuce plants do not form heads and will show premature seeding. The fruit sets of Tomatoes are adversely affected by relatively low and relatively high temperatures. Tomato breeders, however, have developed several new varieties, some setting fruits at a temperature as low as 40 °F (4 °C) and others at a temperature as high as 90 °F (32 °C). Moisture:- the amount and annual distribution of rainfall in a region, especially during certain periods of development, affects local crops. Irrigation may be required to compensate for insufficient rainfall. For optimum growth and development, plants require soil that supplies water as well as nutrients dissolved in water. Root growth determines the extent of a plant's ability to absorb water and nutrients, and in dry soil root growth is greatly retarded. Extremely wet soil also retards root growth by restricting aeration. Atmospheric humidity, the moisture content of the air, also contributes moisture. Certain seacoast areas characterized by high humidity are considered especially adapted to the production of such crops as the artichoke and lima bean. High humidity, however, also creates conditions favorable for the development of certain plant diseases. Daylight:- light is the source of energy for plants. The response of plants to light is dependent upon light intensity, quality, and daily duration, or photoperiod. The seasonal variation in day length affects the growth and flowering of certain vegetable crops. Continuation of vegetative growth, rather than early flower formation, is desirable in such crops as spinach and lettuce. When planted very late in the spring, these crops tend to produce flowers and seeds during the long days of summer before they attain sufficient vegetative growth to produce maximum yields. The minimum photoperiod required for formation of bulbs in garlic and onion plants differs among varieties, and local day length is a determining factor in the selection of varieties. Each of the climatic factors affects plant growth, and can be a limiting factor in plant development. Unless each factor is of optimum quantity or quality, plants do not achieve maximum growth. In addition to the importance of individual climatic factors, the interrelationship of all environmental factors affects growth. Certain combinations may exert specific effects. Lettuce usually forms a seedstalk during the long days of summer, but the appearance of flowers may be delayed, or even prevented, by relatively low temperature. An unfavorable temperature combined with unfavorable moisture conditions may cause the dropping of the buds, flowers, and small fruits of the pepper, reducing the crop yield. Desirable areas for muskmelon production are characterized by low humidity combined with high temperature. In the production of seeds of many kinds of vegetables, absence of rain, or relatively light rainfall, and low humidity during ripening, harvesting, and curing of the seeds are very important. Site:- the choice of a site involves such factors as soil and climatic region. In addition, with the continued trend toward specialization and mechanization, relatively large areas are required for commercial production, and adequate water supply and transportation facilities are essential. Topography – that is, the surface of the soil and its relation to other areas – influences efficiency of operation. In modern mechanized farming, large, relatively level fields allow for lower operating costs. Power equipment may be used to modify topography, but the cost of such land renovation may be prohibitive. The amount of slope influences the type of culture possible. Fields with a moderate slope should be contoured, a process that may involve added expense for the building of terraces and diversion ditches. The direction of a slope may influence the maturation time of a crop or may result in drought, winter injury, or wind damage. A level site is generally most desirable, although a slight slope may assist drainage. Exposed sites are not suitable for vegetable farming because of the risk of damage to plants by strong winds. The soil stores mineral nutrients and water used by plants, as well as housing their roots. There are two general kinds of soils – mineral and the organic type called Muck or Peat. Mineral soils include sandy, loamy, and clayey types. Sandy and loamy soils are usually preferred for vegetable production. Soil reaction and degree of fertility can be determined by chemical analysis. The reaction of the soil determines to a great extent the availability of most plant nutrients. The degree of acid, alkaline, or neutral reaction of a soil is expressed as the pH, with a pH of 7 being neutral, points below 7 being acid, and those above 7 being alkaline. The optimum pH range for plant growth varies from one crop to another. A soil can be made more acid, or less alkaline, by applying an acid-producing chemical fertilizer such as ammonium sulfate. The inherent fertility of soils affects production quantity, and a sound fertility program is required to maintain productivity. The ability of a soil to support plant life and produce abundant harvests is dependent on the immediately available nutrients in the soil and on the rate of release of additional nutrients that are present but not available to plants. The rate of release of these additional nutrients is affected by such factors as microbial action, soil temperature, soil moisture, and aeration. Depletion of soil fertility may occur as a result of crop removal, erosion, leaching, and volatilization, or evaporation, of nutrients. Soil preparation And Management:- soil preparation for vegetable growing involves many of the usual operations required for other crops. Good drainage is especially important for early vegetables because wet soil retards development. Sands are valuable in growing early vegetables because they are more readily drained than the heavier soils. Soil drainage accomplished by means of ditches or tiles is more desirable than the drainage obtained by planting crops on ridges

because the former not only removes the excess water but also allows air to enter the soil. Air is essential to the growth of crop plants and to certain beneficial soil organisms making nutrients available to the plants. When crops are grown in succession, soil rarely needs to be plowed more than once each year. Plowing incorporates sod, green-manure crops, and crop residues in the soil; destroys weeds and insects; and improves soil texture and aeration. Soils for vegetables should be fairly deep. A depth of six to eight inches (15 to 20 centimeters) is sufficient in most soils. Soil management involves the exercise of human judgment in the application of available knowledge of crop production, soil conservation, and economics. Management should be directed toward producing the desired crops with a minimum of labour. Control of soil erosion, maintenance of soil organic matter, the adoption of crop rotation, and clean culture are considered important soil-management practices. Soil erosion, caused by water and wind, is a problem in many vegetable-growing regions because the topsoil is usually the richest in fertility and organic matter. Soil erosion by water can be controlled by various methods. Terracing divides the land into separate drainage areas, with each area having its own waterway above the terrace. The terrace holds the water on the land, allowing it to soak into the soil and reducing or preventing gullying. In the contouring system, crops are planted in rows at the same level across the field. Cultivation proceeds along the rows rather than up and down the hill. Strip cropping consists of growing crops in narrow strips across a slope, usually on the contour. Soil erosion by wind can be controlled by the use of windbreaks of various kinds, by keeping the soil well supplied with humus, and by growing cover crops to hold the soil when the land is not occupied by other crops. Maintenance of the organic-matter content of the soil is essential. Organic matter is a source of plant nutrients and is valuable for its effect on certain properties of the soil. Loss of organic matter is the result of the action of micro-organisms that gradually decompose it to carbon dioxide. The addition of manures and the growing of soil-improving crops are efficient means of supplying soil organic matter. Soil-improving crops are grown solely for the purpose of preparing the soil for the growth of succeeding crops. Green-manure crops, grown especially for soil improvement, are turned under while still green and usually are grown during the same season of the year as the vegetable crops. Cover crops, raised for both soil protection and improvement, are only grown during seasons when vegetable crops do not occupy the land. When a soil-improving crop is turned under, the various nutrients that have contributed to the growth of the crop are returned to the soil, adding a quantity of organic matter. Both legumes, those plants such as peas and beans having fruits and seeds formed in pods, and nonlegumes are effective soil-improving crops. The legumes, however, are more valuable, because they contribute nitrogen as well as humus. The rate of decomposition of plant material depends on the kind of crop, its stage of growth, and soil temperature and moisture. The more succulent the material is at the time it is turned under, the more quickly it decomposes. Because dry material decomposes more slowly than green material, it is desirable to turn under soil-improving crops before they are mature, unless considerable time is to elapse between the plowing and the planting of the succeeding crop. Plant material decomposes most rapidly when the soil is warm and well supplied with moisture. If soil is dry when a soil-improving crop is turned under, little or no decomposition will occur until rain or irrigation supplies the necessary moisture. The chief benefits derived from crop rotation are the control of disease and insects and the better use of the resources of the soil. Rotation is a systematic arrangement for the growing of different crops in a more or less regular sequence on the same land. It differs from succession cropping in that rotation cropping covers a period of two, three, or more years, while in succession cropping two or more crops are grown on the same land in one year. In many regions vegetable crops are grown in rotation with other farm crops. Most vegetables grown as annual crops fit into a four-or five-year rotation plan. The system of intercropping, or companion cropping, involves the growing of two or more kinds of vegetables on the same land in the same growing season. One of the vegetables must be a small-growing and quick-maturing crop; the other must be larger and late maturing. In the practice of clean culture, commonly followed in vegetable growing, the soil is kept free of all competing plants through frequent cultivation and the use of protective coverings, or mulches, and Weed killers. In a clean vegetable field the possibility of attack by insects and disease-incitant organisms, for which plant weeds serve as hosts, is reduced. Propagation:- propagation of crop plants, involving the formation and development of new individuals in the establishment of new plantings, is usually accomplished by the use of either seeds or the vegetative parts of plants. The first type, known as Sexual Propagation, is used for Asparagus, Bean, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Leek, Lettuce, Lima Bean, Okra, Onion, Muskmelon, Parsley, Pea, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Sweet Corn (Maize), Squash, Tomato, Turnip, and Watermelon. The second type, asexual propagation, is used for the Artichoke, Garlic, Girasole, Potato, Rhubarb, and Sweet Potato. Although seed cost is a small portion of the total cost of crop production, seed quality strongly affects crop success or failure. Good seed should be accurately labelled, clean, graded to size, viable, and free of diseases and Insects. The reliability of the seed house is an important factor in obtaining good-quality seed. Viability, or ability to grow, and longevity, the period of viability, are characteristics of seeds of any vegetable kind. In cool, dry storage conditions, those vegetable seeds having comparatively short longevity of one to two years are Okra, Onion, Parsley, and Sweet Corn. Seeds having three-year longevity are those of the Asparagus, Bean, Carrot, Leek, and Pea; four-year longevity is characteristic of the Beet, Chard, Pepper, Pumpkin, and Tomato seeds; longevity of five years characterizes the seeds of Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, and Watermelon. The dry seeds of all vegetables, when packed under vacuum in hermetically sealed cans, should remain viable for a longer period than seeds stored under less protective conditions. Crops grown from hybrid seeds (the offspring of two or more selected parental varieties and known as F_1) yield vegetables of high quantity and quality. The hybrid-seed industry is based on the production of new seed each year from the controlled pollination of selected parents found to produce the desired combination of characters in the progeny. In the early 1980s the number of F_1 hybrids was increasing in Japan, the United States, and other technically advanced countries. The number of F_1 hybrids varied with the kind of vegetable, but none had yet been introduced for the bean, celery, lettuce, okra, parsley, or pea. Planting:- most vegetable crops are planted in the field where they are to grow to maturity. A few kinds are commonly started in a seedbed, established in the greenhouse or in the open, and transplanted as seedlings. Asparagus seeds are planted in a seedbed to produce crowns used for field setting. Some vegetables can be either directly seeded in the field or grown from transplants. These include Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Eggplant, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Pepper, and Tomato. The time and method of planting seeds and plants of a particular vegetable influence the success or failure of the crop. Important factors include the depth of planting, the rate of planting, and the spacing both between rows and between plants within a row. Factors to be considered in determining the time of planting include soil and weather conditions, kind of crop, and desired harvest time. When more than one planting of a crop is made, the second and later plantings should be timed to provide a continuous harvest for the period desired. The soil temperature required for germination of the planted seed varies markedly with the various kinds of vegetables. Vegetables that will not germinate at a temperature below 60 °F (16 °C) include the Bean, Cucumber, Eggplant, Lima Bean, Muskmelon, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, and Watermelon. Temperatures higher than 90 °F (32 °C) are not favorable for the germination of seeds of Celery, Lettuce, Lima Bean, Parsley, Pea, and Spinach. The quantity of seeds planted, or rate of planting, is mainly determined by the characteristics of the vegetable plant. The size of seeds affects the number of plants raised in a given area. Watermelon Varieties, for example, differ in seed size expressed as weight. The Sugar Baby variety has an average weight of 1.4 ounces (41 grams) for 1 000 seeds; those of Blackstone variety average 4.4 ounces (125 grams). If the two are grown on two separate plots of the same area and 4.4 ounces of seeds of each cultivar are planted, the result would be three times as many of the Sugar Baby plants as the Blackstone type. Seed size and plant-growth pattern of a vegetable are major factors that govern the number of plants raised in a given area. The trend in the early 1980s was to increase plant population for many crops to achieve the greatest yield possible without impairing quality. As plant population increases per unit area, a

point is reached at which each plant begins to compete for certain essential growth factors – e.g., nutrients, moisture, and light. When the population is below the level in which competition between plants occurs, increased population will have no effect on individual plant performance, and the yield per unit area will increase in direct proportion to the increment of population. When competition for essential growth factors occurs, however, yield per plant decreases. Early harvest and economical use of space are the principal objectives of growing vegetable crops from transplants produced in a greenhouse or outdoor seedbed. It is easier to care for young plants of the Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Onion, and Tomato in small seedbeds than to sow the seeds in the place where the crop is to grow and mature. Land is free longer for another crop, and weeds, insects, diseases, and irrigation are more readily and economically controlled. The production of transplants is often a specialty of growers who sell their produce to other vegetable growers. The seeds may be planted at a rate three to six times that commonly used for a direct-seeded field. The young plants are removed for use as transplants when they reach the desired size and age, approximately 40 to 60 days after seeding. Care Of Crops During Growth:- practices required for a vegetable crop growing in the field include cultivation; irrigation; application of fertilizers; control of Weeds, diseases, and Insects; protection against frost; and the application of growth regulators if necessary. Cultivation:- cultivation refers to stirring the soil between rows of vegetable plants. Because weed control is the most important function of cultivation, this work should be performed at the most favorable time for weed killing, when the weeds are breaking through the soil surface. When the plants are grown on ridges, it is necessary to cover the basal plant portion with soil in the case of such vegetables as Asparagus, Carrot, Garlic, Leek, Onion, Potato, Sweet Corn, and Sweet Potato. Irrigation:- vegetable production requires irrigation in arid and semi-arid regions, and irrigation is frequently used as insurance against drought in more humid regions. In areas having intermittent rain for five or six months, with little or none during the remainder of the year, irrigation is essential throughout the dry season and may also be needed between rainfalls in the rainy season. The two types of land irrigation generally suited to vegetables are surface irrigation and sprinkler irrigation. A level site is required for surface irrigation, in which the water is conveyed directly over the field in open ditches at a slow, nonerosive velocity. Where water is scarce, pipelines may be used, eliminating losses caused by seepage and evaporation. The distribution of water is accomplished by various control structures, and the furrow method of surface irrigation is frequently employed because most vegetable crops are grown in rows. Sprinkler irrigation conveys water through pipes for distribution under pressure as simulated rain. Irrigation requirements are determined by both soil and plant factors. Soil factors include texture, structure, water-holding capacity, fertility, salinity, aeration, drainage, and temperature. Plant factors include type of vegetable, density and depth of the root system, stage of growth, drought tolerance, and plant population. Fertilizer Application:- soil fertility is the capacity of the soil to supply the nutrients necessary for good crop production, and fertilizing is the addition of nutrients to the soil. Chemical fertilizers may be used to supply the needed nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Chemical tests of soil, plant, or both are used to determine fertilizer needs, and the rate of application is usually based on the fertility of the soil, the cropping system employed, the kind of vegetable to be grown, and the financial return that might be expected from the crop. Methods of fertilizer application include scattering and mixing with the soil before planting; application with a drill below the surface of the soil at the time of planting; row application before or at planting time; and row application during plant growth, also called Side-Dressing. Plowed down broadcast fertilizers have recently been used in combination with high analysis liquid fertilizers applied at planting or as a side-dressed band. Mechanical planting devices may employ fertilizer attachments to plant the fertilizer in the form of bands near the seed. For most vegetables, the bands are placed from two to three inches (five to 7.5 centimeters) from the seed, either at the same depth or slightly below the seed. Weed Control:- Weeds (plants growing where they are not wanted) reduce crop yield, increase production cost, and may harbour Insects and diseases that attack crop plants. Methods employed to control weeds include hand weeding, mechanical cultivation, application of chemicals acting as herbicides, and a combination of mechanical and chemical means. Herbicides, selective chemical weed killers, are absorbed by the plant and induce a toxic reaction. The amount and type of herbicide that can be safely used to protect vegetable crops depends on the tolerance of the specific crops to the chemical. Most herbicides are applied as a spray, and the appropriate time for application is determined by the composition of the herbicide and the kind of vegetable crop to be treated. Preplanting treatments are applied before the crop is planted; preemergence treatments are applied after the crop is planted but before its seedlings emerge from the soil; and postemergence treatments are applied to the growing crop at a definite stage of growth. Disease And Insect Control:- the production of satisfactory crops requires rigorous disease- and insect-control measures. Crop yield may be lowered by disease or insect attack, and when plants are attacked at an early stage of growth the entire crop may be lost. Reduction in the quality of vegetable crops may also be caused by diseases and insects. Grades and standards for market vegetables usually specify strict limits on the amount of disease and insect injury that may be present on vegetables in a designated grade. Vegetables remain vulnerable to insect and disease damage after harvesting, during the marketing and handling processes. When a particular plant pest is identified, the grower can select and apply appropriate control measures. Application of insect control at the times specific insects usually appear or when the first insects are noticed is usually most effective. Effective disease control usually requires preventive procedures. Diseases are incited by such living organisms as bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Harmful material enters the plant, develops during an incubation period, and finally causes infection, the reaction of the plant to the pathogen, or disease-producing organism. Control is possible during the inoculation and incubation phases, but when the plant reaches the infection stage it is already damaged. Typical plant diseases include mildew, leaf spots, rust, and wilt. Chemical fungicides may be used to control disease, but the use of disease-resistant plant varieties is the most effective means of control. Vegetable breeders have developed plant varieties resistant to one or more diseases; such varieties are available for the Bean, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Onion, Pea, Pepper, Potato, Spinach, Tomato, and Watermelon. Insects are usually controlled by the use of chemical insecticides that kill through toxic action. Many insecticides are toxic to harmful insects but do not affect bees, which are valuable for their role in pollination. Frost Protection:- frost protection may be accomplished by increasing the amount of heat radiated from the soil when frost is likely to occur. Irrigation on the day before a predicted frost provides additional moisture in the soil to increase the amount of heat given off as infrared rays. This extra heat protects the plants from frost injury. A continuous supply of water provided by sprinkler irrigation may also protect plants from frost. As the water freezes on the plant leaves, it loses heat that is absorbed by the plant leaves, maintaining leaf temperature at 32 °F (0 °C). Because of the sugars and other substances in plant cells, the freezing point of cell sap is somewhat lower than 32 °F. Growth Regulators:- it is sometimes desirable to retard or accelerate maturity in vegetable crops. A chemical compound may be applied to prevent sprouting in onion crops. It is applied in the field sufficiently early for absorption by the still-green foliage but late enough to avoid suppressing the bulb yield. Another substance may be used to end the dormancy, or rest period, of newly harvested potato tubers intended for planting. The treated seed potatoes have uniform sprout emergence. The same substance is applied to celery from two to three weeks before harvest to elongate the stalks and increase the yield and is also used to accelerate maturity in artichokes. A chemical compound, applied when adverse weather conditions prevail during the period of fruit setting, has been used to encourage fruit set. Harvesting:- the stage of development of vegetables when harvested affects the quality of the product reaching the consumer. In some vegetables, such as the bean and pea, optimum quality is reached well in advance of full maturity and then deteriorates, although yield continues to increase. Factors determining the harvest date include the genetic constitution of the vegetable variety, the planting date, and environmental conditions during the growing season. Successive harvest dates may be obtained either by planting varieties having different maturity dates or by changing the sequence of planting dates of one particular variety. The successive method is applicable to such crops as Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Muskmelon, Onion, Oea,

Sweet Corn (Maize), Tomato, and Watermelon. Certain varieties of the Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, or Summer Squash can be sown in succession throughout most of the year in some climates, thus prolonging the harvest period. The length of time required for various vegetables to reach the harvest stage and the age of their fruit at that point is shown in the Table. Hand harvesting is employed along with various mechanical aids for Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Muskmelon, and Pepper crops. Many vegetables grown for processing and some vegetables destined for the fresh market are mechanically harvested. Harvesting operations may be performed by a single machine in a single step for such vegetable crops as the Bean, Beet, Carrot, Lima Bean, Onion, Pea, Potato, Radish, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Sweet Potato, and Tomato. Designers of harvesting machinery have been working to develop a multiple-picking harvester capable of adjustment for use with more than one crop. Vegetable breeders have been able to produce vegetables with characteristics suitable for machine harvesting, including compact plant growth, uniform development, and concentrated maturity. Storage:- fresh vegetables are living organisms, and there is a continuation of life processes in the vegetable after harvest. Changes that occur in the harvested, nonprocessed vegetable include water loss, conversion of starches to sugars, conversion of sugars to starches, flavour changes, color changes, toughening, vitamin gain or loss, sprouting, rooting, softening, and decay. Some changes result in quality deterioration; others improve quality in those vegetables that complete ripening after harvest. Postharvest changes are influenced by such factors as kind of crop, air temperature and circulation, oxygen and carbon dioxide contents and relative humidity of the atmosphere, and disease-incitant organisms. To maintain the fresh vegetable in the living state, it is usually necessary to slow the life processes, though avoiding death of the tissues, which produces gross deterioration and drastic differences in flavour, texture, and appearance. Storage of vegetables contributes to price stabilization by carrying over produce from periods of high production to periods of low production. It also extends the period of consumption of many kinds of vegetables. Storage conditions can contribute to the preservation of the natural living state of the edible portion and to the prevention of deterioration through control of temperature, relative humidity, and the quality of the produce to be stored. Vegetables for storage must be free from mechanical, insect, and disease injury and should be at the proper stage of maturity. Common (unrefrigerated) storage and cold (refrigerated) storage are the methods generally employed for vegetables. Common storage, lacking precise control of temperature and humidity, includes the use of insulated storage houses, outdoor cellars, or mounds. Cold storage allows precise regulation of temperature and humidity and maintenance of constant conditions by use of a refrigeration and ventilation system. Temporary storage, suitable only for very brief storage periods, is frequently practiced in the shipping season when large lots are accumulated for carload or truck quantities. The refrigerator car or truck is a means of temporary storage used to protect produce while it is in transit. Short-term storage may last for four or six weeks. Economic factors, such as the probability that prices will increase later in the season, encourage long-term storage of such perishable vegetables as the Onion, Potato, and Sweet Potato. Premarketing Operations And Selling:- premarketing operations include washing, trimming, waxing, precooling, grading, prepackaging, and packaging. Vegetables often require washing after harvest to remove any adhering soil particles. Such vegetables as the Beet, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, and Turnip are trimmed before washing to remove discolored leaves or to cut back the green tops. Waxing of the Cucumber, Muskmelon, Pepper, Potato, Sweet Potato, and Tomato gives the product a bright appearance and controls shrivelling through reduction of moisture loss. Precooling:- precooling, the rapid removal of heat from freshly harvested vegetables, allows the grower to harvest produce at optimum maturity with greater assurance that it will reach the consumer at maximum quality. Precooling benefits the vegetable by slowing the natural deterioration that starts shortly after harvest, slowing the growth of decay organisms and reducing wilt by retarding water loss. The major precooling methods include hydrocooling, contact icing, vacuum cooling, and air cooling. In hydrocooling the vegetable is cooled by direct contact with cold water flowing through the packed containers and absorbing heat directly from the produce. In contact icing crushed ice is placed in the package or spread over a stack of packages to precool the contents. The vacuum cooling process produces rapid evaporation of a small quantity of water, lowering the temperature of the crop to the desired level. Air cooling involves the exposure of vegetables to cold air; the air must be as cold as possible for rapid cooling but not low enough to freeze the produce exposed to the direct air blast. The preferred method of precooling varies according to the physical characteristics of the vegetable. Hydrocooling is recommended for the Asparagus, Beet, Broccoli, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Muskmelon, Pea, Radish, Summer Squash, and Sweet Corn (Maize); Cabbage, Lettuce, and Spinach are suited to vacuum cooling; air cooling is preferred for Bean, Cucumber, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato. After the produce is precooled, it is desirable to maintain low temperature by shipping in refrigerator cars or trucks, by storing in cold-storage rooms, and by refrigeration in retail stores. Grading:- uniformity in size, shape, color, and ripeness is of great importance in marketing any vegetable product, and can be secured through grading. The establishment of standard grades furnishes a basis of trade. Grade standards are based mainly on general appearance, size, trueness to type, and freedom from blemishes and defects. Packaging:- prepackaging, or consumer packaging, has become a highly organized practice, often employing elaborate equipment. The product is placed in bags made of transparent film, trays or cartons overwrapped with transparent film, or mesh or paper bags. The packaging of produce in consumer packages lends itself to self-service in retail stores. The production region is often the most satisfactory location for prepackaging, especially when a packaging center serves a large vegetable-growing area. Master containers for consumer packages are commonly made of paperboard. Cartons, bags, baskets, boxes, crates, and hampers of various kinds and sizes are all used in packaging vegetables for marketing. The type of container is selected to fit the kind of vegetable; it furnishes a convenient means for transport, loading, and stacking, with security and economy of space. Uniform product throughout the package is an important consideration in packing vegetables. Selling:- producers sell vegetables through various retail and wholesale practices. Retail sales are made directly to the consumer, often through roadside stands. Many growers sell most of their produce at wholesale to retail stores, to various types of buyers on local markets in nearby cities, or in regional markets. Growers located long distances from markets sell largely to wholesale dealers or jobbers. Some growers have contracts with processors. Wholesale marketing arrangements are also made through auction markets in the producing regions and through cooperative organizations of producers. / Овощеводство:- (1) отрасль сельского хозяйства, занимающаяся выращиванием овощных растений. К овощеводству относится бахчеводство – выращивание бахчевых культур (Арбуз, Дыня, Тыква). Различают овощеводство открытого грунта и овощеводство защищённого (закрытого) грунта. В открытом грунте возделывают овощные культуры для получения овощей и семян в весенне-летний и осенний периоды, в защищённом грунте – овощей во внесезонное время, когда по климатическим условиям невозможно получение урожая в поле, и рассады для открытого грунта. Овощеводство открытого и овощеводство защищённого грунта тесно связаны между собой:- одно дополняя другое, они обеспечивают производство овощей в течение всего года. Особенности Овощеводства:- массовое применение рассадного метода, а для защищённого грунта, кроме того, применение доращивания и выгонки растений (получение овощной продукции за счёт ранее отложенных в растительном организме запасных питательных веществ). В овощеводстве часто применяется выращивание двух или нескольких культур на одной и той же площади в продолжение сезона, так называемая Уплотнённая Культура. В овощеводстве распространены также повторные посевы и посадки овощных культур. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в открытом грунте возделывали около 60 овощных растений, а также пряные овощные растения (Эстрагон, Кресс-Салат, Кориандр, Мята и другие). В открытом грунте наиболее распространены Капуста, Томат, Огурец, Лук, Морковь и Свёкла, в защищённом грунте – основные культуры:- Огурец, Томат, Лук (выгонка на перо), а также цветная Капуста, Салат и Редис. Первые упоминания о выращивании овощей на территории бывшего СССР относятся к V веку Нашей Эры. В XI–XV веках овощеводство на Руси достигло относительно высокого для того времени

уровня. В дальнейшем развитие овощеводства происходило замедленными темпами. До так называемой Октябрьской Революции 1917 овощеводство на 85% носило потребительский или полупотребительский характер; в основном оно было сосредоточено на огородах крестьянских хозяйств (откуда и название овощеводство – ‘огородничество’). Общая площадь под овощными культурами в 1913 составляла 648 000 гектаров (га). Промышленное и торговое огородничество занимало всего около 15% всех посевов овощных культур, причём развитие и размещение его носило стихийный характер. Часть промышленных огородов была расположена в непосредственной близости от больших городов. Широкое развитие овощеводство получило в годы Советской власти. Особенно интенсивно оно стало развиваться после коллективизации сельского хозяйства – в 1930 площади под овощными культурами составляли 1 146 000 га, то есть увеличились в 1.8 раза по сравнению с дореволюционным периодом. В 1939 18-й съезд коммунистической партии вынес решение создать вокруг городов Москва, Ленинград (Санкт-Петербург), Харьков, Горький (Нижний Новгород), Киев, центров Донбасса, Кузбасса, Дальнего Востока и других овоще-картофельные и животноводческие базы, полностью обеспечивающие снабжение этих центров овощами и картофелем. В годы Великой Отечественной Войны 1941–1945 овощеводству был нанесён большой ущерб. В послевоенный период коммунистическая партия и правительство приняли меры, направленные на развитие овощеводства, увеличение ассортимента возделываемых овощных культур, с тем чтобы снабжать население бывшего СССР в течение всего года свежими овощами. Вокруг крупных городов и промышленных центров были созданы большие специализированные овощеводческие совхозы. Овощеводство продвинулось на Камчатку, Чукотку, в Хабаровский Край. Посевная площадь овощных культур была в 1940 – 1 506 000 га, в 1972 – 1 578 000 га. Увеличение производства овощей достигается благодаря повышению урожайности овощных растений в открытом грунте и резкому расширению площадей в защищённом грунте, главным образом под плёночными покрытиями. В 1972 основные площади под овощными культурами находились в Российской Советской Федеративной Социалистической Республике (РСФСР) (706 000 га) и Украинской Советской Социалистической Республике (УССР) (486 000 га). Валовой сбор овощей в 1972 19.9 миллионов тонн (т), урожайность – 122 центнера с одного гектара (ц/га). Создана промышленность по переработке овощей, производству консервов, томатного сока, пюре, пасты и замороженных овощей. В 1972 площадь зимних остеклённых теплиц составила 6 900 га, теплиц весенних с плёночным покрытием 2 300 га, парников 1 800 га, утеплённого грунта с плёночным покрытием 2 600 га. Основные агротехнические мероприятия, применяемые для повышения урожайности овощных культур:- использование высококачественных семян наиболее продуктивных сортов и гибридов, внедрение рациональных севооборотов с научно обоснованным чередованием культур, орошение, применение в достаточных дозах органических и минеральных удобрений, агротехнических, биологических и химических средств защиты растений от вредителей, болезней и сорняков. Система обработки почвы под овощные культуры включает осеннюю и предпосевную обработку, а также междурядное рыхление. Овощные растения обычно выращивают на ровной поверхности, удобной для механизации. Во влажных районах Севера и Северо-Запада и на пониженных участках в Центральном районе Европейской части бывшего СССР применяли гряды и гребни. Норма внесения минеральных удобрений в 1972 достигла 1 тонны (т) и более на 1 гектар (га) овощных посевов. Семена овощных культур, а также рассаду Капусты и Томата размещают квадратным и квадратно-гнездовым способами. Уход за овощными культурами заключается в рыхлении почвы в междурядьях, прополке, окучивании, прореживании растений, подкормке, поливе, прищипке плетей, пасынковании и другом. Работы по возделыванию овощных культур в колхозах и совхозах в основном механизированы. В бывшем СССР были определены 3 комплекса машин, каждый из которых соответствовал агротехническим требованиям той или иной зоны. При современном уровне механизации овощеводство в специализированных совхозах затраты труда колебались от 0.34 (Капуста рассадная средняя и поздняя) до 1.67 (Лук-Репка) человеко-дня на 1 центнер (ц) продукции. Также большими затратами труда характеризуется производство Томата – 0.61 и Огурца – 0.76 человеко-дня на 1 ц продукции. В крупных тепличных хозяйствах внедряется автоматическое управление водно-воздушным, газовым режимами и режимом питания растений. В повышении урожайности и увеличении производства овощей важную роль играют селекция и семеноводство. Советскими селекционерами выведены сорта овощных культур для каждой почвенно-климатической зоны страны, различные по срокам созревания, для выращивания в открытом и защищённом грунте, потребления в свежем виде и для разных видов переработки и так далее. Выведены также качественно новые сорта и гетерозисные формы растений:- холодостойкие, детерминантные, штамбовые сорта Томата; лёжкие и ультраскороспелые сорта Капусты, а также сорта, устойчивые к киле; частично однодомные формы Огурца; сорта Моркови с повышенным содержанием каротина; односемянная столовая Свёкла, сорта Свёклы для подзимнего посева. На 1974 было районировано 796 сортов и гибридов овощных культур, из них 637 сортов (80%) Советской селекции. Плановая селекционно-семеноводческая работа по овощным культурам в стране осуществлялась с 1921, когда вышло Постановление Совнаркома ‘О семеноводстве’, подписанное основателем Советского государства – Владимиром Ильичом Лениным (1870–1924). В 1920 были организованы Грибовская Овощная Селекционная Опытная Станция (смотрите Институт Селекции и Семеноводства Овощных Культур), Сквирское Опытное Поле и учреждена Кафедра Овощного Семеноводства в Московской Сельскохозяйственной Академии имени Климента Аркадьевича Тимирязева. В 1934 созданы отраслевые семеноводческие организации Госсортфонд, Союзсортсемовощ. Система семеноводства овощных культур состояла из следующих звеньев:- селекционно-опытные учреждения, работавшие с овощными культурами, государственные сортоиспытательные участки, Всесоюзное Объединение Союзсортсемовощ, специализированные семеноводческие хозяйства, контрольно-семенные лаборатории. Работа по семеноводству осуществлялась во всех Союзных республиках. Наибольшее количество семян овощных и бахчевых культур производили РСФСР, УССР, Молдавская ССР, Казахская ССР и Латвийская ССР. Овощеводство За Рубежом:- Овощеводство отличается в отдельных странах ассортиментом культур и методами их выращивания. Среди зарубежных социалистических государств особенно высок удельный вес овощеводства в растениеводстве и экономике Болгарии, где выращивают овощи в большом количестве на вывоз (или экспорт); 1-е место по посевным площадям и валовому сбору занимают Томат, затем сладкий Перец, овощной Горох, Лук, Салат, цветная и белокочанная Капуста, Морковь и другие. Болгария вывозила (или экспортировала) 19 Видов свежих овощей и 24 вида овощных консервов в 26 стран. По масштабам гетерозисного семеноводства овощных культур она занимала 1-е место в мире. Быстро развивалось овощеводство в Венгрии и Румынии, которые вывозили (или экспортировали) значительную часть продукции. Выращивали главным образом Томат, а также Капусту, репчатый Лук и Перец. В бывшей Германской Демократической Республике (ГДР) основные овощные культуры – овощной Горох, Морковь, Сельдерей, Капуста, Огурец, Томат, кочанный Салат, Кольраби. В Польше важное значение имели Капуста, Лук, Морковь, Свёкла, Томат, Огурец. Значительные площади под овощными культурами на Кубе, где возделывали Томат, Лук, Огурец, Бобы, Баклажаны, Капусту, Салат, Чеснок, Морковь. В Югославии на 1-м месте по объёму производства среди овощных культур стояла Капуста, на 2-м – Фасоль; возделывали также Лук репчатый, Порей-Лук, Чеснок, Томат, Перец, Морковь и другие. В Китайской Народной Республике (КНР) овощеводство – одна из древнейших отраслей земледелия. Выращивали около 80 Видов овощных культур, больше всего на Юге и Юго-Западе страны. Овощеводство отличалось интенсивностью использования земельных площадей (получали по 3–9 урожаев в год на Юге и 1–3 урожая – в Северных районах), преобладанием ручного труда. Основные культуры:- Китайская Капуста, Китайская Редька, Батун-Лук, Горчица (листовая и корнеплодная), Чеснок, Огурец, Фасоль и другие. Среди капиталистических

Европейских стран наибольшую площадь под овощными культурами имеет Италия. Страна развитого овощеводства – Нидерланды. Получение дешёвой продукции достигается путём специализации хозяйств на ограниченном количестве культур, наличием большого количества теплиц и получением в них нескольких урожаев в год. Ассортимент возделываемых культур:- Томат, Огурец, Салат, цветная и Брюссельская Капуста, Шпинат, Порей-Лук, Морковь, Сельдерей, Петрушка, Скорцонера, овощные Горох и Фасоль. Нидерланды занимают 1-е место в мире по площади теплиц на душу населения (4.24 м). Свыше 30 различных Видов овощей выращивают в Федеративной Республике Германии (ФРГ). В Великобритании наибольший удельный вес имеют овощные Бобовые культуры и Капуста (главным образом цветная и Брюссельская), Салат, Кресс-Салат и Лук. Овощеводство – крупная отрасль сельскохозяйственного производства в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США). Свыше 50% урожая овощей идёт на различные виды переработки. Богат ассортимент выращиваемых культур. Основные культуры:- сахарная Кукуруза, Томат, овощные Горох и Фасоль, Салат, Спаржа. Существует строгая специализация в производстве овощей. Развито семеноводство овощных культур, получение и использование гетерозисных семян. Важное значение овощеводство имеет в Мексике, где овощи (главным образом Томат) выращивают на вывоз (или экспорт). В Японии овощеводство характеризуется высоким уровнем механизации, использованием высокопродуктивных гетерозисных гибридов, химических стимуляторов роста растений. Главные овощные культуры по объёму производства – Китайская и белокочанная Капуста, репчатый Лук, Огурец, Томат, Редька-Дайкон. Развито и тепличное овощеводство. Применяются тоннели с плёночным покрытием. Овощеводством занимаются в ряде стран Африки (Арабская Республика Египет (АРЕ), Алжир, Тунис, Марокко). (2) Овощеводство – наука, изучающая биологию овощных растений и приёмы их возделывания. Развитие научных исследований по овощеводству в России шло параллельно с ростом всего сельскохозяйственного производства. В XIX веке работал выдающийся учёный-самоучка селекционер-овощевод Ефим Андреевич Грачёв (1826–1877). Многое сделано для развития овощеводства Российскими селекционерами Рихардом Ивановичем Шредером (Richard Schröder; 1822–1903), Михаилом Васильевичем Рытовым (1846–1920), Николаем Ивановичем Кичуновым (1863–1942). Значительный вклад в селекцию овощных растений внёс Николай Иванович Вавилов (1887–1943). Основы научного овощеводства разработаны Советским учёным-овощеводом Виталием Ивановичем Эдельштейном (1881–1965) и его многочисленными учениками, им глубоко исследованы различные стороны биологии овощных растений и обоснованы многие агротехнические приёмы. Особенно успешно овощеводство развивается в стране после так называемой Октябрьской Революции 1917; проводится селекционная работа с овощными культурами, увеличилась подготовка специалистов. Научную и селекционную работу с овощными культурами в бывшем СССР вели (1972) свыше 150 институтов, опытных станций, лабораторий, конструкторских бюро и кафедр. Разрабатывались:- научные основы овощеводства, биологические, технологические и другие методы повышения продуктивности овощных растений; эффективные системы удобрений и способы орошения; новые машины для посева, посадки, ухода и уборки урожая; типы и конструкции культивационных сооружений (теплицы, парники и другие) и хранилищ; эффективные средства борьбы с вредителями, болезнями и сорняками. Проводилась большая работа по выведению новых сортов и гибридов овощных культур и разработке приёмов их семеноводства.

VEGETABLE FIBER = РАСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ) – The Vegetable Fibers can be divided into smaller groups based on their origin within the plant. Cotton, Kapok, and coir are examples of fibers originating as hairs borne on the seeds or inner walls of the fruit, where each fibre consists of a single, long, narrow cell. Flax, Hemp, Jute, and Ramie are bast fibers, occurring in the inner bast tissue of certain plant stems and made up of overlapping cells. Abaca, Henequen, and Sisal are fibers occurring as part of the fibrovascular system of the leaves. Chemically, all vegetable fibers consist mainly of cellulose, although they also contain varying amounts of such substances as hemicellulose, lignin, pectins, and waxes that must be removed or reduced by processing. Vegetable Fiber is a textile fiber of vegetable origin, such as Cotton, Kapok, Jute, Ramie, and Flax. See also Natural Fibers. Vegetable Fibers are generally based on arrangements of cellulose, often with lignin:- examples include Cotton, Hemp, Jute, Flax, Ramie, Sisal, Bagasse, and Banana. Plant fibers are employed in the manufacture of paper and textile (cloth), and dietary fiber is an important component of human nutrition. / Волокнистые Растения, растения, дающие волокнистый или прядильный материал; многие волокнистые растения культивируют (смотрите Прядильные Культуры). Прядильные Культуры или Текстильные Культуры, растения, возделываемые для получения волокна. Объединяют однолетние и многолетние виды различных ботанических семейств, имеющие волокно:- на семенах в виде свободных волосков (Хлопчатник), в плодах (Сейба), в стеблях (лубяные культуры), листьях (Агава, Новозеландский Лён). В мировом земледелии наибольшие площади занимают Хлопчатник, Джут, Конопля, Лён, Кенаф; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – Хлопчатник, Лён и Конопля. Текстильные волокна из прядильных культур – сырьё для текстильной промышленности. Подробнее смотрите статьи об отдельных культурах.

VEGETABLE MATTER = РАСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ СОДЕРЖИМОЕ – Vegetable Matter (VM) is any kind of bur, seed, chaff, grass, or other vegetable matter found in your fiber source. Vegetable Matter:- (1) Any material of plant origin found in wool fleece, such as burrs, stickers, chaff, and seed heads. (2) Organic material such as plants and algae.

VEGETABLE OILS = РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАСЛА – Vegetable Oils:- defined as rapeseed oil (canola), soyabean oil, sunflower seed oil, coconut oil, cotton oil, palm kernel oil, peanuts oil and palm oil, except in Japan where it excludes Sunflower seed oil. See also Oil. Vegetable Oil is any of a large group of oils that are esters of fatty acids and glycerol, obtained from the leaves, fruit, or seeds of plants. Vegetable Oils:- defined as rapeseed oil (canola), soybean oil, sunflower seed oil, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, palm kernel oil, groundnut oil and palm oil. / Растительные Масла:- рапсовое масло (или масло из семян Рапса (rapeseed oil)) (или Кэноловое масло (canola)), масло из Соевых Бобов (soybean oil), подсолнечное масло (или масло из семян Подсолнечника (Sunflower seed oil)), кокосовое масло (coconut oil), хлопковое масло (cotton oil) (или масло из семян Хлопчатника (cottonseed oil)), косточковое пальмовое масло (или пальмоядровое масло (palm kernel oil)), масло из Земляного Ореха (groundnut oil) и пальмовое масло (palm oil), за исключением Японии, где к ним не относится подсолнечное масло (или масло из семян Подсолнечника). По сути, это любое из большой группы масел, представляющих собой сложные полные эфиры жирных кислот и глицерина, извлечённые из листьев, плодов или семян растений. Смотрите также Масло (Oil). Под Растительными Маслами понимаются жирные масла, растительные жиры, получаемые из семян или плодов растений отжимом или экстрагированием. Плотность 0.900–0.980 г/см^3, цвет от светло-зелёного до тёмно-бурого. Бывают твёрдые, но чаще жидкие. Различают растительные масла высыхающие (конопляное, льняное), полувысыхающие (подсолнечное, хлопковое) и невысыхающие (касторовое, кокосовое). Многие растительные масла – важнейшие пищевые продукты. основная питательная ценность растительных масел определяется высоким содержанием в них триглицеридов высших жирных кислот (до 80–90% в льняном, до 40–50% в подсолнечном), фосфатидов (до 3 000 мг% в соевом, до 1 400 мг% в подсолнечном), стеринов (до 1 000 мг% в кукурузном, до 300 мг% в подсолнечном), токоферолов (100 мг% и более в соевом и кукурузном, до 60 мг% в подсолнечном). В технике растительные масла используются для производства лаков, мыл, олифы и других материалов. Растительные Масла – жирные, растительные жиры, продукты, извлекаемые из масличного сырья и состоящие в основном (на 95–97%) из триглицеридов – органических соединений, сложных полных эфиров глицерина и жирных кислот (смотрите Жиры). Кроме триглицеридов (бесцветных веществ без запаха и вкуса), в состав жирных растительных масел входят воски и

фосфатиды, а также свободные жирные кислоты, липохромы, токоферолы, витамины и другие вещества, сообщающие маслам окраску, вкус и запах. К жирным растительным маслам относятся:- абрикосовое, арахисовое, арбузное, буковое, виноградное, вишнёвое, горчичное, дынное, касторовое, кедровое, кокосовое, конопляное, кориандровое, кукурузное, кунжутное, льняное, маковое, масло какао, крамбе, ляллеманцевое, миндальное, молочайное, оливковое, ореховое, пальмовое, пальмоядровое, перилловое, персиковое, подсолнечное, рапсовое, рисовое, рыжиковое, сафлоровое, сливовое, соевое, сурепное, томатное, тунговое, тыквенное, хлопковое и другие. Свойства жирных растительных масел определяются в основном составом и содержанием жирных кислот, образующих триглицериды. Обычно это насыщенные и ненасыщенные (с одной, двумя и тремя двойными связями) одноосновные жирные кислоты с неразветвлённой углеродной цепью и чётным числом углеродных атомов (преимущественно C_{16} и C_{18}). Кроме того, в жирных растительных маслах обнаружены в небольших количествах жирные кислоты с нечётным числом углеродных атомов (от C_{15} до C_{23}). В зависимости от содержания непредельных жирных кислот меняется консистенция масел и температура их застывания:- у жидких масел, содержащих больше непредельных кислот, температура застывания обычно ниже нуля, у твёрдых масел – достигает 40 °С. К твёрдым растительным маслам относятся только масла некоторых растений тропического пояса (например, пальмовое). При контакте с воздухом многие жидкие жирные масла подвергаются окислительной полимеризации (‘высыхают’), образуя плёнки. По способности к ‘высыханию’ масла делят на ряд групп в соответствии с преимущественным содержанием тех или других непредельных кислот; например, масла, высыхающие подобно льняному маслу (льнянообразно высыхающие), из непредельных содержат главным образом линоленовую кислоту. Касторовое масло, содержащее в основном рицинолевую кислоту, вообще не образует плёнок. Плотность жирных растительных масел составляет 900–980 килограммов на кубический метр (кг/м^3), показатель преломления 1.44–1.48. Масла способны растворять газы, сорбировать летучие вещества и эфирные масла. Важным свойством масел, кроме касторового, является способность смешиваться в любых соотношениях с большинством органических растворителей (гексаном, бензином, бензолом, дихлорэтаном и другими), что связано с небольшой полярностью масел:- их диэлектрическая проницаемость при комнатной температуре равна 3.0–3.2 (для касторового масла 4.7). Этанол и метанол при комнатной температуре растворяют масла ограниченно; при нагревании растворимость возрастает. В воде масла практически не растворяются. Теплота сгорания масел составляет $(39.4–39.8)\cdot10^3$ Дж/г, что определяет их большое значение как высококалорийных продуктов питания. Химические свойства жирных растительных масел связаны главным образом с реакционной способностью триглицеридов. Последние могут расщепляться по сложноэфирным связям с образованием глицерина и жирных кислот. Этот процесс ускоряется под действием водного раствора смеси серной кислоты и некоторых сульфокислот (Реактив Твитчеля) или сульфонефтяных кислот (Контакт Петрова), при повышенных температурах и давлениях (Безреактивное Расщепление), а в организме под действием фермента липазы (смотрите Жировой Обмен). Триглицериды подвергаются алкоголизу, омылению водными растворами щёлочей, ацидолизу, переэтерификации, аммонолизу. Важным свойством триглицеридов является способность присоединять водород по ненасыщенным связям жирнокислотных радикалов в присутствии катализаторов (никелевых, медно-никелевых и других), на чём основано производство отверждённых жиров – саломасов (смотрите Гидрогенизация Жиров). Растительные масла окисляются кислородом воздуха с образованием перекисных соединений, оксикислот и других продуктов. Под действием высоких температур (250–300 °С) происходит их термический распад с образованием акролеина. Основная биологическая ценность растительных масел заключается в высоком содержании в них полиненасыщенных жирных кислот, фосфатидов, токоферолов и других веществ. Наибольшее количество фосфатидов содержится в соевом (до 3 000 мг %), хлопковом (до 2 500 мг %), подсолнечном (до 1 400 мг %) и кукурузном (до 1 500 мг %) маслах. Высокое содержание фосфатидов отмечается только в сырых и нерафинированных растительных маслах. Биологически активным компонентом растительных масел являются стерины, содержание которых в различных растительных маслах неодинаково. Так, до 1 000 мг % стеринов и более содержит масло пшеничных зародышей, кукурузное масло; до 300 мг % – подсолнечное, соевое, рапсовое, хлопковое, льняное, оливковое; до 200 мг % – арахисовое и масло какао; до 60 мг % – пальмовое, кокосовое. Растительные масла полностью свободны от холестерина. Очень высоким количеством токоферолов (100 мг % и более) характеризуются масла пшеничных отрубей, соевое и кукурузное масла; до 60 мг % токоферолов в подсолнечном, хлопковом, рапсовом и некоторых других маслах, до 30 мг % – в арахисовом, до 5 мг % – в оливковом и кокосовом. Общее содержание токоферолов ещё не является показателем витаминной ценности масла. Наибольшей витаминной активностью обладает подсолнечное масло, поскольку все его токоферолы представлены а-токоферолом, меньшую Е-витаминную активность имеют хлопковое и арахисовое масла. Что касается соевого и кукурузного масел, то они почти полностью лишены витаминной активности, поскольку 90% общего количества их токоферолов представлены антиокислительными формами. Основные способы получения растительных масел – отжим и экстрагирование. Общими подготовительными стадиями для обоих способов являются очистка, сушка, обрушивание (разрушение) кожуры семян (Подсолнечника, Хлопчатника и других) и отделение её от ядра. После этого ядра семян или семена измельчают, получается так называемая Мятка. Перед отжимом мятку прогревают при 100–110 °С в жаровнях при перемешивании и увлажнении. Прожаренную таким образом мятку – Мезгу – отжимают в шнековых прессах. Полнота отжима масла из твёрдого остатка – Жмыха – зависит от давления, толщины слоя отжимаемого материала, вязкости и плотности масла, продолжительности отжима и ряда других факторов. Экстрагирование растительных масел производится в специальных аппаратах – Экстракторах – при помощи органических растворителей (чаще всего экстракционных бензинов). В результате получается раствор масла в растворителе (так называемая Мисцелла) и обезжиренный твёрдый остаток, смоченный растворителем (Шрот). Из мисцеллы и шрота растворитель отгоняется соответственно в дистилляторах и шнековых испарителях. Шрот основных масличных культур (Подсолнечника, Хлопчатника, Сои, Льна и других) является ценным высокобелковым кормовым продуктом. Содержание в нём масла зависит от структуры частиц шрота, продолжительности экстракции и температуры, свойств растворителя (вязкости, плотности), гидродинамических условий. По смешанному способу производства осуществляется предварительный съём масла на шнековых прессах (так называемое Форпрессование), после чего производится экстрагирование масла из жмыха. Растительные масла, полученные любым методом, подвергают очистке. По степени очистки пищевые растительные масла разделяют на сырые, нерафинированные и рафинированные. Растительные масла, подвергнутые только фильтрации, называются Сырыми Маслами и являются наиболее полноценными, в них полностью сохраняются фосфатиды, токоферолы, стерины и другие биологически ценные компоненты. Эти растительные масла отличаются более высокими вкусовыми свойствами. К Нерафинированным Маслам относятся растительные масла, подвергнутые частичной очистке – отстаиванию, фильтрации, гидратации и нейтрализации. Эти растительные масла имеют меньшую биологическую ценность, так как в процессе гидратации удаляется часть фосфатидов. Рафинированные Растительные Масла подвергаются обработке по полной схеме рафинации, включающей механическую очистку (удаление взвешенных примесей отстаиванием, фильтрацией и центрифугированием), гидратацию (обработку небольшим количеством горячей – до 70 °С – воды), нейтрализацию, или щелочную очистку (воздействие на нагретое до 80–95 °С масло щёлочью), адсорбционную рафинацию, в процессе которой в результате обработки растительных масел адсорбирующими веществами (животный уголь, гумбрин, флоридин и другие) поглощаются красящие вещества, а масло осветляется и обесцвечивается. Дезодорация, то есть удаление ароматических

веществ, производится воздействием на растительные масла водяного пара под вакуумом. В результате рафинации обеспечивается прозрачность и отсутствие отстоя, а также запаха и вкуса. В биологическом отношении рафинированные растительные масла менее ценны. При рафинировании теряется значительная часть стеринов и растительные масла почти полностью лишаются фосфатидов (например, в соевом масле после рафинации остаётся 100 мг % фосфатидов вместо 3 000 мг % исходных). Для устранения этого недостатка рафинированные растительные масла искусственно обогащаются фосфатидами. Представление о большей устойчивости рафинированного растительного масла при продолжительном хранении исследованиями не подтверждается. Будучи лишено природных защитных веществ, оно не имеет каких-либо преимуществ в процессе хранения перед другими видами растительных масел (нерафинированных). Некоторые растительные масла нуждаются в обязательной очистке от примесей, которые не безвредны для здоровья человека. Так, семена Хлопчатника содержат ядовитый пигмент госсипол в количестве от 0.15 до 1.8% к массе сухого и обезжиренного семени. Путём рафинации этот пигмент удаляется полностью. В бывшем СССР производились главным образом (% в общем жировом балансе на 1969):- подсолнечное (77), хлопковое (16), льняное (2.3), соевое (1.8), горчичное, касторовое, кориандровое, кукурузное и тунговое масла. Области применения масел многообразны. Жирные растительные масла являются важнейшим пищевым продуктом (подсолнечное, хлопковое, оливковое, арахисовое, соевое и другие) и применяются для изготовления консервов, кондитерских изделий, маргарина. В технике из масел производят мыла, олифы, жирные кислоты, глицерин, лаки и другие материалы. Очищенные от примесей, отбелённые и уплотнённые растительные масла (преимущественно льняное, конопляное, ореховое, маковое) применяются в масляной живописи в качестве основного компонента связующих масляных красок и в составе эмульсий темперных (казеиново-масляных и других) красок. Растительные масла также используются для разбавления красок и входят в состав эмульсионных грунтов и масляных лаков. Растительные масла, высыхающие медленно (подсолнечное, соевое и другие), и растительные масла, не образующие плёнок на воздухе (касторовое), применяются в качестве добавок, которые замедляют высыхание красок на холсте (при длительной работе над картиной создавая возможность очищать и переписывать отдельные участки красочного слоя) или палитре, при долговременном хранении красок. В медицинской практике из жидких растительных масел (касторовое, миндальное) готовят масляные эмульсии; растительные масла (оливковое, миндальное, подсолнечное, льняное) входят как основы в состав мазей и линиментов. Масло Какао используют для изготовления суппозиториев. Растительные масла являются также основой многих косметических средств.

VEGETABLE PROCESSING = ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ОВОЩЕЙ – Vegetable Processing is a preparation of vegetables for use by humans as food. Vegetables consist of a large group of plants consumed as food. Perishable when fresh but able to be preserved by a number of processing methods, they are excellent sources of certain minerals and vitamins and are often the main source of dietary fiber. The consumption of vegetables has increased significantly as consumers have become more health-conscious. Owing to the perishable nature of the fresh produce, international trade in vegetables is mostly confined to the processed forms. Structure And Composition:- vegetables can be classified by edible parts into root (e.g., Potatoes and Carrots), stem (Asparagus and Celery), leaf (Lettuce and Spinach), immature flower bud (Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts), and fruit (Tomatoes and Cucumbers). Aging And Spoilage:- depending on the class of vegetable, there are differences in the structure, size, shape, and rigidity of the individual cells. The fresh market shelf life and processing requirements are also very different. Vegetable cells, as plant cells, have rigid cell walls and are glued together by various polysaccharides such as cellulose, hemicellulose, and pectin. Once vegetables are harvested from the fields, the cells, now deprived of nutrient supplies normally obtained from soils and the air, go into senescence, or aging. The most noticeable structural change in senescent vegetables is softening, or loss of texture. Softening is caused by natural enzymatic reactions that degrade the plant cell walls. A large group of enzymes is involved in the senescence stage, including cellulase, pectinase, hemicellulase, proteinase, and others. After these enzymes break open the cells, chemical oxidation reactions take place and the vegetables develop off-flavours and loss of nutritional value. Broken cells are also much more easily subject to microbial attacks, which quickly lead to spoilage. In addition, even though the vegetables may be packaged or bagged, the plant cells continue to respire, or break down carbohydrates for energy needs. Respiration leads to loss of quality, so that eventually the products are unsuitable for human consumption. Nutritional Value:- the four quality factors of vegetables are color, texture, flavour, and nutritive values. Fresh vegetables are purchased on the basis of color and texture, but repeated purchases are made on the basis of flavour and nutritional content. The major nutrients contributed by vegetables to the human diet are dietary fiber (both soluble and insoluble), minerals (calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, potassium), and vitamins (vitamin C, vitamin A, thiamine, niacin, folic acid). The nutrient composition of selected vegetables is shown in the Table. Certain vegetables contribute lipids to the diet, mostly in the form of unsaturated oils. Roots and legumes can be important contributors of dietary proteins – especially in developing countries, where animal proteins are scarce. One potential nutritional problem of obtaining proteins from a single vegetable source is the low concentration of essential amino acids in vegetables. Twenty common amino acids are considered to be building blocks of proteins for the body. Of these 20, the body cannot synthesize eight; these eight must be obtained from foods. Most vegetable proteins are low in one of the eight essential amino acids; for example, corn is low in lysine, and soybeans are low in methionine. However, if proteins are obtained from a proper mixture of vegetables, there will not be a nutritional problem. It is a common misconception that fresh vegetables are always superior in nutritional value to processed vegetables. Several investigations have shown frozen or canned vegetables can actually have higher nutritional value than fresh products. Fresh vegetables are subject to quality and vitamin losses during transportation and storage, whereas processing before these losses occur can yield a nutritionally superior product. Research has shown that a major cause of nutrient loss in vegetables is in the draining of cooking or processing liquids. Fresh And Minimally Processed Vegetables:- Harvesting And Storing:- most leafy vegetables that do not require harvesting by mechanical device are cooled immediately after harvest to remove field heat, sorted to remove debris, washed to remove dirt, and bundled or packed for shipping and retail. In most cases vegetables are bundled as whole plants, since cutting will injure the cells and liberate ethylene, which promotes senescence and shortens shelf life. Low-temperature storage is essential in the handling of quality leafy vegetables. On the other hand, storing below refrigerated temperature may lead to chilling injury of certain vegetables and to rapid loss of quality. In developing countries where refrigeration is not available, postharvest losses of fresh vegetables can be as much as half the total harvest. For roots and legumes, the harvesting of which is normally done by machines, some sorting and grading are performed either in the field or at collection stations. Bulk handling of these vegetables is common, and few additional steps of preparation are performed before distribution. For vegetables that need to be stored for long periods of time, treatments to avoid microbial spoilage, insects, and small-animal invasion may be necessary. For some vegetables such as cucumbers, a washing and waxing step may be taken to improve the shelf life and the attractiveness of the produce. Packaging:- provided in response to demands for convenient foods, minimally processed fresh produce has gained popularity in the marketplace. These vegetables go through additional preparation steps of washing, sorting, grading, cutting, and packaging into retail-size containers. In order to extend the shelf life of these products, vacuum packing and modified-atmosphere (MA) packaging are practiced. In most cases air is replaced by an atmosphere high in carbon dioxide and low in oxygen. This modified atmosphere can slow the respiration rate and therefore the senescence of cut vegetables. The most common products in American and European markets are various types of cut lettuces with shredded Carrots, Cabbages, and other vegetables. Modern packaging techniques employing ‘clean room’ concepts make it possible for such vegetable products as salad mix and stir-fry mix to have shelf lives

approaching those of the whole plants. The products can be shipped by refrigerated containers to overseas locations and still have a shelf life long enough to reach consumers. Minimally processed vegetables normally do not contain any preservatives and have not gone through any heat or chemical treatment. The disadvantage of these products is that refrigeration storage is essential, limiting its practice to developed countries. Processing Of Vegetables:- because of the varied growing and harvesting seasons of different vegetables at different locations, the availability of fresh vegetables differs greatly in different parts of the world. Processing can transform vegetables from perishable produce into stable foods with long shelf lives and thereby aid in the global transportation and distribution of many varieties of vegetables. The goal of processing is to deter microbial spoilage and natural physiological deterioration of the plant cells. Generally, the techniques include blanching, dehydrating, canning, freezing, fermenting and pickling, and irradiating. Blanching:- after vegetables have been washed clean, they must undergo blanching (heating) in hot water at 88 °C (190 °F) for two to five minutes or with steam in a conveyor at 100 °C (212 °F) for one-half to one minute. Blanching inactivates natural enzymes that would cause discoloration and off-flavours and aromas. It also serves to reduce the number of microorganisms and to render vegetables limp for easy packing into containers. For some vegetables, such as spinach, snap beans, and collards, the blanching step also serves to remove harsh flavours. After blanching the vegetables must go through rapid cooling in either cold water or cold air for better quality retention. The vegetables are then ready for the various food-processing methods described below. Dehydration:- drying is probably the oldest method of preserving foods. The removal of water from vegetables is accomplished primarily by applying heat, whether it be through the radiant energy of the sun or through air heated by electrical energy. A major advantage of removing water is a reduction in volume and weight, which aids in storage and transportation of the dried products. Modern drying techniques are very sophisticated. Many machines are available to perform tunnel drying, vacuum drying, drum drying, spray drying, and freeze-drying. Although freeze-drying produces a food of outstanding quality, the cost is high, and it has not been used widely in vegetable products. One of the most familiar dehydrated products is instant potatoes. Almost all the mashed potato dishes served in restaurants and institutions are rehydrated instant potatoes. In restaurants and institutions dehydrated potato granules are used, while dehydrated flakes are preferred for home cooking. Potato granules have high bulk density and are easy to handle in large quantity. However, they produce mashed potatoes with a pasty texture – an effect caused by the rupture of cells during processing, so that starch is released from the cells. Mashed potatoes made from flakes, on the other hand, have a mealy texture comparable to that of freshly prepared mashed potatoes. The major difference in the processing of these two dehydrated products is in the drying steps. For granules, air-lift drying is used to bring the product to 10–13 percent moisture. After screening to proper granule size, the product is dried to 6 percent moisture in a fluidized-bed drier. In the making of flakes, a steam-heated drum drier is used to bring a flattened sheet of potato solids to final moisture content before it is broken into a suitable size for packaging. Although a considerable quantity of the potato cells are ruptured during the breaking of the dried sheet, the reconstituted product has an acceptably mealy texture because the potatoes are subjected to a precooking and cooling treatment as well as the addition of a monoglyceride emulsifier. A small amount of sulfite may be used in producing certain dried vegetables. The sulfite serves as an antimicrobial agent, aids in heat transfer, and (in the case of potatoes) acts as a blanching agent. A small percentage of the consumer population is allergic to sulfite. Although the rehydrated product contains little or no sulfite, consumer concerns are forcing the industry to search for economically feasible sulfite replacements. Canning:- putting foods into metal cans or glass jars is the major food-processing method of the world. It is particularly useful in developing countries where refrigeration is limited or nonexistent. In the canning process, vegetables are often cut into pieces, packed in cans, and put through severe heat treatment to ensure the destruction of bacteria spores. The containers are sealed while hot so as to create a vacuum inside when they are cooled to room temperature. Properly processed canned vegetables can be stored at room temperature for years. Minor defects of the process, however, will result in bulged cans after long periods of storage. For safety reasons, the contents of these cans should not be consumed. Although in most cases bulged cans are caused by the formation of gas from chemical reactions between the metal cans and their acidic contents, there is a remote possibility that inadequate heat processing did not destroy all bacteria spores. And, even though most heat-resistant spores are nonpathogenic, spores of Clostridium botulinum can survive underprocessing and produce deadly toxins that cause botulism. Unfortunately, because of the severe heat treatment, some canned vegetables can have inferior quality and less nutritive value than fresh and frozen products. The nutrient most susceptible to destruction in canning is vitamin C. For high-quality products, aseptic canning is practiced. Also known as High-Temperature-Short-Time (HTST) processing, aseptic canning is a process whereby presterilized containers are filled with a sterilized and cooled product and sealed in a sterile atmosphere with a sterile cover. The process avoids the slow heat penetration inherent in the traditional in-container heating process, thus creating products of superior quality. The canning process can be illustrated by the example of green beans (Phaseolus Vulgaris L.). After arrival at the processing plant, the beans are conveyed to size graders. Graders consist of revolving cylinders with slots of various diameters through which the beans fall onto conveyers. The conveyers carry them to snipping machines, where their tips and stems are cut off. The snipped beans then pass over inspection belts, where defective beans are removed. Smaller beans are canned as whole beans, while larger beans are cut crosswise by machine into various lengths. Some smaller beans are cut lengthwise and marketed as French-cut beans. Both the small whole and cut beans are blanched for 1 1/2 to 2 minutes in 82 °C (150 °F) water and mechanically packed in cans. The cans are then filled with hot water and dry salt or with brine, steam-exhausted for approximately five minutes, and sealed while hot or with steam flow. Depending on the size of the can, they are heat-processed for various periods of time – from 12 minutes at 120 °C (250 °F) to 36 minutes at 115 °C (240 °F). The cans are cooled to room temperature, labeled, and packaged for storage or immediate distribution. Freezing:- frozen foods have outstanding quality and nutritive value. Indeed, some frozen vegetables, such as green peas and sweet corn, may be superior in flavour to fresh produce. The high quality of frozen foods is mainly due to the development of a technology known as the Individually Quick-Frozen (IQF) Method. IQF is a method that does not allow large ice crystals to form in vegetable cells. Also, since each piece is individually frozen, particles do not cohere, and the final product is not frozen into a solid block. Various freezing techniques are commonly used in the preservation of vegetables. These include blast freezing, plate freezing, belt-tunnel freezing, fluidized-bed freezing, cryogenic freezing, and dehydrofreezing. The choice of method depends on the quality of end product desired, the kind of vegetable to be frozen, capital limitations, and whether or not the products are to be stored as bulk or as individual retail packages. Most vegetables frozen commercially are intended for direct consumer use or for further processing into soups, prepared meals, or specialty items. Advances in packaging materials and techniques have led to bulk frozen products being stored in large retortable pouches. Many restaurants and institutions prefer bulk frozen soups packaged in these pouches because of their quality and convenience. One of the most important vegetable crops preserved by freezing is Sweet Corn (Zea Mays L.). Both corn on the cob and cut corn are frozen. Sweet Corn must be harvested while still young and tender and while the kernels are full of ‘milk’. After the ears are mechanically harvested, they are promptly hauled to the processing plant, where they are automatically dehusked and desilked. Probably more than any other vegetable, Sweet Corn loses its quality rapidly after harvest. Frozen Corn maintains high quality by being processed within a few hours of picking. Corn on the cob is a particularly difficult vegetable to freeze. The dehusked and desilked ears are thoroughly washed and blanched in steam for 6 to 11 minutes and then promptly cooled. However, even an 11-minute blanch in steam does not completely inactivate all the enzymes in the cob portion. It is believed that the off-flavour frequently found in home-frozen corn on the cob comes from off-flavours produced in the cob that migrate out to the kernels. Blanched and cooled Corn is quickly frozen by the fluidized-bed freezing process before packing. Blanched whole-kernel Corn is produced either by blanching the Corn on the cob before cutting; by

partially blanching on the cob to set the milk, then cutting and blanching again; or by cutting before blanching. The 'split' method of blanching twice produces the highest-quality product. After the corn is cut, impurities such as husk, silk, and imperfect kernels must be removed by either brine flotation or froth washing. In both methods the sound corn stays at the bottom while the impurities float off the tank. Whole-kernel corn can be frozen quickly using the individually quick-frozen method. Frozen corn can be packaged into polyethylene bags or cardboard cartons and labeled for retail, or it can be bulk-stored for further processing into components of value-added products such as frozen dinners. Fermentation And Pickling:- in both fermented and pickled vegetables, acid is used to preserve the products. Pickled vegetables include cucumbers, green tomatoes, onions, radishes, and cabbages. The variety of vegetables used for fermentation or pickling may not be the same as fresh market vegetables. Owing to the acid environment, fermented or pickled vegetables need less heat treatment before being placed in containers. Irradiation:- ionizing radiation, mostly gamma-ray, has been used in several countries to preserve vegetables. The practice is quite common in preventing potatoes from sprouting during long-term storage. Despite studies showing that products treated with low-dose ionizing radiation are safe, consumers are still concerned about this processing technology and have not accepted it.

VEGETABLE SEED = СЕМЯ ОВОЩНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ – Vegetable Seed is a specific seed of the kinds and varieties that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed. See also Seed. / В ботанике под Семенем понимается орган воспроизведения, расселения и переживания неблагоприятных условий у семенных растений. Семя развивается из особого образования – семяпочки (семязачатка), обычно после оплодотворения. В семени различают зародыш, кожуру (оболочку) и у многочисленных растений ткани с запасными питательными веществами (эндосперм, перисперм); при отсутствии этих тканей, например, у бобовых, запасные питательные вещества откладываются в семядолях зародыша. У покрытосеменных растений семя заключено в плоде, у голосеменных – формируется открыто на семенных чешуях в мегастробилах (шишках). Вес семени может варьироваться от 0.002 мг (у некоторых Орхидей) до 9 кг (у некоторых Пальм). Признаки внешнего и внутреннего строения семени используются в систематике растений. Семя может быть сырьём для изготовления продуктов питания, технических масел, красок, лекарственных и других веществ. Семена – средство размножения большинства овощных культур. Важнейшим условием повышения урожайности и улучшения качества получаемой продукции является высокое качество семян, используемых при выращивании овощных культур. Качество семян определяется двумя показателями:- сортовой чистотой и посевными качествами.

VEGETATIVE = ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ) – Vegetative:- growth of leaves and stems as opposed to flowers. A method of non-sexual reproduction by means of offsets, cuttings. Vegetative:- referring to asexual (stem, leaf, root) development in plants in contrast to sexual (flower, seed) development. Vegetative:- (1) of, or relating to, the non-flowering parts of a plant; (2) producing new plants asexually by the spread or fragmentation of sterile (non-reproductive) tissue, without the formation of seeds. / (стебель, лист, корень) . Под Вегетативным от позднелатинского слова Vegetativus, от Латинского слова Vegeto, означающее Возбуждаю или Оживляю, в дальнейшем – Расту), или Растительным, понимается биологический термин, имеющий ряд значений в морфологии и физиологии растений и животных. Например, вегетативные функции (питание, рост) свойственны не только растениям, но и животным. Соответственно вегетативные органы (органы растительной жизни) выделяют как у растений (корень, стебель, лист, грибница – смотрите Вегетативные Органы), так и у животных (органы пищеварения, выделения и другие). В яйцах животных вегетативный полюс – область яйца, наиболее богатая питательными веществами (желтком). При откладке яиц в воду вегетативный полюс оплодотворённого яйца, как более тяжёлый, обычно обращён вниз, реже, когда желток содержит много жира (у многих морских Рыб), вегетативный полюс находится наверху. Для вегетативной области яйца, в отличие от анимальной, характерны меньшее содержание протоплазмы и меньшая интенсивность обмена веществ. Вегетативный период у Растений – время от начала развития особи до её половой зрелости. Под Вегетацией, от Латинского слова Vegeto, означающее Возбуждаю или Оживляю, или Vegetatio, означающее Возбуждение или Оживление, понимается произрастание, активная (в отличие от состояния покоя) жизнедеятельность растительных организмов. Под Вегетативным Размножением понимается образование нового многоклеточного организма из части материнского путём почкования, деления (у низших Животных и Растений), а также при помощи клубней, корневищ, луковиц, отпрысков и других (у высших растений). Используется в плодоводстве, овощеводстве и других отраслях сельского хозяйства. Иногда вегетативное размножение относят к бесполому размножению.

VEGETATIVE BRANCH = ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ ВЕТВЬ (или РОСТОВАЯ ВЕТВЬ) – Vegetative Branch is a lateral branch on a Cotton Plant that does not have a fruit at each node; fruiting branches, however, can develop from vegetative branches. Vegetative branches have a terminal and often develop fruiting branches, especially under low plant populations. See also Monopodium.

VEGETATIVE CELL = ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ КЛЕТКА – Vegetative Cell:- a cell of a bacterium or unicellular Alga that is actively growing rather than forming spores. Vegetative Cell is:- any of the cells of a plant or animal except the reproductive cells; a cell that does not participate in the production of gametes. / Вегетативная Клетка:- любая клетка растительного организма, за исключением клеток участвующих в половом размножении.

VEGETATIVE COMPATIBILITY GROUP = ГРУППА ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЙ СОВМЕСТИМОСТИ – Vegetative Compatibility Group:- a sub-grouping of a fungal species based on the ability of closely related isolates to exchange nuclear material via the fusion of fungal strands (hyphae). / Подгруппирование Видов Грибов, основанное на способности тесно связанных отдельных к обмену содержащего ядровещества посредством слияния тяжей грибницы (гиф).

VEGETATIVE CONTROLS = ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЕ КОНТРОЛИ (или ХХ) – Vegetative Controls:- nonpoint source pollution control practices that involve plants (vegetative cover) to reduce erosion and minimize the loss of pollutants.

VEGETATIVE COVER = ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЙ ПОКРОВ (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОКРОВ) – Vegetative Cover:- trees, perennial grasses, legumes, or shrubs with an expected life span of five years or more. See also Permanent Vegetative Cover.

VEGETATIVE GROWTH = ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЙ РОСТ – Vegetative Growth is a general term for undesirable Cotton plant growth, typified by lack of fruit; often tall and rank. The roots, stems and leaves as distinct from the reproductive growth of flowers and bolls. Vegetative Growth is the period of growth between germination and flowering is known as the Vegetative Phase of plant development. During the vegetative phase, plants are busy carrying out photosynthesis and accumulating resources that will be needed for flowering and reproduction. Different types of plants show different growth habits. The movies in this section will document various growth processes that occur during the vegetative phase of development. / Корни, стебли и листья в отличие от репродуктивного роста цветков и коробочек.

VEGETATIVE PHASE/STAGE = ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ ФАЗА/СТАДИЯ – Vegetative Phase/Stage is the period from seed germination to the panicle initiation stage. Vegetative Phase:- Growth vs. Development:- It is helpful to differentiate between growth and development. Growth is an increase in biomass, whether for a leaf, plant, or grassland. Growth rate varies over time and depends on the life cycle of the plant, its environment, and the management imposed. Development, in contrast, is the passage through life cycle phases. For

forage grasses, the life cycle is divided into developmental phases:- vegetative, transition, and reproductive. The vegetative phase is characterized by meristems producing leaves. The transition phase produces an elevation of the apical meristem, while the reproductive phase centers around meristems producing flowers. In the vegetative phase, which begins at germination and continues through tillering, the tissues of growth (meristems) are busy producing leaves. This is important because sufficient leaf surface area is needed to capture sunlight and continue photosynthesis. Good leaf development eventually implies roots are being established. When a plant has enough leaves for photosynthesis and roots for anchoring, storage, and uptake of minerals then grazing and mowing management can be considered. The late vegetative stage is a valuable phase for harvesting forage. Management Implications:- (i) Seedlings:- grazing of new seedings must be deferred until plants have become well anchored in the soil. This usually requires that seedling have 3–4 leaves. (ii) Established Stands:- shoots in the vegetative stage are relatively insensitive to mismanagement as long as there is no sheath elongation or culm internode development. As long as the collar zone of the leaf blades, and the apical meristem zone of the shoots remain safely nested below the normal grazing height, the grass should continue vegetative development when grazed during this growth phase. Nevertheless, sufficient leaf blade tissue should remain on the shoots to ensure normal growth and root development. The rule of thumb is:- 'take half-leave half' meaning allow enough leaf blades to work as sites of photosynthesis. Practical Applications:- Farmers in the Plains states commonly graze wheat during the vegetative stage. However, they closely monitor shoot development by splitting a shoot longitudinally to locate the growing point and determine the onset of internode elongation. Livestock are removed at the first sign of culm development.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICE = ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ ПРАКТИКА – Vegetative Practice is a conservation practice that primarily involves the establishment or planting of a site-specific vegetative cover to conserve, protect from degradation, or improve soil, water, or related natural resources in the most cost-effective manner. Vegetative Practices:- Turf uses the natural processes of infiltration, filtration, and biological uptake to reduce flows and pollutant loadings. A number of vegetative practices can be used to incorporate these processes in golf course design. Vegetative Filtration:- Common examples of vegetative filters that can be used throughout the golf course are conservation areas or buffers, land absorption areas (vegetated filter strips) and swales (diversions, berms). Vegetative filters act as natural biofilters to reduce storm water flow and pollutant load, and turf areas are effective filters. Vegetated filter strips remove sediment and attached chemicals, organic material, trace metals, and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus). Sediment removal rates are generally greater than 70% and nutrient removal is typically greater than 50%. Vegetative filters require management to achieve dense, hearty vegetation. Where changes in vegetative cover must be made, these changes are normally established in low maintenance ground covers. This practice may include the use of native or naturalized plants, including low maintenance turfgrasses. When turf is used as the filtration medium, cultural activities should focus on producing healthy turf with a minimum of maintenance activities. Turf should be allowed to grow to the highest end of the optimum range for more effective filtration. Fertilizers and pesticides are usually not applied in these areas except sparingly (sometimes during establishment to reduce erosion and runoff problems much faster) or after a risk assessment has determined that application of certain materials will have no impact in adjacent areas. Establishing these buffers reduces erosion and sediment loss decreases. Buffers also protect surface waters by attenuating pollutants in surface runoff. Soil surface runoff may also be moderated, reducing the impact on receiving water bodies and streams. The greatest benefit is the protection of adjacent ecologically sensitive areas – potential pollutants are simply not introduced, or are introduced on a limited basis compared to more highly maintained turf areas. Figure 4–1 shows several examples of vegetated buffers. Conservation Areas or Buffers:- These are areas where it is critical to establish and maintain perennial vegetative cover to protect resources. The most sensitive portions of watercourses are the areas immediately adjacent to the water. Disturbance within and adjacent to watercourses can degrade water quality by increasing the availability and transport of pollutants. Therefore, retaining vegetated buffers along watercourses is one of the most effective practices used to protect water quality and should be designed to handle the anticipated runoff. If the area is a state or locally designated wetland, a buffer may be required and the width of the buffer specified by the regulating authority. Critical Area Planting:- Planting vegetation on highly erodible or critically eroding areas also protects water quality. The greatest amount of soil erosion and sediment delivery to surface waters occurs when large areas are graded during the construction phase, which requires phased construction to minimize the amount of bare land. Quickly establishing vegetation reduces the movement of materials in runoff, as plants take nutrients in the soil and reduce the amount that can be washed into surface waters or leach into groundwater, as well as trap particulates. Sodding is an important consideration in these areas since it provides instant ground cover and rooting can occur rapidly for permanent establishment. In certain instances, strip sodding rather than solid sodding can be used if the slopes are not too steep and the strips are wide enough to adequately handle the sediment carried in the runoff. However, sod production systems that use inputs can potentially contribute to water quality issues after installation; pesticides have been found in groundwater monitoring wells on very sandy sites following sodding. Grassed Swales Or Berms Or Diversions. Channels constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side are another effective control. These channels stabilize a runoff area and reduce sheet and rill erosion by reducing the length of slope. These measures also eliminate vertical channeling and large gullies, which reduces the amount of sediment and related pollutants delivered to the surface waters. Berms direct water into specific areas to allow vertical filtration rather than allowing surface runoff. Vegetated swales are used to permit filtering and infiltration of storm water. The grasses for these swales should be water tolerant and erosion resistant (rapid germination and establishment to form dense sod). These types of swales are used on gentle slopes where slower velocities enhance the filtering and infiltration processes. Swales are also effective in routing water to maximize contact time of water and vegetation. An example in which swales are helpful is the routing of water from the underdrains of greens. Filtration can be greatly increased by carefully choosing the route of water from the underdrain. If space is limited, drainage water could be directed to flow along a path that maximizes the distance of contact with vegetation, rather than choosing the shortest route to the lowest elevation. The effectiveness of swales in reducing flows and pollutants is similar to that of filter strips. Vegetated Filter Strips:- Filter strips are manmade or naturally occurring flat areas established at the perimeter of disturbed or impervious areas to intercept runoff as sheet flow and remove particulate matter and contaminants. Either grassed or wooded areas can function as filter strips. Grassed Waterways:- These natural or constructed channels are shaped, graded, and planted to ensure the stable flow of runoff. This practice reduces erosion in a concentrated flow area, such as in a gully or in ephemeral gullies, and reduces sediment and substances delivered to receiving waters. Vegetation may also filter some of the sediment delivered to the waterway; however, filtration is a secondary function of a grassed waterway. Any chemicals applied to the waterway in treating the adjacent areas may wash directly into the surface waters when runoff occurs shortly after spraying. If standing water is present, applications of fertilizer or pesticides should also be avoided. Turfgrass Used As A Vegetative Filter:- One of the most effective BMPs for protection of surface water is use of turf as a vegetative filter in swales and filter strips. Turfgrass areas are extremely effective in reducing soil losses compared to other cropping systems. In a comparison of soil loss from conventional agriculture with soil loss from turf, measured soil loss from tobacco production (4 210 lbs/acre) was 842 times higher than from turf areas (5 lbs/acre), even with a slope of 16% on a silt loam soil. Where polluted runoff from agricultural areas has occurred, establishment of turf buffer strips of only 15 feet have been shown to improve water quality. Studies at Oklahoma State University have shown that turfgrass buffers of 16 ft effectively reduce concentrations of chemicals in runoff (Cole et al 1997). Other studies noted that in cases where water quality has declined due to agricultural practices that lead to loss of nutrients and erosion, grass buffer strips placed between treated fields and surface waters significantly reduce the problem. This result is related to the architecture of the turf

canopy, the fibrous turf root system, and the development of a vast macropore soil structural system that encourages infiltration rather than runoff. Turf density, leaf texture, rooting strength, and canopy height physically restrain soil erosion and sediment loss by dissipating impact energy from rain and irrigation water droplets. These turf features also provide resistance to surface movement of water over turf. Additionally, turfgrasses have an extensive fibrous root system, with 80% of the root mass found in the upper 4 inches of the soil profile. The combination of turf canopy and root mass has a strong soil stabilizing effect.

VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION = ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ РАЗВЕДЕНИЕ (или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ КУЛЬТИВИРОВАНИЕ, или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ, или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ, или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВО, или или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ СБЛИЖЕНИЕ) – Vegetative Propagation is a form of asexual reproduction of a plant. Only one plant is involved and the offspring is the result of one parent. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent. (1) Natural Vegetative Propogation:- new plants grow from parts of the parent plant. They include:- (i) Stems:- runners are stems that grow horizontally above the ground. They have nodes where buds are formed. These buds grow into a new plant. (ii) Roots:- new plants will grow out of swollen, modified roots called Tubers. Buds develop at the base of the stem and then grow into new plants. (iii) Leaves:- leaves of some plants will grow into a new plant if they become detached from the parent plant. Other plants grow small plants called plantlets on the edge of their leaves. (iv) Bulbs:- a bulb contains an underground stem. Leaves are attached to the stem. These leaves contain much stored food. At the centre of the bulb is an apical bud. Also attached are lateral buds. The apical bud will produce leaves and a flower while the lateral buds will produce new shoots. As the plant grows and develops it will form a new bulb underground. (2) Artificial Vegetative Reproduction:- Horticulturists and farmers use artificial means to produce plants that are identical to the parent plant. Some of the methods used are:- (i) Cuttings:- cuttings are part of the plant that is cut off of the parent plant. Shoots with leaves attached are usually used. New roots and leaves will grow from the cutting. The shoot is cut at an angle. A growth promoter may be used to help with the growth of the roots. (ii) Grafting:- in grafting 2 plants are used to develop a new plant with combined traits from the 2 parent plants. In grafting the scion is the above ground part of one plant. The scion is attached to the stock which is the rooted part of the second plant. (iii) Layering:- in layering a shoot of a parent plant is bent until it can be covered by soil. The tip of the shoot remains above ground. New roots and eventually a new plant will grow. These plants can then be separated. See also Propagation, and Vegetative Reproduction. / Вегетативное Сближение, метод преодоления нескрещиваемости растений при отдалённой гибридизации. Вегетативное сближение заключается в том, что черенок одного растения (привой) прививают в крону другого (подвой), через несколько лет пыльца, развивающаяся в цветках привоя, приобретает способность прорастать в завязь цветков подвоя. Термин ‘Вегетативное Сближение’ был введён Русским селекционером, садоводом-генетиком Иваном Владимировичем Мичуриным (1855–1935), который, применяя вегетативное сближение, получил более ста новых сортов растений.

VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION = ВЕГЕТАТИВНАЯ РЕПРОДУКЦИЯ (или ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЕ РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ) – Vegetative Reproduction is a form of asexual reproduction in plants, in which multicellular structures become detached from the parent plant and develop into new individuals that are genetically identical to the parent plant. For example, liverworts and mosses form small clumps of tissue (called Gemmae) that are dispersed by splashing raindrops to form new plants. Bulbs, corms, offsets, rhizomes, runners, suckers, and tubers are all important means of vegetative reproduction and propagation in cultivated plants. Vegetative Reproduction is the reproduction of a plant via stems, leaves and rhizomes. Vegetative Reproduction, any form of asexual reproduction occurring in plants in which a new plant grows from a fragment of the parent plant or grows from a specialized reproductive structure (such as a stolon, rhizome, tuber, corm, or bulb). For a general discussion of plant reproduction, see Reproductive System, Plant. For an overview of the cultivation of plants for food and ornament, see Horticulture. / Под Репродукцией (биологической), от Латинских слов Re – приставка, означающая возобновляемое, воспроизводимое, повторное действие или действие, противоположное (обратное) выраженному корнем слова, или противодействие, и Produco, означающее Произвожу, понимается воспроизведение организмами себе подобных; то же, что Размножение. Под Вегетативным Размножением понимается образование нового многоклеточного организма из части материнского путём почкования, деления (у низших Животных и Растений), а также при помощи клубней, корневищ, луковиц, отпрысков и других (у высших Растений). Используется в плодоводстве, овощеводстве и других отраслях сельского хозяйства. Иногда вегетативное размножение относят к бесполому размножению. Под Вегетативным Размножением понимается образование нового организма из части материнского; один из способов бесполого размножения, свойственный многоклеточным организмам. Вегетативное размножение у животных организмов осуществляется путём деления (простейшие) или почкования (губки, кишечнополостные, мшанки); у низших Растений (например, Водоросли) – чаще путём деления, реже почкования (некоторые сумчатые грибы, например, Дрожжи, некоторые базидиальные Грибы); у низших многоклеточных Растений наблюдается также распадение тела на отдельные участки, способные к регенерации. Высшие Растения могут размножаться корневищами (Свинорой, Пырей Ползучий, Ландыш, Ирисы, Канны, многолетние Астры и другие), луковицами (Гиацинты, Крокусы, Лилии, Лук, Тюльпаны, Чеснок, и другие), клубнями (метаморфизированными стеблями – Картофель, Топинамбур; метаморфизированными корнями – Багат, Маниок). Среди естественных способов вегетативного размножения применительно к плодовым и ягодным культурам различают размножение специализированными и неспециализированными органами. Вегетативное Размножение Специализированными Органами включает:- размножение усами (Земляника, Клубника), плетями (Клюква, Костяника, Морошка и другие), верхушечными отводками (Ежевика). Вегетативное Размножение Неспециализированными Органами включает размножение корневыми отпрысками (многие Виды Ивы, Осины; из плодовых – дикие Среднеазиатские Виды Яблони, Малина, многие Сорта Вишни, Сливы и другие). Многие Кустарники (например, Крыжовник, Смородина) и Травянистые Многолетники (некоторые Мятликовые) возобновляются от почек у основания побегов. Партикуляция встречается у Земляники, Крыжовника, Малины, Смородины и других. Среди искусственных способов вегетативного размножения плодовых Растений различают размножение черенками, отводками и прививкой. Зимними черенками размножают Виноград, Смородину, многие сорта Крыжовника, подвои некоторых типов для Яблони и Сливы, Айву, Инжир; из лесных и декоративных пород – Жасмин, Иву, Тополь и другие. Летними (зелёными) черенками размножают Айву, Вишню, Крыжовник, Лимон, Облепиху, Сливу, Смородину, многие декоративные Кустарники и травянистые цветочные Растения (Герань, Хризантемы и другие). Листовыми черенками разводят Бегонию, Узамбарскую Фиалку (Сенполия) и другие; корневыми черенками – Ежевику, Красную Малину, Яблоню, некоторые Сорта Вишни, Сливы и другие. Вегетативное размножение вертикальными отводками наиболее распространено в питомниках для получения клоновых подвоев Груши и Яблони; горизонтальные отводки применяются при размножении ягодных культур, Айвы, Шелковицы, клоновых подвоев Яблони и другие. Внедряется в производство метод ускоренного микроразмножения Растений (Абрикоса, Вишни, Груши, Земляники, Картофеля, Крыжовника, Малины, Розы, Сирени, Сливы, Яблони и других), основанной на получении посадочного материала из изолированных апексов (верхушек побегов). Этот метод даёт возможность из одного Растения в течение года вырастить несколько тысяч вегетативных потомков, обладающих всеми признаками исходной формы; получать посадочный материал, не заражённый вирусными, грибными и нематодными болезнями; быстро размножать ценные клоны; планировать выпуск посадочного материала к определённому сроку и другое. Вегетативное Размножение, образование нового организма из части материнского. Способы вегетативного размножения,

наблюдаемые в природе, разнообразны. Простейший из них – восстановление организма из одной вегетативной клетки в результате её последовательного деления и дифференциации образующихся клеток. Вегетативное размножение свойственно микроорганизмам, низкоорганизованным животным, почти всем растениям. У животных вегетативное размножение осуществляется путём почкования (например, у Губок, Кишечнополостных, Мшанок) или деления (например, у простейших); у одноклеточных растений (Водоросли, Грибы и другие) – чаще путём деления, реже почкования, у низших многоклеточных растений распадением тела на отдельные участки, способные к регенерации (восстановлению). Высшие растения могут размножаться корневищами, отпрысками, луковицами, клубнями и другими вегетативными органами. У многих культурных растений вегетативное размножение – единственно возможный путь сохранения ценных сортовых признаков и свойств. У высших растений существует размножение отводками (Пихта, Рододендроны, дикие формы Винограда и так далее), то есть частями органов, связь которых с материнским растением поддерживается до тех пор, пока они не начинают питаться самостоятельно; плетями или усами (Земляника, Ежевика, Батат, Лютик ползучий, Будра и другие); корневыми отпрысками (многие лиственные и хвойные деревья и травы – Рябина, Роза, Ольха, Таусагыз, Осот полевой и другие). Луковицами, клубнями размножаются многие овощные и декоративные растения (Лук, Тюльпан, Лилия, Картофель, Батат и многие другие), корневищами, как правило, – многолетние растения (Ландыш, Мята, Спаржа, Бамбук и многие сорные Растения). В растениеводстве широко распространено размножение черенками (стеблевыми, корневыми и листовыми). Естественное размножение листьями свойственно Бриофиллуму, у которого образовавшиеся на листовых пластинках побеги опадают и укореняются в почве. В плодоводстве применяют корнесобственные способы вегетативного размножения (размножение отводками и черенкование) и прививку (смотрите Прививки В Растениеводстве). Отводок – часть наземного стебля с почками, не отделяемая на период укоренения от материнского растения. Стебли, подлежащие укоренению, окучивают. Укоренившиеся стебли отделяют от материнского растения, разрезают на части (имеющие корни) и сразу высаживают на плантации или доращивают в питомнике (1–2 года). Многие виды сельскохозяйственных и декоративных Растений (Ежевика, Плющ, Сумах, Скумпия, Рододендрон и другие) размножаются естественными отводками. В плодоводстве чаще всего применяют размножение вертикальными и горизонтальными отводками; так размножают многие сорта Крыжовника, некоторые подвои Яблони, в декоративном садоводстве – Сирень, Калину, Жимолость и другие. Многие сорта Ежевики и ежевикообразной Малины размножают верхушечными отводками. При черенковании используются части растения (черенки), способные при определённых условиях восстанавливать корни (на стеблях), или почки (на корнях), или почки и корни (на листьях). Различают черенки стеблевые, листовые и корневые. Стеблевые черенки могут быть без листьев (зимние), с листьями (летние, или зелёные), травянистые и деревянистые. Безлистные черенки обычно заготавливают осенью, чаще из однолетних побегов, которые разрезают на части длиной 20–30 сантиметров (см), высаживают осенью или весной, сохраняя их прикопанными в подвале, в снегу. Зимними черенками размножают виноград, некоторые сорта Крыжовника, некоторые типы подвоев Яблони и Сливы, Айву, Инжир, Гранат, Спирею, Жасмин, Тополь, Иву и другие. Для зелёных черенков используют облиственные побеги, разрезая их на части длиной 5–10 см, иногда срезают со стебля часть коры с древесиной и одной почкой (листопочковые черенки). Зелёными черенками размножают Крыжовник, Вишню, Сливу, Айву, Облепиху, Маслину, многие декоративные кустарники и травянистые цветочные растения – Хризантему, Герань, Гвоздику, Георгину, Флокс и другие. Процесс корнеобразования у зелёных черенков многих растений стимулируют с помощью ростовых веществ. У Вишни, Сливы, Сирени и других зелёные черенки легче укореняются в период, когда черенкуемые побеги находятся в фазе интенсивного роста в длину; у Яблони, Крыжовника и других – в конце этой фазы, а у чёрной Смородины и некоторых сортов Крыжовника – в течение всей фазы роста. Большое значение при размножении зелёными черенками имеют температура (оптимальная 20–25 °С), влажность воздуха и субстрата, световой режим. При зелёном черенковании применяют искусственный туман, создаваемый автоматизированными системами над местом укоренения черенков. В атмосфере тумана резко возрастает укореняемость черенков, в 2–3 раза сокращаются затраты труда. Листовой черенок – это лист или его часть. Лист сажают в среду укоренения (чаще в песок) черешком или укладывают нижней стороной, слегка надрезая выпуклые жилки листа. Затем слегка присыпают песком, поливают. Листовыми черенками размножают Бегонию, Седум, Узамбарскую (Африканскую) Фиалку и другие. Корневые черенки – части корня; заготавливают их обычно осенью, длиной 10–15 см, хранят прикопанными в песке и торфе, весной высаживают в плодородную почву. Корневыми черенками размножают Малину (красную), Ежевику, молодые сеянцы Яблони, некоторые сорта Вишни, Сливы и другие. Вегетативное Размножение – один из видов бесполого размножения. Оно свойственно почти всем представителям Царства Растений. В природе нередко наблюдается такая картина:- одно растение, например Земляника, разрастаясь своими ползучими побегами – усами, занимает большую территорию. При этом некоторые побеги могут оторваться от материнского организма и продолжать жизнь самостоятельно. Та же отломившаяся ветка Ивы, попав в благоприятные условия, укореняется. Вскоре из ветки вырастает новое растение, иногда на достаточно далеком расстоянии от материнского. Это примеры вегетативного размножения растений с помощью стебля. Растения в природе нередко размножаются листьями. Так, в сыроватых местах луга встречается растение Сердечник Луговой. Его сложные листья, соприкасаясь с влажной поверхностью почвы, образуют придаточные корни и почки. Отделившись после этого от материнской особи, они образуют из почек свои побеги и живут как новое растение. Листьями в природе размножаются, например, Бегония, Сансевьера, Каланхоэ, Сенполия. Начало развитию новых растений при вегетативном размножении всегда дают почки (пазушные или придаточные). Вегетативное Размножение – это воспроизведение Растений из вегетативных частей тела:- корня и побега. Вегетативное размножение свойственно Высшим и Низшим Растениям. У Низших Растений (Водорослей) вегетативное размножение могут осуществлять отделившиеся кусочки слоевища или отдельные его клетки. Высшие растения (споровые и семенные) размножаются всеми вегетативными органами – корнями, побегом, а также его частями:- стеблем, листьями, почками. У высших растений, особенно у цветковых, вегетативное размножение может сочетаться и чередоваться с половым размножением. Растения, возникшие вегетативным путём, обладают такими же свойствами, какие были у материнского растения. Лишь в новых условиях окружающей среды у них могут проявиться иные свойства, например, измениться размеры растения. При вегетативном размножении отделившиеся дочерние растения полностью воспроизводят наследственные свойства материнского организма. Совокупность новых растений (особей), возникших вегетативным путём от одного материнского растения, называется Клоном (от Греческого слова Клон, означающее Ветвь или Отпрыск). Образование клонов позволяет каждому растению иметь однородное потомство, повторять себя в своих потомках без изменения наследственных качеств. Клонированием создаётся возможность сохранить исходные свойства материнских растений в течение достаточно длительного времени. Только таким способом удаётся сохранить своеобразные особенности какого-либо сорта у культурных растений. В этом проявляется уникальность вегетативного размножения, а также его существенное отличие от полового. Растения, появившиеся путём вегетативного размножения, обычно развиваются значительно быстрее, чем особи, появившиеся из семян, то есть половым путём. Они могут раньше перейти к плодоношению, значительно быстрее захватить необходимую им площадь, быстрее расселиться на большой территории. Вегетативное размножение позволяет сохранить неизменными свойства вида. В этом заключается его большое биологическое значение. Если прорастание семян почему-либо у вида затруднено и подавлено, растение переходит на вегетативное размножение. Вегетативное размножение у растений может осуществляться случайно отделившимися

частями тела растения. Укоренение частей побегов, отдельных листьев, почек, кусочков корней и корневищ – это явление широко представлено в природе. Но у многих растений в процессе эволюции сформировались особые, специализированные части. К ним относятся:- клубни, луковицы, столоны, усы, клубнелуковицы, корневища. Тому же служат и особые вегетативные части растения, называемые выводковыми почками. Выводковые почки возникают у растений на листьях (Бриофиллюм, Папоротник-Асплениум) или в соцветии. Там они прорастают, образуя маленькую розеточку листьев с корнями, маленькую луковичку в пазухах листьев (Лилии, Лук, Чеснок) или крохотный клубень в соцветии (Горец Живородящий, Мятлик Бульбоносный). Люди с давних пор очень широко используют вегетативное размножение растений в своём хозяйстве.

VEGF = VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR

VEHCAR = CARGO LOADED ON VEHICLES

VEHICLE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО – (1) Vehicle means a road vehicle or railway freight wagon (railroad freight car), permanently attached to an underframe and wheels or to a chassis and wheels, which is loaded and unloaded as a unit. This term also includes a trailer, semitrailer or similar mobile unit except those used solely for the purposes of loading and unloading. See also Motor Vehicles. Vehicle is any vehicle, truck, tractor, trailer or combination of these hauled by a single power unit.

(2) Vehicle:- motorized vehicles used by US households for personal transportation. Excluded are motorcycles, mopeds, large trucks, and buses. Included are automobiles, station wagons, passenger vans, cargo vans, motor homes, pickup trucks, and jeeps or similar vehicles. To be included, vehicles must be:- (1) owned by members of the household; or (2) company cars not owned by household members but regularly available to household members for their personal use and ordinarily kept at home; or (3) rented or leased for 1 month or more. See also Automobile, Bus, Car, Minivan, Moped, Motorcycle, Motor Vehicle, Semi, Semitrailer, Taxi, Tractor-Semitrailer, Tractor Trailer, Truck, Truck Tractor, and Van. In the United States, Vehicle:- as the term is applied to private entities, does not include a rail passenger car, railroad locomotive, railroad freight car, or railroad caboose, or other rail rolling stock described in Section 242 of Title III of the Act.

VEHICLE ACQUISITION = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Vehicle Acquisition:- the number of vehicles a household acquires or obtains during the year. The average number of vehicles in the stock is computed using these data. See also Vehicle Disposition.

VEHICLE CLASS = КЛАСС ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Class:- a term that includes sedans, station wagons, ambulances, buses and trucks, or different categories of vehicles according to Federal Standards for fiscal year 1992. Vehicle Class:- the first three characters of the vehicle license number on a government vehicle. The first character will always be 'G'.

VEHICLE COMPANIES = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ КОМПАНИИ (или КОМПАНИИ С ТРАНСПОРТНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ) – Vehicle Companies are financial entities created to be holders of securitized assets or assets that have been removed from the balance sheets of corporations or government units as part of the restructuring of these units. Many are organized as trusts or special purpose vehicles created solely to hold specific portfolios of assets or liabilities.

VEHICLE CONFIGURATION = КОНФИГУРАЦИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Configuration:- the combination of vehicular units comprising a commercial motor vehicle.

VEHICLE DISPOSITION = ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Vehicle Disposition:- the number of vehicles a household disposes of during the survey year. Disposed vehicles include those sold, traded, or the owner moved out of the household. The average number of vehicles in the stock is computed using these data. See also Vehicle Acquisition.

VEHICLE FUEL = ТОПЛИВО ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ – Vehicle Fuel is the predominant type of fuel purchased during 1991. Data categories are leaded and unleaded gasoline, diesel motor fuel and 'other' which includes propane and gasohol. See also Fuel, Gasohol, Gasoline, and Kerosene.

VEHICLE FUEL CONSUMPTION = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ТОПЛИВА ТРАНСПОРТНЫМ СРЕДСТВОМ – Vehicle Fuel Consumption is computed as the vehicle miles traveled divided by the fuel efficiency reported in miles per gallon (MPGs). Vehicle fuel consumption is derived from the actual vehicle mileage collected and the assigned MPGs obtained from the US EPA (short for the Environmental Protection Agency) certification files adjusted for on-road driving. The quantity of fuel used by vehicles.

VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCY = ТОПЛИВНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ТОПЛИВНЫЙ КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ПОЛЕЗНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Vehicle Fuel Efficiency is a form of thermal efficiency, meaning the ratio from effort to result of a process that converts chemical potential energy contained in a carrier (fuel) into kinetic energy or work. Overall fuel efficiency may vary per device, which in turn may vary per application fuel efficiency, especially fossil fuel power plants or industries dealing with combustion, such as ammonia production during the Haber process (also called Haber-Bosch process; it is named after its inventors, the German chemists Frits Haber (1868–1934) and Carl Bosch (1874–1940)). In the context of transport, fuel economy is the energy efficiency of a particular vehicle, given as a ratio of distance traveled per unit of fuel consumed. It is dependent on engine efficiency, transmission design, and tire design. Fuel economy is expressed in miles per gallon (mpg) in the USA and usually also in the UK (imperial gallon); there is sometimes confusion as the imperial gallon is 20% larger than the US gallon so that mpg values are not directly comparable. In countries using the Metric system fuel economy is stated as 'Fuel Consumption' in liters per 100 kilometers (L/100 km). Litres per mil are used in Norway and Sweden. Fuel consumption is a more accurate measure of a vehicle's performance because it is a linear relationship while fuel economy leads to distortions in efficiency improvements. Weight-specific efficiency (efficiency per unit weight) may be stated for freight, and passenger-specific efficiency (vehicle efficiency per passenger). Fuel Efficiency Of Motor Vehicles:- The fuel efficiency of motor vehicles can be expressed in more ways:- (i) Fuel Consumption is the amount of fuel used per unit distance; for example, litres per 100 kilometres (L/100 km). In this case, the lower the value, the more economic a vehicle is (the less fuel it needs to travel a certain distance); this is the measure generally used across Europe (except the UK, Denmark and The Netherlands – see below), New Zealand, Australia and Canada. Also in Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Colombia, China, and Madagascar, as also in post-Soviet space. (ii) Fuel Economy is the distance travelled per unit volume of fuel used; for example, kilometres per litre (km/L) or miles per gallon (MPG), where 1 MPG (imperial) ≈ 0.354 006 km/L. In this case, the higher the value, the more economic a vehicle is (the more distance it can travel with a certain volume of fuel). This measure is popular in the USA and the UK (mpg), but in Europe, India, Japan, South Korea and Latin America the metric unit km/L is used instead. Converting from mpg or to L/100 km (or vice versa) involves the use of the reciprocal function, which is not distributive. Therefore, the average of two fuel economy numbers gives different values if those units are used, because one of the functions is reciprocal, thus not linear. If two people calculate the fuel economy average of two groups of cars with different units, the group with better fuel economy may be one or the other. However, from the point of energy used as a shared method of measure, the result shall be the same in both the cases. The formula for converting to miles per US gallon (exactly 3.785 411 784 litres (L)) from L/100 km is 235.215 / x, where x is value of L/100 km. For miles per Imperial gallon (exactly 4.54609 L) the formula is 282.481 / x. In parts of

Europe, the two standard measuring cycles for 'litre/100 km' value are 'urban' traffic with speeds up to 50 km/h from a cold start, and then 'extra urban' travel at various speeds up to 120 km/h which follows the urban test. A combined figure is also quoted showing the total fuel consumed in divided by the total distance traveled in both tests. A reasonably modern European supermini and many mid-size cars, including station wagons, may manage motorway travel at 5 L/100 km (47 mpg US/56 mpg imp) or 6.5 L/100 km in city traffic (36 mpg US/43 mpg imp), with carbon dioxide emissions of around 140 g/km. An average North American mid-size car travels 21 mpg (US) (11 L/100 km) city, 27 mpg (US) (9 L/100 km) highway; a full-size SUV (short for the sport-utility vehicle) usually travels 13 mpg (US) (18 L/100 km) city and 16 mpg (US) (15 L/100 km) highway. Pickup trucks vary considerably; whereas a 4 cylinder-engined light pickup can achieve 28 mpg (8 L/100 km), a V8 full-size pickup with extended cabin only travels 13 mpg (US) (18 L/100 km) city and 15 mpg (US) (15 L/100 km) highway. The average fuel economy is higher in Europe due to the higher cost of fuel. In the UK, a gallon of gas without tax would cost USD1.97, but with taxes cost USD6.06 in 2005. The average cost in the United States was USD2.61. Consumers prefer 'muscle cars' but choose more fuel efficient ones when gas prices increase. European-built cars are generally more fuel-efficient than US vehicles. While Europe has many higher efficiency diesel cars, European gasoline vehicles are on average also more efficient than gasoline-powered vehicles in the USA. Most European vehicles cited in the CSI study run on diesel engines, which tend to achieve greater fuel efficiency than gas engines. Selling those cars in the United States is difficult because of emission standards, notes Walter McManus, a fuel economy expert at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute. 'For the most part, European diesels don't meet US emission standards', McManus said in 2007. Another reason why many European models are not marketed in the United States is that labor unions object to having the big 3 import any new foreign built models regardless of fuel economy while laying off workers at home. An example of European cars' capabilities of fuel economy is the microcar Smart Fortwo cdi, which can achieve up to 3.4 L/100 km (69.2 mpg_{-US}) using a turbocharged three-cylinder 41 bhp (30 kW) Diesel engine. The Fortwo is produced by Daimler AG and is currently only sold by one company in the United States. Furthermore, the current (and to date already 10-year-old) world record in fuel economy of production cars is held by the Volkswagen Group, with special production models (labeled '3L') of the Volkswagen Lupo and the Audi A2, consuming as little as 3 L/100 km (94 mpg_{-imp}; 78 mpg_{-US}). Diesel engines generally achieve greater fuel efficiency than petrol (gasoline) engines. Passenger car diesel engines have energy efficiency of up to 41% but more typically 30%, and petrol engines of up to 37.3%, but more typically 20%. That is one of the reasons why diesels have better fuel efficiency than equivalent petrol cars. A common margin is 25% more miles per gallon for an efficient turbodiesel. For example, the current model Skoda Octavia, using Volkswagen engines, has a combined European fuel efficiency of 41.3 mpg for the 105 bhp (78 kW) petrol engine and 52.3 mpg for the 105 bhp (78 kW) – and heavier – diesel engine. The higher compression ratio is helpful in raising the energy efficiency, but diesel fuel also contains approximately 10% more energy per unit volume than gasoline which contributes to the reduced fuel consumption for a given power output. In 2002, the United States had 85 174 776 trucks, and averaged 13.5 miles per US gallon (17.4 L/100 km; 16.2 mpg_{-imp}). Large trucks, over 33 000 pounds (15 000 kg), averaged 5.7 miles per US gallon (41 L/100 km; 6.8 mpg_{-imp}). The average economy of automobiles in the United States in 2002 was 22.0 miles per US gallon (10.7 L/100 km; 26.4 mpg_{-imp}). By 2010 this had increased to 23.0 miles per US gallon (10.2 L/100 km; 27.6 mpg_{-imp}). Average fuel economy in the United States gradually declined until 1973, when it reached a low of 13.4 miles per US gallon (17.6 L/100 km; 16.1 mpg_{-imp}) and gradually has increased since, as a result of higher fuel cost. A study indicates that a 10% increase in gas prices will eventually produce a 2.04% increase in fuel economy. One method by car makers to increase fuel efficiency is lightweighting in which lighter-weight materials are substituted in for improved engine performance and handling. Fuel Efficiency In Microgravity:- How fuel combusts affects how much energy is produced. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has investigated fuel consumption in microgravity. The common distribution of a flame under normal gravity conditions depends on convection, because soot tends to rise to the top of a flame, such as in a candle, making the flame yellow. In microgravity or zero gravity, such as an environment in outer space, convection no longer occurs, and the flame becomes spherical, with a tendency to become more blue and more efficient. There are several possible explanations for this difference, of which the most likely one given is the hypothesis that the temperature is evenly distributed enough that soot is not formed and complete combustion occurs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, April 2005. Experiments by NASA in microgravity reveal that diffusion flames in microgravity allow more soot to be completely oxidised after they are produced than diffusion flames on Earth, because of a series of mechanisms that behaved differently in microgravity when compared to normal gravity conditions. LSP-1 experiment results, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, April 2005. Premixed flames in microgravity burn at a much slower rate and more efficiently than even a candle on Earth, and last much longer. Vehicle Efficiency And Transportation Pollution:- Fuel efficiency directly affects emissions causing pollution by affecting the amount of fuel used. However, it also depends on the fuel source used to drive the vehicle concerned. Cars for example, can run on a number of fuel types other than gasoline, such as natural gas, LPG or biofuel or electricity which creates various quantities of atmospheric pollution. A kilogram of carbon, whether contained in petrol, diesel, kerosene, or any other hydrocarbon fuel in a vehicle, leads to approximately 3.6 kg of CO_2 emissions. Due to the carbon content of gasoline, its combustion emits 2.3 kg/l (19.4 lb/US gal) of CO_2; since diesel fuel is more energy dense per unit volume, diesel emits 2.6 kg/l (22.2 lb/US gal). This figure is only the CO_2 emissions of the final fuel product and does not include additional CO_2 emissions created during the drilling, pumping, transportation and refining steps required to produce the fuel. Additional measures to reduce overall emission includes improvements to the efficiency of air conditioners, lights and tires. See also Miles Per Gallon. / процесса Хаба (Haber), называемого также процессом Хаба-Боша (Haber-Bosch process; в честь его изобретателей – Немецких химиков Фритца Хаба (Frits Haber; 1868–1934) и Карля Боша (Carl Bosch; 1874–1940)). Волтё МэкМэнас (Walter McManus). Смат Фотво (Smart Fortwo). Даймля А.Ге. (Daimler AG). Фольксвагэн Груп (Volkswagen Group), со специальными производственными моделями (этикетированными '3L') Фольксвагэн Люпо (Volkswagen Lupo) и Ауди А2 (Audi A2). Например, текущая модель Щкода Октавиа или Актэйвиа (Škoda Octavia), использующая двигатели Фольксвагэн (Volkswagen), имеет .

VEHICLE FUEL EXPENDITURES = ИЗДЕРЖКИ НА ТОПЛИВО ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Fuel Expenditures:- the cost, including taxes, of the gasoline, gasohol, or diesel fuel added to the vehicle's tank. Expenditures do not include the cost of oil or other items that may have been purchased at the same time as the vehicle fuel.

VEHICLE FUEL TANK CAPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ ТОПЛИВНОГО БАКА ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Fuel Tank Capacity:- the tank's unusable capacity (i.e. the volume of fuel left at the bottom of the tank when the vehicle's fuel pump can no longer draw fuel from the tank) plus its usable capacity (i.e. the volume of fuel that can be pumped into the tank through the filler pipe with the vehicle on a level surface and with the unusable capacity already in the tank). The term does not include the vapor volume of the tank (i.e. the space above the fuel tank filler neck) nor the volume of the fuel tank filler neck.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ НОМЕР ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Identification Number (VIN):- a set of codes, usually alphanumeric characters, assigned to a vehicle at the factory and inscribed on the vehicle. When decoded, the VIN provides vehicle characteristics. The VIN is used to help match vehicles to the US EPA (short for the Environmental Protection Agency) certification file for calculating MPGs (short for the miles per gallon). Vehicle Identification Number (VIN):- assigned by the manufacturer, this number is unique to each vehicle and appears on the vehicle's registration and title. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is a set of about 17 codes, combining letters and numbers, assigned to a vehicle at the factory and

inscribed on a small metal label attached to the dashboard and visible through the windshield. The VIN is a unique identifier for the vehicle and therefore is often found on insurance cards, vehicle registrations, vehicle titles, safety or emission certificates, insurance policies, and bills of sale. The coded information in the VIN describes characteristics of the vehicle such as engine size and weight.

VEHICLE IMPORTER = ИМПОРТЁР ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Importer is an original vehicle manufacturer (of foreign or domestic ownership) that imports vehicles as finished products into the United States.

VEHICLE IN USE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ (или XX) – Vehicle In Use:- all vehicles in the inventory that are permanently assigned to an agency or in paid seasonal storage.

VEHICLE–KILOMETER = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО–КИЛОМЕТР – (1) Vehicle-Kilometer is the unit of measurement representing the movement of a road motor vehicle over one kilometer. Context:- the distance to be considered is the distance actually run. It includes movements of empty road motor vehicles. Units made up of a tractor and a semi-trailer or a lorry and a trailer are counted as one vehicle.

(2) Vehicle-Kilometer (for inland waterways transport) is the unit of measurement of traffic representing the movement of an individual inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel or convoy over one kilometer. Context:- the distance taken into account is the distance actually run. Movements of unladen individual vessels or convoys are included. Vehicle Kilometer:- unit of measurement of traffic representing the movement of an individual Inland Waterways Transport (IWT) vessel or convoy over one kilometer.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE = ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Maintenance:- all activities associated with revenue and non-revenue (service) vehicle maintenance, including administration, inspection and maintenance, and servicing (cleaning, fueling, etc) vehicles. In addition, it includes repairs due to vandalism, and accident repairs of revenue vehicles.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REPORTING STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Maintenance Reporting Standards (VMRS) is a set of codes developed to facilitate computerized tracking of parts and labor used in equipment repair. Established and maintained by the American Trucking Associations.

VEHICLE MANEUVER = МАНЕВР ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Maneuver:- last action (maneuver) this vehicle's driver engaged in either (1) just prior to the impact or (2) just before the driver realized the impending danger. See also Crash, and Vehicle Role.

VEHICLE MILE OF TRAVEL = МИЛЯ ПРОБЕГА ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Mile Of Travel (VMT):- a unit to measure vehicle travel made by a private vehicle, such as an automobile, van, pickup truck, or motorcycle. Each mile traveled is counted as one vehicle mile regardless of the number of persons in the vehicle.

VEHICLE MILES = МИЛИ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Miles are the miles of travel by all types of motor vehicles as determined by the States on the basis of actual traffic counts and established estimating procedures. Vehicle Miles:- the total number of miles traveled by transit vehicles. Commuter rail, heavy rail, and light rail report individual car miles rather than train miles for vehicle miles.

VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL = МИЛИ ПРОБЕГА ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Miles Of Travel (VMT):- the number of miles traveled nationally by vehicles for a period of 1 year. VMT is either calculated using 2 odometer readings or, for vehicles with less than 2 odometer readings, imputed using a regression estimate.

VEHICLE MILES OPERATED = МИЛИ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Miles Operated:- sum of all miles operated by passenger vehicles, including mileage when no passengers are carried. When vehicles are operated in trains, each vehicle is counted separately, e.g., an eight-vehicle train operating for one mile equals eight vehicle miles.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED = МИЛИ, ПРОЙДЕННЫЕ ТРАНСПОРТНЫМ СРЕДСТВОМ (или XX) – Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT):- the number of miles traveled nationally by vehicles for a period of 1 year. VMT is either calculated using two odometer readings or, for vehicles with less than two odometer readings, imputed using a regression estimate. Vehicle-Miles Traveled (VMT):- one vehicle traveling the distance of one mile. Total vehicle miles, thus, is the total mileage traveled by all vehicles.

VEHICLE OCCUPANCY = ВМЕСТИМОСТЬ ПАССАЖИРОВ В ТРАНСПОРТНОМ СРЕДСТВЕ (или XX) – Vehicle Occupancy:- the number of persons, including driver and passenger(s) in a vehicle; also includes persons who did not complete a whole trip. Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey (NPTS) occupancy rates are generally calculated as person miles divided by vehicle miles. Vehicle Occupancy:- the number of people aboard a vehicle at a given time; also known as auto or automobile occupancy when the reference is to automobile travel only.

VEHICLE ON HAND = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО НА РУКАХ (или XX) – Vehicle On Hand:- all vehicles for which General Services Administration (GSA) has accountability.

VEHICLE OPERATIONS = ОПЕРАЦИИ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Operations:- all activities associated with the subcategories of the vehicle operations function: transportation administration and support; revenue vehicle operation; ticketing and fare collection; and system security.

VEHICLE/PEDESTRIAN DEVIATION = ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО/ПЕШЕХОД (или XX) – Vehicle/Pedestrian Deviation (VPD):- an entry or movement on an airport movement area by a vehicle operator or pedestrian that has not been authorized by air traffic control (includes aircraft operated by a non-pilot). See also Operational Deviation, Operational Error, Pilot Deviation, and Runway Incursion.

VEHICLE REVENUE MILES/HOURS = ВЫРУЧКА МИЛИ/ЧАС ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Revenue Miles/Hours are the miles/hours a vehicle travels while in revenue service. A transit vehicle is in revenue service only when the vehicle is available to the public and there is a reasonable expectation of carrying passengers that either directly pay fares, are subsidized by public policy, or provide payment through some contractual arrangement. This does not imply that a cash fare must be paid. Vehicles operated in free fare service are considered in revenue service. Vehicle revenue miles/hours exclude travel to and from storage facilities, training operators prior to revenue service, road tests and deadhead travel, as well as school bus and charter services.

VEHICLE ROLE = РОЛЬ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или XX) – Vehicle Role is a role of vehicle in single or multi-vehicle crashes, i.e. non-collision, striking, and struck. See also Crash, and Vehicle Maneuver.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE FOR MAXIMUM SERVICE = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДОСТУПНЫЕ ДЛЯ МАКСИМАЛЬНОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ (или XX) – Vehicles Available For Maximum Service:- the number of revenue vehicles available to meet the

annual maximum service requirements. This includes spares, out-of-service vehicles, and vehicles in or awaiting maintenance, but excludes vehicles awaiting sale and emergency contingency vehicles.

VEHICLES CURRENCY = ВАЛЮТА РАСЧЁТОВ (или СВЯЗУЮЩАЯ ВАЛЮТА, или ВАЛЮТА СРЕДСТВ, или КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Vehicle Currency is a form of legal tender used in a cross border import or export. Transaction that is not the domestic money of the importer or the exporter. Many international transactions for goods and services use the US Dollar as the invoicing currency even if neither party is based in the United States, since most national currencies trade actively against the Dollar in the Forex market. Vehicles Currency is the currency used to invoice an international trade transaction, especially when it is not the national currency of either the importer or the exporter. / Ведущая Валюта:- валюта, используемая в международных операциях для котировок и платежей. В настоящее время чаще всего используют Доллар США.

VEHICLES IN TOTAL FLEET = ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ВО ВСЁМ ПАРКЕ (или XX) – Vehicles in Total Fleet:- all revenue vehicles held at the end of the fiscal year, including those in storage, emergency contingency and awaiting sale.

VEHICLES OPERATED IN MAXIMUM SERVICE = ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ЭКСПЛУАТИРУЕМЫЕ В МАКСИМАЛЬНОМ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИИ (или XX) – Vehicles Operated In Maximum Service:- the number of revenue vehicles operated to meet annual maximum service requirements. This is the revenue vehicle count during the peak season of the year, on the week and day that maximum service is provided. Vehicles operated in maximum service exclude atypical days or one-time special events.

VEHICLE STOCK = ЗАПАС ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или XX) – Vehicle Stock is the number of vehicles owned or used by a household for personal transportation. A vehicle is defined in terms of a 'Vehicle Year'. If a vehicle is present in a household for the entire year, it counted as one vehicle. If a vehicle is present in a household for one-half of the year, it is counted as only one-half of a vehicle. Therefore, the number of vehicles a sample household was considered as having during the year was computed as the days of possession summed over all vehicles in the household, divided by days in a year.

VEHICLE SYSTEMS INSTALLATION BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО УСТАНОВКЕ СИСТЕМ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или XX) – Vehicle Systems Installation Board (VSIB) is a national (in the United Kingdom) regulatory and accreditation body for vehicle systems installers and their installations.

VEHICLE TRIP = ПОЕЗДКА ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА (или РЕЙС ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА) – Vehicle Trip is a trip by a single vehicle regardless of the number of persons in the vehicle.

VEHICLE TYPE = ТИП ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicle Type:- a series of motor vehicle body types that have been grouped together because of their design similarities.

VEHICLE USED ON THE JOB = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ НА РАБОТЕ – Vehicle Used On The Job:- a vehicle used by anyone in the household for job-related activities, excluding commuting to and from work.

VEHICULAR SAFETY DEVICES = УСТРОЙСТВА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА – Vehicular Safety Devices are the seat belts, harnesses, inflatable cushions, and other devices designed to protect occupants of vehicles from injury in case of accident. A seat belt is a strap that fastens a rider to a moving vehicle and prevents him from being thrown out or against the interior of the vehicle during sudden stops. The first patent for a restraining belt designed to protect passengers in road vehicles was granted to Edward J. Claghorn (of New York, State of New York, the United States) in 1885. The first lap-type belt resembling the modern seat belt was a leather strap used on a United States Army airplane in 1910, and for the next 25 years seat belts were used primarily on aircraft. In the 1940s tests demonstrated that the severity of head injuries could be substantially reduced by holding the body in place with a seat belt, and some seat belts for automobiles were manufactured in the early 1950s. Common automobile restraint systems developed by the early 1970s were lap belts, anchored to the car underbody, to keep the rider from sliding forward; and shoulder harnesses, anchored to the car underbody and the roof rail, to keep the rider from jackknifing into the instrument panel. These fabric belts were provided with quick attach-and-release buckles and were able to withstand loads of 6 000 pounds (2 700 kilograms). Despite convincing evidence of the value of seat belts, however, motorists in all countries were apathetic, and only the passage of legislation caused seat belts to appear universally in automobiles. Even then, widespread failure by drivers and passengers to make use of the belts led to developmental work on passive-restraint systems. Passive-restraint devices protect drivers and passengers without any action on their part. Among those tested was the air bag, an inflatable pillow-like cushion stored in the instrument panel and triggered to inflate in a fraction of a second by the force of impact, cushioning and absorbing the energy of the rider and then deflating. Other important safety devices used on automobiles and other vehicles include safety glass, the newer types of which deflect without breaking under severe stress; improved door locks that keep doors closed under severe conditions; and collapsible steering columns that telescope under impact, absorbing energy. / Эдвод Дьжей. Клэгхон (Edward J. Claghorn).

VEIL = ВУАЛЬ – Veil is a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often for the face; specifically, the outer covering of a nun's headdress; a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress. Traditionally worn by brides at weddings. Example of veil used in conversation; 'By the way, my wife Bridget Marie, looked beautiful at our wedding. This was before and after she lifted her veil'. See also Voile. / Бридьжит Мори (Bridget Marie). Под Вуалью, от Французского слова Voile, означающее Завеса или Покрывало, понимается:- (1) гладкая тонкая прозрачная, вырабатываемая из шерстяной, хлопчатобумажной или шёлковой пряж, шерстяная, хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань, из которой изготовляют платья, шарфы. Вуаль бывает белёная, крашеная и набивная, лицевая сторона ткани часто украшается вышитыми рисунками. Применяется главным образом для шитья дамских платьев. (2) прозрачная тонкая сетка, прикреплённая к женской шляпке и иногда закрывающая лицо.

VEILED WOOL = СМЫТАЯ (или СКРЫТАЯ, или ЗАМАСКИРОВАННАЯ) ШЕРСТЬ – Veiled Wool is the wool where the staple lengths have become disorganized and intermixed with each other. Veiled Wool has the fibers of the various staples stuck to each other.

VEILING = ВУАЛЬ (или ВЭЙЛИН, или ФАТИН, или ПРОЗРАЧНАЯ ЛЁГКАЯ ТКАНЬ ВУАЛЬ, или ЛЬНЯНАЯ ВУАЛЬ) – Veiling:- any of various light sheer fabrics. Veiling is a light gauzy fabric used for veils. / Прозрачная лёгкая ткань Вуаль полотняного или перевивочного переплетения. Под Вуалью, от Французского слова Voile, означающее Завеса или Покрывало, понимается:- (1) гладкая тонкая прозрачная, вырабатываемая из шерстяной, хлопчатобумажной или шёлковой пряж, шерстяная, хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань, из которой изготовляют платья, шарфы. Вуаль бывает белёная, крашеная и набивная, лицевая сторона ткани часто украшается вышитыми рисунками. Применяется главным образом для шитья дамских платьев. (2) прозрачная тонкая сетка, прикреплённая к женской шляпке и иногда закрывающая лицо.

VEIN = ВЕНА – Vein:- in human physiology, any of the vessels that, with four exceptions, carry oxygen-depleted blood to the right upper chamber (atrium) of the heart. The four exceptions – the pulmonary veins – transport oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left

upper chamber of the heart. The oxygen-depleted blood transported by most veins is collected from the networks of microscopic vessels called Capillaries by thread-sized veins called Venules. As in the arteries, the walls of veins have three layers, or coats:- an inner layer, or tunica intima; a middle layer, or tunica media; and an outer layer, or tunica adventitia. Each coat has a number of sublayers. The tunica intima differs from the inner layer of an artery:- many veins, particularly in the arms and legs, have valves to prevent backflow of blood, and the elastic membrane lining the artery is absent in the vein, which consists primarily of endothelium and scant connective tissue. The tunica media, which in an artery is composed of muscle and elastic fibers, is thinner in a vein and contains less muscle and elastic tissue, and proportionately more collagen fibers (collagen, a fibrous protein, is the main supporting element in connective tissue). The outer layer (tunica adventitia) consists chiefly of connective tissue and is the thickest layer of the vein. As in arteries, there are tiny vessels called Vasa Vasorum that supply blood to the walls of the veins and other minute vessels that carry blood away. Veins are more numerous than arteries and have thinner walls owing to lower blood pressure. They tend to parallel the course of arteries. See also Artery; and Capillary. / Под Веной, от Латинского слова Vena, понимается кровеносный сосуд, несущий насыщенную углекислотой (венозную) кровь от органов и тканей к сердцу (исключая лёгочные и пупочную вены, которые несут артериальную кровь). Под Венами, от Латинского слова Vena, означающее Жила или Кровеносный Сосуд, понимаются сосуды, несущие кровь от органов и тканей к сердцу. Вены большого круга кровообращения (смотрите Сердце, Кровообращение) собирают кровь, насыщенную двуокисью углерода, продуктами обмена веществ, гормонами желёз внутренней секреции и другими веществами, от органов и частей тела и несут её в правое предсердие. Вены малого круга обеспечивают отток обогащённой кислородом крови из лёгких в левое предсердие. Через систему воротной вены осуществляется передача в общий кроветок пищевых веществ, всасывающихся в желудочно-кишечном тракте. Венозная система берёт начало от капиллярной сети. Здесь формируются венулы, при слиянии которых образуются вены. Стенка вен значительно тоньше и пластичнее, чем стенка артерий, мускулатура её развита относительно слабо; давление крови в венах очень мало, а в крупных венах – ниже атмосферного. На продвижение крови по венам большое влияние оказывают дыхательные движения грудной клетки (присасывающее действие), движения диафрагмы, на глубокие вены конечностей – мышечные сокращения. Клапаны вен, расположенные по току крови, пропускают кровь только к сердцу. Многочисленные нервные окончания в стенках некоторых крупных вен (верхняя и нижняя полые, воротная и другие вены) участвуют в регуляции кровообращения.

VEIN = ЖИЛА – Vein:- in geology, ore body that is disseminated within definite boundaries in unwanted rock or minerals (gangue). The term, as used by geologists, is nearly synonymous with the term lode, as used by miners. There are two distinct types:- fissure veins and ladder veins. Fissure veins, the earliest described bedrock deposits, occupy one or more fissures; they are tabular, with two dimensions much greater than the third. Fissure veins are formed in two stages, sometimes greatly separated in time; first the fissure is formed, and then it is filled with ore. There are several varieties:- simple, with relatively straight, parallel walls; chambered, with irregular, fragmented walls; dilation, or lenticular, with fat lenses in a string or roughly parallel in schists; sheeted, with several distinct, closely spaced, parallel fractures; and composite, with several roughly parallel fissures and connecting diagonals in partially replaced rock. Ladder veins are short, rather regularly spaced, roughly parallel fractures that traverse dikes (tabular bodies of igneous rocks) from wall to wall. Their width is restricted to the width of the dike, but they may extend great distances along it. Ladder veins are not as numerous or important as fissure veins. / Жила, минеральное тело, заполняющее трещину в горной породе. Простые жилы – одиночные минерализованные трещины; сложные – пучки переплетающихся трещин, зон дробления или рассланцевания. По деталям морфологии среди жил выделяются чётковидные, камерные, седловидные, лестничные и оперённые. Жилы, пересекающие слои вмещающих пород, называются секущими жилами; залегающие согласно с наслоением и падением вмещающих пород – пластовыми жилами. Длина жилы полезных ископаемых колеблется от 1 метра (м) и менее до 200 километров (км) (например, жилы золотых руд в Калифорнии). По падению некоторые жилы выклиниваются на близком расстоянии от земной поверхности, а другие, например, жила месторождения Колар в Индии, разрабатываются на глубине более 3 км. У жил различают геологическую и рабочую мощность (наименьшая величина мощности, при которой возможна эксплуатация жильного месторождения). Рабочая мощность жилы в зависимости от ценности слагающих их минералов колеблется от нескольких сантиметров до десятков метров.

VEIN = ЖИЛКА – Vein is a strand of vascular tissue in a flat organ such as a leaf. Veins are the small ribs or branches of the framework of leaves. / Под Жилками понимается:- (i) система проводящих пучков в листьях и других органах высших растений, исключая мхи; и (ii) у насекомых – полые трубчатые утолщения пластинки крыла, в которых расположены ответвления трахей и нервов; образуют каркас крыла. Расположение жилок (жилкование) – важный систематический признак. Жилки (‘нервы’) у Растений, сосудисто-волокнистые пучки в листовых пластинках, выполняющие проводящие и механические функции. Крупные жилки образованы несколькими сосудисто-волокнистыми пучками и нередко включают тяжи механических тканей и паренхиму; такие жилки обычно выступают в виде рёбер на нижней, а иногда и на верхней стороне листовой пластинки. Жилки видны также в лепестках и чашелистиках цветков, в плодах и в стеблях растений (смотрите Жилкование). У Насекомых – полые трубчатые склеротизованные утолщения пластинки крыла. После выхода взрослого насекомого из куколки или нимфы жилки наполняются гемолимфой, давление которой расправляет крыло. Различают продольные и поперечные жилки; система их обеспечивает прочность и аэродинамические свойства крыла.

VELCRO® = ЛИПУЧКА (или ВЭЛЬКРО®, или ВЭЛКРОУ®, или КОНТАКТНАЯ ЗАСТЁЖКА) – Velcro® is a trademark for a fastening tape consisting of a strip of nylon with a surface of minute hooks that fasten to a corresponding strip with a surface of uncut pile. Velcro® is the brand name of a type of fastening tape consisting of opposing pieces of fabric, one piece with a dense arrangement of tiny nylon hooks and the other with a dense nylon pile, that interlock when pressed together, used as a closure on garments, luggage, etc, in place of buttons, zippers, and the like. Velcro® is a burr-like fastening device with one side made of a velvet-like material and the other of small stiff hooks. This fastening can be used for clothing and home furnishing items. Velcro® is a Nylon material made with both a surface of tiny hooks and a complementary surface of an adhesive pile, used in matching strips that can be pressed together or pulled apart for easy fastening and unfastening. / Найлан™ (Nylon™). Под Вэлькро®, от Французских слов Велюр (Velour), означающее Бархат, и Крошэ (Crochet), означающее Крючок, понимается . Во всем мире застёжка липучка известна как Вэлькро. У нас застёжку де Местраля называют липучкой, а официальное Русское название – Тканевая Застёжка. Липучка или Вэлькро® – застёжка, действующая по принципу репейника. Изобретена в 1948 Швейцарским инженером по имени Жёрж дё Местраль (George de Mestral). Является удачным примером биомиметики. Другие названия:- ворсистая молния, ворсовка, текстильная застёжка, лента вэлкроу®, лента вэлькро®, контактная лента, липучка. Англоязычный вариант – Hook & Loop. Разновидность застёжки, представляет собой пару текстильных лент, на одной из которых размещены микрокрючки, на другой – войлок. При соприкосновении двух лент микрокрючки зацепляются за войлок, и одна лента ‘прилипает’ к другой, за что застёжка и получила название ‘липучки’. Застёжка широко применяемая в швейной и обувной промышленности, и для специальных изделий. Velcro® – зарегистрированный товарный знак во многих странах. Интересные Факты:- на Международной Космической Станции вэлкро используется для крепления предметов к стенам. В Российском

сегменте ворсистой частью липучки оклеены все стены. А на инструменты, карандаши, прочие предметы лепится крючковатая часть со специальной липкой подложкой. Велкро – контактная тесьма-застёжка ‘репейник’.

VELDA SUE = VENTURE ENHANCEMENT & LOAN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR SMALLER UNDERCAPITALIZED ENTERPRISES

VELIGER = ВЕЛИГЕР (или ПАРУСНИК) – Veliger:- larva typical of certain mollusks such as marine snails and bivalves. The veliger develops from trochophore larva and has large, ciliated lobes (velum) that form from the ciliary ring (prototroch) characteristic of the trochophore stage. The velum, used in swimming and feeding, generally disappears in the adult. During the veliger stage, the mollusk begins to develop a foot and shell. / Под Велигером, от Латинских слов Velum, означающее Парус, и Gero, означающее Несу, понимается подобная трохофоре (смотрите Трохофора) личинка многих морских моллюсков (из пресноводных – только Дрейссены). Велигер имеет ‘ногу’, кишечник, глаза, органы равновесия (статоцисты), а также эмбриональную раковину (протоконх), в которую в случае опасности втягивается передняя часть тела, и Велум (Velum) – одну, две или несколько сложно рассечённых лопастей, покрытых ресничками и служащих для движения и захвата пищи. Некоторые Велигеры долго удерживаются в толще воды и за несколько недель преодолевают с течением Атлантический Океан. После оседания Велигера на дно происходит превращение его во взрослого моллюска. Велигер или Парусник, пелагическая личинка многих морских брюхоногих и двустворчатых моллюсков (из пресноводных – лишь у Дрейсен). У одних видов моллюсков Велигер выходит из яйца, у других проходит стадию трохофоры. Имеет велум, ногу, кишечник, глаза, органы равновесия (статоцисты), раковинную железу, выделяющую вещество личиночной раковины (протоконха), в которую может втягиваться передняя часть тела и другие органы и их системы. Некоторые Велигеры долго плавают в толще воды, часто переносятся течением на большие расстояния. После оседания на дно Велигер превращается во взрослого моллюска.

VELOCITY = СКОРОСТЬ – (1) Velocity:- quantity that designates how fast and in what direction a point is moving. Because it has direction as well as magnitude, velocity is known as a Vector Quantity and cannot be specified completely by a number, as can be done with time or length, which are scalar quantities. Like all vectors, velocity is represented graphically by a directed line segment (arrow) the length of which is proportional to its magnitude. A point always moves in a direction that is tangent to its path; for a circular path, for example, its direction at any instant is perpendicular to a line from the point to the center of the circle (a radius). The magnitude of the velocity (i.e. the speed) is the time rate at which the point is moving along its path. If a point moves a certain distance along its path in a given time interval, its average speed during the interval is equal to the distance moved divided by the time taken. A train that travels 100 km in 2 hours, for example, has an average speed of 50 km per hour. During the two-hour interval, the speed of the train in the previous example may have varied considerably around the average. The speed of a point at any instant may be approximated by finding the average speed for a short time interval including the instant in question. The differential calculus, which was invented by Isaac Newton for this specific purpose, provides means for determining exact values of the instantaneous velocity. / Айзэком Ньютчэном (или Исааком Ньютоном; Isaac Newton) . Скорость в механике, одна из основных кинематических характеристик движения точки, равная численно при равномерном движении отношению пройденного пути s к промежутку времени t, за который этот путь пройден, то есть $v = s / t$. В общем случае $v = ds / dt$, а как вектор $v = dr / dt$, где r – радиус-вектор точки. Направлен вектор скорости по касательной к траектории точки. Если движение точки задано уравнениями, выражающими зависимость её декартовых координат x, y, z от времени t, то:- $v = \sqrt{(v^2_x + v^2_y + v^2_z)}$, где $v_x = dx / dt$, $v_y = dy / dt$, $v_z = dz / dt$, а косинусы углов, которые вектор скорости образует с координатными осями, равны соответственно v_x / v, v_y / v, v_z / v.

(2) Velocity is the rate at which money balances turn over in a period for expenditures on goods and services (often measured as the ratio of gross national product (GNP) to the money stock). A larger velocity means that a given quantity of money is associated with a greater Dollar volume of transactions. Velocity (of money) is the average number of times a measure of money (as captured, for instance, by a monetary aggregate) turns over within a specified period of time. The income velocity of circulation is typically calculated as the ratio of a monetary aggregate to nominal gross domestic product (GDP). / Скорость (Обращения):- среднее число оборотов, совершаемое денежной единицей (включённой, например, в денежный агрегат) в течение определённого периода времени. Скорость обращения денежной массы обычно рассчитывается как отношение номинального ВВП к денежному агрегату.

VELOCITY LOGIC = СКОРОСТНАЯ ЛОГИКА (или ЛОГИКА СКОРОСТИ) – Velocity Logic (at CME GROUP) monitors potential significant price movements in extremely small time increments on CME Globex. It works in conjunction with price banding to preserve the integrity of our markets. Whereas price banding monitors futures price movements that would go too far, velocity logic monitors futures price movements that would go too far, too fast. It’s calculated using the highest and lowest prices within a predetermined lookback window. If a velocity logic violation occurs, the futures market is temporarily suspended, as are all associated options markets. See also Circuit Breaker, Price Banding, and Price Limits.

VELOCITY OF CIRCULATION = СКОРОСТЬ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ – Velocity Of Circulation is the number of times a Dollar is spent, or turns over, in a specific period of time. Velocity affects the amount of economic activity generated by a given money supply. Velocity Of Circulation is a rate at which money and money substitutes, such as checks, are transferred from one holder to the next. Velocity Of Circulation is the average number of times a unit of money is used in a given time, esp calculated as the ratio of the total money spent in that time to the total amount of money in circulation. Velocity Of Circulation is the average number of times a unit of money changes hands in an economy during a given period – normally measured by dividing the total amount spent (GDP) by the amount of money available (money supply). Velocity Of Circulation is the amount of units of money circulated in the economy during a given period of time. Velocity of circulation is measured by dividing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the country’s total money supply. A high velocity of circulation in a country indicates a high degree of inflation. It helps in determining how vigorous a country’s economy is. / Скорость, с которой деньги и заменители денег, такие как чеки, переходят от одного держателя другому. Скорость Обращения:- средний показатель использования денежной единицы за определённый период, приблизительно равный всей сумме денег, потраченных за этот период, делённой на величину денежной массы в обращении. Скорость Обращения Денег В Кругообороте Доходов (Income Velocity Of Circulation) показывает, сколько раз определённая единица денег составляет часть личного дохода в течение определённого периода. Она вычисляется отношением валового национального продукта (ВВП; gross national product (GNP)) к денежной массе в обращении. Понятие Скорость Заключения Сделок (Transactions Velocity Of Circulation) обозначает, сколько раз определённая денежная единица используется в передаче денег за определённый период, то есть отношение всей суммы денег, потраченных в процессе продажи товаров и услуг, к денежной массе в обращении. Скорость Обращения:- темп, которым денежная масса расходуется на потребление в течение определённого периода времени, обычно года. Скорость Обращения (Velocity) денег – скорость расходования денежной массы, означающая сколько раз один Доллар расходуется за данный период времени. Понятие ‘доходной скорости обращения денег’ (income velocity of money) было впервые объяснено Американским экономистом Овином Фишёром (Irving Fisher) в 1920-х. Он считал, что скорость обращения денег имеет прямое отношение к валовому национальному продукту (ВНП; gross domestic product (GDP)). ВНП является результатом роста денежной массы (money supply) и зависит от скорости обращения денег. Скорость

обращения денег влияет на уровень экономической активности, порождаемой ростом денежной массы. Денежная масса состоит из банковских вкладов и наличных средств, находящихся в обращении. Скорость обращения денег является одним из факторов кредитно-финансовой политики (monetary policy), Совета Управляющих Федеральной Резервной Системы США, поскольку увеличение скорости обращения денег может исключить необходимость стимулирующего увеличения денежной массы. И наоборот, снижение скорости обращения денег отражает замедление экономического роста, даже если объём денежной массы остаётся постоянным. Смотрите также Фискальная Политика (Fiscal Policy).

VELOCITY OF MONEY = СКОРОСТЬ ДЕНЕГ – Velocity Of Money:- Simply defined the velocity of money is the turnover in the money supply. A shop owner can measure how fast his inventory is selling by calculating 'inventory turnover'. To do that he simply calculates Total Sales ÷ Average Inventory for the period in question. But if you expand the idea of turnover to the entire country you get the 'Velocity of Money'. 'Strictly speaking all the velocity of money tells us is how long people hold onto their money. But from that we can infer their motives and perceptions of the economy in general ....' Velocity of Money Calculation:- To Calculate the Velocity of Money you simply divide Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is the total of everything sold in the country by the Money Supply. Thus Velocity of Money = GDP ÷ Money Supply. Now there is some debate about the proper measurement of the money supply. The most most restrictive measure of money supply is M1 which basically includes short term money, i.e. money that is available immediately. So that would be cash and checking accounts, NOW accounts and demand deposits, i.e. money you can get your hands on immediately. There is a good argument that this is the best measure of velocity of money because you want to look for an increase in the cash people are looking to hold. If people are fearful of the economy they want to hold Cash or cash equivalents. They aren't going to put money in a CD or long term holding. They want it readily available. So that if they lose their job or run into a credit crunch they will have the cash they need to continue living their lives. In the chart below we see the velocity of money using the M1 money supply. The grey shaded areas are official recessions and you can see that during these periods the velocity of money is shrinking. Interestingly during those periods GDP and the money supply itself can also be shrinking. The GDP of course might shrink because demand for goods decreases due to people holding onto their money longer. But as people default on their debts or pay them off the money supply itself might shrink but that would probably be longer term money rather than M1 so that is another reason why using M1 might be the best indicator. Back in April of 2010, I wrote Velocity of Money and Money Multiplier – Why Deflation Is Possible? During that time we were at the bottom of the slide in the velocity of money chart and leaving the official recession and entering into a slight increase in the velocity of money. But as you can see from the chart from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank the velocity of money has been falling again, indicating that we may never have left the recession or if we did, it is possibly resuming again. What Does the Velocity of Money Tell Us? Strictly speaking all the velocity of money tells us is how long people actually hold onto their money. But from that we can infer their motives and perceptions of their personal finances and on a broader scale the economy in general. If people are fearful for their jobs they will want to hold more cash and thus the velocity of money will fall. If on the other hand, they feel 'flush with cash' they will spend it faster. But there are other reasons people spend cash quickly. The primary one is that they fear inflation. So rather than feeling rich, a high velocity may also indicate a fear of the value of their money depreciating quickly. A perfect example of this would be during the Hyperinflation in Weimar Germany between 1921 and 1923. During this time inflation got so bad that people would pay for their meal before the meal because if they waited until the end it would cost more. This is the ultimate in money velocity where people rush out to spend the money because holding it for a few minutes longer might cause it to lose additional value. What Can We Tell From the Current Falling Velocity of Money? First of all, we can tell that the economy is not rebounding. In 2009 the velocity of money picked up a little bit. People were convinced that the recession was over and the economy would improve and so they began to spend a little bit more. This could have been the result of the QE1 stimulus. Not much in exchange for a Trillion Dollars worth of debt. But the current fall indicates that people are not convinced that the recession is over and that they would once again rather hold cash than spend it. It also indicates that people are not afraid of inflation, at least in the short term they still want to hold onto their cash. A similar idea in business is called Inventory Turnover Ratio.

VELOCITY PRESSURE = СКОРОСТНОЙ НАПОР (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ СКОРОСТИ, или ДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ ДАВЛЕНИЕ) – Velocity Pressure is the measure of the kinetic energy of a fluid. In a moving fluid, Velocity Pressure (VP) is the pressure that would induce an equivalent velocity if applied to move the same fluid through an orifice, so that all pressure energy is converted into kinetic energy. It is used in air conditioning, heating and ventilating work to determine air velocity. / Под Напором в гидравлике, понимается линейная величина, выражающая удельную (отнесённую к единице веса) энергию потока жидкости в данной точке. Полный запас удельной энергии потока H (полный напор) определяется Уравнением Бернулли (выведено в 1738):- $H = z + (p_v / \gamma) + (v^2 / 2g)$, где z – высота рассматриваемой точки над плоскостью отсчёта, pv – давление жидкости, текущей со скоростью v, γ – удельный вес жидкости, g – ускорение силы тяжести. Два первых слагаемых трёхчлена определяют собой сумму удельных потенциальных энергий положения (z) и давления (pv / γ), то есть полный запас удельной потенциальной энергии, называется Гидростатическим Напором, а третье слагаемое – удельную кинетическую энергию (Скоростной Напор). Вдоль потока напор уменьшается. Разность напора в двух поперечных сечениях потока реальной жидкости H1 - H2 = hv называется Потерянным Напором. При движении вязкой жидкости по трубам потерянный напор вычисляется по формуле Дарси (смотрите Гидродинамическое Сопротивление). При проектировании гидротехнических сооружений расчётный напор выбирается в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Например, для плотин напором, действующим со стороны верхнего бьефа, будет глубина воды в верхнем бьефе. В задачах по истечению жидкости или газов из отверстий за действующий напор принимают глубину погружения так называемого центра тяжести площади отверстия (при истечении жидкости) или перепад давлений (при истечении газа). В гидроэлектростанциях (ГЭС) различают напор брутто (разность отметок верхнего и нижнего бьефов) и напор нетто, равный напору брутто за вычетом потерь напора на гидравлическое сопротивление.

VELOCITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СО СКОРОСТЬЮ (или СКОРОСТНОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ) – The Velocity Ratio is the ratio of the volume of the transactions to the number of shares of the stock. It is measured daily and averaged over a 12-month period preceding the review of the Conseil Scientifique. See also CAC 40®.

VELOCITY SHOP = МАГАЗИН СКОРОСТИ (или МАГАЗИН ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ) – Velocity Shop:- xxxxx. / Магазин Для Ускорения:- техника ипотечного кредитора, предусматривающая продажу большинства своих закладных на рынки вторичного кредитования таким образом, чтобы он мог быстро обернуть средства и использовать их для создания новых закладных.

VELOUR = ВЕЛЮР – Velour is:- (1) generally, a soft, closely woven fabric with a short, thick pile, weighting about 10 to 20 ounces per yard and made in a plain or satin weave. Velour is usually made of cotton or wool, or with a cotton warp in wool, silk, or mohair velour. It is also made in blends of spun manufactured fiber and wool. Velours are used for coats, draperies, upholstery, powder puffs, and other pile items. (2) A felt with velvet-like texture used for men's and women's hats. Velour is a medium weight, closely woven fabric with a thick pile. It can be made using either a plain weave or a satin weave construction. It resembles velvet, but has a lower cut pile. End uses include apparel, upholstery, and drapes. Velour is a knit fabric, allowing it to stretch. It combines the stretchy properties of knits, such as spandex, with the rich appearance and feel of velvet. It is used in dancewear for the ease of movement it affords, and is also popular for warm, colorful, casual clothing. When used as an upholstery, velour often is substituted for velvet. Plush velour seats

are an option on many luxury vehicles. Velour is also widely used in the manufacture of theater drapes and stage curtains. See also Velure. Velour is a knit or woven fabric with a thick, short pile. Every velour cloth has cut loops to produce the velour effect. [t also has a rich look, but is not as effective in drying as conventional terry cloth. It may also be spelled velours. Velour is an article of clothing made of velour, namely a fabric with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet. Any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains and in lighter weights for clothing. The pile is characterized by uneven lengths (usually two) which gives it a rough look. The two lengths of pile create light and shaded areas on the surface. A rather pebbled effect. This type of velour was invented and made in Lyons, France, in 1844. 'Velours' is the French term for velvet. 'Cotton velour' is simply cotton velvet. / плотнотканая ткань с коротким, . Puff = Буф или Вставка или Клин. Велюр – тяжёлый бархат. Под Велюром, от Французского слова Velours, означающее Бархат, понимается название тканей, кожи и других материалов, имеющих мягкую ворсовую бархатистую лицевую поверхность, например, велюр-бархат, велюр-драп и тому подобное. Применяют для изготовления верхней одежды, головных уборов и другого. Под Велюром, от Французского слова Velours, означающее Бархат, от Латинского слова Villosus, означающее Волосатый или Мохнатый, понимается:- (1) чистошерстяная ворсованная ткань из пряжи суконного прядения или фетр с низким, очень густым и мягким ворсом, придающим красивый вид изделиям (верхняя одежда, головные уборы). Одна из самых ценных велюровых тканей – драп-велюр, для изготовления которого используют лучшие сорта мериносовой шерсти. (2) Велюр (или Хромовая Замша) – кожа хромового дубления, выработанная из плотных мелких шкур рогатого скота или свиней с повреждённой лицевой поверхностью и отделанная со стороны бахтармы под бархат. При изготовлении велюра для дубления или поддубливания применяют циркониевые или титановые соли, благодаря воздействию которых кожа при шлифовании после дубления приобретает хорошую ворсистость (смотрите Выделанная Кожа). При производстве велюра используют также наполнители:- альбумины, крахмалы, растительные клеи. Для придания велюру водостойкости его обрабатывают алюминиевыми или хромовыми мылами, силиконом. Используют велюр преимущественно для производства верхней одежды и обуви.

VELURE = ВЕЛЮР (или БАРХАТ, или ВЕЛЬВЕТ) – Velure:- (obsolete) velvet or a substance resembling it; a hatter's ad of velvet, plush, or the like for smoothing or dressing silk hats; also a fabric resembling velvet. Origin of Velure:- 1580–90, by alteration Middle French Velour, from Old French Velous, from Late Latin Villosus, Shaggy from Villus, Shaggy Hair. See also Velour, Velvet, and Velveteen. / Под Велюром, от Французского слова Velours, означающее Бархат, от Латинского слова Villosus, означающее Волосатый или Мохнатый, понимается:- (1) чистошерстяная ворсованная ткань из пряжи суконного прядения или фетр с низким, очень густым и мягким ворсом, придающим красивый вид изделиям (верхняя одежда, головные уборы). Одна из самых ценных велюровых тканей – драп-велюр, для изготовления которого используют лучшие сорта мериносовой шерсти. (2) Велюр (или Хромовая Замша) – кожа хромового дубления, выработанная из плотных мелких шкур рогатого скота или свиней с повреждённой лицевой поверхностью и отделанная со стороны бахтармы под бархат. При изготовлении велюра для дубления или поддубливания применяют циркониевые или титановые соли, благодаря воздействию которых кожа при шлифовании после дубления приобретает хорошую ворсистость (смотрите Выделанная Кожа). При производстве велюра используют также наполнители:- альбумины, крахмалы, растительные клеи. Для придания велюру водостойкости его обрабатывают алюминиевыми или хромовыми мылами, силиконом. Используют велюр преимущественно для производства верхней одежды и обуви.

VELUTINOUS = БАРХАТИСТОЕ (или ХХ) – Velutinous:- velvety.

VELVET = БАРХАТ (или ВЕЛЬВЕТ) – Velvet fabric is a warp-pile woven fabric with short, dense cut pile that produces a rich fabric appearance and soft texture. Two methods are used for weaving velvets. In the double-cloth method, two fabrics are woven face to face with the pile ends interlocking. A reciprocating knife cuts through these pile ends to produce two separate pieces of velvet. In the second method, pile ends are lifted over cutting wires that are inserted with the filling and that are withdrawn to cut the pile. Velvet is produced in a wide range of constructions and types. Originally made of silk, but now also of cotton or manufactured fibers giving fabrics that are sometimes washable. The fabric can be specially finished to make it crush-resistant and water-repellent or it may be embossed or patterned by burn-out printing. See also Corduroy. Velvet is a medium weight cut-pile constructed fabric in which the cut pile stands up very straight. It is woven using two sets of warp yarns; the extra set creates the pile. Velvet, a luxurious fabric, is commonly made with a filament fiber for high luster and smooth hand. Velvet is a fabric with a short and closely woven nap. The production of velvet varies between two methods. One uses a double-cloth construction in which two shifts of fabric are woven with long threads joining them together. After the double fabric is woven, the center threads are cut, producing two pieces of velvet. The second method of producing velvet uses wires. During the weaving the yarn is lifted over the wires to form the pile. After removing the wires the yarn is cut to form the velvet surface. While velvet was originally made of silk, today many other fibers are used to manufacure velvet, e.g., rayon or nylon. Velvet is a type of tufted fabric in which the cut threads are very evenly distributed, with a short dense pile, giving it a distinct feel. Velvet can be made from many different kinds of fibers, however, it is ideally made from silk. It is woven on a special loom that weaves two pieces of velvet at the same time; it is difficult to clean and usually has to be dry-cleaned. Velvet:- silk, rayon, cotton, synthetics, and a little wool and worsted. Pile, made with an extra warp yarn. Mostly made with a plain back but some with a twill. Some are made with a silk pile and a rayon or cotton back. Terms comes from the Latin 'Vellus', meaning a fleece or tufted hair. Comes in many types, qualities, and weights. Good velvet wears fairly well and is inexpensive. The cheaper cloths give little service and look well only a few times before beginning to deteriorate. Better velvet may be crush resistant, water resistant, and drapes well. Has to be handled with care, and pressed on a velvet board. Cut all one way. For the maximum amount of depth in the color, cut with the pile running up. It also wears better when cut this way. Velvet should be cut with very simple lines in the garment, so not to destroy the beauty of the fabric. It has the tendency to add weight to the figure. Velvet:- in textiles, fabric having a short, dense pile, used in clothing and upholstery. The term derives from the Middle French Velu, 'Shaggy'. Velvet is made in the pile weave, of silk, cotton, or synthetic fibers, and is characterized by a soft, downy surface formed by clipped yarns. The wrong side of the fabric is smooth and shows the weave employed. Velvets can be made water-repellent and crush-resistant. They are also occasionally patterned or embossed. / уточина. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Под Бархатом понимается шёлковая или хлопчатобумажная ткань с мягким густым вертикальным ворсом (1.5–2 миллиметров (мм)) на лицевой стороне. Применяется для пошива женского платья, отделки, декоративных целей. Бархат, ткань с плотным вертикальным коротким (1–2 мм) ворсом на лицевой стороне, образованным дополнительной основой из натурального шёлка или химического волокна. Грунтовые нити основы или утка обычно хлопчатобумажные, реже – из пряденого шёлка. Основный бархат с высоким ворсом называется Плюшем. Вырабатывается также уточный бархат, называемый Полубархатом, Плисом или Вельветом. Бархат выпускается разнообразных расцветок. Применяется для пошивки платьев, детских костюмов, отделки, декоративных целей. Бархат – ворсовая ткань с мягкой пушистой лицевой поверхностью, полученной введением кроме основы и утка специальной ворсовой ткани (ворсовой основы). Основой для ворса, определяющей сорт бархата, могут служить шёлк, хлопок (полубархат) и шерсть. Ворсовую нить при прядении вытягивают при помощи специальных металлических прутков так, чтобы она образовывала на лицевой стороне петли. Если эти петли разрезались, бархат получал название разрезного, если нет – неразрезного, или петельчатого. Техника изготовления бархата была изобретена в Китае, в Европе стала известна в конце XIII

века. В России первая шёлковая мануфактура, изготавливавшая и бархат, была организована в 1717. Наиболее дорогими считались сорта шёлкового бархата, отличавшиеся от других низким ворсом. Бархат на шерстяной и хлопковой основе появился в XVII веке. Название сорта бархата определяет место или технологию изготовления. Под Вельветом или Вельветином понимается плотная хлопчатобумажная или синтетическая ткань, имеющая на лицевой поверхности продольные рубчики из уточного ворса (вельвет-корд – широкие, вельвет-рубчик – узкие). Из вельвета шьют костюмы, куртки и тому подобное. Под Вельветом или Вельветином, от Английского слова Velvet, означающее Бархат, понимается плотная ворсовая ткань с хлопчатобумажным ворсом (уточным), вырабатываемая из сравнительно тонкой пряжи. Лучшим сортом вельвета является вельвет-корд, имеющий на лицевой стороне вдоль основы ворсовые рубчики. Обычно вельвет выпускается однотонным или набивным с рисунком в виде клеток, полосок и тому подобного. Из вельвета шьют костюмы, зимние платья, куртки и другое; иногда вельвет заменяет шерстяную ткань.

VELVET CARPET = БАРХАТНЫЙ КОВЁР – Velvet Carpet is a woven carpet in which the pile ends are lifted over wires that are inserted in the same manner as the filling and that cut the pile as they are withdrawn. / уточина.

VELVETEEN = ВЕЛЬВЕТИН – Velveteen:- in textiles, fabric with a short, dense pile surface and a smooth back, usually made of cotton and resembling velvet. It is made by the filling-pile method, in which the plain or twill weave is used as a base and extra fillings are floated over four or five warps. After weaving, the floats are cut, and their ends are brushed up to form a smooth pile about one-eighth inch long. The fabric back is smooth and shows the basic weave. Velveteen has more body and is less easily draped than velvet. It imparts warmth and is used for women's and children's garments and also for draperies and bedspreads. See also Velvet. Velveteen is a fabric with a low filling pile made by cutting an extra set of filling yarns woven in a float formation and bound to the back of the material at intervals by weaving over and under one or more warp ends. Velveteen is a clothing fabric usually of cotton in twill or plain weaves made a short close weft pile in imitation of velvet. Woven with a extra filling yarn with either a plain or a twill back (twill back is the best). Warp yarns 80/inch – weft ranges from 175 to 600 depending on the desired density of the pile. Mercerized with a durable finish. Strong and takes hard wear. Poor quality rubs off. Some of it can be laundered. It is warm. Comes in all colors, gradually piece dyed or may be printed. Has to be cut all one way. Press carefully, preferably on a velvet board, or tumble dry after laundering (no pressing needed). Velveteens:- clothing made of velveteen, namely a clothing fabric usually of cotton in twill or plain weaves made a short close weft pile in imitation of velvet. Velveteens, also termed Fustians and Velverets are cotton cloth made in imitation of velvet. They are heavy cotton fabrics in which the distinguishing effect is formed by the points of the fibers in the filling yarns, termed the pile, being presented to the vision, and not the sides of the yarns as in the majority of fabrics. They are principally used for dress and hat trimmings, suitings, and upholstery, having exceptional wearing qualities and showing a full, deep color. Corduroys are sometimes termed velveteens, the same principle of construction being adopted in both fabrics, but a corduroy is distinguished by having a corded stripe effect running lengthways of the piece, the dividing line between each stripe showing both warp and filling. In the simplest type of velveteens the pile filling, after being cut, hides the warp entirely from the face. To accomplish this the goods are made with a comparatively small number of ends and large number of picks per inch. A fairly heavy loom is necessary. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate two methods of arranging the whip rolls and yarn when weaving some of the heavier picked goods. In each figure A represents the warp beam and B the whip rolls. The dotted line indicates the direction of the yarn. The goods are usually woven two or more widths in the loom, with split selvedges. In order that the fabric may remain firm after the pile picks are cut, ground or binder picks are inserted regularly, working either plain or twill as may be desired. The filling for these picks is similar to that used for the pile, only one shuttle being used. Purposes:- for dress and trimming purposes velveteens are usually of a solid color, being piece dyed. For upholstery purposes the goods are dyed, printed, embossed or stamped. Panel and stripe patterns are also made by cutting a raised figure on an uncut ground, or vice versa, by painting or by the pyrogravure process, burning. When stamping velveteens the goods are passed between two cylinders. The upper cylinder is of iron and is heated from the inside. The pattern is engraved or sunk into this. The lower cylinder is of hard wood. The pile is compressed by the projecting part of the upper cylinder, causing the pattern to stand out in relief from a dull ground, of vice versa. Velveteen is a cotton cut-pile weave fabric, utilizing extra fill yarn construction, with either a twill or a plain weave back. The fabric is woven with two sets of filling yarns; the extra set creates the pile. Velveteen is a cotton cloth made in imitation of velvet. The term is sometimes applied to a mixture of silk and cotton. Some velveteens are a kind of fustian, having a rib of velvet pile alternating with a plain depression. It is lightweight and does not have the sheen and drape of velvet. It is not appropriate for upholstery, but can be used to make skirts, tops and fuller pants. / уточина. Fustians = Бумазеи; Фланели; С Уточным Ворсом. Под Вельветом или Вельветином понимается плотная хлопчатобумажная или синтетическая ткань, имеющая на лицевой поверхности продольные рубчики из уточного ворса (вельвет-корд – широкие, вельвет-рубчик – узкие). Из вельвета шьют костюмы, куртки и тому подобное. Под Вельветоном понимается гладкокрашеная плотная ткань с мягким густым начёсанным ворсом на лицевой стороне. Применяют главным образом для пошива спортивных костюмов. Вельветон или 'обезьянья кожа' – прочная, ветронепроницаемая хлопчатобумажная ткань, из которой обычно шьют спортивную одежду. Имеет бархатистую поверхность, с лицевой стороны начёсанный, заглаженный ворс. Напоминает замшу.

VELVET GRASS = БУХАРНИК (или БУХАРНИК ШЕРСТИСТЫЙ) – Velvet Grass:- also called Yorkshire Fog (Species Holcus Lanatus) one of eight perennial grasses constituting the Genus Holcus (Family Poaceae), native to Europe and Africa. It has tufted flower clusters that may be white, green, pink, or purple. Velvet grass, so called because the entire plant has a velvety feel when touched, was introduced into Australia and North America as a forage species. It now grows as a weed in damp places such as ditches, stream banks, and drainage areas. / Бухарник (Holcus), Род Растений Семейства Злаков. Двуцветковые колоски собраны в большие или малые густые метельчатые соцветия; один цветок обоеполый, безостый, второй – тычиночный, с остью. 8 Видов произрастает в Евразии и Северной Африке (включая Канарские Острова) и 1 Вид – в Южной Африке (Капская область). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – 3 Вида. Наиболее часто встречается по сухим лугам и склонам Бухарник Шерстистый (Holcus Lanatus) – в центральной, Западной и Южной областях Европейской части и на Кавказе. По сухим лугам и кустарникам растёт Бухарник Мягкий (Holcus Molfis), главным образом, в Западных областях Европейской части. Оба вида – многолетники. На прибрежных песках Талыша (Кавказ) встречается однолетний Бухарник Щетинистый (Holcus Setosus). Бухарник даёт много зелёной массы, но при поедании в большом количестве причиняет вред скоту из-за сильной опушённости. Бухарник содержит гликозид, при разложении которого образуются ядовитые вещества.

VELVETLEAF = БАРХАТОЛИСТНИК (или ЛИМНОХАРИС) – Velvetleaf:- any of various plants with soft, velvety leaves, particularly Abutilon Theophrasti (sometimes Abutilon Avicennae), commonly known as Indian Mallow, an annual, hairy plant of the Mallow Family (Malvaceae). Native to southern Asia, Abutilon Theophrasti is cultivated in northern China for its fiber and is widely naturalized in warmer regions of North America, where it is often a weed. It grows 0.6–2.4 meters (2–8 feet) tall and has heart-shaped leaves and beaked seed pods. Velvetleaf is a Eurasian plant of the Mallow Family, with large heart-shaped velvety leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized in North America, where it has become a serious weed of farmland. / Канатник (или Абутилон) Теофраста (Abutilon Theophrasti).

VELVET RUG = БАРХАТНЫЙ КОВРИК – Velvet Rug is a floor covering woven on a plain harness loom with cut pile. It has solid color or printed pile.

VELVET SATIN = БАРХАТНЫЙ АТЛАС – Velvet Satin:- a satin weave is used as the base for this luxurious figured silk, made with a cut pile effect. See also Satin.

VEN = VENEZUELA

VENATION = ЖИЛКОВАНИЕ (или 'НЕРВАЦИЯ') – Venation is:- (i) the arrangement of veins in a leaf; or (ii) in an insect's wing; the system of venous blood vessels in an animal. Venation is the arrangement of veins within a structure. Venation is the distribution or arrangement of a system of veins, as in an insect's wing or a leaf blade. Patterns of venation in insect wings are often used to identify and differentiate species. In angiosperm plants, the venation of eudicot and magnoliid leaves is generally netted or reticulate, with smaller veins branching out from larger ones in a pinnate or palmate pattern, while that of monocots is parallel, with many veins of similar size running parallel to each other along the length of the plant part. These parallel veins are connected to each other by much smaller cross veins. / Жилкование – это расположение жилок внутри структуры – важный систематический признак. Жилкование листьев:- (1) дихотомическое, (2) дугонервное, (3) пальчатонервное, (4) параллельнонервное, (5) перистонервное, и (6) перистопараллельное. Жилкование или 'Нервация' Листьев, характер распределения жилок в листовых пластинках. Различают 4 основных типа:- (1) одна или несколько продольных жилок не ветвятся и не соединяются перемычками (у многих Хвойных); (2) ответвления жилок, не соединяясь перемычками, достигают краёв листа (у большинства Папоротников); жилкование нередко вильчатое (смотрите Дихотомия); (3) жилки идут вдоль листа почти параллельно (у многих Злаков с линейными листьями) или в виде дуг, сближенных у основания и у верхушки пластинки (у Ландыша), и соединены тонкими поперечными перемычками; жилкование этого типа (параллельно-нервное и дугонервное) характерно для большинства Однодольных, но имеется и у некоторых Двудольных с линейными листьями; (4) от одной или нескольких крупных продольных жилок 1-го порядка отходят более мелкие жилки 2-го порядка, дающие ещё более мелкие ответвления 3-го порядка и так далее. Жилки соединяются перемычками в разных направлениях. Вся основная ткань листа разделена на участки, окружённые мелкими жилками; внутрь этих участков проникают мельчайшие ответвления проводящей системы, заканчивающиеся слепо (перистое, или сетчатонервное, жилкование). Этот тип жилкования характерен для большинства Двудольных, но встречается и у некоторых Однодольных (у Канн, Арендных и других). Жилкование называется пальчатонервным, если несколько жилок (одна главная более толстая) лучеобразно расходятся от основания пластинки. Наиболее древнее и примитивное – дихотомическое жилкование. Изучение и описание жилкования имеет большое значение при определении по листьям как современных, так и ископаемых растений (в виде отпечатков и тому подобноrь). У Насекомых – тип расположения жилок в крыле. Число и расположение жилок – важный систематический признак, характеризующий отряды, семейства и другой систематической категории Насекомых. Особенно велико значение жилкования в систематике ископаемых форм.

VENDEE = ВЭНДИ (или ПРИОБРЕТАТЕЛЬ) – Vendee is a buyer or purchaser; an individual to whom anything is transferred by a sale. The term Vendee is ordinarily used in reference to a buyer of real property. Vendee is a buyer, particularly of real property. Vendee is one who purchases something. See also Purchaser, and Vendor. Vendee is the person to whom a thing is sold. Vendee is a purchaser or buyer; one to whom anything is sold. Generally used of the transferee of real property, one who acquires chattels by sale being called a Buyer. Vendens eandem rem duobus falsarius est. He is fraudulent who sells the same thing twice. / Покупатель.

VENDING MACHINE = ПРОДАЮЩАЯ МАШИНА (или ПРОДАЮЩИЙ АВТОМАТ) – Vending Machine:- coin-actuated machine through which various goods may be retailed. Vending machines should not be confused with coin-operated amusement games or music machines. The first known commercial use of vending machines came early in the XVIII century in England, where coin-actuated 'honour boxes' were used to sell snuff and tobacco. These devices were also in use in the British-American colonies later in the century. The first practical, commercial use of vending machines took place in the United States in 1888, when machines were used to expand the sales of chewing gum into places where gum sales otherwise could not be made, specifically the platforms of the New York City elevated railway. The American industry was limited mainly to penny-candy vending until 1926, when the modern era of automatic selling opened with the appearance of cigarette vending machines. The first soft-drink machine followed in 1937. As the United States began its defense buildup prior to its entry into World War II, plant managements estimated that people could not work efficiently for 10, 12, or more hours without a refreshment break, and vending machines proved the most practical way of providing refreshments. During the 1940s and '50s the vending machine business was concentrated in plants and factories, and by the end of that period, machines were being used to sell a wide variety of freshly prepared as well as prepackaged foods to replace or supplement traditional in-plant food service facilities. Refrigeration was added to vending machines to sell bottled soft drinks. The ability of vending machines to sell products at competitive prices around the clock without regard to holidays is now widely recognized. The business has grown beyond plants and factories, and machines are commonly used in schools, colleges and universities, recreation centers, health care facilities, offices, and the like. Typically, vending service is provided by companies (operators) who own and place machines on premises owned by others. These companies provide complete maintenance and service, as well as products, usually without any cost to the owners of the premises other than perhaps a servicing charge. Vending machines have been used in Great Britain, continental Europe, and Scandinavia since the 1880s, when they were employed to sell confectionery and tobacco products. In recent years, the vending machine business in those countries has closely paralleled the expansion of vending in the United States. Vending in Japan began in earnest in the 1960s and developed rapidly into a major factor in that country's distribution system.

VENDOR = ВЭНДО (или РАЗРАБОТЧИК, или ПОСТАВЩИК, или ПРОДАВЕЦ) – Vendor is a legal entity that promotes or exchanges goods or services for money. Vendor is a person selling goods. Vendor is a purveyor of goods or services. All of the entities in a supply chain that leads up to the final delivery of goods or services to a customer are considered vendors. Also known as Seller or Supplier. Vendor is the external supplier of merchandise. A Vendor, or a supplier, is a supply chain management term meaning anyone who provides goods or services to a company. A vendor often manufactures inventoriable items, and sells those items to a customer. The term Vendor originally represented property vendors. However, today it means a supplier of any good or service. A vendor, or a supplier, is a supply chain management term that means anyone who provides goods or services to a company or individuals. A vendor often manufactures inventoriable items, and sells those items to a customer. Typically vendors are tracked in either a finance system or a warehouse management system. Vendors are often managed with a vendor compliance checklist or vendor quality audits. Purchase orders are usually used as a contractual agreement with vendors to buy goods or services. Vendors may or may not function as distributors of goods. They may or may not function as manufacturers of goods. If vendors are also manufacturers, they may either build to stock or build to order. 'Vendor' is often a generic term, used for suppliers of industries from retail sales to manufacturers to city organizations. 'Vendor' generally applies only to the immediate vendor, or the organization that is paid for the goods, rather than to the original manufacturer or the organization performing the service if it is different from the immediate supplier. Vendor is the seller. Vendor:- (1) A seller or supplier of goods or services. (2) In the State's (Florida) Project Aspire, a Vendor is what many State Agencies

currently call a payee. Vendor is a firm or individual that supplies goods or services. / Поставщик или Продавец:- лицо, которое продаёт товары или услуги. Продавец или Поставщик или Уличный Торговец:- (1) Торговый посредник – поставщик товаров и услуг; им может быть производитель, импортёр или оптовый распространитель. Например, одним из компонентов индекса ведущих показателей (leading indicators) является объём торговли посредников, под которым понимается скорость поставки товаров коммерческим клиентам. (2) Розничный торговец – продавец, торгующий в розницу, в частности продавец, не имеющий постоянного места торговли, как уличный торговец (sidewalk vendor).

VENDOR CHARGE BACK = ВОЗВРАТ СБОРА РАЗРАБОТЧИКУ (или ВОЗВРАТ СБОРА ПОСТАВЩИКУ) – Vendor Charge Back is an amount charged back to the vendor for repair fees incurred while servicing products under warranty. Vendor Charge Backs are either deducted as an accounts payable credit or applied as an accounts receivable debit to be paid by factory check.

VENDOR FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ РАЗРАБОТЧИКОМ (или ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПОСТАВЩИКОМ) – Vendor Financing is the lending of money by a company to its customers so that the customers can in turn purchase products from the company. The company is basically increasing its sales by basically buying its own products.

VENDOR INVOICE = СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА РАЗРАБОТЧИКА (или СЧЁТ–ФАКТУРА ПОСТАВЩИКА) – Vendor Invoice is a document listing the amounts owed to a supplier by the recipient. When a customer orders goods and services on credit, the supplier prepares an invoice and issues it to the customer. This vendor invoice contains not only a listing of the amounts owed, but also any sales taxes and freight charges, as well as the date by which payment should be made, and where to send payment. Upon receipt, the customer enters the invoice into its accounting software, and schedules it for payment. No vendor invoice is issued if a customer pays in cash; in this case, a receipt is prepared for the customer, or an invoice that is stamped 'paid'.

VENDOR–MANAGED INVENTORY = УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЕ РАЗРАБОТЧИКОМ ЗАПАСЫ – Vendor-Managed Inventory:- in a 3PL, this describes the instance of a client (vendor) controlling the inventory at the 3PL warehouse. This type of inventory control can be managed in multiple ways including a periodic physical check of inventory by the vendor in order to determine what needs to be supplied to the warehouse. The vendor can also have remote access to the warehouse's inventory control system (MRP) and order based on the levels of supply and demand visible electronically. Vendor Managed Inventories (VMI):- a customer service strategy used to manage inventory of customers to lower cost and improve service. Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) is a process in which a supplier generates orders for its distributor based on demand information sent by the distributor. Vendor Managed Inventory was first applied to the grocery industry, between companies like Procter & Gamble (supplier) and Wal-Mart (distributor). But increasingly, Vendor Managed Inventory is providing the benefits of smoother demand, increased sales, lower inventories and reduced costs to other industries. / Xxxxx (Procter & Gamble) (поставщик) и Xxxxx (Wal-Mart).

VENDOR PLACING = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ РАЗРАБОТЧИКА (или РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ ПОСТАВЩИКА) – In the United Kingdom, Vendor Placing is a method of using shares to fund an acquisition by allotting shares in the purchaser to the vendors in exchange for shares in the target (or other assets) so falling within the exemption to the Companies Act 2006 pre-emption rights requirements for issues other than cash (section 565). The consideration shares are then placed on behalf of the vendors by the purchaser's bank so that the vendors will receive cash (the proceeds of sale of shares by the purchaser's bank). A clawback (normally by open offer although it can theoretically be done by a vendor rights issue) is usually offered to the purchaser's shareholders if the new shares represent more than 10% of the company's existing issued share capital or are issued at more than a 5% discount. Vendor Placing is a situation in which a company buys a business by making shares available to raise money to pay for the business:- The group is raising £5.3m through a vendor placing of shares at 174p. Vendor Placing is a type of placing used as a means of acquiring another company or business. For example, if company X wishes to buy a business from company Y, it issues company X shares to company Y as payment with the prearranged agreement that these shares are then placed with investors in exchange for cash. Vendor placings have been popular with some companies as a cheaper alternative to a rights issue. See also Bought Deal. Vendor Placing is a sale of shares by a company, done in order to provide the finance which will allow it to buy all or part of another company. / Размещение Поставщика:- выпуск новых акций для финансирования поглощения. Разновидность размещения новых ценных бумаг, выпущенных для финансирования поглощения компании или предприятия. Например, если компания X намерена купить предприятие, принадлежащее компании Y, она выпускает новые акции и передаёт их компании Y в качестве платы за предприятие с условием, что впоследствии компания X разместит эти акции среди инвесторов за наличные деньги. Выпуск новых акций для финансирования поглощения был до недавнего времени весьма популярен среди компаний, так как он является более дешёвой альтернативой выпуску обыкновенных акций для размещения среди уже существующих акционеров (rights issue). Смотрите также Купленная Сделка (Bought Deal).

VENDOR STATEMENT = ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ РАЗРАБОТЧИКА (или ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ ПОСТАВЩИКА) – Vendor Statement is a statement by the seller to the buyer detailing material particulars regarding the property in question (suitability for intended use).

VENEER = ШПОН – Veneer is the extremely thin sheet of rich-colored wood (such as Mahogany, Ebony, or Rosewood) or precious materials (such as ivory or tortoiseshell) cut in decorative patterns and applied to the surface area of a piece of furniture. It is to be distinguished from two allied processes:- inlay, in which cutout pieces of decorative wood or other materials – such as metal, leather, or mother-of-pearl – are inset into cavities cut into the main structure of the piece being decorated; and marquetry, or boulle work, which is a more elaborate kind of complex veneering. There are two main types of veneering, the simplest being that in which a single sheet, chosen for its interesting grain (yew or purple wood, for example), is applied to a whole surface of inferior wood in one unit. In the more complex variation called Crossbanding, small pieces of veneer wood are fitted together within a surrounding framework in such a way that the grain changes pattern, thus altering the tone according to the light. This process can produce complex fan shapes, sunbursts, and floral patterns. When the veneers are made up of small pieces cut from the same larger piece of wood and affixed so that their grain runs in opposite directions in accordance with a formal geometric pattern, the process is known as Parquetry. Veneering allows the use of beautiful woods that because of limited availability, small size, or difficulty in working cannot be used in solid form for making furniture. In addition, it significantly increases the strength of the wood by backing it with a sturdier wood and, through the process of laminating veneers at right angles in successive layers, offsets the cross-grain weakness of the wood. Modern veneering, which uses special glues and drying and testing equipment, produces a strong and beautiful product. Basically, the process involved in making all veneers is the same. First, the decorative wood is sawn, sliced, shaved, or peeled, sometimes by a rotary machine, into pieces between 1/16 and 1/32 inch in thickness. Then the veneer is glued to a prepared, coarser wood and secured by the application of mahogany, zinc, or cardboard presses; for curved and intricately shaped surfaces, molded sandbags are used. Early hand-cut veneers were thicker than the later machine-sawn product; although they were seldom less than 1/8 inch in thickness, they were cut by hand to 1/10 inch in XVI-century southern Europe. Although the craft of veneering was practiced in classical antiquity, its use lapsed during the Middle Ages. It was revived in the XVII century, reaching its apogee in France and spreading from there to other European countries. Because of their preference for ebony, the French masters of the craft of veneering were known as Ébénistes, although they later combined veneering with technical variations such as marquetry. By the end of the XVII century, woods such as almondwood,

boxwood, cherry wood, and pearwood were used. The considerable craftsmanship involved in the artistic use of veneers is most evident in the XVIII and early XIX centuries, when Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton used mahogany and satinwood veneers. Later, exotic woods, various metals, and animal materials such as tortoiseshell – which was also popular with XVII-century Flemish craftsmen – were in vogue. By the mid-XIX century, with the introduction of mechanical saws, the veneering process was sometimes used in mass production to cover defects in cheap pine or poplar furniture. / Эбениста (Ébénistes). Под Шпоном, от Немецкого слова Span или Spon, означающее Подкладка или Щепка, понимается древесный материал в виде тонких листов древесины, получаемый лущением коротких брёвен (чураков) на лущильных станках (лущёный шпон), строганием брусков на шпонострогальных станках (строганый шпон), пилением на фанеропильных станках или горизонтальных лесопильных рамах (пилёный шпон). Пилёный Шпон (толщина 1–10 миллиметров (мм)), вырабатываемый из древесины Ели, Кавказской Пихты и Сибирского Кедра, отличается наиболее высоким качеством и используется для изготовления дек струнных музыкальных инструментов. Производство пилёного шпона связано с большими потерями древесины на опилки (полезный выход шпона из сырья не превышает 40%). Лущёный Шпон (0.1–10 мм) вырабатывают из древесины Берёзы, Бука, Дуба, Ели, Ольхи, Осины, Сосны и других пород; это наиболее массовая разновидность шпона, широко используемая для изготовления фанеры, фанерных плит, древеснослоистых пластиков и других видов слоистой клеёной древесины, для фанерования деталей и узлов столярных изделий, в спичечном производстве (спички, спичечные коробки), для изготовления сепараторов свинцовых электрических аккумуляторов и прочего. Строганый Шпон (0.2–5 мм) вырабатывают из древесины Акации, Бука, Дуба, Ильма, Каштана, Ореха, Тисса, Ясеня, Карельской Берёзы, красного Дерева и других ценных пород, обладающих красивой текстурой древесины. Декоративный эффект текстуры, получаемый на разных разрезах древесины, определяет выбор направления строгания при изготовлении шпона; различают радиальный, радиально-тангентальный, тангентальный и тангентально-торцовый строганый шпон. Для обеспечения подбора шпона по цвету и текстуре последовательно состроганные с одного бруса листы укладывают и упаковывают в пачки (кноли) в порядке строгания. Строганый шпон применяют для фанерования столярных изделий. Возрастающая дефицитность ценных пород древесины и трудность искусственного воспроизведения их текстуры, равноценной по декоративному эффекту натуральной древесине, делают особенно перспективными развитие производства тонкого и ультратонкого (0.08–0.15 мм) шпона ценных пород и облагораживание природной текстуры древесины рядовых пород специальными видами обработки (наклонное к продольной оси ствола строгание, волнистое строгание и лущение, коническое лущение и другие).

VENETIAN = ВЕНЕЦИАНСКОЕ – Venetian:- worsted, wool worsted and wool, cotton. 5 shaft satin, some in small repeat twill weaves, in cotton, 8 shaft satin (warp face). 2 ply warp and single filling. Clear finish. Has a very good luster finish which resembles satin. Some has a slight nap. Wears well – similar cloth has worsted warp and woolen filling. In a good quality used for expensive suits for women and sports jackets for men. Also used for fine coatings for both men and women. In cotton, it resembles very heavy sateen and is used mostly for lining. / основа и уточина.

VENETIAN BLINDS = ВЕНЕЦИАНСКИЕ ШТОРЫ – Venetian Blinds:- one of the most popular window coverings to control light and privacy. Venetian blinds are made of strips of fabric, metal, or plastic. These strips can be tipped to shut out light completely or opened to varying degrees to filter light to the desired intensity. They can also be raised to the top of the window to bare it completely. Conventional Venetians hang with the slats or strips horizontal to the windowsill, but vertical Venetians are also available and often are used as room dividers as well as window coverings. Venetians are available in various colors and widths.

VENETIAN LACE = ВЕНЕЦИАНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Venetian Lace is an ancient tradition especially in the small lagoon island of Burano and is recognized as an art. There are two different lace-making techniques:- (i) the needle technique, which has only survived in the lagoon area on the island of Burano producing top quality artistic lace, and (ii) the bobbin technique that developed in the city of Venice and other islands in the lagoon. The first technique has its roots in embroidery and involves just a needle and thread without any fabric, hence its evocative name 'Punto In Aria' (literally, Air Stitching), while the second uses a 'Tombolo', a cylindrical cloth-stuffed cushion. Venetian lace was appeared in XVI century in the middle of the Italian Rinascimento, a period of artistic and cultural awakening. It was immediately highly appreciated in Europe to the point that it became as important an export as Murano glass, contributing significantly to the Republic's economy. Even during the XVII and XVIII centuries Venetian lace creations continued to much sought after. Chronicles of the time illustrate how successful and popular Venetian lace was, especially among aristocrats who could afford it:- an English nobleman paid 250 Hungarian Denars in 1638 for a Venetian lace collar to be worn at the coronation of the Sun King Louis XIV of France, while the Emperor Joseph II of Austria spent 3 000 Florins for Venetian needle-lace to decorate his wedding bed. During the 1700s, foreign competition (especially cheap French lace) led to a sharp fall in output and the decline of the lace industry on Burano. This became a major crisis after the French Revolution, when the wearing of lace was banned in the name of equality and the monasteries and convents (places of production par excellence), were abolished. Then, in the 1800s machinery industrialised lace production. The art of lace-making in Venice only picked up again in 1872 when a professional school was set up by the Countess Adriana Marcello in order to revive the great traditions of Venice. The Burano school was finally closed in 1973, but the building now houses a museum (established 1981) with displays of the old tools and equipment used for sewing and lace-making, plus various examples of lace through the ages. Today original Venetian lace (especially that of Burano) is still made by hand, much appreciated and demands a high price. In order to preserve the perfection with which some masterpieces are still made and counter the perennial crisis in the lace industry, the Region of Veneto has decided to open a professional college on Burano, 130 years after the first school was established there. The aim is protect a tradition and an art that form an important part of Venice's rich cultural heritage. See also Venice Lace, and Venise Lace. / Ёзэф (Joseph). Адриана Марчэлло (Adriana Marcello).

VENEZUELAN BOLIVAR = ВЕНЕСУЭЛЬСКИЙ БОЛИВАР – Venezuelan Bolivar (VEF) is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Venezuela which is commonly known as the Bolivar.

VENICE LACE = ВЕНЕЦИАНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Venice Lace:- Venice was the center of fashion for the courts of Europe in the middle ages. Not only did Venice supply silks, satins and laces together with many other luxury articles, but it also decreed their mode of use. France and England were the largest markets. Catherine de Medici took with her to France collars of rich point lace. Their popularity was immediate. There is little doubt that to Venice belongs the honour of introducing the invention of needle-made laces into Europe, and it is likely that the Italians learned the rudiments of the art from the Saracens who had settled in Sicily. At the coronation of Richard III, in England, 'fringe of Venice and mantle laces of white silk and Venice gold' appear; and later Elizabeth of York pays sundry sums of money for 'gold of Venice, and other necessaries'. Varieties of Venitian Lace:- the point-laces (punti di merletti) to which all authors give the name of Venetian are the following:- (i) Punto a Reticello:- net lace or Greek lace; (ii) Punto Tagliato:- cut lace; (iii) Punto Tagliato a Fogliami:- executed like Punto in Aria, but enriched by the outlines being in relief by means of padding threads. Sometimes this most complicated of all point laces is worked in double and triple relief, and exquisite stitches in infinite variety are introduced into the flowers:- this is the Rose or Raised Venice Point, the Gros Point de Venise, the Punto a Rilievo so much sought after, so highly prized. This lace is sometimes made in silk, such as purple, yellow, or cream; the designs are conventionalised scrolls and flowers. Though the Punto Tagliato a. Fogliami is more celebrated than any other lace made in Venice, it did not appear until all

the arts of Venice were on the decline, at the end of the XVII century. (iv) Punto in Aria:- open lace or guipure, worked on a parchment pattern without mesh net-work ground, the sections of the design connected by bridges or bars. (v) Punto di Venetia:- Venice Point. Venetian Needlepoint and Burano Lace:- according to Molmenti, lace-making was always at Venice a private enterprise, unlike the great State-protected industries, such as the glass manufactures at Murano. A great quantity of cutwork was made in the houses of the nobility for their own use, and in the convents. Viena Vendramin Nani, to whom Vecellio dedicated his book in 1591, was accustomed to make lace, and to employ the young women of her household in this 'virtuous exercise'. Cutwork, as in France and England, was originally 'greatly accepted of by ladies and gentlemen', and 'consequently of the common people'. The art spread downwards geometrical-patterned lace continued to be freely made for ornamenting linen for household purposes until the XVIII century, but in the 'La Vie Privee a Venise'. The 'Corona delle nobili et virtuose donne' (1592). I Morosini Grimani, wife of the Doge Marino Grimani, set up at her own expense a workshop, in which were employed 130 workwomen under the direction of a mistra (maestra), Cattarina Gardin, who worked exclusively for the Dogaressa. Pattern and Ornament:- in the last years of the sixteenth curved forms were introduced, and a new type of lace developed. In the early XVII century floral and human forms were often treated. The specimens with figures and animals are curious rather than beautiful. A type of lace of scroll design in flat needlepoint, recalling by its lightness very fine metal work or the arabesques of Persian ornament, is very interesting and well designed. In this type is a rosette-like or many-lobed flower, and the interlacing ribbon-like scrolls which show the influence of Oriental art. The solid part of the pattern is, in many cases, outlined by a slightly raised rib or edge, which also models portions of the ornament. The edge is also enriched by short picots, and the design is frequently united by short brides, either ornamented or varied by a single picot. Punto in Aria:- there is no distinguishing name for this rare and beautiful type of lace. It is, strictly speaking, lace punto in aria, but the needle-point laces which were produced in the XVII and XVIII centuries were virtually all comprised under the general name of punto in aria, for in 1616, 1633, and 1634, the Proveditori alle Pompe forbade the wearing of 'punto in aere da Venezia', under penalty of a fine of two hundred ducats for each offence. The term is an unfortunate one, as it was also applied to a stitch in embroidery, 'the high raised stitch', and continued to be applied to every kind of Venetian needlepoint lace, Marini quotes from a document of the XVII century, in which punti in aria appears to have been an alternative name for Burano lace. Rose Point:- Rose point differs from punto in aria in three important details: in the highly conventional character of its design, its relief, and the elaboration of its brides. The design of the heavier rose points is almost invariably a foliated scroll, with an ornamental flower based upon the pomegranate, but much conventionalised. A natural pomegranate appears in many specimens of late punto in aria, but the fruit, as it appears in rose point, is hardly recognisable. This conventional treatment of natural forms is a prominent feature of Italian design, as compared with the more naturalistic art of France, Flanders, and England. Figures and natural objects are rarely introduced even in ecclesiastical lace. A specimen of rose point, however, illustrated in Elise Ricci's 'Antiche trine Italiane', shows a ship in sail containing three figures; and in a piece belonging to Mr John Hungerford Pollen is represented the Madonna crowned and seated on clouds, with her foot on the neck of a cherub, and attired in a robe sprinkled with stars. Above are the Three Persons of the Trinity. Part of the robes are worked in open stitch, small black beads are added to the eyes. Mr Samuel Chick, again, has an altar border, the central portion of which contains emblems of the Passion. In the middle is our Lord's face upon a cushion wearing the crown of thorns, and surmounted by a halo; underneath are the dice, pincers, flagellum, and hammer, to the right the flogging-post and ladder, to the left the cross, spear, and sponge on a reed. At the top are the crown of thorns and nails. This piece was at one time the property of Mary of Orleans, Queen of Saxony, grand-daughter of Charles I. of England. In one unique collar mythological subjects are either outlined by pin-holes or distinguished from the background by a closer stitch upon the flat toile in irregular-shaped compartments. In a triangular piece in the possession of Mr Sydney Vacher stags and other conventionalised animals are introduced. Such specimens, however, were no doubt experimental in design, and are not often met with. The second point in which rose point differs from punto in aria is in its relief. In rose point, besides the raised edge which it has in common with some specimens of flat Venetian, higher relief is given by laying down a pad of coarse threads, varying according to the amount of relief it was desired to obtain, and covering this layer of thread by close button-hole stitches. This thick sheaf of threads takes naturally an unbroken curve, and to this may be attributed the almost invariably rounded and lobed forms of the ornament. This pad is often ornamented with a close fringe of picots, or by an ornament of free loops tier upon tier – ornamented with picots. No open spaces or jours are introduced into the toile, which is of an even and close button-hole stitch, varied by very small pin-holes arranged in lines or veins, or in simple chequer, chevron, or diamond diaper patterns, subordinated to the general effect of the design. In a specimen in the possession of Mr. Sydney Vacher the pin-holes form a date. The design is connected by a groundwork of brides, which have been already noticed in flat Venetian. The brides, simple in the heavy points, become highly ornamented in the finest specimens, and in point de neige are ornamented not only with picots, but with picoted circles and semicircles, and S-shapes, and star devices. Sometimes the brides are single – sometimes two or three meet together. In some specimens of rose point, however, the pattern is not strengthened on the edge by outer cordonnets of button-hole stitched work. In three square inches of a very fine specimen of rose point the following varieties of brides are to be found. The foot of this bride Occasionally there is a ground of cross-barring or trellis-pattern, the effect of which is a very open square mesh, ornamented at the points of section and in the center of each side with an ornamented device or loop. In certain late specimens the brides form a slightly irregular hexagonal mesh, richly picote. This mesh is never, as in Argentan, a perfect hexagon, but is richer in effect, owing to this slight irregularity and to the enrichment of the picots, than the plain Argentan mesh. The raised points are divided into gros point de Venise, punto neve (point de neige) with its ground of ornamented starred brides resembling snowflakes, and coraline point. Gros point de Venise, which was elaborated from 1620–50, and which was designed to lie flat and ungathered, is distinguished by the continuity of its designs, which are mostly horizontal; its scrolls are heavier than in point de neige, the brides simpler and less ornamental, the border or edge is usually straight – a single line of button-hole stitched thread enriched here and there with semicircles picote. In point de neige, which was to hang fully or to be gathered, and which was in vogue from circa 1650–1720, the style is modified; the designs are composed on a smaller scale, and the groundwork of brides becomes a more important element, the scrolls are no longer continuous; detached sprays, consisting of slender leaves and minute renderings of the flowers of gros point, covered with a profusion of flying loops which almost hide the form it enriches, spring from a vase-like ornament and are arranged in many specimens symmetrically on either side of a vertical line. This change was probably owing to French influence. is also ornamented with a small circle picote. Coraline point is a very attenuated variety of rose point in which relief is almost entirely absent, the leaves of the scroll have entirely disappeared, leaving a winding tangle of narrow coral-like ramifications ending in a small unimportant flower. The ground is of brides picotees arranged in hexagonal meshes. Point plat de Venise is similar in design to rose point, but, as its name implies, is entirely without relief. The diaper and chequer pin-hole patterns are more freely used than in rose point, but the general appearance is that of unfinished rose point. It is to be borne in mind that much of this lace was the produce of private individuals, or of convents outside Italy, and similar designs were often interchanged; but with the exception of such private or conventual manufactures of lace, it is highly improbable that point d'Espagne or Spanish joint, a term applied to a heavier make of Venetian rose joint, was ever made in Spain. The heavy and valuable point laces which unexpectedly came out of Spain after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1830, were in no way distinguishable from similar pieces known to be of Venetian workmanship, and it was no doubt from the great lace-making countries of Flanders and Italy that these valuable laces were brought. From the unfinished piece of lace, made in the XVIII century, at Freiburg, it will be seen that elaborate needle-point of typically Italian design was occasionally made outside Venice by private workers. In point de Venise a reseau, a delicate type of Venetian needle-point, the design,

unlike that of rose point which rarely varies from its variations on its highly ornamental flower, shows conventional tulips and pomegranates. This type of lace is chiefly distinguished by the conventional treatment and arrangement of the ornament, and by the general flat look of the work, by the outlining thicker thread or cordonnet stitched to the edges of the pattern and worked in flatly, by a minute border to the cordonnet of small meshes which intervenes between it and the reseau, and by the horizontal appearance of the reseau, which is of square meshes composed of double-twisted threads throughout, and very fine. The pomegranate motif, so frequent in heavy rose point, reappears; but the crest of the fruit is elaborated into a scrolling leaf. In other specimens a French influence is apparent in the larger number of open modes, in the ribbon motif crossing the design, the spacing of the ornament, and the cordonnet which is worked around certain flowers, and the more broken outlines of the ornament. The work of these grounded laces is always flat; but in some pieces minute raised button-hole stitched rings are added. Compared with this type, Brussels could not reach the high standard of Venetian workmanship, being forced to content herself with a frequent use of modes more open than the fine close modes belonging to the Venetian point a reseau, which are in general bar, chevron, trellis, and chequer pin-hole patterns, such as are found in the raised points. Variety of effect is obtained by the use of barring (or honey-comb grounding) inserted amongst the stems and leaves of the sprays; but very open modes, as a general rule, are used sparingly, like 'high lights' upon a picture. The style of Venetian a reseau is less floral and more conventional than in Brussels; and the cordonnet of Brussels straggles. Alencon Point and Venice Point:- from this grounded point certain details of fine Alencon appear to have been borrowed. Alencon differs from grounded Venetian point in design. Whatever France touched became French. Naturalistic imitations of flowers, birds, vases, and other material objects are freely interspersed in the more ornamental portions of Alencon, while in Venetian lace there is rarely any change from purely conventional treatment. Alencon also differs in workmanship from Venetian point in the raised and continuous outlines to the ornament. Lighter and more open decorative modes are introduced in Alencon; the reseau rosace is more freely used as a groundwork; the reseau of grounded Venetian point is square; that of Alencon is hexagonal and in some specimens certain details are outlined with a thick thread stitched along the stems, leaves, and flowers. The introduction of the thick thread, to give stronger definition to some of the forms, is, however, unusual in this make of lace less fine; the horizontal waved lines of the reseau are more irregular and marked in Alencon; the foliations in point de Venise a reseau are marked by minute regular open-worked fibres or veinings. In general appearance, according to Mr Cole, the designs would seem to give a date somewhere about 1650, that is, at the time when the raised points were largely in circulation. Upon the establishment of the Points de France, in 1665, the French were diligent under the tuition of their Venetian workers in their attempts to imitate. Upon this the skill and invention of the Venetians perfected the point a reseau – an attempt to win back the custom the French manufacturers were taking away from them. Here their labours culminated. As Alencon rose this type of lace declined. 'Hence it is that point de Venise a reseau, having probably had but a short existence, died out soon; comparatively few specimens of it are to be seen'. At the beginning of the XVIII century the lace industry was already declining. In 1734, French, Flemish, and English laces were sold at cheaper rates in the Venetian lace shops than the local production. In 1750, Benedetto Ranieri and Pietro Gabriele attempted to 'improve' the lace industry by imitating Flemish and French laces, especially blonde. They were exempted from taxation for years by the Senate, and their enterprise succeeded from the commercial, if not from the artistic, standpoint, as is proved by their prosperity in 1758. Burano:- the old Burano laces are a coarser outcome of the point de Venise a reseau, and alone of all the Venetian needle laces survived the dark days of the close of the XVIII century. Marini quotes from a document of the XVII century in which, speaking of merletti, it is said that 'these laces, styled 'punti in aria', or di Burano, because the greater part of them were made in the country so called, are considered by Lannoni as more noble and of greater whiteness, and for excellency of design and perfect workmanship equal to those of Flanders, and in solidity superior'. Very little is known of the early history of Burano lace. Peuchet writes that a great number of fisherfolk in the island of Burano, as well as people in Venice itself and in the convents, were employed in lace-making ; but that their profits were small. The thread, he adds, comes from Flanders, as the local flax thread was not so strong when equally fine. In 1793 the Gasetta Veneta refers to Burano Lace, 'del quale si exercitava largo commercio anche nei vecchi tempi'. The designs of old Burano, like those of Venise a reseau, are distinguished by a conventional treatment of the flowers and ornament; but the designs are somewhat thinner, there is more reseau in proportion to the pattern, and in some specimens there are semes upon the ground, as in French laces of the Louis XVI period. In a description in a letter written in 1875, of certain Burano laces in the possession of Sir Henry Layard, specimens were described as 'exactly like Alencon', the only difference perceptible being that 'the flowers are matted and thick, and very clumsily put into the ground'. In an account of Venetian lace-making, written by Urbani de Gheltof, published in Venice, and translated into English by Lady Layard, a very detailed description, accompanied by diagrams, is given of the mode of execution of Burano point. From this it appears that it is usually worked on a pillow, not, however, of course with bobbins, as for bobbin lace, the object of the pillow or bolster is merely to raise the work to a suitable height on the lap of the lace-maker, and to diminish the necessity of much handling. On the middle of the upper side of the pillow there rests a small wooden cylinder across which the parchment pattern is stretched, leaving an open space under it for the convenience of the worker; thus the strip of lace is kept smooth and flat. In working the reseau ground, a thread is fixed straight across the whole width of the lace as a foundation of each row of meshes, being passed through and fastened to any sprig or part of the pattern which may intervene, and on this thread the looped meshes are worked. The result is the formation of a remarkably square-shaped mesh, and by this and also by the streaky and cloudy appearance of the reseau (owing to the bad quality and unevenness of the thread), Burano point may be recognised. The cordonnet is, like the Brussels needlepoint, of thread stitched round the outline, instead of the Alençon button-hole stitch over horsehair. In 1866 the industry was extinct ...'. See also Venise Lace. / Пико или Зубчик (Picot). бисеринки или бусинки или шарики (beads). Элис Ричи (Elise Ricci). Самьюэл Чик (Samuel Chick). Дьжон Хангёфод Палэн (John Hungerford Pollen). Чарлз . Сидни Вэйчё (или Сидни Вакё; Sydney Vacher). Бэнэдэтто Раниэри (Benedetto Ranieri) и Пиэтро Габриэле (Pietro Gabriele). Ляннони (Lannoni). Сэр Хэнри Лэад (Sir Henry Layard). Урбани дэ Гэльтоф (Urbani de Gheltof). Лэди Лэад (Lady Layard).

VENISE LACE = ВЕНЕЦИАНСКОЕ КРУЖЕВО – Venise Lace is a needlepoint lace usually in a floral pattern connected by picot edgings. It is also called Venetian Lace, and Venice Lace. See also Picot. / Venise на Французском языке – Венеция. Пико или Зубчик (Picot).

VENOM = ЯД – Venom:- The Difference Between Venomous and Poisonous Animals:- Both types of animals produce a toxin that is injurious or lethal to another organism, but the difference lies in how that toxin is delivered. Venomous organisms inject their toxin, whereas poisonous organisms do not deliver the toxins directly. A venomous organism will use some type of apparatus that houses the gland of the venom (for example, fangs or a stinger) to inject the toxin directly into the victim. A poisonous organism is only poisonous when its toxin is inhaled, ingested, or possibly touched. So rather than having an apparatus with a venom inside, all or part of the animal's body is poisonous to other species. What is the Difference Between Venom and Poison? In addition to how the animals deliver each toxin, the toxins themselves are slightly different. Poison will hurt or kill the affected organism however it is received. Venom usually isn't poisonous, so if it is not injected it will not hurt or kill you. Venom that is poisonous can kill however it is received by the victim. Venom:- the poisonous secretion of an animal, produced by specialized glands that are often associated with spines, teeth, stings, or other piercing devices. The venom apparatus may be primarily for killing or paralyzing prey or may be a purely defensive adaptation. Some venoms also function as digestive fluids. The venom poisoning of humans is primarily a problem of rural tropical

regions, though it occurs worldwide. Many thousands of human deaths due to venom poisoning occur each year. Most venoms injure humans only when introduced into the skin or deeper tissues, usually through a sting or bite. Venoms are mixtures of toxic enzymes and various other proteins that act on the body in different ways. Neurotoxin venoms act on the brain and nervous system and can cause either nervous excitation (characterized by such symptoms as muscle cramps, twitching, vomiting, and convulsions) or nervous depression (with such symptoms as paralysis and weakening or arrest of respiration and heartbeat). Hemotoxins affect the blood or blood vessels:- some destroy the lining of the smaller blood vessels and allow blood to seep into the tissues, producing local or widespread hemorrhages, while others render the blood less coagulable or cause abnormally rapid clotting, leading to circulatory collapse that can be fatal. Still other venoms produce the symptoms of an allergic reaction, resulting in wheals, blisters, and violent inflammation, often followed by death of tissue and muscle spasms. Most major animal phyla contain venomous species, but relatively few come into harmful contact with humans. These few include certain Snakes (e.g., Cobras, Mambas, Vipers, Pit Vipers, Coral Snakes, and Rattlesnakes); certain Fishes (e.g., Stingrays, Weevers, spiny Sharks, scorpion Fish, Ratfish, and certain Catfish); a few lizards (Gila monster); some Scorpions and several Spiders (e.g., the Black Widow and Brown Recluse); some social insects (e.g., the Bee, Wasp, and certain Ants); and various marine invertebrates, including some sea anemones, fire corals, jellyfish, cone shells, and sea urchins. Snakes and spiders inject venom into their victims with their fangs; fishes use venomous spines and scorpions and many insects use stings. Venom attacks can range in severity from a simple localized inflammation of the skin to almost immediate death, depending on the animal involved and the potency and mode of action of its venom. An attack’s severity also depends on the victim’s age (children are more severely affected than are adults) and the location of the injury (a venom wound on an arm or leg is usually less serious than a similar one on the head or trunk). See also Poison. / Смотрите также Отрава или Яд (Poison). Змеиный Яд, ядовитые выделения слюнных желёз некоторых Видов Змей. Змеиный яд – негустая бесцветная, соломенно-жёлтая или зеленоватая жидкость; состоит из альбуминов, глобулинов, ферментов, воды, солей и другого. В сухом виде сохраняется до 23 лет. Свойства яда различных Змей неодинаковы:- яд Гадюки содержит геморрагин, вызывающий кровоизлияния, яд Кобры богат нейротоксином, поражающим нервную систему. Поэтому и последствия укуса различных Змей проявляются по-разному. При укусе Гадюки – боль, отёк в области укуса, геморрагии кожи с образованием пузырей (иногда с омертвением тканей); укус Кобры вызывает одышку, сердцебиение, головокружение, тошноту, иногда – рвоту, гибель происходит от паралича дыхательного центра. Яд Кобры, Щитомордника и гремучей Змеи оказывает антикоагулирующее действие на кровь, яд Гадюки – коагулирующее. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) встречалось 14 Видов ядовитых Змей:- Кобра, Гюрза, песчаная Эфа, Щитомордник, Гадюки – обыкновенная, песчаная, Казнакова, Армянская и другие. Профилактика укусов:- ношение высокой обуви, соблюдение осторожности в походах, при полевых работах и тому подобном. Змеиный яд чрезвычайно быстро распространяется в организме пострадавшего, поэтому наложение тугой перетяжки выше места укуса, разрезы, прижигания не только бесцельны, но и вредны. Первая помощь:- полная неподвижность укушенной конечности, наложение шин на неё, обильное питье (чай, кофе, вода). Наиболее эффективное средство – специфическая противозмеиная сыворотка, которую готовят из змеиного яда. Малые дозы змеиного яда применяют для лечебных целей:- яд Гадюки Рассела – для тампонирования кровоточащих дёсен у больных гемофилией после удаления зубов; яд Кобры – как болеутоляющее средство; яд гремучей Змеи и Кобры – для лечения эпилепсии, бронхиальной астмы и других. Из змеиного яда готовят лечебные препараты, оказывающие болеутоляющее и противовоспалительное действие; применяют для лечения невралгий, мышечных болей, хронических заболеваний суставов и другого. Препараты змеиного яда выпускают в виде мазей (випросал, випратокс), реже – раствора для подкожного и внутримышечного введения (випраксин, виперактин и другие). Противопоказано лечение змеиным ядом при туберкулёзе, лихорадочных состояниях, общем истощении, нарушениях кровообращения, тяжёлых заболеваниях печени и почек. Под Пчелиным Ядом или Апитоксином, от Латинского слова Apis, означающее Пчела, и Греческого слова Toxikón, означающее Яд, понимается секрет, выделяемый нитевидной железой жалящего аппарата рабочей Пчелы. Густая бесцветная жидкость с характерным запахом и горьким вкусом. Химический состав точно не установлен. Пчелиный яд содержит биологически активный белок (мелиттин), ферменты (гиалуронидазу, лецитиназу А), свободные аминокислоты, гистамин, муравьиную и другие кислоты, жиры, стероидоподобные вещества, летучие масла, некоторые микроэлементы. К действующим веществам пчелиного яда относят гликозид гистамина, липиды и вещества, близкие к сапонинам животного происхождения. Плотность пчелиного яда 1.131. На воздухе быстро твердеет. Легко растворяется в воде, труднее в муравьиной кислоте и 60°-ном спирте. Термоустойчив (замораживание и температура до 115 °С не изменяет его свойств). При ужалении Пчела выделяет 0.2–0.3 миллиграмма (мг) яда; смертельная доза – 500–1 000 ужалении (около 0.2 грамма (г)). Пчелиный яд оказывает противовоспалительное и холинолитическое действие. Препараты пчелиного яда (венапиолин, токсапин, апизартрон, вирапин) применяют в растворах, мазях, путём электрофореза при заболеваниях суставов, миозитах, радикулитах, невралгии, крапивнице, мигрени, трофических язвах, тромбофлебите и других. Применение пчелиного яда противопоказано при инфекционных заболеваниях, болезнях печени, почек, крови, диабете, сердечно-сосудистых, психических заболеваниях и особенно при индивидуальной повышенной чувствительности к пчелиному яду. Яды, вещества, способные при воздействии на живой организм вызвать резкое нарушение нормальной его жизнедеятельности – отравление или смерть. Отнесение тех или иных веществ к ядам условно, так как токсичность многих из них определяется обстоятельствами или способом введения в организм. Действие ядов обусловлено их химическими реакциями с веществами, входящими в состав клеток и тканей организма, а также принимающими участие в тканевом обмене (например, при отравлении синильной кислотой). Сила и характер действия ядов зависят от их химической структуры, физико-химических свойств, структурных и функциональных особенностей организма, что обусловливает избирательную токсичность ядов по отношению к отдельным видам животных или растений, а также ‘сродство’ (‘тропность’) к определённым системам или органам (например, нейротронные яды, поражающие преимущественно нервную систему). По происхождению яды делят на растительные (смотрите Ядовитые Растения), животные (смотрите Ядовитые Животные), минеральные и продукты химического синтеза (Промышленные Яды, Пестициды). Яды проникают в организм человека главным образом через пищеварительные (смотрите Пищевые Отравления) и дыхательные органы; из организма выделяются почками, кишечником, лёгкими и другими. Изучением действия ядов занимается токсикология. Смотрите также Антидоты. Яды Промышленные или Яды Профессиональные или Яды Производственные, химические соединения, используемые в промышленности и оказывающие вредное действие на организм человека. При несоблюдении правил техники безопасности и гигиены труда ядовитыми могут быть различные виды сырья, а также промежуточные, побочные или конечные продукты производства:- чаще возникают хронические отравления. Некоторые промышленные яды вызывают поражения плода, оказывают вредное влияние на потомство (смотрите Тератогенез, Мутагенез), являются канцерогенными веществами. Профилактика отравлений промышленными ядами:- исключение из производственного процесса высокотоксичных промышленных ядов, замена их менее токсичными; обеспечение непрерывности технологического процесса, герметичности аппаратов и коммуникаций; рациональная планировка рабочих мест (‘чистые’ и ‘грязные’ зоны); эффективная вентиляция; уменьшение длительности контакта с промышленными ядами; индивидуальные средства защиты (одежда, противогазы, респираторы, защитные пасты и другие); периодические медицинские осмотры; профилактическое питание и медикаментозная профилактика (ингалятории и другое); установление предельно-допустимых концентраций (ПДК) вредных газов, паров и аэрозолей в воздухе рабочей зоны.

Смотрите также Отравление, Профессиональные Болезни, Профессиональные Вредности. Ядовитые Животные (Venomous Animals), содержат в организме постоянно или периодически вещества, токсичные для особей других видов. Введённый даже в малых дозах в организм другого животного яд вызывает болезненные расстройства, а иногда – смерть. Всего существует около 5 000 видов ядовитых животных:- простейших – около 20, кишечнополостных – около 100, червей – около 70, членистоногих – около 4 000, моллюсков – около 90, иглокожих – около 25, рыб – около 500, земноводных – около 40, пресмыкающихся – около 100, млекопитающих – 1 вид. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – около 1 500 видов. Из ядовитых животных наиболее изучены Змеи, Скорпионы, Пауки, Жуки-Нарывники и некоторые другие; наименее – Земноводные, Рыбы, Моллюски и Кишечнополостные. Одни из ядовитых животных имеют особые железы, вырабатывающие яд, другие содержат токсические вещества в тех или иных тканях тела. У части животных имеется ранящий аппарат (так называемые вооружённые ядовитые животные), способствующий введению яда в тело врага или жертвы. У простейших (например, Инфузорий) это трихоцисты, у кишечнополостных (Гидры, Актинии, Медузы) – стрекательные клетки, у ‘жгучих’ гусениц – на теле одноклеточные кожные железы с колющими хрупкими волосками, у ряда членистоногих (Скорпионов, Пчёл, Ос) – многоклеточные кожные железы, связанные с жалом, а у Рыб – такие же железы, соединённые с шипами на плавниках (например, Скорпеновые) и жаберных крышках (морские Дракончики). У многих животных (Многоножки, Пауки, некоторые Двукрылые, Клопы, а также Змеи) ядовитые железы связаны с ротовыми органами, и яд вводится в тело жертвы при укусе или уколе. Вооружённым ядовитым животным яд служит для защиты и для нападения. У ядовитых животных, имеющих ядовитые железы, но не имеющих специального аппарата для введения яда в тело жертвы, например, у Земноводных (Саламандр, Тритонов, Жаб и других), железы расположены в различных участках кожи; при раздражении животного яд выделяется на поверхность кожи и действует на слизистые оболочки хищника. У ядовитых животных, не имеющих специальных ядовитых желёз, ядовитость вызвана свойствами тех или иных тканей. Она оказывает влияние только при поедании этих животных другими. Ядовиты могут быть половые железы (у некоторых Жуков и кольчатых Червей), а также икра ряда Рыб (Усачей, Маринок), сыворотка крови (например, Угря, Мурены, Скатов). Многие внутренние паразиты животных также являются ядовитыми животными. Например, паразитические круглые Черви анкилостомиды выделяют токсические вещества, растворяющие эритроциты. Яд при поступлении в организм прежде всего оказывает местное действие, а по мере всасывания сказывается и общее его влияние на организм. В одних случаях местное действие очень сильное, а общее – слабое (ужаливание Пчелы), в других – наоборот (укус Кобры). Местное действие проявляется в отёке в области укуса, сильной боли, образовании пузырей, разрушении ткани (некроз) и прочем. Общее действие обычно сказывается на нервной системе, сердечно-сосудистой и других и проявляется в параличе сердца, дыхательного центра, в воспалении почек, свёртывании крови и прочем, что иногда приводит к смертельному исходу. Например, укус самки Каракурта вызывает тяжёлую, местную и общую реакции; последняя проявляется в возбуждении, судорогах, частичном параличе и иногда кончается гибелью пострадавшего. Действие некоторых ядов буквально молниеносно. Так, у гусеницы сразу наступает паралич, как только жало ядовитой Осы аммофилы проколет узел нервной цепочки; мышь погибает через 3–4 секунды (сек) после укуса Гюрзы. Сила действия яда зависит от его природы, дозы, а также от пути его поступления в организм; яд, попавший в кровь, обычно действует гораздо быстрее, чем при попадании в ткани, бедные кровеносными сосудами (всасывание яда при этом происходит очень медленно). Чувствительность разных животных к одному и тому же яду различна (одно и то же количество яда гремучей Змеи смертельно для 24 Собак, 60 Лошадей, 600 Кроликов, 800 Крыс, 2 000 морских Свинок, 300 000 Голубей). Степень отравления зависит также от величины тела животного и его возраста. Некоторые животные малочувствительны к тем или иным ядам, например, Свиньи – к яду гремучей Змеи, Ежи – к яду Гадюки, Грызуны, обитающие в пустынях, – к яду Скорпионов. Некоторые Птицы (Аисты, Вороны, Кондоры, Птицы-Секретари) поедают ядовитых Змей; ядовитые Змеи (например, Лахезис) – других ядовитых Змей (коралловую Змею), неядовитая Змея Муссурана – ядовитых Змей. Некоторые Птицы могут поедать жгучих гусениц; Куры – Каракурта, а сам Каракурт может поедать шпанских Мушек, кантаридин которых для него не опасен. Таким образом, не существует ядовитых животных, опасных для всех остальных животных; их ядовитость относительна. Человек и животные могут стать невосприимчивы к яду, который длительное время в небольших дозах вводился в их организм. Так, иногда пчеловоды становятся нечувствительны к яду Пчёл. Малые дозы змеиного яда, пчелиного яда и некоторых других используются для лечебных целей. Смотрите также Токсины. Ядовитые Растения, Растения, вырабатывающие и накапливающие в процессе жизнедеятельности яды. Вызывают отравления животных и человека. В мировой флоре известно более 10 000 Видов Ядовитых Растений, главным образом в тропиках и субтропиках, много их и в странах умеренного и холодного климатов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 400 Видов. Ядовитые Растения встречаются среди Грибов, Хвощей, Плаунов, Папоротников, Голосеменных и Покрытосеменных Растений. В странах умеренного климата наиболее широко они представлены в Семействе Лютиковых, Маковых, Молочайных, Ластовневых, Кутровых, Паслёновых, Норичниковых, Ароидных. Многие растительные яды в небольших дозах – ценные лечебные средства (морфин, стрихнин, атропин, физостигмин и другие). Основные действующие вещества ядовитых растений – алкалоиды, гликозиды (в том числе сапонины), эфирные масла, органические кислоты и другие. Они содержатся обычно во всех частях растений, но часто в неодинаковых количествах, и при общей токсичности всего растения одни части бывают более ядовиты, чем другие. Например, у Веха ядовитого, Видов Аконита, Чемерицы особенно ядовито корневище, у Картофеля – цветки, Болиголова – плоды, у Софоры, Куколя, Гелиотропа – семена, у Наперстянки – листья. Некоторые растительные яды накапливаются и образуются только в одном органе растения (например, гликозид амигдалин – в семенах горького Миндаля, Вишни, Сливы). Бывает, что некоторые части ядовитых растений неядовиты (например, клубни Картофеля, кровелька семян Тисса, семена Мака снотворного). Содержание ядовитых веществ в растениях зависит от условий произрастания и фазы развития растения. Как правило, ядовитые растения, растущие на Юге, накапливают действующих веществ больше, чем произрастающие на Севере. Одни растения более токсичны перед зацветанием, другие – в период цветения, третьи – при плодоношении. Наиболее ядовиты растения в свежем виде. При высушивании, отваривании, силосовании токсичность может снижаться, а иногда утрачивается совсем. Однако у большинства ядовитых растений токсичность сохраняется и после переработки, поэтому примесь их в фураже нередко бывает источником сильных отравлений сельскохозяйственных животных (при силосовании трав с примесью Чемерицы алкалоиды из последней выщелачиваются, пропитывают силосную массу и делают её ядовитой). Животные, как правило, не поедают ядовитые растения, однако при бескормице и весной после длительного стойлового содержания они с жадностью поедают свежую зелень, в том числе и ядовитые растения (часты отравления животных, перевезённых в районы, где встречаются незнакомые для них ядовитые растения). Растений, обладающих абсолютной ядовитостью, в природе, по-видимому, не существует. Например, Белладонна и Дурман ядовиты для человека, но безвредны для Грызунов, Кур, Дроздов и других Птиц, морской Лук, ядовитый для Грызунов, безвреден для других животных, Пиретрум ядовит для Насекомых, но безвреден для Позвоночных и так далее. Обычно отравление ядовитыми растениями происходит при попадании растений через рот, органы дыхания (при вдыхании пылевидных частиц ядовитых растений или выделяемых ими летучих веществ), а также через кожу в результате соприкосновения с ядовитыми растениями, их соками. Отравления людей через дыхательные пути обычно относят к профессиональным; наблюдаются у сборщиков Хмеля, столяров при работе с некоторыми видами

древесины (например, древесиной Бересклета), людей, имеющих дело с лекарственными растениями (например, с Белладонной, Секуринегой, Лимонником и тому подобными). Реже наблюдаются бытовые отравления летучими веществами, выделяемыми ядовитыми растениями. Большие букеты Магнолий, Лилий, Черёмухи, Мака, Тубероз могут вызвать недомогание, головокружение, головную боль. Нередки отравления детей соблазнительными на вид ядовитыми плодами. Отравление после поедания ядовитых растений может проявиться через несколько минут, например, после употребления хвои Тисса, в других случаях – через несколько дней и даже недель. Некоторые ядовитые растения (например, Хвойник) могут быть ядовиты лишь при длительном их употреблении, так как действующие начала их в организме не разрушаются и не выводятся, а накапливаются. Большинство ядовитых растений одновременно действуют на различные органы, однако какой-то орган или центр обычно бывает поражён сильнее. По действию на организм животных различают ядовитые растения, вызывающие поражение:- центральной нервной системы (Виды Аконита, Безвременника, Белены, Болиголова, Ветренницы, Веха и других), сердца (Виды Ландыша, Наперстянки, Обвойника и других), печени (Виды Гелиотропа, Крестовника, Люпина и других), одновременно органов дыхания и пищеварения (Горчица полевая, Желтушник левкойный, Триходесма седая) и так далее. В профилактике отравлений ядовитыми растениями человека важное значение имеет санитарное просвещение населения; животных – уничтожение ядовитых растений на пастбищах. Многие растительные яды в небольших (так называемых терапевтических) дозах применяются как лекарственные средства (например, сердечные гликозиды, получаемые из Наперстянки и Ландыша, атропин – из Белены). Из некоторых ядовитых растений получают инсектициды (например, пиретрум – 113 Ромашки Далматской).

VENT = СПУСКНОЙ КЛАПАН (или ДЫМОХОД) – Vent is an opening in a vessel or other enclosed space for the removal of gas or vapor. / Дымоход или Дымовой Канал, канал для отвода дымовых газов отопительных печей, плит, водогрейных колонок и тому подобного. В кирпичных зданиях дымоходы устраиваются обычно во внутренних капитальных стенах (толщина стенки дымохода должна быть не менее 1/2 кирпича); нередко дымоходы выполняются из асбестоцементных труб, керамических или бетонных блоков. Сечение дымоходов может быть прямоугольным, круглым или овальным. Дымоход выводится над крышей здания для выпуска дыма в атмосферу и заканчивается оголовком в виде дымовой трубы, часто объединяющей несколько дымоходов. Рядом с дымоходом рекомендуется устраивать каналы вытяжной вентиляции, работающей с естественным побуждением.

VENT BOX = ВЕНТ СУНДУК (или ПРОВЕТРИВАЕМЫЙ СУНДУК) – Vent Box is a container designed to carry commodities requiring air circulation or ventilation during transit. / Контейнер, предназначенный для перевозки различных видов сырья, требующего циркуляции воздуха или вентиляции в процессе транзита.

VENTILATED/COFFEE = ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ/КОФЕ – Ventilated/Coffee:- identical to the general purpose container (GP container), except for the inclusion of full length ventilation galleries sited along the top and bottom side rails, and thus ideal for the carriage of Coffee, as condesation is prevented from accumulating. 20’ only.

VENTILATED CONTAINER = ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР (или ПРОВЕТРИВАЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР) – Ventilated Container is a container designed with openings in the side and/or end walls to permit the ingress of outside air when the doors are closed.

VENTED DECORATIVE APPLIANCES = ПРОДУВАЕМЫЕ ДЕКОРАТИВНЫЕ УСТРОЙСТВА – Vented Decorative Appliances:- a vented appliance whose only function lies in the aesthetic effect of the flames. Gas hearth appliances tested to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard Z.21.50 include gas fireplaces, fireplace inserts, and freestanding appliances.

VENTED GAS = ПРОДУВОЧНЫЙ ГАЗ – Vented Gas is a gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

VENTED/FLARED GAS = ПРОДУВОЧНЫЙ/ВЫЖИГАЕМЫЙ ГАЗ – Vented/Flared Gas is a gas that is disposed of by releasing (venting) or burning (flaring).

VENTED NATURAL GAS = ПРОДУВОЧНЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Vented Natural Gas is a gas released into the air on the base site (production site) or at processing plants. See also Vented Gas. / Газ, выпускаемый (сбрасываемый) в атмосферу на месте добычи или на перерабатывающих заводах.

VENTILATED CONTAINER = ВЕНТИЛИРУЕМЫЙ КОНТЕЙНЕР – Ventilated Container is a container used for transporting cargo requiring ventilation. Ventilated Container is a container designed with openings in the side and/or end walls to permit the ingress of outside air when the doors are closed. / вентиляция.

VENTILATING = ВЕНТИЛЯЦИЯ (или ПРОВЕТРИВАНИЕ) – Ventilating is the natural or mechanically induced movement of fresh air into or through an enclosed space. The supply of air to an enclosed space involves the removal of a corresponding volume of expired air, which may be laden with odours, heat, noxious gases, or dust resulting from industrial processes. The hazards of poor ventilation were not clearly understood until the early XX century. Carbon dioxide accumulation, once thought to be the major cause of illness resulting from poor ventilation, has since been revealed to have a minimal effect under most circumstances. A more immediate problem is posed by the increased temperatures and humidity generated by the bodily warmth and exhalations of human occupants. Natural ventilation results from thermal effects, such as those from a flue, or may be caused by wind, or both. These forces are small and often variable. Their effectiveness is aided by opening or closing windows. Much greater control can be achieved with mechanical ventilation systems. They typically include a fan (from the standard propeller or disk type to the quieter centrifugal type), a heater, and a filter to remove particulate matter. A mechanically powered inlet of air, when combined with a natural exhaust, tends to cause a slight positive pressure within an enclosed space, so that the air leakage is outward. If such a system is installed in a hospital or in an internal office in a factory having a dust- or fume-laden atmosphere, the office will remain essentially contamination-free. A mechanical exhaust with a natural air inlet causes a slight negative pressure, so that air leakages are inward. In many cases this type of ventilating system is used to discourage the escape of fumes or smells into surrounding areas of a building. Examples of such systems occur in laboratories forming part of a college teaching block, in a hotel kitchen adjacent to restaurant areas, and in toilet accommodations generally. In industry, compartments and areas that generate grinding dust, paint spray, fumes, and smoke are similarly treated; these undesirable contaminants are then confined to the spaces in question, leaving surrounding areas free from pollution. Ventilation is a natural or mechanically induced air movement sufficient to provide oxygen and remove excessive heat load and noxious gases. Ventilation is the process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space. Such air may or may not have been conditioned or treated. / Под Вентиляцией, от Латинского слова Ventilatio, означающее Проветривание, понимается регулируемый воздухообмен в помещении, а также устройства, которые его создают. Вентиляция предназначена для обеспечения необходимых чистоты, температуры, влажности и подвижности воздуха. Эти требования определяются гигиеническими нормативами:- наличие вредных веществ в воздухе (газы, пары, пыль) ограничивается предельно допустимыми (безвредными для здоровья людей) концентрациями, а температура, влажность и подвижность воздуха устанавливаются в зависимости от условий, необходимых для наиболее благоприятного самочувствия человека. Для многих производственных помещений (цехи сборки точных механизмов, радиоэлектроники и другого) чистота воздуха, его

температура и влажность определяются также особенностями технологического процесса. В ряде случаев температура и влажность воздуха в помещениях должны отвечать условиям наилучшей сохранности находящихся в них предметов и материалов (фондохранилища музеев, архивы, склады), оборудования, а также строительных конструкций. Основной источник выделения вредных веществ, тепла и влаги в производственных помещениях – происходящий в них технологический процесс. В жилых домах эти выделения имеют место, главным образом, в санитарных узлах и кухнях, особенно во время пользования газовыми плитами. Жизнедеятельность человеческого организма также сопровождается выделением вредных веществ (углекислый газ), запахов, тепла и влаги. Приготовление пищи, стирка, купание, чистка одежды повышают температуру и влажность воздуха помещений, увеличивают его запылённость и бактериальную загрязнённость (особенно при наличии больных). Все эти вещества подлежат удалению посредством вентиляции. При загрязнении воздушного бассейна (например, выхлопными газами автомобильного транспорта, промышленными выбросами и другим) вредные вещества могут попадать в помещения с наружным воздухом. Источниками дополнительных теплопоступлений в помещения являются Солнечная радиация (в основном через окна), а также искусственное освещение. Уменьшение выделения вредных веществ, избытков тепла и влаги – существенный фактор улучшения состояния воздушной среды в производственных помещениях, оно создаёт также более благоприятные условия для действия вентиляции. В этих целях в производственных процессах применяют нетоксичные или малотоксичные вещества, герметизируют технологическое оборудование и коммуникации, покрывают тепловой изоляцией поверхности, выделяющие тепло. Снижение избыточных теплопоступлений достигается применением Солнцезащитных устройств на окнах, теплопоглощающих стекол, использованием для освещения светильников с принудительным отводом тепла и другими мероприятиями. Гигиенические нормы, действовавшие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), предусматривали, что воздух жилых помещений должен иметь (в зимний период):- температуру 18–22 °С, относительную влажность 40–60%, подвижность 0.1–0.2 метра в секунду (м/сек), содержание CO_2 не более 0.1%; в воздухе не должно быть примесей вредных газов. Различают вентиляцию:- приточную, вытяжную, приточно-вытяжную, общеобменную, местную, естественную и механическую. Приточная Вентиляция обеспечивает только подачу чистого воздуха в помещение; удаление воздуха из него происходит в основном через неплотности в ограждающих конструкциях и открывающиеся двери, за счёт возникающего избыточного давления. Вытяжная Вентиляция предназначена для удаления воздуха из вентилируемого помещения и создания в нём разрежения, за счёт которого в это помещение через неплотности в ограждениях и двери может поступать воздух снаружи и из соседних помещений. Приточно-Вытяжная Вентиляция обеспечивает одновременно подачу воздуха в помещение и организованное удаление его; при этом в зависимости от соотношения количества подаваемого и извлекаемого воздуха в помещении может быть избыточное давление или разрежение. В смежных помещениях избыточное давление и разрежение препятствуют проникновению загрязнённого воздуха из одного помещения в другое (например, из курительной в фойе, из кухни в обеденный зал, из гальванического отделения в сборочный цех и так далее). Для эффективности этого приёма необходимо, чтобы избыточное давление или разрежение в вентилируемых помещениях создавалось устойчиво интенсивным воздухообменом. Показателем интенсивности воздухообмена, который может происходить без вентиляционного устройства (через неплотности в ограждениях, под действием ветра и разности температур внутреннего и наружного воздуха), является кратность воздухообмена, то есть отношение объёма поступающего или удаляемого в течение 1 часа (ч) воздуха к внутреннему объёму помещения. При Общеобменной Вентиляция, применяемой во всех жилых и общественных зданиях, выделяющиеся в помещении вредные вещества разбавляются подаваемым в него чистым воздухом до предельно допустимых концентраций; избытки тепла и влаги ассимилируются приточным воздухом, который должен иметь при этом более низкие температуру и влажность. Местная Приточная Вентиляция создаёт требуемые условия воздушной среды на ограниченном пространстве производственных помещений при помощи воздушных душей, воздушных оазисов и тому подобного. При местной вытяжной вентиляции вредные включения улавливаются и удаляются от мест их возникновения посредством местных отсосов:- вытяжных шкафов, зонтов, бортовых отсосов и другого. При выделении вредных веществ от технологического оборудования последнее снабжается встроенными местными отсосами и укрытиями, представляющими собой его неотъемлемую часть. При Естественной Вентиляции воздух поступает в помещение и удаляется из него вследствие разности температур (а, следовательно, и плотностей наружного и внутреннего воздуха), а также под воздействием ветра. Неорганизованная естественная вентиляция осуществляется инфильтрацией и эксфильтрацией воздуха через неплотности в ограждающих конструкциях здания, в окнах, дверях и так далее, а организованная естественная вентиляция – путём подачи и удаления воздуха, перемещаемого по воздуховодам, а также через открываемые в определённом порядке отверстия в стенах, окнах и фонарях (смотрите Аэрация Зданий). Механическая Вентиляция осуществляется преимущественно вентиляторами с электрическим приводом. В приточных системах производится воздухоподготовка наружного воздуха, оборудование для которой обычно располагают в приточной вентиляционной камере, вблизи воздухозабора. От камеры воздух распределяется приточными воздуховодами по вентилируемым помещениям и подаётся в них через жалюзи, перфорированные потолки, декоративные решётки и другие приточные вентиляционные насадки. При общеобменной вентиляции воздух удаляется через сеть вытяжных воздуховодов, снабжённых вентиляционными решётками, а при местной вентиляции – через местные отсосы, присоединяемые обычно к отдельным вытяжным системам. Воздух, загрязнённый особо токсичными веществами или местными отсосами, подвергают очистке. С этой целью перед выбросом загрязнённого воздуха в атмосферу устанавливают очистные устройства, пылеулавливатели, фильтры и тому подобное. Оборудование вытяжных вентиляционных систем располагают в вытяжных камерах; на промышленных предприятиях (при благоприятных климатических условиях) возможно открытое расположение. Если шум от вентиляционного оборудования не создаёт существенных помех для работы, выполняемой в цехе, на складе или в каком-либо другом производственном помещении, это оборудование допускается размещать непосредственно в вентилируемом помещении. В таких случаях применяют также приточные, отопительные и вытяжные вентиляционные агрегаты, устанавливаемые на полу или на колоннах и стенах. В жилых домах наиболее распространена вытяжная вентиляция с естественным побуждением из кухонь и санитарных узлов, с поступлением наружного воздуха через открываемые в окнах створки, форточки, неплотности в стенах. В современных промышленных и общественных зданиях широко применяется приточно-вытяжная вентиляция с механическим побуждением. В ряде случаев приточную вентиляцию совмещают с воздушным отоплением, для чего снабжают её более мощным воздухоподогревателем, обеспечивающим подогрев подаваемого воздуха до температуры более высокой, чем температура в помещении. При этом избыточное тепло, которое несёт с собой приточный воздух, идёт на возмещение теплопотерь помещения. Если параметры воздуха в помещении должны постоянно отвечать строго определённым условиям (кондициям), применяют кондиционирование воздуха. При этом заданные параметры воздуха в помещениях поддерживаются посредством автоматического регулирования процессов обработки воздуха в кондиционерах в зависимости от состояния наружного воздуха, выделения тепла и влаги в помещениях. Развитие и расширение применения кондиционирования воздуха и совершенствование способов его подачи в помещения способствуют дальнейшему повышению эффективности действия вентиляции. О вентиляции горных выработок смотрите Проветривание Шахты, Проветривание Карьера.

VENTILATION/SUCTION = ВЕНТИЛЯЦИЯ/ВСАСЫВАНИЕ – Ventilation/Suction:- the act of admitting fresh air into a space in order to replace stale or contaminated air, achieved by blowing air into the space. Similarly, suction represents the admission of fresh air into an interior space by lowering the pressure outside of the space, thereby drawing the contaminated air outward. See also Suction, and Ventilating.

VENTILATION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ – Ventilation System is a method for reducing methane concentrations in coal mines to non-explosive levels by blowing air across the mine face and using large exhaust fans to remove methane while mining operations proceed.

VENTILATOR = ВЕНТИЛЯТОР – Ventilator is a wooden or metal pipe used to supply or to exhaust air. See also Fan. Ventilator (in the US) is a thing that ventilates; esp., any device used to bring in fresh air and drive out foul air. Ventilator is a device that lets fresh air into a room or building and lets old or dirty air out. Ventilator (in the UK) is a device that lets fresh air into a room or building and lets old or dirty air out. / Под Вентилятором, от Латинского слова Ventilo, означающее Вею или Махаю, понимается машина для подачи воздуха или другого газа при давлении не выше 12–15 килоНьютонов на квадратный метр (кН/м^2) (0.12–0.15 килограмм силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)). Вентиляторы служат для вентиляции зданий и рудников, для подачи воздуха в котельные и печные агрегаты и удаления из них дымовых газов, сушки материалов, охлаждения деталей машин и механизмов, создания воздушных завес, пневматического транспортирования сыпучих и волокнистых материалов, обеспечения некоторых технологических процессов, для охлаждения радиаторов, конденсаторов, подачи воздуха. Кроме промышленных вентиляторов, широкое распространение получили настольные и подвесные вентиляторы различных типов. Центробежный, или радиальный, вентилятор имеет расположенное в спиральном кожухе лопаточное колесо, при вращении которого газ, поступающий через входное отверстие, попадает в каналы между лопатками и под действием возникающей центробежной силы перемещается в спиральный кожух и направляется в выпускное отверстие. Осевой вентилятор имеет расположенное в цилиндрическом кожухе лопаточное колесо, при вращении которого поступающий газ перемещается в осевом направлении. Осевые вентиляторы по сравнению с центробежными проще, имеют больший коэффициент полезного действия (кпд), реверсивны (при изменении направления вращения колеса изменяется направление движения газа), но не обеспечивают больших давлений. Диаметральный, или поперечно-проточный, вентилятор имеет центробежное колесо с загнутыми лопатками, частично заключённое в кожух. При вращении колеса создаётся несимметричное вихревое поле, вызывающее течение воздуха в диаметральном направлении. При этом поток двукратно проходит через вращающуюся решётку лопаток колеса. Диаметральные вентиляторы по сравнению с центробежными и осевыми могут создавать большие давления и более производительны. Вентиляторы для перемещения дымовых газов называются дымососами, а для воздуха, засорённого механическими примесями, – пылевыми вентиляторами; вентиляторы, встраиваемые в кровлю, – крышными вентиляторами. В специальном исполнении выпускаются взрывобезопасные и кислотоупорные вентиляторы. Вентилятор приводится в действие двигателем через ремённую передачу или непосредственно с помощью упругой муфты. Колёса малых вентиляторов могут укрепляться на валу двигателя. Крупные вентиляторы имеют также регулировочные и виброизоляционные устройства. Для классификации вентиляторов пользуются понятиями:- критерий быстроходности n_y, выражающий связь между производительностью, давлением, угловой скоростью, и критерий давления Y, зависящий от формы и числа лопаток колеса. Их значения входят в маркировку вентиляторов. Среди центробежных вентиляторов общего назначения имеют применение Ц4-70, ЦП7-40, П8-18 и другие. Буква Ц означает ‘Центробежный’, П – ‘Пылевой’, следующая цифра или число – Y, умноженное на 10, и далее – n_y. Для увеличения производительности и развиваемого давления вентиляторы соединяют соответственно параллельно и последовательно, например, осевые вентиляторы для рудников и метрополитена. Совершенствование вентиляторов идёт по пути улучшения аэродинамической схемы и конструктивного исполнения с целью обеспечения большей экономичности и производительности в прежних габаритах. Вентиляторы выбирают по характеристикам, построенным для наиболее выгодных условий работы. На графике для различных типоразмеров в системе координат p-L (p – давление в Ньютонах на квадратный метр (н/м2), L – производительность в кубических метрах в секунду (м3/сек)) нанесены линии неизменных угловых скоростей w и кпд h). В соответствии с L и p на характеристике находят точку, определяющую искомые угловую скорость и кпд, после чего подсчитывается мощность.

VENTILATOR COWL = РАСТРУБ ВЕНТИЛЯТОРА (или ЗОНТ ВЕНТИЛЯТОРА, или ВЫТЯЖНОЙ ЗОНТ) – Ventilator Cowl:- the swiveled opening at the top of a ventilator.

VENTING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ (или ДРЕНАЖНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Venting System:- a continuous open passageway from the flue collar or draft hood of the appliance to the outside atmosphere for the purpose of removing flue gases.

VENT ORIFICE = ПРОДУВОЧНЫЙ ЖИКЛЁР (или ПРОДУВОЧНЫЙ ШТУЦЕР, или ХХ) – Vent Orifice is a part of a pressure regulator, located in the chamber above the diaphragm. An opening which allows for the free flow of air in and out in the area above the diaphragm. Also provides for the escape of fuel gas in the event of a diaphragm rupture. See also Orifice. / Под Жиклёром, от Французского слова Gicleur, от Gicler, означающее Брызнуть, понимается калиброванное отверстие для дозирования подачи жидкого топлива или воздуха. В технической литературе жиклёрами называют детали карбюратора (пробки, форсунки) с калиброванными отверстиями. По выполняемым функциям и в зависимости от того, в какой системе карбюратора он установлен, различают жиклёр топливный, воздушный, главный, компенсационный, холостого хода и другие. Жиклёры оценивают их пропускной способностью (производительностью), то есть количеством жидкости (обычно воды), которое может пройти через калиброванное отверстие в единицу времени; пропускная способность жиклёров выражается в кубических сантиметров в минуту (см^3/мин)). Штуцер, деталь трубопровода или его соединительного узла, представляющая собой втулку, один из концов которой имеет внутреннюю или наружную резьбу для крепления к различным ёмкостям или трубопроводам. Форма другого конца штуцера зависит от способа присоединения к последующим деталям. Штуцером называют также отрезок трубы небольшого диаметра (10–20 миллиметров (мм)) для выпуска воды или воздуха, отбора жидкости из трубопровода с целью измерения её давления.

VENTRAL = ВЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ (или БРЮШНОЕ) – Ventral:- pertaining to the under surface of the abdomen. On the anterior or inner surface of an organ. See also Dorsal. Ventral:- relating to the inner surface or part of an organ; the part nearer the axis. / В анатомии под Вентральным, от Латинского слова Ventralis от Venter, означающее Брюхо или Живот, понимается брюшной, например, вентральный корешок спинномозгового нерва. Смотрите также Дорзальное (или Дорсальное (Dorsal)). Вентральный или Брюшной, термин, применяемый в анатомии животных и человека к органу (или его части), расположенному на брюшной стороне (вентральный плавник у Ланцетника), ближе к ней по сравнению с лежащим ближе к спинной стороне (вентральный корешок спинномозгового нерва) или обращённому к брюшной стороне (вентральный край или поверхность тела или органа). Средний спинной, или дорзальный.

VENTRICOSE = ВЗДУТОЕ (или ИМЕЮЩЕЕ ВЫПУКЛОСТЬ С ОДНОЙ СТОРОНЫ) – Ventricose:- distended or inflated. Ventricose:- swelling unequally, or inflated on one side.

VENTURE = ВЕНЧУР (или ХХ, или НАУДАЧУ) – (1) Venture is an investment that is very risky but could yield great profits.

(2) Venture is an undertaking, such as one voyage of a vessel.

VENTURE CAPITAL = ВЕНЧУРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Venture Capital (VC) is an equity capital provided by venture capital companies to young, innovative companies from growth sectors with uncertain prospects. Management consultancy services are also offered to start-up companies. Venture capital companies usually raise capital by launching venture capital funds. Private investors, pension funds and other investors who want to invest part of their assets in high-risk assets acquire fund shares and leave the choice of investment up to the VC company. Venture capital companies usually invest in young companies for a period of five to eight years. After that period, the VC company finds an exit strategy to realize its gain from the investment. Also known as Risk Capital. Venture Capital:- investment company whose primary objective is capital growth. New assets invested largely in companies that are developing new ideas, products, or processes. Venture Capital:- funds used to start a new business or enterprise. Because new ventures entail high risks, investors often choose to provide this capital in return for part ownership of the enterprise rather than a loan. If the enterprise is successful, the return to an equity investor will likely exceed the return to a lender, given the same amount of capital provided. In corporate finance, funds invested in an enterprise that involves substantial risks for its owners or shareholders. Venture Capital is capital committed to an unproven venture. The initial, start-up money is referred to as 'Seed Money' and entails the greatest risk. If the project gets off the ground it may require additional financing at additional 'rounds' or the 'mezzanine level' before the company is finally brought to the market and the venture capitalist can enjoy handsome rewards. Experienced investors in venture capital situations typically plan on turning away a minimum of 9 out of every 10 proposals which are brought to them, and then they expect as many failures as successes from their selected investments. Venture Capital:- corporate financing, in particular for new or small and medium-sized private companies with advanced technology and high growth potential. To raise the capital for such companies, many banks and specialized financial institutions offer venture (or risk) capital at special terms, often involving some form of participation. Venture Capital:- The Difference Between Private Equity and Venture Capital:- there are significant differences between the ways in which private equity entities and venture capital firms do business. These differences are as follows:- (i) Maturity Level:- a venture capital firm invests in start-up or growth-stage businesses, with the intent of increasing their initial value. A private equity firm is more likely to invest in a more established business, and then improve its operations in order to increase the value of its investment. (ii) Investment Trigger:- a venture capital firm is looking for a high-grade management team, which it can rely upon to create a high-value business. A private equity firm looks for undervalued assets, which it can use its expertise to enhance. (iii) Investment Level:- a venture capital firm usually takes a relatively small, non-controlling interest in a company, and relies upon the existing management team to enact the changes needed to increase the value of the business. A private equity firm is more likely to buy all of a target company, so that it has complete control over the operations and financing of the entity. (iv) Investment Scale:- a venture capital firm likes to limit the amount of its investments, since each start-up in which it invests is at high risk of failure. Conversely, a private equity firm may plow large amounts into its investees, on the grounds that these more established firms are unlikely to go bankrupt, which reduces the risk of loss. (v) Investment Type:- a venture capital firm is more likely to buy an equity position in its target companies, while a private equity firm could also loan funds, or provide a mix of equity and debt to its investees. (vi) Diversification:- a venture capital firm likes to spread its investments among many investees, so that a few losses on some investments are offset by gains elsewhere. A private equity firm tends to concentrate its funds with a smaller number of companies. (vii) Expected Growth:- a venture capital firm needs one or two businesses in its investment portfolio to be a clear winner, which funds its flat or losing investments. A private equity firm targets a reasonable return on all of its investments. In short, the only things that these types of investors have in common is that they have money to spend – in all other respects, their paths to earning a return are entirely different. See also Capital; Merger; and Risk Capital. Venture Capital is an investment in a start-up business that is perceived to have excellent growth prospects but does not have access to capital markets. Type of financing sought by early-stage companies seeking to grow rapidly. / Известен также как Рисковый Капитал (Risk Capital). Смотрите также Капитал (Capital); Слияние (Merger); и Рисковый Капитал (Risk Capital). Венчурный Капитал:- (1) средства, инвестированные в предприятия, которые обычно не имеют доступа к традиционным источникам капитала (банкам, рынку акций и так далее); (2) средства, полученные в результате эмиссии новых акций; (3) реинвестированные денежные суммы владельцев акций. Венчурный Капитал (Venture Capital):- важный источник финансирования для начинающих (start-up) компаний или других предприятий, предпринимающих новые (turnaround) инициативы, влекущие за собой некоторый инвестиционный риск, но предлагающие потенциальную возможность будущих доходов на уровне выше среднего. Источники венчурного капитала включают богатых частных инвесторов; подразделения банков и других корпораций (акционерных компаний), организованных как малые деловые инвестиционные компании (small business investment companies (SBICs)), а также группы инвестиционных банков и другие финансовые источники, объединяющие инвестиции в фонды венчурного капитала или товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью по вложениям в венчурный капитал (venture capital limited partnerships). Администрация Малого Бизнеса (Small Business Administration (SBA)) предлагает программы участия во вложениях в рисковый капитал через лицензирование и финансирование мелких инвестиционных компаний (SBICs). Финансирование с помощью венчурного капитала часто дополняет личные или внешние источники, которые предприниматель (entrepreneur) в состоянии привлечь, или заменяет собой займы из других источников, которыми обычные финансовые институты не могут или не хотят рисковать. Некоторые источники венчурного капитала вкладывают средства только на определённых стадиях организации предприятия, например, в начальной стадии или в стадии первоначального вложения средств (seed money), на последующих стадиях – первый раунд (first round) или во втором раунде (second round), на 'мезонинном уровне' (mezzanine level) – стадии развития новой компании, которая непосредственно предшествует первоначальному открытому предложению (initial public offering) акций на рынке. В обмен на принятие инвестиционного риска предприниматели, предоставляющие венчурный капитал, обычно получают некоторую корзину прибыли (profits), состоящую из привилегированных акций (preferred stock), долевых отчислений (royalties) с продаж и дохода от роста капитала, приходящегося на обыкновенные акции.

VENTURE CAPITAL COMPANY = КОМПАНИЯ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Venture Capital Company:- government, semi-government, or private firm that provides startup or growth equity capital and/or loan capital to promising ventures for returns that are higher than market interest rates. / Компания Венчурного Капитала – компания, занимающаяся вложением капитала с риском. Смотрите также Венчурный Капиталист (Venture Capitalist).

VENTURE CAPITAL CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Venture Capital Corporation (VCC):- in some Canadian jurisdictions such as the Province of British Columbia (BC), this term may have a very specific meaning. In BC a VCC is a specially incorporated investment company in which investors may receive a special investment incentive in the form of a refundable tax credit. For example, an investor in a VCC may receive a 30% refundable – in cash – credit from the provincial government. A VCC invests in so-called 'Eligible' small businesses that mean certain criteria, e.g., manufacturing, processing, high tech, etc.

VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDING = ФОНДИРОВАНИЕ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Venture Capital (VC) Funding is provided by venture capital firms. These organizations are looking for a specific set of conditions before they will invest funds in an investee.

Consequently, a company in search of cash should be aware of the needs of a venture capital firm before contacting them about a possible investment. The following issues should all be considered when pursuing venture capital funding:- (i) Relevant Investments:- each venture capital firm builds up an area of expertise. They have partners and supporting staff who are experts in certain industries, as well as deep connections within that area. For example, a firm may only investment in green technology or biotechnology, because that is their comfort zone. Consequently, research these firms in advance to see where they invest, and only contact those firms that have a history of doing so in the industry in which your company is located. (ii) Growth:- venture capital firms are deeply interested in obtaining a return on their investment of several hundred percent. This means that you must be able to present an opportunity to them that can potentially achieve a massive revenue increase within a relatively short period of time, and justify how this expansion will take place. Your argument should include a discussion of what competitors will be doing at the same time, and how your business has such a unique competitive advantage that it will rise above the competition and grab additional market share. (iii) Expertise:- a venture capitalist that is willing to invest millions of Dollars wants to put its cash in the hands of experienced business people, not raw neophytes. This means you must present a management team that has relevant expertise in expanding a business and bringing products to market. At a minimum, fill the most crucial positions with experienced personnel before approaching a venture capitalist. (iv) Loss Of Control:- venture capital firms want to take a significant stake in an investee. They will certainly want one or more board seats, and may also want some degree of control over how the business is eventually sold. Therefore, you should make it clear that you are willing to have some loss of control in exchange for an investment. The preceding points should make it clear that the typical venture capitalist is essentially searching for a needle in a haystack. Few organizations can present an opportunity that meets VC funding criteria. Consequently, it can make more sense to use every other source of funding before trying to get venture capital funding – the odds are simply not in your favor.

VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS = ФОНДЫ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Venture Capital Funds are are investment funds that manage the money of investors who seek private equity stakes in startup and small- to medium-sized enterprises with strong growth potential. These investments are generally characterized as high-risk/high-return opportunities. In the past, venture capital investments were only accessible to professional venture capitalists, although now accredited investors have a greater ability to take part in venture capital investments. Venture capital is a type of equity financing that gives entrepreneurial or other small companies the ability to raise funding. Venture capital funds are private equity investment vehicles that seek to invest in firms that have high-risk/high-return profiles, based on a company's size, assets and stage of product development. Venture capital funds differ from mutual funds and hedge funds in that they focus on a very specific type of early-stage investment. All firms that receive venture capital investments have high-growth potential, are risky and have a long investment horizon. Further, venture capital funds take a more active role in their investments by providing guidance and often holding a board seat. Venture capital funds have portfolio returns that resemble a barbell approach to investing. Many of these funds make small bets on a wide variety of young startups, believing that at least one will achieve high growth and reward the fund with a comparatively large payout at the end. This allows the fund to mitigate the risk that some investments will fold. The Operation of a Venture Capital Fund:- venture capital investments are considered either seed capital, early-stage capital or expansion-stage financing depending on the maturity of the business at the time of the investment. However, regardless of the investment stage, all venture capital funds operate in much the same way. First, like all funds, venture capital funds must raise money prior to making any investments. A prospectus is given to potential investors of the fund who then commit money to that fund. All potential investors who make a commitment are called by the fund's operators and individual investment amounts are finalized. From there, the venture capital fund seeks private equity investments that have the potential of generating positive returns for its investors. This normally means the fund's manager or managers review hundreds of business plans in search of potentially high-growth companies. The fund managers make investment decisions based on the prospectus and the expectations of the fund's investors. After an investment is made, the fund charges an annual management fee of around 2%. Investors of a venture capital fund make returns when a portfolio company exits, either in an IPO or a merger and acquisition. If a profit is made off the exit, the fund also keeps a percentage of the profits in addition to the annual management fee. / Фонды Венчурного Капитала:- взаимные фонды, инвестированные в ценные бумаги фирм, которые малоизвестны и часто ещё не зарегистрированы в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам.

VENTURE CAPITALIST = ВЕНЧУРНЫЙ КАПИТАЛИСТ – A Venture Capitalist is an investor who either provides capital to startup ventures or supports small companies that wish to expand but do not have access to equities markets. Venture capitalists are willing to invest in such companies because they can earn a massive return on their investments if these companies are a success. Venture capitalists also experience major losses when their picks fail, but these investors are typically wealthy enough that they can afford to take the risks associated with funding young, unproven companies that appear to have a great idea and a great management team. Well-known venture capitalists include Jim Breyer, an early Facebook (FB) investor, Peter Fenton, an investor in Twitter (TWTR), Peter Theil, the co-founder of PayPal (PYPL) and Facebook's first investor, Jeremy Levine, the largest investor in Pinterest, and Chris Sacca, early investor in Twitter and ride-share company Uber. Venture capitalists look for a strong management team, a large potential market and a unique product or service with a strong competitive advantage. They also look for opportunities in industries that they are familiar with, and the chance to own a large percentage of the company so that they can influence its direction. Brief History of Venture Capital in the US:- some of the first venture capital firms in the US started in the mid to early 1900s, around the time of the second World War. Georges Doriot, a Frenchman who moved to the US to get a business degree and ended up staying to teach at Harvard's business school and work at an investment bank would go on to found what would be the first publicly owned venture capital firm, American Research and Development Corporation, or ARDC. What made ARDC remarkable was that for the first time, it was a firm that raised money from sources other than exclusively wealthy family's. For a long time in the US, wealthy family's like the Rockefellers or Vanderbilts were the ones to fund start-ups or provide capital for growth. ARDC's had millions in it's account from educational institutions and insurers. Firms like Morgan, Holland Ventures, and Greylock Ventures were founded by ARDC alums, and still other firms like J.H. Whitney & Company popped up around the mid XX century. Venture Capital began to resemble the industry it's known as today after the Investment Act of 1958 was passed. The act made it so small business investment companies could be licensed by the Small Business Association that had been established five years earlier by then President Eisenhower. Those licenses 'qualified private equity fund managers and provide(d)s them with access to low-cost, government-guaranteed capital to make investments in US small businesses'. Venture capital, by it's nature invests in new businesses with high potential for growth but also an amount of risk substantial enough to scare off banks. So it's not too surprising that Fairchild Semiconductor (FCS), one of the first and most successful semiconductor companies, was the first venture-capital backed startup, setting a pattern for venture capital's close relationship with emerging technologies in the Bay Area of San Francisco. Private equity firms in that region and time also set the standards of practiced used today, setting up limited partnerships to hold investments where professionals would act as general partners and those supplying the capital would serve as passive partners with more limited control. Numbers of independent venture capital firms increased throughout the 1960s and 1970s, prompting the founding of the National Venture Capital Association in the early 1970s. Dot-Com Bust:- venture capital firms began posting some of their first losses in the mid 1980s after the industry had become flush with competition from firms both in and outside the US looking for the next Apple (AAPL) or Genentech. As IPO's from

VC backed companies were looking increasingly unremarkable, venture capital funding of companies slowed. It wasn't until about mid 1990s that venture capital investments started back with any real vigor only to take a hit in the early 2000s when so many tech companies fell apart prompting venture capital investors to sell off what investments they had at a substantial loss. Since then, venture capital has made a substantial comeback, with USD47 billion Dollars invested into startups as of 2014. Structure:- a venture capital firm, along wealthy individuals, insurance companies, pension funds, foundations, and corporate pension funds among others pool money together into a fund to be controlled by a VC firm. All partners have part ownership over the fund, but it is the VC firm that controls where the fund is invested, usually into businesses or ventures that most banks or capital markets would consider too risky for investment. The Venture capital firm is the general partner, while the pension funds, insurance companies, etc are limited partners. Compensation:- payment is made to the venture capital fund managers in the form of management fees and carried interest. Depending on the firm, roughly 20% of the profits are paid to the company managing the private equity fund while the rest goes to the limited partners who invested into the fund. General partners are usually also due an additional 2% fee. Positions Within a VC Firm:- the general structure of the roles within Venture Capital firm vary from firm to firm, but they can be broken down to roughly three position:- (i) Associates usually come into VC firms with experience in either business consulting or finance, and sometimes a degree in business. They tend to more analytical work, analyzing business models, industry trends and subsections, while also working with companies in a firm's portfolio. Those who work as 'Junior Associate' and can move to 'Senior Associate' after a consistent couple of years. (ii) Principal is a mid level professional, usually serving on the board of portfolio companies and in charge of making sure they're operating without any big hiccups. They're also in charge of identifying investment opportunities for the firm to invest in, and negotiating terms for both acquisition and exit. (iii) Principals are on a 'partner track', and depending on the returns they can generate from the deals they make. Partners are primarily focused on identifying areas or specific businesses to invest in, approving deals whether they be investments or exits, occasionally sitting on the board of portfolio companies, and generally representing the firm. Venture Capitalist is a private investors who provide venture capital to promising business ventures. They typically invest where at least 25 percent annual returns within one to five years are feasible, and often demand 50 percent or more ownership to exercise control over the investee firm to offset their high risk. Often they also provide management and industry expertise and business connections with other firms and venture capitalists. Their objective usually is to bring the business to its initial public offering (IPO) stage so that they can sell their shareholdings to the public at high profit, and get out. See also Adventure Capitalist; and Angel Investor. A Venture Capitalist is a person who invests in a business venture, providing capital for start-up or expansion. The majority of venture capital (VC) comes from professionally-managed public or private firms who seek a high rate of return by (typically) investing in promising startup or young businesses that have a high potential for growth but are also high risk. VC firms typically invest in business sectors such as IT, bio-pharmaceuticals, clean technologies, semiconductors, etc. An investment from a venture capitalist is a form of equity financing – the VC investor supplies funding in exchange for taking an equity position in the company. Equity financing is normally used by non-established businesses that are unable to secure business loans from financial institutions (debt financing) due to insufficient cash flow, lack of collateral, or high risk profile. A company may also solicit the participation of venture capitalists due to the need for additional business expertise. For example, in 1981 Bill Gates decided that Microsoft needed strategic thinking and sound advice from an experienced business person and he was able to convince venture capitalist Dave Marquardt to invest in Microsoft and join the board of directors, even though Microsoft was not in need of investment capital at the time. As it turned out, Dave Marquardt was the only venture capitalist ever to invest in Microsoft and he remained on Microsoft's board for over 30 years. VC investments in businesses are typically long-term (the average is from five to eight years). This is normally how long it takes for a young business to mature to the point where its equity shares have value and the company goes public or is bought out. VC firms expect returns on investment of 25% or greater given the risk profile of the companies they invest in. VC firms obtain investment capital by pooling money from pension funds, insurance companies, and wealthy investors. The firm makes the decisions about which businesses to invest in and receives management fees and a percentage of the profits as compensation. VC firms range in size from small (capital pools of a few million Dollars, typically investing in only a few new businesses each year) to huge (billions of Dollars in assets and invested in hundreds of companies). For example, Accel Partners, a VC investor in Facebook, Etsy, and Dropbox, manages over USD6 billion in pooled funds. Who Has Control of the Company When a VC Investor is Involved? VC financing is a poor choice for entrepreneurs who wish to retain control of their business. In exchange for providing funding most VC firms obtain majority voting rights by having the majority of the shares (or a preferred class of shares that are senior to common shares), as well as special veto rights. VC investments are often structured so that in the case of a share sale the VC investors have priority rights in terms of compensation. To additionally safeguard their investments VC firms take an active role in the businesses they invest in, typically supplying a board member and involving themselves in all important management decisions, including exercising veto rights over issues such as the sale of the company, additional financing, major business expenditures, etc. How Hard is it to Get Venture Capital Funding For a Business? Unfortunately the vast majority of businesses do not qualify for venture capital funding. VC firms are very choosy about the businesses they invest in – according to the US Small Business Administration less than 0.1% of businesses are funded by venture capital. Of the few that are able to obtain VC funding, almost all are firms that are past the startup stage and can demonstrate a viable product or service. The vast majority of new business seed money still comes from the business owner themselves or from angel investors. Venture Capitalist (VC) is a professional equity-based investor. He/She manages one or more venture capital funds looking for suitable high-reward investments. VC investment are normally in riskier start-up or expansion ventures. Being high-risk investors, venture capitalists normally look for a substantially higher rate of return than might be realized in more traditional investments. See also Angel Investor. / Дьжим Брайа (Jim Breyer), Фэйсбук (Facebook; Эф.Би. (FB)), Питё Фэнтэн (Peter Fenton), Твитё (Twitter; Т.Дабл.Ю.Ти.Ар. (TWTR)), Питё Сил (Peter Theil), Пейпэл (PayPal; Пи.Уай.Пи.Эл. (PYPL)) и Фэйсбука (Facebook's), Дьжерэми Лэвин (Jeremy Levine), Пинтрэст (Pinterest), и Крис Сакка (Chris Sacca), Твитё (Twitter) и Убё (Uber). Француз Жорж Доръю (Georges Doriot), . Рокэфэлёз (Rockefellers) или Вэндёбилтс (Vanderbilts). Фирмы типа Моргэн, Халэнд Венчуз (Morgan, Holland Ventures), и Грэйлак Вэнчуз (Greylock Ventures) были основаны Эй.Ар.Ди.Си. (ARDC), и Дьжей.Эйч. Витни Энд Кампэни (J.H. Whitney & Company). Президент Айзенхавэ (Eisenhower). Фэачайлд Сэмикэндакто (Fairchild Semiconductor; Эф.Си.Эс. (FCS)). Дат-Кам (Dot-Com). Эпл (Apple; Эй.Эй.Пи.Эл. (AAPL)) или Дьженэнтэк (Genentech). Бил Гейтс (Bill Gates) Майкрософт (Microsoft) Дэйв Маква (Dave Marquardt). Эксэл Патнёз (Accel Partners), Фэйсбук (Facebook), Этси (Etsy), и Дропбокс (Dropbox). Венчурный Капиталист:- лицо, которое предоставляет полный набор финансовых услуг для новых или растущих коммерческих предприятий, например, таких, как капитал для создания новой компании и её расширения, изучение возможностей рынка, консультации по мэнэдьжменту, помощь при переговорах о технических соглашениях, в наборе служащих и развитии соглашений с занятыми. Венчурный Капиталист – лицо, инвестирующее деньги в новые предприятия.

VENTURE CAPITAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP = ТОВАРИЩЕСТВО ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ (или ХХ) – Venture Capital Limited Partnership:- an agreement between a venture capital firm and a start-up company in which the venture capital firm provides funding and, in exchange, receives a certain percentage of ownership in the company. In other words, the venture capital firm is the limited partner and the start-up is the general partner, which manages the company. This structure gives the venture capital firm limited liability; that is, if the company goes bankrupt, the venture capital company can lose no more than the amount it invested. It also provides the start-up with capital necessary to continue operations and

perhaps become profitable. In Australia the Venture Capital Limited Partnerships (VCLPs) are investment vehicles that provide tax exemptions for those investing in innovative companies at the early and growth stages of a startup. At these stages of development, companies will typically have received one or more rounds of initial funding but not yet have the scale and track-record needed to go public or attract buy-in from institutional investors. Reforming VCLPs will make them more internationally competitive and will attract greater levels of venture capital investment. What is new? Under the new arrangements:- (i) a new 10 per cent non-refundable carry-forward tax offset is available to partners in new Early Stage Venture Capital Limited Partnerships (ESVCLPs) for capital invested during the year; (ii) the maximum fund size for new and existing ESVCLPs has been increased from AUD100 million to AUD200 million; and (iii) ESVCLPs are no longer needed to divest a company when its value exceeds AUD250 million. Changes to both the VCLP and ESVCLP regimes relax eligibility and investment requirements to allow managers to undertake a broader range of investment activities and greater diversity of investors. When is it happening? The enabling legislation, the Tax Laws Amendment (Tax Incentives for Innovation) Bill 2016, received Royal Assent on 05 May 2016, as announced by the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science. The new arrangements came into effect on 01 July 2016, with the new tax offset available for eligible investments made on or after this date. Venture Capital Limited Partnership is a partnership between a startup company and a brokerage firm or entrepreneurial company that provides capital for the new business in return for stock in the company and a share of the profit. The Venture Capital Limited Partnership (VCLP) program is designed to increase the amount of foreign investment in the Australian venture capital sector by providing tax incentives to certain foreign VCLP investors (eligible venture capital partners). Innovation Australia administers the program and maintains the register of applications. Benefits:- key benefits of the program include:- (i) flow-through tax treatment for a VCLP; and (ii) an exemption for eligible foreign venture capital partners from income tax on profits (capital or revenue) from the disposal by the VCLP of eligible venture capital investments. Eligibility:- for the tax benefits to apply, the VCLP must be registered and remained registered under the provisions of the Venture Capital Act 2002. If you're a fund manager, you can apply to Innovation Australia for registration as a VCLP if you meet all the following conditions:- (i) you seek to raise a new venture capital fund to make investments in Australian businesses with total assets of not more than AUD250 million; (ii) the fund is structured as a limited partnership; (iii) the fund has committed capital of at least AUD10 million; and (iv) committed capital is the sum of the amounts that the partner may, under the partnership agreement, become obliged to contribute to the partnership. Innovation Australia will grant registration if it is satisfied that the application meets the requirements. A VCLP can only make eligible investments and carry on the business of a VCLP. An eligible venture capital investment is an investment that:- (i) does not represent more than 30% of the VCLP's committed capital; (ii) is an acquisition of new shares or units; (iii) is an Australian business in its early stage of development; (iv) has total assets of no more than AUD250 million; (v) does not have property development, land ownership, certain finance activities, insurance, construction or the making of passive investments as its primary activity; and (vi) is not listed on the stock exchange. / Товарищество Венчурного Капитала С Ограниченной Ответственностью (вкладывающее средства в рисковый капитал). Инвестиционное предприятие, организованное брокерскими или предпринимательскими компаниями с целью привлечения капитала для организуемых (start-up) компаний или компаний, находящихся на ранних стадиях разработки продуктов или услуг. Товарищество обычно приобретает часть акций компании в обмен на предоставляемый капитал. Участники товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью получают доход от прибылей, которые может получить компания. Если компания действует успешно и реализует свои акции в открытой продаже, то участники товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью могут получить средства в результате продажи своих ранее частных акций в открытой продаже. Товарищество такого типа отличается от товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью по вложениям в исследования и разработки (research and development limited partnership) тем, что в товариществах с ограниченной ответственностью по вложениям в исследования и разработки (R&D) доходы получаются только от реализации определённой продукции, продажу которой они гарантируют (underwrite), в то время как товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью, вкладывающее средства в рисковый капитал, участвует в прибылях компании вне зависимости от того, какая продукция или услуги реализуются. Смотрите также (Entrepreneur); и (Limited Partnership). Партнёрство Венчурного Капитала С Ограниченной Ответственностью:- инвестиционный проект брокерской или предпринимательской фирмы, предназначенный для привлечения капитала с целью создания новых компаний или для поддержки фирм, находящихся на ранней стадии процесса разработки товаров или услуг. Обычно партнёрство принимает пакет акций компании в обмен на предоставленный капитал.

VENTURE CAPITAL POOL = ПУЛ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Venture Capital Pool (VCP) company is a small public capital pool company set up under the rules of the former Vancouver Stock Exchange. Now called a Capital Pool Corp. under the rules of the Canadian Venture Exchange (CDNX).

VENTURE CAPITAL TRUST = ТРАСТ ВЕНЧУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА – A Venture Capital Trust (VCT) is a quoted company which invests in unquoted trading companies. You can buy shares in VCT rather than in the underlying companies, thereby spreading your risk. To encourage investment of this type, various tax reliefs are given by the Inland Revenue (UK) if you invest in an approved VCT.

VENTURE ENHANCEMENT & LOAN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR SMALLER UNDERCAPITALIZED ENTERPRISES = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ ВЫСОКОРИСКОВЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ И РАЗВИТИЮ ЗАЙМОВ ДЛЯ МАЛЫХ НЕДОКАПИТАЛИЗИРОВАННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ – Venture Enhancement & Loan Development Administration for Smaller Undercapitalized Enterprises (VELDA SUE):- is a federal agency that buys and pools small business loans made by banks, and then issues securities that are bought by large institutional investors. Duties of the administration shall:- (i) in consultation with originators, develop uniform underwriting, security appraisal, and repayment standards for qualified loans; (ii) determine the eligibility of certified poolers to contract with the Administration for the provision of guarantees for specific mortgage pools; and (iii) provide guarantees for the timely repayment of principal and interest on qualified loans and securities representing interest in, or obligations backed by, pools of qualified loans. Venture Enhancement and Loan Development Administration for Smaller Undercapitalized Enterprises (VELDA SUE) is a federal agency that buys and pools small business loans made by banks, and then issues securities that are bought by large institutional investors. / Администрация роста венчурного капитала и организации кредитования Для Малых Недокапитализированных Предприятий – федеральное агентство, которое покупает небольшие производственные банковские кредиты, а затем выпускает ценные бумаги на основе пула таких кредитов и продаёт их крупным институциональным инвесторам.

VENTURER = АВАНТЮРИСТ (или ИСКАТЕЛЬ ПРИКЛЮЧЕНИЙ, или ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬ, или УЧАСТНИК СОВМЕСТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, или ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬ, ИДУЩИЙ НА РИСК) – Venturer is a business enterprise involving some risk in expectation of gain. Venturer is a person who undertakes or shares in a trading venture. Venturer is a merchant who undertakes a trading venture (especially a venture that sends goods overseas). / Предприниматель:- сторона в совместной деятельности, участвующая в совместном контроле над этой деятельностью.

VENTURI TUBE = ТРУБА ВЕНТУРИ (или РАСХОДОМЕР ВЕНТУРИ) – Venturi Tube is a short pipe with a constricted inner surface, used to measure fluid flows and as a pump. The XVIII–XIX-century Italian physicist Giovanni Battista Venturi (1746–1822), observing the effects of constricted channels on fluid flow, designed an instrument with a narrow throat in the middle; fluid passing

through the tube speeds up as it enters the throat, and the pressure drops. There are countless applications for the principle – e.g., an automobile carburetor, in which air flows through a venturi channel at whose throat gasoline vapor enters through an opening, drawn in by the low pressure. The pressure differential can also be used to measure fluid flow. See also Bernoulli's Theorem. / Итальянский физик Дьжованни Баттиста Вентури (Giovanni Battista Venturi). Смотрите также Теорема Бэрнуйи (или Теорема Бэрнолли; Bernoulli's Theorem). Труба Вентури или Расходомер Вентури, устройство, обеспечивающее местное сужение потока жидкости, газа или пара; применяется для измерения расхода или скорости потока. Названо по имени Итальянского учёного Дьжованни Баттиста Вентури. В трубе Вентури скорость потока изменяется, вызывая изменение давления; в результате возникает перепад давления ($P_2 - P_1$), который однозначно связан с расходом и скоростью потока. Давление измеряется с помощью дифференциального манометра. Погрешность измерения трубы Вентури составляет 2–10%. Труба Вентури состоит из сопла и диффузора.

VENUE = (ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНАЯ) ПОДСУДНОСТЬ (или МЕСТО СУДЕБНОГО РАЗБИРАТЕЛЬСТВА) – In Law, a Venue is:- (i) the locality where a crime is committed or a cause of action occurs; (ii) the locality or political division from which a jury is called and in which a trial is held; (iii) the clause within a declaration naming the locality in which a trial will be held; and (iv) the clause in an affidavit naming the place where it was sworn to. The particular jurisdiction where a legal dispute is tried. Venue:- in law, locality in which a criminal offense or civil litigation is to be conducted. The concept of venue involves important issues of public policy in the adjudication of crimes. Local and general statutes specify the court in which a criminal offense or civil claim must be tried. If the case is brought before an improper official, either the accused in a criminal case, a defendant in a civil case, or the court itself may move for a change of court, or a change of venue. The grounds for a change of venue are specified in statutes, though there is considerable discretion left to the court. Grounds for a change have included newspaper reporting considered to have biased all potential jurors, the danger of violence, racial prejudice, and the convenience of jurors or witnesses. In criminal cases the right to request a change of venue generally must be exercised by the accused, but the prosecution also may seek a change. The judge may disqualify himself and request a change to another court in another jurisdiction. A codefendant has the right to request a change even if it requires splitting the trial into two or more separate cases. Venue statutes usually specify that a trial must occur in the district that has subject-matter jurisdiction over the offense. Often this is the district in which the crime was committed or in which a Corpus Delicti (Latin:- 'Body Of The Crime') was discovered. If a trial is held in an improper court, the defendant cannot later complain if he has failed to request a change. If he makes such a request and it is wrongfully denied, an appeals court can require a new trial. / Территориальная Подсудность – отнесение дел к ведению различных судов одного и того же звена судебной системы в зависимости от места совершения преступления (по уголовному делу), места жительства ответчика – физического лица, места нахождения органа или имущества ответчика – юридического лица (по гражданскому делу). Если место совершения преступления определить невозможно, подсудность устанавливается по месту окончания предварительного следствия или дознания. Территориальная подсудность гражданских дел может определяться также:- (i) при неизвестности места жительства ответчика местом нахождения его имущества или его последним известным местом жительства; (ii) в предусмотренных законом случаях по выбору истца (альтернативная подсудность); (iii) соглашением сторон (договорная подсудность); и (iv) указанным в законе местом рассмотрения исков по определённым категориям дел (исключительная подсудность). Территориальная Подсудность:- смотрите в статье Подсудность. Подсудность, разграничение между судами дел, подлежащих рассмотрению по первой инстанции. По Советскому праву различали 3 вида подсудности:- (i) предметную (родовую), (ii) территориальную (местную), и (iii) по связи дел. Предметная Подсудность – отнесение дел к ведению того или иного звена судебной системы в зависимости от вида преступления или предмета и характера гражданского дела. Территориальная Подсудность – отнесение дел к ведению различных судов одного и того же звена судебной системы в зависимости от места совершения преступления (по уголовному делу), места жительства ответчика – физического лица, места нахождения органа или имущества ответчика – юридического лица (по гражданскому делу). Если место совершения преступления определить невозможно, подсудность устанавливается по месту окончания предварительного следствия или дознания. Территориальная подсудность гражданских дел может определяться также:- при неизвестности места жительства ответчика местом нахождения его имущества или его последним известным местом жительства; в предусмотренных законом случаях по выбору истца (альтернативная подсудность); соглашением сторон (договорная подсудность); указанным в законе местом рассмотрения исков по определённым категориям дел (исключительная подсудность). Подсудность По Связи Дел – отнесение к ведению одного и того же суда связанных между собой дел (например, встречный иск подсуден тому же суду, который рассматривает первоначальный иск). Для дел, рассматриваемых военными трибуналами, различают ещё и персональную подсудность – отнесение дел к ведению того или иного звена системы трибуналов в зависимости от воинского звания и должностного положения обвиняемого. Вышестоящий суд вправе принять к производству любое дело, подсудное нижестоящему суду. Споры о территориальной подсудности не допускаются. При поступлении в суд дела, превышающего его предметную подсудность, дело направляется для определения подсудности в вышестоящий суд. Конкретная юрисдикция, где будет рассматриваться правовой спор. Подсудность, разграничение компетенции между судами по рассмотрению дел по первой инстанции. Территориальная подсудность по месту совершения преступления или месту жительства ответчика.

VEO = VISIBLE EMISSION OBSERVATION

VERs = VOLUNTARY EXPORT RESTRAINTS

VERBAND DEUTSCHER VERSICHERUNGS–MAKLER E.V. = ФАБАНД ДОЙЧА ФАЗЫХЯРУНГС–МАКЛЯ Э.ФАУ. (или СОЮЗ НЕМЕЦКИХ СТРАХОВЫХ МАКЛЕРОВ Э.ФАУ.) – Verband Deutscher Versicherungs-Makler E.V. (VDVM) is the German insurance brokers' association. Headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. Verband Deutscher Versicherungsmakler E.V. is a trade association that represents insurance brokers in Germany. Verband Deutscher Versicherungsmakler e.V. was founded in 1918. VDVM represents more than 600 insurance broker companies with more than 12 000 employees. As traditional and also forward-looking professional association the aim of VDVM is to consistently represent the professional interests of its members and to support their commercial interests. Another concern is to promote general acceptance of the profession as qualified insurance broker. VDVM works in different ways on a national and international level to represent and support the professional interests of its members. Furthermore, the association offers a variety of different services for its members. The activities of the association for the profession:- It works on a federal and state level for a legislation that safeguards the interests of the insurance broker, e.g., in case of hearings and by comments. It exchanges information and ideas with federal ministries, the Federal Supervisory Authority for Financial Services as well as central associations and organisations of the insurance business such as GDV (short for the Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft E.V. or, in English, German Insurance Federation) IHKs (short for the Industrie- und Handelskammertag or, in English, Chamber of Industry and Commerce)/DIHKs (short for the Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag E.V. or, in English, German Chamber of Industry and Commerce). It is represented in the insurance council of the Federal Supervisory Authority for Financial Services and in the so-called Committee of Assignment of Tasks in accordance with the Insurance Broking Act (VersVermV). It networks with other associations of intermediaries such as BVK (short for the Bundesverband Deutscher Versicherungskaufleute e.V.

or, in English, the Federal Association of German Insurance Representatives) and VGA (short for the Verband der Geschäftsstellenleiter der Assekuranz, now the Bundesverband der Assekuranzführungskräfte E.V. or, in English, the Federal Association of German Insurance Executives) in respect of all important questions relating to insurance intermediaries The association is in close contact to representatives of insurance companies thus contributing to a better mutual understanding. Furthermore, VDVM works in many national and international panels and institutions to enforce the interests of the insurance brokers:- In Germany these are for example the community committee for the insurance field force of the GDV discussing legal questions in respect of sales and insurance with insurers and other associations of intermediaries which have a direct impact on intermediaries and their customers. VDVM works on an international level together with BIPAR, the Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances and is represented in the so-called steering committee. This especially applies to the European Regulation of Intermediaries as well as to questions relating to professional practices and taxes. As a member of the Federal Association of the Economy of Services, VDVM has got various possibilities of lobbying activities to support the interests of the small and medium-sized businesses. By means of public relation and advertisement VDVM promotes the reputation of the professional insurance broker as highly qualified profession in the service sector. VDVM advocates an education which assures quality and which is specific to brokers. For this reason VDVM has developed the education 'certified insurance broker'. Furthermore the association is connected in many aspects with BWV (short for the Berufsbildungswerk der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft E.V. or, in English, the German Insurance Association for Vocational Training or the Professional Association of the German Insurance Business) and DMA (short for the Deutsche Makler Akademie E.V. or, in English, the German Broker Academy). Once a year VDVM invites specialised journalists of all important newspapers and magazines to attend a press conference for exchanging ideas and information about today's chances and challenges in the insurance business. / Фабанд Дойча Фазыхярунгс-Макля Э.Фау. (Verband Deutscher Versicherungs-Makler E.V.; Фау.Дэ.Фау.Эм. (VDVM)). Гезамтфабанд дэа Дойчэн Фазихерунгзвиртшафт Э.Фау. (Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft E.V.). Дэ.И.Ха.Ка. (DIHKs) (обозначение для Дойча Индустри- унд Хандэльскаматаг Э.Фау. (Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag E.V.)). Бе.Фау.Ка. (BVK) (обозначение для Бундэсфабанд Дойча Фазыхярунгскауфлёйтэ Э.Фау. (Bundesverband Deutscher Versicherungskaufleute E.V.)). Фау.Ге.А. (VGA) (обозначение для Фабанд дэа Гешэфтштэленлайта дэа Асекуранц (Verband der Geschäftsstellenleiter der Assekuranz) ныне Бундэсфабанд дэа Асекуранцфюронгскряэфтэ Э.Фау. (Bundesverband der Assekuranzführungskräfte E.V.)). БИПАР (или Бе.И.Пе.А.Эр. (BIPAR)) (обозначение для Бюро Энтэрнасьёналь дэ Продюктэр д'Асюрос и дё Рэасюрос (Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances)). Бе.Ве.Фау. (BWV) (обозначение для Беруфсбильдунгсвэрк дэа Дойчэн Фазыхярунгсветшафт Э.Фау. (Berufsbildungswerk der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft E.V.)). Дэ.Эм.А. (DMA) (обозначение для Дойчэ Макля Акадэми Э.Фау. (Deutsche Makler Akademie E.V.)).

VERDANT = ИЗУМРУДНОЕ (или ЗЕЛЕНЕЮЩЕЕ, или ОБЛИСТВЕННОЕ) – Verdant:- green in tint or color; green with grass or other rich vegetation; of the bright green color of lush grass.

VERIFIABILITY = ВЕРИФИЦИРУЕМОСТЬ (или ПОВЕРЯЕМОСТЬ, или ПРОВЕРЯЕМОСТЬ, или СВЕРЯЕМОСТЬ, или ДОКАЗЫВАЕМОСТЬ) – Verifiability:- the accounting rules that apply to US companies are designed to produce accounting information that investors, regulators and the public can understand and trust as truthful representations of a company's financial condition. One of the key principles behind those accounting rules is verifiability:- the ability to see how a company arrives at a certain result from the data it provides. A company's accounting results are verifiable when they're reproducible, so that, given the same data and assumptions, an independent accountant can produce the same result the company did. Say your business lists a piece of equipment as an asset worth USD10 000. If you told an outside accountant how much the equipment originally cost, how old it is, and what schedule you used to depreciate the equipment, that accountant should come up with the same figure. If not, the result isn't verifiable. Assumptions:- assumptions play a huge role in accounting. Forecasting such complexities as sales revenue, warranty costs, productivity or product returns all involves making assumptions about customers, competitors, the economy, even your own employees. Verifiability isn't about determining whether the assumptions a company makes are correct. Rather, it's about determining whether the accounting result the company reaches is appropriate for the data, given the assumptions that have been made. Importance:- major accounting scandals sometimes hinge on verifiability. The financial results of Enron – one of the largest corporations in the country before it collapsed into scandal and bankruptcy in 2002 – were shot through with unverifiability. Its accounting was a black box, with outsiders unable to figure out how the company arrived at the astounding revenue and profit figures it reported. The Financial Accounting Standards Board, which writes the rules for the US accounting profession, says that verifiability provides assurance that 'accounting measures represent what they purport to represent'. It's not enough for a company to say the answer is '2'. It also has to show you the '1 + 1' on the other side of the equation. Limitations:- verifiability doesn't have to do with determining the truthfulness of the data a company provides, but rather with making sure its results logically flow from the data. If a company tells you that total revenue is USD200 000, total costs are USD125 000 and profit is USD75 000, the math is verifiable – but if the revenue and cost figures are incorrect, the profit figure is not accurate. As mentioned, verifiability also doesn't pass judgment on whether the assumptions made are correct or even appropriate, just whether the result matches the assumptions. Finally, verifiability is silent on the interpretation of accounting results. A company may tell shareholders that it's strong because revenue rose 25 percent last year. The claim about revenue increasing can be tested for verifiability; what the increase says about the company's prospects cannot. Other accounting principles – representational faithfulness, reliability – cover these matters. Verifiability is where the fact is capable of being tested (verified or falsified) by experiment or observation. Verifiability means that the accounting information presented in financial statements must be verifiable by independent accountants. Accounting information presented in the financial statements is considered verifiable if two independent accountants (e.g., auditors) can reasonably conclude on the basis of their verification that it is a fair reflection of the underlying transactions and circumstances. Verification of accounting information can be either direct or in-direct. Importance:- verifiability helps to assure users that the financial statements are a true and fair representation of the underlying transactions. If the information contained in the financial statements is not verifiable, the users would have no sound basis to place trust in the information. In some cases it is necessary to disclose forward-looking information in the financial statements that is not currently verifiable but is of relevance to users. An example of such information is the accounting and disclosure of a pending legal dispute. It is important in such instances to disclose all necessary assumptions, methods and context relating to such information in order to facilitate the users in their assessment of its reliability. Verifiability is not a fundamental qualitative characteristic but is a highly desirable one. Verify:- to prove the truth of, as by evidence or testimony; confirm; substantiate:- Events verified his prediction. / Энрон (Enron). Проверяемость:- качественная характеристика финансовой информации, означающая, что данные финансовых отчётов могут быть проверены или воспроизведены независимыми лицами с использованием одинаковых средств измерения.

VERIFIABLE = ВЕРИФИЦИРУЕМОЕ (или ПОВЕРЯЕМОЕ, или ПРОВЕРЯЕМОЕ, или СВЕРЯЕМОЕ, или ДОКАЗЫВАЕМОЕ) – A transaction is Verifiable when it can be substantiated. The concept is important in accounting, where auditors are called upon to verify account balances by comparing them to source documents or calling upon third parties for substantiation. In order to be verifiable, there must be an accounting system in place that clearly shows how information was derived. Thus, a verifiable system would allow two people to arrive at the same result by accessing the system's data and recorded assumptions.

VERIFICATION = ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ (или ПОВЕРКА, или ПРОВЕРКА, или СВЕРКА) – Verification is the use of various procedures to ensure the accuracy or truth of information. For example, auditors may compare source documents to a balance recorded in a company's general ledger to verify that the balance is correct and recorded within the correct date range. Similarly, an auditor can send a confirmation to a company's customer to verify that a receivable balance is correct. Verification is the process whereby those responsible for a prospectus ensure that every statement in it is supported by evidence. A term Verification refers to the principal methods to review, audit, or verify the accuracy of the disseminated data, e.g., internal review, statistical confidence tests, internal audit, audit by outside accountants, cross-checks with other macroeconomic accounts, etc. Context:- under the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), this may entail, according to the data category under consideration, the reconciliation of stocks and transactions data; reconciliation of reported data with money and banking statistics, custodian data; differences with partner data or preshipment inspection data; the treatment of differences between gross domestic product (GDP) compiled for the production approach and GDP compiled from the expenditure approach. See also Compilation Practices, and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). / Под Верификацией, от Латинского слова Verificare, означающее Доказывать Истину, понимается . Под Верификацией, от позднелатинского слова Verificatio, означающее Доказательство или Подтверждение, от Латинских слов Verus, означающее Истинный, и Facio, означающее Делаю, понимается эмпирическое подтверждение теоретических положений науки путём 'возвращения' к наглядному уровню познания, когда идеальный характер абстракций игнорируется и они 'отождествляются' с наблюдаемыми объектами. Например, идеальные геометрические объекты – 'точки', 'прямые' и прочие – 'отождествляются' с их чувственными 'образами'. В общем случае верификация – это построение наглядной модели для любой теории. Идея верификации вызревала постепенно, по мере усиления роли логической дедукции в выработке научных понятий. Осознание, главным образом, в математике и теоретической физике, возможного несоответствия между логическим (абстрактным) мышлением и интуитивным мышлением, связанным с наглядностью (пример:- открытие непрерывных функций, не имеющих производных), породило потребность в обосновании связи между абстракцией и реальностью. Известным выражением этой потребности и одновременно выражением позиции эмпирической философии явилось выдвинутое ещё Немецким философом Иммануэлем Кантом (Immanuel Kant; 1724–1804) требование 'наглядного исключения' любой абстракции:- '... необходимо сделать чувственным (sinnlich) всякое абстрактное понятие, то есть показать соответствующий ему объект в созерцании, так как без этого понятие (как говорится) было бы бессмысленным (ohne Sinn), то есть лишённым значения' (Соч., Т. 3, М., 1964, Стр. 302). В философии неопозитивизма это требование получило статус методологического принципа возможности опытной проверки, или принципа верификации. В известном смысле оно аналогично требованию практической применимости абстракций, заключающейся в удалении абстракций, в замене их 'конкретными' объектами, от которых они (могут быть) абстрагированы. Однако, поскольку не всякую применяемую абстракцию можно верифицировать, то есть исключить 'наглядным' способом (ибо не всякая реальность, отражением которой является абстракция, наглядна), критерий верификации не тождествен критерию практики.

VERIFICATION FACTOR = ФАКТОР ВЕРИФИКАЦИИ – Verification Factor:- the verification – factor, as numerically defined, can be calculated from the net mass and the oven dry mass plus the conventional allowance.

VERIFICATION OF DEPOSIT = ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ДЕПОЗИТА (или ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ВКЛАДА) – Verification of Deposit (VOD) is a document signed by the borrower's financial institution verifying the status and balance of his/her financial accounts.

VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT = ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ЗАНЯТОСТИ (или ВЕРИФИКАЦИЯ ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТВА) – Verification of Employment (VOE) is a document signed by the borrower's employer verifying his/her position and salary.

VERIFICATION PHASE = ФАЗА ВЕРИФИКАЦИИ – Verification Phase is the step of the California Energy Contingency Plan and Nebraska Energy Emergency Plan to determine the existence and scope of an energy shortage and report to Energy Commission executives, the Governor, the Legislature where required under the plan, and other policymakers as appropriate.

VERIFICATION STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ ВЕРИФИКАЦИИ (или СТАНДАРТ ПОВЕРКИ) – Verification Standard is the calibrated physical standard used to verify the accuracy of calibration of measurement scales, operating characteristics, or system responses of color-measuring instruments.

VERIFICATION TRIAL = ИСПЫТАНИЕ ВЕРИФИКАЦИЕЙ (или ХХ) – Verification Trial:- a public exhibition of the implementation of research-based Extension recommendations in an actual field-scale farming environment for crops. Program goals are:- (a) to optimize potential for profits, (b) to develop an on-farm database for use in economic analyses and computer-assisted management programs, (c) to aid researchers in identifying areas of production that require further study, (d) to improve or refine existing recommendations, (e) to increase the expertise of County Extension Agents in the specified commodity, and (f) to utilize and incorporate data and findings from the program into Extension educational programs at the county and state levels.

VERIFIED GROSS MASS = ВЕРИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ БРУТТО МАССА (или ПОВЕРЕННАЯ БРУТТО МАССА) – Verified Gross Mass (VGM):- Since 01 July 2016, Regulation 2 under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) imposed on shippers in the case of the shipment of containers the obligation either to weight the packed container using calibrated and certified equipment, or to weigh the contents of the container and add the weight of the container when empty. In either case, the VGM is to be recorded with the carrier. A failure to comply bears the sanction under the SOLAS Convention that the container 'should not be loaded onto a ship':- see paragraph 4/2, MSC1/Circ.1475, 09 June 2014. These weighing operations obviously incur expense and failure may lead to delay in loading. As this happened after 2010, it unsurprising that there was some pressure in the consultations leading to Incoterms® 2020 for a clear indication to be given as to who, as between seller and buyer, should bear such obligations. Verified Gross Mass:- The shipper is obliged to verify the gross mass of the containers carrying their cargo by either of two permissible weighing methods before these containers can be loaded on a vessel. What is Verified Gross Mass (VGM)? Effective from 01 July 2016, with the SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea) amendment covering container weighing regulations, a packed container will no longer be allowed to be loaded on board vessels unless its Verified Gross Mass (VGM) has been provided by the shipper to the ocean carriers and/or port terminal representatives prior to the load list cut-off date. The new regulation was adopted by the IMO (International Maritime Organization) to increase maritime safety and reduce the dangers to cargo, containers, and all those involved in container transport throughout the supply chain. Calculating Verified Gross Mass:- The Verified Gross Mass (VGM) is the weight of the cargo including dunnage and bracing plus the tare weight of the container carrying this cargo. SOLAS requires the shipper to provide VGM in a 'shipping document', either as part of the shipping instruction or in a separate communication, before vessel loading. Methods Of Verifying Gross Mass:- The shipper is obliged to verify the gross mass of the containers carrying their cargo by either of two permissible weighing methods before these containers can be loaded on a vessel. Method 1:- Requires weighing the container after it has been packed. Method 2:- Requires weighing all the cargo and contents of the container and adding those weights to the container's tare weight as indicated on the door end of the container. This method will not be practical for shippers of bulk commodities like scrap, grain, etc, and it will be up to local authorities to grant permission to use this method. How VGM Can Impact You? (1) Impact On The Shipper:- With the new regulation, the shipper will be the responsible party for providing the verified gross mass of every

container to the ocean carrier and the terminal representative before vessel loading. But who is the shipper in the context of this new regulation? The shipper is the legal entity:- (i) Named on the ocean bill of lading or sea way bill or equivalent multimodal transport document as shipper; and (ii) With whom (or in whose name or on whose behalf) a contract of carriage has been concluded with a shipping company. Thus, irrespective if delegated to a 3rd party or similar, the shipper will always be the responsible party for providing VGM information so they should be aware of the impact of this new procedure:- (i) Shipper will need to provide VGM information of their containers on shipping instructions no matter whether they send this documentation manually via maersk.com or via electronic data interchange (EDI); (ii) Shipper will need to plan for VGM in the shipment cycle; (iii) They need to establish a process between supply chain members (forwarders, truckers, terminals and shipping line) integrating weighing service; (iv) Shippers need to calculate the potential cost impact for arranging this service as they are legally responsible to obtain and provide VGM; (v) They need to be aware of possible local legislation regarding government imposed penalties/fines; (vi) If a shipper does not comply and provide the VGM information in time the carrier and the terminal representative will not load the containers on the vessel; (vii) Maersk will assess impact of VGM regulations issued by governments. Our aim is to ensure an easy submission of VGM for our customers and easy information; and (viii) exchange with terminals. Shippers will need to share VGM information of their containers on shipping instructions, no matter whether they send this document manually, via maersk.com, or via EDI. (2) Impact On The Vendor (Terminal Operators):- The IMO regulation is clear that no container shall be loaded on a vessel unless a VGM is provided- with no exceptions. It is, therefore, the terminal operator's obligation that a VGM exists before including containers in the final stowage plan. Maersk will ensure that the final load list only includes containers with a VGM. Local and national legislation will dictate the consequences of loading a container without a VGM, and terminal operators naturally need to be aware of this. Terminal operators will be receiving the VGM information either from the shipper or from the ocean carrier, and will need to have EDI or other processes in place to receive and process this information. If the VGM is obtained by weighing at the terminal operator's premises, the terminal operator needs a process to send this VGM information back to the carrier. Maersk will be liaising with all terminal operators to ensure that a process is in place. In rare cases, terminals may weigh a packed container for which a VGM has already been communicated. Where different, the VGM arrived at by the terminal will be used. Other vendors that are not part of the SOLAS Amendment – providing services such as barge, rail, depot, trucking, etc at origin – may be included in the delivery of information relevant for the SOLAS Amendment where this is practical.

VERIFY = ВЕРИФИЦИРОВАТЬ (или ПОВЕРЯТЬ, или ВЫВЕРЯТЬ, или УДОСТОВЕРЯТЬ) – Verify:- to assess the overall reliability and accuracy of an instrument or method of measurement by use of material standards for which the measurable quantities have accepted values. / Поверка Первичная и Периодическая; Поверено; Свидетельство о Поверке; Поверитель; Поверительное Клеймо.

VERMICULATE = ЧЕРВЕОБРАЗНОЕ – Vermiculate:- worm-shaped.

VERMICULITE = ВЕРМИКУЛИТ – Vermiculite:- clay mineral similar to montmorillonite in structure and, in some cases, composition. Vermiculite is typically formed by the alteration of biotite, and it occurs both as large pseudomorphs replacing biotite and as small particles in soils and ancient sediments. It is also formed at the interface between acidic intrusive rocks and basic rocks such as pyroxenites and dunites. Large deposits occur in South Africa, Australia, Russia, and Brazil. In the United States, it is found in Montana and the Carolinas. For chemical formula and detailed physical properties, see Clay Mineral (table). When rapidly heated to about 300 °C (570 °F), vermiculite can expand to 20 times its original thickness; its name, from the Latin word meaning 'To Breed Worms', alludes to this property. In its natural state the mineral has little commercial use, but exfoliated vermiculite is extremely light (specific gravity as low as 0.09) and is used in lightweight concrete or plaster, for thermal and acoustic insulation, or as a packing medium, a soil conditioner, a starting medium for seeds, and a filler or extender in paper, paint, or plastics. / Вермикулит:- инертная среда для выращивания растений, иногда используемая как добавка в почву или для укоренения черенков. Под Вермикулитом, от Латинского слова Vermiculus, означающее Червячок, понимается минерал из группы гидрослюдяных имеющих слоистую структуру с добавочной молекулярной межслоевой водой. При нагревании из пластинок вермикулита образуются червеобразные столбики. Химический состав отвечает приблизительной формуле $Mg_x\ (Mg,\ Fe)_{3-x}\ (AlSi_3O_{10})\cdot(OH)_2\cdot 4H_2O$. Кристаллизуется в моноклинной системе. Образует листоватые агрегаты или крупные пластинчатые кристаллы золотисто-жёлтого или бурого цвета. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1–1.5; плотность 2 400–2 700 кг/м^3; не поддаётся истиранию и по смазочным свойствам подобен графиту. При нагревании до температуры 900–1 000 °C вермикулит вспучивается (в результате расщепления частиц под действием расщепляющейся межслоевой воды) с увеличением объёма в 15–20 раз. Возникшие между чешуйками прослойки воздуха обусловливают низкую плотность и высокие тепло- и звукоизоляционные свойства вспученного вермикулита. Вермикулит – продукт вторичного изменения тёмных слюд (биотита и флогопита). Промышленные месторождения вермикулита в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) известны на Кольском Полуострове (Мурманская Область) и на Урале (Челябинская Область); за рубежом – в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США) (штаты Монтана, Колорадо, Вайоминг, Северная Каролина, Джорджия), в Западной Австралии. Применяется вермикулит в строительстве при изготовлении теплоизоляционных изделий, звукопоглощающих материалов (смотрите Акустические Материалы), лёгких бетонов (смотрите Вермикулитобетон), штукатурных растворов; кроме того, вермикулит применяется в качестве наполнителя резин, пластмасс, красок, ядохимикатов, в производстве антифрикционных материалов; в сельском хозяйстве – для улучшения структуры почв.

VERMILION = ПУНЦОВОЕ (или ЯРКО–КРАСНОЕ, или БАГРЯНОЕ, или АЛОЕ, или КИНОВАРЬ) – Vermilion (sometimes spelled Vermillion):- a variable color averaging a vivid red or slightly orange color. Borrowed from Old French Vermeillon ('Vermilion'), from Vermeil, from Latin Vermiculus ('Little Worm'), from Vermis ('Worm'), ultimately in reference to Kermes Vermilio, a type of scale insect used to make a crimson dye. / Под Киноварью, от Греческого слова Kinnábari, понимается минерал, относящийся к классу сульфидов; химический состав HgS; содержит 86.2% Hg. Кристаллизуется в тригональной системе, образуя кристаллы ромбоэдрического облика и кристаллически зернистые или порошковатые массы. Цвет красный, иногда наблюдается тёмная синевато-серая побежалость. В тонких осколках киноварь прозрачна, обладает ярким 'алмазным' блеском. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 2–2.5; плотность 8 090–8 200 кг/м^3. Киноварь – наиболее распространённый минерал ртути. Образуется в гидротермальных близповерхностных месторождениях вместе с кварцем, кальцитом, баритом, антимонитом, пиритом, марказитом, реже реальгаром, самородным золотом. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) месторождения киновари известны на Украине (Никитовка), в Киргизии (Хайдаркен, Чаувай), на Алтае (Акташ, Чаган-Узун) и другие; за рубежом – в Испании (Альмаден), Югославии (Авала), Италии (Идрия), США (Нью-Альмаден). Природная киноварь служит исходным сырьём для получения ртути, а также для приготовления красок, главным образом художественных (акварельных и масляных). Как художественную краску киноварь применяли уже в Древнем Египте.

VERNALIZATION = ЯРОВИЗАЦИЯ – Vernalization:- the artificial exposure of plants (or seeds) to low temperatures in order to stimulate flowering or to enhance seed production. By satisfying the cold requirement of many temperate-zone plants, flowering can be induced to occur earlier than normal or in warm climates lacking the requisite seasonal chilling. Knowledge of this process has been

used to eliminate the normal two-year growth cycle required of winter Wheat. By partially germinating the seed and then chilling it to 0 °C (32 °F) until spring, it is possible to cause winter wheat to produce a crop in the same year. Devernalization can be brought about by exposing previously vernalized plants or seeds to high temperatures, causing a reversion to the original nonflowering condition. Onion sets that are commercially stored at near freezing temperatures to retard spoilage are thereby automatically vernalized and ready to flower as soon as they are planted. Exposure to temperatures above 26.7 °C (80 °F) for two to three weeks before planting, however, shifts the sets to the desired bulb-forming phase. Vernalization is an exposure of germinated seedlings to low temperatures to promote flowering. A term Vernalization refers to the process via which plants 'sense' the cold of winter, and activate the plant's innate defense response to cold stress, i.e. thereby waiting for spring to begin their flowering. For example, in the Wheat plant (Triticum Aestivum), a gene known as VRN2 represses flowering. However, exposure of that plant to prolonged cold will down-regulate that gene (thereby enabling flowering to begin when spring's warm weather arrives). / Вернализация (Vernalization) или Яровизация (Jarovization), от Латинского слова Vernus, означающее Весенний, – индукция под действием ряда факторов (в основном низкой температуры) ускоренного перехода растений от вегетативного развития к генеративному (цветению и плодоношению). Процесс вернализации имеет генетическую основу. Например, у Arabidopsis Thaliana ген FLC супрессирует формирование цветков в холодный период времени, а ген VRN2 выключает эту супрессию. Явление вернализации было открыто в 1918 Немецким Профессором ботаники Йоханом Густафом Гасна (Johann Gustav Gassner; 1881–1918). В 1929 Советский учёный Трофим Денисович Лысенко (1898–1976) предложил для обозначения наблюдаемого явления термин 'Яровизация'. Термин 'Вернализация' был предложен в 1933 Робэтом О Вайтом (Robert Orr Whyte; 1903–1986) и Пи.Эс. Хадсэном (P.S. Hudson). Яровизация (Vernalization):- реакция растения, находящегося в вегетативном состоянии, на воздействие в определённый период низких положительных температур. Яровизация (стимуляция цветения) – реакция растения, находящегося в вегетативном состоянии, на воздействие в определённый период низких положительных температур (2–10 °C). Свойственна озимым, некоторым двулетним и многолетним растениям. Яровизация – результат адаптации растений к сезонным климатическим изменениям. Обеспечивает переход растений от вегетативного роста к генеративному развитию, то есть цветению. При яровизации происходит подготовка растения к формированию зачатков цветков в конусе нарастания. Впервые начал изучение яровизации Немецкий Профессор ботаники Йохан Густаф Гасна (Johann Gustav Gassner; 1881–1918) в 1918. Способность к яровизации проявляется у некоторых растений в раннем возрасте, например, у озимых зерновых – в фазе прорастания семян. Физиологические механизмы яровизации связаны, вероятно, с образованием в растении фитогормонов, входящих в комплекс гормонов цветения. Яровизацией также называется приём, заключающийся в предпосевном воздействии низкой положительной температуры на семена озимых культур, вследствие чего растения зацветают и при весеннем посеве. Используют в селекции растений для получения нескольких урожаев озимых культур в год или для получения урожая семян при весеннем высеве озимых, для сближения сроков цветения яровых и озимых, для ускорения получения семян овощных культур и тому подобного. Из овощных культур яровизация необходима всем двулетним овощным культурам, если нужно получить семена. Наиболее активны для прохождения яровизации температуры 4–10 °C. Длительность прохождения яровизации зависит от культуры и величины растения. Продолжительность воздействия на маточники овощных культур положительными низкими температурами у различных культур различна. Например, у плотнокочанных лежких сортов Капусты белокочанной – около 4–5 месяцев, у Свёклы – более 50 дней, у Моркови и Пастернака – более 60, Сельдерея 40–50, у Редьки, Репы, Брюквы 30–40, Редиса – 15–30 дней. Чем крупнее продуктивный орган (кочан, корнеплод), чем ближе температура к 4–5 °C, тем быстрее проходит яровизация. Яровизация, реакция растения, находящегося в вегетативном состоянии, на воздействие в определённый период низких положительных температур (2–10 °C). Выражается эта реакция в своеобразной подготовке растения к формированию зачатков цветков в конусе нарастания. Изучение явления яровизации впервые начал Немецкий ботаник Йохан Густаф Гасна (Johann Gustav Gassner; 1881–1918) в 1918. Яровизация свойственна озимым, некоторым двулетним и многолетним растениям. У некоторых образование зачатков цветков может быть непосредственным результатом яровизации. Однако у многих из этих растений (озимые Злаки, двулетняя Белена, озимый Рапс и другие) цветение после яровизации наступает только в условиях длинного дня (смотрите Фотопериодизм). Способность к яровизации проявляется у некоторых растений в раннем возрасте; так, у озимых Злаков – в фазе прорастания семян, у двулетней Белены – в месячном возрасте. Яровизация – результат адаптации растений к сезонным изменениям климата. Физиологические механизмы яровизации связаны, по всей вероятности, с образованием в растении фитогормонов, входящих в комплекс гормонов цветения (смотрите также Цветение Растений). Яровизацией называют также агротехнический приём, заключающийся в предпосевном воздействии низкой положительной температуры на семена озимых культур, которые в результате этого могут зацвести при весеннем посеве. Используется в селекции растений.

VERNAL POOLS = ДЕМИСЕЗОННЫЕ ПУЛЫ (или ВЕШНИЕ ПУЛЫ, или ХХ) – Vernal Pools:- typically, very small ephemeral water bodies (no inlets and outlets), usually forming in shallow depressions, that exist in the spring and fall and are home to small insect, plant, and animal life. Vernal Pools are seasonal depressional wetlands that occur under the Mediterranean climate conditions of the West Coast and in glaciated areas of northeastern and midwestern states. They are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry for most of the summer and fall. These wetlands range in size from small puddles to shallow lakes and are usually found in a gently sloping plain of grassland. Western vernal pools are sometimes connected to each other by small drainages known as Vernal Swales, forming complexes. Beneath vernal pools lies either bedrock or a hard clay layer in the soil that helps keep water in the pool. Climatic changes associated with each season cause dramatic changes in the appearance of vernal pools. The pools collect water during winter and spring rains, changing in volume in response to varying weather patterns. During a single season, pools may fill and dry several times. In years of drought, some pools may not fill at all. In the spring, wildflowers often bloom in brilliant circles of color that follow the receding shoreline of the pools. By early summer, the water has evaporated, and the clay pools appear brown, barren, and cracked. Functions & Values:- However, appearances may be deceiving. The unique environment of vernal pools provides habitat for numerous rare plants and animals that are able to survive and thrive in these harsh conditions. Many of these plants and animals spend the dry season as seeds, eggs, or cysts, and then grow and reproduce when the ponds are again filled with water. In addition, birds such as egrets, ducks, and hawks use vernal pools as a seasonal source of food and water. Status:- Vernal pools are a valuable and increasingly threatened ecosystem, often smaller than the bulldozer that threatens to destroy them. More than 90% of California's vernal pools have already been lost. Great efforts are being made to protect the remaining vernal pools, as their disappearance marks the loss of rare and important habitat and some of the associated plant and animal species as well.

VERNATION = ЛИСТОРАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ (или ЛИСТОСЛОЖЕНИЕ) – Vernation is the arrangement of bud scales or young leaves in a leaf bud before it opens. Vernation:- the arrangement of leaves in the bud. Vernation is the arrangement of bud scales or young leaves in a shoot bud. They may be rolled lengthwise (circinate); pleated lengthwise (plicate); rolled from the sides to the centre of the underside (involute); rolled from the sides to the centre of the upper side (revolute); rolled from the sides with one side folded around the other (convolute); or folded so that each leaf clasps those next to it inside the fold (conduplicate). / размещение листьев в почке. Листорасположение, порядок размещения листьев на стебле, отражающий симметрию в структуре побега.

Листорасположение зависит в первую очередь от порядка заложения листовых зачатков на конусе нарастания и обычно является систематическим признаком. Различают 3 основных типа листорасположения:- спиральное, или очередное, – от каждого узла стебля отходит 1 лист (Дуб, Берёза, Злаки, Зонтичные); супротивное – на каждом узле сидят друг против друга 2 листа (Клён, Сирень, Губоцветные); мутовчатое – каждый узел несёт 3 и более листьев (Олеандр, Элодея, Уруть). Общая закономерность всех типов листорасположения – равное угловое расстояние между листьями, сидящими на одном узле или на последовательных узлах спирали, называемой Основной Генетической Спиралью. Для супротивного и мутовчатого листорасположения характерно чередование листьев соседних пар или мутовок; при этом на стебле образуются вертикальные ряды листьев (ортостихи), в числе, вдвое большем, чем число листьев на одном узле. Спиральное листорасположение по числу ортостих и величине углов дивергенции (расхождения) между последовательными листьями может быть разнообразным и выражается формулой листорасположения, которая представляет дробь, соответствующую значению угла дивергенции в долях окружности. Наиболее часто встречаются 1/2 (двурядное листорасположение), 1/3 (трёхрядное листорасположение), 2/5, реже – 3/8, 5/13 и так далее. Знаменатель дроби показывает число ортостих; чем он больше, тем меньше листья затеняют друг друга. Причины правильности листорасположения связаны с размерами конуса нарастания и листовых зачатков и их взаимовлиянием. По одной из гипотез, каждый листовой зачаток образует вокруг себя физиологическое поле, тормозящее заложение новых зачатков в непосредственной близости к нему, по другой, – заложение каждого последующего листового зачатка не тормозится, а стимулируется предыдущим.

VERNEUIL PROCESS = ПРОЦЕСС ВЕРНОЙА (или ПРОЦЕСС ВЕРНЕЙЛЯ) – Verneuil Process:- also called Flame-Fusion Process method for producing synthetic rubies and sapphires. Originally developed (1902) by a French chemist, Auguste Verneuil, the process produces a boule (a mass of alumina with the same physical and chemical characteristics as corundum) from finely ground alumina (Al_2O_3) by means of an inverted oxyhydrogen torch that opens into a ceramic muffle. With slight modifications, this method is used to produce spinel, rutile, and strontium titanate. Highly purified alumina is placed in a container with a fine sieve at its base. When the container is tapped by a mechanically-activated hammer, the alumina sifts down into the enclosed chamber. Oxygen passes into this chamber and carries the fine alumina particles into the intense heat of the central part of an oxyhydrogen flame, where they fuse and fall on the molten upper surface of the boule as droplets. Flame characteristics and the rate of powder feed and boule lowering are adjusted to produce a boule of uniform diameter. The temperature of the upper surface of the boule is held just above the melting point, which for colorless sapphire is 2 030 °C (about 3 690 °F). When a boule reaches the desired size, normally 150 to 200 carats, the furnace is shut down, and the boule is cooled. Strain develops during cooling, because the outer surface cools faster than the interior; this phenomenon causes considerable loss from cracking during the manufacturing process. The strain is relieved by splitting the boule longitudinally, which is induced by snapping off its elongated stem. Some residual strain not disadvantageous for gem and most industrial uses is left in the half-boule developed by splitting. Strain-free, whole boules may be produced by annealing at 1 950 °C. Synthetic Corundum:- before 1940 all synthetic corundum was made in Switzerland, Germany, and France. For several years after the discovery of the process of manufacture, all of the production was used for gemstones. Synthetic ruby was the chief product and was produced by using an intimate mixture of aluminum and chromium oxides; 5 percent chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3) yields a pale-pink boule and 6 percent a deep-red one. The higher the percentage of chromium oxide, the more difficult it is to control boule growth and the greater the loss from cracking on cooling. Blue sapphire is produced by adding iron and titanium, green by cobalt, and yellow by nickel and magnesium oxides. Star rubies and sapphires, first developed in 1947 in the United States, are made by adding one percent rutile (titanium oxide, TiO_2) to the starting powder, forming the boules in the usual manner, and then heat treating them at temperatures between 1 100 °C and 1 500 °C. The rutile forms small needlelike crystals that are oriented along the hexagonal crystal planes within the boule; these are similar to the same crystals in natural star sapphire. The synthetic gems have sharper and more distinctly developed stars than the natural crystals. It is very difficult to distinguish between natural and synthetic colorless sapphires. The natural crystals have microscopic irregularly-shaped gas and liquid inclusions, whereas the synthetic gems usually show microscopic cracks along and normal to the intersection of facets. Under the microscope, colored synthetic stones show curved lines parallel to the upper growth surface of the boule. They represent uneven distribution of pigmentation. Occasionally, especially in blue sapphire, they are visible to the unaided eye. Synthetic Spinel:- spinel boules have a square cross section with round corners but otherwise are like corundum boules in manufacture, size, and appearance, although they do not develop internal stresses during cooling. They are made in all colors by adding appropriate pigments. Synthetic Rutile:- synthetic rutile, first produced in 1948 by the Verneuil process, is far superior to the natural material as a gemstone, because natural rutile is dark in color and the pure synthetic boules may be produced in nearly any shade by the addition of appropriate pigments. Rutile boules have a square cross section similar to spinel boules but rarely exceed 100 carats in weight. When removed from the furnace they are black in color, because some titanium is still unoxidized; on heating in an oxygen atmosphere, however, the oxygen is slowly absorbed and the color fades until only a faint yellow tinge remains in unpigmented boules. / Французским химиком Огюстом Вернойем (Auguste Verneuil).

VERNOLIC ACID = ВЕРНОЛИЧЕСКАЯ КИСЛОТА – Vernolic Acid (Leukotoxin) is a Δ12-epoxy fatty acid (i.e. a fatty acid molecule which contains an epoxy ring molecular sub-structure), which is naturally produced in small amounts in the seeds of the wild plants Crepis Palaestina, Vernonia Galamensis, and Euphorbia Lagascae.

VERONICA = VERY EASY RODENT–ORIENTED NETWIDE INDEX TO COMPUTERIZED ARCHIVES

VERRUCOSE = БОРОДАВЧАТОЕ – Verrucose:- of a surface covered with warty protrusions. Verrucose:- covered with wart-like protrusions (or elevations). / Бородавчатое – о поверхности, покрытой бородавками (бородавчатыми выступами). :- покрытое бородавчатыми выступами.

VERSATILE = РАЗНОСТОРОННЕЕ (или МНОГОСТОРОННЕЕ, или УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ) – Versatile:- relating to an anther attached near the middle and moving freely on its support.

VERSICOLOR = ВЭРСИКОЛОР (или РАЗНОЦВЕТНОЕ) – Versicolor:- variable in color. / , от Латинского слова Versus, означающее Стих, и .

VERSION = ВЕРСИЯ – A Version is the identification of an issue of a data element specification in a series of evolving data element specifications within a registration authority. Version is a particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing. / Под Версией, от позднелатинского слова Versio, означающее Видоизменение или Поворот, понимается:- (1) одно или несколько отличных друг от друга изложений или объяснений какого-либо факта, события. (2) В следственной и судебной деятельности предположение следователя или суда о наличии или отсутствии событий и фактов из числа имеющих значение для правильного разрешения дела, основанное на доказательствах и других фактических материалах конкретного уголовного дела и построенное с учётом опыта расследования аналогичных дел, а также возможное объяснение их возникновения и характера. Версия является разновидностью гипотезы. Специфика версии состоит в форме её проверки, осуществляемой процессуальным путём, то есть путём проверки, оценки доказательств в формах, установленных уголовно-процессуальным законом. Следственные и судебные версии делятся на общие и частные. Общая версия относится

к предмету доказывания по уголовному делу в целом, в частности содержит предположение о наличии (отсутствии) события преступления и о виновных в нём лицах. Частная версия относится к отдельным сторонам и элементам предмета доказывания, содержит предположение об отдельных сторонах исследуемого события (например, о мотиве преступления, его месте, времени, орудии и так далее). Соотношение между общей и частной версиями по уголовному делу отражает объективно существующую связь между целым, которое призвана объяснить общая версия, и частью этого целого, которое призвана объяснить частная версия. В процессе расследования либо судебного разбирательства уголовного дела по каждому из элементов (или фактов) предмета доказывания, а равно по всей их совокупности могут быть выдвинуты версии противоположного характера (например, о наличии или об отсутствии события преступления; о наличии или об отсутствии отягчающих вину обстоятельств и так далее). Они могут быть выдвинуты любым участником производства по уголовному делу и в случае обоснованности включаются следователем и судом в круг версий, подлежащих проверке. Все имеющиеся по делу версии, независимо от того, кто их выдвинул, должны проверяться полно, всесторонне, объективно. Версии, выдвигаемые в процессе предварительного и судебного следствия, позволяют определить, какие следственные либо судебные действия и в каком порядке целесообразно проводить, то есть позволяют определить общее направление производства по делу. Судебные версии органически связаны со следственными, но имеют свою специфику. С точки зрения суда вывод следователя о виновности обвиняемого составляет лишь версию обвинения, которая подлежит проверке судом в условиях судебного разбирательства. Специфика судебной версии в том и состоит, что суд не ограничивается этой версией, а наряду с ней обязательно проверяет и контрверсию – то есть версию, прямо противоположную версии, выдвинутой обвинением. Суд проверяет также, были ли исследованы до конца все вытекающие из обстоятельств дела версии, противоречащие выводам следствия, в частности версии, выдвинутые обвиняемым или вытекающие из его показаний, содержащиеся в ходатайствах и заявлениях участников производства по делу и так далее. Кроме того, суд проверяет подтверждённость доказательствами версии, положенной в основу обвинения. Характер достоверного объяснения фактов, составляющих предмет доказывания, приобретает лишь та версия, которая объективно подтверждена в ходе следственной и судебной проверки и полностью исключает все другие объяснения.

VERSION IDENTIFIER = ИДЕНТИФИКАТОР ВЕРСИИ – A Version Identifier is an identifier assigned to a version under which a data element registration is submitted or updated.

VERSUS = ВЭРСУС (или ПРОТИВ) – (1) Versus (Latin:- Against, and often written in Italics) is used in legal and general language to mean 'Against' or 'Opposed To', as in 'John Doe versus Richard Roe', and is often abbreviated to v. (with the punctuation point) or vs (without the point). / На Латинском языке, Против или В Отличии От, или В Сравнении С. Дьжон Доу против Ричод Роу (John Doe versus Richard Roe).

(2) Versus:- as the alternative to or in contrast with:- 'freedom of information versus invasion of privacy'.

VERSUS CASH = ПРОТИВ НАЛИЧНЫХ – Versus Cash:- a transaction generally used by two hedgers who want to exchange futures for cash positions. Also referred to as Against Actuals or Exchange for Physicals. See also Against Actuals, and Exchange For Physicals.

VERT = ЗЕЛЁНОЕ (или ПОДЛЕСОК) – Vert:- the heraldic color green.

VERTICAL ACQUISITION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ АКВИЗИЦИЯ) – Vertical Acquisition is the buying or taking over a firm in the same industry in which the acquired firm and the acquiring firm represent different steps in the production process.

VERTICAL ANALYSIS = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Vertical Analysis is the proportional analysis of a financial statement, where each line item on a financial statement is listed as a percentage of another item. Typically, this means that every line item on an income statement is stated as a percentage of gross sales, while every line item on a balance sheet is stated as a percentage of total assets. The most common use of vertical analysis is within a financial statement for a single time period, so that one can see the relative proportions of account balances. Vertical analysis is also useful for timeline analysis, to see relative changes in accounts over time, such as on a comparative basis over a five-year period. For example, if the cost of goods sold has a history of being 40% of sales in each of the past four years, then a new percentage of 48% would be a cause for alarm. Vertical Analysis of the Income Statement:- the most common use of vertical analysis in an income statement is to show the various expense line items as a percentage of sales, though it can also be used to show the percentage of different revenue line items that make up total sales. Vertical Analysis of the Balance Sheet:- the central issue when creating a vertical analysis of a balance sheet is what to use as the denominator in the percentage calculation. The usual denominator is the asset total, but one can also use the total of all liabilities when calculating all liability line item percentages, and the total of all equity accounts when calculating all equity line item percentages. Vertical Analysis is the process of dividing each expense item in the income statement of a given year by net sales to identify expense items that rise more quickly or more slowly than a change in sales. See also Vertical Financial Analysis. Vertical Analysis of financial statements is a technique in which the relationship between items in the same financial statement is identified by expressing all amounts as a percentage a total amount. This method compares different items to a single item in the same accounting period. The financial statements prepared by using this technique are known as Common Size Financial Statements. This analysis is performed on the income statement as well as the balance sheet. (1) Balance Sheet:- When applying this method on the balance sheet, all of the three major categories accounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, and equity) are compared to the total assets. All of the balance sheet items are presented as a proportion of the total assets. These percentages are shown along with the absolute currency amounts. For example, suppose a company has three assets; cash worth USD4 million, inventory worth USD7 million and fixed assets worth USD9million. The vertical analysis method will show these as:- (i) Cash:- 20%; (ii) Inventories:- 35%; and (iii) Fixed Assets:- 45%. (2) Income Statement:- And when applying this technique to the income statement, each of the expense is compared to the total sales revenue. The expenses are presented as a proportion of total sales revenue along with the absolute amounts. For example, if the sales revenue of a company is USD10 million and the cost of sales is USD6 million, the cost of sales will be reported as 60% of the sales revenue. The main advantage of using vertical analysis of financial statements is that income statements and balance sheets of companies of different sizes can be compared. Comparison of absolute amounts of companies of different sizes does not provide useful conclusions about their financial performance and financial position. Usually the vertical analysis is performed for a single accounting period to see the relative proportions of different account balances. But it is also useful to perform vertical analysis over a number of periods to identify changes in accounts over time. It can help to identify unusual changes in the behavior of accounts. For example, if the cost of sales has been consistently 45% in the history, then a sudden new percentage of 60% should catch the attention of analysts. Reasons behind this change should be investigated and then measures should be taken to bring this percentage back to its normal level. Vertical Analysis is a type of financial analysis involving income statements and balance sheets. All income statement amounts are divided by the amount of net sales so that the income statement figures will become percentages of net sales. All balance sheet amounts are divided by total assets so that the balance sheet figures will become percentages of total assets. Vertical Analysis (also

known as Common-Size Analysis) is a popular method of financial statement analysis that shows each item on a statement as a percentage of a base figure within the statement. To conduct a vertical analysis of balance sheet, the total of assets and the total of liabilities and stockholders' equity are generally used as base figures. All individual assets (or groups of assets if condensed form balance sheet is used) are shown as a percentage of total assets. The current liabilities, long term debts and equities are shown as a percentage of the total liabilities and stockholders' equity. To conduct a vertical analysis of income statement, sales figure is generally used as the base and all other components of income statement like cost of sales, gross profit, operating expenses, income tax, and net income etc are shown as a percentage of sales. In a vertical analysis the percentage is computed by using the following formula:- Percantage Of Base = (Amount Of Individual Item / Amount Of Base) x 100. A basic vertical analysis needs an individual statement for a reporting period but comparative statements may be prepared to increase the usefulness of the analysis. Vertical analysis states financial statements in a comparable common-size format (percentage form). One of the advantages of common-size analysis is that it can be used for inter-company comparison of enterprises with different sizes because all items are expressed as a percentage of some common number. Vertical Analysis is a technique for identifying relationship between items in the same financial statement by expressing all amounts as the percentage of the total amount taken as 100. In a balance sheet, for example, cash and other assets are shown as a percentage of the total assets and, in an income statement, each expense is shown as a percentage of the sales revenue. Financial statements using this technique are called common size financial statements. See also Horizontal Analysis. Vertical Analysis is a method of financial statement analysis in which each entry for each of the three major categories of accounts, or assets, liabilities and equities, in a balance sheet is represented as a proportion of the total account. Vertical analysis is also used across other financial statements as a percentage measure. The main advantage of vertical analysis is the balance sheets, income statements and other financial reports of businesses of all sizes can easily be compared. It also makes it easy to see relative annual changes within one business. Vertical analysis reports each line item of a financial statement as a representation of the percentage of the statement's main focus. For an income statement, each line item can be representative of gross sales. On the balance sheet, each line item can be representative of total assets. In a cash flow statement, each line item can be expressed as a percentage of the firm's total cash and cash equivalents. Vertical analysis allows for a company's financial statement to be represented within a standard process across all industries. A snapshot can be taken of a company's financial position by line item. It also allows for easy comparison to previous periods for timeline analysis, including annual quarter and sequential quarter analysis, and analysis of longer time periods such as five years or three years. Financial statements including vertical analysis clearly show line item percentages in a separate column. These types of financial statements, including detailed vertical analysis, are also known as Common-Size Financial Statements and are used by many companies to provide greater detail on a company's financial position. Often, common-size financial statements also incorporate comparative financial statements that include columns comparing each line item to a previously measured period. Vertical Analysis Example:- For example, suppose XYZ Corporation has three assets:- cash and cash equivalents worth USD3 million, inventory worth USD8 million and property worth USD9 million. If vertical analysis is used, the asset column looks like:- (i) Cash and cash equivalents:- 15%; (ii) Inventory:- 40%; and (iii) Property:- 45%. If comparative financial statements are also used, then additional detail from previous periods is also included and an additional comparative column for the percentages of a previous period is added. The method of vertical analysis can also be contrasted with horizontal analysis, which uses one year's worth of entries as a baseline while every other year represents percentage differences in terms of changes to that baseline. A Vertical Analysis is used to show the relative sizes of the different accounts on a financial statement. For example, when a vertical analysis is done on an income statement, it will show the top-line sales number as 100%, and every other account will show as a percentage of the total sales number. For the balance sheet, the total assets of the company will show as 100%, with all the other accounts on both the assets and liabilities sides showing as a percentage of the total assets number. / Вертикальный Анализ:- структурный анализ, один из методов финансового анализа данных отчётности, согласно которому определяются и анализируются удельные веса или процентные соотношения отдельных элементов и статей в итоговых величинах.

VERTICAL–AXIS WIND TURBINE = ВЕТРЯНАЯ ТУРБИНА С ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ОСЬЮ – In the wind turbine business there are basically two types of turbines to choose from, Vertical Axis Wind Turbines and Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines. They both have their advantages and disadvantages and the purpose of this article is to help you choose the right system for your application. Horizontal axis wind turbine dominate the majority of the wind industry. Horizontal axis means the rotating axis of the wind turbine is horizontal, or parallel with the ground. In big wind application, horizontal axis wind turbines are almost all you will ever see. However, in small wind and residential wind applications, vertical axis turbines have their place. The advantage of horizontal wind is that it is able to produce more electricity from a given amount of wind. So if you are trying to produce as much wind as possible at all times, horizontal axis is likely the choice for you. The disadvantage of horizontal axis however is that it is generally heavier and it does not produce well in turbulent winds. In comes the vertical axis wind turbine. With vertical axis wind turbines the rotational axis of the turbine stands vertical or perpendicular to the ground. As mentioned above, vertical axis turbines are primarily used in small wind projects and residential applications. Vertical-Axis Wind Turbine:- This niche comes from the OEM's claims of a vertical axis turbines ability to produce well in tumultuous wind conditions. Vertical axis turbines are powered by wind coming from all 360 degrees, and even some turbines are powered when the wind blows from top to bottom. Because of this versatility, vertical axis wind turbines are thought to be ideal for installations where wind conditions are not consistent, or due to public ordinances the turbine cannot be placed high enough to benefit from steady wind. Xxxxx. Vertical-Axis Wind Turbine (VAWT) is a type of wind turbine in which the axis of rotation is perpendicular to the wind stream and the ground. Vertical axis wind turbines are advocated as being capable of catching the wind from all directions, and do not need yaw mechanisms, rudders or downwind coning. Their electrical generators can be positioned close to the ground, and hence easily accessible. A disadvantage is that some designs are not self-starting. There have been two distinct types of vertical axis wind turbines:- The Darrieus and the Savonius types. The Darrieus rotor was researched and developed extensively by Sandia National Laboratories in the USA in the 1980's. New concepts of vertical axis wind machines are being introduced such as the helical types particularly for use in urban environments where they would be considered safer due to their lower rotational speeds avoiding the risk of blade ejection and since they can catch the wind from all directions. Horizontal axis wind turbines are typically more efficient at converting wind energy into electricity than vertical axis wind turbines. For this reason they have become dominant in the commercial utility-scale wind power market. However, small vertical axis wind turbines are more suited to urban areas as they have a low noise level and because of the reduced risk associated with their slower rates of rotation. One can foresee some future where each human dwelling in the world is equipped with wind generators and solar collectors, as global peak petroleum is reached making them indispensable for human well being. They are well suited for green buildings architectural projects as well as futuristic aquaponics; where vertical farming in a skyscraper uses automated farming technologies converting urban sewage into agricultural products. Their cost will come down appreciably once they are mass produced on a production line scale equivalent to the automobile industry. The economic development and viable use of horizontal axis wind turbines would, in the future be limited, partly due to the high stress loads on the large blades. It is recognized that, although less efficient, vertical axis wind turbines do not suffer so much from the constantly varying gravitational loads that limit the size of horizontal axis turbines. Economies of scale dictate that if a vertical axis wind turbine with a rated power output of 10 MW could be developed, with at least the same availability as a modern horizontal axis turbine, but at a lower cost per unit of rated power, then it would not matter if its blade efficiency was slightly lower from 56 to about 19–40 percent.

Darrieus Vertical Wind Turbine:- The first aerodynamic vertical axis wind turbine was developed by aeronautical engineer Georges Jean Marie Darrieus (1888–1979) in France and first patented in 1927. Its principle of operation depends on the fact that its blade speed is a multiple of the wind speed, resulting in an apparent wind throughout the whole revolution coming in as a head wind with only a limited variation in angle. Cyclists will recognize that effect:- if they go fast enough there is always a head wind. From the perspective of the blade, the rotational movement of the blade generates a head wind that combines with the actual wind to form the apparent wind. If the angle of attack of this apparent wind on the blade is larger than zero, the lift force has a forward component that propels the turbine. The angle of attack which varies in a revolution between –20 to +20 degrees should not exceed 20 degrees since at higher angles the flow along the blade is no longer laminar, which is a condition required for the generation of a lift force, but becomes turbulent causing stall. An angle of attack between zero and 20 degrees requires a sufficiently high blade speed. A Darrieus turbine cannot be self starting; it needs to be brought to a sufficiently high blade speed by external means. However, the lack of a control system to point the turbine into the wind compensates for this shortfall. The original Darrieus turbine suffered from some negative features such as violent vibrations leading to eventual fatigue blade failure, a high noise level and a relatively low efficiency, which severely limited its success. Variable Geometry Vertical Axis Machines:- P.J. Musgrove in 1975 led a research project at Reading University in the UK whose purpose was to attempt to rationalize the geometry of the blades by straightening out the blades of a Darrieus type wind turbine. This led to the design of a straight bladed vertical axis wind turbine designated as the H rotor blade configuration. At the time it was thought that a simple H blade configuration could, at high wind speeds, overspeed and become unstable. It was thus proposed that a reefing mechanism be incorporated into the machine design thus allowing the blades to be feathered in high winds. These earlier machines with feathering blades were known as Variable Geometry Vertical Axis Wind Turbines. There were a number of these designs which had different ways of feathering their blades. During the late 1970's there was an extensive research program carried out. This included wind tunnel tests and the building of a few prototype machines in the 40–100 kW range. This work culminated in a final reefing arrowhead blade design for a large 25 meter, 130 kW rated machine, located in Carmarthen Bay in South Wales. This machine known as the VAWT 450, was built by a consortium of Sir Robert McAlpine and Northern Engineering Industries (Vertical Axis Wind Turbines Limited) in 1986. The project was funded by the UK government's Department of Trade and Industry. H Rotor Straight Bladed Vertical Machine:- From the research carried out in the UK during the 1970–80 time frame it was established that the elaborate mechanisms used to feather the blades were unnecessary. The drag/stall effect created by a blade leaving the wind flow would limit the speed that the opposing blade in the wind flow could propel the whole blade configuration forward. The fixed straight bladed or H Rotor configuration was therefore self regulating in all wind speeds reaching its optimal rotational speed, early after its cut in wind speed. There have been a few commercial companies producing H rotor wind turbines since the 1980's. However turbine designs were aimed at niche areas of the small wind turbine market. Due to the lower and more predictable stress loading on the blades of vertical axis wind turbines, they are the ideal type of machine for large scale electricity production. This potential for use for economic multi megawatt electricity production has not as yet been exploited. This is due partly due to earlier design failures and partly due to their slightly lower blade efficiency. Impulse And Aerodynamic Vertical Turbines, Tip Speed Ratio (TSR):- Aerodynamic wind turbines can be divided into two main classes:- horizontal axis wind turbines and vertical axis turbines. Large wind turbines up to a rated power of 5 MW are horizontal axis engines, much like the traditional Dutch windmills. This familiarity has given the development of horizontal turbines a higher priority than that of vertical turbines. Modern horizontal axis wind turbines have a high efficiency but their capital cost is high. They have to be directed in the direction of the wind, either manually or by the use of a sensor based yaw-control mechanism, adding to their design complexity and cost. Vertical axis turbines do not need such a control system; and can catch the wind from all directions. Vertical axis wind turbines designs can be either impulse (drag) or lift (aerodynamic) devices. According to Betz's equation, an aerodynamic turbine has a theoretical efficiency of 59 percent and an impulse type engine only 19–40 percent. Not all the energy in the wind can be extracted because if it were possible, the wind speed behind the turbine will be zero thus clogging any flow through the rotor. Part of the wind will flow through the rotor and part around it. The ratio of these two components determines the efficiency of the turbine. It might appear counter intuitive that devices covering the whole swept area have such a low efficiency. However the ancient mariners have long realized that 'Sailing before the wind' is far less energetic than 'Close hauled' or 'Half wind'. Without slip, the maximum rotor speed would be about the same speed as the wind speed. An example is the three cup anemometers commonly used for measuring wind speed. The tip speed ratio is defined as:- Tip Speed Ratio $\alpha = V_{rotor} / V_{wind}$. If the velocity of the cup is exactly the same as the wind speed, the anemometer has a tip speed ratio of unity. The ends of the cups can never go faster than the wind, thus:- $\alpha_{anemometer} \leq 1$. A way of determining whether a vertical axis turbine design is based on impulse drag or aerodynamic lift is through its tip speed ratio α. An $\alpha > 1$ implies some amount of lift, while $\alpha < 1$ means primarily drag. Aerodynamic lift based designs can usually output much more power, more efficiently. There have been multiple designs of vertical axis windmills. In fact there is evidence of the existence of vertical axis wind turbines, which can be traced back centuries before the more common horizontal axis designs. The vertical axis machines have evolved and now come in three basic types:- the Savonius, the Darrieus, and the H-Rotor concepts. The Savonius Impulse Concept:- The Savonius turbine is a vertical axis machine which uses a rotor that was introduced by Finnish engineer Sigurd Johannes Savonius (1884–1931) in 1922. In its simplest form it is essentially two cups or half drums fixed to a central shaft in opposing directions. Each cup or drum catches the wind and so turns the shaft, bringing the opposing cup or drum into the flow of the wind. This cup or drum then repeats the process, so causing the shaft to rotate further and completing a full rotation. This process continues all the time the wind blows and the turning of the shaft is used to drive a pump or a small generator. These types of windmills are also commonly used for wind speed instruments such as the anemometer. Modern Savonius machines have evolved into fluted bladed devices, which have a higher efficiency and less vibration than the older twin cup or drum machines. The Darrieus Aerodynamic Concept:- In 1931 the French engineer George J.M. Darrieus introduced the Darrieus Vertical Axis Wind Turbine. The Darrieus type of machine consists of two or more flexible airfoil blades, which are attached to both the top and the bottom of a rotating vertical shaft. The wind blowing over the airfoil contours of the blade creates an aerodynamic lift and actually pulls the blades along. Although nowhere near as much research has been carried out on these types of machine when compared with the horizontal axis machines, both the USA and Canada did have large research programs working on the Darrieus design in the 1970's and 1980's. This work culminated with the construction of a 4.2 MW machine designated as 'Eole C' at Cap Chat, Québec, Canada. There were a number of commercial wind farms built in the USA using the Darrieus design, most of which were built by The Flow Wind Corporation. The machines proved to be efficient and reliable. However there was a problem with fatigue on the blades. The airfoil blades were designed to flex, allowing for the extra centrifugal forces in high wind and blade speeds. The flexing of the blades led to premature fatigue of the blade material, leading to a number of blade failures. The vertical axis turbines built and tested in the 1970's and 1980's, used a symmetrical airfoil blade profile. Their theory was that, if the airfoil is symmetric then it will provide lift from both sides of the airfoil, therefore generating lift through more of the 360º path of the blades rotation. It was also believed at the time, that lift would only be created by the blade while traveling into the direction of the wind flow and that the drag created by the opposing blade traveling down wind was an undesirable although unavoidable effect. A symmetrical airfoil is not the most efficient approach at providing lift. A design goal was to maximize lift at the same time as utilizing the inevitable drag created by the opposing blade. There have been a number of attempts using hinged blades attached to the end of the cross arm, therefore allowing the aerofoil section of blade to maintain its optimum angle of attack through the maximum portion of its arced rotation. An

optimal blade profile and optimal fixing angle for the blade to the cross arm could achieve the same goal. The wind flowing over the high lift and low drag blade profile, coupled with the blade areas solidity, gives the machine the initial power needed to overcome its inertia. Once momentum has been established, the forward movement of the blade through the air creates its own local wind flow over its contours, creating a varying amount of lift throughout the full 360º of its rotation. In its down wind stroke, the curved underside of the blade acts like the sail of a yacht therefore creating usable torque throughout its rotation. The stalling of the blades at the top and bottom of their arc of rotation is also useful, as it regulates the speed of the blades rotation, implying that the blades accelerate up to a point of equilibrium at which they will not increase their speed no matter how hard the wind blows. The more constant and predictable loadings on a vertical axis turbine blade, coupled with there not being any need for the blades to twist or taper, not only contribute to the possibility of scale increase, but will also enables their production in sections using mechanical mass production techniques. Ropatec Vertical Wind Turbine:- Introduction:- The Ropatec wind rotors developed in Italy are neither proper Darrieus nor Savonius but a hybrid design. The wind rotors are made from airfoil sections like those of an airplane wing. A central panel between the wings referred to as the turtle back, acts as a diffuser and directs the wind flow toward the wings, turning the wind rotor at low wind speed. The Ropatec wind rotor is a vertically driven wind rotor that could be described as a hybrid building upon the Savonius and Darrieus principles. The WRE.060 model is associated with the MSP-Controller, an innovative CPU controlled charge regulator at 48 Volts with an incorporated SMD DC/AC inverter with 4 500 VA continuous output. A central pole referred to as the axis has the electrical generator bolted to the top. The axis and generator are inserted into the wind rotor assembly and the generator is bolted to the inner tube. When the wind rotor turns, it also turns the generator. The wind rotor will start to turn in a light breeze of about 7 km/hr or 4 knots. The maximum rpm is reached in winds of 50 km/hr or 27 knots. The wind rotor has a distinctive shape that creates an aerodynamic braking effect causing it to stall at high wind speeds. Winds stronger than 50 km/hr will not increase the wind rotor speed beyond its maximum rotational speed of 90 rpm. The wind rotor is rated to produce power in winds up to 230 km/hr, the central wind speeds of a Category 2 hurricane or cyclone. It is designed for a maintenance free operation of 15 years. The Ropatec design possesses the following characteristics:- (i) a low cut in wind speed at 2 m/s at every position; (ii) its operation is independent of the wind direction; (iii) it is a low maintenance system; (iv) it generates low noise even at high wind velocities; (v) it does not require a cut off wind speed; (vi) it possesses an aerodynamically auto regulated rotational speed; (vii) its nominal power output is achieved at wind speeds of 14 m/s and higher; (viii) it is not associated with an electromagnetic field built-up; (ix) it has storm suitability up to 56 m/s, with practical experience up to 75 m/s; and (x) it has a reliable, long product life time. The system can produce electricity directly or is expandable to a hybrid system including photovoltaic modules and/or diesel generator sets. Solwind Vertical Axis Wind Turbine:- Description:- The vertical axis wind turbine by Solwind in New Zealand is designed to start up at 1.5 m/s and start producing power at a wind speed of just 3.7 m/s and produce their rated output at 10 m/s. These turbines are extremely quiet in operation. This is due to their special design where the blades do not create the usual coning noise that occurs with conventional horizontal axis wind turbines when the blades pass close to the mast at each revolution. The blades are always at the same distance from the mast. The blades are made from composite fiber glass, stainless steel and lightweight aluminum, making them extremely strong yet flexible and easy to handle. A new Low Speed Magnetic Levitation Alternator (MLA), featuring only one moving part is used. This keeps the wearing components to a minimum, and so prolongs the longevity of the wind turbine. At high wind speeds the turbine will start to stall, causing the machine to slow down at around 27 m/s. In the stalling mode, the turbine will automatically maintain its output speed. This Darrieus based design lends itself to taking the wind from any direction and does not need a yawing mechanism. Generator:- The generator is a low speed Magnetic Levitation Alternator (MLA). The output is 3/6 phase up to 415 Volt AC. A 3 /6 phase rectifier pack with regulator shunt type is available to suit the end user Voltage such as 12 / 24 / 48 / 120 / 240 / 600 Volts DC or any Voltage required. The generator is base mounted at the foot of the mast, and requires no slipping assembly, no dolly bearing assembly, no brush assembly and has no power cables running up the mast. Mast Assembly:- The stayed single pole mast assemblies have been designed for erection with out the aid of any extra lifting gear for remote area operation. A complete self contained power generation system is accommodated within the base of the mast which will mean that only the 230/415 Volts AC will need to be connected to the end user via an underground or poled cable. The mast requires no guide wires and provides a smaller ground footprint than the stayed single pole mast assembly. The mast is constructed from high tensile steel, and come in standard lengths of 6.5 meters for easy handling. The maximum design wind speed is 190 km/hr. For coastal locations stainless steel fasteners are used throughout. Eurowind Wind Turbine Design:- The concept aims at utilizing an innovative and unique adaptation which allows the turbine to be mounted on industrial chimneys and other similar tall structures without inhibiting their normal use. The rotor blade design features an asymmetrical airfoil section selected for its high lift and low drag characteristics and is mounted to its supporting cross arm at a critical angle to optimize its performance. The blades are not twisted and their edges are parallel, unlike the twisted tapering blades of horizontal wind turbines. The simple, regular shape of the blade coupled with the lower blade stresses experienced by vertical axis turbines allow the blades to be produced mechanically in sections by extrusion or pultrusion. A directly coupled slow speed alternator eliminates the need for separate generator sets, gearboxes and clutches. The main features of the Eurowind turbines designs are:- (i) the turbine is self starting; (ii) Vertical axis turbines are omni directional and do not require pointing in the direction of the wind; (iii) the lower blade rotational speeds imply lower noise levels; (iv) perceived as being more aesthetically pleasing; (v) the increased blade configuration solidity and torque assists the machine in self starting; (vi) elimination the risk of the blades reaching equilibrium during start-up rotation by using 3 blades or more; (vii) reduced cyclic loading and power pulsation and fluctuation by using more than 2 blades; (viii) easy access to all mechanical and structural elements of the machine; and (ix) a direct drive, permanent magnet generator is used and there are no gear boxes with the machine having only one moving part. These machines have been adapted for use in the marine environment such as at harbors, on barges or oil rigs. Venturi Wind Turbines:- Introduction:- In horizontal axis wind turbines the blades rotate and describe a circular surface. The rotor extracts the energy from the air flowing through this rotor surface and has a theoretical maximum efficiency of 59 according to Betz's law. In the Venturi turbine concept, the rotor blades are attached to the hub at both ends. When rotating, a spherical surface is generated. Because of this aerodynamic behavior, Venturi effect turbines create a wind flow pattern that converges first, like rapids in a river. Within the sphere, a low pressure area is generated which attracts the air in front of the rotor towards the sphere. After the rotor has absorbed energy from the air, the energy poor air is swung radically outwards through the Venturi planes and is carried away by the surrounding airflow. The air flowing through the turbine and the air surrounding the rotor are used more effectively, resulting into the efficiency of the Venturi turbine being higher than the efficiency of conventional wind turbines. Description:- Venturi turbines create a wind flow pattern that converges first like rapids in a river. This is induced by the unique aerodynamic Venturi characteristics. Therefore the turbine experiences a higher wind speed than other wind turbines would observe. This enables the Venturi turbine to generate electricity at very low wind speeds. Little gusts can be utilized for electricity generation where conventional turbines would use these to start rotating. At inland locations, this characteristic enables the Venturi turbine to generate power during 80 to 90 percent of the time. Other turbines rotate just 50 percent of the time because they are designed for windy locations. Windy locations geographically cover only a small part of the land surface such as at mountain passes and sea sides. When conventional wind turbines are placed inland, energy production is low and down times are long because they will rotate only about half of the time. Also, they are too noisy when they run. At such a location, the Venturi turbine will produce 2–3 times as much energy and down times are short. Wind tunnel measurements at the Technical University of Delft have shown that a three blade Venturi Turbine has a measured efficiency of 85

percent, which is 40 percent higher than the theoretical maximum efficiency of 59 percent in Betz's law. Advantages Of Venturi Turbines:- Reduced Sound Effect:- The tips of conventional wind turbines are the main noise generators. Compared with it, the sound generated by a small Venturi turbine is virtually non existent because it does not have such a tip. Also, there is no gearbox and the number of blades reduces the speed of rotation. Low Down Time:- The six bladed rotor induces a high start up moment. This enables the turbine to run almost continuously, unless there is really no wind. The Venturi effect enables the Venturi turbine to generate a higher level of power at lower wind speeds, which is essential at an inland wind regime, where most of the applications will be found. This also minimizes the down periods to 10 to 20 percent of time where conventional turbines are known to stand still for 50 percent of the time. This results in a more constant power supply to a consuming system or a battery than conventional wind turbines would be able to deliver under the same circumstances. At lower wind speeds the Venturi turbine will potentially generate three times more energy than comparable small wind turbines simply because the Venturi turbine will run and absorb energy from gusts while other wind turbines will require these gusts for their start up. This is of crucial importance for inland locations. Attractive Design And Styling:- Rotors create visual apprehension. Because the running small wind turbine is visually associated with a transparent sphere, this unrest is reduced and is recognized as attractive and pleasing to the eye. The Venturi turbine is a fun object to be placed at locations that are meant to catch the eye, like billboards or attraction park entrances. High Reliability:- Because the blades of the Venturi turbine are attached to the hub at both ends, the feet of the blade and the flexible blade itself are subjected to non fluctuating tensile stresses only. Wind gusts and gyroscopic effects barely influence it. This way of rotor construction is so robust that it practically excludes the failure of the blades. In case a blade would fail, it is still attached to the turbine at its other end. The generator is integrated into the central hub of the Venturi turbine. The magnetic field is induced by permanent magnets. The generator dimensions are matched to the rotor characteristics thus making an expensive and problem prone gearboxes obsolete. Cost Effectiveness:- Whist the theoretical background of the blade configuration is very complex, the manufacturing is utterly simple because the blade can be laser cut from a plate. Because normally the blades constitute a large part of the cost because special tooling like a mould is required, the Venturi turbine can be economically produced at relatively low volumes. The cantilevered construction of conventional blades cause the foot of the blade to be subjected to strongly alternating bending moments caused by fluctuating wind gusts and gyroscopic effects. Additionally the unsupported tip end causes the blade as a whole to vibrate. The alternating stress loads are the main cause of blade failure. Turby Wind Turbine Design:- Description:- This design is advocated for construction in an urban environment. The vibrations, high noise levels and the low efficiency characterizing the Darrieus turbine are caused by the flow of air around the blade. The angle of attack of the apparent wind is kept below 20 degrees. The rotational speed of the turbine is for all parts of the blades is constant. In a Darrieus turbine the distance between blade and shaft varies, accordingly, the blade speed also varies. On the blade parts near the shaft the self generated head wind is low, whereas at the curve of the blade, at the greatest distance from the shaft, its reaches a maximum. The low blade speed close to the shaft results in an angle of attack of the apparent wind that over large parts of a revolution exceeds the allowable limit with stall as a consequence. There are moments of laminar flow and moments of turbulence resulting in intermittent lift power and drag on the blades and this causes vibrations. The contribution of these blade parts to the driving force of the turbine is negligible. In the curve of the blade, the speed of the headwind is high. The angle of attack of the apparent wind is small, with the consequence that the component of the lift force in the direction of the rotation also nears zero. These parts of the blades do not contribute to the driving force. However given their high speed they do generate a high level of noise. This explains why the Darrieus turbine vibrates heavily, makes a lot of noise and has a low efficiency. The blades of the Turby concept are designed with a fixed distance to the vertical shaft. To reduce the inevitable vibrations due to the change of the angle of attack between +20 and –20 degrees resulting in a change of the mechanical stress in the blade two times per revolution, its developers chose an odd number of 3 blades of a helical shape, making all changes occur gradually. Poles Designs:- Two different mast types depending on the required height can be considered. Up to 6 m height, spring supported masts. From 7.5 m and higher, freestanding tubular masts are used. Both types could be either made of stainless steel or galvanized steel. Helical Wind Turbines:- Description:- The Windside Wind Turbine developed in Finland is a vertical wind turbine whose design is based on sailing engineering principles. The turbine rotor is rotated by two spiral formed vanes. It is intended for both inland and marine environments. Designs are for use in wind speeds of up to 60 m/s. These designs for battery charging are a unique and ecological solution for energy production in harsh environments under cold or hot conditions, violent storms, as well as low wind speeds. These turbines generate almost no noise and are safe to use in population centers, public spaces, parks, wildlife parks and on top of buildings. They are also aesthetically appealing and in many cases have been used to combine art and functionality. Quietrevolution QR5 Wind Turbine:- Description:- The QR5 is a wind turbine designed in response to increasing demand for wind turbines that work well in the urban environment, where wind speeds are lower and wind directions change frequently. It possesses a sophisticated control system that takes advantage of gusty winds with a predictive controller that learns about the site's wind conditions over time to further improve the amount of energy generated. If the control system determines that sufficient wind exists for operation, the turbine is actively spun up to operating conditions at which point it enters the lift mode and starts extracting energy from the wind. It will self-maintain in a steady wind of 4.0–4.5 m/s. The turbine will brake in high wind events of speeds over 12 m/s and shut down at continuous speeds over 16 m/s. The blade tip speed is much lower than on a similarly rated horizontal axis wind turbine so less noise is produced. The helical blade design results in a smooth operation that minimizes vibration and further reduces acoustic noise. It is constructed using a light and durable carbon fiber structure and is rated at 6 kW and has an expected output of 9 600 kWhr per year at an average annual wind speed of 5.9 m/s. This would provide 10 percent of the energy for a 600 m^2 office building. Its design life is 25 years. As a safety feature, it is designed with a high tensile wire running through all its component parts, to minimize the risk of any broken parts being flung from the structure in the unlikely event of structural failure. Aerogenerator Vertical Offshore Wind Turbine Concept:- The 144 meters high and V-shaped structure would be mounted offshore and capable of generating up to 9 MW of electricity, roughly three times as much power as a conventional turbine of equivalent size. Instead of being mounted on a tower with egg whisk blades that bow outwards and meet at the top like a typical Darrieus design, it has two arms jutting out from its base to form a V-shape, with rigid sails mounted along their length at intervals. As the wind passes over these they act like airfoils, generating lift which turns the structure as a whole at roughly 3 rpm. No matter how high the two main structures are made it is relatively simple to make them with a center of gravity at its bottom. Because of this the technology lends itself to large engineering projects, which is what is needed with wind power. Windspire Wind Turbine:- The Windspire design is 30 feet tall and 2 feet in radius. It is equipped with a high efficiency generator, integrated inverter, hinged monopole, and wireless performance monitor. The slender vertical axis design allows it to operate with a low tip speed ratio, with the edges of the rotor spinning at 2–3 times the speed of the wind, making it virtually silent. Rotor:- The rotor is a low speed gyromill or a straight-bladed Darrieus design optimized for energy capture efficiency by the École Polytechique de Montréal. The rotor has modified the Darrieus high efficiency configuration into a size and form optimal for small scale power generation. The changes lowered the operating speed, making it nearly silent, while also improving its self-starting capabilities. Constructed from aircraft grade aluminum, the rotor is both high strength and low cost. At 10 mph wind, the noise level is imperceptible, and it is 8.8 dB above the ambient level in a 50 mph wind; compared with 65–100 dB of other turbine designs. The installation includes a poured concrete foundation without the need for guy wires. Generator:- Double Rotating Air Core motors and generators provide the highest achieved efficiencies ever attaining 98 percent. New manufacturing technology allows them to be produced with both the highest possible efficiency at low cost. The Windspire generator technology was

dynamometer tested and its performance verified by Oregon State University and the University of Nevada, Reno, under a program sponsored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). Inverter:- The design has its own integrated inverter to convert the raw electrical power from the generator into regulated electricity that ties in with the grid. The high efficiency inverter was designed to optimize operation with the rotor and generator over the encountered range of wind speeds. Wireless Monitoring:- The Windspire concept is equipped with a wireless modem that is continuously transmitting the power production information. With the Zigbee dongle modem unit, similar to a flash drive, plugged into a computer's USB drive, one can monitor the performance of the turbine. Revolution Air Wind Turbines:- Pramac, an Italian power generation equipment manufacturer offers wind turbines aimed at domestic use. A quadrangular 400 WT model with a rated power of 400 Watts, and a helical shape 1 kW WT with a rated power of 1 000 Watts are produced and offered at a price of USD3 500. Counter Rotating Turbines Arrays:- Horizontal axis wind turbines need a lot of space to operate. To avoid interference through turbulence, the spacing between the towers has to be wide. Turbines have to be made larger and taller and built in high places in order to catch more of the wind. All this adds to the cost and it impacts heavily on the visual landscape. An array of counter-rotating Vertical Axis Wind Turbines allows the use of a configuration has been identified that yields twice as much power per acre as with a Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines. Averaged over all incident wind directions, the close proximity of the turbines slightly improved their performance relative to the turbines in isolation. This is in contrast to typical performance reductions between 20–50 percent for HAWTs at a similar turbine spacing. The result is consistent with the predictions of simple numerical models which anticipated that closely-spaced VAWTs can reciprocally enhance the wind field of the adjacent turbines. The counter-rotation of the adjacent VAWTs is important because it ensures that the airflow induced by each of the turbines in the region between them is oriented in the same direction. The creation of horizontal wind shear or velocity gradient, which leads to turbulence and energy dissipation in the region between the turbines, is reduced relative to adjacent turbines that rotate in the same direction. Since the remaining wind energy between the turbines is not dissipated by turbulence, it can be subsequently extracted by VAWTs located further downwind. This process is most effective for VAWTs operating at higher tip speed ratios greater than 2, since in this regime the turbine rotation can suppress vortex shedding and turbulence in the wake in a manner similar to that observed in studies of spinning cylinders. At lower tip speed ratios, the VAWTs likely create a larger wake akin to that of a stationary cylinder with a corresponding reduced performance. This approach is different from current practices in wind energy harvesting. In this case, a large number of smaller VAWTs are implemented instead of fewer, large HAWTs. The higher levels of turbulence near the ground, both naturally occurring and induced by the VAWT configuration, enhance the vertical flux of kinetic energy delivered to the turbines, thereby facilitating their close spacing. This could alleviate many of the practical challenges associated with large HAWTs, such as the cost and logistics of their manufacture, transportation, and installation by using less expensive materials and manufacturing processes and by exploiting greater opportunities for mass production and general acceptance by local communities. The optimal configuration of the array can be determined using the analog of vortices generated in a horizontal water tank with a stream flow simulating the wind stream. Small Vertical Axis Wind Turbines Arrays:- As the wind passes around and through a wind turbine, it produces turbulence that buffets downstream turbines, reducing their power output and increasing wear and tear. Vertical-axis turbines produce a wake that can be beneficial to other turbines, if they are positioned correctly. Since the blades are arranged vertically, the wind moving around the vertical-axis turbines speeds up, and the vertical arrangement of the blades on downstream wind turbines allows them to effectively catch that wind, speed up, and generate more power. Small vertical axis wind turbines that are 10 meters tall and generate 3–5 kWs are easy to manufacture and cost less than conventional ones if produced on a large scale. The maintenance costs could be less because the generator sits on the ground, rather than at the top of a 100-meter tower, and thus is easier to access. The noise of horizontal axis wind turbines has led some communities to campaign to tear them down. These small turbines are almost inaudible and are less likely to kill birds. Their use on military bases is contemplated because they are shorter and interfere less with helicopter operations and with radar. Vertical-axis wind turbines are less efficient than horizontal axis wind turbines since half of the time the blades are actually moving against the wind, rather than generating the lift needed to spin an electrical generator. As the blades alternatively catch the wind and then move against it, they create wear and tear on the structure. Adding half a shield against the return stroke would solve the problem. Discussion:- The idea for Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs) has been blowing around for decades, but despite many advantages the technology has so far attracted little interest. A Darrieus turbine becomes unstable above a certain height. The largest Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs) are capable of producing 6 MW of power and stand just short of 100 meters tall, but if made any bigger they start to become less efficient. One reason is that the weight of the turbine blades becomes prohibitive. As they turn, this places the blades under enormous stress because gravity compresses them as they rise and stretches them as they fall. The larger you make these structures, the more robust they must be in order to withstand these forces. In addition, the cost and difficulty of building the increasingly large towers needed to keep this top-heavy structure stable lead to a major engineering challenge. An advantage of VAWTs is that they can catch the wind from all directions eliminating the need for a yaw mechanism. In addition, they can be built lower, so they are less visible and can withstand much harsher environments and do not need to be shut down when wind speeds exceed 64 mph, and even then the structures are claimed to withstand speeds of up to 110 mph. / Сэндиэ Нэшинэл Лэбрэтчориз (Sandia National Laboratories). Жорж Жо Мари Даръюс (Georges Jean Marie Darrieus; 1888–1979) во Франции. Питчё Дьжей. Масгроув (Peter J. Musgrove; 1938–) в 1975. Британская компания Сё Робэтч МэкЭлпайн (Sir Robert McAlpine) и Нозэн Эндьжиниэринь Индэстриз (Northern Engineering Industries) (Вётикэл Аксис Винд Тчобайнз Лимитид (Vertical Axis Wind Turbines Limited)) в 1986. Бэтца (Betz's equation). Финский инженер Сигурд Йоханнес Савониус (Sigurd Johannes Savonius; 1884–1931) в 1922. Зи Флоу Винд Корпорэйшэн (The Flow Wind Corporation). Ропатэк (Ropatec). Солвинд (Solwind). Вэнтчури (Venturi). Тчоби (Turby). Виндспайэ (Windspire). Эколь Политекник дё Мореаль (École Polytechique de Montréal). Зигби (Zigbee). Прэмэк (Pramac).

VERTICAL BALANCE SHEET = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛАНСОВЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – A Vertical Balance Sheet is one in which the balance sheet presentation format is a single column of numbers, beginning with asset line items, followed by liability line items, and ending with shareholders' equity line items. Within each of these categories, line items are presented in decreasing order of liquidity. Thus, the presentation within the topmost block of line items (for assets) begins with cash and usually ends with fixed assets (which are much less liquid that cash) or goodwill. Similarly, the liabilities section begins with accounts payable and usually ends with long-term debt, for the same reason. The intent of a vertical balance sheet is for the reader to make comparisons between the numbers on the balance sheet for a single period. For example, someone might compare the current assets total to the current liabilities total to estimate the liquidity of a business as of the balance sheet date. The only alternative to the vertical balance sheet format is the horizontal balance sheet, where assets appear in the first column and liabilities and shareholders' equity appear in the second column. In this format, the totals of each column should always be the same. The vertical balance sheet format is much more popular than the horizontal balance sheet format, because you can use it to include the balance sheets for multiple periods on a single page, using a side-by-side presentation format that may span a large number of reporting periods.

VERTICAL BRACE = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ СВЯЗЬ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ СТОЙКА, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ РАСТЯЖКА, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ РАСПОРКА, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДКОС) – Vertical Brace:- cross members placed in a vertical plane between an X pattern between trusses to prevent rotation of the tops of the truss under load. / В строительных конструкциях под

Связями понимаются соединительные элементы каркаса здания (сооружения), обеспечивающие устойчивость основных (несущих) конструкций каркаса и пространственную жёсткость сооружения в целом. Связи обеспечивают также перераспределение нагрузок, приложенных к отдельным конструкциям, на соседние конструкции или на всё сооружение. Система связей обычно состоит из стержневых конструкций (порталов, ферм) и отдельных стержней (раскосов и других). Стойкой называют неподвижное звено механизма.

VERTICAL COMBINATION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КОМБИНАЦИЯ) – Vertical Combination is the integration within one company of individual businesses working separately in related phases of the production and sale of a product. Also called Vertical Integration. Vertical Combination is a combining of business firms engaged in different phases of the manufacture and distribution of a product into an interacting whole. Vertical Combination is an absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in all aspects of a product's manufacture from raw materials to distribution. / Вертикальное Комбинирование.

VERTICAL COOPERATION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КООПЕРАЦИЯ – Vertical Cooperation is a marketing concept that theoretically allows independent producers to retain a substantial degree of ownership independence while achieving the perceived ability to meet consumer wants and needs and cost savings provided by vertical integration.

VERTICAL COORDINATION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КООРДИНАЦИЯ – Vertical Coordination:- the process of ensuring that each successive stage in the production, processing, and marketing of a product is appropriately managed and interrelated to the next, so that decisions about what to produce, and how much, are communicated as efficiently as possible from the consumer to the producer. Agricultural economists believe that vertical coordination of markets is particularly important in the food industry because of its complexity, the large number of firms that participate in one or more stages, and the relative perishability of the products involved. Vertical integration is a type of vertical coordination, but the latter does not necessarily require that a single organization own or control all of the stages. For example, the use of contracts and marketing agreements between buyers and sellers, and the availability of timely, accurate price and other market information are methods for achieving vertical coordination. See also Vertical Cooperation. Vertical Coordination:- where the payment of the market price for a good or service is replaced by (I) internal development within the firm, (2) acquisition, (3) merger, or (4) some type of formal (or informal) contract – has been an economic concern dating back at least to Adam Smith's (1776) The Wealth of Nations. The conversation on vertical coordination (or the more prosaic 'make or buy' decision) by (agricultural) economists, accountants, procurement specialists and marketing and management strategists has been extensive since the turn of the XX century'. Surely there must be some pearls of insight contained in this massive literature that can be of use to practitioners in the field of agriculture (and elsewhere). Indeed, important ideas on vertical coordination have been expressed by a diversity of individuals ranging from Nobel prize winners in economics (e.g., Kenneth Arrow, Ronald Coase, Douglass North and George Stigler) to the multitude of practitioners where 'make or buy' decisions are their livelihood. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith) (1776) (The Wealth of Nations). Лауреатов Нобелевской премии в области экономики (например, Кенэс Эроу (Kenneth Arrow), Ранэлд Кос (Ronald Coase), Даглэс Норс (Douglass North) и Дьжодьж Стиглё (George Stigler).

VERTICAL EQUITY = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТЬ) – In the United Kingdom, an explanation of the difference between horizontal and vertical equity:- Horizontal Equity implies that we give the same treatment to people in an identical situation. E.g., if two people earn £15 000 they should both pay the same amount of income tax. Therefore, horizontal equity makes sure we don't have discrimination on the grounds such as race/gender/different types of work. Vertical Equity implies that people with higher incomes should pay more tax. Vertical equity seeks to tax in a proportional or progressive way – People with more ability to pay should pay more tax. Vertical equity is important for redistributing income within society. (See also Progressive Tax.) Horizontal equity is an important starting point for any tax system. Horizontal equity can be consistent with also achieving vertical equity. Horizontal equity is the equal treatment of equals and this is a means for achieving a distribution of tax burdens that is vertically equitable. Examples:- the Poll Tax is an example of a tax that has horizontal equity (everyone pays a lump sum of £500 a year). Mrs Thatcher's theory was that since everyone had the same access to council services everyone should pay the same tax. However, the poll tax does not meet the criteria for vertical equity. For those on low incomes, the poll tax was a high % of their disposable income. For those on high incomes and more ability to pay it was a low %. Vertical Equity is a method of collecting income tax in which the taxes paid increase with the amount of earned income. The driving principle behind vertical equity is the notion that those who are more able to pay taxes should contribute more than those who are not. The two main types of vertical equity are proportional and progressive taxation. In proportional taxation, the amount of taxes paid increases directly with income. For example, a 5% increase in earnings will cause a 5% increase in taxes. Progressive taxation includes tax brackets, where people pay taxes based on the tax bracket into which their income places them. Each tax bracket will have a different tax rate, with higher income brackets paying the highest percentages. Vertical Equity is the concept of increasing tax rates on higher incomes. Vertical equity is similar to the concept of progressive taxes. How It Works (Example):- the United States has a vertical equity tax system, which means that different portions of a person's or company's income are taxed at increasing rates (that's why the rates are often referred to as Marginal Rates). For example, the US IRS might tax a single filer's USD100 000 income as follows:- (i) the first USD8 025 is taxed at 10% = USD802.50; (ii) the next USD24 525 is taxed at 15% = USD3 678.75; (iii) the next USD49 100 is taxed at 25% = USD12 275.00; (iv) the next and final USD18 350 is taxed at 28% = USD5 138.00; and (v) total tax owed:- USD21 894.25. Because this filer's highest taxable rate is 28%, we say that he or she is in the 28% tax bracket. Note, however, that not ALL of the taxpayer's income is taxed at 28%. In fact, the taxpayer's actual total tax rate is USD21 894.25/USD100 000 = 21.89%. The highest federal tax bracket changes often, but it is usually around 35% of any income over about USD375 000 (note that this excludes state taxes and social security/Medicare, which can add as much as another 17–18% in taxes, for a total of as much as 53% in taxes on additional income). Why It Matters:- the idea behind vertical equity is that those who make more should pay more. In general discourse, however, it is important to know the difference between tax brackets and tax rates. Under a progressive tax system, many people assume that when they're in the 28% tax bracket, for example, all of their income is being taxed at 28%, which is not the case. As our example shows, you can be in the 28% tax bracket but actually have a 21.89% effective tax rate on your income. Likewise, executives and public figures are often chastised for having, say, a 15% effective tax rate, but as you now know, this does not mean that the person is not in a very high tax bracket. / Принцип Вертикальной Справедливости (Vertical Equity) гласит, что субъекты, находящиеся в неравных условиях, должны трактоваться налоговыми законами неодинаково.

VERTICAL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ ФИНАНСОВЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Vertical Financial Analysis allows comparison of the financial ratios of a company in time – past, present and future. See also Vertical Analysis. / Вертикальный Финансовый Анализ – это одна из систем финансового анализа, базирующаяся на структурном разложении отдельных показателей финансовой отчётности предприятия. Вертикальный Анализ Отчётности – техника анализа финансовой отчётности, при которой изучается соотношение выбранного показателя с другими однородными показателями в рамках одного отчётного периода. Вертикальный Анализ (то есть анализ показателей отчётности по вертикали) направлен на изучение структуры имущества, обязательств, доходов, расходов организации. Например, вертикальный анализ актива бухгалтерского баланса даёт представление о доли основных средств, нематериальных активов, запасов, дебиторской задолженности и других видов

имущества в общих активах предприятия (вертикальный анализ актива баланса). Определив в процентах долю каждого показателя в общем итоге, у аналитика появляется возможность сравнивать предприятие по данным показателям с другими предприятиями, что невыполнимо, если оперировать абсолютными величинами. В части пассива баланса проводят структурный анализ собственных и заёмных средств, а также состав заёмных средств по срокам погашения (долгосрочные и краткосрочные обязательства). В части анализа отчёта о прибылях и убытках, вертикальный анализ используют для выявления структуры расходов и расходов, определения доли или чистой прибыли расходов в выручке от реализации. Вертикальный анализ, по определению, проводят в рамках одного отчётного периода. Однако рассчитав процентные соотношения показателей, часто прибегают к горизонтальному анализу, прослеживая изменение этих показателей в течение ряда периодов. Например, вертикальный анализ показал, что доля основных средств на 31 Декабря 2016 составила 40% от всего имущества организации; на 31 Декабря 2015 – 45%. В свою очередь, горизонтальный анализ показывает, что за год доля основных средств выросла на 5%, то есть производство стало более фондоёмким.

VERTICAL FIRING = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ ПЛАМЯ (или XX) – Vertical Firing is an arrangement of a burner such that air and fuel are discharged into the furnace in practically a vertical direction. Vertical Firing is a type of combustion furnace used in the combustion of pulverized coal. The burners are usually placed in the floor, firing vertically upward. Vertical firing is mainly used in slag-tap systems (from which ash is removed in a molten state).

VERTICAL FLAME TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ ПЛАМЯ – Vertical Flame Test is a test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a vertical holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time. The open flame is then extinguished and continued flaming time and char length of the sample are measured. See also Flammability Tests. UL-94 Horizontal/Vertical Flame Test:- one flame standard often encountered in the plastics industry is the UL-94 test. Often used for classifying wire insulation and other electronic components, the UL test provides a preliminary indication of a material's acceptability for use as part of a device or appliance with respect to its flammability. It is not intended to reflect the hazards of a material under actual fire conditions. The most common flammability standards are the Horizontal Burn method, 94HB and the more stringent Vertical Burn methods, 94V and 94VTM (used for thin materials). The flammability classification considered for a material may vary, depending on the equipment or device involved. The vertical test includes three classifications – 94V-0, 94V-1 and 94V-2 – and would typically be acceptable for portable, unattended, intermittent-duty, household-use appliances (i.e. coffee makers). In the 94V classification, a 5" specimen is held vertically and a burner flame is applied to the free end of the specimen. The flame is applied for two 10 second intervals separated by the time it takes for flaming combustion to cease after the first application. A V-0 rating is assigned if burning stops within 10 seconds after two applications of the flame and no flaming drips are observed. A V-1 rating is used when burning stops within 60 seconds, again with no flaming drips. Finally the V-2 is used when the burning stops within 60 seconds, but flaming drips are observed. / Смотрите также Тесты На Воспламеняемость (Flammability Tests).

VERTICAL GENES = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЕ ГЕНЫ – Vertical Gene Transfer uses reproduction as a means of gene transfer through generations, whereas horizontal gene transfer uses non-reproductive methods of gene transfer. See also Major Gene Resistance. Vertical Gene Transfer is that between parents and their offspring, while horizontal gene transfer is the movement of genes between two different organisms. Vertical Gene Transfer:- the spontaneous mutation frequency for antibiotic resistance is on the order of about of about 10^{-8}–10^{-9}. This means that one in every every 10^{8}–10^{9} bacteria in an infection will develop resistance through the process of mutation. In Escherichia coli (E. coli), it has been estimated that streptomycin resistance is acquired at a rate of approximately 10^{-9} when exposed to high concentrations of streptomycin. Although mutation is a very rare event, the very fast growth rate of bacteria and the absolute number of cells attained means that it doesn't take long before resistance is developed in a population. Once the resistance genes have developed, they are transferred directly to all the bacteria's progeny during DNA replication. This is known as Vertical Gene Transfer or Vertical Evolution. The process is strictly a matter of Darwinian evolution driven by principles of natural selection:- a spontaneous mutation in the bacterial chromosome imparts resistance to a member of the bacterial population. In the selective environment of the antibiotic, the wild type (non mutants) are killed and the resistant mutant is allowed to grow and flourish.

VERTICAL GENE TRANSFER = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕНОС ГЕНОВ – Vertical Gene Transfer:- acquisition of DNA through horizontal gene transfer is distinguished from the transmission of genetic material from parents to offspring during reproduction, which is known as Vertical Gene Transfer. See also Outcrossing. / Вертикальный Перенос Генов:- .

VERTICAL INTEGRATION = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ – (1) Vertical Integration is a strategy where a company expands its business operations into different steps on the same production path, such as when a manufacturer owns its supplier and/or distributor. Vertical integration can help companies reduce costs and improve efficiencies by decreasing transportation expenses and reducing turnaround time, among other advantages. However, sometimes it is more effective for a company to rely on the established expertise and economies of scale of other vendors rather than trying to become vertically integrated. Specifically, vertical integration occurs when a company assumes control over several production or distribution steps involved in the creation of its product or service. Vertical integration can be carried out in two ways:- (i) backward integration and (ii) forward integration. A company that expands backward on the production path into manufacturing is assuming backward integration, while a company that expands forward on the production path into distribution is conducting forward integration. General Examples Of Vertical Integration:- companies from many different industries and sectors choose to vertically integrate. A mortgage company that originates and services mortgages is a vertically integrated loan-servicing firm. The company lends money to homebuyers and collects their monthly payments, rather than specializing in one service or the other. A solar power company that produces photovoltaic products and also manufactures the cells used to create those products is another example of a vertically integrated business. In this case, the company moved along the supply chain to assume the manufacturing duties, conducting a backward integration. The merger of Live Nation and Ticketmaster created a vertically integrated entertainment company that manages and represents artists, produces shows and sells event tickets. This type of integration is forward from the perspective of Ticketmaster and backward from the perspective of Live Nation. Apple as the Stalwart of Vertical Integration:- Apple Inc. is one of the best-known companies for perfecting the art of vertical integration. The company manufactures its custom A-series chips for its iPhones and iPads. It also manufactures its custom touch ID fingerprint sensor. Apple opened up a laboratory in Taiwan for developing LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) screen technologies in 2015. It also paid USD18.2 million for a 70 000-square-foot manufacturing facility in North San Jose in 2015. These investments allow Apple to move along the supply chain in a backward integration, giving it flexibility and freedom in its manufacturing capabilities. The company has also integrated forward as much as backward. The Apple retail model, one where the company's products are almost exclusively sold at company-owned locations, excluding Best Buy and other carefully selected retailers, allows the business to control its distribution and sale to the end consumer. Vertical Integration:- merger of companies at different stages of production and/or distribution in the same industry. When a company acquires its input supplier it is called Backward Integration. When it acquires companies in its distribution chain it is called Forward Integration. For example, a vertically integrated oil company may end up owning oilfields, refineries, tankers, trucks, and gas (petrol) filling stations. Also called Vertical Merger. See also Horizontal Integration; and Integration. Vertical Integration is the merging together of two businesses that are at different stages of production – for

example, a food manufacturer and a chain of supermarkets. Merging in this way with something further on in the production process (and thus closer to the final consumer) is known as Forward Integration. Vertical integration can be contrasted to horizontal integration, the merging together of businesses that are at the same stage of production, such as two supermarkets, or two food manufacturers. Merging with something further back in the process (if a food manufacturer were to merge with a farm, say) is known as Backward Integration. The integration of two organisations that are in completely different lines of business is sometimes referred to as Conglomerate Integration. Businesses are downstream or upstream of each other depending on whether they are nearer to or further away from the final consumer (the 'sea', as it were, to which the river of production flows). The benefits of vertical integration come from the greater capacity it gives organisations to control access to inputs (and to control the cost, quality and delivery times of those inputs). In line with the changing organisational structure of the late XX century, however, this logic became less compelling. In the late 1990s, consultants McKinsey & Company wrote:- 'Whereas historically firms have vertically integrated in order to control access to scarce physical resources, modern firms are internally and externally disaggregated, participating in a variety of alliances and joint ventures and outsourcing even those activities normally regarded as core'. Some of the best known examples of vertical integration have been in the oil industry. In the 1970s and 1980s, many companies that were primarily engaged in exploration and the extraction of crude petroleum decided to acquire downstream refineries and distribution networks. Companies such as Shell and BP came to control every step involved in bringing a drop of oil from its North Sea or Alaskan origins to a vehicle's fuel tank. The idea of vertical integration was taken a step further by Dell Computer, one of the most successful companies of the 1990s. Michael Dell, its founder, said that he combined the traditional vertical integration of the supply chain with the special characteristics of the virtual organisation to create something that he called Virtual Integration. Dell assembles computers from other firms' parts, but it has relationships with those firms that are more binding than the traditional links between buyer and supplier. It does not own them in the way of the vertically integrated firm, but through exchanges of information and a variety of loose associations it achieves much the same aim – what Michael Dell calls 'a tightly co-ordinated supply chain'. Vertical integration is a difficult strategy for companies to implement successfully. It is often expensive and hard to reverse. Upstream producers frequently integrate with downstream distributors to secure a market for their output. This is fine when times are good. But many firms have found themselves cutting prices sharply to their downstream distributors when demand has fallen just so they can maintain targeted levels of plant utilisation. The vertically integrated giants of the computer industry, firms such as IBM, Digital and Burroughs, were felled like young saplings when at the end of the 1970s Apple formed a network of independent specialists that produced machines far more efficiently than the do-it-all giant. Vertical Integration describes the ownership or control by a firm of different stages of the production process, e.g., petroleum refining firms owning 'downstream' the terminal storage and retail gasoline distribution facilities and 'upstream' the crude oil field wells and transportation pipelines. 'Forward' integration refers to the production to distribution stages whereas 'backward' integration refers to the production to raw material stages of the operations of a firm. Context:- vertical integration may be achieved through new investment and/or vertical mergers and acquisition of existing firms at different stages of production. An important motive for vertical integration is efficiencies and minimization of transaction costs. Vertical Integration describes a company's control over several or all of the production and/or distribution steps involved in the creation of its product or service. How It Works (Example):- let's assume XYZ Company, which manufactures frozen french fries, wants to vertically integrate. By purchasing a potato farm and a potato processing plant, XYZ could engage in upstream integration (also known as Backward Integration) and control the quantity, cost, and quality of the product's raw materials. Likewise, XYZ Company could engage in downstream integration (also known as Forward Integration) to control the distribution of the company's products by purchasing a packaging plant and a fleet of delivery trucks. Ultimately, XYZ could also use balanced integration, which incorporates both upstream and downstream integration, to control the cost and quality of the entire production and distribution process. Why It Matters:- one of the biggest advantages of vertical integration is that it often creates economies of scale and lowers production costs because it eliminates many of the price markups in each production step. Vertically integrated companies also achieve cost efficiencies by controlling quality at each step, which reduces repair costs, returns, and downtime. In addition, vertically-integrated companies do not have to allocate resources to pricing, contracting, paying, and coordinating with third-party vendors. Vertical integration can ultimately create barriers to entry for potential competitors, especially if the company controls access to some or all of a scare resource involved in production. This is why in some cases a company may control so much of the market or supply of raw materials that vertical integration can raise antitrust concerns. A company must have expertise in each step of the production and distribution process in order to maximize the advantages of vertical integration. Using the example above, XYZ Company must know how to farm potatoes as well as it knows how to manufacture French fries. Another considerable risk is that XYZ will need to modify its infrastructure significantly to accommodate technological changes and other industry innovations. This investment in infrastructure can be very expensive and limit the company's flexibility. By controlling the value chain, the company also becomes responsible for innovation and product variety. To simulate some aspects of vertical integration without explicitly doing so, companies may wish to sign long-term contracts with certain suppliers, co-locate facilities with suppliers or distributors, or engage in joint ventures with production partners. Vertical Integration is the extent to which a firm owns its upstream suppliers and its downstream buyers. Control upstream is referred to as Backward Integration (towards suppliers of raw material), while control of activities downstream (towards the eventual buyer) is referred to as Forward Integration. Vertical Integration:- the merger with or acquisition of a company that performs a different role in the same industry – for instance, when the producer of a good buys the distributor of the same product. This contrasts with horizontal integration, which involves combining with a company that has the same role in the same industry. Vertical integration does not necessarily require a merger or acquisition. It is often the result of internal development. The choice between outsourcing and vertical integration is a crucial decision for most companies. A company should use vertical integration when there is a threat of being unfairly exploited by its supplier. When there is a small number of suppliers, there is a possibility that these suppliers may take advantage of their clients' dependence to behave opportunistically. By using vertical integration instead of outsourcing, a firm can totally avoid this threat. Outsourcing has disadvantages that include losing control over the outsourced activity or even exposing clients to the potential opportunism of suppliers. For instance, they may charge excess fees for services that are not included in the contract. They may also make promises knowing well that they will break these in an instant, should the benefits from breaking these promises exceed the costs or disadvantages. On the other hand, outsourcing is more flexible than vertical integration because suppliers make investments. It is preferable to let suppliers make investments when the environment is uncertain because if the investments go wrong or the assets become obsolete, then the supplier will bear the cost and not the client. This makes outsourcing less risky than vertical integration. A company should use vertical integration for activities with high strategic value. These are activities based on resources and capabilities that generate a competitive advantage. For instance, product design is an activity that has high strategic value for Apple. If organisations do not possess the resources and capabilities that can provide them with a competitive advantage, there is a risk that they will become 'hollow' corporations. These are companies that have outsourced most of the resources and capabilities necessary to enjoy a competitive advantage and they generally fail. Only activities with limited strategic value can (and should) be outsourced. Example:- the Disney-Pixar relationship between 1991 and 2006 illustrates the move from outsourcing to vertical integration. Disney outsourced the production of 3D animated films to Pixar in 1991 because there was a lot of uncertainty around the potential of 3D animation. At the time it was not clear whether 3D animated films would be successful or at least as successful as 2D animated films. In addition, 2D animation capabilities were far more likely than 3D animation capabilities to

generate a competitive advantage. By 2006, vertical integration had become necessary for Disney because Pixar was taking advantage of Disney's dependence to constantly renegotiate the contract. For instance, after the success of Toy Story (1995), Steve Jobs, who was chief executive of Pixar at the time, threatened to end the relationship with Disney unless the contract terms were adjusted in Pixar's favour. Michael Eisner, chairman and chief executive of Disney, eventually agreed to renegotiate the contract in favour of Pixar in exchange for an extended duration. Moreover, the uncertainty surrounding 3D animation had disappeared and this film technique had become essential to the competitive advantage of the animation film industry. Vertical Integration:- the linking of a number of business concerns, each operating at a different stage in the same industry. This is opposed to Horizontal Integration, being the linking of a number of business concerns at the same stage. Vertical Integration is the combination within a firm or business enterprise of one or more stages of production or distribution. In the electric industry, it refers to the historical arrangement whereby a utility owns its own generating plants, transmission system, and distribution lines to provide all aspects of electric service. / Вертикальная Интеграция:- . Столвэт (Stalwart). Эпл Инк. (Apple Inc.). Смотрите также Интеграция (Integration). МэКинзи Энд Кампэни (McKinsey & Company). Щел (Shell) Би.Пи. (BP). Дэл Компьютё (Dell Computer) Майкэл Дэл (Michael Dell). Ай.Би.Эм. (IBM), Дидьжитэл (Digital) и Бэроуз (Burroughs). Эпл (Apple). Дизни-Пикса (Disney-Pixar). Той Стори (Toy Story) (1995), Стив Дьжобз (Steve Jobs). Майкэл Айзнё (Michael Eisner). Вертикальная Интеграция:- группа предприятий, осуществляющих разные стадии производства готового продукта и являющиеся собственностью одной фирмы.

(2) Vertical Integration:- an arrangement whereby the same company owns all the different aspects of making, selling and delivering a product or service. In the electric industry, it refers to the historically common arrangement whereby a utility would own its own generating plants, transmission system and distribution lines to provide all aspects of electric service. Vertical Integration is the combining of manufacturing operations with source of materials and/or channels of distribution under a single ownership or management especially to maximize profits. Vertical Integration or Vertically Integrated or Vertical:- a form of market control under which a single organization controls, via ownership or contractual agreement, two or more adjacent stages of production, processing, or marketing of a commodity. For example, the modern, vertically integrated poultry firm consists of breeder flocks, hatcheries, feed milling and delivery, grow out, assembly, processing plants, further processing plants, and delivery to buyers. Ancillary services, such as building and equipment supplies, fuel, and financing, are often affiliated with the operation. See also Factory Farm and Stable-To-Table. / Вертикальная Интеграция:- производственное и организационное объединение, слияние, кооперация, взаимодействие предприятий, связанных общим участием в производстве, продаже, потреблении единого конечного продукта:- поставщиков материалов, изготовителей узлов и деталей, сборщиков конечного изделия, продавцов и потребителей конечного продукта.

(3) Vertical Integration of a fishery (or industry) is vertically integrated when firms in the fishery engage in multiple levels of the supply chain. For example, a firm that operates and manages fishing vessels, processing plants, and a wholesale distribution operation is considered vertically integrated. See also Horizontal Integration.

VERTICAL LINE CHARTING = ПОСТРОЕНИЕ ГРАФИКА С ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫМИ ЛИНИЯМИ – Vertical Line Charting is a technique used by technical traders and market technicians to track the price trend of a security, in order to forecast future price moves. In vertical line charting, a security's daily price action is summarized by a vertical bar. The security's daily high and low prices are denoted by the top and bottom of the bar, respectively, while its opening and closing prices are indicated by very short horizontal bars to the left and right of the vertical bar, respectively. Vertical line charting may appear simplistic, but it can convey a wealth of information to seasoned market practitioners. It generally forms the basis upon which more advanced technical analysis is carried out for a security. Vertical Line Charting is a technical analysis method that looks at the daily high, low and closing prices of a stock in order to gauge a possible pattern of price movements. Vertical Line Charting is a form of technical charting that shows the high, low, and closing prices of a stock or a market on each day on one vertical line with the closing price indicated by a short horizontal mark. Vertical Line Charting:- technical analysis tool which charts the high, low, and close of a given security each day, in an attempt to spot patterns that might help predict future price movements. Vertical Line Chart is a chart that consists of vertical bars, each representing a trading day. The top of each bar represents the highest price of the day, while the bottom represents the lowest price. The closing price is shown by a short, horizontal line to the right of the bar, while the opening price is shown by the same thing to the left of the bar. The vertical axis of the chart shows prices, while the horizontal axis shows trading days. It is also called a Bar Chart. / Вертикальный График:- вертикальное отображение в техническом анализе. Форма технического графического отображения цен. Высшая, низшая цены акций или котировок рынка, а также цены закрытия соединяются одной вертикальной линией, при этом цена закрытия изображается короткой горизонтальной отметкой. Каждая вертикальная линия отображает следующий день, а график в целом отражает тенденцию акций или рынка в течение определённого числа дней, недель, месяцев или лет. Технические аналитики определяют на основе таких графиков, закрываются ли постоянные торговые операции с акциями или рынок в целом находится на высшей или низшей границах своего потенциала. Это полезно для понимания того, является ли рынок сильным или слабым, и следовательно, понизятся или повысятся цены в ближайшем будущем. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis). Построение Графика С Вертикальными Линиями:- технический график, в котором высшие, низшие цены и цены закрытия на ценную бумагу на рынке представлены на одной вертикальной линии, а цена закрытия обозначена короткой горизонтальной отметкой. Каждая вертикальная линия относится к разным дням, и график в конечном счёте показывает любые тенденции за период времени от нескольких дней до ряда лет.

VERTICAL LIP = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КРОМКА – Vertical Lip is a vertical projection of the top deck intended for load retention purposes. See also Pallet. / Вертикальная Кромка:- вертикальный выступ верхнего настила, предназначенный для крепления ограждающих приспособлений, поддерживающих груз. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

VERTICALLY INTEGRATED ENTERPRISE = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНО ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – A Vertically Integrated Enterprise is one in which different stages of production, which are usually carried out by different enterprises, are carried out in succession by different parts of the same enterprise (the output of one stage becomes an input into the next stage, only the output from the final stage being actually sold on the market. See also Horizontally Integrated Enterprise.

VERTICAL MERGER = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ СЛИЯНИЕ – Vertical Merger is an acquisition by an organization of a supplier or customer. Buying a supplier is called Backward Integration, while buying a customer is called Forward Integration. In effect, a vertical merger combines the operations in two stages of the value chain within an industry. There are several reasons for doing so, including the following:- (i) securing a source of raw materials; (ii) having an assured customer; (iii) eliminating distributors in order to get closer to the end customer; (iv) creating efficiencies by combining operations; (v) preventing competitors from using the acquired businesses; (vi) stripping profits out of the supply chain that were going to someone else. Examples of vertical mergers are:- (i) a car company acquires a car seat manufacturer in order to secure a reliable source of supplies; (ii) a gas pipeline company buys a gas exploration company in order to secure a source of gas for its pipeline; and (iii) a shoe manufacturer buys a retail shoe chain in order to have more direct access to customers. Vertical Merger:- when one firm acquires another firm that is in the same industry but at another stage in the production cycle. For example, the firm being acquired serves as a supplier to the firm doing the acquiring. A Vertical Merger is a

merger between firms operating at different stages of production, e.g., from raw materials to finished products to distribution. An example would be a steel manufacturer merging with an iron ore producer. Context:- vertical mergers usually increase economic efficiency, although they may sometimes have an anticompetitive effect. See also Conglomerate Merger, Horizontal Merger, and Merger. / Вертикальное Слияние:- слияние компаний, которые производят товары и услуги, с компаниями, которые используют эти товары и услуги. Например, если издательская фирма покупает целлюлозно-бумажную компанию, то это рассматривается как вертикальное слияние, поскольку в своей деятельности издательство использует много бумаги. В некоторых случаях правительство может воспрепятствовать вертикальным слияниям, руководствуясь при этом антитрестовскими законами (antitrust laws). Смотрите также Конгломератное Слияние (Conglomerate Merger), Горизонтальное Слияние (Horizontal Merger); и Слияние (Merger). Вертикальное Слияние:- производственное и организационное объединение, слияние, кооперация, взаимодействие предприятий, связанных общим участием в производстве, продаже, потреблении единого конечного продукта:- поставщиков материалов, изготовителей узлов и деталей, сборщиков конечного изделия, продавцов и потребителей конечного продукта. Вертикальное Слияние – слияние двух компаний, одна из которых является поставщиком другой. В США вертикальные слияния существенно ограничены актом Селлера-Кефовера и другими антитрестовскими законами.

VERTICAL MOBILITY = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ МОБИЛЬНОСТЬ – A term Vertical Mobility refers to a person or group's movement up or down a status hierarchy. This is commonly referred to as Social Mobility, yet vertical mobility can also refer to any movement up or down a hierarchy of any kind, not necessarily related to social status in the same way that social mobility is. See also Mobility Of Labour. Vertical Mobility is a type of social movement when a person or group moves up or down in status. Vertical mobility can also apply outside of social situations to any type of movement that goes up or down a hierarchy of some type. Vertical Mobility is:- (1) a movement from one social level to a higher one (Upward Mobility) or a lower one (Downward Mobility) as by changing jobs or marrying; and (2) a cultural diffusion from one social level to another, as the adoption by one economic class of the fashions current or formerly current in a higher class. / Вертикальная Мобильность:- . Смотрите также Перелив Рабочей Силы или Мобильность Рабочей Силы (Mobility Of Labour).

VERTICAL OPTION SPREAD = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ОПЦИОНОВ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД ОПЦИОНОВ) – Vertical Option Spread:- the options vary with respect to strike price but not maturity.

VERTICAL RESISTANCE = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТЬ (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ СОПРОТИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ СТОЙКОСТЬ) – Vertical Resistance is a resistance controlled by one or a few major genes, in which varieties with this type of resistance are usually highly resistant to one or several pathogen races or several disease races or insect biotypes of a given species but are susceptible to others. A type of resistance which is expressed against only some biotypes of a pest species and is governed by one or more genes in the host plant, each of which corresponds to a matching gene for parasitic ability in the pest species, sometimes called Gene-For-Gene Resistance. See also Horizontal Resistance. The term vertical resistance was first used by James Edward Vanderplank (August 08, 1908–1997) to describe single-gene resistance. This contrasted the term horizontal resistance which was used to describe many-gene resistance. Raoul A. Robinson (September 25, 1928 in Saint Helier, Jersey – July 25, 2014) further refined the definition of vertical resistance, emphasizing that in vertical resistance there are single genes for resistance in the host plant, and there are also single genes for parasitic ability in the parasite. This is a very important phenomenon known as the Gene-For-Gene Relationship, and it is the definitive character of vertical resistance. / Дьеймз Эдвод Вондёплэнк (James Edward Vanderplank). Раул Эй. Робинсэн (Raoul A. Robinson).

VERTICAL RESTRAINTS (OR RESTRICTIONS) = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЕ СОКРАЩЕНИЯ (ИЛИ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ) – Vertical Restraints (Or Restrictions) refers to certain types of practices by manufacturers or suppliers relating to the resale of their products. The usual practices adopted in this regard are resale price maintenance (RPM), exclusive dealing and exclusive territory or geographic market restrictions. Under exclusive dealing and/or exclusive territory, a single distributor is the only one who obtains the rights from a manufacturer to market the product. Context:- a significant debate exists in the economic literature as to whether this confers monopoly power on the distributor. Usually, the distributor's market power is limited by inter-brand competition. The manufacturer's purpose is normally to provide incentives to the distributor to promote the product and provide better service to customers.

VERTICAL SEISMIC PROFILING = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЕ СЕЙСМИЧЕСКОЕ ПРОФИЛИРОВАНИЕ – Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP) is a seismic exploration method, which details structure of the space around the well, defines the nature of geological sections, which are penetrated, and provides a speed model of the environment and level of oil saturation in strata. VSP is carried out by creation of waves on the surface, which are captured in the well by seismic receptors placed at various depths, and by subsequent study of the results. / Вертикальное Сейсмическое Профилирование (ВСП) это метод сейсмической разведки (сейсморазведки), позволяющий детализировать строение околоскважинного пространства, определять характер вскрываемых геологических разрезов, и определять скоростную модель среды и степень нефтенасыщенности пластов. ВСП осуществляется путём возбуждения волн на земной поверхности, их улавливания в скважине с помощью сейсмоприёмников, расположенных на разных глубинах, и последующего изучения результатов исследования.

VERTICAL SPREAD = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЙ СПРЭД) – Vertical Spread:- any of several types of option spread involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of options of the same class and expiration date but different strike prices, including Bull Vertical Spreads, Bear Vertical Spreads, Back Spreads, and Front Spreads. See also Bear Spread; Diagonal Spread; and Horizontal Spread. Vertical Spread:- any option strategy that relies on the difference in premium between two options on the same underlying with the same maturity, but different strike prices. Thus put spreads and call spreads would both be vertical spreads. Vertical Spreads:- an options spread is any combination of multiple positions. This can include buying a call and selling a call, buying a put and selling a put, or buying stock and selling the call (which would be a covered write). For our purposes, we are going to look more closely at a vertical call bull spread, which is used if we expect the price of the underlying stock to rise, although these same principles can be applied to bull put spreads, bear call spreads and bear put spreads. Fundamentally, vertical spreads are a directional play, says Joseph Burgoyne, Director of institutional and retail marketing for the Options Industry Council, which means the investor needs to have an opinion whether the underlying is going to go up or down. Additionally, while they have limited risk, they also have limited reward. Kearney explains, 'What I'm looking at is I want to control the stock, and I think we're going to a certain Dollar amount. I'm willing to give up anything above that', he says. For our example of a vertical call bull spread, he uses a stock trading at USD63 that he believes will go at least to USD70. You simply could buy either the stock or a single call, but by purchasing the bull call spread you are able to better limit your risk. In Kearney's example, we put on the 60–70 vertical call spread, which consists of buying one in-the-money 60 call and selling one out-of-the-money 70 call. Because we sold the 70 call, we limit the maximum value of our spread to USD7 (minus commissions), but we lower our breakeven for the trade because of the credit we earned selling the 70 call. Additionally, our loss is limited to the cost of the spread. Vertical Spread is the simultaneous purchase and sale of two options that differ only in their exercise price. Vertical Spread:- most commonly used to describe the purchase of one option and writing of another

where both are of the same type and of same expiration month, but have different strike prices. Example:- buying 1 XYZ May 60 call and writing 1 XYZ May 65 call. See also Bull (or Bullish) Spread and Bear (or Bearish) Spread. Vertical Spread:- buying and selling puts or calls of the same expiration month but different strike prices. Vertical Spread is an option strategy relying on the difference in premium between two options that share a common underlying and maturity, but are struck at different prices. See also Call Spread; and Put Spread. / Дьжосэф Бургойн (Joseph Burgoyne). Мати Кони (Marty Kearney). Вертикальная Курсовая Разница или Вертикальный Спрэд:- техника использования курсовой разницы в сделках с опционами на ценные бумаги, заключающаяся в одновременной покупке и продаже опционов на одни и те же лежащие в основе ценные бумаги, которые имеют одни и те же месяцы прекращения признания, но различные сходные цены. Синоним термина Ценовая Курсовая Разница или Ценовой Спрэд (Price Spread). Вертикальный Спрэд:- опционная стратегия, осуществляемая путём одновременной покупки и продажи опционов с одинаковой датой исполнения, но разными ценами исполнения. Смотрите также Bullish Credit Spread, Bearish Credit Spread, Bullish Debit Spread, Bearish Debit Spread. Вертикальный Спрэд – опционный спрэд, одновременная покупка и продажа одинакового числа опционов одного класса с разными ценами и одинаковой датой исполнения. Вертикальный спрэд применяется в расчёте на получение прибыли на разнице в премиях. К вертикальным спрэдам относятся:- бычий дебетовый колл спрэд, медвежий дебетовый пут спрэд и их разновидности. Вертикальный Спрэд:- стратегия в операциях с опционами, которая состоит в покупке опциона по одной сходной цене (strike price) и одновременной продаже другого опциона того же класса по следующей, более высокой или более низкой сходной цене. Оба опциона имеют один и тот же срок исполнения. Например, вертикальный спрэд создаётся путём покупки опциона на акции XYZ на Май с ценой исполнения 30 Долларов и продажи опциона на акции XYZ на Май с ценой исполнения 40 Долларов. Инвестор, который покупает вертикальный спрэд, надеется получить прибыль по мере роста или сокращения разницы между премиями на опцион между двух опционных позиций. Называется также Ценовой Спрэд (Price Spread). Смотрите также Option Premium.

VERTICAL SPREAD OPTIONS = ОПЦИОНЫ С ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНИЦЕЙ (или ОПЦИОНЫ С ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫМ СПРЭДОМ) – Vertical Spread Options:- vertical spreads are a combination of long and short calls or long and short puts in the same expiration. To set up a long call spread, you would buy a lower strike call and sell a higher strike call against it. The main advantage of this strategy is that the sale of the upside call can significantly reduce the initial premium outlay when putting on the trade. However, the sale of this upside call also caps the profit potential of the trade. You shouldn't participate in any move above the short call strike. When using the measured move target, always be sure to sell the strike closest to the target. This is the level the market is implying the underlying can reach, thus where you would want to set up for point of maximum profit. Example:- we buy the E-mini S&P 500 August 09 weekly vertical spread of 1 715–1 720 for 0.90. The trader is buying the 1 715 calls and selling the 1 720 calls for a 0.90 net debit. The risk is USD45 per one-lot. The potential reward is USD205 per one-lot. Breakeven is 1 715.90. To take a bearish view on the market, a trader could use a vertical put spread. This involves buying a low strike put while selling a lower strike put. As with the long call vertical, a long put vertical is established for a lower initial premium outlay but has a capped profit potential. Again, look to sell the strike closest to the downside measured move target. Example:- We buy the E-mini August 09 weekly vertical spread of 1 685–1 680 for 0.85. This involves buying the 1 685 puts while selling the 1 680 puts for a 0.85 net debit. The risk is USD42.50 per one-lot. The potential reward is USD207.50 per one-lot. The breakeven is 1 684.15. Both of these strategies set up for well-defined reward-to-risk ratios and carry less risk than outright calls or puts. The muted effect that implied volatility changes have on these positions is also a factor that makes them particularly attractive around catalyst events.

VERTICAL SUPPLY LINKAGES = ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЕ СВЯЗИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ – A term Vertical Supply Linkages refers to links between firms, or within a firm, up-and-down the production chain for a particular product. In recent times the production chain for a range of products and services has become more global.

VERTICAL TILLAGE = XX (или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАБОТКА ПОЧВЫ, или ВЕРТИКАЛЬНАЯ ВСПАШКА) – Vertical Tillage is used to reduce any pushing or smearing action that may be caused by tillage tools. Many vertical tillage tools are designed to size residue into more manageable pieces and distribute crop residue, while causing some soil fracturing and mixing of soil with residue at the surface. A number of tillage tools embrace the concept of 'Vertical' Tillage, but use shallow concavity discs, low profle sweeps and extensive harrows to provide some additional soil disturbance – all the while attempting to remain true to the idea of tillage without signifcant inversion and soil smearing.

VERTICILLASTER = ПОЛУМУТОВКА (или ЛОЖНАЯ МУТОВКА, или XX) – Verticillaster (inflorescences) (type):- a pair of axillary cymes arising from opposite leaves or bracts and forming a false whorl, as in many salvias (Salvia). Verticillaster is a mixed inflorescence (as in many labiates) consisting of a pair of much-condensed nearly sessile cymes arranged around an axis like a true verticil. Verticillaster is an inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes, as in many mints. Verticillaster, a false whorl, formed of a pair of opposite cymes. Verticillaster (in botany) is an inflorescence, such as that of the dead-nettle, that resembles a whorl but consists of two crowded cymes on either side of the stem. / Мутовка, группа из трёх или более кольцеобразно расположенных листьев, ветвей, цветков, частей цветка и других органов растений, отходящих на одном уровне от осевого органа.

VERTICILLATE = МУТОВЧАТОЕ – Verticillate:- arranged in whorls. Verticillate:- disposed in a whorl.

VERTICILLIUM WILT = ВЕРТИЦИЛЛЁЗНЫЙ ВИЛТ (или ВЕРТИЦИЛЛЁЗНОЕ УВЯДАНИЕ) – Verticillium Wilt, which is caused by the fungus Verticillium Dahliae, can be found throughout the High Plains in the United States. Symptoms:- Leaf symptoms most frequently occur from the beginning of flowering to the end of the growing season. The chlorosis followed by necrosis of the leaves are similar to that found in Fusarium wilt, and may appear differently for different varieties. Usually Verticillium wilt does not cause disease symptoms in the seedling stage. Verticillium wilt has dark brown to black streaks through the center of the stem when cut diagonally. When cut longitudinally, vascular discoloration can look continuous. While these streaks may be more discontinuous than those found with Fusarium wilt, there are often exceptions to these general differences in symptoms. Therefore, disease identification should be confirmed through isolation of the causal Fungus in the laboratory. It is especially important in regions that can get both types of wilt to confirm which type is present. Verticillium Wilt is favored by cool air and soil temperatures, excessive soil moisture and higher soil nitrogen levels. Verticillium wilt is common in most cotton growing areas and the causal organism has a wide host range that includes many common weeds. Varieties with some resistance to the disease are available and should be used if the disease is present. Wilt disease can be one of the most devastating problems in cotton. Verticillium wilt is widespread and common. Plants rarely wilt but may defoliate prematurely at the end of the season. Leaves develop a characteristic yellow mottle, at the edges and between the veins. Lower leaves are usually affected first. Dead tissue develops at the leaf edges and may replace the mottled areas. The mottle can be diffuse or angular. Verticillium wilt is favored by cool seasons and early infection can lead to stunted plant growth and yield loss. Characteristic brown discoloration develops in woody tissue throughout the plant. During hot weather symptoms cease development and become less obvious. See also Bronze Wilt, Fusarium Wilt, Sudden Wilt, and Wilt. / желтая крапчатость (yellow mottle). изменение цвета сосудов . Вилт известен также как Трахеомикоз (Трахеомикозная Болезнь). Смотрите также Бронзовый Вилт

(Bronze Wilt), Молниеносный Вилт или Скоротечный Вилт (Sudden Wilt) и Фузариозный Вилт (Fusarium Wilt). . жилка (vein). Под Вилтом, от Английского слова Wilt, означающее Вянуть, понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая паразитическими грибами. Наиболее вредоносен вилт Хлопчатника. Поражается сосудистая система, растения увядают и, как правило, погибают. Под Вилтом понимается увядание растений, вызываемое разнообразными причинами. Чаще вилтом называют трахеомикозную болезнь, вызываемую несовершенными Грибами Verticillium Dahliae (Verticillium Albo-Atrum) – Вертициллиозный Вилт и Fusarium Oxysporum – Фузариозный Вилт. Первый поражает около 350 Видов Двудольных Растений. Наиболее сильно вилт поражает Хлопчатник, несколько меньше Лён, Томат, Картофель, Дыню, Арбуз, Персик, Абрикос и другие. Возбудитель развивается в почве, через корни проникает в растение и распространяется в водопроводящей системе ксилемы, вызывая увядание надземных органов. Чаще погибает всё растение, реже – отдельные его части. Болезнь передаётся через почву, с растительными остатками, посадочным материалом, поливной водой (Фузариозный Вилт) и с семенами. Поражённые растения или не дают урожая, или качество его резко снижается. Меры борьбы:- подбор устойчивых к вилту сортов; очищение почвы от возбудителей вилта путём введения рациональных севооборотов и обработки земли, внесение органических удобрений, активизирующих развитие сапрофитных микробов и Грибов-антагонистов возбудителя вилта; на сильно заражённых вилтом участках Хлопчатника внесение в почву под зяблевую вспашку фунгицидов. Вертициллёзный Вилт (или Вертициллёзное Увядание) (Verticillium Wilt):- грибная болезнь, поражающая кроме Хлопчатника ещё свыше 400 Видов растений, относящихся к различным Семействам. К примеру, от неё страдают овоще-бахчевые и многие другие сельскохозяйственные культуры, а также Сорняки (Дурнишник, Белая Марь, Портулак, Алеппское Сорго, Щирица). Но для Хлопчатника вертициллёзный вилт является наиболее распространённой и вредоносной болезнью. Возбудитель болезни – Гриб Verticillium Dahliae Klebahn. На начальной стадии развития вертициллёзный вилт проявляется в появлении желтоватых пятен на листьях нижнего яруса куста растения. Затем эти пятна буреют и подсыхают, образуя некрозы. Проявление симптомов болезни отмечено и на семядольных листьях. Заболевание начинает распространяться по кусту снизу вверх. Подверженные вертициллёзному вилту новые листья растения начинают постепенно увядать, засыхать и со временем опадать. В случае сильного поражения Хлопчатника этой болезнью с растения опадают практически все листья, а недозревшие коробочки начинают засыхать и раскрываться раньше времени. Такая длительная или хроническая форма вертициллёзного вилта ухудшает развитие растения, приводя к остановке его роста. Достаточно часто в межсезонье (mid-season) встречается молниеносный вилт (или скоротечный вилт (sudden wilt)), при котором листья Хлопчатника, не теряя зелёного окраса, очень быстро поникают, высыхают, но не опадают, а само поражённое этим видом болезни растение погибает. Характер болезни зависит от степени устойчивости разновидности Хлопчатника и фазы развития растения, в которую возникло заболевание. Наибольший урон болезнь наносит на более ранних периодах вегетации. Кроме листьев вертициллёзный вилт поражает главный стебель и нижние боковые ветви растения, на которых наблюдается побурение древесины вследствие некротизации мест поражений; эти признаки заболевания Хлопчатника ложатся в основу уточнения диагноза самой болезни вертициллёзный вилт. При срезе таких поражений предстают тёмно-бурые пятна, концентрирующиеся вокруг сосудов древесины. Ещё одним признаком этой болезни служит побурение в 3–4 миллиметрах от основания листовой пластинки тканей черешка листа. При этом на общем светло-зелёном фоне среза черешка листа заметно точечное побурение сосудистых пучков, вслед за которым происходит постепенное потемнение окружающих тканей как у листьев с явными наружными признаками заболевания, так и у внешне здоровых листьев заболевшего растения Хлопчатника. Вертициллёзный вилт наносит существенный ущерб посевным качествам семян, ухудшает их масличность, приводит к потере качества волокна и наносит значительный ущерб всему урожаю Хлопчатника. Например, на сильно заражённых плантациях Хлопчатника число коробочек снижается на 14–15%, приводя к общей потере урожая в размере 30–35%. Средний коэффициент потерь урожая Хлопчатника на 1% заболевших растений достигает диапазона 0.3–0.35, а на плантациях с 70–90% заражения – 0.5–0.6. В зонах возделывания Хлопчатника в странах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вертициллёзный вилт встречался повсеместно. В 1970-е потери урожая Хлопчатника в Узбекистане вследствие поражения этой болезнью достигали уровня 400 000–500 000 тонн хлопка-сырца. В качестве основной меры борьбы с вертициллёзным вилтом служат протравливание посевных семян, внесение под основную вспашку перепрелого навоза, возделывание более устойчивых к данной болезни сортов Хлопчатника, правильное использование органических и минеральных (в соотношениях 1:0.8:0.5) удобрений, внесение последней подкормки в период массовой бутонизации Хлопчатника, уборка растительных остатков с поля, внесение пентахлорнитробензола (ПХНБ) в количестве 100 килограммов на один гектар (кг/га) после сбора урожая, выращивание промежуточных и сидеральных сельскохозяйственных культур (озимый Горох, Горчица, Рапс, озимая Рожь), севооборот. С целью повышения сопротивляемости Хлопчатника к вертициллёзному вилту посевы подвергают опрыскиванию 1.5%-ным раствором карбамида (так называемой мочевиной), то есть созданным из расчёта 1.5 килограмма на 100 литров; его проводят вслед за появлением 2–5 настоящих листьев. Данное опрыскивание рекомендуется проводить, совмещая и другие препараты, которые нацелены на борьбу с сосущими насекомыми вредителями. Важное значение имеет также профилактика вертициллёзного вилта при междурядной культивации Хлопчатника; с этой целью необходимо использовать такую практику обработки растений, которая исключает повреждение его корней, в частности внесение удобрений только в середину междурядий; не допускает избыточных поливов нормально развитых растений и сбрасывания воды с заражённых участков на здоровые. Специалисты советуют к концу вегетации сохранять на одном гектаре заражённого участка на 20 000–30 000 растений больше, чем на здоровых участках с обычной густотой стояния растений; а перед переброской сельскохозяйственной техники, используемой в период вегетации Хлопчатника, с заражённых участков поля на здоровые тщательно промывать её сильной струёй воды и дезинфицировать формалином. Кроме того, в регионах, климатические условия которых позволяют выращивать длинноволокнистый Хлопчатник, в условиях сильного заражения вертициллёзным вилтом рекомендуется высевать устойчивые к нему разновидности такого Хлопчатника.

VERTICLE STRIPES = ОСЕВЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ – Verticle Stripes:- they can be observed as longitudinal gaps in the fabric. The space between adjacent wales is irregular. Causes:- (i) bent needles; (ii) heavily running needles; (iii) damaged latch needle; (iv) damaged needle hook; and (v) damaged dial or cylinder. Can be avoided by:- (i) needles and sinkers change after long time use; and (ii) use of fabric fault detector. Knitted fabric defect.

VERTISOL = ВЕРТИСОЛ (или ТЁМНАЯ СЛИТАЯ ПОЧВА, или СЛИТЫЙ ЧЕРНОЗЁМ, или ЧЕРНОЗЁМ) – (1) Vertisol is one of the 12 soil orders in the US Soil Taxonomy. Vertisols are clay-rich soils that undergo significant vertical cracking during the dry seasons. Typically forming under grassland vegetation in basin or rolling hill landscapes, they are best suited for use as pastureland and for the cultivation of plants, such as Rice, that thrive in standing surface water. Their very low water permeability when wet and unstable structure make them unsuitable for most other commercial uses. Although broadly distributed on every nonpolar continent, they occupy just over 2 percent of the land area on Earth, primarily in subtropical or tropical zones of Australia, India, and Africa and in parts of the Western United States (California and Texas) and Europe (Austria and the Balkans). Vertisols are characterized by a content of 30 percent or more by mass of clay-size particles throughout the upper half-meter (1.6 feet) of the soil profile, by centimeter-

size (0.4-inch) cracks open to the land surface during the dry season, and by distinct evidence of strong vertical mixing of the soil particles through shrinking and swelling processes accompanying drying and rewetting periods. A definite annual dry season and a parent material conducive to alkaline pH and to the formation of swelling smectite-type clay minerals are believed to be essential to the development of these soils. The topographic setting for Vertisols usually has a crumpled look created by a complex array of mounds and depressions known as Gilgai Microrelief – the direct result of shrink-swell cycles over long periods of time. Vertisol:- cracking clay (US terminology). See also Vertosol. / Вертисол:- Распространению, условиям формирования, свойствам, режимам функционирования вертисолей и вертиковых почв посвящено множество книг и статей. Эти почвы выделяют в международной классификации почв и во многих национальных классификациях почв по всему Миру с похожими названиями Vertisol, Vertosol, Vertisolic. В классификации почв России (РК) и Полевом определителе почв России выделены типы тёмных слитых почв и аллювиальных слитых почв, а также подтипы слитизированных почв в других типах. В классификации почв бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) выделялся только род слитых почв в разных типах. В соответствии с имеющимися обобщениями, вертисоли развиты на глинистых породах с высоким содержанием смектитов в условиях контрастных климатических колебаний увлажнения и иссушения почв, поэтому они имеют глинистый гранулометрический состав по всему профилю, начиная с дневной поверхности. Для вертисолей характерно сильное набухание при увлажнении, сильная усадка с образованием глубоких трещин при иссушении, в которые засыпается материал верхних горизонтов, и боковые сдвиговые деформации почвенной массы, приводящие к образованию разнонаправленных поверхностей скольжения с углом наклона от 10° до 60° к горизонтали, клиновидных структурных элементов и в особых ситуациях к деформации поверхности почвы по типу микрорельефа гильгай. Поэтому в разных классификационных системах эти почвы диагностируют, используя очень близкий комплекс признаков, немного различающийся в деталях:- глинистый гранулометрический состав, наличие сликенсайдов, клиновидной структуры, микрорельефа гильгай, трещин. В классификации почв бывшего СССР использованы иные диагностические признаки:- высокая плотность и наличие трещин в горизонте в сухом состоянии. Вертисоли и вертиковые почвы встречаются крупными массивами преимущественно в тропическом и субтропическом поясах в пределах 45° Южной широты и 45° Северной широты в Австралии, Азии, Африке, Южной части Европы, Северной и Южной Америке. В последние десятилетия появилась информация об ареалах вертисолей и вертиковых почв в более Северных районах умеренного пояса в пределах 45° Северной широты и 54° Северной широты в Канаде и в Европе. На территории России хорошо известны ареалы распространения слитых почв на Северном Кавказе, Волго-Ахтубинской пойме и в лиманах Прикаспийской Низменности. Описаны слитые почвы в долине Маныча, на Южных отрогах Донецкого кряжа. Эти ареалы расположены южнее 48° Северной широты. Советские учёные Пётр Васильевич Гришин и Е.И. Ломако отмечали слитые почвы в Поволжье (Татарстан, Чувашия, Мордовия). На основе специальных маршрутно-ключевых наблюдений недавно севернее 48° Северной широты на территории Центрально-Черноземных областей обнаружено 35 новых ареалов почв, имеющих признаки слитогенеза. Российский учёный Ирина Викторовна Ковда с соавторами выявили признаки слитогенеза в мерзлотных почвах Бурятии.

(2) Vertisol is one of the 30 soil groups in the classification system of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Vertisols are characterized by a clay-size-particle content of 30 percent or more by mass in all horizons (layers) of the upper half-meter of the soil profile, by cracks at least 1 cm (0.4 inch) wide extending downward from the land surface, and by evidence of strong vertical mixing of the soil particles over many periods of wetting and drying. They are found typically on level or mildly sloping topography in climatic zones that have distinct wet and dry seasons. Vertisols contain high levels of plant nutrients, but, owing to their high clay content, they are not well suited to cultivation without painstaking management. They are estimated to occupy about 2.7 percent of the continental land area on Earth, mainly in the Deccan Plateau of India, the Al-Jazīrah region of The Sudan, eastern Australia, Texas in the United States, and the Paraná basin of South America. Vertisols are dark-colored soils (though they have only moderate humus content) that may also be characterized by salinity and well-defined layers of calcium carbonate or gypsum. They are similar in all respects to the Vertisol order of the US Soil Taxonomy.

VERTOSOL = ВЕРТОСОЛ – Vertosol is the Australian term used to describe a soil which ‘turns’ (tills) itself (Latin Verto = To Turn). Vertosols have more than 35% clay throughout the profile, cracks greater than 5 mm at some time of the year, and the presence of slickensides. Vertosols lack distinct horizons.

VERY EASY RODENT–ORIENTED NETWIDE INDEX TO COMPUTERIZED ARCHIVES = XX УКАЗАТЕЛЬ НА КОМПЬЮТЕРИЗИРОВАННЫЕ АРХИВЫ – Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Netwide Index to Computerized Archives (VERONICA) is a search tool (like archie) that searches text that appears in Gopher menus.

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY = ОЧЕНЬ ВЫСОКАЯ ЧАСТОТА – Very High Frequency (VHF):- conventionally defined portion of the electromagnetic spectrum including any radiation with a wavelength between 1 and 10 meters and a frequency between 300 and 30 MegaHertz. VHF signals are widely employed for television and radio transmissions. In the United States and Canada, television stations that broadcast on channels 2 through 13 use VHF frequencies, as do FM radio stations. Many amateur radio operators also transmit on frequencies within the VHF band. VHF waves, unlike longer waves, are not strongly reflected from the atmosphere; therefore, they do not bend readily around the Earth’s curvature and cannot be transmitted beyond the horizon. Their range is further limited by their inability to pass through hills or large structures. Accordingly, VHF waves are limited to use in short-range, line-of-sight communications, including radio and television broadcasting, and in electronic navigation systems. They are especially suited to such applications because their reception is not impaired by random electromagnetic noise (‘static’) of longer wavelengths. Because of their limited transmission range, VHF signals of the same frequency can be used by transmitters several hundred miles apart without interfering with one another. See also UHF.

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY COMMUNICATIONS = ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ НА ОЧЕНЬ ВЫСОКОЙ ЧАСТОТЕ (или XX) – Very High Frequency (VHF) Communications:- provides radio voice communications between aircraft and ground stations, also between aircraft. Very High Frequency (VHF) is limited in angle (line of sight) and usually used for air traffic communications.

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE = ВЫСОКОЧАСТОТНЫЙ ВСЕНАПРАВЛЕННЫЙ РАДИО ДИАПАЗОН – Radio Range, in aerial navigation, a system of radio transmitting stations, each of which transmits a signal that not only carries identification but also is of intrinsic value to a navigator in fixing his position. The older ‘A–N’ type, dating from 1927, operates at low and medium frequencies. The only equipment needed in the aircraft is an ordinary radio receiver. Each station transmits International Morse Code letters A (· –) and N (– ·) in alternate lobes of its radiation pattern. In the narrow radiants where adjacent lobes overlap, the dots and dashes of the different Morse signals blend into a continuous tone. A pilot following the steady tone knows he is flying directly toward the station or away from it; when he strays off course, he knows, by virtue of which letter he hears (A or N), which way to turn in order to get back on course. Modern Very-High-Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) has been developed in various forms since about 1930. It transmits two signals simultaneously in all directions. Operating in the very high frequency (VHF) range, it is less subject than the lower-frequency radio range to disturbances by day-night alternation, weather, and

other causes. The two simultaneously emitted signals have a difference in electrical phase that varies precisely with the direction from the station. Special receiving equipment in the aircraft detects the difference and displays it to the pilot in the form of a bearing. Used with distance-measuring equipment (DME), VOR provides a basic point-to-point guidance system for airliners. Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Radio Range (VOR):- used as the basis for navigation in the US National Airspace System. Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) is the primary navigational aid (NAVAID) used by civil aviation in the National Airspace System (NAS). The VOR ground station is oriented to magnetic north and transmits azimuth information to the aircraft, providing 360 courses TO or FROM the VOR station. When DME is installed with the VOR, it is referred to as a VOR/DME and provides both azimuth and distance information. When military tactical air navigation (TACAN) equipment is installed with the VOR, it is known as a VORTAC and provides both azimuth and distance information. The courses oriented FROM the station are called radials. The VOR information received by an aircraft is not influenced by aircraft attitude or heading. Radials can be envisioned to be like the spokes of a wheel on which the aircraft is on one specific radial at any time. For example, aircraft A (heading 180°) is inbound on the 360° radial; after crossing the station, the aircraft is outbound on the 180° radial at A1. Aircraft B is shown crossing the 225° radial. Similarly, at any point around the station, an aircraft can be located somewhere on a specific VOR radial. Additionally, a VOR needle on an RMI will always point to the course that will take you to the VOR station where conversely the ADF needle points to the station as a RB from the aircraft. In the example above, the ADF needle at position A would be pointed straight ahead, at A1 to the aircraft's 180° position (tail) and at B, to the aircraft's right. The VOR receiver measures and presents information to indicate bearing TO or FROM the station. In addition to the navigation signals transmitted by the VOR, a Morse code signal is transmitted concurrently to identify the facility, as well as voice transmissions for communication and relay of weather and other information. VORs are classified according to their operational uses. The standard VOR facility has a power output of approximately 200 watts, with a maximum usable range depending upon the aircraft altitude, class of facility, location of the facility, terrain conditions within the usable area of the facility, and other factors. Above and beyond certain altitude and distance limits, signal interference from other VOR facilities and a weak signal make it unreliable. Coverage is typically at least 40 miles at normal minimum instrument flight rules (IFR) altitudes. VORs with accuracy problems in parts of their service volume are listed in Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs) and in the Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD) under the name of the NAVAID.

VERY LARGE CRUDE CARRIER = ОЧЕНЬ КРУПНЫЙ НЕФТЕПЕРЕВОЗЧИК (или ОЧЕНЬ КРУПНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК НЕФТИ) – Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC):- super-tankers used for transporting crude oil, capable of carrying more than 200 000 Metric tons (Mt). Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC) are crudeoil carrying ships (tankers) with a capacity between 160 001 and 320 000 deadweight tons (dwt). Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC):- a tanker (vessel) designed for the carriage of liquid bulk cargo with a loading capacity ranging from 200 000 to 320 000 deadweight tons. It must unload petroleum products at special deep-water petroleum terminals, e.g., such as Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP). Such tankers are further divided by whether they are providing Clean or Dirty service. See also Clean Tankers, Dirty Tankers, Supertanker, Tanker, and Ultra Large Crude Carrier. Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) is a tanker of 200 000 to 319 000 dwt. It can carry about 2 million barrels of crude oil. Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) is a crude oil carrying ship of between 150 000 and 320 000 deadweight tons. They offer good flexibility for using terminals since many can accommodate their draft. They are used in ports that have depth limitations, mainly around the Mediterranean, West Africa, and the North Sea. They can be ballasted through the Suez Canal. Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) is a vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 50 000 till 250 000 DWT. / Танкер (судно) полной грузоподъёмностью от 200 000 до 320 000 тонн дедвейт (тонн полной грузоподъёмности или т грп), разработанное для перевозки наливных грузов. Он должен сливать нефтепродукты на специальных глубоководных терминалах для нефтепродуктов, таких, например, как Шельфовый Нефтяной Порт Луизианы (ШНПЛ). Такие танкеры, в свою очередь, подразделяются на танкеры для перевозки светлых или тёмных нефтепродуктов. Смотрите также Танкер для Светлых Нефтепродуктов (Clean Tankers), Танкер для Тёмных Нефтепродуктов (Dirty Tankers), Супертанкер (Supertanker), Танкер (Tanker), и Сверх Крупный Нефтеперевозчик (Ultra Large Crude Carrier). Очень Крупный Перевозчик Нефти (ОКПН):- танкер, способный перевозить значительное количество сырой нефти.

VERY LARGE FAMILY FARMS = ОЧЕНЬ КРУПНЫЕ СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ФЕРМЫ – Very Large Family Farms are the family farms with sales of USD500 000 or more.

VERY LOW–DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS = ЛИПОПРОТЕИНЫ ОЧЕНЬ НИЗКОЙ ПЛОТНОСТИ – Very Low-Density Lipoproteins (VLDL):- VLDLs and LDLPs are the specific lipoproteins that are most likely to deposit cholesterol on artery walls inside the human body, which increases risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). / Под Липопротеинами, от Греческих слов Lípos, означающее Жир, и Protos, означающее Главный или Первый, понимаются .

VES = VERTICAL ELECTRIC SOUNDING

VES. = VESSEL

VESDEP = VESSEL DEPARTURE MESSAGE

VESICLE = ВЕЗИКУЛА (или ПУЗЫРЁК) – Vesicle is a hollow structure or cavity which may be macroscopic like a bladder or microscopic as in a sub-cellular organelle. See also Vacuole, Vesicular Transport, and Vésicule. Vesicle is a small vacuole. / Везикула – полая структура или полость, которая может быть макроскопической как пузырь или микроскопической как в субклеточной органелле. Под Везикулой, от Латинского слова Vesicula, означающее Пузырёк, понимается элемент кожной сыпи – полушаровидный пузырёк с прозрачным или мутноватым содержимым. Везикула:- маленький мембранный органоид эукариотической клетки.

VESICULAR ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZA = ВЕЗИКУЛЯРНО–АРБУСКУЛЯРНАЯ МИКОРИЗА (или ВЕЗИКУЛЯРНАЯ АРБУСКУЛЯРНАЯ МИКОРИЗА, или ВЕЗИКУЛЯРНЫЙ АРБУСКУЛЯРНЫЙ ГРИБОКОРЕНЬ) – Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM) is a partnership between soil borne Fungi and most crop plants, including Cotton (but not brassicas). VAM Fungi colonise the roote of the plant but without causing disease. The VAM Fungi act as an extension of the root system and transfer extra nutrients, especially phosphorus, from the soil to the plant. In return the plant provides the Fungi with sugars as a food source. VAM is a convenient abbreviation for Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza. A particular type of Mycorrhiza that is characterised by the production of vesicles and arbuscules by the Fungus in the cortex of the plant root. See also Mycorrhiza. Mycorrhiza is the product of an association between a Fungus and plant root. Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM) is formed by the symbiotic association between certain Phycomycetous Fungi and angiosperm roots. The Fungus colonizes the root cortex forming a mycelial network and characteristic vesicles (bladder-like structures) and arbuscules (branched finger-like hyphae). The mycelia are aseptate or septate ramifying intercellularly thus causing little damage to tissues. The arbuscules are the most characteristic structures, formed intracellularly and probably having an absorptive function. The vesicles are terminal swellings of hyphae formed inter and intracellularly having a storage function. There are six Genera of Fungi belonging to Endogonaceae which have been shown to form mycorrhizal associations:- Glomus, Gigaspora, Acaulospora, Entrophospora Sclerocystis and Scutellospora. These are mainly identified by their characteristic spores and sporocarps which are formed mostly in the soil surrounding the roots and rarely inside the roots. The identification of VAM

Fungi directly from roots has been difficult. One of the striking features of VAM Fungi is their very wide host range which includes angiosperm Species belonging to almost all the Families. Even the roots of some Aquatic Plants are colonized by VAM Fungi. Vesicular Arbuscular (VA) Mycorrhiza is a common endomycorrhizal association produced by Phycomycetous Fungi of the Genus Endogone. Host range includes many agricultural and horticultural crops. / Взаимодействие между Грибом, рождённым в почве, и большинством Растений сельскохозяйственных культур, включая Хлопчатник (за исключением Капусты). Гриб Везикулярно-Арбускулярной Микоризы (ВАМ) колонизирует корни растения, не вызывая при этом заболевания. Гриб ВАМ воздействует на расширение корневой системы и передаёт из почвы растению дополнительные питательные вещества, особенно фосфор. Взамен растение обеспечивает гриб сахарозами в качестве источника питания. обозначение . в коре (cortex). Под Микоризой, от Греческих слов Мýkes, означающее Гриб, и Rhiza, означающее Корень, или Грибокорнем понимается взаимовыгодное сожительство (симбиоз) мицелия Гриба с корнем высшего растения. Различают микоризу эктотрофную (наружную), при которой Гриб оплетает покровную ткань окончаний молодых корней и проникает в межклетники самых наружных слоёв коры, и микоризу эндотрофную (внутреннюю), которая характеризуется внедрением мицелия (гиф Гриба) внутрь клеток. Эктотрофная микориза характерна для многих деревьев (Дуб, Ель, Сосна, Берёза), кустарников (Ива), некоторых кустарничков (Дриада) и травянистых растений (Гречиха живородящая). Молодые корни этих растений обычно ветвятся, окончания их утолщаются, растущая часть корней окутывается толстым плотным грибным чехлом, от которого в почву и по межклетникам в корень на глубину одного или нескольких слоёв коры отходят гифы Гриба, образуя так называемую Сеть Гартига; корневые волоски при этом отмирают (эуэктотрофный тип микоризы). У кустарничка Арктоуса арктического и травянистого растения Грушанки крупноцветковой гифы Гриба проникают не только в межклетники, но и в клетки коры (эктоэндотрофный тип микоризы). Эктотрофные микоризы образуют чаще гименомицеты (Роды Boletus, Lactarius, Russula, Amanita и другие), реже – гастеромицеты. В образовании микоризы на корнях одного растения может участвовать не один, а несколько Видов Грибов. Однако, как правило, в растительных сообществах встречаются лишь определённые рибы-микоризообразователи – симбионты данных видов растений. При развитии эндотрофной микоризы форма корней не меняется, корневые волоски обычно не отмирают, грибной чехол и ‘Сеть Гартига’ не образуются; гифы Гриба проникают внутрь клеток коровой паренхимы. У растений Семейства Вересковых, Грушанковых, Брусничных и Шикшевых гифы Гриба в клетках образуют клубки, позднее перевариваемые растением (эрикоидный тип микоризы). В образовании микоризы такого типа участвуют фикомицеты (Роды Endogone, Pythium). У растений Семейства Орхидных гифы Гриба из почвы проникают в семя, образуя клубки, перевариваемые затем клетками семени. Из Грибов такой тип микоризы свойствен несовершенным (Род Rhizoctonia) и реже – базидиальным (Род Armillaria и другие). Наиболее распространён в природе – у многих однолетних и многолетних трав, кустарников и деревьев самых различных семейств – фикомицетный тип микоризы, при котором гифы Гриба пронизывают насквозь клетки эпидермиса корня, локализуясь в межклетниках и клетках средних слоёв коровой паренхимы. Микориза оказывает на растение благоприятное воздействие:- за счёт развитого мицелия увеличивается поглощающая поверхность корня и усиливается поступление в растение воды и питательных веществ. Грибы-микоризообразователи, вероятно, способны разлагать некоторые недоступные растению органические соединения почвы, вырабатывают вещества типа витаминов и активаторы роста. Гриб же использует некоторые вещества (возможно, углеводы), извлекаемые им из корня растения. При разведении леса на почве, не содержащей Грибов-микоризообразователей, в неё вносят в небольших количествах лесную землю, например, при посеве жёлудей – землю из старой дубравы.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA = ВЕЗИКУЛЯРНАЯ ЭКЗАНТЕМА (или ПУЗЫРЬКОВАЯ СЫПЬ) – Vesicular Exanthema:- viral disease of swine causing eruption of painful blisters on feet and snout. Blisters emerge 24 to 72 hours after exposure and are accompanied by fever, which lasts 24 to 36 hours and may occur again after two or three days. The symptoms resemble those of foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular stomatitis, thus creating a problem of diagnosis. Control programs include quarantine, elimination of infected animals, cleaning and disinfecting contaminated areas, and cooking garbage used for swine feed.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS = ВЕЗИКУЛЯРНЫЙ СТОМАТИТ – Vesicular Stomatitis is a viral disease causing blisters in the mouths of cattle, horses, and mules and on the snouts and feet of swine. Horses and cattle with vesicular stomatitis become feverish two to five days after exposure. After the blisters break, the fever subsides, and the animal usually recovers. Differential diagnosis between vesicular stomatitis, vesicular exanthema, and foot-and-mouth disease, all of which display similar symptoms, is based partly on the differing susceptibilities to the three diseases among horses, cattle, and swine. Vesicular Stomatitis is a viral disease of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and horses, with symptoms similar to foot-and-mouth disease. Trade in infected animals is restricted. / Везикулярный Стоматит животных, острая вирусная болезнь животных, проявляющаяся лихорадкой и образованием везикул (пузырьков), главным образом в ротовой полости. Болеют крупный рогатый скот, Однокопытные и Свиньи. Регистрируется в некоторых странах Европы и Азии. Болезнь обычно наблюдается в пастбищный (особенно влажный) период, совпадая с лётом Насекомых. Источник вируса – больное животное. Факторы передачи – заражённые корма и вода, доильные установки, ухаживающий персонал. Механическими переносчиками вируса могут быть Слепни, Комары и Москиты. Болезнь протекает 1–3 недели и чаще заканчивается выздоровлением. У заболевших животных температура тела 41–42 °С, слюнотечение, отсутствие аппетита. Везикулы, кроме ротовой полости, могут возникнуть на коже других частей тела. Диагноз ставят на основании эпизоотологических и клинических данных, лабораторных исследований. С лечебной целью применяют местно противовоспалительные и противомикробные средства. Профилактика и меры борьбы:- соблюдение ветеринарно-санитарных мероприятий, изоляция больных, дезинфекция помещений, борьба с Насекомыми.

VESICULAR TRANSPORT = ПУЗЫРЬКОВЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТ – Vesicular Transport (of a protein):- one of three means for a protein molecule to pass between compartments within eucaryotic cells. The compartment ‘wall’ (membrane) possesses a ‘sensor’ (receptor) that detects the presence of correct protein (e.g., after that protein has been synthesized in the cell’s ribosomes), then bulges outward along with that protein molecule. The membrane bulge- containing protein then ‘breaks off’ and carries (transports) the protein to its destination in another compartment in the cell. / Пузырьковый Транспорт:- способ переноса белков в клетке.

VÉSICULE = ВЕЗИКУЛА – Vésicule (in French):- the same as Vesicle. / Везикула:- .

VESICULITIS = ВЕЗИКУЛИТ – Vesiculitis:- inflammation and infection of the seminal vesicles in the male reproductive tract. The seminal vesicles are ductlike glands that add fluid secretions to the seminal fluid as it passes from the body during intercourse. Infections present in the prostate or related organs usually involve the seminal vesicles also. Infections can reach the glands through the urethra or by way of the bloodstream. The symptoms of vesiculitis are similar to those in cases of prostate infection; they may include a dull aching pain in the abdomen, discomfort in the urethra, pain after sexual intercourse, the presence of blood in the seminal fluid, premature or painful ejaculation, and impotence. Treatment is usually administration of antibiotics. See also Prostatic Disorder. / Везикулит – воспаление семенных пузырьков. Боли локализуются в области паха и глубоко в тазу, отдаваясь в крестец. Боль, как правило, носит односторонний характер, так как оба семенных пузырька поражаются в разной степени. Везикулит может протекать бессимптомно. Единственной жалобой больных может быть наличие крови в сперме. Отмечается также периодическая пиурия (гной в моче) и пиоспермия (гной в сперме).

VESSEL = СОСУД (или ТРАХЕЯ) – Vessel:- also called Trachea in botany, the most specialized and efficient conducting structure of xylem (fluid-conducting tissues). Characteristic of most flowering plants and absent from most gymnosperms and ferns, vessels are thought to have evolved from tracheids (a primitive form of water-conducting cell) by loss of the end walls. A vessel consists of a vertical series of vessel members that vary from elongated to squat, drum-shaped cells the walls of which are secondarily thickened with rings, spirals, or networks of cellulose, that later become lignified. The length of vessels varies from two cells to rows several meters long. During development, the end walls, already pitted, break through and eventually disappear. The living protoplast of the cell also breaks down and disappears. See also Tracheid. Vessel or Trachea is an efficient fluid conducting structure in most angiosperm xylem, which has evolved from the primitive tracheids found in gymnosperms and ferns by loss of the end walls of the cells so that each vessel runs for several cell-lengths, reinforced by rings and spirals of cellulose fibrils thickened with lignin. / Смотрите также Трахея (Trachea). Сосуд или Трахея (Trachea) – эффективная проводящая жидкость структура в большинстве ксилем ангиоспермов (цветковых или покрытосеменных растений), которая в гимноспермах (голосеменных растениях) и папоротниках лигнином. У растений под Сосудами или Трахеями понимаются проводящие элементы ксилемы в виде длинных полых трубок, образованных одним рядом клеток (члеников) со сквозными отверстиями (перфорациями) между ними. У человека и животных под Сосудами понимаются полые трубки, по которым движется кровь (кровеносные сосуды) и лимфа (лимфатические сосуды). Сосуды или Трахеи у растений, проводящие элементы ксилемы (или древесины), представляющие собой длинные полые трубки, образованные одним рядом клеток (члеников) со сквозными отверстиями (перфорациями) на поперечных стенках. Характерны для покрытосеменных, кроме некоторых Многоплодниковых (Троходендрон, Дримис) и Лилейных (Ландыш, Драцена, Агава), встречаются у Папоротников (Орляк), Селагинелл, Хвощей, Оболочкосеменных (Эфедра, Гнетум, Вельвичия). По строению боковых стенок различают кольчатые, спиральные, лестничные и пористые сосуды. У первых двух вторичная оболочка имеет вид колец или спирально закрученных лент. Они возникают на ранних этапах развития органов растения и способны растягиваться. Остальные типы сосудов с более мощными отложениями вторичной оболочки и окаймлёнными порами в стенках формируются у органов, закончивших рост в длину. После одревеснения оболочек протопласты клеток отмирают, полость сосудов заполняется водой. Для примитивных сосудов характерны большая длина (до 1.3 миллиметра (мм)), малый диаметр, угловатое поперечное сечение члеников с лестничными перфорациями на скошенных поперечных стенках, лестничная поровость боковых стенок (Тюльпанное Дерево). Высокоспециализированные сосуды сложены короткими, в сечении округлыми широкопросветными (до 0.5 мм в диаметре) члениками с простыми перфорациями на поперечных стенках и мелкими очередными порами на боковых стенках (Ясень, Дуб). О сосудах у животных и человека смотрите в статьях Артерии, Вены, Кровеносная Система, Лимфатическая Система. Смотрите также Проводящий Пучок.

VESSEL = СУДНО – Vessel is a craft, usually bigger than a rowboat, intended for navigation on water. Vessel includes ship, lighter, barge, boat, raft, craft, hydroplane, hydrofoil, hovercraft and any floating object or apparatus, whether amphibious or not, used wholly or partly for the conveyance of persons or things by water. Vessel includes any ship or boat, or any other description of vessel used in navigation. According to Lisbon Rules, Vessel means any craft, machine, platform or rig, ship whether capable of navigation or not, which is involved in a collision. Vessel is a floating structure designed for transport. Vessel is a floating, self-propelled structure designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. Synonyms:- Boiler, Drum, Ship. See also Ship. Vessel:- a conveyance for the transport of goods by water. Vessel is a ship used to transport crude oil, petroleum products, or natural gas products. Vessel categories are as follows:- Ultra Large Crude Carrier (ULCC), Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), Other Tanker, and Specialty Ships Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). See also Barge, Boat, General Cargo Ship, Motorboat, Tanker, Towboat, and Tugboat. Vessel is every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. / гребная шлюпка (rowboat), предназначенное для навигации по воде. Термин Судно включает в себя:- корабль (ship), лихтер (lighter), баржа (barge), катер (boat), плот (raft), плавучее средство (craft), гидроплан или гидросамолёт или глиссер (hydroplane), судно на подводных крыльях (hydrofoil), судно на воздушной подушке (hovercraft) и любой другой плавающий объект или аппарат, будь-то амфибийный (amphibious) или нет, используемый полностью или частично для транспортировки людей или вещей по воде. Под Кораблём, от Греческого слова Kárabos, понимается то же, что и Судно. В парусном флоте корабль – трёхмачтовое судно с полным парусным вооружением. В современном Русском языке кораблями называют военные суда. Иногда воздушным кораблём называют крупный самолёт, дирижабль. Космический корабль – пилотируемый космический аппарат. Под Судном понимается плавучее сооружение для перевозки грузов и пассажиров, для водного промысла, добычи полезных ископаемых, спортивных состязаний и прочего, а также для военных целей. Судно для военных целей принято называть Кораблём. Основные части судна:- корпус, механизмы и оборудование (судовые навигационные средства, судовые системы, судовые средства связи, судовые устройства и другие). Специфические свойства судна называют мореходными качествами и характеризуют поведение судна в плавании и его безопасность. Размеры судна определяют главные размерения (линейные размеры судна, такие как:- длина, ширина, высота борта на середине длины, осадка и так далее), водоизмещение и вместимость, а грузовых судов – также грузоподъёмность и грузовместимость. Важные характеристики судна:- автономность, дедвейт, живучесть, мореходные качества, надёжность, ремонтопригодность и другие. Наибольшие суда – танкеры (длиной более 350 метров (м), дедвейт более 500 000 тонн (т)). По характеру передвижения суда делятся на самоходные (атомоходы, газотурбоходы, пароходы, теплоходы, электроходы) и несамоходные (буксируемые, гребные, парусные); по положению относительно поверхности воды при движении – надводные (водоизмещающие, глиссирующие, на воздушной подушке и на подводных крыльях) и подводные. По типу главной энергетической установки (ЭУ) суда разделяются на атомоходы, газотурбоходы (газотурбинная ЭУ), пароходы (котломашинная или котлотурбинная ЭУ) и теплоходы (дизельная ЭУ). По назначению суда подразделяют на военные, обслуживающие, промысловые, промышленно-добывающие, спортивно-туристические, транспортные и другие. Обслуживающие суда обеспечивают работу судов другого назначения (буксирные, бункеровочные, гидрографические, дноуглубительные, спасательные суда, ледоколы, плавучие доки, плавучие маяки). Промысловые суда оборудуют для ловли рыбы, добычи морского зверя, крабов, а также для переработки добычи. К промышленно-добывающим судам относятся, например, золотодобывающие драги, кабельные, лесосплавные, нефтебуровые суда. Среди спортивно-туристических судов различают гребные, моторные и парусные суда, гоночные, прогулочные, тренировочные. На транспортных судах перевозят грузы (грузовые суда), пассажиров (пассажирские суда), иногда – одновременно грузы и пассажиров (грузопассажирские суда). Грузовые суда делят на наливные (танкеры), сухогрузные и сухогрузно-наливные. Для сухогрузных судов характерна узкая специализация по роду перевозимого груза и грузообработке:- контейнеровозы, рефрижераторы, суда с горизонтальной грузообработкой и так далее. Судно или Корабль – плавучее сооружение, предназначенное для выполнения определённых хозяйственных и военных задач, научных исследований, водного спорта и другого. Классификация Судов:- По назначению различают суда:- транспортные, промысловые, промышленно-хозяйственные, административно-служебные, военные, научно-исследовательские, судообслуживающие. Транспортные суда подразделяют на грузовые, пассажирские и грузопассажирские. Промысловые суда делятся на добывающие (рыболовные, китобойные, краболовные, водороследобывающие и другие), добывающе-перерабатывающие (например, траулеры-рыбозаводы, морозильные траулеры) и суда обслуживания промысла. Промышленно-хозяйственные суда включают:- промышленно-добывающие (рудодобывающие, нефтепромышленные, драги, соледобывающие снаряды и

другие), подъёмно-монтажные (например, портостроительные суда, плавучие краны), дноуглубительные (землечерпательные и землесосные снаряды, грунтоотвозные и другие), лесопромышленные (сплоточные, лесосплавные и другие), сельскохозяйственные (дождевальные, водоподъёмные и другие), энергоснабжающие (плавучие электростанции, компрессорные, трансформаторные), суда связи (кабелеукладочные, кабелеремонтные, радиосвязные и другие), для очистки акваторий (нефтемусоросборщики и другие). Административно-служебные суда включают инспекторские (рыбонадзорные, суда для охраны заповедников), милицейские, пограничные, таможенные суда, правительственные яхты. Военные суда подразделяются на боевые корабли (смотрите Военный Корабль), военно-транспортные и обеспечивающие (так называемые вспомогательные) суда. В число научно-исследовательских входят суда для комплексных океанических исследований и для проведения специальных исследований (геофизических, гидробиологических и других). К судообслуживающим судам относятся:- буксирные, перегрузочные (например, плавучие зерноперегружатели, нефтеперекачивающие и зачистные станции), снабженческо-приёмные (бункеровщики, суда-водолеи, суда для приёма загрязнённой воды, мусора и другого), причальные (плавучие пристани, дебаркадеры), ледоколы (линейные и портовые), навигационные (гидрографические, плавучие маяки и другие), спасательные, ремонтные (плавучие мастерские, доки, дегазационные станции и другие), посыльно-разъездные (например, лоцманские) и учебные. Отдельную группу составляют спортивные суда, медико-санитарные (госпитальные, дезинфекционные и другие), оздоровительные (плавучие дома отдыха и тому подобные), бытовые (плавучие общежития, гостиницы, склады и другие), культурно-просветительные (суда-музеи, суда-выставки, суда-клубы и другие). По району плавания суда подразделяют на морские, внутреннего и смешанного плавания. Морские суда бывают неограниченного и ограниченного плавания (с установлением района эксплуатации или допустимого расстояния от берега, порта-убежища). Категорией ледовых подкреплений определяются допустимый район и возможность плавания морских судов во льдах с ледоколом или без него. По конструктивному типу морские суда подразделяют на полнонаборные суда, допускающие приём грузов до осадки, соответствующей минимальному надводному борту, и суда с избыточным надводным бортом; разновидность последних – шельтердечные суда. Суда внутреннего плавания делят на 4 категории:- для малых рек, больших рек, водохранилищ и крупных озёр, морских заливов. Суда смешанного морского и внутреннего плавания сочетают прочность корпуса и мореходные качества, необходимые морским судам, с малой осадкой судов внутреннего плавания. Суда бывают самоходные (с механическим двигателем, парусные, гребные) и несамоходные (буксируемые). Самоходные суда по типу энергетической установки делят на атомные, дизельные (теплоходы), паротурбинные и газотурбинные (паро- и газотурбоходы), суда с паровой машиной (пароходы), суда с приводом гребного винта от электродвигателя – электроходы. По принципу движения на воде различают суда плавающие (водоизмещающие), глиссирующие, на подводных крыльях и на воздушной подушке. Суда, способные погружаться для работы под водой, называются подводными, все остальные – надводными. Историческая Справка:- В глубокой древности возникла необходимость преодолевать водные преграды и использовать реки, озёра, моря как охотничьи угодья и как удобные пути для передвижения и перевозки грузов. Вначале в качестве плавучих средств применялись древесные стволы и другие плавающие предметы. Первыми судами, по-видимому, можно считать примитивные плоты из скреплённых друг с другом стволов или обломков деревьев. Связанные деревья не переворачивались в воде, на них можно было плавать достаточно долго и безопасно; плоты-катамараны из брёвен до сих пор используются во многих странах. В течение тысячелетий на озёрах Титикака и Чад, а также в Древнем Египте применялись плоты из камыша и папируса. В Ассирии для преодоления водных преград пользовались надутыми мешками из шкур животных (бурдюками); такие средства продолжали использоваться и в XX веке, например, в Далмации (Югославия). К каменному веку восходит искусство постройки лодок из древесных стволов, которые выдалбливали или выжигали изнутри и обтёсывали снаружи (челны-однодеревки). В Северных странах издавна применяются лёгкие и манёвренные челноки, изготовляемые из коры, на каркасе (наиболее известны берестяные каноэ Индейцев Северной Америки) или из натянутых на каркас шкур (например, Алеутские каяки). В Междуречье в VIII веке до Нашей Эры были известны круглые лодки (корзины, обтянутые кожей или покрытые снаружи смолой); грузоподъёмность таких судов достигала 100 тонн (т). В Восточной Бенгалии делали круглые лодки – тигары из обожжённой глины. Развивающееся судоходство требовало увеличения размеров судов. На челны-однодеревки прилаживали по бокам один или несколько рядов досок, которые защищали от волн и увеличивали вместимость; так строились на территории Восточной Европы так называемые Набойные Лодьи (IV век), насады (XI век), казацкие чайки (XVI век), Астраханские бударки (XIX век). Однако только конструирование судов из 113 деревянных частей с отдельным каркасом (так называемом Набором) и обшивкой позволило значительно увеличить их размеры; при этом стало возможным изменять форму корпуса и соотношения главных размерений судов, улучшая их мореходность. В Древнем Египте в 3-м тысячелетии до Нашей Эры строили суда из пригнанных, проконопаченных и просмолённых по швам кусков дерева, образующих обшивку и набор. Суда Финикийцев уже в X веке до Нашей Эры имели основные элементы конструкции современных судов (киль, шпангоуты, штевни, наружную обшивку); деревянные внутренние крепления сделали ненужными обычные для Египетских судов натяжные сооружения из канатов и балок, укрепляемые над палубой и вдоль бортов. Обшивка судов выполнялась из досок, сначала тёсаных, а затем пилёных. Отдельные части обшивки и деревянного набора скреплялись деревянными гвоздями, шипами, а впоследствии – медными и железными скобами и гвоздями. Первые плавучие средства передвигались по течению или с помощью простейших судовых движителей – шестов и вёсел. Паруса были известны с 3-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, они изготовлялись из шкур, тростниковых циновок, деревянных планок. Долгое время паруса выполняли вспомогательную роль, их ставили только при попутном ветре, а при безветрии суда двигались и маневрировали с помощью вёсел. Вёсла на гребных судах располагали по всей длине судов в 1, 2 и 3 яруса (например, Римские униремы, биремы, триремы), каждое весло обслуживало до 10 гребцов. В VII веке появились универсальные гребные суда – галеры, а в XVI веке более крупные галеасы, на которых уже значительную роль играли паруса. Узкие и манёвренные гребные суда использовались ещё в XVIII веке, главным образом в качестве военных кораблей (смотрите Военно-Морской Флот, Гребной Флот). На широких и вместительных грузовых судах более эффективным движителем был парус. Чисто парусные суда появились в X–XIII веках в Средиземноморье, Скандинавии, Китае. С развитием техники управления парусами и лавирования суда получили возможность двигаться и против ветра, меняя галсы. Для управления гребными и парусными судами использовали широкие рулевые вёсла (с одного или обоих бортов) или одно рулевое весло в кормовой части, где впоследствии был установлен руль. С XII–XIII веков в Западной Европе строились пригодные для океанских плаваний нефы, каравеллы и другие парусные суда. Наивысшего развития парусные суда достигли во 2-й половине XIX века; длина их составляла 90 метров (м), ширина 15–17 м, грузоподъёмность 5 000 т, скорость 33 км/ч и более (смотрите также Парусный Флот). Для предохранения деревянной подводной части судна от разрушения Финикийцы обшивали её металлом (свинцовыми пластинами), с начала XVIII века нижнюю часть корпуса покрывали тонкими медными листами. Предложения применять в судостроении железо вместо дерева относятся к середине XVII века, но только 09 Июля 1787 Англичанин Дьжон ‘Чокнутый на Метале’ Вилкинсэн (John ‘Iron-Mad’ Wilkinson; 1728–1808) построил первое железное судно (iron boats) Зэ Тчрайэл (The Trial) – речную баржу длиной 21.5 м и толщиной железа 8 миллиметров (мм). Со 2-й половины XIX века железо как судостроительный материал начало уступать место более прочной стали. Изготовление корпусов судов целиком из металла позволило увеличить их прочность и уменьшило относительную массу (по отношению к водоизмещению). Корпуса

крупных стальных судов стали разделять на водонепроницаемые отсеки, устраивать двойное дно, что повысило их безопасность. Переход от клёпки к сварке ещё более повысил прочность, надёжность и долговечность судов. В XVIII веке делались попытки использовать для движения судов энергию пара. Первый речной деревянный пароход Клэмэнт (Clermont) с паровой машиной в качестве главного судового двигателя и гребными колёсами по бортам был построен в 1807 в США инженером и изобретателем Робэтом Фултчэном (Robert Fulton; 1765–1815) и адвокатом, политиком и дипломатом Робэтом Робэтом Ливиньгстэном (Robert Robert Livingston; 1746–1813). В России в 1815 регулярные рейсы между Кронштадтом и Петербургом стало совершать деревянное паровое судно Елизавета. Колёсный 20-метровый пароход из железа Вулкан (The Vulcan) был спущен со стапелей в 1818 в Великобритании. В 1-й половине XIX века на морских пароходах стали устанавливать гребные винты, которые на волнении оказались значительно эффективнее гребных колёс. На рубеже XIX и XX веков в качестве судовых двигателей начали использовать паровые турбины (02 Августа 1894 в Великобритании был построен турбоход Турбиния (Turbinia)) и двигатели внутреннего сгорания (в 1903 в России был спущен на воду дизель-электроход Вандал). К середине XX века появились суда с энергетическими установками, работающими на ядерном топливе (смотрите Атомный Флот, Атомный Ледокол Ленин). Устройство И Типы Судов:- Важнейшая характеристика судна – его эксплуатационные качества, которые численно выражают эксплуатационно-технические характеристики, или тактико-технические данные:- скорость, район и дальность плавания, автономность, энерговооружённость, уровень автоматизации производственных процессов, надёжность, ремонтопригодность, обитаемость и другие, а для транспортных – также грузоподъёмность, грузо- и пассажировместимость, регистровая вместимость и приспособленность к грузовым операциям (для грузовых судов). Специфические свойства судов как плавучих сооружений – так называемые мореходные качества (плавучесть, остойчивость, качка, ходкость, управляемость, непотопляемость). Учёт этих свойств при создании судна связан с выполнением комплекса научно-исследовательского и конструкторских работ (обоснование технико-эксплуатационных требований, проектирование, модельные испытания). При создании судна используются:- теория проектирования судна, теория корабля, строительная механика корабля, теория судовых механизмов и машин, технология постройки, экономика судостроительного производства, а также действующие правила постройки, определяемые классификационными обществами, и так далее. Обоснование и создание нового судна длится несколько лет. Важнейшие технико-эксплуатационные характеристики судна определяются основными элементами:- главными размерениями (длиной, шириной, высотой борта на середине длины судна и так далее), дедвейтом, водоизмещением, типом и мощностью главных двигателей, вместимостью. Самоходное судно состоит из корпуса с надстройками и рубками, судовых устройств и систем, энергетической установки с движителями, навигационного оборудования, средств связи. Корпус судна разделяется палубами, поперечными и продольными переборками на отсеки, в которых располагают энергетические установки, трюмы, твиндеки и так далее. На морских судах междудонное пространство в корпусе используется для хранения топлива и пресной воды, а также водяного балласта. Корпуса судов изготовляются из стали, лёгких сплавов, дерева, железобетона, пластмасс и других конструкционных материалов. Надстройки и рубки размещаются на верхней палубе и содержат каюты для экипажа и пассажиров, общественные, хозяйственные и служебные помещения. В рубках (рулевой, штурманской и радиорубке) устанавливаются навигационное оборудование и судовые средства связи, сигнализации и управления, обеспечивающие безопасное плавание судна, определение его местоположения, связь с берегом и так далее. Внешняя форма и принципиальная компоновка определяют архитектурно-конструктивный тип судна, в частности его характеризуют:- форма носовых и кормовых обводов (смотрите Корма, Нос), размеры и расположение судовых надстроек и рубок, продольная погибь верхней палубы (седловатость), место расположения энергетической установки, число палуб и трюмов, число и размеры грузовых люков, бортовых, носовых и кормовых портов. Судовые устройства и судовые системы обеспечивают безопасную эксплуатацию судна и сохранность перевозимых грузов, комфортабельные условия для экипажа и пассажиров. Энергетическая установка состоит из главных и вспомогательных механизмов и аппаратов и предназначена для обеспечения движения судна, снабжения электроэнергией, паром, водой, сжатым воздухом судовых механизмов, устройств и систем, а также средств управления. Наибольшее распространение получили дизельные энергетические установки. Автоматизированные энергетические установки работают без постоянной вахты в машинном отделении; управление и контроль за работой ведётся дистанционно, в том числе из рулевой рубки. Основной тип применяемых на судне движителей – гребные винты. Развитие судов идёт по пути их универсализации и специализации, причём специализация, например, транспортного судна, обусловливается не только видом перевозимого груза, но и технологией его перегрузки. Например, сухогрузные суда в целях сокращения времени и ликвидации ручного труда при погрузке и выгрузке, удобной укладки грузов строятся с большим раскрытием трюмов, с грузовыми устройствами или без них; судно универсального назначения – с 1–3 грузовыми люками по ширине судна, с кранами грузоподъёмностью около 25–30 т. Широкое развитие получили суда для перевозки пакетов или контейнеров с унифицированными размерами – контейнеровозы, трейлерные суда и другие. Принципиально новый вид транспортных судов – лихтеровозы, перевозящие лихтеры (плавучие контейнеры с одним трюмом грузоподъёмностью до 1 000 т). Лихтеровозы бывают одно и трёхпалубные, двухкорпусные; снабжаются мощными грузоподъёмниками. Самые крупные из сухогрузных судов – суда для перевозки навалочных и насыпных грузов. Среди них универсальные навалочники и узкоспециализированные рудовозы, цементовозы, углевозы. Жидкие грузы наливом (нефть, жидкое топливо, смазочные масла, сжиженные газы и тому подобное) перевозят в танкерах, наибольшие из которых по размерам превосходят все другие суда. Получают применение составные суда для транспортировки навалочных грузов, леса, нефти и другого в прибрежном и океанском плавании. Грузоподъёмность составных судов 5 000–50 000 т, скорость до 30 км/ч, мощность главных двигателей достигает 10 МегаВатт (МВт). Составное судно включает грузовую и энергетическую секции с жёстким или гибким счальным устройством. Грузовая секция – несамоходная баржа с якорным, швартовным, а иногда и грузовым устройством, балластно-осушительной системой; управление устройствами и системами – дистанционное (с энергетическими секциями). Современные пассажирские суда, игравшие до середины XX века большую роль в перевозке пассажиров на дальние расстояния (например, из Западной Европы в Австралию), использовались главным образом для многодневных туристических рейсов (круизов), кратковременных прогулок и местного сообщения. Туристические суда – комфортабельные и, как правило, крупные суда, рассчитанные на несколько сотен пассажиров. Суда местного сообщения отличаются быстроходностью, многие из них – суда на подводных крыльях и суда на воздушной подушке. Повышение провозоспособности судов достигается в первую очередь увеличением их грузоподъёмности и скорости, обусловливаемым интенсификацией обработки судов в портах, снижением удельных эксплуатационных расходов и прочим. Наиболее быстро растёт грузоподъёмность судов для перевозки массовых грузов (нефти, сжиженных газов, руды, удобрений и других), увеличение размеров танкеров и навалочных судов ограничивается глубинами в портах, каналах и проливах. Снижение энергозатрат обеспечивается совершенствованием обводов, движительно-рулевого комплекса и энергетической установки. Весьма интенсивный рост производительности грузовых операций обусловлен значительным повышением грузоподъёмности и скорости контейнеровозов, лихтеровозов и судов с горизонтальным способом грузовых операций. К 1970-ым для водоизмещающих судов почти достигнут рациональный предел скорости. Наибольшие перспективы роста скорости (до 100–200 километров в час (км/ч)) у судов на подводных крыльях и воздушной подушке. Посадка Судна – равновесное положение корабля на воде

при определённых, соответствующих этому положению, осадке, крене и дифференте. В эксплуатационных условиях посадка определяется по маркам углублений на судне – горизонтальным линиям, наносимым через 10 см на наружной обшивке с обоих бортов судна в районе форштевня, ахтерштевня, а на больших судах и на миделе, с числом против каждой, обозначающим углубление судна – отстояние от ватерлинии до нижней кромки горизонтального киля.

VESSEL BUNKERING = БУНКЕРОВКА СУДНА – Vessel Bunkering:- includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, inclusive to oil company vessels but excluding military vessels. Vessel Bunkering includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the US Armed Forces.

VESSEL CATCH LIMIT = ЛИМИТ ХОДА СУДНА – The Vessel Catch Limit is a limit on the quantity each individual vessel can land per trip or short period of time, e.g., day, week. / или короткий период времени, например, за сутки, за неделю.

VESSEL INSURANCE ADDITIONAL PREMIUM = ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРЕМИЯ ЗА СТРАХОВАНИЕ СУДНА – Vessel Insurance Additional Premium (VIAP) is a charge levied when moving cargo in close proximity of war zones. / Сбор, взимаемый в тех случаях, когда перевозимый груз проходит в непосредственной близости с зонами военных конфликтов.

VESSEL–KILOMETER = СУДНО–КИЛОМЕТР – Vessel-Kilometer (for inland waterways transport) is the unit of measurement representing the movement of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel over one kilometer. Context:- the distance taken into account is the distance actually run. Movements of unladen vessels are included. In a convoy, each unit is counted as a vessel.

VESSEL LIST = КРЕН СУДНА – Vessel List is the amount in degrees that a vessel tilts from the vertical, along the longitudinal axis. The angle of list is the degree to which a vessel heels (leans or tilts) to either port or starboard. A listing vessel is stable and at equilibrium, but the distribution of weight aboard (often caused by uneven loading or flooding) causes it to heel to one side. By contrast roll is the dynamic movement from side to side caused by waves. If a listing ship goes beyond the point where a righting moment will keep it afloat, it will capsize and potentially sink. / Под Креном понимается отклонение вертикальной плоскости симметрии судна, летательного аппарата от вертикали к земной поверхности. Креном летательного аппарата называется также движение, при котором происходит изменение угла крена. Движение креном характеризуется скоростью крена и используется, например, при выполнении фигур пилотажа, при заходе на посадку для парирования смещения траектории летательного аппарата относительно оси взлётнопосадочной полосы (ВПП). Под Креном, от Голландского слова Krengen, означающее Класть Судно На Бок, понимается поворот судна или летательного аппарата относительно продольной оси. Под Тангажем, от Французского слова Tangage, понимается угловое движение судна или летательного аппарата, например, самолёта, относительно главной поперечной (горизонтальной) оси инерции. Угол тангажа – угол между продольной осью летательного аппарата и горизонтальной плоскостью. Под Креном, от Французского слова Caréne, означающее Киль или Подводная Часть Корабля, или от Голландского Kren-gen, означающее Класть Судно На Бок, понимается положение летательного аппарата или судна, при котором плоскость его симметрии отклонена от вертикали к земной поверхности. Крен возникает при разворотах и других манёврах летательного аппарата. У судна постоянный (статический) крен возникает при несимметричной (относительно продольной вертикальной плоскости) загрузке, приёме балласта на один борт или отрицательной начальной метацентрической высоте; переменный (динамический) крен – при воздействии переменных поперечных сил, например, от волн во время бортовой качки судна, шквала, косого рывка буксирного троса. Угол крена летательного аппарата определяется авиагоризонтом, судна – кренометром.

VESSEL LOAD FREE OUT = ЗАГРУЗКА СУДНА СВОБОДНО ОТ РАСХОДОВ ПО ВЫГРУЗКЕ (или ХХ) – Vessel Load Free Out (VLFO):- the loading and discharge terms for the cargo to be shipped, as agreed to in the chartger party. The vessel (carrier) pays for the loading of the cargo on board the ship and the receiver pays for the discharge of the cargo from the ship to the pier.

VESSEL MANIFEST = МАНИФЕСТ СУДНА (или СУДОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ) – Vessel Manifest:- the international carrier is obligated to make declarations of the ship's crew and contents at both the port of departure and arrival. The vessel manifest lists various details about each shipment by the bill of lading (B/L) number. Obviously, the B/L serves as the core source from which the manifest is created. Vessel Manifest:- declarations made by international ocean carriers relating to the ship's crew and contents at both the port of departure and arrival. All bills of lading are registered on the manifest. / Судовой Манифест или Судовая Декларация:- декларация судового груза.

VESSEL REPAIR ENTRY = ЗАХОД СУДНА ДЛЯ РЕМОНТА – The law known as the Foreign Vessel Repair Statute provides that when any repairs in a foreign country are made on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States, an ad valorem duty of 50% is imposed on the cost of repair, including labor and labor costs, when the vessel arrives in the United States. All equipment, parts, or materials purchased, and repairs made, outside the United States must be declared on Customs Form 226 (CF-226) and filed at the port of first arrival within 5 working days. / В законодательстве известен как Статут о Ремонте Судна За Рубежом (Foreign Vessel Repair Statute), который обеспечивает возможность любых ремонтных работ в зарубежной стране, которые должны быть задокументированы в судовых бумагах в соответствии с законодательством Соединённых Штатов Америки. По прибытии судна с Соединённые Штаты Америки с него будет взыскана пошлина ад валёрэм или ценностная пошлина в размере 50% от суммы расходов на ремонтные работы, включая саму работу и понесённые в связи с ней расходы. Всё закупленное за пределами Соединённых Штатов оборудование, части или материалы должны быть задекларированы в Таможенной Форме 266 (ТФ-226) и зарегистрированы в течение 5 рабочих дней в первом же порту прибытия.

VESSELS COMMERCIAL = СУДА ТОРГОВЫЕ (или СУДА КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ) – Vessels Commercial is the total number of commercial vessels (defined as tows, cargo, fishing, dredging, crew, non-cargo, passenger/ferry, other, and lightboats) which have passed through a lock chamber.

VESSEL SHARING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ДОЛЕ УЧАСТИЯ В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ СУДНА – Vessel Sharing Agreement is a term agreement between two or more carriers in which a number of container positions ('slots') equal in space are reserved on particular vessels for each of the participants. The number of slots (space) on different vessels on the same route can vary by vessel type and direction but may also be expressed as each party's capacity use of the vessels employed jointly. Vessel Sharing Agreement (VSA) is a co-operation agreement between two or more carriers, whereby liner services are provided jointly with each party contributing tonnage to the service and sharing the resulting total capacity in proportion to the tonnage provided. Vessel Sharing Agreement is an agreement between two or more ocean carriers in which a number of container slots are reserved on particular vessels for each of the participants (right to book slots and obligation of the other carrier to carry the containers). Used to create operational efficiencies across carriers, namely a higher level of slot usage, with more port calls and higher frequency of service. / Срочное соглашение между двумя или более перевозчиками, в котором количество контейнерных мест ('желобов/слотов'), равное пространству, зарезервировано за конкретными судами для каждого из участников. Количество желобов (пространства) на различных судах, обслуживающих один и тот же маршрут, может быть разным в зависимости от типа судна

и направления, но может быть выражено также в качестве использования соответствующей вместимости конкретной стороной в случае, если данные судна эксплуатируются совместно.

VESSELS OTHER = СУДА ПРОЧИЕ (или СУДА ИНЫЕ) – Vessels Other is the total number of non-commercial vessels which have passed through a lock chamber. Vessels counted in this column include Government vessels and Government-Nonfederal vessels.

VESSELS RECREATIONAL = СУДА ПРОГУЛОЧНЫЕ – Vessels Recreational is the total number of recreational vessels which have passed through a lock chamber. Recreational Vessel means:- (i) a vessel being manufactured or operated primarily for pleasure; or (ii) a vessel leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure.

VESSELS TOTAL = ИТОГО СУДОВ – Vessels Total is the total number of vessels which have passed through a lock chamber. Total vessels is the sum of all vessels as defined in:- tows, passenger boats/ferries, recreational vessels, cargo carrying vessels, US Government vessels, US Government contractor, commercial fishing boats, dredging vessels, crewboats, non-cargo vessels, Government-nonfederal vessels, other, and light (towboat w/o barges). Barges are counted separately.

VESSEL SUPPLIES FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORTATION = СУДОВЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ НЕМЕДЛЕННОГО ВЫВОЗА (или ХХ) – Vessel Supplies for Immediate Exportation (VSIE):- allows equipment and supplies arriving at one port to be loaded on a vessel, aircraft, etc, for its exclusive use and to be exported from the same port.

VESSEL TON = СУДОВАЯ ТОННА – Vessel Ton is a unit of interior capacity of ships equal to 100 cubic feet or 2.831 685 cubic meters. Also known as Register Ton. / Судовая Тонна – единица внутренней вместимости или объёма внутренних помещений судна, равная 2.831 685 кубическим метрам или 100 кубическим футам. Известна также как Регистровая Тонна (Register Ton).

VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДВИЖЕНИЕМ СУДОВ (или ХХ) – Vessel Traffic Management System:- vessel control and management system (VTMS) usually under the authority of the harbormaster, comprising equipment (such as radars, tracking software, and radio communications), personnel (traffic operators), and regulations. Most larger maritime ports have relatively advanced vessel traffic management systems for maritime safety, protection of the environment, and coordination of marine services.

VESSEL VOYAGE AND DIRECTION = РЕЙС И НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ СУДНА – Vessel Voyage And Direction (VVD), this is used to describe the movement of the container. Example:- The SS St. Louis, sailing from Elizabeth to Rotterdam on her 13th trip, would be listed as SL 13E. / Под Рейсом, от Немецкого слова Reise, означающее Путешествие, понимается маршрут корабля, самолёта, автобуса и тому подобного в один конец.

VEST = МАЙКА (или НАТЕЛЬНАЯ РУБАШКА, или ЖИЛЕТКА, или КАМЗОЛ) – Vest is a man's sleeveless garment for the upper body usually worn under a suit coat; also, a similar garment for women; a protective usually sleeveless garment, as a life preserver, that extends to the waist; an insulated sleeveless waist-length garment often worn under or in place of a coat; (chiefly British) a sleeveless undershirt. In the US, a term Vest often denotes a waist coat. / Майка:- (1) трикотажная, обычно нижняя, рубашка без рукавов и воротника (первоначально спортивная). (2) То же, что футболка. Жилетка – то же, что жилет, то есть мужская одежда без воротника и рукавов, поверх которой надевается пиджак, сюртук, фрак, а также женская одежда такого фасона. Камзол:- старинная мужская верхняя одежда, обычно без рукавов. Под Жилетом, от Французского слова Gilet, понимается мужская или женская верхняя одежда без рукавов. В классическом варианте надевают под пиджак. Составная часть классического костюма – 'тройки'. При комбинировании разных слоёв одежды не обойтись без жилета. Как, впрочем, и в любом другом случае – на деловой презентации, на лекции в университете, на пикнике за городом, на вечеринке в дискотеке, и даже в театре. Жилет хорош сегодня везде за счёт своей универсальности. Сохранившийся во многих коллекциях классический жилет, ведущий свою историю от мужского костюма-тройки, по-прежнему особенно хорош в деловой одежде. Сегодняшнее стремление в офисной одежде к мужскому стилю (не к унисексу, а именно к весьма женственному варианту типично мужских костюмов в стиле YSL) с увлечением блузами рубашечного стиля и мужскими галстуками естественным образом воскресило и жилетки. Жилет-Корсаж (так называемый Мида (Mieder)) не стыдно надеть даже на светский приём в сочетании с бриллиантами и прочими друзьями девушек. Обычно такой жилет шьют из чёрного атласа или бархата, надевают поверх лёгкой широкой блузы, а спереди украшают 5–6 парами металлических крючков, которые сочетаются ещё и с металлическими цепочками в качестве декоративных застёжек. Актуальная тенденция Осенних и Весенних безрукавок – так называемые 'Рабочие Жилеты'. В модных безрукавках без труда можно увидеть отголоски рабочей формы Американских лесорубов или военной формы. Это очень функциональные жилеты в стиле 'сафари' или 'милитари', которые, конечно, вряд ли подойдут для гламурной вечеринки, однако прекрасно впишутся в любые другие обстоятельства – от загородного отдыха до работы в офисе. Жилеты из меха (с меховой опушкой, меховой подкладкой или просто мехом наружу) сильно напоминают некогда популярные в нашей стране тёплые практичные безрукавки, которыми с десяток лет назад была завешаны все стелажи даже в захудалых сельмагах. Сегодня жилеты из меха особенно популярны. Наверняка у каждой знаменитости найдётся в шкафу пара-тройка жилетов разных стилей. В повседневной жизни дивы большого экрана предпочитают носить классические жилеты, сочетая их с различными вещами, чаще всего не классическими. Также среди звезд очень популярны дутые жилетки, которые они одевают, когда катаются на лыжах и коньках, на прогулку при холодной погоде. Выбирая себе актуальный жилет, надо помнить несколько простых правил. Во-первых, сегодня жилеты используются совершенно в разных вариантах – и как составная часть классического костюма, и как утеплённый вариант верхней одежды, и как альтернатива свитеру. Во-вторых, они могут быть в любом стиле – от гламурного до 'милитари'. В-третьих, они могут быть из любого материала, который хорошо держит форму. А всё остальное зависит только от вашей собственной фантазии.

VEST = СРОК ДЛЯ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ (или ПЕРИОД ПРАВА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ) – Vest:- become applicable or exercisable. A term mainly used on the context of employee stock ownership or option programs. Employees might be given equity in a firm but they must stay with the firm for a number of years before they are entitled to the full equity. This is a vesting provision. It provides incentive for the employee to perform. Vest:- the time when all or a portion of the stock options granted are available to the optionee for exercise. / Срок, в течение которого держателю опционов на акции предоставляется возможность исполнить их целиком или частично.

VESTAL VIRGIN = ВЕСТАЛКА (или ВЕСТАЛЬСКАЯ ДЕВА) – Vestal Virgin:- the institutional favorites were variously dubbed 'the vestal virgins', 'the 70 sacred cows', 'the 50 religion stocks', or simply, 'the anointed'. In the jargon of money managers, they were 'one-decision stocks' – meaning they need never be sold:- The only decision was at what price to buy. Inevitably, the concept was for a long time self-validating, since the tremendous buying power flowing into these stocks pushed prices upward. Vestal Virgin:- by 1968, the 'go-go era' of illusory returns faded, replaced by the 'Nifty Fifty' (Nifty 50) era of buying and holding large growth stocks (often known as the 'Vestal Virgins'). That era was based on a diferent kind of foolishness:- the price of a stock was more important than its intrinsic value; and if the price were high, a firm's earnings growth would eventually justify it. The craziness of 1965–1973 ended not with a whimper but with a bang. In the Great Bear Market of 1973–74, the S&P 500 was down –50% from high to low. Ivest fell –65%, the hot Fidelity twins also tumbled – Trend Fund –62% and Capital Fund –64% – and Enterprise Fund declined 60%. Vestal Virgin:- in

Roman religion, any of the six priestesses, representing the daughters of the royal house, who tended the state cult of Vesta, the goddess of the hearth. Chosen between the ages of six and ten by the Pontifex Maximus ('Chief Priest'), they served for 30 years, during which time they had to remain virgins. Afterward they could marry, but few did, as it was considered unlucky. Those chosen as Vestal Virgins had to be of the required age, be freeborn of freeborn and respectable parents (though later the daughters of freedmen were eligible), have both parents alive, and be free from physical and mental defects. The Vestal Virgins' duties included tending the perpetual fire in the Temple of Vesta, keeping their vow of chastity, fetching water from a sacred spring (Vesta would have no water from the city water-supply system), preparing ritual food, caring for objects in the temple's inner sanctuary, and officiating at the public worship of Vesta (the Vestalia, June 07–15). Failure to attend to their duties was punished by a beating; violation of the vow of chastity, by burial alive. The Vestal Virgins enjoyed many honours and privileges, including emancipation from their fathers' rule. The Vestal Virgins were venerated priestesses of Vesta (the Roman goddess of the hearth fire; full title:- Vesta publica populi Romani Quiritium) and guardians of the luck of Rome who could intervene on behalf of those in trouble. They prepared the mola salsa that was used in all state sacrifices. Originally, there were probably 2, then 4 (in Plutarch's time), and then 6 Vestal Virgins. They were proceeded by lictors, who carried the rods and ax that could be used to inflict punishments on the people, if necessary. / Веста. Непорочная Дева – жаргонный термин 1960-х и 1970-х, относящийся к любому из 50 наиболее популярных институциональных инвесторов.

VESTED = ВОЗЛОЖЕННОЕ (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ, или НАДЕЛЁННОЕ, или БЕЗУСЛОВНОЕ) – Vested refers to having an absolute right or title, when previously the holder of the right or title only had an expectation. Example:- after 20 years of employment Larry Loyal's pension rights are now vested. Vested:- when something is vested, the recipient obtains a guaranteed right. This right typically involves the eventual receipt of a benefit, such as a vested stock option or a vested pension plan. Vesting is usually conferred through the passage of time. For example, an employee becomes vested in the corporate pension plan after working for the company for ten years. / Лари Лойэл (Larry Loyal). Наделённое:- предоставление прав абсолютной собственности, несмотря на то, что само обладание ею может быть отложено.

VESTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОМУ ПОСОБИЮ (или ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОМУ ПОСОБИЮ, или XX) – A Vested Benefit Obligation (VBO) is the actuarial present value of benefits that have been earned by employees. This obligation is typically associated with multi-year cliff vesting requirements for employees, so a firm whose employees have a relatively high level of seniority will have a larger vested benefit obligation than a firm with newer employees. Vested Benefit Obligation (VBO):- the actuarial present value, using current salary levels, of vested benefits only.

VESTED BENEFIT = НАДЕЛЁННОЕ ПОСОБИЕ (или БЕЗУСЛОВНАЯ ЛЬГОТА, или ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕННАЯ ЛЬГОТА, или XX) – Vested Benefit is a financial incentive of employment that an employee is fully entitled to. Employers sometimes offer their employees benefits that they acquire full ownership of gradually or suddenly, as they accumulate more time with the company. This process is called Graduated Vesting or Cliff Vesting, and its purpose is to give employees a reason to stay with the company long term. When the employee has earned full rights to the incentive after a predetermined number of years of service, those benefits are called Fully Vested. An example of a type of benefit that might vest gradually is shares of the company's stock. An employee might be awarded 100 shares of stock as a performance bonus after year one of employment. Under a graduated vesting plan, the employee might acquire full ownership of 20% of the shares after year two, 40% after year three, 60% after year four, 80% after year five and 100% after year six. The stock bonus would be a partially vested benefit in years two to five, and a fully vested benefit after year six. See also Vested Rights.

VESTED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT = ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ (или ВЫПЛАТА) РАБОТНИКА (или ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ВЫПЛАТА РАБОТНИКУ, или НАДЕЛЁННОЕ ПОСОБИЕ РАБОТНИКУ, или ГАРАНТИРОВАННАЯ ПЕНСИЯ) – Vested Employee Benefits are the employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment by the company in question, for example, a pension plan. Employee Benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees. Employee Benefits include:- (a) short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees; (b) post-employment benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care; (c) other long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation; and (d) termination benefits. Vested Employee Benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment. / Обеспеченные Преимущества Работника или Обеспеченные Пенсии:- пенсии, право на получение которых не зависит от дальнейшей работы сотрудников.

VESTED INTEREST = ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫЙ ИНТЕРЕС (или ШКУРНЫЙ ИНТЕРЕС, или СЛОЖИВШИЙСЯ ИНТЕРЕС, или НАДЕЛЁННЫЙ ИНТЕРЕС, или ЗАКРЕПЛЁННЫЙ ЗАКОНОМ ИНТЕРЕС) – Vested Interest:- (1) the lawful right of an individual or entity to gain access to tangible or intangible property now or in the future. A vested interest is an entitled benefit, which can be conveyed to a separate party. There is usually a vesting period before the claimant can gain access to the asset or property. Due to the right of ownership, the benefit can not be taken away, i.e. the vested funds are not contingent on any action or inaction. This can most notably be seen in employee pension plans. Contributions are made under the stipulation that retirement funds will be entitled to the participant, known as a Vested Right. The vesting period (period of time before access is granted) varies among pension plans. The withdrawal amounts can be restricted to a certain percent each year. For example, after waiting the five year vesting period, Peter was only allowed to withdraw 20% of his retirement fund each year. (2) A financial or personal stake one entity has in an action, separate entity or commitment, with the expectation of realized benefits in the present or the future. In this case, the outcome will affect the entity, thus creating a vested interest. For example, if you have a mortgage, your bank has a vested interest in your ability to make your periodic payments. Vested Interest:- a personal or private reason for wanting something to be done or to happen. Vested Interest is:- (i) an interest (as a title to an estate) carrying a legal right of present or future enjoyment; specifically:- a right vested in an employee under a pension plan; (ii) a special concern or stake in maintaining or influencing a condition, arrangement, or action especially for selfish ends; and (iii) one having a vested interest in something; specifically:- a group enjoying benefits from an existing economic or political privilege. Example:- she has a vested interest in seeing the business sold, as she'll make a profit from the sale. Vested Interest is an interest now in being, as opposed to interst anticipated. It is a term frequently used with regard to the title of goods or land. Property is said to vest when the absolute owner is finally established and that owner's interest is in no way capable of being terminated by anyone but that owner. Vested Interest is:- (1) a special interest in an existing system, arrangement, or institution for particular personal reasons; (2) a permanent right given to an employee under a pension plan; (3) vested interests, the persons, groups, etc, who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems. Examples:- (1) among other things, Egypt has a vested interest in not being sucked back into control of, and responsibility for, Gaza; (2) I am skeptical, as I have a vested interest, having dated a foreigner for many years. / Закреплённые Законом Имущественные Права, Участие:- (1) в праве – имущественные права, которые закреплены и определены, в отличие от прав, зависящих от наступления какого-либо события, которое может

и не произойти. Например, дарение чего-либо лицу А в пожизненное владение, а затем переход этого чего-либо к лицу Б означает, что права лица А являются закреплёнными в порядке непосредственного пользования (vested in possession), поскольку в данный момент он владеет имуществом. Дарение лицу Б также закреплено (однако не в порядке непосредственного пользования), так как лицо А обязательно когда-либо умрёт, и тогда лицо Б (или его наследник, если лицо Б к тому времени тоже умрёт) унаследует имущество. Дарение лицу В с условием, что оно достигнет возраста 30 лет, не является закреплённым, так как лицо В может умереть, не достигнув указанного возраста. Имущественные права или участие, не закреплённые законом, называются Условным Имущественным Правом (Contingent Interest). (2) Участие в каком-либо бизнесе, программе, операции и так далее, как правило, с надеждой получить личный доход. Закреплённое Законом Сложившееся Право:- по закону – право на что-то, что точно должно случиться, в противоположность зависимости от события, которое может и не произойти. В обычной практике – заинтересованность, имеющая элемент личного дохода. Смотрите также (Vesting). (1) Закреплённый Интерес или Закреплённые Имущественные Права:- немедленное закрепление имущественных прав на недвижимую или индивидуальную собственность, несмотря на то, что право владения и пользования может быть отложено до какой-либо даты в будущем или до свершения какого-то события. (2) Закреплённый Интерес:- при банкротстве или управлении предприятием государственным уполномоченным по решению суда; реорганизуемый согласно Акту О Банкротстве; ценные бумаги, принятые подобными компаниями (в газетных публикациях котировок облигаций и акций).

VESTED REMAINDER = НАДЕЛЁННЫЙ ОСТАТОК (или НАДЕЛЁННАЯ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬ, или ХХ) – Vested Remainder is a remainder is vested if it is given to an ascertained person, and it is not subject to a condition precedent. Of course there are three kinds of Vested Remainders:- (i) Indefeasibly Vested:- here, the remainder can not be taken away (To A for life, then to B and B's heirs). (ii) Vested, Subject to Open:- also known as Vested, subject to partial divestment:- Here at least one member of a class is known, but others could be added to that class. (To A's children and their heirs, A has one child, B. We already know that B will take a partial share, but if A has other children, B would share with those children). (iii) Vested, Subject to Divestment:- here, at least one person is known, but something could come in an divest (or take away) their taking of the property. (To A for life, then to B and her heirs, but if B does not survive A, then to C and his heirs). Note, here is where things get tricky. Note:- the only difference between a vested remainder subject to open and a contingent remainder is in the phrasing of the words. Compare:- (i) vested remainder subject to divestment:- to A for life, then to B and her heirs, but if B does not survive A, then to C and his heirs; and (ii) contingent remainder:- to A for life, then to B and her heirs if B survives A; and if B does not survive A, to C and his heirs. Vested Remainder is a remainder in the favor of an ascertained person who has a present interest and is entitled to take possession upon the termination of the prior estate. Vested Remainder:- the absolute right to receive title after a presently-existing interest in real property terminates. A 'Vested Remainder' is created by deed or by a decree of distribution of an estate given by will. Example:- 'Title to the Hard Luck Ranch to my son, Sean, subject to a life estate to my brother, Douglas'. Sean has a 'Vested Remainder' which is an absolute right Sean could sell to another person at this time, with occupancy delayed until title would pass to him. See also Vest, and Vested. Vested Remainder:- the estate that is granted to a person to be enjoyed by them at a future time when a certain event occurs. / Хад Лак Рэнч (Hard Luck Ranch) Шон (Sean), Даглэс (Douglas). Закреплённые Последующие Имущественные Права (Vested Remainder):- закреплённые имущественные права на недвижимость с отложенным правом владения и пользованием до истечения права предыдущего владельца. Следует отличать от Условных Последующих Имущественных Прав (Contingent Remainder).

VESTED RIGHTS = НАДЕЛЁННЫЕ ПРАВА (или ВОЗЛОЖЕННЫЕ ПРАВА) – Vested Rights:- deferred pensions for deferred pensioners, benefits accrued to active members and benefits of passive members. Context:- identical term, Vested Benefits. Vested Right is a right that has accrued, or is secured, to its possessor and is not contingent on any event that may or may not occur. Vested Right is a right belonging completely and unconditionally to a person as a property interest which cannot be impaired or taken away (as through retroactive legislation) without the consent of the owner.

VESTEE = МАНИШКА (или ВСТАВКА, или ХХ) – Vestee is dickey, especially one made to resemble a vest and worn under a cost; vest. Vestee is a type of blouse or top worn by women under a sweater or jacket. Vestee is a decorative piece of material showing at the neckline of a woman's dress or blouse, especially one intended to seem part of another garment worn underneath, e.g., 'an old-fashioned dress with an elaborate lace vestee. Vestee is a piece of clothing, designed to be worn under a jacket, that simulates the front of a waistcoat or similar garment. Vestee is a a decorative front piece worn under a woman's jacket or blouse so as to be visible at the neckline. / Манишка:- часть одежды, пришиваемая или пристёгиваемая на грудь мужской сорочки или женского платья. Например, крахмальная или кружевная манишка.

VESTEE = НАДЕЛЯЕМОЕ ПРАВАМИ (или ХХ) – Vestee is a person having a vested interest in something.

VESTIGIAL = ОСТАТОЧНОЕ (или РУДИМЕНТАРНОЕ) – Vestigial:- reduced to a rudimentary structure. / уменьшенное до рудиментарной структуры. Рудиментарное, от Латинского слова Rudimentum, означающее Зачаток или Первооснова, .

VESTING = НАДЕЛЕНИЕ (ПРАВАМИ) (или ВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ, или ПРИНАДЛЕЖНОСТЬ, или ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ, или ХХ) – Vesting is the process by which an employee accrues non-forfeitable rights over employer-provided stock incentives or employer contributions made to the employee's qualified retirement plan account or pension plan. Vesting gives an employee rights to employer-provided assets over time, which gives the employee an incentive to perform well and remain with the company. The vesting schedule set up by the company determines when the employee acquires full ownership of the asset. Generally, non-forfeitable rights accrue based on how long the employee has worked there. The exact requirements for vesting are specified in the plan document, which also contains any applicable regulations. For example, an employee might receive 100 restricted stock units as part of an annual bonus. To entice this valued employee to remain with the company for the next five years, the stock vests according to the following schedule:- 25 units in the second year after the bonus, 25 units in year three, 25 units in year four and 25 units in year five. If the employee leaves the company after year three, only 50 units would be vested while the other 50 are forfeited. For some benefits, vesting is immediate. Employees are always 100% vested in their salary-deferral contributions to their retirement plans as well as SEP and SIMPLE employer contributions. Employer contributions to an employee's 401(k) plan may vest immediately. Or, they may vest after several years using either a cliff vesting schedule, which gives the employee ownership of 100% of the employer's contributions after a certain number of years, or using a graded vesting schedule, which gives the employee ownership of a percentage of the employer's contribution each year. Traditional pension plans might have a five-year cliff vesting schedule or a three- to seven-year graded vesting schedule. Just because you are fully vested in your employer's contributions to your plan doesn't mean you can withdraw that money whenever you want. You are still subject to the plan's rules, which generally require you to reach retirement age before making penalty-free withdrawals. A term Vesting refers to stock or stock options which are earned by the holder over time. For example, a company employee may be given stock options that vest over a three year period. In this case, if the employee quits after one year, only one-third of the options will have been vested and the remainder would be forfeited. Vesting occurs when you acquire ownership. Does your employer offer a retirement savings plan such as a 401(k), traditional pension, or profit-sharing plan? Did you receive a stock option grant as a year-end bonus? These employee benefits and others like them are often tied to a timeline known as a Vesting Schedule.

The vesting schedule determines when you acquire full ownership of the benefit. For example, your employer grants you 10 000 stock options as a thank-you for a job well done, but it may not be time to go mansion shopping just yet. The options may not actually be yours until you're vested. If the options are subject to a vesting schedule, you don't actually own the right to exercise your options until some time in the future. Some stock option plans allow for immediate vesting, while others may delay vesting. Consider these three alternatives for a four-year vesting schedule:- (i) 25 percent each year; (ii) 50 percent in years two and four; and (iii) 100 percent in year four. In addition, there are two permissible vesting schedules for employer contributions to most 401(k) and other defined contribution plans:- (i) Cliff Vesting:- this provides no vested benefit until the third year. After three years of employment, you reach the 'edge of the cliff', or vest 100 percent. (ii) Graded Vesting:- this provides no vested benefit until year two. For each additional year that you remain with your employer, your benefits vest 20 percent each year. Under this schedule, you'll be 100 percent vested if you remain with your employer for six years. Keep in mind that if your employer follows the 100 percent in year-three vesting schedule, you'll need to stay with your employer for three years before you are vested. Of course, any personal contributions that you make to your employer's savings plan are automatically fully vested and remain yours no matter how long you stay with the employer. Defined benefit (traditional pension) plans can have a five year cliff vesting schedule, or a three to seven year graded schedule. Keep in mind that your employer's plan can provide for faster (earlier) vesting than the law requires. And in some cases, faster vesting is required by law (for example, employer contributions to a SEP (Simplified Employee Pension plan), SIMPLE IRA (Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees Individual Retirement Account), or SIMPLE 401(k) plan must be immediately vested). To find out about your specific plan's vesting schedule, check with your manager or human resources representative, or read your summary plan description. Vesting:- nonforfeitable ownership (or partial ownership) by an employee of the retirement account balances or benefits contributed on the employees behalf by an employer. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 established minimum vesting rights for employees based on their years of service – full vesting in five years or 20% vesting per year starting by the end of the third year. / Наделение Правами (Vesting):- наделение имущественными правами работника компании. Объём прав на получение вносимых работодателем сумм увеличивается с продолжительностью срока службы в компании. Например, права на выплаты из пенсионного фонда (pension fund), на участие в плане распределения прибыли (profit-sharing plan) или в другом плане или трасте с отстроченным налогообложением (qualified plan or trust). В соответствии с Законом о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986), работники должны иметь 100% прав уже после 5-го года работы или получать 20% каждый год, начиная с 3-го года и до 100% процентов после 7 лет.

VESTING SCHEDULE = РАСПИСАНИЕ НАДЕЛЕНИЯ ПРАВАМИ (или ГРАФИК XX) – Vesting Schedule is a schedule setting forth when, and to what extent, options become exercisable or restricted stock or stock units are no longer subject to forfeiture, for example, 20% per year over five years.

VESTMENT = ОБЛАЧЕНИЕ (или НАРЯД, или ФОРМА) – Vestment is an outer garment, especially a robe of ceremony or office; (plural) clothing, garb; an article of ceremonial attire worn by ecclesiastical officiants and assistants indicative of their rank and appropriate to the rite being celebrated. / Облачение:- одежда служителей культа во время богослужения, а также (шутливо в разговоре) вообще то, что надето на ком-нибудь. Например, архиерей в полном облачении или явился в каком-то нелепом облачении. Наряд:- то же, что одежда, то есть совокупность предметов, которыми покрывают, облекают тело; или костюм. Например, шутовской наряд. Форма:- одинаковая по покрою, цвету одежда (у военных, у служащих одного ведомства, учащихся). Например, офицерская форма или парадная форма или школьная форма.

VESTURE = ОДЕЯНИЕ (или ОБЛАЧЕНИЕ) – Vesture is a covering garment, as a robe or vestment; clothing, apparel. / Одеяние:- то же, что одежда, то есть совокупность предметов, которыми покрывают, облекают тело. Например, в богатом одеянии или кто-нибудь в смешном одеянии.

VESUVIANITE = ВЕЗУВИАН (или ВЕЗУВИАНИТ) – Vesuvianite:- also called Idocrase common silicate mineral that occurs in crystalline limestones near their contacts with igneous rocks, and in beds of marble and calcsilicate granulite that are associated with gneiss and mica schist. Fine glassy crystals colored yellow, green, or brown have been found in the Ala Valley in the Piedmont, and on Monte Somma, Italy; the Vilyuy River, Siberia; Christiansand, Norway; Litchfield, Quebec; and Auburn, Maine, Amity, New York, and Franklin, New Jersey. For chemical formula and detailed physical properties, see Silicate Mineral (table). Transparent crystals of a good green or brown color are sometimes cut as gemstones. Cut stones resemble diopside or epidote but can be distinguished optically. A compact green variety resembling jade, found at several localities in California, is known as Californite. A sky-blue variety, cyprine, contains traces of copper. / Идокраз (Idocrase). Везувиан (по местонахождению на Везувии), или Идокраз, минерал, сложный природный силикат, содержащий в структуре изолированные тетраэдры SiO_4 и сдвоенные группы Si_2O_7. Выделяют разновидности:- хромовый везувиан (до 4.3% Cr_2O_3), бериллиевый везувиан (до 9.20% BeO), цериевый везувиан (до 16.7% Ce_2O_3), борсодержащий везувиан (до 4.14% B_2O_3). Кристаллизуется в квадратной системе. Образует кристаллы призматической или дипирамидального вида и зернистые сплошные массы. Цвет светло-жёлто-зелёный, буро-зелёный, ярко-зелёный, тёмно-бурый до чёрного, зависит от состава и примесей. Твёрдость по минералогической шкале 6.5. Плотность 3 350–3 450 кг/м^3. Образуется на контактах глубинных магматических пород с известняками и доломитами. Обычные спутники – гранат, хлориты, эпидот, магнетит, кальцит и другие.

VET = VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

VET = ПРОВЕРИТЬ (или XX) – Vet is a state term that means to send for review. For example:- 'We need to vet this document to the Interagency Working Group (IWG) before the final presentation'.

VETCH = ГОРОШЕК (или ВИКА, или АСТРАГАЛ) – Vetch is:- (1) any of several mostly climbing plants belonging to the Genus Vicia, of the legume family, having pinnate leaves ending in tendrils and bearing pealike flowers, especially Vicia Sativa (Spring Vetch), cultivated for forage and soil improvement; (2) any of various allied plants, as Lathyrus Sativus, of Europe, cultivated for their edible seeds and for forage; and (3) the beanlike seed or fruit of any such plant. Vetch is a widely distributed scrambling herbaceous plant of the Pea Family, which is cultivated as a silage or fodder crop. Vicia is a Genus of about 140 Species of flowering plants that are part of the legume family (Fabaceae), and which are commonly known as Vetches. Member species are native to Europe, North America, South America, Asia and Africa. Some other genera of their Subfamily Faboideae also have names containing 'Vetch', for example the vetchlings (Lathyrus) or the milk-vetches (Astragalus). The broad bean (Vicia Faba) is sometimes separated in a monotypic Genus Faba; although not often used today, it is of historical importance in plant taxonomy as the namesake of the Order Fabales, the Fabaceae and the Faboideae. The tribe Vicieae in which the vetches are placed is named after the genus' current name. Among the closest living relatives of vetches are the Lentils (Lens) and the True Peas (Pisum). Vetch is a legume used primarily as a groundcover or as a green manure crop. Vetch is any of a Genus (Vicia) of herbaceous twining leguminous plants including some grown for fodder and green manure. Compare Crown Vetch, Hairy Vetch, and Milk Vetch. Vetch is a wild plant. Some types of vetch are sometimes grown as a crop. / Горошек или Вика (на Латинском Vicia) – крупный Род Цветковых Растений Семейства Бобовые (Fabaceae). Представители Рода распространены в умеренном климате земного шара – Евразия, Северная Африка,

Чили. В природе произрастают в умеренно влажных лесах, поймах рек, на лесных опушках, заливных лугах, в кустарниках, степях. Это говорит о принадлежности растения к экологической группе – эутрофы. Некоторые Виды –, например, Боб Садовый (Vicia Faba), – известны как широко распространённые пищевые и кормовые растения, культивируемые по всему свету. Вика, Виды травянистых растений Рода Горошек (Vicia) Семейства Бобовых. Название, распространённое в растениеводстве. В культуре известно 12 Видов Вики, которые встречаются также как дикорастущие. Наиболее распространены Вика Посевная, или Яровая, и Вика Мохнатая, или Озимая. Вика Посевная (Vicia Sativa) известна в культуре со времён Древнего Рима. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) возделывается в лесной и лесостепной зонах Европейской части, в Сибири и на Кавказе. Стебель длиной от 40 до 110 сантиметров (см), тонкий, ветвистый, у молодых растений прямостоячий, позднее полегает и цепляется при помощи листовых усиков. Цветки сидячие (1–3) в пазухах листьев. Венчик фиолетово-пурпурный, сиреневый или розовый. Бобы удлинённоромбические с 4–10 семенами. Масса 1 000 семян – 50–60 граммов (г). Высевается на зерно в чистом виде в ранние сроки, на зелёный корм, сено и силос в смеси с Овсом, реже с Ячменём – в несколько сроков. В нечернозёмных районах часто используют как парозанимающую культуру, в Южных районах, обеспеченных влагой, – как пожнивную. Урожай зерна до 20 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га), зелёной массы 200–250 ц/га. В 100 килограммов (кг) зелёной массы 20.0 кормовых единиц и 3.8 кг переваримого протеина, в 100 кг сена 45.8 кормовых единиц и 12.3 кг переваримого протеина. Районировано около 40 селекционных и местных сортов. Вику Мохнатую (Vicia Villosa) в СССР возделывали в Белоруссии, на Украине, Северном Кавказе и некоторых центральных районах РСФСР. Высевают на зелёный корм в смеси с озимой Рожью или Пшеницей. Урожай зелёной массы около 200 ц/га. Иногда засоряет посевы озимых Хлебов. Горошек или Вика (Vicia), Род однолетних, двулетних или многолетних Трав Семейства Бобовых. Стебли обычно слабые, лишь редко прямостоячие. Листья, как правило, парноперистосложные и заканчиваются усиками, при помощи которых они цепляются за окружающие растения или опору. Цветки – по 1 или 2–3 в пазухах листьев или же собраны в кисти. Свыше 150 Видов, преимущественно в умеренных областях Северного полушария, особенно в странах Средиземноморья; немногие в Южной Америке и в горах тропической Восточной Африки. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) более 80 Видов, больше всего на Кавказе. Почти все Горошки хорошие медоносы и ценные кормовые Травы. Культивируемые Виды больше известны под названием Вика. Как декоративное растение разводят многолетний Горошек Однопарный (Vicia Unijuga). К Роду Горошка иногда относят Вид Vicia Faba – Бобы. Астрагал (Astragalus), Род Растений Семейства Бобовых. Однолетние или многолетние Травы, полукустарники, реже кустарнички и кустарники со сложными непарноперистыми листьями. Цветки в пазушных кистях, в головчатых, колосовидных или почти зонтиковидных соцветиях. Около 2 000 Видов, преимущественно в засушливых областях Северного полушария. В СССР более 900 Видов, большей частью в Средней Азии и на Кавказе. Колючие кустарники и кустарнички из Подрода Трагакант содержат в стеблях камедь, применяемую в текстильной, бумажной и других отраслях промышленности. Многие Виды – хорошие кормовые Растения, некоторые из них введены в культуру. Настой Астрагала Шерстистоцветкового применяется в медицине при сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях и нефрите.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ВЕТЕРАНОВ (или ВЕТЕРАНСКАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ) – The Veterans Administration was formerly an independent government agency founded in 1930. Commonly referred to as 'the VA', the organization provided patient care, veterans' benefits, and other services to veterans of the US armed forces and their families. It also provided this group with disability compensation for those who were injured or contracted a disease while serving, education and training, medical, surgical, and rehabilitative care, readjustment counseling, bereavement counseling, surviving spouse benefits, care and benefits to homeless veterans, medical research, life insurance, vocational rehabilitation, headstones/burial markers, and home loan assistance. In 1988, it became a US cabinet department called the US Department of Veterans Affairs. To be eligible for a VA-guaranteed home loan, veterans must have served on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard or Marines. The specific service requirements vary, depending on the time during which a veteran served. A certificate of eligibility is required to obtain a VA loan, and the loan can be obtained through any mortgage lender who participates in the VA home loan program. This is one of very few 0% down payment loans available (The USDA Rural Housing Loan is another – see How to Get a No-Down-Payment Mortgage). Veterans who were dishonorably discharged, as well as the imprisoned and parolees, may not be eligible for benefits, and benefits are not available to those with outstanding felony warrants. Veterans Administration (VA) is the federal agency charged with administering benefits provided by law for veterans of the armed forces. Veterans Administration is an agency of the federal government which provides a variety of services for United States veterans. One of the main services it provides is helping veterans and their families find and purchase housing through the use of VA loans. These loans allow the veterans to receive a lower interest rate on their mortgage payments, and usually also means they won't have to provide a down payment. Other services provided by the Veterans Administration include help with health insurance, medical needs, and education. / Департамент по Делам Ветеранов США.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ВЕТЕРАНОВ – Veterans Administration Mortgage is a mortgage made by a private bank to a qualifying veteran that is guaranteed by the US Department of Veterans Affairs. In order to be eligible for a VA mortgage, the veteran cannot have been dishonorably discharged and must have served a certain number of years in one of the branches of the American military (the number varies by branch). During the credit crunch, obtaining a VA mortgage became the only way one could obtain a mortgage with no down payment. Veterans Administration (VA) Mortgage is a home mortgage loan granted by a lending institution to US veterans and guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. Veterans Administration (VA) Mortgage is a mortgage with no down payment requirement, available only to ex-servicemen and women, on which the lender is insured against loss by the Veterans Administration. Subject to a proviso, VA loans are advantageous for veterans who need a no-down-payment loan. In most areas, VA loanscan be larger than the US Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans. FHA also requires at least 1% down and the insurance premium is higher than on VAs. Conventional loans with no down payment carry interest rates .75% higher and up, depending on the borrower's credit score. The proviso is that VA borrowers may pay a higher price (rate or points) than is available on either FHAs or conventionals. They shouldn't – in the competitive wholesale market where lenders quote prices to mortgage brokers, the prices are much the same. But the retail market is something else. Some loan providers view veterans who need no-down-payment loans, and who trust the loan provider to give them the market rate, as sheep to be fleeced. To protect themselves, veterans should consult a Web site that prices all three types of loans. There aren't many sites that price VAs, but one that does it well is www.countrywide.com. It shows about the same rate and points for VA, FHA, and conventional loans. Use it to shop. The VA Web site, www.homeloans.va.gov, will tell you who is eligible, how you go about obtaining a Certificate of Eligibility, whether eligibility can be used more than once, the types of properties that can be purchased with a VA loan, the range of insurance premiums for different categories of veterans and different loan purposes, the conditions under which VA loanscan be assumed by a buyer, the types of VA home loans, and more. / Закладная Администрации Ветеранов (АВ) – ипотечный заём, гарантируемый Администрацией По Делам Ветеранов. Ипотечный заём на покупку дома, предоставленный организацией-кредитором, имеющим на это право, ветеранам вооружённых сил США или пережившим их супругам и гарантированный АВ. Гарантия сокращает риск кредитора на часть или всю стоимость обычного дома, мобильного дома или квартиры (кондоминиума). Благодаря этой федеральной гарантии банки и финансовые организации могут позволить себе предоставлять 30-летние ипотечные ссуды под гарантии

Администрации Ветеранов на выгодных условиях – то есть с относительно низким первоначальным взносом, даже в периоды нехватки средств (tight money). Процентные ставки по ипотечным займам, гарантируемым Администрацией По Делам Ветеранов, ранее устанавливавшиеся Департаментом Жилья и Городского Развития (Department of Housing and Urban Development), на ипотечные займы – Федеральной Администрацией По Жилью (Federal Housing Administration (FHA)), сейчас определяются АВ. Ипотечные займы, гарантируемые АВ, представляют собой важную часть пула ипотечных ссуд, переоформленных и продаваемых в виде ценных бумаг такими квазигосударственными организациями, как Федеральная Корпорация По Закладным Под Жилищные Ссуды или Фрэди Мэк (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) и Правительственная Национальная Ассоциация По Закладным или Дьжини Мэй (Government National Mortgage Association).

VETERINARY BIOLOGICS (BIOLOGICALS) = ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЕ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕПАРАТЫ (БИОПРЕПАРАТЫ) – Veterinary Biologics (Biologicals):- are vaccines, bacterins, diagnostics, etc which are used to prevent, treat, or diagnose animal diseases. These products generally work through some immunological method or process. How are veterinary biologics regulated? The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) is authorized, under the 1913 Virus-Serum-Toxin Act as amended by the 1985 Food Security Act, to ensure that all veterinary biologics produced in, or imported into, the United States are not worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful. Federal law prohibits the shipment of veterinary biologics unless these are manufactured in compliance with regulations contained in Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 101 to 118. Veterinary biologics for commercial use must be produced at a USDA-approved establishment, and be demonstrated to be pure, safe, potent, and efficacious. Who regulates veterinary biologics? The Veterinary Biologics Program of the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) oversees the veterinary biologics industry in the United States. This Program consists of the Center for Veterinary Biologics and allied services:- (i) Center for Veterinary Biologics-Policy, Evaluation and Licensing unit establishes licensing standards; reviews all prelicense documentation; reviews test methods and labels; and issues, suspends, or revokes licenses and permits. They also perform prelicense and surveillance testing; test product associated with field problems; and develop references, reagents, and test methods. (ii) Center for Veterinary Biologics-Inspection & Compliance unit inspects production facilities, methods, and records; and investigates suspected legal violations and consumer complaints. (iii) APHIS's Investigative & Enforcement Services investigates violations of Federal law. What licenses or permits are required to manufacture and sell veterinary biologics? Domestic manufacturers of veterinary biologics, for domestic use or for export, are required to possess a valid US Veterinary Biologics Establishment License and an individual US Veterinary Biologics Product License for each product produced for sale. Foreign manufacturers of veterinary biologics may export veterinary biologics to the United States, provided that the manufacturer's legal representative (Permittee) residing in the United States possesses a valid US Veterinary Biological Product Permit to import these products for general distribution and sale. The US Department of Agriculture may also issue veterinary biologics permits for research and evaluation or for transit shipment. How do I report an adverse event that occurs after use of a veterinary biologic? The Veterinary Biologics Pharmacovigilance Program is for the ongoing surveillance of adverse events associated with animal vaccines and other biologics, in cooperation with the veterinary profession and the veterinary biologics industry. An adverse event is any undesirable occurrence after the use of an biological product, including illness or reaction, whether or not the event was caused by the product. What documentation must be submitted to USDA for a biologics establishment and/or product license? Establishment and product license requirements are discussed in Veterinary Services Memorandum 800.50. What documentation must a permittee submit to USDA in order to obtain a permit to distribute and sell in the United States a veterinary biologic manufactured abroad? The requirements for a permit to distribute and sell imported product are largely the same as those for domestically produced product (i.e. Veterinary Services Memorandum 800.50). For additional details on permit requirements, see also Veterinary Services Memorandum 800.101. Are some veterinary biologics exempt from Federal regulation? A veterinary biologic may be exempt from Federal regulation in any of the following cases:- (i) the product was manufactured by veterinarians and intended solely for use with their clients' animals under a veterinarian-client-patient relationship; (ii) the product was manufactured by individuals or companies for use only in their own animals; and (iii) the product was manufactured in States with USDA-approved veterinary biologics regulatory programs, for sale only in those States. What is required to conduct research with non-exempted experimental veterinary biologics? An individual or firm must receive USDA authorization prior to conducting research in animals with non-exempted experimental veterinary biologics. The items that must be submitted to the CVB (short for the Center for Veterinary Biologics) to request such an authorization are discussed in Veterinary Services Memorandum 800.67. See also Biological Products.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE = ВЕТЕРИНАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ) – Veterinary Certificate is a document issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that live animals or birds are not infested or infected with disease, and giving details regarding their provenance, and of vaccinations and other treatment to which they have been subjected. / Ветеринарное Свидетельство – документ, выдаваемый компетентным органом страны-экспортёра и удостоверяющий, что живой скот или птица не заражены паразитами или болезнями, а также содержащий сведения относительно их происхождения и вакцинации и другой обработки, которой они подвергались.

VETERINARY SERVICES = ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЕ СЛУЖБЫ – Veterinary Services (VS):- an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service unit that protects the health of the nation's livestock and poultry resources by regulating the entry of imported animals and animal products. VS will take emergency action against foreign animal diseases, and with the states, operate eradication programs for domestic animal diseases. VS provides health certification for exported animals and animal products. VS also conducts diagnostic tests and issues licenses for veterinary biological products and manufacturers. / Ветеринарная Служба, совокупность организаций, учреждений ветеринарии в стране, в отдельных территориальных зонах или в отдельных отраслях народного хозяйства, на предприятиях, транспорте, государственных границах, в вооружённых силах, осуществляющих комплекс ветеринарных мероприятий. В административном отношении ветеринарная служба подчинена руководству того Союзного (республиканского, областного, краевого, районного) органа или министерства (ведомства, предприятия), в систему которого она входит, в специальном отношении – вышестоящему ветеринарному органу. Руководство Ветеринарной Службы в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) осуществляло Министерство Сельского Хозяйства СССР. Смотрите также Ветеринария.

VETERINARY TRAINING PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ВЕТЕРИНАРНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ – Veterinary Training Program:- The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 10504) gives the USDA discretionary authority to establish a program to maintain a sufficient number of federal and state veterinarians who are well trained in recognition and diagnosis of endemic and exotic animal diseases.

VETO = ВЕТО – Veto is a privileged single vote that, according to some systems of rules for decision-making, has the effect of blocking or negating a majority decision. In the United States, the President may veto a bill passed by majorities in both houses of Congress, preventing it from becoming law unless each house then re-passes the bill by a two-thirds majority. In the United Nations Security Council, a negative vote (veto) by even one of the five permanent member states (the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China) has the effect of defeating any proposed Security Council resolution. See also Line-Item Veto. / Под Вето, от Латинского

слова Veto, означающее Запрещаю, понимается:- (1) в государственном праве запрет, налагаемый одним органом государственной власти (главой государства) на решения другого государственного органа. Институт Вето возник в Древнем Риме. В феодальную эпоху наиболее известно так называемое свободное – либерум – вето:- в Польше в XVII–XVIII веках решение сейма считалось принятым, если за него голосовали все депутаты. В современных государствах право вето обычно предоставляется главе государства в отношении законов, принятых парламентом. (2) Правом вето называется также предусмотренный Уставом ООН принцип единогласия постоянных членов Совета Безопасности ООН при принятии решений по непроцедурным вопросам. Вето:- в Древнем Риме право Римского Магистрата (так называемая Интерцессия) на постановления и действия другого магистрата. Особое значение имело право вето народных трибунов (смотрите Народные Трибуны). В Польше в XVII веке действовало, так называемое, Вето Либерум – обычай, требовавший полного единогласия в решениях сейма. В буржуазных государствах – право главы государства отказаться ввести в действие законопроект, принятый законодательным органом. Право Вето сложилось в монархических государствах в период известного равновесия сил между исполнительной властью, представляемой монархом, и парламентом. Монархи, как правило, имели право абсолютного вето, применение которого означало, что законопроект окончательно отпал и дальнейшему обсуждению в парламенте не подлежит. Установление в буржуазных странах режима парламентаризма, развенчание монархических традиций и сосредоточение полноты власти в руках правительств привели к прекращению практики применения вето монархом (в Англии, например, право вето было применено в последний раз в 1707) при формальном его сохранении. В большинстве современных буржуазных республик право вето принадлежит главе государства – президенту. Как правило, это отлагательное вето:- отказываясь придать обязательную силу законопроекту (то есть чаще всего подписать его), президент обязан вернуть его в парламент для нового рассмотрения. В случае, если законопроект будет вновь принят парламентом с соблюдением установленных конституцией условий, он вступает в силу без санкции главы государства. В ряде стран, в том числе в Соединённых Штатах Америки (США), где глава государства может осуществить своё право вето лишь в течение определённого срока, конституционная практика привела к возникновению, так называемого, карманного вето:- законопроект, не подписанный президентом в течение установленного срока, считается отпавшим, если к моменту истечения этого срока палаты парламента не заседают. В США за период с 1945 по 1966 год включительно право вето было применено в отношении 192 законопроектов, причём Конгресс сумел преодолеть вето (то есть провести законопроект вновь) президента всего 15 раз. За этот же период, так называемое, карманное вето было применено в 207 случаях. В социалистических странах, где право издания законов принадлежит высшему представительному органу (например, Верховному Совету Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР)), конституции не предоставляют главе государства права вето. В международном праве иногда называют применением вето отсутствие единогласия 7 постоянных членов Совета Безопасности ООН (смотрите Принцип Единогласия). Вето:- право, часто согласно договору или соглашению, государства-участника или его представителя отвергать предлагаемое мероприятие.

VET, VETTED, VETTING = XX, XX, XX – Vet, Vetted, Vetting is to make a careful and critical examination of someone or something, e.g., a person prior to employment. Vet is:- (1) a doctor who practices veterinary medicine (veterinarian and veterinary (in Northern America), veterinary surgeon (in Great Britain); (2) a person who has served in the armed forces (veteran, ex-serviceman). Vet (verb) (vetted, vetting):- (1) to work as a veterinarian, e.g., 'she vetted for the farms in the area for many years'; (2) to examine carefully, e.g., 'someone should vet this report before it goes out'; (3) (in medicine) to provide (a person) with medical care; and (4) (in medicine) to provide veterinary care for.

VF = VERTICAL FLIGHT

VFI = VERTICAL FISCAL IMBALANCE

VFO = VARIABLE–FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

V FORMATION = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ (БУКВЫ) ВИ. (или КЛИНООБРАЗНАЯ ФОРМАЦИЯ, или ФОРМАЦИЯ (БУКВЫ) ВИ., или ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ (БУКВЫ) ВИ.) – V-Formation, in technical analysis, a chart formation caused by a sharp extended decline followed by a sudden upward movement. Some chartists believe a V-Formation is not generally a good indicator of a major change of direction in a security's price. These people believe that a major price reversal requires a period of testing low prices with succeeding price advances and declines. Only after this consolidation phase takes place can a new bull movement be assured. V Formation is a technical chart pattern that follows a letter V form, indicating that the security price has bottomed out, and is now in a bullish trend. V Formation, in technical analysis, is a situation in which a security steeply declines in price, and then steeply recovers. A V-Formation may be bullish, but many analysts believe that a V-Formation is risky because of the possibility that another steep decline could occur. See also V-Shaped Recovery, W-Shaped Recovery, and W-Type Bottom. / , от Латинского слова Formatio, означающее Вид или Образование, понимается . Формирование Буквы Ви. (V) – технический график Ви.-образной формы поведения цены. График в виде буквы Ви. говорит о том, что цены на акции, облигации или товарно-сырьевую продукцию достигли нижней точки и теперь движутся вверх. Перевёрнутый (инвертированный) график Ви. отражает тенденцию к понижению (указывает на спад на рынке). Смотрите также Дно (Bottom); и Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis). Формирование Буквы Ви. (V):- технический график в виде вуквы Ви. (V). Эта модель указывает на то, что обозначенные на графике акция, облигация, товар или сырьё прошли низшую точку падения цен и перешли к тенденции на повышение. Перевёрнутая буква Ви. обозначает рынок со снижающейся ценой.

VFR = VISUAL FLIGHT RULES

VG = BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

VGM = VERIFIED GROSS MASS

VHAP = VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT

VHF = VERTICAL HORIZONTAL FILTER

VHF = VERY HIGH FREQUENCY

VHP SUGAR = VERY HIGH POLARIZATION SUGAR

VHS = VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SPREAD MODEL

VHT = VEHICLE–HOURS OF TRAVEL

VHTR = VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE (GAS–COOLED) REACTOR

VI = IN BANKRUPTCY OR RECEIVERSHIP OR BEING REORGANIZED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, OR SECURITIES ASSUMED BY SUCH COMPANIES

VI = THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

VI = VESTED INTEREST

VI = VISCOSITY INDEX

VIABILITY = ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ – Viability, in economics, is the capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit.

VIABILITY = ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ПОСЕВНАЯ ГОДНОСТЬ) – Viability of seeds is the ability of seeds to germinate. Seeds just harvested or stored at a low temperature frequently do not germinate, although they have healthy embryos – that is, they are viable. Such seeds are in a period of dormancy, after which they can produce normal sprouts. The viability of seeds is determined by control seed analysis, the number of live seeds being expressed as a percent of the total number of seeds used in the analysis. The methods for determining the viability of seeds are specified by state standards. Viability (seed) is the potential of a seed to be able to germinate. See also Seed Viability. Seed Viability is the capability of plant structure (seed, cuttings etc) to show living properties like germination and growth. Viability testing is one of the major aspects of seed technology. If germination test is conducted to test viability, it requires long period, because of which seed processing and marketing is delayed. Hence the rapid method used to estimate or predict the germination behavior of seed is TZ test (short for the Tetrazolium Test). It estimates seed viability usually within 24 to 48 hours. Tetrazolium Test or TZ Test is a bio-chemical test. In this test, the indicator 'TZ' (a colorless solution of tetrazolium salt is used). TZ dyes living parts of seed with red color, while dead parts appear colorless. Sometimes partial coloration is also observed. Viability is the ability to grow and develop into an adult. Seed Viability:- quality seed is viable seed. Seed viability is high germination percentage and good seed vigor. Seed certification agencies prescribe the seed purity, moisture content and seed germination norms for each crop. Farmers should aware of those norms and test them before sowing the seeds. It is very important in farming. If germination is low plant stand in the field will be less and seed vigor also will be less it will affect the ultimate out put of the crop, which will result in low yields and losses. / Посевная Годность Семян – хозяйственная годность семян, количество (в процентах) пригодных для посева семян в семенном материале. Посевная годность семян устанавливают на основании показателей чистоты и всхожести семян (выраженных в процентах) путём их перемножения и деления на 100 (результат округляют до целых чисел). Посевная годность семян служит основанием для уточнения норм высева семян, которые для различных культур приняты из расчёта 100%-ной посевной годности. Используемые же на посев семена редко имеют посевную годность 100%, поэтому, вводя поправку на посевную годность семян, норму их высева увеличивают. Жизнеспособность – способность семян к прорастанию, которую устанавливают по количеству живых семян – всхожих и находящихся в состоянии покоя. Жизнеспособность определяют обычно у семян, не прошедших периода покоя, а также при необходимости срочного ориентировочного определения качества семян. Процент живых семян определяют с помощью красителей индигокармина, кислого фуксина или солей тетразола. Для лука используется экспресс-метод определения жизнеспособности семян. Для этого семена в течение 30 минут выдерживают в кипящей воде. У жизнеспособных семян появляется зародышевый корешок. Количество зародышевых корешков в анализируемой пробе является показателем жизнеспособности этих семян. Жизнеспособность:- (1) способность особи (или популяции) жить и давать потомство. Жизнеспособность популяции определяется плодовитостью, длительностью периода размножения и количеством достигших половозрелости особей. (2) Способность особи выживать до определённого момента жизненного цикла, например, до начала периода размножения. Мерилом жизнеспособности мутанта служит относительная частота доживания до этого периода мутировавших особей по сравнению с немутировавшими. Жизнеспособность Семян, свойство семян сохранять способность к прорастанию. Только что убранные или хранящиеся при низкой температуре семена часто не прорастают, хотя и имеют здоровый зародыш, то есть жизнеспособны. Это вызывается периодом покоя, после прохождения которого семена могут дать нормальные всходы. Жизнеспособность семян определяют при контрольно-семенном анализе, число живых семян выражают в процентах от общего числа семян, взятых для анализа. Методы определения жизнеспособности семян предусмотрены государственными стандартами.

VIABLE = ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОЕ (или ЖИЗНЕННОЕ) – Viable:- said of spore or seed that is able to germinate or grow under favorable conditions. / споры или семени, .

VIAGRA® = ВАЙЭГРЭ® (или ВИАГРА®) – Sildenafil Citrate or Viagra®:- sildenafil is a PDE5 Inhibitor (short for the phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor) drug. Sildenafil citrate, sold as Viagra®, Revatio® and under several other trade names, is a drug used to treat erectile dysfunction in men. Also, it is currently used for treating pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). It was developed by the biggest pharmaceutical company Pfizer. Its' primary competitors on the market are tadalafil (Cialis®) and vardenafil (Levitra®). / Вайэгрэ® (Viagra®), Рэвэйшио® (Revatio®). Фица (Pfizer). Сиалыс® (Cialis®) и Лэвитчра® (Levitra®).

VIAP = VESSEL INSURANCE ADDITIONAL PREMIUM

VIBRATION = ВИБРАЦИЯ – Vibration is a mechanical phenomenon whereby oscillations occur about an equilibrium point. The oscillations may be periodic such as the motion of a pendulum or random such as the movement of a tire on a gravel road. Vibration is occasionally 'desirable'. For example the motion of a tuning fork, the reed in a woodwind instrument or harmonica, or the cone of a loudspeaker is desirable vibration, necessary for the correct functioning of the various devices. More often, vibration is undesirable, wasting energy and creating unwanted sound – noise. For example, the vibrational motions of engines, electric motors, or any mechanical device in operation are typically unwanted. Such vibrations can be caused by imbalances in the rotating parts, uneven friction, the meshing of gear teeth, etc. Careful designs usually minimize unwanted vibrations. The study of sound and vibration are closely related. Sound, or 'pressure waves', are generated by vibrating structures, e.g., vocal cords; these pressure waves can also induce the vibration of structures, e.g., ear drum. Hence, when trying to reduce noise it is often a problem in trying to reduce vibration. Vibration:- oscillation – container floor stretches up and down in motion. Vibration is a periodic back-and-forth motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium, commonly resulting when almost any physical system is displaced from its equilibrium condition and allowed to respond to the forces that tend to restore equilibrium. Vibrations fall into two categories:- free and forced. Free vibrations occur when the system is disturbed momentarily and then allowed to move without restraint. A classic example is provided by a weight suspended from a spring. In equilibrium, the system has minimum energy and the weight is at rest. If the weight is pulled down and released, the system will respond by vibrating vertically. The vibrations of a spring are of a particularly simple kind known as Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM). This occurs whenever the disturbance to the system is countered by a restoring force that is exactly proportional to the degree of disturbance. In this case, the restoring force is the tension or compression in the spring, which (according to Hooke's Law) is proportional to the displacement of the spring. In simple harmonic motion, the periodic oscillations are of the mathematical form called Sinusoidal. Most systems that suffer small disturbances counter them by exerting some form of restoring force. It is frequently a good approximation to suppose that the force is proportional to the disturbance, so that SHM is, in the limiting case of small disturbances, a generic feature of vibrating systems. One characteristic of SHM is that the period of the vibration is independent of its amplitude. Such systems therefore are used in regulating clocks. The oscillation of a pendulum, for instance, approximates SHM if the amplitude is small. A universal feature of free vibration is damping. All systems are subject to frictional forces,

and these steadily sap the energy of the vibrations, causing the amplitude to diminish, usually exponentially. The motion is therefore never precisely sinusoidal. Thus, a swinging pendulum, left undriven, will eventually return to rest at the equilibrium (minimum-energy) position. Forced vibrations occur if a system is continuously driven by an external agency. A simple example is a child's swing that is pushed on each downswing. Of special interest are systems undergoing SHM and driven by sinusoidal forcing. This leads to the important phenomenon of resonance. Resonance occurs when the driving frequency approaches the natural frequency of free vibrations. The result is a rapid take-up of energy by the vibrating system, with an attendant growth of the vibration amplitude. Ultimately, the growth in amplitude is limited by the presence of damping, but the response can, in practice, be very great. It is said that soldiers marching across a bridge can set up resonant vibrations sufficient to destroy the structure. Similar folklore exists about opera singers shattering wine glasses. Electric vibrations play an important role in electronics. A circuit containing both inductance and capacitance can support the electrical equivalent of SHM involving sinusoidal current flow. Resonance occurs if the circuit is driven by alternating current that is matched in frequency to that of the free oscillations of the circuit. This is the principle behind tuning. For example, a radio receiver contains a circuit, the natural frequency of which can be varied. When the frequency matches that of the radio transmitter, resonance occurs and a large alternating current of that frequency develops in the circuit. In this way, resonating circuits can be used to filter out one frequency from a mixture. In musical instruments, the motion of strings, membranes, and air columns consists of a superposition of SHM's; in engineering structures, vibrations are a common, though usually undesirable, feature. In many cases, complicated periodic motions can be understood as the superposition of SHM at many different frequencies. / Осцилляция. Вибрация, от Латинского слова Vibratio, означающее Дрожание или Колебание, относится к механическим колебаниям в технике (конструкциях, машинах, механизмах и прочих). Различают полезную и вредную вибрацию. Полезная вибрация преднамеренно возбуждается вибраторами, рабочими органами вибрационных машин, и используется для выполнения различных технологических операций в машиностроении, медицине, строительстве и тому подобном. Вредная вибрация возникает, например, при движении транспортных средств, работе машин, двигателей, турбин и так далее. При большой интенсивности она может привести к нарушению режимов работы и даже к разрушению устройства. Воздействие вибрации на организм может быть как благотворным, так и вредным (вибрационная болезнь) в зависимости от частоты вибрации; она может вызвать быстрое утомление. В этой связи возникновение и действие вредной вибрации стараются предотвратить или уменьшить. Для защиты от вибрации используется виброизоляция в виде демпферов между источниками вибрации и защищаемыми объектами. Вибрация, механические колебания. В технике (машинах, механизмах, сооружениях, конструкциях и так далее) бывает полезная и вредная вибрации. Полезная Вибрация возбуждается преднамеренно вибраторами, используется в строительных, дорожных и других машинах (смотрите Вибрационная Машина) и для выполнения различных технологических операций (смотрите Вибрационная Решётка, Вибрационное Резание, Вибрационный Транспорт). Различают возбуждение вибрации динамическое, или силовое, когда внешние колеблющиеся силы или моменты сил, не зависящие от состояния вибрируемой системы, приложены к одному или нескольким инерционным элементам этой системы; кинематическое, когда одной или нескольким точкам вибрируемой системы извне сообщаются колебания, не зависящие от её состояния; параметрическое, когда вибрация системы возбуждается не зависящими от её состояния изменениями значения одного или нескольких параметров (например, коэффициент жёсткости, момента инерции, коэффициент сопротивления); самовозбуждение колебаний, или автоколебания, когда вибрацию поддерживают за счёт поглощения порции энергии от постоянного источника. В большинстве вибрационных устройств использованы первые два принципа возбуждения вибрации. Вредная Вибрация может возбуждаться каждым из перечисленных способов. Имеет место и смешанное возбуждение вибрации, например, совмещение кинематически вынужденных колебаний с автоколебаниями. Вредная вибрация, возникающая при движении транспортных средств, работе двигателей, турбин и других машин, иногда приводит к нарушению режима работы и даже разрушению устройств. Для подавления вредной вибрации и снижения её действия применяют различные меры защиты (смотрите Вибрационная Техника). Действие вибрации на организм различно в зависимости от того, вовлечён ли в неё весь организм (общая вибрация) или его часть (местная, или локальная, вибрация), и возникает при передвижении на поезде, самолёте и тому подобном, при работе с отбойным молотком и другими механизмами, а также во время старта и приземления при космических полётах. В зависимости от частоты, силы и продолжительности вибрации её воздействие может ограничиться ощущением сотрясения (паллестезия) или привести к изменениям в нервной, сердечно-сосудистой, опорно-двигательной системах. Биологическое действие вибрации зависит от её частоты:- колебания частотой до 15 Герц (Гц) вызывают смещение тела и органов, реакцию вестибулярного аппарата; до 25 Гц – воспринимаются ещё как отдельные толчки, вызывают костно-суставные изменения, от 50 до 250 Гц – влияют на нервную систему, вызывают сосудистые реакции (спазм), вибрационную болезнь; при более высоких, ультразвуковых частотах происходит переход механической энергии в тепловую, наблюдается бактерицидное, кавитационное действие вибрации.

VIBRIO CHOLERAE = ВИБРИО ХОЛЕРАЭ (или ХОЛЕРНЫЙ ВИБРИОН) – Vibrio Cholerae is one of the Vibrio Bacteria, Vibrio Cholerae (as the name implies) is the agent of cholera, a devastating and sometimes lethal disease with profuse watery diarrhea. Like other Vibrio, Vibrio Cholerae moves about actively. The word 'Vibrio' in Latin means 'To Quiver'. / Холерный Вибрион:- Бактерия Рода Vibrio, возбудитель холеры. Под Вибрионами, от Французского слова Vibrion, от Латинского слова Vibro, означающее Дрожу или Извиваюсь или Колеблюсь, понимаются короткие (длина 1–5 мкм, толщина 0.3–0.6 мкм), изогнутые, похожие на запятую Бактерии, имеющие жгутики; входят в Род Vibrio. Обитают в воде, почве и содержимом кишечника животных и человека. К Вибрионам относятся более 100 Видов, среди которых очень много болезнетворных для человека, например, Vibrio Comma – возбудитель холеры. Некоторые Виды Вибрионов болезнетворны только для животных, например, Vibrio Metchnikovii, поражающий птиц; другие Виды Вибрионов патогенны для рыб и ряда беспозвоночных.

VIBROSCOPE = ВИБРОСКОП – Vibroscope is an instrument for determining the mass per unit length of a fiber. Vibroscope is:- (1) an instrument for observing or tracing vibrations; or (2) an instrument resembling the phenakistoscope. Vibroscope (Vibrate + Scope) is an instrument for observing and tracing (and sometimes recording) vibration. For example, a primitive mechanical vibroscope consists of a vibrating object with a pointy end which leaves a wave trace on a smoked surface of a rotating cylinder. Vibroscopes are used to study properties of substances. For examples, polymers' torsional modulus and Young's modulus may be determined by vibrating the polymers and measuring their frequency of vibration under certain external forces. Similar approach works to determine linear density of thread-shaped objects, such as fibers, filaments, and yarn. Vibroscopes are also used to study sound in different areas of the mouth during speech. / Под Виброскопом, от Латинского слова Vibro, означающее Колеблюсь, и Греческого слова Skopéō, означающее Смотрю, понимается инструмент для определения массы на единицу длины волокна.

VICARIANT PATTERN = ВИКАРИАНТНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ – Vicariant Pattern:- xxxxx. Vicariant (from Latin Vicārius (see Vicar) + -ant) is any of several closely related species, races, etc, each of which exists in a separate geographical area:- assumed to have originated from a single population that became dispersed by geological events. / Викариантный Образец:- замещающий экологический вид.

VICARIOUS LIABILITY = КОСВЕННАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ (или ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ДЕЯНИЯ ДРУГИХ ЛИЦ, или УСЛОВНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ) – Vicarious Liability:- Legal liability imposed on one person for torts or crimes committed by

another (usually an employee but sometimes an independent contractor or agent), although the person made vicariously liable is not personally at fault. An employer is vicariously liable for torts committed by his employees when he has authorized or ratified them or when the tort was committed in the course of the employees' work. Thus negligent driving by someone employed as a driver is a tort committed in the course of his employment, but if the driver were to assault a passing pedestrian for motives of private revenge, the assault would not be connected with his job and his employer would not be liable. The test is whether the tort is so closely connected with the employment that it would be fair and just to hold the employer vicariously liable (Lister v Hesley Hall (2002) 1 AC 215 (HL). Employers have been found vicariously liable for bullying in the workplace (Majrowski v Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Trust (2006) UKHL 34, (2006) IRLR 695) and for the stabbing of a guest by a bouncer outside a nightclub (Mattis v Pollock (t/a Flamingo's Nightclub) (2003) EWCA Civ 887, (2003) ICR 335). The purpose of the doctrine of vicarious liability is to ensure that an employer pays the costs of damage caused by his business operations. His vicarious liability, however, is in addition to the liability of the employee, who remains personally liable for his own torts. The person injured by the tort may sue either or both of them, but will generally prefer to sue the employer. Vicarious criminal liability may effectively be imposed by statute on an employer for certain offences committed by an employee in relation to his employment. Thus it has been held that an employer is guilty of selling unfit food under the Food Act 1984 when his employee does the physical act of selling (the employee is also guilty, though in practice is rarely prosecuted). Likewise, an employer may be guilty of supplying goods under a false trade description when it is his employee who actually delivers them. For an offence that normally requires mens rea, an employer will only be vicariously liable if the offence relates to licensing laws. For example, if a licensee has delegated the entire management of his licensed premises to another person, and that person has committed the offence with the necessary mens rea, the licensee will be vicariously liable. Vicarious liability for crimes may be imposed in certain other circumstances. The registered owner of a vehicle, for example, is expressly made liable by statute for fixed-penalty and excess parking charges, even if the fault for the offence was not his. If the offence is a regulatory offence of strict liability, the courts often also impose vicarious liability if the offence is defined in the statute in a way that makes this possible. / Листэ против Хэсли Хол (Lister v Hesley Hall (в 2002) 1 AC 215 (HL). Мэдьжровски против Гайз энд Сэйнт Томэсиз Эн.Эйч.Эс. Тчраст (Majrowski v Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Trust) (в 2006) UKHL 34, (в 2006) IRLR 695) и Мэтис против Полэк (Mattis v Pollock).

VICE PROPRE = INHERENT VICE

VICE VERSA = ВИЧЭ ВЭРСА (или НАОБОРОТ) – Vice Versa:- Latin for Conversely. Abbreviation:- VV. / Латинский термин, означающий Наоборот. Обозначение:- ВВ (VV).

VICKERS HARDNESS = ТВЁРДОСТЬ ПО ВИКЁЗ – Vickers Hardness is a measure of the hardness of a material, calculated from the size of an impression produced under load by a pyramid-shaped diamond indenter. Devised in the 1920s by engineers at Vickers, Ltd., in the United Kingdom, the diamond pyramid hardness test, as it also became known, permitted the establishment of a continuous scale of comparable numbers that accurately reflected the wide range of hardnesses found in steels. The indenter employed in the Vickers test is a square-based pyramid whose opposite sides meet at the apex at an angle of 136°. The diamond is pressed into the surface of the material at loads ranging up to approximately 120 kilograms-force, and the size of the impression (usually no more than 0.5 mm) is measured with the aid of a calibrated microscope. The Vickers number (HV) is calculated using the following formula:- HV = $1.854(F/D^2)$, with F being the applied load (measured in kilograms-force) and D^2 the area of the indentation (measured in square millimeters). The applied load is usually specified when HV is cited. The Vickers test is reliable for measuring the hardness of metals, and it is also used on ceramic materials. See also Knoop Hardness. Vickers Hardness Number (HV or VHN) or Vickers Pyramid Number (VPN) is a measure of the hardness of a metal introduced by Vickers in 1922. In the Vickers test (suitable for surface-hardened metals), a pyramidal diamond is pressed into the material being tested. The Vickers hardness is the amount of force applied to the diamond divided by the area of the indentation the diamond makes in the material; in practice the diagonal of the pyramidal indentation is measured and the result, computed in kilograms of force per square millimeter, is read from a table. (The reading should be stated as an empirical measurement, without units.) Up to about HV 500, the Vickers hardness is about 1.04 times the Brinell hardness. / Викёз, Эл.ти.ди. (Vickers, Ltd.). Смотрите также Твёрдость По Нюпу (Knoop Hardness). Метод Виккерса – один из способов определения твёрдости металлов.

VICS = VEHICLE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

VICTOR = ВИКТА – Victor (pronunciation:- VIK-tah) or V is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I require assistance. With one or more numerals, speed in kilometers per hour. Meaning:- require assistance (not in distress).

VICTUALLING BILL = ОПИСЬ ПРОВИАНТА (или СЧЁТ ЗА ПРОВИАНТ) – Victualling Bill is a document showing bonded stores for the vessel's use. Victualling Bill is a permit granted by the Customs House authorities authorising the embarkation ... . Bill of Victualling, in its original meaning a list of all stores for shipment, but now an order from an export officer of the customs for the shipment from a bonded warehouse or for drawback of such stores as may be required and allowed with reference to the number of the crew and passengers on board a ship proceeding on an oversea voyage. It is made out by the master and countersigned by the collector of customs. Its object is to prevent frauds on the revenue. No such stores are supplied for the use of any ship nor any articles taken on board deemed to be stores unless they are borne upon the victualling bill, and any such stores relanded at any place in the United Kingdom without the sanction of the proper officers of the customs will be forfeited and the master and owner will each be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the stores or £100. A victualling bill serves as a certificate of clearance when there is nothing but stores on board the ship. / хозяин (или капитан). Документ, перечисляющий провиант, обеспеченный гарантией того, что он будет употребляться только на самом судне.

VICUÑA = ВИКУНЬЯ (или ВИГОНЬ) – The term Vicuña is applied to the fabrics manufactured from the wool of the animal, and also to textile fabrics made from the wool of the merino sheep in imitation of natural Vicuña. Such fabrics generally resemble serge in weave but are fuller and softer and have a distinct nap. Textile industry uses the fibers to manufacture the softest coat cloth in the world. The Vicuña mammal belongs to the Camel family. The animal is native to the Andes in South America, and is a close relative of the Llama. Vicuñas are small, slender animals with orange-red fur. They generally roam in small herds and have never been successfully domesticated. They are much hunted for their hides and for their wool, which is valued for weaving. Vicuña: - the most coveted of all specialty hair fibers, from the smallest and wildest member of the Llama family. This costly, luxurious fiber is finer than merino wool, with a rich, beautiful color that ranges from golden chestnut to cinammon. Each animal yields only a few ounces. The very limited supply of Vicuña is controlled by the Peruvian government. See also Llama. Vicuña:- (Lama, or Vicugna, Vicugna), South American member of the Camel Family, Camelidae (Order Artiodactyla), that is closely related to the Alpaca, Guanaco, and Llama (known collectively as Lamoids). Depending on the authority, the Llama, Alpaca, and Guanaco may be classified as distinct species of Llama (Lama Glama). Because of differences in the incisor teeth, however, some authorities place the Vicuña in a separate genus, Vicugna. Most Vicuñas inhabit Peru, with smaller numbers found in Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. The Vicuña is covered with a remarkably long, fine, soft, and lustrous coat that varies in color from light cinnamon to a pale white, with long white fleece hanging from the lower flanks and the base of the neck. The annual yield of fleece sheared from domesticated Vicuñas shows a wide range of from 85 to 550 grams

(3 to 20 ounces) per animal. Vicuña fiber is strong and resilient, but it is highly sensitive to chemicals and is generally used in its natural color. The costly fiber is made into high-priced coats, dressing gowns, and shawls. The dense, silky fleece of the Vicuña, once reserved for the Incan nobility, provides excellent insulation against the temperature fluctuations the animal encounters in its natural habitat:- semiarid grasslands in the central Andes at altitudes of 3 600–4 800 meters (12 000–16 000 feet). A swift, graceful animal, the Vicuña is the smallest of the camelids, with a shoulder height of about 90 centimeters (36 inches) and a weight of about 50 kilograms (110 pounds). When in danger, they emit a high, clear whistle. Vision and hearing are more highly developed than their sense of smell. Like Guanacos, Vicuñas are wild, with temperaments that preclude domestication. The animals graze on low grasses and ruminate while resting. They travel in small bands of females, usually led by a male who acts as lookout and defends his territory against intruders. Vicuñas use communal dung heaps to mark their territorial boundaries. They spit frequently and noisily, like all Lamoids. A single young, born in February about 11 months after the parents have mated, remains close to the mother for at least 10 months. The life expectancy is about 15 to 20 years. Vicuñas have been hunted for centuries with a resulting decline in numbers. The Inca rounded the animals up, sheared their wool, and then released them; they also killed some for meat. In Spanish colonial times greater numbers of the animals were hunted and killed, and though protective legislation was introduced in the XIX century, poaching continued to reduce their total numbers, which declined from a million in Incan times to only about 10 000 by the late 1960s. Subsequent conservation efforts managed to increase the population to more than 80 000 by the late XX century. The vicuña is listed as vulnerable in the Red Data Book and is now protected effectively in South American countries. Vicuña is a fabric made of Vicuña wool or a sheep's wool imitation of Vicuna. The Vicuña (Vicugna), a beautiful wild animal, is the smallest species of the four South American Camelids and its habitat is constituted by the High Andes territory at an altitude of 3 800 to 5 000 meters. This territory includes, in Peru, 16 departments (namely:- Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Hunuco, Huancavelica, Ica, Junn, La Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Pasco, Puno, Tacna). / Под Викуньей или Вигонью понимается парнокопытное животное рода Лам. Длиной около 1.5 метров (м). Обитала в высокогорьях Анд; в результате хищнического истребления (ценная шерсть) сохранилась лишь в некоторых местах (на Юге Перу и частично на Западе Боливии). Находится под охраной. Проводятся работы по одомашниванию. Викунья, скрещённая с Гуанако, одомашнена (Альпака). Вигонь или Викунья (Vicugna), Млекопитающее Семейства Верблюдовых. Высота 70–90 сантиметров (см), длина около 1.5 метров (м), весит до 65 килограммов (кг). Тело покрыто короткой, но мягкой и тонкой шерстью, состоящей преимущественно из пуховых волос, у взрослых животных – рыжеватой на спине и боках и светло-серой на брюхе. Руно весит до 800–1 000 граммов (г). Вигонь живёт небольшими стадами в высокогорных областях Анд. Самка рождает одного детёныша. В начале XIX века Вигонь была довольно широко распространена в Эквадоре, Перу, Боливии и Чили. В результате хищнического истребления ареал значительно сократился. Лучше сохранилась в некоторых малодоступных провинциях Перу. Викунья, млекопитающее Рода Лам; то же, что Вигонь. Под Ламой понимается понимается род парнокопытных животных семейства Верблюдовых. Длина 1.2–1.75 м. 2 Вида – Гуанако и Викунья, обитают в высокогорьях Анд; оба одомашнены – собственно Лама (одомашненный Гуанако) и Альпака (Гуанако, скрещённый с Викуньей). Лам используют как вьючных животных; очень ценится шерсть. Вигонь – ткань из шерсти и пуха Верблюда.

VIDELICET = ВИДЭЛИЧЭТ (или А ИМЕННО, или КАК СЛЕДУЕТ, или ХХ) – Videlicet (Viz.), which itself is a contraction from Latin of 'Videre Licet' meaning 'It Is Permitted To See'. Both forms introduce a specification or description of something stated earlier; this is often a list preceded by a colon (:). Although both forms survive in English, viz. is far more common than videlicet. A similar expression is scilicet, abbreviated as sc., which is Latin for 'it is permitted to know'. Viz. is usually used to elaborate or detail text which precedes it, while sc. provides a parenthetic clarification, removes an ambiguity, or supplies a word omitted in preceding text. In legal usage, scilicet appears abbreviated as ss. or, in a caption, as §, where it provides a statement of venue and is read as 'to wit'. Viz.:- namely. Used in tariffs to specify commodities. Viz. (also rendered viz without a full stop) and the adverb videlicet are used as synonyms for 'Namely', 'That Is To Say', and 'As Follows'. / Видэличэт (Videlicet) (Виз (Viz.)), Видэрэ Личэт (Videre Licet).

VIDEOCONFERENCING = ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ВИДЕОКОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ – Videoconferencing (or Video Conference) means to conduct a conference between two or more participants at different sites by using computer networks to transmit audio and video data. For example, a point-to-point (two-person) video conferencing system works much like a video telephone. Each participant has a video camera, microphone, and speakers mounted on his or her computer. As the two participants speak to one another, their voices are carried over the network and delivered to the other's speakers, and whatever images appear in front of the video camera appear in a window on the other participant's monitor. Multipoint videoconferencing allows three or more participants to sit in a virtual conference room and communicate as if they were sitting right next to each other. Until the mid 1990s, the hardware costs made videoconferencing prohibitively expensive for most organizations, but that situation is changing rapidly. Many analysts believe that videoconferencing will be one of the fastest-growing segments of the computer industry in the latter half of the decade. See also Tele-Conferencing. Videoconferencing (VC) is a method of holding meetings that allows people who are in different cities, countries, etc, to hear each other and see each other on computer or television screens. Video Conferencing is a technology that allows users in different locations to hold face-to-face meetings without having to move to a single location. This technology is particularly convenient for business users in different cities or even different countries because it saves the time, expense and hassle associated with business travel. Uses for video conferencing include holding routine meetings, negotiating business deals and interviewing job candidates. Video conferencing's main advantage over teleconferencing is that users can see each other, which allows them to develop stronger relationships. When a video conference is held for informal purposes, it is called a Video Call or Video Chat. Video-Conferencing:- two way, real-time transmission of audio and video signals between specialized devices or computers at two or more locations via satellite (wireless) over a network such as a LAN or internet. Full motion (30 frames per second), full color videoconferencing requires a bandwidth of 6 MegaHertz (MHz) for analog signals and 1.54 Megabits per second (Mbps) of digital signals. Videoconferencing protocols are governed by the ITU-TSS standard H.261 and its successors. Also called Video Teleconferencing. / Под Видео-, от Латинского слова Video, означающее Вижу или Смотрю, в составных словах понимается приставка, указывающая на принадлежность слова (понятия) к области изображения телевизионных, радиолокационных и других сложных электрических сигналов на экране электроннолучевой трубки и другого; например, видеосигнал, видеоусилитель, и другие. Проведение Видеоконференций:- система, используемая в Великобритании и других странах, которая позволяет группе людей, находящихся далеко друг от друга, видеть друг друга и разоваривать друг с другом, то есть проводить собрания, семинары и так далее, не затрачивая времени и денег на поездки. Специальные студии не требуются; информация передаётся компанией Бритиш Тчэлэкам (British Telecom). Бритиш Телеком предлагает также для проведения видеоконференций систему Конфровидение (Confravision), оснащённую специальными студиями, размещёнными в нескольких главных городах.

VIDEOTEX = ВИДЕОТЭКС (или ВИДИОТЭКС) – Videotex is the interactive (e.g., via screen or PC) telecommunication system operated by SwissOnline. A number of banking services are also provided under the system. See also Telebanking. Videotex is an electronic data retrieval system in which usually textual information is transmitted via telephone or cable-television lines and displayed on a television set or video display terminal; especially:- such a system that is interactive. Compare Teletext. Videotex is an electronic information transmission and retrieval technology enabling interactive communication, for such purposes as data acquisition and

dissemination and electronic banking and shopping, between typically large and diverse computer databases and users of home or office display terminals connected to telephone or cable-television lines, or through use of broadcast television signals. / Под Видео-, от Латинского слова Video, означающее Вижу или Смотрю, в составных словах понимается приставка, указывающая на принадлежность слова (понятия) к области изображения телевизионных, радиолокационных и других сложных электрических сигналов на экране электроннолучевой трубки и другого; например, видеосигнал, видеоусилитель, и другие. Видеотэкс:- информационная система, в которой информация, посылаемая отдалённым компьютерам, передаётся на экран телевизионного приёмника. Существуют две разновидности системы:- (i) в системе Вьюдэйта (Viewdata) информация передаётся на экран телевизора по каналам телефонной связи или по кабелям; (ii) в системе Тэлэтэкст (Teletext) информация передаётся по нормальным телеканалам вместе с обычным сигналом телевизионной станции.

VIE = VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

VIE = VOLUNTARY IMPORT EXPANSION

VIENNA CONVENTION = ВЕНСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – (1) Vienna Convention:- officially known as United Nations Convention on Contract for the International Sale of Good (CISG) is a 1980 international treaty signed by over 80 countries, between them most leading trading nations, that amounts to a virtual commercial code for international sale of goods transactions, but exclude contracts for services. Although the CIS is the default body of contract law when both the exporter/seller and the importer/buyer are nationals of countries that have ratified it, parties may opt out by explicitly stating so in their international sale contract. A separate but related agreement, the United Nations Convention on the Limitation Period of the International Sale of Gods, covers time limits for seller and buyer claims of breach, termination, or invalidity arising from contracts of international sale of goods. Parties desiring to opt out of either convention should specify the body of law they wish to use instead. Care must be taken when doing so, as the conventions may be part o the body of law the parties wish to use. See International Sale Contract. Vienna Convention is treaty governing international commerce that defines the rights of importers and exporters. The treaty includes a number of agreements that exporters and importers may adopt to set the rules for transactions. Also called the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, an international agreement governing treaties between states that was drafted by the International Law Commission of the United Nations and adopted on May 23, 1969, and that entered into force on January 27, 1980. A convention governing international treaties was one of the first efforts undertaken by the International Law Commission, and James Brierly was assigned as special rapporteur in 1949 to address the subject. After his resignation in 1952, each of his successors began the work anew. Sir Humphrey Waldock, appointed in 1961, produced six reports from which the commission was able to create a draft to submit to the UN General Assembly in 1966 with a recommendation that a conference be convened to conclude a convention based on the draft. The conference held its first meeting in 1968, and the convention was adopted at its second session the following year. The convention applies only to written treaties between states. The first part of the document defines the terms and scope of the agreement. The second part lays out the rules for the conclusion and adoption of treaties, including the consent of parties to be bound by treaties and the formulation of reservations – that is, declining to be bound by one or more particular provisions of a treaty while accepting the rest. The third part deals with the application and interpretation of treaties, and the fourth part discusses means of modifying or amending treaties. These parts essentially codify existing customary law. The most important part of the convention, Part V, delineates grounds and rules for invalidating, terminating, or suspending treaties and includes a provision granting the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in the event of disputes arising from the application of those rules. The final parts discuss the effects on treaties of changes of government within a state, alterations in consular relations between states, and the outbreak of hostilities between states as well as the rules for depositaries, registration, and ratification. It was necessary for 35 member states of the United Nations to ratify the treaty before it could go into effect. Although it took until 1979 to secure those ratifications, more than half of the UN members had agreed to the convention by early 2018. Even those members that had not ratified the document, such as the United States, generally followed the prescriptions of the agreement. Vienna Convention is the common name for the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. They are a body of law governing the international sale of goods between parties domiciled in member countries. / Дьжеймз Брайэлы (James Brierly). Сэр Хамфри Волдак (Sir Humphrey Waldock).

(2) Vienna Convention of 1963:- Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage:- aims at harmonizing the national law of the Contracting Parties by establishing some minimum standards to provide financial protection against damage resulting from certain peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Convention is designed to ensure that all Contracting Parties have laws and regulations in place conforming to the legal regime for civil liability for nuclear damage provided for in the Convention. The legal regime provided for in the Convention is based on the following general principles:- (i) exclusive liability of the operator of the nuclear installation concerned; (ii) 'absolute' or 'strict' liability, so that the injured party is not required to prove fault or negligence on the part of the operator; (iii) minimum amount of liability; (iv) obligation for the operator to cover liability through insurance or other financial security; (v) limitation of liability in time; (vi) equal treatment of victims, irrespective of nationality, domicile or residence, provided that damage is suffered within the geographical scope of the Convention; (vii) exclusive jurisdictional competence of the courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the incident occurs or, in case of an incident outside the territories of Contracting Parties (in the course of transport of nuclear material), of the Contracting Party in whose territory the liable operator's installation is situated); and (viii) recognition and enforcement of final judgements rendered by the competent court in all Contracting Parties. Date of adoption:- 21 May 1963; place of adoption:- Vienna, Austria; date of entry into force:- 12 November 1977; Authentic Languages:- English, French, Russian and Spanish; and Depositary:- Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention:- The Protocol aims at amending the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage in order to provide for broader scope, increased amount of liability of the operator of a nuclear installation and enhanced means for securing adequate and equitable compensation. As between the Parties to the Protocol, the Vienna Convention and the Protocol are to be read and applied together as a single text and may be referred to as the '1997 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage'. As requested by the Protocol, the IAEA Secretariat has established the consolidated text of the Vienna Convention as amended by the Protocol. All States, irrespective of whether or not they are Contracting Parties to the Vienna Convention, can consent to be bound by the Protocol. A State which is a Party to the Protocol but not a Party to the Vienna Convention shall be bound by the provisions of that Convention as amended by the Protocol in relation to other Contracting Parties to the Protocol. In addition, failing an expression of a different opinion at the time of deposit of an instrument expressing its consent to be bound, a State which is a Party to the Protocol but not a Party to the Vienna Convention shall also be bound by the provisions of the 1963 Vienna Convention in relation to States which are only Parties thereto. Date of adoption:- 12 September 1997; place of adoption:- Vienna, Austria; date of entry into force:- 04 October 2003; Authentic Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish; and Depositary:- Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Optional Protocol Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention:- Alongside the Vienna Convention, the 1963 International Conference also adopted an Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. The Optional Protocol provides for the compulsory resolution of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Vienna Convention by the International Court of Justice or, if the parties to the dispute agree, by arbitration or conciliation. The Optional Protocol is open to all

States which may become Parties to the Vienna Convention. Date of adoption:- 21 May 1963; place of adoption:- Vienna, Austria; date of entry into force:- 13 May 1999; Authentic Languages:- English, French, Russian, Spanish; and Depositary:- Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). On 07 July 1992, the Republic of Slovenia had deposited a notification of succession to the Convention, with effect from 25 June 1991. On 09 November 2001, the Republic of Slovenia notified the Depositary of the termination of application of the Convention. Pursuant to Article XXV.2, the Convention ceased to apply to Slovenia as of 12 November 2002. The socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 21 May 1963 and 12 August 1977, respectively. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 15 July 1980 and 14 May 1986, respectively. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had notified the Depositary of its succession to the Convention with effect from 27 April 1992. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) had signed and ratified the Convention on 15 July 1980 and 14 May 1986, respectively. On 28 April 1992 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) notified the Depositary inter alia that it intended to 'continue to fulfil all the rights conferred and obligations assumed by the SFRY in international relations, including = participation in international treaties ratified or acceded to by Yugoslavia'. Subsequently, on 05 February 2002 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia deposited a notification of succession to the Convention, with effect from 27 April 1992. On 02 July 2006 the Republic of Serbia notified the Depositary that it intended 'to continue to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro'. / Венская Конвенция 1963 о Гражданской Ответственности за Ядерный Ущерб, международная конвенция, принята на Международной Дипломатической Конференции по Гражданской Ответственности за Ядерный Ущерб (29 Апреля – 19 Мая 1963). Конвенция и факультативный протокол относительно осязательного урегулирования споров были открыты для подписания 21 Мая 1963. На 01 Октября 1969 конвенцию ратифицировали всего 8 стран (Югославия, Колумбия, Объединённая Арабская Республика (ОАР), Куба, Филиппины и другие). Бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) подписал заключительный акт конференции и голосовал за принятие конвенции. В связи с тем, что ядерные объекты являются источниками повышенной опасности, конвенция предусматривает абсолютную ответственность за ядерный ущерб (то есть, ответственность за ядерный ущерб возникает независимо от наличия или отсутствия вины, причинения вреда). Устанавливается лишь одно исключение из этого общего правила:- оператор освобождается (частично или полностью) от возмещения ущерба, если ущерб возник вследствие тяжёлого стихийного бедствия исключительного характера (вооружённого конфликта, военных действий, гражданской войны или восстания, умысла или грубой неосторожности потерпевшей стороны). Конвенция исходит из принципа полного возмещения положительного ущерба в имуществе; лишь когда размер убытков превосходит сумму максимального предела возмещения, установленного конвенцией (5 миллионов Долларов США за каждый ядерный инцидент), компенсации подлежит только сумма в пределах установленного максимума. Предусмотрен 10-летний срок исковой давности; если ядерный ущерб причинён ядерным инцидентом, происшедшим с ядерным материалом во время его транспортировки и этот материал был похищен, утерян, выброшен или оставлен без присмотра, давностный срок увеличивается до 20 лет. Течение срока исковой давности начинается, как правило, со дня ядерного инцидента. В случае ядерного ущерба иски о возмещении ущерба рассматриваются только в той стране-участнице конвенции, в пределах территории которой произошёл ядерный инцидент.

VIENNA STOCK EXCHANGE = ВЕНСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – Vienna Stock Exchange (VSX) is one of the world's oldest exchanges, which accounts for approximately 50% of Austrian stock transactions; the balance are traded OTC. See also Wiener Börse AG. Founded in 1771, Wiener Börse AG, the company that operates the Vienna Stock Exchange, is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world. Today, it is a modern, customer and market-oriented company that plays a key role in the Austrian capital market. It is the driving force that contributes substantially to the further development of the local market. The Vienna Stock Exchange operates Austria's only securities exchange and also runs the Austrian power exchange EXAA under its license. It provides state-of-the-art infrastructure, market data and information to ensure the smooth and efficient execution of stock exchange transactions and facilitate the interaction among all market participants. The core business of the exchange is the operation of a cash market (equity market, bond market) as well as a market for trading in structured products. Additional services include data vending, index development and management, and specialized financial market seminars and training courses. The Basis of our Sustainable Success:- Values, Dialogue & CSR:- The highly qualified and motivated employees of the Vienna Stock Exchange are the foundation that makes it possible for the company to attain its corporate goals, with its work being guided by the values of prudence, transparency and trust. The Vienna Stock Exchange engages in a continuous dialogue with its stakeholders, and all its activities are oriented towards their needs. Corporate social responsibility is part of the Vienna Stock Exchange's business model. It has adopted a corporate social responsibility policy that covers the company and its employees, and also contributes to the environmentally-friendly, socially and economically sustainable development of Austria. / Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Wiener Börse AG).

VIETNAMESE DONG = ВЬЕТНАМСКИЙ ДОНГ – Vietnamese Dong (VND) is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Vietnam which is commonly known as the Dong. . / Вьетнамский Донг – национальная валюта Социалистической Республики Вьетнам (обозначается знаком VND). Один Вьетнамский Донг равен 10 Хао и 100 Су. В обращении находятся банкноты номиналом 100, 200, 500, 1 000, 2 000, 5 000, 10 000, 20 000, 50 000, 100 000, 200 000 и 500 000 Вьетнамских Донгов; монеты номиналом 200, 500, 1 000, 2 000 и 5 000 Донгов. Разменные единицу Хао и Су вышли из обращения из-за инфляции ещё в 1980-е. Современный Вьетнамский Донг введён в обращение в 1978. Название 'Донг' изначально имело значение во Вьетнамском языке 'Медь' или 'Бронза', а в переносном смысле означало 'Деньги'. Это название денежная единица Вьетнама носила со Средневековья. В колониальный период денежной единицей во Вьетнаме служил Индокитайский Пиастр, введённый в обращение в 1886, которому предшествовал Кохинхинский Пиастр, имевший хождение на территории Южного Вьетнама, составлявшей Французскую Кохинхину. При этом в обращении оставались Донги в виде медных, бронзовых и цинковых монет. На территории Северного Вьетнама в 1947 национальной валютой был объявлен Донг, на территории Южного Вьетнама Донг стал национальной валютой с 1975. Индокитайский Пиастр обменивался на Донг в Северном Вьетнаме по курсу 1:1. В Южном Вьетнаме в 1955 была введена в обращение новая денежная единица – Южно-Вьетнамский Пиастр, которую обменивали на Индокитайские Пиастры по курсу 1:1. Индокитайский Пиастр был привязан к Французскому Франку:- с 1945 по 1953 соотношение составляло 1:17, с 1953 года и до выхода из обращения – 10:1. При этом Индокитайские Пиастры оставались в обращении на территории Северного Вьетнама до 1954, а на территории Южного Вьетнама – до 1957. В Северном Вьетнаме в 1951 была проведена деноминация по курсу 10:1, затем в 1959 была проведена деноминация по курсу 10 000:1. В 1978 после объединения Северного и Южного Вьетнама, был введён обращение новый, общий Донг:- обмен Донга Северного Вьетнама производился по курсу 1:1, обмен Донга Южного Вьетнама производился по курсу 10:8. В 1985 в СРВ была проведена деноминация по курсу 10:1. С 1991 курс Вьетнамского Донга стал плавающим и в первый же год девальвировался к Доллару Соединённых Штатов Америки (США) более чем вдвое:- от соотношения 5 555:1 до соотношения 12 000:1. До 2009 темпы роста девальвации Вьетнамского Донга были относительно невысоки:- на 01 Января 2009 соотношение Вьетнамского Донга к Доллару США составило 16 749:1. Затем темпы роста инфляции начали ускоряться.

Исторический минимум вВьетнамского Донга зафиксирован 02 Января 2019:- соотношение к Доллару США составило 23 448:1. С 2003 Вьетнам сменил хлопковые банкноты на синтетические полимерные банкноты для повышения износостойкости.

VIEW = VISIBILITY INVESTIGATIVE EXPERIMENT IN THE WEST

VIEWDATA = ВЬЮДЭЙТА (или ВЬЮДАТЭ, или СМОТРОВЫЕ ДАННЫЕ) – Viewdata is a trademark an interactive form of Videotex that sends information from a distant computer along telephone lines, enabling shopping, booking theatre and airline tickets, and banking transactions to be conducted from the home. Viewdata is a Videotex system usually employing telephone lines. Viewdata is a system by which information can be stored at a central point and retrieved by the use of a telephone line linked toword processors. It enables the user to call up thousands of pages of information. Viewdata is a news and information service in which computer data is sent by a telephone link and displayed on a monitor. / Вьюдэйта:- система Видеотэкс (Videotex), в которой информация посылается отдалённым компьютерам по каналам телефонной связи или по кабелям. Информация поступает на экран телевизора. Система Вьюдэйта даёт огромный поток общей информации, например, прогнозы погоды, новости, биржевые курсы и информацию о путешествиях, а также позволяет получить доступ к специализированным базам данных, содержащим медицинскую информацию для докторов, правовую информацию длч юристов и данные, необходимые агентам бюро путешествий. Кроме того, система даёт возможность своим пользователям сделать покупки, не выходя из дома, заказать билеты в театр и управлять своим банковским счётом из дома. Смотрите также Прэстэл (Prestel).

VIEWING CONDITIONS = УСЛОВИЯ НАБЛЮДЕНИЯ – Viewing Conditions are the conditions under which a visual observation is made, including the angular subtense of the specimen at the eye, the geometric relationship of light source, specimen, and eye, the photometric and spectral character of the light source, the photometric and spectral character of the field of view surrounding the specimen, and the state of adaptation of the eye.

VIEW TO RESALE = ВЗГЛЯД НА ПЕРЕПРОДАЖУ – View To Resale:- xxxxx. / Взгляд На Перепродажу – намерение перепродать.

VIGINTILLION = ВИГИНТИЛЛИОН – Vigintillion is a unit of quantity equal to 10^{63} (1 followed by 63 zeros).

VIGNETTE = ВИНЬЭТ (или ВИНЬЕТКА) – Vignette is a symbol or pictorial representation of the corporation on a stock certificate. Usually a complicated and artistic design, it is meant to make the counterfeiting of stock certificates as difficult as possible.

VIGOR = ЖИЗНЕННОСТЬ (или СИЛА, или МОЩНОСТЬ, или ЭНЕРГИЯ) – Vigor is:- (i) for plants:- to have active, healthy, well-balanced growth; and (ii) for seeds:- the capacity for natural growth and survival. See also Heterosis. / Жизненность в фитоценологии, мера соответствия условий данного биоценоза потребностям изучаемой популяции Растений. Критериями жизненности могут служить:- способность особей Вида проходить в данных условиях полный цикл развития, сроки созревания репродуктивных органов, величина годичного прироста, оптимальная численность особей и тому подобное. Обычно жизненность квалифицируют, пользуясь шкалами в три–пять баллов. Имеются попытки оценивать жизненность популяции путём определения жизненности отдельных особей с последующим выведением среднего балла. В этом случае основой для оценки жизненности служит интенсивность жизнепроявлений особи, выражающаяся объёмом или массой тела, энергией роста и прочим. Энергия прорастания семян, способность семян сельскохозяйственных культур к быстрому дружному прорастанию. Определяется одновременно со всхожестью (смотрите Семенной Контроль) числом проросших семян (в %) в течение определённого для каждой культуры срока, например, для полевых растений 3–5 суток.

VIGOR INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЖИЗНЕННОСТИ – Vigor Index is a measure of early-season growth of Cotton Plants, typically by evaluating plant height over time, or plant height in relation to the number of main-stem nodes, e.g., height-tonode ratio. Other parameters used in assessing vigor index include elongation rate (change in height occurring between two sample dates divided by change in number of main-stem nodes), and length of the uppermost five main-stem nodes. These parameters are attempts to determine the rate of growth of the most recently developed nodes.

VILLOUS = ВОРСИНЧАТОЕ (или ВОЛОСИСТОЕ) – Villous:- bearing long and soft, usually curved or curly, hairs. Villous:- with long soft hairs. Villous (buds, leaf lower surface, leaf upper surface, phyllaries, sepals, young twigs) (pubescence type):- with slender curved or wavy, but not matted hairs.

VIN = VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

VINACEOUS = ВИННОЕ (или БОРДОВОЕ, или ВИННО–КРАСНОЕ, или ХХ) – Vinaceous:- of the color wine, or a dark red.

VINAL FIBER = ВИНАЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ВИНАЛ) – Vinal Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of vinyl alcohol units, (–CH2CH(OH)–)X, and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85% by weight of the fiber. Vinal fibers show good chemical resistance but soften at comparatively low temperatures. Vinal fibers are used for apparel, industrial goods, and fishnets. Characteristics And Vinal Fiber Uses:- Vinal fibers soften at low temperatures but have high resistance to chemicals. This makes them suitable for certain industrial uses. In some countries other than the United States, vinal fibers are referred to as polyvinyl alcohol fibers. Vinal fiber is not produced in the United States. Vinal is the generic name for a man-made fiber derived from polyvinal alcohol. Vinal fibers soften at low temperatures, but resist chemicals. Although vinal is no longer made in the United States, it is made in Japan and is found in tires, some home furnishings, and industrial products. Vinal Fiber is manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of vinyl alcohol units and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85% by weight of the fiber. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) was first made in Germany in 1924 and, in 1931 it was sold as Synthofil, a water-soluble fiber. In 1939, a formaldehyde treatment process was developed to make the vinal fibers insoluble. The fibers are very flexible, durable and have a high tensile strength. Most commercially available vinal fibers are made in Japan. Vinal is used primarily for raincoats, jackets, umbrellas, tarpaulins, fishnets, and awnings. Synonyms and Related Terms:- Vinal Fibre; Poly(Vinyl Alcohol) Fibers; Polyvinyl Alcohol Fibers; Polyvinyl Alcohol Fibre; Vinylon; Synthofil (Wacker Chemie); Kuravilon (Kurashiki Rayon); Mewlon (Nichibo); Sovron; Vilon; Vinol; Vinylal; Cremona; Fibras Vinal (Esp.). Other Properties:- Good chemical resistance. Attacked by formic acid, phenol, cresol and hydrogen peroxide. Resistant to microorganisms and insects. Fibers are smooth. Cross section = round, bean-shaped or u-shaped. Tenacity = 3.0–8.5 g/denier (dry); 3.2–7.6 (wet); Elongation = 9–26 (dry); 10-27 (wet); Moisture regain = 3.0–9.0%. Melting Point:- 220–230. Density:- 1.26–1.30. Nonflammable. / Синтофиль (Synthofil; Вака Хеми (Wacker Chemie)); Куравилон (Kuravilon; Куращики Рэйон (Kurashiki Rayon)); Мьюлон (Mewlon; Ничибо (Nichibo)); . Найлан^{TЗ} (Nylon^{TM}).

VINDICATION = ВИНДИКАЦИЯ (или ВИНДИКАЦИОННЫЙ ИСК) – Vindication is:- (1) the act of vindicating or the condition of being vindicated; (2) the defense, such as evidence or argument, that serves to justify a claim or deed; (3) a means of exoneration from an accusation; and (4) a fact, evidence, circumstance, etc, that serves to vindicate a theory or claim. / Под Виндикацией, от

Латинского слова Vindicatio, от Vindico, означающее Защищаю или Заявляю Претензию или Требую, или Виндикационным Иском, в гражданском праве понимается способ защиты собственности, с помощью которого собственник может истребовать своё имущество из чужого незаконного владения. Эта форма иска сложилась ещё в Римском праве. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) виндикация регламентировалась Статьёй 28 Основ Гражданского Законодательства Союза ССР и Союзных республик 1961, Ст. 151–155 ГК РСФСР и аналогичными статьями ГК других Союзных республик. Собственник может виндицировать своё имущество от недобросовестного, а если имущество приобретено безвозмездно, то и от добросовестного приобретателя независимо от того, каким путём оно вышло из его владения. От добросовестного приобретателя, который возмездно приобрёл имущество, оно может быть истребовано лишь в случае, если было утеряно собственником или лицом, которому сам собственник передал это имущество во владение (например, во временное пользование), похищено у того или другого, либо выбыло из их владения каким-либо иным путём, но помимо их воли. Это ограничение распространяется только на виндикацию личной собственности; государственное имущество, а также имущество колхозов и иных кооперативных и общественных организаций может быть истребовано от любых приобретателей. Деньги и ценные бумаги на предъявителя подлежат виндикации во всех случаях только от недобросовестного приобретателя. Собственник вправе потребовать возврата не только имущества, но и возмещения доходов, которые незаконный владелец извлёк или должен был извлечь за всё время владения (если владелец недобросовестный) или со времени, когда он узнал или должен был узнать о неправомерности владения (если владелец добросовестный). В свою очередь владелец имущества вправе требовать от собственника возмещения произведённых им необходимых затрат на содержание имущества с того времени, с какого собственнику причитаются доходы от этого имущества. Аналогичным образом в основном регламентируется виндикация и в большинстве других социалистических стран. В буржуазных странах континентальной Европы, реципировавших Римское право, виндикация имеет только известное внешнее сходство с виндикацией в социалистическом праве, отличаясь от неё своим социально-экономическим содержанием. В праве Великобритании и большинства штатов США понятие Виндикационного Иска отсутствует.

VINE = ЛОЗА (или ВЬЮЩЕЕСЯ, или ПЛЕТЬ) – Vine is a plant with a weak trailing stem which relies on other plants or structures for vertical support. Vine (plants) (habit):- a perennial plant with long woody or herbaceous stems that are flexible (at least initially), and are supported by other plants or structures, or that trail across the ground. / Виноград (Vitis) . Под Лозой понимается удлинённый гибкий стебель (вызревший побег) или ветвь некоторых кустарников, преимущественно Винограда, Ивы. Лозой также иногда называется всё растение Винограда, что неправильно. Лоза:- (1) кустарники или небольшие деревья Рода Ива с гибкими, хлыстовидными побегами. (2) Удлинённый гибкий стебель (побег) или ветвь некоторых кустарников, преимущественно Ивы или Винограда. Плети у растений, стелющиеся по земле, иногда укореняющиеся, травянистые побеги, например, у Тыквы, Арбуза, Огурца. Плети отличаются от столонов более короткими междоузлиями. Под Плетьми понимаются стелющиеся по земле стебли растений с короткими междоузлиями; специализированные органы вегетативного размножения, например, Арбуза, Огурца, Тыквы. Плети, как правило, несут листья обычной срединной формации; в каждом узле формируются придаточные корни. К концу вегетационного периода или после перезимовки стеблевая часть плети, в противоположность усам, может не отмирать, и в этом случае часто трудно определить границу особи.

VINEGAR = УКСУС – Vinegar is a sour liquid that is made by the fermentation of any of numerous dilute alcoholic liquids into a liquid containing acetic acid. Vinegar may be produced from a variety of materials:- apples or grapes (wine or cider vinegar); malted barley or oats (malt vinegar); and industrial alcohol (distilled white vinegar). There are also vinegars made from beer, sugars, rice, and other substances. As a commercial product, however, vinegar was probably first made from wine (French Vin, ‘Wine’; Aigre, ‘Sour’). Vinegar can be made from any liquid that is capable of being converted into alcohol in a two-step process. The fruit juice or other liquid contains sugar, which is converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas by the actions of yeast enzymes. The alcohol thus formed combines with atmospheric oxygen by the action of Acetobacter bacteria, forming acetic acid and water. Organic acids and esters derived from the fruit or other source material are also present and are responsible for the flavour and aroma variations of vinegar. Table vinegar contains approximately 4 percent acetic acid. In 1864 the French physicist Louis Pasteur showed that it is Acetobacter Bacteria that cause the conversion of alcohol to acetic acid. These bacteria work together symbiotically, producing enough acetic acid to prevent invasion by other organisms. Despite its ancient origin, the technology of vinegar production advanced slowly, improvements consisting principally of better methods of aeration. The Orleans process, best-known of the old methods, used a barrel of about 50 gallons (200 l) capacity. A mash consisting of wine or other alcoholic liquid was poured into the barrel, and a small amount of vinegar containing a mass of vinegar bacteria, called Mother Of Vinegar, was added to start the reaction. One or two small air holes drilled above the liquid level exposed the surface to aeration. The finished vinegar was drawn off through a wooden spigot near the bottom. Care was taken in refilling the barrel with the new charge of raw ingredients to avoid breaking up the surface film of bacteria. Early in the XVIII century, a Dutch technologist, Hermann Boerhaave, found that the rate of acid production in the vinegar process was directly proportional to the amount of surface exposed to air. Thus, subsequent methods attempted to introduce more air into the casks. In the XX century, continuous aeration – air bubbles pumped through the mash – was developed. Vinegar’s principal uses are the flavouring of foods and the preservation, or pickling, of meat products, fish, fruit, and vegetables. For use as a condiment, vinegar is often flavoured with garlic, onions, tarragon, or other herbs and spices. Mixed with oil and seasonings it becomes a classic cold sauce – vinaigrette – used as a dressing on vegetable salads and served as a sauce with cold cooked vegetables, meats, and fish. Vinegar is also a common ingredient in marinades and is widely used in the pickling of cucumbers and other vegetables. Vinegar is a dilute acetic acid, typically around 5%. Vinegar is a convenient acid for many dyeing processes, although a lot may be required because it is so dilute. Much of the white vinegar sold is made by diluting concentrated acetic acid produced by synthesis from natural gas. Vinegar diluted with 10 parts of water will give a pH of around 4.2. / В 1864 Французский физик Люи Пастэр (Louis Pasteur). Датский технолог Хэрман Бурхафэ (Hermann Boerhaave). Под Уксусом понимается столовый уксус – водный раствор (3–15%) пищевой уксусной кислоты. В промышленности готовят разбавлением водой уксусной эссенции. Применяется при изготовлении консервов, маринадов, приправ.

VINIFERA = ВИНИФЭРА – Vinifera:- Grapevine Species of European origin. Members of this Species are known for their ability to produce the finest grapes for wine. Also Vitis Vinifera. / Смотрите также Витис Винифэра (Vitis Vinifera).

VINYL = ВИНИЛ (или ВИНИЛОВОЕ) – Vinyl:- any fabric made with a base of vinyl, including those listed as vinal and vinyon. The term usually is used to refer to thick fabrics coated with a vinyl-based coating used for such purposes as upholstery and raincoats. Vinyl is a univalent radical, (CH_2=$CH_–$), derived from ethylene. Vinyl (Naugahyde) is a durable, leather-like, synthetic material made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC). It will endure many conditions and therefore is a preferred upholstery fabric for boat cushions, car interiors and porch furniture.

VINYL ACETATE = ВИНИЛАЦЕТАТ – Vinyl Acetate is an organic compound with the formula $CH_3CO_2CH=CH_2$. This colorless liquid is the precursor to polyvinyl acetate, an important industrial polymer. Vinyl Acetate is a colorless, liquid organic compound, the polymer of which is polyvinyl acetate. Vinyl Acetate is primarily used as a monomer in the production of polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol.

Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure of workers to vinyl acetatehas resulted in eye irritation and upper respiratory tract irritation. Chronic (long-term) occupational exposure did not result in any severe adverse effects in workers; some instances of upper respiratory tract irritation, cough, and/or hoarseness were reported. Nasal epithelial lesions and irritation and inflammation of the respiratory tract were observed in mice and rats chronically exposed by inhalation. No information is available on the reproductive, developmental, or carcinogenic effects of vinyl acetate in humans. An increased incidence of nasal cavity tumors has been observed in rats exposed by inhalation. In one drinking water study, an increased incidence of tumors was reported in rats. The US EPA (short for the Environmental Protection Agency) has not classified vinyl acetate for carcinogenicity. Vinyl Acetate is a clear colorless liquid. Flash point 18 °F. Density 7.8 lb/gal. Slightly soluble in water. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors irritate the eyes and respiratory system. May polymerize if heated or contaminated. If polymerization occurs inside a container, the container may violently rupture. Used to make adhesives, paints, and plastics. / Винилацетат, виниловый эфир уксусной кислоты, CH_2 = CHOCO CH_3, бесцветная жидкость со слабым слезоточивым действием; tкип 73 °C, tпл –84 °C, плотность при 20 °C 0.934 г/см^3. Винилацетат ограниченно растворим в воде (2.5%), в органических растворителях – хорошо. Винилацетат легко полимеризуется и сополимеризуется с другими винильными производными. Винилацетат получают винилированием уксусной кислоты ацетиленом в присутствии катализаторов:- CH ° CH + $HOCOCH_3$ ® CH_2 = CH–$OCOCH_3$. Полимеры и сополимеры винилацетата широко применяют для приготовления клеев, лаков, пропиток, плиток для полов, патефонных пластинок и другого. Продукт полимеризации винилацетата – поливинилацетат – служит исходным сырьём для получения поливинилового спирта.

VINYLAL = ВИНИЛАЛЬНОЕ (или ВИНИЛОВОЕ) – Vinylal:- a term used to describe fibers composed of synthetic linear macromolecules of polyethenol (poly vinyl alcohol) with different levels of acetalization. Vinylal is a synthetic fiber. Alphabetic code – PVAL; and relevant commercial allowance – 5.00 (refers to European Union Directives on Textile Labelling). / поливинилового спирта .

VINYL CHLORIDE = ВИНИЛ ХЛОРИД (или ХЛОРИСТЫЙ ВИНИЛ) – Vinyl Chloride:- also called Chloroethylene a colorless, flammable, toxic gas belonging to the family of organic halogen compounds, and used principally in making polyvinyl chloride, an important synthetic resin. Vinyl chloride was first prepared in 1835 by the reaction of ethylene chloride with caustic potash; its slow transformation into a flaky solid when exposed to sunlight also was noted but not recognized as polymerization until many years later. An industrial process for making vinyl chloride from acetylene and hydrogen chloride in the presence of mercury(II) chloride was discovered early in the XX century, but commercial production was not begun until World War II, when substitutes for natural rubber were required. The process based on acetylene has remained important in Europe, but in the United States vinyl chloride is commonly manufactured from ethylene chloride, either by heating it to temperatures of 480–510 °C (900–950 °F) or by treating it with a dilute solution of caustic soda. Its chemical properties are similar to those of olefins, but, apart from its conversion to polymers, its only important reaction is that with hypochlorous acid, forming chloroacetaldehyde, which is used in making pharmaceuticals such as sulfathiazole. Prolonged exposure of humans and laboratory animals to vinyl chloride vapor has been linked to several forms of cancer. Vinyl Chloride is a chemical compound, used in producing some plastics, that is believed to be carcinogenic. / Винилхлорид или Хлористый Винил, CH_2 = CHCl; бесцветный газ со слабым запахом, напоминающим запах хлороформа; $t_{кип}$ –13.8 °C; $t_{пл}$ –153.8 °C, плотность при –15 °C 0.973 0 г/см^3. Винилхлорид плохо растворим в воде, в органических растворителях – хорошо; пределы взрываемости винилхлорида в смеси с воздухом 4–22% (по объёму). По двойной связи к винилхлориду легко присоединяются галогены, галогеноводороды и другие. Винилхлорид полимеризуется и сополимеризуется с винилиденхлоридом, винилацетатом и другими. В промышленности винилхлорид получают парофазным (реже жидкофазным) гидрохлорированием ацетилена в присутствии $HgCl_2$ на угле или дегидрохлорированием дихлорэтана. Полученный продукт, содержащий не менее 99% винилхлорида, самопроизвольно не полимеризуется. Винилхлорид широко применяют для производства поливинилхлорида и сополимеров с другими винильными соединениями – важных материалов, находящих применение в самых различных отраслях промышленности.

VINYL COMPOUND = ВИНИЛЬНОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ (или ВИНИЛОВОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ) – Vinyl Compound is any of various organic chemical compounds, including acrylic compounds and styrene and its derivatives, that are useful in making plastic film; sheeting; upholstery; floor tile; inflatable and solid toys; buttons; molded and extruded articles; fibers for weaving into fabric; insulation for wire; screening; tubing, especially for chemicals; substitutes for rubber; and components of water-base paints and textile finishes. Vinyl compounds contain the hydrocarbon vinyl group (CH_2=CH–). The molecules of a single vinyl compound can be made to polymerize; that is, to join end to end, forming a polyvinyl compound such as polyvinyl chloride. The molecules of two different compounds can also be made to link up, forming a copolymer, such as the plastic Vinylite and the textile fiber vinyon. See also Polyvinyl Acetate; Polyvinyl Alcohol; Polyvinyl Chloride; Vinyl Chloride; and Vinylidene Chloride.

VINYL FIBER = ВИНИЛОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Vinyl Fiber is a man made artificial fiber. Vinyl fibers are those man-made fibers spun from polymers or copolymers of substituted vinyl monomers and include vinylon, vinyl, vinylon-vinyl matrix (Polychlal), saran, and polytetrafluoroethylene fibers. The vinyl fibers are generally specialty fibers due to their unique properties and use. All of these fibers have a polyethylene hydrocarbon backbone with substituted functional groups that determine the basic physical and chemical properties of the fiber. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

VINYL FLUORIDE = ВИНИЛ ФТОРИД (или ФТОРИСТЫЙ ВИНИЛ) – Vinyl Fluoride:- also called Fluoroethylene a colorless, flammable, nontoxic, chemically stable gas belonging to the family of organic halogen compounds and used as the starting material in making polyvinyl fluoride, a plastic used in films for coating structural materials. Vinyl fluoride, first prepared in 1901, is manufactured by the reaction between acetylene and hydrogen fluoride. / Винил Фторид (C_2H_3F; молекулярная масса:- 46.1) – бесцветный сжатый сжиженный газ с характерным запахом. Физическая Опасность:- пар тяжелее воздуха и может стелиться по земле; возможно возгорание на расстоянии. Химическая Опасность:- вещество может полимеризоваться свободно. Вещество разлагается при разогреве и при сжигании с образованием токсичных газов (фтористого водорода). При утечке содержимого очень быстро достигается опасная концентрация этого газа в воздухе. Вещество может всасываться в организм при вдыхании. Жидкость может вызвать обморожение. Воздействие может вызвать потерю сознания. Вещество, вероятно, канцерогенно для человека. Температура кипения:- –72 °C. Температура плавления:- –161 °C. Растворимость в воде:- нерастворимо. Относительная плотность пара (воздух = 1):- 1.6. Температура вспышки:- Горючий газ. Температура самовоспламенения:- 385 °C. Пределы взрываемости, объём% в воздухе:- 2.6–21.7.

VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE = ВИНИЛИДЕН ХЛОРИД (или ХЛОРИСТЫЙ ВИНИЛИДЕН) – Vinylidene Chloride:- also called 1,1-Dichloroethylene a colorless, dense, toxic, volatile, flammable liquid belonging to the family of organic halogen compounds, used principally in combination with vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, or methyl methacrylate for the manufacture of a class of plastics called saran. Vinylidene chloride is also used as a starting material for making methylchloroform, or 1,1,1-trichloroethane, a solvent useful in cleaning electrical machinery. Vinylidene chloride is produced by the reaction of 1,1,2-trichloroethane (itself derived from acetylene or ethylene) with lime or with caustic soda; it usually is prepared only as it is needed because it is rapidly attacked by oxygen to form

peroxides that catalyze the formation of undesired polymers. Vinylidene Chloride is a chemical material obtained from ethylene, a petroleum product, and from chlorine. It is used for the manufacture of textile monofilaments and film. It is more commonly identified in the United States as Saran. See also Saran Fiber. / мононить (monofilament). Под Винилиден Хлоридом или Хлористым Винилиденом, $H_2C=CCl_2$, понимается бесцветная жидкость, $t_{кип}$ 31.7 °C. Применяется главным образом для получения поливинилиденхлорида и сополимеров винилиденхлорида, например, с винилхлоридом, акрилонитрилом. Винилиденхлорид или Хлористый Винилиден, 1,1-дихлорэтилен, $CH_2=CCl_2$; бесцветная жидкость с запахом, напоминающим запах хлороформа:- $t_{кип}$ 31.7 °C, плотность при 20 °C 1.212 г/см^3; пределы взрываемости винилиденхлорида в смеси с воздухом 7–16% по объёму. На воздухе винилиденхлорид самопроизвольно полимеризуется; поэтому его хранят в присутствии ингибиторов, например, гидрохинона. Винилиденхлорид получают дегидрохлорированием 1,1,2-трихлорэтана (~100 °C):- $2CH_2Cl – CHCl_2 + Ca(OH)_2$ ® $2CH_2 = CCl_2 + CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$. Применяют винилиденхлорид для получения поливинилиденхлорида и сополимеров с винилхлоридом, акрилонитрилом и других технически важных сополимеров.

VINYL SULFONE = ВИНИЛ СУЛЬФОН (или ВИНИЛ СУЛЬФОНОВЫЙ) – Vinyl Sulfone (or Sulphone) is a of reactive dyes, generally used for cellulosic fibers but with some use for wool. Vinyl sulfone reactive dyes are intermediate in reactivity, so they are applied above room temperature, but well below the boiling point of water. They are quite non-reactive until exposed to alkaline pH, so they can be stored as solutions for much longer periods than highly reactive dyes like MX. Washfastness may be somewhat inferior to some other reactive dyes. Vinyl sulfone dyes can be a good choice for dyeing the background color for discharge, since they are quite easy to discharge with reducing agents. There are also simple chemical resists, that work well with these dyes, preventing fixation to the fiber, so they find application in printing processes. Remazol® is a popular brand name. / Щелочное (Alkaline). Винил Сульфоновый Краситель (Vinyl Sulfone Dye или vinyl Sulphone Dye). Римэзол® (Remazol®).

VINYON FIBER = ВИНЬОНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО (или ВОЛОКНО ВИНЬОН) – Vinyon Fiber:- (i) first US commercial Vinyon fiber production:- 1939, FMC Corporation, Fiber Division (formerly American Viscose); (ii) Federal Trade Commission definition for Vinyon Fiber:- a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% weight of vinyl chloride units $(–CH_2CHCl–)_X$; (iii) characteristics and Vinyon Fiber uses:- vinyon fibers soften at low temperatures but have high resistance to chemicals. They are most commonly used in industrial applications as a bonding agent for non-woven fabrics and products. (iv) In some countries other than the United States, vinyon fibers are referred to as Polyvinyl Chloride Fibers. Vinyon Fiber is a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of vinyl chloride units. Vinyon is the generic name for a man-made fiber derived from polyvinyl chloride, a derivative of natural salt, water, and petroleum. Vinyon fibers soften at low temperatures and resist chemicals. Vinyon is often referred to as Polyvinyl Chloride. Its primary use is in commercial products. / Виньон – общее торговое название группы синтетических волокон.

VIOLACEA = ФИАЛКОВОЕ (или ФИОЛЕТОВОЕ) – Violacea:- violet colored. / Фиалковое:- фиолетового окраса.

VIOLACEOUS = ФИАЛКОВОЕ (или ФИОЛЕТОВОЕ) – Violaceous:- of the color violet.

VIOLATION OF A TRENDLINE = НАРУШЕНИЕ ЛИНИИ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ – Violation Of A Trendline:- when a currency trades below an uptrend line or above a downtrend line. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынов Нарушение Линии Тенденции проявляется в тех случаях, когда актив или инструмент начинает торговаться соответственно ниже или выше линии тенденции.

VIOLATION SHORT SALE = НАРУШЕНИЕ ПРОДАЖЕЙ ВКОРОТКУЮ – Violation Short Sale:- xxxxx. FINRA® = Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Short Sale Violations (in NASD FINRA Rules 7230A and 7330, and Regulation SHO):- Principal Considerations in Determining Sanctions:- See Principal Considerations in Introductory Section. While respondents are responsible for the systems that they use and the third-party vendors that they employ, the appropriate level of sanctions will depend on whether the respondent diligently chose, installed, and tested a system that nevertheless malfunctioned; the frequency and thoroughness with which the respondent ensured that the system was operating in compliance with applicable rules; and the care that the respondent exercised in undertaking all necessary steps to correct systems-related malfunctions. The same considerations apply to a respondent that has relied on a third-party vendor's products or services. Monetary Sanction*:- First Action**:- Fine of USD5 000 to USD15 000. Second Action Fine of USD10 000 to USD73 000. Subsequent Actions Fine of USD10 000 to USD146 000***. In all egregious cases, whether a first, second or subsequent action, consider a fine greater than or equal to the high end of the range for a first, second or subsequent action. Also consider imposing the fine on a 'per violation' basis. (Notes:- * In cases in which the violations:- (1) involve a pattern or patterns of misconduct; (2) can be quantified by number or percentage; or (3) can be compared to the standard maintained by industry peers, Adjudicators may consider deviating from the fine structure recommended in this guideline for first, second, or subsequent actions. Imposition of monetary sanctions greater than those recommended in this guideline may be particularly appropriate in cases involving violations that occurred during two or more examination or review periods or violations that occurred over an extended period of time. Similarly, in cases in which the respondent acted intentionally or recklessly, and in cases in which the respondent's compliance rate is significantly lower than its peers, Adjudicators may impose a monetary sanction in excess of the recommended range. ** Adjudicators should consider actions concerning violative events that occurred within the three years prior to the misconduct at issue. Events that are more recent in time, however, should be given more weight than less recent events. *** If respondent's second or subsequent action involves a violation that is less serious than a prior violation, includes conduct that demonstrates that respondent is improving its compliance rate, or involves mitigation that did not exist in a prior action, Adjudicators may consider imposing a fine that is less than the fine imposed in the prior action.) Suspension, Bar or Other Sanctions:- If the short-selling customer is not subject to FINRA jurisdiction, in egregious cases or those with evidence of willful misconduct, consider adding the amount of the short-selling customer's 'transaction profit' to the fine for the executing member or associated person. In egregious cases, consider suspending the firm with respect to any or all relevant activities or functions or suspending the responsible individual in any or all capacities for up to two years or expelling the firm or barring the responsible individual. ('Transaction Profit' means the profit that the short-selling customer realized. This amount is separate and distinct from the respondent's financial benefit, as described in General Principle No. 6.). / Нарушение Продажей Вкороткую – запрещённая короткая продажа – торговец может получить такое сообщение в окне системы ввода распоряжений. Появляется оно в ситуации, когда торговец попытался осуществить короткую продажу акций по цене 'один тик вниз', что противоречит правилам NASD (National Association of Securities Dealers). Распоряжение немедленно автоматически отменяется.

VIOLET = ФИОЛЕТОВОЕ (или ЛИЛОВОЕ) – Violet:- any of a group of colors of reddish blue hue, low lightness, and medium saturation.

VIP = VERY IMPORTANT PERSON

VIP = VOLUME INCENTIVE PROGRAMME

VIP COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ВИ.АЙ.ПИ. (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ВИБ) – VIP (short for the Vegetative Insecticidal Protein) Cotton is an alternate to Bollgard® and Bollgard II® that has been developed by Syngenta to control insects. Although the VIP protein (exotoxin)

is derived from the same soil bacterium as the Bollgard® genes, it is structurally, functionally and biochemically different than Bt d-endotoxins. The VIP protein is expressed in the entire Cotton plant, including the floral parts, to provide protection against target species. When pest larvae feed on VIP Cotton, the protein is ingested and causes the larvae to stop feeding and die. VIP Cotton is a Cotton variety that has been genetically altered to express an endotoxin that is produced during the vegetative stage of bacterial growth (Vip3A protein) and is effective against a wide spectrum of caterpillar pests. These varieties offer enhanced bollworm control, compared to Bollgard®, but low activity against the European Corn Borer. The VIP Cotton is an alternate technology to control insects that are controlled by Bollgard® or Bollgard II®. The difference is that the VIP Cotton contains a vegetative insecticidal protein (VIP) that controls target insects through a novel mode of action. The Syngenta Group Company discovered the VIP protein in 1994. The VIP protein is an exotoxin, but still derived from the same soil bacterium Bacillus Thuringiensis (BT). As an exotoxin, the VIP protein is structurally, functionally and biochemically different than Bt d-endotoxins. The VIP protein is expressed in the entire Cotton plant, including the floral parts, to provide protection against the target species. When pest larvae feed on VIP Cotton, the protein is ingested and causes the larvae to stop feeding and die soon. / Болгард® (Bollgard®). виды (species). Синьгеньта Груп Кампэни (Syngenta Group Company). Бациллус Туринги энсис.

VIP3A COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ВИ.АЙ.ПИ.СРИ.ЭЙ. (или ХЛОПЧАТНИК ВИБЗА) – VIP3A Cotton:- one of three proteins produced in Bollgard 3 Cotton plants that is derived from a common soil Bacterium and that is toxic to specific insects.

VIPERINA = ЗМЕИНОЕ (или ЗМЕЕОБРАЗНОЕ, или ВИПЕРИНА) – Viperina:- snake-like. The Viperinae or Viperines, are a subfamily of venomous vipers endemic to Europe, Asia and Africa. They are distinguished by their lack of the heat-sensing pit organs that characterize their sister group, the Subfamily Crotalinae. / Виперы – Семейство Змей; то же, что Гадюки.

VIRAL = ВИРУСНОЕ – (1) Viral:- of, relating to, or caused by a virus.

(2) Viral:- self-propagating practice or pattern of Internet use that moves from person to person. Works best in consumer e-commerce because of easy adoption. Longer sales cycle for b2b e-commerce makes viral practices less important. Example:- HotMail's explosive growth. / Вирусное:- .

VIRAL AGENT = ВИРУСНЫЙ АГЕНТ – Viral Agent:- an agent that is know to cause particular diseases, which may be used for example as a biological warfare agent. See also Disease Agent. Viral Agents As Biological Weapons And Agents Of Bioterrorism:- Multiple viral agents have been classified by the CDC as potential weapons of mass destruction or agents for biologic terrorism. Agents such as smallpox, viral hemorrhagic fever viruses, agents of viral encephalitis, and others are of concern because they are highly infectious and relatively easy to produce. Although dispersion might be difficult, the risk is magnified by the fact that large populations are susceptible to these agents and only limited treatment and vaccination strategies exist. Although the risk of large-scale bioterrorism using viral agents is small, public health programs and health care providers must be prepared for this potentially devastating impact on public health. / Вирусный Агент:- .

VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS = ВИРУСНЫЙ ЭНЦЕФАЛИТ – Viral Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain as a result of virus infection. There are many viruses that cause viral encephalitis. / Вирусный Энцефалит:- воспаление головного мозга, вызванное вирусным агентом. Под Энцефалитами, от Греческого слова Enképhalos, означающее Головной Мозг, понимается группа воспалительных заболеваний головного мозга человека и животных, обусловленных главным образом вирусами, Бактериями, простейшими и другими болезнетворными микроорганизмами. Различают первичные и вторичные энцефалиты. К первичным относят энцефалиты, которые развиваются вследствие внедрения в головной мозг нейротропных вирусов (эпидемические энцефалиты, клещевые энцефалиты, комариные энцефалиты и энцефалиты, вызываемые вирусами герпеса и опоясывающего лишая, и других). Для большинства первичных энцефалитов характерны наличие резервуара вируса в природе (обычно грызуны, птицы и другие), переносчика вируса (Комары, Клещи) и связанные с этим природная очаговость и сезонность заболевания. Возбудители первичных энцефалитов проникают в головной мозг гематогенным путём, то есть через кровь, реже – по нервным волокнам. Вторичные энцефалиты – следствие поражения головного мозга при общей или местной инфекции, например, при ревматизме, гриппе, кори, краснухе, ветряной оспе и других. Определённую роль в развитии вторичных энцефалитов, по-видимому, играет сенсибилизация организма к определённому антигену, возникающая при той или иной инфекции. Воспалительным процессом может поражаться преимущественно белое вещество или преимущественно серое вещество головного мозга (черепные нервы, подкорковые ганглии), например, при эпидемическом летаргическом или клещевом энцефалите. Большинство энцефалитов протекает остро. Основные проявления:- повышение температуры тела, головная боль, тошнота, рвота, нередко расстройство сознания; судороги и другие неврологические симптомы (парезы, расстройства чувствительности, функций черепных нервов и другие). Кроме того, для эпидемического летаргического энцефалита Экономо (название по имени описавшего его Австрийского психиатра и невролога Румынского происхождения Константина Фрайхэ фон Экономо (Constantin Freiherr von Economo или Константин Экономо фон Сан Зэф (Constantin Economo von San Serff); 1876–1931)) характерны поражение глазодвигательных нервов и сонливость; для ревматического энцефалита – гиперкинезы и так далее. В некоторых случаях после острой стадии наблюдается нарастание или появление новой неврологической симптоматики, например, развитие постэнцефалитического паркинсонизма при эпидемическом энцефалите. Неблагоприятно протекают так называемые склерозирующие энцефалиты (возникают в детском и юношеском возрасте, характеризуются расстройствами памяти, интеллекта, эпилептическими припадками и другим), гнойные и некротические энцефалиты, при которых происходит гибель значительных участков головного мозга. При клещевом энцефалите обычно через 10–12 суток (сут) после заражения (при укусе инфицированного клеща в природных очагах клещевого энцефалита) появляются мышечная слабость и онемение участков кожи, повышение температуры тела (держится несколько суток); характерны развитие парезов или параличей шейно-плечевой мускулатуры, поражение черепных нервов, симптомы раздражения оболочек мозга. Во многих случаях заболевание протекает в лёгкой форме. Для лечения энцефалитов применяют лекарственные средства, обладающие противовоспалительным, антимикробным, десенсибилизирующим действием (гормоны, салицилаты, антибиотики, сульфаниламиды, димедрол и другие). Профилактика энцефалитов, характеризующихся природной очаговостью:- борьба с переносчиками, иммунизация, средства индивидуальной защиты от Клещей, Комаров (репелленты, защитные костюмы) и тому подобное.

VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER = ВИРУСНАЯ ГЕМОРРАГИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИХОРАДКА – Viral Hemorrhagic Fever is a syndrome caused by infection with one of a number of viruses that can cause increased permeability of the blood vessels resulting in bleeding into the skin, internally, or from the mouth or other orifices. The bleeding is usually not life-threatening. Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) is a syndrome caused by infection with one of a number of viruses that can cause increased permeability of the blood vessels resulting in bleeding into the skin, internally, or from the mouth or other orifices. The bleeding is usually not life-threatening. Other signs and symptoms of viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) may also include high fever, weakness, dizziness, and myalgia. In severe cases, there may be shock, coma, delirium, seizures, and death. The viruses that cause VHF belong to four families:- the arenaviruses, filoviruses, bunyaviruses, and flaviviruses. The arenaviruses include the Lassa fever virus and Machupo, Junin, Guanarito, and Sabia hemorrhagic

fever viruses. Among the filoviruses are the notorious Ebola virus and Marburg virus. The bunyaviruses include Rift Valley fever (RVF), Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF), and hantaviruses. The viruses of yellow fever and dengue are Among the flaviviruses. These are all RNA viruses that are covered, or enveloped, in a fatty (lipid) coating. The ability of these viruses to survive depends on an animal or insect host. These viruses are geographically restricted to the areas where their host species live. Humans are infected when they come into contact with infected hosts. However, with some of these viruses, after the transmission from the natural host, there can be person-to-person transmission. Human cases or outbreaks of hemorrhagic fevers caused by these viruses occur sporadically and irregularly. The occurrence of outbreaks cannot be easily predicted. With a few exceptions, there is no established drug treatment for VHFs. Ribavirin, an anti-viral drug, has been effective in treating some patients with Lassa fever. Treatment for most of the VHFs is largely supportive. / Вирусная Геморрагическая Лихорадка:- заболевание, вызываемое вирусами ряда семейств:- Arenavirus, Filoviridae, Bunyaviridae, Flavivirus. Геморрагические Лихорадки, группа передающихся от животных человеку природноочаговых вирусных заболеваний, объединённых общими клиническими признаками – повышением температуры (лихорадка), подкожными и внутренними кровоизлияниями. По возбудителю, а также по способу распространения инфекции различают несколько видов. Геморрагические лихорадки с почечным синдромом (геморрагический нефрозо-нефрит) встречается в Европе и Азии в виде групповых вспышек и спорадических (единичных) случаев. Механизм передачи недостаточно выяснен; предполагается возможность передачи через гамазовых Клещей. Природные очаги могут образовываться в различных ландшафтах (лес, степь, тундра). Резервуар инфекции – некоторые виды мышевидных грызунов. Инкубационный период 11–24 дня. Крымская геморрагическая лихорадка встречается в виде спорадических случаев в Южных степных районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (Крым, Таманский Полуостров, Ростовская Область, РСФСР, Южный Казахстан, Узбекская ССР, Киргизская ССР, Туркменская ССР, Таджикская ССР), а также в Болгарии, то есть там, где распространены иксодовые Клещи (Hyalomma). Заражение происходит в весенне-летний период. Инкубационный период 2–7 дней. Возбудитель обнаруживается в крови больных в течение всего лихорадочного периода. Сыворотка крови выздоравливающих обладает специфическими противовирусными свойствами. Омская геморрагическая лихорадка описана у жителей приозёрных посёлков Сибири, у охотников и членов их семей, в Барабинской степи (у непривитых). Встречается в осенне-зимний период в виде вспышек, которые связаны с эпизоотиями у промысловых животных. Переносчики болезни – иксодовые Клещи (Dermacentor). Инкубационный период 3–7 дней. У человека вирус обнаруживают в течение всего лихорадочного периода. Клещевая Индийская лихорадка (Киасапурская лесная болезнь) вызывается вирусом, сходным с возбудителем Омской геморрагической лихорадки. Наблюдается в весенне-летний период в виде спорадических случаев. Инкубационный период 4–8 дней. Вирус выделен от больных людей, обезьян, нескольких видов лесных грызунов и птиц, от иксодовых и гамазовых Клещей. Аргентинской, или Боливийской, геморрагической лихорадкой заболевают преимущественно сельскохозяйственные рабочие и члены их семей в период уборки Кукурузы. Вирус выделен от людей, полевых грызунов и паразитирующих на них гамазовых Клещей (Haemophysalis). Инкубационный период 2–11 дней. Близко к геморрагическим лихорадкам примыкают комариные лихорадки, встречающиеся в отдельных странах Азии, Африки и Океании. По течению заболевания комариные лихорадки несколько отличаются от геморрагических лихорадок. По всей вероятности, они также передаются человеку от животных, но резервуары инфекции в природе ещё не выяснены. Передача возбудителя (вирус) осуществляется Комарами. Вирус комариных лихорадок выделен от больных людей (в ранние сроки заболевания) и от Комаров. Заболевание геморрагической лихорадкой в большинстве случаев начинается остро:- появляются озноб, лихорадка (Омская, Индийская, а иногда комариные), головная боль, резкая слабость; возникают кровотечения (носовые, желудочные, кишечные, маточные, почечные, полостные, из дёсен, подкожные) или геморрагические сыпи на коже и слизистых оболочках. Отмечаются изменения в крови (лейкопения, а для геморрагической лихорадки с почечным синдромом – лейкоцитоз), внутренних органах (геморрагическая лихорадка с почечным синдромом сопровождается поражением почек, что проявляется резкими болями в пояснице, а иногда, вследствие изменений в почечных канальцах, прекращением отделения мочи), в нервной системе (геморрагическая лихорадка с почечным синдромом, Крымская, Аргентинская и комариные часто сопровождаются коллапсом и шоком). У переболевших геморрагической лихорадкой остаётся прочный иммунитет. Лечение симптоматическое:- поддержание сердечной деятельности и борьба с кровоточивостью. При Аргентинской и геморрагической лихорадке с почечным синдромом – борьба с обезвоживанием (введение больших доз нормальной плазмы крови, электролитов; гормональные препараты – кортикостероиды). При Крымской геморрагической лихорадке положительные результаты даёт введение специфической сыворотки. Профилактика:- уничтожение Клещей и грызунов; применение средств, отпугивающих Насекомых (акарицидные репелленты). Против Омской геморрагической лихорадки применяют специальную вакцину, обеспечивающую длительный и прочный иммунитет.

VIRAL TRANSACTIVATING PROTEIN = ВИРУСНЫЙ ТРАНСАКТИВИРУЮЩИЙ БЕЛОК – Viral Transactivating Protein is the specific protein used by a lytic virus to ‘switch on’ the cascade of gene regulation by which that virus ‘takes over’ a healthy cell and subverts its molecular processes (machinery) to produce virus components. This (transactivating) protein is key to the whole lytic cycle of the virus and therefore a potential target for therapeutic intervention. / Вирусный Трансактивирующий Белок:- специфический белок вирусов, запускающий каскад регуляторов активности генов клетки, позволяющий вирусу реплицировать собственные компоненты.

VIRESCENT = ЗЕЛЕНОВАТОЕ – Virescent:- young seedlings that are nearly white or slightly yellow as a result of delayed development of chloroplasts. Later the plant gradually turns green.

VIRGATE = ПРУТЬЕВИДНОЕ (или СТЕРЖНЕОБРАЗНОЕ) – Virgate:- slender, twiggy or wand like. Hence:- Virgatus (-a, -um). / Сплетённое или Плетёное или Полосатое (Латинский – Virgatus).

VIRGIN COAL = ЦЕЛИК УГЛЯ (или НЕПОДРАБОТАННЫЙ ПЛАСТ УГЛЯ, или ПЕРВОЗДАННЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Virgin Coal is a coal that has not been accessed by mining. Virgin Coal is an area of coal that is in place (in situ) and unimpaired by mining activities.

VIRGIN FIBERS = ВПЕРВЫЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЁННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА (или ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА, или ПЕРВОЗДАННЫЕ ВОЛОКНА, или ПЕРВОРОДНЫЕ ВОЛОКНА) – Virgin Fibers are the fibers never made into fabric before. The term is used primarily for wool fibers to differentiate between these and reclaimed, reprocessed, and reused fibers. See also Reprocessed Fibers, Reclaimed Fibers, and Reused Fibers.

VIRGIN LAND = ЦЕЛИННАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ (или ЦЕЛИНА) – Virgin Land is a land that has not been used for agricultural purposes or disturbed by humans at all. The Virgin Lands campaign was a huge operation designed to open up a vast tract of steppe land, mainly in Northern Kazakhstan and the Altai region of the RSFSR, for grain cultivation. The area initially plowed up in 1954, the first year of the campaign, was no less than 19 million hectares (47 million acres). An additional 14 million hectares were plowed in 1955. More than 300 000 people, primarily from Ukraine and the RSFSR, were recruited by the Komsomol to settle and cultivate the arid steppe. They would be joined by even larger contingents of students, soldiers, and truck and combine-drivers who were transported to the virgin lands on a seasonal basis. The campaign bore the stamp of Nikita Khrushchev and his efforts to rekindle popular identification with and

participation in state economic initiatives. As such, it led to strains within the party leadership, particularly after the disappointing 1955 harvest. But the following year's harvest, the largest in Soviet history up to that point, seemed to vindicate Khrushchev's gamble. Over half of the 125 million tons of grain produced came from the new regions. Results thereafter never quite reached the level of 1956. By the early 1960s, reliance on single-crop cultivation had taken its toll on the fertility of the soil, and failure to adopt anti-erosion measures led to millions of tons of soil simply blowing away. The Virgin Lands campaign also had an important demographic dimension. Aside from the indigenous Kazakhs and settlers recruited from the Slavic population, the campaign relied on the labor of Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks, Crimean Tatars, Volga Germans, and others deported from their homelands either before or during the Great Patriotic War. The concentration of young males in an unfamiliar (to many) environment and competition over economic and cultural resources provoked ethnic and racial friction and even pogroms. Although after 1956 some of these groups were permitted to return to their native regions, authorities considered Crimean Tatars and Volga Germans too valuable to the Virgin Lands program to be released from what was for all intents and purposes internal exile. / Под Целиной понимается земля, покрытая естественной растительностью, которая веками не распахивалась. Освоение целины в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) (Казахская ССР, Поволжье, Сибирь, Урал и другие районы) проводилось в 1954–60. Было распахано около 41.8 миллионов гектаров (га) земли. Целина, покрытые естественной растительностью земли, которые веками не распахивались. В отличие от старопахотных земель, почвы целины содержат в корнеобитаемом слое повышенное количество гумуса, азота и других элементов питания растений, более структурны и более уплотнены, менее засорены семенами сорняков, отличаются пониженной жизнедеятельностью микроорганизмов и своеобразным водным режимом:- в засушливых районах они сильнее иссушены, в увлажнённых – влажность их высокая. Основные типы целины в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР):- степная целина на чернозёмах и каштановых почвах – в Европейской части встречается почти исключительно в заповедниках (Аскания-Нова в Херсонской Области, Каменная Степь в Воронежской Области); в Азиатской части (Северные, Западные и Северо-Восточные районы Казахстана, Сибирь, Зауралье) также почти полностью освоена (смотрите Целинные И Залежные Земли). Целина Южных степей и полупустынь приурочена к сильно засушливым районам со светло-каштановыми, бурыми полупустынными почвами и серозёмами (Центральный и Южный Казахстан, Средняя Азия, Азербайджанская ССР и другие); освоение целины здесь связано с применением орошения и специальных мероприятий для улучшения засоленных почв. Пойменная целина распространена в Нечерноземье, меньшие площади в других природных зонах; при её освоении проводят осушение и культуртехнические работы. Целинные земли болот в Нечернозёмной зоне Европейской части, в Сибири, на Дальнем Востоке, в Закавказье (Колхида) также нуждаются в предварительном осушении и окультуривании. Целинные И Залежные Земли в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), земельные массивы, пригодные под распашку и посев сельскохозяйственных культур (смотрите Целина, Залежь). Их освоение – один из важных факторов увеличения производства зерна и других сельскохозяйственных продуктов; в крупных масштабах проводилось в 1954–60 в Казахстане, районах Поволжья, Урала, Западной и Восточной Сибири, Дальнего Востока. Это мероприятие вошло в историю как одно из героических свершений Коммунистической Партии и Советского народа, в котором реализовались Ленинские идеи о необходимости использования обширных земельных ресурсов в интересах развития производительных сил страны. На торжественном заседании в Алма-Ате, посвящённом 20-летию освоения целинных и залежных земель (Март 1974), Генеральный Секретарь Центрального Комитет Коммунистической Партии Советского Союза (ЦК КПСС) Леонид Ильич Брежнев (1906–1982) отметил, что освоение целинных и залежных земель в Казахстане, Алтайском и Красноярском краях, Новосибирской и Омской областях, в Поволжье, на Урале и Дальнем Востоке, в других районах страны представляет одну из самых ярких страниц в летописи созидательного труда Советского народа. На пустовавших извечно землях выросли сотни совхозов, построены промышленные предприятия, организованы современные научные центры. Это не только позволило создать новую крупную зерновую базу на Востоке страны, но и коренным образом изменило экономику, культуру, весь облик огромных районов. До Октябрьского государственного переворота (так называемой Октябрьской Революции) 1917 степи Восточных районов на небольших площадях осваивались переселенцами из густонаселённых областей России. Суровые климатические условия и бедность крестьянских хозяйств позволяли заниматься здесь лишь примитивным земледелием, основанным на залежной системе (землю распахивали и несколько лет занимали зерновыми культурами, а затем, когда их урожаи резко снижались, переводили в залежь, часто на 20, 25 лет и более). В годы Советской власти постепенно создавались необходимые предпосылки для массового освоения целинных и залежных земель. В соответствии с Постановлением Февральско-Мартовского (1954) Пленума ЦК КПСС 'О дальнейшем увеличении производства зерна в стране и об освоении целинных и залежных земель' в Восточные районы направлялись сотни тысяч энтузиастов, в том числе свыше 500 000 – по комсомольским путёвкам; быстрыми темпами стали создаваться новые совхозы, оснащённые мощной техникой. В 1954–60 было распахано 41.8 миллион гектаров (га) целины и залежи, в том числе 16.3 миллионов га в РСФСР (Западная Сибирь – 6.2 миллиона га, районы Урала – 4.2 миллиона га, Восточная Сибирь и Дальний Восток – 4.2 миллиона га, Поволжье – 1.7 миллиона га) и 25.5 миллионоа га в Казахстане (главным образом в Северных областях – Кустанайской, Северо-Казахстанской, Кокчетавской, Павлодарской, Целиноградской). В результате расширения и интенсивного использования пашни в этих районах увеличились площади под зерновыми культурами, возросли валовые сборы и государственные закупки зерна. Освоение целинных и залежных земель потребовало значительных капитальных вложений (37.4 миллиардов Рублей за 1954–59); однако уже в 1961 государство за счёт дополнительно полученной продукции не только компенсировало затраченные средства, но имело свыше 3.3 миллиардов Рублей чистого дохода. Целинные хозяйства стали крупными поставщиками дешёвого товарного зерна; товарность хлеба в Казахстане в 1971–74 достигала в среднем 59%. Наряду с зерновым хозяйством во многих районах (Алтайский Край, Башкирская АССР, Саратовская Область, Казахская ССР и другие) развилось производство сахарной Свёклы, Подсолнечника и других сельскохозяйственных культур. Созданы благоприятные условия для животноводческих отраслей. После Мартовского (1965) Пленума ЦК КПСС, наметившего меры по интенсификации сельского хозяйства, основным фактором дальнейшего роста производства зерна в целинных районах стало повышение урожайности зерновых культур, которая за 1961–65 увеличилась почти вдвое. Большое значение придаётся размещению сельскохозяйственных культур в севооборотах, семеноводству и другим мероприятиям по повышению устойчивости зернового производства. В результате возросшей культуры земледелия валовые сборы зерна в целинных районах РСФСР увеличились за 1954–74 в 2.5 раза, в Казахской ССР – в 6.2 раза; с освоенных земель получено свыше 500 миллионов тонн хлеба. Освоение и использование целинных и залежных земель строятся на научной основе, благодаря чему сводятся к минимуму отрицательные последствия, возникающие при нарушении естественного биогеоценоза. Об освоении земель в Нечернозёмной зоне РСФСР и орошаемых районах смотрите в статьях Сельское Хозяйство, Мелиорация, Орошение, Осушение. Залежь, необрабатываемая длительный период пашня. Кратковременная (8–15 лет) залежь в степных районах называется Перелогом, в лесостепных – Залогом. В первые 2–3 года пашня зарастает одно- и двулетними растениями (Бурьянистый Перелог), в последующие 5–7 лет на ней господствуют корневищевые растения, которые по мере уплотнения почвы сменяются сначала рыхлокустовыми, затем плотнокустовыми злаками. В дальнейшем развивается растительность, характерная для природных луговых или степных условий. На залеже накопляется органическое вещество, образуется дернина, почва становится более плотной и структурной. Часть пашни при залежной системе земледелия в

малонаселённых степных районах периодически оставлялась под залежь. Это восстанавливало плодородие почвы и помогало бороться с сорняками. Освоение залежей в степных районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) позволило значительно увеличить производство зерна. Обработка залежи заключается в глубокой вспашке плугами с предплужниками весной или в начале лета с последующей обработкой дисковыми орудиями.

VIRGIN POINT OF CONTROL = ПЕРВОЗДАННЫЙ ПУНКТ КОНТРОЛЯ – The Virgin Point of Control (VPOC) is a Point of Control (POC) that has not had a trade at that price since the day that that POC was formed. Say a POC is formed at a price of 1 120.00 on Monday. On Tuesday the market trades above this price all day and forms a POC at 1 145.00. On Wednesday the market trades above 1 145.00 all day and forms a POC at 1 165.00. On Thursday the market trades in the 1 150.00 to 1 170.00 range. So the situation on Thursday is that the POC's that were formed on Monday and Tuesday are VPOC's because their prices have not been touched since they were formed. However, the POC created on Wednesday is NOT a VPOC because the market has traded at that price since it was formed. The Virgin Point of Control is sometimes referred to as the Naked Point of Control (NPOC).

VIRGIN SOIL = ЦЕЛИННАЯ ПОЧВА (или ПОЧВА ЦЕЛИНЫ) – Virgin Soil is a soil that has never been cultivated or disturbed for crop production or any other purpose.

VIRGIN TIMBER = XX (или ПЕРВОЗДАННАЯ ДРЕВЕСИНА) – Virgin Timber is a timber from an original forest that has not been previously disturbed or influenced by human activity.

VIRGIN WOOL = ДЕВСТВЕННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ШЕРСТЬ, ВПЕРВЫЕ ПЕРЕРАБОТАННАЯ НА ПРЯЖУ И ТКАНЬ, или НАТУРАЛЬНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Virgin Wool is a wool that has been clipped from a live sheep and that has not been previously processed to the stage where it contains twist. Noil is merely separated from long fibers in combing and is considered virgin wool. Virgin Wool is a new wool that has never been used before, or reclaimed from any spun, woven, knitted, felted, manufactured or used products. Virgin Wool is simply wool that's never been used before–but that difference matters. It's better than recycled wool because it's stronger and higher quality. Pure virgin wool is naturally breathable in both cold and warm weather, water-repellent, durable and insulating. It also resists wrinkles, stains and odors. Even though you can dry-clean wool shirts, many people simply hang them up and let them air out, finding that to be just as effective. Since virgin wool fibers haven't been shredded like recycled wool, they're more resilient – they don't break or wrinkle as easily and can provide more stretch. A shirt made of virgin wool can last for decades – some Pendleton Woolen Mills (USA) customers pass down their Board Shirts through several generations. Not something you can say about cotton or synthetic materials, right? Recycled Wool:- You wouldn't necessarily think of wool in the same category as paper bags, aluminum cans and plastic bottles, but like those three, it's recyclable. Recycled wool got a burst of popularity during World War II, when fabrics were rationed because wool was needed for military uniforms. As a result, civilians would recycle wool blankets into coats, or use the yarn from wool socks to knit sweaters. Very resourceful, right? Recycled wool is also called 'Reclaimed Wool' or 'Shoddy Wool'. Recycled wool is exactly what it sounds like:- wool that's been used to make one product, then used to make something else. Recycled wool is great for insulation, cloth diaper covers, DIY & Crafts rugs, polishing metal, applying wood stain, absorbing spills and more. However, recycled wool isn't the best for clothing and blankets if softness is your goal. To recycle wool, the fibers are torn apart and respun, which lowers the quality. Recycled wool can be 'a little more harsh or fuzzy', explains a wool crafting site. Adds one yarn site, 'Most recycled wool goods have a harsh feel to them'. At Pendleton, our goal is soft, premium wool clothing and blankets, which is why we exclusively use pure virgin wool. Today, companies are legally required by the Federal Trade Commission to specify if wool is recycled. So if a wool garment isn't specified as virgin or recycled, it's probably virgin wool. Virgin Wool is a term applicable to fabrics or products that do not use wastes from preliminary processing of new wool. It is new wool made into yarns and fabrics for the first time. Virgin Wool is the wool taken from a lamb's first shearing. This is the softest and finest wool produced. There is another meaning of virgin wool – it can refer to wool that has never been used, processed, or woven before. This type of virgin wool can come from an adult sheep. The Difference Between Virgin Wool And Wool? Virgin Wool is wool that has not previously been processed or woven, whereas wool can be made from recycling existing wool fabric and respinning the resulting fibers. There is a limited world supply of virgin wool which results in more use of recycled wool. The items made from virgin wool are more expensive as compared with those made of regular wool. Wool is a natural fiber that has been clipped from sheep for over 5 000 years. 'Pure New Wool' is a designation that can only be awarded to wool that is won from living, healthy sheep by clipping. 'All Wool', on the other hand, can be obtained from dead or sick animals or even from recycled wool: tretford uses new wool exclusively. The idea of recycled wool in one's clothing is alien to many these days. These days clothing is cheap and raw materials plentiful. If you walk into a department store and look at a selection of sweaters in a rainbow array of colors, chances are very few will be labeled 'Virgin Wool' but at the same time not one will have a single recycled fiber in it. It wasn't always so, however. One of the biggest pushes towards fiber and garment recycling was a result of World War II. Many things were rationed beyond food. The effect on a decade's worth of fashion was profound as governments restricted the amount of fabric which could be used to make new garments commercially, and restricted the raw materials for home producers. Wool was needed for uniforms, silk for parachutes, etc and even after the war economic troubles prevented an immediate cessation of rationing. Instead of buying new clothing people took to recycling clothing out of necessity. An adult's sweater could be unraveled and turned into children's sweaters, gloves, socks, and any number of useful things. An older girl's dress could be smocked and taken in to fit a younger child. And there was no stigma in this. It was patriotic, and considered a part of the war effort. These days, wool production is going strong, but some people continue to recycle wool and many even sell it or the garments made from it. This is as much a result of excess as the previous recycling was from dearth. High quality yarn tends to be expensive. At the same time, many designers make and sell sweaters which just don't do their fibers justice. Many fiber artists on a budget find items in used clothing stores and spend a few Dollars and some effort to come away with fiber which would otherwise have cost hundreds of Dollars. They spend time instead of money, which can be worth it if cash flow is a problem. That ill-conceived orange cashmere blend men's sweater becomes hundreds of yards of potential wound into balls. Of course, with so much recycled material being sold during and after the war, the assurance of the reverse became a valued selling point. 'Virgin Wool' became a signifier of something luxurious and good. In these days of plenty however, it can be a bit misleading since the virgin wool may be nothing special compared to the recycled yarn from a USD300 sweater that had been worn once before it was sent to Goodwill. In the mean time, these days regulation decrees that garments made from recycled materials need to be labeled as such. It's up to the buyer to decide what 'new' is worth. Wool that has had no previous use is described as new wool, or, in the United States, as Virgin Wool. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Пэндэлтчэн Волэн Милз (Pendleton Woolen Mills).

VIRID = ЗЕЛЕНЬ (или ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Virid:- vividly green; verdant. Virid (-is, -i):- green.

VIRIDESCENS = ЗЕЛЕНЕТЬ (или СТАНОВИТЬСЯ ЗЕЛЁНЫМ) – Viridescens:- becoming green.

VIRIDESCENT = ЗЕЛЕНОВАТОЕ (или XX) – Viridescent:- slightly green; greenish. / :- слегка зелёное; зеленоватое.

VIRIDIAN = ВИРИДИАН (или ОКИСЬ ХРОМА) – Viridian is a deep blue-green color with a hue toward green. The name comes from the Latin word Viridis which means 'Green'. Meaning of Viridian:- (i) Viridian is a pigment used in art. (ii) Viridian is a popular color for painting dining rooms. (iii) Viridian:- the color is similar to the color forest green, and both colors are thought of as having to do with

forests and woods. (iv) Viridian represents the Viridian Design Movement, an effort to encourage green architecture – architecture based on ecological principles. Viridian:- a chrome green that is probably a hydrated oxide of chrome. Viridian is a blue-green pigment, a hydrated chromium(III) oxide, of medium saturation and relatively dark in value. It is composed more of green than blue. Specifically, it is a dark shade of spring green, the color between green and cyan on the color wheel, or, in paint, a tertiary blue-green color. Viridian takes its name from the Latin Viridis, meaning 'Green'. The first recorded use of Viridian as a color name in English was in the 1860s (exact year uncertain). / Окислы Хрома или Оксиды Хрома, соединения хрома с кислородом:- CrO, Cr_2O_3, CrO_2, CrO_3 и другие. Закись хрома, CrO, чёрные кристаллы; $t_{пл}$ 1 550 °C. Нерастворима в воде и горячих концентрированных HCl и H_2SO_4. Сильный восстановитель. Гидрат закиси хрома Cr $(OH)_2$ при обезвоживании окисляется до Cr_2O_3. Получают CrO разложением гексакарбонила хрома Cr $(CO)_6$ при 300 °C в вакууме. Применения не находит. Окись хрома, Cr_2O_3, тёмно-зелёные кристаллы; плотность 5.21 г/см^3, $t_{пл}$ 1 990 °C. В воде нерастворима. Обладает амфотерными свойствами. При сплавлении с сульфатами щелочных металлов даёт сульфат хрома, со щёлочами – хромиты. Окиси хрома соответствует гидроокись $Cr_2O_3x6H_2O$; могут быть получены и другие гидратные формы, например, $Cr_2O_3x5H_2O$, $Cr_2O_3x7H_2O$. Cr_2O_3 является конечным продуктом термического разложения большинства соединений хрома; в технике её получают термическим разложением CrO_3 при 500 °C или прокаливанием дихроматов (например, $K_2Cr_2O_3$, $Na_2Cr_2O_7$) с древесным углём. Окись хрома используют как сырьё при алюминотермическом способе получения хрома, в производстве стойких к свету красок, для окраски стёкол и керамики, в качестве полирующего материала, катализатора в неорганическом и органическом синтезе (при дегидрогенизации, ароматизации, гидрировании, крекинге и так далее). Двуокись хрома, CrO_2, кристаллы чёрного цвета; плотность 4.8 г/см^3. Получают CrO_2 нагреванием CrO_3 или хлористого хромила CrO_2Cl_2 до 360–400 °C и под высоким давлением в атмосфере кислорода. Трёхокись хрома, хромовый ангидрид, CrO_3, тёмно-красные кристаллы; плотность 2.8 г/см^3; $t_{пл}$ 196 °C. Гигроскопична, расплывается на воздухе. С водой образует хромовые кислоты. Сильный окислитель. Получают действием H_2SO_4 на дихромат натрия $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ (реже $K_2Cr_2P_7$). Применяют для получения хрома электролизом, электролитического хромирования. Трёхокись хрома, так же как и другие соединения Cr (VI), ядовита.

VIRIDIFLORUS = ВИРИДИФЛОРУС (или ЗЕЛЕНОЦВЕТКОВОЕ) – Viridiflorus (-a):- with green flowers.

VIRIDIFOLIUS = ВИРИДИФОЛИУС (или ЗЕЛЕНОЛИСТНОЕ) – Viridifolius:- with green leaves.

VIRIDIFUSCUS = ВИРИДИФУСКУС (или ГРЯЗНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ, или ТЁМНО–ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Viridifuscus:- green-brown.

VIRIDISSIMUS = ВИРИДИССИМУС (или ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНО ЗЕЛЁНОЕ, или НАСЫЩЕННО ЗЕЛЁНОЕ) – Viridissimus:- very green. / очень зелёное.

VIRIDITY = ЗЕЛЕНЬ (или СВЕЖЕСТЬ, или ХХ) – Viridity:- the color of grass or foliage.

VIRIDULUS = ВИРИДУЛЮС (или ЗЕЛЕНОВАТОЕ) – Viridulus:- somewhat green.

VIRION = ВИРИОН – Virion is an entire virus particle, consisting of an outer protein shell called a Capsid and an inner core of nucleic acid (either ribonucleic or deoxyribonucleic acid – RNA or DNA). The core confers infectivity, and the capsid provides specificity to the virus. In some virions the capsid is further enveloped by a fatty membrane, in which case the virion can be inactivated by exposure to fat solvents such as ether and chloroform. Many virions are spheroidal – actually icosahedral – the capsid having 20 triangular faces, with regularly arranged units called Capsomeres, two to five or more along each side; and the nucleic acid is densely coiled within. Other virions have a capsid consisting of an irregular number of surface spikes and the nucleic acid loosely coiled within. Virions of most plant viruses are rod-shaped; the capsid is a naked cylinder (lacking a fatty membrane) within which lies a straight or helical rod of nucleic acid. Virion is a virus particle. Virion is an intact virus particle (e.g., prior to it entering a cell to 'infect' the cell). A virion consists of a protein coat (known as a Capsid) around a central core composed of genetic material (DNA or RNA). / Под Вирионом понимается полностью сформированная вирусная частица, состоящая из нуклеиновой кислоты и белковой оболочки (капсида). Хранит и переносит генетический материал вируса от одной клетки к другой. Иногда вирион называют Вироспорой. Вирион, зрелая вирусная частица, или элементарное тельце вируса. Вирион состоит из нуклеиновой кислоты (РНК или ДНК) – наследственного (генетического) материала, заключённого в футляр из белковых субъединиц (молекул или агрегатов молекул); вирионы более сложно организованных вирусов могут иметь внешние оболочки (содержащие белки, липиды, углеводы) или специальные образования, как у бактериофагов. Вирион – полноценная внеклеточная вирусная частица.

VIROIDS = ВИРОИДЫ – Viroid is an infectious particle smaller than any of the known viruses, an agent of certain plant diseases. The particle consists only of an extremely small circular RNA (ribonucleic acid) molecule, lacking the protein coat of a virus. Viroids appear to be transmitted mechanically from one cell to another through cellular debris. Viroids are of much interest because of their subviral nature and their obscure mode of action. Potato spindle tuber disease is viroid-induced. Whether viroids occur in animal cells is still uncertain. Viroids are small, low-molecular weight ribonucleic acid that can infect plant cells, replicate themselves, and cause disease. A term Viroid refers to certain plant pathogens (i.e. plant-disease-causing virus-like entities) capable of reproducing on their own (unlike a true virus). / Вироид – патогенная нуклеиновая кислота, лишённая белковой оболочки.

VIROLOGIST = ВИРОЛОГ (или ВИРУСОЛОГ) – Virologists are microbiologists who study microorganisms that quickly duplicate, resulting in the rapid spreading of viruses. Their primary work is to figure out how diseases like AIDS, SARS and hepatitis spread, in order to prevent more rampant development and to assist in vaccine development. While a bachelor's degree usually gets you a job as a lab assistant, advanced research positions in virology normally require a master's or doctoral degree. Median pay for all microbiologists was USD65 920 in 2010, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Virologists study viruses that affect humans, animals, insects, bacteria, fungi and plants, in community, clinical, agricultural and natural environments. Virologists typically work in research or teaching, and many split their time between these two activities. Virologists may also work as science writers or pursue additional training to work in pharmaceutical business or law. Virology researchers study a broad range of issues, including viral pathology, viral oncology, emerging viruses, virotherapy, viral replication, virus-cell interactions and plant virology. Researchers may be employed by universities, government agencies or health organizations. Some virologists work in industry research and develop new medications. Medical doctors focusing on virology may carry out clinical research and work with patients afflicted with viruses. Virologist is a scientist or doctor who studies or specializes in viruses. A Virologist is a research professional. Preparing, conducting and overseeing studies of microorganisms is a core duty. Research studies normally are done with scientific equipment in labs. Virologists observe Bacteria that has become host to a virus by applying different levels of moisture, temperatures and air conditions to see how it reacts. This helps them discern what contributes to growth and spreading of the virus in the bacteria, so they can better predict the evolution of the virus in populations. Virologists usually supervise a team of researchers, especially in university settings or in larger private lab facilities. Biological technologists, technicians and lab assistants are among the common scientific roles held by people managed by virologists. In larger labs, the virologist spends more time planning, coordinating and supervising the research process, as opposed to actively participating in it. Coaching and training the research team on equipment use and proper procedures is vital to research project success. Once research projects are completed, the virologist assumes primary responsibility for

communicating results to his employer. Some virologists work in bigger labs where a variety of health research is conducted. His technical reports and presentations may go to other researchers, lab administrators or government health agencies. At the highest level, virology contributes to plans developed by the federal Centers for Disease Control, or CDC, to control outbreaks of influenza and other viral infections. Many virologists work in hospitals or in large medical clinics. They often collaborate with other medical staff who deal with individual patient cases. Once a viral condition is identified by medical doctors, virologists collect samples for study. Once research is completed, the virologist must give an opinion regarding treatment and controlling an outbreak. In extreme cases, the virologist may recommend a patient be quarantined to prevent contamination of the hospital, staff and other patients and visitors. Microbiologists earned a median annual salary of USD66 850 in 2016, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the low end, microbiologists earned a 25th percentile salary of USD48 920, meaning 75 percent earned more than this amount. The 75th percentile salary is USD97 050, meaning 25 percent earn more. In 2016, 23 200 people were employed in the United States as microbiologists.

VIROLOGY = ВИРОЛОГИЯ (или ВИРУСОЛОГИЯ, или ИНФРАМИКРОБИОЛОГИЯ) – Virology is a branch of microbiology that deals with the study of viruses. Although diseases caused by viruses have been known since the 1700s and cures for many were (somewhat later) effected, the causative agent was not closely examined until 1892, when a Russian bacteriologist, Dmitry Iosifovich Ivanovski (1864–1920), observed that the causative agent (later proved to be a virus) of tobacco mosaic disease could pass through a porcelain filter impermeable to Bacteria. Modern virology began when two bacteriologists, Frederick William Twort (1877–1950) in 1915 and Félix d'Hérelle (1873–1949) in 1917, independently discovered the existence of bacteriophages (viruses that infect bacteria). Direct visualization of viruses became possible after the electron microscope was introduced about 1940. In 1935 tobacco mosaic virus became the first virus to be crystallized; in 1955 the poliomyelitis virus was crystallized. (A virus 'crystal' consists of several thousand viruses and, because of its purity, is well suited for chemical studies.) Virology is a discipline of immediate interest because many human diseases, including smallpox, influenza, the common cold, and AIDS, as well as a host of economically important plant and animal diseases, are caused by viruses. Virology is the study of viral infections, such as rubella, herpes, hepatitis and HIV. Virology is the study of viruses – submicroscopic, parasitic particles of genetic material contained in a protein coat – and virus-like agents. It focuses on the following aspects of viruses:- their structure, classification and evolution, their ways to infect and exploit host cells for reproduction, their interaction with host organism physiology and immunity, the diseases they cause, the techniques to isolate and culture them, and their use in research and therapy. Virology is considered to be a subfield of microbiology or of medicine. History Of Virology:- The word Virus appeared in 1599 and originally meant 'Venom'. A very early form of vaccination known as Variolation was developed several thousand years ago in China. It involved the application of materials from smallpox sufferers in order to immunize others. In 1717 Lady Mary Wortley Montagu observed the practice in Istanbul and attempted to popularize it in Britain, but encountered considerable resistance. In 1796 Edward Jenner developed a much safer method, using cowpox to successfully immunize a young boy against smallpox, and this practice was widely adopted. Vaccinations against other viral diseases followed, including the successful rabies vaccination by Louis Pasteur in 1886. The nature of viruses however was not clear to these researchers. In 1892, the Russian biologist Dmitry Ivanovsky used a Chamberland filter to try to isolate the Bacteria that caused tobacco mosaic disease. His experiments showed that crushed leaf extracts from infected Tobacco plants remained infectious after filtration. Ivanovsky reported a minuscule infectious agent or toxin, capable of passing the filter, may be being produced by a bacterium. In 1898 Martinus Beijerinck repeated Ivanovski's work but went further and passed the 'filterable agent' from plant to plant, found the action undiminished, and concluded it infectious – replicating in the host – and thus not a mere toxin. He called it Contagium Vivum Fluidum. The question of whether the agent was a 'living fluid' or a particle was however still open. In 1903 it was suggested for the first time that transduction by viruses might cause cancer. In 1908 Bang and Ellerman showed that a filterable virus could transmit chicken leukemia, data largely ignored till the 1930s when leukemia became regarded as cancerous. In 1911 Peyton Rous reported the transmission of chicken sarcoma, a solid tumor, with a virus, and thus Rous became 'father of tumor virology'. The virus was later called Rous sarcoma virus 1 and understood to be a retrovirus. Several other cancer-causing retroviruses have since been described. The existence of viruses that infect Bacteria (bacteriophages) was first recognized by Frederick Twort in 1911, and, independently, by Félix d'Herelle in 1917. As Bacteria could be grown easily in culture, this led to an explosion of virology research. The cause of the devastating Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 was initially unclear. In late 1918, French scientists showed that a 'filter-passing virus' could transmit the disease to people and animals, fulfilling Koch's postulates. In 1926 it was shown that scarlet fever is caused by a Bacterium that is infected by a certain bacteriophage. While plant viruses and bacteriophages can be grown comparatively easily, animal viruses normally require a living host animal, which complicates their study immensely. In 1931 it was shown that influenza virus could be grown in fertilized chicken eggs, a method that is still used today to produce vaccines. In 1937, Max Theiler managed to grow the yellow fever virus in chicken eggs and produced a vaccine from an attenuated virus strain; this vaccine saved millions of lives and is still being used today. Max Delbrück, an important investigator in the area of bacteriophages, described the basic 'life cycle' of a virus in 1937:- rather than 'growing', a virus particle is assembled from its constituent pieces in one step; eventually it leaves the host cell to infect other cells. The Hershey–Chase experiment in 1952 showed that only DNA and not protein enters a bacterial cell upon infection with bacteriophage T2. Transduction of bacteria by bacteriophages was first described in the same year. In 1949 John F. Enders, Thomas Weller and Frederick Robbins reported growth of poliovirus in cultured human embryonal cells, the first significant example of an animal virus grown outside of animals or chicken eggs. This work aided Jonas Salk in deriving a polio vaccine from deactivated polio viruses; this vaccine was shown to be effective in 1955. The first virus that could be crystalized and whose structure could therefore be elucidated in detail was tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), the virus that had been studied earlier by Ivanovski and Beijerink. In 1935, Wendell Stanley achieved its crystallization for electron microscopy and showed that it remains active even after crystallization. Clear X-ray diffraction pictures of the crystallized virus were obtained by Bernal and Fankuchen in 1941. Based on such pictures, Rosalind Franklin proposed the full structure of the tobacco mosaic virus in 1955. Also in 1955, Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat and Robley Williams showed that purified TMV RNA and its capsid (coat) protein can self-assemble into functional virions, suggesting that this assembly mechanism is also used within the host cell, as Delbrück had proposed earlier. From the 1950s–60's, Chester M. Southam, a leading virologist and cancer researcher, injected cancer patients, healthy individuals, and prison inmates from the Ohio Penitentiary with HeLa cancer cells in order to observe if cancer could be transmitted. Additionally, in hopes of creating a vaccine for cancer, he observed if the subjects could become immune to cancer by developing an acquired immune response. This experiment was highly controversial, as the cancer patient subjects were unaware that they were being injected with cancer cells. In 1963, the Hepatitis B virus was discovered by Baruch Blumberg who went on to develop a hepatitis B vaccine. In 1965, Howard Temin described the first retrovirus:- a virus whose RNA genome was reverse transcribed into complementary DNA (cDNA), then integrated into the host's genome and expressed from that template. The viral enzyme reverse transcriptase, which along with integrase is a distinguishing trait of retroviruses, was first described in 1970, independently by Howard Temin and David Baltimore. The first retrovirus infecting humans was identified by Robert Gallo in 1974. Later it was found that reverse transcriptase is not specific to retroviruses; retrotransposons which code for reverse transcriptase are abundant in the genomes of all eukaryotes. About 10-40% of the human genome derives from such retrotransposons. In 1975 the functioning of oncoviruses was clarified considerably. Until that time, it was thought that these viruses carried certain genes called Oncogenes which, when inserted into the host's genome, would cause cancer. Michael Bishop and Harold Varmus showed that the oncogene of Rous sarcoma virus is in fact not specific to the virus but is contained in the genome of healthy animals of many species.

The oncovirus can switch this pre-existing benign proto-oncogene on, turning it into a true oncogene that causes cancer. 1976 saw the first recorded outbreak of Ebola virus disease, a highly lethal virally transmitted disease. In 1977, Frederick Sanger achieved the first complete sequencing of the genome of any organism, the bacteriophage Phi X 174. In the same year, Richard Roberts and Phillip Sharp independently showed that the genes of adenovirus contain introns and therefore require gene splicing. It was later realized that almost all genes of eukaryotes have introns as well. A worldwide vaccination campaign led by the UN World Health Organization resulted in the eradication of smallpox in 1979. In 1982, Stanley Prusiner discovered prions and showed that they cause scrapie. The first cases of AIDS were reported in 1981, and HIV, the retrovirus causing it, was identified in 1983 by Luc Montagnier, Françoise Barré-Sinoussi and Robert Gallo. Tests detecting HIV infection by detecting the presence of HIV antibody were developed. Subsequent tremendous research efforts turned HIV into the best studied virus. Human Herpes Virus 8, the cause of Kaposi's sarcoma which is often seen in AIDS patients, was identified in 1994. Several antiretroviral drugs were developed in the late 1990s, decreasing AIDS mortality dramatically in developed countries. Treatment that exists for HIV includes a multitude of different drugs collectively termed Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). HAART attacks many different aspects of the HIV virus, effectively reducing its effects below the limit of detection. However, when the administration of HAART is discontinued, HIV will bounce back. This is because HAART does not attack latently infected HIV cells, which can reactivate. The Hepatitis C virus was identified using novel molecular cloning techniques in 1987, leading to screening tests that dramatically reduced the incidence of post-transfusion hepatitis. The first attempts at gene therapy involving viral vectors began in the early 1980s, when retroviruses were developed that could insert a foreign gene into the host's genome. They contained the foreign gene but did not contain the viral genome and therefore could not reproduce. Tests in mice were followed by tests in humans, beginning in 1989. The first human studies attempted to correct the genetic disease severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), but clinical success was limited. In the period from 1990 to 1995, gene therapy was tried on several other diseases and with different viral vectors, but it became clear that the initially high expectations were overstated. In 1999 a further setback occurred when the US 18-year-old Jesse Gelsinger (1981–1999) died in a gene therapy trial. He suffered a severe immune response after having received an adenovirus vector. Success in the gene therapy of two cases of X-linked SCID was reported in 2000. In 2002 it was reported that poliovirus had been synthetically assembled in the laboratory, representing the first synthetic organism. Assembling the 7741-base genome from scratch, starting with the virus's published RNA sequence, took about two years. In 2003 a faster method was shown to assemble the 5386-base genome of the bacteriophage Phi X 174 in 2 weeks. The giant mimivirus, in some sense an intermediate between tiny prokaryotes and ordinary viruses, was described in 2003 and sequenced in 2004. The strain of Influenza A virus subtype H1N1 that killed up to 50 million people during the Spanish flu pandemic in 1918 was reconstructed in 2005. Sequence information was pieced together from preserved tissue samples of flu victims; viable virus was then synthesized from this sequence. The 2009 flu pandemic involved another strain of Influenza A H1N1, commonly known as 'Swine Flu'. By 1985, German virologist and professor emeritus Harald zur Hausen (1936–) had shown that two strains of Human papillomavirus (HPV) cause most cases of cervical cancer. Two vaccines protecting against these strains were released in 2006. In 2006 and 2007 it was reported that introducing a small number of specific transcription factor genes into normal skin cells of mice or humans can turn these cells into pluripotent stem cells, known as Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. The technique uses modified retroviruses to transform the cells; this is a potential problem for human therapy since these viruses integrate their genes at a random location in the host's genome, which can interrupt other genes and potentially causes cancer. In 2008, Sputnik virophage was described, the first known Virophage:- it uses the machinery of a helper virus to reproduce and inhibits reproduction of that helper virus. Sputnik reproduces in amoeba infected by mamavirus, a relative of the mimivirus mentioned above and the largest known virus to date. An endogenous retrovirus (ERV) is a retrovirus whose genome has been permanently incorporated into the germ-line genome of some organism and that is therefore copied with each reproduction of that organism. It is estimated that about 9 percent of the human genome have their origin in ERVs. In 2015 it was shown that proteins from an ERV are actively expressed in 3-day-old human embryos and appear to play a role in embryonal development and protect embryos from infection by other viruses. Virology is the scientific discipline concerned with the study of the biology of viruses and viral diseases, including the distribution, biochemistry, physiology, molecular biology, ecology, evolution and clinical aspects of viruses. Virology is the study of viruses and virus-like agents, including (but not limited to) their taxonomy, disease-producing properties, cultivation and genetics. It is often considered a part of microbiology or pathology. In the early years this discipline was dependent upon advances in the chemical and physical sciences, but viruses soon became tools for probing basic biochemical processes of cells. Viruses have traditionally been viewed in a rather negative context as agents responsible for disease that must be controlled or eliminated. However, viruses also have certain beneficial properties that can be exploited for useful purposes (for example in gene therapy or vaccinology). / Английский бактериолог и вирусолог Фрэдэрик Вильэм Твот (Frederick William Twort; 1877–1950). Французско-Канадский микробиолог Феликс Юбэр дЁрэлле (Félix Hubert d'Hérelle; 1873–1949). В 1717 Английская аристократка, писательница и поэтэсса Лэйди Мэри Вотли Монтэгю (Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; 1689–1762). В 1796 Английский врач и учёный Эдвод Дьженё (Edward Jenner; 1749–1823). Французский биолог, микробиолог и химик Люи Пастёр (Louis Pasteur; 1822–1895) в 1886. В 1892 Российский биолог Дмитрий Иосифович Ивановский (Dmitry Iosifovich Ivanovski; 1864–1920) использовал фильтр (Chamberland filter; изобрёл в 1884 Французский микробиолог Шарль Шоберло (Charles Chamberland; 1851–1908)) в попытке изолировать Бактерию, которая вызывала мозаичную болезнь Табака (Tobacco mosaic disease). В 1898 Датский микробиолог и ботаник Мартинас Вилем Байэринк (Martinus Willem Beijerinck; 1851–1931). в 1908 Датчане ветеринар Уляф Бан (Olaf Bang) и врач Вильхэльм Элямэйн (Vilhelm Ellerman). В 1911 Американский вирусолог, лауреат Нобелевской Премии Фрэнсис Пэйтчэн Раус (Francis Peyton Rous; 1879–1970). Английский бактериолог и вирусолог Фрэдэрик Вильэм Твот (Frederick William Twort; 1877–1950) в 1911, и, независимо от него, Французско-Канадский микробиолог Феликс Юбэр дЁрэлле (Félix Hubert d'Hérelle; 1873–1949) в 1917. постулаты Коха (Koch's postulates; сформулировали в 1884 Немецкие врач и микробиолог Рубат Хайнрихь Херман Кох (Robert Heinrich Hermann Koch; 1843–1910) и бактериолог Фридрихь Аугуст Йоханэс Лёфля (Friedrich August Johannes Loeffler; 1852–1915)). Южно-Африканско-Американский вирусолог и врач Макс Тайля (Max Theiler; 1899–1972). Немецко-Американский биофизик Макс Людвихь Хэнинь Дэльбрюк (Max Ludwig Henning Delbrück; 1906–1981). Эксперимент Хёщи-Чэйс (Hershey–Chase experiment; Американские учёные бактериолог и генетик, лауреат Нобелевской Премии Алфрид Дэй Хёщи (Alfred Day Hershey; 1908–1997) и генетик Маса Кялз Чэйс (Martha Cowles Chase; 1927–2003)) в 1952. В 1949 Американцы и лауреаты Нобелевской Премии биомедицинский учёный Дьжон Фрэньклын Эндёз (John Franklin Enders; 1897–1985), вирусолог Томэс Хакэл Вэло (Thomas Huckle Weller; 1915–2008) и педиатр и вирусолог Фрэдэрик Чапмэн Робинз (Frederick Chapman Robbins; 1916–2003). Американский медицинский исследователь и вирусолог Дьжонэс Эдвод Сок (Jonas Edward Salk; 1914–1995). В 1935 Американский биохимик, вирусолог и лауреат Нобелевской Премии Вэндэл Мэрэдис Стэнли (Wendell Meredith Stanley; 1904–1971). Ирландский учёный Профессор Дьжон Дэзмэнд Бёнэл (John Desmond Bernal; 1901–1971) и Американский учёный Изидор Фэнкачэн (Isidor Fankuchen; 1905–1964) в 1941. Англичанка химик(чка) Розэлинд Элси Фрэньклин (Rosalind Elsie Franklin; 1920–1958). Также в 1955, Английский учёный Немецкого происхождения, биохимик Хайнц Людвихь Фрэнкель-Конрат (Heinz Ludwig Fraenkel-Conrat; 1910–1999) и Робли Кук Вильэмз (Robley Cook Williams; 1908–1995). Американский иммунолог и онколог Чэстё Эм. Саусэм (Chester M. Southam; 1919–2002). Американский врач, генетик Борюк Сэмьюэл Блумбёг (Baruch Samuel Blumberg; 1925–2011). Американский генетик и вирусолог Хавод Матин Тчэмин (Howard Martin Temin; 1934–1994).

Американский биолог Дэйвид Болтимор (David Baltimore; 1938–). Американский биомедицинский исследователь Робёт Чарлз Гяло (Robert Charles Gallo; 1937–) в 1974. Американский иммунолог и микробиолог Дьжон Майкэл Бищэп (John Michael Bishop; 1936–) и Американский учёный – лауреат Нобелевской Премии Харэлд Элиэт Вармус (Harold Eliot Varmus; 1939–) показали, что онкоген вируса саркомы Рауса (Rous sarcoma virus; в честь Американского вирусолога, лауреата Нобелевской Премии Фрэнсиса Пэйтчэна Рауса (Francis Peyton Rous; 1879–1970). в 1977 Британский биохимик Фрэдэрик Сэнё (Frederick Sanger; 1918–2013). Английский биохимик и молекулярный биолог Сэр Ричэд Дьжон Робётс (Sir Richard John Roberts; 1943–) и Американский генетик и молекулярный биолог Филып Элэн Щярп (Phillip Allen Sharp; 1944–). в 1982 Американский невролог и биохимик Стэнли Бэндьжэмин Прусинё (Stanley Benjamin Prusiner; 1942–). в 1983 Французские вирусологи Люкь Отван Мотанье (Luc Antoine Montagnier; 1932–), Фросваз Баррэ-Синусси (Françoise Barré-Sinoussi; 1947–) и Американский биомедицинский исследователь Робёт Чарлз Гяло (Robert Charles Gallo; 1937–). Саркома Капощи (Kaposi's sarcoma; впервые описана Венгерским врачом дерматологом Моритцем Капощи (Moritz Kaposi; 1837–1902)). 18-летняя Американка Дьжэси Гелсиндьжё (Jesse Gelsinger; 1981–1999). Немецкий Харальд цуа Хаузэн (Harald zur Hausen; 1936–). Под Вирологией или Вирусологией или Инфрамикробиологией, от Латинского слова Virus, означающее Яд, и Греческого слова Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается наука о вирусах – субмикроскопических внутриклеточных паразитах; только в середины XX века выделилась в самостоятельную дисциплину. Первоначально Вирусология Человека, Животных и Бактерий развивалась в рамках микробиологии, а вирусология высших Растений – как раздел фитопатологии. Вирусология занимает важное место среди медико-биологических наук, так как вирусные болезни широко распространены у Человека, Животных и Растений; кроме того, вирусы служат моделями, на которых изучаются основные проблемы генетики и молекулярной биологии. Первые монографии по вирусным болезням Животных опубликованы Томэсом Эм. Ривёзом (Thomas M. Rivers; 1888–1962) (Лондон, 1928), Советским микробилогом Николаем Фёдоровичем Гамалея (1859–1949) (Москва, 1930), по вирусным болезням Растений – Советским биологом, ботаником и вирусологом Виталием Леонидовичем Рыжковым (1896–1977) (Москва, 1933), Кенисом Мэнли Смисом (Kenneth Manley Smith; 1892–1981) (Лондон, 1933). Первая лаборатория (по вирусным болезням растений) организована в 1930 при Украинском Институте Защиты Растений; в 1932 лаборатории по вирусным болезням человека появились в ряде институтов медицинской микробиологии. Институт Вирусологии имени Дмитрия Иосифовича Ивановского существует в Москве с 1946. Первая конференция по вирусным болезням растений состоялась в Марте 1935 в Харькове, Украина, первая конференция по ультрамикробам, фильтрующимся вирусам и бактериофагу – в Декабре того же года в Москве, Россия. В 1966 на 9-м Международном Конгрессе по Микробиологии впервые избран Международный Комитет по Номенклатуре Вирусов; в 1968 состоялся 1-й Международный Конгресс по Вирусологии в Хельсинки, Финляндия. В методическом отношении вирусология существенно отличается от микробиологии, так как вирусы не удаётся культивировать на искусственных питательных средах. Для опытов с вирусами приходится использовать чувствительных к ним Животных и Растения, куриные эмбрионы (1932) и изолированные ткани (с 1913 и особенно с 1925). Успехи вирусологии зависели, прежде всего, от разработки удобного метода культивирования вирусов. Так, изучение вируса гриппа продвинулось вперёд, когда определили, что к этому вирусу чувствительны Хорьки (1933) и Белые Мыши (1934). В изучении вирусов полиомиелита и кори, а также в создании предохранительных вакцин против этих болезней решающее значение имело культивирование вирусов в изолированных тканях Обезьян и Человека. Для количественного учёта вируса и динамики его размножения применяют различные методы титрования. Важнейшие из них основаны на том, что вирус, размножаясь в клетках, вызывает видимые простым глазом поражения. Бактериальные вирусы (бактериофаги) титруют по числу стерильных пятен (Французско-Канадский микробиолог Феликс Юбэр дЁрэлле (Félix Hubert d'Hérelle; 1873–1949) в 1917), вирусы растений – по числу некрозов на заражённом вирусом листе (Фрэнсис Оу. Холмз (Francis O. Holmes; 1897–1990) в 1929), вирусы Животных и Человека – на однослойных культурах тканей (Американский вирусолог Итальянского происхождения Рэнато Дульбэкко (Renato Dulbecco; 1914–2012) в 1952). Впервые химическим путём был очищен Американским вирусологом и биохимиком, лауреатом Нобелевской Премии Вэндэлом Мэрэдисом Стэнли (Wendell Meredith Stanley; 1904–1971) в 1935 вирус мозаичной болезни Табака. Создание ультрацентрифуг облегчило концентрацию вирусов и определение массы вирусных частиц. Так называемое Градиентное, или Фракционированное, Центрифугирование в растворах сахарозы или солей металлов дало возможность 'рассортировать' вирусные частицы, так как даже при незначительном различии их веса они распределяются слоями на разных уровнях раствора. Этот метод сыграл большую роль в изучении стадий размножения вирусов. Для изучения физиологических условий размножения вирусов предложен (Советский биолог Виталий Леонидович Рыжков (1896–1977), в 1938) метод метаболитов и антиметаболитов, которым стали определять, как влияют на размножение вируса вещества, стимулирующие или подавляющие отдельные биохимические процессы. Применение изотопов (преимущественно радиоактивных) позволило проследить, из каких источников черпает вирус вещества для построения своего тела. Отдельные этапы размножения вируса изучают в бесклеточных препаратах, содержащих, кроме вируса, рибосомы, ферменты клетки и вещества, нужные для построения белков и нуклеиновых кислот. Электронная микроскопия (с 1938) позволила увидеть вирусные частицы, а возможность приготовлять ультратонкие срезы – изучать развитие вируса в тканях (1945). Вирусология тесно связана с морфологией и физиологией клеток, так как для вирусов клетки являются средой обитания; с другой стороны, размеры вирусных частиц близки к размерам крупных молекул, и это даёт возможность изучать их методами, применяемыми к молекулам (Рентгеноструктурный анализ и тому подобное). Основные проблемы современной вирусологии – это систематика вирусов и химиотерапия вирусных заболеваний, а также вопросы, связанные с генетикой и молекулярной биологией.

VIROTHERAPY = ВИРОТЕРАПИЯ – Virotherapy is an emerging branch of medicine which explores the use of viruses to kill cancers. Oncolytic virotherapy means the elimination of malignant cells by viral propagation inside the tumor. The biological basis of this phenomenon is virus tropism, which means that different viruses have selective preferences for particular cells. This results in the differences in disease manifestation from virus to virus. Most viruses in nature have a tropism for malignant cells, which makes them suitable for oncolysis. Oncolytic viruses include oncolytic measles virus, oncolytic vaccinia viruses, oncolytic HSV (short for Herpes Simplex Virus), reovirus and so on. In some trials, oncolytic viruses have been combined with chemotherapy or radiation. Normal Antiviral Responses:- The body normally responds to viral infection by slowing or stopping cell metabolism, so as to prevent virus replication, and entering apoptosis, or programmed cell death. Tumor cells, however, resist apoptosis, and do not suppress protein synthesis following viral infection, making them more susceptible to damage and death. This is the basis of oncolytic virus therapy. Even attenuated viruses can propagate inside tumor cells, where they could not inside a normal cell. However, the immune responses in most cancer cells are only partially inactivated, so most tumors show only limited sensitivity to viral infection. To overcome this, researchers encode virulence factors which are complementary to each other, or which originate from competing virus strains. At the same time, they need to build in protection for normal cells against viral infection. Mechanisms Of Oncolysis In Virotherapy:- The viruses used in oncolysis must be capable of replication, and selective infection of tumor cells. Oncolytic viruses use many means to kill cancer cells, either directly, or through immune mechanisms which destroy the infected tumor cells. Normally, viruses utilize cell destructive processes like autophagy, apoptosis or necrosis, but only after they have fully used up all cell resources to replicate themselves. In addition, viruses destroy uninfected cells as well, through indirect means, such as disrupting the blood supply to the area, amplifying the existing immune responses against the cancer to make them more powerful, and through specific actions by

genetically engineered viruses on the cancer cells. The Viremic Threshold:- The two important areas of research into oncolytic viruses concern virus delivery to the tumor, and spread of the virus through the tumor. It is known that effective virus delivery involves the so-called 'viremic threshold' dose which needs to be exceeded. The safety record of oncolytic virotherapy is good so far. The greatest challenge in virotherapy, however, is making sure that viruses reach the tumor in sufficient doses to extravasate from blood vessels into the tumor, replicate in tumor cells to create infectious centers, which then expand outwards and merge to destroy the tumor, or perform effective tumor debulking. The doses of virus used for injection are constantly increasing. The injected dose of viruses must be therefore cross the threshold dose. The major obstacles to this quest are:- (i) sequestration of virus in the liver and spleen, which may be overcome by saturating the mononuclear phagocytic system receptors; (ii) neutralization of viruses by serum immune factors; (iii) the need for viruses to selectively bind to vascular endothelium of the tumor blood vessels; and (iv) the need for highly selective increase in the permeability of tumor vascular endothelium, so as to optimize virus extravasation but avoid systemic inflammation. Reporter Genes:- The spread of the virus, the number and location of virus-infected cells inside the body can be tracked by monitoring certain inserted genes. These are called Reporter Genes, and help researchers trace the virus spread repeatedly and in a non-invasive way. One example is the gene which encodes the thyroidal sodium iodide symporter (NIS), which concentrates radioactive iodide in the form of radioisotopes such as 125I, 123I, 124I and 99mTcO4. It can be inserted and then used to monitor the spread of the virus. This approach has been proved valid with the use of CT/SPECT imaging to follow the spread of the oncolytic virus with inserted NIS. Newer Developments And Challenges:- Radiovirotherapy is another approach under investigation which uses 131I in the form of NIS expression in a virus genome. This will increase the efficacy of the oncolytic virus therapy by adding the administration of high-energy beta particles into the virus-infected tumor, to the virus infection. The large size of most viruses forms a physical barrier to cell infection, while their ability to evoke an immune response limits their capacity to infect many cells. However, they can both amplify and prime other forms of host immunity, and thus stimulate a general antiviral immune response in the host. Cell carriers are being developed to overcome the physical size barrier. The use of immunosuppressive drugs is also being researched, to encourage intratumoral spread of the virus. Challenges exist, since with the diminishing of host immunity, the immune-stimulating power of oncolytic virus therapy is also reduced. Moreover, the need of the situation is to develop tumor models which can accurately reflect what is happening in the human body affected by a tumor which has been infected by an oncolytic virus. A term Virotherapy refers to the use of viruses (i.e. modified to prevent any harm to patent) in the treatment of a disease (e.g., cancer). Oncolytic Virotherapy is an effective cancer treatment using a special virus, which is capable of finding and destroying malignant tumour cells in the body. There are only three live virus-containing medication in the world and Latvian Rigvir® is the first registrated and still the one and only genetically unmodified virus available worldwide. After being administered, the virus finds and infects malignant tumour cells in a process called Oncotropism. The virus replicates itself in the cells of a malignant tumour destroying them in a process called Oncolysis. Viruses not only destroy cancer cells but also activate the body's natural immune system, which also targets the malignant cells. The goal of virotherapy, not unlike that of radiation therapy and chemotherapy, is to destroy cancer cells, but virotherapy has several distinct advantages:- (i) virotherapy destroys tumour cells selectively without affecting the healthy cells of the body; (ii) virotherapy stimulates the body's natural defence mechanisms by activating the immune system, which is often supressed by other treatment methods; (iii) virotherapy can be used against tumours that don't respond well to radiation or chemotherapy, such as melanomas; and (iv) virotherapy can be used at various stages throughout the treatment process:- before or after surgery and also between radiation or chemotherapy treatments. Virotherapy is recognised as a safe and efficient cancer treatment method. / Ригвир® (Rigvir®).

VIRTUAL CLOSE = ВИРТУАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКРЫТИЕ – A Virtual Close involves the use of fully integrated company-wide accounting systems to produce financial statements at any time, on demand. This approach requires not only enterprise resources planning (ERP) systems, but also a great deal of effort to ensure that the underlying information is correct. The required investment is so large that you rarely see a virtual close in smaller companies. The virtual close requires particular attention to the following areas:- (i) Centralized Accounting:- it is nearly impossible to achieve a virtual close without a great deal of accounting centralization combined with ERP software. Conversely, that means you cannot have accounting operations scattered throughout the business that operate on different accounting software. (ii) Standardized Accounting:- business transactions must be defined and treated the same way everywhere. Otherwise, the accounting staff must spend time investigating transaction irregularities submitted by the various subsidiaries. (iii) Error Tracking:- any errors found must be tracked down and their underlying causes eliminated. Otherwise, there are too many problems with the virtual close financial statements to place much reliance on them. The results of a virtual close may not be completely accurate, since some expense accruals, cost allocations, and reserves are difficult to automate. A virtual close differs from a soft close in that the soft close requires a limited number of closing steps; and because of those closing steps, the soft close is usually only used at month-end. Since a virtual close is essentially automated, there are no closing steps, which allows you to run financial statements for any time period at all; thus, daily financial statements are possible. The expense and long-term effort required to create a virtual close are not a good investment in slower-growth industries where there is little new competition and product cycles are lengthy. However, this cost can be worthwhile in the reverse situation, where the business environment is changing with great rapidity, and management can use daily financial statements to make ongoing course corrections to the overall direction of the business. However, even in the latter case, a virtual close is only worth the effort if management is actually going to use the information to make decisions in a timely manner; if that is not the case, then a more traditional closing process may be a better and less expensive solution.

VIRTUAL CORPORATION = ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – Virtual Corporation is a partnership among several enterprises sharing complementary expertise created expressly to produce a product with a short perspective life span with the production of the product being controlled through a computerized network. The corporation is disbanded with the conclusion of the product's life span. Virtual Corporation:- as information and communications technologies overcome the constraints of time and distance, it becomes possible to create virtual organizations. Virtual is usually taken to be something that does not exist in reality. So a typical definition of a Virtual Corporation (taking the dimension of time) is:- (i) 'a temporary network of independent companies linked by IT to share skills, costs, and access to one another's markets' (Business Week). However, another definition relates to an organization not having a clear physical locus. Here a typical definition is:- (ii) 'an organization distributed geographically and whose work is coordinated through electronic communications'. Both definitions show how information and communications technologies can be used to exploit the dimensions of time and space. A virtual corporation is a specific example of a networked organization. Many smaller companies are now realising the benefits of being part of a virtual corporation, which can give them the benefits of the resources of a large organization while retaining the agility and independence of a small one. Benefits:- (i) gives access to a wide range of specialized resources; (ii) can present a unified face to large corporate buyers; (iii) individual members retain their independence and continue to develop their niche skills; (iv) they can reshape and change members according to the project or task in hand; and (v) there is no need to worry ponderously about 'divorce settlements' as in formal joint ventures. The development of business networks as virtual corporations is well developed in Denmark, and is now evolving in other countries. David Skyrme Associates is itself a member of several virtual corporations, including ENTOVATION International. Members of the ENTOVATION Researching and Consulting Networking combine forces to create virtual knowledge teams and virtual corporations, according to project and client needs. Virtually A

Success:- Working in virtual corporations comes naturally to small company entrepreneurs and managers who are effective networkers. They are difficult for those with the conventional corporate mind to fathom out. Some of the ingredients for developing a succeeding virtual corporation are:- (i) each partner must have some distinctive added value to bring to the corporation; (ii) members must develop high degree of mutual trust and understanding; thus, very often the same people will work together again and again; (iii) projects should be the focus of the corporation; usually they will be for clients, but some projects, e.g., marketing, can be done by a few members on behalf of the corporation as a whole; (iv) 'rules of engagement' need to be defined fairly broadly up-front, in terms of inputs to the corporation and rewards expected, though the momentum is lost if these are too formalised too soon; (v) members of the corporation should recognise the need for coordination roles, and either commit time to develop and nurture these or pay one of the members to undertake them on behalf of the corporation; and (vi) a clear interface needs to be developed with 'non virtual' customers – they like tidy relationships and clear contracts. Thus either one member of the virtual corporation must act on behalf of the others (using them as subcontractors) or create a joint company to act as their contracts and administration service. In bringing together many virtual corporations, the role of a network broker can be important (it is, for example, something strongly advocated in the Denmark model). However, in our experience many virtual corporations will evolve naturally out of working relationships that have developed over years. / Бизнэс Вик (Business Week). Интовэйшэн Интёнэшэнэл (ENTOVATION International).

VIRTUAL CURRENCY = ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ ВАЛЮТА – Virtual Currency is a type of digital currency that is only available in electronic form and not in physical form. It is stored and transacted in only through designated software, mobile or computer applications, or through dedicated digital wallets, and the transactions occur over the Internet or over secure dedicated networks. Virtual currency is considered to be a subset of the digital currency group, which also includes cryptocurrencies. Virtual currency can be defined as an electronic representation of monetary value that may be issued, managed and controlled by private issuers, developers, or the founding organization. Such virtual currencies are often represented in terms of tokens and may remain unregulated without a legal tender. Unlike regular money, it relies on a system of trust and may not be issued by a central bank or other banking regulatory authority. Due to the lack of a centralized regulatory authority, such virtual currencies are prone to wide swings in their valuations. They derive their value based on the underlying mechanism, like mining in cases of cryptocurrencies, or the backing by the underlying asset. The term came into existence around 2012, when the European Central Bank (ECB) defined virtual currency to classify types of 'digital money in an unregulated environment, issued and controlled by its developers and used as a payment method among members of a specific virtual community', according to Bitcoins News. Along with use by the common public, a virtual currency can have restricted usage, and it may be in circulation only among the members of a specific online community or a virtual group of users who transact online on dedicated networks. Virtual currencies are mostly used for peer-to-peer payments and are finding increasing use for purchase of goods and services. Difference Between Digital, Virtual, And Crypto Currencies:- Digital currency is the overall superset that includes virtual currency, which in turn includes cryptocurrencies. Compared to a virtual currency, a digital currency covers a larger group that represents monetary assets in digital form. Digital currency can be regulated or unregulated. In the former case, it can be denominated to a sovereign currency – that is, a country's central bank can issue a digital form of its fiat currency notes. On the other hand, a virtual currency often remains unregulated and hence constitutes a type of digital currency. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum are considered to be a part of the virtual currency group. A cryptocurrency uses cryptography technology that keeps the transactions secure and authentic, and also helps to manage and control the creation of new currency units. Such cryptocurrencies exist and are transacted over dedicated blockchain based networks which are open to the common public. Anyone can join and start transacting in cryptocurrencies. See also Virtual Currency Option.

VIRTUAL CURRENCY OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ВИРТУАЛЬНУЮ ВАЛЮТУ (или ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ ВАЛЮТНЫЙ ОПЦИОН) – Virtual Currency Option is a new option contract introduced by the PHLX in 1994 that is settled in US Dollars rather than in the underlying currency. These options are also called 3-Ds (Dollar-Denominated Delivery). Virtual Currency Option:- an option contract that is typically settled in US Dollar rather than in the stated underlying currency. These options are also called 3-Ds (Dollar-Denominated Delivery). The virtual currency option was first introduced by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange (PHLX) in 1994. See also Virtual Currency.

VIRTUAL HTS = VIRTUAL HIGH–THROUGHPUT SCREENING

VIRTUAL POPULATION ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ (или ВИРТУАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ) – Virtual Population Analysis (VPA) is a widely used model for the analysis of fished populations. While there are very many VPA techniques, they vary in the way they use data and fit the model rather than in the form of the model itself. This manual describes the common VPA model and the assumptions on which it is based, together with descriptions of associated diagnostic procedures and common reference points. More importantly, the manual describes the numerical techniques which can be used to fit the model based on weighted least-squares, which is the basis for the ADAPT approach. (ADAPT = Adaptive Framework – a general approach to fitting VPA models. ADAPT is based on minimising the sumof-squares over any number of indices of abundance to find best-fit parameters). The techniques are described so that they are readily implemented in a spreadsheet. General methods and specific examples are given to enable the readers to develop an approach suitable for their own data and fisheries. There are a variety of VPA-type methods, which form powerful tools for stock assessment. At first sight, the large number of methods and their arcane names can put off the newcomer. However, this complexity is based on simple common components. All these methods use age-structured data to assess the state of a stock. The stock assessment is based on a population dynamics model, which defines how the age-structure changes through time. This model is the simplest possible description of numbers of similar aged fish where we wish to account for decreases in stock size through fishing activities. The diversity of VPA methods comes from the way they use different types of data and the way they are fitted. This manual is structured to describe the different components that make up a VPA stock assessment model:- (1) Population Model (Analytical Model):- the population model is the common element among all VPA methods. The model defines the number of fish in a cohort based on the fishing history and age of the fish. A cohort is a set of fish all having (approximately) the same age, which gain no new members after recruitment, but decline through mortality. The fisheries model attempts to measure the impact catches have on the population. The population model usually will encapsulate the time series aspects of change and should include any random effects on the population (process errors), if any. (2) Link Model:- only rarely can variables in which we are interested be observed directly. Usually data consists of observations on variables that are only indirectly linked to variables of interest in the population model. The models linking the population model to observable variables are many and varied. They, in general, separate the different VPA approaches. The most common observable variable is CPUE (Catch per Unit of Effort), which is often thought to be related to stock size. The link model in most cases will be associated with an observation error. (3) Error Model:- finally, the model needs to be fitted to observations. The error model defines the criteria to do this, so that some objective best-estimate for the parameters and stock status are obtained. In VPA, weighted least-squares is often used as the fitting procedure, and this is the method discussed in this manual. A broadening of this approach allows the population and link models to describe parameters in any likelihood function. Although this latter approach may be preferred, it is more complicated and not discussed in detail in the manual. The reason for discussing the models as separate components is because there is no general prescriptive VPA method. Instead, the readers

should be able to use the components to develop VPAs suitable for their own fisheries. This manual aims to provide the readers with a degree of understanding so that they will be able to use spreadsheets and other software tools to carry out the numerical procedures necessary to conduct a non-standard VPA. The methods explained are for illustration only and should not be taken as an endorsement of any method in any particular case. In some of the examples, data presented were extracted from ICES (short for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, based in Copenhagen, Denmark) assessment working group reports. These data do not represent all information available for stock assessment, as they were selected to illustrate the methods only. The results differ from the ICES stock assessment results and should not be used for anything other than illustrating calculations. It is hoped that the readers will be given enough insight to evaluate methods for themselves and see whether any technique is applicable to their own data and fishery. Virtual Population Analysis (VPA) is a method used by biologists to assess the physical data on stocks of fish. It employs data on catches from different cohorts of the same stock, together with data on catch per unit effort. Virtual Population Analysis (VPA) is a technique employed to calculate fishing mortality rates and stock sizes (abundance) of a yearclass (the fish hatched in a given year) at successive ages, given the known or assumed natural mortality rate and catch (in numbers) at each age and given the knoltm (Knol^{TM}) or assumed fishing mortality rate at the oldest age. In order to describe the technique, it is first necessary to define some basic terms and equations relating to mortality rates, stock size, and catch. / Кнол^{ТЗ} (Knol^{TM}).

VIRTUAL SAFE SETTING = ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ НАДЁЖНАЯ УСТАНОВКА – Virtual Safe Setting is a virtual environment providing remote execution facilities. Synonym of Remote Data Laboratory. See also Remote Data Laboratory.

VIRTUOUS CYCLE = ДЕЙСТВЕННЫЙ ЦИКЛ – A Virtuous Cycle in the economy means that higher wages stimulate consumption, leading to higher prices and larger corporate profits. This is typically distinguished as a shortage of labor driven cycle rather than a mere cost-push cycle that was indicative of the 1970s driven by the external increase in oil prices. The A virtuous cycle is one where wages drive the cycle rather than external factors or even an increase in money supply due to fiscal mismanagement. Some people have distorted this qualification and applied it to merely increased wages without regard to the cause. It has been used in immigration arguments but the theory is different. Legalize the illegal labor that will generate more taxes and they then assume their wages would rise. Interesting concept, but it fails completely under the real definition of a virtuous cycle that is a shortage of labor, not merely a rise in wages. They confuse the result with the cause. A Virtuous Cycle is a cycle of growth where success in successive elements in the loop of the cycle promotes overall success of the system. / Действенный Цикл:- понятие, характеризующее род действий, которые по мнению некоторых банкиров, следует предпринимать правительству с целью минимизации последствий колебаний валютных курсов. Такие действия предполагают проведение разумной экономической политики, которая повышает экономическую эффективность, а следовательно, устойчивость валюты, что в свою очередь ведёт к большей экономической эффективности.

VIRULENCE = ВИРУЛЕНТНОСТЬ – Virulence is the ability of an agent of infection to produce disease. The virulence of a microorganism is a measure of the severity of the disease it causes. Virulence is a capacity of a pathogen or insect to incite a disease or injury to the host. Degree or measure of pathogenicity. Virulence is one of a number of possible outcomes of host-microbe interaction. As such, microbial virulence is dependent on host factors, as exemplified by the pathogenicity of avirulent microbes in immunocompromised hosts and the lack of pathogenicity of virulent pathogens in immune hosts. Pathogen-centered views of virulence assert that pathogens are distinguished from nonpathogens by their expression of virulence factors. Although this concept appears to apply to certain microbes that cause disease in normal hosts, it does not apply to most microbes that cause disease primarily in immunocompromised hosts. The study of virulence is fraught with the paradox that virulence, despite being a microbial characteristic, can only be expressed in a susceptible host. Thus, the question ‘What is a pathogen?’ begs the question, ‘What is the outcome of the host-microbe interaction?’ We propose that host damage provides a common denominator that translates into the different outcomes of host-microbe interaction. The words Virulence and Virulent derive from the Latin word Virulentus, meaning Full Of Poison. Virulentus derives from the Latin words Virus (Poison) and Lentus (Fullness), and, in turn, the term Virus may be related to the Sanskrit word Visham, meaning Poison. The word Virulence currently is used to characterize the relative capacity of a microbe to cause disease and has traditionally been used to describe a microbial characteristic. This usage is consistent with the ancient meaning of virulence as a microbial characteristic that implies an ability to deliver poison and thereby to cause disease. Currently, this concept has been extended to imply that it is the characteristic of virulence that distinguishes pathogens, which are thought to be virulent, from nonpathogens, which are thought to be avirulent. The Problem With Virulence:- Virulence has been difficult to define since the early days of the microbial theory of disease. Half a century ago, Watson and Brandly concluded that ‘there is no uniformity of agreement among students of infectious disease on the meaning of the word virulence’. This situation still exists today, because there is considerable confusion regarding what is meant by virulence. The confusion stems from the fact that virulence is considered to be a microbial property, yet it is expressed only in a susceptible host. Therefore, rather than being an independent variable, virulence is a dependent variable that is contingent on the availability of a susceptible host and the context and nature of the host-microbe interaction. This paradox also has been acknowledged by others, who noted that virulence is ‘a host-centered measure of a phenomenon that is neither host nor parasite but of the host parasite complex’. The concept that virulence is an intrinsic microbial property that distinguishes pathogenic from nonpathogenic microbes is difficult to apply in the face of increasing evidence that host factors are critical determinants of the outcome of host-microbe interactions. For example, so-called Virulent Microbes are avirulent in hosts with specific immunity, and microbes that are usually avirulent cause disease in impaired hosts. Thus, virulence is not a separate microbial characteristic but, rather, a complex, dynamic, and changeable phenomenon that includes both host and microbial factors. Furthermore, host-microbe interactions can range from the elimination of the microbe to the death of the host encompassing the states of latency, colonization, and commensalism, which can evolve to cause disease. Thus, the view that virulence is a single characteristic is difficult to reconcile with the fact that the host-microbe interaction is continuous and subject to further change on the basis of host, microbial, and exogenous factors, such as medical intervention. Classical Attributes Of Virulence:- The recognition that virulence is a multifaceted characteristic of certain microbes, but not of others, led to efforts to define its attributes. Early definitions of virulence were based on descriptions of microbial characteristics, including its degree of pathogenicity; its capacity to overcome host defenses; the severity of the disease that it caused; the percentage of death an infection with it induced; its invasive power; its infectivity or the damage it induced; and its capacity to grow and multiply in a host. For example, Kolmer suggested that virulence arose from 2 microbial factors, toxicity and aggressiveness (or invasive power), and Falk defined virulence as the inverse of resistance. Nonetheless, the basis of the aforementioned definitions of virulence was the presence of certain microbial attributes that appear to have been consistently noted. (1) Toxicity:- the view that virulence depended on the elaboration of poisonous substances from microbes was common in the early XX century. Kolmer proposed that the term Toxicity applied to the type and amount of poison or toxin produced; he further proposed that soluble poisons could be released from a microbe or were endogenous within the body of the microorganism itself. The classification of bacterial toxins involved a consideration of their immunogenicity and ability to produce antitoxins, although it was recognized that toxin-producing microbes could kill their hosts quickly, presumably before the development of an immune response. Karsner and Ecker described 4 types of bacterial toxins:- ptomains, produced by decomposition; exotoxins or true toxins; endotoxins that developed after the death of bacteria; and poisonous bacterial proteins. Ptomains consisted of small

molecules, such as methylamines, putrescine, and cadavarin, which did not elicit humoral immunity. Endotoxins elicited antibody responses that could agglutinate the microbe of origin, but such responses were seldom protective. In contrast, true toxins were substances produced by the 'life activity of Bacteria' that elicited protective antitoxin responses. This terminology reflects the fact that early investigators discerned that exotoxins represented a special virulence attribute distinguishable from media-related toxins or the toxicity that ensues after inoculation of dead bacteria. Stewart provided a broader definition for the attribute of toxicity by defining it as the capacity to damage host tissue. According to Stewart, toxicity included not only damage from microbial toxins but also damage from toxic metabolic end products, production of substances that elicited allergic reactions, and interference with nutrition of host cells. (2) Aggressiveness:- the ability of a microorganism to invade, survive, and multiply in the tissues of a host was considered to be the attribute of aggressiveness. Although aggressiveness was considered to be different than toxicity, the 2 terms were often difficult to separate, possibly because some toxins contributed to the ability of the microbe to invade, survive, and multiply in the host. For instance, it was noted that Staphylococcus Aureus and Streptococcus Pyogenes made toxins called Leukocidins that killed host leukocytes, but they were not toxic in the sense of diphtheria toxin, which was seen to directly promote tissue invasion. However, other organisms provided clear examples that aggressiveness and toxicity were different attributes. Streptococcus Pneumoniae was considered to be highly aggressive and moderately toxic, whereas the toxin-producing Bacteria Clostridium Tetani and Corynebacterium Diphtheriae were considered to be highly toxic but only slightly aggressive. A microbial capsule was thought to contribute to the aggressiveness of a microorganism, because it allowed for survival in the host by promoting resistance to phagocytosis. In contrast, Stewart defined aggressiveness as the capacity of bacteria to multiply in tissues, but interestingly, he noted that replication alone was not sufficient to cause disease unless damage resulted. Presumably, any factor that contributed to the ability of a microbe to grow in tissue also would contribute to aggressiveness. Bails's 'aggressin' theory was based on the observation that bacterial exudates contained toxic substances (for a review of Bails's experiments in English). 'Aggressins' was a term used for substances produced by microorganisms that had the power to inhibit or destroy the ability of the host to defend itself against microbes. Although Bails's 'aggressins' were subsequently shown to be endotoxins, his 'aggressin' theory can be regarded as the intellectual ancestor of today's concept that pathogenic microbes have virulence factors that mediate their pathogenicity. The attribute of invasiveness has not been well defined and appears to be a newer formulation of the term Aggressiveness, which was used in the earlier literature. In one definition, the term refers to the capacity of a microbe to replicate in host tissues, which, in turn, is dependent on the capacity of the microbe to resist host defense mechanisms. In another definition, the term meant the ability to disseminate from a portal of entry. By the 1920s, it was clear that not all pathogenic microbes produced toxins, and further attempts were made to separate virulence from toxicity. By 1949, toxigenicity, infectivity, communicability, and invasiveness were each considered to be attributes of virulence. (3) Replication And Transmission:- contagiousness has been considered to be as important as replication for certain microbes to persist in their hosts. This concept led to the incorporation of infectiousness and the ability of microbes to reproduce and adapt in their hosts into the definition of virulence. Although it has been stated that virulence reflects selection for characteristics that have maximized microbial fitness via transmission, there is some controversy as to whether in vivo microbial growth per se is a sufficient condition for virulence. The relationship between microbial virulence and transmissibility is complex and currently unresolved for most pathogens. Some authorities have considered the role of the microorganism in contagiousness to be a passive one, suggesting that communicability should not be considered to be an attribute of virulence. On the other hand, there are proponents of the view that the mode of microbial transmission itself – for example, symptoms of diseases that transmit microbes from one host to another – are attributes of virulence. However, this view cannot apply to all pathogens. For example, the fungus Cryptococcus neoformanscan cause life-threatening meningoencephalitis, yet it is not contagious. Contagiousness is presumably a function of the route of transmission, location of the infectious process, ability of the microorganism to disseminate from one host to another, and immune status of the host. The ability of certain organisms to replicate and sustain themselves in protozoan, invertebrate, or nonhuman mammalian vectors is consistent with the concept that virulence is linked to the mode of transmission and may be greater for microbes that do not require host fitness for transmission. In this category, one could also consider the phenomenon of microbe-mediated alterations in host behavior, fitness, or both that facilitate transmission. For example, rats infected by Toxoplasma Gondii lose their fear of cats, an event that can lead to increased predation and a higher likelihood of the parasite entering its definitive host to complete its reproductive cycle. Along the same lines, a Yersinia Pestis gene locus increases the feeding of its flea vector, which, in turn, can promote transmission of the microbe. The latter phenomenon also is found among other microbes that replicate in insect vectors. (4) Adherence And Attachment:- for many microbes, adherence to host tissue is believed to be essential for virulence, and the microbial characteristics that promote adherence to mucosal surfaces are considered to be attributes of virulence. This attribute may be particularly important for the virulence of certain bacterial strains, such as enterotoxigenic strains of Escherichia Coli. For some microorganisms, virulence has been defined in terms of the capacity to regulate the expression of adherence factors. However, the fact that many commensal microbes also adhere to host cells but are not virulent underscores that some form of host damage is required for microbial virulence. (5) Antigenic Variation:- microbes can adapt to evade selective pressures in the host was illustrated by trypanosomal phase variation and the emergence of bacterial strains resistant to serum during infection. Other examples include variation in the expression of surface proteins by Neisseria Spp. and the mutability of viral agents, such as retroviruses and hepatitis C virus. Antigenic variation can increase microbial fitness by enhancing the ability of the microbe to evade host defenses and to survive in a host. (6) Immunologic Reactions As Manifestations Of Virulence:- the ability of certain microbes to elicit deleterious immune responses has been considered to be an attribute of virulence. Hoeprich characterized pathogenic host-microbe interactions, depending on their relative invasiveness, intoxication, and hypersensitivity and considered hypersensitivity to be as important for virulence as toxicity and invasiveness. Consistent with this concept, hypersensitivity reactions, such as the occurrence of Arthuslike phenomena, the development of vasculitis in people convalescing from streptococcal infections, and the intense cellular reaction and tissue destruction in tuberculosis, are all proposed to reflect the virulence of these microorganisms. In general, Virulence is the degree of toxicity or the injury-producing potential of a microorganism. The words virulence and pathogenicity are often used interchangeably. The virulence of Bacteria usually relates to their capability of producing a powerful exotoxin or endotoxin. / Ватсэн энд Брэндли (Watson and Brandly). Казнё и Экя (Karsner and Ecker). Хоэприч (Hoeprich). Под Вирулентностью, от Латинского слова Virulentus, означающее Ядовитое, понимается степень болезнетворности (патогенности) данного штамма микроорганизма в отношении определённого вида животных или растений при естественном или искусственном заражении. Вирулентность включает совокупность болезнетворных свойств Бактерий:- инфекционность, инвазивность, агрессивность, токсигенность (токсичность). Зависит от инфекционных свойств агента и от восприимчивости заражаемого организма (сопротивляемости организма). Искусственное изменение вирулентности микробов применяется при получении вакцин. Вирулентность – степень патогенности микроорганизма. Под Вирулентностью, от Латинского слова Virulentus, означающее Ядовитый, понимается степень болезнетворности (патогенности) данного инфекционного агента (штамма микроба или вируса). Вирулентность зависит как от свойств инфекционного агента, так и от восприимчивости (чувствительности) инфицируемого организма. О величине вирулентности судят по тяжести вызываемых микробом или вирусом заболеваний, в экспериментах на животных – по смертельной дозе инфекционного агента. Вирулентность определяется не только способностью микроорганизма внедряться в организм восприимчивого животного, размножаться и распространяться в нём, но и тем, что микроб (или вирус)

вырабатывает ядовитые продукты жизнедеятельности – токсины. Вирулентность – не видовой признак микроба (вируса) и может колебаться в широких пределах у разных штаммов. Изменение вирулентности может быть вызвано искусственными воздействиями, например, нагреванием, облучением, химическим и другим, которые применяются для получения живых вакцин. С этой же целью многократно пересевают инфекционный агент (например, вирус уличного бешенства – через мозг Кроликов, в результате чего вирулентность вируса для человека снижается и он может быть использован для прививок против бешенства).

VIRULENT = ВИРУЛЕНТНОЕ – Virulent (of a disease) dangerous and spreading quickly, or (of poison) having an effect very quickly:- a virulent strain of flu. Virulent:- strongly pathogenic. Virulent:- (1) a:- marked by a rapid, severe, and destructive course; a virulent infection; or b:- able to overcome bodily defensive mechanisms; markedly pathogenic; virulent Bacteria. (2) Extremely poisonous or venomous or intensely noxious; a virulent insect bite. (3) Full of malice:- Malignant; virulent racists. (4) Objectionably harsh or strong; virulent criticism. Virulent:- fierce and full of hate:- virulent speech. For example:- several newspapers mounted virulent attacks.

VIRULENT GENE = ВИРУЛЕНТНЫЙ ГЕН – Virulent Gene is a gene in pest which is able to break down the gene for pest resistance in the plant and thus allows the pest to use the plant as a host.

VIRULIFEROUS = СОДЕРЖАЩИЙ ВИРУС (или НОСИТЕЛЬ ВИРУСА) – Viruliferous is a term used to describe a virus-carrying insect. It denotes an insect that has been given access to a virus source. / термин, используемый для описания насекомого, переносящего вирус. Он означает насекомое, которому был дан доступ к источнику вируса.

VIRUS = ВИРУС – (1) Virus is a simple, noncellular particle (entity) that can reproduce only inside living cells (of other organisms); which was first proved to exist in 1892 by Dimitry Ivanovsky. The simple structure of viruses is their most important characteristic. Most viruses consist only of a genetic material – either DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) or RNA (ribonucleic acid) – and a protein coating. This (combination) material is categorized as a nucleoprotein. Some viruses also have membranous envelopes (coatings). They are able to 'inject' their genetic material into (host) cells because the internal pressure inside viruses is greater than inside the host cells. Viruses are 'alive' in that they can reproduce themselves – although only by taking over a cell's 'synthetic genetic machinery' – but they have none of the other characteristic of living organisms. Viruses cause a large variety of significant diseases in plants and animals, including humans. Viruses can (e.g., as one part of the disease) cause gene silencing. Virus is the smallest form of microorganisms capable of causing disease. Virus is a simple parasitic micro-organism consisting of little more than a package of genetic material (DNA or RNA) in a protein or lipid envelope, capable of invading the host's cells and replicating only by harnessing their biochemical machinery. Some viruses carry several genes for synthesis of virus-specific proteins. Others (e.g., Potato spindle tuber virus) consist of a circle of DNA which is too small to carry any structural genes. Virus is a submicroscopic infectious agent consisting of particles made up of DNA or RNA which are usually covered by protein and reproduce only in living cells; cannot be separated by filters. Virus is an infectious agent of small size and simple composition that can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria. The name is from a Latin word meaning Slimy Liquid or Poison. The earliest indications of the biological nature of viruses came from studies in 1892 by the Russian scientist Dmitry Iosifovich Ivanovski (1864–1920) and in 1898 by the Dutch scientist Martinus Willem Beijerinck (1851–1931). Beijerinck first surmised that the virus under study was a new kind of infectious agent, which he designated Contagium Vivum Fluidum, meaning that it was a live, reproducing organism that, nevertheless, differed from other organisms. Both of these investigators found that a disease of tobacco plants could be transmitted by an agent, later called Tobacco Mosaic Virus, passing through a minute filter that would not allow the passage of bacteria. This virus and those subsequently isolated would not grow on an artificial medium and were not visible under the light microscope. In independent studies in 1915 by the British investigator Frederick W. Twort (1877–1950) and in 1917 by the French-Canadian scientist Félix Hubert d'Hérelle (1873–1949), lesions in cultures of bacteria were discovered and attributed to an agent called Bacteriophage ('Eater of Bacteria'), now known to be viruses that specifically infect bacteria. The unique nature of these organisms meant that new methods and alternative models had to be developed to study and classify them. The study of viruses confined exclusively or largely to humans, however, posed the formidable problem of finding a susceptible animal host. In 1933 the British investigators Wilson Smith (1897–1965), Sir Christopher Howard Andrewes (1896–1987), and Sir Patrick Playfair Laidlaw (1881–1940) were able to transmit influenza to ferrets, and the influenza virus was subsequently adapted to mice. In 1941 the American scientist George Keble Hirst (1909–1994) found that influenza virus grown in tissues of the chicken embryo could be detected by its capacity to agglutinate (draw together) red blood cells. A significant advance was made by the American scientists John Franklin Enders (1897–1985), Thomas Huckle Weller (1915–2008), and Frederick Chapman Robbins (1916–2003), who in 1949 developed the technique of culturing cells on glass surfaces; cells could then be infected with the viruses that cause poliomyelitis (poliovirus) and other diseases. (Until this time the poliovirus could be grown only in the brains of chimpanzees or the spinal cords of monkeys.) Culturing cells on glass surfaces opened the way for the diagnosis of diseases caused by viruses identified by their effects on cells (cytopathogenic effect) and by the presence of antibodies to them in the blood. Cell culture then led to the development and production of vaccines (preparations used to elicit immunity against a disease), such as the poliovirus vaccine. Scientists were soon able to detect the number of bacterial viruses in a culture vessel by measuring their ability to break apart (lyse) adjoining bacteria, which resulted in a clearing, or 'Plaque', in an area of bacteria (lawn) overlaid with an inert gelatinous substance, called Agar. The American scientist Renato Dulbecco (1914–2012) in 1952 applied this technique to measuring the number of animal viruses that could produce plaques in layers of adjoining animal cells overlaid with agar. In the 1940s the development of the electron microscope permitted individual virus particles to be seen for the first time, leading to the classification of viruses and giving insight into their structure. Advancements that were made in chemistry, physics, and molecular biology since the 1960s have revolutionized the study of viruses. For example, electrophoresis on gel substrates gave a deeper understanding of the protein and nucleic acid composition of viruses. More sophisticated immunologic procedures, including the use of monoclonal antibodies directed to specific antigenic sites on proteins, gave a better insight into the structure and function of viral proteins. The progress made in the physics of crystals that could be studied by X-ray diffraction provided the high resolution required to discover the basic structure of minute viruses. Applications of new knowledge about cell biology and biochemistry helped to determine how viruses use their host cells for synthesizing viral nucleic acids and proteins. The revolution that took place in the field of molecular biology allowed the genetic information encoded in nucleic acids of viruses – which enables viruses to reproduce, synthesize unique proteins, and alter cellular functions – to be studied. In fact, the chemical and physical simplicity of viruses has made them an incisive experimental tool for probing the molecular events involved in certain life processes. This article discusses the fundamental nature of viruses:- what they are, how they cause infection, and how they may ultimately cause disease or bring about the death of their host cells. For more detailed treatment of specific viral diseases, see the article infection. General Features:- Definition:- viruses occupy a special taxonomic position:- they are not plants, animals, or prokaryotic bacteria (single-cell organisms without defined nuclei), and they are generally placed in their own kingdom. In fact, viruses should not even be considered organisms, in the strictest sense, because they are not free-living (i.e. they cannot reproduce and carry on metabolic processes without a host cell). All true viruses contain nucleic acid, either DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) or RNA (ribonucleic acid), and protein. The nucleic acid encodes the genetic information unique for each virus. The infective, extracellular (outside the cell) form of a virus is called the Virion. It contains at least one unique protein synthesized by specific genes in the nucleic

acid of that virus. In virtually all viruses, at least one of these proteins forms a shell (called a Capsid) around the nucleic acid. Certain viruses also have other proteins internal to the capsid; some of these proteins act as enzymes, often during the synthesis of viral nucleic acids. Viroids (meaning 'Viruslike') are disease-causing organisms that contain only nucleic acid and have no structural proteins. Other viruslike particles called Prions are composed primarily of a protein tightly complexed with a small nucleic acid molecule. Prions are very resistant to inactivation and appear to cause degenerated brain disease in mammals, including humans. Viruses are quintessential parasites; they depend on the host cell for almost all of their life-sustaining functions. Unlike true organisms, viruses cannot synthesize proteins, because they lack ribosomes (cell organelles) for the translation of viral messenger RNA (mRNA; a complementary copy of the nucleic acid of the nucleus, which associates with ribosomes and directs protein synthesis) into proteins. Viruses must use the ribosomes of their host cells to translate viral mRNA into viral proteins. Viruses are also energy parasites; unlike cells, they cannot generate or store energy in the form of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). The virus derives energy, and all other metabolic functions, from the host cell. The invading virus uses the nucleotides and amino acids of the host cell to synthesize its nucleic acids and proteins, respectively. Some viruses use the lipids and sugar chains of the host cell to form their membranes and glycoproteins. The true infectious part of any virus is its nucleic acid, either DNA or RNA but never both. In many viruses, but not all, the nucleic acid alone, stripped of its protein coat (capsid), can infect (transfect) cells, although considerably less efficiently than can the intact virions. The virion capsid has three functions:- (1) to protect the viral nucleic acid from digestion by certain enzymes (nucleases), (2) to furnish sites on its surface that recognize and attach (adsorb) the virion to receptors on the surface of the host cell, and (3), in some viruses, to provide proteins that form part of a specialized component which enables the virion to penetrate through the cell surface membrane or, in special cases, to inject the infectious nucleic acid into the interior of the host cell. Host Range And Distribution:- logic originally dictated that viruses be identified on the basis of the host they infect. This is justified in many cases, but not in others, and the host range and distribution of viruses are only one criterion for their classification. It is still traditional to divide viruses into three categories:- those that infect animals, plants, or bacteria. Virtually all plant viruses are transmitted by insects or other organisms (vectors) that feed on plants. The hosts of animal viruses vary from protozoa (single-celled animal organisms) to humans. Many viruses infect either invertebrate animals or vertebrates, and some infect both. Certain viruses that cause serious diseases of animals and humans are carried by arthropods. These vector-borne viruses multiply both in the invertebrate vector and the vertebrate host. Certain viruses are limited in their host range to the various orders of vertebrates. Some viruses appear to be adapted for growth only in ectothermic vertebrates (animals commonly referred to as Cold-Blooded, such as fishes and reptiles), possibly because they can only reproduce at low temperatures. Other viruses are limited in their host range to endothermic vertebrates (animals commonly referred to as Warm-Blooded, such as mammals). Size And Shape:- the amount and arrangement of the proteins and nucleic acid of viruses determine their size and shape. The nucleic acid and proteins of each class of viruses assemble themselves into a structure called a Nucleoprotein, or nucleocapsid. Some viruses have more than one layer of protein surrounding the nucleic acid; still others have a lipoprotein membrane (called an Envelope), derived from the membrane of the host cell, that surrounds the nucleocapsid core. The protein and nucleic acid constituents have properties unique for each class of virus; when assembled, they determine the size and shape of the virus for that specific class. Viruses vary in diameter from 20 nanometers (0.000 000 8 inch) to 250–400 nanometers. Only the largest and most complex viruses can be seen under the light microscope at the highest resolution. Any determination of the size of a virus also must take into account its shape, since different classes of viruses have distinctive shapes. Shapes of viruses are predominantly of two kinds:- rods, or filaments, so called because of the linear array of the nucleic acid and the protein subunits; and spheres, which are actually 20-sided (icosahedral) polygons. Most plant viruses are small and are either filaments or polygons, as are many bacterial viruses. The larger and more complex bacteriophages, however, contain as their genetic information double-stranded DNA and combine both filamentous and polygonal shapes. Figure 1 shows the classical T4 bacteriophage, composed of a polygonal head, which contains the DNA genome, and a special-function rod-shaped tail of long fibers. Structures such as these are unique to the bacteriophages. Animal viruses exhibit extreme variation in size and shape. The smallest animal viruses belong to the family Parvoviridae, which measure about 20 nanometers in diameter, and the family Picornaviridae, about 30 nanometers in diameter. Viruses of these two families are icosahedrons and contain nucleic acids with limited genetic information. Viruses of the family Poxviridae are about 250 to 400 nanometers in their longest dimension, and they are neither polygons nor filaments. Poxviruses are structurally more complex than, and resemble, simple bacteria. The only animal viruses that have rod-shaped (helical) nucleocapsids are those enclosed in an envelope; these viruses are found in the families Paramyxoviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Coronaviridae, and Rhabdoviridae. Not all enveloped viruses contain helical nucleocapsids, however; those of the families Herpesviridae, Retroviridae, and Togaviridae have polygonal nucleocapsids. Most enveloped viruses appear to be spherical, although the rhabdoviruses are elongated cylinders. The criteria used for classifying viruses into families and genera are primarily based on three structural considerations:- (1) the type and size of their nucleic acid, (2) the shape and size of the capsids, and (3) the presence of a lipid envelope, derived from the host cell, surrounding the viral nucleocapsid. The Nucleic Acid:- as is true in all forms of life, the nucleic acid of each virus encodes the genetic information for the synthesis of all proteins. In almost all free-living organisms, the genetic information is in the form of double-stranded DNA arranged as a spiral lattice joined at the bases along the length of the molecule (a double-helix). Double-stranded DNA also carries the genetic information for some viruses, although probably in most the genetic information of the virion is RNA. In extracellular virions, the DNA and RNA are called Genomes, and they can be double- or single-stranded. In all double-stranded DNA viruses, the nucleic acid is a single large molecule. Most, if not all, of the double-stranded RNA viruses have segmented genomes; each segment usually is a single gene, which encodes the information for synthesizing a single protein. Those DNA viruses in which the genomic DNA is single-stranded are usually small, with limited genetic information. Some single-stranded DNA viruses are composed of two populations of virions, each consisting of complementary single-stranded DNA of polarity opposite to that of the other. The virions of most plant viruses and many animal and bacterial viruses are composed of single-stranded RNA. In most of these viruses, the genomic RNA is termed a plus strand because the genomic RNA acts as mRNA for direct synthesis (translation) of viral protein. Several large families of animal viruses, and one that includes plant viruses (the Rhabdoviridae), however, contain genomic single-stranded RNA, termed a negative strand, which is complementary to mRNA. All of these negative-strand RNA viruses have an enzyme, called an RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerase (Transcriptase), which must first catalyze the synthesis of complementary mRNA from the virion genomic RNA before viral protein synthesis can occur. These variations in the nucleic acids of viruses form one central criterion for classification of all viruses. A distinctive large family of single-stranded RNA viruses is called Retroviridae; the RNA of these viruses is positive, but the viruses are equipped with an enzyme, called a Reverse Transcriptase, that copies the single-stranded RNA to form double-stranded DNA. The Protein Capsid:- the protein capsid provides the second major criterion for the classification of viruses. The capsid surrounds the virus and is composed of a finite number of protein subunits known as Capsomers, which usually associate with, or are found close to, the virion nucleic acid. There are two major classes of viruses based on the protein capsid:- (1) those in which a single (or segmented) linear nucleic acid molecule with two free ends is essentially completely extended or somewhat coiled (a helix) and (2) those in which the nucleic acid, which may or may not be a covalently closed circle, is wound tightly into a condensed configuration, like a ball of yarn. These two classes of virus assume in the first case a long, extended rodlike structure and in the second case a symmetrical polygon. The helical nucleic acids of rod-shaped viruses are tightly enclosed in a sheath of protein molecules. By far the best-studied example of a helical rod-shaped virus is the tobacco mosaic virus, which was crystallized by the

American biochemist Wendell Meredith Stanley (1904–1971) in 1935. Figure 2 shows a model of the tobacco mosaic virus, the genome of which is single-stranded RNA encased by 2,130 molecules of a single protein; there are 16 1/3 protein molecules for each turn of the RNA helix in the ratio of three nucleotides for each protein molecule. Under the right environmental conditions, viral RNA and protein molecules in liquid suspension will assemble themselves into a perfectly formed and fully infectious virus. The length of the virus capsid is determined by the length of the nucleic acid molecule, which is the framework for the assembly of the capsid protein. The various helical viruses have different lengths and widths depending on the size of the nucleic acid as well as on the mass and shape of the protein molecule. Some of these helical viruses form rigid, and others flexuous, rods, depending on the properties of the assembled proteins. Polygonal viruses vary greatly in size, from 20 to 150 nanometers in diameter, essentially proportional to the size of the nucleic acid molecule coiled up inside the virion. Most, if not all, of the polygonal viruses are icosahedral; like a geodesic dome, they are formed by equilateral triangles, in this case 20. Each triangle is composed of protein subunits (capsomers), often in the form of hexons (multiples of six) that are the building blocks of the capsid. There are 12 vertices (the apical junctions of these 20 triangles), each comprising a penton (five subunits). These icosahedral virions have three axes of fivefold, threefold, and twofold rotational symmetry. The number of subunits (capsomers) is a basis for taxonomic classification of these virus families. Certain icosahedral viruses, usually those that are more complex, contain internal proteins adhering to the nucleic acid that are not accessible at the surface of the virions. The Lipoprotein Envelope:- surrounding viruses of either helical or icosahedral symmetry are lipoprotein envelopes, unit membranes of two lipid layers interspersed with protein molecules (lipoprotein bilayer). These viral membranes are composed of phospholipids and neutral lipids (largely cholesterol) derived from the cell membrane during the process known as the Budding of the virus from the outermost cell membrane. Virtually all proteins of the cell membrane, however, are replaced by proteins of viral origin during budding. Although all the viral envelope lipids originate from the cell, their relative proportions vary from those in the cell membrane because the viral proteins select only certain lipids during budding. Associated with the virion membrane are ‘integral’ glycoproteins, which completely traverse the lipid bilayer, and ‘peripheral’ matrix proteins, which line the inner surface. The glycoproteins contain regions of amino acids that, in the first step of viral infection, recognize host-cell receptors. Matrix proteins appear to function in the selection of regions of the cell membrane to be used for the viral membrane. The Cycle Of Infection:- viruses can reproduce only within a host cell. The parental virus (virion) gives rise to numerous progeny, usually genetically and structurally identical to the parent virus. The actions of the virus depend both on its destructive tendencies toward a specific host cell and on environmental conditions. In the vegetative cycle of viral infection, multiplication of progeny viruses can be rapid. This cycle of infection often results in the death of the cell and the release of many virus progeny. Certain viruses, particularly bacteriophages, are called Temperate because the infection does not immediately result in cell death. The viral genetic material remains dormant or is actually integrated into the genome of the host cell. Cells infected with temperate viruses are called Lysogenic because the cells tend to be broken down when they encounter some chemical or physical factor, such as ultraviolet light. In addition, many animal and plant viruses, the genetic information of which is not integrated into the host DNA, may lie dormant in tissues for long periods of time without causing much, if any, tissue damage. Viral infection does not always result in cell death or tissue injury; in fact, most viruses lie dormant in tissue without ever causing pathological effects, or they do so only under other, often environmental, provocations. Although the reproductive pathways of different viruses vary considerably, there are certain basic principles and a particular series of events in the cycle of infection for most, if not all, viruses. The first step in the cycle of infection is that the invading parental virus (virion) must attach to the surface of the host cell (adsorption). In the second step, the intact virion either penetrates the outer membrane and enters the cell’s interior (cytoplasm), or it injects the genetic material of the virus into the interior of the cell while the protein capsid (and envelope, if present) remains at the cell surface. In the case of whole-virion penetration, a subsequent process (uncoating) liberates the genetic material from the capsid and envelope, if present. In either case, the viral genetic material cannot begin to synthesize protein until it emerges from the capsid or envelope. Certain bacterial viruses, such as the T4 bacteriophage, have evolved an elaborate process of infection:- following adsorption and firm attachment of the virus’s tail to the bacterium surface by means of proteinaceous ‘pins’, the musclelike tail contracts and the tail plug penetrates the cell wall and underlying membrane and injects virus (phage) DNA into the cell. Other bacteriophages penetrate the cell membrane by different means, such as injecting the nucleic acid through the male (sex) pili of the bacterium. In all bacterial viruses, penetration transmits the viral nucleic acid through a rigid bacterial cell wall. Plant cells also have rigid cell walls, which plant viruses cannot ordinarily penetrate. Plant viruses, however, have not evolved their own systems for injecting nucleic acids into host cells, and so they are transmitted by the proboscis of insects that feed on plants. In the laboratory, plant viruses penetrate plant cells if the cell walls have been abraded with sandpaper or if cell protoplasts (plasma membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus) are devoid of walls. Penetration of animal cells by viruses involves different processes because animal cells are enclosed not by walls but by a flexible lipoprotein bilayer membrane. Most animal viruses, whether or not they are encased in lipid envelopes, penetrate cells in an intact form by a process called Endocytosis. The membrane invaginates and engulfs a virus particle adsorbed to a cell, usually in an area of the membrane called a Coated Pit, which is lined by a special protein known as Clathrin. As the coated pit invaginates, it is pinched off in the cytoplasm to form a coated vesicle. The coated vesicle fuses with cytoplasmic endosomes (membrane-enclosed vesicles) and then with cell organelles called Lysosomes, which are membrane-enclosed vesicles containing enzymes. In an acidic environment, the membrane of an enveloped virus fuses with the endosome membrane, and the viral nucleocapsid is released into the cytoplasm. Nonenveloped viruses presumably undergo a similar process, by which the protein capsid is degraded, releasing the naked viral nucleic acid into the cytoplasm. The order of the stages of viral replication that follows the uncoating of the genome varies for different virus classes. For many virus families the third step in the cycle of infection is transcription of the genome of the virus to produce viral mRNA, followed by the fourth step, translation of viral mRNA into proteins. For those viruses in which the genomic nucleic acid is an RNA that can serve as a messenger (i.e. positive-strand RNA viruses), the third step is the translation of the RNA to form viral proteins; some of these newly synthesized viral proteins are enzymes that synthesize nucleic acids (polymerases), which carry out a fourth step, the transcription of more mRNA from the viral genome. For the more complicated DNA viruses, such as adenoviruses and herpesviruses, some regions of the genome synthesize ‘early’ mRNAs, which are translated into polymerases that initiate the transcription of ‘late’ regions of the DNA into mRNAs, which are then translated into structural proteins. Regardless of how the third and fourth steps proceed, the fifth step in the cycle of infection is replication (reproduction of the parental genome to make progeny genomes). The sixth step is the assembly of the newly replicated progeny genomes with structural proteins to make fully formed progeny virions. The seventh and last step is the release of progeny virions by lysis of the host cell through the process of either extrusion or budding, depending on the nature of the virus. In a host animal or cell culture this seven-step process may be repeated many times; the progeny virions released from the original site of infection are then transmitted to other sites or to other individuals. For most animal and plant RNA viruses, all replicative events take place in the cytoplasm; in fact, many of these RNA viruses can grow in host cells in which the nucleus has been removed. Replication of most animal and plant DNA viruses, and the RNA influenza virus, takes place in the nucleus. In these viruses transcription takes place in the nucleus, the mRNA migrates to the cytoplasm where it is translated, and these viral proteins migrate back to the nucleus, where they assemble with newly replicated progeny genomes. Migration of newly translated viral proteins from the cytoplasm to the nucleus is generally a function of specific amino acid sequences called ‘Signals’, which translocate the protein through pores in the nucleus membrane. Viral DNA Integration:- Lysogeny:- many bacterial and animal viruses lie dormant in the infected cell, and their DNA may be

integrated into the DNA of the host cell chromosome. The integrated viral DNA replicates as the cell genome replicates; after cell division, the integrated viral DNA is duplicated and usually distributed equally to the two cells that result. The bacteria that carry the noninfective precursor phage, called the Prophage, remain healthy and continue to grow until they are stimulated by some perturbing factor, such as ultraviolet light. The prophage DNA is then excised from the bacterial chromosome and the phage replicates, producing many progeny phages and lysing the host bacterial cell. This process, originally discovered in temperate bacteriophages in 1950 by the French microbiologist André Michel Lwoff (1902–1994), is called Lysogeny. The classic example of a temperate bacteriophage is called Lambda (λ) Virus, which readily causes lysogeny in certain species of the bacterium Escherichia Coli. The DNA of the λ bacteriophage is integrated into the DNA of the Escherichia Coli host chromosome at specific regions, called Attachment Sites. The integrated prophage is the inherited, noninfectious form of the virus; it contains a gene that represses the lytic functions of the phage and thus assures that the host cell will continue to replicate the phage DNA along with its own and that it will not be destroyed by the virus. Ultraviolet light, or other factors that stimulate the replication of DNA in the host cell, causes the formation of a recA protease, an enzyme that breaks apart the λ phage repressor and induces λ phage replication and, eventually, destruction of the host cell. Excision of the prophage DNA from the host chromosomal DNA (as an initial step in the synthesis of an infective, lytic virus) sometimes results in the removal of some of the host cell DNA, which is packaged into defective bacteriophages; part of the bacteriophage DNA is removed and replaced at the other end by a gene of the host bacterium. Such a virus particle is called a Transducing Phage because, when it infects a bacterial cell, it can transmit the gene captured by λ phage DNA into the next bacterial cell it infects. Transduction by bacteriophages is an efficient means for transferring the genetic information of one bacterial cell to another. This means of transferring genetic information, called Lysogenic Conversion, imparts genes with special functions to bacterial cells without such functions. It is common in bacteria and is an important aspect of the epidemiology (incidence, distribution, and control) of infectious diseases. For example, the bacterium Corynebacterium diphtheriae is the causative agent of diphtheria, but only when it contains the prophage of bacteriophage β, which codes for the toxin that is responsible for the disease. Malignant Transformation:- a phenomenon analogous to bacterial cell lysogeny occurs in animal cells infected with certain viruses. These animal viruses do not generally cause disease immediately for certain animal cells. Instead, animal cells are persistently infected with such viruses, the DNA of which (provirus) is integrated into the chromosomal DNA of the host cell. In general, cells with integrated proviral DNA are converted into cancer cells, a phenomenon known as malignant transformation. As is the case with bacterial prophages, the transformed animal cell contains no infectious virus but only the integrated provirus DNA, which replicates along with the dividing cell's chromosomes. Therefore, following mitosis of the transformed cell, each new cell receives a copy of the proviral DNA. The hallmark of these transformed animal cells is that their growth is uncontrollable; unlike normal cells, their growth is not inhibited by contact with other cells, and they lose their capacity to adhere (anchor) to certain surfaces. Growth of normal tissues and organs is also controlled by a genetic phenomenon called Programmed Cell Death, or apoptosis, in which a certain number of cells will die and be eliminated after a finite number of divisions. Malignant transformation can impede programmed cell death, thus allowing the cells to grow uncontrolled, resulting in cancer. Among the animal viruses that cause malignant transformation by integration of proviral DNA are several families of DNA viruses and one large family of RNA viruses, the Retroviridae. Viruses of the family Papovaviridae were perhaps the first to be associated with malignancy (causing death or illness) in animals. Polyoma virus is widespread in mice; it can infect other rodents, and it can cause tumours in infected animals. Another virus of the family Papovaviridae is simian virus 40 (SV40), originally isolated from cells of the African green monkey (Cercopithecus Sabaeus), where it grows rapidly and kills the cells. Infection of rodent or human cells, however, results in an abortive infection (an incompatibility between the virus and the host cell) but sometimes induces malignancy (sarcomas or lymphomas) in the occasional cell that is transformed. Viruses related to polyoma virus and SV40 have been isolated from humans, one of which, the JC virus, appears to be the causative agent of a fatal neurological disease called Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy. In general, however, the human papovaviruses are not clearly associated with disease. Other viruses of the family Papovaviridae include the papillomaviruses, which are also small polygonal viruses containing circular double-stranded DNA. The papillomaviruses are associated with usually benign (nonthreatening) but widespread tumours, called Papillomas or Polyps, occurring in human skin and the genital tract. Specific papillomaviruses have been identified in humans in common warts and in genital warts (condylomata acuminata). Cancers of the human genital tract, particularly uterine cancer of the cervix, are frequently found in association with human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16); the virus undoubtedly is transmitted as a venereal disease. Certain viruses of the family Adenoviridae, originally found in the tonsils and adenoids of humans, cause malignant transformation in certain cells. This phenomenon of cancer induction under laboratory conditions has been studied widely, but there is no evidence that the common adenoviruses cause cancers in humans. The common viruses of the family Herpesviridae, however, including the common herpes simplex viruses that cause cold sores and the venereal disease genital herpes, are suspected of being causative agents of cancer. Like the adenoviruses, the herpesviruses can cause malignant transformations, and their DNA is integrated into the host cell chromosome. A herpesvirus known as the Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV; was named after British scientists Michael Anthony Epstein (1921–) and Yvonne Barr (1932–2016)) causes a frequently fatal childhood cancer called Burkitt's Lymphoma as well as the nonmalignant disease infectious mononucleosis. The herpesvirus cytomegalovirus lies dormant in the tissues of most humans and can be induced to cause fatal diseases in infants and immunocompromised adults. A different herpesvirus causes chicken pox (varicella); the same virus lies latent in the tissues for long periods of time (perhaps years or decades) and later undergoes recrudescence (the recurrence of symptoms after they have abated) to cause the painful skin and neurological disease called Herpes Zoster, or Shingles. In addition, there are herpesviruses that cause disease in animals – for example, the widespread and usually fatal disease in chickens called Marek's Disease (named after József Marek (1868–1952), a Hungarian veterinarian and scientist). The widespread distribution of viruses of the family Herpesviridae is evident from other diseases in monkeys and frogs. The viruses of the family Retroviridae are perhaps the most widely distributed of the transforming viruses that infect eukaryotic cells ranging from yeast to humans. It was suggested early in the XX century that viruses cause leukemias and lymphomas in birds. In 1911 the American pathologist Francis Peyton Rous (1879–1970) first described a virus that causes sarcomas in chickens. The virions of retroviruses are spherical (or polygonal) and are surrounded by a lipid membrane containing a glycoprotein that recognizes and binds to cell receptors of a particular species (type-specific glycoproteins). Retrovirus genomes consist of two identical RNA molecules, each with 7 000 to 10 000 nucleotides. Associated with the virion RNA is an enzyme, an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, also called a Reverse Transcriptase. Using the virion RNA as a template, the reverse transcriptase catalyzes the synthesis of a linear DNA molecule, complementary to the virion RNA. The new complementary strand of DNA also serves as a template for the reverse transcriptase, which makes a second anticomplementary DNA molecule, thus forming double-stranded DNA. The genomic RNA of fully infectious bird retroviruses, those that can replicate autonomously, has four genes that code sequentially for group-specific antigens, the reverse transcriptase, the envelope glycoprotein, and the sarcoma-transforming protein. At each end of the genome are homologous flanking nucleotide sequences, known as long terminal repeats (LTR), which code for double-stranded DNA that can recognize host cell DNA sequences for integration of the proviral DNA into the host cell chromosome. Many retroviruses are defective and cannot replicate in cells without helper (nondefective) retroviruses. The helper retroviruses generally transform fibroblastic cells, resulting in malignant sarcomas, whereas the defective retroviruses transform blood-cell precursors, resulting in leukemias. Many different retroviruses have been identified as causative agents of cancers in birds, rodents (particularly mice), domestic cats, monkeys, and humans. Certain lymphatic

leukemias in humans are caused by human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV); acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a retrovirus called Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Retroviruses originated from genes in many different species of animals and even lower forms of life. Individual retroviruses are limited in their host range and do not readily cross species barriers. Virtually every retrovirus studied to date is analogous to the genes normally found in animals (including humans), known as Proto-Oncogenes, genes that are involved with regulating normal cell growth and development that also have the potential to change into cancer-causing genes. These proto-oncogenes have deoxynucleotide sequences closely, but not entirely, homologous (i.e. of the same type and order) to the nucleotide sequences of a corresponding viral cancer-causing gene, called an Oncogene. Integration of retrovirus DNA into cell chromosomes results in cancer, but the proto-oncogenes do not become cancer-causing genes unless triggered by another event. Cancers caused by chemical or physical carcinogens in the environment probably often, if not invariably, are due to alterations in the sequences of proto-oncogenes that have converted them to oncogenes. Some of the DNA tumour viruses, such as SV40 or adenoviruses, may induce malignant transformation when their DNA is integrated in proximity to the site of a proto-oncogene. All cancers studied to date appear to be due to either mutations in proto-oncogenes or the inheritance of mutated tumour suppressor genes, which normally regulate the function of proto-oncogenes. Disease:- although viruses were originally discovered and characterized on the basis of the diseases they cause, most viruses that infect bacteria, plants, and animals (including humans) do not cause disease. In fact, bacteriophages may be helpful in that they rapidly transfer genetic information from one bacterium to another, and viruses of plants and animals may convey genetic information among similar species, helping their hosts survive in hostile environments. In the future this could also be true for humans. Recombinant DNA biotechnology shows great promise for the repair of genetic defects. Afflicted persons are injected with cells transformed by viruses that carry a functional copy of the defective human gene. The virus integrates the normal gene into the DNA of the human cell. Of those viruses that cause disease, some cause short-term (acute) diseases and others recurring or long-term (chronic) diseases. Some viruses cause acute disease from which there is fairly rapid recovery but may persist in the tissues, remaining dormant for long periods of time, and then become active again, bringing about serious disease decades later. Slowly progressive viruses have long incubation periods before the onset of disease. As mentioned above, the DNA of certain viruses becomes integrated into the genome of the host cell, often resulting in malignant transformation of cells, which become cancers. The nature of the disease caused by a virus is generally a genetic property of the virus as well as of the host cells. Almost all viruses, however, can remain dormant in the tissues of the host (latency). Viruses that cause acute disease are generally, but not always, those that rapidly harm or destroy cells (cytopathic effects) and have the capacity to shut off protein or nucleic acid synthesis within the host cell. Human poliovirus and related picornaviruses that infect other animal species are examples of acute infectious agents that shut down protein synthesis in the host cell soon after infection; these picornaviruses also inhibit cellular RNA and DNA synthesis. Another virus that rapidly kills the infected cell is the negative-strand vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) of the family Rhabdoviridae; viral RNA newly synthesized by infectious VSV rapidly shuts off cellular RNA synthesis and, to a somewhat lesser extent, cellular protein synthesis. In both poliovirus and VSV, the infected cell dies within hours of the inhibition of cellular RNA and protein synthesis. Other viruses that inhibit cellular macromolecule synthesis and produce acute infections include the poxviruses, reoviruses, togaviruses, adenoviruses, and herpesviruses; the latter two persist in host tissues for long periods of time and cause chronic infection as well. On the other hand, certain viruses, such as the influenza viruses, do not have the drastic effects on the synthesis of cellular macromolecules, such as proteins, but they still cause acute, usually self-limiting, infections. Many, if not most, diseases resulting from viral infection of vertebrates are caused not by a direct effect of the virus but rather by a secondary immune response. Essentially all viral proteins are recognized by vertebrate animals as immunologically foreign, and the immune systems of these animals mount two kinds of immune response, humoral and cellular. In humoral immunity, B lymphocytes, usually triggered by helper T lymphocytes, make antibodies (proteins that recognize and bind foreign molecules) to the viral protein. The antibody synthesized as a result of the immune response against a specific viral antigen usually benefits the infected host because that antibody can neutralize the infectivity of the specific virus in the blood and tissues of the infected host. Viruses inside the cell are not accessible to the antibody, because it cannot cross the cell membrane barrier. In cellular immunity, a killer T cell recognizes and kills a virus-infected cell because of the viral antigen on its surface, thus aborting the infection because a virus will not grow within a dead cell. If the virus-infected cells are not essential for host functions, the killer T cell can prevent the spread of the infecting virus to other cells and distant tissues. Not nfrequently, the virus-specific T lymphocyte kills vital cells such as nerve cells (neurons), muscle cells, and liver cells, all of which carry out important functions. In addition, the death of cells results in an inflammatory response, which also can damage vital tissues. Therefore, the cellular immune response to a viral infection can cause disease. In general, diseases caused by chronic viral infections, but also occasionally by subacute (between acute and chronic) viral infections, are caused by cellular immune responses that damage the virus-infected tissue. Infectious Patterns:- acute viral infections are of two types – local and systemic – both usually resulting from a direct effect of the invading virus on host tissue cells. Acute local infections generally occur at the site of viral infection. For example, acute respiratory infections include (1) the common cold, in which the rhinovirus infects only the nasal mucosa, (2) influenza, in which the virus is found in both nasal and bronchial mucosa, where severe damage can result in death, (3) grippelike illnesses caused by adenoviruses localized in lymphoid tissue of the throat (although infection also can occur in the intestine and the eye or be spread to the heart), and (4) severe respiratory infections of infants and children, caused by parainfluenza viruses or respiratory syncytial viruses, which cause severe croup that may be life-threatening. Examples of acute infections localized to the intestine include those that result in enteritis (bowel inflammation), which may be accompanied by diarrhea; these are often caused by rotoviruses and coronaviruses. Many viruses transmitted by the respiratory route (from sneezes and coughs, for example) and limited to humans begin their cycle of infection in the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and then enter the bloodstream, where they are spread to distant tissues. Examples of such diseases are measles, mumps, and chicken pox, in which the growth of the specific virus in the mucosal cells of the throat during the first few days of infection usually results in mild fever and achiness; this stage is called the Prodromal Period of the illness. During the next few days the virus enters the draining lymph nodes and then the bloodstream, where it is spread throughout the tissues of the body, resulting in fever and rash (in the case of measles and chicken pox) and inflammation of the parotid glands and, less frequently, the testes, ovaries, and joints (in the case of mumps). Varicella (chicken pox) virus rarely causes pneumonia, but all these viruses can cause meningitis and, rarely, encephalitis. A similar pattern of infection formerly occurred with smallpox, a disease that was more frequently fatal but now, ostensibly, has been eradicated. A large number of viruses of the digestive tract (enteroviruses), among them poliovirus, Coxsackie viruses, and echoviruses (enteric cytopathic human orphan virus), also cause a two-phase illness. Enteroviruses grow initially in the intestinal tract and are transmitted by mouth through water, food, and other materials contaminated with feces. The viruses are resistant to the acid normally found in the stomach and thus reach the intestinal tract, where they multiply in living mucosal cells. This initial period of viral invasion and growth in the intestine causes either an initial mild febrile illness or is asymptomatic. Over the next few days these enteroviruses are spread from the intestinal mucosa to the draining lymph nodes, from which they invade the bloodstream, resulting in a condition known as Viremia. From the bloodstream the viruses are widely spread to all tissues, but in most cases no symptomatic disease occurs. Poliovirus in less than 1 percent of cases affects the spinal cord or brain, resulting in paralysis or death. Different types of Coxsackie viruses and echoviruses can cause acute, usually nonfatal, illnesses such as meningitis, carditis, pleurisy, or rashes. Many viral diseases are transmitted by bites of insects or other arthropods, and these infections usually begin in the skin or lymph nodes and rapidly invade the bloodstream. The nature of

the disease caused by these arthropod-borne viruses (arboviruses) is determined by the affinity (tropism) of each virus for specific organs. Many that have an affinity for brain tissue cause encephalitis or meningitis, but others primarily infect the muscles, liver, heart, or kidneys. Virtually all these diseases are epidemic in character, and the viruses that cause them are the primary pathogens of birds and mammals. The insect, usually a certain Species of mosquito, takes a blood meal from the infected host bird or mammal and shortly thereafter bites a human, thus transmitting the virus. These arboviruses do not ordinarily multiply in the insect but simply reside on its proboscis. Examples of human epidemic diseases resulting from transmission of these arboviruses are encephalitis caused by viruses of the family Togaviridae and Flaviviridae and often fatal, yellow fever and dengue caused by viruses of the family Flaviviridae, and hemorrhagic fevers caused by viruses of the families Bunyaviridae and Arenaviridae. Of considerable interest and concern are the identification of new strains of viruses, particularly a hantavirus of the Bunyaviridae family that is responsible for an epidemic in the early 1990s in the southwestern United States that resulted in considerable numbers of fatal human infections. Latency:- inapparent infections (those that do not cause specific signs and symptoms) often result after exposure to picornaviruses, influenza viruses, rhinoviruses, herpesviruses, and adenoviruses but less frequently to measles and chicken pox viruses. In cases of inapparent infection, long-lasting immunity develops, but only to the strain of virus that has the same antigenic composition as the original infecting virus. Certain of these viruses persist in the tissues of the host after the initial infection despite the presence of circulating antibodies to it in the blood and tissues. Such viruses probably reside inside cells, where they are protected from antibodies that cannot penetrate the cell membrane. Among persistent viruses are adenoviruses, measles virus, and, in particular, many kinds of herpesviruses. The genetic information of herpesviruses and adenoviruses can be integrated into the genome of the host cell, but it is believed that these viruses frequently, and the measles virus invariably, reside in cells in the form of extrachromosomal genes (genes not integrated in chromosomes). These dormant viruses can be activated by many factors, such as trauma, another infection, emotional stress, menstruation, excessive exposure to sunlight, and various illnesses. The phenomenon of latency and reactivation is particularly common among viruses of the family Herpesviridae, which cause chronic or recurrent diseases:- (1) herpes simplex virus type 1, which causes recurrent cold sores, (2) herpes simplex virus type 2 in genital tissue, which causes repeated herpetic infections of the vagina or penis, (3) cytomegalovirus, which usually produces an inapparent infection activated by simultaneously occurring disease to cause severe liver, lung, or nervous-system disease, and (4) varicella virus, which is the causative agent of chicken pox but which can be activated decades later to produce herpes zoster (shingles). A rare, but invariably fatal, disease of the nervous system is subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), which is a progressive, degenerative condition caused by measles virus (a paramyxovirus) lying dormant in brain cells for many years and then reactivated, usually in adolescence. There is no simple explanation why latent viruses, such as those in the family Herpesviridae, that are present in the tissues of most adult humans can be activated to cause disease in some people but not in others. Chronic And Slowly Progressive Diseases:- although some viruses multiply slowly, this is not always the explanation for the chronicity or the slow progression of the diseases caused by these viruses. Hepatitis, for example, is a subacute or chronic disease, with a long latent period, that is caused by at least five viruses with different properties. Hepatitis A is caused by a picornavirus usually transmitted by the fecal-oral route in a manner similar to that of poliovirus. Hepatitis B is caused by a small DNA virus that contains its own DNA polymerase and is transmitted by transfusion of blood and other blood products, by the sharing of nonsterile hypodermic needles among drug users, by sexual intercourse, or from mother to neonate. Hepatitis B virus is classified with similar viruses of birds in the family Hepadnaviridae. Most cases of hepatitis spread by the transfusion of blood or blood products or by needles shared by drug users are caused by a third, completely distinct virus, originally called Non-A, Non-B Hepatitis but now known to be a member of the virus family Flaviviridae designated hepatitis C virus. A fourth unique agent that causes hepatitis is designated hepatitis delta virus, which has not yet been classified taxonomically but is a small, enveloped virus containing a circular RNA genome; hepatitis B virus serves as a helper for replication of hepatitis delta virus, the virions of which contain hepatitis B surface antigen (HB_sAg). The fifth causative agent of viral hepatitis, largely occurring in Asia and Africa, is a small RNA virus tentatively classified as a member of the family Caliciviridae and designated hepatitis E virus. Many other agents that appear to cause chronic and slowly progressive diseases, particularly those affecting the nervous system, have been tentatively identified. A fatal neurological disorder of sheep, called Scrapie, has an incubation period of years and may be caused by a heat-resistant protein complexed with nucleic acid, called a Prion, which is postulated to activate latent genes that cause the disease. Similar, rather obscure agents have been identified for two uncommon, fatal disorders of the nervous system, called Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD; the disease was first described by German neuropathologist Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt (1885–1964) in 1920 and shortly afterward by German neurologist Alfons Maria Jakob (1884–1931), giving it the name Creutzfeldt-Jakob) and Kuru. The disease now known as AIDS was first recognized in homosexuals and hemophiliacs about 1981 and continues to be disseminated throughout the world to become one of the most devastating epidemics of all time. AIDS is caused by HIV, a member of a genetically more complex group of the Family Retroviridae called Lentiviruses. Closely related viruses of monkeys and cats cause similar diseases. HIV is transmitted by blood and other body fluids and infects primarily helper T lymphocytes and other cells with CD4 (short for the Cluster Of Differentiation 4) surface receptors, to which the virus binds. After the virus has been dormant for years, destruction of T lymphocytes results in drastic depression of the immune system. Death almost invariably results from ‘opportunistic’ infections such as pneumonia – caused by ordinarily nonpathogenic organisms such as Pneumocystis Carinii – or tuberculosis or by cancers such as Kaposi’s sarcoma and lymphomas. Prevention:- the spread of many viral diseases can be prevented by hygienic factors such as efficient sanitation facilities, effective waste disposal, clean water, and personal cleanliness. Active immunization by vaccines (antigen-containing preparations that elicit the synthesis of antibodies and thus immunity) has been useful in preventing common epidemics caused by acutely infectious viruses. The best example of such a preventable disease is smallpox, caused by a disease-producing virus that at one time was found worldwide. In 1796 the English physician and scientist Edward Jenner (1749–1823) discovered that the milder cowpox virus could serve as a live vaccine (an antigenic preparation consisting of viruses whose disease-producing capacity has been weakened) for preventing smallpox; Jenner published his findings in 1798. The program of vaccination that resulted from Jenner’s discovery is one of the greatest success stories in the annals of medicine; in 1980 the World Health Organization declared that the disease had been eliminated. A different prospect is presented by rabies, an invariably fatal viral disease mentioned in ancient Greek literature and in the Bible. Transmitted by the bite of dogs and other domestic and wild animals, the rabies virus is more difficult to eradicate because it is present in wild animals throughout the world, except in certain island countries such as Great Britain and Australia. Influenza virus is also distributed worldwide, but, of the three major immunologic types, only one (type A) is responsible for large epidemics. The worldwide epidemic (pandemic) of influenza at the end of World War I is estimated to have caused 20 million deaths, mostly of adolescents and young adults. Because of virus mutations that produce minor antigenic changes every few years and major antigenic shifts about every 10 years, influenza viruses have the capacity to resist inactivation by antibodies acquired by previous infection or vaccination. Development of effective vaccines to combat influenza is a difficult task, although existing vaccines are partially effective and are recommended for people at high risk (i.e. the elderly and those with chronic disease of the respiratory or circulatory systems). Vaccines are most successful when directed against those viruses that do not mutate and that infect only humans. In addition to smallpox, a successful vaccine program has been carried out against poliomyelitis. Polioviruses exist in only three antigenic types, each of which has not changed significantly for decades. The vaccines available are the ‘killed’ (Salk) vaccine, composed of inactivated virus of the three types, and the ‘live’ (Sabin) vaccine, composed of genetically attenuated viruses of the three types. These vaccines,

which were introduced in the 1950s, have lowered the incidence in developed countries of paralysis resulting from poliomyelitis. The disease still occurs in developing countries and recurs in some developed countries where vaccination programs have not been enforced. Rare cases of poliomyelitis occur, particularly in the United States, from the Sabin vaccine strain of type-3 poliovirus, which is genetically unstable and occasionally reverts to the virulent form. Vaccination can prevent diseases caused by strictly human viruses that exist in only one antigenic and stable type. Measles has been prevented in developed countries with routine vaccination. Measles, however, may still be the major cause of death in children in developing countries. Vaccination for mumps and chicken pox promises to be successful because the causative viruses of these diseases show little tendency to vary antigenically and are confined to humans. On the other hand, development of vaccines for the common cold caused by rhinoviruses, similar to polioviruses, will be a formidable, if not impossible, task because there are at least 100 antigenic types of the rhinovirus. Also daunting is the task of developing a vaccine against HIV. The major antigenic component of this virus is a surface membrane-inserted glycoprotein (gp120), which has a startling rate of mutation. The extreme antigenic diversity that results from the mutability of the gene that codes for this protein would prevent HIV from being identified and attacked by circulating antibodies or killer T lymphocytes. Treatment:- unlike bacteria, viruses mimic the metabolic functions of their host cells. Antibiotics and other antimicrobial agents are, therefore, ineffective against viruses because the chemical compounds that inhibit the multiplication of viruses generally also slow the functions of, and are toxic to, the host cell. The only chemotherapeutic agents (drugs used to control or eliminate disease) that exert a selectively greater effect on viral replication than they do on cell replication are certain synthetic compounds, such as ribavirin, acyclovir, or zidovudine (azidothymidine (AZT)). These drugs have been partially effective in improving, if not curing, viral diseases without causing major toxic side effects. AZT has been used with some success in prolonging the lives of patients with AIDS. Certain natural products of cells, called Interferons, may have potential antiviral and anticancer properties. Interferons are proteins normally synthesized by the cells of vertebrates, including humans, either intrinsically and without stimulation or in response to certain viral infections, chemicals, or immune reactions. In general, the multiplication of viruses is inhibited by interferons, some to a much greater extent than others. Interferons are generally species-specific; i.e. they are effective in inhibiting viral infection only in cells of the same species that naturally synthesize the interferon. There are three classes of interferons:- α-interferons, produced by blood leukocytes; β-interferons, produced by tissue cells and fibroblasts; and γ-interferons (also called Immune Interferons or Interleukins), produced by immune reactions in blood lymphocytes. Interferons are now known to be a subset of a large group of natural cellular substances called Cytokines, which signal cells to perform specific functions. Until recently, interferons were difficult to produce commercially because cells and tissues synthesize only small amounts of them. Through recombinant DNA technology, however, large amounts of interferon can be produced. There has been some success in using interferons to treat viral diseases, such as colds caused by rhinoviruses, infections caused by herpesviruses, and benign tumours and warts caused by papillomaviruses. Local administration at the sites of viral infection affords the best results, although injections of large amounts of interferons can be harmful, probably because they tend to inhibit protein synthesis in the host cell. Evolution:- owing to their simplicity, viruses were at first considered to be the primordial life-forms. This concept is almost certainly incorrect because viruses are completely devoid of the machinery for life processes; therefore, they could not have survived in the absence of cells. Viruses probably evolved from cells rather than cells from viruses. It seems likely that all viruses trace their origins to cellular genes and can be considered as pieces of rogue nucleic acids. Although it is easier to imagine the cellular origin of DNA viruses than RNA viruses, the RNA viruses conceivably could have had their origins from cellular RNA transcripts made from cellular DNA. In fact, the discovery that many cells contain reverse transcriptase capable of converting RNA to DNA seems to suggest that conversion of RNA to DNA and DNA to RNA is not rare. Indeed, some speculate that RNA is the primordial genetic information from which DNA evolved to produce more complex life-forms. Other possible progenitors of viruses are the plasmids (small circular DNA molecules independent of chromosomes), which are more readily transferred from cell to cell than are chromosomes. Theoretically, plasmids could have acquired capsid genes, which coded for proteins to coat the plasmid DNA, converting it into a virus. In brief, it is likely that viruses originated from the degradation of cellular nucleic acids, which acquired the property of being readily transferable from cell to cell during the process of evolution. The fact that normal proto-oncogenes of a cell have nucleic acid sequences that are almost identical to the oncogenes of retroviruses lends credence to the theory that viruses originated from cellular genes. Classification:- Distinguishing Taxonomic Features:- viruses are classified on the basis of their nucleic acid content, their size, the shape of their protein capsid, and the presence of a surrounding lipoprotein envelope. The primary taxonomic division is into two classes based on nucleic acid content:- DNA viruses or RNA viruses. The DNA viruses are subdivided into those that contain either double-stranded or single-stranded DNA. The RNA viruses also are divided into those that contain double-stranded or single-stranded RNA. Further subdivision of the RNA viruses is based on whether the RNA genome is segmented or not. If the viruses contain single-stranded RNA as their genetic information, they are divided into positive-strand viruses if the RNA is of messenger sense (directly translatable into proteins) or negative-strand viruses if the RNA must be transcribed by a polymerase into mRNA. All viruses falling into one of these nucleic acid classifications are further subdivided on the basis of whether the nucleocapsid (protein coat and enclosed nucleic acid) assumes a rodlike or a polygonal (usually icosahedral) shape. The icosahedral viruses are further subdivided into families based on the number of capsomers making up the capsids. Finally, all viruses fall into two classes depending on whether the nucleocapsid is surrounded by a lipoprotein envelope. Some virologists adhere to a division of viruses into those that infect bacteria, plants, or animals; these classifications have some validity, particularly for the unique bacterial viruses with tails, but there is otherwise so much overlap that taxonomy based on hosts seems unworkable. Classification based on diseases caused by viruses also is not tenable, because closely related viruses frequently do not cause the same disease. Eventually, it is likely that the classification of viruses will be based on the nucleotide sequences of their nucleic acids rather than on structural components, as is now the case. The basic taxonomic group is called a Family, designated by the suffix -viridae. The major taxonomic disagreement among virologists is whether to segregate viruses within a family into a specific Genus and further subdivide them into Species names. Most virologists believe that a binomial nomenclature, as used for bacteria, into italicized and Latinized genera and species is unwarranted. For this reason, no Latin names are used in the classification of viruses presented here. Moreover, only the well-characterized viruses of animals are presented. Annotated Classification:- (1) DNA Viruses:- Family Poxviridae:- large viruses of complex structure with dimensions of 400 x 200 nm, the genome of which is linear double-stranded DNA. Virions contain at least 40 proteins and lipid, as well as internal structures called Lateral Bodies. The 2 subfamilies are called Chordopoxvirinae, which infect vertebrates and are closely related antigenically, and Entomopoxvirinae, which infect arthropods. The Chordopoxvirinae are composed of groups called Orthopoxviruses (vaccinia), parapoxviruses, avipoxviruses of birds, and many others that infect sheep, rabbits, and swine. Family Adenoviridae:- nonenveloped virions of icosahedral symmetry, about 80 nm in diameter, and capsids containing 252 capsomers with 12 vertices to which are attached glycoprotein fibers 10–30 nm in length with knobs at the ends (see Figure 5). The genome is linear double-stranded DNA. Classified in 2 Subgroups:- Mastadenoviruses, which infect mammals, and Aviadenoviruses, which infect birds. Common acute respiratory and gastrointestinal pathogens of humans, and some types cause malignant transformation of cultured cells and can cause cancer in animals. Family Herpesviridae:- icosahedral virion with capsid about 105 nm in diameter and 162 capsomers surrounded by a floppy envelope containing glycoprotein spikes. Genome composed of linear double-stranded DNA. There are 3 known subfamilies:- Alphaherpesvirinae, consisting of human herpes simplex viruses types 1 and 2, bovine mamillitis virus, SA 8 virus and monkey B virus, pseudorabies virus, equine herpesvirus, and varicella-zoster virus; Betaherpesvirinae, composed of species of cytomegaloviruses; and

Gammaherpesvirinae, composed of genera familiarly called Epstein-Barr Virus, baboon herpesvirus, chimpanzee herpesvirus, Marek's disease virus of chickens, turkey herpesvirus, herpesvirus saimiri, and herpesvirus ateles. Family Iridoviridae:- large enveloped or nonenveloped icosahedral virions measuring 130–150 nm in diameter and containing linear double-stranded DNA. Genera include iridovirus and chloridirovirus, which infect insects, African swine fever virus, and lymphocytic disease virus. Family Hepadnaviridae:- small enveloped spherical virions about 42 nm in diameter containing circular double-stranded DNA with a single-stranded DNA region and a DNA-dependent DNA polymerase that repairs the single-stranded DNA gap and is essential for replication. Also characteristic are the use of reverse transcriptase for replication and an abundance of a soluble protein (HB_sAg). Genera include human hepatitis B virus, woodchuck hepatitis virus, ground squirrel hepatitis virus, duck hepatitis virus, and several others thus far less well documented. Family Papovaviridae:- icosahedral, nonenveloped virions with 72 capsomers comprising 2 genera:- the polyomaviruses (SV40 and polyoma virus), measuring 45 nm in diameter; and the papillomaviruses, measuring 55 nm in diameter. Virions of both genera contain covalently linked circular DNA. The polyomaviruses produce malignant transformation of infected cells, whereas the papillomaviruses, which do not grow in cell culture, usually cause warts and benign papillomas, which can also lead to cancer. Family Parvoviridae:- small icosahedral, nonenveloped virions with 32 capsomers measuring 18–26 nm in diameter that contain single-stranded DNA. Viruses of this family infect vertebrates and insects, the latter sometimes designated densoviruses. The vertebrate viruses fall into 2 Classes:- those that replicate autonomously and those that replicate only in the presence of helper adenoviruses or herpesviruses, designated adenoassociated viruses (AAV) or dependoviruses. (2) RNA Viruses:- Family Picornaviridae:- small icosahedral, nonenveloped virions 27–30 nm in diameter, composed of 60 capsomers and containing nonsegmented single-stranded, plus-strand RNA. There are 4 recognized Genera designated enteroviruses (polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, echoviruses), cardioviruses, rhinoviruses (common cold viruses), and aphthoviruses (foot-and-mouth disease virus of cattle). Family Caliciviridae:- icosahedral, nonenveloped virions about 38 nm in diameter, composed of 32 capsomers and 180 molecules of a single capsid protein. The genome consists of single plus-strand RNA. The prototype virus of this family is the vesicular exanthema of swine virus. Family Togaviridae:- small enveloped virions spherical in shape with icosahedral nucleocapsid of 32 capsomers about 30 nm in diameter. The genome is single plus-strand RNA. There are 2 recognized genera:- 1 transmitted by arthropods (exclusively mosquitoes) and designated alphaviruses (prototypes Sindbis virus, eastern and western equine encephalitis viruses), the other nonarthropod-borne and designated rubivirus (the causative agent of German measles). Family Flaviviridae:- viruses of this family are enveloped and spherical in shape, with a genome consisting of nonsegmented single plus-strand RNA. These viruses are transmitted by either insects or arachnids and cause severe diseases such as yellow fever, dengue, tick-borne encephalitis, and Japanese B encephalitis. Recently characterized members of this family are nonarthropod-borne hog cholera virus (pestivirus) and hepatitis C virus of humans. Family Coronaviridae:- enveloped virions 60–220 nm in diameter with helical nucleocapsid containing single plus-strand RNA genome. Club-shaped glycoprotein spikes in envelope give crownlike (coronal) appearance. Viruses of this family are important agents of gastrointestinal disease in humans, poultry, and bovines. Family Orthomyxoviridae:- enveloped virions about 100 nm in diameter with helical nucleocapsid containing 8 segments of negative-strand RNA and endogenous RNA polymerase. The lipoprotein envelope contains 2 glycoproteins, designated hemagglutinin (major antigen) and neuraminidase. The only viruses in this family are influenza viruses of 3 distinct antigenic types (A, B, and C). Family Paramyxoviridae:- enveloped virions varying in size from 150 to 300 nm in diameter with a helical nucleocapsid containing a single negative-strand nonsegmented RNA and an endogenous RNA polymerase. The lipoprotein envelope contains 2 glycoprotein spikes designated hemagglutinin-neuraminidase (HN) and fusion factor (F). The major genus is paramyxovirus and is composed of human parainfluenza viruses and mumps virus, as well as Newcastle disease virus of poultry. The genus morbillivirus contains the agents that cause measles in humans, distemper in dogs and cats, and rinderpest in cattle. The third genus, pneumovirus, causes the serious respiratory syncytial virus disease in human infants and is also classified in the subfamily Pneumovirinae. Family Rhabdoviridae:- enveloped virions, usually bullet-shaped, 180–300 x 65 nm, containing a helical nucleocapsid with single minus-strand RNA and an endogenous RNA polymerase. The lipoprotein envelope contains a single glycoprotein, which is the type-specific antigen. Viruses of this family are widely infectious for plants and for animals varying from insects to humans. Two animal genera are designated vesiculovirus, which includes the virus that causes vesicular stomatitis in cattle, swine, and equines, and lyssavirus, which includes the causative agent of rabies. Family Filoviridae:- enveloped virions, variably elongated filaments 650–14 000 nm in length and pleomorphic in shape, containing a helical nucleocapsid with single minus-strand RNA (about 19 kilobases in length), and an endogenous RNA polymerase. Much like the Rhabdoviridae, the lipoprotein envelope contains a single glycoprotein, which is the type-specific antigen. The family consists of 1 genus, filovirus, that contains the Marburg and Ebola viruses. These viruses have been isolated from African monkeys, and both are among the most dangerous pathogens. Some strains cause severe hemorrhagic fevers in humans; the mortality rate from these diseases is as high as 88 percent. Human infections with Marburg virus have been traced to laboratory monkeys, but human outbreaks of fatal Ebola virus infection in Congo (Kinshasa) and The Sudan have not been traced to monkeys. Family Arenaviridae:- enveloped virions 100–200 nm in diameter with a helical nucleocapsid in 2 segments containing minus-strand RNA, an endogenous RNA polymerase, and small amounts of ribosomal RNA. There are 4 genera, with viruses widely distributed in animals and causing serious human diseases, many transmitted by insects. Family Bunyaviridae:- enveloped virions about 95 nm in diameter with a 3-segment helical nucleocapsid containing single-stranded RNA of negative sense and endogenous RNA polymerase. Many viruses (about 350 Species) grouped in 5 genera:- bunyavirus, phlebovirus, nairovirus, taspovirus, and hantavirus. Most of these viruses are transmitted by arthropods and cause serious human disease. Family Retroviridae:- enveloped virions about 90 nm in diameter with 2 identical copies of single plus-strand RNA in nondefective virions and a reverse transcriptase, which promotes synthesis of double-stranded DNA from the viral RNA template. A hallmark of the virion RNA templates is long terminal repeat (LTR) nucleotide sequences, which serve for integration of the DNA in chromosomes of the host cell. Retroviridae cause cancers in many species of animals, including humans, and are probably derived from normal cell nucleotide sequences called proto-oncogenes. Certain retroviruses of the lentivirus group cause AIDS in humans, monkeys, felines, and cattle. Family Reoviridae:- nonenveloped icosahedral virions with outer and inner protein shells 60–80 nm in diameter and containing double-stranded RNA in 10 to 12 segments. Viruses in this family infect many species of plants and animals. The animal Reoviridae are divided into 4 genera, designated orthoreoviruses, orbiviruses (widely distributed in insects and vertebrates, including bluetongue virus disease of sheep), rotaviruses (widespread causative agents of gastroenteritis in mammals, including humans), and cypovirus (prototype causes cytoplasmic polyhedrosis disease in insects). / в 1892 Российским учёным Дмитрием Иосифовичем Ивановским (Dmitry Iosifovich Ivanovski; 1864–1920) и в 1898 Нидерландским учёным Мартинасом Вилемом Байэринком (Martinus Willem Beijerinck; 1851–1931)). Английский бактериолог и вирусолог Фрэдэрик Вильэм Твот (Frederick William Twort; 1877–1950). Французско-Канадский микробиолог Феликс Юбэр дЁрэлле (Félix Hubert d'Hérelle; 1873–1949). В 1933 Британские исследователи Вилсон Смис (Wilson Smith; 1897–1965), Сэр Кристофё Хавод Эндрюз (Sir Christopher Howard Andrewes; 1896–1987), и Сэр Патрик Плэйфэа Лэйдло (Sir Patrick Playfair Laidlaw; 1881–1940) были способны . В 1941 Американский учёный Дьжодьж Кибэл Хёст (George Keble Hirst; 1909–1994) обнаружил, что . сделано Американскими учёными Дьжоном Фрэньклыном Эндёзом (John Franklin Enders; 1897–1985), Томэсом Хакэлом Вэло (Thomas Huckle Weller; 1915–2008), и Фрэдэриком Чапмэном Робинзом (Frederick Chapman Robbins; 1916–2003). В 1952 Американский учёный, родившийся в Италии, Рэнато Дульбэкко (Renato Dulbecco; 1914–2012) . , который был кристаллизован Американским биохимиком Вэндэлом

Мэрэдисом Стэнли (Wendell Meredith Stanley; 1904–1971) в 1935. в 1950 Французским микробиологом Андрэ Мишэль Львоф (André Michel Lwoff; 1902–1994), . Вирус Эпстайна-Бара (ВЭБ; Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV); названный в честь Британских учёных Майкэла Энтони Эпстайна (Michael Anthony Epstein; 1921–) и Иваном Баром (Yvonne Barr; 1932–2016)). Болезнь Марэйкя (Marek's Disease; названная в честь Венгерского ветеринара и учёного Ёжэфа Марэйкя (József Marek; 1868–1952)). В 1911 Американский патолог (pathologist) Фрэнсис Пэйтчэн Раус (Francis Peyton Rous; 1879–1970). ; болезнь была впервые описана Немецким невропатологом Хансом Герхадом Кройцфэльдом (Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt; 1885–1964) в 1920 и вскоре после него Немецким неврологом Альфонсом Мариа Якобом (Alfons Maria Jakob; 1884–1931), давшим ей название Болезнь Кройцфэльда-Якоба (Creutzfeldt-Jakob). В 1796 Британский врач и учёный Эдвод Дьженё (Edward Jenner; 1749–1823) . Под Вирусами, от Латинского слова Virus, означающее Яд, понимаются мельчайшие неклеточные частицы, состоящие из нуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК или РНК) и белковой оболочки (капсида). Форма палочкообразная, сферическая и другие. Размер 15–350 нм и более. Открыты (вирусы табачной мозаики) в 1892 одним из основоположников вирусологии – Российским физиологом растений и микробиологом Дмитрием Иосифовичем Ивановским (1864–1920). Термин Вирус введён в 1899 Нидерландским ботаником и микробиологом Мартинасом Вилемом Байэринком (Martinus Willem Beijerinck; 1851–1931). Вирусы – внутриклеточные паразиты: размножаясь только в живых клетках, они используют их ферментативный аппарат и переключают клетку на синтез зрелых вирусных частиц – вирионов. Распространены повсеместно. Вызывают болезни растений, животных и человека. Вирусы Бактерий (бактериофаги) – классический объект молекулярной биологии. Вирус:- неклеточная форма жизни, представляющая собой крайне упрощённую паразитическую структуру, способную проникать в живую клетку и размножаться внутри неё. Вирусы, фильтрующиеся вирусы, ультравирусы, возбудители инфекционных болезней растений, животных и человека, размножающиеся только в живых клетках. Вирусы мельче большинства известных микробов; почти все вирусы проходят через бактериальные фильтры. В отличие от Бактерий, вирусы не удаётся культивировать на обычных питательных средах. Для экспериментальных и медицинских целей (получения вакцин и других) вирусы культивируют в животных и растительных организмах, куриных эмбрионах и в культурах тканей и клеток. Вирусы вызывают многие заболевания:- оспу, корь, грипп, полиомиелит, чуму рогатого скота и птиц, бешенство, ряд заболеваний рыб и земноводных, желтуху шёлкопряда, мозаичную болезнь Табака, закукливание Овса, многие заболевания Грибов и сине-зелёных водорослей и других (смотрите Вирусные Болезни, Вирусные Болезни Растений). Обширный отряд вирусов, поражающих Бактерии, составляют бактериофаги. Существование проходящих через бактериальные фильтры возбудителей инфекционных болезней было впервые показано в 1892 Российским физиологом растений и микробиологом Дмитрием Иосифовичем Ивановским (1864–1920), открывшим фильтруемость возбудителя мозаичной болезни Табака. Вскоре была доказана фильтруемость возбудителей ящура (в 1897), чумы рогатого скота (в 1899), оспы птиц (в 1902), бешенства (в 1903) и других. В современном смысле слово 'Вирус' впервые применил Нидерландский ботаник и микробиолог Мартинас Вилем Байэринк (Martinus Willem Beijerinck; 1851–1931) (в 1899); раньше вирусами иногда называли и болезнетворных микробов, например, возбудителя туберкулёза. По мере изучения вирусов всё более уточняется и суживается понятие о них. Возбудители ряда болезней, относимые ранее к вирусам, например, риккетсии и возбудители пситтакоза, исключены из этой группы организмов. Зрелые частицы вирусов – вирионы, или вироспоры, приспособлены к перенесению неблагоприятных условий вне организма и не обнаруживают на этой стадии никаких признаков жизни. Попав в организм, в чувствительные к вирусам клетки, вироспоры переходят в стадию развития и размножения, которая завершается образованием дочерних зрелых частиц вирусов. Строение И Состав Частиц Вирусов:- Форма вирионов очень разнообразна. У многих бактериофагов они состоят из головки и отростка, у вируса оспы они прямоугольные, у вируса герпеса и гриппа – шарообразные, у вируса мозаичной болезни Табака – палочкообразные, у вируса мозаичной болезни Картофеля – нитевидные, у вируса полиомиелита и жёлтой мозаики Турнепса – многогранные шарики, у вируса бешенства, а также мозаики Пшеницы и Люцерны – очертаниями похожи на палочки Бактерий или напоминают пулю. По размерам вирусы делят на крупные (300–400 нм в диаметре), средние (80–125 нм) и мелкие (20–30 нм). Крупные вирусы можно видеть в световой микроскоп (обычный, фазово-контрастный, люминесцентный); остальные изучают только с помощью электронного микроскопа. Данные о размерах частиц вирусов получены методами ультрафильтрации, фракционного и аналитического ультрацентрифугирования, электрофореза в гелях и электронной микроскопии. В строении разных вирионов есть много общего. Все они имеют белковую оболочку – капсид и внутреннее содержимое – нуклеокапсид, состоящее главным образом из нуклеиновой кислоты (НК) – ДНК или РНК. Многие вирусы имеют поверхностную оболочку, покрывающую белковую. Отдельные элементы белковой оболочки называются Капсомерами. У некоторых вирусов (например, мозаичной болезни Табака) НК в виде спирали включена в белковую оболочку, без разрушения которой не может быть освобождена. У других вирусов (например, жёлтой мозаики Турнепса) спирально закрученная нить НК лежит в капсиде, как в коробочке, и может выйти оттуда без разрушения оболочки. НК – носители наследственной информации о строении и свойствах вирусов; белки вирусов защищают НК, а также обусловливают ферментативные и антигенные свойства вирусов (смотрите Антигены, Ферменты). Строение вирусных частиц, приспособленных к перенесению неблагоприятных условий, может быть и более сложным; таковы, например, полиэдры, образуемые некоторыми вирусами Насекомых (они состоят из оболочки, кристаллической белковой массы и включённых в неё частиц вирусов). Химический состав разных вирусов неодинаков. Одни вирусы содержат липиды; среди них есть вирусы с ДНК (оспы, герпеса и других), с РНК (гриппа, птичьей чумы, саркомы Рауса, бронзовости Помидора, жёлтой карликовости Картофеля и других). У других вирусов липиды отсутствуют. В этой группе также есть вирусы с ДНК (аденовирусы, большинство бактериофагов, вирус желтухи шёлкопряда) и с РНК (полиомиелита, ящура; большинство вирусов, вызывающих болезни растений; некоторые бактериофаги). Кроме липидов, белка и нуклеиновой кислоты, в вирусах встречаются в небольшом количестве полиамины (путресцин, спермидин и другие), иногда витамины (витамин B_2, фолиевая кислота), а также ряд металлов; в некоторых вирусах содержатся соединения белка с полисахаридами. Размножение вирусов происходит в клетках. Бактериофаги растворяют оболочку Бактерии и вводят в Бактерию нить НК, причём капсид фага остаётся вне клетки. Многие вирусы поглощаются клеткой путём пиноцитоза. Попав в клетку, они освобождаются от оболочки. Первые этапы развития вируса в клетке в общих чертах состоят в том, что строятся так называемые Ранние Белки, то есть Белки-Ферменты, необходимые вирусам для репликации (удвоения) их НК. Так называемые Поздние Белки участвуют в образовании белковых оболочек дочерних вироспор. Из ферментов у вирусов, содержащих ДНК, одним из первых синтезируется полимераза РНК, которая строит на нити ДНК информационную РНК (и-РНК). Эта РНК попадает на рибосомы клетки, где и происходит синтез других белков вирусной частицы (смотрите Белки, раздел Биосинтез). Вирусы, содержащие РНК, синтезируют полимеразу, катализирующую синтез новых частиц вирусной РНК; эта РНК переходит на рибосомы и контролирует синтез белка капсида. Таким образом, вирусы, содержащие РНК, не нуждаются в ДНК для размножения и передачи генетической информации потомству. От этой общей схемы размножения вирусов имеются различные отклонения. Так, некоторые вирусы содержат белки-ферменты; вирус осповакцины синтезирует в клетке хозяина двойные нити РНК и так далее. Многие особенности размножения вирусы ещё не выяснены. Существуют, например, особые очаги размножения нитей НК, и при созревании частиц вируса синтезируется белок, охватывающий отдельные отрезки НК. Иногда этот процесс идёт несовершенно, образуются неполноценные частицы вируса, в которых нет или мало содержимого, это – так называемые

Неинфекционные Вирусы. Во многих случаях очаги размножения вирусов хорошо видны в клетке под микроскопом. Эти очаги называются Внутриклеточными Включениями, или Х-Телами. Когда Х-Тело заканчивает своё развитие, в нём образуется вироспора. У многих вирусов вироспоры образуют в Х-телах кристаллические агрегаты, у других вирусов они неизвестны. Некоторые вирусы размножаются в ядре клетки, другие – в её цитоплазме, третьи – и в ядре, и в цитоплазме. НК находится в вироспоре в специально закрученном состоянии. Длина нити НК у разных вирусов различна. Так, у вируса оспы она достигает 83 мкм, у крупных бактериофагов, например, T_4 – 70 мкм. У мельчайших бактериофагов нить НК имеет длину около 2 мкм. В зависимости от длины нити НК (что определяет объём наследственной информации, которой располагает тот или иной вирус), то есть от способности вируса синтезировать более или менее разнообразные молекулы белков, различна степень участия составных частей клетки-хозяина в размножении вирусов и их построении. Вирусы, имеющие нить НК значительной длины, могут синтезировать многие вещества. Так, некоторые бактериофаги синтезируют в клетке несколько десятков разных белков. Все вирусы, содержащие ДНК, синтезируют собственную РНК. Даже если клетка-хозяин имеет необходимые для вирусов ферменты, вирусы очень часто синтезируют собственные ферменты, обладающие подобным действием. Мельчайшие фаги обладают информацией для синтеза только трёх собственных белков; например, фаг МЗ-2 синтезирует зависящую от РНК полимеразу и два белка, необходимые для построения зрелых частиц вируса. Таким образом, степень зависимости вирусов от различных ферментов клетки-хозяина различна. Некоторые вирусы так бедны наследственной (генетической) информацией, что могут размножаться в клетке только в присутствии других вирусов. Зависимость вирусов не только от клетки, но и от других вирусов существует, например, между вирусом некроза Табака и его спутником, вироспоры которого мельче вироспор некроза Табака. Ещё более тесные взаимоотношения существуют между некоторыми вирусами, поражающими животных и человека. Среди вирусов, способных вызывать злокачественные опухоли (смотрите Опухолеродные Вирусы), известны вирусы с дефектной частицей, которая не может образовывать собственную белковую оболочку. Эти вирусы достигают зрелого состояния, только если они размножаются в присутствии других вирусов (таковы отношения, например, между опухолеродным обезьяньим вирусом S-40 и некоторыми аденовирусами). НК опухолеродного вируса в этом случае включается в капсид аденовируса и вместе с ним попадает в чувствительную клетку. Выход вируса из клетки в одних случаях совершается только при разрушении клетки (многие фаги, вирус оспы), в других – частицы вируса покидают клетку, не убивая её при этом (миксовирусы, некоторые мелкие фаги). Если в клетку попадают вирусы, различающиеся по тем же или другим генам (различие может быть результатом мутации), то в потомстве можно наблюдать вирусы, соединяющие свойства двух и больше исходных форм. Это указывает на наличие обмена (перекомбинации) признаков таких форм при размножении вирусов в одной клетке. Закономерности этих процессов изучает генетика вирусов (смотрите Генетика Микроорганизмов). Устойчивость вироспор к внешним воздействиям различна, но по большей части велика. Некоторые вирусы инактивируются только при нагревании до 90 °С (вирусы мозаичной болезни Табака), легко переносят очень низкие температуры (–70 °С и ниже), а также высушивание. Способы распространения вирусов в природе различны:- многие из них могут непосредственно заражать чувствительный организм (вирусы гриппа, оспы, мозаичной болезни Табака, бактериофаги), иные циркулируют в природе более сложным образом и переносятся при помощи других организмов. Так, вирус некроза Табака передаётся при помощи обитающего в почве Грибка Олпидиум (Olpidium):- последний, проникая в корни растения, вносит и вирус. Многие вирусы передаются паразитирующими у растений нематодами. Вирусы животных, человека и растений переносят также Клещи и Насекомые. Передача одних вирусоы сосущими членистоногими носит механический характер; в других случаях вирусы проделывают часть своего развития в переносчике и даже могут передаваться с яйцами переносчика из поколения в поколение. Многие вирусы, поражающие человека и домашних животных, обитают и в диких животных; поражающие культурные растения – в диких растениях и сорняках. Попытки обнаружить жизнедеятельность вироспор вне клетки, естественно, не увенчались успехом:- известно, что покоящиеся формы жизни вообще не обнаруживают жизнедеятельности (смотрите Анабиоз). В бесклеточных системах можно воспроизвести отдельные этапы размножения вирусов, получить саморепродукцию вирусной НК, а также под контролем этой НК – синтез белков, характерных для вирусов. Но эти процессы идут только в присутствии извлечённых из клетки рибосом; следовательно, эти системы, хотя и являются бесклеточными, не могут рассматриваться как вполне искусственно синтезируемые. О происхождении вирусов имеются различные предположения. Некоторые считают, что вирусы могут спонтанно зарождаться в организме хозяина под влиянием неблагоприятных условий. Но это мнение опровергается следами длительной эволюции вирусов (их приспособление к циркуляции в природе), а также отсутствием переходных форм между вирусами и органоидами клетки. Другие исследователи думают, что вирусы – потомки простейших форм жизни, однако и это предположение маловероятно, так как выраженный паразитический характер вирусов предполагает существование более высокоорганизованных существ, в которых вирусы могли бы жить и размножаться. Поэтому наиболее вероятно, что вирусы возникли от свободно живущих более сложно организованных форм, и простота вирусов вторична, она – результат приспособления к паразитическому образу жизни. Такая вторичная простота, связанная с утратой приспособленности к самостоятельному питанию и усилением способности к размножению, вообще очень характерна для паразитов. В пользу древности вирусов и длительной их эволюции говорит также то, что они вступают в сложные взаимоотношения с другими видами животных и растений (трансмиссивные вирусы, передаваемые различными животными). Систематика Вирусов:- Общепринятой классификации и обозначения вирусов ещё нет. Им дают, как и другим животным и растениям, родовые и видовые названия, пользуются народными обозначениями, различными сокращениями или ставят родовое название организма, поражаемого вирусом, и номер (например, Nicotiana virus I – вирус мозаичной болезни Табака). Поэтому каждый вирус может иметь несколько названий. Первую попытку систематики вирусов сделал Чешский учёный зоолог и паразитолог Станислав Провазэк (Stanislav Provázek; 1875–1915) (в 1907); он отнёс вирусы к животным, к группе Chamydozoa. К середине XX века сложилось 3 главных направления в систематике вирусов. Сторонники одного в основу системы вирусов кладут свойства вирионов; при этом учитывают присутствие в них РНК или ДНК, симметрию нуклеокапсида, наличие или отсутствие пеплоса (особой оболочки капсида), диаметр нуклеокапсида (у спиральных вирионов), число граней и капсомеров (у кубических вирионов). Представители второго направления (нумерическая система), учитывая по возможности все признаки, объединяют те вирусы, у которых больше общих признаков. Сторонники третьего направления, сохраняя принципы классической систематики, объединяют вирусы в группы на основе существенных признаков, характеризующих их родство (химическая близость, сходства морфологических стадий развития и способов циркуляции в природе). Международный Комитет по Номенклатуре Вирусов предлагает пользоваться бинарной номенклатурой, добавляя к родовому названию слово ‘Вирус’ (например, Род Вируса оспы – Poxvirus). Многие общепринятые названия сохраняют, хотя они и не соответствуют бинарной номенклатуре. Сторонники нумерической системы предлагают пользоваться криптограммами, которые в условных обозначениях расшифровывают важнейшие свойства вирусов. Так, вирус табачной мозаики обозначают так:- R/1, 2/5, E/E, S/0. Первый член показывает, что этот вирус содержит РНК (R) и она в нём одноniточная (1); второй член – молекулярную массу РНК в миллионах и % РНК в частице; третий – что форма этой частицы удлинённая с параллельными сторонами и концы не закруглены, а также что подобную форму имеет и нуклеокапсид; последний член указывает, что вирус поражает высшие растения (S) и распространяется без переносчика (0).

(2) A computer Virus is generally defined as a program that modifies other programs to contain a (possibly altered) version of itself, an approximation to a mathematical definition given by Dr. Frederick Cohen (1956–; American computer scientist and best known as the inventor of computer virus defense techniques) in his doctoral thesis. In other words, a virus requires a host to attach itself to, either by modifying the host, or inserting itself in some way into the 'chain of command'. In this way, the virus not only ensures that it's executed whenever its host is launched, but is also able to self-replicate, as infected files are copied, downloaded or otherwise transferred to other computer systems. Its name is based on the fact that its behavior is very roughly analogous to that of biological viruses. There are several categories of computer viruses, depending on what type of files they infect and how. Virus is a code that recursively replicates a possibly evolved copy of itself. Viruses infect a Host File or system area, or they simply modify a reference to such objects to take control and then multiply again to form new generations. In computing terms, a Virus is any program or piece of code that runs without your knowledge or permission, often with the intent of causing some sort of damage to your computer. Viruses can be loaded onto your computer in a variety of ways, all of which are designed to be invisible to you. For example, they may be piggybacked on the download of a benign program or uploaded via a streaming video link. Antivirus software is used to detect and remove viruses. See also Malware. Computer viruses are like chicken pox; those who are not vaccinated become infected. This is what we do for you. We obtain every conceivable virus and then develop a remedy for it. This keeps your PC safe from unnecessary 'illnesses'. We bait viruses around the clock in order to provide Avira AntiVir software with the latest virus definitions as quickly as possible. In order to ensure that our software continually retains its high level of quality, it is continuously examined in detail by our technical team. What are the characteristics of a comprehensive virus protection solution? Its detection performance, of course. But even the best virus scanner is worthless if it cannot be used flexibly. Anti-virus software is to the computer what the peephole is to a house's front door – it even functions according to the same principle. Whoever wants to enter is checked first. Viruses appear in the most unexpected places. This can apply to virus protection as well. In order to stop the spread of malware, many hardware manufacturers integrate protection software. Hardware and software producers who are concerned with product quality, supply their products with an integrated virus protection solution. / данное Доктором Фрэдэриком Коэном (Dr. Frederick Cohen; 1956–). Авира ЭнтайВир (Avira AntiVir). Вирус, от Латинского слова Virus, означающее Яд. Компьютерные Вирусы – это программы или фрагменты программного кода, которые, попав на компьютер, могут вопреки воле пользователя выполнять различные операции на этом компьютере – создавать или удалять объекты, модифицировать файлы данных или программные файлы, осуществлять действия по собственному распространению по локальным вычислительным сетям или по сети Интернет. Модификация программных файлов, файлов данных или загрузочных секторов дисков может осуществляться таким образом, что последние сами становятся носителями вирусного кода и в свою очередь могут осуществлять вышеперечисленные операции. Такая модификация называется заражением (инфицированием) и является важнейшей функцией компьютерных вирусов. В зависимости от типов заражаемых объектов выделяются различные типы вирусов.

VIRUS–CERTIFIED STOCK = ЗАПАС, СЕРТИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ НА ВИРУС – Virus-Certified Stock is plants for planting and propagation produced under an official virus testing and certification program. Virus Free And Certified Stock:- via tissue culture techniques basic material is produced for large scale production. The requirement for this type of basic material is high:- It must be disease free and identity of material must be guaranteed. Therefore a quality system is used which are also externally certified. / разведение или распространение (propagation).

VIRUS DISEASE = ВИРУСНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ (или ВИРУСНОЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕ) – Virus Disease is a disease caused by a virus. Viral Disease is a disease caused by viruses. Long-term immunity usually follows viral childhood diseases (see also Chickenpox). The common cold recurs into adulthood because many different viruses cause its symptoms, and immunity against one does not protect against others. Some viruses mutate fast enough to reinfect people after recovery (see also Influenza) or to keep the immune system from fighting them off (see also AIDS). Certain cancers are caused by viruses. Vaccines can prevent some viral diseases. Antiviral drugs work only against specific viruses; antibiotics are ineffective against viral diseases. See also Polio, and Smallpox. / Вирусное Заболевание:- заболевание, вызванное вирусным агентом. Вирусные Болезни, широко распространённые в природе болезни людей, животных, птиц, рыб, насекомых, растений, простейших и даже Бактерий, вызываемые вирусами. К вирусным болезням человека относятся:- натуральная оспа и ветряная оспа, корь, герпес, грипп, краснуха, паротит эпидемический, полиомиелит, гепатит вирусный, эндемические энцефалиты (клещевой, комариный и другие), трахома, жёлтая лихорадка. В 1950–60-е открыты вирусы парагриппа, острого заразного насморка, аденовирусных и респираторных синцитиальных инфекций, вызывающие острые катары верхних дыхательных путей (смотрите Катар Дыхательных Путей), острый бронхит, фаринго-конъюнктивальную лихорадку, эпидемический кератоконъюнктивит. Ряд других заболеваний дыхательных путей вызывают некоторые типы кишечных вирусов, являющиеся также возбудителями асептического серозного менингита, некоторых желудочно-кишечных расстройств и других. Бешенством, ящуром, эндемическими энцефалитами, геморрагическими лихорадками и везикулярным стоматитом человек может заражаться от животных, орнитозом и пситтакозом – от птиц. При поступлении вируса в организм в нём происходят сложные процессы, приводящие либо к развитию острого инфекционного заболевания с выраженной клинической картиной, либо к заболеванию, протекающему бессимптомно, либо к длительно текущему хроническому заболеванию. Таким образом, механизм развития и клинические проявления вирусных болезней весьма разнообразны и зависят от природы вирусов, их вирулентности, путей проникновения в организм, 'тканевого тропизма' (различают дермотропные вирусы, размножающиеся в коже, пневмотропные – в лёгких, и нейротропные – в нервной системе) и преодоления естественных защитных барьеров организма (кожа, слизистые оболочки, реактивность клеток и другие). Инкубационный период вирусных болезней от 2–3 дней (грипп, некоторые энцефалиты и другие) до 30 дней и более (бешенство, эпидемический гепатит и другие). Заражение может происходить через воздух, пищу, молоко, воду или различные предметы, через укусы кровососущих членистоногих (комаров, москитов и клещей). Иммунитет при вирусных болезнях отличается тем, что вирус, хотя и поглощается лейкоцитами (смотрите Фагоцитоз), в них не разрушается; наиболее существенное значение в противовирусном иммунитете имеют специфические тканевые и гуморальные антитела, выработка которых в организме связана с функциональной активностью ретикуло-эндотелиальной системы как реакция на внедрение возбудителя. Один из факторов естественной защиты клеток от вирусов – выработка клетками интерферона – вещества, создающего резистентность клетки к вирусу, хотя это защитное действие и кратковременно. Лечение в основном симптоматическое. При некоторых вирусных болезнях (клещевой энцефалит) применяют специфическую сыворотку, содержащую антитела к возбудителю, специфическую вакцину (лечение упорных форм трахомы, герпетического конъюнктивита), интерферон (при вирусных конъюнктивитах). Антибиотики на вирус не действуют, применение их при вирусных болезнях целесообразно лишь для предупреждения бактериальных осложнений. Профилактика:- раннее выявление и госпитализация больных; уничтожение больных животных – источников инфекции, переносчиков, а также специфическая вакцинация живыми или убитыми вакцинами. Большинство вирусных болезней подлежит обязательной регистрации и статистическому учёту. В отношении натуральной оспы и жёлтой лихорадки существуют международные карантинные конвенции. Вирусные Болезни растений, заболевания растений, вызываемые вирусами. Поражают представителей различных Семейств Цветковых Растений, Хвойных, Папоротников, Водорослей и Грибов. Часто резко снижают урожай

сельскохозяйственных культур и его качество. Вирусные болезни растений делят на мозаики и желтухи. Основной симптом мозаик – мозаичная (неравномерная) окраска листьев, обусловленная нарушениями в пластидном аппарате клеток ассимиляционной паренхимы листьев. Из болезней этой группы наиболее вредоносны:- мозаика Табака, мозаика и стрик Томата, морщинистая и полосчатая мозаики Картофеля, мозаика Свёклы и другие (смотрите Мозаичные Болезни Растений). Для желтух характерны:- общий хлороз листьев; расстройство (нередко карликовость) роста; скручивание, курчавость листьев; чрезмерное скопление в них углеводов, вызывающее их жёсткость и хрупкость. К желтухам относят желтуху свёклы, закукливание злаков, скручивание листьев картофеля и так далее (смотрите Желтуха Растений). Из этой группы вирусных болезней растений исключены бывшие в ней ранее желтуха Астр, столбур Томата и другие, вызываемые микоплазмоподобными возбудителями. Мозаики легко передаются с соком больных растений во время пикировки рассады, при пасынковании, при соприкосновении больных и здоровых растений и лёгком взаимном травмировании их, например, при ветре, иногда через семена, а также сосущими Насекомыми (главным образом Тлями). Перенос вируса при этом происходит чисто механически. Желтухи распространяются преимущественно Насекомыми-переносчиками, главным образом Цикадами. Передача вирусов происходит биологически после предварительного размножения вируса в теле насекомого (инкубационного периода). Переносчиками вирусных болезней растений могут быть и растительноядные Клещи, Нематоды, низшие Грибы. Возможна передача вирусов Повиликой. Почти все вирусные болезни растений легко передаются потомству при вегетативном размножении, прививках. Вирусы зимуют в растениях, в их отмерших остатках, в переносчиках, в посевном и посадочном материале. На скорость размножения вирусов в растительных тканях и на проявление симптомов болезни большое влияние оказывают возраст растений (наиболее восприимчивы молодые растения), условия их питания и другие факторы внешней среды. Меры Борьбы:- использование иммунных сортов; регулирование сроков сева и уборки (например, в Южных областях ранние сорта Картофеля при ранней посадке и ранней (в Июле) уборке наименее поражаются вирусами); прочистка семенных участков от больных растений; борьба с переносчиками и сорняками, прогревание окулировочного материала, другие специальные мероприятия.

VIRUS REPLICATION = РЕПЛИКАЦИЯ ВИРУСА – Virus Replication is the process of intracellular viral multiplication, consisting of the synthesis of proteins, nucleic acids, and sometimes lipids, and their assembly into a new infectious particle. Virus Replication:- As viruses are obligate intracellular pathogens they cannot replicate without the machinery and metabolism of a host cell. Although the replicative life cycle of viruses differs greatly between species and category of virus, there are six basic stages that are essential for viral replication. (1) Attachment:- Viral proteins on the capsid or phospholipid envelope interact with specific receptors on the host cellular surface. This specificity determines the host range (tropism) of a virus. (2) Penetration:- The process of attachment to a specific receptor can induce conformational changes in viral capsid proteins, or the lipid envelope, that results in the fusion of viral and cellular membranes. Some DNA viruses can also enter the host cell through receptormediated endocytosis. (3) Uncoating:- The viral capsid is removed and degraded by viral enzymes or host enzymes releasing the viral genomic nucleic acid. (4) Replication:- After the viral genome has been uncoated, transcription or translation of the viral genome is initiated. It is this stage of viral replication that differs greatly between DNA and RNA viruses and viruses with opposite nucleic acid polarity. This process culminates in the De Novo synthesis of viral proteins and genome. (De Novo is a Latin phrase, literally translating to 'From The New', but implying 'Anew', 'From Scratch', or 'From The Beginning'.) (5) Assembly:- After De Novo synthesis of viral genome and proteins, which can be posttransrciptionally modified, viral proteins are packaged with newly replicated viral genome into new virions that are ready for release from the host cell. This process can also be referred to as Maturation. (6) Virion Release:- There are two methods of viral release:- lysis or budding. Lysis results in the death of an infected host cell, these types of viruses are referred to as cytolytic. An example is Variola Major also known as Smallpox. Enveloped viruses, such as influenza A virus, are typically released from the host cell by budding. It is this process that results in the acquisition of the viral phospholipid envelope. These types of virus do not usually kill the infected cell and are termed cytopathic viruses. After virion release some viral proteins remain within the host's cell membrane, which acts as potential targets for circulating antibodies. Residual viral proteins that remain within the cytoplasm of the host cell can be processed and presented at the cell surface on MHC class-I molecules, where they are recognised by T cells. / Репликация Вируса – размножение вируса. Дэ Ново (De Novo). Репликация (от позднелатинского слова Replicatio, означающее Повторение, от Латинского слова Replico, означающее Обращаюсь Назад или Повторяю), редупликация, ауторепродукция, аутосинтез, протекающий во всех живых клетках процесс самовоспроизведения (самокопирования) нуклеиновых кислот, генов, хромосом. У вирусов и фагов, имеющих однонитевую ДНК, репликация идёт особым образом. После внедрения в клетку хозяина одноцепочечной ДНК, которую называют (+)-цепью, на ней, как на матрице, синтезируется комплементарная ей (–)-цепь. На образовавшейся двухспиральной молекуле (репликативная форма) синтезируются новые одноцепочечные (+)-цепи, включающиеся в новые вирусные частицы. По такому же принципу происходит репликация РНК-содержащих вирусов и фагов. Таким образом, во всех известных случаях репликация ДНК и РНК проходит через стадию двухцепочечных молекул.

VIRUS–SERUM–TOXIN ACT OF 1913 = АКТ О ВИРУСАХ–СЫВОРОТКАХ–ТОКСИНАХ ОТ 1913 – Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (VSTA) of 1913 (21 USC §§ 151-159):- signed into law March 04, 1913, and amended by Sec.1768 of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988. The Act prohibits the preparation and sale of worthless or harmful products for domestic animals and establishes licensing and import requirements. See also Biological Products. The Viruses, Serums, Toxins, Antitoxins, and Analogous Products Act (21 USC 151-159), also known as the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (VSTA), is intended to assure the safe and effective supply of animal vaccines and other biological products. The act and its applicable regulations are administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The VSTA was enacted in 1913, and revised once in 1985. A 2002 law affected the VSTA by transferring border and import inspection functions from USDA to the Department of Homeland Security.

VIRUS X–TESTED = ИСПЫТАННОЕ НА ВИРУС ИКС. – Virus X-Tested:- tested for and found to be within tolerance for the Potato virus X (PVX) using approved testing methods.

VISA = VOLUNTARY INTERMODAL SEALIFT AGREEMENT

VISA = ВИЗА (или ВИСА) – (1) Visa are required by many countries for entry of a foreigner. A visa is a stamp in a foreign national's passport issued by a US consular officer which creates a legal presumption that there are no apparent reason to deny entry into the United States. Regardless of the stamp, the final decision to grant admission is made by an officer of the US Immigration Service at the port of entry. / выданная должностным лицом консульства США . Под Визой, от Латинского слова Висус (Visus), означающее Увиденный или Просмотренный, в зависимости от контекста понимается:- (i) официальная отметка в паспорте о разрешении на въезд в данное государство, проезд или выезд из него; или (ii) надпись на каком-либо документе или акте, удостоверяющая его подлинность и придающая ему силу.

(2) VISA or Visa Card is the worldwide credit card organization whose facilities are included with the cards issued by national major banks. VISA is a global credit card system. Cashless, secure and flexible means of payment accepted worldwide. Offered by UBS

(Swiss bank) under the label UBS VISA Card. On top of the credit card (monthly settlement) and cash-card functions, the UBS VISA card provides numerous extra benefits such as KeyClub membership, insurance cover and reduced rates for car rental. It can also be used as a phonecard. / Ю.Би.Эс. ВИЗА Кард (UBS VISA Card). ВИЗА Интёнэшэнэл Сёвис Эсосиэйшэн (VISA International Service Association) – всемирная организация кредитных карт, чьи условия включены в карты, выдаваемые крупными национальными банками.

(3) Visa:- an invoice properly validated by the Minister of Trade in regard to quota entries.

VISA WAIVER = ОТКАЗ ОТ ВИЗ – Visa Waiver is a program of selected countries to eliminate the visa requirement on a test basis. The Visa Waiver Program (VWP), administered by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in consultation with the State Department, permits citizens of 38 countries to travel to the United States for business or tourism for stays of up to 90 days without a visa. In return, those 38 countries must permit US citizens and nationals to travel to their countries for a similar length of time without a visa for business or tourism purposes. Important Notice:- Travelers in the following categories are no longer eligible to travel or be admitted to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP):- (i) Nationals of VWP countries who have traveled to or been present in Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Libya, Somalia and Yemen on or after March 01, 2011 (with limited exceptions for travel for diplomatic or military purposes in the service of a VWP country); (ii) Nationals of VWP countries who are also nationals of Iran, Iraq, Sudan, or Syria. In addition, as of April 01, 2016, you must have an e-passport to use the VWP. An e-Passport is an enhanced secure passport with an embedded electronic chip. You can readily identify an e-Passport, because it has a unique international symbol on the cover. Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is an automated system that determines the eligibility of visitors to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). Authorization via ESTA does not determine whether a traveler is admissible to the United States. The US Customs and Border Protection officers determine admissibility upon travelers' arrival. The ESTA application collects biographic information and answers to VWP eligibility questions. ESTA applications may be submitted at any time prior to travel, though it is recommended that travelers apply as soon as they begin preparing travel plans or prior to purchasing airline tickets. The Visa Waiver Program (VWP) enables nationals of certain countries, including Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, to travel to the United States for tourism or business for stays of 90 days or less without obtaining a visa, if certain requirements are met. Under the VWP, time spent in Canada, Mexico, and adjacent islands counts towards the maximum of 90 days stay allowed under the program. You must be a citizen or national of the following countries to be eligible to travel to the United States under the VWP:- Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan*, United Kingdom**. Notes:- *With respect to all references to 'country' or 'countries' on this page, it should be noted that the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, Pub. L. No. 96-8, Section 4(b)(1), provides that 'whenever the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan'. 22 USC § 3303(b)(1). Accordingly, all references to 'country' or 'countries' in the Visa Waiver Program authorizing legislation, Section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 USC 1187, are read to include Taiwan. This is consistent with the United States' one-China policy, under which the United States has maintained unofficial relations with Taiwan since 1979. **To be eligible to travel under the VWP, British citizens must have the unrestricted right of permanent abode in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

VISBREAKING = ВИСБРЕКИНГ – Visbreaking is a thermal cracking process in which heavily atmospheric or vacuum-distillation bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to make light products and produce a lower viscosity residue than the initial feed to the unit. Visbreaking is a process for refining crude oil residues (tars and semi-tars) by shallow thermal decomposition. The main product of visbreaking is boiler fuel, which is obtained by lowering viscosity of the inputs through cracking. Visbreaking is essentially a mild thermal cracking operation at mild conditions where in long chain molecules in heavy feed stocks are broken into short molecules thereby leading to a viscosity reduction of feedstock. Now all the new visbreaker units are of the soaker type. Soaker drum utilizes a soaker drum in conjunction with a fired heater to achieve conversion. Visbreaking is a non-catalytic thermal process. It reduces the viscosity and pour point of heavy petroleum fractions so that product can be sold as fuel oil. It gives 80–85% yield of fuel oil and balance recovered as light and middle distillates. The unit produces gas, naphtha, heavy naphtha, visbreaker gas oil, visbreaker fuel oil (a mixture of visbreaker gas oil and vsibreaker tar). A given conversion in visbreaker can be achieved by two ways:- (i) High temp., low residence time cracking:- Coil Visbreaking; and (ii) Low temp., high residence time cracking:- Soaker visbreaking. Reaction in visbreaking CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3 $\rightarrow$ CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2 + CH_3-CH_2-CH_3 Soaker Visbreaking Process The furnace operators at a lower outlet temperature and a soaker drum is provided at the outlet of the furnace to give adequate residence time to obtain the desired conversion while producing a stable residue product, thereby increasing the heater run and reducing the frequency of unit shut down for heater decoking. The products from soaker drum are quenched and distilled in the downstream fractionator. Process diagram for visbreaking with soaker is shown in Figure M-VI 4.1. Objective:- To lower the viscosity of heavy residues under relatively milder cracking condition than the conventional cracking processes. Feed Atmospheric residues $\rightarrow$ To get gasoline and diesel oil. Vacuum residues $\rightarrow$ To reduce viscosity. Reaction:- (i) Splitting of C-C bond; (ii) Oligomerization and cyclisation to naphthenes of olefinic compounds; and (iii) Condensation of the cyclic molecules to polyaromatics. Side reactions:- foramation of H_2S, thiophenes, mercaptans, phenol. Products:- The cracked product contains gas, naphtha, gas oil and furnace oil, the composition of which will depend upon the type of feedstock processed. A typical yield pattern may be gas 1–2%, naphtha 2–3%, gas oil 5–7%, furnace oil 90–92%. Visbreaking Conditions:- Inlet Temperature:- 305–325 °C (15–40 bar); Exit:- 480–500 °C (2–10 bar); With soaking 440–460 °C (5–15 bar); Feed:- 90 °C $\rightarrow$ pretreated with VB tar to 335 °C. Visbreaking Furnace:- Convection zone $\rightarrow$ top $\rightarrow$ to thermal efficiency. Radiation zone $\rightarrow$ bottom tubes. Avg. heat flow $\rightarrow$ 22–30 kw/m^2. Variables:- Variables in visbreaker are feed rate, furnace transfer temperature, visbreaker tar quench to transfer line, fractionation pressure, fractionation top temperature, circulation, reflux flow, visbreaker tar quench to fractionator bottom, visbreaker tar quench to visbreaker tar stripper bottom, stabilizer temperature and pressure. The purpose of visbreaking is to produce lower viscosity fuel oil. Soaking Drum Soaking drum is used to lengthen the feed residence time so that the furnace can operate at lower temperature. Soaker results in saving of energy because of the lower temperature with less coke tendency, larger gas oil yield. Advantages:- (i) 15% reduction in fuel oil; (ii) larger running time between two decoking operations; coke deposit rate 3–4 times slower than in conventional units; (iii) better selectivity towards gas and gasoline productivity. Coil Visbreaker:- In coil visbreaking process the desired cracking is achieved in the furnace at high temperature and the products of cracking are quenched and distilled in a downstream fractionator. Advances in visbreaker coil heater design now allows for the isolation of one or more heater passes for decoking, eliminating the need of shut the entire visbreaker down for furnace decoking. Integration of the coil visbreaking process with vacuum units is also being considered in many areas of the world. Visbreaking is a thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues. There are two types of Visbreaking processes:- coil or soaker visbreaking. Figure 6.5a shows a schematic diagram of the coil visbreaking process. For visbreaking, the feedstock is introduced into the coil heated in the furnace where the thermal cracking reactions take place. At the furnace outlet, the reaction

products are immediately quenched using a portion of the gas oil product from the fractionator to stop the thermal cracking reactions. The quenched products are sent to the fractionator for separation into gas, gasoline, light gas oil, and visbroken residue streams. A steam stripper can be used with the fractionator for better separation of the visbreaking products. In the soaker visbreaking process, a soak drum is placed after the furnace, Figure 6.5b. Most of the thermal cracking reactions in this case take place in the soaker drum. Depending on the process objectives and feedstock characteristics, reaction temperatures range from 450 °C to 485 °C and pressures range from 3 to 10 bar. Higher temperatures and lower residence times are used in the coil visbreaking process. Residence times can vary from 1 min (associated with high temperatures in coil visbreaking) to 10 min (for lower temperatures used in soaker visbreaking). Similar to deasphalting and distillation, the environmental impact of visbreaking is associated with burning fuel in the furnace to provide energy for thermal cracking, and, to a lesser extent, burning off the coke deposited in the coil or soaker drum leading to emissions of CO_2, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and oxides of sulfur (SO_x) in the flue gases. / Висбрекинг это процесс переработки нефтяных остатков (гудронов и полугудронов) путём неглубокого термического разложения сырья. Основным продуктом висбрекинга является котельное топливо, получаемое в результате снижения вязкости исходного остатка в результате крекинга.

VISCA = VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

VISCARIA = ВИСКАРИА (или ЛИПКОЕ) – Viscaria (in Latin):- the Latin specific epithet viscaria means sticky.

VISCARIA = ВИСКАРИЯ (или СМОЛКА) – Viscaria is a Genus of alpine or boreal plants with viscous stems and foliage that are usually included in the Genus Lychnis. / Вискария, или как её ещё называют в народе – Смолка – одно из многочисленных растений, которое активно используется в ландшафтном дизайне. Этот цветок, в зависимости от вида и сорта, высаживается в групповых посадках на зелёном газоне, смешанных клумбах, в кашпо и горшках. Вискария отлично подходит для декорирования балконов. На сегодняшний день известно более 400 Видов Вискарии. Ботаническое Описание Вискарии:- Вискария принадлежит к Семейству Гвоздичных. Цветок выращивается как однолетник и как многолетнее растение. Среди садоводов одинаково популярны низкорослые и высокорослые сорта Вискарии. Стебли у Вискарии необычные – они ворсистые и липкие. Высота растения колеблется от 25 сантиметров (см) до 1 метра (м). Цветы мелкие, имеют самый разный окрас, внешне похожи на Гвоздику. Наиболее распространённый цвет – голубой, белый, синий. Вискария очень быстро разрастается, образуя пёстрый цветочный ковёр. При этом растение не имеет аромата а, следовательно, безопасно для аллергиков. Размножается Вискария семенами и черенкованием.

VISCID = ЛИПКОЕ (или КЛЕЙКОЕ, или ВЯЗКОЕ, или ТЯГУЧЕЕ) – Viscid (-a, -m):- covered with a sticky secretion. Viscid:- glutinous; sticky. / покрытое липким экссудатом.

VISCOELASTIC DIVERTING ACID = ВЯЗКОУПРУГАЯ ОТКЛОНЯЮЩАЯ КИСЛОТА – Viscoelastic Diverting Acid (VDA) is a self-diverting, polymer-free acidizing fluid used for high fluid efficiency during acid fracturing processes. Viscoelastic Diverting Acid (VDA):- Applications:- (i) Stimulation of:- (a) oil and gas carbonate reservoirs; (b) reservoirs with multiple layers, long production intervals, or permeability variation; (c) horizontal and vertical wells; (ii) Multilayered and reservoirs with long production intervals; and (iii) Bullheading or pumping through coiled tubing. Benefits:- (i) Self-diverting acid system; (ii) Operation as sole treating fluid or in combination with other fluids; (iii) Increased zonal coverage; (iv) No residual formation damage; (v) Single treatment fluid for simplified operations; (vi) Easy fluid recovery and well cleanup; (vii) Solids- and polymer-free; (viii) Rated to 300 degF (149 °C); (ix) Rapid viscosity development on acid spending; and (x) Viscosity reduction on contact with hydrocarbon. In matrix stimulation of oil and gas carbonate formations, the objective is total zonal coverage. While the use of diverters has been well-proven, most diverter methods use particulates that, post-treatment, can damage the formation. For cost effectiveness and ease of operation, the ideal system is one that can be bullheaded, is self-diverting, and leaves no residual damage. Unique Properties For Extended Application:- Existing technologies for self-diverting systems rely on polymer-based fluids that can result in post-treatment residual damage. Additionally, conventional acid systems are limited to bottom hole conditions of approximately 200 degF (93 °C). The VDA* viscoelastic diverting acid is rated to 300 degF and eliminates the damage associated with solids and polymers in matrix treatment. (Note:- *Mark of Schlumberger.) VDA acid can be used as the sole treating fluid or with other treating acids for diversion. Diverted Flow For Ideal Treatment:- VDA acid maintains an ideal thin consistency while being pumped into the well. Upon acid spending, the fluid rapidly develops viscosity in situ and becomes self-diverting. The viscosity buildup serves as a barrier to reduce the development of dominating wormholes and allows fluid movement to stimulate other untreated zones. Furthermore, VDA acid can be bullheaded and still provide total zonal coverage. In horizontal and extended-reach wells, VDA acid is ideal for pumping through coiled tubing as these wells contain no solids that could cause bridging. In reservoirs with multiple layers or long production intervals, the rapid buildup in viscosity creates a temporary barrier that diverts the remaining fresh acid into the more highly damaged or lower-permeability zone. It is the development of viscosity that reduces fluid leakoff and gives the fluid its self-diverting property, which ensures coverage of the entire interval. Low-Pressure Cleanup:- Following treatment, the barrier is broken down by hydrocarbon production or by dilution with formation fluids, giving rise to easy recovery and well cleanup. Because only low pressures are required for well cleanup, operations are simplified and cleanup costs are reduced. Effective Chemical Diversion Results In Uniform Production, Minimal Drawdown:- In a recent application, the effects of VDA acid diversion to increase zonal coverage and improve permeability were evaluated by a major customer. On an existing single completion trial candidate in the Middle East, the test demonstrated that VDA acid helped achieve not only diversion goals but stimulation objectives as well. Interpretive results from this test would determine whether the advanced VDA acid could provide effective chemical diversion for use in dual completions that were scheduled. The test well had five different sets of perforations totaling 133 ft and extending through varying lithologies; the permeability contrast among the five zones varied from 3 to 600 mD. A treatment design consisting of VDA acid for diversion and SXE* emulsified acid for deep penetration was selected. (Note:- *Mark of Schlumberger.) Prior to treatment, a pressure buildup analysis showed a large skin of +100; following stimulation using VDA acid and SXE acid, a second well test showed that skin was reduced to –3. Comparisons of the prewell and postwell production logging and test analyses showed an oil production increase, from 510 to 1 730 bbl/d at the same choke size. Additionally, the wellhead pressure showed a five-fold increase; flowing bottomhole pressure doubled. The self-diverting VDA acid reached all producing zones. An increase in wellbore flowing pressure and the shape of the buildup curve also showed a reduction in formation skin. Before treatment, the production logging tool density and spinner curves indicated that the bottom set of perforations was not producing fluid. Data also indicated that only some of the perforations within the upper four zones contributed to total flow. Production logs after the acid treatment with VDA acid and SXE acid showed that all perforations throughout the five zones now contributed to total flow. As a result of this field trial, VDA acid was deemed appropriate for use without coiled tubing in dual completions and raised expectations for future self-diverting VDA acid treatments in the area. / Шламбёжей Лимитид (Schlumberger Limited, Houston, State of Texas (TX), The United States).

VISCOMETER = ВИСКОМЕТР (или ВИСКОЗИМЕТР) – Viscometers are instruments used to measure viscosity. Since viscosity cannot be measured directly, viscometers are instead used to measure an experimental parameter that is related to viscosity in a known manner. Although there are many different kinds of viscometers, this module will focus on the three most common types.

Viscometers measure the viscosity and flow properties of fluids. Viscosity arises from the internal friction of a fluid and is defined as a liquid's resistance to flow or shear stress. Applications Of Viscometers:- Viscometers have wide and varied applications in the materials science and chemical industries for materials such as oil, asphalt, plastics, wax, paints, coatings, and adhesives. They are also used for food and beverages and personal-care products such as cosmetics, shampoo, and toothpaste. Measuring viscosity is important when considering process conditions for materials that need to be pumped or piped. Viscosity also affects dipping and coating performance, which is particularly relevant to paints and inks. Viscosity is a very useful indirect measure of material properties including molecular weight and density, both of which affect flow behavior. Viscometers can therefore be used to monitor batch consistency and quality control. Example applications include:- (i) measuring the flow of engine oil under different temperature conditions; (ii) analyzing the flow properties of milk to design suitable piping systems; and (iii) checking the viscosity of jams and syrups to ensure batch consistency. Since changes in viscosity reflect changes to molecular weight, viscometers are used to characterize plastics. They are particularly useful in polymer synthesis since the flow rate can be used to determine the change of polymer length through different processes. In many industrially useful cases, viscosity decreases as enzymatic activity increases. Viscometers are used to determine the activity of enzymes such as cellulase, protease, amylase, and pectinase. Types Of Viscometers:- There are many ways to measure viscosity, but they break down into two basic methods. Either an object, such as a sphere or a rotor blade, moves through a stationary material, or the material flows through or past a stationary object. In either case, the resistance to flow is measured. Capillary Viscometers:- Also known as U-Tube or Glass Viscometers, capillary viscometers are often used in laboratory settings. Viscosity is measured by timing how long it takes for a transparent or translucent fluid to flow between two points of a capillary tube. For opaque liquids, it is hard to determine when the sample has passed a point in the tube, so it is necessary to use reverse-flow viscometers that only wet the timing section of the viscometer capillary during the actual measurement. The Cannon-Fenske Opaque, Zeitfuchs Cross-Arm, and BS/IP/RF Viscometers from CANNON Instrument Co. (State College, PA; www.cannoninstrument.com) are all reverse-flow types. Reverse-flow viscometers must be cleaned, dried, and refilled before a repeat measurement can be made. Capillary viscometers can be manual or automatic. Automatic instruments use infrared optical sensors for transparent samples, or thermal sensors for opaque samples. Rotational Viscometers:- Simple rotational viscometers, also known as Brookfield type viscometers, use a torsion spring to measure the torque required to rotate a spindle in the material. Changing rotor speed and size allows for the measurement of different ranges of viscosity. The SVM 3000 from Anton Paar (Ashland, VA; www.anton-paar.com) uses the Stabinger measuring principle. A lightweight magnetic rotor floats in a liquid-filled tube, which rotates at constant speed. The sample fluid's viscous forces drive the rotor, leading to an equilibrium rotor speed, which is recorded as a measure of the fluid's viscosity. Different spindle geometries such as cylindrical, coaxial cylinder, parallel plate, and cone-plate are used in rheometers to create different shear forces. Rheometers are more complex instruments than viscometers and are used to measure flow rate-dependent viscosity in non-Newtonian fluids. Rolling Ball, Falling Ball, Sphere, And Piston Viscometers:- The Lovis 2000 M/ME from Anton Paar is a microviscometer based on the rolling ball principle. A ball rolls through a closed, sample-filled capillary that is inclined at a defined angle. Inductive sensors determine the ball's rolling time between two marks. In a similar way, falling ball or sphere viscometers measure the time it takes for a ball or sphere to fall under gravity through a sample-filled tube inclined at an angle. Falling piston viscometers operate on a similar principle, but they measure the resistance to the piston falling through the material. Considerations For Purchasing Viscometers:- Choosing a viscometer is a complex process and will depend on the sample type, viscosity, opacity, available volume of sample, required throughput, and level of automation needed. At a minimum, the following factors should be considered:- (i) viscosity range; (ii) accuracy; (iii) temperature control; (iv) sample volume and microvolume capability; (v) automation and computer interfacing; and (vi) regulatory requirements and industry standards. Viscosity Range:- Viscosity is measured in Pascal seconds (Pa·s), in other words, the amount of pressure needed to achieve a given rate of flow. Viscosity is commonly stated in centiPoise (cP), which is the unit used by the standards agency ASTM International; 1 cP equals 1 mPa·s. Water at 20 °C has a dynamic viscosity of 1.002 cP. Kinematic viscosity is the ratio of dynamic viscosity to density; the unit of measurement is the Stoke (St). Thermo Scientific Gilmont Falling-ball Viscometers (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA; www.thermoscientific.com) offer a simple, accurate, economical, absolute method for measuring viscosity of clear fluids up to 200 cP. The Viscotek DSV from Malvern Instruments (Malvern, UK; www.malvern.com) directly measures the relative viscosity of dilute polymer solutions using pressure sensing technology and has a viscosity range of <1 mPa·s to 20 mPa·s. In most glass capillary viscometers, the samples flow under gravity, but vacuum viscometers can be used to measure highly viscous materials. Vacuum viscometers require a very accurately controlled vacuum to pull the liquid through the capillary. CANNON Digital Vacuum Regulators (DVRs) can be used in conjunction with vacuum viscometers for the measurement of asphalt cement at 60 °C (140 °F) according to ASTM D 2171. The torque range for rotational viscometers dictates the range of viscosity that the instrument can measure. The High Shear CAP-2000+ from Brookfield Engineering Laboratories (Middleboro, MA; www.brookfieldengineering.com) offers a choice of torque range with a standard torque of 181 000 dyne·cm or a low torque of 7 970 dyne·cm. The speed of rotation varies between 5 and 1 000 rpm, resulting in a viscosity measurement range of 0.2–15 000 cP. Accuracy:- The accuracy of a viscometer is dependent not only on the engineering of the instrument itself, but also on how precisely temperature can be controlled. It is common to make repeated viscosity measurements that are averaged to achieve a result with an associated accuracy. Viscosity standards are used to check the accuracy of a viscometer and can be important for verifying compliance with industry quality systems. Check that the manufacturer provides standards suitable for your application. BrookfieldSilicone and Mineral Oil Standards provide a fluid viscosity value that is constant at 25 °C. The company recommends replacing viscosity standards on an annual basis. Temperature Control:- The viscosity of most materials reduces as temperature increases. Materials such as engine oils are subject to routine temperature variations in use, and the measurement of viscosity is required at different temperatures. Therefore, it is very important for viscometers to have precise temperature controls. The Black Pearl Viscometer from ATS RheoSystems (Bordentown, NJ; www.atsrheosystems.com) comes with built-in Peltier temperature control for all measuring systems. Some systems have the option of adding cooling equipment, leading to temperature ranges below 0 °C. Sample Volume And Microvolume Capability:- Sample volume is important for biological samples, especially in the clinical laboratory. The SV-A Series from A&D Weighing (San Jose, CA; www.andonline.com/weighing) allows for the accurate measurement of sample sizes as small as 2 mL with 1% accuracy. The Cannon-Manning Semi-Micro Extra Low Change U-tube Viscometer from CANNON Instrument Co. will measure kinematic viscosity with as little as 0.5 mL of sample. Automation And Computer Interfacing:- The simplest viscometers allow one measurement at a time, but for continuous measurements, or measurements at different temperatures, it is useful to have an automated system. Semi-Automatic Kinematic Viscosity Systems from UIC, Inc. (Joliet, IL; www.uicinc.com) can determine the viscosities of up to 12 samples simultaneously and independently. Some automated instruments can be interfaced to a PC. Check whether the manufacturer's software can be interfaced to your in-house laboratory system if required. WinCT-Viscometer software from A&D Weighing uses an RS232C interface to display measurement progress from the SV series Sine-wave Vibro Viscometer in real time on a PC. Measured results can be saved or analyzed. The DV2T Viscometer from Brookfield Engineering Laboratories features a 5-in. color display to guide users through test creation and data gathering. Multistep test protocols can be created using the Program Generator software and uploaded to the DV2T through a USB flash drive. Test data can be printed or sent to a PC. Regulatory Requirements And Industry Standards:- Be sure that your chosen viscometer is certified for your required ASTM or ISO industry standards. The Thermo Scientific HAAKE Falling Ball Viscometer type C from Thermo Fisher Scientific measures the

viscosity of transparent Newtonian liquids and gases. It meets the ISO 12058 standard and is accepted as an official reference instrument. The PolyVISC® Automatic Glass Capillary Viscometer from CANNON Instrument Co. is a benchtop unit for dilute solution polymer viscosity analysis. Both transparent and opaque samples can be measured with the accuracy required by ASTM D 2857. Viscometer or Viscosimeter is an apparatus for determining the viscosity of a fluid. Viscometer is an instrument for measuring the viscosity (resistance to internal flow) of a fluid. In one version, the time taken for a given volume of fluid to flow through an opening is recorded. In the capillary tube viscometer, the pressure needed to force the fluid to flow at a specified rate through a narrow tube is measured. Other types depend on measurements of the time taken for a sphere to fall through the fluid, or of the force needed to rotate the inner cylinder of a coaxial pair (the space between the two cylinders being filled with the fluid under test), or of the rate at which oscillations of a disk vibrating in the fluid die out. Viscometer is a device designed to measure the viscosity (resistance to flow) of the fluid. Many types exist from simple calibrated glass tubes to extensively instrumented, on-line shear viscometers. Stephen Moulton Babcock (1886) at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (now part of Cornell University) devised a Viscometer consisting of a hollow brass cylinder 6.4 cm long that was suspended from a 1.1 m long torsion wire. The cylinder was immersed in milk and caused to oscillate and the degree of damping used to measure the viscosity of milks. Babcock's viscometer design was used by Fritz Wilhelm Woll (1895) at the University of Wisconsin who studied the effects of processing milk and cream on their viscosity. / из 1.1 метра длины скрученной проволоки. Антон Паа Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (Anton Paar GmbH, Graz, Austria). Канэн Инстчрумэнт Ко. (CANNON Instrument Co.). Ю.Ай.Си., Инк. (UIC, Inc.). Фритц Вильхэльм Воль (Fritz Wilhelm Woll). Американский учёный, Заслуженный Профессор Стивэн Малтчэн Бэбкок (Emeritus Professor Stephen Moulton Babcock) изобрёл Вискометр, прибор для определения вязкости масла. Под Вискозиметром, от позднелатинского слова Viscosus, озанчающее Вязкий, и Греческого слова Métron, означающее Мера, от Metréo, означающее Измеряю, понимается прибор для определения Вязкости. Наиболее распространены:- Капиллярные Вискозиметры, Ротационные Вискозиметры, Вискозиметры С Падающим Шариком, Ультразвуковые Вискозиметры. Определение вязкости Капиллярными Вискозиметрами основано на Законе Пуазёйля (смотрите Закон Пуазёйля) и состоит в измерении времени протекания известного количества (объёма) жидкости или газа через узкие трубки круглого сечения (капилляры) при заданном перепаде давления. Капиллярными вискозиметрами измеряют вязкость от 10^{-5} Н·сек/м^2 (газы) до 10^4 Н·сек/м^2 (консистентные смазки, ныне пластичные смазки). Относительная погрешность образцовых капиллярных вискозиметров ±0.1–0.3%, рабочих приборов ±0.5–2.5%. В капиллярных вискозиметрах указанных типов течение жидкости происходит под действием силы тяжести (в начальный момент уровень жидкости в одном колене вискозиметра выше, чем в другом). Время опорожнения измерительного резервуара определяют как промежуток между моментами прохождения уровня жидкости мимо меток на верхних и нижних концах резервуара. В капиллярных автоматических вискозиметрах (непрерывного действия) жидкость поступает в капилляр от насоса постоянной производительности. Перепад давления на капилляре, измеряемый манометром, пропорционален искомой вязкости. В Ротационных Вискозиметрах исследуемая вязкая среда находится в зазоре между двумя соосными телами (цилиндры, конусы, сферы, их сочетание), причём одно из тел (ротор) вращается, а другое неподвижно. Вязкость определяется по крутящему моменту при заданной угловой скорости или по угловой скорости при заданном крутящем моменте. Ротационные вискозиметры применяют для измерения вязкости смазочных масел (при температурах до –60 °С), нефтепродуктов, расплавленных силикатов и металлов (до 2 000 °С), высоковязких лаков и клеев, глинистых растворов и так далее. Относительная погрешность наиболее распространённых ротационных вискозиметров лежит в пределах 3–5%. Например, у ротационного вискозиметра РВ-7 (пределы измерений – от 1 до 10^5 Н·сек/м^2, погрешность ±3%). Действие вискозиметра с движущимся в исследуемой среде шариком основано на Законе Стокса (смотрите Закон Стокса); вязкость определяется по скорости прохождения падающим шариком промежутков между метками на трубке вискозиметра. К приборам этого типа относится широко распространённый Универсальный Вискозиметр Гепплера со 'скользящим' шариком. Пределы измерений вискозиметра этого типа $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$–250 Н·сек/м^2, погрешность ±1–3%. Действие ультразвуковых вискозиметров основано на измерении скорости затухания колебаний в пластинке из магнитострикционного материала, погруженной в исследуемую среду. Колебания возникают от коротких (длительность 10–30 мксек) импульсов тока в катушке, намотанной на пластинку. При колебаниях пластинки в этой же катушке наводится электродвижущая сила (эдс) (смотрите Магнитострикция), которая убывает со скоростью, зависящей от вязкости среды. При уменьшении эдс до некоторого порогового значения в катушку поступает новый возбуждающий импульс. Вязкость среды определяют по частоте следования импульсов. Ультразвуковыми Вискозиметрами измеряют вязкость в диапазоне от 10^{-3} до 500 Н·сек/м^2 с относительной погрешностью 5%. Помимо вискозиметров, позволяющих выразить результаты измерений в единицах динамической или кинематической вязкости, существуют вискозиметры для измерения вязкости жидкостей в условных единицах. Такой вискозиметр представляет собой сосуд с калиброванной сточной трубкой; вязкость оценивается по времени истечения определённого объёма жидкости. Например, с помощью вискозиметров типа ВЗ-1 и ВЗ-4, предназначенных для исследования лаков и красок, вязкость выражают в секундах, а с помощью вискозиметра типа ВУ (Энглера) для нефтепродуктов – в Градусах Энглера. Перевод условных единиц в единицы вязкости Международной Системы Единиц (Н·сек/м^2 и м^2/сек) возможен, но неточен.

VISCOSE = ВИСКОЗА – (1) Viscose is a cellulose fiber obtained from cellulose or other materials through the viscose process. Wood pulp or cotton linters is dissolved in caustic soda, the resulting salt is treated in carbon bisulphate, which is pressed through small holes and rinsed. The fibers produced by means of these various chemical processes are intended to imitate silk by their gloss. Artificial silk was invented by Count Chardonnet in 1884, who took collodion as basis; the fiber produced, however, was very dangerous, due to its inflammability. At the present time wood pulp or cotton linters is used mostly as source of cellulose for the artificial silk. (1924). The third method, historically, of making rayon yarn. The product manufactured by this method is a pure regenerated cellulose. A man-made fiber spun from regenerated cellulosic material. Viscose is cellulose fiber obtained by the viscose process. Alphabetic code – CV; and relevant commercial allowance – 13.00. Viscose is the most common type of refined rayon. Viscose rayon typically has a soft and silky feel. Rayon is often used in linings for high quality garments. Viscose is also absorbent and drapes well. See also Rayon Fiber. Viscose is the most common type of rayon. It is produced in much greater quantity than cuprammonium rayon, the other commercial type. Viscose is not a synthetic fiber made from petroleum; but rather it's a 'regenerated cellulosic fiber' made from cellulose – most commonly wood pulp, but many plants can be used, such as Bamboo. The cellulose is broken down, and then 'regenerated' into a fiber. One of the major advantages of viscose over synthetics is that it is biodegradable. Viscose from Bamboo has an added benefit of being anti-bacterial and anti-fungal and is hypoallergenic. In the viscose process, cellulose is treated with caustic soda (aka:- sodium hydroxide) and carbon disulfide (which can cause nervous system damage). This process converts the cellulose into a highly viscous liquid about the color and consistency of honey. Think of making paper mache. Then the mixture is forced through fine holes in a spinerette (think shower head) which produces long filaments of yarn. These yarn filaments are dumped into a chemical bath of sulfuric acid which hardens the filaments, the viscose yarn. When Bamboo viscose was introduced a few years ago, it was a big hit, and American synthetic yarn manufacturers correctly pointed out that the process can be extremely polluting. The environmental burden comes in disposing of the process chemicals:- the sodium hydroxide, though not toxic to humans, is harmful to the environment if dumped into our rivers as untreated effluent. Carbon disulfide is toxic to the nervous system; and sulfuric acid is a component of acid rain. There are emissions – air pollution – of these chemicals as well, which contribute to greenhouse gasses. These chemicals do not

necessarily remain as a residue on the fibers. Viscose can be Oeko-Tex certified, a certification which verifies that the finished fiber has been tested for and contains no residual chemicals which may be harmful to health. Oeko-Tex certifies only the final product, i.e. the fibers or the fabric. It does not examine the production process, which is where most of the environmental burden is found. We use Bamboo as our source of cellulose. We have mentioned some of the (considerable) negatives of the production process above. Positives include the fact that Bamboo is one of the fastest growing plants in the world, absorbing about 5 times the amount of carbon dioxide as an equivalent stand of trees. Bamboo grows with no irrigation and no pesticides or synthetic inputs. And currently there are no known genetically modified organisms (GMO) variants of Bamboo. We have ensured that our Bamboo does not come from stands that endanger Panda habitat. We decided that the addition of Bamboo to the world's fiber set was a positive development, and that the positives outweighed the negatives. It is important that Bamboo come from FSC (the Forest Stewardship Council) certified stands, important now given the sudden popularity of Bamboo for fabric. Some (not yet all!) of the Bamboo viscose fiber we use is produced in a process that has no water pollution or solid waste disposal problems, and that has only minimal air pollution. Viscose is the most prevalent type of refined rayon, it usually has a silky feel and drapes well. It is used for linings of high-quality garments and is absorbent. Viscose is a type of rayon. Viscose is the generalized term for a regenerated manufactured fibre, made from cellulose, obtained by the viscose process, it is neither truly natural (like cotton, wool or silk) nor truly synthetic (like nylon or polyester) – it falls somewhere in between. Viscose is a low-cost fabric, which is popular and can be found in cotton end uses such as feminine hygiene products, in tyre cords as well as in velvets and taffetas. / каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Искусственное волокно, произведённое из регенерированного целлюлозного материала. Под Вискозой, от позднелатинского слова Вискозус (Viscosus), означающее Вязкий или Клейкий, понимается высоковязкий раствор продукта взаимодействия щелочной целлюлозы с сероуглеродом (ксантогената целлюлозы) в разбавленном водном растворе едкого натра. Применяется главным образом для получения вискозного волокна, плёнки (целлофан) и искусственной кожи (кирзы). Под Вискозой понимается концентрированный раствор ксантогената целлюлозы в разбавленном растворе NaOH. Состав вискозы характеризуется содержанием целлюлозы и гидроксида натрия. Практически в вискозе содержится ксантогенат целлюлозы, но так как в процессе дальнейшей обработки вискозы (фильтрация, обезвоздушивание) степень этерификации ксантогената целлюлозы непрерывно понижается, то и концентрация ксантогената в растворе соответственно непрерывно изменяется. Состав вискозы в зависимости от вида волокна (текстильная нить, штапельное волокно, техническая нить) может быть различным. Как правило, больше целлюлозы и меньше гидроксида натрия содержат вискозы, предназначенные для изготовления штапельных волокон и целлофана. Минимальное количество целлюлозы и максимальное количество гидроксида натрия находится в вискозе, предназначенной для производства технической нити. С экономической точки зрения целесообразно повышение содержания целлюлозы в вискозе и снижение в ней содержания гидроксида натрия, так как при этом уменьшается не только объём вискозы и ёмкость аппаратуры, но и кубатура химического цеха и количество воды, поступающей с вискозой в осадительную ванну (которую в дальнейшем приходится выпаривать) при формовании волокна. Однако выбор оптимальной концентрации целлюлозы в вискозе связан не только с экономическими показателями, но и с технологическими факторами – лёгкостью переработки вискозы и качеством готового волокна. Так, при увеличении концентрации целлюлозы в вискозе выше определённого предела значительно возрастает вязкость вискозы. Например, при повышении содержания целлюлозы с 7–8 до 11–11.5% вязкость вискозы повышается с 40–50 до 200–300 с; это затрудняет переработку вискозы на обычном оборудовании. При снижении содержания гидроксида натрия в вискозе следует также учитывать влияние этого компонента на качество волокна. Содержание NaOH влияет на стойкость и скорость созревания вискозы. Значительное снижение концентрации гидроксида натрия в вискозе отрицательно сказывается на её устойчивости и фильтруемости. В тех случаях, когда формование производится из 'молодых' вискоз с высоким значением f, например технической нити, снижать содержание гидроксида натрия в вискозе вообще нецелесообразно. Вискоза применяется для прядения вискозных неволокнистых изделий (целлюлозная плёнка, пластифицированная глицерином – целлофан), вискозного волокна. Вискозное волокно (от Латинского слова Viscosus, означающее Клейкий), искусственное целлюлозное волокно, получаемое переработкой природной целлюлозы. В конце 1880-х ботаниками Негели было установлено, что хлопковое волокно состоит из целлюлозы. Это открытие привело к мысли о возможности вырабатывать волокно, подобное хлопковому, но из более дешёвого целлюлозного сырья – из древесины. Попытки получения такого волокна увенчались успехом в 1892, когда Американцы Кросс, Бивен и Бидл запатентовали вискозный способ получения гидратцеллюлозных волокон, который впоследствии непрерывно совершенствовался и модернизировался. Процесс получения вискозного волокна состоит из следующих стадий:- (i) получение из целлюлозы прядильного раствора – вискозы (ксантогената целлюлозы); (ii) формование мокрым методом нити продавливанием вискозы через фильеры в кислотную ванну с регенерацией целлюлозы; и (iii) отделка и сушка. Важным отличием вискозного волокна от хлопкового является более рыхлая структура, связанная с меньшей упорядоченностью главных цепей (степень кристалличности = 0.5–0.38). Обычно достигаемое при формовании нитей расположение их оказывается не столь плотным, как у хлопкового или льняного волокна. Всё это приводит к значительным особенностям в свойствах вискозных волокон. Они более гигроскопичны, сильнее набухают в воде и вследствие этого в мокром состоянии значительно (на 50–60%) теряют прочность. Вискозные волокна ещё более нестойки (вследствие низких значений СП) к действию щёлочей. Разбавленные (до 1%) растворы гидроксида натрия вызывают резкое набухание и снижают прочность волокна. Концентрированные (более 3%) растворы приводят к разрушению волокна. При обработке жидким аммиаком увеличивается набухание волокна и наблюдается растворение низкомолекулярных фракций. Минеральных и органических кислот, а также к большинству органических растворителей. Гидратцеллюлозные волокна более устойчивы к воздействию повышенных температур, чем хлопок. При длительном нагревании в течение 100 ч при температуре 150 °С разрывная нагрузка обычного вискозного волокна снижается на 34.5%, вискозного высокомодульного – на 57.6%, а хлопкового волокна – на 63.5%. Различие в термической устойчивости тканей из хлопкового и вискозных волокон объясняется различиями в составе целлюлозы и особенностями их надмолекулярной и молекулярной организации. Вискозные волокна, состоящие из более чистой по химическому составу и однородной целлюлозы, характеризуются более высокой термической стабильностью. Гидратцеллюлозные волокна менее устойчивы к действию окислителей, чем хлопковое волокно. Скорость деструкции при воздействии на вискозное волокно таких окислителей, как NaClO, Cl_2, H_2O_2, определяется концентрацией их в растворе, pH и температурой. Для гидратцеллюлозных волокон наиболее опасны щелочные среды, поэтому при белении изделий из вискозных волокон рекомендуется использовать твёрдые перекисные соединения (монопероксигидрат мочевины, персинтам, персульфаты, а также соли хлоризоциануровой кислоты), которые обладают высокой белящей способностью в нейтральной и слабощелочных средах. К недостаткам вискозных волокон следует отнести потерю прочности в мокром состоянии (до 60%), сминаемость волокон и изделий из них, высокую теплопроводность. Для обычного вискозного волокна характерна структурная неоднородность, связанная с условиями формования, а именно наличие так называемой ориентационной оболочки вследствие большой плотности агрегатов макромолекул и более высокой степени ориентации на поверхности волокна. Вискозные высокомодульные волокна в отличие от обычных имеют высокую прочность и высокий начальный модуль упругости в мокром состоянии), модуль упругости характеризует упругие свойства волокна и его способность оказывать сопротивление растяжению, обеспечивающие меньшее набухание, усадку при мокрых обработках, потерю прочности в

мокром состоянии, а также большую устойчивость в щелочных растворах по сравнению с обычным вискозным волокном. Для получения высокомодульного вискозного волокна применяют высококачественную целлюлозу и несколько иную технологию, чем для обычного вискозного волокна. При этом большое внимание уделяется термофиксации волокна, которая проводится в режиме пластификационной вытяжки. Прочность сиблона в сухом состоянии 1.5 раза, а в мокром в 2 раза больше, чем прочность обычного вискозного волокна. Коэффициент полимеризации высокомодульного волокна 350–400. Полинозные волокна по показателям основных свойств, особенно прочности, стабильности размеров и стойкости к растворам щёлочей, приближаются к хлопку. Степень полимеризации составляет 450–500. По прочности в мокром состоянии полинозное волокно превосходит высокомодульное, однако существенно уступает хлопку. По формоустойчивости изделия из полинозных волокон превосходят изделия из высокомодульных волокон. Оно отличается более высокой степенью упорядочности макромолекул и однородностью структуры. Надмолекулярная структура полинозного волокна подобна хлопковому, поперечный срез более круглый и однородный. Это объясняется более высоким модулем упругости в мокром состоянии (200 сН/текс). Ткань из полинозного волокна имеет низкую усадку, равноценную усадке хлопчатобумажной ткани, и отличается повышенной несминаемостью. По внешнему виду это волокно напоминает мерсеризационный хлопок. В различных странах полинозные волокна производят под различными торговыми названиями:- Айрон, Зантрел, Койлон, ПЛ, Поликот. В России разработан процесс получения волокна полинозного типа Вислен (вискозный лен). Наметилась тенденция вытеснения обычных гидратцеллюлозных волокон новым поколением хлопкоподобных волокон типа Лиоцелл. Технологический процесс их получения экологически безопасен, а по своим свойствам волокна Лиоцелл выгодно отличаются от традиционных гидратцеллюлозных волокон:- имеют ярко выраженную фибриллярную структуру, высокую кристалличность и ориентацию, обладают повышенным влагопоглощением. Процесс получения вискозных штапельных волокон состоит из четырех основных технологических стадий:- получение и подготовка прядильного раствора вискозы; формование и ориентационная вытяжка волокна; отделка; сушка и упаковка. Технологический процесс получения вискозы состоит из нескольких операций:- (1) мерсеризация целлюлозы; (2) ксантогенирование щелочной целлюлозы; (3) растворение ксантогената; и (4) созревание вискозы. В качестве сырья для получения вискозного волокна используют преимущественно древесную целлюлозу, широко распространённую в природе. Она входит в состав одно- и многолетних растений. Целлюлозу, пригодную для производства вискозных волокон, так называемую ‘вискозную целлюлозу’, получают путём химической переработки древесины хвойных, а также лиственных деревьев – Бука, Берёзы, Осины. Целлюлозу можно также получать из камышей и соломы, однако такая целлюлоза характеризуется более низким качеством по сравнению с древесной. Древесную целлюлозу обрабатывают 18%-ным раствором едкого натра, измельчают и выдерживают в течение некоторого времени при определённой температуре с целью некоторого снижения СП целлюлозы за счёт окислительной деструкции. Затем щелочную целлюлозу обрабатывают сероуглеродом (ангидридом дитиоугольной кислоты) в герметически закрытых аппаратах. Полученный эфир ксантогената целлюлозы растворяют в 4–6%-ном растворе едкого натра и оставляют на некоторое время для созревания. При этом происходит постепенный гидролиз сложного эфира. После того как масса достаточно созрела и приобрела надлежащую вязкость, её фильтруют, освобождают от пузырьков воздуха и продавливают через фильеры, выходящие из отверстия фильер тонкие струйки превращаются в твёрдые нити в осадительной ванне, содержащей раствор серной кислоты и сульфатов натрия и цинка, где вискоза быстро коагулирует. В процессе формования нити подвергаются вытягиванию с целью создания в волокне определённой надмолекулярной структуры и сообщения волокну необходимых физико-механических свойств. Непосредственно после формования получаются волокна серого цвета, без блеска, жёсткие на ощупь. В последующих операциях отделки материал подвергается промывке и затем десульфированию – обработке раствором сернистого натрия или сульфита натрия для растворения серы, отложившейся на нитях. В результате этих обработок удаётся снизить содержание серы до 0.05–0.1%. Далее следует беление нитей, мыловка или замасливание для смягчения нити, улучшения условий её дальнейшей механической обработки и, наконец, высушивание. Вискоза, от позднелатинского слова Viscosus, означающее Вязкий, высоковязкий концентрированный раствор ксантогената целлюлозы в разбавленном растворе NaOH. При обработке кислотой вискозы ксантогенат целлюлозы разрушается с выделением исходной целлюлозы, выделяющейся из раствора. Вискоза применяется для производства искусственной кожи (кирза), вискозных неволокнистых изделий (целлюлозная плёнка, пластифицированная глицерином в целлофан) и для прядения вискозного волокна. Из волокон, полученных искусственным образом, скручивают нити, которые ложатся в основу этого приятного на ощупь материала. Блеск вискозы сопоставим с шёлковым, за что её называют ‘искусственным шёлком’. Искусственная шерсть из вискозы в 1930-х годах называлась ‘вистра’. Вискозу можно назвать самым натуральным искусственным волокном, потому что она представляет собой восстановленную целлюлозу, то есть состав вискозы очень близок к составу натуральных растительных волокон. Свойства чистой вискозы больше всего напоминают свойства хлопка. Ткань приятна на ощупь, гигроскопична и воздухопроницаема. Чистая вискоза полупрозрачная и блестящая и этим похожа на шёлк. Для избавления от блеска (если он нежелателен) вискозу обрабатывают дополнительно или вводят в раствор матирующие добавки. Вискоза не накапливает статического электричества. Вискозное волокно легче, чем хлопковое, окрасить в любые яркие цвета, ведь краситель можно ввести непосредственно в раствор, из которого будет восстановлена нить. Однако недостатки натуральной ткани не обошли стороной и вискозу:- она легко сминается и разрушается под воздействием атмосферных факторов в результате совместного действия воды, кислорода, оксидов воздуха и ультрафиолетового излучения. Подобным воздействиям подвергается и натуральный хлопок, однако в его составе кроме целлюлозы есть природные антиоксиданты и защита от солнечного света, поэтому хлопок устойчивее чистой вискозы к воздействиям внешней среды. Производители пряжи и тканей из вискозы учитывают эту особенность чистой вискозы и вводят в неё дополнительные компоненты:- химические антиоксиданты и фильтры ультрафиолетового излучения, что позволяет продлить срок жизни волокну и, соответственно, вещи, из него изготовленной. При добавлении в раствор вискозы сульфата меди и гидрооксида аммония получают медноаммиачное волокно. Ткань из вискозы на ощупь мягкая и приятная. Она образует красивые складки. Вискоза отличается ярким привлекательным ‘шёлковым’ блеском, если в ней не содержатся матирующие добавки. Вискозу также отличает крайне высокая гигроскопичность. Вискоза впитывает в два раза больше влаги, чем, например, хлопок. Ткань из вискозы очень легко окрашивается в самые яркие цвета. При увлажнении чистая вискоза становится менее прочной, однако, эта проблема полностью решается вплетением специальных укрепляющих волокон. Плотность нетканого полотна из вискозы может варьироваться от 1.53 г/см^3 до 4.5 г/см^3. Эластичность вискозы не превышает 2–3%. Вискозная нетканка не теряет своих свойств при нагревании вплоть до 150 °C. Вискозное волокно очень хорошо сочетается с другими волокнами, что позволяет улучшать различные свойства материи:- крепкость, мягкость, гигроскопичность. Вискоза не электризуется. Вискоза – концентрированный раствор натриевого ксантогената целлюлозы $C_6H_7O_2(OH)_2OC(S)Na$ в водном растворе NaOH. Вязкая оранжево-жёлтая жидкость; плотность 1 120 кг/м^3. Получают обработкой целлюлозы раствором NaOH (мерсеризация), окислительной деструкцией щелочной целлюлозы (созревание) и её взаимодействием с CS_2 (ксантогенирование). Применяется в производстве вискозных волокон, плёнки (целлофан), искусственной кожи (кирза). Под Вискозой, от позднелатинского слова Viscosus, означающее Вязкий или Клейкий, от Латинского слова Viscum, означающее Клей, понимается концентрированный раствор ксантогената целлюлозы в разбавленном растворе едкого натра. Вискозу применяют

для получения вискозных волокон и плёнок (целлофана), искусственной кожи (кирзы) и другого. Основное сырьё – древесная целлюлоза. Вначале целлюлозу обрабатывают водным раствором едкого натра (мерсеризация) до образования так называемой щелочной целлюлозы, которую затем измельчают (для увеличения реакционной способности) и подвергают в среде воздуха окислительной деструкции (с целью уменьшения её молекулярной массы). После этого целлюлозу обрабатывают сероуглеродом, в результате чего образуется её ксантогенат, который далее растворяют в водном растворе едкого натра (при t 10–12 °C). Все эти процессы проводят в одном или нескольких аппаратах непрерывного и периодического действия. В СССР разработан (конец 1940-х) и способ получения вискозы в одном аппарате (ВА-аппарат). Вискозу подвергают 2–3-кратной фильтрации для удаления загрязнений и тщательно освобождают от пузырьков воздуха (обычно под вакуумом), которые затрудняют её последующую переработку. Вискоза – высоковязкий раствор с плотностью 1.12 г/см^3, ярко-оранжевого, а при наличии примесей бурого или зеленоватого цвета. Обычно вискоза, применяемая для формования волокон и плёнок, содержит 6.5–9% целлюлозы (в виде её ксантогената), 6.5–7.5% едкого натра и около 2–2.5% связанной серы; остальное приходится на долю воды и небольшого количества примесей (сернистые соединения натрия, карбонаты, соли кальция, сернистое железо, растворённая гемицеллюлоза). Вязкость растворов вискозы колеблется в пределах 3–10 н·сек/м^2 (30–100 пз) и резко возрастает с увеличением содержания целлюлозы; кроме того, значение вязкости находится в прямой зависимости от степени полимеризации (молекулярной массы целлюлозы) и количества едкого натра в вискозе. Свободный сероуглерод в вискозе постепенно связывается с едким натром и превращается в тритиокарбонат и другие сернистые примеси. Благодаря этому происходит так называемое созревание вискозы, то есть частичный гидролиз ксантогената целлюлозы. В результате гидролиза понижается степень этерификации ксантогената целлюлозы, соответственно уменьшается содержание в нём серы и натрия. Зрелость вискозы непрерывно повышается с увеличением времени созревания. Существенное влияние на скорость созревания оказывает температура. Для получения вискозных волокон и плёнок (целлофана) время созревания вискозы должно быть соответственно в пределах 35–45 часов и 80–90 часов. В некоторых случаях в вискозу добавляют различные вещества, например, матирующие агенты (для устранения стеклянного блеска в готовом волокне), красители (для равномерной и устойчивой окраски готовых изделий), модификаторы и поверхностно-активные вещества (при производстве высокопрочных и структурно однородных волокон). Вискозные Волокна – искусственные волокна, получаемые формованием вискозы. Устойчивы к действию большинства органических растворителей, слабо подвержены действию моли, разрушаются в концентрированных неорганических кислотах. В мокром состоянии теряют до 50% исходной прочности. Вискозное волокно выпускается в виде штапельного волокна обычного, высокопрочного и высокомодульного, и текстильной нити обычной и высокопрочной. Ткани из вискозного волокна легко окрашиваются и благодаря гигроскопичности превосходят ткани из синтетических волокон по гигиеническим свойствам. Применяются (часто в смеси с природным или синтетическими волокнами) для выработки корда, одёжных, подкладочных, корсетных тканей, бельевого трикотажа и так далее. Хлопкоподобные виды вискозного волокна (так называемое полинозное волокно и высокомодульное, или ВВМ-волокно) используют в смеси с хлопком или полиэфирными волокнами для изготовления трикотажа, бельевых и сорочечных тканей. Вискозные Волокна – волокна, получаемые химической переработкой природной целлюлозы. В зависимости от назначения вискозные волокна производят в виде текстильных и кордных нитей, а также штапельного волокна. Производство вискозных волокон складывается из следующих основных технологических операций:- получения прядильного раствора (вискоза), формования нитей по мокрому методу, отделки и сушки. Ткани из вискозных волокон легко окрашиваются в различные цвета, отличаются высокими гигиеническими свойствами (гигроскопичностью), что особенно важно для изделий народного потребления. Доступность исходного сырья и низкая стоимость химических реагентов, а также удовлетворительные текстильные свойства и широкие возможности модификации обеспечивают высокую экономичность производства вискозных волокон и их широкое распространение. Недостатки Вискозных Волокон:- большая потеря прочности в мокром состоянии, лёгкая сминаемость, недостаточная устойчивость к трению и низкий модуль упругости, особенно в мокром состоянии. Эти недостатки могут быть устранены модификацией вискозных волокон. Модифицированным вискозным волокнам (например, полинозным волокнам) свойственны значительно более высокая прочность в сухом и мокром состоянии (потеря прочности в мокром состоянии составляет 20–25% против 40–50% у обычного вискозного волокна), большая износоустойчивость и повышенный модуль упругости. У извитых штапельных вискозных волокон устойчивее извитость, что упрощает производство из них пряжи в смеси с натуральными волокнами. Сминаемость вискозных волокон может быть уменьшена их последующей обработкой различными составами. В производстве товаров народного потребления вискозное волокно широко используют для выработки шёлковых и штапельных тканей, трикотажных изделий, тканей различного назначения из смесей вискозного волокна с хлопком или шерстью, а также с другими химическими волокнами. Высокопрочное кордное вискозное волокно используют для получения широкого ассортимента технических изделий. Например, при замене хлопчатобумажного корда, выполняющего роль силового каркаса в шинах, высокопрочным вискозным кордом повышается срок службы шин и уменьшается расход каучука для их изготовления. В 1968 мировое производство вискозного волокна составило 3 103 400 тонн (42.6% от общего выпуска химических волокон). Промышленное производство вискозного волокна началось в 1905 году в Англии.

(2) A coagulating bath used in the viscose method of making rayon; sometimes the coagulating bath used in any of the three methods of making rayon.

VISCOSE PROCESS = ВИСКОЗНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС (или ВЫРАБОТКА ВИСКОЗЫ) – Viscose Process is:- (1) one of the methods of producing rayon. See also Rayon Fiber. (2) The chemical process used in the manufacture of cellophane. See also Viscose Solution. Viscose Process describes the production of rayon fibers from purified cellulose. / Современный Вискозный Процесс является самым вредным в промышленности химических волокон. В качестве одного из альтернативных вариантов вискозному процессу предложено использовать для растворения целлюлозы ортофосфорную кислоту, на базе которой получены концентрированные 5–8 масс.% растворы целлюлозы. Новый бессероуглеродный процесс производства гидратцеллюлозных и структурно-смешанных волокон основан на использовании ортофосфорной кислоты в качестве растворителя целлюлозы. Новый процесс в отличие от существующих производств гидратцеллюлозных волокон является экологически безопасным и замкнутым. Позволяет сократить объёмы водопотребления более чем в 100 раз и полностью ликвидировать газообразные выбросы в атмосферу.

VISCOSE RAYON = ВИСКОЗНЫЙ РЭЙОН (или ВИСКОЗНАЯ ГИДРАТЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Viscose Rayon:- filaments of regenerated cellulose coagulated from a solution of cellulose xanthate. The raw material can be cotton linters, or chips of spruce, pine, or hemlock. More than 98 per cent of regenerated rayon is made on the viscose method; the remainder is cuprammonium rayon made on the Stretch System. Viscose Rayon is one type of rayon. It is produced in far greater quantity than cuprammonium rayon, the other commercial type. See also Rayon Fiber. Viscose Rayon is a Rayon fabric. While processing the viscose process is used. Most of today's rayons are viscose rayons.

VISCOSE SOLUTION = РАСТВОР ВИСКОЗЫ – Viscose Solution is the solution obtained by dissolving cellulose xanthate in caustic soda, from which viscose filaments and cellophane are produced. / каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Вискоза – высоковязкий раствор ярко-оранжевого, а при наличии примесей бурого или зеленоватого цвета.

VISCOSE STAPLE FIBER = ВИСКОЗНОЕ ШТАПЕЛЬНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Viscose Staple Fibers (VSF) are a product that shows very specific characteristics, distinguishing it from any other fiber. In the context of the market investigation carried out by the EU Commission, a high number of customers pointed to these characteristics. The prime feature of VSF is its high moisture absorbency combined with its high liquid retention capacity, which goes beyond the absorption capacities of all other fibers regarded as close substitutes by the notifying party, namely cotton, polyester and polypropylene. This feature makes VSF eligible for a wide variety of applications both in the textile area (due to the resulting wearing comfort) and in the non-woven area (household applications, medical and hygienic applications, personal care products, and industrial applications such as filters or inside support material for artificial leather). A feature distinguishing VSF from polyester and polypropylene is its biodegradability which is a relevant factor particularly in the area of disposable nonwoven applications. As compared with cotton, it is VSF's softness and drape which is of particular relevance in the textile area. Furthermore, VSF has particular dyeing characteristics distinguishing it, both in the area of textile and non-woven applications, from cotton and polyester. On the other hand, VSF also has distinctive product characteristics which limit its use in certain areas of application. For instance, VSF's high wet elongation and low wet tenacity render it unsuitable for machine washing in its pure state. Facilitated by its good processability, VSF is a popular material for blending, both with cotton and with polyester, thus making use of the respective advantages and minimising the disadvantages of each individual fiber. This in itself can be seen as an indication of VSF's distinctiveness, especially when taking into account that VSF is more expensive than other fibers:- if the use of VSF did not provide an added value to products, it would not be chosen, given its higher price. Commodity viscose staple fibers (Commodity VSF) are used for both textile applications (spinning) and non-woven applications. Fibers for textile applications are purchased by spinners, whereas fibers for non-woven applications are in general sold to roll goods manufacturers. Note that cotton-type spinners need short staple lengths, whereas woollen-type spinners use longer fibers.

VISCOSITY = ВЯЗКОСТЬ (или ВНУТРЕННЕЕ ТРЕНИЕ) – Viscosity is a measurement of a fluid's resistance to flow. The common metric unit of absolute viscosity is the Poise, which is defined as the force in dynes required to move a surface one square centimeter in area past a parallel surface at a speed of one centimeter per second, with the surfaces separated by a fluid film one centimeter thick. In addition to kinematic viscosity, there are other methods for determining viscosity, including Saybolt Universal Viscosity (SUV), Saybolt Furol Viscosity, Engier Viscosity, and Redwood Viscosity. Since viscosity varies in inversely with temperature, its value is meaningless until the temperature at which it is determined is reported. See also Absolute Viscosity; Apparent Viscosity; Brookfield Viscosity; Dynamic Viscosity; High Temperature High Shear Viscosity; Kinematic Viscosity; SAE Viscosity; and Saybolt Universal Viscosity or Saybolt Universal Seconds. Viscosity is a measure of the internal friction of a fluid or its resistance to flow. Viscosity:- resistance of a fluid (liquid or gas) to a change in shape, or movement of neighbouring portions relative to one another. Viscosity denotes opposition to flow. The reciprocal of the viscosity is called the Fluidity, a measure of the ease of flow. Molasses, for example, has a greater viscosity than water. Because part of a fluid that is forced to move carries along to some extent adjacent parts, viscosity may be thought of as internal friction between the molecules; such friction opposes the development of velocity differences within a fluid. Viscosity is a major factor in determining the forces that must be overcome when fluids are used in lubrication and transported in pipelines. It controls the liquid flow in such processes as spraying, injection molding, and surface coating. For many fluids the tangential, or shearing, stress that causes flow is directly proportional to the rate of shear strain, or rate of deformation, that results. In other words, the shear stress divided by the rate of shear strain is constant for a given fluid at a fixed temperature. This constant is called the Dynamic, or Absolute, Viscosity and often simply the Viscosity. Fluids that behave in this way are called Newtonian Fluids in honour of Sir Isaac Newton, who first formulated this mathematical description of viscosity. The viscosity of liquids decreases rapidly with an increase in temperature; the viscosity of gases increases with an increase in temperature. Thus, upon heating, liquids flow more easily, whereas gases flow more sluggishly. The dimensions of dynamic viscosity are force times time divided by area. The unit of viscosity, accordingly, is Newton-second per square meter. For some applications the kinematic viscosity is more useful than the absolute, or dynamic, viscosity. Kinematic viscosity is the absolute viscosity of a fluid divided by its mass density. (Mass density is the mass of a substance divided by its volume.) The dimensions of kinematic viscosity are area divided by time; the appropriate units are meter squared per second. The unit of kinematic viscosity in the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system, called the Stokes in Britain and the Stoke in the United States, is named for the British physicist Sir George Gabriel Stokes. The Stoke is defined as 1 cm squared per second. Viscosity is a property of liquids that indicates their resistance to flow. Viscosity is the property of a fluid that resists the force tending to cause the fluid to flow, or the measure of the extent to which a fluid possesses this property. Viscosity is a measure of a liquid's resistance to flow. There are a number of viscosity scales in current use. / Вязкость:- мера сопротивления жидкости течению. В настоящее время применяются несколько шкал определения вязкости. Смотрите также Абсолютная Вязкость (Absolute Viscosity); Кажущаяся Вязкость или Структурная Вязкость или Псевдопластичность (Apparent Viscosity); Вязкость По Брукфилду (Brookfield Viscosity); Динамическая Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity); Высокая Температура Высокий Сдвиг (или Скалывание, или Срез) Вязкость (High Temperature High Shear Viscosity); Кинематическая Вязкость (Kinematic Viscosity); Вязкость По САИ (SAE Viscosity); и Вязкость По Сэйболту Универсалу или Секунд По Сэйболту Универсалу (Saybolt Universal Viscosity or Saybolt Universal Seconds). (1) Вязкость:- (1) свойство жидкостей и газов оказывать сопротивление перемещению одной их части относительно другой. При ламинарном течении вязкой жидкости в трубе скорость движения жидкости возрастает от нулевого значения у стенки трубы до максимального значения на оси. Между слоями, движущимися с разными скоростями, действуют касательные силы внутреннего трения:- слой, движущийся быстрее, увлекает за собой слой, движущийся медленнее, а тот в свою очередь тормозит первый. Напряжение трения (сила трения, отнесённая к единице площади поверхности слоя) согласно Закону Ньютчэна (или Закону Ньютона) пропорционально модулю градиента скорости в направлении, перпендикулярном рассматриваемому слою. Вязкость жидкостей в основном определяется силами молекулярного взаимодействия и увеличивается с понижением температуры. Вязкость газов в основном определяется тепловым движением молекул и увеличивается с ростом температуры. Другое название вязкости жидкостей и газов – Внутреннее Трение. Под Вязкостью или Внутренним Трением понимается свойство текучих тел (жидкостей и газов) оказывать сопротивление перемещению одной их части относительно другой. Вязкость твёрдых тел обладает рядом специфических особенностей и рассматривается обычно отдельно (смотрите Внутреннее Трение в твёрдых телах). Основной закон вязкого течения был установлен Айзэком Ньютчэном (или Исааком Ньютоном; Isaac Newton) (1687):- формула 1:- $F = \eta \times ((v_2 - v_1) / (z_2 - z_1)) \times S$, где F – тангенциальная (касательная) сила, вызывающая сдвиг слоёв жидкости (газа) относительно друг друга; S – площадь слоя, по которому происходит сдвиг; $(v_2 - v_1)/(z_2 - z_1)$ – градиент скорости течения (быстрота изменения её от слоя к слою), иначе – скорость сдвига. Коэффициент пропорциональности η называется Коэффициентом Динамической Вязкости или просто Вязкостью. Он количественно характеризует сопротивление жидкости (газа) смещению её слоёв. Величина, обратная вязкости, j = 1 / h, называется Текучестью. Согласно формуле (1), вязкость численно равна тангенциальной силе PS = F / S (на единицу площади), необходимой для поддержания разности скоростей, равной единице, между двумя

параллельными слоями жидкости (газа), расстояние между которыми равно единице. Из этого определения следует, что в Международной Системе Единиц единица вязкости имеет размер Ньютон·секунда на квадратный метр (Н·сек/м^2), а в СГС Системе Единиц – граммов на квадратный метр·секунда (г/(см^2·сек)) (Пуаз (Пз)). 1 пз = 0.1 Н·сек/м^2. Наряду с Динамической Вязкостью η часто рассматривают так называемую Кинематическую Вязкость n = h / r, где r – плотность жидкости или газа. Единицами Кинематической Вязкости служат, соответственно, квадратный метр в секунду (м^2/сек) и квадратный сантиметр в секунду (см^2/сек) (Стокс). Вязкость жидкостей и газов определяют Вискозиметрами. В условиях установившегося слоистого течения (смотрите Ламинарное Течение) при постоянной температуре вязкости газов и нормальных жидкостей (так называемых Ньютоновских Жидкостей) – постоянная величина, не зависящая от градиента скорости. В таблице приведены значения вязкости некоторых жидкостей и газов (Вещество – h при 20 °C, 10^{-3} Н·сек/м^2 или сПз):- Азот – 0.017 5, Водород – 0.008 8, Кислород – 0.020 2, Вода – 1.002, Глицерин ~1 500, Ртуть – 1.554, Этиловый Спирт – 1.200. Расплавленные металлы имеют вязкость того же порядка, что и обычные жидкости. Особыми вязкостными свойствами обладает жидкий гелий. При температуре 2.172 К он переходит в сверхтекучее состояние, в котором вязкость равна нулю (смотрите Гелий, Сверхтекучесть). Вязкость – важная физико-химическая характеристика веществ. Значение вязкости приходится учитывать при перекачивании жидкостей и газов по трубам (нефтепроводы, газопроводы). Вязкость расплавленных шлаков весьма существенна в доменном и мартеновском процессах. Вязкость расплавленного стекла определяет процесс его выработки. По вязкости во многих случаях судят о готовности или качестве продуктов или полупродуктов производства, поскольку вязкость тесно связана со структурой вещества и отражает те физико-химические изменения материала, которые происходят во время технологических процессов. Вязкость масел имеет большое значение для расчёта смазки машин и механизмов и так далее. Молекулярно-Кинетическая Теория объясняет вязкость движением и взаимодействием молекул. В газах расстояния между молекулами существенно больше радиуса действия молекулярных сил, поэтому вязкость газов определяется главным образом молекулярным движением. Между движущимися относительно друг друга слоями газа происходит постоянный обмен молекулами, обусловленный их непрерывным хаотическим (тепловым) движением. Переход молекул из одного слоя в соседний, движущийся с иной скоростью, приводит к переносу от слоя к слою определённого количества движения. В результате медленные слои ускоряются, а более быстрые замедляются. Работа внешней силы F, уравновешивающей вязкое сопротивление и поддерживающей установившееся течение, полностью переходит в теплоту. Вязкость газа не зависит от его плотности (давления), так как при сжатии газа общее количество молекул, переходящих из слоя в слой, увеличивается, но зато каждая молекула менее глубоко проникает в соседний слой и переносит меньшее количество движения (Закон Максвелла). Для вязкости идеальных газов в молекулярно-кинетической теории даётся следующее соотношение (формула 2):- η = (1 / 3)·m·n·ū·λ, где m – масса молекулы, n – число молекул в единице объёма, ū – средняя скорость молекул и λ – длина свободного пробега молекулы между двумя соударениями её с другими молекулами. Так как ū возрастает с повышением температуры T (несколько возрастает также и λ), то вязкость газов увеличивается при нагревании (пропорционально √T). Для очень разреженных газов понятие Вязкость теряет смысл. В жидкостях, где расстояния между молекулами много меньше, чем в газах, вязкость обусловлена в первую очередь межмолекулярным взаимодействием, ограничивающим подвижность молекул. В жидкости молекула может проникнуть в соседний слой лишь при образовании в нём полости, достаточной для перескакивания туда молекулы. На образование полости (на ‘рыхление’ жидкости) расходуется так называемая Энергия Активации Вязкого Течения. Энергия активации уменьшается с ростом температуры и понижением давления. В этом состоит одна из причин резкого снижения вязкости жидкостей с повышением температуры и роста её при высоких давлениях. При повышении давления до нескольких тысяч атмосфер η увеличивается в десятки и сотни раз. Строгая теория вязкости жидкостей, в связи с недостаточной разработанностью теории жидкого состояния, ещё не создана. На практике широко применяют ряд эмпирических и полуэмпирических формул вязкости, достаточно хорошо отражающих зависимость вязкости отдельных классов жидкостей и растворов от температуры, давления и химического состава. Вязкость жидкостей зависит от химической структуры их молекул. В рядах сходных химических соединений (насыщенные углеводороды, спирты, органические кислоты и так далее) вязкость изменяется закономерно – возрастает с возрастанием молекулярной массы. Высокая вязкость смазочных масел объясняется наличием в их молекулах циклов (смотрите Циклические Соединения, и Нафтены). Две жидкости различной вязкости, которые не реагируют друг с другом при смешивании, обладают в смеси средним значением вязкости. Если же при смешивании образуется химическое соединение, то вязкость смеси может быть в десятки раз больше, чем вязкость исходных жидкостей. На этом основано применение измерений вязкости в качестве метода физико-химического анализа. Возникновение в жидкостях (дисперсных системах или растворах полимеров) пространственных структур, образуемых сцеплением частиц или макромолекул, вызывает резкое повышение вязкости. При течении ‘структурированной’ жидкости работа внешней силы затрачивается не только на преодоление истинной (Ньютоновской) вязкости, но и на разрушение структуры (смотрите Реология). Для нормальных вязких жидкостей между количеством жидкости Q, протекающей в единицу времени через капилляр, и давлением p существует прямая пропорциональность (смотрите Закон Пуазёйля). Течение структурированных жидкостей не подчиняется этому закону, для них кривые зависимости Q от p выпуклы к оси давления, что объясняется непостоянством η. Аномальной вязкостью, характерной для структурированных жидких систем, обладают важнейшие биологические среды – цитоплазма и кровь. Вязкость биологических сред определяется в большинстве случаев структурной вязкостью. Вязкость жидкого содержимого клетки-цитоплазмы связана со структурой составляющих её биополимеров и субклеточных образований, что вызывает отклонения (характера Тиксотропии) вязкого течения от Ньютоновского Закона нормальных жидкостей. Методы измерения вязкости биологических сред – наблюдение скорости перемещения гранул при центрифугировании или железных опилок в магнитном поле, измерение среднего смещения Броуновских частиц (смотрите Броуновское Движение). Абсолютная вязкость цитоплазмы колеблется от 2 до 50 сПз (1 сПз = 10^{-3} Н·сек/м^2), она меняется в различных частях клетки и в разные периоды клеточного цикла. С понижением температуры ниже 12–15 °C и при повышении её свыше 40–50 °C вязкость цитоплазмы увеличивается. При воздействии облучения наблюдается сначала уменьшение вязкости, а затем, при увеличении дозы, – её возрастание. Вязкость ликвора, лимфы и плазмы крови достаточно точно описывается Ньютоновским Законом вязкого течения, она исследуется в капиллярных или цилиндрических вискозиметрах. Кровь – Неньютоновская Жидкость, так как содержит структурированные компоненты – белки и клетки крови, её вязкость у человека в норме 4–5 сПз, при патологии колеблется от 1.7 до 22.9 сПз, что отражается в реакции оседания эритроцитов (РОЭ).

(2) Viscosity is a measurement of a liquid’s resistance to flow. As temperature increases, viscosity decreases. Viscosity is the internal flow resistance of a fluid. See also Intrinsic Viscosity, and Relative Viscosity. What Is The Best Motor Oil Viscosity? There is no single best motor oil viscosity. As a rule of thumb always follow the car manufacturer’s recommendations. Older cars are usually ok with a 10W-30 oil, while newer cars usually like a lower viscosity oil, like 5W-30, 0W-30 or sometimes even 0W-20. It’s important to keep in mind that viscosity is not the only important property of the oil:- if there are some further specifications (e.g., API SN or GM Dexos 2) required by the car manufacturer then the oil should meet those specifications and should also have the correct viscosity in order to be used for that particular vehicle. American Petroleum Institute (API). Viscosity of oil is defined as the ability of the oil to flow. It is the property of the liquid which tends to prevent relative movement between adjacent parts within itself. Generally, thicker the fluid, higher

is its viscosity; whereas thinner liquids have lower viscosity. Viscosity is a method of measuring a given liquid's resistance to flow, usually decreasing with increasing temperatures. Material with higher viscosity is more resistant to flow. There are a number of viscosity scales in current use. Viscosity:- (Latin:- Viscum – Tenacity) Degree of resistance to flow in a fluid or semifluid for gas, caused by internal friction. Viscosity is the internal resistance of a liquid substance to flow. What is Oil Viscosity also known as (a.k.a.) Oil Weight? Viscosity is a fluid's resistance to flow. In case of lubricants the viscosity is very important because it affects the oil's ability to reduce friction and transfer heat. The viscosity is measured in mPa·s (milliPascal-seconds) or its equivalent cP (centiPoise) but in everyday life we don't use the actual measured viscosity, we use viscosity grades instead. In case of engine oils, these grades, also known as 'Weights' were set by the SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) and in order for a fluid to fall in a given category it has to meet certain limits. These limits are listed in the following SAE J 300 table (Table of Engine Oil Viscosity Grades):-.

SAE Viscosity Grade	Low-Temperature (°C) Cranking Viscosity cP max	Low-Temperature (°C) Pumping Viscosity, cP max with no yield stress	Low-Shear-Rate Kinematic Viscosity (cSt) at 100 °C min	Low-Shear-Rate Kinematic Viscosity (cSt) at 100 °C max	High-Shear-Rate Viscosity, cP at 150 °C min
0W	6 200 @ –35	60 000 @ –40	3.8	–	–
5W	6 600 @ –30	60 000 @ –35	3.8	–	–
10W	7 000 @ –25	60 000 @ –30	4.1	–	–
15W	7 000 @ –20	60 000 @ –25	5.6	–	–
20W	9 500 @ –15	60 000 @ –20	5.6	–	–
25W	13 000 @ –10	60 000 @ –15	9.3	–	–
8	–	–	4.0	<6.1	1.7
12	–	–	5.0	<7.1	2.0
16	–	–	6.1	<8.2	2.3
20	–	–	6.9	<9.3	2.6
30	–	–	9.3	<12.5	2.9
40	–	–	12.5	<16.3	3.5 (applies to 0W-40, 5W-40 and 10W-40 grades)
40	–	–	12.5	<16.3	3.5 (applies to 15W-40, 20W-40, 25W-40 and 40 grades)
50	–	–	16.3	<21.9	3.7
60	–	–	21.9	<26.1	3.7

The numbers that have a W after them are the so-called Winter Viscosity Grades while the numbers that don't have a W are the so-called summer- or operating temperature viscosity grades. Several decades ago motor oils either fell in one of the winter viscosity grades or in one of the summer viscosity grades. These products were monograde oils and car owners had to change oil at least twice a year:- once for the winter and once for the summer. Thanks to the synthetic base oils and the viscosity modifier additives, nowadays most motor oils are so-called Multigrade Oils that don't change their viscosity with temperature that much, so they meet the limits of a winter and that of a summer viscosity grade at the same time. These oils can be used regardless of season. Monograde oils are still used for special purposes but usually not as engine lubricants. / Вязкость:- (2) величина, характеризующая вязкостные свойства жидкостей и газов, в том числе и смазочных масел. Различают:- (i) Динамическую Вязкость (Dynamic Viscosity) η (входит в виде коэффициента пропорциональности в формулу Закона Ньютона), единицей которой в Международной Системе Единиц, так называемой системе СИ (или SI по первым буквам первых двух слов полного Франкоязычного наименования Système International d'Unités; введена в действие в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) с 01 Января 1963 для предпочтительного применения) является Паскаль-секунда (Па·с), в Англоязычных странах для обозначения динамической вязкости и в Системах Единиц СГС (системы единиц физических величин lmt (где l – длина, m – масса, t – время), в которых приняты три основные единицы:- сантиметр (см) – единица длины, грамм (г) – единица массы и секунда (с) – единица времени; отсюда и название системы по первым буквам названий этих трёх единиц) использовалась устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению единица измерения Пуаз (П (P); на Французском Poise, от имени Французского физика и физиолога Жона Луи Мари Пуазёйя (или Пуазёйля; Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille; 1799–1869)). 1 П = 0.1 Па·с. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиПуаз (сП); 1 сП = 1 мПа·с; и (ii) Кинематическую Вязкость (Kinematic Viscosity) ν (ν = η/ρ, где ρ – плотность жидкости или газа), единицей которой в системе СИ является квадратный метр на секунду ($м^2/с$), в Англоязычных странах до сих пор используется единица измерения Стокс (Ст (St или S); по имени Английского математика и физика Сэра Дьжёдьжа Гейбриэла Стокса (Sir George Gabriel Stokes; 1819–1903)), устаревшая и более не подлежащая применению в так называемых Системах Единиц СГС. 1 Ст = 10^{-4} $м^2/с$. Чаще использовалась дольная единица – сантиСтокс (сСт); 1 сСт = 1 $мм^2/с$. Чем гуще жидкость, тем выше её вязкость. Международные производители смазочных масел до сих пор используют в основном единицы измерений Пауз (П) и Стокс (Ст), несмотря на то, что в настоящее время все страны мира официально перешли на использование единиц измерений системы СИ. Под Вязкостью или Внутренним Трением понимается свойство газов или жидкостей, характеризующее сопротивление действию внешних сил, вызывающих их течение. Вязкость Масла:- свойство жидкости или газа оказывать сопротивление перемещению одной их части относительно другой. Чем выше вязкость, тем толще масляная плёнка и надёжнее смазывание; и тем больше потери мощности на преодоление трения внутри жидкости. Вязкость масла зависит от температуры. Степень зависимости вязкости масла от температуры характеризуется Индексом Вязкости (ИВ; Viscosity Index (VI)), который зависит от свойств базового масла и присадок к нему. Чем выше ИВ, тем меньше меняется вязкость при изменении температуры; надёжное смазывание легче обеспечить при высоких температурах, а хорошие пусковые качества – при низких. В настоящее время применяются несколько шкал вязкости. Вместе с любой единицей вязкости всегда указывается температура. Вязкость смазочных масел при повышении температуры существенно снижается, например, динамическая вязкость моторного масла, маркированного SAE 10W, при температуре –20 °C может составлять 2 000 сП (cP), но при нагреве до +100 °C кинематическая вязкость снижается до уровня приблизительно 5.2 сСт (cSt).

VISCOSITY GRADE = СОРТ ПО ВЯЗКОСТИ – Viscosity Grade:- any of a number of systems which characterize lubricants according to viscosity for particular applications, such as industrial oils, gear oils, automotive engine oils, automotive gear oils, and aircraft piston engine oils. See also ISO Viscosity Grade; and Viscosity. Viscosity Grade (VG) is a commercial rating of industrial lubricants. The grade numbers are approximately equal to the kinematic viscosity of the lubricant in centiStokes. The Cannon Instrument Company®

(State College, State of Pennsylvania (PA), the United States of America) has a convenient table of viscosity grades. / , таких как, промышленные масла, передаточные масла, автотракторные двигательные масла, автотракторные передаточные масла и авиационные масла для поршневых двигателей. Смотрите также Вязкость (Viscosity). Кэнэн Инстчрумэнт Кампэни® (Cannon Instrument Company®).

VISCOSITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ВЯЗКОСТИ (или ИНДЕКС ВЯЗКОСТИ) – Viscosity Index (VI) is a commonly used measure of a fluid's change of viscosity with temperature. The higher the viscosity index, the smaller the relative change in viscosity with temperature. Viscosity Index is a term which is mainly related to marine lubricating oils. It can be defined as the change in viscosity of the oil which takes place as a result of change of temperature. Higher the viscosity index of the lubricating oil better is the quality. This means that lubricating oil with higher viscosity index has only a small change as a result of large temperature difference. As a general practice, various additives are added in the oil to improve the viscosity index of the lubricating oil. Viscosity index is a dimensionless number. See also High Viscosity Index; Low Viscosity Index; and Viscosity. Viscosity Index:- the relationship between a fluid's viscosity and temperature. Fluids with a higher viscosity index change their viscosity to a lesser degree due to the change of temperature. What is the Viscosity Index (VI)? Viscosity (actual viscosity, not the viscosity grade) changes with temperature. The hotter the temperature gets the lower is the viscosity, the colder it gets the higher the viscosity. However, the degree of this temperature related change of viscosity is not the same in case of every oil. Some oils change their viscosity more when temperature changes some change less. Those that change less have a higher viscosity index, those that change more have a lower one. (Remember the discussion about the monograde and multigrade oils before? Monograde oils' viscosities change more as temperature changes multigrade oils' change less so multigrade oils have higher viscosity indices.) We like oils with higher viscosity indices more because it means that the oil is more stable viscosity-wise. For lubrication purposes there is an optimal viscosity for every engine and the less the oil deviates from this optimum, the better. Synthetic oils have higher viscosity indices making them superior to the mineral oils in this regard as well. / Степень зависимости вязкости масла от температуры характеризуется Индексом Вязкости (ИВ; Viscosity Index (VI)), который зависит от свойств базового масла и присадок к нему. Чем выше ИВ, тем меньше меняется вязкость при изменении температуры; надёжное смазывание легче обеспечить при высоких температурах, а хорошие пусковые качества – при низких. Индекс Вязкости (ИВ; Viscosity Index (VI)) безразмерный показатель, он характеризует зависимость вязкости масла от изменения температуры. Чем выше значение VI, тем меньше зависимость вязкости масла от изменения температуры. Индекс Вязкости (ИВ) характеризует свойства жидкости разжижаться при повышении температуры. Чем ниже значение ИВ, тем жидкость более подвижная. ИВ сезонных моторных масел находится в диапазоне 95 – 110, а ИВ всесезонных – даже более 200.

VISCOSITY INDEX IMPROVERS = УЛУЧШИТЕЛИ ИНДЕКСА ПО ВЯЗКОСТИ (или УЛУЧШИТЕЛИ ИНДЕКСА ВЯЗКОСТИ) – Viscosity Index Improvers are the additives that increase the viscosity of the fluid throughout its useful temperature range. Such additives are polymers that possess thickening power as a result of their high molecular weight and are necessary for formulation of multi-grade engine oils. See also Viscosity Index. / Присадки, понижающие температурную зависимость вязкости.

VISCOSITY MODIFIER = МОДИФИКАТОР ВЯЗКОСТИ – Viscosity Modifier is a lubricant additive, usually a high molecular weight polymer, that reduces the tendency of an oil's viscosity to change with temperature. See also Viscosity. Viscosity Modifier is a lubricant additive, usually a polymer that provides beneficial rheological properties to lubricating oils, such as reducing the tendency of an oil's viscosity to change with temperature. / Под Модификатором, от позднелатинского слова Modifico, означающее Видоизменяю или Меняю Форму, понимается вещество, малые дозы которого существенно изменяют структуру и свойства обработанного им материала.

VISCOSITY–TEMPERATURE RELATIONSHIP = ЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ВЯЗКОСТЬ–ТЕМПЕРАТУРА – Viscosity-Temperature Relationship:- the manner in which the viscosity of a given fluid varies inversely with temperature. Because of the mathematical relationship that exists between these two variables, it is possible to predict graphically the viscosity of a petroleum fluid at any temperature within a limited range if the viscosities at two other temperatures are known. The charts used for this purpose are the ASTM Standard Viscosity-Temperature Charts for liquid Petroleum Products, available in 6 ranges. If two know viscosity-temperature points of a fluid are located on the chart and a straight line drawn through them, other viscosity-temperature values of the fluid will fall on this line; however, values near or below the cloud point of the oil may deviate from the straight-line relationship. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). или Зависимость Вязкости от Температуры.

VISCOUS = ВЯЗКОВАТОЕ (или ВЯЗКОЕ, или ВЯЗКОСТНОЕ, или ТЯГУЧЕЕ) – Viscous:- possessing viscosity. Frequently used to imply high viscosity.

VISE = КЛЕЩИ (или ТИСКИ, или ВИЗА) – Vise:- also spelled Vice, device consisting of two parallel jaws for holding a workpiece; one of the jaws is fixed and the other movable by a screw, a lever, or a cam. When used for holding a workpiece during hand operations, such as filing, hammering, or sawing, the vise may be permanently bolted to a bench. In vises designed to hold metallic workpieces, the active faces of the jaws are hardened steel plates, often removable, with serrations that grip the workpiece; to prevent damage to soft parts, the permanent jaws can be covered with temporary jaws made from sheet copper or leather. Pipe vises have double V-shaped jaws that grip in four places instead of only two. Woodworking vises have smooth jaws, often of wood, and rely on friction alone rather than on serrations. For holding workpieces on the tables of machine tools, vises with smooth hardened-steel jaws and flat bases are used. These machine vises are portable but may be clamped to the machine table when in use; means may also be provided for swivelling the active part of the vise so that the workpiece can be held in a variety of positions relative to the base. For holding parts that cannot be clamped with flat jaws, special jaws can be provided. / Клещи, инструмент в виде рычажных щипцов для зажима, захвата материала или изделий при их обработке. В зависимости от назначения различают клещи для столярных, кузнечных, электромонтажных и других работ. Кузнечные клещи рычажного типа появились в начале железного века. Им предшествовали, вероятно, пинцетообразные клещи, применявшиеся металлургами в бронзовом веке (например, в Египте). Дифференциация кузнечного ремесла способствовала появлению клещей специального назначения, с фигурными губками и другим. Тиски, приспособление для установки и закрепления изделий в удобном для обработки положении, состоящее из корпуса и двух зажимных губок. Различают станочные тиски и слесарные тиски. Станочные Тиски, устанавливаемые на металлорежущих станках, используют при фрезеровании, сверлении, строгании и других операциях механической обработки. Слесарные Тиски устанавливают на верстаках и используют при различных слесарных работах:- стуловые – при рубке, правке и других видах обработки с ударными нагрузками; параллельные, неповоротные и поворотные, – при выполнении более сложных и тонких операций, не связанных с ударами по изделию (прочность губок невысока); ручные – для закрепления небольших изделий при сверлении, опиливании и тому подобному, если их неудобно или опасно держать руками; специальные – для определённых видов обработки, например, тиски с отогнутыми губками для снятия фасок. Сближение губок и зажим изделий в тисках обычно осуществляют вращением рукоятки винта. Наряду с этим применяют

клиновые, диафрагменные, эксцентриковые и другие механизмы; в некоторых конструкциях для перемещения и прижатия подвижной губки используют сжатый воздух (пневматические параллельные тиски). Размер тисков определяется шириной губок и их расхождением. У стуловых тисков эти размеры соответственно до 180 и 200 миллиметров (мм), у параллельных до 140 и 180 мм, у ручных 15–45 и 15–40 мм.

VISFATIN = ВИСФАТИН – Visfatin is a newly discovered adipocyte hormone with a direct relationship between plasma visfatin level and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Visfatin binds to the insulin receptor at a site distinct from that of insulin and causes hypoglycaemia by reducing glucose release from liver cells and stimulating glucose utilization in adipocytes and myocytes. Visfatin is upregulated by hypoxia, inflammation and hyperglycaemia and downregulated by insulin, somatostatin and statins. This hormone is found in the cytoplasm as well as the nucleus of cells and has been identified in many tissues and organs including the brain, kidney, lung, spleen and testis but preferentially expressed in visceral adipose tissue and upregulated in some animal models of obesity. Visceral adipose tissue is regarded to be more pernicious than subcutaneous adipose tissue. Visfatin is an endocrine, autocrine as well as paracrine peptide with many functions including enhancement of cell proliferation, biosynthesis of nicotinamide mono- and dinucleotide and hypoglycaemic effect. Visfatin, also known as a Pre-B Cell Colony-Enhancing Factor (PBEF), consists of 491 amino acids (aa) in human, chimpanzee, cattle, pig, rat and mouse, 490 aa in rhesus monkey, 285 aa in sheep, 587 in opossum and 588 aa in canines. Visfatin gene is well preserved during evolution. For example, the canine visfatin protein sequence is 96% and 94% identical to human and rodent visfatin, respectively. Since evidence of a direct link between visfatin genotype and human type 2 diabetes mellitus is still weak, more molecular, physiological and clinical studies are needed to determine the role of visfatin in the etiology and pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Visfatin is a protein discovered during 2004 by Iichiro Shimomura, which is secreted by visceral adipose cells, i.e. visceral fat tissue surrounding the body's organs. Scientists continue to debate the validity of a highly-cited, controversial 2004 Science paper about a new fat cell protein with insulin-mimetic properties. Last week, Osaka University, which hosted the research, demanded that the researchers retract the paper. In the contested study, Iichiro Shimomura and colleagues at Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine identified a new protein, visfatin, in fat cells and reported that it had insulin-mimetic properties. They found that Visfatin lowered blood glucose in vivo in mice and promoted glucose uptake in vitro. Visfatin, the researchers found, is present in visceral adipose tissue, and circulating levels of the protein correlated with fat mass in humans, which raised the possibility of this protein as a potential drug target for type 2 diabetes and other metabolic disorders, the authors wrote. But further research in humans has cast doubt on visfatin as a potential therapy. In the 2004 article, Shimomura and colleagues note that visfatin is genetically identical to a known growth factor for early-stage B-cells. The factor, called pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor (PBEF), is found in bone marrow, liver and muscle. Since 2004, studies have found visfatin/PBEF to be identical to yet another protein, nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (Nampt), an enzyme involved in cellular redox reactions. How visfatin mediates its effects is unclear. In a recent review article, Shin-ichiro Imai, who also works on the same protein, at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Mo., and colleagues proposed that the multiple effects of the protein, including its insulin-like properties, can be explained entirely by its ability to catalyze the biosynthesis of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), a classic coenzyme in cellular redox reactions. Imai's group is testing this proposal, and he declined to talk about unpublished results, but said he believes Shimomura's findings 'absolutely' are no longer valid. Imai said it is unclear whether visfatin truly mimics insulin, 'but we have made up our mind to deal with this issue purely scientifically', he told The Scientist in an Email. Using two human subjects, Shimomura's team did not find visfatin mRNA in subcutaneous tissue, but a 2005 Diabetes study found visfatin mRNA in both visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissues. That study did not find a link between plasma concentration of visfatin and insulin sensitivity. Herbert Tilg, of Innsbruck Medical University in Austria, said 'Of course I don't know (whether Shimomura's findings still stand), but the only thing that we can say is that visfatin has been detected repeatedly now in adipose tissue, in visceral adipose tissue and in subcutaneous tissue', he added. In June 2006, a committee was formed by Osaka University to investigate the findings when 'an accuser started to insist existence of fraud, like fabrication or falsification, in the papers of our group', Shimomura wrote to The Scientist in an Email. There was no evidence of fraud, according to Shimomura. Shimomura wrote that the University raised 'several criticisms', though he did not elaborate on what they were. 'We authors responded to each of them sincerely. In some aspects, the committee showed different opinions from us', he wrote. According to Science, the school has not accused the authors of misconduct, but raised 'numerous questions' about the paper, including leaving out data that affected the conclusions. One criticism, according to Science, was the exclusion of data from female knockout mice. The group had made mice heterozygous for a mutation in the visfatin gene and reported that male knockout mice had higher levels of plasma glucose relative to wild-types. The heterozygous female knockouts were left out because they were poor models, according to Shimomura. 'Maybe there is something that I missed, but I don't think that is a real problem', said Claudio Pagano of the University of Padua in Italy. 'When you make knockout mice, usually it's not news that you have different phenotypes in males and females'. Shimomura said the group is preparing 'adequate action' against the Osaka University. A representative from Osaka University declined to comment on the investigation. According to Donald Kennedy, editor-in-chief of Science, the journal is taking the investigation very seriously. 'We are aware that an investigation of scientific misconduct has been underway at the University of Osaka, and our editors have been in contact with the investigating committee. We have not yet been informed about whether the investigation has been fully concluded. We await the investigation's results and will take appropriate actions once that process has been completed', he said in a statement. Tilg said it's possible Shimomura's group is wrong about visfatin's potential as a therapeutic target, but in general 'he has been considered a high profile scientist. He has made major contributions'. The 2004 findings in Science have been cited 158 times, according to Web of Science. Shimomura retracted other findings, published in Nature Medicine in 2005, after his group was unable to reproduce data published in the paper. The paper, cited 13 times, found that that reducing activity of an enzyme (different from visfatin) could lead to weight loss and lower blood sugar levels in mice. Visfatin is a protein that is preferentially produced in visceral adipose tissue and both its tissue expression and secreted plasma levels increase in parallel with obesity. Although visfatin is preferentially produced in visceral adipose tissue, it can be found in skeletal muscle, liver, bone marrow and lymphocytes, where it was initially identified as pre-B-cell colony-enhancing factor (PBEF). Interestingly, PBEF expression is regulated by cytokines that promote insulin resistance, such as lipopolysaccharide, IL-1β, TNFα and IL-6. Its levels are also increased in acute lung inflammation and sepsis, which is accompanied by an insulin-resistant state. The biological properties of visfatin (PEBF) are similar to the growth-factor-like properties of some of these cytokines (i.e. it is anti-apoptotic and promotes cell proliferation). Visfatin is a newly discovered adipokine that is produced by the intra-abdominal adipose tissue, which simultaneously facilitates adipogenesis and has insulin-mimetic properties. It is currently unclear what would be its physiological role or relevance in the context of the metabolic syndrome. Visfatin might be part of the mechanisms that facilitate the accumulation of fat in the intra-abdominal depot, a feedback mechanism preventing the deleterious effects of the expansion of the intra-abdominal depot in insulin sensitivity or simply an epiphenomenon that might be useful as a surrogate marker of increased visceral fat mass and cardiovascular risk. Its paradoxical effects facilitating fat accumulation and promoting insulin sensitivity suggest that visfatin is either good news for diabetes treatment or bad news for obesity treatment. Visfatin is a protein present in several mammals, encoded by the NAMPT gene within humans, expressed to a high degree in visceral fat. It is also known as Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase, NAmPRTase, NAMPT, pre-B-cell colony-enhancing factor 1, PBEF1, NMN synthetase and NMN pyrophosphorylase. As the primary rate-limited enzyme in the Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide biosynthesis process, it plays a key role in converting nicotinamide to nicotinomide mononucleotide.

As a rather recently discovered protein, it has become known to share a direct relationship with type 2 diabetes, potentially as a marker of predisposition, though this has come under question. There are experimental drugs such as APO866, that inhibits the enzyme, and P7C3 compounds that enhance it for the purposes of combating age-related neurodegeneration. Function:- Visfatin is an endocrine, autocrine as well as paracrine peptide with many functions. One includes the part it plays in the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide biosynthesis process, catalyzing the nicotinamide with 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate to yield nicotinamide mononucleotide. It also plays a role in the biosynthesis of nicotinamide dinucleotide. Further functions also include the enhancement of cell proliferation, the process by which the number of cells in increased and the balance kept by mixture of cell death and differentiation, particularly in the promotion of vascular smooth muscle cell maturation and inhibition of neutrophil apoptosis. It also has a function within the hypoglycemic effect, causing insulin within the blood to quickly drop, by lowering blood glucose and improving insulin sensitivity as an insulin receptor activator. It is because of this latter function that it has become known primarily for it's link to type 2 diabetes, potentially as a genetic marker to help identify those who are predisposed to the condition. Mechanisms:- Though the insulin-mimetic functions of visfatin are under question, there have been proposed links between visfatin levels with several medical conditions. For one, It has anti-apoptotic effects on neutrophils in several models of sepsis. It is also useful as a marker of acute pulmonary lesion. One the other hand, it is diminished in people with steatohepatitis when compared to pure steatosis. Furthermore, increased visfatin levels correlated positively with portal inflammation, bearing a possible association of visfatin with inflammation. Negative correlation of visfatin with creatinine clearance and positive correlation with urinary albumin excretion has been demonstrated, suggesting visfatin circulating levels to be influenced by renal function. An inhibitor of visfatin (FK866) is being tested as a potential anti-tumor agent due to NAD depletion leading to apoptosis on highly metabolically active cells. Visfatin is important to insulin secretion, but its relationship with diabetes risk and progression is still unknown. Interactions:- The interactions of vistatin are still being studied closely, but it has been shown to have a relationship with other adipokines involved in insulin sensitivity, including adiponectin and omentin. There is also possible interaction with iron in gestational diabetes mellitus and interaction with resistin in the risk of colorectal adenoma. Structure:- It has been widely reported by several groups that Visfatin has a crystal structure, with all of them showing that the enztne is a dimeric type II phosphoribosyltransferase enzyme involved in NAD biosynthesis. / Хэрбат Тильхь (Herbert Tilg). Клаудио Пагано (Claudio Pagano). Данэлд Кенэди (Donald Kennedy). Японский учёный Доктор Ичиро Щимомура (Dr Iichiro Shimomura). Ацунори Фукухара (Atsunori Fukuhara), Морихиро Мацуда (Morihiro Matsuda), Масако Нищизава (Masako Nishizawa), Ичиро Щимомура (Iichiro Shimomura). Висфатин:- цитокинин, синтезирующийся в нутряном жире, уровень содержания которого в крови коррелирует со степенью ожирения. Висфатин был выделен в 2004 группой Японских исследователей как гормон, который продуцируется преимущественно висцеральной жировой тканью и обладает инсулиномиметическими свойствами. Целью этого исследования была идентификация новых адипоцитокинов именно висцеральной жировой ткани, с которой связано развитие метаболического синдрома. Ацунори Фукухара, Морихиро Мацуда, Масако Нищизава, Ичиро Щимомура и другие соавторы обнаружили, что ранее идентифицированный фактор роста предшественников В-лимфоцитов – PBEF (pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor), синтезируемый в костном мозге, печени и скелетных мышцах, высоко экспрессируется в висцеральной жировой ткани и обладает инсулиномиметическими свойствами. Это вещество получило название Висфатин. Висфатин – 52-кDa белок с кристаллической структурой, циркулирующий в кровотоке в виде мономерных и димерных форм и обладающий свойствами цитокина и фермента, участвующего в биосинтезе никотин амид-аденин-динуклеотида (НАД), вследствие чего ещё одно из названий этого вещества – никотинамид-фосфорибозил-трансфераза (Nampt). Концентрации висфатина в плазме относительно невысоки (нг/мл), и по отношению к циркулирующему инсулину составляют около 3–10%. На сегодняшний день нет единого представления о физиологической и патофизиологической роли висфатина, однако данные последних исследований позволяют предположить вовлечённость этого адипокина в патогенез развития связанных с ожирением метаболических нарушений. Количество работ, посвящённых исследованию клинической значимости этого адипокина у детей, ограничено. Ген висфатина – PBEF1 – статистически значимо выше экспрессируется в висцеральной жировой ткани, чем в подкожной жировой ткани ($p = 0.002$), при этом наиболее высокий уровень его экспрессии отмечается у детей в допубертатном периоде и снижается по мере полового созревания. Не обнаружено достоверных отличий содержания висфатина сыворотки крови у детей с нормальной массой тела и избытком веса, а также не выявлено корреляций с показателями ИМТ, SDS ИМТ и ОТ.

VISIBILITY = ВИДИМОСТЬ (или ВИДНОСТЬ) – Visibility:- the properties and behavior of light waves and objects interacting in the environment to produce light signals capable of evoking visual sensation. ICAO (short for the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) or in French:- Organisation de l'Aviation Civile Internationale (OACI); headquartered in Montreal, Quebec, Canada) Annex 3 Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation contains the following definitions and note:- (a) the greatest distance at which a black object of suitable dimensions, situated near the ground, can be seen and recognized when observed against a bright background; (b) the greatest distance at which lights of 1 000 candelas can be seen and identified against an unlit background. (Note:- The two distances have different values in air of a given extinction coefficient, and the latter b) varies with the background illumination. The former (a) is represented by the meteorological optical range (MOR). Annex 3 also defines Runway Visual Range (RVR) as:- The range over which the pilot of an aircraft on the center line of a runway can see the runway surface markings or the lights delineating the runway or identifying its center line. In extremely clean air in Arctic or mountainous areas, the visibility can be up to 160 km (100 miles) where there are large markers such as mountains or high ridges. However, visibility is often reduced somewhat by air pollution and high humidity. Various weather stations report this as haze (dry) or mist (moist). Fog and smoke can reduce visibility to near zero, making driving extremely dangerous. The same can happen in a sandstorm in and near desert areas, or with forest fires. Heavy rain (such as from a thunderstorm) not only causes low visibility, but the inability to brake quickly due to hydroplaning. Blizzards and ground blizzards (blowing snow) are also defined in part by low visibility. Visibility of less than 100 meters (330 ft) is usually reported as zero. In these conditions, roads may be closed, or automatic warning lights and signs may be activated to warn drivers. These have been put in place in certain areas that are subject to repeatedly low visibility, particularly after traffic collisions or pile-ups involving multiple vehicles. / Видность (оптическая). Видимость, возможность зрительного восприятия удалённых от наблюдателя объектов. Характеризуется либо степенью видимости – различимостью (насколько отчётливо виден объект), либо дальностью видимости – расстоянием, на котором наблюдаемый объект становится не различим глазом. В зависимости от среды наблюдения разделяют на:- атмосферную видимость (в воздухе), подводную видимость (в воде) и видимость в твёрдых средах (например, в стекле). В общем случае различимость объекта зависит от его угловых размеров, уровня яркости, контраста между фоном и объектом, времени восприятия объекта, степени загрязнения среды и других технических и физиологических факторов. Определение видимости объекта – одна из основных задач инженерной психологии, связанная с развитием систем автоматического управления, включающих устройства отображения для наглядной и быстрой передачи информации человеку-оператору. Атмосферная Видимость, возможность различать зрением удалённые объекты, отделённые от наблюдателя слоем воздуха той или иной мутности. Различают дневную, сумеречную и ночную атмосферную видимость. Для ночной атмосферной видимости, кроме того, различают атмосферную видимость светящихся и несамосветящихся объектов. Атмосферная видимость характеризуется дальностью видимости, то есть расстоянием, на котором наблюдаемый объект (здание, гора и тому подобное) становится не различим глазом (при условии, что объект достаточно велик и не

скрывается за горизонтом, так что его видимость зависит только от мутности атмосферного воздуха). Атмосферная видимость зависит, в первую очередь, от наличия в воздухе частичек пыли, мельчайших капелек и кристалликов воды; они рассеивают свет и уменьшают дальность видимости до нескольких километров (км), а иногда до нескольких десятков метров (м) (при тумане, выпадении осадков, метели, пыльной буре). В атмосферной видимости несамосветящихся объектов основную роль играет контраст К между видимыми яркостями объекта и окружающего его фона, определяемый формулой:- K = D B/B, где D B – разность между видимыми яркостями объекта и фона и B – видимая яркость фона. Наименьшее значение К, при которой глаз может различить объект, называется Порогом Контрастной Чувствительности Глаза e. Для объектов, видимых под углом зрения a, превышающим 1°, при дневном освещении e мало зависит от угловых размеров объектов и освещённости. Видимость огней, которые обычно можно рассматривать как точечные источники света, определяется той освещённостью, которую они создают в месте наблюдения. Изучение атмосферной видимости имеет большое практическое значение для всех видов транспорта (видимость путевых знаков, посадочных площадок и тому подобного), для топографических работ (видимость триангуляционных знаков), для аэрофотосъёмки и для военного дела. Колебания атмосферной видимости тесно связаны с погодой. Поэтому на метеорологических станциях ведутся регулярные наблюдения над атмосферной видимостью и значение её даётся в прогнозах погоды. Для улучшения атмосферной видимости объектов, имеющих малые угловые размеры, можно пользоваться биноклем. Атмосферная видимость далей при отсутствии тумана и мглы может быть улучшена, если смотреть через красное стекло, не пропускающее синих лучей воздушной дымки, или фотографировать дали в инфракрасных лучах. Применяя радиолокацию, можно обнаруживать и фотографировать объекты в полной темноте и через плотные слои тумана и облаков.

VISIBLE = ВИДИМОЕ – Visible:- pertaining to that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which the eye is sensitive, approximately 390 to 710 nm in wavelength. / Под Видимым Излучением или Светом понимается оптическое излучение с длинами волн (в вакууме) от 380–400 нм до 760–780 нм, которое способно непосредственно вызывать зрительное ощущение.

VISIBLE FLUORESCENT PROTEIN = ВИДИМЫЙ ФЛУОРЕСЦЕНТНЫЙ БЕЛОК – A term Visible Fluorescent Protein refers to a number of proteins, many of them naturally present in some species of organisms, which visibly fluoresce when illuminated with light of relevant wavelength. Examples include green fluorescent protein (GFP), cyan fluorescent protein (CFP), yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), red fluorescent protein (RFP), kusabira orange, etc. / Видимый Флуоресцентный Белок:- белок, являющийся причиной визуального наблюдения процесса биолюминесценции.

VISIBLE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS = ВИДИМЫЕ ПРИВОЗЫ И ВЫВОЗЫ (или ВИДИМЫЙ ИМПОРТ И ЭКСПОРТ) – Visible Imports And Exports:- goods actually shipped or otherwise sold as opposed to invisible imports or exports which are services earning or costing foreign exchange, e.g., freight, insurance, etc.

VISIBLE ITEMS OF TRADE = ВИДИМЫЕ СТАТЬИ ТОРГОВЛИ – Visible Items Of Trade:- visible trade involves the exchange, or the import and export, of tangible goods. Examples of invisible trade include consulting, income from foreign investments, shipping services and tourism. Invisible trade represents an increasing percentage of world trade. / Видимые Статьи Торговли:- (1) часть торговли между странами, показанная в отчётности об операциях, относящихся к обмену осязаемыми, материальными предметами; (2) вывоз (или экспорт) и привоз (или импорт) предметов и драгоценных металлов. Сравните с Невидимыми Статьями Торговли (Invisible Items Of Trade).

VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE = ПЕРЕДАЧА ВИДИМОГО СВЕТА (или КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ПРОПУСКАНИЯ ВИДИМОГО СВЕТА) – Visible Light Transmittance:- the ratio of visible light transmitted through a substance to the total visible light incident on its surface.

VISIBLES = ВИДИМЫЕ – Visibles:- the buying and selling of goods, rather than services, between countries:- Trade in assets far outweighs the visibles for the United States, though not for most small countries. / Видимые:- статьи платёжного баланса. Поступления от вывоза (или экспорта) и платежи за привоза (или импорт) товаров в отличие от поступлений от вывоза (или экспорта) и платежей за привоз (или импорт) услуг, например, банковских или страховых. Торговый Баланс (Balance of Trade) складывается из видимых статей и иногда называется Видимым Балансом (Visible Balance).

VISIBLE SEDIMENT = ВИДИМЫЙ ОСАДОК (или ВИДИМЫЙ ОТСТОЙ) – Visible Sediment:- solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, which can be seen with the unaided eye that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin. This does not normally include colloidal sized particles.

VISIBLE SUPPLY = ВИДИМОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ – Visible Supply is the amount of a good that is currently being stored or transported. The visible supply is the amount of goods or commodities that are available to be bought or sold. This supply is important as it identifies a definite quantity of good available for purchase or delivery upon futures contracts. The price of a good is not completely influenced by the amount of visible supply. Because commodities, such as wheat, are often purchased through futures contracts long before delivery, prices are more likely to be influenced by future supply rather than what is available at that moment. In general, an increase in visible supply is considered to be a bearish signal, while a decrease is considered a bullish one. Usually refers to supplies of a commodity in licensed warehouses. Often includes floats and all other supplies 'in sight' in producing areas. See also Invisible Supply. Visible Supply is the amount of a good that is currently being stored or transported. The visible supply is the amount of goods or commodities that are available to be bought or sold. This supply is important as it identifies a definite quantity of good available for purchase or delivery upon futures contracts. The price of a good is not completely influenced by the amount of visible supply. Because commodities, such as wheat, are often purchased through futures contracts long before delivery, prices are more likely to be influenced by future supply rather than what is available at that moment. In general, an increase in visible supply is considered to be a bearish signal, while a decrease is considered a bullish one. Visible Supply is the amount of a good that is currently stored in warehouses or other accessible locations. The visible supply is the amount of the good which could be immediately accessed and used, if necessary.

(2) Visible Supply:- new muni bond issues scheduled to come to market within the next 30 days. / Видимое Предложение:- вновь выпущенные муниципальные облигации, поступающие на рынок в течение 30 дней со дня выпуска. Видимое Предложение (Visible Supply):- Долларовая стоимость муниципальных облигаций, которые должны быть выпущены на рынок в течение текущего месяца. Инвесторы, аналитики, торговцы и инвестиционные банкиры, имеющие дело с муниципальными облигациями, рассматривают показатель видимого предложения для того, чтобы определить, может ли текущий месяц дать хорошие возможности для продажи и покупки облигаций или выхода на рынок эмиссии новых облигаций. Новые эмиссии на большие суммы могут способствовать снижению цен на облигации и затруднять представление на рынок новой эмиссии. И наоборот, новые эмиссии на небольшие суммы могут способствовать росту цен и облегчать продажу новых облигаций. Видимое предложение известно также как Календарь или 30-Дневное Видимое Предложение (30-Day Visible Supply), составляемое The Bond Buyer.

VISIBLE TRADE = ВИДИМАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Visible Trade:- in economics, exchange of physically tangible goods between countries, involving the export, import, and re-export of goods at various stages of production. It is distinguished from invisible trade, which involves the export and import of physically intangible items such as services. Countries lacking various raw materials will import needed substances such as coal or crude oil from nations able to export such materials. Sometimes raw materials will be partially processed or converted into producer goods within the country from which they originate. Goods may also be processed into consumer goods prior to export or import and prior to the ultimate purchase by the buyer. These consumer goods may be durable (consumed over a period of time), as are appliances or automobiles, or nondurable (consumed almost immediately), as is food. Visible trade also includes the export and import of goods used directly in the production of other goods and services (capital goods) such as industrial machinery and equipment. The relationship of visible trade exports to imports is reflected in a country's balance of trade or visible balance. A surplus in the balance of trade occurs when exports exceed imports and a deficit occurs when imports are greater than exports. The balance of trade is the major component of a country's balance of payments, which includes debits and credits resulting from invisible trade.

VISIBLE UNDEREMPLOYMENT = ВИДИМАЯ НЕДОЗАНЯТОСТЬ – Visible Underemployment includes individuals who are involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who are seeking or available for additional work during the reference period. Context:- visible underemployment can usually be measured in labour force surveys. (OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, page 45). In the Resolution Concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998 recommendations concerning the measurement of underemployment are limited to time-related underemployment. See also Invisible Underemployment, Time Related Underemployment, and Underemployment.

VISION = ЗРЕНИЕ (или ВИДЕНИЕ) – Vision:- physiological process of distinguishing, usually by means of an organ such as the eye, the shapes and colors of objects. See also Eye; Photoreception; and Sense. Vision is:- (i) the act or power of sensing with the eyes; sight; or (ii) the special sense by which the qualities of an object (such as color, luminosity, shape, and size) constituting its appearance are perceived through a process in which light rays entering the eye are transformed by the retina into electrical signals that are transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve. / Зрение, восприятие организмом внешнего мира, то есть получение информации о нём, посредством улавливания специальными органами зрения отражаемого или излучаемого объектами света. Аппарат зрения включает периферический отдел, расположенный в глазе (сетчатка, содержащая фоторецепторы и нервные клетки), и связанные с ним центральные отделы (некоторые участки среднего и межуточного мозга, а также зрительная область коры больших полушарий). Зрение позволяет на основе анализа внешних ситуаций организовать целесообразное поведение. С помощью зрения организм получает сведения о направлении отдельных пучков света, их интенсивности и так далее. Свет поглощается фоторецепторами глаза, содержащими зрительный пигмент, преобразующий энергию квантов света в нервные сигналы; от спектра поглощения пигментов зависит диапазон воспринимаемого света. Человек воспринимает электромагнитные излучения в диапазоне длин волн 400–700 нм, некоторые Насекомые различают и ультрафиолетовые лучи (до 300 нм), некоторые Ящерицы – инфракрасный свет. В процессе эволюции животных зрение прошло сложное развитие:- от способности различать лишь степень освещённости (дождевой Червь) или направление на источник света (Улитка) до многообразного анализа изображения. Своеобразно устроены фасеточные глаза Ракообразных и Насекомых, дающие 'мозаичное' изображение и приспособленные к различению формы близлежащих объектов. Глаза ряда беспозвоночных способны различать плоскость поляризации света. Глаз позвоночных имеет преломляющую свет оптическую систему:- роговицу, хрусталик (линзу), стекловидное тело, а также радужную оболочку со зрачком. При помощи специальной мышцы кривизна хрусталика, а следовательно, и его преломляющая сила меняются (аккомодация глаза), что обеспечивает резкость изображения на глазном дне. Внутреннюю поверхность глазного яблока занимает световоспринимающая часть глаза – сетчатка. За фоторецепторами – палочковыми и колбочковыми клетками – следует система из нескольких этажей нервных клеток, анализирующих поступающие от фоторецепторов сигналы. Нервные клетки сетчатки генерируют биоэлектрические потенциалы, которые можно зарегистрировать в виде электроретинограммы (смотрите Электроретинография). Анализ электрической активности сетчатки и её отдельных элементов – один из важных приёмов изучения её функции и состояния. Наиболее тонко дифференцирующий участок сетчатки глаза человека – так называемое жёлтое пятно и особенно его центральная ямка (фовеа), плотность рецепторов (колбочек) в которой достигает $1.8 \cdot 10^5$ на 1 миллиметр (мм); обеспечивает высокую пространственную разрешающую способность глаза, или остроту зрения (у человека при оптимальном освещении она в среднем равна 1 угловой минуте (мин)). На периферии сетчатки преобладают палочки, большие группы которых связаны каждая с одной нервной клеткой; острота зрения здесь значительно ниже. Соответственно периферия поля зрения служит для общей ориентировки, а центр – для детального рассматривания объектов. Кроме человека и обезьян, фовеа имеется у птиц (у некоторых по 2 в каждом глазу). У человека, обезьян и рыб обнаружены колбочки с тремя разными кривыми спектральной чувствительности, максимумы которых у человека находятся в фиолетовой, зелёной и жёлтой областях спектра. Согласно Теории Юнга-Гельмгольца, трёхмерность цветового зрения объясняется тем, что свет разного спектрального состава вызывает в 3 видах колбочек реакции разной интенсивности; это и ведёт к ощущению того или иного цвета. При интенсивном раздражении всех фоторецепторов может получиться ощущение белого цвета (смотрите Цветовое Зрение). Трёхмерное или двухмерное цветовое зрение свойственно многим позвоночным, а также некоторым Насекомым. Важное свойство зрения – адаптация физиологическая – приспособление к функционированию в сильно меняющихся условиях освещения, что обеспечивает сохранение высокой контрастной чувствительности глаза, то есть его способности улавливать небольшие различия в яркости (у человека – на 1%) в широком диапазоне освещённостей. Известен ряд механизмов адаптации:- изменение диаметра зрачка (диафрагмирование), ретиномоторный эффект (экранирование рецепторов зёрнами светонепроницаемого пигмента), распад и восстановление зрительного пигмента в палочках, перестройка в нервных структурах сетчатки. В сумерках функционирует лишь более чувствительная палочковая система (поэтому отсутствует цветовое зрение и снижена острота зрения), при дневном освещении – колбочковая и палочковая. У ночных животных в сетчатке преобладают палочки, у дневных – сетчатка либо смешанная, либо в ней преобладают колбочки. Системы зрения разных животных различаются по инерционности, или временной разрешающей способности. Так, Лягушка воспринимает мелькания частотой до 15–20 Герц (Гц), Человек – до 50–60 Гц (при ярком освещении), некоторые Насекомые (например, Муха) – до 250–300 Гц. Различают монокулярное зрение (одним глазом) и бинокулярное, когда поля зрения двух глаз частично перекрываются. Благодаря разнице углов, под которыми рассматривается один и тот же объект обоими глазами, бинокулярность приводит к стереоскопичности восприятия, которая является одним из средств оценки объёмности предметов и расстояний до них. Большую роль в зрении, особенно у высших позвоночных, играют движения глаз, которые осуществляются глазными мышцами, управляемыми из среднего мозга. Движения бывают произвольными и непроизвольными. Последние разделяют на 3 типа:- медленный дрейф, высокочастотный тремор (80 Гц) и быстрые скачки. Объекты, изображение которых неподвижно относительно сетчатки, человеком не воспринимаются, поэтому без движений глаз зрение практически невозможно. Сигналы от глаза через зрительный нерв идут по двум основным путям:- в средний мозг,

который у рыб и земноводных служит высшей инстанцией, так как передний мозг у них развит слабо, и в получивший у млекопитающих очень большое развитие передний мозг (через боковое коленчатое тело в затылочную область коры больших полушарий). Переработка зрительных сигналов и анализ изображения осуществляются на всех этажах зрительной системы, в том числе и в сетчатке. У разных животных обнаружены волокна зрительного нерва (‘детекторы’), передающие в мозг сигналы о таких специфических свойствах объектов, как их движение, направление движения, наличие в поле зрения тёмного пятнышка или горизонтального края и другие. Сигналы детекторов сетчатки, вероятно, используются в среднем мозгу для организации простых, автоматизированных реакций, свойственных поведению низших, а отчасти и высших позвоночных (движения глаз и головы при опасности, при слежении за движущимся объектом и так далее). Анализ, осуществляющийся в коре больших полушарий, значительно многообразнее и тоньше. Существенное для анализа свойство зрения – его константность, благодаря чему особенности объектов (их окраска, размеры, форма) воспринимаются как постоянные, несмотря на колебания интенсивности и спектрального состава освещения, расстояния до объекта, угла зрения и других.

VISIT AND SEARCH = ВИЗИТ И ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ (или ПОСЕЩЕНИЕ И ДОСМОТР) – Visit And Search:- procedure adopted by a belligerent warship to ascertain whether a merchant vessel is liable to seizure. If an inspection of the papers shows the ship to be an enemy vessel or to be carrying contraband, breaking blockade, or engaging in unneutral service, it is immediately captured. More often there is merely suspicion of such activities, in which case the vessel may be searched. If the searchers are satisfied the vessel is innocent, it is allowed to proceed. If suspicion remains, it may be brought into port for a more thorough search. If it is finally declared innocent and a prize court considers there was no probable cause for capture, the court may order damages to be paid. As the size of modern ships makes it impossible to search them thoroughly on the high seas, the practice of taking them automatically into port for search was adopted by British warships in World War I. The United States, however, protested on the ground that international law did not permit diversion of the vessel unless search at sea showed probable cause for capture. As a result, the British adopted the navicert system in 1916. The navicert issued by the belligerent’s representative in a neutral country was tantamount to a ship’s passport, possession of which ensured, in the absence of suspicious circumstances, that the vessel would be allowed to proceed on its way. While the principle of freedom of the seas normally forbids visit and search of foreign merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, the practice has occasionally been extended to ‘pacific blockades’ instituted as measures of reprisal, usually by a large state against a small one. On October 23, 1962, for example, US President John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917–1963) proclaimed a ‘Quarantine’ of Cuba, under which any vessel suspected of carrying prohibited materials, especially missiles, to Cuba would be intercepted within a designated zone around Cuba, stopped, visited, searched, and, if found to be carrying such materials, diverted. If it attempted to escape or resist, it would be shot at and perhaps sunk. A few Soviet vessels were diverted, but none were sunk, and the crisis was soon terminated. This procedure, which resembled pacific blockade, was criticized as contrary to the UN Charter, which prohibited the use or threat of force except in defense against armed attack. / 23 Октября 1962, например, Президент США Дьжон Фицдьжерэлд Кенэди (John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917–1963)).

VISITOR CONSUMPTION = ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ СО СТОРОНЫ ПОСЕТИТЕЛЕЙ – Visitor Consumption is the basic concept measuring tourism activity and refers to total consumption of or on behalf of visitors and could, consequently, also be termed as Visitor Demand. Context:- in visitor consumption concepts, visitor final consumption expenditure in cash (its main component), corresponds to the term Visitor Expenditure, traditionally used in the analysis of tourism. Visitor consumption exceeds visitor purchases on a trip. It encompasses these purchases as well as all expenditure on goods and services by all other institutional units on behalf of visitors. If cash or financial assets are transferred to the visitor to finance his/her trip, the purchases funded by these are included in visitor consumption. Along with this are all forms of transfers in kind and other transactions benefiting visitors where it is not cash or financial assets which is provided to the visitors but the goods and services themselves – thus the consumption of individual non-market services is included. Essentially all transactions where there is a direct link between the visitor and the producer/provider of the good or service are within scope.

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VISITORIAL POWERS = ПОСЕТИТЕЛЬСКИЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЯ – A term Visitorial Powers refers to the power of a regulator or superintendent to inspect, examine, supervise, and regulate the affairs of an entity. Visitorial Power is a power to control and arrest abuses and enforce due observance of the statutes. / Право Инспекции.

VISITORS = ПОСЕТИТЕЛИ (или ГОСТИ) – (1) Visitors:- the persons referred to in the definition of tourism are termed ‘Visitors’:- ‘Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited’.

(2) Visitors (from abroad to the country) are persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and who are admitted for short stays for purposes of leisure, recreation, holidays; visits to friends or relatives; business or professional activities not remunerated from within the receiving country; health treatment; or religious pilgrimages. Visitors include excursionists, tourists and business travellers.

VISITT = VENDOR INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR INNOVATIVE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

VIS MAJOR = ВИС МАЙОР (или НЕПРЕОДОЛИМАЯ СИЛА) – Vis Major (in Latin):- literally, Greater Force – an overwhelming force, greater or superior force-events over which no humans have control, and so cannot be held responsible. Also an Act of God. In law, the more common term is the French phrase ‘Force Majeure’. Vis Major:- irresistible force (act of God). / Смотрите также Действие Бога (Act Of God), и Форс Мажор (Force Majeure). Форс-Мажор (от Французского слова Force Majeure). Смотрите Непреодолимая Сила. Непреодолимая Сила (на Латинском языке Vis Major, на Французском языке Force Majeure), в гражданском праве – обстоятельство, освобождающее от ответственности. Под непреодолимой силой понимается чрезвычайное событие, вредные последствия которого не могло предотвратить лицо, обязанное это сделать. К таким событиям относятся стихийные бедствия (например, землетрясения, наводнения), общественные явления (например, война). Будучи непредотвратимой, непреодолимая сила обладает тем не менее относительным характером:- событие, непреодолимое в одних условиях, может стать преодолимым в других. Как правило, непреодолимая сила освобождает от имущественной ответственности, если именно непреодолимая сила – причина правонарушения и отсутствует вина обязанного

лица. В некоторых случаях правонарушитель несёт имущественную ответственность даже при наличии непреодолимой силы (например, согласно Статьи 101 Воздушного Кодекса СССР). Непреодолимая сила является также основанием приостановления срока течения исковой давности.

VISOR = КОЗЫРЁК (или ЗАТЕМНЯЮЩЕЕ ОБРАМЛЕНИЕ, или СМОТРОВОЕ ОТВЕРСТИЕ, или СМОТРОВОЙ ТАМБУР, или ЗАБРАЛО, или ВИЗИР, или ЩИТОК) – Visor is the front piece of a helmet, especially a movable upper piece; a projecting front of a cap for shading the eyes. Visor is an eyeshade with a deep front brim attached to an elastic or buckled head strap. / к эластичной или xx xx стропе. Под Визиром, от Немецкого слова Visier, в фотографии, понимается редко употребляемое название видоискателя.

VISTA = ВИСТА (или XX) – (1) Vista:- employee ID No. data entry at parklawn computer. Vista usually refers to a distant view. Borrowed from Italian Vista (View, Sight), from Visto, past participle of Vedere (To See), from Latin Vidēre, present active infinitive of Videō (I See).

(2) Windows Vista is an operating system by Microsoft for use on personal computers, including home and business desktops, laptops, tablet PCs and media center PCs. Initial release date:- November 2006.

VISTTA = VISIBILITY IMPAIRMENT FROM SULFUR TRANSFORMATION AND TRANSPORT IN THE ATMOSPHERE

VISUAL ANALYSIS = ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ – Visual Analysis is an observation of the obvious, external features (usually without the aid of an instrument) to arrive at a general estimate. Also called Visual Inspection. Visual Analysis is a form of analysis that utilizes charts and market indicators to determine market direction. / Вид анализа, использующий графики и рыночные индикаторы для предопределения направления движения цен на рынке.

VISUAL BASIC = ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ БЭЙСИК – Visual Basic is a programming language and development environment created by Microsoft. It is an extension of the BASIC (short for the Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) programming language that combines BASIC functions and commands with visual controls. Visual Basic provides a graphical user interface GUI (short for the Graphical User Interface) that allows the developer to drag and drop objects into the program as well as manually write program code. Visual Basic, also referred to as 'VB', is designed to make software development easy and efficient, while still being powerful enough to create advanced programs. For example, the Visual Basic language is designed to be 'human readable', which means the source code can be understood without requiring lots of comments. The Visual Basic program also includes features like 'IntelliSense' and 'Code Snippets', which automatically generate code for visual objects added by the programmer. Another feature, called 'AutoCorrect', can debug the code while the program is running. Programs created with Visual Basic can be designed to run on Windows, on the Web, within Office applications, or on mobile devices. Visual Studio, the most comprehensive VB development environment, or IDE (short for both the Integrated Device Electronics and the Integrated Development Environment), can be used to create programs for all these mediums. Visual Studio .NET provides development tools to create programs based on the .NET framework, such as ASP.NET applications, which are often deployed on the Web. Finally, Visual Basic is available as a streamlined application that is used primarily by beginning developers and for educational purposes. / Visual Basic – язык программирования высокого уровня, разработанный корпорацией Майкрософт (Microsoft).

VISUAL COLORIMETER = ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛОРИМЕТР – Visual Colorimeter is an instrument using the eye as detector that measures color stimuli produced by mixing one or more of at least three primary colors.

VISUAL EXAMINATION = ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ ДОСМОТР – (1) The Visual Examination is the starting point of the examinations for every damage analysis and condition assessment. Damage attributes can often already be identified by visual inspection and, based on the results; further targeted tests are carried out. In addition, visual inspection is an important tool in the inspection and evaluation of welding seams and of cast parts and forged parts. See also Visual Inspection.

(2) Visual Examination is the physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing. / Визуальный Досмотр или Визуальная Проверка – физический досмотр растений, растительных продуктов или других подкарантинных материалов невооружённым глазом, с помощью лупы, бинокуляра или микроскопа с целью выявления вредных или засоряющих вредных организмов без проведения испытаний или переработки.

(3) Visual Examination encompasses non-sampling examination methods for support and media, surface and underlying layers, by direct or magnified observation using a variety of illumination sources and techniques.

VISUAL–FIT METHOD = МЕТОД ВИЗУАЛЬНОЙ ПОСАДКИ – Visual-Fit Method is a cost estimation method where an analyst examines a cost by plotting points on a graph (called a Scatter Diagram) and places a line through the points to yield a cost function. This method is more objective than the account-classification method, but it is still lacking because two cost analysts could (and likely would) visually fit different lines. Such an approach is useful, though, because it helps spot non-representative data points, or outliers.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES = ПРАВИЛА ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) are the rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions. The term (VFR) is also used in the United States to indicate weather conditions that are equal to or greater than minimum Visual Flight Rules (VFR) requirements. In addition, it is used by pilots and controllers to indicate type of flight plan. / Визуальный Полёт – полёт, когда пространственное положение воздушного судна и его местонахождение определяются экипажем визуально по естественному горизонту, земным ориентирам, а также относительно других материальных объектов и сооружений. Полётный Лист или Задание На Полёт – документ установленной формы, разрешающий командиру воздушного судна выполнение полёта. Аэродромные полёты по утверждённой плановой таблице могут выполняться без полётных листов.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES CONDITIONS = УСЛОВИЯ ПРАВИЛ ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Conditions are the weather conditions equal to or better than the minimum for flight under visual flight rules.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES FLIGHT = ПОЛЁТ ПО ПРАВИЛАМ ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Flight is a flight conducted in accordance with Visual Flight Rules.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES OVER–THE–TOP = ПРАВИЛА ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА ЗА ГРАНЬЮ (или XX) – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Over-The-Top:- with respect to the operation of aircraft, means the operation of an aircraft over-the-top under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) when it is not being operated on an Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) flight plan.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES TERMINAL AREA CHARTS = ГРАФИКИ ДИСПЕТЧЕРСКОЙ ЗОНЫ ПРАВИЛ ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА (или XX) – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Terminal Area Charts:- depict Class B airspace which provides for the control of

segregation of all the aircraft within Class B airspace. The chart depicts topographic information and aeronautical information which includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, controlled airspace, restricted areas, obstructed and related data.

VISUAL FLIGHT RULES TOWER = БАШНЯ ДЛЯ ПРАВИЛ ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА (или ДИСПЕТЧЕРСКАЯ ДЛЯ ПРАВИЛ ВИЗУАЛЬНОГО ПОЛЁТА) – Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Tower is an airport traffic control tower providing takeoff and landing services only. It does not provide approach control services.

VISUAL INSPECTION = ВИЗУАЛЬНАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ (или ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ ОСМОТР) – Visual Inspection is a nondestructive testing technique that provides a means of detecting and examining a variety of surface flaws, such as corrosion, contamination, surface finish, and surface discontinuities on joints (for example, welds, seals, solder connections, and adhesive bonds). Visual inspection is also the most widely used method for detecting and examining surface cracks, which are particularly important because of their relationship to structural failure mechanisms. Even when other nondestructive techniques are used to detect surface cracks, visual inspection often provides a useful supplement. For example, when the eddy current examination of process tubing is performed, visual inspection is often performed to verify and more closely examine the surface disturbance. Given the wide variety of surface flaws that may be detectable by visual examination, the use of visual inspection may encompass different techniques, depending on the product and the type of surface flaw being monitored. This article focuses on some equipment used to aid the process of visual inspection. The techniques and applicability of visual inspection for some products are considered in the Selected References in this article and in the Section 'Nondestructive Inspection of Specific Products' in this Volume. The methods of visual inspection involve a wide variety of equipment, ranging from examination with the naked eye to the use of interference microscopes for measuring the depth of scratches in the finish of finely polished or lapped surfaces. Some of the equipment used to aid visual inspection includes:- Flexible or rigid borescopes for illuminating and observing internal, closed or otherwise inaccessible areas Image sensors for remote sensing or for the development of permanent visual records in the form of photographs, videotapes, or computer-enhanced images Magnifying systems for evaluating surface finish, surface shapes (profile and contour gaging), and surface microstructures Dye and fluorescent penetrants and magnetic particles for enhancing the observation of surface cracks (and sometimes near-surface conditions in the case of magnetic particle inspection). This article will review the use of the equipment listed above in visual inspection, except for dye penetrants and magnetic particles, which are discussed in the articles 'Liquid Penetrant Inspection' and 'Magnetic Particle Inspection', respectively, in this Volume. See also Visual Examination.

VISUALLY STRESS–GRADED LUMBER = ПИЛОМАТЕРИАЛ ВИЗУАЛЬНОЙ СОРТИРОВКИ – Visually Stress-Graded Lumber is a lumber that has been graded for strength based on visual appearance, as opposed to Machine Stress-Rated (MSR) Lumber which is evaluated mechanically and checked visually. / Пиломатериалы, отсортированные путём внешнего осмотра, основанного на учёте размеров, количества, характера и местоположения пороков.

VISUAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS = ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ – Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) are the meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling equal to or better than the specified minima. / Визуальные Метеорологические Условия – метеорологические условия, выраженные в величинах дальности видимости, высоты нижней границы облаков и расстояния до облаков, при которых полёт выполняется по правилам визуальных полётов.

VISUAL PERCEPTION = ВИЗУАЛЬНОЕ ВОСПРИЯТИЕ (или ЗРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВОСПРИЯТИЕ) – Visual Perception is the the visual experience resulting from stimulation of the retina and the resulting activity of associated neural systems.

VISUAL PIGMENT = ЗРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПИГМЕНТ (или ВИЗУАЛЬНЫЙ ПИГМЕНТ) – Visual Pigment:- any of a number of related substances that function in light reception by animals by transforming light energy into electrical (nerve) potentials. It is believed that all animals employ the same basic pigment structure, consisting of a colored molecule, or chromophore (the carotenoid retinal, sometimes called Retinene), and a protein, or opsin, of moderate size. Retinal$_1$ is derived from vitamin A$_1$; Retinal$_2$ is derived from vitamin A$_2$. Many vertebrate animals have two or more visual pigments. Scotopsin pigments are associated with vision in dim light and, in vertebrates, are found in the rod cells of the retina; the retinal$_1$ forms are called Rhodopsins, and the retinal$_2$ forms porphyropsins. Photopsin pigments operate in brighter light than scotopsins and occur in the vertebrate cone cells; they differ from the scotopsins only in the characteristics of the opsin fraction. The retinal$_1$ forms are called Iodopsins; the retinal$_2$ forms Cyanopsins. / Зрительный Пигмент, структурно-функциональная единица светочувствительной мембраны фоторецепторов сетчатки глаза – палочек и колбочек. В зрительном пигменте осуществляется первый этап зрительного восприятия – поглощение квантов видимого света. Молекула зрительного пигмента (молярная масса около 40 000) состоит из хромофора, поглощающего свет, и опсина – комплекса белка и фосфолипидов. Хромофором всех зрительных пигментов служит альдегид витамина A$_1$ или A$_2$ – ретиналь или 3-дегидроретиналь. Два вида опсина (палочковый и колбочковый) и два вида ретиналя, соединяясь попарно, образуют 4 вида зрительного пигмента, различающихся по спектру поглощения:- родопсин (самый распространённый палочковый зрительный пигмент), или зрительный пурпур (максимум поглощения 500 нм), иодопсин (562 нм), порфиропсин (522 нм) и цианопсин (620 нм). Первичное фотохимическое звено в механизме зрения состоит в фотоизомеризации ретиналя, который под действием света меняет изогнутую конфигурацию на плоскую. За этой реакцией следует цепь темновых процессов, приводящих к возникновению зрительного рецепторного сигнала, который затем синаптически передаётся следующим нервным элементам сетчатки – биполярным и горизонтальным клеткам.

VISUAL RUNWAY = ВИЗУАЛЬНАЯ ВЗЛЁТНО–ПОСАДОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСА – Visual Runway is a runway without an existing or planned straight in instrument approach procedure. Visual Runway means a runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures, with no straight-in instrument approach procedure and no instrument designation indicated on an FAA-approved (Federal Aviation Administration) airport layout plan, a military service approved military airport layout plan, or by any planning document submitted to the FAA by competent authority. / Взлётно-Посадочная Полоса (ВПП) – часть аэродрома, предназначенная для разбега при взлёте и пробега после посадки воздушных судов. Видимость на ВПП или Дальность Видимости на ВПП – максимальное расстояние, в пределах которого пилот воздушного судна, находящегося на осевой линии ВПП, может видеть маркировку её покрытия или световые ориентиры. За видимость на ВПП ночью принимается видимость световых ориентиров. Визуальный Заход На Посадку – заход на посадку, когда пространственное положение воздушного судна и его местонахождение определяются экипажем визуально по естественному горизонту, земным ориентирам, а также относительно других материальных объектов и сооружений.

VITAFOODS = ВИТАФУДЗ (или ЖИЗНЕННЫЕ ПРОДУКТЫ) – Vitafoods are the foods designed to meet the needs of health conscious consumers which enhance physical or mental quality of life and may increase health status. See also Nutraceuticals. / Витафудз:- .

VITAL EVENT = ЖИЗНЕННОЕ СОБЫТИЕ (или ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ СОБЫТИЕ) – A Vital Event refers to the live birth, death, foetal death, marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, recognition of parenthood, annulment of marriage, or legal separation.

VITAL EVENT RECORD = ЗАПИСЬ О ЖИЗНЕННОМ СОБЫТИИ (или ЗАПИСЬ О ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОМ СОБЫТИИ) – A Vital Event Record is a legal document entered in the civil register which attests to the occurrence and characteristics of a vital event.

VITAL RATES = СТАВКИ НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕНИЯ (или ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ) – Vital Rates:- relative frequencies of vital occurrences that affect changes in the size and composition of a population. When calculated per 1 000 inhabitants – as is conventional in vital-statistics publications – they are referred to as Crude Rates. More refined rates often must be used in the more meaningful analysis of population change. Principal among vital rates are the crude birth rate and the crude death rate; i.e. annual numbers of births or of deaths per 1 000 population, based on the midyear population estimate. The difference between these two rates is the rate of natural increase (or decrease, if deaths exceed births). Rates of natural increase are a net result of fertility trends, health conditions, and variations in the age composition of the population. They approximate rates of population growth, a result of natural increase and the balance of migration (immigrants minus emigrants), when the latter is comparatively small. The marriage rate records the annual number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants. It is a crude measure, since, aside from the effects of age composition and preferred ages at marriage, it also is influenced by remarriages of previously widowed or divorced persons. More importantly, it does not include marriage unions that are not legally formalized, and there are differences in the definition of legal marriage. Some countries, for example, recognize common-law marriages as legal, while others do not; and in some Latin-American countries, marriages performed under indigenous tribal rites are not recorded as legal. Divorce rates and the infant mortality rate complete the set of most widely published vital rates. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths (deaths of children under 12 months of age) occurring in a given year per 1 000 live births occurring in the same year. These vital rates are widely used and facilitate much useful comparison of time trends and of local variations within or among countries. Being summary measures, they do not reveal many factors that may have a distorting effect for purposes of more specialized comparison. Chief among these factors is the variable age composition of the population. Thus, the crude birth rates are somewhat distorted measures of reproductivity, because the percentage of total population at reproductive ages is not taken into account. The crude death rates distort the comparison of mortality conditions to an even greater extent. Even under the best health conditions, mortality is at least relatively high at advanced ages; therefore, the proportion of aged persons in the population – e.g., those aged 65 and over – has a large effect. See also Mortality.

VITAL STATISTICAL RECORD = СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ЗАПИСЬ НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕНИЯ (или XX) – A Vital Statistical Record is a document or form, containing the items of information concerning an individual vital event or a number of vital events of the same type, filled in at the time of registration, to meet the needs of vital statistics compilation.

VITAL STATISTICS = СТАТИСТИКА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕНИЯ (или СТАТИСТИКА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ, или ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ СТАТИСТИКА, или ЖИЗНЕННАЯ СТАТИСТИКА) – Vital Statistics:- quantitative data concerning the population, such as the number of births, marriages, and deaths. The statistics concerning human life or the conditions affecting human life and the maintenance of population. Vital Statistics are information systematically collected and compiled in numerical form, relating to or derived from vital event records. / Статистика Естественного Движения Населения:- статистика населения страны или региона, включающая в себя статистику рождаемости, смертности, браков и так далее.

VITAMER = ВИТАМЕР – A Vitamer of a particular vitamin is any of a number of chemical compounds, generally having a similar molecular structure, each of which shows vitamin-activity in a vitamin-deficient biological system. / Витамер (Vitamer):- одна из нескольких химических форм витамина.

VITAMIN = ВИТАМИН – Vitamin is any of several organic substances that usually are separated into water-soluble (e.g., the B vitamins, vitamin C) and fat-soluble (e.g., vitamins A, D, E, K) groups; small quantities (from 0.000 02 percent to 0.005 percent of a diet) are necessary for normal health and growth in higher forms of animal life. The substances commonly known as Vitamins are diverse in chemical structure and function. Originally defined as organic compounds obtainable in a normal diet and capable of maintaining life and promoting growth, vitamins are distinct from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins in function, as well as in the quantities in which organisms require them. A number of compounds (e.g., choline, carnitine) once grouped with vitamins no longer are considered vitamins (see below Vitamin-Like Substances). If a vitamin is absent from the diet or is not properly absorbed by an organism, a specific deficiency disease may develop. The term Vitamin originated from ‘Vitamine’, a word first used in 1911 to designate a group of compounds considered vital for life; each was thought to have a nitrogen-containing component known as an Amine. The final e of vitamine was dropped when it was discovered that not all of the vitamins contain nitrogen, and, therefore, not all are amines. The term Accessory Food Factor sometimes is used instead of vitamin to refer to these substances. Since they generally cannot be synthesized by an animal (or, if synthesized, the amounts are insufficient to meet body needs) and must be obtained from the diet or from some synthetic source, vitamins are called Essential Nutrients. The requirements for some of the B vitamins may be met in part by bacterial synthesis in the intestines of some mammals. The amino acid tryptophan can be converted to nicotinic acid (or niacin, a water-soluble vitamin) and thus can serve as a source for part of the nicotinic acid required by an animal. Vitamin C (also a water-soluble vitamin) can be synthesized by some organisms in sufficient amounts so that the dietary requirement is eliminated; vitamin C usually is considered a vitamin, however, because it must be included in the diet of man. Vitamins are distinct from many other compounds, which, although indispensable for proper animal functions, can be synthesized in adequate quantities. General Characteristics:- a provitamin is similar in structure to a specific vitamin and can be converted to it by a few metabolic reactions (e.g., beta-carotene can be converted to vitamin A; 7-dehydrocholesterol can be converted to vitamin D_3). The amino acid tryptophan is called a Precursor of the vitamin nicotinic acid because the conversion pathway is less direct than that of a provitamin. Antivitamins are compounds that prevent the normal function of certain vitamins. Antivitamins may act by binding a vitamin (e.g., the antivitamin avidin binds the vitamin biotin), by destroying a vitamin (e.g., the antivitamin thiaminase destroys thiamine), or by inhibiting the coenzyme function of a vitamin. A coenzyme is, as noted previously, a heat stable compound that combines with the protein component of an enzyme (i.e. an organic catalyst) to form an active enzyme. Antivitamins that act by inhibiting the coenzyme function of a vitamin usually are known as antagonists or antimetabolites. Letters originally were assigned to the vitamins, which were differentiated according to physiological function. As chemical structures of the vitamins became known, however, they were also given names and now are commonly known either by letter or by name. Currently accepted names for the vitamins, established by international agreement, are given in Tables 1 and 2. Biological Significance:- Regulatory Role:- the vitamins regulate reactions that occur in metabolism, in contrast to other dietary components known as Macronutrients (e.g., fats, carbohydrates, proteins), which are the compounds utilized in the reactions regulated by the vitamins. Absence of a vitamin blocks one or more specific metabolic reactions in a cell and eventually may disrupt the metabolic balance within a cell and in the entire plant or animal as well. With the exception of vitamin C (ascorbic acid), all of the water-soluble vitamins have a catalytic function; i.e. they act as coenzymes of enzymes that function in energy transfer or in the metabolism of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins. The metabolic importance of the water-soluble vitamins is reflected by their presence in most plant and animal tissues involved in metabolism. Some of the fat-soluble vitamins form part of the structure of biological membranes or assist in maintaining the integrity (and therefore, indirectly, the function) of membranes. Some fat-soluble vitamins also may function at the genetic level by controlling the synthesis of certain enzymes. The roles of the fat-

soluble vitamins have not yet been established with certainty. Unlike the water-soluble ones, fat-soluble vitamins are necessary for specific functions in highly differentiated and specialized tissues; therefore, their distribution in nature tends to be more selective than that of the water-soluble vitamins. Sources:- vitamins, which are found in all living organisms either because they are synthesized in the organism or are acquired from the environment, are not distributed equally throughout nature. Some are absent from certain tissues or species; for example, beta-carotene (provitamin A) is synthesized in plant tissues but not in animal tissues. On the other hand, vitamins A and D_3 occur only in animal tissues. Both plants and animals are important natural vitamin sources for man. Since vitamins are not distributed equally in foodstuffs, the more restricted the diet of an animal (man, for example), the more likely it is that he will lack adequate amounts of one or more vitamins. Food sources of vitamin D are limited, but it can be synthesized in the skin through ultraviolet radiation (from the Sun) on the provitamin, 7-dehydrocholesterol; therefore, with adequate exposure to sunlight, the dietary intake of vitamin D is of little significance. All vitamins either can be synthesized or produced commercially from food sources and are available for human consumption in pharmaceutical preparations. Commercial processing of food (e.g., milling of grains) frequently destroys (or removes) considerable amounts of vitamins. In most such instances, however, the vitamins are replaced by chemical methods. Some foods are 'fortified' with vitamins not normally present in them (e.g., vitamin D is added to milk). Loss of vitamins may also occur when food is cooked (e.g., heat destroys vitamin A, water-soluble vitamins may be extracted from food to water and lost). Certain vitamins (e.g., B vitamins, vitamin K) can be synthesized by microorganisms normally present in the intestines of some animals; however, the microorganisms usually do not supply the host animal with an adequate quantity of a vitamin. Requirements Of Living Things:- the vitamins required by most organisms are fairly well established. Vitamin requirements vary according to species and the amount of a vitamin required by a specific organism is difficult to determine because of the numerous factors involved (e.g., genetic variation; presence of specific disease states; therapeutic use of certain drugs that also may act as vitamin antagonists; infestation with parasites; relative proportions of other dietary constituents, food additives, or contaminants; environmental stresses; and stimulation of growth rate, as in animal husbandry). There is not uniform agreement concerning the vitamin requirements for man. Differences in opinion arise mainly from different ways by which requirements can be determined and from the scanty data available for the requirements for some of the vitamins. Recommended daily vitamin allowances, however, are sufficiently high to account for individual variation and normal environmental stresses. For detailed information on vitamin requirements in man, see Nutrition, Human. A number of interrelationships exist among vitamins and between vitamins and other dietary constituents. The interactions may be synergistic (i.e. cooperative) or antagonistic, reflecting, for example, overlapping metabolic roles (of the B vitamins in particular), protective roles (e.g., vitamins A and E), or structural dependency (e.g., cobalt in the vitamin B_{12} molecule). Results Of Deficiencies:- an inadequate intake of a specific vitamin results in a characteristic deficiency disease (or hypovitaminosis); the severity of the disease depends upon the degree of vitamin deprivation. Symptoms may be specific (e.g., functional night blindness of vitamin A deficiency) or nonspecific (e.g., loss of appetite, failure to grow). All symptoms for a specific deficiency disease may not appear; in addition, the nature of the symptoms may vary with the species. Some effects of vitamin deficiencies cannot be reversed by adding the vitamin to the diet, especially if damage to nonregenerative tissue (e.g., cornea of the eye, nerve tissue, calcified bone) has occurred. A vitamin deficiency may be 'primary' (or dietary), in which case the dietary intake is lower than the normal requirement of the vitamin. A 'secondary' (or conditioned) deficiency may occur (even though the dietary intake is adequate) if a pre-existing disease or state of stress is present (e.g., malabsorption of food from the intestine, chronic alcoholism, repeated pregnancies and lactation). For more details on vitamin deficiencies in man, see Nutritional Disease:- Diet And Diseases. Evolution Of Vitamin-Dependent Organisms:- evolution of metabolic processes in primitive forms of life required the development of enzyme systems to catalyze the complex sequences of chemical reactions involved in metabolism. In the beginning, the environment presumably could supply all the necessary compounds (including the vitamin coenzymes); eventually, these compounds were synthesized within an organism. As higher forms of life evolved, however, the ability to synthesize certain of these vitamin coenzymes was gradually lost. Since higher plants show no requirements for vitamins or other growth factors, it is assumed that they retain the ability to synthesize them. Among insects, however, nicotinic acid; vitamins B_1, B_2, B_6, and C; and pantothenic acid are required by a few groups. All vertebrates, including man, require dietary sources of vitamins A, D, B_1, B_2, B_6, and pantothenic acid; some vertebrates, particularly the more highly evolved ones, have additional requirements for other vitamins. The inability of man and a few other primates to synthesize vitamin C, however, may be a genetic disease (i.e. an inborn error of metabolism), rather than the result of a true evolutionary process. For more details on the evolution of primitive forms, see Life. Methods Used In Vitamin Research:- Determination Of Vitamin Requirements:- if a specific factor in food is suspected of being essential for the growth of an organism (either by growth failure or some other clinical symptoms that are alleviated by adding a specific food to the diet) a systematic series of procedures (described below) is used to characterize the factor. The active factor (or principle) is isolated from specific foods and purified; then its chemical structure is determined, and it is synthesized in the laboratory. Structural determination and synthesis, which may be achieved only after long and intensive research, must be completed before the function and the quantitative requirements of the factor can be established accurately. Established organic and analytical chemical procedures are used to determine the structure of the factor and to synthesize it. Biological studies may be performed to determine functions, effects of deprivation, and quantitative requirements of the factor in various organisms. The development in an organism of a deficiency either by dietary deprivation of the vitamin or by administration of a specific antagonist or antivitamin often is the method used. The obvious effects (e.g., night blindness, anemia, dermatitis) of the deficiency are noted. Less obvious effects may be discovered after microscopic examination of tissue and bone structures. Changes in concentrations of metabolites or in enzymatic activity in tissues, blood, or excretory products are examined by numerous biochemical techniques (including the use of radioisotopes). The response of an animal to a specific vitamin of which it has been deprived usually confirms the deficiency symptoms for that vitamin. Effects of deprivation of a vitamin sometimes indicate its general physiological function, as well as its function at the cellular level. Biochemical function often is studied by observing the response of tissue enzymes (removed from a deficient host animal) after a purified vitamin preparation is added. The functions of most of the known vitamins have been reasonably well defined; however, the mechanism of action has not yet been established for some of them (e.g., vitamins A, E, C.) The procedure for determining the amount of a vitamin required by an organism is less difficult for microorganisms than for higher forms; in microorganisms, the aim is to establish the smallest amount of a vitamin that produces maximal growth (i.e. maximal rate of multiplication) of the organisms when it is added to the culture medium. Among vertebrates, particularly man, a number of procedures are used together to provide estimates of the vitamin requirement. These procedures include determinations of: the amount of a vitamin required to cure a deficiency that has been developed under controlled, standard conditions; the smallest amount required to prevent the appearance of clinical or biochemical symptoms of the deficiency; the amount required to saturate body tissues (i.e. to cause 'spillover' of the vitamin in the urine; valid only with the water-soluble vitamins); the amount necessary to produce maximum blood levels of the vitamin plus some tissue storage (applicable only to the fat-soluble vitamins, particularly vitamin A); the amount required to produce maximum activity of an enzyme system if the vitamin has a coenzyme function; the actual rate of utilization, and hence the requirement, in healthy individuals (as indicated by measuring the excreted breakdown products of radioisotope-labelled vitamins). The above procedures are practical only with small groups of animals or human subjects and thus are not entirely representative of larger populations of a particular species. A less precise (but more representative) method used among human populations involves comparing levels of dietary intake of a vitamin in a population that shows no deficiency symptoms with levels of intake of the vitamin in a population that reveals clinical or

biochemical symptoms. The data for dietary intakes and incidence of deficiency symptoms are obtained by surveys of representative segments of a population. Determination Of Vitamin Sources:- a quantitative analysis of the vitamin content of foodstuffs is important in order to identify dietary sources of specific vitamins (and other nutrients as well). Three methods commonly used to determine vitamin content are described below. Physicochemical Methods:- the amount of vitamin in a foodstuff can be established by studying the physical or chemical characteristics of the vitamin; e.g., a chemically reactive group on the vitamin molecule, fluorescence (for thiamin, riboflavin, vitamin A), absorption of light at a wavelength characteristic of the vitamin (for most vitamins), radioisotope dilution techniques (for vitamin B_{12}). These methods are accurate and can detect very small amounts of the vitamin. Biologically inactive derivatives of several vitamins have been found, however, and may interfere with such determinations; in addition, these procedures also may not distinguish between bound (i.e. unavailable) and available forms of a vitamin in a food. Microbiological Assay:- microbiological assay is applicable only to the B vitamins. The rate of growth of a species of microorganism that requires a vitamin is measured in growth media that contain various known quantities of a foodstuff preparation containing unknown amounts of the vitamin. The response (measured as rate of growth) to the unknown amounts of vitamin is compared with that obtained from a known quantity of the pure vitamin. Depending on the way in which the food sample was prepared, the procedure may indicate the availability of the vitamin in the food sample to the microorganism. Animal Assay:- all of the vitamins, with the exception of vitamin B_{12}, can be estimated by the animal-assay technique. One advantage of this method is that animals respond only to the biologically active forms of the vitamins. On the other hand, many other interfering and complicating factors may arise; therefore, experiments must be rigidly standardized and controlled. Simultaneous estimates usually are made using a pure standard vitamin preparation (as a reference) and the unknown food (whose vitamin content is being sought); each test is repeated using two or more different amounts of both standard and unknown in the assays listed below (i.e. growth, reaction time, graded response, all-or-none). In a growth assay, the rat, chick, dog (used specifically for niacin), and guinea pig (used specifically for vitamin C) usually are used. One criterion used in a vitamin assay is increase in body weight in response to different amounts of a specific vitamin in the diet. There are two types of growth assay. In a prophylactic growth assay, the increase in weight of young animals given different amounts of the vitamin is measured. In a curative growth assay, weight increase is measured in animals first deprived of a vitamin and then given various quantities of it. The curative growth assay tends to provide more consistent results than the prophylactic technique. In a reaction time assay, an animal is first deprived of a vitamin until a specific deficiency symptom appears; then the animal is given a known amount of a food extract containing the vitamin, and the deficiency symptom disappears within a day or two. The time required for the reappearance of the specific symptoms when the animal again is deprived of the vitamin provides a measure of the amount of vitamin given originally. The graded response assay, which may be prophylactic or curative, depends on a characteristic response that varies in degree with the vitamin dosage. An example of the use of this technique is an assay for vitamin D in which the measured ash content of a leg bone of a rat or chick is used to reflect the amount of bone calcification that occurred as a result of administration of a specific amount of vitamin D. In an all-or-none assay, the degree of response cannot be measured; an arbitrary level is selected to separate positive responses from negative ones. The percent of positively reacting animals provides a measure of response; i.e. vitamin E can be measured by obtaining the percent of fertility in successfully mated female rats. Biochemistry Of The Water-Soluble Vitamins:- Basic properties:- although the vitamins included in this classification are all water-soluble, the degree to which they dissolve in water is variable. This property influences the route of absorption, their excretion, and their degree of tissue storage and distinguishes them from fat-soluble vitamins, which are handled and stored differently by the body. The water-soluble vitamins (excluding vitamin C) popularly are termed the B-vitamins; these include B_1 (thiamine), B_2 (riboflavin), B_6 (pyridoxine), niacin (nicotinic acid), B_{12} (cyanocobalamin), folic acid, pantothenic acid, and biotin. These relatively simple molecules contain the elements carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; some also contain nitrogen, sulfur, or cobalt. The water-soluble vitamins, inactive in their so-called Free States, must be activated to their coenzyme forms; addition of phosphate groups occurs in the activation of vitamins B_1, B_2, and B_6; a shift in structure activates biotin, and formation of a complex between the free vitamin and parts of other molecules is involved in the activation of nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, folic acid, and vitamin B_{12}. After an active coenzyme is formed, it must combine with the proper protein component (called an Apoenzyme) before enzyme-catalyzed reactions can occur. Vitamin antagonists (or antimetabolites) function by:- (1) preventing coenzyme formation, (2) competing with the vitamin coenzyme for a site on the protein portion of the enzyme, (3) competing with a compound (whose transformation is catalyzed by the enzyme) for the active center on the enzyme, or (4) inactivating an already formed coenzyme. Functions:- the B-vitamin coenzymes function in enzyme systems that transfer certain groups between molecules; as a result, specific proteins, fats, and carbohydrates are formed and may be utilized to produce body tissues (including blood cells) or to store or release energy. The pantothenic acid coenzyme functions in the Krebs tricarboxylic acid (or citric acid) cycle, which interconnects carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism; this coenzyme (coenzyme A) acts at the hub of these reactions and thus is an important molecule in controlling the interconversion of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates and their conversion into metabolic energy. Thiamine (B_1) and pyridoxine (B_6) coenzymes control the conversion of carbohydrates and proteins respectively into metabolic energy during the citric acid cycle. Nicotinic acid (niacin) and riboflavin (B_2) coenzymes facilitate the transfer of hydrogen ions or electrons (negatively charged particles), which occurs during the reactions of the citric acid cycle. All of these coenzymes also function in transfer reactions that are involved in the synthesis of structural compounds; these reactions are not part of the citric acid cycle. Although vitamin C (ascorbic acid) participates in some enzyme-catalyzed reactions, it has not yet been established that the vitamin is a coenzyme. Its function probably is related to its properties as a strong reducing agent (i.e. it readily gives electrons to other molecules). Metabolism:- the water-soluble vitamins are absorbed in the animal intestine, pass directly to the blood, and are carried to the tissues in which they will be utilized. Vitamin B_{12} requires a substance known as Intrinsic Factor For Absorption. Some of the B vitamins can occur in forms that cannot be used by an animal. Most of the nicotinic acid in some cereal grains (Wheat, Corn, Rice, Barley, Bran), for example, is bound to another substance, and the complex is called Niacytin; this compound is not absorbed in the animal intestine. Biotin can be bound by avidin, which is found in raw egg white; this complex cannot be absorbed or broken down by digestive-tract enzymes, and thus the biotin cannot be utilized. In animal products (e.g., meat), biotin, vitamin B_6, and folic acid are bound to other molecules to form complexes or conjugated molecules; although none is active in the complex form, the three vitamins normally are released from the bound forms by the enzymes of the intestinal tract (for biotin and vitamin B_6) or in the tissues (for folic acid) and thus can be utilized. The B vitamins are distributed in most metabolizing tissues of plants and animals. Water-soluble vitamins usually are excreted in the urine of man. Thiamine (B_1), riboflavin (B_2), pyridoxine (B_6), ascorbic acid (C), pantothenic acid, and biotin appear in urine as free vitamins (rather than as coenzymes); however, little free nicotinic acid is excreted in the urine. Products (also called Metabolites) that are formed during the metabolism of thiamine, nicotinic acid, and pyridoxine also appear in the urine. Urinary metabolites of biotin, riboflavin, and pantothenic acid also are formed, although they have not yet been characterized. Excretion of these vitamins (or their metabolites) is low when intake is just sufficient for proper body function. If intake begins to exceed minimal requirements, excess vitamins are stored in the tissues. Tissue storage capacity is limited, however, and, as the tissues become saturated, the rate of excretion increases sharply. This knowledge is valuable in establishing the nutritional status of an individual with respect to the vitamins. Unlike the other water-soluble vitamins, however, vitamin B_{12} is excreted solely in the feces. Some folic acid and biotin also are normally excreted in this way. Although fecal excretion of water-soluble vitamins (other than vitamin B_{12}, folic acid, and biotin) occurs, their source probably is the intestinal bacteria (which synthesize the vitamins), rather than vitamins that have been

eaten and utilized by an animal. The water-soluble vitamins generally are not considered toxic if taken in excessive amounts. There is, however, one exception in man; large amounts (50–100 milligrams) of nicotinic acid produce dilation of blood vessels; in larger amounts, the effects are more serious and may result in impaired liver function. Thiamine given to animals in amounts 100 times the requirement (i.e. about 100 milligrams) can cause death from respiratory failure. Therapeutic doses (100–500 milligrams) of thiamine have no known toxic effects in man (except rare instances of anaphylactic shock in sensitive individuals). There is no known toxicity for any other B vitamins. Biochemistry Of Fat-Soluble Vitamin Groups:- the four fat (lipid) soluble vitamin groups are A, D, E, and K; they are related structurally in that all have as a basic structural unit of the molecule a five-carbon isoprene segment. Each of the lipid-soluble vitamin groups contains several related compounds that have biological activity. The active forms and the accepted nomenclature of individual vitamins in each vitamin group are given in Table 2. The potency of the active forms in each vitamin group varies, and not all of the active forms now known are available from dietary sources; i.e. some are produced synthetically. The characteristics of each lipid-soluble vitamin group are discussed below. Principal Characteristics:- Active Forms Of Biological Importance:- Vitamin A Group:- ten carotenes, colored molecules synthesized only in plants, show vitamin A activity (i.e. function like vitamin A); however, only the alpha- and beta-carotenes and cryptoxanthin are important to man, and beta-carotene is the most active. Retinol (vitamin A alcohol) is considered the primary active form of the vitamin, although retinal, or vitamin A aldehyde, is the form involved in the visual process in the retina of the eye. A metabolite of retinol with high biological activity may be an even more direct active form than retinol. The ester form of retinol is the storage form of vitamin A; presumably, it must be converted to retinol before it is utilized. Retinoic acid is a short-lived product of retinol; only retinoic acid of the vitamin A group is not supplied by the diet. Vitamin D Group:- although about 10 compounds have vitamin D activity, the two most important ones are vitamins D_2 (or ergocalciferol) and D_3 (or cholecalciferol). Vitamin D_3 represents the dietary source, while vitamin D_2 occurs in yeasts and fungi. Both can be formed from their respective provitamins by ultraviolet irradiation; in man and other animals the provitamin (7-dehydrocholesterol), which is found in skin, can be converted by sunlight to vitamin D_3 and thus is an important source of the vitamin. Both vitamins D_2 and D_3 can be utilized by the rat and man; however, chicks cannot use vitamin D_2 effectively. The form of the vitamin probably active in man is 1, 25-di-hydroxycholecalciferol. Vitamin E Group:- the tocopherols are a closely related group of biologically active compounds that vary only in number and position of methyl (i.e. $-CH_3$) groups in the molecule; however, these structural differences influence the biological activity of the various molecules. The active tocopherols are named in order of their potency; i.e. alpha-tocopherol is the most active. Some metabolites of alpha-tocopherol (e.g., alpha-tocopherolquinone, alphatocopheronolactone) have activity in some mammals (e.g., rats, rabbits); however, these metabolites do not support all the functions attributed to vitamin E. Vitamin K Group:- Vitamin K_1 (20) is synthesized by plants; the members of the vitamin K_2 (30) series are of microbial origin. Vitamin K_2 (20) is the important form in mammalian tissue; all other forms are converted to K_2 (20) from vitamin K_3. Since vitamin K_3 does not accumulate in tissue, it does not furnish any dietary vitamin K. Vitamins K_4, K_5, K_6, and K_7 have been synthesized and have vitamin K activity, but they are not found in nature. Units Of Activity:- for many years, the unit of measurement for the activity of vitamins A, D, and E has been the International Unit (IU); this is analogous with the United States Pharmocopeia unit (USP), which is based on a measured biological activity. The weight equivalents of these vitamins are found in Table 3. Vitamin K activity is expressed only in micrograms. The activity of fat-soluble vitamins now is given on a weight basis (as is that of water-soluble vitamins) because pure vitamin preparations are available for use as references. Functions:- the vitamin A group has at least one known function. In the retina of the eye, retinal is combined with a protein called Opsin; the complex molecules formed as a result of this combination and known as Rhodopsin (or Visual Purple) are involved in dark vision. Other metabolic functions of vitamin A have not yet been defined with certainty. The vitamin D group is required for growth (especially bone growth or calcification). The vitamin E group also is necessary for normal animal growth; without these tocopherols, animals are not fertile and develop abnormalities of the central nervous system, muscles, and organs (especially the liver). The vitamin K group is required for normal metabolism, including the conversion of food into cellular energy in certain biological membranes; vitamin K also is necessary for the proper clotting of blood. Knowledge concerning the functions of the fat-soluble vitamins is not yet so extensive as that for the water-soluble ones. It appears, however, that most vitamins may be concerned with proper enzyme function. Metabolism:- the fat-soluble vitamins are transported primarily by lymph from the intestines to the circulating blood. Bile salts are required for efficient absorption of fat-soluble metabolites in the intestine; anything that interferes with fat absorption, therefore, also inhibits absorption of the fat-soluble vitamins. Since a fatty acid (preferentially palmitic acid) is added to the vitamin A alcohol (retinol) molecule before it is transported by the lymph, this ester form predominates in the bloodstream during digestion. Vitamins D, E, and K do not require the addition of a fatty acid molecule for absorption. Small amounts of vitamin A alcohol (and possibly vitamin K) may be absorbed directly into the bloodstream; however, both vitamins A and D are bound to a protein during transport in the bloodstream. Larger quantities of the fat-soluble vitamins than of water-soluble ones can be stored in the body. Vitamins A, D, and K are stored chiefly in the liver, with smaller amounts stored in other soft body tissues; however, most of the stored vitamin E is found in body fat, although large amounts also occur in the uterus of females and testis of males. The various forms of vitamin E are stored in tissues in different amounts; alpha-tocopherol is stored in higher concentrations than are the other forms. More vitamin A is stored (in ester form) than any other fat-soluble vitamin. Before its release in the bloodstream, the ester form of vitamin A is converted to retinol. In animals in the postabsorptive stage, retinol is the predominant form in the blood. Excessive intakes of both vitamins A and D may produce toxicity (or hypervitaminosis A or D). Among natural foods, only seal liver and polar bear liver are known to contain sufficiently high concentrations of vitamin A to produce toxic effects. Toxicity of both vitamin A and vitamin D can easily occur, however, if pharmaceutical vitamin preparations are used in excess. Toxic levels of vitamin A exceed the normal requirement by 100 times; i.e. about 500 000 IU each day for a period of several months. Toxicity in infants may occur with doses of 18 000 to 60 000 IU per day. Excessive doses of the natural vitamins K_1 and K_2 have no obvious effects except that resistance may develop to therapy with dicumarol compounds (anticoagulants); however, vitamin K_3 is toxic to newborn infants if given in large doses. Vitamin E, even if given in large excess of the normal requirement, has no apparent obvious adverse effects. Vitamin groups E and K belong to a class of organic compounds called Quinones. These substances are changed to sugar-like substances known as Alpha-Lactones, which are excreted in the urine (probably as carbohydrates called Glucuronides). Some vitamin K_1 also is excreted in the bile and thus appears in the feces. Vitamin A is broken down and excreted as a glucuronide and a number of compounds in bile (and, therefore, feces) and urine. Vitamin D and its breakdown products are excreted only in the feces. Vitamin-Like Substances:- there are a number of organic compounds that, although related to the vitamins in activity, cannot be defined as true vitamins; normally they can be synthesized by man in adequate amounts and therefore are not required in the diet. These substances usually are classified with the B vitamins, however, because of similarities in biological function or distribution in foods. Choline:- choline appears to be an essential nutrient for a number of animals (including some birds) and microorganisms that cannot synthesize adequate quantities to satisfy their requirements. Choline is a constituent of an important class of lipids called Phospholipids, which form structural elements of cell membranes; choline is a component of the acetylcholine molecule, which is important in nerve function. Choline also serves as a source of methyl groups ($-CH_3$ groups) that are required in various metabolic processes. The effects of a dietary deficiency of choline itself can be alleviated by other dietary compounds that can be changed into choline. Choline also functions in the transport of fats from the liver; for this reason, choline may be called a Lipotropic Factor. A deficiency of choline in the rat results in an accumulation of fat in the liver. Choline deficiency symptoms vary among species; it is not yet known if choline is an essential nutrient for man since a dietary deficiency has

not been demonstrated. Myoinositol:- the biological significance of myoinositol (also previously known as Meso-Inositol) has not yet been established with certainty. It is present in large amounts (principally as a constituent of phospholipids) in man. Inositol is a carbohydrate that closely resembles glucose in structure; inositol can be converted to phytic acid, which is found in grains and forms an insoluble (and thus unabsorbable) calcium salt in the intestines of mammals. Inositol has not yet been established as an essential nutrient for man; however, it is a required factor for the growth of some yeasts and fungi. Para-Aminobenzoic Acid:- para-aminobenzoic acid (abbreviated to PABA) is required for the growth of several types of microorganisms; however, a dietary requirement by vertebrates has not yet been shown. The antimicrobial sulfa drugs (sulfanilamide and related compounds) inhibit the growth of bacteria by competing with PABA for a position in a coenzyme that is necessary for bacterial reproduction. Although a structural unit of folic acid, PABA is not considered a vitamin. Carnitine:- carnitine (originally called Vitamin B_T) is essential for the growth of mealworms. The role of carnitine in all organisms is associated with the transfer of fatty substances (e.g., fatty acids) from the bloodstream to active sites of fatty acid oxidation within muscle cells. Carnitine, therefore, regulates the rate of oxidation of these acids; this function may afford means by which a cell can rapidly shift its metabolic patterns (e.g., from fat synthesis to fat breakdown). Synthesis of carnitine occurs in insects and in higher animals; therefore, it probably should not be considered a true vitamin. Lipoic Acid:- lipoic acid has a coenzyme function similar to that of thiamine. Although it is apparently an essential nutrient for some microorganisms, no deficiency in mammals has yet been observed; therefore, lipoic acid is not considered a true vitamin. Bioflavinoids:- the bioflavinoids once were thought to prevent scurvy and were designated as vitamin Pc, but additional evidence refuted this claim. Vitamin:- the modern term that is descended from the original phrase ‘Vital Amine’ (or ‘Vitamine’), which was coined by a Polish biochemist Casimir Funk (1884–1967) in 1912. Most vitamins are actually ‘families’ of chemically-related isomers (i.e. vitamers) which cause same or similar metabolic impact (benefit) in most animals (including humans) that consume those vitamins. Some compounds are vitamins for certain species of animals, but are not for certain other species. In general, a vitamin is an organic compound required in tiny amounts (for the optimal growth, proper biological functioning and maintenance of health of an organism). Vitamins are commonly classified into two categories, the fat soluble and the water soluble. Vitamins A, D, E, and K are fat soluble whereas vitamin C (ascorbic acid) and members of the vitamin B complex group are water soluble. In general, the vitamins play catalytic and regulatory roles in the body’s metabolism. Among the water-soluble vitamins, the B vitamins apparently function as coenzymes (nonprotein parts of enzymes). Vitamin C’s coenzyme role, if any, has not been established. Part of the importance of vitamin C to the body may arise from its strong antioxidant action. The functions of the fat-soluble vitamins are less well understood. Some of them, too, may contribute to enzyme activity; and others are essential to the functioning of cellular membranes (on surface of cells). / Польский биохимик Кашимир Функ (Casimir Funk; 1884–1967) в 1912. Витамин:- органическое вещество, образующееся в животном организме или поступающее с пищей в очень незначительных количествах, но абсолютно необходимое для нормального обмена веществ и жизнедеятельности. Под Витаминами, от Латинского слова Vita, означающее Жизнь, понимается группа органических соединений разнообразной химической природы, необходимых для питания человека, животных и других организмов в ничтожных количествах по сравнению с основными питательными веществами (белками, жирами, углеводами и солями), но имеющих огромное значение для нормального обмена веществ и жизнедеятельности. Первоисточником витаминов служат главным образом растения (смотрите Витаминоносные Растения). Человек и животные получают витамины непосредственно с растительной пищей или косвенно – через продукты животного происхождения. Важная роль в образовании витаминов принадлежит также микроорганизмам. Например, микрофлора, обитающая в пищеварительном тракте жвачных животных, обеспечивает их витаминами группы В. Витамины поступают в организм животных и человека с пищей, через стенку желудочно-кишечного тракта, и образуют многочисленные производные (например, эфирные, амидные, нуклеотидные и другие), которые, как правило, соединяются со специфическими белками и образуют многие ферменты, принимающие участие в обмене веществ. Наряду с ассимиляцией в организме непрерывно совершается диссимиляция витаминов, причём продукты их распада (а иногда и малоизменённые молекулы витаминов) выделяются наружу. Недостаточность снабжения организма витаминами ведёт к его ослаблению (смотрите Витаминная Недостаточность), резкий недостаток витаминов – к нарушению обмена веществ и заболеваниям – авитаминозам, которые могут окончиться гибелью организма. Авитаминозы могут возникать не только от недостаточного поступления витаминов, но и от нарушения процессов их усвоения и использования в организме. Основоположник учения о витаминах Русский врач педиатр Николай Иванович Лунин (1853–1937) установил в 1880, что при кормлении белых мышей только искусственным молоком, состоящим из казеина, жира, молочного сахара и солей, животные погибают. Следовательно, в натуральном молоке содержатся и другие вещества, незаменимые для питания. В 1912 Польский биохимик, врач Кашимир Функ (1884–1967), предложивший само название Витамин, обобщил накопленные к тому времени экспериментальные и клинические данные и пришёл к выводу, что такие заболевания, как цинга, рахит, пеллагра, бери-бери, – болезни пищевой недостаточности, или авитаминозы. С этого времени наука о витаминах (Витаминология) начала интенсивно развиваться, что объясняется значением витаминов не только для борьбы со многими заболеваниями, но и для познания сущности ряда жизненных явлений. Метод обнаружения витаминов, применённый Луниным (содержание животных на специальной диете – вызывание экспериментальных авитаминозов), был положен в основу исследований. Было выяснено, что не все животные нуждаются в полном комплексе витаминов, отдельные виды животных могут самостоятельно синтезировать те или иные витамины. В то же время многие плесневые и дрожжевые Грибы и различные Бактерии развиваются на искусственных питательных средах только при добавлении к этим средам вытяжек из растительных или животных тканей, содержащих витамины. Таким образом, витамины необходимы для всех живых организмов. Изучение витаминов не ограничивается обнаружением их в естественных продуктах с помощью биологических тестов и другими методами. Из этих продуктов получают активные препараты витаминов, изучают их строение и, наконец, получают синтетически. Исследована химическая природа всех известных витаминов. Оказалось, что многие из них встречаются группами по 3–5 и более родственных соединений, различающихся деталями строения и степенью физиологической активности. Было синтезировано большое число искусственных аналогов витаминов с целью выяснения роли функциональных групп. Это способствовало пониманию действия витаминов. Так, некоторые производные витамины с замещёнными функциональными группами оказывают на организм противоположное действие, по сравнению с витаминами, вступая с ними в конкурентные отношения за связь со специфическими белками при образовании ферментов или с субстратами воздействия последних (смотрите Антивитамины). Витамины имеют буквенные обозначения, химические названия или названия, характеризующие их по физиологическому действию. В 1956 принята единая классификация витаминов, которая стала общеупотребительной. Наличие химически чистых витаминов дало возможность подойти к выяснению их роли в обмене веществ организма. Витамины либо входят в состав ферментов, либо являются компонентами ферментативных реакций. При отсутствии витаминов в организме нарушается деятельность ферментных систем, в которых они участвуют, а следовательно, – и обмен веществ. Известно несколько сот ферментов, в состав которых входят витамины, и огромное количество катализируемых ими реакций. Многие витамины – преимущественно участники процессов распада пищевых веществ и освобождения заключённой в них энергии (витамины B_1, B_2, PP и другие). Участвуют они и в процессах синтеза:- B_6 и B_{12} – в синтезе аминокислот и белковом обмене, B_3 (пантотеновая кислота) – в синтезе жирных кислот и обмене жиров, B_c (фолиевая кислота) – в синтезе пуриновых и пиримидиновых оснований и многих физиологически важных

соединений – ацетилхолина, глутатиона, стероидов и других Менее изучено действие жирорастворимых витаминов, однако несомненно их участие в построении структур организма, например, в образовании костей (витамин D), развитии покровных тканей (витамин A), нормальном развитии эмбриона (витамин E и другие). Таким образом, витамины имеют огромное физиологическое значение. Выяснение физиологической роли витаминов позволило использовать их для витаминизации продуктов питания, в лечебной практике и в животноводстве. Особенно широко стали применяться витамины после освоения их промышленного синтеза. Смотрите также Витаминные Препараты. Получение Витаминов:- Витамины получают главным образом синтетически и лишь в некоторых случаях отдельные стадии в цепи синтеза выполняются биологическими способами. Производство концентратов витаминов из продуктов растительного или животного происхождения почти полностью потеряло своё значение. Получение витаминов относится к тонкому органическому многостадийному синтезу. Химическими методами синтезируют следующие витамины:- A, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_6, B_c, C, D_2, D_3, E, K, PP, а B_{12} – ферментативными методами микробиологического синтеза. Ферментацией пользуются также на одной из стадий синтеза витамина C. Этот витамин в виде индивидуального кристаллического вещества высокой степени чистоты образуется при восстановлении D-глюкозы в D-сорбит. Последний ферментативно окисляют в L-сорбозу, которую после ряда операций превращают в витамин C (I). Витамин A (ретинол) синтезируют, исходя из псевдоионона (II), который циклизуют в b-ионон и затем через ряд сложных операций превращают в ретинол (III). Псевдоионон служит также исходным сырьём для многостадийного синтеза изофитола, используемого при получении чистого витамина E (a-токоферилацетата, IV). Витамин K_3 (2-метил-1,4-нафтохинон) получают окислением 2-метилнафталина. Витамином K_3 пользуются в медицинской практике в виде растворимой в воде натриевой соли бисульфитного производного (V). Производство витамина B_1 (тиамина, VI) основано на конденсации 2-метил-4-амино-5-хлор (бром) метилпиримидина с 4-метил-5-b-оксиэтилтиазолом. Кофермент витамина B_1 – кокарбоксилаза (VII), или дифосфорный эфир тиамина, применяемый для лечения заболеваний сердца, получают фосфорилированием тиамина с последующей очисткой на ионообменных смолах и кристаллизацией. Витамин B_2 (рибофлавин, VIII) образуется при культивировании Eremothecium Ashbyii и других микроорганизмов без выделения в виде сухой биомассы (с использованием только для кормления сельскохозяйственных животных), а синтетический рибофлавин (применяемый в медицине) получают в виде кристаллического продукта деструктивным окислением D-глюкозы (из кукурузного крахмала) в D-арабоновую кислоту и рядом других операций превращают в конечный продукт – жёлто-оранжевые кристаллы высокой степени чистоты. Важное производное рибофлавина – его кофермент рибофлавин-5”-фосфат натрия (IX, R = Na), применяемый для инъекций, получают фосфорилированием рибофлавина, а другой кофермент – ФАД (IX, R – остаток аденозин-5”-фосфата) получают конденсацией рибофлавина-фосфата и аденозин-5”-фосфата. Витамин B_6 (пиридоксин, X, а) синтезируют, конденсируя метоксиацетил-ацетон с цианоксусным эфиром в присутствии аммиака в 2-метил-4-метоксиметил-5-циан-6-оксипиридин, который подвергают нитрованию, затем рядом операций превращают в пиридоксин. Известен также и другой способ получения пиридоксина – через 4-метил-5-пропоксиоксазол диеновым синтезом с формалем бутен-2-диола-1,4. Другими формами B_6 являются пиридоксол (X, б) и пиридоксамин (X, в). Витамин B_c (фолиевую кислоту, XI) синтезируют одностадийной конденсацией 2,4,5-триамино-6-оксипиримидина, 1,1,3-трихлорацетона и n-аминобензоил-L-глутаминовой кислоты. Витамин PP (никотиновую кислоту, XII) получают окислением b-пиколина (выделяемого из каменноугольного дёгтя), ресурсы которого ограниченны, а также окислением хинолина или 2-метил-5-этилпиридина. Для медицинских целей пользуются, кроме никотиновой кислоты, никотинамидом (XIII). Витамин B_3, оптически активная D-пантотеновая кислота $HOCH_2C\ (CH_3)_2CH\ (OH)\ CONH\ (CH_2)_2COOH$, для медицинских целей применяется в виде кальциевой соли. Для нужд животноводства нет необходимости в разделении на промежуточных ступенях синтеза рацемата пантолактона на оптические антиподы. Синтез рацемического пантотената кальция состоит в альдольной конденсации изобутираля и формальдегида с последующим превращением в пантолактон, затем в его конденсации с b-аланином, приводящей к образованию конечного продукта. Витамин B_{12} (цианкобаламин), вещество весьма сложного строения, получают с помощью микробиологического синтеза с Propionbacterium Shermanii на углеводо-белковых средах – отходах свёклосахарного производства (мелассе). Культивирование проводят в присутствии 5,6-диметил-бензимидазола. Витамин выделяют в кристаллическом виде. Имеет значение также технология брожения термофильными метанобразующими Бактериями при 55–57 °C барды ацетоновых и спиртовых заводов, работающих на мелассе. Витамин D_2 (эргокальциферол), имеющий также весьма сложное строение, выделяют из пекарских дрожжей в виде эргостерина, который затем подвергают фотоизомеризации. Для медицинских целей эргокальциферол очищают от побочных веществ, образующихся при фотоизомеризации. Витамин D_3 (холекаль-циферол) получают из холестерина – продукта мясной промышленности. Его бензоилируют, затем подвергают бромированию и другим операциям (смотрите также Витаминные Препараты и Витаминная Промышленность). Витамины В Животноводстве:- Значение витаминов в кормлении сельскохозяйственных животных велико. При их недостатке или отсутствии задерживается рост и развитие молодняка, снижается сопротивляемость организма различным заболеваниям, уменьшается продуктивность. С недостаточным витаминным питанием у сельскохозяйственных животных нередко связаны яловость, аборты, низкая плодовитость. Потребность в витаминах зависит от вида животных, возраста, физиологического состояния, продуктивности, условий кормления и содержания, а также от запаса витаминов в организме. Особенно велика эта потребность у молодняка, беременных и лактирующих самок, высокопродуктивных и племенных животных. Каротина требуется (милиграммов (мг) на 100 килограммов (кг) живой массы в сутки):- коровам стельным 60–80, лактирующим 50–60, быкам-производителям 70–100, овцам суягным и подсосным 20–40, баранам 40–60, свиноматкам супоросным и подсосным 20–30, хрякам 50–60, рабочим лошадям 20–25, племенным 40–50; витамина D_2 или D_3 (ИЕ на 100 кг живой массы в сутки):- крупному рогатому скоту 1 000–1 500, овцам 1 000, свиньям 1 000. Витамины группы В жвачным животным не нормируют, так как они почти полностью покрывают свою потребность в витаминах этой группы благодаря способности Бактерий рубца синтезировать их. В рационе свиней нормируют (мг на 100 кг живой массы) витамина B_2 – 10, B_{12} – 0.04, PP – 50–75. Потребность в витаминах для птицы рассчитывается на тонну (т) концентратов:- витамина A – 4.5 г, D_2 – 30 миллионов ИЕ, D_3 – 1 миллион ИЕ, B_{12} – 12 мг, PP – 15 мг, B_2 – 4 мг, пантотеновой кислоты – 10 г, холин-хлорида – 1 000 г. Основной источник витаминов для животных – корма. Поэтому для правильной организации кормления необходимо знать наряду с потребностью в витаминах содержание их в кормах. Нормирование витаминного питания животных осуществляют подбором кормов, обогащением рационов витаминными кормами или концентратами витаминов, выпускаемыми промышленностью. В состав комбикормов, выпускаемых промышленностью, включают все необходимые витамины.

VITAMIN E = ВИТАМИН E (или ВИТАМИН И.) – A term Vitamin E refers to a group of related, naturally-occurring compounds consisting of Tocopherol and Tocotrienol ‘families’. It is a fat-soluble vitamin with antioxidant properties (i.e. helps prevent lipids in body from breaking-down). Vitamin E is especially effective at preventing oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (so-called ‘Bad Cholesterol’), whose oxidation products (e.g., beta hydroxycholesterol) can be deposited onto the interior walls of blood vessels (e.g., arteries) in the form of plaque.

VITELLINE = ВИТЕЛЛИН – Vitelline:- resembling the yolk (or yolk sac) of an egg or embryo, or to yolk-producing organs, especially in yellow color. From Latin Vitellus. / , от Латинского слова Vitellus, означающее Желток. Вителлин белковое вещество,

содержащее фосфор и относящееся к группе нуклео-альбуминов. Вителлин открыт впервые Дени, извлекается чаще всего из желтка птичьих яиц, пресмыкающихся и рыб. Их характеристической реакцией служит их расщепление под влиянием горячей воды, пищеварения и кислот и так далее на альбуминоидные вещества и лецитины. Растительный вителлин относится к группе глобуминов, то есть белковых веществ, не растворимых в воде, но растворимых в водных растворах поваренной соли или хлористого аммония. Лучшим объектом для получения растительного вителлина служат семена жёлтого лупина. Мелко измельчённые семена обливаются 10-процентным раствором одной из названных солей и через сутки фильтруются. Густой фильтрат подвергается диализу. Через 2–3 дня вителлин осаждается внутри диализатора в виде очень клейкой, тягучей массы, дающей все реакции на белковые вещества.

VITICULTURE = ВИТИКУЛЬТУРА (или ВИНОГРАДАРСТВО) – Viticulture is the scientific study of grapes and is practiced nearly everywhere in the world. The common grape, vitis vinifera, is highly adaptable to a wide variety of environments, so grapes grow on nearly every continent. The viticulturist helps maximize yield and quality by monitoring pests and diseases, irrigation, fertilization, and canopy management. Viticulture holds such prominence because proper vineyard management provides the basis for which wine making can begin. Viticulturists work closely with winemakers developing and selecting new varieties, deciding when to prune during the winter months, and even harvesting the grapes. The history of viticulture closely follows the history of wine making and has been performed for at least 7 000 years. Viticulture practices were developed as early as the Phoenicians and later used in Carthage. The first major text outlining the techniques and science of viticulture was a two-volume book appearing around 500 BC. Such was the Roman love for wine and the respect for viticulture that they produced a twelve-volume text about the science around 65 AD. Early viticulturists domesticated grapes and developed pruning and cultivating techniques to maximize yield and enhance the flavor. They also developed the staking or trellis systems for growing grapes that are still in use today. By the Middle Ages, Catholic monks took over the practice and were highly respected for their knowledge of viticulture at that time. They were instrumental in breeding and selecting grape varieties that could thrive in the cold, damp environment of northern Europe. Modern viticulturists still utilize these early techniques and still play an extensive role in the wine making process. Viticulture is the science and practice of growing grapes. Viticulture is the cultivation or culture of grapes especially for wine making. / Под Витикультурой, от Латинских слов Vitis, означающее Лоза, и Cultura, означающее Возделывание, понимается виноградарство, разведение Винограда. Виноградарство:- (1) отрасль сельского хозяйства, возделывание Винограда. Виноградарство обеспечивает население свежим и сушёным (смотрите Изюм, Кишмиш, Коринка) Виноградом, а винодельчество (смотрите Виноделие) и консервную промышленность сырьём. В соответствии с этим виноградарство имеет четыре производственных направления:- (i) Столовое Виноградарство – производство свежего Винограда для местного потребления, вывоза и хранения. (ii) Виноградарство как сырьевая база производства сушёного Винограда – выращивание кишмишно-изюмных сортов. (iii) Виноградарство как сырьевая база винодельческой промышленности – возделывание винных сортов Винограда для обеспечения сырьём заводов, специализированных на производстве разных типов вина, шампанских и коньячных виноматериалов. (iv) Виноградарство как сырьевая база консервной промышленности – производство сырья для соков (в том числе бекмеса), компотов, варенья, маринада и других безалкогольных продуктов. Виноградарство отличается интенсивностью хозяйства, требует больших капиталовложений и значительных затрат труда (например, в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) на 1 гектар (га) плодоносящего виноградника затрачивается от 200 до 300 человеко-дней в год). Виноградарство – доходная отрасль. В ряде хозяйств СССР, где виноградники занимают всего лишь 10–15% общей земельной площади, доход от виноградарства составляет 50–80% общего дохода хозяйства. Виноград можно возделывать на землях, непригодных под другие культуры, например, на каменистых почвах и известняках, на песках и слабо засолённых почвах, на крутых склонах (на песках он выполняет роль мелиоративной культуры). Виноградарство зародилось в древности. В энеолите и бронзовом веке в культуру был введён Дикий Европейский Виноград. На территории Закавказья, Средней Азии и прилегающих районов Передней Азии виноградарство было известно за несколько тысячелетий до Нашей Эры. В 1968 мировая площадь под виноградниками составляла около 10 миллионов га. В СССР в 1969 площадь виноградных насаждений составила 1 079 тысяч га, валовой сбор Винограда 4 181 тысяч тонн (т). Основные районы виноградарства в СССР (1969, тысяч га):- Украинская ССР – 303, Молдавская ССР – 239, РСФСР – 163, Азербайджанская ССР – 119, Грузинская ССР – 113, Узбекская ССР – 55, Армянская ССР – 37, Казахская ССР – 18, Таджикская ССР – 17, Туркменская ССР – 9, Киргизская ССР – 6. Промышленное виноградарство в основном развито в Южных районах страны. Северная граница его проходит через Киев, Саратов, Семипалатинск, Уссурийск. Приусадебное виноградарство проникает значительно севернее (Москва, Козьмодемьянск, Барнаул). Лучшими районами виноградарства в СССР по качеству производимых столового винограда и вин считаются Юг Украинской ССР (Крымская Область), Молдавская ССР, РСФСР (Северный Кавказ), республики Закавказья и Средней Азии. В СССР различают виноградарство:- укрывное (42%, по данным на 1968) и неукрывное (58%), орошаемое (30%) и неорошаемое, или богарное (70%), корнесобственное (55%) и привитое на морозоустойчивых и филлоксероустойчивых (45%) подвоях. Виноградарство развито в совхозах и других государственных хозяйствах (47% на 1969), колхозах (40%) и на приусадебных участках (13%). Большое значение для получения продукции отличного качества при разных типах виноградо-винодельческого производства имеет специализация районов виноградарства. В СССР около 85% общей площади виноградников занимают винные сорта Винограда, в том числе 13% – гибриды прямые производители (сорта, полученные путём межвидовой гибридизации Американских Видов и Европейского Винограда), 12% – столовые сорта и 3% – кишмишно-изюмные. Всего известно около 4 000 сортов Европейского Винограда, в СССР – около 2 000, из них более 1 500 местных. При правильной организации специализированных хозяйств виноградарство успешно сочетается с другими отраслями. В виноградарстве применяется механизация многих трудоёмких работ:- террасирования, плантажа, посадки, рыхления междурядий, внесения удобрений, укрывания и открывания кустов, установки шпалер (искусственных опор), сбора лозы, борьбы с вредителями и болезнями винограда и другие. Виноградарские специализированные совхозы и колхозы представляют собой крупные (до 3 000 га виноградников) механизированные социалистические хозяйства. Механизация позволяет значительно снизить себестоимость продукции и увеличить рентабельность культуры Винограда. В основных районах виноградарства СССР виноградарские совхозы находятся в ведении республиканских министерств сельского хозяйства и пищевой промышленности. (2) Виноградарство:- наука (раздел растениеводства) о биологических особенностях Винограда и способах его возделывания. Состоит из следующих разделов:- (i) общее виноградарство, изучающее вопросы биологии, экологии и агротехники винограда; и (ii) частное виноградарство, разрабатывающее агротехнику Винограда в различных почвенно-климатических условиях, для разных производственных направлений, а также при выращивании Винограда в теплицах; ампелография (наука о сортах и видах Винограда); селекция Винограда (выведение новых сортов). Научно-исследовательскую работу по виноградарству и виноделию проводят Всесоюзный Научно-Исследовательский Институт Виноделия и Виноградарства ‘Магарач’, Украинский Научно-Исследовательский Институт Виноградарства и Виноделия, Всероссийский Научно-Исследовательский Институт Виноградарства и Виноделия, республиканские и зональные научно-исследовательские институты садоводства и виноградарства с сетью опытных станций и опорных пунктов, а также Всесоюзный Научно-Исследовательский Институт Растениеводства имени Николая Ивановича Вавилова (ВИР), кафедры сельскохозяйственных и пищевых институтов. Научно-исследовательскую работу по борьбе с вредителями и болезнями

Винограда ведут специальные отделы при научно-исследовательских учреждениях по виноградарству, станции по защите растений, а также Всесоюзная Научно-Исследовательская Противофиллоксерная Станция, Всесоюзный Научно-Исследовательский Институт Защиты Растений (ВИЗР). Агрономов-виноградарей выпускают сельскохозяйственные институты, специалистов средней квалификации – техникумы и училища по виноградарству и виноделию. Имеются школы, готовящие техников виноградарства и виноделия. За годы Советской власти виноградарство достигло больших успехов. Важнейшей работой, выполненной ампелографами страны под руководством института Магарач, является создание 10-томного труда Ампелография СССР (1946–70), в котором описано 2 600 сортов Винограда. Селекционеры вывели много сортов Винограда, из которых свыше 30 районированы по Советскому Союзу (Мускат Узбекистанский, Октябрьский, Победа, Первомайский и другие – сорта селекции ВИР; Армения, Арагаци, Токун и другие – сорта Армянского Научно-Исследовательского Института Виноградарства, Виноделия и Плодоводства; Фиолетовый ранний, Саперави Северный и другие – сорта Всероссийского Научно-Исследовательского Института Виноградарства и Виноделия; Рубиновый Магарача, Ранний Магарача – сорта Всесоюзного Научно-Исследовательского Института Виноделия и Виноградарства Магарач, и другие). В ряде научно-исследовательских учреждений ведут работу по выведению морозоустойчивых, стойких к разным заболеваниям и вредителям сортов, отличающихся высокой транспортабельностью, лёжкостью, технологическими свойствами и так далее. Разработаны рекомендации по особенностям агротехники отдельных сортов применительно к различным районам возделывания Винограда. Издаются журналы Виноделие И Виноградарство СССР (с 1939), Садоводство, Виноградарство И Виноделие Молдавии (с 1946). Существует Международное Бюро Винограда И Вина, основанное в 1924 и объединяет 25 стран (в том числе СССР); проводит конгрессы, сессии, издаёт бюллетень.

VITIS VINIFERA = ВИТИС ВИНИФЭРА (или ВИНОГРАД НАСТОЯЩИЙ) – Vitis Vinifera:- in the context of wine grape vine species, Vitis Vinifers is a native grape vine of temperate growing regions in the Northern Hemisphere and a member of the family Vitaceae. There are between 5 000 to 10 000 different varietals of Vitis Vinifera, although not all are widely cultivated or used for wine production. Varietals of Vitis Vinifera account for the majority of commercially planted grapes more so than any other species. Vitis Vinfera varietals are used for wine, food (raisins), juice and for use in other foods. Vitis Vinifera is one of the oldest fruit crops, with seed evidence dating back to 4500 BC. Grapes from Vitis Vinifera were used to make wine as early as 2500 BC, although there is no detail of when or where the vine was first domesticated. The Vitis Vinifera vine is an active climber and can grow up to 60 feet if not pruned or trained. Vitis Vinifera produces both red and white varietal grapes that contain high amounts of sugar, tartaric and malic acids, with soft juicy flesh and high acid, making them excellent for wine production. Popular wine grape varietals of Vitis Vinifera include:- (a) Red Varietals:- (i) Pinot Noir; (ii) Cabernet Franc; and (iii) Cabernet Sauvignon. (b) White Varietals:- (i) Chardonnay; (ii) Riesling; and (iii) Pinot Gris for white varietals. See also Vinifera. Vitis Vinifera is common European Grape cultivated in many varieties; chief source of Old World wine and table grapes. Vitis Vinifera, the common grape vine, is a Species of Vitis, native to the Mediterranean region, central Europe, and Southwestern Asia, from Morocco and Portugal North to Southern Germany and East to Northern Iran. There are currently between 5 000 and 10 000 varieties of Vitis Vinifera grapes though only a few are of commercial significance for wine and table grape production. It is a liana growing to 35 yards (32 meters) in length, with flaky bark. The leaves are alternate, palmately lobed, 5–20 cm (2.0–7.9 in) long and broad. The fruit is a berry, known as a Grape; in the wild species it is 6 mm (0.24 in) diameter and ripens dark purple to blackish with a pale wax bloom; in cultivated plants it is usually much larger, up to 3 cm (1.2 in) long, and can be green, red, or purple (black). The species typically occurs in humid forests and streamsides. The wild grape is often classified as Vitis Vinifera Subsp. Sylvestris (in some classifications considered Vitis Sylvestris), with Vitis Vinifera Subsp. Vinifera restricted to cultivated forms. Domesticated vines have hermaphrodite flowers, but Subsp. Sylvestris is dioecious (male and female flowers on separate plants) and pollination is required for fruit to develop. The grape is eaten fresh, processed to make wine or juice, or dried to produce raisins. Cultivars of Vitis Vinifera form the basis of the majority of wines produced around the world. All of the familiar wine varieties belong to Vitis Vinifera, which is cultivated on every continent except for Antarctica, and in all the major wine regions of the world. / Европейско-Азиатский Вид Винограда (Vitis Vinifera L., Витис Винифэра – Виноград, Дающий Вино (в переводе с Латинского языка)), Вид Рода Vitis Европейского, Западноазиатского и Североафриканского происхождения. Подразделяется на два Подвида – Виноград Культурный (Vitis Vinifera Subsp. Sativa D.C.) и на Дикий Виноград (Vitis Vinifera L. Subsp. Silvestris Gmel.). Виноград Культурный – самый распространённый в мире, насчитывает десятки тысяч сортов, которые произрастают во всех регионах выращивания Винограда. Иногда, Виноград Культурный делят на 3 Группы:- Группу Западноевропейских сортов, Группу сортов бассейна Чёрного Моря и Группу Восточных сортов Винограда. Сорта Vitis Vinifera и их внутривидовые гибриды дают лучшее вино и самый качественный столовый Виноград. Среди лучших представителей винных сортов:- Каберне-Совиньон, Рислинг, Шардоне, Пино Нуар; столовых:- Карабурну, Паркент, Ред Глоуб, Халили, Хусайне, Ризамат. Но эти сорта неустойчивы к грибным заболеваниям, повреждаются вредителями и слабо устойчивы к морозам. Поэтому, одна из задач селекции Винограда:- выведение межвидовых гибридов, сочетающих качество плодов и одновременную устойчивость к неблагоприятным факторам, где сорта Европейско-Азиатского вида используются как носители качества. Виноград Дикий – естественно растёт во многих странах Европы (в поймах рек, в странах граничащих с Чёрным и Средиземным морями), в Закавказье, Средней Азии, Западной части Азии, Ближнем Востоке, Северной Африке. Мощная лиана, оплетающая кроны деревьев, грозди и ягоды мелкие, кисло-сладкие, чёрные. Качество плодов выше, чем у Американских Видов Винограда. Растения двудомные – цветки или мужские или функционально-женские. От Дикого Винограда произошёл Культурный Виноград. Виноград Дикий является исчезающим Видом. Витис Винифера (Vitis Vinifera) или Виноград Настоящий:- из Семейства Виноградных. Многолетняя лиана длиной 30–40 метров (м), однолетние побеги до 3–5 м. Побеги тонкие, сочленённого строения, в каждом узле развиваются листья, в пазухах – пасынковые и зимующие почки. Листья цельные, трёх-, пятилопастные, пильчатые, тёмно-зелёные. Цветки мелкие, зеленоватые, собраны в рыхлую метелку. Плоды – сочные ягоды, которые собраны в грозди. Культивируется на Черноморском побережье Кавказа, в Краснодарском и Ставропольском краях, в Ростовской Области, в Дагестане, в Крыму, Молдове, в Средней Азии. С лечебной целью используются плоды и листья Винограда. Плоды содержат сахар (глюкозу и фруктозу), флобафен, галловую кислоту, кверцитин, эним, гликозиды (монодельфинидин, дидельфинидин), кислоты (яблочную, кремневую, салициловую, фосфорную, винно-каменную, лимонную, янтарную, муравьиную и следы щавелевой), пектины, дубильные вещества, соли калия, магния, кальция, марганца, кобальта, железа, витамины B_1, B_2, B_6, B_{12}, A, C, PP, фолиевую кислоту, витамин K. В кожице виноградин – красящие и дубильные вещества, эфирное масло. В семенах обнаружены дубильные вещества, флобофен, лецитин, ванилин, жирное масло. В листьях Винограда содержится сахар, кверцитин, инозит, дубильные вещества, каротин, бетаин, органические кислоты, минеральные соли. Настой листьев Винограда (1 столовая ложка (ст л) сухих листьев на 1 стакан кипятка, настоять, процедить, принимать по 100 миллилитров (мл) 2–3 раза в день) используется в народной медицине при гипертонической болезни, поносе, нарушениях обмена веществ (щавелевой кислоты). Настоем листьев обмывают кожу при экземе, лишаях, полощут горло при ангине. Ягоды (Виноград) используются как диетический продукт, а также как лечебное средство при начальных формах туберкулеза, при малокровии, мочекислом диатезе. Сок незрелого Винограда применяется как жаропонижающее, а также при ангинах, стоматите. Сушёные ягоды (изюм) употребляют при кашле, ангинах, болезнях мочевого пузыря, при аритмиях сердца и как лёгкое слабительное при геморрое. Молодые листья и веточки Винограда,

собранные в Мае, применяют при лечении гипертонической болезни, диареи, сахарного диабета. Усики Винограда обладают антиспастическим действием. Виноградное вино, потребляемое в незначительных дозах, тонизирует сердечно-сосудистую систему, способствует снижению уровня холестерина в крови, улучшает настроение и общее самочувствие, обезвреживает токсины и болезнетворные микробы. Экстракт из семян Винограда применяется для предупреждения кариеса зубов, с целью предупреждения ретинопатии и защиты от воздействия радиации. Виноград не рекомендуется принимать при ожирении, сахарном диабете, язвенной болезни желудка и двенадцатипёрстной кишки, при поносах, дизентерии. Виноград, попадая на кариозные зубы, усиливает их разрушение. В гомеопатии используется подобно Дикому Винограду Ампелопсис. Эссенция готовится из свежих побегов и внутренней коры. Употребляемые разведения:- 3х, 3 и более высокие. Гомеопатические разведения применяются при хронических кожных сыпях и язвах, при охриплости, диарее.

VITREOUS = СТЕКЛОВАТОЕ (или СТЕКЛОВИДНОЕ, или СТЕКЛООБРАЗНОЕ) – Vitreous:- translucent. / .

VITRIFICATION = ВИТРИФИКАЦИЯ – Vitrification is an alternative approach to cryopreservation that enables hydrated living cells to be cooled to cryogenic temperatures in the absence of ice. Vitrification simplifies and frequently improves cryopreservation because it eliminates mechanical injury from ice, eliminates the need to find optimal cooling and warming rates, eliminates the importance of differing optimal cooling and warming rates for cells in mixed cell type populations, eliminates the need to find a frequently imperfect compromise between solution effects injury and intracellular ice formation, and enables cooling to be rapid enough to 'outrun' chilling injury, but it complicates the osmotic effects of adding and removing cryoprotective agents and introduces a greater risk of cryoprotectant toxicity during the addition and removal of cryoprotectants. Fortunately, a large number of remedies for the latter problem have been discovered over the past 30+ years, and the former problem can in most cases be eliminated or adequately controlled by careful attention to technique. Vitrification is therefore beginning to realize its potential for enabling the superior and convenient cryopreservation of most types of biological systems (including molecules, cells, tissues, organs, and even some whole organisms), and vitrification is even beginning to be recognized as a successful strategy of nature for surviving harsh environmental conditions. However, many investigators who employ vitrification or what they incorrectly imagine to be vitrification have only a rudimentary understanding of the basic principles of this relatively new and emerging approach to cryopreservation, and this often limits the practical results that can be achieved. A better understanding may therefore help to improve present results while pointing the way to new strategies that may be yet more successful in the future. To assist this understanding, this chapter describes the basic principles of vitrification and indicates the broad potential biological relevance of vitrification. Vitrification:- (1) act or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified; and (2) something vitrified. Vitrification (from Latin Vitreum, Glass via French Vitrifier) is the transformation of a substance into a glass, that is to say a non-crystalline amorphous solid. In the production of ceramics, vitrification is responsible for its impermeability to water. Vitrification is usually achieved by heating materials until they liquidize, then cooling the liquid, often rapidly, so that it passes through the glass transition to form a vitrified solid. Certain chemical reactions also result in glasses. In a wider sense, the embedding of material in a glassy matrix is also called Vitrification. An important application is the vitrification of radioactive waste to obtain a stable compound that is suitable for ultimate disposal. In terms of chemistry, vitrification is characteristic for amorphous materials or disordered systems and occurs when bonding between elementary particles (atoms, molecules, forming blocks) becomes higher than a certain threshold value. Thermal fluctuations break the bonds; therefore, the lower the temperature, the higher the degree of connectivity. Because of that, amorphous materials have a characteristic threshold temperature termed glass transition temperature (Tg):- below Tg amorphous materials are glassy whereas above Tg they are molten. The most common applications are in the making of pottery, glass, and some types of food, but there are many others, such as the vitrification of an antifreeze-like liquid in cryopreservation. Vitrification can be defined as the transition of water directly from the liquid phase into an amorphous phase or glass, while avoiding the formation of crystalline ice. / Под Витрификацией, от Латинских слов Vitrum, означающее Стекло, и Facio, означающее Делаю или Превращаю, понимается переход жидкости при понижении температуры в стеклообразное состояние. У растений и животных, а также в их изолированных органах и тканях витрификация наступает при резком охлаждении (ниже – 20 °C). Застывшая при этом в виде аморфной стекловидной массы ткань долго сохраняет жизнеспособность; при осторожном размораживании жизнедеятельность тканей и целых организмов восстанавливается (смотрите Анабиоз).

VITRIOL = ВИТРИОЛ (или СЕРНАЯ КИСЛОТА, или КУПОРОС) – Vitriol:- any of certain hydrated sulfates or sulfuric acid. Most of the vitriols have important and varied industrial uses. Blue, or roman, vitriol is copper(II) sulfate pentahydrate; green vitriol – also called Copperas, a name formerly applied to all the vitriols – is iron(II) sulfate. White vitriol is zinc sulfate; red, or rose, vitriol is cobalt sulfate; and uranvitriol is a native uranium sulfate. Oil of vitriol is concentrated Sulfuric Acid.

VITTATA = УКРАШЕННОЕ СВЯЩЕННЫМИ ПОВЯЗКАМИ (или УКРАШЕННОЕ СВЯЩЕННЫМИ ЛЕНТАМИ) – Vittata:- with lengthwise stripes.

ViTS = VIDEO TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

VIVA VOCE = ВИВА ВОЧЭ (или ЖИВЫМ ГОЛОСОМ) – Viva Voce (in Latin):- (especially of an examination) oral rather than written. Viva Voce:- by word of mouth (oral testimony). Viva Voce is a Latin phrase literally meaning 'With Living Voice' but most often translated as 'By Word Of Mouth'. It may refer to:- word of mouth; a voice vote in a deliberative assembly; an oral exam, especially in a thesis defense in academia; and spoken evidence in law.

VIVIPARITY = ВИВИПАРИЯ (или ЖИВОРОЖДЕНИЕ) – Viviparity:- retention and growth of the fertilized egg within the maternal body until the young animal, as a larva or newborn, is capable of independent existence. The growing embryo derives continuous nourishment from the mother, usually through a placenta or similar structure. This is the case in most mammals, many reptiles, and a few lower organisms. A more primitive condition, known as Ovoviviparity and found in certain snakes, is the simple retention of the egg until it hatches. In this case the embryo derives food from the yolk present in the egg and is not dependent on the mother except for physical protection. Compare Oviparity. / Под Вивипарией, от Латинского слова Viviparus, означающее Живородящий, от слов Vivus, означающее Живой, и Pario, означающее Рожаю), понимается то же, что живорождение. Вивипария у растений – смотрите Живородящие Растения. Живорождение или Вивипария, способ воспроизведения потомства, при котором зародыш развивается в материнском организме, питается непосредственно от матери через плаценту и рождается в виде более или менее развитого детёныша, свободного от яйцевых оболочек. Живорождение противопоставляется яйцерождению, при котором развитие зародыша и освобождение его от яйцевых оболочек происходит вне материнского организма (после откладки яиц). Историческая связь живорождения и яйцерождения доказывается нередкими случаями яйцеживорождения, при котором зародыш развивается из яйца, находящегося в теле матери, питается главным образом за счёт веществ, запасённых в самом яйце, а также выделяемых материнским организмом, и освобождается от яйцевых оболочек обычно после откладки яиц. Среди беспозвоночных животных живорождение характерно для некоторых Кишечнополостных, Членистоногих, Моллюсков, Червей, Иглокожих и других; среди Хордовых – для Сальп, многих Акул и Скатов, некоторых Карпозубых, Жаб, Червяг, Саламандр, Черепах, Ящериц и Змей, для большинства Млекопитающих (исключая Клоачных – Ехидну, Проехидну и Утконоса), в том числе и Человека. Развитие зародыша при живорождении может происходить в яичнике, яйцеводах или их

расширениях, преобразованных в матку, а также во влагалище. У многих живородящих животных вокруг зародыша образуются зародышевые оболочки. О живорождении у растений смотрите Живородящие Растения.

VIVIPAROUS = ВИВИПАРНОЕ (или ЖИВОРОДЯЩЕЕ) – Viviparous:- germinating or spouting from a seed, bulbil or bud while still attached to the parent plant. / Вивипарное или Живородящее:- зарождающееся или происходящее из семени, луковички или почки, пока остаётся прикреплённым к родительскому (исходному) растению. Под Вивипарией, от Латинских слов Vivus, означающее Живой, и Parsio, означающее Рожаю, понимается то же, что Живорождение.

VIX® = VOLATILITY INDEX

VIX® = ВИ.АЙ.ЭКС.® – Volatility Index (VIX®) is a contrarian sentiment indicator that helps to determine when there is too much optimism or fear in the market. When sentiment reaches one extreme or the other, the market typically reverses course. How It Works (Example):- the VIX® is based on data collected by the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®). Each day the CBOE® calculates a figure for a 'synthetic option' based on prices paid for puts and calls. The computation of the VIX® was changed in 2003 and is based on the S&P 500 option series. The key question the Volatility Index answers is 'What is the 'implied', or expected, volatility of the synthetic option on which the index is based'? We already know the following variables:- (i) The market price of the S&P 500; (ii) The prevailing interest rate; (iii) The number of days to expiration of the option series; and (iv) The strike prices of those options contracts. What the equation solves is the 'implied', or expected, volatility. What is volatility? One definition describes volatility as 'the rate and magnitude of changes in price'. In simple English, volatility is how fast prices move. When the market is calm and moving in a trading range or even has a mild upside bias, volatility is typically low. On these kinds of days, call option buying (a bet that the market will move higher) generally outnumbers put option buying (a bet that the market will go down). This kind of market typically reflects complacency, or a lack of fear. Conversely, when the market sells off strongly, anxiety among investors tends to rise. Traders rush to buy puts, which in turn pushes the price of these options higher. This increased amount investors are willing to pay for put options shows up in higher readings on the VIX®. High readings typically represent a fearful marketplace. Paradoxically, an oversold market that is filled with fear is apt to turn and head higher. Why It Matters:- the Volatility Index works well in conjunction with other 'overall market indicators'. By studying its message, traders will have a better understanding of investor sentiment, and thus possible reversals in the market. See also Volatility Index. VIX® is the ticker symbol for CBOE Volatility Index. The index, calculated by Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®), measures expected volatility of S&P 500 stock index in the next 30 days. The exact definition of VIX® is:- implied volatility of a hypothetical S&P 500 option with 30 days to expiration. The VIX® Index is calculated from prices and implied volatility of a broad range of near term options on S&P 500. To keep the time period of the implied volatility constant 30 days, options with different time to expiration are weighted accordingly. The VIX® Index has active derivative markets – VIX® options and VIX® futures. The index and its derivatives have several specific characteristics with important implications for trading. The VIX® is a highly touted index on CNBC and in financial circles, but what is it and what does it represent? You may hear it called the 'Fear Index', but that too is a misnomer and not an accurate representation of what it is. Certainly there are times based on the price of this index that it construes fear, but other times it may reflect complacency. What is it? The VIX® is a number derived from the prices of options premium in the S&P 500 index (which is an index comprising 500 large cap stocks). It is a good indicator of the expectation of market volatility, note I said 'expectation', it is not representative of the actual volatility or what will happen. This is a very important point; it is just a general assumption based on the premiums investors are willing to pay for the right to buy or sell stock. This premium in options can be loosely defined as risk. Just like other forms of insurance, the greater the risk the higher the premiums, and the lower the risk the lower the premiums. When the options premium fall the VIX falls and when premiums rise the VIX® rises. The VIX® is not set by any one person, but rather the results of millions of transactions by millions of traders from around the world. The buyers and sellers move the option prices, more buyers and the premiums go up, more sellers and the premiums go down. The VIX® takes a weighted average of all these options prices in the S&P 500 index and derives a single number that is called the VIX®. This one VIX® number gives us a general idea if investors are paying more or less for the right to buy or sell the S&P 500 index. What does the number mean? For those interested in what the number mathematically represents, here it is in the most simple of terms. The VIX® represents the S&P 500 index ± percentage move, annualized for one standard deviation. Example, if the VIX® is currently at 15. That means, based on the option premiums in the S&P 500 index, the S&P is expected to stay with in a ±15% range over 1 year, 68% of the time (which represents one standard deviation). VIX®:- the implied volatility on the S&P 100 (OEX) option. This volatility is meant to be a forward looking volatility. It is calculated from both calls and puts that are near the money. The VIX® is a popular measure of market risk. VIX® is the CBOE Volatility Index. VIX® is the ticker symbol for the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) Volatility Index, which shows the market's expectation of 30-day volatility. It is constructed using the implied volatilities of a wide range of S&P 500 index options. This volatility is meant to be forward looking, is calculated from both calls and puts, and is a widely used measure of market risk, often referred to as the 'Investor Fear Gauge'. The CBOE® designed the VIX to create various volatility products. Following the CBOE's lead, two other variations of volatility indexes have since been created:- the VXN, which tracks the NASDAQ 100; and the VXD, which tracks the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA). The VIX®, however, was the first successful attempt at creating and implementing a volatility index. Introduced in 1993, it was originally a weighted measure of the implied volatility of eight S&P 100 at-the-money put and call options. Ten years later, in 2004, it expanded to use options based on a broader index, the S&P 500, which allows for a more accurate view of investors' expectations on future market volatility. VIX® values greater than 30 are generally associated with a large amount of volatility as a result of investor fear or uncertainty, while values below 20 generally correspond to less stressful, even complacent, times in the markets. How the VIX's Value Is Established:- the VIX® is a computed index, much like the S&P 500 itself, although it is not derived based on stock prices. Instead, it uses the price of options on the S&P 500, and then estimates how volatile those options will be between the current date and the option's expiration date. The CBOE® combines the price of multiple options and derives an aggregate value of volatility, which the index tracks. While there is not a way to directly trade the VIX®, the CBOE® does offer VIX® options, which have a value based on VIX® futures and not the VIX® itself. Additionally, there are 24 other volatility exchange-traded products (ETPs) for the VIX®, bringing the total number to 25. An Example of the VIX®:- movements of the VIX® are largely dependent on market reactions. For example, on June 13, 2016, the VIX® surged by more than 23%, closing at a high of 20.97, which represented its highest level in over three months. The spike in the VIX® came about due to a global sell-off of US equities. This means global investors saw uncertainty in the market and decided to take gains or realize losses, which caused a higher aggregate equity supply and lower demand, increasing market volatility. / СИБО® (CBOE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

VIYELLA = ВАЙЭЛА – Viyella:- a blend of 55% wool and 45% cotton. Twill weave. Has the appearance of very fine flannel. It is soft, fine, and warm. Holds a good pleat. Washable by machine. If made up in a slim skirt for women, should be underlined, as it has not much body. Excellent for all kinds of children's and baby's wear, sportswear, men's and women's tailored shirts and dresses. Viyella was a blend of wool and cotton first woven in 1893 in England, and soon to be the 'first branded fabric in the world'. It was made of 55 percent merino wool and 45 percent cotton in a twill weave, developed by James and Robert Sissons of William Hollins & Company, spinners and hosiers. The brand name, first registered as a trademark in 1894, and registered in the United States in 1907, soon

covered not only the original fabric, to be sold by the yard (piece goods), but also clothing. At first this was made by separate businesses, but it was not long before Hollins started producing their own clothes and offering franchises to manufacturers who would use the Viyella label. Following increasing emphasis on garment manufacture over the years, Viyella is now a fashion brand for clothes and home furnishings made of a variety of fabrics. The original wool/cotton blend is no longer on sale. The Fabric:- Viyella was a soft dress-weight fabric that was more resistant to shrinkage than any comparable pure wool alternative (challis, for example). In its early years it was marketed as a fabric which combined lightness and fashion with warmth and durability. One 1920s advertisement called it a 'guaranteed unshrinkable fine wool flannel' for women who wanted both 'daintiness' and 'protectiveness'. By the early XX century it came in various weights and widths, some rather narrow by today's standards, and in both plain colours and woven or printed patterns, and was exported from the United Kingdom to other English-speaking countries. Towards the end of the XX century it was woven in 150 cm wide lengths suitable for modern garment design and production. The first ready-made garments using Viyella were shirts and nightgowns, and soon came dresses, slips and other clothing, much of it produced under franchise arrangements using the Viyella trademark. It was also made into sheets, and at one time Viyella yarn was available for home knitting. In the mid-XX century the fabric was popular for children's clothes – from babies' nightgowns to winter shirts for British schoolchildren – and for pyjamas, shirts and dresses; it became associated with sensible, cosy clothing. Officers in the British and other Commonwealth armies purchased their uniforms during the Second World War, and Viyella shirts were a desirable option for them. In the late XX century it was 're-invented' as fashionable fabric. In 1987 The Times said it was used by designers interested in 'vintage' style, like Laura Ashley, and creators of 'modern classics'. Clydella was a cheaper, less soft alternative made with 81 per cent cotton, produced at factories in the Clydeside area, including Glasgow and Hamilton, where many yards of Viyella were also woven. Hollins also produced the related Dayella cloth used especially for babies' clothes. The Companies:- the name Viyella is based on the unusually-named valley road, Via Gellia, (the A5012 Road is a main road in the south of the English county of Derbyshire) near Matlock, where in 1890 Hollins & Co acquired a mill used for the early production of Viyella. Hollins had started business in 1784 in Pleasley, about 20 miles away on the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire border. Later their offices were at Viyella House in Nottingham. After a merger in 1961, Hollins became Viyella International, led by Joe Hyman, who in the next few years acquired a series of related companies, with Viyella growing to be one of the biggest textile businesses in the UK, owning 40 factories across the country. After a few years as Carrington Viyella and then Vantona Viyella, the company owning the brand became Coats Viyella (Coats Paton, now Coats plc), who in the 1980s built a new mill to produce Viyella cloth in Barrowford, Lancashire, but this was demolished in 1999. In the XXI century much of Coats manufacturing (now specializing in thread) has been moved abroad and it is no longer possible to buy Viyella fabric. Coats underwent major restructuring in 2002 and sold off its Viyella fashion retail business (and Jaeger) to entrepreneur Richard Thompson in 2003 for £1, who re-sold Viyella weeks later to venture capitalist Harris Watson. Viyella Ladieswear has since added home furnishings to its range of goods. The fashion chain entered Administration on 07 January 2009 citing 'an assessment of the current economic situation and the prospects for the future' as the cause. In 2009, the upmarket retailer Austin Reed agreed to buy Viyella for an undisclosed sum. In late 2011, Viyella opened its flagship store next to Austin Reed at 92 Regent Street, London. / Вайэла – торговое название полушерстяной меланжевой ткани. Дьжеймз и Робэт Сисэнз (James and Robert Sissons) из Вильэм Холинз Энд Кампэни (William Hollins & Company). Лора Эшли (Laura Ashley). Дьжоу Хаймэн (Joe Hyman). Коутс Пэйтчэн (Coats Paton), сейчас Коутс Пи.Эл.Си. (Coats PLC). Ричэд Томпсэн (Richard Thompson). Хэрис Ватсэн (Harris Watson).

VIZ. = VIDELICET

VIZ. = ВИЗ. – Viz. is an abbreviation of Videlicet, which itself is a contraction from Latin of 'Videre Licet' meaning 'It Is Permitted To See'. Both forms introduce a specification or description of something stated earlier; this is often a list preceded by a colon (:). Although both forms survive in English, viz. is far more common than videlicet. A similar expression is scilicet, abbreviated as sc., which is Latin for 'it is permitted to know'. Viz. is usually used to elaborate or detail text which precedes it, while sc. provides a parenthetic clarification, removes an ambiguity, or supplies a word omitted in preceding text. In legal usage, scilicet appears abbreviated as ss. or, in a caption, as §, where it provides a statement of venue and is read as 'to wit'. Viz.:- namely. Used in tariffs to specify commodities. Viz. (also rendered viz without a full stop) and the adverb videlicet are used as synonyms for 'Namely', 'That Is To Say', and 'As Follows'. / Видэличэт (Videlicet) (Виз (Viz.)), Видэрэ Личэт (Videre Licet).

VKM = VEHICLE KILOMETER

VKO = VNUKOVO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

VKT = VEHICLE KILOMETERS TRAVELED

VL = VALUE LINE

VL = VARIABLE LEVY

VLCC = VERY LARGE CRUDE CARRIER

VLDL = VERY LOW–DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS

VLF = VERY LOW FREQUENCY

VLFO = VESSEL LOAD FREE OUT

VLIB = EMSL–VEGAS LIBRARY INVENTORY = ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LABORATORY – VEGAS LIBRARY INVENTORY

VLT = VIRTUAL LABORATORY FOR TECHNOLOGY

VLU = VEHICLE LOCATION UNIT

VM = VEGETABLE MATTER

VMAL = EMSL–VEGAS MAIL SYSTEM = ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LABORATORY – VEGAS MAIL SYSTEM

VMC = VISUAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

VMI = VENDOR MANAGED INVENTORY

VMO = VISITING MEDICAL OFFICER

VMRS = VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REPORTING STANDARDS

VMS = VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN

VMS = VOLATILE METHYL SILOXANE

VMT = VEHICLE MILE OF TRAVEL

VMT = VEHICLE–MILES TRAVELED

VN = VIET NAM = VIETNAM

VND = VIETNAMESE DONG

V–NECK = ВОРОТ В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ ВИ. (или ВОРОТ В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ V, или КЛИНООБРАЗНЫЙ ВОРОТ) – V-Neck is a neckline cut in the shape of the letter V. V-Neck is a garment, as a sweater, with a V-shaped neck. / Ворот В Форме Буквы Ви. (V) – вырез горловины в форме буквы Ви. (V). Ворот:- (1) на одежде, вырез вокруг шеи, например, открытый, закрытый, прямой (с разрезом посередине), косой (с разрезом сбоку); или (2) то же, что воротник, например, отложной воротник.

VNIS = VEHICLE NAVIGATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

VNO = VIRTUAL NETWORK OWNER

VNTR = VARIABLE NUMBER TANDEM REPEAT

VNTSC = VOLPE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

VOA = VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

VOC = VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND

VOCABULARY = СЛОВАРЬ (или СЛОВНИК) – Vocabulary:- (a) list of words of a language; and (b) repertory of words of a particular individual. See also Lexicon. / Смотрите также Лексикон (Lexicon). Словарь:- (1) собрание слов (обычно в алфавитном порядке), устойчивых выражений с пояснениями, толкованиями или с переводом на другой язык, например, двуязычный словарь, терминологический словарь, толковый словарь, фразеологический словарь, энциклопедический словарь или словари синонимов, амонимов, антонимов; словарь морфем, толкующий значимые части слов. (2) совокупность слов какого-нибудь языка, а также слов, употреблённых в каком-нибудь одном произведении, в произведениях какого-нибудь писателя или вообще употребляемых кем-нибудь. Словник – алфавитный список, реестр слов в словаре.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Vocational Education:- instruction intended to equip persons for industrial or commercial occupations. It may be obtained either formally in trade schools, technical secondary schools, or in on-the-job training programs or, more informally, by picking up the necessary skills on the job. Vocational education in schools is a relatively modern development. Until the XIX century such education, except for the professions, was provided only by apprenticeship. This situation was partly due to the low social status associated with such instruction as opposed to a classical curriculum, which was considered 'necessary for a gentleman'. With the growth of industrialization during the XIX century, however, several European countries, notably Germany, began introducing vocational education in elementary and secondary schools. In Great Britain, however, opposition to vocational education persisted into the XX century, although a few trade and junior technical schools were established by local authorities before World War II. By the late XIX century public (common) school vocational education in the United States consisted of manual training and practical arts. These programs were gradually expanded until 1917 when federal aid was provided to public schools for trade and industrial, agricultural, and homemaking courses. After World War II the demand for trained paraprofessionals in the relatively new fields of computer science, electronics, and medical services led to an increased interest in short-term postsecondary specialized training programs in these areas as an alternative to a traditional college education. / Профессиональное Образование, образование, получаемое в процессе обучения в высших, средних специальных и профессионально-технических учебных заведениях, а также на специальных курсах. Смотрите также Высшее Образование, Среднее Специальное Образование, Профессионально-Техническое Образование, Курсы; статьи об отдельных отраслях образования, например, Горное Образование, Педагогическое Образование.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMES = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ – Vocational Programmes:- vocational education prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification. Some indicators divide vocational programmes into school-based programmes and combined school and work-based programmes on the basis of the amount of training that is provided in school as opposed to training in the workplace.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИЯ – Vocational Rehabilitation includes ability testing, work adjustment measures and training other than ordinary labour market training.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING = ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА (или ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ) – Vocational Training is a training that emphasizes skills and knowledge required for a particular job function (such as typing or data entry) or a trade (such as carpentry or welding). Vocational Training is training for a specific career or trade, excluding the professions. Vocational training focuses on practical applications of skills learned, and is generally unconcerned with theory or traditional academic skills. A large part of the education in vocational schools is hands-on training. Vocational training thus provides a link between education and the working world. It is usually provided either at the high school level or in a postsecondary trade school. Why is Vocational Training Worth Considering? Vocational training offers training for specific jobs. Since vocational training often begins in high school, students can graduate prepared to take a high-paying, skilled job immediately. Graduates of trade or vocational schools have an advantage over informally trained job-seekers because an independent organization certifies that they have the skills needed to successfully perform a specific, skilled occupation. Traditional Venues for Vocational Training:- Secondary School:- most high schools offer some form of vocational training program, increasingly called Career And Technical Education. The expanded concept of career and technical education provides for a planned program of courses and learning experiences that allow students to explore career options, develop academic skills, achieve high academic standards, and prepare for industry-defined work or advanced education. For example, the Tech Center at Yorktown, New York, offers twenty-nine vocational specialties, not only to prepare students for the construction and manufacturing industries (traditional specialties of vocational education), but also for jobs in business, human services, health services, and natural and agricultural science. Specialties are as diverse as advertising art and design, television production, computer graphics, cosmetology, business and computer technology, auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, small engine technology, practical nursing, floral design, and urban forestry. Public schools in some states have separate vocational schools where students attend part time, either as part of the school day or in the evening, for specialized programs in addition to academic courses. These programs usually include a sequence of courses as well as work-based learning experiences. Large communities and cities often have separate public schools that students attend full time that provide both academic instruction and vocational training to high school students. These schools commonly use the cooperative training technique, in which students work part time in the job for which they are preparing. The traditional focus of these schools is changing; no longer do students simply train for a vocation, but they are also required to work

toward a high school diploma or a GED. Additionally, students are encouraged to consider going on to some form of postsecondary education. The 2004 National Assessment of Vocational Education, published by the US Department of Education, reports that nearly one-half of all high school students in that year were involved in some form of vocational training, even if just one course. The report found that vocational training at the high school level had positive effects on short- and medium-range earnings. It also found that high school students who participated in vocational programs also increased their academic course taking and achievement, as well. Despite these positive findings, however, career and technical education in secondary schools is on the decline in the XXI century. One reason is that traditional vocational training prepared students for manufacturing jobs, such as mechanics and repair and precision production, but the manufacturing industry in the United States is in decline. Instead, the economy is becoming more service- and information-based. The National Center for Education Statistics notes that this change is partly responsible for a trend toward a greater emphasis on academics in vocational training, as workers in a service- and information-based economy have a greater need for critical thinking and social skills. The greater academic emphasis also results from toughening requirements for graduation from high school nationwide. The focus on academics has led to fewer high school graduates taking any specific labor market preparation courses, and an even bigger decrease in the number of students concentrating in the vocational curriculum. Another reason vocational training at the secondary school level is declining is that low-achieving students were often 'dumped' into the programs, undermining program quality and rigor. Traditionally, high school students in vocational programs have not been expected to go to college. While considerable federal effort and funds have been allocated to change that, there is evidence that those who participate in vocational programs at the high school level are more likely to get an associate's degree or postsecondary certificate than they are to go on to and complete a four-year college degree. Public high schools implemented some vocational education – related reforms in the late 1990s, including greater integration of academic and vocational education and less 'block scheduling' of vocational courses. However, these reforms have not yet produced increased achievement or college attendance for those who select vocational training. The administration of President George Walker Bush proposed to eliminate all federal funding for high school vocational education in fiscal year 2006. While some funds would still be available through a new program known as the High School Intervention Initiative, wide local discretion on how those funds might be used, coupled with an expansion of required high school assessments, would lead many local educational agencies to pursue interventions other than vocational education. It seems probable that vocational education options available to high school students will be significantly reduced during the next decade. Tech Prep Education:- the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998, in addition to providing funds to postsecondary institutions, provided funding to programs known as Tech Prep programs. Tech Prep programs are based on a collaboration between secondary schools and postsecondary institutions to help prepare students for high tech careers in areas such as engineering, technology, applied science, health, and applied economics, and to improve the academic success of vocational students. Tech Prep is a sequenced program of study that combines at least two years of secondary and two years of postsecondary education. It is designed to help students gain both academic knowledge and technical skills. These programs typically lead to either a certificate or an associate's degree in a specific career field. Almost one half of the country's high schools offer some type of Tech Prep program. In fiscal year 2005 USD106 million was appropriated for the program, although because of proposed budget cuts, its future is uncertain. The effectiveness of Tech Prep programs is up for debate. Evaluations in Texas and New York found evidence that students enrolled in these programs were less likely to drop out of high school or have a chronic absenteeism problem and were more likely to enroll in postsecondary school. However, academic achievement and labor market outcomes were not demonstrably improved. This may be because Tech Prep programs are not always implemented as envisioned in the legislation, but instead are often implemented piecemeal or with a focus on improving only academics. Postsecondary Trade School:- the 2004 National Assessment of Vocational Education reported that about one-third of college students were involved in vocational programs as a major part of their studies. Postsecondary vocational schools, also called Trade Schools, provide an educational option other than community colleges and four-year colleges. They also help older students who want to advance or change their careers. Often these schools cater to the needs of working adults by offering classes at night or online. Trade schools offer both degree programs and vocational certificates. There are many occupations that require a trade school education, including hairdressing, massage therapy, auto mechanics, plumbing, and carpentry. Trade schools also teach students technological, culinary, and health care skills. Some trade schools offer apprenticeships as well. Recognizing the need for more skilled workers in the information-based economy, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998 granted money to postsecondary schools to develop and enhance vocational programs. The Act focused federal investment in high quality vocational and technical educational programs that integrate academic and vocational education, promote student attainment of high vocational and technical standards, provide students with strong experience and understanding of an industry, and develop, improve, and expand the use of technology. Postsecondary institutions that receive the funds have the flexibility to design services to meet the needs of their students. School guidance offices have information on trade schools. Two comprehensive online resources, http://www.trade-schools.net and http://www.trade-school.org, also list trade schools and the courses they offer. Institutions listed include mechanical and automotive schools, business schools, culinary schools, art and design schools, diving schools, cosmetology schools, education programs, health care schools, legal and criminal justice schools, schools focusing on occupations in the media, real estate schools, technology schools, and travel and tourism schools. These trade schools offer diplomas or certificates that employers nationwide will accept. They also provide their students with assistance in meeting necessary licensing requirements. Vocational Training is a training for a specific vocation in industry or agriculture or trade. Vocational Training is used to prepare for a certain trade or craft. Decades ago, it used to refer solely to such fields are welding and automotive service, but today it can range from hand trades to retail to tourism management. Vocational training is education only in the type of trade a person wants to pursue, forgoing traditional academics. Vocational training, also known as Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Career and Technical Education (CTE), provides job-specific technical training for trades, such as auto repair, plumbing and retail. These programs generally focus on providing students with hands-on instruction, and can lead to certification, a diploma or certificate. Vocational training can also give applicants an edge in job searches, since they already have the certifiable knowledge they need to enter the field. A student can receive vocational training either in high school, a community college or at trade schools for adults. In High School:- some vocational training is found in the form of high school CTE programs that include academic study as well as a variety of courses and work experiences designed to introduce students to trades ranging from construction, business and health services to art and design, agriculture and information technology. This form of education can be offered at high school campuses or separate vocational training centers. The ultimate goal of these programs is to prepare students for the job field and help them complete their high school education. After High School:- community colleges and technical schools also offer a variety of vocational courses and programs. This form of instruction includes hands-on training without the added emphasis on standard subjects like math and English. Instead, students take specific classes related to the job they're training for. Vocational schools typically utilize cooperative training techniques, where students are able to work in the job they're studying for and attend classes. Most vocational training programs can be completed within six months to two years. Vocational Training is a training you undertake to obtain National Vocational Qualifications or Scottish Vocational Qualifications, under certain full time courses lasting for at least four weeks. / Дьюдьж Вокё Бош (George Walker Bush; 1946–). Карл Ди. Пёкинз (Carl D. Perkins). Профессиональное Обучение:- обучение профессии или коммерции. В Великобритании в 1983 был создан Совет Делового и Технического Обучения, который разрабатывает национальную систему профессионального обучения, а в 1991 введена

система Национальная Профессиональная Квалификация, состоящая из черырёх уровней. Профессиональная Подготовка, совокупность специальных знаний, умений и навыков, позволяющих выполнять работу в определённой области деятельности. В зависимости от квалификации различают 4 основных уровня профессиональной подготовки, требующих соответствующего профессионального образования:- высшего, среднего специального, профессионально-технического и элементарного (подготовка работников низшей квалификации на профессиональных курсах, путём бригадно-индивидуального обучения на производстве и других). Профессиональная подготовка совершенствуется в процессе трудовой деятельности, в системе повышения квалификации, путём самообразования.

VOCC = VESSEL OPERATING COMMON CARRIER

VOCC = VICTIMS OF CRIME COORDINATOR

VOICE AUTHORIZATION = ГОЛОСОВАЯ АВТОРИЗАЦИЯ (или АВТОРИЗАЦИЯ ГОЛОСОМ) – Voice Authorization:- an approval response that is obtained through interactive communication between an issuer and an acquirer, their authorizing processors or stand-in processing or through telephone, facsimile or telex communications. / Голосовая Авторизация (в расчётах по картам):- применяется, когда нет подходящего устройства для проведения авторизации, например, POS-терминала.

VOICE IDENTIFICATION = ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ГОЛОСА (или РАСПОЗНАВАНИЕ ГОЛОСА) – Voice Identification:- police technique for identifying individuals by the time, frequency, and intensity of their speech-sound waves. A sound spectrograph is employed to record these waves in the form of a graph that may be compared to graphs of other individuals and differentiated. Though voice graphs (or voiceprints) have been used in courtroom proceedings, the accuracy of this technique in identifying individuals is a subject of controversy among speech scientists.

VOICEPRINT = ПЕЧАТЬ С ГОЛОСА (или ОБРАЗЕЦ ГОЛОСА, или ХХ) – A Voiceprint is a set of measurable characteristics of a human voice that uniquely identifies an individual. These characteristics, which are based on the physical configuration of a speaker's mouth and throat, can be expressed as a mathematical formula. The term applies to a vocal sample recorded for that purpose, the derived mathematical formula, and its graphical representation. Voiceprints are used in voice ID systems for user authentication. Voiceprint:- a stored digital model of an individual's voice, used for identification purposes. Voiceprint can refer to the spectrogram of a voice. More specific uses include:- (i) VoicePrint, as of March 2012 now AMI-audio, Canada's broadcast reading service; (ii) Voiceprint Records, an English record label; (iii) the stored template used to identify a person via their voice in speaker recognition. / , использованная с целью идентификации.

VOID = АННУЛИРОВАННОЕ (или НИЧТОЖНОЕ, или НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ, или НЕ ИМЕЮЩЕЕ СИЛЫ) – Void means empty or useless or having no legal force. For example:- (i) an example of void is living a life of constant complaints and misery; or (ii) an example of void is a cancelled check. Void:- not valid or legally binding. Void:- absolutely null, without legal force and legal effect, such as an agreement for an immoral consideration. Not to be confused with voidable which indicates unenforceability of a valid agreement. Void:- in law, having no legal force or effect; not legally binding or enforceable. / Ничтожное или Недействительное:- лишённое законной силы или влияния, например, недействительный контракт (contract). Не Имеющий Силы (Void):- то, что не имеет законной силы. Void:- отказ покупателя от оплаты после того, как успешно прошла авторизация, принадлежащей ему карты. Транзакции, помеченные как Void, не включаются в Партию (Batch) и не предъявляются к дальнейшей оплате. Ничтожное:- (1) очень малое, незначительное по количеству, например, ничтожные средства; или (2) совершенно незначительное по роли, внутреннему содержанию; не внушающее к себе уважения, мелкое, например, ничтожная роль или ничтожная личность. Аннулированное – объявленное нежействительным, отменённым, например, аннулированный договор.

VOIDABLE = АННУЛИРУЕМОЕ (или ОСПОРИМОЕ, или ОСПАРИВАЕМОЕ) – Voidable:- capable of being set aside by a court or rescinded at the option of one of the involved parties. Voidable:- that which is not absolutely void, but may be avoided. Voidable:- valid until annulled, such as a resolution. / Оспоримый:- не имеющий (юридической) силы. Соглашение, которое может быть аннулировано любой из сторон в случае подлога, некомпетентности или нарушения закона, или вследствие возможности применения права на отказ (right of rescission).

VOIDABLE CONTRACT = АННУЛИРУЕМЫЙ ДОГОВОР (или ОСПОРИМЫЙ КОНТРАКТ, или ОСПАРИВАЕМЫЙ ДОГОВОР, или НИЧТОЖНЫЙ ДОГОВОР) – Voidable Contract is a contract which may be voided at the option of either party. For example, an insurer may avoid a policy from inception for the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material facts during the negotiation of the placement, renewal or alteration of cover. An insurer may also avoid a policy from the date of the presentation of a fraudulent claim.

VOIDABLE POLICY = АННУЛИРУЕМЫЙ ПОЛИС (или ОСПОРИМЫЙ ПОЛИС, или ОСПАРИВАЕМЫЙ ПОЛИС, или НИЧТОЖНЫЙ ПОЛИС) – Voidable Policy is a policy in respect of which the underwriter is entitled to avoid liability. See also Avoidance. Voidable Policy is a contract which may be voided at the option of either party. For example, an insurer may avoid a policy from inception for the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material facts during the negotiation of the placement, renewal or alteration of cover. An insurer may also avoid a policy from the date of the presentation of a fraudulent claim.

VOIDED BILL OF LADING = АННУЛИРОВАННЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ (или НИЧТОЖНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ, или НЕ ИМЕЮЩИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ СИЛЫ КОНОСАМЕНТ, или НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОНОСАМЕНТ) – Voided Bill Of Lading:- related to consolidated bill of lading (B/L); those B/L's absorbed in the combining process. Different from Canceled Bill of Lading. B/L 'absorbed' in a consolidated bill of lading. In the process of shipping products, goods or some other type of item, a shipper generates a Bill of Lading (B/L), whether arriving via ship, train or truck. A bill of lading is documentation stating the terms of the agreement between the shipper and delivery company. It specifies the terms, agreements and condition of the carriage. Additionally, it indicates the quantity, weight and nature of the content or cargo. It even serves has a document of title of the specified goods. A canceled bill of lading is documentation that cancels a bill of lading in process. A canceled bill of lading is not the same as a Voided Bill of Lading, which usually consists of combining at least two more bill of lading to an existing order in process. / Относящийся к Консолидированному/Сводному Коносаменту; эти коносаменты поглощаются при комбинированном процессе перевозки груза. Отличается от Отменённого/Аннулированного Коносамента (Canceled Bill of Lading).

VOIDED CHECK = АННУЛИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЕК (или НИЧТОЖНЫЙ ЧЕК, или НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЕК) – A Voided Check is a check that has been cancelled. Once it has been appropriately voided, a check cannot be used. There are several possible reasons for a voided check, including the following:- (i) there was a mistake in filling out the check; (ii) the check was issued in error; and (iii) the check was submitted by an employee to an employer for use in setting up a direct deposit payroll account. In all of these cases, the voided check is not cashed. A voided check may be perforated with a 'Void' stamp, or crossed out, or have 'Void' written across it, be shredded, or simply be stored in a voided checks file. It is best to permanently deface or destroy a voided check, so that no one can present it to a bank at a later date and expect to be paid for it. If the check is not currently in the company's possession, then contact the bank and authorize a stop payment on the check (for which the bank will charge a fee). In the accounting system, the check would

have been recorded when it was originally created, so a reversing entry must be made that debits (increases) cash and credits (decreases) the account to which the payment applies. Thus, if the payment had been for an expense, the credit would be to the related expense account; if the payment had been to acquire an asset, the credit would be to the related asset account. If there is a check register, the reversing entry is needed in order to record the elimination of the accounting transaction associated with the check number that is printed on the check. In a computerized accounting system, there is usually a menu option for voiding a check, since this is a sufficiently common activity to warrant having its own routine.

VOID POLICY = АННУЛИРОВАННЫЙ ПОЛИС (или НИЧТОЖНЫЙ ПОЛИС, или НЕ ИМЕЮЩИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ СИЛЫ ПОЛИС, или НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОЛИС) – Void Policy is a contract which has no legal effect and is therefore unenforceable in a court of law. For example, an insurance contract where the policyholder does not have an insurable interest. Void Policy:- policy which is inadmissible as evidence in a court of law, e.g., Policy Proof of Interest Policy (P.P.I. Policy). Void Policy:- a policy which is not acceptable to a court of law as a valid legal document. Examples expressed in the Marine Insurance Act (MIA) 1906, are a gaming and wagering contract, a contract entered into where the assured had no insurable interest and no expectation of acquiring such interest, a policy which states 'interest or not interest', a Policy Proof of Interest (PPI) policy and a policy which contains terms whereby the underwriter waives any benefit of salvage to the insurer, or any similar term. / Под Страховым Полисом, от Французского слова Police, от Итальянского слова Polizza, означающее Квитанция или Расписка, понимается документ (как правило, именной), удостоверяющий заключение договоров личного или имущественного страхования, а также отношения по государственному обязательному страхованию. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) при добровольном страховании страховой полис вручался страхователю (гражданину или организации, в интересах которых осуществлялось страхование) вслед за уплатой им первого страхового взноса. При обязательном страховании страховой полис выдавался после определения органами Госстраха состава имущества, подлежащего страхованию, его оценки, исчисления размера страховых платежей. В страховом полисе фиксировались основные условия страхования:- вид, объект, начало и конец действия страхования, размер страховой суммы, сведения о страхователе, страховщике и другое.

VOILE = ВУАЛЬ – Voile is a sheer, transparent, low-count, crisp or soft, lightweight, plain-weave muslin with a thready feel, made of highly twisted yarns. It can be comprised of wool, cotton, silk, rayon, polyester, or other man-made fibers. Voile is especially popular when made of cotton or blends for summer wear and is often printed to match heavier fabrics. Voile is used for clothing, especially for blouses and summer dresses, and for curtains and similar items. Voile Fabric is a sheer spun cloth that is lightweight and soft. It is usually made with cylindrical, combed yarn. Voile is used for blouses, children's wear, draperies, bedspreads, etc. Voile is a lightweight, sheer fabric used for clothing and curtains. Voile is the French word for veil and the well-draping fabric can be, and has been, used to make wedding veils. Silk, rayon and cotton are the three main varieties of voile, but voile lace also exists. Voile lace is a hand cut lace that may be white or beige or dyed in many different colors. Hand cut voile lace has open spaces cut out in between the lace fabric. Voile lace is a type of cotton voile that is popular for table cloths and fabrics sold by the bolt. Voile lace, some with rich embroidery accents, is often imported from Africa. Cotton voile is used to make lingerie, baby clothes, blouses and skirts. It is also popular for making romantic sheer drapes that pool on the floor. It looks very much like gauze and is summer weight and breezy. Some cotton voile tops such as some poet's blouses feature voile lace as decorative accents. Silk voile is the most difficult type of voile to cut and work with as it is slippery in texture. It is also very luxurious and is also known as Silk Chiffon. A sheer floral print jacket to wear over a sleeveless top or dress is a classic and popular piece of clothing to sew from silk voile. Rayon voile is very different from silk voile as it has a crêpe-like texture. Crinkled rayon voile is a popular and practical choice for sewing a travel wardrobe. Sarongs and pareos, or rectangular pieces of fabric gathered at the waist for swimsuit cover-ups, are common travel uses for rayon voile. Sometimes polyester is added to voile such as for some types of curtains. Most voile curtains are either pure cotton voile or a cotton polyester voile blend. No matter what type of voile is used for clothing or for table cloths or curtains, it still always drapes well. Voile is a crisp, lightweight, plain weave cotton-like fabric, made with high twist yarns in a high yarn count construction. Similar in appearance to organdy and organza. Used in blouses dresses and curtains. Voile is a fine soft sheer fabric used especially for women's summer clothing or curtains. Sheer and very light weight. Usually made with cylindrical combed yarns. To obtain a top quality fabric, very highly twisted yarns are used. Voile drapes and gathers very well. The clear surface is obtained by singeing away any fuzzy yarns. Has a hard finish and crisp, sometimes wiry hand. 'Voile de Laine' is wool voile. Voile is a lightweight, woven fabric, generally made of 100% cotton or cotton blends, including linen or polyester. Often used to make curtains, blouses and dresses. Cotton Voiles:- Until within the past few years, voile fabrics were made and sold in quite large quantities, considering the material from which they were made, but inasmuch as they were composed of worsted yarn, they were high in price and not especially desirable to the large majority of consumers. Possibly four or five years ago, voiles began to be made of cotton yarn, and while they are not so desirable in some ways as fabrics composed of worsted yarn, nevertheless they are very attractive, and for ordinary users show a much larger value than when made from worsted. Gradually the style for such fabrics developed and for the past two years there has been possibly a greater sale for them than there has been for any other material manufactured in fancy cotton mills or for cotton fabrics which come under a fancy classification. The smoothness of the cotton yarns adds a great deal to the general cloth effect and has without doubt created a field which will show a greater or less demand continually. It is not likely that the sale will be as large as it is now or has been recently, but these fabrics show such a large amount of desirability that they cannot be dropped from the ordinary range of fancy fabrics to a great a degree as some others have been in the past. Naturally, the variety of fabrics produced from cotton yarns shows a much wider range of style and construction than they did from worsted, because cotton mills are better equipped to make a variety of combinations in yarn sizes, and also through the addition of other materials, such as silk, artificial silk and other fibres, to give certain effects. When voile fabrics were first made in cotton, the large majority of them were produced from two-ply yarn, and, naturally, much of this yarn was made from combed stock, because one of the main features of the fabric is to have as clear an effect as possible, or one in which there are as few fibres projecting from the yarn as possible. The twisting operation aids perceptibly in making yarn smooth, and for this reason it is used extensively. To give crispness and also to aid in making the yarn round, it is given a much greater amount of twist than ordinary two-ply yarn, and regarding this situation, we will give a more extensive description later. There are also a good many voile fabrics which have been produced from single yarns, but, of course, they are not as serviceable nor as desirable as the two-ply fabric, although they do offer opportunities in purchasing at a reduction in price As a general statement, it can be said that voile fabrics have a very low count in comparison with most other fabrics. This is done in order that it may aid in giving the open effect which is so desirable in the fabric, for it must be remembered that when a voile fabric is used for a dress or for most other uses, it is necessary to wear underneath an other dress or fabric to make the garment opaque and aid in creating a desirable effect, for combinations in colors between over-dress and underdress are often used. One of the great problems in the making of any voile cloth is to have the construction of the cloth just right, that is, so that the threads will not slip badly and still not be so close as to detract especially from the openwork effect. Voiles have often been sold in which the construction was too high, and which might have been lowered with a distinct saving in cost and a resulting better effect, and it is also true that voiles have been sold in which the construction was too low, for the threads slip badly and often create a wavy appearance. It is probable that the low constructions are much more frequent than the high constructions, because buyers are likely to cut the costs everywhere possible whenever an opportunity is presented. Because there

has been a low count used in these cloths, in the large majority of instances, the body of the fabric at least is composed of plain weave. Unless this is done a higher count is necessary for any size of yarn, and when the cloth count is increased the voile effect is lost. Some variation in count will be noted through the use of different staple lengths of cotton; that is, when a long cotton is used a smooth yarn is likely to be produced and the smoother a yarn is, the more it is likely to slip when woven. It is also true that it is not necessary to use as much twist when a long cotton is used as when a short one is being spun. Through the low construction, or small number of picks per inch, the production in yards on voile fabrics is much greater than it has been on the majority of fabrics which fancy mills are accustomed to produce, even though the percentage of production has not been as high as it has been on other fabrics. Each mill is likely to use a somewhat different amount of twist in its yarns, due to somewhat different manufacturing conditions under which each operates, but as a general thing, it can be said that the cotton which is used in any kind of voile yarn is that which is ordinarily used in the yarn of the same size which would be used in a fancy fabric. In combed yarn fabrics, it is seldom that cotton shorter than this, 1-1/8 inches, is used, because cotton shorter than this is seldom combed. It is a general mill policy to use just as short staple for any size of yarn as can be handled successfully, and it is not a good policy to use cotton which costs an extra cent or two when the advantage gained only amounts to a small portion of a cent. Inasmuch as the making of voile fabrics depends so much on the yarns used, it may be well to give some information regarding their construction and making. These ply yarns are both made from grey single yarns and also from dyed and bleached single yarns, but by far the largest majority are made in the grey state. Inasmuch as they are two-ply or more than two-ply, it is readily recognized that a twisting operation is necessary before they are completed. Of course, when the yarns are made in the dyed or oleached state before weaving, It makes little difference regarding the cost, because practically the same number of processes have to be used, no matter what method is pursued, but this is not true when grey yarns are being considered. In the first place, in making grey ply yarns, if they be taken and placed on the twister and twisted, they must also be handled by other succeeding processes, that is, the warp be spooled, warped and slashed just the same as any other warp yarn. The slashing operation sets the twist on the warp, so that it does not curl up and create any great trouble, but the filling cannot be quilled after twisting, but must be made up into a long chain warp and then sized and quilled before it can be woven. Unless this is done, the hard twist in the yarn is likely to make loops which appear in the cloth and make seconds. It has been found that so far as twisting the filling is concerned, it is much better to twist the two-ply on a spinning frame. This can be done by using filling bobbins which have been enamelled so as to stand a steaming process. When the filling yarn has been twisted or spun onto these bobbins, it can be taken directly from the spinning frame to a steaming chest, which sets the twist and makes the yarn in a condition ready for weaving. As will be readily seen, this method of making hard twist two-ply grey filling yarn is more desirable than when twisted on a twisting frame, because it eliminates a number of processes and results in a cheaper yarn cost. This operation cannot always be accomplished on a spinning frame, because they are sometimes not available, but it is a distinct advantage when it can be accomplished. When single yarns are being used in making a voile cloth, it is customary to use in some cases an ordinary warp yarn and in others a warp yarn in which there is only a slight excess of twist, while the filling yarn contains the extra hard twist. In making single yarn voiles it Is necessary to use enameled bobbins for the filling, so that it can be steamed as above described on the two-ply yarn. For ordinary warp yarn the standard of twist is from 4-1/4 to 4-3/4 times the square root of the yarn size, whereas in hard twist yarn, such as is used in voiles, the standard of twist is likely to be from 7 to 8-1/2 times the square root of the yarn size. This holds true for both warp and filling and for both single and two-ply yarn, with the single exception of warp yarn used in single yarn voiles. In making the single yarn, which is used before twisting, the standards of twist are almost always exactly the same as if ordinary warp yarn were being produced; that is, ordinary warp yarn can be taken and hard twisted, and then it is suitable for use in voiles. Thus it will be seen that the production of a voile yarn is likely to be only about half that noted on an ordinary yarn, and for this reason the cost of production is likely to be about twice as much as it is on an ordinary single or two-ply yarn of the same size. The twist in the two-ply yarn voiles for both warp and filling is practically always identical if the same size of yarn be used for warp and filling. Analysis No. 1:- (i) Width of the warp in reed 28-3/4 inches; (ii) Width of the fabric grey 27 inches; (iii) Width of the fabric finished 26 inches; (iv) Ends per inch in the reed 34; (v) Ends per inch finished 38; (vi) Reed (1 end per dent) 34; (vii) Ends in the warp 2/12 966 2/12 = 1 014 total ends; (viii) Warp yarn size 45/2; (ix) Warp take-up 6%; (x) Warp weight 0.058 3; (xi) Filling size 45/2; (xii) Picks per inch 34; (xiii) Filling weight 0.052 8; (xiv) Total weight per yard 0.111 1; (xv) Yards per pound (grey) 9. The above fabric is the one ordinarily known as 38x34, and has been sold in quite large quantities not only in the plain material but also in various dobby and striped patterns. The ply yarn in this fabric is made of 45-1 single yarn, and in the twisting operation there is a certain amount of contraction, and instead of this yarn containing 18 900 yards per pound, we have used as a basis 18 500 yards, a figure which allows for shrinkage in possibly an average number of instances. With a very high standard of twist, the yarn will shrink more, while if the standard is lower there will be less contraction. Two-ply hard twisted yarns are usually made from single yarns of a certain size, and the two-ply result is likely to be coarser in size than the single yarns used would indicate. When single hard twisted yarns are being made, it is customary to change the gears so that the yarn spun is a certain size. Analysis No. 2:- (i) Width of the warp in the reed 29 inches; (ii) Width of the fabric in the grey 27 inches; (iii) Width of the fabric finished 26 inches; (iv) Ends per inch in the reed 46; (v) Ends per inch finished 49; (vi) Reed (1 end per dent) 46; (vii) Ends in the warp 24 1 310 24 = 1 358 total ends; (viii) Warp yarn size 60/2; (ix) Warp take-up 7%; (x) Warp weight 0.062 8; (xi) Filling size 60/2; (xii) Picks per inch 46; (xiii) Filling weight 0.057 4; (xiv) Total weight per yard 0.120 2; (xv) Yards per pound (grey) 8.32. This above cloth is another one which is manufactured extensively, and is known as 49x46 with 60-2 hard twist warp and filling. The twisted yarn is made from 60-1 warp yarn and due to contraction in twist, it contains only 23 250 yards per pound, instead of 25 200. There is also a single yarn voile, which is made from carded and also from combed yarn with counts about 50x48, and – contains yarns in the vicinity of 30-1, the cloth being somewhat similar in weight to the one given in analysis No. 2, except that there is a difference in appearance and cost which would be noted between a single and two-ply fabric. Then there are many fabrics made of fine two-ply yarns, and a large portion of the imported voiles are made from yarns up to and even higher than 120-2. The count on such fabrics is seldom higher than 64x64, that is, unless the yarn is of extremely fine size. In order to increase the smoothness of the ply yarn it is often customary to use a gassing process after the yarn is twisted, which burns off the fibres of cotton projecting and which, although adding to the expense of production, is sometimes the means of returning a higher profit to the manufacturer because of added attractiveness. Weaving:- Practically all of the voile fabrics which have been sold have been woven on ordinary or fancy looms, even though some of them have been entirely of plain weave. This has been because mispicks and breakages cause secpnds to be made much quicker than would be noted on a cheaper class of fabrics and also because the fancy mills which are able to produce the right kind of yarns have not had automatic looms to use even had they so desired. Without doubt, the use of stripes made in various methods out of cotton or silk has added much to the attractiveness of voile fabrics and has been responsible for a portion of the large sale. When silk stripes have been used, fancy weaves have been employed on the stripes in many instances, and this is very desirable. The addition of a comparatively small amount of silk yarn is usually warranted through the higher selling price obtained and the higher rate of profit which a mill can obtain through this method of manufacturing. Generally, the weaving process causes very little difficulty, for the yarns are strong, even though they are hard twisted, and, due to the low cloth count, there are only a comparatively few warp threads to be looked after by a weaver, that is, unless there are crowded silk or cotton stripes. Probably, the large use of voiles has been the means of introducing to consumers in a large way the use of artificial silk. On fine fabrics, which are woven with a fine reed, there is a good deal of friction, which causes artificial silk wrarp threads to rub and fray out and be rather unsatisfactory in weaving, which fact has

curtailed their use to a certain extent in the past, but the coarse count of voile fabrics and the comparatively small amount of rubbing in weaving has made the use of this silk entirely satisfactory and much more of it is being noted, especially in the imported lines. Consumers have found that the use of this silk is not undesirable, and that there has been a change of sentiment, as shown by the fact that retailers to-day designate that such material has been used in making the cloth when they are showing the goods, while even one year ago it was very hard to find a case where such use was brought to a consumer's attention, although the material was used quite extensively at that time. Finishing:- For the fabric which is woven from dyed and bleached yarns there is no great necessity for any extra finishing processes after the cloth comes from the loom, and when it has been examined, washed, ironed and folded, it is ready for sale; in other words, the treatment of such cloth is very similar to other dyed yarn fabrics. The cloth which is woven from grey yarn is treated in an entirely different manner, and the results obtained may be of widely different character, even though the same grey cloth is used as a basis. In the first place, the grey fabric is bleached, and this process is likely to vary, depending upon the materials which have been used in the cloth. For an ordinary all cotton voile, the ordinary bleaching process may be used, but when silk is used in combination for stripes or checks, it must be bleached by a method which will not harm either material, and possibly sodium peroxide is more extensively used than any other material or bleaching such combination fabrics. After the voile fabric is bleached, it may be dyed a solid color or left white if the cloth is plain weave, or it may be printed in allover patterns or with various styles of borders, such as are being used and which have been popular since voiles have been selling well. Then it is also true that many of the finer and more expensive fabrics are treated to a mercerization process, as this seems to make the threads rounder and the voile effect better. The process acts, so far as results are concerned, much the same as if the ply yarn composing the fabrics had been treated to a gassing operation before being woven. Such a process is even being applied to many of the ordinary voiles, especially since the large use of mercerization has made the cost of doing it much less, and which does not make the fabric prohibitive in price. On fancy fabrics which contain silk there are other results besides the foregoing possible, for, besides being mercerized and sold in the white state or dyed solid colors or printed, the cloths can be dyed with certain colors, which is called cross dyeing, so that the silk yarn appears as one color, while the cotton is another, and it is also noted that many of the fabrics have the silk yarn with the cotton yarn in the color desired. On the cheap voiles which are only printed, the cost of finishing may be as low as 1-1/4 cents a yard, or if sold in the white state even less than this amount, while on the high-priced fabrics the cost may be much higher, and it is probable that most of the better fabrics being offered by the retailers cost from 3 cents to 3-1/2 cents to finish, that is, it costs the converter who handles the goods this amount to have it done. Carding And Spinning:- The yarns which are used in the making of voiles are varied, but in general the foundation yarns are much the same as those which would be used for the same kinds of cloth in a fancy cotton mill. For fine yarn longer cotton is used than for coarse yarn, but for the 45-2 yarn in the fabric, for which an analysis is given, the cotton staple length would be about 1-3/16 inches, while for the 60-2 fabric the cotton length would be about 1-1/4 inches, and if 100-2 were to be used, the cotton length would be about l-1/2 inches. Tn combing cotton for medium or coarse yarn sizes, the percentage of waste removed is less than when fine yarns are to be made, the amount of waste removed depending upon circumstances. There should be a good mixing of cotton before it is run through the pickers, as this is one of the features which results in even yarn which is so necessary in the production of voiles, while the weights of sliver will depend a good deal on the mill organization and also on the kind and size of comber being employed. The spacing of the rolls on the various machines should be wide enough, so that in no case will the cotton fibres be broken, and the amount will vary on the different machines from one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch more than the cotton staple length. Assuming that a finished drawing sliver is being produced of a weight of 40 grains and that three processes of fly frames are to be used, a lay-out for one yard of 45-1 yarn would be about as follows:- (i) 0.185 2 grain; 0.98 2% contraction in spinning; (ii) 0.181 5; 10.58 spinning draft; (iii) 1.92 ÷ 2 ends = 96 = 8.67 hank roving; 6.4 fine frame draft; (iv) 6.16 ÷ 2 ends = 3.08 = 2.70 hank roving; 5.65 intermediate frame draft; (v) 17.4 ÷ 2 ends = 8.70 = 0.96 hank roving; 4.6 slubber frame draft; (vi) 40.00 grains finisher drawing weight. If four processes of fly frames are to be used in producing 45-1 yarn, it probably would be better to use a heavier finished drawing sliver, and through the greater opportunity for drawing, due to the extra process, the right size of yarn can be obtained. It is a very good policy not to have the spinning draft much over 10-1/2, although there are mills where this is exceeded somewhat. Conservative drafts and speeds will usually be of ultimate advantage in manufacture, for it not only is likely to result in a greater yarn production, but it is likely to make fewer seconds in the cloth room, a higher percentage of production on the loom, with a corresponding lower cost, and also a better fabric, which will command a higher price because of the better yarn composing it. What would be a good layout for one mill would not be so good for another, but this statement does not mean that there rre mills which could not improve their yarn layout, either by changing the drafts or changing the speeds or even adding a few machines so as to give a greater amount of flexibility to the organization. There is such a wide range of up-to-dateness in the machinery in the various mills that one mill can operate to advantage with cotton of 1-1/8 inches in length, while another for the same size of yarn may have to use 1-1/4-inch stock. The problem is an individual one, which cannot be decided quickly, and to give a layout which would be entirely suitable or even desirable for general mills conditions is not an especially good policy. Dyeing Instructions:- The following dyeing instructions may be used for the dyeing of this kind of material. In a general way, the goods will be worked in the dye liquor for approximately three-quarters of an hour at the boiling point. The amounts of color are based on the supposition that 100 pounds of material is to be dyed, and for this amount of material, there will be required somewhere in the vicinity of 180 gallons of liquor. The amounts of dyestuffs and other materials are those necessary for the first batch of material:- (i) BLUE:- 3/4% Oxamlne Blue, 3 B.N.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (ii) PINK:- 1-25% Cotton Red 4 B.X.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (iii) RED:- 2-1/2% Thiazine Red R.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (iv) BROWN:- 2-1/2% Cotton Brown G.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (v) ORANGE:- 2-1/2% Pyramine Orange R.R.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (vi) SLATE:- 1-10 of 1% Oxamine Black, R.N.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals; (vii) YELLOW:- 1% Stilbene Yellow, 2 G.P. extra Conc.; 10-20% Glauber's salt crystals. / уточина. пряжи высокой крутки. Вуаль дё Лен ('Voile de Laine'). Под Вуалью, от Французского слова Voile, означающее Завеса или Покрывало, понимается:- (1) гладкая тонкая прозрачная, вырабатываемая из шерстяной, хлопчатобумажной или шёлковой пряж, шерстяная, хлопчатобумажная или шёлковая ткань, из которой изготовляют платья, шарфы. Вуаль бывает белёная, крашеная и набивная, лицевая сторона ткани часто украшается вышитыми рисунками. Применяется главным образом для шитья дамских платьев. (2) прозрачная тонкая сетка, прикреплённая к женской шляпке и иногда закрывающая лицо.

VOIR DIRE = ВУАР ДИР (или СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЕ С ПРИСЯЖНЫМИ) – Voir Dire:- in law, process of questioning by which members of a jury are selected from a large panel, or venire, of prospective jurors. The veniremen are questioned by the judge or by the attorneys for the respective parties. The voir dire attempts to detect bias or preconceived notions of guilt or innocence on the part of the veniremen. The parties, including the prosecution in a criminal case, may challenge potential jurors and dismiss an unlimited number for cause. They also have a limited number of peremptory challenges, which enable them to dismiss a juror without giving a reason. Voir Dire is a legal phrase for a variety of procedures connected with jury trials. It originally referred to an oath taken by jurors to tell the truth (Latin:- Verum Dicere), i.e. to say what is true, what is objectively accurate or subjectively honest, or both. It probably comes from the Anglo-Norman language. The word Voir (or Voire), in this combination, comes from Old French and derives from Latin Verum (That Which Is True). It is related to the modern French word Voire (Indeed), but not to the more common word Voir (To See), which derives from Latin Vidēre. William Blackstone referred to it as Veritatem Dicere, which was translated by John Winter Jones as 'To Speak The Truth'. However, the expression is now often interpreted by false etymology to mean 'To See (Them) Say'. The term is

used (as Le Voir-Dire) in modern Canadian legal French. / Вильэм Блэкстоун (William Blackstone) Дьжон Винтё Дьжонз (John Winter Jones).

VOITH SCHNEIDER PROPELLER = КРЫЛЬЧАТЫЙ ДВИЖИТЕЛЬ ФОЙТ ШНАЙДА – On a Voith-Schneider Propeller the blades project below the ship hull and rotate about a vertical axis, having an oscillatory motion about its own axis superimposed on this uniform motion. The blade's oscillating movement determines the magnitude of thrust through variation of the amplitude, the phase correlation determining the thrust direction between 0 and 360 degrees. It is mounted inside a protective nozzle on the bottom of the ship to protect it against underwater obstructions and from ships hulls. The Voith Schneider Propellers are located in the forebody, with free inflow and outflow in all directions. The thrust forces act ahead of the vessel axis of rotation. A type of propulsion unit used on a tug. / Фойт Шнайда (Voith Schneider; название Немецкой компании). Тип устройства для движения вперёд, используемый на буксирах. Под Крыльчатым Движителем понимается судовой движитель с расположенными на равных угловых расстояниях на диске (который вращается вокруг вертикальной оси) удлинёнными лопастями, перпендикулярными к диску. Поворот лопастей вокруг собственной оси, осуществляемый дистанционно с поста управления судном, меняет направление тяги крыльчатого движителя вплоть до противоположного, поэтому крыльчатые движители применяют на судах, которые должны обладать высокой манёвренностью (буксирные суда, тральщики, плавучие краны и другие).

VOL = VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID

VOL = VOLUME

VOLATILE = НЕСТАБИЛЬНОЕ (или ЛЕТУЧЕЕ, или ЛИХОРАДОЧНОЕ) – (1) Volatile:- readily vaporized at a relatively low temperature. Volatile:- description of any substance that evaporates readily.

(2) Volatile:- tending to vary often or widely, as in price:- the ups and downs of volatile stocks. See also Volatile Market. / Лихорадочное или Неустойчивое:- термин характеризует состояние рынка, описывающее величину и частоту колебаний цен на данную акцию, облигацию, товар или сырьё. Лихорадочное (Volatile):- подверженный быстрым и резким колебаниям. Этот термин используется для описания размеров и частоты колебаний цен на определённые акции, облигации или товарно-сырьевую продукцию. Акции могут быть лихорадочными, поскольку перспективы компании выглядят неопределённо или на руках акционеров находится небольшое число акций (смотрите также Thin Market), или вследствие иных причин. В том случае, если колебания связаны с причинами, исходящими из ситуации в компании, выпустившей данные ценные бумаги, а не обусловлены рыночными условиями, то доход измеряется с помощью коэффициента Альфа (Alpha). Акции с коэффициентом Альфа, равным 1.25, могут подняться в цене на 25% за год вследствие роста их внутренней стоимости, например, роста доходов в расчёте на акцию, независимо от состояния рынка в целом. Лихорадочность, связанная с рынком, также называется Систематическим Риском (Systematic Risk), она измеряется с помощью коэффициента Бета (Beta). Смотрите также (Duration).

VOLATILE CORROSION INHIBITOR METHOD = МЕТОД ИНГИБИТОРА ЛИХОРАДОЧНОЙ КОРРОЗИИ – Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor (VCI) Method is a method used to inhibit corrosion. Inhibitors are substances capable of inhibiting or suppressing chemical reactions. They may be considered the opposite to catalysts, which enable or accelerate certain reactions. Unlike the protective coating method, the VCI method is an active corrosion protection method, as chemical corrosion processes are actively influenced by inhibitors. In simple terms, the mode of action is as follows:- due to its evaporation properties, the VCI substance (applied onto paper, cardboard, film or foam supports or in a powder, spray or oil formulation) passes relatively continuously into the gas phase and is deposited as a film onto the item to be protected (metal surfaces). This change of state proceeds largely independently of ordinary temperatures or humidity levels. Its attraction to metal surfaces is stronger than that of water molecules, resulting in the formation of a continuous protective layer between the metal surface and the surrounding atmosphere which means that the water vapor in the atmosphere is kept away from the metal surface, so preventing any corrosion. VCI molecules are, however, also capable of passing through pre-existing films of water on metal surfaces, so displacing water from the surface. The presence of the VCI inhibits the electrochemical processes which result in corrosion, suppressing either the anodic or cathodic half-reactions. Under certain circumstances, the period of action may extend to two years. The mode of action dictates how VCI materials are used. At item to be protected is, for example, wrapped in VCI paper. The metallic surfaces of the item should be as clean as possible to ensure the effectiveness of the method. The VCI material should be no further than 30 cm away from the item to be protected. Approximately 40 g of active substances should be allowed per 1 m^3 of air volume. It is advisable to secure this volume in such a manner that the gas is not continuously removed from the package due to air movement. This can be achieved by ensuring that the container is as well sealed as possible, but airtight heat sealing, as in the desiccant method, is not required. The VCI method is primarily used for articles made from carbon steel, stainless steel, cast iron, galvanized steel, nickel, chromium, aluminium and copper. The protective action provided and compatibility issues must be checked with the manufacturer. N.B.:- The use of water-miscible, water-mixed and water-immiscible corrosion protection agents, corrosion protection greases and waxes, volatile corrosion inhibitors (VCI) and materials from which volatile corrosion inhibitors may be released (e.g., VCI paper, VCI films, VCI foam, VCI powder, VCI packaging, VCI oils) is governed by the German Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances, TRGS 615 'Restrictions on the use of corrosion protection agents which may give rise to N-nitrosamines during use'. Comparison Of Advantages And Disadvantages Of The VCI Method:- Advantages:- (i) since the gas also penetrates holes and cavities, these areas also receive adequate protection; (ii) the period of action may extend to two years; (iii) the wrapping need not be provided with an airtight heat seal; and (iv) on completion of transport, the packaged item need not be cleaned, but is immediately available. Disadvantages:- (i) the VCI method is not suitable for all metals; it may cause considerable damage to nonmetallic articles (plastics, etc); and (ii) most VCI active substances may present a hazard to health, so it is advisable to have their harmlessness confirmed by the manufacturer and to obtain instructions for use.

VOLATILE MARKET = ЛИХОРАДОЧНЫЙ РЫНОК (или НЕУСТОЙЧИВЫЙ РЫНОК) – Volatile Markets are ones where the price moves vigorously and unpredictably. Some commodities are more volatile in character than others but volatility is mainly a varying characteristic that affects all markets at different times. If a market tends to be generally too volatile for your liking, then you are best advised to avoid that particular market because you will not feel comfortable having it as part of your trading universe. Otherwise, you need volatility to some degree in your markets because if prices do not move sufficiently, you will not be able to make money trading them. Volatility is closely related to risk. The more volatile the market, the more risky it will be to trade – but you must take risks if you want to make money. Risk is inextricably tied to prospective return as well – so we have a real tie up here! What it all amounts to is that you must have some volatility but not more than is justified by the prospective return 'on offer' to you as a trader. Even if the return is well balanced with the volatility (risk) you still must not have more risk than suits your own personal comfort – otherwise you will not stick to your system. You must also have a way of measuring volatility against the return your system can deliver – and this needs to be embodied in your trading method. Getting back to volatile markets, how is their volatility measured? The standard deviation indicator is the best known measure of volatility and this is commonly incorporated into other indicators and methods to produce ratios traders employ to asses market performance. A market may be making firm progress by moving up vigorously but even in this type of market, there will be downward moves as well as upward ones. You can expect 2 or 3 days in 7 to be 'reversal' days when the price moves

back in the opposite direction to the one the market is taking. In a vigorous market, these reversals are vigorous too and this pinpoints a major area of risk. Is the market changing direction or is it just reversing vigorously? Nobody knows the answer and no system can predict what will happen. As a trader, your dilemma will be – how to avoid being shaken out whilst at the same time avoid being caught by a big setback? Volatile markets are more likely than others to pose these questions – but if as a systems trader, you have tested and evaluated your system thoroughly, you will know that it will deal with these problems competently. Volatile Market is the foreign exchange market which sees numerous unpredictable price variations. Volatile markets represent a greater degree of risk to forex traders, despite the necessity of some movements in order to facilitate currency trades. Opposite of Stable Market. Volatile Market is a market with a great deal of price instability. Volatile markets are highly risky; for example, a security with a volatility of 50% is considered very high risk because it has the potential to increase or decrease by up to half its value. Volatile Market:- unpredictable and vigorous changes in price within the stock market. It is necessary for some movement within the market in order to sell commodities, however a volatile market represents the most risk to investors. / Изменчивый Рынок. Лихорадочный Рынок:- рынок с с огромной нестабильностью цен сделок. Лихорадочные рынки являются высоко рискованными; например, ценная бумага с лихорадочностью в 50% рассматривается как бумага с очень высоким риском потому что она имеет потенциал к повышению или снижению до половины её стоимости. Лихорадочный Рынок:- непредсказуемые и сильные изменения в цене на фондовом рынке. Необходим для некоторого движения на рынке с тем, чтобы продать сырые материалы, однако лихорадочный рынок представляет для инвесторов больший риск.

VOLATILE MATTER = ЛЕТУЧЕЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Volatile Matter:- those products, exclusive of moisture, given off by a material as gas or vapor. Volatile matter is determined by heating the coal to 950 degrees Centigrade under carefully controlled conditions and measuring the weight loss, excluding weight of moisture driven off at 105 degrees Centigrade. Volatile Matter:- those products given off by a material as gas or vapor, determined by definite prescribed methods. / Летучие Вещества:- (в горючих ископаемых) – газо- и парообразные продукты, выделяющиеся при разложении органического вещества при нагревании горючих ископаемых в стандартных условиях при t порядке 850 °С (ГОСТ 6382–65, для антрацитов 7303–54). Гигроскопическая влага и карбонатная углекислота в это понятие не входят. Повышенное содержание материалов, выделяющих при нагревании летучие продукты, вносит искажение в цифры выхода летучих веществ; твёрдый остаток после удаления летучих веществ называется Нелетучим Остатком. С повышением степени углефикации выход летучих веществ падает. Гумолиты отличаются пониженным выходом летучих веществ по сравнению с сапропелитами и липтобиолитами. Гелифицированные компоненты дают более низкий выход летучих веществ, чем липоидные компоненты, и более высокий, чем компоненты фюзенизированные. Выход летучих веществ в клареновых разностях гумусовых углей, начиная с низших газовых, используется как один из важнейших показателей степени их углефикации.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND = ЛЕТУЧЕЕ ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЕ – Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) is any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions except for those designated by the EPA administrator as having negligible photochemical reactivity.

VOLATILE SOLIDS = ЛЕТУЧИЕ ТВЁРДЫЕ ТЕЛА – Volatile Solids:- a solid material that is readily decomposable at relatively low temperatures.

VOLATILE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS = ЛЕТУЧИЕ СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОРГАНИЧЕСКИЕ ХИМИКАТЫ – Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals are the chemicals that tend to volatilize or evaporate from water.

VOLATILITY = ЛЕТУЧЕСТЬ (или НЕУСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ, или ИСПАРЯЕМОСТЬ) – Volatility is the property of a liquid fuel that defines its evaporation characteristics. RVP is an abbreviation for 'Reid Vapor Pressure', a common measure of and generic term for gasoline volatility. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the vapor pressure of gasoline sold at retail stations during the summer ozone season (June 01 to September 15) to reduce evaporative emissions from gasoline that contribute to ground-level ozone and diminish the effects of ozone-related health problems. EPA established a two-phase reduction in summertime commercial gasoline volatility. These rules reduce gasoline emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are a major contributor to ground-level ozone (smog). Phase I was applicable to calendar years 1989 through 1991. Depending on the state and month, gasoline RVP was not to exceed 10.5 pounds per square inch (psi), 9.5 psi, or 9.0 psi. Phase II is applicable to 1992 and later calendar years. Depending on the state and month, gasoline RVP may not exceed 9.0 psi or 7.8 psi. EPA provides a 1.0 psi RVP allowance for gasoline containing ethanol at 9 to 10 volume percent. In order to relax the applicable federal RVP standard in an area where the more stringent federal RVP of 7.8 psi is required, an area must be designated as (or redesignated to) an attainment area. The area must also submit a maintenance plan demonstrating continued attainment of the ozone NAAQS with the less stringent RVP standard in place. See also Vapor Pressure-Reid. Volatility:- this property describes the degree and rate at which a liquid will vaporize under given conditions of temperature and pressure. When liquid stability changes, this property is often reduced in value. Refiners are currently switching to make summer-grade gasoline ahead of the May 01 compliance date for refiners and product terminals. Summer-grade gasoline has a lower volatility than winter-grade gasoline to limit evaporative emissions that normally increase with warm weather and cause unhealthy ground-level ozone. Volatility is a measure of how easily a liquid (or solid) will change into a vapor. For gasoline, it is measured by Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP). The higher the RVP, the more volatile the gasoline. While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires lower-volatility summer gasoline, aside from any government regulation, gasoline's RVP must be limited to ensure that the fuel does not vaporize in the fuel system. If it does, the engine can stop running. It costs refiners several cents per gallon more to make summer-grade gasoline, compared with winter-grade fuel, which is part of the reason that retail pump prices can rise in the summer. Additionally, in parts of the country that require cleaner, reformulated gasoline (RFG), such gasoline must meet even stricter limits on volatility. The EPA, for example, requires use of RFG in high-smog areas to reduce smog-forming particulates and pollutants. States or regions also have gasoline quality requirements; California, for example, has stricter requirements than the federal government. For logistical reasons, the transition to low-RVP gasoline happens over the course of several spring months as temperatures rise and to facilitate lowering the RVP of remaining inventories of winter-grade gasoline. The federally mandated dates for summer-grade gasoline and reformulated gasoline, where required, are May 01 to September 15 for refiners and terminals, and June 01 to September 15 for gasoline retailers. In California switchover dates are earlier, and summer-grade gasoline must be in use for a longer period. A typical summer-grade gasoline is composed of fluid catalytic cracker gasoline, 40%; straight-run gasoline (directly from crude oil distillation), 25%; alkylate, 15%; reformate, 18%; and butane, 2%. Winter-grade gasoline usually contains more butane, which has an octane rating slightly below premium gasoline (91–93 octane). While butane is an economic component of gasoline, the high volatility of butane limits the amount of butane that can be used in summer-grade gasoline. / Упругость Пара–По Риду (Vapor Pressure-Reid). Volatility is a property of having a low boiling point or temperature of sublimation at normal pressure. Likewise, having a high vapor pressure at ambient conditions. / Под Летучестью понимается свойство жидких и твёрдых веществ переходить в газообразное состояние; мерой летучести является концентрация насыщенного пара данного вещества при рассматриваемой температуре. Летучесть выражается в миллиграммах на кубический метр (мг/м^3) или в миллиграммах на литр (мг/л) и рассчитывается по уравнению состояния идеальных газов (смотрите Уравнение Клапейрона). С повышением температуры

летучесть данного вещества увеличивается вследствие возрастания при этом давления его насыщенного пара. В термодинамике термин Летучесть используется также вместо термина Фугитивность. Фугитивность – величина, используемая для расчёта свойств реальных газов с помощью термодинамических соотношений, выведенных для идеальных газов (смотрите также Газы); введена Американским физико-химиком Гилбётом Ньютчэном Люисом (Gilbert Newton Lewis; 1875–1946) в 1901. Фугитивность f данного газа (компонента газовой смеси) – такая функция давления p, температуры T (и концентрации каждого из компонентов смеси), подстановка которой вместо давления (парциального давления) в термодинамическом уравнения для идеального газа делает их справедливыми и для реального газа при рассматриваемых условиях. Хотя этот приём является формально-математическим, однако он продуктивен, так как применение более сложных уравнений состояния реальных газов, во-первых, связано со значительными вычислительными трудностями и, во-вторых, не может обеспечить необходимую точность, поскольку любое уравнение состояния реального газа справедливо лишь в определённом интервале значений p и T. Отношение f/p называется Коэффициентом Фугитивности; очевидно, для идеального газа он при любых условиях равен 1. Таким образом, отличие значения f/p от 1 характеризует степень отклонения газа от идеального состояния. Роль фугитивности газа по отношению к его парциальному давлению аналогична роли активности компонента раствора по отношению к его концентрации. Поскольку фугитивность вещества, образующего конденсированную фазу или входящего в её состав, равна его фугитивности в насыщенном паре этой фазы, то фугитивность можно рассматривать и как величину, количественно характеризующую при заданных p, T и составе фазы способность вещества к выходу из неё (отсюда и название от Латинского слова Fugitivus, означающее Убежавший или Улетевший). Испаряемость – условная величина, характеризующая потенциально возможное (не лимитируемое запасами воды) испарение в данной местности при существующих в ней атмосферных условиях. Испаряемость измеряется либо с поверхности воды Испарителя, либо с поверхности крупного естественного пресноводного бассейна, либо с избыточно увлажнённой почвы. Испаряемость выражается в миллиметрах (мм) слоя испарившейся воды. Так, например, средняя годовая испаряемость в Ленинграде – 320, в Москве – 417, в Одессе – 584, в Нукусе (Средняя Азия) – 1 718 мм. Испаряемость может очень сильно отличаться от фактического испарения с поверхности почвы и растений, особенно в безводной пустыне, где фактическое испарение близко к нулю вследствие полного отсутствия воды, в то время как испаряемость достигает 2 000 мм в год и более.

VOLATILITY = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ (или ЧЕХАРДА, или ШАРАХАНЬЕ, или БОЛТАНКА, или ШИРОКАЯ АМПЛИТУДА ИЗМЕНЧИВОСТИ) – Volatility is an indicator of the price fluctuation of a security or index during a certain period. Based on volatility it is possible – regardless of market performance – to assess a security's potential gain or loss. Since the ratio expresses the expected future change of a security, it is also of special importance in determining option prices. Generally speaking, the higher the volatility of a reference value, i.e. the extent and frequency of fluctuations, the higher the option premium, regardless of whether it is a call or put option. Volatility is a statistical measure called the Coefficient of Variation. Volatility is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility can either be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from that same security or market index. Commonly, the higher the volatility, the riskier the security. Measure of the stability of a particular instrument. If, say, a share price or a market index moves often and vacillates wildly, then it is said to be volatile. Volatility is a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1–9; a higher rating means higher risk. A measure of the extent and frequency of fluctuation in the price of exchange rates, precious metals, interest rates, securities, options, etc. In securities trading, Volatility is the measurement of the change in price over a given time period. It is often expressed as a percentage and computed as the annualized standard deviation of percentage change in daily price. The market's price range and movement within that range. The direction of the price move, whether up or down, is not relevant. Volatility is a measure of a market's price swings over a given period of time. In a high volatility environment, futures prices will tend to make bigger moves between the daily high and low, as well as between subsequent settlement prices. Volatility is considered to be 'mean reverting'. A period of high volatility should be followed by a period of low volatility in order for the market to seeks its own average and equilibrium. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the rate of price change of an asset underlying an option. See also Historical Volatility, and Implied Volatility. Volatility is a value attributed to an underlying futures contract which determines the premium that is set by the grantor. Includes an element of historical volatility, and the volatility which the grantor of an option believes will still be seen in that futures contract. Refers to options:- Volatility is the rate of change in the price of the underlying asset. Volatility is a measurement of the change in price over a given time period. It is usually expressed as a percentage and computed as the annualized standard deviation of percentage change in daily price. The more volatile a stock or market, the more money an investor can gain (or lose!) in a short time. Volatility is a measure of variability, usually of prices, and a major factor influencing the price of an asset. The standard deviation of a price series is commonly used to measure price volatility. Volatility is a measure of the amount by which an asset price is expected to fluctuate over a given period. Normally measured by the annual standard deviation of daily price changes (historic). Can be implied from futures pricing implied volatility. Volatility (in financial markets) is a measure of the risk or uncertainty faced by participants in financial markets. It can be measured either from the past variation of asset prices. See also ARCH/Stochastic Volatility Models; Historic Volatility; and Implied Volatility. Volatility is a measurement of the change in price over a given time period. Volatility:- the annualized standard deviation, as a percentage, of possible future riskless short-term interest rates. Indicates the degree to which a security's price or yield is expected to rise or fall sharply within a short-term period. Volatility is a measure of variability, usually of prices, and a major factor influencing the price of an option. The standard deviation of a price series is commonly used to measure price volatility. Volatility:- the market's price range and movement within that range. The direction of the price move, whether up or down, is not relevant. Historic volatility indicates how much prices have changed in the past and is derived by using daily settlement prices for futures. Implied volatility measures how much the market thinks prices will change in the future, and is obtained from daily settlement prices for options. Volatility is a measure of stock price fluctuation. Mathematically, volatility is the annualized standard deviation of a stock's daily price changes. See also Historic Volatility, Implied Volatility, and Individual Volatility. Volatility is:- (i) a measure of the variability of a market factor, most often the price of the underlying instrument; (ii) the annualized standard deviation of the natural log of the ratio of two successive prices; the actual volatility realized over a period of time (the historic or historical volatility) can be calculated from recorded data; or (iii) one of the variables that must be specified in the Black-Scholes model of option pricing:- a vanilla or non-exotic option will cost more when volatility is high than when it is low. However, volatility is the only one of these variables whose value must be estimated. The estimate used (known as the Implied Volatility) can be derived from the prices of options in the market and the known input variables. However, the Black-Scholes model also assumes that volatility is constant, which is not true. New techniques have been developed to cope with volatility's variability, including mean-reverting models and stochastic volatility models. Volatility is a measure the tendency of price to move up and down, based on its daily price history over the some time period ranging from 30 days to 12 months. Volatility is a measure of the variability of a market factor, most often the price of the underlying instrument. Volatility is defined mathematically as the annualised standard deviation of the natural log of the ratio of two successive prices. The actual volatility realised over a period of time (the historical volatility) can be calculated from recorded data. Volatility is one of the variables that must be specified in the Black-Scholes model of option pricing:- a vanilla option will cost more when volatility is high than when it is low. However, volatility is the only one of these

variables whose value must be estimated. The estimate used (known as the Implied Volatility) can be derived from the prices of options in the market and the known input variables. However, the Black-Scholes model also assumes that volatility is constant, which is not true. New techniques have been developed to cope with volatility's variability, including mean-reverting models (such as Garch Model (short for the generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity model)) and stochastic volatility models. See also Black-Scholes Model; and Garch Model. Volatility is a measure of the risk or uncertainty faced by participants in financial markets. It can be measured either from the past variation of asset prices. Volatility – the relative rate at which the price of a security moves up and down. Volatility is found by calculating the annualized standard deviation of daily change in price. If the price of a stock moves up and down rapidly over short time periods, it has high volatility. If the price almost never changes, it has low volatility. Volatility is the amount by which futures prices fluctuate or are expected to fluctuate in a given period of time. Volatility (options):- a value attributed to an underlying futures contract which determines the premium that is set by the grantor. Includes an element of historical volatility, and the volatility which the grantor of an option believes will still be seen in that futures contract. / Лихорадочность (опционы):- присваиваемое базовому фьючерсному контракту значение, определяющее премию, установленную лицом, предоставившим опцион. Включает элемент исторической лихорадочности и той лихорадочности, которая по мнению лица, предоставившего опцион, будет продолжать наблюдаться в стоимости такого фьючерсного контракта. Блэк-Скоулз (Black-Scholes). и частота флуктуации (колебания) цены . Мера шараханья или лихорадочности, обычно цен, и основной фактор, воздействующий на стоимость актива. Для определения шараханья или лихорадочности цены широко используются серии стандартных отклонений цены. При значительном шараханьи или лихорадочности рынка краткосрочные колебания цены имеют широкую амплитуду. В современном Русскоязычном биржевом жаргоне некоторые участники рынка подменяют термин Шараханье или Лихорадочность термином Волатильность, однако же ни кому из них не приходит в голову мысль высказаться о ситуации на рынке, когда цены стремительно и значительно взлетают и падают, что 'цены волатилит', все говорят:- 'цены шарахаются из стороны в сторону' или 'цены лихорадит'. Лихорадочность или Изменчивость или Неустойчивость:- показатель тенденции цен на акции к резкому движению вверх или вниз, получаемый на основе ежедневных данных о поведении цен в течение последних 12 месяцев. Акции с более высокой лихорадочностью склонны к тенденции проявлять большие колебания в цене по сравнению с теми, которые показывают меньшую лихорадочность. Лихорадочность в размере 20% означает, что за последние 12 месяцев торговой активности акции колебались в цене примерно на 20% вверх и вниз от средней цены за этот период. Лихорадочность или Шараханье – показатель неустойчивости рыночных цен активов, лежащих в основе опционного контракта. При использовании в формулах опционного ценообразования рассчитывается как стандартное отклонение доходности базисного актива за период до истечения срока опциона. Лихорадочность или так называемая Волатильность:- присваиваемое базовому фьючерсному контракту значение, определяющее премию, установленную лицом, предоставившим опцион. Включает элемент исторической лихорадочности и той лихорадочности, которая по мнению лица, предоставившего опцион, будет продолжать наблюдаться в стоимости такого фьючерсного контракта. Лихорадочность:- признак цен на ценные бумаги, товарно-сырьевую продукцию или характеристика рынка, склонного к резким падениям и подъёмам цен в течение короткого периода времени. Мерой относительной неустойчивости (цен) акций, связанной с рынком в целом, является коэффициент Бета (Beta). Смотрите также Нестабильное или (Volatile). Лихорадочность:- показатель, характеризующий неустойчивость, изменчивость. Применительно к ипотечным кредитам Лихорадочность, как правило, измеряет отклонения от планового погашения задолженности. Волатильность (Volatility) – изменчивость цены. На высоковолатильных рынках краткосрочные колебания цены имеют большую амплитуду. Волатильность – относительная скорость, с которой цена перемещается вверх и вниз. Вычисляется годовое среднеквадратичное отклонение ежедневного изменения цены. Нестабильность (Volatility):- поведение ценной бумаги, характеризующееся значительным и/или частым изменением её рыночной цены, особенно если такие изменения не связаны с рыночными или иными внешними факторами. Будучи наиболее рискованными, такие бумаги в то же время предоставляют активным торговцам наибольшие возможности для получения прибыли.

VOLATILITY ALLOWANCE = ДОПУСК НА ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Volatility Allowance is the largest difference in container availability taking into account past peaks in net demand after having removed the trend in container demand during the repositioning trade-off period.

VOLATILITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ (или ИНДЕКС ПО ШАРАХАНЬЮ) – (1) The CBOE® Volatility Index (VIX®, and VOX, and VXN) measures fear and optimism as manifested in options activity. When large numbers of traders become fearful, the VIX® reading rises, and when complacency about the market reigns, the VIX® reading falls. And since the vast majority of put/call buyers are wrong and lose money, it's usually a smart move to fade (go counter to) what the VIX® says the the crowd is doing. The VIX® is an INVERSE indicator, which means that high readings are oversold (excess of bearishness) and low readings are overbought (excess of bullishness). Because of this Decision Point displays the VIX® chart with an inverted scale to make its interpretation more intuitive – overbought readings show at the top of the chart and vice versa. In September 2003 the CBOE® changed the way the VIX is calculated. The new VIX® is derived from the prices of all near-term at-the-money SPX puts and calls and out-of-the-money puts and calls. Deep-in-the-money options are excluded. This methodology is also used to calculate the NASDAQ 100 (NDX) volatility index (symbol:- VXN). The old VIX® is still avaliable but is now has the symbol VOX. It still uses the old calculation method, which uses the Black-Scholes pricing model. The VOX is calculated by taking the weighted average of the implied volatility of 8 OEX calls and puts with an average time to expiration of 30 days. The CBOE® calculated severals years history of closing values for the VIX®. That data was not live and doesn't have an open, high, or low associated with it. Those days will display as dots on the daily chart. The same is true for the VXN, which is only a few years older than the new VIX®. Raw VIX® numbers are of limited value. The VIX® indicator is most useful when used in combination with some type of overlay, and preferably one that employs channels or bands. Some technicians use Bollinger Bands® for this purpose, others use a short term (3 months or so) linear regression channel or percent bands. When used in this fashion, it is the VIX® position within the channel that's important, rather than the raw number reading. See also Market Volatility Index. Volatility readings can be a good forecaster of near- to intermediate-term moves. But the common approach often is not the best approach. Bull markets rise over extended periods because hope builds slowly and cautiously. Bear markets are short because fear can work its way through the marketplace in a relative instant. Often, traders maintain their bearish positions too long because they aspire to a certain price target that doesn't get hit because the time frame of the move has run its course. As a result, these traders must cover and give back hard-earned profits. What most traders don't grasp is that bear markets don't end at specific price points; they terminate when fear reaches certain levels. The volatility index, or VIX®, is an important indicator of market fear. It is a useful forecaster of near- to intermediateterm moves in equity indexes. It's a tool that enables the trader to estimate how much momentum may remain for a current leg. There are two paradigms at work with respect to the VIX®:- the mathematical interpretation for the sophisticated options player and the psychological factor that really drives markets. Technically speaking, the VIX® is a measure of implied volatility for S&P 500 Index options. It estimates expected stock market volatility over the next 30 days. It is calculated by the Chicago Board Options Exchange and is derived from a public domain, yet complex, formula that is expressed on a percentage basis. Reading the VIX®:- in simple terms, the VIX® reading refers to the annualized value of the expected

move over the next 30 days. For example, a VIX® of 17% projects the market will move 17%/ (square root of 12) = 4.9% over the next month. Likewise, a VIX® of 40% projects the market to move 40%/ (square root of 12) = 11.5%. This is a linear interpretation. Keep in mind that markets tend to move in decidedly non-linear fashion, especially when you least expect it. In practice, however, the specific forecast of the VIX® is not important. Instead, the current reading with respect to both long- and short-term relative values is key. Simply, a low VIX® translates into less movement over the next 30 days, while a high VIX® means a larger percentage move. But keep in mind, the reading is direction neutral. That said, there is a psychological factor at play. For traders, analysts and the financial media, high volatility connotes a market drop, while low volatility implies a rising market. In addition, many believe a low VIX® reading means more of the same, while a high VIX® reading means the market is poised to shift. But this conventional wisdom isn't necessarily correct. For instance, in 2002 when the S&P 500 bottomed at 768, the VIX® high was approximately 42% that week, but fell to 36% the day the market turned. Technically speaking, traders could have anticipated an approximate 10–12% move over the next 30 days. Further, traders following mainstream assumptions may have assumed the market would be lower over the next month. However, the low to high over the next 30 calendar days was 768 to 894, a difference of 16.4%. The opposite move higher is not such a stretch; when markets truly do bottom, everyone thinks prices are going down forever. However, the right approach is to buy when there is blood in the streets, expecting prices to rise as a result of all buying pressure having been extinguished. A similar misconception also is rampant on the upside. Traders who enter in a late-stage bull market are not psychologically ready for the turn; the most important number to them is not the VIX®, but rather how much skin they have in the game. Consider the true cost of improperly analyzing the VIX®. With respect to the 2002 move, instead of a 12% drop, we saw a 16.4% rise; this is really a 28% mistake. Approaching the VIX® correctly is critical to market survival. History Repeats:- most traders get hurt when the trend changes because they ignore signs that the tide has turned. Methodologies such as market-timing windows and the Gann price/time square are key here. Using the VIX® also can provide perspective, but remember, when the VIX® is low, it does not mean the market will keep rising. Conversely, a high VIX® does not always translate to lower market prices. Looking at a long-term S&P 500 chart, certain themes emerge (see 'Highs & Lows', right). Over this period, traditional intermediate-term corrections and bear markets tend to terminate near 45%, while bull markets terminate in a range from about 9–15%. During the 2008 financial crisis, the VIX® spiked to 89.53%, which was a generational extreme. Since that time, many bears have expected each crisis to replicate 2008. But consider the pure statistical message of the VIX® over the last 20 years:- that high was hit once out of 20 times, a 5% probability, which isn't good. Is it smart to expect a market to crash? History says no, yet traders look for this result constantly. That's an important lesson from the VIX® that often gets overlooked. Remember, as we just noted, when the VIX® gets low, the market tends to top; when the VIX® is high, the market tends to bottom. And swing traders, beware – the 30-day anticipation calculation may not work if you are trading close to a high or low. A better approach to using the VIX® is to realize that it should fall in value as the market rises, while a falling market should coincide with a rising VIX®. A rising market means the fear level tends to drop, and a sinking market should be accompanied by an indicator that shows fear is rising. If that doesn't happen, there's a problem. If the market sinks, but the VIX® doesn't rise, it's an indication of complacency. In 'Sentiment:- putting trading into context' (October 2012), we learned how complacency is a characteristic of an early stage correction or bear market. If a rising market is accompanied by a VIX that doesn't drop, that means the market is rising on a consistent fear basis, which also means it could be rising on a wall of worry, a key characteristic of a bull market. Those looking for a trade with a duration of longer than a few days to a couple of weeks should consider holding the position longer if the VIX® doesn't drop (by much). The takeaway here is that fear, or lack thereof, is the fuel that drives both bull and bear markets. The VIX® chart from 2009 shows a slow move downward with several sharp spikes that indicated fear rose quickly on the pullbacks. Like all generalities, there are exceptions. The VIX® bottomed at 9.39% in December 2006, yet the market didn't start peaking until the July-to-October period the following year. Then again, it's rare to see the VIX® register such a low reading. Bernard Baruch (the Warren Buffet of the first half of the XX century) said he didn't mind missing the first and last 10% of a move so long as he could participate in the middle 80%. By the time the VIX® got so low, a market top was going to happen. It wasn't a matter of if, but when. Recent bottoms also are instructive. When the market bottomed in 2011 amid a debt-ceiling debate, the VIX® hit 48.20%, and then 37.38% when it was retested again in October. Thus, the suggestion that a VIX® over 45% indicated an intermediate- to long-term low gave the market a lot of fuel to move higher. On the other hand, when the market bottomed in June 2012, the VIX® reached a high of 27%. Do not anticipate the same kind of market move with a rally originating from a VIX® of 27%, or lower, as you would when the market bottoms at a VIX® of 36% or 48%. The October 2011 low in the S&P 500 with a high VIX® reading produced a 32% move to the April 2012 high. The June 2012 low with a much lower VIX® reading only produced roughly a 16% move by the September high. By the time the market found the next low in November 2012, the VIX® only was in a range from roughly 15.93% to 18.64%. This indicates that while long-term traders seem to enjoy low volatility, history suggests they would be better off taking a longer-term position with the VIX® near 30% or above. Inconsistencies:- it has been more than year since the VIX® maintained a lower reading. The trouble started during the Santa Claus rally of 2011. From December 05 through December 19, 2011, the VIX dropped while the S&P 500 peaked around 1267 then fell to 1202. All calculations aside, that's when fear left the market, which was OK because the VIX® was in the high 20s. Since the latter part of 2012, though, the market has not been able to make good progress. Last (2012) year was dominated by the lower VIX® reading. Indeed, there was one key sequence when it was repeatedly reported the VIX® was no longer relevant because pundits were expecting a market turn on the low readings. Consequently, the market peaked and corrected approximately a week later. We should have learned from the Internet bear and real estate bubble that sooner or later prices revert to the mean, and when sentiment seems to suggest a new normal, that's precisely the time risk is getting high and a turn is imminent. As we've seen, the VIX® follows a 20-plus year trend. Is it realistic to think the market is going to adopt a new normal? On a day-to-day basis, it's important to keep track of how much fear comes into the market based on the current sequence. With respect to the VIX®, a quick look will allow you to to gauge your fellow traders and determine the potential of a move. However, one of the most important lessons is one of the hardest to follow with respect to human nature. A trader positioned late in the move should use an extreme VIX® reading as a warning sign that an important turn could be imminent. Volatility Index is a widely used measure of market risk. Sometimes referred to as the 'Investor Fear Gauge'. The Market Volatility Index (VIX®) measures the volatility of the market. A recent news story described it as 'the options market's gauge of investor fear'. Traders use VIX® as a general inverse indicator of market volatility and sentiment. High numbers mean that there's excess bearishness, and low numbers indicate excess bullishness. The VIX® is updated intraday by the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®), using Standard & Poors 500 Index (SPX) bid/ask quotes. It was created in 1993. The CBOE® Volatility Index – more commonly referred to as 'VIX®' – is an up-to-the-minute market estimate of expected volatility that is calculated by using real-time S&P 500® Index (SPX) option bid/ask quotes. VIX® uses nearby and second nearby options with at least 8 days left to expiration and then weights them to yield a constant, 30-day measure of the expected volatility of the S&P 500® Index. Volatility Index (VIX®; also $VIX) is the ticker symbol for the Chicago Board Options Exchange Market Volatility Index, a popular measure of the implied volatility of S&P 500 index options. This index is often referred to as the fear index. It represents one measure of the market's expectation of stock market volatility over the next 30 day period. The VIX® Index was introduced by Prof. Robert Whaley of Vanderbilt University in 1993. The VIX® is calculated and disseminated in real-time by the Chicago Board Options Exchange. It is a weighted blend of prices for a range of options on the S&P 500 index. On March 26, 2004, the first-ever trading in futures on the VIX® Index began on CBOE Futures Exchange (CFE). As of February 24, 2006, it became possible to trade VIX® options contracts. A few Exchange Traded Fund seek to track its performance.

The formula uses a kernel-smoothed estimator that takes as inputs the current market prices for all out-of-the-money calls and puts for the front month and second month expirations. The goal is to estimate the implied volatility of the S&P 500 index over the next 30 days. / был представлен в 1993 Профессором Робэтом Вэйли (Prof. Robert Whaley) из Вэндэбилтского Университета (Vanderbilt University). СИБО® (CBOE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). модель ценообразования Блэка-Сколза (Black-Scholes pricing model). Пограничные Полосы Болындьжёра® (Bollinger Bands®). Бёнад Барук (Bernard Baruch). Ворэн Эдвод Бафит (Warren Edward Buffett). Смотрите также Индекс По Лихорадочности Рынка (Market Volatility Index). Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). пузырь (bubble). Индекс По Лихорадочности от СИБО® или просто Ви.Ай.Экс.® (The CBOE® Volatility Index (VIX®)) – индикатор, позволяющий оценить рыночную лихорадочность, ожидаемую в течение 30 последующих календарных дней, посредством расчёта взвешенного среднего подразумеваемых лихорадочностей восьми опционов на покупку и продажу на Фондовый Индекс по 100 Акциям от Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's 100 Stock Index), средний срок истечения которых составляет 30 дней. Очень высокие и низкие значения Ви.Ай.Экс.® могут представлять собой довольно точные сигналы 'от противного', хотя в действительности абсолютное значение этого индекса не играет существенной роли, если индекс демонстрирует резкое отклонение вниз или вверх относительно предыдущего показателя. Сигналы о покупке часто возникают, если Ви.Ай.Экс.® разворачивается вниз после резкого подъёма, а сигналы о продаже – если индекс движется вверх, отталкиваясь от минимума, достигнутого в ходе сильного спада.

(2) Volatility Index (VXN) is the implied volatility on the Nasdaq 100 (NPX) option. This volatility is meant to be a forward looking volatility. It is calculated from both calls and puts that are near the money. Volatility Index (VXN):- the volatility of an index option in which the underlying index is the NASDAQ 100, also called an NPX Option. It is calculated by taking into account near-the-money NPX calls and puts. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) .

VOLATILITY/MODIFIED DURATION = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ/МОДИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ (или ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ/МОДИФИЦИРОВАННАЯ ДЮРАЦИЯ) – Volatility/Modified Duration:- the sensitivity of the market price of an investment. A highly volatile investment is one which has a very unstable price. For fixed interest bonds, volatility is specifically defined as the rate of change in the dirty price (P) of the bond for a change in the gross redemption yield (y).

VOLATILITY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSET = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕГО АКТИВА (или ШАРАХАНЬЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕГО АКТИВА) – The Volatility Of The Underlying Asset is the variance of price around the mean. Generally, measured on an annual basis. The Volatility Of The Underlying Asset is known and constant. The Volatility Of The Underlying Asset, specified in the form of the standard deviation of the log return, is assumed to be known at all times and does not change over the life of the option. This assumption is the most critical, and we take it up again in a later section. In reality, the volatility is definitely not known and must be estimated or obtained from some other source. In addition, volatility is generally not constant. Obviously, the stock market is more volatile at some times than at others. Nonetheless, the assumption is critical for this model. Considerable research has been conducted with the assumption relaxed, but this topic is an advanced one and does not concern us here. / Отклонение цены от среднего значения. Обычно, определяется на годовой основе.

VOLATILITY QUOTE TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ ЛИХОРАДОЧНОМ КОТИРОВАНИИ – Volatility Quote Trading is a method of quoting option contracts whereby bids and asks are quoted according to their implied volatilities rather than prices. Used mainly by sophisticated investors, volatility quotes benefit those investors who trade upon volatility rather than price. These investors are typically interested in the likelihood of a contract moving up or down in price rather than in its actual cost. Refers to the quoting of bids and offers on option contracts in terms of their implied volatility rather than as prices. Volatility Quote Trading is a way to quote an option contract according to its volatility rather than its price. Option investors use volatility quote trading when they are more interested in the likelihood of contract increasing or decreasing in price rather than the price itself.

VOLATILITY RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬЮ (или СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ШАРАХАНЬЕМ) – The Volatility Ratio identifies days with exceptionally wide trading ranges (the distance between High and Low) and is used to signal likely reversal days. The Volatility Ratio is typically signified with a primary line on a chart, apart from price bars. Although there is no hard-and-fast number used to determine when a breakout is probable, a volatility of 0.5 is most often used by technical traders. Volatility Ratio is a technical indicator used to identify price ranges and breakouts. The volatility ratio uses a true price range to determine a stock's true trading range and is able to identify situations where the price has moved out of this true range. True Range is defined as the largest of the following:- (i) the distance from today's high to today's low; (ii) the distance from yesterday's close to today's high; and (iii) the distance from yesterday's close to today's low. Volatility – the relative rate at which the price of a security moves up and down. Volatility is found by calculating the annualized standard deviation of daily change in price. If the price of a stock moves up and down rapidly over short time periods, it has high volatility. If the price almost never changes, it has low volatility. Volatility is a measure of the risk or uncertainty faced by participants in financial markets. It can be measured either from the past variation of asset prices. The range of a day's trading is simply:- High – Low. True range extends it to yesterday's closing price if that was outside today's range, i.e. True Range = Max (High, $Close_{prev}$) – Min (Low, $Close_{prev}$). / , то есть . Соотношение с лихорадочностью равно истинному диапазону текущего дня, делённому на истинный диапазон предшествующего n-дневного периода (например, n = 15 дней).

VOLATILITY RISK = РИСК ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ – Volatility Risk is the risk in the value of options portfolios due to the unpredictable changes in the volatility of the underlying asset. Volatility Risk is the risk that a specific security price will increase or decrease by greater increments than the general market. / Риск Лихорадочности – риск в стоимости портфеля опционов вследствие непредсказуемых изменений в лихорадочности соответствующего актива. Риск Лихорадочности – риск того, что цена конкретной ценной бумаги будет возрастать или снижаться с большими изменениями, нежели общий рынок.

VOLATILITY SKEW = ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ НАИСКОСЬ – Volatility Skew:- the difference in implied volatility between out-of-the-money puts and calls. The origins of the volatility skew are not always clear, but factors may include reluctance to write calls rather than puts, sentiment about market direction, and supply and demand. See also Implied Volatility.

VOLATILITY SMILE = УЛЫБКА ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ (или УЛЫБКА ШАРАХАНЬЯ) – Represent the notion that options usually have implied volatilities that are highest for deep in-the-money calls and puts, and lowest for those derivatives that are approximately at-the-money. As a result, the graph of implied volatility vs. strike price often appears as slightly U-shaped. This is commonly referred as the Volatility Smile. Volatility Smile is a graph of the implied volatility of an option versus its strike (for a given tenor) typically describes a smile-shaped curve – hence the term 'Volatility Smile'. This can be attributed to the belief that the underlying distribution is leptokurtic, since this tends to increase the value of out-of-the-money options. Volatility Smile:- if the implied volatility of an option is plotted against its strike on a graph, the chart is typically shaped like a smile (less frequently a frown). It may reflect the fact that out-of-the-money events are more common than geometric Brownian motion would predict. This leads to extra value for out-of-the-money options. See also Implied Volatility. / Отражает мнение, что опционы обычно имеют подразумеваемые уровни лихорадочности, которые бывают более высокими для прибыльных опционов на покупку и продажу и более низкими для этих производных инструментов, когда они практически бесприбыльны. В результате диаграмма, отражающая соответствие лихорадочности

сходной цене, зачастую выглядит в форме Английской буквы Ю. (U), похожей на улыбку на лице. Для таких случаев и используется термин Улыбка Лихорадочности.

VOLATILITY SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ (или СПРЭД НА ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТЬ) – Volatility Spread is a Delta-neutral option spread designed to speculate on changes in the volatility of the market rather than the direction of the market.

VOLATILITY TERM STRUCTURE = СТРУКТУРА ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ ПО СРОКАМ – Volatility Term Structure:- the curve depicting the differing implied volatilities of options with differing maturities. The term structure is curved because the volatility implied by short-dated option prices changes faster than that implied by longer-term options, but other effects, such as mean reversion, may also play a part. See also Implied Volatility.

VOLATILITY TRADING = ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ ЛИХОРАДОЧНОСТИ (или ТОРГОВЛЯ ПРИ ШАРАХАНЬИ) – Volatility Trading is a trading, usually through the options markets, based on the belief that implied volatility will not match the volatility actually realized over a given period, or that the difference in implied volatility between different options will alter over a given period. Options are used because of their sensitivity to volatility. Volatility Trading:- strategies designed to speculate on changes in the volatility of the market rather than the direction of the market. Volatility Trading Strategies:- as previously explained, volatility is essentially the risk aspect of the market. It is the perception of risk that is 'securitized' in the time value component of an option premium. The volatility can be implied in the options price (which includes traders' expectations of future price movements) or be based upon the actual fluctuations in the price of the asset which underlies the option. Traders buy or sell volatility as their perception of risk in the future changes. The ideal way to trade volatility is to maximize the exposure to both kinds of volatility (actual and implied) and minimize the exposure to the other factors which influence option prices, such as small movements in the underlying market and if possible time decay. This is done by using the 'Greeks' to assess the exposure the trading strategy has to all the variables which drive option prices. To benefit from a change in actual volatility of the market, the trader will want to establish a gamma positive or negative position. To benefit from a change in implied volatility, the trader will focus on her Kappa (Vega) exposures. For the other derivatives such as Delta, Theta, and Rho, she will try to minimize her exposure to these 'Greeks' by driving their level to zero. By doing so, the trader can focus her viewpoint on volatility alone. When one is completely neutral to the underlying market and is just trading volatility, it is termed pure volatility trading. In addition to pure volatility trading one can establish trading strategies that are initially neutral to the underlying market but can become an equivalent long or short position as the underlying market price moves to a particular level. These trades are usually called Leaning Volatility Trades. Below we examine some of the pure volatility strategies. 'Pure' Buying Volatility Strategies:- suppose one purchased a call option which is an equivalent long position. If volatility increases one will profit. If the same person also bought a put option, which is an equivalent short position, in combination with the long call what would we have? The put option has an opposite exposure to the underlying market, but will also benefit if volatility increases. These two trades can be combined in such a way that they will be neutral to the underlying market but they will still have a long volatility bias. That is how you go 'long' volatility; by buying options. If one buys both a call and a put and adjusts carefully for the delta exposure of each, then the position can be neutralized to the underlying asset and will then be purely a volatility trade. Depending on which strike prices you choose, this combination trade is called either a Straddle or a Strangle. Types of the Strategies:- (i) Buying a Straddle; (ii) Buying a Strangle; and (iii) Long Straddles and Strangles in the Strategy Matrix. 'Pure' Selling Volatility Strategies:- strategies which benefit from quiet times and static markets are probably the most common use for options in volatility trading. Many option trading professionals make money from selling options. Since options are securitized risk, some people think of them in a similar light to a casino. Strictly speaking this is not correct. Risk in an underlying market existed prior to the intoduction of options. On the other hand, casinos create risk that did not previously exist in order to provide a vehicle for gambling. Nevertheless, gambling does provide an insight when considering the selling of options. In casinos the consistent winners over time are the gambling houses which sell the bets. Option sellers will win over time if they have the 'edge'. The 'edge' is the difference between theoretical option values and actual option prices. The option seller attempts to sell options at prices higher than their theoretical value and option buyers do the reverse. In volatility selling strategies, trades are established to maximize the edge from overvalued market prices fro options. The key element in the determination of the theoretical value of the option is an accurate estimation of future volatility. Suppose that a trader determines that the future volatility for options should be 20% while the current implied volatility in the market is 25%. To gain the edge, he will select those strategies which would profit from the implied volatility falling from 25% to 20%. In essence he will select those strategies which have a negative Vega (Kappa). Types of the Strategies:- (i) Selling the Straddle; (ii) Selling the Strangle; (iii) Buying a Butterfly Spread; and (iv) Short Straddles, Strangles, and Butterflies in the Strategy Matrix. / Стратегии, рассчитанные на изменения состояния лихорадочности рынка, а не на направление движения цен на рынке.

VOLCANIC GLASS = ВУЛКАНИЧЕСКОЕ СТЕКЛО – Volcanic Glass – any glassy rock formed from lava or magma that has a chemical composition close to that of granite (quartz plus alkali feldspar). Such molten material may reach very low temperatures without crystallizing, but its viscosity may become very high. Because high viscosity inhibits crystallization, a sudden cooling and loss of volatiles, as when lava extrudes from a volcanic vent, tends to chill the material to a glass rather than to crystallize it. Volcanic glass is unstable and tends to change spontaneously (devitrify) from the glassy to the crystalline state in periods of time that are relatively short by geologic standards; the material takes on a stony appearance due to the presence of minutely crystalline aggregates. Geologically ancient glasses are therefore very rare, and most glassy rocks are of Tertiary age or younger (less than 66.4 million years old). There is good reason to believe that glassy rocks were abundant in ancient geologic time, but nearly all of these have since devitrified. Devitrification commonly begins along cracks in the glass or around large crystals and may spread outward until eventually the entire mass has been converted to fine crystals of quartz, tridymite, and alkali feldspar. Characteristic of many natural glasses is a streaked or swirly structure that consists of bands or trains of crystals and crystalline bodies. This structure is believed to have been formed by the flowage of viscous lava. Some flow structures consist of alternating bands of different-colored material; in others, layers of bubble-free glass alternate with highly vesicular glass. See also Obsidian, and Tachylyte. / Смотрите также Обсидиан (Obsidian), и Тахилит (Tachylyte). Вулканическое Стекло, нераскристаллизовавшийся продукт быстро остывшей лавы. Может целиком слагать излившиеся липаритовые кислые, реже базальтовые эффузивные породы. К породам, состоящим почти целиком из вулканического стекла и различающимся по составу или особенностям структуры, относятся обсидиан, смоляной камень (цехштейн), перлит, пемза, тахилит (tachylite или tachylyte), сордавалит.

VOLCANO = ВУЛКАН – Volcano – plural Volcanoes, or Volcanos, any vent in the crust of the Earth or other planet or satellite, from which issue molten rock, pyroclastic debris, and steam. Volcanism (vulcanism) is the name given to the processes and phenomena associated with the surficial discharge of such material from volcanoes, geysers, and fumaroles. Volcanoes figure prominently in the mythology of many peoples who have learned to live with eruptions, but science was late in recognizing the important role of volcanism in the evolution of the Earth. One major XVIII-century school of thought held that molten rock and volcanoes were simply accidents caused by burning coal seams. Geologists today agree that volcanism is a profound process resulting from the thermal evolution of planetary bodies. Heat does not easily escape from large bodies by conduction or radiation. Instead, partial melting and buoyant rise of

magma are major contributors to the process of heat flux from the Earth's interior. Volcanoes are the surface manifestation of this thermal process, which has its roots deep inside the Earth and which hurls its ashes high into the atmosphere. The term volcano can either mean the vent from which magma erupts to the surface, or it can refer to the landform created by the solidified lava and fragmental volcanic debris that accumulate near the vent. One could say, for example, that large lava flows are erupted from Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii, the word volcano here signifying a vent. By contrast, one could say that Kilauea is a gently sloping volcano of modest size as Hawaiian volcanoes go, the reference in this case being to a landform. Broadly defined, all igneous rocks are the result of volcanism. If igneous rocks solidify from magmas that have not reached the surface, they are called Intrusive Igneous Rocks, and this process in a more restricted sense is termed plutonism. Igneous rocks that cool and solidify at the Earth's surface are known as Extrusive Igneous Rocks, and these are unequivocally products of volcanism. Volcanoes (and their products) are not the realm of any single scientific discipline. Rather, they require study by many scientists from several specialties:- geophysicists and geochemists to probe the deep roots of volcanoes; geologists to decipher prehistoric volcanic activity; biologists to learn how life becomes established and evolves on barren volcanic islands; and meteorologists to determine the effects of volcanic dust and gases on the atmosphere, weather, and climate. This article discusses volcanism both by topics and by examples. Under the topic of types of volcanic activity, the 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens in southwestern Washington is used as an example of an explosive eruption that involves ejection of pyroclastic fragments. The 1984 eruption of Mauna Loa Volcano in Hawaii serves to illustrate a 'quiet' eruption involving the effusion of lava. The widely varying composition of volcanic gases from fumaroles is explained by studies at Kilauea Volcano, and Yellowstone National Park in the western United States provides classic examples of hot springs and geysers. Volcanic landforms evolve from the cumulative effects of both constructive and destructive eruptions. Mt. Fuji exemplifies a stratovolcano and Mauna Loa typifies a shield volcano. Iceland provides fine examples of volcanic plateaus, and since it sits astride the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, it is also a logical starting place for a discussion of submarine volcanic structures. Volcanoes are closely associated with tectonic activity. Most of them occur on either the overriding or the diverging margins of the enormous lithospheric plates that make up the Earth's surface. The volcanoes of Japan provide an excellent example of the former, while those of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge the latter. Intraplate volcanoes such as those of the Hawaiian chain provide important evidence as to the direction and rate of plate motion. Volcanoes affect humankind in many ways. Their destructiveness is awesome, but the risk involved can be reduced by assessing volcanic hazards and forecasting volcanic eruptions. Volcanism provides fertile soils, valuable mineral deposits, and geothermal energy. Over geologic time volcanoes recycle the Earth's hydrosphere and atmosphere, and explosive eruptions can affect climate. Types Of Volcanic Activity:- Volcanoes:- volcanoes can be classified by their eruptive habits and are generally arranged by progressive increases in the explosiveness of their eruptions. The type of volcanic eruption also plays an important role in the evolution of a volcanic landform, thus forming a significant link between eruptive habit and volcanic structure. Less explosive eruptions involve the effusive outpouring of basaltic magma that is relatively low in viscosity and in gas content. (The term Lava is applied to molten magma after it has erupted to the surface.) More explosive eruptions generally involve magma that is more viscous and has a higher gas content. Such magma is shattered into pyroclastic fragments by explosive boiling during an eruption. Types Of Eruptions:- in classification schemes based on character of eruption, volcanic activity and volcanic areas are commonly divided into six major types in order of increasing degree of explosiveness:- (1) Icelandic, (2) Hawaiian, (3) Strombolian, (4) Vulcanian, (5) Pelean, and (6) Plinian. The Icelandic type is characterized by effusions of molten basaltic lava that flow from long parallel fissures. Such outpourings often build lava plateaus. The Hawaiian type is similar to the Icelandic variety. In this case, however, fluid lava flows from summit and radial fissures to form shield volcanoes. The Strombolian type involves moderate bursts of expanding gases that eject clots of incandescent lava in cyclical or nearly continuous small eruptions. Because of such small intermittent outbursts, Stromboli Volcano (off the west coast of Italy) has been called the 'Lighthouse Of The Mediterranean'. The Vulcanian type, named for the island of Vulcano that neighbours Stromboli, generally involves moderate explosions of gas laden with volcanic ash (i.e. fine volcanic particles). This mixture forms dark, turbulent eruption clouds that rapidly ascend and expand in convoluted shapes. The Pelean type is associated with explosive outbursts that generate dense mixtures of hot volcanic fragments and gas. It is named for the destructive eruption of Mt. Pelée in Martinique in 1902. The fluidized slurries produced by Pelean-type eruptions are heavier than air but are of low viscosity and pour down valleys and slopes at velocities exceeding 100 kilometers per hour (60 miles per hour). Variously called Nuées Ardentes, glowing avalanches, ash flows, or pyroclastic flows, such hot fluidized flows of volcanic gases and fragments are extremely destructive. The Plinian type is an intensely violent kind of volcanic eruption exemplified by the outburst of Mt. Vesuvius in AD 79 that killed the famous Roman scholar Pliny the Elder, from whom the name is taken. In this type, gases boiling out of gas-rich magma generate enormous, nearly continuous jetting blasts that rip apart and core out the magma column. The uprushing gases and volcanic fragments appear like a gigantic rocket blast directed vertically upward. Plinian eruption clouds can rise into the stratosphere and are sometimes sustained for several hours. Figure 1 features schematic diagrams of these eruption types. There are, however, many gradations among – and exceptions to – such idealized types, and it is not unusual for an eruption sequence to involve more than one type of activity. For example, the eruptions of Mt. St. Helens from 1980 to 1986, in sequence, consisted of small Vulcanian-type explosions, large Pelean and Plinian explosions, and extrusions of viscous lava into a lava dome that caps the vent. The different types of volcanic activity can best be described by comparing specific eruptions. Some Notable Examples:- Mt. St. Helens, Washington, 1980–86:- Prior to 1980 Mt. St. Helens was a steep, conical volcanic peak rising to 2 950 meters (9 680 feet). Its summit was capped by snowfields and small glaciers. It had erupted during at least 20 intervals over the past 4 500 years, with the last active period between 1831 and 1857. Dwight Crandell and Donal Mullineaux of the US Geological Survey studied the volcanic deposits in the vicinity of Mt. St. Helens and noted in their 1978 report that the volcano would probably erupt violently and intermittently, just as it had in the recent geologic past, 'within the next 100 years, and perhaps even before the end of this century'. Two years later these prophetic words became reality. On March 20, 1980, an earthquake swarm began near Mt. St. Helens. By March 25 the swarm increased to its maximum energy release with 47 earthquakes of magnitude 3 or greater on the Richter scale within a 12-hour period. Seismographs located the source of the earthquake swarm at shallow depth beneath the north flank of the mountain. An eruption was expected, and it soon began. The first small explosions on March 27 excavated a crater about 70 meters wide on the ice-covered summit. Several such small Vulcanian-type eruptions occurred daily. They ejected dark, turbulent clouds of volcanic ash that blackened the downwind snowfields. No new magma appeared in the ash, however; only old volcanic debris was thrown out. These small explosive eruptions apparently resulted from groundwater in the volcanic cone being heated above its subsurface boiling point and flashing into steam. The crater was enlarged by the small explosive eruptions to an oval basin 500 by 300 meters wide and 200 meters deep. At the peak of seismic energy release on March 25, large east-west cracks formed across the summit of Mt. St. Helens. Soon after this, people familiar with the mountain noticed changes in its shape and in ice fracture patterns on the high north face of the volcano. Geodetic surveys and aerial photographs in April and early May 1980 confirmed that a growing bulge nearly two kilometers (1.2 miles) in diameter on the high north slope was moving upward and outward by as much as one to two meters per day. Most of the scientists studying the mountain at this time agreed that an intrusion of magma was being injected at a shallow depth beneath the north side of the volcano. Whether this intrusion would erupt at the surface – and if so, when – were unanswered questions. On the morning of May 18, Mt. St. Helens was shaken by an earthquake of about 5 Richter magnitude, and ice falls occurred within the crater. The entire north side of the summit then began to move as one huge mass. This giant landslide, composed of more than two cubic kilometers (0.48 cubic mile) of rock and ice, was immediately followed by an enormous explosion of

expanding steam and volcanic gases. Fluidized by the expanding gases, the avalanche reached velocities as high as 250 kilometers per hour. One lobe swept into Spirit Lake, but the main body of the debris avalanche roared 21 kilometers down the valley of the Toutle River, forming a hummocky deposit one to two kilometers wide and up to 150 meters deep. As the great avalanche suddenly released the pressure inside the volcanic cone, superheated groundwater flashed into steam, and gases dissolved in the magma boiled out with explosive violence. These expanding gases formed a lateral blast of hot, dense, debris-filled clouds that surged northward along the ground at high speed. The blast devastated 550 square kilometers (210 square miles) of mountain terrain to the northeast, north, and northwest of Mt. St. Helens. The ground-hugging black clouds of steam and hot rock fragments rolled over four major ridges and valleys as far as 28 kilometers from the volcano's summit. The destruction was awesome. For the first few kilometers everything was obliterated. Great conifer trees up to three meters in diameter were uprooted and blown away. Beyond this was a blowdown zone where virgin Douglas firs were snapped off like matchsticks. The US Forest Service estimated that 10 000 000 trees were felled by the blast. At the limits of the blast cloud, trees were still standing but their needles were scorched beyond recovery. About 55 to 60 people were killed by the avalanche and blast. As the ground-hugging blast clouds raced northward, a Plinian eruption began to jet upward from the exposed-magma column. This vertical eruption cloud mushroomed to more than 20 kilometers in altitude and was sustained most of the day by the escaping gases as they cored out the gas-rich magma. Northeast and east winds blew ash from the Plinian cloud in a wide swath over Washington, Idaho, and Montana. At Ritzville, Wash., 330 kilometers east-northeast of Mt. St. Helens, volcanic ash that appeared 'like gray talcum powder' was seven centimeters (nearly three inches) thick. The weight of the measured ashfall equaled 0.15 cubic kilometer of magma, and the fine ash and gases dispersed into the stratosphere were estimated to equal another 0.1 cubic kilometer of magma. During the afternoon of May 18, pyroclastic flows of fine ash and pumice blocks began rushing down the north slope of Mt. St. Helens through the deep breach in the north face of the mountain. These fluidized emulsions of hot rock fragments mixed with hot volcanic gases were denser than the ascending ash cloud, and they issued from the crater beneath the uprushing cloud. In effect, both Plinian- and Pelean-type eruptions occurred at the same time. Floods and mudflows consisting of slurries of volcanic ash and fine rock particles mixed with water poured down the rivers draining Mt. St. Helens. The largest mudflow occurred in the north fork of the Toutle River where it exceeded historic flood levels by nine meters. The May 18 eruption displaced 2.7 cubic kilometers of volcanic rock, including 0.5 cubic kilometer of new magma, and destroyed the summit of Mt. St. Helens. Before the eruption the peak was 2 950 meters high (Figure 2). This was replaced by a horseshoe-shaped crater two kilometers across and roughly 750 meters deep, whose rim has an elevation of 2 400–2 550 meters – 400 meters below the old summit elevation. Overall, Mt. St. Helens lost about 1 100 meters of elevation from the old peak to the new crater floor. Following the great eruption of May 18, Mt. St. Helens produced five smaller explosive eruptions during the summer and fall of 1980. After 1980 a dome of lava grew intermittently in the crater. This lava is so viscous that it does not flow away; instead it piles up into a steep mound or dome over the vent. By 1986 the dome measured about 250 meters high and 1 000 meters wide, and it contained some 75 000 000 cubic meters of dacitic lava (see below Determinants of size and shape; see also Figure 3). Explosive eruptions of fragmental volcanic rocks vary greatly in scale. Measured by the volume of new magma involved, the May 18 eruption of Mt. St. Helens was only a moderate eruption. The explosive eruption of Tambora Volcano in Indonesia in 1815 is estimated to have expelled from 50 to 100 cubic kilometers of magma, and the 1883 eruption of Krakatoa (spelled Krakatau in Bahasa Indonesia), another Indonesian volcano, about 18 cubic kilometers. Fortunately, as the eruptive magnitude increases, the frequency of eruptions greatly decreases. Civilizations have never been tested by a cataclysm on the scale of the eruption at Yellowstone about 2 000 000 years ago; that eruption involved nearly 3 000 cubic kilometers of explosively boiling magma. Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 1984:- the May 18, 1980, eruption of Mt. St. Helens is a classic example of explosive volcanism. The 1984 eruption of the great shield volcano Mauna Loa, by contrast, is illustrative of effusive volcanism. Every three to four years, on average, Mauna Loa erupts with fountains and streams of incandescent lava. The summit of the volcano is 4 170 meters above sea level and more than 9 000 meters above the seafloor that surrounds the Hawaiian Ridge. Its volume above the seafloor, estimated to be about 40 000 cubic kilometers, qualifies it as the world's largest volcano. Following a year of increased seismicity, Mauna Loa began erupting at 01:25 am on March 25, 1984. The outbreak began along a fissure that split the long axis of the summit caldera, a cliff-bounded basin with a three-by-five-kilometer diameter that had been formed by prehistoric subsidence. Lava fountains along the fissure formed a curtain of fire that illuminated the clouds and volcanic fume into a red glow backlighting the black profile of the volcano's huge but gently sloping summit. Lava from the summit fissure ponded in the caldera, and the first observers in the air reported that much of the caldera floor was covered by a lake of orange-red molten rock, which quickly cooled to a black crust with zigzag, still incandescent fractures. At dawn the summit fissure began to propagate down the northeast rift zone, and a new line of lava fountains formed at an elevation of 3 800 meters. Two hours later the fracture broke an additional six kilometers down the northeast rift, forming another curtain of fire about two kilometers long and 50 meters high at an elevation of 3 450 meters. As new vents opened at lower elevations, the higher vents stopped erupting. The vents at 3 450 meters continued to erupt throughout the early afternoon, sending a small lava flow down the high southeast flank of Mauna Loa. At about 04:00 pm the lava fountains dwindled, and a swarm of new earthquakes indicated that the fissure was breaking even farther down the rift. The new and final vents opened at 04:40 pm at an elevation of 2 900 meters, some seven kilometers down the ridge from the 3 450-meter vents. The output of lava from these vents was vigorous. Although the fountains were only about 20 meters high, the volume of lava amounted to approximately 500 000 cubic meters per hour (about 17 600 000 cubic feet per hour). In 24 hours the river of lava flowed 12 kilometers northeast toward the city of Hilo. The temperature of the erupting lava was 1 140 °C (2 084 °F) and its viscosity about 10^3 Poise (roughly the same as liquid honey at 20 °C). The fissure did not break any farther down the northeast rift zone of Mauna Loa, and the vents at 2 900 meters remained in steady eruption for the next 10 days. Even though the eruption rate remained high, the advance of the front of the lava flow slowed – six kilometers the second day, four kilometers the third day, and three kilometers the fourth day. This progressive slowing of the lava-flow front was caused by several factors:- slow widening of flows at higher elevations; thickening of flows at higher elevations by overplating (i.e. accumulation of new layers on top of layers only a few hours or days old); thickening and widening of flows at lower elevations where the slope of the land is more gradual; and branching of the flows upstream into new lobes that robbed the lower flows of their lava supply. A household analogue of a Hawaiian lava flow in miniature is the slow and erratic advance of molten wax as it adds new lobes to a pile of candle drippings. By April 5 the output from the vents at 2 900 meters began to wane, and by April 15 the eruption was over. The longest flows traveled 27 kilometers, stopping at an elevation of 900 meters – 10 kilometers from the outskirts of Hilo. The total volume of the eruption was 220,000,000 cubic meters, and new lava flows covered 48 square kilometers. No one was hurt, and the only significant damage was the cutting of power lines and the blocking of a few jeep roads. Why are some volcanic eruptions so explosive while others are so spectacular but relatively harmless? The answer involves at least three factors:- the amount of gas dissolved in the magma, the viscosity of the magma, and the rate of decompression of the magma as it rises toward the surface. Volcanoes related to converging plate margins (see below) generally have a high gas content and their magma is very viscous. This is an explosive combination because the gases cannot easily boil out; rather, they remain pent up until they reach the pressure at which they blow the viscous magma into fragments. The rate at which pressure is reduced also controls the explosiveness. If magma moves slowly toward the surface its dissolved gases are released slowly. At Mt. St. Helens the avalanche that initiated the eruption caused very rapid decompression of the shallow intrusion, resulting in violent and explosive boiling of the trapped gases. Other Manifestations Of Volcanic Activity:- Volcanic Gases:- the most common volcanic gases are carbon dioxide, water, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen

sulfide. Small quantities of other volatile elements and compounds also are present; e.g., hydrogen, helium, nitrogen, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, and mercury. The specific gaseous compounds released from magma depend on temperature, pressure, and overall composition of the volatile elements present. The amount of available oxygen is of critical importance. When oxygen is lacking, methane, hydrogen, and hydrogen sulfide are stable, but when hot volcanic gases mix with atmospheric gases, carbon dioxide, water, and sulfur dioxide are stable. Some volcanic gases are less soluble in magma than others and separate at higher pressures. Studies at Kilauea Volcano indicate that carbon dioxide begins to separate from its parent magma at depths of about 40 kilometers, whereas most of the sulfur gases and water are not released until the magma has nearly reached the surface. Fumaroles (volcanic gas vents) near Halemaumau Crater at Kilauea's summit are rich in carbon dioxide that leaks from the magma chamber located at three to four kilometers beneath the surface. Fumaroles on the rift zones of Kilauea, however, are richer in water and sulfur because much of the carbon dioxide leaks away at the summit before the magma is intruded laterally into the rift zones. Hydrothermal Features:- hot springs and geysers also are manifestations of volcanic activity. They result from the interaction of groundwater with magma or with solidified but still hot igneous rocks at shallow depths. Yellowstone National Park is one of the most famous areas of hot springs and geysers in the world. The total heat flux from these thermal features is estimated to be 300 MegaWatts. The last great eruption at Yellowstone occurred about 600 000 years ago when some 1 000 cubic kilometers of rhyolite magma were ejected in huge ash flows and resulted in the formation of a caldera approximately 45 by 75 kilometers in size. (A caldera is a large circular or oval depression caused by surface collapse into the subsurface region from which magma had been removed.) Yellowstone Lake now occupies part of this giant caldera. Since that last great outburst, about 1 200 cubic kilometers of rhyolite lava flows and domes have erupted in numerous smaller events. The cooling roots of such past eruptions, or possibly new intrusions of magma at shallow depth, are the apparent sources of heat for the Yellowstone hot springs and geysers. Geysers are actually hot springs that intermittently spout a column of hot water and steam into the air. This action is caused by the water in deep conduits beneath a geyser approaching or reaching the boiling point. At 100 meters below the surface, the boiling point of water increases to approximately 150 °C because of the increased pressure of the overlying hot water. As bubbles of steam or dissolved gas begin to form and hot water spills from the vent of a geyser, the pressure is lowered on the water column below. Water at depth then momentarily exceeds its boiling point and more water flashes into steam. This chain reaction continues until the geyser exhausts its supply of boiling water. After a geyser stops spouting, the conduits at depth refill with groundwater and reheating to near the boiling point begins again. In geysers such as Yellowstone's Old Faithful, the spouting and recharge period is quite regular. This famous geyser has gushed to heights of 35–50 meters about every 40–80 minutes for more than 100 years. Other geysers have much more erratic recharge times. Volcanic Landforms:- Determinants Of Size And Shape:- the common mental image of a volcano is that of a steep symmetrical cone sweeping upward in a concave curve to a sharp summit peak. Mt. Fuji in Japan is the archetypal volcanic landform, but only a few volcanoes attain this ideal shape. The shape and size of a volcano are controlled by several factors. These include (1) the volume of volcanic products, (2) the composition of volcanic products, (3) the sequence of eruption (e.g., many small eruptions with short repose times between eruptions, or a few large eruptions with long repose times), (4) the variety of volcanic eruption types, (5) the geometry of the vent, and (6) the environment into which the volcanic products are erupted. Volumes released in any one eruption can vary enormously from a few cubic meters of magma to as much as 3 000 cubic kilometers. Small volumes tend to build up mounds close to the vent, whereas very large eruptions create plateaus of lava or ash flows. Eruptions of large ash-flow plateaus almost always form a caldera several kilometers in diameter over the eruption site. The chemical composition of magma affects its physical properties, which in turn have a major influence on the landform built by a volcanic eruption. Four common volcanic rock types are shown in Table 1:- basalt, andesite, dacite, and rhyolite. As the silica content increases, these rock types generally become more viscous; and as the magmatic gas content increases, they become more explosive. Effusive eruptions form lava plateaus or gently sloping shield volcanoes; moderately explosive eruptions form stratovolcanoes; and giant explosive eruptions form ash-flow plateaus. Naturally, since many other factors are involved in determining volcanic landforms, there are exceptions to these rules. A series of small eruptions usually build up their products near their vents, whereas a large-volume eruption tends to disperse its products over a greater distance. Lava flows that erupt at high-volume rates usually travel greater distances from their vents. Other physical properties are, however, important in determining the character of lava flows. Hot basaltic lava forms pahoehoe flows (smooth to ropy surfaces), which, other conditions being equal, will flow farther than the cooler aa flows of the same composition (rough, broken surfaces). If a volcano has consistent eruption habits, its landform will reflect that character. The shape of the huge but gently sloping shield volcano Mauna Loa, for example, indicates a long record of eruption of fluid lava flows from the summit and two persistent rift zones. It is these rift zones that give Mauna Loa its elongate shape. The beautiful symmetrical shape of the stratovolcano Mt. Fuji indicates a long record of moderately explosive eruptions from its summit, the eruptions generally consisting of explosions of fragments followed by thick viscous lava flows. Such alternating layers of ash and lava make up the strata denoted by the name stratovolcano. They are not layers in a blanketlike sense, however, but are overlapping lobes or tongues of ash and lava. For this reason, many geologists refer to stratovolcanoes as composite volcanoes. In contrast to simple shield and stratovolcanoes, many volcanoes change their eruptive habits – both in eruption type and in the location of their vents – over time. This results in a mixture of volcanic landforms called a Complex Volcano. The geometry of the vent or vents also exerts profound control on volcanic landforms. In Iceland the volcanic vents often are long fissures parallel to the rift zone. Renewed eruptions generally occur from new parallel fractures offset by a few hundred to thousands of meters from the earlier fissures. This distribution of vents and voluminous eruptions of fluid basaltic lava usually build up a thick lava plateau rather than a single volcanic edifice. Hekla Volcano in Iceland is transitional between plateau-building fissure eruptions and the single-major-vent eruptions that produce a symmetrical stratovolcano. Hekla erupts from a fissure that is parallel to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and about 20 kilometers in length. Eruptions recur from this fracture – many from its central part. The result is a volcano shaped like an overturned canoe. Viewed along the fissure, Hekla looks like a stratovolcano; perpendicular to the fissure, it appears as an elongate ridge. Multiple point-source vents that erupt only once or a few times at most form a volcanic field of dozens of small cinder cones instead of a single large volcanic edifice. Finally, but not of least importance, is the environment into which the volcanic products are erupted. Submarine volcanoes are surprisingly similar to their counterparts on land, but their slopes are generally steeper because water cools the lavas more rapidly. Deep submarine volcanism tends to be less explosive or nonexplosive, since the pressure of the water prevents explosive boiling. Subglacial volcanism is drastically different in form from subaerial volcanism. This is particularly apparent in Iceland where glaciers covered the entire island 15 000 years ago and large ice caps still cover extensive areas today. Fissure eruptions beneath the ice form steep ridges of broken lava fragments rather than lava-flow plateaus, while subglacial eruptions from point-source vents that erupt repeatedly form table mountains. Table mountain volcanoes have steep sides of pillow lavas that formed in deep lakes or water-filled caverns within the ice. Pillow lavas are sacklike structures that form from underwater flows of basaltic lava. These structures are capped by several tens of meters of broken lava fragments from explosive shallow-water eruptions. The broken lava fragments in turn are overlain by shield-building lava flows erupted above the glacial surface. Major Types Of Volcanic Landforms:- each of the more than 1 300 potentially active volcanoes or volcanic areas listed in the Smithsonian Institution's Volcanoes of the World (1981) has a distinct form, but most can be generalized into nine categories (Table 2). Some of these categories were already described, but they are treated below in order of their numerical importance. Stratovolcanoes:- these are steep volcanic cones built by both pyroclastic and lava-flow eruptions. They are composed of volcanic rock types that vary from basalt to rhyolite, but their

composition is generally andesite. Stratovolcanoes may erupt many thousands of times over life spans of millions of years. A typical eruption would begin with ash explosions and end with extrusion of thick viscous lava flows. The cone-shaped form begins gradually and becomes steeper (up to 35°) toward the summit, which generally contains a crater. Shield Volcanoes:- structures of this type are large, dome-shaped mountains built of lava flows (the name derives from their similarity in shape to a warrior's shield lying face up on the ground). They are usually composed of basalt. Small shield volcanoes may form rapidly from almost continuous eruptions, but the larger shields are formed by hundreds of thousands of effusive eruptions of fluid lavas from their summits and rift zones over a span of about 1 000 000 years. The slopes of shield volcanoes are gentle and seldom exceed 6°. The summits are nearly flat but generally indented by cliff-walled craters or calderas. Submarine Volcanoes:- these structures occur in various forms, but many are cone-shaped seamounts. Some ancient island volcanoes were eroded flat or covered with a coral cap at sea level before they sank. These flat-topped seamounts are called Guyots. Most of the known active submarine volcanoes occur at shallow depths beneath the sea. They are known because their explosive eruptions can be detected and located by hydrophones. Active submarine volcanoes at depths of a few thousand meters are probably common, particularly along the mid-ocean ridges, but the water pressure at these depths prevents explosive boiling and the eruptions are undetectable. One exception to this is the submarine volcano Loihi, a seamount whose summit caldera occurs one kilometer below sea level, 30 kilometers Southeast of the island of Hawaii. Although eruptions of this youngest volcano of the Hawaiian chain have not been directly observed, swarms of earthquakes at shallow depth beneath the summit of Loihi in 1971–72 and 1975 were recorded by seismographs. This is indirect evidence, but not proof, of submarine eruptions at Loihi Seamount. Calderas:- large circular or oval depressions more than one kilometer in diameter, most calderas have formed by inward collapse. Many have steep cliffs bounding the depression, and some are filled with lakes. The terms crater and caldera are often used synonymously, but calderas are larger than craters. A crater can occur inside a caldera, but not the other way around. Calderas are often associated with large eruptions (10 cubic kilometers or more) of dacitic or rhyolitic magma that form pyroclastic plateaus. Calderas also occur on shield volcanoes and are thought to form when large rift eruptions or intrusions remove tremendous quantities of magma from the shallow magma chambers beneath the summit. The collapse and refilling of calderas on active Hawaiian volcanoes probably recur many times during a volcano's lifetime. Whether a volcano is designated a caldera or shield or stratovolcano with a caldera depends on the principal landform feature. For example, Crater Lake in Oregon in the northwestern United States is designated a caldera in Table 2, but Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii is designated a shield volcano even though it has a large summit caldera. Complex Volcanoes:- such structures are mixed landforms. In most cases, they occur because of changes either in eruptive habit or in location of the principal vent area. A stratovolcano may form a large explosion crater that later becomes filled by a lava dome, or several new cones and craters may develop on a caldera's rim. One stratovolcano cone may overlap another and have multiple summits. The Three Sisters volcanic complex in Oregon is an example of a complex volcano with three summits. Cinder Cones:- these are relatively small volcanic landforms: steep, angle-of-repose (about 30°) cones of loose pyroclastic fragments, most of which are in the cinder-size range (Table 3). Generally, the crater from which the cinder-sized fragments were ejected is located in the center of the cone. In areas with strong prevailing winds, however, the crater may be upwind of the cone. The rock type involved in cinder cone volcanoes is generally basalt or basaltic andesite, and the eruption type is Vulcanian or high-lava-fountain Hawaiian. Some cinder cones such as Parícutin in Mexico form during a single eruption. Parícutin is approximately 410 meters high and one kilometer wide; it formed during nearly continuous eruptions from 1943 to 1952. Cinder cones also form at some vents on shield volcanoes, but they are not included in Table 2 because they are not separate, individual volcanoes. Certain cinder cones have multiple eruptions, but if activity continues for thousands to tens of thousands of years from the same vent, they probably develop into stratovolcanoes or complex volcanoes. Volcanic Fields:- such areas have many geologically young cinder cones or other features that have not been individually identified as separate volcanoes. If the conduits through which magma ascends to the surface are scattered over a broad area, many short-lived volcanoes are formed rather than a major volcano with repeated eruptions. The area in which Parícutin formed is a volcanic field with dozens of prehistoric – but geologically young – cinder cones and lava flows. The most likely place for the birth of a new volcano is in a known volcanic field. Fissure Vents:- these features constitute the surface trace of dikes (underground fractures filled with magma). Most dikes measure about one-half to two meters in width and several kilometers in length. The dikes that feed fissure vents reach the surface from depths of a few kilometers. Fissure vents are common in Iceland and along the radial rift zones of Hawaiian volcanoes. Curtain-of-fire eruptions from fissure vents produce low ramparts of basaltic spatter on both sides of the fissure. More isolated lava fountains along the fissure produce crater rows of small spatter and cinder cones. The fragments that form a spatter cone are hot and plastic enough to weld together, while the fragments that form a loose cinder cone have cooled enough during their rise and fall not to stick together. The largest effusive eruption of lava in recorded history occurred in 1783 in Iceland from the Laki fissure. This vent produced high lava fountains, a 25-kilometer-long crater row, and 565 square kilometers of basaltic lava flows with a volume of approximately 12 cubic kilometers. Lava Domes:- landforms of this sort consist of steep domal mounds of lava so viscous that the lava piles up over its vent without flowing away. The rock types that form lava domes are generally andesites, dacites, or rhyolites. Somehow these viscous lavas have lost much of their gas content in prior eruptions or by slow rise to the surface. Even so, it is not unusual for an actively growing lava dome to have an explosive eruption that disrupts all or part of the dome. Many lava domes grow by internal intrusion of lava that causes swelling and oversteepening of the dome. Rockslides build up an apron of talus blocks around the lower sides of the dome. Lava domes can form mounds several hundred meters high and from several hundred to more than 1 000 meters in diameter. Thick lava flows sometimes move short distances from the dome and distort its generally circular or oval shape. The dome currently forming in the explosion crater at Mt. St. Helens is a good example of a lava dome. Other Volcanic Structures And Features:- less common volcanic forms have also been described, and sometimes other names have been used for those cited above. Such inconsistency of nomenclature stems from the fact that no one volcanologist has examined all the world' volcanoes, and the descriptions that exist have been made by many people with diverse backgrounds. Other types and terms that may be encountered include volcanic cones, simply a descriptive term pertaining to shape with no implication of size, rock type, or genesis; explosion crater, a large circular, elongate, or horseshoe-shaped excavation with ejected debris on its rim or flanks; hydrothermal regions, fumarole fields, and solfatara fields, areas of hot springs and gas vents where magma or still-hot igneous rocks at shallow depth are leaking gases or interacting with the groundwater system; maar, a low-relief crater often filled with water and surrounded by a rim of ejected material that was probably formed by explosive interaction of magma and groundwater; tuff rings and tuff cones (Figure 4), landforms that resemble maars but that have higher rims and are not filled with water (a tuff is a compacted pyroclastic deposit that often includes some sediments); pumice cone, a structure similar to a cinder cone but made up of volcanic glass fragments so filled with gas-bubble holes that it resembles a sponge and is very lightweight; pyroclastic cone, a cone-shaped volcano composed almost entirely of pyroclastic material; scoria cone, a synonym for cinder cone (cinders or scoriae are vesicular pyroclastic fragments usually heavier than pumice); somma volcano, a caldera partially filled by a new central cone, named for Mt. Somma in Italy; and subglacial volcano, a volcanic form produced by eruptions beneath a glacier or beneath the surface of a lake within a glacier. Taking a more distant view of volcanic landforms from space, one can see that individual volcanoes form linear to arcuate belts across the Earth's surface. It is now clear that these volcanic chains are closely related to global tectonic activity. Volcanism And Tectonic Activity:- active volcanoes are not scattered over the Earth randomly; instead, most occur in belts, especially in the island arcs and mountain ranges bordering the Pacific Ocean (Figure 5). The concept of seafloor spreading and, more broadly, the theory of plate tectonics offer a logical explanation for the

location of most volcanoes. Volcanoes Related To Plate Boundaries:- topographic maps reveal the locations of large earthquakes and indicate the boundaries of the 12 major tectonic plates. For example, the Pacific Plate is bounded by the earthquake zones of New Zealand, New Guinea, the Mariana Islands, Japan, Kamchatka, the Aleutian Islands, western North America, the East Pacific Rise, and the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge. The Earth's plates, which move horizontally with respect to one another at a rate of a few centimeters per year, form three basic types of boundaries: convergent, divergent, and side-slipping. Japan and the Aleutian Islands are examples of convergent boundaries where the Pacific Plate is pushing beneath the adjacent continental plates – a process known as Subduction. The San Andreas Fault system in California exemplifies a side-slipping boundary where the Pacific Plate is moving northwest relative to the North American Plate – a process called Strike-Slip, or Transform, Faulting. The East Pacific Rise is representative of a divergent boundary where the Pacific Plate and the Nazca Plate (west of South America) are pulling apart – a process known as Rifting. Volcanoes occur along both subduction and rift zones but are generally absent along strike-slip plate margins. Of the 1 144 volcanoes listed in Table 2, 80 percent occur along subduction zones and 15 percent along rift zones. These percentages are somewhat misleading, however, because most of the Earth's rift zones are about two to three kilometers below sea level. At those inaccessible depths active submarine volcanoes have yet to be observed, though a few hydrothermal areas have been found along submarine rift zones with deep-diving submarines. Iceland, a rare above-water section of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, has 70 volcanoes that have erupted during the past 10 000 years. If this is a typical number for a short section of the world rift system, it suggests that there may be several thousand potentially active volcanoes along the largely submarine world rift system that follows the crest of the mid-ocean ridges. Most subduction-related volcanoes are explosive and build stratovolcanoes, while rift volcanoes tend to be more effusive and build shield volcanoes, though there are exceptions to both these generalities. Subduction-related volcanoes erupt basalt, andesite, dacite, and rhyolite, with andesite the predominant rock type. Rift-related volcanoes, especially on the ocean floor, erupt mainly basalt. Figure 6 is a schematic cross section showing conceptual models of how subduction and rift volcanoes may form. As an oceanic plate (2) is subducted beneath a continental plate (3), seafloor sediments rich in water and carbon dioxide are carried beneath the overriding plate. These compounds may act as fluxes and reduce the melting temperature of magma. Frictional heating also may be important in the formation of subduction-zone magmas, but since the subducted plate is colder than the mantle rocks it is penetrating, this would counteract any frictional heating. Although the process is not clearly understood, magma apparently forms and rises by buoyancy from a depth of 100 to 200 kilometers. Subduction-zone volcanoes occur on the overriding plate and are offset inland from the actual plate boundary along the ocean trench. The rising subduction-zone magma is probably basaltic in composition and is formed by the partial melting of mantle rocks. As the rising magma moves slowly up through the continental crust of the overriding plate, however, two things may occur to increase significantly the silica content of the magma. Crystallization of olivine and pyroxene minerals from the basalt can leave the residual melt enriched in silica and depleted in magnesium, iron, and calcium. This process is called Fractional Crystallization. Also, basaltic magmas have enough excess heat to partially melt the continental host rocks through which they are ascending. Because continental rocks are generally higher in silica, potassium, and sodium than are oceanic rocks, this process of assimilation and mixing can also play an important role in producing the wide range of compositions that occur in rocks from subduction volcanoes. The additional gas content of many magma batches at subduction volcanoes (which, coupled with their often high-viscosity magma, makes them dangerously explosive) also may be explained by more than one process. Additional water and carbon dioxide may come from both subducted seafloor sediments and assimilated crustal rocks. Furthermore, any fractional crystallization tends to concentrate volatile elements in the residual melt. If volcanic gases form separate fluid phases within batches of ascending magma (carbon dioxide is most likely to do this), these fluid phases may ascend more rapidly than the overall magma body and be concentrated in the upper portion. Explosive boiling of these volcanic gases at atmospheric pressure is the apparent reason for the highly explosive nature of many subduction volcanoes. Rift volcanoes, as shown in Figure 6, form when magma rises into the gap between diverging plates (1 and 2). They thus occur at or near actual plate boundaries. Measurements in Iceland suggest that the separation of plates is a continuous process but that the fracturing is intermittent. An analogy would be a rubber band that is slowly stretched until it snaps. Earthquake swarms and volcanic eruptions occur when the stretching exceeds the strength of the near-surface rocks, which then fracture along steeply dipping cracks parallel to the rift. Basaltic magma rising along these fractures causes Icelandic fissure eruptions. Rift volcanoes in continental locations such as East Africa are more complex. Assimilation of continental crust apparently gives them some of the characteristics more generally associated with subduction volcanoes; e.g., having a wider range of rock types and explosive habits. The volcanoes on the western and northern margin of the Pacific Plate (New Zealand, New Guinea, Mariana Islands, Japan, Kamchatka, and the Aleutian Islands) are all subduction volcanoes. The rift volcanoes, except for a few near Baja California, are hidden along the submarine crest of the East Pacific Rise and the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge at depths of two to three kilometers below sea level. The Cascade volcanoes in the northwestern United States and the volcanoes in Mexico and Central America are subduction volcanoes related to the small Juan de Fuca and Cocos plates on the east side of the Pacific Plate. Similarly, the volcanoes of the Andes are related to the subduction of the Nazca Plate beneath the South American Plate. Intraplate volcanism:- the 5 percent of known world volcanoes that are not closely related to plate margins are generally regarded as hot-spot volcanoes. Hawaiian volcanoes are the best examples of this type, and though they occur near the centre of the Northern portion of the Pacific Plate, they show a dramatic relationship to the past movements of that plate. Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes on the island of Hawaii at the southeast end of the Hawaiian volcanic chain are two of the most active volcanoes in the world. In addition, the five volcanoes that form the island of Hawaii are all less than 1 000 000 years old. Northwestward along the Hawaiian chain each island is progressively older. The extinct volcano that formed the island of Kauai is about 5 000 000 years old. Assuming that the hot spot that generates Hawaiian volcanoes is relatively fixed in place – and there is good evidence to support this assumption – then the movement of the Pacific Plate during the past several million years has been northwestward at a rate of about 10 centimeters per year. Topographic maps show a major submarine continuation of the Hawaiian Ridge to the northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, and then a dogleg bend into the Emperor Seamounts, which comprise an entirely submarine ridge continuing northward to the edge of the Pacific Plate. Ages of rocks obtained by dredging and drilling the Emperor Seamounts indicate that the Hawaiian-Emperor Ridge is a progressively older volcanic chain formed by volcanism at the Hawaiian hot spot. This major centre of volcanism in the Pacific has been active for at least 80 000 000 years, and the Pacific Plate has moved over it, first northward and later northwestward, at a rate of approximately eight to 10 centimeters per year. The bend between the Emperor Seamounts and the Hawaiian Ridge occurred about 40 000 000 years ago and indicates a significant shift in the direction of movement of the Pacific Plate. It is not known how a volcanic hot spot maintains its position for millions of years while a plate passes over it. One concept suggests that a hot spot is a deep-mantle plume (Figure 7), which is caused by very slow convection of highly viscous mantle material. As hot but solid mantle rock moves upward, partial melting may occur from the lowering of its pressure-dependent melting temperature. Detailed seismic sounding of the mantle over the next decade or two should help to resolve this problem of the mechanism of hot spots. Small and isolated intraplate volcanoes may simply be the result of deep fractures within the plates that allow pockets of partial melt in the low-velocity layer below to leak to the surface. The low-velocity layer begins about 50 to 150 kilometers below the surface and extends to a depth of roughly 300 kilometers; it is so named because earthquake waves travel more slowly in this hot, low-strength layer than in the overlying rigid plates (Figure 6). Some studies indicate that there may be a few percent partial melt within the low-velocity layer. Once a sufficient volume of magma forms in the subsurface, it tends to rise from its own buoyancy. Any fracture system at the plate margins or within the

plates will facilitate this process. Impact Of Volcanic Activity On Humankind And The Environment:- since the late 1700s volcanoes have caused more than 250 000 deaths. Most of these occurred during four disastrous eruptions. The largest eruption of the four occurred at Tambora Volcano on Sumbawa Island, Indonesia, on April 10–11, 1815. Fifty cubic kilometers of magma were expelled in Plinian ash clouds and pyroclastic flows. Ash greater than one centimeter thick fell on more than 500 000 square kilometers of Indonesia and the Java Sea. Before the eruption Tambora was a 4 300-meter-high stratovolcano; following the eruption 1 400 meters of the summit cone were missing and in its place was a collapsed caldera measuring six by seven kilometers wide and one kilometer deep. About 10 000 people were killed by the explosive eruption and the tsunamis caused by massive pyroclastic flows entering the sea. Agricultural losses from the thick ash deposits resulted in famine and disease, leading to an additional 82 000 deaths. The second largest eruption of the XIX century also occurred in Indonesia. Krakatoa (or Krakatau), a compound volcano on a small uninhabited island between Sumatra and Java, erupted explosively on August 26–27, 1883. The eruption was similar to the Tambora outburst but smaller, involving only about 18 cubic kilometers of magma erupted in Plinian ash clouds and pyroclastic flows. Krakatoa was a much smaller volcano than Tambora, and when the eruption had emptied its magma chamber, it collapsed to form a caldera that was partly below sea level. Twenty-three square kilometers of the island of Krakatoa disappeared, and where a volcanic peak 450 meters high once stood was water as deep as 275 meters. The largest explosion on the morning of August 27 produced an ash cloud that was reported to have reached 80 kilometers high, and the detonation was heard in Australia, 4 800 kilometers away. A tsunami, over 30 meters high, followed the explosion and apparent caldera collapse, killing about 36 000 people on the adjacent shores of Java and Sumatra. On May 08, 1902, there occurred a violent eruption of Mt. Pelée, a stratovolcano on the island of Martinique in the Caribbean Sea. Although less than one cubic kilometer of magma was erupted, much of it formed a high-velocity glowing avalanche of hot gases and pyroclastic fragments that swept down a steep valley to the port of St. Pierre. Within minutes the town and virtually all of its inhabitants (some 29 000 people) were incinerated. The second worst volcanic disaster of the XX century occurred on November 13, 1985, when a relatively small eruption of Nevado del Ruiz, a stratovolcano in Colombia, killed 25 000 people. This 5 400-meter-high volcano has a glacial ice cap, and when a brief explosive eruption dumped several million cubic meters of hot pyroclastic fragments on the ice cap surrounding the summit crater, a sudden surge of meltwater sent massive mudflows down canyons on both the east and west sides of the Andean volcano. Much of the town of Armero, built on a low plain beside the Lagunilla (also spelled Lagunillas) River 50 kilometers east of and nearly five kilometers below the summit of Nevado del Ruiz, was buried by the mudflows. Twenty-two thousand of its inhabitants were killed. About 70 percent of the people who died from volcanic eruptions in the past 200 years perished in those four outbursts. The remaining 30 percent were killed in many other less devastating eruptions. As world population increases, however, so does the risk of greater loss of life from volcanic eruptions. This was made all too clear by the tragedy at Armero. In 1845 a mudflow from Nevado del Ruiz killed approximately 1 000 people on farms near the site where the town of Armero was later built. In the 1985 mudflow, which was smaller in volume than the 1845 mudflow, more than 20 times as many people were killed. Property damage from volcanic eruptions is difficult to estimate because of differing value systems and changes in land use. One study estimates an average of USD100 000 000 per year in property damage worldwide from volcanic eruptions. As with casualties, a few eruptions cause staggering damage, while most are much less destructive. The Mt. St. Helens eruption in 1980 did more than USD1 000 000 000 worth of damage, mainly to the timber industry. Hazards From Various Types Of Volcanic Eruptions:- the list of hazards associated with volcanic eruptions is long and varied: explosions, toxic gas clouds, ash falls, pyroclastic flows, avalanches, tsunamis, mudflows, and lava flows, as well as secondary effects such as fluoride poisoning, starvation, and disease. The sudden depressurization of a shallow hydrothermal system or gas-charged magma body or the rapid mixing of magma with groundwater can cause rapid gas expansion and massive explosions. Large blocks ejected in these explosions are sometimes hurled as far as 20 kilometers from the explosive vent. A directed blast in which one side of a volcanic cone fails, as happened at Mt. St. Helens in 1980, can cause destruction of several hundred square kilometers on the failed flank of the volcano. This is especially true if the blast cloud is heavily laden with fragmental debris and becomes a dense fluidized flow. It then takes on characteristics similar to a pyroclastic flow. Even beyond the limit of explosive destruction, the hot, ash-laden gas clouds associated with an explosive eruption can scorch vegetation and kill people by suffocation. Gas clouds from a sudden increase in fumarole emissions may also contain poisonous or suffocating gases such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide. At a crater lake in Cameroon, West Africa, more than 1 700 people were killed by a sudden release of carbon dioxide in August 1986. Ash falls from continued explosive jetting of fine volcanic particles into high ash clouds generally do not cause any direct fatalities. Yet, where the ash accumulates more than a few centimeters, collapsing roofs from ash loads and failure of crops are major secondary hazards. Crop failure can occur over large areas downwind from major Plinian eruptions, and widespread famine and disease may result, especially in poorly developed countries. Lightning strikes are common close to Plinian ash clouds, adding one more element of terror to an explosive eruption. Pyroclastic flows are the most dangerous and destructive aspect of explosive volcanism. They occur in many sizes and types, but their common characteristic is that they form a fluidized emulsion of volcanic particles, eruption gases, and entrapped air, resulting in a flow of low enough viscosity to be very mobile and of high enough density to hug the ground surface. A pyroclastic flow can pour over the lip of an erupting vent, or it may form when an ash cloud becomes too dense to continue rising and falls back to the ground. In major caldera collapses associated with explosive volcanoes, huge pyroclastic flows may issue from the ring fractures as the caldera block subsides. Pyroclastic flows can move at speeds up to a few kilometers per minute and have temperatures ranging from 100 to 700 °C. They sweep away and incinerate nearly everything in their path. Smaller pyroclastic flows are confined to valleys and are called Nuées Ardentes. Large pyroclastic flows may spread out as a blanket deposit across many hundreds or even thousands of square kilometers around a major caldera collapse. During the past 2 000 000 years, the Yellowstone National Park area has undergone three major caldera collapses involving pyroclastic eruptions of 300 to 3 000 cubic kilometers of rhyolitic magma. Avalanches of rock and ice also are common on active volcanoes. They may occur with or without an eruption. Those without an eruption are often triggered by earthquakes, weakening of rock into clay by hydrothermal activity, or by heavy rainfall or snowfall. Those associated with eruptions are sometimes caused by oversteepening of a volcano's flank by intrusion of a shallow body of magma within or just beneath the volcanic cone, as happened at Mt. St. Helens. A caldera collapse that is in part or entirely submarine usually generates a tsunami; the larger and more rapid the collapse, the larger the tsunami. Tsunamis also can be caused by avalanches or large pyroclastic flows rapidly entering the sea on the flank of a volcano. Mudflows are common hazards associated with stratovolcanoes and can happen even without an eruption. They occur whenever floods of water mixed with ash, loose soil, or rocks that have been altered to clay by hydrothermal activity sweep down the valleys draining the sides of large stratovolcanoes. The huge mudflows generated by meltwater from the ice cap of Nevado del Ruiz Volcano in 1985 are classic examples of mudflows associated with eruptions. Heavy rainfall or earthquake-induced avalanches of ice or hydrothermal clay also can cause mudflows on steep volcanoes during periods of repose. A lava flow engulfs and buries the land it covers, but new soil and vegetation eventually develop again. In warm humid climates the recovery is rapid; a few decades will hide the rocky surface of flows. In desert or arctic climates recovery is slower; flows more than 1 000 years old may still retain their barren appearance. The greatest hazard at potentially active volcanoes is human complacency. The physical hazards can be reliably estimated by studying the past eruptive activity as recorded in history or in the prehistoric deposits around a volcano. Volcano observatories can monitor the local earthquake activity and the surface deformation of a potentially active volcano and make useful, if not yet precise, forecasts of eruptions. Increased earthquake activity beneath Mauna Loa in 1983 led to a

forecast of an increase in probability of an eruption for 1984 or 1985; an eruption occurred in March 1984. The major eruption of Mt. St. Helens on May 18, 1980, was much larger than anticipated, but the high level of local earthquakes and the bulge forming on the north flank of the mountain provided enough warning to encourage a partial evacuation of the surrounding area. Some lives were lost, but the toll would have been much higher if access to the area had not been restricted by the local authorities. A major problem in reducing volcanic risk is that most explosive volcanoes have such long repose periods that people living nearby consider them extinct rather than dormant. Effects Of Volcanic Eruptions On Soil And Climate:- not all volcanic phenomena are destructive. The oceans, atmosphere, and continents owe their origin and evolution in large measure to volcanic processes throughout geologic time. Volcanic ash slowly weathers to form rich loamy soils. On volcanic Java, terraced rice paddies support a dense population. Across the Java Sea is Kalimantan (part of Borneo) with a similar climate but no volcanoes. The jungles of Kalimantan provide only temporary slash-and-burn agriculture and support a much smaller population. Climate, too, is subject to the effects of volcanic activity. High ash clouds from Plinian eruptions, especially if they are rich in sulfur dioxide, can inject much fine dust and aerosol droplets of sulfuric acid into the stratosphere. Above rain clouds, these fine particles are not washed quickly back to Earth but spread slowly into haze layers that can blanket a hemisphere or even the entire Earth. World climate seems to have been affected by the eruptions of Krakatoa in 1883 and of Agung Volcano in Bali in 1963 in the form of a lowering of average world temperature by about 0.5 °C over the few years following these eruptions. Although world temperature data was poorly recorded in the early 1800s, the eruption of Tambora in April 1815 was followed in 1816 in North America and Europe by what was called ‘The Year Without A Summer’. Other large volcanic eruptions such as Katmai in Alaska in 1912, however, appear to have produced no cooling effect. Records of average world temperature over the past several decades often show changes of 0.1–0.3 °C from year to year unrelated to any known volcanic eruptions, so it is difficult to establish clearly whether or not volcanic eruptions have a major impact on climate. Direct sampling of the stratosphere has shown that the major haze-forming agent from volcanic eruptions is not fine dust but an aerosol of tiny sulfuric acid droplets. This indicates that the composition of high volcanic ash clouds may be as important as their volume in affecting climate. Atmospheric chemists are discovering that not only volcanic eruptions but also man-made aerosols of chlorofluoromethanes (commonly called Freon), exhaust from high-altitude jet aircraft, and a general increase in carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels are perturbing the atmosphere. The Earth has many buffers that maintain its environment, but their interactions are not well understood. Questions as to how volcanic and human activity affect climate remain essentially unanswered, and they are important problems for future research and for survival. Geothermal Energy:- geothermal energy is plentiful, but geothermal power is not. Temperatures increase below the Earth’s surface at a rate of about 30 °C per kilometer in the first 10 kilometers. This internal heat of the Earth is an immense store of energy. In the upper 10 kilometers of rock beneath the conterminous United States, it amounts to $3.3 \cdot 10^{25}$ Joules, or about 6 000 times the energy contained in the world’s oil reserves. The problem in utilizing geothermal energy is extracting it. The natural escape of the Earth’s heat through its surface averages only 0.06 Watt per square meter. To make geothermal power practical, some special situation must exist to concentrate the Earth’s heat energy in a small area. Underground reservoirs of steam or hot water that can be funneled into a drill hole provide this special situation. Some geothermal steam wells can produce six MegaWatts of thermal power, an amount equal to the normal heat flux from 100 square kilometers of land surface. The key to this concentration is the mass transfer of heat from deeper levels to the near surface by volcanism. Magma at temperatures close to 1 200 °C moves upward to depths of only a few kilometers, where it transfers heat by conduction to groundwater. The groundwater then circulates by convection and forms large underground reservoirs of hot water and steam. Some of this thermal water may escape to the surface as hot springs or geysers. Holes drilled into a subsurface geothermal system allow rapid mass transfer of hot water or steam to the surface. At The Geysers geothermal field north of San Francisco, superheated steam is directly tapped from porous underground reservoirs. In most other geothermal fields, the hot water is at or below its subsurface boiling temperature – about 300 °C at a depth of one kilometer. Hot water that is near its subsurface boiling temperature partially flashes to steam at the reduced pressures in a drill hole. This mixture of steam and hot water is separated at the well head, and the steam is used to drive the turbine of an electric generator. Hot water from lower temperature geothermal reservoirs can be used for space heating. This form of geothermal power is utilized extensively in Iceland. Some geothermal systems act as natural distilleries in the subsurface, dissolving trace amounts of gold, silver, and other rare elements from their host rocks. These elements may then be deposited at places where changes in temperature, pressure, or composition favor precipitation. Many hydrothermal ore deposits have been formed by once active – and in a few cases still active – geothermal systems. Gold is one more legacy of volcanism. / Американские вулканологи Двайт Рэймэнд ‘Роки’ Крэндэл (Dwight Raymond ‘Rocky’ Crandell; 1923–2009) и Донэл Рэй Малыно (Donal Ray Mullineaux; 1925–). Под Вулканами, по имени бога огня Вулкана из древнеримской мифологии, понимаются геологические образования, возникающие над каналами и трещинами в земной коре, по которым извергаются на земную поверхность из глубинных магматических источников лавы, горячие газы и обломки горных пород. Обычно вулканы представляют отдельные горы, сложенные продуктами извержений. Вулканы разделяются на действующие, уснувшие и потухшие. К первым относятся:- вулканы, извергающиеся в настоящее время постоянно или периодически; вулканы, об извержениях которых существуют исторические данные; вулканы, об извержениях которых нет сведений, но которые выделяют горячие газы и воды (сольфатарная стадия). К уснувшим относят вулканы, об извержениях которых нет сведений, но они сохранили свою форму и под ними происходят локальные землетрясения. Потухшими называются сильно разрушенные и размытые вулканы без каких-либо проявлений вулканической активности. В зависимости от формы подводящих каналов вулканы разделяют на центральные и трещинные. Глубинные магматические очаги могут находиться в верхней мантии на глубине порядка 50–70 километров (км) (вулканы Ключевская Сопка на Камчатке и Килауэа на Гавайских островах) или в земной коре на глубине 5–6 км (вулканы Везувий, Италия) и глубже. Вулканические Явления:- Извержения бывают длительными (в течение нескольких лет, десятилетий и столетий) и кратковременными (измеряемые часами). К предвестникам извержения относятся вулканические землетрясения, акустические явления, изменения магнитных свойств и состава фумарольных газов и другие явления. Извержение обычно начинается усилением выбросов газов сначала вместе с тёмными, холодными обломками лав, а затем с раскалёнными. Эти выбросы в некоторых случаях сопровождаются излиянием лавы. Высота подъёма газов, паров воды, насыщенных пеплом и обломками лав, в зависимости от силы взрывов, колеблется от 1 до 5 км (во время извержения вулкана Безымянного на Камчатке в 1956 она достигла 45 км). Выброшенный материал переносится на расстояния от нескольких до десятков тысяч километров. Объём выброшенного обломочного материала порой достигает нескольких кубических километров ($км^3$). При некоторых извержениях концентрация вулканического пепла в атмосфере бывает настолько большой, что возникает темнота, подобная темноте в закрытом помещении. Это имело место в 1956 в посёлке Ключи, расположенном в 40 км от вулкана Безымянного. Извержение представляет собой чередование слабых и сильных взрывов и излияний лав. Взрывы максимальной силы называются Кульминационным Пароксизмом. После них происходит уменьшение силы взрывов и постепенное прекращение извержений. Объёмы излившейся лавы – до десятков $км^3$. Типы Извержений:- Извержения вулканов не всегда одинаковы. В зависимости от количественных соотношений извергаемых вулканических продуктов (газообразных, жидких и твёрдых) и вязкости лав выделены 4 главных типа извержений:- эффузивный, смешанный, экструзивный и эксплозивный, или, как их чаще называют, соответственно – Гавайский, стромболианский, купольный и вулканский. Гавайский тип извержения, создающий чаще всего щитовидные вулканы, отличается относительно спокойным излиянием жидкой (базальтовой) лавы, образующей в кратерах огненно-жидкие озёра и

лавовые потоки. Газы, содержащиеся в небольшом количестве, образуют фонтаны, выбрасывающие комки и капли жидкой лавы, которые вытягиваются в полёте в тонкие стеклянные нити (вулкан Килауэа). В стромболианском типе извержений, создающем обычно стратовулканы, наряду с достаточно обильными излияниями жидких лав базальтового и андезито-базальтового состава (образуют иногда очень длинные потоки), преобладающими являются небольшие взрывы, которые выбрасывают куски шлака и разнообразные витые и веретенообразные бомбы (вулканы Стромболи на Липарских островах, Михара, некоторые извержения Ключевской Сопки). Для купольного типа характерно выжимание и выталкивание вязкой (андезитовой, дацитовой или риолитовой) лавы сильным напором газов из канала вулкана и образование куполов (вулканы Пюи-де-Дом и Центральный Семячик на Камчатке), криптокуполов (вулкан Сёва-Синдзан), конусокуполов (вулкан Иванова) и обелисков (вулкан Шивелуч на Камчатке). В вулканском типе большую роль играют газообразные вещества, производящие взрывы и выбросы огромных чёрных туч, переполненных большим количеством обломков лав. Лавы вязкие андезитового, дацитового или риолитового состава образуют небольшие потоки (вулканы Вулькано, Авачинская Сопка и Карымская Сопка на Камчатке). Каждый из главных типов извержений разделяется на несколько подтипов. Из них особо выделяются пелейский и катмайский, промежуточные между купольным и вулканским типами. Характерной особенностью первого является образование куполов и направленные взрывы очень горячих газовых туч, переполненных самовзрывающимися в полёте и при скатывании по склону вулканов обломками и глыбами лав (вулкан Монтань-Пеле на острове Мартиника). Извержения катмайского подтипа отличаются выбрасыванием очень горячего, весьма подвижного песчаного потока (вулкан Катмай на Аляске). Куполообразующие извержения иногда сопровождаются раскалёнными или достаточно охлаждёнными лавинами, а также грязевыми потоками. Ультравулканский подтип выражается в весьма сильных взрывах, выбрасывающих огромные количества обломков лав и пород стенок канала. Извержения подводных вулканов, расположенных в очень глубоких местах, обычно незаметны, так как большое давление воды препятствует взрывным извержениям. В мелких местах извержения выражаются взрывами (выбросами) огромных количеств пара и газов, переполненных мелкими обломками лавы. Взрывные извержения продолжаются до тех пор, пока извергаемый материал не образует острова, поднимающегося над уровнем моря. После чего взрывы сменяются или чередуются с излияниями лавы. Продукты извержения вулканов бывают газообразными (смотрите Вулканические Газы), жидкими (смотрите Лава) и твёрдыми (смотрите Вулканические Горные Породы). В зависимости от характера извержений и состава магмы на поверхности образуются сооружения различной формы и высоты. Они представляют собой вулканические аппараты, состоящие из трубообразного или трещинного канала, жерла (самой верхней части канала), окружающих канал с разных сторон мощных накоплений лав и вулканообломочных продуктов и кратера (чашеобразной впадины, расположенной на вершине сооружения). Наиболее распространёнными формами сооружений являются конусообразные (при преобладании выбросов обломочного материала), куполообразные (при выжимании вязкой лавы) и пологие щитовидные (при преобладании излияний жидкой лавы). Извержения происходят не только через вершинный главный кратер, но и через побочные (паразитические) кратеры, расположенные на склонах и на некотором удалении от них. При однократных извержениях газов, пробивающих канал до земной поверхности, нередко образуются воронкообразные впадины, окаймленные кольцевым валом из глыб различных пород; такие воронки, нередко заполненные водой, называются Маарами. Сильные извержения иногда сопровождаются обрушениями части вулканического сооружения, а часто и прилегающей местности; образующиеся впадины диаметром от нескольких км до первых десятков км называются Кальдерами. Географическое Размещение Действующих Вулканов:- Современные вулканы расположены вдоль молодых горных хребтов или вдоль крупных разломов (грабенов) на протяжении сотен и тысяч км в тектонически подвижных областях. Почти две трети вулканов сосредоточены на островах и берегах Тихого Океана (Тихоокеанский Вулканический Пояс). Из других районов по количеству действующих вулканов выделяется район Атлантического Океана. Причины Деятельности Вулканов:- Географическое размещение вулканов указывает на тесную связь между поясами вулканической деятельности и дислоцированными подвижными зонами земной коры. Разломы, образующиеся в этих зонах, являются каналами, по которым происходит движение магмы к земной поверхности. Движение магмы по трещинам и трубообразным каналам к земной поверхности, по-видимому, происходит под влиянием тектонических процессов. На глубине, когда давление растворённых в магме газов становится больше давления вышележащих толщ, газы начинают стремительно продвигаться и увлекать магму к земной поверхности. Возможно, что газовое давление создаётся во время процесса кристаллизации магмы, когда жидкая часть её обогащается остаточными газами и паром. Магма как бы вскипает и вследствие интенсивного выделения газообразных веществ в очаге создаётся высокое давление, которое также может явиться одной из причин извержения.

VOLCANOLOGY = ВУЛКАНОЛОГИЯ – Volcanology, also spelled Vulcanology, is a scientific discipline concerned with all aspects of volcanic phenomena. Volcanology deals with the formation, distribution, and classification of volcanoes, as well as with their structure and the kinds of materials ejected during an eruption (e.g., lava, dust, ash, and gas). It also involves research on the relationships between volcanic eruptions and other large-scale geological processes, such as mountain building and earthquakes. One of the chief objectives of this research is determining the nature and causes of volcanic eruptions for the purpose of predicting their occurrence. Another practical concern of volcanology is securing data that may aid in locating commercially valuable deposits of ores, particularly those of certain metallic sulfides. Interest in volcanic phenomena extends back to ancient times. The eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79 was recorded in considerable detail by Pliny the Younger. Studies of volcanoes, however, were not conducted systematically until the early XIX century. Since that time volcanology has become an important branch of physical geology. Specialists in the field, using the principles and methods of geophysics and geochemistry and the tools of seismology, have obtained much knowledge of processes occurring deep within the Earth's interior. / Под Вулканологией, от имени бога огня из древнеримской мифологии – Вулкан и Греческого слова Lógos, означающее Слово или Учение, понимается один из разделов динамической геологии. Изучает процессы и причины образования вулканов, их развитие, строение и состав продуктов извержений (лавы, газы и другие), закономерности размещения вулканов на земной поверхности, изменения характера их деятельности во времени. Практической целью вулканологии является разработка методов предсказания извержений и использования вулканического тепла горячих вод и пара для нужд народного хозяйства. Вулканология для решения теоретических и практических задач использует данные геологии, геотектоники, геофизики, геохимии, физико-химии и петрологии. В комплексе этих знаний вулканология участвует в решении общих теоретических вопросов геологических наук:- об источниках вулканической энергии, условиях эволюции магмы, размещении магматических глубинных и промежуточных очагов, роли вулканизма в формировании земной коры и прочих. Первые сведения о вулканологии относятся к середине 1-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры (Гераклит – VI век и Аристотель – IV век, Греция; Страбон – I век и Плиний Младший – I век, Рим). Страбон описал извержение вулкана Каймени (Санторин), происшедшее в 196 до Нашей Эры, а Плиний Младший – катастрофическое извержение Везувия в 79, очевидцем которого он был. В 1842 было организовано специальное научное учреждение – вулканологическая обсерватория, построенная на склоне вулкана Везувий. Её создание явилось началом всестороннего изучения вулканической деятельности. В 1911 была создана вулканологическая обсерватория на вулкане Килауэа на Гавайских островах. Затем появилась обсерватория в Индонезии и целый ряд обсерваторий и станций в Японии. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вулканология развивалась учёными геологами Францем Юльевичем Левинсон-Лессингом (Franz Yulievich

Levinson-Lessing; 1861–1939), Александром Николаевичем Заварицким (1884–1952), Владимиром Ивановичем Влодавцем (1893–1993). Вулканологические учреждения были созданы в 1935 в первую очередь на Камчатке. Существовавшая с 1945 в Москве Лаборатория Вулканологии в конце 1962 преобразована в Институт Вулканологии (Петропавловск-Камчатский). Кроме упомянутых учреждений, вулканологические исследования производятся Лабораторией Вулканологии Сахалинского Комплексного Научно-Исследовательского Института, а также геологическими институтами Армении, Грузии и другими. Исследования Советских вулканологов занимают видное место в работе Международной Ассоциации Вулканологов. Наблюдения и исследования в области вулканологии печатаются в специальных изданиях Академии Наук (АН) СССР:- Бюллетень Вулканологической Станции. АН СССР (с 1937) и Труды Института Вулканологии (с 1940). Из специальных международных изданий печатался с 1914 по 1938 журнал Zeitschrift für Vulkanologie с приложениями к нему; с 1924 издаётся Bulletin Volcanologique – орган Международной Ассоциации Вулканологии; с 1932 – Bulletin of the Volcanological Society of Japan.

VOLCKER RULE = ПРАВИЛО ВОЛКЁРА – Volcker Rule is a proposal to restrict banks from making speculative proprietary investments and/or trading. Proposed by economist and former US Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker. Volcker was appointed by President Obama as the chair of the President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board on February 06, 2009 and the Volcker Rule was publicly endored by President Obama on January 21, 2010 and was partially implemented in the Dodd-Frank Act. Volcker Rule prohibits banking entities from:- (1) engaging in proprietary trading; (2) investing in or sponsoring a hedge fund or private equity fund; or (3) entering into certain transactions with a hedge fund or private equity fund advised, managed or sponsored by the banking entity. The idea of Volcker Rule was conceptualized in order to restrict large US banks from making risky speculative bets with funds from their own accounts through proprietary trading. The Volcker Rule, which is Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, was scheduled for implementation in July 21, 2010, but was repeatedly delayed. On December 10, 2013, the Volcker Rule was approved by representatives of the five agencies who now implement it. These include the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, a division of the Treasury Department. On December 10, 2014, the Rule was implemented and began to take effect from April 01, 2014. We briefly explain the Volcker Rule, the challenges it brings to banks and how they can be addressed:- What Is The Volcker Rule? The Volcker Rule is named after Paul A. Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve during the 1980s and an elder statesman of the financial world. He acted as an advisor for President Obama in 2008 and was instrumental in the passing and creation of the Rule. It aims to prevent large banks from engaging in speculative trading activity with the idea that important banks support the economy by lending to consumers and businesses. The Rule seeks to prevent banking entities from taking unwarranted risks, especially with regard to federally insured deposits. To this end, it curtails banking entities from engaging in two specific practices:- (1) Proprietary Trading:- The first category of activities the Rule prohibits is proprietary trading. This generally means that a banking entity cannot serve as the principal of its own trading accounts through which it purchases or sells financial instruments. (2) Hedge And Private Equity Fund Activities:- The second category prohibits banking entities from serving as principals in transactions in which they directly or indirectly obtain or keep ownership interests in certain types of 'covered funds'. These include private equity, venture capital, and hedge funds as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as well as certain commodity pools under the Commodity Exchange Act and certain foreign funds that resemble US covered funds. Volcker Rule also prohibits banks from sponsoring covered funds. This means that banks cannot serve as general partners, managing members or trustees of covered funds. Banks also may not serve as operators of commodity pools with respect to covered funds, nor may they select or control the majority of a covered fund's directors, trustees or management. Finally, banks cannot share names or variations of names with covered funds for commercial purposes. At their core, the second set of restrictions related to covered funds prohibits banks from indirectly accomplishing activities from which they are directly prohibited by the first category's private trading restrictions. Timelines:- July 2010:- Volcker Rule provisions scheduled to be implemented as part of Dodd-Frank Act. April 2014:- The Final Rule becomes effective April 01, 2014, with banks asked to comply until July 21, 2015. June 2014:- Starting on June 30, 2014, entities with USD50 billion or more in consolidated trading assets and liabilities brought under the purview of Volcker Rule must report quantitative measurements. April 2016:- Banking entities with between USD25 and 50 billion in consolidated trading assets and liabilities subject to the Rule's requirements on April 30, 2016. Banking entities with between USD10 and USD25 billion in assets subject to Volcker Rule on December 31, 2016. On December 18, 2014, the Federal Reserve extended the Volcker Rule's conformance period for 'legacy covered funds' (a defined term) until July 21, 2016, and indicated it would likely extend the period further to July 21, 2017. The extension to 2016 is the second of three possible one-year extensions the Federal Reserve may issue under the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act commonly referred to as Dodd-Frank was signed into federal law, as a response to the late 2000s recession, by President Barack Obama on July 21, 2010. It brought the most significant changes to financial regulation in the United States and has impacted the entire financial sector of the United States. Volcker Rule is Section 619 of Dodd-Frank Act. The rule is often referred to as a ban on proprietary trading by commercial banks. The rule is designed to cap high-risk trading activities to ensure a transparent financial system. / Пол Эй. Волкё (Paul A. Volcker), бывший Председатель Федерального Резерва. Акт Дада-Фрэнька (Dodd-Frank Act). Президент Борак Обама (Barack Obama).

VOLD = VOLUME DIFFERENCE

VOLENTI NON FIT INJURIA = ВОЛЭНТИ НОН ФИТ ИНЪЮРИА (или ИЗЪЯВЛЯЮЩЕМУ СОГЛАСИЕ, ОБИДА НЕ В ОБИДУ) – Volenti Non Fit Injuria:- Latin for lawyers translates it as 'That to which a man consents cannot be considered an injury'. Sometimes truncated to Volenti. Also, voluntary assumption of risk, or damage by consent, is not a cause of action. Volenti non fit injuria is a defence in tort that means where a person engages in an event accepting and aware of the risks inherent in that event, then they cannot later complain of, or seek compensation for an injury suffered during the event. This is used often to defend against tort actions as a result of a sports injury. The volenti maxim has had a colurful past. In one olde case (Wilson v Glossop), a husband sued his wife for damages as a result of her alleged adultery. The claim was barred as the evidence revealed that he had connived in the adultery. In another case, in an era when spring-guns were not illegal, a man was hurt by the gun after having been warned by the landowner of it. The maxim prevented his claim for damages (Ilott v Wilkes). Similarly, a person who crosses a barrier into a leopard cage to retrieve a smouldering cigarette, and gets mauled by the leopard, was prevented from suing based on the volenti maxim (Sylvester v Chapman). Judicially, the expression is still alive and kicking. Volenti Non Fit Injuria:- that to which a man consents cannot be considered an injury. Volenti Non Fit Injuria is a legal principle that one who knowingly and voluntarily consents to and takes on a risk (for example, by participating in a potentially dangerous sport, such as motor racing or skiing) cannot ask for compensation for the damage or injury resulting from it. In some jurisdictions (such as United Kingdom), however, neither the knowledge nor the willingness of the inherent risk of injury is considered assent, only a written waiver of the right to claim compensation for negligence suffices. Latin for, To A Willing Person It Is Not A Wrong or To A Willing Person, Injury Is Not Done or To One Who Is Willing, No Harm Is Done. / Вилсэн против Глосэпа (Wilson v Glossop). Илэт против Вилкса (Ilott v Wilkes). Сылвэстё против Чэпмэнах (Sylvester v Chapman). Volenti Non Fit Injuria (Изъявляющему Согласие, Обида Не В Обиду) – положение Римского права, выражающее тот принцип, что согласие потерпевшего устраняет ответственность лица, причинившего ущерб. Принцип этот находит полное применение

в области гражданского права, но здесь он должен быть понимаем в следующем смысле:- лицо может отказаться от права на возмещение ущерба, причинённого ему данным действием другого лица, но не от права на возмещение какого бы то ни было ущерба; другими словами, лицо может отказаться от определённого конкретного права, например, от права на данный иск, но оно не может отказаться от своей гражданской правоспособности, например, от права вообще искать в суде. По особым соображениям, закон иногда совершенно исключает в области некоторых частноправовых отношений возможность изъявления предварительного согласия на причинение данного ущерба. Так, в силу 5 Статьи Общего Устава Российских Железных Дорог 1885, всякие предварительные, на случай могущего последовать вреда или убытка, сделки или соглашения железных дорог с пассажирами и отправителями или получателями грузов, клонящиеся к изменению ответственности, возлагаемой на железные дороги постановлениями этого устава, или к совершенному освобождению дорог от сей ответственности, признаются недействительными. Такое же правило установлено и для пароходных предприятий, но лишь по отношению к ответственности их за вред или убыток, вследствие смерти или повреждения в здоровье, причинённых при эксплуатации пароходных сообщений (Статья 683, Том X, Часть 1 Свода Законов).

VOLICITIN = ВОЛИЦИН (или ВОЛИЦИТИН) – Volicitin is a chemical compound produced by Beet Armyworm Caterpillars (Spodoptera Exigua). Volicitin, in the 'spit' from Beet Armyworms, causes Corn plants to produce volatile compounds that act as signaling compounds for parasitoid wasps. Draw the three hydrolysis products that form from volicitin that match the common names given below:- (a) glutamic acid (α-aminoglutaric acid); (b) ammonia; (c) 17-hydroxylinolenic acid. / Волицин (Volicitin):- химическое вещество, продуцируемое Жучком Совкой Малой (Spodoptera Exigua), источник линолевой жирной кислоты.

VOLSTORAGE = ХРАНИЛИЩА ДЛЯ ЛЕТУЧИХ ЖИДКОСТЕЙ – Volstorage:- volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage facilities. VOL storage service is a crucial part of production and consumption of VOLs in that it is nearly a fixed component of plant design. / для хранения летучих органических жидкостей.

VOLT = ВОЛЬТ – Volt (V) is the SI unit of electric potential. Separating electric charges creates potential energy, which can be measured in energy units such as Joules. Electric potential is defined as the amount of potential energy present per unit of charge. Electric potential is measured in Volts, with one Volt representing a potential of one Joule per Coulomb of charge. The name of the unit honors the Italian scientist Count Alessandro Volta (1745–1827), the inventor of the first battery. Volt is the electrical potential difference or pressure across a one Ohm resistance carrying a current of one Ampere. Named after Italian physicist Count Alessandro Volta (1745–1827). Volt is the unit of electrical potential, potential difference and electromotive force in the metre–kilogram–second system (SI); it is equal to the difference in potential between two points in a conductor carrying one Ampere current when the power dissipated between the points is one Watt. An equivalent is the potential difference across a resistance of one Ohm when one Ampere is flowing through it. The Volt is named in honour of the XVIII–XIX-century Italian physicist Alessandro Volta. These units are defined in accordance with Ohm's Law, that resistance equals the ratio of potential to current, and the respective units of Ohm, Volt, and Ampere are used universally for expressing electrical quantities. See also Electric Potential; Electromotive Force. Volt (V) is a unit of electromotive force. It is the amount of force required to drive a steady current of one Ampere through a resistance of one Ohm. Electrical systems of most homes and office (in the USA) have 120 Volts. The Volt (V) is the International System of Units (SI) measure of electric potential or electromotive force. A potential of one Volt appears across a resistance of one Ohm when a current of one Ampere flows through that resistance. Reduced to SI base units, 1 V = 1 kg times m^2 times s^{-3} times A^{-1} (kilogram meter squared per second cubed per Ampere). / Кулон. Под Вольтом понимается единица СИ электрического напряжения, разности электрических потенциалов, электродвижущей силы (эдс). Названа в честь Итальянского физика и физиолога Графа Алессандро Вольта (Count Alessandro Volta; 1745–1827) одного из основателей учения об электричестве. Обозначение:- В (V). 1 В = 10^8/с единиц СГСЭ = 1/300 единиц СГСЭ = 10^8 единиц СГСМ, с – значение скорости света в вакууме. Вольт, единица электрического напряжения, разности электрических потенциалов, электродвижущей силы (эдс); входит в Международную Систему Единиц. Название по имени Итальянского учёного Алессандро Вольта, обозначается В или V. Вольт был впервые принят на 1-м Международном Конгрессе Электриков (1881) как практическая единица эдс, равная 10^8 единицам Системы Единиц СГС. С 1893 до 1948 применялся международный Вольт ($В_{межд}$), равный напряжению или эдс, которые в проводнике, имеющем сопротивление в 1 $Ом_{межд}$, производят ток силой в 1 $Ампер_{межд}$. Точная величина международного Вольта устанавливалась эталоном – группой нормальных элементов Вестона. С 1948 в связи с переходом на абсолютные практические электрические единицы (смотрите Система Единиц МКСА) Вольт ($В_{абс}$) стал производной единицей, что сохранено и в Международной Системе Единиц (СИ):- 1 Вольт – электрическое напряжение, вызывающее в электрической цепи постоянный ток силой 1 Ампер (А) при мощности 1 Ватт (Вт). Единица СГСЭ и СГС разности потенциалов равна 300 $В_{абс}$ (точнее 10^{-8}·с Вольт, где с – числовое значение скорости света в вакууме, выраженное в сантиметрах в секунду (см/сек)). 1 $В_{межд}$ = 1.000 35 $В_{абс}$.

VOLTAGE = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ (или ВОЛЬТАЖ) – Voltage is the difference in electrical potential between any two conductors or between a conductor and ground. It is a measure of the electric energy per electron that electrons can acquire and/or give up as they move between the two conductors.

VOLTAGE DROP = ПАДЕНИЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ – Voltage Drop is a Voltage reduction due to impedances between the power source and the load. These impedances are due to wiring and transformers and are normally minimized to the extent possible.

VOLTAGE–GATED ION CHANNEL = ПОТЕНЦИАЛОЗАВИСИМЫЙ ИОННЫЙ КАНАЛ (или ХХ) – Voltage-Gated Ion Channel:- a transmembrane (i.e. extending from one side of a cell membrane to the other side) ion channel. Passage (e.g., of ions, atoms) through a Voltage-gated ion channel is controlled (i.e. this channel is opened, or closed) by membrane potential (i.e. electrical charge difference between one side of the cell membrane and the other). / Потенциалозависимый Ионный Канал (Voltage-Gated Ion Channel):- ионный канал, обеспечивающий потенциал клеточной мембраны.

VOLTAGE IN AN ALTERNATING CURRENT CIRCUIT = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ В ЦЕПИ ПЕРЕМЕННОГО ТОКА – VAC is a common symbol for the Voltage In An Alternating Current (AC) Circuit (see also VAR for comments on alternating current). The SI does not allow symbols to be modified with additional information; instead of '12 VAC', write 'AC 12 V'.

VOLTAGE IN A DIRECT CURRENT CIRCUIT = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ В ЦЕПИ ПОСТОЯННОГО ТОКА – VDC is a common symbol for the Voltage In A Direct Current (DC) Circuit. In DC circuits, both voltage and current are constant. The SI does not allow symbols to be modified with additional information; instead of '12 VDC', write 'DC 12 V'.

VOLTAGE OF A CIRCUIT = НАПРЯЖЕНИЕ ЦЕПИ – Voltage Of A Circuit (electric utility):- the electric pressure of a circuit, measured in Volts. Usually a nominal rating, based on the maximum normal effective difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit.

VOLTAGE REDUCTION = СНИЖЕНИЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ – Voltage Reduction:- any intentional reduction of system Voltage by 3 percent or greater for reasons of maintaining the continuity of service of the bulk electric power supply system.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR = РЕГУЛЯТОР НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ – Voltage Regulator is any electrical or electronic device that maintains the Voltage of a power source within acceptable limits. The Voltage regulator is needed to keep Voltages within the prescribed range that can be tolerated by the electrical equipment using that Voltage. Such a device is widely used in motor vehicles of all types to match the output Voltage of the generator to the electrical load and to the charging requirements of the battery. Voltage regulators also are used in electronic equipment in which excessive variations in Voltage would be detrimental. In motor vehicles, Voltage regulators rapidly switch from one to another of three circuit states by means of a spring-loaded, double-pole switch. At low speeds, some current from the generator is used to boost the generator's magnetic field, thereby increasing voltage output. At higher speeds, resistance is inserted into the generator-field circuit so that its Voltage and current are moderated. At still higher speeds, the circuit is switched off, lowering the magnetic field. The regulator switching rate is usually 50 to 200 times per second. Electronic Voltage regulators utilize solid-state semiconductor devices to smooth out variations in the flow of current. In most cases, they operate as variable resistances; that is, resistance decreases when the electrical load is heavy and increases when the load is lighter. Voltage regulators perform the same function in large-scale power-distribution systems as they do in motor vehicles and other machines; they minimize variations in Voltage in order to protect the equipment using the electricity. In power-distribution systems the regulators are either in the substations or on the feeder lines themselves. Two types of regulators are used:- (i) Step Regulators, in which switches regulate the current supply; and (ii) Induction Regulators, in which an induction motor supplies a secondary, continually adjusted voltage to even out current variations in the feeder line.

VOLT AMPERE = ВОЛЬТ–АМПЕР – Volt Ampere (V·A) is a unit of electrical load used in power engineering. In an alternating current circuit, if the potential (measured in Volts) and the current (measured in Amperes) vary in phase with each other, then the power delivered (measured in Watts) is the product of the potential and the current. In actual circuits, the potential and current are usually out of phase (see VAr (Volt-Ampere-reactive)), causing the device receiving the power to draw more current than its Wattage requirements would suggest. The product of the potential and the actual current is the load, in Volt Amperes. VA is an abbreviation for Volt Ampere. Unit of apparent power. Volt Ampere is the unit of apparent power equal to the mathematical product of a circuit Voltage and Amperes. Here, apparent power is in contrast to real power. On ac systems the voltage and current will not be in phase if reactive power is being transmitted. Usually abbreviated VA. / Под Вольт-Ампер понимается единица СИ полной мощности электрической цепи переменного тока, то есть мощности электрической цепи при действующих значениях силы тока 1 Ампер (А) и напряжения 1 Вольт (В). Рассматривают также активную мощность, выражаемую в Ваттах (Вт), и реактивную мощность, выражаемую в ВАрах (VAr). Обозначение:- В·А (V·A). Вольт-Ампер, единица полной мощности переменного тока, обозначается В·А или VA. Полная мощность переменного тока определяется как произведение действующих значений тока в цепи (в Амперах или А (A)) и напряжения на её зажимах (в Вольтах или В (V)). Действующие значения тока и напряжения измеряют Амперметрами и Вольтметрами переменного тока. Понятие о полной мощности введено в отличие от активной мощности электрической цепи, выражаемой в Ваттах (Вт (W)) и равной UI cos j, где (j – угол сдвига фаз между напряжением U и током I, и от реактивной мощности, равной UI sin j) и выражаемой в единицах ВАр (VAr).

VOLTMETER = ВОЛЬТМЕТР – Voltmeter is an instrument that measures Voltages of either direct or alternating electric current on a scale usually graduated in Volts, milliVolts (0.001 Volt), or kiloVolts (1 000 Volts). The typical commercial or laboratory standard Voltmeter in use today is likely to employ an electromechanical mechanism in which current flowing through turns of wire is translated into a reading of Voltage. Other types of Voltmeters include the electrostatic Voltmeter, which uses electrostatic forces and, thus, is the only Voltmeter to measure Voltage directly rather than by the effect of current. The potentiometer operates by comparing the Voltage to be measured with known Voltage; it is used to measure very low Voltages. The electronic Voltmeter, which has largely replaced the vacuum-tube Voltmeter, uses amplification or rectification (or both) to measure either alternating- or direct-current Voltages. The current needed to actuate the meter movement is not taken from the circuit being measured; hence, this type of instrument does not introduce errors of circuit loading. The instruments just described provide readings in analogue form, by moving a pointer that indicates Voltage on a scale. Digital Voltmeters give readings as numerical displays. They also provide outputs that can be transmitted over distance, can activate printers or typewriters, and can feed into computers. Digital Voltmeters generally have a higher order of accuracy than analogue instruments. An instrument that also measures Ohms and Amperes (in milliAmperes) is known as a Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter, or sometimes as a Multimeter. / Вольтметр, электрический прибор для измерения эдс или напряжений в электрических цепях. Вольтметр включается параллельно нагрузке или источнику электрической энергии. Первым в мире Вольтметром был 'указатель электрической силы' Русского физика Георга Вильхэльма Рихмана (Georg Wilhelm Richmann; 1711–1753) в 1745. Принцип действия 'указателя' используется и в современном электростатическом Вольтметре (смотрите Электростатический Прибор). Наиболее просты в изготовлении, дёшевы и надёжны в эксплуатации Вольтметры электромагнитные (смотрите Электромагнитный Прибор). Они применяются главным образом как стационарные на распределительных щитах электростанций и промышленных предприятий и более редко в качестве лабораторных приборов. Недостатки таких Вольтметров – относительно большое собственное потребление энергии (3–7 Ватт (Вт)) и большая индуктивность обмотки, приводящая к существенной зависимости показаний Вольтметра от частоты. Наиболее чувствительны и точны Вольтметры магнитоэлектрические (смотрите Магнитоэлектрический Прибор), пригодные, однако, для измерений только в цепях постоянного тока. В комплекте с термоэлектрическими, полупроводниковыми или электронно-ламповыми преобразователями переменного тока в постоянный они применяются для измерения напряжения в цепях переменного тока. Такие Вольтметры, называются термоэлектрическими, выпрямительными и электронными, применяются главным образом в лабораторной практике. Выпрямительные Вольтметры используют для измерений в диапазоне звуковых частот, а термоэлектрические и электронные – на высоких частотах. Недостаток этих приборов – существенное влияние на правильность их показаний формы кривой измеряемого напряжения. Электронные Вольтметры имеют сложные схемы с применением недостаточно стабильных элементов (электронных ламп, малогабаритных электрических сопротивлений и конденсаторов), что приводит к снижению их надёжности и точности. Однако они незаменимы при измерениях в маломощных радиотехнических цепях, так как имеют большое входное сопротивление и работают в широком диапазоне частот (от 50 Герц (Гц) до 100 МегаГерц (МГц)) с погрешностями, не превышающими 3% от верхнего предела измерения. Изготовляются также электронные Вольтметры для измерения амплитуды импульсов напряжения длительностью от десятых долей микросекунды (мксек) при скважности до 2 500. В начале XX века широко применялись Вольтметры тепловой и индукционной систем; в настоящее время промышленное производство их прекращено из-за присущих им недостатков – большое собственное потребление энергии и зависимость показаний от температуры окружающей среды.

VOLUME = ОБЪЁМ – (1) Volume is a size or measure of anything in three dimensions. / Под Объёмом понимается занимаемое чем-либо пространство.

(2) A term 'Volume' often confused with Turnover, although in some instances they may be used to mean the same thing. Strictly, volume is the number of units traded, whereas turnover refers to the value of the units traded. / Термин Объём часто путают с Оборотом (Turnover), хотя в некоторых инстанциях он действительно может быть использован в качестве такого значения.

Более точно, под объёмом понимается количество проданных или купленных единиц, в то время как оборот относится к стоимости этих проданных или купленных единиц. Объём:- показатель активности торговли, обычно за определённый период. На Лондонской Фондовой Бирже (London Stock Exchange), например, количество проданных или купленных за день акций называют Объёмом, а суммарную стоимость этих акций называют Оборотом (Turnover).

(3) Volume is the number of trades in a security over a period of time. On a chart, volume is usually represented as a histogram (vertical bars) below the price chart. The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) and NASDAQ® measure volume differently. For every buyer, there is a seller:- 100 shares bought = 100 shares sold. The NYSE® would count this as one trade and as 100 shares of volume. However, the NASDAQ® would count each side of the trade and as 200 shares volume. On the commodities market, a term Volume refers to the quantity of soft commodities traded, and turnover refers to the tonnage of metals traded over a particular period of time, normally over a day of trading. Volume is the total number of transactions of a particular contract traded during a specified period of time on the market (rather than the volume they represent). The number of shares, bonds, or contracts traded during a given time period. Volume is the number of shares or contracts traded in a security or an entire market during a given period. Volume is usually considered on a daily basis and a daily average is computed for longer periods. Volume is the number of contracts that change hands during a specified period of time. Volume is the number of contracts (either the long or the short side of the market) traded during a specified period of time, often the total transactions for one trading day. A buy and corresponding sell make a total volume of one contract traded. It may be quoted as the number of contracts traded or in the total of physical units, such as bales, bushels, pounds or dozens. Volume highlights unusual trading activity and provide powerful confirmation of price signals. Volumes (trading):- trading volume on an exchange is simply the total number of shares which trade in a given trading session. It is a measure of activity. For any given stock, it is the number of shares which trade. Low volumes mean poor liquidity for investors. This is particularly important for junior stocks, i.e. 'Small Caps'. On futures exchanges, Volume is the number of contracts traded in a session. Volume:- this is the daily number of shares of a security that change hands between a buyer and a seller. Also known as Volume Traded. Also see Up Volume and Down Volume. Volume is the number of purchases or sales of a commodity futures contract made during a specified period of time, often the total transactions for one trading day. Volume is the number of futures contracts (either the long or the short side of the market) traded during a specified period of time. It is a measure of intensity in the market. Other things equal, any sell or buy signal is more strongly confirmed when it occurs on high volume. Volume is the number of units traded in an asset during a period of time. Volume:- this is the daily number of shares of a security that change hands between a buyer and a seller. Volume is the number of futures contracts traded per month, which can vary seasonally. Volume is the number of contracts traded for each delivery month during a specified trading period. The number of stocks traded during a given trading period. The Volume figure is useful for tracking if there has been an unusually large amount of activity in a particular instrument. Some instruments (like spot Forex) do not have volume figures available for them. In cases such as this, traders will sometimes use ticks as a proxy. Volume is the total number of contracts traded during a given day. / (НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®)). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Объём:- количество контрактов (будь-то на покупку или продажу на данном рынке), заключённых в течение спецификационного периода времени, часто полное количество сделок за один торговый день. Покупка и соответствующая продажа составляют общий объём одного проданного контракта. Он может выражаться как количество проданных или купленных контрактов или в подытоженном количестве физических единиц, таких как кипы или бушели, фунты или дюжены. На товарно-сырьевых рынках под Объёмом понимается суточное количество проданных или купленных контрактов (фьючерсных или опционных). Объём – количество контрактов, по которым заключались сделки в течение определённого периода времени – дня, недели и так далее. Объём (Volume):- общее число акций, облигаций или товарно-сырьевых фьючерсных контрактов, участвующих в сделках за определённый период времени. Показатели объёма ежедневно сообщаются на биржах, они относятся к конкретным выпускам ценных бумаг, а также к общему числу торговых операций на бирже. Технические аналитики придают большое значение объёму торгов ценными бумагами или фьючерсными контрактами. Резкое увеличение объёма означает будущее резкое увеличение или снижение цены, поскольку отражает увеличение интереса инвесторов к данным ценным бумагам, товарно-сырьевой продукции или рынку. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis), и Turnover. Объём – это уровень активности торгов по валюте, фьючерсам или опционам. Увеличение объёма в направлении текущей ценовой тенденции служит подтверждением этой тенденции.

(4) Volume:- in national accounts figures that refer to the value of a transaction in the numeraire of the base year. Volume figures are quality adjusted. / Объём (Volume):- число транзакций в течение данного периода времени.

VOLUME ALERT = ТРЕВОГА ПО ОБЪЁМУ – Volume Alert:- create alerts based on price movement, time and date, trading volume or the state of your margin cushion. Alert actions include sending a notification such as a pop-up message on your trading screen, an email or a text message, or initiating an order, specifically a buy or sell order. For example, if a volume of any commodity futures is greater than or equal to 1 000 contracts then send e-mail message and display pop-up message and play sound (siren); this alert will be active until cancelled; the conditions can be satisfied outside regular trading hours; this alert will be cancelled by system once it is triggered. Now specify the action(s) that the alert will trigger. You can select from email, SMS, pop-up message and audio alerts, and elect to have an order triggered. Alerts Duration:- by default, the alert will remain active until you cancel it. You can elect to have the alert remain active through a specific date and time by selecting Alert active until ... and setting a date in the format YYYYMMDD hh:mm:ss. If you want the condition(s) to be able to trigger outside regular trading hours, check the 'Allow condition to be satisfied ...' box. / Тревога По Объёму:- резкое изменение объёма, происходящее, когда объём акций или объём рыночного индекса превышает его скользящее среднее значение за данный период времени согласно определённым заранее критериям.

VOLUME BAR CHART = ШТРИХОВОЙ ГРАФИК ОБЪЁМА – Volume Bar Chart:- at the bottom of most graphs of stocks there will be a bar graph which visually depicts the number of shares traded for that period of time.

VOLUME–BASED ALLOCATION = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА ОБЪЁМЕ – A Volume-Based Allocation is an allocation of factory overhead costs based on a unit of activity, rather than a cost. Examples of such allocation bases are:- (i) amount of square footage used; (ii) number of labor hours used; (iii) number of machine hours used; and (iv) number of units produced. An improved level of allocation accuracy can be achieved when several overhead cost pools are created, with the costs in each one being assigned using the most relevant basis of allocation.

VOLUME CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ОБЪЁМ – Volume Charge is a charge for carriage of goods based on their volume (aircargo).

VOLUME CHART = ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ГРАФИК (или ГРАФИК ОБЪЁМА) – A Volume Chart is a chart, it can be a bar or candle chart, where each bar is made up of price changes that occurred when a constant (fixed) number of contracts were traded. A Volume Chart is also often referred to as a Constant Volume Chart. On a Volume Chart, each time the specified number of contracts are traded, a new bar or candle is created from which the Open, High, Low, and Close prices are collected for that bar. Here is a discussion of various chart types and each of their merits:- Chart Types.

VOLUME COUNTING = ПОДСЧЁТ ОБЪЁМА – Volume Counting:- the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) dictates how volume is counted. Thus, volume is counted in the same manner on all markets based on the above reporting structure. Any time money changes hands (or any time capital is risked), it must be counted as a trade. Examples:- (1) One registered market participant on Nasdaq buys 100 shares into inventory from another registered market participant or from one of its clients. In either case, it is counted as 100 shares. (2) One member firm on the NYSE® or Amex® buys 100 shares from another member firm. The Specialist matches the order between the two firms and it is counted as 100 shares. (3) The Specialist sells 100 shares from his inventory to a member firm on the NYSE®. It is counted as 100 shares. (4) A Market Maker receives an order to buy 100 shares from it's client. It does not have 100 shares in its inventory. It must go buy 100 shares from someone else. It then sells these 100 shares to the client. Thus, there are two trades in this example for a total of 200 shares. / НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®) или АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

VOLUME DELETED = ОБЪЁМ УДАЛЁН – Volume Deleted:- a note appearing on the consolidated tape when the tape is running behind under heavy trading, meaning that only the stock symbol and price will be shown for trades under 5 000 shares. / Объём Удалён или Без Указания Объёма:- предупреждение, часто появляющееся на консолидированной информационной ленте (consolidated tape), обычно, когда лента отстаёт более чем на 2 или более минуты из-за большого объёма сделок в результате интенсивных торгов. Это предупреждение означает, что по сделкам с пакетами менее чем в 5 000 акций будут указываться только символ акции (stock symbol) и цена сделки.

VOLUME DIFFERENCE = РАЗНИЦА В ОБЪЁМЕ – The Volume Difference (VOLD; also $VOLD) is the difference between the up volume and down volume on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), i.e. NYSE $UVOL minus $DVOL; the net up volume. If you consider that VOLD is the net value between UVOL (up volume) and DVOL (down volume) then you need to understand these two to understand VOLD. UVOL or DVOL are a total of the volume on all stocks that are up or down in price. Up or down is based on the previous session's closing price. The size of the stock's price change is irrelevant. If the stock is up only USD0.01, then its volume is grouped into the UVOL total. If that stock's price then drops by USD0.02 it will be down USD0.01 and the day's volume for that stock will now be grouped with the DVOL total. Note that when a stock moves from being an up stock to a down stock its volume will be removed from the UVOL total and added to the DVOL total. Say the stocks volume is 1 million shares when it moves from up to down. The DVOL will increase by 1 million and the UVOL will decrease by 1 million which means that VOLD will decrease by 2 million. Compare this to VOLDQ which is the net up volume on the NASDAQ ($UVOLQ – $DVOLQ).

VOLUME DISCOUNT = СКИДКА ЗА ОБЪЁМ – Volume Discount:- a reduction in price based on the purchase of a large quantity. / Скидка За Объём:- любое сокращение цены в результате покупки чего-то в большом количестве. Скидка За Объём:- институциональные организации, которые осущетсвляют крупные инвестиции, часто предоставляют комиссионную скидку, когда заказ велик, а именно на 500 000 Долларов США и более.

VOLUME GAIN = ПРИРОСТ ОБЪЁМА – Volume Gain is to obtain advantages due to increase in volume, such as value increase, points in gross margin or profit.

VOLUME INCENTIVE PROGRAMME = ОБЪЁМНАЯ ПОБУДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА – Volume Incentive Programme (VIP) refunds offered by conference after predetermined levels have been attained; discount on ocean freight dependent on volume; rebate designed for importers, offering a legalized rebate based on a specific revenue during a specified time span.

VOLUME INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ОБЪЁМУ (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ ПО ОБЪЁМУ) – A Volume Index is most commonly presented as a weighted average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time; volume indices may also compare the relative levels of activity in different countries, e.g., those calculated using purchasing power parities (PPPs). Context:- a major aim of economic analysis is to develop an understanding of changes taking place in an economy over time. This includes the measurement of short-term growth or decline. To achieve this for key economic value aggregates, such as the value of industrial production or the value of retail turnover, it is necessary to distinguish between changes arising solely from price changes and those arising from other influences such as quantity and quality, which are referred to as changes in 'volume'. Volume movements are determined by holding the price constant. By keeping fixed the prices on each item included in the volume index, period to period changes in the constant price estimates for aggregates of items reflect changes in the quantities and/or the quality of the different products. For example, if there is a fall in the total quantity of goods produced or goods consumed, volume data will decrease. Volume data will also decrease where the production or consumption pattern is changing towards cheaper goods (even if total quantity is not decreasing). It should be noted that although a change in volume terms reflects changes in quantity and or quality, it cannot in itself tell which of the factors is responsible. Further investigation is required before it can be ascertained how much of the change is due to quantity and how much to quality influences. The expression Constant Prices is often used interchangeably with Volume. However, there is a slight distinction between the terms even though both have had the effects of price changes removed from the underlying value series. More specifically, the term Constant Prices describes aggregate data for several periods compiled using a fixed-base Laspeyres formula so that all the items are expressed in their respective prices of the base period and for which the components and totals are additive. However, for an annually chained volume series the resulting data is non-additive and it is no longer strictly correct to describe then as being at constant prices although for convenience they may be described as such. / Формула Ласпьерэса (Laspeyres Formula; по имени Немецкого экономиста Профессора Эрнста Люи Этьена Ляспэра (или Ласпьерэса; Ernst Louis Étienne Laspeyres); 1834–1913).

VOLUME INDEX OF CAPITAL SERVICES = ИНДЕКС ПО ОБЪЁМУ КАПИТАЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ИНДЕКС ПО КАПИТАЛЬНЫМ УСЛУГАМ) – A Volume Index Of Capital Services measures the flow of services into the production process from the different types of assets included in the capital stock.

VOLUME OF AIR = ОБЪЁМ ВОЗДУХА – Volume Of Air is the number of cu ft of air per min expressed at fan outlet conditions.

VOLUME OF BUILDINGS = ОБЪЁМ ЗДАНИЙ – The Volume Of Buildings is the total volume included between the outer surface of the outer walls measured from the level of the lowest storey to the roof of the building. See also Building – UN, Floor Area.

VOLUME OF FREIGHT = ОБЪЁМ ГРУЗА (или ОБЪЁМ ФРАХТА) – Volume Of Freight:- the volume weight or the size of the package. The calcuation is always based on the following equation regardless of whether you are paying for the weight or the space:- Length (cm) x Width (cm) x Height (cm) / 6 000 (equals the volume weight in kg). Type Of Transport Volume Calculation:- (i) Air freight:- 1 m^3 = 167 kg; (ii) Truck:- 1 m^3 = 333 kg; and (iii) Sea freight:- 1 m^3 = 1 000 kg. / Объём Груза:- ставка, применимая с учётом определённого объёма (веса) груза. Сравните с Вес/Мера (Weight/Measure).

VOLUME OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC = ОБЪЁМ ГРУЗОПОТОКА (или ОБЪЁМ ГРУЗОВЫХ ПЕРЕВОЗОК, или ОБЪЁМ ГРУЗОПЕРЕВОЗОК) – Volume Of Freight Traffic is the official statistic indicator in logistics, usually used to measure of a city or a

country's level of logistics capabilities. A term Volume of Freight Traffic refers to the number of actual delivery of goods in a certain period by all means of transport. / Объём Грузопотока или Объём Грузовых Перевозок:- .

VOLUME OF TRADE = ОБЪЁМ ТОРГОВЛИ – Volume Of Trade is the number of contracts traded during a specified period of time. It may be quoted as the number of contracts traded or in the total of physical units, such as bales or bushels, pounds or dozens. See also Volume. / Объём Торговли:- в биржевых операциях, количество контрактов, проданных или купленных в течение спецификационного периода времени. Он может выражаться как количество проданных или купленных контрактов или в подытоженном количестве физических единиц, таких как кипы или бушели, фунты или дюжены. В торговле фьючерсными контрактами стоит однако учитывать, что количество проданных или купленных контрактов определяется по одной стороне сделки, то есть либо по покупателям, либо по продавцам. Что в этом случае имеется в виду? Например, продавец продал, а покупатель купил один контракт. Объём торговли в этом случае будет равен одному контракту, хотя маржу (залог) за открытую позицию внесёт и продавец и покупатель данного фьючерсного контракта, и у каждого из них в открытой и удерживаемой позиции будет числиться по одному фьючерсному контракту. Смотрите также Объём (Volume).

VOLUME OF TRADING (OR SALES) = ОБЪЁМ ТОРГОВЛИ (ИЛИ ПРОДАЖ) – Volume Of Trading (Or Sales) or Volume Of Trade is the total quantity of shares or contracts traded for a specified security. It can be measured on any type of security traded during a trading day. Volume of trade or trade volume is measured on stocks, bonds, options contracts, futures contracts and all types of commodities. Volume of trade measures the total number of shares or contracts transacted for a specified security during a specified time period. It includes the total number of shares transacted between a buyer and seller during a transaction. When securities are more actively traded, their trade volume is high, and when securities are less actively traded, their trade volume is low. Each market exchange tracks its trading volume and provides volume data. The volume of trade numbers is reported as often as once an hour throughout the current trading day. These hourly reported trade volumes are estimates. A trade volume reported at the end of the day is also an estimate. Final, actual figures are reported the following day. In the meantime, investors can use tick volume, or the number of changes in a contract's price, as a surrogate for trade volume, since prices tend to change more frequently with a higher volume of trade. Volume tells investors about the market's activity and liquidity. Higher trade volumes for a specified security mean higher liquidity, better order execution and a more active market for connecting a buyer and seller. When investors feel hesitant about the direction of the stock market, futures trading volume tends to increase, which often causes options and futures on specified securities to trade more actively. Volume overall tends to be higher near the market's opening and closing times, and on Mondays and Fridays. It tends to be lower at lunchtime and before a holiday. Traders use various trading factors in technical analysis. Trade volume is one of the simplest technical factors analyzed by traders when considering market trades. The trade volume during a large price increase or decrease is often important for traders as high volumes with price changes can indicate specific trading catalysts. High volumes associated with directional changes in price can also help to reinforce support for the value of a security. Volume levels can also help traders decide on specified times for a transaction. Traders follow the average daily trading volume of a security over short-term and longer-term periods when making decisions on trade timing. See also Volume. Volume Of Trading is the total number of futures transactions made in one trading session. Because purchases equal sales, only one side of the trade is counted. Volume Of Trading is the number of contracts traded during a specified period of time. It may be quoted as the number of contracts traded or in the total of physical units, such as bales, bushels, pounds or dozens. / Объём Торговли (Или Продаж):- показатель представляет собой результат простого суммирования последовательных сделок с фьючерсами. Эта сумма продаж (или покупок) фьючерсных контрактов, а не сумма того и другого вместе.

VOLUME OSCILLATOR = ОСЦИЛЛЯТОР ОБЪЁМА – The Volume Oscillator consists of two moving averages of volume, one fast and one slow. The fast volume moving average is then subtracted from the slow moving average. The Volume Oscillator is often interpreted using the same principles as volume analysis:- (i) an increase or decrease in price accompanied by an increase in volume may be considered a sign of strength in the prevailing trend. Therefore, when the fast volume moving average (default 14-period) is above the slow volume moving average (default 28-period), the Volume Oscillator is above the zero line and may be confirming price direction, whether it be up or down. (ii) An increase or decrease in price accompanied by a decrease in volume may be considered a sign of weakness in the prevailing trend. Therefore, when the fast volume moving average is below the slow volume moving average, the Volume Oscillator is below the zero line and may be warning that the price direction is lacking strength and conviction. The Volume Oscillator can be used as a confirmation indicator. See also Percentage Volume Oscillator. / Осциллятор Объёма показывает разность между двумя скользящими средними объёма торгов по данной ценной бумаге. Эта разность может быть выражена либо в пунктах, либо в процентах. Разность между двумя скользящими средними объёма можно использовать для определения направления общей тенденции объёма. Если осциллятор объёма поднимается выше нулевого уровня, значит, короткое скользящее среднее объёма поднялось выше длинного и, следовательно, краткосрочная тенденция объёма сильнее (то есть объём растёт) чем долгосрочная. Существует много способов интерпретации изменений в тенденциях объёма. По общепринятому мнению, рост цен при растущем объёме и падение цен при падающем объёме – бычий признак. И наоборот:- если объём увеличивается, когда цены падают, и уменьшается, когда цены растут, то это – признак внутренней слабости рынка. Данная точка зрения имеет простое логическое обоснование. Рост цен при росте объёма означает, что большее число участников рынка занимает длинные позиции (на рынке больше покупателей), а это должно поддерживать подъём. И наоборот:- падение цен при повышенном объёме (больше продавцов) означает сокращение числа длинных позиций.

VOLUME PROFILE = ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ПРОФИЛЬ (или ПРОФИЛЬ ОБЪЁМА) – A Volume Profile is similar to a Market Profile inasmuch as they both show a profile (a bell curve) against the Y-axis of the chart to represent the most traded area(s) of the time period that they have been constructed against. The major difference, a significant one, is that a Volume Profile is constructed using the volume traded at each price while Market Profile is constructed based on time brackets traded that the market traded at each price called Time Price Opportunities (TPOs). Against each price on the vertical axis you will typically see a bar that represents the number of contracts that were traded at that price. This type of chart can also be normalized to show a percentage of the day's total volume traded at that price. Volume Profile is agnostic about time that the market remained at each price. The philosophy behind Market Profile is that the more Time Periods at Price = N in which an issue trades, the more significant is that price. Volume Profile does not care when an issue trades at Price = N, it cares only how much of an issue trades at a particular price. In theory, an issue could trade one contract at Price = N in each of 48 1/2 hour time periods during a trading day. The same issue could trade 50 000 contracts at Price = X in only a single 1/2 hour time period. In Market Profile, Price = N would appear as a 'peak' and Price = X would appear as a 'valley'. In Volume Profile, X would be the 'peak' and N would be the 'valley'.

VOLUME RATE = СТАВКА ЗА ОБЪЁМ – Volume Rate is a rate applicable in connection with a specified volume (weight) of freight. To request volume rate quote service, you should complete a special form of a carrier or freight forwarder. / Ставка За Объём – ставка, применяемая в отношении определённого объёма (веса) груза.

VOLUME RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С ОБЪЁМОМ – The Volume Ratio is the number of messages submitted for each executed contract in a given product. This ratio is calculated by some exchanges (typically futures and options exchanges such as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) in order to prevent abuse and market manipulation. Typically, a clearing firm will be fined if they allow their members to excessively place and withdraw orders on the exchange and cause a flood of unexecuted orders to potentially slow down the speed at which the exchange operates.

VOLUME REBATE = УСТУПКА ЗА ОБЪЁМ – Volume Rebates, usually one percent to five percent, are based on a percentage of the invoice price paid to the distributor. The volume rebate increases on an incremental increase in sales. The objective is to encourage the distributor to move additional cases over a given period. At the end of this period – for example, one year – an adjustment is made on the final payment to reflect the actual cases purchased. This is a retail performance incentive. Volume rebates, once offered to a retailer, are often difficult to withdraw. Before offering them, you should determine if your competitors are doing so, because rebates aren't offered for all product categories. Volume Rebate is a rebate earned from the factory for purchasing predetermined amounts of product, typically computed on an annual basis.

VOLUME RENDERING = ОБЪЁМНАЯ ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ (или ОБЪЁМНОЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ) – A term Volume Rendering refers to technologies utilized (e.g., in a confocal microscope, ultrasound imaging machines, data mining, etc) to convert numerous 'slices' (2-D) of a given 3-D volume (e.g., the inside of a living cell, a living organ within a body, etc) into a compiled-together 3-D (three-dimensional) image. / Объёмная Визуализация (Volume Rendering):- метод формирования изображения, при котором представляется не только общий вид, но и внутреннее строение трёхмерного объекта.

VOLUME RESISTIVITY = (УДЕЛЬНОЕ) ОБЪЁМНОЕ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ – Volume Resistivity is the ration of the potential gradient parallel to the direction of current flow in a compound to the current density after a specified time of voltage application. Volume Resistivity:- electrical resistance between opposite faces of a 1-centimeter cube of insulating material, commonly expressed in Ohm-centimeters. Also known as Specific Insulation Resistance.

VOLUMES AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES OF PERIOD T0 = ОБЪЁМЫ ПРИ ПОСТОЯННЫХ КУРСАХ ОБМЕНА ПЕРИОДА T0 – Volumes At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period t0 are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t0) converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t0. Context:- when expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on exchange rates of period t0.

VOLUMES AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES OF PERIOD T–1 = ОБЪЁМЫ ПРИ ПОСТОЯННЫХ КУРСАХ ОБМЕНА ПЕРИОДА T–1 – Volumes At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period t-1 are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t-1) converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t-1. Context:- when expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on exchange rates of period t-1. Thus, exchange rate based weights are periodically updated.

VOLUMES AT CONSTANT INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF PERIOD T0 (AT PPPS OF PERIOD T0) = ОБЪЁМЫ ПРИ ПОСТОЯННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЦЕНАХ ПЕРИОДА T0 (ПРИ ППС ПЕРИОДА T0) – Volumes At Constant International Prices Of Period t0 (At PPPs Of Period t0) are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t0) converted to a common currency by way of constant purchasing power parities (PPPs) of period t0. Context:- when expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on PPPs of period t0. / Паритет покупательской способности.

VOLUMES AT CONSTANT INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF PERIOD T–1 (AT PPPS OF PERIOD T–1) = ОБЪЁМЫ ПРИ ПОСТОЯННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЦЕНАХ ПЕРИОДА T–1 (ПРИ ППС ПЕРИОДА T–1) – Volumes At Constant International Prices Of Period t-1 (At PPPs Of Period t-1) are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t-1) converted to a common currency by way of constant purchasing power parities (PPPs) of period t-1. Context:- when expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on PPPs of period t-1. Thus, PPP-based weights are periodically updated. / Паритет покупательской способности.

VOLUME SIMILARITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО СХОДСТВУ ОБЪЁМА – Volume Similarity Index:- xxxxx. See also Quantity Similarity Index.

VOLUME TENDER = КОНКУРС СТОИМОСТИ – In a Volume Tender (or Fixed-Rate Tender) procedure, the interest rate is set for the central bank money on offer. Commercial banks submit bids specifying the amount of money they want to acquire. The allocation rate is calculated on the basis of the total intended allocation volume in relation to the total sum bid. In addition to the volume tender, there is what is called the Variable Rate Tender. The problem associated with the volume tender is that the commercial banks tend to submit higher volume bids than they actually require due to the low interest rate. As a result, they do better at the subsequent pro-rata allocation. Because of the continual and massive overbidding, the European Central Bank (ECB) changed over to the variable rate tender procedure for executing open market transations in 2000.

VOLUME–TO–PAYLOAD RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ВМЕСТИМОСТИ (или ОБЪЁМА) С ЧИСТОЙ ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТЬЮ (или УДЕЛЬНАЯ ГРУЗОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ) – The Volume-To-Payload Ratio of the containers can be determined from their volume and payload information, which can be obtained beforehand from prospectuses or documents provided by the container owners. The volume-to-payload ratios for the containers shown are calculated as follows:- (i) 20' container = 33.5 m^3 / 21.75 t = 1.54 m^3/t; (ii) 40' container = 67.7 m^3 / 26.74 t = 2.53 m^3/t. This means that for every metric ton of payload on the 20' container, 1.54 m^3 of packing space is available, and on the 40' container there is 2.53 m^3 available per metric ton of cargo mass. The volume-to-payload ratio of a transport container therefore answers the question:- How many cubic meters of stowage volume are available per metric ton of payload? The dimensions and masses of the items to be loaded can be used to determine the stowage factor of the load. Assuming that a consignment of 200 metric tons is to be loaded:- The volume of the items is calculated to be 440 m^3. The net stowage factor of the cargo is calculated by dividing the cargo volume by the cargo mass. Net stowage factor of the cargo = 440 m^3 / 200 t = 2.2 m^3/t. This means that, if the load is packed with no wasted space, a volume of 2.2 m^3 would be required for every metric ton of cargo. Since most loads are not 100% suitable for modular packing, certain losses will result from stowage or packing. Experienced practitioners can estimate these losses well or know from their own records what values are to be taken for calculation purposes. This information can also be obtained from relevant specialist literature. For our example, let us assume stowage loss of 10%. The gross stowage factor will then not be 2.2 m^3/t but in fact 2.42 m^3/t. Experts also say:- Cargo is stowed by a factor of 2.42. A comparison with the volume-to-payload ratios of the containers immediately reveals that economical transport can only be expected with the 40' containers. If a consignment of 300 m^3 volume and 230 t mass were waiting for loading and it were known that 15% stowage loss is to be expected, the net stowage factor of the cargo would be 300 m^3/ 230 t = 1.30 m^3/t and the gross stowage factor 1.5 m^3/t. In this case, experts would say:- Cargo is stowed by one and a half times; or:- Cargo is stowed by a factor of 1.5. By comparing the numeric values, it can immediately be seen that only 20' containers can be considered for economical transportation. The Volume-To-Payload Ratio of a

means of transport specifies the volume available per unit weight payload. In the metric system, it is usual to specify the ration in cubic meters per metric ton (m^3/t). In english-speaking countries, it is usual to use cubic feet per ton (cu.ft/t). / Соотношение вместимости/объёма с чистой грузоподъёмностью, используемое при обозначении средства перевозки, специфицирует вместимость/объём, доступный в отношении единицы веса полезной нагрузки. В метрической системе оно обычно специфицируется как отношение кубических метров к метрической тонне ($м^3$/т). В Англоязычных странах оно обычно специфицируется как отношение кубических футов к тонне (куб. ф/т). Грузовместимость тесно связана с чистой грузоподъёмностью. От соотношения этих величин зависит количество того или иного груза, которое может быть погружено на судно. Это соотношение называют удельной грузовместимостью судна. Она определяется как отношение вместимости к грузоподъёмности.

VOLUMETRIC = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКОЕ (или ОБЪЁМНОЕ) – Volumetric:- a notional or calculated weight for bulky goods sent by air. Generally stated as 6 000 cm^3 = 1 kg, meaning that the total volume in cubic centimeters is divided by 6 000 to give an equivalent weight in kgs. The airline or forwarder will charge whichever is the greater of the actual weight and volumetric weight. Also shown sometimes as 167 kg = 1 cbm. Volumetric Weight:- also known as Dimensional Weight is used to used by freight industries and courier services around the world to invoice for the actual space that a parcel, package or pallet takes up in a vehicle or storage area. A vehicle can quickly become full of bulky, lightweight articles long before it reaches it's capacity in weight which makes for inefficient use of space.

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ) – Volumetric Analysis is any method of quantitative chemical analysis in which the amount of a substance is determined by measuring the volume that it occupies or, in broader usage, the volume of a second substance that combines with the first in known proportions, more correctly called Titrimetric Analysis (see also Titration). The first method is exemplified in a procedure devised by a French chemist, Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas, for determining the proportion of nitrogen combined with other elements in organic compounds. A weighed sample of the compound is burned in a furnace under conditions that ensure the conversion of all the nitrogen to elemental nitrogen gas, N_2. The nitrogen is carried from the furnace in a stream of carbon dioxide that is passed into a strong alkali solution, which absorbs the carbon dioxide and allows the nitrogen to accumulate in a graduated tube. The mass of the nitrogen can be calculated from the volume it occupies under known conditions of temperature and pressure, and therefore the proportion of nitrogen in the sample can be determined. A volumetric method is also applied in the analysis of nitrates, which can be converted into nitric oxide, NO, a gas. Production or consumption of carbon dioxide during biological processes often is measured volumetrically. The composition of fuel gases and combustion products can be determined by measuring the changes in volume that occur when the sample is treated successively with reagents that specifically absorb such components as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxygen, and others. / Французский химик Жо-Батист-Андрэ Дюма (Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas). Объёмный Анализ, совокупность методов химического количественного анализа, основанных на измерении объёмов для установления концентрации (содержания) определяемого вещества. К объёмным методам анализа относят распространённые в лабораторной практике различные варианты титриметрического анализа, основанного на измерении объёма израсходованного раствора реагента известной концентрации, необходимого для достижения точки эквивалентности. Иногда титриметрические методы не совсем точно отождествляют с объёмными методами. К объёмному анализу относят также многие методы газового анализа, когда при выполнении определения измеряют объём какого-либо поглотившегося или выделившегося газа. Имеются методы объёмного анализа, основанные на измерении объёма осадков, например, количество серы в чугуне можно определять по объёму осадка сульфата бария в градуированной центрифужной пробирке. Количество вещества определяют по объёму полученного осадка в ультрамикрохимическом анализе, когда взвешивание затруднено или невозможно.

VOLUMETRIC PRODUCTION PAYMENT = ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ ЗА ПРОДУКЦИЮ – Volumetric Production Payment (VPP) is an extension of credit where resource producers agree to deliver a certain amount of production over a set period of time (e.g., forward sale of production), ranging from 5–15 years. Banks pay a fixed price, as a lump-sum cash payment in advance. The seller is responsible for delivering gas up to the agreed upon amount and the operating cost to produce gas. The collateral to this transaction is the physical delivery of future production.

VOLUMETRIC RISK = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ РИСК) – Volumetric Risk is the effect of fluctuations in demand for a product or service on revenue.

VOLUMETRIC UNIT = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА (или ОБЪЁМНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – Volumetric Unit (vu) is a unit of volume equal to 200 cubic feet (5.663 cubic meters), used in the US forest products industry for wood chips and other by-products of lumber production.

VOLUMETRIC WATER CONTENT = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВОДЫ (или ОБЪЁМНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВОДЫ) – Volumetric Water Content:- the water content of the soil on a per volume basis (cm^3 of water per cm^3 of soil); it is equal to the gravimetric water content multiplied by the soil bulk density.

VOLUMETRIC WEIGHT = ВОЛЮМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ ВЕС (или ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ВЕС) – Volumetric Weight is a measure of the size of a package used for billing purposes in the airline industry. The volumetric weight of a package, in kilograms, is equal to lwh/6 000, where l, w, and h are the maximum length, width, and height measurements of the package, in centimeters. Shippers are billed for the larger of the volumetric weight and the actual weight of the package. Since the calculation assumes a density of only 1/6 gram per cubic centimeter (1/6 the density of water), the volumetric weight is used only for rather light packages that take up a lot of space on the aircraft.

VOLUMETRIC WIRES CHARGE = ОБЪЁМНЫЙ СБОР ЗА ПРОВОДА – Volumetric Wires Charge is a type of charge for using the transmission and/or distribution system that is based on the volume of electricity that is transmitted. See also Quantity Wires Charge.

VOLUME UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ОБЪЁМА (или ОБЪЁМНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА) – Volume Unit (vu) is a unit used in telecommunications to describe the volume of a radio or television signal carrying complex information such as speech or music. These waves vary wildly in amplitude in order to represent the message they carry, so it is difficult to describe mathematically how large their 'average' amplitude is. To solve this problem, the American Standards Association decided in 1951 to establish as a reference a signal which generates 1 milliWatt of power in a circuit having an impedance of 600 Ohms. The volume of an incoming signal, in volume units, is equal to the number of deciBels (dB) by which it exceeds this reference level. Thus the volume unit is (in a complicated way) a variation of the deciBel.

VOLUME VARIANCE = ВАРИАНСА ОБЪЁМА (или РАСХОЖДЕНИЕ ОБЪЁМА) – A Volume Variance is the difference between the actual quantity sold or consumed and the budgeted amount expected to be sold or consumed, multiplied by the standard price per unit. This variance is used as a general measure of whether a business is generating the amount of unit volume for which it had planned. If the variance relates to the sale of goods, the variance is called the Sales Volume Variance, and the formula is:- (Actual

Quantity Sold – Budgeted Quantity Sold) x Budgeted Price. If the volume variance relates to direct materials, the variance is called the Material Yield Variance, and the formula is:- (Actual Unit Quantity Consumed – Budgeted Unit Quantity Consumed) x Budgeted Cost Per Unit. If the volume variance relates to direct labor, the variance is called the Labor Efficiency Variance, and the formula is:- (Actual Labor Hours – Budgeted Labor Hours) x Budgeted Cost Per Hour. If the volume variance relates to overhead, the variance is called the Overhead Efficiency Variance, and the formula is:- (Actual Units Consumed – Budgeted Units Consumed) x Budgeted Overhead Cost Per Unit. Every volume variance involves the calculation of the difference in unit volumes, multiplied by a standard price or cost. As you can see from the various variance names, the term Volume does not always enter into variance descriptions, so you need to examine their underlying formulas to determine which ones are actually volume variances. The standard costs for products that are used in a volume variance are usually compiled within the bill of materials, which itemizes the standard unit quantities and costs required to construct one unit of a product. This usually assumes standard production run quantities. The standard costs for direct labor that are used in a volume variance are usually compiled within a labor routing, which itemizes the time required for certain classifications of labor to complete the tasks needed to construct a product. A volume variance is more likely to arise when a company sets theoretical standards, where the theoretically optimal number of units are expected to be used in production. A volume variance is less likely to arise when a company sets attainable standards, where usage quantities are expected to include a reasonable amount of scrap or inefficiency. If the standards upon which the volume variance is calculated are in error or wildly optimistic, employees will have a tendency to ignore negative volume variance results. Consequently, it is best to use standards that are reasonably attainable. Also known as Quantity Variance.

VOLUME WEIGHT = ОБЪЁМНЫЙ ВЕС – Volume Weight:- used when calculating air freight when the size of the carton is greater than the average weight, calculated by multiplying the length times the width times the height and dividing by 166.

VOLUME WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE = УСРЕДНЁННАЯ ОБЪЁМНЫМ ВЕСОМ ЦЕНА (или СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА ЦЕНЫ XX) – Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP):- if a future (or other security, commodity or stock) trades to a high price of 1 010 and a low price of 1 000 during the day and also trades at all other prices in between during the day then the average price that the future traded at would be 1 005. This is a simple average. It adds up all the prices that were traded at during the day and divides by the number of price points that were observed. Now imagine that there were two trades during the day. The first was for 20 000 contracts at a price of 1 010. The second was for 1 contract at a price of 1 000. Would the average of 1 005 fairly reflect the price at which the future traded at on that day? Probably not because 99.9% of the trades took place at 1 010. The Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) takes this into account and will calculate the VWAP price to be 1 010 instead of the average price of 1 005.

VOLUNTARISM = ВОЛЮНТАРИЗМ – Voluntarism is any metaphysical or psychological system that assigns to the will (Latin:- Voluntas) a more predominant role than that attributed to the intellect. Christian philosophers have sometimes described as voluntarist:- the non-Aristotelian thought of St. Augustine because of its emphasis on the will to love God; the post-Thomistic thought of John Duns Scotus, a late medieval scholastic, who insisted on the absolute freedom of the will and its supremacy over all other faculties; and the position of the French writer Blaise Pascal, who in religion substituted ‘reasons of the heart’ for rational propositions. Immanuel Kant’s categorical imperative as an unconditional moral law for the will’s choice of action represented an ethical voluntarism. A metaphysical voluntarism was propounded in the XIX century by the German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer, who took will to be the single, irrational, unconscious force behind all of reality and all ideas of reality. An existentialist voluntarism was present in Friedrich Nietzsche’s doctrine of the overriding ‘will to power’ whereby man would eventually re-create himself as ‘Superman’. And a Pragmatic voluntarism is evident in William James’s reference of knowledge and truth to purpose and to practical ends. / Дьжон Данз Скотэс (John Duns Scotus). Французский писатель Блез Паскаль (Blaise Pascal). Иммануэль Кант (Immanuel Kant). Немецкий философ Атуа Шопэнхауа (Arthur Schopenhauer). в доктрине Фридрихя Ницшэ (Friedrich Nietzsche). Вильэм Дьжеймз (William James). Под Волюнтаризмом, от Латинского слова Voluntas, означающее Воля, понимается идеалистическое направление в философии, рассматривающее волю в качестве высшего принципа бытия. Выдвигая в духовном бытии на первый план волю, волюнтаризм противостоит интеллектуализму (или рационализму) – идеалистическим философским системам, которые считают основой сущего интеллект, разум. Элементы волюнтаризма имелись уже в философии христианского теолога и философа Святого Орэлиуса Огустинуса Хипонэнсис (или Блаженного Аврелия Августина Хипоненского (Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis Sanctus) или просто Святого Огастина из Хипо (St Augustine of Hippo); 354–430), видевшего в воле основу всех других духовных процессов, и Британского философа теолога Дьжона Данза (John Duns; 1266–1308), известного как Дунс Скот (Duns Scotus), с его подчёркиванием примата воли перед интеллектом (voluntas est superior intellectu = воля выше мышления). Предпосылкой новейшего волюнтаризма явилось учение Немецкого философа и учёного Иммануэля Канта (Immanuel Kant; 1724–1804) о примате практического разума; хотя существование свободной воли нельзя, по Канту, теоретически ни доказать, ни опровергнуть, практический разум требует постулировать свободу воли, ибо иначе нравственный закон потерял бы всякий смысл. Исходя из этого, Немецкий философ и общественный деятель Йохан Готлиб Фихьтэ (Johann Gottlieb Fichte; 1762–1814) видел в воле основу личности, а в волевой деятельности Я – абсолютный творческий принцип бытия, источник духовного самопорождения мира. При этом воля у Фихьтэ (как и у Канта, а также последующих представителей Немецкой классической философии – Фридрихя Вильхэльма Йозэфа фон Шелиня (Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling; 1775–1854) и Георга Вильхэльма Фридрихя Хейгеля (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; 1770–1831)) является разумной по своей природе, источником осуществления нравственного начала. В противоположность этому Немецкий философ-идеалист Атуа Шопэнхауа (или Артур Шопенгауэр (Arthur Schopenhauer); 1788–1860), в философии которого волюнтаризм впервые оформляется как самостоятельное направление, даёт иррационалистическую трактовку воли (смотрите Иррационализм) как слепого, неразумного, бесцельно действующего первоначала мира. Кантовскую ‘вещь в себе’ Шопэнхауа истолковывает как волю, проявляющуюся на различных ступенях объективации; сознанию и интеллекту Шопэнхауа отводит роль одного из вторичных проявлений воли. У Шопэнхауа, как и у другого Немецкого философа-идеалиста Каля Робэта Эдуада фон Хатмана (Karl Robert Eduard von Hartmann; 1842–1906), волюнтаризм тесно связан с пессимизмом, представлением о бессмысленности мирового процесса, имеющего своим источником бессознательную и слепую волю. Волюнтаристические идеи Шопэнхауа явились одним из источников философии Немецкого философа Фридрихя Вильхэльма Ницшэ (Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche; 1844–1900). Смотрите также Воля. Термин Волюнтаризм употребляется также для характеристики социально-политической практики, не считающейся с объективными законами исторического процесса и руководствующейся субъективными желаниями и произвольными решениями осуществляющих её лиц. Смотрите также Субъективизм. Термин Волюнтаризм ввёл в обращение Немецкий социолог и философ Фэрдинанд Тонис (Ferdinand Tönnies; 1855–1936) в 1883.

VOLUNTARY ACCUMULATION PLAN = ПЛАН ДОБРОВОЛЬНОГО НАКОПЛЕНИЯ (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН ПО НАКОПЛЕНИЮ) – Voluntary Accumulation Plan is an investment method in which a retail investor periodically invests (at its discretion) relatively small amounts of funds into a mutual fund, building a large position over an extended period. By investing savings into a mutual fund gradually over time with a voluntary accumulation plan, an investor can build a large investment at his or her own

pace. Contributions are voluntary, although common practice is to invest a fixed amount at specified intervals. By spreading the contributions over a period of time, investors reap the benefits of Dollar-cost averaging, as the fixed contributions will buy more shares of a mutual fund when its price is low than when it is high. Voluntary Accumulation Plan is an arrangement allowing shareholders of a mutual fund to purchase shares over a period of time on a regular basis, and in so doing take advantage of dollar cost averaging. Voluntary Accumulation Plans are an example of an investing strategy that allows incremental contributions to a mutual fund. Over time, the use of a voluntary accumulation plan allows the mutual fund shareholder to build a substantial position with the fund. This can be an excellent solution for anyone who wishes to build an investment portfolio, but is not in a position to invest a large sum of money at one time. Along with the advantage of being able to build up an investment over an extended period of time, the voluntary accumulation plan has the benefit of being an investment option with mutual funds that are considered to be relatively low risk. While it is true that low risk investments do not yield a high rate of return, the investor can still anticipate a profit that is higher than the average rate of interest on a standard savings account. For an investor who does not have a great deal of disposable income, this aspect of the voluntary accumulation plan can be very attractive. A second benefit is that the plan will allow mutual fund shareholders to take advantage of Dollar-cost averaging over the period of accumulation. Essentially, this means that shares can be purchase when the price per unit is relatively low. The result is more shares for the investor at a lower initial cost. When the current price per unit is higher, the investor continues to make incremental contributions to the plan, allowing the balance to build up until another temporary dip in price makes it feasible to purchase more shares. Setting up a voluntary accumulation plan is not difficult to accomplish. A financial advisor can evaluate the current economic status of the investor and determine a reasonable amount to contribute to this type of plan on a recurring basis. In many cases, the advisor can also make recommendations of mutual fund plans that permit the voluntary accumulation method. There are variations of the voluntary accumulation plan that are structured for individual investors, as well as employees who wish to participate in a plan of this nature through a corporate plan. Voluntary Accumulation Plan is a plan to acquire additional shares in a mutual fund on a more or less regular basis, at the discretion of the shareholder. Voluntary Accumulation Plan is a method such as Dollar cost averaging by which an investor regularly makes contributions to acquire mutual fund shares. Many investors will set up voluntary accumulation plans to contribute a set amount money in fixed intervals to invest into mutual fund portfolios. Dollar cost averaging is the most popular type of voluntary accumulation plan. Over time investors should end up with an average price that is lower than their average cost per share. Voluntary Accumulation Plan is an arrangement allowing shareholders of a mutual fund to purchase shares over a period of time on a regular basis, and in so doing take advantage of Dollar cost averaging. Voluntary Accumulation Plan is an investment strategy in which shareholders of a mutual fund to buy more and more shares in the fund on a regular basis. It especially refers to situations in which a shareholder puts in a fixed amount of money on a regular basis, regardless of how many shares that amount buys. Generally speaking, this lowers the average price one pays per share. Thus, if one buys using a voluntary accumulation plan and later sells all shares at once, this could result in a higher profit. It is also called a Contractual Plan. / План Добровольного Накопления:- программа добровольного накопления ценных бумаг. План, на который подписывается акционер взаимного фонда (mutual fund), для регулярного накопления акций этого фонда в течение определённого периода времени. Денежные суммы, которые помещаются в фонд, и периодичность платежей определяются по усмотрению акционера. План, при котором фиксированные суммы вносятся в соответствии с упорядоченным графиком, называются Планами Усреднения Долларовой Стоимости или Постоянными Долларовыми Планами (Constant Dollar Plans). План Добровольного Накопления:- программа, на которую подписываются владельцы акций взаимного фонда, желающие накапливать акции в этом фонде на регулярной основе в течение определённого периода времени. Сумма денег, помещаемых в фонд, и интервалы времени, через которые они будут инвестированы, находятся на усмотрении владельца акций.

VOLUNTARY ALIENATION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЕ ОТЧУЖДЕНИЕ – Voluntary Alienation is a transfer of real property through one's intentional actions. Contrast with Involuntary Alienation, such as a foreclosure. Voluntary Alienation is the process of property title transfer through a deed. / Добровольное Отчуждение:- . Синоним термина Передача Титула (Transfer Of Title).

VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENT = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ДОГОВОРЁННОСТЬ – Voluntary Arrangement is a procedure enabling an insolvent company to come to an arrangement with its creditors and resolve its financial problems, often in compliance with a court order. Voluntary Arrangement is an agreement between an insolvent or financially-strapped debtor entity and its creditors, aimed at avoiding the liquidation of its assets. Under a voluntary arrangement, the entity continues its normal existence and pays off its debts over an agreed upon period, without or without any court-issued administration order. / Добровольная Договорённость:- в Соединённом Королевстве, процедура, предусмотренная Актом О Неплатёжеспособности от 1986, которая состоит в том, что компания может самостоятельно прийти к договорённости с кредиторами о погашении долгов и управлять делами так, что она окажется в состоянии преодолеть финансовые затруднения. Такая договорённость может быть предложена директорами, администратором, действующим в соответствии с распоряжением об администрировании (administration order), или ликвидатором (liquidator). Для наблюдения за ходом выполнения договорённости должен назначаться квалифицированный специалист по случаям неплатёжеспособности. Это может быть администратор или ликвидатор, который обязан организовать встречу членов компании и кредиторов для обсуждения договорённости. Предлагаемая договорённость может быть изменена или одобрена в ходе встречи, однако, будучи однажды одобренной, она связывает всех, кто получил уведомление о собрании. Суд имеет право выносить соответствующие распоряжения, направленные на придание договорённости юридической силы. В случае любого отклонения от договорённости сама договорённость может быть опротестована в суде. Цель добровольной договорённости состоит в том, чтобы помочь компании разрешить финансовые проблемы, не прибегая к ликвидации. Смотрите также Ликвидация (Liquidation).

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ – Voluntary Association is a group of individuals joined together on the basis of mutual interest or common objectives, especially a business group that is not organized or constituted as a legal entity. For example, legitimate government can be formed only by the voluntary association of all who contribute to its support. Voluntary Association is an unincorporated group associated for some specific purpose – used chiefly of commercial or financial associations. A Voluntary Association is a group or organization that people may join or leave freely, that is free of external control, and whose purpose, goals, and methods are up to the members to determine. Sociologically, voluntary associations are often seen as crucial to the functioning of democracy, especially by providing a way for individuals to become involved in public life beyond the privacy of home and family. Voluntary Association is the name given to a group of people who get together voluntarily to form an organisation to carry out public good. Voluntary Association is an unincorporated society or body of individuals, formed for social, political, moral, religious, benevolent, protective, or mutual purposes, or to promote some public, scientific or educational object, or to facilitate business, and not for purposes of trade or direct pecuniary profit. By its incorporation a voluntary association is merged in the corporate body, its members become the constituent members of the corporation, and its property becomes the property of the corporation. / Добровольная Ассоциация.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY = ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЕ БАНКРОТСТВО – Voluntary Bankruptcy is a type of bankruptcy where an insolvent debtor brings the petition to a court to declare bankruptcy because he or she (in the case of an individual) or it (in the case of a business entity) is unable to pay off debts. The bankruptcy is intended to create an orderly and equitable settlement of the debtor's obligations. Voluntary bankruptcy is a bankruptcy proceeding initiated by a debtor who knows that they will not be able to satisfy the debt requirements of creditors. Voluntary bankruptcy is typically commenced when and if a debtor finds no other solution to the financial situation. Voluntary bankruptcy differs from involuntary bankruptcy which occurs when one or more creditors petitions a court to judge the debtor as insolvent (unable to pay). Voluntary Bankruptcy is the process where the debtor petitions the court for bankruptcy protection. See also Bankruptcy, and Involuntary Bankruptcy. Voluntary Bankruptcy is the US term for legal proceedings whereby a debtor entity, on its own initiative, files a petition seeking relief from creditors. See also Voluntary Winding Up. Voluntary Bankruptcy is the legal proceeding that follows a petition of bankruptcy. / Добровольное Банкротство – юридическая процедура, которая следует после подачи петиции о банкротстве (bankruptcy) в соответствующий Окружной Суд США в соответствии с Актом О Банкротстве (Bankruptcy Act). Петиции о добровольном банкротстве могут быть поданы любыми несостоятельными коммерческими предприятиями или частными лицами, за исключением ассоциаций по строительству и планированию зданий, а также муниципальных, железнодорожных, страховых или банковских корпораций. Смотрите также Банкротство (Bankruptcy).

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ КОНТРИБУЦИЯ – Voluntary Contribution is an extra contribution paid in addition to the mandatory contribution a member can pay to the pension fund in order to increase the future pension benefits. See also Contribution (to a pension plan), and Mandatory Contribution. Voluntary Contribution:- additional funds sent in by an individual in a dividend reinvestment plan account, used to purchase additional shares. Also known as an Optional Cash Payment.

VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCE OR DEED = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА ПРАВА ИЛИ ВОЛЕИЗЪЯВЛЕНИЕ – Voluntary Conveyance Or Deed:- a conveyance or transfer of property made without valuable or adequate consideration is a voluntary conveyance. For example, a deed in favor of a relative is a voluntary conveyance. Such conveyances, once made cannot be cancelled. Voluntary conveyances are sometimes made with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor. Voluntary Conveyance is a conveyance without valuable consideration; such as a deed or settlement in favor of a wife or children. Voluntary Conveyance is a transfer of title from a delinquent homeowner to a lender to satisfy the balance on a loan in default. The delinquent borrower transfers title on a voluntary basis, in order to avoid foreclosure. Voluntary conveyance also refers to a transfer of property made without adequate consideration, such as a deed transferring title to a family member or relative. In this case, a voluntary conveyance has obvious potential for fraud, and in fact, is one of the vehicles used by unscrupulous parties to defraud creditors. Some municipalities in the US use the voluntary conveyance method as an alternative to the standard tax foreclosure process to accelerate the development of abandoned or tax-delinquent properties. Voluntary conveyance can aid municipalities by saving them the expense of tax foreclosure and reducing urban blight, while benefiting property owners whose municipal liens may be discharged. However, the application of voluntary conveyance is limited by the requirement for clear title. / Акт Добровольной Передачи:- инструмент передачи титула собственности от его владельца держателю права удержания. Обычно подобная передача служит для того, чтобы избежать юридической процедуры судебного разбирательства. Применение акта добровольной передачи свидетельствует о недостаточном обеспечении для удовлетворения задолженности и происходит без передачи каких-либо ценностей в порядке компенсации.

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION = ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ДОБРОВОЛЬНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ (или РОСПУСК В ДОБРОВОЛЬНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ) – Voluntary Dissolution is an action by shareholders, incorporators or initial directors to dissolve a corporation. A voluntary dissolution can remove companies from the UK Companies House Register if certain conditions are met. Beware! You cannot use dissolution unless all of the conditions are met (see detailed guide below). Providing you meet the conditions, company dissolution is a very useful and cost effective tool. It means there is no need to incur liquidation costs, no investigation into your directors' activity and very little publicity.... See also Administrative Dissolution, Dissolution, Involuntary Dissolution, and Judicial Dissolution. A Voluntary Dissolution is a provision in the UK Companies Act to allow the removal of the company from the Companies Register, typically when the company is dormant. If the company serves no useful purpose, its dissolution removes the need for the filing of annual returns and accounts. However, bear in mind that the company can only be dissolved (removed from the Companies House Register), if the following conditions apply:- (i) the company has not traded for three months; this must be a genuine cessation of trade!; (ii) the company has no assets, property or cash at the bank; (iii) the creditors are circulated, requesting their permission for the company to be dissolved under this process; (iv) creditors are given three months to consider the request to dissolve the company and can reject such a request; (v) the company has not changed its name in this period; and (vi) the company has not disposed of any property or assets (this may include land and buildings, plant and equipment, debtors and other assets). Please note that paying off debts does not necessarily constitute trading, but for detailed advice on this and all other aspects of dissolution, please call on +44-800-9700539 (in the United Kingdom) for further advice. Dissolution cannot be used if:- (i) a formal insolvency procedure is in place, or proceedings have been commenced. These procedures include a creditors voluntary liquidation (CVL), company voluntary arrangement (CVA), administration, receivership or compulsory liquidation under the Insolvencies Act 1986, or scheme of arrangement under the Companies Act 1985. (ii) Any petition has been issued against a company (for administration or compulsory liquidation) then dissolution cannot be used. Advantages of dissolution:- (i) it is a quick and clean removal of a dormant company from the Companies House Register; (ii) it avoids the costs of liquidation, fees and expenses; and (iii) it avoids formal investigation into the conduct of the directors as required in liquidation or receivership. Disadvantages of dissolution:- (i) creditors may reject the application; their permission is required to proceed with a dissolution; (ii) any shareholder, creditor or liquidator can apply to revive the company for up to 20 years after dissolution; (iii) they may revive the company of the following applies:- (a) notice required to creditors was not given correctly or adequately, (b) it comes to light that the company was trading during the three months period prior to making application to dissolve, and (c) it comes to light that some fraud, misfeasance or other unjust action was committed by the company or the directors before or during the dissolution process; (iv) whilst a commonsense approach to collecting assets and distributing them to creditors in proper order usually suffices, there is no prescribed method. This could of course be open to abuse and if performed incorrectly can lead to a revival of the company as above. If you have any doubt as to the application of this methodology please do not hesitate to contact us by e-mail or on our freephone number +44-800-9700539 (in the United Kingdom); (v) dissolution cannot terminate leases, HP agreements or contingent liabilities. receivership, administration, CVL or CVA need to be used whenever such circumstances exist. This is clearly a very difficult technical area and the directors should take proper advice from a turnaround practitioner or insolvency practitioner who is well-versed in the rules in this regard; and (vi) from a creditors' perspective dissolution avoids a formal investigation into the director's conduct. Of course if any transactions such as a preference, transactions defrauding creditors or basic fraud have been committed dissolution does not afford an investigation into past conduct. If the creditors are of the opinion that such transactions may have occurred they can of course refuse permission and the company will either be liquidated voluntarily or compulsorily. / Смотрите также Прекращение Деятельности (Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Административном Порядке (Administrative Dissolution), Прекращение Деятельности В Принудительном Порядке (Involuntary Dissolution), и Прекращение Деятельности В Судебном Порядке (Judicial Dissolution).

VOLUNTARY EXCESS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ЭКСЦЕСС – Voluntary Excess is an excess which the insured agrees to bear in consideration of a reduction in premium. / Под Эксцессом, от Латинского слова Excessus, означающее Выход или Отступление, понимается:- (1) крайнее проявление чего-либо; излишество (невоздержанность); и (2) нарушение нормального хода чего-либо, например, общественного порядка.

VOLUNTARY EXPORT QUOTA = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ КВОТА НА ВЫВОЗ (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ЭКСПОРТНАЯ КВОТА) – Voluntary Export Quota is a government-imposed limit on the quantity of some category of goods that can be exported to a specified country during a specified period of time. / Добровольная Экспортная Квота:- количественное ограничение, которое страна устанавливает для себя в отношении вывоза (или экспорта) определённого товара в другую страну. Обычно является результатом жалобы страны-импортёра на то, что её отечественная промышленность терпит урон из-за продолжающегося вывоза (или экспорта) данного товара из страны – торгового партнёра.

VOLUNTARY EXPORT RESTRAINTS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ВЫВОЗНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ, или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ВЫВОЗА, или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ЭКСПОРТА) – Voluntary Export Restraint (VER) is a trade restriction on the quantity of a good that an exporting country is allowed to export to another country. This limit is self-imposed by the exporting country. Typically, VERs are a result of requests made by the importing country to provide a measure of protection for its domestic businesses that produce substitute goods. VERs are often created because the exporting countries would prefer to impose their own restrictions than risk sustaining worse terms from tariffs and/or quotas. The most notable example of VERs is when Japan imposed a VER on its auto exports into the US as a result of American pressure in the 1980s. The VER subsequently gave the US auto industry some protection against a flood of foreign competition. However, there are ways in which a company can avoid a VER. For example, the exporting country's company can always build a manufacturing plant in the country to which exports would be directed. By doing so, the company will no longer need to export goods, and should not be bound by its country's VER. Voluntary Export Restraints (VER) are arrangements between exporting and importing countries in which the exporting country agrees to limit the quantity of specific exports below a certain level in order to avoid imposition of mandatory restrictions by the importing country. The arrangement may be concluded either at the industry or government level. / Добровольные Ограничения Экспорта (ДОЭ):- .

VOLUNTARY FOREIGN CREDIT RESTRAINT PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ДОБРОВОЛЬНОГО ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ КРЕДИТОВ – The Voluntary Foreign Credit Restraint (VFCR) Program (VFCRP) is one of several elements in the government's over-all program to strengthen the US balance of payments position. It provided guidelines to banks and other financial institutions for the reduction of their Dollar outflows had been introduced in 1965. In 1965 and 1966 we did manage, with the help of the voluntary foreign credit restraint program, to reduce our payments deficit to about USD1.3 billion each year, but in 1967 we came up with another whopping deficit – USD3.6 billion on the so-called Liquidity Basis. It was USD800 million greater than the liquidity deficit for 1964, and you may recall that it was the size of the deficit in that year that led to the imposition of the program and other balance-of-payments measures in early 1965. / Программа Добровольного Ограничения Иностранных Кредитов.

VOLUNTARY GUARDIAN = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЩИТНИК (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ПОПЕЧИТЕЛЬ, или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ОПЕКУН) – In the United States, Voluntary Guardian is an individual who is recognized by the Department of the Treasury as authorized to act for an incapacitated person as provided in the regulations governing US Savings Bonds (31 CFR 315.64 (31 CFR is short for the Code of Federal Regulations:- Title 31) also in Section 315.64 in Department of the Treasury Circular No. 530; 31 CFR 353.64 also in Section 353.64 in Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 3-80; and, 31 CFR 360.64 also in Section 360.64 in Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 2-98).

VOLUNTARY IASP = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ПРАКТИКА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО АКТУАРНОГО СТАНДАРТА – Voluntary IASP is a class 2 International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP). This is an actuarial standard of practice that is not mandatory. However, it would apply with mandatory effect whenever an actuary asserted compliance with a standard. An IAA (International Actuarial Association) Member Association may impose it on its individual members. It may be that a third party, such as a client, a regulator, or a security exchange commission, could require its application. In those circumstances an opinion or report that did not comply with the relevant voluntary standard would be of little value to the client, hence effectively making it mandatory on actuaries engaged in the relevant practice area.

VOLUNTARY IMPORT EXPANSIONS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ПРИВОЗНЫЕ РАСШИРЕНИЯ (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ИМПОРТНЫЕ РАСШИРЕНИЯ, или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ РАСШИРЕНИЯ ПРИВОЗА) – Voluntary Import Expansions:- a change in a country's policies to allow more imports. Examples include lowering tariffs or dropping import quotas. Voluntary import expansion may occur as part of a trade agreement with another country, in which both partners move to expand imports, or it may be a result of international pressure. A Voluntary Import Expansion (VIE) is an agreement to increase the quantity of imports of a product over a specified period of time. In the late 1980s, VIEs were suggested by the US as a way of expanding US exports into Japanese markets. Under the assumption that Japan maintained barriers to trade that restricted the entry of US exports, Japan was asked to increase its volume of imports on specified products including semiconductors, automobiles, auto parts, medical equipment and flat glass. The intention was that VIEs would force a pattern of trade that more closely replicated the free trade level. Since the early 1990s, VIEs have rarely been mentioned in public policy discussions. / Добровольные Расширения Привоза (ДРВ):- страна реагирует на угрозу другой страны применить торговые санкции согласием покупать большое количество определённых товаров у этой страны.

VOLUNTARY INTERMODAL SEALIFT AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕРМОДАЛЬНОЙ МОРСКОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ – Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) provides the US defense community with 'assured access' to commercial intermodal capacity to move sustainment cargoes during time of war or national emergency. In return, during peacetime, the carriers receive preference in the carriage of DOD cargoes (short for the US Department of Defense cargoes).

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ – Voluntary Liquidation or Voluntary Winding-Up is a corporate liquidation that has been approved by the shareholders of the company. Voluntary liquidations stand in contrast to involuntary liquidations, which are a result of Chapter 7 bankruptcy. The shareholder vote allows the company to liquidate its assets to free up funds to pay debts. Voluntary liquidations in the UK are divided into two categories. One is the Creditors' Voluntary Liquidation, which occurs under a state of corporate insolvency. The other is the Members' Voluntary Liquidation, which only requires a corporate declaration of bankruptcy. Under the second category, the firm is solvent, but needs to liquidate their assets to meet their upcoming obligations. Voluntary liquidation can also happen if a vital member of the organization leaves the company and the shareholders decide not to continue operations. See also Creditors' Voluntary Liquidation; and Members' Voluntary Liquidation. Voluntary Liquidation is a liquidation that is supported by a company's shareholders, as opposed to an Involuntary Liquidation forced by Chapter 7 bankruptcy. A voluntary liquidation can occur in two situations. One is a members' voluntary liquidation when the directors of a solvent company decide to liquidate the company (with shareholder approval), and declare that they will be able to fulfill all creditor obligations in 12 months. The other situation is a creditors' voluntary liquidation, when the directors approach an insolvency professional for

assistance in liquidation since they will not be able to fulfill creditors' obligations. Voluntary Liquidation:- liquidation proceedings that are supported by a company's shareholders. / Добровольная Ликвидация или Добровольное Закрытие (Voluntary Winding-Up):- . Смотрите также Добровольная Ликвидация Кредиторами (Creditors' Voluntary Liquidation); и Добровольная Ликвидация Членами (Members' Voluntary Liquidation). Добровольная Ликвидация:- ликвидация, санкционированная самими акционерами компании; в противоположность Вынужденной Ликвидации, проводящейся, согласно Главе 7 Закона о Банкротстве (bankruptcy). В Великобритании существует принципиальное различие между добровольной ликвидацией (или winding-up) под давлением кредитора вследствие неплатёжеспособности заёмщика и добровольной ликвидацией по требованию членов, которая требует заявления о готовности удовлетворить все имеющиеся претензии. Смотрите также Добровольное Банкротство (Voluntary Bankruptcy).

VOLUNTARY OCCUPATIONAL PENSION PLANS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПЕНСИОННЫЕ ПЛАНЫ – Voluntary Occupational Pension Plans:- the establishment of these plans is voluntary for employers (including those in which there is automatic enrolment as part of an employment contract or where the law requires employees to join plans set up on a voluntary basis by their employers). In some countries, employers can on a voluntary basis establish occupational plans that provide benefits that replace at least partly those of the social security system. These plans are classified as voluntary, even though employers must continue sponsoring these plans in order to be exempted (at least partly) from social security contributions. See also Mandatory Occupational Plan, and Occupational pension plan.

VOLUNTARY PERSONAL PLANS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ ПЕРСОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПЛАНЫ – Voluntary Personal Plans:- participation in these plans is voluntary for individuals. By law individuals are not obliged to participate in a pension plan. They are not required to make pension contributions to a pension plan. Voluntary personal plans include those plans that individuals must join if they choose to replace part of their social security benefits with those from personal pension plans. See also Mandatory Personal Plan.

VOLUNTARY PLAN = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН – Voluntary Plan is a pension plan supported partially by the employee by pension contributions deducted from each paycheck. Voluntary Plans offer many benefits to both employees and employers (and they can be a gold mine for brokers!). / Добровольный План:- сокращённое название для Плана Контрибуций По Добровольным Отчислениям У Работника (Voluntary Deductible Employee Contribution Plan) – вид пенсионной программы, при которой работники соглашаются производить пенсионные отчисления (в зависимости от программы могут производиться до или после удержания налогов) путём вычета соответствующих сумм из всех видов оплаты труда. Добровольный План – тип программы накоплений для инвестиций на регулярной основе, но без какого-либо очерченного периода времени или установленной предельной суммы инвестиций. Комиссия за продажу применяется индивидуально к каждой сделанной покупке.

VOLUNTARY PROGRAM = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА – Voluntary Program is a program that allows producers to choose whether to participate without loss of market access. The cornerstone of current federal programs is that they are voluntary.

VOLUNTARY QUOTA RESTRUCTURING SCHEME = ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ СХЕМА РЕСТРУКТУРИРОВАНИЯ КВОТЫ – Voluntary Quota Restructuring Scheme was established as part of the reform of the European Union's Common Market Organisation (CMO) for sugar in February 2006 to apply for four years from 01 July 2006. Under the scheme, sugar producers receive a degressive payment for permanently surrendering sugar production quota, in part or in entirety, over the period 2006–07 to 2009–10.

VOLUNTARY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS = ТРЕБОВАНИЯ О ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ (или ХХ) – Voluntary Reporting Requirements are situations where there is no legal obligation for reporters to provide the requested information.

VOLUNTARY RESERVES = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Voluntary Reserves are the reserves over and above the provisions required by law. These may be stipulated in the articles of association or formed in response to resolutions by the supervisory body, e.g., General Meetings of Shareholders.

VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT AGREEMENTS = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ ОБ ОГРАНИЧЕНИИ – Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRAs):- informal bilateral or multilateral arrangements through which the exporting nations voluntarily restrain certain exports, usually through export quotas, to avoid economic dislocation in an importing country and to avert the possible imposition of mandatory import restrictions by the importing country. Voluntary Restraint Agreements:- an agreement between countries to limit imports or exports to a fixed number that is not set down in any laws or regulations. Voluntary Restraint Agreement is an agreement between two or more countries in which each limits exports to the other. While this reduces trade between the counties involved, it can help domestic industries and, in any event, can reduce tensions because fewer workers in the involved countries may be worried about outsourcing. Voluntary Restraint Arrangement (VRA) is the bilateral arrangement whereby an exporting country (government or industry) agrees to reduce or restrict exports without the importing country having to make use of quotas, tariffs or other import controls. / Добровольные Соглашения Об Ограничении (ДСО (VRAs)):- двусторонние соглашения, по которым страна-экспортёр соглашается сократить или ограничить вывоз (или экспорт), с тем чтобы страна-импортёр не должна была прибегать к квотам, пошлинам или другим методам привозного (или импортного) контроля. Такие соглашения заключают во избежание действий страны-импортёра против привоза (или импорта), способного причинить вред или как-то угрожать позициям отечественных фирм соответствующей отрасли. Ещё один пример действий, законность которых в рамках Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ) не определена достаточно чётко. Сравните с Соглашениями об Упорядоченной Торговле (Orderly Marketing Agreements). Смотрите также Европейский Внутренний Рынок (European Domestic Market).

VOLUNTARY RETAILER = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ РОЗНИЧНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ – Voluntary Retailer is another name for Symbol Retailer. Any member of a voluntary group of independent retailers, often using a common name or symbol, formed to obtain better prices from wholesalers or manufacturers in competition with supermarket chains. / Добровольный Розничный Торговец:- . Смотрите также Символический Розничный Торговец (Symbol Retailer).

VOLUNTARY SCRAPIE FLOCK CERTIFICATION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ СКРЭЙПИ У СТАДА – Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program:- a voluntary, cooperative effort among producers, allied industry representatives, accredited veterinarians, state animal health officials, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The program provides participating producers with the opportunity to protect their sheep from scrapie and to enhance the marketability of their animals through certifying their origin in scrapie-free flocks. In addition, APHIS regulations restrict the interstate movement of sheep from scrapie-infected and source flocks. / Скрэйпи или Овечья Трясучка – болезнь.

VOLUNTARY SHIP = ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЕ СУДНО – Voluntary Ship is any ship which is not required by treaty or statute to be equipped with radiotelecommunication equipment.

VOLUNTARY TERMINATION = ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЕ – Voluntary Termination is a termination of employment initiated by the employee or by mutual agreement with the employer in which a letter of resignation is submitted. In most cases of voluntary termination, employees will provide notice of their intent to resign to allow for a more orderly transition of responsibilities. Voluntary

Termination is a situation in which a person quits his/her job. One may undergo voluntary termination for any number of reasons, including finding a better job, dissatisfaction with one's current position, or retirement. Voluntary Termination is:- (1) an employee's decision to leave a job of his or her own accord; (2) the voluntary cancellation of personal financial contracts such as car leases or cell phone contracts; and (3) the voluntary cancellation of institutional level contracts such as credit default swaps and interest rate swaps. An employee may choose to leave a job for one or more reasons – changes in personal circumstances, dissatisfaction with working conditions, a hostile supervisor and so on. Another common reason for voluntary termination is a new and better job, typically one that offers higher remuneration or improved career prospects. This is more likely to be cited as a reason for leaving a job during periods of strong economic and job growth than during recessionary times. Voluntary cancellation of financial contracts may or may not incur penalties. In case a penalty will be incurred, the party who wishes to terminate the contract may be able to rationalize the termination decision if the net benefit from terminating the contract is substantially larger than the penalty. / Добровольное Завершение – ликвидация срочного контракта по взаимному согласию сторон.

VOLUNTARY TRUST = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ТРАСТ – Voluntary Trust is a type of living trust that is created during the lifetime of the trustor, and is also known as an Inter Vivos Trust. In a voluntary trust, the trustor retains legal title of the gift transferred to the beneficiary, even though the beneficiary has actual title and possession. A voluntary trust is also defined as an obligation arising out of a personal confidence reposed in, and voluntarily accepted by, one individual for the benefit of another. This is in contrast to an involuntary trust, which is created by law. No consideration is made in a voluntary trust. In a voluntary trust, the recipient of the trust gives nothing in exchange for the trust but receives it as a pure gift. This distinguishes voluntary trusts from trusts for value, which are trusts made in favor of purchasers and mortgagees. Voluntary Trust is a trust in which property is transferred to a beneficiary by a grantor who keeps legal title to the property. Despite this arrangement, the beneficiary has actual title and use of the property. See also Revocable Trust. Voluntary Trust is a type of living trust that is not founded on consideration. The person setting up the trust retains legal title of the gift transferred to the beneficiary, even though the beneficiary has actual title and possession. Voluntary trust can also refer to an obligation arising out of a personal confidence reposed in a person, which is voluntarily accepted by, one for the benefit of another. Voluntary Trust:- this is the name given to trust where the trustee agrees to be the trustee for another person. / Траст, учреждённый добровольно и не связанный со смертью лица.

VOLUNTARY UNDERWRITER = ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ РАСПИСЧИК (или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ АНДЕРРАЙТЕР) – Voluntary Underwriter is an individual or corporation that purchases a security from an issuer or affiliated person and offers it for public sale under an effective registration statement. / Добровольный Андеррайтер – лицо, партнёрство или корпорация, которые покупают ценные бумаги у эмитента или связанного с ним лица и затем предлагают ценные бумаги для публичной продажи при наличии действующего документа о регистрации ценных бумаг.

VOLUNTEER COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК САМОСЕВ – Volunteer Cotton:- are plants that have germinated, emerged and established unintentionally. See also Volunteer Plant.

VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE = ПОДДЕРЖКА ПО НАЛОГУ НА ДОХОД ДОБРОВОЛЬЦЕВ – The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax help to people who generally make USD54 000 or less, persons with disabilities and limited English speaking taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their own tax returns. IRS-certified volunteers provide free basic income tax return preparation with electronic filing to qualified individuals. In addition to VITA, the Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program offers free tax help for all taxpayers, particularly those who are 60 years of age and older, specializing in questions about pensions and retirement-related issues unique to seniors. The IRS-certified volunteers who provide tax counseling are often retired individuals associated with non-profit organizations that receive grants from the IRS. Before going to a VITA or TCE site, see Publication 3676-B for services provided and check out the What to Bring page to ensure you have all the required documents and information our volunteers will need to help you. Note:- available services can vary at each site due to the availability of volunteers certified with the tax law expertise required for your return. Some VITA sites offer CAA (short for Certified Acceptance Agent) service to taxpayers along with their VITA program. Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) is the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) program designed to help low and moderate-income taxpayers complete their annual tax returns at no cost. Volunteer Income Tax Assistance or VITA is the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) program that provides free tax preparation services to low-income taxpayers. VITA is a resource available to qualified low-income taxpayers through which volunteers provide tax assistance and advice. VITA sets up its services at a variety of public locations such as libraries, schools and shopping malls, and in certain other high-need areas. In addition to the tax preparation services offered, many locations offer free electronic filing services to qualifying taxpayers. With access to professional tax services, any individual can benefit from the guidance of someone versed in the complex rules for certain tax credits. Specifically the VITA program helps people who make USD54 000 or less, persons with disabilities and taxpayers who speak limited English. The IRS makes VITA available to any individual from these populations who needs assistance in preparing their tax returns. It has been instrumental in helping households receive thousands of dollars in additional refunds. Benefits of Having a Specialist Help You Prepare Your Taxes:- Many people use online tax software to file their income taxes. These programs offer convenience and often are easy to use, but when it comes to more complex tax returns, a tax professional may be able to get you more money back. Not only do tax professionals know how to get you the most money on your return, but you are less likely to face an audit when you use a tax professional. While online tax programs work well for simple tax returns, they may not be your best bet for complex returns with multiple W2s, deductions or tax breaks. If your tax return has multiple W2s or if you have several deductions, exemptions or tax breaks, you may want to have a tax professional prepare your return. Other Tax Assistant Programs:- In addition to VITA, the IRS provides certified Tax Counseling for the Elderly or TCE. TCE offers free tax help for all taxpayers, but particularly to individuals 60 years of age and older. The TCE, as opposed to the VITA program, specializes in pensions and retirement-related issues unique to seniors. The IRS funds the TCE. The IRS provides a variety of resources on its website and has teamed with a number of tax preparation services and software companies to provide free tax service for many individuals. In order to receive free service you must meet certain qualifications, such as earning less than USD57 000 per year and being between the ages of 23 and 55.

VOLUNTEER PLANT = САМОСЕВНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ (или РАСТЕНИЕ САМОСЕВ) – Volunteer Plant:- (1) A fruit, vegetable, or crop that springs up as a result of an unintentionally included seed or a previous year's planting. Also Rogue (plants). (2) Use of volunteer pilot slaughtering plants by the Food Safety and Inspection Service to test whether new government slaughter inspection procedures, applied in conjunction with plant Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System controls, can improve food safety and increase consumer protection. Volunteer Plant is a plant that is growing from an unintentionally included seed, a seed that is shed or dropped by a previous crop. Also called a Rogue. / Под Самосевом понимается:- (1) естественное обсеменение почвы осыпавшимися семенами растений; и (2) молодые древесные растения, выросшие из семян; в лесоводстве используются для возобновления леса. Под Самосевом древесных пород понимаются молодые растения, выросшие из семян материнского насаждения (смотрите Подрост). В лесоводстве самосев используют при естественном возобновлении леса. Самосев может вырасти на сплошных вырубках из семян деревьев старого леса, примыкающего к вырубке, из семян специально оставляемых деревьев (семенных). Появляется группами на наиболее благоприятных для прорастания семян местах, где обеспечены лучшие

условия для его роста и сохранности (защита от солнцепёка, заморозков и конкуренции трав). В некоторых случаях развитие самосева задерживается различными вредителями (личинки Пластинчатоусых, Долгоносиков, Медведок) и болезнями (шютте и другими).

VOM EXPENSE = VARIABLE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

VOMITOXIN = ВОМИТОКСИН – Vomitoxin is a toxin produced by mold that grows on poor-quality grain (Wheat, Corn, or Grain by-product). Also known as Deoxynivalenol (DON). See also Fusarium, and Mycotoxin. Vomitoxin or Deoxynivalenol is a mycotoxin produced by Fusarium Graminearum. / Вомитоксин:- токсичное вещество, продуцируемое плесневым Грибом (Fusarium Graminearum). Вомитоксин или Дезоксиниваленол (Deoxynivalenol) означает микотоксин (mycotoxin), произведённый Грибом Фусариум Граминэарум (Fusarium Graminearum).

VOMMA = BOMMA – The Vomma is the rate at which the Vega of an option will react to volatility in the underlying market. It is the second order derivative of the option value with respect to volatility. It demonstrates the convexity of Vega. A positive value for Vomma indicates that a percentage point increase in volatility will result in an increased option value. This is known as Positive Vega Convexity. For options that are sensitive to changes in the underlying market, Vomma is considered especially important. Vomma is one of the Greeks of option pricing. All the Greeks:- Delta, Gamma, Vega, Theta, and Vomma. With positive Vomma, a position will become long Vega as implied volatility increases and short Vega as it decreases, which can be scalped in a way analogous to long Gamma. And an initially Vega-neutral, long-Vomma position can be constructed from ratios of options at different strikes. Vomma is positive for options away from the money, and initially increases with distance from the money (but drops off as Vega drops off).

VOP = VALUE AS ORIGINAL POLICY

VOR = VEHICLE OCCUPANCY RATE

VOR = VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE

VORAD = VEHICLE ONBOARD RADAR

VORTAC = COMBINED VOR AND TACAN NAVIGATION FACILITY

VOR/VORTAC = VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE

VOS = VEHICLE OPERATING SURVEY

VOST = VOLATILE ORGANIC SAMPLING TRAIN

VOSTRO ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ВОСТРО (или ВАШ СЧЁТ (У НАС)) – Vostro Account is an account that a bank holds on behalf of another bank in another country. The term is most common in the United States (US) and the United Kingdom (UK). Vostro Account is an account serviced by a bank on behalf of an account owner bank. Also known as Due To Account, and Loro Account. Vostro Account is the account a correspondent bank, usually US or UK, holds on behalf of a foreign bank. Also known as Loro Account. Vostro is Latin for Yours. Vostro Account is an account held by a bank with its foreign correspondent bank, in the currency of the bank's domestic country. Vostro Account is a local currency account maintained with a bank by another bank. The term is normally applied to the counterparty's account from which funds may be paid into or withdrawn, as a result of a transaction. Vostro Account:- how a correspondent bank refers to funds it holds on behalf of an overseas correspondent. See also Nostro-Vostro Accounts. Vostro Account is a foreign bank's account with a domestic bank, either in local currency or foreign currency. The domestic bank maintains the account and prepares the statement. The opposite of Nostro Account. / Счёт Востро – счёт, который ведётся банком за границей в местной валюте. Банк, помещающий на этот счёт средства, будет ссылаться на него как на Счёт Ностро (Nostro Account). Востро Конто:- (i) коммерческий счёт, открываемый банком своему банку-корреспонденту, выполняющему операции по поручению данного банка; или (ii) корреспондентский счёт, открываемый у банка-корреспондента какого-либо банка третьим банком. Счёт Востро или Ваш Счёт:- счёт иностранного банка в коммерческом банке другой страны. Сравните со Счётом Ностро (Nostro Account). Счёт Востро – счёт иностранного банка в Британском банке, который обычно ведётся в Фунтах Стерлингов. Сравните со Счётом Ностро (Nostro Account).

VOT = VOR TEST = VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE TEST

VOTE = ГОЛОС – Vote:- in politics and government, a formal expression of opinion or will that indicates approval or disapproval of a proposal, motion, or candidate for office. See also Election.

VOTING CERTIFICATE = ГОЛОСУЮЩИЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ДЛЯ ГОЛОСОВАНИЯ) – Voting Certificate:- certificates issued by a voting trust to stockholders in exchange for their common stock, which represent all the rights of common stock except voting rights.

VOTING INSTRUCTION CARD = КАРТА С ИНСТРУКЦИЕЙ ПО ГОЛОСОВАНИЮ – Voting Instruction Cards:- a notice in card form containing the voting issues to be discussed at a shareholder's meeting. The cards are prepared by the depositary in conjunction with the Company and sent to Depositary Receipt holders upon receipt of notice from the Company that it is conducting a meeting where issues to be voted on will be discussed. The notice is sent only if the Company's are voting shares and if the US Exchange, the Deposit Agreement or the Company requires that votes be solicited. Voting Instruction Card is the voting card sent to participants in an employee plan giving the trustee of the plan the authority to vote the shares as indicated on a proxy card.

VOTING POWER = ПОЛНОМОЧИЕ ГОЛОСОВАНИЯ – Voting Power is concerned with a collective body (assembly) whose members decide by yes/no vote whether to adopt a proposed resolution. The decision rule (also known as Voting Game) under which the assembly operates specifies whether any particular proposed resolution can at all be put to a vote and, if put to a vote, what kind of support it must have among the assembly's members in order to pass. An assembly can use various decision rules for voting on various kinds of proposed resolution. We first distinguish between a priori (or de jure) and a posteriori (or de facto) voting power. The a priori voting power of a voter within the assembly (who can be a single individual or a bloc of individuals acting as a single person), is the extent that this voter can control the outcome of the voting merely through the resources made available to this voter by the decision rule. In contrast, assessment of a voter's a posteriori voting power ought to take into account additional relevant resources that may be available to this voter, such as rhetorical persuasiveness, bargaining ability, prior bias regarding the issues voted upon, and affinity or disaffinity between him/her and other voters. In order to measure a voter's past de facto voting power during a certain period of time, one would need data on how all voters have voted and the final outcome of all divisions that occurred during that period. Such data are often available. However, current and future de facto voting power requires mathematical modelling of voter's preferences, affinities etc – a task that poses difficult and controversial theoretical and empirical problems. Most of the research to date on voting power has concentrated on a priori voting power. This type of voting power can be divided into two sub-types dubbed by Felsenthal

and Machover (op. cit.) I-power and P-power. A priori I-power is the degree to which a given voter is able to influence the outcome of the vote, i.e. whether the proposed resolution will pass or fail. A voter's I-power, as first defined by Lionel Penrose in 1946, is measured by the probability that s/he will be decisive given the decision rule, and assuming that all voters vote independently of one another, and that every voter supports or opposes a proposed resolution with equal chance. The relative I-power of a given voter, known as the voter's Banzhaf index is equal to the absolute I-power of that voter divided by the sum of absolute I-powers of all voters. Several alternative I-power indices have been proposed in the literature, but they all suffer from various theoretical deficiencies. The second sub-type of a priori voting power, that of P-power, views the ultimate outcome of the voting process as the distribution of a fixed purse – the prize of power – among the victors, eg the distribution of cabinet portfolios among the members of a governmental winning coalition. From this viewpoint, a voter's (relative) voting power, the extent of his or her control of the ultimate outcome, is usually defined as that voter's expected or estimated share in the fixed purse. Since so far no completely satisfactory solution has been found to the n-person bargaining problem, there exists no undisputed measure for P-power. The measure commonly used in the literature to assess a voter's P-power is the Shapley-Shubik Index. Voting Power means the total number of votes entitled to be cast on the issue at the time the determination of voting power is made, excluding a vote which is contingent upon the happening of a condition or event which has not occurred at the time. Where a class is entitled to vote as a class for directors, the determination of voting power of the class shall be based on the percentage of the number of directors the class is entitled to elect out of the total number of authorized directors. / Фэлзэнсол (Felsenthal) и Мэковё (Machover). Лайэнэл Пэнроуз (Lionel Penrose). Банцаф (Banzhaf). Индекс от Шяпли-Шубика (Shapley-Shubik Index). Право Голоса.

VOTING RIGHT = ПРАВО НА ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ (или ПРАВО ГОЛОСА) – Voting Right is a right of a shareholder to vote at a company's annual general meeting (AGM). This right depends on which type of shares are held; generally, ordinary shares carry voting rights whereas debentures do not. The articles of association and the company's prospectus detail which shares carry voting rights and which do not. Voting Right is the common stockholders' right to vote their stock in the affairs of a company. Preferred stock usually has the right to vote when preferred dividends are in default for a specified period. The right to vote may be delegated by the stockholder to another person. See also Cumulative Voting, Nonvoting Stock, and Proxy. Each holder of an ordinary share is entitled to voting rights exercised at the stock company's General Meeting. Voting rights are exercised according to the nominal amount of shares. Normally, each ordinary share grants the shareholder one vote. Voting rights can also be exercised by an authorized person:- proxy voting right. Voting Right is the right to vote on matters that are put to a vote of security holders. For example, the right to vote for directors. / Право Голоса:- предоставляемое держателям большинства обыкновенных акций право голосовать – лично или через своего представителя, по доверенности (proxy) – на собраниях акционеров корпорации и при выборе её директората. Смотрите также (Nonvoting Stock).

VOTING RIGHT SHARE = АКЦИЯ С ПРАВОМ НА ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ (или АКЦИЯ С ПРАВОМ ГОЛОСА) – Voting Right Share is a share which carries a greater voting right in relation to the other shares of the same company despite having the same par value. Alternatively, it may carry identical voting rights despite having a lower par value. Such shares confer preferential rights upon the shareholder in regard to voting rights (qualified voting rights).

VOTING RIGHT STOCK = АКЦИЯ С ПРАВОМ НА ГОЛОСОВАНИЕ (или АКЦИЯ С ПРАВОМ ГОЛОСА) – Voting Right (Stock) is Stock in a publicly-traded company that gives the holder the right to vote at the company's annual meeting. Votes are usually allocated on the basis of one vote per share. The right to vote gives the holder of voting stock a great deal of control over the company; in exchange, voting stock usually has few or no other rights associated with it. For example, most preferred stock is nonvoting, but preferred stock has a guaranteed dividend while most voting stock does not. Voting Right Stock:- the shares in a corporation that entitle the shareholder to vote. Voting Right Stock is a stock for which the holder has the right to vote in the election of directors, in the appointment of auditors, or in other matters brought up at the annual meeting. Most common stock is voting stock. / Акция С Правом Голоса:- право акционера голосовать своей акцией по вопросам дел в компании. Большинство обыкновенных акций имеют право одного голоса на акцию. Привилегированные акции обычно предоставляют право голоса в тех случаях, когда просрочены платежи по дивидендам по привилегированным акиям. Право голоса обычно делегируется по доверенности владельцем акции другому лицу.

VOTING SHARES = ГОЛОСУЮЩИЕ АКЦИИ – Voting Shares are shares that give the stockholder the right to vote on matters of corporate policy making as well as who will compose the members of the board of directors. Different classes of shares, such as preferred stock, sometimes don't allow for voting rights. Voting Shares are the ordinary shares that allow the shareholders to cast a vote for each share held at a company's annual general meeting. Voting Shares are shares of stock that allow the owner to vote on company matters. Stocks, also known as Equities, represent ownership interests in corporations. If you own one, 100, or 100 million shares of stock in a company, you're an owner of the company. Corporations sell stock, or ownership in the company, in return for cash to run their businesses. There are a number of different kinds of stocks, and their classifications largely depend on the rights they confer on the holder. Investors evaluate these categories based on their investment objectives, and they look for stocks that meet those objectives. The two most popular categories of stock are common stock and preferred stock. The most prominent characteristics of common stock are that they entitle the shareholder to vote on corporate matters (typically, the shareholder gets one vote for every share he or she owns, though that is not always the case) such as whether the company should acquire another company, who the board members should be, and other big decisions. Common stock also often comes with pre-emptive rights, which means the shareholder has a 'right of first refusal', or first dibs on buying any new stock the company tries to issue. Perhaps the most important attribute of common stock is that their holders are the last in line when it comes to getting their money back. If the company goes bankrupt and has to sell off all its assets, the cash from the asset sale first goes to pay off lenders, employees, and lawyers. The shareholders get whatever is left (which is usually nothing, or just a few pennies for every Dollar they originally invested). This pecking order is why preferred stock, the other popular category of stock, exists. Although preferred shares aren't usually voting shares, they usually receive a steady dividend and their claim to the company's assets 'outrank' the common stockholders' claims (i.e. in the event of bankruptcy, the company must pay off lenders, preferred shareholders, employees, and lawyers before the common shareholders get anything). Voting shares carry a lot of power, and they represent the inherent communal nature of the ownership of corporations. Plenty of companies also issue nonvoting shares so that the voting shares can be retained by the founding family, for example, or the original investors, and these actions only emphasize the power inherent in voting shares. Without shareholders voting in approval, corporations often can't do things such as re-elect directors or merge with another company, for example. Accordingly, investors must consider the voting rights attached to any investment and decide whether those rights are important. / Голосующие Акции:- акции компании, которые дают своим владельцам право голосовать на общих ежегодных собраниях акционеров и на всех чрезвычайных собраниях членов компании. Акции, обладающие правом голоса, являются, как правило, обыкновенными акциями (ordinary shares) в отличие от акций типа А (A shares) или долговых обязательств (debentures). Какие из акций обладают правом голоса, определено уставом компании. Голосующая Акция:- акции корпорации, которые дают право акционеру участвовать в голосовании, а также представительствовать (proxy). Когда акционер депонирует эти акции у

доверенного лица или опекуна (custodian), который действует в качестве доверенного лица (trust) при голосовании, то он сохраняет права на доходы и дивиденды, но передаёт права на участие в голосовании. Смотрите также (Common Stock; (Proportional Representation); и (Voting Trust Certificate).

VOTING STOCK = ГОЛОСУЮЩАЯ АКЦИЯ – Voting Stock:- the shares in a corporation that entitle the shareholder to vote. Voting Stocks are equity/shares that give voting rights to the holder. These can either be 'listed voting stocks' (that is, equity/shares that are listed on an official stock exchange), or 'unlisted voting stock' (that is, equity/shares that are not listed on a official stock exchange. See also Non-Voting Stocks. / Голосующая Акция – акция, дающая акционеру право голосовать на собрании акционеров лично или через доверенное лицо.

VOTING TRUST = ГОЛОСУЮЩИЙ ТРАСТ (или XX) – Voting Trust is a legal trust created to combine the voting power of shareholders. With the establishment of the voting trust, the shareholders' legal title (their stock) and voting rights are transferred to a designated trustee for a set duration. There are many reasons stockholders may wish to form these trusts. For example, they may create one in the hopes of maintaining control within a corporation through a unified vote. Or they may want to use it as a form of protection from corporate creditors. The laws of different states usually have limitations on the duration of a trust, as it is a legally binding agreement. Voting Trust is a voting agreement under which shareholders transfer their voting shares to a trustee in exchange for voting-trust certificates. The trustee votes the trust shares as a block in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Voting Trust is a type of agreement by which two or more individuals who own corporate stock that carries voting rights transfer their shares to another party for voting purposes, so as to control corporate affairs. A voting trust is created by an agreement between a group of stockholders and the trustee to whom they transfer their voting rights or by a group of identical agreements between individual shareholders and a common trustee. Such agreements ordinarily provide that control of stock is given to the trustee for a term of years, for a time period contingent upon a certain event, or until the termination of the agreement. Voting trust agreements may provide that the stockholders can direct how the stock is to be voted. Voting Trust is a trust formed when individual shareholders transfer both the legal title and voting rights in their shares to a trustee. The trustee then controls a unified voting block – with a stronger voice on matters of corporate governance than the individual shareholders could have on their own. Voting trusts are created to last for a specified period of time, and represent one way to defend against hostile takeovers. / Голосующий Траст – договор, согласно которому владельцы акций предоставляют право голоса небольшой группе лиц, которые именуются доверенными лицами, получающими право голосования в голосующем трасте.

VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ ГОЛОСУЮЩЕГО ТРАСТА (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО XX) – Voting Trust Certficate is a certificate issued by the limited-life trust of a corporation established to limit the control of a corporation to a few individuals. A voting trust certificate is issued to a stockholder in exchange for their common stock, and represents all of the normal rights of a shareholder except the right to vote. The life of a voting trust certificate is usually limited to five years, at which point the common stock, with voting rights, is returned to the shareholder. A voting trust certificate allows a few individuals, known as Voting Trustees, to gain control and make decisions regarding the corporation without interference. The purpose is typically to allow reorganization when a corporation is in financial turmoil. Voting Trust Certificate is a trust in which control of a corporation is given to a few individuals, usually to support reorganization of a corporation without interference. Voting-Trust Certificate refers to a certificate issued by a voting trustee to the beneficial holders of shares that is held by the voting trust. The most important feature of a voting-trust certificate is that it is readily transferable. When transferred, it carries with it all incidents of ownership, except the power to vote. The holders of voting-trust certificates, generally are spoken of as equitable owners whose rights, are protected in equity in accordance with the principles applicable to trusts. / Сертификат Участия В Голосующем Трасте:- подлежащий передаче сертификат на долевое участие в предприятии, управляемом путём голосующего траста (voting trust) по доверенности с ограниченным сроком действия. Доверенность предназначена для сосредоточения управления корпорацией в руках нескольких частных лиц. Эти лица называются Голосующими Доверенными Лицами (Voting Trustees). Сертификаты, которые обычно выдаются акционерам в обмен на их обыкновенные акции, предоставляют все права, закреплённые за обыкновенными акциями, за исключением права участвовать в голосовании. Обыкновенные акции затем регистрируются в учётных документах корпорации на имя доверенных лиц. Обычно целью подобной передачи прав является облегчение реорганизации (reorganization) корпорации, испытывающей финансовые затруднения, путём предотвращения вмешательства в управление корпорацией. Срок действия сертификатов о передаче права на голосование ограничивается пятью годами действия траста (trust), но может быть продлён по взаимному соглашению акционеров и доверенных лиц. Сертификат Голосующего Траста – свидетельство, выдавамое при образовании Голосующего Траста; расписки за обыкновенные акции, помещённые у доверенного лица по голосующему трасту. Она сохраняет за акционеромвсе предоставленные права, за исключением права голоса.

VOUCHER = ВАУЧЕР (или РАСПИСКА) – (1) A Voucher is an internal document describing and authorizing the payment of a liability to a supplier. It is most commonly used in a manual payment system. A voucher typically contains the following information:- (i) the identification number of the vendor; (ii) the amount to be paid; (iii) the date on which payment should be made; (iv) the accounts to be charged to record the liability; (v) any applicable early payment discount terms; and (vi) an approval signature or stamp. Voucher information may be assembled into a packet, where the basic voucher document is attached to the supplier invoice, evidence of receipt, and purchase order. This packet is useful for keeping related documents in one place, and makes it easier to both justify and audit payables transactions. A voucher is created following the receipt of an invoice from a supplier. It is stamped 'paid' when a check or electronic payment is made to a supplier, and is then archived, along with any supporting documents. Vouchers are useful for maintaining a higher level of control over the payables process. If vouchers are used for all payables, their totals can be aggregated to determine the total amount of accounts payable outstanding. This function is not needed in a computerized system, where the aged payables report is used instead. A voucher is not created when a liability has only been accrued (which is in the absence of a supplier invoice). Also, vouchers are not used in the payroll process. Voucher is:- (a) a piece of substantiating evidence; a proof; or, (b) a written record of expenditure, disbursement, or completed transaction; or, (c) a written authorization or certificate, especially one exchangeable for cash or representing a credit against future expenditures. A Voucher is a bond which is worth a certain monetary value and which may be spent only for specific reasons or on specific goods. Examples include (but are not limited to) housing, travel, and food vouchers. The term Voucher is also a synonym for Receipt and is often used to refer to receipts used as evidence of, for example, the declaration that a service has been performed or that an expenditure has been made. The term is also commonly used for education vouchers, which are somewhat different. Voucher:- entitles you to cash, and/or to goods and services. Often provided to you free by your employer, in which case they are taxable. Voucher:- (1) a piece of substantiating evidence. For example, a written record of expenditure, disbursement, or completed transaction. (2) In the State's (Florida) Project Aspire, a Voucher is what was formerly known by the State as an Invoice. / Ваучер (в бухгалтерском учёте):- письменное разрешение на осуществление расходов и основание для учётных записей в системе ваучеров. Ваучер – расписка за деньги или любой другой документ, который проводится в бухгалтерских счетах. Ваучер:- (1) приватизационный чек, документ, дающий право на участие в

приватизации посредством его обмена на акции приватизируемого предприятия; или (2) письменное свидетельство, поручение, гарантия.

(2) In governmental accounting, documents used by government entities to substantiate their expenses. In accounting, a Voucher is a document, such as a receipt, that supports or proves entries in books of prime entry. A Voucher is an accounting document representing an internal intent to make a payment to an external entity, such as a vendor or service provider. A voucher is produced usually after receiving a vendor invoice, after the invoice is successfully matched to a purchase order. A voucher will contain detailed information regarding the payee, the monetary amount of the payment, a description of the transaction, and more. In accounts payable systems, a process called a 'Payment Run' is executed to generate payments corresponding to the unpaid vouchers. These payments can then be released or held at the discretion of an accounts payable supervisor or the company controller. The term can also be used with reference to accounts receivable, where it is also a document representing intent to make an adjustment to an account, and for the general ledger where there is need to adjust accounts within that ledger; in that case it is referred to as a Journal Voucher. Any documentary evidence supporting the entries recorded in the books of accounts, establishing the arithmetic accuracy of the transaction, may also be referred to as a Voucher – for example, a bill, invoice, receipt, salary and wages sheet, memorandum of association, counterfoil of paying-in slip, counterfoil of cheque book, trust deed. Voucher is a receipt, entry or other document which establish the accounts.

(3) In tourism, Vouchers are used in the tourism sector primarily as proof of a named customer's right to take a service at a specific time and place. Service providers collect them to return to the tour operator or travel agent that has sent that customer, to prove they have given the service. So, the life of a voucher is as below:- (i) customer receives vouchers from tour operator or travel agent for the services bought; (ii) customer ation site and forwards the voucher to related provider and asks for the service to be give; (iii) provider sends collected vouchers to the agent or operator that sends customers from time to time, and asks for payment for those services; and (iv) uncollected vouchers do not deserve payment. This approach is most suitable for free individual tourist activities where pre-allocation for services are not necessary, feasible or applicable. It was customary before the information era when communication was limited and expensive, but now has been given quite a different role by B2C (short for the business-to-consumer) applications. When a reservation is made through the internet, customers are often provided a voucher through email or a web site that can be printed. Providers customarily require this voucher be presented prior to providing the service. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

(4) Mobile phones:- a Voucher is a recharge number sold to a customer to recharge their SIM card with money and to extend the card's availability period. Vouchers are typically sold at retail outlets, such as phone stores run by the mobile operator or by distributors, grocery stores, and gas stations. Vouchers are the prevalent form of recharge for prepaid mobile phones in many countries such as Italy and Spain where well over 90% of consumers use vouchers, and the UK where over 60% buy vouchers at retail. In other countries such as the United States, Ireland, and many Nordic countries, there is a growing trend of customers using Card Not Present recharge options such as online payments, or by using their mobile handsets to call the operator and recharge with a representative (CSR) or through their IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system. A growing number of prepaid mobile operators such as Meteor in Ireland and T-Mobile USA are offering the option to send an SMS (text to pay), or use handset applications such as WAP or BREW technology in the northern times.

(5) Internet:- a Voucher can also be used online in the form of an e-voucher. These types of vouchers can be entered when shopping online and the relevant vouchers value added to your order. It can take the form of any code. Many companies have opted to use voucher codes for the last few years but with a massive incline in use towards the end of 2008/early 2009. There are many internet websites devoted to promoting these deals and vouchers online, as well as Facebook groups offering items such as student discounts and 2-for-1 restaurant voucher deals. There are a small number of sites that use a disreputable method of click to reveal method for dropping cookies on the consumer's computer, which has led to the introduction of guidelines for voucher use in Internet Marketing. Most video game special editions come with a voucher for exclusive content in-game. For example, the Gran Turismo 5 Collector's Edition comes with a voucher for 5 exclusive DLC 'Chrome Line' cars for the full game. Also, pre-ordering games at certain shops may get you vouchers to content only available if you pre-order at that store.

VOUCHER CHECK = ВАУЧЕРНЫЙ ЧЕК – Voucher Check:- a two-part combination of a check and voucher. Also known as a Remittance Advice, the voucher details the reason for the payment by the issuer of the check. The recipient of the voucher check detaches the voucher and retains it for record-keeping before cashing the check. Voucher checks that are used in computerized accounting systems have three parts that together fit on standard A4-sized sheets of paper for ease of use in printers. In addition to a check and voucher, a three-part voucher check has a check stub that is retained by the issuer. Perforations make the different sections easy to separate. Voucher Check is a check carrying a notation of the invoices or items covered either on its face or on a detachable stub. Voucher Check is a check with a perforated or other attachment indicating the reason for and the amount of the check. The voucher allows one to keep records of one's checks after they are deposited. This is important for balancing one's checkbook. Voucher Check is a check to which is attached a form (voucher) describing the purpose of the check, and/or explaining various items on which the check is based. The voucher is detached before the check is cashed. Voucher Check is a specific type of check which includes a segment (known as the Voucher) which details the reason or purpose for the check. The voucher would include explanations of the payment, such as 'Payment for advertisement running April 01–April 30' or 'USD300 for agreed upon fee, USD50 for late payment'. The person or organization who receives the check detaches the voucher before cashing or depositing the check, and will often keep the voucher for their records. / Чек-расписка.

VOUCHERLESS CHEQUE COLLECTION = ИНКАССИРОВАНИЕ БЕЗВАУЧЕРНЫХ ЧЕКОВ (или БЕЗВАУЧЕРНОЕ ИНКАССИРОВАНИЕ ЧЕКОВ) – Voucherless Cheque Collection (VCC):- in the VCC procedure, the cheques in question are no longer presented for payment in voucher form to the bank specified on the cheque. The cheques concerned here are bearer cheques or order cheques issued in EUR up to a value of €5 999.99 and drawn on a domestic bank. The cheque data are captured on electronic media (DME; short for the data medium exchange) by the bank transferring the cheques using the VCC procedure.

VOUCHERLESS DATA MEDIUM EXCHANGE = БЕЗВАУЧЕРНЫЙ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЙ ОБМЕН ДАННЫМИ – Voucherless Data Medium Exchange (DME):- for the settlement of cashless payments using the voucherless DME procedure, DME files instead of vouchers (bank transfers, debit transfers, cheques), are exchanged between banks or between banks and their customers on magnetic tapes, diskettes, cassettes or by remote data transfer (RDT). The payment data are not made available to the payee or the payer in voucher form but are notified to him directly on his account statement.

VOUCHER SPECIMENS = ВАУЧЕРНЫЕ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯРЫ (или ВАУЧЕРНЫЕ ОСОБИ) – Voucher Specimens are a series of individuals from a specific population deposited in a professionally curated collection. A Voucher Specimen is any specimen, usually but not always a cadaver, that serves as a basis of study and is retained as a reference. Specimen means the whole animal or a part thereof. A voucher should be in an accessible collection; however, even if it is not, it remains a voucher. Type specimen is a particular

voucher specimen which serves as a basis for taxonomic description of that subspecies. Collection of voucher specimens is a legitimate and important part of scientific research. However, it is a practice of concern to some sections of the community. Voucher Specimen is any specimen that serves as a basis of study and is retained as a reference. It should be in a publicly accessible scientific reference collection. A type specimen is a particular voucher specimen which serves as a basis for the taxonomic description of a species. Specimens that permanently document data in an archival report are called Voucher Specimens. Such specimens and corresponding data assembled during field studies of mammals, particularly the small and medium-size species that are difficult to identify and often poorly known, are critical for accurate identification of the animals studied and for verification of the data gathered and reported as resulting from the investigation. In addition, voucher specimens are critical for a wide array of future studies. Voucher specimens with extensive associated materials, such as tissue samples, chromosomes, and parasites, are particularly valuable. Such complete vouchers allow many different research projects to be linked in a network through the primary voucher. Primary specimen identification is important not only for research documentation, but also for assessment of change caused by natural or human perturbation. Voucher specimens will, therefore, play an increasingly important role in research on biological diversity. We highly recommend that vouchers with high-quality ancillary data be preserved. Vouchers physically and permanently document data by (1) providing for confirmation of the identities of mammals accumulated and used in a study and (2) assuring that the study can be repeated, reviewed, and reassessed accurately. Vouchers are the only reliable means of corroborating provenance of data accumulated during a study and documented in any reports of that study. The accurate identification of mammals is essential for providing credibility to the studies of these animals and to the publications that result from such investigations. It is convenient to view mammalian voucher specimens in three groups:- (i) type specimens, upon which names of taxonomic units are based; (ii) taxonomic support specimens, which document identifications in taxon-based studies other than nomenciarural studies; and (iii) biological documentation specimens, which document identifications of individuals obtained for genetic studies or environmental impact projects. Through time, a voucher specimen collected in a biodiversity study may serve all three functions. Photographs may suffice to document observations of especially large mammals or of protected species. Handling of these valuable materials should follow procedures similar to those described for actual specimens. Standardized requirements exist for the data that should be affixed to each voucher specimen. In addition, a considerable array of ancillary materials and data may be obtained and recorded for each voucher specimen. Recording and handling of data associated with voucher specimens of mammals must be taken as seriously as the handling of the specimen itself, because voucher specimens without accurate data are either suspect or worthless. / Контрольные Образцы (Voucher Specimens):- коллекция растений, беспозвоночных и небольших позвоночных животных, помогающая определять собранные виды.

VOUCHER SYSTEM = ВАУЧЕРНАЯ СИСТЕМА (или СИСТЕМА ВАУЧЕРОВ) – A Voucher System is a method for authorizing the disbursement of cash. A voucher is filled out that identifies what is to be paid for, the amount to be paid, and the account number to be charged. Once this voucher is approved, the disbursement system is authorized to issue payment. Thus, a voucher system is a control used to ensure that cash is only spent on authorized purchases. / Система Ваучеров (в бухгалтерском учёте):- система учёта и контроля, обеспечивающая документальное подтверждение и письменное разрешение той или иной хозяйственной операции. Обычно используется по операциям с мелкими наличными расходами (petty cash).

VOUCHING = ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО (или РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО, или ЗАВЕРЕНИЕ) – Vouching is the act of reviewing documentary evidence to see if it properly supports entries made in the accounting records. For example, an auditor is engaged in vouching when examining a shipping document to see if it supports the amount of a sale recorded in the sales journal. Vouching can work in two directions. For example, an auditor can trace actual inventory items back to the accounting records to see if the items are properly documented, or start with the inventory records and trace back to the warehouse shelves to see if the inventory exists. When engaged in vouching, an auditor is looking for any errors in the amount recorded in the accounting records, as well as ensuring that the transactions are recorded in the correct accounts. The auditor is also verifying that transactions have been properly authorized. When vouching uncovers an error, the auditor may need to increase the sample size being audited in order to gain assurance that a system operates properly. An alternative is to engage in different auditing procedures.

VOW = ОБЕТ (или КЛЯТВА) – Vow is a sacred voluntary promise to dedicate oneself or members of one's family or community to a special obligation that goes beyond usual social or religious requirements. In the ancient Middle East, individuals often made vows to a deity to perform certain acts or to live in a certain way in return for a divine favor. Hannah, the mother of the Old Testament judge Samuel, for example, vowed that if Yahweh, the God of Israel, would grant her a son she would devote him to the service of the Lord. She did bear a son, and she kept her vow. Persons dedicated to the service of Yahweh might be released from their vows, however, by paying a certain amount of money. Ancient Roman religion encouraged vows to a deity in the name of the state, thereby putting the vow-giver in debt to the gods until the vows were fulfilled. During wars, vows were made to Mars, the god of war, to sacrifice a large number of animals in exchange for support in battle. Among the Vikings, vows to the gods, often considered a type of prayer, were viewed as sacrosanct, and those who broke vows were cast out of their community. Vows are very common in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, not only among ordained religious persons but also among lay devotees. Hindu followers of the bhakti (devotion) movements often vow to render special service to their gods; individual Hindus also often vow special fastings or offerings to priests and gods on special days. Buddhist monks, who follow the rules of the sangha (community of believers), vow to practice 10 precepts, which include nonviolence, chastity, and honesty. Buddhist laymen and laywomen also take on some of the vows of monks and nuns at some time or times during their lives. Mahāyāna (Greater Vehicle) Buddhists sometimes adopt the vow of the bodhisattva (one destined to be enlightened), which is very strict and involves certain stipulated preliminary actions or abilities, as well as the personal power to generate the thought of enlightenment. Jaina monks follow the five vows, or vratas of Mahāvīra, the VI-century BC reformer of their religion – renunciation of killing, lying, taking what is not given, sexual pleasures, and all attachments. Among the followers of Judaism, Christianity, and Islām, vows are taken by laypersons as well as by members of religious orders. In Judaism, vows (Hebrew nedarim) may be positive or negative. A positive neder is a voluntary pledge to consecrate something to God or to do something in God's honor that is not required by law. A negative neder (Hebrew issar) is a voluntary pledge to abstain from or deprive oneself of a legitimate pleasure. In general, however, the taking of a vow in Judaism was not encouraged by the Talmudic rabbis, unless it was to be used as a last resort. Roman Catholic religious orders in general take three vows – poverty, chastity, and obedience – and in some cases an added vow of stability, i.e. to remain in a monastery. In Protestantism, vows are made during certain rites (e.g., confirmation, ordination, and marriage ceremonies). Muslim saints revered for their curative or spiritual powers are sometimes appealed to by the faithful, who offer vows of various sorts in return for specific help. / Ханна (Hannah), Самуил (или Шамуэль (Samuel)), Явэ (Yahweh).

VOYAGE = РЕЙС (или ВОЯЖ) – Voyage is a journey by sea from one port another or, in case of a round trip, to the same port. Synonym:- Trip. The trip designation (trade route and origin/destination) identifier, usually numerically sequential. / Под Рейсом, от Немецкого слова Reise, означающее Путешествие, понимается маршрут автобуса, автомашины, корабля, самолёта и тому подобного в один конец. Под Вояжем, от Французского слова Voyage, скрывается устаревший или иронический термин для обозначения поездки или путешествия.

VOYAGE CHARTER = ЧАРТЕР НА РЕЙС (или РЕЙСОВЫЙ ЧАРТЕР) – Voyage Charter is a contract under which the shipowner agrees to carry an agreed quantity of cargo from a specified port or ports to another port or ports for a remuneration called Freight, which is calculated according to the quantity of cargo loaded, or sometimes at a lumpsum freight. A contract whereby the shipowner places the vessel at the disposal of the charterer for one or more voyages, the shipowner being responsible for the operation of the vessel. Voyage Charter:- the shipowner hires out his vessel, subject to various conditions, for the carriage of cargo for a single voyage. / Рейсовый Чартер – чартер судна или грузового пространства на судне на фиксированное число рейсов в отличие от чартера на фиксированный период (как чартер на срок (time charter)). Владелец судна обычно гарантирует, что судно прибудет в указанный порт к указанной дате, будет способно к плаванию и должным образом снаряжено. Фрахтователь же обязуется загрузить и разгрузить судно в течение согласованного числа дней стоянки (lay days). Рейсовый Чартер:- судовой чартер на перевозку груза одним рейсом между обусловленными портами или регионами. Плата, обычно из расчёта за тонну веса или объём (вместимость) судна, включает эксплуатационные (рейсовые) расходы.

VOYAGE COSTS = РЕЙСОВЫЕ РАСХОДЫ – Voyage Costs are the costs directly related to a specific voyage, e.g., bunker, port and canal charges. Voyage Costs:- bunkers and port charges. / Рейсовые Расходы:- топливо, портовые и канальные сборы.

VOYAGE NUMBER = НОМЕР РЕЙСА – Voyage Number is the reference number assigned by the carrier or his agent to the voyage of the vessel.

VOYAGE POLICY = РЕЙСОВЫЙ ПОЛИС – Voyage Policy is a financial protection plan that provides coverage for goods in transit by sea. In order for a voyage policy to be valid, the vessel transporting the cargo must be in good condition and capable of making the journey, and the vessel's crew must be competent. This requirement exists because a voyage policy, like any insurance policy, is intended to protect against unforeseen risks, not against preventable risks. Voyage policies are important in the export business. A voyage policy may also be called Marine Cargo Insurance. In addition to the seaworthiness exclusion described above, a voyage policy will also exclude losses caused by willful misconduct, ordinary leakage, ordinary wear and tear, improper or inadequate packaging, labor strikes and acts of war. Also, the policyholder may need to purchase additional insurance to cover the cargo during the entire transport process. Voyage policy may not cover a loss that occurs while the goods are being loaded onto the ship, for example. Voyage Policy is the marine insurance policy that (unlike a time policy) provides cover for one trip, and usually protects only the cargo and not the ship (vessel). / Рейсовый Полис:- морской страховой полис, выданный только под конкретный рейс.

VP = VAPOR PRESSURE

VP = VICE PRESIDENT

VPD = VEHICLE/PEDESTRIAN DEVIATION

VPD = VESSEL PAYS DUES/DUTIES

VPN = VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK

VPOC = VIRGIN POINT OF CONTROL

VPP = VOLUMETRIC PRODUCTION PAYMENT

VPP = VOLUNTARY PROTECTION PROGRAM

VPVBs = VERY PERSISTENT AND VERY BIO–ACCUMULATIVE (CHEMICALS)

VQ = VENTURI QUENCH

VR = VOLATILITY RATIO

VRA = VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT AGREEMENT

VRBL = VARIABLE

VRDB = VARIABLE–RATED DEMAND BOND

VRENELI = ФРЭНЭЛИ – The Swiss 20 Francs Vreneli gold coin is one of the world's classic gold coins and quite popular among investors. Switzerland, neutral since its creation by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, has long been synonymous with stability and fiscal strength due to its practice of backing its currency with large quantities of gold. The obverse of this Swiss 20 Franc, considered by some as the loveliest of all Swiss coin designs, features a bust of a Vreneli, the charming 'Swiss Miss' of Swiss lore. With braided hair, she wears a garland of flowers and appears against the background of the Swiss Alps. Above her head appears the word 'HELVETIA', which is why this coin is also referred to as a Helvetia. The reverse of the coin features a Swiss shield over a background of an oak branch tied with ribbons. The denomination (20 FR) and the date also appear on this side. All Vreneli Swiss 20 Francs were minted in the country's lone mint facility located in Bern and are composed of 90% gold. In 1879, 29 known pieces were struck with bright Valaisan gold from Gondo. These coins are distinguished with a small cross punched in the center of the Swiss cross on the reverse. Helvetia is now known as a Western Region in Switzerland, but it once referred to the entire area and its people. Julius Caesar conquered the Helvetii for the Roman Empire in 58 BC. The name stayed with the people and the region up through the beginning of the XIX century. In fact, the country was named the Helvetian Republic in 1798 during Napoleon's rule over the region. Once Napoleon was defeated, the Congress of Vienna recognized Switzerland's sovereign nature. From this point on, Switzerland has remained neutral during foreign wars. Vreneli is the Swiss gold coin with a face value of 20 Francs issued as legal tender in the period 1897–1935. It had a fineness of 900 and a fine gold content of 0.186 7 Troy ounces. The Swiss Goldvreneli derives its name from Verena, a personification of the Confederation of Switzerland. It is one of the world's most popular gold coins and became the successor of the Swiss Helvetia, which was manufactured between 1883 and 1896. The Bern-based Swiss Mint started producing the Goldvreneli with a nominal value of 20 Francs in early 1897 yet the first few coins were thought to have been released to the public in 1896. The total production of the Swiss gold coin reached about 58,634 million pieces and is one of the most desired and popular gold coins among global collectors. A smaller version of the Goldvreneli was minted between 1911 and 1922, which had a face value of 10 Swiss Francs. A total amount of about 2.65 million 10 Franc gold coins were manufactured. In 1925 the Swiss Mint issued a new edition of the Swiss Goldvreneli with a nominal value of 100 Francs. However, only 5 000 pieces of this edition were issued, of which the Swiss National Bank melted down 1 200 pieces at a later date. As a result, only 3 800 of the 100-Franc coins exist today; unsurprisingly they are highly popular among global collectors. The Swiss Goldvreneli's production was in line with the statutes of the Latin Currency Union, a system adopted to create a monetary community between France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland from 1865 to 1914. In 1897 a special edition of the Swiss Goldvreneli was issued, which only comprised 29 pieces. These coins were minted from lighter Gondo gold, which was mined in Switzerland's federal state Wallis. Besides copper, Gondo gold is also alloyed with silver providing the coin with its lighter color. The 10, 20, and 100 Franc coin versions were all mined in a millesimal fineness of 90 per cent (.900) and are

alloyed with a share (10 per cent) of copper. The Swiss Goldvreneli's three different coin versions all show an image of Vreneli, the delightful 'Swiss Miss'. Around Vreneli's neck is a garland of flowers. The woman's dress is embroidered with Edelweiss. In the background a picture of the Swiss Alps is depicted. Above her head the Swiss word HELVETIA is inscribed in capital letters. A competition in 1895 aimed to creatively rework the obverse side of the predecessor coin Helvetia, the Neuenburg artist Fritz Ulysse Landry was finally entrusted with the task by the Swiss Federal Council. The 20 Franc coin's reverse side contains the Swiss shield encircled by oak branches. These Oak branches are decorated with ribbons. The year of issue, the coin's respective denomination as well as FR (for Swiss Francs) is inscribed around the Swiss shield. Right of the year of issue B is displayed being a placeholder for Switzerland's capital Bern. The coin edges were endued by 22 stars until the year 1935. With the beginning of the year 1947 the gold coins show the Latin inscription AD LEGEM ANNI / MCMXXXI. Both the 10 Franc as well as the 100 Franc coin show the Swiss cross in the upper half of their reverse side framed by a corona. In the center of the coin, the nominal value 10 or 100 Francs respectively is inscribed on the left side and FR (for Swiss Franc) is displayed on the right. The year of issue is shown underneath these indications. At the bottom the traditional Swiss plants alpine rose and gentian are displayed. Right of the year of issue, B is displayed – indicative of Switzerland's capital Bern. In contrast to the 10 Franc version of the Vreneli, the 100 Franc version shows the Latin inscription DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT (translation:- the lord will provide). Vreneli is the Swiss 20-Franc gold coin featuring the head of a woman. A Swiss 10-Franc gold coin is known as a 1/2 Vrenely. The 20-Franc pieces have a fine gold content of 5.806 grams and a gross weight of 6.45 grams. As in the case of other gold coins, the trading price is determined by supply and demand. The Swiss 20 Franc gold coin – Vreneli or Helvetia:- there are two different types of Swiss 20 Franc coins. The first type with a laureate head of Liberty, wearing a coronet bearing the word 'LIBERTAS', with the inscription 'CONFEDERATIO HELVETICA'. The reverse shows a 5 pointed star above the red cross of Switzerland on a simple shield within a wreath. The inscription at either side of the shield 20 FR, with the date below. The letter B, the mintmark for Bern, appears below the wreath. This type was issued form 1886 to 1896 inclusive. The second type known as Vreneli or sometimes Helvetia and commonly known as Swiss 20 Francs is undoubtedly one of the world's most dignified and classically designed Swiss gold coins. The obverse of the Swiss Helvetia depicts 'Vreneli', the charming 'Swiss Miss' of folk lore, wearing flowers and facing left, framed against the majestic Alps. The reverse has an image of the traditional Swiss arms, featuring the famous Swiss cross over oak leaves tied with ribbons and shows the face value of 20 FR and the date. The name 'Helvetia' dates back to Roman times when it was the term for the original inhabitants of what is now Switzerland. In fact, the country for a time was named the Helvetian Republic during Napoleon's rule over the region. Switzerland's central location, privacy laws, and political stability have helped make it one of the world's most important financial centers. Swiss currency has never been devalued. Swiss gold coins, like these Helvetias, are cherished worldwide for their fine gold content and excellent minting. Because of their wide and constant availability, Helvetias trade remarkably close to their intrinsic gold value. You should never pay a high premium (price over gold value) for Helvetias in today's market. / Фритц Улис Ландри (Fritz Ulysse Landry). Френэли (Vreneli) или Хэльвеция (Helvetia). Фрэнэли – народно-обиходное название Швейцарских золотых монет в 10, 20 и 100 Франков, на лицевой стороне которых под названием страны Хэльвеция (Helvetia) изображена голова девушки Фрэнэли (Vreneli – уменьшительная форма от имени Вероника (Veronica)). Монеты в 10 Франков чеканились в 1897–1916, в 1922, 1925–1927, 1930, 1935, 1947 и 1949, в 100 Франков – в 1925. Чеканились также новоделы.

VRM = VARIABLE RATE MORTGAGE

VRN2 GENE = ГЕН ВИ.АР.ЭН.2 (или ГЕН VRN2) – VRN2 Gene:- a term Vernalization refers to the process via which plants 'sense' the cold of winter, and activate the plant's innate defense response to cold stress, i.e. thereby waiting for spring to begin their flowering. For example, in the Wheat plant (Triticum Aestivum), a gene known as VRN2 represses flowering. However, exposure of that plant to prolonged cold will down-regulate that gene (thereby enabling flowering to begin when spring's warm weather arrives). / Вернализация (Vernalization) или Яровизация (Jarovization), от Латинского слова Vernus, означающее Весенний, – индукция под действием ряда факторов (в основном низкой температуры) ускоренного перехода растений от вегетативного развития к генеративному (цветению и плодоношению). Процесс вернализации имеет генетическую основу. Например, у Arabidopsis Thaliana ген FLC супрессирует формирование цветков в холодный период времени, а ген VRN2 выключает эту супрессию. Явление вернализации было открыто в 1918 Немецким Профессором ботаники Йоханом Густафом Гасна (Johann Gustav Gassner; 1881–1918). В 1929 Советский учёный Трофим Денисович Лысенко (1898–1976) предложил для обозначения наблюдаемого явления термин 'Яровизация'. Термин 'Вернализация' был предложен в 1933 Ар.Оу. Вайтом (R.O. Whyte) и Пи.Эс. Хадсэном (P.S. Hudson). В отличие от Риса и многих других зерновых культур, Пшеница легко приспосабливается к самым разным климатическим условиям. Она устойчива к низким температурам и не требует много влаги. Люди выращивают Пшеницу уже более 10 тысяч лет. Своими широкими адаптивными возможностями это растение обязано двум генам – VRN1 и VRN2, контролирующим его рост и размножение и определяющим сроки цветения. Так, например, ген VRN2 подавляет образование цветков у озимой Пшеницы, тем самым защищая растения от повреждения морозами.

VRTC = VEHICLE RESEARCH TEST CENTER

VRU = VOICE RECOGNITION UNIT

VS = VENTURI SCRUBBER

VS = VERSUS

VS = VETERINARY SERVICES

VSA = VESSEL SHARING AGREEMENT

VSAM = VIRTUAL STORAGE ACCESS METHOD

VSCS = VOICE SWITCHING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

VSD = VIRTUALLY SAFE DOSE

VSE = VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

VSI = VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

VSI = VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE

VSIB = VEHICLE SYSTEMS INSTALLATION BOARD

VSIE = VESSEL SUPPLIES FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORTATION

VSL = VESSEL

VSM = VALUE STREAM MAPPING

VSP = VERTICAL SEISMIC PROFILING

VSPC = EMSL–VEGAS SPECIES SYSTEM = ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SUPPORT LABORATORY – VEGAS SPECIES SYSTEM

VSS = VICTIMS SERVICES SCHEME

VSS = VOLATILE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

VSS = VOUCHER AND SCHEDULING SYSTEM

V/STOL = VERTICAL/SHORT TAKE–OFF AND OR LANDING AIRCRAFT

VSWR = VOLTAGE STANDING–WAVE RATIO

VSX = VIENNA STOCK EXCHANGE

VT = VOTING TRUST

VTA = VERTEX TIME OF ARRIVAL

VTC = VOTING TRUST SERTIFICATE

VTCC = VEHICLE TIME CHECK CARD

VTOL = VERTICAL TAKE OFF AND LANDING

VTS = VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICE

VTSR = VERIFIED TIME OF SAMPLE RECEIPT

VTVM = VACUUM–TUBE VOLTMETER

VU = VANUATU

vu = VOLUME UNIT

VULCANIZATION = ВУЛКАНИЗАЦИЯ – Vulcanization is a chemical process by which the physical properties of natural or synthetic rubber are improved; finished rubber has higher tensile strength and resistance to swelling and abrasion, and is elastic over a greater range of temperatures. In its simplest form, vulcanization is brought about by heating rubber with sulfur. The process was discovered in 1839 by the US inventor Charles Goodyear, who also noted the important function of certain additional substances in the process. Such a material, called an Accelerator, causes vulcanization to proceed more rapidly or at lower temperatures. The reactions between rubber and sulfur are not fully understood, but in the product, the sulfur is not simply dissolved or dispersed in the rubber; it is chemically combined, mostly in the form of cross-links, or bridges, between the long-chain molecules. In modern practice, temperatures of about 140–180 °C are employed, and in addition to sulfur and accelerators, carbon black or zinc oxide is usually added, not merely as an extender, but to improve further the qualities of the rubber. Anti-oxidants are also commonly included to retard deterioration caused by oxygen and ozone. Certain synthetic rubbers are not vulcanized by sulfur but give satisfactory products upon similar treatment with metal oxides or organic peroxides. In rubber processing, Vulcanization or Curing. It is accomplished either by heat treatment or by treatment in cold sulfuryl chloride solution. / в 1839 Американским изобретателем Чарлзом Гудиэ (Charles Goodyear). Под Вулканизацией понимается превращение каучука в резину, осуществляемое с участием так называемых Вулканизирующих Агентов (например, серы, органических пероксидов, некоторых синтетических смол) или под действием ионизирующей радиации. В результате вулканизации повышаются прочность, твёрдость, эластичность, тепло- и морозостойкость каучука, снижается его растворимость в органических растворителях. Под Вулканизацией понимается технологический процесс резинового производства, при котором пластичный ‘сырой’ каучук превращается в резину. При вулканизации повышаются прочностные характеристики каучука, его твёрдость, эластичность, тепло- и морозостойкость, снижаются степень набухания и растворимость в органических растворителях. Сущность вулканизаци – соединение линейных макромолекул каучука в единую ‘сшитую’ систему, так называемую Вулканизационную Сетку. В результате вулканизации между макромолекулами образуются поперечные связи, число и структура которых зависят от метода вулканизации. При вулканизации некоторые свойства вулканизуемой смеси изменяются со временем не монотонно, а проходят через максимум или минимум. Степень вулканизации, при которой достигается наилучшее сочетание различных физико-механических свойств резин, называется Оптимумом Вулканизации. Вулканизации подвергается обычно смесь каучука с различными веществами, обеспечивающими необходимые эксплуатационные свойства резин (наполнители, например, сажа, мел, каолин, а также мягчители, противостарители и другие). В большинстве случаев каучуки общего назначения (натуральный, бутадиеновый, бутадиен-стирольный) вулканизуют, нагревая их с элементарной серой при 140–160 °C (Серная Вулканизация). Образующиеся межмолекулярные поперечные связи осуществляются через один или несколько атомов серы. Если к каучуку присоединяется 0.5–5% серы, получается мягкий вулканизат (автомобильные камеры и покрышки, мячи, трубки и так далее); присоединение 30–50% серы приводит к образованию жёсткого неэластичного материала – Эбонита. Серная вулканизация может быть ускорена добавлением небольших количеств органических соединений, так называемых Ускорителей Вулканизации – каптакса, тиурама и другие. Действие этих веществ в полной мере проявляется только в присутствии активаторов – окислов металлов (чаще всего окиси цинка). В промышленности серную вулканизацию производят нагреванием вулканизуемого изделия в формах под повышенным давлением или же в виде неформовых изделий (в ‘свободном’ виде) в котлах, автоклавах, индивидуальных вулканизаторах, аппаратах для непрерывной вулканизации и других. В этих аппаратах нагревание осуществляют паром, воздухом, перегретой водой, электричеством, токами высокой частоты. Формы обычно помещают между обогреваемыми плитами гидравлического пресса. Вулканизация с помощью серы была открыта Чарлзом Гудиэ (Charles Goodyear; 1800–1860) в США в 1839) и Томэсом Хэнькоком (Thomas Hancock; 1786–1865) в Великобритании в 1843. Для вулканизации каучуков специального назначения применяют органические перекиси (например, перекись бензоила), синтетические смолы (например, феноло-формальдегидные), нитро- и диазосоединения и другие; условия процесса те же, что и для серной вулканизации. Вулканизация возможна также под действием ионизирующей радиации – g-излучения радиоактивного кобальта, потока быстрых электронов (Радиационная Вулканизация). Методы бессерной и радиационной вулканизации позволяют получать резины, обладающие высокой термической и химической стойкостью.

VULGARIS = ВУЛЬГАРИС (или ВУЛЬГАРНОЕ, или ОБЫКНОВЕННОЕ, или ОБЫЧНОЕ, или ПРИВЫЧНОЕ, или ОБЩЕПРИНЯТОЕ, или ОБЫДЕННОЕ, или ОБИХОДНОЕ, или ОБЩЕДОСТУПНОЕ, или ПУБЛИЧНОЕ, или ПРОСТОЕ, или ПРОСТОНАРОДНОЕ) – Vulgaris:- common. Vulgaris, a Latin adjective meaning Common, or something that is derived from the masses of common people, may refer to:- (i) Vulgaris Aerae, the Latin translation for the Common Era; (ii) Era Vulgaris, pseudo-Latin

for Common Era (in Latin this means Common Mistress); or (iii) Sermo Vulgaris, the vulgar Latin. / Вульгарис (Vulgaris) или Обыкновенный (о виде в роду). Под Вульгарным, от Латинского слова Vulgaris, означающее Обыкновенный или Простой, понимается чрезмерно упрощённое изложение какого-либо учения, понятия, искажающее его сущность; грубо упрощённое; опошленное.

VULNERABILITY = УЯЗВИМОСТЬ (или БЕЗЗАЩИТНОСТЬ, или РАНИМОСТЬ) – Vulnerability is a measure of the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographical area is likely to be damaged or disrupted, on account of its nature or location, by the impact of a particular disaster hazard. / Уязвимость (Vulnerability) – любая часть программного кода, позволяющая использовать его для нарушения работы системы.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS = АНАЛИЗ УЯЗВИМОСТИ – Vulnerability Analysis is the process of estimating the vulnerability to potential disaster hazards of specified elements at risk. Vulnerability Analysis is the assessment of elements in the community that are susceptible to damage should a release of hazardous materials occur.

VULNERABLE SPECIES = УЯЗВИМЫЕ ВИДЫ – Vulnerable Species are taxa of various types, including:- (a) Taxa believed likely to move into the 'endangered' category in the near future if the relevant causal factors continue to operate. These factors may include overexploitation, extensive destruction of habitat and other environmental disturbances. (b) Taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured. And (c) taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range.

VULNERABLE ZONE = УЯЗВИМАЯ ЗОНА – Vulnerable Zone is an area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern.

VULPINUS = ЛИСИЙ (или ЛИСЯТА) – Vulpinus:- fox-like.

VULTURE FUND = ФОНД СТЕРВЯТНИК (или ФОНД НАЖИВЫ) – Vulture Fund is a pool of investor money that makes investments in securities from distressed issuers (usually bonds). How It Works:- let's say Company XYZ has lost 75% of its customers due to a food-poisoning scandal. The stock has lost 90% of its value, and the market does not believe the company can recover. Company XYZ still owns, however, a patent on a packaging technique that could be licensed and applied in other industries. Vulture Fund ABC knows this and buys high-yield bonds in Company XYZ, betting that the value of that patent might resurrect the company or at least ensure the return of capital plus interest if the patent is sold during bankruptcy. Vulture funds often also purchase debt from lenders. So, for instance, if Bank DEF had lended USD15 million to Company XYZ and Bank DEF wants to get this debt off the books, it might sell that debt to a vulture fund, similar to how credit card companies might sell customer debts to collection agencies. The vulture fund then negotiates with Company XYZ to secure a payout greater than the vulture fund's initial investment. Vulture funds also invest in sovereign debt, which is the debt of countries' governments. When countries are struggling, vulture funds might purchase this debt and then become heavily involved and influential in the government's restructuring. Why It Matters:- vulture funds often get a bad rap for circling dying companies in the hopes of picking off the last meat on a carcass for a quick profit. However, the analogy should sometimes be more like giving conditional prepayment rate (CPR). Vulture funds are often the last chance companies have to come back to life, and the funds' offers to provide cash may be the last attempt these companies can make to rescuscitate themselves. Vulture Fund is a fund that buys distressed debt of commercial companies or sovereign nations at a cheap price and then often sues them for the entire value of the debt. The resemblance to vultures is because these funds profit from the debt of failing companies or poor nations. Vulture Fund is a mutual fund that invests predominately or exclusively in high risk stock and high-yield debt. That is, a vulture fund invests in companies that are in or near bankruptcy. The idea behind a vulture fund is to buy securities at low prices and to earn an extraordinarily high return, even if it forces a company to do things against its best interest. For example, some vulture funds may force a company to repay debt when the company would be better served by declaring bankruptcy and not paying. As a result, the term is somewhat derogatory. See also Vulture Capitalist. Vulture Fund is a pool of investment money used to purchase distressed financial assets or real estate at bargain prices. Vulture funds are relatively risky but offer large potential profits. The performance of a vulture fund is dependent upon the skill of the fund's managers in identifying and purchasing undervalued assets that can be turned into profitable investments. Vulture Fund is a fund that buys securities in distressed investments, such as high-yield bonds in or near default, or equities that are in or near bankruptcy. Even highly leveraged firms may be targeted if there is a chance that the owners will not be able to make all required debt payments. As the name implies, these funds are like circling vultures patiently waiting to pick over the remains of a rapidly weakening company. The goal is high returns at bargain prices. Some people have looked down upon hedge funds that operate like vulture funds, which have preyed on the cheap debt of struggling companies and forced these companies to pay it back, plus interest. Vulture Fund:- like the scavenging bird of prey that lends its name to the fund, a vulture fund seeks out depressed or endangered investments. Many vulture funds focus on real estate, but others invest in bonds that have been downgraded or are in default and other high-risk securities. The strategy behind vulture investing is that such troubled securities have the potential to provide a large return eventually, in spite of their current vulnerable position. Most vulture funds are limited partnerships, but some are retail mutual funds that are open to individual investors. / Буквально Фонд-Стервятник – тип товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью (limited partnership), инвестирующего средства в обесценившуюся собственность, обычно в недвижимость, с целью получения значительной прибыли после того, как цены вновь вырастут. Фонды-Стервятники (Vulture Funds) – денежные средства, объединённые инвесторами в поисках пустующих конторских зданий, жилищных комплексов и полос пространства земли, которые могут быть приобретены по низким ценам. Синоним термина Фонды Для Поглощения Недооценённой Собственности (Funds To Acquire Underperforming Properties).

VUV = VANUATU VATU

v/v = BY VOLUME

VV = VERTICAL VENTILATED

VV = VICE VERSA

VVD = VESSEL VOYAGE AND DIRECTION

VWAP = VOLUME WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE

VXN = VOLATILITY INDEX

VXN^{SM} = ВИ.ЭКС.ЭН.^{ЗО} – CBOE Nasdaq Volatility Index – VXN^{SM} is a measure of market expectations of 30-day volatility for the Nasdaq-100 index, as implied by the price of near-term options on this index. The VXN^{SM} index is a widely watched gauge of market sentiment and volatility for the Nasdaq-100, which includes the top 100 US and international nonfinancial securities by market capitalization listed on the Nasdaq®. The VXN^{SM} is quoted in percentage terms, just like its better-known counterpart the VIX, which measures implied volatility for the S&P 500. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) launched the VXN^{SM} January 23, 2001.

The VXN℠ was introduced in 2001 as the technology / dot-com bubble was deflating. CBOE® developed the VXN℠ because of the massive divergence between volatility on the Nasdaq® market and the broad US equity market from early 1999 onward. The Nasdaq® index soared 137% in a 15-month period from January 1999 to its peak level of 5 132 in March 2000, before plunging 52% to just below 2 500 by December 2000. The S&P 500, by comparison, only gained 26% from January 1999 to its March 2000 peak, and declined 15% by end-2000. The higher the VXN℠ level, the greater the expectation for Nasdaq-100 volatility. Like the VIX, the VXN℠ functions best as a 'fear gauge' or indicator of market nervousness about the technology sector. Since its introduction, the highest level reached by the VXN℠ was 86.52 in October 2008, at the height of the global financial crisis, while the lowest level was 11.34 in March 2013. The average level for the VXN℠ over this period was 28.26; by way of comparison, the average level for the VIX over this time frame was 21.71. These two volatility measures correlate closely, and they generally – but not always – trade in lockstep with each other. The methodology used by the CBOE® to calculate the VXN℠ – whose value it disseminates continuously during trading hours – is identical to that used for the VIX. VXN℠ components are near-term (with at least one week to expiration) put and call options, and next-term options in the first and second Nasdaq-100 contract months. The selected options are out-of-the-money Nasdaq-100 puts and calls centered on an at-the-money strike price. VXN℠:- the implied volatility on the Nasdaq 100 (NPX) option. This volatility is meant to be a forward looking volatility. It is calculated from both calls and puts that are near the money. The CBOE NASDAQ-100 Volatility Index℠ (VXN℠) is a key measure of market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by NASDAQ-100 Index (NDX) option prices. It measures the market's expectation of 30-day volatility implicit in the prices of near-term NASDAQ-100 options. VXN℠ is quoted in percentage points, just like the standard deviation of a rate of return, e.g., 19.36. CBOE® disseminates the VXN℠ index value continuously during trading hours. The VXN℠ Index is a leading barometer of investor sentiment and market volatility relating to the NASDAQ-100 Index. CBOE Nasdaq Volatility Index data is compiled for the convenience of site visitors and is furnished without responsibility for accuracy and is accepted by the site visitor on the condition that transmission or omissions shall not be made the basis for any claim, demand or cause for action. VXN℠:- the volatility of an index option in which the underlying index is the NASDAQ 100, also called an NPX Option. It is calculated by taking into account near-the-money NPX calls and puts. VXN℠ is the implied volatility on the Nasdaq-100 (NPX) option. This volatility is meant to be a forward looking volatility. It is calculated from both calls and puts that are near the money. / СИБО® (CBOE®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®).

- W -

W = ДАБЛ.Ю. – W is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol indicating that this particular stock is a warrant. / Дабл.Ю. (W) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что конкретная акция (или пай) является варрантом.

W = WATT

W = WHISKEY

W&I = WEIGHING AND INSPECTION

W–2 FORM = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–2 – W-2 Form:- Wage and Tax Statement, is the form US employers are required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to issue for each employee before February 28th of the following year. The W2 form lists the employee's total wages/compensation and taxes withheld within the calendar year of the year preceding. / Форма Дабл.Ю.-2 – это документ, в котором содержится полная информация о Вашей зарплате и уплаченных налогах. В соответствии с законами США Ваш работодатель обязан заполнить и выслать форму W-2 в Январе. Форма W-2 является основным документом при возврате налогов. Что такое чек последней зарплаты? Работодатель платит Вам зарплату чеками. Чаще всего эти чеки состоят из двух частей:- чека и корешка. На корешке чека представлена информация о Вашей зарплате и уплаченных налогах. Эта информация и используется для возврата налогов. Если нужных документов нет:- (i) Если у Вас нет формы W-2 или/и чека последней зарплаты, Вам придётся ждать до 15 Февраля. До этой даты Вы должны получить форму W-2 от каждого работодателя. (ii) Если до 15 Февраля Вы не получите форму W-2 или получите не от всех работодателей, сообщите нам (посредники) об этом. Наши коллеги в США свяжутся с Вашими работодателями и позаботятся о получении формы W-2. (iii) Если у вас нет визы, DS или Social Security card, то в любом случае обращайтесь к нам. Мы постараемся вам помочь. Способы возврата налогов:- Federal и State Income Tax (налоги Local ir City Tax не возвращаются). Предлагается несколько способов возвращения налогов:- (i) традиционный и (ii) быстрый. (1) Традиционный:- Необходимые документы:- (i) формы W-2 или чеки последних зарплат от всех работодателей, (ii) копия визы, и (iii) копия карточки Social Security. Срок возврата:- 60–90 дней со дня подписания документов. (2) Быстрый:- Для этого способа клиент должен иметь формы W-2 от всех работодателей. Возврат с чеками последней зарплаты невозможен. Необходимые документы:- (i) формы W-2 от всех работодателей, (ii) копия визы, и (iii) копия карточки Social Security. Срок возврата:- 30–45 дней со дня подписания документов. Social Security и Medicare Tax:- эти налоги возвращаются только при работе по программе Work and Travel/ При работе по программам H-2, Internship или при устройстве на работу другими способами эти налоги не возвращаются. Примечание:- для возврата налогов Social Security и Medicare необходима форма W-2. Даже если возврат федеральных и налогов штатов проводился с использованием последних чеков работодателей, для возврата налога Social Security нужна форма W-2. Срок возврата:- 4–7 месяцев. Срок в большой степени зависит от сотрудничества Вашего бывшего работодателя. Способы выплаты денег:- деньги могут быть выплачены двумя способами:- (i) деньги переводятся непосредственно на Ваш счёт, и (ii) деньги выплачиваются персональным чеком.

W3 = WWW = WORLD WIDE WEB

W3C = WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM

W–3 FORM = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–3 – W-3 Form:- Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, is a form employers must use when filing paper W-2s with the Social Security Administration. Form W-3 summarizes the total wages, Social Security wages, federal income tax withheld, and FICA tax withheld from employees during the year and lists the number of W-2s being transmitted.

W–4 FORM = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–4 – W-4 Form:- Employee's Withholding Allowance Certification, is completed by each employee so that the employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from the employee's pay. Because tax situations may change, employees may want to refigure their withholding each year.

W–8 FORM = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–8 – W-8 Form is the certificate of Foreign Status form required by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to tell the payer, transfer agent, broker or other middleman that an employee is a nonresident alien or foreign entity that is not subject to US tax reporting or backup withholding rules. W-8 Form is a form used by non-US citizens to certify that they are not citizens and are therefore not liable for taxation on income from dividends, interest, sales, etc.

W–9 FORM = ФОРМА ДАБЛ.Ю.–9 – (1) W-9 Form is the request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification form required by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to furnish the payer, transfer agent, broker or other middleman with an employee's social security or taxpayer identification number, in order that the employee not be subject to backup withholding because of under-reporting of interest and dividends on his or her tax return. W-9 Form is the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form used to certify Tax Identification Numbers for investors in securities under the 1984 Tax Equity And Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA Act).

(2) W-9 Form is a form used to certify a shareholder's social security or tax identification number as true and correct, in order to avoid federal tax withholding.

WA = WILD ABORTIVE

WA = WILLIAMS ACT

WA = WITH AVERAGE

WA = WITHOUT AVERAGE

WA = WORK ASSIGNMENT

WAAS = WIDE AREA AUGMENTATION SYSTEM

WAC = WATER ABSTRACTION CHARGE

WAC = WEIGHTED AVERAGE COUPON

WAC = WHOLE ACCOUNT COVER

WACC = WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL

WACF = WORLD AIR CARGO FORECAST

WACHOVIA ADJUSTABLE MORTGAGE = ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ ВАКОВИА – Wachovia Adjustable Mortgage:- xxxxx. As of May 06, 2011, Wachovia Mortgage Corporation was acquired by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Wachovia Mortgage Corporation provides mortgage and home equity products for home purchase or refinance. The company offers mortgage, community lending, construction mortgages, and home equity loans. It caters to the low-to-moderate, middle market, and wealth income segments through multiple origination channels. Wachovia Mortgage Corporation was formerly known as First Union Mortgage Corporation. The company is based in Charlotte, North Carolina. Wachovia was the name of a major financial services company that was acquired by Wells Fargo in 2008. The Wachovia name was retired after the integration of the two companies was completed in 2011, and former Wachovia web sites now link directly to Wells Fargo instead. Prior to being acquired by Wells Fargo, Wachovia was the fourth-largest bank in the United States, based on total assets, and offered a broad range of financial services, including wealth management and investment services. Financial difficulties encountered during the economic crisis of 2008 resulted in Wachovia's sale to Wells Fargo to prevent the company from failing. Wachovia Mortgages:- Wachovia's mortgage business has been completely transferred to Wells Fargo and no new mortgages are being originated under the Wachovia name. Borrowers who obtained mortgages through Wachovia are now being handled by Wells Fargo. Wells Fargo is one of the nation's largest banks and mortgage lenders, with mortgage rates that are very competitive on the market. Wells Fargo offers a full line of mortgage products, with fixed rate, adjustable rate (ARM), interest-only and jumbo mortgages available, as well as FHA- and VA mortgage (Federal Housing Administration mortgage and Veterans Administration mortgage) products. Wells Fargo has first time home buyer programs and programs for people with imperfect credit. Refinancing:- with the Wachovia brand retired, mortgages are no longer being refinanced under the Wachovia name. Homeowners who wish to refinance mortgages obtained through Wachovia may do so with Wells Fargo, or with any other mortgage lender, provided that they meet equity, credit and income requirements and other qualifications. Wachovia mortgage borrowers with little or no home equity, or who are underwater on their mortgage (owe more than their property is worth) may be able to refinance under the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP), provided that the loan is backed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Wachovia borrowers seeking a HARP refinance may seek to do so through the Wells Fargo mortgage department, but may also do so with any lender or broker who is accepting HARP applications from other lenders' customers. Home Equity Loans:- borrowers with a mortgage originated through Wachovia may apply for a home equity loan or home equity line of credit (HELOC) through Wells Fargo or any other lender offering home equity products. / Ваковиа (Wachovia). Вэлз Фарго (Wells Fargo). Фэни Мэй (Fannie Mae) или Фрэди Мэк (Freddie Mac). Переоцениваемая Закладная Ваковиа – закладная банка Ваковиа (Штат Северная Каролина, Соединённые Штаты Америки) с регулируемой процентной ставкой; подход к кредитованию закладных, разработанный этим банком. Например, клиент покупает дом по переоцениваемой закладной. Первоначальная процентная ставка по закладной привязана к рынку краткосрочных капиталов и ставкам местных рынков. Процентная ставка корректируется каждый квартал в соответствии с процентной ставкой по Казначейским Векселям. Размер ежемесячного платежа остаётся неизменным в течение пяти лет, но новая ставка определяет, какая часть будет идти в счёт уплаты процентов и какая – в счёт уплаты основного долга. Каждые пять лет сумма ежемесячного платежа корректируется в большую или меньшую стороны в пределах 25%, и таким образом ссуда будет выплачена в срок. После 25 лет сумма ежемесячного платежа может быть скорректирована на величину, превышающую 25%, если существует опасение невыплаты ссуды в срок. Если по истечении 30 лет ссуда полностью не оплачена, заёмщик может осуществить рефинансирование. Смотрите также Закладная С Пересматриваемой Ставкой (Renegotiable-Rate Mortgage); и Закладная С Изменяемой Ставкой (Variable-Rate Mortgage).

WACO = REGION 7 NPDES WATER COMPLIANCE SYSTEM

WACOG = WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF GAS

WAD = ВАД – Wad:- also called Bog Manganese, black and earthy substance that consists mainly of hydrated manganese oxides; it is an important ore of manganese. It varies considerably in chemical composition and contains different impurities, often in large amounts. Wad is very soft, readily soils the fingers, and may be considered to be a mixture chiefly of pyrolusite and psilomelane. It results from the decomposition of other manganese minerals and is often deposited in marshes or by springs; it bears the same relationship to manganese oxides that limonite and gummite do to iron and uranium oxides. / Вад – минерал группы псиломелана, собирательное название землистых и сажистых агрегатов водной MnO_2 с переменным содержанием примесей K, Ba, Cu, Zn, Fe, Pb, W, Li, Co, Ni. Разновидность вада – асболан (до 17% CoO наряду с Ni и Cu). Твёрдость 1–4; плотность 2.8–4.4 г/см^3. Гипергенный. Руда марганца, кобальта и никеля. Вад, высокодисперсное минеральное вещество, состоящее из $MnO_2 \cdot n\ H_2O$ и других водных окислов марганца. Описывался под различными названиями:- марганцевая чернь, марганцевая пенка и другие. В зависимости от содержания примесей выделяется ряд разновидностей:- CuO – лампадит; ZnO – туннерит; CoO^+NiO – асболаны, и так далее. Образует порошковатые пачкающие массы, корочки, дендритовидные налёты, конкреции. Цвет чёрный, чёрно-коричневый. Плотность 2 800–4 400 кг/м^3, твёрдость по минералогической шкале 1–4. Вад широко

распространён в природе как продукт выветривания различных марганецсодержащих минералов. Входит в состав осадочных марганцевых руд; образуется в донных морских и озёрных отложениях. Используется вместе с другими марганцевыми минералами как руда.

WADB = WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

WADER = БОЛОТНИКИ (или БОЛОТНЫЕ САПОГИ) – Wader:- (plural) high waterproof boots or a one-piece waterproof garment usually consisting of pants with attached boots that are used for wading, as when fishing.

WADMAL = ВОДМЭЛ – Wadmal is a coarse rough woolen fabric formerly used in the British Isles and Scandinavia for protective coverings and warm clothing. / Водмэл – грубое сукно или грубая шерстяная ткань, используемая ранее в Британских Островах и Скандинавии для защитных покрытий и тёплой одежды.

WADTF = WESTERN ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION TASK FORCE

WAEC = WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

WAFER = ПЛАСТИНКА – Wafer is a thin slice, typically 10–30 mils thick, sawed from a cylindrical ingot (boule) of extremely pure, crystalline silicon, typically six to eight inches in diameter. Arrays of ICs (short for the Integrated Circuits) or discrete devices are fabricated in the wafers during the manufacturing process. Wafer is a thin sheet of semiconductor (photovoltaic material) made by cutting it from a single crystal or ingot. / тонкий лист полупроводника (фотовольтаический материал), сделанный посредством его среза с одного кристалла или слитка.

WAFER = СУСАЛЬНОЕ ЗОЛОТО (или ВАФЛЯ) – Wafer:- gold bars which are stamped rather than cast, and therefore often thinner and flatter than cast bars are often called Wafers or Biscuits. Small, thin gold bars popular in the Middle East, South East Asia and Japan. Wafer is a generic term used to describe small gold bars, (usually less than 50 grams). So-called because they are thin and resemble a wafer biscuit.

WAFER BOARD = СТРУЖЕЧНАЯ ПЛИТА (или ДРЕВЕСНОСТРУЖЕЧНАЯ ПЛИТА) – Waferboard belongs to the subset of reconstituted wood panel products called Flakeboards, which is a type of particleboard. It is a structural material made from rectangular wood flakes of controlled length and thickness bonded together with waterproof phenolic resin under extreme heat and pressure. The layers of flakes are not oriented, which makes it easier to manufacture. Waferboard is used as a material to build cheap furniture. This type of furniture is usually laminated. A mat-formed structural panel board made of wood wafers, randomly arranged and bonded together with a waterproof and boilproof binder. Waferboard, also known as Oriented Strand Board or OSB, waferboard is a wood panel composed of flakes that are compressed to create a sturdy and workable building material. This type of chipboard is classified as one example of particleboard and can sometimes be used in building projects in the place of conventional plywood panels. While normally known as Particleboard in the United States, panels of this type are often referred to as Sterling Board in the United Kingdom. The creation of waferboard involves compressing individual flakes into a flat panel. In order to achieve the shape and consistency desired, the wood flakes are joined with the use of resins that effectively bind the flakes or wafers to one another. The panel is subjected to a high degree of heat and pressure, which helps to seal the bond and also compress the surface of the board until it is flat. As a result, the panels are relatively strong and can be used for a number of building projects. One of the more common applications of waferboard is in the creation of inexpensive but functional pieces of furniture. Items such as television stands, computer desks, and various types of shelving can be created using this type of board. The pieces are often covered with some sort of laminate designed to mimic the appearance of wood grain. Furniture of this kind is often sold in easy to assemble kits, and is often sold at discount retail stores. Just as with plywood and medium-density fiberboard (MDF), waferboard can be manufactured to any degree of thickness desired. Thinner boards may be ideal for use in creating temporary walls within an edifice, such as the preparation of a stage set in a theater. The thicker boards can be used to create functional shelving that can be mounted directly on a wall and support an equitable amount of weight. Most products made with this type of board are graded, allowing consumers to know how much stress the board can stand up to and remain functional. While waferboard is a versatile product, it is not always the best option for various building projects. Furniture created with the use of this type of board is less likely to last for extended periods of time than solid woods. Water can damage the integrity of waferboard, and in some cases even cause the flakes to begin separating. Fortunately, people who purchase inexpensive furniture made with this product usually are looking for an item that will be useful in the short term, while they set aside resources to purchase something that is more likely to last for many years. Wafer Board is a man made sheet of wood that is comprized of large pieces of wood joined together to make a 4’ 8’ sheet of wood. Wafer board is also known as Oriented Strand Board or OSB Board. OSB is made up of large pieces of wood that are glued together with a glue that is water proof. Wafer board is mainly used for residential construction. Also known as Oriented Strandboard. / Фенольное (Phenolic). окантованное (rectangular). водоотталкивающим и устойчивым к кипячению связующим. Известна также как Плита С Ориентированными Пучками (Oriented Strandboard). Под Древесностружечной Плитой (ДСП) понимается древесный материал, получаемый горячим прессованием древесных частиц (смеси древесных стружек) с небольшим количеством синтетического связующего вещества, обычно карбамидо- или феноло-формальдегидной смолы. По способу прессования различают древесностружечные плиты плоского прессования и экструзионные, то есть полученные выдавливанием. Древесностружечные плиты выпускают необлицованными и облицованными шпоном, бумагой, пропитанной смолой, синтетической плёнкой. По физико-механическим свойствам древесностружечные плиты близки к древесине, но менее водостойки. Размеры древесностружечных плит плоского прессования (мм):- длина 2 440–5 500, ширина 1 220–2 440, толщина 10–25. Такие плиты применяются в мебельной промышленности и строительстве. Стружечная Плита относится к одной из разновидностей древесных материалов, получается из спрессованных деревянных стружек путём их обработки давлением и пропиткой связующими материалами, склеиванием и так далее. Древесностружечная Плита (ДСП) – листовой материал, изготовленный путём горячего прессования древесных частиц, смешанных со связующим веществом. В качестве связующего применяют карбомидо-формальдегидные, фенол-формальдегидные и другие смолы. Древесностружечные плиты доводятся до номинальных размеров путём шлифовки. Сырьём для древесностружечных плит служат:- стружка (получаемая в строгальном производстве), отходы лесопильного производства (рейки, обапол и обрезки после оторцовки досок и так далее) и специально рубленная щепа. Древесностружечные плиты применяются в мебельном производстве, в строительстве, радиопромышленности и другом.

WAFER SEAL = СУРГУЧНАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ – Wafer Seal:- if you’ve ever received newsletters or brochures in the mail, chances are they were held together by wafer seals. They are are self-adhesive paper disks used to prepare self-mailing materials for delivery or to seal envelopes securely without glue. Some wafer seals are perforated to prevent damage while opening, while others may be serrated for decoration or embossed for personalization. Many stamp collectors also have an interest in certain vintage or historic seals. The use of wafer seals for envelopes and self-mailing documents was most likely derived from the earlier practice of using wax seals. Official wafer seals could also be commissioned in order to verify the authenticity of a decree or military order. Any hint of tampering or unauthorized reading could be detected by examining the seals. It is these elaborate versions that most interest stamp collectors today.

As other forms of document protection, such as the self-sealing envelope, became more common, the use of official wafer seals declined. The practice is now mostly used during ceremonies or as official seals on formal invitations. Today, most wafer seals are sold on rolls through office supply stores and party shops. The more generic versions may also be called Mailing Tabs. Their main functions are to seal self-mailing newsletters and other bulky brochures and to provide a decorative seal for envelopes. Changes in the postal system have resulted in an increased need for mailing tabs. Folded newsletters and other self-mailers can no longer be sealed with metal staples. The approved solution is to use one or two wafer seals along the bottom or top edge of the folded material for security. The seals must be placed in specific areas, usually near the edges, so they do not block any official mailing bar codes or address information. Wafer seals come in a variety of styles and colors, from utilitarian butterfly tabs to elaborately embossed invitation seals. Some are clear in color, while others can be shiny or metallic. There are also versions suitable for specific holidays or other occasions. / Сургучная Печать:- современная форма печать, используемая для скрепления документов. Обычно представляет собой небольшой красный диск, наносимый на документ для прикладывания печати. В настоящее время вместо воска для печатей может использоваться любой материал, с которым согласны все заинтересованные стороны.

WAFFLE = ВАФЛЯ – Waffle:- crisp raised cake baked in a waffle iron, a hinged metal griddle with a honeycombed or fancifully engraved surface that allows a thin layer of batter to cook evenly and crisply. Baking powder is the typical leavening in American waffles, and yeast waffles are eaten in Belgium and France. In the United States and Canada waffles are a popular breakfast food, topped with butter and maple syrup or fruit preserves. Waffles also can serve as a base for savoury mixtures such as seafood or poultry in sauce. In Belgium waffles are a popular snack food. They are mentioned in French poems from as early as the XII century, when they were sold as street food at fairs and religious festivals.

WAFFLE CLOTH = ВАФЕЛЬНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Waffle, or sometimes Honeycomb Fabric is fabric, usually cotton or microfiber, woven in a way which makes it very absorbent. The waffle weave also allows air to flow through the towel so that it dries quickly. Waffle fabrics are made in a range of weights. Waffle fabric is used for cleaning surfaces in industry. The surface of the fabric is textured rather like an edible waffle, hence the name. This texture gives more surface area for absorption and cleaning than a normal flat surface. It is woven on a loom, and is therefore more durable than many chemically produced fibres. It is not a mechanical or chemical process that can be washed off after thorough or heavy use. Waffle fabrics are used for towels and bathrobes. Terry cloth is more often used for towelling. Waffle Cloth is a fabric with a characteristic honeycomb weave. When made in cotton it is called Waffle Pique. It is used for coatings, draperies, dresses, and toweling. Waffle weave fabric is a woven fabric with a recessed square pattern. The raised edges around the recessed squares give the pattern the look of the breakfast food called Waffles. It is available in different gauges from very fine to medium to coarse. Fine gauge waffle weave material contains tiny squares and the fabric is usually lightweight. This type of weave often makes fast-drying dishcloths or dishtowels and also works well for a summer weight bathrobe. Medium gauge fabric is commonly used in all types of towels. Coarse or large gauge waffle weave material makes very luxurious plush towels or bathrobes. Many home sewers like to make towels and robes from the large gauge waffle weave fabric because of the quality and the fact that it's usually very expensive to buy these items ready made. Of course, bath towels and robes you've sewn yourself from quality fabric make excellent gifts. You can add trims and embellishments to towels. Robes are basically 'one size fits most' so they are easy to size properly. Most crafters find waffle weaves easy to work with. The fabric can quite often be found with materials like terry cloth in many sewing sections. White is commonly available, but pastels and dark colors such as navy blue are also fairly easy to find. Some stuffed animal makers like to use the large gauge waffle weave fabric to add interest to animal shapes. Another use for larger gauge waffle weave fabrics is to make sofa covers since the fabric is considered durable enough for daily use. However, it is most often used where absorbency is needed, which is why all of the gauges work so well for towels and robes as well as exercise wear. Waffle weaves are highly absorbent while also being soft and comfortable. Waffle weave fabric is often 100% cotton, but may also be polyester-cotton blends or micro-fiber. Micro-fiber waffle weave cloth is ultra-soft and ultra-absorbent and often considered ideal for cleaning and polishing cars. These materials make great shower curtain and display towels for any bathroom as they add an interesting texture to any decor, even a neutral one. Waffle Cloth, also known as Waffle Weave Fabric or Honeycomb Fabric, is a woven fabric that has a recessed pattern created by cords running either vertically, horizontally or both, creating a square design (hence the waffle name). Waffle cloth is generally made of cotton, but can also be made of wool, polyester-cotton blends or microfiber. Waffle cloth comes in several different gauges from fine to medium to coarse. The color most commonly associated with waffle cloth is white, though it does come in a variety of colors and prints. It is woven in a way that makes it very absorbent, but also allows air to flow through it so it dries quickly. This makes waffle cloth ideal for anything where absorbency is needed. So what to make with waffle cloth? (i) Light Gauge:- Hand towels, dish towels or cleaning cloths; (ii) Medium Gauge:- Bath towels, aprons, pajamas or other clothing; and (iii) Coarse Gauge:- Plush bath towels, robes or slippers. / Вафельная Ткань – популярная разновидность продукции хлопчатобумажного производства. Этот материал давно завоевал любовь покупателей благодаря своей мягкой фактуре, достаточной плотности (120–240 г/кв.м) и отличной впитываемости. Такая ткань идеальный вариант для мам, которые приучают малышей самостоятельно пользоваться полотенцем. Ткань полотенечная вафельная незаменима на современной кухне. Полотенца и салфетки из этой ткани широко применяются в быту, современные хозяйки с удовольствием используют их для полировки мебели, чистки зеркал и стёкол, протирания кухонных принадлежностей. При этом вафельные салфетки легко отстирываются и не требуют особой обработки. Вафельное Полотно широко применяется в промышленности, отлично впитывает воду, масло, горючесмазочные материалы, краски. Ширина вафельной ткани, как правило, – 40 и 80 см. Минимальная партия – 200 погонных метров.

WAFFLESTOMPER = ВАФЛСТАМПЁР (или ТУРИСТСКИЙ БОТИНОК) – Wafflestomper is a hiking boot with a lug sole. Waffle Stomper is someone who takes a dump in the shower and tries to crush it down the drain with their feet. For example, 'I went to jump in the shower after Steve had finished only to find that fuckin' waffle stomper had left shrapnel all over the floor'. Wafflestomper is a hiking boot with a lug sole. / Стив (Steve).

WAFFLE WEAVE = ВАФЕЛЬНОЕ ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Waffle Weave:- its characteristic recessed squares make this cotton fabric look just like the popular breakfast food it's named after. Although it can't be eaten, it can keep you warm which is why it's a staple in winter clothing like long johns. Waffle Weave is identical to honeycomb and thermal weaves. A weave resulting in fabrics with diamonds or rather geometric shapes resembling a waffle. See also Thermal. / Вафельное Переплетение – разновидность редьефных переплетений, создаёт на ткани узор из прямоугольных ячеек, грани которых рельефно выступают, а середина имеет углубление. Длинные основные и уточные перекрытия образуют выступающие грани прямоугольника, а места с короткими перекрытиями соответствуют углублениям ячеек. Вафельное переплетение применяется главным образом при выработке полотенечных тканей. Свободно лежащие перекрытия основных и уточных нитей повышают способность ткани к впитыванию влаги, что улучшает свойства полотенец. На тканях Вафельного Переплетения создаётся узор из прямоугольных ячеек, грани которых выступают, а середина углублена. Места с короткими перекрытиями соответствуют углублённой части ячейки, длинными перекрытиями образуются выступающие рельефные грани прямоугольника. Чаще всего вафельное переплетение применяют для выработки полотенечных тканей, так как свободно лежащие перекрытия нитей основы и утка

повышают способность ткани к впитыванию влаги. Вафельное Переплетение состоит из мелких клеток с полотняным переплетением, которые обрамляют участки с переплетением, состоящим из длинных настилов. Эти участки состоят из уточных и основных перекрытий на двух сторонах ткани. Из рисунков видно, что узор вафельного переплетения не даёт сколько-нибудь правильного изображения той структуры, которую приобретает ткань. Обрамление узора переплетения даёт одну клетку с полотняным переплетением и уточные и основные удлинённые перекрытия, которые окружают его. Эффект возвышений и углублений возникает вследствие того, что длинные основные и уточные перекрытия пытаются стянуть ткань, в то время как участки полотняного переплетении пытаются расширить поверхность ткани. Квадратная разбивка возникает вследствие наличия вертикальных основных перекрытий и горизонтальных уточных перекрытий.

WAG = WILD GUESS

WAGE = ОКЛАД (или ЗАРПЛАТА, или ЗАРАБОТНАЯ ПЛАТА) – (1) Wage is a monetary remuneration computed on hourly, daily, weekly, or piece work basis. A fixed weekly or monthly wage is usually called a Salary. See also Wages. Plural of Wage, most often used in plural to refer to one's total income for a time period. Wage is a form of pay given to employees in exchange for the work they have done. Traditionally, the term Wages applied to the weekly pay of manual, or nonprofessional workers. In modern usage, the term is often used interchangeably with salary. Payment made to a worker, normally fixed as a rate per hour, day or week, and usually paid weekly. Wage is a payment received by an employee in exchange for labor. It may be in goods or services but is customarily in money. The term in a broad sense refers to what is received in any way for labor, but wages usually refer to payments to workers who are paid by the hour, in contrast to a salary, which implies a more fixed and permanent form of income, e.g., payment by the month rather than by the hour. In economic theory, wages reckoned in money are called Nominal Wages, as distinguished from real wages, i.e. the amount of goods and services that the money will buy. Real wages depend on the price level, as well as on the nominal or money wages. Payment for labor or services to a worker, especially remuneration on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis or by the piece. Wage is the payment for the service of a unit of labor, per unit time. In trade theory, it is the only payment to labor, usually unskilled labor. In empirical work, wage data may exclude other compensation, which must be added to get the total cost of employment. A Wage is the amount of money paid for some specified quantity of labor. When expressed with respect to time (usually per hour), it is typically called the Wage Rate, and is specified in pre-tax amounts. It is often the main monetary item upon which the worker and the employer focus when negotiating an employment contract. Wage vs Salary:- the difference between wage and salary defines more than how much you end up making per year. We use the terms to often describe differences in types of work, as well as what is actually counted in the final total. Wages are generally paid per hour. This means that you have to be present and working in order to get paid. Most of the time, wage jobs are not as inclusive when it comes to things like paid vacations, or paid sick days. Wage earners often have to give up pay for leaving early, coming in late, missing a day, or taking a vacation. Salary refers to how much you get paid every year. Salary earners rarely have to punch a time clock, or keep an accurate account of their hours, because they get paid for performance rather than by the hour. Salaried workers are much more likely to have paid sick days and paid vacations, and are not docked pay for being late or leaving early from time to time. Salary can also be counted in terms other than money. Some companies consider reimbursement for things like medical insurance as part of your salary. You can even find some companies blending education and retirement contributions as part of your salary package. Historically, we often refer to manual labor jobs as wage jobs, and professional jobs as salaried positions. Wage earners are more likely to be found in positions with high turnover, while salaries are often assigned for positions with low turnover. We express wages as an hourly payment. We express salary as packages. You might find that you receive a base salary, stock options, retirement, benefits, and bonuses as a salary package. Wages are more likely to be added up into additional payments. If you work 50 hours in one week, you may receive your first 40 hours at the regular pay rate, and the additional 10 hours at 1 1/2 times your normal pay rate. Salary earners are not often given the opportunity to get paid extra for additional hours. Summary:- (i) wage earners are paid by the hour; (ii) salary earners are paid by the year; (iii) salary earners usually receive paid time when they are not working; (iv) wage earners often have to give up pay for time off; (v) salaries are often calculated as packages; (vi) wage earners get paid more for working more than 40 hours per week; (vii) salary workers are rarely offered overtime pay; and (viii) salaries can contain all kinds of benefits and perks. See also Salary. Wage is actual remuneration paid to an employee for services rendered. Minimum wages, in the USA, are established by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. / , например, . , то есть . Смотрите также Жалованье (Salary). В Соединённом Королевстве под Wage (скорее Приработок) понимается:- когда есть сверхурочные, ночные смены и так далее, и оплата осуществляется отдельно. Оклад – размер заработной платы. Устаревшее наименование какого-нибудь денежного сбора или налога. Заработная Плата или Зарплата является превращённой формой стоимости и цены рабочей силы, и выступает в качестве оплаты труда. Различают номинальную и реальную заработную плату. Под номинальной заработной платой понимается заработная плата в денежном выражении. Она характеризует уровень заработной платы вне связи с ценами на товары и услуги. Под реальной заработной платой понимается заработная плата, выраженная в материальных благах и услугах. Она показывает, какое количество предметов потребления и услуг трудящийся может фактически приобрести на свою заработную плату. Реальная заработная плата определяется размером номинальной заработной платы, уровнем цен на предметы потребления и услуги, а также величиной взимаемых налогов. Заработная Плата (Оплата Труда Работника) – вознаграждение за труд в зависимости от квалификации работника, сложности, количества, качества и условий выполняемой работы, а также компенсационные выплаты (доплаты и надбавки компенсационного характера, в том числе за работу в условиях, отклоняющихся от нормальных, работу в особых климатических условиях и на территориях, подвергшихся радиоактивному загрязнению, и иные выплаты компенсационного характера) и стимулирующие выплаты (доплаты и надбавки стимулирующего характера, премии и иные поощрительные выплаты). Тарифная Ставка – фиксированный размер оплаты труда работника за выполнение нормы труда определённой сложности (квалификации) за единицу времени без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат. Оклад (Должностной Оклад) – фиксированный размер оплаты труда работника за исполнение трудовых (должностных) обязанностей определённой сложности за календарный месяц без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат. Базовый Оклад (Базовый Должностной Оклад), базовая ставка заработной платы – минимальные оклад (должностной оклад), ставка заработной платы работника государственного или муниципального учреждения, осуществляющего профессиональную деятельность по профессии рабочего или должности служащего, входящим в соответствующую профессиональную квалификационную группу, без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат. Чем отличается Оклад от Зарплаты? Оклад и Зарплата – понятия, относящиеся к одной экономической категории – оплата труда работника. Есть ли между ними различия или они тождественны друг другу? Необходимо разобраться в этом вопросе более подробно. Что такое оклад и зарплата? Оклад представляет ту сумму денежных средств, которую изначально предлагает работодатель для расчёта итоговой суммы. Этот показатель отражается в трудовом договоре сотрудника и указывается в приказе при поступлении на работу. Оклад является базисной характеристикой для последующего расчёта иных показателей. Зарплата – это та сумма денежных средств, которую получает работник после расчёта необходимых надбавок и удержания налога на доходы физических лиц. Для её расчёта используется величина оклада, к которой прибавляются проценты, обусловленные договором, надбавки и компенсации, например, за вредность производства, и удерживается налог на доходы физических лиц

(НДФЛ). Сравнение оклада и зарплаты:- В чём же разница между окладом и зарплатой? Самое существенное различие между ними заключается в том, что один показатель рассчитывается исходя из другого. Иными словами, имеется установленный базовый оклад на определённую должность согласно штатному расписанию, к которому прибавляются все проценты и бонусы за качественно выполненную работу и из которого вычитаются налог на доходы физических лиц, удержания за порчу имущества или возмещения за причинённый материальный ущерб. Оклад со всеми 'плюсами' и 'минусами' будет являться заработной платой сотрудника, то есть той суммой денежных средств, которую получит работник по истечении календарного месяца либо при его увольнении. Оклад, согласно действующему законодательству, должен быть указан в трудовом договоре, в то время как заработная плата является расчётным показателем, который не прописывается ни в каких документах кроме ведомости на выплату зарплаты. Отличие Оклада от Зарплаты заключается в следующем:- (i) Размер оклада указывается в документах при устройстве человека на работу, заработная плата рассчитывается после того, как он месяц проработал на предприятии или при его увольнении с должности. (ii) Оклад – фиксированная цифра в штатном расписании сотрудников, которая используется для расчёта заработной платы, а показатель зарплаты никоим образом не влияет на размер оклада. (iii) Оклад – базисная неизменная единица, а зарплата складывается из величины оклада и тех процентов, бонусов и вычетов, которые предусмотрены законодательством и условиями трудового договора сотрудника.

(2) Wage is the portion of the national product that represents the aggregate paid for all contributing labor and services as distinguished from the portion retained by management or reinvested in capital goods. In economics, Wages and Salaries are compensation paid on a regular basis by an employer to an employee for his or her labor, by the hour, week, month or some other period, or by units of output. In business usage, the term Salary is used to denote the earnings of executive, professional and clerical personnel, who are paid on a weekly or monthly basis, while Wage is reserved for the earnings of production workers, who are paid by the hour or day or by unit of production. Also known as Salary. / выработка (output).

WAGE ACCRUAL = НАЧИСЛЕНИЕ ОКЛАДА – Wage Accrual:- it is quite common to have some amount of unpaid wages at the end of an accounting period, so you should accrue this expense (if it is material). The accrual entry shown below is a simple one, because you typically clump all payroll taxes into a single expense account and offsetting liability account. After recording this entry, you reverse it at the beginning of the following accounting period, and then record the actual payroll expense whenever it occurs. Companies with predominantly salaried staffs frequently avoid making the accrued wages entry, on the grounds that the wages due to a small number of hourly personnel at the end of a reporting period have a minimal impact on reported financial results. The information for the wage accrual entry is most easily derived from a spreadsheet that itemizes all employees to whom the calculation applies, the amount of unpaid time, and the standard pay rate for each person. It is not necessary to also calculate the cost of overtime hours earned during an accrual period if the amount of such hours is relatively small.

WAGE AND LABOR COSTS = РАСХОДЫ НА ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАРАБОТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ) И ТРУД – Wage And Labor Costs may be described through use of three distinct and complementary indicators:- (i) average real wages; (ii) nominal and real wage rates and/or earnings; and (iii) average compensation costs. The first two may be viewed from the workers' standpoint and represent a measure of the levels and trends of their purchasing power and an approximation to their standard of living. The third measure provides an estimate of employers' expenditure on the employment of labor. Whilst these measures can be compiled for the total economy, they are more frequently available for the manufacturing sector. However, it should be noted that the development of wages and labor costs may vary across sectors.

WAGE AND SALARY = ОКЛАД (или ЗАРАБОТНАЯ ПЛАТА) И ЖАЛОВАНЬЕ – Wage And Salary:- income derived from human labor. Technically, all payments for the use of labor, mental or physical, are covered, but in ordinary usage the terms exclude income of the self-employed and are restricted to compensation of employees. Occasionally fringe benefits are included, but generally they are not. The terms are not fully synonymous with Labor Costs, which may include such items as cafeterias or meeting rooms maintained for the convenience of employees (such items are part of capital). Wages And Salaries, in economic terms, however, do include remuneration in the form of extra benefits, such as paid vacations, holidays, and sick leave, as well as supplements in the form of pensions and health insurance paid for by the employer. A worker in covered industries also receives the protection of government-provided unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, and industrial accident compensation. Government services provided for workers are of even greater significance in European countries than in the United States and must be taken into account when comparisons of earnings are made. Classical Theories:- theories of wage determination and the share of labor in the gross national product have varied from time to time and have changed as the economic environment has changed. The body of thought referred to today as wage theories could not have emerged until the old feudal system had disappeared and the modern economy with its modern institutions had come into existence. Adam Smith, in The Wealth of Nations (1776), failed to propose a definitive theory of wages, but he anticipated several theories that were developed by others later. Smith thought that wages were determined in the marketplace through the law of supply and demand. Workers and employers would naturally follow their own self-interest; labor would be attracted to the jobs where labor was needed most, and the result would be the greatest overall benefit to the workers and to society. But Smith gave no precise analysis of the supply of and demand for labor; he discussed many elements that were involved but did not weave them into a consistent theoretical pattern. Subsistence Theory:- subsistence theories emphasize the supply aspects and neglect the demand aspects of the labor market. They hold that change in the supply of workers is the basic force that drives real wages to the minimum required for subsistence. Elements of a subsistence theory appear in The Wealth of Nations, where Smith wrote that the wages paid to workers had to be enough to allow them to live and to reproduce themselves. Smith was more optimistic, however, than the British classical economists, such as David Ricardo and Thomas Malthus, who followed him, for he implied that – at least in an advancing nation – the wage level would have to be above subsistence to permit the population to grow enough to supply the additional workers needed. Ricardo maintained a more rigid view. He wrote that the 'natural price' of labor was the price necessary to enable the laborers to subsist and to perpetuate the race without increase or diminution. Ricardo's statement was consistent with the Malthusian theory of population, which held that population adjusts to the means of supporting it. The market price of labor could not vary from the natural price for long:- if wages rose above subsistence, the number of workers would increase and bring the wage rates down; if wages fell below subsistence, the number of workers would decrease and bring the wage rates up. At the time that these economists wrote, most workers were actually living near the subsistence level, and population appeared to be trying to outrun the means of subsistence. The subsistence theory seemed to fit the facts; and, although Ricardo said that the natural price of labor was not fixed and might be changed if custom and habit moderated population increases in relation to food supply and other items necessary to maintain labor, later writers tended to subscribe to the basic idea and not to admit exceptions. Their inflexible and inevitable conclusion earned the theory the name 'iron law of wages'. Wages-Fund Theory:- Smith said that the demand for labor could not increase except in proportion to the increase of the funds destined for the payment of wages. Ricardo maintained that an increase in capital would result in an increase in demand for labor. Statements such as these foreshadowed the wages-fund theory, which held that a predetermined fund of wealth existed for the payment of wages. The size of the fund could be changed over periods of time, but at any given moment the amount was fixed, and the average wage could be determined simply by dividing the fund by the number of workers.

Smith thought of the fund as surplus income of wealthy men – beyond the needs of their families and trade – which they would use to employ others. Ricardo thought of it in terms of capital – food, clothing, tools, raw materials, machinery, etc, necessary to give effect to labor. Regardless of the makeup of the fund, the obvious conclusion was that when the fund was large in relation to the number of workers, wages would be high. When it was relatively small, wages would be low. If population increased too rapidly in relation to food and other necessities (as outlined by Malthus), wages would be driven to the subsistence level. Therefore, it would be to the advantage of labor to help promote the accumulation of capital to enlarge the fund rather than to discourage it by forming labor organizations and making exorbitant demands. Also, it followed that legislation designed to raise wages would not be successful, for, with only a fixed fund to draw upon, increases gained by some workers could be maintained only at the expense of others. This theory was generally accepted for 50 years by economists, including such well-known figures as Nassau William Senior and John Stuart Mill, William Thomas Thornton, Francis Davy Longe, and Francis A. Walker were largely responsible for discrediting the theory during the decade following 1865. They pointed out that the demand for labor was not determined by a fund but was derived from the consumer demand for products. The proponents of the wages-fund doctrine had been unable to prove that there was a determinate wage fund, or any fund maintaining a predetermined relationship with capital or with the portion of the proceeds of labor's product paid out in wages. Actually the amount paid out depended upon a number of factors, including the bargaining power of labor. Yet, in spite of these telling criticisms, the wages-fund theory continued to exercise an important influence until the end of the XIX century. Marxian Surplus-Value Theory:- Karl Marx accepted Ricardo's labor theory of value, but he subscribed to a subsistence theory of wages for a different reason than that given by the classical economists. In Marx's mind, it was not the pressure of population that drove wages to the subsistence level but rather the existence of a large army of unemployed, which he blamed on the capitalists. He stated that the exchange value of any product was determined by the amount of labor time socially necessary to create it. He held that under the capitalistic system, labor was merely a commodity and could get only its subsistence. The capitalist, however, could force the worker to spend more time on his job than was necessary to earn his subsistence, and the excess product, or surplus value, thus created, was taken by the capitalist. From the point of view of classical theory, Marx's argument appeared persuasive, although the term 'Labor Time Socially Necessary' hid some serious objections. The fatal blow came when the labor theory of value and Marx's subsistence theory of wages were found to be invalid. Without them, the surplus-value theory collapsed. Residual-Claimant Theory:- the residual-claimant theory holds that, after all other factors of production have received their share of the product, the amount left goes to the remaining factor. Adam Smith implied such a theory for wages, since he said that rent would be deducted first and profits next. Francis A. Walker in 1875 worked out a residual theory of wages in which the shares of the landlord, capitalist, and entrepreneur were determined independently and subtracted, thus leaving the remainder for labor in the form of wages. It should be noted, however, that any of the factors of production may be selected as the residual claimant, assuming that independent determinations may be made for the shares of the other factors. It is doubtful, therefore, that such a theory has much value as an explanation of wage phenomena. Bargaining Theory:- the bargaining theory of wages holds that wages, hours, and working conditions are determined by the relative bargaining strength of the parties to the agreement. Smith hinted at such a theory when he noted that employers had greater bargaining strength than employees, because it was easier for employers to combine in opposition to employees' demands and also because employers were financially able to withstand the loss of income for a longer period than the employees. This idea was developed to a considerable extent by John Davidson, who argued, in 1898, that the determination of wages is an extremely complicated process involving numerous influences that interact to establish the relative bargaining strength of the parties. There is no one factor or single combination of factors that determines wages, and there is no one rate that necessarily prevails. Because there are many possibilities, there is a range of rates within which any number of rates may exist simultaneously. The upper limit of the range is set by the rate beyond which the employer refuses to hire certain workers. This rate is influenced by such considerations as the productivity of the workers, the competitive situation, the size of the investment, and the employer's estimate of future business conditions. The lower limit of the range is set by the rate below which the workers will not offer their services to the employer. This rate is influenced by such considerations as minimum wage legislation, the workers' standard of living, their appraisal of the employment situation, and their knowledge of rates paid to others. Neither the upper nor the lower limit is fixed, and either may move upward or downward. The rate or rates within the range are determined by relative bargaining power. The bargaining theory is very attractive to labor organizations, for, contrary to the subsistence and wages-fund theories, it provides a very cogent reason for the existence of unions. The bargaining strength of a union is much greater than that of the members acting as individuals. Also there are situations (bilateral monopoly, for instance) under which theoretical analysis arrives at a range of wage rates rather than a determinate rate. The actual rate must depend upon relative bargaining power. It should be observed, however, that historically labor was able to improve its situation before its bargaining power became more effective through organization. Factors other than the relative bargaining strength of the parties must have been at work. The bargaining theory often gives an excellent explanation of a short-run situation, such as the existence of certain wage differentials, but over the long run it fails to provide an adequate understanding of the changes that have taken place in the average level of wages. Marginal-Productivity Theory And Its Critics:- toward the end of the XIX century, marginal-productivity analysis was applied not only to labor but to other factors of production as well. It was not a new idea as an explanation of wage phenomena, for Smith had observed that a relationship existed between wage rates and the productivity of labor, and Johann Heinrich von Thünen, a German economist, had worked out a marginal-productivity type of analysis for wages in 1826. The Austrian economists made important contributions to the marginal idea after 1870; and, building on these grounds, a number of economists in the 1890s, including Philip Henry Wicksteed in England and John Bates Clark in the United States, elaborated the idea into the marginal-productivity theory of distribution. It is likely that the disturbing conclusions drawn by Marx from classical economic theory inspired this development. In the early 1930s refinements to the marginal-productivity analysis, particularly in the area of monopolistic competition, were made by Joan Robinson in England and Edward H. Chamberlin in the United States. As applied to wages, the marginal-productivity theory holds that employers will tend to hire workers of a particular type until the addition made by the last (marginal) worker to the total value of the product is equal to the addition to total cost caused by the hiring of one more worker. The wage rate is established in the market through the demand for, and supply of, the type of labor, and the operation of competition assures the workers that they will receive a wage equal to the marginal product. Under the law of diminishing marginal productivity, the contribution of each additional worker is less than that of his predecessor, but workers of a particular type are assumed to be alike, making them interchangeable, and any one could be considered the marginal worker. All receive the same wage, and, therefore, by hiring to the margin, the employer maximizes his profits. As long as each additional worker contributes more to total value than he costs in wages, it pays the employer to continue hiring. Beyond the margin, additional workers would cost more than their contribution and would subtract from attainable profits. The theory also provides an explanation of wage differentials. Wage differentials are caused by differences in marginal product. The wages of skilled workers are higher than those of unskilled workers because there are fewer skilled workers, and their marginal product, therefore, is higher. The marginal-productivity theory of wages became the prevailing wage theory, and, although it has been attacked by many and discarded by some, no acceptable alternative has been devised. The chief basis for criticism of the theory is that it rests on unrealistic assumptions, such as the existence of homogenous groups of workers whose knowledge of the labor market is so complete that they will always move to the best job opportunities. Workers are, in fact, not homogenous; usually they have little knowledge of the labor market; and because of home ties, seniority, and other considerations, they do not often move quickly from one

job to another. The assumption that employers are able to measure productivity accurately and compete freely in the labor market also is farfetched. Even the assumption that all employers attempt to maximize profits may be doubted. The profit motive does not affect charitable institutions or government agencies. For the theory to operate properly, labor and capital must be fully employed so that increased production can be secured only at increased cost; capital and labor must be easily substitutable for each other; and the situation must be completely competitive. Obviously these assumptions do not fit the real world, and some critics feel that the results of the theory are so misleading that the theory should be abandoned. The proponents argue, however, that productivity gives a rough approximation of wages, and that although productivity may not provide the immediate explanation in a particular case, it certainly indicates long-run trends. The theory, therefore, has important uses, and if the difficulties are kept in mind, it can be a valuable tool. In a modern economy, monopolistic or near monopolistic conditions exist in some important areas, particularly where there are only a few large producers (such as in the automobile industry) on one side of the bargaining table and powerful labor organizations on the other. Under such circumstances, the marginal productivity analysis cannot determine wages precisely; it can show only the positions that the union (as a monopolist of labor supply) and the employer (as a monopsonist, or single purchaser of labor services) will strive to reach, depending upon their current policies. Purchasing-Power Theory:- the purchasing-power theory of wages involves the relation between wages and employment and the business cycle and is not, therefore, a theory of wage determination. It stresses the importance of spending through consumption and investment as an influence upon the activity of the economy. The theory gained prominence during the Great Depression of the 1930s, when it became apparent that lowering wages might not increase employment as previously had been assumed. John Maynard Keynes, the British economist, maintained in his General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936), that (1) depressional unemployment could not be explained merely by frictions in the labor market that interrupted the smooth movement of the economy toward full employment equilibrium and (2) the assumption that 'all other things remained equal' presented a special case that had no real applicability to the existing situation. Keynes related changes in employment to changes in consumption and investment, and he pointed out that stable equilibrium could exist with less than full employment. Because wages make up such a large percentage of the national income, changes in wages usually have an important effect upon consumption. It is possible that lowering wages will reduce consumption and that, with the decline in demand for goods and services, the demand for labor may also fall, thus decreasing employment rather than improving it. Whether this will be the result, however, depends upon several considerations, particularly the reaction upon prices. If wages fall more rapidly than prices, labor's real wages will be drastically reduced, and consumption will fall, accompanied by increased unemployment, unless total spending is maintained by increased investment. Entrepreneurs may look upon the lower wage costs in relation to prices as an encouraging sign toward greater profits, in which case they may increase their investments and employ more people at the lower rates, thus maintaining or even increasing total spending and employment. If employers look upon the falling wages and prices as an indication of further declines, however, they may contract their investments or do no more than maintain them. In this case, total spending and employment will decline. If wages fall less rapidly than prices, labor's real wages will increase, and consumption may rise. If investment is at least maintained, total spending in terms of constant dollars will increase, thus improving employment. If entrepreneurs look upon the shrinking profit margin as a danger signal, however, they may reduce their investments; and, if the result is a reduction in total spending, employment will fall. If wages and prices fall the same amount, there should be no change in consumption and investment; and, in that case, employment will remain unchanged. The purchasing-power theory involves psychological considerations as well as those that may be measured more objectively. Whether it can be used effectively to control the business cycle depends upon political as well as economic factors, because government expenditures are a part of total spending, taxes may affect private spending, etc. The applicability of the theory is to the whole economy rather than to the individual firm. See also Wages And Salaries. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith). Британские классические экономисты, такие как Дэйвид Рикадо (David Ricardo) и Томэс Малфис (Thomas Malthus), который последовал за ним, . Малфизианская теория (Malthusian theory of population), . Малфис (Malthus), . как Нэсо Вилъйэм Синьо (Nassau William Senior) и Дьжон Стюэт Мил (John Stuart Mill), Вилъйэм Томэс Сонтчэн (William Thomas Thornton), Фрэнсис Дэйви Лон (Francis Davy Longe), и Фрэнсис Эй. Вокэ (Francis A. Walker) . Карл Макс (Karl Marx). Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith). Фрэнсис Эй. Вокэ (Francis A. Walker) в 1875 . Дьжон Дэйвидсэн (John Davidson), . . и Йохан Хайнрихь фон Чунен (Johann Heinrich von Thünen), Немецкий экономист, . Филип Хэнри Викстид (Philip Henry Wicksteed) в Англии и Дьжон Бэйтс Кларк (John Bates Clark) в Соединённых Штатах Америки, . сделан Дьжоун Робинсэн (Joan Robinson) в Англии и Эдвод Эйч. Чэймбёлин (Edward H. Chamberlin) в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Дьжон Мэйнад Кейнз (John Maynard Keynes), Британский экономист, .

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ О ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЕ И НАЛОГАХ – Wage And Tax Statement:- most commonly referred to as a W-2. This form shows the amount of an individual's earnings and deductions.

WAGE ASSIGNMENT = ПЕРЕУСТУПКА ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ (или УСТУПКА ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ) – Wage Assignment is the procedure of taking money directly from an employee's compensation under the authority of a court order, in order to pay a debt obligation. Wage assignments are typically a last resort of a lender to receive repayment from a borrower who has previously failed to pay their debt obligation. Typical reasons for a wage assignment may be items such child support payments, court fines and taxes that have gone unpaid for a prolonged period of time. Once mandated by a court and served to an employer, wage assignments are processed as part of an employer's payroll procedure – the employee's regular paycheck is decreased by the amount of the assignment and noted on their pay stub. Employees may sometimes be able to voluntarily undergo wage assignment to pay for things like union dues or contribute to a retirement fund. Wage Assignment is a transfer of the right to receive wages, ordinarily effected by means of a contract. As such, wage assignments are not within the scope of the federal wage garnishment law. For purposes of this order, however, wages have been defined based on the federal wage garnishment law. Wages are defined as earnings or compensation paid for personal services whether called wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and can include periodic payments under a pension or retirement program. (Title III, Section 302, PL 90-321) When required, withholdings shall be determined using the calculation sheet from SCAO-Approved form MC 14 (Garnishee Disclosure). Note:- SCAO is abbreviation for The State Court Administrative Office. Wage Assignment is the voluntary transfer in advance of a debtor's pay, generally in connection with a particular debt or judgment. A debtor may negotiate with a creditor a wage assignment plan in which a portion of the debtor's paycheck is transferred to the creditor by the employer. This voluntary agreement is in contrast to garnishment, in which a creditor obtains an order from the court to collect part of a debtor's wages from the employer. Both wage assignments and garnishment are governed by statutes in most states. A wage assignment is similar to an Assignment for Benefit of Creditors, in which the debtor assigns Personal Property to a trustee. Typically, the trustee sells the property and applies the proceeds to the debt. Any amount in excess of the debt is returned to the debtor. Since the 1980s wage assignments have become an important method of making Child Support payments in the United States. In 1984 the federal government required all states to implement child support guidelines for Welfare recipients. As time passed, those guidelines were implemented across the board in all cases involving child support. While a wage assignment has typically been viewed as a Voluntary Act by the assignee, courts now issue wage assignment orders directing employers to withhold child support payments and send the funds to a designated recipient such as a custodial parent, the court, or a state agency. Although the paying parent may be a responsible individual who would never miss a payment, and the recipient parent may honestly report all payments received, the wage assignment eliminates potential conflict by using a neutral third party to implement the paying and

reporting of payments. Employers generally do not impute bad character to an employee paying child support through a wage assignment, and the courts routinely issue orders without finding fault. Wage assignment orders are appropriate for salaried employees but do not work effectively for self-employed individuals or people in cash businesses. A wage assignment may also be used when an employee obtains a loan from his employer and wants to repay the loan by having the employer withhold money from future paychecks. An employer who lends an employee a sum of money cannot take it out of the employee's next paycheck without a proper, written, notarized assignment from the employee. State statutes require that legal formalities be followed, or the withholding of money can be considered an unlawful assignment of wages. Wage Assignment:- a loan agreement provision allowing the lender to deduct payments from an employee's wages in case of default. Wage Assignment:- when you owe money to a creditor, such as a mortgage lender or a credit card company, one of the standard methods of collection is a wage assignment. However, you don't want to get this confused with a wage garnishment, which is entirely different. A wage assignment is voluntary, and can be revoked at any time. When you take out a loan or begin a line of credit, you may be asked to fill out a wage assignment form, which is separate from the loan contract you signed. This form gives the creditor permission to remove a specific portion of your paycheck through your employer each pay period when you become delinquent. You don't have to fill out the form your sign your name, and if you don't, they can't use that method of collection. When you sign a wage assignment form, the creditor has the right to a portion of your wages if you ever become delinquent by at least forty days. Some of these forms give you sixty or ninety days to make good on what you owe, but the law requires that they wait no less than forty. If you do, they will provide the form to your employer and he will be obligated to take that money from your paycheck. A wage assignment is different from a wage garnishment, as mentioned above, because you have a choice in the former. If you don't sign the form, the creditor will have to pursue other methods of collection. With a wage garnishment, a court order compels your employer to withhold part of your earnings, and you have no say in how and when it goes into effect. If a wage assignment is activated and you don't think that you can survive on your remaining paycheck, you can stop the order by notifying your creditor in writing. Simply mail a letter by certified mail (return receipt requested) that tells them to stop the wage assignment on your account immediately. Sign and date it, and make sure to provide any relevant identifying information, such as your account number and date of birth. You should also provide a similar letter to the human resources department of your employer. Provide a copy of the letter you mailed to your creditor, and let them know that you have revoked the wage assignment from here on. This should keep them from deducting from your paycheck on subsequent pay periods, and should be effective immediately. The laws concerning wage assignments differ depending on where you live. If this is something you are currently dealing with, contact an attorney or your creditor to learn more about your options. Xxxxx. A Wage Assignment is a deduction from an employee's pay, which may be used to pay off debts, or to pay child or spousal support. Some loans stipulate to a wage assignment should they fail to make prompt payments to pay off the loan. In this case, if the loan is not repaid, money is deducted from an employee's paycheck, either a specific sum or a percentage of earnings to collect debts owed. There are two wage assignment types. One is voluntary, when an employee specifically asks his or her employer to deduct a portion of his/her wages to be paid to a designated third party. This is often easier for people than remembering to write important checks for loans or child support, or for things like payments of back taxes. The voluntary wage assignment tends not to reflect poorly on the employee, since it shows the employee is making a true effort to repay a loan or to honor financial obligations to others. The second type of wage assignment is involuntary. It can also be called Wage Garnishment. This second type may occur when a person refuses to pay debts or agreed upon payments to a third party. Wage assignments of this second type may need to be honored by employers and may be requested by court order. Again, amounts can vary depending upon the financial obligations of the employee. Some wage assignments that are involuntary take a percentage of a paycheck, almost all of the paycheck, or a set amount. If an employee's earnings increase or decrease, third parties may receive more or less money when the assignment is based on percentage. If you do have to make a set payment, such as child support, creating a voluntary wage assignment is not a bad way to go. An involuntary assignment or garnishing of the paycheck suggests you may not be trustworthy or be able to live up to your obligations. It implies, even when this is not the case, that you have specifically resisted paying your debts, or worse, paying child support or spousal support. This can reflect on the employee's character and might determine your future in a company. Some individuals, if they have lots of debt, may have more than one wage assignment on a paycheck. Governments usually set a priority of which debts must be first addressed. If there is adequate money to cover all debt, the employee may still be able to make voluntary wage assignments, though some employers do charge for this extra service. When the assignment is involuntary, generally companies must comply with any mandated assignments, in the order in which the government determines. Where there is one income supporting a person, the wage assignment usually can't remove all the money you make. Most assignments have to allow an employee to collect a subsistence income, unless that employee voluntarily assigns his/her wages in a different manner. Xxxxx. Wage Assignments are like a payment plan:- (i) Voluntary option. (ii) Total amount owed is USD300 or more and is set by the judge or magistrate. (iii) The documentation that is needed for a payment plan is also needed for a wage assignment. (iv) Defendants who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), disability, or unemployment are not eligible for a wage assignment. Their only option is a payment plan. (v) Need the last four digits of the defendant's social security number which is located on the financial statement. (vi) Need employer information. (vii) Indicate amount per check to be withheld per pay period based on employer's payroll cycle. (viii) Payment amount is based on defendant's financial statement – income versus expenses, without exceeding their budget. (ix) A note can be made to the Register of Actions (ROA) or file of the defendant that a wage assignment has been issued. List the employer's name and the amount per check to be withheld. Per a decision by our local judges, this court prints three copies:- (i) the Original is signed by the sentencing judge to be put in defendant's file; (ii) Copy 1 is stamped with the judge's signature and mailed to the defendant/employee; and (iii) Copy 2 is stamped with the judge's signature and mailed to the employer. Once the original has been signed by the judge, a copy is made and used to track payments. Form is printed on the back of the wage assignment copy that is used for tracking purposes. Fill in employer information, phone number, and a contact person. As payments are made, list amount paid and the date payment was received. The file is extended out 3 weeks from the date the wage assignment became effective. A note is made on paper calendar 3 weeks out to review for initial first payment from the employer. If payment is not received within 3 weeks, the employer is contacted. As payments are made, the due date is extended out for the next payment due date based on the employer's payroll cycle. A calendar (like the calendar used for payment plans), is generated to monitor and review payment history. A paper calendar or a spreadsheet will work in the same manner for tracking and monitoring payments. Employer receives a copy of the wage assignment with a total amount due to the court. Employer is obligated to withhold funds from employee/defendant's paycheck until total amount due is paid in full or otherwise notifies the court that employee was terminated or quit. A note can be made to the ROA or file of the defendant that the wage assignment has been terminated. / Переуступка Заработной Платы – условие кредитного соглашения, принятое в некоторых штатах, которое позволяет кредитору вычитать причитающиеся ему платежи непосредственно из заработной платы работника в случае неплатёжеспособности (default) последнего.

WAGE DIFFERENTIAL = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛ ОКЛАДОВ (или РАЗЛИЧИЕ В ОКЛАДАХ) – Wage Differential refers to differences in wage rates due to the location of company, hours of work, working conditions, type of product manufactured, or other factors. It may be the difference in wages between workers with different skills working in the same industry or workers with similar skills working in different industries or regions. For example, wage differentials may also be used to compare wages between genders, union and non-union jobs, or wages of employees with and without college degrees. Wage Differential:- differences in wages arising between

individuals, occupations, industries, firms and regions. Wage Differential:- the difference in wages between workers with different skills in the same industry or between those with comparable skills in different industries or localities. / Дифференциал Окладов или Дифференциальные Ставки Окладов:- различие в окладах работников одинаковой квалификации, на работающих в разных отраслях, или работников различной квалификации, занятых в одной отрасли. Может существовать также разница в окладах между городскими и сельскохозяйственными рабочими или рабочими, работающими в разных регионах (в Великобритании наиболее высокие оклады выплачиваются на Юго-Востоке, где самая высокая стоимость жизни). Акт о Равной Оплате 1970 запретил различия в заработной плате мужчин и женщин, выполняющих одинаковую работу и имеющих одинаковую квалификацию.

WAGE DRIFT = СДВИГ В ОКЛАДАХ (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ОКЛАДОВ) – Wage Drift is defined as the differential amount by which the wages paid to a worker exceeds the previously negotiated amount of wage, collectively agreed upon. The main reason for this occurring is the worker having worked for extended durations (excess overtime wages) or the ambient economic condition resulting in a shortage of worker availability. In the latter case, an employed worker will receive wages higher than the national wage rate. In the field of human resources, wage drift poses a real problem for HR managers to precisely predict and fix wages, the reason being the factors causing wage drift mostly lies beyond the control of the recognised procedure of scheduling wages. The mechanism of wage drift has two possible ways of occurrence. Firstly, when the earnings increase beyond the agreed upon terms, a worker's earnings between two successive raises may increase without any change in the degree of utilisation of his labor. Or, secondly, the earnings may remain constant but his labor may be underutilised. When earnings increase faster than labor inputs, unit labour cost to the company will increase irrespective of the cause being a wage drift or not. Wage Drift is the tendency for the average level of wages paid to rise faster than official wage rates. This is due to increases in overtime, or upgrading of job descriptions. Wage Drift:- the difference in a worker's basic locally-negotiated wage when it exceeds the level stated by nationally negotiated wage agreements. The increase is due to benefits such as overtime, bonus payments, stock options, etc. It's the result of ad hoc arrangements distorting expected outcomes from nationally agreed wage settlements.settlements. Wage Drift is a situation in which the average level of pay increases faster than official rates of pay. Wage Drift is the amount by which the wage or salary of a worker or group of workers exceeds a previously negotiated agreement. Wage drift may occur, for example, if an employee is asked to work unexpected overtime or if persons in a region are offered wages higher than the national rate during a labor shortage. Wage Drift is the tendency for the average level of wages actually paid to rise above wage rates through increases in overtime and other factors. Wage Drift:- the propensity for employees' actual earnings to rise faster than increases in their Wage Rate. This tends to occur when there is full employment or when there are labor shortages in particular labor markets, and often results from informal bargaining between workers, their representatives (Shop Stewards) and managers supplementing formal Collective Bargaining. It was considered to be a widespread problem in the UK in the 1960s and contributed to the decision to create a Royal Commission to investigate the state of UK Industrial Relations. / Сдвиг Окладов или Отклонение Окладов – отклонение фактических окладов от расчётных ставок окладов; различие между реально выплачиваемым окладом и расчётной ставкой оклада, возникающее в результате оплаты сверхурочной работы и выплаты бонусов. В периоды замораживания окладов (wage freeze) работодатели могут обходить замораживание путём выплаты бонусов и оплаты сверхурочной работы, сводя на нет антиинфляционный эффект замораживания.

WAGE FREEZE = ЗАМОРАЖИВАНИЕ ОКЛАДОВ – Wage Freeze is an occasion when a company or government sets the amount paid to workers and will not allow any increases. Wage Freeze:- government's attempt to slow a push for wages by keeping wages stable with a law. Wage Freeze is attempt by a government to restrain wage-push inflation by holding wages at their existing level by force of law. / Замораживание Окладов:- попытка правительства обуздать инфляцию путём фиксирования окладов на существующем уровне на определённый период. По различным причинам, включая отклонение окладов (wage drift), эта мера в настоящее время не считается эффективной.

WAGE GARNISHMENT = УДЕРЖАНИЕ ИЗ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ – Wage Garnishment is a legal procedure in which a person's earnings are required by court order to be withheld by an employer for the payment of a debt such as child support. Title III of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA) prohibits an employer from discharging an employee whose earnings have been subject to garnishment for any one debt, regardless of the number of levies made or proceedings brought to collect it. Title III protects employees from being discharged by their employers because their wages have been garnished for any one debt and limits the amount of employees' earnings that may be garnished in any one week. An employee is only protected from discharge if the employee's earnings have been subject to garnishment for the first time. Title III applies to all individuals who receive personal earnings and to their employers. Personal earnings include wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, and income from a pension or retirement program, but does not ordinarily include tips. For ordinary garnishments (i.e. those not for support, bankruptcy, or any state or federal tax), the weekly amount may not exceed the lesser of two figures:- 25 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, or the amount by which an employee's disposable earnings are greater than 30 times the federal minimum wage. Specific restrictions apply to court orders for child support or alimony. The garnishment law allows up to 50 percent of a worker's disposable earnings to be garnished for these purposes if the worker is supporting another spouse or child, or up to 60 percent if the worker is not. An additional 5 percent may be garnished for support payments more than 12 weeks in arrears. The wage garnishment law specifies that the garnishment restrictions do not apply to certain bankruptcy court orders, or to debts due for federal or state taxes. If a state wage garnishment law differs from the federal law, the law resulting in the smaller garnishment must be observed. See also Garnishment.

WAGE INDEXATION = ИНДЕКСАЦИЯ ОКЛАДА – Wage Indexation (for pension benefits):- the method with which pension benefits are adjusted taking into account changes in wages.

WAGE–PRICE CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ НАД ОКЛАДАМИ (или ЗАРАБОТНЫМИ ПЛАТАМИ) И ЦЕНАМИ – Wage-Price Control:- setting of government guidelines for limiting increases in wages and prices. It is a principal tool in incomes policy.

WAGE–PRICE SPIRAL = СПИРАЛЬ ЦЕНЫ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ – A Wage-Price Spiral is an economic term that describes how prices increase when wages increase. How It Works (Example):- The general idea behind a wage-price spiral is a simple one of supply and demand. People can do only two things with money:- save it or spend it. If they have more money on hand, they likely will spend at least some of that money. Accordingly, putting more money in people's hands creates more demand for goods and services. Thus, something like a wage increase across the board (think, for example, of a rise in the minimum wage) creates more demand for goods and services and drives up the prices of those goods and services. In turn, goods and services eventually begin to look expensive to people, so they lobby for higher wages. The higher wages put more money in their hands, which in turn drives the prices of goods and services even higher. Why It Matters:- the wage-price spiral is a central part of many economic controversies and is a big part of Keynesian economic theory. Often, arguments against raising wages or for limiting the wage power of unions incorporate these ideas. Note too that the increased demand for goods and services can trickle across borders, driving up prices in countries that do not have increasing wages. Also called Cost-Push Inflation. Wage Price Spiral:- feedback loop in which wage hikes due to inflation cause companies to raise prices, and those rising prices lead to demand for further wage increases, perpetuating the cycle. The Wage-Price

Spiral is a macroeconomic theory used to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between rising wages and rising prices, or inflation. The wage-price spiral suggests that rising wages increases disposable income, thus raising the demand for goods and causing prices to rise. Rising prices cause demand for higher wages, which leads to higher production costs and further upward pressure on prices, creating a conceptual spiral. Wage-price spiral is an economic term that describes how prices increase when wages increase. It's a phenomenon that occasionally occurs when the general prices for goods and services increase, causing workers to demand a wage hike. The wage increase effectively increases general business expenses that are passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. It's essentially a loop or cycle that perpetuates itself by consistent prices increases. The wage-price spiral deals with the causes and consequences of inflation, and it is therefore most popular in Keynesian economic theory. It is also known as the Cost-Push origin of inflation. Another cause of inflation is known as Demand-Pull Inflation, which monetary theorists believe originates with the money supply. How a Wage-Price Spiral Begins:- a wage-price spiral is a simple matter of the effect of supply and demand on aggregate prices. People who make income above their cost of living usually decide on an allocation mix between savings and consumer spending. As wages increase, so too does a consumer's propensity to both save and consume. If the minimum wage of an economy increased, for example, it would cause consumers within the economy to purchase more product, increasing demand. The lift in aggregate demand and the increased wage burden causes businesses to increase the prices of products and services. Even though wages are higher, the increase in prices causes workers to naturally demand even higher wages. If the higher wages are granted, it will start a spiral where prices subsequently increase, repeating the cycle until wage levels can no longer be supported. Stopping a Wage-Price Spiral:- governments and economies like to have stable inflation – or price increases. A wage-price spiral often makes inflation increase higher than is ideal. Governments have the option of stopping this inflationary environment through the actions of the Federal Reserve or central bank. A country's central bank can use monetary policy, by way of the interest rate, reserve requirements or open market operations, to curb the wage-price spiral. However, the United States has done this in the past and actually caused a recession. The 1970s was a time of oil price increases by OPEC that resulted in increased domestic inflation. The Fed responded by raising interest rates to control inflation, stopping the spiral in the short-term but acting as the catalyst for a recession in the early 1980s. / Спираль роста заработной платы и цен.

WAGE PUSH INFLATION = ИНФЛЯЦИЯ, ПОДТАЛКИВАЕМАЯ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТОЙ – Wage Push Inflation is economic concept which attributes higher prices to higher labor costs passed on to the consumers by the producers. See also Cost-Push Inflation, Demand-Pull Inflation, and Inflation. Wage-Push Inflation is the inflation caused by skyrocketing wages. / Инфляция, Растущая С Ростом Хаработной Платы:- инфляционная спираль, разворачивающаяся из-за быстрого роста заработной платы. Смотрите также (Cost-Push Inflation), (Demand-Pull Inflation), и Инфляция (Inflation).

WAGE RATE = СТАВКА ОКЛАДА (или ТАРИФНАЯ СТАВКА, или СТАВКА ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ) – Wage Rates measure the basic remuneration per time unit or unit of output. Although the Resolutions of the 12th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS, 1973) does not contain a specific definition of 'Wages' as such, it recommends the compilation of wage rate statistics which should include basic wages, cost-of living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances, but exclude overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and other social security payments made by employers. Ex gratia payments in kind, supplementary to normal wage rates, are also excluded. Wage rate data should relate to an appropriate time period – hour, day, week or month. Wage rates may be viewed from the perspective of a 'price' of labor services. In a number of OECD Member countries wage rates are determined by law or regulation through collective bargaining agreements, etc. The statistics compiled on these award rates (which are generally minimum or standard rates) are clearly distinguished from statistics referring to wage rates actually paid to individual workers. The term 'Average Collectively Agreed Pay' is used in many countries, particularly in relation to the collection bargaining processes used for setting rates of pay. However, as would be expected, there is no internationally agreed definition of the concept and national definitions, particularly with respect to the wage components included, are determined on the basis of the current industrial relations institutional framework within each country. Furthermore, in some OECD Member countries the evolution to more decentralized enterprise based bargaining has meant the loss of economy-wide or industry-wide indicators of the outcomes of collective bargaining. Wage Rate is a rate of pay based on per unit of production or per period of worktime on the job. Wage Rate is the the amount of base wage paid to a worker per unit of time (as per hour or day) or per unit of output if on piecework. See also Wage (1). / Тарифная Ставка – фиксированный размер оплаты труда работника за выполнение нормы труда определённой сложности (квалификации) за единицу времени без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат. Оклад (Должностной Оклад) – фиксированный размер оплаты труда работника за исполнение трудовых (должностных) обязанностей определённой сложности за календарный месяц без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат. Базовый Оклад (Базовый Должностной Оклад), базовая ставка заработной платы – минимальные оклад (должностной оклад), ставка заработной платы работника государственного или муниципального учреждения, осуществляющего профессиональную деятельность по профессии рабочего или должности служащего, входящим в соответствующую профессиональную квалификационную группу, без учёта компенсационных, стимулирующих и социальных выплат.

WAGE RESTRAINT = ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ РОСТА ОКЛАДОВ – Wage Restraint is an agreement between an employee and an employer not to demand wage or salary increases. Wage restraint may occur when a company is facing losses or lower profits and needs to live within its means. The employee may receive concessions (such as better health insurance) in exchange for wage restraint. See also Wage Freeze. Wage Restraint is an agreement not to demand or pay large wage increases. Wage Restraint:- the act of reducing the rate of increase in the amount that workers earn, or something that is done to achieve this reduction. Economists predict wage restraint will keep inflation low for some time. Wage Restraint is the act of keeping increases in wages under control. / Ограничение Роста Окладов представляет собой менее жёсткую меру контроля над ценами и достигается путём заключения с профсоюзом соглашения о том, что профсоюз ограничится только умеренными и обоснованными требованиями повышения окладов. Смотрите также Замораживание Окладов (Wage Freeze).

WAGERING CONTRACT = РОЗЫГРЫШНЫЙ КОНТРАКТ (или КОНТРАКТ–ПАРИ) – Wagering Contract is a contract by which a promisor agrees that upon the occurrence of an uncertain event or condition he or she will render a performance for which there is no agreed consideration exchanged, and under which the promisee or the beneficiary of the contract is not made whole for any loss caused by such occurrence (as in options, insurance contracts, trading in futures, or betting contracts). Wagering Contract is a contract which is of the nature of wager. Contracts of this nature include various common forms of valid commercial contracts, as contracts of insurance, contracts dealing in futures, options, etc. Other wagering contracts and bets are now generally made illegal by statute against betting and gambling, and wagering has in many cases been made a criminal offence. A Wagering Contract is one by which two persons, professing to hold opposite views touching the issue of a future uncertain event, mutually agree that, dependent on the determination of the event, one shall win from the other, and that other shall pay or hand over to him, a sum of money or other stake; neither of the parties having any other interest in that contract than the sum or stake he will so win or lose, there being no other consideration for making of such contract by either of the parties. If either of the parties may win, it is not a wagering contract. Wagering contract in different countries and comparison with English law:- the great majority of common law jurisdictions have adopted

gaming laws based on the gaming law on the UK gaming act 1845. Legislation in all Australian jurisdictions (for example) is based on section 18 of the gaming act, which provides that the contracts by way of wagering and gaming are null and void. The gaming and wagering laws of Malaysia, Honk Kong and New Zealand are also modeled after the UK gaming act. Until the enactment of the gaming act of 1845, wagering agreements were not prohibited by law of England. But section 18 of the act declared that contracts and agreements by way of wager shall be null and void and that no suit shall be brought or maintained by any court of law and equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won upon any wager. However, certain dealings in investments by way of business are accepted from invalidity under section 18 even though they might amount to wagering contracts, e.g., contracts for differences or bets on stock market indices. Section 30 of the contract act 1872 is influenced by the English gaming act 1845. Heavily influenced by the English decisions, the judges have adopted the essential features of that of the gaming act, however there is a major difference between the English and the Bangladeshi laws relating to wagers, under the English gaming act, agreements collateral to the wagering agreement are also rendered to be void, 38 whereas in Bangladesh collateral agreements are not necessarily void. A number of Indian companies at loses in foreign exchanges dealings, construct an argument that derivative transactions are in the nature of wagering arguments, and are hence not enforceable in Indian courts under section 21, and hence don't give rise to any liability or financial obligations in respect of repayment of loan to the bank. As a result of this, many prudent Indian banks such as the State Bank of India refrained from entering into any sort of derivative transactions with their clients for a very long time. See also Gaming Contract. Gaming Contract is a contract in which participants agree to play a game of chance. For example, if two friends make a bet on who will win the World Series, they have entered a gaming contract and the loser is obliged to pay the winner the agreed-upon amount. However, a gaming contract may not be enforceable in a jurisdiction where gambling is illegal. / Контракт-Пари или Розыгрышный Контракт (Wagering Contract):- . Смотрите также Игровой Контракт (Gaming Contract).

WAGERING POLICY = РОЗЫГРЫШНЫЙ ПОЛИС – Wagering Policy is a policy of insurance in which the insurer has no insurable interest. A contract of insurance in which the owner of the policy has no beneficial interest in the subject matter of the insurance is a speculative or wagering contract and in which such person has an interest only in the loss or destruction of the property, Westfall v American States Insurance Co., 334 N.E.2d. 523, 43 Ohio App.2d. 176; and where it is a policy of life insurance, the person to be benefited by the policy is interested in the death, rather than the life of the insured. Geisler v Mutual Benefit Health Accident Association, 163 Kan. 518, 183 P.2d. 853. Wagering Policy is a policy in respect of which the assured has no insurable interest. Wagering Policy is a policy effected on a ship, etc, in which the insurer has no insurable interest. See also Interest. / Гайсля (Geisler) против .

WAGES = ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАРПЛАТЫ, или ЗАРАБОТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ) – Wages:- cost of using labor as opposed to cost of using capital or land. As a price of labor, it is subject to the forces of demand and supply in the labor market, which in turn is affected by productivity levels and ability of the employers to substitute labor with other factors of production such as machinery. See also Wage. / Обычно под Зарплатами или Заработными Платами понимаются заработные платы производственных рабочих; денежное вознаграждение за труд работников на почасовой ставке или работающих сдельно.

WAGES AND SALARIES = ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАРАБОТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ) И ЖАЛОВАНЬЯ – Wages And Salaries are defined by Eurostat as 'the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including homeworkers), in return for work done during the accounting period' regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly or not. Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer. Wages and salaries include:- all gratuities, bonuses, ex gratia payments, 'thirteenth month payments', severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of-living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer. Wages and salaries which the employer continues to pay in the event of illness, occupational accident, maternity leave or short-time working may be recorded here or under social security costs, dependent upon the unit's accounting practices. Payments for agency workers are not included in wages and salaries. See also Wage And Salary. Wages And Salaries consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind. Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer for administrative convenience or other reasons and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries may be paid in various ways, including goods or services provided to employees for remuneration in kind instead of, or in addition to, remuneration in cash. What is the difference between Salary and Wages? The essential difference between a salary and wages is that a salaried person is paid a fixed amount per pay period and a wage earner is paid by the hour. Someone who is paid a salary is paid a fixed amount in each pay period, with the total of these fixed payments over a full year summing to the amount of the salary. This person is considered to be an 'exempt' employee. There is no linkage between the amount paid and the number of hours worked. For example, if a person has a USD52 000 salary and he is paid once a week, then the gross amount of each of the 52 paychecks he receives during the year is USD1 000 (USD52 000 / 52 weeks). The person receiving a salary is not paid a smaller amount for working fewer hours, nor is he paid more for working overtime. Someone who is paid wages receives a pay rate per hour, multiplied by the number of hours worked. This person is considered to be a 'non-exempt' employee. For example, a person who is paid a wage of USD20 per hour will receive gross pay of USD800 (USD20/hr x 40 hours) if he works a standard 40 hour week, but will only receive gross pay of USD400 (USD20/hr x 20 hours) if he works 20 hours in a week. A person who receives wages is also entitled to overtime pay of 1.5x his normal rate of pay if he works more than 40 hours per week. There is also a difference between salary and wages in regard to the speed of payment. If a person is paid a salary, he is paid through and including the pay date, because it is very simple for the payroll staff to calculate his salary, which is a fixed rate of pay. However, if a person is paid wages, he is usually paid through a date that is several days prior to the pay date; this is because his hours may vary, and the payroll staff needs several days to calculate his pay. If a person is paid wages and there is a gap between the last day worked for which he is paid and his pay date, that gap is paid in his next paycheck. This gap does not exist for a salaried worker, since he is paid through the pay date. Thus, pay is much more likely to be accrued in a company's financial statements for a person being paid wages than for someone being paid a salary. The expression of a person's pay rate varies depending on whether that person receives a salary or wages. Thus, a person may receive a salary of USD52 000, or wages of USD25.00 per hour. Assuming a standard work year of 2 080 hours per year, the person receiving wages of USD25.00 per hour is actually earning the same gross pay as the person receiving a salary of USD52 000 (2 080 hours x USD25/hour), though the person earning a wage has the opportunity to earn overtime, and so can be considered in a better compensation situation than the person being paid a salary.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN CASH = ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАРАБОТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ) И ЖАЛОВАНЬЯ В НАЛИЧНОСТИ – Wages And Salaries In Cash consist of wages or salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for short periods, e.g., on holiday; plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN KIND = ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАРАБОТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ) И ЖАЛОВАНЬЯ В НАТУРЕ – Wages And Salaries In Kind consist of remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households.

WAGES COUNCIL = СОВЕТ ПО ОКЛАДАМ – Wages Council is an organization made up of employers and employees' representatives which fixes basic employment conditions in industries where places of work are too small or too scattered for trade unions to be established. Wages Council (formerly, in Britain) is a statutory body empowered to fix minimum wages in an industry; abolished in 1994. Wages Council (in the UK) is one of a number of statutory bodies, now abolished, consisting of workers' and employers' representatives responsible for determining wages in particular industries. / Совет по Окладам – Британский орган, учреждённый Актом о Совете по Окладам 1954 (Wages Councils Act 1954) и Актом об Окладах 1986 (Wages Act 1986), который устанавливал минимальные ставки окладов в определённой отрасли. Каждый такой совет состоял из представителей работодателей и работников отрасли, а также независимых представителей. Советы обычно учреждались в отраслях, в которых возможности работников в заключении коллективных трудовых соглашений относительно невелики. Акт об Окладах 1986 запретил создание новых советов по окладам.

WAGES EXPENSE = РАСХОД ПО ОКЛАДАМ – Wages Expense:- the compensation earned by hourly-paid employees during the interval of time indicated in the heading of the income statement. Under the accrual basis of accounting, the date that wages are paid does not determine when the wages are reported as an expense. Wages Expense:- this account is used when a company pays an employee for his or her work during that accounting period. Wages Expense is the houry compensation cost incurred by a business for its hourly workers. This can be one of the largest expenses incurred by a business, especially in the services and production industries where there are many hourly employees. The amount recognized as wages expense in an organization's income statement varies, depending on whether it uses the accrual basis or cash basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, the amount of wages expense recognized is the amount earned by workers during the reporting period. Under the cash basis, the amount of wages expense recognized is the amount paid to workers during the reporting period. Wages expense may be reported separately for numerous departments of a business, but is most commonly used in the production area, where there is the greatest concentration of employees who are paid on an hourly basis. Those wages paid in the production area may be aggregated in the income statement into the cost of goods sold line item. Wages expense can vary considerably by period, depending on the amount of overtime paid. If there is overtime, the associated additional expense is usually included in the wages expense – overtime is not charged to a different expense account. Wages expense can also vary by period, due to differing numbers of work days in each month. Some months may have as few as 18 work days, while others have 23 work days, depending on the presence of holidays and the total number of days in the month.

WAGES PAYABLE = ВЫПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЕ (или К ОПЛАТЕ) ОКЛАДЫ (или ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ ПО ЗАРАБОТНЫМ ПЛАТАМ) – Wages Payable is a current liability account that records the amount of wages that are owed to employees for work that was performed by the employees in prior periods. In other words, wages payable is the amount of wages that employee hasn't paid the employees for their work. Example:- the wages payable account is usually used at the end of a period like a year-end. Many times the end of the year doesn't fall exactly at the end of a payroll period. For example, assume employees are paid every Friday and December 31 lands on a Tuesday. This means that at the beginning of the next year, January 01, the employer owes the employees two days worth of pay for the Monday and Tuesday worked in December. Since the employer pays the employees on Friday, these employees will have to wait until January 03 to get their full December wages. At the end of December, the employer owes the employees two days worth of pay, so it has to record that liability in its accounting system and present it on its financial statements. On December 31, the employer simply debits the wage expense and credits the wages payable account for the Monday and Tuesday wages. Later in January when the wages are paid, the employer would debit the wages payable account because the wages are no longer owed to the employees and credit the cash account for the amount of cash paid to the employees. Wages Payable:- this account is used to record employee compensation that has not yet been received by the employee. Wages Payable is the liability incurred by an organization for wages earned by but not yet paid to employees. The balance in this account is typically eliminated early in the following reporting period, when wages are paid to employees. A new wages payable liability is created later in the following period, if there is a gap between the date when employees are paid and the end of the period. For example, a company pays its hourly employees once a month, on the last business day of the month. In order to have sufficient time to process payroll, the payroll staff only pays wages based on hours recorded through the 26th day of the month, leaving as many as five days at month-end that will not be paid until the following monthly payroll. In March, this unpaid amount is USD25 000. The company controller records this amount as a debit to wages expense and a credit to the wages payable liability account. The entry is set up as a reversing entry, so the accounting software automatically reverses it at the beginning of the following month. The net effect of the entry is to recognize the unpaid wages as an expense in the same period in which employees earned the wages. When a business pays its employees salaries as of the end of a reporting period, there is no wages payable liability, since salary payments match the amount earned by employees through the payment date. Wages payable is considered a current liability, since it is usually payable within the next 12 months. In the rare cases where the payment is due in later than 12 months, it is classified in the balance sheet as a long-term liability. If the amount of the wages payable liability is minor, a company that only produces financial statements for internal purposes might consider not recording the liability at all during interim reporting periods. However, it may still be necessary to recognize the liability for the year-end financial statements, in order to issue more accurate audited financial statements. Wages Payable:- current liability account that reports the amounts owed to employees for hours worked but not yet paid as of the date of the balance sheet.

WAGE THEORY = ТЕОРИЯ ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ – Wage Theory:- portion of economic theory that attempts to explain the determination of the payment of labor. The subsistence theory of wages, advanced by David Ricardo and other classical economists, was based on the population theory of Thomas Malthus. It held that the market price of labor would always tend toward the minimum required for subsistence. If the supply of labor increased, wages would fall, eventually causing a decrease in the labor supply. If the wage rose above the subsistence level, population would increase until the larger labor force would again force wages down. The wage-fund theory held that wages depended on the relative amounts of capital available for the payment of workers and the size of the labor force. Wages increase only with an increase in capital or a decrease in the number of workers. Although the size of the wage fund could change over time, at any given moment it was fixed. Thus, legislation to raise wages would be unsuccessful, since there was only a fixed fund to draw on. Karl Marx, an advocate of the labor theory of value, believed that wages were held at the subsistence level by the existence of a large number of unemployed. The residual-claimant theory of wages, originated by the American economist Francis A. Walker, held that wages were the remainder of total industrial revenue after rent, interest, and profit (which were independently determined) were deducted. In the bargaining theory of wages, there is no single economic principle or force governing wages. Instead, wages and other working conditions are determined by workers, employers, and unions, who determine these conditions by negotiation. The marginal productivity theory of wages, formulated in the late XIX century, holds that employers will hire workers of a particular type until the addition to total output made by the last, or marginal, worker to be hired equals the cost of hiring

one more worker. The wage rate will equal the value of the marginal product of the last-hired worker. Supporters of this theory maintain that the test of an economic theory should be its predictive power. They hold that the marginal-productivity theory is a guide to long-run trends in wage determination and applies more generally than the bargaining theory of wages. / Дэйвид Рикадо (David Ricardo) Томэс Малфис (Thomas Malthus). Кал Макс (Karl Marx). Американский экономист Фрэнсис Эй. Вокэ (Francis A. Walker).

WAGS = WASHINGTON AREA GIRLS SOCCER LEAGUE

WAGON = ВАГОН – (1) Wagon is a railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods. Railcars and railcar trailers fitted only for the conveyance of goods are included. See also Rail Car. / Вагон – транспортное средство для перевозки пассажиров и грузов, приспособленное для движения на колёсах по рельсам. Вагон железнодорожный, от Французского слова Wagon, от Английского слова Waggon, означающее Повозка. Прототип вагона – небольшой ёмкости повозка, представлявшая собой ящик, передвигавшийся по деревянным рельсам на горных предприятиях вначале вручную, а затем конной тягой. Впервые появился в Англии, затем в Германии. В 1786 Ирландский политик, писатель и изобретатель Ричад Лавэл Эдьжвос (Richard Lovell Edgeworth; 1744–1817) предложил составлять поезда из таких повозок. Создание вагона связано с открытием конно-чугунных дорог, первая из которых построена в Графстве Суррей близ Лондона. На этой дороге конной тягой перемещались пассажирские и грузовые повозки. На Алтае Российский горный инженер и изобретатель Пётр Козьмич Фролов (1775–1839) в 1810 построил первую в России Змеиногорскую конночугунную дорогу с трёхвагонными составами. Железнодорожный состав из 12 грузовых вагонов и 21 пассажирского с паровой тягой испытан при открытии дороги между Стоктоном и Дарлингтоном (Англия) в 1825. Достижения в вагоностроении были продемонстрированы при открытии Манчестер-Ливерпулской железной дороги в Англии (1830), на котором присутствовали специалисты-путейцы многих стран, в том числе и России. В России первые грузовые и пассажирские вагоны различных типов построены на Александровском заводе в 1846. Это были крытые 4-осные вагоны и платформы с центральной сцепкой без буферов грузоподъёмностью 8.2 тонн (т). В 1855 построены первые 2-осные вагоны грузоподъёмностью 6.5–10 т; с 1862 стали строить вагоны-ледники для перевозки скоропортящихся пищевых продуктов; в 1872 появились цистерны 2-осной конструкции и специальные вагоны (для перевозки живой рыбы, молочных продуктов, песка и так далее). В 1892 создан грузовой вагон ‘нормального’ типа грузоподъёмностью 12.5 т. В 1905 грузоподъёмность грузовых вагонов в России была увеличена до 15 т, а в 1911 – до 16.5 т. В конце XIX века, наряду с созданием новых типов вагонов, совершенствуется конструкция кузова рессорного подвешивания, тяговых приборов, буферного устройства, тормозов и так далее. К 1917 парк грузовых вагонов в основном состоял из 2-осных вагонов и насчитывал:- крытых 67%, платформ 18%, полувагонов 5%, цистерн 6% и прочих 4%. Средняя грузоподъёмность 15.1 т. Первые пассажирские вагоны в России появились на Царскосельской железной дороге, открытой в 1837. Они имели вид карет. В 1846–51 на Александровском заводе было построено 239 различных пассажирских вагонов, а в 1865 Российский инженер К.И. Рехневский сконструировал тележку с двойным рессорным подвешиванием, обеспечивавшим плавный ход. Пассажирские вагоны были оборудованы креслами (в 1-м и 2-м классах), и только в 1866 введены первые спальные вагоны в скорых поездах Петербург–Москва (в 1867 в США созданы спальные вагоны системы Пульмана). Парк пассажирских вагонов был весьма разнообразен и состоял главным образом из 2-, 3-и 4-осных вагонов, в основном с деревянными рамами и кузовами, с печным или водяным отоплением (индивидуальное для каждого вагона) или с паровым от специального вагона-котельной; освещение преимущественно свечное, редко газовое; почти все пассажирские вагоны имели автоматические тормоза, сквозную упряжь с винтовой сцепкой и буферами. Нормализация пассажирских вагонов началась с постройкой в 1896 4-осного вагона длиной 18 метров (м). В 1906 были построены двухэтажные пассажирские вагоны с тележками системы Рыковского. За годы Советской власти вагонный парк коренным образом обновлен. В 1931 прекращено строительство старых типов вагонов и организовано производство крытых 2- и 4-осных грузовых вагонов грузоподъёмностью соответственно 20 и 50 т, платформ 20, 50 и 60 т, цистерн 24, 45, 50 м; 4-осных саморазгружающихся полувагонов грузоподъёмностью 60 т; хопперов 25, 60 и 70 т со стальной рамой и хребтовой балкой, позволяющей устанавливать автосцепку. Кузова изготовлялись с металлическим каркасом и обшивкой, выполненной из дерева или металлических листов. Вагоны оборудовались автотормозами отечественной конструкции (смотрите Тормоз Казанцева и Тормоз Матросова). С 1947 строятся цельнометаллические пассажирские вагоны длиной 23.6 м. По назначению различают вагоны пассажирские и грузовые; общесетевые и промышленные транспорта; для широкой и узкой железнодорожной колеи. Современные вагоны бывают несамоходными и самоходными (моторные электрифицированные железнодорожные, трамвайные, метрополитена, дизель-поездов, автомотрисы и другие). Пассажирские вагоны разделяются на вагоны общего назначения (для перевозки пассажиров, а также вагоны-рестораны, почтовые, багажные, электростанции и другие) и специального назначения (служебные, санитарные, лаборатории, клубы и так далее). К пассажирским относятся также вагоны трамвая и метрополитена. Пассажирские вагоны различают дальнего следования, межобластного и пригородного сообщения. Вагоны общего назначения бывают:- не купейные и купейные (мягкие или жёсткие). Вагоны строятся с цельнометаллическим кузовом несущей конструкции, индивидуальным водяным или электрическим отоплением, принудительной и естественной вентиляцией, электрическим освещением. На многих вагонах имеются установки для кондиционирования воздуха, горячего водоснабжения и охлаждения питьевой воды. Дизель- и электропоезда комплектуются из моторных и прицепных вагонов. Современные вагоны купейные мягкие имеют 24–32 места, жёсткие купейные – 38 спальных мест, не купейные 54 места (81 место для сидения), областного сообщения – 68 мест для сидения. На железных дорогах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) перевозилось за год свыше 2.8 миллиардов пассажиров, что составляло свыше 65% пассажирских перевозок в стране (1969). В 1970 в СССР было построено 1 800 пассажирских магистральных вагонов. Грузовые (товарные) вагоны подразделяются на вагоны универсальные (крытые, полувагоны, платформы, хопперы, цистерны, вагоны изотермические) и специальные (гондолы, транспортёры, для перевозки цемента, муки, битума, живой рыбы, молока, вина, спирта, сахара-сырца) и другие. В крытых вагонах перевозят грузы, требующие защиты от атмосферных воздействий, и ценные грузы. В СССР были наиболее распространены 4-осные крытые вагоны грузоподъёмностью 60 и 62 т. К грузовым вагонам промышленного транспорта относятся думпкары, шлаковозы, чугуновозы, вагонетки и другие. Большое число промышленных вагонов узкоколейные. Основные технико-экономические параметры грузовых вагонов:- грузоподъёмность, количество осей, коэффициент тары, удельный объём кузова, удельная площадь и линейные размеры. Грузоподъёмность вагона – наибольший груз, допускаемый к погрузке. Коэффициент тары – отношение тары (собственной массы вагона) к его грузоподъёмности. Удельная площадь – отношение полезной площади пола вагона к грузоподъёмности. Коэффициент тары грузового вагона в СССР на 9–12% ниже, чем в США; среднесуточный пробег в СССР составляет около 250 километров (км), в США – 83 км. По численности и грузоподъёмности парк грузовых вагонов СССР занимал 1-е место в Европе и 2-е – в мире. На грузовые вагоны приходилось около 70% грузооборота в стране (1968). В 1970 в СССР было построено 58 500 грузовых магистральных вагонов. Вагоны имеют общие для всех типов основные элементы (узлы):- ходовые части, кузов, ударно-тяговые приборы и тормоза. Ходовые части направляют вагон по рельсовым путям, обеспечивают безопасность передвижения при требуемых скоростях, плавность хода и наименьшее сопротивление движению, а также служат основанием для кузова. Ходовые части состоят из колёсных пар, букс, рессорного подвешивания и объединяющих их

балок и рам. Основанием кузова служит рама. К ней крепятся ударно-тяговые приборы и часть тормозного оборудования. Автосцепка с поглощающим аппаратом служит для сцепления вагонов и амортизации продольных усилий. Тормоза предназначены для автоматического регулирования скорости движения и остановки вагона или поезда. Все пассажирские и часть грузовых вагонов оборудуются, кроме автоматических, ручными тормозами. Нормативный срок службы крытого грузового вагона в СССР – 41 год; полувагона, платформы и цистерны – 43 года; пассажирского вагона – 55 лет. В мире насчитывается свыше 5 миллионов грузовых и свыше 200 тысяч пассажирских вагонов (1970). Развитие вагоностроения в СССР предусматривало создание грузовых вагонов большой грузоподъёмности, снижение тары и расхода металла на постройку каждого вагона, приспособленность вагона к максимальной механизации погрузочно-разгрузочных работ, совершенствование тормозов, автосцепных устройств и ходовых частей, обеспечивающих надёжную работу вагонов в тяжеловесных поездах (6 000–10 000 т) со скоростью до 120 километров в час (км/ч), применение в конструкции вагонов высокопрочных антикоррозийных сталей, высокопрочных алюминиевых сплавов и полимерных материалов, создание пассажирских вагонов для движения со скоростями 200–250 км/ч.

(2) Wagon is a four-wheeled vehicle designed to be drawn by draft animals and known to have been used as early as the I century BC, incorporating such earlier innovations as the spoked wheel and metal wheel rim. Early examples also had such features as pivoted front axles and linchpins to secure the wheels. In its essential form, therefore, the wagon has been in common use for about 2 000 years. During the IX century several additional improvements in harness and suspension led to a marked preference for wagons over carts as a means of passenger and long-distance transportation. Wagons were heavier than carts in construction, with a boxlike body that was useful for hauling freight and agricultural produce and a smoother ride due to the inherent stability of being supported on four wheels rather than two. Wagons were produced in many sizes and types, and those used for the carrying of passengers were equipped with springs between the box and the running gear. The coach variation was a later innovation, becoming a distinct form in the XVI century. One type of wagon, the Conestoga, became famous as a freight wagon during the XVIII century, and its descendant, the prairie schooner, was the most common vehicle used by settlers in the opening of the American West.

WAGON FOR INTERMODAL TRANSPORT = ВАГОН ДЛЯ СМЕШАННОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ – Wagon For Intermodal Transport is a wagon specially built or equipped for the transport of intermodal transport units (ITUs) or other goods road vehicles.

WAGON–KILOMETER = ВАГОНО–КИЛОМЕТР – Wagon-Kilometer (rail transport):- unit of measure representing any movement of a wagon loaded or empty over a distance of one kilometer. The distance to be considered is that actually run. Shunting and other similar movements are excluded. All wagon journeys are included irrespective of the ownership of the wagon. / Вагоно-Километр – показатель, характеризующий расстояния, пройденные вагонами в составе грузовых и пассажирских поездов. Рассчитывается раздельно для грузовых и пассажирских вагонов по маршрутам машиниста локомотивов, как произведение количества вагонов, включённых в состав поезда, и пройденного поездом расстояния. Вагоно-километр характеризует объём работы вагонного парка, используется для исчисления качественных показателей:- динамической нагрузки, среднесуточного пробега, коэффициент порожнего пробега и других. Вагоно-километр отражает издержки железнодорожного транспорта, связанные с перевозкой грузов и пассажиров.

WAGON TRAIN = ОБОЗ (или ВЕРЕНИЦА КРЫТЫХ ПОВОЗОК) – Wagon Train:- caravan of wagons organized by settlers in the United States for emigration to the West during the late XVIII and most of the XIX centuries. Composed of up to 100 Conestoga wagons (sometimes called Prairie Schooners), wagon trains soon became the prevailing mode of long-distance overland transportation for both people and goods. Wagon-train transportation moved westward with the advancing frontier. The XIX century saw the development of such famous roads as the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, the Smoky Hill Trail, and the Southern Overland Mail route. It was, however, in transit westward over the Oregon-California Trail that the wagon trains attained their most highly organized and institutionalized character. Meeting in early spring at a rendezvous town, perhaps near the Missouri River, the groups would form companies, elect officers, employ guides, and collect essential supplies while awaiting favorable weather, usually in May. Those riding in the wagons were directed and protected by a few on horseback. Once organized and on their way, wagon-train companies tended to follow a fairly fixed daily routine, from 4 am rising, to 7 am leaving, 4 pm encampment, cooking and tending to chores while the animals grazed, and simple recreation before early retirement. The companies had to be prepared for such challenges as crossing rivers and mountains and meeting hostile Indians. Wagon-train migrations are more widely known and written about than wagon freighting, which also played an essential role in an expanding America. Teamsters, best known as Bullwhackers or Muleskinners, conducted commercial operations on a more or less fixed two-way schedule until replaced by the railroad and the truck.

WAI = WEEKS AFTER INCUBATION

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WAINSCOT = ОБШИВКА (или (СТЕННАЯ) ПАНЕЛЬ) – Wainscot:- interior paneling in general and, more specifically, paneling that covers only the lower portion of an interior wall or partition. It has a decorative or protective function and is usually of wood, although tile and marble have at times been popular. The molding along the upper edge is called a Wainscot Cap and may serve as a chair rail. Traditionally, British wainscot was oak – imported from Russia, Germany, or Holland – and wainscot oak remains a term for especially selected, quartersawn oak for paneling. A typical use of wainscot appears in early English Renaissance mansions where oak paneling to a height of 8 or 10 feet (2.5 to 3 m) was installed and hung with paintings or armour. The French equivalent for wainscot is Boiserie. The latter term's use is generally reserved, however, for the profusely decorated paneling, often carved in low relief, of the XVII and XVIII centuries in France. Boiserie commonly covers the wall up to the ceiling and may also be painted, gilded, or, in some instances, inlaid. / Бозри (Boiserie).

WAIST = КОРСАЖ (или ЛИФ, или ПОЯСНАЯ ОДЕЖДА) – Waist is a garment or part of a garment covering the body from the neck to the waistline or just below; bodice; blouse.

WAIST GIRTH = ОБХВАТ ТАЛИИ – Waist Girth (for women):- bend to one side to find the natural crease of your waist. Measure at this point keeping tape comfortable around your waist. Waist Girth (for men):- measure your waist at the height you normally wear your pants. Waist or Waist Girth:- measure around your natural waistline, while in your underwear. Keep one finger between the tape and your body for an accurate fit. Waist Girth (for men):- measure over the waist band of the trousers (not over the belt though). Waist Girth (for men):- measure your waist at the height you normally wear your pants. Waist Girth (for women):- measure around your natural waistline keeping one finger between your body and the tape. Waist Girth (for women):- bend to one side to find the natural crease of your waist. Measure at this point keeping tape comfortable around your waist. Waist:- measure around the waist. Waist:- measured horizontally along the natural waistline. / Обхват Талии:- обхват в сантиметрах естественной линии талии между подвздошными костями и нижними рёбрами. При обмере человек дышит нормально, стоит выпрямившись с расслабленным животом. Обхват Талии – измеряется строго по линии талии. Обхват Талии – расстояние на уровне линии талии в плечевых изделиях и расстояние на уровне верхнего среза в поясных изделиях.

WAIST = ШКАФУТ (или XX) – Waist is:- (1) the part of a ship's deck between the poop and forecastle; and (2) the middle part of a sailing ship between foremast and mainmast. Waist is the portion of the deck between the forecastle and quarterdeck of a sailing vessel. / Под Шкафутом, от Нидерландского слова Schavot, означающее Стеллаж или Эшафот, понимается многозначный морской термин:- (i) Шкафут на кораблях и судах – средняя часть верхней палубы от фок-мачты до грот-мачты либо от носовой надстройки (бак) до кормовой (ют). (ii) Шкафут на деревянных парусных кораблях – широкие доски, уложенные горизонтально вдоль бортов для прохода с бака на шканцы (кватердек). (iii) Шкафут на речных металлических баржах – деревянный брус, идущий вдоль борта и служащий для установки леерных стоек.

WAISTBAND = ПОЯС – (1) Waistband (one-piece) is a single thickness of fabric that is doubled and stitched to the top of a pant.

(2) Waistband (two-piece):- when two identical pieces of fabric are placed back-to-back at the top of a pant, raw edges turned inside, and joined with two widely spaced rows of stitching. the pant body is inserted betweeen and along one edge. / втачивание (stitching).

WAISTCOAT = КОРОТКАЯ КУРТКА (или ФУФАЙКА, или XX) – Waistcoat is an ornamental garment worn under a doublet; (chiefly British) vest.

WAISTING = КОРСЕТ (или БЛУЗОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или КОРСЕТНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или XX) – Mercerized Waistings:- there has developed during comparatively recent years (1914), or since the mercerization process has been permitted to be used, a class of fabrics of wide variety, but which have quite a number of prominent features in common. This class of fabrics contains those which are mercerized in the piece in the filling direction, and these materials are used extensively for women's waistings and dresses, for men's shirtings and for various other purposes which creates for them a large field for sale. These cloths are produced in plain weave and also with dobby and Jacquard figures, and the results obtained appear to many consumers to be comparable to some silk fabrics, in fact they are quite often sold as such, for the lustre obtained through such methods is permanent. Since the introduction of fast colors which are able to stand the bleaching process there has been a greater opportunity for variety than there was earlier, and it is probable that the sale of such fabrics has hurt the sale of the older style Madras shirtings to quite an appreciable extent, for shirt makers can thus purchase their cloth and convert it themselves, thereby saving quite large amounts on certain lines. There has been some criticism regarding the wear of many of these new fabrics, it being claimed that they do not wear as well as the older lines and that mercerization hurts the cloth quality, but this is not true. The trouble has been when comparing the mercerized fabric that it has not been so heavy in weight or produced of such coarse yarns as the earlier shirting fabrics, and, naturally, would not stand as much hard wear. Of course, the soft twist applied to the filling yarn does render the mercerized fabric a little bit less durable, but not enough to allow any large criticism, especially when similar weights of fabrics are considered. The newer fabrics are sold largely because of their improved appearance, and because they offer opportunities for the use of fancy weaves which the others do not, and because they can be sold at a reasonable price which never could be noted on the older style of goods. Not only does such a fabric offer the above opportunity, so far as the weave is concerned, but it also allows yarns of fine sizes to be handled at a comparatively low cost, yarns which were very seldom handled at all in the earlier fabrics for the same purposes, and besides, when they were handled, it was at prohibitive prices, so far as any large sale of the cloth was concerned. Thus it will be seen that competition has developed quite extensively between Madras and mercerized shirtings, but only because the sale of the latter eliminates some of the opportunities for the sale of the former, and not because the fabrics as sold are very similar in appearance, because they usually are not. It is quite true that mercerized waistings and similar fabrics have often been purchased in place of silk material, and for this reason, they may be said to offer a certain amount of competition to such lines. One fact worth noting is that retailers in general have not as yet shown the variety or the adaptability of such material, for comparatively few lines have been purchasable by them up to the present time, and the fabrics which they have obtained in many cases have been styles of which cutters-up bought too heavily and disposed of at second hand. For this reason, the future possibilities of such cloths have not been tried out extensively. Last year saw a large increase in the use of such cloths and the coming year will witness a still greater one. But that buyers have recognized the situation is seen from the large purchases which have been made recently from mills which are able to produce these constructions in fancy weaves. In a general way, Madras shirtings are made from bleached yarn, and many of them have a somewhat higher warp count than they do filling count, while the warp yarn is also coarser in size than the filling, although this variation is usually comparatively slight, while mercerized fabrics are usually made from grey yarns. They also have a higher, or a radically higher, count in the filling than they do in the warp, and the filling is usually a heavier size of yarn than the warp, in many instances being about half as fine. This variation in cloth construction gives a much different cloth when produced and one which is radically different when finished. Besides, the fillings in Madras shirtings, which are made from bleached yarns, are comparatively as hard twisted as the warp, so that they can be handled successfully, while for the fabric which is to be mercerized, the filling has a much lower standard of twist, this standard being often less than three times the square root of the yarn size. Another feature worth noting is that a large number of the mercerized fabrics are made from combed yarns, while the earlier fabrics were and are made largely from carded stock, which gives a cloth that not only is not likely to be so strong but will not be comparable in appearance. Not only does the better yarn used tend to make a more even fabric, but the mercerized cloths, due to the various processes of finishing, lose entirely the reed marks which often make bleached and dyed yarn fabrics very objectionable, but which cannot be eliminated, excepting at a cost which is not desirable. Certain mercerized fabrics are made with carded warp and combed filling, while there are some which are made wholly from carded stock, but the majority of such fabrics, especially those made from medium and fine yarns, are manufactured from combed material. One construction which is used extensively, and which forms the basis for many weaves and stripes, is 64 by 72, with 50s-1 warp and 30s-1 soft twist filling. The fabric which we have analyzed is about this construction in the ground, although a warp of 55s-1 has been used instead of 50s-1. Another finer construction which is used in many of the higher grade fabrics is 72 by 96, with 70s-1 or finer warp and 40s-1 soft twist filling. These two constructions give a good general idea regarding the yarns used and the sizes which render the best results and also gives a general idea regarding the constructions employed. The soft twist filling is used, because better results can be obtained when the cloth is mercerized. Soft twist in the yarn allows the various Cotton fibers to lie more nearly parallel in the yarn, thus reflecting the light and giving more lustre. In a good many fabrics Egyptian Cotton is used for the filling, because this material has been found to give better results than other kinds of Cotton. Possibly, there is more Egyptian Cotton used for filling in fabrics which are to be mercerized than there is in any other one material with the exception of knitted fabrics. Following is the analysis of the fabric considered which contains a dobby pattern with stripes of crowded yarn, and also a plain fabric of a higher construction and with finer yams. Analysis No. 1:- (i) Width of warp in reed, 29-1/2 inches; (ii) Width of fabric finished, 28 inches; (iii) Ends per inch finished (over all) 84; (iv) Ends per inch finished (ground) 68; (v) Reed 32 x 2; (vi) Ends in the warp 2/16 2,288 2/16 = 2,352, total ends; (vii) Warp yarn 55/1; (viii) Filling yarn 30/1; (ix) Picks per inch, grey, 72; (x) Warp take-up, 7%; (xi) Warp weight, grey 0.054 7; (xii) Filling weight, grey 0.084 3; (xiii) Total weight per yard, grey 0.139 0; and (xiv) Yards per pound 7.19. Analysis No. 2:- (i) Width of warp in reed, 29-1/2 inches; (ii) Width of fabric finished, 28 inches; (iii) Ends per inch finished 72; (iv) Reed 34 x 2; (v) Ends in warp 2/16 1,974 2/16 = 2,038; (vi) Warp yarn 70/1; (vii) Filling yarn 40/1; (viii) Picks per inch, grey, 96; (ix) Warp take-up, 6%; (x) Warp weight, grey 0.036 9; (xi) Filling weight, grey 0.084 3; (xii) Total weight, per yard, grey 0.121 2; and (xiii) Yards per pound, grey 8.25. Most of the fabrics which are of the construction described are made on ordinary or fancy looms, and comparatively few are made on automatic machines. This is true

partly because the mills which can produce yarns of the required quality do not contain many automatic looms and also because there is a much greater necessity for having the cloth produced contain few flaws when compared with cheap carded materials. Then it is also questionable whether there is any great advantage to be gained through the use of automatic looms when fine warp yarns are used. In any case, it is at least certain that the advantage which is obtained is not as great as it is on fabrics which are woven from rather heavy yarns. A large portion of the mercerized fabrics are made with fancy dobby or Jacquard weaves, and for these weaves the ordinary automatic arrangement is not very adaptable. In making patterns for these cloths it is almost always the practice to make the figures almost entirely of filling floats. This shows up the figures more prominently, and when the cloth is mercerized the results are more desirable. Sometimes warp floats are used in combination with filling floats so as to bring out certain effects, but they are not used extensively, because the warp is usually of much finer size than the filling and does not show up any effects very well. Stripes are sometimes operated from the same beam as the ground yarn, and this probably has been done in the cloth which we have analyzed. This method can be taken if the weave and threads per dent can be adjusted correctly, but the price of cloth and the demands of buyers often make such a thing impossible, and the stripe must be made from an extra beam. When colored stripes are being produced, even though woven with plain weave, they are practically always placed on a separate beam. We are giving the drawing-in draft and chain for Fabric No. 1 which has been analyzed. This should be entirely clear, but for various reasons, it may be well to state that the figures in the draft represent the various harnesses on which the warp threads are drawn to produce this pattern. The figures at the bottom of the draft represent the number of threads which are reeded in each dent after they have been drawn through the heddle eyes in the harnesses, while the figures to the right of the draft represent the number of heddles which are required on each harness, so that the warp can be all drawn in. In fancy cloth mills, harnesses are almost always made up previous to the drawing-in operation, so that it will not be necessary to add any heddles when the warp is partly drawn in, or take them off after the drawing-in is completed. Finishing:- As previously stated, the fabric which is being considered is treated in a radically different manner from that used on the ordinary Madras or waisting fabrics. In the first place, it is necessary to bleach the cloth because it is in its grey state when woven, and the yarns contain the cotton wax besides the dirt from handling and other foreign material which has to be eliminated before any material can be successfully dyed or finished. Some finishers use the ordinary bleach when finishing such fabrics, while others use the peroxide process, but the method employed is of little importance. The bleaching makes the fabric which is being treated white, but it does not impart any lustre to it. This is done by another process which is called Mercerization, from the man who originally discovered the process. Caustic soda when applied to Cotton cloth or yarn causes it to shrink very materially, usually about 20 per cent when the cloth is shrunk as much as possible, but when this is allowed there is no lustre imparted. The lustre is obtained when the material is held out to as nearly its grey width as possible. The Cotton fibers, which in their ordinary state are rather flat twisted tubes, seem to swell out and appear more or less like small glass rods when examined under the microscope after they have been mercerized. This smooth appearance reflects the light rays and makes the lustre which is ordinarily noted. By using filling which is soft twisted the process of mercerization is aided, for the fibres, as previously stated, lie more nearly parallel in the fabric, although it is possible to impart some lustre to even the shortest Cotton fibers, and also when they are twisted harder than ordinarily noted. This will be readily recognized by examining some of the high-class voiles which are now being sold, because the yarns which these fabrics contain are very hard twisted, but even under such conditions it has been found that mercerization adds to their finished appearance, and it is often employed. Various methods are used to obtain the lustrous results which are noted in this class of fabrics, but the main necessity in obtaining these results is to hold out the fabric tightly in the filling direction when it is being treated, and, at the same time, to allow the caustic soda solution to operate. It would naturally be supposed that results would be better if a stronger solution were to be used, but this is not true, and the use of a solution over a certain strength is only a waste of material and adds to the cost. After mercerization the fabric is washed, worked, so as to slip the threads and picks into their proper positions, calendered, folded and handled in any special way necessary, and is then ready for shipment. Quite a little of such material is sold in the white state, but there are also a good many fabrics which are printed or piece dyed in addition to being mercerized. The Price For Finishing and applying the mercerization process will vary somewhat, but to-day the quoted price is 1-1/4 cents a yard, with an allowance of 2 per cent as a working loss in yardage and 3 cents a piece for the so-called silk papers for folders. It often happens when finishing fabrics entirely in the white that this above-mentioned 2 per cent working loss does not occur. The charge for the cases in which the fabrics are shipped is usually about one-twentieth of a cent a yard. When a fabric is to be dyed in addition to bleaching and mercerizing, the price is 1-1/2 cents a yard, and the 2 per cent working loss is almost always noted because of the smaller quantities handled. For printing, in addition to bleaching and mercerizing, the price is likely to be about 2 cents a yard, although the kind of pattern desired will affect the cost somewhat. In all the above quotations the amount of cloth which is to be finished will affect the prices named for accomplishing it, that is, when a small amount is to be treated, the price is likely to be somewhat higher than when a large amount is to be done. In general, it can be said that the price for this work has decreased quite a little in recent years, and, in addition, the results obtained are very much improved, facts which have in this instance been responsible for cheaper cloth to the consumer. As previously stated, the warp in mercerized fabrics such as those described is usually of rather fine size, but in construction it is no different from the ordinary warp of the same size used in making the usual fancy cloths. For 55s-1 combed warp for cloth similar to that analyzed the Cotton used would be 1-1/4 inches in length. The rolls on the various frames should be set so that in no case will the Cotton fibers be broken, for unsatisfactory yarn will result if this is done. The 55s-1 warp might be made either by three or four processes of fly-frames, although it is likely that four processes will give much better and more satisfactory results. Two layouts for such yarn follow one produced from a 35-grain finisher drawing sliver, and with 3 processes of fly-frames and the other for a finisher drawing sliver of 48 grains with 4 processes of fly-frames. 3 Processes, Fly Frames:- (i) 1 yard of 55/1 = 0.151 5 grains; (ii) 0.97 3% contraction in spinning; (iii) 0.147 0; (iv) 10.27 spinning draft; (v) 1.514 ÷ 2 ends = 0.757 = 11 hank roving; (vi) 6.85 fine frame draft; (vii) 5.185 ÷ 2 ends = 2.59 = 3.21 hank roving; (viii) 5.75 intermediate frame draft; (ix) 14.892 ÷ 2 ends = 7.45 = 1.12 hank roving; (x) 4.70 slubber frame draft; (xi) 35 grains finisher drawing weight. 4 Processes, Fly Frames:- (i) 1 yard of 55/1 = 0.151 5 grains; (ii) 0.97 3% contraction in spinning; (iii) 0.1470; (iv) 10.27 spinning draft; (v) 1.514 ÷ 2 ends = 0.757 = 11 hank roving; (vi) 6 fine frame draft; (vii) 4.54 ÷ 2 ends = 2.27 = 3.67 hank roving; (viii) 5.2 second intermediate draft; (ix) 11.80 ÷ 2 ends = 5.90 = 1.41 hank roving; (x) 4.4 first intermediate draft; (xi) 25.96 ÷ 2 ends = 12.98 = 0.64 hank roving; (xii) 3.7 slubber frame draft; (xiii) 48 grains finisher drawing weight. The filling used in such a cloth would probably be made from 1-1/8-inch Cotton, and the rolls should be set correctly for this length of staple. It often happens that it is necessary to use a longer Cotton staple in making filling yarn which is to be used in cloth that is to be mercerized. Methods will depend somewhat on the machinery being used and largely on the amount of twist which is to be given to the yarn for filling. When the twist per inch is lowered radically, a longer staple of Cotton must be used if the yarn spins well in the spinning room, or if it be handled successfully, that is, if it is made on an ordinary spinning frame. One layout for 30s-1 filling which is to be soft twisted and produced with three fly-frame processes and with a 45-grain finisher drawing sliver is as follows:- (i) 1 yard of 30/1 = 0.277 8 grains; (ii) 0.98 2% contraction in spinning; (iii) 0.272 2; (iv) 8.45 spinning frame draft; (v) 2.30 ÷ 2 ends = 1.15 = 7.25 hank roving; (vi) 6.5 fine frame draft; (vii) 7.48 ÷ 2 ends = 3.74 = 2.23 hank roving; (viii) 5.57 intermediate frame draft; (ix) 20.83 ÷ 2 ends = 10.42 = 0.8 hank roving; (x) 4.32 slubber frame draft; (xi) 45 grains finisher drawing weight. It is not necessary to state any particular facts regarding the methods which should be used in handling Cotton in the early processes of making Cotton yarn, for they are well known, and any radical changes from them are likely to result in poor yarn and low quality cloth. The more care which is given to the preliminary processes of yarn making the

better will be the quality of the cloth and the price which can be obtained. In no case should a machine be operated at an excessive speed in order to obtain greater production, especially when the fabric which is to be produced is selling for a comparatively high price, and it is very questionable whether on the cheapest fabrics excessive speed results in any great ultimate economy. Dyeing Particulars:- (1) Orange:- (i) Toluylene fast orange L X 1-1/2%; (ii) 10–30% Glauber's salt crystals; (iii) 1–2% soda ash; (iv) Enter at the boiling point and work with the steam turned off. (2) Red:- (i) Benso fast eosine B L 2%; (ii) 20–60% Glauber's salt crystals; (iii) 1–2% soda ash; (iv) Enter at the boiling point and work with the steam turned off. (3) Blue:- (i) Oxamine blue 3 B M 3/4%; (ii) 10–20% Glauber's salt crystals. (4) Yellow:- (i) Stilbene yellow, 2 G P extra cons. 1%; (ii) 10–20% Glauber's salt crystals. (5) Pink:- (i) Benso fast eosine B L 1/2%; (ii) 20–60% Glauber's salt crystals; (iii) 1–2% soda ash; (iv) Enter at a ratner low temperature and warm up rather slowly. The Glauber's salt is added subsequently and in several portions. (6) Heliotrope:- (i) Benso fast heliotrope 1/2%; (ii) 10–30% Glauber's salt crystals; (iii) 1–2% soda ash; (iv) Enter at the boiling point and work with the steam turned off. (7) Brown:- (i) Cotton brown G 2 1/2%; (ii) 10–20% Glauber's salt crystals. / уточина.

WAITER = РАЗНОСЧИК – Waiter is an attendant at the London Stock Exchange or Lloyd's who carries messages:- the modern equivalent of waiters who performed these duties in the XVII-century London coffee houses in which these institutions originated. / Разносчик – вспомогательный работник Лондонской Фондовой Биржи (London Stock Exchange) и Лойда (Lloyd's), который разносит сообщения, бумагу и так далее. Название восходит к Лондонским кофейным домам XVII века, из которых и развились вышеуказанные институты, где разносчики также выполняли свои функции.

WAITING PERIOD = ПЕРИОД ОЖИДАНИЯ – (1) Waiting Period is the period of time between filing a registration statement with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the registration statement being declared effective by the SEC. Also known as Cooling-Off Period, and Quiet Period. This is one part of the IPO process during which the issuing company is limited in its announcements to the public. This period of time can last up to three months. The federal securities laws do not define the term Quiet Period, which is also referred to as the Waiting Period. However, a quiet period extends from the time a company files a registration statement with the SEC until SEC staff declare the registration statement 'effective'. During that period, the federal securities laws limit what information a company and related parties can release to the public. The failure to comply with these restrictions generally is referred to as 'Gun-Jumping'. On June 29, 2005, the commission voted to adopt modifications to the registration, communications, and offering processes under the Securities Act of 1933. Among many other provisions, the rules update and liberalize permitted offering activity and communications to allow more information to reach investors by revising the 'gun-jumping' provisions under the Securities Act. The cumulative effects of these rules are as follows:- (i) Well-known seasoned issuers are permitted to engage at any time in oral and written communications, including use at any time of a new type of written communication called a 'Free Writing Prospectus', subject to enumerated conditions (including, in some cases, filing with the commission); (ii) All reporting issuers are, at any time, permitted to continue to publish regularly released factual business information and forward-looking information; (iii) Non-reporting issuers are, at any time, permitted to continue to publish factual business information that is regularly released and intended for use by persons other than in their capacity as investors or potential investors; (iv) Communications by issuers more than 30 days before filing a registration statement will be permitted so long as they do not reference a securities offering that is the subject of a registration statement; (v) All issuers and other offering participants will be permitted to use a free writing prospectus after the filing of the registration statement, subject to enumerated conditions (including, in some cases, filing with the commission). Offering participants, other than the issuer, will be liable for a free writing prospectus only if they use, refer to, or participate in the planning and use of the free writing prospectus by another offering participant who uses it. Issuers will have liability for any issuer information contained in any other offering participant's free writing prospectus as well as any free writing prospectus they prepare, use, or refer to. (vi) The exclusions from the definition of prospectus are expanded to allow a broader category of routine communications regarding issuers, offerings, and procedural matters, such as communications about the schedule for an offering or about account-opening procedures; and (vii) The exemptions for research reports are expanded. A number of these rules include conditions of eligibility. Most of the rules, for example, are not available to blank check companies, penny stock issuers, or shell companies. The rules address the treatment under the Securities Act of electronic communications, including electronic road shows and information located on or hyperlinked to an issuer's website. The rules define written communication as any communication that is written, printed, a radio or television broadcast, or a graphic communication. The definition of graphic communication and, thus, electronic road show excludes communications that are carried live and in real-time to a live audience, regardless of the means of transmission. Electronic road shows for initial public offerings of common equity or convertible equity securities will have to make a bona fide electronic road show readily available to an unrestricted audience to avoid filing the electronic road show with the commission. No other road shows will be subject to filing. The effective date of the rules was December 01, 2005. Waiting Period is the time during which the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) studies a firm's registration statement. During this time the firm may distribute a preliminary prospectus. The Waiting Period refers to the time period between a company filing a registration statement with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the SEC declaring that statement to be effective. This is also referred to as the 'Quiet Period'. How it works (example):- under the SEC rules, once a company makes its SEC registration filing for its initial public offering, it must not release information about its activities or related parties to the public until the SEC approves the registration for the offering. The SEC interprets this rule broadly, even including board members, management, and employees talking about the company. In 2005, the SEC changed many provisions of the waiting period and now allows companies to continue to publish information about themselves electronically and to continue to publish and report company activities through normal company networks. Why it Matters:- the waiting period precedes the introduction of a company into the capital market. During that time, the amount of public exposure and hype must be minimized to prevent any interference with SEC efforts to evaluate the company's filings. The release of any information may cause investors to 'jump the gun' on valuations and expectations for the company. The SEC's intention is to create a level playing field for all investors in the capital market, ensuring that all have the same information about the company when it goes out for sale on the market. / Период Ожидания – период до того, как вступит в силу какое-либо правило. В отношении ценных бумаг – это период времени, установленный Комиссией по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities and Exchange Commission), который должен пройти после подачи заявления на регистрацию (registration statements) ценных бумаг и до момента, когда эти ценные бумаги будут предложены к открытой продаже. Этот период может быть продлен, если требуется более длительное время для внесения исправлений или дополнения информации в регистрационное заявление (registration statement) и проспект (prospectus). Период Ожидания – период времени, составляющий обычно 20 дней, который должен пройти с момента подачи заявки в Американскую Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам на регистрацию новой ценной бумаги и моментом, когда ценные бумаги могут быть публично предложены.

(2) Waiting Period is the time between the filing of an insurance claim and the payments made on the claim. Also known as Elimination Period. Typically, the longer the waiting period on an insurance claim, the cheaper the policy will be for the holder. / Период Ожидания:- одним из условий страхования дохода в случае потери трудоспособности (disability income insurance) является период ожидания, который проходит с момента поступления нетрудоспособности до времени начала выплаты пособий. Период ожидания до момента предъявления страховых требований называется также период устранения (elimination period).

(3) Waiting Period is the length of time an individual must be employed by a particular employer before joining the employer's pension scheme. Identical term – Qualifying Period.

(4) Waiting Period is a period of time between the beginning of a disability and the date benefits begin.

WAITING TIME = ВРЕМЯ ОЖИДАНИЯ (или СРОК ОЖИДАНИЯ) – Waiting Time is the period of time between the moment at which one is ready for an activity to start and the moment at which this activity can actually begin. See also Queue Time.

WAIVE = ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ – Waive:- to forego; to refrain from insisting upon application of an insurance deductible under specific conditions.

WAIVER = ПЕРЕДАЧА ПРАВ (или ОТКАЗ, или ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ОТКАЗ, или ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРАВ, или ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЕ) – (1) Waiver is the voluntary action of a person or party that removes that person's or party's right or particular ability in an agreement. The waiver can either be in written form or some form of action. A waiver essentially removes a real or potential liability for the other party in the agreement. For example, in a settlement between two parties, one party might, by means of a waiver, relinquish its right to pursue any further legal action once the settlement is finalized. A waiver carried out by an action, for example, might be based on whether a party in an agreement acts on a right, such as the right to terminate the deal in the first year of the contract. If it does not terminate the deal before the first year, that party waives its right to do so in the future. Waiver is an agreement attached to a policy which exempts from coverage certain disabilities or injuries that otherwise would be covered by the policy. Waiver is the intentional or voluntary relinquishment of a known right or privilege granted under an agreement, or the failure to take advantage of some failure of performance or other wrong. For example, if a Licensee fails to complain about a series of interruptions in connecting to a Licensor's database, the Licensor may later claim that the Licensee has Waived any claim that the service interruptions constituted a breach of the License Agreement. / Под Отказом От Права понимается отмена или недействительность права. Отказ от права может быть добровольным либо произойти в результате вмешательства закона. Например, если арендатор нарушает условия договора об аренде, а арендодатель требует с него уплаты ренты, несмотря на нарушения договора, арендодатель может лишиться своего права разорвать договор об аренде.

(2) Waiver is a document used to allow cargo carriage by different flag vessels other than original destination country vessels. Also for government cargoes where vessels under certain flags cannot carry the shipments.

(3) Waiver:- under the old GATT system the Waiver was often criticized as an 'easy track' amendment process, the WTO Agreement has stiffened the waiver rules while easing the amendment rules. The waiver is temporary, may be terminated by the WTO, and is subject to a 3/4s vote (stricter than some amendment votes). The opt-out is not like an amendment, because it only avoids the treaty obligations to that specific member against whom one has opted out. The treaty obligations vis-a-vis the other members still apply. A party could avoid an amendment if it were one altering the rights and obligations of members and if the Ministerial Conference decided that members not accepting the amendment may nonetheless remain members. If the waiver applicant met the criteria for a waiver, within the judgment of the Ministerial Conference, there would be no way for a member to avoid the implications of that waiver. Similarly, there is no way to avoid an opt-out vis-a-vis a specific member. Waiver is a permission granted by WTO members allowing a WTO member not to comply with normal commitments. Waivers have time limits and extensions have to be justified. / Под Отказом или Исключением понимается законное исключение, предусмотренное GATT, согласно которому подписавшие его стороны вправе разрешить одной из сторон придерживаться практики, которая в общем противоречит её обязательствам, принятым согласно GATT.

WAIVER APPROACH = ПОДХОД ПО ОТКАЗУ (или КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ОТКАЗА) – Waiver Approach:- instead of suppressing tabular data, some agencies ask respondents for permission to publish cells even though doing so may cause these respondents' sensitive information to be estimated accurately. This is referred to as the Waiver Approach. Waivers are signed records of the respondents' granting permission to publish such cells. This method is most useful with small surveys or sets of tables involving only a few cases of dominance, where only a few waivers are needed. Of course, respondents must believe that their data are not particularly sensitive before they will sign waivers.

WAIVER CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА ОБ ОТКАЗЕ – (1) Waiver Clause is a clause which entitles both underwriter and assured to take measures to prevent or reduce loss without prejudice to the rights of either party. / В морском страховании под Оговоркой Об Отказе понимается положение, позволяющее любой из сторон предпринимать шаги для уменьшения последствий убытка 'без ущемления прав'.

(2) Waiver Clause is a clause in a marine insurance policy which preserves the respective rights of the insurer and the insured if either takes action to preserve the insured property from loss. The clause provides that any such action shall not be construed as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. Clause in a marine insurance policy stating that no acts of the insurer or insured in recovering, saving or preserving the property insured, shall be considered a dismissal from or acceptance of abandonment.

WAIVER OF DEMAND = ОТКАЗ ОТ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или XX) – Waiver Of Demand:- an agreement by the party that has endorsed a check or draft to accept legal responsibility, without being formally notified, should the original issuer of the check or draft default. The waiver of demand may be express or implied; it may also be oral or written unless oral waivers are specifically prohibited by law. The term also refers to a bank's waiver of its right to formal notification when it presents short-term negotiable debt instruments such as drafts or banker's acceptances to a Federal Reserve bank for rediscounting. In such instances, the Federal Reserve considers the bank's endorsement as a 'waiver of demand, notice and protest' if the original issuer defaults on its debt obligation. / Отказ от протеста векселя.

WAIVER OF PREMIUM = ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРЕМИИ – Waiver Of Premium:- a provision in some policies to relieve the insured of premium payments falling due during a period of continuous total disability that has lasted for a specified length of time, such as three or six months. Waiver Of Premium is a provision in a policy establishing specific conditions under which the policy will be kept in force without the policyholder's being required to continue to pay premiums. Waiver Of Premium:- if you have a waiver of premium provision in your long-term care or disability insurance policy, you may qualify to stop paying premiums once you've begun collecting benefits. A waiver of premium provision increases the cost of your insurance, but means that you won't be left without coverage if you are no longerable to pay the premiums. Waiver Of Premium is a provision in an insurance policy that allows payment of insurance premiums to be permanently or temporarily stopped in the event the policyholder becomes incapacitated. Waiver of Premium is an agreement between an insurance company and a policyholder allowing the policyholder not to pay premiums if he/she is seriously injured, ill or disabled. In general, the policyholder must pay a one-time fee for the insurer to include a waiver of premium clause in a policy. / Добровольный Отказ От Взноса:- условие страхового полиса, гласящее, что все взносы по страховому полису должны быть отменены, если владелец полиса серьёзно заболеет или станет инвалидом – либо временно, либо навсегда – и, следовательно, не сможет выплачивать взносы. Некоторые полисы автоматически включают данное условие, в то время как в других случаях это

необязательное условие, а недоплаченные взносы должны покрыться дополнительными. В течение периода отказа условие о всех выплатах, полагающихся по полису, остаётся в силе.

WAIVER OF PROBATE = ОТКАЗ ОТ УТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ ЗАВЕЩАНИЯ (или ОТКАЗ ОТ НАСЛЕДСТВА) – Waiver Of Probate:- an affidavit required for the transfer of securities from estates that have not been probated. The estate must pay a 2% surety premium for insurance on the transfer.

WAIVER OF PROTEST = ОТКАЗ ОТ ПРОТЕСТА – Waiver Of Protest is a statement signed by the endorser of a note, indicating that he or she will remain liable even if he or she is not notified that the note has not been paid when due.

WAKE = КИЛЬВАТЕР (или ПОПУТНАЯ СТРУЯ) – In fluid dynamics, a Wake may either be:- (1) the region of recirculating flow immediately behind a moving or stationary blunt body, caused by viscosity, which may be accompanied by flow separation and turbulence; or (2) the wave pattern on the water surface downstream of an object in a flow, or produced by a moving object (e.g., a ship), caused by density differences of the fluids above and below the free surface and gravity (or surface tension), or both. Wake is a vessel's track through the water. Wake is:- (1) the path left behind a ship on the surface of the water; (2) the turbulent air left behind a flying aircraft; and (3) (figuratively) the area behind something, typically a rapidly moving object. / Кильватер – строй кораблей при следовании один за другим по линии курса. Смотрите также Боевые Порядки. Кильватер – волновая струя, остающаяся позади идущего судна; например, идти, следовать в кильватер или в кильватере (о судах:- следуя друг за другом). Под Кильватером или Кильватерной Струёй, от Голландского слова Kielwater, от Kiel, означающее Киль, и Water, означающее Вода, понимается:- (1) след, остающийся позади идущего судна; (2) идти в кильватер – значит идти вслед за другим судном. Кильватер – заметный на поверхности воды след от проходящего судна, очень скоро пропадающий вместе с успокоившимися волнами.

WAL = WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIFE

WALA = WEIGHTED AVERAGE LOAN AGE

WALE = ПЕТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТОЛБИК – Wale:- in knit fabrics, a column of loops running lengthwise the fabric. / Петельный Столбик – совокупность следующих друг за другом и соединённых друг с другом петель в направлении длины полотна.

WALÉ = ВАЛЕ (или АВАЛЕ, или КОЛОНКА (ПЕТЕЛЬ)) – Walé is:- (1) in knit fabrics, a column of loops lying lengthwise in the fabric. The number of wales per inch is a measure of the fineness of the fabric. (2) In woven fabrics, one of a series of ribs, cords, etc, running either warpwise or fillingwise. / (1) В трикотажных тканях Вале – колонка петель (петли, идущие в вязаном изделии друг за другом по вертикали). (2) Вертикальная Бороздка в вязаном изделии. (3) Рубчик. репсов (ribs), . Под Вале, от Французского слова Walé, синонима Французского слова Awale, означающее Авале, понимается Африканская игра, заключающаяся в перемещении зёрен по клеткам.

WALE = ОБШИВНОЙ ПОЯС (или БАРХОУТ, или ВЕЛЬС) – Wale is a thick plate, on a ship, designed to withstand heavy impact. / Толстая пластина на судне, предназначенная для сопротивления сильным ударам.

WALE COUNT = ЧИСЛО ПЕТЕЛЬНЫХ СТОЛБИКОВ – Wale Count:- the number of wales in a knit fabric per unit length. For example:- wales per inch.

WALK = ПРОГУЛИВАТЬСЯ (или ПОХОДКА, или ПОСТУПЬ, или ТРОПА) – Walk:- includes jogging, walking, etc, provided the origin and destination are not the same.

WALK = ВЫСТУП (или ХХ) – Walk:- to use the rudders opposite to the screws so as to cause the tow to move sideways in close maneuvering.

WALK AWAY = УМЫКНУТЬ (или ВЫНОСИТЬ, или ХХ) – Walk Away:- to take and maintain a position in a stock after going to the floor to consummate a trade. Antithesis of trade me out, buy them back.

WALKER = ВОКЁ (или СКОРОХОД, или ХОДУНОК) – Walker is a walking shoe.

WALKING = ХОДЬБА (или ХХ) – Walking is a colloquial term for a flanking maneuver. Walking:- activity that ranges from a competitive sport, usually known as Race Walking, to a primary and popular form of outdoor recreation and mild aerobic exercise.

WALKING BEAM SUSPENSION = БАЛАНСИРНАЯ ПОДВЕСКА СУСПЕНЗИЯ – Walking Beam Suspension is a type of truck and tractor rear suspension consisting of two beams, one at each side of the chassis, which pivot in the center and connect at the front to one axle of a tandem and at the rear to the other axle.

WALKING BOARD = ПЕРЕМЕЩАЕМЫЙ ЩИТ – Walking Board is a plywood board, generally around 2 cm thick, often used for load securing and for interlayer dunnage or top dunnage.

WALKING DOWN = СПУСКАНИЕ – Walking Down:- the now-prohibited practice of attempting to make grain flow within or out from a grain storage facility. The practice was banned for exposing facility employees to an ever-increasing risk of engulfment as grain is eroded from underneath the surface layer.

WALKING PURCHASE = ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ (УЧАСТКА ЗЕМЛИ), ОТМЕРЕННОГО ШАГАМИ – Walking Purchase:- (August 25, 1737), land swindle perpetrated by Pennsylvania authorities on the Delaware Indians, who had been the tribe most friendly to William Penn when he founded the colony in the previous century. Colonial authorities claimed to have found a lost treaty, of 1686, ceding a tract of Delaware tribal land between the fork of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers that extended as far as a man could walk in 1 1/2 days – about 40 miles. William Penn's son Thomas Penn (1702–75), who was proprietor of Pennsylvania in 1737, hired the three fastest walkers in the colony and offered a large prize to the one who could cover the most land. The winner, running on a carefully cleared path, crossed more than twice the land the Delaware had anticipated – causing the tribe to lose about 1 200 square miles (3 100 square km) of their land. At Thomas Penn's request, members of the Iroquois Confederacy helped enforce this unpopular decision. In reaction to this and other frauds, the Delaware joined the French in the Ohio country and returned to ravage the Pennsylvania frontier during the last French and Indian War (1756–63). In 1758 the northern half of the purchase was relinquished to the Iroquois Confederacy; the Delaware received £400 in compensation for it four years later. / Вилъйэм Пэн (William Penn). Тамэс Пэн (Thomas Penn).

WALK–IN REFRIGERATION UNITS = ЕДИНИЦЫ КАМЕРНОГО ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ (или ХХ) – Walk-In Refrigeration Units:- refrigeration/freezer units within a building that are large enough to walk into. They may be portable or permanent, such as a meat storage locker in a butcher store. Walk-in units may or may not have a door, plastic strips, or other flexible covers. Walk-In Refrigerator

is a refrigerated storage room, as at a butcher shop. For example, Crestwood's walk-in refrigerator had a freezing compartment that would accommodate a side of beef. / , как в лавке мясника. Например, .

WALK–IN TRADE = ВСТРОЕННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ (или ЗАКУПКИ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПРОГУЛКИ) – Walk-In Trade:- customers that occasionally frequent a store to make purchases there. Walk-in trade is one of the components of goodwill. Walk-in customers differ from regular customers, who are usually and ordinarily make their purchases from a given merchant, and who are attracted by the quality of service and merchandise. Walk-in customers may be attracted by the location of the store or by an appealing display.

WALK–THROUGH TEST = СКВОЗНОЙ ТЕСТ – A Walk-Through Test is a procedure used during an audit of an entity's accounting system to gauge its reliability. Walk-though tests trace the transaction step-by-step through the accounting system from its inception to the final disposition. A walk-though test is only one of many tests performed by auditors during their evaluation of an organization's accounting controls and risk management measures. The test can reveal system deficiencies and material weaknesses that would need to be rectified by the organization at the earliest. / Сквозной Тест – аудиторская процедура, используемая для оценки надёжности бухгалтерской системы клиента; предполагает проверку всех документов по хозяйственной операции, то есть всех этапов отражения данной операции в отчётной документации. Сквозной Тест – тестирование ряда документов, связанных с цепочкой обусловивших друг друга операций. Например, калькуляция себестоимости продукции сверяется с ведомостью начисления заработной платы, которая подтверждается нарядами на выполнение работ, сопоставляемыми, в свою очередь, с табелями учёта рабочего .... Сквозная Проверка (Walk-through Test):- включает отслеживание одной или нескольких операций сквозь всю систему бухгалтерского учёта.

WALL = СТЕНКА (или ПЕРЕГОРОДКА) – Wall is the definite boundary that is part of the outer structure ofcertain cells, as a plant cell. See also Cell Wall, Exine, and Pericarp. Wall is the outer layer of a cell, esp the structure in plant cells that consists ofcellulose, lignin, etc, and gives mechanical support to the cell. / Смотрите также Клеточная Оболочка или Оболочка Клетки или Клеточная Стенка (Cell Wall), Экзина (Exine), Перикарпий (Pericarp).

WALLBOARD = НАСТЕННАЯ ОБЛИЦОВОЧНАЯ ПАНЕЛЬ (или СТЕНОВАЯ ПЛИТА) – Wallboard:- any of various large, rigid sheets of finishing material used in drywall construction to face the interior walls of dwellings and other buildings. Drywall construction is the application of walls without the use of mortar or plaster. Wallboard materials include plywood and wood pulp, asbestos-cement board, and gypsum. Wood fiber and pulp boards are made by compressing together layers or particles of wood with adhesives and are manufactured with wood grain and a variety of other surface effects. They are also available with high acoustic (sound-suppressing) and thermal (insulating) capacities. Asbestos-cement boards are formed from a mixture of portland cement and asbestos fiber that has been wetted and then pressed into a board or sheet form. Organic fibers are added to some asbestos-cement boards to promote resiliency and ease of machining, and boards can also be treated with curing agents, water-repellent admixtures, and a variety of other substances to improve their performance and the ease with which they can be worked. Thin asbestos-cement sheets are usually backed with plywood or insulating board to increase their resistance to impact. One of the most common wallboard types is the gypsum panel. Gypsum, a natural mineral in crystalline form, is a hydrous sulfate of calcium. Gypsum board contains a gypsum rock core sandwiched between two layers of special paper. In fire-resistant panels, required for many types of construction, glass fibers are mixed with the gypsum base. Panels manufactured with an aluminum backing are used for insulation. Gypsum wallboard is manufactured both unfinished and finished with a variety of vinyl and other finishes in permanent colors and textures that require no additional treatment to complete the appearance of interior wall surfaces. Gypsum boards, wood sheets, and wood pulp boards are also used as a sheathing material to cover the exterior of a building's wood superstructure.

WALLED GARDEN = ОБНЕСЁННЫЙ СТЕНОЙ САД – In media and telecoms, a Walled Garden exists when a communications service provides access to content that is restricted to a communications providers' own content. It does not allow customers to access content from third parties unless they have made an arrangement with the provider (usually paying for the privilege). Walled gardens are the opposite of open networks such as the Internet. The Internet killed many walled garden services. A few internet service providers have a limited amount of success in directing subscribers to their own services. Most attempts to set up walled garden services in this space after the advent of the internet have failed. Walled gardens continue to flourish in television (e.g., satellite and cable services), albeit subject to regulatory control. They also survive in high value niches such as financial data (e.g., Reuters and Bloomberg terminals). Telecoms companies (both mobile and fixed) are attempting to set up walled garden services for the delivery of multimedia content (films and music in particular). History suggests that they will fail, and trying to sell such services to customers now accustomed to the free access the internet gives them can only be more difficult than in the past. However, much depends on the attitudes of regulators. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). , например терминалы Ройтас (Reuters) и Блумбёг (Bloomberg).

WALLET = БУМАЖНИК – Wallet is the something that contains a means of payment, e-commerce wallets are personal Computer software (PC software), which contain the necessary sensitive information to handle payment transactions over the Internet.

WALLFLOWER = ЖЕЛТОФИОЛЬ (или НАСТЕННЫЙ ЦВЕТОК) – Wallflower is a stock that has fallen out of favor and does not get much attention from the investment community. A wallflower will typically have very low trading volumes and may also trade at low multiples of price to earnings or price to book. A wallflower stock is usually found in an unpopular sector, and seldom in a 'hot' sector. Also known as Orphan Stock. In the social context, a wallflower is somebody who remains on the sidelines of a party for any number of reasons, including reticence, unpopularity or lack of interest from others. Similarly, in the financial context, the term 'Wallflower' may have its origins in the fact that such a stock is languishing on the fringes of the stock market. Wallflowers often do not attract much coverage from research analysts, and this lack of institutional interest translates into below-average volumes and wide bid-ask spreads, which in turn can be a deterrent to retail investors. A savage bear market can turn even best-performing stocks into wallflowers eventually, especially in cases where sector valuations have scaled absurd valuations in the preceding bull market. Examples of this phenomenon would be technology stocks after the dot-com implosion of the year 2000, and alternative energy stocks in the aftermath of the 2008–09 bear market. See also Orphan Stock. Wallflower is an out-of-favor security, company, or industry. Wallpaper is a stock that has fallen out of favor with investors; stock that tends to have a low P/E (price-to-earnings ratio). Wall Flower is a bond or stock no longer attractive to investors, because of low earnings ratio. / Ценная бумага-аутсайдер, то есть непопулярная среди инвесторов ценная бумага. Обычно характеризуется низким соотношением цены к прибыли. Акции, которые потеряли популярность у инвесторов. Смотрите также (Orphan Stock). Дама, Оставшаяся Без Кавалера или Настенный Цветок (Wallflower) жаргонный термин, используемый для обозначения акций, которые теряют расположение инвесторов.

WALL INSULATION = ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ СТЕНЫ – Wall Insulation:- insulating materials within or on the walls between heated areas of the building and unheated areas or the outside. The walls may separate air-conditioned areas from areas not air-conditioned.

WALLPAPER = ОБОИ (или НАСТЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – (1) Wallpaper:- ornamental and utilitarian covering for walls made from long sheets of paper that have been stenciled, painted, or printed with abstract or narrative designs. Wallpaper developed soon after the

introduction of papermaking to Europe during the latter part of the XV century. Although it is often assumed that the Chinese invented wallpaper, there is no evidence that it was in general use in Asia any earlier than the time of its appearance in Europe. The earliest wallpapers in England and France were hand painted or stenciled. During the XVII century, decorative techniques also included block printing and flocking, a process whereby powdered wool or metallic powders were scattered over paper on which the design had been drawn with a slow-drying adhesive or varnish. The oldest existing example of flocked wallpaper comes from Worcester and was created in approximately 1680. Contemporary with flock work were painted Chinese papers, which first began to arrive in Europe toward the end of the XVII century. Generally referred to as India Papers, they were produced especially for the European market. The absence of repeat, or repetitive design created when single sheets are juxtaposed on the wall, and the studied dissimilarity of detail between one length and another gave them a unique quality that was highly prized. European copies produced by etched plates or woodblocks, with color applied by hand or stencil, were usually inferior to the originals. Because of their beauty and costliness, a large number of original Chinese papers have been preserved, and fine examples can be seen at Nostell Priory, North Yorkshire, and Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. During the XVIII century, wallpaper manufacture developed far beyond the expectations of the early makers. From the very beginning, wallpaper had been regarded as a substitute for tapestry, painted cloth, leather, and wood paneling, and the first wallpapers were esteemed because they so cleverly and inexpensively simulated the appearance of more costly hangings. Later designs, however, expressed the decorative possibilities inherent in the medium itself. In France and England new and varied styles became available – chintz patterns, satin grounds, and stripes, to mention but a few – and technical advances were making wallpaper more widely accessible. In 1785 Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf invented the first machine for printing wallpaper, and, shortly thereafter, Louis Robert designed a process for manufacturing endless rolls. French supremacy in design and execution reached its apex during the early part of the XIX century with the flock papers and distemper-colored papers of Jean-Baptiste Réveillon and panoramic decorations by Joseph Dufour. By this time French wallpapers used not only Paysage (country landscape) designs but also simulated architectural forms, such as moldings, columns, and capitals, and narrative themes that called for special experience in hanging to match the scenes accurately. Advances in the production and design of English wallpaper reached their zenith in the mid-XIX century. Machine-printed wallpaper first appeared in 1840 at a firm of printers in Lancashire and, with the work of William Morris and the Arts and Crafts Movement, created a revolution in wallpaper design. Morris' designs for the medium, which first appeared in 1862, were characterized by flat, stylized, naturalistic patterns and rich, subdued colors. His work and the progressive designs of Walter Crane coexisted, however, with the more traditional taste expressed in the work of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, Owen Jones, and James Huntington, who designed wallpaper in the Gothic and Rococo styles as late as the 1860s. For the next 100 years, few advances took place in the wallpaper industry. The 1950s and 1960s, however, brought more developments in wallpaper design and manufacture than any previous period. New processes enabled designers to decorate wallpaper with photogravure, and high-speed techniques were developed for the more traditional screen printing and woodblock methods. The wallpaper industry has kept abreast of modern trends in design, producing papers that range from reproductions of William Morris' original designs to those reflecting the latest fashions in the visual arts. Improvements in the durability and maintenance of wallpaper have been achieved through the use of plastic coatings. / В 1785 Кристоф-Филип Обэркампф (Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf) изобрёл . Луи Робэр (Louis Robert) . Жо-Батист Рэвейон (Jean-Baptiste Réveillon) Жозэф Дюфур (Joseph Dufour). Пэйзаж (Paysage (country landscape)). Вильэм Морис (William Morris) . Волтё Крэйн (Walter Crane) Огастас Вэлби Норсмо Пьюдьжин (Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin), Оэн Дьжонз (Owen Jones), и Дьжеймз Хантингтчэн (James Huntington), . Обои – рулонный материал для внутренней отделки помещений. Бумажные обои – традиционный отделочный материал в странах Восточной Азии (Япония, Китай); в Европе до XVIII века применялись тканевые (штофные) обои, которыми обивали стены и потолки помещений. В современном строительстве различают 3 основных вида обоев:- обычные (преимущественно бумажные), влагостойкие (полимерные) и звукопоглощающие (ворсовые).

(2) Wallpaper is slang for a security with minimal to no market value. How It Works (Example):- once a security becomes worthless, its hard documentation (for example, its stock certificate) no longer has any practical function. The term Wallpaper suggests that it be used as such. Why it Matters:- following the Internet startup bust in the early 2000s, the stock of many web-based companies turned into wallpaper in a short span of time. The term doesn't only apply to stocks. For example, the impact of hyperinflation in Germany following World War I resulted in its currency becoming wallpaper. Wallpaper is a security with no monetary value. Wallpaper is the name given to stocks, bonds and other securities that have become worthless. The securities may have lost all monetary value because of bankruptcy or for other reasons. This term implies that because the certificates are worthless, may as well wallpaper your house with them. Former dotcom companies that went bankrupt are good examples of wallpaper stocks. / Буквально Обои – обесценившиеся ценные бумаги. Смысл термина состоит в том, что сертификаты акций и облигаций обанкротившихся или заявивших о своей несостоятельности компаний могут теперь использоваться только в качестве обоев. Однако сертификаты бросовых бумаг могут иметь кое-какую ценность, поскольку существуют коллекционеры сертификатов, собирающие редкие или известные сертификаты. Коллекционирование подобного рода называется Скрипофилией (Scripophily). Обои – жаргонное выражение для ценных бумаг обанкротившегося эмитента или бумаг, потерявших свою ценность в силу каких-либо иных прискорбных обстоятельств. Обои – жаргонный термин для обозначения:- (i) фальшивых бумажных денег; и/или (ii) обесценившихся сертификатов акций и облигаций.

WALL PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ СТЕНОК – Wall Pressure is inward force exerted by a cell wall on the cell contents by virtue of the elastic properties of the cell wall and by pressure from surrounding cells. See also Turgor Pressure. / Давление Стенок клетки растения. Смотрите также Тургорное Давление (Turgor Pressure).

WALL STREET = ВОЛ СТРИТ – Wall Street is street in Manhattan and which runs though the financial center of New York. Also used figuratively to refer to the New York Stock Exchange, which is situated there, and as a general term for the financial market in New York. Also known as The Street. Wall Street:- street in the southern section of the borough of Manhattan, in New York City, which has been the location of some of the chief financial institutions of the United States. The street is narrow and short and extends only about seven blocks from Broadway to the East River. It was named for an earthen wall built by Dutch settlers in 1653 to repel an expected English invasion. Even before the American Civil War the street was recognized as the financial capital of the nation. The Wall Street, or financial, district contains the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, investment banks, government and municipal securities dealers, trust companies, the Federal Reserve Bank, many headquarters of utilities and insurance companies, and the International Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, and Commodity Exchanges. The district is the headquarters of many of the country's brokerage firms. Wall Street is a worldwide symbol of high finance and investment and, as such, has entered modern mythology. To XIX-century Populists, Wall Street was a symbol of the rapacious robber barons who exploited farmers and laborers. In prosperous times Wall Street has symbolized the route to quick riches. After the devastating stock market crash of 1929, Wall Street seemed the bastion of financial manipulators able to destabilize national economies. Wall Street is the address of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®) in New York, State of New York (NY). Wall Street is generally automatically associated with the New York Stock Exchange, one of the world's major securities exchanges. Wall Street is the financial district of New York City, named after and centered on the eight-block-long street running from Broadway to South Street on the East River in Lower Manhattan. Over time, the term has become

a metonym for the financial markets of the United States as a whole, the American financial sector (even if financial firms are not physically located there), or signifying New York-based financial interests. It is the home of the New York Stock Exchange, the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization of its listed companies. Several other major exchanges have or had headquarters in the Wall Street area, including NASDAQ®, the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®), the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT®), and the former American Stock Exchange (AMEX®). Anchored by Wall Street, New York City is one of the world's principal financial centers. Wall Street is a street in New York City, in lower Manhattan, where the New York Stock Exchange and major banks are situated, regarded as the embodiment of American finance; the major financial center of the United States; the money market or the financiers of the United States. Goldman Sachs has traditionally been the highest-paying investment bank on Wall Street. Wall Street is a street in lower Manhattan that is the original home of the New York Stock Exchange. The street is the historic headquarters of the largest US brokerages and investment banks. Many have since relocated to other areas of Manhattan and the United States. Wall Street was named after the wooden wall Dutch colonists built in this area in 1653 to defend themselves from the British and Native Americans. Today, the Southern tip of Manhattan is known as New York's financial district, which covers Wall Street, the New York Stock Exchange, Battery Park, the Southstreet Seaport, Trinity Church and the Woolworth Building. Wall Street is the generic term for the securities industry firms that buy, sell, and underwrite securities. Wall Street is the collective name for the financial and investment community, which includes stock exchanges and large banks, brokerages, securities and underwriting firms, and big businesses. Some people believe that the interests of these big firms contrast those of smaller businesses, or 'Main Street'. Because of their ability to quickly raise capital through the investment community, some argue that big businesses have an unfair advantage over small businesses. Outsiders feel that Wall Street businesses are an exclusive circle made up of the powerful, greedy and corrupt. Others believe that this view is outdated. Today, there are brokerages all over the country, allowing investors free access to the same information available to Wall Street's tycoons. Wall Street, the center of New York's financial district. Word Origin and History for Wall Street:- 'US financial world', 1836, from street in New York City that is home to many investment firms and stock traders, as well as NYSE®. The street socalled because it ran along the interior of the defensive wall of the old Dutchcolonial town. The street's name is often used in reference to the activities conducted on it:- 'Stock prices fell on Wall Street'. / НАЙБЭТ® (NYBOT®). НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Вол Стрит, улица в Нью Йорке на острове Мэнхэтн (Manhattan), где расположены крупнейшие международные биржи, правления купнейших банков и корпораций. Синоним финансового капитала США. Известна также просто как Зэ Стрит или Улица (The Street). Вол Стрит, Нью Йоркский денежный рынок, Американский финансовый капитал. (1) Популярное название финансового района в южной части Мэнхэтна в Нью Йорке, где находится Нью Йоркская и Американская фондовые биржи (New York and American stock exchanges). Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа фактически расположена на углу Вол Стрит и Брод Стрит (Wall and Broad Streets). (2) Инвестиционная компания; выражение 'юридическая компания с Вол Стрит' означает компанию, специализирующуюся на ценных бумагах и слияниях корпораций. Вол Стрит:- (1) улица в Нью Йорке, ведущая от Бродвэя (Broadway) к побережью пролива Ист Ривер, на которой располагается Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа (НЙФБ); (2) сама Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа (НЙФБ); и (3) совокупность всех финансовых институтов Нью Йорка, включая биржу, банки, денежные рынки, сырьевые и товарные рынки и так далее. Вол Стрит – популярное название делового и финансового центра Нью Йорка. Вол Стрит – в переносном смысле – финансовое сообщество брокеров, дилеров, андеррайтеров, покупающих, продающих и гарантирующих размещение ценных бумаг. Вол Стрит:- существуют различные мнения по поводу происхождения названия улицы, но общепринятой версией является то, что название происходит от расположенной здесь в XVII веке городской стены, являвшейся границей Северной части города Новый Амстердам (старое название Нью Йорка). Этот деревянный забор из брёвен служил защитой от Английских колонистов и коренных Американских жителей. Таким образом, в 1640 стена представляла собой деревянный частокол, которая позже, по поручению Голландской Вест Индской компании, была перестроена в более существенное укрепление в виде 12-футовой (4 метра) стены. В 1685 местные жители проложили вдоль стены дорогу – будущую Вол Стрит. Вскоре на улице, в различных её местах, начинают собираться купцы и различные торговцы для покупки и продажи акций и облигаций. Со временем эти торговцы разделились на два класса – аукционеров и дилеров. На Вол Стрит также находился рынок рабов, где любой желающий мог нанять себе на день или на неделю раба. В конце XVIII века торговцы и спекулянты уже собирались в определённом месте, возле растущего в то время на улице дерева платан, где и проводили свои операции с ценными бумагами, находясь все в одном месте. В 1792 они решили узаконить и закрепить свою ассоциацию, подписав 'Платановое соглашение', ставшее началом Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи. Идея соглашения заключалась в стремлении сделать рынок более структурированным, без аукционных манипуляций и с фиксированной комиссией. Лица, подписавшие соглашение, брали на себя обязательства взимать друг с друга при проведении операций стандартную комиссию. Лица, не подписавшие соглашение, могли участвовать в торгах, но с более высокой ставкой комиссии. 30 Апреля 1789 в здании Фэдэрэл Хол (Federal Hall), расположенном на Вол Стрит, прошла инаугурация первого Президента США Дьжодьжа Вашингтэна (George Washington), который принял присягу на балконе здания. В первые десятилетия своего существования улица Вол Стрит превратилась в площадку, где всё время преобладала буйная торговля и появлялись новые компании и предприятия. По словам одного из очевидцев того времени, историка Эдвина Дьжи. Бороуза (Edwin G. Burrows), многие жители улицы жаловались на шум и суету, царившую здесь. Открытие Канала Ири (Erie Canal) в начале XIX века подтолкнуло к развитию бизнеса Нью Йорка, так как это был единственный крупный Восточный морской порт, имевший доступ к внутренним водным путям и к портам на Великих Озёрах. Вол Стрит стала 'денежным центром Америки'. Историк Чарлз Ар. Гэйст (Charles R. Geisst) утверждал, что между интересами бизнеса на Вол Стрит и органов власти в Вашингтоне, постоянно происходило 'перетягивание каната'. В 1840-50-е большинство жителей Вол Стрит стали переселяться на Север в центр города из-за возросшего влияния бизнеса. Гражданская Война 1861–65 между Севером и Югом привела к тому, что Северные города переживали больший экономический бум, чем Южные, и, поэтому такие Северные города как Нью Йорк, стали процветать на фоне бедных и консервативных Южных городов. В Нью Йорке стали появляться крупнейшие банки и компании. Появилось крупнейшее финансовое учреждение Дьжей.Пи.Моргэн Чэйс (JPMorgan Chase), в Нью Йорк переехала штабквартира компании Дьжона Дэйвида Рокэфэлё (John David Rockefeller) Стэндод Оил (Standard Oil). В период с 1860 по 1920 экономика США перепрофилировалась с сельскохозяйственной в промышленную и финансовую сферу, и, несмотря на это, Нью Йорк сохранил свои лидирующие позиции крупного финансового и бизнес центра страны. Он являлся вторым после Лондона в мире финансового капитала. В 1884 Американский журналист Чарлз Дау впервые начал отслеживать тенденцию изменения цен 11 крупнейших компаний страны, в основном это были железнодорожные компании, выводя при этом средний показатель, показывающий общее состояние рынка. Таким образом, появился Индекс от Дау Дьжонза, ставшим удобным ориентиром для анализа рынка и общепринятым способом взглянуть на весь фондовый рынок. В 1889 существовавший до этого биржевой отчётный журнал 'Customers' Afternoon Letter' превратился в деловую газету За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл (The Wall Street Journal) – ежедневное периодическое издание, публиковавшее финансовую отчётность. Историк Дьжон Брукс (John Brooks) рассматривает начало XX столетия как период расцвета Вол Стрит. В конце XIX – начале XX веков в Нью Йорке происходит бум строительства небоскрёбов. Крупнейшие корпорации стремились построить свои штабквартиры на Мэнхэтн, где с геологической точки зрения, твёрдая порода наиболее подходила

для высотных зданий. Непросто складывались отношения Вол Стрит с государственными властями. Много недовольства среди спекулянтов появлялось в результате неоднократных попыток правительства по введению различных налогов на проводимые операции на бирже. В Октябре 1929 многие факторы успокаивали инвесторов 'что их деньги в безопасности' на Вол Стрит. Однако через несколько дней стоимость акций упала. Крах фондового рынка в 1929 привёл к Великой Депрессии, при которой четверть всех трудящихся стали безработными. В это время развитие финансового района зашло в тупик и Вол Стрит 'заплатил высокую цену' и 'стал чем-то вроде заводи в Американской жизни'. В годы Нового курса и Второй Мировой Войны Вол Стрит переживает кризис. В эти дни при проведении операций с ценными бумагами, правительством было запрещено получение любых кредитов. Таким образом, при покупке акций, покупатель должен был оплачивать 100% стоимость, не прибегая к кредитам. Существенный подъём произошёл лишь в 1967, когда объёмы торгов поднялись до 7.5 миллионов акций в день. В дальнейшем также происходили падения и взлеты из-за различных мировых событий. В 1966 на Мэнхэтн началось строительство Всемирных Торговых Центров, но после завершения строительства встала проблема по привлечению арендаторов на новые площади. Тем не менее, многие существующие компании приобрели площади под офисы в зданиях-близнецах. В некотором отношении значимость финансового района перешла от Вол Стрит к Всемирному Торговому Центру.

WALL STREET ANALYST = АНАЛИТИК С ВОЛ СТРИТ – Wall Street Analyst is an analyst employed by a brokerage firm or another firm that manages client accounts. Unlike that of the buy-side analysts employed by mutual funds, research produced by sell-side analysts is usually available to the public. Also known as Sell-Side Analyst.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL = ЗА ВОЛ СТРИТ ДЬЖОНЭЛ (или ЖУРНАЛ ВОЛ СТРИТ) – The Wall Street Journal (WSJ) is a New York-based English-language international daily newspaper with a special emphasis on business and economic news. It is published six days a week by Dow Jones & Company, a division of News Corp, along with the Asian and European editions of the Journal. The Journal is the largest newspaper in the United States by circulation. According to the Alliance for Audited Media, it has a circulation of about 2.4 million copies (including nearly 900 000 digital subscriptions), as of March 2013, compared with USA Today's 1.7 million. Its main rival in the business newspaper sector is the London-based Financial Times, which also publishes several international editions. The Journal primarily covers American economic and international business topics, and financial news and issues. Its name derives from Wall Street, the heart of the New York financial district. It has been printed continuously since its inception on July 08, 1889, by Charles Dow, Edward Jones, and Charles Bergstresser. The newspaper version has won the Pulitzer Prize thirty-six times, including 2007 prizes for its reporting on backdated stock options and the adverse effects of China's booming economy. In 2011,The Wall Street Journal was ranked No. 1 in BtoB's Media Power 50 for the 12th consecutive year. Its editorial pages and columns, run separately from the news pages, are highly influential in American conservative circles. As editors of the editorial page, Vermont C. Royster (served 1958–71) and Robert L. Bartley (served 1972–2000) were especially influential in providing a conservative interpretation of the news on a daily basis. Beginnings:- Dow Jones & Company's, publisher of the Journal, first product was brief news bulletins hand-delivered throughout the day to traders at the stock exchange. They were later aggregated in a printed daily summary called the Customers' Afternoon Letter. The reporters Charles Dow, Edward Jones and Charles Bergstresser converted this into The Wall Street Journal, which was published for the first time on July 08, 1889, and began delivery of the Dow Jones News Service via telegraph. In 1896, The 'Dow Jones Industrial Average' was officially launched. It was the first of several indices of stock and bond prices on the New York Stock Exchange. In 1899, the Journal's Review & Outlook column, which still runs today, appears for the first time. It initially was written by Charles Dow. Journalist Clarence Barron purchased control of the company for USD130 000 in 1902; circulation was then around 7 000 but climbed to 50 000 by the end of the 1920s. Barron and his predecessors were credited with creating an atmosphere of fearless, independent financial reporting – a novelty in the early days of business journalism. In 1921, Barron's, America's premier financial weekly, was founded. Barron died in 1928, a year before Black Tuesday, the stock market crash that greatly affected the Great Depression in the United States. Barron's descendants, the Bancroft family, would continue to control the company until 2007. The Journal took its modern shape and prominence in the 1940s, a time of industrial expansion for the United States and its financial institutions in New York. Bernard Kilgore was named managing editor of the paper in 1941, and company CEO in 1945, eventually compiling a 25-year career as the head of the Journal. Kilgore was the architect of the paper's iconic front-page design, with its 'What's News' digest, and its national distribution strategy, which brought the paper's circulation from 33 000 in 1941 to 1.1 million at the time of Kilgore's death in 1967. Under Kilgore, in 1947, that the paper won its first Pulitzer Prize, for William Henry Grimes's editorials. In 1967, Dow Jones Newswires began a major expansion outside of the United States that ultimately put journalists in every major financial center in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Australia, and Africa. In 1970, Dow Jones bought the Ottaway newspaper chain, which at the time comprised nine dailies and three Sunday newspapers. Later, the name was changed to 'Dow Jones Local Media Group'. 1971 to 1997 brought about a series of launches, acquisitions, and joint ventures, including 'Factiva', the Asian Wall Street Journal, The Wall Street Journal Europe, the WSJ.com website, Dow Jones Indexes, MarketWatch, and 'WSJ Weekend Edition'. In 2007 News Corp. acquired Dow Jones WSJ, a luxury lifestyle magazine, was launched in 2008. Internet Expansion:- a complement to the print newspaper, The Wall Street Journal Online, was launched in 1996. In 2003, Dow Jones began to integrate reporting of the Journal's print and online subscribers together in Audit Bureau of Circulations statements. In 2007, it was commonly believed to be the largest paid-subscription news site on the Web, with 980 000 paid subscribers. Since then, online subscribership has fallen, due in part to rising subscription costs, and was reported at 400 000 in March 2010. In May 2008, an annual subscription to the online edition of The Wall Street Journal cost USD119 for those who do not have subscriptions to the print edition. By June 2013, the monthly cost for a subscription to the online edition was USD22.99, or USD275.88 annually, excluding introductory offers. On November 30, 2004, Oasys Mobile and The Wall Street Journal released an application that would allow users to access content from the Wall Street Journal Online via their mobile phone. It 'will provide up-to-the-minute business and financial news from the Online Journal, along with comprehensive market, stock and commodities data, plus personalized portfolio information – directly to a cell phone'. Many of The Wall Street Journal news stories are available through free online newspapers that subscribe to the Dow Jones syndicate. Pulitzer Prize – winning stories from 1995 are available free on the Pulitzer web site. In September 2005, the Journal launched a weekend edition, delivered to all subscribers, which marked a return to Saturday publication after a lapse of some 50 years. The move was designed in part to attract more consumer advertising. In 2005, the Journal reported a readership profile of about 60 percent top management, an average income of USD191 000, an average household net worth of USD2.1 million, and an average age of 55. In 2007, the Journal launched a worldwide expansion of its website to include major foreign-language editions. The paper had also shown an interest in buying the rival Financial Times. Xxxxx. The Wall Street Journal:- daily business and financial newspaper edited in New York City and sold throughout the United States. Other daily editions include The Asian Wall Street Journal, edited in Hong Kong, and The Wall Street Journal Europe, edited in Brussels. The Wall Street Journal was founded by Charles H. Dow, of Dow Jones & Company, primarily to cover business and financial news. The first issue was published on July 08, 1889. The newspaper's accuracy and the breadth and detail of its coverage won it respect and success from the start. From its founding until early in the Great Depression, the Journal rarely ventured beyond business and economic news. Then, however, it began to carry occasional feature articles on other subjects. After World War II this trend increased, and by the 1960s the Journal regularly carried two

feature articles on page one that only occasionally addressed business subjects, and then in a whimsical or amusing way. Although perceived as favoring the interests of businesses, the Journal's opinion and editorial pages reflect a wide range of highly informed business, political, and economic opinion; readers' letters; and reviews of and comments on the arts. The long-established structure of the Journal includes complete tables reporting all financial and stock market activity for the preceding day as well as thorough reports and analyses of current business topics. Published Monday through Friday, the national, Asian, and European editions of the Journal had a combined circulation of more than two million at the turn of the XXI century. Its sister publications have included Barron's, the Far Eastern Economic Review, and SmartMoney. In 2002 the paper received its 26th Pulitzer Prize, which was awarded to the entire staff for its breaking news coverage of the attack on New York City's World Trade Center. The staff won another Pulitzer in 2003 for coverage of corporate scandals in the United States. / Корп. (Corp.). Вёман Си. Ройстё (Vermont C. Royster) (1958–71) и Робёт Эл. Бартли (Robert L. Bartley) (1972–2000). журналист Клэрэнс Бэрон (Clarence Barron). Бёнард Килгор (Bernard Kilgore). Вилъйэм Хэнри Граймз (William Henry Grimes). Дау Дьжонз Ньюзвайэз (Dow Jones Newswires). 'Фэктчайва' ('Factiva'). За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл – ежедневная Американская деловая газета на Английском языке. Издаётся в городе Нью Йорк, Штат Нью Йорк компанией Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни (Dow Jones & Company) с 1889. За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл – одно из крупнейших и влиятельнейших Американских изданий. В 2010 ежедневный тираж газеты составлял 2.1 млн экземпляров и 400 000 платных подписок в Интернете. Существуют Европейское и Азиатское издания газеты. Печатаются новости политики, экономики, финансов, аналитики, культуры. Название газеты непосредственно связано с Вол Стрит, улицей Нью Йорка и финансовым центром США. Само издание посвящено в первую очередь Американским и международным деловым и финансовым новостям. За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл является Англоязычной международной ежедневной газетой, издаваемой Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни (Dow Jones & Company) в Нью Йорке с Азиатским и Европейским выпусками. На 2007 её международное ежедневное обращение составляло больше, чем 2 миллиона экземпляров и приблизительно 931 000 платящих подписчиков онлайн. До Ноября 2003 у газеты был самый большой тираж в США, пока её не обошла USA Today. Её главный конкурент сегодня – находящаяся в Лондоне Файнэншэл Таймс, которая также издаёт несколько международных выпусков. За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл прежде всего освещает события в США и международный бизнес, финансовые новости и проблемы – название газеты происходит от Вол Стрит, улицы в Нью Йорке, которая является сердцем финансового района. Она печаталась непрерывно, начиная со своего основания 08 Июля 1889, Чарлзом Дау (Charles Dow), Эдводом Дьжонзом (Edward Jones) и Чарлзом Бёгстрэссёром (Charles Bergstresser). Газета выиграла Пулитцёровскую Премию тридцать три раза. Будущее За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл широко обсуждалось, начиная с приобретения Дау Дьжонза Рупертом Мердоком и его компанией Ньюз Корпорэйшэн (News Corporation). Руководящий Редактор Маркус Брочли, ветеран газеты, проработавший в ней 20 лет, и прежний иностранный корреспондент, сомневался, что Мердок сможет произвести глубокие изменения в газете. Хотя Брочли предпочёл оставаться в Ньюз Корпорэйшэн как консультант, его отказ от главной редакционной работы, которой он занимался около года, порождал различные слухи о планах Мердока. Начало:- Дау Дьжонз Энд Кампэни (Dow Jones & Company), издательство За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл, было основано в 1874 репортёрами Чарлзом Дау, Эдводом Дьжонзом и Чарлзом Бергстрессером. Дьжонз преобразовал мелкое Customers' Afternoon Letter в За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл в 1889 и начал распространять сообщения Информационной службы Дау Дьжонза через телеграф. За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл печатала Average, первый из нескольких индексов запасов и цен облигаций на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже. Журналист Кларэнс Бэрон купил контрольный пакет акций компании за USD130 000 в 1902; тираж тогда приблизительно равнялся 7 000 экземпляров, но поднялся на 50 000 к концу 1920-х. Бэрону и его предшественникам приписали создание атмосферы бесстрашной, независимой финансовой отчётности – новинка в первые годы деловой журналистики. Бэрон умер в 1928, за год до Чёрного Вторника, краха фондовой биржи, который вызвал Великую Депрессию в Соединённых Штатах. Потомки Бэронов, семья Бэнькрофт, продолжили управлять компанией до 2007 года. WSJ нашла свою современную форму и выдающееся положение в 1940-х, во время индустриального расширения Соединённых Штатов и его финансовых учреждений в Нью Йорке. Бернард Килгор был назначен Руководящим Редактором газеты в 1941 и президентом компании в 1945 году, в конечном счёте сделав 25-летнюю карьеру в качестве главы За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл. Именно Килгор был зачинателем особенного дизайна первой полосы газеты с его обзором Какие новости? Его стратегия общенационального распространения газеты привела к тому, что тираж вырос от 33 000 экземпляров в 1941 до 1.1 миллиона ко времени смерти Килгора в 1967. Также благодаря Килгору в 1947 газета получила свою первую Пулитцёровскую Премию за редакторские статьи. За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл имела отличную репутацию благодаря выдающимся деловым новостям и консервативности мнений, однако тираж За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл упал в нестабильных 1990-х, отражая растущие расходы на рекламу и газету и вызывая предположения, что газете, возможно, придётся решительно измениться, или быть проданной. Расширение Интернета:- выпуск приложения к печатной версии газеты, За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл – Онлайн, был начат в 1996. В 2003 Дау Дьжонз начал объединять сообщения печатной версии и онлайн подписчиков в заявлениях Бюро по контролю за тиражами. Этот сайт считается самым большим платным новостным ресурсом в Сети, распространяющим сообщения более чем 980 000 подписчиков в середине 2007. В Мае 2008 годовая подписка на онлайн-выпуск За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл стоила USD119 для тех, кто не был подписан на печатную версию. 30 Ноября 2004 Оэзис Мобайл (Oasys Mobile) и За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл запустили приложение, которое позволило пользователям получать доступ к содержанию За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл – Онлайн через мобильный телефон. Это 'обеспечит пользователям получение самых свежих деловых и финансовых новостей от сетевой версии Дьжонэл', наряду со всесторонним анализом рынков, акций и товарных бирж, плюс персональный перечень информации – всё это непосредственно на сотовый телефон'. Платное содержание газеты есть и в свободном доступе, но на ограниченной основе – для подписчиков Службы Эй.Оу.Эл. (AOL), а также через бесплатный Congoo Netpass. Много новостей За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл доступны благодаря бесплатным онлайн-газетам, которые подписываются на новости синдиката Дау Дьжонза. Материалы, получившие Пулитцавскую Премию с 1995 находятся в свободном доступе на веб-сайте Пулитца (Pulitzer). За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл недавно сделала всё своё содержание бесплатным в виде файлов формата pdf. К ним можно получить доступ как через URL, так и через веб-приложения. Однако большая часть содержания, доступного на веб-сайте, – только для подписчиков. Эти материалы содержат заголовки и первые абзацы, но блокируют большинство статьей, если пользователь не зарегистрирован. Вообще, главные новостные материалы доступны широкой публике. В Сентябре 2005 газета начала печатать выпуск выходного дня, поставляемый всем подписчикам. Этот шаг был предпринят для того, чтобы привлечь больше потребительской рекламы. В 2005 За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл сообщил о характеристики своего среднего читателя:- приблизительно 60% входит в высшее исполнительное руководство, средний доход составляет USD191 000, а средний возраст – 55 лет. В 2007 За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл начал международное расширение своего веб-сайта, чтобы популяризировать главные выпуски на иностранном языке. Газета также проявила интерес к покупке конкурирующей Файнэншэл Таймз (Financial Times). За Вол Стрит Дьжонэл – одна из ведущих газет США, знаменитая своим освещением финансовых, фирменных и рыночных новостей.

WALL STREET REFINER = НЕФТЕПЕРЕРАБОТЧИК С ВОЛ СТРИТ – The Wall Street Refiner is a Wall Street investment firm that trades crude oil and oil products on a scale similar to large oil companies. Such firms do not own oil refineries and do not take delivery of oil. / Нефтепереработчик с Вол Стрит – инвестиционная фирма с Вол Стрит, которая торгует нефтью и нефтепродуктами в

таких же масштабах, что и крупные нефтяные компании. Такие фирмы не владеют нефтеперегонными заводами и не занимаются поставками нефти. Они продают и покупают фьючерсы на нефть и нефтепродукты, занимая на контрактном рынке позицию, схожую с позицией настоящего нефтеперерабатывающего завода на рынке реального товара.

WAL–MART = ВОЛ–МАРТ – Wal-Mart:- in full Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. is the US operator of discount stores founded by Sam Walton in Rogers, Arkansas (1962). With headquarters in Bentonville, Arkansas, Wal-Mart focused its early growth in rural areas, thereby avoiding direct competition with other American retailing giants such as Sears and Kmart. As it grew, the company developed new retail formats, including Sam's Club discount warehouses (1983) and Wal-Mart Supercenters (1988). Within a decade of opening the combination grocery and merchandise Supercenters, Wal-Mart had become one of the largest grocers in the United States. An emphasis on customer attention, cost controls, and efficiencies in its distribution networks helped Wal-Mart become the largest retailer in the United States in 1990. It moved into international markets one year later with the opening of a store in Mexico, and growth continued, either through new stores or the acquisition of established retailers, in countries such as Canada, China, Germany, and the United Kingdom. By 1999 Wal-Mart had become the world's largest private employer, and by 2001, its total sales surpassed those of Exxon Mobil, ranking Wal-Mart as the largest corporation in the world. Extreme growth has not occurred without controversy; Wal-Mart has been variously criticized for contributing to urban sprawl and for perpetuating low wages. Its merchandising practices are nonetheless emulated by other retailers, and Wal-Mart continues to gain popularity with customers around the world. / Вол-Март Стоз, Инк. (Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.). Сэм Волтчэн (Sam Walton). Сиоз (Sears) и Кеймарт (Kmart). Сэмз Клаб (Sam's Club). ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)).

WALNUT = ОРЕХ (или ОРЕХОВОЕ ДЕРЕВО) – Walnut:- any of about 20 species of deciduous trees constituting the Genus Juglans of the family Juglandaceae, native to North and South America, southern Europe, Asia, and the West Indies. The trees have long leaves with 5 to 23 short-stalked leaflets; male and female reproductive organs are borne in different, petalless flower clusters on the same tree; the twigs contain a many-chambered pith; and the fruit is a woody nut enclosed in a thick husk. Black Walnut (Juglans Nigra) of Eastern North America and English, or Persian, Walnut (Juglans Regia), native to Iran, are valuable timber trees that produce edible nuts. The Butternut (Juglans Cinerea) of Eastern North America also produces an edible nut. See also Butternut. A Black Walnut tree usually is between 20 and 30 m (about 65 and 100 feet) tall and has a trunk about 60 to 90 cm (2 to 3 feet) in diameter, with a deeply furrowed, dark brown or grayish black bark. The leaves, about 30 to 60 cm long, consist of 15 to 23 leaflets borne on very short stalks. The nut contains a sweet, oily seed and is enclosed in a yellow-green, hairy husk. Black Walnut trees are also planted for ornament and are cultivated for the wood and for a dye found in the fruit husks. Black Walnut grows slowly, maturing on good soils in about 150 years; it may have a life span of more than 250 years. The English Walnut, cultivated for many years in England, is now grown in parts of North and South America, both as an ornamental and for commercial nut production. A tree produces fine-quality nuts only on fertile, well-drained soils of medium-heavy texture. The round-tipped leaflets have smooth margins, and the terminal leaflet is the largest. The leaflets of native North American Walnuts are largest toward the center of the leaf, and have toothed margins. The dark, fine-grained wood of English and Black Walnuts is used for furniture, panelling, and gunstocks. / Орех – Род Деревьев Семейства Ореховых. 14–15 (по другим данным, до 40) видов, преимущественно в горах Южной Европы, Азии и Америки. В бывшем СССР 3 вида:- Айлантолистный Орех, Грецкий Орех и Маньчжурский Орех. Многие виды разводят ради съедобных плодов и древесины, а также как декоративные. Айлантолистный Орех в Красной Книге СССР. Ореховые – Семейство Двудольных растений. Деревья, реже кустарники. Около 70 видов (8 родов), преимущественно в умеренном и субтропическом поясах; в бывшем СССР 2 дикорастущих рода (Лапина и Орех). Плоды Грецкого, Маньчжурского Орехов, Пекана и других используют в пищу, древесину – в производстве мебели.

WALNUT = ОРЕХОВОЕ – Walnut:- a moderate reddish brown.

WALRAS' LAW = ЗАКОН ВАЛЬРАСА – Walras' Law is an economics law that suggests that the existence of excess supply in one market must be matched by excess demand in another market so that it balances out. So when examining a specific market, if all other markets are in equilibrium, Walras' Law asserts that the examined market is also in equilibrium. Keynesian economics, by contrast, assumes that it is possible for just one market to be out of balance without a 'matching' imbalance elsewhere. Walras' law is named after French neoclassical economist Léon Walras, who created general equilibrium theory and founded the Lausanne School of economics. Walras' famous insights can be found in the book Elements of Pure Economics, published in 1874. Walras' Law:- the principle that, if all markets for all goods and services in an economy are balanced, then the market for a specific good or service must also be balanced. Walras' law is based on the idea that excess demand and supply in an economy must add to zero. Thus, if there is no excess demand or supply elsewhere in an economy, then there can be no excess in a given market. Walras' law contradicts the Keynesian notion that involuntary unemployment an exist when an economy is otherwise in equilibrium because, according to the law, the labor market must itself be balanced. Critics of the law maintain that it does not consider financial markets and their effect on the markets for goods and services. Walras's Law is the concept that a surplus in one market indicates the presence of a shortage in another. In 1844, neoclassical French economist Leon Walras posited that the existing markets of the world economy are predisposed toward equilibrium between supply and demand. In other words, a change in either supply or demand results in a proportional shift in the other, which brings the system back into equilibrium. This idea suggests that the economy is a zero-sum world in which a measurable surplus in one market must be accompanied by a comparable deficit in another market. By the early decades of the XX century, Walras's law and other examples of neoclassical theory were set aside in favor of the modern economic theories of British economist John Maynard Keynes. Under Keynesian theory, markets can function and develop independently of one another. The existence of a surplus or deficit in one market is not necessarily indicative of a respective deficit or surplus elsewhere. Walras' Law:- a zero-sum mathematical principle of developed by Leon Walrus in 1844 stating that all markets are either in equilibrium or in disequilibrium, and that it is not possible for only one market to be in disequilibrium. Where there is excess supply in one market there must be an equivalent excess demand in another market that produces a zero sum. / Дьжон Мэйнад Кэйнз (John Maynard Keynes). Закон Вальраса – закон, сформулированный Французским экономистом Мари-Эспри-Леоном Вальрасом (Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras; 1834–1910)), который устанавливает, что стоимость требуемых экономикой товаров равна стоимости продаваемых товаров. Такой вывод вытекает из простой мысли о том, что для каждого индивида его доход равен его расходам (включая его займы и сбережения). Это утверждение является важным шагом в доказательстве существования абсолютно конкурентного равновесия, которое является фактором Парето (Pareto) в теории общего равновесия (general equilibrium theory).

WALSH PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ЦЕНАМ ОТ ВОЛШ – Walsh Price Index is a price index defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the current to base period price relatives which uses the quantities of an intermediate basket as weights. The quantities of the intermediate basket are geometric averages of the quantities of the base and current periods. It is a symmetric index and a superlative index. Walsh Price Index is the weighted sum of the current period process divided by the weighted sum of the base period prices with the geometric average of both period quantities serving as the weighting mechanism.

WALTER'S FORMULA = ФОРМУЛА ВОЛТЁРА – Walter's Formula is a formula for determining the corporation's optimal dividend-payout ratio. P = [D + r x <E-(d)/p] / p, where P is the market price per common share, E is the earnings per share, r is the rate of return, p is the capitalization rate. Change D, we can obtain the highest P.

WAM = WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

WAM = WORK ASSIGNMENT MANAGER

WAMLAP = WOOL AND MOHAIR MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

WAMU = WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION

WAN = WIDE AREA NETWORK

WAND = ДЛИННЫЙ ТОНКИЙ ЧЕРЕНОК – Wand:- xxxxx. / Длинный Тонкий Черенок:- xxxxx.

WANE = ОБЗОЛ – Wane:- bark or lack of wood on the edge or corner of a piece of wood resulting from the piece being sawn from near the outer circumference of a sawlog. / Под Обзолом понимается часть боковой поверхности бревна, сохранившаяся на обрезном пиломатериале или детали. Различают:- (i) острый обзол – обзол, занимающий всю ширину кромки; и (ii) тупой обзол – обзол, занимающий часть ширины кромки. Обзол измеряют по длине и максимальной разнице между ширинами сторон сортимента (в линейных мерах) или долях ширины соответствующих сторон. Если это обусловлено спецификой сортимента, допускается измерять один из указанных параметров. Обзол – неопиленная боковая поверхность бревна на кромках пиломатериалов.

WANTED FOR CASH = НУЖНО ЗА НАЛИЧНЫЕ – Wanted For Cash:- ticker tape announcement that a bidder will pay cash the same day for a specified block of securities. Cash trades are executed for delivery and settlemet at the time the transaction is made. Wanted For Cash:- a statement displayed on market tickers indicating that a bidder will pay cash for same-day settlement of a block of a specified security. / Нужно За Наличные:- объявление на ленте тикера (ticker) о том, что покупатель готов заплатить наличными в тот же день за определённую (обозначенную) партию ценных бумаг. Сделки за наличные исполняются в момент заключения сделки.

WAOB = WORLD AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK BOARD

WAP = WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

WAP = WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL

WAPA = THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

WAP IDENTITY MODULE = МОДУЛЬ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПБП – Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) Identity Module (WIM) is a tamper-resistant device which is used in performing Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) and application level security functions, and especially, to store and process information needed for user identification and authentication. / Протокола Беспроводных Соединений (ПБП).

WAR AND CIVIL WAR RISKS EXCLUSION AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ИСКЛЮЧЕНИИ РИСКОВ ВОЙНЫ И ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ – War And Civil War Risks Exclusion Agreement is an agreement between Lloyd's underwriters and non-marine insurance companies that they will not cover certain war and civil war risks on land. Although no longer in use, the Lloyd's Ship and Goods Form (SG Form adopted on 01 January 1779) and the Free of Capture and Seizure Clause (FC&S Clause) heralded the formal introduction of war risk exclusion into insurance policies by underwriters in London, the United Kingdom. Following its establishment in the marine market, the practice of excluding war risks was extended to other branches of non-marine insurance both in London and elsewhere. For instance, following the Spanish Civil War of 1936 in which insurance markets in London and the United States suffered heavy losses from war risks, non-marine underwriters in the London market, including Lloyd's underwriters, entered into the War and Civil War Risks Exclusion Agreement in 1936. The agreement, which is still in effect and has attained worldwide application, essentially provides that underwriters would exclude from all insurances and reinsurances loss, damage or liabilities resulting directly or indirectly from war and civil war. As a result of its implementation, all non-marine policies issued around the world must (and usually do) include a War and Civil War Exclusion Clause.

WAR BABIES = МЛАДЕНЦЫ ВОЙНЫ – War Babies is a jargon term for stocks and bonds of corporations engaged primarily as defense contractors. Also called War Brides. War Babies is the slang term for the stocks and bonds of corporations in the defense industry. / Младенцы Войны или Дети Войны – жаргонный термин, обозначающий акции и облигации Американских корпораций, выступающих преимущественно в роли оборонных подрядчиков, то есть производителей товаров для Министерства Обороны США. Называются также Военными Вдовами (War Brides).

WARBONNET = БОЕВОЙ БАНЭТ (или ВОБАНЭТ) – Warbonnet is an American Indian ceremonial headdress with a feathered extension down the back.

WAR CHEST = ВОЕННАЯ КАЗНА – War Chest is a fund of liquid assets (cash) set aside by a corporation to pay for a takeover or to defend against a takeover. Traders will say that a company has a war chest that it plans to use to take over another company. Or traders might say that a particular company will be difficult to take over because it has a large war chest that it can use to defend itself by buying back its stock, making an acquisition of its own, paying for legal fees to mount defenses, or taking other defensive measures. See also Takeover. War Chest:- cash kept aside for a takeover or for defense against a takeover bid. / Военная Казна:- средства в виде наличных денег или ликвидных активов, которые хранятся вне корпорации на случай попытки поглощения или для обороны от поглощения. Когда торговцы говорят, что компания имеет военную казну, то это значит, что она собирается поглотить другую компанию. Или же торговцы могут сказать, что такую-то компанию будет трудно поглотить, потому что она имеет очень большую военную казну, с помощью которой она может выкупить свои акции, оплатить легальные защитные мероприятия или принять другие меры защиты. Смотрите также (Takeover).

WAR CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ВОЕННЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЯХ (или ОГОВОРКА О ВОЙНЕ) – (1) War Clause is a provision in, or attached to, a life insurance policy limiting or excluding the extra risk inherent in war. Sometimes the exclusion applies only to members of the armed forces; sometimes it applies to all civilians as well. Sometimes it excludes death while war is going on; sometimes it excludes death only as a result of war. War Clause is a stipulation that releases the insurer from liability if the loss occurs as a result of an act of war. War Clause is a clause included in some life insurance policies issued during wartime that limits the insurer's liability to a return of premiums if the insured dies as a result of war or while serving in the military or naval services outside the home area. War Clause is a provision excluding liability of an insurer if a loss is caused by war. / Положение, исключающее ответственность страховщика за убытки, возникшие вследствие войны или военных действий.

(2) War Clause is a clause in the US Constitution that grants power to the President to declare war, grant letters of marque, and reprisal. The power to declare war is granted under USCS Const. Art. I, § 8, Cl 11. This clause also makes rules concerning:- (i) captures on land and water; (ii) raise and support armies; (iii) provide and maintain army; and (iv) make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

WAR CRIME = ВОЕННОЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЕ – War Crime:- in international law, serious violation of the laws or customs of war as defined by international customary law and international treaties. Definition And Conceptual Development:- the term War Crime has been difficult to define with precision, and its usage has evolved constantly, particularly since the end of World War I. The first systematic attempt to define a broad range of war crimes was the Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field – also known as the 'Lieber Code' after its main author, Francis Lieber – which was issued by US President Abraham Lincoln and distributed among Union military personnel in 1863. For example, the Lieber Code held that it was a 'serious breach of the law of war to force the subjects of the enemy into service for the victorious government' and prohibited 'wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country', including rape, maiming, and murder, all of which carried the penalty of death. More recently, definitions of war crimes have been codified in international statutes, such as those creating the International Criminal Court and the war crimes tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda, for use in international war crimes tribunals. In contrast to earlier definitions, modern definitions are more expansive and criminalize certain behaviours committed by civilians as well as by military personnel. Immediately following World War I, the victorious Allied Powers convened a special Commission on the Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties. The commission's report recommended that war crimes trials be conducted before the victors' national courts and, when appropriate, before an inter-Allied tribunal. The Allies prepared an initial list of about 900 suspected war criminals and submitted the list to Germany. Although heads of state traditionally had enjoyed immunity from prosecution, the commission's main target was Germany's Emperor (Kaiser) Wilhelm II, whom most of the Allies (though not the United States) wished to hold responsible for numerous violations of the laws of war. William, however, took refuge in The Netherlands, which refused to extradite him, and he was never tried. Most of the remaining suspected war criminals on the list similarly managed to avoid prosecution, because Germany was reluctant to turn them over to the Allies. Instead, a compromise was reached whereby the Allies permitted a small number of suspects to be tried in Germany before the Supreme Court in Leipzig. These prosecutions resulted in few convictions, with most sentences ranging from a few months to four years in prison. The Nürnberg And Tokyo Trials:- the next major attempt to prosecute war criminals occurred in Europe and Asia after World War II. Throughout the war, the Allies had cited atrocities committed by the Nazi regime of Adolf Hitler and announced their intention to punish those guilty of war crimes. The Moscow Declaration of 1943, issued by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and the Potsdam Declaration of 1945, issued by the United States, Great Britain, and China (and later adhered to by the Soviet Union), addressed the issue of punishing war crimes committed by the German and Japanese governments, respectively. At the war's conclusion, representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the provisional government of France signed the London Agreement, which provided for an international military tribunal to try major Axis war criminals whose offenses did not take place in specific geographic locations. This agreement was supported by 19 other governments and included the Nürnberg Charter, which established the Nürnberg tribunal and categorized the offenses within its jurisdiction. The charter listed three categories of crime:- (i) crimes against peace, which involved the preparation and initiation of a war of aggression; (ii) war crimes (or 'conventional war crimes'), which included murder, ill treatment, and deportation; and (iii) crimes against humanity, which included political, racial, and religious persecution of civilians. This last category included what is commonly called Genocide. The term Genocide was coined by the Polish American legal scholar Raphael Lemkin and first appeared in print in his work Axis Rule in Occupied Europe:- Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress (1944). The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, defined genocide as including killing or inflicting serious physical or mental injury on members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intention of bringing about the group's destruction, in whole or in part. The convention made genocide an international crime that could be prosecuted in the court of any country. Because the Nürnberg trials preceded the convention, however, Nazi war criminals were not prosecuted for genocide. The International Military Tribunal in Nürnberg, Germany, tried 22 Nazi leaders, including one, Martin Bormann, who was tried in absentia. The trial was conducted in four languages and lasted nearly 11 months. All but three of the defendants were convicted; 12 were sentenced to death. The remaining defendants received lengthy prison terms, which they served at Spandau Prison in West Berlin. Subsequent trials were held under the auspices of Control Council Law No. 10, which was used to prosecute accused Nazi war criminals whose crimes took place in specific locales. Japanese defendants accused of war crimes were tried by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, which was established by a charter issued by US Army General Douglas MacArthur. The so-called Tokyo Charter closely followed the Nürnberg Charter. The trials were conducted in English and Japanese and lasted nearly two years. Of the 25 Japanese defendants (all of whom were convicted), 7 were sentenced to hang, 16 were given life imprisonment, and 2 were sentenced to lesser terms. Except for those who died early of natural causes in prison, none of the imprisoned Japanese war criminals served a life sentence. Instead, by 1958 the remaining prisoners had been either pardoned or paroled. From their outset, the war crimes trials were dismissed by critics merely as 'victor's justice', because only individuals from defeated countries were prosecuted and because the defendants were charged with acts that allegedly had not been criminal when committed. In support of the trials, the Nürnberg Tribunal cited the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), which formally outlawed war and made the initiation of war a crime for which individuals could be prosecuted. Post-World War II Developments:- Geneva Conventions:- after the Nürnberg and Tokyo trials, numerous international treaties and conventions attempted to devise a comprehensive and enforceable definition of war crimes. The four separate Geneva conventions, adopted in 1949, in theory made prosecutable certain acts committed in violation of the laws of war. The conventions provided for the protection of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked military personnel, prisoners of war, and civilians. Like the convention on genocide, however, the Geneva conventions specified that trials were to be arranged by individual governments. In 1977 two protocols were adopted to clarify and supplement the Geneva conventions. Recognizing that many conflicts were internal rather than international in scope, the second protocol afforded greater protection to guerilla combatants in civil wars or wars of 'self-determination'. Rwanda And Yugoslavia War Crimes Tribunals:- nearly 50 years passed between the Nürnberg and Tokyo trials and the next formal international prosecution of war crimes. In May 1993, in an attempt to prevent further acts of 'ethnic cleansing' in the conflict between states of the former Yugoslavia and to restore peace and security to the Balkan region, the United Nations Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, commonly known as the ICTY. In November 1994 the UN responded to charges of genocide in Rwanda by creating the ICTR, formally known as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 01 January and 31 December 1994. Both the ICTY and ICTR were international in composition, and neither tribunal sat in the country where the covered conflict occurred; the ICTY was located in The Hague, and the ICTR was located in Arusha, Tanzania. The tribunals had nearly identical governing statutes and a common appellate chamber. Although the Nürnberg and Tokyo tribunals were empowered to impose capital punishment, the ICTR and ICTY could impose only terms of imprisonment. However, no centralized international prison system was established to house persons

convicted of war crimes before the tribunals. The governing statutes of the ICTY and ICTR defined war crimes broadly. The ICTY was given jurisdiction over four categories of crime:- (i) grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, (ii) violations of the laws or customs of war, (iii) genocide, and (iv) crimes against humanity. Recognizing that crimes against humanity do not necessarily involve a 'nexus to armed conflict' and taking into account legislation specifically enacted by the Rwandan government, the statute of the ICTR limited the jurisdiction of the tribunal to Rwandan leaders, while lower-level defendants were to be tried in domestic courts. In both tribunals rape, murder, torture, deportation, and enslavement were subject to prosecution. The tribunals thus were among the first international bodies to recognize sexual violence formally as a war crime. Like the statutes of the Nürnberg and Tokyo tribunals, the ICTY and ICTR statutes did not consider the official position of an individual, including his position as head of state, to be a sufficient basis for avoiding or evading criminal culpability. Accordingly, in 1999 the ICTY indicted Slobodan Milošević, the Serbian (1989–97) and Yugoslav (1997–2000) president, for war crimes, and in 2001 he was arrested and extradited to The Hague. Likewise, military and civilian leaders who knew or should have known that their subordinates were committing war crimes were subject to prosecution under the doctrine of command or superior responsibility. Finally, individuals who committed war crimes pursuant to government or military orders were not thereby relieved of criminal liability, though the existence of the order could be used as a mitigating factor. Thus, the rules adopted for the Nürnberg and Tokyo trials continued to influence later efforts to bring suspected war criminals to justice. Recent Trends:- in 1993 the Belgian legislature passed a controversial law giving its courts the right to try any individual accused of a war crime anywhere in the world. The law, which resulted in lengthy prison sentences for two Rwandan nuns found guilty of genocide and in judicial complaints against many world leaders (including Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, Cuban President Fidel Castro, and Palestinian leader Yāsir Arafāt), was invalidated by the International Court of Justice in 2002. The following year the law was repealed by the Belgian government and replaced by a law requiring that either the victim of the war crime or the accused be a Belgian citizen or resident. In 1998 in Rome, some 150 countries attempted to establish a permanent international criminal court; the negotiations eventually resulted in the adoption by 120 countries of a governing statute for an International Criminal Court (ICC) to be located permanently at The Hague. The statute provided the ICC with jurisdiction for the crimes of aggression, genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The court came into existence on July 01, 2002, and by 2003 the statute had been ratified by some 90 countries; three of the permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, Russia, and the United States), however, had not yet approved it. / Вильэм . Фрэнсис Лайбё (Francis Lieber). Президентом США Эйбрэхэмом Лынькэном (Abraham Lincoln). Германский Император (Кайза) Вильхэльм II (Germany's Emperor (Kaiser) Wilhelm II). Адольф Хитля (Adolf Hitler). Рафаэл Лэмкин (Raphael Lemkin). Матин Борман (Martin Bormann). Генерала Армии США Даглэса МэкАртора (Douglas MacArthur). Пакт Келога-Бриэнда (Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)). Слободан Милошэвич (Slobodan Milošević). (включая Израильского Премьер Министра Арыэля Шарона (Ariel Sharon), Кубинского Президента Фидэля Кастро (Fidel Castro), и Палестинского лидера Ясира Арафата (Yāsir Arafāt)).

WARD = ПОДОПЕЧНЫЙ (или ХХ) – Ward is:- (i) in law, a minor or a person deemed legally incompetent; or (ii) a person under the protection or care of another. / Подопечный; находящийся под опекой.

WARDA = WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

WAR DEBT = ВОЕННЫЙ ДОЛГ – War Debt is a debt contracted by a state in order to carry on and pay for a war. / Военные Долги.

WARDIAN CASE = ТЕРРАРИЙ (или ВОРДИАНСКИЙ ЛАРЕЦ) – The Wardian Case was an early type of sealed protective container for plants, an early version of the terrarium. It found great use in the XIX century in protecting foreign plants imported to Europe from overseas, the great majority of which had previously died from exposure during long sea journeys, frustrating the many scientific and amateur botanists of the time. The Wardian case was the direct forerunner of the modern terrarium (and the inspiration for the glass aquarium), and was invented by Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791–1868), of London, in about 1829 after an accidental discovery inspired him. Dr Ward was a physician with a passion for botany. His personally collected herbarium amounted to 25 000 specimens. The ferns in his London garden in Wellclose Square, however, were being poisoned by London's air pollution, which consisted heavily of coal smoke and sulphuric acid. Dr Ward also kept cocoons of moths and the like in sealed glass bottles, and in one, he found that a fern spore and a species of grass had germinated and were growing in a bit of soil. Interested but not yet seeing the opportunities, he left the seal intact for about four years, noting that the grass actually bloomed once. After that time however, the seal had rusted, and the plants soon died from the bad air. Understanding the possibilities, he had a carpenter build him a closely fitted glazed wooden case and found that ferns grown in it thrived. Dr Ward published his experiment and followed it up with a book in 1842, On the Growth of Plants in Closely Glazed Cases. English botanists and commercial nurserymen had been passionately prospecting the world for new plants since the end of the XVI century, but these had to travel as seeds or corms, or as dry rhizomes and roots, as salty air, lack of light, lack of fresh water and lack of sufficient care often destroyed all or almost all plants even in large shipments. With the new Wardian cases, tender young plants could be set on deck to benefit from daylight and the condensed moisture within the case that kept them watered but protected from salt spray. The first test of the glazed cases was made in July 1833, when Dr. Ward shipped two specially constructed glazed cases filled with British ferns and grasses all the way to Sydney, Australia, a voyage of several months that found the protected plants still in good condition upon arrival. Somewhat more interesting plants made the return trip:- a number of Australian native species that had never survived the transportation previously. The plants arrived in good shape, after a stormy voyage around Cape Horn. One of Dr Ward's correspondents was William Jackson Hooker, later director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Hooker's son Joseph Dalton Hooker was one of the first plant explorers to use the new Wardian cases, when he shipped live plants back to England from New Zealand in 1841, during the pioneering voyage of HMS Erebus that circumnavigated Antarctica. Wardian cases soon became features of stylish drawing rooms in Western Europe and the United States. In the polluted air of Victorian cities, the fern craze and the craze for growing orchids that followed owed much of their impetus to the new Wardian cases. More importantly, the Wardian case unleashed a revolution in the mobility of commercially important plants. In Wardian cases, Robert Fortune shipped to British India 20 000 tea plants smuggled out of Shanghai, China, to begin the tea plantations of Assam. After germination of imported seeds in the heated glasshouses of Kew, seedlings of the rubber tree of Brazil were shipped successfully in Wardian cases to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and the new British territories in Malaya to start the rubber plantations. Wardian cases have thus been credited for helping break geographic monopolies in the production of important agricultural goods. Dr Ward was always active in the Society of Apothecaries of London, of which he became Master in 1854. Until very recently, the Society managed the Chelsea Physic Garden, London, the oldest botanical garden in the UK. Ward was a founding member of both the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Linnean Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Wardian Case is a glazed terrarium created by an English doctor Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791 in London – 04 June 1868 in St Leonard's, Sussex) in about 1829 for transporting plants and growing delicate mosses and ferns. / Вильэм Дьжаксэн Хукё (William Jackson Hooker). Дьжосэф Далтэн Хукё (Joseph Dalton Hooker). прозрачный террарий (или террариум), созданный Английским доктором Доктором Насэниэлом Бэгшо Вордом (Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward).

WAREHOUSE = СКЛАД – (1) Under federal statutes, Warehouse is a building, structure, or other protected enclosure in which agricultural products are stored or handled for interstate or foreign commerce. See also Approved Warehouse Storage, and Public Warehouse. Warehouse is a place for the reception, delivery, consolidation, distribution, and storage of goods/cargo. Warehouse is a

commercial building for storage of goods. Warehouses are used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, transport businesses, customs, etc. They are usually large plain buildings in industrial areas of cities and towns and villages. They usually have loading docks to load and unload goods from trucks. Sometimes warehouses are designed for the loading and unloading of goods directly from railways, airports, or seaports. They often have cranes and forklifts for moving goods, which are usually placed on ISO standard pallets loaded into pallet racks. Stored goods can include any raw materials, packing materials, spare parts, components, or finished goods associated with agriculture, manufacturing and production. Historically warehouses were a dominant part of the urban landscape used from the start of the Industrial Revolution through the XIX century and into the XX century:- the building remained when their original usage had changed. There are four identifiable types of warehouses. The cotton industry was co-terminus with the development of the warehouse, and all five types were represented in Manchester, United Kingdom. Warehouses in Manchester were often lavishly decorated juxtaposing with the modern view of warehouses which are assumed to be standard industrial buildings. Warehouse is a building intended for receipt, storage and handling of goods. In the United Kingdom, Warehouse is a place approved by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) for the storage of goods without the payment of certain duties or taxes which would normally be due on those goods. The main types of warehouse are Customs warehouses, excise warehouses and Customs and excise warehouses. Warehouse is any building or structure used for the storage of goods. Warehouse is a covered area for the reception, delivery, consolidation, distribution, and storage of cargo. Note:- A warehouse usually points at longer term storage, whereas a shed usually is used for shorter term storage. See also Shed. Warehouse is a building specially designed for receipt, storage and handling of goods. Synonyms:- Shed, and Store. Warehouse is a place for the reception, delivery, consolidation, distribution, and storage of freight. Designed to store goods for longer periods of time. Warehouse is a shed or storehouse where cargo is kept pending dispatch or retrieval. See also Bonded Warehouse. / Под Складом понимается любое здание или сооружение, предусмотренное и используемое для приёма, размещения, поставки, консолидации, распределения, хранения и обработки товаров или грузов. Под Складом понимается любое здание или строение, в котором хранят товары, прежде чем они поступят в торговлю.

(2) Warehouse:- xxxxx. The Asset Warehouse integrates for all asset categories (loan, leasing, invoices) the following information from the feeder systems:- (i) master data; (ii) asset cash flows; and (iii) business transactions based on assets. Funding management also provides for each asset information about its use in funding programs and transactions. / Склад – пул активов, переданных на ‘складирование’ для выпуска Коммерческих Бумаг, Обеспеченных Активами (КБОА; Asset-Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP)) и создания конкурентоспособной платформы для регулярных долгосрочных эмиссий и секьюритизационных программ с участием нескольких сторон. Кондуиты часто скупают активы у большого числа региональных оригинаторов, предоставляя последним эффективный доступ к рынкам ценных бумаг. Склад – денежный фонд, формируемый оригинаторами при помощи краткосрочных источников финансирования для выдачи ипотечных кредитов.

WAREHOUSE CAPACITY = ЁМКОСТЬ СКЛАДА – Warehouse Capacity is the maximum quantity of an agricultural product that a warehouse will accommodate when stored in a manner customary to the warehouse as determined by the Farm Service Agency.

WAREHOUSE DEPOSITOR = ДЕПОЗИТАРИЙ СКЛАДА (или ПОКЛАЖЕДАТЕЛЬ) – In the United States a term Warehouse Depositor means (a) any person who deposits a commodity with a licensed warehouse operator for storage, handling, conditioning, or shipment, or (b) any person who is the owner or legal holder of a warehouse receipt, outstanding scale weight ticket, or other evidence of the deposit of a commodity with a licensed warehouse operator or (c) any producer whose agricultural commodity has been sold to a grain dealer through the dealer’s place of business, or any producer whose agricultural commodity has been sold to or is under the control of a grain dealer, whose place of business is located outside the warehouse’s state. The UK Customs Warehouses:- one of them is a public warehouse (Type A) is operated by a warehouse-keeper for the storage of goods placed under the customs warehousing procedure by other traders known as Depositors. If you choose to use a public customs warehouse you are a depositor and take responsibility for the declaration which places the goods under the customs warehouse procedure. You have particular responsibilities to:- (i) correctly declare the goods, including where an agent is used by giving clear written instructions; (ii) ensure that your goods are sent directly to the warehouse shown on the declaration (within five days of your customs declaration); (iii) provide the warehouse-keeper with details of the declarations and an explanation of any discrepancies that are identified; and (iv) ensure the goods are correctly declared on removal from the customs warehouse. You are also responsible for customs debt. If you are using a type A warehouse you must give the warehouse-keeper all the details of your customs declaration for their records and make sure that the warehouse-keeper holds a valid customs warehouse authorization for the type of goods you wish to deposit. See also Warehouse Keeper. / Депозитарий Склада – лицо, сдавшее товар на склад.

WAREHOUSE ENTRY = ВВОЗ НА СКЛАД (или СКЛАДСКАЯ ЗАПИСЬ О ВВОЗЕ, или СКЛАДСКОЙ ПРИХОД) – Warehouse Entry is a document that identifies goods imported when placed in a bonded warehouse. The duty is not imposed on the products while in the warehouse but will be collected when they are withdrawn for delivery or consumption.

WAREHOUSED GOODS = СКЛАДИРОВАННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ (или ХРАНЯЩИЕСЯ НА СКЛАДЕ ТОВАРЫ) – In the United Kingdom, Warehoused Goods are the goods placed under the Customs warehousing arrangements.

WAREHOUSE INSPECTION = ИНСПЕКЦИЯ СКЛАДА – Warehouse Inspection:- under the authority of the US Warehouse Act, the Farm Service Agency examines federally licensed warehouses and state-licensed and nonlicensed warehouses storing Commodity Credit Corporation-owned commodities or producer-owned commodities pledged as loan collateral to the CCC to ensure against losses of stored commodities and compliance with CCC storage agreements.

WAREHOUSE KEEPER = УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЙ СКЛАДОМ (или СКЛАДСКОЙ ХРАНИТЕЛЬ, или ДЕРЖАТЕЛЬ СКЛАДА) – In the United Kingdom, Warehouse Keepers have the obligations of a bailee (see bailment) and are therefore under a duty to take reasonable care of the goods left for storage, and to return them in accordance with the terms of the contract of bailment. A private warehouse can be used to store goods deposited by an individual trader who is authorized as the Warehouse-Keeper. The warehouse-keeper need not necessarily own the goods, but they must be the depositor. Even though warehouse-keepers may not own their premises, they must keep stock records and maintain and operate the warehouse in a way that meets health and safety requirements. Warehouse-Keepers’ responsibilities include:- (i) complying with conditions contained in their authorization; (ii) checking the goods on arrival to account for any shortages or surpluses of goods, allocating stock numbers, and keeping them secure and under supervision; (iii) maintaining stock records for at least four years; (iv) allowing HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) officers access to the warehouse, the goods, and their records; and (v) maintain the premises safely and run the warehouse in a way that meets Health and Safety requirements. Type E warehouse-keepers may require additional checks. (Private Type E Customs Warehouses where a record-keeping system is authorised (instead of premises) and which traders can also be authorised to release goods for free circulation under LCP (short for the local clearance procedure) if required. However, the authorisation for this is stricter than for Types C and D). See also Warehouse Depositor. Warehouse Keeper is a party who takes responsibility for goods entered into a warehouse. / Управляющий Складом или Кладовщик – лицо, ответственное за склад. На Британском приписном таможенном складе (bonded warehouse) имеется также начальник склада (warehouse officer), назначаемый Её Королевского Величества

Деартаментом Налогов и Сборов, который занимается инспектированием поступающих на склад и убывающих со склада товаров.

WAREHOUSE LOAN = СКЛАДСКАЯ ССУДА (или СКЛАДСКОЙ ЗАЁМ) – Warehouse Loan is the borrowing of funds by a retail lender on a short-term basis using permanent mortgage loans as collateral. It is used to raise funds to make home mortgages and carry them until the mortgages are packaged and sold 'out of the warehouse' to an investor. Proceeds from the sale are used to reduce the warehouse loan. See also Warehousing. / Ссуда, обеспеченная складской накладной.

WAREHOUSEMAN = КЛАДОВЩИК – Under federal statutes, Warehouseman is a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing or handling any goods or commodities, e.g., agricultural products. Warehouseman is the person responsible for the care of goods while they are in store. / Лицо, ответственное за сохранность товаров, пока они находятся на хранении.

WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СКЛАДОМ – Warehouse Management System (WMS) is a software designed to function around three main components:- putaway, replenishment, and picking. By directing these three components, the system can logically manage the movement and storage of product in the warehouse.

WAREHOUSE OPERATOR = ОПЕРАТОР СКЛАДА – Warehouse Operator:- (1) works in industrial, trading and forwarding companies, as well as other logistics service providers. Their scope of work covers all activities related to the transfer and storage of goods. Warehouse operators:- accept goods and check the delivery on the basis of the accompanying documentation; transport and forward goods to the company destination; unpack goods, sort and place them into storage as required and in an efficient manner, observing the warehouse systems; carry out stocktakes and stock maintenance measures; commission and package goods for delivery and compile them into loading units; identify, mark and secure deliveries in accordance with the legal requirements; load and stow away deliveries in means of transportation in accordance with the accompanying documentation and applying the regulations regarding the sealing of deliveries; use and maintain equipment and means of conveyance; make use of company information and communications systems as well as workstation-specific software; coordinate their work with the rest of the team, and in a customer-oriented way; observe the basic principles regarding safety and health protection at work, as well as protection of the environment and energy conservation; and are involved in carrying out quality assurance measures. See also Warehouseman. (2) Warehouse Operator is a person who engages in the business of or conducts a sale of tobacco at public auction. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). сохранение (conservation).

WAREHOUSE PALLET = СКЛАДСКОЙ ПОДДОН – Warehouse Pallet is a double-face multiple trip returnable pallet intended for general warehouse use.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT = СКЛАДСКАЯ РАСПИСКА – Warehouse Receipt (WR) is a receipt given for goods placed in a warehouse (may be issued as a negotiable or non-negotiable document). A receipt issued by a warehouse listing goods received for storage. A Warehouse Receipt is the receipt of commodities deposited in a warehouse identifying the commodities deposited. It is non-negotiable if permitting delivery only to a specified person or firm, but it is negotiable if made out to the order of a person or firm or to a bearer. Endorsement (without endorsement if made out to bearer) and delivery of a negotiable warehouse receipt serves to transfer the property covered by the receipt. Warehouse receipts are common documents in international banking. Receipt for products deposited in a warehouse. A Warehouse Receipt is a receipt for products (goods) deposited in a warehouse. Warehouse Receipt or Warrant is a receipt given by a storage company for goods stored on its premises. Merely a confirmation, not a negotiable document. A Warehouse Receipt is a document guaranteeing the existence and availability of a given quantity and quality of a commodity in storage. Commonly used as the instrument of transfer of ownership in both cash and futures transactions. Warehouse Receipt is a document certifying possession of a commodity in a licensed warehouse that is recognized for delivery purposes by a commodity futures exchange. Warehouse Receipt is a document listing goods or commodities kept for safekeeping in a warehouse. The receipt can be used to transfer ownership of tha commodity, instead of having to deliver the physical commodity. Warehouse receipts are used with many commodities, particularly precious metals like gold, silver, and platinum, which must be safeguarded against theft. A Warehouse Receipt or Depository Receipt is issued when delivery is taken on a futures exchange. It specifies the quantity and fineness of precious metal (gold or silver) held. A Warehouse Receipt is a receipt issued by a warehouseman providing evidence of title to stored goods (especially commodities), and thus validating the existence of collateral that may be pledged to secure a loan. Negotiable warehouse receipts are documents of title. A warehouse receipt may be used to transfer ownership of the goods or commodities it represents. Warehouse receipts include the name of the warehouse and where it is located, the date delivery of grain was made, the quality and quantity of the grain delivered, and what storage charges apply. Federally licensed warehouses and many state-licensed warehouses must provide warehouse receipts upon delivery. A warehouse receipt is recognized for delivery purposes by a commodity futures exchange. Warehouse Receipt is a receipt for product received into the warehouse. Warehouse Receipt is a document showing proof that the warehouseman is in possession of the commodity. See also Negotiable Warehouse Receipt, and Warehousing Agreement. Warehouse Receipt:- evidence that a firm owns goods stored in a warehouse. Warehouse Receipt means a receipt containing the required information specified in this part that may or may not be certificated for delivery for a futures-pricing contract, and is an electronic warehouse receipt record issued by such warehouse recorded in a central filing system or systems maintained in one or more locations that are approved by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to operate such system. / Квитанция, выданная владельцем склада под товары, помещённые для хранения на этом складе. Складская Расписка может быть выдана в виде обращаемого или необращаемого документа. Складская Расписка:- документ, вручаемый складом владельцу товара и подтверждающий принятие на хранение на определённый срок и за установленную плату указанных в нём предметов. Складская расписка является необоротной, если выдача товара производится только указанному в ней лицу или компании; складская расписка является оборотной, если выдача товара может производиться по распоряжению фирмы (или указанного лица) предъявителю данной расписки. Складская расписка является общепринятым документом в международном банковском деле. Складская Расписка – документ, перечисляющий товары или сырьевую продукцию, переданную на склад для ответственного хранения (safekeeping). Расписка может быть использована для передачи права владения на данный товар вместо физической доставки этого товара. Складские квитанции используются в этом качестве, когда происходят скидки на большой объём товарно-сырьевой продукции, в частности драгоценных металлов, таких, как золото, серебро и платина, которые должны специальным образом охраняться от хищений. Под Складской Распиской понимается квитанция, выданная под товары, помещённые на складе. Она может быть выдана в виде обращающегося или необращающегося документа. Складская Расписка – документ, удостоверяющий наличие на складе и доступность определённого количества товара определённого качества. Складское Свидетельство – не эмиссионная ценная бумага, удостоверяющая право владельца совершать операции с товаром, находящемся на складе у ответственного хранителя. Свидетельство выдаётся складом одновременно с принятием товара. Держатель свидетельства вправе распоряжаться указанным в нём товаром посредством распоряжения ценной бумагой:- продавать, дарить, передавать в залог и так далее.

WAREHOUSES PROVIDING VALUE ADDED SERVICES = СКЛАДЫ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЕ УСЛУГИ ДОБАВОЧНОЙ СТОИМОСТИ – Warehouses Providing Value Added Services are the warehouses providing a wide range of value added services. This requires the warehouse to apply labor and, in some cases, special equipment to the customer's products, such as repackaging, further processing, or labeling. This not only changes the product but requires additional billings. Such services are generally performed along with other warehouse functions.

WAREHOUSE STORAGE = СКЛАДСКОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ (или ХРАНЕНИЕ НА СКЛАДЕ) – Warehouse Storage is a providing a secure place for you to store your valuable items, goods or commodities. See also Approved Warehouse Storage. Warehouse storage space for short term or long term for pallet storage and odd sizes. Warehouse Storage options nationwide include dry, refrigerated and frozen pallet space.

WAREHOUSE STORAGE CHARGES = СБОРЫ ЗА СКЛАДСКОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ (или СБОРЫ ЗА ХРАНЕНИЕ НА СКЛАДЕ) – Warehouse Storage Charges:- xxxxx. Storage Charge is:- (1) Commerce:- amount charged to store goods in transit at the point of origin, destination and ports of entry during the transport. Storage charges are also assessed by companies who are in the business of renting storage space. (2) Judicial:- fee assessed by law enforcement agencies for storage of vehicles impounded due to some judicial issue. Warehousing and stevedoring charges use a notification procedure (but in some cases are subject to change without notice); please contact your warehousing company for such details. See also Storage Charges, and Storage Costs. Storage Charge means the sums charge by warehouseman in connection with the stored goods. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, all monthly charges for storage of stored goods are based on a calendar month and are calculated on a month-to-month basis. An incoming storage charge shall be applicable for the date in the calendar month on which any part of the stored goods is brought in for storage, to and including the last day of such month and thereafter a recurring storage charge shall be applicable for each calendar month that the stored goods are stored with the warehouseman. The full month incoming storage charge is payable as soon as any part of the stored goods is deposited with the warehouseman notwithstanding the fact that such stored goods may be stored for less than a calendar month. The recurring storage charge is calculated on the basis of the maximum number of units stored with the warehouseman on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar month and is due on the first day of each storage month in advance unless otherwise agreed. Warehousing Charge is the sum of all charges payable hereunder to the warehouseman in accordance with the terms herein contained.

WAREHOUSE–TO–WAREHOUSE = СО СКЛАДА НА СКЛАД – Warehouse To Warehouse:- an export/import policy clause that provides protection from the shipper's warehouse and during ordinary course of transit to the consignee's warehouse. Warehouse-to-Warehouse is a clause in marine insurance policy whereby the underwriter agrees to cover the goods while in transit between the initial point of shipment and the point of destination, with certain limitations, and also subject to the law of insurable interest. When it was first introduced, the warehouse-towarehouse clause was extremely important, but now its importance is diminished by the marine extension clauses, which override its provisions. Warehouse-To-Warehouse:- insurance policy which covers goods over the entire journey from the seller's to the buyer's premises. Warehouse-to-Warehouse is a clause in marine insurance policy whereby the underwriter agrees to cover the goods while in transit between the initial point of shipment and the point of destination with certain limitations, and also subject to the law of insurable interest. The warehouse-to-warehouse clause was once extremely important, but marine extension clauses now often override its provisions. / Статья в вывозном/привозном (или экспортном/импортном) полисе, обеспечивающая защиту в течение обычного процесса транзита груза со склада отправителя на склад получателя.

WAREHOUSE WARRANT = СКЛАДСКОЙ ВАРРАНТ (или СКЛАДСКОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО) – Warehouse Warrant is a document guaranteeing the existence and availability of a given quantity and quality of a commodity in storage and commonly used as the instrument of transfer of ownership in both cash and futures transactions. Warehouse Warrant is a standard warrant refers to the receipt issued by the exchange (Shanghai Futures Exchange) certified delivery warehouse to consignor via the exchange's standard warrant management system for taking delivery of commodities. Delivery of the exchange's contracts on various futures products will be conducted in the form of electronic warrant delivery. Warrant businesses related to non-ferrous metals, ferrous metals and precious metals, energy and chemicals include generation of warrant, cancellation of standard warrant, etc, whose corresponding management system mainly involves detailed rules on business like the Rules on Standard Warrant Management, the Detailed Settlement Rules, the Pilot Implementing Rules on Delivery of Fuel Oil Futures, the Pilot Implementing Rules on Delivery of Gold Futures and the Implementing Rules on Delivery of Petroleum Bitumen Futures. / Складской Варрант – документ о получении груза, который выдаётся управляющим складом лицу, поместившему товары на склад, с указанием наименования складированных товаров. Варрант используется в качестве залогового свидетельства. Варрант является товарораспорядительным документом, передаваемым в порядке индоссамента. Складской Варрант – вид ценных бумаг, котируемых на бирже, выпущенных на базе факта наличия сырья либо промежуточных продуктов, имеющихся у данной фирмы и выступающих в роли гарантий. Складской Варрант (складское свидетельство) – документ, свидетельствующий о том, что определённое количество товара было получено складом биржи (чаще – любым складом). Эта расписка становится документом, который может служить предметом сделки и используется для передачи права собственности на товар продавцом покупателю. Складское Свидетельство – специальное складское свидетельство, имеющее характер товарораспорядительного документа. Документ гарантирует наличие на складах товара определённого количества и качества и часто используется в качестве инструмента передачи собственности как на основе наличных средств, так и на основе ценных бумаг. Состоит из двух отдельных частей:- складочного свидетельства и залогового свидетельства. В международной практике залоговое свидетельство может быть использовано для получения ссуд или кредита под залог товара. При возврате ссуды залоговое свидетельство передаётся держателю складочного свидетельства. Для получения складированного товара держатель складочного свидетельства должен предъявить обе части варранта, то есть как складочное, так и залоговое свидетельства.

WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWAL FOR TRANSPORTATION = ВЫПУСК СО СКЛАДА ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ – Warehouse Withdrawal For Transportation (WDT) allows merchandise that has been withdrawn from a bonded warehouse at one port to be transported in bond to another port, where a superseding entry will be filed.

WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWAL FOR TRANSPORTATION EXPORTATION = ВЫПУСК СО СКЛАДА ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ ВЫВОЗ (или ВЫПУСК СО СКЛАДА ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) – Warehouse Withdrawal For Transportation Exportation (WDT&E) allows merchandise that has been withdrawn from a bonded warehouse at one port to be transported in bond through the United States to be exported from another port, without paying duty. / вывоз (exportation) вывезено (экспортировано) из другого порта без оплаты пошлины.

WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWAL FOR TRANSPORTATION IMMEDIATE EXPORTATION = ВЫПУСК СО СКЛАДА ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ ВЫВОЗ (или ВЫПУСК СО СКЛАДА ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКИ НЕПОСРЕДСТВЕННОЕ ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) – Warehouse Withdrawal For Transportation Immediate Exportation (WDEX) allows

merchandise that has been withdrawn from a bonded warehouse at one US port to be exported from the same port exported without paying duty. / вывоз (exportation).

WAREHOUSING = СКЛАДИРОВАНИЕ – (1) Warehousing is an act or instance of a person or company that warehouses something. With reference to shipping, Warehousing is the business of storing, examining and sorting goods which takes place in a warehouse before they are realized into the country in question. Warehousing is those activities of holding and handling goods in a warehouse (store). It is the storage of goods on behalf of a manufacturer, distributor or retailer. Warehousing is the storing of goods/cargo. Warehousing is the performance of administrative and physical functions associated with storage of goods and materials. These functions include receipt, identification, inspection, verification, putting away, retrieval for issue, etc. Warehousing is the process of storing goods within a storage facility. Warehousing can be defined as assumption of responsibility for the storage of goods. By storing the goods throughout the year and releasing them as and when they are needed, warehousing creates time utility. Functions Of Warehousing:- (i) Storage:- this is the basic function of warehousing. Surplus commodities which are not needed immediately can be stored in warehouses. They can be supplied as and when needed by the customers. (ii) Price Stabilization:- warehouses play an important role in the process of price stabilization. It is achieved by the creation of time utility by warehousing. Fall in the prices of goods when their supply is in abundance and rise in their prices during the slack season are avoided. (iii) Risk Bearing:- when the goods are stored in warehouses they are exposed to many risks in the form of theft, deterioration, exploration, fire, etc. Warehouses are constructed in such a way as to minimise these risks. Contract of bailment operates when the goods are stored in wave-houses. The person keeping the goods in warehouses acts as boiler and warehouse keeper acts as boiler. A warehouse keeper has to take the reasonable care of the goods and safeguard them against various risks. For any loss or damage sustained by goods, warehouse keeper shall be liable to the owner of the goods. (iv) Financing:- loans can be raised from the warehouse keeper against the goods stored by the owner. Goods act as security for the warehouse keeper. Similarly, banks and other financial institutions also advance loans against warehouse receipts. In this manner, warehousing acts as a source of finance for the businessmen for meeting business operations. (v) Grading And Packing:- warehouses nowadays provide the facilities of packing, processing and grading of goods. Goods can be packed in convenient sizes as per the instructions of the owner. Importance of Warehousing In the Development of Trade and Commerce:- warehousing or storage refers to the holding and preservation of goods until they are dispatched to the consumers. Generally, there is a time gap between the production and consumption of products. By bridging this gap, storage creates time utility. There is need for storing the goods so as to make them available to buyers as and when required. Some amount of goods is stored at every stage in the marketing process. Proper and adequate arrangements to retail the goods in perfect condition are essential for success in marketing. Storage enables a firm to carry on production in anticipation of demand in future. A warehouse is a place used for the storage or accumulation of goods. It may also be defined as an establishment that assumes responsibility for the safe custody of goods. Warehouses enable the businessmen to carry on production throughout the year and to sell their products, whenever there is adequate demand. Need for warehouse arises also because some goods are produced only in a particular season but are demanded throughout the year. Similarly certain products are produced throughout the year but demanded only during a particular season. Warehousing facilitates production and distribution on a large scale. Benefits From Warehouses:- (i) Regular Production:- raw materials need to be stored to enable mass production to be carried on continuously. Sometimes, goods are stored in anticipation of a rise in prices. Warehouses enable manufacturers to produce goods in anticipation of demand in future. (ii) Time Utility:- a warehouse creates time utility by bringing the time gap between the production and consumption of goods. It helps in making available the goods whenever required or demanded by the customers. Some goods are produced throughout the year but demanded only during particular seasons, e.g., wool, raincoat, umbrella, heater, etc. on the other hand, some products are demanded throughout the year but they are produced in certain region, e.g., wheat, rice, potatoes, etc. Goods like rice, tobacco, liquor and jaggery become more valuable with the passage of time. (iii) Store Of Surplus Goods:- basically, a warehouse acts as a store of surplus goods which are not needed immediately. Goods are often produced in anticipation of demand and need to be preserved properly until they are demanded by the customers. Goods which are not required immediately can be stored in a warehouse to meet the demand in future. (iv) Price Stabilization:- warehouses reduce violent fluctuations in prices by storing goods when their supply exceeds demand and by releasing them when the demand is more than immediate productions. Warehouses ensure a regular supply of goods in the market. This matching of supply with demand helps to stabilise prices. (v) Minimisation Of Risk:- warehouses provide for the safe custody of goods. Perishable products can be preserved in cold storage. By keeping their goods in warehouses, businessmen can minimise the loss from damage, fire, theft, etc. The goods kept in the warehouse are generally insured. In case of loss or damage to the goods, the owner of goods can get full compensation from the insurance company. (vi) Packing And grading:- certain products have to be conditioned or processed to make them fit for human use, e.g., coffee, tobacco, etc. A modern warehouse provides facilities for processing, packing, blending, grading etc., of the goods for the purpose of sale. The prospective buyers can inspect the goods kept in a warehouse. (vii) Financing:- warehouses provide a receipt to the owner of goods for the goods kept in the warehouse. The owner can borrow money against the security of goods by making an endorsement on the warehouse receipt. In some countries, warehouse authorities advance money against the goods deposited in the warehouse. By keeping the imported goods in a bonded warehouse, a businessman can pay customs duty in installments. Type Of Warehouses:- there are three types of warehouses as described below:- (i) Private Warehouses:- the private warehouses are owned and operated by big manufacturers and merchants to fulfill their own storage needs. The goods manufactured or purchased by the owner of the warehouses have a limited value or utility as businessmen in general cannot make use of them because of the heavy investment required in the construction of a warehouse, some big business firms which need large storage capacity on a regular basis and who can afford money, construct and maintain their private warehouses. A big manufacturer or wholesaler may have a network of his own warehouses in different parts of the country. (ii) Public Warehouses:- a public warehouse is a specialised business establishment that provides storage facilities to the general public for a certain charge. It may be owned and operated by an individual or a cooperative society. It has to work under a license from the government in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations. Public warehouses are very important in the marketing of agricultural products and therefore the government is encouraging the establishment of public warehouses in the cooperative sector. A public warehouse is also known as duty-paid warehouse. Public warehouses are very useful to the business community. Most of the business enterprises cannot afford to maintain their own warehouses due to huge capital Investment. In many cases the storage facilities required by a business enterprise do not warrant the maintenance of a private warehouse. Such enterprises can meet their storage needs easily and economically by making use of the public warehouses, without heavy investment. Public warehouses provide storage facilities to small manufacturers and traders at low cost. These warehouses are well constructed and guarded round the clock to ensure safe custody of goods. Public warehouses are generally located near the junctions of railways, highways and waterways. They provide, therefore, excellent facilities for the easy receipt, despatch, loading and unloading of goods. They also use mechanical devices for the handling of heavy and bulky goods. A public warehouse enables a businessman to serve his customers quickly and economically by carrying regional stocks near the important trading centres or markets of two countries. Public warehouses provide facilities for the inspection of goods by prospective buyers. They also permit packaging, grading and grading of goods. The public warehouses receipts are good collateral securities for borrowings. (iii) Bonded Warehouses:- bonded warehouses are licensed by the government to accept imported goods for storage until the payment of custom duty. They are located near the ports. These warehouses are either operated by the

government or work under the control of custom authorities. The warehouse is required to give an undertaking or 'Bond' that it will not allow the goods to be removed without the consent of the custom authorities. The goods are held in bond and cannot be withdrawn without paying the custom duty. The goods stored in bonded warehouses cannot be interfered by the owner without the permission of customs authorities. Hence the name bonded warehouse. Bonded warehouses are very helpful to importers and exporters. If an importer is unable or unwilling to pay customs duty immediately after the arrival of goods he can store the goods in a bonded warehouse. He can withdraw the goods in installments by paying the customs duty proportionately. In case he wishes to export the goods, he need not pay customs duty. Moreover, a bonded warehouse provides all services which are provided by public warehouses. Goods lying in a bonded warehouse can be packaged, graded and branded for the purpose of sale. / Под Складированием понимается хранение товаров на складе.

(2) Warehousing is a procedure whereby a company gradually builds up a holding of shares in a company it wishes to takeover in the future. The acquiring company 'warehouses' small lots of shares by holding them under the name of a nominee. Companies use the warehousing technique of share acquisition when they wish to remain anonymous or are unable to make a public tender offer. Warehousing:- the interim holding period from the time of the closing of a loan to its subsequent marketing to capital market investors. Warehousing is the illegal sale of a corporate security with a provision for its repurchase by the seller at some future date and at a prearranged price. In securities trading, Warehousing is the illegal practice of buying more stock (shares) in a firm than permitted by the stock exchange regulations. Such purchases are usually disguised by holding the stock under several nominee names. Warehousing is the accumulation of shareholdings in the name of nominees with the intention of mounting a subsequent takeover bid. / Складирование – ситуация, когда ипотечный банк финансирует портфель ипотек краткосрочным кредитом под их залог до момента продаж этих ипотек конечному инвестору. Смотрите также Склад (Warehouse). Под Складированием понимается накопление акций компании, перед тем как сделать предложение о поглощении (takeover bid), путём скупки небольших пакетов акций и 'складирование' их под именем номинального инвестора. Задача заключается в том, чтобы сохранять свою анонимность и избежать требуемой законом необходимости объявлять о своём участии в капитале компании-мишени. Подобная практика противоречит Кодексу Сити по Поглощениям и Слияниям (City Code on Takeovers and Mergers). Под Складированием понимается:- (1) временное обладание иностранной валютой, краткосрочными ценными бумагами денежного рынка или иными позициями в связи с налоговыми причинами или из-за того, что позиция по своей природе является временной. (2) Заимствование средств ипотечным банком на краткосрочной основе коммерческого банка с использованием ссуды под недвижимость в качестве обеспечения. (3) В Великобритании – накопление пакетов акций через подставных лиц с намерением в последующем сделать предложение о поглощении.

(3) Warehousing is the borrowing of funds by a retail lender on a short-term basis using permanent mortgage loans as collateral. This form of interim financing, called a Warehouse Loan, is used to raise funds to make home mortgages and carry them until the mortgages are packaged and sold 'out of the warehouse' to an investor. Proceeds from the sale are used to reduce the warehouse loan. Warehousing is the pledging as security, to a commercial bank, of a long-term mortgage for a short-term loan. Warehousing is the borrowing of funds by a mortgage banker on a short-term basis from a commercial bank using mortgage loans as security.

WAREHOUSING ACTIVITIES AND PRACTICES = СКЛАДСКИЕ ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ПРАКТИКИ – Warehousing Activities And Practices:- any legal, operational, managerial, or financial duty that a warehouse operator has regarding any googs, e.g., agricultural product.

WAREHOUSING AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СКЛАДИРОВАНИИ – Warehousing Agreement is a contractual agreement between the owner and the user of a warehouseman's service. See also Negotiable Warehouse Receipt, and Warehouse Receipt.

WAREHOUSING AND FORWARDING PACKAGES LOST IN LOADING, ETC CLAUSE = ОГОВОРКА О ПОТЕРЕ ПАКЕТОВ ПРИ ПОГРУЗКЕ И ТОМУ ПОДОБНОМ ВО ВРЕМЯ СКЛАДИРОВАНИЯ И ЭКСПЕДИРОВАНИЯ – Warehousing And Forwarding Packages Lost In Loading, Etc Clause provides coverage for landing, warehousing, forwarding, and special charges in the event of loss or damage recoverable under the average terms; also provides for payment of the insured value of any package or packages which may be totally lost in loading, transshipment or discharge. / при погрузке, перегрузке или разгрузке.

WAREHOUSING ENTRY = ВВОЗ ДЛЯ СКЛАДИРОВАНИЯ – Warehousing Entry is a document required by Customs authorities when goods are placed in a bonded warehouse. / Документ, требуемый таможенными органами, когда товары помещены на склад, обеспеченный обязательством.

WARFARE = ПРИЁМЫ ВЕДЕНИЯ БОРЬБЫ – Warfare:- engagement in or the activities involved in war or conflict:- guerrilla warfare ... / Приёмы Ведения Борьбы:- .

WAR FINANCE = ВОЕННЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ – War Finance:- the fiscal and monetary methods that are used in meeting the costs of war, including taxation, compulsory loans, voluntary domestic loans, foreign loans, and the creation of money. War finance is a branch of defense economics. Government efforts to finance major wars have frequently led to major changes in the tax system. In the United States, for example, the importance of the personal income tax as a revenue source increased significantly during World War II, when higher rates, lower exemptions, and a deduction-at-source system of collection were introduced. Great Britain and many other belligerents in World War II resorted to general sales taxes. Compulsory loans have been used as an alternative to taxation, but they have usually been perceived as taxes by the public. Voluntary loans, in which money is raised by selling government bonds, are of two types:- those financed by the public from its savings and those financed by bankers and others from credit created by expansion of the monetary supply. The first type of loan is generally anti-inflationary in its effects because it eliminates excess purchasing power. The second type of loan, under wartime conditions, is likely to be as inflationary as would be the printing of the same amount of new paper currency. A popular fallacy about war finance is that government borrowing transfers the war costs to future generations. The real costs in goods and services underlying the monetary costs, however, are paid by the war generation when the government uses the real resources for war, bidding them away from other uses. The most dangerous form of war finance is the printing of new paper money, resorted to when no more taxes can be collected and the government's credit has broken down. Usually the printing is not done by the government directly but by the central bank, which then lends the printed money to the government through purchases of bonds. Major wars are usually financed to some extent by inflationary measures. Inflation distributes the burden of war costs in an arbitrary manner, penalizing persons with fixed incomes. After a certain point, inflation may even lower production by placing a premium on the hoarding of raw materials and durable goods, as well as the holding of real estate and other fixed assets, thus shifting resources from productive to nonproductive uses.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION = ВОЕННАЯ ФИНАНСОВАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ – The War Finance Corporation was created by the US Congress on 05 April 1918 to facilitate the extension of credit to vital war industries during World War I, primarily by making loans to financial institutions. During its six months of wartime existence, the corporation advanced USD71 387 222. In 1919 it greatly assisted the director general of railroads and railroad companies, and until 1920 it served as the chief agency through which the Treasury

purchased government obligations. With the return of peace, amendments to the corporation's charter greatly expanded its activities. After 1919 it actively financed the American agricultural and livestock industries until the Agricultural Credits Act terminated the corporation in 1924, after it had lent USD700 million. / Военная Финансовая Корпорация.

WAR LOAN = ВОЕННЫЙ ЗАЁМ – War Loan:- UK Government to repay War Loan in March 2014. The Treasury will redeem the £1.9 billion 3½% War Loan and repay all of the UK's debt from the First World War. The government has said it will redeem the £1.9 billion 31/2% War Loan as part of a move to repay all of the UK's debt from the First World War. War Loan, a popular 'perpetual' government bond that has paid a 3.5% coupon since 1932, will be bought back on 09 March next year, according to the Treasury. Computershare, the company which maintains the register of government bonds, or gilts, will contact the 120 000 holders of War Loan to make arrangements for the payment. The move follows the Treasury's announcement in October that it would repay the smaller 4% Consolidated Loan which was issued in 1927 when Winston Churchill was chancellor. This was the first repayment of an undated gilt in 67 years and raised the prospect that War Loan and the other rump perpetual gilts would soon be consigned to history. Britain has paid £5.5 billion in interest on War Loan and its predecessor loan which briefly paid a 5% coupon. Chancellor Neville Chamberlain notoriously cut the interest rate to 3.5% to reduce the costs of servicing the national debt. The Treasury kept the group of nine perpetuals running because for many years they represented a cheaper source of borrowing. More recently, however, gilt yields have fallen, making it cheaper to issue new bonds to pay off this historic debt. The move was welcomed by fund managers who will also benefit from a capital boost when the bond is bought back at par. Ian Spreadbury, bond fund manager at Fidelity, said the biggest challenge for investors was what to do with the proceeds. 'I have recycled the proceeds back into long-dated gilts, but to achieve a yield equivalent to War Loan before the announcement you have to look at single-A rated corporate bonds'. 'Fortunately, there are opportunities to switch into bonds in that area still offering an attractive yield for the small amount of credit risk. But I caution investors not to extend risk too far down the credit spectrum in their search for yield at this point in the credit cycle', he added. In a statement Chancellor George Osborne said it was a proud moment for the country to pay off its First World War debts. He also claimed it was a sign of the government's fiscal credibility, although with his Autumn Statement today expected to confirm UK debts have reached nearly £1.5 trillion, that may be stretching things too far. On 30 June 1932 Neville Chamberlain announced that the Government would be exercising its right to call in the 5% War Loan, offering a choice of taking cash or continuing the loan at 3.5%. Today (in 2015), the War Loan issued in 1917 to help finance Britain in World War 1 is finally redeemed. We've written about it repeatedly over the years as it has always fascinated us. Was its coupon cut in 1932 a form of default from the UK government? Does George Osborne's claim that it is being redeemed this year as a result of a tight grip on the public finances ring true? To commemorate this most interesting of gilts we have made a film about War Loan – one that tells the economic history of the UK through wars, default, the re-joining and leaving of the gold standard, the inflationary 1970s, the loss of the UK's AAA credit rating, and finally the deflation that has followed the Great Financial Crisis. / Винстон Чёчил (Winston Churchill). Нэвил Чэймбёлэн (Neville Chamberlain). Иэн Спрэдбэри (Ian Spreadbury) Фидэлити (Fidelity). Дьжодьж Асбон (George Osborne). Военный Заём:- государственные ценные бумаги, выпущенные во время войны; у них нет даты погашения, они приносят только 3½% дохода и стоят менее половины указанного на них номинала.

WARM = WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING MATURITY

WARM AIR FURNACE = ТОПКА (или ПЕЧЬ) С ТЁПЛЫМ ВОЗДУХОМ (или КАЛОРИФЕР) – Warm Air Furnace:- in the United States, commercial warm air furnaces are self-contained oil-fired or gas-fired furnaces that are designed to supply heated air through ducts to spaces that require it. Commercial warm air furnaces are industrial equipment and have a maximum rated input capacity of 225 000 British thermal units (Btu) an hour or more. See also Furnace. / Калорифер Воздушного Отопления

WARM GERMINATION TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ТЁПЛОЕ ПРОРАСТАНИЕ – Warm Germination Test is the testing of seeds under ideal conditions to determine the percentage of seeds that will produce seedlings. The test uses a set number of seeds placed in optimal moisture and heat conditions and measures the resulting seedlings that emerge after seven days. See also Seed Germination Test.

WARM–SEASON GRASS = ТРАВА ДЛЯ ТЁПЛОГО СЕЗОНА – Warm-Season Grass:- grasses that undergo major growth during the spring, summer, or fall, and that are usually dormant in winter. See also Cool-Season Grass.

WARMTH TO WEIGHT RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ ТЕПЛА К ВЕСУ – Warmth To Weight Ratio is a measurement used to evaluate the effectiveness of an insulated product in relation to weather conditions and the environment. The insulation with the best rating is down. Down provides the best warmth to weight ratio over almost any other insulation material, which is why you will see down garments and sleeping bags as the primary choice for use in almost every high altitude, cold weather expedition.

WARM–UP = РАЗМИНОЧНЫЙ КОСТЮМ (или ТЕЛОГРЕЙКА, или ТУЖУРКА) – Warm-Up is a suit for exercise or casual wear comprising a jacket or sweatshirt and pants. Often used in plural. Also called Warm-Up Suit or Athletic Suit or Sweat Suit.

WARNING AREA = ОБЛАСТЬ ПРЕДОСТЕРЕЖЕНИЯ – Warning Area is the airspace which may contain hazards to non participating aircraft in international airspace. / воздушное пространство, которое может содержать .

WARP = WEATHER AND RADAR PROCESSOR

WARP = КОРОБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОКОРОБЛЕННОСТЬ) – When air drying, solar drying, or kiln drying lumber, it is costly and frustrating to have high quality boards damaged by stain, warp, and checking. These defects all result from biological characteristics of wood but each may be kept at a minimum by following a few common sense recommendations. Before discussing the suggested practices, a basic understanding of these problems is needed. Warp:- Warp is distortion of a board from a flat plane caused by unequal shrinkage in different directions relative to the wood grain. Most species tend to shrink most in the direction tangential to the annual rings, somewhat less radially from pith to bark (or perpendicular to the annual rings), and a negligible amount longitudinally along the tree trunk. Thus, if a board tends to shrink unequally in any direction during drying, it will tend to warp Sometimes distortion will occur in freshly sawed hardwoods. This form of warp is caused by 'growth stresses' created by the growth characteristics of living trees and is not developed by shrinkage during drying. Warp may be reduced by proper stickering and stacking and by top weighting the lumber pile. The old axiom that 'if a board dries flat it will stay flat' best describes the logic to reducing warp. Sufficient mechanical restraint to hold a board flat during drying will eliminate warp or straighten distortion caused by growth stresses. See also Checking, and Stain. Any deviation from a true or plane surface. Warp includes bow, crook, cup and twist, and any combination of these. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Любое отклонение от правильной или гладкой поверхности. К покоробленности относятся погнутость/дуга/сгиб/продольная покоробленность, изгиб/крюк/перекос/загиб, углубление/коробление в поперечном направлении и крыловатость/скручивание, а также любая комбинация упомянутых дефектов. Покоробленность возникает при выпиловке, сушке или хранении. Наблюдаются:- (i) продольная покоробленность по пласти – покоробленность по длине плоскости, перпендикулярной пласти, которая, в свою очередь, подразделяется на (a) простую покоробленность – продольную покоробленность по пласти, характеризующаяся только одним изгибом, и (b) сложную покоробленность – продольная покоробленность по пласти, характеризующаяся несколькими изгибами; (ii) продольная покоробленность по кромке –

покоробленность по длине в плоскости, параллельной пласти; (iii) поперечная покоробленность – покоробленность по ширине; и (iv) крыловатость или, так называемая винтовая покоробленность – спиральная покоробленность по длине. Продольную покоробленность по пласти и продольную покоробленность по кромке измеряют по величине стрелы прогиба сортимента. Поперечную покоробленность измеряют по величине стрелы прогиба сортимента. Крыловатость измеряют по наибольшему отклонению поверхности сортимента от плоскости. Сложную покоробленность измеряют по величине стрелы прогиба наибольшего из составляющих её искривлений. Под Короблением Древесины понимается изменение формы пиломатериалов, заготовок и деталей при их высыхании (разбухании). Различают:- винтовое коробление, поперечное коробление и продольное коробление. Винтовое коробление древесины образуется при наличии тангенциального наклона волокон. Основная причина поперечного коробления древесины – различие в усушке (разбухании) в радиальном и тангенциальном направлениях. Продольное коробление древесины вызывается разницей усушки вдоль волокон отдельных зон доски, например, при наличии такого порока древесины, как крень. Временное коробление древесины может наблюдаться при неравномерных увлажнении или сушке пиломатериалов. Коробление древесины происходит также при механической обработке пиломатериалов или заготовок, имеющих значительные остаточные напряжения, сохранившиеся после камерной сушки. Крень – порок древесины хвойных пород, который образуется в сжатой зоне изогнутых стволов, когда годичные слои уширяются за счёт развития реактивной древесины, тёмным цветом напоминающий позднюю древесину. Различают сплошную и местную крень. Порок увеличивает усушку древесины вдоль волокон, способствует короблению, ухудшает и ряд других её свойств.

WARP = ОСНОВА – Warp:- the total number of threads or ends which make up the entire warp in the loom. The warp is always under tension. In weaving cloth, the Warp is the set of lengthwise yarns that are held in tension on a frame or loom. The yarn that is inserted over-and-under the warp threads is called the Weft, Woof, or Filler. Each individual warp thread in a fabric is called a Warp End or End. Warp means ‘that which is thrown across’ (Old English Wearp, from Weorpan, to throw, cf. German Werfen, Dutch Werpen). Very simple looms use a spiral warp, in which a single, very long yarn is wound around a pair of sticks or beams in a spiral pattern to make up the warp. Because the warp is held under high tension during the entire process of weaving, warp yarn must be strong. Yarn for warp ends is usually spun and plied fiber. Traditional fibers for warping are wool, linen and silk. With the improvements in spinning technology during the Industrial Revolution, it became possible to make Cotton yarn of sufficient strength to be used as the warp in mechanized weaving. Later, artificial or man-made fibers such as nylon or rayon were employed. Warp:- the yarns that run lengthwise in a woven or warp-knit fabric. Warp:- the set of yarn found in every fabric woven on the loom and running parallel with the selvedge, or lengthwise in the fabric, and interwoven with the weft, the two forming the various weaves according to the methods of intersection. The warp is stretched in parallel lines in the loom and certain parts of it are alternately raised and depressed at every pick, allowing the shuttle to pass between with the weft. The warp can be of the same size as the weft or of higher or lower; as a rule, however, it is stronger and often it is placed closer together than the weft. The standard twist for warp is about 4½ times the square root of the yarn size. Cotton warp, as a rule, is twisted to the right, and worsted warp yarn to the left. The fabric is usually stronger warp ways than weft ways. Warp is called also Chain or Web. See also Weft. Threads which run parallel to the loom. Any yarn that runs length-wise in cloth made on a loom. The yarn is usually stronger than the filling, since it has to withstand more friction in weaving. Warp yarn is always under tension whereas the filling is not subject to such tension since it comes off the nose of the filling bobbin which sets in the shuttle. Warp yarn usually has more twist so that it can do its work well in weaving. The yarn is wound on the warp beam which sets in sockets at the back of the loom. It is left off evenly as the fabric is being woven by the let-off motion device at the back of the loom. Newly woven cloth is governed in its course around the cloth roller by the take-up motion at the front of the loom and the action of the roller itself. Warp, in woven fabric, the yarns that run lengthwise and is interwoven with the fill (weft) yarns. Warp is:- (1) the set of yarn in all woven fabrics, that runs lengthwise and parallel to the selvage and is interwoven with the filling. (2) The sheet of yarns wound together on a beam for the purpose of weaving or warp knitting. See also Warp Sheet. Warp:- the yarns that run the length of the loom. The warp yarns are pulled through the loom as the weft or filling yarns are woven across the warp to make the fabric. Warp is the group of yarns placed first on a loom in weaving. Warp runs parallel to the selvage, forming the length of the fabric. The filling threads are interlaced over and under the warp threads in a pattern or weave. See also Selvage, and Weaving. Warp is the yarn running lengthwise in a fabric. A group of yarns in long lengths and approximately parallel. Warp:- the yarns that run the length of the loom. The warp yarns are pulled through the loom as the weft or filling yarns are woven across the warp to make the fabric. / Смотрите также Уток (Weft). уточина (filling). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Продольная нить. Нити, которые расположены параллельно ткацкому станку. В ткачестве под Основой понимаются нити, идущие параллельно друг другу вдоль ткани. В процессе выработки ткани переплетаются с нитями утка, расположенными к ним обычно перпендикулярно. В ткачестве пропитывание нитей основы (в основном из натуральных волокон) клеящим раствором – шлихтой с последующим высушиванием называется шлихтованием. Шлихтование повышает износостойкость за счёт использования в шлихте смеси крахмала, синтетических препаратов и тому подобного. Основа в ткачестве – нити, расположенные параллельно друг другу и идущие вдоль ткани. Ткань на ткацком станке образуется в результате последовательного переплетения двух систем нитей – основы и утка, расположенных перпендикулярно. Нити основы в процессе ткачества подвергаются значительно большим деформациям растяжения и изгиба, а также истирающим воздействиям рабочих органов станка, чем нити утка. Поэтому для основы употребляется пряжа более прочная, с большей круткой, выработанная из волокна более высокого качества. Основа, как правило, перед ткачеством подвергается ещё дополнительной обработке клеевыми растворами – шлихтой.

WARP BANDS = ОСНОВНЫЕ ЛЕНТЫ (или ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО ОСНОВЕ) – Warp Bands:- xxxxx. See also Section Marks. Fabrics defect. / Полосатость По Основе – порок ткани.

WARP BEAM = НАВОЙ ДЛЯ ОСНОВЫ – Warp Beam or Warp Roll is the roll upon which all warp ends are uniformly, snugly, and evenly wound. For certain types of weaving – double cloth, terry toweling, pile fabric weaving, etc – two or more warp beans are used on the loom. Warp Beam is a cylindrical spool at the back of the loom on which warp yarns are wound. Warp Beam is a large spool or flanged cylinder around which the warp threads, or ends, are wound in a uniform and parallel arrangement. See also Beam.

WARP–BEAM DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ОСНОВЫ НА НАВОЕ – Warp-Beam Dyeing is similar to Package Dyeing but more economical. Here, the yarn is wound on to a perforated warp beam and then immersed in a tank for dyeing it applying pressure.

WARP BURL = XX – (1) Defect Name:- Warp Burl. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Warp Burl:- This is the result of a warp slub having been removed with a burling tool. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Warp Burl. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Warp Burl:- A distortion resulting from some superfluous material such as a thick slub, waste, or wild yarn being removed with a burling tool. Severity:- Minor.

WARP–DRAWING = ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВЫ – Warp-Drawing:- warp-drawn fibers may be taken up on packages other than beams. See also Draw-Warping. Warp Drawing is a process in which a number of threadlines, are orientated under essentially equal

mechanical and thermal conditions by a stretching stage using variable speed rolls, then directly wound onto the beam. This process gives uniform end to end properties.

WARP FLOAT = XX – (1) Defect Name:- Warp Float. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Warp Float (face view):- This is a plain weave. The defect is the result of two adjacent ends of one shed becoming attached between the harness and the reed so as to prevent the end of the other shed from passing between them. This prevents the proper interlacing of warp and filling and appears as an end out on the face of the fabric as the yarn floats to the back. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Warp Float. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Warp Float (back view):- This is a plain weave. The defect is the result of two adjacent ends of one shed becoming attached between the harness and the reed so as to prevent the end of the other shed from passing between them. This prevents the proper interlacing of warp and filling and appears as an end out on the face of the fabric as the yarn floats to the back. Severity:- Major.

WARP FLOATS = XX ПО ОСНОВЕ – (1) Defect Name:- Warp Floats. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Twill Derivatives. Description:- Warp Floats:- This defect is the result of two warp ends, drawn through the same harness, becoming joined by a floating attachment of fiber between the drop wires and the harness. As the attachment approaches the harness, it restricts proper shedding and interferes with the interlacing of the warp and filling yarns. Erratically, the attachment is made to slide back on the warp ends by the build up of tension from the harness movement to again repeat the cycle. This will continue until an end breaks or the restriction is noticed by the operator. Severity:- Major. (2) Defect Name:- Warp Floats or Mat-ups. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Warp Floats or Mat-ups:- This defect is the result of three warp ends drawn through the same harness becoming matted together with a floating attachment of fiber between the drop wires and the harness. As the attachment approaches the harness, it restricts proper shedding and interferes with the interlacing of the warp and filling yarns. Erratically, the attachment is moved back by the build-up of tension from the movement of the harness to again repeat the cycle. This will continue until an end breaks or the restriction is noticed and removed by the operator. Severity:- Major.

WARP HOLDING PLACE = МЕСТО (или УЧАСТОК) УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ ОСНОВЫ – Warp Holding Place:- warp-faced area of a fabric where the weft yarns are predominant. Note:- this defect is caused by entanglement behind the shafts or harness, putting tension on several adjacent warp threads. See also Sticker (1).

WARPING = ВЕРПОВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕТЯГИВАНИЕ, или ПОДТЯГИВАНИЕ) – Warping is a slow method of moving a boat in still waters or against the wind. Using ropes or cables to maneuver a ship. Warping or Kedging is a method of moving a sailing vessel, typically against the wind or out from a dead calm, by hauling on a line attached to a kedge anchor, a sea anchor or a fixed object, such as a bollard. In small boats, the anchor may be thrown in the intended direction of progress and hauled in after it settles, thus pulling the boat in that direction. / Использование канатов или тросов для маневрирования судна. Верпование:- ‘Верповать’ означает перетаскивать судно с одного место на другое или снимать с мели с помощью верпа – вспомогательного якоря, который прикрепляется к буям, другим кораблям, объектам на берегу:- деревьям, столбам и так далее. Верпы также завозят на шлюпке, сбрасывают в воду и подтягивают шпилем к ним корабль. Верпование:- передвижение (подтягивание) корабля (судна) за счёт выборки взятого на шпиль или брашпиль троса верпа.

WARPING = СНОВАНИЕ (или СНОВКА) – In textile, Warping:- in weaving, there are two different and distinct sets of yarn that are interlaced to form a cloth:- (i) the warp yarn, which is placed around the loom and extends lengthwise, and (ii) the weft yarn, which moves from side to side, alternating over and under the warp yarn. Yarn warping is the simple practice of wrapping the yarn over either end of the loom to weave through. Two types of yarn warping are used in weaving. In direct warping, the yarn is placed directly around the section beams in the loom, meaning the yarn is transferred directly from the spool onto the ends. The second is indirect warping. In this method, the warp is wound in bands onto a pattern drum and then transferred onto the beams in a separate step. Indirect warping is generally used for fancier and more complicated patterns. See also Beaming, and Wefting. The weave of the Yarn is tightened in a warp processor to give it the correct tightness for weaving of the designs to be done perfectly. Warping, shown in the drawing, is essentially the laying of the yarns in parallel order. A specified number of threads per inch are drawn from a creel and wound on a warp beam. Several ‘section’ beams are then combined to provide the designated number of threads per inch required in the fabric specification. The combination of section beams occurs during the slashing process to create the warp, or loom, beam. This entire system of parallel threads is wound on one loom beam to become the ‘warp’, or lengthwise system of threads in the fabric. / Снование Пряжи – промежуточный этап в подготовке основы ткацкого станка, которому подвергают только основную пряжу, поступающую на бобинах после перематывания в сновальный отдел. Фактически – это объединение нитей с большого числа мотальных паковок на одну сновальную паковку. В процессе снования на сновальный валик или ткацкий навой навивается определённое число нитей расчётной длины. Способы Снования:- в производстве практикуются четыре способа снования:- партионный, ленточный, секционный и полный. Снование по каждому из этих способов может быть прерывным и непрерывным. Наиболее распространённым способом снования является партионный, обеспечивающий наибольшую производительность. Также исследования и опыт работы предприятий показали, что более распространённым является прерывный вид снования. (1) Партионный:- нити основы частями навиваются на сновальные валики с определённым числом нитей, которые образуют партию с общим числом нитей, равным числу нитей на ткацком навое. Партионное снование применяется в том случае, если по условиям технологии необходимо шлихтование пряжи (для хлопчатобумажной, льняной, шерстяной гребенной пряжи, искусственных и синтетических нитей и пряжи). (2) Ленточный:- нити с большого числа мотальных паковок навиваются отдельными лентами на специальный барабан. Общее число нитей в лентах равно числу нитей на ткацком навое. Затем все ленты одновременно перевиваются со сновального валика на ткацкий навой. Ленточный способ используется:- для шерстяной аппаратной пряжи, так как она имеет высокую линейную плотность и не шлихтуется (отходы при этом процессе минимальные, а шерстяная пряжа качественнее и дороже других видов сырья); при сновании искусственного шёлка, если на навое большое число нитей (10–12 тысяч и более); при сновании цветных нитей, то есть основ с манером, в случае сложного переплетения (манер основы – последовательность цветных нитей в основе). (3) Секционный:- нити с большого числа мотальных паковок навиваются на отдельные секции (с небольшой заправочной шириной). Общее число нитей, навитое на отдельные секции, равно числу нитей на ткацком навое. Затем отдельные секции набираются на общий ствол и образуют ткацкий навой. Используется для подготовки основ технических тканей. (4) Полный:- особенностью полного способа снования является то, что основа с мотальных паковок наматывается непосредственно на ткацкий навой. Требования, предъявляемые к процессу снования:- (i) в процессе снования не должны ухудшаться физико-механические свойства пряжи или нити; (ii) натяжение снующихся нитей должно быть одинаковым и по возможности постоянным в течении всего процесса; (iii) длина снования должна быть рассчитана, из сновальных валиков должно получиться целое число ткацких навоев; (iv) форма намотки должна быть строго цилиндрической и удельная плотность намотки должна соответствовать принятому значению; и (v) производительность процесса снования должна быть максимальной, а отходы минимальными. Нити основы, сматываясь с мотальных паковок, помещённых в сновальных рамках, проходят через направляющие детали и

делительный рядок, огибают мерильный вал и навиваются на сновальный вал (барабан). Укатывающий вал служит для прессования намотки. Как видно из рисунка, ленточный способ снования отличается от партионного тем, что намотанная на барабан основа перевивается на ткацкий навой. Это приводит к излишним простоям ленточных машин (КПВ машин не превышает 0.3–0.4). С целью повышения эффективности ленточных машин сновальные барабаны делают съёмными; их направляют в шлихтовальный отдел для шлихтования с них основ. В зависимости от вида пряжи и волокна в нитепроводные схемы машин могут быть включены дополнительные устройства (баллоногасители, натяжные приборы и другое). Обрывность В Сновании:- обрывность в сновании определяется в виде числа обрывов на один миллион метров одиночной нити. Обрывность на 1 миллион метров считают по формуле:- Обрывность О = К * 1 000 000 / mcн * lcн, (обрывов на 1 миллион метров), где К – число обрывов на 1 сновальный валик или ленту; mcн – число нитей на сновальном валике или ленте; lcн – длина снования. Величина обрывности при сновании с конических бобин находится в следующих пределах на 1 миллион метров:- 4–6% (х/б пряжа средней толщины); 8–10% (шерстяная гребенная пряжа); 10–14% (шерстяная аппаратная пряжа). Обрывность кручёной пряжи примерно в 2 раза меньше. Пороки, Отходы При Сновании:- пороки снования ухудшают качество основ и будущей ткани, увеличивают угары (отходы) и снижают производительность шлихтовальных машин и ткацких станков. При сновании возможны следующие пороки:- (i) Нахлёстка:- когда конец оборванной нити не связывается с концом нити на сновальном валике, а заматывается на нём; (ii) Защип:- когда конец оборванной нити привязывается к другой нити на сновальном валике. Нахлёстка и защип вызывают образование жгутов на сновальном валике во время шлихтования, а при ткачестве сход и выход нити; (iii) Рвань На Валике:- обрыв группы нитей и связывание их пучком или в нахлёстку; (iv) Врезание Нити В Края Сновального Валика:- результат неправильной установки рядка относительно фланцев или перекос фланцев; (v) Слабина И Разное Натяжение Нити:- результат неправильного регулирования натяжных приборов или выскальзывание нити из под шайбы натяжного прибора; (v) Несоответствие Числа Нитей На Валике:- результат невнимательности ставильщицы при установке ставки на шпулярник; (vi) Слабина Края:- возникает при неравномерном прижиме укатывающего валика к сновальному; (vii) Неправильная Длина Снования:- возникает при неправильной работе счётчика; и (viii) к порокам снования относятся также большие узлы при связывании, замотка пучка, смешивание на валике разных видов пряжи. Отходы при сновании:- (1) вследствие смены ставки бобин; и (2) при обрыве нитей. Процент угаров составляет 0.02–0.15% от массы пряжи поступаемой в снование (этот процент зависит от способа снования, толщины пряжи и её качества).

WARPING BOARD or FRAME = СНОВАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА (или СНОВАЛЬНАЯ СТАНИНА или РАМА) – Warping Board or Frame is a rectangular frame with strong pegs insered into its sides used to wind a warp. / Партионная Сновальная Машина СП-140:- Технологическая Схема:- партионная сновальная машина предназначена для снования пряжи с бобин на сновальные валы при большой скорости. По сравнению со сновáнием на ленточных машинах при сновании на партионных машинах обеспечивается большая равномерность натяжения основных нитей, лучшая форма и строение навоя, сокращаются затраты труда и снижается стоимость обработки в ткачестве. Кинематическая Схема:- от электродвигателя постоянного тока клиноременной передачей движение передаётся сновальному валу. Укатывающий валик получает движение благодаря трению о сновальный вал. Сновальный вал располагается между пинолями, которые при закреплении сновального вала или перед его съёмом могут получить движение в осевом направлении от электродвигателя. Движение от электродвигателя к пинолям передаётся посредством червячных передач, зубчатых передач и червячно-винтовых передач. Пиноли соединяются со сновальным валом с помощью шипов на концах пинолей и соответствующих пазов в муфтах дисков сновального вала. Зажим и разъединение пинолей со сновальным валиком производится до пробуксовки муфты на валу электродвигателя. От мерильного вала движение передаётся зубчатыми передачами тахогенератору и десятичному счётчику. Рядок совершает возвратно-поступательное движение на определённое расстояние, что обеспечивает рассеивание витков пряжи на сновальном вале, предотвращая врезание их в нижние слои и способствуя получению правильной цилиндрической намотки. Возвратно-поступательное движение рядку передаётся от механизма вращения сновального вала с помощью червячной передачи и кривошипно-шатунной передачи угловому рычагу, который и сообщает движение рядку. Механизм съёма наработанного сновального вала и подачи к пинолям пустого приводится в действие от реверсивного электродвигателя с помощью червячной пары, однозаходного червяка, который поворачивает зубчатый сектор, находящийся на валу. Электродвигатель включается с помощью одной из двух кнопок:- под действием одной из них производится подъём пустого вала, под действием другой – опускание полного сновального вала. На машине имеется механизм поддерживания постоянства линейной скорости снования по мере увеличения диаметра намотки сновального вала. Это осуществляется при помощи тахогенератора. При незначительном увеличении диаметра намотки основы на сновальном вале, естественно, увеличивается линейная скорость нитей, а так как мерильный вал вращается за счёт трения о него нитей то и его частота вращения увеличивается. На одном валу с мерильным валиком находится тахогенератор. Он соединён с электродвигателем. Электрический ток, вырабатываемый тахогенератором, увеличивается; проходя через магнитный усилитель, он размагничивает усилитель пропорционально силе тока. Так как мощность электродвигателя постоянна, это приводит к уменьшению напряжения, подаваемого на обмотку электродвигателя и снижению частоты вращения шкива электродвигателя. Причём уменьшение частоты вращения шкива электродвигателя происходит пропорционально увеличению диаметра намотки сновального вала. Таким образом, при увеличении диаметра намотки основы на сновальный вал его частота вращения уменьшается, за счёт чего обеспечивается постоянство линейной скорости снования. Однако при работе машины всё же наблюдаются отклонения от постоянства линейной скорости из-за нечёткой работы механизмов машины. Скорость снования устанавливается с помощью рукоятки переменного сопротивления. Машина оснащена стрелочным указателем скорости снования. От мерильного вала при помощи трёхступенчатой зубчатой передачи движение передаётся десятичному счётчику длины снования. Счётчик рассчитан на максимальную длину основы 100 000 м. Длина нити измеряется механическим путём – счётчиком, связанным с измерительным валом, вращающимся за счёт трения о движущиеся нити. В процессе снования, особенно при пуске и останове машины, наблюдается проскальзывание нитей по поверхности мерильного вала, вследствие чего возникает разница между фактической длиной нитей, навитых на сновальный вал, и показанием счётчика. Это увеличивает выход мягких концов в шлихтовании и формирование неполных основ при доработке партии. Особенно эта неточность работы сновальных машин очевидна при изготовлении основ с просновками. При наматывании на сновальный вал пряжи установленной длины машина автоматически выключается. Нити с бобин, расположенных на сновальной рамке, проходят между двумя направляющими прутками и через рядок, огибают мерильный валик и навиваются на сновальный вал, который получает движение от электродвигателя через клиноременную передачу. Уплотнение основных нитей осуществляется укатывающим валом. Рядок, распределяя равномерно основные нити между фланцами сновального вала, позволяет навивать основные нити параллельно друг другу. Ленточная Сновальная Машина СЛ-250-Ш:- Технологическая Схема:- машина СЛ-250-Ш предназначена для ленточного снования шерстяной и хлопчатобумажной пряжи с конических бобин крестовой намотки с последующим перевиванием нитей на ткацкий навой. Нити основы, сходящие с конических бобин, неподвижно установленных на бобинодержателях завозных секций сновальной рамки, проходят через натяжные приспособления – тормозки, закреплённые на стойках сновальной рамки, а затем через контактные крючки механизма контроля наличия нитей, размещённого в передней части сновальной рамки по обеим её сторонам. По выходе из сновальной

рамки нити основы проходят через направляющие валы, делительный рядок, рядок суппорта, огибают мерильный вал и направляющие валы и наматываются на сновальный барабан. Благодаря применению в сновальной рамке завозных секций сокращаются затраты времени на операцию перезаправки бобин. Поле того как бобины срабатываются, нити между бобинами и нитенатяжителями обрывают, завозные секции выдвигают по рельсам из сновальной рамки, а на их место завозят запасные секции с установленными заранее бобинами. Таким образом, перезаправка машины сводится к смене секций и связыванию концов нитей основы. Натяжные приспособления служат для создания необходимого натяжения нитей при навивании их на сновальный барабан. Механизм контроля нитей электрического действия осуществляет автоматический останов машины в случае обрыва одной или нескольких нитей. Делительный рядок является направляющим органом и одновременно разделяет нити на группы для прокладки между ними делительных шнурков (цен). В связи с этим в делительном рядке сделана пропайка зубьев и, кроме того, он снабжён подъёмным устройством. Рядок суппорта служит для равномерного распределения нитей по ширине ленты и смещения ленты вдоль образующей сновального барабана во время наматывания её на барабан. Мерильный вал соединён с десятичным счётчиком зубчатой передачей. При наработке первой ленты (в начале снования) включается десятичный счётчик и одновременно с ним – счётчик числа оборотов сновального барабана. В конце наработки первой ленты счётчик числа оборотов сновального барабана приводит в действие механизм останова машины. Остальные ленты снуются по показаниям только этого счётчика. Благодаря наличию двух счётчиков обеспечивается возможность наматывания лент одинаковой длины. При работе с одним счётчиком получить все ленты одинаковой длины невозможно вследствие разной величины скольжения нитей по мерильному валу и различного числа случаев пуска и останова машины при наработке лент. Делительный рядок, рядок суппорта, мерильный вал с десятичным счётчиком и направляющие валы закреплены на столике механизма суппорта. При навивании ленты столик механизма суппорта со всеми деталями, закреплёнными на нём, посредством ходового винта равномерно перемещается вдоль направляющих, благодаря чему обеспечивается соответствующее смещение слоёв ленты и создаётся правильная форма её сечения. В зависимости от линейной плотности пряжи и плотности ленты величина скорости перемещения суппорта изменяется. Периметр сновального барабана равен 4 м. При своём вращении барабан сообщает пряже принудительное поступательное движение. Сновальный барабан вращается также принудительно от отдельного привода. Когда на сновальный барабан будет навито заданное число лент, необходимое для образования одной основы, ленты перевивают на ткацкий навой. Для выполнения этой операции на машине имеется перевивочный станок, представляющий собой вторую половину сновальной машины. В процессе перевивки нити сматываются со сновального барабана и, пройдя через направляющие валы, навиваются на ткацкий навой. Направляющие валы служат для направления основы на ткацкий навой и являются дополнительной зоной для создания натяжения нитей. В основном заданная величина натяжения нитей основы при перевивке их на ткацкий навой создаётся путём торможения сновального барабана колодочным тормозом. В процессе перевивки основы на ткацкий навой перевивочный станок равномерно перемещается вдоль барабана под действием ходового винта. Это перемещение по величине равно перемещению суппорта, но направлено в противоположную сторону. Перемещение перевивочного станка необходимо для правильной укладки нитей основы относительно фланцев ткацкого навоя. Ткацкий навой вращается от отдельного привода. Сновальная Машина:- Обслуживание:- сновальные машины обычно обслуживают 2 человека:- сновальщица и ставильщица. Сновальщица ликвидирует обрывы, меняет сновальные валики, заправляет машину, чистит и смазывает её. Ставильщица меняет ставку бобин на запасных бобинодержателях внутри шпулярника пока с наружных бобин идёт снование. Часто работают бригадой (ставильщицы) 2–3 человека на 2–5 машин.

WARPING REEL = СНОВАЛЬНОЕ МОТОВИЛО – Warping Reel is a rotating frame that can be mounted horizontally or vertically. It's used to wind a warp and help keep the threads in order.

WARP KNIT = ОСНОВОВЯЗАНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ПРОДОЛЬНОВЯЗАНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Warp Knit is a type of knitted fabric construction in which the yarns are formed into stitches in a lengthwise manner. Warp knits are generally less elastic than weft knits. Common examples of warp knits are tricot knits and raschel knits. Warp Knit is a knit fabric produced by machine with the yarns running in a lengthwise direction – compare weft knit. A Warp Knit is made on a machine in which parallel yarns run lengthwise and are locked into the series of loops. It is a process that makes a more dimensionally stable fabric than weft knitting. Warp knits have a good deal of crosswise stretch. It is frequently run-resistant. Examples are tricot and Raschel. / (Raschel).

WARP KNIT FABRIC = ОСНОВОВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ОСНОВОВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ПРОДОЛЬНОВЯЗАНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Warp Knit Fabrics are constructed with yarn loops formed in a vertical or warp direction. All the yarns used for a width of a warp knit are placed parallel to each other in a manner similar to the placement of yarns in weaving. These fabrics can be made rapidly and in great quantity. Two common types of warp knits are tricot and raschel. Warp-Knit Fabric is a fabric that is knit with the yarns running lengthwise, e.g., tricot, milanese, and Raschel. Warp Knit Fabric is a fabric that is formed with the knitting yarns running lengthwise (warpwise).

WARP KNITTING = ОСНОВОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ (или ПРОДОЛЬНОВЯЗАНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ) – Warp Knitting is a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams with one or more yarns for each needle. Examples of this type of knitting are:- (i) milanese knitting; (ii) raschel knitting; and (iii) tricot knitting. Milanese Knitting is a type of run-resistant warp knitting with a diagonal rib effect using several sets of yarns. Raschel Knitting is a versatile type of warp knitting made in plain and Jacquard patterns; the latter can be made with intricate eyelet and lacy patterns and is often used for underwear fabrics. Raschel fabrics are coarser than other warp-knit fabrics, but a wide range of fabrics can be made. Raschel knitting machines have one or two sets of latch needles and up to thirty sets of guides. Tricot Knitting is a run-resistant type of warp knitting in which either single or double sets of yarn are used. See also Knitting, Tricot, and Weft Knitting. Warp Knitting is a type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams with one or more yarns for each needle. Examples of this type of knitting are Milanese knitting, raschel knitting, and tricot knitting. Warp Knitting is a type of knitted fabric construction in which the yarns are formed into stitches in a lengthwise manner. There are two basic types:- weft knits and warp knits. Warp knits are knitted with intermeshing loops disposed in a lengthwise or warp direction, while weft knits have their loops intermeshed in a width-wise or weft direction. Warp knits are generally less elastic than weft knits. Common examples of warp knits are tricot knits and Raschel knits. Warp Knitting:- loops are formed by needles knitting a series of warp yarns fed parallel to the direction of fabric formation. In warp knitting all needles knit simultaneously for all yarns, while in weft knitting the needles knit in sequence for each yarn. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Рашельные вязальные машины имеют один или два набора .

WARP KNITTING BEAM = НАВОЙ ДЛЯ ОСНОВОВЯЗАЛЬНОГО ТРИКОТАЖА (или НАВОЙ ДЛЯ ПРОДОЛЬНОВЯЗАНОГО ТРИКОТАЖА) – Warp Knitting Beam is a beam with a defined number of ends and length used for subsequent warp knitting operation.

WARP LOSE = ПОТЕРЯ ОСНОВЫ – Warp Lose:- Ends Down:- warp ends which have broken in weaving, thereby impeding production. Ends Out:- warp threads that have broken or snapped during weaving. They cause a light place in the cloth which is readily noted. Blemishes caused by broken ends are fixed either by the weaver or by the sewers in the dry-finishing department of the mill.

WARP PATTERN = ОСНОВНЫЙ РИСУНОК (или ОСНОВНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ) – Warp Pattern:- one repeat of the arrangement of the different counts or different colors of the warp yarns.

WARP PILE = ОСНОВНЫЙ ВОРС – Warp Pile is the extra set of warp yarns that forms the surface in a double-woven pile fabric, including types such as velvet and velour. Upholstery fabrics such as mohair, plush, and friezé are produced by this method. See also Pile, and Velvet Fabric. / фризе (friezé).

WAR PREMIUM = ВОЕННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или НАДБАВКА ЗА ВОЙНУ) – War Premium is a price that factors in the risk associated with war – particularly relevant for the oil market.

WARP PRINTING = НАБИВКА НА ОСНОВЕ (или ПЕЧАТАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ) – Warp Printing is the printing of a design on the sheet of warp yarns before weaving. The filling is either white or a neutral color, and a grayed effect is produced in the areas of the design. Warp Printing is a printing method in which only the warp yarns are printed with a design before the fabric is woven. A hazy, grayed effect is produced. The resulting fabric has a wavy, shadowy effect. It is also called Shadow Printing. / Уточина .

WARP–PRINT TAFFETA = ПЕЧАТНАЯ ПО ОСНОВЕ ТАФТА – Warp-Print Taffeta:- usually a plain weave, the warp yarns are printed before the filling is inserted. The fabric has a very fuzzy design when design is distorted as fabric is woven. / уточина .

WARP SHEET = ОСНОВНАЯ ПРОСТЫНЯ – Warp Sheet is a sheet comprising up to several thousand ends that are combined to make up the warp during preparation for weaving or warp knitting. See also Warp.

WARP SIZING = ШЛИХТОВАНИЕ ОСНОВ – Warp Sizing is a sizing of the warp yarn is essential to reduce breakage of the yarn and thus production stops on the weaving machine. On the weaving machine, the warp yarns are subjected to several types of actions, i.e. cyclic strain, flexing, abrasion at various loom parts and inter yarn friction. With sizing the strength – abrasion resistance – of the yarn will improve and the hairiness of yarn will decrease. The degree of improvement of strength depends on adhesion force between fiber and size, size penetration as well as encapsulation of yarn. Different types of water soluble polymers called textile sizing agents/chemicals such as modified starch, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), acrylates are used to protect the yarn. Also wax is added to reduce the abrasiveness of the warp yarns. The type of yarn material (e.g., cotton, polyester, linen), the thickness of the yarn, type of weaving machinery will determine the sizing recipe. The sizing liquor is applied on warp yarn with a warp sizing machine. After the weaving process the fabric is desized (washed). See also Slashing. Warp Sizing is an essential process to coat warp yarns with elastic film and bind fibers of yarns as lowering fluff or hairiness so that yarns may be so strong that resist the mechanical strain in weaving process, and maintain or improve weaving efficiency. Quality of warp sizing is generally evaluated by the following factors:- (1) Cohesive Strength:- total strength including elasticity of sized yarn to resist such mechanical strains in weaving process as tensing, bending, rubbing, shedding, etc. Warp yarns are drawn as rubbing o thread eye of droppers, mail of healds, comb of reed, etc. How to improve cohesive strength? Use any sizing agebt with sponge effect. In weaving threads into cloth by looms, the warp must be resistant to such mechanical strains as tensing bending rubbing, shedding, etc, otherwise yarn may be broken. A number of such yarn breakages may lower weaving efficiency and quality of woven cloth. How to measure cohesive strength? Conventional Cohesion Tester (TM type yarn rubbing and cohesion tester) developed several decades ago was the most useful device. Nowadays, weavability predictor developed by Hiruta Riken Co., Ltd (Hyogo, Japan; a manufacturer of sizing agents and technical consultant on sizing) is only device with patented mechanism to simulate and apply mechanical strains of looms to yarns, and to numerically determine yarn cohesive strength. It is already approved worldwide that analysis data obtained by this device correlate to actual weavability. (2) Fluff Binding:- very important factor to prevent yarns from clinging among yarns. It is particularly required in weaving a high-density fabric or by a high-speed air jet loom. Sized yarns without fluff (of which fluff is lowered well) may be shed smoothly in weaving loom. Shedding angle of shuttle loom is usually as wide as shuttle with a specified size could move through shed warp sheets to insert weft, in which fluffs of warp sheets hardly block such movement. On the contrary, the angle of air jet loom is minimized by prioritizing the speed of shedding motion. Weft is inserted by linear air jey, but may be blocked by fluffs if they are many or long. How to reduce fluff? (i) Obtain easy divide by dividing rods of sizing machine:- (a) use any sizing agent with sponge effect; and (b) obtain 50% or more voids in the width of squeezing roller. (ii) Set cylinder dryer temperature properly:- modern sizing machines consist of two-size box and three groups of cylinder dryers. In order to reduce fluffs, temperatures of two front groups should be set higher than the rear. That is, warp is divided into two sheets of which surface are quickly dried respectively by front dryers, so that sheets might be again coupled without sticking together on the rear dryer. (3) Size Pickup (SPU):- the amount of size picked up by yarns. An ideal size pickup is pre-determined according to yarn/fabric construction, by which you can formulate a size recipe and set squeeze roll pressure and other mechanical conditions. Size must be picked up by yarn sheet evenly. Basics of ideal SPU for regular cotton woven cloth (English yarn count – SPU (±1.0%)):- 10/s – 8.0; 20/s – 9.0, 30/s – 10.0, 40/s – 12.0, 50/s – 14.0; 60/s – 15.0; 80/s – 16.0. SPU = Size Concentration x Squeezing Ratio. Squeezing Ratios (depending on machine and squezze roller conditions):- 90–120% by polyester/cotton blend; 100% or less by 100% polyester; 100–150% by 100% cotton; 120–170% by 100% rayon. (4) Smoothness and Softness:- another important factor of sized yarn as well as cohesive strength particularly in weaving high-count yarns into a high-density fabric by a high-speed air jet loom. Sizing agent and auxiliaries for smoothness/softness:- any sizing agent with sponge effect; wax; oiling agent; softener (surfactant); acrylic resin; and after waxing. Moisture regain (after drying process) for smoothness/softness (ideal amount of moisture of sized yarn):- 100% cotton – 6.5–7.0%; 65% polyester/35% cotton – 3.0–3.5%; 100% polyester – 1.0–1.5%; 100% rayon – 9.0–9.5%. (5) Size Cooking Conditions:- determine the quality of size solution in terms of viscosity, particle size, etc. In other words, a good size solution can be prepared in a good cooking process:- (i) by a high pressure cooker; or (ii) by an open cooker. Viscosity of size solution:- for better warp sizing, it is important to maintain ideal viscosity of size solution. If size solution has extreme high viscosity, it may not permeate in warp yarns well which might be rough and hard in handling touch, and be bound as a tape (two or more yarns are bound together). On the contrary, if size solution without enough viscosity is applied in warp yarns, their fluffs may not be laid down well, and/or SPU may be lower than expacted because size may be easily squeezed out. In general, ideal viscosity is between 10 and 20 seconds by 6-mm viscosity cup. (6) Sizing Machine Conditions:- in terms of size box temperature, squeeze pressure, draft, dry cylinder temperature, etc which may determine the quality of the above factors. Size box temperature:- viscosity of size solution may vary with temperatures, which may affect the appropriate SPU rate. In order to achieve a constant SPU rate, it is necessary to maintain a constant size temperature. The use of an automatic temperature control device is essential to obtain a consant temperature according to the difference of yarn kinds. Ideal size temperature for yarn kinds in greige state:- (i) 100% cotton – 90–95 °C; greige cotton yarn contains cotton waxes of which melting point is about 85 °C – size temperature for such yarn must be 90 °C or more, otherwise the yarn might not absorb size solution but retaining cotton waxes; (ii) polyester/cotton CVC – 90–95 °C; (iii) 100% rayon – 75–80 °C; rayon fiber may be broken with high temperatures; (iv) polyester/rayon – 80–90 °C. Ideal size temperature for 100% cotton dyed yarn – 75–90 °C; ideal temperature depends on dyeing condition; residual fixing agent on fiber might block the

penetration of size solution. Stretching (draft):- it is preferable for yarns to minimize draft in sizing process. Ideal stretch rate is 1.2–1.5% for 100% cotton and polyester/cotton blend. / Ко., Эл.ти.ди. (Hiruta Riken Co., Ltd). fluffs = распушенные кончики на пряже (пушок). протирание или притирка (rubbing). влагопоглощательная способность (moisture regain).

WARP SLUB = XX ПО ОСНОВЕ – (1) Defect Name:- Warp Slub. Defect Type:- warp lines, vertical lines. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Plain Weave Derivatives. Description:- Warp Slub:- Warp yarn with a short thick place in the yarn. Severity:- Minor. (2) Defect Name:- Warp Slub. Defect Type:- Isolated Defects. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Oxford or Basket. Description:- Warp Slub:- A place where the warp end contains a slub or segment of increased diameter. Severity:- Minor.

WARP STREAKS = ПОЛОСЫ ПО ОСНОВЕ (или ПОЛОСКИ ПО ОСНОВЕ, или ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО ОСНОВЕ, или ЗАТАСКИ ПО ОСНОВЕ) – Warp Streaks are narrow, bare and dense stripes running along the warp direction of the fabric. These are due to the warp yarn that differ from the adjacent warp end in material, count, filament, twist, luster, tension, colour. When the dyed fabric is viewed in reflected light the dense regions reflect more light and appear lighter in shades and vice versa. Uneven spacing of the reed dents give a continuous type of warp streak. It can be reduced by using good quality reeds. Warp Streaks are narrow, barre and dense stripes running along the warp direction. Main reasons are the variation in density of adjacent group of warp ends due to non-uniform dent spacing, wrong drawing-in, or count variations. Also, the variations in lustre, reflectance of dye pick-up of adjacent groups arising out of differences in raw materials, blend composition or yarn constructions contribute for streaks. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- cotton-twill suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 106 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 26/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 30/2 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed khaki. Defect:- numerous short, light warp streaks. Analysis:- physical tests showed no abnormal construction or yarn composition fault which could be responsible for this defect. Examination under ultraviolet light, however, showed a marked fluorescence in the streaky sections, indicating traces of unremoved mineral oil. This defect appeared to be due to portions of the warp yarn's being badly stained with mill oil or grease. In the dyeing and finishing, the dirt was evidently removed, but enough of the oil remained to act as a resist in dyeing. Warp Streaks:- it is narrow, bare and dense strips running along the warp direction of the fabric and it is formed due to the variation in the density of adjacent groups of warp ends because of non-uniform spacing, wrong drawing-in of ends through reed, or difference in count of yarn. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- slub shirting broadcloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 36/1 cotton slub yarn; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- narrow warp streak throughout piece. Analysis:- the dark-appearing streak in this fabric was found to be due to a cracky open place in the warp, apparently caused by a damaged reed. As in the case of many other fabric defects, the degree or intensity of this type of imperfection may vary greatly. In some cloth constructions a slight 'reedy' condition in the gray goods may be so minimized in finishing that an experienced inspector in the weaving-mill cloth room would be justified in passing the goods as first quality. The example described in this instance, however, as disclosed in the accompanying photomicrograph, is typical of an extreme condition which would normally be detected and classified as a 'second' by the mill. Warp Streaks:- a fabric fault that shows as bands or streaks running warpwise. Warp streaks should not be confused with reed marks. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- napped cotton soft-filled sheeting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 44 x 36; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 13/1 carded cotton; Finish:- plain dyed camel and napped. Defect:- warp streaks near one edge of fabric. Analysis:- examination of a cutting from the piece submitted showed that the warp streaks were due to differential napping of the surface. The streaks were visible on both the face and the back of the cloth. By microscopic analysis it was found that the warp yarns were unevenly spaced in those areas in a fairly regular pattern. Where the ends were closer together, the filling was apparently bound more tightly and resisted the napping. The uneven spacing of the warp yarns was due to a faulty gray-goods condition, which probably would have showed up as warp streaks in the dyed goods before napping, but the latter operation accentuated the condition. Warp Streak:- in woven fabric, a narrow band running lengthwise and characterized by apparent differences in color from adjoining ends. Compare Barré. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- striped dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 96 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton (brown) and cord made up of two ends of 20/2 combed cotton (white); (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton; Finish:- plain preshrunk. Defect:- single dark warp streak near the center of the piece. Analysis:- analysis showed that one of the white cords contained an end of 37/2 cotton and that an adjacent cord was composed of 50/3 yarns. Since these two composite yarns were finer in diameter than the normal specified 20/2, the adjoining brown ground stripes appeared to be wider in proportion and resulted in the streaky appearance. Fabrics defect. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- three-leaf cotton-twill suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 106 x 56; (ii) Warp:- 36/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp:- (iv) Finish:- plain dyed khaki. Defect:- numerous single warp streaks present across the entire width of the goods and running continuously throughout each piece. General appearance was one of uneven luster rather than a difference in color or shade. Analysis:- as indicated above, the warp yarns in these goods were supposed to have been two-ply 36's cotton. Analysis of a large number of consecutive ends taken from the fabric showed wide variations in the size of the single yarns. Actual size range was from 32's to 43's, with the twist varying from a low of 16 turns per inch to a high of 30 turns per inch. The ply twist was also very irregular, running from as low as 14.3 to as high as 17.6 turns per inch. The variations in yarn size and twist resulted in differences in light reflection, producing the streaky warp appearance. In this particular case, the yarns had been purchased by the weaving mill from a commission yarn spinner, who eventually assumed all responsibility. Warp Streak is a streak running in warpwise direction. This may be further qualified to indicate whether the streak is exactly parallel to the warp yarns or running at an angle, and with some comment on length of the streak. (Some technicians, particularly among our English friends, refer to warp streaks as warp 'stripes'). Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- parachute-canopy fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 110 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 40/13 nylon; (iii) Filling:- 60/20 nylon; Finish:- plain white. Defect:- continuous warp streaks across full width of sample. Analysis:- it was found that the streaks appeared as bright ends at intervals in a regular pattern, repeating on every eighth end. Investigation showed that this construction had been slashed from eight section beams. Physical tests on the bright-appearing warp ends indicated that they were under greater tension than the remainder of the warp and this resulted in greater light reflection. The defect was attributed to excessive tension applied to one section beam during warping. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- underwear French crêpe; Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x 94; (ii) Warp:- 75/50 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30/35 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed black. Defect:- single dull-appearing warp streak. Analysis:- analysis showed that the dull warp streak was due to the presence of three adjacent warp ends slightly chafed in weaving. The broken filaments resulted in reducing the luster of the damaged yarns. This type of damage might have been due to roughness of a reed dent wire, or to a rough drop wire or heddle. The use of stainless-steel reeds is considered good insurance against injury to fine rayon yarns originating from rusty wires. Warp Streaks:- Complaint:- women's all-wool dress goods, dyed dark red, showed short, light streaks in the warp and the filling. Analysis:- microscopic examination revealed that the light streaks were due to the presence of single wool fibers which apparently did not take on the dyestuff. It was impossible to eliminate this condition by any known dyeing procedure. When the single fibers were studied more closely, it was evident that they were in a damaged condition. Although the exact cause of the damage to the fibers in the finished fabric was not determined, it was assumed that a small amount of one lot of wool had suffered mildew or bacteria attack, which made the fibers resistant to normally applied wool dyestuffs. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 54 x 44; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 bright viscose-rayon crêpe plied with 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed light green. Defect:- single warp streak. Analysis:- analysis revealed that the rayon-crêpe yarn in the single end in question was of the identical denier, filament count, and make as the remainder of the rayon yarns and had the proper twist, but was a semidull rayon instead of a bright rayon, dyeing slightly lighter and producing the streak as noted. Warp

Streaks:- Fabric:- lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 144 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed light gray. Defect:- dark warp streaks across the full width of the piece. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed a solid deposit on most of the warp yarns. Attempts to remove this deposit by laboratory desizing and scouring were unsuccessful. Since it was known that these goods had been warp-sized with a gelatin-base material, it was at first assumed that the sizing had been oven hied or baked on in slashing, which would make it difficult to remove. Upon checking on the warp-sizing formula used, however, it was learned that a slasher foreman who was inexperienced in the use or properties of gelatin had taken precautions to prevent the formation of mildew by the addition of formaldehyde. Chemical reaction between the gelatin and the formaldehyde resulted in the formation of an insoluble mass on the warps before weaving. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- novelty leno-weave dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 52 x 36; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon plied S with 100/40 viscose-rayon crêpe S; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed pink. Defect:- single warp streak throughout piece. Analysis:- analysis of the sample submitted showed that the single streak was due to the presence of a Z twist rayon-crêpe end in one of the combination yarns, instead of all-S twist as specified. Furthermore, it was observed that the particular Z-twist yarn in question had a residue of a dark-colored tint, which made it even more prominent in the dyed fabric. However, the incomplete removal of the tint was considered to be of secondary importance, since the difference in twist alone would result in the appearance of a streak. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- spun-rayon novelty dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 38 x 42; (ii) Warp:- 14/1 80% XX4-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon, 20% 1%-den. bright viscose rayon cut to % in. to make nubby yarn; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed light green. Defect:- single darker green warp streak. Analysis:- it was found that the single darker dyeing end was of a different size (32/1 instead of 14/1) and was composed of a blend of 50% 1%-inch 1% -denier bright viscose and 50% 2-inch 3-denier dull acetate, instead of as specified. Furthermore, chemical tests showed that the acetate fibers had been saponified, probably because of a causticizing treatment of the goods by the finisher, which might be considered a normal operation for what was supposed to have been an all-viscose fabric. As a result of this saponification, the foreign end became more noticeable than the off-size alone would indicate, owing to the fact that the converted acetate dyed darker than the normal all-viscose yarns. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- spun-rayon dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 34 x 34; (ii) Warp:- novelty yarn composed of one end of 30/1 spun- viscose-rayon nubby yarn, ply-twisted with one end of 75/20 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- cross-dyed blue (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:- single dark-dyed end in warp. Analysis:- analysis showed that the dark-dyed end was composed of two plies of all-viscose spun rayon, instead of one end of viscose and one of filament acetate, as specified. It was later determined that this was a selvage end, which had accidentally been woven into the body of the fabric. Being all viscose, it was dyed solid blue and was revealed as a dark streak. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- spun-rayon Blub broadcloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 102 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 30 1 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 18 1 90$ 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 10 % nubby rayon stock; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- single end warp streaks across full width of several pieces. Analysis:- laboratory stripping and redyeing resulted in no improvement. Inspection under ultraviolet light showed a difference in fluorescence between the light- and dark-dyed warp ends. Further investigation revealed that the weaving mill, in an attempt to improve the running qualities of this fiber, had applied an oil to one lot, prior to opening and carding. Yarns spun from this lot were inadvertently mixed in warping with yarns spun from the same make of fiber processed as received. Although the oil was of a type used before and found to give no trouble, it was evident that previously there had been no mixing of oiled and unoiled lots, so that it was not known for certain whether the oil was not completely removable in finishing. Or it was possible that this particular oil was slightly different in its chemical properties because of oxidation or some other form of deterioration in use, resisting complete removal in scouring. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- underwear French crêpe; Construction:- (i) Count:- 150 x 94; (ii) Warp:- 75/50 acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/30 voile-twist viscose rayon; Finish:- boiled-off white. Defect:- streaky warp, presenting a dirty appearance. Analysis:- microscopic examination showed that this defect was due to traces of unremoved blue tint on a number of the warp ends. It was determined by laboratory tests that normal- soap scouring and even alkaline hydrosulphite solution were not effective in removing this discoloration completely, it being necessary to resort finally to the use of a hypochlorite bleach. Similar tests were made on cuttings of gray goods supplied by the finisher, and the laboratory findings were confirmed. Evidently the tinted yarn as used by the weaver was not fugitive in normal wet processing of the woven fabric, and it was necessary for the mill to reimburse the finisher for the additional bleaching operation. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- pigment-taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 92 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- single, continuous, dark warp streaks. Analysis:- the dark streaks were confined to single warp yarns in which the denier and the twist were found to be normal. The filament counts, however, were subnormal, varying in the individual ends from 19 to 45, instead of the standard 60. It was evident, therefore, that more than one cone of the original yarn was involved. The fewer filaments are proportionately coarser and dye darker than the normal-sized filaments. This defect is usually due to clogged holes in the rayon spinnerettes through which the viscose solution is extruded in the spinning process. The defective yarns provide less cover than do the normal yarns, and in extreme cases the defect may be seen in the gray goods, presenting a 'cracky' appearance. If similar low-filament yarns are woven in the filling, they will show up in the dyed goods as dark filling bands. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- lining twill; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed tan. Defect:- short intermittent bright warp streaks distributed throughout a number of pieces. Analysis:- microscopic examination of the cross sections of a number of the short bright places showed them to contain mostly flat or elongated-type filaments. The same warp yarns examined in areas in which there were no streaks showed comparatively uniform rounded-type cross sections. Since it is impossible for the weaving mill or the finisher to produce such an alteration in the contour of the filaments through any known processing operation, this was attributed to a rayon-yarn manufacturing fault. Although no attempt was made to advise the yarn producer of the probable cause of this imperfection, it appeared that the irregularity was introduced during the yarn-spinning operation. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- flat-crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 114 x 70; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/60 viscose-rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- blue-ground print. Defect:- light-dyed warp streaks running continuously throughout piece. Analysis:- single-strand breaking-strength and elongation tests showed that the light-dyeing ends were weaker than the darker-dyeing ends and had a lower elongation at the break. The differences in wet elongations were even more pronounced. Chemical tests revealed definite evidence of degradation of the cellulose in the lighter ends. Since there was no way in which the gray mill could have produced this chemical degradation, it was evident that this was a rayon-yarn manufacturing fault. It should be noted that stripping and redyeing, although impractical on printed goods, did not serve to eliminate the streaky warp condition. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- continuous warp streaks, giving a 'strained-yarn' appearance. Analysis:- there was no evidence of mixed yarns or variation in denier, twist, filament count, or yarn cross sections. Single-strand breaking-strength and elongation tests made on a large number of warp ends removed from the fabric showed appreciable differences in the load-elongation characteristics of the yarns, although the total breaking strength and elongation were very much the same. By chance, a series of spot checks made on the yarns as they were received, before warping, by the mill showed a similar condition and this confirmed the fact that the variation was not due to any fault of the weaving mill. Apparently the warp ends having this variation in elongation, when they were subjected to the same load during warping or slashing, developed differences in strains which showed up as a streaky ov tight-end condition in the finished fabric. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- dress-goods crêpe; Construction:- (i) Count:- 160 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 75/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 viscose-rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- plain dyed dark blue. Defect:- single warp streaks

throughout the piece. Analysis:- tests of denier, filament count, single-end breaking strength and elongation, and twist revealed no difference to account for the warp streaks. Microscopic examination of the yarn cross sections showed significant variation between the normal and the light-appearing warp ends, to indicate some fault in the yarn itself. The light, streaky ends all had a preponderance of filaments with two lobes, whereas the remaining normal yarns had three or four lobes. Although no effort was made to determine whether the net effect was one of luster or of dyeing differences, it seemed reasonable to conclude that there was a basic fault in the manufacture of the acetate rayon which produced this defect. Warp Streak:- Fabric:- automobile slip-cover fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 46; (ii) Warp:- 300/60/3 bright medium-tenacity viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed maroon. Defect:- single dark warp streak. Analysis:- denier, filament count, and twist of the dark-dyeing end were the same as the remainder of the warp yarns. Single-strand breaking-strength and elongation tests, however, showed that end to have a lower strength and higher elongation than the normal warp yarns. These tests identified it as being a regular-tenacity viscose yarn introduced into the warp by mistake and having a different dye affinity from that of the medium-tenacity yarns of the same manufacture, size, and filament count. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- pigment-taffeta dross goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 72 x 56; (ii) Warp:- 100/00 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 150/90 dull viscose rayon; Finish:- plain dyed white. Defect:- grayish-appearing single warp streaks. Analysis:- the grayish-colored ends were found to be normal in twist, denier, filament count, cross section, and tensile strength and elongation. Microscopic examination showed no evidence of any foreign matter deposited on the surface of these ends. Laboratory scouring in soap and soda-ash solution resulted in no improvement; but when the sample was subjected to a mild chlorine bleach, the streaky condition disappeared. This defect was probably due to the presence of a few ends of incompletely bleached rayon, a yarn-manufacturing fault. In this case it was possible to correct the condition in the finishing plant before delivering the goods, although it entailed a slight surcharge for the extra processing. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- flat-crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 114 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 100/60 dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 bright viscose-rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- white polka-dot print on blue ground. Defect:- single, dark warp streak. Analysis:- analysis showed this defect to be due to a mixed warp end. The darker dyeing yarn was 100/40 bright viscose, instead of 100/60 dull as specified. Inasmuch as the weaver's supply of the 100/40 bright yarn was in the form of skeins only, and as the warp was prepared from cones, it would not have been possible for him to introduce such a mixture. It was, therefore, assumed that the yarn manufacturer was at fault in having placed a single cone of the wrong yarn in a case of the 60-filament warp yarn. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- taffeta dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 150/60 bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed green. Defect:- over-all warp streaks. Analysis:- independent of any tendency for the warp yarn itself to dye unevenly, or any fault of the dyer in not obtaining a more level dyeing, a certain amount of this streaky, or 'reedy', appearance may have been due to the manner in which the filaments of the individual warp yarns adhered to each other and lay in the cloth. Some viscose-rayon yarns have been found to be more circular in contour than others, presenting a somewhat rounded yarn with uniform covering power. Other yarns, though the filaments are of the same appearance and contour, tend to lie in the fabric in ribbonlike formation. Although it is sometimes possible for the weaving mill to alter the 'roundness' of single-warp ends through tension, twisting, slashing, or other means, it is generally thought that this is an inherent characteristic of certain viscose yarns, probably originating with the rayon-spinning operation. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- nylon underwear fabric; Construction:- (i) Count:- 248 x 110; (ii) Warp:- 2 ends of 30/10 semidull nylon plied 14 turns S; (iii) Filling:- 70/34 semidull nylon; Finish:- plain dyed tea rose. Defect:- single warp streak. Analysis:- analysis revealed that this defect was due to the presence of an end of nylon yarn in the warp which had the correct number of filaments, but sized 105 denier instead of 30. Breaking strength and elongation tests showed it to be 'undrawn' nylon. In the manufacture of nylon, the finished yarn is obtained by drawing down the extruded filaments by a stretching process. Occasionally, some undrawn yardage remains in the package. While normally these undrawn portions are eliminated before the finished package is delivered to the mill, in this case it was obviously not detected during inspection. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- panne satin dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 225 x 76; (ii) Warp:- 100/26 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed white. Defect:- continuous warp streaks. Analysis:- analysis showed no physical or chemical differences between the streaky and the normal-appearing warp ends. The difference was apparently one of luster, as the condition was visible in goods finished white. Laboratory boil-off of a cutting of gray goods obtained from the mill showed the presence of the same defect. From a knowledge of the properties of some of the finish which was being used by the yarn manufacturer, it was suspected that the defect was due to the presence of some lots of yarn in this warp with differences in age, the finish on some ends affecting the luster. This suspicion was confirmed when information obtained from the weaving mill disclosed the fact that, in one warp, several cases of very old yarn had been used, along with newly delivered yarn of the same type. The yarn manufacturer assumed all responsibility, because the mill had not been cautioned about any danger in using old and new yarn together. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- gabardine sportswear; Construction:- (i) Count:- 106 x 58; (ii) Warp:- 20/1 50% 2-in. 1%-den. dull viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed gray. Defect:- over-all warp streakiness. Analysis:- laboratory tests on the finished goods showed the presence of unremoved starch-base warp sizing. After desizing and stripping and redyeing, the general warp streakiness was completely eliminated. There have been numerous cases in which the finisher has not removed warp sizing, so as to retain a firmer hand without adding sizing or stiffening agents in his final finishing treatment. In some constructions and in some shades, this incomplete removal of warp sizing does not necessarily result in streaky dyeing. In other instances, when the dyer has been careless in desizing and has then used a starch finish, he has assumed that it would be impossible to determine whether or not the desizing operation had been carried out before dyeing. However, such finish usually comes out in hot water alone, and the original warp sizing can still be detected by chemical test. The weaver can reasonably disclaim any responsibility for warp streakiness in cases in which there is evidence of unremoved warp sizing, especially if tests prove that such sizing is readily removable when an enzyme is used. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- flat-crêpe dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 135 x 64; (ii) Warp:- 100/34 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 100/40 bright viscose rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- blue-ground print. Defect:- continuous warp streaks across the full width of the piece. Analysis:- chemical tests showed that the acetate warp yarns in the sample submitted had been partially and unevenly saponified by the dyer prior to printing. The streaks were due to uneven dyeing, the amount of color picked up varying with the degree of saponification. Laboratory dyeing tests made on representative head ends of gray goods showed that the acetate warp dyed uniformly when acetate-type dyestuffs were used. While saponification of acetate rayon is fairly common practice in preparing goods for discharge printing, there are many factors which may be responsible for uneven saponification, such as normal tension variations introduced during warping, slashing, and weaving, or inadequate control by the dyer. Under the circumstances, neither the yarn manufacturer nor the weaver assumes responsibility for such a defect. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- sharkskin-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 50; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 15/1 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull viscose rayon 50% 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed light blue. Defect:- irregular warpwise streaks. Analysis:- inspection of the full piece showed several irregular streaks running in a warpwise direction on one face of the cloth only and varying from % inch to 1 inch in width. Microscopic examination revealed a marked distortion of the filaments in the warp yarns in the streaky sections. Since there was no evidence of any gray-goods condition which could have been responsible for this damage, it was assumed that the defect was caused in finishing, probably by rubbing over some rough surface, but that it was not severe enough to rupture any of the yarns. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- novelty dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 90 x 64; (ii) Warp:- one end of 100/60 dull viscose rayon, alternating with one end of 100/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- cross-dyed black (viscose) and white (acetate). Defect:-

dark warp streaks. Analysis:- examination showed that the warp streaks were due to a number of the acetate warp yarns, sometimes singly and more often in groups of several adjacent ends, being slightly grayish in cast. Microscopic analysis revealed the presence of very small black particles on the yarn surface, and it was assumed that this discoloration was caused by a small amount of dyestuff adhering to certain of the acetate warp ends. The condition was corrected by treatment with a proteolytic enzyme, indicating that there had been some unremoved gelatin sizing on those warp yarns, this material being subsequently dyed by the rayon dyestuff. It was difficult to explain why certain ends had retained part of the warp sizing. This may have been due to uneven size pickup in slashing as a result of tension differences or slight variations in finish on the original yarn. Nevertheless, in view of the ease with which the residue could be removed, it was decided that the finisher was to blame for not having given the fabric a thorough boil-off and desizing, prior to dyeing. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- sharkskin-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 150/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 300/80 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed blue. Defect:- three narrow streaks running in a warpwise direction. Analysis:- inspection of several yards of the pieces submitted showed that the streaks did not follow the warp yarns exactly. Microscopic examination showed that the filling yarns were bruised in the streaky areas. As the streaks were dyed darker than the remainder of the fabric, it was assumed that the damage was due to a chafing before dyeing. Inasmuch as there was no indication of any such condition's having been present in the gray goods, it was decided that this defect was introduced at the finishing plant, prior to dyeing. While it is difficult to suggest where such a damage might have been inflicted, two occasions for possible chafing would be during the beaming of the piece just before putting the roll on the jig, or during the boil-off. Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- five-harness-warp sateen; Construction:- (i) Count:- 102 x 100; (ii) Warp:- 60/3 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- gray goods. Defect:- warp streaks throughout several pieces. Analysis:- analysis disclosed the fact that the warp streaks in the sample submitted were due to the presence of a number of plied ends with abnormally high twist (up to 40 turns, instead of the normal 20 turns per inch). The highly twisted yarns were thinner in diameter than the normal warp ends and resulted in the appearance of warpwise cracks or streaks. / Уточина:- такая же как основа. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). с ненормально высокой круткой (до 40 кручений на дюйм вместо нормальных 20 кручений на дюйм). Под Полосой По Основе понимается местный порок в виде полосы по длине ткани, отличающийся от остальной поверхности интенсивностью окраски, линейной плотностью нитей, натяжением. Полосатость По Основе – порок ткани.

WARP STRIPE = ПОЛОСКА ПО ОСНОВЕ (или ПОЛОСА ПО ОСНОВЕ) – Warp Stripe:- the presence, in a piece-dyed fabric, of one or more warp yarns of the wrong color. This defect is caused by isolated yarns of different characteristics having been introduced during winding or warping and subsequently reacting differently during dyeing and finishing. / Полосатость Основы (warp stripe):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; полосы на основе полотна, которые проходят равномерно через всю или часть ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван отдельными видами пряжи с различными особенностями, введёнными во время накрутки или снования и, следовательно, по-разному реагирующими во время окрашивания и отделки.

WARPWISE FLOATS = ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ (или ПОДПЛЕТИНЫ, или ПОПЛАВКИ, или ПОДНЫРКИ НИТИ, или НЕПОДРАБОТКИ НИТИ) В НАПРАВЛЕНИИ ОСНОВЫ – Warpwise Floats:- Fabric:- Chambray dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 80 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton, alternate ends dyed aqua; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 combed cotton (white); Finish:- plain bleached and preshrunk. Defect:- warp wise 'floats' along one edge of a full piece. Analysis:- examination showed that the floats ran in a straight line throughout the full piece at a distance of about 3 inches from one selvage, repeating at approximately 2-inch intervals. The floats were found to be due to the cutting of single picks in the faulty areas. From the nature of this defect, it was attributed to damage during weaving, probably produced by a faulty temple roll. / Уточина:- 40/1 гребенная хлопковая (белая). Подныpки не более 5 см. Размер порока – до 1 см. Под Подныpками понимается дефект суровой ткани, когда уточные нити на коротких участках не переплетаются с основными, а выступают в виде скобочек или петель сверху или снизу полотна; причины – нечистый зев, несвоевременный ввод уточной нити в зев, провисание нитей основы, излишне высокое или низкое расположение шпаруток и другое.

WARP YARN = ОСНОВНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Warp Yarns are the yarns that run parallel to the selvage or long dimension of a fabric.

WARR. = WARRANT

WARR = WASTE AND RELEASE REDUCTION

WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ – (1) Warrant:- in law, authorization in writing empowering a person to perform an act or to execute an office. The term is applied to a great variety of documents, most commonly judicial or quasi-judicial warrants, of which the most common are for arrest or search. A warrant is necessary if an arrest is to be considered legal, except in situations in which arrest without warrant is recognized by law or statute (see Arrest). In the ordinary case, the warrant is issued at the behest of a complainant who provides an affidavit setting forth facts sufficient to satisfy the belief that an offense has been committed and that the person accused is the guilty party. Usually the facts stated must be sworn to as within the direct knowledge of the complainant. Hearsay and facts stated on information and belief are generally not sufficient basis for issuing a warrant. The warrant must identify the person to be arrested, but, if the person's name is unknown, a fictitious name may be substituted (a so-called John Doe Warrant); in such cases a physical description of the person is required. The legality of a warrant and, hence, of the arrest may be tested by a civil suit for false imprisonment or, in common-law countries, by a habeas corpus proceeding (See Habeas Corpus). The issuance of search warrants is governed by many of the same limitations as the issuance of arrest warrants. The descriptions of the property to be seized or of the place to be searched must be so particular that the officer charged with the execution of the warrant will be left with no discretion. Statutes ordinarily define the types of property subject to seizure; many of them restrict these categories to such objects as stolen property, weapons, and gambling equipment. Other judicial warrants include escape warrants, issued for the recapture of escaped prisoners, and warrants of commitment, issued to incarcerate a prisoner either before or after trial. Other types of warrants include tax warrants, which provide the authority to collect taxes, and land warrants, transferable certificates issued by the government entitling the holder to a specific tract of public land. Warrant is a document of title issued by a warehouse or depository for a specific lot of stored commodity that meets the specifications of the corresponding exchange commodity futures contract. A commodity (e.g., Cotton, Gold, Metal, Oil, Natural Gas, etc) that is 'on warrant' is eligible for delivery against a short position on the exchange. Warrant is a security entitling the holder to buy a proportionate amount of stock at some specified future date at a specified price, usually one higher than current market price. Warrants are traded as securities whose price reflects the value of the underlying stock. Corporations often bundle warrants with another class of security to enhance the marketability of the other class. Warrants are like call options, but with much longer time spans-sometimes years. And, warrants are offered by corporations, while exchange-traded call options are not issued by firms. Certificate of physical deposit, which gives the title to physical commodity in an exchange-approved warehouse. Warrant is a securitized product issued by a specific bank or securities house and usually carrying the name of the issuer, which gives the purchaser the right to buy gold at a certain price on a specific date. They are thus not dissimilar to options, but the pricing mechanism is generally simpler. Options are a generic instrument and would not be specifically tied to one house. See also Subscription Warrant. In some countries this document has the characteristics of securities. Also known as Pledge Receipt, or Warehouse Receipt. In government accounting, Warrant is an order drawn authorizing payment to a designated payee. In securities,

Warrant is a security entitling the holder to buy a proportionate amount of stock at some specified future date at a specified price, usually one higher than current market. This 'Warrant' is then traded as a security, the price of which reflects the value of the underlying stock. Warrants are issued by corporations and often used as a 'Sweetener' bundled with another class of security to enhance the marketability of the latter. Warrants are like call options, but with much longer time spans – sometimes years. In addition, warrants are offered by corporations whereas exchange traded call options are not issued by firms. In the state, Warrant is an order issued by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) that authorizes payment to a designated payee. Warrant is a certificate giving the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified amount of an asset at a certain price over a specified period of time. Warrants differ from options only in that they are usually listed. Warrant is an official certificate, or legal security, authorizing a vendor to receive consideration (money). / Варрант Дьжона Доу (John Doe Warrant). Документ о праве собственности, выписываемый складом или депозитарием на конкретную партию хранимого сырья, . Под Варрантом, от Английского слова Warrant, означающее Основание или Правомочие, в гражданском праве ряда государств (Франция, Великобритания, США, Япония и другие) документ, выдаваемый владельцу товара при сдаче его на склад. Обычно состоит из двух частей – Складского Свидетельства и собственно Варранта. Является видом ценной бумаги, так как владелец товара может продать или заложить его, передав варрант покупателю по индоссаменту. Под Варрантом понимается складская квитанция, содержащая положения о доверительном управлении (трасте). Под Варрантом понимается:- (1) ценная бумага, которая обеспечивает своему владельцу право подписаться на обыкновенные акции (ordinary shares) компании в определённый день и по фиксированной цене. Сами варранты покупаются и продаются на фондовых биржах и являются аналогами фондовых опционов. Цены подписки обычно превышают рыночные цены, поэтому покупка варранта является игрой в надежде на то, что компания будет процветать. Варранты стали весьма популярными в последние годы (1980-е) в связи с тем, что компании, выпускающие их, имеют право не включать их в баланс. (2) Документ, который служит подтверждением помещения товаров на хранение на склад общественного пользования (public warehouse). Документ выписывается под конкретные товары и может передаваться посредством индоссамента. Варранты часто используются в качестве обеспечения банковского займа. Складские варранты, выдаваемые на складах, приписанных к пристани (wharf), называют доковыми варрантами (dock warrants), или варрантами начальника пристани (wharfinger's warrants).

(2) A Warrant is a legal contract which obligates the issuer to make physical shipment of the specified commodity (e.g., Barley) on demand, under the conditions and timeframes set out in the rules of the futures exchange. Warrants are issued by those who have sold futures (hold a short position), and wish to make delivery.

(3) Warrant is an issuer-based product that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (in the case of a call) or to sell (in the case of a put) a commodity at a set price during a specified period.

(4) Warrants are securitized options and can be regarded as options from the point of view of valuation. They may be issued by the issuer of the underlying, or by a third party. They differ from traded options in a number of ways:- (i) Warrants are securities, whereas options are (transferable in the case of traded options) contracts. This is a legal difference and not important to investors. (ii) Warrants are issued by a range of companies and banks, whereas traded options are 'issued' by the exchange on which they trade. Warrants issued by a third party (i.e. not the issuer of the underlying and usually a bank) are usually covered warrants. These are the most accessible way for most private investors to buy options. (iii) The terms of a warrant are decided by the issuer. One effect of this is that some issuers (especially companies issuing call warrants on their own shares) choose very long dates expiries, that may run into many years. (iv) Warrants are more accessible to investors to buy:- private investors can buy them in the same way was shares. They are less accessible to write, i.e. short. Warrants issued by the issuer of the underlying:- where a call warrant is issued by a listed company on its own shares, it is usual to settle through the issue of new shares at the exercise price. This means that there is a class of warrants that can cause dilution of earnings and therefore affect the value of the underlying security. This is not usually significant, but some companies have large numbers of warrants or equivalent securities (such as convertible bonds) which would have a significant impact if exercised. Such warrants are often issued together with bonds or other debt instruments. The effect of this is similar to a convertible bond issue, with the advantage that the option and pure bond elements can be sold separately. If debt holders keep the warrants, they hedge the risks of changes that benefit shareholders at the expense of debt holders. There mere existence of the hedge reduces the incentive shareholders have to do so. Warrant is an option to purchase a specified amount of securities at a specified price within a specified period. Like options, Warrants certify the right to buy (call warrant), or to sell (put warrant), a certain underlying, e.g., stocks or bonds, at a previously specified price during (American-style warrant), or at the end (European-style warrant), of a certain term. In contrast to an option, a warrant is not a standardized instrument, i.e. the warrants of various issuers – usually banks – have different features relating to, for example, the term. It is a security of a specific market value that may be exchanged for a certain share at a predetermined price. The warrant's value lies in the defference between the predetermined conversion price and the market price of the share. Warrant is a security issued by a corporation that gives the holders the option to buy a specific amount of stocks or bonds at a specified price and time. In finance, certificate that gives the holder the right to buy shares of stock at a stated price, with or without a specified time limit. Warrant is a certificate giving the holder the right to purchase securities at a stipulated price within a specified time limit or perpetually. Sometimes a warrant is offered with securities as an inducement to buy. See also Rights. Warrant is an issuer-based product that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (in the case of a call) or to sell (in the case of a put) a stock or a commodity at a set price during a specified period. Warrants are financial instruments issued by banks and other institutions which are traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). They are a form of derivative giving the holder the right to trade (buy or sell) or cash settle the underlying instrument with the warrant issuer for a particular price at a particular time according to the terms of issue. It is important to understand how to use warrants before you make any financial commitments. Types of warrants? There are many different forms of warrants but broadly there are two main categories of warrants:- (i) Investment Warrants:- tend to be longer dated and less freqently traded, with a lower risk/return profile than trading warrants. Can be used by investors looking for long-term leveraged exposure to the underlying instrument. May also offer other features such as entitlement to dividends, or a capital guarantee on the initial investment. Types of investment warrants include Instalments, Endowments, Self Funding Instalments and Structured Investment Products. (ii) Trading Warrants:- trading instruments that provide leverage to an underlying instrument. Can be used to help manage risk on an investment portfolio. Can be used to trade the direction of an underlying instrument over the short term, usually with a high risk/return trade off. Types of trading warrants include Calls, Puts, Equity, Index, Currency, Commodity, Knock-out and MINIs. What are the benefits? (i) Leverage:- most warrants offer some form of leverage. This means that a small percentage change in the underlying instrument means a larger percentage change in the warrant. (ii) Low Purchase Cost:- lower initial outlay than investing in a share or underlying instrument directly. Purchasing a warrant gives you the same economic ownership exposure for less cost. (iii) Self-Managed Super Fund (SMSF) Benefits:- instalment warrants are an eligible form of SMSF gearing which can provide both income and deduction benefits. (iv) Enhanced Investment Income:- instalment warrant holders are entitled to the full dividends and franking credits of the underlying shares. Percentage yield is increased due to the lower initial cost. (v) Unlocking Wealth:- holders of an existing portfolio can convert shares to instalment warrants through a process called 'Cash Extraction' which unlocks wealth to invest elsewhere. (vi) Portfolio Protection:- some types of equity and index warrants allow you to protect the value of a portfolio by locking in a

sale price. (vii) Loss Management:- some types of call and put warrants can expire worthless, however, your loss is limited to the invested capital whereas losses could be a lot higher if you held the underlying instrument. (viii) Exposure:- index warrants offer exposure to the broader market without the need to own a large portfolio. What are the risks? (i) Pricing Variables:- a warrants pricing is subject to many variables such as price of the underlying instrument, time to expiry, volatility, interest rates and dividends. Any adverse changes can have a negative effect on the warrant. (ii) Leverage:- leverage is a double edged sword, with a warrant likely to move both up and down more rapidly than the underlying instrument. (iii) Limited Life:- warrants have an expiry date and therefore a limited life. Unless the underlying share price is above the exercise price for call warrants or below the exercise price for put warrants upon expiry, the warrant will expire worthless. (iv) Time Decay:- warrants are decaying assets so it is important to monitor expiry dates and know when to exercise a warrant. In the securities underwriting, Warrant is short for the Subscription Warrant. Warrants are, in principle, like stock options. They give the holder the right to buy shares at a given price for a specified period of time. Warrants are usually issued by a company as an additional financing bonus. For example, investors buying shares at CAD5.00, may be given a warrant (or half a warrant) to buy a share at CAD5.00 (or slightly) higher for a year or two. If the stock performs, then investors get a double benefit. Warrant is an options contract often sold with another security. For instance, corporate bonds may be sold with warrants to buy common stock of that corporation. Warrants are generally detachable. Warrants (a particular form of option) are tradable instruments giving the holder the right to buy from the issuer of the warrant (usually a corporation) a certain number of shares or bonds under specified conditions for a designated of time. Warrant scan be traded apart from the underlying securities to which the warrants are linked and thus have a market value. The treatment of warrants is the same as that for other options, and the issuer of the warrant is considered, by convention, to have incurred liability, which is the counterpart of the asset held by the buyer and reflects the current cost of buying out the issuer's contingent liability. Warrants are a form of options that are treated in the financial account in the same way as other options; they are tradable instruments giving the holder the right to buy, under specified terms for a specified period of time, from the issuer of the warrant (usually a corporation) a certain number of shares or bonds. A Warrant is an option to purchase a certain number of a company's shares at a pre-determined price, within a defined time period. Warrants are frequently included in a bond issuance, so that the bond buyer acquires both the bond and its accompanying interest payments, as well as the option to profit from any increase in the company's stock price. Warrants are most commonly issued when an entity is having trouble attracting investors to a bond issuance, and must sweeten the offer in order to obtain a reasonable bond price. Warrants may also be issued to corporate outsiders as a form of compensation. This is especially common when the issuer has little cash to spare for a more traditional cash payment. Warrants to not give their holder the right to receive dividends, and have no voting rights. Warrant is an option issued by a company. The holder has the right to purchase shares at a specified price at specified times in the future. / Инвестиционный инструмент, позволяющий инвестору приобрести определённое количество активов по определённой цене, иногда в течение некоторого периода времени, но обычно для них не устанавливаются сроки. Варрант – сертификат (свидетельство), дающий его держателю право купить ценные бумаги по оговорённой цене в рамках определённого периода времени или в любое время. Иногда предлагается вместе с ценными бумагами в качестве стимула к покупке. Под Варрантом понимается публичный опцион; финансовый инструмент, предоставляющий его владельцу право на приобретение определённого количества обыкновенных акций в определённый срок по определённой цене. Выпускается для внешних участников, в то время как внутренний опцион (stock option) предоставляет такое право работникам компании. Варрант:- финансовый инструмент, предоставляющий его владельцу право на приобретение обыкновенных акций. Варрант – производная ценная бумага, дающая право её владельцу подписаться на базовый актив в определённый срок по определённой цене. Варрант (Warrant (WT)):- ценная бумага, дающая её владельцу право на покупку некоторого количества акций на определённую будущую дату по определённой цене. Обычно варранты используются при новой эмиссии ценных бумаг. Варрант торгуется как ценная бумага, цена которой отражает стоимость лежащих в его основе ценных бумаг. В отличии от опционов на покупку варранты выпускаются на более длительные сроки.

(5) In governmental accounting, Warrant is a draft on the Treasury for the payment of money. / В ведении государственного бюджета под Варрантом понимается тратта на Казначейство для оплаты денежных средств.

(6) Warrants look like cheques and clear through the banking system like cheques, but are not drawn against cleared funds in a demand deposit account. A cheque differs from a warrant in that the warrant is not necessarily payable on demand and may not be negotiable.

(7) Warrant (or Warehouse Receipt) for metals is a certificate of physical deposit, which gives title to physical metal in an exchange-approved warehouse. Warrant is a document of possession, issued by the warehouse company, for each lot of London Metal Exchange (LME)-approved metal held within an LME-approved facility. Warrants are used as the means of delivering metal under LME contracts. See also London Metal Exchange (LME).

WARRANT BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С ВАРРАНТОМ – Warrant Bonds are the bonds with an attached warrant which entitles the purchaser to a certain number of shares of the borrowing company for a certain period at a price fixed in advance. The coupon on the bond may be lower than that of comparable bonds without warrants because of the potential benefit of buying shares at an advantageous price. Warrant Bond is a bond with a warrant attached (bond with bond warrant or share warrant). Warrant Bond:- a bond with option rights is called a Warrant Bond. For a limited time, it confers the right to buy equity securities, such as shares, of the bond issuer at a predetermined price (exercise price). Warrant bonds differ from convertible bonds firstly in that the bond still exists after the option right has been exercised. Interest payments and redemption at the end of the duration are still the same as with ordinary bonds, but the option is no longer part of the bond. The second difference is that the warrant of a warrant bond can be traded separately. The following stock-exchange listings are possible:- (i) bond cum option; (ii) bond ex option; and (iii) option only. As far as the preferential subscription right, the yield and the anti-dilutive provisions are concerned, the conditions are the same as for convertible bonds. Investing in warrant bonds can offer several different benefits. On the one hand, there is the potential for price gains in the event of rising share prices, while on the other hand the price risk is limited since a warrant bond is a conventional bond with additional rights in the form of options. However, ownership of the option alone needs to be considered separately. Depending on the terms and conditions, unattached options have enormous potential both for gains and losses.

WARRANTED NO RISK AFTER DISCHARGE = РУЧАЕМСЯ БЕЗ РИСКА ПОСЛЕ ВЫГРУЗКИ – Warranted No Risk After Discharge (WNRAD (or NRAD)):- insurance ceases upon discharge from vessel or aircraft. Note:- WNRAD/NRAD can mean insurance ceases once goods are discharged by the port authorities. Check your wordings to be sure.

WARRANT INTO NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES = ВАРРАНТ НА ОБРАЩАЮЩИЕСЯ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ – Warrant Into Negotiable Covernment Securities (WINGS) is a special type of warrant which gives the holder the right to buy US Treasury bonds within a certain period at a set price. See also Bond Option. Warrant Into Negotiable Covernment Securities:- warrants for subscribing the US Treasury Bonds.

WARRANT ISSUE = ВЫПУСК ВАРРАНТА – Warrant Issue is a bond issue which bears interest throughout its terms to maturity and features a warrant which embodies the right to purchase a share or other security. The warrant may be traded separately from the bond. See also Convertible Bond.

WARRANT–LINKED BONDS, EX–WARRANTS = УВЯЗАННЫЕ С ВАРРАНТОМ (или ПРИВЯЗАННЫЕ К ВАРРАНТУ) ОБЛИГАЦИИ, БЕЗ ВАРРАНТОВ – Warrant-Linked Bonds, Ex-Warrants:- embody a precisely defined right for the holder to purchase or sell other assets during the exercise period. However, leverage makes the potential for capital gains considerably greater than for a corresponding direct investment.

WARRANT–LINKED BONDS, WITH WARRANTS = УВЯЗАННЫЕ С ВАРРАНТОМ ОБЛИГАЦИИ, С ВАРРАНТАМИ – Warrant-Linked Bonds, With-Warrants:- embody a money claim on the issuer (borrower). Depending on the market situation, these warrant-linked bonds can offer a higher return than other forms of fixed-interest investment. The warrant offers the opportunity of participating directly in the success of the company.

WARRANT PREMIUM = ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ВАРРАНТ – A Warrant Premium is the amount by which the cost of buying and exercising a warrant exceeds the cost of buying the underlying shares directly. A warrant premium is the option value of a warrant. It is calculated the same way:- price less intrinsic value.

WARRANT VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ВАРРАНТА – Warrant Value:- the theoretical value of a warrant consists of two components:- intrinsic value (formula value) and time value:- Warrant Value = Formula Value + Time Value. The formula value is the difference between the underlying share price and the warrant's exercise price, multiplied by the number of new shares issued on exercise. This value is either positive or zero, but can't be negative. On the other hand, the time value is the premium over formula value (this premium is known as the Price). The time value is always positive and approaches zero with the passage of time (up until the expiration date). The value of a warrant, also known as the Fair Price Of A Warrant, is also given by:- Warrant Value = $(P_C / (1+ p)) \times N$. Where:- P_C is the value of an American call option with the same exercise price and expiration date as the warrant, p is the proportionate increase in the number of shares outstanding if all the warrants were exercised, and N is the number of new shares issued if warrant is exercised. / Стоимость Варранта – теоретическая стоимость сертификата (свидетельства), получаемая при вычете цены использования из рыночной цены обыкновенных акций и перемножении полученной величины на количество акций, которое можно купить на каждый варрант.

WARRANTY = РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВО – (1) Warranty is a contract between the seller and the buyer of a product specifying the conditions under which the seller will make repairs or remedy other problems that may arise, at no additional cost to the buyer. The warranty document describes how long the warranty remains in effect, and which specific repairs will be performed at no extra charge. Warranties usually cover workmanship or the failure of the product if used normally, but not negligence on the part of the user if the product is used in ways for which it was not designed. Warranties are commonly issued for automobiles, appliances, electronic gear, and most other products. In some cases, manufacturers will offer extended warranties for several years beyond the original warranty period, at an extra charge. Consumers should consult federal and state laws for more extensive applications or interpretations of warranties. Warranty is a guarantee given to a buyer from a seller that the goods or services purchased will perform as promised, or a refund will be given, repair will be done at no charge, or an exchange made. Warranty is the written guarantee issued with new motor vehicles or related equipment. It defines the manufacturer's responsibility for the repair or replacement of defective parts and other services provided as part of the purchase price. A warranty can be nullified if the user does not follow certain stipulations of the manufacturer, such as preventive maintenance. Warranty is a guarantee by a seller to a buyer that if a product requires repair or remedy of a problem within a certain period after its purchase, the seller will repair the problem at no cost to the buyer. A Warranty is a guarantee related to the performance of non-financial assets that are owned by the party being guaranteed. A guarantee is frequently incurred in connection with the sale of goods or services to the party being guaranteed. If the warranty is related to a product, the party providing the guarantee normally replaces or repairs the product in question. If the warranty is related to a service, the party providing the guarantee usually provides a full or partial refund, or replacement services. A warranty is a contingent liability, so the party providing it should record a liability and warranty expense when it records the associated sale of goods or services. As the selling party incurs actual warranty costs, it charges them against the liability account, which therefore declines over time. If there is a history of minimal warranty expenditures, there is no need to record a contingent liability in advance of actual warranty expenses. Warranty is a seller's guarantee to purchaser that product is what it is represented to be and, if it is not, that it will be repaired or replaced. Within the context of vehicles, refers to an engine manufacturer's guarantee that the engine will meet 'certified' engine standards at 50 000 miles or the engine will be replaced. Retrofits may generally void an engine warranty. / Ручательство – гарантия качества производителя о качестве товарной продукции. Как правило, определяет условия, при которых товар подлежит ремонту или возврату из-за поломки или плохого качества. Ручательство – гарантия должника за доброкачественность чего-то в течение определённого гарантийного срока. Ручательство – письменное обязательство производителя произвести бесплатный ремонт или замену бракованного изделия в течение определённого периода с момента продажи изделия. Часто это называют Гарантией (Guarantee). Ручательство – условие в контракте. Договор между продавцом и покупателем продукта, определяющий условия, при которых продавец будет производить ремонт или решать другие проблемы, которые могут возникнуть при использовании продукта, без дополнительной оплаты со стороны покупателя. В договоре ручательства указывается, как долго ручательство будет оставаться в силе и какие меры должны быть предприняты без дополнительной оплаты. Ручательство обычно подтверждает качество продукта или обеспечивает исправление его недостатков при условии нормального использования, но не из-за его неправильного использования и эксплуатации. Обычно ручательства выдаются на автомобили, электробытовые приборы, электронное оборудование и многие другие продукты. В некоторых случаях производители продлевают ручательство на несколько лет сверх первоначально установленного срока ручательства без дополнительной оплаты. Потребители должны знать о своих правах, обеспечиваемых им соответствующим федеральным и штатовским законодательством, чтобы уметь более широко использовать и интерпретировать гарантию.

(2) Warranty:- where an insured or reassured promises that something will or will not be done during the period of cover or that a particular state of affairs exists or does not exist at the inception of cover. If the promise is untrue or is not kept then the insurer/reinsurer may disclaim all liability under the policy from the date of the breach, regardless as to whether the false declaration was material to the underwriting of the contract or causative of any loss. Warranty is a statement of fact in a contract, either expessed or implied. If it is unfullfilled the injured party cannot repudiate the contract but may be able to claim damages. The diffence between a warranty and a condition is that a condition is fundamental to a contract, whereas a warranty is not. Warranty is a statement by the assured, the truth of which determines the validity of the insurance contract. A warranty may relate to matters existing at or before the issuance of the policy (affirmative warranty). Or it may be an undertaking by the assured that something be done or omitted after the policy takes effect and during its continuance (promissory warranty). Many states have restricted by statute the common law rule that any breach of warranty voids an insurance policy. For example, under the New York law (15C) a breach of warranty to void the policy

must have 'materially increased the risk of loss, damage or injury within the coverage of the contract'. Warranty is a statement made by the insured as true. Also a very strict condition in a policy. A Warranty in a marine insurance policy is an undertaking by the assured, whereby he promises that a certain thing shall be done or shall not be done, or that some condition will be fulfilled, or whereby he affirms or negatives the existence of a particular state of facts. A warranty may be express or implied, and must be complied with literally. Failure to comply with the warranty is termed 'Breach of Warranty', which, if not excused, discharges the underwriter from all liability under the policy as from the date of the breach. Warranty is a statement made on an application for insurance, a claim, or other official correspondence that is warranted to be true in all respects. If untrue in any respect, even though the untruth may not have been known to the person giving the warranty, the contract may be voided whether or not the untruth or inexactness is material to the risk. In a contract of insurance, either (a) a promissory undertaking by the insured that some particular thing shall or shall not be done, or that some condition shall be fulfilled or that a particular state of facts is affirmed or negatived. It must be exactly complied with. A breach entitles the insurer to deny liability; or (b) a requirement by the insurer as to some limitation of cover, e.g., 'Warranted free of capture and seizure'. Warranty is a condition which goes with a policy and must be strictly complied with for a claim to be paid under the policy for example, use of a hot work permit. Warranty:- in the field of ocean marine insurance there are two general types of warranties that must be considered:- express and implied. Express warranties are promises written into the contract. There are also three implied warranties, which do not appear in written form but bind the parties nevertheless. Examples of expressed warranties are the free of capture and seizure warranty (FC&S warranty) and the strike, riot, and civil commotion warranty. The FC&S warranty excludes war as a cause of loss. The strike, riot, and civil commotion warranty states that the insurer will pay no losses resulting from strikes, walkouts, riots, or other labor disturbances. The three implied warranties relate to the following conditions:- seaworthiness, deviation, and legality. Under the first, the shipper and the common carrier warrant that the ship will be seaworthy when it leaves port, in the sense that the hull will be sound, the captain and crew will be qualified, and supplies and other necessary equipment for the voyage will be on hand. Any losses stemming from lack of seaworthiness will be excluded from coverage. Under the deviation warranty, the ship may not deviate from its intended course except to save lives. Clauses may be attached to the ocean marine policy to eliminate the implied warranties of seaworthiness or deviation. The implied warranty of legality, however, may not be waived. Under this warranty, if the voyage itself is illegal under the laws of the country under whose flag the ship sails, the insurance is void. / , от Латинского слова Affirmo, означающее Утверждаю, . Ручательство – гарантия исполнения контракта или иного обязательства в определённую дату в будущем. Условие в контракте или в соглашении. Ручательство – ясно выраженное утверждение в контракте (выраженное ручательство (express warranty)) либо ручательство, не сформулированное чётко, но понятное сторонам контракта (подразумеваемое ручательство (implied warranty)). Невыполнение ручательства не делает контракт недействительным (как это бывает при невыполнении условия самого контракта, однако даёт право требовать выплаты компенсации). Смотрите также Простое Ручательство (Floating Warranty). Ручательство – условие страхового полиса, которое подтверждает, что что-то будет сделано или не сделано или что определённая ситуация существует или не существует. Если ручательство нарушено, страховщик имеет право отказаться от выплаты страховой суммы даже при том, что наступил страховой случай, не связанный с нарушением этого ручательства. Например, если в полисе страхования домашнего имущества есть условие, требующее использования замков определённого типа на дверях и окнах дома, и выяснится, что такие замки не были установлены, страховщики могут отклонить требование выплаты страховой суммы в связи с гибелью имущества от разрыва трубы. На практике, однако, такого не случается, так как страховщики договариваются о том, что они откажутся платить, только если нарушение ручательства привело к наступлению страхового случая.

(3) Warranty is a statement or representation that the goods and/or services will perform as promised in the agreement; a guaranty. For example, a License Agreement relating to a database of samples of musical compositions may contain a Warranty that the Licensor has obtained permission from the composers and performers of the individual musical works to provide access to the database to the Licensee.

WARRANTY CONTRACTS = КОНТРАКТЫ С РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВОМ – Warranty Contracts are the gas purchase agreements for the sale of natural gas by a producer to a pipeline company wherein the producer warrants it will have available sufficient gas supplies to meet its commitments over the life of the contract. Generally, the producer does not dedicate gas reserves underlying any specific acreage, lease, or fields to the agreement. Substitution of various sources of gas supply may be permitted according to the terms of the contract. Warranty contracts, by their terms, may vary from the above. / в которых производитель ручается.

WARRANTY DEED = ДОГОВОР О РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВЕ – Warranty Deed:- this conveyance is the 'best' in the sense that the seller makes all the written promises (covenants) possible possible to the buyer. They are:- (i) Seizin (this means the seller possessed the property and had the right to transfer it); (ii) Quiet Enjoyment (the property is free of any claims to title by others); (iii) Against Encumbrances (this protects buyer against any lien or debt against the property); (iv) Further Assurances (seller will get for buyer any more documents found necessary for good title); and (v) Warranty (this means seller will defend title against claims by anyone).

WARRANTY EXPENSE = РАСХОД ПО РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВУ – Warranty Expense is the cost that a business expects to or has already incurred for the repair or replacement of goods that it has sold. The total amount of warranty expense is limited by the warranty period that a business typically allows. After the warranty period for a product has expired, a business no longer incurs a warranty liability. Warranty expense is recognized in the same period as the sales for the products that were sold, if it is probable that an expense will be incurred and the company can estimate the amount of the expense. This is called the Matching Principle, where all expenses related to a sale are recognized in the same reporting period as the revenue from the sale transaction. Follow these steps to calculate and record warranty expense:- (i) Determine the historical percentage of warranty expense to sales for the same types of goods for which the warranty is currently being determined. (ii) Apply the same percentage to the sales for the current accounting period to derive the warranty expense to be accrued. This amount may be adjusted to account for unusual factors related to the goods that were sold, such as initial indications that a recent batch of goods had an unusually high failure rate. (iii) Accrue the warranty expense with a debit to the warranty expense account and a credit to the warranty liability account. (iv) As actual warranty claims are received, debit the warranty liability account and credit the inventory account for the cost of the replacement parts and products sent to customers. Thus, the income statement is impacted by the full amount of warranty expense when a sale is recorded, even if there are no warranty claims in that period. As claims appear in later accounting periods, the only subsequent impact is on the balance sheet, as the warranty liability and inventory accounts are both reduced. It is very unlikely that actual warranty claims will exactly match the historical warranty percentage, so some adjustment of the warranty liability account to actual results will be justified from time to time. If there is a history of minimal warranty expenditures, there is no need to record a warranty liability in advance of actual warranty expenses. Instead, just record the cost associated with the few warranty claims as they are submitted by customers. Example of Warranty Expense:- ABC International sells USD1 000 000 in widgets in September. It has historically experienced a warranty expense of 0.5 percent, so ABC records the warranty expense with a debit to the warranty expense account of USD5 000 and a credit to the warranty liability account of USD5 000. In October, ABC receives a warranty claim, which it fulfills with a USD250 replacement part. The entry for this claim is a debit of USD250 to the warranty liability account and a credit of USD250 to the spare parts inventory account. Warranty Expense:-

when a sale transaction has occurred with a warranty purchase, the vendor will record this expense in the event the product needs to be repaired.

WARRANTY GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ ПО РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВУ – Warranty Guarantee supports the beneficiary's costs should the principal/applicant fail to meet his warranty obligations as per the contract terms.

WARRANTY PAYABLE = ВЫПЛАЧИВАЕМЫЕ РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВА (или К ВЫПЛАТЕ ПО РУЧАТЕЛЬСТВАМ) – Warranty Payable:- this is a projection of much it will cost to fix a product if a consumer purchased a warranty for the product. This term is also referred to as a Warranty Liability.

WAR RISK = ВОЕННЫЙ РИСК – War Risk:- insurance against loss or damage to property due to the acts of enemies at war. This coverage is freely written on marine risks, but not on property on land. During World War II, the government assumed, for a premium, war risks on land and the program was handled by insurers on the government's behalf and participated in by them. In Europe, the government paid for such damage. Insurance coverage for loss of goods resulting from any act of war. War Risk:- surcharge for covering additional insurance premium incurred by a vessel entering a war zone. Insurance against loss or damage to property as a result of war risks. War Risks ('Voywar 1950'). (1) In these clauses 'War Risks' shall include any blockade or any action, which is announced as a blockade by any Government or by any belligerent or by organized body, sabotage, piracy, and any actual or threatened war hostilities, warlike operations, civil war, civil commotion, or revolution. (2) If at any time before the vessel commences loading, it appears that performance of the contract will subject the vessel or her master and crew or her cargo to war risks at any stage of the adventure, the owners shall be entitled by letter or telegram dispatched to the charterers, to cancel this charter. Continuation (3), (4), (5), (a), (b), (6) of Clause 16 are omitted. War Risk:- the possible aggressive actions against a ship and its cargo by a belligerent government. This risk can be insured by a marine policy with a war risk clause. / хозяин (или капитан) и экипаж (или команда). Страхование на случай гибели или повреждения имущества в результате военных рисков. Надбавка или доплата (surcharge) за . Понятие Военного Риска является условным, имея в виду, что в него включается большой круг рисков, которые, строго говоря, выходят за рамки этого понятия. Военные Риски ('Войво 1950'). (1) В данных оговорках термин 'Военные Риски' подразумевает любую блокаду или любые другие действия, объявленные как блокада любым правительством, любой воюющей стороной или какой-либо организацией, саботаж, пиратство или любую реальную войну, угрозу войны, военные действия, операции военного характера, гражданскую войну, гражданские волнения и революции. (2) Если в любое время до начала погрузки будет установлено, что выполнение договора подвергнет судно, капитана, команду или груз военным рискам на любой стадии выполнения рейса, судовладельцы имеют право письмом или по телеграфу в адрес фрахтователя канцеллировать чартер. Пункты 3, 4, 5, a, b, 6 Статьи 16 опущены.

WAR RISK INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ВОЕННОГО РИСКА – War Risk Insurance is an insurance issued by marine underwriters against war-like operations specifically described in the policy. In former times, war risk insurance was taken out only in times of war, but currently many exporters cover most of their shipments with war risk insurance as a protection against losses from derelict torpedoes and floating mines placed during former wars, and also as a safeguard against unforeseen warlike developments. In the USA, war risk insurance is written in a separate policy from the ordinary marine insurance; it is desirable to take out both policies with the same underwriter in order to avoid the ill effects of a possible dispute between underwriters as to the cause (marine peril or war peril) of a given loss. War Risk Insurance:- separate insurance coverage against loss or damage due to acts of war (including objects left over from previous wars). War Risk Insurance is an insurance against loss or damage to property due to the acts of enemies at war with us. This coverage is freely written on marine risks, but not on property on land. During World War II, the government assumed, for a premium, war risks on land and the program was handled by insurers on the government's behalf and participated in by them. In Europe, the government paid for such damage.

WAR RISK SURCHARGE = НАДБАВКА ЗА ВОЕННЫЙ РИСК (или ДОПЛАТА ЗА ВОЕННЫЙ РИСК) – War Risk Surcharge is a surcharge for ports of countries in state of war. Freight surcharges are no longer updated by conferences. Please refer to shipping line agents or freight forwarders for their values. / надбавка или доплата (surcharge).

WAR RISK WATERBORNE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВОЕННОМ РИСКЕ ПРИ ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКЕ МОРЕМ – War Risk Waterborne Agreement is a marine market agreement whereby underwriters will only cover goods against war risks whilst they are on the vessel subject to a time limit after arrival at the port of destination. There is reduced cover for offloading and transhipment at the port of destination.

WARSAW CONVENTION = ВАРШАВСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ – Warsaw Convention is the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, 12 October 1929, or that Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol, 1955, stipulating obligations or parties and limitations and/or exonerations of carriers (aircargo). / Варшавская Конвенция об Унификации Некоторых Правил, Касающихся Международных Воздушных Перевозок (Гамбургские Правила), подписанная в Варшаве 12 Октября 1929, или указанная Конвенция, изменённая Протоколом, подписанным в Гааге 28 Сентября 1955, в зависимости от того, какой из этих документов может быть применён к настоящей перевозке.

WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE = ВАРШАВСКАЯ ФОНДОВАЯ БИРЖА – Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE) is the largest national stock exchange in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and one of the fastest-growing exchanges in Europe. WSE Group offers a wide range of products and services within its trading markets of equity, derivative, fixed income and structured products; it also distributes market data. WSE is one of the most recognizable Polish financial institutions worldwide. The WSE's governing bodies are:- (i) the General Meeting; (ii) the Supervisory Board, referred to as the Exchange's Supervisory Board; and (iii) the Management Board, referred to as the Exchange's Management Board. The parent entity and the subsidiaries of the Group have two main business lines:- (i) financial market, which includes trading in equities, derivatives, fixed-income and other instruments, listing, and information services; and (ii) commodity market, which includes trading in electricity and property rights in certificates of origin, operation of a register of certificates of origin, clearing, trade and technical trade operator services. In its business in all these three segments, the Group organizes and operates trading on the following markets:- (i) Main Market (trade in equities, equity-related and other cash instruments, derivatives); (ii) NewConnect (trade in equities and equity-related instruments of small and medium-sized enterprises); (iii) Catalyst (trade in corporate, municipal, co-operative, Treasury and mortgage bonds operated by the WSE and BondSpot); (iv) Treasury BondSpot Poland (wholesale trade in Treasury bonds operated by BondSpot); and (v) poee WSE Energy Market (Daily-Hourly Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market). As of Q1 2012, the Group additionally organizes and operates trade on the markets operated by the company Polish Power Exchange (PolPX):- (i) Energy Markets (Intra-Day Market, Day-Ahead Market, Commodity Derivatives Market, Electricity Auctions); (ii) Property Rights Market; and (iii) Emission Allowances Market. In addition, as of Q1 2012, the Group operates the Clearing House and the Settlement Institution via the company Warsaw Commodity Clearing House (WCCH) and a Register of Certificates of Origin via the company PolPX. Polish capital market traditions go back to 1817, when the Warsaw Mercantile Exchange was established. Following the overthrow of Poland's former communist regime in 1989, WSE was created as a joint-stock company on April 12, 1991 by the State Treasury pursuant to the Foundation Act for Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w

Warszawie SA (The Warsaw Stock Exchange Company). WSE was organized from its inception as a modern stock exchange, supported by electronic trading and dematerialized registration of securities, laying a foundation for ongoing development. WSE held its first trading session on April 16, 1991 with five listed companies, all of which were formerly State-owned companies that had been privatized. In 1999, Poland reformed its pension system, which contributed to an increase in domestic institutional investment, and in 2004 it joined the European Union (EU). These developments helped to boost trading volume in subsequent years. Over the years, the Group has continued to innovate and evolve to meet the needs of its clients. WSE commenced derivatives trading in 1998 and launched the WARSET trading system in 2000. The WARSET system was launched in cooperation with the Paris Stock Exchange and Euronext and enabled its continuous trading for the first time on WSE. WSE created the NewConnect exchange-regulated market for small and medium-size enterprises in 2007, and launched the Catalyst bond market, creating a platform for trading corporate, mortgage-backed, treasury and municipal bonds in 2009. In July 2010 WSE entered into the Master Agreement with NYSE Euronext to establish a framework for their strategic cooperation. In particular the Master Agreement provides for (i) acquisition by WSE of the new UTP developed by NYSE Euronext and (ii) an exclusive strategic partnership between the parties in a defined CEE region with respect to a variety of identified business initiatives. In recent years, WSE has become one of Europe's most dynamic IPO markets with 383 companies, including 23 foreign companies, listed on its Main Market, and 136 companies listed on NewConnect as at June 30, 2010. In addition, WSE's derivatives trading platform has grown to become the largest in CEE. Warsaw Stock Exchange is the major securities market of Poland. The Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE; in Polish – Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie SA (GPW)) was founded in 1817. The electronically regulated market, listing 231 companies with a market capitalization of EUR33 billion, was inaugurated in 1991. The WSE is the largest exchange in Central and Eastern Europe and the seventh-largest market for index futures in Europe. The WSE trades futures on three indeces – the WIG20 (the Warszawski Indeks Giełdowy 20 (WIG20) is a capitalization-weighted stock market index of the twenty largest companies on the Warsaw Stock Exchange), TechWIG (the index of high technology stocks), and MIDWIG (the index of 40 mid-cap stocks) – as well as individual stock futures and exchange rate futures on the US Dollar and the Euro. Trading is conducted Monday through Friday. Single-price auction begins at 10:00 am; continuous trading runs from 12:00 pm to 04:00 pm. The WSE has a 10% stake in the Power Exchange, founded in 1999. In 2002, the WSE signed a cross-membership and cross-access agreement with Euronext to each other's products. Interconnection of the cash trading platforms will be implemented in 2002. the WSE uses technology based on Euronext NSC cash single trading system. Links for derivative trading platforms will be launched in 2004. Website:- http://gpw.pl. Headquartered in Warsaw, Poland. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Гелда Паперу Вартощових в Варшавиэ Эс.А. (Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie SA). Варшавский Индэкс Гилдовы Двадешча (Warszawski Indeks Giełdowy 20). Головное Соглашение.

WART = WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING TERM

WART = БОРОДАВКА (или КАП, или НАРОСТ) – Wart is a small, typically round, area of callous growth on the inside of the boll wall associated with stink bug or plant bug feeding. Wart is a small, blunt-tipped, rounded outgrowth. / Под Бородавкой понимается невоспалительное узелковое образование кожи вирусной этиологии. Располагаются чаще на кистях, стопах, лице. Под Капом понимается наплыв на стволах, ветвях и корнях деревьев, возникающий в местах обильного развития побегов и разрастания тесно сидящих придаточных и спящих почек. Материал для столярных, резных и токарных изделий.

WARTY = БОРОДАВЧАТОЕ (или ХХ) – Warty (bark of mature trunks) (surface appearance):- bark with relatively small, scattered protuberances, as in Southern Hackberry (Celtis Laevigata). Compare with Checkered.

WAS = WASTING RATE

WAS = WEEKS AFTER SEEDING

WASDIS = WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION MESSAGE

WASH = ОТМЫВКА (или ПОЛОСКАНИЕ, или ПОРОЖНЯК, или ХХ) – Wash:- gains equal losses.

WASH = НАНОСЫ (или НАМЫВ, или АЛЛЮВИЙ) – Wash is the usually dry portion of a bed of a stream that contains water only during or after a local rainstorm or heavy snowmelt. See also Splay.

WASHABILITY = СТИРАЕМОСТЬ – Washability:- relatively new techniques have been developed to improve wool's washability by making the fiber more resistant to felting and shrinkage. One process takes place before the yarn is spun. The loose fleece or combed top is chlorinated to remove the tips of the 'scales' and then coated with an extremely fine resin. The resin masks the fiber's scales and keeps them from interlocking, which is the cause of felting and shrinkage. / Устойчивость К Стиркам или Стойкость К Мытью – способность переносить мойку без ухудшения качества.

WASHABLE = СТИРАЕМОЕ (или МОЕМОЕ) – Washable:- materials that will not fade or shrink during washing or laundering. Labels should be read by the consumer to assure proper results. Do not confuse with 'wash-and-wear'.

WASHABLE FABRIC = СТИРАЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ (или МОЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ, или СТИРКОПРОЧНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Washable Fabric is a fabric that can be washed. The method of washing (by hand or machine) may not be designated.

WASH–AND–WEAR = СТИРАЙ–И–ОДЕВАЙ (или СТИРАЙ–И–НОСИ) – Wash And Wear is a term used to describe fabrics and garments that can be washed and then worn with little or no ironing. Originally, the fabrics were chemically treated and cured (baked). There are no standards governing its use. See also Easy Care. Wash-And-Wear:- ability of a garment to be washed by hand or in a washing machine and require little or no ironing. Also referred to as 'Easy Care'. Wash-And-Wear is a generic term applied to garments that satisfactorily retain their original neat appearance after repeated wear and home laundering with little or no pressing or ironing. A wash-and-wear garment is essentially free from undesirable wrinkles both during wear and after laundering and retains any original pressed-in creases or pleats. The garments should meet normal consumer demands for durability, color, stability, and shrinkage. The performance of a wash-and-wear fabric or garment depends on several factors, including the types and amounts (percentages) of fibers used, the fabric construction, the finishing treatment, the presence of a colored pattern (either woven or printed), and the methods used for washing and drying. These factors determine, in any specific instance, if a fabric or garment's performance will meet customer requirements. Variable conditions result in the varying behavior of a specific fabric or garment. Garments are labeled to specify the appropriate care for optimal performance. See also Durable Press, and Ease-Of-Care. 'Wash And Wear' is a term applied to any garment which can be washed, dried, and then worn again with little or no ironing. Also known as Durable Press, or Permanent Press. / Термин, применяемый к любому пошитому изделию, которое может быть выстирано, высушено, и затем снова одето после незначительной глажки (утюжки) или без неё. Известен также как Длительная Носка (Durable Press), или Постоянная Носка (Permanent Press). Ткань, не требующая утюжки после стирки.

WASHBOARD = СТИРАЛЬНАЯ ДОСКА – Washboard:- in hosiery, a ridgy effect caused by uneven tension between feeds on the knitting machine. Fabrics defect. / Wash = Взбученное.

WASHCOAT = XX (или ПОКРЫТИЕ ИЗ ПОРИСТОГО ОКСИДА) – Washcoat is a material applied to the substrate of catalytic combustor to increase and maintain surface area. Chemically inert, usually a high surface area alumina. / каталитической камеры сгорания для .

WASHED WOOL = МЫТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ПЕРЕГОННАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Washed Wool is a wool washed in cold water while on the sheep's back before shearing (industrial term). / Перегонная Шерсть – шерсть с овец после прогона их через речку, озеро или какой-нибудь бассейн.

WASHER = ПРОМЫВНОЙ АППАРАТ – Washer:- xxxxx. / Промывной Аппарат – автоматический промывной аппарат, осуществляющий поточное промывание.

WASHER = ШАЙБА – Washer:- machine component that is used in conjunction with a screw fastener such as a bolt and nut and that usually serves either to keep the screw from loosening or to distribute the load from the nut or bolt head over a larger area. For load distribution, thin flat rings of soft steel are usual. To prevent loosening, several other types of washers are used. All act as springs to compensate for any increase in the distance between the head of a bolt and the nut, or between the head of a screw and the object being clamped. In addition to the spring action, some of these washers have teeth that bite into the workpiece and the screwhead and provide a locking action. They are called tooth or shakeproof lock washers and have teeth that are bent and twisted out of the plane of the washer face. The conical washer has spring action, but the only locking action is provided by friction. The helical spring washer is one of the most commonly used lock washers. / Под Шайбой, от Немецкого слова Scheibe, понимается диск с отверстием. Подкладывается обычно под гайку, головку болта для увеличения опорной поверхности, защиты поверхности детали от задиров при затягивании гайки, предотвращения её самоотвинчивания (обычно шайбы с поперечным разрезом). Шайба – деталь, подкладываемая под гайку или головку винта. Шайбы общего назначения применяют для увеличения площади опоры, если опорная поверхность из мягкого материала или неровная, а также если отверстие под винт продолговатое или увеличенного диаметра. Косые и сферические шайбы используют для устранения перекоса гайки или головки винта при затяжке. Быстросъёмную шайбу применяют в приспособлениях для экономии времени на снятие обработанной детали и установку новой. Уплотнительную шайбу из мягкого материала ставят под головку резьбовой пробки для обеспечения герметичности соединения. Пружинная шайба уменьшает опасность самоотвинчивания винтов или гаек благодаря силам упругости сжатой шайбы. Стопорная (запирающая) шайба путём отгибания её частей устраняет возможность поворота гайки или винта относительно опорной детали или вала. Концевые шайбы препятствуют осевому перемещению вдоль вала неподвижно закреплённых или вращающихся на валу деталей.

WASHER WRINKLES = ЗАСЕЧКИ ОТ ПРОМЫВНОЙ МАШИНЫ (или СЛАБИНЫ И НАТЯЖКИ ОТ ПРОМЫВНОЙ МАШИНЫ, или ГОФРЕННОСТЬ ОТ ПРОМЫВНОЙ МАШИНЫ, или СКЛАДКИ ПОСЛЕ МОЙКИ) – Washer Wrinkles:- xxxxx. See also Crowsfeet. Fabrics defect. / Пороки ткани:- Засечки; Слабины и Натяжки; и Гофренность.

WASHFAST ACID DYES = СТОЙКИЕ К СТИРКЕ (или СТОЙКИЕ К МОЙКЕ, или ПРОМЫВОПРОЧНЫЕ) КИСЛОТНЫЕ КРАСИТЕЛИ – Washfast Acid Dyes:- a vague term for a group of acid dyes that have good washfastness properties. This term is sometimes used by dye sellers for a group dyes selected for good washfastness properties. Often the dyes come from the premetallized, milling or reactive classes.

WASH–FAST FABRIC = СТОЙКАЯ К СТИРКЕ ТКАНЬ (или СТОЙКАЯ К МОЙКЕ ТКАНЬ) – Wash-Fast Fabric is a fabric that will not fade or shrink excessively during laundering.

WASHFASTNESS = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К СТИРКАМ (или СТОЙКОСТЬ К МОЙКЕ или УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ОКРАСКИ К МОЙКЕ) – Washfastness is a measure of the resistance of a dye to washing out of the fiber. There are a number of industry-standard tests for washfastness, usually based on the equivalent to the home laundry process appropriate for the fiber. Washfastness tests are concerned not only with loss of dye from the colored fabric, but also transfer of dye from the wash liquor to other items. Washfastness depends to a great extent on the nature of the dye, but also on the fiber, the application process and the post-dyeing treatment. There is not necessarily any relationship between washfastness and lightfastness. Washfastness is the resistance of a dyed fabric to loss of color or change in properties during home or commercial laundering.

WASHING SODA = МОЮЩАЯ СОДА (или СТИРАЛЬНАЯ СОДА) – Washing Soda is a sodium carbonate. Washing soda, if 'pure', is usually sodium carbonate decahydrate ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$). Retail washing soda may contain additives such as detergents, salt and optical brighteners, and is therefore not a good substitute for soda ash for dyeing. Washing Soda:- sodium carbonate decahydrate, efflorescent crystals used for washing, especially textiles. It is a compound of sodium. / Оптический Блескообразователь или Оптический Отбеливатель (Optical Brightener). десятиводный гидрат карбоната натрия (sodium carbonate decahydrate).

WASHINGTON GROUP = ВАШИНГТОНСКАЯ ГРУППА – The main purpose of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys which will provide basic necessary information on disability throughout the world. More specifically, the Washington Group aims to guide the development of a small set or sets of general disability measures, suitable for use in censuses, sample based national surveys, or other statistical formats, for the primary purpose of informing policy on equalization of opportunities. The second priority of the Washington Group is to recommend one or more extended sets of survey items to measure disability, or principles for their design, to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys. These extended sets of survey items are intended to be related to the general measure(s). The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) has been accepted as the basic framework for the development of the sets. All disability measures recommended by the group, general or extended, will be accompanied by descriptions of their technical properties and methodological guidance will be given on their implementation and their applicability to all sections of the population. The Washington Group will disseminate work products globally through the World Wide Web. Xxxxx. Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics:- Purpose:- the main objective of the WG is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys. The aim is to provide basic necessary information on disability which is comparable throughout the world. For the primary purpose of informing policy on equalization of opportunities, the WG has developed, tested internationally, and adopted a short set of disability measures suitable for use in censuses, sample-based national surveys, or other statistical formats. A second priority is to recommend one or more extended sets of survey items to measure disability to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys. To that end, the WG has developed, tested and adopted an extended set of questions on functioning; and, in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), is working on survey modules that address child functioning and disability as well as inclusive education. These extended sets of survey items are intended to be related to the short set of disability measures. The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) has been used as the basic framework for the development of all questions sets. The disability measures recommended by the WG, both short and

extended, are accompanied by descriptions of their technical properties, and methodological guidance is given on their implementation and their applicability to population subgroups. The WG disseminates its work products globally through the world-wide web and scientific publications. Year organized:- 2001. Participants:- representatives of national statistical offices, international organizations, and non-government organizations including international disability organizations have participated in the last 14 meetings. Current country representatives include (from national statistical offices):- Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Monserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In the past, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Comoros, Ecuador, Nigeria, and the Turks and Caicos Islands have also participated. Current non-government organizations include:- European Disability Forum, Inter-American Institute on Disability, EUROSTAT, Handicap International, Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, International Labor Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, National Disability Authority-Ireland, Inter-American Development Bank, International Development Project, Rehabilitation International, World Bank, World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Economic Commission of Europe, and United Nations Statistics Division. Governmental Organizations of Persons with Disabilities:- Coordenadoria Nacional para Integração da Pessoa Portadora de Deficiência (CORDE) in Brazil, Secretaria Nacional para la Integración de las personas con Discapacidad (SENADIS) in Panama, and Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED) in Tanzania. / Вашингтонская Группа по Статистике Инвалидности. Насьонал паря Интэграсо да Пэссоа Порхтадоря дьжэ Дэфисиэнсиа (Сэ.О.Эрхи.Ды.И.) (Coordenadoria Nacional para Integração da Pessoa Portadora de Deficiência (CORDE)) в Бразилии, Сэкретариа Насьональ пара ла Интэграсьон дэ лас Пэрсонас кон Дискапасидад (Эсэ.Э.Эни.А.Дэ.И.Эсэ.) (Secretaria Nacional para la Integración de las personas con Discapacidad (SENADIS)) в Панаме.

WASHINGTON TREATY = ВАШИНГТОНСКИЙ ТРАКТАТ – Washington Treaty is a treaty for the protection of intellectual property in respect of lay-out designs of integrated circuits. Done at Washington, DC, on May 26, 1989. Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits:- the Washington Treaty was adopted in 1989 and provides protection for the layout designs (topographies) of integrated circuits. The Treaty has not yet entered into force, but has been ratified or acceded to by the following States:- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt and Saint Lucia.

WASHOUT = РАЗМЫВАНИЕ (или ВЫМЫВАНИЕ) – Washout:- when investors get heavily diluted by a subsequent round of investment especially when the investment is a down round. Also known as a Cramdown.

WASHOUT DAY = ДЕНЬ ЛИНЬКИ (или ДЕНЬ ВЫМЫВАНИЯ, или ДЕНЬ СМЫВАНИЯ) – Washout Day:- a selling climax or high volume decline that 'washes out' all the sellers and paves the way for buyers to take over. This may also take the form of a high volume Hammer after an extended decline. See also Hammer. / так что 'линяют' все продавцы и .

WASH PEN = ЗАГОН ДЛЯ МОЙКИ – Wash Pen is a corral, pen, or holding area with a solid floor and washing devices for cleaning cows prior to milking or showing.

WASH SALE = ПРОМЫВОЧНАЯ (или ФИКТИВНАЯ, или СОМНИТЕЛЬНАЯ, или ОТМЫВОЧНАЯ) ПРОДАЖА – Wash Sale is a purchase and sale of a security either simultaneously or within a short period of time. It may be done by a single investor or (where manipulation is involved) by two or more parties conspiring to create artificial market activity in order to profit from a rise in the security's price. Wash sales taking place within 30 days of the underlying purchase do not qualify as tax losses under US Internal Revenue Service rules. Under the Tax Reform Act of 1984, wash sale rules were extended to all taxpayers except those trading in securities in the normal course of business, such as securities dealers. Prior to the 1984 Act, noncorporate taxpayers engaged in a trade or business were exempt from wash sale rules. The Act also extended identical securities, or to instances where short sales are made within 30 days of closing. Tax-avoiding fake sale of shares between two brokers, which also inflates the price. It is illegal. Transactions that give the appearance of purchases and sales but which are initiated without the intent to make a bona fide transaction and which generally do not result in any actual change in ownership. Such sales are prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act. See also Wash Trade, and Wash Trading. Wash Sale:- unloading investments that are not performing well and then repurchasing the same investments at a future date. The benefit of this transaction is to help achieve a lower tax deduction on the loss incurred by the bad investment. This is considered a legal transaction. A Wash Sale occurs if you sell shares at a loss and buy additional shares (even in another account) of the same or substantially identical security within 30 days before or after the sale. The Wash Sale Rule prevents an investor from obtaining the benefit of a tax loss without having reduced the investment. Under the rule, the loss is treated as 'washed' when the new shares are acquired. The holding period of the original shares is added to the cost basis of the reacquired shares and is deferred until the reacquired shares are sold. Wash Sale:- purchase and sale of a security either simultaneously or within a short period of time, often in order to recognize a tax loss without altering one's position. See also Tax Selling. A Wash Sale (also known as a Wash Loss) is not the same as a Wash Trade. A wash sale is a sale of a security (stock, bonds, options) at a loss and then the buy back of the same or similar stock soon afterwards (Internal Revenue Code Sec. 1091). The idea is to make an unrealised loss claimable as a tax deduction, by offsetting against other capital gains in the current or future tax years. The security is repurchased in the hope that it will regain its previous losses. In some tax codes, such as the USA and the UK, tax rules have been introduced to disallow the practice, for example, if the stock is bought within 30 days of its sale. The disallowed loss is added to the basis of the newly acquired security. Tax authorities may consider the practice illegal even in the absence of explicit regulations, on the grounds that the transaction is not genuine, but intended only to reduce tax liability. This also happens in Australia. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). Проявляется в том случае, когда вы продаёте акции в убыток и покупаете дополнительные акции (даже на другой счёт) той же самой или существенно идентичной ценной бумаги в течение 30 дней до или после этой продажи. Правило О. Фиктивная Продажа:- покупка и продажа ценных бумаг одновременно либо в течение короткого промежутка времени. Она может производиться одним инвестором (в этом случае имеет место манипулирование (manipulation)) либо двумя и более сторонами, стремящимися скрыть факт создания искусственной активности на рынке для того, чтобы получить прибыль вследствие роста котировок. Фиктивными считаются продажи, совершённые в течение 30 дней после соответствующей покупки в соответствии с правилами Службы Внутренних Доходов США (Internal Revenue Service), они не могут считаться

убытками. В соответствии с Актом о Налоговой Реформе от 1984 (Tax Reform Act of 1984), правила относительно фиктивных продаж могут распространяться на всех налогоплательщиков, кроме лиц, ведущих операции с ценными бумагами в ходе своей обычной коммерческой деятельности, например, дилеров по ценным бумагам. До акта 1984 налогоплательщики, не являвшиеся корпорациями и занимавшиеся торговыми операциями или коммерческой деятельностью, были исключением из правил о фиктивных продажах. Акт также расширил запрет на фиктивные закрывающие 'короткие' позиции продажи в целом идентичных ценных бумаг или на случай, когда 'короткая' продажа совершается в течение 30 дней после закрытия сделки. Смотрите также Thirty-Day Wash Rule. Фиктивная Продажа:- фиктивная сделка купли-продажи ценных бумаг или сырья, которые были проданы и куплены одним и тем же физическим лицом с целью создания впечатления активности и/или объёма сырья.

WASH SALE RULE = ПРАВИЛО О ПРОМЫВОЧНОЙ (или ФИКТИВНОЙ, или СОМНИТЕЛЬНОЙ, или ОТМЫВОЧНОЙ) ПРОДАЖЕ – The Wash Sale Rule states that a taxpayer cannot claim a loss on the sale or trade of a security if it is replaced with a substantially identical security within 30 days. This rule is intended to prevent investors from manufacturing losses for tax purposes on securities that they are essentially continuing to hold. The specifics of the wash sale rule are as follows:- (i) A wash sale is considered to be any transaction where a security is disposed of and then within 30 days is replaced or the taxpayer acquires an option or contract to replace the security. (ii) The rule applies if a spouse or an entity controlled by the individual obtains the replacement security. (iii) The 30-day rule involves 30 calendar days, not 30 business days (which would span a longer period of time). (iv) Any loss on the sale of the initial security is added to the cost basis of the replacement security. (v) The holding period of the initial security is added to the holding period of the replacement security, which likely results in a long-term holding period. (vi) Any security is subject to the wash sale rule if it has a CUSIP number (a unique identifier for stocks and bonds). The wash sale rule can be avoided by instead replacing a security with one that is similar, but not substantially identical to, the security that has been sold.

WASH TEST = ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА СТИРКУ (или ИСПЫТАНИЕ НА ПРОМЫВКУ) – Wash Test is a trial washing of an inconspicuous part of a garment to determine if the color is fast to washing.

WASH TRADE = ФИКТИВНАЯ (или СОМНИТЕЛЬНАЯ, или ОТМЫВОЧНАЯ) ТОРГОВЛЯ – A Wash Trade is not the same as a Wash Sale. A wash trade is an illegal form of stock manipulation in which an investor sells and buys shares at the same time in order to artificially increase trading volume and thus the stock price. The United States Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) defines a wash trade as 'a securities transaction which involves no change in the beneficial ownership of the security'. By artificially inflating the volume figures for a security the trader can dupe other traders into believing that interest has picked up in a security which may lead other traders to start buying or selling the security. See also Wash Sale.

WASH TRADING = ФИКТИВНАЯ (или СОМНИТЕЛЬНАЯ, или ОТМЫВОЧНАЯ) ТОРГОВЛЯ – Wash Trading:- entering into, or purporting to enter into, transactions to give the appearance that purchases and sales have been made, without resulting in market risk or a change in the trader's market position. Wash trading involving futures contracts is prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act. Also known as Round Trip Trading, and Wash Sales. Wash Trade:- this is not the same as the methodology behind a wash sale. This practice is not legal because it deals with selling off and repurchasing investments just to create an increase on the trading market and costs to purchase stocks. See also Round-Trip Trade. 2012-May-01:- Royal Bank of Canada (RBC), Canada's largest bank, was sued by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in April for alleged illegal Wash Trades tied to equities worth millions of Dollars in tax benefits. According to the CFTC, RBC made false and misleading statements about the trades from 2007 to 2010 in which affiliates traded among themselves at OneChicago in a way that circumvented competition and price discovery. 'A fundamental purpose of the futures markets is to provide an arm's-length mechanism for market participants to discover prices and shift risks associated with products traded in those markets', CFTC enforcement director David Meister said in an e-mail statement. 'RBC not only designed and executed a wash sale scheme that undermined that purpose; it went a step further and misled the exchange into believing that its conduct was lawful'. RBC defended itself in a statement:- 'Before we made a single trade, we proactively contacted the exchange to seek its guidance. These trades were fully documented, transparent and reviewed by both the CFTC and the exchanges, and for the next several years were monitored by them'. Andrew Stoltmann, securities lawyer, says many of the charges likely will come down to what was disclosed vs. what needed to be disclosed. 'A reply to the argument that (RBC) already disclosed everything to the proper regulators is built into the allegations', he says. Stoltmann suspects the CFTC has picked up enforcement action over the last couple years as a way to gain credibility in Washington. 'All of these regulators are really political organizations to a certain extent', he says. 'The CFTC wants to establish that it's not the 98 lb weakling anymore and (it) can bring a legitimate case against the largest bank in Canada. It certainly would be a good way for it to earn some respect'. A OneChicago spokesperson declined to comment. / Ройэл Бэньк оф Кэнэда (Royal Bank of Canada). Давид Майста (David Meister). Эндрю Столтмэн (Andrew Stoltmann).

WASH TRANSACTION = ТРАНЗАКЦИЯ ОТМЫВА – Wash Transaction:- selling the securities and buying them again within 30 days.

WASHWATER = ПРОМЫВОЧНАЯ ВОДА – Washwater:- when crude oil has to be desalted or dehydrated, the processes involved use high quality water which is commonly referred to as Washwater or Wash.

WASP = WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS SIMULATION PROGRAM

WASTAGE = ОТБРОС (или ОТХОД, или ПОТЕРИ) – (1) Wastage is a loss resulting from breakage, decay, handling, leakage, shrinkage, etc, of goods or material. Wastage is the action or process of losing or destroying something by using it carelessly or extravagantly:- the wastage of natural resources. Usage:- Waste and Wastage are to some extent interchangeable, but many people think that wastage should not be used to refer to lossresulting from human carelessness, inefficiency, etc; a waste (not a wastage) of time/money/effort etc. See also Scrap.

(2) Wastage is:- (1) in spinning, this refers to the loss between the weight of fiber acquired and the weight of fiber that can be used. In spinning, the amount of dirt, tag ends, and unusable fiber are all part of the wastage. (2) In weaving, this refers to the part of the warp that cannot be used, often about 24–36 inches of the total warp.

WASTE = ПУТАНКА (или ВЕТОШЬ) – On vessels, Waste is cotton yarn used for cleaning purposes. / Продукт под названием Путанка или Обтирочные Концы образуется в процессе ткацкого или прядильного производства. В любом производстве существует брак. Не являются исключением и процессы ткачества и прядения. При появлении узелков, утончений, уплотнений или других дефектов на нитях или пряже, они рвутся, и процесс ткачества или прядения останавливается. Далее происходит отбраковка деформированных нитей, которые впоследствии используются в качестве путанки. Существует несколько стандартов путанки. Короткие, до 10 см, мягкие концы относят к 36-му стандарту. К 39-му стандарту причисляют длинные мягкие концы, которые не могут быть использованы в производстве, ввиду их размеров. Шлихтованные или накрахмаленные концы относят к 40-му или 41-му стандарту. Также в процессе ткачества на готовых изделиях (если ткачество происходит на

старых станках) может образоваться так называемая кромка, которую впоследствии обрезают с готовой ткани. Эта кромка является 50-м стандартом путанки. Ветошь – это лоскуты тканей, которые используются как обтирочный материал на промышленных предприятиях. Как правило, источником происхождения для ветоши служит уже использованная одежда, либо отходы швейных производств (лоскут тканей, межлекальные выпады, обрезь тканей и тому подобное). Благодаря высоким потребительским характеристикам и низкой цене, ветошь на сегодняшний день используется практически во всех отраслях промышленности, а именно:- железные дороги, энергетика, нефтегазодобывающая и перерабатывающая, химическая, металлургия, машиностроение, автомобилестроение, судостроение, полиграфия, добывающая, обогатительная и многие другие. Ветошью вытирают масло, бензин, нефть, воду, общие загрязнения с самых разных поверхностей и деталей оборудования.

WASTE = ОТХОДЫ – (1) Waste:- unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process. Waste:- fibers which forms the refuse during the various process of carding, spinning, weaving and finishing and which have been utilized lately, especially during and since the war because of the high price and scarcity of virgin wool, to a very large extent even in uniforms and still much more extensively in civilian cloths. (1924). Fiber and yarn by-products created in the manufacturing or processing of fibers, yarns, and fabrics. See also Cotton Waste. / Смотрите также Хлопковые Отходы (Cotton Waste). В текстильном производстве под Отходами понимаются отходы при переработке волокнистых текстильных материалов, в основном короткие волокна – очёсы, обрывки пряжи и тому подобное. Различают отходы возвратные, то есть используемые в производстве текстильных материалов, и безвозвратные, возникающие вследствие удаления пыли, влаги, рассеивания частиц волокон. Значительная часть отходов используется для выработки пряжи низких сортов, а также ваты. Когда-то Отходы текстильного производства назывались Угарами.

(2) Waste are materials and substances usually discarded as worthless to the user. Waste:- material removed, rejected, or otherwise lost in various manufacturing processes. Waste:- refuse from places of human or animal habitation. See also Biomass Waste, and Non-Biomass Waste. Waste refers to materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use in terms of his/her own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which he/she wants to dispose. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded. / Под Отходами Производства понимаются остатки основных и вспомогательных материалов, образовавшиеся в производственном процессе, – стружка, бракованные детали, изношенный инструмент, отработавшее масло, зола, шлаки, отвалы добычи полезных ископаемых, хвосты обогащения и так далее. Рациональная утилизация отходов одного производства и последующее использование их в качестве сырья в других производствах снижают себестоимость изготовляемой продукции.

WASTE AND TAR OILS = ОТХОДЫ И ГУДРОННЫЕ МАСЛА (или ОТХОДЫ (или ОТРАБОТАВШИЕ, или ОТРАБОТАННЫЕ) И ДИСТИЛЛЯТЫ КАМЕННОУГОЛЬНОЙ СМОЛЫ) – Waste and Tar Oils:- petroleum-based materials that are worthless for any purpose other than fuel use.

WASTE COAL = ОТХОДЫ УГЛЕОБОГАЩЕНИЯ (или УТИЛЬНЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Waste Coal is the usable coal material that is a byproduct of previous processing operations or is recaptured from what would otherwise be refuse. Examples include anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, coal recovered from a refuse bank or slurry dam, and coal recovered by dredging. Waste Coal:- usable material that is a byproduct of previous coal processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

WASTE COLLECTION = ВЫЕМКА ОТХОДОВ (или СБОР ОТХОДОВ) – Waste Collection is the collection and transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that is to say, carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words, covering all kinds of waste at the same time.

WASTE CUBE = НЕЗАПОЛНЕННАЯ КУБАТУРА (или НЕЗАПОЛНЕННЫЙ ОБЪЁМ, или ПУСТОПОРОЖНЯЯ КУБАТУРА) – Waste Cube is an empty space in a container resulting from cargo meeting the weight restrictions of the container before the container is full, or from the cargo not adequately filling or fitting the container.

WASTE DISPOSAL = УТИЛИЗАЦИЯ ОТХОДОВ – Waste Disposal:- removing and destroying or storing damaged, used or other unwanted domestic, agricultural or industrial products and substances. Disposal includes burning, burial at landfill sites or at sea, and recycling. Waste Disposal:- proper disposition of a discarded or discharged material in accordance with local environmental guidelines or laws. See also Disposal Of Waste. Waste Disposal:- techniques for disposing of a veterinary practice's, or abattoir or feedlot or milking shed wastes. By incineration, deep burial, washed away in a sewer as any other effluent or reclamation for industrial or agricultural use. Disposal of wastes from a veterinary practice or service has additional problems. There is a need for disposal of animal cadavers, kennel and pen wastes, tissue specimens, blood and milk and other samples. Much of the material is infected, some of it dangerous to humans, and therefore needs to be disposed of legally and systematically. Waste Disposal:- a removal of all potentially contaminated objects (e.g., objects soaked with saliva or blood) and placement in a secure site to prevent or decrease the risk of infection. Waste Disposal:- protocol for disposal of clinically generated waste, i.e. all clinical waste placed in 'yellow bags' and sent for incineration, via contracted arrangement with accredited waste disposal contractors; clinical waste from adomiciliary call must be transported in a yellow bag that is tied off securely and carried within a locked box. Waste Disposal:- processing and or removal to fi nal resting place or transfer to a place for re-use or recovering of waste. Waste Disposal:- the collection, processing, and recycling or deposition of the waste materials of human society. The term Waste covers both solid wastes (refuse, or garbage) and sewage (wastewater). See also Materials Salvage; Refuse Disposal System; and Sewage System.

WASTE ENERGY = ВТОРИЧНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ЭНЕРГОРЕСУРСЫ, или УТИЛЬНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ) – Waste Energy:- municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw used as fuel. Waste Energy:- garbage, bagasse, sewerage gas, and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity.

WASTE HEAT = ОТБРОСНОЕ ТЕПЛО (или ОТХОДЯЩЕЕ ТЕПЛО, или ОТРАБОТАННОЕ ТЕПЛО, или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЕ ТЕПЛО, или ВТОРИЧНОЕ ТЕПЛО, или УТИЛИЗАЦИОННОЕ ТЕПЛО) – Waste Heat is the sensible heat in non-combustible gases discharged to the environment. / Отбросное Тепло – тепло отходящих (топочных) газов.

WASTE HEAT BOILER = УТИЛИЗАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕПЛОВОЙ КОТЁЛ (или КОТЁЛ УТИЛИЗАТОР ОТХОДЯЩЕГО ТЕПЛА) – Waste Heat Boiler is a boiler that receives all or a substantial portion of its energy input from the combustible exhaust gases from a separate fuel-burning process. / Котёл Утилизатор Отходящего Тепла .

WASTE HEAT RECOVERY = РЕКУПЕРАЦИЯ ОТРАБОТАННОГО ТЕПЛА – Waste Heat Recovery:- any conservation system whereby some space heating or water heating is done by actively capturing byproduct heat that would otherwise be ejected into the environment. In commercial buildings, sources of water- heat recovery include refrigeration/air-conditioner compressors, manufacturing or other processes, data processing centers, lighting fixtures, ventilation exhaust air, and the occupants themselves. Not to be considered is the passive use of radiant heat from lighting, workers, motors, ovens, etc, when there are no special systems for collecting and redistributing heat.

WASTE IN FILLING = ОТХОДЫ В УТОЧИНЕ – Waste In Filling:- Fabric:- combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 62; (ii) Warp:- 75/30 S bright viscose-rayon crêpe ply-twisted with 75/20 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- same as warp; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- small bunches of 'waste'. Analysis:- the bunches of so-called 'Waste' in the filling were found, by microscopic analysis, to be small bunches of opossum-fur fibers. To aid in providing satisfactory tension on rayon filling yarn as it leaves the shuttle, it is common practice to place a piece of fur along the shuttle sides and bottom. Opossum fur is one type used frequently, and the defect in this fabric was apparently due to some loose fur fibers' becoming trapped in the filling during weaving. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

WASTELAGE = XX – Wastelage is a fermentation product produced by blending animal waste with a fermentable product and storing to ensile. When properly ensiled, wastelage is free of salmonella-type microorganisms and parasiticnematodes, free of noxious odors, palatable to livestock, and economically competitive as an animal feed. In addition, conversion of animal waste to wastelage eliminates concern of water pollution.

WASTE LOAD ALLOCATION = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ (или РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ) ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩЕЙ НАГРУЗКИ – Waste Load Allocation:- the maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway. Discharge limits are usually required for each water quality standard being, or expected to be, violated.

WASTE LOGISTICS = ЛОГИСТИКА ОТХОДОВ – Waste Logistics is the collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and or packaging from designated users. Synonym:- Reverse Distribution.

WASTE MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОТХОДАМИ (или ОБРАБОТКА ОТХОДОВ) – Waste Management:- the characteristic activities of waste management include:- (a) collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste; (b) control, monitoring and regulation of the production, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste; and (c) prevention of waste production through in-process modifications, reuse and recycling.

WASTE MATERIALS = ОТХОДЫ (или ОТБРОСЫ, или ОТХОДНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ) – Waste Materials:- otherwise discarded combustible materials that, when burned, produce energy for such purposes as space heating and electric power generation. The size of the waste may be reduced by shredders, grinders, or hammermills. Noncombustible materials, if any, may be removed. The waste may be dried and then burned, either alone or in combination with fossil fuels.

WASTE OILS AND TAR = ОТРАБОТАННЫЕ МАСЛА И СМОЛА (или ОТРАБОТАВШИЕ МАСЛА И СМОЛА (или ДЁГОТЬ)) – Waste Oils And Tar:- petroleum-based materials that are worthless for any purpose other than fuel use.

WASTE OPENER = УГАРНЫЙ ПИТАТЕЛЬ–РЫХЛИТЕЛЬ – Waste Opener is the machine opens pure waste to return it to the process. The material is placed on a feed apron of 3 to 12 m length. The waste opener is loaded manually. Mixing takes place in the blending chamber, opening by an upright lattice and an opening roller. A pair of feed rollers below the feed chute ensure even production. A type of machines employed to open up varying types of cotton waste. The stock when delivered is rather fluffy and open and in this condition may be sent back to the picker machine for another run. / В прядильном производстве, машина предназначена для разрыхления чистых отходов и подачи их в технологический процесс. Эта машина разрыхляет очищенные угары (отходы) и заново подаёт их в технологический процесс. Материал укладывается на питающий столик, оснащённый транспортёром, длина которого колеблется от 3 до 12 метров. Угарный питатель-рыхлитель загружается вручную. В смесительной камере происходит смешивание, а разрыхление посредством двигающейся вверх решётки и разрыхляющего валика. Пара питающих валиков, находящихся под накопителем, обеспечивает безперебойную подачу.

WASTE SILK = УГАРНЫЙ ШЁЛК (или УТИЛЬНЫЙ ШЁЛК) – Waste Silk is another name for silk noil. Short ends of silk fibers used in making rough, textured, spun yarns or in blends with cotton or wool.

WASTE TREATMENT LAGOON = ЛАГУНА ОБРАБОТКИ ОТХОДОВ – Waste Treatment Lagoon is an impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of wastewater. See also Wastewater.

WASTE TREATMENT PLANT = ЗАВОД ПО ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ ОТХОДОВ – Waste Treatment Plant is a facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters and other processes by which pollutants are removed from water.

WASTE TREATMENT STREAM = ПОТОК ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ ОТХОДОВ – Waste Treatment Stream:- a continuous movement of waste from generator to treater and disposer. / к очистителю (или экстрактору или очистительному аппарату) и .

WASTE UTILIZATION = УТИЛИЗАЦИЯ ОТХОДОВ (или ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОТХОДОВ) – Waste Utilization is the use of agricultural waste or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources.

WASTEWATER = СТОЧНАЯ ВОДА (или СТОК) – Wastewater is a combination of liquid and water-carried pollutants from homes, businesses, industries, or farms; a mixture of water and dissolved or suspended solids. Typically, wastewater contains 98 to 99 percent water and one to two percent waste. Wastewater:- used water from a home, community, farm or industry that contains dissolved and/or suspended matter. Waste Water is used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension. Wastewater is a water that has been used in flushing, washing, oil and gas extraction processes or manufacturing. Wastewater:- the spent or used water from individual homes, a community, a farm, or and industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter. / Под Сточными Водами понимаются воды, содержащие хозяйственно-бытовые и производственные загрязнения и примеси, а также талые и дождевые воды, удаляемые с территории населённых пунктов и предприятий через канализационную сеть. Подразделяются на:- (i) хозяйственно-бытовые (фекальные, кухонные, банно-прачечные, в 1 литре (л) их – 200–300 миллиграмм (мг) сухого остатка, в том числе 40–60 мг N, 5–10 мг P_2O_5 и 15–30 мг K_2O); и (ii) сельскохозяйственные (стоки животноводческих ферм и предприятий по переработке сельскохозяйственного сырья, содержат до 30 г/л примесей, в том числе 1.5–2.5 г/л N). Сточные воды – ценное удобрение для сельскохзяйственных растений. Для обезвреживания из применяют искусственные (отстойники, биофильтры, метантенки и другое) и естественные (земледельческие поля орошения, поля фильтрации, биологические пруды) способы очистки. Осадками сточных вод (после сбраживания или сушки и обеззараживания) также удобряют поля, их используют для приготовления компостов. Осадки,

предназначенные на удобрение, содержат (в % к сухому веществу):- органические вещества не менее 40, N – 1.6, P_2O_5 – 0.6 и K_2O – 0.2. Сброс в реки и водоёмы сточных вод, не прошедших очистку, запрещён.

WASTEWATER OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE = ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИЯ И ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД – Wastewater Operations And Maintenance:- actions taken after construction to assure that facilities built to treat wastewater will be properly operated, maintained and managed to achieve efficiency levels and prescribed effluent levels in an optimum manner.

WASTE–WATER TREATMENT = ОЧИСТКА СТОЧНЫХ ВОД – Waste-Water Treatment is the process to render waste water fit to meet environmental standards or other quality norms. Three broad types of treatment may be distinguished:- mechanical, biological and advanced.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT = ЗАВОД ПО ОЧИСТКЕ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД – Wastewater Treatment Plant is a facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters and other processes by which pollutants are removed from water.

WASTING ASSET = ИСТОЩАЮЩИЙСЯ (или ИСТОЩИМЫЙ, или ИСТЕКАЮЩИЙ) АКТИВ – Wasting Asset is:- (1) in accounting:- (i) fixed assets (excluding real estate) that has limited (though not necessarily predetermined) useful life and is, therefore, subject to depreciation; or (ii) natural resource such as coal, gas, oil, ores, timber, that diminishes in value due to depletion, extraction, or removal and is, therefore, subject to amortization. (2) In securities industry:- put option or call option whose value expires on a fixed date. Wasting Asset is an asset with an expected useful life of less than 50 years. Wasting Asset is:- (1) fixed asset, other than land, that has a limited useful life and is therefore subject to Depreciation. (2) A natural resource that diminishes in value because of extractions of oil, ores, or gas, or the removal of timber, or similar depletion and that is therefore subject to amortization. Wasting Asset is an exhaustible natural resource. (3) Wasting Asset is security with a value that expires at a particular time in the future. An option contract, for instance, is a wasting asset, because the chances of a favorable move in the underlying stock diminish as the contract approaches expiration, thus reducing the value of the option. (4) Wasting Asset is a long-option position that will decline in value, other things being equal, with the passage of time. Wasting Asset is:- (1) an exhaustible natural resource; (2) an asset with an expected useful life of less than 50 years; and (3) a long-option position that will decline in value, other things being equal, with the passage of time. Wasting Asset is an asset that has a limited life and thus decreases in value (depreciates) over time. Also applies to consumed assets, such as oil or gas, and termed 'Depletion'. / Истощимый Актив – актив, который имеет определённый срок службы, например, сданное в аренду имущество может полностью утратить свою стоимость в течение срока аренды. К истощимым активам можно также отнести машины и оборудование, которые в процессе эксплуатации изнашиваются и, следовательно, теряют свою стоимость. Истощающийся Актив – ценная бумага со стоимостью, срок которой истекает в определённое время в будущем. Истощающийся Актив (Wasting Asset):- (1) средства производства, но не земля, имеющие ограниченный полезный срок службы и поэтому подлежащие амортизации (depreciation). (2) Естественные ресурсы, ценность которых падает вследствие добычи нефти, руды или газа или рубки леса, а также иного вида истощения и которые поэтому подлежат амортизации (amortization). (3) Ценные бумаги, ценность которых истекает по наступлении определённого момента времени в будущем. Опционный контракт, например, является примером истощающихся активов, поскольку вероятность благоприятных изменений в котировках акций уменьшается по мере приближения срока исполнения контракта. Истощимый Актив:- активы, имеющие ограниченный срок 'жизни' и, как правило, теряющие стоимость с течением времени (при том что все остальные факторы остаются постоянными). В частности, опционы являются 'истощимыми' активами. Истощимые Активы (Wasting Assets) – материальные средства, стоимость и ценность которых уменьшаются по мере разработки месторождения полезного ископаемого:- запасы сырья в недрах, шахты, скважины, подъездные пути и тому подобное. Процесс отнесения стоимости использования таких активов на затраты называется учётом истощения природных ресурсов. Смотрите также Истощение или Разубоживание (Depletion). Истощимые Активы (Wasting Assets):- активы, стоимость которых в реальном выражении обычно со временем обесценивается. Примерами служат лизгольды и интересы в добывающих отраслях.

WASTING NATURAL RESOURCES = ИСТОЩАЮЩИЕСЯ ПРИРОДНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ (или ИСТОЩИМЫЕ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ) – Wasting Assets are the Natural Resources in the National Income Accounts demonstrates that natural resources can be treated similarly to capital in national accounts, and it argues convincingly that these accounts should be revised.

WASTY WOOL = УГАРНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или УТИЛЬНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Wasty Wool is a wool that is short, weak, and tangled, which often carries a high percentage of dirt or sand.

WATCH = ВАХТА – Watch:- the day at sea is divided into six four hour periods. Three groups of watchstanders are on duty for four hours and then off for eight, then back to duty. Seamen often work overtime during their off time. / Сутки на море поделены на шесть четырёхчасовых периодов. Три группы вахтенных (watchstanders) дежурят по четыре часа с последующим отдыхом в течение восьми часов, и затем снова возвращаются на дежурство. Моряки часто работают сверхурочно в течение полагающегося им времени отдыха.

WATCH CAP = СМОТРОВАЯ ШАПКА – Watch Cap is a knitted close-fitting usually navy-blue cap worn especially by enlisted men in the US navy in cold or stormy weather. Watch Cap is a canvas cover secured over a funnel when not in use. Sailor's headwear, woolen type, capable of covering the ears in cold weather.

WATCH LIST = СПИСОК ДЛЯ ПРОСМОТРА – (1) Watch List or Priority Watch List:- On New Year's Eve, the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) issued a Federal Register Notice announcing 2013's Special 301 Review. This is the annual process in which an interagency committee led by USTR conducts a review 'to identify countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) or deny fair and equitable market access to US persons who rely on intellectual property protection'. The process ends with the publication of the Special 301 Report, which includes various countries on the 'Watch List', the 'Priority Watch List', or as 'Priority Foreign Countries'. If a country is listed as a Priority Foreign Country, this can lead to formal sanctions (though the US's membership in the WTO complicates this). As part of the process, USTR solicits written comments from all interested parties, and holds a public hearing which is open to all interested parties. This year, written comments and requests to testify at the hearing must be submitted by February 08 (with the exception of comments from foreign governments, which can be submitted until the 15th). The hearing will be on February 20. The Special 301 Report will be published 'on or about' April 30. The Special 301 Report has been a controversial exercise for a number of reasons. The United States has used it to publicly criticize countries for allegedly weak IPR policies that adhere to the international IPR norms found in the WTO's TRIPS Agreement (for instance, not issuing second-use patents). The process is routinely criticized for being nontransparent – with seemingly arbitrary listing decisions when it comes to which countries wind up on the list and which do not. There are questions of whether it is appropriate for USTR to be unilaterally calling out trading partners instead of using the multilateral trade system to settle disputes. As a WTO Member, the US can't levy sanctions against other WTO Members without bringing a dispute to a WTO Dispute Settlement Panel, but being blacklisted by the US has led countries to change laws and policies. See for instance, recent blogs on legal changes in Pakistan and the Philippines. See also Special 301. Special 301 is an annual review process led by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). The US

trade law (Special 301) requires an annual review of intellectual property protection and market access practices in foreign countries. Effective action under Special 301 by USTR has been essential in stemming the tidal wave of losses in US jobs and competitiveness that have threatened one of our country's most productive and fastest growing economic sectors. Special 301 and its leverage are a full-time process for the copyright industries which work with local private sector representatives, US government officials, and US Embassy officials to address and resolve copyright problems in scores of countries. The 'Special 301' Report is an annual review of the state of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and enforcement in trading partners around world, which the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) conducts pursuant to Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (enacted in 1994). This Report reflects the Administration's resolve to encourage and maintain adequate and effective IPR protection and enforcement worldwide. It identifies a wide range of concerns, including troubling 'indigenous innovation' policies that may unfairly disadvantage US rights holders in China, the continuing challenges of copyright piracy over the Internet in countries such as Canada, Italy, and Russia, and other ongoing, systemic IPR enforcement issues presented in many trading partners around the world. USTR looks forward to working closely with the governments of the trading partners that are identified in this year's Special 301 Report, to address both emerging and continuing concerns, and to continue to build on the positive results that many of these governments have achieved. 2012 Special 301 List:- the 2012 Special 301 review process examined IPR protection and enforcement in 77 trading partners. Following extensive research and analysis, USTR has listed the 40 trading partners below as follows:- (i) Priority Watch List:- Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, Thailand, Ukraine, Venezuela; (ii) Watch List:- Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam; and (iii) Section 306 Monitoring:- Paraguay.

(2) Watch List is a list of securities singled out for special surveillance by a brokerage firm or an exchange or other self-regulatory organization to spot irregularities. Firms on the watch list may be takeover candidates, companies about to issue new securities, or others that seem to have attracted an unusually heavy volume of trading activity. Watch List is a list of securities selected for special surveillance by a brokerage, exchange, or regulatory organization; firms on the list are often takeover targets, companies planning to issue new securities, or stocks showing unusual activity. / Список Наблюдения – перечень ценных бумаг, выбранных для специального наблюдения брокерской фирмой или биржей или иной самоуправляющейся организацией с целью выявить нарушения. Компании, ценные бумаги которых входят в список наблюдения, могут быть кандидатурами для поглощения (takeover), или это компании, которые собираются выпустить новые ценные бумаги, или иные компании, которые, как представляется, имеют необычно высокий объём торгов. Перечень Для Наблюдения – список акций, выделенных для тщательного наблюдения брокерской фирмой, биржей или саморегулируемой организацией с целью выявления нарушений действующих правил.

WATCH MY NUMBER = СМОТРИ ЗА МОИМ НОМЕРОМ – Watch My Number:- xxxxx. / Смотри За Моим Номером – просьба одного брокера в операционном зале биржи к другому брокеру наблюдать за соответствующим номером брокерской фирмы на щите электрического сигнального нумератора, когда он будет отсутствовать в зале. Если номер брокера вспыхнет на щите, это означает, что ему предлагают зайти в помещение его фирмы на краю зала.

WATCH OFFICER = СМОТРИТЕЛЬ (или СЛУЖАЩИЙ ПО НАБЛЮДЕНИЮ) – Watch Officer is an officer taking his turn as officer of the watch.

WATCH POCKET = НАРУЖНЫЙ КАРМАН – Watch Pocket is a small pocket in the garment, typically located just below the front waistband of men's trousers and used to accomodate change or a pocket watch.

WATER = ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

WATER = ВОДА – Water is a transparent, odorless, tasteless liquid, a compound of hydrogen andoxygen, H_2O, freezing at 32 °F or 0 °C and boiling at 212 °F or 100 °C, that in a more or less impure state constitutes rain, oceans, lakes, rivers, etc:- it contains 11.188 percent hydrogen and 88.812 percent oxygen, by weight. See also Waterway. Water is a substance composed of the chemical elements hydrogen and oxygen and existing in gaseous, liquid, and solid states. Water is one of the most plentiful and essential of compounds. It is vital to life, participating in virtually every process that occurs in plants and animals. Although the molecules of water are simple in structure (H_2O), the physical and chemical properties of the compound are extraordinarily complicated. See also Ice; Precipitation; Steam; and Water Resource. Water is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless liquid at room temperature. One of its most important properties is its ability to dissolve many other substances. The versatility of water as a solvent is essential to living organisms. Life is believed to have originated in the world's oceans, which are complicated solutions. Living organisms use aqueous solutions – e.g., blood and digestive juices – as mediums for carrying out biological processes. The water molecule is composed of two hydrogen atoms, each linked by a single chemical bond to an oxygen atom. Most hydrogen atoms have a nucleus consisting solely of a proton. Two isotopic forms, deuterium and tritium, in which the atomic nuclei also contain one and two neutrons, respectively, are found to a small degree in water. Deuterium oxide (D_2O), called Heavy Water, is important in chemical research and is also used as a neutron moderator in some nuclear reactors. Although its formula (H_2O) seems simple, water exhibits very complex chemical and physical properties that are incompletely understood. For example, its melting point, 0 °C (32 °F), and boiling point, 100 °C (212 °F), are much higher than would be expected by comparison with analogous compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide and ammonia. In its solid form, ice, water is less dense than when it is liquid, another unusual property. The root of these anomalies lies in the electronic structure of the water molecule. An oxygen atom has six electrons in its outer (valence) shell, which can hold a total of eight. When an oxygen atom forms a single chemical bond, it shares one of its own electrons with the nucleus of another atom and receives in return a share of an electron from that atom. When bonded to two hydrogen atoms, the outer electron shell of the oxygen atom is filled. The water molecule is not linear but bent in a special way. As a result, part of the molecule is negatively charged and part positively charged. It is thus a highly polar molecule. Hydrogen atoms in water molecules are attracted to regions of high electron density and can form weak linkages, called Hydrogen Bonds, with those regions. This means that the hydrogen atoms in one water molecule are attracted to the non-bonding electron pairs of the oxygen atom on an adjacent water molecule. As a result, water molecules associate strongly. In an ice crystal, the association is a highly ordered but loose structure. When the ice melts, this orderly arrangement breaks down partially and the molecules pack more closely together. This makes the liquid denser than the solid, which is why ice forms on top of liquid water. The associative force, however, is still strong enough to prevent water molecules from separating completely even at room temperature. This continued association in the liquid state accounts for the high boiling point of water. The structure of liquid water is believed to consist of aggregates of water molecules that form and re-form continually. This short-range order, as it is called, accounts for other unusual properties of water, such as its high viscosity and surface tension. The polarity of the water molecule plays a major part in the formation of aqueous solutions. If an ionic compound such as sodium chloride is placed in water, the polar water molecules reduce the electrostatic attraction between the positively charged sodium and negatively charged chloride ions. This helps to pull the ions apart. They then become hydrated, i.e. surrounded by water molecules. As a result, their charge is effectively dispersed over a

larger structure, and this keeps the sodium and chloride from recombining. To a limited extent, water dissociates into hydrogen (H^+) ions, which make a solution acidic, and hydroxyl (OH^-) ions, which make it alkaline (basic). Consequently, water can sometimes act as an acid or a base. Water is a liquid composed of two parts of hydrogen and sixteen parts oxygen by weight.

WATER 2000 = ВОДА 2000 – Water 2000:- launched in 1994, this US Rural Utilities Service initiative targeted resources to the estimated 2.5 million people who had some of the nation's most serious drinking water availability, dependability, and quality problems, including one million rural Americans who have no access to drinking water in their homes. The program was not retained by the George Walker Bush Administration. / Администрацией Дьжодьжа Вокёра Боша (George Walker Bush; 1946–).

WATER ACTIVITY = АКТИВНОСТЬ ВОДЫ – Water Activity (A_W) is a measure of the 'free' unbound. / Активность Воды – мера свойства несвязанной воды поддерживать рост и развитие микроорганизмов.

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ ПО ВОДЕ И ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ – Water and Environmental Programs (WEP):- Rural Utilities Service program providing loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10 000 or less. Public bodies, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste problems. See also Water And Waste Disposal Grant, Water And Waste Disposal Loan (direct), Water And Waste Disposal Loan (guaranteed), and Water And Waste Technical Assistance And Training Grant.

WATER AND SEWER GRANT = ГРАНТ НА ВОДУ И СТОЧНЫЕ (КАНАЛИЗАЦИОННЫЕ) ТРУБЫ – In the United States, Water And Sewer Grant:- e.g., grants under the Clean Water Partners Infrastructure Program assist water and sewer projects addressing public health and environmental issues. Funding is currently limited for these projects. When available, grants may cover planning activities associated with infrastructure development or actual construction of water and sewer projects. Applicants may be required to document the critical need to be met. See also Water And Waste Disposal Grant. Some the US Rural Center offers grants to help rural communities pay for needed infrastructure projects. Each addresses a distinct need. In addition to water and sewer, grants may be used for natural gas, stormwater, broadband and certain transportation projects.

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANT = ГРАНТ НА ВОДУ И УБОРКУ ОТХОДОВ – Water And Waste Disposal Grant:- Rural Utilities Service grant funds available to public, quasi-public, and nonprofit associations to reduce water and waste disposal costs to a reasonable level for rural users in the most financially needy communities. Grants may not exceed 75 percent of the eligible development costs of the project. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 6002) provided for grants for capitalizing revolving funds to provide financing for predevelopment costs and small, short-term capital costs, and extended grant authority through FY2007. See also Water And Waste Technical Assistance And Training Grant.

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL LOAN = ЗАЁМ НА ВОДУ И УБОРКУ ОТХОДОВ – (1) Water And Waste Disposal Loans (direct):- these loans are available to develop water and waste disposal (including solid waste disposal and storm drainage) systems in rural areas and towns with a population of 10 000 or less. Eligible entities are public groups, Indian tribes, and nonprofit corporations. Applicants must be unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms. Loan repayment terms are for not less than 40 years or the life of the facility, whichever is less.

(2) Water And Waste Disposal Loans (guaranteed):- similar to the water and waste disposal direct loans, with the exception that loans involving tax-exempt obligations and loans involving water and waste disposal grants may not be guaranteed. Normally, guarantees will not exceed 80 percent; although in exceptional circumstances, the guarantee can be as high as 90 percent. The interest rate is negotiable between the borrower and the lender.

WATER AND WASTE FACILITY GRANTS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES = ГРАНТЫ НА ВОДУ И УБОРКУ ОТХОДОВ ДЛЯ КОРЕННЫХ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПЛЕМЁН – Water And Waste Facility Grants For Native American Tribes:- the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 6010) authorizes USD50 million per year in grants and USD30 million per year in loans to benefit Indian tribes in constructing water and waste facilities. See also Farm Security And Rural Investment Act Of 2002.

WATER AND WASTE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING GRANT = ГРАНТ НА ТЕХНИЧЕСКУЮ ПОМОЩЬ И ОБУЧЕНИЕ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВОДЫ И ОТХОДОВ – Water And Waste Technical Assistance And Training Grants:- funds are available for private nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training on a wide range of issues relating to the delivery of water and waste disposal service to rural residents. Under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, not less than one percent nor more than three percent of water and waste disposal grant funds appropriated each year shall be available for this program.

WATER BANK = БАНК ВОДЫ – In the United States, Water Bank is a mechanism for holding water for eventual use. A water bank may include the use of surface water reservoirs, underground storage facilities, or a combination of these mechanisms.

WATER BANK ACT OF 1970 = АКТ О БАНКЕ ВОДЫ ОТ 1970 – Water Bank Act of 1970 (PL 91-559) is an act that authorized and directed the USDA to formulate and carry out a continuous program to prevent the serious loss of wetlands and to preserve, restore, and improve such lands. See also Water Bank Program (WBP).

WATER BANK PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА БАНК ВОДЫ – Water Bank Program (WBP):- operated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service under authority of the Water Bank Act of 1970, as amended. The program was available to farmers or ranchers having specified types of wetlands along major migratory waterfowl flyways in designated counties. Farmers and ranchers entered into ten-year agreements in exchange for annual payments. The program was designed to preserve and improve wildlife habitat; preserve and improve wetlands; conserve surface waters; reduce runoff, soil erosion, and stream sedimentation; contribute to flood control, better water quality, and improve subsurface moisture; and accomplish related conservation and environmental objectives. No new funds were provided for FY1997, and participants holding expiring contracts were offered participation in the Wetlands Reserve Program, if qualified. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов.

WATER BAR = ВОДООХЛАЖДАЕМЫЙ КОЛОСНИК (или ВОДООТЛИВ, или СПУСКНОЙ ЖЁЛОБ) – Water Bar is a mound of soil built across a light duty road, skid trail or trail, or fireline for the purpose of diverting surface water onto porous forest soil.

WATER BEANS = ВОДЯНЫЕ БОБЫ – Water Beans are the irrigated soybeans.

WATER BED HEATER = НАГРЕВАТЕЛЬ ДЛЯ ВОДЯНОЙ КРОВАТИ – Water Bed Heater is an appliance that uses an electric resistance coil to maintain the temperature of the water in a water bed at a comfortable level.

WATER BEETLE = ВОДЯНОЙ ЖУК (или ВОДНЫЙ ЖУК, или ПЛАВУНЧИК, или ПЛАВУНЕЦ) – Water Beetle:- any of several thousand Species of Aquatic Beetles (Order Coleoptera), including members of the Families Haliplidae (Crawling Water Beetles),

Amphizoidae (Trout-Stream Beetles), Hygrobiidae (Screech Beetles), Gyrinidae (Whirligig Beetles), Noteridae (Burrowing Water Beetles), Hydrophilidae (Water Scavenger Beetles), Dryopidae (Long-Toed Water Beetles), and Dytiscidae (True Water Beetles, also known as Diving Beetles or Predaceous Diving Beetles). For additional information on groups and species of Water Beetles see Predaceous Diving Beetle; Water Scavenger Beetle; and Whirligig Beetle. / Плавунчики – Семейство Водных Жуков. Длина 2–5 миллиметров (мм). Задние ноги плавательные. Около 140 Видов. Распространены широко. В бывшем СССР около 30 Видов. Питаются Водорослями, реже мелкими беспозвоночными. Плавунчики (Haliplidae), Семейство Водных Жуков. Тело овальное, заострённое сзади, длина 2–5 мм. Задние ноги плавательные, их основные членики – тазики расширены в пластинки. Личинки продолговатые с многочисленными дыхательными выростами. Распространены широко. Около 140 видов; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – свыше 30. Жуки и личинки питаются в основном Водорослями, реже мелкими беспозвоночными. Плавунцы – Семейство Жуков. Длина от 1.5 до 50 миллиметров (мм). Около 2 500 Видов. Распространены широко, обитают в пресных, реже солоноватых водах. В бывшем СССР свыше 270 Видов. Хищники, истребляют личинок Комаров. Крупные виды вредят рыбоводству, поедая мальков рыб. Плавунцы (Dytiscidae), Семейство Водных Жуков. Тело продолговато-овальное, уплощённое, реже выпуклое, длина от 1.5 до 50 мм. Задние ноги плавательные, веслообразные, передние – хватательные. Личинки удлинённые, с плавательными ногами, большой головой и серповидными жвалами, которые пронизаны каналами для высасывания добычи. Распространены широко. Около 2 500 видов; в бывшем СССР – свыше 270. Живут в пресных, реже солоноватых водах; дышат воздухом, удерживая его под надкрыльями; по ночам жуки нередко выходят из воды и летают. Окукливаются в почве близ воды. Жуки и личинки – активные хищники, поедают различных водных беспозвоночных (в том числе личинок комаров), а крупные виды (например, Плавунец Окаймленный (Dytiscus Marginalis)) – и головастиков, а также мальков рыб, чем иногда вредят рыбоводству.

WATERBODY = ВОДНЫЙ ОБЪЕКТ – Waterbody:- any river, creek, slough, canal, lake, reservoir, pond, sinkhole, or other natural or artificial watercourse that flows within a defined channel or is contained within a discernable shoreline.

WATERBORNE AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ, КАСАЮЩЕЕСЯ МОРСКОЙ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВОДНЫХ ПЕРЕВОЗКАХ) – Waterborne Agreement:- a market understanding whereby underwriters cover goods against war risks only whilst they are on the overseas vessel. This rule is relaxed only in the case of goods in a transshipping port for a short period awaiting onward carriage. Waterborne Agreement is an agreement by marine insurers not to insure goods against war risk except when on board an ocean-going vessel with a time limit after arrival of port of destination. An understanding in the British marine insurance market whereby underwriters will cover goods against war risks only while they are on board an overseas vessel. Limited cover is allowed while goods are in craft en route between ship and shore and, also, during transshipment.

WATER BREAKER = АНКЕРОК (или БОЧОНОК, или ВОЛНОРЕЗ, или ВОДЯНОЙ БУРУН) – Water Breaker is a small cask carried in ship's boats for drinking purposes. / Бочонок – маленькая бочка.

WATERCOLOR = ВОДНАЯ КРАСКА (или АКВАРЕЛЬ) – Watercolor:- also spelled Watercolour, pigment ground in gum, usually gum Arabic, and applied with brush and water to a painting surface, usually paper; the term also denotes a work of art executed in this medium. The pigment is ordinarily transparent but can be made opaque by mixing with a whiting and in this form is known as Body Color, or Gouache; it can also be mixed with casein, a phosphoprotein of milk. Watercolor compares in range and variety with any other painting method. Transparent watercolor allows for a freshness and luminosity in its washes and for a deft calligraphic brushwork that makes it a most alluring medium. There is one basic difference between transparent watercolor and all other heavy painting mediums – its transparency. The oil painter can paint one opaque color over another until he has achieved his desired result. The whites are created with opaque white. The watercolorist's approach is the opposite. In essence, instead of building up he leaves out. The white paper creates the whites. The darkest accents may be placed on the paper with the pigment as it comes out of the tube or with very little water mixed with it. Otherwise the colors are diluted with water. The more water in the wash, the more the paper affects the colors; for example, vermilion, a warm red, will gradually turn into a cool pink as it is thinned with more water. The dry-brush technique – the use of the brush containing pigment but little water, dragged over the rough surface of the paper – creates various granular effects similar to those of crayon drawing. Whole compositions can be made in this way. This technique also may be used over dull washes to enliven them. / Акварель, от Французского слова Aquarelle, от Латинского слова Aqua, означающее Вода, – краски (обычно с клеем), разводимые в воде и легко смываемые ею. Основные качества живописи акварелью – прозрачность красок, сквозь которые просвечивают тон и фактура основы (чаще всего бумаги), чистота цвета.

WATER COLUMN = ВОДЯНОЙ СТОЛБ – Water Column (WC) is a measurement in inches of pressure of gas. 28 inches wc equals one psi (pound per square inch). Water Column is a vertical tubular member connected at its top and bottom to the steam and water space respectively of a boiler, to which the water gauge, water level controls, and fuel cutoff may be connected.

WATER CONDITIONS = СОСТОЯНИЕ ВОДЫ (или ХХ) – Water Conditions:- the status of the water supply and associated water in pondage and reservoirs at hydroelectric plants.

WATER CONSERVATION = СОХРАНЕНИЕ ВОДЫ (или РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ВОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ, или КОНСЕРВАЦИЯ ВОДЫ) – Water Conservation refers to the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution.

WATER CONSUMPTION = ВОДОПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ (или ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ВОДЫ) – Water Consumption:- So What Do 'Water Use' And 'Water Consumption' Mean? Water Use describes the total amount of water withdrawn from its source to be used. Measures of water usage help evaluate the level of demand from industrial, agricultural, and domestic users. For example, a manufacturing plant might require 10 000 gallons of freshwater a day for cooling, running, or cleaning its equipment. Even if the plant returns 95 percent of that water to the watershed, the plant needs all 10 000 gallons to operate. Water Consumption is the portion of water use that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn. Consumption occurs when water is lost into the atmosphere through evaporation or incorporated into a product or plant (such as a corn stalk) and is no longer available for reuse. Water consumption is particularly relevant when analyzing water scarcity and the impact of human activities on water availability. For example, irrigated agriculture accounts for 70 percent of water use worldwide and almost 50 percent of that is lost, either evaporated into the atmosphere or transpired through plant leaves. Water Consumption And Use Both Need To Be Measured:- Understanding both water use and consumption is critical to evaluating water stress. Measures of water usage indicate the level of competition and dependency on water resources. For example, domestic water use per capita in Qatar is one of the highest in the world, due in part to the free supply of water to Qatari nationals and limited rainfall. Although most of that use is non-consumptive, in an emergency, the country would only have enough water for 48 hours. Additionally, water is rarely returned to a watershed in perfect condition after being used by industry, agriculture, and other users, and change in quality contributes to water stress levels. Water consumption estimates, on the other hand, help gauge the impact of water use on downstream water availability and are essential to evaluating water shortages and scarcity at the watershed level, including impacts to aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, a holistic understanding of water stress requires analysis of both the total use and consumption of water. A Holistic Understanding Of Water Stress:- WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas accounts for

the impact of both water use and consumption by using a baseline water stress indicator. (World Resources Institute (WRI); headquartered in Washington, DC, The United States of America.) Baseline water stress measures total annual water use from municipal, industrial, and agricultural sectors expressed as a percent of the total annual available water after all upstream water consumption has been subtracted. By acknowledging both total water usage and consumption, Aqueduct users can rely on the baseline water stress indicator to evaluate overall freshwater demand and availability in specific watersheds. Already, more than 1.4 billion people live in river basins where the use of water exceeds the minimum recharge levels. In the next 12 years, water withdrawals in developing countries are predicted to increase by 50 percent. Measuring water usage and consumption is critically important for identifying areas that are at risk of water scarcity and excessive competition amongst users. After all, in order to prevent or manage water risk, we must first fully understand it. See also Water Use. / Водопотребление, расходование воды, подаваемой для удовлетворения различных нужд населения, промышленности и так далее. Различают две основные категории водопотребления:- (1) хозяйственно-питьевое и коммунальное водопотребление – потребление воды, связанное с бытовыми нуждами населения (питьё, приготовление пищи, содержание в чистоте жилищ и тому подобное) и обеспечением благоустройства населённых мест (поливка улиц, зелёных насаждений и тому подобного); (2) производственное или техническое водопотребление – потребление воды для технологических целей промышленности, энергетики, транспорта (парообразование, охлаждение, промывка продукции, гидравлический транспорт и тому подобное), на противопожарные нужды и прочее. Количество воды, расходуемое для нужд населения, зависит в основном от степени санитарно-технического оборудования жилищ (наличия канализации, ванн, душей, систем газоснабжения и горячего водоснабжения). Показателем размеров водопотребленя по этой категории служит удельный расход воды, то есть количество воды, расходуемое в среднем в сутки на одного жителя. Измерения и анализ фактических удельных расходов в населённых местах дают основания для установления норм водопотребления – величин удельных расходов, которые рекомендуется принимать при проектировании новых или реконструкции существующих водопроводов. Водопотребление – водопользование с изъятием воды из водных объектов или с забором воды из системы водоснабжения. Различают:- (i) безвозвратное водопотребление; (ii) водопотребление с частичным возвратом; и (iii) водопотребление с полным возвратом. Водопотребление – использование водных ресурсов для удовлетворения потребностей населения, коммунально-бытового сектора, промышленности и сельского хозяйства, обязательно предполагающее забор воды из водных объектов. В узком смысле под водопотреблением понимается потребление воды из систем водоснабжения. Выделяют две основные категории водопотребления:- (1) хозяйственно-питьевое и коммунальное – потребление воды для удовлетворения питьевых, бытовых и поливомоечных нужд; и (2) производственное или техническое – потребление воды для технологических нужд промышленного, энергетического и транспортного секторов, противопожарных нужд и так далее. По типам различают возвратное или оборотное водопотребление, заключающееся в многократном использовании воды, и безвозвратное водопотребление, при котором вода используется однократно. История организованного водопотребления насчитывает несколько тысяч лет – период существования развитых человеческих цивилизаций. Первые сооружения для централизованного водоснабжения и водопотребления населения появились около 3300 до Наше Эры на территории современного Ирана. Позднее инженерные сети водоснабжения появились в Египте, Иерусалиме, а также в Древнем Риме, где водоснабжением было обеспечено 2 миллиона жителей и подавалось около 1 миллиона кубических метров воды в сутки ($м^3$/сут), или примерно 500 литров в сутки (л/сут) на человека. В России первые системы водоснабжения, построенные в XVII веке в Москве и Киеве, снабжали лишь отдельные сооружения – Московский Кремль и Киевскую Духовную Семинарию. Однако уже в XX веке системы централизованного водоснабжения имелись на территории 215 крупных и больших городов России. Тем не менее, эти инженерные системы не могли обеспечить полноценного водоснабжения, и объём водопотребления в большинстве городов составляла 20–50 л/сут на человека. Лишь в Москве и Санкт-Петербурге этот показатель достигал 100–150 л/сут. Величина удельного суточного водопотребления на душу населения в современном мире колеблется от 30–80 литров на человека в сельской местности до 200–600 литров на человека в городах, в 20–250 раз превосходя первичные физиологические потребности человека, составляющие ~2.5 л/сут. С начала XX века, в связи с многократным приростом численности населения и ростом уровня жизни благодаря техническому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу, величина мирового водопотребления стала резко возрастать. В 1900–50 водопотребление населения планеты возросло в три раза, а с 1950 по 2000 – уже в семь раз. На сегодняшний день динамика роста водопотребления такова, что каждые 8–10 лет мировая потребность в воде возрастает вдвое. Величина водопотребления населения определяется рядом факторов, в том числе численностью населения, уровнем развития и состоянием жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, культуры водопотребления, климатическими условиями расположения объекта. Величина производственного водопотребления в свою очередь, зависит от структуры и мощности промышленного предприятия, технических особенностей и характеристик используемых технологий. В целом, водопотребление страны определяется общим уровнем её развития – в развитых странах на долю сельского хозяйства приходится до 50% водопотребления, на долю промышленности – до 40%, на долю коммунально-бытовых нужд – около 10%. Однако в среднем по миру величина водопотребления сельским хозяйством достигает 70–80%, а в развивающихся странах и больше. По данным на 2012 в России основная часть извлекаемой воды (60.2%) использовалась в промышленности; 15.8% – в сельском хозяйстве и для хозяйственно-питьевых нужд, в том числе на орошение – 13.7%. Оставшаяся часть – 10.3% на иные нужды. В 2011 суммарный водозабор из природных водных объектов вырос по сравнению с 2010 на 1.5% и составил 77 640.85 миллионов кубических метров ($м^3$), что составило ~2% водных ресурсов страны. Хозяйственно-Питьевое Водопотребление:- подразумевает потребление воды на приготовление пищи, мытьё посуды, на питьевые нужды, в гигиенических целях, на стирку и влажную уборку. Основная трата воды в быту приходится на работу туалета (35%) и процедуры личной гигиены (принятие ванны, душа и умывание) – 32%. На стирку уходит 12% воды, на мытьё посуды – 10%, на питьё и приготовление пищи – 3%, а на прочие расходы, включая уход за домашними животными и поливку цветов – 8%. Всемирной Организацией Здравоохранения установлена норма расхода воды – 450 л/сут на душу населения. Однако среднесуточное водопотребление в странах Европейского Союза, благодаря высокому уровню бытовой культуры населения и высокой стоимости услуг водоснабжения, значительно ниже этой нормы. Так, в Великобритании – 140 л, в Германии – 130 л, в США чуть больше – около 200 л/сут на человека. Анализ данных Евростата свидетельствует о том, что в конце первого десятилетия XXI века максимальная величина водопотребления из централизованных сетей водоснабжения в странах Европейского Союза менялась по странам от 76 до 31 кубических метров на человека в год. Этот расчёт осуществлен исходя из общей численности населения конкретных стран. При оценках на основе городского населения приведённые цифры будут более высокими. В Российской Федерации объём коммунального водопотребления за последние 20 лет неуклонно снижался. В 2012 в целом по всей стране они составляли 47–49 $м^3$/год, или 129–134 л/сут на одного человека, а по городам – 64–66 $м^3$/год, или 175–181 л/сут на одного горожанина. В 2012 67.7% населения Российской Федерации были обеспечены централизованным водоснабжением, остальные 32.3% – нецентрализованным водоснабжением или привозной водой. Водопотребление из централизованных систем водоснабжения имеет тенденцию к ежегодному снижению на 4–6%. Доля подземных вод в общем балансе хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения составляет ~45%, что намного ниже, чем в большинстве Европейских стран, хотя

подземные воды, вследствие лучшей защищённости подземных источников от загрязнения, можно с большей эффективностью использовать для коммунального водоснабжения. Более 60% городов и посёлков городского типа удовлетворяют потребности в питьевой воде, используя подземные воды, около 20% из них имеют смешанные источники водоснабжения. В сельской местности доля подземных вод в хозяйственно-питьевом водоснабжении достигает 80%. Техническое Водопотребление:- не существует ни одного технологического процесса, который обходился бы совсем без воды. Так, для выплавки одной тонны чугуна и перевода его в сталь и прокат расходуется 50–150 м^3 воды, для производства одной тонны меди – 500 м^3, для получения одной тонны синтетического каучука и химических волокон – от 2 000 до 5 000 м^3 воды. Наиболее водоёмкими отраслями являются теплоэнергетика, чёрная и цветная металлургия, машиностроение, нефтехимическая, химическая и целлюлозно-бумажная промышленность. Подавляющее число производств использует только пресную воду; новейшим отраслям промышленности (производству полупроводников, атомной техники, полимерных материалов и другим) необходима вода особой чистоты. Расход воды на промышленные нужды суммарно по миру увеличился более чем в 60 раз, достигнув в 2000 1 900 км^3, то время как в 1900 потреблялось всего 30 км^3, в 1950 – 190 км^3, в 1970 – 510 км^3. В России, как и в большинстве Европейских стран, самым водоёмким сектором экономики является промышленность, на долю которой приходится более половины общего объёма суммарного забора воды из природных источников. В совокупности современные промышленные предприятия и тепловые электростанции России расходуют такое количество воды, которое сопоставимо с суммарным годовым стоком рек Енисей и Лена. Удельная величина водопотребления на производственные нужды во всех отраслях экономики Российской Федерации снизилась с 71% в 1970 до 53% в середине 1990-х. Однако по мере восстановления промышленного комплекса этот показатель стал расти, достигнув 60.2% к 2012. Стабилизация водопотребления промышленностью связана с активным введением в эксплуатацию мощностей оборотного и повторно-последовательного водоснабжения, а также общей мировой тенденцией к внедрению водосберегающих технологий. При оборотном потреблении, когда отработанная вода после очистки снова используется в производстве, расход воды резко сокращается, например, тепловая станция при прямоточном водопотреблении расходует 1.5 км3/год, при оборотном – 0.12 км^3/год, то есть в 13 раз меньше. Тем не менее, использование воды в системах оборотного водоснабжения недостаточно:- в России вода осуществляет 3–4 оборота, в то время как в США – 7–8 оборотов. Сельское Хозяйство:- с 1970-х значительно изменилась величина водопотребления на нужды орошения и обводнения в России. В начале 1970-х доля использования воды на эти нужды составляла 15% суммарного водопотребления, в начале 1980-х – 23%. В дальнейшем с внедрением водосберегающих технологий, а позднее из-за резкого снижения площади поливаемых (с 4.8 до 2.5 миллионов гектаров (га)) и орошаемых (с 6.2 до 4.3 миллионов га) земель этот показатель снизился к 2012 до 13.2%. В развитых странах происходит переход на водосберегающие технологии и в сельском хозяйстве, так называемому Капельному Орошению.

WATER CONTENT = ВЛАГОСОДЕРЖАНИЕ (или СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВОДЫ) – Water Content is the percentage of total mass of a substance that is constituted by water.

WATER CONTENT CLASS = КЛАСС СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ВЛАГИ – Water Content Class:- classification of goods in accordance with their water content.

WATER CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ ВОДЫ – Water Control:- to control the amount and depth of water in the ricefield during the required time necessary for crop growth.

WATER CONTROL STRUCTURE = СТРУКТУРА (или СООРУЖЕНИЕ) КОНТРОЛЯ ВОДЫ – Water Control Structure is any structure used to regulate surface water levels.

WATERCOURSE = РУСЛО (или ВОДОТОК) – Watercourse is a broad term for a channel that a flowing body of water follows, such as canals, rivers and streams. Watercourse is a way or course through which water may or does flow. / Под Водотоком понимается водный объект, характеризующийся движением воды в направлении уклона в углублении земной поверхности.

WATER COVER = ПОКРЫТИЕ ВОДОЙ (или ПОДТОПЛЕНИЕ) – Water Cover is a flooding of land by water, either to develop or restore shallow water areas for wildlife or wetlands or as a result of a natural disaster. Under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 2101), for the Conservation Reserve Program, water cover does not include ponds for the purpose of watering livestock, irrigating crops, or raising fish for commercial purposes. / сохранение (conservation). Под Подтоплением понимается подъём уровня грунтовых вод, вызванный повышением горизонтов воды в реках при сооружении водохранилищ и плотин, затоплением русл рек, потерями воды из водопроводной и канализационной сетей и прочее. При подтоплении заболачивается и засоляется почва, ухудшается санитарное состояние местности, разрушаются здания, дороги. Под Подтоплением понимается повышение уровня грунтовых вод, выванное хозяйственной деятельностью человека или естественными причинами. Подтопление происходит при сооружении водохранилищ, русловых плотин на реках, судоходных каналов и других гидротехнических сооружений; за счёт потери воды из водопроводной, канализационной и оросительной сети, заиления рек. При подтоплении заболачиваются и засоляются почвы, уменьшается продуктивность лугов и лесов, ухудшается санитарно-гигиеническое состояние местности, снижается прочность фундаментов сооружений и прочее. К подтопленным относят территории, на которых глубина залегания уровней грунтовых вод меньше допустимой для хозяйственного использования (для лугов она составляет 0.6–0.8 м, пашни – 0.8–1.4 м, садов – 1.2–1.8 м, мелких населённых пунктов – 1.5–2 м, городов – 3–4 м). Для защиты земель от подтопления подтопленные территории ограждают от избыточных поверхностных вод, притекающих с соседних возвышенностей (нагорные каналы, противофильтрационные завесы); понижают уровни грунтовых вод с применением мелиоративных мероприятий – строят осушительные системы и осуществляют дренаж сельскохозяйственных и застроенных земель (наиболее распространены глубокие горизонтальные дрены, располагаемые по границе защищаемой территории – головные дрены); организуют поверхностный сток (особенно для населённых пунктов). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) для борьбы с подтоплениями были сооружены дренажи на сельскохозяйственных угодьях Костромской Низины (подтоплены Горьковским Водохранилищем), в Мургабском Оазисе (Каракумским Каналом), а также в городах Москва (Перервинской Плотиной) и Никополь (Каховским Водохранилищем) и так далее.

WATERCUT = ОБВОДНЁННОСТЬ – Watercut is a quantity of water in mixture extracted from an oil well (usually expressed as a percentage). / Под Обводнённостью понимается содержание воды в смеси продукции, откачиваемой из нефтяной скважины, и обычно выражаемой в процентах.

WATER CYCLE = ВОДНЫЙ ЦИКЛ (или ГИДРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ЦИКЛ, или ВОДООБОРОТ) – The Water Cycle is the sequence of climatological events. The heat of the sun evaporates water from land and water surfaces; vapor, being lighter than air, rises until it reaches the cooler upper air level where it condenses into clouds; further condensation produces precipitation that falls to earth as rain, sleet or snow; some of the water is retained by the soil and some run-off returns to rivers, lakes and oceans.

WATER DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВОДОЙ – (1) Water Damage:- the container itself is subject to a great deal of rough handling by terminal handling gear which may lead to the skin being pierced and goods becoming wet due to water ingress. The doors and wooden floor of the container have proved to be the main points of water entry when the containers have been standing in a column of water.

(2) Defect Name:- Water Damage. Defect Type:- Finishing Defects. Fabric Type:- Bottomweights – Sateen Derivatives. Description:- Water Damage:- This is the result of a fabric being wet after finishing and allowed to remain in a box or roll. The color tends to migrate leaving the fabric blotchy. Severity:- Major. Water Damage:- a stain that has a sharply defined straight or wavy edge and that fades away rapidly to normal color. Note:- this defect is caused by deposition of dye, soil or finishing compounds carried by water wicking through the fabric, and represents the furthest point of this migration. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Ущерб, Причинённый Водой (water damage):- порок ткани; пятно с чётко определяемым направлением или волнистым краем, которое быстро исчезает, возвращаясь к обычному цвету. Примечание:- этот порок вызван нанесением краски, загрязнения или отделочных составов, которые распространяются при затекании воды сквозь ткань, и обеспечивают сгон красителя к краям пятна.

WATERED CAPITAL = РАЗВОДНЁННЫЙ КАПИТАЛ – Watered Capital or Watered Stock in India represents those security issues which are not covered or backed by the value of the assets of the company. It is the excess of total capitalisation over the real value of the long-term assets of the company. Simply speaking 'water' is said to be present in the capital when a part of the capital is not represented by assets. It is considered to be as worthless as water. Watered capital arises when a company pays higher price for the assets acquired from a going concern or when the promoters' services are highly valued. It also arises when adequate consideration in the form of assets in not received for the issue of securities. The capital becomes watered to the extent of the excess price paid for the assets or the excess payment made to promoters or the inadequacy of consideration for the issue of securities. The primary test of watered stock is found in the intent of the promoters who sell the stock if there is a deliberate attempt to much the shareholders by the inflation of the value of the assets, a watered condition is the inevitable result. For example, company purchases machinery from another company for Rs. 1 lakh, but its real value is Rs. 80 000 only. In this case Rs. 20 000 is the amount of watered capital. Watered capital is one of the main causes of over-capitalisation. But it does not mean over-capitalisation in all circumstances. Water enters the capital usually in the initial period, i.e. at the time of promotion. Over-capitalisation can be observed only when the corporation has worked for a few years. A company may start with watered capital but its working may be very efficient and its earnings may justify the amount of capitalisation. In such a case, the company will not be over-capitalised even though a part of the capital is watered or not represented by an asset. It is also possible that a company is over-capitalised even though it has no watered stock. Over-capitalisation may be caused by low earnings, existence of idle capital and factors other than the existence of watered capital. See also Watered Stock. Watered Capital is called so because the flow of money can be seen at the time of promotional events only and then money flows like water with the capital in the initial period at the time of promotion whereas Over capitalization can be calculated after the company has worked for some years and at the end only. Over capitalization can be caused by watered capital whereas water capital is not caused by overcapitalization and it can be calculated at the time when the company is taking the promotional event in hand. When the stock or capital of a company is not represented by issue of equivalent value, it is termed as Watered Capital signifying presence of water in the capital of the company. Watered Capital is the value of the eroded capital on account of a company continuously incurring losses. The accumulated losses and other intangible assets are viewed as a percentage of the paid-up capital and watered capital is the residual part of the paid-up capital after accounting the amount of losses. / Разводнённый Капитал.

WATERED STOCK = РАЗВОДНЁННАЯ ДОЛЯ – Watered Stock is a stock representing ownership of overvalued assets, a condition of overcapitalized corporations, whose total worth is less than their invested capital. The condition may result from inflated accounting values, gifts of stock, operating losses, or excessive stock dividends. Among the negative features of watered stock from the shareholder's standpoint are inability to recoup full investment in liquidation, inadequate return on investment, possible liability exceeding the par value of shares, low market value because of poor dividends and possible adverse publicity, reduced ability of the firm to issue new stock or debt securities to capitalize on growth opportunity, and loss of competitive position because of the need to raise prices to provide a return acceptable to investors. To remedy the situation, a company must either increase its assets without increasing its outstanding shares or reduce outstanding shares without reducing assets. The alternatives are to increase Retained Earnings or to adjust the accounting values of assets or of stock. Watered Stock is a stock that is issued with a value much greater than the value of the issuing company's assets. Watered stock can be caused by excessive stock dividends, overvalued assets and/or large operating losses. Assets can be overvalued for several reasons, including inflated accounting values or excessive issue of stock (through a dividend or employee stock-option program). This term is thought to originate from ranchers who would feed their cattle large amounts of water before market day to make them heavier, fetching a price higher than their worth. Watered Stock is an asset with an artificially-inflated value. The term is most commonly used to refer to a form of securities fraud common under older corporate laws that placed a heavy emphasis upon the par value of stock. Stock Watering was originally a method used to increase the weight of cows before sale. It entailed forcing a cow to bloat itself with water before it was weighed for sale. Its introduction to the New York financial district is popularly credited to Daniel Drew, a cattle driver turned financier. American stock promoters in the late 1800s could inflate their claims about a company's assets and profitability, and sell stocks and bonds in excess of the company's actual value. To do so, they would contribute property to a new corporation in return for stock at an inflated par value. On the balance sheet, the property would be the corporation's only capital, and because legal capital was fixed to aggregate par value, the value of the property would go up. While the promoter had USD10 000 in stock, the corporation might only have USD5 000 worth of assets, but would still be worth USD10 000 on paper. Holders of watered stock could be personally liable if creditors foreclosed on the corporation's assets. If they had received USD10 000 in stock for a USD5 000 capital contribution, they would not only lose their USD5 000 investment but would also be personally liable for the additional USD5 000, whether they were the aforementioned promoter lying about the value of their contribution, or an innocent investor relying on par value to gauge the true value of the corporation. Because par value was such an unreliable indicator of the actual value of stock, and because high par values could create liability for investors if the corporation went belly up, corporate lawyers began advising their clients to issue stocks with low par values. The legal capital or 'stated capital' of the corporation would still be determined based on par value, but the balance sheet would include the investment over par value as a capital surplus, and everything would still balance. In 1912, New York authorized corporations to issue 'no par stock' with no par value at all, in which case the board of directors would allocate the incoming capital between stated capital and capital surplus. All other states followed suit. Thanks in large part to a proliferation of low par and no par stock, watered stock is less of an issue these days. The last major American court case dealing with watered stock was in 1956. Watered Stock:- shares of stock of a corporation which have been issued at a price far greater than true value. In this case, the actual value of all shares is less than the value carried on the books of the corporation. Watered Stock is a stock that is sold with a face value that is much greater then its actual (market) value. While watered stock may appear to be a good value, due to corporation laws, the stock holder may be exposed to liability up to the face value (rather then having their liability limited to the price paid). Watered Stock:- shares of stock of a corporation that were issued at a price greater than fair market value. The actual value of watered stock is less than the value carried on the books of the corporation. In corporate law, Watered Stock:- shares of stock that have been issued by the corporation for less than full lawful

consideration. Traditionally, par value established the consideration for which stock could be issued, and every state enacted a constitutional or statutory provision governing such consideration. However, since the enactment of the federal securities laws during the 1930's requiring the disclosure of financial information of a corporation to a potential investor, the issuance of stock at its par value has become of less importance, and stock is usually issued today with no or only nominal par value. 11 Fletcher, Cyclopedia of the Law of Private Corporations §§5199, 5207 and 5207.1 (1987). Watered Stock is a stock representing ownership in a corporation that is worth less than the actual invested capital, resulting in problems of low liquidity, inadequate return on investment, and low market value. Watered Stock:- shares issue offered to the public at prices that are highly inflated when compared with the book value of the issuer's assets. An illegal practice when it can be established that the issuer's management sanctioned it with the full knowledge of the facts, its gets its name from the cattlemen's practice of increasing the livestock's size and weight before its sale by inducing it to drink inordinate amounts of water. See also Stock Watering. Watered Stock:- a stock that is put out as if fully paid for, but that is not because some or all of the shares were sold (or given out) for less than full price. / Флэтчё (Fletcher). Разводнённый Капитал (Watered Stock) – акционерный капитал корпорации, эмитированный корпорацией под завышенную оценку принадлежащей ей собственности, или предложенный выпуск акций, за который корпорация не может получить достаточной выручки. Разводнённые Акции (Watered Stock) – акции, представляющие право владения переоценёнными (overvalued) активами, – признак капитализации корпораций с высоким уровнем. Это значит, что общая стоимость активов меньше, чем реальный объём инвестированного капитала. Эта ситуация может быть результатом убытков или необоснованно высоких дивидендов. Среди негативных признаков разводнённых акций – невозможность вернуть полную сумму своих вложений в случае ликвидации, неадекватный доход по инвестициям, возможность того, что обязательства превысят номинальную (par) стоимость акций, низкая рыночная стоимость (market value) вследствие низких дивидендов, возможно, плохая репутация и сокращение возможности выпускать новые акции или кредитные обязательства для привлечения капитала. Не исключена также потеря конкурентоспособности вследствие необходимости повышать цены на продукцию, чтобы выплачивать акционерам адекватный доход. Для исправления ситуации компания должна либо увеличить объём своих активов, не увеличивая объёма находящихся в руках акционеров (utstanding) акций, либо сократить объём находящихся на руках акций, не сокращая активов. Альтернативой является увеличение нераспределённых доходов (retained earnings) или корректировка учётных бухгалтерских оценок активов или акций.

WATER FACTOR = ВОДЯНОЙ ФАКТОР (или ВОДНОЕ ЧИСЛО) – Water Factor (WF) is a measurement of water efficiency that is calculated as gallons of water used per cubic foot of capacity. So, if a clothes washer uses 30 gallons per cycle and has a tub volume of 3.0 cubic feet, then the water factor is 10.0. The lower the WF, the more efficient the clothes washer. WF is the present water performance metric that allows the comparison of clothes washer water consumption independent of clothes washer capacity. WF is the quotient of the total weighted per-cycle water consumption, Q, divided by the capacity of the clothes washer, C. The lower the value, the more water efficient the clothes washer. The equation is:- WF = Q / C. Energy Star qualified clothes washers must have a maximum WF of 7.5.

WATERFLOODING = ЗАВОДНЕНИЕ – Waterflooding is the injection of hot water into oil beds to aid in oil recovery. / Заводнение (Waterflooding) – закачка воды в законтурную или внутриконтурную части залежи для поддержания пластового давления. Один из основных вторичных методов разработки нефтяных месторождений.

WATER FRAME = ВОДНЫЙ СТАН (или ВОДНАЯ РАМА) – Water Frame is an machine to create cotton thread first used in 1768. It was able to spin 128 threads at a time, making it an easier and faster method than ever before. It was developed by Richard Arkwright, who patented the technology in 1767. The design was partly based on a spinning machine built for Thomas Highs by clock maker John Kay, who was hired by Arkwright. See also Spinning, and Spinning Frame. The Spinning Frame or Water Frame was developed by Richard Arkwright who along with two partners patented it in 1769. The design was partly based on a spinning machine built for Thomas High by clock maker John Kay, who was hired by Arkwright. For each spindle, the water frame used a series of four pairs of rollers, each operating at a successively higher rotating speed to draw out the fiber, which was then twisted by the spindle. The roller spacing was slightly longer than the fiber length. Closer spacing caused the fibers to break while further spacing caused uneven thread. The top rollers were leather-covered and loading on them was applied by a weight that kept the twist from backing up before the rollers. The bottom rollers were wood and metal, with fluting along the length. The water frame was able to produce a hard, medium count thread suitable for warp, finally allowing 100% cotton cloth to be made in Britain. A horse powered the first factory to use the spinning frame. Arkwright and his partners used water power at a factory in Cromford, Derbyshire in 1771, giving the invention its name. Richard Arkwright is credited with a list of inventions, but these were actually developed by such people as Thomas Highs and John Kay. Arkwright nurtured the inventors, patented the ideas, financed the initiatives, and protected the machines. He created the cotton mill, which brought the production processes together in a factory, and he developed the use of power – first horse power and then water power – which made cotton manufacture a mechanized industry. / Сэр Ричад Акрайт (Sir Richard Arkwright; 1732–92). Томэс Хайз (Thomas Highs) и Дьжон Кэй (John Kay).

WATERFRONT LIQUID NATURAL GAS PLANT = ПРИМЫКАЮЩИЙ К БЕРЕГУ ЗАВОД ПО СЖИЖЕНИЮ ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА – Waterfront Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) Plant is an LNG plant with docks, wharves, piers, or other structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States or Puerto Rico and any shore area immediately adjacent to those waters to which vessels may be secured and at which LNG cargo operations may be conducted.

WATER GAS = ВОДЯНОЙ ГАЗ – Water Gas is a fuel gas containing approximately equal amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and varying smaller amounts of methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen, made by passing steam and air over heated coke or coal. Water Gas is of low illuminating value, but after it is carbureted it burns with a brilliant flame. Water Gas is a toxic gaseous mixture consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, prepared from steam and incandescent coke:- used as anilluminant, fuel, and in organic synthesis. Water Gas is a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide produced by passing steam over hot carbon, used as a fueland raw material. See also Producer Gas. / Водяной (синий, голубой) Газ (Water Gas) – разновидность генераторного газа. Газообразное топливо, получаемое в результате циклической паровоздушной обработки раскалённого кокса или угля.

WATER GAUGE = ВОДОМЕР (или ВОДОМЕРНАЯ РЕЙКА, или ВОДЯНОЙ МАНОМЕТР, или ВОДОМЕРНОЕ СТЕКЛО) – Water Gauge is an instrument that indicates the presence or the quantity of water in a tank, reservoir, or boiler feed. Also called Water Glass. Water Gauge is the gauge glass and its fittings for attachment. Water Gauge is an instrument indicating the level of water, as in a boiler, tank, reservoir, or stream.

WATER GLASS = РАСТВОРИМОЕ СТЕКЛО (или ЖИДКОЕ СТЕКЛО, или ВОДОМЕРНОЕ СТЕКЛО) – Water Glass:- also called Sodium Silicate, or Soluble Glass, crystal-like lumps that range from colorless to white or grayish white and resemble glass but can be dissolved in water to form a syrupy liquid. Some forms are slightly soluble, and some are almost insoluble; they are best dissolved by heating with water under pressure. A little water dissolves water glass more readily than much water does. The solutions are strongly alkaline. The chemical formulas Na_2SiO_3, $Na_6Si_2O_7$, and $Na_2Si_3O_7$ describe the composition of various forms of water glass. Water

glass is used as a bonding agent in manufacturing grindstones and abrasive wheels. It is a cement for glass or porcelain and is used in various industrial and certain printing processes. It was formerly used as a household preservative for eggs. / Жидкое Стекло – водный раствор силиката натрия или калия.

WATER–GLYCOL FLUID = ВОДНО–ГЛИКОЛЕВАЯ ЖИДКОСТЬ – Water-Glycol Fluid is a fluid whose major constituents are water and one or more glycols or polyglycols. Waterglycol Fluids contain from 35 to 60 percent water to provide the fire resistance, plus a glycol antifreeze such as ethylene, diethylene, or propylene which is nontoxic and biodegradable, and a thickener such as polyglycol to provide the required viscosity. These fluids also provide all the important additives such as antiwear, foam, rust, and corrosion inhibitors. Operating temperatures for waterglycol fluids should be maintained below 49 °C (120 °F) to prevent evaporation and deterioration of the fluid. To prevent separation of fluid phases or adverse effects on the fluid additives, the minimum temperature should not drop below 0 °C (32 °F). Viscosity, pH, and water hardness monitoring are very important in waterglycol systems. If water is lost to evaporation, the fluid viscosity, friction, and operating temperature of the fluid will increase. The end result is sluggish operation of the hydraulic system and increased power consumption. If fluid viscosity is permitted to drop due to excessive water, internal leakage at actuators will increase and cause sluggish operation. A thin fluid is also more prone to turbulent flow which will increase the potential for erosion of system components. Under normal use, the fluid pH can be expected to drop due to water evaporation, heat, and loss of corrosion inhibitors. The fluid pH should be slightly alkaline (i.e. above pH8) to prevent rust. However, because of their volatility and toxicity, handling of the amine additives that stabilize the pH is not recommended. Therefore, these essential additives are not usually replenished. Fluids with pH levels that drop below 8 should be removed and properly discarded. Makeup water added to the system must be distilled or soft deionized. The calcium and magnesium present in potable water will react with lubricant additives causing them to floc or come out of solution and compromise the fluids performance. When this condition occurs the fluid is permanently damaged and should be replaced. To prolong the fluid and component life, water added to the system should have a maximum hardness of 5 parts per million (ppm).

WATER HAMMER = ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ УДАР (или ВОДЯНОЙ МОЛОТ) – Water Hammer is a sudden increase in pressure of water due to an instantaneous conversion of momentum to pressure. Water Hammer (or, more generally, Fluid Hammer) is a pressure surge or wave resulting when a fluid (usually a liquid but sometimes also a gas) in motion is forced to stop or change direction suddenly (momentum change). Water hammer commonly occurs when a valve is closed suddenly at an end of a pipeline system, and a pressure wave propagates in the pipe. It may also be known as Hydraulic Shock.

WATER HEATED IN FURNACE = ВОДА, НАГРЕТАЯ В ТОПКЕ – Water Heated In Furnace:- some furnaces provide hot water as well as heat the home. The water is heated by a coil that is part of the furnace. There is no separate hot water tank. / В топке котла.

WATER HEATER = ВОДОНАГРЕВАТЕЛЬ (или НАГРЕВАТЕЛЬ ВОДЫ, или ВОДОПОДОГРЕВАТЕЛЬ) – Water Heater is an automatically controlled, thermally insulated vessel designed for heating water and storing heated water at temperatures less than 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Water Heater is an appliance intended principally for heating domestic (or tap) water. Water Heater is an appliance for supplying hot water for purposes other than space heating or pool heating.

WATER HEATING = ВОДЯНОЕ ОТОПЛЕНИЕ (или ВОДЯНОЙ ОБОГРЕВ) – Water Heating:- Energy Efficiency program promotion to increase efficiency in water heating, including low-flow showerheads and water heater insulation wraps. Could be applicable to residential, commercial, or industrial consumer sectors. / Под Отоплением понимается искусственный обогрев помещений для поддержания температуры, отвечающей условиям теплового комфорта (например, 18–20 °C в жилых помещениях), а иногда и требованиям технологического процесса. Под отоплением понимают также системы, выполняющие эти функции. Основные виды:- водяное, воздушное, лучистое, панельное, печное, электрическое отопление. Под Отоплением понимается искусственный обогрев помещений для возмещения в них тепловых потерь и поддержания на заданном уровне температуры, отвечающей чаще всего условиям теплового комфорта для людей, а иногда требованиям технологического процесса. Наиболее распространено водяное отопление.

WATER HEATING DSM PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ УС НА ВОДЯНОЙ ОБОГРЕВ – Water Heating DSM Programs:- these are demand-side management (DSM) programs designed to promote increased efficiency in water heating, including water heater insulation wraps. / Программы Управления Спросом .

WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT = ВОДОПОДОГРЕВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Water Heating Equipment is the automatically controlled, thermal insulated equipment designed for heating and storing heated water at temperatures less than 180 degrees Fahrenheit for other than space heating purposes.

WATER–HOLDING CAPACITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ (или ЁМКОСТЬ) УДЕРЖАНИЯ ВОДЫ – Water-Holding Capacity is the ability of a soil and crop system to hold water in the root zone. See also Soil.

WATER IMBIBITION = ВПИТЫВАНИЕ ВОДЫ (или ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ ВОДЫ) – Water Imbibition is fundamental to both waterflood and steamdrive performance in low permeability reservoir rocks such as diatomite and chalk. Imbibition is an immiscible displacement process, whereby a non-wetting fluid within a porous medium is spontaneously expelled by wetting fluid that surrounds the medium and is drawn into the medium by capillary suction. This phenomenon is caused by the differential attraction forces between the pore walls and fluids. The rate of imbibition is primarily dependent on the rock permeability, pore structure, wettability, and the interfacial tension between the resident phase and the imbibing phase. On the macroscopic scale, capillary imbibition forces determine, in part, how rapidly and easily a hydraulically fractured water injector injects water into a low permeability formation and at what rate the injected water propagates. In naturally fractured systems with a high degree of interconnectedness, imbibition forces must be strong for a waterflood to be successful. If they are not, water will propagate through the fracture network from injector to producer and the waterflood will fail. Capillary phenomena are equally important during steam injection into diatomite or lower permeability sandstones. Steam injection, especially at short times, is accompanied by condensation and flow of the resulting hot water away from the injector. Likewise, for live steam to enter the matrix of a low permeability rock, a substantial capillary entry pressure must be overcome. Producers might also suffer from capillary effects as the formation attempts to maintain capillary equilibrium with fluids in the production hydraulic fracture and the well. Because of the importance of imbibition on oil recovery, it has been studied widely. However, our knowledge of hydrocarbon recovery and fluid displacement in porous media is less than complete. To date, much of the focus on imbibition has centered on carbonaceous rocks. This is a result of the importance of the North Sea Chalks1, the West Texas Carbonates, and the Middle Eastern Limestones. See also Imbibition. / , смачиваемость (wettability), .

WATERING DOWN EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ РАЗМЫВАНИЯ (или ЭФФЕКТ ВЫМЫВАНИЯ) – Watering Down Effect:- loss in the value of the equity paper issued by a company due to the placement of additional stock.

WATERING PLACE = МЕСТО ЗАПРАВКИ ВОДОЙ – Watering Place is a place other than a spring or well where vessels and vehicles replenish their water supply.

WATERING–UP = ПОЛИВ – A term Watering-Up refers to irrigating after planting – a method used to establish a Cotton crop. / Под Поливом понимается искусственное увлажнение корнеобитаемого слоя почвы и приземного слоя воздуха для улучшения водного и теплового режимов. По назначению различают:- (i) Вегетационные Поливы проводятся весной и летом в период роста и развития сельскохозяйственных культур; (ii) Влагозарядковые Поливы; (iii) Удобрительные Поливы; (iv) Освежительные Поливы; (v) Посадочные Поливы; (vi) Провокационные Поливы; (vii) Предпосевные Поливы; (viii) Промывочные Поливы; и (ix) Противозаморозковые Поливы. При дождевании применяются все виды поливов; при поверхностном орошении – вегетационные, влагозарядковые, удобрительные, предпосевные и промывные; при внутрипочвенном орошении – вегетационные, влагозарядковые, удобрительные и предпосевные; при капельном орошении – вегетационные и удобрительные; при аэрозольном – удобрительные, освежительные и противозаморозковые. Поливы должны обеспечивать расчётные орошения режимы, равномерность увлажнения почвы в пределах корнеобитаемого слоя выращиваемых сельскохозяйственных культур по всему полю без непроизводительного сброса воды за его пределы и в более глубокие слои почвогрунтов (за исключением промывных поливов засолённых земель). При механизации и автоматизации полива, правильной технологии его проведения существенно повышается производительность труда поливальщиков, обеспечивается качественный полив при любых уклонах сельскохозяйственных угодий, улучшается мелиоративное состояние орошаемых и прилегающих к ним земель.

WATER INTAKE/OUTFLOW = ПРИТОК/ОТТОК ВОДЫ (или ВПУСК/ВЫПУСК ВОДЫ, или ВОДОЗАБОР/ВОДОСТОК) – Water Intake/Outflow is a structure through which water enters or exits a conduit. / или выходит из трубы.

WATER–JET LOOM = ВОДНОРЕАКТИВНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК (или ВОДОСТРУЙНЫЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК, или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ ТКАЦКИЙ СТАНОК) – Water Jet Loom:- water-jet weaving machines were first developed in Czechoslovakia in the 1950s and subsequently refined by the Japanese in the 1960s. Water-jet weaving machines are not used as frequently as air jets, but they are preferred for some types of fabrics. The process is unsuitable for yarns of hydrophilic fibers because the fabric picks up too much moisture. Water-soluble warp sizings are used on most staple warp yarns. Therefore, the use of water-jet looms is restricted to filament yarns of acetate, nylon, polyester, and glass; yarns that are non absorbent, and those that do not lose strength when wet. Furthermore, these fabrics come off the loom wet and must be dried. In this technique a water jet is shot under force and, with it, a weft yarn. The force of the water as it is propelled across the shed carries the yarn to the opposite side. This machine is economical in its operation. A water jet of only 0.1 centimeter is sufficient to carry a yarn across a 48 inch shed. The amount of water required for each weft yarn is less than 2.0 cubic centimeters. Water-jet machines can reach speeds of 2 000 meters of picks per minute. The water-jet looms can produce superior high quality fabrics that have good appearance and feel. Both air and water jet weaving machines weave rapidly, provide for laying different colors in the weft direction, and produce uniform, high quality fabrics. They are less noisy and require less space than most other types of weaving machines. They cause Minimal damage to warp yarns during the weaving operation, because the air or water jets are less abrasive than moving metal parts. The speeds of shuttle less weaving machines can be compared by measuring the picks per minute (ppm) or the yards laid per minute (ypm) in weft insertion. In 1990, The top speed for a projectile weaving machine was 420 ppm with between 1 000 and 1 203 ypm weft insertion. Flexible rapier weaving machines operated at 524 ppm and rigid rapiers at 475 ppm, laying weft at upto 1 404 and 930 ypm, respectively. Air jets could lay as many as 1 200 ppm and water jets upto 1 500 ppm, laying 2 145 and 2 360 ypm, respectively. If a fabric 60 inches wide is woven on each machine at a density of 50 pice per inch, Approximately 84 yards of weft yarn would be needed to produce an inch of fabric. In theory, the projectile would produce approximately 8.4 inches of fabric per minute; the flexible rapier, 10.5 inches; the rigid rapier, 9.5 inches; the air jet, 24 inches; and the water jet, 30 inches.The slowest of the new machines could produce a yard of fabric in 4.3 minutes, and the fastest would take just 1.2 minutes. Seldom do weaving machines operate at full capacity, but even at 50 percent efficiency such machines could produce a yard of fabric every 2.5 minutes. See also Jet Loom. A Water-Jet Loom is a machine for weaving cloth (loom) which uses a jet of water to insert the weft (crosswise threads) into the warp (lengthwise threads). The new (2008) Toyota LWT710 water-jet loom is a fusion of the fundamental technologies in the LW Series water-jet looms perfected over the past 40 years, the carefully planned functioning concepts of the JAT710 air-jet loom which has achieved the major share of the global market and the needs and expectations of our customers. Through our unwavering commitment to customer satisfaction, we have created the ideal weaving machine, combining higher speed and lower vibration with a wide range of new and improved features. The new LWT710 Series Water Jet Loom has these superb features:- (i) Enhanced Operability:- the function panel offers vastly improved communications features. We have made use of the latest in electronics technology and troubleshooting, with our sights firmly set on the future of fabric mills to achieve not just great visibility, but also dramatically improved machine operation and handling. (ii) High Speed:- maximum speed – 1 250 rpm. A new beating mechanism, new frame structure, ultra-fast CPU processing speed and other design features enable operation at a maximum speed of 1 250 rpm (R/S 190, single-color, crank-shedding specifications). (iii) High Quality:- offering a short stroke and extended weft insertion time has allowed us to dramatically shorten the distance from the beating point to the heald frame. Beat-up performance is improved and shedding volume is reduced enabling the weaving of high-quality textiles while placing minimum strain on the yarn. (iv) Versatility:- use of the beating link and let-off/take-up controller from the dependable and proven JAT710, along with use of a new weft-insertion mechanism, make possible weaving that is gentle on the yarn, from light to heavy fabrics. The full complement of standard equipment, together with a diverse range of options that include our own innovative w-FIS and a ten-frame negative cam, make it easy to accomplish weaving fabrics of varying fineness, high-density fabrics, and more. (v) Low Vibration:- through 3D design and computer analysis, we have achieved optimization of the frame structure, including the cross-rail connections, along with lighter weight and optimized balance for the beating mechanism. This in turn achieves low vibration during high-speed operation. (vi) Communications Features:- the function panel enables communication in-house as well as with customers and the Toyota head office through the application of TMS or iTTCS. Water Jet Loom is a type of loom without shuttles. Method of inserting weft yarn:- a jet of water is used to insert the weft yarn. Characteristics:- High speed operation is possible. Since water is used only filament yarns (synthetic fabrics) can be woven. Water Jet Loom:- The first loom to make use of a water jet for insertion of weft was developed by Satyr.The loom was first shown at the Brussels textile Machinery Exhibition in 1995. Scope of Water Jet Loom:- (i) Weft and warp yarn must be insensitive, i.e hydrophobic in nature; (ii) Weaving of the water attractive fabric is not possible by the water jet loom; (iii) Thermoplastic yarns offer the advantages of severance of weft by a heated blade and the provision of a heat selvedge by fusing; and (iv) It has required miniature pump to feed water under pressure to the nozzle. Features of Water Jet:- New ZW8100 Water Jet Loom for the next generation. The water jet loom demonstrated at ITMA ASIA 2005 as a concept model now has debuted as the ZW8100. The new model ZW8100 inherited the basic abilities of the ZW series that has enjoyed an excellent reputation as the global standard water jet loom and has enhanced stability at high speed. The ZW8100 intends to succeed and advance the long-cultivated basic abilities of water jet looms – weaving technology, high-speed ability, quality, and energy-saving – for the next hundred years. Tsudakoma consistently emphasises the basic abilities:- high speed, quality, versatility, eco-friendliness. Tsudakoma particularly focuses on ultra high speed ability – the mission of all jet looms. Because it considers ultra high speed as the base, Tsudakoma has optimised the frame structure, the beating system and the shedding system, and employs a newly-developed nozzle. A navigation system that enjoys a good reputation for air jet looms is also employed while taking careful note on higher versatility and

better operability. To give the best answer to reply to market demands, fulfilling basic abilities is indispensable. Flexibility to woven material is also increased. True user-friendliness is attained. The ZAX9100 is well-established for its ultra-high speed ability. The ZAX9100HD is a package model that can weave heavy fabrics at high speed while keeping quality high with enhanced basic abilities and new technology. Tsudakoma's unique heavy-duty structure responds to user's strict quality demands. The exhibit demonstrated weaving quality yarn-dyed shirting at high speed. The ZAX9100 is ranked as a premium air jet loom provided with the 'Weave Navigation System'. It handles diverse responsibilities, such as being cost-competitive, quick style change, value-added fabrics, and developing new fabrics that will be required more than ever. The ESS Electronic Shedding System, 6-colour weft selection, and the PSC support weaving value-added fabrics of various kinds and thickness wefts. The PSC Programmable Speed Control controls the rpm per one pick according to weft kinds and fabric weaves in order to attain stable weaving, thus the operation efficiency is considerably increased. Fabrics formerly limited to rapier looms are woven easily keeping quality. Tsudakoma has the largest air jet terry weaving experience in the world. Many terry weavers consider Tsudakoma's air jet looms the standard. While fusing the ultra-high speed ability of the ZAX9100 with its abundant terry weaving know-how, various elaborately designed towels such as pileheight changes and pile-cycle switching between 3 to 7-picks can be woven with a pleasant texture. In combination with the electronic Jacquard motion higher value-added terry cloth can be woven. The 'Versa-Terry System' is the integration of Tsudakoma's terry weaving technology. Various systems that Tsudakoma developed especially for terry are enhanced and new technology for weaving diversified terry cloth designs is employed. The 'Versa-Terry System' inherits and advances the thorough experience of the world's largest record of air-jet terry weaving machines. Improving all of its basic abilities:- speed, versatility, quality, energy saving, operability, the ZAX9100-Terry realizes true user-friendliness. Water Jet Loom Advantages:- Water jet propulsion has many advantages over other forms of marine propulsion, such as stern drives, outboard motors, shafted propellers and surface drives. These advantages include:- (1) Excellent Maneuverability:- (i) Precise steering control at all boat speeds; (ii) 'Zero Speed' steering effect provides 360° thrusting ability for docking and holding stationary; (iii) Sideways movement possible with multiple jet installations; and (iv) High efficiency astern thrust with 'power-braking' ability at speed. (2) High Efficiency:- (i) Propulsive coefficients as good or higher than the best propeller systems achievable at medium to high planning speeds; and (ii) Flexibility when using multiple water jets may allow operators to continue to operate efficiently on fewer drives. (30 Low Drag and Shallow Draught:- (i) Absence of underwater appendages reduces hull resistance; and (ii) Shallow draught - the water jet intake is flush with hull bottom to allow access to shallow water areas and beach landings with no risk of damage to the drive. (4) Low Maintenance:- (i) No protruding propulsion gear eliminates impact damage or snags; and (ii) Minimum downtime and simple maintenance routines. (5) Smooth and Quiet:- (i) No hull vibration, no torque effect and no high speed cavitations gives maximum comfort levels on board; and (ii) Low underwater acoustic signature. (6) Total Safety:- No exposed propeller for complete safety around people in the water and marine life. (7) Maximum Engine Life:- (i) Jet unit impeller is finely matched to engine power; (ii) Power absorption is the same regardless of boat speed; and (iii) No possibility of engine overload under any conditions. (8) Simplicity:- (i) Single packaged module; and (ii) No heavy and expensive gearbox required for many installations. Simple driveline from engine to jet coupling. (9) Easy Installation:- (i) Complete factory tested package, ready to bolt in; and (ii) No difficult engine alignment problems. Comments on Water Jet:- Water jet loom is produce shed by using the high force of water. In the weaving I think that is a tremendous invention. See also Air Jet Loom. Water Jet Loom:- a jet of water is used to insert the weft yarn. High speed operation is possible. Since water is used only filament yarns (synthetic fabrics) can be woven. / Найлан[T3] (Nylon™). Тойота (Toyota). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). О принципе ввода утка водным пучком широко известно, что израсходует меньше всех энергии для ввода единичной длины утка в зев из всех принципов пользуемых у однозевных ткацких станков. Ввод утка в зев проходит пучком воды, поставляемым поршневым насосом в форсунку. Движение поршня насоса управляется кулачком, функция хода которого вместе с постоянным изменением хода поршня, или количества воды, удовлетворяет прокидке утка в широком диапазоне поворотов машины.

WATERLESS DYEING = БЕЗВОДНОЕ КРАШЕНИЕ – DyeCoo Waterless Dyeing:- launch of the first commercial dyeing machine that uses supercritical carbon dioxide instead of water. The textile industry is believed to be one of the biggest consumers of water. In conventional textile dyeing, large amounts of water are used both in terms of intake of fresh water and disposal of wastewater. On average, an estimated 100–150 liters of water is needed to process 1 kg of textile material, with some 28 billion kilos of textiles being dyed annually. Water is used as a solvent in many pretreatment and finishing processes, such as washing, scouring, bleaching and dyeing. Hence, the elimination of process-water and chemicals would be a real breakthrough for the textile dyeing industry, and it seems this has now come to fruition, with the launch of the world's first ever industrial dyeing machines that uses super carbon dioxide (CO_2) as a replacement for water. The manufacturer behind this system is the Dutch company, DyeCoo Textile Systems BV. Years of extensive research and development has gone into producing the novel, completely water-free dyeing process which has considerable lower operational costs compared to conventional dyeing processes. Award-winning process:- from an environmental point of view, the new dyeing machine is revolutionary. The machine was unveiled this summer and is so new it has yet to be given a name, although the technology behind the process was unveiled to the world last year when DyeCoo won the Herman Wijffels Innovation Award for the best innovative eco-based product for 2009/10. Reinier Mommaal of DyeCoo explains that the idea for water-free dyeing is nothing new. 'The principle of dyeing with CO_2 was invented in Germany twenty-five years ago. Developing a wellfunctioning machine, however, turned out to be too expensive'. DyeCoo Textile Systems' parent company, Feyecon, began tackling this issue ten years ago in partnership with the Delft University of Technology and Stork. This ultimately resulted in DyeCoo (which was formed in 2008), which literally means dyeing with CO_2. 'The benefits are huge', continues Reinier Mommaal. 'There is no water consumption, no use of chemicals, no drying and it is twice as fast. This also makes it attractive in terms of energy. It is consequently not surprising that people from around the world have shown interest in this new machine'. The disperse dyes used in the process were specially produced in cooperation with another Dutch company, Triade, responsible for the production and distribution of the CO_2 dyes, with Setex (Germany) responsible for the control system. Production machine:- the final partner of DyeCoo to make history is Tong Siang Co. Ltd (Thailand), part of the Yeh Group. The polyester textile producer will become the first textile mill to implement the commercial-scale supercritical fluid CO_2 machine into production, branding the process as DryDye. Supercritical fluid CO_2 enables polyester to be dyed with modified disperse dyes. It causes the polymer fiber to swell, allowing the disperse dye to diffuse and penetrate the pore and capillary structure of the fibers. The viscosity of the dye solution is lower, making the circulation of the dye solutions easier and less energy intensive. This deep penetration also provides effective coloration of polymers. Furthermore, dyeing and removing excess dye can be carried out in the same vessel; and residue dye is minimal and may be extracted and recycled. Currently, the process is limited to dyeing of scoured polyester fabric run in batches of 100–150 kg, although DyeCoo and its partners are developing reactive dyes for cellulosics to be available for use in this process in the not too distant future. Web-site:- http://www.dyecoo.com. See also Dyeing, and Solvent Dyeing. Dyeing with CO_2:- when carbon dioxide is heated to above 31 °C and pressurised to above 74 bar, it becomes supercritical, a state of matter that can be seen as an expanded liquid, or a heavily compressed gas. In short, above the critical point, carbon dioxide has properties of both a liquid and a gas. In this way supercritical CO_2, has liquid-like densities, which is advantageous for dissolving hydrophobic dyes, and gas-like low viscosities and diffusion properties, which can lead to shorter dyeing times compared to water. Compared to water dyeing, the extraction of spinning oils, the dyeing and the removal of excess dye can all be carried out in

one plant in the carbon dioxide dyeing process which involves only changing the temperature and pressure conditions; drying is not required because at the end of the process CO_2 is released in the gaseous state. The CO_2 can be recycled easily, up to 90% after precipitation of the extracted matter in a separator. / ДайКу Тэкстайл Систэмз Би.Фи. (DyeCoo Textile Systems BV). Хэрмана Вийфэлса (Herman Wijffels Innovation Award). Райниё Момаал (Reinier Mommaal). Фэйэкон (Feyecon).

WATER LEVEL = УРОВЕНЬ ВОДЫ – Water Level is the elevation of the surface of the water in a boiler.

WATERLINE = ВАТЕРЛИНИЯ – Waterline is a line painted on a hull which shows the point to which a ship sinks when it is properly trimmed. Waterline is the line painted on the side of the vessel at the water's edge to indicate the proper trim. The Waterline is the line where the hull of a ship meets the surface of the water, in concept or reality. Specifically, it is also the name of a special marking, also known as the International Load Line, Plimsoll Line or Water Line (positioned amidships), that indicates the draft of the ship and the legal limit to which a ship may be loaded for specific water types and temperatures in order to safely maintain buoyancy, particularly with regard to the hazard of waves that may arise. Temperature affects the level, because warm water provides less buoyancy, being less dense than cold water, as does salinity, because fresh water is less dense than seawater. For vessels with displacement hulls, the hull speed is determined by, among other things, the waterline length. In a sailing boat, the waterline length can change significantly as the boat heels, and can dynamically affect the speed of the boat. The waterline can also refer to any line on a ship's hull that is parallel to the water's surface when the ship is afloat in a normal position. Hence, all waterlines are one class of 'ships lines' used to denote the shape of a hull in Naval Architecture plans. In aircraft design, the term 'Waterline' refers to the vertical location of items on the aircraft. This is (normally) the 'Z' axis of an XYZ coordinate system, the other two axes being the Fuselage Station (X) and Buttock Line (Y). The purpose of a load line is to ensure that a ship has sufficient freeboard (the height from the water line to the main deck) and thus sufficient reserve buoyancy. The freeboard of commercial vessels is measured between the lowest point of the uppermost continuous deck at side and the waterline and this must not be less than the freeboard marked on the Load Line Certificate issued to that ship. All commercial ships, other than in exceptional circumstances, have a load line symbol painted amidships on each side of the ship. This symbol must also be permanently marked, so that if the paint wears off it remains visible. The load line makes it easy for anyone to determine if a ship has been overloaded. The exact location of the load line is calculated and/or verified by a Classification Society and that society issues the relevant certificates. This marking was invented in the 1870s by Samuel Plimsoll. The first official loading regulations are thought to date back to maritime legislation originating with the kingdom of Crete in 2500 BC when vessels were required to pass loading and maintenance inspections. Roman sea regulations also contained similar regulations. In the Middle Ages the Venetian Republic, the city of Genoa and the Hanseatic League required ships to show a load line. In the case of Venice this was a cross marked on the side of the ship, and of Genoa three horizontal lines. The first XIX century loading recommendations were introduced by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping in 1835, following discussions among shipowners, shippers and underwriters. Lloyd's recommended freeboards as a function of the depth of the hold (three inches per foot of depth). These recommendations, used extensively until 1880, became known as 'Lloyd's Rule'. In the 1860s, after increased loss of ships due to overloading, a British MP, Samuel Plimsoll, took up the load line cause. A Royal Commission on unseaworthy ships was established in 1872, and in 1876 the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act made the load line mark compulsory, although the positioning of the mark was not fixed by law until 1894. In 1906, laws were passed requiring foreign ships visiting British ports to be marked with a load line. It was not until 1930 (The 1930 Load Line Convention) that there was international agreement for universal application of load line regulations. In 1966 the International Convention on Load Lines was concluded in London which re-examined and amended the 1930 rules. The 1966 Convention has since seen amendments in 1971, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1995 and 2003, none of which have entered into force. / Лойдз (Lloyd's). Самьюэл Плимсэл (Samuel Plimsoll). Под Ватерлинией понимается линия пересечения корпусом плавающего судна поверхности воды. Грузовая ватерлиния совпадает с поверхностью воды при полной загрузке судна и соответствует наибольшей допустимой в эксплуатации осадке; положение ватерлинии отмечается грузовой маркой.

WATER–LOGGED = ПОДТОПЛЕННОЕ (или ПОЛУЗАТОПЛЕННОЕ) – Water-Logged:- filled with water but afloat.

WATERLOGGED FIELD = ПОДТОПЛЕННОЕ ПОЛЕ (или ПЕРЕУВЛАЖНЁННОЕ ПОЛЕ, или ЗАБОЛОЧЕННОЕ ПОЛЕ) – Waterlogged Field is a field which continuously has standing water and cannot be drained. The water level may not be deep.

WATERLOGGING = ПОДТОПЛЕНИЕ (или ПЕРЕУВЛАЖНЕНИЕ, или ЗАБОЛАЧИВАНИЕ) – Waterlogging is defined as the state of land in which the subsoil water table is located at or near the surface with the result that the yield of crops commonly grown on it is reduced well bellow for the land, or, if the land is not cultivated, it cannot be put to its normal use because of the high subsoil water table. Salinity Control is defined as the physical control, management, and use of water and related land resources in such a way as to maintain or reduce salt loading and concentrations of salt in water supplies. Drainage of irrigated land is required to reduce waterlogging and soil salinization that inevitably accompanies waterlogging in arid zones. At present, about 20–30 million hectares of irrigated land are seriously affected by salinity. Waterlogging:- impeded drainage; or soil saturated with water but not necessarily with standing water. Another problem associated with excessive irrigation on poorly drained soils is Waterlogging. This occurs (as is common for salinization) in poorly drained soils where water can't penetrate deeply. For example, there may be an impermeable clay layer below the soil. It also occurs on areas that are poorly drained topographically. What happens is that the irrigation water (and/or seepage from canals) eventually raises the water table in the ground – the upper level of the groundwater – from beneath. Growers don't generally realize that waterlogging is happening until it is too late – tests for water in soil are apparently very expensive. The raised water table results in the soils becoming waterlogged. When soils are water logged, air spaces in the soil are filled with water, and plant roots essentially suffocate – lack oxygen. Waterlogging also damages soil structure. Worldwide, as much as 10% of all irrigated land may suffer from water logging. This is an area about the size of Idaho. As a result, productivity has fallen in this area of cropland. Both waterlogging and salinization could be reduced if the efficiency of irrigation systems could be improved, and more appropriate crops (less water hungry) could be grown in arid and semi-arid regions. In addition, increasing the cost of water to more closely reflect its true value would encourage its conservation, rather than using incentives that essentially encourage wasting water, as some water rights laws in the US do (e.g., the 'use it or lose it' approaches discussed above). We can consider excessive irrigation to be another example of humanities' attempt to increase 'K' in ways that are unsustainable. For example, one could argue that the Central Valley of CA shouldn't be lush and green; it is one of the most agriculturally productive regions of the world only because of irrigation, which may not be sustainable there. Waterlogging is the natural flooding and over-irrigation that brings water at underground levels to the surface. As a consequence, displacement of the air occurs in the soil with corresponding changes in soil processes and an accumulation of toxic substances that impede plant growth. Waterlogging occurs when roots cannot respire due to excess water in the soil profile. Water does not have to appear on the surface for waterlogging to be a potential problem. Improving drainage from the inundated paddock can decrease the period at which the crop roots are subjected to anaerobic conditions. While raised beds are the most intensive management strategy, they are also the most effective at improving drainage. Waterlogged soils release increased amounts of nitrous oxide (N_2O), a particularly damaging greenhouse gas. Waterlogging occurs whenever the soil is so wet that there is insufficient oxygen in the pore space for plant roots to be able to adequately respire. Other gases detrimental to root growth, such as

carbon dioxide and ethylene, also accumulate in the root zone and affect the plants. Plants differ in their demand for oxygen. There is no universal level of soil oxygen that can identify waterlogged conditions for all plants. In addition, a plant's demand for oxygen in its root zone will vary with its stage of growth. Lack of oxygen in the root zone of plants causes their root tissues to decompose. Usually this occurs from the tips of roots, and this causes roots to appear as if they have been pruned. The consequence is that the plant's growth and development is stalled. If the anaerobic circumstances continue for a considerable time the plant eventually dies. Most often, waterlogged conditions do not last long enough for the plant to die. Once a waterlogging event has passed, plants recommence respiring. As long as soil conditions are moist, the older roots close to the surface allow the plant to survive. However, further waterlogging-induced root pruning and/or dry conditions may weaken the plant to the extent that it will be very poorly productive and may eventually die. Many farmers do not realise that a site is waterlogged until water appears on the soil surface. However, by this stage, plant roots may already be damaged and yield potential severely affected. Waterlogging occurs when the soil profile or the root zone of a plant becomes saturated. In rain-fed situations, this happens when more rain falls than the soil can absorb or the atmosphere can evaporate. Western Australia's 'Mediterranean' climate of cool and wet winters and hot dry summers produces more rain than the atmosphere can evaporate every winter. The amount of 'excess' rain is particularly large in the higher rainfall areas of the south-west. Most data on the cost of waterlogging and inundation are from the Upper Great Southern, although the problems are widespread. Cereal crop yields decrease by about 150 kg/ha for every 10 mm of rainfall in excess of the decile 5 rainfall during August in the Upper Great Southern. In the same study it was calculated that over a 10 year period in eight shires from that region, excess rainfall costs farmers about 14% in lost wheat production each year. Waterlogging and inundation slow pasture growth in winter and delay the spring flush. Pasture growth in winter is at least five times more valuable than extra production in late spring. Waterlogged legumes grow more slowly than waterlogged grasses, so waterlogged pastures become grassy and weedy. In wet years, waterlogging reduces the area that can be cropped. When paddocks are waterlogged shortly after seeding, germination and emergence are often reduced; and crops may have to be re-sown when the soil is firm enough to support machinery. Waterlogged and inundated areas contribute recharge to saline aquifers, are very susceptible to water erosion and are prone to soil structure decline if cultivated or stocked when too wet. The best way to identify problem areas is to dig holes about 40 cm deep in winter and see if water flows into them. If it does, the soil is waterlogged. Digging holes for fence posts often reveals waterlogging. Some farmers put slotted PVC pipe into augered holes. They can then monitor the water levels in their paddocks. Symptoms in the crop of waterlogging include:- (i) yellowing of crops and pastures; and (ii) presence of weeds such as toad rush, cotula, dock and Yorkshire fog grass. Low levels of oxygen in the root zone trigger the adverse effects of waterlogging on plant growth. Waterlogging of the seedbed mostly affects germinating seeds and young seedlings. Established plants are most affected when they are growing rapidly. Therefore, if a soil becomes waterlogged in July, final yields may not be greatly reduced; soils are cold, the demand for oxygen is low and plant growth is slow at this time of year. Prolonged waterlogging during the warmer spring period could be more detrimental, however the probability for this to occur is much lower than waterlogging in July. When plants are growing actively, root tips begin to die within a few days of waterlogging. The shallow root systems that then develop limit the uptake of nutrients (particularly nitrogen) and water, particularly when the soil profile starts to dry in spring. As a result plants may ripen early and grains may not fill properly. Nitrogen is lost from waterlogged soils by leaching and denitrification (degassing). Denitrification leads to the gaseous loss of nitrous oxide (N_2O) into the atmosphere, which is a major greenhouse gas. These losses, together with the lowered ability of plants to absorb nutrients from waterlogged soil, cause the older leaves to yellow. Waterlogging also directly reduces nitrogen fixation by the nodules of legume crops and pastures. Drainage can be improved on many sites and is the first thing to consider once a waterlogging problem has been identified. Options might vary from shallow surface drains (i.e. Spoon- and 'W'-drains) to more intensive drainage using wide-spaced furrows, to the intensive drainage form of raised beds. The efficiency of surface drainage increases in that order as does the degree of management. Waterlogging:- saturation of a soil with water, causing air to be displaced to the point where there is insufficient oxygen for unrestricted root activity. See also Anaerobic. / Под Подтоплением понимается подъём уровня грунтовых вод, вызванный повышением горизонтов воды в реках при сооружении водохранилищ и плотин, затоплением русл рек, потерями воды из водопроводной и канализационной сетей и прочее. При подтоплении заболачивается и засоляется почва, ухудшается санитарное состояние местности, разрушаются здания, дороги. Под Подтоплением понимается повышение уровня грунтовых вод, выванное хозяйственной деятельностью человека или естественными причинами. Подтопление происходит при сооружении водохранилищ, русловых плотин на реках, судоходных каналов и других гидротехнических сооружений; за счёт потери воды из водопроводной, канализационной и оросительной сети, заиления рек. При подтоплении заболачиваются и засоляются почвы, уменьшается продуктивность лугов и лесов, ухудшается санитарно-гигиеническое состояние местности, снижается прочность фундаментов сооружений и прочее. К подтопленным относят территории, на которых глубина залегания уровней грунтовых вод меньше допустимой для хозяйственного использования (для лугов она составляет 0.6–0.8 метра (м), пашни – 0.8–1.4 м, садов – 1.2–1.8 м, мелких населённых пунктов – 1.5–2 м, городов – 3–4 м). Для защиты земель от подтопления подтопленные территории ограждают от избыточных поверхностных вод, притекающих с соседних возвышенностей (нагорные каналы, противофильтрационные завесы); понижают уровни грунтовых вод с применением мелиоративных мероприятий – строят осушительные системы и осуществляют дренаж сельскохозяйственных и застроенных земель (наиболее распространены глубокие горизонтальные дрены, располагаемые по границе защищаемой территории – головные дрены); организуют поверхностный сток (особенно для населённых пунктов). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) для борьбы с подтоплениями были сооружены дренажи на сельскохозяйственных угодьях Костромской Низины (подтоплены Горьковским Водохранилищем), в Мургабском Оазисе (Каракумским Каналом), а также в городах Москва (Перервинской Плотиной) и Никополь (Каховским Водохранилищем) и так далее. Под Заболачиванием почвы понимается почвообразовательный процесс, развивающийся в анаэробных условиях в результате действия застойных вод. Начинается с изменения водно-воздушного режима. Приводит к избыточному увлажнению почвы, изменению состава микрофлоры, замедленному разложению растительных остатков и накоплению органического вещества (главным образом торфа), формированию заболоченных и болотных почв. Заболачивание почвы может быть вызвано атмосферными, поверхностными (склоновыми, русловыми) и грунтовыми водами, а также криогенными, биогенными и антропогенными факторами. Чаще наблюдается на тяжёлых по гранулометрическому составу почвах, при подстилании почвенных горизонтов лёгкого гранулометрического состава тяжёлыми суглинками, на мерзлотных почвах. К заболачиванию почвы приводит уничтожение лесной растительности (например, на Севере таёжной зоны), подъём уровня грунтовых вод при гидротехническом строительстве (на побережьях водохранилищ и каналов) и нарушении режима орошения. Заболачивание почвы понижает плодородие почвы, урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур, продуктивность сенокосов и пастбищ. При незначительном заболачивании проводят глубокую вспашку, бороздование и щелевание, устраивают временные каналы. Сильно заболоченные почвы осушают.

WATER MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ВОДОЙ (или МЕЛИОРАЦИЯ) – (1) Water Management is the application of practices to obtain added benefits from precipitation, water, or water flow in any of a number of areas such as irrigation, drainage, wildlife and recreation, water supply, watershed management, and water storage in soil for crop production.

(2) Water Management (element):- for purposes of developing an area plan under the Resource Conservation and Development Program, the conservation, use, and quality of water, including irrigationand rural water supplies; the mitigation of floods and high water tables; the repair and improvement of reservoirs; the improvement of agricultural water management; and the improvement of water quality. / Программа Сохранения и Развития Ресурсов.

WATERMARK = ВОДЯНОЙ ЗНАК – Watermark is a design produced by creating a variation in the thickness of paper fiber during the wet-paper phase of papermaking. This design is clearly visible when the paper is held up to a light source. Watermarks are known to have existed in Italy before the end of the XIII century. Two types of watermark have been produced. The more common type, which produces a translucent design when held up to a light, is produced by a wire design laid over and sewn onto the sheet mold wire (for handmade paper) or attached to the 'dandy roll' (for machine-made paper). The rarer 'shaded' watermark is produced by a depression in the sheet mold wire, which results in a greater density of fibers – hence, a shaded, or darker, design when held up to a light. Watermarks are often used commercially to identify the manufacturer or the grade of paper. They have also been used to detect and prevent counterfeiting and forgery. / Водяной Знак – филигрань, видимое на просвет изображение на бумаге. Наносится валиком (эгутёром) с помощью проволочной фигуры водяного знака. Применяется для изготовления документов, денег, ценных бумаг во избежание подделок. Изучается филигранографией. В книговедении помогает датировать рукописи и старопечатные издания. Водяной Знак, или Филигрань, внутреннее, видимое на просвет изображение на бумаге, наносимое в процессе её производства. Водяные знаки на бумаге Европейского производства появились в XIII веке, в России – во 2-й половине XVII века. Изучение водяного знака, определение точного места и времени производства бумаги имеет важное значение для правильной интерпретации источника. С 1723 в России, вслед за другими Европейскими странами, водяные знаки, во избежание подделок официальных и денежных документов, наносятся на гербовую бумагу (изображение Государственного герба и слов:- 'Гербовая Бумага'). Водяные знаки обычно делаются на бумаге через определённые промежутки или по всему полю бумаги в виде однообразного рисунка или узора, что позволяет отличить настоящие деньги, ценные бумаги и документы, марки и другое от фальшивых. Водяными знаками пользуются также как средством украшения бумаги. Нанесение водяного знака производится обычно ровнителем (эгутером) или при помощи цилиндров круглосеточной машины на мокрое полотно бумаги.

WATER MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ ВОДЫ (или ПРОМОЧКА) – Water Marks:- water dropping mark on fabric. Finishing defect. Water Mark:- irregular light and dark bands giving a rippled effect similar to moire. Note:- this defect is caused by the fabric having been subjected to excessive heat and/or pressure and occurs more often in fabrics having a ribbed or corded structure. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Промочка – Неравномерная Окраска – тёмные и светлые пятна или продольные полосы, которые образуются вследствие плохой подготовки ткани к отбеливанию и в результате нарушения режима крашения. Водное Пятно (Water Mark):- порок ткани; неправильные светлые и тёмные полосы, дающие отражение, подобное муару. Примечание:- (1) Муар – дефект в виде нежелательного мраморного внешнего вида поверхности полотна. (2) Этот порок вызван тканью, подверженной излишне высокому нагреванию и (или) давлению, и происходит чаще всего в тканях, имеющих ластичное переплетение.

WATER MASS = ВОДНАЯ МАССА – Water Mass:- body of ocean water with a distinctive narrow range of temperature and salinity and a particular density resulting from these two parameters. Water masses are formed as the result of climatic effects in specific regions. Antarctic bottom water is an important water mass that forms on the Antarctic continental shelf as a cold, dense residual brine during the formation of sea ice. Its salinity of 34.62 parts per thousand and temperature of –1.9 °C (28.6 °F) result in a high density of 1.027 89 grams per cubic centimeter, causing it to sink and flow northward along the bottom into the southern oceans. Mediterranean water is another example of a water mass. Excessive evaporation, low rainfall, and high temperatures continually generate large volumes of warm (11.9 °C), salty (36.5 parts per thousand) water. Its density of 1.027 78 causes it to sink to the bottom of the Mediterranean and overflow across the submarine sill at the Strait of Gibraltar, whence it sinks and spreads at a depth of about 1 000 meters (3 300 feet) in the Atlantic. Plotted on temperature-salinity diagrams, samples from a single water mass tend to cluster in unique groups or elongate zones. / Водные Массы – объём воды, соизмеримый с площадью и глубиной водоёма и обладающий относительной однородностью физико-химических характеристик, формирующихся в конкретных физико-географических условиях. Основными факторами, формирующими водные массы, являются тепловой и водный балансы данного района и, следовательно, основные показатели водной массы – температура и солёность. Часто при анализе водных масс учитываются также показатели содержания в ней кислорода и других гидрохимических элементов, которые дают возможность проследить распространение водной массы из района её формирования и трансформацию. Характеристики водных масс не остаются постоянными, они подвергаются в определённых пределах сезонным и многолетним колебаниям и изменяются в пространстве. По мере распространения из района формирования водные массы трансформируются под влиянием изменений условий теплового и водного балансов и перемешиваются с окружающими водами. Различают первичные и вторичные водные массы. К первичным водным массам относятся те, отличительные признаки которых формируются под непосредственным влиянием атмосферы и характеризуются наибольшими пределами изменений в некотором объёме воды. К вторичным – водные массы, формирующиеся в результате перемешивания первичных водных масс и отличающиеся наибольшей однородностью своих признаков. В вертикальной структуре Мирового океана выделяются водные массы:- поверхностные (первичные) – до глубины 150–200 метров (м); подповерхностные (первичные и вторичные) – на глубине от 150–200 м до 400–500 м; промежуточные (первичные и вторичные) – на глубине от 400–500 м до 1 000–1 500 м, глубинные (вторичные) – на глубине от 1 000–1 500 м до 2 500–3 000 м; придонные (вторичные) – ниже 3 000 м. Границами между водными массами являются зоны фронтов Мирового океана, зоны раздела и зоны трансформации, которые прослеживаются по увеличивающимся горизонтальным и вертикальным градиентам основных показателей водных масс. В каждом из океанов имеются характерные для них водные массы. Например, в Атлантическом Океане различаются:- водные массы Гольфстрима, Северная тропическая, Южная тропическая и другие поверхностные водные массы, Северная субтропическая, Южная субтропическая и другие подповерхностные водные массы, Северная Атлантическая, Южная Атлантическая и другие промежуточные водные массы, Средиземноморская глубинная водная масса и другие; в Тихом Океане – Северная тропическая, Северная центрально-субтропическая, Южная тропическая и другие поверхностные водные массы, Северная субтропическая, Южная субтропическая и другие подповерхностные водные массы, Северная Тихоокеанская, Южная Тихоокеанская и другие промежуточные водные массы, Тихоокеанские глубинные водные массы и другие. При изучении водных масс применяется метод T, S-кривых и изопикнический метод, позволяющие установить однородность температуры, солёности и других показателей на кривой их вертикального распределения.

WATER MODE = ВОДНЫЙ РЕЖИМ – Water Mode consists of navigable rivers, canals, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Intercoastal Waterway, ocean shipping channels; ports; commercial ships and barges, fishing vessels, urban ferries, and recreational boats. / Водный Режим – изменение во времени расходов воды рек, уровней и объёмов воды в реках, озёрах, водохранилищах и болотах. Водный режим тесно связан с сезонными изменениями климата. В районах с тёплым климатом на

водный режим основное влияние оказывают атмосферные осадки и испарение; в районах с холодным и умеренным климатом очень существенна роль температуры воздуха. Водный режим рек проявляется в виде суточных, декадных, месячных, сезонных и многолетних колебаний; слагается из ряда характерных периодов (фаз), зависящих от сезонных изменений условий питания рек. Различают следующие фазы водного режима:- половодье, паводки и межень. Режим питания рек неравномерен в течение года вследствие неравномерности выпадения атмосферных осадков, таяния снега и льда и поступления их вод в реки. Наблюдаемые колебания уровня воды вызываются в основном изменением величины расхода воды, а также действием ветра, ледовых образований, хозяйственной деятельностью человека. Водный режим озёр определяется соотношением между количеством осадков, выпадающих на зеркало озера, испарением, поверхностным и подземным притоком в озеро, поверхностным и подземным стоком воды из озера; размерами озера, его формой, закономерностью изменения площади водного зеркала при изменении уровня, деятельностью ветра, определяющей размеры волн, высоту сгонов и нагонов уровня. Колебания уровня озера могут быть сезонные, годовые и кратковременные. Водный режим болот обусловливается климатическими и гидрологическими условиями, рельефом местности, характером растительности. Хозяйственная деятельность человека вносит всё большие изменения в водный режим. Водный Режим почвы – совокупность всех явлений, определяющих поступление, передвижение, расход и использование растениями почвенной влаги. Водный режим почвы – важнейший фактор почвообразования и почвенного плодородия. Главный источник почвенной влаги – атмосферные осадки; иногда значительную роль играют также близко расположенные грунтовые воды; в районах орошаемого земледелия большое значение имеют поливы. Воды атмосферных осадков и талые воды могут частично стекать, образуя поверхностный сток, а часть воды поступает в почву и расходуется растениями. Глубокая зяблевая пахота поперёк склонов затрудняет поверхностный сток и способствует задержанию и лучшему впитыванию талых вод. Атмосферные осадки, талые и поливные воды проникают в почву вследствие её водопроницаемости (способности почвы пропускать воду). Чем больше в почве крупных (некапиллярных) промежутков, тем выше водопроницаемость. Особое значение имеет водопроницаемость для впитывания талых вод. Если осенью почва замёрзла в сильно увлажнённом состоянии, то обычно её водопроницаемость крайне незначительна. Под лесной растительностью, предохраняющей почву от сильного промерзания, или на полях с рано проведённым снегозадержанием талая вода впитывается хорошо. Поступление в почву влаги из грунтовых вод зависит от глубины их залегания и водоподъёмной способности почв и грунта. Грунтовые воды в глинистых почвах по капиллярам поднимаются на большую высоту (до 4 метров (м)), но очень медленно; в почвах лёгкого механического состава – быстрее, но на меньшую высоту. Влажность почвы, то есть содержание в ней влаги, обычно выражают в процентах от массы сухой почвы (Весовая Влажность) или от объёма почвы ненарушенного сложения (Объёмная Влажность); запас воды в почве – в кубических метрах на 1 гектар ($м^3$/га) или в миллиметрах (мм) водного слоя. Почвенная влага может находиться в парообразном, жидком и твёрдом (лёд) состояниях. Обычно содержание водяных паров в почвенном воздухе близко к полному насыщению, а их перемещение в почве происходит под влиянием разности температур – от более тёплых слоёв к более холодным. Подвижность и доступность влаги для растений зависят от связи с твёрдыми частицами почвы, величины и строения почвенных пор, степени и характера заполненности их водой. Различают воду связанную, удерживаемую сорбционными силами, и свободную, находящуюся в почвенных порах вне влияния сорбционных сил. Связанная (сорбированная) вода удерживается поверхностью почвенных частиц с очень большой силой; эта вода практически недоступна растениям. Свободная почвенная влага может быть гравитационной, передвигающейся под преимущественным влиянием силы тяжести и капиллярных сил. Над грунтовой водой залегает зона капиллярной каймы, влага которой легко перемещается под совокупным влиянием капиллярных сил и тяжести; эта влага легко доступна растениям. Содержание влаги в зоне соответствует капиллярной влагоёмкости почвы. При глубоком залегании грунтовых вод в верхней части почвы обособляется зона подвешенной влаги, максимальное содержание которой соответствует наименьшей Влагоёмкости Почвы. Часть влаги этой зоны также доступна растениям. Капиллярная и наименьшая влагоёмкость почвы имеют большое агропроизводственное значение, так как определяют максимальную величину прочного запаса почвенной влаги (Полевая Влагоёмкость). Растения могут иссушить почву до такого состояния, при котором начинается их завядание. Такую степень увлажнения принято называть Почвенной Влажностью Устойчивого Завядания Растений, почвенную влагу сверх влажности завядания – Продуктивной Влагой. Вся влага сверх наименьшей влагоёмкости просачивается до верхней границы капиллярной каймы и далее до уровня грунтовых вод, отток которых происходит по водонепроницаемому ложу-водоупору. Разность в содержании влаги при полном насыщении и наименьшей влагоёмкости называется Водоотдачей Грунта. Величина водоотдачи колеблется от 5% (в суглинистых и глинистых грунтах) до 20–25% (в песках). От содержания воды в почве зависят технологические процессы при обработке почвы, снабжение растений водой, физико-химические и микробиологические процессы, обусловливающие превращение питательных веществ в почве и поступление их с водой в растение. Поэтому одной из основных задач земледелия является создание в почве водного режима, благоприятного для культурных растений, что достигается накоплением, сохранением, рациональным расходованием почвенной влаги, а в необходимых случаях орошением или осушением земель. Водный режим почвы зависит от свойств самой почвы, условий климата и погоды, характера природных растительных формаций; на обрабатываемых почвах – от особенностей выращиваемых культурных растений и техники их возделывания. В создании благоприятного водного режима почвы большую роль играет поддержание в почве прочной мелкокомковатой структуры. Рациональному использованию запасов почвенной влаги культурными растениями способствуют не только своевременные сроки сева, но и удобрения. Установлено, что при правильном применении удобрений растение расходует меньше воды на каждый центнер сухой массы урожая, то есть с помощью удобрений можно понизить непроизводительную трату воды растениями. Полезащитные лесные полосы, умеряя силу ветра и повышая относительную влажность приземного слоя воздуха на окаймленных ими полях, также способствуют понижению непроизводительной траты почвенной влаги культурными растениями в засушливых районах. Выделяют следующие семь типов водного режима почв:- мерзлотный, промывной (пермацидный), периодически промывной, непромывной (импермацидный), десуктивно-выпотной, выпотной и ирригационный. Мерзлотный формируется на территории распространения многолетнемёрзлых горных пород. Особенность его – наличие на некоторой глубине постоянно мёрзлого слоя, над которым в тёплое время года образуется надмерзлотная верховодка. Промывной тип, при котором почва возвращает в атмосферу меньше влаги, чем её получает (избыток влаги просачивается в грунтовые воды); свойствен таёжной зоне с подзолистыми, дерново-подзолистыми и подзолисто-болотными почвами. При периодически промывном типе лишь в отдельные годы возврат влаги в атмосферу меньше её поступления; типичен для лесостепной зоны с серыми лесными почвами. Непромывной тип водного режима почвы отличается тем, что количество возвращаемой в атмосферу влаги приблизительно равно поступлению её с осадками. Осадки промачивают почву не на всю глубину; причем между промоченным слоем почвы и зоной капиллярной каймы возникает горизонт с постоянной низкой влажностью (близкой к влажности завядания), называемый Мёртвым Горизонтом Иссушения. Встречается в степной зоне (с чернозёмными и каштановыми почвами) и в полупустынях. Десуктивно-выпотной и выпотной водные режимы наблюдаются в условиях сухого климата; в почвах, которые питаются не только атмосферными осадками, но и влагой неглубоко расположенных грунтовых вод. Десуктивно-выпотной водный режим почвы возникает в тех случаях, когда поднимающаяся грунтовая влага почти

целиком перехватывается корнями растений. При выпотном режиме грунтовые воды достигают поверхности почвы и испаряются, что часто приводит к засолению земель. Ирригационный режим создаётся в условиях поливного земледелия; многократные поливы промачивают почву на всю глубину проникновения корней, а иногда (при необходимости промывки почвы от избытка солей) и глубже. Регулирование водного режима почвы преследует цель – поддерживать в корнеобитаемом слое в течение всего вегетационного периода достаточное количество продуктивной влаги. При этом очень важно, чтобы часть почвенных пор оставалась занятой воздухом, необходимым для жизни растений и нормальной деятельности микроорганизмов. Достигается это системой агротехнических и агромелиоративных мероприятий.

WATER MOLD = ВОДЯНАЯ ПЛЕСЕНЬ – Water Mold:- also spelled Water Mould any of about 150 species of Fungi belonging to the Order Saprolegniales within the Class Oomycetes. Many of them live in fresh or brackish water or wet soils. Most species are Saprobic (i.e. they live on dead or decaying organic matter), although some cause diseases in certain fishes, higher plants, algae, protozoans, and marine invertebrates. The mycelium (filaments composing the body of the fungus) is conspicuous around bits of decaying organic matter. Reproduction is by motile, asexual spores (zoospores), which may be of two types:- pear-shaped with two apical whiplike structures (flagella) or kidney-shaped with two flagella on the concave side. Zoospores are used to classify different species of water molds. In sexual reproduction, fusion of gametes (sex cells) from differentiated sex organs takes place in an oogonium.

WATER OF THE UNITED STATES = ВОДА СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ – Water Of The United States:- under the Clean Water Act of 1972, navigable waters, tributaries to navigable waters, interstate waters, the oceans out to 200 miles, and intrastate waters that are used (a) by interstate travelers for recreation or other purposes, (b) as a source of fish or shellfish sold in interstate commerce, or (c) for industrial purposes by industries engaged in interstate commerce. See also Clean Water Act Of 1972.

WATER POLLUTION = ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ ВОДЫ – Water Pollution:- the presence in water of enough harmful or objectionable material that may damage the water's quality. The addition of harmful or objectionable material to water in concentrations or sufficient quantities to adversely affect its usefulness or quality. Water Pollution refers to the presence in water of harmful and objectionable material – obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run-off – in sufficient concentrations to make it unfit for use.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT EQUIPMENT = ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ПО СНИЖЕНИЮ ЗАСОРЕНИЯ ВОДЫ (или ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ ДЛЯ БОРЬБЫ С ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕМ ВОДЫ) – Water Pollution Abatement Equipment is an equipment used to reduce or eliminate waterborne pollutants, including chlorine, phosphates, acids, bases, hydrocarbons, sewage, and other pollutants. Examples of water pollution abatement structures and equipment include those used to treat thermal pollution; cooling, boiler, and cooling tower blowdown water; coal pile runoff; and fly ash waste water. Water pollution abatement excludes expenditures for treatment of water prior to use at the plant.

WATER POTENTIAL = ВОДНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ – Water Potential is the potential energy of water in a system compared to pure water, when both temperature and pressure are kept the same. It can also be described as a measure of how freely water molecules can move in a particular environment or system. It is measured in kiloPascals (kPa) and is represented by the Greek letter Psi (Ψ). Water potential is never positive but has a maximum value of zero, which is that of pure water at atmospheric pressure. When it comes to impure water, or water that has solutes in it, the more solute there is, the more negative Ψ becomes, since the solute molecules will attract the water molecules and restrict their freedom to move. Movement Of Water Molecules:- Water moves from areas of where water potential is higher (or less negative), to areas where it is lower (or more negative), and we refer to this movement as osmosis. For example, in the diagram below, the solution around the cell is hypertonic, meaning that it has a higher concentration of solute, so a lower water potential, than the inside of the cell. Since the cell has a partially-permeable membrane, allowing the movement of water in and out of it, water will move from inside of the cell, where Ψ is higher, to outside of the cell, where Ψ is lower. This can lead to the death of cells in living organisms. On the other hand, a cell that is placed in a pure water solution could take up water until it bursts and dies. Therefore, cells need an environment that does not differ significantly in its solute concentrations. Water potential is what allows water to get into plant roots when there is more solute within the root cells than the water in the soil. And as we go up the plant, Ψ decreases more and more, drawing water into the stems and then the leaves, which constantly get water evaporated out of them, maintaining a high solute concentration and a low Ψ. In our bodies, solute concentration is regulated through osmoregulation, which controls and maintains water and salt concentrations to keep us alive. Water Potential Formula:- The formula used to calculate Ψ is the following:- $\Psi = \Psi_S + \Psi_P + \Psi_G + \Psi_M$. However, it is often simplified as this formula, which is also correct:- $\Psi = \Psi_S + \Psi_P$. Here, Ψ_S stands for solute potential, Ψ_P for pressure potential, Ψ_G for gravitational potential, and Ψ_M for the matric potential. The pressure potential refers to the physical pressure exerted by objects or cell membranes on water molecules, and it increases with increasing pressure. Note that pressure potential is usually maintained at a positive in plant cells in order for them to hold their shape, allowing the plant to stay rigid. In addition, matric potential takes into account forces between water molecules and surfaces or substances, such as soil or cell membranes. The matric potential is always negative and is more significant in dry systems, such as soils, because we find that the water particles are strongly attached to the soil particles. As the name implies, gravitational potential is the way earth's gravity influences the freedom of water molecules to move. Finally, solute potential depends on the amount of solute in a solution, and it decreases as the concentration of solute increases. See also Soil Water Potential. Water Potential:- Because you will be working with potato cells in the laboratory, you need to understand the concept of water potential. Biologists use this term to describe the tendency of water to leave one place in favor of another. Water always moves from an area of higher water potential to an area of lower water potential. Water potential is affected by two factors:- pressure and the amount of solute. For example, imagine a red blood cell dropped into distilled water. Water will move into the red blood cell and cause the cell to expand, stretching the flexible membrane. At some point, the pressure of the incoming water will cause the cell to pop, just like an over-filled balloon. If a plant cell is placed in distilled water, water will enter the cell and the cell contents will expand. However, the elastic cell wall exerts a back pressure, which will limit the net gain of water.

WATERPOWER = ВОДНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или ГИДРОЭНЕРГИЯ) – Waterpower:- power produced by a stream of water as it turns a wheel or similar device. The waterwheel was probably invented in the I century BC, and it was widely used throughout the Middle Ages and into modern times for grinding grain, operating bellows for furnaces, and other purposes. The more compact water turbine, which passes water through a series of fixed and rotating blades, was introduced in 1827 by Benoît Fourneyron, a French experimenter, whose first turbine developed about six horsepower. By 1832 he had perfected a turbine capable of developing 50 horsepower. Various modifications followed Fourneyron's design, notably those of James Thomson (about 1851) and James B. Francis (1855), using radial flow inward. Water turbines, used originally for direct mechanical drive for irrigation, now are used almost exclusively to generate electric power. See also Hydroelectric Power. / в 1827 Бенуа Фурнейро (Benoît Fourneyron), Французским экспериментатором, . Дьжеймз Томсэн (James Thomson) (около 1851) и Дьжеймз Би. Фрэнсис (James B. Francis) (1855).

WATERPROOF = НЕПРОМОКАЕМОЕ (или ВОДОУПОРНОЕ, или ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ) – Waterproof is a term applied to materials that are impermeable to water; waterproof fabrics have had all their pores closed and are also impermeable to air and very uncomfortable. Waterproof:- materials that are impermeable by water. Waterproof is a term applied to materials that are impermeable

to water; waterproof fabrics have all of their pores closed and are also impermeable to air making them uncomfortable to wear. Waterproof:- (chiefly British) raincoat. Waterproof is a term applied to fabrics whose pores have been closed, and therefore, will not allow water or air to pass through them.

WATERPROOF FABRIC = НЕПРОМОКАЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ВОДОУПОРНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Waterproof Fabric is a fabric that will not permit water to penetrate it. Among methods of waterproofing are coating the fabric with rubber or plastic. True waterproof fabrics are warm and clammy to wear because their waterproof nature also prevents the evaporation of perspiration and blocks the circulation of air.

WATER PUMPING = НАКАЧИВАНИЕ ВОДЫ (или ВОДООТЛИВ) – Water Pumping:- photovoltaic modules/cells used for pumping water for agricultural, land reclamation, commercial, and other similar applications where water pumping is the main use.

WATER PURIFICATION = ВОДООЧИСТКА (или ОЧИСТКА ВОДЫ) – Water Purification:- treatment of water to make it safe and acceptable for human use. Such treatment has grown vastly in importance in the XX century because of the growth of cities and development of industry and, consequently, of pollution. The first treatment plant was built in 1829 to purify Thames River water by filtration. After the London cholera epidemic of 1854 was traced to a public well, the problem of water treatment received widespread attention. A dramatic proof of the value of treatment came in 1892, when a cholera epidemic that ravaged Hamburg was escaped by the neighbouring city of Altona, Germany, thanks to its filtration system. Cholera outbreaks soon led to development of filtration plants in most of the world's cities, beginning with Western Europe and the United States. Filtration is still the most widely used method of purification. In slow filtration, the water is allowed to pass through a deep layer of fine sand; most of the impurities are removed by the top inch or two of sand, which is removed and cleaned from time to time or, in modern plants, is washed in place by special wash water. In rapid-filtration plants, the water is treated with a coagulant, such as aluminum sulfate, ferric chloride, or ferric sulfate, which flocculates particles, carrying most suspended matter to the bottom in sedimentation tanks. After this preparation, the water is passed at a relatively rapid rate through small beds of coarse sand that are washed from time to time. Heavily polluted waters may be chlorinated both before and after filtration. Aeration (mixing air with the water) is carried out if undesirable amounts of iron and manganese are present; they are held in solution in water only in the absence of oxygen. See also Desalination; and Water Softener. / Водоочистка – комплекс технологических процессов, имеющих целью довести качество воды, поступающей в водопроводную сеть из источника водоснабжения, до установленных нормами показателей. Водоочистка – комплекс технологических процессов, имеющих целью довести качество воды, поступающей в водопровод из источника водоснабжения, до установленных показателей (об очистке сточных вод смотрите в статье Сточные Воды). Первые сведения по водоочистке содержатся в написанной в Индии около 4 000 лет назад на Санскритском языке медицинской книге 'Усрута Сангита', где говорится:- 'Хорошо держать воду в медных сосудах, выставлять её на солнечный свет и фильтровать через древесный уголь'. Древнегреческий врач и естествоиспытатель Гиппократ рекомендовал во избежание заболеваний употреблять кипячёную воду. Первая водоочистная станция с так называемыми медленными фильтрами была построена в 1829 в Лондоне, Великобритания. В России станция очистки водопроводной воды впервые была сооружена в 1888 в Петербурге, станция обеззараживания воды – в 1910 в Нижнем Новгороде. Воды поверхностных водоисточников (рек, озёр) обычно непригодны для питья из-за мутности, цветности и более высокого, чем это допустимо для питьевой воды, содержания бактерий. Поэтому до подачи воды в хозяйственно-питьевой водопровод её осветляют (удаляют взвешенные и коллоидальные частицы), обесцвечивают и обеззараживают (освобождают от болезнетворных микроорганизмов). Для осветления и обесцвечивания воды на очистных сооружениях проводят коагуляцию взвешенных и коллоидальных загрязнений сернокислым алюминием или хлорным железом; основную массу скоагулированных загрязнений задерживают в отстойниках или осветлителях, а воду 'доосветляют' на фильтрах (песчаных или двухслойных). Воду с содержанием взвеси менее 150 милиграммов на литр (мг/л) можно осветлять на контактных осветлителях с введением коагулянта непосредственно перед поступлением воды в слои фильтрующей загрузки. Для обеззараживания в исходную или фильтрованную воду вводят жидкий хлор, хлорную известь или озон. Хорошо осветлённая вода и вода подземных водоносных горизонтов может обеззараживаться ультрафиолетовыми лучами с длиной волны 2 000–3 000 Å, обладающими бактерицидным действием. Источниками ультрафиолетового излучения служат ртутно-кварцевые или аргоно-ртутные лампы. Если вода в источнике водоснабжения имеет жёсткость (суммарное содержание солей кальция и магния), большую, чем допускается по нормам, то её до подачи в водопроводную сеть умягчают. Применяют два метода умягчения воды – реагентный и катионитовый. Реагентный Метод сводится к осаждению солей жёсткости известью (устранение так называемой Карбонатной Жёсткости) и содой (Некарбонатной Жёсткости). Он позволяет снизить общую жёсткость воды до 0.5–0.7 мг-экв/л. Для более глубокого умягчения воды используют Катионитовый Метод (смотрите Иониты), снижающий жёсткость воды до 0.03 мг-экв/л. Если вода содержит более 0.3 мг/л железа, её обезжелезивают. Подземные воды обычно обезжелезивают аэрацией (обогащают кислородом воздуха, который окисляет соли двухвалентного железа в соли трёхвалентного, выпадающие в осадок в виде гидроокиси железа), поверхностные – коагулированием. Для удаления из воды других растворённых солей её опресняют (смотрите Опреснение Воды) или обессоливают на ионитах. Дегазация воды (удаление сероводорода, метана, радона, углекислого газа и других растворённых газов) производится, как правило, аэрацией. Избыток фтора (при его содержании в воде более 1.5 мг/л) удаляют фильтрованием воды через активированную окись алюминия. При наличии в воде радиоактивных веществ её подвергают дезактивации. Дезодорация воды, то есть удаление веществ, обусловливающих привкусы и запахи, достигается сорбцией их активным углём или окислением озоном, двуокисью хлора или перманганатом калия. Водоочистка является наиболее крупнотоннажным производством в народном хозяйстве страны. Только на водоочистных станциях хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения бывшего СССР в 1968 очистке было подвергнуто свыше 10 миллиардов кубических метров ($м^3$) воды.

WATER QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ВОДЫ – Water Quality (program) is the Smith-Lever 3(d) program that provides information concerning the impacts of agriculture on water quality. Monies are provided for demonstration projects, Hydrologic Unit Area projects, and other initiatives. See also Smith-Lever 3(d) (funds). Water Quality is a term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose. Water Quality refers to the physical, chemical, biological and organoleptic (taste-related) properties of water. A classification of the quality of watercourses or water bodies according to the uses and, e.g., levels of photochemical, biological, salinity characteristics. / Смис-Ливё (Smith-Lever).

WATER QUALITY ACCOUNTS = РАСЧЁТЫ (или УЧЁТЫ) КАЧЕСТВА ВОДЫ – Water Quality Accounts are the accounts that describe the quality and changes in quality of the water bodies (watercourses) by classes of quality.

WATER QUALITY ACT OF 1987 = АКТ О КАЧЕСТВЕ ВОДЫ ОТ 1987 – Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4) enacted over a Presidential veto on February 04, 1987. The Act further amended the Clean Water Act of 1972 by focusing greater attention on toxic contaminants, nonpoint source pollution, increased state and local responsibility, and changes in aid from grants to revolving loan programs. The Act authorized measures directing states to develop and implement nonpoint source pollution management programs

(Section 319). States were encouraged to pursue groundwater protection activities as part of their overall nonpoint source pollution control efforts. Federal financial assistance was authorized to support demonstration projects and actual control activities. See also Clean Water Act of 1977.

WATER QUALITY CLAUSES = ОГОВОРКИ О КАЧЕСТВЕ ВОДЫ – Water Quality Clauses are categories of water quality that encompass the overall state of the pollution or cleanliness of water.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA = КРИТЕРИИ КАЧЕСТВА ВОДЫ – Water Quality Criteria:- specific levels of water quality which, if reached, are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated use. The criteria are based on specific levels of pollutants that would make the water harmful if used for drinking, swimming, farming, fish production, or industrial processes. Water Quality Criteria:- specific levels of pollutants or characteristic of water which protect a waterbody's designated use, i.e. for drinking, fishing, swimming, agriculture or industrial processes. Water Quality Criteria refer to specific levels of water quality desired for identified uses, including drinking, recreation, farming, fish production, propagation of other aquatic life, and agricultural and industrial processes.

WATER QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ (или ПОБУЖДЕНИЯ К) КАЧЕСТВА ВОДЫ – Water Quality Incentives Program (WQIP):- in 1990, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act set up a new Agricultural Water Quality Protection Program, generally called the Water Quality Incentives Program. WQIP was a voluntary program that aimed to enroll ten million acres of farmland under agricultural water protection plans by the end of 1995. Incentive payments of up to USD3 500 per year could be provided to producers to adopt water-quality improvement practices (i.e. efficient use of crop nutrients and pesticides, and insurance of safe storage, mixing, and handling of agricultural chemicals and animal wastes) on cropland acres near wellheads, in areas inhabited by threatened species or endangered species, or where agricultural production posed a threat to underground or surface-water quality. Cost-sharing funds were also available, with priority given to producers who improved wildlife habitat. With passage of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Sec. 334), the WQIP was combined into the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, along with the Great Plains Conservation Program, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control program, and the Agricultural Conservation Program, to be administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Serviceand the Farm Service Agency. See also Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). / сохранение (conservation).

WATER QUALITY INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО КАЧЕСТВУ ВОДЫ – A Water Quality Index is a weighted average of selected ambient concentrations of pollutants usually linked to water quality classes.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING = НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ ЗА КАЧЕСТВОМ ВОДЫ (или МОНИТОРИНГ КАЧЕСТВА ВОДЫ) – Water Quality Monitoring:- is the long-term, standardized measurement and observation of the aquatic environment in order to define status and trends. Water quality monitoring is the foundation on which water quality management is based. Monitoring provides the information that permits rational decisions to be made on the following:- (i) describing water resources and identifying actual and emerging problems of water pollution; (ii) formulating plans and setting priorities for water quality management; (iii) developing and implementing water quality management programs; and (iv) evaluating the effectiveness of management actions. See also Monitoring (environmental).

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ КАЧЕСТВА ВОДЫ – Water Quality Standards:- we use water in a variety of ways:- (i) drinking; (ii) washing; (iii) swimming; (iv) fishing; (v) eating (fish from it); and (vi) traveling. Aquatic organisms, such as fish, snails, frogs and insects, live in water for part or all of their lives. To protect human health and aquatic life, states, territories and authorized tribes establish water quality standards. Water quality standards are provisions of state, territorial, authorized tribal or federal law approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that describe the desired condition of a waterbody or the level of protection or mandate how the desired condition will be expressed or established for such waters in the future. These standards form a legal basis for controlling pollution entering the waters of the United States from a variety of sources (e.g., industrial facilities, wastewater treatment plants, and storm sewers). Water quality standards consist of the following:- (i) Designated Uses of the water body; (ii) Criteria to protect designated uses; (iii) Antidegradation Requirements to protect existing uses and high quality waters; and (iv) General Policies to address implementation issues. The Water Quality Standards Regulation requires states, territories and authorized tribes to specify goals and expectations for how each water body is used. Typical designated uses include:- (i) Protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife; (ii) Recreation; (iii) Public drinking water supply; and (iv) Agricultural, industrial, navigational and other purposes. States, territories and authorized tribes adopt water quality criteria to protect the designated uses of a water body. Water quality criteria can be numeric (e.g., the maximum pollutant concentration levels permitted in a water body) or narrative (e.g., a criteria that describes the desired conditions of a water body being 'free from' certain negative conditions). States, territories and authorized tribes typically adopt both numeric and narrative criteria. One of the principal objectives of the Clean Water Act is to 'maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters'. Antidegradation requirements provide a framework for maintaining and protecting water quality that has already been achieved. Designated uses and water quality criteria are the primary tools states and authorized tribes use to achieve the objectives and goals of the Clean Water Act, and antidegradation requirements complement these tools by providing a framework for maintaining existing uses, for protecting waters that are of a higher quality than necessary to support the Clean Water Act goals, and for protecting waters identified by states and authorized tribes as Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs). Water Quality Standards (WQS) are the provisions of state or federal law that consist of a designated use or uses for the waters and water quality criteria to protect the uses. Water Quality Standards are the state-adopted and EPA approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards cover the use of the water bode and the water quality criteria which must be met to protect the designated use or uses. / В настоящее время существует несколько всемирных организаций, занимающихся проблемами стандартизации воды. Изданы документы, в которых даны общие и главные рекомендации по качеству воды. Каждая страна также устанавливает дополнительные необходимые нормы для воды своей местности. (1) Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения (ВОЗ), основной задачей которой является решение международных проблем охраны здоровья населения. В 1984 ВОЗ выпустило основной стандарт качества – Руководство По Контролю Качества Питьевой Воды, на основании которого разрабатываются нормативы других государств. Рекомендации ВОЗ явились результатом многолетних фундаментальных исследований и основаны на понятии Переносимого Суточного Потребления (ПСП). С рекомендациями ВОЗ по питьевой воде можно ознакомиться, например, в Директиве ЕС 98/83/ЕС (питьевая), в Директиве № 2009/54/ЕС о минеральной воде. ПСП – это количество вещества в пище или воде в пересчёте на массу тела (мг/кг или мкг/кг), которое может потребляться ежедневно на протяжении всей жизни без заметного риска для здоровья. В результате исследований были получены величины ПСП по основным потенциально вредным для человека веществам. На основе этих данных с применением сложной системы поправочных коэффициентов были разработаны нормы содержания основных вредных веществ в воде. Причём, что очень важно, при определении рекомендуемых величин для воды учитывалось поступление вещества из всех источников (с пищей, дыханием и тому подобным). Такой подход гарантирует, что суммарное суточное потребление вещества из всех источников (включая питьевую воду, содержащую концентрацию этого вещества на уровне, равном или близком рекомендованной величине) не превысит переносимого суточного потребления. (2)

Европейское Сообщество (ЕС) Директива Европейского Сообщества (European Community, EC), касающаяся ‘качества воды, предназначенной для потребления населением’ (80/778/EC) была принята Европейским Советом 15 Июля 1980. Более известный под названием Директива по Питьевой Воде (Drinking Water Directive), данный документ лёг в основу водного законодательства Европейских стран-членов ЕС. В Директиве нормируются 66 параметров качества питьевой воды, разбитые на несколько групп (органолептические показатели; физико-химические параметры; вещества, присутствие которых в воде в больших количествах нежелательно; токсичные вещества, микробиологические показатели и параметры умягчённой воды, предназначенной для потребления). (3) Агентство по Охране Окружающей Среды США (US Enviropment Protection Agency (US EPA)) – правительственное учреждение США, в задачу которого входит защита здоровья населения и охрана окружающей среды. Этим агентством был разработан федеральный стандарт качества питьевой воды США. Данный стандарт включает в себя два раздела:- National Primary Drinking Water Regulations – это обязательный для соблюдения стандарт, объединяющий на сегодняшний день 79 параметров (органические и неорганические примеси, радионуклиды, микроорганизмы), потенциально опасных для здоровья человека; National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations – стандарт, носящий рекомендательный характер и включающий перечень из 15 параметров, превышение нормативов по которым может ухудшить потребительские качества воды. На сегодняшний день разработаны новые Директивы, указанные выше. С ними можно ознакомиться в Интернете. (4) Государственный Стандарт Российской Федерации (ГОСТ). Основу ГОСТов, составляют санитарные правила и нормы (СанПиН) № 214.1116-02, которые делят бутилированные воды на две категории – высшую и первую. Воды высшей и первой категории отличаются между собой содержанием биогенных элементов, определяющих физическую полноценность воды, это кальций, магний, фтор и йод. Многие производители в Российской Федерации работают по Техническим Условиям (ТУ). Согласно единому классификатору, воды, выпускаемые по ТУ, начинающиеся с номера 9185 относятся к водам минеральным, а с номера 0131 – бутилированным столовым питьевым водам (неминеральным). Стандарты стран Европейского Сообщества, Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения отличаются от в подходе от Российского тем, что воду классифицируют с учётом исходного источника и не затрагивают медико-биологические принципы важные для здоровья человека при употреблении данной воды из конкретного источника. Российские стандарты на воду жёстче, чем рекомендуется в международных документах. Специалисты этой области сверяют свои данные с зарубежными исследованиями. Если нормативы нашей страны более строгие, чем рекомендует ВОЗ, то берут за основу наши нормативы. Если же зарубежные документы предполагают более жёсткие критерии – соответственно. Все воды, которые получали свидетельство или сертификат на продукцию, должны быть зарегистрированы в Реестре Роспотребнадзора http://fp.crc.ru (его можно посмотреть в Интернете). Международные документы, регулирующие качество воды:- в международной практике нет понятия Столовая Вода, а минеральная вода:- от 50 до 1 500 мг/л солей, не рекомендуются к систематическому употреблению. (1) ФАО-ВОЗ (по ВОЗ 2004 минерализация у минеральной воды должна быть не более 600 мг/л); (2) Директива ЕС 80/777/ЕЕС, 98/83/ЕС, 2003/40/ЕС (по Директиве минерализация должна быть до 1 000 мг/л); и (3) Директива ЕС № 2009/54/ЕС Об Использовании и Размещении на Рынке Природных Минеральных Вод. Водопроводная Вода:- (1) Сан-Пин 2.1.4.1074-01 Питьевая Вода:- Гигиенические Требования к Качеству Воды Централизованных Систем Питьевого Водоснабжения. Контроль Качества от 2002. (2) ГОСТ Р 51232-98 Вода Питьевая:- Общие Требования к Организации и Методам Контроля Качества. (3) ГН 2.1.5.1315-03 Предельно-Допустимые Концентрации (ПДК) Химических Веществ в Воде Водных Объектов Хозяйственно-Питьевого и Культурно-Бытового Водопользования (документ устанавливает нормативы по йоду, магнию). (4) Межгосударственный стандарт Источники Централизованного Хозяйственно-Питьевого Водоснабжения ГОСТ 2761-84 введён в 1986. (5) Гигиеническая Оценка Материалов, Реагентов, Оборудования, Технологий, Используемых в Системах Водоснабжения; Методические Указания МУ 2.1.4.783-99. (6) ГОСТ 51871-2002 по бытовым фильтрам Устройства Водоочистные. Бутилированная Вода:- Вода Питьевая 1, высшей категории качества и детская:- (1) Сан-Пин 2.1.4.1116-02 от 2002 (Методические Указания МУ 2.1.4.1184-03 по внедрению Сан-Пина 2.1.4.1116-02). (2) Межгосударственный ГОСТ 27065-86 Качество Вод. (3) Единые Санитарно-Эпидемиологические и Гигиенические Требования к Товарам, Подлежащим Санитарно-Эпидемиологическому Надзору (Контролю) утверждена Комиссией Таможенного Союза (Евразийская Экономическая Комиссия) повторяет требования Сан-Пина 2.1.4.1116-02. Вода Минеральная Столовая, Лечебно-Столовая, Лечебная:- (1) Национальный стандарт РФ Воды Минеральные Природные Питьевые ГОСТ Р 54316-2011 от 01.07.2012. (2) Межгосударственный стандарт Воды Минеральные Питьевые, Лечебные и Лечебно-Столовые ГОСТ 13273-88 (утратил силу). (3) Сан-Пин 2.3.2. 1078-01 Гигиенические Требования Безопасности и Пищевой Ценности Пищевых Продуктов. (4) Приёмочный Контроль По Воде Минеральной ГОСТ 23268.0-91. (5) Единые Санитарно-Эпидемиологические и Гигиенические Требования к Товарам, Подлежащим Санитарно-Эпидемиологическому Надзору (Контролю) Требования к Минеральным Водам утверждена Комиссией Таможенного Союза (Евразийская Экономическая Комиссия). ГОСТы по оформлению этикеток на бутылях с водой:- (1) ГОСТР 51074-2003 Национальный Стандарт Российской Федерации. Продукты Пищевые. Информация Для Потребителя, Пункт 4.22. (2) ГОСТ Р 52109-2003 Вода Питьевая, Расфасованная В Ёмкости, Пункт 5.11. Для каждого вида воды разработан свой ГОСТ, так как ко всем этим водам предъявляются разные требования. Водопроводную воду сделать идеально качественной нельзя (из-за большого количества загрязнений). Минеральная вода должна прежде всего лечить. И подготавливается она по своей особой технологии, часто с использованием диоксида углерода для обеззараживания, что недопустимо для детей до 7 лет. В воде столовой часто содержится большое количество отдельных микроэлементов. А также диоксид углерода. Если вы выбираете воду для питья на каждый день, для ребенка или для особых групп граждан:- беременных, пожилых, людей с ослабленным здоровьем, работающих на вредном производстве, то за основу качества воды, безусловно, следует брать Сан-Пин По Бутилированной Воде 2.1.4.1116-02. Этот Сан-Пин и был разработан учёными для контроля качества питьевых пресных вод на каждый день. По данному Сан-Пину самой качественной считается вода детская, затем высшей категории.

WATER RECLAMATION = УЛУЧШЕНИЕ (или ОБЕЗЗАРАЖИВАНИЕ) ВОДЫ (или ОЧИСТКА ВОДЫ) – Water Reclamation is a process by which wastewater from homes and businesses is cleaned using biological and chemical treatment so that the water can be returned to the environment safely to augment the natural systems from which it came. It is used today as both an aquifer and stream enhancement strategy. Water reclamation helps decrease diverging water from sensitive eco-systems which depend greatly on the flow to improve the quality of the water. Water reclamation also decreases the pollution to bodies of water, such as oceans and rivers, by diverting the wastewater. Some of the pollutants are used for irrigation purposes, such as nitrogen, which would be harmful to these bodies of water. Another benefit is the enhancement of wetlands which benefits the wildlife dependent on that eco-system. For instance, The San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant instituted a recycling program to protect the San Francisco Bay area’s natural salt water marshes. Most of the uses of water reclamation are non potable uses such as:- washing cars, flushing toilets, cooling water for power plants, concrete mixing, artificial lakes, and irrigation for golf courses and public parks. Most systems run a dual piping system to keep the recycled water separate from the potable water. Indirect water reclamation (water passing through a body of water first) will result in potable water usage. While, this is not practiced in the United States, it is in other countries such as Namibia. Aboard the International Space Station, astronauts have been able to drink recycled urine due to the introduction of the ECLSS system. The system costs USD250 million and has been working since May 2009. The system recycles wastewater and urine back into potable

water used for drinking, food preparation, and oxygen generation. This cuts back on the need for resupplying the space station as often. Alternatives to Water Reclamation:- (i) Greywater:- like water reclamation, greywater recycles used water for irrigation and other various uses. Greywater uses the same waste as water reclamation with the exception of toilet water. Unlike water reclamation, greywater does not purify the water through a biological process, but by sand filters and soil. After passing through the soil, where it is filtered like rain water, it flows into the groundwater where it will be reused again. (ii) Desalination is an energy-intensive process where salt and other minerals are removed from sea water to produce potable water for drinking and irrigation, typically through membrane filtration (reverse-osmosis), and steam-distillation. Many ships and submarines make use of this technology. The idea of desalination is a heavily researched area worldwide. Many methodologies have been developed, including nuclear-powered desalination, and solar-powered desalination. Reclamation Processes:- wastewater must pass through numerous systems before being returned to the environment. Here is a partial listing from one particular plant system:- (i) Barscreens:- barscreens remove large solids that are sent into a grinder. All solids are then dumped into a sewer pipe at a Treatment Plant. (ii) Primary Settling Tanks:- readily settable and floatable solids are removed from the wastewater. These solids are skimmed from the top and bottom of the tanks and sent to the Treatment Plant where it'll be turned into fertilizer. (iii) Biological Treatment:- the wastewater is cleaned through a biological treatment method that uses microorganisms, bacteria which digest the sludge and reduce the nutrient content. Air bubbles up to keep the organisms suspended and to supply oxygen to the aerobic bacteria so they can metabolize the food, convert it to energy, CO_2, and water, and reproduce more microorganisms. This helps to remove ammonia also through nitrification. (iv) Secondary Settling Tanks:- the force of the flow slows down as sewage enters these tanks, allowing the microorganisms to settle to the bottom. As they settle, other small particles suspended in the water are picked up, leaving behind clear wastewater. Some of the microorganisms that settle to the bottom are returned to the system to be used again. (v) Tertiary Treatment:- deep-bed, single-media, gravity sand filters receive water from the secondary basins and filter out the remaining solids. As this is the final process to remove solids, the water in these filters is almost completely clear. (vi) Chlorine Contact Tanks:- three chlorine contact tanks disinfect the water to decrease the risks associated with discharging wastewater containing human pathogens. This step protects the quality of the waters that receive the wastewater discharge. One of two procedures are then followed according to the future disposal site:- (i) Reclaimed Water Pump Station:- the pump station distributes reclaimed water to users around the City. This may include golf courses, agricultural uses, cooling towers, or in land fills. (ii) Water is passed through high level purification to be returned to the environment. Currently this means a reverse osmosis system. See also Reclamation. / пузырь (bubble).

WATER RECYCLING = РЕЦИРКУЛЯЦИЯ ВОДЫ (или ПОВТОРНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВОДЫ, или ВОДНЫЙ РЕЦИКЛИНГ, или ОБОРОТНОЕ ВОДОСНАБЖЕНИЕ) – Water Recycling:- using water again for the same or another process step, after a small form of purification is applied. (1) Water Recycling Without Purification is used in certain agricultural companies (e.g., tree nurseries) and dwellings for applications where potable water is not required (e.g., garden and land irrigation, toilet flushing). It may also be used in dwellings when the greywater (e.g., from rainwater) is already fairly clean to begin with and/or has not been polluted with non-degradable chemicals such as non-natural soaps (thus using natural cleaning products instead). This water system also needs a supply of water to recycle and reuses water as well. It is also not recommended to use water that has been in the greywater filtration system for more than 24 hours or bacteria builds up affecting the water that is being reused. Water purification/decontamination systems then again are used for applications where potable water is required (e.g., to allow drinking, and/or for other domestic tasks as washing, showering). (2) Water Recycling With Purification:- for filtering the water to become potable (or near-potable), there are numerous systems based on soft processes. These include natural biological principles such as mechanical systems (sand filtration, lava filter systems and systems based on UV radiation) biological systems (plant systems as treatment ponds, constructed wetlands, living walls) and Bio reactors or compact systems as activated sludge systems, biorotors, aerobic and anaerobic biofilters, submerged aerated filters, biorolls. Finally, 'hard', direct processes, such as distillation (evaporation) or mechanical processes such as membrane filtration, (typically ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis, which are capable of treating high volumes of grey water) can create potable, or near-potable water. There seem to be no commercially available 'hard' greywater recovery devices suitable for on-site use in the individual household, even though a number of such technologies exist. In order to purify the potable water adequately, several of these systems are usually combined to work as a whole. Combination of the systems is done in two to three stages, using a primary and a secondary purification. Sometimes a tertiary purification is also added. Some municipal sewage systems recycle a certain amount of grey and blackwater using a high standard of treatment, providing reclaimed water for irrigation and other uses. See also Reclamation, and Tailwater Recovery Irrigation System.

WATER REPELLENT = ВОДООТТАЛКИВАЮЩАЯ – Water Repellent:- fabrics that have been treated with a finish which cause them to shed water and resist water penetration, but are still air-permeable. Treatments can include wax coatings, resins, silicones, and fluorine derivatives. Such treatments do not close the pours of the fabric, while waterproof finishes do. Water Repellent:- a term applied to fabrics that have been treated with a finish which causes them to shed water, but are still air-permeable. Water Repellent is a term applied to fabrics that can shed water but are permeable to air and comfortable to wear. These fabrics are produced by treating the material with a resin, wax, or plastic finish that is not completely permanent.

WATER REPELLENT = ВОДООТТАЛКИВАЮЩИЙ ПРЕПАРАТ (или ГИДРОФОБНЫЙ ПРЕПАРАТ, или ВОДНЫЙ РЕПЕЛЛЕНТ) – Water Repellent is a liquid that penetrates wood which retards changes in moisture content and in dimensions without adversely altering the desirable qualities of wood. / .

WATER REPELLENT FABRIC = ВОДООТТАЛКИВАЮЩАЯ ТКАНЬ (или ГИДРОФОБНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ТКАНЬ С ВОДНЫМ РЕПЕЛЛЕНТОМ, или ВОДОЗАЩИТНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Water Repellent Fabric:- the chemical treatment of a fabric to reduce its affinity for water. Pores of the fabric are open, and the degree of repellency varies. A water repellent fab ric will give protection in a shower, but not in heavy rain. Water repellency is often created with wax or silicone resin finishes that enable the pores of the fabric to stay open so that it is more comfortable to wear than waterproof fabrics. Another name for water repellent is Water Resistant. See also Waterproof Fabric.

WATER–REPELLENT PRESERVATIVE = ВОДООТТАЛКИВАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО ЗАЩИТЫ – Water-Repellent Preservative is a water repellent that contains a preservative, accomplishing the dual purpose of imparting resistance to attack by fungi or insects. It also retards changes in moisture content. / .

WATER RESERVOIR = ВОДНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВУАР (или ВОДОХРАНИЛИЩЕ) – Water Reservoir is a large inland body of water collected and stored above ground in a natural or artificial formation.

WATER RESISTANT = ВОДОСТОЙКОЕ – Water Resistant is a degree by which water is able to penetrate a fabric. Not to be confused with water-repellent. However, the terms are often used interchangeably. Water Resistant:- a fabric treated chemically to resist water or given a 'wax-coating treatment' to make it repellent. A degree by which water is able to penetrate a fabric. Not to be confused with Water-Repellent. However, the terms are often used interchangeably.

WATER RESOURCES = ВОДНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ – Water Resources:- the water found in fresh and brackish surface water and groundwater bodies within the national territory. In the case of surface water, the volume in artificial reservoirs and watercourses is included in addition to that in natural water bodies. The water of the oceans and open seas is excluded on the grounds that the volumes involved are so enormous as to make any stock measure meaningless and that extraction for human use has no measurable impact on them. Water Resources consist of aquifers and other groundwater resources to the extent that their scarcity leads to the enforcement of ownership and/or use rights, market valuation and some measure of economic control. Water Resource:- any of the entire range of natural waters that occur on the Earth, regardless of their state (i.e. vapor, liquid, or solid) and that are of potential use to humans. Of these, the resources most available for use are the waters of the oceans, rivers, and lakes; other available water resources include groundwater and deep subsurface waters and glaciers and permanent snowfields. Human use of natural waters, particularly of freshwater resources, has increased steadily over the centuries. It is unlikely that this trend will change given the continued growth of population and the ever-widening utilization of water for agricultural, industrial, and recreational purposes. This situation has given rise to growing concern over the availability of adequate water supplies to accommodate the future needs of society. Surface-water resources are already being used to their maximum capacity in various regions of the world, as, for example, in the southwestern United States. Quantity of water is not the only concern. Overuse has resulted in the progressive deterioration of water quality. Seepage of mineral fertilizers (phosphates and nitrates), pesticides, and herbicides into surface and subsurface waters has not only rendered them unfit for human consumption but also disrupted aquatic ecosystems. Lakes and rivers also have been contaminated by the improper disposal of sewage, the discharge of untreated industrial wastes (including such toxicants as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs), and the release of heated wastewater from nuclear-power plants and other industrial facilities, which results in thermal pollution and its attendant problems. Efforts are being made to curb the contamination of water resources. For example, regulatory action by the US government to reduce phosphorous input into the Great Lakes has had measurable results, as has the implementation of improved waste-purification technology by certain municipalities in the region. The latter not only helps to restore water resources but also conserves the water supply by effective recycling. Advanced sewage-treatment facilities have made it possible to obtain potable water purer than most stream water. Projects to remove salt and other dissolved solids from brackish surface water as well as from seawater have been undertaken in such countries as Australia, Kuwait, and the United States. Water from desalination plants is generally suitable for household use and for irrigation. Other procedures employed for relieving water shortages include control of runoff and the reduction of evaporation by means of agricultural-engineering measures.

WATER RETAINING CAPACITY INDICATOR = ИНДИКАТОР ВОДОУДЕРЖИВАЮЩЕЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ – The Water Retaining Capacity Indicator measures the quantity of water that can be retained in the short-term in agricultural soil, as well as on agricultural land, and by agricultural irrigation or drainage facilities. This indicator shows how much water a given area of land can hold taking into account differences in land use, soil types, management practices and other relevant factors. A decrease in water retaining capacity implies greater potential risk of flooding.

WATER'S EDGE = КРАЙ ВОДЫ (или XX) – Water's Edge is the surface of the water.

WATERSHED = ВОДОСБОР (или ВОДОРАЗДЕЛ) – Watershed:- the geographic region within which water drains to a particular river, stream or body of water. An area on the land surface within which all runoff collects in a single stream or drainage system and exits through a single mouth or outlet. Watershed is the total area from which a single river collects surface water runoff; the catchment or drainage area of a river system. Watershed is:- (1) the total land area, regardless of size, above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point. (2) A major subdivision of a drainage basin. The United States is generally divided into 18 major drainage areas and 160 principal river drainage basins containing some 12 700 smaller watersheds. Watershed is the land area that drains into a stream. / Под Водоразделом понимается граница поверхности Земли, разделяющая сток атмосферных осадков по двум противоположно направленным склонам. Водораздел подземных вод – условная линия, разделяющая потоки подземных вод, движущихся в разных направлениях.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ОПЕРАЦИЙ ПО ВОДОСБОРУ И ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ НАВОДНЕНИЙ – The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program (Watershed Operations) includes the Flood Prevention Operations Program authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (PL 78-534) and the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (PL 83-566). The Flood Control Act originally authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to install watershed improvement measures in 11 watersheds, also known as Pilot Watersheds, to reduce flood, sedimentation, and erosion damage; improve the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and advance the conservation and proper utilization of land. The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act provides for cooperation between the Federal government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and to further the conservation and proper utilization of land in authorized watersheds. Introduction:- there are over 1 300 active or completed watershed projects. Assistance may be provided in authorized watershed projects to install conservation practices and project measures (works of improvement) throughout the watershed project area. The planned works of improvement are described in watershed project plans and are normally scheduled to be installed over multiple years. All works of improvement, including floodwater retarding dams and reservoirs, are owned and operated by the sponsoring local organizations and participating individuals. The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program provides technical and financial assistance to States, local governments and Tribes (project sponsors) to plan and implement authorized watershed project plans for the purpose of:- (i) watershed protection; (ii) flood mitigation; (iii) water quality improvements; (iv) soil erosion reduction; (v) rural, municipal and industrial water supply; (vi) irrigation; (vii) water management; (viii) sediment control; (ix) fish and wildlife enhancement; and (x) hydropower. Under the Watershed Program NRCS (short for the Natural Resources Conservation Service of USDA) cooperates with States and local agencies to carry out works of improvement for soil conservation and for other purposes including flood prevention; conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water; and conservation and proper utilization of land. A Locally Led Program:- project sponsors are provided assistance in installing planned land treatment measures when plans are approved. Surveys and investigations are made and detailed designs, specifications, and engineering cost estimates are prepared for construction of structural measures. Areas where sponsors need to obtain land rights, easements, and rights-of-way are delineated. Technical assistance is also furnished to landowners and operators to accelerate planning and application of needed conservation measures on their individual land units. How The Program Works:- NRCS does watershed planning in the following ways:- (i) Sponsoring local organizations can request that watershed project plans be authorized for Federal Watershed Operations funding assistance; (ii) Watershed plans involving Federal contributions in excess of USD5 000 000 for contribution, or construction of any single structure having a capacity in excess of 2 500 acre feet, require Congressional approval; (iii) Other plans can be authorized for Federal funding by the Chief of NRCS; and (iv) After approval, technical and financial assistance can be provided for installation of works of improvement specified in the plans, subject to annual appropriations, through Watershed Operations. Technical and Financial Assistance:- Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations provides technical and financial assistance in authorized watershed projects which have public sponsors who:- (i) Conduct public meetings to assure local involvement; (ii) Obtain all land and

water rights and permits required for the installation of works of improvement; (iii) Provide local share of funds to install works of improvement; and (iv) Operate and maintain works of improvement. Eligibility Authorized Watershed Projects:- Criteria include:- (i) Public sponsorship; (ii) Watershed projects up to 250 000 acres; and (iii) Benefits that are directly related to agriculture, including rural communities, that are at least 20 percent of the total benefits of the project. Funds for Watershed Projects:- funds that may be available for watershed projects are subject to the following:- (i) Annual Congressional appropriations; (ii) State and national resource priorities; (iii) Acquisition of land and water rights, permits; (iv) Local funding established for specific project measures; (v) Completion of structural, agronomic, and vegetative designs for project measures; (vi) NRCS and the project sponsor approval of an Operation and Maintenance Agreement involving the measures to be installed. See also PL 566, and Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954.

WATERSHED DEGRADATION = ДЕГРАДАЦИЯ ВОДОСБОРА (или ДЕГРАДАЦИЯ ВОДОРАЗДЕЛА) – Watershed Degradation is a marked deterioration in the hydrological behavior of a river system which reduces the potential of land and water by causing a water flow of inferior quality, quantity and timing.

WATERSHED PLANS = ПЛАНЫ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВОДОСБОРОВ – The US Watershed Plans are the plans to coordinate investigation of the physical, environmental, social, and economic conditions specific to a watershed. The plans display the benefits and opportunities for conservation, development, and management of land, water, and related resources. / сохранение (conservation).

WATERSHED PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ВОДОСБОРОВ – Watershed Protection is a combination of complementary practices of land treatment and structural works to maintain or improve total yield, quality, stability of flow of surface and subsurface water, and to prevent damage and loss due to excessive and uncontrolled runoff, flooding, salination, and siltation.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT OF 1954 = АКТ О ЗАЩИТЕ ВОДОСБОРА И ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ НАВОДНЕНИЙ ОТ 1954 – The US Watershed Protection And Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-566) (16 USC §§ 1001-1009):- signed into law August 04, 1954, and amended in 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1972, 1977, 1981, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1996, and 2002. The Natural Resources Conservation Serviceadministers watershed projects for the USDA under this Act. These projects help urban and rural communities, tribal governments, and other federal agencies protect, improve, and develop the water and land resources of watersheds of up to 250 000 acres. Benefits include reduced erosion, siltation, and flooding; improved water quality; increased water supply; recharge of groundwater reservoirs; and improved fish and wildlife resources. See also PL 566. / сохранение (conservation).

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ВОДОСБОРОВ – The US Watershed Rehabilitation Program is a program authorized by the Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000 (Sec. 313) to provide cost-sharing for the rehabilitation of aging small watershed structures. Local communities have constructed more than 11 000 small flood control dams in 47 states since 1948, with assistance from the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Small watershed projects provide flood control, municipal and irrigation water supply, recreation, erosion control, water quality improvement, wetland development, and wildlife habitat enhancement on more than 130 million acres across the country. Many of these dams are approaching the end of their designed life. Under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 2505) both mandatory and discretionary funding for the program was authorized. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов.

WATER SOFTENER = УМЯГЧИТЕЛЬ ВОДЫ (или ВОДОУМЯГЧИТЕЛЬ) – Water Softener is a chemical compound added to the rinse water or to the soap and the rinse water if the water is very hard. Its purpose is to prevent the formation of soap film that tends to gray the fabric. Water Softener removes hardness ($CaCO_3$) from water through an ion exchange of sodium with calcium and magnesium. Water Softener:- device for removing calcium and magnesium from water; water so treated will not form insoluble scale in pipes and tanks and will not form a precipitate with soaps or interfere with other cleaners. Water softeners usually consist of zeolite or an ion-exchange resin in a tank connected directly into the water system. The zeolite or resin contains sodium ions that change places with the calcium and magnesium ions dissolved in the water. When the zeolite or resin becomes exhausted (when most of its exchangeable sodium is replaced with calcium and magnesium), it can be regenerated by washing with a strong solution of common salt, which removes the calcium and magnesium and replaces them once again by sodium. Indispensable in many industries, water-softening units are also used in homes in a number of countries.

WATERS OF THE US = ВОДЫ США – Waters Of The US:- the territorial seas; coastal and inland waters, lakes, rivers, and streams that are navigable waters of the United States (US), including adjacent wetlands; tributaries to navigable waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands (man-made non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land are not considered to be tributaries); interstate waters and their tributaries, including adjacent wetlands; all other waters of the United States such as isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, prairie potholes, and other waters that are not part of a tributary system to interstate waters or to navigable waters of the United States, the degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate commerce.

WATER SOLUBILITY = РАСТВОРИМОСТЬ В ВОДЕ – Water Solubility is the maximum concentration of a chemical compound which can result when it is dissolved in water. If a substance is water soluble it can very readily disperse through the environment.

WATER SOLUBLE FIBER = ВОДОРАСТВОРИМОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Water Soluble Fiber is a food fiber (e.g., Oat fiber, Barley fiber, Carob fiber, Soybean fiber, Guar gum fiber) that dissolves in water. It apparently absorbs low-density lipoproteins (LDLP) in the intestine, before the fiber passes from the body; plus it inhibits absorption of LDLP by the body's intestinal walls due to increasing the viscosity of the intestine's contents. Those two effects thus lower the amount of 'bad' cholesterol (i.e. LDLP can lead to hardening/blockage of arteries) in the body and thereby coronary heart disease (CHD). Additional to those two effects, water soluble fiber also absorbs/binds bile acid and causes it to be excreted along with that water soluble fiber. That helps to lower cholesterol levels in the body (bloodstream), because the liver synthesizes ('manufactures') more bile acids (to replace those absorbed & removed by the fiber) from cholesterol. / Водорастворимое Волокно:- растворимые в воде овсяные, ячменные, рожковые и соевые волокна.

WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMP = ТЕПЛОВОЙ НАСОС С ВОДОЙ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ИСТОЧНИКА – Water Source Heat Pump is a type of (geothermal) heat pump that uses well (ground) or surface water as a heat source. Water has a more stable seasonal temperature than air thus making for a more efficient heat source.

WATER SPOTS = ВОДЯНЫЕ ПЯТНА (или ВОДНЫЕ ПЯТНА) – Water Spots:- usually caused by wet fabric being allowed to remain too long before drying:- color migrates leaving blotchy spots. Machinery defects, and namely – Pressing Equipment. Water Spot:- an unwanted pale area in a piece-dyed fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by contamination with water prior to tinting or dyeing on a pad mangle, which results in a reduction of uptake of dye liquor. Water Spots:- caused by leaks in pressing unit or improper steam. Water Spots:- Garment:- woman's iridescent taffeta dress; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 160 x 68; (ii) Warp:- 100/40 bright viscose rayon dyed blue; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon (while). Complaint:- the dress became stained from water spots. Analysis:- laboratory tests confirmed the fact that water spots stained this fabric and tiiat dry-cleaning solvents did not eliminate the stains.

Analysis disclosed the fact that the garment was made of gray goods in which the warp sizing had not been removed, in order that, without finishing, the goods might present a stiff effect. The warp sizing, being water-soluble, was partially dissolved when it came into contact with water (as it would from any water-containing liquid – fruit juices, soft drinks, milk, etc). At the same time, the wretted warp yarns shrank when wet, producing a puckered effect, as w r ell as a spotted area. Similar iridescent taffeta fabrics made of cellulose acetate rayon warps and viscose-rayon filling, cross-dyed in the piece, did not present this problem, because they contained no water-soluble stiffener. The type of fabric used in the stained garment could have been dry-cleaned, if handled very carefully, but wet cleaning would so alter the hand and appearance that it could be employed only at the owner's risk. / Уточина:- 150/40 . развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект от машинного оборудования. Пятна От Высохших Капель Воды (water spot):- порок заключительной отделки ткани; нежелательный светлый участок в куске окрашенной ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван уменьшением поглощения красильного раствора.

WATERSPOUT = ВОДЯНОЙ СМЕРЧ (или ВОДНЫЙ СМЕРЧ) – Waterspout:- a small-diameter column of rapidly swirling air in contact with a water surface. Waterspouts are almost always produced by a swiftly growing cumulus cloud. They may assume many shapes and often occur in a series, called a Waterspout Family, produced by the same upward-moving air current. Waterspouts are closely related to other atmospheric phenomena such as tornadoes, whirlwinds, and fire storms. It is only in recent years that some of the workings of waterspouts have been unraveled, though waterspouts have been known and remarked upon since ancient times. For much of history, they have been subjects of mystery, speculation, and fear. A few intense waterspouts have caused deaths when they moved inland over populated areas, and they certainly constitute a threat to small craft; however, there are few authentic cases of large ships being destroyed by a spout. The superstition that firing a cannonball or other projectile into a spout can 'break it up' has no scientific foundation. Contrary to popular opinion, a waterspout does not 'suck up' water to great heights, though it may lift the water level a meter or so at its point of contact with the surface. It is suspected, but remains unproven, that waterspouts sometimes draw fish and frogs into its vortex and then drop them onto land, thus accounting for the reported falls of such objects. Modern scientific interest in waterspouts began with the appearance of a particularly large and persistent spout on August 19, 1896, off the coast of Massachusetts, where thousands of vacationers and several scientists observed it. Its height was estimated to be 1 095 meters (3 593 feet, or almost 0.7 mile) and its width, 256 meters (840 feet) at the crest, 43 meters (141 feet) at the center, and 73 meters (240 feet) at the base. The shroud of spray surrounding the central funnel was about 200 meters (656 feet) wide near the water surface and 120 meters (394 feet) high. The spout's circulation persisted for at least 35 minutes, as the visible funnel disappeared and re-formed three times. Most waterspouts are smaller than this one, with much shorter lives. This exceptional spout is an example of one that apparently was spawned by thunderstorm-squall conditions similar to those that produce tornadoes over land. There is much confusion in classifying waterspouts. For many years, they were called Tornadoes Over Water, a definition still in wide use. However, as tornado researchers have learned more about atmospheric vortices, it has become clear that several mechanisms can give rise to a strong vortex pendant from a cloud (see Tornado for a discussion of vortex formation). All of these mechanisms require the following elements:- warm, moist, unstable air rising and being replaced at the surface by horizontal convergence of the surrounding air; a rapidly growing cloud aloft; and sufficient rotation in the atmosphere that can be localized and concentrated to produce a vortex. Most waterspouts closely resemble weak tornadoes, some of which are called Landspouts because of this similarity. The rotation occurs at low levels in the atmosphere, so the resulting vortex does not extend very far up into the cloud. Indeed, the rotation is not often detectable by radar, another indication that waterspouts are a phenomenon largely confined to the region below cloud base. Observations from aircraft indicate that most waterspouts have a five-stage life cycle:- (i) the dark-spot stage, with a circular, raised patch of water marking the point of contact of the vortex core with the water surface; (ii) the spiral-pattern stage, where a spiral is made visible by differences in waves on the water surface; (iii) the spray-ring stage, where the dark spot is surrounded by a sheath of water droplets ripped from the water surface by the swirling winds; (iv) the mature or spray-vortex stage, where both the spray vortex and the funnel cloud are at their maximum size and intensity; and (v) the decay stage, where the waterspout dissipates. The main visible feature of a waterspout – the classic inverted cone or funnel – consists mostly of freshwater droplets produced locally by condensation of water vapor. The funnel appears to develop downward from the base of the parent cloud, reaching toward the water surface. The condensation funnel usually appears toward the end of stage 2, as the spiral pattern in the surface water waves wraps tightly around the dark spot marking the center of the vortex. Frequently the descent of the condensation funnel is followed by the rising of the spray ring from the turbulent water surrounding the dark spot. This sheath often surrounds the lower portion of the funnel. Funnel diameters range from a few meters to 100 meters (328 feet) or more. In recent years, efforts have been made to measure the wind speeds in waterspouts. Most researchers have used small airplanes or helicopters to get close to their subjects. By filming or videotaping the swirling condensation funnel or spray sheath, they have been able to track the movement of cloud tag and small clumps of droplets using photogrammetric techniques (measuring the speed of objects recorded on film and assuming that the objects are moving at the same velocity as the wind). Doppler lidar, a device similar to radar but using light rather than radio waves, has also been used to measure winds in waterspouts. The consensus of these measurements indicates these vortices have winds in the range 15 to 85 meters per second (49 to 279 feet per second), with most spouts having their maximum winds toward the low end of this range. On the Fujita Scale of tornado intensity, most waterspouts would thus rate as F0. That is, almost all waterspouts have intensities similar that those of weak tornadoes. Measurements of the forward speeds of waterspouts are scarce. Estimates vary from a few kilometers per hour to as high as 64 to 80 km per hour (40 to 50 miles per hour). Many waterspouts leave a narrow spiral wake of disturbed water as they move along; how this wake, or tail, forms remains unknown. Waterspouts are most common between late spring and early fall, but they may appear at any time of the year or of the day or night. Lifetimes of typical waterspouts average 5 to 10 minutes, but occasionally a large waterspout may persist for up to one hour. The worldwide distribution of waterspouts is difficult to determine because most of them occur over oceans, so their detection depends on chance observations from coasts or from ships or airplanes. They are most frequent over tropical and subtropical waters during the warm season. To form, waterspouts require warm surface water in addition to the necessary atmospheric conditions discussed above. Many waterspouts have been observed over the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Florida and the Bahamas, and over the Gulf Stream. Indeed, more are reported in the lower Florida Keys than in any other place in the world. Waterspouts are also reported frequently off the west coast of Africa near the Equator and off the coasts of China and Japan. Though they are uncommon at higher latitudes, they have also appeared in places such as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, on the Great Lakes, and near Seattle, Washington. / Смерч – атмосферный вихрь, возникающий в грозовом облаке и затем распространяющийся в виде тёмного рукава или хобота по направлению к поверхности суши или моря; в верхней части имеет воронкообразное расширение, сливающееся с облаками. Когда смерч опускается до земной поверхности, нижняя часть его тоже становится расширенной, похожей на опрокинутую воронку. Высота смерча может достигать 800–1 500 метров (м). Воздух в нём вращается обычно против часовой стрелки, причём одновременно он поднимается по спирали вверх, втягивая пыль или воду; скорость вращения – несколько десятков м в секунду (сек). В связи с тем, что внутри вихря давление воздуха уменьшается, там происходит конденсация водяного пара; это вместе со втянутой частью облака, пылью и водой делает смерч видимым. Диаметр смерча над морем измеряется десятками м, над сушей – сотнями м. Смерч возникает обычно в тёплом секторе циклона, чаще перед холодным фронтом и движется в том же направлении, в котором перемещается циклон (скорость перемещения 10–20 м/сек). За время своего существования смерч проходит путь длиной 40–

60 километров (км). Образование смерча связано с особо сильной неустойчивостью стратификации атмосферы. Смерч сопровождается грозой, дождём, градом и, если достигает поверхности земли, почти всегда производит большие разрушения, всасывая в себя воду и предметы, встречающиеся на его пути, поднимая их высоко вверх и перенося на значительные расстояния. Смерч на море представляет большую опасность для судов. Смерчи над сушей иногда называют Тромбами, в США их называют Торнадо.

WATER SUPPLIER = ПОСТАВЩИК ВОДЫ – Water Supplier is a person who owns or operates a public water system.

WATER SUPPLY = ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ВОДЫ (или ВОДООБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ, или ВОДОСНАБЖЕНИЕ, или ОБВОДНЕНИЕ) – Water Supply:- available water provided to fulfill a particular need; if the need is domestic, industrial, or agricultural, the water must fulfill both quality and quantity requirements. Water supplies can be obtained by numerous types of water resources projects, such as wells, dams, or reservoirs. See also Water Resource. / Водоснабжение – совокупность мероприятий по обеспечению водой различных потребителей – населения, промышленных предприятий и других. Комплекс инженерных сооружений и устройств, осуществляющих водоснабжение (в том числе получение воды из природных источников, её очистку, транспортирование и подачу потребителям), называемых Системой Водоснабжения или Водопроводом. Водоснабжение – совокупность мероприятий по обеспечению водой различных её потребителей – населения, промышленных предприятий, транспорта и других (смотрите Водопотребление). Комплекс инженерных сооружений, осуществляющих задачи водоснабжения, называется Системой Водоснабжения или Водопроводом. Все современные системы водоснабжения населённых мест являются централизованными:- каждая из них обеспечивает водой большую группу потребителей. В зависимости от назначения обслуживаемых объектов современные водопроводы подразделяются на коммунальные и производственные (промышленные или сельскохозяйственные). Наиболее крупные потребители воды – предприятия металлургической, химической, нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности, а также ТЭС. Некоторые мероприятия, связанные с использованием воды, по своей классификации не относятся к водоснабжению. Например, подача воды для полива сельскохозяйственных полей представляет собой специальную отрасль водного хозяйства – орошение, подача воды по турбинам ГЭС относится к гидроэнергетике. Для целей водоснабжения используются природные источники воды:- поверхностные – открытые водоёмы (реки, водохранилища, озёра, моря) и подземные (грунтовые и артезианские воды и родники). Для нужд населения наиболее пригодны подземные воды. Однако для снабжения водой больших населённых мест подземных источников часто оказывается недостаточно, а получение из них значительного количества воды экономически невыгодно. Поэтому для водоснабжения крупных городов и промышленных объектов используют преимущественно поверхностные источники пресной воды. Для получения воды из природных источников, её очистки в соответствии с нуждами потребителей и для подачи к местам потребления служат следующие сооружения:- водоприёмные сооружения (смотрите Водозаборное Сооружение); насосные станции первого подъёма, подающие воду к местам её очистки; очистные сооружения; сборные резервуары чистой воды; насосные станции второго или последующих подъёмов, подающие очищенную воду в город или на промышленные предприятия; водоводы и водопроводные сети, служащие для подачи воды потребителям. Общая схема водоснабжения может видоизменяться в зависимости от конкретных условий. Если, например, вода источника не требует очистки, из схемы выпадают очистные и связанные с ними сооружения. При расположении источника на более высоких отметках, чем снабжаемый водой объект, вода может быть подана самотёком, и поэтому нет необходимости в устройстве насосных станций. Расположение водонапорных башен и резервуаров зависит от рельефа местности. В некоторых системах используется несколько источников водоснабжения, что ведёт к увеличению числа основных сооружений. При большой разности отметок на территории объекта иногда устраивают так называемое Зонное Водоснабжение, то есть отдельные сети для районов города, расположенных на разных отметках, с отдельными насосными станциями. Иногда сооружают повысительные насосные станции, забирающие воду из основной сети города и подающие её в возвышенные районы. Водоприёмные сооружения имеют различное устройство в зависимости от вида источников водоснабжения и местных условий. Для приёма поверхностных вод используются речные, водохранилищные, озёрные, морские водоприёмники. Для приёма подземных вод в зависимости от глубины залегания водоносных пластов применяются трубчатые (буровые) колодцы, горизонтальные водосборы, представляющие собой дренажные трубы или галереи, укладываемые в пределах водоносного пласта. Родниковые воды собираются при помощи каптажных сооружений (каменных резервуаров, приёмных камер и других), располагаемых в месте наиболее интенсивного выхода родниковой воды. Вода поднимается из подземных источников в большинстве случаев центробежными насосами. Весьма эффективны погружные насосы, опускаемые под уровень воды в колодец вместе с электродвигателем, заключённым в водонепроницаемый кожух. При использовании артезианских (напорных) вод после сооружения колодца уровень воды в нём устанавливается над водоносным пластом. Иногда давление в пласте столь велико, что вода самоизливается из колодца на поверхность земли. Для городских водопроводов, использующих подземные воды, обычно сооружают группу колодцев. Вода из них поступает в сборный резервуар и оттуда подаётся потребителям насосной станцией. Шахтные колодцы применяют при относительно неглубоком залегании подземных вод. В зависимости от глубины шахтных колодцев подъём воды из них может быть осуществлён обычными или погружными насосами. В системах водоснабжения населённых мест водоприёмные сооружения всех типов включаются в зону санитарной охраны. Насосные станции современных систем водоснабжения оборудуются, как правило, центробежными насосами с электрическим приводом, а также регулирующей, предохранительной и контрольно-измерительной аппаратурой. Многие насосные станции имеют телеуправление и полностью автоматизированы. Очистные сооружения обрабатывают природную воду с целью придания ей качеств, соответствующих требованиям потребителей (смотрите Водоочистка). Очищенная вода подаётся к объекту по водоводам и разводится по его территории водопроводной сетью. К уличной сети присоединяются домовые ответвления, по которым вода вводится в здания. Внутри зданий устраивается сеть внутреннего водопровода, подводящая воду к точкам её разбора через различные водоразборные устройства (краны). В благоустроенных жилых домах и в некоторых общественных зданиях устраиваются также системы, снабжающие потребителей горячей водой (смотрите Горячее Водоснабжение). В производственных зданиях вода подводится к различным технологическим агрегатам, машинам, аппаратам, котлам и так далее. Разбор воды осуществляется частично и из наружной (уличной) сети через водоразборные колонки (краны). Подача воды для тушения пожаров осуществляется из наружных пожарных гидрантов, располагаемых на уличной сети. Внутренние пожарные краны устанавливаются в общественных и производственных зданиях, а также в жилых домах выше 11 этажей. Для промышленных предприятий (в определённых условиях) применяют так называемые Оборотные Системы Водоснабжения, а также системы с последовательным использованием воды. Оборотные системы служат для предотвращения нерационального использования природных вод и их загрязнения. В таких системах воду после надлежащей обработки (охлаждения или осветления) снова подают потребителям. Для охлаждения воды в оборотных системах применяются градирни, бассейны брызгальные, охладительные пруды. При этом из источника подаётся вода только для восполнения её потерь при охлаждении и безвозвратных её расходов в производстве. Таким образом, количество воды, забираемой из источника, при оборотной системе значительно меньше, чем при обычной прямоточной системе. Это позволяет иногда использовать природный источник, который при прямоточной системе был бы недостаточным для данного

потребителя. Системы с последовательным использованием воды применяют в тех случаях, когда вода, сбрасываемая одним производственным потребителем, может употребляться другим. Это также уменьшает количество воды, которое надо забирать из источника водоснабжения. Вследствие значительного роста водопотребления в населённых местах (в результате роста числа жителей, а также при наличии всех видов благоустройства) и промышленности в некоторых районах местные природные источники оказываются недостаточными для удовлетворения потребностей в воде. В такие районы вода подаётся из удалённых источников. Так, одним из источников водоснабжения Москвы является Река Волга, из которой вода поступает по каналу на расстояние 128 километров (км); в центральные районы Донбасса вода подводится каналом и водоводами на расстояние 130 км. Санитарный Надзор:- качество подаваемой населению воды (на всём пути её транспортирования от водопроводной станции до потребителя) подвергается строгому санитарному контролю. Санитарный надзор, осуществляемый районными и городскими санэпидстанциями, распространяется на все системы хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения населённых мест и другие системы, подающие воду питьевого качества. Органами Государственного Санитарного Надзора в бывшем СССР утверждено ‘Положение о проектировании зон санитарной охраны централизованного водоснабжения и водных источников’, обязательное для всех организаций, проектирующих и строящих системы водоснабжения, и для всех водопроводных предприятий. На территории, входящей в зону санитарной охраны, устанавливается режим, обеспечивающий надёжную защиту источника водоснабжения от загрязнения и сохранение требуемых качеств воды. Проект зон санитарной охраны составляет неотъемлемую часть каждого проекта водоснабжения, без которой он не может быть утверждён. История водоснабжения насчитывает несколько тысячелетий. Ещё в Древнем Египте для получения подземных вод строились весьма глубокие колодцы, оборудованные простейшими механизмами для подъёма воды, использовались гончарные, деревянные и даже металлические (медные и свинцовые) трубы. В античном Риме имелись уже довольно крупные централизованные системы водоснабжения; сохранились акведуки, служившие для перехода самотёчных водопроводных каналов через овраги и долины. При раскопках в Новгороде был обнаружен водопровод из деревянных труб, время постройки которого относится к концу XI – началу XII веков. Имеются сведения о самотёчном водопроводе из гончарных труб, построенном в Грузии в XIII веке. В XV веке был сооружён родниковый водопровод для Московского Кремля. В первой половине XVIII века были построены водопроводные сооружения в Петербурге, Петергофе, Царском Селе. В 1804 закончено сооружение первого Московского (Мытищинского) водопровода, а в 1861 – Петербургского городского водопровода. В 1902 вступил в действие новый водопровод Москвы с приёмом воды из Москвы Реки у Деревни Рублёво. Всего в дореволюционной России централизованные системы водоснабжения имелись в 215 городах (около 20% общего их числа). За годы Советской власти водоснабжение получило большое развитие как по числу водопроводов и протяжённости водопроводных линий, так и по количеству воды, подаваемой населению и другим потребителям. К 1968 в СССР число городов, имеющих централизованное водоснабжение, составляло 1 600, а рабочих посёлков – 2 520, протяжённость водопроводных линий выросла в 34 раза, а общее количество подаваемой в городские водопроводы воды – приблизительно в 40 раз. Обводнение – обеспечение водой безводных и маловодных районов путём освоения местных ресурсов воды и переброски её по каналам и трубопроводам с других территорий. При обводнении строят различные водозаборные сооружения, водохранилища, каналы, водопроводы, водопойные пункты и тому подобное. В бывшем СССР из общей площади 291 миллион гектаров (га) пастбищ, используемых сельским хозяйством, в 1984 было обводнено около 190 миллионов га. Обводнение развито также в Австралии, Новой Зеландии, США и других. Обводнение – комплекс мероприятий, главным образом гидротехнических, проводимых в безводных и маловодных районах для обеспечения их водой. Обводнение – первый этап строительства систем водоснабжения и орошения в местах, где нет водных источников или они малодебитны, либо имеют непригодную воду. При обводнении в первую очередь осваивают местные водные ресурсы (подземные воды, реки, озёра, атмосферные осадки), для чего строят водозаборные сооружения (колодцы, каптажи, кяризы, водозаборы на реках и тому подобное), водохранилища для аккумулирования местного стока, регулирующие водохранилища на реках и другое. Если они недостаточны, отсутствуют или неравномерно распределены на местности, то выявляют внешние водные источники, из которых воду по каналам и трубопроводам обводнительных систем подают на обводняемую территорию и распределяют по ней. Состав обводнительных мероприятий зависит от хозяйственного использования обводняемой территории. При обводнении пастбищ строят шахтные и трубчатые колодцы, водоёмы с водопойными пунктами. В районах богарного земледелия для снабжения хозяйств водой сооружают групповые водопроводы, которые совмещают функции обводнительных и водоснабжающих сооружений. На территории, где имеются возможности для развития выборочного орошения (в основном в районах возделывания овощных и кормовых культур), строят обводнительно-оросительной системы:- по обводнительным каналам воду подают для водоснабжения и полива. В бывшем СССР проводили большие работы по обводнению. Площадь обводнённых пастбищ к 1974 составила более 220 миллионов гектаров (га) (общая площадь нуждающихся в обводнении пастбищ – около 300 миллионов га; 58 миллионов га обводнено в 1956–1960, 44 миллиона га – в 1961–65, 33 миллиона га – в 1966–1970), в том числе в Казахстане более 110 миллионов га, в Средней Азии более 60 миллионов га. Для ценных пастбищ (горных и других) используют водопроводы; протяжённость их свыше 4 300 километров (км) (по данным на 1972), наиболее крупные на Кавказе и в Средней Азии. Водопровод на пастбищах Джейранчёль (Азербайджанская ССР) обводнял около 200 тысяч га, обеспечивая водой 400 000 овец и 20 000 голов крупного рогатого скота. Групповые водопроводы распространены в Казахстане, Сибири, на Кавказе в Крыму. Например, Ишимский групповой сельскохозяйственный водопровод (Казахстан) охватывал 2.2 миллиона га безводных земель, подавал воду в 195 поселков:- протяжённость его водоводов 1 750 км. Обводнительно-оросительные системы были построены на Северном Кавказе, Юге Украины, в Прикаспийской Низменности; наиболее крупные:- Терско-Кумская (площадь обводнения 1.3 миллиона га, орошения 53 тысячи га), Правоегорлыкская (соответственно 1.5 миллиона га и 32 тысячи га), Кубань-Калаусская (300 тысяч га и 198 тысяч га). В 9-й пятилетке (1971–75) сооружались обводнительно-оросительные системы в зонах Терско-Кумского, Северо-Крымского и Каракумского Каналов, всего должно было быть обводнено 41 миллион га пастбищ. За рубежом обводнительные работы проводят в США, Австралии и других странах.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ВОДОСНАБЖЕНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ПОДАЧИ ВОДЫ) – Water-Supply System:- arrangement for transporting water from areas of abundance to an area of shortage. This includes works for the collection, transmission, treatment, storage, and distribution of water for homes, commercial establishments, industry, and irrigation, as well as for such public needs as fire fighting and street flushing. There is much archaeological evidence to indicate that ancient peoples were concerned with their water supply. Wells were sufficient for small communities, and rivers provided enough water for civilizations along the Tigris and Euphrates, the Nile, and the Indus rivers; but as populations grew, wells had to be dug deeper, and water had to be brought in from more distant sources. These ancient systems included storage reservoirs at water sources, canals and aqueducts for water conveyance to points of use, and water-distribution systems. Highly advanced systems appeared about 2500 BC and reached their peak in the system supplying ancient Rome. The outstanding features of this system were the 11 aqueducts totalling 359 miles (578 kilometers) in length – of which 30 mi were supported on stone arches – that delivered some 50 000 000 gallons (189 000 000 liters) of water to the city daily. The water was distributed from large storage cisterns to public fountains and baths by an elaborate system of lead pipes. During the Middle Ages, water supplies were largely neglected, and epidemics caused by waterborne organisms

were common. In the XVII and XVIII centuries, distribution systems utilizing cast-iron pipes, aqueducts, and pumps were installed in London and Paris. During the XIX century the pollution of most water supplies became so serious that slow-sand filtration was initiated; and by the end of the century the realization that diseases could be transmitted by water led to the use of sterilizing chemicals, usually chlorine compounds. Water sources for modern supply systems include wells, rivers, lakes, and man-made reservoirs. When points of use are near sources, direct intake can be used. Offshore intakes are sometimes built in lakes to obtain water of better quality and to avoid freezing problems in winter. Reservoirs are formed usually by constructing dams near the collection point of mountain-water runoff or across rivers. Dams provide a way of regulating water collection and flow so that the supply remains constant. Modern aqueducts – comprising canals, closed tunnels, and large pipelines – deliver water by means of gravity in some cases, but usually some method of pressurization is used. After the water reaches collection points it is normally given some kind of treatment to improve its quality to a usable level. Most important is the purification process, which destroys harmful bacteria and deactivates viruses. Liquid chlorine is the most common chemical used in modern treatment plants and is usually applied before other treatment and as a final treatment before distribution. In some plants, ozone and ultraviolet light are used as disinfectants. Water-treatment works employ a variety of other treatment processes, which include long-period storage, aeration, coagulation, sedimentation, softening, and filtration; these processes are used in varying combinations, depending primarily on the characteristics of the water but also on its intended use. Long-period storage, usually in reservoirs or setting basins, gives particulates a chance to settle out, and filtration through beds of fine sand or through crushed anthracite coal can trap the suspended matter. Different chemical additives cause particles to coagulate and thus to settle. Aeration mixes air with water either by spraying the water into the air or by forcing small air bubbles through the water and is used primarily to reduce unpleasant odors and tastes. Softening is the process of removing calcium and magnesium from the water either by chemical precipitation or by ion exchange. In parts of the world where there is little or no fresh water, plants that desalt seawater, wastewater, and highly mineralized groundwater have been constructed. The methods used to remove salt from water include distillation, in which salt water is evaporated and fresh water is condensed; crystallization, where salt water is frozen in such a way that salt-free ice is formed and then thawed; and a membrane process, where the membrane filters the salt ions from the water. The first large desalting plant was built in Kuwait in 1949. Subsequent technological advances have allowed for larger, more efficient plants to be built. One plant near Tijuana, Mexico, has a daily capacity of 7 500 000 gal. After treatment, water is pumped either directly into the distribution system or to an elevated storage location, such as a water tank. For adequate distribution, water systems must operate under pressure. In some cases, the gravity drop of water from its elevated storage location provides enough pressure; otherwise, it is supplied by a pumping station. Adequate pressures range between 30 and 100 pounds per square inch (2 and 7 kilograms per square centimeter). Many communities base water-pressure requirements on what is thought to be adequate to fight fires, where pressures of up to 75 pounds per square inch are sometimes necessary. Materials used in transporting water to homes and industries include pipes of cast iron, steel, concrete, and asbestos cement. Meters record water usage at the site of consumption, and charges are levied to help pay for operation and maintenance of the system. Water Supply System:- the collection, treatment, storage and distribution of potable water from source to consumer. A Water Supply System is a system for the collection, transmission, treatment, storage and distribution of water from source to consumers, for example, homes, commercial establishments, industry, irrigation facilities and public agencies for water-related activities (fire-fighting, street flushing and so forth).

WATER TABLE = УРОВЕНЬ ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД (или ЗЕРКАЛО ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД) – Water Table is the upper limit of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water. See also Soil. Water Table is the level of ground water. Water Table:- also called Groundwater Table, upper level of an underground surface in which the soil or rocks are permanently saturated with water. The water table separates the groundwater zone that lies below it from the capillary fringe, or zone of aeration, that lies above it. The water table fluctuates both with the seasons and from year to year because it is affected by climatic variations and by the amount of precipitation used by vegetation. It also is affected by withdrawing excessive amounts of water from wells or by recharging them artificially. See also Aquifer. Water Table is the upper surface of ground water and the level below it where the soil is saturated with water. Watertable:- upper surface of groundwater, below which the layers of soil, rock, sand or gravel are saturated with water.

WATERTIGHT = ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ (или НЕПРОМОКАЕМОЕ) – Watertight:- capable of keeping out water.

WATER TRANSPORTATION = ВОДНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА (или ПЕРЕВОЗКА ВОДНЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ) – Water Transportation includes establishments engaged in freight or passenger transportation on the open seas or inland waters, and establishments that provide incidental services such as lighterage, towing, and canal operation. Also includes excursion, sightseeing, water taxis, and cargo handling.

WATER TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT = ВОДНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА ГРУЗОВ – Water Transportation Of Freight (not elsewhere classified):- establishments primarily engaged in transporting freight on all inland waterways, including the intracoastal waterways on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

WATER TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS = ВОДНАЯ ПЕРЕВОЗКА ПАССАЖИРОВ – Water Transportation Of Passengers (not elsewhere classified):- establishments primarily engaged in furnishing water transportation of passengers, not elsewhere classified, such as airboats (swamp buggy rides), excursion boat operations, and sightseeing boats.

WATER TREATMENT = ВОДОПОДГОТОВКА (или ОБРАБОТКА ВОДЫ, или ОЧИСТКА ВОДЫ) – Water Treatment refers to:- (1) (prior to first use) process to render water withdrawn from any source suitable for first use; and (2) Waste-water treatment by mechanical, biological and advanced procedures.

WATER TUBE = ВОДЯНОЙ ПАТРУБОК (или КИПЯТИЛЬНАЯ ТРУБА, или ВОДОПРОВОДНАЯ ТРУБА) – Water Tube is a tube in a boiler having the water and steam on the inside and heat applied to the outside.

WATER TURBINE = ВОДЯНАЯ ТУРБИНА (или ГИДРОТУРБИНА) – Water Turbine is a turbine that uses water pressure to rotate its blades; the primary types are the Pelton wheel, for high heads (pressure); the Francis turbine, for low to medium heads; and the Kaplan for a wide range of heads. Primarily used to power an electric generator. / ковшовая турбина Пэлтона (Pelton); радиально-осевая турбина Фрэнсиса (Francis); поворотно-лопастная турбина Каплэна (Kaplan).

WATER USE = ВОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ (или ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВОДАМИ) – So What Do ‘Water Use’ And ‘Water Consumption’ Mean? Water Use describes the total amount of water withdrawn from its source to be used. Measures of water usage help evaluate the level of demand from industrial, agricultural, and domestic users. For example, a manufacturing plant might require 10 000 gallons of freshwater a day for cooling, running, or cleaning its equipment. Even if the plant returns 95 percent of that water to the watershed, the plant needs all 10 000 gallons to operate. Water Consumption is the portion of water use that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn. Consumption occurs when water is lost into the atmosphere through evaporation or incorporated into a product or plant (such as a corn stalk) and is no longer available for reuse. Water consumption is particularly relevant when analyzing water scarcity and the impact of human activities on water availability. For example, irrigated agriculture accounts for 70 percent of water use worldwide and almost 50 percent of that is lost, either evaporated into the atmosphere or transpired through plant leaves.

Water Consumption And Use Both Need To Be Measured:- Understanding both water use and consumption is critical to evaluating water stress. Measures of water usage indicate the level of competition and dependency on water resources. For example, domestic water use per capita in Qatar is one of the highest in the world, due in part to the free supply of water to Qatari nationals and limited rainfall. Although most of that use is non-consumptive, in an emergency, the country would only have enough water for 48 hours. Additionally, water is rarely returned to a watershed in perfect condition after being used by industry, agriculture, and other users, and change in quality contributes to water stress levels. Water consumption estimates, on the other hand, help gauge the impact of water use on downstream water availability and are essential to evaluating water shortages and scarcity at the watershed level, including impacts to aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, a holistic understanding of water stress requires analysis of both the total use and consumption of water. A Holistic Understanding Of Water Stress:- WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas accounts for the impact of both water use and consumption by using a baseline water stress indicator. (World Resources Institute (WRI); headquartered in Washington, DC, The United States of America.) Baseline water stress measures total annual water use from municipal, industrial, and agricultural sectors expressed as a percent of the total annual available water after all upstream water consumption has been subtracted. By acknowledging both total water usage and consumption, Aqueduct users can rely on the baseline water stress indicator to evaluate overall freshwater demand and availability in specific watersheds. Already, more than 1.4 billion people live in river basins where the use of water exceeds the minimum recharge levels. In the next 12 years, water withdrawals in developing countries are predicted to increase by 50 percent. Measuring water usage and consumption is critically important for identifying areas that are at risk of water scarcity and excessive competition amongst users. After all, in order to prevent or manage water risk, we must first fully understand it. See also Water Consumption Water Use refers to use of water by agriculture, industry, energy production and households, including in-stream uses such as fishing, recreation, transportation and waste disposal. Domestic Water Use:- of course some of the most important uses for water are at our homes. Domestic water use is water used for indoor and outdoor household purposes – all the things you do at home:- drinking, preparing food, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, brushing your teeth, watering the yard and garden, and even washing the dog. Water generally gets to our homes in one of two ways. Either it is delivered by a city/county water department (or maybe from a private company), or people supply their own water, normally from a well. Water delivered to homes is called Public-Supplied Deliveries' and water that people supply themselves is called Self Supplied, and is almost always from groundwater. The majority of America's population gets their water delivered from a public-supply system. This makes sense, as America's population now largely live in urban centers. The trend over the last 70 years is of people moving to urban centers and is reflected in the shrinking numbers of self-supplied people in the Nation. / Водопользование (юридическое), пользование водами (водными объектами), состоящими в исключительной собственности государства. В Советском законодательстве виды водопользования определялись:- целями использования вод (водопользование хозяйственно-питьевое, промышленное, сельскохозяйственное, транспортное, энергетическое и прочее); способом пользования (путём добычи – забора воды источника, пользование водными объектами в качестве водного пути, источника гидроэнергии и тому подобным, а также для сброса в водоёмы сточных вод); техническими условиями (водопользование общее, без применения гидротехнических сооружений или устройств, влияющих на состояние вод, и специальное, с применением таких сооружений или устройств); условиями предоставления водных объектов в пользование (совместное – если водный объект не закреплён за конкретной организацией или лицом, и обособленное – если водный объект предоставлен определённой организации или лицу), а также основаниями возникновения права пользования водами (первичное – если водный объект предоставлен в пользование непосредственно государством, и вторичное – если он предоставлен первичным водопользователем). С учётом приведённой классификации определялся правовой режим различных водных объектов, а также права и обязанности водопользователей. Например, общее водопользование (купание, водопой скота и тому подобное) осуществляется бесплатно и без разрешений государственных органов на всех водоёмах, за исключением изъятых из хозяйственного пользования, состоящих в обособленном пользовании. Для специального водопользования во всех случаях требуется предварительное разрешение государственных органов, в ряде случаев оно может быть возмездным. Все водопользователи вправе пользоваться водами в пределах, предусмотренных законодательством, и в соответствующих случаях – разрешениями государственных органов; они обязаны выполнять требования рационального использования и охраны вод и другое. Наиболее жёсткие требования предъявляются в отношении охраны вод от загрязнения производственными и бытовыми отходами. Правовыми актами установлено, что при проектировании и строительстве предприятий, зданий, сооружений и других хозяйственных объектов должны быть приняты все меры к тому, чтобы исключить сброс в водоёмы загрязнённых сточных вод и других отходов. В этих целях предписано внедрять в производство безводные технологические процессы, повторное использование воды на предприятиях, а также эффективные системы очистки сточных вод. Государственными приёмочным комиссиям было запрещено принимать в эксплуатацию новые и реконструированные предприятия, цехи и агрегаты, деятельность которых не удовлетворяла требованиям охраны водоёмов от загрязнения. Пользование водными объектами для сброса промышленных коммунально-бытовых, дренажных и других сточных вод могло производиться только с разрешения органов по регулированию использования и охране вод после согласования с органами государственного санитарного надзора, охраны рыбных запасов и другими. Сброс сточных вод допускался только, если он не приводил к увеличению содержания в водном объекте загрязняющих веществ свыше установленных норм, и при условии очистки водопользователем сточных вод до установленных специальными органами пределов. Если указанные требования нарушались, сброс сточных вод должен был быть ограничен, приостановлен или запрещён – вплоть до прекращения деятельности отдельных промышленных установок, цехов, предприятий, организаций, учреждений. В случаях, угрожающих здоровью населения, органы государственного санитарного надзора были вправе приостанавливать сброс сточных вод вплоть до прекращения эксплуатации производственных и других объектов с уведомлением об этом органов по регулированию использования и охране вод. Сброс в водные объекты производственных, бытовых и других отходов и отбросов запрещался. Была установлена система требований по водопользованию, касающаяся охраны вод от загрязнения отходами водного транспорта, лесосплава, сельского хозяйства и других. За несоблюдение указанных требований виновные привлекались к дисциплинарной, уголовной или административной ответственности. Смотрите также Государственный Водный Фонд.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ВОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ (или ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ВОДАМИ) – Water Use Efficiency:- (1) expressed in terms of dry matter or harvested portion of the crop produced per unit of water consumed; or (2) ratio of the water used for evapotranspiration, seepage, and percolation to the sum of rainfall and irrigation supply. Water Use Efficiency is a measure of the efficiency of conversion of water into plant products. For Cotton, crop water use efficiency (CWUE) is a measure of lint yield per millimeter of water obtained from stored reserves in the soil, irrigation and rain. Calculation of irrigation efficiency (IE) is similar, but it takes into account water losses in the storage and distribution system.

WATER VAPOR = ВОДЯНОЙ ПАР – Water Vapor is a water in a vaporous form, especially when below boiling temperature and diffused, e.g., in the atmosphere. Water Vapor:- water is constantly cycling through the atmosphere. Water evaporates from the Earth's surface and rises on warm updrafts into the atmosphere. It condenses into clouds, is blown by the wind, and then falls back to the Earth as rain or snow. This cycle is one important way that heat and energy are transferred from the surface of the Earth to the

atmosphere, and transported from one place to another on our planet. Water vapor is also the most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. Heat radiated from Earth's surface is absorbed by water vapor molecules in the lower atmosphere. The water vapor molecules, in turn, radiate heat in all directions. Some of the heat returns to the Earth's surface. Thus, water vapor is a second source of warmth (in addition to sunlight) at the Earth's surface. These maps show the average amount of water vapor in a column of atmosphere in a given month. The units are given in centimeters, which is the equivalent amount of water that could be produced if all the water vapor in the column were to condense. The lowest amounts of water vapor (0 centimeters) appear in white, and the highest amounts (6 centimeters) appear in dark blue. Areas of missing data appear in shades of gray. The maps are based on data collected by the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensor on NASA's Aqua satellite (The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)). The most noticeable pattern in the time series is the influence of seasonal temperature changes and incoming sunlight on water vapor. In the tropics, a band of extremely humid air wobbles north and south of the equator as the seasons change. This band of humidity is part of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, where the easterly trade winds from each hemisphere converge and produce near-daily thunderstorms and clouds. Farther from the equator, water vapor concentrations are high in the hemisphere experiencing summer and low in the one experiencing winter. Another pattern that shows up in the time series is that water vapor amounts over land areas decrease more in winter months than adjacent ocean areas do. This is largely because air temperatures over land drop more in the winter than temperatures over the ocean. Water vapor condenses more rapidly in colder air. Water Vapor is a synonym for steam, usually used to denote steam of low absolute pressure. Water vapor is water that is in the form of a vapor, or gas. It is a part of the water cycle. When liquid water is heated to boiling point, 100 degrees Celsius (212 F), it turns into vapor. Water vapor can also be produced directly from ice; this is called Sublimation. Steam is water vapor, but clouds are liquid water. Water vapor affects weather conditions. Water vapor is found in most of the air. In the cold, breathing out causes the water vapor in the breath to freeze. Water vapor weighs less than air, thus slightly reduces the lift produced by an aircraft wing. Water vapour is transparent. The small droplets that look white like mist are actually liquid. Water vapour is a big cause of the greenhouse effect. Water vapor is invisible but when it condenses it makes visible water. See also Steam, Sublimation, and Vapor. / Водяной Пар, газообразное состояние воды. Водяной пар получают в процессе парообразования (испарения) при нагревании воды в паровых котлах, испарителях и других теплообменных аппаратах. Водяной пар служит рабочим телом в паросиловых установках, теплоносителем в системах вентиляции, тепло- и водоснабжения; используется также в технологических целях. Если при давлении, равном 101.325 килоНьютонов на кубический метр (кН/м^3) (760 миллиметров ртутного столба (мм рт.ст.)), воду нагреть до 100 °С, то она закипает (смотрите Кипение) – начинает образовываться пар, имеющий ту же температуру, но существенно больший объём. До тех пор пока остаётся некоторое количество воды, температура системы, несмотря на непрекращающийся подвод теплоты, постоянна. Состояние, при котором вода и пар находятся в равновесии, называется Состоянием Насыщения (смотрите Насыщенный Пар), характеризующегося давлением насыщения и температурой насыщения. Только после превращения всей воды в пар, объём которого при 100 градусах Цельсия (°С) в 1 673 раза больше объёма воды при 4 °С, температура может начать вновь повышаться. При этом пар из насыщенного переходит в перегретое состояние (смотрите Перегретый Пар). Если процесс испарения проводить при различных давлениях, то температура испарения меняется в зависимости от давления. Теплоту, затраченную на нагревание 1 килограмма (кг) воды от 0 °С до температуры насыщения, называют Энтальпией Воды, а теплоту, затраченную на превращение 1 кг воды с температурой насыщения в сухой насыщенный пар, – Теплотой Парообразования (Испарения). При давлении, равном критическому (смотрите Критическое Состояние), теплота парообразования равна 0, а если проводить нагрев при более высоких давлениях, то при подводе теплоты происходит непрерывное изменение температуры, сопровождающееся непрерывным приращением объёма без разделения вещества на жидкую и газообразную фазу. Такой подогрев водяного пара при давлениях выше критического (критические параметры воды:- давление 22.1 МегаНьютонов на квадратный метр (МН/м^2) (225.65 килограмм-силы на квадратный сантиметр (кгс/см^2)), температура 374.15 °С, плотность 303 кг/м^3) иногда осуществляется в паровых котлах. В паровых машинах и турбинах применяется, как правило, не насыщенный, а перегретый пар, так как коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) машин, работающих перегретым паром (иногда его называют острым паром), выше. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и за рубежом в мощных паросиловых установках применялся водяной пар с давлением 25 МН/м^2 (255 кгс/см^2) и температурой 545 °С. Для целей нагревания (например, отопительных приборов) экономически оправдано использование насыщенного водяного пара, так как коэффициент теплоотдачи от конденсирующегося насыщенного водяного пара значительно больше, чем от перегретого. Изучение свойств водяного пара началось в XVI–XVII веках. В начале XVII века в работах Итальянского учёного Джямбаттиста дэля Порта (Giambattista della Porta; 1535–1615) исследовался удельный объём водяного пара, тогда же Французским учёным С. де Ко были рассмотрены вопросы конденсации пара. В конце XVIII века были исследованы отдельные свойства водяного пара:- зависимость температуры парообразования от давления (Французский физик Дёни Папа (Denis Papin); 1647–1714), теплота парообразования (Шотландский физик и химик Дьжосиф Блэк (Joseph Black; 1728–1799), Английский изобретатель Дьжеймз Вот (или Уатт; James Watt; 1736–1819)), удельный объём пара при давлении 0.1 Мн/м^2 (Дьжеймз Вот). Изучение свойств пара как рабочего тела паровых машин было начато в 1840-х Французским физиком и химиком Ори-Виктором Рэньо (Henri-Victor Regnault; 1810–1878). В 1904 Немецкий учёный теплотехник Рихяд Молье (Richard Mollier; 1863–1935) предложил график энтальпии-энтропии (enthalpy-entropy chart), известный также как h–s диаграмма (h–s chart или Mollier diagram) состояния водяного пара. В России в XIX веке над изучением свойств водяного пара работали учёные Л. Г. Богаевский, Б. Б. Голицын, А. И. Надеждин и другие. В бывшем СССР Профессором Иваном Ивановичем Новиковым (1916–2014) было выведено теоретическое уравнение состояния перегретого пара (реального газа). Широкие экспериментальные исследования термодинамических и физических свойств воды и водяного пара проводили Профессор Михаил Петрович Вукалович (1898–1969), Профессор Натан Борисович Варгафтик (1904–1994), Академик Владимир Алексеевич Кириллин (1913–1999), Профессор Дмитрий Львович Тимрот (1902–1992) и другие. На основании исследований Советских учёных в бывшем СССР были составлены таблицы и диаграммы термодинамических свойств воды и водяного пара при давлениях до 100 Мн/м^2 и температурах до 1 000 °С. В 1963 в Нью Йорке (США) на 4-й Международной Конференции По Свойствам Водяного Пара были приняты международные скелетные таблицы свойств водяного пара.

WATER VAPOR RELEASE = ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ ВОДЯНОГО ПАРА – Water Vapor Release:- desorption. See also Water Vapor.

WATER VAPOR UPTAKE = ПОГЛОЩЕНИЕ ВОДЯНОГО ПАРА – Water Vapor Uptake:- adsorption. See also Water Vapor.

WATERWAY = ВОДНЫЙ ПУТЬ – Waterway:- river, canal, lake or other stretch of water which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation. Waterways of a maritime character (waterways designated by the reporting country as suitable for navigation primarily by sea-going ships) are included. Waterways also include river estuaries; the boundary being that point nearest the sea where the width of the river is both less than 3 km at low water and less than 5 km at high water. Waterway is a natural or artificially constructed course for the concentrated flow of water. Waterway is a river, channel, canal, or other navigable body of water used for travel or transport. Waterway:- the gutter at the sides of a ship's deck to carry off water. Waterway is the river, canal, lake or other

stretch of water that by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation. See also Water. Waterway is river, canal, lake or other stretches of water that by natural or artificial features are suitable for navigation.

WATER WEEVIL = ВОДЯНОЙ ДОЛГОНОСИК (или ВОДЯНОЙ СЛОНИК) – Rice Water Weevil (Scientific Name:- Lissorhoptrus Oryzophilus). Description Of The Pest:- the Rice Water Weevil adult (about 0.125 inch or 4 mm long) has a prominent beak and is gray with a dark marking on its back from the base of its head to the middle of its wing covers. It is distributed throughout the Sacramento Valley, the upper San Joaquin Valley, and central San Joaquin Valley (Merced County). It overwinters as an adult at the base of grass clumps, in weedy debris on levees and ditch banks, or in soil crevices. When daytime temperatures rise above 70 °F (21 °C) in late winter or early spring, rice water weevil adults begin feeding on grasses to build up their wing muscles. On calm, warm evenings (sunset to midnight), they fly in search of plant hosts growing in water. They are attracted to flooded rice fields and begin feeding on emerged rice or grasses in water along the levee banks. Longitudinal scars on the upper leaf surface indicate their presence in the field, if they are not directly observed. No males occur in California and females reproduce without mating. After arriving in a field and feeding for a few days, they lay their eggs singly under water in the leaf sheath tissue above the plant crown. One female may lay over 200 elongated eggs (0.03 inch or less than 1 mm long) over a period of several weeks. The adults that initially infest a field prefer to feed and lay their eggs in areas of the field adjacent to the levee margins. About 7 days after being laid, the eggs hatch. Small larvae mine the leaf sheath for about a day and then move to the soil to feed on the roots, where they stay through four larval instars. The legless larvae are milky white with light brown heads and have spinelikeprojections on their backs to pierce the roots and obtain oxygen. When their growth is completed, larvae pupate in mud-coated cocoons that they attach to the roots of rice, sedges, or various grasses. Adults emerge from the pupalcells from July until September. They feed on rice leaves, but by this time most plants are growing vigorously and are not adversely affected by this late adult feeding. A few of these adults will lay eggs in July or August but most enter a resting stage called Diapause. They fly to overwintering sites and remain at the base of plants, particularly perennial grasses, or debris through the winter. The life cycle from egg to adult takes about 78 days in the laboratory at 73 °F (23 °C) with approximately 7 days in the egg stage, 50 days as larvae, and 21 days for pupation. The minimum time for development in the field is about 60 to 65 days. Damage:- Rice Water Weevil is the most economically damaging of the invertebrate pests found in California. Root pruning by larvae is the major cause of reduced yields. Plants with damaged roots may become stunted and lose yield through reduction of tillers and panicles or because maturity is delayed. Reduced tilleringand slower growth also allow weeds to become better established. The heaviest infestations and most serious damage can be expected to occur between late May and July within 15 to 20 feet of the margins of the fields and levees, where weevils are concentrated; moderate damage can occur in areas 20 to 35 feet from levees. Adult feeding appears as linear slits of varying length on the upper surface of the leaves but generally does not cause economic losses. High populations of adults feeding on young rice seedlings just as they emerge through shallow water may kill some seedlings, but such injury is uncommon. Management:- management of Rice Water Weevil may be enhanced by weed control in areas around the rice field, drill seeding, and winter flooding, depending upon current management strategies for other pests. In fields with chronic, damaging populations of rice water weevil, a preventive treatment may be advisable with application limited to the field edges. Cultural Control:- Rice water weevil adults have shown a preference in California for the areas adjacent to levees and field edges during the critical period of infestation at the beginning of the season. Large, laser-leveled fields generally have less land per acre associated with levees and field edges and, therefore, large fields will have less area per acre subject to infestation. Removing weedy vegetation on the levees in spring near the time of seeding can reduce rice water weevil infestations in fields and subsequent larval populations. Drill seeding involves seeding the dry Rice field, irrigating the soil to germinate the seed, and keeping the soil moist for 6 to 8 weeks, at which time the field is then flooded. By the time the field is flooded, rice plants are more tolerant to rice water weevil injury. This method of control reduces or eliminates exposure of susceptible plants to weevil populations but may not compatible with current weed management strategies. Winter flooding of the field to enhance straw breakdown and provide waterfowl habitat can help with weevil control and reduce populations by about 50%. Aquatic weeds are strong competitors of Rice for nutrients and space, particularly during the tilleringstage. Because the rice water weevil larvae prune roots and reduce tillering, it is particularly important to have early and effective weed control to maximize recovery from water weevil injury. Organically Acceptable Methods:- cultural control methods including weed control and increasing field size are acceptable for use on organically certified Rice. Monitoring and Treatment Decisions:- treatment decisions for Rice Water Weevil are primarily based on past history of a particular field, proximity to weevil overwintering sites (ditch banks, riparian areas, weedy canal banks, etc) and economics. A new sampling method has been developed to aid in decision-making for post-flood insecticide applications. A floating barrier trap can be used and placed in fields immediately after flooding. If one rice water weevil adult per trap per day is collected during the first 7 days after flooding, that is indicative that damaging larval populations will likely develop and that a post-flood insecticide application should be considered. After the first 7 days after flooding and especially after seedling establishment, the trap does not efficiently sample adults and should not be used. Lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior), zeta-cypermethrin(Mustang), and diflubenzuron (Dimilin) are foliar treatments applied after flooding; these products control rice water weevil adults by disrupting their life cycle but have no toxicity against the weevil larvae, which is the primary damaging stage. Warrior and Mustang work by killing the adults, therefore reducing the number of eggs deposited and the resulting larval population. Rice plants are protected by the reduction of larval populations. Dimilin functions by sterilizing adult females, causing them to lay nonviable eggs, thus reducing the larval populations. It also is toxic to newly laid eggs, i.e. those that are less than 4 days old. Lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior) is also registered for a preflood application. In areas that have a history of rice water weevil infestations, this application should be considered. Applications can be made within 5 days of flooding and light incorporation is recommended to improve efficacy. Because there is only one generation a year, timing is critical with these products. If they are applied too late, the eggs and larvae may already be present and the product will have little effect. Also, they are fairly short-lived products in water; if they are applied too early, they will dissipate before the adults are present in the field and have minimal effect. Research has shown that applications of these products to only the 30 to 50 feet adjacent to the levees can provide acceptable Rice Water Weevil control in most conditions. This is the area with the most significant Rice Water Weevil infestation, and the insecticide applied only to this area persists in an adequate concentration long enough to affect the adult weevils. Water Weevil is a major insect pest of Rice. Water weevil larvae feed on the roots of Rice plants. See also Pest. Common Name:- Rice Water Weevil. Scientific Name:- Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus Kuschel. Order:- Coleoptera. Description:- adult weevils are small (1/8 inch), grayish-black snout beetles which may have a darker brown V-shaped area on their backs. Life Cycle:- adults spend winter hibernating (diapausing) in clump grasses, field trash and Spanish moss. Female weevils insert white eggs into leaf sheaths under water. In 4 to 9 days, tiny (1/32 inch), white, slender, legless, C-shaped larvae or grubs hatch from eggs and develop through four stages (instars) for about 27 days until they are about 1/3 inch long. They then pupate within a water-tight, oval mud cell attached to the roots and emerge 5 to 7 days later. Adults emerge throughout the reproductive stage of rice development and feed on leaves before leaving the field in late summer and fall. Development from egg to adult normally occurs within 35 days. Two generations and possibly a partial third can occur annually. Habitat and Food Source(s):- mouthparts are for chewing. In spring (April through May), when Rice plants have emerged and are being flooded, they fly into Rice fields and feed on the upper layer of cells (epidermis) of leaves, producing long, narrow window-like (skeletonized) slits along the leaf called Feeding ‘Scars’. Upon reaching host plants, flight muscles of adults degenerate. Larvae chew on roots of developing rice and obtain oxygen from the host plant by means of a paired hooks on the upper surface of their

second through seventh abdominal segments. Adults are most active during the evening and night. Alternate host plants include aquatic grasses and sedges that occur in and around Rice fields. Pest Status, Damage:- larval stages feed on roots of developing Rice plants, causing yield reduction when they occur in large numbers; medically harmless.The root damage caused by high numbers of larvae reduces yield.

WATER WELL = ВОДЯНАЯ СКВАЖИНА – Water Well is a well drilled to (1) obtain a water supply to support drilling or plant operations, or (2) obtain a water supply to be used in connection with an improved recovery program. See also Well. Water Well:- a bored, drilled or driven shaft or dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension and whose purpose is to reach underground water supplies.

WATER WHEEL = ВОДЯНОЕ КОЛЕСО – Water Wheel is a wheel that is designed to use the weight and/or force of moving water to turn it, primarily to operate machinery or grind grain. Waterwheel is a mechanical device for tapping the energy of running or falling water by means of a set of paddles mounted around a wheel. The force of the moving water is exerted against the paddles, and the consequent rotation of the wheel is transmitted to machinery via the shaft of the wheel. The waterwheel was perhaps the earliest source of mechanical energy to replace that of humans and animals, and it was first exploited for such tasks as raising water, fulling cloth, and grinding grain. The combination of waterwheel and transmission linkage, often including gearing, was from the Middle Ages usually designated a mill. Of the three distinct types of water mills, the simplest and probably the earliest was a vertical wheel with paddles on which the force of the stream acted. Next was the horizontal wheel used for driving a millstone through a vertical shaft attached directly to the wheel. Third was the geared mill driven by a vertical waterwheel with a horizontal shaft. This required more knowledge and engineering skill than the first two, but it had much greater potential. Vertical waterwheels were also distinguished by the location of water contact with the wheel; first, the undershot wheel; second, the breast wheel; and third, the overshot wheel. These waterwheels generally used the energy of moving streams, but tidal mills also appeared in the XI century. Each type of mill had its particular advantages and disadvantages. Relatively little is known of their development before the Middle Ages, but certain of their characteristics suggest an order of appearance within the context of the complexity of construction and the possibilities for utilization. The simple vertical wheel required little extra structure, but the force and rate of power takeoff were dependent upon stream characteristics and wheel diameter. Since change of power direction was not involved, this wheel proved most useful in raising water, utilizing, for instance, a string of pots worked by a chain drive. The horizontal-wheel mill (sometimes called a Norse or Greek Mill) also required little auxiliary construction, but it was suited for grinding because the upper millstone was fixed upon the vertical shaft. The mill, however, could only be used where the current flow was suitable for grinding. The geared vertical-wheel mill was more versatile. Construction was relatively simple if the wheel were of the undershot kind, for the wheel paddles could be simply dipped in the stream flow, whether it was river, tide, or man-built millrace. A millwright could choose his gear ratio to match power utilization with rate of stream flow, and the wheel could be mounted in a bridge arch or on a barge anchored in midstream. Vitruvius described the first geared vertical wheel for which we have good evidence. This mill is also of major significance because it was the first application of gearing to utilize other than muscle power. This mill had an undershot wheel and, unlike the breast or overshot wheels, did not make use of the weight of falling water. Mills with geared breast and overshot wheels required more auxiliary construction, but they allowed the most generalized exploitation of available water power. A major construction problem was locating a mill where the fall of water would be suited to the desired diameter of the wheel. Either a long millrace from upstream or a dam could be used. Little is known of the details of geared-mill development between the time of Vitruvius and the XII century. An outstanding installation was the grain mill at Barbegal, near Arles, Fr., which had 16 cascaded overshot wheels, each 7 feet (2 meters) in diameter, with wooden gearing. It is estimated that this mill could meet the needs of a population of 80 000. Even though the highly adaptable, geared mill, with its widely diversified stream-flow conditions, was used in the Roman Empire, historical evidence suggests that its most dramatic industrial consequences occurred during the Middle Ages in Western Europe. After the XIII century the overshot waterwheel appears to have become more common than the undershot wheel. The geared mill of the Middle Ages was actually a general mechanism for the utilization of power. The power from a horse- or cattle-powered mill was small compared to that from overshot water-wheels, which usually generated two to five horsepower.

WATER WITHDRAWAL = ОТБОР ВОДЫ (или ВОДООТБОР, или ЗАБОР ВОДЫ, или ВОДОЗАБОР) – Water Withdrawal:- water removed from the ground or diverted from a surface water source for use.

WATQ = REGION 2 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS GRAPHICS SYSTEM

WATS = ВАТЧ (или ХХ) – WATS is a survey of Motor Freight Transportation and Public Warehousing.

WATSCO = THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR TRANSMISSION SYSTEM COORDINATION

WATT = BATT – Watt is the unit of power in the International System of Units (SI) equal to one Joule of work performed per second, or to 1/746 horsepower. An equivalent is the power dissipated in an electrical conductor carrying one Ampere current between points at one Volt potential difference. It is named in honor of James Watt (1736-January-19–1819-August-25; Scottish instrument maker and inventor whose steam engine contributed substantially to the Industrial Revolution; he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785). One thousand Watts equal one kiloWatt. Most electrical devices are rated in Watts. Watt is the unit of power equal to the rate of work represented by a current of one Ampere under a pressure of one Volt. Named after the Scottish engineer James Watt, 1819. Watt is the electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 Ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 Volt at unity power factor. Abbreviation:- W. The unit of electrical power equal to one Ampere under a pressure of one Volt. A Watt is equal to 1/745.7 horsepower. The SI unit of power. Power is the rate at which work is done, or (equivalently) the rate at which energy is expended. One Watt is equal to a power rate of one Joule of work per second of time. This unit is used both in mechanics and in electricity, so it links the mechanical and electrical units to one another. In mechanical terms, one Watt equals about 0.001 341 02 horsepower (hp) or 0.737 562 foot-pound per second (lbf/s). In electrical terms, one Watt is the power produced by a current of one Ampere flowing through an electric potential of one Volt. The name of the unit honors James Watt (1736–1819), the British engineer and inventor who built the first practical steam engines. Watt (W) is the unit of electrical power equal to one Ampere under a pressure of one Volt. A Watt is equal to 1/745.7 horsepower (hp). Watt is a unit of measure of electric power at a point in time, as capacity or demand. One Watt of power maintained over time is equal to one Joule per second. Some Christmas tree lights use one Watt. The Watt is named after Scottish inventor James Watt and is capitalized when shortened to W and used with other abbreviations, as in kWh. Watt:- the base unit of power, a Watt, is a measure of the rate at which work is being done. / Единица электрической энергии, эквивалентная одному Амперу при одном Вольте. 1 Ватт равен 1/745.7 или 0.001 341 02 лошадиной силы (лс). Ватт – универсальная единица мощности в Международной Системе Единиц СИ. Названа в честь Шотландского изобретателя Дьжеймза Вота (или Дьжеймса Уатта; James Watt; 1736–1819). Обозначение:- Вт. 1 Ватт равен:- (i) мощности, при которой за время 1 с совершается работа в 1 Дж; (ii) активной мощности электрической цепи, эквивалентной механической мощности 1 Вт; (iii) тепловому потоку, эквивалентному механической мощности 1 Вт. 1 Вт = 10^7 эрг/с = 0.102 кгс·м/с = $1.36 \cdot 10^{-3}$ лс. Применяют Ватт также в качестве единицы звуковой мощности, потока звуковой энергии, потока энергии ионизирующего

излучения и так далее. В технике широко используют кратные и дольные единицы от Ватта, такие как килоВатт (1 кВт = 10^3 Вт), МегаВатт (1 МВт = 10^6 Вт) и ГигаВатт (1 ГВт = 10^9 Вт) и другие. Ватт – единица мощности, входит в Международную Систему Единиц. Обозначается Вт или W. Ватт – мощность, при которой за время 1 секунда (сек) совершается работа, равная 1 Джоулю (Дж). Ватт как единица электрической (активной) мощности равен мощности неизменяющегося электрического тока силой 1 Ампер при напряжении 1 Вольт. 1 Вт = 10^7 эрг/сек = 0.102 кгс·м/сек = $1.36 \cdot 10^{-3}$ лошадиных сил (л.с.). Ввиду малости размера Ватт в технике обычно применяются кратные единицы:- килоВатт (1 кВт = 1 000 Вт) и МегаВатт (1 МВт = 1 000 000 Вт).

WATTHOUR = ВАТТ–ЧАС – Watthour is a common metric unit of work or energy, representing the energy delivered at a rate of one Watt for a period of one hour. This is equivalent to exactly 3.6 kiloJoules (kJ) of energy, or about 3.412 141 Btu, 0.859 846 (kilogram) Calories, or about 2 655 foot pounds. The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one Watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour. Watthour (Wh) is the electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour. Watt-Hour:- one Watt of power expended for one hour. One thousandth of a kiloWatt-hour. Watthour (Wh) is an electrical energy unit of measure equal to one Watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour. A unit of energy equivalent to one thousandth of a kiloWatthour. / 1 Ватт-Час равен 3 600 Джоулей (Дж). Ватт-час является внесистемной единицей работы и энергии. Обозначение:- Вт·ч (Wh). 1 Вт·ч = 3 600 Дж; 1 кВт·ч = $3.6 \cdot 10^6$ Дж.

WATT–HOUR METER = ВАТТ–ЧАС МЕТР (или ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИЙ СЧЁТЧИК) – Watt-Hour Meter is a device that measures and records over time the electric power flowing through a circuit. Although there are several different types of Watt-hour meters, each consists essentially of a small electric motor and a counter. A precise fraction of the current flowing in the circuit is diverted to operate the motor. The speed at which the motor turns is proportional to the current in the circuit, and, therefore, each revolution of the motor's rotor corresponds to a given amount of current flowing through the circuit. The counter is connected to the rotor and adds and displays the amount of power the circuit has carried based on the number of revolutions of the rotor. The counter is usually marked in kiloWatt-hours (1 000 Watt-hours). Mercury-type and commutator-type Watt-hour meters measure power in direct-current circuits. Induction-type meters measure power in alternating-current circuits and are the type commonly seen on the outside of houses. Specialized Watt-hour meters include totalizing meters, which record the power used in more than one circuit, and highly accurate portable meters, which are used for testing installed Watt-hour meters. / Электрический Счётчик – прибор для учёта расхода (потребления) электрической энергии в сетях переменного или постоянного тока. В механических электрических счётчиках подвижная часть вращается во время потребления электрической энергии, расход которой (обычно в кВт·ч или А·ч) определяется по показаниям счётного механизма. Электрический Счётчик – электроизмерительный прибор для учёта электроэнергии, отдаваемой станцией в сеть или получаемой потребителем от сети за определённый промежуток времени. По характеру выполняемого измерения электрические счётчики относятся к интегрирующим измерительным приборам. В цепях постоянного тока применяют электрические счётчики магнитоэлектрических, ферродинамических, электролитических и электродинамических систем, а в цепях переменного тока – преимущественно индукционные (для учёта как активной, так и реактивной энергии). Электрические счётчики всех систем, кроме электролитических, представляют собой микроэлектродвигатели, поэтому их часто называют Моторными. Основное отличие электрического счётчика от показывающих приборов со стрелочным или световым указателем состоит в том, что его подвижная часть не связана пружиной и может свободно вращаться, причём каждому её обороту соответствует определённое значение измеряемой величины. Электрический счётчик имеет цепи тока и напряжения с последовательным и параллельным включением в контролируемую цепь. Протекающие по цепям токи создают в электромагнитах переменные магнитные потоки Φ_U (поток, создаваемый током в цепи напряжения (параллельной нагрузке)) и Φ_I (поток, создаваемый током нагрузки) в результате взаимодействия потока Φ_U с вихревыми токами, индуктируемыми в диске потоком Φ_I, возникает вращающий момент, пропорциональный мощности P. Количество оборотов подвижной части за время t пропорционально энергии $W = \int^2_0 Pdt$. Результат измерения (обычно в килоВатт-часах) определяют по показаниям счётного механизма, соединённого червячной передачей с осью диска. Электрический счётчик постоянного тока применяют для учёта расхода электроэнергии на подвижном составе электрифицированного железнодорожного транспорта, на электролизных установках (в условных единицах – Вольт-часах), для измерения количества электричества (в Ампер-часах), прошедшего через аккумуляторную батарею при её зарядке. Электрические счётчики переменного тока применяют как квартирные счётчики электроэнергии и для учёта расхода электроэнергии в электроприводах, осветительных сетях, коммунальном хозяйстве и тому подобном. Погрешность измерения электрического счётчика 1–2.5%.

WATTLE = БОРОДКА (или ПЛЕТЕНЬ) – Wattle(s) (cattle) is a type of cattle ownership identification mark. Wattles are used in colder climates where longer winter hair growth makes brand recognition difficult. This form of identification is made by surgically separating both layers of skin from the connective tissue on the neck or the jaw by pinching up a quantity of skin and cutting it. When the cut is healed, a hanging flap is left with an approximate distance of two to four inches. See also Brand(ing), and Freeze Brand(ing). / строчка с защипами (pinching) – порок.

WATTMETER = ВАТТМЕТР – Wattmeter is a device for measuring power consumption. / Ваттметр – электрический прибор для измерения активной мощности (в Ваттах) в цепях постоянного или переменного тока. Работа Ваттметра основана на взаимодействии 2 обмоток – токовой и напряжения, включаемых последовательно с нагрузкой и параллельно ей.

WAU = WAGENINGEN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

WAVE = WATER ALLIANCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCY

WAVE = ВОЛНА – Wave:- on a body of water, a ridge or swell on the surface, normally having a forward motion distinct from the oscillatory motion of the particles that successively compose it. The undulations and oscillations may be chaotic and random, or they may be regular, with an identifiable wavelength between adjacent crests and with a definite frequency of oscillation. In the latter case, the waves may be progressive, in which the crests and troughs appear to travel at a steady speed in a direction at right angles to themselves. Alternatively, they may be standing waves, in which there is no progression. In this case, there is no rise and fall at all in some places, the nodes, while elsewhere the surface rises to a crest and then falls to a trough at a regular frequency. There are two physical mechanisms that control and maintain wave motion. For most waves, gravity is the restoring force that causes any displacements of the surface to be accelerated back toward the mean surface level. The kinetic energy gained by the fluid returning to its rest position causes it to overshoot, resulting in the oscillating wave motion. In the case of very short wavelength disturbances of the surface, i.e. ripples, the restoring force is surface tension, wherin the surface acts like a stretched membrane. If the wavelength is less than a few millimeters, surface tension dominates the motion, which is described as a Capillary Wave. Surface gravity waves in which gravity is the dominant force have wavelengths greater than approximately 10 cm (4 in.). In the intermediate length range, both restoring mechanisms are important. The mathematical theory of water wave propagation shows that for waves whose amplitude is small compared to their length, the wave profile can be sinusoidal, and there is a definite relationship between the wavelength and the

wave period, which also controls the speed of wave propagation. Longer waves travel faster than shorter ones, a phenomenon known as Dispersion. If the water depth is less than one-twentieth of the wavelength, the waves are known as Long Gravity Waves, and their wavelength is directly proportional to their period. The deeper the water, the faster they travel. For capillary waves, shorter wavelengths travel faster than longer ones. The energy of the waves is proportional to the square of the amplitude, i.e. the maximum displacement of the surface above or below its rest position. Mathematical analysis shows that a distinction must be made between the speed of the troughs and crests, called the Phase Speed, and the speed and direction of the transport of energy or information associated with the wave, termed the group velocity. For non-dispersive long waves the two are equal, whereas for surface gravity waves in deep water the group velocity is only half the phase speed. Thus, in a train of waves spreading out over a pond after a sudden disturbance at a point, the wave front travels at only half the speed of the crests, which appear to run through the packet of waves and disappear at the front. For capillary waves, the group velocity is one and one-half times the phase speed. Waves whose amplitude is large compared to their length cannot be so readily described by mathematical theory, and their form is distorted from a sinusoidal shape. The troughs tend to flatten and the crests sharpen toward a point, a shape known as a Conoidal Wave. In deeper water the limiting height of a wave is one-seventh of its length. As it approaches this height the pointed crests break to form whitecaps. In shallow water the long-amplitude waves distort, because crests travel faster than troughs to form a profile with a steep rise and slow fall. As such waves travel into shallower water on a beach, they steepen until breaking occurs. Waves on the sea surface are generated by the action of the wind. During generation the disturbed sea surface is not regular and contains many different oscillatory motions at different frequencies. Wave spectra are used by oceanographers to describe the distribution of energy at different frequencies. The form of the spectrum can be related to wind speed and direction and the duration of the storm and the fetch (or distance upwind) over which it has blown, and this information is used for wave prediction. After the storm has passed, the waves disperse, the longer-period waves (about 8 to 20 seconds) propagating long distances as well, while the shorter-period waves are damped out by internal friction. / Волна – возмущение, распространяющееся с конечной скоростью в пространстве и несущее с собой энергию без переноса вещества. Волны – изменения состояния среды (возмущения), распространяющиеся в этой среде и несущие с собой энергию. Морские Волны – волны на поверхности моря или океана. Благодаря большой подвижности частицы воды под действием разного рода сил легко выходят из состояния равновесия и совершают колебательные движения. Причинами, вызывающими появление волн, являются приливообразующие силы Луны и Солнца, ветер, колебание атмосферного давления, подводные землетрясения и деформации дна. В соответствии с этим морские волны подразделяются на приливные (смотрите Приливы И Отливы), ветровые, барические (смотрите Сейши) и сейсмические (смотрите Цунами). В большинстве случаев волновые движения отличаются неправильностью формы. Следует различать перемещение частиц в волне и видимое движение формы волны, заключающееся в передвижении в пространстве её профиля. Частицы в волне совершают перемещение по замкнутым или почти замкнутым траекториям. Основные характеристики морских волн – их высота, равная расстоянию по вертикали между гребнем и подошвой волны, длина волны – расстояние по горизонтали между двумя смежными вершинами или подошвами волн, скорость перемещения формы волны, или фазовая скорость, период волны. Период ветровых морских волн не превосходит 30 секунд (сек), барические и сейсмические морские волны имеют период, исчисляемый минутами, десятками минут и часами. Периоды приливных волн измеряются часами. В зависимости от преобладающей роли сил, участвующих в формировании волновых движений, волны подразделяются на гравитационные и капиллярные (смотрите Волны На Поверхности Жидкости). Волны, продолжающие существовать после окончания действия сил, их вызвавших, называются Свободными Волнами, в отличие от Вынужденных Волн, поддерживаемых непрерывным притоком энергии. Ветровые Волны – вынужденные волны, образующиеся за счёт энергии ветра, передаваемой волнам путём непосредственного давления воздушного потока на наветренные склоны гребней и его трения о поверхность волны. Развитие ветровых волн начинается с образования ряби, являющейся капиллярными волнами. Возрастая, капиллярные волны превращаются в гравитационные, которые постепенно увеличиваются по длине и высоте. В начальной стадии развития волны бегут параллельными рядами, которые затем распадаются на обособленные гребни (трёхмерное волнение). Взволнованная ветром поверхность воды приобретает весьма сложный рельеф, непрерывно изменяющийся во времени. На поверхности моря всегда существуют ветровые волны самые разнообразные по своим размерам (иногда достигая длины до 400 метров (м), высоты 12–13 м и скорости распространения 14–15 м/сек). В глубоком море размеры волн и характер волнения определяются скоростью ветра, продолжительностью его действия, ‘разгоном волн’, то есть расстоянием от подветренного берега в направлении ветра до точки наблюдения, а также структурой ветрового поля и конфигурацией береговой черты. В мелком море дополнительным фактором, влияющим на процесс образования волн, является глубина моря и рельеф дна; малые глубины ограничивают рост волн. Если ветер, вызвавший волнение, стихает, то ветровые волны постепенно преобразуются в свободные волны, называемые Зыбью, волны которой имеют более правильную форму, чем ветровые волны, и большую длину гребней. Наиболее часто встречается смешанное волнение, при котором одновременно наблюдаются зыбь и ветровые волны. Изучение морских волн представляет большой практический интерес в связи с многочисленными проблемами мореплавания, морского гидротехнического строительства, кораблестроения и так далее и требует детальных теоретических и экспериментальных исследований с помощью различных инструментов, устанавливаемых на судах и на берегу. Приборами для наблюдения за ветровыми волнами являются волномерные рейки или вехи, волномеры и волнографы различных систем. Стереофотосъёмка позволяет регистрировать состояние поверхности моря на большой площади. Регистрация длиннопериодных морских волн (например, приливных волн) производится приборами, называемыми Мареографами.

WAVELENGTH = ДЛИНА ВОЛНЫ – Wavelength (y):- of an electromagnetic wave, the distance in the direction of propagation between nearest points at which the electric vector has the same phase; the distance as expressed in nanometers (nm, billionth of a meter) of the wavelength period or frequency (peak to peak or trough to trough) of the wavelength in question. The visible spectrum spans 400–700 m. Wavelength is a distance between corresponding points of two consecutive waves. ‘Corresponding Points’ refers to two points or particles in the same phase, i.e. points that have completed identical fractions of their periodic motion. Usually, in transverse waves (waves with points oscillating at right angles to the direction of their advance), wavelength is measured from crest to crest or trough to trough; in longitudinal waves (waves with points vibrating in the same direction as their advance), it is measured from compression to compression or rarefaction to rarefaction. Wavelength is usually denoted by the Greek letter Lambda (λ); it is equal to the speed (v) of a wave train in a medium divided by its frequency (f):- $\lambda = v / f$. / распространение или продвижение (propagation).

WAVELLITE = ВЭЙВЭЛИТ (или ВАВЕЛЛИТ) – Wavellite:- hydrated aluminum phosphate ($Al_3(PO_4)_2(OH)_3 \cdot 5H_2O$), a common phosphate mineral that typically occurs as translucent, greenish, globular masses in crevices in aluminous metamorphic rocks, in limonite and phosphate-rock deposits, and in hydrothermal veins. Occurrences include Zbiroh, Czech Republic; Montebras, France; Barnstaple, Devon, England, the United Kingdom, where it was first found; Llallagua, Bolivia; and Dunnellon, State of Florida, the United States. Named by William Babington in 1805 in honor of Dr. William Wavell (20 December 1750 England – 15 May 1829 Barnstaple, England, England), a physician, botanist, historian, and naturalist in Harwood Parish, Devonshire, England, who discovered the mineral. Lustre:- vitreous, greasy, pearly. Diaphaneity (Transparency):- transparent, translucent. Color:- green to yellowish-green and yellow, greenish white, yellowish-brown, brown, brownish-black, blue, white and colorless; colorless in transmitted

light; coloration may be zoned. Hardness (Mohs):- 3.5-4. Density:- 2.36 g/cm^3 (measured) and 2.37 g/cm^3 (calculated). For detailed physical properties, See Phosphate Mineral (table). / Вильэм Бэбиньтчэн (William Babington). Доктор Вильэм Вэйвэл (Dr. William Wavell). Вавеллит – минерал, который по своим характеристикам близок к бирюзе и варциситу. Свое название камень получил в честь учёного Вильяма Вэйвэла, именно он впервые обнаружил вавеллит в Англии. Вавеллит является водным фосфатом алюминия. Его химическая формула – $Al_2(PO_4)_2(OH)_3 \cdot 5H_2O$. Цвет вавеллита бывает желтоватым, голубоватым, зелёным. Сам минерал состоит из множества микрокристаллов, которые преломляют солнечные лучи, из-за чего камень выглядит разноцветным. В кислотах растворяется без остатка, хрупкий. Основные физические свойства:- твёрдость – 3.5–4; плотность – 2.3–2.5 грамма на кубический сантиметр (г/см^3); блеск – стеклянный; прозрачность – просвечивает до прозрачного. Месторождения:- чаще всего вавеллит залегает в виде сферолитов, которые состоят из множества мелких игольчатых кристаллов. Диаметр сферолитов редко превышает 3 сантиметра (см), их поверхность однотонного цвета, а на срезе переливается разными оттенками. В России вавеллит добывают в районе горного кряжа Пай-Хой и в Забайкалье. Мировыми поставщиками этого минерала являются США (Арканзас), Бразилия (Вилла-Рика, Минас-Жерайс), Чехия (Богемия), Германия (Лангенштригис), Англия (Барнстэтс). Применение:- Вавеллит является ценным коллекционным минералом. Особенно ценятся Российские ярко-жёлтые образцы и голубые образцы из Бразилии. Широко применяется в сельскохозяйственной промышленности. Благодаря высокому содержанию оксида фосфора (до 32%) из этого минерала делают недорогое минеральное удобрение.

WAVEMETER = ВОЛНОМЕР (или ЧАСТОТОМЕР) – Wavemeter is a device for determining the distance between successive wavefronts of equal phase along an electromagnetic wave. The determination is often made indirectly, by measuring the frequency of the wave. Although electromagnetic wavelengths are different in different propagation media, wavemeters are conventionally calibrated on the assumption that the wave is moving in free space, i.e. at 299 792 458 meters per second. Wavelength can then be determined according to an equation in which wavelength (λ) is equal to the speed of propagation (c) divided by the frequency of vibration (f), given in Hertz. Frequencies of between 50 kHz and 1 000 MHz are usually measured by means of a tuned inductance-capacitance circuit. Values of inductance (L) and capacitance (C) being calibrated, frequency can be determined using the formula $1/2\pi\sqrt{LC}$. For measuring higher frequencies, wavemeters make use of such devices as coaxial lines or cavity resonators as tuned elements. One of the simplest is the Lecher wire wavemeter (Austrian physicist Ernst Lecher; 1856–1926), a circuit containing a sliding (moving) short circuit. By finding two points at which the short circuit gives maximum absorption of the signal, it is possible to measure directly a distance equal to one-half of a wavelength. / Австрийский физик Эрнст Лехя (Ernst Lecher; 1856–1926). Частотомер – прибор для измерения частоты периодических процессов (колебаний). Например, частоту механических колебаний измеряют вибрационным и электрическим частотомерами (в сочетании с преобразователями механических колебаний в электрические), частоту электромагнитных колебаний измеряют электрическим частотомером (в диапазоне звуковых частот) и электронными частотомерами, называемых также Волномерами (в диапазоне радиочастот).

WAVE PICKING = ВОЛНОВОЕ КОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЕ (или ВОЛНОВАЯ КОМПЛЕКТАЦИЯ) – Wave Picking is a method of picking for multiple item orders where all zones are picked simultaneously and the product is sorted later. This method of picking is often used when picking shipments for specific carriers so that the product for each carrier is in the same place and can be sorted after it is picked.

WAVINESS = ВОЛНИСТОСТЬ – Waviness is a damage as a result of moisture affecting, for instance paper plies or veneered boards. / Повреждение, возникшее в результате воздействия влаги, например на слоёную бумагу или фанерованную древесно-волокнистую плиту.

WAVY CLOTH = ВОЛНИСТОЕ ПОЛОТНО (или ВОЛНИСТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Wavy Cloth is a cloth that will not lie flat on a cutting table. Synonym:- Baggy Cloth. Compare Tight Pick. See also Baggy Cloth. Defect Name:- Wavy Cloth. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Denim Bottomweights – Piece Dyed. Description:- Wavy Cloth:- This condition is the result of the loom beam let-off not working properly, causing alternate tightness and slackness of the warp yarn. This results in thick and thin places in the fabric. Severity:- Major. / Под Волнистостью Полотна понимается распространённый порок в виде неровностей поверхности полотна, вызывающих его неполное прилегание к плоскости.

WAVY FACE = ВОЛНИСТАЯ ЛИЦЕВАЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ (или ВОЛНИСТЫЙ ФОН, или ВОЛНИСТАЯ ЛИЦЕВАЯ ЧАСТЬ) – Wavy Face is a surface condition characterized by a considerable variation in yarn diameter. Wavy Face:- Fabric:- Alpaca-type dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 cotton; (iii) Filling:- 150/40 bright viscose rayon; Finish:- brown-dyed ground print. Defect:- wavy-face appearance. Analysis:- this condition was prevalent in gray goods and in boiled-off and bleached goods, as well as in the finished printed sample submitted. Examination proved it to be due to the presence of very unevenly spun warp yarns, the very thin ends sizing as fine as 38/1 and the very coarse ends as heavy as 27/1. On the gray goods' being wetted out, an almost crepe like effect was produced, resulting in the so-called 'Wavy' Face. / Уточина:- 150/40 .

WAVY SEAMS ON STRETCH DENIM = ВОЛНИСТЫЕ ШВЫ НА РАСТЯГИВАЮЩЕМСЯ ДЭНИМЕ – Wavy Seams On Stretch Denim:- where the seam does not lay flay and is wavy due to the fabric stretching as it was sewn or during subsequent laundering and handling operations. Recommended Solutions for wavy seams on stretch garments:- (1) use minimum presser foot pressure; (2) instruct sewing operators to use proper handling techniques and not stretch the fabric as they are making the seam; (3) where available, use differential feed to compensate for the stretch of the fabric. Fabrics defect.

WAVY SELVAGE = ВОЛНИСТАЯ КРОМКА – Wavy Selvage:- too strong temples may cause Curly or Wavy Selvage. This defect may be overcome by adjusting the position of the temple and the selvages, and by allowing the selvage to run a little oblique. Tension of ground and selvage ends must always remain uniform to minimize selvage defects. See also Slack Selvage.

WAX = ВОСК – Waxes:- solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection. Wax:- any of a class of pliable substances of animal, plant, mineral, or synthetic origin that differ from fats in being less greasy, harder, and more brittle and in containing principally compounds of high molecular weight (e.g., fatty acids, alcohols, and saturated hydrocarbons). Waxes share certain characteristic physical properties. Many of them melt at moderate temperatures (i.e. between about 35 and 100 °C, or 95 and 212 °F) and form hard films that can be polished to a high gloss, making them ideal for use in a wide array of polishes. They do share some of the same properties as fats. Waxes and fats, for example, are soluble in the same solvents and both leave grease spots on paper. Notwithstanding such physical similarities, animal and plant waxes differ chemically from petroleum, or hydrocarbon, waxes and synthetic waxes. They are esters that result from a reaction between fatty acids and certain alcohols other than glycerol, either of a group called Sterols (e.g., cholesterol) or an alcohol containing 12 or a larger even number of carbon atoms in a straight chain (e.g., cetyl alcohol). The fatty acids found in animal and vegetable waxes are almost always saturated. They vary from lauric to octatriacontanoic acid ($C_{37}H_{75}COOH$). Saturated alcohols from C_{12} to C_{36} have been identified in various waxes. Several dihydric (two hydroxyl groups) alcohols have been separated, but they do not form a large

proportion of any wax. Also, several unidentified branched-chain fatty acids and alcohols have been found in minor quantities. Several cyclic sterols (e.g., cholesterol and analogues) make up major portions of wool wax. Only a few vegetable waxes are produced in commercial quantities. Carnauba wax, which is very hard and is used in some high-gloss polishes, is probably the most important of these. It is obtained from the surface of the fronds of a species of palm tree native to Brazil. A similar wax, candelilla wax, is obtained commercially from the surface of the candelilla plant, which grows wild in Texas and Mexico. Sugarcane wax, which occurs on the surface of sugarcane leaves and stalks, is obtainable from the sludges of cane-juice processing. Its properties and uses are similar to those of carnauba wax, but it is normally dark in color and contains more impurities. Other cuticle waxes occur in trace quantities in such vegetable oils as linseed, soybean, corn (maize), and sesame. They are undesirable because they may precipitate when the oil stands at room temperature, but they can be removed by cooling and filtering. Cuticle wax accounts for the beautiful gloss of polished apples. Beeswax, the most widely distributed and important animal wax, is softer than the waxes mentioned and finds little use in gloss polishes. It is used, however, for its gliding and lubricating properties as well as in waterproofing formulations. Wool wax, the main constituent of the fat that covers the wool of sheep, is obtained as a by-product in scouring raw wool. Its purified form, called Lanolin, is used as a pharmaceutical or cosmetic base because it is easily assimilated by the human skin. Sperm oil and spermaceti, both obtained from sperm whales, are liquid at ordinary temperatures and are used mainly as lubricants. About 90 percent of the wax used for commercial purposes is recovered from petroleum by dewaxing lubricating-oil stocks. Petroleum wax is generally classified into three principal types:- (i) Paraffin (see Paraffin Wax), (ii) Microcrystalline, and (iii) Petrolatum. Paraffin is widely used in candles, crayons, and industrial polishes. It is also employed for insulating components of electrical equipment and for waterproofing wood and certain other materials. Microcrystalline wax is used chiefly for coating paper for packaging, and petrolatum is employed in the manufacture of medicinal ointments and cosmetics. Synthetic wax is derived from ethylene glycol, an organic compound commercially produced from ethylene gas. It is commonly blended with petroleum waxes to manufacture a variety of products. Wax is a diverse group of naturally-occurring greasy, hard, or soft and moldable high molecular weight solid substances of animal, plant or mineral origin. Wax may contain saturated hydrocarbons, esters of higher fatty acids, and higher alcohols. Most natural waxes contain a wide range of molecular sizes and therefore soften over a wide temperature range instead of melting at a specific temperature, as do substances of a uniform molecular size. Wax is a solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax, whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 US gallons per barrel. Wax is a natural, oily or greasy substance consisting of hydrocarbons or esters of fatty acids that are insoluble in water but soluble in non-polar organic solvents, such as benzene. Wax is a solid or semi-solid material at 77 degrees Fahrenheit consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 80 (or 85) and 240 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Фиша-Тропш (Fischer-Tropsch; в честь Немецких химиков Франца Фиша (Franz Fischer; 1877–1947) и Ханса Тропша (Hans Tropsch; 1889–1935), осуществивших этот процесс в 1925). Под Восками понимаются продукты различного происхождения, напоминающие по свойствам пчелиный воск. Природные воски (тпл 40–90 °C) – животные (ланолин, пчелиный, спермацет) и растительные (карнаубский) – состоят главным образом из сложных эфиров высших жирных кислот и одноатомных спиртов, ископаемые (озокерит, церезин) – из предельных углеводородов. Искусственные воски получают, например, из нефтяных парафинов, полимеризацией этилена. Применяют в быту, косметике, медицине, технике.

WAX STREAKS = ВОСКОВЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ – Wax Streaks:- waxing is done during beaming to reduce hairiness and warp breakage. Because of excess waxing warp way and weft way, wax bands observed on fabric called wax streaks. Weaving defect. Wax Streaks:- (i) at warping if Wax Licking roller movement is not proper; (ii) higher or lower intermediate speed of wax roller; (iii) stopping during beaming; (iv) contact points of wax roller; (v) improper viscosity of wax; (vi) flag, fluff on wax roller accumulation; and (vii) beam and warp alignment. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WAXY CORN = ВОСКОВИДНАЯ КУКУРУЗА (или ХХ КУКУРУЗА) – Waxy Corn refers to Corn (Maize) hybrids that produce kernels in which the starch that is contained within those kernels is at least 99% amylopectin, versus the average of 72–76% amylopectin in traditional Corn starch. / Восковидная Кукуруза – Zea Mays conv. Ceratina, гибридная Кукуруза с повышенным содержанием амилопектинов.

WAXY ENDOSPERM = ВОСКОВОЙ ЭНДОСПЕРМ – Waxy Endosperm:- glutinous or waxy type of starchy endosperm, in which the starch fraction is composed of nearly 100% amylopectin, 0–2% amylose, stains reddish brown with weak potassium iodide-iodine solution. Waxy Endosperm (syn. Glutinous Rice) is a starchy endosperm in which the starch fraction is composed almost entirely of amylopectin. It stains reddish brown with weak potassium iodide-iodine solution. Waxy endosperm has an opaque appearance. It is 'glutinous' in character, i.e. it becomes pasty and sticky when cooked. However, the waxy type of endosperm does not contain gluten. Rice pastries and high-quality Rice wine are made from milled waxy Rice. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Под Эндоспермом понимается запасающая ткань семени растений, в которой откладываются питательные вещества, необходимые для развития зародыша. Эндосперм хорошо развит у злаков, зонтичных, паслёновых и некоторых других растений.

WAXY (GLUTINOUS) RICE = ВОСКОВОЙ (ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ) РИС – Waxy, Sweet or Glutinous Rice grown in the United States is short and plump with a chalky white, opaque kernel. When cooked, this Rice loses its shape and is very glutinous. Waxy Rice is more often used in commercial product formulations. The starch and flour from waxy Rice is used in frozen products as a binder for gravies, sauces, and fillings because it is resistant to breakdown during freezing and thawing, unlike some corn or wheat starches. Waxy (Glutinous) Rice is a milled Rice with negligible or no amylose in the grain. See also Glutinous Rice, and Sweet Rice. Waxy (Glutinous) Rice differs from nonwaxy (nonglutinous) Rice principally in having almost no amylase (fraction A) in its starch, which is essentially entirely amylopectin (fraction B). Some other differences in kernel composition between waxy and nonwaxy cereals may be considered as attributes of the waxy character. Since composition is affected by environmental conditions and variety, materials suitable for the study of this effect of the waxy gene on kernel composition are samples of similar genetic stock grown under identical conditions. Brown Rice samples of three pairs of isogenic lines differing in the waxy gene, which had been grown under identical conditions, were studied for their content and quality of fat, protein, and starch. Brown Rice was chosen instead of milled Rice because the composition of milled Rice would be affected by the degree of milling, which is difficult to control. / В России, к Глютинозным относят зёрна Риса однородные по цвету, плотного строения, консистенции молочного стекла, в разрезе стеаринообразные без мучнистого или стекловидного вкрапления. Глютинозный Рис:- обработанные зёрна Риса особых глютинозных сортов. От обыкновенного Риса они отличаются тем, что при варке образуют сплошную клейкую массу. Поэтому могут негативно повлиять на качество блюда,

особенно если есть желание приготовить Рис рассыпчатым. Глютинозные зёрна плотные, на разрезе с консистенцией молочного стекла, стеаринообразные, однородные по цвету, без мучнистых или стекловидных вкраплений.

WAXY WHEAT = ВОСКОВИДНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА (или ХХ ПШЕНИЦА) – Waxy Wheat refers to Varieties of Wheat (Triticum Aestivum) which produce a higher amylopectin content, and thus a lower amylose content in the starch within their seeds; than traditional Varieties of Wheat. For example, bread flour made from Waxy Wheat would contain 0–3% amylose; versus 24–27% amylose in bread flour made from traditional Varieties of Wheat. Because bread made from such waxy (i.e. lower amylose) Wheat becomes firm at a much slower rate than bread made from traditional Wheat Varieties, bread made from Waxy Wheats would probably require less shortening (added to the flour) to keep that bread soft.

WAY = ПУТЬ (или НАПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ) – Way is a longitudinal surface that guides the reciprocal movement of a machine part. Way is movement of a ship through water such as headway, sternway or leeway.

WAYBILL = НАКЛАДНАЯ – A Waybill (WB) is a non-negotiable receipt issued by the carrier. It is most common in the container trade either where the cargo is likely to arrive before the formal documents or where the shipper does not insist on separate bills for every item of cargo carried, e.g., because this is one of a series of loads being delivered to the same consignee. Delivery is made to the consignee who identifies himself. It is customary in transactions where the shipper and consignee are the same person in law making the rigid production of documents unnecessary. See also Air Waybill, Bill Of Lading, Consignment Note, and Seawaybill. A ‘Way Bill’ or a ‘Waybill’ is another term to describe a ‘Bill Of Lading’. Waybill is a document prepared by a transportation line at the point of a shipment, showing the point of the origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service. It is forwarded with the shipment or sent directly by mail to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination. A detailed description of the shipment sent to the transfer point. Abbreviation is WB. Unlike a bill of lading, a waybill is not a document of title. Waybill is the non-negotiable transport document evidencing the contract for cargo transportation from one point to another. Waybill is the document covering a shipment and showing the forwarding and receiving stations, the name of consignor and consignee, the car initials and number, the routing, the description and weight of the commodity, instructions for special services, the rate, total charges, advances and waybill reference for previous services, and the amount prepaid. A WayBill is a description of goods sent with a common carrier freight shipment. Waybill (WB) is a document issued by a carrier that contains the same information as a bill of lading, but unlike the latter, does not represent a contract between the shipper and the carrier or a document of the title to the goods. It is generally a document used for tracking items sent for distribution or for transfer between warehouses. A Waybill is a written list detailing goods included in a shipment by rail or road. Unlike a Bill Of Lading, it does not have the status of a security. Waybill is a document prepared by a transportation line at the point of origin of a shipment, showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment, and amount charged for the transportation service, and forwarded with the shipment, or directly by mail, to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination. Waybill is a document, issued by a shipping line to a shipper, which serves as a receipt for the goods and evidence of the contract of carriage. Waybill is a document (that looks like a bill of lading) issued by a carrier that describes the goods to be transported and that details the shipping particulars. Waybills are issued by both air carriers (Air Waybills) and ship lines (Sea Waybills). They merely indicate that the stated goods were received by the carrier for transport, they do not convey title. Waybill is a consignment note; generally speaking, document covering dispatch of goods. Waybill is a document covering a shipment and showing the forwarding and receiving station, the names of consignor and consignee, the car initials and number, the routing, the description and weight of the commodity, instructions for special services, the rate, total charges, advances and waybill reference for previous services and the amount prepaid. / , например, . накладная не является документом права собственности. Обозначение:- WB. Накладная – товаросопроводительный, а не товарораспорядительный документ, сопровождающий груз. В зависимости от контекста под Накладной понимается:- (i) товарная накладная – первичный бухгалтерский документ, оформляющий операции по отпуску и приёму товарно-материальных ценностей; или (ii) транспортная накладная – основной документ, которым оформляется перевозка грузов по железнодорожным, внутренним водным путям, воздушным и автомобильным транспортом. Под Накладной понимается документ об отправке груза с указанием грузоотправителя, грузополучателя, маршрута, тарифа и веса. Используется перевозчиком для внутренней отчётности. Накладная (Waybill) – документ, которым оформляется отпуск и приём различных товаров, а также перевозка грузов. Регулирует отношения между отправителем, перевозчиком и получателем груза.

WAYBILL DESTINATION = НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПО НАКЛАДНОЙ – A Waybill (WB) Destination:- the place designated as the end; written directions for finding some lacation; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location. / Назначение По Накладной – пункт назначения, указанный в транспортной накладной.

WAYBILL (NOT NEGOTIABLE) = НАКЛАДНАЯ (НЕОБОРОТНАЯ (или НЕОБРАЩАЕМАЯ, или БЕЗ ПРАВА ПЕРЕДАЧИ)) – Waybill (Not Negotiable):- a written list detailing goods included in a shipment by rail or road. Unlike a bill of lading, it does not have the status of a security.

WAYD = WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

WAY LUBRICANT = ПУТЕЙНАЯ СМАЗКА – Way Lubricant is a lubricant for the sliding ways of machine tools such as planers, grinders, horizontal boring machines, shapers, jig borers, and milling machines. A good way lubricant is formulated with special frictional characteristics designed to overcome the stick-slip motion associated with slow-moving machine parts. See also Lubricant.

WAYPORT CARGO = СКВОЗНОЙ ГРУЗ (или ПОПУТНЫЙ ГРУЗ, или ГРУЗ ДЛЯ ПОРТОВ НА ПУТИ МАРШРУТА) – Wayport Cargo is cargo using Maersk Line’s mother vessels, e.g., AE1, AE3, AE5, AE6, AE8, AE9, AE11, TP1, TP2, TP3, TP5, TP6, TP8, etc, within only 1 region. It includes transshipment cargoes. AE1 is an abbreviation for Asia-Europe Service Loop-1, AE3 – Asia-Europe Service Loop-3, and so forth. TP1 is an abbreviation for Transpacific Service Loop-1, and so forth. For example, Maersk’s Transpacific Service Loop-3 or Transpacific-3 or TP3 is all-water weekly service from Kobe, Japan via Chinese and Taiwan ports to US East Cost (Port Elizabeth, NJ) via Panama Canal with seven vessels deployed; 37 days of transit. Below are all wayport cargoes:- (i) booked OAK/SIN via HKG (routing:- OAK-HKG-SIN : 2 vessels) this shipment will be called Wayport between HKG-SIN if it uses a mother vessel such as AE1 for HKG-SIN leg; and (ii) booked YAT/SIN (routing:- YAT-SIN:- 1 vessel) if booked on mother vessel such as AE1, this is also called a Wayport Cargo. The above abbreviation is used to determine the following ports:- OAK – Port of Oakland, the US; HKG – Port of Hong Kong, China; SIN – Port of Singapore, Singapore; and YAT – Port of Yantian, China. / К Сквозному Грузу или Попутному Грузу относится груз, перевозимый материнскими судами Мэрск Лайн (Maersk Line), например, судами AE1, AE3, AE5, AE6, AE8, AE9, AE11, TP1, TP2, TP3, TP5, TP6, TP8 и так далее, но в пределах только одного региона. В такой тип груза входят перегружаемые грузы. Обозначение AE1 образуется по первым буквам типичного маршрута Азия-Европа Обслуживаемая Ветка № 1 (Asia-Europe Service Loop-1), AE3 – Азия-Европа Обслуживаемая Ветка № 3 (Asia-Europe Service Loop-3) и так далее. Обозначение TP1 образуется по первым буквам типичного маршрута Транстихоокеанская Обслуживаемая Ветка № 1 (Transpacific Service Loop-1) и так далее. Например, Транстихоокеанская Обслуживаемая Ветка № 3 или Транстихоокеанская № 3 или TP3 (Transpacific Service Loop-1 или Transpacific-3 или TP3) является всеводной

еженедельной обслуживаемой веткой из Кобе, Япония через Китайские и Тайваньские порты к Восточному Побережью США (в Порт Элизабет, Штат Нью Джерси) через Панамский Канал (Panama Canal) семью оборачивающимися судами; 37 суток в пути. Далее приводятся все сквозные грузы этой транспортной линии:- (i) забронированный OAK/SIN через HKG (маршрут:- OAK-HKG-SIN: обслуживаемый 2 судами) (booked OAK/SIN via HKG (routing:- OAK-HKG-SIN:- 2 vessels)) эта грузовая партия будет называться Сквозной между HKG-SIN, если она будет перевозиться материнским судном, таким как AE1 для участка HKG-SIN; и (ii) забронированный YAT/SIN (маршрут:- YAT-SIN: обслуживаемый 1 судном) (booked YAT/SIN (routing:- YAT-SIN: 1 vessel)) в том случае, когда забронирован под перевозку материнским судном, таким как AE1, он также называется Сквозным Грузом. Вышеперечисленные обозначения используются в морском судоходстве для профессионального обозначения следующих портов:- OAK – Порт Оклэнд, США (Port of Oakland, the US); HKG – Порт Гон Конг, Китай (Port of Hong Kong, China); SIN – Порт Сингапур, Сингапур (Port of Singapore, Singapore); и YAT – Порт Янтьян, Китай (Port of Yantian, China).

WAYS AND MEANS = СПОСОБЫ И СРЕДСТВА – Ways And Means:- provision of funds to meet a government's budgeted expenditure and demands of its economic policies, through imposition of taxes and raising of loans.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE = КОМИТЕТ ПО СПОСОБАМ И СРЕДСТВАМ – Ways And Means Committee is a permanent committee of the United States House of Representatives that makes recommendations to the US House on all bills that would raise revenue. The Committee on Ways & Means handles tax, health care, trade, welfare, and social security. The US Constitution requires that all bills regarding taxation originate in the House, and all bills regarding taxation must go through this committee. Born:- January 07, 1802. Headquartered in Washington, District of Columbia (DC), the United States. Ways And Means Committee is a committee concerned with all matters associated with raising a government's funds. The Committee of Ways and Means is a government body that is charged with reviewing and making recommendations for government budgets. The term 'Ways and Means' originated with the English Parliament (later the British Parliament and UK Parliament) and refers to the provision of revenue to meet national expenditure requirements and to forward the objectives of economic policy. Ways and Means are principally provided by the imposition of taxation. In Britain, budget resolutions, upon which the Finance Bill is based, are in fact Ways and Means resolutions. Ways and Means resolutions are also used to make provision for an increase or decrease in national debt (through the Consolidated Fund or the National Loans Fund). The Committee of Ways and Means, in effect between 1641 and 1967, was the body responsible for proposing changes in taxation to Government. Any Minister could make proposals to the committee. The Chairman of Ways and Means, an appointed role, presided over the Committee. The Committee of Ways and Means was abolished in 1967 and the responsibility for all fiscal matters, including taxation, now rests with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, the position of Chairman of Ways and Means still exists since the Chairman may take the place of the Speaker in that individual's absence. Traditionally, the title of Chairman of Ways and Means is conferred on the Deputy Speaker of the House. It was formerly an appointed position resulting from a motion tabled at the beginning of each Parliament by the Leader of the House. Following the 06 May 2010 General Election, the Chairman of Ways and Means and his two deputies were elected by ballot. The Chairman of Ways and Means has two deputies:- the First and Second Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means; thus there are three Deputy Speakers who may take the place of the Speaker. The Speaker and his deputies are considered independent, do not normally vote, and are not included in the figures of party strengths within the House of Commons. Upon retirement from the service of the House, it is usual for each of these Members to be elevated to a peerage and the House of Lords. The current Chairman of Ways and Means is Lindsay Hoyle. The First Deputy Chairman is Nigel Evans and the Second Deputy Chairman is Dawn Primarolo. The United States House Committee on Ways and Means is a committee in the United States House of Representatives similar to that same committee in the United Kingdom House of Commons. Unlike its UK counterpart, the US committee still meets and has jurisdiction over all taxation, tariffs, and other revenue-raising measures, as well as Social Security, Medicare, and a number of other programs. The Canadian federal government, which follows the British Parliamentary System, also adopted the term 'Ways and Means' within its tax system. For example, the Minister of Finance introduces changes to its fiscal plan via a Ways and Means Motion to Amend the Income Tax Act. The Minister tables the motion in Parliament and then presents the budget highlights in a formal budget speech. Only after a federal budget is tabled may the government's detailed taxation plans be made public. The current federal Minister of Finance is Jim Flaherty. / Линдзи Хойл (Lindsay Hoyle). Найджел Эвэнз (Nigel Evans) и Дон Праймирэло (Dawn Primarolo). Текущий федеральный Министр Финансов Дьжим Флаэрти (Jim Flaherty).

WAZ = WESTDEUTSCHE ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG

WB = WATER BALLAST

WB = WAYBILL

Wb = WEBER

WB = WELCOME BACK

WB = WET BULB

WB = THE WORLD BANK

WBC = WHITE BLOOD CELLS

WBC = WHOLE–BODY COUNT AND BIOASSAY

WBE = WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

WBP = WATER BANK PROGRAM

WBPH = WHITE BACKED PLANTHOPPER

WBS = WITHOUT BENEFIT OF SALVAGE

WBS = WRITE BACK SOON

WBT = WEB–BASED TRAINING

WC = WATER COLUMN

WC = WIDE COMPATIBILITY

WC = WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

WCA = WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT

WCA = WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

WCC = WASHINGTON COMPUTER CENTER

WCC = WIESBADEN CONTRACTING CENTER

WCCON = WHETHER CUSTOMS CLEARED OR NOT

WCED = WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

WCL = WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

WCO = WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANISATION

WCP = WATER CROP PRODUCTIVITY

WCRP = WORLD CLIMATE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

WCT = WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATY = WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION COPYRIGHT TREATY

WCUS = WATERBORNE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

W/CVR = WORKING COVER

WCYO = WHAT CAN YOU OFFER

WD = WATER DIVISION

WD = WHEN DISTRIBUTED

WD = WORKING DAY

WD = WORKING DRAFT

WDA = WELSH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

WDALYIC = WHO DIED AND LEFT YOU IN CHARGE?

WDC = WORLD DATA CENTRE

WDG = CONTRACT WORDING

WDR = WASTE DISCHARGE REPORT

WDR = WELL DRILLING RIG

WDROP = DISTRIBUTION REGISTER OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN WATER

WDS = WIRELESS DATA SYSTEM

WE = WEEDER

WE1 = ДАБЛ.Ю.И.1 – WE1:- International Rice Reasearch Institute (IRRI; Philippines) power Weeder.

WE3 = ДАБЛ.Ю.И.3 – WE3:- Push-type hand Weeder.

WE4 = ДАБЛ.Ю.И.4 – WE4:- Conical Weeder (push-type single and double).

WEAK = СЛАБОЕ – Weak (seed cone armature) (strength):- with armature that tends to break easily.

WEAK ACID = СЛАБАЯ КИСЛОТА – A Weak Acid is an one that does not fully ionize in solution. Some of the acid remains in molecular form, rather than completely ionizing. If HA represents the acid, some would remain in solution as HA, and some would ionize to H^+ and A^-. Acetic acid and citric acid are commonly used weak acids. An acid may be technically weak, but still capable of causing serious skin burns. See also Acid, and Strong Acid. See also Weak Base for more discussion of pH effects surrounding 'weakness' (remembering that more acid lowers pH). / Смотрите также Кислота (Acid), Сильная Кислота (Strong Acid), и Слабое Основание (Weak Base).

WEAK BASE = СЛАБОЕ ОСНОВАНИЕ – A Weak Base does not fully ionize in solution. Some of a weak base remains in solution in molecular form. If BOH represents the base, some would remain in solution as BOH, and some would ionize to B^+ and OH^-. This makes for something of a 'reservoir' action – if some of the OH^- ions are used up in reactions, more of the BOH will ionize. Because of this, the pH of a solution of a weak base will change by less than one for a change in concentration of the base by a factor of 10 (for a strong base, which ionizes completely to B^+ and OH^-, increasing the concentration by a factor of 10 will increase the pH by 1). pH, unless very accurately measured, is a poor indication of how much of a weak base is in solution. Sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate are examples of weak bases (note that neither actually contains OH, but rather they hydrolyze to yield OH^-). See also Base, and Strong Base. / Слабое Основание. Бикарбонат Натрия или Двууглекислый Натрий или Кислый Углекислый Натрий (Sodium Bicarbonate). Смотрите также Основание (Base), и Сильное Основание (Strong Base).

WEAK BASIS = СЛАБЫЙ БАЗИС – Weak Basis is a condition in which the spot price is significantly below the futures indicating a low demand. See also Wide Basis.

WEAK DOLLAR = СЛАБЫЙ ДОЛЛАР – Weak Dollar:- a situation where the US Dollar's value is decreasing relative to one or a basket of foreign currencies. Essentially, a weak Dollar means that a US Dollar can exchange for fewer amounts of foreign currency. The Dollar may weaken due to changes in the interest rate and outlook on the US economy's future. Depending on the type of transaction that a party is participating in, possessing a weak Dollar is not necessarily a bad situation. For example, a weak Dollar may be bad news for US citizens wishing to vacation in foreign countries, but it could be good news for US tourist attractions, as it also means that the US would be more inviting as a destination for foreign vacationers. Weak Dollar is the depreciated Dollar with respect to other currencies, meaning that more Dollars are needed to buy a unit of foreign currency. Weak Dollar is a Dollar that can be exchanged for only a small or decreasing amount of foreign currency. A weak Dollar means that the US Dollar cannot buy very much of another currency. The strength of the Dollar has an impact on imports and exports because goods and services from a foreign nation are usually purchased in the currency of the producing nation. A weak Dollar usually leads to high exports and low imports. The opposite of Strong Dollar. Weak Dollar is the US Dollar when it is worth less relative to other currencies. Because the Dollar is a floating currency, its value varies according to market trends. When one Dollar trades for fewer units of one or more other currencies, it is known as a Weak Dollar. See also Exchange Rate, and Strong Dollar. Weak Dollar is a Dollar that has relatively little purchasing power abroad and that can be exchanged only for a relatively small amount of foreign currency, such as the Japanese Yen, the Euro or

the Canadian Dollar. A weak Dollar signifies that imports are increasingly expensive and that exports are inexpensive. Thus, the level of exports tends to rise while imports decline. The Dollar may weaken because of government actions, or in response to declining economic conditions, large trade and budget deficits, inflation, or unattractive investment opportunities in the US relative to other countries. A strong Dollar, on the other hand, can be used to purchase a larger amount of other currencies and generally makes exporting more difficult. Weak Dollar is a depreciated Dollar with respect to other currencies, meaning that more dollars are needed to buy a unit of foreign currency. Antithesis of Strong Dollar. Weak Dollar is a Dollar that is of smaller value relative to foreign currencies. A weak Dollar exchanges for fewer units of other currencies compared with the units for which it could have been exchanged in the past. A weak Dollar tends to help US firms that rely heavily on foreign sales because the firms' products will cost less in terms of the foreign currencies. A weak Dollar hurts consumers of foreign goods because these goods cost more in terms of US Dollars. / Слабый Доллар – падающий Доллар, стоимость которого сокращается по отношению к курсам иностранных валют. Это означает, что держатели Долларов будут получать в обмен за них меньше Фунтов Стерлингов, Йен, или других валют. Слабый Доллар облегчает вывоз (или экспорт) товаров Американским производителям, поскольку иностранным покупателям они обходятся дешевле. Доллар может ослабеть из-за несоблюдения правительством США требований денежно-кредитной политики (эмитирования слишком большого количества Долларов) и утраты доверия к правительству США, большого внешнеторгового и бюджетного дефицита, непривлекательных процентных ставок на деноминированные в Долларах инвестиции по сравнению с доходностью инвестиций, деноминированных в других валютах, и по другим причинам.

WEAKENING BASIS = ОСЛАБЛЯЮЩИЙСЯ БАЗИС – A Weakening Basis occurs when the difference between the cash market price of a given commodity and the futures price of the same commodity widens. This happens when the cash market price increases more slowly relative to the futures price or the cash price decreases faster relative to the futures price. The basis then, becomes more negative or less positive. Weakening Basis is a basis movement over time that occurs when the cash price is declining relative to the futures price. / Ослабляющийся Базис:- движение базиса за какой-то срок, которое происходит, когда цена за наличный расчёт снижается относительно цены фьючерса.

WEAK–FORM EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СЛАБОЙ ФОРМЫ – Weak-Form Efficiency:- a pricing theory that the price of a security reflects the past price and trading history of the security. Theory implies that security prices follow a random walk. Related:- Semistrong-Form Efficiency, and Strong-Form Efficiency.

WEAK HANDS = СЛАБЫЕ РУКИ – (1) Weak Hands:- when used in connection with delivery of commodities on futures contracts, the term Weak Hands usually means that the party probably does not intend to retain ownership of the commodity. See also Strong Hands. / Смотрите также Сильные Руки (Strong Hands). Слабые Руки – собирательный термин, применяемый для указания на тех инвесторов, которые спешно избавляются от своих бумаг при краткосрочных падениях их курсовой стоимости.

(2) Weak Hands:- when used in connection with futures positions, the term usually means positions held by small speculators.

WEAK HOLDINGS = СЛАБЫЕ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или СЛАБЫЕ АВУАРЫ) – Weak Holdings:- xxxxx. / Слабые Пакеты Акций (Weak Holdings) – акции, сохраняемые на марже спекулянтами, которые хотят использовать любую причину для их продажи.

WEAK INTERACTION = СЛАБОЕ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ – Weak Interaction:- the forces between atoms that are less strong than the forces involved in a covalent (chemical) bond (between two atoms). Weak interactions include ionic (chemical) bonds, hydrogen bonds, and Van der Waals forces. / Слабое Взаимодействие – взаимодействие между атомами, слабее, чем ковалентное (водородное, ионное и Ван дер Ваальсовое).

WEAK LONGS = ИСТОЩЁННЫЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛИ (или СЛАБЫЕ ПОКУПАТЕЛИ) – Weak Longs are the traders holding long positions in the market that are at risk of liquidating. This can be in order to avoid the delivery process, or be due to mounting losses and/or margin calls that force the longs to cover. The small trader is thought to be a weak long during periods of excessive price retracements.

WEAK MARKET = ИСТОЩЁННЫЙ РЫНОК (или СЛАБЫЙ РЫНОК) – Weak Market is a market in which sellers outnumber buyers. Weak Market is a market with few buyers and many sellers and a declining trend in prices. Weak Market is a market for one or more securities in which there are few buyers and many sellers. A weak market comes about due to declining prices, and it is sometimes associated with high trading volume. See also Bear Market, and Panic Sell. Weak Market is a market where sellers far outnumber buyers and prices are in a general state of decline. Technically Week Market is a market in which open interest is increasing and prices are decreasing, or in which open interest is decreasing and prices are increasing. A market in which trading volume does not correspond to price where increasing volume accompanies decreasing prices or decreasing volume accompanies increasing prices. Also known as Technically Weak. Technical analysts are concerned only with the price movements of securities. Unlike fundamental analysts, they do not care about the characteristics of the company that has issued the security. Technical analysts follow trends in a security's supply and demand, as shown on price charts, to choose the most profitable times to buy and sell. / Слабый Рынок:- ситуация, характеризующаяся преобладанием продавцов над покупателями и общей тенденцией к спаду цен. Слабый Рынок:- ситуация, характеризующаяся большим спросом на продажу, чем на покупку.

WEAKNESS = СЛАБОСТЬ – A term 'Weakness' refers to the market's ability to move lower as well as stay under pressure during periods of brief price strength. / Слабость – состояние снижения цен на ценные бумаги или сырьё.

WEAK SLIDER BODIES = СЛАБЫЕ ТЕЛА БЕГУНКОВ – (1) Weak Slider Bodies:- can best be determined with proper testing equipment. However, manifests itself by slider becoming compressed or crushed under minimum pressure or becoming distorted enough to create hard operation. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

(2) Weak Slider Bodies:- same as for metal zippers. Can best be determined with proper testing equipment. However, manifests itself by slider becoming compressed or crushed under minimum pressure or becoming distorted enough to create hard operation. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

WEAK SPOTS = СЛАБЫЕ ПЯТНА – Weak Spots:- Article:- white pillowcase; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 68 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 carded cotton; (ii) Filling:- 40/1 carded cotton. Complaint:- customer returned a single new pillowcase to the retailer because of weak spots. Analysis:- physical tests showed tendering of the cotton in several spots at one end of the pillowcase and chemical tests indicated the presence of oxycellulose in those places. The condition was found to exist on both sides of a seam, with no noticeable tendering of the cotton sewing thread at the seam. Test for starch in the pillowcase was positive, but none was found in the sewing thread or the attached cotton identification label. This was considered proof of the fact that the customer had not laundered the pillowcase. It was concluded that the defect was caused by some damage in the original finished sheeting before it was cut and sewed, probably the result of overbleaching by the finisher. / Уточина:- 40/1 кардная хлопковая.

WEAK SUSTAINABILITY = СЛАБАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ – Weak Sustainability:- all forms of capital are more or less substitutes for one another; no regard has to be given to the composition of the stock of capital. Weak sustainability allows for the depletion or degradation of natural resources, so long as such depletion is offset by increases in the stocks of other forms of capital, for example, by investing royalties from depleting mineral reserves in factories.

WEAK WEB = СЛАБЫЙ ХОЛСТ (или СЛАБАЯ ВАТКА, или СЛАБЫЙ ПРОЧЁС) – Weak Web is a web of fiber that, when being transferred from the card doffer to the calendar rolls to form sliver, does not have sufficient strength from fiber cohesion or clinging entanglement to hold itself together while forming a continuous bridge in processing.

WEAK YARN = СЛАБАЯ ПРЯЖА – Weak Yarn is the yarn that is found to be either below standard breaking specifications or to be weak enough to cause an abnormally high degree of stops in textile processing.

WEALTH = БОГАТСТВО – Wealth is:- (1) in general:- tangible or intangible thing that makes a person, family, or group better off. (2) In accounting:- a value of an entity's accumulated tangible cash, land, building, etc) and intangible (copyright, patents, trademarks, etc) saleable possessions minus liabilities. (3) In economics:- total of all assets of an economic unit that generate current income or have the potential to generate future income. It includes natural resources and human capital but generally excludes money and securities because the represent only claims to wealth. Two common types of economic wealth are:- (i) Monetary Wealth:- anything that can be bought and sold, for which there is market and hence a price. The market price, however, reflects only the commodity price and not necessarily its value. For example, water is essential for human existence but is usually very cheap. (ii) Non-Monetary Wealth:- things which depend on scarce resources, and for which there is demand, but are not bought and sold in a market and hence have no price. Examples are education, health, and defense. Wealth:- net assets, both tangible and intangible, of an individual or legal entity, or of a group, such as a family, a nation, etc. Wealth is the abundance of valuable resources or material possessions. The word wealth is derived from the old English Weal, which is from an Indo-European word Stem. An individual, community, region or country that possesses an abundance of such possessions or resources is known as Wealthy. The concept of wealth is of significance in all areas of economics, and clearly so for growth economics and development economics yet the meaning of wealth is context-dependent. At the most general level, economists may define wealth as 'anything of value' which captures both the subjective nature of the idea and the idea that it is not a fixed or static concept. Various definitions and concepts of wealth have been asserted by various individuals and in different contexts. Defining wealth can be a normative process with various ethical implications, since often wealth maximization is seen as a goal or is thought to be a normative principle of its own. The United Nations definition of inclusive wealth is a monetary measure which includes the sum of natural, human and physical assets. Natural capital includes land, forests, fossil fuels, and minerals. Human capital is the population's education and skills. Physical (or 'manufactured') capital includes such things as machinery, buildings, and infrastructure. Definitions of 'Wealth':- Adam Smith, in his seminal work The Wealth of Nations, described wealth as 'the annual produce of the land and labour of the society'. This 'produce' is, at its simplest, that which satisfies human needs and wants of utility. In popular usage, wealth can be described as an abundance of items of economic value, or the state of controlling or possessing such items, usually in the form of money, real estate and personal property. An individual who is considered wealthy, affluent, or rich is someone who has accumulated substantial wealth relative to others in their society or reference group. In economics, net wealth refers to the value of assets owned minus the value of liabilities owed at a point in time. Wealth can be categorized into three principal categories:- personal property, including homes or automobiles; monetary savings, such as the accumulation of past income; and the capital wealth of income producing assets, including real estate, stocks, bonds, and businesses. All these delineations make wealth an especially important part of social stratification. Wealth provides a type of social safety net of protection against an unforeseen decline in one's living standard in the event of job loss or other emergency and can be transformed into home ownership, business ownership, or even a college education. A term 'Wealth' refers to some accumulation of resources (net asset value), whether abundant or not. The opposite of wealth is Destitution. A term 'Richness' refers to an abundance of such resources (income or flow). A wealthy individual, community, or nation thus has more accumulated resources (capital) than a poor one. The opposite of richness is Poverty. The term implies a social contract on establishing and maintaining ownership in relation to such items which can be invoked with little or no effort and expense on the part of the owner. The concept of wealth is relative and not only varies between societies, but varies between different sections or regions in the same society. A personal net worth of USD10 000 in most parts of the United States would certainly not place a person among the wealthiest citizens of that locale. However, such an amount would constitute an extraordinary amount of wealth in impoverished developing countries. Concepts of wealth also vary across time. Modern labor-saving inventions and the development of the sciences have enabled the poorest sectors of today's society to enjoy a standard of living equivalent if not superior to the wealthy of the not-too-distant past. This comparative wealth across time is also applicable to the future; given this trend of human advancement, it is likely that the standard of living that the wealthiest enjoy today will be considered impoverished by future generations. Industrialization emphasized the role of technology. Many jobs were automated. Machines replaced some workers while other workers became more specialized. Labour specialization became critical to economic success. However, physical capital, as it came to be known, consisting of both the natural capital and the infrastructural capital, became the focus of the analysis of wealth. Adam Smith saw wealth creation as the combination of materials, labour, land, and technology in such a way as to capture a profit (excess above the cost of production). The theories of David Ricardo, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, in the XVIII century and XIX century built on these views of wealth that we now call classical economics. Marxian economics distinguishes in the Grundrisse between material wealth and human wealth, defining human wealth as 'wealth in human relations'; land and labor were the source of all material wealth. In economics, Wealth in a commonly applied accounting sense is the net worth of a person, household, or nation, that is, the value of all assets owned net of all liabilities owed at a point in time. For national wealth as measured in the national accounts, the net liabilities are those owed to the rest of the world. The term may also be used more broadly as referring to the productive capacity of a society or as a contrast to poverty. Analytical emphasis may be on its determinants or distribution. Economic terminology distinguishes between wealth and income. Wealth is a stock variable, that is, measurable at a date in time, for example the value of an orchard on December 31 minus debt owed on the orchard. For a given amount of wealth, say at the beginning of the year, income from that wealth, as measurable over say a year is a flow variable. What marks the income as a flow is its measurement per unit of time, such as the value of apples yielded from the orchard per year. In macroeconomic theory the 'wealth effect' may refer to the increase in aggregate consumption from an increase in national wealth. One measure of it is the wealth elasticity of demand. It is the percentage change in the amount demanded of consumption for each one-percent change in wealth. Wealth may be measured in nominal or real values, that is in money value as of a given date or adjusted to net out price changes. The assets include those that are tangible (land and capital) and financial (money, bonds, etc). Measurable wealth typically excludes intangible or nonmarketable assets such as human capital and social capital. In economics, 'Wealth' corresponds to the accounting term 'Net Worth'. But analysis may adapt typical accounting conventions for economic purposes in social accounting (such as in national accounts). An example of the latter is generational accounting of social security systems to include the present value projected future outlays considered to be liabilities. Macroeconomic questions include whether the issuance of government bonds affects investment and consumption through the wealth effect. Environmental assets are not usually counted in measuring wealth, in part due to the difficulty of valuation for a non-market good. Environmental or green accounting is a method of social accounting for formulating

and deriving such measures on the argument that an educated valuation is superior to a value of zero (as the implied valuation of environmental assets). Wealth is a measure of the value of all of the assets of worth owned by a person, community, company or country. Wealth is the found by taking the total market value of all the physical and intangible assets of the entity and then subtracting all debts. Essentially, wealth is the accumulation of resources. People are said to be wealthy when they are able to accumulate many valuable resources or goods. Wealth is expressed in a variety of ways. For individuals, net worth is the most common expression of wealth, while countries measure by gross domestic product (GDP) or GDP per capita. / Дэвид Рикадо (David Ricardo), Дьжон Лак (John Locke), Дьжон Стюарт Мил (John Stuart Mill). Чистые активы, как материальные, так и нематериальные, физического или юридического лица, или группы лиц, такой как семья, нация и тому подобной. Под Богатством или Благосостоянием понимается стоимость активов, принадлежащих конкретному лицу или группе лиц. Экономическая наука началась с изучения природы богатства, например, труд Эдэма Смиса (или Адама Смита) 'Богатство Наций' (Adam Smith's 'The Wealth of Nations'), и того, как оно меняется в течение данного периода. Кейнсианская теория стремилась сделать основной упор на доход, рассматривая его как главный объект исследования в макроэкономике, однако сейчас считается, что доход всего лишь оказывает влияние на поведение лиц, равно как и на их благосостояние.

WEALTH CAPITAL STOCK = ЗАПАС КАПИТАЛА СОСТОЯНИЯ – The Wealth Capital Stock is a synonym for the 'net capital stock'. The term is widely used in North America. Wealth Capital Stock is the appropriate measure of the market value of capital. Wealth capital stock in addition is adjusted for future declines in efficiency. The concept of wealth capital stock can be expanded upon by noting that the purchase price paid by an individual for an asset depends on the current and future stream of services expected from the asset. The purchase price is determined by a present value calculation which recognizes that an individual would pay more for an asset returning USD100 in services today as compared to an asset returning USD100 in services two years from today. As wealth capital stock depends upon the current and future efficiency of an asset, construction of a wealth capital stock from an efficiency function requires an assumed interest rate or discount rate to calculate present value.

WEALTH EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ БОГАТСТВА (или ЭФФЕКТ СОСТОЯНИЯ) – The Wealth Effect is the premise that when the value of stock portfolios rises due to escalating stock prices, investors feel more comfortable and secure about their wealth, causing them to spend more. For example, economists in 1968 were baffled when a 10% tax hike failed to slow down consumer spending. Later this continued spending was attributed to the wealth effect. While disposable income fell as a result of increased taxes, wealth was rising sharply as the stock market moved up. Undaunted, consumers continued their spending spree. The wealth effect helps to power economies during bull markets. Big gains in people's portfolios can make them feel more secure about their wealth and their spending. However, the relationship between spending and stock market performance is a double-edged sword as poor stock prices in bear markets hurt economic confidence. Wealth Effect:- changes in aggregate demand caused by change in the value of assets such as stocks, bonds, gold, property. Increase in the market value of these assets induces a feeling of being 'richer' in their owners (even if no additional cash is realized) and often tends to encourage spending and to dampen savings. The Wealth Effect is an increase in consumer spending directly proportional to strong portfolio performance. The wealth effect is a behavioral economic theory which posits that consumer spending increases significantly when overall portfolio performance is high. During a bull market, portfolio values rise to high levels. Portfolio holders, consequently, perceive themselves as more affluent. Psychologically associating higher net worth with having more disposable income, consumers increase their spending. The wealth effect is believed by many economic analysts to be the reason why significant interest rate and tax increases associated with bull markets have, historically, had little effect on levels of consumer spending. The psychological components of the wealth effect can inversely affect a bear market as consumers engage in lower spending. This comes as a result of consumers feeling they do not have enough money due to significantly lower portfolio values. Wealth Effects are effects on private spending arising from a change in wealth. Wealth effects are usually associated with changes in the value of equity, bonds and real estate. The Pigou Effect is an economics term that refers to the stimulation of output and employment caused by increasing consumption due to a rise in real balances of wealth, particularly during deflation. Real wealth was defined by Arthur Cecil Pigou as the sum of the money supply and government bonds divided by the price level. He argued that Keynes' General Theory was deficient in not specifying a link from 'real balances' to current consumption and that the inclusion of such a 'wealth effect' would make the economy more 'self correcting' to drops in aggregate demand than Keynes predicted. An economy in a liquidity trap cannot use monetary stimulus to increase output because there is little connection between personal income and money demand. John Hicks thought that this might be another reason (along with sticky prices) for persistently high unemployment. However, the Pigou Effect creates a mechanism for the economy to escape the trap:- as unemployment rises the price level drops which raises real balances and thus consumption rises. Finally, the economy moves to the new equilibrium, at full employment. Pigou concluded that an equilibrium with employment below the full employment rate (the classical natural rate) could only occur if prices and wages were sticky. The Pigou effect was criticized by Michał Kalecki because 'The adjustment required would increase catastrophically the real value of debts, and would consequently lead to wholesale bankruptcy and a confidence crisis'. / Арсур Сисл Пигу (Arthur Cecil Pigou). Кэйнз (Keynes). Дьжон Хикс (John Hicks). Михал Калецки (Michał Kalecki). Эффект Богатства или Эффект Пигу (Pigou Effect):- изменение стоимости активов, принадлежащих индивиду, в результате изменения уроня цен (инфляции или дефляции). Английский экономист Дьжон Мэйнад Кэйнз (John Maynard Keynes) утверждал, что падение цен ведёт к сокращению совокупного спроса (aggregate demand) и создаёт условия для роста безработицы. Однако, если существует эффект богатства, падение цен приводит к росту стоимости денег и, следовательно, увеличивает совокупный спрос при условии, что влияние денег на экономику является нейтральным. Смотрите также Внутренние Деньги (Inside Money), Нейтральность Денег (Neutrality Of Money), Сторонние или Внешние Деньги (Outside Money).

WEANED CATTLE = ОТЛУЧЁННЫЙ КРУПНЫЙ РОГАТЫЙ СКОТ (или ОТЛУЧЁННЫЙ КРУПНОРОГАТЫЙ СКОТ) – Weaned Cattle:- beef or dairy breeds maintained on pasture and receiving the majority of their diet from grazing. The term Pasture Cattle is intended to refer to cattle considered to be stockers, feeders and/or slaughter cattle. Parenthetical reference to Stocker, Feeder, or Slaughter Cattle is typically included in drug labeling. See also Feeders, Slaughter Cattle, and Stockers.

WEANED PIG = ОТЛУЧЁННАЯ СВИНЬЯ – A Weaned Pig (the separation of a suckling pig from the breeding female) that is removed from the farrowing unit, but that has yet to be placed in a nursery; the principle product of a breeding herd.

WEANER = ОТЛУЧЁННЫЙ – Weaners are pigs that were recently weaned (taken) from their sow. Piglets and Shoats are young pigs. Feeders are pigs at any stage from weaning to slaughter. See also Shoat. Weaner:- from about one to eight weeks after birth. Also Sows with litters from birth until mating. A Sow is a breedable female; a Gilt is a young female. A Boar is a breedable male; a Barrow, a castrated young male; and a Stag is an old castrated male. Weaner is an adolescent sheep that no longer requires liquid feed.

WEANING = ОТЛУЧЕНИЕ – Weaning is a removal of calves from their mothers so that they can no longer drink milk. Weaning:- to move animals to food other than the mother's milk.

WEAN LITTER = ОТЛУЧЁННЫЙ ПОМЁТ – Wean Litter (swine) is the total number of pigs weaned from a breeding female during one lactation. See also Birth Litter, and Nurse Litter.

WEAPON = ОРУЖИЕ (или СРЕДСТВА САМОЗАЩИТЫ) – Weapon is a tool used to injure or kill in fighting or hunting. An example of a weapon is a gun. / Средства Самозащиты – у животных и насекомых.

WEAPONIZATION = ВООРУЖЕНИЕ – Weaponization or Weaponisation is the act of making something into a weapon or making more effective as a weapon. / Доводка До Требований, предъявляемых к оружию.

WEAPONIZE = ВООРУЖАТЬ – Weaponize:- to adapt for use as a weapon of war. / Вооружение – создание или использование оружия.

WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION = ОРУЖИЕ МАССОВОГО ПОРАЖЕНИЯ – Weapon Of Mass Destruction is a nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological or other weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to a large number of humans or cause great damage to human-made structures (e.g., buildings), natural structures (e.g., mountains), or the biosphere. / Оружие Массового Уничтожения (ОМП):- .

WEAR = ИЗНОС – Wear is the attrition or rubbing away of the surface of a material as a result of mechanical action. See also Abrasive Wear; Adhesive Wear; Delamination Wear; and Surface Fatigue Wear. Wear is the removal of material from a solid surface as a result of mechanical action exerted by another solid. Wear chiefly occurs as a progressive loss of material resulting from the mechanical interaction of two sliding surfaces under load. Wear is such a universal phenomenon that rarely do two solid bodies slide over each other or even touch each other without a measurable material transfer or material loss. Thus, coins become worn as a result of continued contact with fabrics and human fingers; pencils become worn after sliding over paper; and rails become worn as a result of the continued rolling of train wheels over them. Only living things (such as bone joints) are in some sense immune to the permanent damage caused by wear, since they have the property of regrowth and healing. There are four basic types of wear:- Abrasive Wear, Adhesive Wear, Corrosive Wear, and Surface-Fatigue Wear. Abrasive wear occurs when a hard, rough surface slides over a softer one, producing grooves on the latter. It also can be caused by loose, abrasive particles rolling between two soft sliding surfaces or by particles embedded in one of the opposing surfaces. Abrasive fragments borne by a stream of liquid or gas may wear down a surface if they strike the surface at high speeds. Since abrasive wear takes place when the abrading material is rough and harder than the surface to be abraded, it can be prevented either by eliminating the hard, rough constituent or by making the surface to be protected harder still. The most common type, adhesive wear, arises from the strong adhesive forces that are generated at the interface of two solid materials. When solid surfaces are pressed together, intimate contact is made over a number of small patches or junctions. During sliding, these junctions continue to be made and broken, and, if a junction does not break along the original interface, a wear particle is formed. These particles eventually break away. Adhesive wear is undesirable for two reasons:- first, the loss of material will eventually lead to a deterioration in the performance of the mechanism; and second, the formation of large wear particles in closely fitted sliding members may cause the mechanism to seize at an early stage in its productive life. Adhesive wear is many times greater for unlubricated than for effectively lubricated metal surfaces. Corrosive wear occurs whenever a gas or liquid chemically attacks a surface left exposed by the sliding process. Normally, when a surface corrodes, the products of corrosion (such as patina) tend to stay on the surface, thus slowing down further corrosion. But, if continuous sliding takes place, the sliding action removes the surface deposits that would otherwise protect against further corrosion, which thus takes place more rapidly. A surface that has experienced corrosive wear generally has a matte, relatively smooth appearance. Surface-fatigue wear is produced by repeated high stress attendant on a rolling motion, such as that of metal wheels on tracks or a ball bearing rolling in a machine. The stress causes subsurface cracks to form in either the moving or the stationary component. As these cracks grow, large particles separate from the surface and pitting ensues. Surface-fatigue wear is the most common form of wear affecting rolling elements such as bearings or gears. For sliding surfaces, adhesive wear usually proceeds sufficiently rapidly that there is no time for surface-fatigue wear to occur. Though the wear process is generally thought of as harmful, and in most practical situations is so, it has some practical uses as well. For example, many methods of producing a surface on a manufactured object depend on abrasive wear, among them filing, sanding, lapping, and polishing. Many writing instruments, principally the pencil, crayon, and chalk, depend for their effect on adhesive wear. Another use is seen in the wear of the incisor teeth of rodents. These teeth have a hard enamel covering along the outer curved surface but only soft dentine on the inner surface. Hence, abrasive and adhesive wear, which occurs more rapidly on the softer side, acts to maintain a sharp cutting edge on the teeth. / Смотите также Абразивный Износ (Abrasive Wear); Адгезивный Износ или Износ При Заедании (Adhesive Wear); Расслаивание Износ (Delamination Wear); и Контактно-Усталостный Износ или Усталостный Износ Поверхности или Износ, вызванный Усталостью Поверхности (Surface Fatigue Wear). Под Износом понимается изменение размеров, формы, массы или состояния поверхности изделия вследствие разрушения (изнашивания) поверхностного слоя изделия при трении. Износ изделий – деталей машин, элементов строительных конструкций, частей одежды и другого – зависит от условий трения и свойств материала изделия. Различают абразивный, кавитационный, контактно-усталостный и другие виды износа. Износ приводит к снижению качества изделий и их ценности. WEARING = ИЗНАШИВАНИЕ. Под Износом понимается изменение размеров, формы, массы или состояния поверхности изделия вследствие разрушения (изнашивания) микрообъёмов поверхностного слоя изделия при трении. Износ деталей машин, элементов строительных конструкций (например, ступеней лестниц) или предметов, одежды и другого зависит от условий трения, свойств материала и конструкции изделия. Износ можно рассматривать как механический процесс, осложнённый действием физических и химических факторов, вызывающих снижение прочности микрообъёмов поверхностного слоя. По условиям внешнего воздействия на поверхностный слой различают:- Абразивный Износ, Кавитационный Износ, Эрозионный Износ и другие. Износ приводит к снижению функциональных качеств изделий и к потере их потребительской ценности. Увеличению износостойкости изделий способствуют как применение материалов с высокой износостойкостью, так и конструктивные решения, обеспечивающие компенсацию износа, резервирование износостойкости и прочие, общее улучшение условий трения (применение высококачественных смазочных материалов, защиты от абразивного воздействия и прочее).

WEAR = СНАШИВАНИЕ (или ИЗНАШИВАНИЕ, или НОШЕНИЕ, или НОСКА) – Wear in textile materials is one of a limited number of fault factors in which an object loses its usefulness and the economic implication can be of enormous value to the industry. The terms wear and abrasion are sometimes confused. Wear is a very general term covering the loss of material by virtually any means. As wear usually occurs by rubbing together of two surfaces, abrasion is often used as a general term to mean wear. Some commonly referred to wear mechanisms include:- adhesive wear, abrasive wear, surface fatigue, fretting wear, and erosive wear. Adhesive, abrasive wear and surface fatigue mechanism play an important role in the abrasion mechanism of the yarns and fabrics. (1) Adhesive Wear occurs between surfaces during frictional contact and generally refers to unwanted displacement and attachment of wear debris and material compounds from one surface to another. The adhesive wear and material transfer due to direct contact and plastic deformation are the main issues in adhesive wear. The asperities or microscopic high points or surface roughness found on each surface, define the severity on how fragments of oxides are pulled off and adds to the other surface. This is partly due to strong adhesive forces between atoms, but also due to accumulation of energy in the plastic zone between the asperities during relative motion. (2) Abrasive Wear occurs when a hard rough surface slides across a softer surface. ASTM (American Society for Testing and

Materials) defines it as the loss of material due to hard particles or hard protuberances that are forced against and move along a solid surface. Abrasive wear is commonly classified according to the type of contact and the contact environment. The type of contact determines the mode of abrasive wear. The two modes of abrasive wear are known as Two-Body and Three-Body Abrasive Wear. Two-body wear occurs when the grits or hard particles remove material from the opposite surface. The common analogy is that of material being removed or displaced by a cutting or plowing operation. Three-body wear occurs when the particles are not constrained, and are free to roll and slide down a surface. (3) Fatigue Wear of a material is caused by a cycling loading during friction. Fatigue occurs if the applied load is higher than the fatigue strength of the material. Fatigue cracks start at the material surface and spread to the subsurface regions. The cracks may connect to each other resulting in separation and delamination of the material pieces. One of the types of fatigue wear is fretting wear caused by cycling sliding of two surfaces across each other with small amplitude (oscillating). The friction force produces alternating compression-tension stresses, which result in surface fatigue. / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

WEAR AND TEAR = СНАШИВАНИЕ И ПОРЧА (или ИЗНАШИВАНИЕ И РАЗРЫВАНИЕ) – (1) Wear And Tear:- a loss or deterioration resulting from ordinary use. Wear And Tear is damage that naturally and inevitably occurs as a result of normal wear or aging. It is used in a legal context for such areas as warranty contracts from manufacturers, which usually stipulate that damage due to wear and tear will not be covered. Wear and tear is a form of depreciation which is assumed to occur even when an item is used competently and with care and proper maintenance. For example, repeated impacts may cause stress to a hammer's head. In the normal use of a hammer for its designed task, this stress is impossible to prevent, and any attempt to eliminate it would make the hammer useless. At the same time, it is expected that the normal use of a hammer will not break it beyond repair until it has gone through a certain amount of use. The phenomenon of tear and wear is a good demonstration of the Second Law of Thermodynamics in action – roughly speaking, objects will get messier and more worn down over time (they are said to have higher entropy), unless energy from the outside world is used to fix them. A company which supports a warranty on a product with the possibility of tear and wear will usually limit the warranty to a period of time where its tear and wear will probably not be enough to impede the use of the product significantly. Other factors such as the willingness of a customer to replace a product through warranty will affect how long the company offers it. Loss and/or deterioration resulting from ordinary utilization. Popular and legal term for depreciation. Wear and tear is the decrease in value of an item due to deterioration through normal use rather than through accident or negligence. Wear And Tear is a synonym for Physical Deterioration. Wear And Tear:- an allowance that is tax deductible for the cost of furniture and fittings provided in dwelling houses which are let out furnished. / Снашивание И Порча – нормальная порча активов в ходе их полезной эксплуатации, которая приводит к переоценке их стоимости в сторону уменьшения (если не были приняты меры к восстановлению активов).

(2) Wear And Tear:- the amount deducted from a claims payment in recognition of the depreciation of the property insured through usage of it over time. Where cover is provided on a 'new for old basis', i.e. where the insurer agrees to replace an old item with a similar new one, no such deduction is made. Wear And Tear is the gradual deterioration of an asset which results naturally from use and/or age. Normal Wear-And-Tear is the inevitable physical decline of the condition of a property from time and usage. Normal wear-and-tear increases over the useful life of any property or asset. It results from normal usage by its occupants as well as from weather and other natural forces that surround it. Normal wear-and-tear cannot be avoided, only slowed in various ways through maintenance. Of course, this can reduce the value of the property over time, although not enough to prevent the owner from making a profit on the sale in most cases. In terms of landlords and tenants, normal wear-and-tear may or may not be deducted from the damage deposit. This usually depends on the nature of the lease and the period of time that the tenant rented the property for. For corporate properties, wear-and-tear is factored into depreciation. Wear And Tear is a lessening of asset value due to loss, damage, or depreciation resulting from ordinary use and exposure.

WEAR DEBRIS = ОСТАТКИ ИЗНОСА (или ПРОДУКТЫ ИЗНОСА) – Wear Debris:- particles that are detached from machine surfaces as a result of wear and corrosion. Also known as Wear Particles.

WEAR INHIBITOR = ИНГИБИТОР ИЗНОСА (или ЗАМЕДЛИТЕЛЬ ИЗНОСА) – Wear Inhibitor is an additive which protects the rubbing surfaces against wear, particularly from scuffing, if the hydrodynamic film is ruptured. See also Inhibitor.

WEAR TEST = ТЕСТ НА ИЗНАШИВАНИЕ – Wear Test is a test for fabric wear, abrasion, flexibility, washing, crushing, creasing, etc, in which the fabric is made into a garment, worn for a specific time, then assessed for performance. / тест на изнашивание, истирание, , ткани и так далее, в котором ткань превращена в швейное изделие, . Испытание опытной ноской.

WEATHER = ПОГОДА – Weather is the day-to-day or sometimes even instantaneous changes of atmospheric conditions over a given place or area. In contrast, climate encompasses the statistical ensemble of all weather conditions during a long period of time over that place or area. Atmospheric conditions are measured by the meteorological parameters of air temperature, barometric pressure, wind velocity, humidity, clouds and precipitation. Weather:- state of the atmosphere at a particular place during a short period of time. It involves such atmospheric phenomena as temperature, humidity, precipitation (type and amount), air pressure, wind, and cloud cover. Weather differs from climate in that the latter is the synthesis of weather conditions that have prevailed over a given area during a long time period – generally 30 years. For a full discussion of the elements and origins of weather, see Climate. Weather occurs in the troposphere, the lowest region of the atmosphere that extends from the Earth's surface to 6–8 km (4–5 miles) at the poles and to about 17 km (11 miles) at the Equator. Although weather is largely confined to the troposphere, phenomena of the higher regions of the atmosphere such as jet streams and upper-air waves significantly affect sea-level atmospheric-pressure patterns – the so-called Highs And Lows – and thereby the weather conditions at the terrestrial surface. Geographic features, most notably mountains and large bodies of water (e.g., lakes and oceans), also affect weather. Recent research, for example, has revealed that ocean-surface temperature anomalies are a potential cause of atmospheric temperature anomalies in successive seasons and at distant locations. One manifestation of such weather-affecting interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere is what scientists call the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO). It is believed that ENSO is responsible not only for unusual weather events in the equatorial Pacific region (e.g., the exceedingly severe drought in Australia and the torrential rains in western South America in 1982–83) but also for those that periodically occur in the mid-latitudes (as, for example, the record-high summer temperatures in western Europe and unusually heavy spring rains in the central United States in 1982–83). The ENSO phenomenon appears to influence mid-latitude weather conditions by modulating the position and intensity of the polar-front jet stream (see Jet Stream). Generally speaking, the changeability of weather varies widely in different parts of the world. It is most pronounced in the mid-latitude belts of the westerly winds, where a continuous procession of traveling high- and low-pressure centers produces a constantly shifting weather pattern. In tropical regions, by contrast, weather varies little from day to day or from month to month. Weather has a tremendous influence on human settlement patterns, food production, and personal comfort. Extremes of temperature and humidity cause discomfort and may lead to the transmission of disease; heavy rain can cause flooding, displacing people and interrupting economic activities; thunderstorms, tornadoes, hail, and sleet storms may damage or destroy crops, buildings, and transportation routes and vehicles.

Storms may even kill or injure people and livestock. At sea and along adjacent coastal areas, tropical cyclones (hurricanes, typhoons, and willy-willies) can cause great damage through excessive rainfall and flooding, winds, and wave action to ships, buildings, trees, crops, roads, and railways, and they may interrupt air service and communications. Heavy snowfall and icy conditions can impede transportation and increase the frequency of accidents. The long absence of rainfall, by contrast, can cause droughts and severe dust storms when winds blow over parched farmland, as with the 'dustbowl' conditions of the US Plains states in the 1930s. The variability of weather phenomena has resulted in a long-standing human concern with predictions of future weather conditions and weather forecasting. In early historical times, severe weather was ascribed to annoyed or malevolent divinities. Since the mid-XIX century, scientific weather forecasting has evolved, using the precise measurement of air pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind direction and speed to predict changing weather. The development of radar has enabled meteorologists to track the movement of cyclones and anticyclones (depressions and highs) and their associated fronts and storms. The use of advanced radar and computers in the second half of the XX century has enabled weather patterns to be tracked worldwide. These developments have improved the accuracy of local forecasts and have led to extended and long-range forecasts, although the high variability of weather in the mid-latitudes makes these longer-range forecasts less accurate. In tropical regions, by contrast, daily weather variations are minor, with regularly occurring phenomena and perceptible change associated more with seasonal cycles (dry weather and monsoons); tropical cyclones are the main variable. / Погода:- состояние атмосферы в данной местности или над обширным пространством, влияющее на человеческую деятельность. Погода относится к краткосрочным состояниям (дни и недели), в противоположность Климату – долгосрочному и регулярно повторяющемуся состоянию. Атмосферные характеристики, составляющие погоду:- температура, давление, влажность, осадки, облачность, ясность, видимость и сила ветра.

WEATHER DERIVATIVE = ПРОИЗВОДНЫЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТ НА ПОГОДУ (или ПОГОДНЫЙ ДЕРИВАТИВ) – Weather Derivative is an instrument used by companies to hedge against the risk of weather-related losses. The investor who sells a weather derivative agrees to bear this risk for a premium. If nothing happens, the investor makes a profit. However, if the weather turns bad, then the company who buys the derivative claims the agreed amount. This is not the same as insurance, which is for low-probability events like hurricanes and tornados. In contrast, derivatives cover high-probability events like a dryer-than-expected summer. Even in our advanced, technology-based society, we still live largely at the mercy of the weather. It influences our daily lives and choices, and has an enormous impact on corporate revenues and earnings. Until recently, there were very few financial tools offering companies' protection against weather-related risks. However, the inception of the weather derivative – by making weather a tradeable commodity – has changed all this. Here we look at how the weather derivative was created, how it differs from insurance and how it works as a financial instrument. Weather:- Risky Business:- it is estimated that nearly 20% of the US economy is directly affected by the weather, and that the profitability and revenues of virtually every industry – agriculture, energy, entertainment, construction, travel and others – depend to a great extent on the vagaries of temperature. In a 1998 testimony to Congress, former commerce secretary William Daley stated, 'Weather is not just an environmental issue; it is a major economic factor. At least USD1 trillion of our economy is weather-sensitive'. The risks businesses face due to weather are somewhat unique. Weather conditions tend to affect volume and usage more than they directly affect price. An exceptionally warm winter, for example, can leave utility and energy companies with excess supplies of oil or natural gas (because people need less to heat their homes). Or, an exceptionally cold summer can leave hotel and airline seats empty. Although the prices may change somewhat as a consequence of unusually high or low demand, price adjustments don't necessarily compensate for lost revenues resulting from unseasonable temperatures. Finally, weather risk is also unique in that it is highly localized, cannot be controlled and despite great advances in meteorological science, still cannot be predicted precisely and consistently. Temperature as a Commodity:- until recently, insurance has been the main tool used by companies' for protection against unexpected weather conditions. But insurance provides protection only against catastrophic damage. Insurance does nothing to protect against the reduced demand that businesses experience as a result of weather that is warmer or colder than expected. In the late 1990s, people began to realize that if they quantified and indexed weather in terms of monthly or seasonal average temperatures, and attached a Dollar amount to each index value, they could in a sense 'package' and trade weather. In fact, this sort of trading would be comparable to trading the varying values of stock indices, currencies, interest rates and agricultural commodities. The concept of weather as a tradeable commodity, therefore, began to take shape. 'In contrast to the various outlooks provided by government and independent forecasts, weather derivatives trading gave market participants a quantifiable view of those outlooks', noted Agbeli Ameko, managing partner of energy and forecasting firm EnerCast. In 1997 the first over-the-counter (OTC) weather derivative trade took place, and the field of weather risk management was born. According to Valerie Cooper, former executive director of the Weather Risk Management Association, an USD8 billion weather-derivatives industry developed within a few years of its inception. In Contrast to Weather Insurance:- in general, weather derivatives cover low-risk, high-probability events. Weather insurance, on the other hand, typically covers high-risk, low-probability events, as defined in a highly tailored, or customized, policy. For example, a company might use a weather derivative to hedge against a winter that forecasters think will be 5 °F warmer than the historical average (a low-risk, high-probability event). In this case, the company knows its revenues would be affected by that kind of weather. But the same company would most likely purchase an insurance policy for protection against damages caused by a flood or hurricane (high-risk, low-probability events). CME Weather Futures and Options on Futures:- in 1999, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) took weather derivatives a step further and introduced exchange-traded weather futures and options on futures – the first products of their kind. OTC weather derivatives are privately negotiated, individualized agreements made between two parties. But CME weather futures and options on futures are standardized contracts traded publicly on the open market in an electronic auction-like environment, with continuous negotiation of prices and complete price transparency. Broadly speaking, CME weather futures and options on futures are exchange-traded derivatives that – by means of specific indexes – reflect monthly and seasonal average temperatures of 15 US and five European cities. These derivatives are legally binding agreements made between two parties, and settled in cash. Each contract is based on the final monthly or seasonal index value that is determined by Earth Satellite (EarthSat) Corp, an international firm that specializes in geographic information technologies. Other European weather firms determine values for the European contracts. EarthSat works with temperature data provided by the National Climate Data Center (NCDC), and the data it provides is used widely throughout the over-the-counter weather derivatives industry as well as by CME. Weather Derivatives are the weather-risk management contracts. Weather Derivatives are financial instruments that can be used by organizations or individuals as part of a risk management strategy to reduce risk associated with adverse or unexpected weather conditions. The difference from other derivatives is that the underlying asset (rain/temperature/snow) has no direct value to price the weather derivative. Farmers can use weather derivatives to hedge against poor harvests caused by failing rains during the growing period, excessive rain during harvesting, high winds in case of plantations or temperature variabilities in case of greenhouse crops; theme parks may want to insure against rainy weekends during peak summer seasons; and gas and power companies may use heating degree days (HDD) or cooling degree days (CDD) contracts to smooth earnings. A sports event managing company may wish to hedge the loss by entering into a weather derivative contract because if it rains the day of the sporting event, fewer tickets will be sold. Heating degree days are one of the most common types of weather derivative. Typical terms for an HDD contract could be:- for the November to March period, for each day where the temperature rises above 18 degrees Celsius keep a cumulative count of the difference between 18 degrees and the average daily temperature. Depending upon whether the option is a put option or a call option, pay out a set amount per heating degree day that

the actual count differs from the strike. See also Exotic Derivatives. The first weather derivative deal was in July 1996 when Aquila Energy structured a dual-commodity hedge for Consolidated Edison Co. The transaction involved ConEd's purchase of electric power from Aquila for the month of August. The price of the power was agreed to, but a weather clause was embedded into the contract. This clause stipulated that Aquila would pay ConEd a rebate if August turned out to be cooler than expected. The measurement of this was referenced to Cooling Degree Days measured at New York City's Central Park weather station. If total CDDs were from 0 to 10% below the expected 320, the company received no discount to the power price, but if total CDDs were 11 to 20% below normal, Con Ed would receive a USD16 000 discount. Other discounted levels were worked in for even greater departures from normal. After that humble beginning, weather derivatives slowly began trading over-the-counter in 1997. As the market for these products grew, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange introduced the first exchange-traded weather futures contracts (and corresponding options), in 1999. The CME currently trades weather derivative contracts for 25 cities in the United States, nine in Europe, six in Canada and two in Japan. Most of these contracts track cooling degree days or heating degree days, but recent additions track frost days in the Netherlands and monthly/seasonal snowfall in Boston and New York. A major early pioneer in weather derivatives was Enron Corporation, through its EnronOnline unit. In an Opalesque video interview, Nephila Capital's Barney Schauble discusses how some hedge funds have now begun focusing on weather derivatives as an investment class. Counterparties such as utilities, farming conglomerates, individual companies and insurance companies are essentially looking to hedge their exposure through weather derivatives, and funds have become a sophisticated partner in providing this protection. There has also been a shift over the last few years from primarily fund of funds investment in weather risk, to more direct investment for investors looking for non-correlated items for their portfolio. Weather derivatives provide a pure non-correlated alternative to traditional financial markets. Valuation:- there is no standard model for valuing weather derivatives similar to the Black-Scholes (BS) formula for pricing European style equity option and similar derivatives. That is due to the fact that underlying asset of the weather derivative is non-tradeable which violates a number of key assumptions of the BS Model. Typically weather derivatives are priced in a number of ways:- (i) Business Pricing:- requires the company utilizing weather derivative instruments to understand how its financial performance is affected by adverse weather conditions across variety of outcomes (i.e. obtain a utility curve with respect to particular weather variables). Then the user can determine how much he is willing to pay in order to protect his/her business from those conditions in case they occurred based on his/her cost-benefit analysis and appetite for risk. In this way a business can obtain a 'guaranteed weather' for the period in question, largely reducing the expenses/revenue variations due to weather. Alternatively, an investor seeking certain level or return for certain level of risk can determine what price he is willing to pay for bearing particular outcome risk related to a particular weather instrument. (ii) Historical Pricing (Burn analysis):- the historical payout of the derivative is computed to find the expectation. The method is very quick and simple, but does not produce reliable estimates and could be used only as a rough guideline. It does not incorporate variety of statistical and physical features characteristic of the weather system. (iii) Index Modelling:- this approach requires building a model of the underlying index, i.e. the one upon which the derivative value is determined (for example monthly/seasonal cummulative heating degree days). The simplest way to model the index is just to model the distribution of historical index outcomes. We can adopt parametric or non-parametric distributions. For monthly cooling and heating degree days assuming a normal distribution is usually warranted. The predictive power of such model is rather limited. A better result can be obtained by modelling the index generating process on a finer scale. In the case of temperature contracts a model of the daily average (or min and max) temperature time series can be built. The daily temperature (or rain, snow, wind, etc) model can be built using common statistical time series models (i.e. autoregressive-moving-average (ARMA) or Fourier transform in the frequency domain) purely based only on the features displayed in the historical time series of the index. A more sophisticated approach is to incorporate some physical intuition/relationships into our statistical models based on spatial and temporal correlation between weather occurring in various parts of the ocean-atmosphere system around the world (for example we can incorporate the effects of El Niño on temperatures and rainfall). (iv) Physical Models of the Weather:- we can utilize the output of numerical weather prediction models based on physical equation describing relationships in the weather system. Their predictive power tends to be less or similar to purely statistical models beyond time horizons of 10–15 days. Ensemble forecasts are especially appropriate for weather derivative pricing within the contract period of a monthly temperature derivative. However, individuals members of the ensemble need to be 'dressed' (for example with gaussian kernels estimated from historical performance) before a reasonable probabilistic forecast can be obtained. (v) Mixture of Statistical and Physical Models:- a superior approach for modelling daily or monthly weather variable time series is to combine statistical and physical weather models using time-horizon varying weight which are obtained after optimization of those based on historical out-of-sample evaluation of the combined model scheme performance. Weather Derivative is a derivative whose payoff is based on a specified weather event, for example, the average temperature in Chicago in January. Such a derivative can be used to hedge risks related to the demand for heating fuel or electricity. Weather Derivatives are the forward instruments used to hedge against or speculate on weather. Virtually all of the instruments are based on degree-days, though precipitation swaps and sunshine options are among other possible instruments. See also Sunshine Option. / Агбэлы Амэко (Agbeli Ameko). бывший секретарь по торговле Вилъйэм Дэйли (former commerce secretary William Daley). окупаемость (payoff). Заметил Агбэлы Амэко (Agbeli Ameko), управляющий партнёр энергетической и прогнозирующей фирмы ЭнэрКаст (EnerCast). Консолидэйтид Эдэсэн Ко. (Consolidated Edison Co.). Энрон Корпорэйшэн (Enron Corporation), через его подразделение ЭнронОнлайн (EnronOnline unit). В видео интервью Опэлэск (Opalesque), Нэфилэ Кэпитэлз Бани Шойбля (Nephila Capital's Barney Schauble). Блэк-Скоулз (Black-Scholes). Эль Ниньо (El Niño).

WEATHER EYE = ПОГОДНОЕ ОКО (или ПОГОДНЫЙ ГЛАЗ, или БДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ) – Weather Eye:- to keep a weather eye is to be on the alert (heads up).

WEATHER FORECASTING = ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ПОГОДЫ – Weather Forecasting:- the prediction of the weather through application of the principles of physics, supplemented by a variety of statistical and empirical techniques. In addition to predictions of atmospheric phenomena themselves, weather forecasting includes predictions of changes on the Earth's surface caused by atmospheric conditions, e.g., snow and ice cover, storm tides, and floods. General Considerations:- Measurements And Ideas As The Basis For Weather Prediction:- with few other scientific enterprises are observations so vital as in the case of weather forecasting. From the days when early humans ventured from caves and other natural shelters, perceptive individuals in all likelihood became leaders by being able to detect nature's signs of impending snow, rain, or wind, indeed of any change in weather. With such information they must have enjoyed greater success in the search for food and safety, the major objectives of that time. In a sense, weather forecasting is still carried out in basically the same way as it was by the earliest humans – namely, by making observations and predicting changes. The tools used to measure temperature, pressure, wind, and humidity in the late XX century would certainly amaze them, and the results obviously are better. Yet, even the most sophisticated numerically calculated forecast made on a supercomputer requires a set of measurements of the condition of the atmosphere – an initial picture of temperature, wind, and other basic elements, somewhat comparable to that formed by our forebears when they looked out of their cave dwellings. The primeval approach entailed insights based on the accumulated experience of the perceptive observer, while the modern technique consists of solving equations. Although seemingly quite different, there are underlying similarities between both practices. In each case the forecaster asks 'What is?' in the sense of 'What kind of weather prevails today?' and then seeks to determine how it will change in

order to extrapolate what it will be. Because observations are so critical to weather prediction, an account of meteorological measurements and weather forecasting is a story in which ideas and technology are closely intertwined, with creative thinkers drawing new insights from available observations and pointing to the need for new or better measurements, and technology providing the means for making new observations and for processing the data derived from measurements. It tells of the theories of the ancient Greek philosophers, Renaissance scientists, and the scientific revolution of the XVII and XVIII centuries and of the creativity of XX-century atmospheric scientists and meteorologists. Likewise, it tells of the development of the 'synoptic' idea – that of characterizing the weather over a large region at exactly the same time in order to organize information about prevailing conditions. In synoptic meteorology, simultaneous observations for a specific time are plotted on a map for a broad area whereby a general view of the weather in that region is gained. (The term Synoptic is derived from the Greek word meaning 'General or Comprehensive View'.) The so-called Synoptic Weather Map came to be the principal tool of XIX-century meteorologists and continues to be used today in weather stations and on television weather reports around the world. Since the mid-XX century, digital computers have made it possible to calculate changes in atmospheric conditions mathematically and objectively, i.e. in such a way that anyone can obtain the same result from the same initial conditions. The widespread adoption of numerical weather prediction models brought a whole new group of players – computer specialists and experts in numerical processing and statistics – to the scene to work with atmospheric scientists and meteorologists. Moreover, the enhanced capability to process and analyze weather data stimulated the long-standing interest of meteorologists in securing more observations of greater accuracy. Technological advances since the 1960s have led to a growing reliance on remote sensing, particularly the gathering of data with specially instrumented Earth-orbiting satellites. By the late 1980s, forecasts of weather were largely based on the determinations of numerical models integrated by high-speed supercomputers, except some shorter-range predictions, particularly of local weather conditions, which were made by specialists directly interpreting radar and satellite measurements. Practical Applications Of Weather Forecasting:- systematic weather records were kept after instruments for measuring atmospheric conditions became available during the XVII century. Undoubtedly these early records were employed mainly by those engaged in agriculture. Planting and harvesting obviously can be planned better and carried out more efficiently if long-term weather patterns can be estimated. In the United States, national weather services were first provided by the Army Signal Corps beginning in 1870. These operations were taken over by the Department of Agriculture in 1891. By the early 1900s free mail service and telephone were providing forecasts daily to millions of American farmers. The US Weather Bureau established a Fruit-Frost (forecasting) Service during World War I, and by the 1920s radio broadcasts to agricultural interests were being made in most states. Weather forecasting became an important tool for aviation during the 1920s and '30s. Its application in this area gained in importance after Francis W. Reichelderfer was appointed chief of the US Weather Bureau in 1939. Reichelderfer had previously modernized the navy's meteorological service and made it a model of support for naval aviation. During World War II the discovery of very strong wind currents at high altitudes (the jet streams, which can affect aircraft speed) and the general susceptibility of military operations in Europe to weather led to a special interest in weather forecasting. The most famous wartime forecasting problem was for Operation Overlord, the invasion of the European mainland at Normandy by Allied forces. An unusually intense June storm brought high seas and gales to the French coast, but a moderation of the weather that was successfully predicted by Colonel J.M. Stagg of the British forces (after consultation with both British and American forecasters) enabled General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, to make his critical decision to invade on June 06, 1944. The second half of the XX century has seen unprecedented growth of commercial weather-forecasting firms in the United States and elsewhere. Marketing organizations and stores commonly hire weather-forecasting consultants to help with the timing of sales and promotions of products ranging from snow tires and roofing materials to summer clothes and resort vacations. Many oceangoing shipping vessels as well as military ships use optimum ship routing forecasts to plan their routes in order to minimize lost time, potential damage, and fuel consumption in heavy seas. Similarly, airlines carefully consider atmospheric conditions when planning long-distance flights so as to avoid the strongest head winds and to ride with the strongest tail winds. International trading of foodstuffs such as wheat, corn (maize), beans, sugar, cocoa, and coffee can be severely affected by weather news. For example, in 1975 a severe freeze in Brazil caused the price of coffee to increase substantially within just a few weeks, and in 1977 a freeze in Florida nearly doubled the price of frozen concentrated orange juice in a matter of days. Weather-forecasting organizations are thus frequently called upon by banks, commodity traders, and food companies to give them advance knowledge of the possibility of such sudden changes. The cost of all sorts of commodities and services, whether they are tents for outdoor events or plastic covers for the daily newspapers, can be reduced or eliminated if reliable information about possible precipitation can be obtained in advance. Forecasts must be quite precise for applications that are tailored to specific industries. Gas and electric utilities, for example, may require forecasts of temperature within one or two degrees of the mean a day ahead of time, or ski-resort operators may need prior estimates of nighttime relative humidity on the slopes within 5 to 10 percent in order to schedule snow making. History Of Weather Forecasting:- Early Measurements And Ideas:- the Greek philosophers had much to say about meteorology, and many who subsequently engaged in weather forecasting no doubt made use of their ideas. Unfortunately, they probably made many bad forecasts, because Aristotle, who was the most influential, did not believe that wind is air in motion. He did believe, however, that west winds are cold because they blow from the sunset. The scientific study of meteorology did not develop until measuring instruments became available. Its beginning is commonly associated with the invention of the mercury barometer by Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian physicist-mathematician, in the mid-XVII century and the nearly concurrent development of a reliable thermometer. (Galileo had constructed an elementary form of gas thermometer in 1607, but it was defective; the efforts of many others finally resulted in a reasonably accurate liquid-in-glass device.) A succession of notable achievements by chemists and physicists of the XVII and XVIII centuries contributed significantly to meteorological research. The formulation of the laws of gas pressure, temperature, and density by Robert Boyle and Jacques-Alexandre-César Charles, the development of calculus by Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, the development of the law of partial pressures of mixed gases by John Dalton, and the formulation of the doctrine of latent heat (i.e. heat release by condensation or freezing) by Joseph Black are just a few of the major scientific breakthroughs of the period that made it possible to measure and better understand theretofore unknown aspects of the atmosphere and its behavior. During the XIX century, all of these brilliant ideas began to produce results in terms of useful weather forecasts. The Emergence Of Synoptic Forecasting Methods:- Analysis Of Synoptic Weather Reports:- an observant person who has learned nature's signs can interpret the appearance of the sky, the wind, and other local effects and 'foretell the weather'. A scientist can use instruments at one location to do so even more effectively. The modern approach to weather forecasting, however, can only be realized when many such observations are exchanged quickly by experts at various weather stations and entered on a synoptic weather map to depict the patterns of pressure, wind, temperature, clouds, and precipitation at a specific time. Such a rapid exchange of weather data became feasible with the development of the electric telegraph in 1837 by Samuel F.B. Morse of the United States. By 1849 Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, was plotting daily weather maps based on telegraphic reports, and in 1869 Cleveland Abbe at the Cincinnati Observatory began to provide regular weather forecasts using data received telegraphically. Synoptic weather maps resolved one of the great controversies of meteorology – namely, the rotary storm dispute. By the early decades of the XIX century, it was known that storms were associated with low barometric readings, but the relation of the winds to low-pressure systems, called Cyclones, remained unrecognized. William Redfield, a self-taught meteorologist from Middletown, State of Connecticut, the United States, noticed the pattern of fallen trees after a New England hurricane and suggested in

1831 that the wind flow was a rotary counterclockwise circulation around the center of lowest pressure. The American meteorologist James P. Espy subsequently proposed in his Philosophy of Storms (1841) that air would flow toward the regions of lowest pressure and then would be forced upward, causing clouds and precipitation. Both Redfield and Espy proved to be right. The air does spin around the cyclone, as Redfield believed, while the layers close to the ground flow inward and upward as well. The net result is a rotational wind circulation that is slightly modified at the Earth's surface to produce inflow toward the storm center, just as Espy had proposed. Further, the inflow is associated with clouds and precipitation in regions of low pressure, though that is not the only cause of clouds there. In Europe the writings of Heinrich Dove, a Polish scientist who directed the Prussian Meteorological Institute, greatly influenced views concerning wind behavior in storms. Unlike the Americans, Dove did not focus on the pattern of the winds around the storm but rather on how the wind should change at one place as a storm passed. It was many years before his followers understood the complexity of the possible changes. Establishment Of Weather-Station Networks And Services:- routine production of synoptic weather maps became possible after networks of stations were organized to take measurements and report them to some type of central observatory. As early as 1814, US Army Medical Corps personnel were ordered to record weather data at their posts; this activity was subsequently expanded and made more systematic. Actual weather-station networks were established in the United States by New York University, the Franklin Institute, and the Smithsonian Institution during the early decades of the XIX century. In Britain, James Glaisher organized a similar network, as did a Dutch chemist and meteorologist Christoph Hendrik Diederik Buys-Ballot (or Christophorus Henricus Diedericus Buys Ballot; 1817–1890) in The Netherlands. Other such networks of weather stations were developed near Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg. It was not long before national meteorological services were established on the Continent and in the United Kingdom. The first national weather service in the United States commenced operations in 1871, with responsibility assigned to the US Army Signal Corps. The original purpose of the service was to provide storm warnings for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and for the Great Lakes. Within the next few decades, national meteorological services were established in such countries as Japan, India, and Brazil. The importance of international cooperation in weather prognostication was recognized by the directors of such national services. By 1880 they had formed the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) for this end. The proliferation of weather-station networks linked by telegraphy made synoptic forecasting a reality by the close of the XIX century. Yet, the daily weather forecasts generated left much to be desired. Many errors occurred as predictions were largely based on the experience that each individual forecaster had accumulated over several years of practice, vaguely formulated rules of thumb (e.g., of how pressure systems move from one region to another), and associations that were poorly understood, if at all. Progress During The Early XX Century:- an important aspect of weather prediction is to calculate the atmospheric pressure pattern – the positions of the highs and lows and their changes. Modern research has shown that sea-level pressure patterns respond to the motions of the upper-atmospheric winds, with their narrow, fast-moving jet streams and remarkable waves that flow through the air and pass air through themselves (see above Upper-air waves). Frequent surprises and errors in estimating surface atmospheric pressure patterns undoubtedly caused XIX-century forecasters to seek information about the upper atmosphere for possible explanations. The British meteorologist Glaisher made a series of ascents by balloon during the 1860s, reaching an unprecedented height of nine kilometers. At about this time investigators on the Continent began using unmanned balloons to carry recording barographs, thermographs, and hygrographs to high altitudes. During the late 1890s meteorologists in both the United States and Europe used kites equipped with instruments to probe the atmosphere up to altitudes of about three kilometers. Notwithstanding these efforts, knowledge about the upper atmosphere remained very limited at the turn of the century. The situation was aggravated by the confusion created by observations from weather stations located on mountains or hilltops. Such observations often did not show what was expected, partly because so little was known about the upper atmosphere and partly because the mountains themselves affect measurements, producing results that are not representative of what would be found in the free atmosphere at the same altitude. Fortunately, a large enough number of scientists had already put forth ideas that would make it possible for weather forecasters to think three-dimensionally, even if sufficient meteorological measurements were lacking. Henrik Mohn, the first of a long line of highly creative Norwegian meteorologists, Wladimir Köppen, the noted German climatologist (see above), and Max Margules, an influential Russian-born meteorologist, all contributed to the view that mechanisms of the upper air generate the energy of storms. In 1911 William H. Dines, a British meteorologist, published data that showed how the upper atmosphere compensates for the fact that the low-level winds carry air toward low-pressure centers. Dines recognized that the inflow near the ground is more or less balanced by a circulation upward and outward aloft. Indeed, for a cyclone to intensify, which would require a lowering of central pressure, the outflow must exceed the inflow; the surface winds can converge quite strongly toward the cyclone, but sufficient outflow aloft can produce falling pressure at the center. Meteorologists of the time were now aware that vertical circulations and upper-air phenomena were important, but they still had not determined how such knowledge could improve weather forecasting. Then, in 1919, the Norwegian meteorologist Jacob Bjerknes introduced what has been referred to as the Norwegian Cyclone Model. This theory pulled together many earlier ideas and related the patterns of wind and weather to a low-pressure system that exhibited fronts – rather sharp sloping boundaries between cold and warm air masses. Bjerknes pointed out the rainfall/snowfall patterns that are characteristically associated with the fronts in cyclones:- the rain or snow occurs over large areas on the cold side of an advancing warm front ahead of advancing low pressure. Here, the winds are from the south and the warm air, being light, glides up over a large region of cold air. Widespread, sloping clouds spread ahead of the cyclone; barometers fall as the storm approaches, and precipitation from the rising warm air falls through the cold air below. Where the cold air advances to the rear of the storm, squalls and showers mark the abrupt lifting of the warm air being displaced. Thus, the concept of fronts focused attention on the action at air mass boundaries. The Norwegian cyclone model could be called the frontal model, for the idea of warm air masses being lifted over cold air along their edges (fronts) became a major forecasting tool. The model not only emphasized the idea but it also showed how and where to apply it. In later work, Bjerknes and several other members of the so-called Bergen School of Meteorology expanded the model to show that cyclones grow from weak disturbances on fronts, pass through a regular life cycle, and ultimately die by the inflow filling them. Both the Norwegian cyclone model and the associated life-cycle concept are still used today by weather forecasters. While Bjerknes and his Bergen colleagues refined the cyclone model, other Scandinavian meteorologists provided much of the theoretical basis for modern weather prediction. Foremost among them were Vilhelm Bjerknes, Jacob's father, and Carl-Gustaf Rossby. Their ideas helped make it possible to understand and carefully calculate the changes in atmospheric circulation and the motion of the upper-air waves that control the behavior of cyclones. Modern Trends And Developments:- Upper-Air Observations By Means Of Balloon-Borne Sounding Equipment:- once again technology provided the means with which to test the new scientific ideas and stimulate yet newer ones. During the late 1920s and '30s, several groups of investigators (those headed by Yrjö Väisälä of Finland and Pavel Aleksandrovich Molchanov of the Soviet Union, for example) began using small radio transmitters with balloon-borne instruments, eliminating the need to recover the instruments and speeding up access to the upper-air data. These radiosondes, as they came to be called, gave rise to the upper-air observation networks that still exist today. Approximately 75 stations in the United States and more than 500 worldwide release, twice daily, balloons that reach heights of 30 000 meters or more. Observations of temperature and relative humidity at various pressures are radioed back to the station from which the balloons are released as they ascend at a predetermined rate. The balloons also are tracked by radar in order to ascertain winds from their drift. Forecasters are able to produce synoptic weather maps of the upper atmosphere twice each day on the basis of radiosonde observations. While new methods of upper-air measurement have been developed, the

primary synoptic clock times for producing upper-air maps are still the radiosonde-observation times – namely, 00:00 (midnight) and 12:00 (noon) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Furthermore, modern computer-based forecasts use 00:00 and 12:00 GMT as the starting times from which they calculate the changes that are at the heart of modern forecasts. It is, in effect, the synoptic approach carried out in a different way, intimately linked to the radiosonde networks developed during the 1930s and '40s. Application Of Radar:- as in many fields of endeavor, weather prediction experienced several breakthroughs during and immediately after World War II. The British began using microwave radar in the late 1930s to monitor enemy aircraft, but it was soon learned that radar gave excellent returns from raindrops at certain wavelengths (five to 10 centimeters). As a result it became possible to track and study the evolution of individual showers or thunderstorms, as well as to 'see' the precipitation structure of larger storms. The photograph shows an image of the rain bands (not clouds) in a hurricane. Since its initial application in meteorological work, radar has grown as a forecaster's tool. Virtually all tornadoes and severe thunderstorms over the United States and in some other parts of the world are monitored by radar. Radar observation of the growth, motion, and characteristics of such storms provide clues as to their severity. Modern radar systems use the Doppler principle of frequency shift associated with movement toward or away from the radar transmitter/receiver to determine wind speeds as well as storm motions. Using radar and other observations, the Japanese-American meteorologist Tetsuya T. Fujita discovered many details of severe thunderstorm behavior and of the structure of the violent local storms common to the Midwest region of the United States. His Doppler-radar analyses of winds revealed 'microburst' gusts. These gusts cause the large wind shears (differences) associated with strong rains that have been responsible for some plane crashes. Other types of radar have been used increasingly for detecting winds continuously, as opposed to twice a day. These wind-profiling radar systems actually pick up signals 'reflected' by clear air and so can function even when no clouds or rain are present. Meteorological Measurements From Satellites And Aircraft:- a major breakthrough in meteorological measurement came with the launching of the first meteorological satellite, the TIROS (Television and Infrared Observation Satellite), by the United States on April 01, 1960. The impact of global quantitative views of temperature, cloud, and moisture distributions, as well as of surface properties (e.g., ice cover and soil moisture), has already been substantial. Furthermore, new ideas and new methods may very well make the XXI century the 'age of the satellite' in weather prediction. Medium-range forecasts that provide information five to seven days in advance were impossible before satellites began making global observations – particularly over the ocean waters of the Southern Hemisphere – routinely available in real time. Global forecasting models developed at the US National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), and the US National Meteorological Center (NMC) became the standard during the 1980s, making medium-range forecasting a reality. Meteorological satellites travel in various orbits and carry a wide variety of sensors. They are of two principal types:- the low-flying polar orbiter, and the geostationary orbiter. The first type circle the Earth at altitudes of 500–1 000 kilometers and in roughly North-South orbits. They appear overhead at any one locality twice a day and provide very high-resolution data because they fly close to the Earth. Such satellites are vitally necessary for much of Europe and other high-latitude locations because they orbit near the poles. These satellites do, however, suffer from one major limitation: they can provide a sampling of atmospheric conditions only twice daily. The geostationary satellite is made to orbit the Earth along its equatorial plane at an altitude of about 36 000 kilometers. At that height the eastward motion of the satellite coincides exactly with the Earth's rotation, so that the satellite remains in one position above the Equator. Satellites of this type are able to provide an almost continuous view of a wide area. Because of this capability, geostationary satellites have yielded new information about the rapid changes that occur in thunderstorms, hurricanes, and certain types of fronts, making them invaluable to weather forecasting as well as meteorological research. One weakness common to virtually all satellite-borne sensors and to some ground-based radars that use UHF/VHF waves is an inability to measure thin layers of the atmosphere. One such layer is the tropopause, the boundary between the relatively dry stratosphere and the meteorologically active layer below. This is often the region of the jet streams. Important information about these kinds of high-speed air currents is obtained with sensors mounted on high-flying commercial aircraft and is routinely included in global weather analyses. Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Models:- thinkers frequently advance ideas long before the technology exists to implement them. Few better examples exist than that of numerical weather forecasting. Instead of mental estimates or rules of thumb about the movement of storms, numerical forecasts are objective calculations of changes to the weather map based on sets of equations called Models. Shortly after World War I a British scientist named Lewis F. Richardson completed such a forecast that he had been working on for years by tedious and difficult hand calculations. Although the forecast proved to be incorrect, Richardson's general approach was accepted decades later when the electronic computer became available. In fact, it has become the basis for nearly all present-day weather forecasts. Human forecasters may interpret or even modify the results of the computer models, but there are few forecasts that do not begin with numerical-model calculations of pressure, temperature, wind, and humidity for some future time. The method is closely related to the synoptic approach (see above). Data are collected rapidly by a Global Telecommunications System for 00:00 or 12:00 GMT to specify the initial conditions. The model equations are then solved for various segments of the weather map – often a global map – to calculate how much it will change in a given time, say, 10 minutes. With such changes added to the initial conditions, a new map is generated (in the computer's memory) valid for 00:10 or 12:10 GMT. This map is treated as a new set of initial conditions, probably not quite as accurate as the measurements for 00:00 and 12:00 GMT but still very accurate. A new step is undertaken to generate a forecast for 00:20 or 12:20. This process is repeated step after step. In principle, the process could continue indefinitely. In practice, small errors creep into the calculations, and they accumulate. Eventually, the errors become so large by this cumulative process that there is no point in continuing. Global numerical forecasts are produced regularly (once or twice daily) at the ECMWF, the NMC, and the US military facilities in Omaha, State of Nebraska, the United States, and Monterey, State of California, the United States, as well as in Tokyo, Japan, Moscow, Russia, and Melbourne, Australia. In addition, specialized numerical forecasts designed to predict more details of the weather are made for many smaller regions of the world by various national weather services, military organizations, and even a few private companies. Finally, research versions of numerical weather prediction models are constantly under review, development, and testing at NCAR and at the Goddard Space Flight Center in the United States and at universities in several nations. The capacity and complexity of numerical weather prediction models have increased dramatically since the mid-1940s when the earliest modeling work was done by the mathematician John von Neumann and the meteorologist Jule Charney at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, State of New Jersey, the United States. Because of their pioneering work and the discovery of important simplifying relationships by other scientists (notably Arnt Eliassen of Norway and Reginald Sutcliffe of Britain), a joint US Weather Bureau, Navy, and Air Force numerical forecasting unit was formed in 1954 in Washington, DC. Referred to as JNWP, this unit was charged with producing operational numerical forecasts on a daily basis. The era of numerical weather prediction thus really began in the 1950s. As computing power grew, so did the complexity, speed, and capacity for detail of the models. And as new observations became available from such sources as Earth-orbiting satellites, radar systems, and drifting weather balloons, so too did methods sophisticated enough to ingest the data into the models as improved initial synoptic maps. Numerical forecasts have improved steadily over the years. The vast Global Weather Experiment, first conceived by Charney, was carried out by many nations in 1979 under the leadership of the World Meteorological Organization to demonstrate what high-quality global observations could do to improve forecasting by numerical prediction models. The results of that effort continue to effect further improvement. A relatively recent development has been the construction of mesoscale numerical prediction models. The prefix Meso- means 'Middle' and here refers to middle-sized features in the atmosphere, between large cyclonic storms and individual clouds. Fronts, clusters of thunderstorms,

hurricane bands, and jet streams are mesoscale structures, and their evolution and behaviour are crucial forecasting problems that only recently have been dealt with in numerical prediction. Richard A. Anthes developed a widely used American research version, the NCAR/Penn State Mesoscale Model, which shows the potential for detailed predictions of the location and evolution of structures such as fronts, rainbands, and ice storms. By the late 1980s the national weather services of several countries were producing numerical forecasts of considerable detail by means of limited-area mesoscale models. Principles And Methodology Of Weather Forecasting:- Short-Range Forecasting:- Objective Predictions:- when people wait under a shelter for a downpour to end, they are making a very-short-range weather forecast. They are assuming, based on past experience, that such hard rain usually does not last very long. In short-term predictions the challenge for the forecaster is to improve on what the layperson can do. For years the type of situation represented in the above example proved particularly vexing for forecasters, but since the mid-1980s they have been developing a method called nowcasting to meet precisely this sort of challenge. In this method, radar and satellite observations of local atmospheric conditions are processed and displayed rapidly by computers to project weather several hours in advance. The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operates a facility known as PROFS (Program for Regional Observing and Forecasting Services) in Boulder, State of Colorado, the United States, specially equipped for nowcasting. Meteorologists can make somewhat longer-term forecasts (those for six, 12, 24, or even 48 hours) with considerable skill because they are able to measure and predict atmospheric conditions for large areas by computer. Using models that apply their accumulated expert knowledge quickly, accurately, and in a statistically valid form, meteorologists are now capable of making forecasts objectively (see above). As a consequence, the same results are produced time after time from the same data inputs, with all analysis accomplished mathematically. Unlike the prognostications of the past made with subjective methods, objective forecasts are consistent and can be studied, reevaluated, and improved. Another technique for objective short-range forecasting is called MOS (for Model Output Statistics). Conceived by Harry R. Glahn and D.A. Lowry of the US National Weather Service, this method involves the use of data relating to past weather phenomena and developments to extrapolate the values of certain weather elements, usually for a specific location and time period. It overcomes the weaknesses of numerical models by developing statistical relations between model forecasts and observed weather. These relations are then used to translate the model forecasts directly to specific weather forecasts. For example, a numerical model might not predict the occurrence of surface winds at all, and whatever winds it did predict might always be too strong. MOS relations can automatically correct for errors in wind speed and produce quite accurate forecasts of wind occurrence at a specific point, such as Heathrow Airport near London. As long as numerical weather prediction models are imperfect, there may be many uses for the MOS technique. Predictive Skills And Procedures:- short-range weather forecasts generally tend to lose accuracy as forecasters attempt to look farther ahead in time. Predictive skill is greatest for periods of about 12 hours and is still quite substantial for 48-hour predictions. An increasingly important group of short-range forecasts are economically motivated. Their reliability is determined in the marketplace by the economic gains they produce (or the losses they avert). Weather warnings are a special kind of short-range forecast; the protection of human life is the forecaster's greatest challenge and source of pride. The first national weather forecasting service in the United States (the predecessor of the Weather Bureau) was in fact formed, in 1870, in response to the need for storm warnings on the Great Lakes. Increase Lapham of Milwaukee urged Congress to take action to reduce the loss of hundreds of lives incurred each year by Great Lakes shipping during the 1860s. The effectiveness of the warnings and other forecasts assured the future of the American public weather service. Weather warnings are issued by government and military organizations throughout the world for all kinds of threatening weather events:- tropical storms variously called Hurricanes, Typhoons, or Tropical Cyclones, depending on location (see above Major forms of weather disturbances); great oceanic gales outside the tropics spanning hundreds of kilometers and at times packing winds comparable to those of tropical storms; and, on land, flash floods, high winds, fog, blizzards, ice, and snowstorms. A particular effort is made to warn of hail, lightning, and wind gusts associated with severe thunderstorms, sometimes called Severe Local Storms (SELS) or simply Severe Weather. Forecasts and warnings also are made for tornadoes, those intense, rotating windstorms that represent the most violent end of the weather scale (see above). Destruction of property and the risk of injury and death are extremely high in the path of a tornado, especially in the case of the largest systems (sometimes called Maxi-Tornadoes). Because tornadoes are so uniquely life-threatening and because they are so common in various regions of the United States, the National Weather Service operates a National Severe Storms Forecasting Center (NSSFC) in Kansas City, State of Missouri, the United States, where SELS forecasters survey the atmosphere for the conditions that can spawn tornadoes or severe thunderstorms. This group of SELS forecasters, assembled in 1952, monitors temperature and water vapor in an effort to identify the warm, moist regions where thunderstorms may form and studies maps of pressure and winds to find regions where the storms may organize into mesoscale structures. The group also monitors jet streams and dry air aloft that can combine to distort ordinary thunderstorms into rare rotating ones with tilted chimneys of upward rushing air that, because of the tilt, are unimpeded by heavy falling rain. These high-speed updrafts can quickly transport vast quantities of moisture to the cold upper regions of the storms, thereby promoting the formation of large hailstones. The hail and rain drag down air from aloft to complete a circuit of violent, cooperating updrafts and downdrafts. By correctly anticipating such conditions, SELS forecasters are able to provide time for the mobilization of special observing networks and personnel. If the storms actually develop, specific warnings are issued based on direct observations. This two-step process consists of the tornado or severe thunderstorm watch, which is the forecast prepared by the SELS forecaster, and the warning, which is usually released by a local observing facility. The watch may be issued when the skies are clear, and it usually covers a number of counties. It alerts the affected area to the threat but does not attempt to pinpoint which communities will be affected. By contrast, the warning is very specific to a locality and calls for immediate action. Radar of various types can be used to detect the large hailstones, the heavy load of raindrops, the relatively clear region of rapid updraft, and even the rotation in a tornado. These indicators, or an actual sighting, often trigger the tornado warning. In effect, a warning is a specific statement that danger is imminent, whereas a watch is a forecast that warnings may be necessary later in a given region. Long-Range Forecasting:- Techniques:- extended-range, or long-range, weather forecasting has had a different history and a different approach from short- or medium-range forecasting. In most cases, it has not applied the synoptic method of going forward in time from a specific initial map. Instead, long-range forecasters have tended to use the climatological approach, often concerning themselves with the broad weather picture over a period of time rather than attempting to forecast day-to-day details. There is good reason to believe that the limit of day-to-day forecasts based on the 'initial map' approach is about two weeks. Most long-range forecasts thus attempt to predict the departures from normal conditions for a given month or season. Such departures are called Anomalies. A forecast might state that 'spring temperatures in Minneapolis have a 65 percent probability of being above normal'. It would likely be based on a forecast anomaly map, which shows temperature anomaly patterns. The maps do not attempt to predict the weather for a particular day, but rather forecast trends (i.e. warmer than normal) for an extended amount of time, such as a season (i.e. spring). The US Weather Bureau began making experimental long-range forecasts just before the beginning of World War II, and its successor, the National Weather Service, continues to express such predictions in probabilistic terms, making it clear that they are subject to uncertainty. Verification shows that forecasts of temperature anomalies are more reliable than those of precipitation, that monthly forecasts are better than seasonal ones, and that winter months are predicted somewhat more accurately than other seasons. Prior to the 1980s the technique commonly used in long-range forecasting relied heavily on the analog method, in which groups of weather situations (maps) from previous years were compared to those of the current year to determine similarities with the atmosphere's present patterns (or 'habits'). An association was then made between what had happened

subsequently in those ‘similar’ years and what was going to happen in the current year. Most of the techniques were quite subjective, and there were often disagreements of interpretation and consequently uneven quality and marginal reliability. Persistence (warm summers follow warm springs) or anti-persistence (cold springs follow warm winters) also were used, even though, strictly speaking, most forecasters consider persistence forecasts ‘no-skill’ forecasts. Yet, they too have had limited success. Prospects For New Procedures:- in the last quarter of the XX century the approach of and prospects for long-range weather forecasting have changed significantly. Stimulated by the work of Jerome Namias, who headed the US Weather Bureau’s Long-Range Forecast Division for 30 years, scientists began to look at ocean-surface temperature anomalies as a potential cause for the temperature anomalies of the atmosphere in succeeding seasons and at distant locations. At the same time, other American meteorologists, most notably John M. Wallace, showed how certain repetitive patterns of atmospheric flow were related to each other in different parts of the world. With satellite-based observations available, investigators began to study the El Niño phenomenon (see Climate:- Climate And Life:- El Niño/Southern Oscillation). Atmospheric scientists also revived the work of Gilbert Walker, an early XX-century British climatologist who had studied the Southern Oscillation, the aforementioned up-and-down fluctuation of atmospheric pressure in the Southern Hemisphere. Walker had investigated related air circulations (later called the Walker Circulation) that resulted from abnormally high pressures in Australia and low pressures in Argentina or vice versa. All of this led to new knowledge about how the occurrence of abnormally warm or cold ocean waters and of abnormally high or low atmospheric pressures could be interrelated in vast global connections. Knowledge about these links – El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – and about the behavior of parts of these vast systems enables forecasters to make better long-range predictions, at least in part, because the ENSO features change slowly and somewhat regularly. This approach of studying interconnections between the atmosphere and the ocean may represent the beginning of a revolutionary stage in long-range forecasting. Since the mid-1980s, interest has grown in applying numerical weather prediction models to long-range forecasting. In this case, the concern is not with the details of weather predicted 20 or 30 days in advance but rather with objectively predicted anomalies. The reliability of long-range forecasts, like that of short- and medium-range projections, has improved substantially in recent years. Yet, many significant problems remain unsolved, posing interesting challenges for all those engaged in the field. / Фрэнсис Дабл.Ю. Райкилдёфё (Francis W. Reichelderfer) был . Полковник Дьжей.Эм. Стэг (Colonel J.M. Stagg) Британских сил (British forces) Генерал Двайт Ди. Айзэнхауэ (General Dwight D. Eisenhower), . Робэт Бойл (Robert Boyle) и Жакь-Александр-Сезар Шарле (Jacques-Alexandre-César Charles), Айзэк Ньютчэн (Isaac Newton) и Готфрид Вильхэльм Ляйбниц (Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz), Дьжон Долтчэн (John Dalton), Дьжозэф Блэк (Joseph Black). в 1837 Сэмьюэл Эф.Би. Мос (Samuel F.B. Morse) из Соединённых Штатов Америки. К 1849 Дьжозэф Хэнри (Joseph Henry) из Смитсониэнского Института (Smithsonian Institution) в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия (Washington, DC), в 1869 Клывлэнд Эбэй (Cleveland Abbe) в (Cincinnati Observatory). Вильэм Рэдфилд (William Redfield), . Американский метеоролог Дьжеймз Пи. Испай (James P. Espy) . Хэинрих Довэ (Heinrich Dove), Польский учёный, . В Британии, Дьжеймз Глэйшё (James Glaisher) Нидерландский химик и метеоролог Кристоф Хэндрик Диэйдэрик Бальш-Балот (Christoph Hendrik Diederik Buys-Ballot или Christophorus Henricus Diedericus Buys-Ballot) в Нидерландах. Британский метеоролог Дьжеймз Глэйшё (James Glaisher). Хэнрик Мон (Henrik Mohn), первый из длинной череды высоко творческих Норвежских метеорологов, Владимир Кёпэн (Wladimir Köppen), the noted German climatologist, и Макс Маргулес (Max Margules), an influential Russian-born meteorologist, . В 1911 Вильэм Эйч. Дяйнз (William H. Dines), Британский метеоролог, . Якоб Бьеркнес (Jacob Bjerknes). Скандинавские метеорологи Вилхэльм Бьеркнес (Vilhelm Bjerknes), отец Якоба (Jacob’s father), и Коль Гюстав Россби (Carl-Gustaf Rossby). Юръё Вяйсяля (Yrjö Väisälä) из Финляндии и Павел Александрович Молчанов (Pavel Aleksandrovich Molchanov) из Советского Союза, например. Американским метеорологом Японского происхождения Тэцыя Ти. Фюдьзита (Tetsuya T. Fujita). Британским учёным Люис Эф. Ричэдсэн (Lewis F. Richardson). математиком Дьжоном фон Ноймэном (John von Neumann) и метеорологом Юлы Чани (Jule Charney) в Институте (Institute for Advanced Study) в (Princeton, NJ). Ант Эльясын (Arnt Eliassen) из Норвегии и Рэдьжинэлд Сатклиф (Reginald Sutcliffe) из Британии. Ричад Эй. Энъиз (Richard A. Anthes). Хэри Ар. Глэн (Harry R. Glahn) и Ди.Эй. Лаури (D.A. Lowry). Дьжиром Нэмиэз (Jerome Namias). Дьжон Эм. Волэс (John M. Wallace). Гилбёт Вокё (Gilbert Walker). Прогнозирование – разработка прогноза; в узком значении – специальное научное исследование конкретных перспектив развития какого-либо явления. Как одна из форм конкретизации научного предвидения в социальной сфере находится во взаимосвязи с планированием, программированием, проектированием, управлением. Прогноз Погоды – научно обоснованные предположения о будущем состоянии погоды; краткосрочные прогнозы погоды – на 1–3 суток и долгосрочные – от 5 суток до сезона. Прогноз погоды может быть выполнен на основе анализа синоптических карт погоды (Синоптический Прогноз Погоды) или с применением численных методов прогноза погоды. Прогноз Погоды – научно обоснованное предположение о предстоящих изменениях погоды, составленное на основе анализа развития крупномасштабных атмосферных процессов. Прогнозы погоды делятся на краткосрочные (от нескольких часов до 1–2 суток (сут)), долгосрочные малой заблаговременности (3–10 сут), долгосрочные большой заблаговременности (на месяц и более). Прогнозы погоды составляются для территорий (область, край, страна, акватории морей и тому подобное), а также отдельных населённых пунктов, аэропортов, авиатрасс, автомобильных и железнодорожных магистралей и тому подобного. Прогнозы погоды подразделяются на специализированные, предназначенные для различных отраслей народного хозяйства, и общего пользования – для населения. К первым относятся также предупреждения об опасных явлениях погоды (циклоны, грозы, туманы, метели, сильные ветры, пыльные бури, заморозки и другие), которые могут вызвать затруднения в работе отдельных отраслей народного хозяйства или причинить ущерб, а также угрожать безопасности населения. В краткосрочных прогнозах погоды и предупреждениях ожидаемые условия погоды указываются более детально, чем в долгосрочных. Так, например, в прогнозе погоды для авиации сообщаются ожидаемые условия погоды на высоте полёта самолёта (вид и количество облачности, направление и скорость ветра, температура воздуха, наличие таких опасных явлений, как болтанка, обледенение, грозовые разряды) и в аэропорту посадки (высота облачности и видимость, направление и скорость ветра, температура воздуха). В долгосрочных прогнозах погоды малой заблаговременности характер погоды на предстоящий период описывается в более общем виде:- преобладание ясной или облачной погоды, возможность выпадения осадков, пределы дневных и ночных температур, резкие изменения погоды, преобладающее направление и скорость ветра. Прогнозы погоды на месяц содержат знак и величину отклонения средней месячной температуры и осадков от нормы, а также указания периодов наиболее существенных изменений погоды:- похолоданий и потеплений, переходов от сухой к ненастной погоде и тому подобных. Кроме месячных прогнозов, в бывшем СССР существовали прогнозы погоды на так называемые естественные синоптические сезоны со средней продолжительностью каждого около 2 месяцев (мес), в которых даётся общая характеристика температуры и осадков. Прогнозы погоды составляются методами синоптической метеорологии. Для этой цели по данным наблюдений метеорологических и аэрологических станций готовят синоптические карты погоды для разных уровней атмосферы от земной поверхности до высоты 30 километров (км). Широко используется также информация, получаемая от метеорологических спутников. Анализ этого материала позволяет выявить на картах погоды крупные атмосферные образования:- воздушные массы, разделяющие их атмосферные фронты, циклоны и антициклоны и прочие, с движением и эволюцией которых связаны основные изменения погоды. Всё возрастающее применение находят численные методы, позволяющие решать на ЭВМ уравнения гидротермодинамики атмосферы и температуры на различных уровнях

атмосферы, а также рассчитывать количества осадков на несколько суток вперед. Все эти методы дают представление об общем фоне погоды, который детализируется прогнозистом для местных условий. В долгосрочных прогнозах погоды используются различного рода статистические связи между прошедшим и будущим развитием атмосферных процессов и состоянием погоды. Точность всех прогнозов погоды в пределах периода, на который они составляются, убывает со временем. Основой для оценки практической пригодности какого-либо метода составления прогнозов погоды служит сравнение их удачности с удачностью инерционных прогнозов, предполагающих сохранение существующего характера погоды на период прогноза. В среднем из 100 краткосрочных прогнозов погоды или долгосрочных прогнозов малой заблаговременности оправдываются более 80 прогнозов. Основная причина наиболее крупных ошибок – неточности в расчётах барического поля, направления и скорости перемещения циклонов и атмосферных фронтов, а также их эволюции; эти ошибки обусловлены несовершенством применяемых методов, отсутствием достаточной информации с океанов и малонаселённых территорий, в особенности же из высоких слоёв атмосферы. Применение численных методов прогноза погоды ограничено тем, что для их осуществления необходимы быстродействующие ЭВМ, способные хранить сотни миллионов слов информации и обрабатывать её со скоростью в несколько сотен миллионов операций в секунду (сек). Методы долгосрочных прогнозов погоды большой заблаговременности находятся ещё в состоянии разработки, а сами прогнозы не обладают нужным качеством. Достаточно точный долговременный прогноз погоды – одна из труднейших задач современной науки.

WEATHERING = ВЫДЕРЖИВАНИЕ – Weathering is the mechanical or chemical disintegration and discoloration of the surface of wood caused by exposure to light, the action of dust and sand carried by winds, and the alternate shrinking and swelling of the surface fibers with the continual variation in moisture content, brought by changes in the weather. / Выдерживание Древесины. Механическая или химическая дезинтеграция и изменение цвета поверхности древесины, вызванные выставлением на свет, воздействием пыли и песка, наносимых ветрами, и .

WEATHERING = ЭРОЗИЯ (или ВЫВЕТРИВАНИЕ) – Weathering is the physical and chemical breakdown of bedrock and regolith. Water reacts with minerals in soils and rocks, releasing nutrient elements. When nutrients are released, they can be adsorbed by soil, used by plants, or removed in runoff. Weathering is the disintegration of rocks into small soil particles through the physical and chemical action of atmospheric agents, for example, rain, water, frost, wind, temperature changes, plant and animals. Weathering is the disintegration or alteration of rock in its natural or original position at or near the Earth's surface through physical, chemical, and biological processes induced or modified by wind, water, and climate. During the weathering process the translocation of disintegrated or altered material occurs within the immediate vicinity of the rock exposure, but the rock mass remains in situ. Weathering is distinguished from erosion by the fact that the latter usually includes the transportation of the disintegrated rock and soil away from the site of the degradation. A broader application of erosion, however, includes weathering as a component of the general denudation of all landforms along with wind action and fluvial, marine and glacial processes. The occurrence of weathering at or near the Earth's surface also distinguishes it from the physical and chemical alteration of rock through metamorphism, which usually takes place deep in the crust at much higher temperatures. Weathering involves physical, chemical, and biological processes acting separately or, more often, together to achieve the disintegration and decay of rock material. Physical weathering causes the disintegration of rock by mechanical processes and therefore depends on the application of force. Disintegration involves the breakdown of rock into its constituent minerals or particles with no decay of any rock-forming minerals. The principal sources of physical weathering are thermal expansion and contraction of rock, pressure release upon rock by erosion of overlaying materials, the alternate freezing and thawing of water between cracks and fissures within rock, crystal growth within rock, and the growth of plants and living organisms in rock. Rock alteration usually involves chemical weathering in which the mineral composition of the rock is changed, reorganized, or redistributed. The rock minerals are exposed to solution, carbonation, hydration, and oxidation by circulating waters. These effects on the mineral decomposition are added to the effects of living organisms and plants as nutrient extraction to alter rock. Several factors control the type of weathering and the rate at which rock weathers. The mineralogical composition of a rock will determine the rate of alteration or disintegration. The texture of the rock will affect the type of weathering that is most likely to occur. Fine-grain rock will usually be more susceptible to chemical alteration but less susceptible to physical disintegration. The pattern of joints, fractures, and fissures within rock may provide an avenue for water to penetrate. Thus, shattered and fractured rock masses are more likely to undergo weathering than are monolithic structures. Climate will also control the type and rate of weathering by affecting the likelihood of freeze–thaw cycles and chemical reactions. Chemical weathering is more likely to occur and to be more effective in humid tropical climates, and disintegration of rock from freeze–thaw cycles is more likely to take place and to be more effective in sub-Arctic climates. / Выветривание. Под Эрозией, от Латинского слова Erosio, означающее Разъедание, понимается постепенное разрушение поверхности в результате влияния .

WEATHER INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ ПОГОДЫ (или ПОГОДНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Weather Insurance is a type of protection against a financial loss that may be incurred because of rain, snow, storms, wind, fog, undesirable temperatures or other adverse, measurable weather conditions. Weather insurance is used to insure an expensive event that could be ruined by bad weather, like an outdoor wedding or an outdoor film production. The premium for weather insurance is determined based on location and time of year, in other words, based on the likelihood of the insured weather event occurring and the amount of potential loss. Weather insurance is highly customizable, the insured can choose, for example, the number of days, weather events and severity of weather that will be covered by the policy. See also Pluvial Insurance. Weather Insurance is a type of business interruption insurance that compensates for financial losses caused by adverse weather conditions, such as constant rain on the day scheduled for a major outdoor concert. Weather Insurance is an insurance policy protecting one from loss of income due to adverse weather conditions. For example, are creational horseback riding facility is unlikely to have many customers during heavy rain, which could cause significant drops in profit. Weather insurance can replace at least some of what the profits would have been. It is a type of business interruption insurance. / Страхование от потерь вследствие плохих погодных условий. Смотрите также Страхование От Наводнения (Pluvial Insurance).

WEATHER–LINKED BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ПОГОДОЙ – Weather-Linked Bonds:- the payout of weather-linked bonds, commonly known as nature-linked bonds, is linked to weather conditions. The return on the nature-linked bond is pegged to a suitable meteorological index. A trigger level is defined, which remains active during the exposure period. If this trigger is hit by the index, the issuer of the bond is allowed to default. Suitable indexes might include rainfall or temperature. Insurance companies commonly issue these bonds to hedge against high weather damage claims.

WEATHER–OMETER = ПОГОДОМЕТР (или ПОГОДНИК) – Weather-Ometer is an instrument used in measuring the weather resistance of textiles. It can simulate various weather conditions such as sunlight, rain, dew, and thermal shock. Weathering is accelerated to the degree that the effects of years of normal use are attained in only a few days.

WEATHER PERMITTING = ПРИ БЛАГОПРИЯТНОЙ ПОГОДЕ – Weather Permitting (WP):- re laytime, the time during which weather prevents work will not count. Weather Permitting (WP):- that time during which weather prevents working shall not count as laytime.

WEATHER RADAR = ПОГОДНЫЙ РАДАР – Weather Radar provides the flight crew with visual display of weather that could contain turbulence. The system's primary function is to assist in turbulence avoidance, although most airborne radar systems are also capable of terrain mapping.

WEATHER RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ПОГОДНЫМ РИСКОМ – Weather Risk Management Association (WRMA) is a Washington, DC-based trade association representing the interests of the global weather derivatives market.

WEATHER SIDE = ПОГОДНАЯ СТОРОНА (или НАВЕТРЕННАЯ СТОРОНА) – Weather Side:- like lee, the term Weather refers to a side of the ship in reference to wind. The weather side is the side toward the wind, or windward. Weather Side is the windward side (from where the wind is blowing). / Наветренная Сторона:- сторона судна, откуда дует ветер; или сторона судна, подверженная действию ветра; например, если судно идёт правым галсом, то правая сторона и будет в этом случае наветренной.

WEATHERSTRIPPING = ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ (или ГЕРМЕТИЗАЦИЯ) – Weatherstripping:- specially designed strips, seals and gaskets installed around doors and windows to limit air leakage. / :- специально разработанные накладки, уплотнения и набивки, установленные вокруг дверей и окон с целью ограничения утечки воздуха.

WEATHER STRIPPING OR CAULKING = ИЗОЛЯЦИЯ (или ГЕРМЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОКЛАДКА) ИЛИ НАБИВКА (или КОНОПАТЕНИЕ) – Weather Stripping Or Caulking:- any of several kinds of crack-filling material around any windows or doors to the outside used to reduce the passage of air and moisture around moveable parts of a door or window. Weather stripping is available in strips or rolls of metal, vinyl, or foam rubber and can be applied on the inside or outside of a building.

WEATHER WORKING DAY = РАБОЧИЙ ПОГОЖИЙ ДЕНЬ – The term 'Weather Working Days' (WWDs) often forms part of the definition of laytime. Although the meaning should, at first glance, be straightforward, it continues to be a source for dispute:- The intention is that where weather conditions make it impossible to load or discharge, then that day (or period of a day) should not count as laytime. This carries with it a fairly broad scope for disagreement on whether the weather in fact does make loading or discharging really impossible. Weather working days have been be considered on several occasions:- one of them was in London arbitration 10/04 (LMLN 0639) where the vessel was chartered under a charter party (C/P) on the Gencon form (short for the General Charter Conditions form). This particular vessel was loading not one but various and different cargoes (amongst others both timber and steel cargo). Loading was disturbed by the weather including snow and rain. The particular problem was that some of these cargoes were more sensitive to the weather than other cargoes, the different cargoes were loaded by different shippers and whatever the weather, some cargoes could be loaded where others could not. The C/P provided only for a single laytime allowance which measured laytime in weather working days. The arbitrators held that a weather working day (or part of a day) was a day where cargo could be loaded (or discharged) without interference from the weather. Laytime would run if any of the cargoes could be loaded even if others could not. This would change if there was only one type of cargo left which was in fact sensitive to the weather and if only this type of cargo was left and the weather was bad (affecting loading of this particular cargo), then laytime would not run. This particular decision illustrates the difficulties which can arise (in this case where several types of cargoes of different sensitivity are involved), but also demonstrates the fact that safeguarding appropriate evidence during cargo operations can be crucial. The dispute might have to be resolved some time later and any discussion as to the influence of the weather, and on any particular type of cargo, would very much depend on what evidence is available. The use of term 'weather working day' can also be source for dispute where the vessel is not only disturbed in her cargo operation but simply has to leave her berth because of the weather (for safety reasons). It would perhaps be easy to assume that if the vessel has to leave her berth for safety reasons, then this cannot be a weather working day, but this is not necessarily the case. In The MARIA G (offshore supply ship or supply vessel), the vessel had to leave her berth (she was ordered to do so by the harbour master) because a so-called 'Bore Tide' was expected, and the harbour master wished to avoid damage not only to the vessel, but also to the jetty. The court decided that the term 'weather working day' could not be construed so widely so as to cover the circumstances of this particular situation. If the effect of weather was not to interfere with the cargo operations, but to make the berth unsafe, then the time which was lost was not what the parties contemplated when the referred to 'weather working day' in the C/P. In other words, weather working days are aimed specifically at cargo operation only and not necessarily the safety of the vessel. These two aspects, cargo operations and vessel safety, are distinct and separate. If the weather affects (and stops) cargo operations and thereafter compels the vessel to leave her berth, then time will not count against laytime measured in weather working days from the time the weather stopped cargo operations and until the weather again allows cargo operations to be carried out. It is of no importance for the laytime running or not running whether the weather stops the vessel from returning to her berth. Instead, the correct way to approach the laytime aspect is simply to ask whether or not cargo operations would be possible if the vessel was back in her berth. This was the subject of a fairly recent London Arbitration 11/10 ((2010) 802 LMLN 3(2)). Again, the vessel was chartered on a C/P on the Gencon form and again there was a dispute as to whether laytime was to count during a period whether the vessel left and waited off her discharging berth because of heavy swell in the port. During the time the vessel was outside her discharging berth, the harbour master had also issued orders to suspend pilotage and related services and closed the only available berth in the port for all operations and ordered, for safety reasons, vessels to leave this berth. The arbitrators referred to the MARIA G (and a number of London arbitrations which, over the years, had adopted the same approach as The MARIA G). The arbitrators then went on to consider the actual dispute which was whether the charterers could show, on the balance of probabilities, that discharging would have been prevented if the ship had been able to remain at the berth. The arbitrators inferred from the available information that the vessel would have been so prevented. They thought it was clear that the conditions that prevailed at the time when the vessel left the berth were such that even if cranes at the berth could have 'worked', they could not have done so safely – and the vessel could not safely have remained alongside. The fact that the vessel could not remain alongside, the arbitrators mentioned as a fact which alone, on itself, would have prevented discharging from continuing. In this particular case, there was no particular evidence to that effect, but this was not in itself surprising since the port was closed, and it was therefore impossible to know with any certainty what would have happened. The only option open to the arbitrators was to draw an inference from the information they had available to them to decide what would have happened, i.e. would cargo operations have been possible or not? With the inference made by the arbitrators that cargo operations could not have continued (safely), it follows that this was not a weather working day (or days), and the owners' claim for demurrage failed. (There was a separate issue about shifting expenses – the harbour master (and not the charterers) ordered the ship to leave the berth, and presumably ordered the vessel to return to a different berth – such a loss should (where no breach of contract had occurred) lie where it fell, and that meant with the owners). In this particular case it was necessary for the arbitrator to infer from whatever information was available, what had been (or could have been) the case. To some extent this would be necessary to do no matter what, but the case illustrates the need always to ensure that as much evidence as possible is collected and safeguarded at the

time – it may well become useful later. See also Lay Days. Weather Working Day is a day of 24 hours on which work is not prevented by bad weather. / хозяин (или капитан). Мариа Дьжи. (MARIA G). День, в который в течение всех 24 часов не прекращается работа вследствие возможной непогоды. Под Рабочими Погожими Днями понимаются рабочие дни, в течение которых погода позволяет проводить работу. Часто этот термин используется в договорах о фрахте судна для определения срока погрузки и разгрузки судна.

WEAVE = ПЕРЕПЛЕТЕНИЕ – Weave is the particular manner in which a fabric is formed by interlacing yarns. The basic weaves include plain (or tabby), twills, and satins. Weave is a system or pattern of intersecting warp and filling yarns. There are three basic two dimensional weaves:- plain, twill, and sateen or satin. All other weaves are derived from one or more of these types. There are three basic Weaves that are used:- (i) the plain weave, the most common, is produced by passing the weft yarn over and under each warp yarn, alternating each row. This is used for cotton print cloth, sheeting, muslin and more. (ii) The twill weave is produced by interlacing yarns in an angle to form straight, diagonal ridges across the fabric. This is used for sturdy products such as denim, gabardine and ticking. (iii) The satin weave, has a surface that consists mostly of warp yarn which is passed over and under all but one weft yarn that intersects in a regular or irregular formation, not a straight line. This weave produces a fabric with a smooth surface. It is used for upholstery, home decorating and fashionable apparel. See also Plain Weave, Sateen Weave, Satin Weave, and Twill Weave. / основных и уточных пряж. Ткань с гладкой поверхностью. Переплетение:- Каждая ткань состоит из двух взаимно переплетающихся систем нитей:- основных и уточных. Основные нити располагаются вдоль ткани, уточные – поперёк. Чтобы из основных и уточных нитей получить ткань, их нужно переплести. Для этого на ткацком станке часть нитей основы поднимается, а оставшиеся нити – опускаются, и в образовавшийся таким образом зев прокладывается уточная нить. Перед следующей прокидкой уточины поднимаются другие нити. Основа и уток переплетаются, образуя ткань. Построение Заправочного Рисунка:- для того чтобы воспроизвести какой-либо вид переплетения ткани, получить на её поверхности определённый рисунок, создаётся заправочный рисунок. Заправочный рисунок – это условная технологическая графическая схема, в соответствии с которой производится заправка ткацкого станка. Заправочный рисунок состоит из четырех элементов:- (i) рисунок переплетения ткани; (ii) схема проборки нитей основы в бёрдо; (iii) порядок проборки нитей основы в ремиз; и (iv) рисунок картона (порядок подъёма ремизок). Нити основы на заправочном рисунке располагаются вертикально, а нити утка – горизонтально (показываются только на рисунке переплетения). Раппорт переплетения основных нитей R_o считается слева направо, уточных R_y – снизу вверх, соответственно очередности их прохождения в ткани. Счёт ремизок основан на практике Ивановских текстильных предприятий:- снизу вверх (первая ремизка самая близкая к бёрду). Законченная часть рисунка переплетения нитей основы с нитями утка (после чего идёт повторение) называется Раппортом Переплетения, или Раппортом Ткани, и состоит из раппорта по основе R_o и раппорта по утку R_y. Существует три способа изображения заправочного рисунка:- канвовый, линейный и комбинированный. Наибольшее распространение получил канвовый способ изображения заправочного рисунка. Главными (фундаментальными) называются такие переплетения, в которых каждая нить основы и утка в пределах раппорта перекрывает или перекрывается только одной нитью противоположенной системы. Класс главных переплетений является основополагающим при изучении теории переплетений, служит базой (фундаментом) для построения переплетений всех других классов. Входят в него три вида переплетений:- (i) полотняное (plain weave); (ii) саржевое (twill weave); и (iii) сатиновое (sateen weave) или атласное (satin weave). Все эти переплетения, резко отличаясь по внешнему виду, имеют ряд общих признаков, исходя из которых Профессором С.А. Ганешиным дано приведённое выше определение переплетений главного класса переплетений:- (i) наличие только одного основного или уточного перекрытия на каждой нити; (ii) одиночные перекрытия располагаются с постоянным сдвигом; и (iii) равное число основных и уточных нитей в раппорте. Для класса главных переплетений характерно так же постоянство сдвига перекрытий. Под Ткачеством понимается выработка ткани на ткацком станке. В широком смысле слова – то же, что ткацкое производство. Под Ткацким Производством понимается совокупность технологических процессов, необходимых для выработки текстильных тканей из пряжи. Ткацкое производство включает:- подготовительные операции, служащие для создания паковок нитей основы и утка, пригодных для работы на ткацких станках; изготовление ткани на ткацких станках; и заключительные операции, к которым относятся чистка, стрижка, складывание тканей и так далее. В ткачестве в качестве базовых используются три типа Переплетений:- (i) полотняное переплетение (plain weave); (ii) саржевое переплетение (twill weave); и (iii) сатиновое или атласное переплетение (sateen or satin weave). Нити основы и утка при формировании ткани на ткацком станке переплетаются между собой в определённом порядке в соответствии с программой, определяющей порядок подъёма ремизок. Ткацкие переплетения условно изображаются на клетчатой бумаге; основные нити вертикальными полосами, уточные – горизонтальными. Счёт основных нитей ведётся слева направо, уточных – снизу вверх. Места пересечения основных и уточных нитей образуют перекрытия. Место, где основная нить располагается над уточной, называется основным перекрытием; место, где уточная нить располагается над основной, – уточным перекрытием. Основные перекрытия принято заштриховывать или отмечать знаками, уточные перекрытия оставляют свободными. Наименьшее число нитей основы и утка, формирующих законченный рисунок переплетения, после которого рисунок на ткани повторяется, называется раппортом переплетения R. Иными словами, раппортом переплетения называется наименьшее число нитей, после которого последовательность расположения основных и уточных перекрытий повторяется, то есть раппорт – это элементарный законченный рисунок ткани. В раппорте переплетения различают:- (i) раппорт по основе R_O – число основных нитей в раппорте переплетения, после которого порядок расположения перекрытий в направлении утка повторяется; и (ii) раппорт по утку R_y – число уточных нитей в раппорте переплетения, после которого порядок расположения перекрытий вдоль основы повторяется. Для построения сдвига рисунка переплетения необходимо знать величину сдвига S. Сдвиг – это число, показывающее, на сколько нитей смещено перекрытие рассматриваемой нити от аналогичного перекрытия предыдущей нити. Различают:- (i) горизонтальный сдвиг S_y – это сдвиг между перекрытиями двух рядом расположенных уточных нитей; и (ii) вертикальный сдвиг S_O – это сдвиг между перекрытиями двух рядом расположенных основных нитей. Сдвиг может быть как положительным, так и отрицательным. В России используется следующая классификация ткацких переплетений:- главные и простые; мелкоузорчатые, включающие производные от полотняного переплетения (основный и уточный репс, основный и уточный полурепс, рогожка), от саржевого переплетения (зигзагообразная, ломаная, обратносдвинутая, ромбовидная, сложная, теневая и усиленная саржи), от сатинового и атласного переплетения (теневые и усиленные сатины и атласы) и комбинированные, получаемые путём различных комбинаций главных и производных переплетений (вафельные, креповые, рубчиковые, с продольными и поперечными полосами, квадратами и клетками, просвечивающиеся и другие); сложные, для построения которых требуется две и более систем основных или уточных нитей или несколько систем основных и уточных нитей (ажурные, ворсовые (уточные и основные), двойной и многократной ширины, двухслойные, многослойные, петельные, пике, полутораслойные, полые (мешковые)); крупноузорчатые или жаккардовые, содержащие в раппорте по основе более 32 разнопереплетающихся нитей (ажурные, ворсовые, двухслойные, махровые, многослойные, полутораслойные (двухосновные и двухуточные)). К главным (простым) переплетениям относятся полотняное, саржевое и сатиновое или атласное. В главных переплетениях каждая нить основы и утка в пределах раппорта имеет только одно перекрытие, отличающееся от других (одно основное среди уточных или одно уточное среди основных). Для главных переплетений $R_O = R_y = R$. Число основных перекрытий вдоль

уточной нити в пределах раппорта $m_O = 1$, или $m_O = R - 1$. Соответственно число уточных перекрытий вдоль основной нити в пределах раппорта $m_y = R - 1$, или $m_y = 1$. Саржевое переплетение условно обозначается дробью m_O/m_y. Числитель показывает число основных перекрытий, знаменатель – число уточных перекрытий. Раппорт саржевого переплетения равен сумме числителя и знаменателя. Сатиновые и атласные переплетения обозначают дробью, числителем которой является раппорт переплетения, а знаменателем – сдвиг (R / S). Для сатиновых переплетений это горизонтальный сдвиг S_y, для атласных – вертикальный S_O. Для правильных сатинов и атласов величины R и S должны быть целыми числами и не должны иметь общего делителя. Так, если R = 5, то S = 2, 3; если R = 7, то S = 2, 3, 4, 5; если R = 8, то S = 3, 5 и так далее. Переплетение Нитей – порядок взаимного расположения нитей в ткани, трикотаже, гардинно-тюлевых изделиях, определяющий их структуру, свойства и внешний вид. Все виды переплетения нитей ткани делят на простые, или главные (атласное, полотняное, саржевое, сатиновое), мелкоузорчатые (производные от главных и комбинированные), сложные (2-основные, 2-ниточные, 2-слойные и так далее) и жаккардовые (крупно-узорчатые). Переплетение нитей в трикотаже характеризуются формой и взаимным расположением петель. Их делят на поперечно- и продольновязаные (в первых ряды петель образованы одной нитью, во вторых – большим числом нитей основы), одинарные и двойные. Под Переплетением Нитей понимается порядок взаимного расположения нитей в тканях, трикотаже, гардинно-тюлевых изделиях, определяющий их структуру, внешний вид и свойства. В тканях переплетение нитей характеризуется обязательным наличием перпендикулярных друг другу систем нитей – основы и утка (в ажурных переплетениях имеется дополнительная система основных нитей, называемых перевивочными). Выбор переплетения нитей определяется назначением ткани, а также видом пряжи, из которой она изготовляется. Для графического изображения переплетения нитей ткани на бумаге существуют условные способы:- рисунок переплетения нитей изображают системой клеток (чёрными – основные перекрытия, белыми – уточные). Каждый вертикальный ряд клеток – нить основы, горизонтальный – нить утка. Любое переплетение нитей строится из определённого числа нитей основы и утка. Наименьшее число нитей, после которого повторяется порядок их взаимного перекрытия, называется Раппортом переплетения нитей. Порядок взаимного расположения перекрытий основы и утка для каждого ряда может быть выражен дробью, числитель которой показывает число подряд расположенных основных перекрытий, а знаменатель – уточных; ряды могут отличаться друг от друга. Они могут быть сдвинуты друг относительно друга, образуя определённый угол сдвига, количественное выражение которого входит в характеристику переплетения нитей. Сложные переплетения нитей характеризуются расположением нитей основы и утка не только в одном слое, но и в нескольких слоях. Количество видов переплетения нитей очень велико. В зависимости от сложности переплетения нитей подразделяются на простые или главные (полотняное, саржевое, атласное), мелкоузорчатые, сложные, крупноузорчатые. Наиболее распространены простые переплетения нитей. Число возможных переплетений нитей теоретически беспредельно, а практически ограничивается технологическими возможностями, эстетическими соображениями и целесообразностью. Переплетения нитей воспроизводятся с помощью зевообразовательного механизма ткацкого станка:- более простые – при помощи эксцентриковых зевообразовательных механизмов, более сложные – кареток или машин Жаккарда. Переплетения нитей в трикотаже характеризуются формой петель и их взаимным расположением. Они делятся на поперечновязаные (кулирные) и основовязаные. В первых горизонтальные ряды петель образованы одной нитью, во вторых – большим числом нитей основы. В зависимости от структуры в трикотаже различают группы переплетения нитей:- главные, производные, комбинированные и сложные. Переплетение – порядок пересечения в ткани нитей утка и основы, определяющий в результате внешний вид лицевой и изнаночной сторон ткани. Существует три основных типа перплетения:- (i) Полотняное, или Тафтяное, при котором чередуются при выходе на поверхность ткани одна нить основы и одна нить утка по всей ширине и длине. Ткань имеет одинаковые лицевую и изнаночную стороны. (ii) Саржевое, или Киперное, или Диагональное, при котором нить утка по отношению к нити основы в каждом последующем ряду сдвигается на один ход налево или направо. Места пересечения нитей утка и основы образуют на поверхности ткани диагональные полоски под углом 45 градусов. Если уток сдвигается вправо, получается лицевая саржа, если влево – изнаночная. (iii) Атласное, при котором не менее пяти нитей основы закрывают уток, выходящий на поверхность только над одной нитью основы (основной атлас), или не менее пяти нитей утка закрывают нити основы, и на поверхность выходит только одна её нить (уточный атлас).

WEAVERS = ВПЛЕТЕНИЯ (или ТКАЧИ) – Weavers are the yarns which run in the warp-thickness plane of a three dimensional fabric. These are the yarns which hold the longitudinal and filling yarns together. / и уточных пряж .

WEAVER'S BEAM = ТКАЦКИЙ НАВОЙ – Weaver's Beam is a beam carrying the warp which has a defined number of ends of identical length inserted in the loom and used for weaving the fabric.

WEAVING = ТКАЧЕСТВО (или ТКАНЬЁ) – Weaving is the process of forming a fabric on a loom by interlacing the warp (lengthwise yarns) and the filling (crosswise yarns) perpendicular to each other. Filling is fed into the goods from cones, filling bobbins or quills, which carry the filling yarns through the shed of the loom. Filling may also be inserted into the material without the use of a shuttle, as in the case of a shuttleless loom. The three basic weaves are Plain, Twill, and Sateen or Satin. All other weaves, no matter how intricate, employ one or more of these basic weaves in their composition. Variations on the basic weaves make a variety of different fabric surfaces and fabric strengths. The Weaving Process:- in weaving, the warp thread and weft yarn are crossed over one another in a set method in order to weave the required type of fabric. A machine designed to accomplish this task is called a loom. First, the warp thread and weft yarn are prepared so that they can be set into the loom. (i) Warping:- cheese or cones with yarns are set on a warping machine to wind the predetermined length and number of yarns onto the predetermined number of warping beams under constant tension. (ii) Sizing:- the warping beams of the required number of warps of the final textile are piled up for rewinding on beams after sizing and drying. (iii) Drawing-In:- to prepare for setting beams on a loom, warps are routed in the order of droppers, healds and guide bars. (iv) Weaving:- prepared beams are set on a looming frame to weave a textile in the following five motions:- (a) Shedding:- two groups of warps are opened to let the weft pass through; (b) Picking:- the weft is inserted between two groups of warps; (c) Beat-Up:- pushing the newly inserted yarn back into the fell using reed; (d) Let-Off:- the warp yarns are unwound from the warp beam; and (e) Take-Up:- the woven fabric is wound on the cloth beam. (v) Inspection/Folding:- the fabric is inspected and folded. Imperfections are corrected as required. The fabric is then graded. (vi) Packing:- the fabric is packed in a manner appropriate to the shipping conditions. (vii) Product:- the finished product (in pressed bales) is sold. Weaving is the process of forming a fabric on a loom by interlacing the warp and filling threads with each other. The fundamental weaves are Plain, Satin, and Twill. All other weaves, no matter how intricate, employ one of these basic weaves in their composition. There are many variations on the basic principles which make different types of fabric surfaces and fabric strengths. The effect formed by the interlacing of the warp, weft and ornamental threads in the fabric. In the strict technical sense of the word only fabrics produced on a loom are called Woven, and crocheted or knit goods, laces, nets, felts, etc, cannot be included in this class. The immense subvarieties of weaves are classed by some into three groups, viz., plain weave, twill weave and satin weave, while others place pile, leno, lappet and swivel weaves in different classes. That the principle of weaving was known for a very long time is shown by the fact that traces of it are to be found among the earliest remains of human art and industry. Since the inception of the primitive handloom the following inventions were among the most important ones in perfecting the loom as it appears today:- John Kay (1704–64) invents the flying shuttle in 1733 (it allowed the shuttle, containing the thread, to be shot

backwards and forwards across a much wider bed; it also allowed the thread to be woven at a faster rate, thus accelerating the weaving process); Vaucanson constructs in 1745 a self-acting loom, the forerunner of the Jacquard; John Kay and J Snell in 1745 and Snell in 1760 patent ribbon loom; James Hargreaves (1720–78) invents the Spinning Jenny (capable of spinning eight threads of cotton yarn, instead of the spinning wheel's one; it also improved the quality of the thread); Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–92) in 1769 invents water frame and in 1775 his spinning frame (a larger version of the Spinning Jenny powered by a watermill; it took spinning away from home bases to specific areas where fast-flowing streams could provide water power); James Hargreaves patents the Spinning Jenny in 1770; James Watt (1736–1819) invents steam engine in 1769 (introduced into the Cotton industry in 1785; in 1790 Richard Arkwright adopted the steam engine in his own factory and by 1800 it was established as the main source of power throughout the industry); Samuel Crompton (1753–1827) invents spinning mule in 1779 (an improved version of Arkwright's water frame, capable of producing stronger and finer thread); Edmund Cartwright (1743–1823) patents first power loom (improved the weaving process, initially powered by a bull and later by the steam engine) in 1785 and by the time he took out his final patent in 1792 he invented the positive let-off motion, warp and weft stop motions, the differential batten motion, shuttle stop motions, automatic temples and (in 1792) invented the multiple shuttle box; Eli Whitney (1765–1825) invents cotton gin in 1793 (mechanical separation of seed and lint which considerably reduced the costs of producing cotton lint); Robert Miller invents fast reed-stop motion in 1795; William Radcliffe patents in 1803 the beam warper and the warp sizing machine. Between 1801 and 1808 Jacquard perfected his invention of the loom named after him; in 1834 Hornby & Kenworthy invent loose reed stop-motion; in 1843 Luke Smith invents the revolving shuttle box; in 1845 Squire Diggle invents the automatic drop box; in 1894 James H. Northrop (Keighley, Yorkshire, England) invents the automatic cop changer. (1924). The manufacturing of cloth by the interlacing of yarns. Weaving is a widely used constructional method because it is cheap, basically simple, and adaptable. Woven fabrics have valuable characteristics resulting partly from the geometrical conformation of their components and partly from the fact that the components are held in position not by rigid bonding but by friction set up at the areas where they make contact. Woven fabrics are used in household, apparel, and industrial textiles. Textile designers can produce a very large variety of cloths by their selection of yarns, finishing processes, and binding systems. Yarns vary in thickness, smoothness, fibre content, twist, and color, all of which have a profound influence on the finished cloth. Finishing processes range from such simple treatment as brushing up the nap on a woven fabric to such a complicated chemical process as that employed to change opaque cotton fabric to transparent, permanently stiffened organdy. The binding system, or weave, however, is the basic factor in determining the character of a woven fabric. The three basic systems are plain or tabby, twill, and satin. In complex binding systems, the basic weaves are combined or enriched by hand manipulation or mechanical loom attachments; these include multiple-plane, pile, inlaid, and gauze weaves. Regardless of the binding system, other devices – manipulation of warp spacing, beating in, or tension – can be used to alter the appearance of any weave, to make it looser or more compact, to make it more or less regular. As musical notation conveys a composer's ideas, so weave drafts or point paper plans communicate a textile designer's directions for constructing woven fabrics. The draft is a plan on graph paper showing at least one repeat or weave unit of the fabric to be woven. This information enables the weaver or mill specialist to plot the drawing in of the warp, tie up of harnesses to shedding mechanism, and shedding order. The Weaving Process:- woven cloth is normally much longer in one direction than the other. The lengthwise threads are called the Warp; the other threads, which are combined with the warp and lie widthwise, are called the Weft (synonyms are 'Filling', 'Woof', and 'Shoot', or 'Shute'). An individual thread from the warp, of indefinite length, is called an End; each individual length of weft, extending from one edge of the cloth to the other, is called a Pick, or Shot. Consecutive picks are usually consecutive lengths of one piece of weft yarn that is repeatedly folded back on itself. In all methods of weaving cloth (except the rudimentary form of darning), before a length of weft is inserted in the warp, the warp is separated, over a short length extending from the cloth already formed, into two sheets. The process is called Shedding and the space between the sheets the shed. A pick of weft is then laid between the two sheets of warp, in the operation known as Picking. A new shed is then formed in accordance with the desired weave structure, with some or all of the ends in each sheet moving over to the position previously occupied by the other sheet. In this way the weft is clasped between two layers of warp. Since it is not possible to lay the weft close to the junction of the warp and the cloth already woven, a further operation called Beating In, or Beating Up, is necessary to push the pick to the desired distance away from the last one inserted previously. Although beating in usually takes place while the shed is changing, it is normally completed before the new shed is fully formed. The sequence of primary operations in one weaving cycle is thus shedding, picking, and beating in. At the end of the cycle the geometrical relation of the pick to the warp is the same as it would have been if the pick had been threaded through the spaces between alternate ends, first from one side of the cloth and then from the other, as in darning. This is the reason the weaving process is considered an interlacing method. Early Development of the Loom:- the word Loom (from Middle English lome, 'tool') is applied to any set of devices permitting a warp to be tensioned and a shed to be formed. Looms exist in great variety, from the bundles of cords and rods of primitive peoples to enormous machines of steel and cast iron. Except on certain experimental looms, the warp shed is formed with the aid of heddles (or healds). Usually one heddle is provided for each end, or multiple end, of warp thread, but on some primitive looms simple cloths are produced with heddles provided only for each alternate end. A heddle consists of a short length of cord, wire, or flat steel strip, supported (in its operative position) roughly perpendicular to the unseparated sheet of warp threads and provided, in modern looms, with an eyelet at its midpoint, through which the warp end is threaded. By pulling one end of the heddle or the other, the warp end can be deflected to one side or the other of the main sheet of ends. The frame holding the heddles is called a Harness. In most looms, the weft is supplied from a shuttle, a hollow projectile inside which a weft package is mounted in such a way that the weft can be freely unwound through an eyelet leading from the inside to the outside. The shuttle enters the shed and traverses the warp, leaving a trail of weft behind. Beating in is generally effected by means of a grating of uniformly spaced fine parallel wires, originally made of natural reeds and thus called a Reed, which, mounted at right angles to the warp, oscillates between the heddles and the junction of the warp and the cloth. The ends pass, one or more at a time, through the spaces between consecutive reed wires, so that the reed, in addition to beating in, controls the spacing of the ends in the cloth. Two-Bar:- The earliest evidence of the use of the loom (4400 BC) is a representation of a horizontal two-bar (or two-beamed, i.e. warp beam and cloth beam) loom pictured on a pottery dish found at al-Badārī, Egypt. The warp is stretched between two bars or beams, pegged to the ground at each of the four corners. Lease (or laze) rods are used to separate the warp yarns, forming a shed and aiding the hands in keeping the yarns separated and in order. Lease rods were found in some form on every later type of improved loom, and their use at this very early date indicates that the loom already had been in use long enough to have reached a stage of improvement by addition of devices to aid the hands. Before lease rods were added, it would have been necessary for the fingers to separate each odd from each even warp thread to create the shed through which the weft yarn was passed. A third rod also seen in this early drawing may be a heddle rod. If so, this loom represents a still more advanced stage of development. The heddle rod rests on top of the warps. To produce a plain weave, alternate warp yarns are tied to the rod, and, when it is raised, the shed is formed quickly and accurately. Some authorities consider the heddle to be the most important step in the evolution of the loom. A shed stick is ordinarily used with the heddle, forming the second, or countershed, opening for the return of the weft. In addition to the horizontal two-bar loom, there are two other primitive varieties, the warp-weighted and the vertical two-bar loom. The warp-weighted loom consists of a crossbar supported by two vertical posts. The warp threads hang from the crossbar and are held taut by weights of clay, ceramic, or chalk tied to their free ends. Loom weights have been found at archaeological sites dating from 3000 BC, but this type of loom may have originated even earlier. The earliest picture of a vertical two-

bar loom is from the Egyptian 18th dynasty (1567–1320 BC). It coincides with the appearance of more intricate textile patterns, the earliest known tapestries (datable between 1483 and 1411 BC) having been found in the tomb of Thutmose IV at Thebes. (Even today the vertical loom is preferred for tapestry weaving.) In the vertical two-bar loom the ends of the warp yarns are attached to a second crossbar, thus combining features of both the horizontal two-bar and the warp-weighted looms. The heddle rods and shed sticks are used in a similar way on all three types. Counterparts of these very early looms have been used through the ages in many cultures. The Navajo Indians, probably the best known of the American Indian weavers, have used the simple two-bar vertical loom for several centuries to produce their beautiful rugs and blankets. A form of the horizontal two-bar loom was the back-strap loom, in which one bar was tied to a tree or other stationary device, the second being attached to the weaver's waist by a strap. The weaver could control the tension of the warp yarns by applying pressure as necessary. The back-strap loom was used in pre-Columbian Peru, in other cultures of Central and South America, in Asia, and elsewhere. Horizontal Frame Looms:- by about 2500 BC a more advanced loom was apparently evolving in East Asia. Fragments of silk fabrics found adhering to bronzes of the Shang (or Yin) period (XVIII–XII centuries) in China show traces of a twill damask pattern, suggesting an advanced weaving knowledge, since such fabrics could not practicably be woven on the looms described above. These fabrics were probably produced on a horizontal frame loom with treadles. The logical connecting link between the horizontal two-bar and the horizontal frame loom with treadles would have been a loom with a heddle rod that was controlled by one foot, for which no early illustrations have been found. The earliest European pictorial record of the horizontal frame loom with a treadle dates from the XIII century, when it appears in a highly developed form, almost certainly introduced from the East. This two-bar loom was mounted in a frame; to this was connected a treadle operated by the feet, moving the heddles, an improvement of the heddle rod or cord controls now mounted between bars and called a Shaft. The advantages of this type of loom were many. First, in the two-bar loom, though more than two heddle rods could be used, the number of groupings of warp threads was limited. Although highly complex patterns could be woven, it was not practical to do so in producing any but very small quantities of cloth. The shaft loom allowed as many as 24 shafts to be set up easily, enabling the weaver to produce comparatively intricate patterns. Second, the weaver's sword or comb formerly used to beat the weft into place was replaced by the batten, supported in a heavy wooden frame from the main frame of the loom; its weight and free-swinging motion improved the beating-in action and made it easier. Third, use of the foot treadle freed both hands to throw the shuttle and swing the batten. The loom remained virtually unchanged for many centuries thereafter. Drawlooms:- the shaft loom was adequate for plain and for simply patterned fabrics, but a more complex loom was needed for the weaving of intricately figured fabrics, which might require 100 or more shafts. This kind of weaving was accomplished on the drawloom. Its origin is unknown, but it probably was first used in East Asia for silk weaving and was introduced into the silk-working centres of Italy during the Middle Ages. The drawloom had two devices for shedding: in addition to the shafts, which the weaver operated by treadles, cords were also used to raise the warp threads, gathered into groups as required by the pattern. The cords were worked by an operator (called a Drawboy) seated on top of the loom. The drawloom was improved in Italy and France in the early XVII century by the addition of a type of mechanical drawboy, allowing the assistant to stand on the floor at the side of the loom and increasing the control of the cords. The continued inconvenience of employing an assistant, however, who might also make errors, led to a search for an automatic mechanism that would perform all the work of the drawboy. Most of the later developments in automatic mechanisms to control the shedding operation originated in France, which had become one of the leading countries in the weaving of figured silks. In 1725 Basile Bouchon added to the mechanical drawboy a mechanism that selected the cords to be drawn to form the pattern. Selection was controlled by a roll of paper, perforated according to the pattern, which passed around a cylinder. The cylinder was pushed toward the selecting box and met with needles carrying the warp-controlling cords; the needles that met unperforated paper slid along, and the others passed through the holes and remained stationary. The selected cords were drawn down by a foot-operated treadle. The mechanical drawboy made the proper selection of warp threads, eliminating errors, but still required an operator. The mechanism was improved in 1728 by increasing the number of needles and using a rectangular perforated card for each individual shedding motion, the cards being strung together in an endless chain. In 1745 Jacques de Vaucanson constructed a loom incorporating a number of improvements. He mounted the selecting box above the loom, where it acted directly on hooks fastened to the cords that controlled the warp yarns. The hooks passed through needles and were raised by a strong metal bar. The needles were selected by perforated cards passing around a sliding cylinder, without the aid of a second operator or assistant. The cylinder was very complex, and the mechanism is not known to have been adopted, but it served as the foundation for the successful Jacquard attachment. The Jacquard Attachment:- The French inventor Joseph-Marie Jacquard, commissioned to overhaul Vaucanson's loom, did so without the directions, which were missing. In 1801, at the Paris Industrial Exhibition, he demonstrated an improved drawloom. In 1804–05 he introduced the invention that ever since has caused the loom to which it is attached to be called the Jacquard Loom. The Jacquard attachment is an automatic, selective shedding device, mounted on top of the loom and operated by a treadle controlled by the weaver. As in the drawloom, every warp yarn runs through a loop in a controlling cord, held taut by a weight. Each cord is suspended from a wire ('hook') that is bent at the bottom to hold the cord and bent at the top in order to hook around the blades or bars of the griff, the lifting mechanism. To allow only those warp threads that are needed to form the pattern to be raised, some hooks must be dislodged from the rising griff. This is accomplished by horizontally placed needles connected to the hooks. As the perforated pattern card moves into place on the cylinder (which is, in fact, a quadrangular block), the needles pass through the holes in the card, and the warps are raised; where there are no holes, the needles are pushed back (by a spring action on the opposite end of each), pulling the hooks away from the rising griff bar, and the warps are not raised. Each card represents one throw of the shuttle, and the pattern is transferred to the cards from the designer's weave draft. Although each Jacquard attachment is limited in the number of hooks it can control and, therefore, in the size of the repeat pattern, by adding several Jacquard attachments to one loom, the weaver not only can produce intricately figured fabrics but also can weave pictures of considerable size. The Flying Shuttle:- the first decisive step toward automation of the loom was the invention of the flying shuttle patented in 1733 by the Englishman John Kay. Kay was a weaver of broadloom fabrics, which because of their width required two weavers to sit side by side, one throwing the shuttle from the right to the centre, the other reaching between the warps and sending it on its way to the left and then returning it to the centre. The stopping of the shuttle and the reaching between the warps caused imperfections in the cloth. Kay devised a mechanical attachment controlled by a cord jerked by the weaver that sent the shuttle flying through the shed. Jerking the cord in the opposite direction sent the shuttle on its return trip. Using the flying shuttle, one weaver could weave fabrics of any width more quickly than two could before. A more important virtue of Kay's invention, however, lay in its adaptability to automatic weaving. Power-Driven Looms:- the first power-driven machine for weaving fabric-width goods, patented in 1785 by Edmund Cartwright, an English clergyman, was inadequate because it considered only three motions:- shedding, picking, and winding the woven cloth onto the cloth beam. Cartwright's second patent (1786) proved too ambitious, but his concept of a weaving machine became the basis for the successful power loom. One of the great obstacles to the success of the power loom was the necessity to stop the loom frequently in order to dress (i.e. apply sizing to) the warp, an operation that, like many others, had been done in proportionately reasonable time when the weaving was done by hand. With the power loom a second man had to be employed continuously to do this work, so there was no saving of expense or time. In the early XIX century a dressing machine was developed that prepared the warp after it had been wound onto the warp beam and as it was passed to the cloth beam. Although later superseded by an improved sizing apparatus, this device made the power loom a practical tool. Advances made by William Horrocks of Scotland

between 1803 and 1813 included an improvement in the method of taking up the cloth (i.e. winding the woven fabric onto the cloth beam) and making a more compact machine of iron, requiring little space as compared with wooden handlooms. Francis Cabot Lowell, of Boston, experimented with the power loom, adding improvements to increase the weaving speed, and also improved the dressing machine. A valuable improvement was that of the let-off and take-up motions, to maintain uniform warp tension automatically. The principle of holding at the beat (i.e. not permitting the warp to be let off until the pick was beaten into place) first applied by Erastus Brigham Bigelow in the carpet loom, was successfully applied to all kinds of weaving. Another Bigelow invention, applicable to power looms in general, although first used on a carpet loom, was the friction-brake stop mechanism, allowing the loom to be stopped without a shock. These developments were primarily concerned with the power loom used for weaving plain goods. William Crompton, an English machinist working in the machine shop attached to a cotton factory in Massachusetts, undertook the development of a loom that could weave fancy goods, patented in both the United States and England in 1837. The loom was later much improved by his son George Crompton. Such XIX-century inventions made possible the production of textile goods for every use in great volume and variety, and at low cost. Modern Looms:- modern looms still weave by repeating in sequence the operations of shedding, picking, and beating in, but within that framework there has been considerable development during the XX century. Several new types of loom have come into industrial use, whereas older types have been refined and their scope extended. Two main influences have been the rising cost of labour and the increasing use of man-made, continuous-filament yarns. The first has led to an increase in automatic control, in automatic handling of yarn packages, and in the use of larger packages; the second, to greater precision and finish in loom construction, because deficiency in these qualities is readily reflected in the quality of the cloth made from these yarns. Modern looms can be grouped into two classes according to whether they produce cloth in plane or tubular form. Looms of the first kind, comprising all but a few, are called Flat Looms; the others are described as circular. Since the majority are flat looms, the adjective is used only when a distinction has to be drawn. Flat looms fall into two categories: those that employ a shuttle and those that draw the weft from a stationary supply, usually called Shuttleless Looms. (This term is not entirely satisfactory, as some primitive looms make no use of a shuttle, merely passing through the shed a stick with weft wound on it.) Shuttle looms fall into two groups according to whether the shuttle is replenished by hand or automatically. The second kind is often described as an automatic loom, but, except for shuttle replenishment, it is no more automatic in its operation than the hand-replenished or so-called Nonautomatic Loom, which, like all modern looms, is power-operated by electric motor. With both types of loom the actual weaving operation is entirely automatic and is performed in exactly the same manner. Hand-replenished, or nonautomatic, looms are used only where particular circumstances – of yarns, fabrics, or use – make automatically replenished looms either technically unsuitable or uneconomic. Basically they differ little from the power looms of the latter half of the XIX century. They do not run appreciably faster but are better engineered, making use, for example, of machine-cut instead of cast gear wheels. Often there is no superstructure, which makes for cleanliness and improved illumination; frequently rigid heddle connectors are employed, leading to precise and stable setting of the shed; and usually the overpick mechanism has been replaced by the cleaner and safer underpick. Automatically replenished flat, or automatic, looms are the most important class of modern loom, available for a very wide range of fabrics. In virtually all such looms, the shuttle is replenished by automatically replacing the exhausted bobbin with a full one. In principle they are thus the same as the automatic looms introduced at the end of the XIX century. Since that time, automatic shuttle-changing looms have also been introduced but have largely become obsolete, because bobbin-changing looms have been developed to a point where they can deal with most of the yarns for which it was once thought necessary to use shuttle-changing looms. Apart from the general engineering refinements, automatic looms have advanced mainly in respect of the weft supply. Alternatives to the hand-replenished bobbin now exist in the form of the automatic bobbin loader, the loom being supplied with boxes of pirned (reeled) weft; and the automatic loom winder, the loom being fed with large cones of yarn, which is wound onto pirns at the loom. These alternatives are technically feasible and economic only with certain yarns. Therefore, all three types of weft supply continue to be used. An alternative to the rotary battery, when weft of more than one color is used, is a series of vertical stacks. The principle of shuttle replenishment is the same for all three systems. When the shuttle is stationary in the shuttle box, and the bar carrying the reed is farthest forward, a feeler enters the shuttle and senses whether the weft is on the point of exhaustion. Feelers may be mechanical or electrical, relying respectively on the change in friction or the change in electrical resistance brought about by the absence of weft. Alternatively, with delicate wefts, an optical feeler may be used that depends for its action on the change in the amount of light reflected when the bare pirn is revealed. When the feeler has sensed that the bobbin is nearly empty, mechanical or electrical signals are transmitted to the transfer mechanism that, when the shuttle is appropriately positioned and momentarily at rest, both as regards warp-way and weft-way motion, hammers a new bobbin into position, simultaneously ejecting the empty one through the open base of the shuttle. The loom continues to run at its normal speed throughout. In the course of this operation, there are created unwanted lengths of weft extending from the nearer selvage. These, if not controlled and disposed of, may find their way into the cloth and appear as defects. Modern looms supplement the earlier mechanical methods by pneumatic suction, with the result that the most delicate fabrics can be woven on automatic bobbin-changing looms without any loss of quality. To make certain of removal of the remnant of weft on the old bobbin, extending to the eye of the shuttle, a cutter moves forward into the shuttle box and cuts the weft close to the eye just before the bobbin is ejected. High speed, often combined with the use of large and heavy shuttles, means that these modern looms are noisier than ever. The noise level in a typical textile mill is above the level at which deafness occurs following prolonged exposure. Shuttleless looms are of three kinds, of which the first predominates:- dummy shuttle, rapier, and fluid jet. The dummy-shuttle type, the most successful of the shuttleless looms, makes use of a dummy shuttle, a projectile that contains no weft but that passes through the shed in the manner of a shuttle and leaves a trail of yarn behind it. The rapier type conveys a pick of weft from a stationary package through the shed by means of either a single rapier or a pair of rapiers. Rapiers are either rigid rods or flexible steel tapes, which are straight when in the shed but on withdrawal are wound onto a wheel, in order to save floor space. Rapier looms are, on the whole, simpler and more versatile than dummy-shuttle looms, but they have failed to achieve such high rates of weft insertion, the maximum being not more than 400 yards (365 meters) per minute. They differ in respect of the number of rapiers employed and the type of selvage provided; some of them operate by gripping the free end of the weft and conveying that through the shed rather than by starting with a loop. Fluid-jet looms, most recently developed of the shuttleless types, are produced and used on a much smaller scale than the two other types described above. They are of two kinds, one employing a jet of air, the other a water jet, to propel a measured length of weft through the shed. The significance of this development is that for the first time nothing solid is passed into the shed other than the weft, which eliminates the difficulties normally associated with checking and warp protection, and reduces the noise to an acceptable level. In addition to those looms that have established themselves industrially, there are looms still in the experimental stage. Loom development is always slow:- some of the looms just gaining favour had their origins in inventions made 50 or even 100 years earlier. The most intense activity is in the field of shuttleless looms, because these offer the greatest prospect of achieving increased rates of weft insertion and of avoiding the drawbacks of noise, danger, vibration, high power consumption, and wear attendant on the use of a shuttle. The ultimate in direct projection is a method, still experimental, in which the weft is projected longitudinally at high speed and traverses the warp under its own momentum, nothing entering the shed but the pick of weft. The name inertial has been given to this method. Another experimental loom employs multiple rapiers for weft insertion and, in addition, eliminates the heddles and the reed. Weaving is the process of interlacing two yarns of similar materials so that they cross each other at right angles to produce a woven fabric. Weaving production of

fabric by interlacing two sets of yarns so that they cross each other, normally at right angles, usually accomplished with a hand- or power-operated loom. In weaving, lengthwise yarns are called Warp; crosswise yarns are called Weft or Filling. Most woven fabrics are made with their outer edges finished in a manner that avoids raveling; these are called Selvages. They run lengthwise, parallel to the warp yarns. The three basic weaves are plain, twill, and satin. Fancy weaves – such as pile, Jacquard, dobby, and leno – require more complicated looms or special loom attachments for their construction. The manner in which the yarns are interlaced determines the type of weave. The yarn count and number of warp and filling yarns to the square inch determine the closeness or looseness of a weave. Woven fabrics may also be varied by the proportion of warp yarns to filling yarns. Some effects are achieved by the selection of yarns or of combinations of yarns. In the plain weave each filling yarn passes over and under the warp yarns, with the order reversed in alternating rows. Fabrics made in the plain weave include percale, muslin, and taffeta. Ribbed effects in such fabrics as faille and bengaline are produced by employing heavier yarns for either the warp or the filling. In the basket weave one or more filling yarns are passed alternately over and under two or more warp yarns, as seen in monk's cloth. Twill weaves are made by interlacing the yarns in a manner producing diagonal ribs, ridges, or wales across the fabric. Wales may run from the upper right to the lower left of the fabric, or the reverse. The herringbone weave has wales running both ways. Twill fabrics include denim, gabardine, and flannel. Satin weaves have a sheen produced by exposing more warps than fillings on the right side of the fabric. The exposed warps are called Floats. In the sateen weave the process is reversed, and the exposed fillings form the floats. The amount of twist in the yarns and the length of the floats produce variations. Fabrics made in these weaves include slipper satin, satin crêpe, and various sateen types. Pile weaves produce fabrics with raised, dense surfaces. They can be made by weaving extra warp yarns over wires, producing loops that are cut as the wires are withdrawn; by adjusting loom tension to produce loops that are frequently left uncut; by using extra filling yarns to produce floats that are cut after weaving; or by weaving two cloths face to face, binding them together with an extra set of warps that form the pile when the fabrics are cut apart. Examples of woven pile fabrics include velvet, plush, terry cloth, and many of the synthetic furs. Jacquard weaves, produced on a special loom, are characterized by complex woven-in designs, often with large design repeats or tapestry effects. Fabrics made by this method include brocade, damask, and brocatelle. Dobby weaves, requiring a special loom attachment, have small, geometric, textured, frequently repeated woven-in designs, as seen in bird's-eye piqué. Leno weaves, also made with a special attachment, are usually lightweight and open, giving a lacelike appearance, and are made by twisting adjacent warp yarns around each other, then passing the filling yarn through the twisted warps. Marquisette, casement cloth, and mosquito netting are produced by this method. Weaving is the method or process of interlacing two yarns of similar materials so that they cross each other at right angles to produce woven fabric. The warp yarns, or ends, run lengthwise in the fabric, and the filling threads (weft), or picks, run from side to side. Weaving can be done on a power or handloom or by several hand methods. See also Loom, and Woven Fabric. Weaving is the most basic process in which two different sets of yarns or threads are interlaced with each other to form a fabric or cloth. One of these sets is called Warp which is the lengthwise yarn running from the back to the front of the loom. The other set of crosswise yarns are the filling which are called the Weft or the Woof. Preparing Warps and Wefts for Weaving:- the warps form the basic structure of fabrics. As such, they are made to pass through many operations before actual weaving is done. These operations include spooling, warping and slashing. In spooling, the yarn is wound on larger spools, or cones, that are placed on a rack known as Creel. From the creel, the yarns are wound on a warp beam, which looks like a huge spool. These lengths of hundreds of warped yarns lie parallel to one another. These yarns are unwound for slashing, or sizing. The yarn is coated with sizing with the help of slasher machine. Slashing prevents chafing or breaking of yarns during weaving process. Sizing is either starch based or a synthetic like polyvinyl alcohol or a water soluble acrylic polymers. The sized yarns are then wound on a final warp beam and are ready for the loom. The filling yarns experience less strain during the weaving process. Their preparation includes spinning them to the required size and giving them just the right amount of twist desired for the kind of fabric they will be used. Basic Weaving Operations:- no matter what type of weaving is being done, four major operations are performed in sequence and are continuously repeated. (1) Shedding:- in shedding, alternate warp yarns are raised to insert the filling yarn into the warp to form a shed. Shedding is automatically performed by the harness on the modern weaving looms. Harness is a rectangular frame to which a series of wires, called Heddles, are attached. As each warp yarn comes from the warp beam, it passes through an opening in the heddle. The operation of drawing each warp yarn through its appropriate heddle eye is known as Drawing In. (2) Picking:- as the warp yarns are raised through shedding, the weft yarn is inserted through the shed by a carrier device. A single crossing of the filling from one side of the loom to the other is called a Pick. Different methods are used for carrying the filling yarn through the shed in different kinds of looms. There are many types of looms including shuttle loom, shuttle less loom, and circular loom. (i) Shuttle Loom:- the shuttle loom is the oldest type of weaving loom which uses a shuttle which contains a bobbin of filling yarn that appears through a hole situated in the side. The shuttle is batted across the loom and during this process, it leaves a trail of the filling at the rate of about 110 to 225 picks per minute (ppm). Although very effective and versatile, the shuttle looms are slow and noisy. Also the shuttle sometimes leads to abrasion on the warp yarns and at other times causes thread breaks. As a result the machine has to be stopped for tying the broken yarns. (ii) Shuttle Less Loom:- many kinds of shuttle less looms are used for weaving such as Projectile Looms; Rapier Looms; Water Jet Looms; and Air Jet Looms. (a) Projectile Loom:- it is sometimes called Missile Loom as the picking action is done by a series of small bullet like projectiles which hold the weft yarn and carry it through the shed and then return empty. All the filling yarns are inserted from the same side of the loom. A special tucking device holds the ends of the wefts in place at the edge of the cloth to form the selvage. This loom needs smooth, uniform yarn which is properly sized in order to reduce friction. Projectile loom can produce up to 300 ppm and is less noisier then the shuttle loom. (b) Rapier Loom:- rapier loom comes in many types. Early models of it use one long rapier device that travels along the width of the loom to carry the weft from one side to the other. Another type of rapier loom has two rapiers, one on each side of the loom. They may be rigid, flexible or telescopic. One rapier feeds the weft halfway through the sheds of warp yarns to the arm on the other side, which reaches in and carries it across the rest of the way. Rapier looms are very efficient and their speed ranges from 200 to 260 ppm. These looms can manufacture a variety of fabrics ranging from muslin fabric to drapery fabrics and even upholstery fabrics. (c) Water Jet Loom:- in it, a pre measured length of weft yarn is carried across the loom by a jet of water. These looms are very fast with speeds up to 600 ppm and very low noise. Also they don't place much tension on the filling yarn. As the pick is tension less, very high quality of warp yarns are needed for efficient operation. Also, only yarns that are not readily absorbent can be used to make fabrics on water jet looms such as filament yarn of acetate, nylon, polyester, and glass. However, it can produce very high quality fabrics having great appearance and feel. (d) Air Jet Looms:- in the air jet weaving looms, a jet of air is used to propel the weft yarn through the shed at speeds of up to 600 ppm. Uniform weft yarns are needed to make fabrics on this loom. Also heavier yarns are suitable for air jet looms as the lighter fabrics are very difficult to control through shed. However, too heavy yarns also can't be carried across the loom by air jet. In spite of these limitations, air jet loom can produce a wide variety of fabrics. (iii) Circular Looms:- these looms are particularly used for making tubular fabrics rather than flat fabrics. A shuttle device in it circulates the weft in a shed formed around the machine. A circular loom is primarily used for bagging material. (3) Beating Up:- this weaving operation is also called Battening. In it, all warp yarns pass through the heddle eyelets and through openings in another frame that looks like a comb and is known as Reed. With each picking operation, the reed pushes or beats each weft yarn against the portion of the fabric that has already been formed. It results in a firm and compact fabric construction. (4) Taking Up and Letting Off:- as the shedding, picking and battening processes are being operated, the new fabric is wound on the cloth beam. This is known as 'Taking Up'. At the same time, the warp

yarns are released from the warp beam which is known as ‘Letting Off’. The pattern of the weave depends on the manner in which groups of warped yarns are raised by the harnesses to allow the insertion of the weft yarn. These differences are responsible for producing different types of fabric weaves. Weave patterns can create various degrees of durability in fabrics apart from their utility and looks. Weaving consists of interlacing a series of filling yarns with a series of warp yarns at right angles. The filling yarns are inserted by an air jet, rapier or shuttle that traverses the yarns from one side of the warp to the other, interlacing the two systems of threads, ‘warp’ and ‘filling’, in a prearranged weave plan. Weaving is an ancient art of making fabric, with no new types of weaves having been developed since 1747. The warp yarns and weft yarns are interlaced (woven) with each other to make a fabric (vs. a knit where the yarns are looped together). There are three basic weaving constructions:- (i) Plain Weave:- a weave is made by weaving one weft yarn over and under each warp yarn, alternating each row. It is the most common type of weave; (ii) Twill Weave:- al weave is similar to a satin weave in the sense that the loom is floating the warp or weft yarns over yarns of the opposite direction, but with a twill the yarn is only passing over two of the opposite yarns. A twill is distinctive by the diagonal lines that appear in the fabric. A twill weave, like a satin weave, usually results in a softer fabric than a plain weave. It is excellent for brushed or napped cotton, and is superior for a feather pillow ticking because of its strength. (iii) Satin Weave:- a weave is made by ‘floating’ the warp or weft yarns across several yarns to bring them to the surface. Bringing the yarns to the surface gives the fabric sheen because light is reflected off the yarn surface, not absorbed by the intersections of yarns such as in a plain weave. / Уточина (Filling). Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Дьжон Кэй (John Kay; 1704–64) изобретает летающий челнок (flying shuttle) в 1733; Вокансо (Vaucanson) конструирует в 1745 (self-acting loom), предвестник Жакяр (Jacquard); Дьжон Кэй (John Kay) и Дьжей. Снэл (J Snell) в 1745 и Снэл (Snell) в 1760 патентуют (ribbon loom); Дьжеймз Хагрэйвз (James Hargreaves; 1720–78) изобретает Прядущую Дьжэни (Spinning Jenny); Сэр Ричад Акрайт (Sir Richard Arkwright; 1732–92) в 1769 изобретает прядильный станок – водную раму (water frame) и в 1775 Прядущая Дьжэни (Spinning Jenny); Дьжеймз Хагрэйвз (James Hargreaves) патентует Прядущую Дьжэни (Spinning Jenny) в 1770; Дьжеймз Вот (James Watt; 1736–1819) изобретает паровой двигатель (steam engine) в 1769; в 1790 Сэр Ричад Акрайт (Sir Richard Arkwright); Самьюэл Кромптчэн (Samuel Crompton; 1753–1827) изобретает (spinning mule) в 1779 (Акрайт (Arkwright)); Эдмэнд Катрайт (Edmund Cartwright; 1743–1823) патентует первый механически приводный ткацкий станок (power loom); Илай Витни (Eli Whitney; 1765–1825) изобретает хлопковый джин (cotton gin) в 1793 (); Робёт Милёр (Robert Miller) изобретает (fast reed-stop motion) в 1795; Вилъйэм Рэдклиф (William Radcliffe) патентует в 1803 (beam warper and the warp sizing machine). Между 1801 и 1808 Жакяр (Jacquard); в 1834 Хонби Энд Кэнвоси (Hornby & Kenworthy) изобрели (loose reed stop-motion); в 1843 Люк Смис (Luke Smith) изобретает (revolving shuttle box); в 1845 Сквайэ Дигл (Squire Diggle) изобретает автоматический (automatic drop box); в 1894 Дьжеймз Эйч. Носроп (James H. Northrop). Дьжеймз Хагрэйвз (James Hargreaves; 1720–78). Жозэф-Мари Жакяр (Joseph-Marie Jacquard). Вилъйэм Хорокс (William Horrocks). фай (faille). Бэнгалин (Bengaline). брокатель (brocatelle). Крошэ, от Французского слова Crochet, означающее Крючок, . Производство ткани посредством сплетения нитей пряжи. Под Ткачеством понимается выработка ткани на ткацком станке. В широком смысле – то же, что ткацкое производство, которое предполагает под собой совокупность технологических процессов, выполняемых при выработке текстильных тканей из пряжи. Эти процессы обеспечивают формирование ткани из однониточной или кручёной пряжи, шёлковых и химических нитей. Различают хлопко-, шерсто-, льно- и шёлкоткацкие производства. Ткацкое производство складывается из приготовления пряжи, изготовления ткани на ткацких станках, заключительной обработки суровой ткани перед отделкой или выпуском (разбраковка, промеривание, взвешивание, а иногда складывание и тому подобное). Приготовление основы заключается в перематывании (в современном хлопчатобумажном ткацком производстве не требуется), сновании, шлихтовании (эмульсировании) и пробирании или привязывании. Для утка выполняются перематывание, увлажнение, запаривание или эмульсирование. В ткачестве наряду с бесчелночными используются многозевные ткацкие станки. Под Тканью понимается текстильное изделие, образуемое на ткацком станке переплетением двух взаимно перпендикулярных систем нитей:- (i) основных, идущих вдоль ткани, и (ii) уточных, идущих поперёк неё. Сущность ткачества заключается во взаимном переплетении основных и уточных нитей с заданной последовательностью их расположения, при этом направление нитей чаще всего взаимно перпендикулярное. Цель ткачества – формирование ткани определённой структуры, которая обеспечивает заданные механические и другие свойства ткани и её внешний вид. Ткачество – циклический процесс, включающий пять операций:- зевообразование, прокладывание и прибивание утка, продольное смещение основы и ткани. Ткань образуется на ткацком станке. Нити основы, сматываясь с навоя, огибают скало, проходят через отверстия ламелей и направляются к ремизкам. Каждая нить основы проходит через соответствующий ей глазок галева одной из ремизок, а затем между двумя зубьями бёрда. Часть основных нитей, которые проходят через глазки одной ремизки, периодически поднимается или остаётся на месте, а другая часть их, проходящая через глазки другой ремизки, в это время опускается. В образовавшееся между нитями основы пространство, называемое зевом, прокладывается уточная нить, например, с помощью нитепрокладчика, который движется по направляющему каналу, состоящему из отдельных пластин. С помощью бёрда, закреплённого в брусе батана, уточная нить прибивается к опушке ткани. Батан качается вперёд и назад. Наработанная ткань огибает опору для ткани, направляющий угольник-грудницу, вальян, направляющий валик и наматывается на товарный валик. Все эти операции повторяются при формировании каждого элемента ткани. Новый элемент ткани нарабатывается за каждый удар батана. По мере наработки ткани и отвода её из зоны формирования ткацкий навой поворачивается и тем самым обеспечивается продольное смещение основных нитей. Число ремизок на станке может быть различным. В зависимости от числа ремизок и порядка их подъёма и опускания на ткацком станке можно вырабатывать ткани различных переплетений. Для образования ткани необходимо, чтобы нити основы имели на станке некоторое натяжение. Оно создаётся специальными механизмами станка и непрерывно изменяется при каждом цикле образования ткани. Кроме того, нити основы в процессе ткачества подвергаются деформации изгиба и воздействию сил трения. Основа перемещается в продольном направлении на ткацком станке с небольшой скоростью, поэтому большинство перечисленных выше сил воздействует на пряжу многократно. Как показывают исследования, наибольшее натяжение соответствует моменту прибоя уточины к опушке ткани, а наименьшее – моменту полного закрытия зева. Основные нити должны обладать значительной прочностью, упругостью, должны быть стойкими к истирающим воздействиям и многократному изгибу. Кроме того, пряжа должна быть достаточно гладкой и ровной, не иметь больших утолщений. Уточная пряжа в процессе переработки на ткацком станке меньше подвержена воздействиям, чем основная. Действие этих сил немногократно, они не оказывают заметного влияния на пряжу, поэтому нити утка могут быть менее прочными, чем основные, но они должны быть достаточно эластичными. Пряжа, поступающая на ткацкую фабрику, должна иметь определённую влажность, так как в зависимости от влажности изменяются её масса, линейная плотность и некоторые физические свойства. Форма и размер паковок, применяемых на ткацком станке, влияют на его производительность. Паковки должны иметь такую форму, при которой обеспечивается свободное сматывание нитей в процессе ткачества. Размер паковки определяет массу и длину нити в ней, а следовательно, продолжительность работы с одной паковкой. Нити основы и утка, взаимодействуя в процессе ткачества при формировании ткани, изгибаются. Уработкой основных нитей в % называют разность между длиной основных нитей и длиной ткани, выработанной из них. Уработка уточных нитей в % есть разница между длиной уточных нитей, проложенных в зев, и шириной изготовленной ткани. Величина уработки зависит от ряда факторов, основными из которых являются натяжение нитей в процессе ткачества, параметры

заправки и выработки ткани на ткацком станке, переплетение, линейная плотность пряжи, род сырья, строение ткани и другие. Под усадкой (уменьшение) и присадкой (увеличение) суровой ткани понимается изменение её размеров в процессе отделки. Усадка и присадка ткани различается по длине и ширине готовой ткани. В ткацком производстве Снование – перематывание большого числа нитей (до 1 000) с бобин на одну общую паковку – сновальный валик. Выполняется на сновальных машинах. Впоследствии требуемое по ширине ткани число нитей с валиком наматывается на ткацкий навой. Прибой – продвижение (‘прибивание’) уточной нити к опушке ткани после введения её в зев (пространство между нитями основы). Прибой выполняется пластинками (‘зубьями’) бёрда ткацкого станка. На многозевных ткацких машинах прибой осуществляется специальными дисками сложного профиля. Скало – деталь ткацкого станка в виде пустотелого цилиндра, поверх которого проходят нити основы при их сматывании с ткацкого навоя. От положения скало зависит натяжение нитей основы. Прокладчик Утка – устройство бесчелночного станка для прокладывания уточной нити между нитями основы. Ткацкое Производство – совокупность технологических процессов, необходимых для изготовления суровых (неотделанных) текстильных тканей. Иногда ткацкое производство называют Ткачеством. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемого сырья (волокон, нитей) различают хлопко-, шерсто-, шёлко-, льноткачество и тому подобное. Историческая Справка:- ткачество, как и прядение, возникло в эпоху неолита и широко распространилось при первобытнообщинном строе. Ручной ткацкий станок с вертикальным расположением основы появился примерно за 5–6 тысяч лет до Нашей Эры. Изобретение ткацкого станка Фридрих Энгельс считал одним из важнейших достижений человека на первой ступени его развития. В феодальный период совершенствуется конструкция ткацкого станка, создаются приспособления для подготовки пряжи к ткачеству. Первые попытки механизации процесса ткачества относятся к XVI–XVIII векам. Среди них наибольшее значение имело изобретение Дьжоном Кэем (John Kay) в 1733 так называемого Летающего Челнока (flying shuttle). В конце XVIII века в Великобритании Эдмэндом Катрайтом (Edmund Cartwrite) был изобретён первый механически приводный ткацкий станок (first power loom), в конструкцию которого в дальнейшем вносились различные усовершенствования (главным образом в Великобритании):- приёмный товарный механизм (Шотландец Робёт Милёр (Robert Miller), 1796), ремизо-подъёмные устройства (lathe; heald roller, placing it on the top of the loom; Дьжон Тодд (John Todd), 1803), механизм координации движения основного навоя и товарного валика (Ричад Робётс (Richard Roberts), 1822) и другие. В 1833 в Северной Америке была изобретена самодействующая Шпарутка – устройство для растяжения ткани у опушки. Существенный вклад в совершенствование конструкции ткацкого станка внесли и Русские изобретатели:- Д.С. Лепёшкин, запатентовавший в 1844 механический самоостанов при обрыве уточной нити; С. Петров, предложивший в 1853 наиболее совершенную систему боевого механизма для прокладки челнока, и другие. В конце XIX и начале XX веков были созданы станки с автоматической сменой челноков. Наиболее удачное решение проблемы автоматической смены уточной шпули в челноке принадлежит Англичанину Дьжеймзу Хэнри Носропу (James Henry Northrop; 1890). Однако челночные ткацкие станки имеют существенные недостатки:- малый размер уточной паковки; свободный, с большими ускорениями полёт челнока через зев; одновременная прокладка лишь одной уточной нити и другие. В начале XX века появилось несколько конструкций бесчелночных станков, в которых уточная нить сматывалась с больших неподвижных паковок и особыми механическими устройствами прокладывалась в зеве. Станки этого типа создали в 1926 Ёхан Габля (Johann Gabler; Германия), Советский инженер В.Е. Леонтьев в 1936 и другие. В 1927 С.А. Дынник (СССР) предложил конструкцию многозевного круглого ткацкого станка; в 1949 В.А. Прозоровым (СССР) был создан плоский многозевный станок. Технология Ткацкого Производства:- в соответствии с технологическим процессом изготовления тканей ткацкое производство состоит из:- (i) подготовительных операций, собственно ткачества и (ii) заключительных операций. К подготовительным операциям относятся Перематывание Нитей Основы и Утка, Снование, Шлихтование, Пробирание Основы и Связывание Концов Нитей. Цель подготовительных операций – создание паковок нитей основы и утка, пригодных для работы на ткацком станке. Перематывание нитей основы обычно производится с прядильных початков на конические бобины крестовой намотки (реже на катушки), необходимые для следующей операции – снования. Перематывание осуществляется на мотальных машинах и мотальных автоматах. Если прядильные паковки удовлетворяют требованиям процесса снования, то перематывание исключают. При сновании нити с большого числа бобин или катушек (до 1 000 нитей) навивают на сновальный валик. Процесс осуществляется на сновальных машинах. Шлихтование основы (пропитка клейким коллоидным раствором – шлихтой) повышает выносливость нитей и сопротивляемость истиранию и многократному растяжению их при ткачестве. Пробирание нитей основы в ламели необходимо для автоматического останова станка при обрыве нити; в глазки галев ремизок нити продеваются для образования зева на станке (пространство для движения челнока) и получения ткани заданного переплетения. Пробирание нитей в зубья бёрда обеспечивает прибой уточной нити к опушке ткани и получение необходимой плотности ткани по основе. Перематывание утка на шпули для челночных станков производится на уточно-перемоточных автоматах. Для бесчелночных ткацких станков используется бобина с мотальных или непосредственно с прядильных машин. Уточная пряжа часто подвергается дополнительной операции – увлажнению (либо эмульсированию, запариванию) для сматывания её без так называемых слётов (спадение с паковки нескольких витков). Для ткачества основа и уток из приготовительного цеха поступают в ткацкий цех для выработки из них ткани. Нити основы в процессе ткачества испытывают большие воздействия рабочих органов станка, чем уточные, поэтому к ним предъявляются повышенные требования по прочности, выносливости и износостойкости. Основа, как правило, изготавливается из лучшего, чем уток, сырья, с более высокой круткой и дополнительно усиливается шлихтованием. Обрывность нитей, особенно основных, – главная причина останова ткацких станков, она ухудшает качество тканей и создаёт отходы пряжи. Заключительные операции ткацкого производства – измерение длины ткани на мерильных машинах, чистка и стрижка её, контроль качества на браковочных машинах и укладка на складальных машинах. Все заключительные операции осуществляются на поточных линиях, на которых суровая ткань движется непрерывным полотном, сшитым из отдельных кусков ткани. Пороки суровой ткани оцениваются по баллам (порочным единицам), число которых определяет сорт ткани. Ткацким производством называют также совокупность ткацкого цеха (цехов), приготовительного цеха и браковочного отдела. Ткацкое производство может быть самостоятельным (обычно называют фабрикой) или входить в состав текстильного комбината, состоящего из прядильного, крутильного, ткацкого и отделочного производств. Оптимальная мощность ткацких фабрик зависит от отрасли промышленности, например хлопчатобумажная фабрика обычно имеет 2 000–4 000 челночных станков или до 2 000 бесчелночных, шёлкоткацкая – до 3 000 пневматических, камвольно-суконная – до 800 бесчелночных. Дальнейшее совершенствование ткацкого производства направлено на механизацию трудоёмких операций и автоматизацию производственных процессов; внедрение бесчелночных и многозевных ткацких станков, разработку на их основе и освоение новых форм организации труда; агрегирование процессов и машин с целью сокращения переходов в подготовке пряжи к ткачеству. Пробирание Основы или Проборка Основы – последняя операция в подготовке нитей основы к ткачеству; нити последовательно пробираются (продеваются) в отверстия ламелей, глазки галев ремизок и просветы между зубьями берда. Осуществляется при заправке новых видов тканей и при замене изношенных берд и ремизок; в остальных случаях заменено механической привязкой основы. Пробирание основы выполняется ручным, полумеханическим и автоматическим способами. Автоматическое пробирание основы выполняется на проборных машинах; производительность пробирания повышается примерно в 4–5 раз (по сравнению с ручным). Управление работой проборной машины осуществляется с помощью

программного устройства. Привязка Основы – соединение узлами концов нитей доработанной основы с концами нитей вновь подготовленной основы. Осуществляется узловязальными машинами. Для привязки основы применяются узлы различных типов:- однопетельные (ткацкие), двухпетельные (портновские), самозатягивающиеся и другие. Ткачество – получение ткани на ткацком станке. Органы и механизмы ткацких станков, их классификация. Сущность процесса получения ткани на ткацком станке, посредством взаимного переплетения продольных (основных) и поперечных (уточных) нитей. Способы прокладки уточной нити в зев, образуемый нитями основы. Ткачество – получение ткани на ткацком станке – Ткачество – изготовление ткани на ткацких станках. Для ткачества основа и уток из приготовительного цеха поступают в ткацкий цех для выработки из них ткани. Основа в ткачестве нити, расположенные параллельно друг другу и идущие вдоль ткани. Ткань на ткацком станке образуется в результате последовательного переплетения двух систем нитей – основы и утка, расположенных перпендикулярно нити основы в процессе ткачества испытывают большие воздействия рабочих органов станка, чем уточные, поэтому к ним предъявляются повышенные требования прочности, выносливости и износостойкости. Соответственно, для выработки ткани используются ткацкие станки различных конструктивных особенностей. Однако, общий принцип образования ткани на ткацком станке остаётся незыблем. Ткачество – изготовление ткани на ткацком станке. В широком смысле слова под ткачеством понимают совокупность технологических процессов, составляющих ткацкое производство. Ткачество – технологический процесс изготовление тканей и тканых изделий. Ткачество возникло в древности за 2 500 лет до Нашей Эры. В начале это было ручное плетение, затем появились ручные ткацкие станки. В конце XIV века появились ручные ткацкие станки с батаном и ремизоподъёмным механизмом. В 1733 был изобретён челнок-самолёт, благодаря чему значительно повысилась производительность ручного ткацкого производства. В конце XVIII века в России появляются механические ткацкие станки. В 1798 была создана в Петербурге Александровская Мануфактура – первая механическая текстильная фабрика в России, на которой также было организовано производство и механических ткацких станков. В 1894 был выпущен автоматический станок оснащённый прибором для автоматической смены уточной шпули внутри челнока. В настоящее время производительность челночных станков считается недостаточной и ведущими фирмами зарубежных стран и России разработаны новые типы ткацких станков отличающихся способом введения утка и зевообразованием. Это так называемые станки новых принципов действия. К ним относятся:- (i) станки с микро-прокладчиками; (ii) пневматические станки (уточная нить прокладывается сильной струёй воздуха); (iii) пневморапирные станки; (iv) рапирные станки; (v) гидравлические станки (уточная нить пробрасывается через зев тонкой струёй воды (капли)); (vi) станки с волновым зевом; и (vii) станки челночные (классический тип станка). Технологическая схема Ткацкого Производства:- пришедшая из прядильного в ткацкое производство пряжа проходит через определённые технологические переходы, перед тем как ей суждено превратиться в готовое текстильное изделие. (1) Основная пряжа:- (i) Перематывание – осуществляется для того, чтобы получить паковку с большой длиной пряжи, удобную для последующей переработки. Перемотка осуществляется на мотальных машинах, либо на мотальных автоматах. В результате процесса перематывания получаются выходные паковки в виде конических бобин; (ii) Снование – из ставки бобин получают партию сновальных валиков. Снование бывает партионное (из ставки конических бобин получают на выходе партию сновальных валиков), ленточное (из ставки конических бобин получают на выходе ткацкий навой) и секционное (из ставки конических бобин, получают партию секций); (iii) Шлихтование – из партии сновальных валиков (сумма нитей на которых равна числу нитей на навое) получают ткацкий навой. Кроме того в процессе шлихтования пряжа пропитывается специальным составом – шлихтой, в результате чего приобретает тонкую наружную оболочку и становится стойкой к истиранию и более прочной на разрыв. Для шлихтования применяются машины:- многобарабанные, камерные и специальной сушки. Входная паковка – партия сновальных валиков, выходная паковка – ткацкий навой; (iv) Проборка – нити основы пробирают в съёмные рабочие органы ткацкого станка и заменяют сработанный навой на ткацком станке. Проборка осуществляется на проборных станках (ручных или механизированных) или на проборных автоматах; и (v) Привязка – замена ткацкого навоя вместо проработанного на ткацком станке. Осуществляется с помощью передвижных узловязальных машин. При этой операции нити основы отрезаются от старого навоя и их концы связываются с концами нитей от нового навоя. Затем эти узлы протаскиваются через съёмные рабочие органы ткацкого станка, после чего процесс ткачества продолжается. (2) Уточная пряжа:- (i) Перематывание – переработка пряжи с прядильных початков на конические бобины (способную вместить большую длину пряжи, которая в процессе перематываний проходит ещё и качественную проверку). Конические бобины используются в качестве уточных паковок на бесчелночных ткацких станках. Для челночных ткацких станков осуществляется вторая операция перематывания с конических бобин в уточные шпули, которые вставляются в челнок; и (ii) Увлажнение и эммульсирование – проводится с целью снять внутреннее напряжение в уточной пряже (чтобы она не образовывала сукрутин в моменты, когда челнок выстаивает, а уток провисает). Для этого применяются запарные камеры, эммульсирующие, увлажняющие установки, либо длительная выдержка в помещениях с повышенной влажностью.

WEAVING DEFECTS = ТКАЦКИЕ ПОРОКИ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ ТКАЧЕСТВА) – Weaving Defects:- fabric imperfections at the mill. Interlining defects. Weaving Defects are the defects which originate during the process of weaving. The different types of weaving defects are as follows:- Broken Ends, Broken Pattern, Double End, Float, Gout, Hole or Cut or Tear, Lashing-In, Local Distortion, Missing Ends, Oil or Other Stain, Oily Ends or Soiled Ends, Oily Weft, Reed Marks, Selvedge Defect, Slough Off, Smash, Snarls, Stitches, and Untrimmed Loose Threads. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Порок или дефект ткачества. Пороки суровой ткани оцениваются по баллам (порочным единицам), число которых определяет сорт ткани. Ткацкая Дыра (пробоины, просечки) – отверстия различных размеров, возникающие при повреждении ткани частями ткацкого станка.

WEB = ХОЛСТ (или ВАТКА, или ПРОЧЁС) – (1) Web is the wide film of fibers that is delivered from the card. / Текстильный Холст (Card Web) – тонкий слой частично ориентированных штапельных волокон, удерживаемых вместе силами трения, имеющий заданную ширину, линейную плотность и длину.

(2) Web is a similar product of other web-forming equipment, such as that formed by air deposition and used to make nonwoven fabrics. See also Webbing.

(3) Web is a term loosely used for lightweight nonwoven fabrics.

WEB–BASED TRAINING = ТРЕНЕРОВКА НА ОСНОВЕ СЕТИ – Web-Based Training (WBT) is the training sessions in which the trainer provides short periods of instruction, then the students perform activities using web-based training tools and examples. This approach provides mechanisms for tracking a student's progress and testing their learning, while still providing live interaction with the trainer and coach.

WEB BEAM = ТКАНЫЙ НАВОЙ (или ТКАЦКИЙ НАВОЙ) – Web Beam is another term for the Cloth Beam.

WEBBING = ХХ (или ТКАНАЯ ЛЕНТА) – Webbing is the strong, narrow fabric, closely woven in a variety of weaves and principally used for belts and straps that have to withstand strain, e.g., automobile seat belts, reinforcement of upholstery, suspenders, etc. Elastic webbing is made with spandex or rubber yarns in part of the warp or filling, or both. See also Web (2). Webbing is a strong, narrow

fabric made from jute or man-made fibers. It is used for belts and straps that must resist strain. Webbing is usually woven and is used on the underside of upholstered chairs and sofas. / основа или уточина, .

WEBB–POMERENE ACT OF 1918 = АКТ ВЭБА–ПОМЭРИНА ОТ 1918 – Webb-Pomerene Act Of 1918:- legislation in the United States that exempts associations of exporters from the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act. That is, it allows exporters to engage in acts that otherwise might be considered collusion in order to promote American trade abroad. However, they may not engage in importation or sales within the United States. These exporters may not combine services; that is, they may only collude to export similar products. Webb-Pomerene Act Of 1918 – US Federal legislation exempting certain exporters' associations from certain antitrust regulations. The Webb–Pomerene Act was a law passed in 1918 that exempted certain exporters' associations from certain antitrust regulations. Sponsored by the US Representative Edwin Yates Webb (May 23, 1872 – February 07, 1955; was a Democratic US Congressman from North Carolina from 1903 to 1919 and a federal judge from 1919 to 1948) of North Carolina and Senator Atlee Pomerene (December 06, 1863 – November 12, 1937; was a Democratic Party politician from Ohio; he represented Ohio in the United States Senate from 1911 until 1923) of Ohio, the act granted immunity from antitrust regulation to companies that combined to operate the export trade that was essential to the war effort. The act was important because it granted exemptions from the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914. Many large conglomerates that had previously been subject to Federal anti-trust investigations were now free to continue 'business as usual' because they 'aided' the war effort. Webb-Pomerene exemptions lasted well into the 1920s as the Federal Trade Commission granted stays of investigation for those companies that initially qualified for exemption under the 1918 act. Webb-Pomerene Act of 1918 gives immunity to companies against antitrust laws. This Act granted exemption to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914, which is an act enacted in the United States to add further substance to the US antitrust law regime by seeking to prevent anticompetitive practices in their incipiency. The exemptions of Webb-Pomerene lasted until 1920, as the federal trade commission granted stays of investigation for those companies that initially qualified for exemption under the 1918 act. / привоз (importation). Шёмэн (Sherman). Эдвин Йэйтс Вэб (Edwin Yates Webb). Этли Помэрин (Atlee Pomerene). Клэйтэн (Clayton). Акт Вэба-Помэрина От 1918 – закон, предусматривающий изъятие из антитрестовских законов США ассоциаций из числа предприятий-конкурентов, занятых вывозной (или экспортной) торговлей. Они не должны ограничивать торговлю внутри США или торговлю любого другого Американского конкурента.

WEBBY WOOL = ПАУТИНЧАТАЯ ШЕРСТЬ – Webby Wool:- a thin fleece with poor staple formation and a large number of cross fibers.

WEB FORMS = ВЭБ ФОРМЫ – Web Forms:- a form on a website that enables visitors to communicate with the host by filling in the fields and submitting the information. Information received via a form can be received by email and processed by other specific software.

WEB LINK AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВЭБ ССЫЛКАХ – Web Link Agreement:- designed for use by the operator of an highly trafficked Web site and another party who wishes to take advantage of that traffic to attract visitors to its Web site. The owner of the highly trafficked site agrees to include an image incorporating the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the less trafficked site.

WEB RETURN ON INVESTMENT = ОТДАЧА НА ВЛОЖЕНИЕ В СЕТЬ – Web Return On Investment is the percent of profit over expenditures, or return on investment (ROI) for a website. The general formula is as follows:- (Net Website Revenues – Total Website Costs) / Total Website Costs. Net website revenues are determined by deducting any affiliate fees, cost of goods sold, marketing expenditures, shipping costs and all other expenses which directly impact the revenues. Website costs should include website design, maintenance and hosting fees, software licenses, and other website specific expenditures. / Сетевой Сайт или Вэбсайт.

WEBS = WORLD EQUITY BENCHMARK SERIES

WEBS = РАСКОСЫ (или ШЕЙКИ, или ПЕРЕМЫЧКИ, или ПЕРЕБОРКИ, или ПРОСТЕНКИ, или РЕШЁТКИ, или СТВОРКИ) – Webs are the members that join the top and bottom chords to form the triangular patterns that give truss action. They usually carrying tension or compression stresses. Web is any web-shaped part of a casting used for reinforcement. Web is the central section of an I-beam or H-beam that joins the two flanges of the beam. Web is the radial portion of a crank that connects the crankpin to the crankshaft. Webs are wood members that join the top and bottom chords that form the triangular patterns that give truss action, usually carrying tension or compression stresses. The term often given to the shorter members that join the top and bottom chords of a roof or floor truss, which form triangular patterns in that truss, usually carrying. transmitting tension or compression stresses, and are designed to prevent bending and/or flexing. / Web = Строительная решётка сквозной фермы. Элементы, соединяющие верхний и нижний пояса при формировании треугольных очертаний для придания связующего действия (восприятия нагрузки). это стенка (центральная секция) двутавровой балки (в Англоязычном мире она известна под сокращениями I-beam или H-beam; прописные буквы Английского алфавита I и H напоминают форму двутавра), соединяющая полки двутавра. В строительных конструкциях под Соединениями понимаются скрепление между собой элементов строительной конструкции с целью образования узлов, увеличения размеров конструкции или изменения условий её работы. Основными соединениями в стальных конструкциях – сварные (наиболее распространены), заклёпочные и болтовые. В деревянных конструкциях соединения бывают на врубках, шпонках, нагелях, болтах, хомутах, на клеях. В сборных железобетонных конструкциях соединения (стыки) образуются, как правило, путём сварки выпусков арматуры или стальных закладных деталей с последующим замоноличиванием бетоном стыка. Реже используются болтовые соединения.

WEBSITE = ВЭБСАЙТ – A Website, also written as Web Site, is a collection of related web pages, including multimedia content, typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server. A web site may be accessible via a public Internet Protocol (IP) network, such as the Internet, or a private local area network (LAN), by referencing a uniform resource locator (URL) that identifies the site. Websites have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a personal website, a commercial website for a company, a government website or a non-profit organization website. Websites can be the work of an individual, a business or other organization, and are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, ranging from entertainment and social networking to providing news and education. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web, while private websites, such as a company's website for its employees, are typically a part of an intranet. Web pages, which are the building blocks of websites, are documents, typically composed in plain text interspersed with formatting instructions of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML, XHTML). They may incorporate elements from other websites with suitable markup anchors. Web pages are accessed and transported with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which may optionally employ encryption (HTTP Secure, HTTPS) to provide security and privacy for the user. The user's application, often a web browser, renders the page content according to its HTML markup instructions onto a display terminal. Hyperlinking between web pages conveys to the reader the site structure and guides the navigation of the site, which often starts with a home page containing a directory of the site web content. Some websites require user registration or subscription to access content. Examples of subscription websites include many business sites, parts of news websites, academic journal websites, gaming websites, file-sharing websites, message boards, web-based email, social networking websites, websites providing real-time stock market data, as well as sites providing various other services. As of 2016, end

users can access websites on a range of devices, including desktop and laptop computers, tablet computers, smartphones and smart TVs. History:- The World Wide Web (WWW) was created in 1990 by the British CERN (short for the Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire) physicist Tim Berners-Lee. On 30 April 1993, CERN announced that the World Wide Web would be free to use for anyone. Before the introduction of HTML and HTTP, other protocols such as File Transfer Protocol and the gopher protocol were used to retrieve individual files from a server. These protocols offer a simple directory structure which the user navigates and chooses files to download. Documents were most often presented as plain text files without formatting, or were encoded in word processor formats. Websites have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a personal website, a commercial website, a government website or a non-profit organization website. Websites can be the work of an individual, a business or other organization, and are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose. Any website can contain a hyperlink to any other website, so the distinction between individual sites, as perceived by the user, can be blurred. Websites are written in, or converted to, HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) and are accessed using a software interface classified as a user agent. Web pages can be viewed or otherwise accessed from a range of computer-based and Internet-enabled devices of various sizes, including desktop computers, laptops, PDAs and cell phones. A website is hosted on a computer system known as a Web Server, also called an HTTP Server. These terms can also refer to the software that runs on these systems which retrieves and delivers the web pages in response to requests from the website's users. Apache is the most commonly used web server software (according to Netcraft statistics) and Microsoft's IIS (short for the Internet Information Services (IIS, formerly Internet Information Server)) is also commonly used. Some alternatives, such as Nginx, Lighttpd, Hiawatha or Cherokee, are fully functional and lightweight. (1) A Static Website is one that has web pages stored on the server in the format that is sent to a client web browser. It is primarily coded in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML); Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used to control appearance beyond basic HTML. Images are commonly used to effect the desired appearance and as part of the main content. Audio or video might also be considered 'static' content if it plays automatically or is generally non-interactive. This type of website usually displays the same information to all visitors. Similar to handing out a printed brochure to customers or clients, a static website will generally provide consistent, standard information for an extended period of time. Although the website owner may make updates periodically, it is a manual process to edit the text, photos and other content and may require basic website design skills and software. Simple forms or marketing examples of websites, such as classic website, a five-page website or a brochure website are often static websites, because they present pre-defined, static information to the user. This may include information about a company and its products and services through text, photos, animations, audio/video, and navigation menus. Static web sites can be edited using four broad categories of software:- (i) Text Editors, such as Notepad or TextEdit, where content and HTML markup are manipulated directly within the editor program; (ii) WYSIWYG (short for the What You See Is What You Get) Offline Editors, such as Microsoft FrontPage and Adobe Dreamweaver (previously Macromedia Dreamweaver), with which the site is edited using a GUI (short for the graphical user interface) and the final HTML markup is generated automatically by the editor software; (iii) WYSIWYG Online Editors which create media rich online presentation like web pages, widgets, intro, blogs, and other documents; and (iv) Template-Based Editors such as iWeb allow users to create and upload web pages to a web server without detailed HTML knowledge, as they pick a suitable template from a palette and add pictures and text to it in a desktop publishing fashion without direct manipulation of HTML code. Static websites may still use server side includes (SSI) as an editing convenience, such as sharing a common menu bar across many pages. As the site's behavior to the reader is still static, this is not considered a dynamic site. (2) A Dynamic Website is one that changes or customizes itself frequently and automatically. Server-side dynamic pages are generated 'on the fly' by computer code that produces the HTML (CSS are responsible for appearance and thus, are static files). There are a wide range of software systems, such as CGI (short for the Common Gateway Interface), Java Servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP), Active Server Pages and ColdFusion (CFML) that are available to generate dynamic web systems and dynamic sites. Various web application frameworks and web template systems are available for general-use programming languages like Perl, PHP, Python and Ruby to make it faster and easier to create complex dynamic web sites. A site can display the current state of a dialogue between users, monitor a changing situation, or provide information in some way personalized to the requirements of the individual user. For example, when the front page of a news site is requested, the code running on the web server might combine stored HTML fragments with news stories retrieved from a database or another web site via RSS (short for the Rich Site Summary; originally RDF Site Summary; often called Really Simple Syndication) to produce a page that includes the latest information. Dynamic sites can be interactive by using HTML forms, storing and reading back browser cookies, or by creating a series of pages that reflect the previous history of clicks. Another example of dynamic content is when a retail website with a database of media products allows a user to input a search request, e.g., for the keyword Beatles. In response, the content of the web page will spontaneously change the way it looked before, and will then display a list of Beatles products like CDs, DVDs and books. Dynamic HTML uses JavaScript code to instruct the web browser how to interactively modify the page contents. One way to simulate a certain type of dynamic web site while avoiding the performance loss of initiating the dynamic engine on a per-user or per-connection basis, is to periodically automatically regenerate a large series of static pages. Multimedia And Interactive Content:- Early web sites had only text, and soon after, images. Web browser plug ins were then used to add audio, video, and interactivity (such as for a rich Internet application that mirrors the complexity of a desktop application like a word processor). Examples of such plug-ins are Microsoft Silverlight, Adobe Flash, Adobe Shockwave, and applets written in Java. HTML 5 includes provisions for audio and video without plugins. JavaScript is also built into most modern web browsers, and allows for web site creators to send code to the web browser that instructs it how to interactively modify page content and communicate with the web server if needed. The browser's internal representation of the content is known as the Document Object Model (DOM) and the technique is known as Dynamic HTML. A 2010-era trend in websites called Responsive Design has given the best of viewing experience as it provides with a device based layout for users. These websites change their layout according to the device or mobile platform thus giving a rich user experience. Spelling:- the form Website has become the most common spelling, but Web Site (capitalised) and Web Site are also widely used, though declining. Some in academia, some large book publishers, and some dictionaries still use Web Site, reflecting the origin of the term in the proper name World Wide Web. There has also been similar debate regarding related terms such as web page, web server, and webcam. Among leading style guides, the Reuters style guide, The Chicago Manual of Style, and the AP Stylebook (since April 2010) all recommend Website. Among leading dictionaries and encyclopedias, the Canadian Oxford Dictionary prefers Website, and the Oxford English Dictionary changed to Website in 2004. Wikipedia also uses Website, but Encyclopædia Britannica uses both Web Site and Website. Britannica's Merriam-Webster subsidiary uses 'Web Site', recognising Website as a variant. Among leading language-usage commentators, Garner's Modern American Usage says that Website is the standard form, but Bill Walsh, of The Washington Post, argues for using Web Site in his books and on his website (however, The Washington Post itself uses Website). Among major Internet technology companies and corporations, Google uses Website, as does Apple, though Microsoft uses both Website and Web Site. Types:- Websites can be divided into two broad categories – static and interactive. Interactive sites are part of the Web 2.0 community of sites, and allow for interactivity between the site owner and site visitors or users. Static sites serve or capture information but do not allow engagement with the audience or users directly. Some web sites are informational or produced by enthusiasts or for personal use or entertainment. Many web sites do aim to make money, using one or more business models, including:- (i) Posting interesting content and selling contextual advertising either through direct sales or through an advertising network; (ii) E-commerce:- products or services

are purchased directly through the web site; (iii) Advertising products or services available at a brick and mortar business; and (iv) Freemium:- basic content is available for free but premium content requires a payment, e.g., WordPress website. There are many varieties of websites, each specializing in a particular type of content or use, and they may be arbitrarily classified in any number of ways. Some websites may be included in one or more of these categories. For example, a business website may promote the business's products, but may also host informative documents, such as white papers. There are also numerous sub-categories to the ones listed above. For example, a porn site is a specific type of e-commerce site or business site (that is, it is trying to sell memberships for access to its site) or have social networking capabilities. A fansite may be a dedication from the owner to a particular celebrity. Websites are constrained by architectural limits, e.g., the computing power dedicated to the website. Very large websites, such as Facebook, Yahoo!, Microsoft, and Google employ many servers and load balancing equipment such as Cisco Content Services Switches to distribute visitor loads over multiple computers at multiple locations. As of early 2011, Facebook utilized 9 data centers with approximately 63 000 servers. In February 2009, Netcraft, an Internet monitoring company that has tracked Web growth since 1995, reported that there were 215 675 903 websites with domain names and content on them in 2009, compared to just 19 732 websites in August 1995. After reaching 1 billion websites in September 2014, a milestone confirmed by NetCraft in its October 2014 Web Server Survey and that Internet Live Stats was the first to announce – as attested by this tweet from the inventor of the World Wide Web himself, Tim Berners-Lee – the number of websites in the world has subsequently declined, reverting to a level below 1 billion. This is due to the monthly fluctuations in the count of inactive websites. We do expect, however, to exceed 1 billion websites again sometime in 2015 and to stabilize the count above this historic milestone in 2016. Website:- used to refer to a single location on the World Wide Web, usually on the same piece of hardware. Part of the Internet that stores and gives access to documents using HTTP. / Британским физиком СЁРН (CERN – сокращение для Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire) Тимом Бёнёз-Ли (Yim Berners-Lee). Опачи (Apache) Неткрэфт (Netcraft) . Некоторые альтернативы, такие как Эндьжинэкс (Nginx), Лайтди (Lighttpd), Хайэваса (Hiawatha) или Чероки (Cherokee). Ноупэд (Notepad) или ТчэкстЭдит (TextEdit). ВИЗИВИГ (WYSIWYG). Майкрософт ФронтПэйдьж (Microsoft FrontPage) и Эдоби Дримвивё (Adobe Dreamweaver (в бывшем Макромидиэ Дримвивё (Macromedia Dreamweaver)). Дьжава Сёвлэтс (Java Servlets). (ColdFusion). Пёл (Perl), Пи.Эйч.Пи. (PHP), Пайсэн (Python) и Руби (Ruby). Битлз (Beatles). Майкрософт Силвёлайт (Microsoft Silverlight), Эдоби Флаш (Adobe Flash), Эдоби Шаквэйв (Adobe Shockwave). ДьжаваСкрыпт (JavaScript). Ройтас (Reuters). Википидиэ (Wikipedia). Британэниказ Мэриэм-Вэбстё (Britannica's Merriam-Webster). Ганё (Garner). Бил Волш (Bill Walsh), Зэ Вашиньгтчэн Пост (The Washington Post). Гугл (Google), Эпл (Apple). Фейсбук (Facebook), Яху! (Yahoo!). Сыско (Cisco). Вэбсайт (или просто Сайт для краткости) в сети (как правило, Интернет) – это ресурс, который состоит из одной или нескольких вэб-страниц с гипер-текстовым, текстовым, медийным (картинки, видео, аудио) и другими типами содержания, доступного по одному из протоколов вэб-семейства. Вэб страницы и другие вэб-файлы обслуживаются вэб-серверами – специальным программным обеспечением, которое доставляет вэб-контент клиентам по вэб-протоколам. На сегодняшний день наиболее распространены такие вэб-протоколы:- (i) HTTP – самый старый, наиболее известный и используемый; (ii) HTTPS – такой же, как и HTTP, но с использованием безопасного слоя передачи данных; (iii) SPDY – новый безопасный, совместимый с HTTP протокол, разработанный компанией Гугл (Google) и поддерживаемый некоторыми современными браузерами); и (iv) WebSocket – новый протокол двустороннего взаимодействия, который пока что поддерживается только несколькими современными браузерами. В качестве клиента, которому вэб-сервер обычно доставляет содержимое вэбсайта, является, как правило, вэб-браузер – специальное программное обеспечение, которое способно отображать вэб-страницы и умеет взаимодействовать с другими типами вэб-содержимого. Обычно под понятием Вэбсайт принято понимать всё вэб-содержимое обслуживаемое вэб-серверами на уникальном доменном имени. Вэб-контент как и вэб-сайты могут быть статическими и динамическими. Статический вэб-сайт или веэб-страница хранятся на сервере в виде отдельных файлов, и доставляются вэб-сервером без каких либо изменений в том виде, в котором они были созданы автором. Как правило, такие типы вэб-страниц не обладают способностью интерактивного взаимодействия с пользователем и предназначены исключительно для просмотра размещённой на них информации. Динамические вэб-страницы генерируются специальной программой, которая работает на вэб-сервере, и могут собираться из различных компонентов вэб-сервером 'на лету'. Как правило, такие страницы также позволяют осуществлять интерактивное взаимодействие с пользователем, предоставляя расширенные возможности не только для просмотра, но и для сохранения или изменения информации. Содержание динамических страниц по одному и тому же адресу может различаться с течением времени, или быть различным для разных посетителей в одно и то же время.

WEB SITE NOTICES AND DISCLAIMERS = УВЕДОМЛЕНИЯ И ОТКАЗЫ ОТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ВЭБ САЙТА – Web Site Notices And Disclaimers:- an operator has virtually no control over who views its Web Site. This often raises a number of legal concerns for Web site operators. They can post notices and disclaimers in an attempt to protect themselves.

WEB WRAP AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВЭБ ОБЁРТКЕ – A Web-Wrap Agreement is an agreement to abide by the terms of a license agreement signified by downloading the software, data or content to which the license agreement applies. Such agreements generally do not provide for any means by which the user can acknowledge acceptance of the terms of the agreement, separate from the act of downloading itself. Web Wrap Agreement is also known as Browse Wrap Agreement. Web Wrap Agreement is an agreement requiring a party to manifest its assent by hitting a key or clicking an on-screen button. It is especially designed for use in the context of the on-line sale of goods.

WECC = WESTERN ELECTRICITY COORDINATING COUNCIL

WED = WATER ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

WED = WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY

WEDGE = КЛИН – (1) Wedge:- in mechanics, device that tapers to a thin edge, usually made of metal or wood, and used for splitting, lifting, or tightening, as to secure a hammer head onto its handle. Along with the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, and screw, the wedge is considered one of the five simple machines. The wedge was used in prehistoric times to split logs and rocks; for rocks, wooden wedges, caused to swell by wetting, were employed. In terms of its mechanical function, the screw may be thought of as a wedge wrapped around a cylinder. / Под Клином понимается простейшее орудие с рабочими гранями в виде наклонных плоскостей. Клин используют в качестве режущего инструмента (например, зубило), как деталь клинового соединения или как установочную (регулирующую) деталь (в основном при монтаже машин).

(2) Wedge is a chart pattern composed of two converging lines connecting peaks and troughs. In the case of falling wedges, the pattern indicates temporary interruptions of upward price rallies. In the case of rising wedges, indicates interruptions of a falling price trend. In visual analysis, Wedge is a reversal chart pattern characterized by two converging trendlines that connect at an apex. The wedge is slanted either downwards (Falling Wedge) or upwards (Rising Wedge) demonstrating bullish or bearish behavior respectively. The Wedge chart pattern can be either a continuation or reversal pattern. It is similar to a symmetrical triangle except that the wedge pattern slants in an upward or downward direction, while the symmetrical triangle generally shows a sideways movement. The other

difference is that wedges tend to form over longer periods, usually between three and six months. The fact that wedges are classified as both continuation and reversal patterns can make reading signals confusing. However, at the most basic level, a falling wedge is bullish and a rising wedge is bearish. In Figure 6, we have a falling wedge in which two trendlines are converging in a downward direction. If the price was to rise above the upper trendline, it would form a continuation pattern, while a move below the lower trendline would signal a reversal pattern. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков . Клин – графическая модель в техническом анализе движения цены, в которой две сходящиеся линии соединяются в серию вершин и впадин, образуя клин. Понижающиеся клины являются временными перерывами в повышении цен. Повышающиеся клины являются выражением перерывов в тенденции падения цен. Клин – модель графика технического анализа, похожая на треугольник (triangle), хотя и отличающаяся от него. Две сближающиеся линии соединяют последовательность пиков и локальных минимумов, образуя клин. Эти сближающиеся линии движутся в одном и том же направлении, но в отличие от треугольника, в котором одна линия идёт вверх, а другая – вниз или одна идёт вверх или вниз, а другая остаётся горизонтальной. Получающийся из них клин обычно отражает временное прерывание тенденции повышения цен, в то время как направленный вверх клин возникает в результате прерывания тенденции к понижению цен. Смотрите также Технический Анализ (Technical Analysis).

WEDGE = ТАНКЕТКА (или КЛИН) – Wedge is a shoe having a heel extending from the back of the shoe to the front of the shank and a tread formed by an extension of the sole. / heel = каблук или пятка.

WEDGIE = ТАНКЕТКИ (или ВЭДЬЖИ) – Wedgie is a shoe having a wedge-shaped piece serving as the heel and joining the half-sole to form a continuous flat undersurface. / heel = каблук или пятка. Обувь с клиновидным каблуком.

WEED = СОРНЯК (или СОРНОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ) – Weed is a Plant growing in a place where it is not desired. Weed is a plant out of place. Weeds are unwanted and undesirable Plants which interfere with the utilization of land and resources (nutrient, light and water) and thus adversely affect human welfare. Weed is a Plant growing in the wrong place. Weed is any Plant that is unwanted and grows or spreads aggressively. See also Exotic Weed, Invasive Weed, Noxious Weed, and Weeding. Weed is any unwanted Plant that is injurious to the crop. Weed is any Plant growing where it is not wanted. Ever since human beings first attempted the cultivation of plants, they have had to fight the invasion by weeds into areas chosen for crops. Some unwanted plants later were found to have virtues not originally suspected and so were removed from the category of weeds and taken under cultivation. Other cultivated plants, when transplanted to new climates, escaped cultivation and became Weeds. The category of Weeds thus is ever changing, and the term is a relative one. Because, for various reasons, Weeds interfere with man's activities, many ways have been developed for suppressing or eliminating them. These methods vary with the nature of the Weed itself, the means at hand for disposal, and the relation of the method to the environment. For financial reasons, methods used on a golf course or a public park cannot be applied on range land or in the forest. Chemicals sprayed on a roadside to eliminate unsightly Weeds that constitute a fire or traffic hazard are not proper for use on cropland. And mulching, used to keep down Weeds in a home garden, is not feasible on large farms. Weed control, in any event, has become a highly specialized activity employing thousands of trained persons. Universities and agricultural colleges teach courses in Weed control, and industry provides the necessary technology. Governmental workers and private individuals are engaged daily in the practice of Weed control because the growing of food and fiber crops depends on it for current levels of production. The many reasons for controlling Weeds become more complex with the increasing development of technology. Plants become Weeds as a function of time and place. Tall Weeds on roadsides were no problem in the horse-and-buggy days, but today they obscure vision on roads built for speed and make death traps of intersections. Sharp-edged grasses are nominal nuisances in a cow pasture; when the area is converted to a golf course or a public park, they become insufferable. Poison Oak is rather a pleasant shrub on a sunny hillside in the open country; in a Boy Scout camp ground it is a definite health hazard. And nothing is more pleasant than the waving heads of grass on the hillside in spring. But when the hillside becomes a tank farm for storage of oil the fire hazard becomes serious in summer. Such examples could be given ad infinitum to cover every aspect of agriculture, forestry, highway, waterway and public land management, arboretum, park and golf-course care, and finally home landscape maintenance. Weeds compete with crop plants for water, light, and nutrients. Weeds of range lands and pastures may be unpalatable to animals, or even poisonous; they may cause injuries, as with lodging of foxtails (Alopecurus species) in horses' mouths; they may lower values of animal products, as in the cases of cockleburs (Xanthium species) in wool; they may add to the burden of animal care, as when horses graze in tarweeds (Madia species) and become covered with a black, sticky mess. Many Weeds are hosts of plant disease organisms. Examples are Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca scariola) and Sowthistle (Sonchus species) that serve as hosts for downy mildew; Wild Mustards (Brassica species) that host clubroot of cabbage; and Saltbrush (Atriplex species) and Russian Thistle, in which curly top virus overwinters, to be carried to sugar beets by leafhoppers. Many Weeds are hosts of insect pests. Modern Weed control can be classified as mechanical, chemical, or biological. Mechanical Control:- mechanical Weed control began when man first pulled Weeds from his cereal crop and attempted to grow a single plant species, free from all plant competition. This was the start of monoculture, a method that since has come to dominate agriculture, but a process that opposes nature's way of growing plants. Contrary to the principles of ecology, farmers throughout the world grow the major food, fiber, and forage crops in a monoculture because experience has shown that the highly improved modern crop species give their highest yield under this system. From hand pulling, man devised simple tools such as the spud, the knife, and the hoe to eliminate weeds. For thousands of years, from the Egyptian culture to the Renaissance, these simple methods were used. The first efforts to turn away from simple hand methods and mechanize the arduous task of weed control began in XVII-century England. Since then there has been continuous improvement of agricultural tools used to destroy weeds and of cultural methods employed to minimize weed growth. The principal virtue of cultivation of row crops is the control of weeds. And any method of weed control that minimizes tillage tends to conserve soil structure and maintain fertility. In addition to tillage, other mechanical methods of weed control involve burning, grazing, the use of ducks or geese in certain crops (in cotton and mint especially), and electrovating, applying a strong electrical current. All of these methods have drawbacks:- there is the arduous, painful nature of hand weeding; the repetitious and often harmful nature of clean tillage with machinery; the slow, fuel-consuming nature of burning; and the costly requirement of livestock or fowl for the biological grazing methods. Tillage, still the most widely used method of row-crop weed control, has been greatly improved by development of precision seeding and close preadjustment of tiller tools, allowing the passage of weed knives within an inch or less of the young crop plants. Despite these improvements it is known that weed knives injure crop roots, especially late in the tillage season. And where perennial weeds occur, tillage tools spread these rapidly, bringing about rapid infestation of whole fields. Such methods as crop rotation, use of smother crops, use of weedfree seed, mulching and covering, and cleaning of machinery to prevent spread of weed seeds are also classified as mechanical. Chemical Control:- chemical weed control (see Herbicide) has been used for a very long time:- sea salt, industrial by-products, and oils were first employed. Selective control of broad-leaved weeds in fields of cereal crops was discovered in France in the late 1800s, and this practice soon spread throughout Europe. Sulfates and nitrates of copper and iron were used; sulfuric acid proved even more effective. Application was by spraying. Soon sodium arsenite became popular both as a spray and as a soil sterilant. On thousands of miles of railroad right-of-way, and in sugar and rubber plantations in the tropics, this hazardous material was used in tremendous quantities, often resulting in the poisoning of animals and occasionally humans. Diesel oil, as a general herbicide, and sodium dinitrocresylate (Sinox), as a selective plant killer, were introduced during the first three decades of the XX century. Sinox, the first major organic

chemical herbicide, was developed in France in 1896. In the late 1940s new herbicides were developed out of the research during World War II, and the era of the miracle weed killers began. Within 20 years over 100 new chemicals were synthesized, developed, and put into use. Chemical weed control superseded both plant-disease and insect-pest control in economic impact. The year 1945 marked the beginning of a new era in chemical weed control. Introduced then were 2,4-D, 2,4,5,-T and IPC, the first two selective as foliar sprays against broad-leaved weeds, the third selective against grass species when applied through the soil. These new organic herbicides were revolutionary in that their high toxicity allowed for effective weed control at dosage rates as low as one to two pounds per acre. This contrasts with carbon bisulfide, borax, and arsenic trioxide, which were required at rates of up to one ton per acre, and with sodium chlorate, required at rates of around 100 pounds per acre. Herbicides may be grouped into two categories: selective and nonselective. Each category may be subdivided into foliage-applied and soil-applied materials and, in cases where field crops are treated, the application may be made before sowing the crop (preplanting), after sowing but before emergence of seedlings (pre-emergence), or after seedlings have emerged (postemergence). A great advantage of chemical over mechanical weed control is the ease of application. This is particularly true in cereal croplands, pastures, rangelands, forests, and other situations where the airplane can be used. Many millions of acres are treated from the air each year, many under conditions that would not submit to any other method. And modern equipment for treating row-crop land with herbicides is making weed control increasingly convenient. Sprayers, soil incorporation equipment, and spreaders for pelleted herbicides are all adding to the convenience of, and removing uncertainty from, herbicide application. Machinery is available that simultaneously builds up beds, plants the seed, sprays with insecticide, and incorporates fertilizer and pre-emergence herbicide all in one operation. This is extremely popular on the modern mechanized farm. A balanced view of recent developments in agriculture, however, includes some of the changes that affect human ecology. Pesticides in general have created problems through their persistence in soils and food chains. While most of these problems revolve around DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, there has been interest in the possible injurious effects of 2,4,5-T, a herbicide of major importance in forest and range management. Biological Control:- efforts by man to control weeds biologically are a recent development. An early report from 1902 described the importation of insects from Mexico to Hawaii in an effort to control Lantana, an imported shrubby climbing weed that had spread over thousands of acres of pastureland, rendering them useless for grazing. Work has continued since this early attempt; additional insect species have been introduced, and this plant is slowly yielding to attacks by a number of introduced insects. Prickly pear cacti have been very effectively controlled in Australia; some 60 million acres (24 million hectares) have been converted from cactus thicket to plowland and pasture by an insect, Cactoblastis cactorum, introduced from Argentina in 1925. By 1933 the major cactus areas were under control. The next most successful use of biological weed control was in California, where St. Johnswort, locally called Klamath Weed, was subjected to depredation by three insect species in 1945. Release of insects continued for a number of years, the effort being carried to Oregon, Washington, and Idaho by 1950. The insects spread rapidly after introduction, and recent reports indicate that some 2.5 million acres (1 million hectares) of rangeland have been reclaimed. Two insects of the genus Chrysolina and one of the Genus Agrilus have become established, and St. Johnswort is considered to be in a satisfactory state of suppression. Many weed–insect relationships are now under study, and more instances of successful control are being recorded. A number of vertebrate animals have been used to control certain specific weeds. Sheep and goats have been employed to control brushy plants on rangelands in many countries. Their effectiveness is evident in parts of the Middle East and Africa where dry range and desert lands have been almost completely denuded by grazing goats. In these cases, however, the destructiveness of the goats far outweighs their usefulness in plant pest control, which indicates the need for rational management in all efforts at weed control. Geese have been used to control weeds in cotton fields in California and in mint plantations in Oregon. Certain fishes are useful in keeping aquatic plants under control; examples are the Congo tilapia, the Israeli carp, and the grass carp. The Florida manatee is known to consume many aquatic plants, and the snail Marisa Cornuarietis feeds on alligator weed, pondweed, and water hyacinth. Although much more desirable than chemical weed control from the standpoint of time-ecological effects, biological weed control has definite limitations. It is ideal for situations such as the cactus infestation in Australia, where a weedy plant was introduced free of its natural predators. There are places where it offers the only hope for coping with serious weed situations, for example, the control of Halogeton, a poisonous plant covering millions of acres of low-value land, and Canada thistle control in the north-central and northwestern United States, where millions of acres of forest, parkland, and agricultural lands are infested. On the other hand, the control by biological methods of many of the common annual weeds that occur in crops is out of the question, because the number and variety of species involved will not submit to safe introduction of suitable predators. There are many disadvantages to biological control. Control using insects is limited almost entirely to perennial plants. Few insects can overwinter during the part of the annual cycle of an annual weed when the plant is dead and only seed carry over. Biological control is restricted mainly to weeds of uncultivated areas. The broad spectrum of weed species, the great number of seeds in the soil, and the fact that many weed seeds will live for decades in the soil all militate against success by biological agents in principal annual crops. In these cases cheap and effective herbicides have proved most useful. The introduction of alien organisms is hazardous in that these same organisms may become pests in the new habitat. Kikuyu grass, which was introduced into California to prevent soil erosion on hillsides and roadways, soon spread into orchards, turf, and crop areas, where it became a serious weed. Biological weed control tends to be only periodically effective. Experience has proved that the weed species, when subjected to control by insects, may be reduced initially to a very low level. The insects then die off for lack of food. Soon the weed recovers or becomes reestablished from seed. The predators then flourish; the weed is reduced and so on, through reciprocal cycles. / виды (species). привоз (importation). Под Сорными Растениями или Сорняками понимаются растения, произрастающее в посевах сельскохозяйственных культур (сегетальное растение – Осот, Пырей и многие другие), а также по обочинам дорог, вдоль оград, в мусорных местах (рудеральное растение – Белена, Дурман, Крапива и другие). Под Сорными Растениями или Сорняками понимаются растения, произрастание которых на определённых участках нежелательно. Несколько тысяч Видов, на территории бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – около 1 500. Понятие Сорное Растение относительно (например, Подсолнечник при прорастании его падалицы в посевах озимой Пшеницы становится засорителем этой культуры). Сорные растения засоряют посевы сельскохозяйственных культур, сады, виноградники, лесные полосы, лесные культуры, зелёные насаждения и цветники, осушительные и оросительные каналы, реки и водоёмы, стадионы и так далее. Сорняки затеняют и заглушают культурные растения, лишая их света и поглощая из почвы влагу и питательные вещества; вьющиеся сорные растения (например, Вьюнок полевой, Горец вьюнковый) вызывают полегание растений, они забивают рабочие органы машин, что затрудняет уборку урожая. Всё это снижает урожайность и нередко приводит посевы к гибели. Зерно с примесью семян ядовитых сорняков (Гелиотропа опушённоплодного, Плевела опьяняющего) может быть причиной отравления людей и животных. Вытесняя кормовые травы на сенокосах и пастбищах, сорные растения снижают урожайность кормовых угодий и питательную ценность кормов; засоряя каналы, они уменьшают их пропускную способность и увеличивают заиление. Являются очагами размножения многих вредителей и болезней сельскохозяйственных культур. В зависимости от места произрастания и специализации сорные растения подразделяют на:- (i) Сегетальные – сорнополевые и пашенные (большинство сорняков); (ii) Естественных Угодий – сенокосные и пастбищные (ядовитые, вредные, малопродуктивные, плохопоедаемые, несъедобные), лесные, сорняки водоёмов, рек, каналов и их берегов и тому подобные; (iii) Рудеральные – мусорные, бурьянистые и другие; (iv) Специальных Площадей – труднообнаруживаемые в посевах (например, Овсюг в посевах Овса) и трудновыделяемые из

семенного материала, так как их семена сходны с семенами засоряемых культур. Выделяют также Карантинные Сорные Растения. По особенностям размножения, распространения и возобновления различают:- (i) Семенные Малолетники (однолетние ранние и поздние яровые, озимые и двулетние) – размножаются и распространяются семенами, обладают высокой семенной продуктивностью, плодоносят 1 раз в жизни и отмирают (Лебеда, Марь, Овсюг, Плевел, Щетинник, Щирица и другие); (ii) Вегетативные Малолетники – размножаются семенами, а также клубнями и луковицами (Гулявник изменчивый, Чистец болотный и другие); (iii) Многолетники (стержнекорневые, дерновые, корнеопрысковые и корневищные) – подземные органы их живут долго, ежегодно образуя плодоносящие побеги, размножаются семенами, корневыми отпрысками, отрезками корней и корневищ, возобновляются от узла кущения из стеблевых почек, от корня (горькая Полынь, полевой Бодяк, полевой Осот, ползучий Горчак, ползучий Пырей, Ценхрус и другие). Тип засорённости земель (корнеотпрысковый, корневищный, малолетний и сложный) определяется произрастанием характерных, наиболее вредоносных сорных растений; степень засорённости – количеством Сорняков в посевах (слабая – единичные Сорняки, средняя – до 1/4 травостоя, сильная – Сорняков примерно столько, сколько культурных растений, очень сильная – Сорняки преобладают). Для каждого поля разрабатывают систему профилактических и истребительных мер борьбы с Сорняками, учитывая тип и степень засорённости. Сюда входят агротехнические меры – севооборот, своевременные обработка почвы, посев и уборка урожая; химическая прополка (применение гербицидов), карантинные мероприятия против карантинных Сорняков, контроль за чистотой семенного материала и его очистка.

WEED CONTROL = БОРЬБА С СОРНЯКАМИ – Weed Control is a prevention or eradication of Weeds by physical removal (hand weeding) or limiting their growth by mechanical or chemical means.

WEED ESCAPES = УСТОЯВШИЕ СОРНЯКИ – Weed Escapes:- Weeds that have survived a Weed management method.

WEEDICIDE = ВИДИЦИД – Weedicide is a term used for chemicals that control Weeds.

WEEDING = ПРОПОЛКА (или УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ СОРНЯКОВ) – Weeding is a removing unwanted plants by hand from a crop, or tillage action which lightly cultivates the soil for the purpose of destroying the Weeds. Weeding is the process by which unexpected plants are removed from the desired crop is known as weeding. Methods Of Weeding:- (a) mechanical methods; (b) physical approaches; (c) cultural methods; (d) biological methods; and (e) chemical or herbicidal methods. (1) Mechanical Control:- (A) Mechanical Method:- this method involves the use of physical energy directly or through implements, either manual, bullock drawn or power operator. (i) Hand Weeding:- hand weeding involves the physical removal or pulling out of weeds by hand or removal by implements (khurpi). (ii) Hoeing:- it involves the removal of weeds by using hand hoe. (iii) Tilling:- in this process ploughing, harrowing, levelling etc pre-planting tillage operations injured or destroy both top and underground parts of the perennial weeds. (iv) Mowing:- this method is consisted with the removal of above ground portion of weeds by using different types of mows. (v) Flooding:- Flooding is successful against weed species sensitive to longer period of submergence under water. In this process 15–30 cm depth water level maintained 3 to 8 weeks. Due to shortage of oxygen supply underground part of the flood sensitive weed species reduced or destroyed, e.g., Mutha (Cyperus Totundus). (vi) Smoothing/Shading:- smoothing is the completely exclusive of light by artificial mulch or by using crop plants to prevent all top growth or underground part (rhizome, tuber of Mutha) of perennial weeds. Advantages Of Mechanical Control:- (i) it is the widely practiced methods and more effective; (ii) it can control all kinds of weed; (iii) soil loosening and thinning are also performed as well; (iv) no technical know-how is needed; and (v) it facilitates aeration of soil. Limitations Of Mechanical Control:- (i) it is more costly; (ii) it needed more time and labor; (iii) crop plant (especially root) may be injured; (iv) various implements are needed; (v) it causes soil erosion (especially in high topographic areas); and (vi) risky at the places adjacent to crop roots. (2) Biological Control:- biological weed control is the use of natural enemies (animal, insect, mite, pathogen etc) to reduce weed population to an economically acceptable limit. The organisms which are used as natural enemies to control the weeds are called Bio Agent. The important bio agents which are engages in controlling weeds are as follows:- Insects; Mites; Pathogens; Animals:- Grazing Animals, Fishes, Tadpole Shrimp, and Snail. Advantages Of Biological Weed Control:- (i) non toxic; (ii) non laborious; (iii) does not hamper the soil properties, environment and soil micro-organism; (iv) no mechanical injury to plant; (v) economic; and (vi) no pollution or degradation to the environment. Limitations Of Biological Weed Control:- (i) slow process (even years after years); (ii) host specificity; (iii) biological control agent (BCA) is sensitive to environment and weather conditions; (iv) not suitable for diverse and complex weed problem; and (v) total control is not possible. (3) Chemical Control:- in this method chemical substance named weedicides or herbicides are applied to remove weeds. The chemicals which are used to control weeds are called Herbicide. Some common herbicides:- Ronstar®, Dalapon®, Propanil®, Diquat®, Balasta®, Sunrice®, Paraquat®, EPTC, Alachlor®, etc. Some common herbicides for Rice field:- Butachlor®, Amchlor®, Clear®, Rifir®, Ronstar®, Oxstar®, Corostar®, etc. Advantages Of Chemical Control :- (i) it needed less time and labor as well as money; (ii) no possibility of soil erosion; (iii) incorporation of weeds causes the addition of organic matter; (iv) can control selected weeds; (v) can also control weeds adjacent to crop roots; (vi) applicable both in wet and dry land; and (vii) crops are not injured. Limitations Of Chemical Control:- (i) technical knowledge is needed; (ii) if herbicide application is not appropriate, it can cause damage to the crop; (iii) causes adverse effect on physical, chemical and biological properties of soil as well as environment; (iv) improper selection of herbicide may cause serious effect; (v) it may cause resistance to weeds; (vi) herbicides may not be available in the market; (vii) special machineries are needed for herbicide application; and (viii) create unemployment problem. Calculation Of Weeding Efficiency (sample):- (a) Length of the land:- 15 m; (b) Breadth of the land:- 8 m; (c) Area of the land = 15 x 8 m = 120 m^2; (d) Time of ploughing:- 20 min. We know, Efficiency = Area / Time = (120 / 20 min) x (1 ha / 10 000 m^2) x (60 min / 1 h) x (8 h / 1 working day) = ((120 x 60 x 8) / (20 x 10 000)) (ha / working day) = 0.288 ha working day^{-1}. / Под Прополкой понимается уничтожение сорных растений в посевах и посадках сельскохозяйственных и лесных культур:- механически (боронами, культиваторами, лущильниками и тому подобным), химически (гербицидами) и вручную.

WEED MANAGEMENT ENTITY = ЛИЦО ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ СОРНЯКАМИ – Weed Management Entity is an entity established for the purpose of controlling or eradicating harmful, invasive weeds and increasing public knowledge and education concerning the need to control or eradicate harmful, invasive weeds.

WEED MAP = КАРТА СОРНЯКОВ – Weed Map is a simple diagram, typically developed in the fall, of a field or field portion showing the location of predominant, economically important weeds; used in planning weed management programs.

WEED MAPPING = КАРТИРОВАНИЕ СОРНЯКОВ – Weed Mapping is a weed management tool requiring the surveying of fields each fall and recording on a field map the weed species and the general population levels present. Species present in the fall will be the predominant problems during the following year, thus allowing producers to better plan herbicide application.

WEED SPECTRUM = СПЕКТР СОРНЯКОВ – Weed Spectrum:- the different species of weeds present within a community or given area.

WEED STAIN = ПРОТРАВА СОРНЯКАМИ – A Weed Stain is a type of natural stain. A Weed stain refers to:- (i) the blotched or stained appearance of kernels caused by contact with the sap from green foliage of such Weeds as Russian Thistle; and (ii) kernels

with adhered foliage of Weeds. / Протрава Сорняками является одной из разновидностей натуральных (или естественных) протрав. Протрава Сорняками относится к:- (i) появлению пятнистых или протравленных зерновок (ядер) вследствие их контакта с соком из зелёной листвы таких Сорняков как Российский Чертополох (Russian Thistle); и (ii) зерновок (ядер) с приклеившейся листвой сорняков.

WEEKDAY = БУДНИЙ ДЕНЬ – In the United States, Weekday:- from 06 am Monday to 05:59 pm Friday.

WEEKEND = КОНЕЦ НЕДЕЛИ (или ВЫХОДНЫЕ, или УИКЭНД) – In the United States, Weekend:- from 06 pm Friday to 05:59 am Monday.

WEEKEND EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ КОНЦА НЕДЕЛИ (или ЭФФЕКТ ВЫХОДНЫХ, или ЭФФЕКТ УИКЭНДА) – Weekend Effect:- the common recurrent low or negative average return from Friday to Monday in the stock market.

WEEKLY CHARTS = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – In visual analysis, Weekly Charts is a graphical representation of price where the time interval is one week for each bar or candle. A term weekly is used to describe those charts that are constructed of weekly bars or candles. Each weekly bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each week. Weekly Charts:- the term Weekly is used to describe those charts that are constructed of weekly bars. Each weekly bar contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during that week. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, Понедельные Графики представляют собой графическое отображение цены, где временным интервалом для каждого штриха или свечи служит одна неделя. Термин понедельные используется для описания таких графиков, которые строятся на основе понедельных штрихов или свечей. Каждый понедельный штрих или свеча содержит цены Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, имевшие место в течение каждой недели. Понедельные Графики:- термин Понедельные используется для описания графиков, которые используют понедельные штрихи. Каждый понедельный штрих содержит Открытие (Open), Максимум (High), Минимум (Low) и Закрытие (Close), которые были в течение той недели.

WEEKLY PRICES' DIFFERENTIALS TO DATED BRENT = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕНОВЫЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЫ К ДАТИРОВАННОМУ БРЭНТ – Weekly prices' differentials to Dated Brent are assessed once a week on Friday, and then move in line with Dated Brent Monday through Thursday. If Friday is a holiday then the new assessment will be made on the business day preceding the start of the holiday. For example, this represents the differential between a basket of Tengiz FOB, Saharan Blend FOB and Azeri Light FOB on the one hand and Urals FOB Novorossiisk on the other hand; or this represents the differential between the North Sea Basket and Urals FOB Ventspils. Es Sider and Zuetina priced on a monthly average of Dated Brent. Arab Lt and Hvy are priced FOB Ras Tanura off the IPE's Brent weighted average (BWAVE) and are for European destinations. Iran Lt OSP is for NWE, FOB Kharg Island. / Понедельные Ценовые Дифференциалы к Датированному Брэнт оцениваются один раз в неделю – в Пятницу, и затем меняются с изменением цен Датированного Брэнт с Понедельника по Четверг. Если Пятница – праздничный день, тогда новая оценка будет произведена в ближайший рабочий день. Например, оценка представляет собой разницу между ценой корзины Тэнгиз (Tengiz) ФОБ, Сахарской ФОБ и Азербайджанской лёгкой ФОБ, с одной стороны, и ценой на Юрэлз (Urals) ФОБ Новороссийск – с другой; или оценка представляет собой дифференциал между ценой Корзины Северного Моря и ценой на Юрэлз ФОБ Вентспилс. Эс Сидер (Es Sider) и Зуетина (Zuetina) оцениваются на основе ежемесячного среднего Датированного Брэнт. Арабская лёгкая и Арабская тяжёлая оцениваются на основе средневзвешенного Брэнт МБН на условиях поставки ФОБ Европа. Официальная цена продажи Иранской лёгкой предназначена для СЗЕ, ФОБ Остров Харг.

WEEKLY RESET FORWARD = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНО ПЕРЕУСТАНАВЛИВАЕМЫЙ ФОРВАРД – A Weekly Reset Forward is a synthetic forward where a portion of the contract is locked in each week, provided that the spot rate that week meets a predetermined fixing criterion. Hence the purchaser can deal at a rate better than the forward outright, but only in an amount corresponding to the frequency with which the criterion has been met. If the criterion is met in none of the weeks during the life of the contract, then the contract is not activated at all; if it is met every week, the overall rate is favorable compared to the initial prevailing market rate. The weekly reset forward is used for those with cash-flows spread over time or to hedge balance sheets.

WEEKLY REVERSAL = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗВОРОТ – Weekly Reversal:- an upside weekly reversal is present when prices open lower on Monday and then on Friday close above the previous week's close. A downside weekly reversal opens the week higher but closes down by Friday. A specific pattern of one week in duration (one bar or candle on the weekly chart) that is expected to lead to a change in direction for the market. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, .

WEEKLY SHEETS = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ЛИСТКИ – Weekly Sheets:- xxxxx. / Понедельные Листки – курсовые бюллетени, выпускаемые Национальным Бюро Котировок, дающие котировки 'вершителей рынка' и цен на акции, обращающиеся во внебиржевом обороте. Смотрите также Белые Листки (White Sheets), Жёлтые Листки (Yellow Sheets) и Розовые Листки (Pink Sheets).

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN = ПОНЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ О ПОГОДЕ И УРОЖАЕ – Weekly Weather And Crop Bulletin is the US National Agricultural Statistics Service report that contains weekly national agricultural weather summaries including the weather's effect on crops, and summaries and farm progress for 44 states and the New England area. This report includes any corrections to the Crop Progress data released the previous day. See also Crop Production – Annual Summary, and Crop Production – Monthly.

WEEK ORDER = НЕДЕЛЬНОЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – A Week Order is one which is valid for a week. / Недельное Распоряжение – на фондовой бирже распоряжение купить или продать, срок действия которого автоматически истекает, если он не сможет быть исполнен в течение текущей недели.

WEEL = WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE LEVEL

WEEP = ВЫПОТЕВАНИЕ (или ОТПОТЕВАНИЕ, или ЗАПОТЕВАНИЕ, или СИНЕРЕЗИС) – Weep is a term usually applied to a minute leak in a boiler joint which forms droplets (or tears) of water very slowly.

WEEVIL = ДОЛГОНОСИК – Weevils are small Beetles that possess conspicuous snouts. They are often lightbulb- or pear-shaped. When immature, the legless, grub-like larvae feed on Plants. After developing into adults, some Weevil Species are attracted to buildings. It appears they do this to seek shelter from unfavorable weather conditions, especially when it is hot and dry. These Weevils enter buildings by crawling through cracks or openings around foundations, doors, and windows. They do not harm people or pets, or damage buildings or property, or infest food products. They are just a temporary nuisance. Weevils:- a term that is utilized for a number of Insects that consume grains (i.e. grown and used by man). Many of the Weevils consume and proliferate in stored grains (e.g., the Indian Meal Moth Plodia Interpunctella), and stored grain products (e.g., flour, etc). One example of a Weevil is the Insect known as the Pea Weevil, which lay their eggs on pea pods or dried peas. When the larvae hatch, they burrow into the pod and eat the peas inside. Weevil:- also called Snout Beetle True Weevil of the Insect Family Curculionidae. This Family is not only the largest Family of the Order

Coleoptera (about 40 000 Species) but is also the largest Family in the animal Kingdom. Most weevils have long, elbowed antennae that may fold into special grooves on the prominent snout, which has mouthparts at its end. Many have no wings; others are excellent fliers. Most are less than 6 mm (0.25 inch) in length, although the largest exceed 80 mm (3 inches). Most are plainly colored and marked; however, a few (e.g., the diamond beetle Entimus of Brazil) are brightly colored. The majority of Weevils feed exclusively on plants. The fleshy, legless larvae of most Species feed only on a certain part of a plant – the flower head, seeds, fleshy fruits, stems, or roots. Many larvae feed either on a single Plant Species or on closely related ones. Adult Weevils tend to be less specialized in their feeding habits. Weevils have probably been successful because of the development of the snout, which is used not only for penetration and feeding but also for boring holes for eggs. This family includes some extremely destructive Pests, e.g., the Grain Weevil (Sitophilus Granaries), the Rice Weevil (Sitophilus Oryzae), and the Boll Weevil (Anthonomus Grandis). Weevil is the adult form of a certain Coleopterous Species. A Weevil is any bBeetle from the Curculionoidea Superfamily. They are usually small, less than 6 millimeters (0.24 in), and herbivorous. There are over 60 000 Species in several Families, mostly in the Family Curculionidae (the True Weevils). Some other Beetles, although not closely related, bear the name 'Weevil', such as the Biscuit Weevil (Stegobium Paniceum), which belongs to the Family Anobiidae. Many Weevils are damaging to crops. The grain or Wheat Weevil (Sitophilus Granarius) damages stored grain. The Boll Weevil (Anthonomus Grandis) attacks Cotton crops. It lays its eggs inside Cotton bolls, and the young Weevils eat their way out. Weevils are often found in dry foods including nuts and seeds, cereal and grain products, such as pancake mix. In the domestic setting, they are most likely to be observed when a bag of flour is opened. Their presence is often indicated by the granules of the infested item sticking together in strings, as if caught in a cobweb. Because there are so many species and such diversity, the higher classification of Weevils is in a state of flux. Weevils are generally divided into two major divisions, the Orthoceri or Primitive Weevils, and the Gonatoceri or True Weevils (Curculionidae). An American entomologist Elwood Curtin Zimmerman (born in Spokane, Washington on December 08, 1912; died in Tura Beach, New South Wales on June 18, 2004) proposed a third division, the Heteromorphi, for several intermediate forms. Primitive Weevils are distinguished by having straight antennae, while True Weevils have elbowed (geniculate) antennae. The elbow occurs at the end of the scape (first antennal segment) in True Weevils, and the scape is usually much longer than the other antennal segments. Some exceptions occur. Nanophyini are primitive Weevils (with very long trochanters) but have long scapes and geniculate antennae. From the True Weevils, Gonipterinae and Ramphus have short scapes and little or no elbow. The most recent phylogenetic classification system to Family level was provided by Kuschel (1995), with updates from Marvaldi et al. (2002), and was achieved using phylogenetic analyses. The accepted Families are the Primitive Weevils, Anthribidae, Attelabidae, Belidae, Brentidae, Caridae and Nemonychidae, and the True Weevils Curculionidae. Most other Weevil Families were demoted to Subfamilies or Tribes. Weevil Species radiation was shown to follow steps in plant evolution upon which the Weevils feed. Weevils can vary in color from black to light brown. / Американский энтомолог Элвод Кётин Зимёмэн (Elwood Curtin Zimmerman). Кушэль (Kuschel), (Marvaldi). Под Долгоносиками или Слониками (Curculionidae) понимается Семейство Жуков. До 45 000 Видов. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось свыше 4 000 Видов. Распространены широко. Тело длиной до 5 сантиметров, часто с металлическим блеском; передняя часть головы вытянута в головотрубку (неправильно называют хоботком). Усики обычно коленчатые, булавовидные. Личинки, как правило, безногие. С-образной формы, белые или кремовые, с тёмной головой. Жуки и личинки растительноядны, большинство Долгоносиков питаются на Растениях определённых Семейств, Родов и Видов. К числу опасных вредителей сельскохозяйственных культур относятся Свёкловичные, Клеверные и Клубеньковые Долгоносики, Фитономус, Тихиусы, Большой Люцерновый Долгоносик, Скрытнохоботники, Бариды, Виноградные Скосари, Малинно-Земляничный и Почковый Долгоносики, Яблонный Цветоед. Зерно и зернопродукты повреждают Амбарный и Рисовый Долгоносики.

WEF = WATER ENVIRONMENT FEDERATION

WEF = WITH EFFECT FROM

WEFA = WHARTON ECONOMETRIC FORECASTING ASSOCIATION

WEFT = УТОК – Weft is one of the principal sets of yarn, found in every woven fabric. It runs crosswise in the fabric, binding the warp ends together, the two forming the different weaves according to the manner of interlacing. While it usually reaches from selvedge to selvedge often it extends only a part of this distance, like in tapestries, etc, forming figures. The weft is often of lower count and slacker twist than the warp. It is also called Filling, Pick, Shoot, and Woof. (1924). Weft is the filling yarns that run crosswise in woven fabric or weft-knit fabric. Allied with the British term, Woof. In this country there is much discussion of these two terms and they seem to be considered as more or less interchangeable. Both of them here may mean threads that run in the filling direction. One may imply a warp series of ends, while the other would specify the opposite system of yarns or threads. The term are often resorted to in the advertising of textiles since they seem to give an English 'Quirk' which may attract the reader's attention. Other names for weft are Pick and 'Pick-And-Shot'. In the carpet trade and in hand weaving, in this country, the term weft is used instead of filling in most instances and is accepted in lieu of the American term. Threads which run at right angles to the warp. Weft is the set of threads which crosses the warp at right angles. Depending on the use, there may be more than one weft used:- ground weft, pattern weft, ... Weft, in woven fabric, the filling yarns that run perpendicular to the warp yarns. Weft is another name for Filling, the crosswise thread that interlaces with the warp threads on a woven fabric. Other names are Shoot, Shute, and Woof. See also Filling, and Woof. Weft:- the transverse threads or fibers in a woven fabric. Those fibers running perpendicular to the warp. Also called Fill or Filling Yarn. Weft or Filling:- the yarns that are woven across the loom, with Weft being the English term and Filling being the American term. The individual yarns are also known as Picks. / Уточина (Filling), Поперечная Нить (Pick) В ткачестве под Утком понимаются поперечные нити ткани, расположенные обычно перпендикулярно к продольным нитям основы и переплетающиеся с ними. Нить утка (уточина). Челнок, рабочий орган ткацкого станка, прокладывающий уточную (поперечную) нить (уток) между нитями основы при выработке ткани, и содержащий её в количестве, достаточном для длительной работы станка. Уточно-Мотальная или Уточно-Перемоточная Машина – машина для перематывания нитей утка на шпули или початки, которые помещают в челнок ткацкого станка. Уточно-мотальные машины, автоматически заменяюшие намотанную шпулю пустой, называются уточно-мотальным автоматом. Прокладчик Утка – устройство бесчелночного станка для прокладывания уточной нити между нитями основы.

WEFT BAR = ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО УТКУ (или УТОЧНАЯ ПЛАНКА, или УТОЧНАЯ ЗАКЛАДКА, или УТОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСА) – Weft Bar is dark or light band across the width of the fabric which shows up prominently particularly in dyed fabrics. Medium to long term periodic irregularity in yarn will produce regular weft bars in the fabric. The remedial measures can be better process control such as:- (i) uniformity of count on groups of ring frames spinning the same count; (ii) prevention of periodic irregularity in the yarn; (iii) control of winding and pirning tension; (iv) proper maintenance of let off and take up motion; (v) control over blend proportion; and (vi) better housekeeping to prevent mixing up of yarn from frames. See also Bar. Weft Bar:- an unwanted bar, running across the full width of a piece which differs in appearance from the adjacent normal fabric. Causes:- (i) difference in count, twist, color and luster; and (ii) faulty let-off and take-up motion. Mending:- non mendable. Weft Bar:- it is an unwanted bar running for full width of the fabric that differs in appearance from the adjacent normal fabric. The bar formation may be due to mix up of finer and coarser weft yarn with normal one running in the fabric, long term periodic variation in the yarn during spinning or faulty take up motion on the looms. Remedy

could be to control the count of the yarn and attending to the mechanical condition of the loom. Minor Defect Classification:- Not Prominent. Major Defect Classification:- Prominent >= 5 cm. Weft Bar:- it is a band running weft-wise across the full width of the cloth. The normal reasons are the periodic medium to long term irregularity in the weft yarn, count difference in weft, excessive tension in the weft feed package, especially in filaments, variability in pick density and difference in twist, colour or shade of adjacent group of picks, difference in blend composition or in the cottons used. / Полосатость По Утку (bar, weft bar):- порок утка в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за различной плотности ткани, линейной плотности пряжи, цвета утка, крутки. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается изменением в характеристике уточной пряжи, например, сырьевом составе, линейной плотности, натяжении, крутке и неисправностью механизма, регулирующего плотность нитей в ткани по утку.

WEFT BREAKS = УТОЧНЫЕ РАЗРЫВЫ (или ХХ ПО УТКУ) – Weft Breaks:- high weft tension, improper build of pirn, knots at the nose or chase of pirns, back stitches in cones fed as weft in shuttleless looms, rough and damaged surface of pirns, shuttle tongue not in level, rough places inside the shuttle, damaged nylon loops, sloughing off or loosely built weft package, shuttle eye chipped or broken, weft trapped in the box, selvedge ends cutting the weft, weft fork too far through the grate, rough box fronts or shuttle guides, improper alignment of cone in weft feeder, lower twist in weft resulting in weft opening out in air-jet looms, grippers missing the picks, improper knotting of tail ends, and rough handling of cones are the main reasons for higher weft breaks. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

WEFT CRACK = УТОЧНАЯ ПОЛОСКА (или УТОЧНАЯ НЕДОСЕКА, или ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ ПО УТКУ, или НЕРОВНЫЙ БОЙ) – Weft Crack:- it is a open place causing a streak of variable length or width. This defect is introduced on woven fabric when an open space is formed across the piece due to absence of weft yarn. A stripe in the fabric where the pick is lower than the normal is called weft crack or jerky. This defect is caused due to mechanical fault on the loom such as incorrect setting of anti-crack motion, loose crank arm and loose fitting of reed. Minor Defect Classification:- < two picks missing. Major Defect Classification:- two picks missing up to 0.5 cm. Weft Crack or Jerki (in India) is a strip in the fabric where the pick density is lower than normal. Weft Crack:- it is a thin place or missing weft across the body of the fabric. The main causes are improper setting of anti crack motion, loose fitting of reed, loose or worn out crank, worn out crank arm, worn out crank shaft bearings, loose belt, worn out duck bills and beaters, weft fork not functioning properly, faulty take up, brake motion not acting instantaneously, shuttle striking on the weft fork due to weak picking, swing rail worn out, weaver not adjusting the fell of cloth properly at the time of starting a loom, and gripper not holding the weft firmly. Crack is a blemish in cloth caused by a mispick; runs in filling direction. Weft Cracks is a thin place or missing weft across the body of the fabric. It is because of the, improper setting of anti-crack motion; loose fitting of reed; loose or worn-out crank, crank arm or crankshaft; loose belt; worn out duck bills and heaters; faulty take-up; brake motion not acting instantaneously; shuttle striking on the weft fork due to weak picking, swing rail worn-out, weaver not adjusting the fell of the cloth or cloth properly at the time of starting a loom. / поперечная нить (pick) . Недосека – местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

WEFT CRACKINESS = РАСЩЕПЛЕНИЕ ПО УТКУ – Weft Crackiness:- fine weftways cracks distributed randomly across the whole or part of the fabric. Note:- this defect is often caused by variations in warp let-off and fabric take-up when weaving an underset fabric, or irregularities of cohesion points in man-made intermingled continuous-filament yarns. / Недосека Утка (weft crackiness):- порок утка; пониженная плотность ткани по утку по всей ширине. Примечание:- этот порок часто вызывается поломками механизма подачи основы ткани на ткацком станке. Недосека с разрежением плотности свыше двух до четырёх нитей в 1 см. Размер порока – за каждое место. Под Недосеками понимается дефект суровой ткани в виде поперечных полос с пониженным числом уточных нитей на 1 дм ткани, причина разладка основного регулятора или товарного механизма. Недосечка – поперечные полосы по всей ширине ткани, возникающие из-за пониженной плотности ткани по утку.

WEFT CURLING = ЗАВИВКА УТКА (или ИЗВИВАНИЕ УТКА) – The Weft Curling is caused by inserting highly twisted, weft yarn or weft running too freely, causes twisted of weft yarn and appear on the surface of fabric. Fabrics defect.

WEFT–FACE FABRICS = УТОЧНОНАСТИЛОЧНЫЕ ТКАНИ – Weft-Face Fabrics:- any fabric in which the warp is completely covered with weft.

WEFT FLOAT = ГОЛЫЙ УТОК (или ПОВЕРХ ЛЕЖАЩИЙ УТОК, или УТОЧНЫЙ НАСТИЛ) – Weft Float:- weft yarns which haven't been overlapped for a particular region of the fabric and just lie above the fabric in the form lose yarns. Possible Cause:- series of warp yarns getting stuck in their bottom position resulting in the yarns not being lifted during weft insertion. Depending upon frequency and visibility, this could be major or minor. Here it seems like a minor defect. Weaving Defect.

WEFTING = ПРИБИВАНИЕ УТКА (или ПО УТКУ) – Wefting:- once the yarn is warped, the second part of weaving can be done. The weft yarn is moved from side to side throughout the warp yarn. Weft yarn moves over and under each warp end, wrapped around the last end, and laced back through the warp yarn repeatedly. Weft yarn is also sometimes referred to as Fill Yarn, because it is the material that fills the bare warp threads and creates the weaving effect. See also Warping.

WEFT INSERTION = ПРОКЛАДЫВАНИЕ УТКА – Weft Insertion is:- (1) any one of the various methods, shuttle, rapier, water jet, etc, for making a pick during weaving. (2) A marriage of warp knitting and weaving brought about by inserting a length of yarn across the width of the knitting elements and fastening the weft yarn between the needle loop and the underlap. See also Metap Weave-Knit Process.

WEFT–KNIT FABRIC = УТОЧНОВЯЗАЛЬНАЯ ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или УТОЧНОВЯЗАНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ПОПЕРЕЧНОВЯЗАНАЯ ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ, или КУЛИРНАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Weft Knit is a type of knitted fabric in which yarns are formed into stitches in widthwise manner. Common examples of weft knits are circular knits and flat knits. See also Circular-Knit Fabric, and Flat-Knit Fabric. Weft Knit is a knit fabric produced in machine or hand knitting with the yarns running crosswise or in a circle.

WEFT KNITTING = УТОЧНОВЯЗАЛЬНЫЙ ТРИКОТАЖ – Weft Knitting is a common type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. Weft knitting types are circular and flat knitting. Circular Knitting is the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in the form of a tube, the threads running continuously around the fabric. Flat Knitting is the fabric is produced on the knitting machine in flat form, the threads alternating back and forth across the fabric. The fabric can be given shape in the knitting process by increasing or decreasing loops. Full-fashioned garments are made on a flatknitting machine. See also Flat-Knit Fabric. Weft Knitting is a common type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in one course. Weft knitting types are circular knitting and flat knitting. Weft Knitting:- loops are formed by needles knitting the yarn across the width of the fabric. Each weft thread is fed at right angles to the direction of fabric formation. Weft Knitting is a process in which the thread runs back and forth crosswise in a fabric. See also Warp Knitting. / на вязальной машине в форме .

WEFT LOOPS = УТОЧНЫЕ ПЕТЛИ – Weft Loops project from the surface of cloth either on one or both sides of a cloth. The main causes are late shedding, low warp tension and use of bad temples. To overcome this defect, by reducing warp entanglements. The warp tension should be increased within some limits and the lease rods should be brought closer to the healds to promote, clear shed formation. By adjusting the shedding timing that about 15–20 degree early shedding is suggested for preventing this defect. Worn out temples should be replaced and the cloth is kept stretched widthwise at the temples. This will help to reduce the formation of loops near the selvages. Weft Loops are loops project from the surface of cloth either on one or both sides of a cloth because of a small portion of weft getting caught by the warp threads. The main reasons are late shedding, low warp tension and use of bad temples.

WEFT LOSE = ПОТЕРЯ УТКА (или ОТСУТСТВИЕ УТКА, или ПРОЛЁТ) – Weft Lose:- Xxxxx. / Picks Out – Пролёты или Прометки – нарушение переплетения, порок ткани. Пролёт – местный порок текстильного полотна, заключающийся в отсутствии одной или нескольких уточных нитей по всей ширине ткани или на ограниченном участке. Пролёты в одну уточную прокидку. Размер порока – за каждое место. Отсутствующая Нить – местный порок текстильного полотна в виде отсутствия одной или нескольких нитей.

WEFT SLOUGH = СЛЁТ УТКА (или УТОЧНЫЙ СПУСК, или УТОЧНЫЙ СЛЁТ) – Weft Slough of one or two coils. The main causes of slough are softly wound pirn, overfilled pirns, high density of coils, short chase length etc. / Уточный Слёт – порок ткани в виде заработанных в полотно уточных петель. Непропрядка – Слёт Утка – короткий утолщённый участок по утку, возникающий в том случае, если уточная нить слетает пакетиком с конца початка и в таком виде зарабатывается в ткань. Непропряды более пятикратной до восьмикратной толщины включительно. Размер порока – за каждое место. Непропряды более восьмикратной толщины.

WEFT SNARL = ПЕТЛЯНИЕ УТКА (или УТОЧНАЯ ПЕТЛЯ, или УТОЧНАЯ СУКРУТИНА, или УТОЧНЫЙ КЛУБОК) – Weft Snarl in a fabric is caused by a short length of three fold weft yarn of which two folds are intertwisted. The incidence of such snarls can be reduced by ensuring the process setting of twist and by minimizing the possibility of severe rubbing of yarn between the shuttle and the box front plate. Snarl is a technical term for small loops or curls formed by the yarn in the mule in case of spinning is not done under proper tension. Snarls are loops or curls seen when yarn is being mule-spun. They are caused by improper tension or poor atmospheric conditions. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Под Петлёй понимается местный порок в виде нежелательных петель, выступающих на поверхности ткани из-за ненатянутой уточной нити. Петли и Сукрутины – образуются при намотке пряжи вследствие очень большой крутки или слабого натяжения.

WEFT STREAKS = ПОЛОСЫ ПО УТКУ (или ПОЛОСКИ ПО УТКУ, или УТОЧНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ, или УТОЧНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ, или УТОЧНЫЙ ЗАТАСК) – Weft Streaks are faint or sometimes prominent lines along the length of the fabric. Use of good quality reeds will largly reduce streaks due to uneven end spacing. Streaks can also be avoided through careful housekeeping and ensuring that different batches of yarns do not get mixed up. Streaks:- flaw in solid colored, yarn dyed goods, consisting of shaded streaks, caused by imperfect dyeing. / Под Полосой По Утку понимается местный порок ткани в виде полосы во всю ширину ткани из-за различной линейной плотности нитей и пряжи, цвета утка или от декатира. Уточный Затаск – порок печатного товара в виде параллельных цветных полос.

WEG = WICKED EVIL GRIN

WEIGH = СНИМАТЬСЯ – Weigh:- lift anchor off the bottom. / Сниматься с якоря – поднимать якорь со дна.

WEIGH FACILITY = ВЕСОВОЕ ПОМЕЩЕНИЕ (или ВЕСОВАЯ) – In the United States, Weigh Facility is an area having facilities for weighing of trucks by state highway authority.

WEIGHING = ВЗВЕШИВАНИЕ (или ПЕРЕВЕСКА) – (1) Weighing covers actual determination of the weight by the inspection company or witnessing by the inspection company of the weighing operations executed by other parties. It applies to weighing systems for determining, indicating or printing weight and include also calibration of scales against standard weights. Draught surveys of ships are included in this group of services. / или засвидетельствование (witnessing). Под Взвешиванием понимается определение веса (ранее массы) тел при помощи весов. При взвешивании на рычажных весах, не требующем высокой точности, вес тела принимается равным алгебраической сумме весов гирь, уравновешивающих тело, и показаний отсчётного устройства весов.

(2) Weighing:- xxxxx. / Взвешивание – определение относительной важности объединяемых объектов исследования. Например, ценные бумаги, включаемые в индекс, могут быть равно взвешены или взвешены в соответствии с их стоимостью.

WEIGH–IN–MOTION = ВЗВЕШИВАНИЕ В ДВИЖЕНИИ – Weigh-In-Motion (WIM) is a technology for determining a vehicle's weight without requiring it to come to a complete stop.

WEIGHT = ВЕС – (1) Weight is a deprecated term still commonly but improperly used for mass. Weight:- either Gross Weight, Net Weight, or Tare Weight. See also Mass. Weight:- gravitational force of attraction on an object, caused by the presence of a massive second object, such as the Earth or Moon. Weight is a consequence of the universal law of gravitation:- any two objects, because of their masses, attract each other with a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. Thus more massive objects, of course, weigh more in the same location; the farther an object is from the Earth, the smaller is its weight. The weight of an object at the Earth's South Pole is slightly more than its weight at the Equator because the polar radius of the Earth is slightly less than the equatorial radius. Though the mass of an object remains constant, its weight varies according to its location. The smaller mass and radius of the Moon compared with those of the Earth combine to make the same object on the Moon's surface weigh one-sixth the value of its weight on Earth. Because of all the mass in the universe, each point of space has a property called the gravitational field at that point, numerically equal to the acceleration of gravity at that point. Alternatively, weight is the product of an object's mass and either the gravitational field or the acceleration of gravity at the point where the object is located. Units of weight are those of force, not mass (see Force). / Под Весом Тела понимается сила, с которой тело действует вследствие тяготения к Земле на опору (или подвес), удерживающую его от свободного падения. Если тело и опора неподвижны относительно Земли, то вес тела равен его силе тяжести. Единица веса тела (в системе СИ) – Ньютон (Н). Под Весом понимается сила, с которой тело действует на опору (или подвес), препятствующую его свободному падению. Численно равен произведению массы тела на ускорение свободного падения. Из-за несферичности Земли и её суточного вращения вес данного тела несколько изменяется с широтой; на экваторе он приблизительно на 0.5% меньше, чем на полюсах.

(2) Weight (for sea transport):- the weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods. This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and the tare weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods as well as road goods vehicles, wagons or barges carried by sea. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is the gross weight.

(3) Weight (for inland waterways transport):- the weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods. The weight taken into consideration is equivalent to the total weight of the goods and packaging and the tare weight of equipment such as containers, swap bodies and pallets. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

(5) Weight (of goods carried by rail):- the weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods. This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is the gross weight.

(5) Weight (for road transport):- the weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods. This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

WEIGHT AGREEMENT = ВЕСОВОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ПО ВЕСУ) – Weight Agreement is an arrangement between shippers and carriers that allows the use of estimated weight of shipment components in obtaining freight charges and total weight. / Соглашение Относительно Веса (Weight Agreement) – соглашение между грузоотправителем и перевозчиком, которое обычно следует за рядом проверок веса грузов; в соответствии с соглашением перевозчик принимает груз к перевозке по определённым согласованным весам.

WEIGHT AT BIRTH = ВЕС ПРИ РОЖДЕНИИ – The Weight At Birth is the weight determined immediately after a child is born, whether alive or dead (generally expressed in grams).

WEIGHT BIAS = ВЕСОВАЯ ПОГРЕШНОСТЬ – Weight Bias is a bias, usually in an index number, due to the use of incorrect or undesirable weights. Since the true value of the complete quantity which an index purports to measure is not in general capable of direct measurement, bias in this sense is to some extent an arbitrary quantity.

WEIGHT BREAK = НАРУШЕНИЕ ПО ВЕСУ – Weight Break:- the shipment volume at which the LTL (short for the Less Than Truckload) charges equal the TL (short for the Truckload) charges at the minimum weight. Truckload (TL) is defined as any shipment having a total weight of 20 000 lbs or more; or moving as Capacity Load or Exclusive Use or Sealed Trailer or Cubic Capacity. LTL shipments typically weigh between 151 and 20 000 lbs. LTL carriers will usually apply a discount on shipments as the freight moves up in weight, meaning there are various 'Weight Break' discounts an LTL carrier may give. Shipments larger than 5 pallets can still ship with an LTL carrier but these moves are normally considered volume moves and are spot quoted by the carrier's rate department. LTL freight rates can be very confusing. Unlike truckload which has rates usually based on a per-mile rate or a price per-hundred weight plus a fuel charge, many factors regulate LTL rates which will most definitely impact the cost of a shipment. Less-than-truckload (LTL) mode of shipping is used for smaller shipments that are too large to be sent as parcel but too small to fill an entire truckload. LTL carriers collect freight from various shippers and consolidate that freight onto trailers for line-haul to the delivering terminal or to a hub terminal where the freight will be further sorted and consolidated for additional line-hauls. In most cases, drivers start the day by loading up and heading out to make deliveries first, then begin making pickups once the trailer has been emptied for return to the terminal for sorting and delivery next day; thus, most pickups are made in the afternoon and most deliveries are performed in the morning. / Снижения Платы За Вес (Weight Breaks):- размеры снижения провозной платы в расчёте на 100 фунтов при увеличении веса груза.

WEIGHT BY VOLUME = ВЕС К ОБЪЁМУ – w/v is an abbreviation for Weight By Volume, a slightly confusing phrase used in chemistry and pharmacology to describe the concentration of a substance in a mixture or solution. The weight by volume is the mass (in grams) of the substance dissolved in or mixed with 100 milliliters of solution or mixture. For example, the concentration of fluoride in toothpaste is usually about 0.15% w/v, meaning that there is 0.15 gram of fluoride per 100 milliliters of toothpaste. Thus 1% w/v is equal to 1 gram per deciliter (g/dL) or 10 grams per liter (g/L). Weight/Volume (W/V):- solutions are sometimes specified as being made as some percentage weight/volume. This means that the substance dissolved is measured by weight, and the final solution is measured by volume. For example, 5% sodium chloride w/v would mean that 5 grams of salt would be dissolved in enough water to make a total solution volume of 100 milliliters (or, say, 150 g to make 3 liters, etc), and would be labeled 'Sodium chloride 5% w/v'. Solutions are most commonly made this way, and it can be assumed to be this way unless otherwise specified. See also Weight/Volume; and Weight/Weight.

WEIGHT CARGO = ВЕСОВОЙ ГРУЗ – Weight Cargo is a cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of weight. / Весовой Груз – груз, транспортировка которого оплачивается в зависимости от веса.

WEIGHT CERTIFICATE = ВЕСОВОЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ (или СЕРТИФИКАТ ВЕСА) – Weight Certificate:- in the United States, the certified weight ticket shall be of a form approved by the director and shall contain the following information:- (1) the date of issuance; (2) the kind of commodity weighed, measured, or counted; (3) the name of owner, agent, or consignee of the commodity weighed; (4) the name of seller, agent or consignor; (5) the accurate weight, measure or count of the commodity weighed, measured or counted; including the entry of the gross, tare and/or net weight, where applicable; (6) the identifying numerals or symbols, if any, of each container separately weighed and the motor vehicle license number of each vehicle separately weighed; (7) the means by which the commodity was being transported at the time it was weighed, measured or counted; (8) the name of the city or town where such commodity was weighed; (9) the complete signature of weighmaster or weigher who weighed, measured or counted the commodity; and (10) such other available information as may be necessary to distinguish or identify the commodity. Such weight certificates when so made and properly signed and sealed shall be prima facie evidence of the accuracy of the weights, measures or count shown, as a certified weight, measure or count. Weight Certificate:- this is usually issued by an official weigher on the dock with the weight (as well as measurements) then being entered on the back of the second and third copies of the dock receipt by clerk on the dock. / сразу или на первый взгляд (prima facie). Обычно, Сертификат Веса или Весовой Сертификат выдается официальным весовщиком, работающем в доке. Он указывает в нём вес, впрочем как и иные количественные показатели, которые затем прописываются клерком, работающим в этом же доке, на оборотах второй и третей копий доковой расписки.

WEIGHT CHARGE = ВЕСОВОЙ СБОР – Weight Charge:- the charge for carriage of goods based on their weight (aircargo).

WEIGHT–DISTANCE TAX = НАЛОГ ВЕС–ДИСТАНЦИЯ – Weight-Distance Tax is a tax basing the fee per mile on the registered gross weight of the vehicle. Total tax liability is calculated by multiplying this rate times miles traveled.

WEIGHTED ARITHMETIC AVERAGE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ВЗВЕШЕННЫМ АРИФМЕТИЧЕСКИМ СРЕДНИМ ВЕЛИЧИНАМ – Weighted Arithmetic Average Index is an index defined as a weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – A Weighted Average is more heavily influenced by some of the numbers it is calculated from than others. It is calculated by:- multiplying each number by a weight, adding the results together, and dividing the total by the sum of the weights. Stock market indices are based

on weighted averages of share prices. The weights are the market caps of the companies in the index. More complex variants on this are often used. A useful weighted average for time series data (common in finance and economics) is and exponential one:- $S_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)S_{t-1}$, and $S_0 = x_0$; where S is the exponentially weighted average, or smoothed value, x is the series being averaged, subscripts denote time, with the first period being 0, and $0 < \alpha < 1$. This gives weightings to x_t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, etc in proportions 1, $(1 - \alpha)$, $(1 - \alpha)^2$, etc. When this is used to produce a new time series (often to draw a graph), when it is called Exponential Smoothing. Weighted Average is a moving average that uses a selected time span, but gives greater weight to the more recent price data. Weighted Average is one in which different data in the data set are given different 'weights'. Varying subjective assumptions are derived for determining the level of importance for each data category. For example, many teachers will use a 'weighted average' when calculating a student's grade in a course. A teacher might determine the final grade for the course by calculating that the test average is 60% of the grade, quiz average is 30% of the grade, and a single project is 10% of the grade. Weighted Average:- an average which is obtained by combining different numbers (e.g., prices or index numbers) according to the relative importance of each. / Взвешенная Средняя Величина или Средневзвешенное – среднее арифметическое значение, в котором учтён вес каждого из слагаемых, для которых рассчитывается это среднее значение. Например, если кто-то покупает товар тремя партиями, одна из которых 100 тонн по 70 Долларов за тонну, вторая – 300 тонн по 80 Долларов за тонну и третья – 50 тонн по 95 Долларов за тонну, то в общей сложности он закупил 450 тонн товара. Обычная средняя цена закупки составляет (70 + 80 + 95) / 3 = 81.70 Долларов за тонну. Средневзвешенная цена с учётом объёмов каждой из закупленных партий равна ((100 x 70) + (300 x 80) + (50 x 95)) / 450 = 79.40 Долларов за тонну.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION MARGIN RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ СО ВЗВЕШЕННОЙ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЙ МАРЖЁЙ КОНТРИБУЦИИ – Weighted Average Contribution Margin Ratio:- average contribution margin that is weighted to reflect the relative contribution of each operating department of a multi-department firm to its ability to pay fixed costs and to generate income. The Weighted Average Contribution Margin is the average amount that a group of products or services contribute to paying down the fixed costs of a business. The concept is a key element of breakeven analysis, which is used to project profit levels at varying sales levels. Its main weakness is that projections based on this average margin incorporate the assumption that the same mix of product sales and margins will apply in the future, which is not necessarily the case. The measurement is compiled by accumulating the revenue for all items being measured, subtracting from this aggregate revenue figure the total amount of all variable expenses related to the items in the measurement group, and dividing by the number of units sold. For the purposes of this calculation, variable expenses are those that vary directly with sales. Thus, an expense is only incurred if a sale is generated. Examples of these variable expenses are:- (i) direct materials; (ii) production supplies; (iii) commissions; (iv) piece rate wages; and (v) freight out. Thus, the calculation of the weighted average contribution margin is:- (Aggregate Sales – Aggregate Variable Expenses) / Number Of Units Sold. For example, ABC International has two product lines, each of which is responsible for 50% of sales. The contribution from Line A is USD100 000 and the contribution from Line B is USD50 000. In aggregate, ABC sold 15 000 units. This means that the weighted average contribution margin for the entire business is USD10/unit (calculated as USD150 000 total contribution / 15 000 units). The weighted average contribution margin is useful for calculating the number of units that a business must sell in order to cover its fixed expenses and at least break even, if not earn a profit. This analysis is known as Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis. To continue with the example, ABC International has calculated that it generates a contribution margin of USD10 per unit, based on current sales of 15 000 units. However, the business also has USD200 000 of fixed costs, so it is currently losing USD50 000 per period. ABC can use the weighted average contribution margin to calculate how many units it must sell in order to break even. Thus, fixed costs of USD200 000 divided by a contribution margin of USD10 per unit results in a requirement of 20 000 in unit sales in order to break even. Weighted Average Contribution Margin Ratio is the average contribution margin that is weighted to reflect the relative contribution of each operating department of a multi-department firm to its ability to pay fixed costs and to generate income. / Эй.Би.Си. Интёнэшэнэл (ABC International).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА СТОИМОСТИ (или СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ) – Weighted Average Cost is the average price per unit of stock delivered in a period calculated either at the end of the period ('Periodic Weighted Average') or each time a new delivery is received ('Cumulative Weighted Average').

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST METHOD = МЕТОД ВЗВЕШЕННОЙ СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ СТОИМОСТИ (или МЕТОД СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННОЙ СТОИМОСТИ) – Weighted Average Cost Method is a method of calculating Ending Inventory cost. It is also known as WAVCOs. It takes Cost of Goods Available for Sale and divides it by the number of units available for sale (number of goods from Beginning Inventory + Purchases / production). This gives a Weighted Average Cost per Unit. A physical count is then performed on the ending inventory to determine the number of goods left. Finally, this quantity is multiplied by Weighted Average Cost per Unit to give an estimate of ending inventory cost. The cost of goods sold valuation is the amount of goods sold times the Weighted Average Cost per Unit. The sum of these two amounts (less a rounding error) equals the total actual cost of all purchases and beginning inventory. / Метод Средневзвешенной Стоимости:- согласно этому методу стоимость каждого изделия определяется по средневзвешенной стоимости аналогичных изделий, имеющихся в наличии на начало периода и приобретённых или произведённых в течение периода. Средневзвешенная стоимость может рассчитываться на периодической основе или, в зависимости от конкретных условий компании, по получении каждой дополнительной поставки.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА СТОИМОСТИ КАПИТАЛА – Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is the return that the providers of a company's capital require. Calculating it requires knowing the rates of return required focr each source of capital. See also Cost Of Capital. The cost of capital will be different for each source of capital and class of securities a company has, reflecting the different risks. The WACC is the weighted average of the costs of each of the different types of capital. The weights are proportion of the company's capital that comes from each source. In a simple case:- $WACC = (D / (D + E)) \times i + (E / (D + E)) \times r$; where i is the interest rate, r is the required return on equity, D is the amount of debt capital, and E is the amount of equity capital. This is not complete. WACC unifies the costs of sources of capital that are subject to different tax treatments. This needs to be adjusted for. It is particularly important to adjust the cost of debt capital (usually tax deductible) to put it on the same basis as equity capital. To do this we need to adjust the tax deductible costs by correcting the cost of debt for the tax savings made. This means the calculation becomes:- $WACC = (D / (D + E)) \times (((1 / (1 - t)) \times i) + (E / (D + E)) \times r$; where t is the tax rate. This may need to be adjusted further where there is more than one type of debt or equity capital. To take a common example supposedly debt D is actually split into senior debt and subordinated debt, then:- $WACC = (D_1 / (D + E)) \times (((1 / (1 - t)) \times i_1) + (D_2 / (D + E)) \times (((1 / (1 - t)) \times i_2) + (E / (D + E)) \times r$; where D_1 is the amount of senior debt, D_2 is the amount of subordinated debt, $D = D_1 + D_2$, i_1 is the Yield to Maturity (YTM) of the senior debt, and i_2 is the YTM of the subordinated debt. More complex forms of capital such as convertible debt would require considerably more complex adjustments. Weighted Average Cost Of Capital is a cost of acquiring debt and/or equity capital, computed on the basis of interest rate, income tax rate, and return on equity goal. Expressed usually as a percentage, it is used as a discount rate to determine present value of specific investments. See also Composite Cost Of Capital. Weighted Average Cost Of Capital (WACC):- expected return on a portfolio of all a firm's securities. Used as a hurdle rate for

capital investment. Often the weighted average of the cost of equity and the cost of debt. The weights are determined by the relative proportions of equity and debt in a firm's capital structure. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is the sum of the market returns of each component of a corporate capitalization, weighted by each component's share of the total capitalization. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC):- a firms capital comes from debt and equity. WACC breaks down each type of capital cost and its weight against the other capital and then sums together all these values to calculate the weighted cost of capital. Equity is usually common stock but might also include preferred stock and options. Debt will be used lines of credit, bank loans, and bonds. A simple formula for WACC is:- WACC = (E / C) * Re + (D / C) * Rd * (1 – T); where, E – company's market capitalization value, D – company's debt at market value, Re – cost of equity, Rd – cost of debt, C = E + D, T – tax rate applicable for this corporation. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the cash flows from a project that a company takes on needs an 'inflation' rate plugged into the formula. Companies often use the value of WACC for this rate. Weighted Average Cost Of Capital (WACC) is an average representing the expected return on all of a company's securities. Each source of capital, such as stocks, bonds, and other debt, is weighted in the calculation according to its prominence in the company's capital structure.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF INVENTORY = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА СТОИМОСТИ ИНВЕНТАРЯ – Weighted Average Cost Of Inventory is the inventory valuation method used where different quantities of goods are purchased at different unit costs. Under this method, weights are assigned to the cost price on the basis of the quantity of each item at each price.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COUPON = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ КУПОН – Weighted Average Coupon (WAC):- the weighted average of the gross interest rates of mortgages underlying a pool as of the pool issue date; the balance of each mortgage is used as the weighting factor. Weighted Average Coupon (WAC):- most recently disclosed weighted average of the coupons of the mortgages contained in each PC pool. The Weighted Average Coupon (WAC) of any group of mortgages is calculated by:- (i) multiplying the purchased unpaid principal balance (UPB) of each mortgage by the note rate of such mortgage (resulting in a 'product' for each mortgage); (ii) adding the products so obtained for all of the mortgages; (iii) dividing the sum of the products by the purchased aggregate UPB of all the mortgages in the group; and (iv) Freddie Mac's determination of the WAC is conclusive. Weighted Average Coupon (WAC) is calculated by multiplying the coupon of each mortgage (Gross WAC) or mortgage security (Net WAC) by its remaining balance, summing the products, and dividing the result by the total remaining balance. Weighted Average Coupon (WAC):- the weighted average of the gross coupons for the mortgages underlying the pool as of the pool issue date, with the balance of each mortgage used as the weighting factor. The WAC is calculated by multiplying the gross coupon of each mortgage by the pool's remaining balance, summing the products, then dividing the result by the pool's total remaining balance. For a CMO, the WAC is the weighted average of the WACs of the pools used as collateral. / Средневзвешенный Купон (СВК) – усреднённая процентная ставка по пулу ипотечных кредитов или ценных бумаг, вычисленная как средневзвешенная величина по размерам непогашенного основного долга.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE FORECLOSURE FREQUENCY = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННАЯ ЧАСТОТА ОБРАЩЕНИЯ ВЗЫСКАНИЯ – Weighted Average Foreclosure Frequency (WAFF) represents the likelihood a borrower will default on a loan. From an analysis standpoint, the WAFF is a proxy for the quality of lending practices, and the overall state of the economy. An investor in the residential mortgage-backed security (RMBS) with a WAFF of 20% is comfortable with the expectation that no more than 20% of borrowers will be unable to meet their commitments. In the context of RMBS and in the real world, the Weighted Average Loss Severity (WALS) and WAFF are closely related. In the above examples an investor would need to be comfortable that not more than 20% of mortgagees would default and that residential prices will not drop by more than 30%. If house prices drop by 50% but no-one defaults, the principal will be repaid. There is however a correlation in the economy between defaults and house prices. In a weak economy you would expect to see defaults increase and residential prices decrease at the same time. WAFF is the weighted-average foreclosure frequency of the mortgage loans in the cover pool. The foreclosure frequency reflects the probability that a default on a mortgage loan would lead to foreclosure. The estimated foreclosure frequency is a function of borrower and loan characteristics, as well as the economic stress scenario commensurate with a certain rating level. This figure is comparable to the SDR for public-sector and other assets. / Средневзвешенная Частота Обращения Взыскания (СВЧОВ) – выраженная в процентах доля активов в пуле, по которым обращено или будет обращено взыскание в условиях предполагаемого экономического сценария.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIFE = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННАЯ ЖИЗНЬ – Weighted Average Life (WAL):- the average number of years for which each dollar of unpaid principal on a loan or mortgage remains outstanding. Once calculated, WAL tells how many years it will take to pay half of the outstanding principal. The time weightings are based on the principal paydowns – the higher the dollar amount, the more weight that corresponding time period will have. For example, if the majority of the repayment amount is in 10 years the WAL will be closer to 10 years. Let's say there's an outstanding bond with five years of USD1 000 annual payments. The weighted average life would be three years, assuming payment is made at the end of each year. This indicates that after three years over half of the payments will be made. See also Average Life. Weighted Average Life (WAL):- for a portfolio or mortgage pool, the Dollar-weighted time (in years) to repayment of principal. For a CMO tranche, the weighted average of the WALs of the pools used as collateral. Weighted Average Life (WAL):- the assumed weighted average amount of time that will elapse from the date of a security's issuance until each Dollar of principal is repaid to the investor. The WAL will change as the security ages and depending on the actual realized rate at which principal, scheduled and unscheduled, is paid to the loans underlying the Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE LOAN AGE = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ ВОЗРАСТ ССУДЫ – Weighted Average Loan Age (WALA):- for mortgage-backed securities, an estimate of the weighted average number of months since the mortgages backing the pool were issued. GNMA and FHLMC supply WALAs for their mortgage pools. Bridge calculates the loan ages for pools from all other agencies and issuers. Weighted Average Loan Age (WALA):- most recently disclosed, calendar-adjusted, weighted average of the number of months since note origination of the mortgages contained in each PC (short for the Participation Certificate) pool. / Средневзвешенный Возраст Ссуды (СВВС):- усреднённая продолжительность обращения (в месяцах) по пулу ипотечных кредитов, вычисленная как средневзвешенная величина по размерам непогашенного основного долга.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE LOSS SEVERITY = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННАЯ ТЯЖЕСТЬ ПОТЕРЬ – Weighted Average Loss Severity (WALS):- the loss severity quantifies the loss realized as a result of foreclosure. The expected loss is predicated on assumptions about the potential decline in the market value of collateral that may secure the asset, as well as the expenses incurred in foreclosing on and reselling the property, considering an economic stress scenario, commensurate typically with a certain rating level. / Средневзвешенная Величина Потерь (СВВП) – средняя величина потерь в случае дифолта одного актива в пуле, выражаемая в процентах от непогашенной суммы основного долга по такому активу на день дифолта.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ СРОК ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Weighted Average Maturity (WAM):- the weighted average of the time until all maturities on mortgages in a mortgage-backed security (MBS). The higher the weighted average to maturity, the longer the mortgages in the security have until maturity. Also known as Average Effective Maturity. The measure is calculated by totaling each mortgage value represented by the MBS. The weights of each mortgage is found by dividing the value of

each into the total of all. To arrive at the WAM number the weight of each security is multiplied by the time until maturity of each mortgage, and then all the values are added together. For example say an MBS has three mortgages valued at USD1 000, USD2 000 and USD3 000 (a total of USD6 000) and mature in one, two and three years respectively. The weights of these are 1/6 (1 000 / 6 000), 1/3 (2 000 / 6 000) and 1/2 (3 000 / 6 000). The WAM is 2 1/3 years (1 / 6 x 1 year + 1 / 3 x 2 years + 1 / 2 x 3 years). Weighted Average Maturity is the average maturity of all mortgages held in a mortgage-backed security. It is calculated by taking the value of each mortgage, dividing it by the total value of all mortgages (which finds the weight), and then multiplying that value by the number of years left on the mortgage. For example, a mortgage-backed security comprised of a USD5 000 note due in 2 years and a USD2 000 note due in 3 years has a weighted average maturity of (USD5 000 / USD7 000) x 2 + (USD2 000 / USD7 000) x 3, or 2.28. A high WAM means that the mortgages comprising the security will not mature for a long time. The Weighted Average Maturity of an Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) is the weighted average of the remaining terms to maturity of the mortgages underlying the collateral pool at the date issue, using as the weighting factor the balance of each of the mortgages as of the issue date. The average amount of time remaining before maturity in the mortgages underlying a mortgage-backed security, weighted by the percentage of the MBS that each mortgage constitutes. For example, suppose a mortgage-backed security contains two mortgages, one worth USD10 000 and one worth USD20 000, for a total of USD30 000. The USD10 000 mortgage matures in five years, and the USD20 000 mortgage in 10 years. The weighted average remaining maturity is calculated as:- WAM = (USD10 000 / USD30 000) x 5 years + (USD20 000 / USD30 000) x 10 years = 8 1/3 years. The weighted average maturity is also known as Weighted Average Remaining Maturity. Weighted Average Maturity:- the weighted average maturity of an mortgage-backed security (MBS) is the weighted average of the remaining terms to maturity of the mortgages underlying the collateral pool at the date issue, using as the weighting factor the balance of each of the mortgages as of the issue date. Weighted Average Maturity is the average time it takes for securities in a portfolio to mature, weighted in proportion to the Dollar amount that is invested in the portfolio. Weighted average maturity measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to interest rate changes. Portfolios with longer WAMs are more sensitive to changes in interest rates because the longer a bond is held, the greater the opportunity for interest rates to move up or down and affect the performance of the bonds in the portfolio. If interest rates move up, the value of a bond decreases because there are bonds in the market that now pay more interest and therefore are more attractive. Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) is calculated by multiplying the maturity of each mortgage in a given pool by its remaining balance, summing the products, and dividing the result by the total remaining balance. Weighted Average Maturity (WAM):- for mortgage pools, the weighted average of the remaining terms of the underlying mortgages, using the current balance of each mortgage as the weighting factor. The at-issue WAM is published for most mortgage pools. In addition, FNMA, FHLMC, and GNMA publish periodic updates. / Средневзвешенный Срок До Погашения (СВСДП) – усреднённый срок до погашения (в месяцах) по пулу ипотечных кредитов, вычисленный как средневзвешенная величина по размерам непогашенного основного долга. Средневзвешенный Срок Погашения:- показатель дюрации пула кредитов, определяемый как сумма выраженных в месяцах сроков погашения кредитов, умноженная на долю непогашенного основного долга по такому кредиту в совокупном непогашенном основном долге такого пула. Средневзвешенный Срок (облигаций), обеспеченных ипотеками.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE METHOD = МЕТОД ВЗВЕШЕННОЙ СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ – Weighted Average Method:- this amount represents how many products or services were created in relation to the amount of sales recorded on the company's general ledger.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES OUTSTANDING DURING THE PERIOD = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ОБЫКНОВЕННЫХ АКЦИЙ, НАХОДЯЩИХСЯ В ОБРАЩЕНИИ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ДАННОГО ПЕРИОДА – Weighted Average Number Of Ordinary Shares Outstanding During The Period:- Use the weighted-average number of shares during the period in the denominator. You do this by adjusting the number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting period for common shares repurchased or issued in the period. This adjustment is based on the proportion of the days in the reporting period that the shares are outstanding. Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding is the number of shares of common stock at the beginning of a period, adjusted for shares canceled, bought back, or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor. This number is used in the calculation of earnings per share. Weighted Average Of Outstanding Shares is a amount of shares outstanding in a company will often change due to a company issuing new shares, repurchasing and retiring existing shares, and other financial instruments such as employee options being converted into shares. The weighted average of outstanding shares is a calculation that incorporates any changes in the amount of outstanding shares over a reporting period. It is an important number, as it is used to calculate key financial measures such as earnings per share (EPS) for the time period. Let's look at an example:- Say a company has 100 000 shares outstanding at the start of the year. Halfway through the year, it issues an additional 100 000 shares, so the total amount of shares outstanding increases to 200 000. If at the end of the year the company reports earnings of USD200 000, which amount of shares should be used to calculate EPS:- 100 000 or 200 000? If the 200 000 shares were used, the EPS would be USD1, and if 100 000 shares were used, the EPS would be USD2 – this is quite a large range! This potentially large range is the reason why a weighted average is used, as it ensures that financial calculations will be as accurate as possible in the event the amount of a company's shares changes over time. The weighted average number of shares is calculated by taking the number of outstanding shares and multiplying the portion of the reporting period those shares covered, doing this for each portion and, finally, summing the total. The weighted average number of outstanding shares in our example would be 150 000 shares. The earnings per share calculation for the year would then be calculated as earnings divided by the weighted average number of shares (USD200 000/150 000), which is equal to USD1.33 per share. / Средневзвешенное Количество Циркулирующих Обыкновенных Акций За Период:- количество обыкновенных акций, выпущенных и обращающихся на начало периода, скорректированное на количество погашенных, выкупленных эмитентом или выпущенных за период акций, умноженное на временной весовой множитель.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE PORTFOLIO YIELD = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННАЯ ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПОРТФЕЛЯ – Weighted Average Portfolio Yield:- the weighted average of the yield of all the bonds in a portfolio. / Средневзвешенная Доходность Портфеля (Weighted Average Portfolio Yield):- средневзвешенная величина доходности всех облигаций, составляющих портфель.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE QUANTITY = КОЛИЧЕСТВО В ВИДЕ ВЗВЕШЕННОЙ СРЕДНЕЙ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ (или СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННОЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО) – Weighted Average Quantity (sugar) is the quantity of an allocation of the beet allotment made to a beet sugar processor for the crop year that allotments are in effect. Before adjustments, the processor's share equals 25 percent of beet sugar produced by the processor in 1998, plus 35 percent of the same in 1999, plus 40 percent of the same in 2000.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE RATING FACTOR = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ ФАКТОР РЭЙТИНЬГА – A Weighted Average Rating Factor (WARF) is a method of calculating and communicating the overall risk of a portfolio of investments. It is most commonly associated with collateralized debt obligations. The weighted average rating factor takes into account each individual asset in the portfolio, but gives emphasis based on the relative proportion of the portfolio made up by each asset. The main use of a weighted average rating factor is with collateralized debt obligations. These are financial products where the rights to income from multiple loans and credit deals have been bought up and packaged together. Investors then buy bonds in the collateralized debt obligation (CDO), with the repayments and interest from the bonds ultimately coming from the income from the original loans. There are two main benefits to this

system:- tying multiple loans together limits the damage caused by a single borrower defaulting; and the bonds can be issued in a way such that investors can choose a particular balance between getting a higher rate of interest or having a priority claim in the event that defaults mean there isn't enough money to pay all bondholders. With so many loans packaged together, it can be difficult to assess the overall risk of default on a particular CDO and its range of bonds. The weighted average rating factor is a relatively simple way of achieving this. It involves first assigning a risk factor to each individual asset:- in effect, an attempt to predict the statistical likelihood of the relevant borrower defaulting. These risk factor figures are then averaged using weighting. This means adjusting the figures to match the proportions each asset contributes to the overall portfolio. As an extremely simplified example, if 60% of the portfolio is made up of income from mortgage A and 40% is made up of income from mortgage B, then the overall risk factor is simply the risk factor of mortgage A multiplied by 0.4, plus the risk factor of mortgage B multiplied by 0.6. Exactly what the final weighted average rating factor figure represents may vary depending on who produces the ratings. One system, operated by ratings agency Moody's, uses ratings by which a score of 100 represents a 1% chance of default during 10 years, a score of 150 represents a 1.5% chance, and so on. Investors should check carefully to see exactly what system is being used, particularly when comparing investment options from different providers. Weighted Average Rating Factor (WARF) is a measure of credit quality giving exponentially bigger weigths to companies with lower ratings. It's a number corresponding to an average rating for f.income portfolios. Usually it's used to assess credit quality of CDO underlying bond portfolios. Weighted Average Rating Factor (WARF) is a measure that is used by credit rating companies to determine the credit quality of a portfolio. This measure allows rating companies to look at a portfolio as a single security, and assign it a single rating. WARFs are most often calculated by rating companies for collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). To calculate the WARF on a CDO the rating agencies must first calculate the rating factor for each instrument (or trading asset) underlying the CDO. Once this is done, a weighted average of the factors is taken based on the size of the underlying instruments. When the WARF is combined with the amortization profile of the CDO portfolio you can determine the chance of default on the pool on investments. / рэйтиньговое агентство Мудиз Инвэстоз Сёвис Лимитид (Moody's Investor Service Ltd). Средневзвешенный Фактор Рэйтиньга (СВФР) – средневзвешенная величина факторов рэйтиньга по размерам непогашенного основного долга активов портфеля. Средневзвешенный Фактор Рэйтиньга позволяет рассмотреть портфель активов как единую ценную бумагу с определённым рэйтиньгом и широко используется в секьюритизации долговых обязательств. Смотрите также Фактор Рэйтиньга (Rating Factor).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING MATURITY = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ ОСТАВШИЙСЯ СРОК ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Weighted Average Remaining Maturity (WARM):- the average remaining term of the mortgages underlying a mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Weighted Average Remaining Maturity (WARM):- most recently disclosed, calendar-adjusted, weighted average of the remaining terms to maturity (in months) of mortgages contained in each PC (short for the participation certificate) pool.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING TERM = СРЕДНЕВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ ОСТАВШИЙСЯ СРОК – Weighted Average Remaining Term (WART) is the equivalent to the Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) expressed in months or years, and often used interchangeably.

WEIGHTED BALLOT = ПРОПОРЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЖЕРЕБЬЁВКА (или ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ ЖЕРЕБЬЁВКА) – Weighted Ballot:- after an oversubscription for a new issue, a ballot used to allot new shares in such a way that either those who have subscribed to larger or smaller portions of the issue receive a disproportionate amount. That is, the weighted ballot is used to allocate available shares in the new issue either to small investors or large investors. / Пропорциональная Жеребьёвка – жеребьёвка, которая проводится в тех случаях, когда имеет место избыточная подписка на новый выпуск акций. При такой жеребьёвке распределение акций происходит на основе количества заказанных акций, а преимущество получают либо мелкие инвесторы, либо крупные.

WEIGHTED CLOSE = ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ ЗАКРЫТИЕ – In technical analysis, Weighted Close is a weighted average of the high, low and close that places more weight on the closing value by counting it twice. Weighted Close = (High + Low + Close + Close) / 4. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков взвешенное усреднение максимума, минимума и закрытия, последнему из которых уделяется больший вес в установлении стоимости по закрытии, в связи с чем он учитывается в расчёте дважды. Взвешенное Закрытие = (Максимум + Минимум + Закрытие + Закрытие) / 4.

WEIGHTED COST OF CAPITAL = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ КАПИТАЛА – Weighted Cost Of Capital is the cost of capital computed by weighing the percentage borrowed and the percentage from investment sources. See also Cost Of Capital.

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBER = ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ИНДЕКСА – Weighted Index Number is an index number in which the component items are weighted according to some system of weights reflecting their relative importance. In one sense nearly all index numbers are weighted by implication; for example, an index number of prices amalgamates prices per unit of quantity and the size of these units may vary from one commodity to another in such a way as to constitute weighting. It is, however, usual to describe an index as 'weighted' only when weighting coefficients enter explicitly into its definition and calculation.

WEIGHTED MINIMAL SET = ВЗВЕШЕННЫЙ МИНИМАЛЬНЫЙ НАБОР – A Weighted Minimal Set is a minimal set in which fields are weighted according to reliability in generating imputations. If fields (variables) are given weights, then it is the set of fields that give the minimum weight. There may be two of more sets that give the same minimum.

WEIGHTED MOVING AVERAGE = ВЗВЕШЕННАЯ СКОЛЬЗЯЩАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА (или ВЗВЕШЕННОЕ СКОЛЬЗЯЩЕЕ СРЕДНЕАРИФМЕТИЧЕСКОЕ) – Used in technical analysis, a Weighted Moving Average (WMA) gives a greater weighting to more recent price data, as opposed to a Simple Moving Average (SMA) that gives equal weighting to all prices. See also Moving Average, and Simple Moving Average. In technical analysis, a moving average that uses a selected time span, but gives greater weight to the more recent price data. A Weighted Moving Average (WMA) attaches greater weight to the most recent data. The weighting is calculated from the sum of days. Example:- For a 5-day weighted moving average the Sum of Days is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15. The weighting is shown below:- (i) Day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; (ii) Price (USD) 16, 17, 17, 10, 17; (iii) Weighting 1/15, 2/15, 3/15, 4/15, 5/15; (iv) Weighted value 1.07, 2.27, 3.40, 2.67, 5.67; and (v) 5 Day WMA no, no, no, no, 15.07. Weighted values are calculated by multiplying today's price by 5/15, yesterday by 4/15, and so on. The weighted moving average is the sum of the 5 weighted values. Weighted Moving Average is the average of prices over a certain period, but weighted to give more importance to the latest price. So, if it were a 5-day MA, the latest price might be weighted by a factor of 5, yesterday's by a factor of 4, the day before by 3 times, the day before twice, and before that, the simple price. Different weighting systems can be used. A Weighted Moving Average is simply a moving average that is weighted so that more recent values are more heavily weighted than values further in the past. The commonest type of weighted moving average is exponential smoothing. The calculation is quite simple:- $P_0 + \alpha P_1 + \alpha^2 P_2 + \alpha^3 P_3 + \cdots + \alpha^n P_n + \cdots$; where α, the smoothing factor, is more than zero and less than one, P_0 is the latest value on which the moving average is being calculated, and P_i is the value i periods previously (usually i days ago). It is not necessary to sum the entire infinite series, just enough of it to give an accurate estimate. There is evidence that the use of weighted moving averages gives better volatility estimates than simple moving averages do. Weighted Moving Average (WMA) is calculated by like a Simple Moving Average (SMA) except that more weighting is

given to the more recent prices. The theory is that the older the price the less relevance (and hence weighting) it should have on the Moving Average (MA). / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, под Взвешенной Скользящей Средней Величиной или Взвешенным Скользящим Среднеарифметическим понимается скользящая средняя величина или скользящее среднеарифметическое, взвешенное таким образом, что более недавние значения имеют большую весовую оценку, нежели более давние. интервал сглаживания (smoothing) или временной интервал; средняя арифметическая взвешенная; смещающиеся точки. Взвешенная Скользящая Средняя Величина или Взвешенное Скользящее Среднеарифметическое – среднее значение цен за определённый период, но утяжелённое с целью отражения большей значимости самой последней цены. Таким образом, при расчёте скользящей средней величины за 5 суток последней цене присваивается весовой коэффициент 5, вчерашней цене – весовой коэффициент 4, позавчерашней – 3, цене отмеченной три дня назад – 2, а в отношении цены, отмеченной раньше, весовой коэффициент не применяется. В расчётах могут использоваться разные системы взвешивания.

WEIGHTED SILK = ПРИВЕСНОЙ ШЁЛК (или УТЯЖЕЛЁННЫЙ ШЁЛК) – Weighted Silk is a fabric in which metallic salts have been added in the dyeing and finishing to increase its weight and to give a heavier hand. A ruling requires weighted silk to be marked and the amount of weighting indicated. Weighted Silk is a silk that has been treated with metallic salts during dyeing and finishing to increase the fabric's weight and improve its drape. Over-weighting can cause deterioration of the fabric. / Привесной Шёлк – шёлк, обработанный растворами металлических солей.

WEIGHTING = УТЯЖЕЛЕНИЕ (или УПЛОТНЕНИЕ) – Weighting is a process by which the weight of a fabric is increased by impregnating it with mineral salts, starch, or other materials. This process was often used on yardage that was sold by the pound, e.g., silk. Weighting:- finishing materials applied to a fabric to give increased weight. / Увеличение веса тканей отяжеляющими веществами (для фальсификации плотности и застила).

WEIGHTING BASE = ВЗВЕШИВАЮЩАЯ БАЗА – Weighting Base is the period to which the fixed weights relate.

WEIGHTING COEFFICIENT = ВЗВЕШИВАЮЩИЙ КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ – Weighting Coefficient is the coefficient attached to an observation as its weight in a procedure involving weighting.

WEIGHT LOAD FACTOR = ФАКТОР ЗАГРУЗКИ ПО ВЕСУ – Weight Load Factor:- payload achieved as against available, expressed as a percentage. Volume rather than weight frequently limit cargo; load factors of 100 percent are rarely achieved.

WEIGHT/MEASUREMENT = ВЕС/РАЗМЕР – Weight/Measurement (W/M):- basis of calculation of ocean freight charges, either on weight or on measurement, at ship's option.

WEIGHT/MEASUREMENT TON = ВЕСОВАЯ/МЕРНАЯ ТОННА – Weight/Measurement Ton:- in many cases, a rate is shown per weight/measurement ton, carrier's option. This means that the rate will be assessed on either a weight ton or measurement ton basis, whichever will yield the carrier the greater revenue. For example, the rate may be quoted on the basis of 2 240 pounds or 40 cubic feet or 1 metric ton or 1 cubic meter. / Соотношение Вес/Размерность – соотношение между весом и объёмом груза, учитываемое при расчёте транспортных расходов.

WEIGHT NOTE = ВЕСОВОЙ БИЛЕТ (или ВЕСОВАЯ НОТА) – Weight Note is a document issued by either the exporter or a third party declaring the weight of goods in a consignment. This must tally with the weight declared on the transport document and shown on the invoice. / Весовая Накладная – документ, выписываемый продавцом товаров, в котором перечисляется брутто вес упаковок товара. В весовой накладной также указывается маркировка, количество упаковок и средний вес тары. Весовой Сертификат или Отвес (Weight Note) – документ, подтверждающий массу поставленного товара и признающийся бесспорным доказательством массы. По согласованию заинтересованных сторон весовой сертификат составляется весовщиками в точках отгрузки, перевалки и выгрузки товара.

WEIGHT OF CLOTH = ВЕС ПОЛОТНА (или ВЕС ТКАНИ) – Weight Of Cloth:- this term describes the variety of ways that fabric is sold:- Ounces per linear yard, Yards per pound, and Ounces per square yard. Also known as Weight Of Fabric. / Известен также как Вес Ткани (Weight Of Fabric).

WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE = ВЕС ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВА (или ВЕС ПОКАЗАНИЙ, или ХХ) – Weight Of Evidence:- an EPA classification system for characterizing the extent to which the available data indicate that an agent is a human carcinogen.

WEIGHT OF FABRIC = ВЕС ТКАНИ – Weight Of Fabric:- three methods are used to measure fabric weight:- (i) linear yards per pound; (ii) ounces per linear yard; and (iii) ounces per square yard. Also known as Weight Of Cloth. / В большинстве стран мира для определения веса ткани используются три метода:- (i) линейных ярдов на фунт или погонных ярдов на фунт (linear yards per pound); (ii) унций за линейный ярд или унций за погонный ярд (ounces per linear yard); и (iii) унций за квадратный ярд (ounces per square yard). В России для определения веса ткани используются граммы за квадратный метр. Кроме того, текстильщики в республиках (ныне самостоятельных странах) бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) вместо термина Вес Ткани использовали термин Поверхностная Плотность (Linear Density).

WEIGHT OR MEASUREMENT = ВЕС ИЛИ РАЗМЕРНОСТЬ – Weight or Measurement (W/M or WORM):- the basis for assessing freight charges. Also known as WORM. The rate charged under W/M will be whichever produces the highest revenue between the weight of the shipment and the measure of the shipment. The comparison is based on the number of metric tons the cargo weights compared to the number of cubic meters of space the cargo measures. The prior English method was one long ton compared to forty cubic feet. See also Freight.

WEIGHT REFERENCE PERIOD = СПРАВОЧНЫЙ ПЕРИОД ПО ВЕСУ – Weight Reference Period is the period whose value shares serve as weights for a set of price relatives or elementary price indices. It does not have to have the same duration as the periods for which the index is calculated and in the case of a Producer Price Index (PPI) is typically longer, a year or more, rather than a month or quarter. Nor does it have to be a single period as in the case of symmetric indices such as the Marshall Edgeworth, the Walsh and the Törnqvist price indices. / таких как индексы по ценам от Маршала Эдьжворса (Marshall Edgeworth), Волша (Walsh) и Тонкиста (Törnqvist).

WEIGHTS = ВЕСА – Weights:- the importance of an object in relation to a set of objects to which it belongs; a numerical coefficient attached to an observation, frequently by multiplication, in order that it shall assume a desired degree of importance in a function of all the observations of the set. Reweighting consists of raising the original weights for the respondent values when estimates are computed. Reweighting concerns mainly unit non-response. It may also be used to increase precision through the use of auxiliary information. Standard methods include post-stratification, calibration and response propensity modelling. Weights:- within the OECD's (short for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) list of Metadata Types refers to information on sources of weights, nature of weights, period of current index weights, frequency of weight updates, weights (other).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES = ВЕСА И МЕРЫ – Weights and Measures:- in many cases, a rate is shown per weight/measurement ton, carrier's option. This means that the rate will be assessed on either a weight ton or measurement ton basis, whichever will yield the carrier the greater revenue. For example, the rate may be quoted based on 2 240 pounds, 40 cubic feet, one metric ton, or one cubic meter. (5) Weight Ton:- there are three types of weight ton:- the short ton, weighing 2 000 pounds; the long ton, weighing 2 240 pounds; and the metric ton weighing 2 204.68 pounds. The last is frequently quoted for cargo being exported from Europe. Measurement ton:- (i) 40 cubic ft or one cubic meter; (ii) Net ton/Short ton – 2 000 lbs; (iii) Gross ton/Long ton – 2 204.68 lbs; (iv) Metric ton/Kilo ton – 2 204.68 lbs; and (v) Cubic Meter – 35.314 cubic ft. Weights:- (i) Gross Ton/Long Ton:- 2 240 lbs. (1 016 kg); (ii) Net Ton/Short Ton:- 2 000 lbs (907.19 kg); (iii) Metric/Kilo Ton:- 2 204.68 lbs (1 000 kg); and (iv) Measurement Ton:- 40 cubic ft or one cubic meter. Weights And Measures:- the standard or agreed upon units for expressing the amount of some quantity, such as capacity, volume, length, area, number, and weight. See also Measurement System. / Веса И Меры – стандарты при измерениях, анализе и испытаниях.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES/MEASUREMENT TON = ВЕСА И МЕРЫ/ОБМЕРНАЯ ТОННА – Weights and Measures/Measurement Ton:- (i) 40 cubic ft or one cubic meter; (ii) Net ton/short ton – 2 000 lbs; (iii) Gross ton/long ton – 2 240 lbs; (iv) Metric ton/kilo ton – 2 204.6 lbs; and (v) Cubic meter – 35.314 cubic ft. See also Measurement Ton. / Смотрите также Обмерная Тонна (Measurement Ton).

WEIGHT SEPARATOR = УСТАНОВКА ДЛЯ ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ТЯЖЁЛЫХ ПРИМЕСЕЙ – In spinning process, Weight Separator is used for excluding most of trash and abnormal matter in fiber tuft. When cotton pass through bridge-magnet, iron-trash is removed at the same time. Weight separator, working in fiber current, is made up of adjustation grid bar. When cotton fiber contact grid bar, trash is separated from fiber tuft due to difference of centrifugal force then sucked away through dust pipe. / В прядильном производстве.

WEIGHT SHEET = ВЕСОВОЙ ЛИСТ – Weight Sheet:- xxxxx. / Весовая Спецификация (Weight Sheet) – попредметный список, представляемый грузоотправителем весовой конторе с указанием грузов в каждой отправке.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CONVERSION FACTORS = ВЕСА, МЕРЫ И ФАКТОРЫ ПЕРЕСЧЁТА – Weights, Measures, And Conversion Factors:- standard weights:- gallon of milk = 8.6 pounds bushel of Virginia Peanuts = 17 pounds bushel of Runners Peanuts = 21 pounds bushel of Spanish Peanuts = 25 pounds bushel of sunflowerseed = 28 pounds bushel of Oats and cottonseed = 32 pounds bushel of malt = 34 pounds bushel of safflowerseed = 40 pounds bushel of Rice = 45 pounds bushel of Barley (grain) = 48 pounds bushel of rapeseed and Canola = 50 pounds bushel of Mustard seed = 54 pounds bushel of Corn, grain Sorghum, flaxseed, or Rye = 56 pounds bushel of Wheat or Soybeans = 60 pounds bale of Cotton (net) = 480 pounds bale of Cotton (gross) = 500 pounds hogshead of Maryland Tobacco = 775 pounds hogshead of Flue-cured Tobacco = 950 pounds hogshead of Burley Tobacco = 975 pounds hogshead of Air-cured (dark) Tobacco = 1 150 pounds hogshead of Fire-cured Tobacco = 1 500 pounds. As an example, to convert bushels of Wheat to metric tons of 2 204 pounds each, divide 2 204 by the above bushel weights. For example, 2 204 / 60 = 36.7 bushels of Wheat in one metric ton. Given the number of bushels of Wheat, divide this figure by 36.7 to get the number of metric tons. For example, if the US Wheat crop is approximately 2.5 billion bushels, this is equivalent to approximately 68 million metric tons (2.5 billion bushels / 36.7 = 68.12 million metric tons). To convert metric tons to bushels, multiply tons by the number of bushels in each ton. For example, if the Wheat crop in India is reported to be 50 million metric tons, this is equivalent to approximately 1.835 billion bushels (50 million metric tons x 36.7 = 1.835 billion bushels).

WEIGHT TICKET = ВЕСОВАЯ КВИТАНЦИЯ (или ВЕСОВОЙ БИЛЕТ) – Weight Ticket:- you must base your freight bill charges upon the re-weigh weight. You must obtain weight tickets whenever we require you to weigh the shipment in accordance with this subpart. You must obtain a separate weight ticket for each weighing. The weigh master must sign each weight ticket. Each weight ticket must contain the following six items:- (i) the complete name and location of the scale; (ii) the date of each weighing; (iii) the identification of the weight entries as being the tare, gross, or net weights; (iv) the company or carrier identification of the vehicle; (v) the last name of the individual shipper as it appears on the bill of lading; and (vi) the carrier's shipment registration or bill of lading number. When both weighings are performed on the same scale, one weight ticket may be used to record both weighings. As part of the file on the shipment, you must retain the original weight ticket or tickets relating to the determination of the weight of a shipment. All freight bills you present to an individual shipper must include true copies of all weight tickets obtained in the determination of the shipment weight in order to collect any shipment charges dependent upon the weight transported. See also Scale Ticket, and Weight Certificate.

WEIGHT TON = ВЕСОВАЯ ТОННА (или ТОННА ВЕСА) – Weight Ton:- there are three types of weight tons:- (1) the short ton, weighing 2 000 pounds; (2) the long ton, weighing 2 240 pounds; and (3) the Metric ton, weighing 2 204.68 pounds. The last is frequently quoted for cargo being exported from Europe. Weight Ton is a ton of 1 000 kilos. Weight Ton:- in shipping industry, three types of tons are used:- (i) long ton (2 240 pounds); (ii) short ton (2 000 pounds); and (iii) Metric ton (1 000 kilograms or 2 204.68 pounds). / Тонна, насчитывающая 1 000 килограмм.

WEIGHT UNIT QUALIFIER = КВАЛИФИКАТОР ЕДИНИЦЫ ВЕСА (или XX) – Weight Unit Qualifier:- the unit of measure that the user wants to see for weight.

WEIGHT/VOLUME = ВЕС/ОБЪЁМ – Weight/Volume (W/V):- solutions are sometimes specified as being made as some percentage weight/volume. This means that the substance dissolved is measured by weight, and the final solution is measured by volume. For example, 5% sodium chloride w/v would mean that 5 grams of salt would be dissolved in enough water to make a total solution volume of 100 milliliters (or, say, 150 g to make 3 liters, etc), and would be labeled 'Sodium chloride 5% w/v'. Solutions are most commonly made this way, and it can be assumed to be this way unless otherwise specified. See also Weight By Volume; and Weight/Weight. w/v is an abbreviation for Weight By Volume, a slightly confusing phrase used in chemistry and pharmacology to describe the concentration of a substance in a mixture or solution. The weight by volume is the mass (in grams) of the substance dissolved in or mixed with 100 milliliters of solution or mixture. For example, the concentration of fluoride in toothpaste is usually about 0.15% w/v, meaning that there is 0.15 gram of fluoride per 100 milliliters of toothpaste. Thus 1% w/v is equal to 1 gram per deciliter (g/dL) or 10 grams per liter (g/L).

WEIGHT/WEIGHT = ВЕС/ВЕС – Weight/Weight (W/W):- solutions are sometimes specified as being made as some percentage weight/weight. Both the substance dissolved and the final solution are measured by weight. For example, a 10% solution of urea w/w would be made by dissolving one pound of urea in 9 pounds of water, and would be labeled 'Urea 10% w/w'. This method is sometimes preferred in industry since automatic mixing equipment is often designed to handle everything by weight rather than volume. See also Weight/Volume. See also By Weight. w/w is an abbreviation for By Weight, used in chemistry and pharmacology to describe the concentration of a substance in a mixture or solution. Properly speaking, 2% w/w means that the mass of the substance is 2% of the total mass of the solution or mixture. The metric symbol g/g has the same meaning as w/w.

WEIR = ПЛОТИНА – Weir is a dam in a waterway over which water flows and that serves to raise the water level or to direct or regulate flow. See also Low Water Dam. Weir:- any control or barrier placed in an open channel to permit measurement of water

discharge. The latter may be computed from a formula expressing the discharge in terms of crest length of the weir, depth of flow above the weir, weir geometry, and other factors. A variety of weirs have been used in streams, the so-called sharp-crested and trapezoidal forms being relatively common; but broad-crested, triangular, and contracted weirs are also favoured in certain circumstances. Spillways, controls, and embankments designed to permit discharge measurements are simply different kinds of broad-crested weirs.

WELCHER = КИДАЛЬЩИК – Welcher is a someone who refuses to pay his or her debts after a bet. For example, I bet him USD20 that the Dallas Cowboys would beat the Washington Redskins and when they did the welcher refused to pay. / непорядочный партнёр.

WELDED SHELL = ПРИВАРЕННАЯ ОБОЛОЧКА – Welded Shell is the outer layer of a bonded wor welded garment, such as a jacket.

WELDING = СВАРКА – Welding:- technique used for joining metallic parts usually through the application of heat. This technique was discovered during efforts to manipulate iron into useful shapes. Welded blades were developed in the first millennium AD, the most famous being those produced by Arab armourers at Damascus, Syria. The process of carburization of iron to produce hard steel was known at this time, but the resultant steel was very brittle. The welding technique – which involved interlayering relatively soft and tough iron with high-carbon material, followed by hammer forging – produced a strong, tough blade. In modern times the improvement in iron-making techniques, especially the introduction of cast iron, restricted welding to the blacksmith and the jeweler. Other joining techniques, such as fastening by bolts or rivets, were widely applied to new products, from bridges and railway engines to kitchen utensils. Modern fusion welding processes are an outgrowth of the need to obtain a continuous joint on large steel plates. Rivetting had been shown to have disadvantages, especially for an enclosed container such as a boiler. Gas welding, arc welding, and resistance welding all appeared at the end of the XIX century. The first real attempt to adopt welding processes on a wide scale was made during World War I. By 1916 the oxyacetylene process was well developed, and the welding techniques employed then are still used. The main improvements since then have been in equipment and safety. Arc welding, using a consumable electrode, was also introduced in this period, but the bare wires initially used produced brittle welds. A solution was found by wrapping the bare wire with asbestos and an entwined aluminum wire. The modern electrode, introduced in 1907, consists of a bare wire with a complex coating of minerals and metals. Arc welding was not universally used until World War II, when the urgent need for rapid means of construction for shipping, power plants, transportation, and structures spurred the necessary development work. Resistance welding, invented in 1877 by Elihu Thomson, was accepted long before arc welding for spot and seam joining of sheet. Butt welding for chain making and joining bars and rods was developed during the 1920s. In the 1940s the tungsten-inert gas process, using a nonconsumable tungsten electrode to perform fusion welds, was introduced. In 1948 a new gas-shielded process utilized a wire electrode that was consumed in the weld. More recently, electron-beam welding, laser welding, and several solid-phase processes such as diffusion bonding, friction welding, and ultrasonic joining have been developed. Basic Principles Of Welding:- a weld can be defined as a coalescence of metals produced by heating to a suitable temperature with or without the application of pressure, and with or without the use of a filler material. In fusion welding a heat source generates sufficient heat to create and maintain a molten pool of metal of the required size. The heat may be supplied by electricity or by a gas flame. Electric resistance welding can be considered fusion welding because some molten metal is formed. Solid-phase processes produce welds without melting the base material and without the addition of a filler metal. Pressure is always employed, and generally some heat is provided. Frictional heat is developed in ultrasonic and friction joining, and furnace heating is usually employed in diffusion bonding. The electric arc used in welding is a high-current, low-voltage discharge generally in the range 10–2 000 Amperes at 10–50 Volts. An arc column is complex but, broadly speaking, consists of a cathode that emits electrons, a gas plasma for current conduction, and an anode region that becomes comparatively hotter than the cathode due to electron bombardment. Therefore, the electrode, if consumable, is made positive and, if nonconsumable, is made negative. A direct current (dc) arc is usually used, but alternating current (ac) arcs can be employed. Total energy input in all welding processes exceeds that which is required to produce a joint, because not all the heat generated can be effectively utilized. Efficiencies vary from 60 to 90 percent, depending on the process; some special processes deviate widely from this figure. Heat is lost by conduction through the base metal and by radiation to the surroundings. Most metals, when heated, react with the atmosphere or other nearby metals. These reactions can be extremely detrimental to the properties of a welded joint. Most metals, for example, rapidly oxidize when molten. A layer of oxide can prevent proper bonding of the metal. Molten-metal droplets coated with oxide become entrapped in the weld and make the joint brittle. Some valuable materials added for specific properties react so quickly on exposure to the air that the metal deposited does not have the same composition as it had initially. These problems have led to the use of fluxes and inert atmospheres. In fusion welding the flux has a protective role in facilitating a controlled reaction of the metal and then preventing oxidation by forming a blanket over the molten material. Fluxes can be active and help in the process or inactive and simply protect the surfaces during joining. Inert atmospheres play a protective role similar to that of fluxes. In gas-shielded metal-arc and gas-shielded tungsten-arc welding an inert gas – usually argon – flows from an annulus surrounding the torch in a continuous stream, displacing the air from around the arc. The gas does not chemically react with the metal but simply protects it from contact with the oxygen in the air. The metallurgy of metal joining is important to the functional capabilities of the joint. The arc weld illustrates all the basic features of a joint. Three zones result from the passage of a welding arc:- (i) the weld metal, or fusion zone, (ii) the heat-affected zone, and (iii) the unaffected zone. The weld metal is that portion of the joint that has been melted during welding. The heat-affected zone is a region adjacent to the weld metal that has not been welded but has undergone a change in microstructure or mechanical properties due to the heat of welding. The unaffected material is that which was not heated sufficiently to alter its properties. Weld-metal composition and the conditions under which it freezes (solidifies) significantly affect the ability of the joint to meet service requirements. In arc welding, the weld metal comprises filler material plus the base metal that has melted. After the arc passes, rapid cooling of the weld metal occurs. A one-pass weld has a cast structure with columnar grains extending from the edge of the molten pool to the center of the weld. In a multipass weld, this cast structure may be modified, depending on the particular metal that is being welded. The base metal adjacent to the weld, or the heat-affected zone, is subjected to a range of temperature cycles, and its change in structure is directly related to the peak temperature at any given point, the time of exposure, and the cooling rates. The types of base metal are too numerous to discuss here, but they can be grouped in three classes:- (i) materials unaffected by welding heat, (ii) materials hardened by structural change, and (iii) materials hardened by precipitation processes. Welding produces stresses in materials. These forces are induced by contraction of the weld metal and by expansion and then contraction of the heat-affected zone. The unheated metal imposes a restraint on the above, and as contraction predominates, the weld metal cannot contract freely, and a stress is built up in the joint. This is generally known as Residual Stress, and for some critical applications must be removed by heat treatment of the whole fabrication. Residual stress is unavoidable in all welded structures, and if it is not controlled bowing or distortion of the weldment will take place. Control is exercised by welding technique, jigs and fixtures, fabrication procedures, and final heat treatment. There are a wide variety of welding processes. Several of the most important are discussed below. Forge Welding:- this original fusion technique dates from the earliest uses of iron. The process was first employed to make small pieces of iron into larger useful pieces by joining them. The parts to be joined were first shaped, then heated to welding temperature in a forge and finally hammered or pressed together. The Damascus

sword, for example, consisted of wrought-iron bars hammered until thin, doubled back on themselves, and then rehammered to produce a forged weld. The larger the number of times this process was repeated, the tougher the sword that was obtained. In the Middle Ages cannons were made by welding together several iron bands, and bolts tipped with steel fired from crossbows were fabricated by forge welding. Forge welding has mainly survived as a blacksmith's craft and is still used to some extent in chain making. Arc Welding:- shielded metal-arc welding accounts for the largest total volume of welding today. In this process an electric arc is struck between the metallic electrode and the workpiece. Tiny globules of molten metal are transferred from the metal electrode to the weld joint. Since arc welding can be done with either alternating or direct current, some welding units accommodate both for wider application. A holder or clamping device with an insulated handle is used to conduct the welding current to the electrode. A return circuit to the power source is made by means of a clamp to the workpiece. Gas-shielded arc welding, in which the arc is shielded from the air by an inert gas such as argon or helium, has become increasingly important because it can deposit more material at a higher efficiency and can be readily automated. The tungsten electrode version finds its major applications in highly alloyed sheet materials. Either direct or alternating current is used, and filler metal is added either hot or cold into the arc. Consumable electrode gas-metal arc welding with a carbon dioxide shielding gas is widely used for steel welding. Two processes known as Spray Arc and Short-Circuiting Arc are utilized. Metal transfer is rapid, and the gas protection ensures a tough weld deposit. Submerged arc welding is similar to the above except that the gas shield is replaced with a granulated mineral material as a flux, which is mounded around the electrode so that no arc is visible. Plasma welding is an arc process in which a hot plasma is the source of heat. It has some similarity to gas-shielded tungsten-arc welding, the main advantages being greater energy concentration, improved arc stability, and easier operator control. Better arc stability means less sensitivity to joint alignment and arc length variation. In most plasma welding equipment, a secondary arc must first be struck to create an ionized gas stream and permit the main arc to be started. This secondary arc may utilize either a high-frequency or a direct contact start. Water cooling is used because of the high energies forced through a small orifice. The process is amenable to mechanization, and rapid production rates are possible. Thermochemical Processes:- one such process is gas welding. It once ranked as equal in importance to the metal-arc welding processes but is now confined to a specialized area of sheet fabrication and is probably used as much by artists as in industry. Gas welding is a fusion process with heat supplied by burning acetylene in oxygen to provide an intense, closely controlled flame. Metal is added to the joint in the form of a cold filler wire. A neutral or reducing flame is generally desirable to prevent base-metal oxidation. By deft craftsmanship very good welds can be produced, but welding speeds are very low. Fluxes aid in preventing oxide contamination of the joint. Another thermochemical process is aluminothermic (thermite) joining. It has been successfully used for both ferrous and nonferrous metals but is more frequently used for the former. A mixture of finely divided aluminum and iron oxide is ignited to produce a superheated liquid metal at about 2 800 °C (5 000 °F). The reaction is completed in 30 seconds to 2 minutes regardless of the size of the charge. The process is suited to joining sections with large, compact cross sections, such as rectangles and rounds. A mold is used to contain the liquid metal. Resistance Welding:- spot, seam, and projection welding are resistance welding processes in which the required heat for joining is generated at the interface by the electrical resistance of the joint. Welds are made in a relatively short time (typically 0.2 seconds) using a low-voltage, high-current power source with force applied to the joint through two electrodes, one on each side. Spot welds are made at regular intervals on sheet metal that has an overlap. Joint strength depends on the number and size of the welds. Seam welding is a continuous process wherein the electric current is successively pulsed into the joint to form a series of overlapping spots or a continuous seam. This process is used to weld containers or structures where spot welding is insufficient. A projection weld is formed when one of the parts to be welded in the resistance machine has been dimpled or pressed to form a protuberance that is melted down during the weld cycle. The process allows a number of predetermined spots to be welded at one time. All of these processes are capable of very high rates of production with continuous quality control. The most modern equipment in resistance welding includes complete feedback control systems to self-correct any weld that does not meet the desired specifications. Flash welding is a resistance welding process where parts to be joined are clamped, the ends brought together slowly and then drawn apart to cause an arc or flash. Flashing or arcing is continued until the entire area of the joint is heated; the parts are then forced together and pressure maintained until the joint is formed and cooled. Low- and high-frequency resistance welding is used for the manufacture of tubing. The longitudinal joint in a tube is formed from metal squeezed into shape with edges abutted. Welding heat is governed by the current passing through the work and the speed at which the tube goes through the rolls. Welding speeds of 60 m (200 feet) per minute are possible in this process. Electron-Beam Welding:- in electron-beam welding, the workpiece is bombarded with a dense stream of high-velocity electrons. The energy of these electrons is converted to heat upon impact. A beam-focusing device is included, and the workpiece is usually placed in an evacuated chamber to allow uninterrupted electron travel. Heating is so intense that the beam almost instantaneously vaporizes a hole through the joint. Extremely narrow deep-penetration welds can be produced using very high voltages – up to 150 kiloVolts. Workpieces are positioned accurately by an automatic traverse device; for example, a weld in material 13 mm (0.5 inch) thick would only be 1 mm (0.04 inch) wide. Typical welding speeds are 125 to 250 cm (50 to 100 inches) per minute. Cold Welding:- cold welding, the joining of materials without the use of heat, can be accomplished simply by pressing them together. Surfaces have to be well prepared, and pressure sufficient to produce 35 to 90 percent deformation at the joint is necessary, depending on the material. Lapped joints in sheets and cold-butt welding of wires constitute the major applications of this technique. Pressure can be applied by punch presses, rolling stands, or pneumatic tooling. Pressures of 1 400 000 to 2 800 000 kiloPascals (200 000 to 400 000 pounds per square inch) are needed to produce a joint in aluminum; almost all other metals need higher pressures. Friction Welding:- in friction welding two workpieces are brought together under load with one part rapidly revolving. Frictional heat is developed at the interface until the material becomes plastic, at which time the rotation is stopped and the load is increased to consolidate the joint. A strong joint results with the plastic deformation, and in this sense the process may be considered a variation of pressure welding. The process is self-regulating, for, as the temperature at the joint rises, the friction coefficient is reduced and overheating cannot occur. The machines are almost like lathes in appearance. Speed, force, and time are the main variables. The process has been automated for the production of axle casings in the automotive industry. Laser Welding:- laser welding is accomplished when the light energy emitted from a laser source is focused upon a workpiece to fuse materials together. The limited availability of lasers of sufficient power for most welding purposes has so far restricted its use in this area. Another difficulty is that the speed and the thickness that can be welded are controlled not so much by power but by the thermal conductivity of the metals and by the avoidance of metal vaporization at the surface. Particular applications of the process with very thin materials up to 0.5 mm (0.02 inch) have, however, been very successful. The process is useful in the joining of miniaturized electrical circuitry. Diffusion Bonding:- this type of bonding relies on the effect of applied pressure at an elevated temperature for an appreciable period of time. Generally, the pressure applied must be less than that necessary to cause 5 percent deformation so that the process can be applied to finished machine parts. The process has been used most extensively in the aerospace industries for joining materials and shapes that otherwise could not be made, for example, multiple-finned channels and honeycomb construction. Steel can be diffusion bonded at above 1 000 °C (1 800 °F) in a few minutes. Ultrasonic Welding:- ultrasonic joining is achieved by clamping the two pieces to be welded between an anvil and a vibrating probe or sonotrode. The vibration raises the temperature at the interface and produces the weld. The main variables are the clamping force, power input, and welding time. A weld can be made in 0.005 second on thin wires and up to 1 second with material 1.3 mm (0.05 inch) thick. Spot welds and continuous seam welds are made with good reliability.

Applications include extensive use on lead bonding to integrated circuitry, transistor canning, and aluminum can bodies. Explosive Welding:- explosive welding takes place when two plates are impacted together under an explosive force at high velocity. The lower plate is laid on a firm surface, such as a heavier steel plate. The upper plate is placed carefully at an angle of approximately 5° to the lower plate with a sheet of explosive material on top. The charge is detonated from the hinge of the two plates, and a weld takes place in microseconds by very rapid plastic deformation of the material at the interface. A completed weld has the appearance of waves at the joint caused by a jetting action of metal between the plates. Weldability Of Metals:- carbon and low-alloy steels are by far the most widely used materials in welded construction. Carbon content largely determines the weldability of plain carbon steels; at above 0.3 percent carbon some precautions have to be taken to ensure a sound joint. Low-alloy steels are generally regarded as those having a total alloying content of less than 6 percent. There are many grades of steel available, and their relative weldability varies. Aluminum and its alloys are also generally weldable. A very tenacious oxide film on aluminum tends to prevent good metal flow, however, and suitable fluxes are used for gas welding. Fusion welding is more effective with alternating current when using the gas-tungsten arc process to enable the oxide to be removed by the arc action. Copper and its alloys are weldable, but the high thermal conductivity of copper makes welding difficult. Refractory metals such as zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, tantalum, and tungsten are usually welded by the gas-tungsten arc process. Nickel is the most compatible material for joining, is weldable to itself, and is extensively used in dissimilar metal welding of steels, stainlesses, and copper alloys. Welding:- there are two basic methods for applying bonding or welded seams. The first method uses an adhesive film, and the application of heat to glue or laminate two substrates together. The second method involves gluing or attaching two fabrics, using ultrasonic technology. The creation and channeling of high frequency vibratory waves cause a rapid buildup of heat in synthetic fabrics to create the bonding. Welding:- one of the most significant changes in the technology of metals fabrication has been the introduction of fusion welding during the XX century. Before this, the main joining processes were riveting and forge welding. Both had limitations of scale, although they could be used to erect substantial structures. In 1895 Henry-Louis Le Chatelier stated that the temperature in an oxyacetylene flame was 3 500 °C (6 300 °F), some 1 000 °C higher than the oxyhydrogen flame already in use on a small scale for brazing and welding. The first practical oxyacetylene torch, drawing acetylene from cylinders containing acetylene dissolved in acetone, was produced in 1901. With the availability of oxygen at even lower cost, oxygen cutting and oxyacetylene welding became established procedures for the fabrication of structural steel components. The metal in a join can also be melted by an electric arc, and a process using a carbon as a negative electrode and the workpiece as a positive first became of commercial interest about 1902. Striking an arc from a coated metal electrode, which melts into the join, was introduced in 1910. Although it was not widely used until some 20 years later, in its various forms it is now responsible for the bulk of fusion welds. / , изобретённая в 1877 родившимся в Англии Американским инженером и изобретателем Элихью Тчомсэн (Elihu Thomson; 1853-Март-29–1937-Март-13), . В 1895 Энри-Луи Лё Шатёлье (Henry-Louis Le Chatelier) заявил, что температура в . дуга (arc). Под Сваркой понимается процесс получения неразъёмных соединений металлических деталей при их местном нагреве. Сварка – процесс получения неразъёмного соединения деталей машин, конструкций и сооружений при их местном или общем нагреве, пластическом деформировании или при совместном действии того и другого в результате установления межатомных связей в месте их соединения. Сваривают детали из металлов, керамических материалов, пластмасс, стекла, биологической ткани и другого. Существуют способы сварки, при которых материал расплавляется (дуговая, электрошлаковая, электроннолучевая, плазменная, лазерная, газовая и другие), нагревается и пластически деформируется (контактная, высокочастотная, газопрессовая и другие) или деформируется без нагрева (холодная, взрывом и другие), способ диффузионного соединения в вакууме. Различают также сварку:- (i) по виду используемого источника энергии – дуговая, газовая, электроннолучевая и другие; (ii) по способу защиты материала – под флюсом, в защитных газах, вакууме и другие; (iii) по степени механизации – ручная, полуавтоматическая и автоматическая.

WELD POINT = ТОЧКА СВАРКИ – Weld Point:- the lowest applied load in kilograms at which the rotating ball in the Four Ball EP (short for the extreme pressure) test either seizes and welds to the three stationary balls, or at which extreme scoring of the three balls results. / сверхвысокое давление .

WELFARE = ПОСОБИЕ – Welfare is the organized public or private social services for the assistance of disadvantaged groups. Aid could include general Welfare payments, health care through Medicaid, food stamps, special payments for pregnant women and young mothers, and federal and state housing benefits. The Welfare system in the United States began in the 1930s, during the Great Depression. Opponents of Welfare argue that it affects work incentives. Social Welfare can be taken to mean 'the welfare or well-being of a society'. In economics, the utility of people considered in aggregate. For social welfare in the economic sense, see Welfare Economics and Social Welfare Function. The provision of a wide range of social services, for the benefit of individual citizens. This usage is closely related to the idea of the welfare state. Welfare is the provision of a minimal level of well-being and social support for all citizens, sometimes referred to as Public Aid. In most developed countries, welfare is largely provided by the government, in addition to charities, informal social groups, religious groups, and inter-governmental organizations. The welfare state expands on this concept to include services such as universal healthcare. In the United States, Welfare is most often used to refer to means-tested cash benefits, especially the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and its successor, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant. Sometimes, especially by critics of government social spending, it is used to refer to all means tested programs, including for example, healthcare through Medicaid and food and nutrition programs (SNAP (short for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)). AFDC (originally called Aid to Dependent Children) ADC was created during the Great Depression to alleviate the burden of poverty of families with children and allow widowed mothers to maintain their households. (New Deal employment program such as the Progress Administration primarily served men.) Prior to the New Deal, anti-poverty programs were primarily operated by private charities or state or local governments; however, these programs were overwhelmed by the depth of need during the Depression. The United States has no national program of cash assistance for non-disabled poor individuals who are not raising children. The exception to this is permanent alimony, which is still administered in a handful of states including New Jersey, Florida and Oregon. Alimony Reform movements in these states are attempting to end this form of private welfare. In 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act changed the structure of Welfare payments and added new criteria to states that received Welfare funding. After reforms, which President Clinton said would 'end Welfare as we know it', amounts from the federal government were given out in a flat rate per state based on population. Each state must meet certain criteria to ensure recipients are being encouraged to work themselves out of Welfare. The new program is called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). It encourages states to require some sort of employment search in exchange for providing funds to individuals, and imposes a five-year lifetime limit on cash assistance. In FY 2010, 31.8% of TANF families were white, 31.9% were African-American, and 30.0% were Hispanic. According to the US Census Bureau data released September 13, 2011, the nation's poverty rate rose to 15.1% (46.2 million) in 2010, up from 14.3% (approximately 43.6 million) in 2009 and to its highest level since 1993. In 2008, 13.2% (39.8 million) Americans lived in relative poverty. / Президент Бил Клынтчэн (Bill Clinton). Хиллари Клынтчэн (Hillary Clinton). Под Пособием понимается одна из форм материального обеспечения граждан. В России пособие назначается:- (i) единовременные пособия, например, на рождение ребёнка; (ii) многодетным и одиноким матерям; (iii) на детей в малообеспеченных семьях; (iv) на детей военнослужащих срочной службы; (v) по безработице; (vi) по беременности и родам

(всем женщинам в размере, устанавливаемом законом); (vii) по временной нетрудоспособности (при болезни, увечье, при уходе за больным членом семьи, карантине и в некоторых других случаях). В ряде случаев назначается инвалидам и престарелым, не имеющим права на государственную пенсию.

WELFARE ECONOMICS = ЭКОНОМИКА БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ (или ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕОРИЯ БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ) – Welfare Economics is a branch of economics dealing with human welfare, the defining of wealth, and the establishment of guides for social policy aiming at the maximization of total individual utilities. Welfare Economics:- branch of economics that seeks to evaluate economic policies in terms of their effects on the well-being of the community. It became established as a well-defined branch of economic theory during the XX century. Earlier writers conceived of welfare as simply the sum of the satisfactions accruing to all individuals within an economic system. Later theorists became skeptical of the possibility of measuring even one person's satisfactions and argued that it was impossible to compare with precision the states of well-being of two or more individuals. In simple terms, the long-standing assumption that a poor man would derive more additional satisfaction than a rich man from any given increase in income could not be precisely maintained. On the level of social policy, this meant that measures redistributing resources from rich to poor (as in the case of progressive income taxation) could not be said to increase the sum of individual satisfactions. A new and more limited criterion was then developed for judging economic policy:- one economic situation was judged superior to another only if at least one person had been made better off without anyone else being made worse off. Alternatively, one economic state might be judged superior to a previous one even though some consumers were made worse off if the gainers could compensate the losers and still be better off than before. There would, however, be no way of judging among several alternatives of which all fulfilled this condition. Welfare Economics:- cost-benefit analysis of the allocation of resources, economic activity, and distribution of the resulting output on a society's welfare. See also Welfare State. Welfare Economics is a branch of economics that focuses on the optimal allocation of resources and goods and how this affects social welfare. Welfare economics analyzes the total good or welfare that is achieve at a current state as well as how it is distributed. This relates to the study of income distribution and how it affects the common good. Welfare economics is a subjective study that may assign units of welfare or utility in order to create models that measure the improvements to individuals based on their personal scales. Welfare economics uses the perspective and techniques of microeconomics, but they can be aggregated to make macroeconomic conclusions. Because different 'optimal' states may exist in an economy in terms of the allocation of resources, welfare economics seeks the state that will create the highest overall level of social welfare. Some people object to the idea of wealth redistribution because it flies in the face of pure capitalist ideals, but economists suggest that greater states of overall social good might be achieved by redistributing incomes in the economy. / Экономика Благосостояния – раздел экономической науки, изучающий нормативные вопросы (смотрите Нормативная Экономика (Normative Economics)), относящиеся к благосостоянию общества в целом; в частности, эта теория старается классифицировать различные способы распределения ресурсов в терминах благосостояния. К сожалению, единственным общепризнанным критерием для альтернатив является Оптимальность по Парето (Pareto Optimality), которая крайне недостаточна для вынесения суждения. Таким образом, хотя экономическая теория благосостояния связана с такими важными вопросами, как налогообложение, распределение, регулирование внешних эффектов экономической деятельности, государственная политика и так далее, её практическое использование весьма ограничено.

WELFARE STATE = СОЦИАЛЬНО ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВО (или ГОСУДАРСТВО БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ, или ГОСУДАРСТВО ВСЕОБЩЕГО БЛАГОДЕНСТВИЯ) – Welfare State is a state whose government devotes a very large proportion of its activities and expenditures to the direct provision of personal benefits to be consumed by qualifying individuals or families (as contrasted with such more traditional and less individually divisible government activities as national defense, law enforcement, controlling the money supply, economic regulation, maintaining transportation and communications nets, administering the public lands, etc). Welfare benefits to individuals may be in the form either of bureaucratically supplied professional services of government employees or in the form of government-issued stipends or allowances or subsidies (transfer payments) to help qualifying households pay for general subsistence or for specific categories of state-favored expenses (merit goods). Examples of such social welfare programs would include old age and disability pensions, unemployment benefits, aid to families with dependent children, income supplements for the poor, public housing and housing vouchers, health care provided in state hospitals or clinics and reimbursement for the costs of privately-provided health care, government-funded drug abuse rehabilitation programs, food stamps, public education and child care, etc. Advocacy of extensive 'Welfare State' programs was at first associated mainly with socialist movements, but in most Western industrial societies today many welfare state programs are endorsed as well by non-socialist parties that nevertheless still continue to reject the socialists' traditional demands for much more extensive state ownership, state planning, and state administration of industry and commerce. Xxxx. Welfare State:- concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. The general term may cover a variety of forms of economic and social organization. A fundamental feature of the welfare state is social insurance, a provision common to most advanced industrialized countries (e.g., National Insurance in the United Kingdom, Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance in the United States). Such insurance is usually financed by compulsory contributions and is intended to provide benefits to persons and families during periods of greatest need. It is widely recognized, however, that in practice these cash benefits fall considerably short of the levels intended by the designers of the plans. The welfare state also usually includes public provision of basic education, health services, and housing (in some cases at low cost or without charge). In these respects the welfare state is considerably more extensive in western European countries than in the United States, featuring in many cases comprehensive health coverage and provision of state-subsidized tertiary education. Antipoverty programs and the system of personal taxation may also be regarded as aspects of the welfare state. Personal taxation falls into this category insofar as its progressivity is used to achieve greater justice in income distribution (rather than merely to raise revenue) and also insofar as it used to finance social insurance payments and other benefits not completely financed by compulsory contributions. In socialist countries the welfare state also covers employment and administration of consumer prices. The modern use of the term is associated with the comprehensive measures of social insurance adopted in 1948 by Great Britain on the basis of the report on Social Insurance and Allied Services (1942) by Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge. In the XX century as the earlier concept of the passive, laissez-faire state was gradually abandoned, almost all states have sought to provide at least some of the measures of social insurance associated with the welfare state. Thus, in the United States, the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Fair Deal of President Harry S. Truman, and a large part of the domestic programs of later presidents were based on welfare state principles. In its more thoroughgoing form the welfare state provides state aid for the individual in almost all phases of his life – 'from the cradle to the grave' – as exemplified in The Netherlands and the Social Democratic governments of the Scandinavian countries. Many less developed countries have the establishment of some form of welfare state as their goal. The principal problems in the administration of a welfare state are:- determining the desirable level of provision of services by the state; ensuring that the system of personal benefits and contributions meets the needs of individuals and families while at the same time offering sufficient incentives for productive work; ensuring efficiency in the operation of state monopolies and bureaucracies; and the equitable provision of resources to finance the services over and

above the contributions of direct beneficiaries. / домогательство (abuse). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Сэр Вильэм Бэвэридьж (Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge). Президент США Фрэньклын Дэлано Розэвэлт (Franklin Delano Roosevelt; 1882–1945), Президента Хэри Эс. Тчрюмэн (Harry S. Truman). Теория Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия – одна из основных современных буржуазно-реформистских теорий о сущности капиталистического общества и буржуазного государства, которое изображается как сила, якобы устраняющая несправедливость капиталистического строя и обеспечивающая рост благосостояния народа. Теория Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия – одна из современных буржуазно-реформистских апологетических теорий о сущности капиталистического общества и буржуазного государства, которое изображается как сила, устраняющая несправедливость капиталистического строя и обеспечивающая рост благосостояния широких масс населения. Является частью ложной идеи о трансформации капитализма в новый общественный строй. Её теоретическим источником явились кейнсианство и реформистская идеология. Как самостоятельное понятие концепция Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия получила распространение после 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45 и стала неотъемлемым элементом официальной буржуазной пропаганды, а также различных партийных платформ и программ (например, Лейбористской Партии в Великобритании, Либерально-Демократической Партии – в Японии и других). Согласно этой концепции, в прошлом буржуазное государство стояло на позициях невмешательства и не боролось с социальными несправедливостями капиталистического строя, а ныне оно превратилось в силу, которая якобы противостоит монополиям и добивается социальной гармонии. Развитие государственно-монополистического капитализма после 2-й Мировой Войны, сопровождавшееся усиленным вмешательством буржуазного государства в экономику, добытые в борьбе трудящимися социальные завоевания в ряде капиталистических стран были использованы для пропаганды идей Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия. Сторонники этой ‘теории’, видя притягательную силу идей социализма, стремились также создать впечатление, будто его возможности присущи и ‘новому’ капиталистическому государству. В действительности Теория Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия представляет собой завуалированную форму защиты государственно-монополистического капитализма, при котором буржуазное государство используется монополиями для укрепления своей экономической мощи и усиления эксплуатации трудящихся. Имеющее место в некоторых случаях ограничение деятельности отдельных монополий буржуазным государством направлено на соблюдение интересов класса капиталистов в целом. Социально-экономические завоевания трудящихся в капиталистических странах – не следствие деятельности буржуазного государства, а результат ожесточённой классовой борьбы. Коммунистические и рабочие партии, борясь против буржуазной и реформистской идеологии, разоблачают апологетическую сущность концепции Государства Всеобщего Благоденствия.

WELL = СКВАЖИНА – (1) An oil Well is an instrument which, when a driller taps it, brings oil from the ground to the Earth’s surface. The oil itself, according to the United States Department of Energy, exists as small droplets in the pores of rocks. As an oil producer, you need to know about the size and number of pores in a rock, and the speed at which the oil can flow through these pores. Also, you need to know about the different types of wells. (i) Injection Well:- an injection well is one in which a worker might inject water or gas into the well to stimulate oil production. Two types of injection wells exist – a water injection well and a gas injection well. In the former type, you inject water into the ground to bring the oil out of the well. A gas injection well uses gas to increase the pressure underground to extract the oil. (ii) Appraisal Well:- the purpose of an appraisal well is evaluation. Oil rig workers use this type of well to run buildup tests, to test the stems of drills, and to gather fluid and core samples, among other evaluative functions. (iii) Satellite Well:- this type of well is one that an offshore drilling unit digs to produce hydrocarbons that well diggers cannot otherwise produce from development wells from a platform rig, or other permanent drilling source. Well diggers will drill several of these as a cost-cutting measure to avoid the expense of building a new platform. (iv) Offset Well:- an offset well is a well that a driller may place next to another one. As the Babylon Dictionary points out, the distance between the two wells depends upon factors such as the spacing regulations that region has in force, or whether the adjoining well produces oil or gas. (v) Flowing Well:- this term refers to a well that produces oil naturally. A flowing well is one that produces without the aid of a pump. Hydrocarbons naturally flow through this structure between the formation of the well to the wellhead. Well is a hole drilled in the earth for the purpose of (1) finding or producing crude oil or natural gas; or (2) producing services related to the production of crude or natural gas. Well Types:- there are a number of different types of wells that can be drilled, and these are described below. A particular well type may be best suited or most economic in the efforts to drain a specific configuration of hydrocarbons. Various drilling strategies can be adopted to place wells in specific patterns with the aim of optimizing production from a field. Conventional Wells:- in the early days of the oil industry, drilling wells was a simple operation. A well location was picked at top reservoir, and the well was drilled directly down to the target as a vertical well. Then drilling became more sophisticated when the art of deviating wells was perfected. Here, the drill bit is deflected at an angle from the vertical toward a specific target. Deviated wells are commonly drilled from fixed drilling locations such as an offshore platform. One method of directional drilling uses an assembly with a mud turbine and a bit. The flow of mud through the turbine causes the attached bit to rotate while the drill string remains stationary. Drillers refer to this type of drilling as being in sliding mode because the drill pipe slides along the hole behind the turbine. To deflect the bit in the appropriate direction, a bent sub is used; this is a piece of drill pipe bent to about 1–2° angle, which is inserted behind the mud turbine and oriented from the surface along the planned direction for the well. A more recent technique for deviating a well involves using a rotary steerable assembly. Signals from the surface can be sent to the tool to deflect the bit in the appropriate direction while it is still drilling ahead in rotary mode. Drilling can be more efficient this way because there is less risk that the drill pipe will get stuck, it turns instead of slides, and the rate of penetration is faster. Vertical and moderately deviated wells are called Conventional Wells. They are the most common well configurations because they are relatively cheap to drill. Sidetrack Wells:- a typical operation is to sidetrack a well. This is where a well has already been drilled or partly drilled and there is a need to exit out of one side of the well to a different target. A sidetrack may be required if there is an object stuck in the original hole, which cannot be fished out. In producing fields, an existing well may be sidetracked if there is no further use for that well, e.g., the oil well has watered out. A window will be cut in the casing of the original well by a special milling assembly, and drilling will then proceed out of the window toward a new target. Horizontal Wells:- horizontal wells are wells where the reservoir section is drilled at a high angle, typically with a trajectory to keep the well within a specific reservoir interval or hydrocarbon zone. In a strict sense, these wells are rarely perfectly horizontal, but they tend to be near horizontal mostly, generally at an angle greater than 80° from vertical. Horizontal wells are drilled in a specific configuration. The tangent section of the well is drilled along a deviated well path to just above the reservoir section, to what is known as the kick off point. From the kick off point, the well is drilled at an increasingly higher angle, arcing around toward an angle close to horizontal. The point at which the well enters (or lands on) the reservoir is called the Entry Point. From there on, the well continues at a near-horizontal orientation with the intention of keeping it substantially within the reservoir target until the desired length of horizontal penetration is reached. One problem in drilling a horizontal well is in locating the kick off point at about the right distance above the reservoir. The kick off point will be planned for a specific depth above the prognosed target zone depth, such that there will be enough room to turn the well around, so as to enter the target at a near horizontal angle. If the target zone comes in high on prediction, the chances are that the well will be drilled all the way through the reservoir before being able to turn round quickly enough to establish a horizontal trajectory. If the target zone is deeper than expected, then quite a long distance of well can be drilled at a very high angle before the reservoir is entered. Given the normal uncertainty on establishing the depth of a target zone from the seismic data, it is common for a pilot hole to be drilled first to get this information directly. Pilot holes may be vertical, although it is better to

deviate the pilot hole in the direction of the horizontal well path, and closer to the planned entry point for the horizontal section. If a horizontal well is planned near an appraisal well, then this can be used as a proxy for a pilot hole. A horizontal well can be drilled geometrically where there is a reasonable confidence in the expected reservoir geometry. The targets are defined at the entry point and at total depth, and the well is drilled according to a set geometrical plan between them. The alternative is to geosteer a horizontal well, particularly where there is less confidence in predicting the reservoir geology. Geosteering involves using geological information obtained as the well is being drilled to try and keep the well path within the target. This can involve the use of real-time log data but may also include input while drilling from well-site biostratigraphy or from examination of drill cuttings if the lithologies at the top and base of the reservoir are distinctive. The main technique in geosteering involves the use of a real-time log data display while the horizontal well is being drilled. The downhole log data can be directly transmitted to a computer screen in the geologist's office from the well site. This allows the geologist to establish which part of the reservoir is being drilled through and then decide where the well should be steered to next. This is done by comparing the real-time logs with data from nearby wells. Log responses in horizontal wells can look different from that in conventional wells. A catalog of expected log responses, as they would appear in a horizontal trajectory, can be created by computer modeling. If the geologist thinks that the well is above the target zone, they will ask the directional driller at the rig site to steer down; if the geologist believes they are below the target, they will ask the driller to steer up. Geosteering is at times a high-risk operation, and it can be stressful. In the early days of drilling horizontal wells, it was found that just under half of all the horizontal wells that were drilled ended up as failures or underperformed compared to expectation. The record may have improved since then; nevertheless outright failures still occur today. Frequently, when drilling new well locations, the geology will turn out quite different from what was expected and this reflects the nature of reservoir uncertainty. Even so, the outcome from the vertical penetration of a reservoir interval is a lot more predictable than when a horizontal well is drilled. Random geological uncertainties that will have a relatively trivial effect on the drilling outcome of a vertical well can cause serious problems with a horizontal well operation. At very high angles, if the top reservoir is 15 m (49 ft) deeper than predicted, the target will be penetrated much later than planned, or maybe missed altogether. Sometimes, after tracking the target interval, the well may then cross an unexpected subseismic fault and exit out of the target zone. It may not be clear which stratigraphic interval has been found on the other side of the fault. The geologist monitoring the well may not know if the target is above or below the well path. Another problem that can occur is that the predicted formation dip angle is wrong by a few degrees. In this instance, the well will quickly exit out of the top or base of a thin target. It can take a long section of the drilled interval before it can be steered back into the target horizon again. Some geologists refer to the steering efficiency of a horizontal well; the percentage of the total well length within the target zone beyond the entry point. Modern logging-while-drilling resistivity logs used in geosteering assemblies have some degree of look-ahead capability to try and maximize the steering efficiency. The current created by the tool can have a sufficient depth of penetration to detect if the drilling assembly is converging on a bed boundary. This can give enough warning to allow the well to be steered away from the bed boundary. Despite these problems, horizontal wells often end up as the best producers in a field. There are many reasons for drilling a horizontal well as opposed to a conventional well. They can produce considerable volumes of incremental reserves from what would otherwise be an underperforming area of the reservoir. Although they are more expensive to drill and are more prone to failure, horizontal wells often produce at several times the rate of an equivalent conventional well in the same reservoir. For example, experience in the heavy oil belt of Venezuela has shown that flow rates are increased significantly by producing from horizontal wells, yet they cost only 1.5 times more than vertical wells. In the Widuri and adjacent fields, offshore Sumatra, 15% of the producers are horizontal wells, yet these provide 30% of the oil production volume. Reservoirs tend to be much longer and wider laterally compared to their thickness, so a horizontal well is more likely to be in significantly greater contact with a given length of reservoir than a vertical well. Another feature of a horizontal well is that, for a given flow rate, a longer well needs less pressure drawdown to produce at that rate. All this can create the outcome by which horizontal wells are much more productive or economic than conventional wells. This tends to be true of the following situations:- (i) Thin Reservoirs:- a conventional well will intersect a relatively thin section of the reservoir, whereas a horizontal well can run the length of the reservoir and produce much more hydrocarbons; (ii) Horizontal Wells can target long, narrow macroforms such as channel fill sandstones; (iii) Fractured Reservoirs:- a horizontal well has a much greater chance of intersecting vertical or steeply dipping natural fractures compared to conventional wells. This can be a particularly effective way of producing fractured reservoirs with very low matrix permeabilities. (iv) Low-Permeability Reservoirs:- where an interval shows low permeabilities, horizontal wells can make up for this by maximizing the contact length with the reservoir. This means that low-permeability rocks such as chalk can produce at economic rates that would be marginal to uneconomic with conventional wells. (v) Reservoirs Prone To Coning:- because of the lower drawdown, horizontal wells may be less prone to water or gas coning behavior. For example, horizontal wells have been drilled in the Widuri field, offshore Sumatra, so as to minimize water coning. High vertical permeabilities and viscous oil are factors likely to promote coning behavior in the vertical wells in the field. (vi) Similarly, individual horizontal wells produce more oil in heavy oil reservoirs because the lower pressure drawdown tends to keep water and gas away from the well longer. For example, a total of 110 horizontal wells had been drilled prior to 2002 in the Hamaca field in Venezuela's Orinoco heavy oil belt. The development plan is to ultimately drill over 1 000 horizontal laterals to produce the 8–10° API gravity oil. (vii) Oil rims, thin oil columns typically lying below a gas cap, can be targeted with horizontal wells. The reduced drawdown minimizes the chances of coning water up from the water leg or drawing gas down from the gas cap. In certain parts of the world, horizontal wells are the well type of preference, whereas conventional wells are much less common. This is true of the Danish North Sea, where chalk is the main reservoir interval, and also in parts of the Middle East such as Qatar, Abu Dhabi, and Oman. There are situations where it is not advantageous to drill horizontal wells. In reservoirs where there is a very low Kv/Kh (vertical permeability/horizontal permeability) because of small-scale bedding-parallel baffles, bedding-parallel horizontal wells are not effective. Numerous baffles parallel to the wellbore will severely restrict the contactable drainage volume. It is better to drill strongly layered reservoirs like these with slanted instead of horizontal wells. Some subsurface professionals will advise against drilling horizontal wells if it can be more practical to drill a slant well. These are less risky to drill, and there is a better chance of establishing which part of the reservoir stratigraphy has been penetrated by the well. Slant wells may be a better option for drilling injection wells where it is important to ensure waterflood support to a specific reservoir interval. Designer Wells are types of high-angle or horizontal wells that have more than one intended target. This makes them more cost effective because the individual targets would have otherwise required several conventional wells to drain them effectively. One aim of a designer well could be to penetrate and drain more than one fault block. In mature fields, multitarget infill wells can increase the chances of finding an economic volume of oil. For example, in the Oseberg field, Norwegian North Sea, a designer well successfully targeted and lined up several fluvial channel sandstone bodies. Multilateral Wells are wells that have more than one branch radiating from the main borehole. Each branch can drain a separate part of the reservoir and produce into a common single wellbore. The advantage of multilateral wells is that, for the same number of drainage points, they can be somewhat cheaper than if separate wells had been drilled. Coiled Tubing Drilling:- coiled tubing is continuous, small-diameter steel pipe stored on a reel at the surface in lengths of up to 6 000 m (19 685 ft) long. Coiled tubing can be used in place of drill pipe for new wells and short-length to medium-length horizontal sidetracks (typically with a step-out of less than 800 m (2 625 ft)). A mud turbine and drill bit combination is used for coiled tubing drilling. The turbine is powered by the mud moving through it; the tubing itself does not rotate. The advantage of coiled tubing drilling is that the drilling operation is quicker than normal drilling in that the connection time involved with a jointed drill pipe is

eliminated. The tubing is simply rolled in and out of the well. Through Tubing Rotary Drilling is a relatively inexpensive method of creating a short-length to moderate-length sidetrack of an existing well (with a step-out of up to 1 000 m (3 381 ft), sometimes longer). Slim-bore drill pipe is used to drill the well, and the benefit of this is that the drill pipe is narrow enough to be run through the existing production tubing. This eliminates the time and cost involved with pulling the completion in an existing well to start drilling and then rerunning it after the well has reached total depth. Through tubing rotary drilling has been used in the Gullfaks field in the Norwegian North Sea. 4-D seismic data is used to identify remaining oil targets. Many of these targets are small but can be drilled cheaply by the use of through tubing rotary drilling. This has contributed to a reversal of the oil production decline at the late mature stage of field life. Well:- a bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or a dug hole, whose depth is greater that the largest surface dimension and whose purpose is to reach underground water supplies or oil, or to store or bury fluids below ground. Well:- oil is without a doubt one of the driving forces of the XXI century economy. It's used to power a plethora of different applications and despite common misconception, not all oil is created equal. On the contrary, oil comes in many different varieties and is sourced from a range of different wells. The three major players Oil wells are generally classified into three different categories. Those that exclusively produce oil, those that exclusively produce natural gas and those that produce both oil and natural gas. As natural gas is a common by-product of oil production most sites will need to have a strategy in place to manage its presence. What to do with the natural gas? While some extraction sites can sell on natural gas for a profit, unwanted natural gas can pose as a serious problem, both logistically and financially. If producers can't find a buyer it has to be either burned, which is environmentally controversial, or pumped back into the well. Alternatively, natural gas can be transformed into a liquid which makes for easier transportation. Using the German the Fischer-Tropsch process gas to liquid (GTL) technology converts natural gas into synthetic gasoline, diesel or jet fuel. This can then be easily moved on tankers or through pipelines. According pro-GTL advocates GTL is a much cleaner fuel with better eco-friendly credentials than its petroleum counterparts. Onshore or offshore? Another key way of categorising oil wells is to look at whether or not they are located onshore or offshore. While the reservoirs themselves are more or less identical the layout, build and cost can differ quite significantly. Because of the need for advanced infrastructure offshore oil drilling is often far more expensive than onshore projects. A sense of purpose? As well as looking at physical aspects wells can also be classified according to their purpose. These sorts of wells fall into five major categories. Wildcat wells are projects located outside of already established oil and gas fields. Exploration wells are tentative ventures that drill in new areas with the hope of discovering untouched resources. Appraisal wells are used to evaluate the characteristics of existing hydrocarbon accumulation, production wells are constructed specifically for harvesting oil and gas while abandoned wells have been permanently sealed. Lahee classification explained in the US, and in other countries that drill for oil the Lahee classification system is widely adopted. Established in 1944 by Frederic H. Lahee, the system encompasses a variety of categories which are assigned to each well before drilling commences. The classifications are allocated according to the degree of geological control, pre-determined hydrocarbon potential of the drilling location and the extent of operational risk. Well is an opening in the ground made by drilling or boring and from which oil or gas is obtained. Wells:- oil and gas wells are classified as either exploration or development wells. Exploration wells are wells drilled to find a new field or to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil and gas in another reservoir. Appraisal wells are exploration wells drilled to confirm the results of a discovery well. Delineation wells are exploration wells drilled to determine the boundaries of a productive formation or to delineate the extent of a find. Development wells are wells drilled in an existing reservoir in a proved oil- or gas-producing area. Completed wells are wells in which drilling work has been completed and that are capable of producing. Dry wells are wells completed as dry holes, that is, wells not capable of producing in commercial quantities. / месторождение Видури (Widuri field) в Индонезии. месторождение Амака (Hamaca field) в Венесуэле. месторождение Усэбарьг (Oseberg field) в Норвегии . месторождение Гюльфакс (Gullfaks field). Фиша-Тропш (Fischer-Tropsch; в честь Немецких химиков Франца Фиша (Franz Fischer; 1877–1947) и Ханса Тропша (Hans Tropsch; 1889–1935), осуществивших этот процесс в 1925). Доктор Фрэдэрик Хэнри Лэйхи (Dr Frederic Henry Lahee; 1884–1968) в США. Скважина буровая, горная выработка круглого сечения глубиной свыше 5 метров (м) и диаметром обычно 75–300 миллиметров (мм), проводимая с помощью буровой установки. Скважины проходят с поверхности земли и из подземных горных выработок под любым углом к горизонту. Различают начало скважины (устье), дно (забой) и ствол. Глубины скважин составляют от нескольких м до 9 и более километров (км). При бурении разведочных скважин на твёрдые полезные ископаемые их диаметр обычно 59 и 76 мм, на нефть и газ – 100–400 мм. По назначению скважины подразделяются на:- Разведочные Скважины для геологических целей, инженерно-геологических и гидрологических изысканий, изучения структур, геофизических работ, поисков и разведки полезных ископаемых; Эксплуатационные Скважины – для добычи нефти и газа, подземных вод, минеральных солей и другого; Вспомогательные Скважины – нагнетательные, наблюдательные, пьезометрические, вентиляционные, водоотливные, дегазационные; Специальные Скважины – замораживающие, тампонажные, дренажные и тому подобные; Взрывные Скважины – для размещения в них зарядов взрывчатых веществ. Скважина создаётся последовательным разрушением (смотрите Бурение) горных пород, удалением выбуренной породы и, при необходимости, закреплением стенок скважины от обрушения. Удаление выбуренной породы производится промывочной жидкостью, газом и механическими устройствами. В разведочных скважинах при неустойчивых верхних породах применяют тонкостенные обсадные трубы (в устойчивых породах – без крепления). В сильнотрещиноватых породах и зонах поглощения тампонируют быстросхватывающимися смесями. Эксплуатационные и глубокие разведочные скважины крепят металлическими обсадными трубами и цементируют. Обсадные трубы свинчиваются или свариваются; в неглубоких скважинах на воду применяют трубы из пластмассы, асбоцемента и другого. Технология крепления скважины на нефть и газ включает установку в устье первой обсадной колонны длиной обычно до 20 м, называемой Направлением. Для обеспечения вертикальности или наклонной направленности последующему стволу скважины и для перекрытия неустойчивых верхних пород и изоляции газоводяных притоков спускают вторую колонну обсадных труб – так называемый Кондуктор длиной от десятков до сотен м. В кольцевое (затрубное) пространство между стенками скважины и кондуктором с помощью промывочной или специальной жидкости через кондуктор закачивается цементный раствор. После окончания бурения до проектной глубины и проведения геофизических работ, выявляющих наличие продуктивных горизонтов (нефть, газ и другое), в скважину спускают эксплуатационную колонну обсадных труб. Во избежание перетоков нефти или газа в вышележащие горизонты, а воды в продуктивные пласты пространство скважины за эксплуатационной колонной также заполняется цементным раствором. В сложных геологических условиях (водоносные, поглощающие горизонты и другие), когда проходка скважины без дополнительного крепления невозможна, между кондуктором и эксплуатационной колонной спускается промежуточная (техническая) колонна. Если после кондуктора спускается только эксплуатационная колонна, конструкция скважины называется Одноколонной (при одной или двух промежуточных колоннах конструкция скважины называется Двух- или Трёхколонной). Для извлечения из пластов жидких и газообразных полезных ископаемых существуют различные методы вскрытия и оборудования забоя скважины. В большинстве случаев в нижней зацементированной части эксплуатационной колонны, находящейся в продуктивном пласте, простреливают (перфорируют) ряд отверстий в стенке обсадных труб и цементной оболочке. В устойчивых породах призабойную зону скважины оборудуют различного типа фильтрами и не цементируют или обсадную колонну спускают до кровли продуктивного пласта, а его разбуривание и эксплуатацию производят без крепления ствола скважины. Устье скважины в зависимости от её назначения оборудуют арматурой (колонная головка, задвижки, крестовина и другое).

Скважина – это цилиндрическая горная выработка, у которой длина ствола гораздо больше, чем её диаметр. Какие ещё признаки делают скважину скважиной? Мы знаем, что есть такие сооружения как колодцы, шахты. В эти сооружения человек может попасть. В скважину – нет. Таким образом, скважина – это горная выработка без доступа в неё человека. В некоторых книгах ещё дают дополнительное условие:- с диаметром ствола не более 0.75 м. Но это, как говорят Американцы, optional. Верхняя часть скважины называется Устье, нижняя – Забой. Стенки скважины – это Ствол Скважины. Мы привыкли говорить, что скважины бурят. На самом же деле скважины строят. Скважины – это сложные капитальные сооружения. Их, кстати говоря, относят к основным средствам предприятия, а затраты на бурение скважин и их обустройство – к капитальным вложениям. Конструкция Скважины:- при проектировании конструкции нефтяной скважины исходят из следующих основных требований:- (i) конструкция скважины должна обеспечивать свободный доступ к забою глубинного оборудования и геофизических приборов; (ii) конструкция скважины должна предотвращать обрушение стенок скважины; (iii) конструкция скважины должна обеспечивать надёжное разобщение всех пластов друг от друга, то есть она должна предотвращать перетекание флюидов из одного пласта в другой; и (iv) кроме того, она должна обеспечивать возможность герметизации устья скважины при необходимости. Давайте разберём, как строят скважины и какова их типовая конструкция на примере нефтяных скважин, которые бурят на месторождениях Удмуртии. Сначала бурят ствол большого диаметра глубиной порядка 30 метров. Спускают металлическую трубу диаметром 324 мм, которая называется Направление, и цементируют пространство между стенками трубы и стенками горной породы. Направление нам необходимо для того, чтобы верхний слой почвы не размывался при дальнейшем бурении. Далее продолжают бурение ствола меньшим диаметром до глубины примерно 500–800 м. Снова спускают колонну труб диаметром 168 мм и также цементируют пространство между колонной труб и стенками породы по всей длине. Это у нас Кондуктор. Далее бурение возобновляют и бурят скважину уже до целевой глубины. Снова спускают колонну труб диаметром 146 мм, которая называется Эксплуатационной Колонной. Пространство между стенками труб и горной породой опять же цементируется от забоя скважины и вплоть до устья. Зачем нам нужен кондуктор? До глубины порядка 500 метров расположена зона пресных вод с активным водообменном. Ниже глубины 500 м (глубина может быть различна для разных регионов) идёт зона затруднённого водообмена с солёными водами, а также другими флюидами (нефтью, газами). Кондуктор нам необходим в качестве дополнительной защиты, предотвращающей возможность засолонения пресных вод и попадания в них вредных веществ с нижележащих пластов. Между кондуктором и эксплуатационной колонной в некоторых случаях (например, при большой глубине скважины) спускают промежуточную (техническую) колонну. Типы Скважин:- в зависимости от геологических условий нефтяного месторождения бурят различные типы скважин. Нефтяная скважина может быть пробурена как:- (i) вертикальная; (ii) наклонно-направленная; (iii) горизонтальная; и (iv) многоствольная или многозабойная. Вертикальная Скважина – это скважина, у которой угол отклонения ствола от вертикали не превышает 5°. Если угол отклонения от вертикали больше 5°, то это уже Наклонно-Направленная Скважина. Горизонтальной Скважиной (или Горизонтальным Стволом Скважины) называют скважину, у которой угол отклонения ствола от вертикали составляет 80–90°. Но здесь есть один нюанс. Так как ‘в природе нет прямых линий’ и продуктивные нефтенасыщенные пласты залегают в недрах земли, как правило, с некоторым наклоном, а часто с довольно крутым наклоном, то на практике получается, что нет никакого смысла бурить горизонтальную скважину под углом приблизительно равным 90°. Логичнее пробурить ствол скважины вдоль пласта по наиболее оптимальной траектории. Поэтому в более широком смысле, под Горизонтальной Скважиной понимают скважину, имеющую протяжённую фильтровую зону – ствол, пробуренный преимущественно вдоль напластования целевого пласта в определённом азимутальном направлении. Скважины с двумя и более стволами называют Многоствольными (Многозабойными). Чем отличается многоствольная скважина от многозабойной? Многоствольные Скважины, также как и Многозабойные Скважины, имеют основной ствол и один или несколько дополнительных. Ключевым отличием является расположение точки разветвления стволов. Если точка находится выше продуктивного горизонта, на который пробурена скважина, то скважину называют Многоствольной Скважиной (МСС). Если же точка разветвления стволов находится в пределах продуктивного горизонта, то скважину называют Многозабойной Скважиной (МЗС). Другими словами, если основной ствол скважины пробурен вплоть до продуктивного горизонта и уже в самом продуктивном горизонте из него пробурен один или несколько дополнительных стволов, то это многозабойная скважина (МЗС). В этом случае скважина пересекает верхнюю границу продуктивного горизонта только в одной точке. Если же дополнительные стволы скважины забурены из основного ствола выше продуктивного горизонта и, таким образом, скважина имеет больше одной точки пересечения с продуктивным горизонтом или, как вариант, дополнительные стволы пробурены на разные горизонты, то это Многоствольная Скважина (МСС). Категории Скважин:- по своему назначению скважины подразделяются на следующие категории:- (i) поисковые; (ii) разведочные; и (iii) эксплуатационные. Поисковые Скважины – это скважины, которые бурят с целью поиска новых залежей (месторождений) нефти и газа. Разведочные Скважины бурят на площадях с уже установленной нефтегазоносностью для уточнения запасов нефти и газа, а также для сбора и уточнения исходных данных, необходимых для составления проекта (технологической схемы) разработки месторождения. При проектировании и разработке нефтяных месторождений выделяются следующие группы эксплуатационных скважин:- (i) основной фонд добывающих и нагнетательных скважин; (ii) резервный фонд скважин; (iii) контрольные (наблюдательные и пьезометрические) скважины; (iv) оценочные скважины; (v) специальные (водозаборные, поглощающие и другие) скважины; и (vi) скважины-дублёры. Добывающие (нефтяные и газовые) Скважины предназначены для извлечения из залежи нефти, нефтяного и природного газа, газоконденсата и других сопутствующих компонентов. В зависимости от способа подъёма жидкости добывающие скважины подразделяются на Фонтанные, Газлифтные и Насосные Скважины. Нагнетательные Скважины предназначены для воздействия на продуктивные пласты путём нагнетания в них воды, газа, пара и других рабочих агентов. В соответствии с принятой системой воздействия нагнетательные скважины могут быть законтурными, приконтурными и внутриконтурными. В процессе разработки в число нагнетательных скважин в целях переноса нагнетания, создания дополнительных и развития существующих линий разрезания, организации очагового заводнения могут переводиться в добывающие скважины. Часть нагнетательных скважин может временно использоваться в качестве добывающих. Резервный Фонд Скважин предусматривается с целью вовлечения в разработку отдельных линз, зон выклинивания и застойных зон, которые не вовлекаются в разработку скважинами основного фонда в пределах контура их размещения. Количество резервных скважин обосновывается в проектных документах с учётом характера и степени неоднородности продуктивных пластов (их прерывистости), плотности сетки скважин основного фонда и так далее. Контрольные (наблюдательные и пьезометрические) Скважины предназначаются:- (i) Наблюдательные – для периодического наблюдения за изменением положения водонефтяного, газонефтяного и газоводяного контактов, за изменением нефтеводогазонасыщенности пласта в процессе разработки залежи; и (ii) Пьезометрические – для систематического измерения пластового давления в законтурной области, в газовой шапке и в нефтяной зоне пласта. Количество и местоположение контрольных скважин определяется в проектных документах на разработку. Оценочные Скважины бурятся на разрабатываемых или подготавливаемых к пробной эксплуатации месторождениях (залежах) с целью уточнения параметров и режима работы пластов, выявления и уточнения границ обособленных продуктивных полей, оценки выработки запасов нефти отдельных участков залежи в пределах контура запасов категории

A+B+C1. Специальные Скважины предназначаются для добычи технической воды, сброса промысловых вод, подземного хранения газа, ликвидации открытых фонтанов. К специальным относятся водозаборные, поглощающие скважины:- (i) Водозаборные Скважины предназначаются для водоснабжения при бурении скважин, а также систем поддержания пластового давления в процессе разработки; и (ii) Поглощающие Скважины предназначены для закачки промысловых вод с разрабатываемых месторождений в поглощающие пласты. Скважины-Дублёры предусматриваются для замены фактически ликвидированных из-за старения (физического износа) или по техническим причинам (в результате аварий при эксплуатации) добывающих и нагнетательных скважин.

(2) Wells are used all over the world and are an important source of water for many people. In this video lesson you will identify different types of wells, as well understand their underground source of water. Have you ever tried to dig a hole at the beach, just to have it keep filling up with water? Or maybe you thought you could dig a hole to China through your backyard, again, just to find that at some point, your hole started filling with water? In both instances, you couldn't get too far because you had reached the water table. This is the level underground that is saturated with water. As we learned in another lesson, this water is called Groundwater, and it makes up almost all of the liquid freshwater on Earth's surface – 98.5% of it! Access to the water table has always provided an important source of drinking water, most often through wells. A well is a human-made hole in the ground specifically used for accessing groundwater. Wells come in different shapes and sizes, but their use is generally the same. In fact, for many people in both developed and developing countries, well water is still the main supply of water for home uses, irrigation and drinking water. Groundwater is even more important in areas that lack surface water, such as deserts. Types of Wells:- there are three main ways that wells are created. Originally, all wells were Dug Wells. These are wells that are created by digging it out by hand. Wells are rarely made this way anymore, because let's face it, who wants to spend all day digging a hole in the ground with a shovel? Dug wells are dug down below the water table and lined with a material, like stone or brick. This helps support the well and keep it from collapsing. Driven Wells are much more common in today's society than dug wells because they are wells that are created with a small pipe driven into the ground. The pipe has a filter over the bottom to keep out as much sediment as possible, and that pipe is driven down into the ground until it reaches the water table. Once the well is deep enough, all of the dirt is washed out of the inside of the pipe, and a pump is installed so that water can be removed from the well. Finally, we have Drilled Wells. These are how most modern wells are created because these wells are created by digging a hole in the ground with machinery and can reach deeper into the ground than both dug and driven wells. A large bit drills into the ground, much like your drill creates a hole in your wall for hanging a picture. These wells can be drilled more than 1 000 feet deep. Pumps are used with drilled wells, too, since it would take a really long rope to reach a bucket down that far! Artesian Wells:- there is one more type of well, but this one is special. Groundwater is usually held underground in a reservoir called an Aquifer. Normally, an aquifer gets filled with water when rainwater soaks into the ground and collects in these underground locations. This is called an Unconfined Aquifer because it is not confined, as it is open to receiving water through the soil above. All the wells you have learned about in this lesson are wells that tap into unconfined aquifers in the ground. Sometimes, though, an aquifer is below an area of ground that doesn't let water soak through. When this happens, we call this a confined aquifer because it is confined under an impermeable layer of soil. All aquifers are unconfined in some location; otherwise they wouldn't be able to fill with water! Types of Wells:- (i) Drilled Wells are constructed by either cable tool (percussion) or rotary-drilling machines. Drilled wells that penetrate unconsolidated material require installation of casing and a screen to prevent inflow of sediment and collapse. They can be drilled more than 1 000 feet deep. The space around the casing must be sealed with grouting material of either neat cement or bentonite clay to prevent contamination by water draining from the surface downward around the outside of the casing. (ii) Driven Wells are constructed by driving a small-diameter pipe into shallow water-bearing sand or gravel. Usually a screened well point is attached to the bottom of the casing before driving. These wells are relatively simple and economical to construct, but they can tap only shallow water and are easily contaminated from nearby surface sources because they are not sealed with grouting material. Hand-driven wells usually are only around 30 feet deep; machine-driven wells can be 50 feet deep or more. (iii) Dug Wells:- historically, dug wells were excavated by hand shovel to below the water table until incoming water exceeded the digger's bailing rate. The well was lined with stones, bricks, tile, or other material to prevent collapse, and was covered with a cap of wood, stone, or concrete tile. Because of the type of construction, bored wells can go deeper beneath the water table than can hand-dug wells. Dug and bored wells have a large diameter and expose a large area to the aquifer. These wells are able to obtain water from less-permeable materials such as very fine sand, silt, or clay. Disadvantages of this type of well are that they are shallow and lack continuous casing and grouting, making them subject to contamination from nearby surface sources, and they go dry during periods of drought if the water table drops below the well bottom. Wells are extremely important to all societies. In many places wells provide a reliable and ample supply of water for home uses, irrigation, and industries. Where surface water is scarce, such as in deserts, people couldn't survive and thrive without groundwater. Types of Wells:- digging a well by hand is becoming outdated today (would you want to do it?). Modern wells are more often drilled by a truck-mounted drill rig. Still, there are many ways to put in a well – here are some of the common methods. (i) Dug Wells:- hacking at the ground with a pick and shovel is one way to dig a well. If the ground is soft and the water table is shallow, then dug wells can work. Historically, dug wells were excavated by hand shovel to below the water table until incoming water exceeded the digger's bailing rate. The well was lined with stones, brick, tile, or other material to prevent collapse, and was covered with a cap of wood, stone, or concrete. They cannot be dug much deeper than the water table – just as you cannot dig a hole very deep when you are at the beach ... it keeps filling up with water! (ii) Driven Wells:- driven wells are still common today. They are built by driving a small-diameter pipe into soft earth, such as sand or gravel. A screen is usually attached to the bottom of the pipe to filter out sand and other particles. Problems? They can only tap shallow water, and because the source of the water is so close to the surface, contamination from surface pollutants can occur. (iii) Drilled Wells:- most modern wells are drilled, which requires a fairly complicated and expensive drill rig. Drill rigs are often mounted on big trucks. They use rotary drill bits that chew away at the rock, percussion bits that smash the rock, or, if the ground is soft, large auger bits. Drilled wells can be drilled more than 1 000 feet deep. Often a pump is placed in the well at some depth to push the water up to the surface. Water Levels in Wells:- groundwater users would find life easier if the water level in the aquifer that supplied their well always stayed the same. Seasonal variations in rainfall and the occasional drought affect the 'height' of the underground water level. Withdrawing water from a well causes the water levels around the well to lower. The water level in a well can also be lowered if other wells near it are withdrawing water. When water levels drop below the levels of the pump intakes, then wells will begin to pump air – they will 'go dry'.

WELL AREA = XX АРЕАЛ (или АРЕАЛ ВПАДИНЫ, или АРЕАЛ ЯМЫ, или АРЕАЛ СКВАЖИНЫ) – Well Area is an area identified as a danger to maritime navigation containing one or more wells.

WELLBORE = СТВОЛ СКВАЖИНЫ – Wellbore is a physical hole that makes up the well, and can be cased, open or a combination of both. Wellbore is a channel created by drilling. / Стенки скважины – это ствол скважины.

WELL CAR = ФИТИНГОВАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА – Well Car is a drop-frame rail flat car. Also known as Stack Car. Well Car is a car for carrying containers. These have a very low center of gravity since the containers are carried in a deep 'well' in the car. / пониженная рама (drop-frame). Платформа – грузовой вагон открытого типа с небольшими бортами; с расширением специализации

вагонов применяются платформы для большегрузных контейнеров, двухъярусные платформы для перевозки легковых автомобилей и другие.

WELL COMPLETION = ЗАКАНЧИВАНИЕ СКВАЖИНЫ – Well Completion is the process of making a well ready for production or injection.

WELL DENSITY = ПЛОТНОСТЬ СКВАЖИН – Well Density:- xxxxx. / Плотность Бурения или Плотность Скважин (Well Density) – отношение числа всех пробуренных скважин к площади разбуриваемого объекта.

WELL DIVERSIFIED PORTFOLIO = ХОРОШО ДИВЕРСИФИЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ – Well Diversified Portfolio is a portfolio that has invested in many different types of security in order to hedge against the securities already in the portfolio. Ideally, this reduces the risk inherent in any one investment, and increases the possibility of making a profit, or at least avoiding a loss. This may also reduce the expected return on the fund, but it depends on level and type of diversification. There are two main types of diversification that a well-diversified portfolio may utilize. Horizontal diversification involves investing in similar types of investments. Examples include investing in several technology companies or in different types of bonds. Vertical diversification involves investing in very different securities; for example, one may choose to invest in securities traded in different countries or in both winter clothing and swimsuit companies. Both types of diversification may be as broad or narrow as the fund's manager chooses. In general, the broader the diversification, the less risk and less return. Well Diversified Portfolio is a portfolio that includes a variety of securities so that the weight of any security is small. The risk of a well-diversified portfolioclosely approximates the systematic risk of the overall market, and the unsystematic risk of each security has been diversified out of the portfolio. A Well-Diversified Portfolio contains a very large number of individual stocks and/or bonds that are selected without bias toward particular economic segments. A fully diversified portfolio will approximate the global publicly traded securities markets. The question about diversification most frequently asked by individual investors is 'how many stocks or bonds do I need to be well-diversified'? While the answer to this question is important, the caveats surrounding the answer are even more important. There are large numbers of scientific investment studies addressing the question of the number of stocks required to be well diversified. It is important that both the stock and bond portions of one's portfolio be very well diversified. However, because stocks and bonds have very different characteristics, diversification considerations vary between these types of securities. Most of the scientific literature focuses on equities diversification, and there are relatively few studies on bond diversification. Because bond pricing is quite complex and bond markets transaction costs are relatively high for individual investors, the logic of investing through bond funds is extremely compelling. The Skilled Investor has summarized several different diversification research papers, because of their points-of-view and educational value to individual investors. This article summarizes key observations of 'Diversification and the Reduction of Dispersion:- An Empirical Analysis' by Professors John Evans and Stephen Archer of the University of Washington is an early study on the number of stocks required to be well diversified. While this is an older study (1968), it is worth understanding, because Professors Evans and Archer went into some detail about what a well-diversified portfolio depends upon. From the S&P 500 stock list, Professors Evans and Archer developed a model to test diversification using the 470 stocks that had complete data for the period 1958 to 1967. They randomly selected 60 different portfolios of 40 stocks each and compared these portfolios with the returns and price volatility of the S&P 500 index. They ran statistical tests to determine both the incremental value and costs of adding more stocks to a portfolio. Concerning the number of stocks needed largely to eliminate unsystematic or company specific risk from a stock portfolio, they did not intend to come up with a single magic threshold number. Instead, they tested the number of additional stocks needed to achieve a statistically important gain in diversification. The Evans and Archer study made the point that increasing diversification by purchasing additional stocks was not costless. Of course, when Professors Evans and Archer published their study in 1968, financial market transaction costs were far higher, and one had to be much more concerned with the cost of building a diversified portfolio. At that time, one could argue that a lower number of stocks achieved a sufficiently well diversified portfolio on a cost-adjusted basis, because per unit transaction costs were so much higher than today. Now, the ability of portfolio managers to pay attention to a large number of potential portfolio holdings is much more a limiting factor than trading costs. During the last twenty-five years of the XX century, mutual fund and exchange traded fund portfolio assembly costs declined dramatically. Brokerage commissions were deregulated in 1975, and transaction costs have fallen very dramatically since then. Furthermore, well-diversified, low-cost index mutual funds have now become commonplace, while none existed in 1968. The mutual fund industry was still in its relative infancy. For example, there were 361 US-based mutual funds of all kinds in 1970 with only USD48 billion in assets, and there were no exchange-traded funds. In contrast, at the end of 2010, there were 7 581 US-based mutual funds of all kinds (in 21 971 different share classes) with USD11.8 Trillion in assets, and there were also 923 US-based exchange-traded funds with USD1.0 Trillion in assets. Now, very low cost index mutual fund and ETF investing is a much more efficient and effective way to achieve full market diversification. Because investment costs have declined dramatically, higher levels of diversification can be achieved far more cost-effectively through mutual funds and ETFs today. Of course, you need to be very careful to keep the total fund expenses that you pay very low. While a minority of available mutual funds and ETFs have pursued a low cost strategy, one of the primary reasons why the number of funds has grown so phenomenally is that they are very profitable. Unfortunately, this profit to the ETF and mutual fund industry comes at the expense of individual investors, who are ostensibly 'shareholders' in these excessively costly investment funds. For many mutual funds large scale has meant large profits, because savings from these economies of scale have not been passed on to the shareholders of the funds. This is a very stark example of an industry with what is know as an 'agency' problem. When there is an agency problem, the agents of the shareholders do not act in the best interests of the shareholders. In theory, the interests of fund shareholders are supposed to be paramount in mutual funds. In practice the boards of many mutual funds and not truly independent and serve primarily the for-profit interests of the large investment fund family companies that either employ fund directors or that pay fees to supposedly 'independent' outside directors to sit on the boards of funds. Unfortunately, there are two boards of directors and two sets of shareholders whose interests are in conflict – the board of each individual mutual fund and the board of the overall fund company with their respective sets of shareholders with conflicting interests. In reality, for many mutual funds it seems that the profit interests of the shareholders of the overall fund company dominates and supplants the interests of the shareholders of the individual investment funds. This is a clear breakdown in corporate governance. Unfortunately, these agency problems are systematic across most of the industry. The only real solution that individual investors have is to decide to patronize only fund companies with very low fees that respect their obligations to fund shareholders. In addition to showing that large numbers of additional stocks are required to achieve measurable improvements in diversification, the Evans and Archer study clarified other requirements for a well-diversified portfolio. The number of stocks selected for a highly diversified portfolio also depends on what one actually means by 'the market'. To achieve full diversification, as the scope of your definition of the 'securities market' increases, you need to hold an increasing number of representative individual securities. If one means the market for the largest US companies, then the S&P 500 is one of several competing indexes and represents about 70% of total US equity market capitalization. If one means the entire investable US equities market, then the Wilshire 5000 is one of several that could be used. A global index would have many more stocks and would cover an even broader economic base. Therefore, the number of stocks to be well diversified would depend on what one means by the 'market'. Within the meaning of finance literature, the full equity securities 'market' portfolio is the global equities market and includes all investment styles and all countries. In addition, to the numbers of different securities and their

weighting, Evans and Archer indicated that you need to ensure that your securities selection process is random, if you wish to be fully diversified. Your diversified investment portfolio construction methods should not biased toward one or another decision factor, such as being skewed toward a single industry or a subset of all industries. Unless you buy the entire global market through an index fund or exchange-traded fund, your random selection of a subset of the whole market might be a method such as a 'toss of the darts' at a capitalization-weighted stock page. This would mean that each security would have an equal chance of being selected for inclusion on a capitalization-weighted portfolio basis. Unless this random selection condition is met, the goal of constructing a highly-diversified portfolio would be disrupted, because you introduced a bias or skew through your selection methods. Fundamental indexing investment product alternatives have received attention recently. Fundamental indexes select securities based on various company economic metrics rather than on a company's securities market capitalization. Concerning the use of capitalization weighting as the index benchmark for the full market and for full diversification, The Skilled Investor is well aware of the controversy percolating in the industry and in financial journals about the possible advantages and disadvantages of market capitalization weighting of mutual funds and ETFs. Supposedly 'new' fundamental indexing methods are based upon various measures of a company's economic impact, such as revenues, dividends, book value, number of employees, etc. A detailed analysis of this 'market capitalization' versus business or fundamental indexing metrics dispute is beyond the scope of this diversification article. In short, however, well-constructed statistical investment analyses of the past several decades have shown that other factors affect securities prices, in addition to the economic risk factors that affect the overall markets. In particular, a 'value stock' versus 'growth stock' factor seems to exist. In general, over much longer periods value stocks tend to out-perform growth stocks. However, for shorter periods there is a cyclical and unpredictable ebb and flow, concerning when one or the other strategy produces superior returns. Whether you should have a 'value' versus 'growth' emphasis in your investment portfolio selection has been debated for much longer than this more recent debate about 'fundamental' indexing. In fact, fundamental indexing might just primarily be a better method to introduce a 'value tilt' into an investment program. However, the higher current fee structure associated with fundamental indexing investment vehicles on the market could nullify its potential risk-adjusted return advantage – partially or fully. There are very broadly diversified capitalization weighted market index funds and ETFs available with annual management fees of only 0.1% and total costs around 0.2% annually. Fundamentally indexed products have annual management fees that typically are 0.5% to 1.0% higher – not including other less visible costs, such as incremental trading expenses. You have to be very confident in your convictions about the superiority of fundamentally indexed funds to choose them over much cheaper capitalization weighted index mutual funds and ETFs. / Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.). Хорошо Диверсифицированный Портфель (Well Diversified Portfolio) – инвестиционный портфель, составленный из большого количества ценных бумаг таким образом, что доля каждой бумаги сравнительно невелика. Риск хорошо диверсифицированного портфеля приближен к систематическому риску рынка в целом. При этом несистематический риск каждой бумаги ликвидируется посредством диверсификации.

WELL ENOUGH = ДОВОЛЬНО ХОРОШО (или ХХ) – Well Enough is an order meaning sufficient (enough).

WELLHEAD = ТОЛКОВАЯ ГОЛОВА (или УСТЬЕ (СКВАЖИНЫ)) – (1) Wellhead is the point at which the crude (and/or natural gas) exits the ground. Following historical precedent, the volume and price for crude oil production are labeled as Wellhead, even though the cost and volume are now generally measured at the lease boundry. In the context of domestic crude price data, the term Wellhead is the generic term used to reference the production site or lease property. Slang in energy industries. The 'Wellhead' is the point where crude oil and natural gas leave a well. A Wellhead is the component at the surface of an oil or gas well that provides the structural and pressure-containing interface for the drilling and production equipment. The primary purpose of a wellhead is to provide the suspension point and pressure seals for the casing strings that run from the bottom of the hole sections to the surface pressure control equipment. While drilling the oil well, surface pressure control is provided by a blowout preventer (BOP). If the pressure is not contained during drilling operations by the column of drilling fluid, casings, wellhead, and BOP, a well blowout could occur. Once the well has been drilled, it is completed to provide an interface with the reservoir rock and a tubular conduit for the well fluids. The surface pressure control is provided by a Christmas tree, which is installed on top of the wellhead, with isolation valves and choke equipment to control the flow of well fluids during production. Wellheads are typically welded onto the first string of casing, which has been cemented in place during drilling operations, to form an integral structure of the well. In exploration wells that are later abandoned, the wellhead may be recovered for refurbishment and re-use. Offshore, where a wellhead is located on the production platform it is called a Surface Wellhead, and if located beneath the water then it is referred to as a Subsea Wellhead or Mudline Wellhead. A wellhead serves numerous functions, some of which are:- (i) provide a means of casing suspension. (Casing is the permanently installed pipe used to line the well hole for pressure containment and collapse prevention during the drilling phase). (ii) Provides a means of tubing suspension. (Tubing is removable pipe installed in the well through which well fluids pass). (iii) Provides a means of pressure sealing and isolation between casing at surface when many casing strings are used. (iv) Provides pressure monitoring and pumping access to annuli between the different casing/tubing strings. (v) Provides a means of attaching a blowout preventer during drilling. (vi) Provides a means of attaching a Christmas tree for production operations. (vii) Provides a reliable means of well access. (viii) Provides a means of attaching a well pump. The primary components of a wellhead system are:- casing head; casing spools; casing hangers; packoffs (isolation) seals; bowl protectors/wear bushings; test plugs; mudline suspension systems; tubing heads; tubing hangers; and tubing head adapters. The oil industry specifications for wellhead systems (materials, dimensions, test procedures and pressure ratings etc) are:- (i) API 6A Specification for Wellhead and Christmas Tree Equipment; and (ii) ISO 10423 Wellhead and Christmas Tree Equipment. In general well heads are 5 nominal ratings of wellheads 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 (x 1 000) psi working pressure. they have an operating temperature range of –50 to +250 degrees Fahrenheit. they are used in conjunction with ring type seal gaskets. In general the yield strength of the materials range from 36 000 to 75 000 psi. Wellhead is the control equipment placed at the top of the well casing. / Толковая Голова это жаргонный термин в энергетических отраслях, под которым подразумевается пункт, где нефть или природный газ покидают скважину. Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

(2) Wellhead is the physical structure, facility, or device at the land surface from or through which groundwater flows or is pumped from subsurface, water-bearing formations. See also Groundwater.

WELLHEAD PRICE = ПРОМЫСЛОВАЯ ЦЕНА (или ЦЕНА НА УСТЬЕ (СКВАЖИНЫ)) – Wellhead Price is the value at the mouth of the well. In general, the wellhead price is considered to be the sales price obtainable from a third party in an arm's length transaction. Posted prices, requested prices, or prices as defined by lease agreements, contracts, or tax regulations should be used

where applicable. Wellhead Price is the value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well (or wellhead). Wellhead Price represents the sales price, including charges for natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas, gathering and compression charges, and State (in the United States) production, severance and/or similar charges. / Стоимость нефти или природного газа на устье скважины. Цена Франко-Скважина (Wellhead Price) – цена нефти, газа или конденсата на устье скважины, то есть без учёта расходов на транспортировку добытого углеводородного сырья.

WELLHEAD PRODUCTION = ДОБЫЧА НА УСТЬЕ (СКВАЖИНЫ) – Wellhead Production is all oil which exits the ground (wellhead). When the crude oil has been brought to the surface, it requires further treatment so that it can be sent to refineries for processing. The oil produced at the well-head varies considerably from field to field, due not only to the physical characteristics, but also to the amount of gas and water which it contains. Before the oil can be sold, the remaining gas, water and other impurities need to be removed. Once this is done, the oil is stored at the terminal before transport to refineries. It is at this point that the produced oil becomes marketable (production).

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA = АРЕАЛ ЗАЩИТЫ СКВАЖИН – Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) is the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ЗАЩИТЫ СКВАЖИН – In the United States, Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) is a pollution prevention and management program used to protect underground-based sources of drinking water. The national WHPP was established in 1986 by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The law specified that certain program activities, such as delineation, contaminant source inventory, and source management, be incorporated into state wellhead protection programs, which are approved by the Environmental Protection Agencyprior to implementation. While the authorization for the program applies only to states, a number of tribes are implementing the program as well.

WELLHEAD UNIT VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ ЕДИНИЦЫ НА СКВАЖИНЕ – Wellhead Unit Value is the wellhead sales price, including charges for natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas; gathering and compression charges; and state production, severance, and/or similar charges.

WELLHEAD VALUE = СТОИМОСТЬ НА УСТЬЕ СКВАЖИНЫ – The Wellhead Value is derived by taking the gross value of petroleum recovered and deducting all costs incurred between a defined valve on the christmas tree and the point of sale. Deductible costs are normally confined to the processing, storage and transport of the petroleum recovered by the producer to the point of sale. All other costs, including costs associated with exploration, drilling, recovery and abandonment are not deductible. In Australia, Geothermal Energy:- (i) Royalty on Geothermal Energy is 2.5% of the Wellhead Value of the geothermal energy; (ii) the value at the well head of geothermal energy is a value calculated by subtracting from the price (exclusive of any Goods and Services Tax (GST) component) that could reasonably be realised on sale of the energy to a genuine purchaser at arms length from the producer all reasonable expenses (exclusive of any GST component) reasonably incurred by the producer in getting the energy to the point of delivery to the purchaser; and (iii) the value at the well head of a regulated substance or geothermal energy is to be assessed by the Minister. / Цена На Устье Скважины (Wellhead Value):- (1) Выручка на устье скважины. Валовые поступления от реализации углеводородного сырья по ценам франко-скважина. (2) Смотрите также Wellhead Price (Cost).

WELLINGTON = ВЭЛИНТЭН (или ВЫСОКИЙ САПОГ) – Wellington is a leather boot having a loose top with the front usually coming above the knee (usually used in plural).

WELL INJECTION = НАГНЕТАНИЕ СКВАЖИНЫ – Well Injection is a subsurface emplagement of fluids in a well.

WELL LOGGING = КАРОТАЖ СКВАЖИН – Well Logging:- field technique used in mineral exploration to analyze the geologic formations penetrated by a drill hole. When electrical instruments are employed, the technique involves the recording of variations in the natural electrical properties of subsurface formations. Changes in the porosity, fluid content, or lithology (rock character) of the formation are indicated as variations in resistivity or conductivity. A driller's log records occurrences during drilling of such factors as the pump pressure, the action of the tools, and the rate of drilling. In core logging, samples of the core are extracted from the drill hole and subjected to physical and chemical tests. Borehole camera logging is employed when the condition of the rock strata must be analyzed before major drilling can be undertaken. In this method a camera is lowered into a pilot hole. The camera can take either black-and-white or color photographs or can transmit television images to a monitor on the surface, where they are then photographed. Radioactivity logging is the method in which natural or induced radioactivity in subsurface formations is measured and recorded. Variations in the radioactive gamma rays emitted from formations reveal the character of the rock because of the presence of uranium, thorium, or potassium minerals. Visual wall logging, as the name implies, is the actual examination of the wall of the hole by a geologist. Cuttings-analysis logging involves cuttings recovered from the drilling fluid; when combined with other logging methods, it can furnish valuable data. / Под Каротажем, от Французского слова Кяротаж (Carottage), понимается исследование горных пород в буровых скважинах электрическими, магнитными, радиоактивными и акустическими и другими методами. Каротаж используется для изучения геологического разреза и выявления полезных ископаемых.

WELL–MILLED KERNELS = КАЧЕСТВЕННО ОБРУШЕННАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или КАЧЕСТВЕННО ОБРУШЕННЫЕ ЯДРА) – Well-Milled Kernels are whole or broken kernels of Rice from which the hulls and practically all of the germs, the embryos and the bran layers have been removed.

WELL MONITORING = НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ ЗА СКВАЖИНАМИ – Well Monitoring:- the measurement, by on-site instruments or laboratory methods, of the quality of water in a well.

WELL OUT IN RIVER = ХХ НА РЕКЕ – Well Out In River is a channel report term meaning nearer to the middle of the river than to the bank.

WELL PAD = КУСТ СКВАЖИН – Well Pad is the area that has been cleared for a drilling rig to work on a plot of land designated for natural gas or oil extraction. The pad is constructed by clearing all trees and obstacles to allow for engineering of a foundation usually made of local rock from a quarry. An area typically is 3–5 acres of cleared land. The pad is then ready for the drilling derrick and all of it's supporting equipment. Many suppliers with trucks will transport supplies needed by the drilling company to complete drilling, successfully. The area will be set up for such transportation needs and housing for the on site crews will also be made available on the pad. Well Pad is the area that has been cleared for a drilling rig to work on a plot of land used for oil or gas extraction. Well Pad is a synonym for 'Cluster' which is a group of wells usually ten or so, depending on the configuration. The wells within the cluster (or well pad) are grouped to share common processing facilities (separators, gathering pipelines and so on). / Куст Скважин:- бурение скважины кустовым способом подразумевает, что устья скважин располагаются рядом друг с другом, а их залежи в различных углах разрабатываемого месторождения. Современные нефтедобывающие предприятия предпочитают бурение скважин кустовым методом. Такое предпочтение объясняется тем фактом, что на данную разработку необходимо меньше

сопутствующих коммуникаций:- дорог, трубопроводов, линий электропередач. Объём же добываемых полезных ископаемых эквивалентен. Наиболее предпочтительно использовать кустовое бурение на плодородных или заповедных землях, где поверхностный слой оберегается, и на его полное восстановление потребуются многие десятилетия. При бурении скважин на болотистых землях бурение кустом применяют для снижения количества отсыпных работ и удешевления процесса добычи нефти. При обнаружении залежей полезных ископаемых под сооружениями, реками и озёрами или в зоне шельфа кустовое бурение скважин также предпочтительно по сравнению с другими. Прекрасным примером применения кустового бурения для разработки нефте- и газоносных залежей в России являются территории Тюменской, Томской областей и всей Западной Сибири, так как стала возможна разработка залежей, находящихся на болотистой местности, с помощью минимальных вложений по постройке отсыпанных островов по добыче полезных ископаемых. Существует два основных типа куста в зависимости от соотношения базы и самого куста:- (i) Локальные Кусты – это разработки, не связанные с базой; там скважины расположены веером для получения максимально возможного количества источников; и (ii) Базовые Кусты – это места добычи, расположенные рядом с основной магистралью. Для увеличения производительности выработки всё буровое оборудование доставляется на неё после окончания всех скважин на кусте. Затем все насосы, оборудование для химической обработки и изготовления промывочной жидкости перемещаются на следующую скважину. Одна скважина может содержать от двух до тридцати кустов. При чрезмерном количестве скважин увеличиваются затраты на прокладку следующего источника, также риск встречи стволов растёт пропорционально количеству скважин. Поэтому при проектировании куста для успешной добычи полезных ископаемых необходимо тщательно продумывать расположение скважин. Для осуществления кустового бурения необычайно важны общий дебит всех скважин на кусте и газовый фактор нефти. Знание этих особенностей позволяет рассчитать суммарную пожароопасность скважины при возникновении возможного фонтанирования нефти на поверхность земли. После определения числа скважин переходят к разработке проекта куста. Планом куста является изображение в горизонтальной проекции стволов скважин, расположенных в этой разработке. Также в него включают местоположение устьев скважин, порядок их бурения и углы смещения забоев. После определения всех параметров строится схема куста.

WELL PERMIT = РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА СКВАЖИНУ – Well Permit:- Permit Requirements in the United States:- (i) no person may drill or alter a well unless that person has first obtained a permit from the Department of Energy and Environment; and (ii) no person may operate a well unless one of the following conditions has been met:- (a) the person has obtained a permit under the act, (b) the person has registered the well under the act, and (c) the well was in operation on April 18, 1985, under a permit that was obtained under the Gas Operations Well-Drilling Petroleum and Coal Mining Act. Compliance With Permit:- a person may not drill, alter or operate an oil or gas well except in accordance with a permit or registration issued under the act and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, this chapter and the statutes under which it was promulgated. A copy of the permit shall be kept at the well site during drilling or alteration of a well. Permit Transfers:- (i) No transfer, assignment or sale of rights granted under a permit or registration may be made without prior written approval of the Department. Permit transfers may be denied for the reasons set forth in section 201(e)(4) and (5) of the act (58 P.S. § 601.201(e)(4) and (5)). (ii) The Department may require the transferee to fulfill the drilling, plugging, well site restoration, water supply replacement and other requirements of the act, regardless of whether the transferor commenced the activity and regardless of whether the transferor failed to properly perform the transferor's obligations under the act. Transfer of Well Ownership or Change of Address:- (i) within 30 days after the sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or exchange of a well, the new owner or operator shall notify the Department, in writing, of the transfer of ownership; (ii) the notice shall include the following information:- (a) the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the former and new owner, and the agent if applicable, (b) the well permit or registration number, (c) the effective date of the transfer of ownership, and (d) an application for a well permit transfer if there is a change in the well operator; and (iii) the permittee shall notify the Department of a change in address or name within 30 days of the change. Water Well Permits are governed by state and local laws, which vary by jurisdiction. The process of obtaining a water well permit involves primarily identifying potential sources of contamination and then maintaining separation distances to protect the water quality. Well permits are required to assure construction consistent with regulations for the safeguarding of persons and property from hazards arising from unsanitary and unhealthy drinking water and to assure an adequate supply of water. Water well permits are required prior to commencing construction. Well permits may be required for commercial, industrial, municipal, irrigation, feed lot, geothermal, recovery wells, and other uses. In some cases, permits are not required for test holes, temporarily dewatering wells with a short-term use, or water wells designed and constructed to pump (yield) under a certain number of gallons per minute. The permit process may require site inspection and water quality testing. Local laws should be consulted for specific requirements in your area. / Лицензия на Бурение Скважины (Well Permit) – официальное разрешение на проходку единичной скважины (поисково-разведочной, эксплуатационной или вспомогательной) выдаваемое властями соответствующего штата (при проведении буровых работ на землях, находящихся под юрисдикцией последнего).

WELL PLUG = ПРОБКА ДЛЯ СКВАЖИНЫ – Well Plug is a watertight and gastight seal installed in a bore hold or well to prevent movement of fluids. / для предотвращения движения жидкостей.

WELL PUDDLED = ХОРОШО УПЛОТНЁННОЕ – Well Puddled:- said of muddy, very wet ricefield ready for sowing. / Хорошо Уплотнённое:- так говорят о xxxxx рисовом поле, готовым к севу.

WELLS FARGO = ВЭЛЗ ФАРГОУ – Wells Fargo is an American financial services company with banks in many states, especially in the West. The founders of the original company were Henry Wells (1805–78) and William George Fargo (1818–81), who had earlier helped establish the American Express Company. They and other investors established Wells, Fargo & Company in March 1852, to handle the banking and express business prompted by the California Gold Rush. In California the company handled the purchase, sale, and transport of gold dust, bullion, and specie and other goods that moved from the West to the East Coast by ship, via the Isthmus of Panama. In the decade following 1855, Wells Fargo expanded into the staging business with overland routes from Missouri and the Midwest to the Rockies and the Far West. In 1866 a grand consolidation brought almost all Western stagecoach lines under the Wells Fargo name. The days of stagecoaching gradually declined, however, after completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. In 1905 Wells Fargo's banking operations (in California) were separated from its express operations and merged with the Nevada National Bank (founded 1875) to form the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank. In 1923 this bank merged with the Union Trust Company (founded 1893) to form the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., a name that was shortened to Wells Fargo Bank in 1954. In 1960 it merged again, this time with the giant American Trust Company (dating to 1854), to form the Wells Fargo Bank American Trust Company. In 1968 the holding company Wells Fargo & Company was created to own all shares of Wells Fargo Bank, NA, as the bank was renamed. In the late XX century Wells Fargo Bank (headquartered, as was the holding company, in San Francisco) had more than 300 branches throughout California, as well as subsidiaries, affiliates, and branches worldwide. In 1986 Wells Fargo & Company acquired the Crocker National Corporation for approximately USD1 billion. The following decade brought mergers with First Interstate Bancorporation (1996) and Norwest Corporation (1998). The contemporary Wells Fargo, one of the largest banks in the United States, provides services including banking, mortgages, insurance, and financial management. Other companies have also possessed rights to use the Wells Fargo name. Wells Fargo the express carrier eventually disappeared; in 1918 its domestic operations were taken over by

American Railway Express (reorganized in 1929 as Railway Express Agency, Inc., and fading into bankruptcy in 1975 as REA Express, Inc.). Wells Fargo's foreign express business continued independently until 1924, when the American Express Company acquired a controlling interest in Wells Fargo stock and absorbed the remaining Wells Fargo express business. During the years under American Express, however, Wells Fargo also developed security services; these, together with rights to the Wells Fargo name, were sold in 1967 to Baker Industries, Inc., and survived through subsidiary Wells Fargo Armored Service Corp., which included Wells Fargo Guard Services and Wells Fargo Alarm Services. The merger of Loomis Armored Inc. and Wells Fargo Armored Service Corp. in 1997 created Loomis, Fargo & Co., a division of Securitas AB, a Swedish company. / Вэлз Фаргоу (Wells Fargo). Были Хэнри Вэлз (Henry Wells; 1805–78) и Вилъйэм Дьжодьж Фаргоу (William George Fargo; 1818–81), Амэрикэн Экспрэс Кампэни (American Express Company). Вэлз, Фаргоу Энд Кампэни (Wells, Fargo & Company) в Марте 1852, Кялыфониэ Голд Раш (California Gold Rush). Истмэс оф Пэнэма (Isthmus of Panama). Нэвэдэ Нэшэнэл Бэньк (Nevada National Bank) Вэлз Фаргоу Нэвэдэ Нэшэнэл Бэньк (Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank). Юниэн Тчраст Кампэни (Union Trust Company) Вэлз Фаргоу Бэньк Энд Юниэн Тчраст Ко. (Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.), Вэлз Фаргоу Бэньк (Wells Fargo Bank) в 1954. Амэрикэн Тчраст Кампэни (American Trust Company), Вэлз Фаргоу Бэньк Амэрикэн Тчраст Кампэни (Wells Fargo Bank American Trust Company). Вэлз Фаргоу Энд Кампэни (Wells Fargo & Company) Вэлз Фаргоу Бэньк (Wells Fargo Bank). В 1986 Вэлз Фаргоу Энд Кампэни (Wells Fargo & Company) Кракё Нэшэнэл Корпорэйшэн (Crocker National Corporation). Фёст Интчёстэйт Бэнькорпорэйшэн (First Interstate Bancorporation) (1996) и Норвэст Корпорэйшэн (Norwest Corporation) (1998). Амэрикэн Рэйлвэй Икспрэс (American Railway Express) Рэйлвэй Икспрэс Эйдьжэнси, Инк. (Railway Express Agency, Inc.), Ар.И.Эй. Икспрэс, Инк. (REA Express, Inc.). Амэрикэн Экспрэс Кампэни (American Express Company). Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), Вэлз Фаргоу (Wells Fargo); these, вместе с правами на название Вэлз Фаргоу (Wells Fargo), было продано в 1967 to Бэйкё Индэстриз, Инк. (Baker Industries, Inc.), и Вэлз Фаргоу Амод Сёвис Корп. (Wells Fargo Armored Service Corp.), Вэлз Фаргоу Гад Сёвисиз (Wells Fargo Guard Services) и Вэлз Фаргоу Элам Сёвисиз (Wells Fargo Alarm Services). Лумис Амод Инк. (Loomis Armored Inc.) и Вэлз Фаргоу Амод Сёвис Корп. (Wells Fargo Armored Service Corp.) в 1997 создало Лумис, Фаргоу Энд Ко. (Loomis, Fargo & Co.), подразделение Сэкьюритас А.Бе. (of Securitas AB), Шведская компания.

WELL SPACING = РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ СКВАЖИН – Well Spacing:- areal location and interrelationship between producing oil or gas wells in an oil field; calculated for the maximum ultimate production from a given reservoir. / Размещение Скважин (Well Spacing) – определение количества и расположения скважин, работающих в одном резервуаре.

WELL TANGIBLES = МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ СКВАЖИНЫ – Well Tangibles:- xxxxx. / Амортизируемые Расходы На Строительство Скважин (Well Tangibles) – совокупность капитальных затрат, связанных с бурением и заканчиванием скважин и возмещаемых в порядке амортизации.

WELL WATER FOR COOLING = ПОДХОДЯЩАЯ ВОДА ДЛЯ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ – Well Water For Cooling:- a means of cooling that uses water from a well drilled specifically for that purpose. The subterranean temperature of the water stays at a relatively constant temperature. Where water is abundant, it provides a means of getting 55-degree Fahrenheit water with no mechanical cooling. Used usually for heat rejection in a water source heat pump.

WELT = ОБШИВКА (или ОТОРОЧКА, или ОКАНТОВКА, или ЛИСТОЧКА (кармана), или КАЙМА, или БОРТ, или ОБТАЧКА, или ФАЛЬЦ, или КАНТ, или СТЕЛЬКА) – Welt is:- (1) a strip of material seamed to a pocket opening as a finishing, as well as a strengthening device. (2) A raised or swelled lap or seam. (3) A covered cord or ornamental strip sewed on a border or along a seam. (4) In knitting, it is flat-knitted separately and then joined to the fabric by looping or hand knitting, as the heel to the stocking. (5) A ribbed piece of knit goods used in forming the end of a sleeve or sock to prevent rolling or raveling. Welt is:- (1) a finished edge on knit goods, especially hosiery. In women's stockings, it is a wide band knitted from heavier yarn than the leg and folded on itself. (2) A small cord covered with fabric and sewn along a seam or border to add strength. (3) A seam made by folding the fabric double, generally over a cord, and sewing it. (4) A term sometimes used for Piqué. / (1) ластик носка или борт чулка. (4) Пике с поперечным рубчиком.

WELTING = ОБШИВКА (или БОРТОВКА, или КАЙМА) – Welting is a decorative edging. It gives strength to the area in which it is sewn. Welting is made by covering cord with bias strips of matching or contrasting fabric. It is a popular finish for seams on upholstery. Occasionally is used on clothing, too. Welting is the same as Piping. See also Cording, and Piping. / Бортовка, плотная полульняная или хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного переплетения, употребляется при шитье верхней одежды в качестве прокладки, придающей устойчивость её формам (борта, грудь, плечи и так далее). Бортовка при отделке пропитывается аппретом с целью повышения упругости при изгибе (жёсткости) и уменьшения растяжимости.

WELT LINING = ПОДШИВКА ЛИСТОЧКИ (или ПОДКЛАДКА ЛИСТОЧКИ, или ПОДЛИСТОЧКА) – Welt Lining is an interlining for pocket welts. / листочка (единственное число) кармана.

WELT POCKET = КАРМАН С ЛИСТОЧКОЙ – Welt Pocket is an inset pocket with the lower lip finished by an upstanding welt that may be from 3/8 to 1 wide. With two lips it is called a 'Reece' Pocket. Welt Pockets:- typical set-in pockets with one or two strips of fabric (varying from 1/4" to 1" deep) attached to the opening.

WEM = WORKSHOPS IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WENDB = WATER ENFORCEMENT NATIONAL DATABASE

WENT TO THE WALL = ОТОШЁЛ К СТЕНКЕ – Went To The Wall:- fail in business, go bankrupt. For example, first one branch and then another did poorly, and the store finally went to the wall (First half of 1800s). Go To The Wall:- if a business or other organization goes to the wall, it fails and cannot continue. For example, after nine months of massive losses, the company finally went to the wall. In theory, good schools will grow and prosper and bad schools will go to the wall. / Отошёл К Стенке – жаргонный термин, означающий Обанкротился. Это относится к любому банкроту, потерпевшей неудачу корпорации или индивидуальному неудачнику.

WEP = WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

WEQ = WIND EROSION EQUATION

WER = WATER EFFECTS RATIO

WERL = WATER ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY

WES = WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION

WESKIT = ЖИЛЕТ – Weskit is a vest or an informal word for waistcoat.

WESP = WET ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR

WESPDOSE2 = HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE RISK MODEL ENVIRONMENT

WEST AFRICA ECONOMIC COMMUNITY = ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО ЗАПАДНОЙ АФРИКИ – The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) or in French, Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO), created in 1974, includes:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal; Togo has observer status. The CEAO operates as a free trade area for agricultural products and raw materials and as a preferential trading area for approved industrial products, with a regional cooperation tax (Taxe de Coopération Régionale or TCR) replacing import duties and encouraging trade among member states. In order to ensure that benefits of the regional grouping flow to all members, especially the least developed ones (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger), the CEAO has established the solidarity and action fund for the development of the community, Fonds de Solidarité et d'Intervention pour le Développement de la Communauté (FOSIDEC) to provide financial services and guarantees to development lenders in both public and private sectors for projects in member states. In addition, CEAO has the long-term objective of creating a customs union with extensive harmonization of fiscal policies between member states, though no concrete achievements in this direction have been recorded. Headquartered in Abuja, Nigeria. The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional group of fifteen countries, founded on 1975-May-28. Its mission is to promote economic integration in 'all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters ...'. The Institutions of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) are as follows:- (i) The Commission; (ii) The Community Parliament; (iii) The Community Court OF Justice; and (iv) ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). The ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, more often called The Fund are its two main institutions designed to implement policies, pursue a number of programmes and carry out development projects in Member States. Such projects include intra-community road construction and telecommunications; and agricultural, energy and water resources development. The fifteen (in 2011) West African States that constitute ECOWAS:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinee, Guinee Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. West Africa Economic Community (WAEC) is the international organization established in 1975 to end barriers in trade and to achieve cooperation in development. Members include Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal; Benin and Togo have observer status. West Africa Economic Community (WAEC) or in French – Communauté Économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO):- this organization has acted on behalf of member countries to establish freedom of movement and freedom of trade in the region since 1973. The members of WAEC are Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. The activities of WAEC include one of the first common customs systems between all members, along with a standardized tax on commodities. WAEC is also largely responsible for establishing freedom of movement of citizens of member countries throughout the West Africa Economic Community. Although the importance of WAEC has been supplanted by the newer and larger Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), its importance as a pioneer in freedom of international trade and movement of member citizens still stands. Notes:- (i) superseded the West African Customs and Economic Union on coming into force of the Treaty of Abidjan, 01 January 1974; (ii) superseded by the West African Monetary Union first and, in 1994, by the West African Economic and Monetary Union. / Экономическое Сообщество Западной Африки или Экономическое Сообщество Западно-Африканских Государств или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации сообщества, Комюнотэ Экономик дё л'Яфрик' дё л'Юэст (Сэ.Е.А.О.; Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)) была создана 28 Мая 1975. Налогом Региональной Кооперации или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту использования, Такс дё Кооперасьён Режьональ (Тэ.Сэ.Эр.) (Taxe de Coopération Régionale (TCR)). Фонд Солидарности и Интервенций в Развитие Сообщества (ФСИРС) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Фонд дё Солидаритэ и д'Антэрвасьён пур лё Девэлёпмо дё ля Комюнотэ (Эф.О.Эс.И.Дэ.Е.Сэ.; Fonds de Solidarité et d'Intervention pour le Développement de la Communauté (FOSIDEC)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Под Экономическим Сообществом Западной Африки (ЭСЗА; West Africa Economic Community (WAEC)) понимается региональная международная торговая группировка, образованная в 1973. Штабквартира расположена в Уагадугу, Буркина Фасо. Представляет собой таможенный союз между государствами-членами:- Кот д'Ивуар, Мавритания, Мали, Нигер и Сенегал.

WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK = ЗАПАДНО–АРИКАНСКИЙ БАНК РАЗВИТИЯ – The West African Development Bank (WADB) or in French – Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) / pt. Banco de Desenvolvimento do Oeste Africano (BDOA) is an international Multilateral Development Bank established in 1973 to serve the nations of Francophone and Lusophone West Africa. The BOAD is organized by the Central Bank of West African States and its eight member governments:- Benin, Burkina-Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. It is funded by member states, foreign governments and international agencies. Its headquarters are in Lomé, Togo. The BOAD was created 14 November 1973 by member states of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU). The original charter focused on development of member economies towards balanced development and to prepare economies for future West African economic integration. In 1994, it became the development arm of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA). Since that time several international organisations have become members of the bank, adding funding and sitting on the board. These include The African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Export and Import Bank of India (Exim Bank), and the People's Bank of China. The president of the bank's board is chosen by the heads of state of UEMOA, and since January 2008, Abdoulaye Bio-Tchane. The Bank's day to day operations are carried out by the President and the Bank adminmanager, cabinet, directorships of departments based in Lome, and mission offices based in the member nations. The BOAD released a revised mission statement in 2001, refocusing their funding on three development goals: poverty reduction, economic integration and promotion of private sector activity. The bank disburses long- and medium-term loans, previously available only to BOAD member governments and public institutions, are since 2002 also offered to private businesses involved in development projects of regional importance as well as lines of credit to finance Micro-credit projects and small to medium private enterprises. The BOAD also funds debt-relief programs to member governments with the agreement that funds are instead diverted to health programmes particularly those dealing with HIV/AIDS, education and infrastructure improvements. Xxxxx. The West African Development Bank (WADB) or Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) was established in 1973 following an agreement signed by the member countries of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU). The aim of the WADB is to promote balanced development of its member countries and to achieve West African economic integration. The member countries are Benin, Burkina-Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Mission:- in 2001, WADB established priority working areas with particular emphasis on poverty reduction, economic integration and promotion of private sector activity. (i) Poverty reduction:- WADB aims to decrease poverty in the region by improving living conditions for the rural poor. In 2002, WADB financed several poverty reduction projects amounting to 28 billion Francs Colonies Françaises d'Afrique (Francs CFA). Of this total, 33% was earmarked for improvement of production systems and drinking water access as well as mechanisms to fight desertification and soil erosion. WADB gave debt relief to some of its member countries and ensured that the funds were instead spent on health programmes particularly those dealing with HIV/AIDS, education and infrastructure improvements. (ii) Economic integration:- one of WADB's central goals is to improve regional economic integration. In 2002, WADB financed seven projects with a regional focus through a 41 billion

Francs CFA investment. Projects included regional telecommunications and energy initiatives as well as the modernization of airports and regional road networks. (iii) Support to the private sector:- WADB supports member government policy on liberalization of economies and promotion of private sector investment. New financing in 2002 of approximately 23 billion Francs CFA went to ten projects that focused on food and beverage production, construction, cellular telephone technology, tourism and the promotion of small- and medium-sized businesses. Support to small- and medium-sized businesses is an essential factor in improving general economic performance particularly growth and labor flexibility. (iv) Technical assistance:- WADB gives technical assistance to member countries in several areas but with a particular emphasis on organizing meetings with a regional scope and supporting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). In 2002, WADB provided 120 million Francs CFA in loans to the NEPAD initiative. Financial products:- (i) long- and medium-term loans for financing investment projects and recapitalization funding; and (ii) financing to national financing institutions:- (a) lines of credit to assist in financing of micro-projects and the development of small and medium businesses, and (b) financing of feasibility studies. Eligible sectors:- (i) WAMU member countries; (ii) public institutions in member countries; and (iii) organizations and businesses involved in the development of regional economic initiatives. Headquartered in Lomé, Togo. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Западно-Африканский Банк Развития (ЗАБР) был учреждён в 1973. Функционирует с 1976. Штабквартира расположена в Ломе, Того. Учредителями банка выступили правительства Бенина, Берега Слоновой Кости, Верхней Вольты, Нигера, Сенегала, Того, а также Центральный Банк Западно-Африканских Государств. Цель банка – содействовать экономическому развитию, торговле и интеграции в Западной Африке. Западно-Африканский Банк Развития – инвестиционный институт Западно-Африканского Валютного Союза (У.Эм.О.А.), обеспечивающий кредитное сотрудничество Бенина, Буркина-Фасо, Кот д'Ивуара, Нигера, Сенегала, Того. Банк был учреждён в Ноябре 1973, однако приступил к операциям лишь в Марте 1977. Общее руководство и контроль за деятельностью БОАД осуществляет Совет Министров У.Эм.О.А.. Банк призван оказывать содействие экономическому развитию стран-членов У.Эм.О.А., при этом особый приоритет имеет кредитование проектов, содействующих развитию экономической интеграции упомянутых стран. В соответствии с Уставом БОАД осуществляет кредитование лишь рентабельных объектов, исключается возможность финансирования социально-культурных учреждений. Отдельным направлением деятельности банка является содействие выкупу иностранной недвижимости на территории Западной Африки, для чего создан специальный фонд содействия выкупу иностранного имущества.

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION = ЗАПАДНО–АФРИКАНСКИЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ И ВАЛЮТНЫЙ СОЮЗ – The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) or, in French, Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) was created by treaty signed at Dakar, Senegal on 1994-January-10. WAEMU comprises seven French-speaking African countries:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Within WAEMU, these countries share a common currency (CFA Franc; ISO Code – XOF/952) freely convertible into the French Franc at a fixed parity, and a common central bank, Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) responsible for the conduct of the Union's monetary and credit policies. There is a common regional development bank, Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD). See also CFA Franc. Headquartered in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU):- Formerly known as the West African Monetary Union (WAMU/UMOA), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) was founded on 10 January 1994 in response to the devaluation of the common currency, the CFA Franc, on 11 January 1994. The Treaty establishing UEMOA (the Dakar Treaty of 10 January 1994) theoretically came into effect on 01 August 1994 after ratification by the seven member countries, thereby also replacing the since then dissolved West African Economic Union (WAEU/CEAO). This new regional economic organization was to a large extent the brainchild of Mr Charles Konan Banny, Governor of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), whose experts have played a major role in establishing the guiding principles and institutional framework of UEMOA. Because of its important role in especially the initial phases of the establishment of the new Union, this Bank, as well as the West African Development Bank (BOAD) are and will remain inextricably linked to it. The UEMOA Council of Ministers met in Ouagadougou on 06 August 1999, focusing on the economic situation within member states and trade relations between the union and other countries. The UEMOA Inter-Parliamentary Committee adopted a draft treaty on the creation of a regional parliament. The UEMOA Summit convened in Lomé in December 1999, immediately prior to the ECOWAS Summit and announced the take off of their common monetary zone in January 2000. 8 Members in 2011:- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinee Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. / Западно-Африканский Экономический и Валютный Союз (ЗАЭВС) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Юньо Экономик и Монетэр Вэст Африкен (У.Ё.Эм.О.А.; Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)), был создан в Дакаре, Сенегал 10 Января 1994 на основе подписанного договора. ЗАЭВС состоит из семи Франкоговорящих Африканских стран:- Бенина, Буркина Фасо, Кот Д'Ивуара, Мали, Нигера, Сенегала и Того. В пределах ЗАЭВС ти страны используют общую валюту (Сэ.Эф.А. Франк; Код МОС – XOF/952), свободно обратимую (конвертируемую) во Французский Франк по фиксированной ставке, и общий центральный банк, Банк Сотраль деЗета дё л'Яфрик дё л'Юэст (по-Французски – Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, сокращённо – BCEAO), отвечающий за руководство денежной массой и кредитную политику этого Союза. В этом Союзе имеется также общий региональный банк развития – Западно-Африканский Банк Развития или Банк Вэст Африкен дё Девэлёпмо (Бэ.О.А.Дэ.; Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)). Г-на Чарлза Конэна Бэни (Mr Charles Konan Banny). Смотрите также Сэ.Эф.А. Франк (CFA Franc). Икс.О.Эф. или КсОФ (XOF). Западно-Африканский Экономический и Валютный Союз (У.Ё.Эм.О.А. (UEMOA – на Французском языке)) создан при активном участии Франции на базе существовавшего с 1962 Западно-Африканского Валютного Союза (ЗВС), объединявшего государства субрегиона. Договор об учреждении У.Ё.Эм.О.А. был подписан в Дакаре 10 Января 1994 и вступил в силу 01 Августа того же года. В настоящее время (2009-Июнь) членами У.Ё.Эм.О.А. являются 8 государств – Бенин, Буркина-Фасо, Кот д'Ивуар, Мали, Нигер, Сенегал, Того, Гвинея-Бисау (последняя – с Января 1997). Территория входящих в Союз стран составляет 3.47 миллионов квадратных километров, население – более 70 миллионов человек. Деятельность У.Ё.Эм.О.А., ориентирующегося на пример Европейского Союза, предусматривает унификацию законодательной базы в экономической, валютной, фискальной сферах, создание многосторонних механизмов контроля за исполнением принимаемых решений. Положения основополагающих документов У.Ё.Эм.О.А. имеют преимущество по отношению к нормам национального законодательства стран-членов. Цели У.Ё.Эм.О.А. – создание общего рынка на основе свободного перемещения рабочей силы, товаров, услуг и капиталов; проведение единой торговой политики; установление общих правил конкуренции и оказания господдержки производителям; гармонизация макроэкономической политики стран-членов; разработка общих подходов к вопросам развития конкретных отраслей; согласование национальных бюджетных программ с денежно-кредитной политикой Союза. Руководящими органами У.Ё.Эм.О.А. являются:- (i) Конференция Глав Государств и Правительств:- собирается не реже одного раза в год. Решения Конференции обязательны к исполнению всеми органами Союза и национальными властями входящих в него государств. Председатель У.Ё.Эм.О.А. – Президент Мали Амаду Тумани Туре (Amadou Toumani Touré; избран в Марте 2009). (ii) Совет Министров:- собирается не реже 2 раз в год. Обеспечивает исполнение решений, принимаемых Конференцией глав государств и правительств. (iii) Комиссия Союза:- Председатель Комиссии – бывший Министр Финансов Мали Сомаила Сиси (Soumaila Cissé) и по одному представителю от каждой из стран-членов, назначаемых Конференцией Глав Государств и Правительств на четырёхлетний срок. Занимается координацией отраслевой политики, унификацией

законодательной базы. (iv) В Августе 1999 образован Политический Совет, состоящий из министров иностранных дел стран-членов, в функции которого входит выработка рекомендаций политического, дипломатического и стратегического характера по вопросам поддержания мира, стабильности и безопасности. В рамках Союза функционируют также Верховный Суд и Счётная Палата. Местопребывание Комиссии, Верховного Суда и Счётной Палаты У.Ё.Эм.О.А. – Уагадугу, Буркина Фасо. Предусматривается создание Парламента У.Ё.Эм.О.А., призванного осуществлять контроль за деятельностью органов Союза. В настоящее время соответствующие функции возложены на Межпарламентский Комитет (5 парламентариев от каждой страны, собирается раз в год, постоянный секретариат расположен в Бамако), который заслушивает доклады Комиссии о деятельности У.Ё.Эм.О.А.. Автономными специализированными учреждениями У.Ё.Эм.О.А. являются Центральный Банк Государств Западной Африки (субрегиональный эмиссионный институт) и Западно-Африканский Банк Развития с офисами, соответственно, в Дакаре (Сенегал) и Ломе (Того). Единой внутризональной валютой является Франк КФА (1 Доллар США = около 500 Франков КФА). С 1998 в Абиджане (Кот-д'Ивуар) действует Региональная Фондовая Биржа – прообраз будущих единых фондового и финансового рынков. Сформирована Региональная Консульская Палата. Бюджет Союза формируется за счёт отчислений от таможенных пошлин на товары, привозимын (или импортируемые) из третьих стран, в размере 0.5% от их стоимости. Однако на практике основные расходы У.Ё.Эм.О.А. финансируются Европейским Союзом, с которым подписаны соответствующие конвенции. В 1996 на Конференции Глав Государств и Правительств стран-членов У.Ё.Эм.О.А. была принята Программа приоритетных действий по реализации целей Союза, направленная на ускорение сближения законодательств и формирования единой законодательной базы. Был также принят ряд мер по обеспечению свободного обращения капиталов и унификации налогообложения, согласованию отраслевых программ развития. Интеграционные процессы в торгово-экономической области в рамках У.Ё.Эм.О.А. заметного развития не получили. Для Союза по-прежнему характерен низкий объём внутризональной торговли (менее 10% от совокупного внешнеторгового оборота) и взаимных инвестиций. Основная причина – неравномерность экономического развития государств-членов. Последствия осуществления интеграционных мероприятий неоднозначны. Либерализация торговли ставит в тяжёлое положение промышленные предприятия в наименее развитых странах субрегиона. Не менее сложный характер имеет проблема компенсации потерь национальных бюджетов от снижения таможенных поступлений. Трудности связаны и с одновременным членством многих стран У.Ё.Эм.О.А. в нескольких субрегиональных организациях (Буркина Фасо, например, состоит в 8 структурах). В 2000 положено начало процессу гармонизации деятельности У.Ё.Эм.О.А. и Экономического Сообщества Западно-Африканских Государств (ЭКОВАС) с прицелом на слияние в перспективе этих организаций. В середине 2002 между У.Ё.Эм.О.А. и США было подписано первое в своем роде соглашение о развитии торговли и инвестиций. Его главной задачей является содействие развитию стран-участниц союза путём облегчения доступа Африканской продукции на Американский рынок, а также обеспечение получения инвестиций в экономику государств региона для разработки их неиспользуемых ресурсов, в частности, в области сельского хозяйства, энергетики, поиска полезных ископаемых, транспорта и связи. Стороны взяли на себя обязательства принять необходимые меры для обеспечения свободной циркуляции товаров и услуг, а также гарантировать создание условий для размещения долгосрочных инвестиций. В конце Октября 2002 состоялось подписание меморандума о сотрудничестве между У.Ё.Эм.О.А. и Исламским Банком Развития (ИБР). Договорённости с ИБР предусматривают:- обмен информацией и исследованиями по различным аспектам экономического и социального сотрудничества; сотрудничество между ответственными лицами и техническими экспертами двух организаций, проведение совместных коллоквиумов, стажировок и взаимное приглашение на мероприятия, организуемые У.Ё.Эм.О.А. или ИБР; координацию разработок, проектов и программ развития; организацию совместных миссий по разработке и поддержке программ и проектов развития стран-участниц; совместное финансирование проектов развития в интересах одной или нескольких стран-участниц. Тяжёлым бременем на экономиках стран-участниц Союза лежит внешняя задолженность, составляющая от 60% до более 330% ВВП. Главными задачами в экономической составляющей деятельности У.Ё.Эм.О.А. являются консолидация таможенной политики, углубление сотрудничества по линии частнопредпринимательских структур, диверсификация торгово-экономического сотрудничества стран Союза (проекты с партнёрами из США, Марокко, Египта, Туниса), обеспечение роста ВВП. Пока с трудом реализуются программы по свободному передвижению товаров, услуг, капиталов и людей в рамках экономического пространства Сообщества. В качестве наиболее важных на ближайшую перспективу целей обозначены формирование Общего рынка государств-участников и реализация всех положений, предусмотренных при создании Таможенного Союза. Пробуксовывает вопрос о запуске Единого парламента, договор о котором не ратифицировали Бенин, Гвинея-Бисау, Кот д'Ивуар и Сенегал. На саммите У.Ё.Эм.О.А. в Уагадугу в Январе 2007 основное внимание было уделено вопросу о назначении управляющих Центральным Банком Государств Западной Африки и Западно-Африканским Банком Развития. Утверждён бюджет организации на 2007 – 170 миллионов Долларов США. На саммите У.Ё.Эм.О.А. в Уагадугу в Январе 2008 рассматривались вопросы создания общего рынка, реформирования Центрального Банка Государств Западной Африки, развития Регионального Банка Солидарности. Президент Буркина-Фасо Блез Купауре (Blaise Compaoré) переизбран Председателем У.Ё.Эм.О.А.. Последний саммит организации прошёл в Уагадугу в Марте 2009. Председателем У.Ё.Эм.О.А. избран Президент Мали Амаду Тумани Туре. Рассматривались вопросы социально-экономического развития субрегиона, намечены планы расширения стратегических рамок процесса региональной интеграции. Следующий саммит состоится в Бамако (Мали) в 2010. Основным внешним партнёром У.Ё.Эм.О.А. является Франция. Подписаны документы о сотрудничестве с Европейским Союзом.

WEST CENTRAL ATLANTIC FISHERY COMMISSION = ЗАПАДНО–ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ АТЛАНТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ – The West Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WCAFC) is an inter-governmental organization established in 1973 under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Its functions include:- facilitating the co-ordination of research; assisting member governments in establishing rational policies; and promoting the rational management of resources of interest in two or more countries. Its area of competence is the western central Atlantic.

WESTERN ACCOUNT = ЗАПАДНЫЙ СЧЁТ – Western Account is an agreement among underwriters regarding liability, in which each member of the syndicate is liable only for the amount of its participation in, but not for the unsold portion of, the issue. See also Severally But Not Jointly, and Syndicate. / Западный Счёт:- техника организации синдиката, при которой каждый член синдиката андеррайтеров несёт ответственность только за своё размещение и не отвечает за размещение любым другим членом. Синоним термина Делимый Счёт (Divided Account). Смотрите также Неделимый Счёт (Undivided Account).

WESTERN AREA = ЗАПАДНЫЙ АРЕАЛ – Western Area (in the United States in 1900's) is the newest Cotton producing section in this country including parts of Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. Irrigation is required and the Cotton is of two types, American-Egyptian and Upland.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION = АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ ЗАПАДНОГО РАЙОНА – In the United States, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) markets and delivers cost-based hydroelectric power and related services within a

15-state region of the central and western United States. The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is one of four federally-owned power marketing administrations in the United States.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR TRANSMISSION SYSTEM COORDINATION = ЗАПАДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО КООРДИНАЦИИ СИСТЕМ ПЕРЕДАЧИ (или XX) – In the United States, the Western Association for Transmission System Coordination (WATSCO):- Assembly Bill 2933 (Moore):- this bill requires municipal electric utilities, investor owned electric utilities, state agencies owning an interest in electric transmission facilities to form a voluntary association to be known as the Western Association for Transmission System Coordination (WATSCO) to coordinate the planning and operating of bulk, wholesale electrical transmission systems. / Mo (Moore).

WESTERN BLOT TEST = ЗАПАДНЫЙ БЛОТ ТЕСТ – Western Blot Test:- a test that is performed on biological samples such as blood (after centrifugation to remove red blood cells from the blood) to detect proteins (e.g., AIDS-rel. antibodies) individually. Gel electrophoresis is used to separate the AIDS antigen proteins of killed (known) AIDS viruses. Next the protein bands (resulting from the gel electrophoresis) are exposed to the blood being tested and (AIDS) antibodies stick to specific individual antigens (bands), which are then identified (as being present in the tested blood) via dyes.

WESTERN BLOTTING = ЗАПАДНЫЙ БЛОТИНГ – Western Blotting (WB) is a core technique in cell and molecular biology. Western blotting, also known as Immunoblotting or Protein Blotting, is a core technique in cell and molecular biology. In most basic terms, it is used to detect the presence of a specific protein in a complex mixture extracted from cells. Three Key Elements:- the Western blotting procedure relies upon three key elements to accomplish this task:- (i) the separation of protein mixtures by size using gel electrophoresis; (ii) the efficient transfer of separated proteins to a solid support; and (iii) the specific detection of a target protein by appropriately matched antibodies. Once detected, the target protein will be visualized as a band on a blotting membrane, X-ray film, or an imaging system. Since Western blotting is accomplished rapidly, using simple equipment and inexpensive reagents, it is one of the most common laboratory techniques. The results achieved are also easy to interpret, unique, and unambiguous. Therefore, it is routinely used on its own, or along with other immunoassays, in research and clinical settings. Why use a Western Blot? Western blots are in wide use across a broad range of scientific and clinical disciplines. Their ability to clearly show the presence of a specific protein both by size and through the binding of an antibody makes them well-suited for evaluating levels of protein expression in cells, and for monitoring fractions during protein purification. Likewise, they are helpful for comparing expression of a target protein from various tissues, or seeing how a particular protein responds to disease or drug treatment. In many cases, Western blots are used in combination with other key antibody based detection techniques, such as ELISAs (short for the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays) or immunohistochemistry. Western Blotting Antibodies:- antibodies selected for immunodetection should be Western blot tested if possible, with attention paid to the experimental conditions recommended by the antibody supplier. Usually, Western blot positive antibodies recognize a short linear sequence of amino acids found within the target protein that remains intact, or becomes visible, when the target protein is fully unraveled. This is because most Western blots are carried out under denaturing and reducing conditions which remove all higher order protein structure. In contrast, some epitopes can be conformational, forming a three dimensional structural configuration of amino acids that will be lost upon denaturation of the protein. Thus, not all antibodies work in a typical Western blot. Since Western blot procedures allow for flexibility in choosing gel electrophoresis and blotting conditions, it is possible to modify buffers to retain enough higher order protein structure for detection by some antibodies. Bio-Rad is one of the world's leading manufacturers of primary and secondary antibodies for Western blot anaylsis. In addition, we offer ISO-certified pre-made buffers to simplify immunostaining and make results more consistent from blot to blot. Our 100% Satisfaction Guarantee is backed by our quality, which makes ordering from Bio-Rad totally risk free! See also Western Hybridization. Western Blotting (WB) is a widely used technique for the detection and analysis of proteins. It is frequently used to study single proteins but the advent of multiplexed, fluorescence-based detection enables the simultaneous detection of several proteins. Western blotting, or immunoblotting, is used for both qualitative and quantitative analysis of protein expression in a wide variety of biological samples. The Amersham Western blotting portfolio provides optimal solutions for routine protein identification with chemiluminescence as well as for accurate and reproducible quantitative WB with fluorescence detection. In Western blotting, native or denatured proteins are first separated by gel electrophoresis according to polypeptide length (under denaturing conditions) or by the three-dimensional structure of the protein (under native/non-denaturing conditions). The separated proteins are then transferred to a membrane, typically made of nitrocellulose or polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF), where they are probed using antibodies specific to the target protein. The target protein is then detected and visualized using an imaging system. Western Blotting:- Western blot analysis can detect one protein in a mixture of any number of proteins while giving you information about the size of the protein. It does not matter whether the protein has been synthesized in vivo or in vitro. This method is, however, dependent on the use of a high-quality antibody directed against a desired protein. So you must be able to produce at least a small portion of the protein from a cloned DNA fragment. You will use this antibody as a probe to detect the protein of interest. Western blotting tells you how much protein has accumulated in cells. If you are interested in the rate of synthesis of a protein, Radio-Immune Precipitation (RIP) may be the best assay for you. Also, if a protein is degraded quickly, Western blotting won't detect it well; you'll need to use (RIP). See the section on RIP for more information, as well as a helpful comparative chart that illustrates the differences between these two techniques. Let's look at this technique in greater detail:- (1) Separate The Proteins using SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (also known as SDS-PAGE). This separates the proteins by size. (2) Place A Nitrocellulose Membrane On The Gel and, using electrophoresis, drive the protein (polypeptide) bands onto the nitrocellulose membrane. You want the negative charge to be on the side of the gel and the positive charge to be on the side of the nitrocellulose membrane to drive the negatively charged proteins over to the positively charged nitrocellulose membrane. This gives you a nitrocellulose membrane that is imprinted with the same protein bands as the gel. One thing to be aware of is that proteins bind better to nitrocellulose at a low pH. You may need to go through some trial-and-error to find the optimal pH. You also need to be sure there are no air bubbles between the nitrocellulose and the gel or your proteins will not transfer. (3) Incubate The Nitrocellulose Membrane With A Primary Antibody:- the primary antibody, which is the specific antibody mentioned above, sticks to your protein and forms an antibody-protein complex with the protein of interest. (4) Incubate The Nitrocellulose Membrane With A Secondary Antibody:- this antibody should be an antibody-enzyme conjugate. The secondary antibody should be an antibody against the primary antibody. This means the secondary antibody will 'stick' to the primary antibody, just like the primary antibody 'stuck' to the protein. The conjugated enzyme is there to allow you to visualize all of this. It's kind of like a molecular flare stuck on the antibodies so you can visualize what s going on. (5) To Actually See Your Enzyme In Action, you'll need to incubate it in a reaction mix that is specific for your enzyme. If everything worked properly, you will see bands wherever there is a protein-primary antibody-secondary antibody-enzyme complex, or, in other words, wherever your protein is. (6) Put X-Ray Film On Your Gel to detect a flash of light, which is given off by the enzyme. The reaction usually runs out in about an hour. Making A Primary Antibody:- this description assumes you have available purified protein. Run the protein on an SDS-PAGE (SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) gel. Stain the gel with KCl (калий хлор). The KCl forms a precipitate with the SDS. Since the area with the protein has a low concentration of SDS, the area with the protein will not show a precipitate. This will allow you to see the protein band as a clear band against a milky white precipitate on the rest of the gel. Carefully cut out the band and

soak it in 1 mL phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) buffer. Crush it and make an emulsion with 1 mL Freund's Complete Adjuvant (which is an oily substance). The complete adjuvant contains microbacteria (an immune stimulant) to increase the immune response. Inject this subscapularly into a rabbit. This is your first inoculation. Only use the complete adjuvant for the first inoculation. Never inject a rabbit with complete adjuvant more than one time. Rest the rabbit for one month, then repeat the process using an incomplete adjuvant. You can expect to see good antibody titers about 10 days after the second booster. Bleed the rabbit. You can expect about 30 to 40 mL per bleeding, and about 50 percent of the volume is serum. Now you have rabbit antisera. To get your primary antibody, dilute the rabbit antisera in blotto (aka Carnation Nonfat Dry Instant Milk) and apply it to your nitrocellulose blot. Make sure you dilute 1:500 to 1:100 in blotto; less dilution will give you background binding and really muddy up your results. Secondary Antibody:- this is much easier than the procedure for the primary antibody. Grab a catalogue and look for a goat-anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP). The goat-anti-rabbit is your secondary antibody (the one that 'sticks' to the primary antibody) and the HRP is the conjugated enzyme that will allow you to visualize your protein. Western Blotting is an important technique used in cell and molecular biology. By using a western blot, researchers are able to identify specific proteins from a complex mixture of proteins extracted from cells. The technique uses three elements to accomplish this task:- (1) separation by size, (2) transfer to a solid support, and (3) marking target protein using a proper primary and secondary antibody to visualize. This paper will attempt to explain the technique and theory behind western blot, and offer some ways to troubleshoot. Western blot is often used in research to separate and identify proteins. In this technique a mixture of proteins is separated based on molecular weight, and thus by type, through gel electrophoresis. These results are then transferred to a membrane producing a band for each protein. The membrane is then incubated with labels antibodies specific to the protein of interest. The unbound antibody is washed off leaving only the bound antibody to the protein of interest. The bound antibodies are then detected by developing the film. As the antibodies only bind to the protein of interest, only one band should be visible. The thickness of the band corresponds to the amount of protein present; thus doing a standard can indicate the amount of protein present. The paper will first describe the protocol for western blot, accompanied by pictures to help the reader and theory to rationalize the protocol. This will be followed by the theoretical explanation of the procedure, and in the later section, troubleshooting tips for common problems. / Западный Блотинг – метод определения искомого белка в сложной белковой смеси путём гибридизации разделённых электрофорезом белков с меченым зондом, например, антителом.

WESTERN CORN ROOTWORM = ЗАПАДНЫЙ КУКУРУЗНЫЙ КОРНЕВОЙ ЧЕРВЬ (или ЗАПАДНЫЙ КУКУРУЗНЫЙ ЖУК) – Western Corn Rootworm:- Latin name Diabrotica Virgifera Virgifera Le Conte. See also Corn Rootworm.

WESTERN ELECTRICITY COORDINATING COUNCIL = ЗАПАДНЫЙ КООРДИНИРУЮЩИЙ СОВЕТ ПО ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВУ – Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) is a North American Electric Reliability Council for the Western Interconnection.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION = ЗАПАДНОЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОЮЗ (или ЗАПАДНЫЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ СОЮЗ) – Western European Union (WEU):- association of 10 countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom) that operates as a forum for the coordination of matters of European security and defense. It contributed to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and works in cooperation with that organization. The WEU became the primary defense institution of the European Union in the 1990s, though it gave up that role in 2001. The WEU grew out of the Brussels Treaty of 1948 – an agreement between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom to provide for collective defense and to facilitate cooperation in economic, social, and cultural matters. NATO and the Council of Europe, both of which were formed in 1949, developed out of that framework. In 1954 the Brussels Treaty was strengthened and modified to include West Germany and Italy, to end the occupation of West Germany, and to include West Germany in NATO; and the WEU came into being on May 06, 1955. In 1960 the activities of committees for social and cultural affairs were transferred to the Council of Europe. In 1984 the union was 'reactivated' and a new agenda established: it recognized the significance of US arms to the defense of Europe and resolved to increase regional military cooperation. In 1988 Portugal and Spain joined the union; Greece joined in 1992. There are also six associate members (Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, and Turkey), five observer countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, and Sweden), and seven associate partners (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia). The WEU is administered by a council consisting of the ministers of foreign affairs and of defense of the member countries. The council is responsible for policy formulation and is headed by a secretary-general. Three internal agencies are also involved. The assembly of the WEU, which has a number of permanent committees (political defense, technological and aerospace, rules of procedure and privileges, and parliamentary and public relations), consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; it meets at least twice each year (normally in Paris). Headquarters of the WEU are in Brussels. / Западноевропейский Союз (ЗЕС) – военно-политическая организация в составе Бельгии, Великобритании, Италии, Люксембурга, Нидерландов, Федеративной Республики Германии, и Франции. Создан в Мае 1955 путём преобразования и расширения Западного Союза (образован в 1948) в соответствии с Парижскими соглашениями 1954. Связан с НАТО.

WESTERN HYBRIDIZATION = ЗАПАДНАЯ ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ – Western Hybridization is a method to detect protein by use of an antibody directed against it. Also known as Western Blotting. / Известна также как Западный Блотинг (Western Blotting). Гибридизация с использованием Вэстёрн Блотинга (перенос белков с геля на фильтр). Под Гибридизацией, от Латинского слова Hibrida, означающее Помесь, понимается скрещивание разнородных в наследственном отношении организмов. Один из важнейших факторов эволюции биологических форм в природе. Применяют для получения хозяйственных ценных форм животных и растений. Скрещивание особей одного и того же вида (различных подвидов, сортов, пород или линий) называется внутривидовой гибридизацией, а различных видов или родов – отдалённой гибридизацией.

WESTERN REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ASSOCIATION = РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЗАПАДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПО ПЕРЕДАЧЕ (или XX) – The Western Regional Transmission Association (WRTA) is an regional transmission group (RTG). See also Western Systems Coordinating Council. 2002-May-09:- at a landmark meeting on April 18, 2002, the Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC), Southwest Regional Transmission Association (SWRTA), and Western Regional Transmission Association (WRTA) merged to form the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC). The new organization, WECC, will continue to be responsible for coordinating and promoting electric system reliability as has been done by WSCC since its formation nearly 35 years ago. In addition to promoting a reliable electric power system in the Western Interconnection, WECC will support efficient competitive power markets, assure open and non-discriminatory transmission access among members, and provide a forum for resolving transmission access disputes. This is truly a historical milestone for the electric system customers and stakeholders in Western North America, said Dennis E. Eyre, WECC Executive Director. As a result of the merger, WECC will reduce overlap and duplication between organizations that have been performing similar tasks. While providing significant improvements in efficiency, WECC also has been formed with a superior governance structure. The new WECC Board consists of twenty-seven Director positions, including twenty Member Class Directors and seven Non-Affiliated Directors. The Non-Affiliated Directors are:- Janice B. Case, former Senior Vice President of Florida Power Corporation; John T. Coughlin, former Utility Commissioner in the State of Wisconsin; Jack L. King, former President of Oglethorpe Power; Tim Newton, former Vice President of Powerex; Maria C. Richter, former Managing Director of Morgan Stanley; Jananne Sharpless, former Commissioner of the California Energy Commission; and James H. Young, Jr., former Senior Vice President of

South Carolina Electric & Gas and currently Chairman of the Midwest ISO. The Member Class Directors are:- Class 1 – Jack E. Davis, President of Arizona Public Service Company; Thomas A. Delawder, Vice President of Tucson Electric Power Company; Ronald D. Nunnally, Director, Southern California Edison Company; and William A. Pascoe, Vice President of NorthWestern Energy. Class 2 – Richard G. Ferreira, consultant, Transmission Agency of Northern California; Maude Grantham-Richards, Director, Farmington Electric Utility System; Charles J. Hosken, General Manager, Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County; and Steve R. Mendoza, Executive Director, Arizona Power Authority. Class 3 – Rick A. Bowen, Executive Vice President of Dynegy Power Corp.; Anne M. Cleary, President – west region of Mirant Americas Inc.; Ken Peterson, President and CEO of Powerex; and John H. Stout, Senior Vice President of Reliant Energy Services. Class 4 – Scott Cauchois, Chief of the Electricity Resources and Pricing Branch, California Office of Ratepayer Advocates; Scott A. Gutting, President of Energy Strategies LLC; Nancy L. Kelly, Economist, Utah Committee Consumer Services; and Steven E. LaFond, electricity resource management, The Boeing Company. Class 5 – William M. Chamberlain, Chief Counsel, California Energy Commission; Denise Mullen-Dalmer, Director, British Columbia Ministry of Energy; R. Prasad Potturi, electrical engineering bureau Chief, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission; and Marsha H. Smith, Commissioner, Idaho Public Utilities Commission. The formation of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) was accomplished over a four-year period through the cooperative efforts of WSCC, SWRTA, WRTA and other regional organizations in the West. WECC's interconnection-wide focus is intended to complement current efforts to form Regional Transmission Organizations (RTO) in various parts of the West. For more information on WECC and its formation, visit WECC's web site (http://www.wecc.biz). The web site also includes information on the electric industry's electricity supply and delivery programs and activities in the West. WECC – one of the 10 electric reliability councils in North America, encompassing a geographic area equivalent to over half the United States – is responsible for promoting electric system reliability, competitive electricity markets, access to the transmission grid, and providing a forum for coordinating the operating and planning activities of its 145 members. The members, representing all segments of the electric industry, provide electricity to 71 million people in 14 Western states, two Canadian provinces, and portions of one Mexican state. / Дэнис И. Эа (Dennis E. Eyre). Дьженис Би. Кэйс, бывший Старший Вице Президент Флорида Павэ Корпорэйшэн (Janice B. Case, former Senior Vice President of Florida Power Corporation); Дьжон Ти. Каглин, бывший Utility Commissioner (John T. Coughlin, former Utility Commissioner) в Штате Висконсин; Дьжек Эл. Кинг, бывший Президент Оглфорп Павэ (Jack L. King, former President of Oglethorpe Power); Тим Ньютчон, бывший Вице Президент Павэрэкс (Tim Newton, former Vice President of Powerex); Мариа Си. Риктёр, бывший Управляющий Директор Моргэн Стэнли (Maria C. Richter, former Managing Director of Morgan Stanley); Дьженэн Щаплэс, бывший Комиссионер Калифорнийской Коммиссии по Энергетике (Jananne Sharpless, former Commissioner of the California Energy Commission); и Дьжеймз Эйч. Ян, бывший Старший Вице Президент Саус Кэролайна Элэктрик Энд Гас и ныне Председатель Мидвэст Ай.Эс.Оу. (James H. Young, Jr., former Senior Vice President of South Carolina Electric & Gas and currently Chairman of the Midwest ISO). следующие:- Класс 1 (Class 1) – Дьжек И. Дэвис, Президент Эризона Паблик Сёвис Кампэни (Jack E. Davis, President of Arizona Public Service Company); Томэс Эй. Делодё, Вице Президент Тюсан Элэктрик Павэ Кампэни (Thomas A. Delawder, Vice President of Tucson Electric Power Company); Ронэлд Ди. Нанэли, Директор Созэн Кэлифониа Эдэсэн Кампэни (Ronald D. Nunnally, Director, Southern California Edison Company); и Вилъйэм Эй. Пэско, Вице Президент Норсвэстэн Энодьжи (William A. Pascoe, Vice President of NorthWestern Energy). Класс 2 (Class 2) – Ричод Дьжи. Фэрэйра, Консультант, Трэнсмишэн Айдьженси оф Нозэн Кэлифониа (Richard G. Ferreira, consultant, Transmission Agency of Northern California); Мод Грэнсэм-Ричодз, Директор Фаминтчэн Элэктрик Ютилити Систэм (Maude Grantham-Richards, Director, Farmington Electric Utility System); Чарлз Дьжей. Хоскен, Генеральный Управляющий, Паблик Ютилити Дистрикт № 1 оф Чэлэн Каунти (Charles J. Hosken, General Manager, Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County); и Стив Ар. Мэндоза, Исполнительный Директор Павэ Асорити (Steve R. Mendoza, Executive Director, Arizona Power Authority). Класс 3 (Class 3) – Рик Эй. Бовэн, Исполнительный Вице Президент Дайнэджи Павэ Корп. (Rick A. Bowen, Executive Vice President of Dynegy Power Corp.); Энн Эм. Клири, Президент – Западный Регион Мирэнт Амэрикас Инк. (Anne M. Cleary, President – west region of Mirant Americas Inc.); Кен Питёсан, Президент и Главный Исполнительный Сотрудник Павэрэкс (Ken Peterson, President and CEO of Powerex); и Дьжон Эйч. Стот, Старший Вице Президент Рилайэнт Энодьжи Сёвисиз (John H. Stout, Senior Vice President of Reliant Energy Services. Класс 4 (Class 4) – Скот Коквайз, Глава Филиала по Электрическим Ресурсам и Ценообразованию, Калифорнийского Офиса Рэйтпэйё Эдвокэйтс (Scott Cauchois, Chief of the Electricity Resources and Pricing Branch, California Office of Ratepayer Advocates); Скот Эй. Гатинг, Президент Энодьжи Стрэтэдьжиз Эл.Эл.Си. (Scott A. Gutting, President of Energy Strategies LLC); Нэнси Эл. Кэли, Экономист, Юта Камити Консьюмё Сёвисиз (Nancy L. Kelly, Economist, Utah Committee Consumer Services); и Стивэн И. ЛэФанд, Управление Электрическими Ресурсами, Зэ Боин Кампэни (Steven E. LaFond, electricity resource management, The Boeing Company). Класс 5 (Class 5) – Вилъйэм Эм. Чэймбёлэйн, Главный Советник, Калифорнийской Коммиссии по Энергетике (William M. Chamberlain, Chief Counsel, California Energy Commission); Дёниз Малэн-Далмё, Директор Министерства по Энергетике Британской Колумбии (Denise Mullen-Dalmer, Director, British Columbia Ministry of Energy); Ар. Прасад Поттури, Глава Бюро Электрического Инженеринга, Комиссии по Общестенному Регулированию Нью Мексико (R. Prasad Potturi, Electrical Engineering Bureau, Chief, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission); и Марша Эйч. Смис, Комиссионер, Айдахо Паблик Ютилитиз Коммишэн (Marsha H. Smith, Commissioner, Idaho Public Utilities Commission).

WESTERN RIVERS = ЗАПАДНЫЕ РЕКИ – Western Rivers:- generally, the Mississippi River system but technically the Mississippi River system above the Huey P. Long Bridge, the Red River to the north, the Port Allen-Morgan City Waterway, and that part of the Atchafalaya River above its junction with the Port Allen-Morgan City Waterway. / Хьюи Пи. Лонг Бридьж (Huey P. Long Bridge), Река Атчафалая (Atchafalaya River) Элэн-Моргэн (Allen-Morgan).

WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL = КООРДИНИРУЮЩИЙ СОВЕТ ЗАПАДНЫХ СИСТЕМ (или ХХ) – 2002-May-09:- at a landmark meeting on April 18, 2002, the Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC), Southwest Regional Transmission Association (SWRTA), and Western Regional Transmission Association (WRTA) merged to form the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC). The new organization, WECC, will continue to be responsible for coordinating and promoting electric system reliability as has been done by WSCC since its formation nearly 35 years ago. In addition to promoting a reliable electric power system in the Western Interconnection, WECC will support efficient competitive power markets, assure open and non-discriminatory transmission access among members, and provide a forum for resolving transmission access disputes. This is truly a historical milestone for the electric system customers and stakeholders in Western North America, said Dennis E. Eyre, WECC Executive Director. As a result of the merger, WECC will reduce overlap and duplication between organizations that have been performing similar tasks. While providing significant improvements in efficiency, WECC also has been formed with a superior governance structure. See also Western Regional Transmission Association. The Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC) is a voluntary industry association created to enhance reliability among western utilities. Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC) was formed with the signing of the WSCC Agreement on August 14, 1967 by 40 electric power systems. The Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) promotes Bulk Electric System reliability in the Western Interconnection. WECC is the Regional Entity responsible for compliance monitoring and enforcement. In addition, WECC provides an environment for the development of Reliability Standards and the coordination of the operating and planning activities of its members as set forth in the WECC Bylaws. WECC is geographically the

largest and most diverse of the eight Regional Entities with delegated authority from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The WECC Region extends from Canada to Mexico and includes the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, the northern portion of Baja California, Mexico, and all or portions of the 14 Western states between. Membership in WECC is open to all entities who meet the qualifications in the WECC Bylaws. WECC strives for transparency and open participation in all of its meetings and processes. WECC has a long history of assuring reliability in the West that began when it was originally formed in 1967 by 40 power systems, then known as the Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC). Thirty-five years later in 2002, the WSCC became WECC when three regional transmission associations merged. WECC was designated a Regional Entity for the Western Interconnection in 2007 after the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) delegated some of the authority it had received from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to create, monitor and enforce reliability standards. Today, WECC is an independent organization that works with entities across the West to further the common theme of grid reliability. Through its various reliability-related activities, WECC provides critical support to the Reliability Coordinator and the resource owners/operators throughout the Western Interconnection. WECC's strength and value lie it its ability to consistently leverage the Interconnection-wide perspective in its day-to-day activities, as well as its forward-thinking products and services.

WESTERN SYSTEMS POWER POOL = ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПУЛ ЗАПАДНЫХ СИСТЕМ (или ХХ) – The Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP) is a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved industry institution that provides a forum for short-term trades in electric energy, capacity, exchanges and transmission services. The pool consists of approximately 50 members and serves 22 states, a Canadian province and 60 million people. The WSPP headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. The Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP) was formed in 1987 as an experiment and in 1991 became a more permanent entity for the purpose of sharing electric power between multiple power companies in the Western United States, and British Columbia. Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP) is an organization of more than 300 electricity utilities and power marketers throughout the US operating under an umbrella marketing agreement. The WSPP Agreement is open to power sellers and customers, though it provides only for wholesale and not retail sales. It established the WSPP electricity spot market contract, the standard contract for short-term power trading across the US. The contract traded on a trial basis in May 1987 and was given final approval on July 1991 by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Western Systems Power Pool is a spot energy market and trading forum centered in Phoenix, AZ. It serves approximately 50 members in 22 US states and Canada who participate in energy production, transmission and resale. The WSPP covers a region that serves approximately 60 million people.

WESTERN TEXAS INTERMEDIATE = ЗАПАДНО–ТЕХАССКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ – West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is the most important US benchmark crude oil. WTI crude oil is of high quality and can produce a high proportion of petrol. A light sweet (low sulpher) crude oil. WTI is widely traded, as are derivatives based on it, for example through the CME and it is very often used as the benchmark for US oil prices. Historical prices are available on the web through the US Energy Information Administration. Because ot its low API gravity (lightness) and sulpher content, WTI generally trades at higher prices than other major benchmarks such as Brent (itself a light crude), however, as it is a US measure, geographical differences in supply or demand can sometimes reverse this. The Western Texas Intermediate (WTI), also known as Texas Light Sweet, is a light crude oil low in wax and sulphur content which makes it light and sweet. It is usually refined into gasoline, kerosene and diesel. It is used as a benchmark in US crude oil pricing. Usually WTI commands a higher price in the market than its Brent counterpart. Light Sweet Crude Oil WTI is traded at the NYMEX® under ticker symbol CL and at the ICE Futures Europe® under symbol T. Contract size in both exchanges is 1 000 barrels with a contract price quoted in US Dollars and Cents per barrel. Delivery dates take place every month of the year. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is of very high quality and is excellent for refining a larger portion of gasoline. Its API gravity is 39.6 degrees (making it a 'light' crude oil), and it contains only about 0.24 percent of sulfur (making a 'sweet' crude oil). This combination of characteristics, combined with its location, makes it an ideal crude oil to be refined in the United States, the largest gasoline consuming country in the world. Most WTI crude oil gets refined in the Midwest region of the country, with some more refined within the Gulf Coast region. Although the production of WTI crude oil is on the decline, it still is the major benchmark of crude oil in the Americas. WTI is generally priced at about a USD2–per–barrel premium to the OPEC basket price and about USD1–per–barrel premium to Brent, although on a daily basis the pricing relationships between these can vary greatly. / 2016-Январь-15:- Качество нефти сильно отличается от сорта к сорту. Некоторые её виды могут быть вязкими, как смола, или чрезвычайно 'лёгкими' (даже легче воды). Сильно варьируется и содержание серы:- от едва фиксируемого до сильнокислого. И хотя на рынке продаются и покупаются сотни сортов нефти, торговцы используют в своих контрактах лишь несколько эталонных видов. Брэнт (Brent) из Северного Моря – самый распространённый стандарт в мире. Американцы предпочитают использовать похожую по качеству нефть, известную как Западно-Техасская Средняя (ЗТС или Дабл.Ю.Ти.Ай. (WTI)). WTI когда-то была базовым сортом нефти на мировом рынке. Она имеет ряд преимуществ над Брэнт. Во-первых, из-за того что ЗТС поступает в распределительный центр (Кушинг, Штат Оклахома (Cushing, State of Oklahoma)) по нефтепроводу, её можно продавать в различных объёмах. Брэнт на контрасте продаётся лишь танкерами, для чего приходится заключать большое количество мелких контрактов. Кроме того, Брэнт неразрывно связана с небольшим числом увядающих нефтяных месторождений, отмечает Британский журнал Зи Иканэмист (The Economist). Но ЗТС имела один серьёзный недостаток. Запрет на вывоз (или экспорт) означал, что этот базовый сорт мог быть отключён от мировых нефтяных цен, если Америка производила больше нефти, чем ожидалось, так как переизбыток не мог идти на вывоз (или экспорт). Большую часть XX века эта угроза была гипотетической, так как добыча 'чёрного золота' в Америке неуклонно падала. Но в последние несколько лет сланцевая революция резко увеличила Американское производство. Излишки сырой нефти сначала появились в Кушинге, а затем через сеть нефтеперерабатывающих заводов и в Мексиканском Заливе. Всё это привело к тому, что цены на Американский базовый сорт стали ниже, чем за Брэнт. Разрыв в 2011 достиг 28 Долларов США за баррель. В связи с тем, что ЗТС всё меньше и меньше отражала истинное положение дел на мировом рынке, торговцы всё чаще предпочитали Брэнт. Объёмы покупки-продажи Североморского сорта превзошли все сделки по ЗТС в начале 2012. Возобновление (запрет на вывоз (или экспорт) действовал сорок лет) Американского вывоза (или экспорта) в 2016 изменило ситуацию. Два базовых сорта теперь торгуются примерно по одинаковой цене. ЗТС вновь становится одним из самых популярных сортов нефти в торговых операциях. Но ситуация на рынке может вскоре измениться, так как его центр упорно движется на Восток. ОПЭК прогнозирует, что спрос на 'чёрное золото' в Азии увеличится на 16 миллионов баррелей в сутки к 2040. Если это произойдёт, то Азия будет потреблять в общей сложности более 46 миллионов баррелей в сутки (в четыре раза больше, чем Европа). С такими темпами Азия вскоре станет доминирующей силой на мировом нефтяном рынке.

WESTERN UNION CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ВЭСТЭН ЮНИЭН (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЗАПАДНЫЙ СОЮЗ) – Western Union Corporation:- former telecommunications company that was the largest provider of telegraphic services in the United States. The company was founded in 1851, when the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company was formed to build a telegraph line from Buffalo, State of New York, to St. Louis, State of Missouri, the United States. Five years later, with the acquisition of several other independent lines, the company reorganized to become the Western Union Telegraph Company. By the end of 1861, Western Union had built the first transcontinental telegraph line. The company made a brief foray into the telephone field but lost a

legal battle with Bell Telephone in 1879 and thereafter concentrated solely on telegraphy. It grew rapidly and absorbed more than 500 other companies, including its chief competitor, Postal Telegraph Inc., in 1943. As telegraphy was increasingly replaced by other methods of telecommunication, Western Union diversified its operations to include automatic teletypewriter services, leased private-line circuitry, and a money order service, as well as telegrams and mailgrams. Western Union's Telex and TWX systems made it the chief operator of teleprinter networks in the United States in the 1960s and '70s, and its Westar communications satellite (1974) made it a major participant in the American satellite communications industry. Later in the century, the advent of high-speed digital data transmission and modern fax machines supplanted some of the company's most important services, notably telegrams, TWX, and Telex. In the face of rapidly changing technology, the Western Union Telegraph Co. was reorganized in 1988 as the Western Union Corp. to handle money transfers and related services. Parts of the company were sold to AT&T and GM Hughes Electronics Corp., among other buyers, and the company's name was changed to New Valley Corp. in 1991. The company entered bankruptcy proceedings in 1993 and shortly thereafter sold the last of its major holdings, Western Union Financial Services Inc., to First Financial Management Corp.. / Нью Йок энд Мисысыпи Вэлы Прынтинь Тчэлыграф Кампэни (New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company). Вэстэн Юниэн Тчэлыграф Кампэни (Western Union Telegraph Company). Бэл Тчэлэфон (Bell Telephone). Поустчэл Тчэлыграф Инк. (Postal Telegraph Inc.). Вэстэн Юниэн Тчэлыграф Ко. (Western Union Telegraph Co.). Вэстэн Юниэн Корп. (Western Union Corp.). Эй.Ти.ЭндТи. и Дьжи.Эм. Хьюз Элэктчроникс Корп. (AT&T and GM Hughes Electronics Corp.). Нью Вэлы Корп. (New Valley Corp.) в 1991. Вэстэн Юниэн Файнэншэл Сёвисиз Инк. (Western Union Financial Services Inc.), Фёст Файнэншэл Мэнэдьжмент Корп. (First Financial Management Corp.).

WEST NILE VIRUS = ЗАПАДНЫЙ НИЛЬСКИЙ ВИРУС (или ВИРУС ЗАПАДНОГО НИЛА) – West Nile Virus (WNV) is a potentially serious illness. Experts believe WNV is established as a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the fall. This fact sheet contains important information that can help you recognize and prevent West Nile virus. Prevention measures consist of community-based mosquito control programs that are able to reduce vector populations, personal protection measures to reduce the likelihood of being bitten by infected mosquitoes, and the underlying surveillance programs that characterize spatial/temporal patterns in risk that allow health and vector control agencies to target their interventions and resources. The easiest and best way to avoid WNV is to prevent mosquito bites:- (i) When you are outdoors, use insect repellent containing an EPA-registered active ingredient. Follow the directions on the package. (ii) Many mosquitoes are most active at dusk and dawn. Be sure to use insect repellent and wear long sleeves and pants at these times or consider staying indoors during these hours. (iii) Make sure you have good screens on your windows and doors to keep mosquitoes out. (iv) Get rid of mosquito breeding sites by emptying standing water from flower pots, buckets and barrels. Change the water in pet dishes and replace the water in bird baths weekly. Drill holes in tire swings so water drains out. Keep children's wading pools empty and on their sides when they aren't being used. The Symptoms of WNV:- (i) Serious Symptoms in a Few People:- about one in 150 people infected with WNV will develop severe illness. The severe symptoms can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. These symptoms may last several weeks, and neurological effects may be permanent. (ii) Milder Symptoms in Some People:- up to 20 percent of the people who become infected have symptoms such as fever, headache, and body aches, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back. Symptoms can last for as short as a few days, though even healthy people have become sick for several weeks. (iii) No Symptoms in Most People:- approximately 80 percent of people (about 4 out of 5) who are infected with WNV will not show any symptoms at all. How Does West Nile Virus Spread? (i) Infected Mosquitoes:- most often, WNV is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes can then spread WNV to humans and other animals when they bite. (ii) Transfusions, Transplants, and Mother-to-Child:- in a very small number of cases, WNV also has been spread through blood transfusions, organ transplants, breastfeeding and even during pregnancy from mother to baby. (iii) Not Through Touching:- WNV is not spread through casual contact such as touching or kissing a person with the virus. How Soon Do Infected People Get Sick? People typically develop symptoms between 3 and 14 days after they are bitten by the infected mosquito. How Is WNV Infection Treated? There is no specific treatment for WNV infection. In cases with milder symptoms, people experience symptoms such as fever and aches that pass on their own, although even healthy people have become sick for several weeks. In more severe cases, people usually need to go to the hospital where they can receive supportive treatment including intravenous fluids, help with breathing and nursing care. What Should I Do if I Think I Have WNV? Milder WNV illness improves on its own, and people do not necessarily need to seek medical attention for this infection though they may choose to do so. If you develop symptoms of severe WNV illness, such as unusually severe headaches or confusion, seek medical attention immediately. Severe WNV illness usually requires hospitalization. Pregnant women and nursing mothers are encouraged to talk to their doctor if they develop symptoms that could be WNV. What Is the Risk of Getting Sick from WNV? People over 50 at higher risk to get severe illness. People over the age of 50 are more likely to develop serious symptoms of WNV if they do get sick and should take special care to avoid mosquito bites. Being outside means you're at risk. The more time you're outdoors, the more time you could be bitten by an infected mosquito. Pay attention to avoiding mosquito bites if you spend a lot of time outside, either working or playing. Risk through medical procedures is very low. All donated blood is checked for WNV before being used. The risk of getting WNV through blood transfusions and organ transplants is very small, and should not prevent people who need surgery from having it. If you have concerns, talk to your doctor. Pregnancy and nursing do not increase risk of becoming infected with WNV. The risk that WNV may present to a fetus or an infant infected through breastmilk is still being evaluated. Talk with your care provider if you have concerns. What Is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Doing About WNV? CDC is working with state and local health departments and other government agencies, as well as private industry, to prepare for and prevent new cases of WNV. Some things CDC is doing include:- (i) manage and maintain ArboNET, a nation-wide electronic surveillance system where states share information about WNV and other arboviral diseases; (ii) support states develop and carry out improved mosquito prevention and control programs; (iii) developing better, faster tests to detect and diagnose WNV; (iv) prepare updated prevention and surveillance information for the media, the public, and health professionals; and (v) working with partners on the development of vaccines. What Else Should I Know? If you find a dead bird:- don't handle the body with your bare hands. Contact your local health department for instructions on reporting and disposing of the body. They may tell you to dispose of the bird after they log your report. West Nile Virus (WNV) is a potentially deadly exotic disease of horses, humans, and wild birds. No cases of WNV infection have ever been found in any commercial poultry in the United States. See also Poultry. West Nile Virus is a mosquito-borne zoonotic arbovirus belonging to the genus Flavivirus in the family Flaviviridae. This flavivirus is found in temperate and tropical regions of the world. / Западный Нильский Вирус передаётся людям чаще всего через укус москита, но им также можно заразиться при переливании заражённой крови. Большинство людей, заражённых Западным Нильским вирусом, никогда не обнаруживают у себя признаки этой болезни или же полностью излечиваются после преодоления симптомов, сходных с симптоматикой гриппа. Однако некоторые симптомы этого заболевания могут нанести и серьёзный вред здоровью. В США существуют центры крови, которые предотвращают дальнейшую передачу этого потенциально смертельного вируса и обеспечивают безопасное кровоснабжение больных. Для обнаружения Западного Нильского вируса используют технологию цепной реакции, в которой ведущей становится нуклеиновая кислота, а также технологию усиления. Благодаря таким мерам генетический материал Западного Нильского вируса обнаруживается в донорской крови, сданной людьми, у которых

отсутствовали яркие симптомы болезни. Центры по Контролю и Профилактике Заболеваний (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)) Соединённых Штатов заявили, что скрининг донорской крови на присутствие Западного Нильского вируса с применением нуклеиновой кислоты значительно снижает риск передачи заражённой крови. Согласно данным CDC, центры скрининга крови идентифицировали более 340 доноров в 2006, чья кровь дала положительный результат на Западный Нильский вирус. В Июне 2003 были начаты клинические испытания по анализу Западного Нильского вируса для того, чтобы решить проблемы Американского Управления по Контролю за Продуктами и Лекарствами и Центра по Контролю и Профилактике Заболеваний. Технология цепной реакции на основе нуклеиновой кислоты была одобрена в США, Европе для диагностики донорской крови на присутствие ВИЧ, вируса гепатита С и гепатита В.

WEST REGION = ЗАПАДНЫЙ РЕГИОН – West Region:- in align with the American Gas Association definition, the Energy Information Administration adopted three natural gas storage regions:- the West Region, the East Region, and the Producing Region. The West Region includes the following states:- Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and Utah. See also Map.

WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE CRUDE OIL = ЗАПАДНО–ТЕХАССКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ НЕФТЬ – The ICE (IntercontinentalExchange, Inc) Futures West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Light Sweet Crude Oil futures contract provides participants with the opportunity to trade one of the world's most liquid commodities in a fully electronic marketplace. In addition to bringing the benefits of electronic trading to US light sweet crude trading, this contract brings together the world's two most significant oil benchmarks on a single exchange. This offers a number of benefits to participants, including reductions in collateral requirements through the offsetting of margins. The ICE WTI Crude futures contract is cash settled. See also Western Texas Intermediate. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is the US crude oil used as a benchmark for pricing much of the world's crude oil production. WTI is a relatively low specific gravity 'intermediate' crude with low sulphur content ('sweet'). West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is the benchmark for approximately 12 to 15 million barrels of crude oil produced or sold each day in the Western Hemisphere. Except for crude oil produced in Alaska, nearly all of the crude oil produced in the United States is priced off WTI. About 80 percent of the crude oil imported into the United States is priced off WTI. Because WTI is the benchmark for most of the crude oil consumed in the United States, exporters of North Atlantic basin crudes priced off Brent often will quote the prices in relation to WTI to facilitate price comparisons for US importers. Although more crude oil worldwide is priced off Brent than WTI, the standard NYMEX® WTI contract is the most widely traded commodity futures contract in the world. Approximately 150 000 contracts for WTI are traded daily on the NYMEX®, representing a volume of crude oil equal to nearly twice the world's daily production. WTI is actually a blend of crude oils produced in oil fields in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas. These crude oils all have relatively low sulfur levels and are relatively low in density. Like Brent, the production of WTI is dwindling. Ten years ago, around 750 000 barrels of WTI were produced daily; presently, around 400 000 barrels of WTI are produced daily. Future production is expected to decline. As a result of the historical development of Cushing, Oklahoma, as a transportation and storage hub for crude oil produced in the region, the standard NYMEX® futures contract for light sweet crude oil provides for the delivery of WTI or several comparable alternative grades at that location. Presently, there are about 20 million gallons of storage capacity at Cushing and an extensive network of crude oil pipelines leading into and out of these facilities. However, Cushing is landlocked, far from the ports handling oil imports and exports, and no longer the central distribution point it once was for crude oil produced in the United States. Numerous industry participants are concerned about the potential for distortion – either intentional or unintentional – of WTI pricing due to the limited volume of WTI produced each month, the relative isolation of Cushing from global trade, and limits on Cushing's pipeline and storage capacity. Like Brent, the production of WTI is half of what it once was. Like Brent, the constrained logistics of WTI production, transport, and storage can make the availability of WTI subject to artificial bottlenecks or surges in supply. One of the most frequently raised issues regarding the WTI benchmark is that 80 percent of the tank storage capacity at Cushing, Oklahoma is controlled by two companies, BP and Shell. Because crude oil inventories in the Midwest strongly affect WTI prices, the concern is that the actions of these two firms regarding their storage tanks at Cushing may have a disproportionate impact on Midwestern supplies and inventories and hence on the price of WTI. West Texas Intermediate (WTI), a light sweet US crude oil, is a common benchmark (reference) crude, and is traded in the futures market on the NYMEX®. It is commonly used as a price reference, with adjustments for quality and transportation, for other crude oils sold in North America. References to the oil prices are usually either references to the spot price of either WTI/Light Crude as traded on New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) for delivery in Cushing, Oklahoma; or the price of Brent as traded on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE, which the International Petroleum Exchange has been incorporated into) for delivery at Sullom Voe. The price of a barrel (which is 42 gallons) of oil is highly dependent on both its grade (which is determined by factors such as its specific gravity or API and its sulphur content) and location. The vast majority of oil will not be traded on an exchange but on an over-the-counter basis, typically with reference to a marker crude oil grade that is typically quoted via pricing agencies such as Argus Media Ltd and Platts. For example in Europe a particular grade of oil, say Fulmar, might be sold at a price of 'Brent plus USD0.25/barrel' or as an intra-company transaction. ICE claim that 65% of traded oil is priced off their Brent benchmarks. Other important benchmarks include Dubai, Tapis, and the OPEC basket. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses the Imported Refiner Acquisition Cost, the weighted average cost of all oil imported into the US as their 'world oil price'. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is a grade of crude oil deliverable against the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX®) light, sweet crude oil contract. Nominally, the benchmark crude of the US oil industry. Crude oil is the world's most actively traded commodity, and the NYMEX® Division light sweet crude oil futures contract is the world's most liquid form for crude oil trading, as well as the world's largest-volume futures contract trading on a physical commodity. Additional risk management and trading opportunities are offered through options on the futures contract; calendar spread options; crack spread options on the pricing differential of heating oil futures and crude oil futures and gasoline futures and crude oil futures; and average price options. The contract trades in units of 1 000 barrels, and the delivery point is Cushing, Oklahoma, the United States which is also accessible to the international spot markets via pipelines. The contract provides for delivery of several grades of domestic and internationally traded foreign crudes, and serves the diverse needs of the physical market. West Texas Intermediate crude oil is deemed to be traded at Cushing, Oklahoma. Traders typically refer to the NYMEX® Light Sweet Crude futures contract as the WTI contract, although the contract allows delivery of other grades. Traders around the world know where they can turn to manage risk and access market opportunities in the crude oil market. Because of its liquidity and transparency, our physically delivered Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) contract is recognized as the global standard pricing benchmark. WTI crude is a blend of several US domestic streams of light sweet crude oil. For WTI crude, the delivery point in Cushing, Oklahoma, is a vital transshipment point, where storage facilities and intersecting pipelines provide easy access to refiners and suppliers. Crude flows inbound to Cushing from around the country, and outbound through dozens of pipelines. Naturally, Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) has become a significant physical market price reference – it serves as benchmark for approximately 5 million barrels of daily production and the most efficient hedging tool for hundreds of commercial oil companies. WTI (West Texas Intermediate) WTI crude is a blend of several US domestic streams of light sweet crude oil. For WTI crude, the delivery point in Cushing, State of Oklahoma, is a vital transshipment point, where storage facilities and intersecting pipelines provide easy access to refiners and suppliers. Crude flows inbound to Cushing from around the country, and outbound through dozens of pipelines. Naturally, Light Sweet Crude Oil (WTI) has become a significant physical market price reference – it serves as benchmark for approximately 5

million barrels of daily production and the most efficient hedging tool for hundreds of commercial oil companies. Since the mid-1980s, benchmark crude oil prices such as West Texas Intermediate (WTI) in the United States and Brent crude oil in Europe have served as reference points that the market uses for pricing other crude oils. Since late 2010, however, WTI has been selling at a large discount to Brent, and has become less useful as an indicator for US petroleum product prices. Beginning with the July 2012 Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO), the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) will supplement its traditional WTI and average refiner acquisition cost (RAC) forecasts with a forecast of the Brent crude oil spot price that will directly enter into price forecasts for gasoline and other refined products in the STEO (see Brent Crude Oil Spot Price Added to Forecast). EIA currently expects the Brent crude oil price will average USD99 per barrel over the second half of 2012 and USD98 per barrel in 2013. Until 2008, all North American crude oil grades broadly tracked fluctuations in the WTI price and were clustered within about USD8 per barrel of the WTI spot price (Today in Energy, June 21, 2012). Pricing differences between crude oil grades were explained largely by the different quality characteristics of the crude oil in each location and relative transportation costs. Between January 2004 and late 2010, WTI consistently sold at about a USD1 to USD2 premium to Brent as the two crude oil prices closely tracked each other. Starting in late 2010, WTI began to sell at a discount to Brent due to rapid increases in crude oil production from tight oil formations (This Week In Petroleum, March 14, 2012), primarily from the Bakken formation in North Dakota and the Eagle Ford shale in Texas, which led to transportation bottlenecks in and around the Cushing, Oklahoma storage hub where WTI oil is traded (This Week In Petroleum, May 16, 2012). In addition, Brent prices were being positively impacted by supply disruptions in the waterborne light-sweet crude oil markets (e.g., outages in Libya, Nigeria). The WTI discount to Brent continued to widen in 2011, reaching a monthly average high of about USD27 per barrel in September 2011, before falling back to around USD13 per barrel in June 2012. With limited pipeline capacity, the additional crude oil volumes have been moved out of the region by rail and to a lesser extent by truck. The USD6 to USD12 per barrel cost of transportation by rail and truck has been cited by some analysts as a floor for the Brent-WTI spread. With the large gap between Brent and WTI prices, WTI is no longer representative of the marginal crude oil price driving petroleum product prices in the US market. A comparison of Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) spot prices – which represent wholesale gasoline prices – to the Brent, WTI, and RAC crude oil prices in the largest US refining region, the Gulf Coast, illustrates the growing disconnect of gasoline prices from both WTI and RAC prices since late 2010. The spreads between Gulf Coast RBOB and the Brent, WTI, and RAC crude oil prices tracked each other closely, averaging 27 cents per gallon from 2006 through 2010. Since the end of 2010, only Brent has held near its historical average spread, averaging 18 cents per gallon, while the WTI and RAC spreads have averaged 57 cents per gallon and 42 cents per gallon, respectively. Thus, Brent has become more representative of the marginal cost of crude oil for the majority of refiners in the Atlantic Basin. In the Rocky Mountain region and the Midwest, discounted inland crudes are widely used by refiners. However, because Midwest product markets also rely on products produced outside of that region, product prices still reflect the price of waterborne crudes that are best represented by the Brent benchmark. Why is WTI No Longer a Global Benchmark? It's been a long time coming, but Brent crude may finally top the light sweet crude from Texas – known as Western Texas Intermediate – as the global oil benchmark. Typically, WTI crude from Cushing, Oklahoma, holds a higher price than Brent crude. The difference is in the quality:- the less sulfur, the easier it is to refine the crude into gasoline. WTI is both lighter and sweeter, containing about 0.24% sulfur. Brent crude has about 0.37% sulfur and is still classified as a sweet crude. Now compare that with the world's heavier deposits of oil .... Heavy crude oil produced from Venezuela's Orinoco Belt contains approximately 4.5% sulfur. Even the mighty OPEC – which produces about 40% of the world's oil supply – doesn't have the same quality. So you can see why WTI is highly sought after. Recently, however, there have been concerns that WTI should no longer be considered the best reflection for global oil demand. For starters, there were Enbridge's recent pipeline troubles .... The company was forced to shut down one of its pipelines after a leak was discovered. The pipeline was part of the Lakehead System, which transports up to 670 000 barrels of oil to Midwest refineries, as well as the Cushing hub. (That's one of the reasons we've seen oil prices spike to USD78 per barrel recently (2010-September-28).) The company expects to restart the pipeline today. WTI is currently trading at a USD2.15/bbl discount to Brent crude. Last May, the spread between the two was more than USD5 per barrel. The concern is that WTI is losing its connection to global markets, particularly the supply-demand issue. The WTI discount comes at a time of near-record inventory levels. I'll let you connect the dots for yourself .... Losing its global reputation:- last month, Reuters reported Asia is trying to ditch its regional oil benchmarks for Brent crude, stating that Brent is a closer match to the region's light, sweet crude than WTI. Even OPEC has shown concern that WTI may be an inaccurate benchmark. You might remember about a year ago, when we talked about Saudi Aramco's decision to ditch WTI for the Argus Sour Crude Index .... According to the Saudis, the Argus was a better reference for the heavier, more sour crude which the country exports. The low-hanging fruit is gone. The idea of WTI losing its status as a global benchmark is downright scary. For decades, WTI has been sought after for its light, sweet qualities. The fact that the world's exporters have lost faith in the Texas-grade crude shows us how far global production has come. Think about it .... How many times have you heard us say that the cheap, easy-to-get oil is a thing of the past? Even the light, sweet crude in the United States is losing its quality. You know there's a veritable oil boom happening right now in North Dakota. The Bakken oil has a gravity between 38–40, and sulfur ranging from 0.2% to 0.5%. Unfortunately, producing this North Dakota oil isn't as easy as drilling a vertical well; horizontal drilling technology is now used, and wells can cost millions of Dollars. The reality is that oil is becoming harder to get. At current consumption levels, the world is using more than 31 billion barrels of oil each year. With the world's oil supply becoming more expensive to extract, it makes me wonder how long it will be until Brent is considered an 'inaccurate reference' for world oil supplies. North Sea production:- Brent crude comes from the North Sea. That in and of itself is cause for concern. Oil production in the North Sea peaked during the 1990s. Producing oil in the rough Atlantic waters is much more difficult compared to a conventional field. It isn't the most optimal place to hold the bulk of UK's oil reserves. You can see how production has declined – even despite oil's historic run-up to USD150 per barrel in 2008. It didn't matter how high the price of oil climbed; nothing could turn around oil production in the UK. Oil production will only get worse from here on out for the United Kingdom .... So far, the biggest North Sea oil discovery within the last three decades has been the Buzzard field. Located in the Central North Sea, the Buzzard field was discovered in 2001 and produces more than 200 000 barrels of oil per day. Now factor in the cost of developing Brent crude .... An Oil and Gas UK survey released earlier this year suggested 17 new fields in the UK Continental Shelf are 20% more expensive to develop – not to mention 25 billion pounds (or approximately USD36.6 billion) must be spent by 2016 in order to put the infrastructure in place. It's enough to make the last deposits of light, sweet easy-to-extract crude even more valuable for producers – and that's assuming you know where to look. When investors do find those plays, however, the payoff can even more lucrative. Key Factors (on 2013-June-05) Behind The Recent Narrowing In The Brent-WTI Spread:- the Brent-WTI spread, the difference between the spot prices of Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oils, has narrowed considerably over the past several months. The spread, which was more than USD23 per barrel in mid-February, fell to under USD9 in April, and has ranged between USD7 and USD10 since then. The narrowing of the spread is supported by several factors that have depressed Brent prices or strengthened WTI prices, including the displacement of Brent-quality crude imports into North America by increased US production that is flowing to refiners through expanded crude-by-rail and pipeline infrastructure, seasonal European refinery maintenance and tariff policy changes in South Korea. Recent expansions in midstream crude oil infrastructure have eased downward pressure on the WTI price. Before mid-2012, only one 96 000-barrel-per-day (bbl/d) pipeline delivered crude oil from the Midwest to the Gulf Coast. Since then, significant new takeaway capacity from Cushing has come on line, starting with the 150 000-bbl/d Seaway Pipeline reversal in

May 2012 and its 250 000-bbl/d expansion in January 2013. Sunoco's Permian Express Pipeline and the reversal of Magellan Midstream Partners' Longhorn Pipeline are expected to add 315 000 bbl/d of pipeline capacity that bypasses Cushing, taking Permian Basin crude directly to the Gulf Coast. These projects, along with an additional 760 000 bbl/d of pipeline capacity debottlenecking Cushing, are expected to come on line by the end of 2013. With expanded pipeline and crude-by-rail capacity, competitively-priced US crude oil production is backing out imports of Brent-like crude oil, especially crudes from Nigeria, Angola, and Algeria. In 2010, the US imported 886 000 bbl/d of light sweet crude oil to the Gulf Coast; by March 2013, imports had fallen to less than 40 000 bbl/d. Crude-by-rail is also displacing imports on both the West and East coasts. In addition, US crude oil exports to Canada have increased from an historical average of 24 000 bbl/d to 100 000 bbl/d over the first quarter of 2013, replacing Brent-quality crude imports to Canada's East Coast refineries. Taken together, these changes have diverted almost 1 million bbl/d of Brent-like crude away from North America into other regions of the global crude market. Pending changes in tariff policy in South Korea, the world's third largest petroleum importer, are also affecting the demand for Brent crude. South Korea imposes a 3-percent tariff on crude oil imports but rebates the tariff if refined petroleum products are exported. Although the crude oil tariff is not levied on imports from countries that have a free trade agreement (FTA) with South Korea, the rebate has still been paid for exports of product, effectively providing a 3-percent subsidy to crude imports from FTA partner countries. According to trade press, South Korea's imports of crude oil from European Union (EU) member countries increased eight-fold since an FTA with the EU was signed in mid-2011. Beginning in July 2013, the rebate will no longer be paid for export volumes made from FTA crude imports, eliminating the implicit 3-percent subsidy. Downward pressure on Brent prices has possibly been mitigated by the very recent announcement that South Korea may incentivize refiners to process more Brent-price-based crude oil. The future of the Brent-WTI spread will be determined in part by the balance between future growth in midcontinent crude production on the one hand and in midstream infrastructure to move that crude to refiners on the other. Over the next two years, about 2 million bbl/d of new or diverted pipeline takeaway capacity from Cushing to the Gulf Coast is planned, significantly more than the 1.2 million bbl/d of new incoming capacity. In its May 2013 Short-Term Energy Outlook EIA forecasts the Brent-WTI spread to average USD13 per barrel in 2013 and decline to an average USD9 per barrel in 2014. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is of very high quality. Its API gravity is 39.6 degrees (making it a light crude oil), and it contains only about 0.24 percent of sulphur (making a sweet crude oil). WTI is generally priced at about a USD2–4 per-barrel premium to OPEC Basket price and about USD1–2 per barrel premium to Brent, although on a daily basis the pricing relationships between these can very greatly. See also Brent Crude Oil, and Western Texas Intermediate. / Щел (Shell). Кушин или Кушинг, Оклахома (Cushing, Oklahoma). Ройтас (Reuters). Аргас (Argus). Бакэн (Bakken). месторождение Базад (Buzzard field). месторождение Базад (Buzzard field). ОСЭН или ОПЭК (OPEC), в Англоязычном произношении. печное бытовое топливо (heating oil) . Западно-Техасская Средняя Нефть:- предполагается, что все торговые операции с Западно-Техасской Средней нефтью осуществляются в Кушинге, Штат Оклахома (Cushing, State of Oklahoma). Торговцы, как правило, ссылаются на фьючерсный контракт НАЙМЭКСа на Лёгкую Малосернистую Нефть (NYMEX® Light Sweet Crude futures contract) как на контракт на Дабл.Ю.Ти.Ай. (WTI contract), хотя этот контракт также позволяет поставлять и другие сорта нефти.

WET = WASTE EXTRACTION TEST

WET = WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TEST

WET = МОКРАЯ – A sample of grain is identified as Wet if the moisture content exceeds the moist range established for that class of grain. With increasing moisture content, grain is graded straight, tough, damp, moist, and wet. / Проба зерна идентифицируется как мокрая, если содержание влаги превосходит установленный диапазон влажности для такого класса зерна. В случае увеличения содержания влаги зерно будет последовательно отсортировано как сухое или твёрдое (straight), средней сухости или мягкое (tough), влажное или вязкое (damp), сырое (moist) и мокрое (wet).

WETBACK BOILER = ЭКРАНИРОВАННЫЙ КОТЁЛ (или ХХ) – Wetback Boiler:- firetube boiler design wherein the back portion of the boiler has a water jacket.

WET BARREL = МОКРЫЙ БАРРЕЛЬ – Wet Barrel is a physical barrel of crude oil or refined product as opposed to a Paper Barrel. / Фактический баррель нефти или очищенного продукта в противоположность Бумажному Баррелю (Paper Barrel).

WETBED METHOD = МЕТОД УВЛАЖНЁННОЙ ГРЯДЫ (или МЕТОД УВЛАЖНЁННОЙ ГРЯДКИ) – Wetbed Method:- raising seedlings on a seedbed where land is prepared and puddled.

WETBED SEEDING = СЕВ В УВЛАЖНЁННУЮ ГРЯДУ (или ОБСЕМЕНЕНИЕ В УВЛАЖНЁННУЮ ГРЯДКУ) – Wetbed Seeding is a planting of pregerminated seed or small seedlings into a wet seedbed. / Под Посевом понимается заделка семян в верхние слои почвы для их прорастания. Способы:- квадратно-гнездовой, перекрёстный, разбросной, рядовой (ленточный, узкорядный, широкорядный) и другие. Проводится сеялками, иногда с самолёта.

WET BOTTOM BOILER = КОТЁЛ С ЖИДКИМ ШЛАКОУДАЛЕНИЕМ (или ХХ) – Wet Bottom Boiler:- slag tanks are installed usually at the furnace throat to contain and remove molten ash.

WET–BULB TEMPERATURE = ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПО ВЛАЖНОМУ ТЕРМОМЕТРУ (или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА МОКРОГО ТЕРМОМЕТРА, или ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПСИХРОМЕТРА) – Wet-Bulb Temperature is the temperature at which water, by evaporating into air, can bring the air to saturation at the same temperature. Wet-bulb temperature is measured by a wet-bulb psychrometer. Wet-Bulb Temperature is the lowest temperature which a water wetted body will attain when exposed to an air current. This is the temperature of adiabatic saturation, and can be used to measure humidity.

WET COTTON = ВЛАЖНЫЙ ХЛОПОК (или МОКРЫЙ ХЛОПОК) – Wet Cotton means a bale of cotton that, at a gin, has 7.5 percent or more moisture, wet basis, at any point in the bale.

WET DECATING = МОКРАЯ ДЕКАТИРОВКА – Wet Decating is a finishing process to add luster to wool fabrics. In the wet decating method, the material is tightly wrapped on a perforated roller and immersed in a trough of hot water. In dry decating, steam is used instead of hot water. / Мокрая Декатировка горячей водой. Декатировка, от Французского слова Decatir, означающее (основное значение) Уничтожать Блеск, обработка шерстяных тканей паром или горячей водой для предотвращения усадки при последующей обработке и носке и улучшения внешнего вида. Декатировка производится на специальных аппаратах – декатирах. Различают декатиры для сухой и мокрой декатировки. Декатир для сухой декатировки представляет собой герметически закрывающийся цилиндрический котёл, внутри которого находится вращающийся полый цилиндр с перфорированной поверхностью, приспособленный для наматывания ткани. Подаваемый в котёл пар проходит через слои ткани, намотанной с минимальным натяжением, внутрь цилиндра и отсасывается через его открытый конец. В декатире для мокрой декатировки цилиндр с намотанной на нём тканью вращается в корыте с горячей (50–60 °C) водой. Декатир соединён не только с паропроводом, но и с водопроводом.

WET FORMING = МОКРОЕ ФОРМОВАНИЕ – Wet Forming is the production of a nonwoven fabric web from an aqueous suspension of fibers by filtering the short fibers onto a screen belt or perforated drum.

WET GAS = ЖИРНЫЙ ГАЗ – Wet Gas is a raw natural gas with a relatively high concentration of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, butane, pentanes and condensates). Wet Gas is a natural mixture of hydrocarbons that may be gaseous or both liquid and gaseous in the reservoir and that contains an appreciable proportion of compounds heavier than ethane (e.g., propane or butane) that are condensable when brought to the surface. Such gases usually are characterized by the volume or weight of the condensables contained in a given volume of total gas produced. This figure, computed for volumes at 15 °C (59 °F) and 750 mm of mercury, is usually expressed either in gallons per 1 000 cubic feet or in grams per cubic meter; for a gas to be classified as wet, it must contain more than 0.3 gallon of condensables per 1 000 cubic feet of gas. The condensables are recovered, the propane being marketed as liquefied petroleum gas and the heavier hydrocarbons being made into gasoline. Compare Dry Gas. Natural gas containing condensable hydrocarbons. Wet Gas is a natural gas that contains an appreciable proportion of hydrocarbon compounds heavier than methane, e.g., ethane, propane, and butane. The mixture may be gaseous or both liquid and gaseous in the reservoir; the heavier hydrocarbons are condensable when brought to the surface and are frequently separated as natural gas liquids (NGLs). Alternatively, the propane and other lighter compounds may be marketed as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and heavier hydrocarbons may be made into gasoline (petrol). Wet gases usually are characterized by the volume or weight of the condensables contained in a given volume of total gas produced. Wet Gas is the unprocessed natural gas containing more than 20% of impurities and heavier hydro-carbons. Wet Gas is:- (1) methane (dry gas) mixed with other hydrocarbons; and (2) gas with a high liquid content, which often needs to be dried using a dehydration process. Wet Gas is a natural gas that contains less methane (typically less than 85% methane) and more ethane and other more complex hydrocarbons. / Природный газ, содержащий конденсируемые (сжиженные) углеводороды. Жирный Газ (ЖГ) – обычно природный горючий нефтерастворённый газ, который в стандартных условиях содержит много гомологов метана – С2+, и С5+, тяжёлых углеводородов от С3 и выше. Такой состав газов характерен для газоконденсатных и нефтяных месторождений. Подсчёт тяжёлых углеводородов и состав газов учитывают раздельно по С2, С3, С4 и С5+высшие. Газы соответственно называются этановыми, содержащими широкую фракцию лёгких углеводородов (С3 и С4), и конденсат содержащими (С5+высшие). В магистральные газопроводы подача жирного газа невозможна. Жирный газ обычно не используется как топливо, он перерабатывается на газоперерабатывающих заводах (ГПЗ). Технология переработка жирного газа более экономична, чем переработка бензиновых фракций. Жирный газ формируются либо в условиях высокотемпературных залежей, когда происходит естественная деструкция ретроградной системы. Либо из керогена болотного типа.

WETHER = ВАЛУХ – Wether is a male sheep or goat castrated before sexual maturity. Because it's (the operative phrase) isn't caught up breeding, all of it's nutrition goes into the fiber thus producing a better quality fiber. Fleeces from wethers can't be entered into most wool shows but are worth watching for. Wether is a castrated male sheep. / Под Валухом понимается кастрированный баран. Всех баранчиков, не используемых на племя, кастрируют в возрасте 2–3 недель (баранчиков, подлежащих реализации на мясо в год рождения, оставляют некастрированными). Валухи менее требовательны к условиям кормления (хорошо откармливаются) и содержания, хорошо нагуливаются и дяют мясо лучшего качества. Настриг шерсти с тонкорунных взрослых валухов на 1.5–2 килограмма больше, а качество шерсти выше, чем у маток. На откорм выгоднее ставить валухов в 4-месячном возрасте. В стадах шёрстного направления валухов держат до 3–4 лет, шёрстно-мясного и мясо-сального – до 8–18 месяцев.

WETHER WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ ВАЛУХА – Wether Wool:- any fleece clipped after the first shearing is called Wether Wool. This wool is usually taken from sheep older than fourteen months, and these fleece contains much soil and dust.

WET–LAID NONWOVEN = ВЛАЖНО–СФОРМИРОВАННЫЙ (или ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИ–СФОРМИРОВАННЫЙ, или МОКРОВЫЛОЖЕННЫЙ) НЕТКАНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Wet-Laid Nonwoven is a fabric made by the wet-forming process. The short fibers typically have more random orientation in the web and the web has more isotropic properties than carded webs.

WETLAND = ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ (или СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ, или ВОДНО–БОЛОТИСТОЕ УГОДЬЕ, или СЫРОЙ УЧАСТОК, или ЗАБОЛОЧЕННОЕ МЕСТО) – Wetland:- terrestrial ecosystem characterized by poor drainage and the consequent presence most or all of the time of sluggishly moving or standing water saturating the soil. Wetlands are usually classified, according to soil and plant life, as bog, marsh, or swamp. In the United States, types of Wetlands:- over the thousands of years that people have been living with wetlands, many terms have been developed to describe them. Here are those that are common in the Midwest. (i) Aquatic Bed:- areas of shallow permanent water dominated by plants that grow on or below the surface of the water. (ii) Bog:- a peat-accumulating wetland that has no significant inflow or outflow of water and supports acidophilic vegetation, particularly sphagnum. (iii) Bottomland:- lowlands (usually forested) along streams and rivers that are periodically flooded. (iv) Fen:- a peat-accumulating wetland that receives some water from surrounding mineral soils and usually supports grasslike vegetation. (v) Interdunal Swale Wetland:- a wetland dominated by grasslike vegetation that occurs in the low areas between sand dunes or beach ridges along the Great Lakes shoreline. (vi) Marsh:- a frequently or continually inundated wetland characterized by grasslike and other emergent vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions. (vii) Muskeg:- large expanses of peatlands. (viii) Peatland:- a generic terms for any peat-accumulating wetland. (ix) Poor Fen:- a peat-accumulating wetland that is transitional between a true bog and a true fen. (x) Pothole:- a shallow pond dominated by grasslike vegetation. (xi) Slough:- a swamp or shallow lake system. (xii) Swamp:- a wetland dominated by tress or shrubs. (xiii) Wet Meadow:- grassland with saturated soil near the surface but without standing water for most of the year. (xiv) Wet Prairies:- intermediate between a marsh and a wet meadow. Wetland:- generally, a land that is characterized by an abundance of moisture and that is inundated by surface or groundwater often enough to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. See also Hydrophytic Vegetation. Wetland:- the US Army Corps of Engineersand the Environmental Protection Agency (COE and EPA) have adopted a regulatory definition for administering the Section 404 permit program of the Clean Water Act of 1972. Under these regulations, Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetland is:- (1) pertaining to soils flooded for at least several weeks each year, or to crops growing in such soils. (2) Land of which the rooting zone can be kept saturated for a substantial part of the growing season, where necessary, by encouraging accumulation of water on the soil through puddling and the use of bunds or levees. Wetland:- the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) definition is used for identifying wetlands on agricultural land in assessing producer eligibility for USDA program benefits under the swampbuster provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. As amended in 1990, the Food Security Act states that a wetland, except when considered a converted wetland, is land that (a) has a predominance of hydric soil; (b) is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence ofhydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and (c) under normal circumstances, does support a prevalence of such vegetation. For purposes of the Food Security Act, as amended, and any other act, the term wetland does not include lands in Alaska identified as having high potential for agricultural development which have a predominance of permafrost soils. Wetland is the terrestrial ecosystem characterized by poor

drainage and the consequent presence most or all of the time of sluggishly moving or standing water saturating the soil. Wetlands are usually classified, according to soil and plant life, as bog, marsh, or swamp. A Wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. Primarily, the factor that distinguishes wetlands from other land forms or water bodies is the characteristic vegetation that is adapted to its unique soil conditions:- Wetlands consist primarily of hydric soil, which supports aquatic plants. The water found in wetlands can be saltwater, freshwater, or brackish. Main wetland types include swamps, marshes, bogs and fens. Sub-types include mangrove, carr, pocosin, and varzea. Wetlands play a number of roles in the environment, principally water purification, flood control, and shoreline stability. Wetlands are also considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal life. Wetlands occur naturally on every continent except Antarctica. They can also be constructed artificially as a water management tool, which may play a role in the developing field of water-sensitive urban design. The largest wetlands in the world include the Amazon River basin and the West Siberian Plain. Another large wetland is the Pantanal, which straddles Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay in South America. The UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment determined that environmental degradation is more prominent within wetland systems than any other ecosystem on Earth. International conservation efforts are being used in conjunction with the development of rapid assessment tools to inform people about wetland issues. A patch of land that develops pools of water after a rain storm would not be considered a 'wetland', even though the land is wet. Wetlands have unique characteristics: they are generally distinguished from other water bodies or landforms based on their water level and on the types of plants that thrive within them. Specifically, wetlands are characterized as having a water table that stands at or near the land surface for a long enough period each year to support aquatic plants. A more concise definition is a community composed of hydric soil and hydrophytes. Wetlands have also been described as ecotones, providing a transition between dry land and water bodies. Mitsch and Gosselink write that wetlands exist '... at the interface between truly terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic systems, making them inherently different from each other, yet highly dependent on both'. In environmental decision-making, there are subsets of definitions that are agreed upon to make regulatory and policy decisions. Technical Definitions:- a Wetland is 'an ecosystem that arises when inundation by water produces soils dominated by anaerobic processes, which, in turn, forces the biota, particularly rooted plants, to adapt to flooding'. There are four main kinds of wetlands – marsh, swamp, bog and fen (bogs and fens both being types of mires). Some experts also recognize wet meadows and aquatic ecosystems as additional wetland types. The largest wetlands in the world include the swamp forests of the Amazon and the peatlands of Siberia. Ramsar Convention (The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat is an international treaty; it is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the Convention was signed in 1971) Definition:- under the Ramsar international wetland conservation treaty, wetlands are defined as follows:- (i) Article 1.1:- '... wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters'. (ii) Article 2.1:- 'Wetlands may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six meters at low tide lying within the wetlands'. Regional Definitions:- although the general definition given above applies around the world, each county and region tends to have its own definition for legal purposes. For example, in the United States, Wetlands are defined as 'those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas'. This definition has been used in the enforcement of the Clean Water Act. Some US states, such as Massachusetts and New York, have separate definitions that may differ from the federal government. Ecology:- the most important factor producing wetlands is flooding. The duration of flooding determines whether the resulting wetland has aquatic, marsh or swamp vegetation. Other important factors include fertility, natural disturbance, competition, herbivory, burial and salinity. When peat accumulates, bogs and swamps arise. Characteristics:- wetlands vary widely due to local and regional differences in topography, hydrology, vegetation, and other factors, including human involvement. Wetlands can be divided into two main classes:- tidal and non-tidal areas. Hydrology:- wetland hydrology is associated with the spatial and temporal dispersion, flow, and physiochemical attributes of surface and ground water in its reservoirs. Based on hydrology, wetlands can be categorized as riverine (associated with streams), lacustrine (associated with lakes and reservoirs), and palustrine (isolated). Sources of hydrological flows into wetlands are predominately precipitation, surface water, and ground water. Water flows out of wetlands by evapotranspiration, surface runoff, and sub-surface water outflow. Hydrodynamics (the movement of water through and from a wetland) affects hydroperiods (temporal fluctuations in water levels) by controlling the water balance and water storage within a wetland. Landscape characteristics control wetland hydrology and hydrochemistry. The O_2 and CO_2 concentrations of water depend on temperature and atmospheric pressure. Hydrochemistry within wetlands is determined by the pH, salinity, nutrients, conductivity, soil composition, hardness, and the sources of water. Water chemistry of wetlands varies across landscapes and climatic regions. Wetlands are generally minerotrophic with the exception of bogs. Bogs receive their water from the atmosphere and therefore their water has low mineral ionic composition because ground water has a higher concentration of dissolved nutrients and minerals in comparison to precipitation. The water chemistry of fens ranges from low pH and low minerals to alkaline with high accumulation of calcium and magnesium because they acquire their water from precipitation as well as ground water. Role of Salinity:- salinity has a strong influence on wetland water chemistry, particularly in wetlands along the coast. In non-riverine wetlands, natural salinity is regulated by interactions between ground and surface water, which may be influenced by human activity. Soil:- carbon is the major nutrient cycled within wetlands. Most nutrients, such as sulfur, phosphorus, carbon, and nitrogen are found within the soil of wetlands. Anaerobic and aerobic respiration in the soil influences the nutrient cycling of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and the solubility of phosphorus thus contributing to the chemical variations in its water. Wetlands with low pH and saline conductivity may reflect the presence of acid sulfates and wetlands with average salinity levels can be heavily influenced by calcium or magnesium. Biogeochemical processes in wetlands are determined by soils with low redox potential. Biota:- the biota of a wetland system includes its vegetation zones and structure as well as animal populations. The most important factor affecting the biota is the duration of flooding. Other important factors include fertility and salinity. In fens, species are highly dependent on water chemistry. The chemistry of water flowing into wetlands depends on the source of water and the geological material in which it flows through as well as the nutrients discharged from organic matter in the soils and plants at higher elevations in slope wetlands. Biota may vary within a wetland due to season or recent flood regimes. Flora:- there are four main groups of hydrophytes that found in wetland systems throughout the world. Submerged water plants. This type of vegetation is found completely underwater. Submerged wetland vegetation can grow in saline and fresh-water conditions. Some species have underwater flowers, while others have long stems to allow the flowers to reach the surface. Submerged species provide a food source for native fauna, habitat for invertrebrates, and also possess filtration capabilities. Examples include seagrasses and eelgrass. Floating water plants. Floating vegetation is usually small although it may take up a large surface area in a wetland system. These hydrophytes have small roots and are only found in slow-moving water with rich-nutrient level water Floating aquatic plants are a food resource for avian Species. Examples include water lilies lily pad and duckweed. Emergent water plants. Emergent water plants can be seen above the surface of the water but whose roots are completely submerged. Many have aerenchyma to transmit oxygen from the atmosphere to their roots. Extensive areas of emergent plants are usually termed marsh. Examples include cattails (Typha) and arrow arum (Peltandra Virginica). Surrounding trees and shrubs. Forested wetlands are generally known as Swamps. The upper level of these

swamps is determined by high water levels, which are negatively affected by dams. Some swamps can be dominated by a single species, such as silver maple swamps around the Great Lakes. Others, like those of the Amazon Basin, have large numbers of different tree Species. Examples include cypress (Taxodium) and mangrove. Fauna:- (i) Fish:- fish are more dependent on wetland ecosystems than any other type of habitat. 75% of the United States' commercial fish and shellfish stocks depend solely on estuaries to survive. Tropical fish Species need mangroves for critical hatchery and nursery grounds and the coral reef system for food. (ii) Amphibians:- Frogs are the most crucial amphibian species in wetland systems. Frogs need both terrestrial and aquatic habitats in which to reproduce and feed. While tadpoles control algal populations, adult frogs forage on insects. Frogs are used as an indicator of ecosystem health due to their thin skin which absorbs both nutrient and toxins from the surrounding environment resulting in an above average extinction rate in unfavorable and polluted environmental conditions. (iii) Reptiles:- Alligators and crocodiles are two common reptilian Species. Alligators are found in fresh water along with the fresh water Species of the crocodile. The saltwater crocodile is found in estuaries and mangroves and can be seen in the coastline bordering the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. The Florida Everglades is the only place in the world where both crocodiles and alligators co-exist. Snakes, lizards, goannas, and turtles also can be seen throughout wetlands. Snapping turtles are one of the many kinds of turtles found in wetlands. (iv) Mammals:- multiple small mammals as well as large herbivore and apex species such as the Florida Panther live within and around wetlands. The wetland ecosystem attracts mammals due to its prominent seed sources, invertebrate populations, and numbers of small reptiles and amphibians. (v) Monotremes:- the platypus (Ornithorhynchus Anatinus) is found in eastern Australia living in freshwater rivers or lakes, and much like the beaver creates dams, create burrows for shelter and protection. The platypus swims through the use of webbed feet. Platypuses feed on insect larvae, worms, or other freshwater insects hunting mainly by night by the use of their bill. They turn up mud on the bottom of the lake or river, and with the help of the electroreceptors located on the bill, unearth insects and freshwater insects. The platypus stores their findings in special pouches behind their bill and consumes its prey upon returning to the surface. (vi) Insects and Invertebrates:- these species total more than half of the 100 000 known animal species in wetlands. Insects and invertebrates can be submerged in the water or soil, on the surface, and in the atmosphere. Algae:- Algae are diverse water plants that can vary in size, color, and shape. Algae occur naturally in habitats such as inland lakes, inter-tidal zones, and damp soil and provide a dedicated food source for animals, fish, and invertebrates. There are three main groups of algae:- Plankton are algae which are microscopic, free-floating algae. This algae is so tiny that on average, if fifty of these microscopic algae were lined up end-to-end, it would only measure one millimeter. Plankton are the basis of the food web and are responsible for primary production in the ocean using photosynthesis to make food. Filamentous algae are long strands of algae cells that form floating mats. Chara and Nitella algae are upright algae that look like a submerged plant with roots. Climates:- (i) Temperature:- temperatures vary greatly depending on the location of the wetland. Many of the world's wetlands are in temperate zones (midway between the North or South Pole and the equator). In these zones, summers are warm and winters are cold, but temperatures are not extreme. However, wetlands found in the tropic zone, around the equator, are warm year round. Wetlands on the Arabian Peninsula, for example, can reach 50 °C (122 °F) and would therefore be subject to rapid evaporation. In northeastern Siberia, which has a polar climate, wetland temperatures can be as low as −50 °C (−58 °F). In a moderate zone, such as the Gulf of Mexico, a typical temperature might be 11 °C (51 °F). (ii) Rainfall:- the amount of rainfall a wetland receives varies widely according to its area. Wetlands in Wales, Scotland, and Western Ireland typically receive about 1 500 mm (or 60 in) per year. In some places in Southeast Asia, where heavy rains occur, they can receive up to 10 000 mm (about 200 in). In the northern areas of North America, wetlands exist where as little as 180 mm (7 inches) of rain fall each year. (iii) Temporal Variation:- perennial systems; seasonal systems; episodic (periodic or intermittent) system of the down; surface flow may occur in some segments, with subsurface flow in other segments; ephemeral (short-lived) systems; and migratory species. (iv) Human-Disturbance:- (a) Encroachment:- drainage, development, over-grazing, mining, and unsustainable water use; (b) Ecosystem Stress:- water scarcity, endangered species, disruption of breeding grounds, and Imbalance in sediment load and nutrient filtration. Peatswamps of South-east Asia:- in Southeast Asia, peatswamp forests and soils are being drained, burnt, mined, and overgrazed contributing severely to climate change. As a result of peat drainage, the organic carbon that was built up over thousands of years and is normally under water, is suddenly exposed to the air. It decomposes and turns into carbon dioxide (CO_2), which is released into the atmosphere. Peat fires cause the same process and in addition create enormous clouds of smoke that cross international borders, such as happen every year in Southeast Asia. Peatlands form only 3% of all the world's land area, however, their degradation equals 7% of all fossil fuel CO_2 emissions. Through the building of dams, Wetlands International is halting the drainage of peatlands in Southeast Asia, hoping to mitigate CO_2 emissions. Concurrent wetland restoration techniques include reforestation with native tree species as well as setting up community fire brigades. This sustainable approach can be seen in Central Kalimantan and Sumatra, Indonesia. Aquaculture:- concerns are developing over certain aspects of farm fishing, which uses natural waterways to harvest fish for human consumption and pharmaceuticals. This practice has become especially popular within Asia and the South Pacific. Its impact downstream upon much larger water ways has negatively influenced many small island developing states. The function of natural wetlands can be classified by their ecosystem benefits. United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and Ramsar Convention found wetlands to be of biosphere significance and societal importance in the following areas:- flood control; groundwater replenishment; shoreline stabilization and storm protection; water purification; reservoirs of biodiversity; wetland products; cultural values; recreation and tourism; and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The economic worth of the ecosystem services provided to society by intact, naturally functioning wetlands is frequently much greater than the perceived benefits of converting them to 'more valuable' intensive land use – particularly as the profits from unsustainable use often go to relatively few individuals or corporations, rather than being shared by society as a whole (Ramsar convention). Wetland is an area that is regularly saturated by surface or ground water and subsequently is characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Examples include swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, pocosins and estuaries. Wetland:- the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) defines wetlands as lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems, where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes:- (a) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (b) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soils; and (c) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year. / Ромсарская Конвенция (Ramsar Convention). Марш Торфяник . зона укоренения может быть . сохранение (conservation). твёрдость (hardness).

WETLAND BANKING = ОБУСТРОЙСТВО ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ОБУСТРОЙСТВО СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Banking is a term used to describe actions required to be taken on the part of developers to mitigate and replace the loss of wetlands. Through various federal and state regulations governing land use on wetlands, when impacts to wetlands cannot be avoided or minimized wetlands must be replaced. The replacement process allows for the creation or restoration of any number of wetlands to provide replacement credit for future wetlands impacts.

WETLAND CONSERVATION = СОХРАНЕНИЕ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или КОНСЕРВАЦИЯ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ, или ОХРАНА СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Conservation is:- (1) Wetlands Protection:- the principle USDA programs for wetland conservation are swampbuster, the Wetlands Reserve Program, and the

Farmable Wetlands Pilot Program. (2) The Food Security Act of 1985 swampbuster provision discouraged the alteration of wetlands for agricultural purposes. Producers who drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise altered wetlands to make possible the production of an agricultural commodity after November 28, 1990, or who planted an agricultural commodity on a wetland that was converted after December 23, 1985, lost eligibility for most USDA program benefits. The provisions were further amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 2002) reauthorized the provision and amended the program to prohibit the USDA from delegating the ability to make compliance determinations to any person or entity. / сохранение (conservation).

WETLAND CREATION = СОЗДАНИЕ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или СОЗДАНИЕ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Creation:- a wetland that has been created on a site location that historically was not a wetland, or is a wetland but the site will be converted to a wetland with a different hydrology, vegetation type, or function than naturally occurred on the site.

WETLAND DELINEATION = ОЧЕРЧИВАНИЕ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ОЧЕРЧИВАНИЕ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Delineation is the determination of wetland status on both agricultural and nonagricultural lands. For agricultural lands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service is the lead federal agency responsible for determining wetland status under both swampbuster and Section 404. The US Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency responsible for determining wetland status on nonagricultural lands for those not participating in USDA programs. See also Isolated Waters, Section 404, and Swampbuster. A Wetland Delineation is a more detailed process that specifically defines the legal boundary of jurisdictional wetlands on a property. This boundary separates the regulated wetland from the upland areas on site. It is critical to identify the exact wetland boundary and acreage for permitting of impacts to wetlands or other regulated waters. It is often prudent to have a wetland delineation carried out to provide documentation that you have avoided impacts to wetlands. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов.

WETLAND DETERMINATION = УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Determination (sometimes called Identification) is simply the determination of whether an area is a wetland. Wetland delineation is the actual determination and establishment of wetland boundaries. For landowners who want to protect the natural resources on their property, just knowing that a wetland exists may be enough information for a hands-off form of stewardship. However, if you want to 'do something' in or adjacent to your wetland that might impact the wetland's function (or is a regulated activity), then knowing the wetland boundaries is essential. Who Determines Wetlands? On the state level, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is responsible for determining wetland boundaries pursuant to Michigan's Wetland Protection statute. On the federal level, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) all play a role is delineating wetlands in the administration of Federal law that addresses wetlands. Currently, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality delineates wetlands according to The Michigan Department of Natural Resources Wetland Determination Draft Manual for Field Testing. The purpose of this manual is to formalize the process used to delineate wetlands as they are defined by state law:- 'Wetland' means land characterized by the presence of water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, wetland vegetation or aquatic life, and is commonly referred to as a Bog, Swamp, or Marsh. (Section 30301(d), Part 303, Wetland Protection Act 451 of 1994). Where are Wetlands Usually Found? Wetlands are typically found in depressions, the lowest portion of the landscape, or adjacent to lakes, rivers, or streams. Landscape position, climate, and soil type all influence wetland formation. You can expect to find wetlands in the following places:- (i) in low areas with a high water table; (ii) on slopes where groundwater breaks out as springs or seeps; (iii) near rivers, streams, lakes, and the Great Lakes; (iv) in flat areas where clayey soils or bedrock close to the surface form an impervious layer that creates a 'perched' water table; and (v) in abandoned ditches or stream channels. Also Certified Wetland Determination. See also Wetland Delineation. To obtain cost effective preliminary information early in a project, clients request a wetland determination where we:- (i) evaluate available maps of the property to initially determine if wetlands may be present; (ii) inspect the site to verify whether regulated wetlands are present; and (iii) establish their general extent and location. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов.

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT = ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (или УСИЛЕНИЕ) ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ПОВЫШЕНИЕ (или УСИЛЕНИЕ) СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Enhancement is the modification or rehabilitation of an existing or degraded wetland where specific functions or values are modified for the purpose of meeting specific project objectives.

WETLAND ENROLLMENT PILOT PROGRAM = ПИЛОТНАЯ ПРОГРАММА ПО ПРИЁМУ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ПИЛОТНАЯ ПРОГРАММА ПО ПРИЁМУ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – In the United States, Wetland Enrollment Pilot Program:- (a) Program Required:- (1) in general, during the 2008 through 2012 fiscal years, the Secretary shall carry out a program in each State under which the Secretary shall enroll eligible acreage described in subsection (b). (2) Participation among States:- the Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that owners and operators in each State have an equitable opportunity to participate in the program established under this section. (b) Eligible Acreage:- (1) wetland and related land:- subject to subsections (c) and (d), an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve, pursuant to the program established under this section, land:- (A) that is wetland (including a converted wetland described in section 3822 (b)(1)(A) of this title) that had a cropping history during at least 3 of the immediately preceding 10 crop years; (B) on which a constructed wetland is to be developed that will receive flow from a row crop agriculture drainage system and is designed to provide nitrogen removal in addition to other wetland functions; (C) that was devoted to commercial pond-raised aquaculture in any year during the period of calendar years 2002 through 2007; or (D) that, after January 01, 1990, and before December 31, 2002, was:- (i) cropped during at least 3 of 10 crop years; and (ii) subject to the natural overflow of a prairie wetland. (2) Buffer Acreage:- subject to subsections (c) and (d), an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve, pursuant to the program established under this section, buffer acreage that:- (A) with respect to land described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1):- (i) is contiguous to such land; (ii) is used to protect such land; and (iii) is of such width as the Secretary determines is necessary to protect such land, taking into consideration and accommodating the farming practices (including the straightening of boundaries to accommodate machinery) used with respect to the cropland that surrounds such land; and (B) with respect to land described in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1), enhances a wildlife benefit to the extent practicable in terms of upland to wetland ratios, as determined by the Secretary. (c) Program Limitations:- (1) Acreage limitation:- the Secretary may enroll in the conservation reserve, pursuant to the program established under this section, not more than:- (A) 100 000 acres in any State; and (B) a total of 1 000 000 acres. (2) Relationship to maximum enrollment:- subject to paragraph (3), any acreage enrolled in the conservation reserve under this section shall be considered acres maintained in the conservation reserve. (3) Relationship to other enrolled acreage:- acreage enrolled in the conservation reserve under this section shall not affect for any fiscal year the quantity of:- (A) acreage enrolled to establish conservation buffers as part of the program announced on March 24, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 14109); or (B) acreage enrolled into the conservation reserve enhancement program announced on May 27, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 28965). (4) Review; potential increase in enrollment acreage:- the Secretary shall conduct a review of the program established under this section with respect to each State that has enrolled land in the conservation reserve pursuant to the program. As a result of the review, the

Secretary may increase the number of acres that may be enrolled in a State under the program to not more than 200,000 acres, notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A). (d) Owner or operator enrollment limitations:- (1) wetland and related land:- (A) wetlands and constructed wetlands:- the maximum size of any land described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) that an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve, pursuant to the program established under this section, shall be 40 contiguous acres. (B) Flooded farmland:- the maximum size of any land described in subparagraph (D) of subsection (b)(1) that an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve, pursuant to the program established under this section, shall be 20 contiguous acres. (C) Coverage:- all acres described in subparagraph (A) or (B), including acres that are ineligible for payment, shall be covered by the conservation contract. (2) Buffer acreage:- the maximum size of any buffer acreage described in subsection (b)(2) that an owner or operator may enroll in the conservation reserve under this section shall be determined by the Secretary in consultation with the State Technical Committee. (3) Tracts:- except for land described in subsection (b)(1)(C) and buffer acreage related to such land, the maximum size of any eligible acreage described in subsection (b)(1) in a tract of an owner or operator enrolled in the conservation reserve under this section shall be 40 acres. (e) Duties of owners and operators:- during the term of a contract entered into under the program established under this section, an owner or operator shall agree:- (1) to restore the hydrology of the wetland within the eligible acreage to the maximum extent practicable, as determined by the Secretary; (2) to establish vegetative cover (which may include emerging vegetation in water and bottomland hardwoods, cypress, and other appropriate tree species) on the eligible acreage, as determined by the Secretary; (3) to a general prohibition of commercial use of the enrolled land; and (4) to carry out other duties described in section 3832 of this title. (f) Duties of the Secretary:- (1) in general, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), in return for a contract entered into under this section, the Secretary shall:- (A) make payments to the owner or operator based on rental rates for cropland; and (B) provide assistance to the owner or operator in accordance with sections 3833 and 3834 of this title. (2) Contract offers and payments:- the Secretary shall use the method of determination described in section 3834 (c)(2)(B) of this title to determine the acceptability of contract offers and the amount of rental payments under this section. (3) Incentives:- the amounts payable to owners and operators in the form of rental payments under contracts entered into under this section shall reflect incentives that are provided to owners and operators to enroll filterstrips in the conservation reserve under section 3834 of this title. Also Pilot Program for Enrollment of Wetland and Buffer Acreage in the Conservation Reserve. See also Farmable Wetland Pilot Project (FWP). / сохранение (conservation).

WETLAND MITIGATION = ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ (или СМЯГЧЕНИЕ) ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ОСЛАБЛЕНИЕ (или СМЯГЧЕНИЕ) СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Mitigation:- those actions taken to avoid, minimize, or deter the need to adversely impact existing wetlandsand similar habitats. Wetland mitigation deals in three fundamental areas:- (a) avoidance – a comprehensive evaluation to find the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative; (b) minimization – if adverse actions are unavoidable, then steps must be taken to insure that such adverse effects are minimized to every extent possible; and (c) compensatory mitigation B adding new areas to the existing wetland inventory. See also Mitigate, Mitigation, and Wetland Banking.

WETLAND RESTORATION = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ (или РЕСТАВРАЦИЯ) ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ (или РЕСТАВРАЦИЯ) СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetland Restoration is a rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland, where the soils, hydrology,vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable.

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ПО РЕЗЕРВАМ ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ПРОГРАММА ПО РЕЗЕРВАМ СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ) – Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP):- authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 (Sec. 1237), as amended by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Sec. 333) and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 2201). A program to take wetlands out of production for a period of 30 years or more. Priority is given to enrolling wetlands that enhance wildlife habitat. The USDA purchases easements from willing owners of land that can be restored to a wetland. The USDA also provides cost-share assistance to restore these wetlands. The Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, determines land eligibility and prepares a Wetland Reserve Plan of Operation that will restore and protect the wetlands. Producers enrolling in the program must agree to implement an approved wetlands restoration and protection plan, and grant either a permanent easement or a 30-year easement, or enter into a restoration cost-share agreement. In return, participating producers16 will receive payments over a 5- to 30-year period. The USDA has an enrollment cap of 2 275 000 acres of which, to the maximum extent practicable, the USDA will enroll 250 000 acres in each calendar year. The USDA is no longer instructed to make equal use of permanent easements, 30-year easements, and restoration cost-share agreements. The WRP is part of the new Comprehensive Conservation Enhancement Program that replaced the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 reauthorized the WRP as a mandatory program under the Commodity Credit Corporation (subject to available appropriations) through FY2007. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов. сохранение (conservation).

WETLAND TILLAGE = ВСПАШКА ИЗБЫТОЧНО УВЛАЖНЁННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ (или ВСПАШКА СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННОЙ ЗЕМЛИ, или ОБРАБОТКА СИЛЬНО УВЛАЖНЁННОЙ ПОЧВЫ) – Wetland Tillage is a preparing the soil by plowing of lowland fields and harrowing the soil in a saturated or flooded condition.

WET LEASE = МОКРАЯ АРЕНДА (или АРЕНДА С ЭКИПАЖЕМ) – The Wet Lease of an aircraft is an arrangement whereby the lessor provides at least some crew, maintenance and fuel. The last of these is now uncommon despite being origin of the term. There are various variations possible on the lease terms, but the common element is that the lessor retains some responsibility for supplying and operating the aircraft. The payment for a wet lease partly a fixed amount per period of the lease and an hourly rate for hours flown. A wet lease needs to be distinguished from:- (i) a dry lease:- the simple lease of only an aircraft; and (ii) a charter where the owner of the aircraft retains complete responsibility for operating it and provides it, and is paid, per flight. Because of the possible variations and grey areas, the following terms may also be used:- (i) damp lease:- a lease with less than a full cabin crew; and (ii) ACMI (short for the Aircraft, Crew, Maintenance and Insurance) lease:- aircraft, crew maintenance and insurance, a more specific term than wet lease. Wet Lease is an arrangement for renting an aircraft under which the owner provides crews, ground support equipment, fuel and so on (of dry lease). Wet Lease is an arrangement that covers all facets of operating an airplane on a carrier's behalf. Includes the airframe, crew, and most, if not all, of the airplane-related expense items.

WET MEADOWS = ВЛАЖНЫЕ ЛУГА – Wet Meadows are the wetlands vegetated with grasses, sedges, and showy flowering plants, but with the absence of woody plants. Standing water is present only after heavy rains. Wet meadows serve as buffers between uplands and waterways where their dense vegetation trap sediments and take up nutrients, retain floodwaters, and provide wildlife habitat. Wet Meadow:- grassland with saturated soil near the surface but without standing water for most of the year.

WET MILLED = ВЛАЖНОГО РАЗМОЛА – Wet Milled:- steeped in water with or without sulfur dioxide to soften the kernel in order to facilitate the separation of the various components.

WET MILLING = ВЛАЖНЫЙ РАЗМОЛ – Wet Milling is a milling process for corn in which the kernel is steeped in water, with or without sulfur dioxide, to soften the kernel in order to facilitate the separation of the various component parts. The process begins with shelled yellow dent corn that has been removed from the cob during harvesting. The corn is cleaned and steeped then milled, breaking the germ loose. Mechanical and solvent processes during germ separation extract oil from the germ. The corn leaves the germ separator in a water suspension for further grinding to release starch and gluten from the kernel fiber. The starch and gluten slurry is piped to starch separators. The fiber, steepwater, and germ residue are sold as animal feed. The extracted gluten meal is used as poultry feed and in pet food. Starch is collected and washed to produce a high-quality starch. Starch is either dried and then marketed, modified into specialty starches, or converted into corn syrups and other sweeteners.

WET MODULUS = МОДУЛЬ МОКРОТЫ – Wet Modulus is the modulus determined when the material is completely wet. In the definition of the generic name 'Modal', the term 'Wet Modulus' is defined as the tenacity required to produce an elongation of 5% when the specimen is completely immersed in water.

WET NATURAL GAS = ЖИРНЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ – Wet Natural Gas is a mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in porous rock formations at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons normally contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are water vapor, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen and trace amounts of helium. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and its associated liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil and are not distinguishable at the time as separate substances. Note:- The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Accounting Standards Board refer to this product as natural gas.

WETNESS = ВЛАЖНОСТЬ (или СЫРОСТЬ) – Wetness is a term used to designate the percentage of water in steam. Also used to describe the presence of a water film on heating surface interiors.

WETOX = WET AIR OXIDATION

WET PRAIRIES = ВЛАЖНЫЕ ПРЕРИИ – Wet Prairies:- intermediate between a marsh and a wet meadow.

WET SERVICE CONDITION = УСЛОВИЕ ВЛАЖНОЙ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ – All service conditions other than dry. The Wet Service Factor (or C_M for short) is used to signify wood that will not be used in a dry condition, e.g., covered structures. Note that wood that cycles between wet/dry conditions will degrade in condition faster than wood that is subject to continuous wet or dry conditions. For example, a column supporting a wood pier under water will retain it's strength longer than the part of the column that is stuck between the tide (as tide goes up it will be wet, and as the tide goes down it will then dry). This is because the transition between wet and dry will deteriorate the wood faster than a constantly wet, or constantly dry member. The Wet Service Factor, C_M, applies to dimension lumber (including those preservatively treated). Reference design values for structural sawn lumber are based on the moisture service conditions (19% or less for lumber). When the moisture content of the structural members in use differs from these moisture service conditions, reference design values shall be multiplied by the wet service factors, C_M. Wet Service Factor, C_M:- it's important to consider the moisture content in the wood both at the time of fabrication and while in service. Dry use describes sawn wood elements with moisture content of 19% or less. Since most covered structures will remain continuously dry for the service life of the structure, the issue of dry wood at fabrication pertains mostly to sawn lumber, which may have higher moisture content. Most glued engineered wood products require a low moisture content for good adhesion in their manufacture; therefore, engineered wood elements will almost always be dry at time of fabrication. Many engineered wood products, such as I-joists, are manufactured for specific end-use applications and are intended to remain dry at all times. Nominal design values must be multiplied by the appropriate wet service factors. / Например, древесина, используемая для поддержки водных подмостков под водой будет .

WET SOLIDS = ВЛАЖНЫЕ ТВЁРДЫЕ ТЕЛА – Wet Solids:- condensed milk, skim milk, or whey, as distinguished from dry solids in the form of nonfat dry milk or dried whey powder.

WET SPINNING = МОКРОЕ ПРЯДЕНИЕ – The first step of Wet Spinning is similar to solvent spinning. The plastics is dissolved in chemical solvents. This fluid solution is forced out through the spinneret into a coagulating bath that makes the plastics gel into a solid filament form. Some members of the cellulosic, acrylic, and polyvinyl plastics families may be processed by wet spinning. Wet Spinning is the process in which a solution of the fiber-forming substance is extruded into a liquid coagulating medium where the polymer is regenerated, as in the manufacture of viscose or cuprammonium rayon. There are four types of spinning for polymers- wet spinning, dry spinning, melt spinning, and gel spinning. Wet Spinning:- of all the four processes, wet spinning is the oldest process. It is used for polymers that need to be dissolved in a solvent to be spun. The spinneret remains submerged in a chemical bath that leads the fiber to precipitate, and then solidify, as it emerges out of the spinneret holes. The name of the process, i.e. wet spinning has got its name from this 'wet' bath only. Acrylic fiber, rayon fiber, aramid fiber, modacrylic fiber, and spandex fibers, all are manufactured through wet spinning. / осадок (precipitate).

WET–SPUN FLAX = МОКРО ВЫПРЯДЕННЫЙ ЛЁН – Wet-Spun Flax:- the process of spinning line flax where the fibers are smoothed by moistening them as they are spun. Traditionally, spinners licked their fingers and drank a lot of beer. More prosaically, you can get little wooden buckets to hold the water and can hang by a leather thong from the wheel. Or even a bowl of water. You should coat the inside part of the bobbin (where the fibers wind around) with paraffin or some other sealant if you don't want to damage your bobbin. / увлажнение (или эмульсирование) . При выработке пряжи из чёсаного льна применяют два способа прядения:- мокрое и сухое. Способ прядения определяет характер вытягивания в вытяжных приборах прядильных машин и их конструкцию. При мокром способе прядения пряжа формируется из элементарных волокон или из небольших их комплексов, а при сухом – из технических волокон. При мокром способе прядения ровница проходит через корыто с горячей водой (45–75 °С), установленное перед вытяжным прибором. Горячая вода способствует размягчению клеящих пектиновых веществ, которыми склеены элементарные волокна льна, и обеспечивает сдвиг элементарных волокон друг относительно друга в вытяжном приборе. Мокрый способ прядения позволяет получать более тонкую, ровную, гладкую пряжу. Сухое прядение применяют для выработки пряжи большой и средней линейной плотности.

WET STEAM = ВЛАЖНЫЙ ПАР (или СЫРОЙ ПАР) – Wet Steam is a mixture of steam and liquid water. It exists at a saturation temperature containing more than 5% water. It is said to be a two-phase mix:- steam contains droplets of water that have not changed phase. Wet steam may cause corrosion in vulnerable equipment such as turbine blades, low-pressure steam piping and heat exchangers. Wet steam lowers the heat transfer efficiency of steam, which results in an inefficient sterilization procedure. Wet steam is also known as Supersaturated Steam. Wet Steam is a steam containing moisture. Wet Steam is generated by heating water, which then turns to steam at the first stage. If additional heat is added to wet steam at a set pressure, the temperature remains the same until all the liquid is evaporated. Only then does the temperature rise above saturation, allowing the formation of wet steam. The quantity of water in wet steam is designated by the quality. The superiority of steam refers to the percent of steam flow that is steam and water by weight. Steam that is 90% steam and 10% water is known as 90% quality steam. Wet steam is the most difficult type of steam to

measure. Problems that are caused by wet steam in a steam system include:- (i) Hydraulic Water Hammer:- an accumulation of condensate or humidity in pipelines or appliances is carried by rapidly moving steam; (ii) Erosion:- excessive presence of water in steam lines promotes erosion; (iii) Deposits Of Water-Treatment Chemicals:- degrade heat transfers by forming deposits in heat exchangers; (iv) Contamination:- traces of treated water in the steam can contaminate the product; and (v) Destruction Of Turbines:- water droplets literally destroy the vanes of a turbine. It is very important that the boiler, steam traps and piping be routinely maintained so that the problem of wet steam caused by the distribution system can be avoided. If they become filled with water and dirt, they may not work effectively, or at all. / Известен также как Пересыщенный Пар (Supersaturated Steam).

WET STRENGTH = ВЛАГОПРОЧНОСТЬ – Wet Strength is the measurement of the strength of a material when it is saturated with water, normally relative to the dry strength. / Прочность на разрыв во влажном состоянии.

WET SUIT = ВЛАЖНЫЙ КОСТЮМ (или ГИДРОКОСТЮМ) – Wet Suit is a close-fitting suit made of material, as sponge rubber, that traps a thin layer of water against the body to retain body heat and that is worn, as by a skin diver, especially in cold water. Surfers generally wear wet suits when surfing. The suit protects the body from the board as well as maintains body temperature.

WETT = WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING

WETTABLE POWDER = РАЗМОКАЕМЫЙ ПОРОШОК (или ВПИТЫВАЕМЫЙ ВЛАГУ ПОРОШОК, или СМАЧИВАЕМЫЙ ПОРОШОК) – Wettable Powder (WP) is a pesticide formulation consisting of talc or clay and a wetting agent mixed with the pesticide. When water is mixed with the formulation, a suspension is formed and is used to spray on the target pest. Wettable Powder (WP) is a finely divided dry formulation that can be readily suspended in water. Wettable Powders (WP) are the concentrated dusts impregnated with an insecticide concentrate. While the water from a WP mixture will penetrate porous materials, the powder usually does not. Most of the insecticide is left on the surface where it can be picked up by a passing insect.

WETTING AGENT = СМАЧИВАЮЩИЙ АГЕНТ (или СМАЧИВАЮЩЕЕ СРЕДСТВО, или СМАЧИВАТЕЛЬ) – Wetting Agent is:- (i) a substance that serves to reduce the interfacial tensions and causes spray solutions or suspensions to make better contact with treated surfaces (see also Surfactant); and (ii) a substance in a wettable powder formulation that causes it to wet readily when added to water. Wetting Agent is a substance that renders a surface non-repellent to a wetting liquid. Wetting Agent is a chemical that helps water penetrate a material or form a film over its surface; usually a surfactant. Wetting agents are often used in dyeing to help the dye solution penetrate to the individual fibers (they don't usually help the dye penetrate from the surface of the fiber to the interior of the fiber). They can help in some fiber arts dyeing processes, but too much in a dye solution used for direct application may make the dye spread more than is wanted.

WEU = WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

WF = WALLIS AND FUTUNA

WF = WATER FACTOR

WF = WATER FOOTPRINT

WFA = WATER FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT

WFC = WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

WFD = WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

WFDB = WORLD FEDERATION OF DIAMOND BOURSES

WFE = WORLD FEDERATION OF EXCHANGES

WFF = WALLOPS FLIGHT FACILITY

WFII = WORLD FEDERATION OF INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES

WFM = WORKS FOR ME

WFN = WATER FOOTPRINT NETWORK

W FORMATION = ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ДАБЛ.Ю. (или ФОРМАЦИЯ ДАБЛ.Ю.) – In technical analysis, W Formation is a price trend characterized by a sharp fall, then a sharp rise, then a second sharp fall, and finally a second sharp rise. It is called a W Formation because the series of rises and falls vaguely looks like the letter W. Technical analysts may consider a W formation a buy signal if the second sharp rises outpaces the two previous price highs. In technical analysis, W Formation is a chart formation caused by a sharp decline, a sharp upward movement, and then a second sharp decline and sharp upward movement. The resultant chart pattern is similar to the letter W. In general, if the second upward movement surpasses each of the two previous high points, the W formation is a bullish sign. The double top and double bottom are another pair of well-known chart patterns whose names don't leave much to the imagination. These two reversal patterns illustrate a security's attempt to continue an existing trend. Upon several attempts to move higher, the trend is reversed and a new trend begins. These chart patterns formed will often resemble what looks like a 'W' (for a double bottom) or an 'M' (double top). The Double Top pattern is found at the peaks of an upward trend and is a clear signal that the preceding upward trend is weakening and that buyers are losing interest. Upon completion of this pattern, the trend is considered to be reversed and the security is expected to move lower. The first stage of this pattern is the creation of a new high during the upward trend, which, after peaking, faces resistance and sells off to a level of support. The next stage of this pattern will see the price start to move back towards the level of resistance found in the previous run-up, which again sells off back to the support level. The pattern is completed when the security falls below (or breaks down) the support level that had backstopped each move the security made, thus marking the beginnings of a downward trend. It's important to note that the price does not need to touch the level of resistance but should be close to the prior peak. Also, when using this chart pattern one should wait for the price to break below the key level of support before entering. Trading before the signal is formed can yield disastrous results, as the pattern is only setting up the possibility for the trend reversal and could trade within this banded range for some time without falling through. This pattern is a clear illustration of a battle between buyers and sellers. The buyers are attempting to push the security but are facing resistance, which prevents the continuation of the upward trend. After this goes on a couple of times, the buyers in the market start to give up or dry up, and the sellers start to take a stranglehold of the security, sending it down into a new downtrend. Again, volume should be an important focus as one should look for an increase in volume when the security falls below the support level. Also, as in other chart patterns, do not be alarmed if there is a return to the previous support level that has now become a resistance level in the newly established trend. Double Bottom is the opposite chart pattern of the double top as it signals a reversal of the downtrend into an uptrend. This pattern will closely resemble the shape of a 'W'. The double bottom is formed when a downtrend sets a new low in the price movement. This downward

move will find support, which prevents the security from moving lower. Upon finding support, the security will rally to a new high, which forms the security's resistance point. The next stage of this pattern is another sell-off that takes the security down to the previous low. These two support tests form the two bottoms in the chart pattern. But again, the security finds support and heads back up. The pattern is confirmed when the price moves above the resistance the security faced on the prior move up. Remember that the security needs to break through the support line to signal a reversal in the downward trend and should be done on higher volume. As in the double top, do not be surprised if the price returns to the breakout point to test the new support level in the upward trend. Price Objective and Adjustments:- it's important to get an idea as to the size of the resulting move once the signal has been formed. In both the double top and double bottom, the initial price objective can be measured by taking the price distance between the support and resistance levels or the range that chart pattern trades. For example, assume in a double top that the upward trend peaks at USD50 and retraces to USD40 to form the support level. Assuming everything follows through on the chart pattern and the support level is broken at USD40, the initial price objective should be set at USD30 (USD40 – USD10). Often in technical analysis and chart patterns, we're presented with an ideal chart setup; but in reality the pattern doesn't always look as perfect as it's supposed to. In double tops and double bottoms one thing to remember is that the price on the second test does not always need to reach the same distance as the first test. Another problem that can occur is the second testing point, where the top or bottom actually breaks the level that the first top or bottom test created. If this occurs, it can give a signal that the previous trend will continue – instead of reverse – as the pattern suggests. However, don't be too quick to abandon the pattern as it could still materialize. If the price does, in fact, move above the prior test, look to see if the move was accompanied by large volume, suggesting a trend continuation. For example, if on the second test of a double bottom the price falls below the support line on heavy volume, it is a good sign the downward trend will continue and not reverse. If the volume is very weak, it could just be a last attempt to continue the downward trend, but the trend will ultimately reverse. The double tops and double bottoms are strong reversal patterns that can provide trading opportunities. But it is important to be careful with these patterns as the price can often move either way. Consequently, it's important that the trade is implemented once the support/resistance line is broken. W Formation is a technical analysis term used to describe a chart on which the price of a security has made two approximately equal bottoms over a period of time. Technical analysts try to buy at one of the bottoms in anticipation of a rise (which would make the shape of a 'W' on the chart). Also called Double Bottom. Opposite of Double Top. / Формирование Дабл.Ю. – графическая модель в техническом анализе, когда цена формирует Английскую букву Дабл.Ю. (W). Иными словами тенденция технического графика динамики цены акции, облигации или сырья, показывающая, что цена дважды достигла уровня поддержки и движется выше. Перевёрнутая буква Дабл.Ю. означает, что цена достигла уровня противодействия и понижается. Смотрите также Двойное Дно (Double Bottom). W-Образная Модель – модель технического графика, отражающего цены на акции, облигации или товарно-сырьевую продукцию, которая показывает, что цены достигли уровня поддержки (support level) дважды и движутся вверх; также называется двойным локальным минимумом (double bottom) или двойным дном. Модель, обратная W-образной модели, отражает противоположную ситуацию:- цена достигла уровня сопротивления и падает. Это называется Двойной Вершиной (Double Top).

WFP = WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

WFPM = WESTERN FINE PARTICULATE MODELING

WFTU = WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

WG = WAGE GRADE

WG = WEIGHT GUARANTEED

WG = WORK GROUP

WG = WORKING FROUP

WG III = WORKING GROUP III

WGA = WHOLE GENOME AMPLIFICATION

WGC = WORLD GOLD COUNCIL

WGI = WITHIN GRADE INCREASE

WGR = WATER GAS RATIO

Wh = WATTHOUR

WH = WHITE HEAD

WH & B = WILD FREE–ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ACT

WHARF = ПРИСТАНЬ (или ПРИЧАЛ, или ВЕРФЬ) – Wharf is the oldest term in English referring to port structures. It denotes any structure of timber, masonry, cement, or other material built along or at an angle to the navigable waterway, with sufficient depth of water to accommodate vessels and receive and discharge cargo or passengers. The term can be substituted for Quay when applied to great solid structures in large ports. The area between the quay wall (made of solid masonry) and the nearby warehouse or storage facility is ca1led the Quay Apron. A landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload. A Wharf or Quay is a structure on the shore of a harbor or on the bank of a river or canal where ships may dock to load and unload cargo or passengers. Such a structure includes one or more berths (mooring locations), and may also include piers, warehouses, or other facilities necessary for handling the ships. A wharf commonly comprises a fixed platform, often on pilings. Commercial ports may have warehouses that serve as interim storage areas, since the typical objective is to unload and reload vessels as quickly as possible. Where capacity is sufficient a single wharf with a single berth constructed along the land adjacent to the water is normally used; where there is a need for more capacity multiple wharves, or perhaps a single large wharf with multiple berths, will instead be constructed, sometimes projecting into the water. A pier, raised over the water rather than within it, is commonly used for cases where the weight or volume of cargos will be low. Smaller and more modern wharves are sometimes built on flotation devices (pontoons) to keep them at the same level as the ship, even during changing tides. In everyday parlance the term Quay is common in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and many other Commonwealth countries, and the Republic of Ireland, whereas the term wharf is more common in the United States. In some contexts wharf and quay may be used to mean pier, berth, or jetty. In old ports such as London (which once had around 1700 wharves) many old wharves have been converted to residential or office use. Etymology:- the word Wharf comes from the Old English Hwearf, meaning Bank or Shore, and its plural is either wharfs or wharves; collectively a group of these is referred to as a Wharfing or Wharfage. Wharfage also refers to a fee charged by ports for the cargo handled there. In the northeast and east of England the term Staithe or Staith (from the Norse for landing stage) is also used. For example Dunston Staiths in Gateshead and Brancaster Staithe in Norfolk. However, the term Staithe may also be used to refer only to loading chutes or ramps used for bulk commodities like coal in

loading ships and barges. It has been suggested that wharf actually is an acronym for ware-house at river front, but it is actually a backronym created by Thames river boat guides. Another explanation may be that the word wharf comes from the Dutch word Werf which means Yard, an outdoor place where work is done, like a shipyard or a lumberyard. Wharf is a place for berthing vessels to perform loading and discharging of cargo. Wharf is a general term for any structure at which vessels berth or tie-up. The term is also used specifically for a berthing structure of open piling construction, aligned parallel with the shoreline, and referred to as a Marginal Wharf. See also Dock, Marina, Pier, and Wharfage. Wharf is a landing place where vessels may tie up for loading and unloading of cargo. Wharf is a structure built alongside the water or perpendicular to the shore where ships berth for loading or discharging goods. See also Wharfage. Wharf is a structure built on the shore of a harbor extending into deep water so that vessels may lie alongside. Wharf is a structure built along a shore, and often into the water, at which boats can be docked and loaded or unloaded. Also known as Pier or Quay. Wharf is a quay alongside which vessels berth. / Данстон Стэйсс в Гэйтсхэде (Dunston Staiths in Gateshead) и Бранкэстёр Стэйс в Нофоке (Brancaster Staithe in Norfolk). Под Причалом понимается совокупность сооружений и устройств для стоянки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Причальные сооружения (набережные, пирсы) оборудуют тумбами для закрепления судовых швартовов и отбойными приспособлениями (привальными брусьями, кранцами и другими), предохраняющими причал и борта судна от повреждений при навале. На причале располагают грузоподъёмные механизмы, склады и прочее. Причал, комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для подхода, швартовки, стоянки, обработки и обслуживания судов, посадки и высадки пассажиров, грузовых операций и тому подобного. Различают грузовые, пассажирские, судоремонтные и другие причалы. Под Пристанью понимается специально оборудованное место на внутренних водных путях для стоянки речных судов у берега. Предназначена для посадки и высадки пассажиров, перегрузочных и других операций. Пристани бывают стационарными и плавучими. Под Пристанью понимается небольшой порт на внутренних водных путях, имеющий обычно 1–2 причала. Причалы, к которым пристают суда, вместе с прилегающими складами, где хранятся товары до погрузки или после разгрузки. Верфь – предприятие для постройки судов, которое, в отличие от судостроительных заводов, не имеет цехов по изготовлению изделий машиностроения и получает эти изделия в виде поставок с других предприятий. По характеру выполняемых работ верфи подразделяют на судостроительные и судосборочные. Судостроительные верфи выполняют полный цикл работ по постройке судна. Судосборочные верфи, в отличие от судостроительных, осуществляют только сборку судов, получая с других верфей или заводов готовые к сборке насыщенные блоки корпуса и агрегаты механизмов и энергетических установок. Основными цехами судостроительной верфи, строящей суда из стали, являются:- корпусообрабатывающий цех, изготавливающий детали корпуса судна (в этот цех включается также склад стали, участок первичной обработки металла и плаз – специальное помещение, где на полу вычерчивают обводы судна и отдельные детали); сборочно-сварочный цех, в котором собирают и сваривают из деталей узлы, секции и блоки корпуса; стапельный цех, где формируется корпус судна и осуществляется его спуск на воду; механомонтажный цех, выполняющий монтаж главных двигателей, механизмов машинного отделения и гребных валов; слесарно-корпусной цех, изготавливающий и монтирующий вентиляцию, мелкие устройства, кожухи; деревообрабатывающий цех, изготавливающий и монтирующий обшивку помещений, мебель и тому подобное; малярно-заготовительный цех, выполняющий работы по изготовлению и монтажу изоляции и защитных покрытий; такелажно-корпусной цех, изготавливающий такелаж, тенты и тому подобное; цех гальванопокрытия, обеспечивающий цинкование, хромирование, никелирование, омеднение, кадмирование труб, крепежа и других изделий; достроечный цех, выполняющий работы по достройке судов на плаву с их испытаниями и сдачей. Судно – наиболее сложное инженерное сооружение, и для его постройки верфи оснащают уникальным оборудованием и применяют наиболее современные высокопроизводительные технологии. При постройке судна на верфи выделяются три этапа:- предстапельный, стапельный и достроечный. На предстапельном этапе после изготовления деталей проводится поточно-позиционная сборка плоских и полуобъёмных секций корпуса, сборка объёмных блоков, укрупнение массы секций и блоков, их насыщение трубопроводами, механизмами, изоляцией и окраска. В отдельные агрегаты собираются механизмы машинного отделения для последующего монтажа на стапеле. На стапельном этапе производится формирование судна из отдельных сборочных блоков, обстройка корпуса, проводятся механические испытания, окраска; этап заканчивается спуском остова судна на воду. На достроечном этапе завершаются работы по достройке судна, его испытания и сдача в эксплуатацию. Стапельный этап в зависимости от размеров судна может выполняться на наклонном стапеле с продольным спуском, горизонтальном стапеле с поперечным механизированным спуском по наклонным путям (на слипе), на горизонтальном стапеле в сухом доке (со всплытием построенного судна). Помещение, в котором производится стапельная сборка, называется эллингом. В цехах постройки блоков и в эллингах ширина пролётов достигает 60–120 метров (м) при высоте 60 м. Крановое оборудование может иметь грузоподъёмность более 1 000 тонн. Сухие доки имеют размеры в плане до 950 х 592 м, в них могут строиться суда дедвейтом до 1 000 000 тонн.

WHARFAGE = ПРИСТАНСКИЙ СБОР (или ПРИЧАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР, или ПОРТОВЫЙ СБОР) – Wharfage is the charge that an owner of a facility (terminal or port) charges for the movement of cargo through that facility. See also Wharf. Wharfage (or Whfge.) is a charge assessed by a pier or dock owner for handling incoming or outgoing cargo. Wharfage is a charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against freight handled over the pier or dock or against a steamship company using the pier or dock. See also Berth, and Dockage. Wharfage is a fee charged for the use of a wharf for mooring, loading or discharging a vessel or for storing goods. Wharfage is a charge for handling traffic on the wharf or for docking vessels at the wharf. Wharfage is a charge, usually made by a port authority, for cargo being unloaded from a ship. Wharfage is a charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against the cargo or a steamship company for use of the pier or dock. Wharfage is a cost of utilization of wharves. / Под Пристанскими Сборами (Wharfage) понимаются:- (i) плата, взимаемая с судна, причалившего к пристани; (ii) плата, взимаемая с судна, осуществляющего обработку грузов на пристани; и (iii) синоним Dockage или Moorage. Под Причальным Сбором понимается плата, взимаемая управляющим пристани за использование причала для погрузки на судно или разгрузки с судна товара.

WHARF DEMURRAGE = ПРИСТАНСКИЙ ДЕМЕРРЕДЖ (или ПРИСТАНСКАЯ ПЛАТА ЗА ПРОСТОЙ) – Wharf Demurrage is a charge assessed against cargo remaining in or on terminal facilities after the expiration of free time, unless arrangements have been made for storage.

WHARFINGER = НАЧАЛЬНИК ПРИСТАНИ (или НАЧАЛЬНИК ПРИЧАЛА, или НАЧАЛЬНИК ВЕРФИ) – Wharfinger is an archaic term for a person who is the keeper or owner of a wharf. The wharfinger took custody of and was responsible for goods delivered to the wharf, typically had an office on the wharf or dock, and was responsible for day-to-day activities including slipways, keeping tide tables and resolving disputes. The word's etymology is probably Elizabethan-era English. An 1844 usage appears in Pigot's Directory of Dorset in which Beales and Cox are noted to be wharfingers for the Port of Weymouth. In some regions, the term has not fallen out of use. For example, in the town of Saint Andrews in the Canadian province of New Brunswick, wharfinger is the name for the official responsible for the municipal wharf. Wharfinger is the person in charge of a wharf. Wharfinger is:- (1) one who owns or keeps a wharf, for the purpose of receiving and shipping merchandise to or from it, for hire. (2) Like a warehouseman, (q.v.) a wharfinger is responsible for ordinary neglect, and is therefore required to take ordinary, care of goods entrusted to him as such. The responsibility of

a wharfinger begins when he acquires, and ends when he ceases to have the custody of the goods in that capacity. (3) When he begins and ceases to have such custody depends generally upon the usages of trade and of the business. When goods are delivered at a wharf, and the wharfinger has agreed, expressly or by implication, to take the custody of them, his responsibility commences; but a mere delivery at the wharf, without such assent, does not make him liable. When goods are in the wharfinger's possession to be sent on board of a vessel for a voyage, as soon as he delivers the possession and the care of them to the proper officers of the vessel, although they are not actually removed, he is, by the usages of trade, deemed exonerated from any further responsibility. / в Справочнике Пигэта (Pigot's Directory) Билз (Beales) и Кокс (Cox). Лицо, ответственное за руководство пристанью. Начальник Пристани – это фирма или отдельное лицо, которое отвечает за функционирование пристани.

WHARFINGER'S RECEIPT = РАСПИСКА НАЧАЛЬНИКА ПРИСТАНИ – Wharfinger's Receipt is an acknowledgement of the receipt of goods at the wharf. It is issued by the wharfinger. It has a legal value similar to that of a warehouse receipt. Bills of lading and wharfingers' receipts are commercial instruments, and their transferability, or, as it is sometimes termed, their 'quasi negotiability', depends on the custom of merchants and the conveniences of trade. See also Dock Receipt. / Расписка Начальника Пристани:- . Смотрите также Доковая Расписка (Dock Receipt).

WHARFINGER'S WARRANT = ВАРРАНТ НАЧАЛЬНИКА ПРИСТАНИ – Wharfinger's Warrant:- xxxxx. See also Dock Receipt. / Варрант Начальника Пристани:- . Смотрите также Варрант (Warrant).

WHB = WASTE HEAT BOILER

WHEAT = ПШЕНИЦА – The three principal types of Wheat used in modern food production are Triticum Vulgare (or Aestivum), Triticum Durum, and Triticum Compactum. Triticum Vulgare provides the bulk of the Wheat used to produce flour for bread making and for cakes and biscuits (cookies). It can be grown under a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. Although the yield varies with climate and other factors, it is cultivated from the southernmost regions of America almost to the Arctic and at elevations from sea level to over 10 000 feet. Triticum Durum, longer and narrower in shape than Triticum Vulgare, is mainly ground into semolina (purified middlings) instead of flour. Durum semolina is generally the best type for the production of pasta foods. Triticum Compactum is more suitable for confectionery and biscuits than for other purposes. In the Wheat industry of the United States, grain that, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 percent or more common Wheat (Triticum Aestivum L.), club Wheat (Triticum Compactum Host.), and Durum Wheat (Triticum Durum Desf.) and not more than 10 percent of other grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act and that, after the removal of the dockage, contains 50 percent or more of whole kernels of one or more of these Wheats. The Kansas City Board of Trade (KCBT), established near one of the world's most fertile growing regions, is the largest free market for hard red winter Wheat. Prices negotiated in the KCBT Wheat futures trading pit are the benchmark for Wheat prices around the world. The role of the KCBT has evolved since the exchange was founded more than 120 years ago as a central market for Wheat grown in the Great Plains. The KCBT has become an international market force, influencing Wheat prices in Australia and Argentina as well as Kansas and Oklahoma. The KCBT also became a financial market leader with the introduction of its Value Line stock index futures contract in 1982, and extended its leadership to energy in 1995 with the introduction of western natural gas futures and options. But the exchange has not lost sight of its original purpose:- to provide price protection for Wheat producers, handlers and processors. Traders in the KCBT Wheat pit typically represent interests that handle and process Wheat – producers, exporters, millers and bakers – and whose inventories are subject to price change. They use futures contracts to minimize the risk of price change, a procedure called Hedging. Speculators also are represented in the KCBT Wheat pit. They perform the crucial role in any futures market of assuming risk from hedgers. These investors neither own nor plan to own commodities, but hope to profit from price changes in the futures contracts they buy and sell. Wheat is a palatable grain and should be fed coarsely ground or crushed for best results. It should not be fed whole or ground finely. Finely ground Wheat is powdery and unpalatable. Wheat should not make up more than 50 percent of the grain mix (a maximum of 33 percent is common) nor be fed at a rate greater than 12 pounds (5.5 kg) per cow per day. Unseasonably rainy weather occasionally will cause Wheat to sprout after it has been cut and is lying in the swath or even while still standing. Sprouted Wheat is an acceptable feed, although it is somewhat damaged Wheat. Rolled sprouted Wheat should be prepared every two days to avoid spoilage. The primary use of Wheat is to produce food for humans. Grain that is not good enough for human food is used for animal feed. Many different food products are made from the different classes of Wheat. Durum Wheat is used to make pastas. Hard red Wheat is used to make loaf bread and other products. The soft red winter Wheat grown in Ohio is used to make cookies, cakes, donuts, and other fine pastries. Often, flour from different classes of Wheat is blended to make special flours for unique food products. There are several classes of Wheat:- (i) Durum Wheat, the hardest of all US Wheats, is seeded in the spring and contains a high amount of protein (1 216%), which is good for pasta products macaroni, spaghetti, and other noodles. Durum Wheat is grown mainly in North Dakota and has subclasses such as Hard Amber Durum, Amber Durum, and Durum Wheats; (ii) Hard Red Spring Wheat contains the highest protein content (1 316.5%) making it an excellent bread wheat with superior milling and baking characteristics. Hard red spring Wheat is grown mostly in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. This Wheat is seeded in the spring and may have either a hard or a soft endosperm. Subclasses are Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring Wheats; (iii) Hard Red Winter Wheat is the class of Wheat used mostly for bread and all-purpose flour. This Wheat is fall-seeded, has medium to high protein content (10–13.5%), and can have either hard or soft endosperm. Hard red winter Wheat accounts for more than 40% of the US Wheat crop and half of US Wheat exports. This Wheat is produced in the Great Plains, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas to the Dakotas and Montana. It has a wide range of protein and good milling and baking qualities. The flour is used to produce bread, rolls, some sweet goods, and all-purpose flour; (iv) Hard White Wheat is the newest class of Wheat to be grown in the United States. Hard white Wheat is closely related to red Wheats except for the color genes and has a milder, sweeter flavor, equal fiber, and similar milling and baking qualities. Hard white Wheat is used in yeast breads, hard rolls, bulgur, tortillas, and oriental noodles. This Wheat is used in domestic markets and is exported in limited amounts. There are no subclasses; (v) Soft Red Winter Wheat is seeded in the fall, has a low to medium protein content with soft endosperm, and is used to make cakes, pastries, flat breads, and crackers. It is grown east of the Mississippi and has no subclasses. Ohio is the leading producer of soft red winter Wheat followed by Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. Ohio Wheat is known for making higher-quality flour than that coming from any other soft red winter wheat-producing state; and (vi) Soft White Wheat is used much the same way as soft red wheat (for bakery products other than bread) and is grown mostly in the Pacific Northwest and to a lesser extent in California, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. Soft white Wheat has low protein and high yields. Subclasses are Soft White, White Club, and Western White Wheats. See also Red Wheat. Wheat is a a whole grain cultivated for human consumption due to its high protein content. It is used for flour to be used in baking goods, pastas, snacks, etc. Lower quality grains are used as animal feed. It is also used to make alcoholic beverages and biofuel through a process of fermentation. Wheat straw can be used as a construction material for roofing thatch. Major Wheat producers include the EU, China, India, Russia, the United States, France and Canada, among others. Different classes of Wheat include:- Durum, hard red spring, hard red winter, hard white, soft red winter and soft white. Soft red winter Wheat is traded at the CBOT® under ticker symbol W. Hard red winter Wheat is traded at the KCBT under ticker symbol KW. Wheat is a cereal grass of the Gramineae (Poaceae) Family and of the Genus Triticum and its edible grain, one of the oldest and most important

of the cereal crops. Wheat is treated in several articles in the Macropaedia. For treatment of its cultivation, see Farming and Agricultural Technology:- Crop-farming. For the processing of wheat grain, see Food Processing:- Cereals and other starch products. The Wheat plant has long, slender leaves, stems that are hollow in most varieties, and heads composed of varying numbers of flowers, ranging from 20 to 100. The flowers are grouped together in spikelets, each having two to six flowers. In most spikelets, two or three of the flowers become fertilized, producing grains. Of the thousands of varieties of Wheat known, the most important are Triticum Aestivum, used to make bread; Triticum Durum, used in making pasta (alimentary pastes) such as spaghetti and macaroni; and Triticum Compactum, or Club Wheat, a softer type, used for cake, crackers, cookies, pastries, and family flours. Though grown under a wide range of climates and soils, Wheat is best adapted to temperate regions with rainfall between 30 and 90 cm (12 and 36 inches). Winter and spring Wheat are the two major types of the crop, with the severity of the winter determining whether a winter or spring type is cultivated. Winter Wheat is always sown in the fall; spring wheat is generally sown in the spring but can be sown in the fall where winters are mild. Some Wheat is simply prepared by soaking and cooking the grain for use in porridge, broth, or pudding. Most food uses, however, require more processing. The grain is cleaned and then conditioned by the addition of water, so that the kernel breaks up properly. In milling, the grain is cracked and then passed through a series of rollers. As the smaller particles are sifted out, the coarser particles pass to other rollers for further reduction. About 72 percent of the milled grain is recovered as white flour. When a higher percentage is extracted, the flour is darker in color. Flour made from the whole kernel is called Graham Flour and becomes rancid with prolonged storage because of the germ-oil content retained. White flour, which does not contain the germ, preserves longer. The greatest portion of the wheat flour produced is used for breadmaking. Wheats grown in dry climates are generally hard types, having protein content of 11–15 percent and strong gluten (elastic protein). The hard type produces flour best suited for breadmaking. The Wheats of humid areas are softer, with protein content of about 8–10 percent and weak gluten. The softer type of Wheat produces flour suitable for cakes, crackers, cookies, and pastries and household flours. Durum Wheat semolina (from the endosperm) is used for making pastas, or alimentary pastes. Although most Wheat is grown for human food, and about 10 percent is retained for seed, small quantities are used by industry for production of starch, paste, malt, dextrose, gluten, alcohol, and other products. Inferior and surplus Wheats and various milling byproducts are used for livestock feeds. The composition of the Wheat grain, a major source of energy in the human diet, varies somewhat with differences in climate and soil. On an average, the kernel contains 12 percent water, 70 percent carbohydrates, 12 percent protein, 2 percent fat, 1.8 percent minerals, and 2.2 percent crude fibers. A pound of wheat contains about 1 500 calories (100 grams contains about 330 calories). Thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and small amounts of vitamin A are present, but the milling processes remove the bran and germ, where these vitamins are found in the greatest abundance. More of the world’s farmland is devoted to wheat than to any other food crop; in the late XX century about 570 000 000 acres (230 000 000 hectares) were sown annually, with a total production of almost 600 000 000 metric tons. The world’s largest producer is China, with an estimated annual yield of almost 100 000 000 metric tons. Other leading producers are the United States, Russia, India, Ukraine, France, Canada, Kazakstan, and Turkey. Wheat refers to a family of related small grains that are descended from the natural crossing of three Middle East grasses (Triticum Monococcum, Aegilops Speltoids, and Triticum Tauscii) centuries ago. As a result, Wheat’s genome is triploid (i.e. it incorporates three complete sets of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)), and contains approximately 17 billion base pairs (bp). Wheat is historically an annual plant that can attain a height of four feet (1.2 meters), although variations (e.g., shorter) have been bred. / содержит 50% и более целиковой зерновки (целых ядер) . Смотрите также Краснозёрная Пшеница (Red Wheat). эндосперм (endosperm). СИБАТ® (СВОТ®). Палата Торговли Города Канзас (Табло Торговли Города Канзас, если быть более точными). Под Пшеницей понимается род одно- и многолетних трав семейства злаков. Около 20 видов в Австралии, Америке, Африке, Евразии. Возделывают в основном мягкую Пшеницу и твёрдую Пшеницу (озимые и яровые формы). В культуре с 7–6 тысячелетия до Нашей Эры (Передняя Азия, Туркменистан, Южная Европа). В Северной Америке с XVII века. Из зерна делают муку, крупу, макароны, крахмал, комбикорма и другое. Зелёная масса, сено, солома, зерно, отруби – корм для скота. В 1978 мировая посевная площадь (наибольшая в Индии, Канаде, КНР, СССР, США) составляла 232 миллиона гектаров (га), средняя урожайность составляла 19 центнеров (ц) с 1 га. Под Пшеницей (Triticum) понимается род травянистых растений семейства Мятликовых, ведущая зерновая культура во многих странах. Около 30 дикорастущих и культурных видов; в бывшем СССР – 19 видов. Некоторые из них – Пшеница Араратская (Triticum Araraticum), Пшеница Урарту (Triticum Urartu), Пшеница Беотийская (Triticum Boeoticum), Пшеница Тимофеева (Triticum Timopheevii) – в Красной Книге СССР. В мировом земледелии наиболее распространены голозёрные виды:- Пшеница Мягкая, или Обыкновенная (Triticum Aestivum, Triticum Vulgare), и Пшеница Твёрдая (Triticum Durum); возделывают также Пшеницу Шарозёрную (Triticum Sphaerococcum), в Индии, Пакистане; Полбу-Эммер, или Двузернянку (Triticum Dicoccum), в Индии, СССР, Эфиопии; Пшеницу Плотноколосую, или Карликовую (Triticum Compactum), в Армении, Афганистане, Сирии; Пшеницу Персидскую, дику (Triticum Persicum), в СССР (Армения, Грузия, Дагестан) и Турции и другие. В зависимости от остистости колоса, его окраски и опушённости колосковых чешуёй, окраски остей и зерна виды Пшеницы подразделяют на разновидности. Распространённые разновидности Мягкой Пшеницы – Альбидум, Барбаросса, Грекум, Лютесценс, Мильтурум, Ферругинеум, Цезиум, Эритролеукон, Эритроспермум и другие; Твёрдой Пшеницы – Гордеиформе, Леукурум, Мелянопус. Пшеница – однолетнее растение. Путём гибридизации различных видов и форм создана многолетняя Пшеница. У Пшеницы различают Озимые и Яровые, Полуозимые формы и Двуручки (дают урожай при весеннем и осеннем посеве). За период вегетации для Озимой Пшеницы нужна сумма среднесуточных температур около 2 100 °С, Яровой Пшеницы – не менее 1 300 °С. Для успеха культуры Озимой Пшеницы большое значение имеют устойчивость к сильным морозам, выпреванию, вымоканию, ледяной корке. Пшеница довольно требовательна к влаге, особенно в период выхода в трубку – налива зерна. Засуха значительно снижает урожайность зерна. Яровая Пшеница более засухоустойчива. Вегетационный период Яровой Пшеницы 70–110 суток, Озимой Пшеницы – 45–50 суток осенью (развиваются вегетативные органы) и 75–100 суток весной и летом (формируются генеративные органы, растение даёт урожай). Пшеница – самоопылитель. Лучшие почвы – чернозёмы, на дерновоподзолистых хорошие урожаи получают при внесении удобрений; культура не выносит кислых почв. Пшеница – одна из основных продовольственных культур многих стран мира, важнейший предмет вывоза (или экспорта). Зерно её перерабатывают на муку, крупу и другие продукты, используют для приготовления комбикормов. Отруби и другие отходы помола – концентрированный корм. Солому используют на подстилку, для изготовления бумаги, картона, плетёных изделий, в качестве грубого корма для сельскохозяйственных животных; зелёную массу – для весенней подкормки скота. Родиной многих видов Пшеницы (в том числе многих разновидностей Мягкой и Твёрдой Пшеницы) является Закавказье. В Ираке, Иране, Сирии, Туркменистане, Турции выращивали с 7–6-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, в странах Западной Европы – 6–2-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, на Северном Кавказе – с 1-го тысячелетия до Нашей Эры, на территории Беларуси и стран Прибалтики – IV–V веков Нашей Эры. В Южную Америку Пшеница завезена в 1528, на территорию США – в 1602, в Канаде её стали возделывать с 1802, в Австралии – с 1788. Общий ареал Пшеницы охватывает все земледельческие районы мира. На Севере граница её возделывания доходит до 66° северной широты (в Швеции), в СССР опытные посевы культуры – до 76°44’ северной широты (Мурманская Область). На Юге она доходит до южных границ Австралии, Южной Америки, Африки. Пшеница – преимущественно степная культура. В Европе она занимает главным образом зоны степи и лесостепи, в Северной Америке – прерии, в Южной Америке (Аргентина) – пампу, в Австралии – степные и полупустынные пространства. Пшеницу

выращивают также в предгорных районах на высоте до 4 000 метров. В Европейских странах в основном выращивают Озимую Мягкую Пшеницу, в северных районах – Яровую, на Юге континента – также Твёрдую Пшеницу. В Азии наибольшие площади заняты Яровой Мягкой Пшеницей, здесь значительны и посевы Твёрдой Пшеницы. В Северной Америке возделывают Яровую Мягкую Пшеницу (Канада, США) и Озимую Мягкую Пшеницу (США), а также Твёрдую. В Южной Америке (Аргентина) и Австралии преобладает Яровая Мягкая Пшеница, в Африке – Яровая Мягкая и Твёрдая. Посевы других видов Пшеницы небольшие. В бывшем СССР Озимую Мягкую Пшеницу выращивали во всех земледельческих районах; наибольшие площади на Украине, Северном Кавказе, в Центральночернозёмных областях, на Юге Казахстана; Озимую Твёрдую Пшеницу возделывали главным образом в Азербайджане. Районы возделывания Яровой Мягкой Пшеницы:- Казахстан, лесостепные с степные районы Сибири, Урал, Поволжье, Центральночернозёмные области, Нечернозёмная зона; Яровой Твёрдой Пшеницы:- Поволжье, Урал, Казахстан и другие. В 1985 Озимой Пшеницей было занято 18 000 000 гектаров (га), Яровой – 32 300 000 га, средняя урожайность соответственно 21.6 и 12 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га). Урожайность Озимой Пшеницы в передовых хозяйствах (например, в Краснодарском Крае, в Украине) достигала 50–70 ц/га, Яровой Пшеницы – 20–30 ц/га. В связи с освоением интенсивных технологий возделывания Пшеницы особое внимание уделяется выведению сортов интенсивного типа, отзывчивых на высокие дозы удобрений, не восприимчивых к болезням и вредителям, устойчивых к засухе, низким температурам и другим неблагоприятным факторам среды, неполегающих, дающих зерно высокого качества, пригодное для длительного хранения. Этим требованиям отвечают:- Озимые сорта Мягкой Пшеницы – Бригантина (потенциальная урожайность свыше 80 ц/га), Донская безостая, Обрий, Партизанка, Безостая 1, Надзея, Прометей; Озимые сорта Твёрдой Пшеницы – Коралл Одесский, Парус; Яровые сорта Мягкой Пшеницы – Жигулёвская, Иртышанка 10, Сибирка, Омская 17; Яровые сорта Твёрдой Пшеницы – Светлана, Безенчукская 139, Алмаз и другие. Озимую Пшеницу высевают по чёрным и занятым парам, многолетним травам, после Люпина, Гороха и других культур. Предшественники для Яровой Пшеницы – чистый пар, Кукуруза, Подсолнечник, Зернобобовые, Картофель, Озимые Зерновые и другие. Для основного удобрения Озимой Пшеницы используют навоз или компосты 20–60 тонн на один гектар (т/га) (особенно эффективны в Нечернозёмной зоне), минеральные удобрения (40–100 кг/га N, 40–80 кг/га P_2O_5 и до 60 кг/га K_2O). В рядки при посеве вносят до 40 кг/га P2O5, в ранневесеннюю подкормку – 30–60 кг/га N и 30 кг/га P_2O_5. Яровую Пшеницу удобряют преимущественно минеральными туками:- основное удобрение – 20–30 кг/га N, 30–45 кг/га P_2O_5 и 20–35 кг/га K_2O; в рядки при посеве вносят 10–15 кг/га P_2O_5. В поливных условиях и при выращивании сортов интенсивного типа дозы удобрений увеличивают. Сеют Пшеницу рядовым (междурядья 15 сантиметров (см)) и узкорядным (7–8 см) способами; норма посева семян 1.8–2.5 ц/га (4–7.5 миллиона семян), глубина посева 3–8 см. Убирают Пшеницу раздельным способом и прямым комбайнированием. Подготовку почвы проводят машинами общего назначения (борона, культиватор, плуг), сеют зерновыми сеялками, для уборки используют зерноуборочные комбайны и жатки. Интенсивные технологии возделывания Пшеницы (разработаны для различных зон бывшего СССР) включают:- (i) выращивание сортов интенсивного типа; (ii) размещение посевов по лучшим предшественникам; (iii) тщательную дифференцированную обработку почвы; (iv) обеспечение растений питательными веществами и влагой в соответствии с запланированной урожайностью; (v) первоклассные семена; (vi) интегрированную систему защиты растений от болезней, вредителей и сорняков; (vii) прогрессивные методы уборки урожая; и (viii) строгое соблюдение технологической дисциплины. Вредители Пшеницы – Зерновая Совка, Гессенская и Шведская Мухи, Зеленоглазка, Вредная Черепашка и другие; болезни Пшеницы – головни, ржавчины, мучнистая роса и другие. Мягкая Пшеница (Soft Wheat), наиболее распространённый вид Пшеницы. Свыше 250 разновидностей (Альбидум, Лютесценс, Мильтурум, Эритроспермум и другие) во всех земледельческих регионах мира. Из зерна мягкой Пшеницы изготавливается мука для выпечки хлеба, манная крупа и комбикорма. Сильные Пшеницы, сорта мягкой Пшеницы со стекловидным на изломе зерном и высоким содержанием прочной эластичной клейковины; дают высококачественную муку. Твёрдая Пшеница (Hard Wheat), распространённый вид Пшеницы, зерно с высоким содержанием белка и особым качеством клейковины. Более 120 разновидностей (Гордеиформе, Мелянопус и другие) во многих земледельческих регионах мира. Сырьё для макаронной промышленности. 2015-Сентябрь-08:- Россия вот уже пятнадцать лет планомерно усиливает свои позиции на мировом рынке Пшеницы, отвоевывая долю у лидера – США. За последние пять лет эта тенденция стала ещё более явной, а теперь серьёзно ускорилась. Российскую Пшеницу стали предпочитать даже некоторые традиционные покупатели Американского зерна. Яркий пример – Мексика, которая сократила привоз (или импорт) Пшеницы от своих Североамериканских соседей на 7.5% в прошлом году, а продажи с начала текущего рыночного года (начался с 01 Июня 2015) упали на 29%. Черноморский регион (где главный игрок – это Россия вкупе с Украиной) увеличил свою долю на Мексиканском рынке с нуля до 12% за два последних года. За 11 месяцев прошедшего сезона 2014/15 Мексика привезла (или импортировала) 406 000 тонн Российской Пшеницы. Это в полтора раза больше, чем в предыдущем сезоне. А до этого Пшеница из России в Мексику вообще не поставлялась. На втором месте по привозу (или импорту) Российской Пшеницы в регионе (Южная, Центральная и Северная Америка) Перу, которая купила в прошедшем сезоне 180 000 тонн Российской Пшеницы (правда, годом ранее приобрела в 1.8 раза больше). Замыкает тройку импортёров в этом регионе Никарагуа, купившая 81 000 тонн Российской Пшеницы. Привозит (или импортирует) её также Эквадор. Россия в последние годы стала особенно активна и в Африке. Нигерия, один из главных покупателей Пшеницы в США, за последние пять лет вдвое сократила свои закупки у Американской стороны. По данным Американского Министерства Сельского Хозяйства, 17% своей Пшеницы Нигерия закупает теперь у России и Украины, хотя ещё два года назад эта доля составляла не более 1%. Некогда Египет закупал у США до 90% своего привоза (или импорта) Пшеницы. В прошлом году эта цифра снизилась до 7%, тогда как доля России возросла до 25%. В Российском Зерновом Союзе уверены, что ежегодные конференции, которые они стали проводить в Египте с 2004, сыграли не последнюю роль в расширении географии поставок Российской Пшеницы. За 15 лет Россия среди основных стран-экспортёров переместилась с шестой позиции на третье-четвёртое места с небольшим отрывом от Франции, США и Канады. Доля США на глобальном рынке зерна сократилась до 16% с 30% в 2008. Россия же, наоборот, нарастила долю рынка Пшеницы до 13.6% в сезоне 2014/15, тогда как в первой половине 2000-х её доля не поднималась выше 9%. К 2020 планируется довести долю поставок Российской Пшеницы и Ячменя до 20% мирового рынка. Причины нового рекорда:- В сезоне 2014/15, который закончился в Июне, поставки Российской Пшеницы достигли очередного исторического рекорда в 22.3 миллиона тонн. Что помогает Российской Пшенице отвоёвывать позиции на мировом рынке, в том числе у США? В первую очередь это слабеющая национальная валюта и падение фрахтовых ставок. Только в прошлом году Рубль потерял 45% своей стоимости, что сделало вывоз (или экспорт) зерна из России более конкурентоспособным. ‘Сырьевые экспортёры действительно чувствуют себя крайне комфортно из-за девальвации Рубля. Они могут варьировать цены и давать дисконт на продукцию даже там, где ранее даже не стали бы обсуждать эту тему – и всё равно остаются в плюсе. Поэтому Российские зерновики сейчас активно ‘двигают’ на рынке других игроков’, – говорит Анна Бодрова, старший аналитик компании Альпари. Сейчас цена Российской Пшеницы является самой низкой за пять лет и составляет около 179 Долларов за тонну, отмечает она. Для сравнения, в 2014 средняя цена на FOB составляла 247 Долларов за тонну, в 2013 – не менее 310 Долларов за тонну. Российская Пшеница дешевле Американской примерно на 20 Долларов, поэтому именно сейчас наши фермеры занимают доминирующее положение на рынках, отмечает Мадина Абаева из QB Finance. Неудивительно, что небогатые Мексика, Нигерия и Египет

предпочитают Российское Американскому. ‘Российская Пшеница намного дешевле, – заявил агентству Блумбёг (Bloomberg) Гафай Усман, Временный Поверенный Посольства Нигерии в Москве. – Всё больше пшеницы будет привозиться (или импортироваться) из России. По большей части сельскохозяйственное население Нигерии не может позволить себе покупать продукты, изготовленные из Американской Пшеницы’. Россия отбирает покупателей и у других экспортёров. Как рассказывает Бодрова, в Августе с Российскими поставщиками пытались конкурировать Французские производители зерна, предлагая тонну Пшеницы за 174.5 Доллара. Однако для них логистическая цепочка оказалась слишком длинной и дорогой, поэтому Российское сырьё оставалось в приоритете у покупателей. Конечно, помимо девальвации Рубля, на руку сыграл хороший урожай зерна в сезоне 2014/15, который оказался примерно на 10–12% лучше, чем годом ранее, отмечает эксперт. О том, как хорошо себя чувствовали в сезоне 2014/15 (с Июня по Июнь) экспортёры зерна, говорит то, что на рынок вышли сотни новых игроков. Зерно вывозили более 560 компаний, тогда как сезоном ранее их было чуть более 400. Основной объём зерна (23 миллиона тонн из 31.8 миллиона тонн), как и раньше, поставили за рубеж экспортёры из первой двадцатки крупнейших, но появилось и много мелких игроков. Россия активно наращивает объёмы производства и вывоза (или экспорта) Пшеницы, тогда как США стали снижать её вывоз (или экспорт), потому что сосредоточились на удовлетворении растущих потребностей внутреннего рынка. Однако, с другой стороны, они активно наращивают производство и вывоз (или экспорт) других агрокультур, в частности Кукурузы. И здесь Россия им не конкурент. У России продовольственная Пшеница 4-го класса – это основной продукт на вывоз (или экспорт). Её доля в общем вывозе (или экспорте) занимает аж 70%. Впрочем, Россия тоже начала постепенно заниматься другими культурами. Так, поставки Ячменя в прошедшем сезоне выросли до исторически рекордных 5.4 миллиона тонн. В 2008 пошли первые поставки на вывоз (или экспорт) Российской Кукурузы, сейчас её объёмы выросли до 4 миллионов тонн. ‘В Советское время мы ввозили 30–40 миллионов тонн Кукурузы, сейчас мы её вывозим (или экспортируем). Около 1 миллиона тонн Кукурузы отправили в Южную Корею – уже неплохо. Всего поставляем пока немного – 4 миллиона тонн, но со временем будет больше, – уверен Вице Президент Российского Зернового Союза Александр Корбут. – Сельхозпроизводители адаптируются к конъюнктуре рынка, увеличивают производство высокодоходных культур, хотя это ни в коем случае не приводит к дефициту по другим культурам. Интересно стало производить, потому что можно заработать. Стимул один – доход’. Будет ли новый рекорд? Министерство Сельского Хозяйства США прогнозирует, что в этом сезоне (2015/16) Россия отгрузит рекордные 23 миллиона тонн зерна (против 22.3 миллионов сезоном ранее). Это будет лишь немного ниже ожидаемого вывоза (или экспорта) из США в 25.2 миллионов тонн. Сможет ли Россия в новом сезоне удержать свои позиции и показать новый рекорд по вывозу (или экспорту)? Несмотря на все выгоды, которые даёт девальвация Российским аграриям, ответ на этот вопрос не так однозначен. Вице Президент Российского Зернового Союза Александр Корбут говорит, что Россия могла бы вывозить (или экспортировать) и 23–27 миллиона тонн Пшеницы (то есть даже перегнать США), если будет изменена вывозная (или экспортная) пошлина, введённая Россией с 01 Июля 2015. Если этого сделано не будет, то вывоз (или экспорт) может опуститься до 17–18 миллионов тонн, прогнозируют в Российском Зерновом Союзе. Как говорит Корбут, Россия может вывозить (или экспортировать) 23–27 миллиона тонн зерна ‘абсолютно безболезненно, потому что валовый сбор в этом году у нас будет 61.5 миллион тонн, это перекрывает все наши потребности’. ‘При таком валовом сборе надо вывозить (или экспортировать) эти 23–27 млн тонн зерна, чтобы не упали закупочные цены и чтобы не были утрачены стимулы для сельхозпроизводителей’, – считает он. ‘Сместить какого-то – такую цель никто не ставит. Наша цель – обеспечить такой сбыт нашей Пшеницы, чтобы крестьянин получал доход и ему было выгодно производить. Сместится ли при этом доля США – неважно, важна доходность сельскохозяйственной деятельности’, – говорит он. Поэтому Российский Зерновой Союз инициирует обсуждения об изменении введённой пошлины. Речь идёт о введённой с 01 Июля формуле вывозной (или экспортной) пошлины на все виды Пшеницы:- 50% минус 5 500 Рублей за тонну, но не менее 50 Рублей. Пошлина фактически будет работать, когда курс Доллара будет за 60 Рублей, пояснил глава Минсельхоза Александр Ткачёв. То есть её цель – нивелировать выгоду вывоза (или экспорта) при падении Рубля. Чем ниже падает Рубль, тем выше цена зерна на вывоз (или экспорт) в Долларах. При цене до 11 000 Рублей за тонну пошлина равна минимальным 50 Рублям, в диапазоне от 11 000 до 13 000 носит фискальный характер, а регулирующее (с точки зрения объёмов вывоза (или экспорта)) воздействие, по оценке правительства, оказывает при цене свыше 13 000 Рублей. Понятно, что пошлина снижает выгоду сельхозпроизводителей при резком падении курса Рубля. Однако, с другой стороны, позволяет избежать рисков дефицита и роста цен на зерно (и, соответственно, хлеб) внутри страны. ‘Если бы не было этой формулы (вывозной (или экспортной) пошлины), то цена на зерно была бы больше 15 Рублей за килограмм, а это означает:- первое – у нас бы был неудержимый рост цены на хлеб, второе – кратно подорожали бы комбикорма’, – объяснил Министр на прошлой неделе. Однако производители зерна продолжают обращаться к властям страны с просьбой пересмотреть механизм пошлины, указывая, что на выходе получается так, что им выгоднее хранить зерно и не продавать его вообще никуда, в том числе на внутренний рынок. С 01 Июля по 09 Августа вывоз (или экспорт) Пшеницы из России действительно сократился в 2.2 раза. Однако Ткачёв на прошлой неделе заявил, что, пока ситуация на рынке нестабильная, пошлина будет работать. Ограничения на вывоз (или экспорт) иногда вводятся властями, и это действительно может слегка ослабить позиции страны на мировом рынке, но социальная стабильность внутри страны в таких ситуациях ставится на первое место. К примеру, в 2010 из-за эмбарго на вывоз (или экспорт) зерна Россия вывалилась из четвёрки лидеров на мировом рынке. Но тогда эмбарго было необходимо из-за низкого урожая в силу засушливого сезона. Без него зерно могло утечь на вывоз (или экспорт), спровоцировав дефицит зерна внутри России и рост цен на хлеб. Сейчас риски те же, только причина в девальвации, которая толкает фермеров продавать зерно за рубеж. Понятно, что ограничения на вывоз (или экспорт) невыгодны сельхозпроизводителям, особенно учитывая, что девальвация Рубля серьёзно увеличивает себестоимость производства. В Марте 2015 Министр Сельского Хозяйства Кубани Сергей Гаркуша указывал, что рост цен на три составляющие – удобрения, средства защиты и ГСМ – поднял себестоимость производства Кубанского зерна почти в полтора раза. По экспертным оценкам, в структуре себестоимости производства зерна 30–50 процентов приходится на привозную (или импортную) или номинированную в валюте составляющую. С одной стороны, регулирование вывоза (или экспорта) зерна необходимо сейчас, но, с другой стороны, пошлина не должна приводить к резкому обвалу вывоза (или экспорта) и доходов сельхозпроизводителей. Стоит сказать, что после провального для вывоза (или экспорта) 2010 Россия восстановила свои позиции на мировом рынке.

WHEAT = ПШЕНИЧНОЕ – Wheat is a light yellow.

WHEAT AND FEED GRAIN EXPORT CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ ПО ВЫВОЗНЫМ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВАМ НА ПШЕНИЦУ И КОРМОВОЕ ЗЕРНО (или ПРОГРАММЫ ПО ЭКСПОРТНЫМ СЕРТИФИКАТАМ НА ПШЕНИЦУ И КОРМОВОЕ ЗЕРНО) – Wheat And Feed Grain Export Certificate Programs are two discretionary programs for the 1986–90 crop years designed to encourage exports of wheat and feed grains from private stocks. Under the Cash Export Certificate Program and the Export Marketing Certificate Program, the USDA could have issued wheat and feed grain export certificates to all eligible producers. The programs were not implemented.

WHEAT BELT = ПШЕНИЧНЫЙ ПОЯС – (1) Wheat Belt is the part of the North American Great Plains where Wheat is the dominant crop. The belt extends along a North-South axis for more than 1 500 miles (2 400 km) from central Alberta, Canada, to central Texas,

the United States. It is subdivided into winter Wheat and spring Wheat areas. The southern area, where hard red winter Wheat is grown, includes parts of the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado. A hard red spring Wheat is grown in parts of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, where the climate is more severe.

(2) Wheat Belt is the principal crop-growing region of Western Australia, occupying about 60 000 square miles (160 000 square km) in the Southwestern section of the state. Served by the Perth-Albany Railway, the crescent-shaped belt is delineated on the West by a line drawn from Geraldton South through Moora, Northam, and Katanning to the Western end of the Great Australian Bight. The Eastern boundary of the belt bulges as Far East as Southern Cross. The Wheat Belt receives as much as 20 inches (500 mm) of rainfall annually in the West, declining to 10 inches (250 mm) in the East. In addition to Wheat, the area yields Oats, Barley, and wool. The Wheat Belt developed after the decline of gold mining in 1905 and was aided by the introduction of superphosphate fertilizers, new breeds of livestock, machinery, government loans, surveys, railway feeder-line construction, immigration, and 'soldier settlement schemes' for military veterans after both World Wars.

WHEAT CLASSES = КЛАССЫ ПШЕНИЦЫ – (1) In the United States, there are eight classes for Wheat:- Durum Wheat, Hard Red Spring Wheat, Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, Hard White Wheat, Soft White Wheat, Unclassed Wheat, and Mixed Wheat. / Выращиваемая в Соединённых Штатах Америки Пшеница подразделяется на восемь классов (в России они идентифицируются как типы):- Пшеница Дурум (Durum Wheat), Твёрдая Яровая Краснозёрная Пшеница (Hard Red Spring Wheat), Твёрдая Озимая Краснозёрная Пшеница (Hard Red Winter Wheat), Мягкая Озимая Краснозёрная Пшеница (Soft Red Winter Wheat), Твёрдая Белозёрная Пшеница (Hard White Wheat), Мягкая Белозёрная Пшеница (Soft White Wheat), Неклассифицируемая или Не Подпадающая Под Классификацию Пшеница (Unclassed Wheat), и Смесь Пшеницы (Mixed Wheat). Основой существующей в США товарной классификации зерна, установленной Стандартами США на Зерно, является система сортов (grades) или классов, в которой показатели качества для каждого вида зерна регламентированы. Американскими стандартами предусмотрено также унифицированное обозначение класса зерна, применяемое для всех видов зерна, на которые действуют стандарты. Обозначение класса производится в следующем порядке:- буквы US (США), номер класса, подтип, тип или вид зерна, содержание докеджа (Американский стандарт определяет Докедж как весь материал, отличный от Пшеницы, легко и быстро отделяемый от неё, для удаления которого не требуется сложного оборудования, используемого в зерноочистительных отделениях мельниц. К докеджу относят также недоразвитые, сморщенные зерновки и мелкие частицы зерна Пшеницы, удаляемые с непшеничными примесями и не остающиеся при повторном просеивании или очистке. Содержание докеджа определяется для всех типов и подтипов Пшеницы в соответствии с методическими инструкциями Федеральной Зерновой Инспекции при помощи устройства именуемого докедж тестером, состоящего из системы регулирования скорости подачи зерна, аспиратора и набора сит. Устройство обеспечивает отделение примесей, которые по весу легче и по размеру больше или меньше, чем пшеничные зерна. Содержание докеджа в Пшенице указывается с округлением до десятой доли процента, например, 0.86% округляется до 0.9%; 1.34% округляется до 1.3%). Например, US #2 HRW, dockage 0.7% (твёрдозёрная краснозёрная озимая Пшеница, Американский класс № 2, докедж 0.7%). Допускается следующее обозначение, например, US #2 or better HRW, что обозначает, что требуемая Пшеница может иметь характеристики класса № 2 или класса № 1. В случае невозможности отнести зерно к одному из пяти классов в связи с наличием особых признаков или состояния, указываются специальные классы или класс по образцу. В Российской Федерации Пшеницу делят на пять типов. В основу деления на типы положены следующие признаки:- цвет (белозёрная, краснозёрная), ботанический вид (мягкая, твёрдая) и биологическая форма (яровая, озимая); I, II, III и IV типы делят на подтипы. В основу деления зерна Пшеницы на подтипы положены оттенок цвета (тёмно-красная, светло-красная и так далее) и стекловидность. Все возделываемые на земном шаре сорта Пшеницы в основном относятся к двум ботаническим видам:- Пшеница Мягкая и Пшеница Твёрдая. Типовые особенности по существу, являются сортовыми признаками, что наглядно видно при использовании в названных признаках определений Твёрдозёрная и Мягкозёрная. Эти два вида Пшеницы различаются как по химическому составу и биохимическим свойствам зерна, так и по технологическим достоинствам. Для хлебопечения используют муку из зерна мягкой стекловидной Пшеницы в основном I, III и IV типов или из мягкой Пшеницы с примесью не более 20% твёрдой Пшеницы II типа. Типовой состав Пшеницы:- хлебопекарную пшеничную муку вырабатывают с достаточным (около 14%) содержанием белка и клейковиной хорошего качества. Твёрдая Пшеница является основным сырьём для изготовления высококачественных макаронных изделий. Цвет зерна в основном янтарно-жёлтый. Консистенция зерна, как правило, стекловидная. Общая стекловидность не менее 70%. Различия в строении зерна мягкой и твёрдой Пшеницы легко усматриваются. Продовольственное зерно, в свою очередь, дифференцируется на Классы, качество которых обеспечивает возможность выработки муки, крупы высокого качества при хорошем выходе. Первые классы используются как улучшители, а низшие классы – в подсортировку. В основу товарной классификации Пшеницы (ГОСТ 9353-90 Пшеница. Требования При Заготовках И Поставках.) положены показатели, характеризующие мукомольные (натура, стекловидность) и хлебопекарные свойства (сорт, количество и качество клейковины, содержание проросших и фузариозных зёрен, степень обесцвеченности), что обусловливает целевое назначение класса. Например, высший, 1-й и 2-й классы (Сильная Пшеница) предназначены для использования в качестве улучшителя Слабой Пшеницы. К ним относятся лишь партии сортов, включённых в список сильных и по всем показателям отвечающих требованиям высшего, 1-го и 2-го классов. Целевое назначение Пшеницы этих классов – служить улучшителями для партий зерна 3-го класса (с пониженным содержанием клейковины 23–24%), а также 4-го класса. Пшеница 3-го класса (с количеством клейковины 23% и выше) не ниже II группы качества пригодна для выработки стандартной сортовой хлебопекарной муки. Пшеницу 4-го класса без подсортировки к ней значительного количества высококачественного зерна сильной Пшеницы для получения стандартной хлебопекарной муки использовать затруднительно. В связи с острым дефицитом высококлейковинной пшеницы в 1995 4-й класс мягкой Пшеницы в соответствии с введенными временными техническими условиями дифференцирован на 2 группы:- с содержанием клейковины 21–23% и 18–21%. Классификация твёрдой Пшеницы по качеству предусматривает деление её на 5 классов. В основу этой классификации положены также технологические признаки, характеризующие зерно как сырьё для получения муки, пригодной для выработки макаронных изделий (количество и качество клейковины, содержание зёрен других типов, проросших зёрен, состояние зерна, его цвет и запах). При недостатке твёрдой Пшеницы макаронную муку вынуждены вырабатывать из мягкой, тогда подбираются партии Пшеницы с высокой стекловидностью. Мягкая и твёрдая Пшеница всех классов, кроме 5-го, предназначена для использования на продовольственные цели, а Пшеница 5-го класса – на непродовольственные цели. Каждому классу соответствует определённый подтип типового состава, состояние зерна, количество и качество (группа) клейковины, стекловидность и содержание трудноотделимой примеси. Класс Пшеницы определяют по наихудшему значению одного из показателей качества зерна, указанных в таблицах ГОСТа.

(2) The following Wheat Classes are produced in Canada:- Canada Eastern Amber Durum (CEAD), Canada Eastern Hard Red Winter (CEHRW), Canada Eastern Hard White Spring (CEHWS), Canada Eastern Red (CER), Canada Eastern Red Spring (CERS), Canada Eastern Soft Red Winter (CESRW), Canada Eastern Soft White Spring (CESWS), Canada Easter White Winter (CEWW), Canada

Prairie Spring Red (CPSR), Canada Prairie Spring White (CPSW), Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD), Canada Western Extra Strong (CWES), Canada Western Hard White Spring (CWHWS), Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS), Canada Western Red Winter (CWRW), Canada Western Soft White Spring (CWSWS). / Выращиваемая в Канаде Пшеница подразделяется на следующие классы (в России они идентифицируются как типы):- Канадская Восточная Янтарнозёрная Дурум (КВЯД; Canada Eastern Amber Durum (CEAD)), Канадская Восточная Твёрдая Озимая Краснозёрная (КВТОК; Canada Eastern Hard Red Winter (CEHRW)), Канадская Восточная Твёрдая Яровая Белозёрная (КВТЯБ; Canada Eastern Hard White Spring (CEHWS)), Канадская Восточная Краснозёрная (КВК; Canada Eastern Red (CER)), Канадская Восточная Яровая Краснозёрная (КВЯК; Canada Eastern Red Spring (CERS)), Канадская Восточная Мягкая Озимая Краснозёрная (КВМОК; Canada Eastern Soft Red Winter (CESRW)), Канадская Восточная Мягкая Яровая Белозёрная (КВМЯБ; Canada Eastern Soft White Spring (CESWS)), Канадская Восточная Озимая Белозёрная (КВОБ; Canada Easter White Winter (CEWW)), Канадская Степная Яровая Краснозёрная (КСЯК; Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)), Канадская Степная Яровая Белозёрная (КСЯБ; Canada Prairie Spring White (CPSW)), Канадская Западная Янтарнозёрная Дурум (КЗЯД; Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)), Канадская Западная Экстра Твёрдая (КЗЭТ; Canada Western Extra Strong (CWES)), Канадская Западная Твёрдая Яровая Белозёрная (КЗТЯБ; Canada Western Hard White Spring (CWHWS)), Канадская Западная Яровая Краснозёрная (КЗЯК; Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)), Канадская Западная Озимая Краснозёрная (КЗОК; Canada Western Red Winter (CWRW)), Канадская Западная Мягкая Яровая Белозёрная (КЗМЯБ; Canada Western Soft White Spring (CWSWS)).

WHEAT CROP YEAR = ГОД УРОЖАЯ ПШЕНИЦЫ – Wheat Crop Year refers to the crop marketing year beginning 01 April for Japan, 01 June for the United States, 01 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 01 August for Canada and 01 October for Australia.

WHEATEN = XX (или ПШЕНИЧНОЕ) – Wheaten is a pale yellowish to ruddy fawn color characteristic of the coat of some dogs.

WHEAT GERM = ПШЕНИЧНЫЙ ЗАРОДЫШ (или ЗАРОДЫШ ПШЕНИЦЫ) – Wheat Germ is the seed embryo of Wheat. Oil can be extracted from whole or rolled Wheat germ by use of solvents. Flaked or ground Wheat germ is used in baking goods, dietetic preparations, feed supplements, and pharmaceutical preparations.

WHEATGRASS = ПЫРЕЙ (или ЖИТНЯК, или ПШЕНИЧНАЯ ТРАВА) – Wheatgrass:- (Genus Agropyron), any of a number of species of wheatlike grasses in the Family Poaceae, found throughout the North Temperate Zone. The plants are perennials, 30 to 100 cm (about 12 to 40 inches) tall; many have creeping rhizomes (underground stems). The most important forage species are Bluebunch Wheatgrass (Agropyron Spicatum) and Western Wheatgrass (Agropyron Smithii). Crested Wheatgrass (Agropyron Cristatum), Desert Wheatgrass (Agropyron Desertorum), and Slender Wheatgrass (Agropyron Trachycaulum) are good forage plants and are often used as soil binders in the Western United States. / Пырей – Род Многолетних Трав Семейства Злаков. Около 150 Видов, в Северном Полушарии; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 50 Видов. Многие Пыреи – кормовые Растения; Пырей Ползучий – кормовое растение, в посевах – злостный Сорняк. Несколько Видов скрещено с Пшеницей (Пшенично-Пырейные гибриды). Пырей (Agropyron), Род Растений Семейства Злаков. Многолетние Травянистые Растения часто с ползучим корневищем. Соцветие – двурядный колос. Колоски дву- и многоцветковые, сжатые с боков, расположены по одному на выступах оси и обращены к ней широкой стороной. Колосковые чешуи, заострённые сверху или переходящие в ость. Известно около 150 видов (включая Регнерию (или Рэгнерию (Roegneria)), которую иногда относят к Роду Пырей, иногда выделяют в самостоятельный Род). В бывшем СССР 51 вид Пырея (без Регнерии). Встречаются почти всюду:- на полях, лугах, в садах, огородах, степях, лесах, оврагах и так далее. Род Пырей подразделяется на 2 Подрода:- Пырей Настоящий (Elytrigia; в бывшем СССР 38 Видов) и Житняк. Многие виды Пырея – ценные кормовые растения, некоторые – злостные Сорняки. Несколько Видов Пырея (Agropyron Glaucum, Agropyron Clongatum и другие) успешно использованы для скрещивания с Пшеницей (смотрите Пшенично-Пырейные Гибриды). Наиболее распространён Пырей Ползучий (Agropyron Repens) – длиннокорневищевый Злак, произрастающий в различных экологических условиях. Предпочитает рыхлые, богатые азотом почвы. Распространён на залежах, в поймах рек, входит в состав травостоев лугов, в горных районах поднимается до субальпийской зоны. Зимостоек и засухоустойчив. Кормовое растение; поедается сельскохозяйственными животными на пастбищах (до цветения) и в сене (до цветения и в фазе цветения). В 100 килограммах (кг) сена 51.7 кормовой единицы и 6.7 кг переваримого протеина. Урожай сена до 80 центнеров с одного гектара (ц/га). В посевах Пырей Ползучий – трудноискоренимый Сорняк. Засоряет полевые, огородные, плодовые и другие культуры, в большом количестве встречается вдоль дорог, изгородей, канав и тому подобного. Глубина залегания корневищ на рыхлых почвах 20 сантиметров (см) и более, на уплотнённых – 10–15 см. Корневища и молодые побеги хорошо переносят суровые зимы. Разрезанные на части при обработке почвы корневища способны отрастать и давать новые растения. Распространяется Пырей и с семенным материалом других трав, от которых его семена трудноотделимы (Костёр Безостый, Житняк), а также при перевозке сена, убранного в период созревания семян Пырея. Меры Борьбы:- система обработки почвы, направленная на истощение корневищ с последующим подавлением сорняка посевами сельскохозяйственных культур; применение гербицидов. Из других Видов Подрода Настоящих Пыреев в бывшем СССР наибольшее кормовое значение имели Пырей Средний (Agropyron Intermedium) и Пырей Волосоносный (Agropyron Trichophorum). Из Рода Регнерия кормовое значение имеет Пырей Бескорневищевый, или Пырей Нежный (Agropyron Tenerum-Raegneria Trachycaulon), введённый в СССР в культуру как кормовое растение (завезён из Северной Америки); в диком виде не встречается.

WHEAT HEAD BLIGHT = XX (или ФУЗАРИОЗ ПШЕНИЦЫ, или ГИББЕРЕЛЛЁЗ ПШЕНИЦЫ) – Wheat Head Blight:- xxxxx. / Фузариоз Пшеницы:- возбудитель – Fusarium Roseum. Гиббереллёз Пшеницы:- Возбудитель – Gibberella Reae.

WHEAT MIDDLINGS = ПШЕНИЧНЫЕ ОТРУБИ – Wheat Middlings (also known as Wheat Midds) are a by-product of Wheat milling. During milling, 70 to 75 percent of the Wheat grain becomes flour, and the remaining 25 to 30 percent results in by-products. Wheat middlings consist of fine particles of wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat germ, wheat flour, and some of the by-product from the tail of the mill. Wheat middlings cannot contain more than 9.5 percent crude fiber and must have minimums of 14 percent protein and 3 percent fat. As is common with by-products, the nutritive value of Wheat middlings varies considerably. The nutrient content varies with the variety of Wheat milled and the type of milling process used. Typically, nutrient variation of Wheat middlings from a single source is low. When changing from one supplier to another, however, it is best to analyze the product for protein and fiber content. Surprisingly, little published information is available regarding the feeding of Wheat middlings to poultry. Early research suggested that Wheat middlings can serve as an alternative to corn in layer diets when included to at least 43 percent. The current interest in Wheat middlings is in their use as a nonfeed removal method for molting laying hens. Wheat middlings are a bulky, low-nutrient-density feedstuff. Feeding more than 89 percent Wheat middlings has been shown to put a flock of laying hens out of egg production. Research also has shown, however, that the level of hunger in hens given Wheat middlings to induce a molt is the same as in hens deprived of feed. There has been interest in using Wheat middlings to control odors in a poultry house as well. Including about 7 percent Wheat middlings in layer diets has been shown to reduce ammonia emissions without a loss in egg production. Wheat

Middlings are the fine particles of wheat bran, shorts, germ, and flour recovered from milling Wheat grain. Wheat Middlings are the left over crap after the Wheat is processed to be bread or cereal or whatever else it is going to be. Distillers grains are the left over stuff in the bottom of the barrel after they make whiskey or whatever booze they make, then they dry it and use it in feed. / Пшеничные Отруби являются побочным продуктом мукомольной промышленности, однако диетологи во всём мире признают их полезные свойства. Отруби Пшеницы – это плодовые оболочки зёрен, которые удаляются производителями при переработке зерновых культур, что делает рафинированные (очищенные) продукты внешне более привлекательными и вкусными, лишая их ценных питательных качеств. В первую очередь зерно лишается большей части клетчатки (пищевых волокон), а также минеральных веществ и витаминов. Конечно, испечённый из очищенного зерна хлеб более сдобный, пышный, мягкий и красивый, но для здоровья человека он практически бесполезен. Таким образом, современная выпечка, богатая крахмалом и лишённая отрубей, содержит минимальное количество полезных веществ и максимальное количество калорий. В результате ежедневного потребления рафинированных (очищенных) продуктов растёт заболеваемость сахарным диабетом, атеросклерозом, ишемической болезнью сердца, желчекаменной болезнью, дисбактериозом, развивается ожирение, рак толстой и прямой кишки. Исходя из вышесказанного цельнозерновые продукты, к которым относятся также пшеничные отруби должны стать незаменимой составляющей рациона каждого человека. В ходе изготовления пшеничной муки высшего сорта продуктами отхода – отрубями считаются зерновой зародыш, алейроновый слой эндосперма и цветочная оболочка зерна. Именно в отрубях содержится больше 90% всех биологически ценных веществ Пшеницы. Производители удаляют зародыш Пшеницы для того, чтобы мука могла храниться долгое время и не прогоркать, в то же время алейроновый слой эндосперма сделает муку тёмной, придавая ей бурый оттенок. Пшеничные отруби считаются превосходным источником клетчатки, а также витаминов А, Е, группы В и ценных микро- и макроэлементов. Клетчатка благотворно влияет на деятельность всей системы пищеварения, а особенно на работу кишечника. Витамины группы В активно участвуют в энергетическом, углеводном, жировом, белковом и водно-солевом обмене в организме, благоприятно влияют на кроветворение, так как эти витамины участвуют в синтезе белка гемоглобина, который входит в состав эритроцитов. Витамины группы В участвуют в регуляции деятельности пищеварительной, мышечной, сердечно-сосудистой, нервной системы и гормонального баланса. Содержанием витаминов в отрубях обусловлено и то, что они содействуют быстрой регенерации тканей, улучшая состояние и внешний вид кожи, ногтей и волос. Употребляя в пищу отруби, человек укрепляет иммунную защиту организма и зрение. Помимо витаминов и клетчатки в отрубях содержатся и такие ценные элементы как сера, марганец, фосфор, медь, цинк и йод, необходимые организму. Лечебные свойства пшеничных отрубей известны уже давно. Ещё в древности такие целители как Авиценна и Гиппократ назначали отруби, хлеб, изготовленный из муки грубого помола и цельнозерновые каши, тем, кто страдал от проблем с кишечником и системой пищеварения. Сегодня в народной медицине отруби применяют в качестве профилактики онкологических заболеваний. Благодаря высокому содержанию клетчатки, попадая в организм, отруби удерживают большое количество воды, и далее двигаясь в кишечнике и толстой кишке, оказывают очищающее действие. Поэтому отруби особенно полезны при запорах. Клетчатка как губка буквально впитывает и выводит из организма токсины и шлаки, благодаря чему вредные вещества не соприкасаются со слизистой оболочкой кишечника, сводя к минимуму риск развития геморроя и рака толстой кишки. Содержащаяся в отрубях клетчатка – это также отличная питательная среда для полезной микрофлоры кишечника, что делает этот продукт ценным для профилактики и лечения дисбактериоза. Отмечено благотворное влияние клетчатки и на процесс желчевыделения, а также выведения из организма ‘плохого’ холестерина. Отруби показаны при желчекаменной болезни, дискинезии желчных путей, других болезнях желчевыводящих путей, желчного пузыря и печени. Употребление в пищу отрубей нормализует деятельность сердечно-сосудистой системы, благодаря способности снижать уровень ‘плохого’ холестерина, препятствуя образованию атеросклеротических бляшек в сосудах. Для работы сердца важен и витамин В1, а также магний и калий, содержащиеся в пшеничных отрубях. Регулярное употребление в пищу пшеничных отрубей поможет сохранить здоровым сердце и сосуды, а также избежать таких заболеваний, как аритмия, тахикардия, атеросклероз, нарушения коронарного кровообращения, инсульт и инфаркт миокарда. Содержащаяся в пшеничных отрубях клетчатка замедляет усвоение углеводов, благодаря чему замедляется повышение уровня сахара в крови, что полезно для больных сахарным диабетом и способствует уменьшению количества применяемых инсулинсодержащих препаратов. Пшеничные отруби для женской красоты и стройности:- Попадая в желудок человека, отруби разбухают, значительно увеличиваясь в объёме. Таким образом, в организме возникает ощущение сытости, что предохраняет от переедания и как следствие от набора лишних килограммов. Содержащиеся в пшеничных отрубях вещества способствуют нормализации в организме женщины баланса эстрогенов, что важно для профилактики и лечения таких женских заболеваний, как эндометриоз, миома матки и рак молочной железы. Для мужчин важен входящий в состав отрубей витамин Е, помогающий восстановить и сохранить потенцию. Употребление пшеничных отрубей:- Пшеничные отруби могут входить в состав самых разных блюд. Их добавляют в салаты, супы, фарш, тесто, в каши, вторые блюда, а также в напитки (коктейли, кисели, компоты). В пшеничных отрубях можно панировать котлеты, битки, мясо или овощи. Если Вы решили включить пшеничные отруби в какое-либо блюдо, то предварительно залейте их горячей водой на полчаса, слейте жидкость и используйте в приготовлении пищи. Если же Вы употребляете их в сухом виде, то запивайте пшеничные отруби большим количеством жидкости. Начинайте употреблять в пищу цельнозерновые продукты с небольших порций – от 1 до 3 чайных ложек в день. Если Вы стараетесь не есть вечером, а чувство голода постоянно преследует Вас, то залейте пару ложек пшеничных отрубей стаканом кефира или йогурта и съешьте. Такой ужин будет очень полезен и некалориен. Из пшеничных отрубей можно приготовить разнообразные лечебные и общеукрепляющие отвары и настои. Противопоказания к применению пшеничных отрубей:- Пшеничные отруби противопоказаны при язве желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки, спаечной болезни брюшной полости и язвенном колите. Их следует с осторожностью употреблять при обострениях холецистита, панкреатита, хронического гастрита, гастродуоденита. Важно знать о том, что слишком большое количество пшеничных отрубей в рационе может привести к дисбалансу кальция в организме, а также нарушить соотношение других минеральных веществ. Максимальной суточной дозой потребляемых пшеничных отрубей считается 3–4 столовые ложки этого продукта.

WHEAT PIT = ЯМА ПО ПШЕНИЦЕ – Wheat Pit is a market or exchange where Wheat stocks are bought and sold. / рынок Пшеницы.

WHEAT SCAB = ПАРША ПШЕНИЦЫ (или КЛАДОСПОРИОЗ ПШЕНИЦЫ, или ПЬЯНЫЙ ХЛЕБ) – Wheat Scab is a destructive disease of Wheat caused by Fungi of the Genera Fusarium and Gibberella and characterized by bleached blighted heads and kernels with a scabby appearance from the tufted mycelia outgrowths. Compare Head Blight. Fusarium Head Blight, or Scab, is a fungal disease that attacks wheat around the time of heading and flowering. The disease can reduce grain yield and test weight as well as grain quality. Affected grain may also be contaminated with a toxin called Vomitoxin, or Deoxynivalenol (DON). DON can be harmful to some animals and humans and often reduces the market value of grain. Wheat scab and associated mycotoxins are generally most severe under wet weather conditions (frequent rain, high humidity), and especially when those conditions occur as the crop is heading or flowering. The scab fungus Fusarium Graminearum (also known as Gibberella Zeae) is very common throughout the cereal- and corn-growing regions of the United States. It is usually found in abundance on corn and small grain stubble left in the field after harvest.

The fungus colonizes corn stalks and ear residue in the summer and fall. Spores of the fungus are produced from the affected residues in the spring and summer after the soil has warmed and when wet conditions keep the soil surface and crop residues moist for long periods. Infection occurs on flowering wheat heads during warm, wet periods. Ideal conditions for infection are around 60 to 85 F with at least 90% relative humidity. Longer durations of high humidity are the most favorable, thus the disease is often a problem when frequent rains occur over several days at or near flowering time. In some years, favorable weather conditions may occur after flowering stage, which can result in less disease symptom development on wheat heads, but may occasionally be associated with elevated DON levels in grain. Symptoms:- the disease is most easily recognized on immature wheat heads where one or more spikelets (or the entire head) appear prematurely ripened or bleached. Where the rachis is infected, all portions of the head above that point may be blighted. The disease also can move down the head and infect the upper part of the stem as well. Fungal mycelium and pink or orange spore masses may be seen on or at the base of infected spikelets, along with small, dark purple to black-colored fruiting bodies called Perithecia. Infected spikelets generally are sterile or contain shriveled kernels. Fusarium-damaged kernels are often chalky pink in appearance and shriveled. These grains are often called 'Tombstones' because of their diseased appearance and extremely poor viability. Yield And Quality Impacts:- When disease pressure is high, susceptible wheat varieties may experience significant yield losses (up to 50% or greater) due to blighted or sterile florets and poor grain fill. Moderately resistant varieties often yield considerably more than susceptible ones in high-disease environments. Vomitoxin is also a problem, reaching 2 to10 ppm in grain taken from scabby fields. Scabby grain can present major problems in marketing, storage and utilization. Local elevators often have discount schedules for Fusarium-damaged kernels (FDK) or vomitoxin contamination based on ppm DON present in sampled grain. And since scab often reduces test weight, there may be discounts for that as well. Many grain buyers will severely discount or reject grain with DON levels above a threshold, often set at 1 to 3 ppm, depending on end use. It's wise to check with grain markets to determine if discounts or buying restrictions would warrant additional cleaning steps prior to delivery. Some scabby kernels may be cleaned out by increasing airflow rates while combining, or by processing grain through a clean-up step prior to marketing. If discounts are severe for test weight, DON and FDKs, the increased quality after cleaning may make up for a loss of some bushels and the cost of cleaning. Conversely, if discounts are slight, extra cleaning may not be necessary or worthwhile. Storage Concerns:- It is important to remember that if the scabby wheat is to be stored for future delivery or utilization, the grain must be kept dry (and cool if possible) to avoid increases in DON and damaged kernels. The scab fungus can continue to grow on high-moisture (14% or higher) grain between about 55 and 85 F and may produce more toxin contamination during storage. Wheat seed crops affected by scab may tend to have low germination rates immediately following harvest, but may improve as much as 10 to 20% with short-term storage (3 to 4 weeks). However, germination tends to decrease after a year or more in storage. Livestock Impacts:- Certain livestock may tolerate low levels of vomitoxin in feed while swine and other non-ruminants are very sensitive. There are no FDA 'action thresholds' at which DON-contaminated grain is illegal to feed, however there are 'advisory levels' recommended (Henry, 2006). According to those levels, beef cattle could receive grain at around 10 ppm DON if it makes up no more than 50% of their ration, or 5 ppm DON in finished feed. Research suggests that dairy cattle also can tolerate similar levels and that the toxin is not carried into milk. Swine can tolerate 5 ppm DON in not more than 20% of their ration (1 ppm in finished feed), but may refuse the feed or regurgitate it, reducing gain. Chickens tend to be more tolerant than beef cattle but FDA advises similar threshold levels. Signs of vomitoxin poisoning generally include vomiting, diarrhea, reduced feed intake, malaise and other gastric distress signs. Management Strategies:- (i) Cultural Practices:- Successful management of wheat scab requires an integrated approach to achieve acceptable levels of suppression. A combination of varietal resistance to scab, crop rotation, tillage and foliar fungicides applied at the proper time can provide good management of this difficult disease. Varieties with the highest level of available resistance to scab should be selected for scab-prone areas or when wheat is grown in rotation with corn. Although no highly resistant or immune varieties are available, the best performing varieties may reduce scab and vomitoxin by about 50% or more over the most susceptible varieties1. Pioneer provides scab resistance ratings on all its wheat varieties. Scores are assigned relative to other Pioneer varieties using a 1 to 9 scale (9 = excellent, 1 = poor). Pioneer's best varieties for scab resistance are rated a 7 or 8 on this scale. Wheat planted on corn stubble may develop more disease during epidemics than wheat on Soybean or other non-host residue. Tillage may also reduce locally developing inoculum by burying colonized residues; however, in the more open geography of the Great Plains, spores may travel for many miles and tillage may be an impractical management strategy for scab in those areas. (ii) Risk Assessment:- Since scab is highly weather-dependent, it's possible to estimate the risk of severe infection based on weather prior to and following flowering stage. The US Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative supports a website that provides site-specific risk assessments for most of the US Wheat-growing areas prone to scab development:- www.wheatscab.psu.edu. In general, risk is high when weather has been warm and wet for several days prior to and at heading/flowering. If wet weather is forecast to continue, the risk goes up as well. These risk assessments can aid growers in scheduling fungicide applications to at-risk crops. (iii) Chemical Management:- According to multiyear data reported by the University of Illinois, foliar fungicides such as Prosaro® (active ingredient prothioconazole) and Caramba® (active ingredient metconazole) have proven to be the most effective products available against scab when applied correctly (Bradley, 2011). Tebuconazole fungicides have also been widely used but were less effective against scab in the Illinois trials. The study demonstrated about a 60 to 70% reduction in disease and vomitoxin over untreated wheat when the most effective products were applied correctly at the peak of flowering. Recommended ground-based application directions include use of directed spray (angled nozzles) in 10 gallons per acre (gpa) carrier applied when most of the field is actively flowering (Eversgerd, 2012). Aerial applications should be made using no less than five gallons/acre carrier volume. Strobilurin-containing products such as Headline®, Quadris®, Quilt®, Stratego®, and TwinLine® are not recommended for scab management or for application to wheat heads if scab is a threat. In fact, vomitoxin (DON) levels may actually increase in grain following application of these products to Wheat heads (Bradley, 2011). The US Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative maintains a website with more information about wheat scab and variety testing programs:- www.scabsmart.org. / Пайэниэ (Pioneer). Прозэроу (Prosaro®) и Карамьба (Caramba®). Хэнри, 2006 (Henry, 2006). Брадли, 2011 (Bradley, 2011). Эвёзгёд, 2012 (Eversgerd, 2012). Хэдлайн® (Headline®), Квадрис® (Quadris®), Квылтч® (Quilt®), Стратэго® (Stratego®), и ТвинЛайн® (TwinLine®).

WHEATS OF OTHER CLASSES = ПШЕНИЦА ИНЫХ КЛАССОВ – Other Classes of Wheat are all classes of wheat including non-registered varieties, other than the predominant class in the sample. Contrasting classes are classes of a different colored Wheat; for example, Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD) is a contrasting class in Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS). / К Иным Классам Пшеницы относятся классы Пшеницы, включающие незарегистрированные разновидности, отличающиеся от преобладающего в пробе класса. К контрастирующим классам (contrasting classes) относятся классы с различным окрасом зерновки Пшеницы; например, Канадская Западная Янтарнозёрная Дурум (КЗЯД; Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)) является контрастирующим классом по отношению к Канадской Западной Яровой Краснозёрной (КЗЯК; Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)). В России классы идентифицируются как типы Пшеницы.

WHEAT TAKE–ALL DISEASE = БОЛЕЗНЬ, ОХВАТЫВАЮЩАЯ ВСЮ ПШЕНИЦУ – Wheat Take-All Disease is a fungal disease that attacks Wheat (Triticum Aestivum).

WHEEL = КОЛЕСО (или ПРЯЛКА, или МОТОВИЛО) – Wheel:- an image of a wheel from the Carr House Museum in Canada.

WHEELBASE = КОЛЁСНАЯ БАЗА – Wheelbase is the distance from the center line of the front axle to the center line of the rear axle.

WHEEL BEARINGS = КОЛЁСНЫЕ ПОДШИПНИКИ (или КОЛЁСНЫЕ ВТУЛКИ, или КОЛЁСНЫЕ ОПОРЫ) – Wheel Bearings:- the leather, brass, or plastic part of the wheel that holds the axle. / Колёсные Подшипники обеспечивают вращение колеса (приводного или неприводного) относительно ходовой части автомобиля, выдерживая при этом воздействующие на колесо нагрузки. Первое Поколение Колёсных Подшипников:- Изначально использовались однорядные подшипники, устанавливающиеся парами. По сравнению с этими стандартными подшипниками, колёсные подшипники первого поколения были двухрядными, причём они не требовали предварительной регулировки. Преимущества:- Компактные размеры, повышенная надёжность, простота установки. Это одни из наиболее распространённых колёсных подшипников. Второе Поколение Колёсных Подшипников:- В целях упрощения конструкции, а также снижения веса, что ожидалось производителями автомобилей, некоторые компании стали предлагать колёсные подшипники нового типа. Внутренние и внешние кольца этих подшипников имеют особую конструкцию, со ступицей в сборе, фланцами и крепёжными отверстиями, что упрощает их установку. Преимущества:- снижение количества деталей, повышенная жёсткость, повышенная точность, большее соответствие рабочим условиям. Третье Поколение Колёсных Подшипников:- Подшипники 3-го поколения поддерживают две функции:- возможность соединения с ходовой частью с одной стороны и с тормозным и колесным дисками – с другой. Всё это возможно благодаря наличию фланцев на внутреннем и наружном кольцах. Кроме того, интеграция подшипника с автомобилем позволяет выполнять функции трансмиссии на ведущей оси (за счёт шлицевого или планетарного соединения). Преимущества:- простота установки за счёт предварительного натяга, отрегулированного на заводе-изготовителе.

WHEELCHAIR = КРЕСЛО КОЛЯСКА – Wheelchair:- a mobility aid belonging to any class of three or four wheeled devices, usable indoors, designed for and used by individuals with mobility impairments, whether operated manually or powered. A ‘common wheelchair’ is such a device which does not exceed 30 inches in width and 48 inches in length measured two inches above the ground, and does not weigh more than 600 pounds when occupied.

WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE VEHICLE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, ДОСЯГАЕМОЕ ДЛЯ КРЕСЛА КОЛЯСКИ – Wheelchair Accessible Vehicle is a vehicle that a wheelchair-bound person may enter either (1) via an on-board retractable lift or ramp; and (2) directly from a station platform reached by an elevator or a ramp that is either level with the vehicle floor or can be raised to floor level.

WHEELING = ПЕРЕКАТЫВАНИЕ (или ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА) – Wheeling:- one utility transmitting electric power over its lines on behalf of a second utility. Wholesale wheeling is used to indicate bulk transactions in the wholesale market, whereas retail wheeling allows power producers direct access to retail customers. This term is often used colloquially to mean Transmission. Slang in energy industries. Electricity ‘Wheeling’ is when electricity is moved through a local grid for use in another area. In reference to electricity, the carriage of electricity from one supplier across the transmission lines of an intermediate utility for delivery to a third party. Wheeling:- using a utility’s lines to transport power from one neighboring system to another. Wheeling is:- (1) the delivery, and more specifically refers to delivery of energy across transmission systems. In some contexts it is used synonymously with Transmission, although this use is somewhat misleading since energy can be wheeled through distribution systems as well. Wheeling across transmission systems is generally referred to as Wholesale Wheeling since wholesale transactions are nearly always limited to sales made on the transmission grid. (2) Any movement of energy between parts of the system, or within the same part of the system, that involves a change of ownership for the energy. Wholesale Wheeling is the sale and delivery of energy among buyers and sellers in the wholesale market, usually to parties who take delivery of the energy on the transmission system. When a utility or energy distribution company delivers, or wheels, energy from the transmission system to an end-use customer, it is referred to as Retail Wheeling. When a customer who also generates energy produces energy at one site, transports it across someone else’s facilities and consumes it at another site, it is referred to as Self-Service Wheeling. Wheeling is the transmission of electricity by an entity that does not own or directly use the power it is transmitting. / По отношению к электричеству, передача электричества от одного поставщика по линиям электропередачи посреднической энергетической компании для поставки третьей стороне.

WHEELING CHARGE = СБОР ЗА ПЕРЕКАТЫВАНИЕ – Wheeling Charge is an amount charged by one electrical system to transmit the energy of, and for, another system or systems.

WHEELING SERVICE = УСЛУГА ПЕРЕКАТЫВАНИЯ – Wheeling Service:- the movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

WHEEL–THROUGH = XX – Wheel-Through:- an energy transaction fl owing through a transmission grid whose origination and destination are outside of the transmission grid.

WHEEL TRACK PLANTING = ПОСАДКА В КОЛЕЮ (или ПОСАДКА В БОРОЗДЫ, или ТОЧНЫЙ ВЫСЕВ В КОЛЕЮ, или ТОЧНЫЙ ВЫСЕВ В БОРОЗДЫ) – Wheel Track Planting is a practice of planting in which the seed is planted in tracks formed by wheels rolling immediately ahead of the planter. / сеялка точного высева (planter). Под Посадкой понимается размещение рассады (Капусты, Табака, Томата), саженцев плодовых, декоративных и лесных культур, клубней Картофеля, луковиц Лука, Тюльпана и других по площади поля с заделкой в почву. Проводят рассадо-посадочными машинами, картофелесажалками и вручную.

WHEN, AS AND IF ISSUED = КОГДА, КАК ТОЛЬКО И ЕСЛИ БУДУТ ВЫПУЩЕНЫ – When, As And If Issued is a term referring to a transaction made conditionally because a security, although authorized, has not yet been issued. See also When Issued. ‘When, As And If Issued’ (commonly known as ‘When-Issued’ (WI)) security refers to a security that has been authorized for issuance but not yet actually issued. ‘WI’ trading takes place between the time a new issue is announced and the time it is actually issued. All ‘When Issued’ transactions are on an ‘if’ basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued. / Термин, относящийся к условно состоявшейся сделке с ценной бумагой, которая хотя и была зарегистрирована, но ещё не была выпущена. Смотрите также По Выпуску или По Факту Выпуска (When Issued).

WHEN DISTRIBUTED = ПО РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИИ – When Distributed (in stock listings of newspapers):- conditional buy and sell orders in a fixed-income market for a new issue that cannot be completed or transferred to another party until the offering has taken place. These transactions are labeled as ‘When Distributed’ because there is a possibility that they will not occur if the offering is cancelled. When Distributed is a term used in the fixed-income market that indicates a buy or sell transaction can be transferred to the counter-party only after another one has occurred. When Distributed:- (i) used to refer to a security that trades after the date of issue but before the time at which the certificates are delivered; and (ii) of or relating to a security on which a distribution is scheduled but has not yet occurred. When Distributed:- transactions conditional on the secondary distribution of shares issued and outstanding but closely held, as those of a wholly owned subsidiary, for example. See also When Issued. / По Распределении:- сделки с новой ценной бумагой, которая распределяется в результате одобрения владельцами акций. По Распределении:- сделки, зависящие от вторичного

размещения акций (secondary distribution), выпущенных и находящихся на руках акционеров (issued and outstanding) компаний с небольшим числом владельцев (closely held). Например, это могут быть акции филиала, находящегося в полной собственности головной компании. Смотрите также When Issued.

WHEN HALFWAY OVER = КОГДА ПОЛПУТИ ПРОЙДЕНО (или ХХ) – When Halfway Over is a channel report term used in crossings meaning when halfway across the river, put head of tow on the next mark listed in the channel report.

WHEN ISSUED = ПО ВЫПУСКУ (или ПО ФАКТУ ВЫПУСКА) – When Issued (WI) is a short form of 'When, As And If Issued'. The term indicates a conditional transaction in a security authorized for issuance but not as yet actually issued. All 'When Issued' transactions are on an 'if' basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued and the exchange or National Association of Securities Dealers rules the transactions are to be settled. When Issued is short form of 'When, As And If Issued'. The term indicates a conditional transaction in a security authorized for issuance but not as yet actually issued. All 'When Issued' transactions are on an 'If' basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued and the exchange or National Association of Securities Dealers rules the transactions are to be settled. When Issued:- referring to a conditional offer for a new security, subject to the security actually being issued. Before a new issue, underwriters canvass potential investors, who may or may not book an order to buy a portion the new issue. Orders made are said to be effective 'When Issued' because they may not be completed, especially if the offering is cancelled. Less formally, orders when issued are referred to as Orders 'With Ice' or Orders 'When Distributed'. When-Issued Trading:- off-exchange trading in newly issued securities prior to availability for delivery (or settlement). Often referred to as the 'Gray Market'. Not to be confused with the 'Gray Capital Market' and its often dubious sales techniques. When Issued (WI):- a transaction that is made conditionally because a security has been authorized but not yet issued. Treasury securities, stock splits, and new issues of stocks and bonds are all traded on a when-issued basis. Prior to a new issue's offering, underwriters solicit potential investors who may elect to book an order to purchase a portion of the new issue. These orders are made conditionally – 'When Issued' – because they may not be completed, particularly in the event the offering is canceled. Orders when issued are sometimes called Orders 'With Ice' or Orders 'When Distributed'. The term is short for 'When, As And If Issued'. Securities trade on a when issued basis when they have been announced, but not yet issued. The transaction is settled only after the security has been issued. A when-issued market exists where when issued instruments are traded. When issued markets can provide an indication regarding the level of interest that a new issue will attract. When issued transactions are dependent upon the actual security being issued and the exchange or National Association of Securities Dealers ruling that the transactions will be settled. A term When Issued (WI) refers to a transaction made conditionally, because a security, although authorized, has not yet been issued. Treasury securities, new issues of stocks and bonds, stocks that have split, and in-merger situations after the time the proxy has become effective but before completion are all traded on a when-issued basis. Also known as With Ice. When Issued (WI) is a transaction or trade in securities that are not yet issued, on the understanding that the trade will settle once the securities have actually been issued; this is a special kind of forward transaction; active WI markets exist for Treasury securities. They sometimes exist for Freddie Mac securities that are to be issued in an auction, e.g., Reference Bills. / По Выпуску – краткая форма выражения 'Когда, Как Только и Если Будут Выпущены' ('When, As And If Issued'), означающая условную сделку с ценной бумагой, получившей разрешение на эмиссию, но в действительности ещё не выпущенной. Все сделки с условием По Выпуску заключаются на условной основе, что они будут совершены, если и когда реальная ценная бумага будет выпущена в соответствии с правилами биржи или Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам, и что сделки могут совершаться. По Выпуску – сокращение от 'когда, поскольку и если выпуск (ценных бумаг) состоится'. Термин, который относится к сделке, совершённой условно, поскольку выпуск ценных бумаг, хотя и разрешён, но реально ещё не состоялся. Сделки с новыми выпусками (new issues) акций и облигаций, а также с разделёнными (split) акциями и казначейскими ценными бумагами всегда совершаются 'по выпуску'. В приводимых в газетах таблицах символ WI указывается рядом с ценой таких бумаг. Смотрите также По Распространении (When Distributed).

WHEN ISSUED BASIS = БАЗИС ПО ВЫПУСКУ (или БАЗИС ПО ФАКТУ ВЫПУСКА) – When Issued Basis:- trades on a when issued basis is a purchase or sale of a security to be issued pursuant to:- (i) a prospectus offering where a receipt for the final prospectus for the offering has been issued by the applicable securities regulatory authority but the offering has not closed and settled; (ii) a proposed plan of arrangement, an amalgamation or a take-over bid prior to the effective date of the amalgamation or the arrangement or the expiry date of the takeover bid; or (iii) any other transaction that is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, and the trade is to be settled only if the security is issued and the trade in the security prior to the issuance would not contravene the applicable securities legislation. Essentially, if the condition for the issuance or distribution of the security is not satisfied, all trades which have been executed on a 'when issued' basis will be cancelled. / Базис По Выпуску:- котировки ценных бумаг, по которым заключаются сделки до их реального выпуска. Причины происхождения этого типа акций различные, но обычно они появляются в результате реорганизаций корпораций, слияний, финансирования прав акционеров на покупку акций из новых выпусков на льготных условиях и дроблений акций.

WHEN–ISSUED SECURITY = ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА ПО ВЫПУСКУ – When-Issued Security:- an authorized but not yet issued security that is traded conditionally ('when, as, and if issued') in the period between the announcement date and the auction date. New corporate-bond and Treasury-security issues are often traded on a when-issued basis. To model a when-issued security, create a user security.

WHEN WELL OVER = КОГДА ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНО БОЛЬШЕ (или ХХ) – When Well Over is a channel report term used in describing courses steered in crossings when more than halfway across or halfway over the reach.

WHERE AWAY = МЕСТО ПОКИНУТО (или ХХ) – Where Away is a call requesting direction in answer to the report of a lookout that an object has been sighted.

WHEY = СЫВОРОТКА – Whey is a watery fraction that forms along with curd when milk coagulates. It contains the water-soluble constituents of milk and is essentially a 5 percent solution of lactose in water, with some minerals and lactalbumin. The whey is removed from the curd during the process of making cheese; then it is centrifuged to remove fat, concentrated or dried, and used for human food in processed cheese products, baking, and candy making. Whey is used for animal feed as a liquid, concentrate, or dry powder. Whey is:- (1) the water and solids of milk that remain in cheese-making after the curd is removed. It contains about 93.3 percent water; 6.5 percent lactose, protein, minerals, enzymes, and water-soluble vitamins; and 0.2 percent fat. There are two general types of whey:- acid and sweet. Acid whey is produced from cheeses such as cottage and cream. Sweet whey is from cheeses such as Cheddar and Mozzarella. (2) A classification of cheeses such as Ricotta made predominantly from the whey. See also Dry Whey. / Смотрите также Сухая Сыворотка (Dry Whey). Молочная Сыворотка – это продукт, образующийся при сворачивании молока. Само молоко при этом образует густую массу, из которой готовят творог или некоторые другие молочные продукты, а сыворотка остаётся в виде жидкости. Чтобы получить самостоятельный продукт, массу процеживают. При производстве сыра и казеина эта жидкость является побочным продуктом. Она нашла широкое применение в пищевой промышленности и диетологии, так как она низкокалорийна, и полезные свойства её весьма многочисленны. Помимо обычной, существует ещё и

сыворотка сладкая – побочный продукт производства твёрдых сыров, таких как Швейцарский и Чеддер; кислая – побочный продукт производства прессованного творога, кислых сыров. В основе методики получения лежат естественные процессы. Когда молоко свёртывается под воздействием молочной кислоты, вырабатываемой микроорганизмами или вносимой искусственным путём, либо под воздействием сычужного фермента, pH молока падает до 4.6. Именно в этот момент происходит отделение молочного белка и сыворотки друг от друга. Путём процеживания казеин и жидкость отделяют друг от друга, а затем пускают их в производство. В состав молочной сыворотки входят следующие элементы:- белки (17%); жиры (10%); углеводы (74%); лактоза; пробиотические бактерии; витамины:- A, группа B, C, E, H, PP, холин; биотин; никотиновая кислота; фосфор; магний; калий; натрий; сера; хлор; железо; молибден; кобальт; йод; цинк; медь; кальций. Калорийность молочной сыворотки – 18–27 ккал на 100 граммов. Сыворотка применяется очень широко, и не только в кулинарии. Она является необходимым компонентом при промышленном производстве коричневых сыров, козьего сыра Рикотта. Она входит в состав некоторых рецептов хлебобулочных изделий, кормов для домашних животных. Выделенные из состава сыворотки белки, в первую очередь альфа- и бета-лактоглобулины, являются самостоятельной биодобавкой, которая популярна в среде бодибилдеров. На основе этого продукта, особенно в тех регионах, где налажено производство сыров, изготавливают газированные напитки. Так как в состав сыворотки молочной входит множество элементов, имеющихся в грудном молоке, она стала основой искусственного детского питания. Баланс углеводов, жиров и белков оптимален для усваивания желудком и кишечником ребёнка. Приём такой продукции способствует укреплению иммунитета. Отмечено улучшение состояния здоровья у малышей с дисбактериозом и повышенным газообразованием. Сыворотка является ещё и косметическим продуктом:- из неё делают питательные коктейли для кожи, примочки, ванночки и маски. Жидкость способствует обновлению клеток, нормализации обменных и метаболических процессов, выведению шлаков и продуктов биологического распада. Это естественное сырьё входит в состав натуральной косметики, ухаживающей за кожей, разглаживающей морщины, укрепляющей волосы, производящей омолаживающий эффект. Согласно легенде, знаменитые ванны Клеопатры содержали в себе сыворотку. Полезные свойства сыворотки изучены очень хорошо. Выявлено, что она оказывает положительное влияние на:- пищеварение; почки; печень; нервную систему; кожу; сердечно-сосудистую систему; иммунную систему; кроветворение. Регулярное потребление сыворотки благотворно сказывается на работе почек и печени, они начинают функционировать существенно активнее. Постепенно нормализуется количество воды в тканях, выводится всё лишнее, в том числе токсины и шлаки, уменьшается отёчность. Это также хорошо отражается на состоянии кожи, она становится более чистой, приобретает равномерный оттенок, уменьшается количество кожного сала, являющегося причиной угревой сыпи. Содержащиеся в составе напитка аминокислоты повышают выработку серотонина, что помогает бороться с депрессией, повышает болевой порог и уменьшает раздражительность. Состав сыворотки оказывает успокаивающее действие на нервную систему. Регулярный приём нормализует деятельность желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ), что также приводит к нормализации веса, постепенному похудению, восстановлению обмена веществ. Польза сыворотки для сердца при регулярном приёме однозначна – улучшается кровообращение, кроветворение, купируется развитие атеросклероза, очищаются сосуды, уменьшаются проявления гипертонии. Жидкость включают в качестве очищающего элемента во многие диеты, она показана в таких случаях:- (i) заболевания ЖКТ (гастрит, панкреатит, энтероколит, энтерит, дисбактериоз кишечника, хронический запор, пиелонефрит, гломерулонефрит, пищевая токсикоинфекция); (ii) проблемы с сосудами головного мозга (церебральный атеросклероз, проблемы мозгового кровообращения); (iii) эндокринные проблемы; (iv) заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы (атеросклероз, стенокардия, ишемическая болезнь, недостаточность кровообращения, кардиосклероз); (v) воспаления дыхательных путей (бронхит, фарингит, тонзиллит, гайморит, пневмония); (vi) кожные заболевания (аднексит, молочница, кольпит, цервицит, генитальный герпес, эрозия шейки матки, нарушения вагинальной флоры); и (vii) женские болезни (жирная кожа, диатез, акне, псориаз, демодикоз, нейродермит, пищевая аллергия). Противопоказания:- Единственная причина, по которой стоит отказаться от приёма сыворотки – индивидуальная непереносимость лактозы. У человека с такой проблемой могут иметь место аллергические реакции, отёчность, расстройство кишечника, сильный метеоризм. Другая опасность – неправильное хранение. Пропавший натуральный продукт – среда для развития болезнетворных бактерий. Несмотря на противопоказания, молочная сыворотка является очень полезным и вкусным напитком, который можно применить десятками способов. Обязательно стоит включить её в свой рацион!

WHEY PROTEIN = СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ БЕЛОК (или СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ ПРОТЕИН) – Whey Protein is one of two major groups of protein present in milk.

WHEY PROTEIN CONCENTRATE = СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ БЕЛКОВЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ (или СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ ПРОТЕИНОВЫЙ КОНЦЕНТРАТ) – Whey Protein Concentrate (WPC) is a product resulting from the ultra-filtration of raw liquid whey and the subsequent evaporation and spray drying to a powder. The protein content typically ranges from 34 percent to less than 90 percent. When the protein concentration exceeds 90 percent, the product is known as a Whey Protein Isolate (WPI). Whey protein concentrate is a source of milk protein in feeds, milk replacers, and pet foods and can be used as an alternative to nonfat dried milk.

WHEY PROTEIN ISOLATE = СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ БЕЛКОВЫЙ ИЗОЛЯТ (или СЫВОРОТОЧНЫЙ ПРОТЕИНОВЫЙ ИЗОЛЯТ) – Whey Protein Isolate (WPI) is the holy grail of protein powders, most pure form of whey protein available. Whey protein isolate has the highest amount of pure protein, typically containing around 85% to 98% pure protein. Not only whey protein isolate the most pure form of protein, but it also has the highest biological value (BV). Biological value is a measure of how fast your body can use a fuel source. Whey protein isolate is great for both fat loss and muscle gain. Out of all the protein whey sources, isolate has the lowest the lowest amount of fat and lactose. See also Whey Protein Concentrate (WPC). A Whey Protein Isolate (often Whey Isolate) is a dietary supplement created by filtering milk protein. Whey is a by-product of the cheese-making process. Whey can be processed to yield whey protein in three forms:- whey isolate, whey concentrate, or whey hydrolysate. Whey proteins are highly bioavailable, are very quickly absorbed into the body, and have a high concentration of branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs) which are highly concentrated in muscle tissue, and are used to fuel working muscles and stimulate protein synthesis. The difference between the whey protein forms is the process used to filter the proteins. Whey isolates yield a higher percentage of pure protein and can be filtered enough to be virtually lactose free, carbohydrate free, fat free, and cholesterol free. Whey isolates have had their base component (water) removed and are generally considered almost lactose and cholesterol free – they are at least 90% protein by weight. Two filtration methods are widely used. One method, utilizes ion exchangers which denature the proteins with heat, and may or may not damage the proteins. The second method, microfiltration, uses other filtration methods. Both methods yield a very high protein to non-protein product ratio. Whey and other protein powders can be reconstituted at the time of usage by the addition of a solvent such as water, juice, milk, or other liquid. Whey protein is popular among athletes today because of its ability to be digested very rapidly and help return the post-workout body back from a catabolic (muscle-wasting) state to an anabolic (muscle-building) state. Because of their filtration methods, whey isolates tend to be less allergenic than concentrates and other bovine milk or dairy products. Dehydrated (powdered) concentrates and isolates have reduced packaging and shipping requirements, and extended shelf lives. They are readily available.

WHFGE. = WHARFAGE

WHFIT = WIDELY HELD FIXED INVESTMENT TRUST

WHIP = WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM

WHIPCORD = ЖЁСТКАЯ БЕЧЁВКА (или ПЛАЩЁВАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ГАБАРДИН, или ОСНОВНАЯ САРЖА 3/1) – Whipcord is a woven fabric with a very steep and compacted twill appearance on the face of the goods. End-uses for the fabric include dress woolens, worsteds, or wool blends, and many types of uniforms. Whipcord is a cloth that is made of hard-twisted yarns and has fine diagonal cords or ribs. Whipcord:- cotton, rayon, worsted or woolen. Twill weave. Very much like gabardine, but the yarn is bulkier and much more pronounced. The twill is steep 63 degrees and goes from left to right (except for cotton). It is very durable, rugged and stands hard usage and wear. In time, it shines a bit with wear. Sometimes back is napped for warmth. So named because it stimulates the lash of a whip. Whipcord is a compact woven fabric having a very steep twill on the face of the goods. Whipcord is used in dress woolens, worsteds, or wool blends and in many types of uniforms. Whipcord is an extremely strong, twill-weave worsted fabric made in fairly heavy weights of cotton, wool worsted, and fabrics of man-made fibers and blends. It is similar to gabardine, but heavier and with a more pronounced diagonal rib on the right side. It is so named because it simulates tlre lash of a whip. Cotton whipcotds are often four-harness warp-twill weaves. It is used for draperies and upholstery, uniforms, riding clothes, and other wearing apparel where a strong fabric is required.

WHIPPED CREAM = ОБМЁТАННЫЙ (или КЕТЛЁВАННЫЙ) КРИМ – Whipped Cream is a type of crêpe fabric produced from false-twist textured polyester yarn.

WHIPPED–IN FILLING = СГОННАЯ УТОЧИНА – Whipped-In Filling:- xxxxx. See also Pulled-In Filling.

WHIPPING = КЕТЛЁВКА (или ОБМАТЫВАНИЕ, или ОБВИВАНИЕ, или ОПЛЕТАНИЕ) – Whipping is a method of preventing the ends of a line from unlaying or fraying by turns of small stuff, stout twine or seizing wire with the ends tucked.

WHIP ROLL = СКАЛО – Whip Roll or Whiproll:- it sets above the warp beam and guides the warp ends as they come up from the warp beam on their way to the lease rods and heddles. This guide roller is in the same flat plane with the breast beam and selvage edges. The arrangement makes weaving possible. / Качающееся Скало ткацкого станка.

WHIPSAW = ПРОЛЁТ (или ПОДРЕЗАНИЕ) – A Whipsaw occurs when a buy or sell signal is reversed in a short time. Volatile markets and sensitive indicators can cause whipsaws. For example, a whipsaw would occur if a position trader initiates a long position on a bullish MACD crossover and has to close it the next day because of a bearish moving average crossover. The signal was reversed and the trader had to exit quickly. A quick exit after entering the market. Normally due to a tight stop-loss order in a trading range environment. Can also explain a trader being caught in a bull or bear trap. Whipsaw is a condition where a security's price heads in one direction, but then is followed quickly by a movement in the opposite direction. The origins of term is derived from the push and pull action used by lumberjacks to cut wood with a type of saw with the same name. There are two types of whipsaw patterns. The first involves an upward movement in the share price, which is then followed by a drastic downward move, which causes the share's price to fall relative to its original position. The second type involves the share price to drop for a little while, and then suddenly, the price abruptly surges towards positive gains relative to the stock's original position. Is when the market rapidly reverses its direction several times in succession. Whipsaw describes the movement of a security when, at a certain time, the security's price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. There are two types of whipsaw patterns. The first involves an upward movement in a share price, which is then followed by a drastic downward move causing the share's price to fall relative to its original position. The second type occurs when a share price drops in value for a short time and then suddenly surges upward to a positive gain relative to the stock's original position. The origins of the term Whipsaw are derived from the push and pull action of lumberjacks when cutting wood with a saw of the same name. A trader is considered to be 'whipsawed' when the price of a security he has just invested in abruptly moves in the opposite and unexpected direction. Whipsaw patterns most notably occur in a volatile market in which price fluctuations are unpredictable. Day traders or other short-term investors are accustomed to being whipsawed. Those who have a long-term, buy-and-hold approach to investing can often ride the volatility of the market and emerge with positive gains. Two Examples of a Whipsaw:- (1) One example of a whipsaw is also the most common. When an investor goes long on a stock, the expectation is that the price will increase in value over time. However, there are many occasions when an investor purchases shares of a company at the top of a market rally. For example, an investor may purchase a stock at its peak assuming that it will continue to post significant gains. Almost immediately after purchasing the stock, the company releases a quarterly report that shakes investor confidence and causes the stock to decline in value by more than 10%, never to recover. The investor is holding the stock at a loss, with no option to sell the stock, effectively whipsawed. (2) Conversely, some investors, specifically those who short-sell, can face a whipsaw at the bottom of a market. For example, an investor may anticipate a downturn in the economy and purchase put options on the S&P 500. The investor profits if the market continues to decline. However, almost immediately after purchasing the put options, the market unexpectedly rallies and the investor's options quickly become 'out of the money', or worthless. In this case, the whipsaw occurs during a recovery phase, and the investor loses his investment. Whipsaw:- to buy and have the price collapse, and then sell short and watch the market rally. A Whipsaw is a volatile price action in which a security swings back and forth in a chaotic pattern that crisscrosses obvious support and resistance levels. This occurs often in modern markets, robbing profits and lowering confidence levels. While it can be confusing, traders and market timers can manage whipsaws by looking at price structure before the pattern develops. Whipsaws tend to fall into one of two categories. In the first type, the security breaks new ground and then reverses, triggering a failed breakout or breakdown. There are risk management rules that help with profit production in this case, which has become increasingly common in our predatory algorithmic markets. The second type requires more attention, with contrary action often persisting for weeks or months before a trend emerges and price leaves the contested territory. While this whipsaw may start as a well-organized trading range, it quickly evolves into a nightmare of higher highs, lower lows, gaps and sudden reversals. Two technical studies will reveal what's needed to manage these whipsaws into the most advantageous outcomes:- (i) What price action preceded the whipsaw? (ii) What happened at similar price levels in the past? Examine The Prior Trend:- Look at the trend preceding the whipsaw and the territory it covers. Does the security break out to a new high or low prior to the period of conflict, or does it print within a broader trading range? Whipsaws that are well-contained within prior ranges provide base periods in which sharp conflict between buyers and sellers triggers a series of tests and reversals. These can occur when a security lifts off a low in an uptrend or pulls back from a high in a downtrend, leaving behind a reversal pattern that fails to draw in adequate sponsorship. In the simplest terms, longs buy a new base or shorts sell a new top, but weak volume fails to alter the technical characteristics, exposing the reversal to rounds of conflict despite textbook patterns. Measure the trend using a Fibonacci grid when whipsaws occur at new highs or lows. You'll often find the pattern is contained within the top 38% retracement. Add a second grid at a smaller harmonic, by locating the next higher low in an uptrend or lower high in a downtrend. This additional layer extracts order from the chaos, intersecting at price levels that predict key turning points within the choppy pattern. Adobe Systems (ADBE) rallied from 49 to 61 and dropped into a whipsaw that lasted nearly two months. Lower lows and higher highs indicate stop running and other predatory actions that are common in these chaotic patterns. A Fibonacci grid contains the whipsaw within the 38% rally retracement while a second grid over the November to December

rally confines the lows within 38% and 50% retracement levels, indicating harmonic support between 57 and 58 that yielded a February breakout. Examine Past Action At Similar Levels:- Look at prior action at similar price levels when examining whipsaws within long or short term trading ranges. This is a fractal process, with short-term traders concentrating on levels crossed hours or days ago while market timers zoom back and examine levels hit months or years ago. Locate gaps, especially unfilled ones, as well as swing highs or lows that may come into play in the current whipsaw. Look for possible volume that signals strong emotions and a conflict between buyers and sellers. Consider the possibility that similar action will unfold this time around. This 'Trend Mirror' analysis can uncover the primary theme at play in the current whipsaw, allowing a readjustment of strategies if positioned and a more defensive posture if sidelined. It also identifies support and resistance zones that may be masked by the chaotic pattern. In turn, this highlights new entry prices where the whipsaw may come to an end, encouraging a trend-following strategy. A 2012 Amazon (AMZN) high volume breakout triggered a 4-month whipsaw. The vertical rally filled the last piece of the 2012 gap between 200 and 225 (blue lines), printing an equally large gap that set off a chaotic reversal. A Fibonacci grid laid across the prior downtrend organized the volatile action, with the rally ending at the 78.6% sell-off retracement while support developed at the 50% retracement. Bottom Line:- Look at past action to organize a whipsaw's volatile characteristics, identifying harmonic levels that may offer low risk entry prices. / бычий МЭКДИ (MACD) . Фибоначчи (Fibonacci). Адоби Систэмз (Adobe Systems). Эмэзон (Amazon). Быстрый выход из рынка вслед за входом в рынок. Обычно происходит из-за срабатывания выставленного распоряжения на фиксацию убытков вследствие игры на бирже крупных торговцев. Может также объяснить попадание торговца в бычью или медвежью ловушку.

WHIPSAWED = ПРОЛЕТЕВШИЙ (или ПОДРЕЗАН) – Whipsawed:- subjected to a double market loss through trying inopportunely to recoup a loss by a subsequent short sale of the same security. The United States has been Whipsawed by the revolutionary upheaval in Egypt (2011). A trader is said to be Whipsawed when the price of a security suddenly moves in the opposite direction of a trade that he just placed. For instance, if a trader buys shares of Apple at USD250/share, and over the course of the day the price drops to USD230, the trader has been whipsawed. This usually occurs in a volatile market when traders are subjected to high risk. Short-term traders can be whipsawed often, but long term traders are likely to see better results over a longer time horizon. Whipsawed:- buying stocks just before prices fall and selling stocks just before prices rise in a volatile market, often as the result of misleading signals. Whipsawed:- subjected to a double loss, as when an investor has bought a stock at a high price soon before it declines and then, in order to make good the loss, sells it short before it advances. / Эпл (Apple). Пролетевший – потерпеть двойной убыток на операции с ценными бумагами. Потерпеть значительный убыток с обеих сторон сделки с ценными бумагами. Буквально Разрезанный Надвое:- ситуация, когда обе стороны сделки понесли значительные убытки. Попасть в период лихорадочных колебаний котировок и совершать убыточные сделки по мере роста и спада цен. Говорят, что торговец понёс значительные убытки по обеим сторонам сделки, если он совершает покупку как раз перед падением цен и продажу перед подъёмом цен. Этот термин используется в техническом анализе по отношению к вводящим в заблуждение сигналам на графике тенденций рынков или определённых ценных бумаг.

WHISKERING = БАХРОМЧАТОСТЬ (или ХХ) – Whiskering:- (also Whisker Wash) parallel horizontal distress marks on the upper thigh on the front of denim jeans; replicates the natural wear of jeans from sitting down after long periods of wear and use; actual whiskering originates from cowboys/ranchers that would sit on their horses for long periods of time, and through wearing and weathering creases on the upper thigh cause a lighter line or 'whisker' to appear; name comes from parallel appearance that has resemblance to animal whiskers.

WHISKERS = УСЫ – Whiskers are the fine fibrils or crystals from polymers, metals, etc.

WHISKERS™ = УСЫ™ (или ВИСКОЗ™) – Whiskers™ is a trademarked method for inserting DNA (genes) into plants cells, so that those plant cells will then incorporate that new DNA and express the protein(s) coded-for by that DNA. / Вискоз™ (Whiskers™).

WHISKEY = ВИСКИ – Whiskey (pronunciation:- WISS-kee) or W is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I require medical assistance.

WHISPER NUMBER OR FORECAST = НАШЕПЧЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛО ИЛИ ПРОГНОЗ – Whisper Number Or Forecast:- an unofficial earnings estimate of a company given to clients by a security analyst if there is more optimism or pessimism about earnings than shown in the published number. These are often found on the Internet.

WHISPER STOCK = НАШЁПТАННАЯ (или ТАЙНАЯ, или ПОДСЛУШАННАЯ) ДОЛЯ – Whisper Stock is a stock that is rumore to be a takeover target. Speculators, arbitrageurs, and other investors may buy shares in the company hoping that the 'whispers' they have heard are true, allowing them to reap huge profits when the takeover is officially announced. Whisper stocks may trade in heavier-than-usual volume once the rumors about the takeover spread widely. Investing in whisper stocks is risky, however, because the takeover rumors may prove to be inaccurate. Whisper Stock is a stock rumored to be the target of a takeover bid, drawing speculators who hope to make a profit after the takeover is completed. / Акция Шёпота (Whisper Stock):- акции, о которых распространились слухи, что их будут скупать при поглощении компании-эмитента. Спекулянты, арбитражеры и другие инвесторы могут покупать акции компании в надежде, что то, что о них шепчется, соответствует истине, и рассчитывать на получение высокой прибыли, когда о поглощении будет объявлено официально. Как только слухи о поглощении распространятся достаточно широко, акции шепота могут начать продаваться по цене выше обычной. Однако, инвестировать в такие акции – довольно рискованно, поскольку слухи о поглощении могут оказаться неверными.

WHISTLE BLOWER = ДОНОСЧИК (или СТУКАЧ, или СВИСТУН, или 'ДОБРОЖЕЛАТЕЛЬ') – Whistle Blower is an employee or other person with inside knowledge of wrongdoing inside a company or government agency. The employee is supposed to be protected from retribution by the employer by several federal laws protecting whistle blowers, though whistle blowers frequently are punished for revealing wrongdoing by their employer. Several employees who disclosed illegal billing practices by defense contractors were demoted or fired, for example. In securities, under the US Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988, whistle blowers who provide the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with information about illegal insider trading or other illegal activity that leads to a conviction may qualify for bounties. Whistle Blower is a person who has knowledge of fraudulent activities inside a firm or government agency, who is protected from the employer's retribution by federal law. / Буквально Свистун (whistle blower) – работник компании или другое лицо, имеющее доступ к конфиденциальной информации внутри фирмы или правительственного учреждения и использующее свои знания во вред своему учреждению. Считается, что работник должен быть защищён от возмездия со стороны работодателя по нескольким федеральным законам, защищающим свистунов, хотя часто работодатели карают свистуна, обнаружив нанесённый ущерб. Некоторые работники, раскрывавшие незаконные злоупотребления, осведомляли противоположную сторону о нарушениях при составлении или исполнении договоров, были, например, понижены в должности или уволены. В области ценных бумаг, согласно Акту о Пресечении Незаконных Операций с Ценными Бумагами на Основе Внутренней Информации и Мошенничества с Ценными Бумагами от 1988 (Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988), те, кто сообщит в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ (SEC)) сведения о

незаконных операциях с использованием конфиденциальной информации или о другого рода незаконной деятельности, которая может привести к ущербу, могут получить вознаграждение.

WHISTLE BLOWING = ДОНОСИТЕЛЬСТВО (или 'ДОБРОЖЕЛАТЕЛЬСТВО', или ХХ) – Whistle Blowing:- the exposure and reporting of fraud by a member of the public or within an insurer by a director of the board, a manager or a member of staff. Whistle-Blower is a a person who informs on another or makes public disclosure of corruption or wrongdoing. Whistleblowing is the disclosure by a person, usually an employee in a government agency or private enterprise, to the public or to those inauthority, of mismanagement, corruption, illegality, or some other wrongdoing. Since the 1960s, the public value of whistle-blowing has been increasingly recognized. For example, federal and state statutes and regulations have been enacted to protect whistleblowers from various forms of retaliation. Even without a statute, numerous decisions encourage and protect whistleblowing on grounds of public policy. In addition, the federal False Claims Act (31 USCA § 3729) will reward a whistleblower who brings a lawsuit against a company that makes a false claim or commits Fraud against the government. Persons who act as whistleblowers are often the subject of retaliation by their employers. Typically the employer will discharge the whistleblower, who is often an at-will employee. An At-Will Employee is a person without a specific term of employment. The employee may quit at any time and the employer has the right to fire the employee without having to cite a reason. However, courts and legislatures have created exceptions for whistleblowers who are at-will employees. Whistleblowing statutes protect from discharge or discrimination an employee who has initiated an investigation of an employer's activities or who has otherwise cooperated with a regulatory agency in carrying out an inquiry or the enforcement of regulations. Federal whistle-blower legislation includes a statute protecting all government employees, 5 USCA §§2302(b)(8), 2302(b)(9). In the federal civil service, the government is prohibited from taking, or threatening to take, any personnel action against an employee because the employee disclosed information that he or she reasonably believed showed a violation of law, gross mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public safety or health. In order to prevail on a claim, a federal employee must show that a protected disclosure was made, that the accused official knew of the disclosure, that retaliation resulted, and that there was a genuine connection between the retaliation and the employee's action. Many states have enacted whistleblower statutes, but these statutes vary widely in coverage. Some statutes apply only to public employees, some apply to both public and private employees, and others apply to public employees and employees of public contractors. Some statutes cover a broad array of circumstances, such as those that apply to federal employees that prohibit employers from dismissing workers in Reprisal for disclosing information about, or seeking a remedy for, a violation of law, gross mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a specific danger to public safety and health. Other statutes are narrow in scope, such as one that limits the protection of public and private employees to retaliation for reporting possible violations of local, state, or federal environmental statutes. A whistleblower statute may also limit protection to discussions of agency operations with members of the legislature or to disclosure of information to legislative committees or courts. In whistleblower cases, states follow their general rules for determining whether a public policy Cause of Action exists in favor of the employee. Therefore, in states in which Wrongful Discharge actions must have a statutory (legal) basis, the case will be dismissed if the employer did not violate a statutorily enacted public policy. In many cases, the courts have refused to recognize a whistleblower's claim because no clearly mandated statutory policy has been identified. In addition, employees who blow the whistle on matters that affect only private interests (e.g., complaints about internal corporate policies) will generally be unsuccessful in maintaining a cause of action for discharge in violation of public policy. Under the federal False Claims Act, any person with knowledge of false claims or fraud against the government may bring a lawsuit in his own name and in the name of the United States. As long as the information is not publicly disclosed and the government has not already sued the defendant for the fraud, the whistle-blower, who is called a Relator in this action, may bring a False Claims Act case. The relator files the case in federal court under seal (in secret), and gives a copy to the government. The government then has 60 days to review the case and decide whether it has merit. If the government decides to join the case, the case is unsealed, a copy is served on the defendant, and the government and the relator work together in the case as co-plaintiffs. If the government declines to join the suit, the relator may proceed alone. In a successful False Claims Act case the relator will receive at least 15 percent but not more than 25 percent of the proceeds of the action or settlement of the claim, depending upon the extent to which the person substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action. In the early 1990s, commentators were claiming that men were more likely than women to blow the whistle on improper conduct. Some analysts suggested the reason for this perception was that men seem to seek financial gain for whistleblowing. During the early 2000s, however, a number of women became involved in high profile acts of whistleblowing – for reasons other than fame and fortune. In 2001, Sherron Watkins, a vice president at Enron Corporation, informed the company's board that Enron's accounting practices were improper. Enron later suffered a major collapse – largely as a result of its accounting practices – that led to the company's Bankruptcy and to the indictment of the company's auditor and chief financial officer. The following year, Cynthia Cooper, an auditor with WorldCom, told the company's board that WorldCom had covered up major losses of USD3.8 billion through false bookkeeping. Like Enron, the accounting failures led to WorldCom's bankruptcy. During the same year, Coleen Rowley, an FBI staff attorney for more than 20 years, sent a letter to FBI director Robert Mueller, indicating that the FBI's national headquarters had mishandled an investigation of Zacarias Moussaoui, who was later believed to be a co-conspirator in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Rowley later spoke before the intelligence committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate about her accusations. Time magazine dubbed 2002 the 'Year of the Whistleblower', and named Watkins, Cooper, and Rowley as its 'Persons of the Year'. Their stories fueled the observation that women are more likely to become whistleblowers not for the potential for fame and financial gain, but out of a sense of duty. Although Watkins, Cooper, and Rowley were each subjected to rather harsh treatment by their respective employers following their disclosures, they became national celebrities by 'speaking up when no one else would'. / Шерэн Воткинз (Sherron Watkins), Энрон Корпорэйшэн (Enron Corporation). Сынтиа Купё (Cynthia Cooper), ВорлдКам (WorldCom). Колин Раули (Coleen Rowley), Рабёт Мьюла (Robert Mueller), Сакариас Муссауи (Zacarias Moussaoui). Журнал Тайм (Time magazine), Воткинз, Купё, и Раули (Watkins, Cooper, and Rowley).

WHITE = БЕЛОЕ – White:- the achromatic object color of greatest lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that reflect diffusely nearly all incident energy throughout the visible spectrum.

WHITE BELLY = БЕЛОЕ БРЮШКО – White Belly is a chalky white spot in the lateral part of the endosperm.

WHITE BIOTECHNOLOGY = БЕЛАЯ БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – White Biotechnology is a term utilized in some countries to refer to industrial applications of genetic engineering. One example would be production of laccase in genetically engineered organisms.

WHITE BLOOD CELL = БЕЛАЯ КРОВЯНАЯ КЛЕТКА – White Blood Cells (WBCs), also called Leukocytes or Leucocytes, are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against both infectious disease and foreign invaders. All white blood cells are produced and derived from multipotent cells in the bone marrow known as Hematopoietic Stem Cells. See also Leukocytes. / Белая Кровяная Клетка:- .

WHITE CANDLE = БЕЛАЯ СВЕЧА – A White Candle represents the open, high, low and closing points on a candlestick chart for a time period where the closing price is above the opening price. At the top and bottom of the candle are Wicks which are also

sometimes called Shadows. A white candle is the same as a Green Candle. Some candlestick charts show the up candles as green candles and the down candles as red candles. / На графиках технического анализа биржевого рынка под Белой Свечой понимается .

WHITE CAP = БЕЛАЯ ШАПКА (или БЕЛЯК) – White Cap is the white froth on the crests of waves.

WHITE CENTER = БЕЛЫЙ ЦЕНТР – White Center is the chalky area in the center of the endosperm of the milled nonglutinous Rice.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME = ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЕ БЕЛЫХ ВОРОТНИЧКОВ – White Collar Crime is a number of miscellaneous nonviolent crimes lumped together as white collar crimes. There is no fixed definition of white collar crime, although it usually includes bribery, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and violations of trust committed by corporations or individuals engaged in commerce. Historically, in the United States many white collar crimes have received lenient punishment from a criminal justice system that considered white collar crimes to be less serious than more violent crimes. Today, the trend is for stricter punishment of white collar crimes in recognition of the financial damage they inflict on society.

WHITE COLLAR WORKER = РАБОТНИК С БЕЛЫМ ВОРОТНИЧКОМ – White Collar Worker is an office worker in professional, managerial, or administrative position. Such workers typically wear shirts with white collars. Those working in factories or doing manual labor typically wear blue collars, and are therefore called Blue-Collar Workers. White-Collar Workers:- office, clerical, administrative, sales, professional, and technical employees, as distinguished from production and maintenance employees who are usually referred to as Blue-Collar Workers. A White Collar Worker is a person who does non-routine work in an administrative or professional position, and does not perform manual labor. A higher level of training is typically demanded for a white collar position; a college degree is a common requirement. This group of workers tends to earn a higher wage than manual laborers, and is more likely to be paid a salary than an hourly wage. The dress code associated with a white collar position may be somewhat higher than for other positions. Examples of white collar jobs are:- accountants; attorneys; bankers; consultants; doctors; engineers; information technology positions; managers; and scientists. Those performing routine support work, such as clerks, nurses, and laboratory technicians, are not considered to be white collar workers. White collar workers may have improved working conditions and benefits packages, so this type of labor is considered quite desirable. However, the stress level can also be quite high, and there is downward pressure on white collar pay levels as more of these positions face competition from lower-wage countries. The term originates from an early requirement that people in these positions wear white shirts while on the job. / Работник С Белым Воротничком – любой конторский служащий (работник), не занятый физическим трудом, включая церковнослужителей, административных, управленческих и профессиональных работников. Работник С Белым Воротничком – служащий – специалист конторы, руководитель или административный работник. Такие работники обычно носят рубашки с белым воротничком. Производственные рабочие, занятые ручным трудом, обычно носят голубые (синие) воротнички и поэтому называются Работниками С Голубым (Синим) Воротничком (Blue-Collar Workers).

WHITE CORN = БЕЛОЗЁРНАЯ КУКУРУЗА (или БЕЛАЯ КУКУРУЗА) – White Corn is a Corn that is white-kerneled and contains not more than two percent of Corn of other colors. White kernels of Corn with a slight tinge of light straw or pink color are considered white Corn. See also Corn Classes. / Белозерная Кукуруза – Кукуруза с белым цветом зерна, которая содержит не более 2.0% Кукурузы другого цвета. Белые зёрна Кукурузы с незначительным светло-соломенным или розовым оттенком относятся к белозёрной Кукурузе. Смотрите также Классы Кукурузы (Corn Classes). Белозёрная Кукуруза является уникальным средством, действие которого направлено на снижение уровня сахара в крови больного человека. При переработке и создании, таким образом, крупы, в кочанах происходит повышение уровня амилозы. Поэтому каша при сахарном диабете является очень полезным продуктом. Кукуруза обладает очень низким гликемическим индексом, поэтому при попадании её в кровяной поток, происходит замедление процесса направления глюкозы. Употребление варёной Кукурузы при сахарном диабете 2 типа приводит в тонус весь организм. Благодаря большому количеству полезных компонентов, содержащихся в Кукурузе, организм наполняется витаминами, вследствие чего у человека на протяжении долгого времени отсутствует аппетит.

WHITE CORPUSCLE = БЕЛОЕ ТЕЛЬЦЕ (или БЕЛАЯ ЧАСТИЦА) – White Corpuscle:- blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system. Synonyms:- Leucocyte, Leukocyte, White Blood Cell (WBC), White Blood Corpuscle, and White Cell. See also Leukocytes. / Белая Частица:- .

WHITE CREASES = БЕЛЫЕ ЗАСЕЧКИ (или БЕЛЫЕ ЗАЛОМЫ, или БЕЛЫЕ СГИБЫ, или БЕЛЫЕ НАЖИМЫ ВАЛЬЯНОМ) – White Creases:- shining due to mechanical friction on the fabric, it known as White Creases. It is visible as a long line. Dyeing defect. / Порок или дефект крашения. Под Заломом понимается местный порок в виде неустранимых следов складок. Размер порока – по всему куску.

WHITE ELEPHANT = БЕЛЫЙ СЛОН – White Elephant is a business or investment that is unprofitable and is likely to remain unprofitable. In the case of a business, a business usually becomes known as a White Elephant if it is unable to turn a profit because it is so expensive to operate and maintain. Very few people are interested in owning or purchasing something considered to be a white elephant. The term is derived from a traditional Asian practice of a monarch owning a white elephant; the elephant was considered sacred, but it was very costly and impractical to own. / Белый Слон:- собственность, которую настолько накладно содержать, что практически невозможно её использовать и получать доход; также собственность, в отношении которой убыток несомненен.

WHITE FLOWER = БЕЛЫЙ ЦВЕТОК – White Flower:- A Cotton flower with white petals which occurs on the day of anthesis (pollination). On the day prior to anthesis, the unopened flower is referred to as a candle and on the day following anthesis, the flower petals turn pink then red.

WHITEFLY = БЕЛОКРЫЛКА – Whitefly is any sap-sucking member of the Insect Family Aleyrodidae (Order Homoptera). The nymphs, resembling scale insects, are flat, oval, and usually covered with a cottony substance; the adults, 2–3 mm (0.08–0.12 inch) long, are covered with a white opaque powder and resemble tiny moths. The four wings develop within the insect and evert during the last molt. These pests are abundant in warm climates and are found on houseplants and in greenhouses. The Citrus Whitefly (Dialeurodes Citri) is economically important, sucking sap from orange and date trees and producing honeydew, a sweet by-product of digestion, upon which a sooty fungus grows that ruins the fruit. Control is by oil or parathion sprays. The Citrus Blackfly (Aleurocanthus Woglumi) is well-established in Mexico and the West Indies. A sooty Fungus that grows on the honeydew excreted by the Citrus Blackfly reduces the host plant's ability to photosynthesize. The Greenhouse Whitefly (Trialeurodes Vaporariorum) is one of the most abundant and destructive members of the Family. It damages plants by reducing vigour and causing them to wilt, turn yellow, and die. Sprays that kill both adult and larval stages are necessary to control this Pest. Whitefly is a small, white-winged insect with piercing-sucking mouthparts; damages Cotton both directly via its sap-feeding and indirectly via voiding honeydew, resulting in 'Sticky Cotton', a ginning and milling problem. Like Aphids, Whiteflies are members of the Homopteran Order. And like their cousins, are widely distributed Pests. With several Species being problematic in greenhouse crops. Whiteflies attack a huge assortment of vegetable, herb and floral crops, causing, perhaps, millions in damage every year across the United States. Fortunately, they are one of the easiest

Pests to detect and identify-at least in the cursory sense. Further identification is rather important if you're planning to prevent Whiteflies (highly recommended) or deal with them while still in small numbers. How They Become A Problem:- as things begin to warm up in the spring – or much earlier in greenhouses – Whiteflies can show up. Normally, to observant growers, a flitting white insect or two may be seen in or around the crop. If this is your situation, you should act immediately, especially if you haven't already initiated your control program. If your initiative is biological-based, you'll need to know the identification of your Whitefly, at least at the Genus level. There are a small handful of Whiteflies which infest greenhouse crops, of which are three Species from two Genera which are usually the troublemakers (more on this in a bit). If you're just starting out and this is your first time dealing with whiteflies, or if you don't have historical records or experience to rely upon, you'll either need to get some help or to spend a little more money so that all your bases are covered. Since the three Species can be a problem just about anywhere in the country, one of the best ways you can at least get an edge on which Species are most prevalent in your locality is through your university's cooperative extension. They should be able to clue you in-at least to give your odds better than 50/50. Once you've determined your area's typical whitefly species, this is the species you'll usually have in the future-unless you start bringing in plant material from new sources. Often Whiteflies come in on purchased plant material. When that's not the case, though, they usually come in from outdoors or from their winter hiding places. The female Whitefly, upon entering the facility, will typically lay her eggs on a desirable plant located very close to the opening in which she came. This might be, as an example, in close proximity to fans, vents, etc. She'll lay a circular pattern of eggs on the underside of newer leaves located in the upper portions of the plants. The eggs are white, but darken as they get closer to hatching. When the eggs hatch, the subsequent larvae move a short distance then set up shop, feeding and growing in size as they edge closer to maturity. Like thrips, Whiteflies undergo a somewhat mixed metamorphosis-somewhere between complete and incomplete. Their larval and pupal stages are very similar in appearance – they all look like little scales. From the pupae, new whitefly adults emerge to mate and repeat the cycle spreading the problem throughout the crop. As this process continues, the stages or instars seem to be found lower on the plants. The Whitefly immatures do not move, but the plants continue to put forth new growth thus putting these pests on a sort of time-line. Top of plants:- eggs and adults. Middle sections:- larvae. Bottom sections of plants:- pupae and new adults (which fly outward and upward seeking a mate and new place to lay eggs). This information can help you in determining the age of the infestation, the seriousness of the problem, and where to look for the pupae for identification purposes. A Seriuos Pest:- the Whitefly pupal stage is the easiest stage in which one can most accurately identify Whiteflies. Identification is very important. Here's why:- one of the parasitoids available for control, Encarsia Formosa, prefers greenhouse Whitefly, Trialeurodes Vaporariorum, and it may take several generations before acclimating to a different Genus. Another popular parasitoid, Eretmocerus Eremicus, prefers the B-Whitefly Species; 'B' for the Bemisia Spp. Bemisia Argentifolii, or the Silverleaf Whitefly is one, and B. Tabaci, or the Sweet Potato Whitefly is the other. Like Encarsia Formosa, Encarsia Eremicus may take several generations before acclimating to a different Genus. This is why knowing which Genus of Whitefly you have is so important. Choosing wrong can cost you valuable time. And all are found in greenhouses so there are no clues there. If your plan is to prevent Whiteflies before they show up, you'll need to know which type you'll likely encounter. Otherwise you'll end up releasing both parasitoids as insurance, and that can be cost prohibitive. Greenhouse Whitefly pupae are off-white and coin-like. There is a distinct vertical surface, as viewed from the side, along the pupa's side. The uppermost half will normally be fringed with long, Einstein-like waxy 'hairs'. The Bemisia Spp., on the other hand, lack that vertical surface and will be more dome-like. Moreover, they too have 'hairs' but their's are shorter and more sparse. In both cases, the pupal casings remain after the adult's emergence and can also be used for cursory identification purposes. The larval forms share these characteristic but are less defined. The adults, too, are distinguishable for identification purposes, by the way they hold their wings and other vague factors, but are not as unique as the pupae and tend to be a less reliable source of information. The adults from both Genera, as their name suggests, are white and fly. The whiteness, though, is actually a powdery, waxy bloom or coating. Underneath, these flies are actually yellow to orange. This may be detectable when the Whiteflies are caught in sticky traps as the goop on the traps breaks down their waxy coating. Now with all this apparent whiteness, what with all the adult and immature stages, they may in some cases, not even be Whiteflies. Aphid castings or old molted aphid skins are sometimes figured for whiteflies when in fact they are not. Flight is the difference. If there are fliers, they are probably Whiteflies. Some Advice:- Whiteflies, if not defeated early in the game, before damaged parts can be auto-corrected and outgrown by the continued development of the plants, can cause considerable economical damage to an otherwise salable crop. They feed by sucking plant sap or juices. This feeding activity will normally cause leaf spotting and yellowing or interveinal chlorosis. Moreover, it can aid the transmission of various plant diseases. Both of which can affect the plant's appearance and value and may even, if left unchecked, kill the plant. Other problems associated with their presence may be the build up of sticky honeydew which can spur the development of an ugly black-sooty mold and may, if in great quantity, negatively affect the growth of the plants. The stickiness of the honeydew can attract dirt and debris and lower the overall value of the crop. The honeydew, or Whitefly feces, may also attract ants. This can be a real problem as ants often protect Whitefly immatures from predators and parasitoids. A Whitefly infestation, though, should never get to the point where copious amounts of honeydew can accumulate and cause these problems. These Pests are easy to detect and growers should never be surprised by them. For The Scout:- if you're not in a position to prevent Whiteflies from calling your facility home by preventing them with prophylactic releases of the appropriate parasitoid Species, do detect them when their numbers are still low. This is done by scouting. Yellow sticky traps are useful for this purpose. But be careful once you begin making releases of parasitoids; remove or limit your use of these traps as they tend to lure these biocontrol agents to their capture. Black and yellow Encarsia Formosa may be seen, but Encarsia Eremicus are all yellow and tend to disappear on the yellow traps. Simple plant inspections and looking out for flying adults is probably safer. Using indicator plants, eggplant being one example, can really give you a place to focus as Whiteflies will normally visit them first. This, of course depends upon what your cash crop is – which can be even more alluring. The indicator plants can also be a place to release parasitoids if also using them as a trap-crop. Some Solutions:- if numbers begin to climb, using a vacuum cleaner to suck up the adults which fly when plants are disturbed can be a sound strategy. Moreover, other biocontrols, better suited than the parasitoids for taking down larger numbers, may be used in concert with the wasps. One example is Delphastus Pusillus, a little, black whitefly-predatory Beetle. But prevention and scouting is the key. Screening can be used to prevent Whiteflies from establishing, too. Especially if you don't know which Species you'll have. Whiteflies are small, winged Insects that feed exclusively on leaves, and are especially destructive to Cotton, citrus, and greenhouse plants. Whiteflies are closely related to Aphids, Mealybugs and Scale, all of which feed by sucking sap from plants. Whiteflies can be found on the undersides of leaves and are active during the daytime when the temperature is warm. When a heavily infested plant is disturbed, white clouds of winged adults fly into the air. Some Species of Whiteflies can become serious Pests of certain vegetable crops, greenhouse plants or ornamental plants. Two of the most important Species are the greenhouse Whitefly, Trialeurodes Vaporariorum, and the Sweet Potato Whitefly, Bemisia Tabaci. In colder climates, Whiteflies die outdoors, but in warmer climates, as well as indoors and in greenhouses, they can reproduce throughout the year with several overlapping generations. Biology:- adult whiteflies are about 1/10 to 1/16 inch long and look like tiny moths. They have four broad, delicate wings that are held rooflike over the body and covered with a white powdery wax. Adult females usually lay between 200 and 400 eggs. Sometimes the eggs are deposited in a circular pattern in groups of 30 to 40 because the female will often keep her mouthparts in the plant to feed while moving her abdomen in a circle. Within about a week, the eggs hatch into flattened nymphs, called Crawlers, that wander about the plant. Soon, they insert their mouthparts into the plant and begin to feed. After their first molt, the nymphs lose their legs and antennae. They attach

themselves to the undersides of leaves with several waxlike rods coming from their bodies, giving them the appearance of small white oval scale. The nymphs remain fixed to the plant and feed for about four weeks. After a pupa stage, the adults emerge and live for about one month. Within a population, all life stages are present, and generations often overlap. Damage:- Whiteflies damage plants by sucking out plant juices. Because large amounts of sap can be removed, primarily by the developing nymphs, heavily infested plants can be seriously weakened and grow poorly. Leaves often turn yellow, appear dry and drop prematurely. Also, Whiteflies suck out more plant juice than they can digest, and they excrete the excess as a sweet, sticky substance called Honeydew. The honeydew covers leaf surfaces and acts as a growth medium for a black, sooty mold. Both the removal of plant juices and the presence of the black, sooty mold growing on the honeydew can interfere with photosynthesis. In some parts of the country, some species of whitefly can transmit several plant viruses. Control:- (i) Cultural Control:- ornamental plants in or around the home and plants in greenhouses or gardens often become infested with whiteflies through the introduction of infested plants. A slight infestation from one plant can quickly spread to other plants. Inspect all new plants thoroughly, and isolate them for a few days before placing them among established plants. During this isolation period, inspect the plants and treat those infested. Inspect plants regularly, and remove by hand older leaves that are heavily infested with whiteflies in the nonmobile nymphal and pupal stages. (ii) Biological Control:- Whiteflies have many natural enemies in the garden setting, such as spiders, lady beetles and lacewings. However, frequent or widespread use of insecticides to control other garden pests prevents these predators from effectively controlling whitefly populations. The tiny parasitoid Encarsia Formosa has been used successfully in managing whitefly populations in greenhouses and conservatories for many years. However, in an outdoor setting where favorable temperature and light conditions cannot be maintained, use of Encarsia Formosa is limited. Encarsia Formosa is available from commercial suppliers. (iii) Mechanical Control:- the use of traps can be very helpful in controlling light infestations of whiteflies in greenhouses. You can make a trap from a 12-by-6-inch strip of cardboard or strong poster board. Paint both sides bright yellow and coat with a sticky substance, such as Tanglefoot, petroleum jelly, petroleum jelly/mineral oil mix, mineral oil or a heavy-grade motor oil (SAE 90). Hang the trap vertically or support it on stakes just above the plants. The adults are attracted to the yellow color and become trapped on the sticky substance. Whitefly traps are available commercially also. The use of yellow traps outside may have limited value because of the large number of traps required. One trap for every two large vegetable plants is recommended. Clean the traps periodically to remove insects and other debris, and apply fresh adhesive to the yellow surface. To avoid trapping too many of the Whitefly's natural enemies, use traps when Whiteflies first start to appear, but remove them when the whitefly population seems to be decreasing. Another mechanical technique that can help control Whiteflies is to vacuum them with a small, hand-held vacuum cleaner. Vacuum the adult whiteflies in the early morning when the temperature is cool and they are slow-moving. Put the vacuum bag containing the Insects (not the vacuum cleaner itself) inside a large plastic bag and freeze for 24 hours to kill the insects. Vacuuming adults is most helpful and effective when an infestation is just starting and when the adults have not laid many eggs. (iv) Chemical Control:- in many cases, controlling Whiteflies with insecticides has been difficult because they have developed resistance to some chemicals. Because of this resistance, a certain product may work well in one area but not in another. Resistance may be delayed by alternating the types of chemicals used. In addition, the eggs and nonfeeding pupae are generally not as susceptible to insecticides as are the nymphs and adults. Consequently, eradication of a Whitefly population usually requires four to five applications of a registered insecticide at five- to seven-day intervals. Be sure the applications are made to the lower leaf surface. Apply the insecticide as soon as whiteflies are detected; do not wait until populations become severe. Over-the-counter insecticides commonly used for whitefly control include neem oil, insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, pyrethrins, permethrin, imidacloprid and malathion. Before you use any insecticide for Whitefly control, make sure that both the site and the target plant are listed on the label. Follow label directions carefully. Whitefly is any of several plant-sucking, homopterous Insects of the Family Aleyrodidae, having the body and wings dusted with a white, powdery wax, and being widely distributed chiefly in tropical regions where they are often serious crop Pests, as Dialeurodes Citri (Citrus Whitefly) commonly occurring on citrus trees, and Trialeurodes Vaporariorum (Greenhouse Whitefly) inhabiting greenhouses. Whitefilies (Aleurothrix) are sucking Insects, related to Aphids and Scales, that feed on plant sap. The adults are small (approximately 1/16 inch (1.5 mm long), with a fine white powdery wax over their four white wings and body. Both the adults and immature whiteflies are found on the undersides of leaves. In sufficient numbers, whiteflies will weaken and eventually kill this host plant. Whiteflies can reproduce rapidly in the enclosed area of a greenhouse and make c cloud of white when disturbed. Life Cycle:- female whiteflies lay eggs on the undersides of a plant's upper leaves. Following an incubation period of four to 12 days, those eggs hatch out into crawling nymphs. The nymphs commence feeding by piercing the leaf cells and sucking the plant's sap. Within approximately six weeks, depending on temperature, the nymphs grow, molt and reach their four-winged adult stage. The adults live for one to two months. Symptoms:- among the many possible causes of an orchid's failure to thrive, whitefly is a significant consideration. Although they are quite small and not necessarily immediately obvious, they can eventually kill a plant if left unchecked. Signs of whitefly on orchids include weakened plants, damaged or unhealthy new growth, yellow mottled leaves that eventually drop, the presence of sooty mold or ants and, most especially, a cloud of tiny white insects arising from an affected plant when it is moved or disturbed. Because the whitefly larvae feed on the plants' sap, plant vigor is severely impacted. The honeydew (a sugary liquid) excreted by the larvae encourages growth of sooty mold, is unsightly and reduces the light available to the plant for photosynthesis, thus further weakening it. Ants are also attracted to this honeydew and will farm whitefly in much the same manner as they farm aphids. Control:- a clean greenhouse or growing area will help to minimize potential insect pest problem. A minimum of two weeks' quarantining any new plant or cutting that enters the growing area can also help curtail the introduction of new pests and diseases. According to the University of Connecticut's Integrated Pest Management department, certain nonorchid plants make excellent host plants for whitefly. Among these are astilbe, chenille plant, columbine, chrysanthemum, dicentra, flowering maple, gerbera daisy, glory bower, hibiscus, lavender, lantana, malva, monarda, mints, Martha Washington geranium, primula, salvia, scaevola, tomato, rosemary (and many other herbs), verbena and zinnia. To eliminate a Whitefly problem, it may be necessary to remove these other favored hosts from the growing area. For the overall health of an orchid collection, it is a good idea to check each plant (for smaller collections) or spot-check plants or groups of plants (in a larger collection) and the growing area at least once a week for signs of anything unusual – Pests, disease, environmental damage, etc. In this way, an invading insect can be detected and treated before it becomes an infestation. For Whiteflies and some other flying Insect Pests, yellow sticky cards are a useful part of that monitoring program. The insects are drawn to the color of the card and become adhered to its sticky coating. The cards can be placed among plants, and, in a greenhouse, should also be placed near doors and vents. Whether purchased or homemade, these simple insect traps can provide early warning of new Pests in the growing area. Treatment Options:- several natural enemies including predators, parasitoids and Insect pathogens are commercially available for use in controlling whitefly populations. Many greenhouse supply companies sell helpful Insects (insect predators and parasitize Pest Insects. Those that are useful for treating whitefly include ladybugs, praying mantids, assassin bugs and parasitic wasps. They are not usually a cure for the infestation, but instead reduce the whitefly population to the point where it is no longer a significant threat to your plants. These helpful Insects are best used in a greenhouse or enclosed structure. Encarsia Formosa and Eremocerus Sp. are small parasitic wasps that attack Whiteflies. The adult wasp lays its eggs in whitefly nymph. The parasitized larvae then die. Caution must be exercised when using parasitic wasps, as they may be sensitive to pesticide residues on plants or in the greenhouse, and the adult wasps may be attracted to yellow sticky cards. Plan in advance so that insecticides with a long residual effect are not used before the wasps are released. Insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils and many insect growth regulators

are more compatible with the use of parasitic wasps than other stronger insecticides. A common fungus can also be employed as a control for Whitefly. Beauvaria Bassiania is available commercially as Naturalis O and Botanigard from garden and greenhouse supply firms. The fungal spores penetrate the Insect's cuticle. Toxins produced by the Fungus as it grows within the Insect weaken the Whitefly's immune system, eventually killing it. Spray the growing area thoroughly when using this pathogen, as it must actually contact the Insect to work. Do not use any fungicides concurrently in the growing area, or even use a sprayer that has been used previously for fungicides, as this can severely reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. Like Aphids, whiteflies excrete honeydew that attracts Ants, and as with Aphids, ants will 'farm' Whitefly to obtain this food. If ants are present, it is necessary to eliminate their population as well to eradicate the Whiteflies. One method of ant control is to mix syrup of boric acid powder, sugar and water, and place small containers of it throughout the growing area. The sugar draws the Ants just like honeydew. They will eat the poison and take it back to the queen. This should remove the ant colony within a few days. Another option is Orange Guard, a 100 percent biodegradable and water-soluble insecticide made from oranges that is considered safe for use around humans, pets and food, and is effective against ants. Systemic insecticides (those that enter the plant cells and affect insects that consume any part of that plant) registered for use on orchids and deemed effective against whitefly include Diazinon, Malathion and Pyrethins. Some of the topical remedies labeled for use against whitefly and safe for orchids are Spectracide Houseplant and Garden Insect Spray 1 and Safer Insecticidal Soap. Enstar II Insect Growth Regulator may also be used against whitefly. It employs excess juvenile-growth hormones to cause sterile eggs in adult whiteflies and incomplete development of immature-growth stages. An added benefit in using Enstar is that insects do not develop a resistance to this treatment. It is also considered safe around humans and pets. As always, use of any insecticide should be in strict compliance with the manufacturer's recommended dosages and safety precautions. In the spring, be especially observant for whiteflies that can injure the health of your orchids. / Под Белокрылковыми или Алейродидовыми понимается Подотряд Насекомых Отряда Равнокрылых. Длиной обычно 1–2 миллиметра (мм). Свыше 200 видов, преимущественно в тропиках. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) насчитывалось около 25 Видов. Особенно вредны личинки Тепличной, Цитрусовой и Земляничной Белокрылок. Белокрылки или Алейродиды (Aleyrodinea) Подотряд Насекомых Отряда Равнокрылых. Размеры мелкие (длина 1.3–1.8 мм), взрослые особи напоминают крошечных молей. К наиболее распространённым в бывшем СССР вредным Белокрылкам относились Тепличная, Цитрусовая и Земляничная. Тепличная или Оранжерейная Белокрылка (Trialeyrodes Vaporariorum) встречается в теплицах и оранжереях, повреждает Томат (особенно сильно), Огурец, некоторые цветочные растения – Бегонию, Фуксию и другие. Вредят личинки, питающиеся соками листьев и выделяющие липкие сахаристые вещества, на которых поселяются сажистые грибы ('чернь'). Листья буреют, засыхают, плоды опадают. Белокрылки способны быстро размножаться, давая через каждые 25–40 минут новые поколения. Меры борьбы:- повторные (2–3-кратные) с 3–5 дневными промежутками опрыскивания метилэтилтиофосом или окуривание сернистым газом для послеуборочного обеззараживания теплиц; исключение совместного выращивания в теплицах цветочных и овощных растений. Цитрусовая Белокрылка (Dialeyrodes Citri) – карантинный вредитель Лимонов и Апельсинов. Распространена в Индии, Китае, Северной и Южной Америке и в Японии. В бывшем СССР впервые обнаружена в 1957 в районе Батуми. Развивается в 3–4 поколениях. Расселяется при помощи ветра, может быть перенесена с посадочным материалом. Меры борьбы:- опрыскивание растений (до начала вегетации и перед окрашиванием плодов) эмульсией минерального масла с тиофосом или метилэтилтиофосом; биологический метод – эффективен Наездник из Рода Encarsia. Земляничная Белокрылка (Aleyrodes Fragariae) встречается в открытом грунте на садовой и лесной Землянике, а также на некоторых дикорастущих растениях Семейства Розовых, например, Малине. В условиях центральной части Нечернозёмной Зоны развивается в 3–4 поколениях. Меры борьбы:- опрыскивание заражённых участков тиофосом. Алейродиды (Aleyrodinea) или Белокрылки, Подотряд Насекомых Отряда Равнокрылых (Homoptefa). Обычно мелкие (1–2 миллиметра (мм)) Насекомые с жёлтым или красноватым телом, часто с тёмными пятнами. Две пары почти одинаковых крыльев покрыты белым пылевидным налётом, в покое складываются кровлеобразно. Алейродиды сосут соки растений; держатся обычно на нижней поверхности листьев. Здесь же откладывают яйца. Личинки первого возраста подвижны, последующих – неподвижны. Более 200 Видов. Большинство Алейродидов – обитатели тропиков. В бывшем СССР – около 30 Видов. Особенно вредны личинки Тепличной, Цитрусовой и Земляничной Белокрылки. Тепличная, или Оранжерейная, Белокрылка (Trialeurodes Vaporariorum) распространена в теплицах и оранжереях. Повреждает Томаты (особенно сильно), Огурцы и некоторые цветочные растения. Через каждые 25–40 дней даёт новое поколение. Обильно заселяет листья верхних ярусов растений, высасывая из них соки. Листья буреют и засыхают, плоды опадают. Цитрусовая Белокрылка (Dialeurodes Citri) распространена в Японии, Индии, Китае, Северной и Южной Америке; в бывшем СССР – на Черноморском побережье Кавказа. Карантинный вредитель Цитрусовых. Развивается в 3–4 поколениях, расселяется с ветром, посадочным материалом. Земляничная Белокрылка (Aleurodes Fragariae) встречается в Европе. Повреждает садовую и лесную Землянику. Развивается в 3–4 поколениях. Меры борьбы с Белокрылками:- опрыскивание растений инсектицидами; обеззараживание теплиц и оранжерей; против Цитрусовой Белокрылки использование паразитов – Гриба Aschersonia и Наездника Encarsia Formosa.

WHITE GLUTINOUS RICE = БЕЛЫЙ ГЛЮТИНОЗНЫЙ РИС – White Glutinous Rice means Rice that is obtained by removing bran from cargo glutinous Rice. See also White Rice. Thai White Glutinous Rice or White Sweet Rice is a kind of Rice that's planted in Asia. The Rice has sticky characteristic so it is called Sticky Rice by local people. Glutinous Rice is widely consumed in Thai Northern and North Eastern region and also in many other countries near Thailand. The product from Glutinous Rice such as sweet Rice flour is widely used an ingredient in many recipes in the food industries. / Клейкий (Глютинозный) Рис (Oryza Sativa L) в отличие от обычного Риса разваривается в клейкую массу в связи с высоким содержанием амилопектина и применяется в лечебном, диетическом и детском питании. Благодаря особым качествам и полезным свойствам популярность глютинозного Риса растёт во всём мире. Несмотря на то, что в странах Азии глютинозный Рис возделывается уже давно, в Казахстане селекция глютинозных сортов до недавнего времени не проводилась, также на Казахстанском рынке полностью отсутствуют глютинозные сорта Риса. Для продовольственной безопасности страны необходимо создание собственных глютинозных сортов Риса адаптированных к местным условиям возделывания. Поэтому получение исходных форм и линий для создания отечественного глютинозного сорта Риса является своевременной и актуальной проблемой. В настоящее время в селекции Риса широко используют биотехнологические методы, позволяющие повысить результативность селекционного процесса. Одним из них является метод культуры изолированных пыльников и микроспор, которая позволяет получить стабильное растение за одно поколение.

WHITE GOLD = БЕЛОЕ ЗОЛОТО – White Gold is a gold alloy containing whitening agents such as silver, palladium or nickel as well as other base metals. Often used as a setting for diamond jewellery. White Gold is a popular alternative to yellow gold, silver or platinum. Some people prefer the silver color of white gold to the yellow color of normal gold, yet may find silver to be too soft or too easily tarnished or the cost of platinum to be prohibitive. While white gold contains varying amounts of gold, which is always yellow, it also contains one or more white metals to lighten its color and add strength and durability. The most common white metals that form the white gold alloy are nickel, palladium, platinum and manganese. Sometimes copper, zinc or silver are added. The purity of white gold is expressed in karats, the same as with yellow gold. The Color of White Gold:- the properties of white gold, including its color,

depend on its composition. Although most people think white gold is a shiny white metal, that color is actually from the rhodium metal plating that is applied to all white gold jewelry. Without the rhodium coating, white gold might be gray, dull brown, or even pale pink. Allergies to White Gold:- white gold jewelry typically is made from a gold-palladium-silver alloy or gold-nickel-copper-zinc alloy. However, about one in eight people experiences a reaction to the nickel-containing alloy, usually in the form of a skin rash. Most European jewelry manufacturers and some American jewelry manufacturers avoid nickel white gold, since alloys made without nickel are less allergenic. The nickel alloy is most often encountered in older white gold jewelry and in some rings and pins, where the nickel produces a white gold that is strong enough to stand up to the wear and tear these pieces of jewelry experience. What is the usual karat value of white gold? It varies, but 14k and 10k white gold are common. You can find 18k too. If it's less than 10k, it can't be labeled as gold. Is white gold durable? Can you bath, wash, or wok wearing it? Yes, stay away from nitric acid. / Белое Золото – это такой же золотой сплав, только лигатура в нём особая. Это либо палладий, либо никель. Это и придаёт сплаву белый оттенок. Если лигатура с палладием, то сплав имеет бело-стальной оттенок, если с никелем, то чуть, чуть, едва уловимо желтоватый, а если это родиевое покрытие, то изделие отдаёт холодной голубизной.

WHITE GOODS = БЕЛЫЕ ТОВАРЫ – (1) White Goods:- heavy consumer durables such as air conditioners, refrigerators, stoves, etc, which used to be painted only in white enamel finish. Despite their availability in varied colors now, they are still called White Goods. See also Brown Goods. / Белые Товары – класс потребительских товаров длительного пользования, объединяющий стиральные и посудомоечные машины, холодильники, сушилки, морозильные камеры, плиты и печи для приготовления пищи. Название Белые эти товары получили в связи с тем, что они обычно покрыты белой эмалью, хотя в настоящее время, для того чтобы сделать их более незаметными в современной кухонной обстановке, их красят в коричневый и другие цвета. Сравните с Коричневыми Товарами (Brown Goods).

(2) White Goods is a very broad term which implies any goods bleached and finished in the white condition. Some of the cotton white goods are muslin, cambric, dimity, lawn, longcloth, organdy, voile, etc.

WHITEHEAD = БЕЛАЯ МЕТЁЛКА (или ОФИОБОЛЁЗ) – Whitehead:- white, empty panicles resulting from the attack of stem borers that cut the lower portion of the stem. Whitehead can also be caused by drought, dry wind, or desiccation.

WHITE KNIGHT = БЕЛЫЙ РЫЦАРЬ – A White Knight is a bidder who makes an agreed takeover bid as an alternative to a hostile takeover bid that is already in progress. There are a number of reasons why the directors of the target company may prefer the white knight. It may be that the white knight offers a better deal for shareholders. It may also be that the white knight offers a better deal to the directors. While directors have a legal duty to make recommendations on the basis of shareholder's interests, there are often clear conflicts of interest when takeovers occur. See also Hostile Takeover Bid. White Knight is friendly acquirer sought by the target of an unfriendly Takeover. White Knight is a friendly potential acquirer sought out by a target firm that is threatened by a less welcome suitor. White Knight is an entity that comes to the rescue of a corporation that is being taken over. White Knight is a friendly bidder who rides tp rescue a firm from a hostile bid. See also Raider. / Белый Рыцарь:- лицо или фирма, которые делают компании желательное предложение о поглощении (takeover bid) на более выгодных условиях вместо неприемлемого и нежелательного предложения, поступившего от так называемого Чёрного Рыцаря (Black Knight). Если компания стала целью поглощения какой-либо нежелательной фирмой или же её не удовлетворяют условия сделанного предложения о поглощении, она часто пытается найти более подходящего владельца – так называемого Белого Рыцаря – в надежде получить от него более привлекательное предложение. Сравните с Серым Рыцарем (Grey Knight). Белый Рыцарь:- иное предложение на более выгодных условиях, которое появляется с целью стимулировать успешное поглощение компании другой компанией. Смотрите также Белый Сквайр (White Squire), и Серый Рыцарь (Gray Knight). Белый Рыцарь – дружественная компания-покупатель. Дружественная компания-покупатель, которую стремится привлечь компания, являющаяся мишенью поглощения враждебно настроенной компанией.

WHITE LIST = БЕЛЫЙ СПИСОК – In a card-based system, White List is a database containing the list of all authorized card numbers. / В системе на основе карт Белый Список – база данных, содержащая перечень всех авторизованных номеров карт.

WHITEMAIL = БЕЛАЯ КОЛЬЧУГА (или БЕЛАЯ ПОЧТА) – Whitemail:- sale of a large amount of stock by a company that is the target of a takeover bid to a friendly party at below-market prices, so that the raider is forced to buy more of highly priced shares to accomplish the takeover. Whitemail is a strategy that a takeover target uses to try and thwart an undesired takeover attempt. The target firm issues a large amount of shares at below-market prices, which the acquiring company will then have to purchase if it wishes to complete the takeover. If the whitemail strategy is successful in discouraging the takeover, then the company can either buy back the issued shares or leave them outstanding. Whitemail is the anti-takeover device whereby a vulnerable company sells a large amount of stock to a friendly party at below-market prices. This puts a potential raider in a position where it must buy a sizable amount of stock at inflated prices to get control and thus helps perpetuate existing management. Whitemail is an anti-greenmail provision whereby a publicly-traded company sells a significant portion of its stock to a friendly company, usually at a discount to its market value. Greenmail is a practice in which a corporate raider buys stock directly from shareholders with no intention to actually take over the company, but instead wishes to force the company to buy back its own shares at a significant premium. When the target company engages in whitemail, it sells its shares to the friendly company in the belief or assurance that the friendly company will sell to the corporate raider only at a significant premium. Whitemail makes the greenmail more expensive for the corporate raider, who may then be forced to abandon the attempt. / Буквально Белая Кольчуга (whitemail) – механизм, разработанный против поглощений (takeover), при котором уязвимая компания продаёт большое число своих акций дружественной компании по цене ниже рыночной. Это ставит потенциального рэйдера в положение, когда он должен будет купить примерно такое же число акций, но по вздутой цене, чтобы захватить контроль над компанией. Этот метод помогает нынешнему руководству компании сохранять своё положение.

WHITE MEAT = БЕЛОЕ МЯСО – White Meat:- generally, poultry and seafood. These meats are much paler in color than red meats. However, pork and veal are more white than red, and often are classified as whitemeats. See also Red Meat.

WHITE MOLD DISEASE = ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕ БЕЛАЯ ПЛЕСЕНЬ – White Mold Disease:- the common name that is used to refer to a plant disease which is caused under certain conditions (e.g., moist, humid, etc) by the Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum. / Заболевание Белая Плесень – заболевание растений, вызываемое Грибом Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum.

WHITENESS = БЕЛИЗНА – (1) Whiteness:- attribute of color perception by which an object color is judged to approach the preferred white.

(2) Whiteness of Rice:- measured with a Kett Whiteness Meter Model C-3 (Malaysia; IRRI (short for the International Rice Research Institute headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines))), C-300 (Thailand), or C-100 (Indonesia) using light reflected by the surface of the Rice grain. Use pure white MgO powder as basis (100%) or barium oxide standard (87%). Whiteness is also measured with a Minolta Chromameter Model CR-110 on L*a*b* mode, where L* is a measure of whiteness; a*, a measure or redness; and b*, a measure of

yellowness (IRRI). Visual score (Bangladesh). Whiteness is a combination of varietal physical characteristics and the degree of milling. In milling, the whitening and polishing greatly affect the whiteness of the grain. During whitening, the silver skin and the bran layer of the brown Rice is removed. Polishing after whitening is carried out to improve the appearance of the white Rice. During polishing some of the bran particles stick to the surface of the Rice which polishes and gives a shinier appearance.

WHITENESS INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО БЕЛИЗНЕ (или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ БЕЛИЗНЫ) – Whiteness Index is a number, computed by a given procedure from colorimetric data that indicates the degree of departure of an object color from a preferred white.

WHITE NOISE = БЕЛЫЙ ШУМ – In signal processing, White Noise is a random signal with a constant power spectral density. The term is used, with this or similar meanings, in many scientific and technical disciplines, including physics, acoustic engineering, telecommunications, statistical forecasting, and many more. White Noise refers to a statistical model for signals and signal sources, rather than to any specific signal. In discrete time, white noise is a discrete signal whose samples are regarded as a sequence of serially uncorrelated random variables with zero mean and finite variance; a single realization of white noise is a random shock. Depending on the context, one may also require that the samples be independent and have the same probability distribution (in other words independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) is a simplest representative of the white noise). In particular, if each sample has a normal distribution with zero mean, the signal is said to be Gaussian White Noise. The samples of a white noise signal may be sequential in time, or arranged along one or more spatial dimensions. In digital image processing, the pixels of a White Noise Image are typically arranged in a rectangular grid, and are assumed to be independent random variables with uniform probability distribution over some interval. The concept can be defined also for signals spread over more complicated domains, such as a sphere or a torus. An infinite-bandwidth white noise signal is a purely theoretical construction. The bandwidth of white noise is limited in practice by the mechanism of noise generation, by the transmission medium and by finite observation capabilities. Thus, a random signal is considered White Noise if it is observed to have a flat spectrum over the range of frequencies that is relevant to the context. For an audio signal, for example, the relevant range is the band of audible sound frequencies, between 20 and 20 000 Hz. Such a signal is heard as a hissing sound, resembling the /sh/ sound in 'ash'. In music and acoustics, the term White Noise may be used for any signal that has a similar hissing sound. White noise draws its name from white light, although light that appears white generally does not have a flat spectral power density over the visible band. The term White Noise is sometimes used in the context of phylogenetically based statistical methods to refer to a lack of phylogenetic pattern in comparative data. It is sometimes used in non technical contexts, in the metaphoric sense of 'random talk without meaningful contents'. White Noise:- the audio equivalent of Brownian motion. Sounds that are unrelated and sound like a hiss. The video equivalent of white noise is 'snow' in television reception. White Noise is created by a continuum of frequencies equally distributed over the whole hearing range. In healthcare applications, white noise is used to treat hyperacusis, an increased sensitivity to normal environmental sounds, or to camouflage the annoyance caused by tinnitus, a ringing in the ear occurring without any stimulus. White noise is also used to mask background noises in the office, or to aid in sleep. Pink Noise and Brown Noise variations:- although all frequencies are produced in equal intensity, white noise sounds much brighter than what we would expect from a spectrally flat noise. This is due to the nature of our hearing, which doesn't sense all frequencies equally. Therefore, people often prefer to listen to Pink Noise, a noise that boosts the lower frequency range to compensate for the unnatural brightness of white noise, or Brown Noise, a noise that puts even more emphasis on the lower frequencies. When one exactly compensates for the particular sensitive curve of the human hearing, White Noise turns Grey. White Noise:- in music, the effect of the complete range of audible sound-wave frequencies heard simultaneously, analogous to white light, which contains all the frequencies of the light spectrum. The sound of cymbals and snare drums has white-noise characteristics. Electronically synthesized white noise can be filtered so as to produce combinations of frequencies not obtainable on traditional musical instruments; or the white noise itself may be used as an element of music. White noise is aperiodic sound (that is, its wave pattern is not uniform). Its constituent frequencies are of random amplitude and occur at random intervals. / Белый Шум – стационарный шум, спектральные составляющие которого равномерно распределены по всему диапазону задействованных частот. Примерами белого шума являются шум близкого водопада (отдалённый шум водопада – Розовый Шум, так как высокочастотные составляющие звука затухают в воздухе сильнее низкочастотных), или Дробовой Шум на клеммах большого сопротивления, или шум стабилитрона, через который протекает очень малый ток. Название получил от белого света, содержащего электромагнитные волны частот всего видимого диапазона электромагнитного излучения, а также существует много цветов. В природе и технике 'чисто' белый шум (то есть белый шум, имеющий одинаковую спектральную мощность на всех частотах) не встречается (ввиду того, что такой сигнал имел бы бесконечную мощность), однако под категорию белых шумов попадают любые шумы, спектральная плотность которых одинакова (или слабо отличается) в рассматриваемом диапазоне частот.

WHITE–ON–WHITE = БЕЛОЕ–НА–БЕЛОМ – White-On-White:- a fabric in any fiber mixture or blend that has a white woven-in design on a white background. Usually, it is a fabric with a white dobby or Jacquard design on a white ground, common in madras, broadcloth, or nylon. See also Madras. White-On-White:- some fabrics, such as men's shirtings or broadcloth, poplin, madras, etc, are made on a dobby or Jacquard loom so the white motifs will appear on a white background. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Найлан[T3] (Nylon[TM]).

WHITE PAPER = БЕЛАЯ БУМАГА – A White Paper is an authoritative report or guide helping readers to understand an issue, solve a problem, or make a decision. White papers are used in two main spheres:- government and B2B marketing. White papers originated in governments, and many point to the Churchill White Paper of 1922 as the earliest well-known example. White Papers are a '... tool of participatory democracy ... not (an) unalterable policy commitment'. 'White Papers have tried to perform the dual role of presenting firm government policies while at the same time inviting opinions upon them'. In Canada, a white paper 'is considered to be a policy document, approved by Cabinet, tabled in the House of Commons and made available to the general public'. The 'provision of policy information through the use of white and green papers can help to create an awareness of policy issues among parliamentarians and the public and to encourage an exchange of information and analysis. They can also serve as educational techniques'. 'White Papers are used as a means of presenting government policy preferences prior to the introduction of legislation'; as such, the 'publication of a White Paper serves to test the climate of public opinion regarding a controversial policy issue and enables the government to gauge its probable impact'. By contrast, green papers, which are issued much more frequently, are more open ended. Also known as Consultation Documents, green papers may merely propose a strategy to be implemented in the details of other legislation or they may set out proposals on which the government wishes to obtain public views and opinion. White papers published by the European Commission are documents containing proposals for European Union action in a specific area. They sometimes follow a green paper released to launch a public consultation process. Examples of governmental white papers include White Paper on Full Employment, White Paper of 1939, and the 1966 Defence White Paper. Since the early 1990s, the term white paper has been applied to documents used as B2B marketing or sales tools. Far more commercial white papers are now produced for B2B vendors than political white papers for governments. Many B2B white papers argue that one particular technology, product or method is superior for solving a specific business problem. They may also present research findings, list a set of questions or tips about a certain business issue, or highlight a particular product or service from a vendor. B2B white papers are marketing communications documents designed to

promote the products or services from a specific company. As a marketing tool, these papers use selected facts and logical arguments to build a case favorable to the company sponsoring the document. B2B white papers are often used to generate sales leads, establish thought leadership, make a business case, or inform and persuade prospective customers, channel partners, journalists, analysts, or investors. While some list dozens of different types of B2B white papers, there are essentially three main types:- (i) Backgrounder:- describes the technical and/or business benefits of a certain offering from a vendor, either a product, service, or methodology. This type of white paper is best used to supplement a product launch, argue a business case, or support a technical evaluation at the bottom of the sales funnel. (ii) Numbered List:- presents a set of tips, questions, or points about a certain business issue. This type is best used to get attention with new or provocative views, or cast aspersions on competitors, especially by using fear, uncertainty and doubt (FUD). (iii) Problem/Solution:- recommends a new, improved solution to a nagging business problem. This type is best used to generate leads at the top of the sales funnel, build thought leadership, or inform and persuade stakeholders. A numbered list may be combined with either other type, but it is not workable to combine the detailed product information of a backgrounder with the industry-wide perspective of a problem/solution white paper. White Paper is:- (1) in a technological industry, is an informational brief offering an overview of a technology, product, issue, standard, policy, or solution - its importance, use and implementation, and business benefits. White Papers have emerged as the standard way of communicating more in-depth information to business decision-makers in terms of problems solved and markets addressed. (2) A White Paper can be an official government report of an investigation into a public event that received a great deal of publicity and notoriety; it indicates the official government position on a particular public issue. White Papers:- this list contains all White Papers published since 1993 – and some from before then. If the full electronic version of the text is unavailable, the link will take you to a summary in the Bulletin of the European Union. Hard copy versions of White Papers not available online can be obtained from the nearest sales agent of the EU Publications Office. To order, please use the reference, e.g., COM(98) 596 (where 98 = year and 596 = publication number). Documents published before the accession of a specific country may not be available in that country's language. 1985:- Completing the Internal Market:- White Paper from the Commission to the European Council (Milan, 28–29 June 1985) (June 1985). 1988:- Internal Market and Industrial Cooperation – Statute for the European Company – Internal market White Paper, point 137 (memorandum from the Commission to Parliament, the Council and the two sides of industry) (June 1988). 1992:- Removing the Legal Obstacles to the Use of the Ecu – Commission White Paper for the Council (December 1992). 1993:- Growth, Competitiveness, Employment:- The Challenges and Ways Forward into the XXI century – White Paper (December 1993). 1994:- European Social Policy – A Way Forward for the Union – A White Paper (July 1994). 1995:- (i) White Paper:- Preparation of the Associated Countries of Central and Eastern Europe for Integration into the Internal Market of the Union (May 1995); (ii) White Paper on Education and Training – Teaching and Learning – Towards the Learning Society (November 1995); and (iii) White Paper:- An Energy Policy for the European Union (December 1995). 1996:- (i) Air Traffic Management – Freeing Europe's Airspace – White Paper (March 1996); and (ii) White Paper:- A Strategy for Revitalising the Community's Railways (July 1996). 1997:- (i) White Paper on Sectors and Activities excluded from the Working Time Directive (July 1997); and (ii) Communication from the Commission – Energy for the future:- Renewable sources of energy – White Paper for a Community strategy and action plan (November 1997). 1998:- Fair payment for infrastructure use:- a phased approach to a common transport infrastructure charging framework in the EU – White Paper (July 1998). 1999:- (i) Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – White Paper on Commerce (January 1999); and (ii) White Paper on Modernisation of the Rules Implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the EC Treaty – Commission programme No 99/027 (April 1999). 2000:- (i) White Paper on Food Safety (January 2000); (ii) White Paper on Environmental Liability (February 2000); and (iii) Reforming the Commission, White Paper (March 2000). 2001:- (i) White Paper on the Strategy for a Future Chemicals Policy (February 2001); (ii) White Paper:- European Governance (July 2001); (iii) White Paper:- European transport policy for 2010:- time to decide (September 2001); and (iv) White Paper:- A New Impetus for European Youth (November 2001). 2003:- White Paper Space:- a new European frontier for an expanding Union – An action plan for implementing the European Space policy (November 2003). 2004:- (i) White Paper on services of general interest (May 2004); and (ii) White Paper on the review of Regulation 4056/86, applying the EC competition rules to maritime transport (October 2004). 2005:- (i) White paper on exchanges of information on convictions and the effect of such convictions in the European Union (January 2005); and (ii) White Paper – Financial Services Policy 2005–10 (December 2005). 2006:- (i) White Paper on a European Communication Policy (February 2006); and (ii) White paper on enhancing the single market framework for investment funds (November 2006). 2007:- (i) White Paper – A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues (May 2007); (ii) White Paper on sport (July 2007); and (iii) White Paper – Together for Health:- A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008–13 (October 2007). 2008:- White Paper on Damages actions for breach of the EC antitrust rules (April 2008). 2009:- White Paper – Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action (April 2009). 2010:- (i) White Paper on Insurance Guarantee (July 2010); and (ii) White Paper – How to shop safely online (December 2010). 2011:- White Paper – Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (March 2011). 2012:- White Paper – An Agenda for Adequate, Safe and Sustainable Pensions (February 2012). See also International Market, and Single European Act. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Белая Бумага была опубликована в 1985 как программа ЕС Завершение Формирования Внутреннего Рынка. В ней были перечислены свыше 300 законодательных предложений и график их принятия. Одобрена главами государств и правительств. Цель заключалась в том, чтобы объединить 12 самостоятельных экономик стран в единый рынок – единую Европу – к 1992. Программа была одобрена главами государств и правительств ЕС; получила конституционное обоснование в Едином Европейском Акте от 1986. К середине 1988 был достигнут прогресс в направлении следующих целей:- отмена пограничного контроля товаров; свобода перемещения и жительства для людей; открытие рынков государственных закупок; разнообразные услуги, включая финансовые и транспортные; либерализация движения капиталов; создание надлежащих условий для промышленной кооперации; упразднение фискальных границ, оказывающих влияние на торговлю внутри ЕС и вне его. Другие области включают второй этап либерализации движения капиталов; государственные закупки; страхование имущества; три мероприятия в сфере прямых налогов с целью улучшить финансовые условия для приграничной торговли; взаимное признание дипломов; телевидение без границ; наземный транспорт; строительные материалы; законы о продовольствии; крупные пакеты акций; вторая банковская директива; сближение косвенных налогов.

WHITE PATCHES = БЕЛЫЕ ЛЯПКИ (или БЕЛЫЕ ПЯТНА) – White Patches on denim fabric. Possible Cause:- localized over bleaching. Chemical spillage could be a cause. This is a major defect. It has left clear visible white patches on the article which can not be made less apparent by any means. Finishing defect.

WHITE RICE = БЕЛЫЙ РИС – White Rice means Rice that is obtained by removing bran from cargo non-glutinous Rice. White Rice, it is also known as Polished Rice, and Total Milled Rice or Fully Milled Rice because most of the outher layer – the husk and the bran layer – are removed from the kernel, through the milling process. See also Brown Rice, and White Glutinous Rice. / Белый Рис, известен также как Полированный Рис или Шлифованный Рис (Polished Rice), и Полностью Обрушеный Рис (Total Milled Rice или Fully Milled Rice). Смотрите также Бурый Рис (Brown Rice). Белый Рис – это Рис, прошедший все стадии шлифовки. Зерна такого Риса имеют гладкую и ровную поверхность, характерный белоснежный цвет и полупрозрачность, однако отдельные

зёрна или их части могут быть непрозрачными, потому что они содержат мельчайшие пузырьки воздуха. Он наиболее распространён и легко узнаваем. Белый Рис может быть длиннозёрным, среднезёрным или круглозёрным. По содержанию витаминов и минералов белый Рис проигрывает коричневому или пропаренному Рису, однако именно он является основным типом Риса, потребляемым во всём мире. Время приготовления такого Риса минимально – 10–15 минут, а готовые блюда из белого Риса обладают превосходными вкусом и внешним видом.

WHITE ROT = БЕЛАЯ (ВОЛОКНИСТАЯ) ГНИЛЬ – Decay attacking both the cellulose and the lignin, producing a generally whitish residue that may be spongy or stringy. White Rot is a decay characterized by degradation of all wood components:- cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignin. The wood is usually normal color or bleached and retains some fibrous structure. White Rot is fibrous because some cellulose remains intact till very late stages. It is typically less fibrous in hardwoods than in softwoods because of the shorter fibers in hardwoods. It usually turns whitish because of bleaching by oxidation and loss of lignin, which is slightly brown. Color and texture vary among white rots caused by different fungi:- (i) stringy white rot; (ii) spongy white rot; (iii) laminated white rot (separation of annual rings); (iv) mottled white rot; (v) white pocket rot; and (vi) zone lines sometimes present. In some white rots, there is a phenomenon called Selective Delignification. All components are removed, but the relative rate varies. Lignin and hemicelluloses are selectively removed in early stages. This leaves enriched cellulose. This is what happens in the white regions of a mottled rot and in the pockets of a white pocket rot. There is a tremendous amount of interest in using these fungi in industry, because many uses of wood involve removing lignin, e.g., biopulping. In selectively delignified wood there are often pockets of clear, gelatinous remnants of the wood. Armillaria species in particular often cause these gelatinous pockets. This may become colonized by yeast and may contain alcohol. We don't know what role this may play in the legend, but one noted forest pathologist who was trying to have kids ate some Armillaria jelly while on a trip and his wife became pregnant soon after. Incidentally, the delignified wood is quite useful as fodder for ungulates. It can be readily broken down with the aid of microorganisms in their gut. Even in Alaska, I have seen evidence that moose have fed on logs decayed by Ganoderma Applanatum. / (iv) крапчатая белая гниль (mottled white rot). виды (species). Под Белой Гнилью или Белой Волокнистой Гнилью понимается гниение или загнивание. трухлявая, твёрдая, мягкая гниль. Гниль, характеризующаяся пониженной твёрдостью и светло-жёлтым или почти белым цветом и волокнистой структурой. Поражённая древесина часто приобретает пёструю окраску, напоминающую рисунок мрамора, в которой светлые участки бывают отграничены от более тёмных тонкими чёрными извилистыми линиями. При сильном разрушении древесина становится мягкой, легко расщепляется на волокна и крошится. Встречается на лиственных породах. В простонародье именуется Белой Мраморной Гнилью. Синева Древесины – порок древесины в виде местной ненормальной сине-серой или сине-зелёной окраски заболони (наружных молодых слоёв древесины). Синева портит внешний вид древесины и снижает её сопротивляемость ударным нагрузкам. Рак Древесины – порок древесины в виде углубления или вздутия, возникающий на поверхности ствола растущего дерева при поражении его паразитными грибами или бактериями.

WHITES = БЕЛЫЕ ОДЕЖДЫ – Whites:- white clothing.

WHITE SHEETS = БЕЛЫЕ ЛИСТКИ – White Sheets:- a list of prices published by the National Quotation Bureau for market makers in over-the-counter stocks traded in Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Metro Data Company's 'White Sheets' reflect markets for securities of lesser-known issuers. These markets are generally characterized by low levels of trading activity and dealer competition. Information concerning these issuers often is not readily available to the marketplace, and few analysts regularly follow their securities. / Белые Листки:- публикуемые Национальным Бюро Котировок (National Quotation Bureau) для маркет-мэйкеров котировки акций внеучётного рынка, обращающихся в Чикаго, Лос Анджелесе и Сан Франциско. Белые Листки:- ежедневный курсовой бюллетень, издаваемый Национальным Бюро Котировок для создателей рынка и информирующий о ценах акций на внеучётном рынке в Чикаго, Лос Анджелесе и Сан Франциско. Сравните с Жёлтыми Листками (Yellow Sheets); и Розовыми Листками (Pink Sheets).

WHITE–SHOE FIRM = ФИРМА В БЕЛОЙ ОБУВИ – White-Shoe Firm is the anachronistic characterization of certain broker-dealers as venerable, 'upper-crust' and 'above' such practices as participating in hostile takeovers. Derives from the 1950s culture of Ivy League colleges, where white buck shoes were de rigueur in elite fraternities and clubs. White-Shoe Firm:- broker-dealer firms that disdain practices such as hostile takeovers. White-Shoe Firm:- the most prestigious firms in professions such as law, investment banking and management consulting. White-shoe firms typically have a blue-chip clientele, acquired over the several decades that they have been in existence. The term is believed to have been derived from the 'white buck' suede oxford shoes that were popular among certain sections of the student population at Yale and other Ivy League colleges during the 1950s. Although the term initially referred to leading US firms such as JP Morgan or Goldman Sachs (banking), Cravath, Swaine & Moore (law) and McKinsey (management consulting), its usage has expanded to denote top-tier firms in most countries. Although white-shoe US firms in relatively stable businesses such as law and management consulting have managed to thrive over the decades, those in the investment banking business have struggled to retain their independence in the face of sweeping change and challenges in recent years. Over the year, a number of white-shoe investment banking firms in the US have been acquired by bigger rivals – thereby becoming victims of their own success – while a few others have gone out of business. / такие как Дьжей.Пи. Моргэн (JP Morgan) или Голдмэн Сэкс (Goldman Sachs) (банковская деятельность), Кровас (Cravath), Свэйн Энд Моо (Swaine & Moore) (право) и МэкКинзи (McKinsey). дё ригёр или строгими или неукоснительными или необходимыми или обязательными или суровыми или точными (de rigueur). Фирма Белые Ботинки:- характеристика определённых брокеров-дилеров, которые считаются аристократией и сливками в таких операциях, как участие во враждебных поглощениях. Выражение возникло из истории колледжей высшей лиги – аристократических (лучших) колледжей (culture of Ivy League college) 1950-х, где белые лайковые ботинки были знаком принадлежности (de rigueur) к членам элитных обществ и клубов.

WHITE SPECKS = БЕЛЫЕ МУШКИ (или БЕЛЫЕ КРАПИНКИ) – White Specks:- Fabric:- printed cotton dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 68 x 72; (ii) Warp:- 23/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 21/1 carded cotton; Finish:- navy-ground blotch print. Defect:- numerous white specks throughout the printed areas. Analysis:- careful inspection disclosed the fact that the white specks were places that the print color had not penetrated. Upon further examination, it was found that the fabric contained an excessive amount of small neps of cotton which were readily dislodged from their original position but, in many cases, still adhered to the cloth surface. Microscopic examination showed that these cotton neps were composed of dead or immature fibers. Apparently the printing was commercially satisfactory, but in the normal soaping as part of the finishing process, the neps were loosened or moved sufficiently to expose the uncolored areas under them. While extra preparation of the gray goods might have minimized the presence of these small bunches of immature cotton fibers, it was concluded that the defect was due to the use of an extremely poor quality of cotton, which was not suitable for printing. White Specks are undyed spots on dyed fabric, and are commonly caused by neps. According to the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D123-96, 1996), a nep is 'a tightly tangled knot-like mass of unorganized fibers'. Due to low cellulose content of the neps, clumps of these fibers do not accept dye. Therefore, when a fabric is dyed, the mechanical and biological neps formed by fine or immature fibers create undyed spots in the finished fabric. See also Neps. White Specks:- Fabric:- gabardine suiting; Construction:- (i) Count:- 107 x 58; (ii) Warp:- 36/2 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- 24/2 combed cotton; Finish:- plain dyed light

blue. Defect:- numerous white specks in filling only. Analysis:- examination showed that the spots were confined to the filling yarns except in a few instances, in which there appeared to have been some transfer to the warp yarns. Tensile-strength tests made on a number of the filling yarns in those places showed them to be considerably weaker than similar yarns in other parts of the same piece, the breaks always occurring at the white specks. Chemical tests revealed the presence of traces of iron around the edges of the spots. It was concluded that the defect was due to contamination of the filling yarn by spots of oil which contained small amounts of iron originating from a bearing and carried by the lubricating oil onto the yarn. In subsequent bleaching of the goods prior to dyeing, the iron acted as a catalytic agent in producing overbleaching. The resultant oxycellulose which was formed is low in tensile strength and is also more resistant to dyeing than are the normal, undamaged fibers. White Specks:- Fabric:- spun-rayon sheer dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 42 x 42; (ii) Warp:- 14/1 85% 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 15% viscose-rayon nubby stock; (iii) Filling:- 14/1 75% 1%-in. 1%-den. bright viscose rayon 25% viscose-rayon nubby stock; Finish:- plain dyed navy. Defect:- white specks throughout piece. Analysis:- the white specks, which were found to be present in both warp and filling yarns, consisted of bits of undyed real-silk thread. Since the nubby stock was prepared from garnetted yarn waste, it was concluded that the small pieces of silk were present in that stock as it was delivered to the mill. It was possible to use this fabric by redyeing it, adding a dyestuff to make the silk the same shade as the rayon. / пятна. Уточина:- 21/1 кардная хлопковая. , комки этих волокон не воспринимают краситель. Белые Мушки это непрокрашенные пятна на гладкокрашенной ткани, как правило вызванные наличием узелков (neps) в пряже. Согласно стандарту ASTM D123-96, 1996 Американского Общества по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ; American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) к узелкам относятся ‘прочно спутанные массы неорганизованных волокон, похожие на узел’. Из-за низкого содержания целлюлозы в узелках, скопление этих волокон не прокрашивается. В этой связи при гладкокрашении ткани, механические и биологические узелки, сформированные тонкими или незрелыми волокнами, оставляют на готовой ткани непрокрашенные пятна. Смотрите также Узелки (Neps).

WHITE SPIRIT = ВАЙТ СПИРИТ (или УАЙТ СПИРИТ) – White Spirit is refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. White Spirit is one of industrial spirits with a flash point above 30 °C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135 °C to 200 °C. Also known as Special Naphtha. White Spirit is a highly refined distillate with a boiling point range of about 150 degrees to 200 degrees Centigrade. It is used as a paint solvent and for dry-cleaning purposes. / Под Уайт Спиритом, от Английских слов White, означающее Белый, и Spirit, означающее Бензин или Спирт, понимается смесь жидких углеводородов, выкипающая в пределах 165–200 °C. Получают прямой перегонкой нефти. Используется в качестве растворителя, главным образом в лакокрасочной промышленности. Уайт Спирит – фракция бензина, получаемого прямой перегонкой нефти. Выкипает в интервале 165–200 °C. Растворитель лаков и красок, называемый также бензином-растворителем для лакокрасочной промышленности.

WHITE SPIRIT AND SBP = УАЙТ СПИРИТ И ОТК – White Spirit And SBP (short for the Special Boiling Point) are refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are subdivided as:- (i) Industrial Spirit (SBP):- light oils distilling between 30 and 200 °C. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60 °C); and (ii) White Spirit:- industrial spirit with a flash point above 30 °C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135 to 200 °C. / с определённой температурой кипения (ОТК).

WHITE SPOT = БЕЛОЕ ПЯТНО (или БЕЛОЕ ПЯТНЫШКО) – White Spot:- if the gray fabric is made of cotton and in the cotton, polyester or other synthetic fibers is mixed to a negligible amount, after dyeing the polyester fiber remain white, showing white spot in the fabric.

WHITE SPOTS AND HOLES = БЕЛЫЕ ПЯТНА И ДЫРЫ (или БЕЛЫЕ ПЯТНЫШКИ И ПРОБОИНЫ) – White Spots And Holes:- Garment:- man’s tan spurt shirt; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 120 x 54; (ii) Warp:- 120/40 dull acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- IS 1 50$ 2-in. 3-den. dull acetate rayon 50$ 2-in. 3-den. bright viscose rayon. Complaint:- very small white spots and holes were found in scattered areas throughout the shirt. Analysis:- inspection of the garment submitted showed the presence of numerous small white specks on both sides of the fabric and a few small holes in the spotted places. Some of these specks were found on the shirt fabric under the pocket, which indicate! 1 that the damage was not produced after the shirt had been made up. Microscopic examination revealed what appeared to be small white deposits on the fabric, but ordinary laboratory soap scouring and dry cleaning did not remove them. Tensile-strength tests indicated that the yarns were tender wherever the specks were present. Although the foreign substance could not be identified, it was concluded that the defect was dtie to the spattering of some solvent which attacked the acetate rayon in the fabric. While this type of damage would be more likely to take place in a finishing-plant operation than in the cutter’s factory, it was difficult to understand why the garment manufacturer had not noticed the defect during the laying out of the pieces, prior to cutting. / Уточина:- .

WHITE SQUIRE = БЕЛЫЙ СКВАЙР (или БЕЛЫЙ ЗЕМЛЕВЛАДЕЛЕЦ, или БЕЛЫЙ ПОМЕЩИК) – White Squire is very similar to a ‘White Knight’, but instead of purchasing a majority interest, the squire purchases a lesser interest in the target firm. A white squire is still considered to be a friendly acquirer, they just don’t require controlling interest like a ‘white knight’ does. The term White Squire arose in the 1980s as an alternative to White Knight. The white knight is a company or individual that helps defend a company from an unwelcome bidder by buying the target itself. The problem for a target company in an M&A (short for the mergers and acquisitions) bid which enlists the assistance of a ‘white knight’ is that the target gives up its independence, albeit to a preferred bidder (the white knight) instead of the initial bidder which the target did not like. So, in order to stop an unwelcome bidder whilst at the same time remaining independent, the concept of a white squire defence was developed. White Squire is a white knight who buys less than a majority interest. A White Squire is an investor who buys stakes in a company in the best interest of that company, usually with the intent to prevent a hostile takeover of that company. White squires only acquire a partial share of the company which does not give them complete controlling power. However, this partial interest is enough for said company to avoid a hostile takeover. In some cases, it may also give the company some time to rethink its strategy. White squires give confidence to the company to face any unfavorable takeovers and, in this sense, act as a savior. White squires are similar to white knights in that both are allies to the company and they are both involved in defeating a hostile takeover. However, a major difference between the two is that white knights acquire a major share while white squires acquire a minor share. The idea behind the role of white squires is to prevent the advances of black knights. The objective of black knights is to take control over a company against the wishes of the current owners or management by using legal means. To avoid this advancement, a white squire takes a substantial block of shares and allies with the current owners as the majority shareholders in order to reduce the amount of shares available for purchase thereby blocking the black knight from taking controlling power. Despite the benefits that come from having a white squire, there are also some risks. Over time, the white squire may get unhappy with the current management and can switch allegiances. They can team with black knights, thereby increasing the chance of a successful hostile takeover. For this reason, current owners evaluate carefully before choosing a white squire for their company and they prefer to pick individuals or institutions that are steadfast in their approach. However, this careful evaluation does not rule out the risk, but simply mitigates it. / Белый Сквайр – белый рыцарь (white knight), который покупает меньше акций, чем

мажоритарная доля. Белый Сквайр:- рискованная тактика противодействия поглощению, призывающая фирму – цель поглощения разместить большой пакет собственных акций у выбранного инвестора для своей изоляции от нежелательной атаки. Сравните с Белым Рыцарем (White Knight).

WHITE'S RATING = ВАЙТС РЭЙТИНЬ (или РЭЙТИНЬГ ОТ ВАЙТА) – White's Ratings are the ratings service that investigates tax exempt bonds. It rates a bond on a scale of one to 100 according to its liquidity, that is, the ease with which it can be bought and sold. Importantly, unlike other rating services, White's Ratings does not account for the issuer's creditworthiness. White's Rating is the White's Tax-Exempt Bond Rating Service's classification of municipal securities, which is based on market factors rather than credit considerations and which attempts to determine appropriate yields. See also Municipal Bond. White's Ratings are tax-exempt bond rating service's classification of municipal securities. It measures the marketability of a bond, rather than its credit risk. It considers macroeconomic factors and trends rather than the issuer's credit. For example, an issuer may have good credit, but if there has been an excessive number of foreclosures in that municipality, then it may not be able to collect enough in property taxes in order to pay off the bond. White's ratings attempt to account for these situations. White's Rating is a rating of municipal securities, that uses market factors rather than credit considerations to find appropriate yields. White's Ratings is a rating service for tax-exempt bond issues in which a relative market value index is constructed from bond trading patterns rather than from credit analysis. A bond's yield is scaled on an index of 1 to 100. / Рэйтиньг От Вайта:- рэйтиньг фирмы Вайт по категориям муниципальных ценных бумаг службой рэйтиньга облигаций, доход от которых освобождён от налогообложения. Рэйтиньг От Вайта:- классификация муниципальных ценных бумаг, составляемая Рэйтиньговой Службой Вайта по Облигациям, Освобождённым от Налогов (White's Tax-Exempt Bond Rating Service) на основе оценки исключаемых из налогообложения ценных бумаг. Основана на рыночных факторах, а не на кредитных соображениях. Позволяет определять приемлемый уровень дохода. Смотрите также Муниципальная Облигация (Municipal Bond).

WHITE STAINS = БЕЛЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или БЕЛЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – White Stains:- Fabric:- combination-yarn dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 52 x 52; (ii) Warp:- 100/40/50 bright viscose rayon, plied with 150/40 dull acetate rayon arranged 1 S and 1 Z; (iii) Filling:- 150/40/20 dull acetate rayon; Finish:- plain dyed black. Defect:- white stains. Analysis:- inspection of the sample submitted showed the stains to be irregular in size and shape and to be scattered throughout the piece. Microscopic examination disclosed the fact that, in the stained areas, the acetate portion of the warp combination yarns and the acetate filling yarns were partially dissolved. Since there was no possibility of the gray mill's having any chemicals in the plant which might produce such a solvent action, it was concluded that this defect was caused by some careless contamination in the finishing plant. / Уточина:- 150/40/20 .

WHITE STEM BORER = БЕЛЫЙ СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – White Stem Borer lays its eggs in batches of about 100 which are covered with silky grayish hairs. Incubation period is about 8 days. The larva is similar to yellow borer larva, except that it is white and reaches full growth in about 30 days. Pupation is completed in about 8 days. The adult lives for about 7 days. It is white and slender. It resembles the yellow rice borer, but does not have a black spot on the forewing. The abdominal tip of the female is pink. The life cycle of the white stem borer is completed in about 53 days. Scientific name:- Scirpophaga Innotata.

WHITE TIP = БЕЛАЯ ВЕРХУШКА – White Tip is a disease of Rice caused by the nematode Aphelencoides Besseyi, with symptoms consisting of chlorosis of the leaf tips which become brownish and tattered. The infected plants are stunted and produce a few, small spikelets/panicles.

WHITE WHEAT = БЕЛОЗЁРНАЯ ПШЕНИЦА (или БЕЛАЯ ПШЕНИЦА) – White Wheat (Triticum Aestivum) is a common Wheat, or Triticum compactum, a club Wheat; fall or spring seeded, soft or hard, low-protein Wheat used principally for pastry flours and shredded and puffed breakfast foods. It accounts for most of the US club Wheat acreage. White Wheat is a a Wheat with white or pale yellow kernels that are usually soft and suitable for pastry flour. Compare Soft Wheat.

WHO = WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WHOIS = ХУИЗ (или КТОЕСТЬ) – WHOIS (pronounced 'who is'; not an acronym) is an Internet protocol (IP) that is used to query databases to obtain information about the registration of a domain name (or IP address). The WHOIS protocol was originally specified in RFC 954, published in 1985. The current specification is documented in RFC 3912. (The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) ICANN's gTLD agreements require registries and registrars to offer an interactive web page and a port 43 WHOIS service providing free public access to data on registered names. Such data is commonly referred to as 'WHOIS Data', and includes elements such as the domain registration creation and expiration dates, nameservers, and contact information for the registrant and designated administrative and technical contacts. WHOIS services are typically used to identify domain holders for business purposes and to identify parties who are able to correct technical problems associated with the registered domain. / WHOIS (произносится как 'ху из' ('who is') и не является аббревиатурой) – протокол Интернета, который используется для запросов к базам данных с целью получения информации о регистрации доменного имени (или IP-адреса). Первоначально параметры протокола WHOIS были описаны в документе RFC 954, опубликованном в 1985. Документом действующей спецификации является RFC 3912. Соглашения Корпорации Интернета по Распределению Имён и Номеров (КИРИН) с рДВУ требуют, чтобы реестры и регистраторы предлагали интерактивную веб-страницу и услугу WHOIS через порт 43 с бесплатным открытым доступом к сведениям о зарегистрированных именах. Эти сведения обычно называются 'данными WHOIS' и включают такие элементы, как дата создания регистрационной записи домена и сроке её действия, серверы имён, реквизиты для связи с владельцами регистраций, а также контактные данные лиц, назначенных для связи по административным и техническим вопросам. Службы WHOIS в основном используются для определения держателей доменов в деловых целях и для определения сторон, способных исправить техническую неполадку, связанную с зарегистрированным доменом.

WHOLE ACCOUNT = ЦЕЛЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ХХ) – Whole Account:- an excess of loss treaty arranged to cover all or some of the types of Accident, Fire, marine or Aviation business written by a ceding company (either from one branch of business, or more than one).

WHOLE AND LARGE BROKEN KERNELS = ЦЕЛИКОВАЯ И КРУПНАЯ БИТАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЦЕЛЫЕ И КРУПНЫЕ БИТЫЕ ЯДРА) – In the Rice industry of the United States, Whole And Large Broken Kernels are the Rice (including seeds) that (i) passes over a 6 plate (for southern production), or (ii) remains on top of a 6 sieve (for western production). Whole or broken kernels of Rice (Oryza Sativa L.) from which the hulls and at least the outer bran layers have been removed and which contain not more than 10.0 percent of seeds, paddy kernels, or foreign material, either singly or combined. / Посевной Рис (Oryza Sativa) .

WHOLE–CELL PATCH–CLAMP RECORDING = ЦЕЛЬНАЯ КЛЕТКА ХХ – Whole-cell Patch-clamp Recording developed by Bert Sakmann and Erwin Neher in 1976, this is a method for measuring the current/potential of a single ion channel. Although the initial 1976 technique was slow and laborious (i.e. to 'hook up' the cell to electrodes, to measure electrical potential), several companies have since developed easier/faster methodologies to measure the electrical potential across a cell's ion channel(s) as that cell is exposed to one or more pharmaceutical candidate compounds. / Берт Закман (Bert Sakmann; 1942–) и Эвин Нихя (Erwin Neher; 1944–).

WHOLE COTTONSEED = ЦЕЛОЕ СЕМЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА (или ЛЕТУЧКА) – Whole Cottonseed is high in protein, fat, fiber and energy. This combination of nutrients in one feedstuff is unusual. Whole cottonseed with the lint still attached is white and fuzzy in appearance. It sometimes is called Fuzzy Seed, and has the analysis shown below. Whole cottonseed from which the lint has been removed is called Delinted Seed, is black and smooth in appearance, and tends to be slightly higher in protein and fat than the fuzzy seed. / Отдельное семя Хлопчатника, покрытое волокнами.

WHOLE EGGS = ЦЕЛЫЕ ЯЙЦА – Whole Eggs are the eggs that contain both the yolk (yellow portion) and albumen (white or clear portion).

WHOLE–FARM INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЦЕЛОЙ ФЕРМЫ – Whole-Farm Insurance:- an approach to insurance in which the guarantee would be based on the revenue from the producer's entire operation or a subset of designated commodities so as to provide a more comprehensive approach to managing whole-farm risk than the current crop-by-crop approach. See also Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).

WHOLE–FARM PLANNING = ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ ЦЕЛОЙ ФЕРМЫ – Whole-Farm Planning:- a conservation, family-oriented approach to farm management with the goal of allowing producers to manage biologically complex farming systems in a profitable manner. Using management system theories used by other businesses, it encourages producers to set explicit goals for their operation; carefully examine and assess all the resources (cultural, financial, and natural) available for meeting their goals; develop short- and long-term plans to meet their goals; make decisions on a daily basis that support their goals; and monitor their progress toward meeting goals. / сохранение (conservation).

WHOLE FARM UNIT = ЦЕЛАЯ ФЕРМЕРСКАЯ ЕДИНИЦА – Whole Farm Unit:- for crop insurance purposes, the unit must be composed of two or more crops planted in the county. All crops must be included and no one crop can constitute more than 75 percent of the total liability in the whole farm unit. All crops in the unit must be insured under the same plan or insurance and with the same insurance provider. See also Basic Unit, Enterprise Unit, Insurance Unit, Optional Unit, and Whole-Farm Insurance.

WHOLE–GENOME AMPLIFICATION = ПОЛНЫЙ ШОТГАН СИКВЕНС ГЕНОМА – A term Whole-Genome Amplification (WGA) refers to a methodology that is required for sequencing an entire genome (i.e. the entire DNA of an organism); that of first amplifying (i.e. making copies of) every sequence within the selected organism's DNA.

WHOLE–GENOME ASSOCIATION = АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПОЛНОГО ГЕНОМА – A term Whole-Genome Association refers to the use of gene expression analysis across tissue (e.g., blood) samples taken from a very large number of organisms (e.g., people), in order to find out which genes(SNPs) are associated with a given disease or with a given phenomenon (e.g., short term memory).

WHOLE–GENOME SHOTGUN SEQUENCING = ПОЛНЫЙ ШОТГАН СИКВЕНС ГЕНОМА – A term Whole-Genome Shotgun Sequencing is sometimes used for Shotgun Sequencing. The first genome sequenced by shotgun sequencing was that of Cauliflower Mosaic Virus, published in 1981. However, whole genome shotgun sequencing for small (4000- to 7000-base-pair) genomes had been suggested already in 1979. Whole-genome shotgun sequencing would not result in a single unbroken sequence for entire chromosomes. Even using recombination and restriction-deficient Escherichia Coli strains, a small portion of the genome would likely be resistant to cloning or would not yield stable clones. Sequences from long arrays of tandem repeats such as centromeric satellite DNA, rDNA repeats, and some minisatellites would not be able to be assembled perfectly. Note, however, that these limitations apply to both whole-genome shotgun and clone-by-clone sequencing approaches. The feasibility of whole-genome shotgun sequencing was also supported by the recent success achieved by Venter and colleagues in sequencing three bacterial genomes with sizes ranging from 0.6 to 1.8 Mb. Neither raw sequence generation, sequence assembly, nor sequence finishing was an impediment to the shotgun sequencing of the bacterial chromosomes. Distances between human STSs are much smaller than the sizes of the bacterial genomes. Advantages of Whole-Genome Shotgun Sequencing:- Whole-genome shotgun sequencing of human genomic DNA holds a number of important advantages compared to conventional clone-by-clone sequencing. Foremost among these advantages are detection of large numbers of DNA polymorphisms, more complete and less artifactual coverage of the genome, and improved speed and cost. A significant fraction of all common human DNA polymorphisms can be detected through shotgun sequencing. Polymorphisms are important because they are used to map genes through linkage analysis, to presymptomatically predict disease status, to detect submicroscopic chromosomal rearrangements, to identify individuals in, for example, paternity and forensic testing, and to study a wide range of biological phenomena such as evolution, population biology, and recombination. Polymorphisms within coding and regulatory elements are also the source of relative risk for many common diseases. Common variants of the apolipoprotein E gene on chromosome 19, for example, strongly influence an individual's risk of developing late onset Alzheimer's disease. Many highly informative human DNA polymorphisms based on short tandem repeats have already been identified, but the vast majority of the much more frequent biallelic base substitution and short insertion/deletion polymorphisms remain unknown. Although allele frequencies vary widely, most human DNA polymorphisms are common to all populations. DNA polymorphisms would not usually be detected through clone-by-clone sequencing because only one variant for each genomic region would be sampled. If the genome is sequenced through the clone-by-clone approach, then much additional funding would be required to identify the polymorphisms at a later date and many years would be lost. Calculation of the exact fraction of polymorphisms that would be identified through whole-genome shotgun sequencing requires a distribution of polymorphisms as a function of informativeness, which is not yet known. However by generating 6 billion nucleotides of raw sequence from each of five unrelated individuals, it can be calculated that ~65% of all 20% heterozygosity biallelic polymorphisms and >99% of all 80% multiallelic polymorphisms would, for example, be detected. To optimize polymorphism detection, DNA should ideally be sequenced from donors with widely differing geographic ancestry. Sequencing errors would likely be encountered much more frequently in whole-genome shotgun sequencing than true polymorphisms. Sequencing error rates would likely be at least 1%, whereas the rate of polymorphisms would likely be on the order of 0.1%. Although confirmation may be necessary in many cases, several factors would allow many of the polymorphisms to be identified despite the background of sequencing errors. True polymorphisms would often have multiple sequence reads per allele, true polymorphisms would usually have high-quality values attached to each allele, and true polymorphisms do not occur randomly thoughout the genome. Specific sequence features will spotlight polymorphisms. For example, it has been known for many years that CpG dinucleotides are more commonly polymorphic than other dinucleotides. Rearrangements in the large insert contig clones and biases in the coverage of these clones will, to a large degree, be eliminated by whole-genome shotgun sequencing. Many of the cosmid clones projected for use in sequencing have been developed from hybrid tissue culture cell lines which, themselves, have been propagated for many cell generations. Rearrangements and artifacts have undoubtedly been introduced into the cloned material during this process. Although BACs/PACs (P1-derived artificialchromosomes) appear to be more stable than cosmids, artifacts such as chimeras and deletions still occur at a significant frequency. By starting with total human genomic DNA, many of these artifacts will be eliminated. The cosmid or BAC/PAC assemblies will also likely exclude at least some long arrays of tandem repeats. The genome will be more equally represented with shotgun sequencing using small inserts. In addition, overlaps between large insert clones will lead to largely unproductive duplicative sequencing or to the expenditure of resources to avoid this duplication. Whole-genome shotgun sequencing would also be less

expensive and therefore faster than the clone-by-clone approach. The steps of preparation, mapping, storage, and tracking of tens of thousands of sequence-ready large-insert clones; parallel generation, storage and tracking of subclones for each of the large insert clones; and avoidance of large-insert clone overlap would be entirely eliminated with shotgun sequencing. The processes of sequence assembly and sequence finishing could be carried out much more efficiently in central facilities. Reducing the process of DNA sequencing to the core task of raw sequence generation would also allow efforts to be focused on driving down the costs of a few relatively straightforward procedures in large factory-like operations. With shotgun sequencing there would be no need to wait for expensive, sequence-ready large-insert clone assemblies to be generated and no need to sequence one chromosome or one chromosomal segment at a time. To date, no one has generated overlapping cosmid or BAC/PAC assemblies that span even significant portions of human chromosomes without many gaps. Perhaps this can be accomplished eventually but only through great effort, time, and cost. The assertion that collection of large-insert templates for sequencing is trivial is simply wrong. Although initiation of genome-wide sequence assembly would probably not be worthwhile until ~2.5-fold sequence coverage was obtained, completion of partial cDNA sequences, identification of regulatory regions, definition of intron/exon boundaries, and identification of polymorphisms are all tasks that could be undertaken continuously from the start of shotgun sequence generation. The large number of laboratories worldwide undertaking position cloning projects, for example, could utilize the shotgun sequences from the outset. Estimating the actual costs of human genomic sequencing is certainly hazardous. Nevertheless, our best effort is summarized in Table 5. Assuming optimistically that clone-by-clone sequencing of human DNA can be completed for USD0.30 per finished base, and assuming that sequencing is completed by the end of the year 2003, an average cost per year of USD130 million is calculated. Assuming conservatively a cost of USD0.01 for generation of a single base of raw sequence, spending of USD130 million per year would give 10-fold coverage by about the end of the millennium with USD90 million remaining for software development and computer assembly. Filling gaps and resolving uncertainties would add additional costs to whole-genome shotgun sequencing in the next century. See also Shotgun Sequencing. / Полный Шотган Сиквенс Генома:- .

WHOLE–HERD BUYOUT PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ВЫКУПА ЦЕЛОГО СТАДА – The Whole-Herd Buyout Program:- a month ago (in April 1986), cattle prices plunged after the government announced details of a program to reduce the number of dairy cattle by 1.55 million, from a total of about 16 million dairy cows and heifers, over the next 18 months. The 'whole-herd buyout program' is supposed to reduce milk production by 12.3 billion pounds and save the government some USD2 billion to USD3 billion in costs of buying and storing surplus milk. The government is paying 14 000 dairy farmers to send their cattle to slaughter and stay out of the business for at least five years, and presumably for good. The prospect of all those cows, calves, and heifers coming onto the meat market sent cattle prices plummeting – more than 20 percent in some places. In the last week, however, the tide has turned for cattlemen. On Tuesday and Wednesday, traders bid up cattle prices up the maximum allowed in a day. In part, that was caused by the fire at the nuclear power plant in the Ukraine. In 1984, the Ukraine produced 22 percent of the Soviet Union's meat and 23 percent of its milk. Traders speculated that the Soviets may have to import meat. Cattlemen also won a case in the courts. On Wednesday, a federal judge in Lubbock, Texas, ordered a preliminary injunction on the marketing of dairy cows under the whole-herd buyout program. He told the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to come up with an orderly marketing plan by June 01. 'It was the lack of such a plan that drove prices down', says Darrell Wilkes, spokesman for the National Cattlemen's Association, which filed the suit. The Cattlemen's Association says many dairy farmers brought their herds to market as soon as the program would permit, which was in April. The cattlemen wanted a plan that would smooth out the flow of dairy cattle into the meat market. See also Milk Production Termination Program. Xxxxx. Taking milk cows out of production as a way to control milk prices is a controversial approach. The federal government tried that in the 1980s through the whole herd buyout program, and while the policy worked for a time, milk production eventually bounced back and farmers were once again grappling with low milk prices. The buyout also sent beef prices crashing, as slaughtered cows entered the meat supply. Economists say the problem for the dairy industry is that when milk supplies fall, and prices climb, farmers generally push their cows to produce more to cash in. Then milk prices tumble again. This time, falling milk prices come as the economy is in a tailspin and farmers have a harder time finding credit to buy equipment, expand their farms or otherwise improve their businesses. California, the nation's top milk producer, has been hit especially hard because its farms are producing more milk than the state's plants can process, Mr. Peterson (Rep. Collin C. Peterson, D-Minn., chairman of the House Agriculture Committee) said Wednesday (2009-January-14). 'We've got a problem', said Mr. Peterson, who had approached the National Milk Producers Federation about ways to reduce herds. California is somewhat separated from the rest of the nation's dairy industry and has its own marketing order system that sets minimum prices. But milk prices across the country, including in the north country, are not totally immune from such a big milk-producing region's effects. The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), representing bargaining cooperatives for dairy farmers, already has a herd retirement program that is not publicly funded. The so-called Cooperatives Working Together program has paid farmers since 2003 to retire cows. In 2007, the program helped take 52 783 cows out of production. Mr. Peterson said he asked the NMPF if it could use stimulus money to speed up the Cooperatives® Working Together (CWT) program. The program also coordinates sales of dairy products to foreign countries, in an effort to reduce domestic supplies. A study last year indicated that the program raised milk prices paid to farmers by an average of 55 cents per 100 pounds since 2004. But some farm groups object to the practice. The National Family Farm Coalition (NFFC) generally opposes herd reductions to manage milk supplies and has pushed against using the stimulus for that purpose, said Kathy Ozer, the group's executive director. By some measures, the United States already has a milk deficit, not a surplus, the NFFC has said. Instead of slaughtering cows, the NFFC has said, Congress should implement more generous price protections and crack down on anti-competitive behavior by cooperatives and milk processors that holds down milk prices. / Дэрэл Вилкс (Darrell Wilkes). Г-н Питёсэн (Республиканец Калин Си. Питёсэн (US Representative Collin C. Peterson, District of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee).

WHOLE–HOUSE COOLING FAN = ОХЛАЖДАЮЩИЙ ВЕНТИЛЯТОР НА ВЕСЬ ДОМ – Whole-House Cooling Fan is a mechanical/electrical device used to pull air out of an interior space; usually located in the highest location of a building, in the ceiling, and venting to the attic or directly to the outside.

WHOLE HOUSE FAN = ВЕНТИЛЯТОР НА ВЕСЬ ДОМ – Whole House Fan is a system capable of cooling a house by exhausting a large volume of warm air when the outside air is cool.

WHOLE KERNEL = ЦЕЛЬНАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЦЕЛЬНОЕ ЯДРО) – Whole Kernel is a grain with one-quarter or less of the kernel removed. Whole Kernel (white Rice) is the unbroken kernel of Rice that has been milled.

WHOLE KERNELS = ЦЕЛИКОВАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ЦЕЛЫЕ ЯДРА) – Whole Kernels mean Rice kernel that are in whole condition without any broken part, including kernels which have at least nine parts. Unbroken kernels of Rice and broken kernels of Rice which are at least three-fourths of an unbroken kernel. Whole Kernels mean Rice kernels that are in whole condition without any broken part, including the kernels that have length as from 9 parts onward.

WHOLE–LIFE CONTRACTS = ПОЖИЗНЕННЫЕ ДОГОВОРЫ (или ПОЖИЗНЕННЫЕ КОНТРАКТЫ) – Whole Life Insurance Policy is a life insurance contract with level premiums that has both an insurance and an investment component. The insurance

component pays a stated amount upon death of the insured. The investment component accumulates a cash value that the policyholder can withdraw or borrow against. As the most basic form of cash-value life insurance, whole life insurance is a way to accumulate wealth as regular premiums pay insurance costs and contribute to equity growth in a savings account where dividends or interest is allowed to build-up tax-deferred. / Пожизненные Договоры – договоры пожизненного страхования.

WHOLE–LIFE COST = ПОЛНЫЙ РАСХОД ЗА ЖИЗНЬ (или ПОЖИЗНЕННЫЙ РАСХОД) – Whole-Life Cost is the total cost of owning an aset over its entire life. Whole life cast includes all costs such as design and building costs, operating costs, associated financing costs, depreciation, and disposal costs. Whole-life cost also takes certain costs that are usually overlooked into account, such as environmental impact and social costs. Also known as a Life-Cycle Cost. When comparing investment decisions, an analyst must look at all potential future costs, not just acquisition expenses. While most costs can be readily measured or estimated, costs such as environmental or social impact cannot be easily quantified. Nevertheless, whole-life costing may provide a more accurate picture of the true cost of an asset than most other methods. / Полный Расход За Жизнь – затраты в течение срока службы.

WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE = ПОЛНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ (или СТРАХОВАНИЕ ВСЕЙ ЖИЗНИ, или ПОЖИЗНЕННОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ) – Whole Life Insurance is a form of life insurance policy that offers protection in case the insured dies and also builds up cash value. The policy stays in force for the lifetime of the insured, unless the policy is canceled or lapses. The policyholder usually pays a level premium for whole life, which does not rise as the person grows older (as in the case of term insurance). The earnings on the cash value in the policy accumulate tax-deferred, and can be borrowed against in the form of a policy loan. The death benefit is reduced by the amount of the loan, plus interest, if the loan is not repaid. Traditionally, life insurance companies invest insurance premiums conservatively in bonds, stocks, and real estate in order to generate increases in cash value for policyholders. Policyholders have no input into the investment decision-making process in a whole life insurance policy. Other forms of cash value policies, such as universal life insurance and variable life insurance give policyholders more options, such as stock, bond, and money market accounts, to choose from in investing their premiums. Whole life insurance is also known as Ordinary Life Insurance, Permanent Life Insurance, or Straight Life Insurance. Whole Life Insurance:- a contract with both insurance and investment components:- (1) it pays off a stated amount upon the death of the insured, and (2) it accumulates a cash value that the policyholder can redeem or borrow against. / Страхование Всей Жизни или Полное Страхование Жизни вплоть до смерти владельца полиса. Форма страхования жизни, предлагающая защиту в случае смерти страхователя, которая позволяет накапливать наличные средства. Полис остаётся в силе в течение всей жизни страхователя, если полис не отменён или не истекает. Владелец полиса полного страхования жизни обычно выплачивает установленный ежегодный страховой взнос или премию (premium), размер которой не увеличивается с возрастом (как в случае со срочным страхованием (term insurance)). Доходы от прироста наличной стоимости полиса накапливаются и не облагаются налогом, под них может быть получена ссуда в форме займа (под залог полиса (policy loan). Сумма страховой выплаты в случае смерти страхователя сокращается на сумму ссуды, если страхователь не успевает погасить ссуду, поскольку полисы полного страхования жизни традиционно предлагали более низкий доход по вложениям, поэтому многие владельцы полисов перешли в 1970-х к новым, приносящим более высокий доход формам полного страхования жизни, например к универсальному страхованию жизни (universal life insurance) и страхованию жизни с плавающей суммой (variable life insurance). Полное страхование жизни также известно как обычное (ordinary), постоянное (permanent) или прямое (straight) страхование жизни.

WHOLE LOAN = ЦЕЛИКОВЫЙ ЗАЁМ (или ЦЕЛИКОВАЯ ССУДА) – Whole Loan is the secondary mortgage market term that distinguishes an investment representing an original residential mortgage loan (whole loan) from a loan representing a participation with one or more lenders or a pass-through security representing a pool of mortgages. Whole Loan is a mortgage loan, generally one that is not part of a pass-through security. Whole Loan is a mortgage loan sold to an investor in a secondary market. The investor purchasing the loan assumes full responsibility of the loan and all the contractual terms and rights associated with the funds. The original lender no longer has any rights to the loan after it has agreed to sale the loan to another party. Whole Loan is a term that distinguishes an investment representing an original mortgage loan from a loan representing a participation with one or more lenders. / Полный Заём или Целая Ссуда – термин рынка вторичных закладных, который отличает инвестиции, представляющие жилищный заём под закладную (полный заём), от заёма, представляющего участие с одним или более займодавцами или передающеё доход ценной бумаги, представляющей пул закладных. Целая Ссуда:- разновидность инвестиций на вторичных рынках закладных. Её особенность заключается в приобретении первичной закладной, представляющей полную первоначальную ссуду под жилищное строительство, от ссуды, представляющей участие нескольких кредиторов, или ценной бумаги, представляющей пул закладных.

WHOLE LOAN SALE = ПРОДАЖА ЦЕЛИКОВОЙ ССУДЫ (или ПРОДАЖА ТОЛЬКО КРЕДИТА) – Whole Loan Sale:- selling whole loans for cash. Selling whole loans to Fannie Mae can help your company achieve its business goals. Whether you are pursuing more loan originations, more profitable loan operations, or the ability to better meet the needs of your community, whole loan sales are the simplest and most straightforward type of secondary market transaction. Whole loan sales provide important benefits such as risk reduction and immediate liquidity. / Продажа Только Кредита – продажа кредита без дополнительных условий (в том числе без обязательства обратного выкупа на случай дифолта), не предусматривающая создание нового финансового инструмента. На Российском рынке такие сделки заключаются в форме купли-продаж пулов закладных/ипотечных кредитов без оформления закладной.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT HARMONISED STANDARD = ГАРМОНИЗИРОВАННЫЙ СТАНДАРТ ВСЕГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА – Whole of Government Harmonised Standard:- the term refers to the harmonization of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and Government Finance Statistics. The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has issued a new standard, applicable from 01 July 2007, 'AASB 1049, Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting'. The objective of the standard is to produce a single set of Government reports which are auditable, comparable between jurisdictions, and in which the outcome statements are directly comparable with the relevant budget statements. The standard requires governments to report according to accounting standards, choosing options that are consistent with GFS (short for the Government Finance Statistics) accounting where available, and present according to the GFS principles.

WHOLE–OF–LIFE POLICY = ПОЛИС НА ВСЮ ЖИЗНЬ (или ПОЖИЗНЕННЫЙ ПОЛИС) – Whole-Of-Life Policy:- whole-of-life policies payout a lump sum when you die, whenever that is. The size of the payout depends on your policy. With some policies, you can stop paying once you reach a certain age, but with others you have to make monthly or annual payments right up until you die. If you set up your policy in a trust, payment will be made to the trustees to distribute to the beneficiaries of that trust. When might a whole-of-life policy be for you? A whole-of-life policy may be for you if:- (i) you want the chance to earn a higher payout for your dependents by linking life assurance with investing; (ii) you understand that payouts depend on your investment's performance; and (iii) you understand that charges will reduce your policy's value. Some whole life insurance policies only give you life assurance, while others are linked to an investment. If you're looking for investment growth to increase how much is paid out when you die, make sure

the policy is investment-linked. How they work:- (i) you buy a whole-of-life plan using monthly or annual payments or a one-off sum; (ii) for unit-linked whole of life policies your money will be split – some is used to buy the life assurance to pay the sum assured. The rest will be invested in an investment fund. (iii) For unit-linked/flexible whole of life policies the insurance company will have regular review dates, where they'll compare the value of your policy with the cost of the life assurance it needs to provide. If they find the investment fund isn't performing well enough to cover the cost of benefits, your provider may suggest increasing your regular contribution or else reducing the sum assured. (iv) Some policies give you the choice of adding insurance against certain illnesses or against becoming disabled. How your money is invested? When you buy whole-of-life insurance some of your money may be used to pay the life insurance premiums and some put into investment funds. The two main options are:- (i) unit-linked funds – you may have choice between different funds; and (ii) with-profits funds. Risk and return:- (i) your estate will get a lump sum when you die, so long as you are still paying the premiums (or paid the premiums up to the age stated in the policy); (ii) usually a minimum payment on death is specified. For unit-linked/flexible whole of life policies anything over and above this depends on the value of the unitised funds you are invested in, or the bonus payments received by your with profits policy. (iii) You might end up getting back less than you invested. Access to your money:- a whole-of-life policy is designed to pay out on death whenever that is. If you decide to surrender the policy you will receive the value of the fund less any penalties/charges applied, which may be considerably smaller than the amount paid in premiums. Ending your policy early:- (i) You can end a whole-of-life policy early, but there can be high charges to do so and you may get back less than you invested. (ii) If you end a policy early, it might be difficult to open a new one later. Whole-of-life policies get more expensive as you get older, and you may have developed a health problem that makes it more difficult to obtain life assurance cover. If you have a whole-of-life policy and are thinking about taking your money out, learn about your options with our guide on Ending your with-profits policy early. Charges:- (i) the provider will charge for their services, so make sure that you understand what the charges will be and the impact they might have on your investment returns; and (ii) if you end your with-profits policy early, you'll end up paying high charges and penalties. Before you buy a policy make sure you understand the impact charges can have on your investment. Safe and secure? If the insurance company goes bust another insurer may take over the company's business. Otherwise you may be able to claim compensation. You cannot claim compensation simply because the value of your investment falls. Where to get a whole-of-life policy? You can buy a whole-of-life policy from a financial adviser or directly from an insurer. Friendly Societies (member-run mutual benefit organisations) are another option. Their whole-of-life policies may offer some additional tax advantages although the amounts of money that can be paid into them is very limited. Keep in mind that these are complex financial products. If you don't understand what a policy is offering – or if you're unsure whether these policies are a good fit for your needs – speak to a financial adviser before you buy. Tax:- with some planning, your dependants may be able to receive the lump sum tax-free. Find out more at our guide on Life insurance and Inheritance Tax. Xxxxx. Whole-Of-Life Polices are designed to provide a sum of money (the 'sum assured') to a consumer's family or estate when the consumer dies. The consumer pays either a lump sum at the outset or a premium every month. As the name suggests, whole-of-life policies are intended to remain in place for the rest of the consumer's life. However, some policies do not require the consumer to keep paying premiums once they have reached a certain age. Whole-of-life policies sometimes provide other benefits to the consumer – for example, cover for specified illnesses or disabilities. The main types of policy we come across are:- (i) Non-Reviewable:- the consumer chooses the sum assured. The financial business then tells the consumer how much they need to pay to provide that sum. This is either a one-off lump sum payment or regular premiums for the rest of the consumer's life. Regardless of what happens in the future, the business will not request any further payment or any increase in regular premiums. These policies may or may not contain an investment element. (ii) Limited Payment Term:- the consumer chooses a sum assured when they take out the policy. They then pay a regular premium to the business. However, the premiums are only paid for a set term – usually to a set age, such as 65. After this point, the consumer pays no more premiums, but the policy stays in place until their death. The sum assured is fixed when the last premium is paid and cannot usually be altered later. (iii) Reviewable:- this is the most common type of policy. The consumer chooses a sum assured when they take out the policy and pays either a lump sum, or more often, regular monthly premiums to the business. Part of the premium is used to build up an investment fund. The amount that the consumer is required to pay – and the sum assured – is set on the basis of certain assumptions about what will happen in the future. These assumptions include the cost of providing life cover and how well the investment fund will perform in the future. These policies no rmally have 'review dates' when – if things have not gone as well as expected – the business may ask for the contributions to be increased, or may suggest that the sum assured is reduced. They also usually accrue a value as time goes by. This means the consumer can cash in the policy. Because of this, businesses sometimes recommend whole-of-life policies for savings purposes – or where the consumer wanted savings and life assurance together. Many types of reviewable policy offer a choice about how much of the premium pays for life assurance and how much is paid into the fund. They are often marketed as 'minimum', 'standard' and 'maximum' options. The differences will usually be reflected in the sum assured. For example, taking the 'maximum' option will usually mean that a high level of life cover is provided, with only a relatively small amount left to be invested in the fund. / Полис На Всю Жизнь:- полис страхования жизни, по которому в случае смерти его владельца выплачивается определённая сумма. По другим причинам страховые суммы не выплачиваются, а сам полис действует до момента смерти его владельца при условии, что регулярно – либо в течение всей жизни, либо до определённого времени – вносятся страховые премии. Такие полисы могут быть Полисами С Прибылями (With-Profits Policies) или Полисами, Связанными С Паевыми Трестами (Unit-Linked Policies).

WHOLESALE = ОПТОВАЯ ПРОДАЖА – (1) Wholesale:- wholesale establishments, on the other hand, are primarily engaged in selling or arranging the purchase or sale of:- (a) goods for resale, (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production. Wholesalers normally operate from a warehouse or office and are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers also do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. See also Wholesaling. Wholesale is the selling of goods to retail merchants; usually in large quantities for resale to consumers. / Оптовая Продажа – продажа товаров розничным торговцам; обычно в больших количествах для последующей перепродажи потребителям.

(2) In reference to electricity, Wholesale is electricity sales for resale, sales from one utility to another, or sales from a generating company to a power marketer. Wholesale is an energy supplied by one producer or marketer to another for eventual resale to consumers. Wholesale is the sale of any commodity to a party who intends to resell that commodity to other parties is referred to as a Wholesale Transaction. In the energy industry, wholesaling is distinguished from retailing primarily by the regulatory environment that governs wholesale transactions and the distances traveled by the energy. Interstate wholesale transactions fall under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulations in the United States, and even most non-customer sales within the same state are referred to within the industry as retail sales. Wholesale energy sales can be made between producers, marketers, brokers, utility companies and select high-volume end-use customers. The most common form of wholesale energy transaction made between energy producers or marketers and utility companies who serve the general public. / По отношению к электричеству, продажи электричества с целью дальнейшей перепродажи, продажи одной электростанцией другой, или продажи генерирующей компанией сбытовой энергетической компании.

WHOLESALE BANK = ОПТОВЫЙ БАНК – Wholesale Bank is a bank that specialises in business with large clients, primarily corporates and institutions. Opposite:- Retail Bank.

WHOLESALE BANKING = ОПТОВОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ – Wholesale Banking:- banking services offered to large-size customers. Opposite:- Retail Banking. Wholesale Banking:- banking services between merchant banks and other financial institutions. Wholesale banking deals with larger institutions, where as retail banking would focus more on the individual or smaller business. Some services might include currency conversion, working capital financing and large trade transactions. This type of banking will provide services to other banks or large corporations. Some retail banking covers business transactions but not in the same scale as wholesale banking. think of it like the discount superstore that deals in such large amounts that they can offer special prices or reduced fees, on a per Dollar basis.

WHOLESALE COMPETITION = КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ ОПТОВОЙ ПРОДАЖИ – Wholesale Competition is a system whereby a distributor of power would have the option to buy its power from a variety of power producers, and the power producers would be able to compete to sell their power to a variety of distribution companies.

WHOLESALE CUTS = РАЗРУБЫ ДЛЯ ОПТОВОЙ ПРОДАЖИ – Beef Wholesale Cuts are the larger cuts of meat that are shipped to grocery stores and meat markets. Retail Cuts are the family sized or single serving cuts that are purchased at the store. There are eight wholesale cuts that we get our retail cuts from:- (i) Chuck; (ii) Rib; (iii) Short Loin; (iv) Sirloin; (v) Round; (vi) Flank; (vii) Plate; and (viii) Shank. The four major cuts on a beef carcass are the round, loin, rib and chuck. They account for 75% of the carcass weight. They account for about 90% of the carcass value. (i) Chuck:- (a) from the neck region; (b) most economical cuts; (c) makes up 26% of the carcass weight; (d) Retail Cuts include:- Boneless Chuck Roast, Cross Rib Roast, Short Ribs, and Pot Roasts. (ii) Rib:- (a) contains 7 ribs and part of the vertebral bones; (b) used for many applications; (c) one of the most desirable in terms of tenderness; (d) Retail Cuts include:- Back Ribs, Rib Eye Roast, Rib Eye Steak, Rib Steak, Rib Roast-Large End and Small End. (iii) Short Loin:- (a) consists of the loin and short ribs; (b) one of the most desirable for tenderness; (c) typically the most expensive; (d) Retail Cuts include:- Porterhouse Steak, Tenderloin Roast, T-Bone Steak, Tenderloin Steak, and Boneless Top Loin Steak. (iv) Sirloin:- (a) is the waist of the animal, located between the ribs and round; (b) Top Sirloin Steak is the favorite cut from this section; (c) Retail Cuts include:- Top Sirloin Steak, Sirloin Steak:- Pin Bone. (v) Round:- (a) the primal round consist of the top round bottom round, eye round, rump and tip muscles; (b) it can be used in multiple applications and is fairly inexpensive; (c) fat content is generally 5–8%; (d) Retail Cuts include:- Round Steak, Boneless Rump Roast, Tip Steak, Top Round Roast, Tip Roast, Bottom Round Roast, Top Round Steak, and Eye Round Roast. (vi) Flank:- (a) the flank is the area between the body and the hind legs; (b) Flank steak is commonly used for fajitas and/or beef jerky; (c) Retail Cuts include:- Flank Steak, and Flank Steak Rolls. (vii) Plate:- (a) the plate is sometimes referred to as the Short Plate; (b) the plate is the section that is separated from the Rib; (c) Retail Cuts include:- Skirt Steak; and Short Ribs. (viii) Fore Shank and Brisket:- (a) taken from the breast section beneath the chuck, under the first five ribs; (b) Brisket is the most common retail cut; (c) Weight ranges from 6–12 lbs; (d) Retail Cuts include:- Corned Brisket, Brisket-Whole & Half, and Shank Cross Cut. See also Primal Cuts. / Flank = Пашина; Short Plate = Грудинка; . Красный цвет говяжьего мяса гораздо более насыщенный, чем в случае свинины или телятины. Чем старше корова, тем темнее её мясо – телячье мясо имеет розоватый оттенок, а мясо коровы – тёмно-красный. Тот же принцип касается и жира:- жир телёнка белый, со слегка желтоватым оттенком, а у взрослой коровы – тёмно-жёлтый. Мясо животных постарше более твёрдое и крепкое, чем у молодых животных. Поэтому для приготовления пищи больше подходит мясо молодых коров. В разных странах мясо разделывают по-разному. Существуют Итальянская схема разделки говядины, Немецкая, Голанская, Датская и Австралийская схемы. Наиболее распространённая схема это Южно-Американская так как в ней вся туша поделена на 19 номеров. (1) Передний Отруб:- в него входят:- № 1 – антрекот на кости (Cube Roll); № 2 – толстый край (Ribs); № 3 – грудинка (Brisket); № 4 – лопатка (Shoulder); № 5 – лопаточно-плечевая часть (жаркое из лопатки); № 6 – фальш-филе (Blade); № 7, 8 – голяшка (Shank); № 9 – тонкий край (Thin ribs); и № 10 – шея (Neck). (2) Задний Отруб:- в него входят:- № 11 – толстый филей (плоский ростбиф) (sirloin); № 12 – филе (tenderlion); № 13 – оковалок, кострец (rump); № 14 – верхняя часть костреца (Top rump, Nuss – Немецкий); № 15 – мякоть подбедерка (Silver side); № 16 – внутренняя часть тазобедренного отруба (Top side); № 17 – пашина (flank); № 18 – лодыжка задняя (shank); и № 19 – белое мясо для жаркого (Weiß Braten). Если например, вы покупаете мясо сухой заморозки в супермаркете, на нём всегда стоит номер и вы точно знаете какую часть приобретаете.

WHOLESALE ELECTRIC POWER MARKET = ОПТОВЫЙ РЫНОК ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ (или ОПТОВЫЙ РЫНОК ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ) – Wholesale Electric Power Market:- the purchase and sale of electricity from generators to resellers (retailers), along with the ancillary services needed to maintain reliability and power quality at the transmission level.

WHOLESALE FUNDS TRANSFER SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ПЕРЕВОДА ФОНДОВ ОПТОВОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ – Wholesale Funds Transfer System:- xxxxx. See also Large-Value Funds Transfer System. Wholesale Funds Transfers:- the movement of funds through the banking system; excludes all transactions governed by the Electronic Funds Transfer Act. The typical wholesale wire transfer involves sophisticated parties who seek great speed in transferring large sums of money. The Dollar value of commercial or wholesale wire transfers over the two major transfer systems – Fedwire and Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS) – is almost USD4 trillion per business day. Funds Transfer is a series of transactions, beginning with the originator's payment order, made for the purpose of making payment to the beneficiary of the order. The term includes any payment order issued by the originator's bank or an intermediary bank intended to carry out the originator's payment order. A funds transfer is completed by acceptance by the beneficiary's bank of a payment order for the benefit of the beneficiary of the originator's payment order. / Система Перевода Денежных Средств Оптом:- система перевода денежных средств, через которую осуществляются переводы денежных средств крупной суммы и высокоприоритетные переводы денежных средств между участниками системы за их собственный счёт или от имени их клиентов. Хотя, как правило, для осуществляемых ими платежей минимальная стоимость не устанавливается, средний размер платежей, проходящих через такие системы, обычно относительно велик. Системы перевода денежных средств крупной суммы иногда называются Системами Перевода Денежных Средств Оптом. Смотрите также Система Перевода Денежных Средств Крупной Суммы (Large-Value Funds Transfer System).

WHOLESALE INVENTORIES = ЗАПАСЫ ТОВАРОВ В ОПТОВОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ – Wholesale Inventories:- amount of unsold inventory still in the possession of the wholesaler. If wholesale inventories start to become elevated, that typically means that retailers are purchasing less because demand for the products has decreased. Analysts look to wholesale inventory figures to see how the consumer market is performing. Wholesale Inventories is a monthly report issued by the US Census Bureau that tracks changes in wholesale sales and inventory levels. Of the two numbers, the wholesale inventory number is the more significant because high inventory levels can reflect slowing demand and translate into decreased manufacturing production, which in turn can affect Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The significance of the report is reduced, however, because it covers a reporting period two months prior. The data are released around the 10th day of each month and is available at a variety of financial information Web sites. / Запасы Товаров В Оптовой Торговле или Товарные Запасы На Сладах Оптовой Торговли (Wholesale Inventories):- индекс

характеризует отношения между оптовиками и розничной торговлей. Оказывает ограниченное влияние на рынок, однако даёт представление о тенденциях в этих секторах экономики, которые могут проецироваться на экономику в целом. 'Затоваривание' складов может указывать на наличие застойных явлений в экономике. Устойчивая тенденция в его динамике имеет большое влияние на рынок. Рост значения индекса оказывает негативное влияние на курс Доллара. Его значение публикуется около 10-го числа каждого месяца в 10:00 EST (Eastern Standard Time; UTC –5) (Нью Йорк).

WHOLESALE MONEY = ОПТОВЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ – Wholesale Money:- funds borrowed by corporations, in high amounts, through financial institutions. Wholesale money is a way for large institutions to obtain capital without having to issue shares or bonds. These loans will usually be issued by large financial institutions and banks to long-standing, financially secure companies and have a lower-than-average interest rate. The advantages of this type of loan are the quick availability and immediate use of the funds. For example, these funds may be used by a company to quickly act on an opportunity which might otherwise be missed. Wholesale money is obtained as a loan and therefore requires periodic payments, much like a bond, but requires less time and effort than a bond or new-stock issue. / Оптовые Деньги – суммы, заимствованные в крупных количествах у банков, крупных фирм и финансовых учреждений.

WHOLESALE MARKET = ОПТОВЫЙ РЫНОК – Wholesale Market is an interbank money market, where banks and other financial institutions deal with each other. Wholesale Market is the market for the sale of securities to institutional investors rather than individuals. Wholesale Market is the market for the sale of goods to a retailer. That is, a wholesaler receives large quantities of goods from a manufacturer and distributes them to stores, where they are sold to consumers. A wholesaler is generally able to extract a better price from the manufacturer because it buys so many good relative to an individual retailer. In theory, this enables the retailer to sell the good at a better price for the consumer. See also Economies Of Scale. / Оптовый Рынок:- рынок продажи ценных бумаг институциональным инвесторам, а не индивидуалам. Синоним термина Внутренний Рынок (Inside Market). Оптовый Рынок, или Рынок Предприятий, – это рынок лиц или организаций, приобретающих товары либо услуги для их дальнейшего использования в процессе производства, перепродаж или перераспределения. В соответствии с этим определением можно говорить о том, что оптовый рынок представлен:- (1) предприятиями, закупающими товары для их последующей переработки; (2) организациями-посредниками, приобретающими товары для их перепродажи с целью получения прибыли; (3) государственными учреждениями, осуществляющими закупки с целью обеспечения выполнения своих функций. Имея в виду, что закупки на оптовом рынке производятся от имени организаций отдельными людьми, можно вкратце остановиться на особенностях этого рынка. (1) У предприятий, действующих на рынке товаров промышленного назначения, закупками занимаются агенты по снабжению, отделы материально-технического обеспечения и тому подобные, но в любом случае этим занимаются профессионалы. Кроме того, данный рынок характеризуется крупными, но немногочисленными покупателями; их сравнительной географической концентрацией, неэластичностью, изменчивостью и зависимостью спроса на товары промышленного назначения от спроса на товары широкого потребления. Если фирма имеет дело с предприятиями, действующими на этом рынке, прежде всего необходимо выяснить:- какие конкретно лица и на какие принимаемые решения оказывают влияние, степень этого влияния, а также какими критериями при принятии решений они пользуются. Помимо этого следует изучить характер влияния на поведение лиц, принимающих решения о закупках, факторов окружающей среды, особенностей организации, межличностных отношений и индивидуальных особенностей личности. Процесс принятия решения о закупках имеет свои особенности и включает:- осознание потребности; её обобщённое описание; функционально-стоимостный анализ; поиск поставщиков; запрос предложений; выбор поставщика; выдача окончательного заказа; оценка работы поставщика. (2) К организациям, перепродающим ранее приобретённые товары, относятся главным образом предприятия оптовой торговли. В целом на принятие решения о закупках здесь оказывают влияние те же факторы, что и на рынке товаров промышленного назначения. Однако при взаимодействии с организациями-посредниками следует принимать в расчёт их особенности, связанные со спецификой стоящих перед ними задач. (3) На государственные учреждения, осуществляющие закупки товаров для обеспечения выполнения своих функций, связанных с решением различных социальных, политических и других вопросов, приходится значительная доля оптового рынка. Особенность рынка государственных учреждений состоит в том, что закупки производятся за счёт средств государственного и местного бюджетов, а значительная доля всех приобретений приходится на правительство. Диапазон закупок от имени государственных учреждений чрезвычайно широк и включает приобретение продукции, начиная от товаров народного потребления и сельскохозяйственной продукции и кончая различными видами вооружения. Ещё одной отличительной чертой данного рынка, которую необходимо принимать во внимание при взаимодействии с государственными учреждениями, является повышенное внимание и контроль над этой сферой деятельности со стороны общественности. Итак, оптовый рынок – более ёмкий по сравнению с розничным и характеризуется сравнительно небольшим числом субъектов, действующих на нём, преобладанием крупных закупок и значительной ориентацией на потребительский рынок. И, пожалуй, наиболее существенной особенностью, которую стоит учитывать при выходе на рынок предприятий, является тот факт, что от имени организации выступает конкретный человек, на принятие решений которым оказывает влияние множество факторов – объектов изучения маркетинга. Таким образом, с анализа рыночных возможностей начинается сам процесс маркетинговой деятельности. Этот этап очень важен с точки зрения определения перспектив деятельности фирмы и наиболее привлекательных направлений вложения капитала. Анализ рыночных возможностей предусматривает:- проведение комплекса маркетинговых исследований, результатом которых должны быть возможные рекомендаций, вырабатываемые на основе анализа всего массива деловой информации; анализ среды маркетинга, позволяющий выявить контролируемые и неконтролируемые факторы среды, влияющие на деятельность компании, и выработать мероприятия для минимизации воздействия неконтролируемых факторов; изучение розничного и оптового рынков, дающее представление о покупательском поведении индивидуальных потребителей и лиц, выступающих от имени организаций, что позволяет точнее определить рыночные возможности фирмы. На основе сопоставления целого набора выявленных рыночных возможностей с целями и ресурсами фирмы выделяются подходящие возможности, именуемые маркетинговыми. Оптовый Рынок – это территория, на которой организуется купля-продажа продовольственных и непродовольственных товаров, оснащённая торговыми местами, которые сдаются в долгосрочную или краткосрочную аренду продавцам. Все оптовые рынки снабжены складскими помещениями, обеспечены транспортной инфраструктурой и являются важным элементом инфраструктуры определённого региона и даже страны. Оптовый Рынок – это рынок, который обеспечивает взаимодействие нескольких лиц или организаций с целью приобретения услуг или продукции. Приобретённые на оптовом рынке товары могут быть использованы в производственном процессе или направлены для перепродажи. Оптовый рынок часто называют Рынком Предприятий, в настоящее время оба термина описывают одну экономическую структуру.

WHOLESALE MORTGAGE BANKING = ОПТОВОЕ БАНКОВСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ ЗАКЛАДНЫХ – Wholesale Mortgage Banking:- the purchasing of loans originated by others, for the acquisition of the servicing rights. / приобретение займов, выданных другими структурами, для .

WHOLESALE POWER MARKET = ОПТОВЫЙ РЫНОК ЭНЕРГИИ – Wholesale Power Market:- the purchase and sale of electricity from generators to resellers (who sell to retail customers), along with the ancillary services needed to maintain reliability and power quality at the transmission level.

WHOLESALE PRICE = ОПТОВАЯ ЦЕНА – Wholesale is a generic term for sales of goods to retailers for eventual sale to the consumer. Specific wholesale petroleum product prices include:- contract price, rack price and spot price. Although there are a variety of wholesale prices, the most often quoted wholesale price is rack price, since it is publicly quoted, and easily available through several market price reporting services. Rack and spot prices serve as useful indicators of trends in other types of wholesale pricing activity. Also known as Wholesale Markets. Wholesale Price is a cost for goods before retail markup. Wholesale Price:- the rack sales price charged for No. 2 heating oil; that is, the price charged customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and provide their own transportation for the product. / Оптовая Цена – цена товаров до розничной наценки. Под Оптовой Ценой понимается цена, по которой предприятие или сбытовая организация реализует свою продукцию. Она используется между изготовителями товаров и оптовыми торговцами, а также оптовыми и розничными торговцами.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО ОПТОВЫМ ЦЕНАМ – Wholesale Price Index is a measure of changes in the prices charged by manufacturers and wholesalers. Wholesale price indexes measure the changes in commodity prices at a selected stage or stages before goods reach the retail level; the prices may be those charged by manufacturers to wholesalers or by wholesalers to retailers or by some combination of these and other distributors. In the United States, the index measures the price movements of all commodities flowing into primary markets of the United States – whether domestically produced or imported. Primary markets are those in which a good in a given stage of fabrication is first sold in substantial quantities. Because primary markets include goods of all degrees of fabrication, the same commodity is often priced at several stages of processing. Cotton, for example, is priced in the form of raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton gray goods, cotton piece goods, and cotton clothing. One of the earliest wholesale price indexes was produced for Great Britain in 1886, covering the period after 1846. The official wholesale price index in the United Kingdom, produced by the Board of Trade, goes back to 1871. In the United States, the first major effort to summarize wholesale price changes through index numbers was published in a report of the US Senate in 1893. The present wholesale price index of the United States, maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been computed for the period since 1890. In both the United Kingdom and the United States, economic historians have attempted to reconstruct wholesale price indexes for the XIX century that are superior to the early efforts. The number and character of the commodities included in wholesale price indexes vary widely from country to country. In large industrial countries like the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, the commodities that are included usually number in the thousands; but for most countries it is much smaller, often only 100 or 200. The smaller numbers of products will serve well enough if only a general all-commodities index (or a few subindexes at most) is wanted. Greater numbers are required when many subindexes are desired. The United States, for example, publishes indexes for commodities classified according to stage of processing (crude materials, intermediate materials, and finished goods), according to the durability or nondurability of the products, and according to the economic sector for which goods are intended (consumers, producers, etc). The commodities are also grouped into 15 categories and nearly 100 subgroups (fresh fruits, grains, etc) and a large number of product classes (apples, bananas, barley, corn, etc), for each of which monthly price indexes are published. In addition, there are a number of indexes for special commodity groups such as various categories of pharmaceutical preparations. The number of commodities included in the US index has expanded from 250 when the index was started in 1902 to about 2 400 in the late XX century. The new commodities have tended to be more highly fabricated and to have more stable prices, and they have therefore dampened the fluctuations in the index. One reason for the inclusion of more commodities was a gradual shift in the conception of the function of the index. Originally it was regarded as a measure of movements in the general price level, but as other indexes became available, such as the consumer price index, less reliance was placed on the wholesale price index for this purpose. At the same time, there was a growing demand for subindexes pertaining to particular classes of products for various business and analytical purposes. Countries in which industrial production is not highly variegated usually have smaller numbers of product classifications; these serve to distinguish between price movements of domestic goods and price movements of imports and between those of food or agricultural products and those of industrial products. Raw materials and standardized products in early processing stages that are easy to price tend to be well represented in the wholesale price indexes of all countries; whereas more complex types of producers' goods, such as heavy electrical equipment, tend to be underrepresented or omitted even in the indexes of the advanced industrial countries. This is a source of upward bias in the general wholesale indexes since there is reason to believe that technological change has been particularly important in bringing about improvements in complex goods. Price data used to construct the indexes are usually gathered from business firms by mail, less frequently from trade journals and trade associations, and also from government purchasing agents. Weights are generally based on relative sales volume. Data from censuses of production (manufacturing, mining, agriculture, etc) are used for weights when they are available. Wholesale Price Index is the measure of average changes in prices of commodities sold in primary US markets. 'Wholesale' refers to sales in large quantities by producers, not to prices received by wholesalers, jobbers, or distributors. In agriculture, it is the average price received by producers for their farm commodities at the first point of sale after the commodity leaves the farm. A Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the price of a representative basket of wholesale goods. Some countries use WPI changes as a baseline measure of inflation. However, most countries now report a Producer Price Index (PPI) instead. Calculation of Wholesale Price Index:- The WPI consists of over 2 400 commodities. The indicator tracks the price movement of each commodity individually. Based on this individual movement, the index is determined through an average calculation. Below are the various methods used to calculated the WPI:- Laspeyres Formula (also know as the Relative Method):- This is the weighted arithmetic mean based on the fixed value-based weights for the base period. Ten-Day Price Index:- This calculation takes 'sample prices' with high intra-month fluctuations and selects them to be surveyed every ten days through phone. Using the data retrieved by this procedure and with the assumption that other non-surveyed 'sample prices' remain unchanged, a 'ten-day price index' is compiled and released. Calculation Method:- Monthly price indexes are compiled by calculating the simple arithmetic mean of three ten-day 'sample prices' in the month. Wholesale Prices Index is a measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices. For some countries the name Producer price index replaced the name Wholesale price index in the 1970s or 1980s after a change in methodology. For some countries, the name Wholesale price index is used for historical reasons and in fact refers to a price index following the same methodology as for a Producer price index. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the price of a representative basket of wholesale goods. Some countries (like India and The Philippines) use WPI changes as a central measure of inflation. However, United States now report a producer price index instead. The Wholesale Price Index or WPI is the price of a representative basket of wholesale goods. Some countries use the changes in this index to measure inflation in their economies, in particular India – The Indian WPI figure was earlier released weekly on every Thursday and influenced stock and fixed price markets. The Indian WPI is now updated on a monthly basis. The Wholesale Price Index focuses on the price of goods traded between corporations, rather than goods bought by consumers, which is measured by the Consumer Price Index. The purpose of the WPI is to monitor price movements that reflect supply and demand in industry, manufacturing and construction. This helps in analyzing both

macroeconomic and microeconomic conditions. The wholesale price index (WPI) is based on the wholesale price of a few relevant commodities of over 240 commodities available. The commodities chosen for the calculation are based on their importance in the region and the point of time the WPI is employed. For example in India about 435 items were used for calculating the WPI in base year 1993–94 while the advanced base year 2004–05 uses 676 items. The indicator tracks the price movement of each commodity individually. Based on this individual movement, the WPI is determined through the averaging principle. The following methods are used to compute the WPI:- (i) Laspeyres Formula (Étienne Laspeyres – German economist and statistician):- it is the weighted arithmetic mean based on the fixed value-based weights for the base period; and (ii) Ten-Day Price Index:- under this method, 'sample prices' with high intra-month fluctuations are selected and surveyed every ten days through phone. Utilizing the data retrieved by this procedure and with the assumption that other non-surveyed 'sample prices' remain unchanged, a 'ten-day price index' is compiled and released. Calculation Method Monthly price indexes are compiled by calculating the simple arithmetic mean of three ten-day 'sample prices' in the month. Monthly price indexes are compiled by calculating the simple arithmetic mean of three ten-day 'sample prices' in the month. Wholesale Price Index measures changes in prices in the manufacturing and distribution sector of the economy and tends to lead the consumer price index by 60 to 90 days. The index is often quoted separately for food and industrial products. See also Producer Price Index. / Формула Ляпэра (Laspeyres Formula) (Немецкий экономист и статистик Эрнст Люи Этьен Ляпэр (Ernst Louis Étienne Laspeyres); 1834–1913). Индекс по Оптовым Ценам измеряет изменения цен в производственном и сбытовом секторе экономики и оказывает влияние на индекс по потребительским ценам через 60–90 дней. Данный индекс часто подразделяется на две группы продуктов:- продовольственные и промышленные товары. Индекс по Оптовым Ценам – относительный показатель, рекомендуемый Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) (International Monetary Fund (IMF)) для выявления изменения уровня цен на первой важнейшей стадии коммерческих операций – оптовой торговле. Этот индикатор международной финансовой статистики отражает изменение цен набора товаров на разной стадии их производства. Является средней взвешенной индексов по ценам отдельных групп товаров – минерального сырья, изделий обрабатывающей промышленности, производства электроэнергии и так далее. Для его исчисления используются материалы выборочных наблюдений за уровнем цен набора товаров, представляющих важнейшие товарные группы на первой стадии коммерческих операций с ними. В качестве весов используются сведения об объёме валовой и чистой выручки оптовой торговли в базисном периоде. Базовые веса рекомендуется пересматривать каждые пять лет, по мере обработки материалов очередных сплошных наблюдений (переписей). Агрегатная форма построения (index-number applies to international comparison) индекса по оптовым ценам даёт возможность выявить изменение уровня цен как всей промышленности в целом, так и её отдельных отраслей. При выявлении конъюнктуры рынка оптовой торговли, включающей вывозные (или экспортные) поставки и привозные (или импортные) закупки, масштаб инфляции измеряется также с помощью широко распространённого в мировой статистической практике показателя – индекса по ценам производителей (producer price index). Этот индекс в обобщённом виде характеризует изменение цен на сырьё, топливо, электроэнергию, материалы, полуфабрикаты и готовую продукцию без учёта торговой наценки и налога с оборота.

WHOLESALER = ОПТОВЫЙ ПРОДАВЕЦ (или ОПТОВИК) – (1) Wholesaler is a person who buys goods in bulk from a producer and then sells them in smaller quantities to retailers or other wholesalers, earning a profit either by charging a commission to the retailer or by adding to the manufacturer's price. An intermediary between manufacturers and retailers in various activities such as promotion, warehousing, and the arranging of transport and/or distribution. In general, Wholesaler is a middleman or distributor who sells mainly to retailers, jobbers, other merchants, and industrial, commercial, and institutional users as distinguished from consumers. See also Vendor. Wholesaler is an intermediary between manufacturers and retailers in various activities such as promotion, warehousing, and the arranging of transport and or distribution. / Посредник между производителями и розничными торговцами в различных сферах деятельности, таких как, обеспечение, складирование и обеспечение транспортом и/или распределение. Оптовый Продавец или Оптовик в общем значении:- посредник или оптовый торговец (distributor), продающий ценные бумаги, главным образом, розничным торговцам, мелкооптовым распространителям (jobbers), другим торговцам, а также промышленным, коммерческим пользователям и организациям, но не потребителям. Смотрите также Vendor. Оптовый Торговец – дистрибьютор, который продаёт товары большими партиями, как правило, другим дистрибьюторам. Обычно оптовый торговец покупает и хранит большие партии товаров, производимых несколькими производителями, и затем дробит их на более мелкие партии и формирует поставки по количеству и ассортименту в соответствии с заказами розничных торговцев (retailers).

(2) In securities trading, a Wholesaler is:- (1) an investment banker acting as an underwriter in a new issue or as a distributor in a secondary offering of securities. See also Secondary Distribution. (2) A broker-dealer who trades with other broker-dealers, rather than with the retail investor, and receives discounts and selling commissions. (3) A sponsor of a mutual fund. Wholesaler is an underwriter or a broker-dealer who trades with other broker-dealers, rather than with the retail investor. / Оптовый Торговец или Оптовик:- (1) в отношении ценных бумаг, инвестиционный банк, выступающий в качестве гаранта размещения новой эмиссии (андеррайтера) или оптовика при вторичном предложении ценных бумаг. (2) При инвестировании, спонсор взаимного фонда. (3) При инвестировании, брокер-дилер, который совершает сделки с другими брокерами-дилерами вместо сделок с розничным инвестором, получая скидки и комиссионные сборы за продажу. В торговле ценными бумагами:- (1) инвестиционный банкир (investment banker), действующий в качестве андеррайтера (underwriter) нового выпуска ценных бумаг (new issue) или гаранта при вторичном предложении ценных бумаг. Смотрите также Secondary Distritution. (2) Брокер-дилер, ведущий операции с иными брокерами-дилерами, а не с розничными инвесторами и получающий скидки и комиссионные за продажу. (3) Спонсор (sponsor) во взаимном фонде (mutual fund).

WHOLESALE SALES = ОПТОВЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ – Wholesale Sales:- energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipals, and Federal and State electric agencies for resale to ultimate consumers. / Под Оптовой Торговлей понимается часть внутренней торговли, охватывающая продажу крупных партий товаров предприятиями-производителями предприятиям розничной торговли или, в части средств производства, предприятиям – потребителям этой продукции.

WHOLESALE TRADE = ОПТОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – (1) Wholesale Trade is defined in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) as the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies. Wholesale trade is defined in ISIC Rev. 3 as comprising the following Groups in Division 51):- (i) wholesale on a fee or contract basis; (ii) wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, beverages and tobacco; (iii) wholesale of household goods; (iv) Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap; (v) wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies; and (vi) other wholesale. See also Wholesaling. Wholesale Trade is a form of trade in which goods are purchased and stored in large quantities and sold, in batches of a designated quantity, to resellers, professional users or groups, but not to final consumers. This corresponds to the NACE (Nomenclature of Economic Activities) Rev. 1 Division wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles. It includes the following Groups:- (i) wholesale on a fee or contract basis; (ii) wholesale of agricultural

raw materials and live animals; (iii) wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco; (iv) wholesale of household goods; (v) wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap; (vi) wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies; and (vii) other wholesale.

(2) Wholesale Trade:- during the second week of the month the United States Bureau of Census at the United States Department of Commerce release the Wholesale Trade figures. These figures lag the release month by 2 meaning that January figures are published in March. The Wholesale Trade sector consists of establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise (without transformation – generally) and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers sell or arrange the purchase or sale of:- (i) goods for resale (i.e. goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers); (ii) capital or durable non-consumer goods; and (iii) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

WHOLESALE TRANSMISSION SERVICES = УСЛУГИ ОПТОВОЙ ПЕРЕДАЧИ (или ХХ) – Wholesale Transmission Services:- the transmission of electric energy sold, or to be sold, in the wholesale electric power market. Wholesale Transmission Services:- the transmission of electric energy sold, or to be sold, at wholesale in interstate commerce (from EPAct (short for the US Energy Policy Act)).

WHOLESALE WHEELING = ОПТОВАЯ ПЕРЕКАЧКА (или ПЕРЕКАЧКА ПО ОПТОВОЙ ПРОДАЖЕ) – Wholesale Wheeling is an arrangement in which electricity is transmitted from a generator to a utility through the transmission facilities of an intervening system. Wholesale Wheeling is the transmission of gas or electricity to bulk distributors.

WHOLESALING = ОПТОВАЯ ПРОДАЖА – Wholesaling is the selling of merchandise to anyone other than a retail customer. The merchandise may be sold to a retailer, a wholesaler, or to an enterprise that will use it for business, rather than individual, purposes. Wholesaling usually, but not necessarily, involves sales in quantity and at a cost that is significantly lower than the average retail price. Wholesaling became particularly advantageous after the introduction of mass production and mass marketing techniques in the XIX century. Without wholesale organizations, large manufacturers would have to market their products directly to a great many retailers and/or consumers at high unit costs, and retailers or consumers would have to deal with a large number of manufacturers at great inconvenience. There are three main categories of wholesalers:- (i) merchant wholesalers, (ii) manufacturers' sales branches, and (iii) merchandise agents and brokers. The most important are the merchant wholesalers. These independent businesses buy merchandise in large quantities from manufacturers, process and store that merchandise, and redistribute it to retailers and others. Manufacturers' sales branches are businesses established by manufacturers to sell directly to retailers. They tend to be established by large companies which modify their products frequently and to whom rapid, accurate information on sales and suggestions for improvement are especially valuable. Merchandise agents and brokers sell complementary products of several manufacturers. Unlike merchant wholesalers and manufacturers' sales branches they ordinarily do not take title to the merchandise they handle. Rather, they simply arrange for shelf space and the display of merchandise of the manufacturers they represent. See also Marketing, Wholesale, and Wholesale Trade.

WHOLESOME MEAT ACT OF 1967 = АКТ О ЗДОРОВОМ МЯСЕ ОТ 1967 – Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 (PL 90-201) (21 USC §§ 601 et seq.):- signed into law December 15, 1967. The Act amended the Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1906 by requiring inspection, by either the states or the federal government, of slaughter plants operating in intrastate commerce. See also Federal Meat Inspection Act Of 1906, and Processed Products Inspection Improvement Act Of 1986. The Wholesome Meat Act (also called 'Equal To' Law) is a United States federal law enacted in 1967 that regulates the Federal meat inspection. It requires that states have inspection programs 'equal to' that of the federal government which are Administered by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

WHOLE–TREE HARVESTING = УБОРКА ЦЕЛЫМ ДЕРЕВОМ – Whole-Tree Harvesting (WTH) can be defined as the removal of most branches and needles from a harvesting site in addition to the stem wood that is removed in conventional harvesting. The stump is left in situ. Traditionally, WTH has been little used in British forestry, but, in the last decade (1990'), the interest in this type of harvesting has increased for a number of reasons. These include:- (a) when using cable crane, the reduced cost and greater safety of WTH on steep ground. The whole tree is extracted to the roadside where de-limbing can occur on level ground using modern timber processing machinery; (b) the limited amount of brash present after clearfelling with WTH so that subsequent restocking is perceived to be easier, quicker and cheaper; (c) the possibility of removing the woody residues from the site for marketing as fuel, fibre or as a mulch; (d) the ability to respond to changes in timber product specification resulting in improved margins and reduced timber stocks at roadside; (e) better use of the forest road system; (f) improved visual appearance of harvested sites. Two systems of WTH are currently employed in British forestry: one-stage working where the whole tree is removed from the site in a single operation; and two-stage working involving the conventional harvesting (CH) of stem wood followed by a subsequent operation to harvest residues. Cable crane and skidder working are one-stage systems. Cable cranes are ropeway systems where timber is extracted by means of moving cables, powered by a stationary winch. The trees are normally carried partially or wholly clear of the ground. Because of the relatively high cost of extraction, the use of cable cranes is normally confined to the most difficult sites, in particular to forests on steep ground in northern and western Britain. Skidders are tractors which extract the tree from the felling site by lifting the butt end up from the ground and pulling the tree with the crown dragging along the ground. At the present time, clambunk skidders are the machines most often employed in this type of WTH. Two-stage systems involve forwarder working on CH sites and are therefore without the attendant benefits described in (a), (d) and (e) above. We estimate that some 10 per cent of current clearfelling programmes in Forest Enterprise are being achieved through WTH, of which 60% is by cable crane working and 40% is by skidder working. So far, very little WTH is carried out by forwarder working. Harvesting systems should aim to minimise damage, a policy advocated in the Helsinki Guidelines (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland 1993) and reinforced by the recent Government statement on Sustainable Forestry (UK Government, 1994). The environmental standards for harvesting practice are covered by existing guidelines (e.g., Forests and Water Guidelines (1993), Forest Landscape Design Guidelines (1994) & Forest and Soil Conservation Guidelines (FC, in prep)). The use of WTH poses particular hazards to sensitive sites of which the forest manager should be aware, because serious damage can be caused to the forest environment which is not compatible with sustainable forest management. Whole-Tree Harvesting is a harvesting method in which the whole tree above the stump is removed.

WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY = ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ВЛАДЕЕМОЕ ДОЧЕРНЕЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ – Wholly Owned Subsidiary is a subsidiary whose common stock is virtually 100%-owned by the parent company. Wholly Owned Subsidiary is an entity whose parent owns virtually 100% of its common stock. A Wholly Owned Subsidiary is an entity whose stock is entirely owned by another entity. The owning entity is called the Parent. A subsidiary may become wholly owned as the result of an acquisition, or because the parent spun off certain assets and liabilities into a separate entity. There are a number of reasons why a parent company would want to have a wholly owned subsidiary, including the following:- (i) to maintain valuable contracts with customers that would otherwise terminate if the subsidiary were to be liquidated; (ii) to manage operations in a foreign country; (iii) to separate a certain risk profile from the assets of the parent entity; (iv) to recognize or offload taxable income, depending on the tax rates where the subsidiary is located; and (v) to

separate the operations of the subsidiary from those of the rest of the company. A parent entity may have a large number of wholly owned subsidiaries, depending upon the extent to which it is managing its operations based on the preceding factors. When a subsidiary is not wholly owned, third parties also have an ownership interest in the subsidiary. This situation may arise when it was not possible for the owning entity to purchase all existing shares in the subsidiary, or when the owning entity chooses to limit the total amount of its investment in the subsidiary. Wholly Owned Subsidiary is a subsidiary whose parent company owns virtually 100% of its common stock. See also Subsidiary. / Полностью Владеемое Дочернее Предприятие – дочернее предприятие, капитал которого в виде обыкновенных акций фактически на все 100% принадлежит материнской компании.

WHOOPS = ВУПС (или ОП!) – WHOOPS is a nickname for the Washington Public Power Supply System. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, WHOOPS raised billions of Dollars through municipal bond offerings to finance construction of five nuclear plants in the State of Washington. Because of cost overruns, bad management, and numerous delays, two of the plants were canceled, and it was doubtful that two others would ever be completed. WHOOPS defaulted on the payments to bondholders on the two canceled plants after the Washington Supreme Court ruled that the take-or-pay contracts with the many utilities in the Northwest that had backed the bonds were invalid. This was the largest municipal bond default in history. Whoops:- a nickname for the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS), which in the 1970s raised billions of Dollars through municipal bond offerings, the projects that never materialized. WPPSS defaulted on the payments to bondholders. Whoops:- in the United States, the large-scale municipal bond default that occurred when the underlying contractual arrangements, and hence bond security, were declared invalid (Ultra Vires). / ВУПС – прозвище Системы Общественного Энергоснабжения Вашингтона (Washington Public Power Supply System (WHOOPS)). В конце 1970-х – начале 1980-х WHOOPS привлекла миллионы Долларов путём предложения муниципальных облигаций (municipal bond) для профинансирования постройки пяти атомных электростанций в Штате Вашингтон. Вследствие превышения сметы, плохого управления и многочисленных проволочек постройка двух из пяти электростанций была отложена. Возникли сомнения в том, что ещё две электростанции вообще будут когда-либо завершены. ВУПС не произвела выплат владельцам облигаций на две непостроенные электростанции после того, как Верховный Суд Штата Вашингтон (Washington Supreme Court) постановил, что контракты о покупке или оплате неустойки (take-or-pay contracts), которые были заключены со многими предприятиями коммунального хозяйства на Северо-Востоке страны под залог облигаций, считаются недействительными. Это было крупнейшим в истории непогашением муниципальных облигаций.

WHORL = МУТОВКА – Whorl is:- (i) a ring of similar organs arising from a node; and (ii) the arrangement of leaves in a circle. Whorl is the arrangement of three or more like organs in a circle around the axis. / Мутовка:- (i) круг аналогичных органов, . Мутовка:- три или более органа, таких, как листья, расположенных вкруг на одной оси.

WHORL = РОЛИК (ВЕРЕТЕНА) – Whorl:- small round grooved bits, on flyer or bobbin to take drive band. The term is also with weaving for the pulley in a draw loom. Whorl are what helps keep the spindle spinning. Whorls shapes can take many forms – disks, spheres, half spheres, etc. The whorl can also be a set of cross arms as in the case of the Turkish Spindle. Whorls can be made of almost any material – wood, ceramics, glass, polyclay, a CD, or stone to name a few.

WHORLED = МУТОВЧАТОЕ – Whorled:- of leaves or other parts, not alternate or opposite but placed in a circle around the stem. See also Leaf. Whorled (leaves):- with three or more leaves positioned on the stem at the same level; three or more leaves occurring at each node. Compare with Alternate and Opposite. Whorled:- several leaves disposed at the same level around the stem. Leaves may be arranged on the stem in a variety of ways. The place on the stem from where the leaves grow is called a Node and the part between the nodes is the Internode. If only one leaf arises at a node the leaves are said to be Alternate, if there are two leaves they are Opposite and if there are more than two they are Whorled. / Мутовчатое:- о расположении листьев или других органов, и не очередное или супротивное, а расположенное в окружности вокруг стебля. Смотрите также Лист (Leaf). Листорасположение – расположение листьев на стебле. По мере роста стебля, листья располагаются на нём в определённом порядке, который обусловливает оптимальный доступ к свету. В сущности, листья появляются на стебле по спирали, по либо против часовой стрелки, под определённым углом расхождения. Мутовчатым называется расположение листьев, где от каждого узла стебля отходит по три листа. Это очень редкий вид расположения листьев, чаще всего можно встретить на комнатных растениях, например, у такого растения как Олеандр. Мутовчатое – листья располагаются по три и более на каждом узле стебля. В отличие от супротивных листьев, у мутовчатых каждый последующий завиток может находиться под углом в 90° от предыдущего, а может и не находиться, вращаясь на половину угла между листьями в завитке. Следует однако учесть, что супротивные листья могут показаться мутовчатыми на конце стебля.

WHORL MAGGOT = МУТОВЧАТАЯ ЛИЧИНКА – Rice Whorl Maggot:- Hydrellia Philippina Ferino. What it does:- the feeding damage of whorl maggots causes yellow spots, white or transparent patches, and pinholes. The larva uses its hardened mouth hooks to rasp the tissues of unopened leaves or the growing points of the developing leaves. The damage becomes visible when the leaves grow old. Mature larva prefers to feed on the developing leaves of the new developing tillers at the base of the Rice plant. Why and where it occurs:- standing water in paddies during the vegetative stage, presence of host plants year-round, and transplanting of young seedlings favor the development of Rice Whorl Maggot. The Rice Whorl Maggot is semi-aquatic. It is common in irrigated fields and feeds on the central whorl leaf of the vegetative stage of the Rice plant. It does not occur in upland Rice. It also prefers ponds, streams and lakes or places with abundant calm water and lush vegetation. The insect does not prefer direct-seeded fields and seedbeds. The adult is active during the day and rests on Rice leaves near the water. It floats on the water or perches on floating vegetation. At midday, it is sedentary or it clings on upright vegetation. It prefers thick vegetation and is attracted to open standing water around seedbeds. Neonate maggots feed on the unopened central leaves where larval development is completed in 10–12 days. The full-grown maggots pupate outside the feeding stalk. How to identify:- check the plant for the following symptoms:- (i) white or transparent patches; (ii) pinholes; (iii) damaged leaves easily break from the wind; (iv) somewhat distorted leaves; (v) clear or yellow spots on inner margins of emerging leaves; (vi) stunting; and (vii) few tillers. Check for the presence of insects:- (i) elongate, white eggs glued on leaves; (ii) transparent to light cream legless young larvae rasping the tissues of unopened leaves; and (iii) yellow mature larva feeding on developing leaves of the new developing tillers at the base of the Rice plant. Why is it important:- the Rice Whorl Maggot begins to infest the Rice plant at transplanting. It locates Rice fields by reflected sunlight from the water surface. Using insecticides is not recommended for the Rice Whorl Maggot control because the Rice plant can compensate for the damage. How to manage:- there is no cultural control for Rice Whorl Maggot. Small wasps parasitized the eggs and the maggots. Dolicopodid flies prey on the eggs and ephydrid flies and spiders feed on the adults. The Rice plant can compensate for the damage caused by the Rice Whorl Maggot. Usually, the symptoms disappear during the maximum tillering stage of the crop. Whorl Maggot is a Hydrellia Philippina, the larva of which feeds on leaves in the whorl. The Rice Whorl Maggot is semi-aquatic. It is common in irrigated fields and feeds on the central whorl leaf of the vegetative stage of the Rice plant. It does not occur in upland Rice. The Insect does not prefer direct-seeded fields and seedbeds. The adult is active during the day and rests on Rice leaves near the water. It floats on the water or perches on floating vegetation. It prefers thick vegetation and is attracted to open standing water around seedbeds. Neonate maggots feed on the unopened central leaves where larval development is completed in 10–12 days. The full-grown maggots pupate outside the feeding

stalk. Rice Whorl Maggot:- Hydrellia philippina Ferino (Diptera:- Ephydridae). Kannada Name:- Whorl Maggot. Vernacular Name:- Adult Whorl Maggot. Period of Occurrence:- central whorl leaf of the vegetative stage of the Rice Plant. Alternate Hosts:- its alternate hosts include grasses such as Brachiaria Sp., Cynodon Sp., Echinochloa Sp., Leersia Sp., Leptochloa Sp., Panicum Sp., and wild Rice. Damaging Stage of The Insect:- maggot. Factors Favouring Insect Damage:- (i) standing water in paddies during the vegetative stage; (ii) host plants; (iii) transplanted young seedlings; and (iv) standing water and thick vegetation near fields. Damage:- feeding damage causes yellow spots, white or transparent patches and pinholes. Life Cycle:- (i) Eggs:- the egg is whitish and elongate. It is banana-shaped with a hard shell covering. (ii) Maggot:- small, white or yellowish legless maggots are approximately five to seven mm in length. (iii) Pupa:- pupae are elongate, tapered at both ends and brown colored. (iv) Adult:- adults are small gray to dark gray colored flies of about two to three mm in length. Symptoms of Damage:- (i) white or transparent patches; (ii) pinholes; (iii) damaged leaves easily break from the wind; (iv) somewhat distorted leaves; (v) clear or yellow spots on inner margins of emerging leaves; and (vi) stunting. Control Measures:- there is no cultural control for rice whorl maggot. Biological Control:- small wasps parasitized the eggs and the maggots. Dolicopodid flies prey on the eggs and ephydrid flies and spiders feed on the adults. Nature of Damage of Whorl Maggot:- (i) yellow spots, transparent streaks and pin holes are the other symptoms found on leaves; and neonate maggots feed on the unopened central leaves; and (ii) under severe infestation many broken or bent leaves willappear resulting in poor growth and reduced tillering. Management of Whorl Maggot:- (i) application of carbofuron granules in the nursery 5–7 days before pulling of seedlings will protect the crop until 20DAT; (ii) if severe infestation is observed after 25 DAT spray monocrotophos 36 WSC @ 850 ml ha-1 or chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 1 500 ml ha-1; and (iii) high volume or low volume sprayers can be used to apply the insecticides.

WHO–WMO = INTERNATIONAL AIR DATA BASE

WHP = WELLHEAD PROTECTION

WHPA = WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA

WHPP = WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM

WHWT = WATER AND HAZARDOUS WASTE TEAM

WI = WHEN ISSUED

WI = WORKING INTEREST

WIB = WHEN ISSUED BASIS

WIBN = WOULDN'T IT BE NICE

WIBNI = WOULDN'T IT BE NICE IF?

WIBON = WHETHER IN BERTH OR NOT

WIC = WASHINGTON INFORMATION CENTER

WICEM = WORLD INDUSTRY CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

WICK = ФИТИЛЬ – Wick:- thread, strip, or bundle of fibers that, by capillary action, draws up the oil of a lamp or the melted wax in a candle to be burned. By 1000 BC, wicks of vegetable fibers were used in saucer-type vessels containing olive oil or nut oil in order to provide light, and by 500–400 BC these wicks were in general domestic use. See also Lamp. / Фитиль .

WICKABILITY = КАПИЛЛЯРНОСТЬ (или ФИТИЛЬНОСТЬ, или ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ФИТИЛЯ) – Wickability is the ability of a fiber or a fabric to disperse moisture and allow it to pass through to the surface of the fabric, so that evaporation can take place. Wickability is the ability to draw moisture through the fiber. Wickability is the property of a fiber that allows moisture to move rapidly along the fiber surface and pass quickly through the fabric.

WICKET = ВОРОТА ШЛЮЗА (или ЗАСЛОНКА) – Wicket is a rectangular heavily constructed slab of wood and steel hinged in a counterbalanced way so as to be lying flat on the riverbed when down, and held upright by the pressure of the water when raised. Wickets are placed in a parallel line across the river. When all are in raised position, they form a wall or dam, thus backing up the water and raising it to the pool level. / Ворота Шлюза:- гидротехнические затворы для закрывания камеры шлюза со стороны верхнего и нижнего бьефов и обеспечения пропуска судов при выравнивании уровней смежных бьефов. Шлюзные Ворота:- для закрывания шлюзов, как морских, так и устраиваемых в каналах и реках, служат преимущественно ворота. Шлюзные ворота устраиваются большей частью двустворчатые, причём плотно сходятся под некоторым углом и, таким образом, упираются не только в порог шлюза, но и друг в друга. Давление воды передаётся через полотна, следовательно, и боковым стенам шлюза. Недостаток двустворчатых ворот заключается в затруднительности достигнуть одновременного плотного смыкания обеих створок между собой и с порогом шлюза. При небольшой неточности размеров или лёгкой деформации ворот между створами или между воротами и порогами остаются просветы, через которые теряется вода. Распределение напряжений в частях ворот при таком неправильном смыкании оказывается совершенно другое, чем нормальное, соответствующее плотному смыканию; отсюда дальнейшие деформации и повреждения. Существенный недостаток одностворчатых ворот заключается в том, что они требуют больше места для поворота и тем уменьшают полезную длину камеры шлюза. Кроме того, при одном полотне свободная длина горизонтальных частей, входящих в состав ворот, увеличивается значительно, откуда необходимость делать их толстыми. По этим причинам одностворчатые ворота долго употреблялись только при малых пролётах шлюзов (около 5 м), преимущественно в Англии и Швеции. Но в последнее время их начали делать и для больших отверстий. Так, в канале из Гавра в Танкарвилль употреблены одностворчатые металлические ворота длиной в 18.75 м.

WICKING = ФИТИЛЬ (или ПЛЕТЕНИЕ, или ФИТИЛЬНОЕ ПИТАНИЕ) – Wicking:- cord, loosely woven or braided tape, or tubing to be cut into wicks.

WICKING = ФИТИЛЬНОЕ ПИТАНИЕ (или ФИТИЛЬНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ) – Wicking is the vertical absorption of a liquid into a porous material by capillary forces. Wicking is a dispersing or spreading of moisture or liquid through a given area, vertically or horizontally, by capillary action in a material.

WIC PROGRAM = WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

WID = WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

WIDE AREA NETWORK = ШИРОКООХВАТНАЯ РАБОЧАЯ СЕТЬ – Wide Area Network (WAN) is a computer network that connects computers over large distances by means of high-speed communications links or satellites. / Глобальная Рабочая Сеть (Wide Area Network (WAN)):- коммуникационная сеть, передающая информацию сквозь обширную территорию, например,

между заводами, городами и странами. Глобальная сеть предоставляет интерактивный доступ к прикладным программам через удалённые терминалы. Несколько локальных сетей могут быть превращены в глобальную сеть.

WIDEBAND = ШИРОКОПОЛОСНОЕ – Wideband:- frequency band for data transfer via the power cable. The frequencies used for wide band range from 140 kHz to 400 kHz. / полоса частот для передачи данных по силовому кабелю. .

WIDE BERTH = ШИРОКАЯ ЯКОРНАЯ СТОЯНКА (или ШИРОКОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО, или ДОСТАТОЧНОЕ РАССТОЯНИЕ, или СВОБОДНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО) – Wide Berth:- at a considerable distance. Wide Berth is the adequate distance from sea vessels or other objects to ensure safety and maneuverability. Steer to port and give the rocks a wide berth.

WIDE BODY = ШИРОКИЙ ФЮЗЕЛЯЖ (или ШИРОКИЙ КОРПУС) – Wide Body:- an aircraft with two aisles, such as a Boeing 747 or Airbus A340. Wide-Body Aircraft is a commercial aircraft with two aisles for the movement of passengers. / Боинь (Boeing) или Эрбюс (Airbus).

WIDE CROSS = ШИРОКИЙ КРОСС (или ШИРОКАЯ ПОМЕСЬ, или ШИРОКОЕ СКРЕЩИВАНИЕ) – A term Wide Cross refers to the plant breeding technologies/techniques that are utilized to cross two plant Species that would not normally cross in nature. Wide Cross is a cross between two distantly related Species. / Широкое Скрещивание – техника скрещивания между растениями разного вида.

WIDE HYBRIDIZATION = ШИРОКАЯ ГИБРИДИЗАЦИЯ – Wide Hybridization is a hybridization between plants belonging to different Species or Genera. It is also referred to as Interspecific, Intergeneric, Remote or Distant Hybridization. Wide Hybridization is interspecific and intergeneric hybridization which is a first step to introduce alien variation and to transfer desirable genes and traits from wild Species into cultivated Species.

WIDELY HELD FIXED INVESTMENT TRUSTS = ШИРОКО РАСПРОСТРАНЁННЫЕ ТРАСТЫ ФИКСИРОВАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ – In the United States, Widely Held Fixed Investment Trusts (WHFITs):- despite the name, a WHFIT need not be widely held. Rather, a WHFIT is any fixed investment trust that is taxable as a grantor trust if any interest in the trust is held by a middleman (including virtually any type of custodian or nominee). A WHFIT is further limited to trusts that are domestic trusts under the Code. Virtually all domestic trusts issuing pass-through certificates would be WHFITs. Investors in trusts holding mortgages need additional information to compute income because of special substantive rules relating to prepayments. To accommodate these rules, the reproposed regulations require additional information for WHFITs that are widely held mortgage trusts (WHMTs). A WHMT is a WHFIT, substantially all the assets of which, measured by value, are mortgages, amounts received on mortgages, and reasonably required reserve funds. Under the reproposed regulations, a trustee would no longer be required to file Form 1041 (with an attached statement) for a WHFIT. Instead, the following somewhat elaborate reporting scheme would apply:- (i) The trustee for a WHFIT must file Form 1099s annually with the Service reporting tax information with respect to a certificate holder, but only where pass-through certificates are held directly by US individuals, or other US persons that are not exempt recipients. (ii) Where payments are made by a trust through one or more middlemen, the last person in the chain making payment to a person who is not an exempt recipient is responsible for filing a Form 1099 reporting on such payment. (iii) Any person (trustee or middleman) filing a Form 1099 with respect to a certificate holder must provide an annual statement to the holder that is consistent with but more detailed than the Form 1099. (iv) Middlemen, and exempt recipients or non-calendar-year certificate holders holding certificates directly (not through a middleman), may request tax information for any reporting period from the trustee for the WHFIT. (v) Exempt recipients or non-calendar-year certificate holders holding certificates through a middleman may request tax information for any reporting period from that middleman. (vi) Payments by a WHFIT to a foreign person are subject to the normal withholding and reporting rules for such payments. The tax information that must be provided on Form 1099s is less extensive than the information reported in taxpayer statements or on request (described below). A Form 1099 for a calendar year must include information identifying the WHFIT and certificate holder, and the following amounts for the trust attributable to the certificate holder for the year:- gross income, sales proceeds (including scheduled and unscheduled principal payments received), the gross proceeds paid to the holder in redemption of certificates (with an exception for a pro rata redemption in kind which leaves the holder owning directly the same assets as it owned indirectly through the trust), gross proceeds paid to the holder for the sale of certificates on a secondary market established for the WHFIT, and any other information required by the form. A trustee or middleman who is required to file a Form 1099 with respect to a holder must provide to the holder an annual information statement including information identifying the WHFIT and certificate holder, and the following amounts attributable to the certificate holder for the year:- (i) each item of income (including OID (short for the Original Issue Discount)), deduction and credit (with separate identification of any item that if taken into account separately would change the holder's income tax liability); (ii) in the case of a sale or exchange of trust assets during the year (1) if the trust meets a de minimis sales test, the holder's share of the trust sale proceeds (apparently aggregating all sales), or (2) if the trust fails the de minimis test, the following information with respect to each sale or disposition of a trust asset:- the date of the sale or disposition, information regarding the trust sale proceeds, information that would enable the holder to allocate with reasonable accuracy a portion of its basis in its interest to the sale or disposition and a portion of the holder's market discount or amortizable bond premium (if any) with respect to the sale or disposition; (iii) gross proceeds paid on redemption or sale of certificates; (iv) in the case of a WHMT, information regarding market discount and premium and information regarding principal payments, scheduled and unscheduled, received by the trust; and (v) any other information necessary for the certificate holder to report with reasonable accuracy its items of income, deduction, or credit under the grantor trust rules. The statements provided to certificate holders must (not surprisingly) be consistent with Form 1099s and the information provided on request by the trustee. If the trustee uses certain safe harbor rules (discussed below) in reporting income to requesting parties, then the statements provided to certificate holders must be computed in a consistent manner (under rules set out in the reproposed regulations). The safe harbors use factors for reporting items of income or expense, and simplified information for reporting sales of assets, and redemptions and sales of certificates.

WIDELY HELD MORTGAGE TRUST = ШИРОКО РАСПРОСТРАНЁННЫЙ ТРАСТ ЗАКЛАДНЫХ – In the United States, Widely Held Mortgage Trust (WHMT) is a trust, which is a Widely Held Fixed Investment Trust (WHFIT) substantially all the value of the assets of which are mortgages, amounts received on mortgages, and reasonably required reserve funds. If you held an interest in a unit investment trust, mortgage backed security, royalty trust, HOLDR trust, or commodities trust, we are required to report certain details regarding transactions for these securities on the US IRS (Internal Revenue Service) Form 1099 because these products are considered widely held fixed investment trusts (WHFITs). WHFITs whose assets are mortgages, amounts received on mortgages, and reasonably required reserve funds as measured by value are considered widely held mortgage trusts (WHMTs). A WHFIT is also considered a WHMT if substantially all of its assets include trust interests in one or more WHMTs and regular interests in one or more real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs). IRS rules governing reporting for WHMTs require us to provide detailed and comprehensive information on Forms 1099. Information (such as income that you received and any proceeds from the sale of assets held by a WHMT) is displayed on Forms 1099-B issued by UBS for tax year 2010. Forms 1099-DIV, 1099-INT, and 1099-OID also display items of gross income and expense as required for WHMTs. We are also required to provide you with detailed information

regarding items of gross income and expenses for WHMTs by no later than March 15, 2011. This information is presented in the 'Supplemental Information for Widely Held Mortgage Trusts' section of your statement. You need this additional information to complete your tax return. The information is provided only to you, and not to the IRS. It sets forth detailed information regarding income and expenses for WHMTs. Below is an explanation of information reflected on your Form 1099 and in the Supplemental Information section for WHMTs:- Principal Paid or Proceeds:- represents the principal distributed to record date holders or the proceeds of a sale net of accrued interest. This amount includes redemption and sales proceeds and redemption and sales asset proceeds. It also includes principal payments that completely retire a debt instrument (other than a final scheduled principal payment) and pro rata partial principal prepayments. The amount should be reported on Form 1040 Schedule D. Cost/Purchase Price:- represents the original amount paid for the units including broker's commissions or the fair market value of such units on the date they were distributed) net of accrued interest. This amount should be entered on IRS Form 1040, Schedule D. Interest:- represents the gross amount of interest distributed to you and received as accrued interest on sales or paid as accrued interest on purchases. Expenses:- this amount represents your share of investment expenses paid by the trust. You may be able to deduct these expenses on IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, line 14, but the deduction is limited to net investment income. Income Adjustment:- you must increase or decrease your taxable income by the amount of this premium or discount on purchases for your account. Market Discount Fraction:- is the ratio used to compute your market discount income or premium amortization for the year. Amortization of bond premiums is deductible on Form 1040, Schedule A, line 28. If you are claiming a deduction for amortization of premiums for bonds acquired after October 22, 1986, but before January 01, 1988, the deduction is treated as interest expense and is subject to the investment interest limitations. Use Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, to compute the allowable deduction. For taxable bonds acquired after 1987, you can elect to amortize the bond premium over the life of the bond. See IRS Publication 550 for more information. Redemption Proceeds:- represents the total amount paid to a redeeming trust interest holder and should be reported on IRS Form 1040 Schedule D. For purposes of your statement, this amount also includes redemption asset proceeds (i.e. redemption proceeds less the cash held for distribution with respect to the redeemed trust interest) and trust sales proceeds (i.e. the total amount paid to a selling trust interest holder for the sale of a trust interest). The trust sales proceeds presented includes principal payments that completely retire a debt instrument (other than a final scheduled principal payment) and pro rata partial principal prepayments. It does not include pro rata sales by NMWHFITs (Non Mortgage Widely Held Fixed Investment Trusts) to affect redemption or assets received in any corporate reorganization.

WIDE MARKET = ШИРОКИЙ РЫНОК – Wide Market is a market with substantial or wide profit margins or spread. Opposite of Close Market or Thin Market. Wide Market is a market showing wide spread or substantial profit margins. Wide Market is a market with substantial and wide profit margins and it is the opposite if thin market where there is only a small spread of bids and offers. / Широкий Рынок:- (1) характеристика рынка, когда котировки спроса и предложения отстоят относительно далеко друг от друга, то есть наблюдается значительная курсовая разница. (2) Рынок, на котором имеется относительно небольшое число инвесторов.

WIDE OPENING = ШИРОКОЕ ОТКРЫТИЕ – Wide Opening:- abnormally large spread between the bid and asked prices of a security at the opening of a trading session. / Широкое Открытие:- необычайно широкий спрэд или курсовая разница между предлагаемой и запрашиваемой ценами (bid and asked) на ценные бумаги при открытии торговой сессии. Широкое Открытие:- ситуация на рынке, характеризующаяся значительным различием в ценах продавцов и покупателей при открытии данного рынка.

WIDE OUT = XX – Wide Out is a channel report term meaning not quite as far as the middle but well out in the channel.

WIDE PRICE = ШИРОКАЯ ЦЕНА – Wide Price:- a big difference between the highest and lowest price in a flotation (= occasion when a company's shares are made available for the first time) where investors can offer a range of different prices. / разрыв между курсами ценных бумаг.

WIDE–RANGING DAY = ШИРОКОДИАПАЗОННЫЙ ДЕНЬ – Wide-Ranging Day:- in visual analysis, a spike up that was followed by subsequent up bars would simply be a wide-range bar (also called Large-Range Bars), which is a bar with a significantly larger range than preceding bars. How many bars, and how much bigger a bar must be to qualify as a wide-range bar can be defined mathematically, for example, two or three times the average bar of the last n days, but for now we're just talking about the basic principle. Conversely, you could argue that a wide-range bar followed by a number of bars in the opposite direction becomes a spike. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, день, в который лихорадочность рынка значительно превосходит среднюю лихорадочность последних торговых дней. В широкодиапазонный день коэффициент лихорадочности больше k (например, k = 2.0). Широкодиапазонные дни могут иметь особое значение, например широкодиапазонный день с высоким закрытием, который случился после продолжительного снижения цен, часто является сигналом разворота тенденции к росту. Аналогичным образом широкодиапазонный день с низким закрытием, появившийся после продолжительного роста цен, часто может сигнализировать о развороте тенденции к падению.

WIDE REEF = ШИРОКАЯ ОТМЕЛЬ (или ШИРОКИЙ РИФ) – Wide Reef is an illusion caused by the wind blowing upstream against the current. There is generally a deep trench under the ripples caused by the wind.

WIDER–RANGE SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ С БОЛЕЕ ШИРОКИМ ДИАПАЗОНОМ – Wider-Range Securities:- the proportion of a trust's pool of liquidity that is invested in higher risk securities such as stocks or junk bonds. A trust generally invests in both wider-range securities and narrow-range securities, which carry less risk. It adjusts the proportion according to how risk averse the trust's managers are. See also Trustee Investments. / Ценные Бумаги С Более Широким Диапазоном колебаний курса:- . Смотрите также Инвестиции Попечителей (Trustee Investments).

WIDE–SPECTRUM = ШИРОКОГО СПЕКТРА – Wide-Spectrum:- in terms of pesticides, products lethal to a wide variety of plants, insects, or other targeted pests.

WIDE SPREAD = ШИРОКАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА (или ШИРОКИЙ СПРЭД) – Wide Spread (WS):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous bar's range it is said to have a WS. The opposite of WS is Narrow Range (NR). WS is technically WS2 when compared to WS4, WS5, and WS7. Wide Spread 4 (WS4):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 3 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 4 days or WS4. The opposite of WS4 is NR4. WS, WS5, and WS7 are also closely watched price patterns. Narrow Range (NR):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous bar's range it is said to have an NR. The opposite of NR is Wide Spread (WS). NR is technically NR2 when compared to NR4, NR5, and NR7. Narrow Range 4 (NR4):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 3 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 4 days or NR4. The opposite of NR4 is WS4. NR, NR5, and NR7 are also closely watched price patterns. Narrow Range 5 (NR5):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 4 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 5 days or NR5. The opposite of NR5 is WS5. NR, NR4, and NR7 are also closely watched price patterns. Narrow Range 7 (NR7):- if a price bar's range is less than the previous 6 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the narrowest range in 7 days or NR7. The opposite

of NR7 is WS7. NR, NR4, and NR5 are also closely watched price patterns. Wide Spread 5 (WS5):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 4 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 5 days or WS5. The opposite of WS5 is NR5. WS, WS4, and WS7 are also closely watched price patterns. Wide Spread 7 (WS7):- if a price bar's range is wider than the previous 6 bars' ranges (measured independently) it is said to have the widest range in 7 days or WS7. The opposite of WS7 is NR7. WS, WS4, and WS5 are also closely watched price patterns. This is a Toby Crabel price pattern. / Это ценовая модель Тоби Крэбэла (Toby Crabel).

WIDE SPREAD = ШИРОКИЙ РАЗМАХ (или ХХ) – Wide Spread:- trailer axles which are more than 8 feet apart.

WIDESTRIKE™ COTTON = ХЛОПЧАТНИК ВАЙДСТРАЙК™ – WideStrike™ Cotton is a Cotton variety that has two 'stacked' (or 'pyramided') genes that each encode for the expression of separate endotoxins (Bacillus thuringiensis; Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab) that are effective against a wide spectrum of caterpillar pests and offer enhanced activity against bollworms when compared to Bollgard®. WideStrike™ Cotton from Dow AgroSciences is a combination of the Cry1Ac and Cry1F BT proteins. It delivers season-long protection against a broad spectrum of lepidopteran pests among others cotton bollworm and pink bollworm. / Хлопчатник под товарным знаком (Т3) ВайдСтрайк™ (WideStrike™) от Дау АгроСайэнсиз (Dow AgroSciences) является комбинацией БТ протеинов (белков) Край1Эй.Си. (Cry1Ac) и Край1Эф. (Cry1F). Этот Хлопчатник обеспечивает защиту в течение всего сезона против широкого спектра чешуекрылых насекомых вредителей (бабочек), среди которых Хлопковый Коробочный Червь и Розовый Коробочный Червь.

WIDE WALE = ШИРОКАЯ КОЛОНКА ПЕТЕЛЬ – Wide Wale:- in knitted fabrics, the wale is a row of toops lying lengthwise on the fabric. In woven fabrics, wale is a series of ribs or ridges usually running lengthwise on the fabric. Wale describes the pile ribs found on corduroy fabrics. Wide wale describes one of the different types of ribs in corduroy. See also Corduroy, Pile, and Velveteen. / Wale = Колонка Петель – петли, идущие в вязаном изделии друг за другом по вертикали; Вертикальная Бороздка в вязаном изделии; Рубчик.

WIDGET = ВИДЬЖИТ (или ШТУЧКА, или БЕЗДЕЛУШКА, или КАПСУЛА) – Widget is a symbolic American gadget, used wherever a hypothetical product is needed to illustrate a manufacturing or selling concept. Widget is a device that is very useful for a particular job. Often used within a name of a fictitious company. / Видьжит (Widget) гэдьжит (gadget). Видьжит:- символическое Американское название для некой новинки; используется в том случае, когда необходимо хоть как-то называть гипотетический продукт, необходимый для иллюстрации производственной или торговой концепции. Капсула:- пластиковая трубка для хранения сообщений и другой информации, которая перемещается в операционном зале Нью Йоркской Фондовой Биржи по системе пневматических труб.

WIDOW = ВДОВА – Widow is a woman who was married but whose husband has died.

WIDOW–AND–ORPHAN STOCK = ВДОВЬЯ–И–СИРОТСКАЯ ДОЛЯ (или ВДОВЬЯ–И–СИРОТСКАЯ АКЦИЯ) – Widow-And-Orphan Stock is a stock that pays high dividends and is very safe. It usually has a low Beta coefficient and is involved in a noncyclical business. For years American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) was considered a widow-and-orphan stock, but it lost that status after the breakup of the Bell System in 1984. High-quality electric utility stocks are still considered widow-and-orphan stocks by and large. A Widow-and-Orphan Stock is a relatively low-risk stock from a well-known firm that pays high dividends. Widow-and-Orphan stocks are popular during bear markets because they are generally able to continue their dividend payments during a down turn in the market even if it is for a protracted period. During bull markets these stocks are often ignored. The term comes from the fact that widows and orphans need a steady income to house and feed them and for that reason the best investments for them are ones that provide a reliable and steady dividend stream. Characteristics of a Widow-and-Orphan stock:- strong financial position, non-cyclical industry, consistent dividend amount, consistent dividend payment, and consistent dividend growth. The main difference between a blue chip stock and a Widow-and-Orphan stock is that a blue chip stock is not required to pay a dividend to be a blue chip stock. Widow-And-Orphan Stock:- stock that pays high dividends and is very safe, e.g., AT&T, eye beam, etc. Widow-And-Orphan Stock is a stock that pays high dividends and is generally considered to carry low risk. Widow-and-orphan stocks would most likely be in non-cyclical industries that are less likely to be negatively impacted during economic downturns. Prior to being broken up in 1984, AT&T was considered to be a widow-and-orphan stock, and was widely held by all classes of investors. Some utilities are deemed to be safer than the broader market. Investors seeking higher returns may shy away from widow-and-orphan stocks because they provide low returns, regardless of the company size. Widow-And-Orphan Stock is a stock paying high dividends with a low beta and noncyclical business, that is an extremely safe investment. In stock markets, a Widow-And-Orphan Stock is one that reliably provides a regular dividend while also yielding a slow but steady rise in market value over the long term. As such, this type of stock has traditionally been an attractive investment for retirees – in some cases actually widows – as well as for professional investors managing trust funds for orphans. The term serves to denote mostly passive small investors in contrast to wealthy individuals and professional investors who tend to play a more active role and seek greater returns. / Жаргонный термин. Некоторые снабжающие предприятия (utilities). Доля Вдов И Сирот:- акции, по которым выплачиваются высокие дивиденды и которые вследствие этого считаются безопасными. Они обычно имеют низкий коэффициент Бета и связаны с нециклическим производством. В течение многих лет акции Американской Телефонной и Телеграфной компании (AT&T) считались основными акциями такого типа, но их статус был изменён после решения суда о ликвидации активов местных действующих отделений компаний в середине 1980-х. Вдовья-И-Сиротская Акция:- высокодоходные, не зависящие от цикла акции с обеспечением, которые являются в иных случаях 'невознаграждающими', например, с медленным обращением на рынке.

WIDOWED MOTHER'S ALLOWANCE = ПОСОБИЕ ОВДОВЕВШЕЙ МАТЕРИ – Widowed Mother's Allowance:- a pension you receive from the Department of Social Security following the death of your husband provided you are aged between 45 and 60 and you have children or are pregnant.

WIDOWER = ВДОВЕЦ – Widower is a man who was married but whose wife has died.

WIDOW'S BEREAVEMENT ALLOWANCE = ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ ВДОВ ПРИ ПОТЕРЕ СУПРУГА – Widow's Bereavement Allowance is the extra allowance a widow receives in the tax year of her husband's death, and the following tax year.

WIDOW'S EXEMPTION = ВДОВЬЕ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ (или ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ВДОВЫ) – In general terms, a Widow's Exemption refers to the amount that can be deducted from taxable income by a widow, thereby reducing her tax burden. In the United States, it usually refers to the amount exempt from state inheritance taxes on a widow's share of her husband's estate. Since it is claimed as a deduction by the widow, it has the effect of reducing her inheritance taxes. Less frequently, the term may also apply to the amount of the property tax exemption offered to widows in certain states, such as Florida. A widow would not be eligible for this exemption if she remarries. A similar exemption is also offered to widowers in some other states. / льготы для вдов должников.

WIDOW'S PENSION = ПЕНСИЯ ВДОВЫ – Widow's Pension is a pension you receive from the Department of Social Security following the death of your husband, provided you were aged between 45 and 65 when your husband died or when you ceased to be entitled to a widowed mother's allowance. It is reduced if you were then under the age of 55. If your husband was employed, you might also be entitled to a widow's pension from his former employer.

WIDTH = ШИРИНА – (1) Width is a horizontal measurement of a material. In woven fabric, it is the distance from selvage to selvage, and in knitted fabric, the distance from edge to edge.

(2) Width (w) is a top deck dimension at right angles to the length. See also Pallet. / Ширина w (Width):- габаритный размер поддона перпендикулярный к длине. Смотрите также Поддон (Pallet).

WIENER BÖRSE AG = ВИНА БЁРЗЭ А.ГЕ. (или ВЕНСКАЯ БИРЖА АО) – In Austria organized trading for the cash and the derivatives market takes place at the Vienna Stock Exchange (Wiener Börse AG). The Vienna Stock Exchange was founded in 1771 by Empress Maria Theresa, making it one of the oldest in the world. In December 1997 the former Vienna Stock Exchange and ÖTOB AG (Österreichische Termin und Optionenbörse AG, the Austrian Futures and Options Exchange) were merged to form Wiener Börse AG. Since the amendment of the Stock Exchange Act (Börsegesetz) in 1998, Wiener Börse AG has been an exchangeoperating company organized under private law. It was granted a license to operate and manage the Vienna exchange by way of an official notice of 1998-April-03. In June 1999 the Republic of Austria sold its 50% stake in Wiener Börse AG to 30 listed companies. The new ownership structure now includes major Austrian banks and listed companies. The Vienna Stock Exchange is Austria's only stock exchange. The creation of the new Vienna Stock Exchange was a major step forward in establishing Vienna as an independent market for Austrian, central and eastern European securities and their corresponding derivative instruments. Compared with other international stock exchanges, the Vienna Stock Exchange is relatively small. However, the introduction of international capital market standards, a wide range of listed companies and a link-up with the German Xetra® (exchange electronic trading) system have made Vienna more attractive to potential international investors. As a stock, futures and options exchange, the Vienna Stock Exchange intends to function as a center of expertise for Austria and central and eastern Europe. Following the trend of growing co-operation between exchanges, Wiener Börse AG established a strategic partnership with Deutsche Börse AG, which led to the introduction of the Xetra® system. Wiener Boerse AG (Austrian Stock Exchange):- established in 1771, the major securities market of Austria. Wiener Börse AG is the regional exchange of Austria, trading equities, derivatives, and indices. As part of its information service to investors, the exchange develops, calculates, and disseminates in real time more than 40 indices of Austrian as well as Central and East European stocks and bonds. Equity trading includes stocks, bonds, investment fund certificates and index certificates, participation certificates, profit-sharing certificates, and subscription rights. Futures and options are traded on Austrian stocks, the Austrian Trade Index (ATX), and the Central European Clearinghouses & Exchanges (CECE) indices. A separate warrants market has been established. The ATX represents the continuously traded stocks on the prime market with the highest liquidity and market capitalization. The Wiener Börse Index (WBI) represents the performance of all Austrian stocks admitted to listing on the official market. The Vienna Dynamic Index (ViDX) tracks price trends of the growth of technology stocks listed on the Wiener Börse. The ATX Prime contains all the stocks listed on the prime market segment and serves as a benchmark for institutional investors. The CECE indices track the most attractive companies listed on Central and East European stock exchanges to make these markets measurable and tradable through futures and options. Trading is conducted Monday through Friday. See also Vienna Stock Exchange. / Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Wiener Börse AG). Ё.Тэ.О.Бэ. А.Ге. (ÖTOB AG) Ёстэрайхишэ Тэмин унд Опционэнбёрзэ А.Ге. (Österreichische Termin und Optionenbörse AG). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Бёрзэгэзэтц (Börsegesetz). Ксэтра (Xetra®). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG). Венская Фондовая Биржа (ВФБ; Vienna Stock Exchange (VSE)) была основана в 1771 как государственное учреждение, чтобы создать рынок для торговли государственными облигациями; это одна из самых первых в мире бирж. Через ВФБ осуществляется примерно две трети операций с акциями по стране; остальное приходится на внебиржевой рынок. Индекс Акций ВФБ (VSE Share Index) базируется на всех Австрийских акциях, зарегистрированных на официальном рынке, в то время как Австрийский Торговый Индекс (АТИ; Austrian Traded Index (ATX)) включает 19 наиболее активно обращающихся акций. Расчёт по сделкам происходит во второй Понедельник, следующий за исполнением сделки. Торги происходят с 09:30 до 13:30, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья. Фьючерсы и опционы продаются на Osterreichische Termin-und Optionenborse (OTOB), в том числе фьючерсы на ATX, фьючерсы на основе Австрийских государственных облигаций, опционы Американского типа на базе акций и опционы Европейского типа на основе индекса ATX.

WIENER PHILHARMONIKER = ВЕНСКИЙ ФИЛАРМОНИСТ – Austrian Philharmonikers are produced by the Austrian Mint in Vienna, who have a rich history of producing some of the worlds most beautiful coins for over eight centuries. They receive their name from the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, which is commemorated in both the obverse and reverse designs of the coin. These coins are known to collectors and gold bullion coin investors as Austrian Philharmonica's or Philharmonikers. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is considered to be one of the finest performing orchestras on earth and the Austrian government chose to honor this organization by immortalizing it in the purest of gold. The Austrian Philharmoniker is thus minted in one full ounce of 24 carat gold, meaning it has 99.99% purity. The obverse design of the Austrian Philharmonikers represents the great organ of the Golden Hall at Musikverein in Vienna. This organ is at the heart of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra's performance center and is an internationally recognized symbol of the group. The reverse side of the Austrian Philharmonikers design features several of the instruments that are integral to the performance of orchestral music. This design incorporates musical instruments from the wood, wind, brass and stringed instrument groups along with the Wiener Philharmoniker, which translates to Vienna Philharmonic. The Austrian Philharmonikers are currently minted in four sizes, ranging from one tenth of an ounce to one full ounce. Their face value ranges from 25 Euros to 2 000 Schillings. In addition to the four regular denominations of Austrian Philharmonikers issued each year, the Vienna Mint also creates commemorative coins on an average of ten per year. In the years, 1992, 1995 and 1996, the Austrian Philharmoniker was declared the best selling gold bullion coin by the World Gold Council. Since February of 2008, the Austrian Mint has also produced a version of the Austrian Philharmoniker in silver, which is identical to the gold Austrian Philharmonikers with the exception of it's face value being 1.50 Euros. The silver Austrian Philharmonikers is intended for purchase as an investment coin and there are a limited number produced each year according to the current demand. These coins are crafted of one ounce of 99.9% pure silver, even finer than the .925 Sterling silver used in the production of high end jewelry items. At the time of this writing, these coins could be purchased from the mint for less than USD20 per coin. In 2004, the Austrian Mint released a commemorative Austrian Philharmoniker coin with a 100 000 Euro face value that weighed in at 31.103 kilograms. The total production of these coins was fifteen. At the time of this writing, with a current gold spot price of USD1 246.00 per Troy ounce, one of these coins would have a bullion value of USD1 246 000, a full USD1 118 830 above the face value of the coin. While the commemorative Austrian Philharmonikers coins are legal tender in Austria, they cannot be used to make purchases outside of the country. The majority of these coins are intended for collector value because their actual gold content

exceeds their face value. Wiener Philharmoniker is the Austrian gold coin of 999.9 fineness, first issued in 1989. Actual Gold Content:- 1.0 Troy ounce (31.103 grams). Diameter:- 37 mm. Face value:- 2 000 Schillings or 100 Euro. Also minted in 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 ounce sizes. The Austrian, or Vienna, Philharmonic is the best-selling gold coin in Europe. Attesting to its international popularity as one of the 'pure gold coins' the Philharmonic led sales worldwide in 1992, 1995 and 1996, according to the World Gold Council. In 2008, at the height of the worldwide credit-financial crisis, more one-ounce Philharmonics were sold on a global basis than US Eagles or Krugerrands. Like its competitors, the Philharmonic tracks the gold price and is internationally liquid. As already mentioned, the Philharmonic is struck in pure, 24-karat gold. The obverse of the coin depicts the great organ in Vienna's concert hall, home of the famed Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The obverse shows a harmonious medley of musical instruments – a string base, cellos, violins, a bassoon, harp and Viennese horn. The Philharmonic is minted in one-ounce (Troy), half-ounce, quarter-ounce and one-tenth ounce sizes with successive face values of 100, 50, 25 and 10 Euros respectively. Earlier mintages before the creation of the Euro were denominated in Schillings. In 2004, the Austrian Mint issued a 1 000-ounce gold Philharmonic to mark the 15th anniversary of the popular bullion coin. It has a face value of 100 000 Euros. Fifteen coins were struck and they sold out within two weeks of offer. The relief on the coin was sculpted by computer and finished by hand. Each coin took 130 hours to mint. Not to be mistaken for pocket change, the 1 000-ounce Philharmonic is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest gold coin. The Vienna Philharmonic coin is struck in pure gold, 999.9 fine (24 karats). It is issued every year, in four different face values, sizes and weights. It is used as an investment product (bullion coin), although it inevitably ends up in private collections. According to the World Gold Council, it was the best-selling gold coin worldwide in 1992, 1995 and 1996. A design of musical instruments representing the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, as well as the text Wiener Philharmoniker ('Vienna Philharmonic'), can be seen on the reverse of the coin. The subject of the obverse is the great organ in the Golden Hall in Vienna's Musikverein, the concert hall of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The face value in Euros, the weight, alloy purity and year of issue are also inscribed on this side of the coin. Since 2008-February-01, the coin has also been minted in silver. The design of the silver coin is identical to that of the gold coin, except for its face value of 1.50 Euro. The Austrian Mint first began producing the Vienna Philharmonic in 1989. This coin was the best selling gold bullion coin in the world in 1992, 1995, and 1996 according to the World Gold Council. Design:- the obverse (front) depicts a collection of orchestral instruments:- a cello, four violins, a Vienna horn, bassoon, and harp. These instruments are arranged beneath the German name of the orchestra:- 'WIENER PHILHARMONIKER'. The reverse (back) features the great organ in the Vienna's Golden Concert Hall (Musikverein), which houses the Philharmonic Orchestra. Beneath the organ are the weight, fineness, date of issue, and face value in Euros (Prior to 2002, Philharmonics carried face values denominated in Schilling:- 2 000 Schilling (1-oz), 1 000 Schilling (1/2-oz), 500 Schilling (1/4-oz), and 200 Schilling (1/10-oz)). Above the organ is the official name of the country, 'REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH'. Minted in 1-oz (face value 100 Euro), 1/2-oz (face value 50 Euro), 1/4-oz (face value 25 Euro), and 1/10-oz (face value 10 Euro) sizes, all Vienna Philharmonics are minted from 99.99% pure gold. No alloyed metals are added. All coins are minted at the Austrian Mint AG, now a subsidiary of the Austrian National Bank. The Austrian Mint guarantees the Philharmonic's weight and purity and backs its monetary face value, which was the highest of any gold bullion coin when it was denominated in Schilling, prior to the creation and acceptance of the Euro. / 'ВИНА ФИЛАРМОНИКА' ('WIENER PHILHARMONIKER'). 'РЭПУБЛИК ЁСТЭРАЙХ' ('REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH').

WIENER PROCESS = ВЕНСКИЙ ПРОЦЕСС – Wiener Process is a type of Markov Stochastic Process. It refers to changes in value over small time periods. Sometimes, this process is also called Brownian Motion.

WIFE = WOMEN INVOLVED IN FARM ECONOMICS

WIFE–BEATER = АЛКОГОЛИЧКА (или МАЙКА НА ТОНКИХ БРЕТЕЛЯХ) – Wife-Beater:- a cotton-ribbed sleeveless undershirts (this is a slang expression sometimes used in the USA).

WIFE'S EARNED INCOME RELIEF = НАЛОГОВАЯ СКИДКА НА ЗАРАБОТАННЫЙ ДОХОД ЖЕНЫ – Wife's Earned Income Relief (WEIR):- if you are a married person or in a civil partnership, this deduction is given against the married woman's earned income or the earned income of civil partner 'B'. The maximum deduction is £4 500. This means that if the wife's or partner's income is less than this sum after employment expenses (e.g., employer pension contributions) the relief is restricted to this amount. For example, salary is £6 000 but a one off payment of £5 000 has been made into a pension scheme. The wife's earned income relief would therefore only be £1 000. Earned income includes:- (i) employment income; (ii) self-employment income; (iii) casual earnings; (iv) pension income in persons own right; and (v) invalid care allowance paid by social security. It does not include:- (i) income from any unearned sources (e.g., bank accounts and investments); and (ii) income from shareholder taxation. See also Unearned Income. When this was first introduced in 1920, it was equal to the difference between the married man's allowance (MMA) and two single person allowances. In 1942 the WEIR was increased to the level of the single person's allowance, putting working couples at a distinct advantage. This allowance would be added to their husband's MMA when calculating the total earnings a couple could receive tax-free:- in 1989/90 this was £7 160. By comparison, if a couple were not married, their total allowances would be £5 570. As its name suggests, the WEIR did not cover savings income. As a result, the tax system strongly penalised those married couples in which the wife had had to give up work to have, and look after, children, yet contributed to the household finances with savings of her own. However, the system encouraged marriage, being more generous to working married couples than to unmarried couples. The position for these three types of family situation is summarised below, using figures for 1989–90:- combined value of personal allowances:- (i) single person – £2 785; (ii) two unmarried people – £5 570; (iii) couple in which husband only works – £4 375; and (iv) couple where at least wife works – £7 160. / Налоговая Скидка На Заработанный Доход Жены:- персональная налоговая льгота, действовавшая до Апреля 1990 и распространявшаяся на мужчин, чьи жёны работали. В соответствии с льготой из налогооблагаемого дохода разрешалось вычитать заработанный женой доход, либо – если это было целесообразно – применялась налоговая льгота одиноким людям. Налоговая скидка на заработки жены была отменена с введением Раздельного Налогообложения Заработков Жены (Separate Taxation Of Wife's Earnings). Смотрите также Незаработанный Доход (Unearned Income).

WIFE'S EARNINGS = ЗАРАБОТКИ ЖЕНЫ – Wife's Earnings:- xxxxx. See also Separate Taxation Of Wife's Earnings. / Заработки Жены:- . Смотрите также Раздельное Налогообложение Заработков Жены (Separate Taxation Of Wife's Earnings).

WI–FI = ВАЙ–ФАЙ – Wi-Fi is a set of standards for technology allowing computers and other devices to communicate using radio connections instead of cables. It was originally intended to allow the replacement of the cables which commonly connect computer networks on a single site with more convenient radio links. It has proved to be useful well beyond this limited role. Wi-Fi is also known as WLAN, because it is a wireless type of local area network (LAN). One particularly important application is the use of wi-fi for mobile internet access. Its main competitor in this role are 3G mobile phone networks. In comparison to them:- (i) mobile networks provide extensive coverage, covering whole countries. Wi-Fi provides coverage in 'hot spots' and even city wide coverage is only now becoming common. (ii) Wi-Fi requires much cheaper infrastructure. It is so cheap that some cities are building free wi-fi networks and cafés and airports offer free hotspots. Even some private individuals provide free internet access through a single hotspot. (iii) Wi-Fi uses unregulated spectrum (radio frequencies) so the barriers to entry are much lower. (iv) Mobile networks can provide uninterrupted

connections to moving equipment. Because of its low cost and the increasingly wide availability of equipment (such as laptop computers) that can use Wi-Fi, it is a serious threat to mobile phone networks' data revenues. / Вай-Фай (Беспроводная Точность) Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) – стандарт широкополосной беспроводной связи для организации беспроводных локальных компьютерных сетей, а также для создания точек высокоскоростного доступа в Интернет (так называемых Hot-Spot – Хот-Спот) для пользователей ноутбуков в аэропортах, деловых центрах, гостиницах и прочих местах скопления посетителей.

WIFPON = WHETHER IN FREE PRATIQUE OR NOT

WIG = ПАРИК – Wig is a manufactured covering of natural or synthetic hair for the head. Wig:- manufactured head covering of real or artificial hair worn in the theatre, as personal adornment, disguise, or symbol of office, or for religious reasons. The wearing of wigs dates from the earliest recorded times; it is known, for example, that the ancient Egyptians shaved their heads and wore wigs to protect themselves from the sun and that the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans also used artificial hairpieces at times. It was not until the XVI century, however, that the wig again became a generally acceptable form of adornment or corrective for nature's defects, as in the case of Queen Elizabeth I. Men's perukes, or periwigs, for the first time since ancient Egypt, came into widespread use in the XVII century, after Louis XIII began wearing one in 1624. By 1665 the wig industry was established in France by the formation of a wigmakers guild. The wig became a distinctive class symbol for more than a century. In the XVII century it attained its maximum development, covering the back and shoulders and flowing down the chest. During the same century, women also wore wigs, though less often than did men. Certain professions established specific wigs as part of their official costume; the practice is retained today only in some legal systems, notably that of the United Kingdom. Men's wigs in various forms were worn throughout the West in the XVIII century, until the French and American revolutions swept away these and other symbols of social status. From the XVIII century, women wore wigs and hairpieces, but only surreptitiously. The popularity of women's naturally styled wigs in the XX century, and candour about wearing them, increased substantially, especially after the development of wigs made from inexpensive synthetic hairs. In the Orient, wigs have been used rarely except in the traditional theatre of China and Japan.

WIGAN = ВИГЭНСКАЯ (или ЛОЩЁНКА, или ЖЁСТКАЯ ПАРУСИНОВАЯ ПРОКЛАДКА) – Wigan is a converted cotton cloth, dyed black, brown or gray, and given a firm starched, plain calender finish, and used for interlinings in men's and boys's clothing to give body to the garment. Wigan is a stiff plain-weave cotton fabric used for interlining. A converted cotton cloth, dyed black, brown or gray, and given a firm starched, plain calender finish and used for interlinings in men's and boy's clothing to give body to the garment. Wigan is a kind of canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen and protect the lower part of trousers and of the skirts of women's dresses etc; – so called from Wigan, the name of a town in Lancashire, England. Wigan is a town in Lancashire, 18 m NW of Manchester, in the center of a large coal-field; cottons are the staple manufactures; is a place of ancient date and has some fine buildings. Wigan is a stiff plain-weave cotton fabric used for interlining. A converted cotton cloth, dyed black, brown or gray, and given a firm starched, plain calender finish and used for interlinings in men's and boy's clothing to give body to the garment. / Суровая хлопчатобумажная ткань полотняного или саржевого переплетения для обувной подкладки. Вигэн – город в .

WIGLET = ШИНЬОН (или НАКОЛКА, или НАКЛАДКА) – Wiglet is a small wig used especially to enhance a hairstyle. / .

WIGWAM = ВИГВАМ – Wigwam:- American Indian dwelling, characteristic of the Algonquian-speaking nomadic tribes of what is now the Northeastern United States. The wigwam was constructed of tall saplings driven into the ground, bent over, and tied together near the top. This basic structure was covered with large overlapping mats of woven rushes or of sewn bark that were tied to the saplings, which came together to form a conical or dome shape. / Вигвам – жилище Индейцев Северной Америки. По кругу или овалу втыкаются в землю гибкие стволы деревьев, а концы их сгибаются в свод. Остов вигвама покрывается ветками, корой, циновками.

WIL = WEB INTERFACE LAYER

WILD CARD = ШАЛЬНАЯ КАРТА – (1) Wild Card:- infrastructure systems face a number of pressing challenges relating to demographics, environment, finance and governance pressures. Furthermore, infrastructure mediates the way in which everyday lives are conducted; their form and function creating a persistence of unsustainable practice and behaviour that cannot be changed even if change is desired. There is a need to find means by which this obduracy can be broken so that new, more sustainable futures can be planned. This paper develops a methodology, taking concepts from both engineering and social science. Wild Cards, or Physical Disruptions, are used to 'destructively test' complex infrastructure systems and the multi-level perspective is used as a framework for analysing the resulting data. This methodology was used to examine a number of case studies, and with focus groups consisting of a range of different infrastructure providers and managers, to gain a better understanding of systems' socio-technical characteristics and behaviours. A number of impactful 'intervention points' emerged that offered the opportunity to promote radical changes towards configurations of infrastructure systems that provide for 'less' physical infrastructure. This paper also examines the utility of wild cards as enablers of transition to these 'less' configurations and demonstrates how a 'wild card scenario' can be used to co-design infrastructure adaptation from with both infrastructure providers and users. / Дикая Карта:- инвестиционный инструмент, в особенности депозитный сертификат или сберегательный сертификат, которому законным образом разрешено иметь самую высокую процентную ставку или иногда не иметь ограничений по ставке дохода.

(2) Wildcard:- in the State's (Florida) Project Aspire, used to search for items for which the end-user has only partial information. The percent sign (%) is the wildcard symbol in Aspire. For example, when searching for a vendor, enters BOB% to return all vendors whose names start with Bob. / Эспайэ (Aspire).

WILD CARD OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА ШАЛЬНУЮ КАРТУ – Wild Card Option is the right of the seller of a Treasury bond futures contract to give notice of intent to deliver at or before 08:00 pm Chicago (GMT –6 hours) time after the closing of the exchange (03:15 pm Chicago time) when the futures settlement price has been fixed. Related:- Timing Option. Refers to a provision of any physical delivery Treasury Bond or Treasury Notes futures contract that permits shorts to wait until as late as 08:00 pm on any notice day to announce their intention to deliver at invoice price that are fixed at 03:15 pm (or at 02:00 pm), the close of futures trading, on that day. Wild Card Option is an option associated with treasury bond or treasury note futures contracts that permits the short position to delay the delivery of the underlying. This provision allows the short futures contract holder to announce his or her intention to deliver the underlying securities on any notice day before a specified time, which is later than the regular trading hours, in which invoice prices are normally fixed. The security that is delivered is usually the cheapest to deliver on that specific day. Wild Card is a slang:- an unpredictable or unforeseeable factor:- a surprise witness proved to be the wild card at the trial; or the weather was a wild card. Another type of embedded delivery option is the wildcard option. A wildcard option arises when the settlement price of a futures or option contract is established before the final exercise opportunity and when exercise closes the underlying asset position. The Treasury bond (T-bond) futures contract traded at the Chicago Board of Trade, for example, contains two wildcard options. An end-of-day wildcard option arises because the settlement price of the T-bond futures contract is set at 02:00 pm central standard time (CST), and the short futures can wait until 08:00 pm to declare an intention to deliver. An end-of-month wildcard option arises because the

settlement price of the T-bond futures contract is set seven business days before the end of the contract month, and the short futures can wait until the end of the month to deliver. / в Чикагской Палате Торговли (Чикагском Табло Торговли, если быть более точными). Термин Опцион На Дикую Карту относится к положению о любой фактической поставке по фьючерсным контрактам на Казначейские Облигации или Казначейские Ноты, которое разрешает продавцам дожидаться вплоть до 20:00 часов в любой день уведомления для объявления о своём желании поставить по цене счёта-фактуры, которая была зафиксирована по времени в 15:15 часов, то есть по закрытии торговой сессии по этим фьючерсам, в тот же день.

WILDCAT = ДИКАЯ КОШКА – (1) Wildcat is a sprocket wheel on the windlass for taking links of the chain cable.

(2) Wildcat is a slang term in energy industries. A 'Wildcat' is a well that is not drilled in a proven field. / Поисковая Скважина (Wildcat) – скважина, бурящаяся с целью поисков новых месторождений полезных ископаемых и отстоящая на значительном расстоянии от уже известных месторождений.

WILDCAT ACRES = АКРЫ ПОД ДИКОЙ КОШКОЙ – Wildcat Acres:- in the Unuted State, this term refers to cropland used in the production of a covered commodity over the 1998 to 2001 period that was not receiving PFC payments provided for in the 1996 Farm Bill. This is land that has not been 'in the program' from 1996 to 2002. If a producer chooses to update base acres then this land can be added during signup:- (i) Will have to prove acres; (ii) Program yields for the purposes of calculating direct payments will be assigned to these acres:- (a) Law states that yields for similar farms in the area will be used; and (b) The County Committee will assign a yield based on yields for 3 similar farms in the count; and (iii) Program yield used for calculating the CCP can be 'updated' using proven yields over the 1998 to 2001 period and choices discussed earlier. See also Non-Program Acres. Wildcat – certain land in the Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Ranger District, totaling approximately 6 500 acres, known as Wildcat, located 20 miles north-west of the town of Canton, in Haywood County. / Акры Дикой Кошки.

WILDCAT BANK = БАНК ДИКАЯ КОШКА – Wildcat Bank is the unsound bank chartered under state law during the period of uncontrolled state banking (1816–63) in the United States. Such banks distributed nearly worthless currency backed by questionable security (e.g., mortgages, bonds) and were located in inaccessible areas to discourage note redemption. Note circulation by state banks ended after the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, which provided for the incorporation of national banks under federal law and the issue of bank notes on the security of government bonds. The term Wildcat Bank was subsequently applied to any unstable bank. Wildcat Bank:- in the United States, a bank that issued notes without adequate security in the period before the establishment of the national banking system in 1864. Wildcat Bank:- in the United States, an unsound bank chartered under state law during the period of state banking control (1816–63). Such banks distributed currency backed by questionable securities (e.g., mortgages, bonds) and were located in inaccessible areas to discourage note redemption. Note circulation by state banks ended with the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, which provided for the incorporation of national banks and the issue of banknotes on the security of government bonds. The term Wildcat Bank was later applied to any unstable bank. / Банк Дикая Кошка:- так в 1830–60 называли банки, зарегистрированные в штатах. Эти банки печатали свои собственные бумажные деньги (wildcat currency), не обладая необходимым капиталом для их обеспечения. Начало их существованию было положено в 1836 фактическим упразднением Президентом Эндрю Дьжексэном (Andrew Jackson) Второго Банка Соединённых Штатов (Second Bank of the United States); в 1837 во время финансовой паники многие из них обанкротились, а в 1863 по Акту О Национальном Банке (National Bank Act of 1863) большинство из них перешли под федеральный контроль.

WILDCAT DRILLING = БУРЕНИЕ ПО МЕТОДЕ ДИКОЙ КОШКИ (или БУРЕНИЕ ДИКОЙ КОШКИ) – Wildcat Drilling is the process of drilling for oil or natural gas in an unproven area, that has no concrete historic production records and has been unexplored as a site for potential oil and gas output. The most successful energy companies are the ones with a very high rate of drilling success, irrespective of whether the wells are drilled in known areas of production. Wildcat drilling is also known as Exploratory Drilling. The term 'Wildcat Drilling' probably has its origins in the fact that drilling activity in the first half of the XX century was often undertaken in remote geographical areas. Because of their remoteness and distance from populated areas, some of these locations may have been, or appeared to be, infested with wildcats and other untamed creatures. Presently, with global energy companies having scoured much of the earth's surface, including oceans, for oil and gas, few areas remain unexplored for their energy potential. Wildcat drilling amounts to a small proportion of the drilling activity of large energy companies. For small energy companies, wildcat drilling can be a 'make-or-break' proposition. Investors in such companies can reap significant rewards if such drilling results in locating large energy reservoirs. Conversely, wildcat drilling that repeatedly results in dry holes can lead to adverse performance for a small-cap energy stock. See also Wildcat Well. Wildcat Drilling is an exploring for oil and gas in an unproven area. A wildcat oil and gas limited partnership is structured so that investors take high risks but can reap substantial rewards if oil or gas is found in commercial quantities. / Бурение Дикой Кошки:- экспериментальная разработка месторождений. Поиск нефти и газа в неразведанном районе. Товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью по добыче нефти и газа (oil and gas limited partnership), занимающееся экспериментальной разработкой месторождений, структурированы таким образом, что инвесторы принимают на себя высокий риск, но могут получить значительные прибыли, если нефть или газ будут найдены в коммерчески рентабельных объёмах. Поисковое Бурение (Wildcat Drilling) – бурение скважин с целью поисков месторождений полезных ископаемых.

WILDCAT SCHEME = СХЕМА ДИКАЯ КОШКА – Wildcat Scheme is a term which signifies a visionary if not a dishonest scheme. / Схема Дикая Кошка – рискованная схема – весьма спекулятивное предприятие с незначительными шансами на успех.

WILDCAT SECURITIES = ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ ДИКИЕ КОШКИ – Wildcat Securities are highly speculative and usually overestimated securities. This wildcatter has bet the ranch on wildcat securities. / Ценные Бумаги Дикие Кошки (спекулятивные ценные бумаги).

WILDCAT STRIKE = СХОДКА ДИКАЯ КОШКА – Wildcat Strike:- spontaneous or unannounced illegal industrial action by a section of employees, without following the proper procedure for striking such as majority approval through a union ballot. In such situations, the employer usually has the legal right to fire the offending workers and to sue the union for damages. Also called Outlaw Strike or Quickie Strike. See also Strike. Wildcat Strike is a strike called in violation of an existing contract between labor and management. Wildcat strike is an employee work stoppage that is not authorized by the Labor Union to which the employees belong. When employees join a union, they give the union the right to collectively bargain with their employers concerning the terms and conditions of work. Since the passage in 1932 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act (29 USCA § 101 et seq.), employees have had the right to strike for the purpose of demanding concessions from their employers. When employees go on strike without union authorization, however, their action is called a Wildcat Strike. Federal courts have held that wildcat strikes are illegal under the Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (29 USCA § 151 et seq.)), and employees may be discharged by their employers for participating in wildcat strikes. A wildcat strike brings into conflict sections 7 and 9(a) of the Wagner Act. Section 7 protects employees who bargain collectively and engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of Collective Bargaining. Section 9(a) states that representatives chosen for the purpose of collective bargaining shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in that bargaining unit. Because wildcat strikers engage in concerted activity without the authorization of their union, they appear to be both protected because of section 7 and unprotected because of section 9(a). The critical issue is whether the wildcat strikers should be protected to the same

extent as strikers authorized by the union, or whether their activity is unprotected because of the exclusivity principle behind section 9(a). The Supreme Court ruled in Emporium Capwell Co. v. Western Addition Community Organization, 420 US 50, 95 S. Ct.977, 43 L. Ed. 2d 12 (1975) that when wildcat strikers bargain separately, they are not protected by the Wagner Act. Mostlower courts have applied Emporium Capwell broadly, holding that all wildcat strikers are unprotected. Therefore, even when wildcat strikers have not attempted to bargain separately, the majority rule is that the strike is unprotected activity. Ordinarily a wildcat strike constitutes a violation of an existing collective bargaining contract, so the strikes are not protected unless the whole union joins them and ratifies the protest. The union may, however, discipline its members for participating in a wildcat strike and impose fines. Wildcat Strike (Americanism) is a labor strike that has not been called or sanctioned by the officials of the union. A Wildcat Strike is a work stoppage that occurs during the term of a collective bargaining agreement without approval of union leadership and in violation of a no-strike clause. Such strikes generally occur because:- (i) labor has specific problems or concerns that have not been satisfactorily addressed by employers; or (ii) workers feel that union leaders are not acting in the best interest of the union members. It is also referred to as an 'Outlaw Strike'. Despite its statutory recognition of the right to strike, the federal Taft-Hartley Act prohibits some types of concerted pressure. Individuals who participate in wildcat strikes are engaged in unprotected activity and may be subject to employer discipline. Discipline imposed against wildcat strikers must be nondiscriminatory. The employer may, however, single out instigators for harsher discipline than is imposed against other participants. Union stewards and officers may not be given harsher discipline than other wildcat strikers, unless:- (i) the contract gives the union specific affirmative obligations to attempt to prevent or end wildcats; (ii) the union authorized or ratified the wildcat; or (iii) the officer or steward instigated the strike. An employer may seek an injunction against a wildcat strike, but an injunction will be issued only if the employer is willing to arbitrate the underlying dispute. / Акт Нориса-ЛаГодиа (Norris-LaGuardia Act). Акт Вагнё (Wagner Act). Импориэм Кэпвэл Ко. (Emporium Capwell Co.). Акт Тафта-Хартли (Taft-Hartley Act). Забастовка Дикая Кошка.

WILDCAT WELL = СКВАЖИНА ДИКАЯ КОШКА (или ОБОСОБЛЕННАЯ СКВАЖИНА, или ОПОРНАЯ СКВАЖИНА, или ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПОИСКОВАЯ СКВАЖИНА, или НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНАЯ СКВАЖИНА) – Slang in energy industries. A 'Wildcat' is a well that is not drilled in a proven field. A well drilled in a previously unexplored or unproved area. See also Exploratory Well. Wildcat Well is an exploration well. The significance of this type of well to the drilling crew and well planners is that by definition, little if anything about the subsurface geology is known with certainty, especially the pressure regime. This higher degree of uncertainty necessitates that the drilling crews be appropriately skilled, experienced and aware of what various well parameters are telling them about the formations they drill. The crews must operate top-quality equipment, especially the blowout preventers, since a kick could occur at virtually any time. If a wildcat is especially far from another wellbore, it may be described as a 'rank wildcat'. Wildcat Well is an exploratory oil well drilled in land not known to be an oil field. / Скважина, пробуренная в неразведанной или недоказанной ранее местности. Смотрите также Разведочная Скважина (Exploratory Well). Под Контрольной Скважиной понимается специальная скважина, используемая в качестве наблюдательной, оценочной, пьезометрической и не числящаяся в фонде добывающих скважин. Скважина – искусственная цилиндрическая горная выработка глубиной от нескольких метров до 10 километров и более и диаметром обычно 75–800 миллиметров. Скважины разделяются на взрывные, вспомогательные (вентиляционные, водоотливные и так далее), разведочные, специальные (дренажные, замораживающие и тому подобные), эксплуатационные (для добычи воды, газа, нефти и так далее). Проходка скважины осуществляется буровыми установками. Элементы скважины:- забой – дно; ствол или стенки – боковая поверхность; устье – выход на поверхность скважины. Под Наблюдательной Скважиной понимается специальная скважина, используемая для контроля и наблюдения внутрипластовых процессов (изменения температуры при вытеснении нефти теплоносителями, пластового давления, степени насыщенности пор пласта флюидами). Наблюдательная скважина не входит в состав фонда добывающих скважин. Разведочное Бурение – проведение разведочных скважин для составления по кернам геологических разрезов (картировочное разведочное бурение), построения структурных карт тектонического рельефа (структурное разведочное бурение), исследования геологического разреза новой территории (опорное разведочное бурение), доразведки и оконтуривания залежи (промышленное разведочное бурение). Буровая Скважина – цилиндрическая горная выработка, имеющая относительно малое поперечное сечение (обычно 75–350 миллиметров). Различают горнотехнические, исследовательские, строительные и эксплуатационные скважины.

WILD CROP = ДИКИЙ УРОЖАЙ (или ДИКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА) – Wild Crop is any plant or portion of a plant that is collected or harvested from a site that is not maintained under cultivation or other agricultural management.

WILD FILLING = ШАЛЬНАЯ УТОЧИНА – Defect Name:- Wild Filling. Defect Type:- weft lines, horizontal lines. Fabric Type:- Shirting and Dress Goods – Chambray. Description:- Wild Filling:- This is the result of loose or stray yarn having been pulled into the loom shed along with a regular pick of filling. Severity:- Major.

WILDFIRE CONTROL = КОНТРОЛЬ НАД ЛЕСНЫМИ ПОЖАРАМИ – Wildfire Control:- actions taken to contain and suppress uncontrolled fires.

WILDFIRES = ЛЕСНЫЕ ПОЖАРЫ (или ШАЛЬНЫЕ ПОЖАРЫ) – Wildfires:- uncontrolled fires occurring in forestland, brushland, and grassland. Wildfire is a fire in a wild area (such as a forest) that is not controlled and that can burn a large area very quickly.

WILD FISH = ДИКАЯ РЫБА – Wild Fish is a naturally born or hatchery-raised fish and shellfish harvested in the wild. Wild Fish is a naturally-born or hatchery-raised fish and shellfish harvested in the wild, including fillets, steaks, nuggets, and any other flesh from a wild fish or shellfish, but not including netpen or other farm-raised fish.

WILD FREE–ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ACT = АКТ О ДИКОМ СВОБОДНОМ КОЧЕВНИЧЕСТВЕ ЛОШАДЕЙ И ОСЛОВ – Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (WH&B) (PL 92–195):- signed into law December 15, 1971. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild, free-roaming horses and burros on public lands at population levels that assure a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship. Bureau of Land Management management of wild horses and burros is conducted at the minimum feasible level to treat the animals as a wild species and not as livestock. Management focuses on monitoring, removal of excess animals, preparing animals for adoption, adoption, and compliance. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (WFRHBA), is an Act of Congress (Pub.L. 92–195), signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon on December 18, 1971. The Act made it a crime for anyone to harass or kill feral horses or feral burros on federal land, required the departments of the Interior and Agriculture to protect the animals, required studies of the animals' habits and habitats, and permitted public land to be set aside for their use. In addition, the act required that Mustangs be protected as 'living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West', and that management plans must 'maintain a thriving natural ecological balance among wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, and vegetation and to protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation'. Although feral horse ranges were principally for the protection of the horses, the land was required to be maintained for multiple use. / Ричод Эм. Никсэн (Richard M. Nixon).

WILDLAND = ДИКАЯ ЗЕМЛЯ – Wildland:- non-urban lands having natural cover not intensively managed and manipulated.

WILDLAND FIRE = ТАЁЖНЫЙ ПОЖАР (или РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОЖАР) – Wildland Fire:- uncontrolled fire in a forest, grassland, brushland, or land sown to crops. Fire danger in a wildland setting varies with weather conditions:- drought, heat, and wind participate in drying out the timber or other fuel, making it easier to ignite. Once a fire is burning, drought, heat, and wind all increase its intensity. Topography also affects wildland fire, which spreads quickly uphill and slowly downhill. Dried grass, leaves, and light branches are considered flash fuels; they ignite readily, and fire spreads quickly in them, often generating enough heat to ignite heavier fuels such as tree stumps, heavy limbs, and the matted duff of the forest floor. Such fuels, ordinarily slow to kindle, are difficult to extinguish. Green fuels – growing vegetation – are not considered flammable, but an intense fire can dry out leaves and needles quickly enough to allow ready ignition. Green fuels sometimes carry a special danger:- evergreens, such as pine, cedar, fir, and spruce, contain flammable oils that burst into flames when heated sufficiently by the searing drafts of a forest fire. Tools for fighting wildland fires range from the standard equipment of urban fire departments to portable pumps, tank trucks, and earth-moving equipment. Firefighting forces specially trained to deal with wildland fires are maintained by public and private owners of forestlands. Such a force may attack a fire directly by spraying water, beating out flames, and removing vegetation at the edge of the fire to contain it behind a fire line. When the very edge is too hot to approach, a fire line is built at a safe distance, sometimes using strip burning or backfire to eliminate fuel in the path of the uncontrolled fire or to change the fire's direction or slow its progress. Backfiring is used only as a last resort. Aircraft were first used in fighting wildland fires in California in 1919. Airplanes and helicopters are primarily used for dumping water, for observation, and occasionally for assisting in communication and transporting personnel, supplies, and equipment. / Лесные Пожары (Forest Fires):- (i) низовые (наиболее часты), при которых горят лесная подстилка, травяно-кустарничковый покров, подрост и подлесок; (ii) верховые – также кроны деревьев; и (iii) подземные – торфяной слой и корни растений.

WILDLAND–URBAN INTERFACE = ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ПРИРОДНОГО И ГОРОДСКОГО ЛАНДШАФТА – Wildland-Urban Interface:- the geographic area where urban structures, primarily dwelling places, are built in the immediate proximity to naturally occurring flammable fuels, thus enhancing the risk associated with wildfires and forest fires.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION = ОХРАНА ДИКОЙ ЖИЗНИ (или СОХРАНЕНИЕ ДИКОЙ ЖИЗНИ) – Wildlife Conservation:- the regulation of wild animals and plants in such a way as to provide for their continuance as a natural resource. The term stands for the husbandry and use of natural resources by the present and succeeding generations. Aesthetic, sporting, economic, and ethical use of landscapes, game, minerals, animals, plants, soils, and water is thus implied in the concept. The term wildlife conservation has been used to include an ever-widening group of animals – mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, arthropods (such as the lobster), and mollusks (such as the oyster) – and includes plants as well. Certain aesthetically and economically important groups of animals have tended to dominate the list; but it is expanding as values broaden, interest in science grows, and increasingly subtle but important relationships among animals and plants are reported. Animal-conservation problems vary widely depending on the type of animal (whether, for example, it is exploited primarily for commercial or recreational reasons, whether or not it is free to range over national boundaries) and on the social and economic conditions of various countries. In many countries, game animals are widely hunted by sportsmen, over both private and public lands; thus an outstanding factor in wildlife conservation in such regions is the licensing and supervision of hunters. Game birds and mammals whose migrations take them across national boundaries require an international conservation effort. Marine mammals and fish also present the need for international agreement and legislation because they live in waters that know no national boundaries and are exploited commercially by fishermen from many countries. Small mammals that are trapped for their furs must be protected by domestic laws, but seals are the subject of international agreement. Saltwater fish, exploited mainly for commercial reasons, are protected by international agreement; but the exploiters of freshwater fish, chiefly anglers who fish for recreation (except in such large inland water areas as the Great Lakes), are licensed and controlled domestically. Ethical considerations appear to occupy a central position in wildlife-conservation thinking, but their development has been delayed by the fact that people for so many generations had to fight against nature. Although primitive people had a far more immediate stake in wildlife than modern people do, it is virtually certain that early humans had little concept of conserving game. The disappearance of the moa and the mammoth taught no lessons; the disappearance of the passenger pigeon did. Convinced of the enormous destructive power of humankind, pioneer conservationists of the early XX century emphasized the ethical responsibility of their own generation to conserve natural resources for posterity. Modern ecologists perceive that nature is a series of complex biotic communities of which the human species is an interdependent part; a spokesman for conservationists, Aldo Leopold, has argued that the Golden Rule applies to the land and to its animals as well as to people. Thus we find ourselves responsible for the fate of many products of nature, guided by a conservation tradition and code of conduct less than a century old. The Problem:- during the past 2 000 years the world has lost, through extinction, well over 100 Species or Subspecies of Mammals. Approximately two-thirds of these losses have occurred since the mid-XIX century, most since the beginning of the XX. In addition to those mammals already extinct, many others are vanishing or threatened. The primary factor in the depletion of the world's fauna has been modern human society, operating either directly through excessive commercial hunting or, more disastrously, indirectly through invading or destroying natural habitats, placing firearms in the hands of peoples who previously were without them, or introducing to the native fauna of certain areas (Australia and various islands) more aggressive exotic (nonnative) mammals. Except in the West Indies, comparatively few species seem to have died out within the past 2 000 years from such natural causes as evolutionary senility, disease, or climatic change. Persons interested in the conservation of wildlife recognize that much more is required than the mere protection of individual animals from destruction by shooting and other forms of direct action. Animal protection must begin with the conservation of the habitat – the area where animals feed, rest, and breed. This naturally involves the preservation of much besides the animal population itself, including conservation of vegetation cover and soil. The comparatively new science of ecology focuses on the association of living things in natural communities and their mutual interdependence and on the possibility of preserving the conditions under which the variety and abundance of natural living forms may continue to exist. But the immense growth of the world's human population and its expanding economic needs, fostering the consequent extension and intensification of industry and agriculture, have encroached upon remaining natural habitats throughout the world. This has been accompanied by the introduction of new types of cultivation, by the drainage of marshes, by the general lowering of the water table, by pollution of rivers and lakes, by destruction of woodlands, and by indiscriminate use of insecticides and herbicides. In many parts of the world there has also been widespread destruction of forests and other great belts of natural vegetation. Attitudes toward wild animals liable to be killed for food, oil, skins, feathers, or sport are undergoing considerable change in many countries of the world. An example of earlier attitudes is well illustrated by Great Britain, which passed through two centuries of so-called Game Protection, the original purpose of which was to create artificially high populations of grouse, partridge, pheasant, mallard, and other sporting species and, at the same time, to reduce the populations of such predators as the stoat, weasel, otter, wildcat, and badger, as well as birds of prey including owls. This alteration of the natural equilibrium had many other consequences, particularly in agriculture and forestry. The rabbit and wood pigeon population increased rapidly and caused widespread damage. In some places in Great Britain the landscape was changed by the planting of woods and the creation of other new areas, including artificial lakes for wildfowl – all with the purpose of creating larger populations of certain species for sport. Sport was the privilege of the affluent. There were strictly kept dates for the shooting of game species, and, most significant, there was very strict etiquette in shooting. Poaching was punished by heavy penalties and was kept under control. As a result, the game species did exceptionally well while the total

wildlife resources experienced varied fortunes. The modern view is different:- total wildlife conservation is rapidly replacing game protection. Techniques:- wildlife-conservation techniques have counterparts in forestry and in soil, water, and landscape conservation. They include prohibitions, and controls, restoration, subsidy, sanctuary, and public ownership. The oldest forms of prohibitions and controls are those that regulate hunting, fishing, and trapping. Although, as already stated, many early regulations resulted in misguided efforts aimed solely at increasing game populations, other early controls did play an important role in protecting wildlife. Especially useful were those limitations on hunting that protected animals during the breeding season. Bag limits – i.e. limits on the number of animals that can be taken by an individual hunter, fisher, or trapper – are also important conservation tools. Although modern limitations on hunting, fishing, and trapping have successfully adjusted available game supplies to mounting human populations in much of North America and Western Europe, they have been less successful in countries where the rural population is poverty-stricken and poorly fed. Moreover, the exploitation of migratory waterfowl has been successfully regulated only in North America, where, because few countries are involved, international treaties are easier to work out than they are elsewhere. Among the most important modern legal tools in wildlife conservation are those laws that protect threatened and endangered species. In the United States, for example, the Endangered Species Act makes it illegal to hunt, trap, or collect endangered animals and plants. The act also tightly restricts the use of federal funds in projects that are likely to adversely affect endangered species, and it prohibits the importation of endangered species or products made from endangered species. Perhaps equally important are those laws that mandate pollution controls; the resultant improvements in air and water quality enhance the prospects for wildlife (not to mention human) survival. The amelioration of habitats that have been damaged by pollutants is often a lengthy process, however, and in many cases the implementation of anti-pollution laws has been hampered by litigation and by lax enforcement. Artificial methods of offsetting resource depletion include programs of population restocking and habitat restoration. Game farms and fish hatcheries, which provide stocks of popular game species, are long-established tools of wildlife management. Of more recent development are those programs designed to restock wild populations of endangered species with individuals raised in captivity. Captive rearing and release is part of the effort being made to save the endangered whooping crane of North America. A similar program has been undertaken in behalf of the California condor, another endangered North American bird. Such efforts depend not only on the successful rearing of the endangered species in captivity but also on the ability of the released individuals to made the transition to life in the wild. An even more ambitious approach is the restoration of degraded habitats. Habitat restoration has frequently proved to be expensive, but its results are dramatic in the restoration of marshes, as is now evidenced in many of the national wildlife refuges in the United States. The oldest types of subsidies are bounties on predators and crop-destroying species, which were offered at least as early as the Middle Ages in England. Some surviving bounties are deplored by ecologists but sponsored by politicians as a form of unofficial rural relief. In the United States, federal subsidies are intended to encourage municipalities to construct sewage works and farmers to retire land in the soil-bank program. Sanctuaries – also called Preserves, Reserves, and Refuges – have been prominent in wildlife conservation since the mid-XIX century. With the large national parks, they have provided the protection and space critically needed in America and Africa by the larger predators and grassland-dwelling big game and the freedom from human interference needed by nesting birds during the breeding season; in the United States they also give migratory waterfowl at least partial relief from hunting pressure. In the United States, public ownership, which usually accompanies the establishment of sanctuaries, facilitates the management of wildlife food and cover resources to an extent seldom possible on privately owned lands. Public ownership finds its soundest manifestations in the development of sanctuaries and in the preservation of wildlife in national parks, though government ownership of forests in Canada and the United States also helps maintain various species of wildlife. / привоз (importation).

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS = КОРИДОРЫ ДИКОЙ ЖИЗНИ (или КОРИДОРЫ ДИКИХ ЖИВОТНЫХ, или КОРИДОРЫ ДИКОЙ ПРИРОДЫ, или КОРИДОРЫ ДИЧИ) – Wildlife Corridors:- habitat linkages that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance so as to provide access to mates, food, and water; allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations. See also Habitat.

WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ПО МЕРАМ ПООЩРЕНИЯ МЕСТ ОБИТАНИЯ ДИКИХ ЗВЕРЕЙ И ПТИЦ – Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP):- established under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Sec. 387) and amended by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 2502). The USDA cost-sharing program administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service to encourage the development of habitat for upland and wetland wildlife, threatened species and endangered species, fish, and other types of wildlife. WHIP is a voluntary, two-year program with the USDA providing cost-share assistance totaling 75 percent of the contract cost. Under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, the USDA may use up to 15 percent of WHIP funds in any fiscal year to augment the regular cost-share funds on lands enrolled for at least 15 years. / Служба Сохранения Природных Ресурсов.

WILDLIFE REFUGE = ПРИРОДНЫЙ ЗАПОВЕДНИК (или ЗАПОВЕДНИК ДИКОЙ ЖИЗНИ) – A Wildlife Refuge is an area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly regulated. A Wildlife Refuge, also called a Wildlife Sanctuary, is a naturally occurring sanctuary, such as an island, that provides protection for species from hunting, predation or competition, it is a protected area, a geographic territory within which wildlife is protected. Such wildlife refuges are generally officially designated territories. They are created by government legislation, publicly or privately owned (the Chernobyl nuclear accident site has accidentally become a wildlife refuge). Refuges can preserve animals that are endangered.

WILDLIFE SERVICES = СЛУЖБЫ ДИКОЙ ЖИЗНИ – In the United States, Wildlife Services (WS):- the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service unit, formerly known as Animal Damage Control, that reduces wildlife damage due to agriculture, aquaculture, and natural resources; minimizes potential wildlife threats to human health and safety; and protects threatened species and endangered species. WS cooperates with foreign governments, international organizations, and other government and private organizations with respect to animal, reptile, and bird damage, and nuisance control.

WILD OAT = ОВСЮГ (или ПУСТОЙ ОВЁС, или ДИКИЙ ОВЁС) – Wild Oats (Avena Fatua):- (i) Provincial Noxious Weed; (ii) annual grass with hollow erect stems from 0.3 to 1 meter tall; leaves of seedlings twist counter-clockwise when viewed from above; yellow to black seeds with a a bent, twisted bristle (awn); seeds with a circular scar (sucker mouth) at the base; (iii) seeds can remain viable in soil for over 10 years; and (iv) cultivated Oats lack the circular scar on the seed and either lack an awn or the awn is straight. Heavily bearded flowers. Awns are twisted and bent at right angles when mature. Base of leaf blades are slightly hairy. Wild Oats is a fibrous-rooted grass with hollow, upright stems and long flat leaf blades. Flowers are simple drooping spikelets with two to three florets inside. Seeds are yellow to black with a bent, twisted bristle and a circular scar at the base (cultivated oats lack the bristle or it is straight and has no scar). Mature grass grows 0.6–1.5 m tall. Damage:- Wild Oats causes loss in crop productivity through competition and lowered grain quality. Long bristles on the seed can injure livestock. Wild Oats is an alternative host for virus diseases of cereals and alfalfa. It is not a problem on undisturbed lands. It can invade disturbed sites, where its rapid growth and development make it competitive. Chemicals from the roots inhibit the growth of other species. Habitat:- In British Columbia (Canada), Wild Oats occurs in fields and disturbed areas. It is present in all agriculture regions but occurs rarely in the Peace River region. Spread:- most seeds are

shed around the parent plants. Seeds are moved during harvesting when the plant is mixed with cultivated crops. Wild Oat (Avena Fatua) is an annual grassy Weed. It reduces crop yield, increases dockage and cleaning costs, lowers the grade, and is costly to control. Seeds of Wild Oats vary in color from white to black. They are normally more slender than domestic Oats and have a slanting, circular, depressed scar, sometimes called a Sucker Mouth, at their base, and a bent twisted awn. Wild Oat (Avena Sativa) is a member of the grass Family native to Scotland. There are approximately 25 Varieties of the Oat Plants, and Oat is now grown throughout the world. Avena Sativa is the Species that is used in herbal remedies. The mature seed of the Oat Plant is used as a cereal grain. However, much of the Plant is used to maintain good health and to remedy disease conditions. Before maturity Oat seeds are in a liquid phase, and they are collected for use in tonics that treat nervous conditions. Wild Oat is usually in this stage for two weeks during August. The seeds mature in the late summer and early fall. If harvested then, the seeds are rolled or ground into oatmeal. If the seeds aren't harvested at that time, they are referred to as Groats. Once the seeds are harvested, the straw from the plant can be cut up and brewed as oatstraw tea. And the husks surrounding the seeds are used as oat bran. The only part of this grain that is not used in alternative medicine is the root. Wild Oat is also known as Oat, Groats, Oatstraw, and Straw. General use:- Avena Sativa is Latin for Wild Oat, a name that does not provide the complete picture of this grain's use in alternative and conventional medicine. The old saying 'sowing your Wild Oats' is based on the observation that stallions given wild oat experienced greater sex drives. Wild Oat was thought to have the same effect on men, although that has never been scientifically proven. Nevertheless, dietary supplements containing wild oats are still advertised and sold as boosting the male sex drive. Wild Oat may not be an aphrodisiac or a means of promoting fertility, but the grain has numerous other health benefits. In the past, people recovering from illnesses ate oatmeal because it was easily digested. Doctors advised overworked people to drink a beverage consisting of wine and Oats. The drink was said to restore nervous energy. Oatmeal also served as a treatment for skin conditions. In contemporary times, oatmeal is acknowledged as a rich source of bran and fiber. The grain is associated with treating high cholesterol. Whole Oat products with at least 0.02 oz (0.75 g) of soluble fiber in each serving can reduce the risk of heart disease. The US Food and Drug Administration allowed manufacturers to make that statement, and add that the fiber product must be part of a diet that is low in cholesterol and saturated fat. A study published in the summer of 2002 reported that oat cereal is superior to wheat cereal in lowering LDL (short for the low density lipoprotein) cholesterol levels in adult males. A new use for the beta-glucans (complex carbohydrates) contained in oats is in the manufacture of functional foods for the management of Type 2 (adult-onset) diabetes. Functional foods are a relatively recent category of foods. They are not currently defined by any government regulatory body, but are commonly understood to be any potentially healthful food or food ingredient that may provide health benefits beyond the traditional nutrients it contains. Functional foods are sometimes called Nutraceuticals. Oat fiber is also used as a substrate, or growing medium, for Lactobacillus and other bacteria that are introduced into the digestive tract of patients suffering from severe infections of the pancreas. The 'good' bacteria in the intestines help the body to fight off infections elsewhere in the digestive system. The Oat fiber provides the bacteria with nourishment without causing any side effects to the patient. Furthermore, pregnant women can benefit from the calcium and other trace nutrients found in oat straw. Wild Oat is recognized as a natural antidepressant and a mild sedative. It acts like a tonic to the nervous system, providing both nourishment and balance. Oat tea or an Oat Bach flower remedy is used as a nervine (preparation given to calm the nerves). In these capacities, Wild Oat can be used to treat conditions including headaches, depression, tension, insomnia, anxiety, and feelings of sadness. Wild Oat is also a remedy for nerve painand chronic fatigue. Oatstraw can be used to ease emotional anxieties and to treat skin conditions such as rashes, psoriasis, burns, eczema, warts, and insect bites. An oatmeal pack may be used to treat skin conditions. The oatmeal facial is a popular treatment for promoting smoother skin because the textured oat sloughs off dead skin when used as a mask or scrub. An oatstraw bath can provide more relief for skin conditions and neuralgia. Wild Oat is also believed to help with nicotine withdrawal, a remedy recommended by German doctors. The Wild Oat extract is said to be effective when used for this purpose, and Oat cereal is also said to be helpful. Preparations:- Wild Oat is available in various forms and is used in various alternative medicine traditions such as homeopathy. Commercial preparations include oatstraw tea, tincture, and the Wild Oat Bach flower remedy (a liquid concentrate called a Stock). The packaged oatmeal sold in the grocery store can also be used for treatments. Wild Oat tea, which is also known as an Infusion, is made by pouring 1 c (240 ml) of boiling water over 1–3 tsp (1.5–3 g) of the dried straw. The mixture is steeped for 10–15 minutes and then strained. Wild Oat tea should be drunk three times a day. When wild oat tincture is used, the dosage is 1 oz (1 ml) taken three times a day. Wild Oat can be combined with skullcap and mugwort to provide relief from depression and to improve sleep. A flower remedy:- flower remedies are liquid concentrates made by soaking flowers in spring water. Also known as Flower Essences, 38 remedies were developed by homeopathic physician Edward Bach during the 1930s. Bach's wild oat remedy is taken to resolve conditions such as career anxiety and uneasiness about a lack of direction or commitment. The daily dosage of the Bach wild oat flower remedy is 2–4 drops (1/8–1/4 ml) taken four times each day. The drops can be placed under the tongue or added to a glass of water. Another remedy is to add some stock to the bath water. Oat baths:- an oatstraw bath can provide relief for irritated skin and neuralgia. A bath is prepared by boiling 1 lb (500 g) of shredded oatstraw in 2 qt (0.95 l) of water. After boiling for 20 minutes, this mixture is strained and used in the bath. Another option is to place cooked rolled oats in a bag and the bag is put in the bath. Precautions:- Wild Oat has not been associated with any health risks when taken in proper dosages, according to Physician's Desk Reference for Herbal Medicines, the 1998 book based on the findings of Germany's Commission E. The commission is the German counterpart of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The European group's findings about herbal remedies were published in a 1997 monograph. However, people diagnosed with gluten sensitivity (celiac disease) should consult with a doctor or health practitioner to determine if they can safely take wild oat internally. Side effects:- there are no known side effects associated with designated dosages of Wild Oat. Interactions:- there are no known interactions associated with the use of Wild Oat and other medications or herbs. Wild Oat is any of several tufted annual grasses of the Genus Avena (Family Poaceae), native to Eurasia. Wild oats are sometimes cut for hay, and young plants provide forage for grazing animals. The best-known Species is Avena Fatua, which has become a common field and roadside weed in temperate Australia, North America, and Southern Africa. It grows in small tufts about 0.9 to 1.2 m (3 to 4 feet) tall. Mature spikelets are bell-shaped, with bent, bristlelike projections. / Под Овсюгом или Пустым Овсом понимается Однолетнее Растение Семейства Злаков. Произрастает в Евразии и Северной Африке, как заносное Растение – в Северной Америке и Южном полушарии. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) Овсюг встречался повсеместно как трудноискоренимый Сорняк преимущественно яровых культур (Овса, Пшеницы, Ячменя). Овсюгом называют и другие Виды Овса – также злостные Сорняки. Под Овсюгом или Пустым Овсом (Avena Fatua) понимается один из Видов Овса, злостный однолетний Сорняк яровых зерновых культур (Овса, Пшеницы, Ячменя). Распространён в Европе, Азии, Северной Африке, занесён в Северную и Южную Америку, Австралию, Южную Африку. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) засорял посевы преимущественно в зоне выращивания яровой Пшеницы. Размножается только семенами (каждое растение даёт до 600 зерновок). Образуя 1 000 и более всходов на 1 метр^2, Овсюг сильно иссушает почву и снижает её плодородие, заглушает посевы культурных Растений, резко снижает урожайность. Овсюг легко скрещивается с Посевным Овсом, ухудшая его сортовые качества. Меры борьбы:- очистка семенного материала; содержание почвы под чистым паром на сильно заовсюженных полях; зяблевая обработка с предварительным лущением; посевы поздних яровых культур (Гречиха, Кукуруза, Просо), в которых Овсюг уничтожают послойными предпосевными обработками; скашивание на сено ранних яровых культур

во время вымётывания Овсюга и дальнейшая обработка почвы по типу пара; применение гербицидов – карбина, триаллата, далапона, пропазина и других; уничтожение Овсюга на необрабатываемых землях. Скармливать скоту зерно, засорённое Овсюгом, можно только в запаренном или размолотом виде; навоз с семенами Овсюга нельзя использовать для приготовления компостов. Овсюгом называют и некоторые Виды Овса:- Волосистолистный Овёс (Avena Trichophylla), Южный Овёс (Avena Meridionalis), Сходный Овёс (Avena Cultiformis) и другие; все они злостные сорняки зерновых культур, главным образом Овса. Овсюг Обыкновенный или Овсюг Пустой (Avena fatua L.) – однолетнее злаковое растение семейства Злаки. Вредоносность:- (i) ЭПВ Овсюга – 10–25 шт/м^2 (в зависимости от состояния посевов); (ii) сильно иссушает и истощает почву; (iii) на образование 1 кг зерна и соломы Овсюга требуется 600–700 литров воды, тогда как Пшенице требуется 460–510 литров; (iv) на формирование 10 ц зерна Овсюг выносит из почвы Азота – 45–51 кг; Фосфора – 10–15 кг; Калия – 30–32 кг, а на формирование 10 ц товарного зерна Пшенице необходимо Азота – 30–35 кг; Фосфора – 10–12 кг; Калия – 20–25 кг; (v) Овсюг является косвенной причиной распространения корневых гнилей; (vi) Овсюг является резерватом для размножения Шведской Мухи; (vii) Если плотность овсюга на 1 м^2 составляет 10 растений – то с 1 га можно собрать 6 центнеров семян Овсюга; (viii) При наличии 1 растения Овсюга на 1 м^2 урожайность яровой Пшеницы снижается на 10 кг с 1 га; и (ix) При наличии 15 растений Овсюга на 1 м^2 с 1 га Овсюгом потребляется воды равной 100 мм осадков. Распространение в Казахстане:- распространён повсеместно, но массовое распространение получил в Акмолинской, Костанайской, Северо-Казахстанской областях. Площадь посевов засорённых Овсюгом в этих областях составляет порядка 4–4.5 миллионов гектаров. Злостный сегетальный сорняк (сорняк, произрастающий в посевах культурных растений) в посевах яровой Пшеницы, Ячменя, Овса и других яровых, пропашных культур. Сильно иссушает почву, является резерватом болезней и вредителей растений (Шведской Мухи, нематоды, головни). Благоприятные условия для прорастания:- (i) минимальная температура для прорастания всходов из зерновок 3–5 °C; (ii) оптимальная температура 15–20 °C; наиболее жизнеспособные всходы получаются из семян, находящихся на глубине не менее 10 см; (iii) семена могут прорастать с глубины 20–30 см при наличии влаги и оптимальной температуры, жизнеспособность зерновок сохраняется до 5 лет; (iv) массовые всходы Овсюга появляются при температуре 8–10 °C на глубине их залегания (через 4–5 дней после того, как на Берёзах распускаются почки). Согласно ГОСТ 10467-67 (пункт 1.7):- в семенах питомника размножения, суперэлиты и элиты не допускается наличие семян Овсюга. Морфология:- корневая система мочковатая, хорошо развитая. Стебель высотой 60–120 см, прямой, голый. Листья линейные, до 30 см длиной, широкие, с влагалищем у основания, по краю реснитчатые, имеют язычок, но без ушек; слегка скручены против часовой стрелки. Соцветие – длинная, раскидистая или сжатая метёлка. Плод – плёнчатая веретёнообразная зерновка. Масса 1 000 зерновок – 15–25 граммов. Размножение:- размножается Овсюг только семенами. Одно растение образует до 500 семян. Резко выражена гетерокарпия. В пределах одной метёлки, в нижней её части образуются более крупные зерновки (70% от общего числа), которые удерживаются в метёлке более 30 дней. Они попадают в бункер и засоряют зерно. В верхней части метелки образуются мелкие зерновки (30% от общего числа), которые сразу после созревания осыпаются в почву. Созревание семян в метёлке растянуто и проходит сверху вниз. Семена из верхней части имеют на основании зерновки углублённое сочленение (подковку), легко отделяются от растения и, осыпаясь, засоряют почву. Семена же из нижней части засоряют семенной материал, где их трудно отделить от семян зерновых. В каждом колоске метёлки Овсюга образуются 2–3 зерна, сильно отличающихся друг от друга по внешнему виду и биологическим особенностям. Нижние крупные зерновки засоряют зерно, средние – осыпаются и служат для ежегодного возобновления всходов Овсюга, верхние, мелкие – лежат в почве, сохраняя жизнеспособность до пяти лет. Сильно скрученная ость помогает зёрнам Овсюга ‘ввинчиваться’ в почву. Меры борьбы:- применение гербицидов, парование сильно засорённых полей, использование кондиционного семенного материала, и уничтожение Овсюга в ранние фазы, до осыпания семян. Эффективность гербицидов:- для борьбы с Овсюгом в посевах Пшеницы рекомендуется использовать Горизон, Аксиал, Топик Супер. В посевах Ячменя рекомендуется Аксиал. Горизон 080 к.э. – новый, высокоэффективный препарат, который контролирует не только Овсюг, но Просо и Щетинники. Норма расхода Горизон 080 к.э. для борьбы с Овсюгом 0.3–0.5 л/га, в зависимости от степени засорённости посевов. Препарат Аксиал 045 к.э. можно применять для борьбы с Овсюгом и другими однолетними злаковыми сорняками как в посевах Пшеницы, так и в посевах Ячменя. Аксиал содержит новое действующее вещество пиноксаден, который является отличным инструментом в антирезистентной программе. Топик Супер 240 к.э. – это известный препарат Топик, который стал более концентрированным, с улучшенной формуляцией. Норма расхода Топик Супер – 0.1–0.15 л/га.

WILD RICE = ДИКИЙ РИС – Wild Rice is the grain of an aquatic grass native to North America; not a true Rice. It is dark brown and has a nutty flavor. Wild Rice:- Species of Oryza that are not cultivated. Wild Rice is a tall aquatic North American perennial grass (Zizania aquatica) that yields an edible grain. Wild Rice is a kind of grain that is produced by a tall North American plant that grows in water. Wild Rice:- also called Indian Rice, Water Rice, or Water Oats (species Zizania Aquatica), coarse annual grass of the family Poaceae whose grain, now often considered a delicacy, has long been an important food of North American Indians. Despite its name, the plant is not related to Rice (Oryza Sativa). Wild Rice grows in shallow water in marshes and along the shores of streams and lakes in north-central North America. Natural stands of wild Rice formerly provided a staple food of many Indians of the Midwest. Cultivated varieties of wild Rice are now grown in man-made paddies in Minnesota and California, where the plants are planted and harvested on a large scale by mechanical means. Natural and cultivated stands also provide food and shelter for waterfowl and other birds. The Wild Rice plant is about 1 to 3 m (3 to 10 feet) tall and is topped with a large, open flower cluster. The ripened grains, dark brown to purplish black, are slender rods 1 to 2 cm (0.4 to 0.8 inch) long. A closely related perennial, Zizania Caducifolia (or Zizania Latifolia), is cultivated as a vegetable in eastern Asia. Wild Rice:- the black grains of a North American grass that are eaten, often with Rice. / Дикий Рис:- виды Ориза (Oryza), которые не культивируются.

WILD RYE = ДИКАЯ РОЖЬ (или ПЫРЕЙНИК, или ЭЛИМУС, или КОЛОСНЯК, или ОСТРЕЦ, или ВОСТРЕЦ, или ВОЛОСНЕЦ) – Wild Rye:- also called Lyme Grass (Genus Elymus) any of a group of about 50 species of perennial forage grasses in the Family Poaceae that are native to temperate and cool parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Giant Wild Rye (Elymus Cinereus), Virginia Wild Rye (Elymus Virginicus), and Canada Wild Rye (Elymus Canadensis) are the most widespread North American species. Sea Lyme, or Dune, Grass (Elymus Arenarius) is a Eurasian species 0.6 to 2.5 m (2 to 8 feet) tall, with creeping rootstocks and flowers borne in dense terminal spikes resembling those of rye. It is used as a sand binder on coastal dunes. / Элимус, Пырейник (Elymus), Род Многолетних Дерновинных Трав Семейства Злаков. Соцветие – линейный колос. Около 100 видов, почти во всех внетропических областях и в горах тропиков. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 35 Видов. Многие виды Элимуса – ценные кормовые травы. Элимус Якутский (Elymus Jacutensis) растёт в Восточной Сибири и на Севере Дальнего Востока, большей частью на пойменных лугах; Элимус Шренка (Elymus Schrenkianus) – в Средней Азии по каменистым склонам. Элимус Новоанглийский (Elymus Novae-Angliae), или Бескорневищный Пырей (Elymus Trachycaulus Subsp.), культивируют как кормовое растение. Кормовое значение имеют и другие виды Элимуса, включаемые часто в Род Волоснец (Leymus). Виды Элимуса прежде объединяли с Родом Регнерия. Острец (или Волоснец или Вострец) – виды многолетних Злаков, преимущественно из Рода Колосняк. Острец Ветвистый (злостный Сорняк) и другие Виды используются на корм скоту. Острец или Вострец или Волоснец, несколько Видов многолетних Злаков, преимущественно из Рода Колосняк.

Острец Ветвистый (Leymus Ramosus) по внешнему виду и биологическим особенностям сходен с Пыреем Ползучим; в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) произрастает в Южных районах Европейской части, в Предкавказье, Казахстане и некоторых районах Сибири; размножается преимущественно корневищами. Острец Ветвистый – злостный Сорняк хлебных посевов; меры борьбы с ним примерно те же, что с Пыреем Ползучим, однако в связи с более глубоким залеганием корневищ борьба с Острецом труднее, чем с Пыреем; вместе с тем Острец Ветвистый – ценное кормовое Растение, дающее первоклассное сено. На Алтае, в Красноярском Крае, в Иркутской Области, в Бурятской и Тувинской АССР, в Читинской Области и Монголии произрастает Острец Ложнопырейный, или Китайский (Leymus Chinensis), – одна из лучших кормовых трав; нередко образует обширные острецовые степи. Волоснец, название некоторых Видов Злаков из Родов Колосняк (Leymus) и Элимус (Elymus). Колосняк (Leymus), Род Растений Семейства Злаков. Многолетние травы, большей частью с ползучими корневищами и жёсткими листьями. Колоски сидят на колосьях группами по 2–6, реже по 1. Около 30 видов, в Евразии и Северной Америке. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) около 15 видов, преимущественно в Южных областях. Солевыносливые и засухоустойчивые Растения. Некоторые Колосняки имеют кормовое значение. Многие Виды – хорошие закрепители песков. Колосняк Ветвистый (Leymus Ramosus), называется также Волоснец, или Острец, – трудно истребимый Сорняк. Часто Колосняком называют также Виды Рода Элимус (Elymus).

WILD SILK = ДИКИЙ ШЁЛК – Wild Silk is the Silk from uncultivated silkworms that eat leaves other than mulberry leaves. Wild Silk is coarser and is more uneven than cultivated Silk. The resulting fabric is usually duller in finish and rougher in texture than other types of silk. Tussah is a silk fabric made from wild Silk. / Шёлк диких шёлкопрядов.

WILD TYPE = ДИКИЙ ТИП – Wild Type is the traditional/historical form of an organism as it is ordinarily encountered in nature, in contrast to domesticated strains, natural mutant, or laboratory mutant individuals (organisms). One example of a measurable difference between the two types is that wild strains of animals respond to the presence of EMF (short for the electromagnetic fields) fields (e.g., weak magnetic fields such as those generated near power transmission cables), but laboratory strains of the same animals do not. / Дикий Тип – традиционный тип организма, встречающийся в дикой природе.

WILL = ЗАВЕЩАНИЕ – Will is a legal document drawn up by a person, usually under the advice of a solicitor, giving instructions as to how the person's estate is to be distributed after his or her death. The signature on a will has to be witnessed by two people, neither of whom is a beneficiary but can be an executor. Will is the written instrument by which a person makes disposition of his/her property, to take effect upon his/her death. Will is a document in which a person specifies the method to be applied in the management and distribution of his estate after his death. A will is the legal instrument that permits a person, the testator, to make decisions on how his estate will be managed and distributed after his death. At Common Law, an instrument disposing of Personal Property was called a Testament, whereas a will disposed of real property. Over time the distinction has disappeared so that a will, sometimes called a Lastwill And Testament, disposes of both real and personal property. If a person does not leave a will, or the will is declared invalid, the person will have died intestate, resulting in the distribution of the estate according to the laws of Descent and Distribution of the state in which the person resided. Because of the importance of a will, the law requires it to have certain elements to be valid. Apart from these elements, a will may be ruled invalid if the testator made the will as the result of Undue Influence, Fraud, or mistake. A will serves a variety of important purposes. It enables a person to select his heirs rather than allowing the state laws of descent and distribution to choose the heirs, who, although blood relatives, might be people the testator dislikes or with whom he is unacquainted. A will allows a person to decide which individual could best serve as the executor of his estate, distributing the property fairly to the beneficiaries while protecting their interests, rather than allowing a court to appoint a stranger to serve as administrator. A will safeguards a person's right to select an individual to serve as guardian to raise his young children in the event of his death. Will is a document, also called Testament, that, when signed and witnessed, gives legal effect to the wishes of a person, called a Testator, with respect to disposal of property upon death. Will:- also called Testament legal means by which an owner of property disposes of his assets in the event of his death. The term is also used for the written instrument in which the testator's dispositions are expressed. There is also an Oral Will, called a Nuncupative Will, valid only in certain jurisdictions, but otherwise often upheld if it is considered a death-bed bequest. A will is valid if it meets the formalities of the law, which usually, but not always, requires that it be witnessed. The advantage of having a will drawn by an attorney arises from his knowledge of what the law requires. A holograph will, for example, which is usually unwitnessed, is an instrument wholly written in the handwriting of the signer, and it may be accepted as legally binding upon the law to carry out its dispositions, barring the findings of anything that could render it invalid. A will may be considered invalid if, among other instances, the testator was mentally incapable of disposing of his property; if the will imposed unreasonable or cruel demands as a condition of inheritance; or if the testator did not have clear title to the bequeathed assets. Business partners often draw up 'mutual wills' involving transfer of business assets upon the death of one partner. See also Probate. / , подписан и засвидетельствован, предоставляет легальный эффект . Инструмент в письменной форме, посредством которого лицо производит распоряжение своим имуществом, вступающее в силу после его/её смерти. Под Завещанием понимается распоряжение гражданина относительно своего имущества на случай смерти, сделанное в установленной законом форме (нотариальной или приравненной к ней). Завещатель может лишить права наследования одного, нескольких или всех наследников по закону, за исключением лиц, имеющих право на обязательную долю. Завещание – документ, в котором содержатся указания по поводу распоряжения имуществом какого-либо лица после его смерти. Завещание не имеет юридической силы до момента смерти завещателя (testator) и по желанию завещателя может быть неоднократно изменено. Чтобы быть действительным, завещание должно быть оформлено в соответствии с некоторыми установленными законом формальностями, а именно:- составлено в письменной форме, подписано наследователем либо по его указанию и в его присутствии. При рассмотрении завещания не должно возникать сомнений в том, что подпись была поставлена с целью придать завещанию законную силу (обычно завещание подписывается в конце текста сразу после последних слов относительно имущества). Завещание должно быть обязательно засвидетельствовано двумя лицами, которые также ставят на нём свои подписи. Свидетели завещания не могут быть бенефициарами по завещанию. Завещание – документ, также называющийся Testament. Надлежащим образом составленный, подписанный и заверенный документ даёт лицу, называемому Testator (Завещатель) официальную гарантию того, что после его смерти имущество будет распределено так, как он того пожелал.

WILLEMITE = ВИЛЛЕМИТ – Willemite:- white or greenish-yellow silicate mineral, zinc silicate, Zn_2SiO_4, that is found as crystals, grains, or fibers with other zinc ores in many deposits. Included are various localities in Sussex County, State of New Jersey, the United States, where it occurs in crystalline limestone and constitutes an important zinc ore; it was worked at Nutley for more than 100 years before the reserve was exhausted in 1954. Occurrences outside the United States include Belgium, Algeria, South West Africa/Namibia, and Greenland. Its brilliant green fluorescence led to its use in early television tubes. For detailed physical properties, see Silicate Mineral (table). / Виллемит – минерал подкласса островных силикатов, $Zn_2(SiO_4)$. Примеси Mn, Fe, Ca, Mg. Агрегаты игольчатых кристаллов, сплошные, зернистые массы. Твёрдость 5.5; плотность около 4.2 г/см^3. Контактово-метасоматический гидротермальный; часто гипергенный. В больших скоплениях – руда Zn. Прозрачные жёлтые виллемиты – драгоценные камни. Синтетические виллемиты – люминофоры.

WILLIAM F. GOODLING CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998 = АКТ ВИЛЪЙЭМА ЭФ. ГУДЛИНГА О ПОВТОРНОЙ АВТОРИЗАЦИИ ДЕТСКОГО ПИТАНИЯ ОТ 1998 – William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (PL105-336):- signed into law October 31, 1998. The Act made changes to all the child nutrition programs, made a number of improvements to the Commodity Distribution Program, and reauthorized the program through September 30, 2003. William Franklin 'Bill' Goodling (born on 1927-December-05 in Loganville, PA) was a Congressman from Pennsylvania, 1975–2001. The term 'William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998' as it applies to the area of agriculture can be defined as:- This law (enacted as PL 105-336; October 31, 1998) extended expiring authorizations for child nutrition and commodity assistance programs, and the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, through FY2003. It also made modest revisions to child nutrition and WIC program rules. Most prominently, it significantly expanded the availability of federal subsidies (through the school lunch program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)) for snacks served in after-school programs, authorized demonstration projects providing free breakfasts for elementary schoolchildren without regard to family income, and added a number of provisions to child nutrition law to protect the integrity of the WIC program and the CACFP.

WILLIAMS %R = %C ВИЛЪЙЭМЗА (или ПРОЦЕНТ СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ ВИЛЪЙЭМЗА) – Developed by Larry Williams, Williams %R (percent of resistance) is a momentum indicator much like the Stochastic Oscillator and is especially popular for measuring overbought and oversold levels. The scale ranges from 0 to 100 with readings from 0 to 20 considered overbought, and readings from 80 to 100 considered oversold. Typically, Williams %R is calculated using 14 periods and can be used on intraday, daily, weekly, or monthly data. Williams %R is similar to Stochastic %K, except that Williams %R is plotted using negative values. Williams %R is a momentum indicator that measures overbought and oversold (bullish) levels. When the indicator reaches the levels of 80–100 it suggests the security is oversold. Conversely, readings in the 0–20 range signal overbought (bearish) conditions. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков, . Разработанный Лэри Вилъйэмзом (Larry Williams) %C (процент сопротивления) Вилъйэмза представляет собой индикатор момента, .

WILLIAMS ACT = АКТ ВИЛЪЙЭМЗА – The US Williams Act (WA) is the federal legislation enacted in 1968 that imposes requirements with respect to public tender offers. It was inspired by a wave of unannounced takeovers in the 1960s, which caught managers unawares and confronted stockholders with decisions they were ill prepared to make, The Williams Act and amendments now comprise Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Secutiries Exchange Act of 1934. The law requires the bidder opening a tender to file with both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the target company a statement detailing the terms of the offer, the bidder's background, the cash source, and his or her plans for the company if there is a takeover. The same information is required within 10 days from any person or company acquiring 5% or more of another company. The law mandates a minimum offering period of 20 days and gives tendering shareholders 15 days to change their minds. If only a limited number of shares are accepted, they must be prorated among the tendering stockholders. Williams Act is the federal legislation enacted in 1968 (and now constituting Rules 13d and 14d of the Security Exchange Act of 1934) that imposes requirements with respect to public tender offers. / Акт Вилъйэмза (AB) – федеральный закон от 1968, требующий, чтобы предложение о приобретении фирмы делалось для всех владельцев ценных бумаг по одинаковой цене. Смотрите также Специально В Субботу Вечером (Saturday Night Special); и Тактика Бланкового Чека (Blank-Check Tactic). Акт Вилъйэмза – федеральный закон, принятый в 1968, который устанавливает требования, касающиеся открытых тендерных предложений (tender offers). Принятие этого акта было вызвано волной внезапных поглощений компаний (takeovers) в 1960-х, которые застали управляющих врасплох и поставили акционеров перед необходимостью принимать решения, к которым они не были готовы. Акт Вилъйэмза и поправки к нему в настоящее время составляют разделы 13(d) и 14(d) Акта О Бирже Ценных Бумаг от 1934 (Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Закон требует, чтобы сторона, делающая открытое тендерное предложение, представила заявление как в Комиссию по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (Securities And Exchange Commission), так и в компанию, являющуюся мишенью поглощения (target company). В этом заявлении должны быть детально изложены условия тендерного предложения, приведено описание стороны, делающей тендерное предложение, указаны источник наличных средств, а также планы в отношении компании в случае совершения поглощения. Ту же информацию в течение 10 дней должны предоставить любые лица или компании, приобретающие более 5% акций любой компании. Закон устанавливает минимальный период для рассмотрения предложений – 20 дней и позволяет акционерам предприятия, относительно которого было сделано тендерное предложение, в течение 15 дней изменить своё решение. Если принимается только ограниченное число акций, то они должны быть соответствующим образом пропорционально распределены между акционерами предприятия, относительно которого было сделано тендерное предложение.

WILLIAMS UNIT = ЕДИНИЦА ВИЛЪЙЭМЗА – Williams Unit is a wet-processing unit for open-width processing of fabric. The fabric passes up and down over rollers in the liquor. The unit is widely used for dyeing, washing, pretreating, and aftertreating.

WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT = ГОТОВНОСТЬ ПРИНЯТЬ – Willingness To Accept:- the stated price that an individual would accept in compensation for the loss or the diminution of an environmental service. / Готовность Принимать – готовность принять компенсацию за негативные изменения в окружающей среде в результате экономической деятельности.

WILLINGNESS TO PAY = ГОТОВНОСТЬ ОПЛАТИТЬ – Willingness To Pay:- the stated price that an individual would accept to pay for avoiding the loss or the diminution of an environmental service. / Готовность Платить – готовность платить за то, чтобы сохранить благоприятную окружающую среду и не проводить определённую экономическую деятельность, которая может привести к негативным экологическим изменениям.

WILLOW = ИВА – Willow:- shrubs and trees of the Genus Salix, Family Salicaceae, mostly native to North temperate areas, valued for ornament, shade, erosion control, and timber. Salicin, source of salicylic acid used in pain relievers, is derived from certain Willows. All species have alternate, usually narrow leaves and catkins, male and female on separate trees; the seeds have long, silky hairs. Three of the largest Willows are Black (Salix Nigra), Crack, or Brittle (Salix Fragilis), and White (Salix Alba), all reaching 20 meters (m) (65 feet (ft)) or more; the first named is North American, the other two Eurasian but naturalized widely. All are common in lowland situations. Widespread from Mexico to Chile, the Chilean Willow (Salix Chilensis) reaches 18 m; the Columnar Xochimilco Willow (Salix Chilensis Fastigiata) is a variety especially common at Xochimilco near Mexico City. The shrubby common, or silky, osier (Salix Viminalis) supplies twigs used for basketmaking in Europe. Woolly Willow (Salix Lanata), of Northern Eurasia, to over 1 m, has woolly white leaf buds. Several species and hybrids with drooping habit are called Weeping Willows, especially Salix Babylonica and its varieties from East Asia. From Northern Asia, Salix Matsudana has sharply toothed leaves, whitish beneath. One Variety, Salix Matsudana Tortuosa, is called Corkscrew Willow for its twisted branches. Pussy Willows, the male form of several shrubby species, have woolly catkins that are considered a harbinger of spring. The catkins are formed before the leaves appear. The North American Salix Discolor is slightly smaller than the Eurasian species, which attain a maximum 7.5 m. There are numerous shrubby Willows common along watercourses (e.g., Salix Purpurea and Salix Sericea) and several range to the tundra, where they grow as small matted woody plants (e.g., Salix Arctica and Salix Glacialis). / Ива:- (1) Род Деревьев, Кустарников и Кустарничков Семейства

Ивовых. Около 300 видов, в умеренном поясе Евразии и Северной Америки; в бывшем СССР свыше 140 видов. Многие виды декоративны, служат также для закрепления песков, оврагов. Древесина идёт на поделки, ветви – для плетения корзин и прочего. Кора богата дубящими веществами. (2) Род Трав или Кустарников Семейства Сложноцветных. 4 Вида в Северной Америке. Иногда включают в Род Циклахена. Ива (Salix), Род Растений Семейства Ивовых. Деревья, кустарники или кустарнички со спирально расположенными, большей частью короткочерешковыми, листьями. Цветки однополые двудомные, без околоцветника; они сидят в пазухах кроющих чешуек и собраны в кисти, называемые Серёжками. В мужских цветках большей частью 1–8 (до 12) тычинок, в женских – 1 пестик с одногнёздной завязью и двумя нередко расщеплёнными рыльцами. Плод – коробочка, содержащая много семян с длинноволосистой летучкой. Опыление при помощи насекомых (главным образом Пчёл). Около 300 видов, преимущественно в умеренном поясе Евразии и Северной Америки. В бывшем СССР около 120 видов; часто встречаются их межвидовые гибриды. Различные Ивы называются:- Верба, Ветла, Лоза, Лозняк (кустарниковые виды), Ракита (крупные деревья и кустарники, главным образом в Западных областях Европейской части СССР), Тал, Тальник (большей частью кустарниковые виды, в Восточных областях Европейской части, в Сибири и Средней Азии) и Шелюга. Полярные и высокогорные Ивы – низкорослые стелющиеся кустарнички – до нескольких сантиметров (см) над землёй (Ива Полярная – Salix Polaris, Ива Травянистая – Salix Herbacea и другие). Однако есть Ивы высотой 30–40 м и диаметром более 0.5 м. Большинство Ив – небольшие деревья (10–15 м) или кустарники. Благодаря способности давать придаточные корни Ивы легко размножаются черенками и даже кольями (за исключением Бредины, или Ивы Козьей – Salix Caprea). Семена теряют всхожесть в течение нескольких дней; лишь у Ивы Пятитычинковой (Salix Pentandra) семена сохраняют всхожесть до следующей весны. Древесина Ив очень легка и мягка, быстро загнивает. Идёт на многие поделки. В безлесных районах Ивы используют как строительный материал. Прутья некоторых кустарниковых Ив – Прутьевидной, Пурпурной (Желтолозник), Трёхтычинковой и других – используют для плетения корзин, изготовления мебели и прочего. Облиственные ветви Ив идут на корм животным (особенно Козам и Овцам). Кору многих Ив (например, Серой, Козьей, Белой) употребляют для дубления кож. Кора некоторых видов содержит гликозид салицин, имеющий лекарственное значение. Многие виды декоративны (Ива Конопляная – Salix Viminalis). Ивы применяют для укрепления песков (Шелюга, Ива Каспийская), берегов каналов, канав, откосов плотин (Ива Белая, Ива Ломкая), в противоэрозионных насаждениях в лесостепных и степных районах (Белая, Ломкая, Прутьевидная), для полезащитных и придорожных лесных полос на более влажных почвах. Разные виды Ив (на рисунке):- Ива Козья:- 1а – ветка с листьями; 1б – ветка с мужскими серёжками; 1в – женская серёжка; 1г – мужской цветок; 1д – женский цветок; 1е – серёжка с раскрывшимися плодами; 1ж – раскрывшаяся коробочка; 1з – семя. Ива Пятитычинковая:- 2а – ветка с листьями и мужскими серёжками; 2б – ветка с листьями и женскими серёжками; 2в – мужской цветок. Ива Прутьевидная:- 3а – ветка с листьями. 4 – Ива Травянистая. Ива (Iva), Род Растений Семейства Сложноцветных; то же, что Циклахена. Циклахена, Ива (Cyclachaena, Iva), Род Растений Семейства Сложноцветных. Травы или кустарники. Цветки однополые в мелких корзинках, образующих метельчатое или иного рода общие соцветия. Около 15 видов, в Америке (4 Североамериканских вида часто выделяют в особый Род под названием Ива). Со 2-й половины XIX века в Россию занесена Циклахена, или Ива Дурнишниколистная (Iva Xanthifolia, Cyclachaena Xanthifolia), – однолетник высотой до 2 метров (м), с крупными черешчатыми яйцевидными листьями и с крупным метельчатым общим соцветием. Встречается как сорное растение в Южной половине Европейской части бывшего СССР, реже в других районах. Примесь к сену вредна для скота, а пыльца вызывает заболевание – сенную лихорадку. Сравнительно легко искоренима, но некоторые другие виды Рода Iva относятся к трудно уничтожаемым сорнякам.

WILSHIRE 5000 TOTAL MARKET INDEX = ИНДЕКС ПО 5000 АКЦИЯМ КОМПАНИЙ СО ВСЕГО РЫНКА ОТ ВИЛШИР – The Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index:- perhaps the broadest barometer of US stocks is the Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index. This index is made up of over 6 500 companies from the AMEX®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE®. The total market value of the index exceeded USD14 trillion at the end of 2000. The index is weighted according to market capitalization and consists only of companies headquartered in the United States. Whereas the AMEX®, NASDAQ®, and NYSE® composite indices include preferred shares, ADRs and foreign issues, the Wilshire 5000 is a pure domestic index of common stocks. The broadest index, the Wilshire 5000 tracks all stock traded on the over-the-counter (OTC) and the exchanges (including the S&P 500). The Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index represents the broadest index for the US equity market, measuring the performance of all US equity securities with readily available price data. No other index comes close to offering its comprehensiveness. When the index was created in 1974 Wilshire's founder took advantage of then-new technologies that made it possible to collect stock prices and calculate returns for a volume of issues never before brought together. The index was named after the nearly 5 000 stocks it contained when it was originally created, but it has grown to include over 5 000 issues, reflecting the growth in US equity issues as a whole. In 1983 the Wilshire 4500 Index was created by removing the 500 stocks in the S&P 500 from the Wilshire 5000. Medium and small capitalization managers use the Wilshire 4500 as a performance benchmark. Barron's was the first to publish the Wilshire 5000 Index on 1975-January-13. Now the Wilshire 5000 is published daily in a variety of outlets, including print, television, and online media. As the broadest measure of the US equity market, it is watched by all major institutions, including the Federal Reserve Board. Wilshire Associates Incorporated, a leading global independent investment consulting and services firm, provides consulting services, analytics solutions and customized investment products to plan sponsors, investment managers and financial intermediaries. Its business units include, Wilshire Analytics, Wilshire Consulting, Wilshire Funds Management and Wilshire Private Markets. With ten offices on four continents, Wilshire Associates and its affiliates are dedicated to providing clients with the highest quality counsel, solutions and services. Wilshire Associates was started in 1972 when the founder and current Chief Executive Officer applied then-new computing technology to investment concepts and helped revolutionize the industry. Wilshire Associates Incorporated headquartered in Santa Monica, State of California (CA), the United States. The Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index, or more simply the Wilshire 5000, is a market-capitalization-weighted index of the market value of all stocks actively traded in the United States. As of September 30, 2014 the index contained only 3 698 components. The index is intended to measure the performance of most publicly traded companies headquartered in the United States, with readily available price data, (Bulletin Board/penny stocks and stocks of extremely small companies are excluded). Hence, the index includes a majority of the common stocks and REITs traded primarily through New York Stock Exchange, NASDAQ®, or the American Stock Exchange. Limited partnerships and ADRs are not included. It can be tracked by following the ticker W5000. The Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index was established by the Wilshire Associates in 1974, naming it for the approximate number of issues it included at the time. It was renamed the 'Dow Jones Wilshire 5000' in April 2004, after Dow Jones & Company assumed responsibility for its calculation and maintenance. On March 31, 2009 the partnership with Dow Jones was terminated and the index returned to Wilshire Associates. The base value for the index was 1404.60 points on base date December 31, 1980, when it had a total market capitalization of USD1 404.596 billion. On that date, each one-index-point change in the index was equal to USD1 billion. However, index divisor adjustments due to corporate actions and index composition changes have changed the relationship over time, so that by 2005 each index point reflected a change of about USD1.2 billion in the index's total market capitalization. The index increased tenfold in less than twenty years from its base date, peaking at a XX-century closing record high of 14 751.64 points on March 24, 2000, a level that would not be surpassed until February 20, 2007. A hypothetical investment in the Wilshire 5000, made at the 2000 peak and with subsequent dividends reinvested, did not become profitable on a closing basis until October 03, 2006. On April 20, 2007, the index closed above 15 000 for the first time.

On that day, the S&P 500 was still several percentage points below its March 2000 high, because small cap issues absent from the S&P 500 and included in the Wilshire 5000 outperformed the large cap issues that dominate the S&P 500 during the cyclical bull market. The index reached an all-time high on October 09, 2007 at the 15 806.69 point level, right before the onset of the late-2000s recession and the related late-2000s financial crisis. Since late 2007, the expansion of subprime lending difficulties into a wider Financial Crisis, plunged the United States into a renewed bear market that accelerated beginning on September 15, 2008. On October 08, the Wilshire 5000 closed below 10 000 for the first time since 2003. The index continued trading downward towards a 13-year low, reaching a bottom of 6 858.43 points, on March 09, 2009, representing a loss of about USD10.9 trillion in market capitalization from its highs in 2007. The Wilshire 5000 gained approximately USD2.5 trillion in market value during the first 11 months of 2009 while the index rose 2 105 points. Therefore, as of November 2009, each index point represented about USD1.2 billion in market value. The index achieved a new highest yearly close on December 31, 2012, a few percent above those of 1999 and 2007, but failed to do so above the 15 000 level (after achieving it intraday) by fewer than 5 points, closing with 14 995.11 points. However, it continued to rise in the short term such that, on February 08, 2013, the index surpassed the 16 000 level for the first time. It would be the first of four 1 000-point milestones that the index reached in 2013, as the index closed above 17 000 for the first time on May 03, 18 000 for the first time on August 01, and 19 000 for the first time on November 14. The Wilshire 5000 would close out 2013 on a record high, finishing the December 31, 2013 trading session at 19 706.03 points. On February 28, 2014, the Wilshire 5000 had its first intraday high over 20 000 points. On March 04, the index closed above this milestone for the first time. On July 01, 2014, the index closed above the 21 000 level for the first time. There are five versions of the index:- (i) Full capitalization total return; (ii) Full capitalization price; (iii) Float-adjusted total return; (iv) Float-adjusted price; and (v) Equal weight. The difference between the total return and price versions of the index is that the total return versions accounts for reinvestment of dividends. The difference between the full capitalization, float-adjusted, and equal weight versions is in how the index components are weighted. The full cap index uses the total shares outstanding for each company. The float-adjusted index uses shares adjusted for free float. The equal-weighted index assigns each security in the index the same weight. Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index – TMWX is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of more than 6 700 publicly-traded companies that meet the following criteria:- (i) The companies are headquartered in the United States; (ii) The stocks are actively traded on an American stock exchange; and (iii) The stocks have pricing information that is widely available to the public. The Wilshire 5000 was originally comprised of 5 000 stocks, but today it is made up of more than 6 700. As with all market capitalization-weighted indices, the Wilshire overweights companies with a higher firm value and underweights those with a lower firm value. This is one of the broadest indexes and is designed to track the overall performance of the American stock markets. Its ticker symbol is TMWX. / Дау Дьжонз (Dow Jones). сводные индексы. АФБ® или АМЭКС® (AMEX®), НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), и НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Эсошиэтс (Associates). Индекс По 5000 Акциям Компаний Со Всего Рынка От Вилшир:- показатель, охватывающий 5000 ценных бумаг, включая структуру внеучётного рынка, представляющий больше информации о деятельности мелких фирм. Индекс капитальных акций Вилшир 5000 (Wilshire 5000 Equity Index) – взвешенный по рыночной стоимости индекс приблизительно 6 500 капитальных акций компаний, базирующихся в США, и обращающихся на Нью Йоркской Фондовой Бирже, Американской Фондовой Бирже, Фондовом Рынке НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ Stock Market). Индекс рассчитывается компанией Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.; Санта Моника, Штат Калифорния). Изменения фиксируются от базовой стоимости акций, равной их рыночной стоимости по состоянию на 31 Декабря 1980 (в миллиардах Долларов). Индекс Wilshire 5000 капитальных акций широко используется в качестве индикатора обширной тенденции цен акций. Некоторые индексы взаимных инвестиционных фондов также созданы на базах, повторяющих Wilshire 5000.

WILSHIRE INDICES = ИНДЕКСЫ ОТ ВИЛШИР – Wilshire Indices performance measurement indices created by Wilshire Associates, Inc. of Santa Monica, State of California (CA), the United States. The Wilshire 5000 Equity Index is the most widely followed index; it is published in national daily newspapers and is carried by the Associated Press. It measures the performance of all US-headquartered equity secutities with readily available price data; more than 7 000 capitalization-weighted security returns are used to adjust the index. The Wilshire 5000 base is its December 31, 1980 capitalization of USD1 404.596; its capitaliazation is approximately 81% New York Stock Exchange (NYSE®), 2% American Stock Exchange (AMEX®), and 17% National Association of Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ®). Equity issues include common stocks, REITs, and master limited partnerships. Additions to the index are made monthly, after the month-end close. Initial public offerings (IPOs) are generally added at the end of the month. The Wilshire 4500 Equity Index is the Wilshire 5000 less the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Index; current capitalization is about 60% NYSE®, 3% AMEX®, and 37% NASDAQ®. The Wilshire Small Cap Index consists of 250 companies with an average market capitalization of USD933 million, and is designed to meet the need for derivative trading instruments reflecting the true character of the small cap market. Wilshire Small Cap Index options are traded on the Pacific Exchange (PCX), which helped develop the index. Four Wilshire asset managemet indices are derived from the Wilshire 5000; six individual style indices (such as growth and value) and three real estate securities indices. Wilshire Indexes:- widely followed performance measurement indexes measuring performance of all US-headquartered equity securities with readily available price data, created by Wilshire Associates, Inc. / НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). Зэ Эсошиэйтид Прэс (Эй.Пи.; The Associated Press (AP)). АМЭКС® (AMEX®). НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®) . Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Вилшир Эсошиэтс, Инк. (Wilshire Associates, Inc.).

WILT = ВИЛТ (или УВЯДАНИЕ) – Wilt is a characteristic of the plant indicated by drooping, folding, rolling, or collapsing leaves due to an unfavorable water balance. Wilt is a fungus disease ... that attacks Cotton and many other plants ... Affected plants are stunted, the leaves turn yellow and shed and often eventually die. The only effective control measure is the planting of wilt-resistant varieties that have been developed. Wilt is any of several diseases that cause plants to wilt and die. Wilt:- the drying out, drooping, and withering of the leaves of a plant due to inadequate water supply, excessive transpiration, or vascular disease. Wilt is a disease so characterized, as Fusarium Wilt. Wilt is a virus disease of various caterpillars, characterized by the liquefaction of body tissues. Wilt is a any plant disease characterized by drooping and shriveling; usually caused by parasites attacking the roots. Wilt is a common symptom of plant disease resulting from a water loss in leaves and stems. Affected parts lose their turgidity and droop. Specific wilt diseases – caused by a variety of fungi, bacteria, and viruses – are easily confused with root and crown rots, stem cankers, insect injuries, drought or excess water, soil compaction, and other noninfectious problems. Verticillium wilt is a very destructive fungal disease in cool climates. It affects several hundred Species of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, house plants, vegetables, fruits, field crops, and weeds. The causal agent is the soil-inhabiting Fungus Verticillium albo-atrum (Verticillium Dahliae). In hot weather, the leaves on one or more branches turn dull green to yellow, wilt, and wither, often from the base upward. Annuals and young trees are often stunted and usually die; perennials may die branch by branch over a period of from several weeks to years or apparently recover. The sapwood (just beneath the bark) of wilted branches, when cut lengthwise, usually shows dark streaks. Infections occur through roots and wounds. Control can be obtained by growing disease-free and resistant or immune plants, rotating with highly resistant or immune plants for five years or longer, destroying infected plants and susceptible weeds, fertilizing and watering to encourage vigour, removing wilted branches on trees and shrubs (sterilizing tools between cuts), and avoiding the wounding of roots or stems when planting or cultivating. Soil known to harbor Verticillium can be fumigated or heat-treated to kill the disease organisms. Oak wilt, caused by the fungus Ceratocystis fagacearum, is a serious disease in the eastern half of the United States. All oaks (Quercus) are susceptible, as are Chinese, European, and American

chestnuts, tan oak (Lithocarpus densiflorus), and bush chinquapin. Trees in the red- and black-oak group usually die within several weeks during late spring and summer. Their leaves turn pale or dull green, look water-soaked, curl upward, and often become yellowed or bronzed from the margins inward; the upper branches are usually affected first. White and bur oaks commonly die back slowly over several years. Their leaves usually wilt, turn light brown, curl, and cling to their stems. The disease is spread from tree to tree by natural underground root grafts, sap- and fungus-feeding insects, and possibly by squirrels. Control measures include prompt removal of diseased trees, injecting Vapam (sodium methyldithiocarbamate) into the soil midway between healthy and recently infected trees, avoidance of injuring or pruning of trees from budbreak to midsummer, and painting wounds promptly with tree-wound dressing. Bacterial wilt, caused by numerous species of the genera Corynebacterium, Erwinia, Pseudomonas, and Xanthomonas, induces stunting, wilting, and withering, starting usually with younger leaves. Stems, which often shrivel and wither, show discolored water-conducting tissue. A bacterial ooze is often evident when infected stems are cut and squeezed. Rapidly expanding, dark green, water-soaked areas or streaks may develop first in leaves. Bacterial wilt may be managed by growing resistant varieties; planting disease-free materials in well-drained, fertile soil that is clean or sterilized; observing stringent sanitation including weed- and insect-control measures; and rotating susceptible crops. Spotted wilt, caused by a virus, is transmitted by the larvae of several species of insect called Thrips. Plants commonly are stunted and bunchy. Brown, purplish, pale green, red, yellow, or white rings (often zoned) and spots form in leaves, flowers, and fruit; long streaks may develop in petioles and stems. Leaves are distorted, sometimes mottled, and may turn yellow or bronze. Tops may wilt and wither; fruit is often rough and distorted. Control includes growing resistant varieties and disease-free stock, spraying or dusting during thrips infestations, promptly destroying infected plants and crop debris after harvest, and observing stringent weed control. See also Dutch Elm Disease; Fusarium Wilt; and Panama Disease. / Под Вилтом, от Английского слова Wilt, означающее Вянуть, понимается болезнь растений, вызываемая паразитическими грибами. Наиболее вредоносен вилт Хлопчатника. Поражается сосудистая система, растения увядают и, как правило, погибают. Под Вилтом понимается увядание растений, вызываемое разнообразными причинами. Чаще вилтом называют трахеомикозную болезнь, вызываемую несовершенными Грибами Verticillium Dahliae (Verticillium Albo-Atrum) – Вертициллиозный Вилт и Fusarium Oxysporum – Фузариозный Вилт. Первый поражает около 350 Видов Двудольных Растений. Наиболее сильно вилт поражает Хлопчатник, несколько меньше Лён, Томат, Картофель, Дыню, Арбуз, Персик, Абрикос и другие. Возбудитель развивается в почве, через корни проникает в растение и распространяется в водопроводящей системе ксилемы, вызывая увядание надземных органов. Чаще погибает всё растение, реже – отдельные его части. Болезнь передаётся через почву, с растительными остатками, посадочным материалом, поливной водой (Фузариозный Вилт) и с семенами. Поражённые растения или не дают урожая, или качество его резко снижается. Меры борьбы:- подбор устойчивых к вилту сортов; очищение почвы от возбудителей вилта путём введения рациональных севооборотов и обработки земли, внесение органических удобрений, активизирующих развитие сапрофитных микробов и Грибов-антагонистов возбудителя вилта; на сильно заражённых вилтом участках Хлопчатника внесение в почву под зяблевую вспашку фунгицидов.

WILT = ВЯНУТЬ – Wilt:- to droop, usually due to loss of turgor pressure; to become limp and drooping, as a fading flower. / тургорного давления.

WILTING = ЗАВЯДАНИЕ (или УВЯДАНИЕ) – Wilting is the loss of turgidity in plant tissue where the intake of water is insufficient to replace that lost by transpiration or other means, causing a deflation of the plant cells. / Под Завяданием растений понимается утрата растениями тургора вследствие нарушения водного баланса (транспирация воды листьями превышает поступление её в ткани). Проявляется в повисании листьев и стеблей; может быть временным и длительным. Временное завядание растения наступает, когда поступающая из почвы вода не успевает компенсировать её расход растением, но при ослаблении транспирации водный баланс и нормальное состояние растения восстанавливаются. Длительное завядание растения наступает, когда в почве остаётся слишком мало (или не остаётся вообще) доступной растению воды и водный дефицит не восполняется даже в ночные часы. При завядании растения приостанавливается рост, нарушаются фотосинтез, дыхание и другие жизненно важные процессы, клетки отмирают и (при длительном завядании растения) наступает гибель растения. Завядание растения предотвращают применением орошения, улучшением минерального питания растений, предпосевным закаливанием семян и рассады, применением засухоустойчивых сортов сельскохозяйственных культур.

WILTING COEFFICIENT = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЗАВЯДАНИЯ – Wilting Coefficient is the percentage of water necessary for a plant that has begun to wilt to recover, if that water is supplied. Wilting Coefficient is the level of soil moisture at which water becomes unavailable to plants and permanent wilting ensues.

WILTING POINT = ТОЧКА ЗАВЯДАНИЯ (или ВЛАЖНОСТЬ ЗАВЯДАНИЯ) – Wilting Point (WP) is reached when the soil cannot supply enough water to balance the plant's losses by transpiration.

WILTON CARPET = ВИЛТОНСКИЙ КОВЁР (или БАРХАТНЫЙ КОВЁР С РАЗРЕЗНЫМ ВОРСОМ) – Wilton Carpet is a woven carpet in which the pile yarns are woven in as an integral part of the carpet, being held in place by the filling, usually made on a loom with a Jacquard head. The pile may be formed by wires and hooks or by weaving between two backings, in which case, the pile ends are cut to form two separate carpets. Wilton carpets are made in two types:- (i) cut pile, e.g., tournia, Wilton moquette, plush, and velvet; and (ii) loop pile, e.g., Brussels. Located in lower Fairfield County (State of Connecticut, the United States), Wilton is a town of sophistication, wealth, and people who are better than you are. / уточина. Жакяр (Jacquard).

WIM = WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL IDENTITY MODULE = WAP IDENTITY MODULE

WIM = WEIGH–IN–MOTION

WIM CARD = КАРТА МИБ – Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) Identity Module (WIM) implemented on a smart card. / Модуль Идентификации Протокола Беспроводных (МИБ) Приложений (ПБП), встроенный в смарт карту.

WIMPLE = ПЛАТ (или АПОСТОЛЬНИК) – Wimple is a cloth covering worn over the head and around the neck and chin especially by women in the late medieval period and by some nuns. Wimple is headdress worn by women over the head and around the neck, cheeks, and chin. From the late XII until the beginning of the XIV century, it was worn extensively throughout medieval Europe, and it survived until recently as a head covering for women in religious orders. The wimple originally was adopted as a chin veil by Western women after the crusaders brought back from the Near East such fashions as the veil of the Muslim woman. The wimple, usually made of fine white linen or silk, framed the face and covered the neck and sometimes part of the bosom.

WIN = WASTE INFORMATION NEEDS

WINCH = БАРКА – Winch or Beck is a vessel for dyeing fabric in rope form, consisting primarily of a tank and a reel to advance the fabric. For example, washing winches. Winch Beck:- the common element in all winch beck machines is the winch mechanism used to move the fabric. The winch draws the fabric via a guide roller out of the bath and returns it in folds into the bath. In the conventional winch beck, the bath stands still, while the fabric is kept in circulation by a reel positioned in the upper part of the machine. In modern

winches both the bath and the fabric are kept in circulation, which improves homogenisation and exchange of the liquor with the fabric. Greige goods are loaded into the winch either in rope form or in open width, which means that the winches must be 5–6 meters in width. The ends of the fabric piece to be dyed are sewn together to form endless loops over the rotating boom (winch). Winch becks are primarily machines for dyeing, but for practical reasons both preparation and dyeing are normally carried out in the same machine. These machines are essentially operated at atmospheric pressure although the development of synthetic fibres has led to the production of pressurised machines (HT machines may reach 130–140 °C). Winch beck is a very versatile machine and it can be used for all types of fabric. It is a very common technique for dyeing carpets (they are usually dyed in full width). Typical bath ratios vary from 1:15 to 1:40 (typically 1:30 in the carpet sector), which makes this technique fairly expensive due to high water and energy consumption. However, recent technological developments have been made to improve its environmental performance. See also Beck. Winch Dyeing Machines:- Winch Dyeing:- a dyeing machine consisting essentially of a dye vessel fitted with a driven winch (usually above the liquor level) which rotates and draws a length of fabric, normally joined end to end, through the liquor. Winch dyeing machines are a low cost design that is simple to operate and maintain, yet versatile in application proving invaluable for preparation, washing or after treatments as well as the dyeing stage itself. In all winch dyeing machines a series of fabric ropes of equal length are immersed in the dye bath but part of each rope is taken over two reels or the winch itself. The rope of fabric is circulated through the dye bath being hauled up and over the winch throughout the course of the dyeing operation. Dyestuff and auxiliaries may be dosed manually or automatically in accordance with the recipe method. Description and Dyeing Method on Winch Dyeing Machine:- the basic principle of all winch dyeing machines is to have a number of loops or ropes of the fabric in the dye bath, these ropes are of equal length, which are mostly immersed in the liquor in the bath. The upper part of each rope runs over two reels which are mounted over dyebath. At the front of the machine, above the top of the dye liquor, is a smaller reel, which is called Jockey or Fly Roller. The fly roller remain free wheeling along with fabric rope. At the back of winch tank is the winch wheel, which pulls the fabric rope from the dye bath over the jockey reel for dropping in the dye bath for immersion. From the dropped location, the fabric rope travels back to be lifted and fed to winch wheel. The dyeing process on winch dyeing machines is based on higher M:L as compared with other dyeing machines. The process is conducted with very little tension. The total dyeing time is lengthier as compared to other machines. Advantages of Winch Dyeing:- (a) construction and operation of winch are very simple; (b) the winch dyeing machines are suitable for types of wet processing operations from desizing to softening; (c) the winch dyeing machine is suitable for practically all types of fabrics, which can withstand creasing in rope form processing; (d) the tension exerted on winch is less than jigger, the material thus dyed is with fuller hand; and (e) the appearance of the dyed goods is clean and smooth on winch dyeing machines. Limitations Of Winch Dyeing:- (a) batch dyeing operations needs trimming, sewing, opening out the rope, loading and unloading for individual lots separately; (b) since several lengths of fabric are run over the winch reel into the liquor and sewn end to end, Continuous length processing is not possible in a single batch; (c) fabric is processed in rope form which may lead to crease marks, particularly in heavy, woven, thin and light synthetics; and (d) most of the machine work under atmospheric conditions. / Красильная Барка:- для крашения ткани жгутом или в расправку в длинной ванне. Смотрите также Чан (Beck).

WINCH = ЛЕБЁДКА (или ВОРОТ, или ПОДЪЁМНИК) – Winch is an engine for handling drafts of cargo secured on deck and fitted with drums on a horizontal axle. Winch is a machine that has a rope or chain and that is used for pulling or lifting heavy things. Winch is any of various machines or instruments for hauling or pulling; especially:- a powerful machine with one or more drums on which to coil a rope, cable, or chain for hauling or hoisting. Winch is the stationary motor-driven or hand-powered machine used for hoisting or hauling, having a drum around which is wound a rope or chain attached to the load being moved.

WINCHESTER BUSHEL = ВИНЧЕСТЕРСКИЙ БУШЕЛЬ – The Winchester Bushel, established by the 13 W. III. c. 5, A. D. 1701, was made the standard of grain; a cylindrical vessel, eighteen and a half inches in diameter, and eight inches deep inside, contains a bushel; the capacity is 2 145.42 cubic inches. By law or usage it is established in most of the United States. The exceptions, as far as known, are Connecticut, where the bushel holds 2 198 cubic inches, Kentucky 2 150 2/3; Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, where it contains 2 150.4 cubic inches. Winchester Bushel is measure of dry and liquid volume equal to 35.24 liters used in US and Canada. Originating in England and one of the units of Winchester measure. Abbreviated bu. Winchester Bushel is a cylinder with a diameter of 18.5 inches and a height of eight inches. The official unit of the United States defined as 2 150.42 cubic inches or 77.627 01 pounds of water. See also Level Bushel, and Struck Bushel. / В США применяют так называемый старый Винчестерский Бушель, применявшийся до 1826 и в Великобритании главным образом при объёмном измерении зерновых грузов. 1 bu (US) = 1 pc (US) = 8 gal = 32 qt dry = 64 pt dry = 3.523 93$\cdot 10^{-2}$ м^3 = 35.239 3 л. В США существует большое различие в значении одной и той же меры веса сыпучих тел, например, 1 бушель Пшеницы соответствует 60 фунтам, 1 бушель Риса соответствует 45 фунтам, а 1 бушель Овса – 32 фунтам. Происходит это вследствие того, что бушель, вообще говоря, – мера вместимости. В США 1 бушель = 2 150.42 кубических дюймов (так называемый Винчестерский бушель), а в Англии 1 бушель = 2 219.36 кубических дюймов (так называемый Имперский бушель). Как мера веса бушель равен весу материала, занимающему указанный объём.

WINCH RIG = ПОДЪЁМНОЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (или ТЯГАЧ С ЛЕБЁДКОЙ) – Winch Rig is a straight truck or tractor with a hoist.

WIND = ВЕТЕР – Wind:- in climatology, the movement of air relative to the surface of the Earth. Winds play a significant role in determining and controlling climate and weather. Wind occurs because of horizontal and vertical differences (gradients) in atmospheric pressure. Accordingly, the distribution of winds is closely related to that of pressure. Near the Earth's surface, winds generally flow around regions of relatively low and high pressure – cyclones and anticyclones, respectively. They rotate counterclockwise around lows in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise around those in the Southern Hemisphere. Similarly, wind systems rotate around the centers of highs in the opposite direction. In the middle and upper troposphere, the pressure systems are organized in a sequence of high-pressure ridges and low-pressure troughs, rather than in the closed, roughly circular systems nearer the surface of the Earth. They have a wavelike motion and interact to form a rather complex series of ridges and troughs. The largest of the wave patterns are the so-called Standing Waves that have three or four ridges and a corresponding number of troughs in a broad band in middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. The westerlies of the Southern Hemisphere are much less strongly affected by standing disturbances. Associated with these long standing waves are the short waves (several hundred kilometers in wavelength) called Traveling Waves. Such traveling waves form the upper parts of near-surface cyclones and anticyclones to which they are linked, thus guiding their movement and development. At high latitudes the winds are generally easterly near the ground. In low, tropical, and equatorial latitudes, the northeasterly trade winds north of the intertropical convergence zone (ICZ), or thermal equator, and the southeasterly trade winds south of the ICZ move toward the ICZ, which migrates north and south with the seasonal position of the Sun. Vertically, winds then rise and create towering cumulonimbus clouds and heavy rain on either side of the ICZ, which marks a narrow belt of near calms known as the Doldrums. The winds then move poleward near the top of the troposphere before sinking again in the subtropical belts in each hemisphere. From here, winds again move toward the Equator as trade winds. These gigantic cells with overturning air in each of the hemispheres in low latitudes are known as the Hadley Cells. In the mid-latitudes, oppositely rotating wind systems called

Ferrel Cells carry surface air poleward and upper tropospheric air toward the Hadley cells. The three-dimensional pattern of winds over the Earth, known as General Circulation, is responsible for the fundamental latitudinal structure of pressure and air movement and, hence, of climates. On a smaller scale are the local winds, systems that are associated with specific geographic locations and reflect the influence of topographic features. The most common of these local wind systems are the sea and land breezes, mountain and valley breezes, Foehn Winds (also called Chinook, or Santa Ana, Winds), and katabatic winds. Local winds exert a pronounced influence on local climate and are themselves affected by local weather conditions. Wind speeds and gustiness are generally strongest by day when the heating of the ground by the Sun causes overturning of the air, the descending currents conserving the angular momentum of high-altitude winds. By night, the gustiness dies down and winds are generally lighter. / Хэдли Сэлз (Hadley Cells). Ферэл Сэлз (Ferrel Cells). Ветры Фён (Foehn Winds; называются также Ветры Шынок (Chinook Winds) или Ветры Санта Ана (Santa Ana Winds)). Ветер – движение воздуха относительно земной поверхности, вызванное неравномерным распределением атмосферного давления и направленное от высокого давления к низкому. Ветер характеризуется скоростью и направлением. Скорость выражается в метрах в секунду (м/с), километрах в час (км/ч), в узлах или приближённо в баллах по Шкале Бофорта.

WIND ANGLE = УГОЛ НАМОТКИ – Wind Angle is the angular measure in degrees between the direction parallel to the filaments and an established reference.

WIND–BELL = ВЕТРЯНОЙ КОЛОКОЛЬЧИК – Wind-Bell:- also called Wind Chime, a bell or a cluster of resonating pieces that are moved and sounded by the wind. The wind-bell has three basic forms:- (i) a cluster of small pieces of metal, glass, pottery, bamboo, seashell, or wood that tinkle when blown by the wind; (ii) a cluster of chimes that are rung by a central clapper, to which is attached a flat plate to catch the wind; and (iii) a bell whose clapper is attached to a flat plate to catch the wind. Although the wind-bell has existed from prehistoric times in many cultures, it received its most elegant and prolific development in east and south Asia, from Bali to Tibet and Japan, where it was often elaborately decorated, cast, or carved and was hung from the eaves of sacred structures. Buddhists especially made use of wind-bells, attaching them profusely by the hundreds or even thousands to the eaves of temples, shrines, and pagodas, causing during breezy moments an almost overwhelming volume of tintinnabulation. In Asia – and also in the ancient Mediterranean – wind-bells served to attract beneficent spirits. In China and Japan (where they are known as Feng-Ling and Fūrin, respectively – literally 'Wind-Bell'), they became a decorative art on private homes as well as on sacred structures, and in the XIX and XX centuries their popular use spread more widely among Western countries. / В Китае и Японии (где они известны соответственно как Фанг-Линь (Feng-Ling) и Фюринь (Fūrin) –) они стали декоративным искусством .

WINDBILL = ВЕТРЯНОЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ (или ДУТЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ) – Windbill or Windmill is an informal name for Accomodation Bill. / Смотрите также Дружеский Вексель (Accomodation Bill).

WINDBOX = ДУТЬЕВОЙ КОРОБ (или ВОЗДУШНАЯ КОРОБКА) – Windbox is a chamber below the grate or surrounding a burner, through which air under pressure is supplied for combustion of the fuel. Windbox is a plenum chamber that supplies air for combustion to a stoker, gas burner, or oil burner.

WINDBOX PRESSURE = ДАВЛЕНИЕ В ДУТЬЕВОМ КОРОБЕ (или ДАВЛЕНИЕ В ВОЗДУШНОЙ КОРОБКЕ) – Windbox Pressure is the static pressure in the windbox of a burner or stoker.

WINDBREAK = ВЕТРОЗАЩИТНОЕ ОГРАЖДЕНИЕ (или ВЕТРОЗАЩИТНАЯ ПОЛОСА) – Windbreak is a shelter, either natural (e.g., a line of trees or a thick hedge) or artificial (a screen), which breaks or interrupts the force of the wind. Windbreak is a planting of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation, usually perpendicular or nearly so, to the principal wind direction, to protect soil, crops, homesteads, roads, etc, against the effects of winds, such as wind erosion and the drifting of soil and snow. Windbreaks are linear plantings of trees and shrubs designed to enhance crop production, protect people and livestock, and benefit soil and water conservation. There are several types of windbreaks. Field windbreaks protect a variety of wind-sensitive crops, control wind erosion, and increase bee pollination and pesticide effectiveness. Livestock windbreaks help reduce animal stress and mortality, reduce feed consumption, and help reduce visual impacts and odors. Living snowfences keep roads clean of drifting snow and increase driving safety. They can also spread snow evenly across a field, increasing spring soil moisture. See also Farmstead Windbreak, Field Windbreak, and Livestock Windbreak. / насаждение из деревьев, кустов, или . сохранение (conservation).

WINDBREAKER = ВЕТРОВКА (или ШТОРМОВКА) – Windbreaker is a jacket made of a closely woven fabric or a fabric treated with a finish designed to prevent the passage of air. The fabric used in windbreakers offen has a degree of water repellency because of its tight construction. Windbreaker is an outer jacket made of wind-resistant material.

WIND–BURN = ЗАПАЛ (или ЗАХВАТ) – Wind-Burn:- young seedlings may be killed by exposure to strong, hot, dry winds. Plants become completely dessicated with leaves remaining attached to the plant and the plant leaning in the direction the wind was blowing. In less severe conditions one side of the seedling stem, between the soil surface and the cotyledonary node, becomes blackened and seedlings die or further growth is inhibited. The blackened lesion occurs on the same side of every seedling in the affected area. Symptoms are more likely to develop if the wind is blowing along rows rather than across rows. / При внезапном и сильном напряжении всех метеорологических факторов растение может быстро погибнуть в результате высыхания (захват) или высоких температур (запал). Засухоустойчивость различных органов растений неодинакова. Так, молодые растущие листья за счёт притока ассимилятов дольше сохраняют способность к синтезу, относительно более устойчивы, чем листья, закончившие рост, или старые, которые при засухе подвядают в первую очередь. В условиях затянувшейся засухи отток воды и веществ в молодые листья может происходить и из генеративных органов. Засуха в ранние периоды развития приводит к гибели цветочных зачатков, их стерильности (белоколосица), а в более поздние – к образованию щуплого зерна (захват). При этом захват будет более вероятен при хорошо развитой к началу засухи листовой поверхности. Поэтому при сочетании влажной весны и начала лета с очень сухой второй половиной (или даже отдельных сильных суховеев) опасность снижения урожая наиболее вероятна.

WIND DAMAGE = ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЕТРОМ – Wind Damage:- excessive wind can result in sandblasting. Leaves and bark are damaged on the windward side of the plant only. Excessive dry winds may completely desiccate and kill plants. Leaves rubbing across opening bolls can become scratched on the under surface resulting in burn-like spots on the upper surface. / протирание или притирка (rubbing). Повреждение – одно из понятий теории надёжности; событие, заключающееся в нарушении исправности изделия. Повреждение может быть существенным и являться причиной нарушения работоспособности (отказа) и несущественным, при котором работоспособность изделия сохраняется.

WIND ENERGY = ВЕТРОВАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ (или ВЕТРЯНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ, или ЭНЕРГИЯ ВЕТРА) – Wind Energy is a kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators. Wind Energy is the kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines. Wind Energy is the kinetic energy of wind converted into mechanical energy by wind turbines (i.e. blades rotating from a hub) that drive generators to produce electricity for distribution.

WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM OR DEVICE = СИСТЕМА ИЛИ УСТРОЙСТВО КОНВЕРСИИ (или ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ) ВЕТРОВОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ – Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS) or Device is an apparatus for converting the energy available in the wind to mechanical energy that can be used to power machinery (grain mills, water pumps) and to operate an electrical generator.

WIND EROSION = ВЕТРОВАЯ ЭРОЗИЯ – Wind Erosion is a serious environmental problem attracting the attention of many across the globe. It is a common phenomenon occurring mostly in flat, bare areas; dry, sandy soils; or anywhere the soil is loose, dry, and finely granulated. Wind erosion damages land and natural vegetation by removing soil from one place and depositing it in another. It causes soil loss, dryness and deterioration of soil structure, nutrient and productivity losses and air pollution. Suspended dust and dirt is inevitably deposited over everything. It blows on and inside homes, covers roads and highways, and smothers crops. Sediment transport and deposition are significant factors in the geological changes which occur on the land around us and over long periods of time are important in the soil formation process. Soil movement is initiated as a result of wind forces exerted against the surface of the ground. For each specific soil type and surface condition there is a minimum velocity required to move soil particles. This is called the Threshold Velocity. Once this velocity is reached, the quantity of soil moved is dependent upon the particle size, the cloddiness of particles, and wind velocity itself. See also Erosion. / Под Ветровой Эрозией или Дефляцией понимается процесс разрушения, развевания ветром горных пород и почв. Развивается на рельефе любого типа. При сильной ветровой эрозии почвы (пыльные бури) ветер поднимает в воздух верхние горизонты почвы, иногда вместе с посевами, и переносит почвенные массы на большие расстояния. Ветровая Эрозия – одно из наиболее значимых факторов, отрицательно влияющих на качество полей. Самыми незащищёнными в этом плане являются гладкие, рыхлые с мелкими гранулами почвы. Ветер, дующий на высоте 30 см со скоростью 6 м/час, заставляет почву двигаться. Любые меры, направленные на снижение скорости ветра над поверхностью почвы, позитивно скажутся на её состоянии. Пожнивные Остатки – самый простой и надёжный способ снижения ветровой эрозии. Растительный материал улавливает движущиеся частицы почвы и ограничивает их лавинообразный эффект. Минимальная технология обработки почвы, при которой на поверхности остаются пожнивные остатки, снижает ветровую эрозию и предотвращает измельчение почвы до пылеобразного состояния. Стоячие растительные остатки более эффективные при замедлении скорости ветра по сравнению с лежащими. Определяющий фактор – почвы и полевые условия:- почвы с грубой структурой нуждаются в большем количестве растительных остатков, чем с тонкой структурой. В грубых структурах содержится много кальция м карбоната, но мало ила, глины и органического вещества. Все это приводит к образованию склонных к эрозии фракций и хрупких комков. Устойчивые комки помогают снизить эрозию. При обработке почвы следует стремиться к формированию больших комков. Неровная почва, полученная в результате обработки, является весьма эффективной для снижения ветровой эрозии. Гребни и впадины поглощают и меняют направление воздействия части ветровой энергии, а также улавливают летающие частицы почвы. Гребни высотой 10, 16–20, 32 см наиболее эффективны для защиты почвы. При сберегающем земледелии для минимизации ветровой эрозии на почве должно находиться адекватное количество растительных остатков. Такие проблемы чаще всего создаются при засухе или выращивании культуры, после которой на поверхности имеется мало остатков. Чтобы приостановить развитие ветровой эрозии, защитить почву и растущие культурные растения при засухе или незначительном количестве растительных остатков, используйте обработку поля для создания гребней, комков на поверхности, не дожидаясь дождя. Для эффективного противостояния эрозии она должна проводиться да начала её развития, когда земля ещё влажная. Если же выдувание почвы уже началось, срочно обработайте её на том конце участка, откуда дует ветер. В таком случае главная цель – создать как можно больше комков на гребнях перпендикулярно направлению ветра. Оборудование, больше всего подходящее для борьбы с ветровой эрозией, зависит от текстуры почвы, её влажности и плотности. На земле со средним гранулометрическим составом двухотвальная борона или большие рыхлительные лапы формируют гребни и выбрасывают комки на поверхность. Неровности необходимо создавать как можно быстрее. При меньшей скорости движения агрегата получится больше комков. А при высокой – больше гребней. Недавно посеянные пропашные или только что давшие всходы культуры более всего подвержены воздействию ветровой эрозии. Их можно обезопасить, обработав почву боронами, прикреплёнными на сеялки сзади по рядам движения. В таком случае разрыхляется выровненная поверхность. После сева для разрушения образовавшейся корки и для формирования комков можно использовать ротационную мотыгу или культиватор. Какое время выбирать? Самое эффективное время для создания комков – после дождя, когда верхний 5-сантиметровый слой будет влажным. Это первый агроприём. Второй способ срочной защиты почвы от ветровой эрозии – растительные остатки, навоз, оставшийся от крупного рогатого скота, а также орошение для повышения влажности земли, облегчения её обработки и создания искусственных преград для ветра. Что зависит от уборки? Уборка урожая фундаментально влияет на всю систему сберегающего земледелия. Плохо проведённая уборка может разрушить гребни, уплотнить почву или оставить пожнивные остатки в валках, усложняя последующие полевые работы. Проведение уборки с использованием современных методов делает борьбу с эрозией максимально эффективной и минимизирует потребность обработки пашни перед посевом последующей сельхозкультуры. Ровное распределение пожнивных остатков за комбайном – первостепенная задача сберегающего земледелия.

WIND EROSION EQUATION = ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ ПРИ ВЕТРОВОЙ ЭРОЗИИ – Wind Erosion Equation (WEQ) is an equation used to predict wind erosion, based on climate, soil erodibility, unsheltered field distance, and vegetative cover.

WINDFALL PROFIT/GAIN = НЕПРЕДВИДЕННАЯ ВЫГОДА/ПРИБЫЛЬ – Windfall Profit/Gain is profit that occurs suddenly as a result of an event not controlled by the company or person realizing the gain from the event. For example, a hurricane may bring extraordinary revenue to a roofing contractor as a result of the natural disaster.

WINDFALL PROFITS = НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ ПРИБЫЛИ – Windfall Profits are the huge profits that occur unexpectedly due to fortuitous circumstances. Such profits are generally well above historical norms and may occur due to several factors – such as a price spike or supply shortage – that are either temporary in nature or may be longer lasting. Windfall profits are generally reaped by an entire industry sector, but can also be reaped by an individual company. In recent years, surging prices for crude oil have led to record profits for many energy companies, leading to demands from politicians to deem them as windfall profits and tax them accordingly. Needless to say, most companies that have made windfall profits strongly resist attempts to pay additional taxes on them. Arguments made by such companies are that record profits lead to record taxes payable by them in any case, as well as the fact that windfall profits are likely to be only temporary in nature. Windfall Profits are profits accruing to a company as a result of a general change in the market sitution rather than the company's own efforts. If, for instance, the price of a commodity soars due to political or economic developments, the energy-producing company earns windfall profits without any rise in production costs. Windfall Profits are any type of additional income over expenses that is completely unexpected. In many countries, there are laws that specifically define windfall profit for the purpose of establishing the tax schedule that applies to the unanticipated additional revenue. For this reason, it is important for individuals and businesses to be clear on what is windfall profit and what constitutes a different class of revenue according to local tax laws. Part of understanding what constitutes a windfall profit situation is to consider some of the ways in which a sudden windfall may come about. When real estate holdings owned by an individual suddenly appreciate in value, the owner can sell the holdings at a substantial and unanticipated level of profit. An unexpected increase in sales that drains products that have been

setting in warehouses for some time can also be interpreted as windfall profits. The key factor in any windfall situation is that there is no advance indicators that demand or value is likely to increase dramatically in a short period of time. Because the sudden appearance of a windfall can result in a substantial infusion of revenue, many countries pass windfall profit tax laws that make it possible to tax the unexpected profit separately rather than bundling it into other taxable income. One example would be windfall profit taxes enacted and applied to oil companies during the 1970's and 1980's. While some countries eventually repealed those laws, others remain in effect for many years and continue to be in place today. When an individual or company experiences a sudden influx of windfall profits, it is important to track the extra income closely. Verifying current tax laws and reviewing relevant reporting procedures will make it possible to comply with any tax regulations that are in place, and prevent the business from paying penalties at a later date. It is not unusual for the accounting of these unanticipated profits to involve the creation of a special line item, making the process of keeping track of the amount of extra profits generated a little easier. While the general concept of windfall profits is similar around the world, the guidelines used to identify what constitutes this type of income does vary from one country to another. This can make the process of tabulating and reporting windfall profits somewhat more difficult for corporations that maintain facilities in several different nations. Depending on how and where the windfall originated, prevailing laws in the country where the company is headquartered may apply, or laws governing taxes in the nation where the windfall took place may determine the qualification and proper taxation of any windfall profits. Windfall Profit is a sudden unexpected profit uncontrolled by the profiting party. / Сверхприбыль или Непредвиденная Прибыль – прибыль, полученная неожиданно, в результате события, не зависящего от лица или компании, получивших прибыль. Например, нефтяные компании получили прибыль в 1970-х в результате взлёта цен на нефть, вызванного введением нефтяного эмбарго, и увеличения цен, которого потребовала Организация Стран, Вывозящих Нефть (или Организация Стран Экспортёров Нефти; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). Смотрите также Windfall Profits Tax.

WINDFALL PROFITS TAX = НАЛОГ НА НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ ПРИБЫЛИ – Windfall Profits Tax is an ad valorem tax or flat tax imposed on inordinate and sudden increase in the income or profit of a firm or industry. In 1980, the United States enacted the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act (PL 96-223) as part of a compromise between the Carter Administration and the Congress over the decontrol of crude oil prices. The Act was intended to recoup the revenue earned by oil producers as a result of the sharp increase in oil prices brought about by the OPEC oil embargo. According to the Congressional Research Service, the Act's title was a misnomer. 'Despite its name, the crude oil windfall profit tax ... was not a tax on profits. It was an excise tax ... imposed on the difference between the market price of oil, which was technically referred to as the Removal Price, and a statutory 1979 base price that was adjusted quarterly for inflation and state severance taxes'. Windfall Profits Tax is a tax levied on an unforeseen or unexpectedly large profit, especially one regarded to be excessive or unfairly obtained. Windfall Tax is a tax levied by governments against certain industries when economic conditions allow those industries to experience above-average profits. Windfall taxes are primarily levied on the companies in the targeted industry that have benefited the most from the economic windfall, most often commodity-based businesses. As with all tax initiatives instituted by governments, there is always a divide between those who are for and those who are against the tax. The benefits of a windfall tax include proceeds being directly used by governments to bolster funding for social programs. However, those against windfall taxes claim that they reduce companies' initiatives to seek out profits. They also believe that profits should be reinvested to promote innovation that will in turn benefit society as a whole. Windfall taxes will always be a contentious issue debated between the shareholders of profitable companies and the rest of society. This issue came to a head in 2005, when oil and gas companies, such as Exxon Mobil who reported profits of USD36 billion for the year, experienced unusually large profits due to rising energy prices. / ЭКСАН (Эксан Мобл Корпорэйшэн; EXXON (Exxon Mobil Corporation)). Налог На Непредвиденную Прибыль или Незаработанные Доходы – налог на прибыль, полученную в результате неожиданного кризиса в некоторой компании или отрасли. В 1980 был принят федеральный закон, согласно которому подобный налог был обращён на прибыли нефтяных компаний, полученных ими в результате резкого роста цен на нефть в 1970-х. Налог На Непредвиденную Прибыль (ННП; Windfall Profits Tax (WPT)):- (1) Дополнительный подоходный налог, взимаемый в случае резкого увеличения доходов предпринимателя, например, в результате повышения цен. (2) Смотрите также Excess.

WIND FARM = ВЕТРЯНАЯ ФЕРМА (или ОБЪЕДИНЁННАЯ СИСТЕМА ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИХ СТАНЦИЙ) – Slang in energy industries. A Wind Farm is a group of wind turbines used to generate electricity. See also Wind Power Plant.

WIND INDICATOR = ВЕТРОВОЙ ИНДИКАТОР (или УКАЗАТЕЛЬ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЕТРА, или ФЛЮГЕР) – Wind Indicator is a visual device used to provide wind information.

WINDING = НАМАТЫВАНИЕ (или НАМОТКА, или ПЕРЕМАТЫВАНИЕ) – Winding is the process of transferring yarn or thread from one type of package to another to facilitate subsequent processing. The rehandling of yarn is an integral part of the fiber and textile industries. Not only must the package and the yarn itself be suitable for processing on the next machine in the production process, but also other factors such as packing cases, pressure due to winding tension, etc, must be considered. Basically, there are two types of winding machines:- precision winders and drum winders. Precision widers, used primarily for filament yarn, have a traverse driven by a cam that is synchronized with the spindle and produce packages with a diamond-patterned wind. Drum winders are used principally for spun yarns; the package is driven by frictional contact between the surface of the package and the drum. Winding:- this spinning term refers to winding the finished yarn onto a bobbin and secured to prevent unraveling. Winding is the process of transferring yarn or thread from one type of package to another. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). Перематывание Пряжи:- Технологическая Схема Процесса:- на шпуледержателе установлен прядильный початок. Сматываемая с початка нить проходит направляющий пруток, натяжной прибор, контрольно-очистительный прибор, нитеводитель и наматывается на мотальную паковку. Для перематывания пряжи с мотка его натягивают на специальный держатель. Функцию натяжного устройства выполняет груз, который с помощью хомутика надет на ступицу мотовила. В процессе перематывания пряжи моток вращается вместе с мотовилом. Нить с мотка огибает пруток, проходит контрольно-очистительный прибор, нитеводитель и наматывается на мотальную паковку. Пруток является баллоноограничителем и предназначен для улучшения условий сматывания нити с прядильного початка. Натяжной прибор создаёт необходимое натяжение нити в зоне наматывания. Контрольно-очистительный прибор контролирует пряжу по толщине и очищает её от сора и пуха. Нитеводитель сообщает нити возвратно-поступательное движение вдоль оси мотальной паковки. Мотальная паковка получает принудительное вращательное движение и вследствие этого наматывает на себя нить. Существует другой вариант технологической схемы процесса перематывания, который применяется для перемотки в конические бобины пряжи поступающей в виде мотков после процесса крашения. В верхней части машины устанавливается мотовила на которой закрепляется расправленный моток пряжи. Пряжа сматывается с мотовила, огибает направляющий пруток и далее по описанной схеме. Однако можно заметить, что по этой схеме пряжа минует натяжное устройство. В данном случае натяжным устройством являются тормозной ремень с грузом, который подвешен на тормозной диск, прикреплённый к мотовилу.

WINDING LAYER = РЫХЛАЯ ПРОСЛОЙКА – The Winding Layer is the first layer of secondary thickening. Also known as S, Layer. It differs in structure from either the primary wall or the remainder of the secondary wall. It is an open netting type pattern of fibrils that is aligned at 40 to 70 degree angles to the fiber axis. See also Lumen. / взаиморасчёт или сведение (netting) . слой или прослойка .

WINDING MACHINE = МОТАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – A Winding Machine or Winder is a machine for wrapping string, twine, cord, thread, yarn, rope, wire, ribbon, tape, etc onto a spool, bobbin, reel, etc. In textiles, winders are used heavily in textile manufacturing, especially in preparation to weaving where the yarn is wound onto a bobbin and then used in a shuttle. Ball winders are another type of winder that wind the yarn up from skein form into balls. Ball winders are commonly used by knitters and occasionally spinners. / Мотальные Машины:- Классификация и Основные Рабочие Органы:- по виду наматываемой паковки мотальные машины подразделяются на:- (i) Машины, Наматывающие Бобины; и (ii) Машины, Наматывающие Катушки (шёлк). Мотальные машины наматывающие бобины делятся на 2 группы:- (1) Крестовые Машины (Рассеянной Намотки) – на этих машинах наматывается бобина, которая приводится во вращение посредством трения о вращающийся мотальный барабанчик. Барабанчик одновременно являются и нитеводителем за счёт винтовых канавок на нём (машина М-2). Мотальные Машины Для Крестовой Намотки:- для перематывания всех видов пряжи применяются мотальные машины для крестовой намотки. Основные механизмы этой машины:- (i) наматывающий механизм; (ii) нитеводитель – механизм раскладки нити; (iii) механизм автоматического выключения машины при обрыве нити или полной её доработки; и (iv) привод машины. Кроме того, мотальные машины могут быть оборудованы дополнительными механизмами:- транспортёр для пустых патронов; электродвигатель; сферообразователь; пухоотсос и пухообдувка. (2) Бобинажные машины – на этих машинах бобина устанавливается на специальном веретене, которое получает вращение от специальной передачи, а нитеводитель выполнен в виде отдельного механизма который двигает вдоль поверхности бобины направляющий глазок для нити. Используются для перематывания искусственного шёлка и очень тонких нитей. КПВ мотальных машин 0.7–0.8. Скорость перематывания зависит от линейной плотности пряжи. Мотальная Машина М-150-2:- Кинематическая Схема:- все механизмы приводятся в движение от двух электродвигателей мощностью 4.0 кВт каждый и среднего электродвигателя мощностью 0.6 кВт. Электродвигатели приводят в движение мотальные валы и мотальные барабанчики, а электродвигатель – эксцентриковые валы для механизма электропрерывателя, ленточный транспортёр для доставки освободившихся от пряжи пустых патронов в ящики. Кулачковая муфта служит для выключения механизма самоостанова и мотальных барабанчиков при проведении чистки и обмашки одной стороны машины. Частоту вращения мотальных барабанчиков можно изменить с помощью вариатора скорости и проконтролировать тахометром, который установлен сбоку машины. Мотальные Автоматы:- Классификация:- мотальный автомат выполняет часть операций при перематывании нити автоматически:- (i) Смена Питающей Паковки; (ii) Связывание Узла При Обрыве Нити; (iii) Съём Наработанной Бобины; и (iv) Укладка Бобин На Транспортёр. При обслуживании мотальных барабанов работница заполняет магазин початков и следит за работой автомата. В случае отказа автомата в выполнении какой-либо операции работница устраняет ошибки автомата. В некоторых конструкциях мотальных автоматов нет автоматического съёма наработанных бобин. В таком случае эту операцию выполняет мотальщица. (1) Автоматы Карусельного Типа:- узловязальная заправочная станция (УЗС) располагается неподвижно на торце, а мотальные головки перемещаются по кругу. При подходе мотальной головки к узловязателю производится проверка и если нить отсутствует, то карусель останавливается и происходит связывание или заправка початков. АМК-150 – мотальный автомат карусельного типа с высотой бобины 150 мм; Эббот (Abbott; США); Жильбос (Gilbos NV; Бельгия). (2) Неподвижные Мотальные Головки обслуживает узловязатель, который двигается по монорельсу. Узловязатель обслуживает либо все мотальные головки, либо часть. (Автоконор, Германия). (3) Каждая мотальная головка оборудована автоматическим узловязателем. (Autosuk, бывшая Чехословакия). Мотальный Автомат АМК-150-3:- Кинематическая Схема:- в состав мотальной головки входит мотальный барабанчик, получающий движение от индивидуального электродвигателя с помощью клиноременной передачи. Диаметр мотального барабанчика у малого торца бобины 90 мм, у большого 100 мм, длина 173 мм. Изменение линейной скорости перематывания осуществляется перестановкой ремня барабанчика в одно из четырёх положений коробки передач привода. Нить, сматываясь с початка, проходит через баллоноограничитель, зажимное устройство, нитенатяжитель, нитеочиститель со шкалой, крючок самоостанова при обрыве нити и наматывается мотальным барабанчиком на бобину, находящуюся на бобинодержателе. Баллоноограничитель служит для уменьшения натяжения нити при перематывании и количества слётов нити с початка. Расстояние между вершиной прядильного початка и баллоноограничителем регулируется посредством передвижения его в пазах кронштейна и устанавливается равным 70 мм. Зажимное устройство служит для предотвращения выпадания из баллоноограничителя оборванного конца нити. При обрыве нити от крючка самоостанова включается электромагнит и своим сердечником притягивает плоскую пружину, которая перекрывает щель, прижимая нить к упору. Чёткость работы механизма зажима нити проверяют в подготовительных операциях перед пуском машины в работу. С этой целью включают главный выключатель силовой станции автомата и выключатель на дверце мотальной головки. Нитенатяжитель предназначен для регулирования натяжения нити в процессе перематывания и создания определённой плотности намотки пряжи на бобине. Натяжение движущейся нити создаётся за счёт воздействия подвижных пальцев, закреплённых на рычаге нитенатяжителя, относительно неподвижных элементов нитенатяжителя. Натяжение нити регулируется смещением грузов на рычаге. Для уменьшения колебаний подвижных пальцев и снижения дополнительных динамических нагрузок на нить имеется масляный амортизатор, состоящий из цилиндра, заполненного маслом, поршня, укреплённого на штоке, и рычагов. Плотность намотки пряжи на бобине зависит также от давления бобины на мотальный барабанчик. Силу прижима бобины можно регулировать двумя грузами на бобинодержателе и положением конца пружины на толкателе. Мотальный Автомат Аутосук (Autosuk), бывшая Чехословакия:- Технологическая Схема:- каждая мотальная головка мотального Аутосук имеет магазин для четырёх початков. При дорабатывании рабочий початок автоматически снимается с початкодержателя и отправляется на конвейер, а из магазина по направляющему лотку устанавливается запасной початок. Нить, сматываясь с початка, поступает в баллоноограничитель пруткового типа. Баллоноограничитель устанавливается на расстоянии 35–40 мм от конца патрона, и его можно использовать при перематывании нитей с левой и правой круткой. Затем нить попадает в предварительный чиститель, предназначенный для задержания слётов и больших прядильных пороков. Если эти пороки не устранить, то попадание их в контрольный прибор приведёт к отказу автоматики при включении автоматического цикла. Разводка предварительного чистителя устанавливается равной 3–4 диаметрам нити. Далее нить попадает в гребенчатый нитенатяжитель, имеющий сменные грузовые шайбы, и контрольную щель с метрической шкалой для установки необходимой разводки. Между предварительным чистителем и нитенатяжителем имеются контрольная вилочка для контроля наличия нити в нижней зоне автомата, сопло подвижного отсоса для обнаружения, удержания и передачи оборванного конца нити с прядильного початка к узловязателю и неподвижное сопло, улавливающее нить при её обрыве в верхней зоне. Затем нить проходит между лезвиями ножниц и через щуп, контролирующий наличие нити. В этой же зоне установлено сопло неподвижного подсоса, удерживающее концы нитей, идущих от запасных прядильных початков, которые находятся в магазине. Для парафинирования твёрдым парафином пряжи, используемой в трикотажном производстве, установлен парафинер. Мотальным барабанчиком пряжа наматывается на конический патрон, образуя бобину. Если на барабанчик наматывается пряжа в виде жгута, то срезка его осуществляется ножом. Бобина удерживается приклоном, имеющим на передних концах два зажима. Приклон можно устанавливать под различным углом относительно оси O_1 для установки цилиндрического или конусного патрона. При увеличении диаметра бобины приклон поворачивается относительно оси O_2 вверх и через тягу, стержень перемещает поршень в гидравлическом цилиндре. Приклон мотальной

головки оснащён компенсирующим устройством, позволяющим поддерживать постоянную плотность намотки на бобине и состоящим из планки, двуплечего рычага, вращающегося на оси O_3, крючка подвески, в которую ввёрнут регулировочный винт с пружиной. Опытным путём определяют необходимое натяжение пружины, при котором плотность намотки соответствует заданной. Координация работы всех механизмов мотальной головки осуществляется с помощью 17 кулачков, закреплённых на кулачковом валу. Автоматическое отыскание конца нити на бобине осуществляется за счёт обратного (реверсивного) вращения бобины роликом от главного вала после торможения фрикционом мотального барабанчика, который приводится в движение клиноременной передачей от электродвигателя. Барабанчик совершает в обратном направлении 6–7 оборотов, что соответствует отмотанной длине нити 1–1.5 м. Одновременно соплом пневмосистемы конец нити транспортируется к узловязателю типа URA-4 – URA-7 (цифры 4 и 7 указывают длину в миллиметрах концов нитей в узле после связывания). Процесс связывания узла происходит за 230° поворота кулачкового вала, что по времени соответствует 4 с, а весь процесс образования узла совершается за 10.8–16.8 с в зависимости от места обрыва нити. Если обрыв нити произошёл в верхней зоне контрольного прибора, конец улавливается соплом и контрольная вилочка не передаёт сигнала на смену початка. Сопло удерживает нити с запасных початков, а подвижное сопло подает нить в зону узловязателя в случае, если первая попытка связывания прошла неудачно. Если перематываемая нить оборвалась в нижней зоне или сработался початок, контрольная вилочка действует на рычаг, который включает механизм смены початка. Початок соскальзывает с початкодержателя и попадает на транспортёр автомата, а полная паковка из магазина поступает на початкодержатель, и связывание возобновляется. Если при второй попытке узел не образуется, электродвигатель выключается и загорается сигнальная лампочка на панели управления автоматом. Тогда устранить неполадку нужно вручную, то есть заправить нить, ввести ручкой бобину в соприкосновение с барабанчиком и включить головку.

WINDING UP = СВОРАЧИВАНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (или ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ, или ЗАКРЫТИЕ, или РОСПУСК) – (1) Cessation of business activity on the part of a company and the start of that company's liquidation. Winding Up:- the process by which the business activities of a company are brought to an end. The process is akin to the administration of a deceased estate and to bankruptcy, however, a company may not be declared bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Act but must be wound up in accordance with the Corporations Law. Liquidation is sometimes synonymous with Winding Up.

(2) Winding-Up:- the termination of a pension scheme by either providing (deferred) annuities for all members or by moving all its assets and liabilities into another scheme.

WINDLASS = БРАШПИЛЬ (или БРАНШПИЛЬ) – Windlass is an anchor engine used for heaving in the chain cable and anchor. Windlass is a device for raising or hauling objects, usually consisting of a horizontal cylinder or barrel turned by a crank, lever, motor, or the like, upon which a cable, rope, or chain winds, the outer end of the cable being attached directly or indirectly to the weight to be raised or the thing to be hauled or pulled; winch.

WINDLE = ЛЕБЁДКА – Windle:- a reel or swift. Windle:- a spindle; a kind of reel; a winch. / :- мотовило или баран мотовила.

WINDMILL = ВЕТРЯК – Windmill or Windbill is an informal name for Accomodation Bill. / Смотрите также Дружеский Вексель (Accomodation Bill).

WINDOW = ОКНО – (1) Window is:- an interval or opportunity for action, e.g., the parliamentary recess offers a good window for a bid; or a favourable opportunity for doing something that must be seized immediately. / Буквально Окно, краткосрочное улучшение конъюнктуры. (1) Ограниченный период времени, когда следует воспользоваться представившейся возможностью, или она будет потеряна. Например, период времени, в течение которого новый выпуск акций приветствуют на рыке, продолжается всего несколько месяцев или максимум год. Этот период времени называется открывшейся возможностью (window of opportunity). Окно:- (1) ограниченный период времени, когда необходимо использовать возможность, иначе она будет упущена. (2) Кассовый отдел брокерской фирмы, где происходят поставка и расчёт по сделкам с ценными бумагами. (3) Возможность получения ссуды в федеральном резервном банке.

(2) Window or Discount Window helps to relieve liquidity strains for individual depository institutions and for the banking system as a whole by providing a reliable backup source of funding. / Учётное Окно (Discount Window) Федерального Резервного банка (Federal Reserve bank).

(3) Window is a brokerage firm's cashier department, where delivery of securities and settlement of transactions take place. / Кассовый отдел брокерской фирмы, где происходят поставка ценных бумаг и завершение сделок по ним.

(4) Window is a translucent portion of the leaves of some succulent plants which allows light to penetrate to the photosynthetic layers.

WINDOW CLOSE = ЗАКРЫТОЕ ОКНО – Window Close:- in patent law, a time period after which a utility patent (that issues from an application filed on or after 12 December 1980) expires if a maintenance fee has not been paid. A petition must be filed along with the appropriate fees to reinstate an expired patent.

WINDOW CONTRACT = КОНТРАКТ С ОКНОМ – Window Contract is a guaranteed investment contract purchased with deposits over some future designated time period (the 'Window'), usually between 3 and 12 months. All deposits made are guaranteed the same credit rating. Related:- Bullet Contract.

WINDOW DRESSING = УКРАШЕНИЕ ВИТРИНЫ (или ВИТРИННОЕ МАНЕКЕНСТВО) – Window Dressing is a strategy used by mutual fund and portfolio managers near the year or quarter end to improve the appearance of the portfolio/fund performance before presenting it to clients or shareholders. To window dress, the fund manager will sell stocks with large losses and purchase high flying stocks near the end of the quarter. These securities are then reported as part of the fund's holdings. Performance reports and a list of the holdings in a mutual fund are usually sent to clients every quarter. Another variation of window dressing is investing in stocks that don't meet the style of the mutual fund. For example, a precious metals fund might invest in stocks that are in a hot sector at the time, disguising the fund's holdings, so clients really have no idea what they are paying for. Window dressing may make a fund appear more attractive, but you can't hide poor performance for long. The term Window Dressing has similar meaning when applied to accounts, but is a broader term that can be applied to other areas. In the United States it is often used to describe the manipulation of investment portfolio performance numbers. In the context of accounts, 'window dressing' is more likely than 'creative accounting' to imply illegal or fraudulent practices, but it need to do so. Window Dressing is a trading activity near the end of a quarter or fiscal year that is designed to improve the appearance of a portfolio to be presented to clients or shareholders. For example, a portfolio manager may sell losing positions so as to display only positions that have gained in value. Financial institutions have also been criticized for a different type of window dressing as many moved debt off the balance sheet near the end of the quarter in a temporary manner. This made the bank appear to have less leverage than it actually did. Window Dressing is a specious (but usually legal) manipulation of a firm's accounting data to make its financial statements look better than they actually are. Window Dressing:- trading activity near the end of a quarter or fiscal year that is designed to improve the appearance of a portfolio to be presented to clients or shareholders. For example, a portfolio

manager may sell losing positions so as to display only positions that have gained in value. Window Dressing is the act or an instance of making something appear deceptively attractive or favorable. Usually using something, e.g., inflated sales projections, to create a deceptively favorable or attractive impression. Window Dressing is actions taken to improve the appearance of a company's financial statements. Window dressing is particularly common when a business has a large number of shareholders, so that management can give the appearance of a well-run company to investors who probably do not have much day-to-day contact with the business. It may also be used when a company wants to impress a lender in order to qualify for a loan. If a business is closely held, the owners are usually better informed about company results, so there is no reason for anyone to apply window dressing to the financial statements. Examples of window dressing are:- (i) Cash:- postpone paying suppliers, so that the period-end cash balance appears higher than it should be; (ii) Accounts Receivable:- record an unusually low bad debt expense, so that the accounts receivable (and therefore the current ratio) figure looks better than is really the case; (iii) Fixed Assets:- sell off those fixed assets with large amounts of accumulated depreciation associated with them, so the net book value of the remaining assets appears to indicate a relatively new cluster of assets; (iv) Revenue:- offer customers an early shipment discount, thereby accelerating revenues from a future period into the current period; (v) Depreciation:- switch from accelerated to straight-line depreciation in order to reduce the amount of depreciation charged to expense in the current period; the mid-month convention can also be used to further delay expense recognition; (vi) Expenses:- withhold supplier expenses, so that they are recorded in a later period. These actions are taken shortly before the end of an accounting period. The window dressing concept is also used by fund managers, who replace poorly-performing securities with higher-performing ones just before the end of a reporting period, to give the appearance of having a robust set of investments. The entire concept of window dressing is clearly unethical, since it is misleading. Also, it merely robs results from a future period in order to make the current period look better, so it is extremely short-term in nature. Window Dressing is special 'cosmetic' adjustments made to improve the balance sheet by building up the cash position, usually just before close of accounts. / Под Украшением Витрины любая попытка представить ситуацию лучше, чем она есть на самом деле. Украшение витрины используется бухгалтерами для создания более благоприятного представления о балансе, хотя эта практика в настоящее время и запрещена. Например, в конце финансового года банки стремятся взыскать выданные ими краткосрочные ссуды и задержать свои платежи, для того чтобы показать в отчётности высокие остатки наличности. Под Украшением Витрины понимается практика совершения сделок незадолго до конца отчётного периода для того, чтобы искусственно поправить статьи отчёта за данный период. Украшение Витрины:- (1) улучшение показателей отчётности. Торговая деятельность в конце квартала или финансового года, которая направлена на то, чтобы сделать портфель вложений более представительным для клиентов и акционеров. Например, управляющий фонда может продать имеющиеся в его портфеле 'плохие' ставки, чтобы отчитываться только по позициям, которые выросли в цене. (2) Бухгалтерская подтасовка данных, чтобы финансовый отчёт (financial statement) отражал более благоприятные условия, чем реально существующие, например, путём изъятия определённых расходов, сокрытия обязательств, отсрочки списаний, указания ожидаемых продаж в качестве реально совершённых и иных подобного рода действий, которые могут составлять или не составлять подлог. 'Украшение Витрины':- (1) торговая активность в конце квартала или налогового года с целью приукрасить портфель для его представления клиентам и/или владельцам акций. (2) Бухгалтерская стратегия создания финансового отчёта, чтобы он выглядел более благоприятно, чем есть на самом деле. Может считаться мошенничеством, а может им и не считаться. 'Украшение Витрины':- торговые операции, осуществляемые взаимным фондом в преддверии конца квартала или года, с целью улучшения результатов деятельности фонда или качества портфеля перед представлением отчёта акционерам или клиентам. Как правило, в этих целях управляющие фондов закрывают позиции в тех акциях, которые значительно упали в цене.

WINDOW OF ENTERPRISE = ОКНО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ – Window Of Enterprise depicts the overall structure of accounting.

WINDOW OPEN = ОТКРЫТОЕ ОКНО – Window Open:- in the US patent law, a time period when a maintenance fee can be paid with or without a surcharge.

WINDOW OPTION = ОКОННЫЙ ОПЦИОН (или РАМОЧНЫЙ ОПЦИОН) – Window Option is an option whose outcome depends on the performance of the underlying during the life of the option and whether that price lies between certain parameters on a certain observation day or days.

WINDOW PANING = XX – Window Paning is a fabric defect caused by nonuniform yarn. When thin sections of yarn become grouped together, the resultant increase in the transparency of the fabric is called Window Paning. / Порок или дефект .

WINDOW–PANING EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ОСТЕКЛЕНИЯ – Windowpaning Effect:- a distinctive feature caused by young worms eating the surface off the leaf, but not consuming the entire structure. See also Skeletonizing. Adults feed voraciously on the foliage of many host species. Most feeding injury appears as skeletonization ('window-paning effect') of the foliage, often leading to complete defoliation. / Смотрите также Препарирование Скелета (Skeletonizing).

WINDOW SETTLEMENT = РАСЧЁТ У ОКНА – Window Settlement is a form of settlement between dealers whereby trades are settled through the physical comparison of transactions and actual money and stocks are transferred. With the increased role of clearing corporations and depositories, window settlement is not as common as it once was. Typically, this form of settlement will only occur when one or both the participating parties to a trade are not members of the same clearing firm. Window Settlement is the physical settlement of transactions between dealers. Window settlement is used when one or both participants are not members of a clearing firm such as the National Clearing Corporation. Settlement entails an actual physical comparison. Window Settlement is a way to settle a transaction where two dealers physically meet and exchange the underlying asset for the payment. Window settlement occurs when one or both dealers do not belong to a clearing house. Window settlement has become less common with increased computerization of the securities trade. / Расчёт У Окна:- физическая поставка с расчётом по ценным бумагам с брокером на другой стороне сделки.

WIND POWER PLANT = ВЕТРОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ (или ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ СТАНЦИЯ, или ВЕТРОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ) – Wind Power Plant is a group of wind turbines interconnected to a common utility system through a system of transformers, distribution lines, and (usually) one substation. Operation, control, and maintenance functions are often centralized through a network of computerized monitoring systems, supplemented by visual inspection. This is a term commonly used in the United States. In Europe, it is called a Generating Station.

WINDPROOF = ВЕТРОУПОРНОЕ (или ВЕТРОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОЕ) – Windproof:- the ability of a fabric to be nonpermeable to wind and air.

WIND RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ НАМОТКИ – Wind Ratio is the number of wraps that an end or ends make in traversing from one side of a wound package to the other side and back to the first side.

WIND RESISTANT = ВЕТРОЗАЩИТНОЕ – Wind Resistant:- the ability of a fabric to act against or oppose the penetration of wind or air, but it is not totally windproof.

WINDROW = ВАЛОК (или РЯД СЖАТОГО ХЛЕБА или РЯД СКОШЕННОЙ ТРАВЫ) – Windrow:- brushwood, slash, etc, concentrated (usually by machine) – along a line, to clear the intervening ground for regeneration. Windrow is a harvested grain pulled together into rows and left to dry. / в рядки .

WINDROWER = ВАЛКОВАЯ ЖАТКА (или ВАЛКОУКЛАДЧИК) – Windrower:- self-propelled or tractor-drawn farm machine for cutting grain and laying the stalks in windrows for later threshing and cleaning. The modern descendant of the header, the windrower is used to harvest grain in parts of the United States, Canada, and the 'new lands' in Siberia in which certain conditions, such as high moisture content and uneven ripening, make direct combine harvesting impractical. Because grain cut by windrowers dries to a moisture content suitable for threshing, harvesting may be done a week or 10 days earlier than by combine, reducing grain losses considerably. A windrower usually consists of a cutter bar driven by an engine or powered by a shaft from the tractor, a reel to sweep the grain onto a platform, and a canvas conveyor to carry it to one side and deposit it in a windrow for drying. / Жатка – машина для скашивания сельскохозяйственных культур и транспортировки скошенной массы к рабочим органам (в комбайне) или укладки её в валки или в расстил на поле (при раздельной уборке). Основные рабочие органы – режущий или теребильный аппарат, мотовило, транспортёр. Жатка для раздельной уборки агрегатируется с тракторами, самоходными комбайнами или самоходными шасси. Применяются также самоходные валковые жатки. Производительность от 1.2 до 8 гектаров в час (га/ч). Жатка, машина для скашивания сельскохозяйственных культур, формирования и транспортирования скошенной массы к последующим рабочим органам (жатка комбайна) или с укладкой её на поле (жатка для раздельной уборки). Сведения о жатках встречаются ещё у Плиния в I веке Нашей Эры. Разработка конструкции жатки относится к XVII веку. По свидетельству Русского академика Василия Фёдоровича Зуева (1754–1794), Тульский оружейник Бобрин изобрёл в 1781 жатку, которая срезала колосья, а солому оставляла в поле. В 1833 в Смоленской Губернии Жегалов изобрёл 'колосожатную машину', получившую широкую известность. В начале XIX века появились жатки в Англии, США. В дальнейшем конструкторы жаток стремились максимально сократить долю ручного труда в процессе уборки. Была разработана конструкция жатки-лобогрейки, которая скашивала хлеб и укладывала на платформу; затем рабочий вручную периодически сбрасывал его на землю. В 1856 была создана жатка-самосброска с грабельным механизмом, которая автоматически сбрасывала порции хлеба на землю. Жатка-сноповязалка, применённая впервые в 1867, автоматически связывала срезанную хлебную массу в снопы. В бывшем СССР в основном применяли Валковые Жатки, которые скашивали стебли, собирали их на платформе и сбрасывали на поле в виде валка. По производству жаток (по количеству и их суммарной ширине захвата) СССР вышел на первое место в мире. В 1970 в СССР изготовлено более 50 000 валковых жаток и 125 000 жаток для комбайнов. Жатки для комбайна подразделяют на платформенные и шнековые. Платформенная Жатка предназначена для уборки длинностебельных культур. Платформу этой жатки оборудуют полотняно- или цепочно-планчатым транспортёром. Транспортирующим органом шнековой жатки является шнек. Шнековыми Жатками оборудованы все современные отечественные и зарубежные зерноуборочные комбайны. Шнековая жатка комбайна может быть переоборудована для уборки различных культур – Зернобобовых, Люпина, Клещевины, а также для подбора скошенных стеблей из валков при помощи подборщика. Валковые жатки, навесные, но имеются и прицепные. Навесные Жатки при работе опираются на копирующие башмаки, выполненные в виде лыж и обеспечивающие хорошую приспособляемость машины к неровностям рельефа поля и заданную высоту среза. Назначение, работа и конструкция основных рабочих узлов жаток комбайна и валковой жатки одинаковы; отличие заключается в устройстве и назначении транспортирующих органов. Основные рабочие органы жатки:- делители, режущий аппарат, мотовило, транспортёры. Различают полевой и внутренний делители, а также для уборки прямостоящих и полёглых растений. Полевой делитель предназначен для отделения скашиваемых стеблей от нескашиваемых. Внутренний делитель жатки обычно используют в качестве ориентира для направления агрегата с максимальным использованием ширины захвата. Для уборки прямостоящих культур жатки оборудуют клиновыми жёстко закреплёнными делителями. Для уборки полёглых культур на жатке жёстко крепят прутковый делитель, прижимающий стебли к земле, или монтируют активный делитель в виде движущегося ножа. Для уборки длинностебельных хлебов применяют жатки с торпедными копирующими рельеф поля делителями, имеющими регулируемые стеблеотводы. Режущий аппарат жатки срезает стебли по принципу ножниц. Неподвижная его часть состоит из чугунных или стальных пальцев с противорежущими пластинками-вкладышами. Подвижная часть (нож) представляет собой стальную полосу с прикреплёнными трапецеидальными ножами-сегментами. Нож движется возвратно-поступательно, и острые кромки сегментов перерезают стебли. Для подъёма полёглых стеблей применяют стебле-подъёмники (лифтёры). Мотовило, применяемое на большинстве жаток, служит для подвода стеблей к режущему аппарату, удержания их во время срезания, очистки режущего аппарата и для сбрасывания стеблей на платформу. Для уборки прямостоящих культур используют мотовило с жёстко закреплёнными лопастями. При работе со скоростью более 10 км/ч мотовило снимают, а над режущим аппаратом по всей его длине натягивают трос. Срезанные стебли, ударившись о трос, падают на транспортёр. Для уборки полёглых хлебов используют жатки с эксцентриковым грабельным мотовилом, которое вместо деревянных планок снабжено трубами с пружинными пальцами. Пружинные пальцы мотовила входят в полёглую массу стеблей, поднимают её и удерживают до срезания. Транспортирующие органы жатки – шнек и наклонный транспортёр (жатка комбайна) либо полотняно- или ремённо-планчатый транспортёр (валковая жатка). В средней части шнека находится пальчиковый механизм. Пальчиковый механизм захватывает поданные шнеком срезанные стебли и сбрасывает их на наклонный транспортёр. Наклонный транспортёр состоит из цепочно-планчатой транспортёрной ленты. Планки ленты захватывают массу, прижимают её к днищу камеры и транспортируют по наклонной плоскости вверх. Полотняно-планчатый транспортёр применяют в валковых жатках для перемещения срезанных стеблей к выбросному окну. Широко применяют бесполотенные транспортёры, выполненные из нескольких рядов ремней с прикреплёнными поперёк короткими планками, которые сдвигают скошенную массу по профилированному листу. Положение рабочих органов всех современных жаток регулируют на ходу гидравлическими, реже механическими и другими устройствами. Основными направлениями совершенствования конструкций жаток является увеличение производительности рабочих органов, повышение надёжности узлов и деталей, снижение затрат на технические уходы.

WIND SHEAR = СДВИГ ВЕТРА (или ОТКЛОНЕНИЕ ВЕТРА) – Wind Shear:- rapid change in wind velocity or direction. A very narrow zone of abrupt velocity change is known as a Shear Line. Wind shear is observed both near the ground and in jet streams, where it may be associated with clear-air turbulence. Vertical wind shear that causes turbulence is closely associated with the vertical and horizontal transport of momentum, heat, and water vapor. / Линия Сдвига (Shear Line).

WINDSHIELD = КОЗЫРЁК (или ВЕТРОЗАЩИТА, или СТЕКЛООЧИСТИТЕЛЬ) – Windshield is the combination of individual units of glazing material of the locomotive, passenger car, or caboose that are positioned in an end facing glazing location.

WINDSOR COLLAR = ВИНДЗОРСКИЙ ВОРОТНИЧОК – Windsor Collar for a cutaway collar:- a dress-shirt collar that is slightly stiff, with a wide spread (space between the points) to accommodate a Windsor knot tie, popularized in the 1930s; for a wing collar, a standard wing collar.

WINDSOR KNOT = ВИНДЗОРСКИЙ УЗЕЛ – Windsor Knot is a fairly loose, bulky necktie knot originated by the Duke of Windsor.

WINDSOR TIE = ВИНДЗОРСКИЙ ГАЛСТУК – Windsor Tie is a broad necktie usually tied in a loose bow.

WIND TOO CLOSE = НАМОТАННОЕ СЛИШКОМ ТЕСНО – Wind Too Close:- thread will not pull off smoothly. Makes package less than uniform size. Thread defects, and namely – Winding. / Порок или дефект ниток.

WIND TOO OPEN = НАМОТАННОЕ СЛИШКОМ РЫХЛО – Wind Too Open:- tends to make thread package too large. Thread defects, and namely – Winding. / Порок или дефект ниток.

WIND TOO TIGHT = НАМОТАННОЕ СЛИШКОМ ТУГО – Wind Too Tight:- tends to over stretch thread, which reduces elongation. Thread defects, and namely – Winding. / Порок или дефект ниток.

WIND TURBINE = ВЕТРОВАЯ ТУРБИНА – Wind Turbine:- wind energy conversion device that produces electricity; typically three blades rotating about a horizontal axis and positioned up-wind of the supporting tower. Wind Turbine is a machine that converts wind energy to mechanical energy; typically connected to a generator to produce electricity. A Wind Turbine is a device that converts kinetic energy from the wind into electrical power. A wind turbine used for charging batteries may be referred to as a Wind Charger.The result of over a millennium of windmill development and modern engineering, today's wind turbines are manufactured in a wide range of vertical and horizontal axis types. The smallest turbines are used for applications such as battery charging for auxiliary power for boats or caravans or to power traffic warning signs. Slightly larger turbines can be used for making small contributions to a domestic power supply while selling unused power back to the utility supplier via the electrical grid. Arrays of large turbines, known as Wind Farms, are becoming an increasingly important source of renewable energy and are used by many countries as part of a strategy to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels. Wind Turbine is a tall structure that has large blades attached to an engine and that is used to produce electricity. A Wind Turbine is a rotary engine that extracts energy from the flow of wind. The simplest turbines have one moving part, a rotor assembly, which is a shaft with blades attached. Wind energy acts on the blades, or the blades react to wind, so that they rotate and impart energy to the rotor. Early wind turbine examples are windmills.

WINDWARD = ПРОТИВ ВЕТРА (или ПО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ К ВЕТРУ, или В НАВЕТРЕННУЮ СТОРОНУ, или СО СТОРОНЫ НАБЕГАЮЩЕГО ПОТОКА, или В НАПРАВЛЕНИИ ВЕТРА, или НА ВЕТЕР, или НА ВЕТРЕ, или С НАВЕТРЕННОЙ СТОРОНЫ, или НАВЕТРЕННОЕ) – Windward:- toward the wind or side wind is hitting. Windward:- toward the direction from which the wind is coming.

WINDY BOOKING = БЕССОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬНОЕ БРОНИРОВАНИЕ (или БРОНИРОВАНИЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВА) – Windy Booking is a freight booking made by a skipper or freight forwarder to serve space but not actually having a specific cargo at the time the booking is made. Carriers often overbook a vessel by 10 to 20 percent in recognition that 'windy booking' cargo will not actually ship. / Бронирование фрахта, произведённое шкипером или грузовым экспедитором для выделения пространства, а не под фактически имеющийся на момент проведения бронирования конкретный груз. Перевозчики достаточно часто превышают нормы бронирования на 10–20 процентов признавая, что фрахтование пространства вовсе не значит, что груз будет реально перевозиться.

WINE = ВИННОЕ – Wine is a dark red.

WING = ВЫСТУП (или КРЫЛО) – Wing (in pallets) is the overhang of deckboard end from outside edge of stringer or stringer-board. See also Pallet. Wing is a portion of the deck or decks which projects beyond the stringers or blocks, designed for lifting by crane attachment (sling). / Выступ (wing):- часть одного или двух настилов, выступающая за продольные брусья поддона или шашки, предназначенная для заведения захвата при поднятии поддона грузоподъёмным краном.

WING = КРЫЛО – Wing:- in aeronautics, an airfoil that helps lift a heavier-than-air craft. When positioned above the fuselage (high wings), wings provide an unrestricted view below and good lateral stability. Parasol wings, placed on struts high above the fuselage of seaplanes, help keep the engine from water spray. Midwings, positioned in the middle of the fuselage, leave the airplane belly free of spars, with room for bombs or cargo. Placed below the fuselage, low wings reduce the height of the undercarriage and simplify engine maintenance.

WING = КРЫЛО (или ХХ) – Wing is any membranous expansion.

WINGBOARD = ХХ (или СЪЁМНЫЙ ЩИТ) – Wingboard is a 12-by 36-inch daymark formerly used with type 46 wooden structures. Wingboards are now being replaced by passing daymark.

WINGDAM = КРЫЛЬЧАТАЯ ДАМБА (или ХХ) – Wingdam is a rock and sand dike extending from the right or left bank of the river outward toward the channel. Often lies just below the surface of the water at pool stage. Wingdams are used to direct the flow of water into the main channel to assist in its maintenance.

WINGED = КРЫЛАТОЕ – Winged (2-4-year-old twigs, Petioles, Rachises):- having one or more elongate, relatively thin protrusions or appendages that loosely resemble wings, as the twigs of Winged Elm (Ulmus Alata). / Крылатый Вяз (Winged Elm) (или Крылатый Ильм, или Крылатый Вахуо (Winged Wahoo)), или Улмус Алата (Ulmus Alata) на Латинском.

WINGLET = КРЫЛЫШКО (или ХХ) – Winglet (Tip Fin):- an out-of-plane surface extending from a lifting surface. The surface may or may not have control surfaces. Winglet is a small wing; also, is a nearly vertical airfoil at an airplane's wingtip that reduces drag by inhibiting turbulence.

WING PALLET = ПОДДОН С ВЫСТУПАЮЩИМ НАСТИЛОМ – Wing Pallet:- pallet with a top deck and/or bottom deck extending beyond the outer edges of stringers, blocks, posts or stringerboards. Note:- a wing on a pallet should not be confused with a lip on a pallet. Most cost effective single use option when pallet recovery is not an option. Wing decreases span of the top boards increasing rigidity. / Поддон С Выступающим Настилом:- плоский поддон, у которого края верхнего и/или нижнего настилов выступают за опорные детали. Примечание:- термин 'Выступ Поддона' не допускается применять вместо термина 'Край Поддона'.

WINGS = WARRANT INTO NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WINGS/BODY OF BUTTERFLY TRADE = КРЫЛЬЯ/ТЕЛО ТОРГОВЛИ В СТИЛЕ БАБОЧКА – Wings/Body Of Butterfly Trade:- the short-end and the long-end of a butterfly curve trade are referred to as the Wings, while the middle maturity of the butterfly is referred to as the Body. One would typically buy the body and sell the wings or vice versa. For example, one may buy 5-year bonds and sell 2-year and 10-year bonds.

WING TIP = КРЫЛЬЧАТЫЙ НОСОК – Wing Tip is a shoe having a wing tip, namely a toe cap having a point that extends back toward the throat of the shoe and curving sides that extend toward the shank.

WINS = WINDOWS INTERNET NAMING SERVICE

WINNER–LOSER EFFECT = ЭФФЕКТ ПОБЕДИТЕЛЯ–ПРОИГРАВШЕГО – A Winner-Loser Effect is a correlation between past and future performance. In an investment context, the commonest effect for which there is some evidence is that good performers do too well in the short term, which is naturally followed by a period of under-performance as this is reversed. A winner-loser effect is a longer term effect than momentum, so is perfectly consistent with it. Some models of investor behaviour predict both a momentum effect in the short term and a winner-loser effect in the long term. The evidence for the winner-loser effect not conclusive, but there are a number of studies which show empirical evidence. For example, there is evidence of a winner-loser effect for some types of shares in UK markets, and that they reflect the behaviour of certain types of investor. The commonest explanation of the winner-loser effect is that investors over-react to news. The value effect can be explained in a similar way, and this does seem to be behavioural factor that has a significant effect on markets.

WINNER'S CURSE = ПРОКЛЯТИЕ ПОБЕДИТЕЛЯ – The Winner's Curse is the tendency for winning bidders (in an auction) to over-pay. In a situation where there are a number of bidders, and each bidder makes a bid based on their estimate of the value, then the most optimistic will win. However, the most optimistic is also the one who is most likely to have over-estimated the value. Therefore it is highly likely that the winner overpaid. The most widely cited example is in bidding for drilling rights for oil, but it has been found in areas as far apart as IPOs (for certain mechanism) and labor markets. Analogous effects have been found even in scientific publishing. Because bidders are aware of winner's curse, attempts to compensate for winner's curse can further distort markets:- this can lead to strange effects such as more competition increasing prices. Apart from bidder's own attempts to adjust (e.g., by bidding at less than their estimate, leaving a margin for error), winner's curse can be reduced by better information, or by more complex price setting mechanisms than simply using the level of the winning bid. Winner's Curse:- problem faced by uninformed bidders. For example, in an initial public offering uninformed participants are likely to receive larger allotments of issues that informed participants know are overpriced.

WINNING BID = ВЫИГРЫВАЮЩЕЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ НА ПОКУПКУ – Winning Bid:- the successful bid for a particular issue. Generally, it produces the lowest net interest cost (NIC) to a municipal borrower or offers the highest premium in a single coupon bid. / Выигрывающее Предложение На Покупку:- успешное предложение на покупку конкретного выпуска. Как правило, оно продуцирует самую низкую чистую стоимость процентов для муниципального заёмщика или предлагает самую высокую премию в единственном предложении на покупку купона.

WINNIPEG COMMODITY EXCHANGE = ВИННИПЕГСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА – The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) is the former name of a derivatives market based in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada now known as ICE Futures Canada. Futures and options contracts are electronically traded in Western Barley and Canola (Rapeseed). The WCE began its existence as the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange in 1887. In 1904, it introduced its first futures contracts. It was, and remains, Canada's only commodity futures exchange. It also formerly operated the Canadian Financial Futures Market. In December 2004, WCE converted from the traditional 'open outcry' method of trading to an electronic trading format. This made it the first commodity futures exchange in North America to go fully electronic. Until December 2007, futures were traded on the platform of the Chicago Board of Trade. Since September 2007, the WCE has been a subsidiary of the Atlanta-based IntercontinentalExchange Inc. (ICE). Its quotes are now traded on the ICE platform. The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange buildings past and current, have been located within downtown Winnipeg. The first Commodity Exchange building was located on Princess Street and was constructed in 1899. The façade is now part of the Red River College Princess St. Campus. Entrance to the Grain Exchange building at 167 Lombard Ave. The second building was located at 167 Lombard Street and was constructed from 1906 to 1908 by Toronto architects Pearson and Darling. It is still in use as office space, and known as the Grain Exchange Building. The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange then moved to the Commodity Exchange Tower at 360 Main Street in 1979. The tower has since been renamed 360 Main Street in 2008 after the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange was absorbed into an American trading exchange. The present 360 Main Street is home to the Underground Shops of Winnipeg Square. Locally, the building is also known as the Trizec Building since it was originally developed by Trizec. The building was completed in 1979 and is the third tallest building in the city, at 117 m (384 ft) with 31 floors. The construction of the building originally planned to have a twin with a hotel in the middle. The foundation for the other buildings were completed but the second tower and hotel were never built. Based in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) is a derivatives market where futures and options contracts are electronically traded. Beginning as the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange in 1887, the WEC introduced its first futures contracts in 1904. Today, the goods traded on WEC market are feed Wheat, Western Barley and Canola. As Canada's only commodity futures exchange, WCE went from the traditional 'open outcry' method of trading to an electronic trading format in 2004. 2007-December-10 (Reuters):- Canola traders reported few hiccups on Monday after the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange switched its futures contracts to the platform of its new owner, The IntercontinentalExchange Inc. (ICE.N). 'It looks like things are moving along fine', said WCE President Will Hill, noting there were some minor technical glitches for some participants. 'I think it's been a really successful transition', he said. Atlanta-based energy exchange ICE acquired the 120-year-old Winnipeg exchange earlier this year for CAD50 million (USD49.5 million) as part of its move to expand agricultural offerings. The WCE had traded its Canola, Barley and feed Wheat derivatives on the electronic platform owned by the Chicago Board of Trade since 2004. The switch involved a change in hours to 08 pm CST to 01:15 pm CST, without the early morning break seen in the allied Chicago Board of Trade soy complex. Chicago trades overnight from 06:30 pm CST to 06 am CST, with the main session from 09:30 am CST to 01:15 pm CST. Volume in the WCE's flagship Canola contract slowed to a trickle between 06 am and 09:30 am on Monday, traders said. 'I don't think anyone's going to really jump out in front of this market and do anything until they see the US market', a commercial trader said. 'I think the bulk of the trade is still going to occur from 09:30 to 01:15'. Another commercial trader said he would have preferred the WCE adopt Chicago's 06:30 pm overnight start time. Traders were still fine-tuning their screens and working out some bugs after the switch on Monday. Several said their 'front end' trading systems were not meshing with the ICE platform as well as they had hoped with the ICE platform. Some European traders had problems seeing quotes, one trader said. The ICE platform does not support 'good-til-canceled' orders, and some traders complained they would have to reenter resting orders each evening when the market reopens. 'The fact that (ICE) doesn't allow open orders is bizarre. This forces traders to place orders each day, unless your front end will hold the ticket open for you', a trader said. Others were wary of the new platform's 'first in, first out' system, which replaces an algorithm that allowed some resting orders to be filled on a pro rata basis. Traders said the new system would encourage players to be more aggressive to get orders filled. One trader said that would penalize smaller players, or those with the best order entry systems. 'This gives an unfair advantage to computer wizards', the trader said. But the WCE's Hill said the first in, first out system should narrow the bid-ask spread. 'Less aggressive players have less of an opportunity, but in the end, what you want to do in the marketplace is have people aggressively bidding and offering', Hill said. ICE Futures Canada was established in 1887 as the Winnipeg Grains and Produce Exchange and has been facilitating futures contract trading since 1904. A wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE since 2007, ICE Futures Canada is Canada's leading agricultural exchange and was the first fully-electronic exchange in North America. ICE Futures Canada offers futures and options contracts for the global benchmark Canola contract and in January 2012 re-introduced Wheat futures to the Canadian market after an absence of nearly 70 years. Milling Wheat, Durum Wheat and Barley contracts priced in Canadian Dollars with Canadian delivery points. Introduced in 1963, the Canola futures contract is the global benchmark for Canola

trading. The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) was established in 1887 as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange – the name was changed in 1972 – by western farmers and grain merchants to provide a marketplace for the expanding agricultural production of the Canadian prairies. For its first 18 years, the WCE operated strictly as a cash market, i.e. a marketplace for grains that have already been grown (as distinct from a 'futures market' in which contracts are traded for the delivery of grain at a later date). In this capacity, WCE provides meeting rooms, communications facilities and rules of trade for the grain and produce grown in the West. In 1904 the WCE established a futures market for Wheat. Other futures markets were opened later for Oats and flaxseed (1904), Barley (1913) and Rye (1917). Wheat futures trading was discontinued in 1942. Rapeseed (CANOLA) futures trading opened in 1963, gold in 1972, feed Wheat for domestic use in 1974; silver, Government of Canada bonds and Treasury bill futures markets opened in 1981. Lumber is also traded. The WCE is the only agricultural commodities exchange and futures market in Canada. A voluntary, nonprofit, unincorporated association, its 330 members (farmers, elevator companies, grain processors' merchandisers, exporters, overseas importers and the general public) represent virtually every group with an interest in Canadian grains. The Canadian Wheat Board is also a member. The futures markets of the WCE are used by the grain industry for price protection and price discovery. Through the process known as 'Hedging', producers, handlers and users of grain buy and sell futures contracts to protect themselves against the possibility that prices will change. They trade in an open, competitive auction on the trading floor in Winnipeg, trying to obtain the best price they can for the grain they own or the grain they need to buy later. The market prices established through this process are used throughout the grain industry. Winnipeg Commodities Exchange (WCE) is a commodities exchange in Winnipeg, Manitoba, that serves as Canada's only agricultural futures and options exchange. Canola is the Winnipeg Commodities Exchange's (WCE) primary commodity, but the WCE also trades contracts on many other commodities and provides the world's only flaxseed futures market. On 2004-December-20, the WCE became North America's first commodities exchange to utilize a trading platform that is entirely electronic, and is recognized as a leading global provider of price-discovery and risk-management tools for canola. The WCE does not buy or sell any instruments on its exchange or play any role in price setting or discovery. Its mandate is to provide trading rules and facilities, so that buyers and sellers may conduct transactions and determine prices. The WCE is regulated by the Manitoba Securities Commission under the authority of the Commodity Futures Act of 1996. / Президент Вил Хил (President Will Hill). Ройтас (Reuters). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Виннипегская Сырьевая Биржа (ВСБ) – Канадская биржа фьючерсов и опционов на основе только сельскохозяйственных товаров. Была открыта в 1887 под названием Виннипегская Зерновая и Продовольственная Биржа (Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange). Ведущая мировая биржа фьючерсов на основе Ржи и Льна, кроме того, на ней продаются контракты на Овёс, пищевые сорта Пшеницы и Ячмень.Торговля фьючерсами происходит с 09:30 до 13:15, опционами – с 09:30 до 13:20 ежедневно, кроме Субботы и Воскресенья.

WINNOWING = ОТВЕИВАНИЕ – Winnowing:- generally, the removal of grain chaff by blowing it with air. Winnow:- to free (grain) from the lighter particles of chaff, dirt, etc, especially by throwing it into the air and allowing the wind or a forced current of air to blow away impurities.

WINSORISATION = ВИНЗОРИЗАЦИЯ – Winsorisation (in statistics) is a transformation of statistics of a batch or sample by transforming extreme values. Named for the engineer-turned-biostatistician Charles P. Winsor (1895–1951). Winsorisation is an imputation rule limiting the influence of the largest and smallest observations in the available data. / Чарлз Пи. Винзор (Charles P. Winsor; 1895–1951).

WINTER CROPS = ОЗИМЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ – Winter Crops are the cereals which are sown in the autumn. They germinate before the winter comes, may partially grow during mild winters or simply persevere under a sufficiently thick snow cover to continue their life cycle in spring. They are harvested earlier than the spring-sown grains of the same type. Winter forms are known for Rye (fall Rye or winter Rye), Wheat (fall Wheat or winter Wheat), Barley (fall Barley or Winter Barley) and Triticale (winter Triticale). Also known as Autumn-Sown Grains, Fall Cereals, Fall Grains, Winter Cereals, Winter Grains. A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. Winter Crops:- an annual plant whose normal development requires overwintering, that is, exposure to a low temperature (0–10 °C) for 30 to 70 days or longer. Winter crops are planted in the autumn, and their grain is harvested the following year. Winter crops planted in the spring develop a root system and above ground such vegetative organs as leaves and tillering shoots, but they do not bear fruit. Vernalized seed planted in the spring produces a crop in the same growing season. Winter crops have two periods of active vegetation:- autumn (45 to 50 days) and spring-summer (75 to 100 days). Between these periods the plants are dormant. In the autumn, as a result of complex biochemical and physiological processes, the plants harden, that is, become resistant to low temperatures and other unfavorable wintering conditions. There also are forms that are not wintercrops and not spring crops. Such plants, which include some varieties of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, may be cultivated in the autumn or spring. They develop normally and produce grain. Winter crops include such cereals as winter Wheat, Rye, and Barley. A number of oil plants from the family Cruciferae, including winter Rape, winter Cress, and false Flax, are winter crops. An example of a winter legume is hairy vetch. In world agriculture, winter Wheat is the most common winter annual. It is the principal grain crop of Europe and the United States. Winter Rye is raised in Europe, the United States, Turkey, Canada, and Argentina. Winter Barley is grown in the southern regions of Europe and Asia. Winter Rape is cultivated in India, Japan, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), France, Sweden, North Africa, and the United States. Winter Cress is grown mainly in the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany, and false Flax in Western Europe and North America. Hairy Vetch is raised in Europe, Asia Minor, the United States, and Japan. The raising of winter crops is confined to regions with relatively mild winters and a constant snow cover. Winter Wheat is grown throughout the USSR, from Southern Arkhangel'sk Oblast to the Turkmen SSR. The major regions for its cultivation are the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, and Moldavia. Winter Wheat covered 8.3 million hectares (ha) in 1913, 14.3 million ha in 1940, 12.1 million ha in 1960, 15.5 million ha in 1970, 20.7 million ha in 1971, and 15.0 million ha in 1972. Winter Rye is also grown almost everywhere in the USSR, but more than 70 percent of the sown area is in the RSFSR. It occupied 29.1 million ha in 1913, 23.1 million ha in 1940, 16.2 million ha in 1960, 10 million ha in 1970, 9.5 million ha in 1971, and 8.1 million ha in 1972. Winter Barley is grown in the southern RSFSR, Middle Asia, and Moldavia. Winter oil crops are raised in the Ukraine, and hairy vetch in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Middle Asia. In the principal growing regions, the winter crops are higher yielding than the spring ones, since they make better use of the spring moisture supply in the soil. For example, the average winter Wheat yield in the USSR (1966–70) was 19.6 quintals per ha, and the average spring wheat yield was 11.1 quintals per ha. In planting in feed rotations, winter Rye produces the earliest green feed. Winter crops are particularly valuable because they are good predecessors for spring plants and they cutdown on the amount of field work necessary in the spring and during harvesting. Winter Crop is a crop (as of oats) fall-sown for growth during the winter and maturing in the spring. / Тритикале (пшенично-ржаные амфидиплоиды или ржано-пшеничные гибриды, формы Пшеницы, полученные при скрещивании её с Рожью). Под Озимыми Культурами понимаются однолетние сельскохозяйственные растения (однолетники) среди которых:- Вика, Пшеница, Рапс, Рожь, Рыжик, Ячмень и другие, нормально развивающиеся при осеннем посеве; дают урожай на следующий год. Имеют 2 периода активной вегетации:- (i) осенний (40–45 суток), во время которого они формируют корневую систему и надземные вегетативные органы, подвергаясь действию пониженных температур, приобретают закалку; и (ii) весенне-летний (75–100 суток), когда развивают генеративные органы. Озимые культуры включают хлеба (озимая

Пшеница, Рожь, Ячмень), масличные растения (озимые Рапс, Сурепица, Рыжик), зерно-бобовые (озимая Вика). В мировом земледелии озимые культуры выращивают в основном в районах с относительно мягкими зимами и устойчивым снежным покровом; наиболее распространена озимая Пшеница – основное хлебное растение Европы и США. В бывшем СССР озимые культуры (Зерновые) высевали на 28.6 миллионах гектар (га) (по данным на 1985). Озимые культуры более урожайны, чем соответствующие яровые, так как лучше используют весенние запасы влаги в почве. Они являются хорошими предшественниками для яровых растений и для других культур севооборота, уменьшают напряжённость весенних посевных и уборочных работ. Озимые культуры часто используют в промежуточных посевах, особенно в районах орошаемого земледелия. Это даёт возможность получить значительное количество кормов для животноводства.

WINTER DOCTRINA = ДОКТРИНА ВИНТЁ – Winter Doctrine is a legal principle announced by the US Supreme Court in the case of Winters v. United States 207 US 564 (1908). The doctrine created a different legal rule for the distribution of water in the arid western states. The rule is that water rights have been reserved to Indian reservations and public lands in order to make sure that there will be enough water to achieve their assigned purposes. The Winters Doctrine contradicts the law of water rights in the western United States that is applied to privately held lands. The rule generally followed in the west is the 'state-based appropriative rights' rule. It is the principle that the rights to water derive from the first time that The .... See also Federal Reserved Water. Henry Winter was known as Winters in some of the valley papers, as indicated by this intriguing item, printed in its entirety, from the January 17, 1906, edition of the Milk River Valley News:- 'Foreclosure proceedings have been instituted in Choteau county to recover about USD27 000 from Henry Winters and wife. Winters has left the county, it is said, as a result of disclosures regarding his scheme to kill Stock Inspector Hall and Judge Tattan. The judicially crafted Winters Doctrine (1908) provides water for the needs of Native Americans who reside on federally reserved lands. This judicial guarantee, while not absolute, is highly significant given the demands for this critical natural resource in a region where water is often not abundantly available. Water policy in the Great Plains is shaped by powerful political forces. Economic demands translate into political pressures and ultimately into water law. State water laws are generally designed to allocate water for 'beneficial uses', following the doctrine of prior appropriation. Stressing uses, rather than needs, is inconsistent with Native American ideals, whereby water, like other aspects of the environment, is connected to a higher sacred order. Consequently, European American water schemes have often been in conflict with Native American concepts. In 1908, however, Native Americans prevailed in the landmark case Winters v. United States. The case involved the Gros Ventres and Assiniboines of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana and their right to use the water of the Milk River. When farmers upstream diverted water from the river, the United States brought an injunction against them, reasoning that this left insufficient water for agriculture on the reservation. The farmers appealed. On January 06, 1908, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the United States and the Native Americans, arguing that the establishment of the Fort Belknap Reservation entitled the Native Americans to perpetual use of the water that it contained. Their rights were 'reserved' at the date of establishment (1888), and, contrary to the doctrine of prior appropriation, those rights could not be lost through nonuse. The Winters Doctrine was a major victory for all Native Americans, serving notice that state laws are secondary to federally reserved water rights and preventing prior appropriation schemes from extinguishing Native American needs. In 1976, in Cappaert v. United States, the doctrine was extended to groundwater use on or near federally created reservations. Subsequently, however, an increasingly conservative Supreme Court has ruled against tribes in a number of water rights disputes. While the Winters Doctrine protects Native American water rights, this protection is still vulnerable to changes in the prevailing political climate. The 'Winter's Doctrine' and how it grew:- a memorandum on the origin, scope and application of reserved rights to the use of water for the benefit of ... lands and enclaves of the United States. / Хэнри Винтё (Henry Winter).

WINTER PEAK = ЗИМНИЙ ПИК – In the United States, Winter Peak is a period at the beginning of the year, usually between December 01 and March 30, when the use of heating systems creates the strongest demand for energy in areas with cold winter weather.

WINTER SURCHARGE = ЗИМНЯЯ НАДБАВКА (или ЗИМНЯЯ ДОПЛАТА, или ЛЕДОКОЛЬНЫЙ СБОР) – Winter Surcharge (WSC) is imposed for all containers to cover extra costs related to serving the port due to harsh weather, convoy restrictions, ice conditions etc. This surcharge is only effective during winter period. Winter Surcharge (WNS or WS) is a surcharge applied to the regions where ice accumulation is expected during the cold seasons, for example, in St. Petersburg, Russia. The Winter Surcharge (WS) is to cover for the heavy weather and ice conditions, seasonal increases in the local tariffs as well as increased vessels costs. Every winter, we are forced to charter additional vessels to compensate for lost voyages, and the significant increase in time charter levels experienced this year leaves us with no option than to increase the winter surcharge. Cargo mix/heavier weights are other factors that have significantly changed. Winter Surcharge (WINT SUR) is a surcharge applied when the access of certain locations / ports is jeopardized due to harsh weather, convoy restrictions, ice conditions etc. Maersk Line will implement a Winter Surcharge (WSC) in St. Petersburg and Ust-Luga, Russia due to an increase in operational costs during winter time. / Надбавка или Доплата (Surcharge) за ледовую проводку в замерзающих портах. Зимняя Надбавка – сбор взимаемый в портах, где существует возможность обледенения акватории порта. Действует в зимний период. Ледокольный Сбор рассчитывается исходя из условного объёма судна, исчисляемого в кубических метрах. Условный объём судна определяется произведением трёх величин, указанных в судовых документах:- наибольшей длины судна, наибольшей ширины судна и наибольшей высоты борта судна. Для судов, перевозящих груз на верхней палубе, или имеющих две и более палуб, используемая в расчёте высота борта судна должна составлять не менее половины наибольшей ширины судна. Для расчёта ледокольного сбора условный объём накатных судов, контейнеровозов умножается на коэффициент 0.7, танкеров с двойным дном, двойными бортами или танками изолированного балласта на коэффициент 0.85. Если к условному объёму применяются несколько понижающих коэффициентов, то используется наименьший из них. Некоторые суда от оплаты ледокольного сбора освобождаются. Грузовые суда, работающие на линиях загранплавания, открытых в установленном порядке, оплачивают ледокольный сбор с коэффициентом 0.8. Ставки ледокольного сбора являются предельно максимальными. Ледокольный сбор должен быть оплачен судном до выхода из порта. Капитан порта имеет право отказать судну в выдаче разрешения на выход из порта в случае неуплаты ледокольного сбора.

WINTER WHEAT = ОЗИМАЯ ПШЕНИЦА – Winter Wheat:- a Wheat that is planted in the fall, lies dormant during the winter, and is harvested beginning about May of the next year. Winter Wheat is a Wheat that is sown in the fall, lies dormant in the winter, and is harvested the following spring or summer. Winter Wheat (Triticum Aestivum) is a crop plant that is cultivated from September to December in the Northern Hemisphere. Winter wheat sprouts before freezing occurs, then becomes dormant until the soil warms in the spring. Winter Wheat needs a few weeks of cold before being able to flower, however persistent snow cover might be disadvantageous. It is ready to be harvested by early July. Due to the timing of the plant's growth and maturation, winter Wheat is valued as a cold crop that can be planted right after the harvest in the fall. Hard winter Wheats have a higher gluten protein content than other Wheats. They are used to make flour for yeast breads, or are blended with soft spring wheats to make the all-purpose flour used in a wide variety of baked products. Soft Wheat is used for specialty or cake flour. Durum, the hardest Wheat, is primarily used for making pasta. Almost all durum Wheat grown in North America is spring-planted. Winter Wheat is grown throughout Europe, North

America, and in Siberia, Russia. Winter Wheat was brought to Kansas by German-Russian Mennonites in the XIX century. Bernhard Warkentin and Mark A. Carleton played a major part in the spread of winter Wheat as a commercial crop. Warkentin organized mills in central Kansas and imported seed from Ukraine to meet growing demand. Carleton worked for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a crop explorer. He went to Russia to find other Wheat varieties and worked with Kansas State University researchers to develop new ones. Winter Wheat production quickly spread throughout the Great Plains, and was, as it still is, usually grown using the techniques of dryland farming. / Пшеница, которая высевается осенью, находится в состоянии покоя зимой. Сбор урожая такой Пшеницы начинается приблизительно в Мае следующего года. Озимая Пшеница является одной из самых распространённых важнейших продовольственных культур на земном шаре, ценность, зерна которой определяется высоким содержанием белка, жира, углеводов и так далее. По содержанию белка озимая Пшеница превосходит все зерновые. Пшеничная мука широко используется в хлебопечении, кондитерской промышленности, сильные и твёрдые сорта Пшеницы используют для производства качественного хлеба, макаронных изделий, манной крупы и так далее. Для хлебопечения требуется зерно с содержанием белка – 14–15%, для изготовления макаронных изделий – 17–18%. Из зерна получают спирт, крахмал и другое. Отходы мукомольной и спиртовой промышленности являются ценным питательным кормом для животных, грубые (солома, мякина) имеют большую кормовую ценность:- 10 кг соломы – 0.5 кг протеина, 20–22 кормовые единицы. Выращивание озимой Пшеницы выгодно, так как полученная продукция имеет низкую себестоимость. Озимая Пшеница – высокоурожайная культура (уступая лишь Рису). Средняя урожайность по Российской Федерации (РФ) – 30 ц/га, в передовых хозяйствах – 50–60 ц/га, самый высокий урожай в Российской Федерации был получен в Краснодарском Крае – 103.6 ц/га, а в мире, в Канаде – 170 ц/га.

WIP = WOMEN IN POLITICS

WIP = WORK IN PROCESS

WIP = WORK IN PROGRESS

WIPED OUT = В ПРОЛЁТЕ (или СТЁРТЫЙ, или РАЗОРЁННЫЙ, или ОПУСТОШЁННЫЙ, или ОТЖАТЫЙ, или УТРАЧЕННЫЙ) – Wiped Out:- e.g, (1) the realty is that it wiped out a lot of illusory gains and replaced them with a lot of illusory losses; (2) The goal was to help Americans with government aid before their savings were wiped out. Wiped Out:- extremely tired or exhausted. Wipeout:- a significant loss on an investment. For example, a wipeout occurs if one buys a stock at USD100 per share and the price later dropsto USD4. An investment is unlikely to recover from a wipeout. / В Пролёте или понести убыток в спекулятивной сделке с ценными бумагами:- (1) в общем смысле слова – неудача в деле. (2) В инвестировании, ситуация, когда все имеющиеся в распоряжении маржа и наличные исчерпаны. (3) В инвестировании, значительный необратимый инвестиционный убыток.

WIPER = ЧИСТИЛЬЩИК (или ОБТИРЩИК) – Wiper is a general handyman in the engine room. Wipers (engine department (unlicensed)):- apprentice qualified members of the engine department (QMED). Cleans engine room. Assists officers and QMED's.

WIPO = WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

WIPON = WHETHER IN PORT OR NOT

WIRC = WOMEN'S INFORMATION REFERRAL SERVICE

WIRE = ПРОВОЛОКА – (1) Wire:- thread or slender rod, usually very flexible and circular in cross section, made from various metals and alloys, including iron, steel, brass, bronze, copper, aluminum, zinc, gold, silver, and platinum. The processes used are all fundamentally the same. The first known writing relating to wire and its manufacture appears in the Bible (Exodus 39:3):- 'And gold leaf was hammered out and cut into threads ....' Round wire was probably made by cutting plates into narrow strips, which were then hammered and filed round. These wires were very short, and it was necessary to braze or hammer several pieces end to end to make substantial lengths. For several centuries wire was drawn through metal dies by hand, in short lengths. The section to be drawn was hammered to a point so that it could be pushed through the hole in the die. The wiredrawer grasped it with his hands or with tongs and pulled it through the die, the amount of reduction being limited by the strength of the wiredrawer. Various means were used to augment his strength, such as seating him in a hanging chair so that by bracing his legs against the die-holding structure he could pull with his arms and push with his legs. Larger wire had to be made by hammering or rolling or both. In the XIX century requirements for large tonnages and great lengths of steel and copper wire became acute, especially after the invention of wire rope, the development of the telegraph in the 1840s, and the invention of the telephone and barbed wire later in the century. These demands were met by the Bessemer and the open-hearth steelmaking processes and new machinery and methods of rolling rods. Wire nowadays is drawn from a hot-rolled section of steel called a Rod. (Rods of some of the softer metals may be formed by extrusion or casting instead of rolling.) The rods are cleaned of scale (oxides that form on the surface) by immersion in dilute sulfuric acid. Other acids or a molten salt bath, such as of sodium hydride, may be used, as may mechanical scalers, depending on the material. Metallic grit blasting is sometimes used to clean spring wire. After acid cleaning, the metal is washed and immersed in a coating solution, such as a lime emulsion, borax, or phosphate, to neutralize any remaining acid and act as a lubricant in subsequent wire-drawing operations. The wire-drawing process consists of pointing the rod, threading the pointed end through the die, and attaching the end to a drawing block. The block, revolved by an electric motor, pulls the lubricated rod through the die, reducing it in diameter and increasing its length. For smaller sizes of wire, the reduction cannot be performed in a single draft, and a multiple-block machine is used, consisting of a number of single-block machines built together in one unit.

(2) Wire is a nickname for the Copper Market. See also Steel Filament.

WIRE = ПРОВОЛОЧНОЕ – Wire:- gach row of pile or tufts on the surface of a rug. / коврика.

WIRE CLOTH = ПРОВОЛОЧНОЕ ПОЛОТНО – Wire Cloth is a fabric of woven metallic wire (as for strainers).

WIRE FATE ITEM = ОТПРАВЛЕННАЯ ПО ПРОВОДУ СТАТЬЯ (ИЗВЕСТИТЕ ПО ПРОВОДУ О СУДЬБЕ СТАТЬИ) – Wire Fate Item is an archaic term that refers to a request made by a bank when it sends a check or draft for encashment to a bank in a different jurisdiction, for prompt advice or notification of payment or non-payment. It is usually transmitted by bank wire or federal wire, which are high-speed electronic communication networks used for transmitting information on transfers of large dollar amounts and other extremely time-sensitive information. 'Wire Fate' acknowledgments are of critical importance, since notification of non-payment of a check needs to be made to the payee as soon as possible. The term 'Wire' has carried over from previous generations when most time-sensitive information was transmitted by telegraph, but seems increasingly archaic in the current era of instant communication. Wire Fate Item:- notification by one bank to another in a different jurisdiction of payment or non-payment of a check. The term derives from the fact that these notifications were originally sent by telegraph. See also Fedwire. / Документ С Телеграфным Подтверждением.

WIRE HOUSE = ПРОВОДНОЙ ДОМ (или ДОМ НА ПРОВОДЕ, или ТЕЛЕКСНЫЙ ДОМ, или ДОМ, ИМЕЮЩИЙ ШИРОКУЮ КОММУНИКАЦИОННУЮ СЕТЬ) – Wire House is a company whose different branches are linked by a communications system enabling the sharing of financial information, research, and prices. Banks are a good example of this, the different branches are connected to allow a customer's information to be used at any branch of that bank. Etymology:- 1904, wire + house ('company'), from earlier private-wire house (1894). Originally referred to brokerage companies that owned or leased telegraph lines, so that market information could be transmitted more quickly. Later generalized to 'Major Brokerage'. In contemporary use generally used narrowly, referring specifically to the Big 4 retail brokerage firms operating in the United States:- Merrill Lynch Wealth Management, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, UBS, and Wells Fargo & Co.. In looser usage, applied to any large brokerage. See also Futures Commission Merchant (FCM). Wire House is the informal US term for a large stockbroking firm. Wirehouse:- originally named 'wirehouses' because of an advanced communications system they employed, today the term simply refers to large financial institutions that offer multiple services in various locations, such as a bank. The term typically refers to full-service brokerages that offer research, order execution and investment advice all under the same roof. A wirehouse is a large integrated broker with a national, as opposed to regional, business. Wirehouses once collected trade orders from branch offices in distant cities using dedicated telegraph lines, hence the term wirehouse. Telegraphs were replaced by phones, which in turn were replaced by dedicated proprietary computer lines. Now most traders routinely route their orders directly to their brokers over the internet. The brokers at most wirehouses provide financial research and financial advice to their clients. Many wirehouses also have investment banking divisions. More generally, the term Wirehouse refers to any large financial institution that uses electronic systems to transmit information among its branches. Commercial banks and insurance companies that maintain multiple branch offices thus may be considered wirehouses, but the term now is rarely applied to financial institutions that do not have large brokerage operations. Examples of wirehouses include Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Wells Fargo Advisors, UBS Wealth Management and Charles Schwab. Wire House is a firm operating a private wire to its own branch offices or to other firms, commission houses, or brokerage houses. / Мёрл Лынч (Merrill Lynch), Моргэн Стэнли Смис Бани (Morgan Stanley Smith Barney), Бэньк оф Амэрика (Bank of America), Вэлз Фарго Энд Ко. (Wells Fargo & Co.), Ю.Би.Эс. Вэлс Мэнэдьжмент (UBS Wealth Management) и Чарлз Шваб (Charles Schwab). Проводной Дом или Дом С Линией Связи:- фирма – член биржи, поддерживающая сеть коммуникаций либо путём связи своих филиалов с конторами корреспондентских фирм, либо путём создания системы связи некоторого количества подобных контор. Компания, имеющая широкую коммуникационную сеть. Национальная или международная брокерская фирма, офисы-филиалы которой связаны системой коммуникаций, позволяющих быстро распространять информацию о ценах, данных исследований и иную информацию, относящуюся к финансовым рынкам и конкретным ценным бумагам. Хотя более мелкие розничные и региональные брокеры в настоящее время имеют доступ к аналогичным данным, название Wire House относится к тем временам, когда только крупные организации имели доступ к скоростным средствам коммуникации. Поэтому термин wire house все ещё используется в отношении крупных брокерских фирм.

WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL = ПРОТОКОЛ БЕСПРОВОДНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ – Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) is a specification for a set of communication protocols to standardize the way that wireless devices, such as cellular telephones and radio transceivers, can be used for Internet access, including e-mail, the World Wide Web, newsgroups, and instant messaging. While Internet access has been possible in the past, different manufacturers have used different technologies. In the future, devices and service systems that use WAP will be able to interoperate. The WAP layers are:- (i) Wireless Application Environment (WAE); (ii) Wireless Session Layer (WSL); (iii) Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS); and (iv) Wireless Transport Layer (WTP). The WAP was conceived by four companies:- Ericsson, Motorola, Nokia, and Unwired Planet (now Phone.com). The Wireless Markup Language (WML) is used to create pages that can be delivered using WAP. There are other approaches to an industry standard besides WAP, including i-Mode. Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) is a specification for a set of communication protocols to standardize the way that wireless devices, e.g., mobile phones, can be used to access information on the Internet. Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), a secure specification that allows users to access information instantly via handheld wireless devices such as mobile phones, pagers, two-way radios, smartphones and communicators. WAP supports most wireless networks. These include CDPD, CDMA, GSM, PDC, PHS, TDMA, FLEX, ReFLEX, iDEN, TETRA, DECT, DataTAC, and Mobitex. WAP is supported by all operating systems. Ones specifically engineered for handheld devices include PalmOS, EPOC, Windows CE, FLEXOS, OS/9, and JavaOS. WAPs that use displays and access the Internet run what are called Microbrowsers – browsers with small file sizes that can accommodate the low memory constraints of handheld devices and the low-bandwidth constraints of a wireless-handheld network. Although WAP supports HTML and XML, the WML language (an XML application) is specifically devised for small screens and one-hand navigation without a keyboard. WML is scalable from two-line text displays up through graphic screens found on items such as smart phones and communicators. WAP also supports WMLScript. It is similar to Java Script, but makes minimal demands on memory and central processing unit (CPU) power because it does not contain many of the unnecessary functions found in other scripting languages. Because WAP is fairly new, it is not a formal standard yet. It is still an initiative that was started by Unwired Planet, Motorola, Nokia, and Ericsson. / Иариксон (Ericsson), Моторола (Motorola), Нокиа (Nokia). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Протокол Беспроводных Приложений (ПБП; Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)) – это протокол беспроводного доступа к Интернет сайтам непосредственно с мобильных телефонов. При помощи этой технологии пользователь получает доступ к Интернет ресурсам из любой точки в любое время. Основное преимущество ПБП заключается в том, что для работы в сети Интернет не нужны дополнительные устройства, достаточно мобильного аппарата с поддержкой ПБП, информация будет отображаться прямо на дисплее мобильного телефона. Однако через ПБП можно посещать не обычные Интернет сайты, а ПБП-страницы. ПБП-ресурсы создаются в специальном формате ЯБР (сокращённо для Язык Беспроводной Разметки; WML (short for the Wireless Markup Language)). Это язык, предназначенный для создания сайтов, адаптированных под возможности мобильного телефона. Обыкновенные ВЭБ-страницы содержат слишком большой объём информации, они насыщены графикой и предназначены для просмотра на мониторах компьютеров. ПБП-страницы также могут быть цветными, но менее насыщенными информацией и оптимизированными для просмотра на дисплее мобильного телефона. С помощью ПБП пользователям предоставляется возможность получения информации по широкому кругу вопросов в интерактивном режиме без компьютера, только с помощью мобильного телефона. С помощью ПБП-телефона можно отправлять и получать электронную почту, скачивать цветные картинки и логотипы, полифонические мелодии и рингтоны, игры и приложения в телефон. Начинающие абоненты часто путаются в понятиях GSM, GPRS и WAP. Попробуем по-простому объяснить их. ПБП – это технология, которая позволяет получить доступ в Интернет непосредственно с мобильного телефона, без участия компьютера. То есть сидя в кафе или автобусе, прогуливаясь по улицам, или валяясь на диване у себя дома, пользователь может просматривать специальные wml страницы в сети и находить массу полезной информации. Для того, чтобы эта технология (ПБП) получила доступ в сеть Интернет, ей необходим канал данных. Каналом данных, как раз и служат – GSM и GPRS. Разница в этих каналах в скорости обмена данными, тарификации и некоторых характеристиках. Теоретическая максимальная скорость в GPRS-канале 171.2 кб/с, а в GSM-канале 9.6 кб/с. Как видно, разница значительна, следовательно, ПБП через канал GPRS работать будет быстрее. Более того, тарификация передачи данных по этим каналам принципиально отличается. При получении данных через GSM-канал оплачивается стоимость

минуты, в течение которой был сеанс связи, а в GPRS-канале оплачивается только трафик (количество скаченной и закаченной информации).

WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL IDENTITY MODULE = МОДУЛЬ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПРОТОКОЛА БЕСПРОВОДНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ – Wireless Application Protocol Identity Module (WAP Identity Module or WIM) is a tamper-resistant device which is used in performing WTLS (Wireless Transport Layer Security) and application level security functions, and especially, to store and process information needed for user identification and authentication.

WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL IDENTITY MODULE CARD = КАРТА МОДУЛЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ПРОТОКОЛА БЕСПРОВОДНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ – Wireless Application Protocol Identity Module Card (WAP Identity Module Card or WIM Card) is WIM implemented on a smart card.

WIRELESS DATA SYSTEM = БЕСПРОВОДНАЯ СИСТЕМА ДАННЫХ – Wireless Data System is a new technology for transmitting orders, reports, and administrative messages between brokers and clerks. Also used by Card Reader Replacement as path to Integrate Technology Plan Network. / Новая технология для передачи распоряжений, отчётов и административных сообщений между брокерами и клерками. Используется также .

WIRELESS LAN = БЕСПРОВОДНАЯ ЛАС – Wireless LAN is short for the Wireless Local Area Network; a wireless (radio) network used for transfering data; is also used in offices. / Беспроводная Локальная Автономная Сеть (ЛАС) .

WIRELESS PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE = БЕСПРОВОДНАЯ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА ПУБЛИЧНОГО КЛЮЧА – Wireless Public Key Infrastructure provides the means to establish public key security features between clients and servers such as authentication, confidentiality and integrity of exchanged messages. Security features can be established either in the transport layer, in the application layer, or in both. It is also possible for clients to authenticate themselves to servers using strong public key authentication methods. Wireless Public Key Infrastructure (WPKI or Wireless PKI) is the public key infrastructure optimized for the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). Wireless Public Key Infrastructure (WPKI) is a two-factor authentication scheme using mainly the mobile phone and a laptop. It is mainly promoted by banks, mobile operators, and mobile network manufacturers.

WIRELESS TRANSPORT LAYER SECURITY = БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ БЕСПРОВОДНОГО ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СЛОЯ – Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is the security level for Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) applications. Based on Transport Layer Security (TLS) v1.0 (a security layer used in the Internet, equivalent to Secure Socket Layer 3.1), WTLS was developed to address the problematic issues surrounding mobile network devices – such as limited processing power and memory capacity, and low bandwidth – and to provide adequate authentication, data integrity, and privacy protection mechanisms. Wireless transactions, such as those between a user and their bank, require stringent authentication and encryption to ensure security to protect the communication from attack during data transmission. Because mobile networks do not provide end-to-end security, TLS had to be modified to address the special needs of wireless users. Designed to support datagrams in a high latency, low bandwidth environment, WTLS provides an optimized handshake through dynamic key refreshing, which allows encryption keys to be regularly updated during a secure session. Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) equivalent of the Transport Layer Security (TLS). Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) refers to the security level for applications that use the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). The concept behind WTLS is largely based on Transport Layer Security (TLS) version 1.0, which was modified to allow WTLS to provide sufficient privacy management, efficient authorization of data and data integrity while the message is in the transport layer. WTLS was needed because mobile networks were not able to guarantee an end-to-end security of their data. The then available TLS was especially modified for wireless users. Initially, mobile network devices showed issues like low processing ability, limited bandwidth and inadequate memory size. WTLS was designed to overcome these issues and to provide high security to the data. WTLS supports datagrams in low-bandwidth conditions; it also provides an adequate handshake through dynamic key reloading, which makes it possible for encryption keys to be regularly updated during a secure connection time. This encryption method leads to a secure environment for clients and servers to communicate over a secure authenticated connection. Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is a security protocol, part of the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) stack. It sits between the WTP and WDP layers in the WAP communications stack. WTLS is derived from TLS. WTLS uses similar semantics adapted for a low bandwidth mobile device. The main changes are:- (i) Compressed data structures – Where possible packet sizes are reduced by using bit-fields, discarding redundancy and truncating some cryptographic elements; (ii) New certificate format – WTLS defines a compressed certificate format. This broadly follows the X.509 v3 certificate structure, but uses smaller data structures. (iii) Packet based design – TLS is designed for use over a data stream. WTLS adapts that design to be more appropriate on a packet based network. A significant amount of the design is based on a requirement that it be possible to use a packet network such as SMS as a data transport. WTLS has been superseded in the WAP Wireless Application Protocol 2.0 standard by the End-to-end Transport Layer Security Specification. WTLS uses modern cryptographic algorithms and in common with TLS allows negotiation of cryptographic suites between client and server. Interoperability:- as mentioned above the client and server negotiate the cryptographic suite. This happens when the session is started, briefly the client sends a list of supported algorithms and the server chooses a suite, or refuses the connection. The standard does not mandate support of any algorithm. An endpoint (either client or server) that needs to be interoperable with any other endpoint may need to implement every algorithm (including some covered by intellectual property rights.

WIRE ROD COIL = БУХТА КАТАНКИ (или МОТОК ПРОВОЛОЧНОЙ КАТАНКИ) – Wire Rod Coil is a steel product made in rod wire rolling mills with varying cross-sections. German standards refer to wire rod as a product that can be wound immediately into coils from the rolling mill whilst still hot. Coils of wire rod:- depending on the nature of the goods and any intended subsequent processing these coils are corrosion-sensitive and sensitive to mechanical damage, for example, kinks forming in the wire. The length of the winding axis is a critical factor in determining the way they are stowed. / прокатка (rolling). Катанка (wire rod).

WIRE ROOM = ПРОВОДНАЯ КОМНАТА (или КОМНАТА НА ПРОВОДЕ, или ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОТДЕЛ) – Wire Room is a financial institution's funds transfer operation, or its operating department. This department is responsible for receiving customer orders from a registered representative, transmitting the order to the exchange floor or the firms trading department, relaying notices of executed trade orders to the appropriate registered representative, and receiving payment orders. Also called an Order Department or Order Room. A wire room is the operation within a financial institution, such as a brokerage firm, that handles customer orders. Orders are received and processed, and the corresponding notices and payments are executed. Certain larger firms have entire staffs dedicated to the wire room; smaller firms may have staff rotate between the wire room and other responsibilities. In a bank, the wire room refers to the department that handles wire transfers between accounts. Wire Room is a room or establishment where bookmaking is carried on under cover of legitimate business. So called from its being provided with apparatus for the receipt of race results by wire. Wire Room is a department within a brokerage firm that receives customers' orders and transmits the orders to the exchange floor or the firm's trading department. / Комната Связи:- оперативный отдел брокерской фирмы, который получает распоряжения клиентов от представителя, принимающего заказы на фондовой бирже, и передаёт важнейшую информацию в операционный зал биржи, где подготовлен документ брокера с записью распоряжения клиента, или торговый отдел фирмы для исполнения.

Синоним терминов Комната Распоряжений (Order Room); Отдел Распоряжений (Order Department); и Передавай И Распоряжайся (Wire And Order). Отдел Связи (Wire Room) – оперативный отдел брокерской фирмы, который получает распоряжения клиентов от зарегистрированного представителя (registered representative) и передаёт основную информацию в торговый зал биржи, где подготавливается 'торговый билет' (floor ticket) – документ с деталями распоряжения брокеру, или в торговый отдел фирмы для исполнения. Отдел связи также получает информацию об исполненных сделках и передаёт её соответствующим зарегистрированным представителям. Называется также Отделом Распоряжений (Order Department, Order Room) или Отделом Связи и Распоряжений (Wire and Order).

WIRES = ТРОСЫ – Wires:- short lengths of wire rope of varying sizes used to couple up the many barges within a tow. They are usually of standard length to span the distance from one timberhead to another on the barges and are used with ratchets. Named as follows:- tow wire, backing wire, face wire, stem wire, scissor wire, lashing.

WIRES CHARGE = ПРОВОДНОЙ СБОР – Wires Charge is a broad term referring to fees levied on power suppliers or their customers for the use of the transmission or distribution wires.

WIRE TRANSFER = ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД (или ПЕРЕВОД ПО ПРОВОДУ) – A Wire Transfer is the direct transfer of funds from the payer's account at one bank to the payee's account at another bank. This is the most rapid form of payment, but is also the most expensive. Banks typically charge high fees to both the payer and the payee. Despite the supposedly fast payment time of a wire transfer, funds may not be available in the payee's bank account for several days, particularly when the initiating bank does not have a direct correspondent relationship with the receiving bank; in this case, it must route the payment through a third bank that does have a correspondent relationship with the receiving bank. The time of day when a wire is initiated can be a factor in delayed payments; if the wire initiation is near the close of business, then the banks may add an extra day to the transaction. Wire Transfer is the electronic transfer of funds; usually involves large Dollar payments. Electronic transfers of money (credits and debits), to checking accounts saved in computers. The payment of funds by wire, cable, telex, SWIFT, or other electronic means. Wire Transfer is an electronic payment service for transferring funds by wire. Electronic transfer of funds. Wire Transfer is an electronic payment service for transferring funds from an account in one bank to an account at another bank. / В дословном переводе с Английского языка этот термин звучит как Перевод По Проводу. Электронный перевод денежных средств. Сообщество по Всемирной Межбанковской Финансовой Дальней Связи (СВМФДС; The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

WIREWORM = ПРОВОЛОЧНИК – Wireworm:- pest type:- insect; crops affected:- Wheat, Corn, Cereals, Soybeans, Cotton, Peanuts; scientific name:- Melanotus spp. or Agroites spp. or Limonius spp.; pest order:- Coleoptera. Description:- Wireworms go through four stages of growth consisting of egg, larva, pupa and adult; and most wireworm species require two or three years to complete development. Adults emerge in the spring. Shortly after mating, the female beetles lay up to 300 eggs in the soil, generally around the roots of grass plants. Larvae/wireworms emerge from the eggs. Depending on the environmental conditions, the larvae of some wireworms require two to six years to reach full size of approximately 0.8 to 1.5 inches, so numerous stages and sizes of larvae may be found at any one time. The pupal stage is also spent in the soil. Some species of wireworm can overwinter in any of the stages, but most do so in the larval and pupal stages. Damage:- Wireworms can attack the crop as soon as the seed is planted into the soil. Injury includes boring into the seed and young seedling plants. Seedlings are usually not completely severed as with cutworm, but suffer severe scaring which weakens the plant. The open wounds also provide paths for other plant diseases. Wireworms/larvae feed on the roots and underground shoots of small grains, especially those planted on land that was previously in sod. Life Cycle:- Wireworms are the larval stages of several species of beetles. (i) Egg:- the eggs are generally pearly white, round and difficult to see in the soil. (ii) Larvae:- newly hatched wireworms are white with dark jaws. After feeding and molting several times, these larvae become hard, slender, jointed and shiny; and generally orange, brown or yellow in color. They can be 0.4 to 1.6 inches long, and legs are present on the first three body segments behind the head. (iii) Pupae:- pupae are generally white and soft-bodied. (iv) Adult:- adults of some species are called 'Click' Beetles because of their habit of snapping or clicking when placed on their backs. The adults/beetles are normally 0.06 to 1.5 inches long, are tapered toward both ends, are brown to nearly black and have a loose, flexible joint just ahead of the wings. Control Measures:- through crop rotation, tillage, soil applied insecticides and seed treatment insecticides, wireworms can usually be managed. Infestations are most severe on land not previously in row crops, especially following sod. Wireworms are difficult to control, partially because they usually live and do their damage several inches deep in the soil. Sometimes baits can be used to determine population levels. If wireworm infestations are high, talk to your local advisers for recommendations in your area. Geography:- Wireworm species can be found throughout North America and are damaging to a wide array of crops. Most species tend to prefer heavy, moist soils, especially muck soils. In the United States, serious wireworm damage to small grains is largely a problem in the northern wheat-growing areas west of the Mississippi River. Wireworms:- insect larvae of small- to medium-sized beetles. The larvae feed primarily on germinating seeds and roots. Wireworms can cause death of scattered seedlings throughout a field. Either single plants or small groups of just a few seedlings may be affected. The wireworm, which is the larvae of a beetle, attacks the plant 10–30 mm below the soil surface by 'chewing' a hole in the taproot or lower stem leaving a characteristic wound. Wireworm:- any of certain Millipede Species. / Проволочник, находящийся в стадии личинки жука щелкуна, . или в прикорневой части стебля (lower stem), оставляя характерную рану. Под Проволочниками понимаются личинки жуков семества Щелкунов. Опасные вредители многих сельскохозяйственных культур и дикорастущих растений. Бурые, жёлтые, коричневые; твёрдые, длиной до 25 миллиметров. Питаются высеянными семенами и подземными частями молодых растений.

WIRY END = ЖЁСТКАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ – Wiry End:- xxxxx. See also Tight Twist End. Fabrics defect.

WIRY WOOL = ПРОВОЛОЧНАЯ ШЕРСТЬ (или ОЧЕНЬ ГРУБАЯ ШЕРСТЬ, или ЖЁСТКАЯ ШЕРСТЬ) – Wiry Wool is a wool that is in-elastic and has poor spinning capacity. It is usually straight and may be the result of poor breeding.

WISE = WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

WITCHING HOUR = ЧАС ВЕДЬМОВСТВА – Witching Hour:- with a modern literal meaning of 'midnight', the term Witching Hour refers to the time of night (03:00–04:00 am is commonly speculated) when creatures such as witches, demons, and ghosts are thought to appear and to be at their most powerful and black magic to be most effective. It may be used to refer to any arbitrary time of bad luck or in which something bad has a greater likelihood to occur (e.g., a baby crying, or a computer crashing, or stock market volatility, crimes, supernatural, etc). The witching hour from medieval times is the time believed that witches came out to do their 'unholy' practices. The time ascribed to the witching hour was generally viewed after midnight. Women caught out late at night could have been suspected of witchcraft if they did not have a legitimate reason to be out. See also Triple Witching Hour. Witching Hour is the hour before the closing of the stock market on the third Friday of the month, when two or more classes of options or futures expire, known for its high trading volume and volatile prices. / Час Ведьмовства:- час до закрытия фондового рынка в третью Пятницу месяца, когда два или более классов опционов или фьючерсов прекращают признание; известен за свой высокий объём торговли и

лихорадочные цены. Смотрите также Час Двойного Ведьмовства (Double Witching Hour); и Час Тройного Ведьмовства (Triple Witching Hour).

WITH APPROVED CREDIT = С ОДОБРЕННЫМ (или УТВЕРЖДЁННЫМ) КРЕДИТОМ – With Approved Credit (WAC) is a condition requiring a purchaser using financing to have adequate credit – as approved by his or her financial lending institution – for the transaction to go through. The use of the condition of 'With Approved Credit' can be found in the financing of houses, cars and furniture. Companies who lease their products will also require their customers to fulfill the with-approved-credit condition. With Approved Credit (WAC) is a financial transaction will be recorded once it has been made known that the consumer has the funds to pay for the transaction.

WITH AVERAGE = С АВАРИЕЙ (или ВКЛЮЧАЯ ЧАСТНУЮ АВАРИЮ) – With Average (WA) is an ocean marine policy provision that covers partial loss of below deck cargo on the same basis as a total loss – that is, for loss by the same perils and regardless of what percentage of the total insured value is damaged or lost. See also Average. With Average is a marine insurance term meaning that a shipment is protected from partial damage whenever the damage exceeds 3 percent or some other percentage (a stated percentage). With Average (WA) is an insuring condition on cargo that agrees to pay losses due to certain named marine periods, provided the loss equals or exceeds a specific percentage (see also Franchise). Losses less than this amount are paid only if the vessel meets with a specified accident. With Average (WA):- marine cargo insurance coverage providing for partial loss or damage to goods, either with or without a deductible. Also called With Particular Average (WPA). With Average (WA) is a provision in maritime transport insurance stating that the insurer is responsible for partial losses on the value of the covered products. Sometimes with-average plans include deductibles, and sometimes they do not. Depending on the amount of the deductible, the insurer of a with-average plan will be liable for losses if some of the products break in transit. For example, if one is transporting USD10 000 worth of goods over sea and USD2 000 in goods are washed overboard, the with-average policy covers the owner of the goods for USD2 000 (assuming no deductible). This contrasts with a free of particular average plan, in which the insurer is generally only responsible for catastrophic losses. With Average policy (WA policy) covers partial loss if the franchise is exceeded but is otherwise similar to an free of particular average policy (FPA policy). With Average is a marine insurance term meaning that shipment is protected for partial damage whenever the damage exceeds a stated percentage.

WITH DIVIDEND = С ДИВИДЕНДОМ – With Dividend:- purchase of shares that entitle the buyer to the forthcoming dividend. Related:- Ex-Dividend. / С Дивидендом (With Dividend):- покупка акций, при которой покупателю передаётся право на получение всех дальнейших дивидендов.

WITHDRAWAL = ИЗЪЯТИЕ (или СНЯТИЕ, или ОТЗЫВ) – (1) Withdrawal is a removing funds from an account, plan, pension or trust. In some cases, conditions must be met in order to withdraw funds without penalization. There are two ways to withdraw money:- in cash or in kind. Withdrawal can be done over a period of time in fixed or variable amounts or in one lump sum. Penalization for early withdrawal usually arises when a clause in an investment contract is broken. Cash withdrawal requires converting the holdings of an account, plan, pension or trust into cash, usually through a sale. In kind withdrawal is simply taking possession of assets and does not require conversion to cash. Owners' Withdrawals are the sums of money the proprietor or partners of a firm choose to take out of the cash flow of the business for personal use. Withdrawals or Drawings is a basic concept in financial accounting that governs the relationship between the owner(s) of a business and the business' operations. It refers to anything that the owner takes from the business, regardless of what the owner calls it. As such, there are two important aspects of that definition:- anything:- this means that whether the owner takes cash, stock or equipment is immaterial. Any withdrawal – or even personal use of business property – of items of material value should constitute drawings. Regardless of what the owner calls it:- sometimes, owners work within the business and pay themselves a salary or wage. Perhaps the owner takes a 'Loan' from the business. It does not matter what the form of the withdrawal is; the substance is critical. Therefore, the 'Wages' or the 'Loan' would effectively be a withdrawal as well. The Effect of Drawings:- drawings affect the capital of the business, i.e. what the business owes to the owner. Normally businesses might open a Drawings Account (or Directors Account) to account for withdrawals by the owner. An increase in drawings would decrease the assets of the business and capital as well (Dr Drawings, Cr Cash/Stock). Drawings are the opposite of addition of capital to the business (capital introduced). Drawings are also introduced in the business equation:- Profit = Increase In Net Assets + Drawings – New Capital Introduced During The Period. Drawings and The Business Entity Concept:- the concept of drawings is inextricably linked to the business entity concept, which states that the activities of the owner are separate from the activities of the business. Therefore, the business recognizes the withdrawal as a reduction in what it owes to the owner. In the same way that profit increases the obligation of the business to the owner, drawings decrease that obligation. This happens because the owner is treated as a separate entity for accounting purposes – regardless of the legal status. If the owner withdraws the profit from a business, that profit withdrawal – although it is the owner's privilege – constitutes drawings. That is why the business equation factors in drawings to calculate a business' profit for a period. For example, if John invested USD10 000.00 into a business. During the year, he withdraws USD2 000.00, in goods and cash, and invested new capital of USD1 500.00. There was a net asset decrease of USD200.00 (assets – liabilities) in the period. What is the profit accrued by John's business during that period? Here, the business equation P = I + D – C is applicable. We do not know the profits, but we can substitute the values in the rest of the formula:- P = (–200) + 2 000.00 – 1 500. Therefore, Profit = USD300.00. You can manipulate the formula above by simply changing the subject of the formula to the unknown variable, demonstrating the importance of drawings in financial accounting. Withdrawal is a removal of funds from an account. A Withdrawal occurs when funds are removed from an account. Withdrawals can be triggered for many types of accounts, including bank accounts and pension accounts. A withdrawal may not be allowed unless certain conditions are met, such as the passage of time. For example, funds cannot be withdrawn from a certificate of deposit until one year has passed, or a person cannot withdraw funds from a pension account until he reaches retirement age. If these requirements are not met but a withdrawal is still made, this can result in penalties, which offset the amount paid out, resulting in a smaller net payment. From the perspective of the entity managing an account, a withdrawal can require that investment instruments be liquidated before cash can be paid to the owner of the account. This can present an investment planning issue for the institution, which cannot invest funds in longer-term investment instruments if there is an expectation that withdrawals will occur in the near future. This issue is the reason for withdrawal penalties, which are intended to prevent account holders from withdrawing funds until the associated investments have been liquidated. In rare cases, an in kind withdrawal is made, which means that the account holder accepts as payment the type of asset in which the account funds are currently invested. A withdrawal can also refer to the draw down of an owner's account in a sole proprietorship or partnership. In this situation, the funds are intended for personal use. The withdrawal is not an expense for the business, but rather a reduction of equity. A withdrawal transaction is not possible in a corporate structure; instead, the company either issues a dividend or buys back the shares of an investor. Similar Terms:- a withdrawal of funds from a partnership or sole proprietorship is also known as a Draw. Withdrawal is:- (i) the act of taking out money or other capital from a controlled account; or (ii) a retraction of a previously held position. / Дьжон (John). Под Изъятиями понимаются выплаты собственникам. Изъятия активов собственниками предприятия – практика, характерная для индивидуальных частных хозяйств и товариществ. Также под Изъятиями понимается счёт для их отражения, ведение которого

позволяет разделить влияние на собственный капитал результатов хозяйственной деятельности и собственно изъятий. В корпорациях такой счёт не используется. В широком смысле означает все изъятия из бизнеса, в том числе и дивиденды.

(2) Withdrawal (of a license) is a removal of a license by the insurance supervisory authority.

WITHDRAWAL PLAN = ПЛАН ИЗЪЯТИЯ – Withdrawal Plan is:- (1) a payment structure arranged with a mutual fund in which the investor receives a set amount of funds from the fund on a periodic basis. This is also called a 'Systematic Withdrawal Plan'. This type of arrangement with a mutual fund affords the investor an income stream during their retirement years while also maintaining exposure to further growth by keeping their remaining funds invested in the mutual fund for as long as possible. (2) Any strategy in which an investor liquidates a portion of their portfolio and extracts cash periodically, such as an investor selling equity shares every year to help supplement their retirement. Once an investor has finished the accumulation phase, most generally prefer to structure their spending so that their funds will last for an extended period of time. This can be done by managing a portfolio and periodically selling assets, investing in income-producing securities, purchasing an annuity, etc. The Regular Withdrawal Plan allows you to withdraw capital from your funds when you need it. A Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) is a facility that allows an investor to withdraw money from an existing mutual fund at predetermined intervals. The money withdrawn through a systematic withdrawal plan can be reinvested in another fund or retained by the investor in cash. When is a SWP generally used? Systematic withdrawal plans are used by investors to create a regular flow of income from their investments. Investors looking for income at periodical intervals for, e.g., funding a travel plan during the childrens' summer vacations, also set up their withdrawals in such a way that the cash is available when most required. What makes SWP a wise strategy? Withdrawals (also referred to as 'Redemption') attract no Tax Deducted at Source. Please note that Capital Gains Tax will chargeable on the withdrawn amount. SWP can be set up to withdraw only the appreciation made on a particular investment. In this way your capital stays invested while you continue to enjoy the gains periodically. SWP is available in two options:- (i) Fixed Withdrawal:- where you specify amounts you wish to withdraw from your investment on a monthly/quarterly basis; and (ii) Appreciation Withdrawal:- where you can withdraw your appreciated amount on a monthly/quarterly basis. Post-dated warrants sent to investors are dated 1st of every month. Withdrawal Plan is an agreement that a mutual fund will disburse automatic periodic redemptions to the investor. / План Изъятия:- мероприятие, проводимое определёнными компаниями открытого типа, согласно которому инвестор может получать ежемесячные платежи в оговорённом количестве, которые могут быть больше или меньше по сравнению с реальным инвестиционным доходом. План Изъятия Средств (withdrawal plan) – программа, которой можно воспользоваться в большинстве взаимных фондов (mutual fund) с неограниченным участием. По этой программе акционеры могут регулярно получать фиксированные выплаты из дохода или прибыли на капитал (capital gains) – или из обеих источников, обычно ежемесячно или ежеквартально.

WITHDRAWALS FROM INCOME OF QUASI–CORPORATIONS = ИЗЪЯТИЯ ИЗ ДОХОДА КВАЗИ–КОРПОРАЦИЙ – Withdrawals From The Income Of Quasi-Corporations consist of the amounts which entrepreneurs actually withdraw for their own use from the profits earned by the quasi-corporations which belong to them. These amounts are to be recorded before the deduction of any current taxes on income, wealth, etc which are deemed always to be paid by the owners of the businesses. When a quasi-corporation makes a trading profit, the unit which owns it may choose to leave part or all of the profit in the business, especially for investment purposes. This income left in the business appears as saving by the quasi-corporation, and only the profits actually withdrawn by the owner units are recorded in the accounts under the heading withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations. When profits are earned in the rest of the world by the branch-offices, agencies, etc of resident enterprises, in so far as these branch-offices etc are treated as non-resident units, retained earnings appear as reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment. Only the income actually transferred to the parent enterprise is treated in the accounts as withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations received from the rest of the world. The same principles are applied to deal with the relations between branch-offices, agencies, etc operating on the economic territory and the non-resident parent enterprise to which they belong. This heading includes the net operating surplus received by residents as owners of land and buildings in the rest of the world, or by non-residents as owners of land or buildings on the economic territory. In effect, in respect of all transactions in land and buildings carried out on the economic territory of a country by non-resident units, the latter are considered, in accordance with the conventions adopted in the ESA (European Space Agency), to be notional resident units in which the non-resident owners own the equity. The rental value of owner-occupied dwellings abroad is registered as imports of services and the corresponding net operating surplus as primary income received from the rest of the world; the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings belonging to non-residents is registered as exports of services and the corresponding net operating surplus as primary income paid to the rest of the world. The heading withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations does not include amounts which their owners receive:- (a) from the sale of existing fixed capital goods; (b) from the sale of land and intangible assets; and (c) from withdrawals of capital (e.g., the total or partial liquidation of their equity in the quasi-corporation). These amounts are treated as withdrawals from equity in the financial account. Conversely, any funds provided by the owner(s) of a quasi-corporation for the purpose of acquiring assets or reducing its liabilities is treated as additions to its equity. However, if the quasi-corporation is owned by government, and if it runs a persistent operating deficit as a matter of deliberate government economic and social policy, any regular transfers of funds into the enterprise made by government to cover its losses should be treated as subsidies. Time of recording:- withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations are recorded when they are made by the owners. In the system of accounts, withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations appear:- (a) among uses in the allocation of primary income account of the sectors in which the quasi-corporations are classified; (b) among resources in the allocation of primary income account of the owner sectors; and (c) among uses and resources in the external account of primary incomes and current transfers. Withdrawals From Income Of Quasi-Corporations:- the income that the owners of quasi-corporations withdraw from them is analogous to the income withdrawn from corporations by paying out dividends to their shareholders. Withdrawals From The Income Of Quasi-Corporations consist of the amounts which entrepreneurs actually withdraw for their own use from the profits earned by the quasi-corporations which belong to them.

WITHDRAWN CLAIM = ОТОЗВАННАЯ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ (или ИЗЪЯТАЯ ПРЕТЕНЗИЯ) – Withdrawn Claim is a non-elected claim. 'Withdrawn' is the status identifier that should be used for claims that were not elected (chosen by the applicant to remain under consideration) in response to a restriction requirement. Further, an appellant (one who is appealing an examiner's final rejection to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences) may withdraw some of the appealed claims, resulting in cancellation of the withdrawn claims.

WITHDRAWN PATENT = ОТОЗВАННЫЙ ПАТЕНТ (или ИЗЪЯТЫЙ ПАТЕНТ) – Withdrawn Patent:- an allowed application for patent in which the applicant files correspondence to withdraw the patent from issue; thus preventing it from issuing on the patent issue date. The printed document is sometimes available on the day of publication, but is later retracted and will not be available in the patent database. No copy of the patent document will appear on the official USPTO (short for the United States Patent and Trademark Office) web site.

WITHERITE = ВИТЕРИТ – Witherite:- a carbonate mineral, barium carbonate ($BaCO_3$), that is, with the exception of barite, the most common barium mineral, despite its rarity. It is ordinarily found in fairly pure form in association with barite and galena in low-temperature hydrothermal veins, as in the north of England and in Scotland. Because of its solubility in common acids, witherite is preferred to barite in the preparation of other barium compounds. It is also used in case-hardening steel and in refining sugar. For detailed physical properties, see Carbonate Mineral (table). / Витерит – минерал класса карбонатов, $BaCO_3$. Белые, серые, жёлтые шаровидные агрегаты, реже кристаллы. Твёрдость 3.5; плотность около 4.3 г/см^3. Гидротермальные месторождения. Руда бария и его солей.

WITHHOLDING = УДЕРЖАНИЕ – Withholding is:- (1) in securities:- violation of the rules of fair practice of the National Association of Securities Dealers whereby a participant in a public offering fails to make a bona fide public offering at the public offering price-for example, by withholding shares for his or her own account or selling shares to a family member, an employee of the dealer firm, or another broker-dealer-in order to profit from the higher market price of a hot issue. See also Immediate Family, and Investment History. (2) In taxes:- a deduction from salary payments and other compensation to provide for an individual's tax liability. Federal income taxes and Social Security contributions are withheld from paychecks and are deposited in a Treasury tax and loan account with a bank. The yearly amount of withholding is reported on an income statement (Form W-2), which must be submitted with the federal, state, and local tax returns. Liability not provided for by withholding must be paid in four estimated tax payments. Withholding by corporations and financial institutions of a flat 10% of interest and dividend payments due securities holders, as required under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA Act of 1982). The purpose was to levy a tax on people whose earnings escaped tracking by the Internal Revenue Service. The 10% withholding requirement was repealed in 1983. As a compromise, 'backup withholding' was instituted, whereby, using Social Security numbers, payments can be reported to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and matched against the actual income reported. Withholdings from pension and annuity distributions, sick pay, tips, and sizeable gambling winnings, as stipulated by law. 30% withholding requirement on income from US securities owned by foreigners-repealed by the tax reform act of 1984. Withholding is an amount withheld or deducted from employee salaries by the employer and paid by the employer, for the employee, to the proper authority. Withholding is the portion of an employee's wages that is not included in his or her paycheck because it is remitted directly to the federal, state and local tax authorities. Withholding reduces the amount of tax employees must pay when they submit their annual tax returns. The amount withheld is based on the employee's income, marital status, number of dependents and number of jobs. When too much money is withheld, it is returned to the employee as a tax refund. In the United States, the tax authorities require employers to withhold tax from their employees' paychecks because the income tax must be paid throughout the year as income is earned. As an employee, it cannot be paid in one lump sum at the end of the year. Workers who don't pay enough tax on income as it is earned are subject to penalties and interest. Workers who are self-employed aren't subject to withholding, but must make quarterly estimated tax payments instead. In the United States, Withholding:- monies that payers are required to withhold from dividends, interest payments or sales. A paying agent will withhold for a number of reasons, including the failure of a security holder to certify his/her TIN or if they are instructed to do so by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The withholding rate for and uncertified Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is 31%. All funds withheld are turned over to the IRS. Withholding:- used in the context of securities, the illegal practice of a public offering participant keeping some shares in a private account or with a family member, employee, or dealer to profit from the higher market price of a hot issue. Used in the context of taxes, the withholding by an employer of a certain amount of an employee's income in order to cover the employee's tax liability. Also used to refer to the withholding by corporations and financial institutions of a flat 10% of interest and dividend payments due to security holders. Withholding, dependent upon application, is:- (a) income tax withheld from employees' wages and paid directly to the government by the employer; or (b) a tax deducted from dividends on investments which are paid to foreign investors. This can be claimed back if there is a Double Taxation Agreement in place between the countries. See also Withholding Tax. A Withholding is that portion of an employee's gross pay that is not actually paid to an employee. Instead, the funds are remitted to a third party. The withholding concept is a crucial one for taxing authorities, which rely upon it to obtain the bulk of their income tax remittances. The withholding concept is used for both state income taxes and federal income taxes, except in those states that do not have a state income tax. The amount withheld from employee pay depends upon a number of factors, including the following:- (i) Income Level:- the tax rate increases as income increases, so the proportion withheld will increase for larger gross pay amounts; (ii) Marital Status:- the amount withheld varies, depending on whether an individual is filing taxes as a single or married person; (iii) Exemptions:- an individual can claim any number of exemptions on the Form W-4, which alters the amount withheld. If too much money is withheld from an employee's gross pay, it can be claimed as a refund as part of the year-end tax return filing process. A self-employed individual does not engage in withholding activities. Instead, he or she remits an estimated income tax payment to the government on a quarterly basis. / заслуживающий доверия или действительный (bona fide). В Соединённых Штатах Америки, денежные суммы, которые плательщик обязан удержать из дивидендов, платежей по процентам или с продаж. Агент по платежам будет удерживать такие суммы по ряду причин, включая и случай отказа держателя ценной бумаги от указания своего ИНН (Идентификационного Номера Налогоплательщика) или если на то будет инструкция СВД (Службы Внутренних Доходов). Ставка удержания как в последнем случае, так и при неуказании своего ИНН составляет 31%. Все удержанные средства перечисляются в СВД. Удержание:- любое нарушение правил добросовестной торговли Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам, когда участник публичного предложения не делает добросовестного предложения по цене публичного предложения, руководствуясь целью получения выгоды от более высокой рыночной цены на ценные бумаги 'горячего' выпуска. Удержание или Изъятие или Вычет:- ценные бумаги; нарушение Правил Добросовестной Конкуренции (Rules of Fair Practice) Национальной Ассоциации Дилеров по Ценным Бумагам (National Association of Securities Dealers), когда участник предложения ценных бумаг в открытой продаже (public offering) не делает предложения об открытой продаже акций с честными намерениями по цене предложения в открытой продаже (public offering price), а, например, удерживает акции для покупки по своему счёту или продаёт их членам семьи, работнику дилерской фирмы или другому брокеру-дилеру, чтобы получить прибыль на более высокой рыночной цене на 'горячий' выпуск (hot issue). Смотрите также Immediate Family, и Investment History. Налоги:- удерживаемый налог; налог, удерживаемый в момент получения дохода. (1) Вычеты из зарплаты и иной компенсации для уплаты личных налогов. Федеральный подоходный налог и взносы в фонд социального страхования вычитаются из зарплаты до выписывания чека и заносятся на налоговый и ссудный счёт Казначейства (tax and loan accoint) в банке. Ежегодный размер удержаний указывается в декларации о доходах (Форма W-2), которая должна представляться при заполнении федеральной налоговой декларации, штатовской налоговой декларации и местной налоговой декларации. Обязательства по уплате налогов, не покрываемые удержаниями, должны погашаться при внесении расчётной величины налогов (estimated tax). (2) Удержание корпорациями и финансовыми организациями доли, равной 10% от процентов и дивидендов, выплачиваемых владельцам ценных бумаг, как требуется в соответствии с Актом о Справедливом Налогообложении и Финансовой Ответственности от 1982 (Tax Equity and fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982). Целью этих вычетов является налогообложение лиц, доходы которых не могут быть установлены налоговым управлением США – Службой Внутренних Доходов (Internal Revenue Service). Требование о 10% удержании было отменено в 1983, но вместо него было введено 'дополнительное удержание'. Чтобы произвести 'дополнительное удержание', необходимо указать номер полиса социального страхования и представить в налоговое

управление США информацию о доходах, которая сопоставляется с реально указанными доходами. (3) Удержания из пенсионных выплат и выплат по планам получения дохода, оплаты больничных, чаевых и больших выигрышей в азартных играх – в соответствии с законом. (4) Требование об удержании 30% из дохода по Американским ценным бумагам, принадлежащим иностранцам, отменённое Актом о Налоговой Реформе от 1984 (Tax Reform Act of 1984).

WITHHOLDING ALLOWANCE = УДЕРЖИВАЕМОЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ – What's a Withholding Allowance? The math for the calculator and the worksheets may seem a bit confusing at first. Basically, these tools are attempting to find your 'withholding allowances'. Withholding allowances are not the same as how many dependents you have, although the two concepts are related mathematically. A withholding allowance is a way for your payroll department to use the look-up tables provided by the US Internal Revenue Services (IRS) to figure out how much tax to withhold. Roughly, a withholding allowance represents your total tax deductions divided by the personal exemption amount. This results in a ratio, and this ratio is how many withholding allowances you should claim. Example:- Mary is a single parent, qualifies as head of household, and has one dependent. Let's further assume that her deductions will consist of the standard deduction and two personal exemptions (one for herself and one for her child. The math for her withholding allowances would look like this (all figures below are for the 2012 tax year):- (i) standard deduction:- 8 700; (ii) personal exemptions:- 2 x 3 800 = 7 600; (iii) total tax deduction:- 8 700 + 7 600 = 16 300; and (iv) deductions divided by personal exemption amount:- 16 300 / 3 800 = 4.289. In this example, Mary would claim Single and four withholding allowances on her W-4 Form. It's advisable to round down the ratio to avoid having too little tax withheld from your paycheck. In other words, Mary would check the Single box on line 3 of the Form W-4 and would write '4' on line 5 of the Form W-4 where it asks for 'Total number of allowances you are claiming'. / Мэри (Mary).

WITHHOLDING TAX = УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НАЛОГ – Withholding Tax is payable in many countries, e.g., in France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America. It is usually between 20% and 30% and is deducted at source on capital income such as interest and dividends. Companies pay tax deducted from interest payments and dividends directly to the tax authorities. For investors receiving interest and dividends, withholding tax paid is an advance income tax payment. Income tax is also a withholding tax. A tax on income deducted at the source. A paying agent is legally obliged to deduct withholding tax from its payments of interest on deposits, securities or similar financial instruments. The depositor or investor receives net interest. Withholding Tax is a tax on dividends that is paid by investors. While the withholding tax rates applied to each shareholder vary based on their country of domicile, for example Standard & Poor's applies the maximum possible tax rate, using the rate applied to individuals who do not benefit from double taxation treaties or tax concessions. As such, the net total return indices are calculated based on approximations of the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. Current tax rates applied are as follows:- Argentina 0%, Australia 15%, Austria 25%, Bahrain 0%, Belgium 25%, Brazil 0%, Bulgaria 15%, Canada 25%, Chile 35%, China 10%, China Offshore 0%, China Shenzhen 0%, Columbia 7%, Cyprus 0%, Czech Republic 15%, Denmark 28%, Dominican Republic 0%, Egypt 0%, Estonia 0%, Finland 28%, France 25%, Germany 26.375%, Ghana 10%, Greece 0%, Hong Kong – Local Shares* 0%, Hong Kong – A Shares** 10%, Hong Kong – H Shares*** 10%, Hungary 10%, Iceland 15%, India 0%, Indonesia 20%, Ireland 20%, Israel 20%, Italy 27%, Japan 10%, Jordan 0%, Kenya 10%, Korea (Republic of) 27.5%, Kuwait 0%, Latvia 10%, Lebanon 10%, Lithuania 15%, Luxembourg 15%, Malaysia 27%, Malta 35%, Mauritius 0%, Mexico 10%, Morocco 10%, the Netherlands 15%, New Zealand 30%, Norway 25%, Oman 0%, Pakistan 10%, Panama 10%, Peru 4.1%, Philippines 35%, Poland 19%, Portugal 20%, Qatar 0%, Romania 16%, Russia 15%, Saudi Arabia 5%, Singapore 0%, Slovakia 0%, Slovenia 20%, South Africa 0%, Spain 18%, Sri Lanka 15%, Sweden 30%, Switzerland 35%, Taiwan 20%, Thailand 10%, Tunisia 0%, Turkey 15%, United Arab Emirates 0%, United Kingdom Corporations 0%, United Kingdom REITS 20%, United States of America 30%, Venezuela 20%, and Vietnam 0%. Notes:- *Companies incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; **Companies incorporated in mainland China and listed in Shanghai and Shenzhen; these companies are quoted in Renminbi and are only available to mainland and selected foreign institutional investors; *** Companies incorporated in mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (and other foreign exchange). Withholding Taxis a foreign tax which is deducted in the foreign country when income is paid to you. In Switzerland, Withholding Tax is payable by the debtor on income from movable property (interest and dividends) at a tax rate of currently 35 per cent. If the creditor is a Swiss resident, a total refund will be available based on the filing of a tax return. Foreign creditors may benefit from a (partial) relief in the form of a refund or a tax credit in accordance with the applicable double tax treaty (if any) between Switzerland and the creditor's country of residence. Zero per cent tax rates apply for example with respect to Denmark (tax credit for interest payments and dividends), France (tax credit for interest payments and dividends relating to holdings exceeding 10 per cent), Germany (tax credit for interest payments), and the United States (tax credit for interest payments). Since 2005-January-01 dividends of a Swiss subsidiary to its Swiss parent company are subject to a reporting procedure, which replaced a cash collection and refunding system, with the effect that cash dividends may now be paid without a withholding tax deduction, provided the parent owns at least 20 per cent of the subsidiary's capital. Anti-avoidance provisions may apply relating to withholding tax relief. The competent tax authorities often treat transactions avoiding withholding tax on undistributed reserves as tax avoidance. Because there is a degree of uncertainty as to what the authorities will consider to be illegitimate tax structuring, obtaining a tax ruling is useful if foreign residents are involved. Withholding Tax Amount is the federal income tax Dollar amount withheld from the proceeds, after an order to exercise non-qualified stock options executes. Your employer is required to report taxable income from the sale of stock options and to remit the withholding amount to the appropriate regulatory agencies. Withholding Tax Rate is the rate used to calculate the federal income tax withholding after an order to exercise non-qualified stock options executes. Your employer is required to report taxable income from the sale of stock options and to remit the withholding amount to the appropriate regulatory agencies. For restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, the tax rate used to calculate the federal income tax withheld from the proceeds upon vesting. For performance share/units, the tax rate used to calculate the federal income tax withheld from the proceeds upon payment. Withholding Tax is an employee income tax (such as PAYE) and other government imposed deductions from dividends, salaries, wages, and other incomes. Withholding taxes are levied at the point of disbursement of incomes, and are passed on to the government by the entities collecting them. Withholding Tax is:- (1) an income tax withheld from employees' wages and paid directly to the government by the employer. The amount withheld is a credit against the income taxes the employee must pay during the year. (2) A tax levied on income (interest and dividends) from securities owned by a non-resident. Tax is deducted not only from dividends, but from other income paid to non-residents of a country. Withholding Tax usually refers to those taxes that are withheld from an employee's compensation to account for that individuals tax liability on his/her compensation. In Switzerland, this tax is imposed at the current rate of 35% on domestic income from capital gains, lottery winnings and certain insurance benefits in excess of CHF50.00. Tax payments can be reclaimed by persons filing Swiss federal tax returns or credited against cantonal tax liabilities. Individuals and companies domiciled abroad may claim a refund of the Swiss withholding tax under double taxation treaties concluded between their country of domicile and Switzerland. Withholding Tax is a tax levied by a country of source on income paid, usually on dividends remitted to the home country of the firm operating in a foreign country. Withholding Tax is a tax on income deducted at source, which a paying agent is legally obliged to deduct from its payments of interest on deposits, securities or similar financial instruments. / Стэндод энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Удержанный Налог – налог на доход, удерживаемый у источника дохода, который платёжный агент обязан по закону вычесть из своих процентных платежей по депозитам, ценным бумагам или аналогичным финансовым инструментам. Удержанный Налог – налог, удерживаемый из выплачиваемого вознаграждения. Обычно применяется при

выплате вознаграждения иностранным контрагентам, а также сотрудникам компаний. Для компаний наиболее частые удерживаемые налоги:- налог на добавленную стоимость (НДС) и налог на доходы. НДС обычно удерживается из вознаграждения иностранного контрагента при приобретении товаров, работ, услуг и имущественных прав. Налог на доходы может удерживаться при выплате вознаграждения, уплате процентов, роялти, дивидендов, продаже недвижимости. Если существует соглашение об избежании двойного налогообложения между юрисдикциями участников сделки, то ставка налога на доходы у источника может быть или уменьшена или доход может быть освобождён от обложения в юрисдикции возникновения дохода. Для физических лиц наиболее характерна ситуация, когда работодатель удерживает налог на доходы физических лиц из заработной платы и напрямую уплачивает налог за сотрудников в бюджет. Удерживаемый Налог – налог, взыскиваемый у источника с дивидендов или другого дохода, получаемого не резидентом страны. Если между страной, в которой получен доход, и страной, резидентом которой является получатель дохода, существует соглашение об избежании двойного налогообложения, можно потребовать возвращения взысканного налога.

WITHHOLDING TAX AT THE SOURCE = УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НАЛОГ У ИСТОЧНИКА – Withholding Tax At The Source is the withholding of tax by a payer prior to payment of various types of income as required by the tax Code. The recipient of the income claims the amount withheld as a tax payment on his or her tax return. / Удерживаемый Налог У Источника:- требование для отечественных эмитентов, чтобы они удерживали часть выплачиваемых дивидендов и процентов у подданных других государств, временно проживающих в стране, в пользу иностранных корпораций для платежа в качестве налога, взимаемого в США с подобных распределений.

WITHHOLDING TAX ON INTEREST INCOME = УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НАЛОГ НА ДОХОД ПО ПРОЦЕНТАМ (или УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НАЛОГ НА ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ДОХОД) – Withholding Tax On Interest Income is a special form of investment income tax payable on interest from balances and deposits at domestic banks. Tax is withheld by the banks when interest is credited or paid to the account (hence the term withholding tax) and paid over to the tax authorities. For investors, withholding tax on interest income is, like a tax prepayment, counted towards the final income tax liability.

WITHHOLDING TIMES = СРОКИ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или СРОКИ УДЕРЖИВАНИЯ) – Withholding Times:- the amount of time (hours, days, or number of milkings) before milk or meat may be sold from an animal treated with drugs.

WITH ICE = СО ЛЬДОМ (или XX) – With Ice:- when issued. See also When Issued. Ice is a slang term for a payment over the listed price of a ticket for a public event.

WITH INTEREST = С ПРОЦЕНТОМ – With Interest:- xxxxx. / С Процентом или Включая Процент:- указание в сделках с облигациями о том, что покупатель должен выплатить продавцу все накопленные проценты, начиная с даты последних процентных платежей вплоть до даты расчёта, но исключая её.

WITH OR WITHOUT = С ИЛИ БЕЗ – With Or Without (WOW):- used to designate an odd-lot order in which the customer asks for an immediate execution at the best available price. An odd-lot purchase order marked WOW will be executed at the current offering price plus any odd-lot differential, and an odd-lot sell order will receive the current bid price minus any odd-lot differential. An odd-lot order marked with or without is likely to result in a lower sale price or in a higher purchase price than an ordinary odd-lot order. With Or Without (WOW) is an odd-lot limit order to buy or sell either at a price derived from an effective round lot quotation (with a sale) or at the existing round lot quotation plus differential (without a sale), whichever occurs first in accordance with the customer's limit. / С Или Без:- инструкция по лимитированному приказу о покупке неполного лота ценных бумаг – использовать эффективную продажу на рынке лотов или котировку на акции в зависимости от того, что появится первым, для совершения сделки. Цена для клиента должна соответствовать ограничивающим условиям клиента.

WITHOUT = БЕЗ – Without:- indicates a one-way market if 70 were bid in the market and there was no offer, the quote would be '70 bid without'.

WITHOUT AN OFFER = БЕЗ ОФЕРТЫ – Without An Offer:- xxxxx. / Без Оферты или без предложения на продажу:- данный термин используется для завершения односторонней котировки, например, дилер назначает цену за ценную бумагу в качестве 'цены предложения за 10 без оферты' с целью создания впечатления, что дилер желает купить ценную бумагу за 10, но не желает её продавать либо из-за того, что дилер не обладает ценной бумагой, либо не желает продавать её 'вкороткую', то есть не имея её.

WITHOUT AVERAGE = БЕЗ АВАРИИ – Without Average:- in marine insurance, a shipment is protected from partial damage when the damage exceeds a specified percentage. / В морском страховании партия груза считается защищённой от частичного повреждения, если убыток от данного повреждения превышает указываемый процент.

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF SALVAGE = БЕЗ ВЫПЛАТЫ ПО СПАСАНИЮ – Without Benefit Of Salvage (WBS) is a term in a marine insurance policy, whereby the underwriters forgo their subrogation rights. A policy incorporating such a term is deemed by the Marine Insurance Act to be a gambling policy in law, and is therefore invalid in a court of law. Without Benefit of Salvage is a clause whereby the insurance company undertakes that salvage which may be realized from the property involved will not be deducted from the claim in the event of loss or damage. By the Marine Insurance Act 1906 (s.4), a marine policy effected 'without benefit of salvage to the insurer' is deemed to be a gaming or wagering contract. The issuing or effecting of such a policy is a criminal offence under the Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies) Act 1909.

WITHOUT INTEREST = БЕЗ ПРОЦЕНТОВ – Without Interest:- xxxxx. See also Ex Interest. / Без Процентов:- ценные бумаги и другие долговые инструменты с просроченными платежами продаются Без Процентов или на беспроцентной основе, когда покупатель не осуществляет дополнительный платёж по накопленным процентам. Облигации, проценты по которым выплачиваются только при наличии прибыли у компании, даже в том случае, если платежи не просрочены, из-за того, что требование по выплате процента возникает не раньше появления дохода, также продаются Без Процентов или на беспроцентной основе.

WITHOUT OUR LIABILITY = БЕЗ НАШЕЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ – Without Our Liability:- this or a similar notation refutes any liability in connection with information provided to a third party. It can also be used by a bill endorser to refuse liability under recourse. Also known as Without Our Guarantee.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE = БЕЗ УЩЕРБА (или БЕЗ ВРЕДА, или БЕЗ ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЯ, или БЕЗ ПРЕДВЗЯТОСТИ) – Without Prejudice (WP):- the claim is paid on this occasion, although the underwriter feels it does not attach to the policy, but this action must not be treated as a precedent for future similar claims. Without Prejudice is a reservation made on a statement or offer that it is not an admission or cannot otherwise be used against the issuing party in future dealings or litigation with any determinative legal effect. A statement set onto a written document such as a letter, which qualifies the signatory as exempt from the content to the extent that it

may be interpreted as containing admissions or other interpretations which could later be used against him or her; or as otherwise affecting any legal rights of the principal of, or the person signing. In Castano v Gabriel, a 1969 residential tenancy case, Justice Wahl of the Civil Court of New York City wrote:- 'When a dispute arises between parties and they desire to preserve their respective rights and positions, then such reservation is readily accomplished by the performance of the acts between the parties where such is done without prejudice as to the existing controversy. Thus, no determinative legal effect is completed; it is reserved for future determination'. In an 1882 decision, Re Leite, Justice Fry wrote:- 'The words Without Prejudice when added to letters, only mean that in the event of the negotiations carried on by those letters not resulting in any agreement, nothing in them is to be taken as an admission. Where letters written without prejudice contained an undertaking on certain terms which were agreed to by the other side, and afterwards the parties giving the undertaking wished to introduce a fresh condition, the original undertaking was enforced'. In Cross & Tapper on Evidence, the authors wrote:- 'As part of an attempt to settle a dispute, the parties frequently make statements without prejudice. When this is done, the contents of the statement cannot be put in evidence without the consent of both parties .... The statements often relate to the offer of a compromise and, were it not for the privilege, they would constitute significant items of evidence on the ground that they were admissions. Obviously, it is in the public interest that disputes should be settled and litigation reduced to a minimum so the policy of the law has been in favour of enlarging the cloak under which negotiations may be concluded without prejudice'. In Halsbury's Laws of England:- 'Letters written and oral communications made during a dispute between parties which are written or made for the purpose of settling the dispute, and which are expressed or otherwise proved to have been made without prejudice cannot generally be admitted in evidence. The rule does not apply to communications which have a purpose other than settlement of the dispute'. Solicitor David Burrows wrote:- 'The without prejudice privilege rule enables a party to proceedings to claim privilege from disclosure to the court of documents covered by the privilege. The privilege rests first, upon the express or implied agreement of the parties themselves that communications in the course of the negotiations should not be admissible in evidence. Second, it derives from a public policy that rests upon the desirability of preventing statements or offers made in the course of negotiations being brought before the court on trial as admissions of liability'. An attorney or a lawyer will often send a letter without prejudice in case the letter makes admissions which could later prove inconvenient to the client. When without prejudice is contained within an order of the court, especially dismissal orders, the import is to avoid the application of res judicata against whatever has been thus reserved. Thus, in Sager, Illinois judge Getzendanner wrote:- 'A dismissal without prejudice means only that the Court has not adjudicated the merits of the claim so that dismissal cannot have any res judicata effects in a later action'. The privilege of adding without prejudice to lawyer letters has been thoroughly over-used. Without prejudice has become a customary addition to all attorney letters, almost as if it were a professional trade-mark, and designed more to intimidate than to settle or negotiate. In some cases, attorneys stick a without prejudice on every letter they write, more times than not simply to add sting, as a badge of temerity or brashness, so much so that you will routinely see it stamped or printed on letters clearly intended to be with prejudice, such as a letter which purports to confirm a settlement. If a letter is written without prejudice, the rule of thumb is that it is privileged and cannot be used in Court as evidence. However, in some jurisdictions, there has been so much abuse of this caution that no such privilege is extended to any letter marked without prejudice unless in fact the letter actually advances a settlement or otherwise is part of some such negotiation towards settling. A prejudice is a prejudgment, an assumption made about someone or something before having adequate knowledge to be able to do so with guaranteed accuracy. A term Without Prejudice is used in discussion and correspondence. Where there is a dispute or negotiations for a settlement and terms are offered 'Without Prejudice' an offer so made or a letter so marked and subsequent letters in an unbroken chain cannot be admitted in evidence without the consent of both parties concerned. / Рэй Xxxx, Дьжастис Фрай (Re Leite, Justice Fry). В Крос Энд Тэпё (Cross & Tapper) (on Evidence). Дэвид Бароуз (David Burrows). Гэтцэндэнё (Getzendanner). Без Отказа (Without Prejudice) – без отказа от права, без отказа от обязательства, без ущерба, вне зависимости от того, не ущемляя права. Оговорка в юриспруденции, означающая, что стороны-участники контракта отказываются ссылаться на данный метод как прецедент в разрешении спора. Без Предубеждения или Без Ущерба:- слова, которые пишутся в начале документа или письма, обозначающие, что всё ниженаписанное никоим образом не может быть использовано во вред существующему праву или требованию, не может рассматриваться как последнее слова лица, подписавшего документ, ни к чему не обязывает подписавшее лицо и не может служить доказательством в суде. Например, адвокат может написать эти слова, когда составляет от имени своего клиента письменное предложение об урегулировании претензии, подразумевая, что его клиент может снять своё предложение. Кроме того, эти слова означают, что хотя в данном конкретном случае соглашение и может быть достигнуто на оговорённых в документе условиях, лицо, подписывающее его, не считает себя обязанным урегулировать другие подобные разногласия на тех же самых условиях.

WITHOUT PROTEST = БЕЗ ПРОТЕСТА – Without Protest:- notation or equivalent clause (such as 'Without Costs') used by the issuer, endorser or bill guarantor to protect the holder against protest as a result of the bill not being paid or acceptance having been refused. / Нотация или равноценная оговорка (такая как 'Без Издержек'), используемая эмитентом, индоссантом или гарантом векселя для защиты владельца векселя от протеста в случае неуплаты по векселю или отказа от акцепта векселя. Без Протеста:- наиболее употребительная формулировка оговорки векселедателя или индоссанта, освобождающей векселедержателя от совершения протеста в неакцепте и неплатеже.

WITHOUT RECOURSE = БЕЗ РЕГРЕССА – Without Recourse is a note on a bill of exchange indicating that in the event of non-payment of the bill, the current holder may not blame the person from whom he or she bought it. It is also sometimes written in French as Sans Recours. Used on negotiable instruments to indicate the endorser is not liable to subsequent holders. Negotiation of a draft, or other negotiable instrument, or letter of credit documents without the normal warranty on the part of the seller of the instrument/documents that the obligor named in the instrument (the drawee, payor, or maker) will pay. Although the seller is still responsible for the genuineness of the instrument and documents, the purchaser takes on the credit risk of being able to collect payment from the obligor when due. Unless negotiation is without recourse, the purchaser of the instrument/documents has the right to recover the face amount from the seller if the obligor fails or refuses to pay for any reason. Without Recourse is a phrase preceding the signature of a drawer or endorser of a negotiable instrument; signifies that the instrument is passed onto subsequent holders without any liability to the endorser in the event of nonpayment or nondelivery. Without Recourse:- giving the lender no right to seek payment or seize assets in the event of nonpayment from anyone other than the party specified in the debt contract (such as a special-purpose entity). Without Recourse:- when added to a Bill of Exchange (Draft), these words indicate that the holder has no recourse to the person from whom he took the Bill, should it not be paid. It often appears after an endorsement. / Примечание на переводном векселе, указывающее на то, что в случае неплатежа по данному векселю текущий владелец не может обвинять лицо, у которого он или она приобрела его. Иногда эта надпись выполняется на Французском языке и выглядит как Sans Recours. Надпись, используемая на оборотных инструментах для указания того, что индоссант не отвечает перед последующими владельцами. Отчуждение (или негоциация) тратты или иного оборотного инструмента, или документов по аккредитиву без обычного ручательства со стороны продавца инструмента/документов, которые . Без Регресса или Без Оборота:- (1) ситуация, когда при переводе обращающегося инструмента – векселя – на другое лицо индоссант более не отвечает по нему, если вексель не будет оплачен. (2) Соглашение, по которому покупатель берёт на себя весь риск сделки и отказывается от каких-

либо прав регресса. Без Оборота или Без Обязательства:- слова на переводном векселе (bill of exchange), указывающие на то, что держатель векселя не имеет права вернуть его лицу, у которого он купил этот вексель, если последний не будет оплачен. Эти слова пишутся на лицевой стороне векселя или присутствуют в передаточной надписи. Без этих слов держатель векселя может вернуть его трассанту или индоссанту, если окажется, что по истечении срока обращения он не будет оплачен. Без Оборота (Without Recourse):- оговорка индоссанта, исключающая его из числа должников по векселю. Наиболее употребительная формулировка – 'Без Оборота На Меня'. Без Регресса или Без Оборота (Without Recourse):- оговорка в долговом соглашении, согласно которой в случае неплатежей кредитор не имеет права требовать выплат или удерживать активы у кого-либо, кроме стороны, указанной в долговом соглашении.

WITHOUT RECOURSE FINANCING = ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ БЕЗ РЕГРЕССА – Without Recourse Financing is a financing in which the right of recourse to the party receiving funds is forfeited to the party advancing funds. This may be evidenced by conditions added to the endorsement of a draft being sold by an exporter in order to protect the exporter, if the instrument is not paid at maturity by the original obligor.

WITHOUT RESERVE = БЕЗ ОГОВОРОК – Without Reserve:- (1) in contracts:- these words are frequently used in conditions of sale at public auction, that the property offered, or to be offered for sale, will be sold without reserve. (2) When a property is advertised to be sold without reserve, if a puffer be employed to bid, and actually bid at the sale, the courts will not enforce a contract against a purchaser, into which he may have been drawn by the vendor's want of faith. Without Reserve:- situation where an agent or representative has the authority to make definitive decisions without first seeking approval of the principal or the entity being represented. Without Reserve is a term indicating that a shipper's agent or representative is empowered to make definitive decisions and adjustments abroad without approval of the group or individual represented. See also Advisory Capacity. / Термин, указывающий на то, что агент или представитель отправителя уполномочены принимать окончательные решения и переоценки за рубежом без одобрения представляемой группы или отдельного лица. Без Оговорок:- термин указывает на то, что агент или представитель грузоотправителя уполномочены принимать за рубежом окончательные решения и вносить поправки без согласия представляемой ими группы или индивида.

WITH PARTICULAR AVERAGE = С ЧАСТНОЙ АВАРИЕЙ (или ВКЛЮЧАЯ ЧАСТНУЮ АВАРИЮ, или С ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ ЗА ЧАСТНУЮ АВАРИЮ) – With Particular Average (WPA):- an insurance term meaning that partial loss or damage of goods is insured. The damage generally must be caused by sea water, and many terms specify a minimum percentage of damage before payment. It may be extended to cover loss by theft, pilferage, delivery, leakage, and breakage. See also With Average. With Particular Average (WPA):- where insured cargo is covered for partial damage from sea water or loss from breakages, theft etc. With Particular Average (WPA) is a marine insurance provision under which the insured cargo is covered for partial damage from seawater or loss from breakage, leakage, theft, etc. This cover, however, comes into force only when the damage or loss exceeds a certain percentage (usually 3 percent) of the cargo's value. Also called With Average. See also Particular Average.

WITH–PROFITS POLICY = ПОЛИС С ПРИБЫЛЯМИ – A With-Profits Policy (Commonwealth) or Participating Policy (US) is an insurance contract that participates in the profits of a life insurance company. The company is often amutual life insurance company, or had been one when it began its with-profits product line. Similar arrangements are found in other countries such as those in continental Europe. With-profits policies evolved over many years. Originally they developed as a means of distributing unplanned surplus, arising, e.g., from lower than anticipated death rates. More recently they have been used to provide flexibility to pursue a more adventurous investment policy to aim to achieve long-term capital growth. They have been accepted as a form of long-term collective investment whereby the investor chooses the insurance company based on factors such as financial strength, historic returns and the terms of the contracts offered. The premiums paid by with-profits and non-profit policyholders are pooled within the insurance company's life fund (Commonwealth) or general account (USA). The company uses the pooled assets to pay out claims. A large part of the life fund is invested in equities, bonds, property to aim to achieve a high overall return. The insurance company aims to distribute part of its profit to the with-profits policy holders in the form of a bonus (Commonwealth) or dividend (USA) attached to their policy (see the bonus section). The bonus rate is decided after considering a variety of factors such as the return on the underlying assets, the level of bonuses declared in previous years and other actuarial assumptions (especially future liabilities and anticipated investment returns), as well as marketing considerations. Compare with Unit-Linked Policy. There are two main categories of with-profits policies:- (i) Single Premium Contracts:- insurance bonds (with-profit bonds), single premium endowments, single premium pension policies; and (ii) Regular Premium Contracts:- in which premium payments are usually made monthly – endowment policies, pension policies. Conventional With-Profits Contracts have a basic sum assured to which bonuses are added. The basic sum assured is the minimum amount of life assurance payable on death; for endowment contracts it is also the minimum lump sum payable at maturity. The basic sum assured attracts reversionary bonuses which are used to distribute profits to the policy. Once a reversionary bonus is added it cannot be removed from the policy. The required premiums must have been maintained to receive payment of the basic sum assured and bonuses. If the premiums have not been maintained a reduced amount (or in some cases none) will be paid. For insurance bonds the basic sum assured plus bonuses represents the plan value. When the policy matures, a final bonus may be added to reflect the policy's share of profits which have not yet been distributed. Unitised With-Profits Policies work in a similar way except that the policy value is expressed as a number of units. Various models have been adopted by different insurers, but typically either:- (i) the fund value is represented by the bid value of units, which may increase with time, or (ii) the number of units increases each year to represent the increase in value and the unit price remains fixed. Endowments still retain a basic sum assured (in most cases) although this may be notional rather than a structural part of the policy. Unitised with-profits policies were introduced as a response to competition from unit-linked life policies that became available in the 1970s. The unitised version was somewhat less opaque than the conventional version, with less surplus being held back, and also made possible switching between with-profits and unit-linked funds. The conventional policies have an element of guarantee conferred by the contractual nature of their basic sum assured. This guaranteed element, which is not profit related, has caused issues for insurers in the realistic reporting regime (see below). Most policies issued today are unitised and often are held in ring-fenced sub-funds of the life fund rather than participating in the full profits of the life company. With-profits funds employ the concept of Smoothing. That is, a proportion of the profits earned during good years is held back to aim to ensure that a reasonable return is paid during years of poor performance. This may result in a smoothed effect on the increase of the unit price, as opposed to fluctuations that would normally occur in the daily price for other stocks or shares. An important difference between this and the normal statistical sense of smoothing is that it has to be attempted without knowledge of future developments, which may cause the 'smoothed' value to move further and further out of line with the 'unsmoothed' value, necessitating a sharp correction at some point in the future. Types Of Bonus:- a Reversionary Bonus is awarded during the term of the insurance contract, and guaranteed to be paid at maturity. It cannot be removed after declaration. The annual bonus may consist of two parts. The Guaranteed Bonus is an amount normally expressed as a monetary amount per £1 000 sum assured. It is set at the outset of the policy and usually cannot be varied. The rest of the annual bonus will depend on the investment return achieved by the fund subject to smoothing. The Terminal Bonus is awarded and paid at the maturity and sometimes the surrender of the policy. Thus, it is

unknown before the maturity of contract. It is sometimes referred to as the Final Bonus. The terminal bonus represents the member's entitlement to a proportion of the fund that has been held back for the purpose of smoothing. In certain circumstances a Market Value Adjustor may be applied to reduce the overall policy value to limit the payout to a reasonable multiple of the member's fair share. The insurance company has some freedom to decide what mix of bonuses to pay. An insurance company may decide to pay low annual bonuses and a high terminal bonus. Such a policy will protect the insurance company from falls in the investment markets because annual bonuses cannot be taken away once given. However, this policy might be unattractive to investors because it does not contain many guarantees and offers a low rate of return (until the maturity of the policy). Occasionally an insurer may decide to pay an Exceptional Bonus possibly due to restructuring of the company or exceptional investment returns. This is almost unheard of these days. A Market Value Reduction (MVR) or Market Value Adjustor is a mechanism used by the insurance company to ensure that policy withdrawal payments are reasonable in relation to the policy's fair entitlement to the assets of the life fund. After a period of poor investment performance the value of the withdrawal is reduced to reflect the reduction in the underlying value of the assets of the life fund. Perceived Risk And Actual Risk:- For many years with-profits policies were seen as a safe alternative to deposit accounts for many investors (especially elderly investors). Years of steady reliable returns in combination with unscrupulous sales tactics from insurers fostered the impression that a 'low-risk' investor should invest in with-profits. This perceived low risk belied the reality of the underlying investment strategies of many insurers who used high equity exposure and high-risk financial instruments to achieve the returns. In the middle of the bear market of the early 2000s the UK regulator (the Financial Services Authority) imposed a new regulatory regime for with-profit providers, in response to growing consumer complaints following the introduction of market value reductions. The realistic reporting regime had the combined effect of requiring the insurers to move more of their funds into lower-risk investments (corporate bonds, and gilts) to cover liabilities; and to lower projection rates in line with the new asset mix of the fund to more accurately predict future returns. Industry commentators cite this as the death knell for the with-profits policy. Regulation:- The policy value is either the present value of the basic sum assured plus the bonuses given, less future premiums (for conventional contracts) or the bid value of a unitised with-profits policy. This value is broadly equivalent to the value of the underlying assets. However, because of investment fluctuations, and also because of the expenses incurred when the policy is issued, this value may exceed the market value of the underlying assets. Without appropriate regulation an insurance company might not have enough money to pay the value of its policies. This was the case with The Equitable Life Assurance Society in the UK when the costs of annuity guarantees determined by the courts as having been promised to some policyholders meant that the company was forced to cease the introduction of new business and nearly led to the collapse of the company. The Financial Services Authority (FSA) in the UK altered regulation as a consequence of this and other management failures to ensure that an insurance company keeps enough free reserves to protect the company in the event of falls in the markets. The new valuation method requires, as an additional 'pillar', a realistic valuation of the fund's assets and growth prospects. In addition each firm must now publish a document called the Principles and Practices of Financial Management (PPFM) for each with-profits fund with a breakdown of the assets and an explanation of the management processes for the fund. These documents, although very detailed, are largely incomprehensible for consumers and are thought to be of use only for Independent Financial Advisers and other industry professionals, and also to act as a constraint on how the company distributes surplus. The realistic reporting method has been cited as a factor contributing to the demutualisation of Standard Life Assurance Company. In the USA, insurance companies are regulated on a state-by-state basis. However, they must not only comply with the requirements of the state in which they are incorporated, but also with the regulations of each state in which they are licensed. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) provides suggested guidelines which each state is free to follow or not. For example, the Insurance Information Institute, 'Life insurers are the object of the NAIC's Intestate Insurance Product Regulation Compact, launched in 2002 as a way to develop uniform standards and a central clearinghouse to provide prompt review and regulatory approval for life insurance products'. Reputation:- for many years with-profit funds were very popular and large numbers of such policies were sold within the United Kingdom and in the United States. Recently with-profit funds have had a large amount of negative press due to the introduction of MVRs. This has led people to question the opacity in setting bonus rates and the over-complexity of the product in general. Simple to understand products have been encouraged recently and the nature of the conventional with-profit fund does not fit with such simple policies. Alternatives such as a more fund-type product, CPPI (short for the Constant Proportion Portfolio Insurance) or smoothed managed funds are yet to show a significant popularity amongst consumers. Secondly the Equitable Life company sold a large number of policies with guarantees in the contract. After a series of court cases the nature of the guarantees for some policies was reinterpreted, becoming more onerous. As the company was required to meet these guarantees, the amount available to allot bonuses to its policyholders in general was drastically reduced, although the company had provided illustrations of projected benefits on the basis that these bonuses would be maintained. This resulted in a reduction in the value of many policies issued by the company. This reduction received considerable negative publicity and damaged the reputation of with-profit policies. / Полис С Прибылью – полис страхования жизни, по которому к страховой сумме может быть добавлена дополнительная сумма либо дополнительные деньги будут выплачены в виде бонусов отдельно от страховой суммы, так как инвестирование фонда или фондов компании по страхованию жизни принесло прибыль. Сравните с Полисом, Связанным С Паевым Трестом (Unit-Linked Policy).

WITH RIGHTS = С ПРАВАМИ – With Rights:- shares sold accompanied by entitlement the buyer to buy additional shares in the company's rights issue. / С Правами (With Rights):- покупка акций, при которой покупателю предоставляется право на покупку акций нового выпуска, предлагаемых акционерам по цене более низкой, чем рыночная цена.

WITNESS = СВИДЕТЕЛЬ (или ОЧЕВИДЕЦ, или ПОНЯТОЙ) – Witness is an individual who testifies at a trial on what he has seen, heard, or otherwise observed.

WITTEVEEN FACILITY = СРЕДСТВА ВИТЭВЭНЯ – Witteveen Facility:- refers to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) emergency pool of USD10 billion authorized in the summer of 1977. Since February 23, 1979, when the facility became operative, it has been used for loans to developing countries with serious debt problems. Originally called the Witteveen Facility, after Hendrikus Johannes (Johan) Witteveen (1921–), then Managing Director of the IMF (1973–78), its official name is the Supplementary Financing Facility. Seven developed countries, including the United States, plus seven OPEC countries provided funds for the facility. By March 1981, these funds were fully committed to borrowers. Following the First Oil Crisis 1973–74 Witteveen created the Supplementary Financing Facility, unofficially known as the Witteveen Facility, to channel revenues from oil producers back to the consuming countries, to prevent a liquidity crisis amongst those consumers. / Нидерландский политик Хэндрикюс Ёханэс (Ёхан) Витэвэнь (Hendrikus Johannes (Johan) Witteveen; 1921–). Средства Витэвэня .

WI WI = ВАЙ ВАЙ – Wi Wi:- come from when issued. Treasury bills trade on a WI basis between the day they are auctioned and the day settlement is made. Bills traded before they are auctioned are said to be traded WI WI.

WKGRDC = WORK GRANT DECISION MESSAGE

WKGRRE = WORK GRANT REQUEST MESSAGE

WL = WARNING LETTER

WL = WORKING LEVEL

WL = WRINKLED LEAVES

WL = WRITTEN LINE

WLA/TMDL = WASTE LOAD ALLOCATION/TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD

WLB = SEAGOING BUOY TENDER

WLBB = ДАБЛ.Ю.ЭЛ.БИ.БИ. – Why 'WLBB'? In the United States, the 'W' has been applied to all Coast Guard ships since WWII. During the war, to avoid problems that could arise from a Navy and Coast Guard ship having the same number on their bows, a 'W' was painted before the number to signify the ship as a Coast Guard ship. The 'AGB' is for Arctic Glacier Breaker. The Polar Rollers (Polar Star, Polar Sea) and Healy are also WAGB's. 'WLB' is the Coast Guard's designation for sea-going buoy tenders. 'L' is for working boat (Load-bearing) and B is for Big. All of the 225 ft tenders are WLBs. The 'LB' is for Big buoy tender and the Mackinaw's final 'B' is for (ice) Breaker. The Mackinac is affectionately known as a 'Buoy Breaker' to some. Other load-bearing classifications include 'WLM' (Medium – 175 ft buoy tenders), 'WLC' (Construction), 'WLR' (River), 'WLI' (Inland), 'WLIC' (Inland Construction), and 'WLIR' (Inland River). / Мэкэно (Mackinaw). Мэкино (Mackinac).

WLBR = SEAGOING BUOY TENDER REPLACEMENT VESSEL

WLD = WATER AND LAND DIVISION

WLI = INLAND BUOY TENDER

WLIC = INLAND CONSTRUCTION BUOY TENDER

WLM = COASTAL BUOY TENDER

WLM = WORKING LEVEL MONTH

WLMR = COASTAL BUOY TENDER REPLACEMENT VESSEL

WLR = RIVER BUOY TENDER

WLS = WHITE LEAF STREAK

WLTOHC = WATER LINE–TO–HATCH COAMING

WM = WHORL MAGGOT

WM = W/M = WEIGHT/MEASUREMENT

WM = WORM = WEIGHT OR MEASUREMENT

WMA = WEIGHTED MOVING AVERAGE

WMATA = WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

W/M^2K = WATTS PER SQUARE METER

WMD = WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

WMD = WATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION

WMED = WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS DIVISION

WMMA = WASTE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ACT

WMNP = WASTE MINIMIZATION NATIONAL PLAN

WMO = WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMP = WHOLE MILK POWDER

WMS = WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

WMS = WORK FORCE MANAGEMENT STAFF

WMSC = WEATHER MESSAGE SWITCHING CENTER

WNA = WINTER NORTH ATLANTIC

WNRAD = WARRANTED NO RISK AFTER DISCHARGE

WNV = WEST NILE VIRUS

WO = W/O = WITHOUT

WOAD = ВАЙДА (или ВОУД) – Woad is a glue dye produced from Isatis Tinctoria. Not as strong as Indigo. Isatis Tinctoria, also called Woad, Dyer's Woad, or Glastum, is a flowering plant in the Family Brassicaceae. It is occasionally known as Asp of Jerusalem. Woad is also the name of a blue dye produced from the leaves of the plant. Woad is native to the steppe and desert zones of the Caucasus, Central Asia to Eastern Siberia and Western Asia (per Hegi) but is now also found in Southeastern and Central Europe and Western North America. Since ancient times, woad was an important source of blue dye and was cultivated throughout Europe, especially in Western and Southern Europe. In medieval times there were important woad-growing regions in England, Germany and France. Towns such as Toulouse became prosperous from the woad trade. Woad was eventually replaced by the more colorfast Indigofera Tinctoria and, in the early XX century, both woad and Indigofera Tinctoria were replaced by synthetic blue dyes. Woad has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for centuries. There has also been some revival of the use of woad for craft purposes. Woad And Indigo:- The dye chemical extracted from Woad is indigo, the same dye extracted from 'true indigo', Indigofera Tinctoria, but in a lower concentration. Following the European discovery of the seaway to India, great amounts of indigo were imported from Asia. Laws were passed in some parts of Europe to protect the Woad industry from the competition of the indigo trade. It was proclaimed that indigo caused yarns to rot:- 'In 1577 the German government officially prohibited the use of indigo, denouncing it as that pernicious, deceitful and corrosive substance, the Devil's dye'. '... a recess of the Diet held in 1577 prohibited the use of 'the newly-invented,

deceitful, eating and corrosive dye called the devil's dye'. This prohibition was repeated in 1594 and again in 1603. In France, Henry IV, in an edict of 1609, forbade under pain of death the use of 'the false and pernicious Indian drug'. With the development of a chemical process to synthesize the pigment, both the woad and natural indigo industries collapsed in the first years of the XX century. The last commercial harvest of woad until recent times occurred in 1932, in Lincolnshire, Britain. Small amounts of woad are now grown in the UK and France to supply craft dyers. The classic book about woad is The Woad Plant and its Dye by J. B. Hurry, Oxford University Press of 1930, which contains an extensive bibliography. A method for producing blue dye from woad is described in The History of Woad and the Medieval Woad Vat (1998) ISBN 0-9534133-0-6. Woad is biodegradable and safe in the environment. In Germany, there have been attempts to use it to protect wood against decay without applying dangerous chemicals. Production of woad is increasing in the UK for use in inks, particularly for inkjet printers, and dyes. The plant can cause problems, however:- Isatis Tinctoria is classified as an invasive Species in parts of the United States. / Во Франции Ори IV (Henry IV). Дьжей.Би. Хари (J.B. Hurry). Вайда – краситель, получаемый из Исатис Тинкториа (Isatis Tinctoria). Вайда – Род трав Семейства Крестоцветных. Около 60 Видов, в Евразии и Северной Африке; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось около 40 Видов. Вайду Выемчатую и другие Виды иногда разводят на корм. Вайду Красильную прежде культивировали в Западной Европе как красильное растение (листья содержат индиго).

WOBBE INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ВОББЕ (или ИНДЕКС ВОББЕ) – The Wobbe index is an indicator of the interchangeability of fuel gases and is named after Italian physicist Goffredo Wobbe (in 1927). The Wobbe Index (WI) is a measure of the interchangeability of gases when they are used as a fuel. It compares the energy output of different gases during combustion. The Wobbe index is essential for analyzing the impact of a fuel changeover and is also a common specification of appliances that use gas and of devices that transport gas. The Wobbe index may be calculated from the higher heating value (HHV) and the specific gravity of the gas. Classify fuel gasses according to their Wobbe index. The Wobbe index is used internationally to create 3 families of gasses. Family 1 consists of manufactured gasses, Family 2 is natural gasses and Family 3 includes liquid petroleum. Wobbe Index (WI) is an index to indicate the interchangeability of fuel gases and is the best indicator of the similarity between natural gas and a specific propane-air mixture. Since this index relates heating characteristics of blended fuel gases, it can also be used to obtain constant heat flows from gases of varying compositions. The Wobbe Index, however, does not relate flame temperatures, heat transfer co-efficients or temperature gradients. The Wobbe Index (WI) is the main indicator of the interchangeability of fuel gases and is frequently defined in the specifications of gas supply and transport utilities. Wobbe Index is used to compare the combustion energy output with different composition of fuel gases. If two fuels have identical Wobbe Indices then for given pressure and valve settings the energy output will also be identical. The Wobbe Index is a critical factor to minimize the impact of fluctuations in your fuel gas supply and can therefore be used to increase the efficiency of your burner or gas turbine applications. Wobbe Index = Heating Value / √Specific Gravity. / Итальянский физик Гоффредо Воббе (Goffredo Wobbe) в 1926 . Индекс Воббе (Wobbe Index) – синонимом Числа Воббе (Wobbe Number).

WOBBLE = ПРЕЦЕССИЯ – Wobble:- the ability of the third base in a tRNA (transfer RNA) anticodon to hydrogen bond with any of two or three bases at the 3' end of a codon. This wobble (nonspecificity) allows a single tRNA species to recognize several different codons. / Прецессия – неоднозначное узнавание некоторыми антикодонами тРНК соответствующих кодонов мРНК, вызванное неоднозначностью спаривания один и три нуклеотидов кодона.

WOG = WITHOUT GUARANTEE

WOLF = ВОЛК – Wolf:- these are the brokers who are fast speculators called Wolves. These brokers are very quick to perceive changes in the trends in the market. They are not generally caught in the wrong foot. / Волк – опытный и зачастую ловкий спекулянт.

WOLFE WAVE = ВОЛФОВСКАЯ ВОЛНА (или ВОЛНА ВОЛФОВ) – A Wolfe Wave (in technical analysis) is a predictive pattern used in technical analysis. It is said to be present in all securities markets and all time frames. Because Wolfe Waves rely on time as one component it may not be as reliable when using it on a non-time based chart, such as a tick, volume, or range chart. The Wolfe Wave is named after Bill Wolfe and Brian Wolfe who say that they 'discovered it, and did not invent it'. In its most simplistic terms the Wolfe Wave pattern consists of five waves with the fifth wave extending beyond the equilibrium line. Traders will then extrapolate a line from wave 1 to beyond wave 4 in order to ascertain a predictive price at point 6. Wolfe Waves have the following characteristics:- (i) points three and four should stay within the channel created by one and two; (ii) the symmetry of waves one to two is the same as waves three to four; (iii) wave (point) four is within the channel created by waves one to two; there is regular time between all waves. (This is why tick, volume and range charts may not produce accurate Wolfe Waves.); and (iv) wave five goes pass the channel created by waves one and three and is the trade entry signal. The target exit point for the trade is a price along the line created by waves one and four at point six. / Бил Волф (Bill Wolfe) и Брайэн Волф (Brian Wolfe).

WOLFRAMITE = ВОЛЬФРАМИТ – Wolframite:- chief ore of tungsten, commonly associated with tin ore in and around granite. Such occurrences include Cornwall, England, the United Kingdom; Northwestern Spain and Northern Portugal; Eastern Germany; Myanmar (Burma); the Malay Peninsula; and Australia. Wolframite consists of a mixture in varying proportions of the tungstates of iron and manganese, $FeWO_4$ and $MnWO_4$; varieties with dominant iron (Fe:Mn≤4:1) are called Ferberite, and those with dominant manganese (Mn:Fe≤4:1) are called Hübnerite. Wolframite's color is brown to black, and it has a submetallic to metallic lustre and a perfect cleavage. The Mohs hardness is 5–5-1/2; specific gravity, 7–7.5; and crystal system, monoclinic. / Вольфрамит – минерал группы вольфраматов, (Fe, Mn)(WO4). Примеси:- Zn, Mg, Ta, Nb и другие. Разновидности:- (i) гюбнерит $Mn(WO_4)$, красноватого цвета, плотность 7.2 г/см^3; и (ii) ферберит $Fe(WO_4)$, чёрного цвета, плотность 7.6 г/см^3. Твёрдость 5–5.5. Встречается в грейзенах и высокотемпературных гидротермических жилах, россыпях. Основная руда вольфрама.

WOLLASTONITE = ВОЛЛАСТОНИТ (или ДОЩАТЫЙ ШПАТ) – Wollastonite:- white, glassy silicate mineral that commonly occurs as masses or tabular crystals with other calcium-containing silicates (e.g., diopside, tremolite, garnet, and epidote) in metamorphosed limestones. Deposits are found in Ciclova Română, Romania; Monte Somma, Italy; and Pargas, Finland. Occurrences in the United States include Utah; Isle Royale, Michigan; Riverside, California; and Essex County, New York, where it is mined. For detailed physical properties, see Silicate Mineral (table). Wollastonite, the most common of the three forms of calcium silicate, $CaSiO_3$, is used in many ceramic products, including floor and wall tiles, electrical insulators, and porcelain fixtures. It is also used in welding rod coatings and in paints. / Волластонит или Дощатый Шпат – минерал подкласса цепочечных силикатов, $Ca_3(Si_3O_9)$. Белые, лучистые и скорлуповатые агрегаты. Твёрдость 5–5.5; плотность 2.9–3.0 г/см^3. По происхождению – контактово-метаморфический. Сырьё для тонкой керамики; звуко- и теплоизоляционный материал.

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ПО ЖЕНЩИНАМ, МЛАДЕНЦАМ, И ДЕТЯМ – Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC Program):- first created in 1972 under the authority of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and currently operating under the authority of the Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994. A program designed to improve the health of nutritionally at-risk, low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women; infants; and children up to their fifth birthday. WIC combines direct commodity distributions with nutrition education and referrals to health services. Participants must meet income, residency, and risk assessment eligibility requirements. Local WIC agencies provide participants with either vouchers redeemable for

specified foods at participating retail food stores or for a food package prepared according to federal guidelines. Also Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

WOMEN INVOLVED IN FARM ECONOMICS = ЖЕНЩИНЫ, ВОВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ В ФЕРМЕРСКУЮ ЭКОНОМИКУ – Women Involved In Farm Economics (WIFE), a national organization devoted to agriculture, was founded in 1976. The group has been involved with lobbying for agricultural issues at the state and national levels, establishing communication among farm women throughout the United States, and educating women about legislative issues and economic needs. Over 30 years ago, a group of farm women in Nebraska recognized a need to speak up for agriculture and formed Women Involved in Farm Economics (WIFE). Today, it is a national organization with local chapters and state associations in 15 states across the country. 'Most of our members are ladies who get the dirt under their fingernails', says Tammy Basel, national WIFE president from Union Center, South Dakota. These farm women devote time away from their daily chores to come together and serve the industry. WIFE is dedicated to improving profitability in production agriculture through educational, legislative, communicative and cooperative efforts. It is policy-oriented and non-partisan. From an educational standpoint, WIFE members organize field trips and learning opportunities for youth in their states and communities. Youth education is a benefit to all of agriculture, Basel says, because it will help people understand where their food and fiber come from. WIFE members also strive to educate themselves to be factual and professional when communicating on agricultural issues. They take part in legislative work and recently sent members to Washington, DC, for subcommittee hearings on animal identification and rural broadband Internet connections. Basel says that as a multi-commodity group a lot of doors open to them for others to hear what they have to say:- 'We are a strong voice of agriculture and a voice of reason'. 'There are so few of us left in agriculture, we should all work together', she adds. In order to keep tabs on what is happening with various commodities, WIFE has national chairwomen of each, ranging from dairy and beef to energy and rural health. The chair members write newsletter articles each month to keep all members abreast of what's happening in their areas. Dianna Reed serves WIFE as the national dairy chair woman. Reed and her husband farm with their son and daughter-in-law in Esbon, Kansas. They milk 100 cows and grow feed for the dairy. Reed keeps an eye on what dairy initiatives are taking place in the legislature and identifies the issues the organization is able to address. If the measure is good for dairy, WIFE will stand in support of it. If the measure is not good for dairy producers, they state their opposition and the reasoning behind it. Currently, WIFE is involved in dairy-related legislation regarding gas emissions and animal identification. They've also just started to deal with issues regarding the disposal of animals that could pose health concerns and increased costs for producers and rendering plants, Reed reports. In terms of dairy education, WIFE works to educate consumers that dairy products are healthy and to encourage consumers to purchase US products. Their message is clear:- 'We need dairy farms here in the United States, and everyone needs to support them', Reed says. 'So many people think all you do is go out to the barn and milk a cow', she says. 'Education is really the key to getting more dairy issues out into the public'. Reed enjoys her involvement in WIFE because it keeps her informed of what's happening in other aspects of agriculture besides dairy, like the beef, sheep, goat and feed industries. Sometimes items come up in legislatures that affect multiple commodities and WIFE members from various farm enterprises are able to work together to address them. The national organization gathers three times a year, including a fly-in to Washington, DC, to talk with political leaders and influencers. At member events, the organization offers leadership and communications workshops and a time to come together as women in agriculture, sharing stories and offering camaraderie. Women Involved In Farm Economics (WIFE):- organized in 1976 as a grass-roots organization representing professional women in agriculture. Its mission is to promote economic prosperity in agriculture. Women Involved In Farm Economics (WIFE) began in Sidney, Nebraska in December, 1976, when several farm wives were discussing low prices and other problems in the agricultural economy. Within a few months the group had organized, established chapters in neighboring states and in spring, 1977, sent its first delegation to lobby in Washington, DC. This is a grass-roots, non-political lobbying group. Among the issues WIFE has addressed are parity, freight rates, state and national farm legislation, loan rates, and inheritance laws. The organization's goal is to call attention to agricultural conditions, educate consumers and work for better farm product prices. The records of Wife reflect the farm crisis of the 1970s and '80s. WIFE Does:- (i) Educates:- members educate themselves to be factual when communicating on agricultural issues. Members regard this responsibility with utmost integrity and professionalism; (ii) Communicates:- members believe in informed action which results in letters and telephone calls to elected and appointed officials and individuals in a position to have an impact on agriculture. WIFE members are the leaders within their communities. (iii) Represents:- members testify at state and national hearings regarding topics which directly affect the agricultural community; and (iv) Cooperates:- members work with agricultural and non-agricultural organizations toward better understanding of mutual concerns. / Тэми Базэл (Tammy Basel). Дайэнэ Рид (Dianna Reed). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

WON'T LOCK = НЕ ХОЧЕТ ЗАСТЁГИВАТЬСЯ – (1) Won't Lock:- not apparent without testing by placing zipper slider in locked position and applying tension. Closure defects, and namely – Zippers:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки.

(2) Won't Lock:- same as for metal zippers. Not apparent without testing by placing zipper slider in locked position and applying tension. Closure defects, and namely – Nylon Spiral Zipper:- Slider Defects. / Порок или дефект застёжки. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}).

WOOD = ДРЕВЕСИНА – (1) Wood is:- (i) a hard fibrous substance composed of cellulose bonded together with lignin formed as the main fluid conducting tissue or xylem making up the greater part beneath the bark of the trunk, branches and roots of trees, shrubs and other woody plants; and (ii) a dense growth of trees, somewhat smaller in extent than a forest. Wood is a commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark. Wood:- the principal strengthening and nutrient-conducting tissue of trees and other plants and one of the most abundant and versatile natural materials. Produced by many botanical species, wood is available in various colors and grain patterns. It is strong in relation to its weight, is insulating to heat and electricity, and has desirable acoustic properties. Furthermore, it imparts a feeling of 'warmth' not possessed by competing materials such as metals, and it is relatively easily worked. As a material, wood has been in service since humans appeared on Earth. Today, in spite of technological advancement and competition from metals, plastics, cement, and other materials, wood maintains a place in most of its traditional roles, and its serviceability is expanding through new uses. In addition to well-known products such as lumber, furniture, and plywood, wood is the raw material for wood-based panels, pulp and paper, and many chemical products. Finally, wood is still an important fuel in much of the world. Production And Consumption Of Wood:- in botanical terms, wood is part of the system that conveys water and dissolved minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant, stores food created by photosynthesis, and furnishes mechanical support. It is produced by an estimated 25 000 to 30 000 species of plants, including herbaceous ones, though only 3 000 to 4 000 species produce wood that is suitable for use as a material. Wood-producing forest trees and other woody plants are of two categories:- gymnosperms and angiosperms. Gymnosperms, or cone-bearing trees, produce softwoods, such as pine and spruce, and angiosperms produce temperate and tropical hardwoods, such as oak, beech, teak, and balsa. Softwoods account for about 40 percent and hardwoods about 60 percent of the world's production of lumber. It should be noted that the distinction implied by hardwood and softwood is not true in all cases. Some hardwoods – e.g., balsa – are softer than some softwoods – e.g., yew. Wood is a material of great economic importance. It is found throughout the world and is a renewable resource – in contrast to coal, ores, and petroleum, which are gradually exhausted. By means of its harvesting in forests, its transportation, its processing in workshops and industries, and its trade and use, wood

provides jobs and supports economic development and, in some countries, basic subsistence. Indicative of this importance is the high demand for wood and wood products and the projected growth in consumption. In the late 1990s yearly world production (and consumption) of wood in the form of roundwood, or logs, was about 3.5 billion cubic meters, up from 1.5 billion cubic meters in 1950. (A cubic meter is about 35 cubic feet.) Consumption of roundwood is projected to approach 4 billion cubic meters in 2010. On a weight basis, the consumption of wood exceeds by far that of other materials. In the mid-1990s the average daily consumption of wood per person was 1.8 kg (about 4 pounds), which was 3 times that of cement, 5 times that of steel, 30 times that of plastics, and 200 times that of aluminum. More than half of roundwood production is consumed as fuel, mainly in less-developed countries. Production of paper and paperboard has shown the most rapid increase among wood products; this trend is expected to continue as consumption per person in the less-developed countries approaches that in the developed nations. Rising world population is the driving force of increasing consumption of wood and consequent reduction of forest area. The depletion of many forests, especially in the tropics, makes uncertain the provision of an adequate wood supply to satisfy the anticipated need. Efforts to stop the reduction of Earth's forest cover and increase the productivity of existing forests, establishment of extensive reforestation programs and plantations of fast-growing tree species, recycling of paper, and improved utilization of wood through research could ease the problem of wood supply. Harvesting Of Wood:- Management:- harvesting of wood differs radically from harvesting of other crops. The yearly growth of each individual tree cannot be detached from the living plant. Rather, new wood is added inseparably to preexisting growth until the entire tree is harvested, after a waiting period that varies widely depending on intended use of the wood – for example, 2–3 years on energy plantations (where biomass is produced as fuel for power generation), 6–8 years for pulpwood (eucalypts), 12–15 years for fast-growing poplar hybrids, 30–50 years for fast-growing pines, and 100 years or more in temperate and tropical forests producing wood of large dimensions. A prerequisite to harvesting is a management plan, which determines the yearly yield and the method of removal. The harvest method chosen can involve clear-cutting large areas or selective cutting of individual trees or groups of trees. For a forest harvested under the sustained-yield concept, the volume of timber removed at periodic intervals is dependent on the net growth of all trees – as estimated by statistical sampling – during that interval. This concept, combined with natural and artificial seeding and planting, ensures a continuous production of wood and conservation of forests. To promote sustained-yield management, efforts have been made to introduce appropriate ecological labeling (ecolabeling) of marketed wood and wood products. Ecolabeling is intended to ensure that goods offered to the consumer have not been produced in a way detrimental to the environment. The season of harvest is not determined by the time of ripening, as it is for agricultural crops, but by such factors as the conditions of work for personnel, machines, and animals and the danger of damage to the remaining forest and to the harvested wood. Because felled trees are vulnerable to attack by fungi and insects, the harvest may be timed to avoid conditions favorable for these organisms. Time of harvesting becomes a consideration mainly when the felled trees will not be removed quickly from the forest for processing. Otherwise – for example, in the United States – harvesting is a year-round activity. Marking, Felling, And Processing:- harvesting includes marking the trees to be removed (in selective cutting), felling and processing (conversion) of trees, and transportation of the wood from the felling site, or stump area, to a roadside storage site or a central processing yard (landing) in the forest. Processing includes top removal (topping), delimbing, crosscutting into logs (bucking), debarking, and sometimes chipping of undesirable trees or logging residues. Processing may be done totally or partially in the forest; in the latter case, the remaining work is completed in a sawmill or other woodworking facility. Felled trees are handled by one of three harvesting systems: shortwood, longwood (or tree-length), or whole-tree. In shortwood harvesting, trees are completely processed (except perhaps for debarking) at the felling site; the logs are then transported to a storage yard or site and eventually to the factory where, if needed, they are debarked by machine. In longwood harvesting, the trees are only topped and delimbed at the felling site; the resulting long logs are then transported to the factory to be debarked and bucked. The whole-tree system omits processing at the felling site; topping and delimbing are done in a central processing yard, and debarking and bucking are performed either there or at the factory. In general, the shortwood system has the widest application. Marking of trees is done with a branding hammer or paint. Felling is commonly accomplished by chain saw; ax and handsaw are seldom used today. The standard technique for felling is to make an angular front cut, or undercut, on the side of the tree in the chosen direction of felling and then to saw a back cut so that the narrow strip of wood left between undercut and back cut breaks when the tree falls. The chain saw is also used for delimbing and bucking, and debarking is sometimes done in the forest by ax or spud (a combination of spade and chisel). In various forests of the world, animals such as horses, mules, oxen, and elephants are employed for skidding (dragging) the wood from the felling site to a concentration yard. In contrast to the labor intensiveness of such traditional harvesting, a great variety of machines are available for all the above operations. Felling machines (fellers) are equipped with shears, chain saws, or circular saws; they are usually employed on small-diameter trees (e.g., for pulpwood), but larger machines are available for trees up to about 50 cm (20 inches) in diameter. Some machines are specialized to perform separate operations such as delimbing or debarking, whereas others carry out combined operations. For example, feller-bunchers fell and pile (bunch) trees. Harvesters combine felling, delimbing, and bucking; the logs are then loaded on forwarders for transport to a landing. Processors top, delimb, and bunch felled trees and pile the logs after the trees are bucked. Feller-skidders combine felling and skidding operations. Chippers can chip whole trees and load the chips into trucks or trailers. Also available are portable debarkers and portable machines called Tree Monkeys that can delimb (actually prune) and debark standing trees. Mechanical transportation is by wheeled or crawler (tracked) equipment, by cable systems, and seldom by helicopter or giant balloon. In cable systems (also called Highland, or Skyline, Systems) the logs are transported while lifted partially or wholly off the ground. In the northwestern United States tall trees 80–100 meters (about 250–300 feet) high, their tops cut off by a climbing logger, are employed as masts, or spar trees, to attach the cables. Pulpwood logs are sometimes bundled at the felling site and transported on trailers to storage yards or directly to pulp mills. Loading is generally mechanized. If an operation, such as bucking or debarking, is not completed in the forest, it is performed in the factory by stationary machines or, in the case of debarking, by water jets. Mechanization of harvesting is the trend, but regions of small annual yield and unfavorable topography restrict the potential of expensive machines, and in many countries human and animal labor is still commonly used. High mechanization in combination with extensive clear-cutting has very adverse environmental consequences. (For a detailed discussion of the management and conservation of forested land, see Forestry.) Utilization Of Wood:- this section discusses the products of primary mechanical processing of wood – roundwood products (e.g., poles and pilings), sawn wood (primarily lumber), veneer, plywood and laminated wood, particleboard, fiberboard, and pulp and paper. It also discusses treatments (drying and preservation) that have been devised to improve the performance of wood in use and the chemical products that are derived or extracted from wood. Some products of primary manufacture, such as poles and posts, are used directly, but many constitute intermediate materials that by further processing are turned into secondary products such as furniture, building structures and components, containers, and musical instruments. Primary Products:- Roundwood Products:- poles, posts, and certain mine timbers are products in round form. Poles are used in supporting telegraph and telephone lines and as pilings (foundations for wharves and buildings); posts are used in fences, highway guards, and various supports. As a rule, roundwood products are subjected to preservative treatment. The bark is removed in the forest or factory, and poles and posts are further processed by shaving to remove surface irregularities, by framing (boring holes and making necessary cuts), and by incising (punching slitlike depressions to facilitate the entrance of preservative chemicals). Sawn Wood:- lumber is the main sawn wood product. Lumber of large dimensions – more than about 10 cm (4 inches) in width and thickness – and suitable for heavy constructions is called Timber. This loose term, however, is

also applied to wood of a forest stand and to products of round form. Another important product made by sawing, and sometimes by hewing, is railroad ties. Although this section concentrates on lumber, production of other sawn products (such as parquet flooring) is similar in principle. Production At The Sawmill:- lumber is the product of the sawmill and ordinarily is not manufactured further than by sawing. It is produced in varying sizes, the usual approximate dimensions being 2–10 cm (about 3/4–4 inches) in thickness, 8 cm (about 3 inches) and greater in width, and 2–6 meters (about 6–20 feet) in length. The conversion of logs to lumber involves breaking them down into boards of various thicknesses, resawing, ripping (edging), and crosscutting. The organization of production varies in its detail in different manufacturing plants but can be described in general terms. After transport from the forest, logs are stored in water, usually a pond or river, or in a ground storage yard. Each log enters the mill on a conveyor; in large operations it is mechanically debarked, and in some it is crosscut to length. Supported on a carriage, it is brought to a headsaw (the first saw), which is one of three types:- band saw, frame (gang) saw, or circular saw. A band saw consists of an endless band of steel, equipped with teeth usually on one edge only, that moves around two wheels – one powered and the other free-running. Frame saws commonly consist of a reciprocating frame in which a number of saw blades are mounted parallel to each other at predetermined lateral distances. A circular saw consists of a circular blade having teeth on its periphery and mounted on a shaft. Band and frame saws have relatively thin blades and are therefore less wasteful than circular saws. Band and circular saws permit changing board thickness and turning the log after each cut; therefore, breakdown is more advantageous in terms of yield and grade. Frame saws require that logs be sorted according to diameter, because the position of the blades (and thus the thickness of the lumber) is determined accordingly. Frame saws are being largely replaced by band saws. Machines for other operations can be sited behind the headsaw in the production flow; they include resaws (band or circular saws), edgers (band or circular saws, or chippers equipped with knives), and trimmers (circular saws for transverse cutting). Breakdown is accomplished in one or more operations. For example, a combination of circular and frame saws, or two frame saws in series, may be used. The first saw removes slabs (the outside pieces cut from a log) and, in certain cases, some boards. The piece produced is then turned 90° and introduced into the second saw, which converts it into boards (cant sawing). The second operation may be considered resawing; in general, resawing consists of either dividing thick boards into thinner ones or producing boards from slabs. Ripping, or edging, is the removal of wane (edge areas with bark or some missing wood) from the sides of boards, frequently done by passing the board through a machine that has two small circular saw blades mounted on a shaft; one blade is stationary and the other can be moved sideways to set board width. Edging can also be done by chipping in a simultaneous sawing and chipping operation, with the chips directed to pulp, fiberboard, or particleboard manufacture. (Some valuable furniture woods are not edged in the sawmill.) Finally, certain boards are crosscut with trimmers to square their ends and remove defects. Other examples of combinations of machines used for breakdown include two band saws (used as headsaw and resaw), followed by edger and trimmer, or a series of double band saws with chipping edgers. In some sawmills (and other wood-using industries) computers are employed to regulate positioning of logs and other operations. Yield And Grading:- the yield of lumber in a sawmill (lumber volume compared with roundwood input) varies widely, from about 30 to 70 percent, depending on the types of machines used, the diameter of logs (the larger the diameter, the higher the yield), and the quality of wood (the more defects, the lower the yield). The rest is changed to sawdust, slabs, trimmings, or chips. Residues that cannot be turned into products (usually including bark) are burned to produce energy. It should be noted that, if the lumber is to be marketed as planed (dressed), it is sawed ‘oversize’ in thickness to compensate for subsequent shrinkage and planing. After production the lumber may be treated with a preservative chemical to prevent attack by fungi and insects and is measured (classified according to dimensions), graded, and piled to dry. Grading of lumber is usually visual and based on defects. The grading rules for softwood lumber differ from those for hardwoods. Softwood grading is based on the kind, number, and size of defects; it does not take into account the further processing of the wood into final products. Most structural lumber is graded this way. Hardwood grading is based on the proportion of a board that is usable in smaller clear pieces (‘units’) and requires only that one surface be clear. Such grading is made on the assumption that the lumber will be cut into smaller pieces for the manufacture of furniture or parts of other woodwork. (The relationship of wood’s strength to grading is discussed in the section Mechanical Properties.) Veneer:- veneer is a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness – commonly 0.5–1.0 mm (about 0.02–0.04 inch) and sometimes as much as 10 mm (about 0.4 inch). According to the method of production, it is classified as rotary-cut (cut on a lathe by rotating a log against a knife blade in a peeling operation), sliced (cut with a knife blade sheet by sheet from a log section, or flitch), or sawn (produced with a special tapered saw). More than 90 percent of all veneer is rotary-cut, but figured woods producing veneer for furniture and other decorative purposes are sliced. Sawn veneer is seldom produced, because it is a wasteful operation. Logs of harder species of wood, intended for rotary-cut or sliced veneer, are first softened by submersion in hot water or treatment with steam. After production, the veneer is passed through specialized dryers, usually prefabricated metallic chambers where temperature, air circulation, and speed of transport are controlled. Rotary-cut veneer is ‘clipped’, either before drying or afterward (when the continuous sheet goes directly to a dryer), by a guillotine-type knife to remove defects and produce individual sheets of acceptable size for the intended use. In some modern factories all operations, from handling the logs (bolts) to cutting, clipping, and drying, are automated by use of computers. Veneers are used primarily for plywood and furniture, but they are also used in toys, various containers, matches, battery separations, and other products. The yield of veneer can be less than 50 percent of the original roundwood volume, but veneer sheets, especially decorative ones, are much more valuable than lumber. Plywood And Laminated Wood:- plywood and laminated wood are both made of layers (laminae) of wood glued together. The basic difference is that in plywood the grain of alternate layers is crossed, in general at right angles, whereas in laminated wood it is parallel. The development of these products (as well as particleboard, described in the next section) was made possible by the production of improved adhesives – especially synthetic resins – in the 1930s and ’40s. Plywood:- plywood is a panel product manufactured by gluing one or more veneers to both sides of a central veneer layer or a lumber-strip core. Most plywood is all-veneer; lumber-core plywood is produced only in small quantities. Lumber cores are made by the lateral gluing of strips of wood. In both plywood products, the species, thickness, and grain direction of each layer are matched with those of its counterpart on the other side of the central layer. Consequently, the total number of layers is usually odd (three, five, or more), the exception being when the central veneer layer consists of two sheets glued together with their grains parallel. After the glue is spread, the panels are assembled and brought for pressing, usually in large, multistoried hot presses, where loading is automatic. Adhesives are thermosetting synthetic resins – phenol-formaldehyde for exterior-use plywood and urea-formaldehyde for interior-use plywood. Phenol-formaldehyde resin can produce joints more durable than the natural wood itself – highly resistant to weather, microorganisms, cold water, hot water, boiling water, seawater (‘marine’ plywood), steam, and dry heat. After pressing, the panels are stacked to cool and then are sanded, graded, and stored. Plywood ranges in thickness from 3 mm (about 0.12 inch) for all-veneer to 30 mm (1.2 inches) for lumber-core. Plywood has many advantages over natural wood; among them are dimensional stability (the primary advantage), uniformity of strength, resistance to splitting, panel form, and decorative value. These characteristics make it adaptable to various uses. Plywood (and the panel products particleboard and fiberboard) serve in building construction, including walls, floors, roofs, and doors; exterior siding and interior finishing (e.g., wall paneling); furniture; shelving; shipbuilding; automobile manufacture; refrigeration cars; toys; concrete formwork; and many other applications. Special types combine decorative value with thermal- and sound-insulating properties. In addition to being made into flat panels, plywood is manufactured in curved form (molded plywood), which is used for boats, furniture, and other products. Molded plywood is made by bending and gluing veneer sheets in one operation; the process employs curved forms in a press or fluid pressure applied with a flexible ‘bag’ or ‘blanket’

of impermeable material. Some panels of special construction are overlaid with aluminum or reinforced plastics; others are made with hollow cores (parallel or crossed wooden strips, planer shavings, undulating veneer, honeycombed paperboard, or foamed plastic) or cores of particleboard or fiberboard. Many of these products are not plywood by definition, because they lack the characteristic crossing of wood grain in alternate layers. Laminated Wood:- laminated wood is usually built by the parallel gluing of lumber boards in a variety of sizes and shapes according to intended use. The main products are load-carrying members, such as beams and arches. Parallel-glued veneers are sometimes used to produce specialized items (for example, furniture, sporting goods, and novelties). Laminated wood possesses several advantages over solid wood. It can be used to fabricate large members that are impossible to make from solid wood. The individual boards used in laminated wood, because of their relative thinness, can be properly dried without checking (cracking), and defects, such as knots, can be removed. Structures can be designed with laminated wood on the basis of required strength, and wood of low grade can be positioned accordingly. In addition, because laminated wood is glued, wood of small dimensions can be used, thus reducing waste. Particleboard:- particleboard, another panel product, is manufactured of particles of wood glued together. Particles are flakes or flakelike forms such as wafers and strands, planer shavings, slivers (or splinters), and fines produced from wood by cutting, breaking, or friction. Sources of particles include residues from sawmills (including sawdust) and other wood-using industries, small-diameter roundwood, defective logs, and harvesting residues. Bark is tolerated in limited amounts, and debarking is not necessary if the bark is thin and the particles are placed in the interior of the panel. Particle production or delivery to the factory is followed by screening, drying, classification of particles, mixing with resin adhesive and such additives as water repellents and preservatives, board formation (either in batches or in a continuous process), and pressing. Particleboard is made in several forms – single-layer, in which particle size is practically homogeneous throughout; three-layer, in which particle size is different in core and surface layers; and graded, in which there is a gradual, symmetrical reduction of particle size from the centre of a board to its surface layers. Particle grain is usually parallel to the surfaces, and panels are produced as separate boards, as in plywood manufacture. Perpendicular arrangement of particle grain exists only in so-called extruded boards, made from a continuous supply of particles and simultaneous pressing; the continuous product is sectioned to desired lengths as it exits a special press. Variation in such characteristics as particle morphology and arrangement, method of production, board thickness (2–40 mm [about 0.08–1.6 inches]), presence of perforations, and type and amount of adhesive allow the production of particleboards with different properties. They are classified as low-density (used for insulation), medium-density, and high-density. Low- and high-density boards are rare. Particleboard is made for interior use (for example, for furniture, paneling, and doors) or for structural purposes (to support loads). Interior-type boards are usually overlaid with veneer or plastic laminate (such as melamine). Two relatively new products, waferboard and oriented strand board (OSB), belong to the structural type. Waferboard is made with large, nearly square flakes, whereas OSB is a three-layer product in which the particles (strands) of surface layers are parallel to the direction of panel production and those of the middle layer are crosswise. Both products are used as nonveneered panels. Strands are also employed in making certain structural, lumber-type products – parallel structural lumber (PSL), laminated strand lumber (LSL), and oriented strand lumber (OSL). PSL, or paralam, is produced from oriented long strands of veneer, LSL from shorter strands, and OSL from strands similar to those in OSB. Another structural product, made of thin lumber and veneer and called Lumber-Veneer-Lumber (LVL), is used to produce a variety of I-beam products in combination with OSB. In addition to being produced in its flat-board form, particleboard is sometimes molded under high pressure and temperature to various shapes. Some forms of particleboard are consolidated with mineral binders, such as cement or gypsum, rather than synthetic resins; the wood in this product is usually in the form of excelsior (long, thin ribbons), although particles also can be used. Fibreboard:- the panel product fiberboard is made of wood fibers. (In the pulp, paper, and fiberboard industry fiber refers to all cells of wood and is not limited to the specific cell type found in hardwoods; see the section Microstructure.) A resin adhesive is not always used in fiberboard manufacture; in some cases the boards are held together by physical forces (hydrogen bonding), the flow of the natural lignin present among the fibers, or interweaving of the fibers. As in the case of particleboard, residues and wood of low quality can be used, and bark is usually tolerated. Production of fiberboard involves reduction of the wood to particles, pulping, sheet (mat) formation, pressing, and finishing treatment. Pulping is mechanical; the main method is the thermomechanical process, in which wood particles are steamed and then reduced to fibers by the action of special mills. Some factories use a so-called explosion (Masonite) process, in which steamed chips are transformed into fibers by the application and sudden release of pressure. Before sheet formation, the pulp is blended with certain materials to improve water resistance, strength, and other properties. Either of two basic processes, dry or wet, is employed in the formation of the fiber mat. In dry (or air) forming, fibers are transported by air, and a synthetic resin is added. In wet forming, the fibers are carried in a water suspension, and a resin adhesive is not used. Because dry forming consumes no water and is less polluting, it is preferred over the wet process. Pressing is considered either wet or dry depending on the moisture content of the fiber mat. The properties of wet-pressed boards are improved by ‘tempering’ treatments (exposure to heat or application of drying oils). The appearance of fiberboard can be enhanced by overlays or patterns of perforations, tiles, simulated leather, and other designs. There are two types of fiberboard, insulation and compressed (represented mainly by hardboard); the distinction is based on density and the method of production. Insulation board is used in construction as insulation and cushioning; hardboard has a wide variety of uses, including furniture, house siding, wall paneling, and concrete forms. A relatively new compressed product is medium-density fiberboard (MDF). MDF is manufactured in a range of thicknesses (6–40 mm [about 0.2–1.6 inches]), usually by the dry process, and it is less dense than hardboard. It can be machined as solid wood and has many uses, including furniture, paneling, and siding. Pulp And Paper:- wood is the main source of pulp and paper. Preliminary production steps are debarking and chipping. Pulping processes are of three principal types:- mechanical, or grinding; chemical, or cooking with added chemicals; and semichemical, or a combination of heat or chemical pretreatment with subsequent mechanical reduction to fibres. The yield of pulp ranges from about 40 percent by chemical methods to 95 percent by mechanical ones. Chemical processes are based on either acids (i.e., sulfite pulping) or alkalies (alkaline pulping, including soda and sulfate (kraft) processes). The pulp so produced is washed, screened, thickened by the removal of most of the water, and bleached. Paper manufacture involves beating or refining (defibring) the pulp, sizing and filling or loading (introducing various additives), and running the pulp into the proper machine (see Papermaking). Treatments:- Drying:- lumber and other wood products usually contain considerable moisture after their production, and drying is essential to prepare them for further use. Proper drying reduces the magnitude of dimensional changes due to shrinkage and swelling, protects wood from microorganisms, reduces weight and transportation costs, better prepares wood for most finishing and preservation methods, and increases its strength. Drying is accomplished in yards in the open air or in closed kilns. Other methods of drying also exist. The object of open-air drying is to reduce the moisture content of wood to the lowest value permitted by weather conditions in the shortest time without producing defects. The level of moisture reduction attainable depends on temperature and relative humidity. Wind reduces the time required, but direct contact with rain and snow hinders the progress of drying. The air-drying yard is located close to the lumber plant, on a dry site where air movement is not obstructed by tall trees or buildings. The ground surface is kept free of debris and vegetation, and alleys are provided for working areas and air movement. The bottom row of lumber is kept about 40 cm (16 inches) above the ground, with space for air circulation provided as layers are added. When piling is done mechanically, the lumber is first prepiled in packages. A suitable roof, usually made of low-grade lumber or panel material, is placed on top of each pile. The time required to air-dry from green condition to 20 percent moisture content varies from about 20 to 300 days for wood 2.5 cm (1 inch) thick, depending on species, place, and time of year. Air drying can be accelerated by means of fans, sometimes

in combination with low-temperature heating. When this technique is used, the piled lumber is placed in sheds. In the case of beech, walnut, and some other woods, steaming is employed before air drying. This practice reduces drying time by increasing the rate of drying and at the same time darkens the wood, making it more desirable for use in furniture. Kiln drying is conducted in a closed chamber, under artificially induced and controlled conditions of temperature, relative humidity, and air circulation. This method permits much faster reduction of moisture content to levels that are independent of weather conditions. In wood 2.5 cm (1 inch) thick, moisture is reduced from 20 to 6 percent in 2–15 days and from green condition to 6 percent in 2–50 days. The source of heat is usually steam circulating in pipe coils. Relative humidity is controlled by allowing steam to enter the chamber through a perforated pipe; such control regulates the exit of moisture from the wood and so avoids defects such as splitting and warping. For satisfactory results, air movement is needed to carry the heat from its source to the lumber and to carry away the evaporated moisture. Air circulation is produced by fans located within the kiln and sometimes by blowers placed outside. Regulation of conditions is usually automatic, and drying is accomplished by the use of drying schedules that have been derived experimentally for various species and thicknesses of wood. Schedules start with high humidity and low temperature and end inversely with high temperature and low humidity. As moisture removal proceeds, samples of wood are removed periodically and weighed. Sometimes moisture content is read from outside the kiln by way of samples wired to moisture meters. Kiln drying normally involves temperatures in the range of 40–75 °C (about 100–170 °F). Such temperatures are high enough to kill insects – another advantage of kiln drying over air drying. In addition, wood can be dried by special methods that include solar drying (use of greenhouse-type dryers or those equipped with solar collectors), high-temperature drying, dehumidification kiln drying (in which the evaporated wood moisture is condensed and the latent heat recaptured and used for additional evaporation), and boiling in oils (a combination of drying and preservation, usually with creosote). Some other methods, such as drying with applied chemicals (salt seasoning), organic vapours (e.g., xylene), a solvent (specifically acetone), high-frequency electricity, centrifuging, infrared radiation, a vacuum, and microwaves, are inhibitively expensive and therefore are not commercially applicable. Preservation:- wood can be protected from the action of destructive agents such as fungi, insects, and marine organisms (see the section Degradation) by impregnation with toxic chemicals. Preservatives used against such organisms are of three groups: oils, oil-soluble chemicals, and water-soluble chemicals. Oils are exemplified by coal tar Creosote (i.e. creosote obtained from bituminous coal). Creosote is very effective for treatment of railroad ties, poles, and pilings and can extend their useful life severalfold. Creosote-treated wood, however, resists painting and gluing and can exude the preservative, which is a pollutant. The main representative of oil-soluble preservatives is pentachlorophenol (see Chlorophenol). When used with a suitable organic solvent, pentachlorophenol has advantages over creosote in that the preserved wood is kept clean and can be painted or glued. The compound is also polluting, however, and its use is banned in several countries, including the United States. Water-soluble preservatives are salt solutions of various inorganic chemicals such as copper, chromium, arsenic, and mercury. Their main disadvantage is that they leach from the wood under damp conditions, but this can be overcome by the formation of insoluble compounds in the wood – for example, with preservatives prepared from a combination of copper, chromium, and arsenic (CCA). Wood can be made resistant to fire with chemical retardants. Fire retardants are water-soluble and not toxic. They contain silica and other chemical compounds and act by creating a barrier (charred wood or foam) to the spread of flame or by generating noncombustible gases. Wood to be treated with preservative is prepared by removing bark (as a rule) and excess moisture (to below the fiber saturation point; see the section Hygroscopicity), machining to final shape, and drilling holes or making incisions to facilitate entrance of the preservative. Preservatives can be applied by brushing, spraying, dipping, steeping, sequential immersion in hot and cold baths, and diffusion (applied to green wood), but impregnation under pressure in closed tanks or cylinders is the most efficient method. (Bark is retained in treating by hydrostatic pressure.) Factors that affect penetration of preservatives include species and structure of wood, density, moisture content, direction of grain, preparation of wood for treatment, type of preservative, and the treatment process used. Chemical Products:- wood is a source of a wide variety of chemical products. In theory, at least, the number and kind of possible chemical products are equal to those of the products made from petroleum. In practice, however, the chemical products of wood fall into two general groups:- products of the chemical processing of wood or its components and wood extractives and their derivatives. Products Of Chemical Processing:- products of chemical processing, made by chemical modification of wood and wood components, include pulp and paper (if pulp is produced by chemical or semichemical methods; see the section Pulp And Paper), products of cellulose and other molecular constituents of wood (see the section Ultrastructure And Chemical Composition), and products of pyrolysis, gasification, and hydrolysis. Cellulose is produced from chemical pulp after complete removal of the other constituents (lignin, hemicelluloses, and extractives). It is used in the production of synthetic fibers (e.g., rayon), cellophane, plastics, varnishes, lacquers, inks, adhesives, photographic films, magnetic tapes, artificial sponges, explosives, and many other products. The uses for lignin continue to grow, although great quantities are wasted or burned as fuel because its molecular structure and chemistry are not completely known. Lignin is used in making vanillin (synthetic vanilla), pharmaceuticals, plastics, solvents, ceramics, adhesives, synthetic rubber, foam materials, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and other products. Pyrolysis involves heating wood at temperatures as high as 1 000 °C (about 1 800 °F) in the absence of air. It includes carbonization, destructive distillation, and liquefaction. Carbonization is carried out either by the traditional method of building cone-shaped stacks of wood that are then covered with earth and fired or or by heating the wood in metallic kilns. This process yields charcoal, which is used as a fuel, as activated (highly porous and absorptive) charcoal, and in dynamite, fireworks, and pharmaceuticals. In destructive distillation the wood is heated by a stepwise raising of temperature in closed ceramic or stainless-steel chambers. Products of destructive distillation include tar and pitch (which, in turn, are used in the manufacture of such products as wood creosote, plastics, and insulating materials), acetic acid (as wood vinegar), methanol (also called Wood Alcohol), acetone, and phenols. Liquefaction is conducted in tanks and produces pyrolytic oil, a liquid fuel. Gasification of wood, a high-temperature process conducted with limited and controlled air or oxygen, produces wood gas – mainly methane, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen – which can be used as a fuel or to produce methanol and other organic compounds. A chemical process called Hydrolysis – more specifically, saccharification, or breakdown into simple sugars by the action of acids – yields sugars that are used in the manufacture of such products as animal feeds, ethanol (ethyl alcohol), plastics, and glycerol (glycerin). Extractives:- the main wood extractives of practical importance are pine resin and tannins. Resin is produced inside living trees by epithelial cells (specialized parenchyma) lining the resin canals (see the section Rays And Resin Canals), and it exits when the trees are wounded. In resin harvesting, the trunk is usually debarked systematically in strips, and resin is collected in plastic bags. Not all pine species produce significant amounts of resin to justify harvesting; the main harvestable species occur in Mediterranean countries, the United States, China, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Resin produced as above is called Oleoresin and is an exudate rather than an extractive; other examples of tree exudates are sugar maple sap, which is concentrated to make maple syrup, and latex, which can be made into rubber. Resin, however, can also be obtained as an extractive by distillation of wood or as a by-product of pulping (by the alkaline process); these processes give the components of resin:- rosin (colophony) and turpentine. Production of resin by tapping living trees is a declining operation, but pulping offers the alternative of deriving the components of resin even from such species as Scotch pine and Douglas fir, which do not produce appreciable amounts of resin by tapping. Chemically, rosin and turpentine are terpenoid acids and monoterpenes, respectively. Rosin dissolved in turpentine constitutes resin. Turpentine is volatile, and, when it separates from resin, solid rosin remains. Rosin is used in the production of paper (as sizing to control water absorption), soap, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, paints, and varnishes. Turpentine is employed as an industrial solvent and is increasingly used as a

raw material for the manufacture of adhesives, synthetic vitamins, perfumes, and flavorings. Tannins are phenolic substances contained in wood, bark, and other plant materials. Among the major sources are oak, chestnut, quebracho (Schinopsis Species), wattle (Acacia Species), pine, and hemlock. Tannins are extracted with water or organic chemicals. There are two types – hydrolyzable and condensed. Hydrolyzable tannins are usually mixtures of simple phenols, and their decomposition often occurs simply in warm water, with which they react to form other substances. Condensed tannins are mainly condensation products of various types and form insoluble precipitates. Tannins are used in the tanning of leather, preservation of fishing nets, and manufacture of inks, plastics, and adhesives. Condensed tannins, when reacted with formaldehyde, form adhesives that can replace synthetic resins in the production of plywood and particleboard. Wood's content of extractives influences its utilization both positively and negatively. Extractives impart durability to wood, confer color and odor, and affect painting, varnishing, and glue adhesion. They can also interfere with pulp and paper manufacture by causing pitch trouble (contamination with resin or other extractives) and bleaching problems and by increasing the consumption of chemicals, and they can cause health problems (e.g., bronchitis, dermatitis, and other irritant or allergic reactions in workers in wood-processing industries). Many tropical woods are rich in extractives. Wood As A Material:- as is indicated in the preceding sections of this article, the total number of products made from wood is enormous – as high as 10 000, by some estimates. Such wide application is made possible by the versatility of wood and its many desirable qualities, such as high strength for its weight, workability, and aesthetic appeal. But wood also has certain undesirable characteristics. It can burn and decay, for instance. It is hygroscopic (moisture-absorbing), and in gaining or losing moisture it changes dimensions. As a biological product, moreover, wood is variable in quality. In order to reduce the effects of these inherent undesirable properties and also to make proper use of the many existing wood-producing plant species and produce the best possible wood quality in the forest, it is essential to understand the complex nature of this material. Such an understanding can be gained by a study of the structure, chemical composition, and properties of wood. Structure And Composition:- Macrostructure:- examination of a stump or the transverse section (cross section) of a tree trunk shows three parts – pith, wood, and bark. Between the wood and bark is the cambium, although this thin layer of tissue is indistinguishable with the naked eye or a hand lens. Pith is normally small and located at the centre of the transverse section. Wood is marked by the presence of concentric layers known as growth rings or annual rings. In temperate regions one growth ring is normally produced during each season of growth, but false rings may also be present, and in some cases certain rings may be locally discontinuous. In tropical regions growth rings are formed in response to wet and dry periods or other, incompletely understood factors. For these reasons the term Growth Ring is preferred over annual ring. Barring the above deviations, however, the number of growth rings, as counted in a transverse section near the ground, can be used to find the age of a tree. Bark surrounds the central cylinder of wood. It is differentiated into inner bark, which is relatively light-coloured and conducts synthesized food from the leaves downward, and outer bark, which is dark-colored and dry, with an insulating function (see the section Bark And Bark Products). Earlywood, Latewood, And Pores:- growth rings are visible because of macroscopic differences in structure between earlywood and latewood, i.e. wood produced in the spring and later in a season of growth. The two kinds of wood may differ in density, color, or other characteristics. In coniferous species, latewood is darker in color and has a greater density. In the wood of broad-leaved species, the presence of pores is a characteristic macroscopic feature of growth rings. According to the relative size and distribution of pores, woods of broad-leaved species are further classified into ring-porous and diffuse-porous types. In ring-porous woods, such as oak and chestnut, the pores of earlywood are large compared with those of latewood. In diffuse-porous woods, such as basswood and poplar, all pores are about the same size and evenly distributed. Heartwood And Sapwood:- in many tree species the central part of the transverse section of trunk is darker in color than the peripheral wood. This inner part is called Heartwood, and the surrounding zone sapwood. Sapwood comprises the newer growth rings and participates in the life processes of a tree. As the diameter of the tree increases with growth, the older, inner layers no longer take part in the transport and storage of water and nutrients and become heartwood. After a certain age, heartwood exists in all species, even though there may be no color change. Rays And Resin Canals:- a transverse section of trunk also shows linear features called rays radiating from pith to bark and ranging in width from very distinct, as in oak, to indistinct to the naked eye, as in pine and poplar. Certain softwoods, such as pine, spruce, larch, and Douglas fir, possess resin canals. In a transverse section examined with the naked eye or a hand lens, resin canals appear as small dark or whitish dots. Radial And Tangential Sections:- sections of trunk that are made perpendicular to the transverse section present a different picture of macroscopic features. Radial sections – that is, longitudinal sections passing through the pith – are characterized by parallel arrangement of growth rings and the appearance of rays in the form of streaks called Flecks (in species with conspicuous rays, such as Oak). In tangential sections – longitudinal sections cut at a tangent to the rings – growth-ring arrangement takes the form of a series of arches or parabolas. Microstructure:- the microscope reveals that wood is composed of minute units called Cells. According to estimates, 1 cubic metre (about 35 cubic feet) of spruce wood contains 350 billion–500 billion cells. The basic cell types are called Tracheids, vessel members, fibers, and parenchyma. Softwoods are made of tracheids and parenchyma, and hardwoods of vessel members, fibers, and parenchyma. A few hardwood species contain tracheids, but such instances are rare. Tracheids are considered a primitive cell type that gave rise, through evolution, to both vessel members and fibers. The wood of softwood species is composed predominantly of tracheids. These cells are mainly longitudinal, or axial – their long axis runs parallel to the axis of the trunk (vertical in the standing tree). Axial parenchyma is present in certain softwood species, but radial parenchyma is always present and constitutes the rays, sometimes together with radial tracheids. In hardwoods the proportion of constituent cell types – vessel members, fibers, and parenchyma – depends mainly on species. Vessel members and fibers are always present and axially oriented; axial parenchyma is seldom absent. Rays in hardwoods are made entirely of radial parenchyma cells. Axial tracheids of softwoods are the longest cells of wood; they average 3–5 mm (about 0.12–0.2 inch) in length and are seldom more than 1 cm (about 0.4 inch). Fibers are shorter, usually 1–2 mm (0.04–0.08 inch). Vessel members vary widely in length, from 0.2 to 1.3 mm (0.008 to 0.05 inch), mainly between earlywood and latewood of ring-porous hardwoods. Diameters range, in general, from about 0.01 to 0.5 mm (0.000 4 to 0.02 inch); the narrowest are fibers, and the largest are vessel members of earlywood. All the above cells are tubelike. Tracheids and fibers have closed ends. Vessel members have ends wholly or partly open; in wood tissue, vessel members are connected end to end to form vertical pipelike stacks (vessels) of indeterminate length. The characteristic pores visible in the transverse section of hardwoods are actually vessel members. Axial tracheids in softwood species and vessel members in hardwood species are the principal water-conducting cells. Although fibers in hardwood trees may also participate in conduction, their main function is to provide mechanical support. Parenchyma cells are bricklike in shape and very small, with a length of 0.1–0.2 mm (about 0.004–0.008 inch) and a width of 0.01–0.05 mm (0.000 4–0.002 inch). They are mainly concerned with the storage of food and its transport (horizontally in the case of radial parenchyma). Radial tracheids somewhat resemble parenchyma in shape and length, although their shape can be more irregular. Almost all wood cells, even in living trees, are dead – that is, devoid of protoplasm and nucleus. The exceptions are a few layers of young cells produced during current growth by the cambium and by parenchyma cells located in sapwood. Cambium derives by differentiation of cells of the apical meristem, generative tissue that comprises the growing tips (stem, branches, and roots) of the plant and is responsible for primary growth, or growth in length. Cambium is considered to be lateral meristem; by producing new wood and bark, it carries out secondary growth, or growth in diameter. Microscopic observation of thin transverse sections shows the cambium to be a one-cell-wide layer of dividing initials and of a small but varying number of undifferentiated derivative cells, which together form the cambial zone. Further division and differentiation of the derivative cells gives rise to wood and bark. Observed

microscopically, the cells of wood appear to be composed of cell wall and cell cavity; in dead cells the cavity is empty. Gaps of various shapes, called pits, are often seen in great numbers in the cell walls. Pits serve as passages of communication between neighbouring cells and come in pairs – one in each of the adjoining cell walls – separated by a membrane. Other microscopic features are tyloses, plugs comprising various plant materials that obstruct the vessel members of hardwoods and that form mainly when sapwood is transformed to heartwood. Under the microscope, the resin canals of softwoods are revealed to be not cells but tubular spaces between cells, lined with specialized parenchyma; they also are plugged in heartwood. Ultrastructure And Chemical Composition:- polarization microscopy, X rays, electron microscopy, and other techniques provide information regarding the structure of cell walls and other features hidden to light microscopes. Cell walls are crystalline. They are composed of a thin, outer primary wall and a much thicker secondary wall, the latter made of three layers. The smallest visible building units of cell walls are the microfibrils, which appear stringlike under the electron microscope, about 10–30 nanometers (billionths of a meter) in diameter and of indeterminate length. The orientation and weaving of microfibrils varies; this makes possible the distinction of three layers (called S_1, S_2, and S_3), with the microfibrils having an axial direction in the middle (S_2) layer and a generally transverse direction in the outer layers. The inner surface of cell walls is covered by a warty layer. Pit membranes vary in structure; in softwood tracheids they possess a central thickening (torus), whereas in other cell types they are made of randomly arranged microfibrils. Chainlike cellulose molecules, which constitute the microfibrils, provide the skeleton of wood. Noncellulosic constituents (hemicelluloses, lignin, and pectic substances) are located among microfibrils but do not form microfibrils. Cellulose is mostly concentrated in the secondary cell wall, and lignin in the middle lamella, the layer that separates the walls of adjacent cells. Quantitatively, cellulose and the other chemical constituents are contained in wood in the following proportions (in percentage of the oven-dry weight of wood): cellulose 40–50 percent (about the same in softwoods and hardwoods), hemicelluloses 20 percent in softwoods and 15–35 percent in hardwoods, lignin 25–35 percent in softwoods and 17–25 percent in hardwoods, and pectic substances in very small proportion. In addition, wood contains extractives (gums, fats, resins, waxes, sugars, oils, starches, alkaloids, and tannins) in various amounts (usually 1–10 percent but sometimes 30 percent or more). Extractives are not structural components but inclusions in cell cavities and cell walls; they can be removed without changing the wood structure (see the section Extractives). Variation Of Structure And Defects:- because of differences in cellular composition and arrangement, the structure of wood varies among species. This variation influences appearance and properties and makes for a wide choice of woods for different uses, and it provides the basis for wood identification. Variation also exists among trees of the same species (because of environmental and genetic influences) and within a single tree. Characters that vary within a tree are mainly cell length, proportion of latewood, angle of microfibrils, and proportion of cellulose. In most woods, from the pith outward, their values all increase progressively and rapidly until, after a number of growth rings (20 or more), they attain a 'typical' level; in the outer rings (200^{th} and beyond) of very old trees, they decrease again. The atypical wood near the pith is called Juvenile Wood, having been produced in the earliest stages of tree development. Another source of variation is the progressive formation of heartwood from sapwood by deposition of extractives and structural changes. Relatively more important from the practical point of view is variation caused by the presence of defects such as knots, spiral grain, compression and tension wood, shakes, and pitch pockets. Knots are caused by inclusion of dead or living branches. Because branches are indispensable members of a living tree, knots are largely unavoidable, but they can be reduced by silvicultural means, such as spacing of trees and pruning. Spiral grain is the spiral arrangement of cells with respect to the tree axis. Compression and tension wood are structural abnormalities in trees (softwoods and hardwoods, respectively) that are caused to deviate from their normal, vertical position by wind or other forces. Shakes are separations of wood tissue, and pitch pockets (in softwoods with resin canals) are separations filled with resin. Defects, depending on their kind and extent, can adversely affect the appearance, strength, dimensional stability, and other properties of wood. Properties Of Wood:- Sensory Characteristics:- sensory characteristics include color, luster, odor, taste, texture, grain, figure, weight, and hardness of wood. These supplementary macroscopic characteristics are helpful in describing a piece of wood for identification or other purposes. Color covers a wide range – yellow, green, red, brown, black, and nearly pure white woods exist, but most woods are shades of white and brown. Variations may show on a single piece of wood, depending on color differences between heartwood, sapwood, earlywood, latewood, rays, and resin canals. Natural color is subject to change by prolonged exposure to the atmosphere and by bleaching or dyeing. Some woods (for example, black locust, honey locust, and several tropical species) are fluorescent. Natural luster is characteristic of some species (for example, spruce, ash, basswood, and poplar) and more prominent on radial surfaces. Odor and taste are due to volatile substances contained in wood. Although difficult to describe, they are helpful distinguishing characteristics in some cases. The term texture describes the degree of uniformity of appearance of a wood surface, usually transverse. Grain is often used synonymously with texture, as in coarse, fine, or even texture or grain, and also to denote direction of wood elements, whether straight, spiral, or wavy, for example. Grain sometimes is used in place of figure, as in silver grain in oak. The term figure applies to natural designs or patterns of wood surfaces (normally radial or tangential). As sensory characteristics, weight and hardness are included in a diagnostic rather than technical sense – weight as judged by simple hand-lifting and hardness by pressing with the thumbnail. Common temperate-climate woods range in weight from about 300 to 900 kg per cubic meter (about 20 to 55 pounds per cubic foot) in air-dry condition, but lighter and heavier woods exist in the tropics, ranging from 80 to 1 300 kg per cubic meter (5 to 80 pounds per cubic foot) for balsa and lignum vitae, respectively. Density And Specific Gravity:- density is the weight or mass of a unit volume of wood, and specific gravity the ratio of the density of wood to that of water. In the metric system of measurement, density and specific gravity are numerically identical; for example, the average density of the wood of Douglas fir is 0.45 gram per cc, and its specific gravity 0.45, because 1 cc of water weighs 1 gram. (Expressed as weight per unit volume, 1 gram per cc is about 62.4 pounds per cubic foot.) Determination of the density of wood is more difficult than for other materials because wood is hygroscopic (see the section Hygroscopicity); both its weight and volume are greatly influenced by moisture content. In order to obtain comparable figures, weight and volume are determined at specified moisture contents. Standards are oven-dry weight (practically zero moisture content) and either oven-dry or green volume (green referring to moisture content above the fiber saturation point, which averages about 30 percent). Other expressions of density, such as those based on air-dry weight and volume or on weight and volume of green wood, have a certain practical importance, as in shipping wood, but are not accurate. The dry mass of wood in a given volume is determined by density, which is obtained by dividing the oven-dry weight by the volume, either oven-dry or green. Oven-dry volume is difficult to determine, at least by immersion in water, because of wood's hygroscopicity. Oven-dry samples are first immersed in hot molten paraffin, to build a thin protective coating, before being immersed in water. With small wood samples, mercury is sometimes used instead of water; a special apparatus (Breuil Volumeter) is available. For specimens that are regular in shape, volume can be calculated on the basis of their dimensions. In addition, radiation methods are used for direct measurement of density. The density of a sample of wood can be appraised visually by observing the width (thickness) of growth rings and the proportion of latewood. In general, latewood, because of its thicker cell walls and smaller cell cavities, is denser than earlywood, and with increasing ring width its proportion decreases in softwoods and increases in ring-porous hardwoods. Therefore, wider rings indicate lower density in softwoods and higher density in ring-porous hardwoods. In diffuse-porous hardwoods latewood is not clearly distinct, and ring width is not an indication of density. The density of temperate woods varies from about 0.3 to 0.9 gram per cc, but the range worldwide is approximately from 0.2 to 1.2 grams per cc. Differences among species or samples of the same species are due to varying proportions of wood substance and void volume and to content of extractives. The density of wood substance is about 1.5 grams per cc, and practically no differences in this value exist among species.

Density affects the amount of moisture that wood can hold, its shrinkage and swelling, and its mechanical and other properties. In general, density is a measure of the quality of clear wood – that is, wood without defects. Hygroscopicity:- wood can absorb water as a liquid, if in contact with it, or as vapor from the surrounding atmosphere. Although wood can absorb other liquids and gases, water is the most important. Because of its hygroscopicity, wood, either as a part of the living tree or as a material, always contains moisture. (The terms Water and Moisture are used here without distinction.) Moisture affects all wood properties, but it should be noted that only moisture contained in cell walls is important; moisture in the cell cavities merely adds weight. The amount of moisture held in cell walls varies from about 20 to 40 percent, but for practical purposes it is taken to be 30 percent (expressed as percentages of the oven-dry weight of wood). The theoretical point at which cell walls are completely saturated and cell cavities are empty is known as the Fiber Saturation Point. Beyond this point, moisture goes into the cavities, and, when they are completely filled, the maximum moisture content that wood can hold is reached. This maximum, which depends mainly on density, can be very high. For example, a very light wood, such as balsa, can hold as much as 800 percent moisture, pine 250 percent, and beech 120 percent. The moisture content of the wood of living trees varies from about 30 to 300 percent depending on species, position of the wood in the tree, and season of the year. When green wood is exposed to the atmosphere, its moisture content gradually decreases. Moisture in the cell cavities is lost first. In time, moisture content falls to levels ranging (for temperate-zone localities and under shelter) from about 6 to 25 percent (average 12 to 15 percent). Local conditions of air temperature and relative humidity dictate the final moisture level. Species and dimensions of wood have no practical influence on the final moisture level, although refractory species and wood of larger dimensions require more time to reach it. It is important to note, however, that, because of hygroscopicity, the moisture content of air-dry wood does not remain unchanged, even when the wood is kept under shelter. On the contrary, it is subject to continuous change, within certain limits, as a result of changing air temperature and relative humidity. The moisture content of a sample of wood is calculated on the basis of its current and oven-dry weight. It also can be determined directly with portable electric moisture meters, which measure the change of electrical properties of wood as a function of changing moisture content. Hygroscopicity is of primary importance because moisture in wood affects all wood properties. For example, moisture content can increase weight 100 percent or more, with consequent effects on transportation costs. Variation in moisture content causes wood to shrink or swell, altering its dimensions. Resistance to decay and insects is greatly affected. The working, gluing, and finishing of wood and its mechanical, thermal, and acoustic properties are all influenced by moisture content. Also affected are processing operations, such as drying, preservative treatment, and pulping. Shrinkage And Swelling:- wood undergoes dimensional changes when its moisture fluctuates below the fiber saturation point. Loss of moisture results in shrinkage, and gain in swelling. It is characteristic that these dimensional changes are anisotropic – different in axial, radial, and tangential directions. Average values for shrinkage are roughly 0.4 percent, 4 percent, and 8 percent, respectively. Shrinkage in volume averages 12 percent, but large variations are exhibited among species. These values refer to changes from green to oven-dry condition and are expressed in percentage of green dimensions. The differential shrinkage and swelling in different growth directions is attributed mainly to cell wall structure. The difference between axial and the two lateral (radial and tangential) directions can be explained on the basis of respective orientation of microfibrils in the layers of the secondary cell wall, but the reasons for the differences between radial and tangential directions are not well understood. In general, the factors that affect shrinkage and swelling are moisture content, density, content of extractives, mechanical stresses, and abnormalities in wood structure. The amount of shrinkage or swelling that occurs is approximately proportional to the change in moisture content. The higher the density of wood, the greater is its shrinkage and swelling, because denser (heavier) woods contain more moisture in their cell walls. For example, at the same moisture content, say, 15 percent, 1 cubic meter of a wood having a density of 0.8 gram per cc contains 120 kg of water, whereas the same volume of a wood having a density of 0.4 gram per cc contains only 60 kg of water. Extractives reduce shrinkage and swelling because they occupy spaces within cell walls that otherwise could be taken by water. Mechanical stresses (compression or tension) may cause permanent deformation of wood cells, which in turn affects shrinkage and swelling. Finally, abnormal structure results in greater shrinkage longitudinally but less in radial and tangential directions; change in volume remains about the same. Dimensional changes in wood caused by shrinkage and swelling can result in opening or tightening of joints, change of cross-sectional shape, warping, checking (formation of cracks), case-hardening (release of stresses in resawing or other machining, with consequent warping), honeycombing (internal checking), and collapse (distortion of cells, causing a corrugated appearance of the surface of lumber). Thus, the fact that wood shrinks and swells constitutes a great obstacle to its utilization. Several methods are used to improve the dimensional stability of wood. They include mechanical modification (reconstruction into such products as plywood, particleboard, and fiberboard), application of water-repellent coatings (paint or varnish), bulking treatment (maintaining the wood in swollen condition by use of salts, sugars, polyethylene glycol, synthetic resins, or other substances), and other (thermal or chemical) treatments. Except for reconstructing into products and surface coating, however, other methods are experimental or sufficiently expensive to limit their application to specialty items. Coatings do not reduce the quantity of moisture the wood can hold, but they slow the exchange of moisture between wood and atmosphere and, therefore, reduce the magnitude of dimensional changes of the wood in use. Most dimensional problems are caused by the use of wood with excessive moisture content. Instead, at the time of use the wood should have a moisture content at the approximate midpoint of the expected range in a particular location. This practice minimizes moisture content changes and, therefore, the adverse effects of shrinkage and swelling. Mechanical Properties:- the mechanical, or strength, properties of wood are measures of its ability to resist applied forces that might tend to change its shape and size. Resistance to such forces depends on their magnitude and manner of application and to various characteristics of the wood such as moisture content and density. It is important to note that wood has drastically different strength properties parallel to the grain (i.e. in the axial direction) than it does across the grain (in the transverse direction). The mechanical properties of wood include strength in tension and compression (as measured in axial and transverse directions), shear, cleavage, hardness, static bending, and shock (impact bending and toughness). Respective tests determine stresses per unit of loaded area (at the elastic limit and maximum load) and other criteria of strength, such as the modulus of elasticity (a criterion of stiffness), the modulus of rupture (bending strength), and toughness. Tests are normally conducted with small, clear specimens, usually 2 x 2 cm or 2 x 2 inches in cross section. Laboratory data are analyzed to produce working values of stresses, which are made available for use by engineers and architects in designing wooden structures. Tests are sometimes conducted with structural components of actual size. Individual cells (tracheids and fibers) also are subject to testing, since their strength relates to the strength of products – paper, for example. (The testing of materials to ascertain their mechanical, thermal, electrical, and other properties is discussed in the article Materials Testing.) Density is the best index of the strength of clear wood; higher density indicates greater strength. The strength of wood is also influenced by its moisture content when it fluctuates below the fiber saturation point. Generally, a decrease in moisture content is accompanied by an increase in most strength properties. Temperature and duration of loading also affect strength. In general, strength falls as temperature rises. Wood loaded permanently will support a smaller maximum load than that indicated by short-term laboratory tests. The most important strength-reducing factors are wood defects, such as knots, compression and tension wood, and grain deviations. Their adverse effect depends on the kind and extent of the defects, their position, and the manner in which the wood is loaded. Defects constitute the basis for rules by which lumber and other wood products are visually graded. These rules set limits on sizes of defects and other wood characteristics that affect strength – for example, rate of growth, which is expressed as rings per centimeter or inch. Also available are nondestructive grading techniques based on vibration, sound transmission, and mechanics. The latter technique makes use of a correlation

established between the modulus of rupture and the modulus of elasticity. This relationship allows the strength of a wooden member (e.g., a lumber board) to be determined with fair accuracy simply by passing it through a machine that applies a bending force. The less the deflection, the higher the predicted strength. Use of such machines in industry is still limited, however, and the main method remains the visual inspection of wood by skilled graders. Grading leads to more efficient utilization of wood and is essential in order to achieve adequate standards of safety in wooden structures. (Grading of hardwood and softwood lumber is discussed in the section Yield And Grading.) Thermal Properties:- although wood expands and contracts with varying temperature, these dimensional changes are small compared with shrinkage and swelling caused by varying moisture content. In most cases, such temperature-related expansion and contraction are negligible and without practical importance. Only temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F) have the potential to cause surface checks; in living trees, unequal contraction of outer and inner layers may result in frost cracks. Wood exhibits a low thermal conductivity (high heat-insulating capacity) compared with materials such as metals, marble, glass, and concrete. Thermal conductivity is highest in the axial direction and increases with density and moisture content; thus, light, dry woods are better insulators. When exposed to sufficiently high temperatures, wood burns. This property makes wood suitable for heating purposes but is disadvantageous for its technical utilization. The maximum heating value of one kilogram of oven-dry wood averages about 4 500 kilocalories (with a range of 4 100–6 800 kilocalories). In general, softwoods possess a higher heating value than hardwoods, and extractives have an important influence; for example, a kilogram of the oleoresin in pines has a heating value of about 8 500 kilocalories. Moisture reduces the heating value; air-dry wood has about 15 percent less heating value than oven-dry wood. Wood must be raised to a temperature of about 250 °C (about 480 °F) for a spark or flame to ignite it, but at a temperature of about 500 °C (about 930 °F) ignition is spontaneous. The flammability of wood can be reduced by chemical treatment (see the section Preservation). Electric Properties:- oven-dry wood is electrically insulating. As moisture content increases, however, electric conductivity increases such that the behavior of saturated wood (wood with maximum moisture content) approaches that of water. Noteworthy is the spectacular decrease of electric resistance as moisture content increases from zero to the fiber saturation point. Within this range, electric resistance decreases more than a billion times, whereas from the fiber saturation point to maximum moisture content, it decreases no more than about 50 times. Other factors, such as species and density, have little effect on the electric resistance of wood; differences among species are attributed to the chemistry of the extractives. Axial resistance is about half that of the transverse. Resistance increases with decreasing temperature; in oven-dry wood it doubles over a temperature drop of 12.5 °C (22.5 °F). Practical use of the relationship of wood's moisture content to its electric resistance is made in electric moisture meters. Important also are the dielectric, or poor-conductor, properties of wood. These properties – dielectric constant and power factor – assume a practical importance in drying wood with electric current (a theoretical possibility, although not presently a reality), gluing wood with high-frequency electric current, or making electric meters (capacity and radio-frequency power-loss type) for measuring its moisture content. Wood exhibits the piezoelectric effect – that is, electric polarization (the appearance of opposite electric charges on opposite sides of a piece) occurs under mechanical stress. Conversely, when subjected to an electric field, wood exhibits mechanical deformation (changes in size). Acoustic Properties:- wood can produce sound (by direct striking) and can amplify or absorb sound waves originating from other bodies. For these reasons, it is a unique material for musical instruments and other acoustic applications. The pitch of sound produced depends on the frequency of vibration, which is affected by the dimensions, density, moisture content, and modulus of elasticity of the wood. Smaller dimensions, lower moisture content, and higher density and elasticity produce sounds of higher pitch. When sound waves of extrinsic origin strike wood, they are partly absorbed and partly reflected, and the wood is set in vibration. The sound can be amplified, as in violins, guitars, organ pipes, and other musical instruments, or it can be absorbed, as in wooden partitions. Normally, wood absorbs a very small portion of acoustic energy (3–5 percent), but special constructions incorporating empty spaces and porous insulation boards can increase absorption to as high as 90 percent. The speed of sound in wood is about 3 500–5 000 meters (about 11 500–16 400 feet) per second axially and 1 000–1 500 meters (3 300–4 900 feet) per second transversely; the axial value approaches the speed of sound in iron and is 10 times higher than that in air. The velocity of sound in wood is reduced by moisture, which therefore contributes to faster damping of sound. For musical instruments, a preference exists for selected spruce wood, but fir, pine, maple, and tropical woods also are used. Abnormalities such as decay affect acoustic properties; use of this fact is made in nondestructive testing of wood. Degradation:- wood is subject to degradation by bacteria, fungi, insects, marine borers, and climatic, mechanical, chemical, and thermal factors. Degradation can affect wood of living trees, logs, or products, causing changes in appearance, structure, or chemical composition; these changes range from simple discoloration to alterations that render wood completely useless. It should be noted that wood can last for hundreds or thousands of years, as demonstrated, for example, by furniture and other wooden items found in excellent condition in the tombs of ancient Egyptian pharaohs (see Egyptian Art). Wood is degraded or destroyed not with the passage of time but only under the action of external factors. Bacteria are considered to be the cause of discolorations in the form of darker-colored heartwood in living trees (a phenomenon called wetwood in fir and black heartwood in hybrid poplars). The color lightens on exposure to air, and the properties of the wood are not seriously affected. Bacteria also appear during prolonged storage of wood in water, including seawater (e.g., in the case of old sunken ships). Acting in combination with physical and chemical factors related to submersion, they can cause considerable structural changes, leading to breakdown of the wood after exposure to air. Fungi that attack wood are responsible for discoloration (stain) or decay. Blue stain (sap stain) of pines is the most common and serious consequence of attack by stain Fungi. The sapwood becomes bluish or blackish, usually in wedge-shaped patches. Blue stain may appear very quickly in warm weather, sometimes within hours or days after the tree is felled or the green wood is sawed or otherwise processed. The degradation is mainly aesthetic (with a large reduction in the market value of the wood); among properties, only toughness appears to be affected. Decay fungi are, by far, the most important cause of wood loss. Decay is not an innate property of wood, however; it takes place only if the conditions of exposure – namely, moisture, air, and temperature – are suitable for growth and activity of fungi. A moisture content below 20 percent inhibits growth of fungi, as do temperatures lower than 10 °C (50 °F) and higher than 30 °C (86 °F). If wood is kept under water, it cannot be attacked by fungi, because of insufficient oxygen. Toxic extractives contained in wood are a delaying factor and are the main reason for differences in resistance to decay among species, but no wood is immune. Insects, like fungi, can attack the wood of living trees, logs, or products. Once trees are felled, the region between wood and bark (rich in nutrients) is especially vulnerable to insect attack, and for this reason prompt debarking is a protective measure. Insects bore holes and tunnels, and some reduce the interior of wood to dust, leaving only a thin outer layer. Conditions of exposure are the same as for fungi – suitable temperature, moisture, and air. Infested wood can be rendered free of insects at temperatures of 50–60 °C (122–140 °F), by the introduction of insecticides, or by exposure to toxic gases. Surface coatings of paint or varnish also offer some protection, reducing egg-laying sites. Marine borers (certain species of mollusks and crustaceans) attack wooden structures in seawater (wharf pilings, boats, and other submerged wood) and cause severe damage. All wood species are vulnerable, but toxic extractives (as in certain tropical woods) provide some temporary protection. Preservative treatment imparts considerable resistance to these organisms. Wood is also subject to degradation by changing climatic conditions (e.g., by rain and sunlight causing repeated wetting and drying), mechanical stresses (e.g., imposed on railroad ties), and exposure to chemicals (e.g., acids and alkalies). Furthermore, wood is destroyed by fire. Large-dimension timbers (such as glued laminated beams) offer more resistance for a certain time, and fire-retardant treatments are also available. Bark And Bark Products:- bark constitutes, on the average, about 10 percent of the volume of a tree, but the figure varies depending on tree species and age. Although inner and

outer bark can be distinguished by eye, growth rings are not macroscopically distinct. The cellular composition of bark has certain similarities to that of wood but also important differences. Nutrient-conducting cells – sieve cells and sieve tube members (which in wood correspond to the axial tracheids of softwoods and the vessel members of hardwoods, respectively) – are thin-walled and nonlignified, serving usually only one season of growth. Fibers and parenchyma cells also are contained in bark, as well as some specialized cells, and the bark of some softwood species possesses resin canals. Annual growth increments are very thin, and cells are deformed a short distance from the cambium, because of the pressure exercised by the growing wood. Consequently, growth rings are generally difficult to distinguish even under a microscope. Content of cellulose and hemicelluloses is lower in bark than in wood, and the properties of lignin are different. Differences also exist in physical and mechanical properties – density, hygroscopicity, dimensional stability (shrinkage and swelling), and others. Like wood, bark is anisotropic with regard to dimensional stability and strength. Thermal properties and heating value are similar to those of wood. Bark can be used in products such as particleboard and fiberboard, and small amounts are tolerated in semichemical and kraft pulping processes. Bark also has utility as a source of adhesives and other chemicals (e.g., tannins, dyes, and waxes), in environmental protection applications (e.g., absorption of spilled oil, industrial wastes, and sewage effluents), and as a fuel. Nevertheless, differences in the structure and chemical composition of different barks, difficulties of separating bark from wood when in the form of particles, and differences in the properties of inner and outer bark have impeded fuller utilization. Cork is also bark – the outer bark of a western Mediterranean Oak, Quercus suber. It is stripped without adverse effects to the trees and grows again; it can be collected every 8–10 years. Aside from its use as bottle stoppers, cork is incorporated in life preservers and fishing equipment. As a reconstituted material (after chipping, grinding, and gluing), it finds uses as thermal and sound insulation, gaskets, flooring, bulletin boards, and various other products. / развод (или потёк (stain)). , ветви и корни деревьев, кустов и прочих Древесных Растений; . лес (forest). Под Древесиной понимается то же, что Ксилема (Xylem). Иногда древесиной называют только вторичную ксилему.

(2) Wood:- wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor. / Древесина:- древесина и древесные продукты используются в качестве топлива, включая .

WOOD AND WASTE = ДРЕСИНА И ОТХОДЫ – Wood And Waste (as used at electric utilities):- wood energy, garbage, bagasse (sugarcane residue), sewerage gas, and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity for distribution.

WOOD AND WOOD–DERIVED FUELS = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ И ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ОТ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ ВИДЫ ТОПЛИВА – Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels:- wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, black liquor, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based solids and liquids.

WOOD–BURNING STOVE POLLUTION = ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ ОТ ПЕЧЕЙ, СЖИГАЮЩИХ ДРЕВЕСИНУ – Wood-Burning Stove Pollution is the air pollution caused by emissions of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, and polycyclic organic matter from wood burning stoves.

WOOD CELLS = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ КЛЕТКИ – Wood Cells are the basic units comprising wood having open ends and set one above the other so as to form continuous tubes. The openings of the vessels on the surface of a piece of wood are usually referred to as Pores. Also known as Vessels. / обычно относятся к порам. Известны также как Сосуды (Vessels).

WOODCHUCK = САЛАГА (или ДЕРЕВЕНЩИНА, или СУРОК) – Woodchuck is a driver with low job seniority. / водитель с малым трудовым стажем.

WOOD CONVERSION TO BTU = КОНВЕРСИЯ (или ПЕРЕСЧЁТ) ДРЕВЕСИНЫ В БТЕ – Wood Conversion To Btu:- converting cords of wood into a Btu equivalent is an imprecise procedure. The number of cords each household reports having burned is inexact, even with the more precise drawings provided, because the estimate requires the respondent to add up the use of wood over a 12-month period during which wood may have been added to the supply as well as removed. Besides errors of memory inherent in this task, the estimates are subject to problems in definition and perception of what a cord is. The nominal cord as delivered to a suburban residential buyer may differ from the dimensions of the standard cord. This difference is possible because wood is most often cut in lengths that are longer than what makes a third of a cord (16 inches) and shorter than what makes a half cord (24 inches). In other cases, wood is bought or cut in unusual units (for example, pickup-truck load, or trunk load). Finally, volume estimates are difficult to make when the wood is left in a pile instead of being stacked. Other factors that make it difficult to estimate the Btu value of the wood burned is that the amount of empty space between the stacked logs may vary from 12 to 40 percent of the volume. Moisture content may vary from 20 percent in dried wood to 50 percent in green wood. (Moisture reduces the useful Btu output because energy is used in driving off the moisture). Finally, some tree species contain twice the Btu content of species with the lowest Btu value. Generally, hard woods have greater Btu value than soft woods. Wood is converted to Btu at the rate of 20 million Btu per cord, which is a rough average that takes all these factors into account. Also see Btu Conversion Factors.

WOOD DECAY = ГНИЕНИЕ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ (или ЗАГНИВАНИЕ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ, или РАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ) – Wood Decay is a deterioration of wood by primarily enzymatic activities of microorganisms. For practical purposes, fungi are the only agents of wood decay. There are other kinds of deterioration, by insects, marine animals, UV, but this is not decay, nor is it quantitatively as important as decay. There are three types of decay:- (i) Brown Rot (color:- ± brown), (ii) Soft Rot (color:- bleached or brown), and (iii) White Rot (color:- ± bleached). / Гниение Древесины – порча древесины посредством преимущественно ферментативной деятельности микроорганизмов. На практике, только лишь грибы являются факторами гниения древесины. Существуют и иные виды порчи, насекомыми, морскими животными, ультрафиолетом (УФ (UV)), но это не относится к гниению, . При гниении или загнивании древесины вследствие воздействия дереворазрушающих грибов возникают гнили – ненормальные по цвету участки древесины с понижением твёрдости. Существуют четыре типа гниения:- (i) Белая Волокнистая Гниль, (ii) Бурая Трещиноватая Гниль, (iii) Заболонная Гниль, и (iv) Пёстрая Ситовая Гниль. Долю гнилой древесины определяют визуально.

WOODEN BARREL = ДЕРЕВЯННАЯ БОЧКА – Wooden Barrel is a packaging made of natural wood, of round cross-section, having convex walls, consisting of staves and heads and fitted with hoops. / Деревянная Бочка – упаковка, произведённая из натуральной древесины, круглого поперечного сечения, имеющая выпуклые стенки, состоящая из бочарных досок и heads и стянутых обручами.

WOOD BRICKS = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ КИРПИЧИКИ – Wood Bricks:- dried and condensed sawdust and wood chips, formed into a block shape that burns as a highly efficient cord wood alternative. (We like to explain wood bricks as big pellets that can be burned in a wood stove or fireplace.) While bricks are great for wood stoves, they cannot be used in pellet stoves. Also known as Biomass Bricks.

WOODED LAND = ЗЕМЛЯ, ПОКРЫТАЯ ДЕРЕВЬЯМИ – Wooded Land:- the sum of forested and other wooded land.

WOODED LAND AND ASSOCIATED SURFACE WATER = ЗЕМЛЯ, ПОКРЫТАЯ ДЕРЕВЬЯМИ, И АССОЦИИРОВАННАЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТНАЯ ВОДА – Wooded Land And Associated Surface Water:- forested land and other wooded land. Forested land is defined as land under cultivated or non-cultivated stands of trees of a size of more than 0.5 hectares with crown cover of more than 10 per cent and on which trees are able to grow to a height of 5 meters or more at maturity. Other wooded land is defined as land either with a tree crown cover of 5–10 per cent of trees able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters or with a crown cover of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 meters.

WOOD ENERGY = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ – Wood Energy:- wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

WOODEN TICKET = ДЕРЕВЯННЫЙ БИЛЕТ – Wooden Ticket:- a confirmation, sent in violation of MSRB (short for the US Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board) and SEC (short for the US Securities and Exchange Commission) rules, 'confirming' the terms of a transaction with a customer which, in fact, did not take place. An unscrupulous dealer might send these fraudulent confiramtions to unsophisticated investors on the chance that some investors might mistakenly honor the transactions. The practice of sending wooden tickets is a violation of MSRB fair dealing and SEC anti-fraud rules. / 'Деревянная Квитанция' (Wooden Ticket):- неэтичная практика подтверждения исполнения приказа клиенту, когда на самом деле он не выполнен.

WOOD GRAIN = ДРЕВЕСНОЕ ЗЕРНО – (1) Wood Grain is a texture produced by the fibers in wood.

(2) Wood Grain is a fabric defect that consists of fillingwise streaks resembling the irregular appearance of wood grain in lumber. Wood grain is usually caused by strained filling in quilling, the tension being more pronounced near the butt of the quill. / Порок или дефект ткани, который . уточина в .

WOOD GUM = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ РЕЗИНА (или ДРЕВЕСНАЯ КАМЕДЬ, или ДРЕВЕСНАЯ ГУММИ) – Wood Gum:- xylan. Note:- the name 'gum' alone is not actually correct for this wood, but the 'two' woods represented here are the sapwood (sweet gum) and heartwood (red gum) of the same tree. / Древесная Резина – ксилан.

WOOD HULL = ДЕРЕВЯННЫЙ КОРПУС – Wood Hull:- hulls of plywood, molded plywood molded planking, or any other wood fiber in its natural consistency including those of wooden construction that have been 'sheathed' with fiberglass or sheet metal.

WOOD LAMINATE = ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ ЛАМИНАТ (или ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ ЛИСТ, или ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ СЛОИСТЫЙ ПЛАСТИК) – A Wood Laminate is a thin sheet of material used to cover the core of a wood project in order to change the appearance of the material. Laminates may be any material, but typically they are made veneers, which are thin sheets of wood. The advantage to a laminate is that they help to lower the overall construction cost of kitchen cabinets while still providing the same sort of aesthetic beauty as solid hardwood cabinets. A disadvantage is that a laminated cabinet is slightly more difficult to refinish in the future and the overall cabinet lacks the strength of the hardwood it is being made to resemble. Special care should be taken when maintaining and caring for laminate cabinets. Unlike that used on countertop laminates, the material used to laminate is thinner on cabinets. They can be maintained with regular soap and water, but one should exercise caution to prevent any water from sitting on the cabinet as this can lead to a softening of the glue used to attach the laminate. The laminate used on countertops is designed to handle prolonged exposure to moisture, but the laminate on cabinets is not. Wood Laminate is a product made by bonding layers of wood or other material to a wood substrate. / Под Древесными Пластиками понимают материалы, вырабатываемые из лущёного шпона, древесной крошки или опилок, пропитанных синтетическими смолами и склеенных под высоким давлением и температурой. Древесные пластики подразделяют на древесные слоистые пластики (ДСП), армированные, спрессованные и склеенные из шпона и ткани, усиленные металлической сеткой. Древесные пластики из измельчённой древесины – изделия, полученные из древесной крошки или опилок прессованием в обогреваемых пресс-формах.

WOODLANDS = ЛЕСНЫЕ МАССИВЫ (или ЛЕСИСТЫЕ ЗЕМЛИ) – Woodlands:- includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tract, cutover and deforested land with young growth that have or will have value for wood products, land planted for Christmas tree production, and pastured woodland.

WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL = ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УПАКОВОЧНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – Wood Packaging Material is a wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage). Formerly known as Solid Wood Packing Material. / Древесный Упаковочный Материал – древесина или древесные изделия (за исключением бумажных изделий), используемые для поддержки, защиты или упаковки товара (включая крепёжную древесину).

WOOD PELLETS = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ ПЭЛЕТЫ (или ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ ПЕЛЛЕТЫ, или ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ ГРАНУЛЫ) – Wood Pellet:- highly efficient heating fuel composed of dried and compressed sawdust. Wood pellets are burned in a wood pellet stove, fireplace insert, boiler, or furnace. Wood Pellets and briquettes are made by compressing dry sawdust or wood shreds under extremely high pressure until the lignin softens and binds the material together. The combination of low moisture content (typically below 10%) and highly compressed material gives pellets a very high volume energy density, typically three to four times that of wood chips. They are also clean, consistent and flow easily, making them particularly attractive in domestic applications. The significantly lower storage requirements compared with wood chips also make them attractive to urban applications such as city schools. Pellets for domestic and small scale applications are typically 6–8 mm diameter, while those for industrial applications may be 10–12 mm. Above 25 mm diameter they are known as Briquettes and can resemble a firelog in appearance and function, though with improved storage, handling and combustion properties. Poor quality pellets can crumble to sawdust, or produce more ash, so it is important that pellets have been manufactured to a recognized standard. The EU-wide CEN standard for solid biofuels, which includes wood pellets, is the CEN/TC EN 335 biomass standard. Wood Pellets:- sawdust compressed into uniform diameter pellets to be burned in a heating stove. Wood Pellets are made from dry sawdust compressed under high pressure and extruded through a die. They may include a low level of added binder, such as starch, but many use nothing other than steam. They come in a range of sizes:- for domestic and relatively small scale systems 6 or 8 mm is typical, while for larger systems 10 or 12 mm are common. Wood pellets should be dry, clean, mechanically robust and have an ash content defined by the appropriate standard (see below) to which they have been made, which may also define other contaminants such as chlorine content. They should also flow freely and can be delivered via a pneumatic system. Briquettes are similar to wood pellets, but physically larger. Sizes vary but briquettes can vary in diameter from around 50 mm to 100 mm +. Briquettes are usually between 60 mm and 150 mm in length. They can offer a cleaner, more consistent alternative to firewood logs, offering higher energy density and steady combustion. Energy density:- the combination of low moisture content (8–10%) with a compressed, dense pellet (typically >1 000 kg/m^3, i.e. greater than the original wood) and the ability to flow and pack closely, gives a fuel with a high bulk energy density. This then requires less storage space than lower density fuels such as wood chips. Using as a biofuel:- wood pellets are also a pleasant, clean, consistent fuel, and modern pellet boilers are highly sophisticated, featuring all the facilities available on modern gas boilers. When combined with a reliable supply, infrastructure wood pellets have proved to be a very popular renewable alternative to fossil fuel based domestic, and small to medium scale district and site heating in several European countries. Using as an alternative to coal:- wood pellets also provide an alternative, renewable and low carbon

alternative to fuel old coal boilers. Commercial conversion kits are available, but some systems are being run with few modifications other than to the fuel feed which needs to be higher owing to the lower energy density of wood pellets. Where coal is in use storage and handling infrastructure for a solid fuel will already be in place. Wood pellets provide a fuel that, in addition to its environmental benefits, is cleaner, more pleasant to handle, is less aggressive to fuel handling components such as augers, and produces considerably less ash. A coal storage bunker will hold enough pellets for operation for around one half to a third of the time possible with the same volume of coal. Standards:- wood pellets are only as good as the standard to which they are manufactured. Poor quality pellets may display inferior mechanical robustness, and will tend to disintegrate into sawdust more readily than those of better quality. They may also have lower energy density, higher levels of ash or contaminants such as heavy metals, chlorides or sulphur or higher moisture content. There are a number of established standards in the EU:- (i) ÖNORM M1735 in Austria; and (ii) SS 187120 and SS 187121 in Sweden and DIN 51731. The EU-wide CEN standard EN 335 for solid biofuels is in preparation, which includes wood pellets. Wood pellets have a higher embedded energy than woodchips, owing to the energy needed to grind the wood to fine sawdust (typically in a hammer mill) and press it through a die at high pressure. The energy (and financial) cost of active drying is not usually justified. However a very low moisture content (typically <10%) is required of the sawdust, so many pellet production facilities are established where there is an existing supply of very dry material, such as were processing of wood that is already kiln dried takes place. For example:- (i) Joinery workshops; (ii) Wood recycling sites; and (iii) Sawmills processing dried wood. This also removes the need to transport the very low density sawdust. Where a supply of bone dry sawdust is available, this may be supplemented with sawdust of higher moisture content provided the overall moisture content does not become too high. The precise embedded energy figure for a batch of pellets will depend on the details of production (plus that of the feedstock), transport etc.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE = ЗАЩИТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ (или СРЕДСТВО ЗАЩИТЫ ДЛЯ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ) – Wood Preservative is any suitable substance that is toxic to fungi, insects, borers, and other living wood-destroying organisms. Wood Preservative is a coating applied to timber as a protection against decay, insects, eather, etc. / Под Защитным Средством Для Древесины понимается соответствующее вещество, которое является токсичным для грибов (грибков), насекомых, точильщиков и прочих живых организмов, разрушающих древесину.

WOOD PULP = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ ПУЛЬПА (или ДРЕВЕСНАЯ ЦЕЛЛЮЛОЗА) – Wood Pulp is the term used to describe a range of products that are derived from treatment of plant materials taken from trees. Trees are stripped of bark and then subjected to chemical or mechanical treatments that separate the cellulose fibers. The dominant method is the chemical sulfate (kraft) process. The pulp is then usually bleached, dried and baled for sale on the market. Global wood pulp production of 175 million metric tons (MMt) is composed of several different types:- northern bleached softwood kraft pulps (including NBSKP), bleached hardwood kraft (BHK) pulps, unbleached kraft pulps, sulfite pulps as well as semi-chemical and mechanical pulps. There is a high degree of positive price correlation among these different types. Northern bleached softwood kraft (NBSK) pulp is produced from coniferous trees growing in colder climates. The principal growing areas for these trees are Canada, the northern and western United States, Scandinavia, parts of Central Europe and northern Russia. The fiber in this pulp is long and narrow with a thin wall, providing excellent raw material for many paper products. NBSK pulp is the benchmark grade for pricing market pulp around the world. BHK pulp, although it is produced from a variety of hardwoods, has become predominantly produced from eucalyptus due to lower production costs. The principal growing areas for these trees are in Latin America and Asia. About 70 percent of global pulp production is integrated with paper production; about 30 percent of pulp or about 50 MMt is sold on the market. NBSK and BHK pulps each have about 40 percent of the market share. Canada is the largest supplier and produces about 11 MMt of market pulp annually, most of it NBSKP, while US market pulp production is about 9 MMt. Together, they account for about 40 percent or 20 MMt of global market pulp production, but only about 10 MMt or 20 percent of global market pulp production is consumed within North America. At USD750 per ton, North American production is valued at USD15 billion. The United States has a largely balanced export-import trade while Canada has net exports of almost 10 MMt yearly, about 30 percent to the United States and 20 percent to Europe. Brazil is the largest supplier of BHK pulp, about 6 MMt. Europe is a major source of demand for global market pulp with about 20 MMt, or 40 percent of the world production, consumed annually. Pulp is used to produce numerous products. Printing/writing papers (55 percent), towels/tissues (15 percent), packaging (13 percent) and sanitary goods (9 percent) are the main product areas consuming market pulp. Large consumergoods firms are prominent participants in all four of these product areas. The specialty paper and paperboard segments are made up of mostly smaller paper mills. Wood Pulp is the cellulosic raw material for viscose rayon and for acetate. Wood Pulp is a fiber from wood with varying degrees of purification that is used for the production of paper, paper board, and chemical products.

WOOD RESIDUES = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ ОСТАТКИ – Wood Residues are the sawdust, chips, bark, and shavings.

WOOD SUGAR = ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ САХАР – Wood Sugar is a sugar extracted from wood or straw; used in foods for diabetics. Wood Sugar is another name for xylose. Wood Sugar is a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, the dextrorotatory form of xylose: used chiefly in dyeing and tanning. / Древесный Сахар, то же самое, что Ксилоза.

WOOD TAR = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ СМОЛА – Wood Tar:- liquid obtained as one of the products of the carbonization, or destructive distillation, of wood. There are two types:- hardwood tars, derived from such woods as oak and beech; and resinous tars, derived from pine wood, particularly from resinous stumps and roots. Crude wood tar may be used as fuel or for preserving rope and wood and for caulking. The tar may be fractionated to yield creosote, oils, and pitch. Hardwood tars are obtained from pyroligneous acid, either as a deposit from the acid or as a residue from the distillation of the acid. Crude pyroligneous acid is the condensed, volatile product of wood distillation. Resinous wood tars differ from hardwood tar in containing the pleasant-smelling mixture of terpenes known as Turpentine. Pine-wood tar, commonly called Stockholm, or Archangel, Tar, is made extensively in the forests of Russia, Sweden, and Finland. It is the residue after the turpentine has been distilled, usually with the aid of steam. It is widely used in manufacturing tarred ropes and twine and in impregnating hemp fiber for oakum. In pharmacy, it has some slight use as a component of some ointments and antiseptics. Distillates of pine-wood tar, particularly the creosote fraction, are used in metallurgy in the froth flotation processes. / Древесная Смола – вязкая маслянистая жидкость от тёмно-бурого до чёрного цвета с резким запахом, получаемая при пиролизе древесины. Сложная смесь органических веществ. Применяется для получения понизителей вязкости глинистых растворов и литейных крепителей, в качестве консерванта древесины. Из древесной смолы получают также ингибиторы окисления топлив и масел, флотореагенты и другие. Древесная Смола или Древесный Дёготь – продукт сухой перегонки древесины или газификации древесины. Различают:- (i) отстойную смолу, отстаивающуюся от водного дистиллята термической переработки древесины; (ii) растворимую, находящуюся в этом дистилляте в растворённом виде, а также (iii) экстракционную, получаемую экстракцией из водного дистиллята. Отстойная смола – вязкая маслянистая жидкость от тёмно-бурого до чёрного цвета, с резким запахом; плотность от 1 000 до 1 150 кг/м^3. Представляет собой сложную смесь органических веществ:- фенолов (10–25%), кислот (10–30%) и нейтральных веществ (40–55%). В состав фенолов входят фенол, крезолы, ксиленолы, о-этилфенол, псевдокуменолы, пирокатехин, гваякол, метиловые эфиры пирогаллола и другие. Из кислот присутствуют представители жирного ряда от муравьиной до каприловой, пальмитиновая, арахиновая, бегеновая и другие, а также ненасыщенные кислоты этого ряда и смоляные (абиетиновая и другие). В состав нейтральных соединений

входят кетоны, альдегиды, спирты, углеводороды различных классов и другие. При дистилляции отстойной смолы получают различные фракции масел (55–60%) и пек с $t_{пл}$ 70–80 °С (40–45%). Среднюю фракцию масел (240–310 °С) используют как ингибитор для топлив и масел. Из масел получают также флотореагенты, мягчители для резиновой промышленности и другие ценные продукты. Из пека получают литейные крепители. Кроме того, отстойную смолу используют как консервант древесины. Растворимая смола содержит фенолы, углеводы, лактоны и применяется для получения понизителей вязкости глинистых растворов и литейных крепителей. Экстракционную смолу, содержащую 30% и больше фенолов, также применяют для получения понизителей вязкости.

WOOD TREATMENT CERTIFICATE = СЕРТИФИКАТ ОБРАБОТКИ ДРЕВЕСИНЫ – Wood Treatment Certificate is a certificate of treatment against insect infestation.

WOOD WAFER = ДРЕВЕСНАЯ СТРУЖКА – Wood Wafers are produced by feeding logs to a rotary cutter head drum with the longitudinal axis of the logs disposed substantially parallel to the rotational axis of the drum. The drum mounts a plurality of wafer cutting head units arranged in a V-shaped pattern with the apex of the V trailing the base thereof and with the cutting blades defining the ends of the base positioned at the opposite ends of the operative length of the drum. Each wafer cutting blade having a cutting edge disposed substantially parallel to the axis of the drum and offset circumferentially parallel to the axis of the drum and offset circumferentially and axially from an adjacent cutting blade so that the cut produced by a cutting blade overlaps the cut produced by the next adjacent preceding cutting blade. / Древесные Стружки образуются при подаче брёвен на режущее лезвие. Под Стружкой понимается тонкий, узкий, обычно свернувшийся в завиток, слой дерева, срезанный острым инструментом при обработке.

WOODY = ДЕРЕВЯННОЕ (или ДЕРЕВЯНИСТОЕ, или ОДРЕВЕСНЕВШЕЕ) – Woody:- made of or resembling wood. Of plant tissues hardened by accumulation of lignin. Woody:- hard in texture. (1) Woody (plants):- with an aboveground shoot composed of relatively hard tissue that persists from one growing season to the next. Compare with Herbaceous. (2) Woody (seed cone scales):- of or resembling wood, and thus relatively hard and dry. Compare with Fleshy and Leathery. / .

WOODY = СТОЯК (или ХХ) – Woody:- a slang to describe a market moving strongly upward, as in, ‘This market has a woody’. / жаргонный термин для описания рынка, двигающегося строго вверх, как во фразе ‘У рынка стояк’ (‘This market has a woody’).

WOODY; WOODY PLANTS; WOODY CROPS = ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ; ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ; ДРЕВЕСНЫЕ (СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ) КУЛЬТУРЫ – Woody; Woody Plants; Woody Crops:- plants with stems and limbs containing lignin, the chief noncarbohydrate constituent of wood, and a polymer that functions as a natural binder and support for the cellulose fibers. A Woody Plant is a plant that produces wood as its structural tissue. Woody plants are usually either trees, shrubs, or lianas. These are usually perennial plants whose stems and larger roots are reinforced with wood produced from secondary xylem. The main stem, larger branches, and roots of these plants are usually covered by a layer of bark. Wood is a structural cellular adaptation that allows woody plants to grow from above ground stems year after year, thus making some woody plants the largest and tallest terrestrial plants. Wood is primarily composed of xylem cells with cell walls made of cellulose and lignin. Xylem is a vascular tissue which moves water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves. Most woody plants form new layers of woody tissue each year, and so increase their stem diameter from year to year, with new wood deposited on the inner side of a vascular cambium layer located immediately beneath the bark. However, in some monocotyledons such as Palms and Dracaenas, the wood is formed in bundles scattered through the interior of the trunk. Woody herbs are Herbaceous Plants that develop hard woody stems. They include such Plants as Uraria Picta and certain Species in Family Polygonaceae. These herbs are not truly woody but have hard densely packed stem tissue. Other Herbaceous Plants have woody stems called a Caudex, which is a thickened stem base often found in plants that grow in alpine or dry environments. Under specific conditions, woody plants may decay or may in time become petrified wood. The symbol for a woody plant, based on Species Plantarum by Linnaeus is ϧ, which is also the astronomical symbol for the planet Saturn.

WOOF = УТОЧИНА (или УТОК) – The term Woof comes from the Anglo-Saxon Owef. It is another name for the warp or warp yarn. Sometimes in advertising textiles, the word has been used to imply filling yarn, and made to interchange with the other term, weft. Woof is an old term for Weft. Woof is another name for Filling, the crosswise thread that interlaces with the warp threads on a woven fabric. Other names are Weft, Shoot, and Shute. See also Filling, and Weft. / Смотрите также Уточина (Filling), и Уток (Weft).

WOOL = ВАТА – Wool:- xxxxx. Cotton Wool is a soft mass of cotton, used especially for applying liquids or creams to your skin. Cotton Wool is bleached and sterilized cotton from which the gross impurities, such as the seeds and waxy matter, have been removed:- used for surgical dressings, tampons, etc. / Под Ватой, от Немецкого слова Watte, понимается пушистая масса волокон, слабо переплетённых между собой в различных направлениях. По способу получения различают:- естественную вату – шерстяную, шёлковую, пуховую, хлопковую, льняную, пеньковую, сосновую, асбестовую, и искусственную вату – целлюлозную, стеклянную, металлическую, шлаковую, базальтовую. Естественная вата по назначению разделяется на одёжную, мебельную, техническую (термоизоляционная, огнестойкая и другие), прокладочную, листовую клеёную и медицинскую. При изготовлении ваты сырьё расщипывается, разрыхляется и очищается от примесей, полученная волокнистая масса формируется в так называемые Холсты на машинах разрыхлительно-трёпального агрегата; бесформенная масса волокна, составляющая холст, на чёсальной машине превращается в съём ваты определённой толщины. При производстве медицинской ваты сырьё подвергается варке в щёлочи под давлением и затем обрабатывается гипосульфитом натрия. В результате волокно приобретает белизну и характерные свойства – способность быстро смачиваться и поглощать жидкости. Различают гигроскопическую и компрессную медицинскую вату. Гигроскопическая Вата белая, легко расслаивается, употребляется как материал, впитывающий жидкие выделения (гной, сукровицу) при перевязке ран поверх слоёв перевязочной марли. Компрессная Вата служит для отепления завязанной или забинтованной части тела (например, при согревающих компрессах), а также мягкой подкладкой при наложении шин иммобилизующих повязок (например, гипсовых). Искусственная Вата широко применяется в строительстве в качестве тепло- и звукоизоляционного материала; в химической промышленности – для фильтрации жидкостей и газов. Особый вид ваты – так называемый Ватилин, то есть вата, проклеенная с одной или с двух сторон клеевой эмульсией. Ватилин – заменитель ваты при шитье одежды, прокладочный материал и другое.

WOOL = ШЕРСТЬ – Wool:- the most important animal fiber, yielded by the sheep and consisting of the medulla (which contains the color pigments), the cortical layer and the outer layer which under microscope appears composed of numerous small scales. The finer the wool the larger the number of the scales which give the felting property to the wool. Anther characteristic of the wool is the waviness and elasticity of the fiber, both existing in a greater degree in fine than in coarse wools. The various properties of wool (as length, fineness, felting, strength, thickness, etc), are subject to the climate and the breed of the sheep, which are being classified into 32 principal varieties and a large number of sub and crossbred varieties. On the average about 5 000 wool fibers are found on one square inch of the sheep’s skin. The US wools are classed mainly as territory wools (from Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and a few other Western States), bright and braid wools (or quarter-blood or three-eighths blood, from Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and New England, used for serges, braid, etc), and Ohio fleeces (from Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the finest American staple). English

wools are classified as long wools (Lincoln, Notts, Leicester, Cotswold, Hampton, Romney Marsh, Devon, Roscommon, Wensleydale), short wools (called Downs, containing Exmoors, Shropshire, Suffolk, Southdown, Oxford, Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire), special wools (middle length wools, as Cheviot, blackfaced, Herdwick, Shetland, Welsh). Other important wools in the trade are:- Silesian merino (from Germany, yields the finest wool), the Rambouillet wool (France), the Donskoi (or washed coarse wool from South Russia), Awassi, Bussora and Karadi (carpet wools from Mesopotamia), Bagdad (merino strain from Mesopotamia), Georgian (wools for the finest carpets), Indian (coarse crossbred wools), Persian (white or colored carpet wools), Chinese (various carpet wools), Cape (fine, silky, short wool from South Africa), River Plate (crossbred from Argentine), Montevideo (Rambouillet and other merino strain from Uruguay), Punta Arenas (very spongy wool for knit goods from South Argentine), Falkland Islands (springy cheviot), Australia (merinos and crossbreds), New Zealand (crossbreds). Irrespective of the breed wool is divided into two classes:- tops and noils, according to the length of the fiber. It shows a great variety according to the breed, measuring up to 10 inches or more in length, while the weigth of a fleece is ranging from three pounds (fine English), to 30 pounds or more (as in some South American varieties). For the commerce wool is put up in bales, the weight of which varies according to the countries. All kinds and classes of wool of commercial importance in Europe and mostly in America and Australia have sprung from the original Spanish merino. The amount of this strain is expressed in the United States as:- full blood, three-quarter blood, three-eighths blood, half-blood, one-quarter blood. Wool in the grease, or as it comes from the sheep's back, contains from 20 to 80 per cent animal grease, dirt, etc, which is removed by washing and scouring before the fiber is spun and woven. The largest quota of the wool on the market is shorn from the live sheep. The skin wools and slipes are removed from the skin of the dead animal and each such fiber has a root. Lamb's wool and hogget has one pointed and one cut end while wether has two cut ends. In its properties wool is highly hygroscopic and has a great affinity for dyestuffs (except when kempy). When set afire it gives an ammoniacal odor and leaves black crinkled ashes behind. Diluted acids have no appreciable effect on wool, but alkalies produce remarkable change. Concentrated alkalies produce a high luster, a scroop and increase considerably its tensile strength. On the other hand a 5 per cent solution of caustic soda will completely dissolve wool in a few minutes at a boiling point. Weak solutions of chlorine will give the wool a scroop and increase its affinity for dyestuffs, but destroys its felting property. When treated with nitric acid the fiber usually becomes yellow. Concentrated mineral acids completely destroy the wool fiber while it readily absorbs organic acids. The loss in the weight of wool in the grease through scouring and after the wool is permitted to assimilate the legal regain of 16 per cent of moisture is called Shrinkage and is expressed in percentage. Shrinkage shows a great deal of difference according to the kind of wool and the country the wool comes from. Test reported by the US National Association of Wool Manufacturers show that to produce one pound of woolen cloth an average of 3.73 pounds of grease wool or 1.37 pounds of scoured wool were required. For one pound of worsted cloth an average of 3.66 pounds of grease wool or 1.55 pounds of scoured wool are required. Wool was used in ancient times among the various people living not only under cold but also hot climates. In ancient Egypt it was used chiefly by the lower classes, priests being forbidden to wear next to the skin any garment of wool (as being 'unclean') and as a rule no one was buried in it. Its importance among the ancient Jews is shown by the fact that it is specified among the first fruits to be offered to the priests. The wool of Miletus was famous for its fineness, as mentioned by Pliny (I century AD), as well as the wool of Damascus; white wool was considered as the image of purity (Is. I, 18). In the British Isles wool was known long before the Romans' arrival although the latter opened the first factory of woolen fabrics there to supply their armies with clothes. Since the Conquest many Flemish wool weavers settled in England and the industry was greatly encouraged especially under Edward III, who, however, prohibited the export of English wool in order to further stimulate the industry. With various degrees of enforcement this prohibition was in existence until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but in 1660 the prohibition was again invoked and abolished only at the beginning of the XIX century. Until a comparatively late date, for centuries wool and manufactures thereof were the main source of income for England. The full characteristics of the present day Leicester wool were developed around 1750 by Bakewell and the Lincoln wool was developed around 1760 or later. Merino sheep were introduced into Saxony in 1765 and soon, through crossing with native stock, a very superior grade of wool, called Saxony Merino, was developed. In 1786 the importation of merino sheep to Rambouillet by Daubenton started the famous Rambouillet breed. The first sheep in the United States were imported in 1609 at Jamestown, and at Boston, in 1633; the first fulling mill in the New World was erected at Rowley, State of Massachusetts, in 1643. The first importations of pure merinos were made in 1802 and 1809. In South America the wool trade begins perhaps with Henri Solanet, around 1840 in Buenos Ayres, and soon, by importing Rambouillet rams and later Lincoln rams the present characteristics of the South American sheep (large carcass combined with long wool) were developed by the middle of the 1880s. Sheep were introduced to Falkland Islands about 1867 and to Punta Arenas in the 1880s. In Australia the wool industry began with the XIX century, first centering on pure merino; later as the development of the meat industry, crossbreds with large carcass and long coarse wool were begun to be developed (toward the middle of the 1880s), in New Zealand and even in Australia. Still later, with the extension of the grazing area, pure merino was bred in the interior (having only meager salty grass), by introducing the Vermont bred merino. (1924). Wool is the fine, soft, curly hair that forms the fleece of sheep and certain other animals, characterized by minute, overlapping surface 'scales' which give it its felting property. Characteristics:- strong and resilient, soft and warm, wicks away moisture and dyes well for rich coloration. Strictly speaking, the fibers that grow on the sheep fleece. In the United States the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, however, decreed that wool 'means the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb, or the hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the Camel, Alpaca, Llama, and Vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product'. This law also defines the following:- (1) Reprocessed Wool – the resulting fiber when wool has been woven or felted into a wool product which, without ever having been utilized in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into the fibrous state. (2) Reused Wool – the resulting fiber when wool or reprocessed wool has been spun, woven, knitted, or felted into a wool product which after having been used in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into the fibrous state. (3) Wool Product – any product, or any portion of a product, which contains, purports to contain, or in any way is represented as containing wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool. Wool from sheep will readily felt, a highly desirable property. The fiber is made of overlapping scales or serrations which vary with the several breeds of sheep and the grades of wool; there are from 600 to about 3 000 to inch. The structure of the fiber is comparable with the scales on a fish or an asparagus tip. Wool is warm, springly, elastic; it may be either harsh or soft. There are five general types used in some classifications:- Fine Wools, Medium Wools, Crossbred Wools, Luster Wools, and Carpet Wools. On the four-point method of classifying wool the table lists Combing, Carding, Clothing, Carpet Wools. There are several types and varieties of wool used, and they are classified according to fineness, color, staple length, etc. Some few of these types include:- (1) Alpaca Wool – fine long-staple wooly hair of the alpaca, a South American goatlike animal. (2) Angora Wool – long, soft, hair-like wool from the Angora goat, native to Anatolia, the homeland of the Turks; now raised extensively in Texas with Kerrville as the center. Used in combination with wool, mohair, and mixture fabrics. (3) Botany Wool – very fine merino wool from Botany Bay area in Australia. Used only in the finest of woolen and worsted fabrics. (4) Cashmere Wool – very fine, soft wool found underneath the outer or harsh hair on goats raised chiefly in the Himalaya Mountain area. (5) Carding Wool – wool of irregular length and not of the quality that can withstand the combing operation in processing. Carded woolen yarn may be classed as a conglomerate mass of fibers when compared with a combed worsted yarn. (6) Combing Wool – wool fibers with a staple length from 1-1/2 inches up to 6 inches. Combed stock is known as Worsted in which the fibers are of the same staple length, such as a 3-inch, 4-1/2-inch staple, etc. Worsted top is used as the base for making worsted yarn. (7) Kempy Wool – harsh, irregular, rough wool used chiefly in carpets. Sick or diseased

sheep will often produce a type of wool that is known as Kempy. (8) Lamb's Wool – elastic, soft, resilient wool fibers obtained from lambs when they are seven to eight months old – the first or virgin clipping from the animal. This lofty stock is used in better grades of fabrics. (9) Merino Wool – the highest, finest and best quality wool fiber obtained from sheep and used in better-grade materials. Merino originated in Spain two thousand years ago and was developed under the aegis of Columella, the animal-husbandry expert in the time of Julius Caesar. Several types of Merino are raised in some wool centers throughout the world – Italian, Ohio, Rambouillet, Saxony, Silesia, South African, Spanish, etc. (10) Shetland Wool – rugged wool, ideal for Cheviots, Shetland, home-spuns and tweeds, raised chiefly in Scotland and the adjacent islands. Cheviot wool is comparable with Shetland wool. (11) Top Wool – worsted slubbing or sliver wound in a top form which resembles a cheese in size. Noil has been removed from these fibers in combing, and top stock contains fibers of the same staple length throughout. Used in making worsted yarn and fabric. (12) Virgin Wool – 'any wool that has never before been woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise processed into cloth or fabric, nor used for any other purpose'. Wool usually associated with fiber or fabric made from the fleece of sheep or lamb. However, the term 'Wool' can also apply to all animal hair fibers, including the hair of the Cashmere or Angora Goat or the specialty hair fibers of the Camel, Alpaca, Llama, or Vicuna. Commonly used in slacks and outerwear. Wool:- the term is usually used for the fleece of sheep, but according to the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, Wool is defined for purposes of labeling as:- 'The fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the socalled specialty fibers from the hair of the Camel, Alpaca, Llama, and Vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product'. Wool is used in a variety of blends in which it is combined with nearly all natural or manufactured fibers. Wool fibers have scales that tend to interlock with each other, binding the fibers together. This process is called Felting. In blends, particularly those with manufactured fibers, wool is used to improve the feel or appearance of finished products. Manufactured fibers are sometimes blended with wool to enable the spinning of very fine or loosely twisted yarns with increased tensile strength or to produce ease-of-care properties. Wool can be treated to control shrinkage, to provide resistance to damage by moths, to impart stain-resistance, and to set permanent creases in fabrics. Wool:- usually associated with fiber or fabric made from the fleece of sheep or lamb. However, the term 'Wool' can also apply to all animal hair fibers, including the hair of the Cashmere or Angora Goat or the specialty hair fibers of the Camel, Alpaca, Llama, or Vicuna. Wool refers to fleece wool used for the first time in the complete manufacture of a wool product. Wool differs from hair and fur in that it has a natural felting ability. Wool:- animal fiber forming the protective covering, or fleece, of sheep or of other hairy mammals, such as goats and camels. Prehistoric man, clothing himself with sheepskins, eventually learned to make yarn and fabric from their fiber covering. Selective sheep breeding eliminated most of the long, coarse hairs forming a protective outer coat, leaving the insulating fleecy undercoat of soft, fine fiber. Wool is mainly obtained by shearing fleece from living animals, but pelts of slaughtered sheep are sometimes treated to loosen the fiber, yielding an inferior type called Pulled Wool. Cleaning the fleece removes 'wool grease', the fatty substance purified to make lanolin, a by-product employed in cosmetics and ointments. Wool fiber is chiefly composed of the animal protein keratin. Protein substances are more vulnerable to chemical damage and unfavorable environmental conditions than the cellulose material forming the plant fibers. Coarser than such textile fibers as cotton, linen, silk, and rayon, wool has diameters ranging from about 16 to 40 microns (a micron is about 0.000 04 inch). Length is greatest for the coarsest fibers. Fine wools are about 1.5 to 3 inches (4 to 7.5 centimeters) long; extremely coarse fibers may be as much as 14 inches in length. Wool is characterized by waviness with up to 30 waves per inch (12 per centimeter) in fine fibers and 5 per inch (2 per centimeter) or less in coarser fibers. Color, usually whitish, may be brown or black, especially in coarse types, and coarse wools have higher luster than fine types. Single wool fibers can resist breakage when subjected to weights of 0.5 to 1 ounce (15 to 30 grams) and when stretched as much as 25 to 30 percent of their length. Unlike vegetable fibers, wool has a lower breaking strength when wet. The resilient fiber can return to its original length after limited stretching or compression, thus imparting to fabrics and garments the ability to retain shape, drape well, and resist wrinkling. Because crimp encourages fibers to cling together, even loosely twisted yarns are strong, and both crimp and resilience allow manufacture of open-structured yarns and fabrics that trap and retain heat-insulating air. The low density of wool allows manufacture of lightweight fabrics. Wool fiber has good to excellent affinity for dyestuffs. Highly absorbent, retaining as much as 16 to 18 percent of its weight in moisture, wool becomes warmer to the wearer as it absorbs moisture from the air, thus adjusting its moisture content and, consequently, its weight, in response to atmospheric conditions. Because moisture absorption and release are gradual, wool is slow to feel damp and does not chill the wearer by too-rapid drying. Wool that has been stretched during yarn or fabric manufacture may undergo relaxation shrinkage in washing, with fibers resuming their normal shape. Felting shrinkage occurs when wet fibers, subjected to mechanical action, become matted into packed masses. Wool has good resistance to dry-cleaning solvents, but strong alkalies and high temperatures are harmful. Washing requires the use of mild reagents at temperatures below 20° C (68° F), with minimum mechanical action. The performance of wool has been improved by development of finishes imparting insect and mildew resistance, shrinkage control, improved fire resistance, and water repellency. Woolen yarns, usually made from shorter fibers, are thick and full and are used for such full-bodied items as tweed fabrics and blankets. Worsteds, usually made from longer fiber, are fine, smooth, firm, and durable. They are used for fine dress fabrics and suitings. Wool that has had no previous use is described as new wool, or, in the United States, as Virgin Wool. The limited world supply results in the use of recovered wools. In the United States, wool recovered from fabric never used by the consumer is called Reprocessed Wool; wool recovered from material that has had use is called Reused Wool. Recovered wools, employed mainly in woolens and blends, are often of inferior quality because of damage suffered during the recovery process. Australia, Russia, New Zealand, and Kazakhstan lead in fine-wool production, and India leads in the production of the coarser wools known as Carpet Wools. Leading consumers include the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan. See also Virgin Wool. Wool is the fiber derived from the specialized skin cells of Sheep, Goats, Llamas or other Mammals. It is crimped, elastic and naturally stain-resistant and wrinkle-resistant. It is very absorbent and comes in many forms, including:- crêpe, challis, gabardine, merino, melton, Jersey and worsted wool suitings. Wool:- a woven fabric of wool, namely the soft wavy or curly hypertrophied undercoat of various hairy mammals and especially the Sheep made of a matrix of keratin fibers and covered with minute scales. A garment made of wool. The term 'Wool' refers to the fibers from the fleece of Lambs, Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Angora Goats, Camels, Llamas, Alpacas, and Vicunas. Wool from sheep is the most common, Lamb's wool is shorn from Sheep less than eight months old, and Merino wool is from a specific breed that yields the finest and softest sheep wool. Mohair is the wool of the Angora Goat. Sheep say baa, Goats say maa. Seriously, their voices are different. Wool(s):- traditionally, the fibers covering the skin of a sheep. According to the US Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the term includes the fleece of a Sheep, Angora Goat, undercoat of a Cashmere Goat, and specialty fibers of Alpaca, Llama, Vicuna, and Guanaco. The undercoat of mammals other than the Sheep, Goat, or Camel Families are referred to as Fur. Wool, a protein fiber, is the fourth most important natural fiber traded in the world. It accounts for over 6% of total natural fiber production grease. The four main sources of wool are Sheep, Goats, Camels and Rabbits. The wool from diverse sources has different fiber diameters and, therefore, huge differences in quality. Wool fiber can be as fine as Cashmere/Merino (diameter about 15 microns) to make expensive garments or it can be coarse enough (diameter about 40 microns) to make carpets. A single Sheep can produce up to 11 kilograms of wool a year (clean basis). It is estimated that half of all wool production goes into the garment industry and the other half is used to make blankets, carpets and other goods. The flameretardant and heat-resistant qualities of wool make it one of the safest of all household textiles. Technical textile uses include police uniforms, military uniforms, thermal insulation, billiard cloths and automotive composites. Wool is produced in about 100 countries, but Australia, China and New Zealand account for half of the world's

production. Wool is the term used for the fleece of Lambs and Sheep, but also applies to similar fibers from such animals as the Angora and Cashmere Goats, the Llama, and other animals used for clothing. It is un like carpet wool, which is much coarser and unsuitable for clothing. Wool refers to fleece wool used for the first time in the complete manufacture of a wool product. Wool differs from hair and fur in that it has a natural felting ability. See also Felt, Woolen, and Worsted. Wool:- The Animal:- Sheep (Ovis Aries) were first domesticated 10 000 years ago. They currently number about 1 billion head, in 200 breeds, worldwide. Sheep are shorn of their wool usually once a year. After scouring to remove grease and dirt, wool is carded and combed, then spun into yarn for fabrics or knitted garments. Merino sheep produce up to 18 kg of greasy wool a year. The Fiber:- Wool has natural crimpiness and scale patterns that make it easy to spin. Fabrics made from wool have greater bulk than other textiles, provide better insulation and are resilient, elastic and durable. Fiber diameter ranges from 16 microns in superfine Merino wool (similar to Cashmere) to more than 40 microns in coarse hairy wools. Wool:- Limited supply and exceptional characteristics have made wool the world's premier textile fiber. Uses Of Wool:- Wool is a multifunctional fiber with a range of diameters that make it suitable for clothing, household fabrics and technical textiles. Its ability to absorb and release moisture makes woollen garments comfortable as well as warm. Two thirds of wool is used in the manufacture of garments, including sweaters, dresses, coats, suits and 'active sportswear'. Blended with other natural or synthetic fibers, wool adds drape and crease resistance. Slightly less than a third of wool goes into the manufacture of blankets anti-static and noise-absorbing carpets, and durable upholstery (wool's inherent resistance to flame and heat makes it one of the safest of all household textiles). Industrial uses of wool include sheets of bonded coarse wool used for thermal and acoustic insulation in home construction, as well pads for soaking up oil spills. Producers:- The world's leading animal fiber, wool is produced in about 100 countries on half a million farms. Major producers are Australia, Argentina, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, Russia, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. Depending on the country and region, wool producers range from small farmers to large scale commercial grazing operations. Production And Trade:- Annual wool production is around 2.1 million tons. Australia produces one fifth, while China, New Zealand, Iran, Argentina and the UK each produce more than 50 000 tons. An estimated 50% of wool, both raw and partially processed, is exported to major textile centers in other countries to be spun and woven. China is the No. 1 importer of raw wool (310 000 tons in 2007), followed by Italy. The retail value of sales of wool products is around USD80 billion a year. / привоз (importation). Шэвьё (Cheviot). Щёлочь (Alkali). Сродство (Affinity). каустическая сода или едкий натр (caustic soda). Регенерированная Шерсть получается при расщипывании шерстяного лоскута. Верблюд, Альпака, Лама и Викунья (Вигонь). (1) Шерсть Альпаки – . Жиропот, мушки. В процессе первичной переработки шерсть подвергается следующим технологическим процессам:- трепание, обезрепеивание, крашение, промывка (washing), отжим, сушка, расщипывание, эмульсирование и смешивание (blending). К отходам в прядении шерсти относятся:- ровничный лом, крутые концы, аппаратный сдир и аппаратный очёс. Под Шерстью понимается:- (1) волосяной покров млекопитающих, обладающий прядильными качествами или свойлачиваемостью; (2) одно из основных натуральных текстильных волокон, сырьё шерстеперерабатывающей промышленности. Основную массу шерсти, перерабатываемой промышленностью, составляет овечья шерсть; значительно меньшее количество её получают с Коз, Верблюдов, Яков (сарлычья шерсть), Лошадей, Коров, Оленей, Собак и других животных. Ценные свойства шерсти (низкая теплопроводность, большая влагопоглощаемость и другие) обусловили её использование как материала для изготовления тканей, трикотажа, ковров, одеял, обуви, технических сукон, войлока, фетра и других изделий. Мировое производство овечьей шерсти в 1976 составило 2.6 миллиона тонн (т). Наибольшее её количество производили Австралия (747 000 т), Новая Зеландия (311 000 т), Аргентина (160 000 т). В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) в 1976 было получено шерсти 432 800 т. Шерсть, состригаемую с животных (овечья, козья, сарлычья и другая), вычёсываемую (верблюжья, сарлычья, собачья, козий и кроличий пух) или собираемую при линьке (коровья, конская, сарлычья), называют Натуральной Шерстью, снимаемую со шкур убитых животных – Заводской Шерстью. Шёрстные волокна представляют собой производные кожи (смотрите Волосы). Шерсть состоит из покровного волоса и подпуши (подшёрстка). У Овец покровный волос составляют:- ость, переходный и кроющий волос; подпушь – пух. Покровный волос имеет чешуйчатый (кутикула), корковый и, как правило, сердцевинный слои; подпушь – чешуйчатый и корковый. Чешуйчатый слой – тонкая (0.5–2 мкм) защитная оболочка волокна; наличие его обусловливает прядильные качества и валкоспособность шерсти, повреждение способствует разрушению коркового слоя и снижению технологических свойств шерсти. От состояния коркового слоя, расположенного под чешуйчатым, зависят прочность, упругость, растяжимость и другие свойства шерсти. Сердцевинный слой – сплошной или пористый (с воздушными полостями), расположен в осевой части волокна; чем сильнее развит этот слой, тем ниже технологические свойства шерсти. Ость – грубые, мало извитые, покрытые некольцевидными чешуйками, как правило, наиболее длинные волокна. По технологическим свойствам уступают пуховым и переходным волокнам. Переходный волос по длине, тонине и строению – промежуточный между остью и пухом. Сердцевинный слой у него слабо развит или отсутствует. Обладает лучшими технологическими свойствами, чем ость. Пух – самые тонкие, как правило, менее длинные, чем остевые и переходные, волокна. Овечья шерсть, в зависимости от типа составляющих её волокон, делится на:- (i) однородную шерсть, представленную волокнами одного типа, и (ii) неоднородную шерсть, состоящую из волокон разных типов. В однородной шерсти пуховые волокна, соединяясь в группы, образуют штапели (переходные волокна шерсти овец длинношёрстных пород – однородные косицы). В неоднородной шерсти пуховые, переходные и остевые волокна соединяются в косички. Штапели или косички являются элементами руна – шёрстного покрова Овцы, снятого при стрижке в виде целого пласта. Физические свойства шерсти, определяющие её технологические и товарные качества:- тонина, длина, извитость, прочность, упругость, гигроскопичность, цвет, блеск и другие. Средняя тонина (мкм):- пуха 10–25, переходного волоса 30–50, ости 50 и более. По Советской шкале однородную шерсть подразделяли на 13 классов тонины:- от 32 (средняя тонина 55.1–67 мкм) до 80 (14.5–18.0 мкм). Ость чаще всего имеет слабую извитость, пух однородной шерсти – нормальную, переходный волос однородной шерсти – плоскую. Извитость придаёт волокнам дополнительную упругость. Самая длинная шерсть у Овец длинношёрстных мясных (Линкольн и другие) и некоторых грубошёрстных (Горнокарпатская и другие) пород –до 40 сантиметров (см) и более; короткая – у тонкорунных и некоторых грубошёрстных (Гиссарская и другие) – 4–7 см (смотрите также Текстильные Волокна). Цвет шерсти определяется наличием в короковом слое пигмента меланина, содержащегося по всей длине или в части волокна, и его окраской (коричнево-чёрной или жёлто-красной). Основные цвета шерсти – белый, чёрный и рыжий (или коричневый). Для технологического использования наиболее ценна белая шерсть, пригодная для окраски в любой цвет. Особенно сильный (люстровый) блеск характерен для шерсти Овец породы Линкольн, Коз Ангорской породы, матовый – для большинства грубошёрстных Овец. От блеска зависит в некоторой степени производственное назначение шерсти, так как он влияет на внешний вид изделия. Жиропот и минеральные примеси, находящиеся в шёрстном покрове Овец, покрывают волокна и соединяют их в общую массу. Жиропот защищает шерсть от действия факторов внешней среды и соединяет волокна в общую массу. Для промышленной переработки, исключая некоторые виды валяльно-войлочного производства, используют в основном чистую (мытую) шерсть, процентное отношение массы которой, с поправкой на кондиционную влажность, к первоначальной массе грязной (немытой) шерсти называется Выходом Чистой Шерсти или Выходом Мытой Шерсти. Производственное использование шерсти определяется комплексом свойств, присущих каждому её виду. Тонкая Шерсть – однородная, состоит из пуховых волокон средней тонины (18–25 мкм) или тонких. Характеризуется уравнённостью волокон по

тонине и длине в штапеле, равномерной извитостью по длине волокна, высокими физическими и технологическими свойствами. Цвет преимущественно белый. Полутонкая Шерсть – однородная, состоит из огрублённых пуховых волокон или переходного волоса (средняя тонина до 25–40 мкм). Имеет более крупную, но менее равномерную извилистость волокна в штапеле и косице, а иногда и меньшую уравнённость их по длине. Цвет преимущественно белый. К этой же группе относятся кроссбредная шерсть и шерсть кроссбредного типа, характеризующиеся высокими технологическими свойствами, а также цигайская шерсть – малой валкоспособностью и хорошей упругостью. Полугрубая Шерсть – неоднородная, состоит из пуховых волокон, переходного волоса и небольшого количества тонкой ости. Отличается неуравнённостью волокон по тонине и длине. Цвет от белого до чёрного. Грубая Шерсть – неоднородная, состоит из пуховых волокон, переходного волоса, ости, часто содержит сухой и мёртвый волос. Отличается большей, чем полугрубая шерсть, неуравнённостью волокон по тонине и длине. Используют овечью шерсть для производства различных тканей, трикотажа, ковров, валяльно-войлочных изделий. Козья Шерсть – однородная (белая) и неоднородная (от белого до чёрного цвета). Характеризуется низкими технологическими качествами, плохой прядомостью и валкостью; вследствие этого у Коз с неоднородной шерстью используется преимущественно пух, из которого изготовляют вязаные изделия. Козы Ангорской и Советской шёрстной пород дают однородную полутонкую шерсть (могер), состоящую из переходного волоса, отличающуюся люстровым блеском и прочностью. Верблюжья Шерсть – неоднородная, цвет – от белого до тёмно-коричневого, в основном коричневый. Отличается высокой прочностью и упругостью, хорошим блеском и малой свойлачиваемостью. Используется для изготовления высококачественного бобрика, одеял, пледов, трикотажа; из грив изготовляют приводные ремни, салфетки для маслобойной промышленности. Шерсть Яков неоднородная, используется в производстве сукон. Шерсть Кроликов и Зайцев, отличающаяся тониной, хорошей эластичностью и свойлачиваемостью, – ценное сырьё для фетровой промышленности. Из пуха Кроликов пуховых пород изготовляют трикотаж и фетр. Конская шерсть – сырьё низкого качества, идёт для производства грубых войлоков. Коровья шерсть обладает хорошей свойлачиваемостью, используется в основном в валяльно-войлочном производстве. Оленья шерсть содержит большое количество мёртвого волоса, используется в седельном, матрацном, мебельном производстве и как изоляционный материал. Из шерсти некоторых пород Собак изготавливают кустарные вязаные изделия. В небольшом количестве используют шерсть Лам, Гуанако, Альпака и других животных. Шерсть, текстильное волокно из волосяного покрова животных (Верблюдов, Коз, Овец и других), которое поддаётся переработке в пряжу или в войлок. Шерсть отличается низкой теплопроводностью, большой влагопоглощаемостью и износостойкостью. Основную массу перерабатываемой в промышленности шерсти составляет овечья. Шерсть широко используется в чистом виде или в смеси с другими волокнами (хлопок, химическое волокно). Видами шерстяных волокон являются:- (i) ‘мёртвый волос’, малопрочный и жёсткий; (ii) ость, более толстое, жёсткое и менее извитое, чем пух волокно; (iii) переходный волос; и (iv) пух, наиболее ценное тонкое, мягкое извитое волокно. Шерсть состоит в основном из белкового вещества – кератина. Из шерсти вырабатывают пряжу, ткани, трикотаж, валяльно-войлочные изделия и другое. Шерсть – волокно волосяного покрова Верблюдов, Коз, Овец и других животных – ценное текстильное волокно, обладающее высокими эластичностью, гигроскопичностью и теплозащитными свойствами. Из шерсти в основном вырабатывают пряжу для костюмных, платьевых, пальтовых, технических тканей и верхнего трикотажа. Шерсть обладает способностью свойлачиваться, благодаря чему её применяют при выработке валяльно-войлочных изделий (войлоков, валенок, шляп и другого). В небольших количествах используют ‘Заводскую’ Шерсть, получаемую со шкур убитых животных, и ‘Утильную’ Шерсть, изготовляемую расщипыванием лоскута, рвани пряжи и тому подобного. Шерсть – натуральное волокно, сырьё для изготовления валяных изделий, пряжи для вязания и ткачества. Состриженную весной и осенью шерсть моют, просушивают, сортируют, чешут и прядут в нить. Обработка шерсти была известна самым древним цивилизациям Передней Азии, откуда это искусство проникло в Грецию и остальную Европу. Первые тонкорунные породистые Овцы выводились в Милете (Древняя Греция), откуда завозились на Пиренеи, где была приручена порода Мериносов, затем во Францию (порода Рамбулье, получившая название по фамилии помещика, занимавшегося разведением тайно вывезенных из Испании Овец), в Англию (порода Шевиот), Австралию. Уже в античное время производились шерстяные ткани, например, Коптские, служившие для изготовления одежды, в средние века во всей Европе широко развилось производство сукон разного качества и цвета. Различия шерстяной пряжи обусловлены большей частью различиями в сортах шерсти. Наиболее часто используются:- (i) шерсть Альпака – шерсть млекопитающего из Рода Лам Альпака, чуть волнистая, шелковисто-блестящая; (ii) шерсть Ангора – шерсть Ангорского Кролика, в пряже её соединяют с шерстяной, хлопчатобумажной, шёлковой нитью; (iii) шерсть верблюжья – шерсть от светло- до тёмно-коричневого цвета, как тонкая, так и грубая, цвет и толщина её зависят от возраста Верблюда. Как правило, верблюжью шерсть не окрашивают; (iv) шерсть кашмир – шерсть Индийских и Иранских Кашмирских Коз, очень тонкая, длинная, с шелковистым блеском; (v) шерсть Ламы – шерсть Южноамериканской Ламы, прочная, длинная, естественный цвет варьируется от светло- до тёмно-коричневого; (vi) шерсть мериносовая – красивая пушистая тонкая шерсть Овцы Мериноса; (vii) шерсть мохер – шерсть Ангорских Коз, которых разводят в Испании, Малой Азии, Южной Америке, пушистая, длинная, мягкая, тонкая, с шелковистым блеском, пышнозавитая, естественный цвет – белый. Под Пороками Шерсти понимаются дефекты, снижающие технические свойства шерсти. В зависимости от характера и происхождения их делят на две группы:- (i) пороки шерсти, обусловленные породными и индивидуальными особенностями овец; и (ii) пороки шерсти, являющиеся следствием нарушения кормления и содержания (ослабленная крепость волокон, переслед, или ‘голодная тонина’, засорённость посторонними примесями, потеря натурального цвета, следы чесотки и поражения клещами, дефекты стрижки и другие). Пороки шерсти первой группы устраняют целенаправленной племенной работой – отбором и подбором животных с ценными качествами шерсти. Ослабление крепости шерсти и замедление её роста вызвано обычно неудовлетворительным кормлением или резкими перебоями в кормлении. Засорённость шерсти различна в зависимости от способов содержания животных и типов пастбищ. Шерсть, засорённую растительными примесями, делят на:- (i) Сорную Шерсть (с легкоотделимым растительным сором – обломками сена, соломы и другими кормовыми остатками) и (ii) Репейную Шерсть (с колючими – Крымским репьём, тырсой, которые прочно удерживаются в шерсти). Репейную шерсть подвергают механической или химической очистке, после которой волокна в значительной степени утрачивают многие технологические свойства – крепость, эластичность, упругость и другие. Песок, засоряющий шерсть, разрушает верхний чешуйчатый слой волокон, снижает их прочность. При совместном содержании или стрижке тонкорунных и полутонкорунных овец с грубошёрстными и полугрубошёрстными тонкая и полутонкая шерсть засоряется цветными, остевыми и мёртвыми волокнами. Отделить эти волокна от белой однородной шерсти сложно, поэтому такая шерсть непригодна для выработки светлых тканей. При содержании в сырых и тесных помещениях и на базах шерсть загрязняется экскрементами (так называемая Кизячная Шерсть), впитывает влагу, подпаривается, приобретает желтоватый или буроватый оттенок, утрачивает крепость, упругость и эластичность, сваливается. Шерсть теряет натуральный цвет, а иногда и крепость при купании овец в противочесоточных растворах, поэтому обработку ими рекомендуют проводить после стрижки. Снижают качество шерсти следы чесотки и поражения клещом, травление несмывающимися красками. Основной дефект стрижки – Перестрига. Нестандартной считают также шерсть, полученную при двукратной стрижке (весной и осенью) тонкорунных и полутонкорунных овец. Предприятия шерстяной отрасли вырабатывают пряжу, разнообразные обычные, технические и специальные ткани и валяльно-войлочные и фетровые изделия, нетканые материалы как из чистой

шерсти, так и из смесей шерсти с химическими волокнами. Поступающая на предприятия шерсть часто бывает засорена цепкими растительными примесями – репьём. Наличие таких примесей, трудно удаляемых на трёпальных машинах, значительно снижает качество пряжи и ткани. Для устранения растительных примесей шерсть обрабатывают на карбонизационных установках непрерывного действия. Сущность карбонизации заключается в том, что шерсть, пропитанную 4–5%-ным раствором серной кислоты, высушивают при температуре 105–110 °С. Кислота концентрируется и разрушает целлюлозу, из которой состоят растительные примеси. Целлюлоза превращается в гидроцеллюлозу, представляющую собой хрупкий продукт, легко удаляемый механическим воздействием рабочих органов. Карбонизации подвергаются и гребенные очёсы, используемые в смесях. Шерстяную пряжу вырабатывают по трём системам прядения:- аппаратной (или суконной), гребенной (камвольной) и кардной. В аппаратной (или суконной) системе прядения шерсти чесание волокон смеси осуществляется на кардочёсальной машине, а утонение продукта в основном процессе деления на ровничной каретке и частично в процессе вытягивания в вытяжном приборе прядильной машины. Особенностями аппаратной пряжи являются её пушистость, высокая ворсистость, малая крутка, слабая ориентация волокон вдоль оси пряжи, достаточно высокая упругость. Такая пряжа используется для выработки суконных пальтовых, костюмных и платьевых тканей, а также одеял, технических сукон и платков. В гребенной системе прядения шерсти чесание осуществляется на кардочёсальных и гребнечёсальных машинах, а утонение продукта – в вытяжных приборах. В зависимости от тонины шерсти гребенная система прядения делится на (i) тонкогребенную для переработки тонкой и относительно короткой полутонкой шерсти длиной от 55 до 110 миллиметров и (ii) грубогребенную систему для переработки длинной полутонкой, полугрубой и грубой шерсти длиной более 130 миллиметров. Из гребенной пряжи вырабатывется широкий ассортимент платьевых и костюмных тканей, платков, трикотажных полотен и изделий. Ткани из гребенной пряжи отличаются большой плотностью, низкой теплопроводностью и хорошей воздухопроницаемостью. Эти ткани имеют гладкую или рисунчатую поверхность, поэтому одним из основных требований к качеству пряжи является высокая равномерность по линейной плотности, отсутствие на поверхности соринок, узелков, шишек и других пороков. Для переработки длинной шерсти типа кроссбредной и восточно-полугрубой шерсти в смеси с химическими волокнами используется кардная система прядения. По этой системе вырабатывается пряжа большой линейной плотности (от 50 до 500 текс) для технических тканей и ковровых изделий. В этой системе прядения чесание шерсти осуществляется на кардочёсальных машинах, утонение продукта в вытяжных приборах ленточных, ровничных и кольцевых прядильных машин. Непрядомые Отходы (красильный и ворсовальный сбой, стригальный кноп и другие) прядильного производства используют для выработки нетканых, строительных и других материалов. Суконное Прядение – получение шерстяной пряжи для выработки суконных тканей по аппаратной системе прядения. Сукно – ткань из шерстяной или полушерстяной пряжи аппаратного прядения, на лицевой стороне которой в результате валки образован войлокообразный застил (фильц), скрывающий рисунок переплетения нитей (саржевого или полотняного). Сукно применяют в технике в качестве фильтров, прокладок и тому подобного. Сукно – ткань из шерстяной или полушерстяной пряжи аппаратного прядения, на лицевой поверхности которой в результате валки образован войлокообразный застил, скрывающий рисунок переплетения нитей. Сукно обычно вырабатывают полотняным или саржевым переплетением. В результате усиленной валки происходит усадка неотделанного (сурового) сукна по длине и особенно по ширине (до 50%), что придаёт сукну большую плотность. В зависимости от вида и толщины пряжи сукно подразделяется на:- тонкое, полугрубое и грубое; в зависимости от отделки на:- безворсовое и ворсованное. Сукно используется главным образом для зимних пальто, костюмов, форменной одежды, а также как технические ткани, применяемые в качестве фильтров, прокладок, для обивки автомобилей, мебели и прочего. Сукном называют также хлопчатобумажную ворсованную меланжевую или гладкокрашеную ткань, напоминающую внешним видом сукно, заменителем которого она является. Используется главным образом для школьной формы, ватных пальто, лыжных костюмов и прочего. Следует отличать собственно сукно от суконных тканей вообще, к которым, кроме сукна, относятся все ткани из пряжи аппаратного прядения, подвергающиеся валке (шевиот, трико, драп, бобрик, байка и другие).

WOOL ACT = АКТ О ШЕРСТИ – Wool Act was enacted to reduce dependency on foreign wool imports and increase domestic production by providing a subsidy for wool and mohair producers in the United States. See also National Wool Act Of 1954.

WOOL AND MOHAIR MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM = ПРОГРАММА ПОМОЩИ ПО УБЫТКАМ НА РЫНКАХ ШЕРСИ И МОХЕРА – The US Wool and Mohair Market Loss Assistance Program (WAMLAP and WAMLAP II):- Section 204(d) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 provided for payments to domestic wool and mohair producers who produced and sheared wool or mohair from January 01, 1999, through December 31, 1999. The program was extended to producers who suffered economic loss due to low prices in the 2000 marketing year.

WOOL CLASSER = КЛАССИФИКАТОР ПО ШЕРСТИ (или КЛАССЁР ПО ШЕРСТИ) – Wool Classer is the person who sorts the 'Wool Clip' into the appropriate 'Grades'. / Классификатор по Шерсти – лицо, умеющее правильно произвести классировку и сортировку шерсти.

WOOL CLIP = НАСТРИГ ШЕРСТИ (или ШЕРСТЯНОЕ РУНО) – Wool Clip is the total yield of wool short during one season from the sheep of a particular region.

WOOL COMBS = ШЕРСТОГРЕБНЕЧЁСАЛЬНЫЕ СТАНКИ (или ГРЕБНИ ПО ШЕРСТИ) – Wool Combs:- a variety of combs used to produce fibers for worsted spinning. The single-pitch and 2-pitch combs are what I call the peasant combs and are great for producing semi-worsted yarns. English combs are the multi-pitch combs (4- to 5-pitch) used to prepare a true worsted prep.

WOOL CRÊPE = ШЕРСТЯНОЙ КРЕП – Wool Crêpe is made of woolen or worsted yarns. The crêpe texture is achieved by keeping the warp yarns loose.

WOOL–DYED = ВЫКРАШЕННАЯ В ШЕРСТИ – Wool-Dyed:- a term applied to yarns where the fibers were dyed prior to spinning; either in the loose fibers or as top or roving. See also Yarn-Dyed.

WOOL DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ШЕРСТИ – Wool Dyeing:- wool can be dyed with the following dyestuffs:- (i) acid (metal-free) dyes; (ii) chrome dyes; (iii) 1:1 and 1:2 metal complex dyes; and (iv) reactive dyes.

WOOLEN = ШЕРСТЯНОЕ (или СУКОННОЕ, или АППАРАТНОЕ) – Woolen:- yarns made from shorter fibers of 1 to 3 inches, which stick out in all directions, giving the yarn its characteristic fuzziness. They are often singles yarns, and are thicker and more loosely twisted than worsted yarns. The outer layer of each yarn has a typical fuzzy appearance. The split web is known as a Slubbing. Fabrics made from woolen yarns are warm and fuzzy, such as flannels, tweeds and sweaters. Woolen is a wool fabric made of short-staple carded yarns. Woolens normally have a blurry surface and are not shiny. Woolen:- a fabric made of wool and especially of woolen yarns having a fuzzy or napped face (as for use in clothing or blankets) - compare worsted. Garments of woolen fabric, namely a fabric made of wool. / Шерстяные Ткани подразделяются на:- (i) Камвольные:- вырабатываются из тонкой гладкой, так называемой гребенной пряжи, для пошива платьев, костюмов, пальто и тому подобного; (ii) Тонкосуконные:- из более толстой, так

называемой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто и костюмов; и (iii) Грубосуконные:- из самой грубой, толстой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто, одеял и другого.

WOOLEN CARD = ШЕРСТОКАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНЫЙ СТАНОК – Woolen Card is a type of roller card used in the woolen spinning system, usually consisting of three cards in tandem:- the breaker, intermediate, and finisher sections. / roller card = валичная чёсальная машина; роликовый картон.

WOOLEN COUNT = ШЕРСТЯНАЯ НУМЕРАЦИЯ (или НУМЕРАЦИЯ ШЕРСТИ) – Woolen Count:- the two systems used to determine woolen yarn counts in the United States are the run system and the cut system. The run system has a standard of 1 600 yards per hand, while the cut system is based on 300 yards per hank. The Woolen Count is based on 1 600 yards of yarn per pound. With woolen yarns, this is called a 'Run', so a '2 run' would refer to a 3 200 yards.

WOOLEN CUT = ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ОТРЕЗ – Woolen Cut is a woolen yarn measure. A 1-cut woolen yarn has 300 yards in one pound of yarn.

WOOLEN FABRIC = ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или СУКНО, или СУКОННАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Woolen (American English) or Woollen (Commonwealth English) is a type of yarn made from carded wool. Woolen yarn is soft, light, stretchy, and full of air. It is thus a good insulator, and makes a good knitting yarn. Woolen yarn is in contrast to worsted yarn, in which the fibers are combed to lie parallel rather than carded, producing a hard, strong yarn. The woolen and worsted process both require that the wool (and other similar animal fibers, cashmere, camel, etc) be cleaned before mechanical processing. Woolen and worsted nomenclatures apply only to the textile processing of animal fibers, but it has become common to include fiber blends under these terms. The resultant fabrics will be classified as being either woolen or worsted, but this designation is assigned during fiber processing and yarn formation, not in the cloth or finished garment. A woven woolen fabric is one which is subjected to fabric finishing techniques designed to add a directional pile – in that the end consumer can 'stroke' the garment in a single direction (shoulder to cuff etc), such as a casual jacket. This feels like the fibers are directionally arranged. Woolen yarn formation is also very common for knitwear, where the resultant garment has some bulk and the requirement for visual aesthetics (of fiber alignment) is minimal. The worsted processing route is more complex and requires the removal of short fibers and the use of a focused mechanical process to make the individual fibers parallel to each other. The yarn formation process is significantly more comprehensive and results in a very sleek yarn which will offer a clean looking woven fabric, such as for suitings. The worsted process is significantly more expensive and is seldom used for knitwear. Woolen Fabrics:- complements worsted fabrics, the fibers of woolen fabrics are intentionally tangled to create a tufted surface yarn and fabric. Fabrics produced from woolen yarn are usually thick and fuzzy. Wool Fabric is usually made from the fleece of a sheep or lamb, but can come from a variety of animal hair fibres including Cashmere or Angora Goats, as well as the speciality hair fibers of the Camel, Alpaca, Llama or Vicuña. Wool fabric is most commonly used for jumpers, knitwear and suiting. / Шерстяная Ткань, текстильная ткань, выработанная из чисто-шерстяной пряжи или в сочетании её с другими видами нитей, а также из пряжи, полученной из шерсти в смеси с другими волокнами. Кустарное производство шерстяных тканей (сукон) имело место ещё в городах Древнего Востока – Сидоне, Вавилоне, Багдаде. Дальнейшее развитие сукноделие получило в средние века. Наиболее крупные суконные производства в этот период были сосредоточены во Фландрии, Голландии, Англии, Франции (Седан), Саксонии, а также во Флоренции, которая славилась производством тонких сортов сукон, составлявших наиболее важный предмет её торговли. Во 2-й половине XVIII века в связи с появлением совершенных кардочёсальных, ровничных и прядильных машин было начато машинное производство шерстяных тканей. В России кустарное производство шерстяных тканей существовало в Киеве и Новгороде уже в X веке. В 1650 в Москве была создана мануфактура по изготовлению тонких сукон, но выдержать конкуренцию с привозными товарами она не смогла и скоро закрылась. Петр I, заботясь о снабжении армии, поддерживал создание суконных фабрик. Первая фабрика армейского сукна была создана в 1698, а в 20-х годах XVIII века имелось уже около полутора десятков шерстоткацких предприятий. Однако производство камвольных шерстяных тканей было налажено только во 2-й половине XIX века. В бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) объём производства шерстяных тканей составлял 800 миллионов квадратных метров ($м^2$) (в 1977), а их ассортимент насчитывает около 2 000 артикулов. В зависимости от вида сырья различают чисто-шерстяные ткани и полушерстяные ткани. Чисто-шерстяные могут содержать до 10% химических волокон, обычно вводимых с целью получения внешних эффектов. Полушерстяные могут иметь до 25% восстановленной (регенерированной) шерсти и от 10 до 80% волокон других видов. Если химические волокна вводят смешиванием их в пряже с шерстью, то полученные ткани называют Смешанными Тканями. Если ткань получают переплетением шерстяной пряжи с хлопчатобумажной пряжей или с химическими нитями, то её называют Неоднородной Тканью. В зависимости от вида используемой пряжи различают Камвольные, Тонкосуконные и Грубосуконные шерстяные ткани. Камвольные шерстяные ткани вырабатывают из сравнительно тонкой и гладкой одиночной или кручёной пряжи гребенного прядения. Они имеют гладкую поверхность с чётко выраженным ткацким рисунком. Тонкосуконные шерстяные ткани – получают из пушистой пряжи аппаратного прядения. Эти шерстяные ткани имеют на поверхности ворс, частично или полностью скрывающий ткацкий рисунок. Ворс может быть специально расчёсан, подстрижен или запрессован. Грубосуконные шерстяные ткани вырабатывают из грубошёрстной аппаратной пряжи и также уваливают и ворсуют. Шерстяные ткани обладают достаточной устойчивостью к истиранию, действию света и химической чистки, упругостью, гигроскопичностью, высоким тепловым сопротивлением. Добавление к шерсти синтетических волокон (полиамидных, полиэфирных и других) повышает износостойкость шерстяных тканей, но несколько снижает их гигроскопичность и увеличивает способность к пилингованию (образованию волокнистых комочков на поверхности ткани). Использование вискозного волокна и хлопчатобумажной пряжи удешевляет шерстяные ткани, но делает их более сминаемыми. Часть шерстяных тканей используется для технических целей, однако основную массу составляют одёжные:- платьевые, костюмные и пальтовые. Платьевые шерстяные ткани бывают камвольные и тонкосуконные. Вырабатываются саржевым, полотняным, мелкоузорчатым, комбинированным и крупноузорчатым переплетениями. Выпускаются отбелёнными, гладкокрашеными, пестротканными, меланжевыми и набивными. Камвольные платьевые ткани сравнительно тонкие и лёгкие (масса 1 $м^2$ 150–300 граммов (г)). Тонкосуконные платьевые ткани более рыхлые, мягкие, ворсистые и тяжёлые (масса 1 $м^2$ 200–350 г). Вырабатываются полушерстяными. Костюмные шерстяные ткани большей частью бывают камвольные (масса 1 $м^2$ 170–340 г). Чистошерстяными камвольными тканями являются бостон, креп, трико и другие. Полушерстяные камвольные костюмные ткани очень разнообразны (например, шевиот, диагональ). Распространены также костюмные ткани из смешанной двух- или трёхкомпонентной пряжи, которые чаще бывают пестротканными и по виду напоминают трико. Тонкосуконные костюмные ткани более тяжёлые (масса 1 $м^2$ 260–520 г), более рыхлые, иногда с ворсистой поверхностью. Обладают повышенной теплозащитностью и используются чаще для изготовления зимних повседневных костюмов и пиджаков. Пальтовые шерстяные ткани делятся на камвольные, тонкосуконные и грубосуконные. Камвольные (масса 1 $м^2$ 187–540 г) с открытым ткацким переплетением выпускаются гладкокрашеными. Ткани габардин и диагональ вырабатывают из гребенной пряжи саржевым переплетением, ткань букле – из фасонных нитей мелкоузорчатым переплетением. К тонкосуконным относятся сукна, драпы и так называемые пальтовые ткани. Последние обычно рыхлые и мягкие ткани, идущие в основном на

изготовление женских и детских пальто. Грубосуконные пальтовые ткани – это главным образом тяжёлые сукна из грубошёрстной смешанной пряжи, используемые для пошива ведомственной и воинской одежды. Шерстяные Ткани подразделяются на:- (i) Камвольные:- вырабатываются из тонкой гладкой, так называемой гребенной пряжи, для пошива платьев, костюмов, пальто и тому подобного; (ii) Тонкосуконные:- из более толстой, так называемой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто и костюмов; и () Грубосуконные:- из самой грубой, толстой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто, одеял и другого. Очень важный фактор – вес ткани, который может варьироваться от 700 граммов на погонный метр (г/пог.м) (тяжёлые пальтовые ткани) до 100 г/пог.м (лёгкие ткани для женских блузок). За много лет средний вес тканей постепенно уменьшался по мере появления более комфортных условий за счёт центрального отопления и бытовых кондиционеров. Австралийские производители Мериносовой шерсти ответили на эту тенденцию выращиванием более тонкого волокна, необходимого для создания более лёгких тканей. Типичный средний вес камвольных тканей для мужских костюмов – 350 г/пог.м. Костюмная ткань Мёрино Кул^{T3} (Merino Cool^{TM}) (по классификации компании Вулмарк (Woolmark), Австралия, из Прохладной Шерсти весит менее 250 г/пог.м. Шерстяные Ткани отличаются природной эластичностью:- они дают свободу движений и очень быстро восстанавливают свою исходную форму, создавая владельцам шерстяной одежды непревзойдённый комфорт и облегание. Дополнительная пластичность тканей может быть получена за счёт внедрения в ходе ткачества до 4% эластана, что даёт им возможность растягиваться без искажений на 15–20% и делает облегающую одежду ещё более комфортной. Швейный Процесс:- пошив одежды из шерстяных тканей – специализированный процесс, который соединяет до 25 деталей в единое изделие, например такое, как пиджак, причём все детали должны быть взаимно совместимыми между собой. Швейный процесс можно разделить на четыре стадии:- (1) Раскладка И Кройка:- обычно ведётся при свободном состоянии полотен, при этом несколько слоёв ткани раскраивают одновременно с помощью ленточных ножей. (2) Проклейка Прокладочными Материалами:- производится с помощью горячего пресса, который расплавляет клеевую пропитку прокладочных материалов и фиксирует их на шерстяных тканях. (3) Шитьё:- различные компоненты сшиваются вместе. Во избежание раздвижки шва нужно очень аккуратно подбирать строчку, нитку и шаг стежка так, чтобы при шитье они были совместимы с тканью изделия. (4) Прессование:- изделие прессуют на разных производственных стадиях, чтобы удалить складки и придать готовой одежде объёмную форму. Шерстяные ткани при шитье требуют особого обращения, поскольку они впитывают и испаряют влагу. Существует ряд рекомендаций:- (1) ткани следует хранить в условиях относительно высокой влажности; уровень относительной влажности швейного цеха должен составлять 65–75%, во избежание проблем со стягиванием строчки вследствие влажного расширения ткани. (2) Подушка пресса должна быть обтянута соответствующими мягкими и упругими материалами, такими как, силиконовая пена, во избежание нежелательных отпечатков от швов и карманов. (3) Шерстяные полотна зачастую имеют весьма разреженную структуру ткачества, что бывает причиной раздвижки шва. Чтобы предотвратить или уменьшить раздвижку шва, иногда следует увеличить плотность стежка, вести строчку по косой линии, ставить подкладку под шов, или применять цепной шов зигзаг. Можно избежать многих из этих потенциальных проблем, возникающих при шитье лёгких тканей, если швейное предприятие получает полотна с контрольной таблицей FAST – Контрольные Показатели Параметров Ткани (FAST – Fabric Assurance by Simple Testing), которая показывает, какие операции требуют к себе особого внимания.

WOOLEN RUN = ШЕРСТЯНОЙ СБЕГ – Woolen Run is a woolen yarn measure. A 1-run woolen yarn has 1 600 yards in one pound of yarn, a 2-run yarn has 3 200 yards, and so on. / Run – Английская линейная единица нумерации пряжи – число мотков по 1 600 ярдов каждый в 1 фунте веса.

WOOLEN SPINNING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА АППАРАТНОГО ПРЯДЕНИЯ (или ШЕРСТОПРЯДИЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА) – Woolen Spinning System:- in this system, fiber is carded two or three times but not combed and goes directly from cards to the spinning process. Generally wool used for this system are shorter, have more crimp and better felting qualities. With this system it is possible to use wools of different types, lengths and character together in blends. Woolen Spinning System is a system in which fiber is carded two or three times but not combed, and goes directly from cards to the spinning process. Generally, wool used for this system is shorter with better felting qualities. With this system it is possible to use wools of different types, lengths, and character together in blends. See also Worsted Spinning System. / Шерстопрядение, совокупность технологических процессов, используемых для переработки в пряжу шерсти или в смеси с нею других волокон (химических, хлопка). Смешивание осуществляется для удешевления пряжи, улучшения её отдельных свойств (например, износостойкости), а также способствует нормализации технологических процессов. В зависимости от вида перерабатываемой шерсти, линейной плотности пряжи и её назначения в шерстопрядении используют тонкогребенную, грубогребенную, полугребенную и аппаратную системы прядения, которые отличаются главным образом видом чесания (смотрите Чесание Волокнистых Материалов). Тонкогребенная Система Прядения применяется для выработки пряжи линейной плотности 15.5–42 текс из чистой шерсти и смеси её с химическими волокнами. В этой системе сырьё после разрыхления и смешивания подвергается кардному чесанию. Полученная лента затем обрабатывается на нескольких переходах двухпольных ленточных машин для подготовки её к гребнечесанию, которое осуществляется на гребнечёсальной машине периодического действия. Лента с гребнечёсальной машины подвергается выравниванию на ленточных машинах. Для снятия напряжений в волокнах и фиксации волокон в распрямлённом состоянии ленту подвергают глажению на гладильной машине. Иногда глажению предшествует крашение. Подготовленная таким образом лента вылёживается в течение нескольких суток в помещении с повышенной влажностью, что способствует уменьшению электризации волокон, а затем поступает в ровничный отдел, где получают сучёную ровницу. Ровница вновь подвергается вылёживанию, после чего она поступает на кольцевые прядильные машины. Основными особенностями Грубогребенной Системы Прядения, по которой вырабатывают пряжу (обычно из грубой и полугрубой шерсти) линейной плотности 30–83 текс, является использование гребнечёсальных машин непрерывного действия и получение кручёной ровницы на рогульчатых ровничных машинах. Полугребенная Система Прядения применяется для выработки пряжи линейной плотности 42 текс и выше из полутонкой, полугрубой и грубой шерсти в смеси с химическими волокнами. В этой системе чёсаная лента обрабатывается на нескольких переходах ленточных машин, одна из которых оснащается авторегулятором толщины ленты, которая с последнего перехода ленточных машин поступает непосредственно на кольцевую прядильную машину. Аппаратная Система Прядения применяется для выработки пряжи линейной плотности 42–500 текс из натуральной шерсти, химических волокон, а также прядомых отходов аппаратного и гребенного прядения. Иногда используют также хлопковое волокно и восстановленную шерсть, полученную путём разработки шерстяного или полушерстяного лоскута. Компоненты смешиваются на смесовых машинах. Смесь подвергается замасливанию и расщипыванию на щипальной машине. Чесание смеси производится на чёсальных аппаратах, в состав которых входят 2–3 валичные чёсальные машины. На ровничной каретке аппарата прочёс разделяется в продольном направлении на отдельные ленточки, которые, ссучиваясь, превращаются в ровницу. Ровница поступает на прядильную машину. Смотрите также статью Прядильное Производство.

WOOLEN SYSTEM = ШЕРСТЯНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Woolen System is the fundamental system of making yarns for woolen fabrics. In yarns spun on the woolen system, the fibers are not parallel but are crossed in what appears to be a haphazard arrangement. After blending, fibers produced on the woolen system are evenly distributed in carding on two, three, or even four cards. From here, the split

web, called Roving, goes to the spinning frame. In addition to wool, manufactured fibers, cotton, wastes, and noils can be processed on the woolen system. In general, the fibers used are shorter and more highly crimped than those used on the worsted system and are of the type that can be fulled. Wollen System:- wools of short length are often used in the wollen system. In this system the wool is not combed, but rather carded. As a result, the materials are thicker, and garments look bulky in appearance. Some examples of the wollen products include, sweaters, and carpets. / для шерстяных (или суконных) тканей (woolen fabrics).

WOOLEN YARN = ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или АППАРАТНАЯ ПРЯЖА, или СУКОННАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Woolen Yarn is a type of carded yarn made of relatively short fibers of varying lengths. Manufacturing Woolen Yarns:- in the manufacture of woolen yarns, the fibers are passed through two stages such as:- (i) Carding; and (ii) Spinning. The objective of carding process is to disentangle the fibers. In this process the wool fibers are passed between rollers covered with thousands of fine wire teeth. The wool fibers are disentangled by the action of the wires and are arranged in parallel fashion. This makes the woolen yarns smooth. Since the production of woolen yarns is intended to be rough or fuzzy, it is not desirable to have the fibers too parallel. By use of an oscillating device, one thin film, or sliver, of wool is placed diagonally and overlapping another sliver to give a crisscross effect to the fibers. This process helps in obtaining a fuzzy surface on the yarn. The next stage is spinning which is similar to that of worsted production process. / тип кардной пряжи, выработанной из относительно коротких волокон различной длины.

WOOL GREASE = ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ЖИРОПОТ – Wool Grease is secreted by the sebaceous glands in sheep skin, making it a naturally occurring substance from a renewable source. Its prime function is to coat and soften the wool fibers, protecting both skin and fleece against exposure to the elements. Wool grease is referred to as Neutral Wool Grease, Centrifuged Wool Grease, Crude Wool Grease, (Crude) Wool Wax, (Crude) Wool Fat, Lanolin Industrial. While chemically a wax, the term Wool Grease is most commonly used, which is why it has been chosen for this website, too. It's recovered from the liquids resulting from scouring sheep wool. Firstly, heavy impurities such as sand and dirt are removed by gravity settlement. The wax is then obtained using either centrifugal separation or solvent extraction. The crude product is a dark, highly viscous paste with a distinct sheep-like odour. Wool scouring and treatment is performed in factories around the world, and the quality of the resulting crude wool wax is affected by plant conditions and local regulations. However, wool wax grades according to standardised specifications are available. Wool Grease is a natural oil covering the wool fibers sheared off sheep; when purified the resulting lanolin is mixed into cosmetics. Wool Grease is a fatty slightly sticky wax coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool. Compare with Wool Fat. / Под Жиропотом шерсти понимается смесь выделений сальных и потовых желёз кожи овец. Количество жира в шерсти мериносовых овец 30–40%, полутонкорунных – 12–20%, грубошёрстных – около 4%. Жиропот смазывает и защищает шерсть от дейстия влаги, механических загрязнений и других внешних факторов, способствует лучшему сохранению физико-механических свойств шёрстных волокон. При недостатке жиропота шерсть делается сухой, теряет блеск; при избытке жиропота уменьшается выход чистой шерсти. Жиропот используют для получения ланолина.

WOOL IN THE GREASE = ШЕРСТЬ В ЖИРОПОТУ – Wool in the Grease is a wool in its natural condition as it is shorn from the sheep. / Шерсть в Жиропоту или Немытая Шерсть или Оригинальная Шерсть – шерсть в том состоянии, в каком она была снята с овцы.

WOOLLY = ШЕРСТИСТОЕ (или ШЁРСТНОЕ, или МОХНАТОЕ) – Wooly:- clothed with long and entangled soft hairs. Woolly:- thickly covered with long hairs. Woolly:- a garment made from wool, especially underclothing of knitted wool (usually used in plural).

WOOL PRODUCTION SEQUENCE = ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ШЕРСТИ – Wool Production Sequence:- the manufacturing process:- the major steps necessary to process wool from the sheep to the fabric are: shearing, cleaning and scouring, grading and sorting, carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing. (1) Shearing:- sheep are sheared once a year – usually in the springtime. A veteran shearer can shear up to two hundred sheep per day. The fleece recovered from a sheep can weigh between 6 and 18 pounds (2.7 and 8.1 kilograms); as much as possible, the fleece is kept in one piece. While most sheep are still sheared by hand, new technologies have been developed that use computers and sensitive, robot-controlled arms to do the clipping. (2) Grading and Sorting:- grading is the breaking up of the fleece based on overall quality. In sorting, the wool is broken up into sections of different quality fibers, from different parts of the body. The best quality of wool comes from the shoulders and sides of the sheep and is used for clothing; the lesser quality comes from the lower legs and is used to make rugs. In wool grading, high quality does not always mean high durability. (3) Cleaning and Scouring:- wool taken directly from the sheep is called 'Raw' or 'Grease Wool'. It contains sand, dirt, grease, and dried sweat (called Suint); the weight of contaminants accounts for about 30 to 70 percent of the fleece's total weight. To remove these contaminants, the wool is scoured in a series of alkaline baths containing water, soap, and soda ash or a similar alkali. The byproducts from this process (such as lanolin) are saved and used in a variety of household products. Rollers in the scouring machines squeeze excess water from the fleece, but the fleece is not allowed to dry completely. Following this process, the wool is often treated with oil to give it increased manageability. After being carded, the wool fibers are spun into yarn. Spinning for woolen yarns is typically done on a mule spinning machine, while worsted yarns can be spun on any number of spinning machines. After the yarn is spun, it is wrapped around bobbins, cones, or commercial drums. (4) Carding:- next, the fibers are passed through a series of metal teeth that straighten and blend them into slivers. Carding also removes residual dirt and other matter left in the fibers. Carded wool intended for worsted yarn is put through gilling and combing, two procedures that remove short fibers and place the longer fibers parallel to each other. From there, the sleeker slivers are compacted and thinned through a process called Drawing. Carded wool to be used for woolen yarn is sent directly for spinning. (5) Spinning:- thread is formed by spinning the fibers together to form one strand of yarn; the strand is spun with two, three, or four other strands. Since the fibers cling and stick to one another, it is fairly easy to join, extend, and spin wool into yarn. Spinning for woolen yarns is typically done on a mule spinning machine, while worsted yarns can be spun on any number of spinning machines. After the yarn is spun, it is wrapped around bobbins, cones, or commercial drums. (6) Weaving:- next, the wool yarn is woven into fabric. Wool manufacturers use two basic weaves:- the plain weave and the twill. Woolen yarns are made into fabric using a plain weave (rarely a twill), which produces a fabric of a somewhat looser weave and a soft surface (due to napping) with little or no luster. The napping often conceals flaws in construction. Worsted yarns can create fine fabrics with exquisite patterns using a twill weave. The result is a more tightly woven, smooth fabric. Better constructed, worsteds are more durable than woolens and therefore more costly. (7) Finishing:- after weaving, both worsteds and woolens undergo a series of finishing procedures including: fulling (immersing the fabric in water to make the fibers interlock); crabbing (permanently setting the interlock); decating (shrink-proofing); and, occasionally, dyeing. Although wool fibers can be dyed before the carding process, dyeing can also be done after the wool has been woven into fabric. Byproducts:- the use of waste is very important to the wool industry. Attention to this aspect of the business has a direct impact on profits. These wastes are grouped into four classes:- (i) Noils:- these are the short fibers that are separated from the long wool in the combing process. Because of their excellent condition, they are equal in quality to virgin wool. They constitute one of the major sources of waste in the industry and are reused in high-quality products. (ii) Soft Waste:- this is also high-quality material that falls out during the spinning and carding stages of production. This material is usually reintroduced into the process from which it came. (iii) Hard Waste:- these wastes are generated by spinning, twisting, winding, and warping. This material requires much re-processing and is therefore considered to be of lesser value. (iv) Finishing Waste:- this category includes a

wide variety of clippings, short ends, sample runs, and defects. Since this material is so varied, it requires a great deal of sorting and cleaning to retrieve that which is usable. Consequently, this material is the lowest grade of waste. The spun wool yarn is woven into fabric using two basic weaves:- the plain weave and the twill weave. Woolen yarns are made into fabric using a plain weave (rarely a twill), which produces a fabric of a somewhat looser weave and a soft surface (due to napping) with little or no luster. The napping often conceals flaws in construction. Worsted yarns can create fine fabrics with exquisite patterns using a twill weave. The result is a more tightly woven, smooth fabric. Better constructed, worsteds are more durable than woolens and therefore more costly. See also Production Sequence (wool). Wool Processing:- Shearing; Washing; Blending; Carding; Spinning; Weaving; Fulling & Finishing; and Chemical Finishes. As with many discoveries of early man, anthropologists believe the use of wool came out of the challenge to survive. In seeking means of protection and warmth, humans in the Neolithic Age wore animal pelts as clothing. Finding the pelts not only warm and comfortable but also durable, they soon began to develop the basic processes and primitive tools for making wool. By 4000 BC, Babylonians were wearing clothing of crudely woven fabric. People soon began to develop and maintain herds of wool-bearing animals. The wool of sheep was soon recognized as one of the most practical to use. During the XI and XII centuries, wool trade prospered. The English had become proficient in the raising of sheep, while the Flemish had developed the skills for processing. As a result, the British began to sell their wool to the Flemish, who processed the raw material and then sold it back to the English. The ambitious British soon realized the advantages of both producing and processing their own wool. As Britain began to prosper, it sought to enhance its position by enacting laws and embargoes that would stimulate its domestic production. Some laws, for example, required that judges, professors, and students wear robes made of English wool. Another law required that the dead be buried in native wool. When the American colonies began to compete with the motherland, the English passed a series of laws in an attempt to protect their ‘golden fleece’. One law even threatened the amputation of the hand of any colonist caught trying to improve the blood line of American sheep. Today, wool is a global industry, with Australia, Argentina, the United States, and New Zealand serving as the major suppliers of raw wool. While the United States is the largest consumer of wool fabric, Australia is the leading supplier. Australian wool accounts for approximately one-fourth of the world’s production. What for centuries was a small home-based craft has grown into a major industry. The annual global output is now estimated at 5.5 billion pounds. Though cotton is the number one plant used for fabrics and the number one fiber overall, the number one source for animal fiber is still wool. / :- стрижка, промывка, смешивание, кардочесание, прядение, ткачество, валяние (или валка или уваливание) и заключительная отделка; и . В процессе первичной переработки шерсть подвергается следующим технологическим процессам:- трепание, обезрепеивание, крашение, промывка (washing), отжим, сушка, расщипывание, эмульсирование и смешивание (blending). Производственная Цепочка:- первый шаг в производстве пряжи – шерстомойный процесс, или промывка шерсти в тёплой воде с целью удаления их неё жира и грязи. Промытая и высушенная шерсть готова к дальнейшей переработке по одному из двух основных производственных направлений:- (1) Аппаратное Производство:- более короткое, для выработки более низких номеров пряж. Волокна в аппаратных пряжах имеют произвольное распределение и меньшую длину, чем волокна в гребенных пряжах. Мытую шерсть смешивают и распутывают на кардочёсальных машинах, волокна разделяют на порядке игольчатых валов, вращающихся с различными скоростями относительно друг друга. С последнего вала снимают прочёсанную шерсть в виде тонкого слоя волокнистой ватки. Далее ватку делят на тонкие полоски с помощью системы разделительных ремешков. Полоски с ремешков поступают в конденсор, на сучильные рукава, откуда они выходят в виде рыхлого сученого жгута без крутки, или аппаратной ровницы, которая приобретает прочность при дальнейшем прядении. Прядильный процесс вытягивает и скручивает шерсть, в результате чего образуется пряжа. Эту однониточную пряжу можно использовать в качестве утка, однако для основы обычно требуется двухниточная пряжа. Для этого в процессе сложения скручивают воедино две нити, применяя противоположную крутку. (2) Гребенное Производство:- обычно применяется для выработки пряж более высоких номеров. Волокна в гребенных пряжах лежат параллельно друг другу. Гребенное производство имеет много общего с аппаратным, однако технологическая цепочка отличается большей протяженностью. Мытую шерсть обрабатывают на кардочёсальной машине так же, как и при аппаратной технологии, однако снимают её с машины не в виде отдельных жгутов без крутки, но в форме единого толстого сливера из параллельных волокон. На следующей стадии шерсть несколько раз проводят через ленточные машины, на которых отдельные ленты складываются и протягиваются вместе для повышения регулярности волокон. Далее идёт процесс гребенного чесания, где из ленты удаляются короткие волокна, которые перерабатываются отдельно как гребенной очёс. Полученная гребенная лента называется топсом. Финальная стадия перед прядением вытягивает топс в тонкий жгут, или ровницу. Гребенная ровница аналогична аппаратной, однако её выработка требует большего числа переходов. В процессе прядения ровница вытягивается примерно в двадцать раз относительно своей первоначальной длины и получает крутку, за счёт чего образуется тонкая гребенная пряжа. Далее из пряжи удаляют все крупные узлы или утолщения и сращивают концы тонкими соединениями, прежде чем намотать её на крупные паковки. Подобно аппаратным пряжам, гребенные пряжи, идущие в основу ткани, должны быть, как правило, двухниточными. Тканые полотна, как и шерстяные пряжи, делятся на две группы:- суконную (из аппаратных пряж) и камвольную (из гребенных пряж). Независимо от группы, физические свойства готовой ткани зависят от четырёх основных параметров пряжи (номер или толщина; уровень крутки (число кручений на метр); гребенная или аппаратная; и сложение (одинарная или двуниточная пряжа)).

WOOL PRODUCTS LABELING ACT OF 1939 = АКТ ОБ ЭТИКЕТИРОВАНИИ ПРОДУКТОВ ИЗ ШЕРСТИ ОТ 1939 – The US Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (PL 76-850) (15 USC §§ 68 et seq.):- signed into law October 14, 1940. The Act, as amended, requires that all wool products bear a label indicating the percentage of the total wool fiber weight of the wool product, recycled wool, each fiber other than wool, and the aggregate of all other fibers of the product. Also, the label must identify the manufacturer and include the country where the wool product was processed or manufactured.

WOOL ROLLER = СВЁРТЩИК ШЕРСТИ – Wool Roller is the person in a shearing shed who skirts the fleece, then rolls it. The fleece is then classed.

WOOL RUG = ГРУБЫЙ ШЕРСТЯНОЙ КОВРИК – A Wool Rug is a wool floor covering made of carded yarn.

WOOL TOP = ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ГРЕБЕННАЯ ЛЕНТА (или ШЕРСТЯНАЯ МЫЧКА, или ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ЖГУТ, или ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ХОЛСТ, или ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ВЕРХ, или ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ТОП, или ШЕРСТЯНАЯ ВАТКА) – Topmaking mills make Wool Top, a semi-processed product from raw wool. The process requires that the wool be scoured (washed) and combed and sorted. The longer fibers resulting from the process are called Tops, and are in a form ready for spinning. To be closer to customers, much of the industry has moved from Australia, Europe and the USA to China. Many British companies produce high quality wool top in Britain from British wool and fibre; most work with the fleece from cleaning it to hand dying. A Topmaker is an old term for a person engaged in the process. Wool Top is a strand of longer wool fibers that have been straightened, made parallel, and separated from the shorter fibers by combing. Wool Top:- also referred to as Worsted Top, it is a continuous sliver from long, choice woolen fibers which are to be manufactured ultimately into worsted yarn. The combing operation takes out the short fibers from the desired, choice stock.

WOR = WATER OIL RATIO

WORD = СЛОВО – Word:- a fundamental unit of storage in a computer. The size of a word in a particular computer architecture is one of its chief distinguishing characteristics. The size of a word is usually the same as the width of the computer's data bus so it is possible to read or write a word in a single operation. An instruction is usually one or more words long and a word can be used to hold a whole number of characters. These days, this nearly always means a whole number of bytes (eight bits), most often 32 or 64 bits. In the past when six bit character sets were used, a word might be a multiple of six bits, e.g., 24 bits (four characters) in the ICL 1900 series (International Computers Limited (ICL) was a large British computer hardware). Word is a set of bits that is of a fixed size and is typically operated on by a computer's processor. Word is a computing a set of bits used to store, transmit, or operate upon an item of information in a computer, such as a program instruction. / Слово:- в компьютерной технологии, группа двоичных чисел (битов (binary digits)), рассматриваемая как единое целое и хранимая в компьютерной памяти отдельно от других групп. Обычно слово состоит из 16 или 32 битов (2 или 4 байтов (bytes)).

WORD–OF–MOUTH ADVERTISING = УСТНАЯ РЕКЛАМА (или СЛОВЕСНАЯ РЕКЛАМА) – Word-Of-Mouth Advertising is an unpaid form of promotion in which satisfied customers tell other people how much they like a business, product or service . Word-of-mouth advertising is important for every business, as each happy customer can steer dozens of new ones your way. And it's one of the most credible forms of advertising because a person puts their reputation on the line every time they make a recommendation and that person has nothing to gain but the appreciation of those who are listening. What are you doing to make sure your potential ambassadors feel confident enough in your business to recommend it? What are you doing to trigger word-of-mouth? Here are some tips to help you generate word-of-mouth:- Word-of-mouth is triggered when a customer experiences something far beyond what was expected. Slightly exceeding their expectations just won't do it. You've got to go above and beyond the call of duty if you want your customers to talk about you. Don't depend on your staff to trigger word-of-mouth by delivering 'exceptional customer experience'. Good customer service is sporadic, even in the best establishments. The customer who receives exceptional service today can't be sure their friends will receive the same tomorrow, so even the most well-served are unlikely to put their necks on the line and make a recommendation. Deep down, customers know service comes from an individual, not from an establishment. And even the best people have bad days. Physical, nonverbal statements are the most dependable in triggering word-of-mouth. These statements can be architectural, kinetic or generous, but they must go far beyond the boundaries of what's normal. If you don't want to be average, why do you insist on being normal? Here are some examples of these statements:- (i) Architectural:- the piano store that looks like a huge piano, with black and white keys forming the long awning over the long front porch. The erupting volcano outside the Mirage in Las Vegas. A glass-bottom floor that allows customers to see what's happening on the floor below them. Do you remember when McDonalds began building attached playgrounds to all their restaurants? It's worked like magic for more than 20 years. (ii) Kinetic:- the tossing of fresh fish from one employee to another at Pike Place Market in Seattle. The magical, twirling knives of the tableside chefs at Benihana. Kissing the codfish when you get 'screeched in' at any pub in Newfoundland. (A screech is a loud and funny ceremony during which non-Newfoundlanders down a shot of cheap rum, repeat some phrases in the local dialect and kiss a codfish. Everyone who visits that wonderful island returns home with a story of being 'screeched in'.) While it may at first seem like a kinetic word-of-mouth trigger is a violation of #2 above, 'Don't depend on your staff...', it's really not. A kinetic word-of-mouth trigger is constantly observable by management. It isn't a 'customer service' experience delivered privately, one on one. (iii) Generous:- are you willing to become known as the restaurant that allows its guests to select – at no charge – their choice of desserts from an expensive dessert menu? You can cover the hard cost of it in the prices of your entrees and drinks. Flour, butter and sugar are cheap advertising. Are you the jewelry store that's willing to become known for replacing watch batteries at no charge, even when the customer hasn't purchased anything and didn't buy the watch from your store? Word will spread. And watch batteries cost less than any type of advertising. Architectural, kinetic, generous:- these are the flour, butter and sugar of effective word-of-mouth. Will you put these rich ingredients into the mouths of your potential word-of-mouth ambassadors? Budget to deliver the experience that will trigger word-of-mouth. Sometimes your word-of-mouth budget will be incremental, so that its cost is tied to your customer count. Other times it'll require a capital investment, so that repayment will have to be withheld from your advertising budget over a period of years. The greatest danger isn't in overspending but in under spending. Under spending on a word-of-mouth trigger is like buying a ticket that only takes you halfway to Europe. Don't promise it in your ads. Although it's tempting to promise the thing you're counting on to trigger word-of-mouth, these promises will only eliminate the possibility of your customers becoming your ambassadors. Why would a customer repeat what you say about yourself in your ads? You must allow your customers to deliver the good news. Don't rob your ambassadors of their moment in the sun. Xxxxx. Word Of Mouth Advertising (WOM) is the unpaid spread of a positive marketing message from person to person. It can take place directly using the human voice, or can be transmitted via any communicative means such as through the internet or via text message. WOM is a powerful promotional tool and should be considered as part of almost every business marketing strategy. The least powerful WOM message is neutral – these tend not to travel very far and are not strong influencing factors. 'Did you know there is a new restaurant in town'? Positive WOM usually results for a good brand experience and is spread by 'brand ambassadors'. 'Did you know there's a new restaurant in town? The food and service are great'! Negative messages are spread by 'saboteurs' or 'detractors'. 'Don't go to that new restaurant – I got food poisoning and had to take two days off work'. Word of mouth is difficult to control and measure but can spread quickly and be highly influential in purchase decisions, Think about the last film you went to see, the last car you bought or the area you live in. Chances are you arrived at those choices due to a personal recommendation from a friend or trusted acquaintance. Types of worth of mouth advertising media:- the major methods of human to human communication can be summarised as follows:- (1) Personal:- personal communication is conversation based. It is difficult to ignore and a powerful influencing tool. (i) Face to face personal conversations:- face to face communications remain the most powerful way of transmitting a message from one person to another. Human conversations involve much more than simply words – cues such as voice tone and body language also convey information such as enthusiasm, sadness, emotion and truthfulness. (ii) Voice only conversations:- voice only conversations are a close second. Live voice-based communication holds the attention of the listener and allows for the transmission of important tonal cues. (2) Digital:- digital communication can involve conversations or one way electronic communication. Although less powerful than personal communications, they allow a message to travel quickly over long distances. (i) Multimedia based digital messages and conversations:- image and audio based messages come third in terms of message strength. If text-based digital conversation can be supported by images and audio it adds power to the message. Examples include Facebook, Email, MMS and YouTube. (ii) Text based digital messages and conversations:- text only messages are the least powerful, but the easiest to transmit via digital means. There are countless methods of transmitting a text based messages from one person to another, including SMS messages, Twitter, text only emails, RSS feeds and instant messaging services. (3) Viral advertising:- Viral advertising is a method of advertising which relies on digital transmission, but doesn't necessarily require any first hand brand experience for it to be passed on. The reason viral advertising is important is because of the potentially massive exposure a successful viral can provide. Viral ads generally take the form of some impressive video footage or something 'chat-worthy' which is designed to be passed through the population via email or a similar tool. Many people tend to send viral ads to a large group of friends which is why virals can spread quickly and effectively across the world. The influencing strength of the message versus transmission speed and distance is summarised in the diagram below. How do people influence how a message spreads? The transmission of a word of mouth message through the population is a fairly complex process to model. If everyone passes a message to just two people via a conversation, you

get exponential growth as shown below. However, humans aren't that predictable which has lead us to develop two different models which explain how a message spreads... 'Limited communication' model:- unfortunately, not everyone who has a good experience or hears good things about a brand will pass on the message. Some people will be pleased with a product or service or read an interesting recommendation from a friend, but may just keep it to themselves or forget about the whole experience all together – this can leave a WOM message dead in its tracks. Certain individuals, however, are much more likely to post customer reviews and chat to people over dinner about a product, so maybe it's more important to try and influence these special people… 'Certain people are more influential than others' model:- according to the social researcher Malcolm Gladwell there are two types of special individuals which help spread WOM. Tap into these individuals and your message can spread much more quickly than via the general population. Connectors:- most people know a connector – these people get a real buzz out of meeting people and are genuinely interested in them. Their motivation is the joy of being social and talking about interesting conversation points. They aren't as persuasive as a 'Maven' (below), but have a large social group. Recommenders or 'Mavens':- these people are motivated by the joy of giving good advice. They are not as sociable as the Connectors, but they get a kick out of giving advice and enjoy finding the best deal on everything. They are persuasive talkers and can be influential when it comes to a customer's product decision. How does word of mouth spread through a population? (i) A positive (or negative) personal experience makes an impression at the individual level. (ii) The individual decides to pass on the message and spread the word to others (the message is seeded). (iii) The message is sent or discussed using the available communications methods. (iv) Some people will be influenced to experience the source of the story for themselves, others will simply pass the message on. The conversion rate depends on the power of the message, the method of communication and the personalities involved (see next section). (v) The message is re-seeded and the cycle continues. What makes a message spread successfully? Word of mouth messages can be positive, neutral or negative and the degree and speed of transmission depends on:- The strength of the message:- for a marketing message to spread successfully through the population, the message needs to be strong enough that it warrants passing on, whereas a weak message can be forgotten about if not deemed 'chat-worthy'. Strong positive conversational WOM almost always results from a good customer experience or convincing message. The method of communication used:- the method of communication greatly influences the speed of spread, the 'transmission reach' and also contributes to the strength of the message. A carefully constructed viral YouTube video can spread through a population at epidemic speeds, but face to face communications spread much more slowly. The latter is much more likely to influence purchase intent on an individual level but is not as useful for raising awareness. The personalities involved:- people's personalities affect the spread of a message depending on how persuasive, social and internet savvy they are. It's difficult to predict how well a message will spread, some people simply ignore viral advertising emails, while others will talk to anyone and everyone about the surprisingly good meal they had the new restaurant in town. The quality of the viral:- if you're intentionally creating a viral message, it stands a greater chance of success if it uses the following criteria among others. Making sure you have a great creative team behind you will help! (i) Entertainment/awe-inspiring; (ii) Cringe worthiness; (iii) Extreme/shock value; (iv) Terrible/embarrassing. Using WOM to promote your business:- so, how can you harness the power of word of mouth marketing to promote your business? There is an active and a passive approach. Active WOM – encouraging and influencing the message:- if you intend WOM to form a major part of your promotional investment, you can't just sit back and hope that it will happen. Use the tools at your disposal to encourage word positive of mouth. Determine your objectives and ensure your message, the means of communication and the people you target work together in order to promote your business. Provide access to the communications tools:- develop both message based and conversational methods of communication whether this is a Twitter account, a social bookmarking tool or a chat room, and encourage your customers to use this tool to discuss your brand. Consider the communication medium and which is most relevant to your target audience, don't just open a Twitter account because everyone else is doing it. Determine your message and seed it at the community level:- target specific communities which could include a particular interest group, location or demographic and seed your message using honest means. A great way to seed a message in a community to provide people with an excellent customer experience. Recruit brand ambassadors:- actively encourage certain key individuals to generate stories for you and actively engage with your customers. Use PR to generate a story:- use the press as a catalyst to start a discussion. The more news worthy your story the better. Make the message memorable and exciting and 'sticky'. Ensure the message is worth passing on – motivate people to discuss your brand and spread the word. Create viral ads:- these should be interesting, useful, funny, shocking, exciting, emotional, dramatic, awe-inspiring or controversial. Most of all they need to be 'chat-worthy' and easy to pass on. Be honest:- if you lie about anything, people will find out and now they'll have the perfect medium to show you up. Get lucky:- only a few WOM ideas go 'epidemic' but even without a wildfire approach, personal communication can lead to tangible marketing results. Use opinion formers and influencers:- if possible, find and enthuse the opinion formers, blog owners, and social media connectors. According to Keller, author of 'The Influential' these people also tend to adopt new products and technology earlier. Passive WOM – doing a great job:- Use the marketing mix to create a customer focus:- ensure all elements of your business are ticking over like a well oiled machine. From the people you use to the way you sell and deliver your product. Satisfy and exceed customer expectations:- add excitement, value, or great customer service to your brand. Never let a customer go without engaging and enthusing them. Use 'surprise and delight':- add little unexpected touches which are there simply to give the customer 'a little extra'. Sometimes these aspects of a brand, however insignificant can generate a large amount of WOM advertising. Manage unhappy customers well:- avoiding negative WOM can be as valuable as generating positive. In addition, a well handled complaint can sometimes create a brand ambassador. Remember WOM can be bad as well as good:- there's no quicker way to destroy a brand than by negative word of mouth advertising. Dissatisfied customers are much more likely to post public warnings about a bad product on their blog than a satisfied customer is to recommend it to a friend. Upset people at your peril! When people talk about word of mouth advertising this is the model that is normally quoted and leads to huge volumes of noise in a very short period of time. This model is great in practice, but as usual the real world isn't quite as simple as this. (i) Experiential marketing; (ii) Building a brand; (iii) Writing a marketing plan. / МэкДонэлдз (McDonalds). Устная Реклама – рекламирование нового товара или услуги покупателем, который рассказывает своим друзьям, соседям и знакомым о достоинствах товара, особенно если это происходит до того, как начнётся реклама товара или услуги в средствах массовой информации.

WORDSMITHING = ЧЕКАНКА СЛОВ (или СЛОВОТВОРЧЕСТВО, или СЛОВОБЛУДСТВО) – Wordsmithing is the art of inventing new words by modfying existing ones or creating entirely new words. Werid means weirdness in a good way is an example of fine wordsmithing. Wordsmithing is a verb meaning to create clever and funny words. Wordsmithing is the making of changes to a text to improve clarity and style, as opposed to content. For example, we've drafted an agreement, but there's still a bit of wordsmithing left to do. / Термин Чеканка Слов или Словотворчество характеризует выдумывание слов и манипулирование терминами в ходе переговоров; часто используется в качестве маневра в международной торговле. Он получил распространение благодаря преподавателям экономических университетов, которые прибегают к этому вместо использования стандартной терминологии.

WORK = РАБОТА – (1) Work:- in physics, measure of energy transfer that occurs when an object is moved over a distance by an external force at least part of which is applied in the direction of the displacement. If the force is constant, work may be computed by multiplying the length of the path by the component of the force acting along the path. Work done on a body is accomplished not only

by a displacement of the body as a whole from one place to another but also, for example, by compressing a gas, by rotating a shaft, and even by causing invisible motions of the particles within a body by an external magnetic force. No work, as understood in this context, is done unless the object is displaced in some way and there is a component of the force along the path over which the object is moved. Holding a heavy object stationary does not transfer energy to it, because there is no displacement. Holding the end of a rope on which a heavy object is being swung around at constant speed in a circle does not transfer energy to the object, because the force is toward the centre of the circle at a right angle to the displacement. No work is done in either case. The mathematical expression for work depends upon the particular circumstances. Work done in compressing a gas at constant temperature may be expressed as the product of pressure times the change in volume. Work done by a torque in rotating a shaft may be expressed as the product of the torque times the angular displacement. Work done on a body is equal to the increase in the energy of the body, for work transfers energy to the body. If, however, the applied force is opposite to the motion of the object, the work is considered to be negative, implying that energy is taken from the object. The units in which work is expressed are the same as those for energy, for example, in the metre-kilogram-second system, Joule (Newton-metre); in the centimetre-gram-second system, erg (dyne-centimetre); and in the English system, foot-pound.

(2) Work is any activity which contributes to the production of goods or services within the production boundary. Work:- in economics and sociology, the activities and labor necessary to the survival of society. The major activity of early humans was hunting and gathering food. As early as 40 000 BC, hunters began to work in groups to track and kill animals. Younger or weaker members of the tribe were more naturally suited to gathering food. It seems likely that women, because of the requirements of pregnancy and nursing, did not generally participate in hunting. Some primitive peoples demonstrated an aptitude for making weapons, thus providing an early instance of the division of labor. When agricultural cultivation replaced simple gathering, the resulting modest surplus of food freed some members of the tribe to pursue crafts such as pottery making, textiles, and metallurgy. A sufficient food supply and the development of copper and bronze tools laid the groundwork for more complex societies that could support larger populations; as towns were established, new specialized occupations developed in commerce, law, medicine, and defense. The increasing complexity of these economies required permanent records; thus, writing and bookkeeping evolved. These civilizations, and the later societies of Greece and Rome, were characterized by rigid, hereditary, hierarchical class structures. Kings and nobles ruled, supported by warriors; priests served as government officials; merchants dealt in the products of artisans and craftsmen; peasants worked family farms; and slaves worked in mines and craft workshops. These craft workshops were prototypes of the modern factory, producing metal weapons and tools with fewer than a dozen workers under the direction of a master craftsman. Larger projects, such as pyramids and aqueducts, were directed by master builders, who were assisted by foremen and scribes. The work required laborers of varying degrees of skill ranging from craftsmen to slaves. Some of this organizational sophistication was lost in Europe immediately after the disintegration of the Roman Empire, as social life contracted into smaller, self-enclosed spheres. Nobles owned tracts of land that were farmed by peasants, who were bound to their plots by inheritance. The peasants turned over much of their produce to the nobles in return for military protection. The church was also an important feature of the medieval economy, offering work to masons, carvers, and glaziers. As town life grew more vigorous, craft guilds assumed greater importance, reaching their peak in the XIV century. Their purpose was to limit the supply of labor in a profession and to control production. Guild members were ranked according to experience:- masters, journeymen, and apprentices. Strains developed within the guilds as some masters discovered that trading in raw materials and finished products held greater rewards than craftsmanship; others discovered that they could secure greater profits by excluding journeymen from promotion to the master class. Thus, apprentices and journeymen became a class of free laborers, and the employer-employee relationship was established. Beginning about AD 1000, wind and water power began to replace or assist human laborers in tanning, grain processing, olive pressing, and the operation of bellows in mines and blast furnaces. Mechanization had little effect on large construction projects, however:- churches and castles were built by strongly individualistic craftsmen under the direction of a master mason who not only designed the building but handled accounts and bought raw materials. Technological advances, combined with worldwide exploration and colonization by European powers, did eventually change economic life profoundly. Some guild masters were able to accumulate large amounts of capital, forcing less-successful masters to become wage laborers. This transition was most pronounced in England, where it was encouraged through the granting of monopolistic charters, the evolution of finance and trade, and the development of machinery, particularly steam power, in the XVIII century. Early factories divided the work previously done by a single craftsman into a number of distinct tasks, each performed by low-paid unskilled or semiskilled workers with the assistance of machinery. This new organization shortened the time required to produce an item, lowered its cost, and often improved its quality. Workers, however, who previously had controlled production, rebelled at the discipline required in such factories, and it became necessary to install a supervisory hierarchy far more complex than that required for preindustrial management. The factory system both encouraged and required the growth of large cities. Urbanization demanded greater agricultural productivity, which was achieved through the use of fertilizers, scientific breeding practices, and mechanization. The colonies of the New World provided Europe's cities with agricultural products, often produced by slaves. The production of large quantities of goods at low cost through the use of standardized parts and extensive division of labor was made possible by the development of machine tools (lathe-like machines for shaping metals) in the XIX century. Mass production encouraged manufacturing firms to grow much larger, demanding ever more specialized positions for managers, supervisors, accountants, scientists, engineers, technicians, salesmen, and others. Clerical work in some cases came to be organized according to principles similar to those of the industrial assembly line. Continuing trends toward specialization and professionalization of work gave rise in industrial nations in the XX century to a number of disciplines concerned with various aspects of work, including personal comfort and motivation of workers, efficiency of technology, efficiency of entire systems, productivity, and the application of science to industry. Among these disciplines, some of whose functions overlap, are production management, industrial relations, personnel administration, research and development, human-factors engineering, operations research, and systems engineering.

WORK AT HOME = РАБОТА НА ДОМУ – Work At Home includes those economic activities that are conducted from units or offices within the home. This category includes farmers who work and live on their farms, persons working and living at work camps, and those engaged in own- account production of goods.

WORKABILITY = ОБРАБАТЫВАЕМОСТЬ – Workability is the degree of ease and smoothness with which wood can be worked. / Под Обрабатываемостью понимается способность материала поддаваться обработке.

WORKABLE COMPETITION = РАБОТАЕМАЯ КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ – Workable Competition is a notion which arises from the observation that since perfect competition does not exist, theories based on it do not provide reliable guides for competition policy. The idea was first enunciated by the American economist John Maurice Clark (1884–1963) in 1940. He argued that the goal of policy should be to make competition 'workable', not necessarily perfect. He proposed criteria for judging whether competition was workable, and this provoked a series of revisions and counter- proposals. The criteria put forward are wide ranging, e.g., the number of firms should be at least large as economies of scale permit, promotional expenses should not be excessive and advertising should be

informative. No consensus has arisen over what might constitute workable competition but all bodies which administer competition policy in effect employ some version of it. / Дьжон Морис Кларк (John Maurice Clark (1884–1963)).

WORK BARGE = РАБОЧАЯ БАРЖА – Work Barge is a barge equipped with aids to navigation material pushed ahead of the tender and containing storage space for lumber, sinkers, buoys, an aids to navigation workshop, and a boom for hoisting buoys on board.

WORK CENTER = РАБОЧИЙ ЦЕНТР – Work Center is a section of a production facility where all tasks associated with a particular process (such as assembling, painting, welding) are performed. Work Center, normally, is an individual production area or sub-process of an overall manufacturing process.

WORKED OFF = ОТРАБОТАННОЕ (или СВЕДЁННОЕ НА НЕТ, или СНИЗИВШЕЕСЯ) – Worked Off:- xxxxx. / Выпало Из Работы (Worked Off):- минутное падение цены на ценную бумагу или товар.

WORK ENVIRONMENT = РАБОЧАЯ СРЕДА – The term Work Environment is used to describe the surrounding conditions in which an employee operates. The work environment can be composed of physical conditions, such as office temperature, or equipment, such as personal computers. It can also be related to factors such as work processes or procedures. The work environment can involve the social interactions at the workplace, including interactions with peers, subordinates, and managers. Generally, and within limits, employees are entitled to a work environment that is free from harassment. A hostile work environment exists when unwelcome sexual conduct interferes with an employee's job performance, or creates a hostile, intimidating, or offensive work environment. The term Work Environment can also be associated with the physical condition of the building. Healthy work environments will be free from problems associated with sick building syndrome, which is often due to poor ventilation or off-gassing of chemicals used during construction. The accumulation of molds and mildew may also lead to sick building syndrome. The Work Environment is comprised of the physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the activities of an employee while engaged in the performance of his work, whether on or off the railroads property. There are no stated exclusions of place or circumstance. Work Environment is location where a task is completed. When pertaining to a place of employment, the work environment involves the physical geographical location as well as the immediate surroundings of the workplace, such as a construction site or office building. Typically involves other factors relating to the place of employment, such as the quality of the air, noise level, and additional perks and benefits of employment such as free child care or unlimited coffee, or adequate parking. / Рабочая Среда – это совокупность всех внутренних переменных, в процессе управления модифицированных и приспособленных к потребностям организации. Огромное количество факторов, бесконечное число потенциальных вариаций каждой переменной и тот факт, что все эти факторы взаимосвязаны между собой и постоянно меняются, чрезвычайно повышают сложность организационной рабочей среды. На сегодняшний день исследователи пока совсем не готовы объяснить и научно спрогнозировать влияние рабочей среды на поведение работников. Поскольку это действительно очень сложный вопрос. Но есть два аспекта рабочей среды, которые настолько сильно влияют на индивидуальное поведение, что мы не можем не упомянуть о них:- это группы и лидерство. Рабочая Среда (или Производственная Среда) – это физические, химические, биологические, социальные и культурные факторы, совокупность которых составляет среду на рабочем месте.

WORK EQUIPMENT = РАБОЧЕЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ – Work Equipment is an equipment which can be coupled in a train for movement over the carrier's tracks, and which is used in the carrier's work service. Includes such equipment as ballast cars, business cars, company cars, derrick cars, ditching cars, outfit cars, pile drivers, snow dozers, tool cars, wrecking cars, and others.

WORKER = РАБОТНИК – Worker is any railroad employee assigned to inspect, test, repair, or service railroad rolling equipment, or their components, including brake systems. Members of train and yard crews are excluded except when assigned such work on railroad rolling equipment that is not part of the train or yard movement they have been called to operate (or been assigned to as 'Utility Employees'). Utility employees assigned to and functioning as temporary members of a specific train or yard crew (subject to the conditions set forth in 49 CFR 218.22), are excluded only when so assigned and functioning. Worker is a person who does a particular job to earn money. Worker is a person whose job does not involve managing other people. Worker is a person who is actively involved in a particular activity. Worker is a person who works in a (specified) industry or place or with (specified) materials or equipment:- dockworker or steelworker. Worker is a someone who works for a company or organization but does not have a powerful position. / Работник – физическое лицо, вступившее в трудовые отношения с работодателем (Статья 21 Трудовой Кодекс Российской Федерации). Работником может быть лицо, обладающее трудовой право- и дееспособностью или правосубъектностью. Способность лица приобретать в сфере труда права и обязанности, осуществлять и выполнять их и нести ответственность за их неисполнение связана с его возрастом, физическими и интеллектуальными способностями и другими его свойствами. Работник:- в трудовом праве РФ лицо, выполняющее трудовые функции на основе трудового договора (контракта) с работодателем, обладающее трудовыми правами и несущее трудовые обязанности в соответствии с законодательством и условиями контракта. Лицо, выполняющее работу на основе не трудового, а гражданско-правового договора (подряда, поручения, авторского договора, договора на выполнение НИР и другого), трудовым законодательством РФ не рассматривается в качестве работника. В соответствии со Статьёй 37 Конституции РФ каждый имеет право свободно распоряжаться своими способностями к труду, выбирать род деятельности и профессию. Принудительный труд в РФ запрещён. По общему правилу, гражданин может заключить трудовой договор с работодателем с 16-летнего возраста. В порядке исключения стороной такого договора может быть и лицо, достигшее 15 и даже 14 лет (Статья 173 КЗоТ). Работник имеет право на труд в условиях, отвечающих требованиям безопасности и гигиены, на вознаграждение за труд без какой бы то ни было дискриминации и не ниже установленного федеральным законом минимального размера оплаты труда, а также право на защиту от безработицы. Признаётся право работника на индивидуальные и коллективные трудовые споры с использованием установленных федеральным законом способов их разрешения, включая право на забастовку. Работник имеет право на отдых. Каждому лицу, работающему по трудовому договору, гарантируются установленные федеральным законом продолжительность рабочего времени, выходные и праздничные дни, оплачиваемый ежегодный отпуск. Иные трудовые права аботника (на возмещение ущерба, причинённого трудовым увечьем, на объединение в профсоюзы, на социальное обеспечение, на судебную защиту своих прав и другое) предусмотрены КЗоТ, в частности Статья 2. Трудовые обязанности работника состоят в добросовестном отношении к выполнению возложенных на него трудовых функций, соблюдении трудовой дисциплины, выполнении правил внутреннего трудового распорядка, бережном отношении к имуществу работодателя, выполнении установленных норм труда.

WORKER COMPENSATION INSURANCE EXPENSE = РАСХОД НА СТРАХОВАНИЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ РАБОТНИКАМ – Worker Compensation Insurance Expense:- under the accrual method of accounting, this account reports the amount of worker compensation insurance expense that pertains to the period indicated in the heading of the income statement, whether or not the company has paid the insurance premiums within this time period. The worker compensation insurance expense associated with the selling and administrative functions of the business will appear as on operating expense on the company's income statement. Worker compensation insurance cost associated with employees in the manufacturing function of the business will be an integral part of the

cost of the products manufactured. If all of the products are sold, the worker compensation insurance cost will be included in the cost of the goods that were sold. If some of the products manufactured are in inventory, then some of the worker compensation insurance costs will be included in the costs of the products that are held in inventory. Worker Compensation Insurance Expense is the amount a company allocates to cover costs associated with claims related to an employee's injury.

WORKER COMPENSATION INSURANCE PAYABLE = К ОПЛАТЕ ЗА СТРАХОВАНИЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ РАБОТНИКАМ – Worker Compensation Insurance Payable:- this current liability account reports the amount a company owes as of the balance sheet date for its worker compensation insurance policy premiums. The amounts owed are usually based on the policy's rates for the various work classifications of the company's employees. Worker Compensation Insurance Payable is an account that holds the amounts paid for an employee's work related injury.

WORKER PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ (или ЗАЩИТА РАБОЧИХ) – Worker Protection:- the United States has free trade agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries that include provisions to protect worker rights and facilitate cooperation among labor ministries. These labor provisions establish official processes for receiving complaints, or 'submissions' from interested organizations that believe a trading partner is not fulfilling the labor commitments it made. In the United States, the US Department of Labor, specifically the Office of Trade and Labor Affairs (OTLA), receives and reviews submissions made under the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) and the FTA Labor Chapters. / В США под Защитой Трудящихся понимаются временные меры защиты, введённые для обеспечения плавного перехода в отраслях, которые сталкиваются с возросшей конкуренцией в результате заключения торговых соглашений. Например, для защиты от возросшей конкуренции со стороны Мексики и Канады NAFTA предусматривает:- (i) продолжительные переходные периоды (до 15 лет) для отмены пошлин США на наиболее 'чувствительные' для США продукты, например, изделия из стекла, обувь, некоторые фрукты и овощи; (ii) положения, допускающие временное повышение тарифных ставок до уровня, предшествовавшего NAFTA, для защиты Американских трудящихся и фермеров в случае угрозы со стороны возросшего привоза (или импорта) из Мексики; и (iii) жёсткие правила в отношении происхождения товара, которые гарантировали бы выгоды от снижения пошлин, согласно NAFTA, только на товары, произведённые в Северной Америке.

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS = СТАНДАРТЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ (или СТАНДАРТЫ ЗАЩИТЫ РАБОЧИХ) – Worker Protection Standards (WPD) are the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for agricultural employers requiring them to maintain daily records of all chemicals applied to farm fields, including brand name and active ingredients and the method and rate of application. The employer must provide training and protective clothing for workers if they apply farm chemicals. The worker must also know what to do in an emergency, and the name, telephone number, and address of the nearest emergency medical facility. Workers must be restricted from entering treated farm fields for a prescribed period of time, and treated fields must be posted.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION = КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ РАБОТНИКАМ – Workers' Compensation:- financial support system established under law to provide income, medical care, and rehabilitation to employees for illness, injury, or death arising out of, and in the course of, their employment whether or not the employee was at fault. These benefits are claimed by the employees (or their dependents) as a matter of right and the employer cannot resort to any legal defense. Amount paid as compensation is based on the salary of the employee (also on the number of his or her dependents in some jurisdictions) and is usually subject to a specified maximum. In most countries, this system is compulsory although agricultural and domestic workers are generally excluded. Also called Workmen's Compensation. Worker's Compensation is, usually, a state or privately managed insurance fund in the United States that reimburses employees for injuries suffered on the job.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE = СТРАХОВАНИЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ РАБОТНИКАМ – Workers' Compensation Insurance or Workers' Comp, also known as Workman's Compensation Insurance, provides for your employees' medical expenses and some portion of their wages if they are injured on the job. All accidental injuries, occupational diseases and even death arising from the subject's employment are covered by Workers' Comp. In most industries, if you have four or more employees, you are required to provide Workers' Compensation, however, the statutory requirements for contractors is significantly more strict. The Longshore Harbor Worker's Compensation Act, often referred to as USL&H (United States Longshore & Harbor), provides benefits similar to Workers' Compensation to employees working in the maritime industry. USL&H covers employees if any injury or death occurs while working on navigable waters, on a dock, during a dry dock or other areas commonly used by vessels. Workers' Compensation policies can be endorsed to offer coverage for the employee while working on land as well as for USL&H exposures. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920, otherwise known as the Jones Act, is a federal act which provides benefits similar to Workers' Compensation to masters and crew of vessels. An employee working on a vessel in the capacity of an engine repairman, for example, may be covered by USL&H law while working on a ship while docked or navigating US waterways. However, that same employee doing the same job may become a 'crew member' and therefore fall under Jones Act coverage while the ship is sailing. Workers Compensation Insurance is an insurance that pays benefits on behalf of an insured employer to employees or their families in the case of injury, disability, or death resulting from occupational hazards. Workers' Compensation is a form of insurance providing wage replacement and medical benefits to employees injured in the course of employment in exchange for mandatory relinquishment of the employee's right to sue his or her employer for the tort of negligence. The tradeoff between assured, limited coverage and lack of recourse outside the worker compensation system is known as 'The Compensation Bargain'. While plans differ among jurisdictions, provision can be made for weekly payments in place of wages (functioning in this case as a form of disability insurance), compensation for economic loss (past and future), reimbursement or payment of medical and like expenses (functioning in this case as a form of health insurance), and benefits payable to the dependents of workers killed during employment (functioning in this case as a form of life insurance). General damages for pain and suffering, and punitive damages for employer negligence, are generally not available in workers' compensation plans, and negligence is generally not an issue in the case. These laws were first enacted in Europe and Oceania, with the United States following shortly thereafter. Statutory compensation law provides advantages to employees and employers. A schedule is drawn out to state the amount and forms of compensation to which an employee is entitled, if he/she has sustained the stipulated kinds of injuries. Employers can buy insurance against such occurrences. However, the specific form of the statutory compensation scheme may provide detriments. Statutes often award a set amount based on the types of injury. These payments are based on the ability of the worker to find employment in a partial capacity:- a worker who has lost an arm can still find work as a proportion of a fully able person. This does not account for the difficulty in finding work suiting disability. When employers are required to put injured staff on 'light-duties' the employer may simply state that no light duty work exists, and sack the worker as unable to fulfill specified duties. When new forms of workplace injury are discovered, for instance:- stress, repetitive strain injury, silicosis; the law often lags behind actual injury and offers no suitable compensation, forcing the employer and employee back to the courts (although in common-law jurisdictions these are usually one-off instances). Finally, caps on the value of disabilities may not reflect the total cost of providing for a disabled worker. The government may legislate the value of total spinal incapacity at far below the amount required to keep a worker in reasonable living conditions for the remainder of his life. A related issue is that the same physical loss can have a markedly different impact on the earning capacity of individuals in different professions. For instance, the loss of a finger could modestly reduce a banker's professional facilities but ruin a pianist. Workers'

Compensation Insurance provides your employees' medical expenses and some of their wages if they are injured on the job. Workers Compensation Insurance and related services can help manage worker injuries and stay on top of the factors that drive up costs. Cover your company's risk now! / хозяевам (или капитанам) и . Вокёз Комп. (Workers' Comp.). Акт Дьжонза (Jones Act). Компенсационное Страхование Рабочих или Страхование Компенсаций Работникам – страхование, оплачиваемое работодателем, по которому производятся выплаты рабочим и их семьям в случае получения производственных травм, инвалидности или смерти от несчастного случая на работе.

WORKERS IN SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT = РАБОТНИКИ В СЕЗОННОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ – Workers In Seasonal Employment are workers who hold implicit or explicit contracts of employment where the timing and duration of the contract is significantly influenced by seasonal factors such as the climatic cycle, public holidays and/or agricultural harvests. These workers may be classified as employees or own-account workers according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.

WORKERS IN SHORT–TERM EMPLOYMENT = РАБОТНИКИ В КРАТКОСРОЧНОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ – Workers In Short-Term Employment are workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment which are expected to last longer than the period used to define casual workers, but shorter than the one used to define regular employees. These workers may be classified as employees or own-account workers according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN A LOCKOUT = РАБОТНИКИ, ВОВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ В ЛОКАУТ – Workers Involved In A Lockout comprise:- (i) workers directly involved in a lockout are those employees of the establishments involved who were directly concerned by the labor dispute and who were prevented from working by the lockout; (ii) workers indirectly involved in a lockout are those employees of the establishments involved who were not directly concerned by the labor dispute but who were prevented from working by the lockout.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN A STRIKE = РАБОТНИКИ, ВОВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ В СТАЧКУ – Workers Involved In A Strike comprise:- (i) workers directly involved in a strike are those who participated directly by stopping work; (ii) workers indirectly involved in a strike are those employees of the establishments involved, or self-employed workers in the group involved, who did not participate directly by stopping work but who were prevented from working because of the strike.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN OTHER ACTION = РАБОТНИКИ, ВОВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ В ПРОЧЕЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ – Workers Involved In Other Action comprise:- (i) workers directly involved in other action are those who participated directly in the action; (ii) workers indirectly involved in other action are those employees of the establishments involved or self-employed workers in the groups involved who did not participate directly in the action but who were unable to perform their work in the usual manner or prevented from working as a result of it.

WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY STATUS = РАБОТНИКИ, НЕ КЛАССИФИЦИРУЕМЫЕ ПО СТАТУСУ – Workers Not Classifiable By Status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION = УЧАСТИЕ РАБОТНИКОВ – Workers' Participation may broadly be taken to cover all terms of association of workers and their representatives with the decision-making process, ranging from exchange of information, consultations, decisions and negotiations, to more institutionalized forms such as the presence of workers' member on management or supervisory boards or even management by workers themselves (as practiced in Yugoslavia). The main implications of workers' participation in management as summarized by the International Labour Organization (ILO):- (i) workers have ideas which can be useful; and (ii) workers may work more intelligently if they are informed about the reasons for and then intention of decisions that are taken in a participative atmosphere. According to Keith Davis, Participation refers to the mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which encourages him to contribute to group goals and share the responsibility of achievement. According to Walpole, Participation in Management gives the worker a sense of importance, pride and accomplishment; it gives him the freedom of opportunity for self-expression; a feeling of belongingness with the place of work and a sense of workmanship and creativity. Clegg says, 'It implies a situation where workers representatives are, to some extent, involved in the process of management decision making, but where the ultimate power is in the hands of the management'. According to Dr. Davis, 'it is a mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which encourages him to contribute to goals and share responsibilities in them'. See also Industrial Democracy. Workers' Participation is generally indirect, i.e. through representatives and also restricted to certain aspects of management particularly those that are directly related to workers. Worker's Participation in management means giving scope for workers to influence the managerial decision making process at different levels by various forms in the organisation. Objectives of Workers' Participation In Management:- (i) Increasing productivity for the general benefit of the enterprise, the employee and the community; (ii) Giving employees a better understanding of their role in the working of the industry and of the process of production; (iii) Satisfying the workers' urge for self-expression; (iv) Achieving industrial peace, better relations and increased cooperation in industry; (v) Development of Human Personality; and (vi) Development of leaders from within the industry. Importance of Workers' Participation:- (i) Reduced Industrial Unrest:- tries to remove or at least minimise the diverse and conflicting interests between the parties by substituting in their place cooperation, homogeneity of objectives and common interests; (ii) Reduced Misunderstanding:- participation helps dispelling the employee's misunderstanding about the outlook of management in industry. This misconceptions would otherwise die hard; (iii) Increased Organisation Balance:- if workers are invited to share in organisational problems and to work towards common solutions, a greater degree of organisational balance occurs because of decreased misunderstanding and individual and group conflicts; (iv) Improved Communication:- because of the existence of barriers to the upward flow of information in most enterprises much valuable information possessed by subordinates never reaches their managers. Participation tends to make information available which alters the decisions and the quality of decisions thus improved; (v) Higher Productivity:- it has been empirically tested that poor labour management relations do not encourage the workers to contribute anything more than the minimum desirable to retain their jobs; (vi) Increased Commitment:- if the individual knows that he can express his opinion and ideas, a personal sense of gratification and involvement takes place within him which in turn fortifies his identification with the organisation resulting in greater commitment; (vii) Industrial democracy:- based on the principle of recognition of the human factor, it tends to reduce class conflict between capital and labour; (viii) Development of Individuals:- the employees natural ingenuity and ability are allowed expression. Individuals thus direct their initiative and creativity towards the objective of the group; (ix) Less Resistance to Change:- participation in the decision making process give them opportunity of being heard. They know what to expect and why, resulting in reduced resistance. / Смотрите также Промышленная Демократия (Industrial Democracy).

WORKER'S RIGHTS = ПРАВА ТРУДЯЩЕГОСЯ (или ПРАВА РАБОЧЕГО) – Worker's Rights:- under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) workers have virtually no rights to complain of problems such as exposure to toxic materials, lack of safety gear, training in use of dangerous chemicals, etc. In contrast, investors do have considerable rights under one of the eleven (11) typical free trade agreements the United States has with several countries throughout the world. Under NAFTA for example, a company that feels threatened by regulations it feels will be costly can file claims under the Chapter 11. The Investments chapter in NAFTA imposes obligations toward foreign investing companies from other NAFTA countries, and also secures rights for investors to seek

compensation through international arbitration for violation of their rights under this chapter. The Chapter 11 investor rights have been described as a dream for multinational corporations and a nightmare for citizens. In 2005 for example, California state was sued under NAFTA for USD50 million for enacting a law that protected Indian sacred lands and put an end to open metal mining in a southern desert. Workers' rights under NAFTA are virtually nonexistent. At best workers have rights under the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC). One of the first claims filed under NAALC involved current and former workers at the Custom Trim/Auto Trim Breed-Mexicana factory in Matamoros on July 03, 2000. NAALC is a side agreement to NAFTA. Therefore if a worker is having a problem with her employer who happens to be a US company investing at the border she must direct her action not in a court against the company, but rather before the National Administration Office (NAO) against Mexico for its failure in enforcing its own labor, health or safety laws or some other international norms that govern the workplace for free trade! This indirect and cumbersome procedure is designed intentionally to favor investor's needs for smooth, uninterrupted production in the free trade market. Not surprisingly NAALC has been criticized as being weak and ineffective for securing workers' rights. In the case of Mexican workers any problems arising in the workplace are reviewed either under Mexican labor law or Mexican health and safety laws and thus a complaint raised under the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation is directed against Mexico in front a board known as the National Administration Office. The NAO has been renamed as The Office of Trade Agreement and Technical Cooperation (TAATC) is located in Washington, DC, the United States. / Права Трудящегося или Права Рабочего:- в США некоторые профсоюзы и группы граждан считают, что NAFTA должно предусматривать положения, гарантирующие уважение международно признанных прав трудящихся и обеспечивающие наличие у трудящихся инструментов, необходимых для того, чтобы добиваться приличной заработной платы и достойных условий труда. Подобно экологическим стандартам нарушение таких прав трудящихся должно служить юридическим основанием для иска о нечестной практике. Некоторые же полагают, что текст NAFTA подрывает нормы, существующие в торговом законодательстве США в отношении прав трудящихся, так как делает для Мексики и других стран, присоединившихся к соглашению, изъятия из трудовых стандартов, которые требуются в настоящее время от стран, добивающихся привилегированного доступа на рынки США.

WORK EXPERIENCE = СТАЖ РАБОТЫ – Work Experience refers to the past work experience of the person classified as unemployed. It establishes whether the person worked before or is seeking or available for work for the first time. Work Experience is a short unpaid period of time at a workplace, to gain experience of a working environment. Work Experience (in the United Kingdom) is a far more flexible term but normally refers to some form of temporary work placement within a company where you will work on junior-level tasks for the purpose of gaining experience and insight into the industry. The work can vary hugely, from making the tea to offering administrative support or working on projects. If you prepare well and are proactive, you may be able to make shape the placement to suit you and gain fantastic insight into an industry or role and a set of valuable contacts for the future. Work experience is far more common in smaller firms, charities, media, marketing and PR (where it's the accepted first step on the ladder). Placements are often a short-term, lasting from several days to several weeks, but work is normally full time. UK law states that employers must pay the national minimum wage for any work undertaken by students that is not part of your course of study. However, the line between voluntary placements, which can be unpaid, and work experience can be difficult to define. If you are in doubt, contact the Careers Service for further advice. Where do I look? Work experience opportunities are seldom advertised; you will need to create a placement for yourself through well targeted, speculative applications and persistence. More Types of Work Experience:- (1) Summer Jobs:- casual, paid work during the summer vacation; (2) Part-Time Jobs:- paid work for up to 15 hours per week during term-time, which can sometimes continue over the holidays; (3) Work Shadowing:- a day or more observing a person in their role to gain real insight into the work. These positions are unpaid and unadvertised, so you'll need to create the opportunity by approaching someone directly. (4) Industry Placements (Sandwich Placements):- a year long placement in industry during your degree. Some universities have sandwich courses where students have to take a placement as part of their study. (5) Volunteering:- working with a charity or organisation on a voluntary, unpaid basis. Voluntary positions can vary widely, but the LSE Volunteer Centre advertises a range of opportunities and offers advice on how to find a position and how to use the experience to develop employable skills. Work Experience is defined as a period of work that is designed to encourage reflection on the experience and to identify the learning that comes from working. Work Experience (mainly British) is a short period spent in a workplace, usually by young people, to learn what it is like to do that kind of work. For example, I'm going to do work experience in a factory.

WORKFLOW = РАБОЧИЙ ПОТОК (или РУТИНА) – Workflow is the 'flow of work'. Workflow diagrams are a formal way to identify procedural steps and the logic employed in a process used to complete a task or job. Workflow diagrams include each interim step and product(s); the direction of movement through the process (indicated by arrows); decision points, alternative processes and repeated steps, and dependencies (steps or processes that must be completed before, during or after completion of a particular step); and can include the estimated time required for each step, who performs or reviews each step, and resource requirements. Depending on the type of workflow diagramming method used, the start and end points of each interim step may be listed separately or the entire process step can be indicated by a single notation. Workflow is the definition of the series of tasks within a business process. Includes rules, roles, and routing of work to appropriate people inside or outside of the agency or the State of Florida. Some examples of workflow:- approving requisitions; placing orders; receiving reports; requesting payment; and approving payment. / Рабочий Поток или Управление Потоком Документов – полная или частичная автоматизация бизнес-процессов, при которой документы (сообщения) передаются от одного участника другому для выполнения определённых действий согласно своду процедурных правил.

WORKFLOW INCOMING AMENDMENT IMAGE FILE WRAPPER = ОБЁРТКА ФАЙЛА ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ ПОТОКОВОЙ ВХОДЯЩЕЙ ПОПРАВКИ – Workflow Incoming Amendment IFW (short for the Image File Wrapper):- from Public PAIR/IFW (short for the Public Patent Application Information Retrieval/Image File Wrapper) – designates the point in time when an amendment is received in the office (the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)) and the paper scanning process may be started at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO); does not indicate whether scanning has actually started.

WORKFLOW MARKETPLACE = РЫНОЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА РАБОЧЕГО ПОТОКА – Workflow Marketplace provides project tracking or collaboration services for complex, iterative, multiparty projects in construction, syndicated bank debt, or licensed trademarks. Charge subscriptions but add transaction fees, such as Bidcom.com charging a contractor to print project blueprints. Create an information-sharing network that gives all parties an appropriate view of the project. Examples:- Bidcom (construction), Hurricane (intellectual property). Also, many Net markets incorporate workflow to hold onto users. Once a Net market becomes part of everyday business processes, the switching to another Net market becomes much harder.

WORK FOR THE DISABLED = ДОБИВАТЬСЯ НЕТРУДОСПОСОБНОСТИ (или ХХ) – Work For The Disabled in the context of labor market programs comprises sheltered work and subsidies to regular employment.

WORK HARDENING = УПРОЧНЕНИЕ (или НАКЛЁП, или НАГАРТОВКА) – Work Hardening:- in metallurgy, increase in hardness of a metal induced, deliberately or accidentally, by hammering, rolling, drawing, or other physical processes. Although the first few

deformations imposed on metal by such treatment weaken it, its strength is increased by continued deformations. The reason for this seeming paradox lies in the crystalline structure of metal. As stresses are exerted, the crystals slip against each other; but, because of the complexity of the crystal structure, the more such slips are multiplied, the more they tend to place obstacles in the way of further slippage, because the various dislocation lines crisscross each other. See also Tempering. / Наклёп – изменение структуры и свойств металлов и сплавов в результате пластической деформации. При наклёпе уменьшаются пластичность и ударная вязкость, но повышаются твёрдость и прочность. Используется для поверхностного упрочнения деталей. Наклёп металлов и сплавов, изменение структуры и соответственно свойств металлов и сплавов, вызванное пластической деформацией при температуре ниже температуры рекристаллизации. Наклёпом называется также технологический процесс создания упрочнённого состояния материала холодной поверхностной пластической деформацией. Явление наклёпа объясняется накапливанием в металле части энергии деформации, которая расходуется на искажение кристаллической решётки, образование преимущественно ориентированных кристаллов (текстур), изменение дислокационной структуры, а также на увеличение удельного объёма металла в слое. Наклёп может быть результатом действия внешних деформирующих сил (Деформационный Наклёп) или, реже, фазовых превращений (Фазовый Наклёп). Наклёп сопровождается увеличением прочности и твёрдости и снижением пластичности материала. В технике наклёп используется для поверхностного упрочнения деталей. Кроме того наклёп приводит к возникновению в поверхностном слое детали благоприятной системы остаточных напряжений, влияние которых главным образом и определяет высокий упрочняющий эффект поверхностной пластической деформации, выражающийся в повышении усталостной прочности, а иногда и износостойкости. Наклёп осуществляют специальными способами и на специальном оборудовании, например, производят обкатку цилиндрических поверхностей роликами, зубьев зубчатых колёс роликами или зубчатыми накатниками, дробеструйную обработку фасонных поверхностей, обработку ударными инструментами и другое. Упрочнение в технологии металлов, повышение сопротивляемости материала заготовки или изделия разрушению или остаточной деформации. Упрочнение характеризуется степенью упрочнения – показателем относительного повышения значения заданного параметра сопротивляемости материала разрушению или остаточной деформации по сравнению с его исходным значением в результате упрочняющей обработки, а также (в ряде случаев) глубиной упрочнения (толщиной упрочнённого слоя). Упрочнение обычно сопровождается снижением пластичности. Поэтому практически выбор способа и оптимального режима упрочняющей обработки определяется максимальным повышением прочности материала при допустимом снижении пластичности, что обеспечивает наибольшую конструкционную прочность. Упрочнение материала в процессе его получения может быть вызвано термическими, радиационными воздействиями, легированием и введением в металлическую или неметаллическую матрицу (основу) упрочнителей – волокон, дисперсных частиц и другого (смотрите Композиционные Материалы). Упрочнение материала заготовок и изделий достигается механическими, термическими, химическими и другими воздействиями, а также комбинированными способами (химико-термическими, термомеханическими и другими). Наиболее распространённый вид упрочняющей обработки – поверхностное пластическое деформирование (ППД) – простой и эффективный способ повышения несущей способности и долговечности деталей машин и частей сооружений, в особенности работающих в условиях знакопеременных нагрузок (оси, валы, зубчатые колёса, подшипники, поршни, цилиндры, сварные конструкции, инструменты и тому подобное). В зависимости от конструкции, свойств материала, размеров и характера эксплуатационных нагрузок деталей применяются различные виды ППД:- накатка и раскатка роликами и шариками, обкатка зубчатыми валками, алмазное выглаживание, дорнование, гидроабразивная, вибрационная, дробеструйная и другие способы обработки. Часто ППД, кроме упрочнения, значительно уменьшает шероховатость поверхности, повышает износостойкость деталей, улучшает их внешний вид (упрочняюще-отделочная обработка). Упрочнение при термической обработке металлов обеспечивается, в частности, при закалке с последующим отпуском. Улучшению прочностных свойств значительно способствуют и определённые виды термо-механической обработки (в том числе горячий и холодный наклёп). Упрочнение химико-термическим воздействием может осуществляться путём азотирования, цианирования, цементации, диффузионной металлизации (насыщением поверхности детали алюминием, хромом и другими металлами). Упрочнение обеспечивается также применением электрофизических и электрохимических методов обработки, ультразвуковой, электроэрозионной, магнитоимпульсной, электрогидравлической, электроннолучевой, фотоннолучевой, анодно-химической, электроискровой, а также воздействием взрывной волны, лазера и другими. Упрочняющая обработка может быть поверхностной (например, пластическое деформирование с возникновением поверхностного наклёпа), объёмной (например, изотермическая закалка) и комбинированной (например, термическая обработка с последующим ППД). Объёмная и поверхностная упрочняющая обработки могут вестись последовательно несколькими методами.

WORKING = ПРОРАБОТКА (или ХХ) – Working:- attempting to complete the remaining part of a trade, by finding either buyers or sellers for the rest.

WORKING ASSET = РАБОЧИЙ АКТИВ (или ОБОРОТНЫЙ АКТИВ) – Working Asset is the current asset such as cash in hand (and in bank), accounts receivable, finished goods inventory, raw materials inventory, and work in process, that continually flows in and out of a firm during the course of its business cycle. Also called Circulating Asset or Floating Asset. Working Asset is an asset other than a capital asset. Working Asset is the invested capital that is comparatively liquid. / Оборотный Актив:- те инвестированные в ценные бумаги активы, от которых ожидают, что они будут колебаться более или менее в унисон с ценами на обыкновенные акции. Могут быть сделаны корректировки для устранения имеющихся во владении инвестиционной компании наличных и пакетов первоклассных ценных бумаг с более высоким приоритетом и для повышения веса пакетов эмиссий, не имеющих приоритета.

WORKING ASSET STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ ПО РАБОЧИМ АКТИВАМ (или ОТЧЁТ ПО ОБОРОТНЫМ СРЕДСТВАМ, или ХХ) – Working Asset Statement is a net worth statement minus any personal assets, the car, house, boat, etc. A working asset statement will give a clear picture of an individual's invested assets.

WORKING AWAY = ОТРАБОТКА (или ХХ) – Working Away:- transacting with another broker/dealer.

WORKING CAPITAL = РАБОЧИЙ КАПИТАЛ (или (СОБСТВЕННЫЕ) ОБОРОТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА, или ОБОРОТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Working Capital is the Working Capital Ratio. Working capital is the amount of money that a company has tied up in funding its day to day operations. A company has to tie up money to fund its stocks, credit sales and other current assets, but this is offset by its ability to fund this from current liabilities liabilities such as purchases on credit. If a company buys on credit it does not have to tie up (as much) money in its stocks. In some businesses (such as grocery retail) working capital can even be negative. A business that buys on credit and sells for cash is being partly funded by its suppliers. The most common definitions of working capital are:- (i) Current Assets – Current Liabilities; and (ii) Stocks + Trade Debtors – Trade Creditors. The advantage of the second definition is that it focuses on the most important parts of working capital from the point of view of judging the efficiency of a business's operations. It avoids some short term liabilities (such as overdrafts) which reflect the financing of the business rather than the capital requirements of its operations. It is worth looking at trends in working capital, and in particular the reasons for increases or decreases. For example, if

working capital is growing faster than sales it could mean that the company is offering over generous credit terms to get sales, or that it is over-stocking. These are just two of many possibilities. Either of these would also slow the conversion of profits into cashflow. Working capital, particularly when defined as current assets minus current liabilities, is closely related to key measures of financial stability such as the current assets ratio and the quick assets ratio. In accounting terms, Working Capital is the difference between an organization's assets that can be converted to cash within one year. Working Capital is essential to the operation of any business, and having an adequate amount of working capital available is crucial to the success of the business. When working capital is too low, the liquidity of the business, and the ability to meet its short-term commitments, and payments on long-term liabilities is jeopardized. And too much working capital may mean that assets are not being efficiently used to their full potential and benefit. As mentioned above, working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities. Current assets include cash on hand; amounts held in bank accounts; marketable securities; accounts receivable from customers, clients, and other parties; inventories; and prepaid expenses. These are all assets that are generally turned over during the normal business cycle. Current liabilities include short-term bank loans payable; lines of credit; accounts payable to vendors, suppliers, contractors, and other providers of materials and supplies or services; accrued expenses; taxes payable; and the current portion of long-term debt – the installments that are due within one year. Provided current assets exceed current liabilities, the business has positive working capital. If current liabilities exceed current assets, working capital is negative, resulting in a potential liquidity problem. There will not be enough current assets to be converted to cash during the normal business cycle to meet the obligations falling due within that period. But, just having a positive balance in working capital may not be sufficient. The actual amount of working capital on hand should be compared with the amount of working capital needed. If working capital on hand is less than what is required, there is a deficit in working capital. On the other hand, if working capital on hand is greater than what is needed, there is a surplus of working capital. For a business just starting up, the estimated working capital that is needed should form part of the financial analysis and projections done in preparing a business plan, strategy, and budget. For an ongoing business, working capital requirements may be based on experience, in addition to taking into account the plan, strategy and budget. An aspect to keep in mind in determining working capital requirements, for both a start-up business, and an ongoing business, is to have sufficient working capital to be able to confront unforeseen difficulties, and to take advantage of opportunities that arise, such as cash discounts on early payments to suppliers, thereby lowering the cost of goods sold and expenses. Also, working capital may be needed to expand sales, finance the development of new products or services, to replace machinery, equipment and other fixed assets as they wear out or become obsolete, to finance advertising or marketing campaigns, and to do research and development. Comprises current assets less current liabilities. A measure of the long-term investment required to finance the day-to-day operations at a given level of activity. In finance and accounting, excess of a company's current assets over current liabilities (cash + accounts receivable + inventory, less accounts payable + accrued liabilities + short-term loans). The amount of working capital available to a firm is an indication of its ability to meet its obligations, to expand and to take advantage of business opportunities. Also used to denote the amount of cash required by a business to carry out its operations. Also known as Net Current Assets. The assets a company has that can be poured into the company's operations. Working Capital is a measure of both a company's efficiency and its short-term financial health. The Working Capital Ratio is calculated as:- Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities. This ratio indicates whether a company has enough short term assets to cover its short term debt. Anything below 1 indicates negative W/C (working capital). While anything over 2 means that the company is not investing excess assets. Most believe that a ratio between 1.2 and 2.0 is sufficient. Also known as Net Working Capital, or the Working Capital Ratio. If a company's current assets do not exceed its current liabilities, then it may run into trouble paying back creditors in the short term. The worst-case scenario is bankruptcy. A declining working capital ratio over a longer time period could also be a red flag that warrants further analysis. For example, it could be that the company's sales volumes are decreasing and, as a result, its accounts receivables number continues to get smaller and smaller. Working capital also gives investors an idea of the company's underlying operational efficiency. Money that is tied up in inventory or money that customers still owe to the company cannot be used to pay off any of the company's obligations. So, if a company is not operating in the most efficient manner (slow collection), it will show up as an increase in the working capital. This can be seen by comparing the working capital from one period to another; slow collection may signal an underlying problem in the company's operations. Things to Remember:- (i) if the ratio is less than one then they have negative working capital; and (ii) a high working capital ratio isn't always a good thing, it could indicate that they have too much inventory or they are not investing their excess cash. Working Capital is the difference between current assets and current liabilities, excluding short-term debt. Current assets may or may not include cash and cash equivalents, depending on the company. Working Capital is the excess of total current assets over total current liabilities. This excess is sometimes called Net Working Capital, with current assets and current liabilities being the components of working capital. Current assets and current liabilities consist of items that will be converted into cash or paid within a year or the operating cycle, whichever is longer. The working capital components are the financial resources utilized by an enterprise in its operating cycle. Working Capital is an excess of current assets over current liabilities. Working Capital is funds invested in a company's cash, accounts receivable, inventory, and other current assets (gross working capital); usually refers to net working capital – that is, current assets minus current liabilities. Working capital finances the cash conversion cycle of a business – the time required to convert raw materials into finished goods, finished goods into sales, and accounts receivable into cash. These factors vary with the type of industry and the scale of production, which varies in turn with seasonality and with sales expansion and contraction. Internal sources of working capital include retained earnings, savings achieved through operating efficiencies and the allocation of cash flow from sources like depreciation or deferred taxes to working capital. External sources include bank and other short-term borrowings, trade credit, and term debt and equity financing not channeled into long-term assets. See also Current Ratio, and Net Current Assets. Capital required for the day to day running of the business. It is calculated by deducting current liabilities from current assets. Working Capital is:- (1) the cash available for day-to-day operations of an organization. Strictly speaking, one borrows cash (and not working capital) to be able to buy assets or to pay for obligations. Also called Current Capital. (2) In accounting:- net liquid assets computed by deducting current liabilities from current assets. The amount of available working capital is a measure of a firm's ability to meet its short-term obligations. Sources of working capital are:- (i) net income, (ii) long-term loans, (iii) sale of capital assets, and (iv) injection of funds by stockholders. Ample working capital allows management to take advantage of unexpected opportunities, and to qualify for bank loans and favorable trade credit terms. In the normal trade cycle of a company, working capital equals working assets. Working Capital:- net current assets. A ratio used in static balance sheet analysis designed to track changes in a company's liquidity. It shows the difference between current assets and short and medium-term debt. In cash flow accounting, changes in working capital are used to assess a company's liquidity and financial situation. A valuation metric that is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities. If a company's current assets do not exceed its current liabilities, then it may run into trouble paying back creditors that want their money quickly. The working capital ratio, which measures this ability to pay back creditors, is calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities. Also known as Operating Assets. Working Capital is the net amount of money that is used to fund the short-term operation of the business. It is the Current Assets less the Current Liabilities. Working Capital (WC) is current assets minus current liabilities. Also called Net Current Assets or Current Capital. It measures the margin of protection for current creditors. It reflects the ability to finance current operations. Working Capital:- the assets a company has that can be poured into the company's operations. Working Capital is the amount of an entity's current assets minus its current liabilities. The result is considered a prime measure of the short-term liquidity of an

organization. A strongly positive working capital balance indicates robust financial strength, while negative working capital is considered an indicator of impending bankruptcy. A 2:1 ratio of current assets to current liabilities is considered healthy, though the ratio can vary by industry. The ratio may also be reviewed on a trend line, with the intent of spotting any declines or sudden drops that could indicate liquidity problems. As an example of the calculation of working capital, a business has USD100 000 of accounts receivable, USD40 000 of inventory, and USD35 000 of accounts payable. Its working capital is:- USD140 000 Current Assets – USD35 000 Current Liabilities = USD105 000 Working Capital. / строка баланса (item). Оборотные Средства – это средства, используемые предприятием для осуществления своей постоянной деятельности, оборотные средства включают в себя производственные запасы предприятия (основные и вспомогательные материалы, топливо), полуфабрикаты, незавершённое производство, запасы готовой и отгруженной продукции, дебиторскую задолженности, а также наличные деньги в кассе и денежные средства на счетах предприятия. Оборотные средства являются непременным условием для осуществления предприятием хозяйственной деятельности. По сути, оборотные средства – это денежные средства, авансированные в оборотные производственные фонды и фонды обращения, не стоит путать их с денежными средствами, вложенными в основные фонды. Сущность оборотных средств определяется их экономической ролью, необходимостью обеспечения воспроизводственного процесса, включающего как процесс производства, так и процесс обращения. В отличие от основных фондов, неоднократно участвующих в процессе производства, оборотные средства функционируют только в одном производственном цикле и независимо от способа производственного потребления полностью переносят свою стоимость на готовый продукт. Основные средства бывают собственными и заёмными. Под Оборотным Капиталом понимаются собственные оборотные средства. Представляет собой разницу между текущими активами и такущими обязательствами. Является одной из основных мер ликвидности предприятия. Называется также как Чистые Текущие Активы (Net Current Assets). Под Оборотным Капиталом понимается часть капитала компании, который задействован в её повседневной коммерческой деятельности. Он состоит из текущих активов (current assets) (главным образом это товарно-материальные запасы, дебиторская задолженность и наличные деньги) за вычетом из них текущих обязательств (в основном кредиторской задолженности). При нормальном производственно-торговом цикле – поставка поставщиком товара, продажа товарного запаса без предоплаты, оплата товара наличными, использование поступившей наличности на оплату поставщиков – оборотный капитал представляет собой показатель чистых активов в обороте, иногда называемых оборотными активами (working assets). Оборотные Средства или Рабочий Капитал – средства, инвестированные в наличность компании, дебиторская задолженность (accounts receivable), товарный запас (inventory) и краткосрочные активы (current assets); их также называют совокупные оборотные средства (gross working capital). Обычно этот термин используется по отношению к чистым оборотным средствам (net working capital), то есть краткосрочным активам за вычетом краткосрочных обязательств (current liabilities). С помощью оборотных средств финансируется цикл движения наличных средств (cash conversion cycle) коммерческого предприятия – период, необходимый для преобразования сырья в готовую продукцию, готовой продукции – в продажи, а дебиторской задолженности – в наличные средства. Конкретные факторы затрат зависят от типа промышленности и объёмов производства, а также от сезонной динамики продаж. Внутренние источники оборотного капитала включают удержанные (нереализационные) доходы (retained earnings), сбережения, полученные в результате увеличения эффективности производства и перераспределения наличности (cash flow) из таких источников, как амортизация (depreciation) или отсроченные платежи налогов за оборотные средства. Внешние источники включают банковские и иные краткосрочные займы, торговый кредит (trade credit), а также срочные кредиты и финансирование из собственных средств (equity financing). Смотрите также Current Ratio и Net Current Assets. Оборотный (Рабочий) Капитал (Working Capital):- сумма, на которую текущие активы превышают текущие обязательства.

WORKING–CAPITAL ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА – Working-Capital Account (WCA):- xxxxx. / Счёт Оборотного Капитала:- . Смотрите также Счёт Управления Наличностью (Cash Management Account).

WORKING CAPITAL CREDIT = КРЕДИТ НА ОБОРОТНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ (или КРЕДИТ НА РАБОЧИЙ КАПИТАЛ) – Working Capital Credit is a loan granted to temporarily strengthen the working capital of companies and self-employed persons. Examples:- seasonal loans, interim or bridging loans. Such investments are financed with capital investment loans.

WORKING CAPITAL DAYS OF NET SALES = ДНИ ЧИСТЫХ ПРОДАЖ ПО ОБОРОТНОМУ КАПИТАЛУ – Working Capital Days Of Net Sales measures how many days of net revenue are tied up in working capital. It is calculated:- Working Capital Days of Net Sales = Working Capital / Net Revenue * 365. Low values tend to show problems in ability to support sales while high values may indicate under-capitalization problems.

WORKING CAPITAL DEFICIT = ДЕФИЦИТ ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА (или ДЕФИЦИТ РАБОЧЕГО КАПИТАЛА) – Working Capital Deficit:- when there is a working capital deficit, some of the following measures, or a combination of them, may need to be taken:- (i) attempt to have your suppliers store your raw materials and supplies, thereby reducing the amount of cash you have tied up in inventory, and the expenses that result from having to maintain inventory on site; (ii) reduce the number of days in the production cycle, that is, the days from the first receipt of raw materials through the completion of the final product; this may mean better planning and scheduling of orders for materials, better use of available resources and manpower, and looking for efficiencies that can be gained in the production process; (iii) sell scrap materials and obsolete inventory items that are taking up space and generating additional inventory maintenance expense; (iv) bill customers and clients earlier; coordinate the shipping and billing processes; incorporate the use of any information systems that will facilitate the billing process; (v) speed up collections from customers and clients; maintain a close follow-up process on outstanding accounts, send statements, and make collection calls regularly; (vi) pay invoices when they are due, and not before, unless you can take advantage of cash discounts for prompt payment; (vii) if possible, negotiate longer payment terms with vendors and suppliers; (viii) increase owner's equity or long-term financing, in order to decrease the use of short-term debt to finance operations; (ix) refinance long-term debt at more favorable rates, in order to reduce current installments (and also reduce the total interest cost of the debt); and (x) sell off fixed assets, preferably those that are worn-out, obsolete, or that are not serving to generate income.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND = ФОНД (СОБСТВЕННЫХ) ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (или ФОНД ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА, или ФОНД РАБОЧЕГО КАПИТАЛА) – Working Capital Fund:- an account under Title I, Agricultural Programs, of agricultural appropriations. It was created for certain central services in the USDA including duplicating and other visual information services, art and graphics, video services, supply, the centralized accounting system, voucher payments services, data processing, telecommunications systems, and the centralized automated data processing system for payroll, personnel, and related services. Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо).

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАБОЧИМ КАПИТАЛОМ – Working Capital Management is the process of managing activities and processes related to working capital. This level of management serves as a check and balances system to ensure that the amount of cash flowing into the business is enough to sustain the company's operations. This is an ongoing process that must be evaluated using the current level of assets and liabilities. Working capital management may involve implementing short-term decisions that may or may not carry over from one earnings period to the next. Working Capital Management involves the relationship between a firm's short-term assets and its short-term liabilities. The goal of working capital management is to ensure that a firm is able to continue its operations and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy both maturing short-term debt and upcoming operational expenses. The management of working capital involves managing inventories, accounts receivable and payable, and cash. Working Capital Management is a managerial accounting strategy focusing on maintaining efficient levels of both components of working capital, current assets and current liabilities, in respect to each other. Working capital management ensures a company has sufficient cash flow in order to meet its short-term debt obligations and operating expenses. Implementing an effective working capital management system is an excellent way for many companies to improve their earnings. The two main aspects of working capital management are ratio analysis and management of individual components of working capital. A few key performance ratios of a working capital management system are the working capital ratio, inventory turnover and the collection ratio. Ratio analysis will lead management to identify areas of focus such as inventory management, cash management, accounts receivable and payable management. Working Capital Management is the deployment of current assets and current liabilities so as to maximize short-term liquidity. Working Capital Management is a tactical focus on maintaining a sufficient amount of working capital to support a business, while minimizing the investment in this area. The core goal in working capital management is to ensure that there is always sufficient cash on hand to pay for liabilities as they come due for payment. Since there can be a high cost associated with the funding of working capital, there is an offsetting pressure to keep funding levels low. This latter goal is achieved by closely monitoring the turnover levels for accounts receivable, inventory, and accounts payable, and taking action when the turnover levels vary from expectations. An additional tool used to monitor working capital levels is the short-term and medium-term cash forecast, which tells management when unusually high or low cash levels are expected.

WORKING CAPITAL RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ С РАБОЧИМ КАПИТАЛОМ – Working Capital Ratio:- to figure out how much working capital a company needs to stay in business, the ratio is computed by taking the value of assets minus the value of liabilities. The Working Capital Ratio is the same as the current ratio. It is the relative proportion of an entity's current assets to its current liabilities, and is intended to show the ability of a business to pay for its current liabilities with its current assets. A working capital ratio of less than 1.0 is a strong indicator that there will be liquidity problems in the future, while a ratio in the vicinity of 2.0 is considered to represent good short-term liquidity. To calculate the working capital ratio, divide all current assets by all current liabilities. The formula is:- Current Assets / Current Liabilities. The rapid increase in the amount of current assets indicates that the retail chain has probably gone through a rapid expansion over the past few years and added both receivables and inventory. The sudden jump in current liabilities in the last year is particularly disturbing, and is indicative of the company suddenly being unable to pay its accounts payable, which have correspondingly ballooned. The acquirer elects to greatly reduce her offer for the company, in light of the likely prospect of an additional cash infusion in order to bring its operations onto an even keel. Problems with the Working Capital Ratio:- the working capital ratio can be misleading if a company's current assets are heavily weighted in favor of inventories, since this current asset can be difficult to liquidate in the short term. This problem is most obvious if there is a low inventory turnover ratio. A similar problem can arise if accounts receivable payment terms are quite lengthy (which may be indicative of unrecognized bad debts). The working capital ratio will look abnormally low for those entities that are drawing down cash from a line of credit, since they will tend to keep cash balances at a minimum, and only replenish their cash when it is absolutely required to pay for liabilities. In these cases, a working capital ratio of 1:1 or less is common, even though the presence of the line of credit makes it very unlikely that there will be a problem with the payment of liabilities. Working Capital Ratio is working capital expressed as a percentage of sales. Working Capital is a measure of both a company's efficiency and its short-term financial health. The Working Capital Ratio is calculated as:- Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities. This ratio indicates whether a company has enough short term assets to cover its short term debt. Anything below 1 indicates negative W/C (working capital). While anything over 2 means that the company is not investing excess assets. Most believe that a ratio between 1.2 and 2.0 is sufficient. Also known as Net Working Capital, or the Working Capital Ratio. If a company's current assets do not exceed its current liabilities, then it may run into trouble paying back creditors in the short term. The worst-case scenario is bankruptcy. A declining working capital ratio over a longer time period could also be a red flag that warrants further analysis. For example, it could be that the company's sales volumes are decreasing and, as a result, its accounts receivables number continues to get smaller and smaller. Working capital also gives investors an idea of the company's underlying operational efficiency. Money that is tied up in inventory or money that customers still owe to the company cannot be used to pay off any of the company's obligations. So, if a company is not operating in the most efficient manner (slow collection), it will show up as an increase in the working capital. This can be seen by comparing the working capital from one period to another; slow collection may signal an underlying problem in the company's operations. Things to Remember:- (i) if the ratio is less than one then they have negative working capital; and (ii) a high working capital ratio isn't always a good thing, it could indicate that they have too much inventory or they are not investing their excess cash. See also Current Ratio, and Working Capital.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS = ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ОБОРОТНОМУ (или РАБОЧЕМУ) КАПИТАЛУ (или ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ИЗЛИШКАМ ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Working Capital Requirement is the amount of working capital a company determines it must maintain in order to continue to meet its costs and expenses. The working capital requirement will be different for each company, depending upon many factors such as how frequently the company receives earnings and how high their expenses are. Working Capital Requirements:- funds needed for day-to-day operations of a non-financial enterprise. Working capital requirements are determined by the difference between inventories plus accounts receivable, less accounts payable. The Working Capital Requirement is the minimum amount of resources that a company requires to effectively cover the usual costs and expenses necessary to operate the business. Since the capital needs of each company will be a little different, there is no ideal amount of working capital that is universally applicable to all businesses, or even to companies engaged in the same industry. Even so, new companies can develop an idea of what type of requirement they will need to operate at given levels by researching the cost and expenses associated with other corporations engaged in similar operations. The basic formula for determining working capital involves only two factors. First, it is necessary to define the current liquid assets that the company has. This may be somewhat different from general assets, since the focus is on those resources that can be converted into cash quickly and easily. Liquid assets may be such resources as the outstanding current accounts receivable balance, property that is not directly used in the operation of the business, and balances in various operating accounts. The current liabilities of the corporation must also be determined. This includes both short-term liabilities, such as the usual and general monthly operating expenses, as well as any long-term debt. By deducting the liabilities from the liquid assets, it is possible to determine the current working capital requirement. The general idea is to ensure there is enough revenue generated to cover the essential operations of the corporation and allow for additional revenue to be generated in the future. Companies may operate with a negative working capital, based on some long-term debt, and this is not necessarily a sign that the

company is in financial trouble. Calculating the current working capital requirement at least once a quarter, however, will allow the company to spot trends that may indicate problems. For example, if the requirement reveals a higher negative ratio from previous periods even though long-term debt was reduced, this may indicate an issue with decreased sales, lower earnings, or other factors. / Фонды, необходимые для ежедневных операций не финансового предприятия. Требования к оборотному капиталу определяются исходя из разницы между стоимостью материально-производственных запасов плюс дебиторской задолженности минус кредиторская задолженность.

WORKING CAPITAL STATEMENT = ОТЧЁТ ПО ОБОРОТНОМУ КАПИТАЛУ (или ХХ) – Working Capital Statement (WCS) is part of the financial statements' 'Statements of Cash Flows or Changes in Financial Position'. The WCS normally includes sections covering:- Sources of Working Capital, Uses of Working Capital, and Working Capital Changes.

WORKING CAPITAL SURPLUS = ИЗЛИШКИ ОБОРОТНОГО (или РАБОЧЕГО) КАПИТАЛА (или ИЗЛИШКИ ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ) – Working Capital Surplus:- when there is a working capital surplus, it may be advisable to take some of the following measures:- (i) maximize the use of cash; invest idle cash in marketable securities in order to earn a return, or take advantage of purchase discounts for prompt payment; (ii) use surplus cash to pay down long-term debt and thereby reduce the interest cost over the life of a loan; (iii) make capital expenditures, such as purchases of property, plant and equipment, that will increase your business's productivity and profitability; and (iv) use surplus working capital to help the business grow and expand. Expenditures may be needed to increase market share or to develop and promote new products and services. And investments, such as in research and development, can be made that will benefit the business in the future. Working Capital Surplus:- undistributed corporate profits resulting from regular business operations. Also known as Operating Surplus in the United Kingdom. See also Retained Earnings. / Нераспределённая прибыль корпорации, образовавшаяся в результате осуществления операций, связанных с проведением собственной повседневной деятельности. Известны в Соединённом Королевстве как Операционные Излишки (Operating Surplus). Смотрите также Нераспределённые Заработки (Retained Earnings).

WORKING CAPITAL TO SALES RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ РАБОЧЕГО КАПИТАЛА С ПРОДАЖАМИ – Working Capital To Sales Ratio:- the higher a company's working capital as compared to sales, the better off and more stable the company is financially. When sales increase but working capital falls, the company may have difficulty sustaining operations and purchasing inventory to fulfill new orders, and it may also experience other financial problems. Working Capital:- working capital is calculated using the equation of a company's current assets minus current liabilities. Observing a company's existing working capital balance is the easiest way for investors to judge the amount of a company's assets that are easily liquidated. Liquid assets must be available on an ongoing basis to invest in building the company's business, funding future growth and increasing value for its shareholders. Working Capital to Sales:- the working capital to sales ratio shows a company's ability to pay costs related to generating new sales without the need to take on additional debt. Although borrowing money to finance new equipment or other initiatives to help increase sales is not bad on its own, a company must still be able to easily pay down its debt and maintain enough liquid assets to finance the ongoing operations of the company. Conversely, if a company maintains an exceedingly high working capital to sales ratio, it may be holding on to too many assets that would be better used to finance new growth or additional sales. Cost of Goods:- the costs a company needs to cover in order to generate goods for sale are captured in the cost of goods sold – or COGS – line item on the income statement. This does not include general and administrative costs required to keep the company running. COGS is matched with sales in a given time period on the income statement. COGS includes the cost of raw inventory inputs to the manufacturing process, and may also contain wages for employees specific to the manufacturing process. Negative Working Capital:- financial statements that show negative working capital may be a sign of problems to come. Negative working capital means the company's liabilities exceed its assets, providing the company with very limited ability to spend as much on current operations and future growth as its peers who have positive working capital. When working capital continues to drop as a percentage of sales, the company may not have enough cash to pay its vendors or cover its debts. Working Capital To Sales Ratio indicates the firm's ability to finance additional sales without incurring additional debt. Formula:- Working Capital / Sales Revenue.

WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER = ОБОРОТ РАБОЧЕГО КАПИТАЛА – Working Capital Turnover is a measurement comparing the depletion of working capital to the generation of sales over a given period. This provides some useful information as to how effectively a company is using its working capital to generate sales. Formula:- Working Capital Turnover = Sales / Working Capital. A company uses working capital (Current Assets – Current Liabilities) to fund operations and purchase inventory. These operations and inventory are then converted into sales revenue for the company. The working capital turnover ratio is used to analyze the relationship between the money used to fund operations and the sales generated from these operations. In a general sense, the higher the working capital turnover, the better because it means that the company is generating a lot of sales compared to the money it uses to fund the sales. For example, if a company has current assets of USD10 million and current liabilities of USD9 million, its working capital is USD1 million. When compared to sales of USD15 million, the working capital turnover ratio for the period is 15 (USD15M/USD1M). When used in fundamental analysis, this ratio can be compared to that of similar companies or to the company's own historical working capital turnovers. Working Capital Turnover:- a ratio that shows the number of times the working capital is converted into revenue in an accounting period, or how efficient the management is in using its working capital to generate sales revenue. Formula:- Sales Revenue / Average Working Capital. Working Capital Turnover (WCT) shows how efficiently Working Capital (WC) is employed, i.e. it measures how efficiently the business is using its available assets. WCT measures the amount of Net Revenue generated per monetary unit of Working Capital. It varies widely by industry; therefore it is best to compare WCT to industry averages. Formula:- Net Revenue / (Current Assets – Current Liabilities).

WORKING COLLECTION = РАБОЧАЯ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ – Working Collection is a sizable number of evaluated accessions that is stored, documented, and frequently used in breeding research. / вычисляемых .

WORKING CONTROL = РАБОЧИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ – Theoretically, Working Control is an ownership of 51 percent of a company's voting stock is necessary to exercise control. In practice, and this is particularly true in the case of a large corporation, effective control sometimes can be exerted through ownership, individually or by a group acting in concert, of less than 50 percent. Working Control is an effective control of a corporation by a shareholder or shareholders with less than 51% voting interest. Working control by a minority holder, or by two or more minority holders working in concert, it possible when share ownership of a firm is otherwise widely dispersed. See also Minority Interest. Working Control:- when a minority shareholder (or shareholders) has enough voting power to influence or determine corporate policy. Working control exists particularly in corporations with widely dispersed share ownership where no shareholder has a majority interest. Working control exists when a minority shareholder or multiple minority shareholders unite to possess a controlling vote in a corporation. The opportunity for minority shareholders to gain this control is seen especially in corporations where there is no dominant majority (greater than 50%) shareholder. While there are no official benchmarks for defining working control, 20% ownership is often considered large enough to exhibit this level of influence. Working Control is a control of a corporation by a shareholder or shareholders having less than 51% voting interest because of the wide dispersion of share ownership. /

51% акций составляет контрольный пакет акций. Рабочий Контроль:- теоретически, для осуществления контроля необходимо обладание 51% акций, дающих владельцу право голоса. На практике – и это особенно верно в случае с крупной корпорацией – эффективный (то есть фактический) контроль достигается благодаря владению индивидуально или совместно действующей группой менее 50% акционерного капитала. Рабочий Контроль – фактический контроль над предприятием со стороны акционеров или акционеров, имеющих менее 51% акций с правом голоса. Рабочий контроль стороны, имеющей меньшую долю акций, или двумя или более такими сторонами, действующими совместно, возможен, когда остальные акции компании рассеяны. Смотрите также Миноритарный Процент (Minority Interest).

WORKING DAY = РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ – Working Day is:- (1) in commerce:- any day (other than Sunday or legal holiday) on which legal business can be conducted. Whether Saturday is a working day or not depends on the custom or usage of the trade or jurisdiction. (2) In law:- any day other than Sunday or gazetted or statutory holiday. Also called Dies Juridicus, Latin for Judicial Day. Working Day is a day on which the banks in a currency's principal financial center are open for business. For FX transactions, a working day only occurs if the bank in both (all relevant currency centers in the case of a cross are open) currencies is working. The number of Working Days in a month is the total number of days less the number of weekend days and national holidays. In some countries, such as France, national holidays are fixed on a particular date rather than a day of the week and the holiday is lost if it occurs at the weekend (or on Sundays in Japan). In other countries, such as the United States or the United Kingdom, national holidays are fixed to a particular day in the month. Some national holidays, e.g., at Easter can occur in March or April, significantly affecting the annual change in total working days in these months. Working Days are the days on which work is normally done. This normally means Monday–Friday. / , например, . В коммерции Рабочие Дни:- все дни недели, кроме Воскресенья и – в отдельных случаях – Субботы (в зависимости от традиций). Общественные праздники и банковские праздники также не входят в число рабочих дней. В судоходстве и некоторых других отраслях принято особо выделять погожие рабочие дни (weather working days).

WORKING DAY OR TRADING DAY = РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ ИЛИ ТОРГОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ – Working Day or Trading Day Adjustments refer to the correction for differences in the number of working or trading days in a given month or quarter which differ from year to year which will impact upon the level of activity in that month or quarter for flow series or the sort/type of day for stock series. In most countries working day adjustment and trading day adjustment are used as synonyms. The number of working or trading days in a given month or quarter can vary significantly for each statistical domain (e.g., production, merchandise trade) because of differing institutional arrangements, trade specific holidays, etc. Some countries also include bridging effects in working day adjustments. These result from people taking holidays, for example, on Mondays and Fridays when an official public holiday occurs on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively. The type of working/trading day adjustment carried out needs to be tailored to the cultural and institutional environment operating within individual countries. In the United States, for example, working day adjustment classifies the days of the week into workdays (Monday through to Friday) and non-workdays (Saturday and Sunday) and thus the seasonal adjustment estimates two factors – workday and non-workday. Trading day adjustment (as performed in the US at least) allows for a different effect for each day of the week and computes seven factors – a Monday factor, a Tuesday factor and so on. Essentially, trading day adjustment is a more fine tuned seasonal adjustment method to account for calendar variation. In other countries there may be very distinct differences between workdays and non-workdays in the amount of business conducted, but not so much difference between Mondays, Tuesdays, through the Fridays. The US on the other hand, has distinctly different patterns of activity each day of the week and methods used in that country try to account for that difference.

WORKING DIRECTOR = РАБОТАЮЩИЙ ДИРЕКТОР – Working Director is a Company Director who works for the company in a full or part-time capacity. This term is mainly used for taxation purposes.

WORKING FAMILIES TAX CREDIT = НАЛОГОВЫЙ КРЕДИТ ДЛЯ РАБОТАЮЩИХ СЕМЕЙ – Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) is a form of social security family income supplement, payable to families where one or more persons are in employment and have a PAYE code. The benefit is normally awarded for a period of twenty six weeks. From October 1999 payments were made directly by the Inland Revenue but from April 2000 employers of claimants will be instructed to make payments of WFTC along with salary or wages, on behalf of the Government. The employer does not know on what basis the benefit entitlement or amount has been worked out. The WFTC paid out (as far as the employer is concerned) can be is met out of the total tax and NIC which is deducted through the payroll and which the employer would normally hand over to the Inland Revenue. For this reason the payment is called a Tax Credit. However it is not a true tax credit in the hands of the recipient and does not require to be reported on your tax return. Nor should it enter into any calculations you or the Inland Revenue may make of your outstanding tax liability or rebate due at the end of the tax year.

WORKING GAS = АКТИВНЫЙ ГАЗ – Working Gas (in the United States) is the amount of gas in a storage facility above the amount needed to maintain a constant reservoir pressure (the latter is known as Cushion Gas). Working (top storage) Gas:- the volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season. / Объём газа в резервуаре, который закачивается в него в дополнение к буферному или, как его ещё называют, технологическому газу. Активный газ может быть выбран из резервуара частично или полностью в течение любого конкретного сезона отбора. Если позволяют условия, полный рабочий объём газа может быть использован в течение любого сезона неоднократно.

WORKING GROUP = РАБОЧАЯ ГРУППА – Working Group is a group of statisticians chaired by Eurostat and composed of delegates from all EU Member States. It deals with particular subject matter – normally meets once a year and works in at least EN/FR/DE languages. Working Group is a group that meets regularly to consider a particular issue.

WORKING GROUP III = III РАБОЧАЯ ГРУППА – Working Group III (WG III) is a subcommittee of the Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (CBSO) dealing with the International Accounting Standards (IAS) issues.

WORKING GROUP ON FINANCIAL MARKETS = РАБОЧАЯ ГРУППА ПО ФИНАНСОВЫМ РЫНКАМ – The Working Group on Financial Markets is also known as The President's Working Group on Financial Markets and colloquially as the Plunge Protection Team (PPT). This is a group the was created by executive order by United States President Ronald Reagan on the 18 March 1988, five months after the Black Monday meltdown of the financial markets on 19 October 1987. The working group consists of:- The Secretary of the Treasury, The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, The Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, The Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or their designees. On 06 October 2008, the working group stated that it was taking multiple actions available to it in order to attempt to stabilize the financial system. The purchase of stock shares was not part of the statement, however, the government may end up owning shares in the firms to which it has provided loans, as they will receive warrants as collateral for these loans. / Президент США Ранэлд Вилсэн Рэйген (Ronald Wilson Reagan; 1911–2004).

WORKING INTEREST = РАБОЧИЙ ИНТЕРЕС (или РАБОЧИЙ ПРОЦЕНТ) – (1) A term Working Interests refers to a form of investment in oil and gas drilling operations in which the investor is directly liable for a portion of the ongoing costs associated with exploration, drilling and production. In a similar fashion, working interest owners also fully participate in the profits of any successful wells. This stands in contrast to royalty interests, in which an investor's cost is usually limited to their initial investment, also resulting in a lower potential for large profits. While the idea of earning unlimited profits from owning a working interest in a well might sound wonderful, the downside can wipe out unsuspecting investors. It's generally recommended that investors without deep pockets and a solid working knowledge of oil and gas exploration stick with limited liability royalty interests. A Working Interest generally paid in consideration for work related to the prospect. This interest is paid, or carried, for the drilling and or completion costs as specified in the contract between the parties, by another working interest owner typically until casing point is reached, or through the tanks, meaning through completion of the well, as agreed upon contractually. Working Interest is an interest in a mineral property that entitles the owner of that interest to all of share of the mineral production from the property, usually subject to a royalty. A working interest permits the owner to explore, develop, and operate the property. The working-interest owner bears the costs of exploration, development, and operation of the property and, in return, is entitled to a share of the mineral production from the property or to a share of the proceeds therefrom. It may be assigned to another party in whole or in part, or it may be divided into other special property interests. Working Interest is an interest in an natural gas and oil lease that gives the owner of the interest the right to drill for and produce natural gas and oil on the leased acreage and requires the owner to pay a share of the costs of drilling and production operations. The share of production to which a working interest is entitled will be smaller than the share of costs that the working interest owner is required to bear to the extent of any royalty burden. Working Interest is a percentage of ownership in an oil and gas lease granting its owner the right to explore, drill and produce oil and gas from a tract of property. Working interest owners are obligated to pay a corresponding percentage of the cost of leasing, drilling, producing and operating a well or unit. After royalties are paid, the working interest also entitles its owner to share in production revenues with other working interest owners, based on the percentage of working interest owned. / Рабочий Процент (РП; Working Interest (WI)):- (1) Деятельное (активное) долевое участие на основе аренды; рабочий процент. Непосредственное участие арендатора в расходах на добычу минерального сырья и доходах от его реализации, а также доля такого участия в добыче. Устанавливается как доля в валовом доходе до вычета процента за роялти. (2) Смотрите также Net Interest (1).

(2) Working Interest:- direct participation with unlimited liability, as distinguished from passive limited partnership shares. The US Tax Reform Act of 1986 let investors with working interests in drilling ventures, such as general partners, offset losses against all types of income. / Рабочее Участие (Working Interest) в товариществе – прямое участие в товариществе с неограниченной ответственностью – в отличие от пассивной доли участия в товариществе с ограниченной ответственностью (limited partnership). Американский Акт О Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) позволяет инвесторам с рабочим участием в предприятиях по добыче полезных ископаемых, например генеральным партнерам (general partners), компенсировать убытки всех видов полученными ими доходами.

WORKING LAND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ СОХРАНЕНИЯ РАБОЧИХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ – Working Land Conservation Programs are the conservation programs under the US Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 that support the adoption and maintenance of structural practices and land management practices on agricultural land including cropland, grazing land, and in some cases, forest land. Such programs include the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Security Program, and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.

WORKING LAYER = РАБОЧИЙ СЛОЙ – In reinsurance, Working Layer is the first layer above the cedant's retention wherein moderate to heavy loss activity is expected by the cedant and reinsurer. Working layer reinsurance agreements often include adjustable features to reflect actual underwriting results. Working Layer is a layer of excess of loss reinsurance in which frequent claims are likely to arise.

WORKING LEVEL = РАБОЧИЙ УРОВЕНЬ – Working Level (WL) is a unit of measure for documenting exposure to radon decay products. One working level is equal to approximately 200 picoCuries per liter.

WORKING LEVEL MONTH = МЕСЯЦ РАБОЧЕГО УРОВНЯ – Working Level Month (WLM) is a unit of measure used to determine cumulative exposure to radon.

WORKING LIFE OF AN ADHESIVE = ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ ДОЛГОВЕЧНОСТЬ СВЯЗУЮЩЕГО (или СРОК ГОДНОСТИ СВЯЗУЮЩЕГО) – Working Life Of An Adhesive is the period of time during which an adhesive, after mixing with catalyst, solvent, or other compounding ingredients, remains suitable for use. Also known as Pot Life Of An Adhesive. / Working – эксплуатация/действие; Life – долговечность/стойкость/срок службы; Pot – посадка/прокладка/подкладка/консервирование. Под Долговечностью понимается свойство изделия (технического устройства) сохранять работоспособность (при установленной системе технического обслуживания и ремонтов) до наступления предельного состояния. Количественно оценивается, например, техническим ресурсом.

WORKING LOSS = РАБОЧАЯ ПОТЕРЯ – Working Loss is the irrecoverable loss of weight or yardage of a textile material that occurs during a textile process.

WORKING MEMBER = РАБОТАЮЩИЙ ЧЛЕН – Working Member is a member who occupies himself principally with the conduct of business at Lloyd's by a Lloyd's broker or underwriting agent, or a member who has retired but who immediately before his retirement occupied himself in this way.

WORKING ORDER = РАБОТАЮЩЕЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ – Working Order is the standing order in the marketplace, through which a broker bids or offers to fill the order in a series of lots at opportune times in hopes of obtaining the best price.

WORKING PAPERS = РАБОЧИЕ БУМАГИ – (1) In accounting, Working Papers are the documents required on an audit of a company's financial statements. The working papers are the property of the accounting firm conducting the audit. These papers are formally referred to as Audit Documentation or sometimes as the Audit File. The documents serve as proof of audit procedures performed, evidence obtained and the conclusion or opinion the auditor reached. Working Papers, in accounting, are papers that document the evidence gathered by auditors to show the work they have done, the methods and procedures they have followed, and the conclusions they have developed in an audit of financial statements or other type of engagement. / Под Рабочими Бумагами понимаются различные внутренние документы, таблицы, расчёты, используемые бухгалтерами для облегчения организации своей работы по подготовке финансовой отчётности. Рабочие Бумаги или Рабочие Документы (Working papers):- материалы, подготовленные аудитором или для него, или полученные и сохранённые аудитором в связи с проведением аудита. Рабочие документы могут храниться в форме данных на бумажных носителях, ксерокопиях, в электронном формате или других носителях информации.

(2) Sometimes the term Working Paper is used synonymously as technical report. Working papers are typically hosted on websites, belonging either to the author or the author's affiliated institution. The United Nations uses the term 'Working Paper' in approximately this sense for the draft of a resolution.

WORKING POOR = РАБОТАЮЩАЯ БЕДНОТА – The Working Poor are defined as the proportion of employed persons living below the poverty line. Working Poor is a term used to describe individuals and families who remain as poor even though they have regular employment. The working poor are distinct from paupers, poor who are supported by government aid or charity. In the United States (US), a person is recognized as being working poor depending on their revenues compared to an absolute poverty level. In the US working poor are defined as persons who spent at least 27 weeks in the labor force during the year but whose incomes falls below the official poverty level. Often, those defined as 'Working Poor' have debts and they lack the ability to escape personal and economic contingencies.

WORKING PROPRIETORS = РАБОТАЮЩИЕ СОБСТВЕННИКИ – Working Proprietors (in an establishment) include all individual proprietors and partners actively engaged in the work of the establishment, excluding silent or inactive partners whose principal activity is outside of the establishment.

WORKING RESERVES = РАБОЧИЕ РЕЗЕРВЫ – Working Reserves are the reserves held by banks above the required minimum level – or cash reserve ratio – mandated by regulations and laws. Working reserves are normally in the form of vault currency, deposits at other banks, cash being collected and excess reserves held as deposits at the Federal Reserve bank. Banks typically hold a buffer of working reserves to avoid their reserves falling below the minimum required level due to large net withdrawals. Banks hold an optimum level of working reserves since inadequate working reserves would lead to avoidable interest penalties on borrowed reserves. On the other hand, an excessively high level of working reserves would mean foregoing substantial interest income on customer loans. Working Reserves are those maintained by a certain bank which is beyond what is required of them. Also known as Cash Reserve Ratio, working reserves are mandated by applicable laws. Usually, working reserves come in the form of deposits made to other banks or vault currencies. Working Reserves are the amount of capital a bank holds on reserve in the form of currency or deposits at other banks that are in excess of the minimum reserve requirement dictated by the Federal Reserve Bank. Banks seek to maintain enough working reserves to provide a margin of safety over minimum reserve requirements while optimizing its interest earning opportunity. / Текущие Резервы .

WORKING SAMPLE = РАБОЧАЯ ПРОБА – A Working Sample of grain is usually around 1 000 grams. It may be more or less, at the discretion of the inspector. / Рабочая Проба зерна обычно составляет приблизительно 1 000 грамм. Она может быть немного больше или немного меньше, по усмотрению инспектора.

WORKING STANDARD = РАБОЧИЙ СТАНДАРТ (или РАБОТАЮЩИЙ СТАНДАРТ, или ОБЩЕПРИНЯТЫЙ СТАНДАРТ, или РАБОЧИЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ) – Working Standard is:- (1) an instrument standard or laboratory standard in routine use; and (2) a standard that is almost identical to the laboratory standard and the color difference is exaclty known from the laboratory standard. Working Standard is a standard of unit measurement calibrated from either a primary or secondary standard which is used to calibrate other devices or make comparison measurements. Working Standards are the standards used for practical measurements in scientific research, production, commerce, and other fields. They differ from base standards, which are only used to calibrate other standards. Working standards are classified as measures, measuring instruments, measuring transducers, measuring assemblies, and measuring systems. The last two categories represent various combinations of the first three categories with additional auxiliary equipment needed for measuring, including current sources, switching and control devices, communications lines, stabilizers, thermostats, and specialized computing systems.

WORKING STORAGE CAPACITY = РАБОЧАЯ ЁМКОСТЬ ХРАНЕНИЯ (или РАБОЧИЙ ЗАПАС ХРАНЕНИЯ) – In the US oil and gas industries, Working Storage Capacity is the difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

WORKING–TIME ARRANGEMENTS = ДОГОВОРЁННОСТИ О ВРЕМЕНИ РАБОТЫ – Working-Time Arrangements comprise different elements:- normal and maximum number of hours per working day or week; overtime provisions; rest periods; the distribution of working-time during the day, week or year and the associated flexible time arrangements. These elements are regarded as a fundamental dimension of international labor standards.

WORKING TIME IN SCHOOL = РАБОЧЕЕ ВРЕМЯ В ШКОЛЕ – Working Time In School refers to the working time teachers are supposed to be at school including teaching time and non-teaching time.

WORKING (TOP STORAGE) GAS (NATURAL GAS) = АКТИВНЫЙ (ХХ) ГАЗ (ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГАЗ) – Working (Top Storage) Gas (Natural Gas) is the volume of gas in an underground storage reservoir above the designed level of the base. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season. See also Working Gas.

WORKING TRIAL BALANCE = РАБОЧИЙ ПРОБНЫЙ БАЛАНС (или ХХ) – A Working Trial Balance is a trial balance that is in the process of being adjusted. In concept, it is an unadjusted trial balance, to which you pencil in any adjusting entries needed to close a reporting period (such as for the monthly, quarterly, or annual financial statements). These additional entries are then entered in the general ledger, resulting in a completed trial balance. The working trial balance is useful for testing a complete set of adjusting entries to determine their impact on the financial statements, before actually making the entries in the general ledger. The steps required to use a working trial balance (assuming the existence of an accounting software package) are:- (i) Print the current version of the ending trial balance, or (better yet) convert the report to an electronic spreadsheet; (ii) Enter all adjusting entries needed to close the month; (iii) Note the descriptions and calculations for each adjusting entry at the bottom of the report; (iv) Carry forward the adjusted account balances to the right side of the report and manually translate them into the income statement and balance sheet; (v) Revise the adjusting entries as needed, based on the preliminary financial statement results; (vi) Create journal entries for each entry made in the working trial balance, and enter them in the general ledger, along with explanations; and (vii) Print the trial balance again, and verify that all entries were made to the correct accounts and in the correct amounts. The columns used in a working trial balance (in order from left to right) are:- (i) Account number; (ii) Account name; (iii) Ending debit total; (iv) Ending credit total; (v) For manual entries:- blank space for debit entries; (vi) For manual entries:- blank space for credit entries; and (vii) For financial statements:- blank space to enter income statement and balance sheet totals. The working trial balance is part of the documentation required to prepare the financial statements; it is not part of the financial statement reporting package. It is not possible to construct a balanced working trial balance in a single entry system; the report is designed for use only with a double entry bookkeeping system. Working Trial Balance is similar to the trial balance. Additionally, it contains columns for adjusting entries and the adjusted balance. This report is typically used at year-end to assist in making adjusting entries. Working Trial Balance is similar to the trial balance. Additionally, it contains columns for adjusting entries and the adjusted balance. This report is used at year-end to assist in making adjusting entries. A trial balance is a

list of all the nominal ledger accounts contained in the ledger of a business. This list will contain the name of the nominal ledger account and the value of that nominal ledger account. The value of the nominal ledger will hold either a debit balance value or a credit value balance.

WORK IN PROCESS = РАБОТА В ПРОЦЕССЕ (или НЕЗАВЕРШЁНКА, или НЕЗАВЕРШЁННАЯ РАБОТА) – A term Work In Process is:- (1) in contracting:- partly completed jobs valued at total cost up to the stated period and including, in case of long-term contracts, a percentage of the profit. (2) In manufacturing:- partially completed goods, parts, or subassemblies that are no longer part of the raw materials inventory and not yet part of the finished products inventory. Work in process inventory forms a part of the working or current assets of a firm and is valued usually at lower of cost and realizable value. Also called Work In Progress, and Goods In Process. Work In Process is parts and subassemblies in the process of becoming completed finished goods. Work In Progress (WIP):- parts and subassemblies in the process of becoming completed assembly components. These items, no longer part of the raw materials inventory and not yet part of the finished goods inventory, may constitute a large inventory by themselves and create extra expense for the firm.

WORK–IN–PROCESS INVENTORY = ИНВЕНТАРЬ РАБОТЫ–В–ПРОЦЕССЕ (или ИНВЕНТАРЬ НЕЗАВЕРШЁННОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА) – In the official statistics of US Census Bureau, Work-In-Process (WIP) Inventory:- accumulated costs of all commodities undergoing fabrication within your plants and long-term contracts where the inventory costs are for undelivered items and the value of work done that has not been reported in sales. See also Inventory. WIP Inventories (short for the Work in Progress Inventories) is the total value of the work-in-progress inventories on hand at the end of the period. Therefore it is the value of inventories that are in the process of being converted into finished product. WIP is an acronym for Work in Process/Progress. Usually refers to inventory that has value added from labor or additional processing. When considered for inventory value, the value of the raw material plus the value added component is accounted for in determining the value of that inventory at that point in the process. / Запасы Незавершённого Производства:- счёт запасов, используемый обрабатывающими и производственными предприятиями, на котором накапливаются все производственные затраты за отчётный период. Конечное сальдо на этом счёте составляет незавершённое производство на конец отчётного периода, то есть все затраты, отнесённые на незаконченную на данный момент продукцию. Назвается также как (Goods In Process) и (Work In Progress). В США под Незавершённым Производством понимаются частично произведённые товары или частично выполненные договоры. В отчётности и учёте незавершённое производство обычно оценивается по его стоимости путём учёта издержек на сырьё и материалы и рабочую силу, уже вложенные в него, и некоторой величины распределённых накладных расходов. Если речь идёт о долгосрочных контрактах, в стоимость незавершённого производства может включаться и элемент прибыли.

WORK IN PROGRESS = РАБОТА–В–ПРОЦЕССЕ (или НЕЗАВЕРШЁНКА, или НЕЗАВЕРШЁННОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО) – Work In Progress (WIP) is the part of stocks that is currently being worked on. WIP is no longer raw materials because it has undergone some processing. It is also not yet finished goods because more work has to be done to put it into the state in which it would normally be sold. Like any other stock, WIP is valued at the lower of:- (i) Cost:- this is the cost of the raw materials and the processing. This could be any of FIFO (First In First Out), LIFO (Last In First Out), replacement cost, average cost or specific cost. (ii) Net Realisable Value:- the price for which it could be sold less costs involved in selling. The value of WIP includes the cost of processing in order to match costs with revenues in accordance with the accrual principle. If the value of stocks falls, an unrealized loss has been made and this needs to be reflected in the accounts. The valuation of work in progress does depend on the methods of costing employed by a company:- companies have a lot of discretion about which costs are allocated to the cost of goods they make, and which are simply taken as expenses in the period. The rules for calculating WIP for tax purposes are (for obvious reasons) more rigid than those for financial reporting purposes. A term Work In Progress is:- (1) a continuation of a partly-completed work towards its conclusion; and (2) alternative term for Work In Process. Work In Progress:- partially manufactured stock you have on hand, or partially completed work on contracts under which you provide your service. Work In Progress a piece of work that is not yet finished. / Незавершённое Производство:- частично произведённые товары или частично выполненные договоры. В отчётности и учёте незавершённое производство обычно оценивается по его стоимости путём учёта издержек на сырьё и материалы и рабочую силу, уже вложенные в него, и некоторой величины, распределённых накладных расходов. Если речь идёт о долгосрочных контрактах, в стоимость незавершённого производства может включаться и элемент прибыли. В США незавершённое производство называют обычно Незавершённая Работа (Work In Process).

WORK LOAD = РАБОЧАЯ НАГРУЗКА – Work Load is the quantity of work ahead assigned to a certain facility such as a work station, capacity group or a department respectively staff-member.

WORK–OF–ART = ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВА – Work-Of-Art is a product of one of the fine arts; especially a painting or sculpture of artistic merit.

WORK ORDER = РАБОЧИЙ ЗАКАЗ – Work Order is:- (1) in contracting:- written order from the customer providing specific or blanket authorization to the contractor to proceed with the performance of the contract without further instructions. Work orders differ from job orders in the breadth of the scope. (2) In manufacturing:- internal authorization to incur costs in the design, development, and production of a specific product.

WORKOUT = ОТРАБОТКА – Workout is a situation, such as a bad loan or troubled firm, where remedial measures are being taken. Workout:- informal repayment or loan forgiveness arrangement between a borrower and creditors. / Workout:- урегулирование сложной ситуации. Это может быть, например, невыплаченный заём; компания может испытывать трудности, и тогда необходимо принять корректирующие меры.

WORKOUT AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ОБ ОТРАБОТКЕ (или СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О РЕСТРУКТУРИЗАЦИИ) – Workout Agreement is a mutual agreement entered into by a borrower and a lender to reschedule loan payments. Loan payment can be modified by extending the original maturity date. Foreclosure and bankruptcy proceeding can be avoided through a workout agreement. Loans which are written off as bad debt are negotiated in new terms and the lender expects to collect from recoveries. Debt service burden will be reduced in a workout agreement. Workout Agreement is an agreement to restructure a loan. This is done to avoid default or foreclosure. Refer to nonperforming loan and slow loan. Workout Agreement is a mutual agreement between a lender and borrower to renegotiate terms on a loan that is technically in default, so as to avoid foreclosure or liquidation. The renegotiated terms will generally provide some measure of relief to the borrower in terms of reducing the debt-servicing burden through accommodative measures provided by the lender, such as extending the term of the loan, rescheduling repayments and so on. A workout agreement is only possible if it is in the interest of both the borrower and the lender to work things out. While the benefits to the borrower of a workout agreement are obvious, the advantage to the lender is that it avoids the expense and effort of recovery efforts such as foreclosure. / Соглашение О Реструктуризации – соглашение между кредитором и должником о продлении срока кредита, изменении других условий в случае неспособности заёмщика выполнять обязательства.

WORKOUT DATE = ДАТА ОТРАБОТКИ – Workout Date:- when Bridge LP (company) applications calculate yields, the date selected as the yield-to date. The workout date varies by option (call, put, sinking fund) and the user-selected yield type. For yields to maturity, for example, the workout date is always the maturity date. For yields to best put, the workout date is the put date with the highest yield. For yields to worst call, the workout date is the call date with the lowest yield. Also known as Effective Redemption Date. Workout Date:- based on the current price and call schedule for a bond, this is the date when the bond is most likely to be called or redeemed. / Бридьж Эл.Пи. (Bridge LP).

WORKOUT LOANS = ОТРАБОТАННЫЕ ССУДЫ – Workout Loans, or Workout Agreements, are mutual agreements between lenders and borrowers intended to renegotiate the terms and conditions of a loan to meet the borrower's current financial condition. They are meant to be a temporary solution to a temporary problem, such as unemployment, decrease of income of 25% or greater, major medical expenses, divorce situations and natural disaster. So instead of a borrower falling behind on their payments, the lender will work with them to offer some form of financial relief that can help them keep current. While the prospect of defaulting on a loan may seem scary to borrowers, it's far from ideal for lenders as well. The financial losses and expenses of payment recovery involved in a default do nothing to help a lender's bottom line, meaning many lenders will do what they can to help a borrower get back on track. Types of Workout Loans:- the type of workout agreement a lender and borrower can come to varies, but the following are some common examples:- (i) Term Extension:- term extension will increase the lifespan of a loan, reducing monthly payments; (ii) Payment Deferment:- payment deferment allows borrowers to play catch up on missed payments by extending their loan; (iii) Repayment Plan:- repayment plans are special programs lenders may use to help borrowers begin to pay down their debt; (iv) Loan Modification:- loan modification changes the terms of a loan, often featuring more cost-effective concessions that can help borrowers stay up to date on their payments. This is usually a temporary change to help the borrower through their hardship. (v) Payment Forgiveness:- payment forgiveness involves a lender agreeing to waive payment obligation for a missed payment. It's important to note that this option is not always available. First Steps:- the most important thing a borrower facing financial difficulties should do is contact the lender. The sooner they know about the situation, the sooner the two parties can start working toward a solution. Additionally, waiting to request assistance will put the borrower ever further behind on payments. See also Workout Agreement. / Просроченные Ссуды С Перспективой Погашения.

WORKOUT MARKET = РЫНОК ОТРАБОТКИ – Workout Market refers to a prediction indicating the trading price range that a security will occupy within a reasonable period of time. It is made by a market maker. These predictions will vary depending upon market conditions, and the price given in a prediction will not always be available for trading. Workout Market is a market indicating prices at which it is believed a security can be bought or sold within a reasonable length of time. Workout Market is a market maker prediction as to the trading price range that a security will occupy within a reasonable period of time. The characteristics of a workout market are seen prevalently in thin markets. Prices quoted by the market maker are subject to the availability of a matching order. Also, there are usually significant mark-ups on the security being traded. / 'Оценочный' Рынок (Workout Market):- цена, установленная для акций, являющаяся скорее не твёрдой ценой, а наилучшей оценкой для данного момента.

WORKOUT PERIOD = ПЕРИОД УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМ – Workout Period:- realignment of a temporarily misaligned yield relationship that sometimes occurs in fixed income markets. Workout Period is the period of time when temporary yield discrepancies between fixed income securities are adjusted. A workout period can be viewed as a sort of reset period, in which bond issuers and credit rating agencies review outstanding fixed income issues and adjust any discrepancies in price/yield, in order to correct any inefficiencies in the market. Investors typically take advantage of this period by participating in a bond or sector swap. For example, if an investor believes that the yield spread between two bonds is too wide, their investment would be moved from the higher yielding bond to the lower yielding bond. If the investor has guessed the expected workout period correctly, the investor will gain from the yield adjustment. / Период Урегулирования Проблем – период урегулирования временных проблем в отношениях сторон, связанных с доходностью, которые иногда возникают на рынках с фиксированным доходом.

WORKOVER = РАЗРАБОТКА (или ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО УВЕЛИЧЕНИЮ ДЕБИТА СКВАЖИНЫ, или КАПИТАЛЬНЫЙ РЕМОНТ СКВАЖИНЫ) – (1) Workover is an operation on a producing well to restore or increase production. Tubing may be pulled out and the casing at the bottom of the well pumped or washed free of accumulated sand. Well bores may be fractured or redrilled, gravel packing may be used, or pumps may be replaced. The repair or stimulation of an existing production well for the purpose of restoring, prolonging or enhancing the production of hydrocarbons. Workover operations are major remedial operations sometimes required to maintain maximum oil producing rates. If, for example, a well begins to produce an excessive amount of salt water, a service rig is moved onto the well, and operations to reduce the saltwater production are begun.

(2) Workover is the process of performing major maintenance or remedial treatments on an oil or gas well. In many cases, workover implies the removal and replacement of the production tubing string after the well has been killed and a workover rig has been placed on location. Through-tubing workover operations, using coiled tubing, snubbing or slickline equipment, are routinely conducted to complete treatments or well service activities that avoid a full workover where the tubing is removed. This operation saves considerable time and expense.

WORK PENETRATION = РАБОЧЕЕ ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ (или ХХ) – Work Penetration is the penetration of a sample of lubricating grease immediately after it has been brought to 77F and then subjected to 60 Stokes in a standard grease worker. This procedure and the standard grease worker are described in ASTM Method D 217. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

WORKPLAN = РАБОЧИЙ ПЛАН (или ПЛАН РАБОТ) – Workplan is an official document specifying the phytosanitary measures agreed to by the National Plant Protection Organizations of both importing and exporting countries, intended to prevent the movement of regulated pests while facilitating trade of plants and plant products.

WORK PRODUCT = РАБОЧИЙ ПРОДУКТ (или ПРОДУКТ РАБОТЫ) – Work Product:- the totality of the professional services provided by an actuary to a principal including any opinion or report, as well as any supporting calculations and documentation produced by the actuary rendering professional services under an International Actuarial Standard of Practice (IASP). Work Product:- material prepared in anticipation of litigation. Generally, work product is privileged, meaning it is exempt from discovery. However, there are exceptions. Work product is divided into two categories:- ordinary and opinion. Ordinary work product is the result of gathering basic facts or conducting interviews with witnesses, and is discoverable if there is a showing of substantial need, like a witness that becomes unavailable. Opinion work product is the record of an attorney's mental impressions, ideas or strategies, and is almost never subject to discovery. Work Product is that work done for a client by an attorney representing the client and generally considered protected from discovery. It includes statements written and spoken, as well as tactics, opinions, and thoughts that are protected by the attorney-client privilege. Work Product refers to the writings, notes, memoranda, reports on conversations with the client or witness, research and confidential materials that reflect an attorney's impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal research or theories. Work product materials are confidential and are not required to be submitted in answer to discovery requests or subpoenae. The privilege

against disclosure belongs to the attorney. Courts generally hold that there is no protection for work done prior to attorney involvement. For example, work of an investigator hired by an insurance company prior to hiring of attorney or filing of suit is not protected. To be afforded protection under the work-product immunity doctrine, the material in question must have been prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial. Work Product:- deliverable or outcome (such as a training course or a building) that must be produced to complete a project and achieve its objectives. Work Product is the writings, notes, memoranda, reports on conversations with the client or witness, research, and confidential materials which an attorney has developed while representing a client, particularly in preparation for trial. A 'Work Product' may not be demanded or subpoenaed by the opposing party, as are documents, letters by and from third parties and other evidence, since the work product reflects the confidential strategy, tactics and theories to be employed by the attorney.

WORK RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ РАБОТЫ – Work Recovery is the ratio of recoverable work to the total work required to strain a fiber a specified amount under a given program of strain rate.

WORK–RELATED = СВЯЗАННОЕ С РАБОТОЙ – Work-Related:- any event, exposure, activity, etc, occurring within the work environment resulting in death, injury, illness to an employee is generally considered to be work-related, regardless who was responsible or at fault.

WORK RELATED EXPENSES = СВЯЗАННЫЕ С РАБОТОЙ ИЗДЕРЖКИ – Work Related Expenses are the expenses which you incur in carrying out your employment.

WORKSHEET = РАБОЧИЙ ЛИСТОК – Worksheet is the computerized page allowing the user to manipulate many columns and rows of number. The worksheet can contain formulas so that if one number is changed, the entire worksheet is automatically updated, based on those formulas. Analysts, investors, and accountants track a company's financial statements, balance sheets, and other data on worksheets. A Worksheet is a single page or sheet in a spreadsheet program such as Excel. By default, in Excel there are three worksheets per file. Switching between worksheets is done by clicking on the sheet tab at the bottom of the screen. Also known as Sheet. Common misspellings:- Work Sheet. A Worksheet is a sheet of paper, or on a computer, on which problems are worked. A worksheet generator is a software program that generates problems, particularly in mathematics or numeracy. Such software is often used by teachers to make classroom materials and tests. In accounting a Worksheet often refers to a loose leaf piece of stationery from a columnar pad, as opposed to one that has been bound into a physical ledger book. From this, the term was extended to designate a single, two-dimensional array of data within a computerized spreadsheet program. Common types of worksheets used in business include financial statements, such as profit and loss reports. Analysts, investors, and accountants track a company's financial statements, balance sheets, and other data on worksheets. In the Microsoft spreadsheet program Excel, a single document is known as a 'Workbook' and by default each workbook contains three arrays or 'worksheets'. One advantage of such programs is that they can contain formulae so that if one cell value is changed, the entire document is automatically updated, based on those formulae. In accounting worksheet, you have to take one sheet and make its column for showing unadjusted trial balance, adjusted trial balance, income statement and balance sheet together. Worksheet:- informal document in which an accountant or auditor records the information for (1) adjusting trial balances prior to preparing financial statements, or to (2) substantiate his or her opinion regarding an account balance or a transaction. Work Sheet is a document or schedule in which an accountant or auditor gathers information to substantiate an opinion concerning an account balance or 'test of transaction'. / Рабочий Листок или Рабочая Таблица – один из видов рабочих документов, используемый как основное средство, облегчающее подготовку финансовых отчётов. Рабочая Страница (Worksheet):- табличный файл. Компьютерная страница, позволяющая пользователю манипулировать большим числом столбцов и строк. В неё можно закладывать формулы так, что если одна цифра в ячейке изменится, то все параметры рабочей страницы автоматически преобразуются. С помощью рабочих страниц аналитики, инвесторы и бухгалтеры отслеживают финансовое положение компании, её балансовые и другие данные.

WORK STANDARD = СТАНДАРТ РАБОТЫ (или РАБОЧИЙ СТАНДАРТ) – Work Standard is a number of manhours allocated for the completion of a specific task.

WORKSTATION = РАБОЧАЯ СТАНЦИЯ – The Workstation is the means through which sensitive information and instructions get passed to online services. It is therefore very important that workstations are free from compromises. You should:- (i) transact only from workstations that are known to be secured. Avoid using shared or public workstations when accessing sensitive services. (ii) Make sure the workstations used are strengthened and protected by:- (a) keeping anti-virus and anti-Trojan software up-to-date with the latest virus and Trojan signatures; (b) keeping operating system and browser software up-to-date, including security patches; (c) periodically updating all installed software; (d) if possible, disabling or removing services that are not needed; and (e) installing a personal firewall if transactions are to be made using workstations that are outside the company firewall. (iii) Practice safe computing:- (a) do not allow unauthorized people to have physical access to the workstation; (b) do not run unknown software on the workstation; (c) do not leave the workstation unattended when you are logged into any services; (d) always log out from online sessions when no longer required; (e) close browser sessions or clear browser cache immediately after logging out of online sessions; (f) check that the bank's website address changes from http:// to the secure mode of https:// and that a security icon that looks like a lock or key appears on the bottom of the web page after logging on and before making sensitive transactions; (g) use a browser that supports the SSL 128 bit or higher encryption standard; (h) use the latest browser supported by the online applications; and (i) choose appropriate browser settings, e.g., disable Active-X control and/or allow Java-Applets only after additional confirmation. Workstation is a single terminal or personal computer that may or may not be connected to a larger network. Workstation:- a high-performance computer system that is basically designed for a single user and has advanced graphics capabilities, large storage capacity, and a powerful microprocessor (central processing unit). A workstation is more capable than a personal computer (PC) but is less advanced than a midrange computer (which can manage a large network of peripheral PCs or workstations and handle immense data-processing and reporting tasks). The term Workstation is also sometimes ascribed to dumb terminals (i.e. without any processing capacity) that are connected to mainframe computers. Most workstation microprocessors employ reduced instruction set computing (RISC) architecture, as opposed to the complex instruction set computing (CISC) used in most PCs. Because it reduces the number of instructions permanently stored in the microprocessor, RISC architecture streamlines and accelerates data processing. A corollary of that feature is that applications software run by workstations must include more instructions and complexity than CISC-architecture applications. Workstation microprocessors typically offer 32-bit addressing (indicative of data-processing speed), compared to the exponentially slower 16-bit systems found in most PCs. Some advanced workstations employ 64-bit processors, which possess four billion times the data-addressing capacity of 32-bit machines. Their raw processing power allows high-end workstations to accommodate high-resolution or three-dimensional graphic interfaces, sophisticated multitask software, and advanced abilities to communicate with other computers. Workstations are used primarily to perform computationally intensive scientific and engineering tasks. They have also found favor in some complex financial and business applications. In addition, high-end workstations often serve a network of attached 'client' PCs, which use resident tools and applications to access and manipulate data stored on the workstation. The workstation was developed in the United States in 1981 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for its Apollo space program and was introduced commercially in

1983. The chief delineation between PCs and workstations has traditionally been the latter's advanced graphics and data-processing capabilities. But advanced graphic interfaces, powerful microprocessors, and the integration of RISC technology into high-end PCs makes them barely distinguishable from low-end workstations. Likewise, high-end, 64-bit workstations closely mimic the processing prowess of some midrange computer systems. Workstation, in a manufacturing environment, is an area with equipment for the performance of a specialized task usually by a single individual. In a computer environment, it is:- (a) an intelligent terminal or personal computer usually connected to a computer network or (b) a powerful microcomputer used especially for scientific or engineering work. / Отдельный терминал или персональный компьютер, который может или не может быть подключён к более крупной сети.

WORK STUDY = ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РАБОЧЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ – Work Study:- the pioneering technique of improving value for money and productivity. Work study, under the major discipline of industrial engineering, emerged as the earliest effectiveness and efficiency technique that even to date remains the basic to all other techniques that developed later. Work study was the sequel to Taylor's famous scientific management. Work Study is defined as the systematic examination of the methods of carrying on activities so as to improve the effective use of resources and to set up standards of performance for the activities being carried out. Work study has two major branches:- (i) Method Study; and (ii) Work Measurement. Work Study is a study concerned with improving work methods and deciding how long particular jobs should take. Its aim is to reduce effort involved in avrious operations, to organize labour in the most economical manner and to provide data for planning, estimating and finacial incentive schemes. / Изучение Рабочего Времени:- поиск путей выполнения определённой работы более эффективно и с меньшими затратами. Анализ рабочего времени состоит из изучения методов работы (method study), сравнения существующих методов с предлагаемыми и хронометража (или нормативами) работы (work measurement), необходимого для определения времени, которое квалифицированный рабочий затрачивает на выполнение работы, после чего устанавливается определённый стандарт времени.

WORK–STUDY PROGRAMS = ПРОГРАММЫ РАБОТА–УЧЁБА – Work-Study Programs are combinations of work and education in which periods of both form part of an integrated, formal education or training activity. Examples of such programs include the 'dual system' in Germany; 'apprentissage' or 'formation en alternance' in France and Belgium; internship or co-operative education in Canada; apprenticeship in Ireland; and 'youth training' in the United Kingdom. / ; апрэтисаж (apprentissage) или формасьён он альтэрнас (formation en alternance) во Франции и Бельгии; .

WORK TIME = РАБОЧЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (или ВРЕМЯ РАБОТЫ) – Work Time is the paid time that starts when temporary workers are engaged at a worksite, and stops when they are released.

WORK–TO–BREAK = РАБОТА–НА–РАЗРЫВ – Work-To-Break:- the total area under the force extension curve up to the breaking force. See also Energy-To-Break.

WORK–TO–RULE = РАБОТА ПО ПРАВИЛАМ – Work-To-Rule:- industrial action where, in contrast to a strike, workers do not withdraw their labor. Instead, they stay on their jobs but drastically slow down the operations by punctilious adherence to a narrow interpretation of work rules included in the collective bargaining agreement. Work-To-Rule:- the practice of working to the strictest interpretation of the rules as a job action. Work-To-Rule:- a job action in which employees do no more than the minimum required by the rules of a workplace in order to cause a slowdown. Work-To-Rule:- to decrease the rate of working by this means. Work-To-Rule:- a form of industrial action in which employees adhere strictly to all the working rules laid down by their employers, with the deliberate intention of reducing the rate of working. Work-To-Rule:- the practice by workers of refusing to do any work that is not strictly required as a part of their jobs in order to protest something (such as unfair working conditions). / Работа По Правилам:- разновидность действий против предпринимателей или управляющих (industrial action), которые состоят в строгом выполнении рабочими всех правил, для того чтобы расстроить производственный процесс, не прибегая к забастовке (strike). Работа по правилам обычно включает в себя запрет на сверхурочную работу (overtime ban).

WORK TRAIN = РАБОЧИЙ ПОЕЗД – Work Trains are non-revenue trains used for the administration and upkeep service of the railroad. Examples are:- official trains; inspection trains; special trains running with company fire apparatus to save the railroad's property from destruction; trains that transport the railroad's employees to and from work when no transportation charge is made; construction and upkeep trains run in connection with maintenance and improvement work; and material and supply trains run in connection with operations.

WORLD AERONAUTICAL CHARTS = АЭРОНАВИГАЦИОННАЯ КАРТА МИРА – World Aeronautical Charts (WAC):- provide a standard series of aeronautical charts covering land areas of the world at a size and scale convenient for navigation by moderate speed aircraft. Topographic information includes cities and towns, principal roads, railroads, distinctive landmarks, drainage and relief. Aeronautical information includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, airways, restricted areas, obstructions, and other pertinent data.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK BOARD = ПАЛАТА ПО ВСЕМИРНОМУ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОМУ ОБОЗРЕНИЮ – The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) was created in 1977 by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) in order to review and approve the Department's commodity and farm sector forecasts. It is now part of the Office of the Chief Economist. The Board utilises information from several USDA agencies in order to prepare its reports, which focus on both domestic and global agricultural supply and demand forecasts. This site provides information on the WAOB, its organisation, aims and activities. Details of WAOB supply and demand estimates are available, as is WAOB climate and weather data, and remote sensing information. Proceedings of the annual USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum can be viewed online from 1997 onwards. World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB):- as part of the Office of the Chief Economist, the WAOB coordinates the commodity forecasting program; monitors global weather and analyzes its impact on agriculture; and coordinates USDA's weather, climate and remote sensing work. The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) serves as USDA's focal point for economic intelligence and the commodity outlook for US and world agriculture. The Board coordinates, reviews, and approves the monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report, houses OCE's Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, and coordinates USDA's Agricultural Outlook Forum. Annually, the Forum attracts 1 500 attendees, including producers, policymakers, business leaders, and government and industry analysts. World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) is a USDA agency created in 1977 to provide timely and improved forecasts of domestic and international agricultural production and trade. The agency oversees commodity estimates committees made up of members from different USDA agencies who reconcile estimates and arrive at the official USDA outlook for crop and livestock production, demand, prices, and stocks.

THE WORLD BANK = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК – The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Our mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors. We are not a bank in the common sense; we are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 187 member countries:- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but collaborative role in advancing the vision of inclusive and sustainable globalization. The

IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses on the world's poorest countries. Their work is complemented by that of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Together, we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management. The World Bank, established in 1944, is headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. We have more than 10 000 employees in more than 100 offices worldwide (in 2011). The name World Bank was adopted for the International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD) in the 1970s. World Bank is headquartered in Washington, DC, USA. International organization affiliated with the United Nations and organized at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, whose chief purpose is to assist in the development of its members by facilitating capital investment, making loans out of its own funds, and promoting foreign investment by guaranteeing and participating in private loans and private investment. The World Bank finances projects primarily geared to developing the industrial infrastructure projects needed by its member nations for their economic development. All loans must be guaranteed by the government of the recipient countries. Also known as International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD). See also International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The World Bank is a multilateral development finance agency created by the 1944 Bretton Woods, (New Hampshire) negotiations. It makes loans to developing countries for social overhead capital projects that are guaranteed by the recipient country. See also International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The World Bank Group is made up of five organizations, the:- (i) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD); (ii) International Development Organisation (IDA); (iii) International Finance Corporation (IDC); (iv) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and (v) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Established in 1944 at a conference of world leaders in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, the World Bank is a lending institution whose aim is to help integrate developing and transition economies with the global economy, and reduce poverty by promoting economic growth. The Bank lends for policy reforms and development projects and policy advice, and offers technical assistance and non-lending services to its 181 member countries. World Bank:- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as the World Bank, is an intergovernmental financial institution located in Washington, DC. Its objectives are to help raise productivity and incomes and reduce poverty in developing countries. Established in 1945, it loans financial resources to credit-worthy developing countries. It raises most of its funds by selling bonds in the world's major capital markets. The World Bank earns a profit that is plowed back into its capital. The World Bank:- in full World Bank Group international organization affiliated with the United Nations (UN) and designed to finance projects that enhance the economic development of member states. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the bank is the largest source of financial assistance to developing countries. It also provides technical assistance and policy advice and supervises – on behalf of international creditors – the implementation of free-market reforms. Together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization, it plays a central role in overseeing economic policy and reforming public institutions in developing countries and defining the global macroeconomic agenda. Origins:- founded in 1944 at the UN Monetary and Financial Conference (commonly known as the Bretton Woods Conference), which was convened to establish a new, post-World War II international economic system, the World Bank officially began operations in June 1946. Its first loans were geared toward the postwar reconstruction of western Europe. Beginning in the mid-1950s, it played a major role in financing investments in infrastructural projects in developing countries, including roads, hydroelectric dams, water and sewage facilities, maritime ports, and airports. The World Bank Group comprises five constituent institutions:- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The IBRD provides loans at market rates of interest to middle-income developing countries and creditworthy lower-income countries. The IDA, founded in 1960, provides interest-free long-term loans, technical assistance, and policy advice to low-income developing countries in areas such as health, education, and rural development. Whereas the IBRD raises most of its funds on the world's capital markets, the IDA's lending operations are financed through contributions from developed countries. The IFC, operating in partnership with private investors, provides loans and loan guarantees and equity financing to business undertakings in developing countries. Loan guarantees and insurance to foreign investors against loss caused by noncommercial risks in developing countries are provided by the MIGA. Finally, the ICSID, which operates independently of the IBRD, is responsible for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and their host developing countries. From 1968 to 1981 the president of the World Bank was former US Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Under his leadership the bank formulated the concept of 'sustainable development', which attempted to reconcile economic growth and environmental protection in developing countries. Another feature of the concept was its use of capital flows (in the form of development assistance and foreign investment) to developing countries as a means of narrowing the income gap between rich and poor countries. The bank has expanded its lending activities and, with its numerous research and policy divisions, has developed into a powerful and authoritative intergovernmental body. Organization:- The World Bank is related to the UN, though it is not accountable either to the General Assembly or to the Security Council. Each of the bank's more than 180 member states are represented on the board of governors, which meets once a year. The governors are usually their countries' finance ministers or central bank governors. Although the board of governors has some influence on IBRD policies, actual decision-making power is wielded largely by the bank's 24 executive directors. Five major countries – the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France – appoint their own executive directors. The other countries are grouped into regions, each of which elects one executive director. Throughout the World Bank's history, the bank president, who serves as chairman of the Executive Board, has been an American citizen. Voting power is based on a country's capital subscription, which is based in turn on its economic resources. The wealthier and more developed countries constitute the bank's major shareholders and thus exercise greater power and influence. For example, at the beginning of the XXI century the United States exercised more than one-sixth of the votes, more than double that of Japan, the second largest contributor. Because developing countries hold only a small number of votes – e.g., in the late 1990s approximately 2 percent of the votes were held by 25 African countries combined – the system does not provide a significant voice for these countries, which are the primary recipients of World Bank loans and policy advice. The bank obtains its funds from the capital subscriptions of member countries, bond flotations on the world's capital markets, and net earnings accrued from interest payments on IBRD and IFC loans. Approximately one-tenth of the subscribed capital is paid directly to the bank, with the remainder subject to call if required to meet obligations. The World Bank is staffed by more than 10 000 people, roughly one-fourth of whom are posted in developing countries. The bank has offices in about 70 countries, and in many countries staff members serve directly as policy advisers to the ministry of finance and other ministries. The bank has consultative as well as informal ties with the world's financial markets and institutions and maintains links with nongovernmental organizations in both developed and developing countries. Debt And Policy Reform:- the debt crisis of the early 1980s – during which many developing countries were unable to service their external debt to multilateral lending institutions, because of a slowdown in the world economy, high interest rates, a decline in commodity prices, and wide fluctuations in oil prices, among other factors – played a crucial role in the evolution of World Bank operations. The bank had become increasingly involved in shaping economic and social policies in indebted developing countries. As a condition of receiving loans, borrowing countries were required to

implement stringent 'structural adjustment programs', which typically included severe cuts in spending for health and education, the elimination of price controls, the liberalization of trade, the deregulation of the financial sector, and the privatization of state-run enterprises. Although intended to restore economic stability, these programs, which were applied in a large number of countries throughout the developing world, frequently resulted in increased levels of poverty, mounting unemployment, and a spiraling external debt. In the wake of the debt crisis, the World Bank focused its efforts on providing financial assistance in the form of balance-of-payments support and loans for infrastructural projects such as roads, port facilities, schools, and hospitals. Although emphasizing poverty alleviation and debt relief for the world's least developed countries, the bank has retained its commitment to economic stabilization policies that require the implementation of austerity measures by recipient countries. The World Bank and the IMF played central roles in overseeing free-market reforms in eastern and central Europe after the fall of communism there in the 1980s and '90s. The reforms, which included the creation of bankruptcy and privatization programs, were controversial because they frequently led to the closure of state-run industrial enterprises. 'Exit mechanisms' to allow for the liquidation of so-called 'Problem Enterprises' were put into place, and labor laws were modified to enable enterprises to lay off unneeded workers. The larger state enterprises often were sold to foreign investors or divided into smaller, privately owned companies. In Hungary, for example, some 17 000 businesses were liquidated and 5 000 reorganized in 1992–93, leading to a substantial increase in unemployment. The World Bank also provided reconstruction loans to countries that suffered internal conflicts or other crises (e.g., the successor republics of former Yugoslavia in the late 1990s). This financial assistance did not succeed in rehabilitating productive infrastructure, however. In several countries the macroeconomic reforms resulted in increased inflation and a marked decline in the standard of living. The World Bank is the world's largest multilateral creditor institution, and as such many of the world's poorest countries owe it large sums of money. Indeed, for dozens of the most heavily indebted poor countries, the largest part of their external debt – in some cases constituting more than 50 percent – is owed to the World Bank and the multilateral regional development banks. According to some analysts, the burden of these debts – which according to the bank's statutes cannot be canceled or rescheduled – has perpetuated economic stagnation throughout the developing world. The World Bank is a name commonly used for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) which, like the International Monetary Fund, was established in 1944 at Bretton Wodds (USA) and is headquartered in Washington, DC. It has 181 member countries (status in 1997/98). Switzerland only became a member in May 1992, but collaborated with the World Bank for many years prior to this, in particular through capital exports in the form of World Bank issues. It mainly grants long-term investment loans to developing countries. The International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are affiliated with the World Bank. Together the three organizations form the so-called World Bank Group. The World Bank is a financial body part of the United Nations system. The World Bank was created in 1944 at the outlet of the Bretton Woods financial and monetary conference. First loans helped finance reconstruction of Western Europe and Japan following World War II, but today the World Bank has considerably broadened its presence throughout the globe, lending to countries of Africa, Asia, Central Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union. Its priority is to lend capital to governments of developing countries to promote economic growth through the financing of large infrastructure projects, economic reform packages, and technical assistance. It thus has vested interests in a number of developing countries worldwide. Loans are also aimed at encouraging private sector development. Presently, the World Bank is composed of four main branches:- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the International Development Agency (IDA), and the International Financial Society (IFS). Its headquarters are in Washington, DC. / ковка или штамповка (forging). В 1970-е название Всемирный Банк было адаптировано для обозначения Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) (International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD)). Группа Всемирного Банка (World Bank Group) состоит из Всемирного Банка (Международного Банка Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) (International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD))) и его филиалов, Международной Финансовой Корпорации (МФК) (International Finance Corporation (IFC)), Международной Ассоциации Развития (МАР) (International Development Association (IDA)) и Многостороннего Агентства Гарантирования Инвестиций (МАГИ) (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)). Всемирный Банк или Международный Банк Реконструкции и Развития (МБРР) – специализированное финансовое учреждение ООН со штабквартирой в Вашингтоне, США. МБРР часто именуют в правовой и научной литературе Всемирным Банком. Банк проводит множество проектов по внедрению мер, норм и стандартов по упрощению процедур торговли и транспорта в развивающихся странах, странах с экономиками перехода и соответствующих регионах. Всемирный Банк – международный институт, созданный в 1944 как часть Брэтон Вудзской системы и расположенный в Вашингтоне, Округ Колумбия, США. Начинал с предоставления кредитов для финансирования послевоенного восстановления. В настоящее время является важным источником финансирования развития, проводит экспертизы и осуществляет консультации по вопросам, связанным с проблемами экономического развития.

WORLD COLLECTION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ (или МИРОВАЯ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ) – World Collection is a comprehensive collection of samples from different geographic areas of the world which is documented and stored. These are kept in storage as a genetic stock, and available to all for breeding purposes or reestablishment of a variety in a given location. Only segments of the world collection are of immediate practical value and thus find their way into the working collection.

WORLD COMPARISONS OF REAL PRODUCT = МИРОВЫЕ СРАВНЕНИЯ РЕАЛЬНОГО ПРОДУКТА – World Comparisons Of Real Product:- xxxxx. The present publication provides the global results of phase V of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which involved a total of 64 countries and areas with a reference year of 1985. The ICP is a complex world-wide statistical enterprise that began in 1967 and has gone through four previous phases with reference years 197, 1973, 1975 and 1980. The Programme aims at obtaining internationally comparable data on total and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) and its breakdown by type of expenditure. It also takes into consideration the purchasing power differences of the national currencies in which the national estimates were originally compiled. Thus the Programme provides insights into the price levels of different countries. / Мировые Сравнения Реального Продукта:- международное сопоставление, проводимое ООН на основе показателя ВВП (смотрите Gross Domestic Product Derivated From Net Material Product), используемого для сравнения уровня экономического развития стран мира. Объектом исследования Международной Программы Сравнений (International Comparison Programme (ICP)) ООН является валовой внутренний продукт (ВВП), исчисляемый методом конечного потребления. Его общая сумма рассматривается как сумма расходов нации на товары и услуги, используемые для индивидуального потребления (individual consumption of population); коллективного потребления; формирования основных фондов для их прироста и взамен изношенных; увеличения материальных оборотных средств; чистого вывоза (или чистого экспорта). Объём конечных расходов нации, исчисленный в международных ценах, называется реальной величиной ВВП, а их размер в национальной валюте – это его номинальная величина.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR = ВСЕМИРНАЯ КОНФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ТРУДА – World Confederation of Labour (WCL):- labor confederation founded as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions in 1920 to represent the interests of Christian labor unions in western Europe and Latin America. It was reconstituted under its present name in 1968. Although the confederation seeks national, regional, and international economic integration, its influence is primarily limited to domestic policies and local affairs in

member countries. The WCL is the smallest international labor federation. / Всемирная Конфедерация Труда (ВКТ) была основана в 1920 при поддержке Ватикана под названием Международная Конфедерация Христианских Профсоюзов (МКХП). На Конгрессе 1968 переименована в ВКТ; из официальных документов организации были устранены отсылки к христианской доктрине. Занимая реформистские позиции, ВКТ поддерживает в то же время требования о повышении зарплаты, улучшении условий труда и жизни рабочих. Около 14 000 000 человек (в 1984). Штабквартира расположена в Брюсселе, Бельгия.

WORLD CONGRESS OF ACCOUNTANTS = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ КОНГРЕСС БУХГАЛТЕРОВ – World Congress Of Accountants (WCOA) is the leading international symposium for the accountancy profession. The World Congress of Accountants (WCOA) brings together leaders in accounting, business and regulation to explore current issues and innovations on an international and regional level. It is organized by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), in collaboration with the national accounting organization of the host country and other sponsors. Dubbed as the 'Olympics of the accountancy profession', the congress was first held in St. Louis, the United States in 1904. It was held in a different city every five years, but as of 2000 it has been held every four years. The 18th World Congress of Accountants, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 2010, attracted 6 000 delegates from 134 countries. The Congress has accelerated the development of international standards in accounting and auditing. World Congress Of Accountants (WCOA):- an event held every four years, organized by the International Federation of Accountants, which gathers accounting professionals from around the globe to discuss practices, policy and regulatory issues, and financial accounting standards. WCOA is held every four years. It has sponsored and organised by various national accounting organisations, and today is organized by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), the worldwide organization for the accountancy profession. The Congress gives accounting professionals the opportunity to share their views on the current issues and trends in the profession.

WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY = ВСЕМИРНАЯ СТРАТЕГИЯ ОХРАНЫ – The World Conservation Strategy is a strategy published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (currently the World Conservation Union), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 1980 with the objectives of:- (a) maintaining essential ecological processes and life support systems, (b) preserving genetic diversity, and (c) ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems. An updated version entitled Caring for the Earth:- A Strategy for Sustainable Living (IUCN/WWF, 1991) was published in 1991.

WORLD CONSERVATION UNION = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОЮЗ ОХРАНЫ – The World Conservation Union (WCU) supports and develops cutting-edge conservation science; implements this research in field projects around the world; and then links both research and results to local, national, regional and global policy by convening dialogues between governments, civil society and the private sector. The Union's databases, assessments, guidelines and case studies, prepared by its global membership, Commissions and Secretariat, are among the world's most respected and frequently cited sources of information and reference on the environment. As the world's largest environmental knowledge network, the Union has helped over 75 countries to prepare and implement national conservation and biodiversity strategies. See also International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). IUCN was established in 1948. It was previously called the International Union for Protection of Nature (1948–56) and the World Conservation Union (1990–2008). Its full legal name is International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТАМОЖЕН – The World Customs Organization (WCO) is the only intergovernmental organization competent on Customs Issues. It is particularly noted for its work in areas covering the development of global Customs Standards, the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures, the security and facilitation of the trade supply chain, trade facilitation and Sustainable Customs capacity building initiatives. The World Customs Organization promotes the national economic and social well being of its Members by promoting an honest, transparent and predictable Customs environment. This helps licit international trade to flourish, while at the same time making it possible to take effective action against fraudulent activities. In 1952 the Convention formally establishing the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) came into force. In 1994, after years of membership growth, the Council adopted the working name 'World Customs Organization', to more clearly reflect its transition to a truly global intergovernmental institution. It is now the voice of 171 Customs administrations on all continents at all stages of economic development. Today, WCO Members are responsible for processing more than 98% of all international trade. The WCO is directed by the Council which is assisted by the Policy Commission. Financial advice is provided by the Finance Committee. The Council operates essentially through its Secretariat, and various high level strategic groups, technical committees and working groups, to complete its mission. The WCO ensures the effectiveness and the efficiency of Customs administrations across the globe. The WCO fulfils its mission by:- (i) Developing and administering various international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the cross-border movement of commodities, people and goods:- (a) The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System contributes to the facilitation of international trade by providing a common basis for the classification of goods and the collection of Customs duties; (b) The revised Kyoto Convention, a key instrument covering Customs procedures, provides customs administrations with a modern set of uniform principles for simple, effective and predictable Customs procedures that facilitate effective Customs control; (c) The Istanbul Convention on temporary admission combines in one legal instrument all existing agreements covering temporary admission of goods exempted from the payment of duties and taxes in a state or customs union; and (d) The WCO ensures the interpretation and uniform application of the WTO Valuation Agreement, and has developed Harmonized Rules of Origin which are currently being examined by the WTO (Geneva) with a view to their implementation by its Members. (ii) Developing international standards to secure the movement of goods:- The SAFE Framework of Standards lists the minimum level of measures that WCO Members and economic operators should implement in order to secure the international trade supply chain. Its application is enhanced through sustainable customs capacity building conducted under the guise of the 'WCO Columbus programme'. (iii) Assisting its Members in their effort to modernise via its capacity building programme. In this regard, the WCO has developed various tools that will assist Customs in their modernisation efforts (for example, the WCO Diagnostic Framework, a guide to the organization and functionning of a XXI century Customs administration, training to facilitate the implementation of strategies imposed by the new international Customs environment, the Arusha Declaration on Customs Integrity, etc). It also provides a forum for international cooperation at global and regional levels, delivers technical assitance, and designs new learning and training methods. (iv) Encouraging cooperation between Customs administrations and between Customs administrations and the trading community to improve communication and facilitation notably with respect to trade security and the fight against fraud. (v) Training the private sector:- the World Customs Centre of Learning organizes training sessions that empower participants to deal with technical and operational problems generated by current and new strategies that must be implemented to respond to the many challenges raised by the international customs environment. World Customs Organization (WCO) or, in French, Organisation Mondiale Des Douanes (OMD) is an intergovernmental organization that helps member states communicate and cooperate on customs issues. It was established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (Conseil de Coopération Douanière); it adopted its current name in 1994. Headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium. Established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council, the WCO is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. With 169 Member Governments, it is the only intergovernmental worldwide organization competent in Customs

matters. In order to fulfil this mission, the World Customs Organization:- (i) establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the movement of commodities, people and conveyances across Customs frontiers; (ii) reinforces Members' efforts to secure compliance with their legislation, by endeavouring to maximize the level of effectiveness of Members' co-operation with each other and with international organizations in order to combat Customs and other transnational offences; and (iii) assists Members in their efforts to meet the challenges of the modern business environment and adapt to changing circumstances, by promoting communication and co-operation among Members and with other international organizations, and by fostering integrity, human resource development, transparency, improvements in the management and working methods of Customs administrations and the sharing of best practices. The history of the WCO began in 1947 when the thirteen European Governments represented in the Committee for European Economic Co-operation agreed to set up a Study Group. This Group examined the possibility of establishing one or more inter-European Customs Unions based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In 1948, the Study Group set up two committees – an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee. The Economic Committee was the predecessor of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Customs Committee became the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). In 1952, the Convention formally establishing the CCC came into force. The Council is the governing body of the CCC and the inaugural Session of the Council was held in Brussels, Belgium on 1953-January-26. Representatives of seventeen European countries attended the first Council Session of the CCC. After years of membership growth, in 1994 the Council adopted the working name World Customs Organization, to more clearly reflect its transition to a truly global intergovernmental institution. It is now the voice of 169 Customs administrations which operate on all continents and represent all stages of economic development. Today, WCO Members are responsible for processing more than 98% of all international trade. The CCC is an international organization consisting of representatives of about 150 countries. The Council serve as a technical body which studies and seeks to resolve the various countries' customs problems in an attempt to harmonize customs operations and promote trade. One hundred sixty nine member states (2007), including Canada, Mexico and the US, with the goal of promoting international cooperation in customs matter. See also Customs Cooperation Council. World Customs Organization (WCO) is a multilateral body located in Brussels, Belgium through which participating countries seek to simplify and rationalize customs procedures; http://www.wcoomd.org. / Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)) . коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Всемирная Организация Таможен (ВОТ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту регистрации этой организации, Организасьён Мондьяль дэ Дуан (О.Эм.Дэ.; Organisation Mondiale des Douanes (OMD)) была создана в 1952 и первоначально называлась Советом по Таможенному Сотрудничеству или, как это звучало на Французском языке по месту регистрации, Консэй дё Кооперасьён Дуаньер (Conseil de Coopération Douanière). Штабквартира в Брюсселе, Бельгия. Всемирная Организация Таможен (ВОТ) – международная организация, являющаяся правопреемником Совета по Таможенному Сотрудничеству (СТС) и ставящая перед собой цели помогать странам гармонизировать деятельность таможенных служб и развивать торговлю; упрощать, стандартизировать и согласовывать между собой таможенные процедуры; разрабатывать стандарты обмена торговыми данными и международные правила определения страны происхождения, решать родственные международные технические вопросы, имеющие отношение к деятельности таможенных служб.

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION DATA MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ ДАННЫХ ВСЕМИРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТАМОЖЕН – World Customs Organization Data Model (WCO Data Model) is a data model and data set developed at the WCO for Customs data harmonization as a subset of the UN Trade Data Elements Directory (UNTDED). / Модель Данных Всемирной Организации Таможен (Модель Данных ВОТ) – модель данных и набор данных, разработанные в ВОТ для гармонизации данных Таможен как поднабор Справочника Элементов Данных Торговли ООН (СЭДТ ООН).

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ФОРУМ – World Economic Forum (WEF):- (i) is an International Institution committed to improving the state of the world through public-private cooperation; (ii) engages political, business, academic and other leaders of society in collaborative efforts to shape global, regional and industry agendas. Together with other stakeholders, it works to define challenges, solutions and actions, always in the spirit of global citizenship. (iii) serves and builds sustained communities through an integrated concept of high-level meetings, research networks, task forces and digital collaboration; (iv) delivers unique value to its Partners, Members and Constituents through its Annual and Regional Meetings, its Centres dedicated to global, regional, and industry issues, its future-oriented communities of New Champions, its expert networks of Global Agenda Councils, its TopLink knowledge and interaction platform and the Forum Academy; (v) was established in 1971 as a not-for-profit Foundation and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It is independent, impartial and not tied to any special interests, working in close cooperation with all major international organisations; and (vi) strives in all its efforts to demonstrate entrepreneurship in the global public interest while upholding the highest standards of governance. Moral and intellectual integrity is at the heart of everything it does. http://www.weforum.org. Headquartered in:- (i) Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland; (ii) New York, The United States of America; (iii) Beijing, The People Republic of China; and in (iv) Tokyo, Japan. History:- The World Economic Forum was founded in January 1971 when a group of European business leaders met under the patronage of the European Commission and European industrial associations. German-born Klaus Schwab, then Professor of Business Policy at the University of Geneva, chaired the gathering, which took place in Davos, Switzerland. The organization was subsequently incorporated as a not-for-profit Foundation. Professor Schwab's inspiration for creating the Foundation was his book – Moderne Unternehmensführung im Maschinenbau – in which the stakeholder principle was first defined. This concept states that the management of an enterprise is not only accountable to its shareholders but must also serve the interests of all stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers and, more broadly, government, civil society and any others who may be affected or concerned by its operations. The Forum was called the European Management Forum until 1987, when it was renamed the World Economic Forum to reflect its expanding scope and transformation from a European to truly global organization. From the beginning, the Forum had considerable impact in improving political, economic and social awareness, acting as a catalyst for major bridge-building efforts. The Forum has provided a critical platform for furthering peace and reconciliation in many parts of the world, promoting understanding between East and West before and after the fall of the Berlin Wall, introducing emerging economies such as China and India to the international community, and bringing to the fore the latest trends and developments in many fields. The Forum has also been the catalyst for a number of significant global initiatives, such as the Global Compact (developed jointly with the UN); the GAVI Alliance (initially the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization); the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the expansion of the OECD; and the development of the G20 concept. Over the last 20 years, the Forum has also evolved the stakeholder principle beyond the corporate level to a truly global sphere, stipulating that political, business and civil society leaders must work together to address the challenges of a globally interconnected world. This enhanced dimension has led to the notion of corporate global citizenship, as outlined by Professor Schwab in a Foreign Affairs article published in 2008. What has remained unchanged since its founding is the Forum's dedication to collaboration among stakeholders, its steadfast adherence to the high-level participation of leaders sharing the Forum's commitment to improving the state of the world, and the Forum's trust in the power of dialogue and exchange based on mutual respect and civility to bridge divides and shape effective solutions to global challenges. The

World Economic Forum has evolved from a modest yet ground-breaking attempt to convene European corporate stakeholders to discuss business strategies into an organization that today is widely regarded as the world's foremost multistakeholder platform for public-private partnership. The story of four decades of the World Economic Forum, as seen through the eyes of its members, leaders and the outside world. The Forum is perhaps most widely known for its Annual Meeting in Davos-Klosters. Through the years, numerous business, government and civil society leaders have made their way to the Swiss Alpine resort to consider the major global issues of the day and to brainstorm on solutions to address these challenges. While many global institutions are notable for the breadth of nations or the powerful political leaders attending their gatherings, the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting and indeed all the activities and initiatives of the Forum around the world are distinguished by the active participation of government, business and civil society figures, both the most experienced and the most promising, all working together in the collaborative and collegial Spirit of Davos. Professor Schwab then founded the European Management Forum as a non-profit organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, and drew European business leaders to Davos for their Annual Meeting each January. Initially, Professor Schwab focused the meetings on how European firms could catch up with US management practices. He also developed and promoted the 'stakeholder' management approach, which based corporate success on managers taking account of all interests:- not merely shareholders, clients and customers, but employees and the communities within which they operate, including government. Professor Schwab's vision for what would become the World Economic Forum grew steadilly as a result of achieving 'milestones'. Events in 1973, namely the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate mechanism and the Arab-Israeli War, saw the Annual Meeting expand its focus from management to economic and social issues, and political leaders were invited for the first time to Davos in January 1974. Two years later, the organization introduced a system of membership, which were 'the 1 000 leading companies of the world'. The European Management Forum was the first non-governmental institution to initiate a partnership with China's economic development commissions, spurring economic reform policies in China. Regional meetings around the globe were also added to the year's activities, while the publication of the Global Competitiveness Report in 1979 saw the organization expand to become a knowledge hub as well. The European Management Forum changed its name to the World Economic Forum in 1987 and sought to broaden its vision to include providing a platform for resolving international conflicts. World Economic Forum Annual Meeting milestones during this time include the Davos Declaration signed in 1988 by Greece and Turkey, which saw them turn back from the brink of war, while in 1989, North and South Korea held their first ministerial-level meetings in Davos. At the same Meeting, East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met to discuss German reunification. In 1992, South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk met Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the Annual Meeting, their first joint appearance outside South Africa and a milestone in the country's political transition. The Forum has since expanded its activities to include a Centre for Public-Private Partnerships, which engages businesses, civil society and political authorities in initiatives ranging from health in India to alliances combating chronic hunger in Africa. The Forum's knowledge center has expanded to include several other competitive reports, including the Global Gender Gap Report, Global Risk reports and regional scenario reports. / Давос-Клюстэрс (Davos-Klosters). Всемирный Экономический Форум организуется обычно в Альпийском лыжном курорте Давос (Davos) в Швейцарии, откуда и произошло его наименование – Давосский Форум. Хэльмут Коль (Helmut Kohl). Фридэрик Виллем дэ Клэрк (Frederik Willem de Klerk) Нэлсон Мандэла (Nelson Mandela).

WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE = ВСЕМИРНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ПО ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ – World Energy Conference (WEC):- at the suggestion of Great Britain 'The First World Energy Conference' was convened in July, 1924 in London at which 1 700 representatives took part from 40 countries. This conference discussed a number of issues connected with power and its application. By the way, the conference took a decision that National Committees should be founded in individual countries to study and develop the issues mentioned above. The specificity of the WEC may be summarized in the form of three major features, that is:- (i) it is a non-governmental organization and, consequently, submitted to less constraints than many other international organizations; (ii) it is not specialized, because its activities cover all forms of energy; and (iii) it is organized into 80 national committees, representing energy producers and consumers of North and South, West and East. / Всемирная Энергетическая Конференция (World Energy Conference (WEC)), МИРЭК – международный форум специалистов в области освоения и использования энергоресурсов. Объединяет около 80 национальных комитетов. Сессии проводятся с 1924 раз в 3 года.

WORLD EQUITY BENCHMARKS = МИРОВЫЕ (или ВСЕМИРНЫЕ) ОРИЕНТИРЫ АКЦИЙ – International World Equity Benchmarks (WEBs) are the equity securities that were designed to track the stock market performance of a specific country. In particular, they are designed to emulate the performance of a specific Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Index. The MSCI indices are not actively managed country funds, but rather baskets of stocks intended to correspond with the general performance of a country's stock market. For example, the Hong Kong WEB (EWH) is designed to correspond to the performance of the Hang Seng Index. The World Equity Benchmark Series (WEBS) are similar to SPDRs. WEBS trade on the AMEX®, and track the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) country indexes. WEBS are available for:- Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Malaysia Free, Mexico, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. / Индекса от Моргэн Стэнли Кэпитэл Интёнэшэнэл (Morgan Stanley Capital International). АМЭКС® (AMEX®).

WORLD EXPORT/IMPORT VOLUMES = МИРОВЫЕ ОБЪЁМЫ ВЫВОЗА/ПРИВОЗА (или МИРОВЫЕ ОБЪЁМЫ ЭКСПОРТА/ИМПОРТА) – World Export/Import Volumes are constructed by aggregating measures of the volume of exports/imports of individual countries on a constant price basis.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DIAMOND BOURSES = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ БИРЖ АЛМАЗОВ – The World Federation Of Diamond Bourses (WFDB) was founded in 1947 to unite and to provide bourses trading in rough and polished diamonds and precious stones, with a common set of trading practice. The WFDB provides a legal framework and convenes to enact regulations for its 29 member diamond bourses. The seat of the Federation is in Belgium – Antwerp consisting of General Secretariat. The seat of the elected president is in the country where the elected president resides. The seat of the Secretariat and the offices of the Secretary-General is in the country where the Secretary-Genaral resides. The function of the WFDB is as diverse as the members who belong to it. Ethics, good business practice and morality are paramount and these are protected vigorously by the Constitution of the WFDB which provides for Arbitration and Disciplinary procedures against any bourse member who transgresses the code. The purpose of the WFDB is to promote understanding and closer co-operation between people all over the world who earn their livelihood in the diamond and precious stones trade. Furthermore, WFDB encourages the establishment of bourses with a view to eventual affiliation. Members of the Bourses affiliated to the World Federation of Diamond Bourses pledge themselves to uphold the traditions, principles of mutual trust, consideration and friendship which prevail among the members of the bourses world-wide. They pledge themselves to abide by and hand down these principles and to ensure that they will forever serve as a basis in business relations between members of the affiliated bourses world-wide. The regulations of WFDB aim to ensure diamond trade on fair trade and sustainable development of world diamond trade. Decisions are made by WFDB to set up and to sustain morality rules in diamond markets. In addition to regulation rules, decisions are made on synthetic and treated diamonds or arbitration of conflicts between the market participants and on forming uniform rules in diamond trading all over the world. In this manner, on the forming stage of an organized diamond market in Turkey, it is

vital to become member to WFDB, for getting integrated to the world diamond markets and to establish operational and ethic rules which are applicable in the world diamond markets. Each affiliated Bourse is represented at the Congress of the WFDB by a maximum of three members; The President of each Bourse is by right one of the three delegates. When a delegate is elected an Executive Officer of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses either as President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, his Bourse may appoint an additional delegate, in order to have the full complement of three delegates. The delegates of the Bourses affiliated to the WFDB shall meet every two years in a Congress under the direction of the President. The presidents meet at least once a year. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer-General and six additional executive members, all of whom are to be nominated at least three months before the date of Congress. The President, the Vice-President and the six additional executive members are to be Presidents of their own Bourses, and the Secretary-General and the Treasurer-General shall be members of the Board of Directors of their own Bourses. No country may have more than two seats on the Executive Committee. The President and the Vice-President cannot be elected for more than three consecutive terms of office. The three major manufacturing and trading centers:- Antwerp, Tel Aviv and New York, shall each nominate the President of one of its Bourses for membership in the Executive Committee at the next Congress. Each of these three designated centers is represented on the Executive Committee at all times. Bourses whose members deal in diamonds, precious stones or jewellery are entitled to apply for membership of the WFDB provided they have been established for at least one full year under a written Constitution, have a clearly designated and representative governing body, and are able to prove their means of subsistence. The Constitution of the applicant must contain the principal commercial and business rules and procedures in use in the diamond trade. Applications have to be submitted with a certified copy of the Constitution, translated into English and shall state readiness to accept the By-Laws and Inner Rules of the WFDB, and to comply with their provisions and with the resolutions of the Congresses of the WFDB. Applications shall be submitted for decision to the next Congress. Applications are to be sent to the Secretary-General of the WFDB, at least six months before the date of the Congress. They shall at once be communicated to each affiliated Bourse. The Bourse which makes the application for membership to the World Federation of Diamond Bourses shall commit itself and its members not to restrict any trade with the countries where the affiliated Bourses are situated. The Bourse which makes the application for membership to the World Federation of Diamond Bourses shall file with the WFDB a certified copy of its Regulations applicable to arbitrations. Changes to these Regulations should also be notified to the World Federation of Diamond Bourses. If the original texts are in a different language, English translations will be added. Website:- http://www.worldfed.com.

WORLD FEDERATION OF EXCHANGES = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ БИРЖ – Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs (FIBV):- the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) was founded in London in 1961 as the International Federation of Stock Exchanges, changing to its current name in 2001 to reflect the admission of derivatives platforms and clearinghouses. The Federation traces its roots to the International Bureau of Stock Exchange, created in the 1930s in an initiative spearheaded by the International Chamber of Commerce. The board of directors approved three priorities for 2009. It will look to help the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) set best practices for short selling and securities lending. It will try to clarify the use of circuit breakers in volatile markets, ensuring that they are predictable and temporary, and study the effects of fragmentation and its impact on market quality. In February of 2010, the WFE announced priorities for the year. Its board of directors pledged to:- (i) support reform in the regulation of OTC derivatives markets, which were a contributing factor in the recent financial crisis; (ii) continue to press for international cooperation and coordination among regulators and exchanges on intermarket mechanisms; and (iii) examine the structure of fixed income markets in order to evaluate how post-trade transparency, risk management and investor protection could help these markets recover from the drop in liquidity that they have experienced since the credit crisis. The World Federation Of Exchanges (WFE) is the association of 52 regulated exchanges around the world. We develop and promote standards in markets. We are the trade association of 52 publicly regulated stock, futures and options exchanges. Our market operators are responsible for the functioning of key components in the financial world. Exchanges across the globe saw the value of their indexes drop an average of 11.5% in USD terms in the first six months of 2010. Among the markets showing gains in the first half of 2010, most were from emerging economies. In addition, several European exchanges in the NASDAQ OMX family, notably Copenhagen, Iceland, and Stockholm, rallied despite an 18% fall in the European/Middle East/African zone. Emerging markets and exchanges for junior companies led fund raising activities. Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the mainland market for smaller companies, led all WFE members with USD22.6 billion raised for initial public offerings (IPOs). That was more than the combined totals for BME Spanish Exchanges, Korea Exchange and London Stock Exchange Group which placed respectively 3rd through 5th. Shanghai Stock Exchange, the second market for IPOs, raised USD8.9 billion. TSX Group was second to Shenzhen Stock Exchange in the number of IPOs with 137 new companies listed between January-June 2010. Compared with first half of 2009, the CBOE® replaced the International Securities Exchange as the leader in trading stock options, while BM&F BOVESPA placed second thanks to an 80% increase in volume. In stock index options, the National Stock Exchange of India took second place after Korea Exchange, with a 50% increase in volumes compared with the first half of 2009. Membership in WFE is considered by some governments and national associations of asset managers as a criteria for preferential investment policy and taxation for these markets. There are 6 Associates, 15 WFE Affiliates with separate professional relations, and 27 exchanges which are WFE Correspondents. The Secretariat is based in Paris, France. It is a not-for-profit association under French law. The WFE promotes regulated exchanges in four ways:- (i) Quality:- we promote market standards and reliable statistics; (ii) Advocacy:- we work with policy makers, regulators and government organizations for fair, transparent and efficient markets; (iii) Networking:- we bring together exchange experts to improve markets; and (iv) Development:- we help newer, smaller exchanges to meet WFE standards. WFE member exchanges are key national economic actors in their countries, with a few members now spanning several jurisdictions and time zones. Capital raising and secondary-market pricing remain the key function for the securities and securities options segments; standardized contracts for financial and raw materials products on futures markets provide essential pricing indicators for the world's economy, going well beyond the individual corporation. The WFE is a central reference point for the securities industry, and for exchanges themselves. We offer member guidance in their business strategies, and in the improvement and harmonization of their management practices. To meet the goals of the WFE mission, we focus on the following areas:- (i) We post over 10 years of market statistics, and business news in our monthly newsletter, Focus. Our Annual Reports and notes from public meetings are available online. We report business management surveys, and thematic studies. (ii) We hold public meetings (topical workshops, conferences …) and run private committees (to transfer know-how and share expertise). (iii) We sponsor research (such as Securities Lending Report ...). (iv) We provide professional relations with various expert bodies. (v) We promote standards for generally accepted principles of securities business conduct, e.g., corporate governance. / СИБО® (CBOE®). НЭЗДЭК® У.Эм.Экс. (NASDAQ® OMX).

WORLD FEDERATION OF INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ СТРАХОВЫХ ПОСРЕДНИКОВ – The World Federation of Insurance Intermediaries (WFII) was created to promote the increasingly vital role of insurance intermediaries in today's economy, providing a powerful voice to advance their interests, to provide innovative solutions at international level. WFII enables insurance intermediaries to speak with one voice to international institutions and regulators that affect their business throughout the world. It enables the exchange of information on global issues and goals that all national associations of intermediaries

have in common. WFII provides global leadership, develops solutions and co-ordinates actions to promote the insurance intermediary industry at international level. The World Federation of Insurance Intermediaries, represents insurance agents and brokers from over 100 national associations (in over 80 countries) across the world. WFII was formally launched in January 1999, in Washington, DC, the United States and represents over 400 000 professional intermediaries who handle the vast majority of insurance placements globally. WFII represents the interests of intermediaries with international institutions and works to deepen the understanding of the role played by insurance brokers and agents in global commerce. WFII is recognised by the international institutions that have influence on our sector (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), World Trade Organiztion (WTO), United Nations (UN), The World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)) as the single voice of insurance intermediaries in international Public Affairs. WFII has observer status in the OECD and the IAIS and is regularly consulted on current issues in the market. WFII members believe that further liberalization of insurance intermediary markets across the globe is in the best interest of consumers and helps strengthen the economies of all participating countries. They fully accept competition from all sources of insurance distribution, provided this competition is fair and operates on a level playing field. They work together to ensure that all regulation supports a level playing field at national, regional and international levels. WFII represents the interests of intermediaries with international institutions and works to deepen the understanding of the role played by insurance brokers and agents in global commerce.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ – World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU):- (in French Fédération Syndicale Mondiale (FSM)) leftist-oriented international labor organization founded in 1945 by the World Trade Union Congress. Its principal organizers were the British Trades Union Congress, the US Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the All-Union Central Congress of Trade Unions. The organization was initially oriented toward the Soviet Union. Despite vigorous attempts to reconcile the differences between communist and noncommunist factions within the WFTU, the intensification of the Cold War finally led to a split. The noncommunist elements withdrew from the WFTU and in 1949 formed the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The largest WFTU affiliates are now in the developing nations of Asia, Latin America, and Africa, although France and Italy also have sizable affiliates. The WFTU maintains its headquarters in Prague, Czech Republic. / Всемирная Федерация Профсоюзов (ВФП) была основана в 1945. Объединяет национальные профцентры 81 страны (в том числе бывший СССР и другие социалистические страны), общая численность свыше 200 000 000 человек (в 1984). Издаёт журнал Всемирное Профсоюзное Движение. Председатель (с 1978) – Ш. Гашпар (Венгрия), Генеральный Секретарь (с 1980) – И. Закария (Судан). Штабквартира в Праге, Чешская Республика.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ПРОГРАММА (или ВСЕМИРНАЯ ПРОГРАММА ПО ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЮ) – The World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. In emergencies, we get food to where it is needed, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters. After the cause of an emergency has passed, we use food to help communities rebuild their shattered lives. WFP is part of the United Nations system and is voluntarily funded. Born in 1961, WFP pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. We work towards that vision with our sister UN agencies in Rome – the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – as well as other government, UN and NGO partners. On average, WFP aim to reach more than 90 million people with food assistance in more than 70 countries. About 12 000 people work for the organization, most of them in remote areas, directly serving the hungry poor. To learn more, watch the video outlining our mission, read our Mission Statement or browse our Policy Resources section. WFP's five objectives:- (i) save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; (ii) prepare for emergencies; (iii) restore and rebuild lives after emergencies; (iv) reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition everywhere; and (v) strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger. WFP headquartered in Rome, Italy. In December 1994, WFP's governing body adopted the WFP Mission Statement, the first for an United Nations organization. The Mission Statement was based on a fundamental review of WFP's policies, objectives and strategies that involved member states of WFP, non-governmental organizations, United Nations and other agencies, academics and staff members. The WFP Mission Statement is to be considered as a living document that will be reviewed periodically. WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. The policies governing the use of World Food Programme food aid must be oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid should be the elimination of the need for food aid. Targeted interventions are needed to help to improve the lives of the poorest people - people who, either permanently or during crisis periods, are unable to produce enough food or do not have the resources to otherwise obtain the food that they and their households require for active and healthy lives. Consistent with its mandate, which also reflects the principle of universality, WFP will continue to:- (i) use food aid to support economic and social development; (ii) meet refugee and other emergency food needs, and the associated logistics support; and (iii) promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and FAO. The core policies and strategies that govern WFP activities are to provide food aid:- (i) to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations; (ii) to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and (iii) to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labor-intensive works programmes. In the first case, food aid is essential for social and humanitarian protection. It will be used in a way that is as developmental as possible, consistent with saving lives. To the extent possible, the provision of relief food aid will be coordinated with the relief assistance provided by other humanitarian organizations. In the second case, food aid is a pre-investment in human resources. In the third, it uses poor people's most abundant resource, their own labor, to create employment and income and to build the infrastructure necessary for sustained development. WFP is well placed to play a major role in the continuum from emergency relief to development. WFP will give priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation activities as part of development programmes. Conversely, emergency assistance will be used to the extent possible to serve both relief and development purposes. In both cases the overall aim is to build self-reliance. In carrying out its mandate, WFP will concentrate on what it is best suited to do with the resources available as cost-effectively as possible. WFP will focus on those aspects of development where food-based interventions are most useful. It will make all necessary efforts to avoid negative effects on local food production, consumption patterns and dependency on food aid. WFP will continue to play a major and significant role in providing transport and logistics expertise and assistance to ensure rapid and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid. WFP's multilateral character is one of its greatest strengths. WFP will exploit its capability to operate virtually everywhere in the developing world, without regard to the political orientations of governments, and to provide a neutral conduit for assistance in situations where many donor countries could not directly provide assistance. WFP will provide services:- advice, good offices, logistic support and information; and support to countries in establishing and managing their own food assistance programmes. WFP, on request, will provide bilateral services to donors, UN agencies and NGOs on the basis of full cost recovery. These will be administered and accounted for separately. Such services will complement WFP's regular operations to the extent possible. WFP will concentrate its efforts and resources on the neediest people and countries in accordance with the CFA's decision to provide at least 90 percent of WFP's development assistance to low-income, food-deficit countries and at least 50 percent of its development assistance to the least developed countries by 1997.

WFP will ensure that its assistance programmes are designed and implemented on the basis of broad-based participation. Women in particular are key to change; providing food to women puts it in the hands of those who use it for the benefit of the entire household, especially the children. WFP assistance will aim to strengthen their coping ability and resilience. To be truly effective, food aid should be fully integrated into the development plans and priorities of recipient countries and coordinated with other forms of assistance. WFP's starting point is the national policies, plans and programmes of developing countries, including their food security plans. WFP will pull together its activities in an integrated way at the country level so that it can respond to urgent needs as they occur while retaining core development objectives. The country strategy note, where this exists, should provide the framework for an integrated response by the United Nations system. In some special cases WFP will adopt a multi-country or regional approach. particularly for the provision of humanitarian assistance. No single agency has either the resources or the capacity to deal with all the problems of hunger and underdevelopment. Hence the importance WFP attaches to collaboration with other agencies, particularly with its parent bodies, the United Nations and FAO. WFP will continue to work closely with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, other relevant agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the response to emergencies and humanitarian crises. WFP will also collaborate closely with the Rome-based United Nations food and agriculture agencies, FAO and IFAD, especially in using food aid for achieving household food security. WFP will continue to forge effective partnerships of action with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, regional bodies and institutions, bilateral donors and NGOs in support of economic and social development. WFP will play its part as an active member of the United Nations system to bring the issue of hunger to the centre of the international agenda. In its dialogue with recipient governments and the aid community, WFP will advocate policies, strategies and operations that directly benefit the poor and hungry. World Food Programme (WFP):- since 1963, the UN agency operating in 82 countries and specializing in food assistance and logistics for emergencies and the feeding of refugees and internally displaced persons. WFP is governed by the WFP Executive Board, which consists of 36 Member States. The organization is headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed jointly by the UN Secretary General and the Director-General of FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization). The Executive Director is appointed for fixed five-year terms. The current Executive Director is Ertharin Cousin, who was appointed in 2012. She is responsible for the administration of WFP as well as the implementation of its programmes, projects and other activities. WFP also has one Deputy Executive Director and two Assistant Executive Directors with specific briefs. The organization's strategic direction is mapped out in its Strategic Plan, which is renewed every four years. The latest Plan, approved by the board in 2008, marks a historic shift from WFP as a food aid agency to WFP as a food assistance agency, with a more nuanced set of tools to respond to critical hunger needs. WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions for its funding. Its principal donors are governments, but we also receive donations from the private sector and individuals. Information disclosure:- WFP is committed to making information relating to its operations and programmes available to the public. We believe public access to information contributes to a better understanding of WFP's unique mission and enhances our stakeholders' participation in the fight against global hunger. For more information, download the following documents:- (i) Disclosure policy; (ii) Policy on disclosure of internal audit reports; (iii) Policy on disclosure of investigation reports; and (iv) Policy on Anti Fraud and Anti Corruption.

WORLD GOLD COUNCIL = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ЗОЛОТУ – Founded in 1987, the World Gold Council is an organization formed and funded by the world's leading gold mining companies with the aim of stimulating and maximising the demand for, and holding of, gold by consumers, investors, industry, and the official sector. As well as undertaking marketing initiatives to drive demand, the World Gold Council is also instrumental in working to lower regulatory barriers to the widespread ownership of gold products, helping to develop distribution systems and promoting the role of gold as a reserve asset in the official sector. 2007:- our members are leading gold mining companies with production in 22 countries. Headquarters are in London, the United Kingdom. The market development organization for the gold industry and the global authoritative voice for gold. The World Gold Council is the market development organization for the gold industry. Working within the investment, jewellery and technology sectors, as well as engaging in government affairs, our purpose is to provide industry leadership, whilst stimulating and sustaining demand for gold. We develop gold-backed solutions, services and markets, based on true market insight. As a result, we create structural shifts in demand for gold across key market sectors. We provide insights into the international gold markets, helping people to better understand the wealth preservation qualities of gold and its role in meeting the social and environmental needs of society. Based in the UK, with operations in India, the Far East, Turkey, Europe and the USA, the World Gold Council is an association whose members include the world's leading and most forward thinking gold mining companies. World Gold Council is an industry based organization sponsored by a number of gold mining companies who pay an annual fee based on their level of production. The role of the World Gold Council is to promote the use of gold around the world. The World Gold Council is the global authority on gold and its uses and the first source of informed opinion and advice for stakeholders and decision makers. We use this knowledge to develop insights into the future role that gold can play across a number of sectors and then, in collaboration with partners, intervene to deliver solutions and create new markets, and to increase and sustain the demand for gold. In the Investment sector we make gold fundamental to investment decision making. For Governments and Central Banks, we are a trusted advisor to policy makers and reserve asset managers on all matters related to the gold market. In the Jewellery sector, we create new insights and ideas which increase the allure and significance of gold when given or worn. In the Technology sector, we work to place gold at the heart of technological advancement, and we are the authority on innovative uses of gold in industry and society. As the global advocate for gold, we are committed to playing a key role in the development of a responsible gold mining industry. Our members, the leading gold mining companies, regard the management of the local environment and relationships with local communities as paramount considerations during the lifetime of any mine project. Together, we work to ensure the industry as a whole is striving to develop and integrate best practice. All our work is informed by a deep understanding of the wide role gold has in society and its potential both now and in the future. Through commercial partnerships and industry leading research, we develop a clear understanding of, and insight into, each of its key markets. Using this insight, we create new, relevant and innovative solutions that deliver against clearly identified market needs. Our insight adds value to our partners and stakeholders across all sectors, and informs each of our programmes and market interventions. At present the World Gold Council has 21 members who include the world's leading and most forward thinking gold mining companies, representing approximately 60% of global corporate gold production. They are headquartered across the globe and have mining operations that stretch to almost every inhabited continent. Members' active support of the World Gold Council represents their shared vision of ensuring a sustainable gold mining industry, based on a deeper understanding of gold's role in society, now and in the future. Members in 2011:- Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.; Alamos Gold Inc.; AngloGold Ashanti; Barrick Gold Corp.; Buenaventura; Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation; Eldorado Gold Corporation; Franco-Nevada Corporation; Goldcorp Inc.; Golden Star Resources Ltd.; Gold Fields Limited; IAMGOLD Corporation; Kinross Gold Corporation; New Gold Inc.; Newmont Mining Corporation; Primero Mining Corporation; and Yamana Gold Inc. We also have Associate members who include the Hutti Gold Mines Co Ltd., Royal Gold Inc., China Gold Group Corporation and Mitsubishi Materials Corporation. / Всемирный Совет по Золоту (World Gold Council) был создан в 1987. Главной миссией совета является стимулирование и поддержка спроса на золото, стабилизация его рыночных позиций в мире. Организация представляет ведущие золотодобывающие компании, чей суммарный оборот составляет 60% от ежегодного мирового производства золота. Самыми известными среди них являются:- ЭнглоГолд Лтд. (AngloGold Ltd.; США), Барик Голд Корпорэйшэн (Barrick Gold Corporation; Канада), Ньюмонт Корпорэйшэн (Newmont Corporation; США). Исполнительные директора и президенты этих

предприятий формируют правление Совета. Совет сотрудничает с многочисленными партнёрами, занятыми в производстве и использовании золота. Цель этого взаимодействия – привнесение необходимых изменений в структуру отрасли и её функционирование, а также способствование применению золота в различных сферах:- (i) в сфере инвестиций – с помощью открытия новых каналов рынка и обеспечения понимания того, насколько важно сохранить уровень ценности золота; (ii) в сфере производства драгоценностей – с помощью развития ювелирного рынка премиум класса и защиты рынка массового спроса; (iii) в промышленности – с помощью развития рынка электроники и поддержки новых технологий; (iv) в государственных делах – с помощью участия в решении макрополитических вопросов, связанных со снижением регуляционных барьеров на право владения золотом, а также продвижения этого металла в качестве резервных активов. Всемирный Совет по Золоту (ВСЗ) – коммерческая организация, деятельность которой сосредоточена на создании золоту нового, выдающегося положения в разных сферах политики, экономики и жизни. У совета есть своя штабквартира, расположенная в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство, а также отделы, находящиеся в ключевых центрах золотопромышленности:- в Северной и Южной Америке (региональный офис в Нью Йорке), на Дальнем Востоке (офисы в Сингапуре, Токио, Шанхае и Пекине), на Ближнем Востоке (офисы в Стамбуле и Дубае), Индии (офисы в Чинае и Мумбае). Совет является главным источником независимой информации, данных и исследований о международном рынке золота, а также роли жёлтого металла в социальной и экономической жизни общества. Деятельность ВСЗ посвящена защите всей золотопромышленной отрасли, а также привнесению в неё образовательных, социальных, экологических, человеческих и этических аспектов. ВСЗ действует как информационный источник для его членов и других предприятий, работающих в золотодобывающей и ювелирной промышленностях. В перечень информационных услуг входит обеспечение текущей информацией относительно рынка золота и обзор главных событий за предшествующие годы. Подборка данных (например, статистика по добыче золота и его запасам на территории 106 государств) производится информационными отделами совета в Лондоне и Нью Йорке, а также многочисленными офисами этой организации по всему миру. Информационный отдел также содержит исторический архив ежемесячной статистики, который специально подготавливается Международным Валютным Фондом (МВФ) для определения уровня развития государств и выявления степени независимости национальной валюты. И главная информация – котировки цен на золото в различных валютах (Доллар, Евро, Йена) и объём валового внутреннего продукта. К этому материалу прилагаются крупноформатные таблицы, которые можно посмотреть на сайте ВСЗ:- http://www.gold.org. Влияние совета, как главного представителя и защитника отрасли, благотворно сказывается на развитии по-настоящему устойчивой золотодобывающей промышленности. ВСЗ является инициатором различных конференций, на которых участники обмениваются опытом, знаниями, ведут успешный диалог. Всё это очень помогает в решении проблем, с которыми сталкивается индустрия в частности, и всё общество в целом. Председателем ВСЗ в Декабре 2009 был избран Иэн Тчэлфё (Ian Telfer), глава Голдкоп Инк. (Goldcorp Inc.), имеющий 25-летний стаж работы на руководящих должностях в золотодобывающей отрасли. За это время он занимался управлением, развитием и финансированием месторождений в 12 странах мира (среди них Австралия, некоторые страны Америки и Азии). Мистер Тчэлфё был директором и членом правления многих компаний, таких как Лыхиа Голд Лимитид (Lihir Gold Limited), Ти.Ви.Экс. Голд, Инк. (TVX Gold, Inc.), а также предшественника Голдкоп Инк. (Goldcorp Inc.) – Витэн Ривё Минерэлз (Wheaton River Minerals). Помимо этого, он является членом Канадской Ассоциации Дипломированных Бухгалтеров, имеет степень Бакалавра Университета Торонто, степень Магистра Делового Администрирования Университета Оттавы. В настоящее время членство в ВСЗ открыто только для крупных компаний, занимающихся золотодобычей, но не для организаций и людей, занимающихся бизнесом, связанным с золотом. Заявки на предоставление членства от индивидуальных предпринимателей, корпораций, партнёрств, совместных предприятий, ассоциаций, акционерных обществ, трестов, а также других организаций, правительств, агентств или политических подразделений, занятых в горнопромышленном бизнесе, могут быть допущены на обсуждение правлением совета. Условием является лишь то, что общее производство кандидата за последние четыре календарных квартала (годовое производство) должно составлять не менее 3.1 тонн. С помощью расширения состава своих участников совет способствует достижению большей открытости золотопромышленной индустрии, рынка и выработке общих решений, касающихся текущего положения в отрасли. На данный момент членами ВСЗ являются 15 компаний:- (i) Канада:- Анико-Игл (Agnico-Eagle), Аламос Голд (Alamos Gold), Барык Голд Корп. (Barrick Gold Corp.), Элдорэйдо Голд Корп. (Eldorado Gold Corp.), Голдкоп Инк. (Goldcorp Inc.), Ай.Эй.Эм.Голд Корпорэйшэн (IAMGold Corporation), Кинрос Голд Корпорэйшэн (Kinross Gold Corporation), Нью Голд Инк. (New Gold Inc.), Ямана Голд (Yamana Gold); (ii) США:- Кёр д'Алэнэ Майнз Корп. (Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.), Ньюмонт Майнин Корп. (Newmont Mining Corp.); (iii) Перу:- Буэнавэнтура (Buenaventura), Минэра Янакоча (Minera Yanacocha); (iv) ЮАР:- ЭнглоГолдАшанти (AngloGoldAshanti), Голд Филдз Лтд. (Gold Fields Ltd.). Главные партнёры и компаньоны:- Чайна Голд Корп. (China Gold Corp.; Китай), Фрэнько Нэвэда Корп. (Franco Nevada Corp.; Канада), Хутти Голд Майнз (Hutti Gold Mines; Индия), Мицубищи Мэтириэлз (Mitsubishi Materials; Япония), а также Ройэл Голд Корп (Royal Gold Corp.; США). Российские предприятия в совете не представлены. Всемирный Совет по Золоту – активный член двух известных и авторитетных организаций:- Международного Совета по Горной Промышленности и Металлам (International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM)) и Ответственного Совета по Драгоценностям (Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC)). В настоящее время Международный Совет по Горной Промышленности и Металлам занимается привлечением своих членов в программу Структура Устойчивого Развития, которая представляет собой квинтэссенцию передовых мировых стандартов, публичности, открытости обществу, независимых гарантий, а также обмена опытом и успешной практикой. Целью же Ответственного Совета по Драгоценностям является внедрение этических, социальных и экологических аспектов во всю цепочку создания алмазных и золотых драгоценностей:- начиная от добычи сырья, заканчивая продажей. Всемирный Совет по Золоту отмечает важность того факта, что расширение деятельности, связанной с золотом, приносит большую социальную и экономическую выгоду развивающимся странам. В докладе ВСЗ, представленном в 2005 и озаглавленном Прикосновение Золота, говорится о том, что жёлтый металл стал одной из важнейших статей вывоза (или экспорта) бедных стран с большими долгами, а также о выгоде его производства для прогрессирующих экономик. Совет имеет ряд основных инициатив, к реализации которых его члены подходят с наибольшим вниманием и участием. ВСЗ спонсирует и поддерживает ряд международных конференций, посвящённых вопросу поиска новых способов приложения золота в индустрии. К наиболее успешным примерам подобных мероприятий можно отнести форум Золото Как Катализатор, который прошёл в Кейптауне (ЮАР) в Апреле 2001, а также Новые Пути Индустриального Использования Золота в 2003 в Ванкувере (Канада) и в 2006 в Лимерике (Ирландия). Но особняком стоит генеральное собрание Прогресс в Науке и Технике Золота, которое состоялось в Июне 1996 в Ханау (Германия) и объединило в себе обсуждение всех направлений использования золота. К самым крупным мероприятиям последнего времени можно отнести конференцию Золото 2009. Она состоялась в Июле 2009 в городе Хайдельберг (Германия). Во время работы участники затронули все самые актуальные вопросы применения золота в сферах науки и технологий, касающиеся катализа, химии, сырья и нанотехнологий. В совете уверены, что научное и производственное сообщество нуждается в такого рода мероприятиях. Они дают отличную возможность обсудить последние направления и разработки в области добычи и использования золота, таким образом, поддерживая коммерческое его использование и принося пользу обществу. Следующей сферой интересов ВСЗ является поддержка инноваций. Эта организация даёт

уникальную возможность для облегчения и ускорения коммерциализации перспективных технологий и разработок. Процесс ведётся двумя способами:- через сотрудничество с компаниями, занятыми в сфере инноваций, и активную работу с небольшими, но быстро развивающимися предприятиями. В работе с компаниями ВСЗ опирается на свою новую программу Инновационных Партнёрств. Её целью является поддержка и развитие исследований в области новых практических методов применения золота, соответствующих коммерческим требованиям рынка. Организациями-партнёрами могут стать компании, которые занимаются драгоценными металлами, химией, биомедициной, электроникой (от совсем маленьких компаний до международных предприятий). С теми, кого заинтересовала эта деятельность, совет готов выйти на контакт для обсуждения дальнейших перспектив сотрудничества. В период 2009–10 Всемирный Совет по Золоту был особо заинтересован в предложениях, касающихся технологий индустриального катализа (включая катализаторы контроля за загрязнением и химической обработки), биомедицины (включая медицинскую диагностику, терапию и материалы), передовой электроники (включая любые технологии, нацеленные на их использование в устройствах следующего поколения), систем топливных элементов, оптики (включая нанотехнологии, химикаты и покрытия). Всемирный Совет по Золоту не обходит своим вниманием и компании, чьи разработки по применению золота открыты для лицензирования и коммерческого использования. В настоящее время в этом направлении ВСЗ работает с множеством организаций, например:- с Университетом Лихай (технология использования золото-ванадиевой окиси для микромеханических переключателей), Project AuTEK (золото как катализатор водородной очистки в системах топливных элементов), Union Chemical Laboratories (золотой нанокатализ) и так далее. И в заключение следует добавить, что Всемирный Совет по Золоту продолжает работу над реализацией своих старых инициатив и разработкой стратегий инвестирования капитала в сферу новых технологий. На сайте совета представлена полная информация обо всём, что касается его работы, последние новости рынка золота, разнообразные исследования, доклады, статистические данные, статьи информационного бюллетеня ‘Goldbulletin’ и многое другое. Всемирный Совет по Золоту (ВСЗ) представляет собой коммерческую организацию, основным направлением деятельности которой является стабилизация позиции золота на мировом рынке и создание условий, позволяющих стимулировать спрос на золото. ВСЗ был основан в 1987 в Лондоне, и с тех пор расширил своё влияние по всему миру. В совет входят представители (прежде всего, президенты и директора) крупнейших золотодобывающих компаний, поставляющих в сумме до 60% золота на мировой рынок. Среди них Американские компании Ньюмонт Корпорэйшэн (Newmont Corporation) и ЭнглоГолд Лтд. (AngloGold Ltd.), Канадская Барик Голд Корпорэйшэн (Barrick Gold Corporation), Арабская ЭнглоГолдАшанти (AngloGoldAshanti) и другие корпорации. Среди членов совета нет представителей Российских компаний. Вступить в совет могут все золотодобывающие корпорации, объём производства которых составляет не менее 3.1 тонны за последний год. Влияние ВСЗ распространено на Ближний Восток (Стамбул, Дубай), Дальний Восток (Токио, Пекин, Шанхай, Сингапур), Американские страны (с центром в Нью Йорке), Индии (Мумбай и Чинай). ВСЗ регулярно издаёт независимые исследования по международному рынку золота, публикует статьи о роли драгоценного металла в экономике мира. Всемирный Совет по Золоту работает со всеми направлениями инвестиций в золото (как спекулятивными, так и долгосрочными), развивает новые способы инвестирования в драгоценные металлы, защищает массовый рынок украшений из золота и развивает сегмент премиум класса. Отдельным направлением деятельности является и развитие рынка технологий, где используется золото. Официальный сайт и публикации ВСЗ могут стать бесценным источником информации для инвестора в золото. На сайте представлена статистика и информация о котировках драгоценного металла в разных валютах (в том числе, Йенах), объёмах ВВП в ведущих странах. Кроме того, здесь можно найти информацию о работе самого совета, последние новости с международного рынка золота, доклады и исследования. Совет выпускает и собственный бюллетень – Goldbulletin, где можно узнать важную информацию о том или ином событии в сфере золотых инвестиций. Всемирный Совет по Золоту (ВСЗ; World Gold Council (WGC)) – это коммерческая организация, деятельность которой сфокусирована на создании особых условий для золота с целью стимулирования и поддержки спроса на золото, стабилизация его рыночных позиций в мире. Совет был создан в 1987 со штаб-квартирой в Лондоне. Всемирный Совет по Золоту представляет интересы ведущих золотодобывающих компаний мира, чей суммарный оборот составляет 60% от ежегодного мирового производства золота. Самыми известными среди них являются:- ЭнглоГолд Лтд. (AngloGold Ltd.; США), Барик Голд Корпорэйшэн (Barrick Gold Corporation; Канада), Ньюмонт Корпорэйшэн (Newmont Corporation; США). Исполнительные директора и президенты этих компаний формируют правление Совета. Российские предприятия в Совете не представлены. Всемирный Совет по Золоту осуществляет свою деятельность в ключевых центрах с большим спросом на золото:- в Северной и Южной Америке (региональный офис в Нью Йорке), на Дальнем Востоке (офисы в Сингапуре, Токио, Шанхае и Пекине), на Ближнем Востоке (офисы в Стамбуле и Дубае), Индии (офисы в Чинае и Мумбае). Всемирный Совет по Золоту является ведущим источником независимых исследований и знаний по международному рынку золота и роли золота, которую оно играет в социальных и экономической сферах общества. Так как Всемирный Совет по Золоту является ключевой организацией по развитию рынка золота, он сотрудничает с разными партнёрами для создания многоуровнего спроса на золото, а также способствует использованию золота в его разных формах:- создание новых способов инвестирования в золото, разъяснение для лучшего понимания свойств золота с целью сохранения благосостояния, развитие сегмента премиум класса в ювелирной промышленности и защита массового рынка ювелирных изделий. В промышленности Всемирный Совет по Золоту способствует развитию рынка электронных приборов и поддерживает развивающиеся технологии. В правительственных делах Всемирный Совет по Золоту внедряет макроэкономические механизмы, снижающие регулирующие барьеры для владения золотом, а также позиционирует золото как резервный актив. На официальном сайте Всемирного Совета по Золоту представлена полная информация обо всём, что касается его работы, последние новости мирового рынка золота, разнообразные исследования, доклады, статистические данные, статьи информационного бюллетеня Goldbulletin и многое другое.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ – The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations’ system. WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards, and help countries to address public health issues. WHO also supports and promotes health research. Through WHO, governments can jointly tackle global health problems and improve people’s well-being. 193 countries (in 2012) and two associate members are WHO’s membership. They meet every year at the World Health Assembly in Geneva to set policy for the Organization, approve the Organization’s budget, and every five years, to appoint the Director-General. Their work is supported by the 34-member Executive Board, which is elected by the Health Assembly. Six regional committees focus on health matters of a regional nature. Who are our partners in health? WHO and its Member States work with many partners, including UN agencies, donors, nongovernmental organizations, WHO collaborating centers and the private sector. Only through new ways of working and innovative partnerships can we make a difference and achieve our goals. Last but not least, WHO is people. Over 8 000 public health experts including doctors, epidemiologists, scientists, managers, administrators and other professionals from all over the world work for WHO in 147 country offices, six regional offices and at the headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. When diplomats met in San Francisco to form the United Nations in 1945, one of the things they discussed was setting up a global health organization. WHO’s Constitution came into force on 07 April 1948 – a date we now celebrate every year as World Health Day. Delegates from 53 of WHO’s 55 original member states came to the first World Health Assembly in June 1948. They decided that WHO’s top priorities would be

malaria, women's and children's health, tuberculosis, venereal disease, nutrition and environmental sanitation – many of which we are still working on today. WHO's work has since grown to also cover health problems that were not even known in 1948, including relatively new diseases such as HIV/AIDS. 1948:- WHO took over the responsibility for the International Classification of Disease (ICD), which dates back to the 1850s and was first known as the International List of Causes of Death. The ICD is used to classify diseases and other health problems and has become the international standard used for clinical and epidemiological purposes. Country teams:- WHO has dedicated HIV/AIDS staff working in over 85 countries worldwide. They advise Ministries of Health on technical issues and provide assistance in scaling-up essential prevention, treatment and care services through the health sector. They work with other players including other UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations and affected communities to help plan, implement and monitor programmes. These country teams also help with advocacy and fundraising efforts in countries. Regional teams:- Regional HIV/AIDS teams in each of WHO's six regional offices are the first point of contact for country offices that need extra technical or financial help. Regional offices also give special attention to adapting global HIV/AIDS policies to fit specific needs in their regions. For example, the response to HIV/AIDS requires different interventions in sub-Saharan Africa, where the epidemic is largely spread by heterosexual sex, from those in eastern Europe, where injecting drug use is the primary mode of HIV transmission. Headquarters team:- The HIV team at WHO headquarters in Geneva supports and builds on all of these regional and local efforts. It sets global policies and standards, facilitates technical support to regions and countries, monitors and publicizes progress, and helps mobilize political and financial support. WHO is working to ensure that everyone has access to quality health care. In many countries, there is little money available to spend on health. This results in inadequate hospitals and clinics, a short supply of essential medicines and equipment, and a critical shortage of health workers. Worse, in some parts of the world, large numbers of health workers are dying from the very diseases which they are trying to prevent and treat. WHO works with countries to help them plan, educate and manage the health workforce, for example, by advising on policies to recruit and retain people working in health. World Health Organization (WHO) is the global agency linked with the United Nations (UN) and cooperating with other technical agencies relating to health matters at sea and on land. WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. The role of WHO in public health:- WHO fulfils its objectives through its core functions:- (i) providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed; (ii) shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge; (iii) setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation; (iv) articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options; (v) providing technical support, catalyzing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and (vi) monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends. These core functions are set out in the 11th General Programme of Work, which provides the framework for organization-wide programme of work, budget, resources and results. Entitled 'Engaging for health', it covers the 10-year period from 2006 to 2015. History of WHO:- when diplomats met to form the United Nations in 1945, one of the things they discussed was setting up a global health organization. WHO's Constitution came into force on 07 April 1948 – a date we now celebrate every year as World Health Day. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. / Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения (ВОЗ) – международное специализированное учреждение системы Организации Объединенных Наций в области здравоохранения. Эксперты ВОЗ разрабатывают рекомендации и стандарты в области охраны здоровья и оказывают помощь странам в разрешении проблем общественного здравоохранения. ВОЗ также оказывает поддержку и способствует проведению научных исследований в области здравоохранения. С помощью ВОЗ национальные правительства могут совместно искать решения глобальных проблем здравоохранения и добиваться улучшения благополучия своих граждан. В состав (в 2012) ВОЗ входят 192 государства-члена и два ассоциированных члена. Ежегодно их представители собираются на Всемирную ассамблею здравоохранения, которая проходит в Женеве, и определяют общие программные направления деятельности ВОЗ, утверждают бюджет Организации и каждые пять лет назначают Генерального Директора. В работе им оказывает поддержку Исполнительный Комитет в составе 34 членов, которые избираются Ассамблеей здравоохранения. Вопросы здравоохранения регионального характера относятся к сфере компетенции шести региональных комитетов. Кто наши партнёры в области здравоохранения? ВОЗ и её государства-члены сотрудничают с многими партнёрами, в том числе с другими учреждениями ООН, донорами, неправительственными организациями, сотрудничающими центрами ВОЗ и частным сектором. Только прокладывая новые пути в нашей работе и создавая новаторские партнёрства, мы сможем изменить положение к лучшему и достичь наших целей. Люди:- и последнее по порядку, но не по значению:- в ВОЗ работают люди. Почти 8 000 специалистов в области здравоохранения, в том числе врачи, эпидемиологи, учёные, управляющие, администраторы и другие эксперты из всех стран мира, работают в системе ВОЗ в 147 страновых бюро, в шести региональных бюро и в штабквартире в Женеве, Швейцария. Когда в 1945 дипломаты собрались в Сан Франциско для создания Организации Объединённых Наций, они, в том числе, обсуждали и вопрос об образовании глобальной организации здравоохранения. Конституция (Устав) ВОЗ вступила в силу 07 Апреля 1948, в день, который с тех пор ежегодно отмечается как Всемирный день здоровья. Делегаты 53 стран из 55 первых государств-членов ВОЗ прибыли на первую Всемирную ассамблею здравоохранения в Июне 1948. Они приняли решение, определившее главные приоритеты их деятельности, которыми стали малярия, здоровье матери и ребёнка, туберкулез, венерические болезни, питание и обеспечение санитарного состояния окружающей среды, то есть те, которые во многих случаях и сегодня остаются в центре нашего внимания. Деятельность ВОЗ в настоящее время охватывает проблемы здравоохранения, которые не были даже известны в 1948, в том числе такие относительно новые болезни, как ВИЧ/СПИД. 1948:- Международная классификация болезней:- ВОЗ взял на себя ответственность за Международную Классификацию Болезней (МКБ), которая была составлена ещё в 1850-е и была известна как Международный перечень причин смерти. МКБ классифицирует болезни и другие проблемы здоровья, и является единым международным стандартом, который применяется для клинических и эпидемиологических целей. Страновые группы:- ВОЗ имеет профессиональных специалистов, работающих по проблеме ВИЧ/СПИДа более чем в 40 странах по всему миру. Эти эксперты консультируют министерства здравоохранения по организационно-техническим вопросам и оказывают помощь в расширении основных профилактических мероприятий, терапевтических процедур и медицинского ухода в учреждениях здравоохранения. Они работают совместно с другими участниками процесса, в том числе учреждениями ООН, неправительственными организациями и заинтересованными группами населения, и помогают планировать, осуществлять и контролировать выполнение соответствующих программ. Эти страновые группы также оказывают поддержку при проведении мероприятий просветительского характера и акций по сбору средств в этих странах. Региональные группы:- Региональные группы по ВИЧ/СПИДу в каждом из шести региональных бюро ВОЗ являются пунктами первого контакта для национальных правительственных органов, которые нуждаются в дополнительной технической или финансовой помощи. Региональные бюро также уделяют особое внимание вопросам адаптирования глобальных программ борьбы против ВИЧ/СПИДа с учётом специфических потребностей их регионов. Например, ответные действия по проблемам ВИЧ/СПИДа требуют иных форм вмешательства в странах Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары, где эта эпидемия, главным образом, распространяется в результате гетеросексуальных половых связей, по сравнению со странами Восточной Европы, где передача ВИЧ, в основном, обусловлена инъекционным введением наркотиков. Группа штабквартиры:- Группа экспертов по ВИЧ, работающая в штабквартире ВОЗ в Женеве,

предоставляет поддержку региональным и страновым бюро и обобщает опыт их работы. Она разрабатывает глобальную политику и стандарты, организует техническую помощь регионам и странам, ведёт мониторинг и публикует доклады о ходе работ, а также помогает мобилизовать необходимую политическую и финансовую поддержку. ВОЗ прилагает много усилий к тому, чтобы обеспечить всем и каждому доступ к качественному медико-санитарному обслуживанию. Во многих странах не хватает денег на здравоохранение. Поэтому их больницы и клиники неадекватно оснащены, там недостаточно основных лекарственных средств и медицинского оборудования, и наблюдается острый дефицит медицинского персонала. И, что хуже всего, в некоторых странах мира многие медицинские работники гибнут от тех болезней, которые они пытаются предотвратить или излечить. ВОЗ работает в странах в порядке оказания помощи в составлении программ, обучении и управлении медицинским персоналом, например, предоставляя консультации по политике в области набора и закрепления кадров в сфере здравоохранения. ВОЗ является направляющей и координирующей инстанцией в области здравоохранения в рамках системы Объединённых Наций. Она несёт ответственность за обеспечение ведущей роли при решении проблем глобального здравоохранения, составление повестки дня для научных исследований в области здравоохранения, установление норм и стандартов, разработку политики на основе фактических данных, обеспечение технической поддержки странам, а также контроль за ситуацией в области здравоохранения и оценку динамики её изменения. Роль ВОЗ в общественном здравоохранении:- на пути достижения своих целей ВОЗ выполняет следующие основные функции:- (i) обеспечение ведущей роли в вопросах, имеющих исключительно важное значение для здоровья, и налаживание партнёрских отношений там, где необходимы совместные действия; (ii) разработка повестки дня в области научных исследований и стимулирование сбора, освоения и распространения ценных знаний; (iii) установление норм и стандартов, содействие в их соблюдении и соответствующий контроль; (iv) увязка концепции этических вопросов с концепцией разработки политики на основе фактических данных; (v) обеспечение технической поддержки, активизация изменений и создание устойчивого институционального потенциала; и (vi) контроль за ситуацией в области здравоохранения и оценка динамики её изменения. Эти основные функции изложены в 11-й Общей Программе Работы, в которой представлены структура программы работы в рамках всей организации, бюджет, ресурсы и результаты. Программа под названием ‘Работа во имя Здравоохранения’ охватывает 10-летний период с 2006 по 2015. История ВОЗ:- на состоявшейся в 1945 встрече по поводу создания Организации Объединённых Наций дипломаты, помимо прочего, обсудили также вопрос о создании глобальной организации здравоохранения. Устав ВОЗ вступил в силу 07 Апреля 1948 – отныне мы ежегодно отмечаем этот день как Всемирный день здоровья. Штабквартира организации расположена в Женеве, Швейцария. Под Всемирной Организацией Здравоохранения (ВОЗ) понимается международная межправительственная организация, специализированное учреждение ООН. Создана в 1946. Уставные задачи:- (i) борьба с особо опасными болезнями; (ii) разработка международных санитарных правил; (iii) улучшение санитарного состояния внешней среды и так далее. В 1985 членами ВОЗ состояло 164 государства. Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения (ВОЗ) - специализированное учреждение Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) ставящее целью ‘достижение всеми народами возможно высшего уровня здоровья’ (Статья 1 Устава ВОЗ). Членами ВОЗ на 01 Января 1971 были 128 стран-членов и 3 страны-сотрудника. Основана 07 Апреля 1948, когда 26 государств-членов ООН ратифицировали Устав ВОЗ; этот день отмечается ежегодно как Всемирный День Здоровья. ВОЗ организует борьбу с болезнями, их ликвидацию (например, международные кампании ликвидации малярии и оспы; оказывает помощь различным странам в борьбе с инфекционными и неинфекционными болезнями, проводит международные работы в области карантина и эпидемиологического надзора, контроль за качеством лекарственных препаратов, контроль за наркотиками, разработку международных стандартов лекарств и так далее. Организует и проводит научные исследования и создание справочных центров ВОЗ на базе национальных научно-исследовательских учреждений, организацию научных конференций, совещаний и симпозиумов, подготовку и усовершенствование научных медицинских работников. Ведёт работу по укреплению в слаборазвитых странах служб здравоохранения, подготовке национальных кадров. По инициативе бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) были приняты резолюции о задачах ВОЗ в связи с принятием Декларации ООН О Предоставлении Независимости Колониальным Странам И Народам (1961), Резолюции О Защите Человечества От Опасности Атомной Радиации (1961), о задачах ВОЗ в связи с принятием Резолюции ООН О Всеобщем И Полном Разоружении (1960). Структура ВОЗ – региональная. В её состав входят 6 региональных организаций (исполнительные органы этих организаций – Региональные Бюро):- Европейская (бюро в Копенгагене, Дания), Африканская (бюро в Браззавиле, Народная Республика Конго), Восточного Средиземноморья (бюро в Александрии, ОАР), Юго-Восточной Азии (бюро в Нью Дели, Индия), Западной части Тихого Океана (бюро в Маниле, Филиппины) и Американская (бюро в Вашингтоне, США). Высший орган ВОЗ – Всемирная Ассамблея Здравоохранения, сессии которой созываются ежегодно. Ассамблея определяет направление деятельности ВОЗ, назначает Генерального Директора ВОЗ, рассматривает и утверждает перспективные и годовые планы работы, бюджет, вопросы приёма в ВОЗ и лишения права голоса, права на обслуживание, вопросы сотрудничества с другими организациями. Другим руководящим органом ВОЗ является Исполнительный Комитет, состоящий из 24 человек, назначаемых таким же числом стран-членов ВОЗ (страны избирает Ассамблея Здравоохранения); члены Исполкома назначаются на 3 года. Исполкому предоставлено право принимать чрезвычайные меры в случаях, не терпящих отлагательства (при возникновении эпидемий, стихийных бедствий и так далее). Центральный административный орган ВОЗ – Секретариат (штаб-квартира в Женеве, Швейцария), возглавляемый Генеральным Директором (с 1953 по 1973 – Доктор Марколино Гомес Кандау (Marcolino Gomes Candau), Бразилия). Общее количество персонала ВОЗ на 01 Января 1971, включая персонал, работающий на местах, достигало 4 750 человек. Основным источником средств ВОЗ, составляющих регулярный бюджет, являются взносы стран-членов. Деятельность ВОЗ финансируют также добровольный фонд укрепления здоровья (учреждённый в 1960), который складывается из добровольных пожертвований стран-членов ВОЗ, Фонд Программы Развития ООН и Детский Фонд ООН (ЮНИСЕФ). Общая сумма средств, находившихся в распоряжении ВОЗ в 1970, составила 112 миллионов Долларов США.

WORLD HERITAGE = ВСЕМИРНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ – World Heritage:- a World Heritage Site is an area or place of cultural or natural significance that is deemed to have outstanding universal value and is therefore worthy of protection. That protection is made possible through the inscription by the World Heritage Committee of such a place in the World Heritage List in terms of the World Heritage Convention established in 1972 by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation). The mission of the World Heritage Convention is to encourage countries to nominate cultural and natural heritage sites for possible inclusion on the World Heritage List. It also offers assistance to countries with challenges of safeguarding their sites against threats of changing social and economic conditions and natural decay. Once a site is inscribed in the World Heritage List, it receives national and international recognition and the country is required to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the site. UNESCO’S World Heritage Mission:- (i) encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage; (ii) encourage countries party to the convention to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List; (iii) encourage countries to establish management plans and set up reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage Sites; (iv) help countries safeguard World Heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training; (v) provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in immediate danger; (vi)

support countries' public awareness building activities for World Heritage conservation; (vii) encourage participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage; and (viii) encourage international cooperation in the conservation of our world's cultural and natural heritage. One of the most important benefits of a World Heritage Listing is the protection of the site for future generations. Imagine never being able to stand at the foot of the ancient pyramids, to experience the crashing of water as it thunders down Victoria Falls, or to listen to the chiming clock on the Tower of London. Imagine not being able to walk through the pristine mountains of the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (word uKhahlamba means Barrier of Spears in Zulu) or never being able to stand on Robben Island in the prison cell, 46664, of South Africa's first democratically elected president, Nelson Mandela, and feel the weight of history. The World Heritage Convention was enacted to ensure that such places are conserved for prosperity. See also National Estate. / (uKhahlamba). Нэлсэн Мандэла (Nelson Mandela).

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ – The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. WIPO's revised and expanded strategic goals are part of a comprehensive process of strategic realignment taking place within the Organization. These new goals will enable WIPO to fulfill its mandate more effectively in response to a rapidly evolving external environment, and to the urgent challenges for intellectual property in the XXI century. The nine strategic goals were adopted by Member States in the Revised Program and Budget for the 2008/09 Biennium. They are:- (i) Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP; (ii) Provision of Premier Global IP Services; (iii) Facilitating the Use of IP for Development; (iv) Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure; (v) World Reference Source for IP Information and Analysis; (vi) International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP; (vii) Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues; (viii) a Responsive Communications Interface between WIPO, its Member States and All Stakeholders; and (ix) an Efficient Administrative and Financial Support Structure to Enable WIPO to Deliver its Programs. The Strategic Goals will provide the framework for WIPO's six year Medium Term Strategic Plan (2010–15). Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization of the United Nations system. WIPO is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world and for the administration of various multilateral treaties dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. The roots of the World Intellectual Property Organization go back to 1883, when Johannes Brahms was composing his third Symphony, Robert Louis Stevenson was writing Treasure Island, and John and Emily Roebling were completing construction of New York's Brooklyn Bridge. The need for international protection of intellectual property became evident when foreign exhibitors refused to attend the International Exhibition of Inventions in Vienna, Austria in 1873 because they were afraid their ideas would be stolen and exploited commercially in other countries. 1883 marked the birth of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the first major international treaty designed to help the people of one country obtain protection in other countries for their intellectual creations in the form of industrial property rights, known as:- (i) inventions (patents); (ii) trademarks; and (iii) industrial designs. The Paris Convention entered into force in 1884 with 14 member States, which set up an International Bureau to carry out administrative tasks, such as organizing meetings of the member States. In 1886, copyright entered the international arena with the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The aim of this Convention was to help nationals of its member States obtain international protection of their right to control, and receive payment for, the use of their creative works such as:- (i) novels, short stories, poems, plays; (ii) songs, operas, musicals, sonatas; and (iii) drawings, paintings, sculptures, architectural works. Like the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention set up an International Bureau to carry out administrative tasks. In 1893, these two small bureaux united to form an international organization called the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (best known by its French acronym BIRPI). Based in Berne, Switzerland, with a staff of seven, this small organization was the predecessor of the World Intellectual Property Organization of today – a dynamic entity with 184 member States (in 2011), a staff that now numbers some 938, from 95 countries around the world, and with a mission and a mandate that are constantly growing. As the importance of intellectual property grew, the structure and form of the Organization changed as well. In 1960, BIRPI moved from Berne to Geneva to be closer to the United Nations and other international organizations in that city. A decade later, following the entry into force of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, BIRPI became WIPO, undergoing structural and administrative reforms and acquiring a secretariat answerable to the member States. In 1974, WIPO became a specialized agency of the United Nations system of organizations, with a mandate to administer intellectual property matters recognized by the member States of the UN. In 1978, the WIPO Secretariat moved into the headquarters building that has now become a Geneva landmark, with spectacular views of the surrounding Swiss and French countryside. WIPO expanded its role and further demonstrated the importance of intellectual property rights in the management of globalized trade in 1996 by entering into a cooperation agreement with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The impetus that led to the Paris and Berne Conventions – the desire to promote creativity by protecting the works of the mind – has continued to power the work of the Organization, and its predecessor, for some 120 years. But the scope of the protection and the services provided have developed and expanded radically during that time. In 1898, BIRPI administered only four international treaties. Today its successor, WIPO, administers 24 treaties (three of those jointly with other international organizations) and carries out a rich and varied program of work, through its member States and secretariat, that seeks to:- (i) harmonize national intellectual property legislation and procedures; (ii) provide services for international applications for industrial property rights; (iii) exchange intellectual property information; (iv) provide legal and technical assistance to developing and other countries; (v) facilitate the resolution of private intellectual property disputes; and (vi) marshal information technology as a tool for storing, accessing, and using valuable intellectual property information. WIPO, a specialized agency, is a part of the United Nations system of organizations. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO promotes protection of intellectual property around the world through cooperation among states, and administers various Unions, each founded on a multilateral treaty and dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to ensuring that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are thus recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, WIPO exists as a forum for its Member States to create and harmonize rules and practices to protect intellectual property rights. Most industrialized nations have protection systems that are centuries old. Many new and developing countries, however, are now building up their patent, trademark and copyright laws and systems. With the rapid globalization of trade during the last decade, WIPO plays a key role in helping these new systems evolve through treaty negotiation, legal and technical assistance, and training in various forms, including in the area of enforcement of intellectual property rights. WIPO also provides international registration systems for patents, trademarks, appellations of origin and industrial designs. These greatly simplify the process for simultaneously seeking intellectual property protection in a large number of countries. Instead of having to file national applications in many languages, these systems enable applicants to file a single application, in one language, and to pay a single application fee. The WIPO-administered systems of international protection include four different mechanisms of protection for specific industrial property rights:- (i) The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for filing patent

applications in multiple countries. (ii) The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks for trade and service marks. (iii) The Hague System for the International Deposit for Industrial Designs. (iv) The Lisbon System for the International Registration of Appellations of Origin. Anyone applying for a patent or registering a trademark or design, whether at the national or international level, needs to determine whether their creation is new or is owned or claimed by someone else. To make this determination, huge amounts of information must be searched. Four WIPO treaties have created classification systems, which organize information on different branches of industrial property into indexed, manageable structures for easy retrieval:- (i) Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. (ii) Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. (iii) Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. (iv) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. WIPO also provides an Arbitration and Mediation Center, which offers services for the resolution of international commercial disputes between private parties involving intellectual property. The subject matter of these proceedings includes both contractual disputes (such as patent and software licenses, trademark coexistence agreements, and research and development agreements) and non-contractual disputes (such as patent infringement). The Center is also now recognized as the leading dispute resolution service provider for disputes arising out of the abusive registration and use of Internet domain names. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual rights throughout the world. It is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the use and protection of works of the human spirit. These works – intellectual property – are expanding the bounds of science and technology and enriching the world of the arts. Through its work, WIPO plays an important role in enhancing the quality and enjoyment of life, as well as creating real wealth for nations. With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations. It administers 23 international treaties dealing with different aspects of intellectual property protection. The Organization counts 182 nations as member states. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization of the United Nations system. WIPO is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world and for the administration of various multilateral treaties dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. World Intellectual Property Organization:- international organization designed to promote the worldwide protection of both industrial property (inventions, trademarks, and designs) and copyrighted materials (literary, musical, photographic, and other artistic works). The organization, established by a convention signed in Stockholm in 1967, began operations in 1970 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in December 1974. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The origins of WIPO can be traced to 1883, when 14 countries signed the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which created intellectual-property protections for inventions, trademarks, and industrial designs. The convention helped inventors gain protection for their works outside their native countries. In 1886 the Berne Convention required member countries to provide automatic protection for works that were produced in other member countries. The two organizations, which had established separate secretariats to enforce their respective treaties, merged in 1893 to become the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), which was based in Bern, Switzerland. In 1960 BIRPI moved its headquarters to Geneva. The aims of WIPO are twofold. First, through international cooperation, WIPO promotes the protection of intellectual property. The organization now administers more than 20 intellectual-property treaties. Second, WIPO supervises administrative cooperation between the Paris, Berne, and other intellectual unions regarding agreements on trademarks, patents, and the protection of artistic and literary works. WIPO's role in enforcing intellectual-property protections increased in the mid 1990s, when it signed a cooperation agreement with the World Trade Organization. As electronic commerce grew through the development of the Internet, WIPO was charged with helping to resolve disputes over the use of Internet domain names. WIPO's membership consists of more than 175 countries. Its main policy-making body is the General Assembly, which convenes every two years. WIPO also holds a biennial conference, which determines the organization's budget and programs. More than 160 nongovernmental organizations maintain observer status. / Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС) – межправительственная организация со штаб-квартирой в Женеве, Швейцария. Она отвечает за продвижение защиты интеллектуальных прав по всему миру. Она является одним из 16 специализированных агентств в системе организаций Объединённых Наций. Йоханнэс (Johannes). (iii) чертёж (drawing). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС) – это специализированное учреждение Организации Объединённых Наций. Её деятельность посвящена развитию сбалансированной и доступной международной системы интеллектуальной собственности (ИС), обеспечивающей вознаграждение за творческую деятельность, стимулирующей инновации и вносящей вклад в экономическое развитие при соблюдении интересов общества. ВОИС была создана Конвенцией ВОИС в 1967 и получила мандат от своих государств-членов на содействие охране ИС во всём мире путём сотрудничества между государствами и во взаимодействии с другими международными организациями. Штабквартира ВОИС находится в Женеве, Швейцария. Стратегические цели:- пересмотренные и расширенные стратегические цели ВОИС являются частью комплексного процесса перестройки, проходящего в организации. Обновлённые цели помогут ВОИС более эффективно выполнять свой мандат с учётом быстро меняющейся внешней конъюнктуры и настоятельной потребности решения задач в области интеллектуальной собственности в XXI веке. Девять стратегических целей, поставленных в пересмотренных Программе и бюджете на 2008–09, включают:- (i) Сбалансированное развитие международной нормативной базы ИС; (ii) Предоставление высококачественных услуг в глобальных системах охраны ИС; (iii) Содействие использованию ИС в интересах развития; (iv) Координация и развитие глобальной инфраструктуры ИС; (v) Всемирный источник справочной информации и аналитических данных в области ИС; (vi) Международное сотрудничество, направленное на обеспечение уважения ИС; (vii) Решение вопросов ИС в контексте глобальных стратегических задач; (viii) Обеспечение оперативной связи между ВОИС, её государствами-членами и всеми заинтересованными сторонами; и (ix) Эффективную структуру административно-финансовой поддержки, позволяющую ВОИС выполнять свои программы. Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС) является межправительственной организацией, входящей в систему Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) в качестве специализированного агентства (с 1974). Штабквартира ВОИС расположена в Женеве, Швейцария. Была создана в соответствии с Международной Конвенцией об Учреждении Всемирной Организации Интеллектуальной Собственности, подписанной в 1967 с целью содействия охране произведений интеллектуального творчества. Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС) является одним из 15 специализированных учреждений ООН. Расположена в Женеве. Ведает защитой интеллектуальной собственности (авторское право, товарные знаки, патенты) во всём мире путём сотрудничества между странами, а также различными союзами, образованными в рамках международных договоров и занимающихся правовыми и административными аспектами интеллектуальной собственности. Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности (ВОИС) – международная организация, созданная на основании Конвенции, принятой на состоявшейся в 1967 в Стокгольме дипломатической конференции государств-членов Парижского Союза По Охране Промышленной Собственности, Бернского Союза По Охране Произведений Литературы И Искусства и других специальных союзов. Парижский и Бернский союзы полностью автономны в вопросах, относящихся к их компетенции. ВОИС провозгласила

своей задачей поощрение творческой деятельности человека, содействие охране интеллектуальной собственности во всём мире, а также модернизацию и повышение эффективной деятельности отдельных международных организаций и союзов в области промышленной собственности (Парижский Союз) и охраны произведений литературы и искусства (Бернский Союз). Деятельность ВОИС распространяется на все виды интеллектуальной собственности:- права на литературные, художественные и научные произведения, охрана исполнительской деятельности артистов, изобретений, научных открытий, промышленных образцов и так далее. Высший орган ВОИС – Генеральная Ассамблея, состоящая из государств-участников Конвенции, которые являются членами какого-либо союза. Кроме того, созывается конференция государств-участников Конвенции, независимо от их членства в том или ином союзе. Образуется Координационный Комитет, состоящий из государств-членов исполкомов Парижского и Бернского союзов. Административный орган ВОИС – Международное Бюро (в Женеве, Швейцария). Бывший Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) ратифицировал Конвенцию Об Образовании ВОИС 19 Сентября 1968; на 01 Января 1971 Конвенцию ратифицировали также Болгария, Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика (БССР), Великобритания, Венгрия, ГДР, Дания, Израиль, Ирландия, Испания, Канада, Малави, Румыния, Сенегал, США, Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика (УССР), Финляндия, ФРГ, Швеция, Швейцария, Чад, Чехословакия. 29 государств присоединились к Конвенции на основе Статьи 21(2) на 5 лет.

WORLD INVESTIBLE WEALTH = МИРОВОЕ ИНВЕСТИРУЕМОЕ БОГАТСТВО – World Investible Wealth is the part of world wealth that is traded and is therefore accessible to investors. World Investible Wealth:- the percentage of the global GDP that is available for investment. The world investible wealth includes all things of value that may be bought and sold for investment purposes. Examples include securities, commodities, real estate, and others. / Мировое Инвестируемое Богатство – часть мирового богатства, становящаяся доступной инвесторам в процессе торгов.

WORLD MARK = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ЗНАК (или МИРОВАЯ МАРКА) – How to Design a Wordmark? A Wordmark is a logo without pictures, and it's hard to believe it's so easy! A logo without symbols or pictures is called a Wordmark, and it is easier to make than any other kind. Wordmarks are the most widely used of all logos:- In fact, many of the largest companies use them. Like any logo, a wordmark is a symbol of something. Before you begin, take time to consider what that something is. What is the company you are trying to represent? Is it a thing or a person? Does it manufacture a product or provide a service? Who is its market? You want these answers because as you work, you'll find the lure of new and interesting graphics can lead you into blind alleys – it's easy to wind up with an enchanting logo that has little to do with the company's actual needs. The more you know about the company, therefore, the less likely you'll wander. Word Mark is a type of trademark comprised of text. A Wordmark, Word Mark or Logotype is usually a distinct text-only typographic treatment of the name of a company, institution, or product name used for purposes of identification and branding. Examples can be found in the graphic identities of the Government of Canada, FedEx, Google, and Wikipedia. The organization name is incorporated as a simple graphic treatment to create a clear, visually memorable identity. The representation of the word becomes a visual symbol of the organization or product. In the United States and European Union, a wordmark may be registered, making it a protected intellectual property. In the United States, the term wordmark may not only refer to the graphical representation, but the text itself may be a type of trademark. / ФэдЭкс (FedEx), Гугл (Google), и Википидиа (Wikipedia). Под Логотипом, от древне–Греческих слов Логос (Logos), означающее Значение или Слово или Смысл, и Типос (Typos), означающее Отпечаток, понимается элемент фирменного стиля, представляющий собой уникальное начертание полного или сокращённого наименования компании. В логотипе помимо самих букв могут использоваться дополнительные графические элементы, являющиеся частью надписи.

WORLD MARKET = МИРОВОЙ РЫНОК – World Market:- the aggregate of all national markets, seen as linked through mutual economic and trade relations. In its initial form, the world market was based on the capitalist mode of production and was the world capitalist market. At the present stage, the world market takes in the full international division of labor as practiced between the world's two socioeconomic systems. The world market has expanded in scale as social production has become increasingly internationalized. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 and the formation of the world socialist economic system and of the world socialist market as components of the world market have curbed monopoly capital's formerly unchallenged power to dictate over the world market. New trends in trade relations, both between socialist states and between states with differing socioeconomic systems, can now develop and expand within the overall world economy. In the early 1970's, the socialist countries accounted for over 10 percent of world trade volume; of this amount, approximately two-thirds represented trade between socialist countries and one-third was trade involving nonsocialist countries. As the majority of the world's colonies achieved political independence after World War II, the quick development of firm and friendly trade and economic relations between these countries and the world socialist system created significant new possibilities for the success of an anti-imperialist policy of pursuing economic independence within the world market. The socialist countries, along with progressive forces throughout the world, are fighting for the establishment of stable, truly equitable relations within the world market. This would further the development of relationships of mutual advantage, both in foreign trade and in the sphere of comprehensive industrial, technological, and scientific cooperation among all countries. In today's scientific and technological revolution, this would allow maximum utilization of the international division of labor. Such cooperation also constitutes a reliable material factor in the strengthening of peaceful relations among states. A particular feature of the world market at its present stage of development is the trend toward comprehensive long-term cooperation between countries with differing social systems, established through major intergovernmental agreements. Such agreements have been concluded by the USSR and other socialist countries since the early 1970's with many of the developing countries, as well as with a number of advanced capitalist states. Further prospects for progressive development of the world market are necessarily linked with the creation of conditions within that market which will strengthen peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social and political systems and which will expand the opportunities for all countries to enjoy the benefits of a mutually advantageous international division of labor. / Мировой Рынок, совокупность национальных рынков отдельных стран, связанных друг с другом торгово-экономическими отношениями. Сформировался впервые на базе капиталистического способа производства как мировой капиталистический рынок. В современную эпоху охватывает все основные направления международного разделения труда двух мировых социально-экономических систем. Масштабы развития мирового рынка отражают степень развития процесса интернационализации общественного производства. Победа Великой Октябрьской Социалистической Революции в России в 1917, образование мировой социалистической системы хозяйства (смотрите Мировая Система Социализма) и мирового социалистического рынка как части мирового рынка способствовали ограничению прежнего всевластия и диктата монополистического капитала на мировой рынок, привели к возникновению и укреплению в рамках глобальной мировой экономики (смотрите Мировое Хозяйство) новых направлений международных торговых связей как на рынке социалистических стран, так и между государствами, относящимися к различным социально-экономическим системам. В начале 1970-х на социалистические страны приходилось свыше 10% мирового товарооборота, из них примерно 2/3 составляла взаимная торговля стран социализма, 1/3 – их торговля с несоциалистическими странами. Завоевание после 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45) большинством стран колониального мира политической самостоятельности, быстрое развитие и упрочение их дружественных торгово-экономических связей с мировой социалистической системой открывают принципиально новые возможности для

успешной антиимпериалистической борьбы за проведение независимой экономической политики на мировом рынке. Страны социализма, все прогрессивные силы мира борются за установление на мировом рынке устойчивых, подлинно равноправных отношений. Они добиваются развития на этом рынке взаимовыгодных отношений как во внешней торговле, так и в сфере всестороннего промышленного, технического и научного сотрудничества всех стран мира, которое в условиях современной научно-технической революции позволяет в наибольшей мере использовать преимущества международного разделения труда. Такое сотрудничество представляет собой также фактор надёжного материального закрепления мирных отношений между государствами. Особенностью современной фазы развития мирового рынка является переход на основе межгосударственных соглашений к комплексному и долгосрочному сотрудничеству между странами, относящимися к различным общественным системам. Такого рода соглашения были заключены бывшим Союзом Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и другими социалистическими государствами со многими развивающимися странами, а в начале 1970-х и с рядом развитых капиталистических государств. Дальнейшие перспективы прогрессивного развития мирового рынка неразрывно связаны с созданием на нём условий, способствующих укреплению мирного сосуществования стран с различным общественно-политическим строем, улучшению возможности использования всеми странами преимуществ взаимовыгодного международного разделения труда. Смотрите также Рынок.

WORLD MARKET PRICE = МИРОВАЯ РЫНОЧНАЯ ЦЕНА – World Market Price:- such prices are indications and are offered for general guidance purposes only. See also Adjusted World Price (AWP), Market Price, and Prevailing World Market Price. The market price is the price at which a good or service is bought and sold most efficiently. / Мировая Рыночная Цена – денежное выражение международной стоимости товара, реализуемого на мировом рынке. Мировые Цены, денежное выражение интернациональной (мировой) цены производства, складывающейся на мировом рынке. Интернациональная цена производства определяется условиями производства преобладающей в мировой торговле массы товаров. В условиях современного капитализма по мировым ценам осуществляются крупные коммерческие экспортные или импортные операции, имеющие регулярный характер и предусматривающие платежи в свободно конвертируемой валюте. Переход капитализма свободной конкуренции к монополистическому и государственно-монополистическому капитализму углубил отделение внутренних цен капиталистических государств от их внешнеторговых цен. Для промышленно развитых стран капитализма характерен более высокий уровень внутренних цен по сравнению с мировыми ценами, что объясняется многочисленными причинами. Важнейшие из них – взвинчивание внутренних цен монополиями в условиях более монополизированного внутреннего рынка в сравнении с внешним и протекционистские мероприятия буржуазных правительств. Современное капиталистическое государство охраняет устанавливаемые монополиями на внутреннем рынке уровни и пропорции цен с помощью таможенных пошлин, ограничений импорта, демпинга, валютного режима, налогообложения и так далее. На мировом рынке воздействие монополий и вмешательство государства проявляются значительно слабее. В процессе формирования мировых цен, протекающем в условиях более острой конкурентной борьбы, чем на внутренних рынках, происходит ‘очищение’ внутренних цен от таможенных пошлин, налогов, различных субсидий и иных наращений. В развивающихся странах, ввиду их однобокой специализации на производстве нескольких товаров, внутренние цены ниже мировых цен, что даёт возможность монополиям присваивать значительную часть этой разницы. Практически мировые цены на готовые изделия – это экспортные цены фирм, являющихся основными поставщиками данного вида изделий. Мировой ценой на сырьё по одним товарам являются цены важнейших стран-экспортёров или стран-импортёров, по другим – цены бирж, аукционов и других крупных центров международной торговли. На современном этапе общего кризиса капитализма под влиянием как экономического, так и неэкономического факторов усиливается дифференциация цен в международной торговле. Активизация деятельности различных правительственных и полуправительственных организаций капиталистических стран после 2-й Мировой Войны (1939–45), влияние валютных факторов, повышение роли международных монополий в мировой капиталистической экономике привели к тому, что в международной торговле, помимо рыночных мировых цен, сложились следующие виды цен:- по обычным коммерческим сделкам с платежом в несвободно конвертируемой валюте; по клиринговым соглашениям; по программам помощи и другим специальным операциям; трансфертные цены, по которым осуществляются внутрикорпорационные операции. Создаваемые монополиями разных стран мощные международные финансовые промышленные комплексы превращают значительную часть экспорта и импорта товаров отдельных стран в планируемые внутрикорпорационные операции, а их экспортные и импортные цены – во внутренние расчётные цены, устанавливаемые концернами. Цены мирового социалистического рынка не могут формироваться в отрыве от мировых цен. По этим ценам осуществляется торговля социалистических стран с капиталистическими. Кроме того, они принимаются в качестве базы при формировании цен в торговле между социалистическими странами. В этом случае мировые цены корректируются таким образом, чтобы устранить, по возможности, воздействие долговременных факторов, обусловливающих отклонение их от мировой цены производства (например, разного рода монопольных сговоров), а также исключить влияние конъюнктурных и спекулятивных факторов.

WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ КОНГРЕСС – World Petroleum Congress (WPC):- International efforts to standardize the definitions of petroleum resources and how they are estimated began in the 1930s. Early guidance focused on Proved Reserves. Building on work initiated by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), SPEE published definitions for all Reserves categories in 1987. In the same year, the World Petroleum Council (WPC, then known as the World Petroleum Congress), working independently, published Reserves definitions that were strikingly similar. In 1997, the two organizations jointly released a single set of definitions for Reserves that could be used worldwide. In 2000, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), SPEE, and WPC jointly developed a classification system for all petroleum resources. This was followed by additional supporting documents:- supplemental application evaluation guidelines (2001) and a glossary of terms utilized in resources definitions (2005). SPEE also published standards for estimating and auditing reserves information (revised 2007). The World Petroleum Council (WPC) is the only global organisation that represents all aspects of the petroleum industry, with the purpose of providing networking opportunities in a global forum; common understanding of issues and challenges; co-operation (partnerships) with other organizations; promotion of science/technology/social issues/economics/R&D/management and the environment; a showcase for the industry; a forum for developing business opportunities; and information dissemination (congresses, reports, regional meetings and workshops). The WPC is recognized by all stakeholders as a proactive leader for the petroleum industry that benefits society’s expectations for sustainable energy. / Всемирный Нефтяной Конгресс (ВНК; World Petroleum Congress (WPC)) – международный форум специалистов в области геологии нефти и газа, разведки и разработки их месторождений, переработки и транспортировки углеводородного сырья. Сессии проводятся с 1933 раз в 3 года.

WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ СОВЕТ – In 1987, the World Petroleum Council (WPC, formerly World Petroleum Congresses) published its report ‘Classification and Nomenclature Systems for Petroleum and Petroleum Reserves’, which included definitions for all categories of resources. The WPC report, together with definitions by other industry organizations and recognition of current industry practice, provided the basis for the system outlined by the combined organizations. Nothing in the resource definitions should be construed as modifying the existing definitions for petroleum reserves as approved by the SPE/WPC in

March 1997. Petroleum Resources Management System:- approved by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Board in March 2007, this system for defining reserves and resources was developed by an international group of reserves evaluation experts and endorsed by the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. The WPC is dedicated to the promotion of sustainable management and use of the world's oil, gas and other energy resources for the benefit of all. WPC's 70 member countries represent over 96% of the world's oil and gas consumption and production. Headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. The intention of organising the World Petroleum Congress is not only to promote a sustainable energy future but to leave a positive effect on the local community of the host country and a long lasting legacy for its environment. The host country for a World Petroleum Congress gets selected by the WPC Council in a secret electronic ballot vote four years prior to the scheduled event. Each member country receives one vote and can cast it for one of the nominated candidate countries after their year-long campaign.The organisation and logistics for the next Congress then become the responsibility of the Host, with the World Petroleum Council retaining the final approval and the responsibility for the programme content. The WPC carries out its responsibilities via the permanent secretariat and its working committees. One of the principles of organising the World Petroleum Congress is not only to organize a world class event and then move on to the next venue, but to enrich the local host community and to leave an enduring legacy. The surplus of each event is designed to go towards funding the seeds of a country legacy project proposed by the Host and agreed with the WPC and the Council. The WPC cooperates closely with a wide range of stakeholders in the oil and gas sector, including industry associations, international institutions, petroleum institutes, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN):- United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Global Compact; International Energy Agency (IEA); Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); Oil and Gas Producers Association (OGP); International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA); International Standards Organisation (ISO); International Gas Union (IGU); Associations and Institutions from WPC member countries; Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE); American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG); European Association of Geological Engineers (EAGE); The World Coal Institute (WCI); The World Energy Council (WEC); The World Bank/IMF; Columbia University – Earth Sciences; Asistencia Reciproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana (ARPEL); Petrofed; Transparency International; and many others. The World Petroleum Council (WPC) was founded in London in 1933. It is an international, unbiased, non-political organisation that provides a forum for discussing world issues facing the oil and gas industry. The WPC is dedicated to scientific advances in the oil and gas industries, technology transfer and the promotion of the management of the world's petroleum resources for the benefit of mankind. Every three years, the World Petroleum Council hosts an international oil and gas congress hosted by one of its member countries. The 19th World Petroleum Congress will take place in Madrid in June 2008, 20th – in Doha in 2011, 21st – in Moscow in June 2014, 22nd – in Istanbul in July 2017. Trends and outlooks integral to the future success of the industry are the focus of discussions, forums and presentations. Delegates explore international business opportunities, exchange ideas on global issues, network and share the latest information on technology, business management and industry developments. High-level government delegations from member countries and thousands of delegates usually attend the congresses. WPC Vision, Mission, Values and Principles:- Vision:- an enhanced understanding and image of the oil and gas sector's contribution to sustainable development. Mission:- the World Petroleum Council (WPC) is the only organisation representing the global oil and gas community. WPC's core value and purpose centres on sustaining and improving the lives of people around the world, through:- (i) Enhanced understanding of issues and challenges; (ii) Networking opportunities in a global forum; (iii) Cooperation (partnerships) with other organisations; (iv) An opportunity to showcase the industry and demonstrate best practice; (v) A forum for developing business opportunities; (vi) Information dissemination via congresses, reports, regional meetings and workshops; (vii) Initiatives for recruiting and retaining expertise and skills to the industry; and (viii) Awareness of environmental issues, conservation of energy and sustainable solutions. Values:- WPC values strongly:- (i) Respect for individuals and cultures worldwide; (ii) Unbiased and objective views; (iii) Integrity; (iv) Transparency; (v) Good governance; (vi) A positive perception of energy from petroleum; (vii) Science and technology; (viii) The views of all stakeholders; and (ix) The management of the world's petroleum resources for the benefit of all. Principles:- WPC seeks to be identified with its mission and flexible enough so that it can embrace change and adapt to it. WPC has to be:- (i) Pro-active and responsive to changes and not merely led by them; (ii) Creative and visionary, so that we add value for all; (iii) Challenging, so that our goals require effort to attain but are realistic and achievable; (iv) Focused, so that our goals are clear and transparent; and (v) Understandable to all. Key strategic areas:- (i) World Class Congress to deliver a quality, premier world class oil and gas congress. (ii) Inter-Congress activities to organize forums for cooperation and other activities on specific topics; and to organise regional events of relevance to WPC members and all stakeholders. (iii) Cooperation with other stakeholders to add value by cooperating with other organisations to seek synergies and promote best practice. (iv) Communication to increase awareness, of WPC's activities, through enhanced communication, both internally and externally. (v) Global representation to attract and retain worldwide involvement in WPC. (vi) Youth and gender engagement to increase the participation of young people and women in oil and gas issues, including the establishment of a dedicated Youth Committee for the development of active networking opportunities with young people. (vii) Legacy to create a central WPC legacy fund to benefit communities and individuals around the world based on WPC's mission. / Асистэнсиа Рэсипрока Эстаталь Латиноамэрикана (Asistencia Reciproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana (ARPEL)), Пэтчрофэд (Petrofed). Первый Всемирный Нефтяной Конгресс состоялся в Лондоне в 1933.

WORLD PRICE = МИРОВАЯ ЦЕНА – World Price is:- (1) the price at which commodities will move in international trade under existing marketing conditions. The concept 'world price' lacks precision unless quality, location, and other factors are specified. See also Adjusted World Price (AWP), and Prevailing World Market Price. (2) The Free on Board (FOB) price of an exported agricultural commodity, with specific characteristics, at the principal port of deportation of a major exporting country or area. See also Border Price, Domestic Price, and Reference (Border) Price. In agricultural business, World Price often refers to the CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) price of an imported agricultural commodity at the principal port of importation of a major importing country or area. The World Price is set by the supply and demand for imports. With an optimal tariff, the world price falls because the higher domestic price due to the tariff causes consumers to purchase less. So, even though consumers are paying a higher price because of the tariff, the nation gains because it is able to purchase the product from other countries at a lower world price. Import quotas would cut imports first. The decrease in supply would raise the price causing domestic firms to increase production. / привоз (importation). В сельскохозяйственном бизнесе, часто относится к цене привозимого (или импортируемого) сельскохозяйственного сырья на условиях CIF (Цена, Страхование и Фрахт) ведущий порт ввоза главных стран-импортёров или региона привоза (или импорта). Под Мировыми Ценами понимается денежное выражение мировой цены производства, определяемой условиями производства основной массы товаров мирового рынка. В современных условиях по мировым ценам осуществляются вывозные (или экспортные) или привозные (или импортные) операции, имеющие регулярный характер и предусматривающие платежи в свободно конвертируемой (обратимой) валюте. Мировые цены принимаются также в качестве базовых при формировании цен мирового рынка. Под Мировой Ценой понимается цена, по которой данный товар продаётся в международной торговле в условиях наличия рыночных отношений в момент продажи. Мировая Цена служит для определения цен международных контрактов, по которым заключается большинство торговых сделок в мире. Мировые Цены (в международной торговле) – цены крупных, систематических и устойчивых вывозных (или экспортных) или привозных (или

импортных) сделок, совершаемых на обычных коммерческих условиях в основных центрах международной торговли известными фирмами-экспортёрами и импортёрами соответствующей продукции. Мировая Цена (в экономической теории) – международная цена на товар или услугу, определяемая на основе соотношения мирового спроса и предложения. Мировые Цены – цены, обслуживающие международный рынок в целом и наиболее полно отражающие конъюнктуру товаров и услуг в масштабе общего мирового рынка.

WORLD RESERVE = МИРОВОЙ РЕЗЕРВ (или ВСЕМИРНЫЙ РЕЗЕРВ) – World Reserve:- xxxxx. / Мировой Резерв:- на аукционе минимальная цена, которую комитент может установить за всю коллекцию, представляя аукционисту возможность отклонений по отдельным предметам. Следовательно, если один предмет привлекает цену предложения победителя выше суммы, необходимой для создания резерва, это превышение может использоваться по отношению к другому предмету, что позволяет его продать за меньшую сумму.

WORLDSCALE = ВОРЛДСКЭЙЛ (или МИРОВАЯ ШКАЛА) – Worldscale is a unified system of establishing payment of freight rate for a given oil tanker's cargo. Worldscale was established in November 1952 by London Tanker Brokers' Panel on the request of British Petroleum and Shell as an average total cost of shipping oil from one port to another by ship. A large table was created. The same scale is used today, although it was merged with the American Tanker Rate Schedule (ATRS) in 1969. By 2002, the table included the average cost of 320 000 voyages in permutations of from one load and one discharge port to five loads and ten discharge ports. Worldscale is produced by Worldscale Association (NYC) Inc. (New York, the United States of America) for the Americas and by Worldscale Association (London) Limited (London, the United Kingdom) for the rest of the world. The freight for a given ship and voyage is normally expressed in a percentage of the published rate and is supposed to reflect the freight market demand at the time of fixing. In negotiating a price to pay, each freight rate in USD/ton is referred to as WS100 or 100% of Worldscale. The actual price negotiated between shipowner and charterer can range from 1% to 1 000% and is referred to respectively as WS1 to WS1000, depending on how much loss the first is willing to take on that voyage and how much the latter is willing to pay. An index representing the cost of time chartering a tanker for a specific voyage at a given time. The index is given at Worldscale 100, which represents the price in Dollars per ton for carrying the oil at that rate. The negotiated rate will be some percentage of the index value. Worldscale (WS) is the standard system for assessing freight rates. Once a year, a set of base charter rates is published for a theoretical standard vessel plying its trade between each of the world's most common origins and destinations. Spot freight rates are commonly expressed as percentages of those theoretical rates. Thus, if very large crude carrier rates are said to be WS67, actual rates are two-thirds of the base or flat rates published at the beginning of the year. Worldscale Association. The concept of freight rate schedules is over 40 years old and originated during the 1939–45 war. Before the war, rates of freight for tanker voyage charters were expressed in Dollars or Shillings and Pence per long ton (there were twenty Shillings to a pound, 12 Pence in a Shilling) and this meant that when a charterer required wide loading or discharging options it was necessary to agree many rates of freight. During the war, first the British Government and later the US Government requisitioned shipping and Owners received compensation on the basis of a daily hire rate. However, from time to time, the Government were able to make requisitioned tankers available on a voyage basis to the major oil companies for their private use particularly during the period from the end of hostilities until control of shipping was relinquished. On such occasions, the oil companies paid freight to the government concerned and the rate of freight, which was dependent upon the voyage performed, was determined in accordance with a scale or schedule of rates laid down by that government. The rates were calculated so that, after allowing for port costs, bunker costs and canal expenses, the net daily revenue was the same for all voyages. Here then was the genesis of the principle for tanker rate schedules, namely the Owners should receive the same net daily revenue irrespective of the voyage performed. The last schedule of tanker voyage rates to be issued by the British Ministry of Transport gave rates effective 01 January 1946 and this schedule became known simply as 'MOT'. Similarly, the last rates to be issued by the United States Maritime Commission, which took effect from 01 February 1946, became known as 'USMC'. In fact, government control of shipping continued until 1948 and by that time the tanker trade had come to recognise the advantages of freight rate schedules and therefore, in the free market, the system evolved of negotiating in terms of MOT or USMC plus or minus a percentage as dictated by the demand/supply position in the market. Between 1952 and 1962 a number of different schedules were issued as a service to the tanker trade by non-governmental bodies; Scales Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and then Intascale in London, ATRS in New York. Then in 1969 there came the joint London/New York production issued to replace both Intascale and ATRS called the 'Worldwide Tanker Nominal Freight Scale', more usually know under its code name 'Worldscale'. The full name is mentioned because it provides the opportunity to stress the word 'nominal' and to emphasize that it was only during the period of government control that the schedule rates were intended to be used as actual rates. Subsequently, it has been freely negotiated percentage adjustments to the scale rates that has determined the actual rate used for the payment of freight. Incidentally, with the introduction of Worldscale, it became the custom to express market levels of freight in terms of a direct percentage of the scale rates instead of a plus or minus percentage. This method is known as 'Points of Scale' and thus Worldscale 100 means 100 points of 100 per cent of the published rate or, in other words, the published rate itself, sometimes referred to as Worldscale Flat, while Worldscale 250 means 250 points or 250 per cent of the published rate and Worldscale 30 means 30 points or 30 per cent of the published rate. Under the older method these would have been referred to as plus 150 per cent and minus 70 per cent respectively. During its life span, from September 1969 until the end of 1988, Worldscale was regularly revised for changes in bunker prices and port costs but the fixed daily hire element of USD1 800 remained constant. Finally, to bring the story up to date, 'New Worldscale' was introduced with effect from 01st January 1989. However, in deference to the custom that emerged in the trade, the epithet 'new' was soon dropped and now it is generally understood that 'Worldscale' refers to the new scale, while the previous scale is called 'Old Worldscale'. Until the introduction of Old Worldscale, the various scales issued in London were all based on the old MOT rate of 32/6d (thirty two shillings and six pence) for the voyages Curacao to London. Indeed, the daily hire element of USD1 800 used for Old Worldscale was indirectly related to that rate in so far as this, at the rate of exchange of £1/$2.40 (as applied in 1969), was close to the sterling hire rate for its immediate predecessor Intascale. It was only when a replacement for Old Worldscale was being considered that systematic attempt was made to establish, by a series of lengthy exercises, the size of standard vessel and the relevant daily hire element that would provide the best practicable basis for a scale. It was concluded, from the results of these exercises, that a standard vessel with a carrying capacity of 75 000 tons and a daily hire element of USD12 000 was likely to provide such a basis for a scale to be used during the 1990s. Both 'Worldscales' are the joint endeavour of two non-profit making organisations know as Worldscale Association (London) Limited and Worldscale Association (NYC) INC. NYC standing of course for New York City. Each company is under the control of a Management Committee, the members of which are senior brokers from leading tanker broking firms in London and New York respectively. Worldscale is available on a subscription basis and the annual fee entitles the subscriber not only to the Schedule itself but also to notices of all amendments and the right to request rates for any voyage not shown in the Schedule. International freight index for tankers. A method of calculation of payment for the transport of oil by ships, for a single or several consecutive voyages. Worldscale is a table giving the amount of USD per ton oil for a number of standard routes. The rates listed in the table, so called flat rates termed WS100, are revised annually. / Бритиш Пэтчролиэм (British Petroleum) и Щел (Shell). ВорлдСкэйл – международная фрахтовая шкала для нефтеналивных судов стандартного водоизмещения. Устанавливается один раз в год в Долларах США на одну тонну по определённому маршруту и

используется в процессе переговоров при заключении контракта на перевозку нефти (умножается на текущую котировку фрахта, выраженную в процентах). WS – это Worldscale – нечто вроде котировок нефти от Platt's, но для фрахта нефти. Их несколько в мире, самая употребимая – Лондонская. Родилась во времена Второй Мировой Войны, как способ дать по рукам воюющим правительствам, которые хотели все возить на халяву, а не за справедливый фрахт. Если не запамятовал, WS квотируется для сырой нефти на 75-тысячнике, но это можно уточнить. Применяются WS как правило при длительном контракте с целью избежать базара на каждый вояж. Применяется в виде например – 'freight rates:- WS130' – это значит, что вот для этого груза, вот для этого клиента и на вот этот срок мы договорились брать при оплате ставку WS и умножать её на 1.3. Worldscale – появился в результате особенностей торговли нефтью и нефтепродуктами, когда необходим широкий диапазон портов погрузки и выгрузки. Существует понятие Flat (Flat = WS100) на направлении, то есть скажем на направлении Приморск–Роттердам флэт равен 4.21 Доллара за тонну нефти, а на направлении Новороссийск–Марсель флэт равен, например, 5.55 Долларов за тонну. И тип судна не имеет влияния на значение флэта. Если говорят, что уровень ставок из Приморска на Роттердам равен WordlScale 300, это значит, что перевезти тонну нефти стоит 12.63 Доллара за тонну. Flat по направлениям корректируется по результатам года и издаётся ежегодно достаточно дорогой книгой. МироваяШкала (МШ) – шкала базисных ставок фрахта на перевозки нефтеналивных грузов. Международные перевозки ещё с 1940-х оплачиваются по международным тарифам. Содержание судна в пути в среднем обходится около USD1.5 тысяч в сутки (затраты на топливо, зарплату команды, смазочные материалы, расход воды, амортизацию), на стоянке – приблизительно в USD1 000 в сутки. Ни судовладельцы, ни грузовладельцы друг друга обычно не знают. Для того, чтобы свести их вместе, существуют фрахтовые конторы. Фрахтовому брокеру, комиссия которого составляет в среднем 2% от суммы сделки, предоставляются все необходимые полномочия на фрахтование судна. Ориентировочные ставки фрахта определяются по Worldscale, которая содержит средние ставки за каждый прошедший год по определённым направлениям. При заключении сделки на морскую перевозку в чарт (договор на морскую перевозку) вносится либо конкретная сумма фрахта в Долларах за тонну, либо процент к ставке Worldscale. На величину ставки фрахта оказывают влияние множество факторов, в том числе тоннаж груза, направления перевозок, сроки погрузки-выгрузки. Ставки по шкале Worldscale (Worldwide Tanker Nominal Freight Scale) отражают отношение цены на перевозку к базовому тарифу, устанавливаемому Worldscale Association раз в год. Шкала Worldscale, это номинальная ставка WS100 по нескольким базовым машрутам и обьёмам партий грузов. Эта ставка устанавливается каждый год Ассоциацией Worldscale в Лондоне, и расчитывается в Долларах за тонну. Ставка расчитывается не для различных типов танкеров, а для маршрутов и обьёмов. Например, существующая ставка WS100 на маршруте Басра – Сингапур, это 10 Долларов за перевозку 1 тонны нефти. Танкер класса VLCC берётся перевезти 270 000 тонн из Басры в Сингапур по WS70, и общая сумма фрахта составит 1 890 000 Долларов – 70% от 10 Долларов/тонна, умноженных на 270 000 тонн. Суэцмакс на том же маршруте берётся перевезти 150 000 тонн по WS155, фрахт составит 232 500 Долларов – 155% от 10 Долларов, умноженных на обьём партии 150 000. Среднесуточная ставка вычисляется делением общей суммы фрахта на количество дней рейса, включая время возвращения и балластного пробега, а также время в портах, то есть в вышеприведённых примерах время в пути Басра – Сингапур – Басра, плюс стоянки в этих портах под грузовыми операциями.

WORLD TRADE CENTER = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ТОРГОВЫЙ ЦЕНТР – World Trade Center:- complex of several buildings around a central plaza in New York City that in 2001 was the site of the deadliest terrorist attack in American history. The complex – located at the Southwestern tip of Manhattan, near the shore of the Hudson River and a few blocks Northwest of Wall Street – was built by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey as a central facility for businesses and government agencies involved in international trade. Until the 2001 attack, it was notable for its huge twin towers, each of which had 110 stories. The roof of One World Trade Center reached to 1 368 feet (417 meters), and Two World Trade Center was 1 362 feet (415 meters) tall. Designed by Minoru Yamasaki and officially opened in 1972, the towers were the world's tallest buildings until surpassed in 1973 by the Sears Tower in Chicago. (See Researcher's Note:- Heights of Buildings.) Each of the twin towers had 97 passenger elevators, 21 800 windows, and roughly an acre (0.4 hectare) of rentable space per floor. An observation deck was situated on the 107th floor of the South Tower (Two World Trade Center), and a television-broadcasting mast 360 feet (110 meters) high was attached to the North Tower (One World Trade Center). Prior to 2001 the complex had sustained a major terrorist attack. On February 26, 1993, a large bomb planted by terrorists exploded in the underground garage of Two World Trade Center, damaging the base of the building (subsequently repaired), killing 6 people, and injuring some 1 000. The attack that occurred on September 11, 2001, was much more destructive. Hijackers deliberately flew two commercial airliners into the towers, the first striking the north tower at 08:46 am (local time) and the second hitting the south tower at 09:03. Badly damaged and engulfed in flames, the weakened south tower collapsed at 09:59; the north tower fell about a half hour later. Debris from the towers also destroyed or damaged other buildings in and around the complex. Some 2 800 people were killed. / Река Хадсэн (Hudson River). Минорю Ямасаки (Minoru Yamasaki).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. Established:- 01 January 1995. Created by:- Uruguay Round negotiations (1986–94). Membership:- 159 countries on 02 March 2013 (162 countries on 30 November 2015). Budget:- 196 million Swiss Francs for 2011. Secretariat staff:- 640. Head:- Mr Pascal Lamy (Director-General). Functions:- (i) administering WTO trade agreements; (ii) forum for trade negotiations; (iii) handling trade disputes; (iv) monitoring national trade policies; (v) technical assistance and training for developing countries; and (vi) cooperation with other international organizations. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the intergovernmental organisation regulating international trade, providing a framework for negotiating trade agreements, and acting as dispute resolution process. The WTO was created by the Uruguay Round agreement and officially commenced in 1995. World Trade Organization (WTO):- international organization established to supervise and liberalize world trade. The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was created in 1947 in the expectation that it would soon be replaced by a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) to be called the International Trade Organization (ITO). Although the ITO never materialized, the GATT proved remarkably successful in liberalizing world trade over the next five decades. By the late 1980s there were calls for a stronger multilateral organization to monitor trade and resolve trade disputes. Following the completion of the Uruguay Round (1986–94) of multilateral trade negotiations, the WTO began operations on January 01, 1995. Origins:- the ITO was initially envisaged, along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as one of the key pillars of post-World War II reconstruction and economic development. In Havana in 1948, the UN Conference on Trade and Employment concluded a draft charter for the ITO, known as the Havana Charter, which would have created extensive rules governing trade, investment, services, and business and employment practices. However, the United States failed to ratify the agreement. Meanwhile, an agreement to phase out the use of import quotas and to reduce tariffs on merchandise trade, negotiated by 23 countries in Geneva in 1947, came into force as the GATT on January 01, 1948. Although the GATT was expected to be provisional, it was the only major agreement governing international trade until the creation of the WTO. The GATT system evolved over 47 years to become a de facto global trade organization that eventually involved approximately 130 countries. Through various negotiating rounds, the GATT was extended or

modified by numerous supplementary codes and arrangements, interpretations, waivers, reports by dispute-settlement panels, and decisions of its council. During negotiations ending in 1994, the original GATT and all changes to it introduced prior to the Uruguay Round were renamed GATT 1947. This set of agreements was distinguished from GATT 1994, which comprises the modifications and clarifications negotiated during the Uruguay Round (referred to as Understandings) plus a dozen other multilateral agreements on merchandise trade. GATT 1994 became an integral part of the agreement that established the WTO. Other core components include the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which attempted to supervise and liberalize trade; the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which sought to improve protection of intellectual property across borders; the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, which established rules for resolving conflicts between members; the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, which documented national trade policies and assessed their conformity with WTO rules; and four plurilateral agreements, signed by only a subset of the WTO membership, on civil aircraft, government procurement, dairy products, and bovine meat (though the latter two were terminated at the end of 1997 with the creation of related WTO committees). These agreements were signed in Marrakech, Morocco, in April 1994, and, following their ratification, the contracting parties to the GATT treaty became charter members of the WTO. By the early XXI century the WTO had more than 140 members. Objectives And Operation:- the WTO has six key objectives:- (1) to set and enforce rules for international trade, (2) to provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization, (3) to resolve trade disputes, (4) to increase the transparency of decision-making processes, (5) to cooperate with other major international economic institutions involved in global economic management, and (6) to help developing countries benefit fully from the global trading system. Although shared by the GATT, in practice these goals have been pursued more comprehensively by the WTO. For example, whereas the GATT focused almost exclusively on goods – though much of agriculture and textiles were excluded – the WTO encompasses all goods, services, and intellectual property, as well as some investment policies. In addition, the permanent WTO Secretariat, which replaced the interim GATT Secretariat, has strengthened and formalized mechanisms for reviewing trade policies and settling disputes. Because many more products are covered under the WTO than under the GATT and because the number of member countries and the extent of their participation has grown steadily – the combined share of international trade of WTO members now exceeds 90 percent of the global total – open access to markets has increased substantially. The rules embodied in both the GATT and the WTO serve at least three purposes. First, they attempt to protect the interests of small and weak countries against discriminatory trade practices of large and powerful countries. The WTO's most-favored-nation and national-treatment articles stipulate that each WTO member must grant equal market access to all other members and that both domestic and foreign suppliers must be treated equally. Second, the rules require members to limit trade only through tariffs and to provide market access not less favorable than that specified in their schedules (i.e. the commitments that they agreed to when they were granted WTO membership or subsequently). Third, the rules are designed to help governments resist lobbying efforts by domestic interest groups seeking special favors. Although some exceptions to the rules have been made, their presence and replication in the core WTO agreements were intended to ensure that the worst excesses would be avoided. By thus bringing greater certainty and predictability to international markets, it was thought, the WTO would enhance economic welfare and reduce political tensions. Resolution Of Trade Disputes:- the GATT provided an avenue for resolving trade disputes, a role that was strengthened substantially under the WTO. Members are committed not to take unilateral action against other members. Instead, they are expected to seek recourse through the WTO's dispute-settlement system and to abide by its rules and findings. The procedures for dispute resolution under the GATT have been automated and greatly streamlined, and the timetable has been tightened. Dispute resolution begins with bilateral consultations through the mediation, or 'good offices', of the director-general. If this fails, an independent panel is created to hear the dispute. The panel submits a private draft report to the parties for comment, after which it may revise the report before releasing it to the full WTO membership. Unlike the IMF and the World Bank, both of which use weighted voting, each WTO member has only one vote. As in the earlier GATT system, however, most decisions are made by consensus. Unless one or both of the parties files a notice of appeal or the WTO members reject the report, it is automatically adopted and legally binding after 60 days. The process is supposed to be completed within nine months, and, if an appeal is lodged, the WTO Appellate Body hears and rules on any claim of legal error within 60 days. Appellate rulings are automatically adopted unless a consensus exists among members against doing so. Trade-Policy Reviews:- the WTO also seeks to increase awareness of the extent and effects of trade-distorting policies, a goal that it accomplishes through annual notification requirements and through a policy-review mechanism. Notices of all changes in members' trade and trade-related policies must be published and made accessible to their trading partners. For many developing countries and countries whose economies were formerly centrally planned, this requirement was a major step toward more transparent governance. The WTO reviews the trade policies of the world's four largest traders (the European Union, the United States, Japan, and Canada) once every two years, the policies of the 16 next largest traders once every four years, and the policies of all other traders once every six or more years. After extensive consultations with the member country under review, the WTO Secretariat publishes its review together with a companion report by the country's government. The process thus monitors the extent to which members are meeting their commitments and provides information on newly opened markets. It also provides a firmer basis for subsequent trade negotiations and the resolution of trade disputes. Assessment:- the pace of international economic integration via the GATT and WTO rounds of multilateral trade negotiations has been slower and less comprehensive than some members would prefer. Some have suggested that there should be additional integration among subgroups of (often neighboring) member economies – e.g., those party to the European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation – for political, military, or other reasons. Notwithstanding the most-favored-nation clauses in the agreements establishing the WTO, the organization does allow such preferential integration under certain conditions. Even though many such integration agreements arguably do not involve 'substantially all trade' – the WTO's main condition – there has been little conflict over the formation of free-trade areas and customs unions. The most common omissions from such agreements are politically sensitive sectors such as agriculture. Beginning in the late 1990s, the WTO was the target of fierce criticism. Opponents of globalization, and in particular those opposed to the growing power of multinational corporations, argued that the WTO infringes upon national sovereignty and promotes the interests of large corporations at the expense of smaller local firms struggling to cope with import competition. Environmental and labor groups (especially those from wealthier countries) have claimed that trade liberalization leads to environmental damage and harms the interests of low-skilled unionized workers. Protests by these and other groups at WTO ministerial meetings – such as the 1999 demonstrations in Seattle, Washington, US, which involved approximately 50 000 people – became larger and more frequent, in part because the development of the Internet and e-mail made large-scale organizing and collective action easier. In response to such criticism, supporters of the WTO claimed that regulating trade is not an efficient way to protect the environment and labor rights. Meanwhile, some WTO members, especially developing countries, resisted attempts to adopt rules that would allow for sanctions against countries that failed to meet strict environmental and labor standards, arguing that they would amount to veiled protectionism. Despite these criticisms, however, WTO admission remained attractive for nonmembers, as evidenced by the increase in the number of members after 1995. Most significantly, China entered the WTO in 2001 after years of accession negotiations. The conditions for Chinese membership were in some ways more restrictive than those for developing countries, reflecting the concerns of some WTO members that the admission of such a large and still somewhat planned economy might have an overall negative effect on free trade. Uruguay Round is the multilateral trade negotiations launched at Punta del Este, Uruguay in September 1986 and concluded in Geneva in December 1993.

Signed by Ministers in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 1994-April-15. World Trade Organization (WTO):- established January 01, 1995, as a result of the Uruguay Round. The legal and institutional foundation of the worldwide multilateral trading system. The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and provides the contractual obligations that guide how governments implement trade policy. The WTO provides the framework in which trade relations are negotiated and disputes adjudicated. The WTO differs from GATT in that it is a permanent commitment among its signatories, with rules that apply to trade in services and intellectual property as well as goods. An amended version of GATT is an integral part of the WTO Agreement. The World Trade Organization (WTO) or, in French, Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Established on 1995-January-01. Created by Uruguay Round negotiations (1986–94). Membership:- 162 countries on 30 November 2015 (160 countries on 2014-June-26; 150 countries on 2007-January-11). Functions:- (i) implementing WTO trade agreements; (ii) forum for trade negotiations; (iii) handling trade disputes; (iv) monitoring national trade policies; (v) technical assistance and training for developing countries; and (vi) cooperation with other international organizations. The first step is to talk. Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. At its heart are WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers – for example to protect consumers, prevent the spread of disease or protect the environment. (1) What is the World Trade Organization? Simply put:- the World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the rules of trade between nations at a global or near-global level. But there is more to it than that. Is it a bird, is it a plane? There are a number of ways of looking at the WTO. It's an organization for liberalizing trade. It's a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It's a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. (But it's not Superman, just in case anyone thought it could solve – or cause – all the world's problems!) Above all, it's a negotiating forum … Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. The first step is to talk. The WTO was born out of negotiations, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986–94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the 'Doha Development Agenda' launched in 2001. Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to liberalize trade. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers – for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease. It's a set of rules … At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the legal ground-rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binding governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives. The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible – so long as there are no undesirable side-effects – because this is important for economic development and well-being. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy. In other words, the rules have to be 'transparent' and predictable. And it helps to settle disputes … This is a third important side to the WTO's work. Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements. Born in 1995, but not so young. The WTO began life on 01 January 1995, but its trading system is half a century older. Since 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had provided the rules for the system. (The second WTO ministerial meeting, held in Geneva in May 1998, included a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the system.) It did not take long for the General Agreement to give birth to an unofficial, de facto international organization, also known informally as GATT. Over the years GATT evolved through several rounds of negotiations. The last and largest GATT round, was the Uruguay Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994 and led to the WTO's creation. Whereas GATT had mainly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements now cover trade in services, and in traded inventions, creations and designs (intellectual property). (2) Principles of the trading system:- the WTO agreements are lengthy and complex because they are legal texts covering a wide range of activities. They deal with: agriculture, textiles and clothing, banking, telecommunications, government purchases, industrial standards and product safety, food sanitation regulations, intellectual property, and much more. But a number of simple, fundamental principles run throughout all of these documents. These principles are the foundation of the multilateral trading system. A closer look at these principles:- trade without discrimination:- (i) most-favoured-nation (MFN):- treating other people equally Under the WTO agreements, countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners. Grant someone a special favour (such as a lower customs duty rate for one of their products) and you have to do the same for all other WTO members. This principle is known as Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) Treatment (see box). It is so important that it is the first article of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which governs trade in goods. MFN is also a priority in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (Article 2) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (Article 4), although in each agreement the principle is handled slightly differently. Together, those three agreements cover all three main areas of trade handled by the WTO. Some exceptions are allowed. For example, countries can set up a free trade agreement that applies only to goods traded within the group – discriminating against goods from outside. Or they can give developing countries special access to their markets. Or a country can raise barriers against products that are considered to be traded unfairly from specific countries. And in services, countries are allowed, in limited circumstances, to discriminate. But the agreements only permit these exceptions under strict conditions. In general, MFN means that every time a country lowers a trade barrier or opens up a market, it has to do so for the same goods or services from all its trading partners – whether rich or poor, weak or strong. (ii) National treatment:- treating foreigners and locals equally Imported and locallyproduced goods should be treated equally – at least after the foreign goods have entered the market. The same should apply to foreign and domestic services, and to foreign and local trademarks, copyrights and patents. This principle of 'national treatment' (giving others the same treatment as one's own nationals) is also found in all the three main WTO agreements (Article 3 of GATT, Article 17 of GATS and Article 3 of TRIPS), although once again the principle is handled slightly differently in each of these. National treatment only applies once a product, service or item of intellectual property has entered the market. Therefore, charging customs duty on an import is not a violation of national treatment even if locally-produced products are not charged an equivalent tax. Freer trade:- gradually, through negotiation:- lowering trade barriers is one of the most obvious means of encouraging trade. The barriers concerned include customs duties (or tariffs) and measures such as import bans or quotas that restrict quantities selectively. From time to time other issues such as red tape and exchange rate policies have also been discussed. Since GATT's creation in 1947–48 there have been eight rounds of trade negotiations. A ninth round, under the Doha Development Agenda, is now underway. At first these focused on lowering tariffs (customs duties) on imported goods. As a result of the negotiations, by the mid-1990s industrial countries' tariff rates on industrial goods had fallen steadily to less than 4% But by the 1980s, the negotiations had expanded to cover non-tariff barriers on goods, and to the new areas such as services and intellectual

property. Opening markets can be beneficial, but it also requires adjustment. The WTO agreements allow countries to introduce changes gradually, through 'progressive liberalization'. Developing countries are usually given longer to fulfil their obligations. Predictability:- through binding and transparency:- Sometimes, promising not to raise a trade barrier can be as important as lowering one, because the promise gives businesses a clearer view of their future opportunities. With stability and predictability, investment is encouraged, jobs are created and consumers can fully enjoy the benefits of competition – choice and lower prices. The multilateral trading system is an attempt by governments to make the business environment stable and predictable. In the WTO, when countries agree to open their markets for goods or services, they 'bind' their commitments. For goods, these bindings amount to ceilings on customs tariff rates. Sometimes countries tax imports at rates that are lower than the bound rates. Frequently this is the case in developing countries. In developed countries the rates actually charged and the bound rates tend to be the same. A country can change its bindings, but only after negotiating with its trading partners, which could mean compensating them for loss of trade. One of the achievements of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks was to increase the amount of trade under binding commitments (see table). In agriculture, 100% of products now have bound tariffs. The result of all this:- a substantially higher degree of market security for traders and investors. The system tries to improve predictability and stability in other ways as well. One way is to discourage the use of quotas and other measures used to set limits on quantities of imports – administering quotas can lead to more red-tape and accusations of unfair play. Another is to make countries' trade rules as clear and public ('transparent') as possible. Many WTO agreements require governments to disclose their policies and practices publicly within the country or by notifying the WTO. The regular surveillance of national trade policies through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism provides a further means of encouraging transparency both domestically and at the multilateral level. Promoting fair competition:- The WTO is sometimes described as a 'free trade' institution, but that is not entirely accurate. The system does allow tariffs and, in limited circumstances, other forms of protection. More accurately, it is a system of rules dedicated to open, fair and undistorted competition. The rules on non-discrimination – MFN and national treatment – are designed to secure fair conditions of trade. So too are those on dumping (exporting at below cost to gain market share) and subsidies. The issues are complex, and the rules try to establish what is fair or unfair, and how governments can respond, in particular by charging additional import duties calculated to compensate for damage caused by unfair trade. Many of the other WTO agreements aim to support fair competition:- in agriculture, intellectual property, services, for example. The agreement on government procurement (a 'plurilateral' agreement because it is signed by only a few WTO members) extends competition rules to purchases by thousands of government entities in many countries. And so on. Encouraging Development And Economic Reform:- the WTO system contributes to development. On the other hand, developing countries need flexibility in the time they take to implement the system's agreements. And the agreements themselves inherit the earlier provisions of GATT that allow for special assistance and trade concessions for developing countries. Over three quarters of WTO members are developing countries and countries in transition to market economies. During the seven and a half years of the Uruguay Round, over 60 of these countries implemented trade liberalization programmes autonomously. At the same time, developing countries and transition economies were much more active and influential in the Uruguay Round negotiations than in any previous round, and they are even more so in the current Doha Development Agenda. At the end of the Uruguay Round, developing countries were prepared to take on most of the obligations that are required of developed countries. But the agreements did give them transition periods to adjust to the more unfamiliar and, perhaps, difficult WTO provisions – particularly so for the poorest, 'least-developed' countries. A ministerial decision adopted at the end of the round says better-off countries should accelerate implementing market access commitments on goods exported by the least-developed countries, and it seeks increased technical assistance for them. More recently, developed countries have started to allow duty-free and quota-free imports for almost all products from least-developed countries. On all of this, the WTO and its members are still going through a learning process. The current Doha Development Agenda includes developing countries' concerns about the difficulties they face in implementing the Uruguay Round agreements. (3) The case for open trade:- The economic case for an open trading system based on multilaterally agreed rules is simple enough and rests largely on commercial common sense. But it is also supported by evidence:- the experience of world trade and economic growth since the Second World War. Tariffs on industrial products have fallen steeply and now average less than 5% in industrial countries. During the first 25 years after the war, world economic growth averaged about 5% per year, a high rate that was partly the result of lower trade barriers. World trade grew even faster, averaging about 8% during the period. The data show a definite statistical link between freer trade and economic growth. Economic theory points to strong reasons for the link. All countries, including the poorest, have assets – human, industrial, natural, financial – which they can employ to produce goods and services for their domestic markets or to compete overseas. Economics tells us that we can benefit when these goods and services are traded. Simply put, the principle of 'comparative advantage' says that countries prosper first by taking advantage of their assets in order to concentrate on what they can produce best, and then by trading these products for products that other countries produce best. In other words, liberal trade policies – policies that allow the unrestricted flow of goods and services – sharpen competition, motivate innovation and breed success. They multiply the rewards that result from producing the best products, with the best design, at the best price. But success in trade is not static. The ability to compete well in particular products can shift from company to company when the market changes or new technologies make cheaper and better products possible. Producers are encouraged to adapt gradually and in a relatively painless way. They can focus on new products, find a new 'niche' in their current area or expand into new areas. Experience shows that competitiveness can also shift between whole countries. A country that may have enjoyed an advantage because of lower labour costs or because it had good supplies of some natural resources, could also become uncompetitive in some goods or services as its economy develops. However, with the stimulus of an open economy, the country can move on to become competitive in some other goods or services. This is normally a gradual process. Nevertheless, the temptation to ward off the challenge of competitive imports is always present. And richer governments are more likely to yield to the siren call of protectionism, for short term political gain – through subsidies, complicated red tape, and hiding behind legitimate policy objectives such as environmental preservation or consumer protection as an excuse to protect producers. Protection ultimately leads to bloated, inefficient producers supplying consumers with outdated, unattractive products. In the end, factories close and jobs are lost despite the protection and subsidies. If other governments around the world pursue the same policies, markets contract and world economic activity is reduced. One of the objectives that governments bring to WTO negotiations is to prevent such a self-defeating and destructive drift into protectionism. (4) The GATT years:- from Havana to Marrakesh:- The WTO's creation on 01 January 1995 marked the biggest reform of international trade since after the Second World War. It also brought to reality – in an updated form – the failed attempt in 1948 to create an International Trade Organization. Much of the history of those 47 years was written in Geneva. But it also traces a journey that spanned the continents, from that hesitant start in 1948 in Havana (Cuba), via Annecy (France), Torquay (UK), Tokyo (Japan), Punta del Este (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Brussels (Belgium) and finally to Marrakesh (Morocco) in 1994. During that period, the trading system came under GATT, salvaged from the aborted attempt to create the ITO. GATT helped establish a strong and prosperous multilateral trading system that became more and more liberal through rounds of trade negotiations. But by the 1980s the system needed a thorough overhaul. This led to the Uruguay Round, and ultimately to the WTO. GATT:- 'provisional' for almost half a century:- from 1948 to 1994, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provided the rules for much of world trade and presided over periods that saw some of the highest growth rates in international commerce. It seemed well-established, but throughout those 47 years, it was a provisional agreement and organization. The original intention was to create a third institution to

handle the trade side of international economic cooperation, joining the two 'Bretton Woods' institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Over 50 countries participated in negotiations to create an International Trade Organization (ITO) as a specialized agency of the United Nations. The draft ITO Charter was ambitious. It extended beyond world trade disciplines, to include rules on employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment, and services. The aim was to create the ITO at a UN Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba in 1947. Meanwhile, 15 countries had begun talks in December 1945 to reduce and bind customs tariffs. With the Second World War only recently ended, they wanted to give an early boost to trade liberalization, and to begin to correct the legacy of protectionist measures which remained in place from the early 1930s. This first round of negotiations resulted in a package of trade rules and 45 000 tariff concessions affecting USD10 billion of trade, about one fifth of the world's total. The group had expanded to 23 by the time the deal was signed on 30 October 1947. The tariff concessions came into effect by 30 June 1948 through a 'Protocol of Provisional Application'. And so the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was born, with 23 founding members (officially 'contracting parties'). The 23 were also part of the larger group negotiating the ITO Charter. One of the provisions of GATT says that they should accept some of the trade rules of the draft. This, they believed, should be done swiftly and 'provisionally' in order to protect the value of the tariff concessions they had negotiated. They spelt out how they envisaged the relationship between GATT and the ITO Charter, but they also allowed for the possibility that the ITO might not be created. They were right. The Havana conference began on 21 November 1947, less than a month after GATT was signed. The ITO Charter was finally agreed in Havana in March 1948, but ratification in some national legislatures proved impossible. The most serious opposition was in the US Congress, even though the US government had been one of the driving forces. In 1950, the United States government announced that it would not seek Congressional ratification of the Havana Charter, and the ITO was effectively dead. So, the GATT became the only multilateral instrument governing international trade from 1948 until the WTO was established in 1995. For almost half a century, the GATT's basic legal principles remained much as they were in 1948. There were additions in the form of a section on development added in the 1960s and 'plurilateral' agreements (i.e. with voluntary membership) in the 1970s, and efforts to reduce tariffs further continued. Much of this was achieved through a series of multilateral negotiations known as 'Trade Rounds' – the biggest leaps forward in international trade liberalization have come through these rounds which were held under GATT's auspices. In the early years, the GATT trade rounds concentrated on further reducing tariffs. Then, the Kennedy Round in the mid-sixties brought about a GATT Anti-Dumping Agreement and a section on development. The Tokyo Round during the seventies was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers that do not take the form of tariffs, and to improve the system. The eighth, the Uruguay Round of 1986–94, was the last and most extensive of all. It led to the WTO and a new set of agreements. Before 1995:- GATT (short for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) signatories before the WTO came into being the countries that had signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the end of 1994 when the WTO replaced GATT as the organization overseeing the multilateral trading system. The 128 countries that had signed GATT by 1994 on 1995-January-01, the WTO replaced GATT, which had been in existence since 1947, as the organization overseeing the multilateral trading system. The governments that had signed GATT were officially known as GATT Contracting Parties. Upon signing the new WTO agreements (which include the updated GATT, known as GATT 1994), they officially became known as WTO Members. See also General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. Members and Observers:- 153 members and 31 observers (with the exception of the Holy See, observers must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers) on 10 February 2011 (with dates of membership). The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the rules of trade between nations at a global or near-global level. But there is more to it than that. There are a number of ways of looking at the WTO. It's an organization for liberalizing trade. It's a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It's a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. But it's not Superman, just in case anyone thought it could solve – or cause – all the world's problems! Above all, it's a negotiating forum …:- Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. The first step is to talk. The WTO was born out of negotiations, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986–94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the 'Doha Development Agenda' launched in 2001. Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to liberalize trade. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers – for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease. It's a set of rules …:- At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the legal ground-rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binding governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives. The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible – so long as there are no undesirable side-effects – because this is important for economic development and well-being. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy. In other words, the rules have to be 'transparent' and predictable. And it helps to settle disputes …:- This is a third important side to the WTO's work. Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements. The WTO began life on 1995-January-01, but its trading system is half a century older. Since 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had provided the rules for the system. The second WTO ministerial meeting, held in Geneva in May 1998, included a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the system. It did not take long for the General Agreement to give birth to an unofficial, de facto international organization, also known informally as GATT. Over the years GATT evolved through several rounds of negotiations. The last and largest GATT round, was the Uruguay Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994 and led to the WTO's creation. Whereas GATT had mainly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements now cover trade in services, and in traded inventions, creations and designs (intellectual property). The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the independent multilateral agency negotiating and administering world trade agreements, handling trade disputes, and monitoring national trade policies. WTO, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, resulted from the Uruguay round of General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) concluded in 1995. WTO's tasks include fostering trade relations among its members, resolving disputes, and serving as a forum for future multilateral trade negotiations. World Trade Organization is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. 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prevent the spread of disease. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the legal ground rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binding governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives. The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible – so long as there are no undesirable side effects – because this is important for economic development and well-being. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy. 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The Secretariat employs over 600 staff, and its experts – lawyers, economists, statisticians and communications experts – assist WTO members on a daily basis to ensure, among other things, that negotiations progress smoothly, and that the rules of international trade are correctly applied and enforced. (i) Trade Negotiations:- the WTO agreements cover goods, services and intellectual property. They spell out the principles of liberalization, and the permitted exceptions. They include individual countries' commitments to lower customs tariffs and other trade barriers, and to open and keep open services markets. They set procedures for settling disputes. These agreements are not static; they are renegotiated from time to time and new agreements can be added to the package. Many are now being negotiated under the Doha Development Agenda, launched by WTO trade ministers in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. (ii) Implementation and Monitoring:- the WTO agreements require governments to make their trade policies transparent by notifying the WTO about laws in force and measures adopted. Various WTO councils and committees seek to ensure that these requirements are being followed and that WTO agreements are being properly implemented. All WTO members must undergo periodic scrutiny of their trade policies and practices, each review containing reports by the country concerned and the WTO Secretariat. (iii) Dispute Settlement:- the WTO's procedure for resolving trade quarrels under the Dispute Settlement Understanding is vital for enforcing the rules and therefore for ensuring that trade flows smoothly. Countries bring disputes to the WTO if they think their rights under the agreements are being infringed. Judgements by specially appointed independent experts are based on interpretations of the agreements and individual countries' commitments. (iv) Building Trade Capacity:- the WTO agreements contain special provision for developing countries, including longer time periods to implement agreements and commitments, measures to increase their trading opportunities, and support to help them build their trade capacity, to handle disputes and to implement technical standards. The WTO organizes hundreds of technical cooperation missions to developing countries annually. It also holds numerous courses each year in Geneva for government officials. Aid for Trade aims to help developing countries develop the skills and infrastructure needed to expand their trade. (v) Outreach:- the WTO maintains regular dialogue with non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, other international organizations, the media and the general public on various aspects of the WTO and the ongoing Doha negotiations, with the aim of enhancing cooperation and increasing awareness of WTO activities. What we stand for? The WTO agreements are lengthy and complex because they are legal texts covering a wide range of activities. But a number of simple, fundamental principles run throughout all of these documents. These principles are the foundation of the multilateral trading system. Non-discrimination:- a country should not discriminate between its trading partners and it should not discriminate between its own and foreign products, services or nationals. More open:- lowering trade barriers is one of the most obvious ways of encouraging trade; these barriers include customs duties (or tariffs) and measures such as import bans or quotas that restrict quantities selectively. Predictable and transparent:- foreign companies, investors and governments should be confident that trade barriers should not be raised arbitrarily. With stability and predictability, investment is encouraged, jobs are created and consumers can fully enjoy the benefits of competition – choice and lower prices. More competitive:- discouraging 'unfair' practices, such as export subsidies and dumping products at below cost to gain market share; the issues are complex, and the rules try to establish what is fair or unfair, and how governments can respond, in particular by charging additional import duties calculated to compensate for damage caused by unfair trade. More beneficial for less developed countries:- giving them more time to adjust, greater flexibility and special privileges; over three-quarters of WTO members are developing countries and countries in transition to market economies. The WTO agreements give them transition periods to adjust to the more unfamiliar and, perhaps, difficult WTO provisions. Protect the environment:- the WTO's agreements permit members to take measures to protect not only the environment but also public health, animal health and plant health. However, these measures must be applied in the same way to both national and foreign businesses. In other words, members must not use environmental protection measures as a means of disguising protectionist policies. On 04 December 2013, Yemen cleared the final hurdle to become a WTO member. WTO Ministers adopted Yemen's WTO terms and conditions of entry at the 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia. Yemen will have until 02 June 2014 to ratify the deal and would become a fully-fledged WTO member 30 days after it notifies the acceptance of its Protocol of Accession to the WTO Director-General. World Trade Organization (WTO) is the international organization composed of the more than 100 nations that signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which contained 38 Articles that lay out the rules and procedures which signatory countries must observe in their conduct of international trade and trade policy. GATT was WTO's predecessor body. The WTO permits signatory countries to ban specific imports from other countries in order to protect the health of humans, animals, or plants. Such import bans are allowed based on the (GATT/WTO) Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, or the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; which were approved in 1994 by GATT. WTO was established on January 01, 1995. Yemen applied for WTO membership on 12 April 2000. The Working Party was established on 17 July 2000. The General Council established a Working Party to examine Yemen's request for accession in July 2000. Yemen's Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime was circulated in November 2002, and the First meeting of the Working Party took place in November 2004. The Working Party held its 11th and final meeting on 26 September 2013, thus putting an end to multilateral and bilateral negotiations between WTO members and Yemen. The accession package will be presented to the 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali, 03–06 December, for a formal decision by ministers. World Trade Organization (WTO) is the international trade body formed by the agreement of member nations. The WTO is an evolution of the GATT process designed to resolve trade disputes and work for the lowering of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. Brazil's World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Regarding US Upland Cotton:- In 2002, Brazil initiated a WTO consultation process claiming its cotton exports had been reduced due to subsidies by the United States. At that time, US cotton production received support through several mechanisms, including the marketing loan program, direct payments, countercyclical payments, crop insurance, and user marketing certificates. User marketing certificates are generally referred to as 'Step-2 Payments', and were unique to cotton; the remaining programs apply to a range of grains and oilseeds (see the ERS Cotton Briefing Room for more information on US commodity programs and the special provisions that apply to cotton:- http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Cotton/Policy.htm). In June 2004, a WTO dispute settlement panel ruled that the US cotton program significantly suppressed Brazilian cotton prices. The United States appealed this ruling, but a 2005 appellate body report supported the panel findings. Subsequently, the United States ceased operating the GSM-103

and Supplier Credit Guarantee (SCGP) programs, two of three export credit guarantee programs that Brazil challenged as being prohibited export subsidies. The sole remaining export guarantee program (GSM-102) was modified. The panel found that the Step 2 program was both a prohibited import substitution subsidy and a prohibited export subsidy. The United States terminated the Step 2 program at the beginning of the next marketing year. Brazil regarded these changes as insufficient, and requested a WTO compliance panel (Schnepf, 2010). The panel's report in 2007, and the subsequent appellate body's report in 2008, found that the United States had not fully complied with the WTO's 2005 ruling. These findings cleared the way for Brazil to pursue retaliatory measures, which were submitted to the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body, and resulted in an unappealable ruling from an arbitration panel in August 2009. The ruling's awards specified the level of countermeasures that Brazil could impose against US trade, annually in two parts:- (1) a fixed amount of USD147.3 million for the cotton payments, and (2) an amount for the GSM-102 program that varied based upon program usage. According the Office of the US Trade Representative, the total of authorized countermeasures was more than USD800 million (USTR, 2010). The arbitrators also ruled that Brazil could impose countermeasures in sectors outside of trade in goods, specifically intellectual property and services). (Retaliation for violation of WTO obligations concerning trade in goods under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has traditionally been confined to countermeasures with respect to trade in other goods. Cross-sectoral countermeasures are instead directed at trade in non-goods sectors, such as services and intellectual property, in response to a violation in the goods sector (USDA, ERS, 2010(a)).) These cross-sectoral countermeasures were permitted in accord with annual thresholds related to total countermeasures. Of the approximately USD820 million in countermeasures Brazil could impose in June 2010, about USD260 million of that could be cross-sectoral. In 2010, the United States and Brazil reached an agreement under which the United States agreed to further changes in the GSM-102 program, agreed to set up a technical assistance fund for Brazilian cotton growers of USD147.3 million annually, and agreed to a process for continued discussions of reducing support for cotton in the next farm bill. Under the agreement, Brazil suspended its retaliatory measures, until a mutual agreement is reached or the agreement is terminated. Kazakhstan became the 162nd member of the WTO on 30 November 2015. World Trade Organization (WTO) is a multilateral agency that administers world trade agreements, fosters trade relations among nations, and solves trade disputes among member countries. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the successor body to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), established formally on 01 January 1995 as part of the final agreement of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Its main objectives include:- (i) to administer trade agreements; (ii) to act as a forum for trade negotiations; (iii) to settle trade disputes; (iv) to review national trade policies; and (v) to assist developing countries in trade policy issues. International organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. The system – known as the Multilateral Trading System – is centred around WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations, and ratified in their parliaments. These agreements are the legal ground-rules for international commerce. Essentially, they are contracts, guaranteeing member countries important trade rights. They also bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. The agreements were negotiated and signed by governments. But their purpose is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. Members of the Working Party on the Accession of Yemen agreed on 26 September 2013 the terms of WTO membership for Yemen. At the 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali (2013-December-03–07), the accession package will be presented to ministers, who are expected to formally approve Yemen's membership. Yemen will have until 02 June 2014 to ratify its accession package. World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on January 01, 1995, as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations (1986–94). The seat of the WTO is located in Geneva, Switzerland. It performs various functions including administering WTO trade agreement, organizing forums for trade negotiations, handling trade disputes, monitoring national trade policies, providing technical assistance and training for developing countries, and cooperate with other international organizations. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Всемирная Организация Торговли (ВОТ) или, как это звучит на Французском языке по месту её регистрации, Организасьён Мондьяль дю Комэрс (О.Эм.Сэ.) (Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC)), была учреждена Марракешским Соглашением, подписанным 15 Апреля 1994 министрами 128 стран в Марракеше, Марокко на основе решений Уругвайского Раунда – многостороннего переговорного процесса по вопросам торговли, запущенного в Сентябре 1986 в Пунта дэль Эстэ, Уругвай и заключённого в Декабре 1993 в Женеве, Швейцария, посредством преобразования действовавшего с 1947 Генерального Соглашения о Тарифах и Торговле (ГСТТ или ГЯТ (GATT)). Организация обрела свои полномочия с 01 Января 1995. Штабквартира ВОТ располагается в Женеве, Швейцария. Смотрите также Генеральное Соглашение О Тарифах И Торговле (General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade). В России ошибочно известна как Всемирная Торговая Организация (ВТО), хотя сама она ничем не торгует (что неверно предполагается под такой местной интерпретацией названия). 16 Декабря 2011 правительственная делегация России подписала в Женеве, Швейцария, 10 Июля 2012 Государственная Дума России ратифицировала Протокол о Присоединении Российской Федерации к Марракешскому Соглашению об Учреждении Всемирной Организации Торговли, и с 22 Августа 2012 Россия стала полноправным 156-м участником этой организации. 30 Ноября 2015 Казахстан официально стал 162-м членом ВОТ. Всемирная Организация Торговли (ВОТ), основанная в 1995, глобальная международная организация, которая занимается правилами международной торговли. Основу ВОТ составляют соглашения, согласованные, подписанные и ратифицированные большинством стран-участниц международной торговли. Цель ВОТ – помощь производителям товаров и услуг, экспортёрам и импортёрам в ведении их бизнеса. ВОТ является преемником ГСТТ.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AGREEMENT = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ВСЕМИРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТОРГОВЛИ – World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement:- the Uruguay Round agreements:- the 'Final Act' signed in Marrakesh, Morocco on 15 April 1994 is like a cover note. Everything else is attached to this. Foremost is the Agreement Establishing the WTO (or the WTO Agreement), which serves as an umbrella agreement. Annexed are the agreements on goods, services and intellectual property, dispute settlement, trade policy review mechanism and the plurilateral agreements. The schedules of commitments also form part of the Uruguay Round agreements. See also World Trade Organization (WTO).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION APPELLATE BODY = АПЕЛЛЯЦИОННЫЙ ОРГАН ВСЕМИРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТОРГОВЛИ – The Appellate Body was established in 1995 under Article 17 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). It is a standing body of seven persons that hears appeals from reports issued by panels in disputes brought by WTO Members. The Appellate Body can uphold, modify or reverse the legal findings and conclusions of a panel, and Appellate Body Reports, once adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB), must be accepted by the parties to the dispute. The Appellate Body has its seat in Geneva, Switzerland. The Appellate Body is composed of seven Members who are appointed by the DSB to serve for four-year terms, with the possibility of being reappointed once. The Appellate Body membership shall be broadly representative of membership in the WTO. The Appellate Body receives administrative and legal support from the Appellate Body Secretariat. World Trade Organization Appellate Body (WTO Appellate Body) is a standing body of seven persons that hears appeals from reports issued by panels in disputes brought by WTO Members. The Appellate Body can uphold, modify or reverse the legal findings and conclusions of a panel. Appellate Body Reports, once adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB), must be accepted by the parties to the dispute (WTO). The Appellate Body is composed of seven Members who are appointed by the Dispute Settlement

Body (DSB) to serve for four-year terms. Each person may be reappointed for another four-year term. Terms are staggered, ensuring that not all Members begin and complete their terms at the same time. Each Member of the Appellate Body is required to be a person of recognized authority, with demonstrated expertise in law, international trade and the subject-matter of the covered agreements generally. They are also required to be unaffiliated with any government and are to be broadly representative of the Membership of the WTO. A Chairman is elected among the Members to serve a one-year term, which can be extended for an additional period of one year. The Chairman is responsible for the overall direction of Appellate Body business. The current Chairperson is Thomas R. Graham. A Division of three Members is selected to hear each appeal; each Division elects a Presiding Member. The process for the selection of Divisions is designed to ensure randomness, unpredictability and opportunity for all Members to serve regardless of their national origin. To ensure consistency and coherence in decision-making, Divisions exchange views with the other Members of the Appellate Body before finalizing Appellate Body Reports. The conduct of Members of the Appellate Body and of the Appellate Body Secretariat is regulated by the Rules of Conduct for the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). These Rules emphasize that Appellate Body Members shall be independent, impartial, and avoid conflicts of interest. A copy of the Rules of Conduct can be found as Annex II to the Working Procedures for Appellate Review. Appellate Body Members have also been called upon to determine, through binding arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU, the 'reasonable period of time' for the implementation by a WTO Member of Appellate Body or panel rulings as recommended by the DSB. In carrying out arbitrations under Article 21.3(c), Appellate Body Members act in an individual capacity. / Томэс Ар. Грэйэм (Thomas R. Graham). Апелляционный Орган Всемирной Организации Торговли (Апелляционный Орган ВОТ) – орган ВОТ в составе семи экспертов, рассматривающий апелляции докладов третейских групп, поданные странами-членами ВОТ. Апелляционный Орган может согласиться с правовыми выводами и заключениями третейской группы, а также изменить их или отозвать. Доклады Апелляционного Органа после их принятия Органом по Урегулированию Споров (ОРС) должны быть приняты всеми сторонами спора (ВОТ).

WORLD TRADE POINT FEDERATION = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПУНКТОВ ТОРГОВЛИ – World Trade Point Federation (WTPF):- an international non-governmental organization established in 2000, grew out of an innovative programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Through a network of more than 100 trade information and facilitation centres, known as Trade Points, the WTPF assists small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in over 70 countries worldwide to trade internationally through the use of electronic commerce technologies. Capitalising on over a decade of Trade Point market presence, the Federation constantly seeks strategic partners for the development of new value-added services to enable it to better serve its clients. WTPF Activities:- The WTPF is involved in the following activities:- (i) Helping SMEs find reliable business partners through its Trade Point Network in over 70 countries worldwide and encourages them to become more digitally active in trade transactions; (ii) Providing access to international market and investment information worldwide; (iii) Providing a unique Electronic Trade Opportunities (ETO) system allowing SMEs to post and receive trade leads free of charge; (iv) Offering companies a non-stop presence on the web through the Global Trade Directory System (GTDS); (v) Entering into public and private partnerships to promote its goals; (vi) Receiving official government and trade missions in its headquarters in Geneva; (vii) Engaging in outward missions to promote the Trade Point network; (viii) Organising annual general assembly meetings and regional meetings; and (ix) Representing Trade Points in international trade-related forums. What is a Trade Point? The WTPF describes a Trade Point as 'a trade facilitation center where participants in foreign trade transactions are grouped together under a single physical (i.e. an actual office) or virtual roof to provide all the necessary services for trade transactions. Examples of such trade facilitation centers might include chambers of commerce, customs, foreign trade institutes, banks, freight forwarders, transport agencies and insurance companies, etc. The Trade Point is also see as a 'source of trade-related information, providing actual and potential traders with data about business and market opportunities, potential clients and suppliers, trade regulations, standard and certification requirements, etc'. Ultimately, the Trade Point network is a gateway to a global networking, accelerating the access of SMEs to electronic commerce. The Global Trade Directory System:- The Global Trade Directory System has been developed to be an extensive database of companies worldwide. This service is still in the early stages of development, however. It is a membership-based service (currently costing USD200) and it gives you the opportunity of giving your company global visibility. The benefits of the GTDS for registered companies are:- Global Visibility:- (i) Your company data is freely available to anyone with internet access; (ii) You will have a presence on each local Trade Point website; (iii) It gives you a chance to find new trading partners and to penetrate new markets; (iv) It generates new business right where trade is being promoted; (v) It helps you save costs on marketing and business travel; and (vi) It give you access to the Company Alert service. Companies registered with the GTDS who are Certified Trade Point Members also have access to the password protected areas of the WTPF integrated website and preferential ranking in the GTDS search engine. Becoming a Certified Trade Point Member essentially means that your company is evaluated and certified as a bona fide trading company giving credence to your standing in the international community. http://www.tradepoint.org. The World Trade Point Federation (WTPF), is a non-governmental organization registered in Geneva, Switzerland. Its purpose is to bring together, within one working philosophy all the Trade Points established in accordance with the guidelines of the Trade Point Programme and to serve as an institutional framework for them. Does this by:- (i) Fostering greater participation in international trade of small and medium-sized enterprises MEs, giving special attention to the Least Developed Countries and other countries less advanced in the area of trade efficiency through the use of e-commerce technologies; (ii) Reducing transaction costs in international trade by contributing to the simplification and harmonization of trade procedures worldwide; and (iii) Opening international trade to new participants, especially SMEs, by contributing to the simplification and harmonization of trade procedures worldwide and giving traders access to advanced technologies and information networks. The World Trade Point Federation (WTPF) is an international non governmental non-profit organization established in 2000. It originates from the innovative trade efficiency programme initiated by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and has as its main goal the increased participation of SME's in Global Trade. The objectives are to:- (i) Encourage and increase participation of Small and Medium Enterprises in global e-tradel trade; (ii) Provide Small and Medium Enterprises with global trade information; and (iii) Collection and dissemination of trade opportunities to members. What Is The Global Trade Directory? The Global Trade Directory System (GTDS) is a comprehensive database providing registered companies with instant global visibility in 70 countries through a network of 100 Trade Point offices, allowing you the chance to penetrate new markets. Through the GTDS you can freely search for reliable companies to meet your purchasing needs or service requirements. Having registered your company onto the GTDS through a Trade Point, vouches for a sound and trustworthy trading environment. Benefits of The GTDS:- (i) Providing your company with International Visibility and presence on the Trade Point's website; (ii) Cost saving on marketing and business travel; (iii) Placing your company profile onto the Trade Point Website thus providing global visibility; (iv) Providing your company the opportunity to place its catalogues of products and services onto the Trade Point network; (v) Regularly receiving direct updates of new and existing products for sale; and (vi) Registered companies have access to additional password protected areas through your own Trade Point listing, providing additional detailed information on:- (a) Trade Related information – important to exporting; (b) Market Intelligence – advantage in penetrating new markets; and (c) Links to other value added WTPF services – added value for global trade. / Всемирная Федерация Пунктов Торговли:- .

WORLDWIDE FARMER–TO–FARMER INITIATIVE = ВСЕМИРНО РАСПРОСТРАНЁННАЯ ИНИЦИАТИВА ОТ ФЕРМЕРА–К–ФЕРМЕРУ – Worldwide Farmer-To-Farmer Initiative (WW FTF):- the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Farmer-To-Farmer (FTF) Program was first authorized by Congress in 1985. Its goal is to provide for the transfer of knowledge and expertise from US agricultural producers and businesses to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses in developing and transitional countries. FTF utilizes the experience and expertise of volunteers from all sectors of the US farm community, including Extension faculty and agents. The transfer of agricultural expertise and knowledge is accomplished by supporting various short-term development projects aimed at reducing poverty and stimulating sustainable and broad-based economic growth. Program areas typically address income diversification, horticulture and high value crops, natural resource management, dairy and livestock, financial and agribusiness management, and commodity processing and marketing. USAID has cooperative agreements with eight implementing organizations, and between 2004–08 FTF plans to support over 3 000 volunteer assignments in almost 40 host countries. Have you ever passed by an international opportunity because of time constraints? FTF projects are often less than 3 weeks in length. In addition, agencies usually are flexible on assignment timing, enabling Extension personnel to select travel times compatible with existing research or teaching commitments. Are you under the impression that gaining international experience requires significant financial resources? All FTF project costs are covered by the implementing agency and the host organization requesting the assistance. Your only cost as a volunteer is your time. Have you ever hesitated to volunteer for an international assignment because you do not speak a second language? The FTF program provides qualified translators for the duration of the assignment and also handles all logistical arrangements. See also John Ogonowski Farmer-To-Farmer Program (FTF). / Дьжон Огоновски (John Ogonowski).

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ФОНД ПРИРОДЫ – The World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund (WWF®)) aims to conserve nature and ecological processes by preserving biodiversity, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful use of resources and energy. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the United States. For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally. WWF's unique way of working combines global reach with a foundation in science, involves action at every level from local to global, and ensures the delivery of innovative solutions that meet the needs of both people and nature. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF®) is an international non-governmental organization founded on April 29, 1961, working in the field of the biodiversity conservation, and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment. It was formerly named the World Wildlife Fund, which remains its official name in Canada and the United States. It is the world's largest conservation organization with over 5 million supporters worldwide, working in more than 100 countries, supporting around 1 300 conservation and environmental projects. WWF is a foundation, with 55% of funding from individuals and bequests, 19% from government sources (such as the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)) and 8% from corporations in 2014. The group's mission is 'to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature'. Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity:- oceans and coasts, forests, and freshwater ecosystems. Among other issues, it is also concerned with endangered species, sustainable production of commodities and climate change. / Всемирный Фонд Дикой Природы (WWF) – одна из крупнейших независимых международных природоохранных организаций, объединяющая около 5 миллионов постоянных сторонников и работающая более чем в 100 странах. Миссия WWF – в предотвращении нарастающей деградации естественной среды планеты и достижении гармонии человека и природы. Главная цель – сохранение биологического разнообразия Земли. Более половины нашего мирового бюджета составляют пожертвования частных лиц, которых мы называем сторонниками WWF. В России сторонников WWF с каждым годом становится все больше и больше, и мы приглашаем каждого присоединиться к этому доброму и по-настоящему важному делу – помогать сохранять природу. Первые проекты WWF в России начались в 1988, а в 1994 открылось Российское представительство WWF. В 2004 WWF России стал Российской национальной организацией. За 20 лет Фонд успешно осуществил более 300 полевых проектов в 47 регионах России и вложил свыше 70 миллионов Евро в работу по сохранению и приумножению природных богатств страны.

WORLDWIDE INCOME = ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ДОХОД (или ДОХОД СО ВСЕГО МИРА) – Worldwide Income is the total aggregate of revenue generated by a tax-paying entity from all sources that includes foreign, domestic, passive and active income from operations and investments that must be reported to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for tax purposes. An exclusion may apply to a portion of earnings generated by US citizens who work abroad.

WORLDWIDE INSURANCE ELECTRONIC COMMERCE = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОБШИРНАЯ СТРАХОВАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ – Worldwide Insurance Electronic Commerce (WISe™):- the three original European networks, Limnet, Rinet and WIN, and Joint Venture merged in 1999 and operated until November 2001 under the name WISe (Worldwide Insurance Electronic Commerce). Before the merger, Limnet estimated that, among its members, 15 per cent of all risks were being handled electronically as opposed to 90 per cent of claims. Rinet estimated that 60 per cent of world and 80 per cent of European reinsurance income was transacted through its network, as well as 50 per cent of United States gross reinsurance premium income. In addition to its basic mission to develop e-commerce solutions for insurers, WISe was involved in developing e-insurance data standards through its Joint Venture activities. In October 2001, WISe merged its standard-setting activities with the Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Developments (ACORD®; headquartered in New York, NY, the United States). As a result ACORD® has become the de facto global e-commerce standards body for insurance. WISe's commercial activities have since been acquired by Ins-sure, which provides the London insurance market and European insurers with electronic business processing, policy administration, premium and claim settlement services. Worldwide Insurance Electronic Commerce headqurtered in Brussels, Belgium. Organizations within the global insurance market have banded together to try and save e-commerce costs. WISE, worldwide insurance e-commerce, has undertaken the roles of LIMNET (the London Insurance Market Network), RINET (the Brussels Reinsurance and Insurance Network) and WIN (World Insurance Network). WISE plans to combine insurance claim processing systems to save money. The common platform which WISE will use to simplify data transfer between brokers and insurers has yet to be selected, although an announcement is expected by the end of the month (July 1999). / Всемирная Обширная Страховая Электронная Коммерция (ВОСЭК) – компьютерная сеть, объединившая крупнейшие страховые компании мира. Эта специализированная система обмена данными в электронной форме является важнейшим инфраструктурным образованием системы страховых услуг.

WORLD WIDE WEB = ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОБШИРНАЯ СЕТЬ (или ВСЕМИРНАЯ ПАУТИНА) – The World Wide Web (WWW) is a part of the Internet designed to allow easier navigation of the network through the use of graphical user interfaces and hypertext links between different addresses. Originally developed by the European Laboratory for Particle Physics Consortium (CERN) in Switzerland as a system to distribute electronic documents that are composed of, or point to many different files of various formats that are located around the world. Documents are created in a standardized hypertext markup language (HTML) that can be interpreted by Web browsers on a user's computer. The location of HTML documents are defined by links or addresses called universal resource locators (URLs). The WWW has been rapidly growing and is becoming an important channel for distributing documents and data. World Wide

Web is the computer-based text retrieval system (hypertext) that enables the user to access or gain information (text, image, voice, video) via the Internet. Abbreviation:- WWW or W3. / Базирующаяся на компьютерах система доставляемого текста (гипертекста), которая позволяет пользователю получить доступ к или раздобыть информацию (текст, картинку, голос, видео) через Интернет. Обозначение:- Дабл.Ю.Дабл.Ю.Дабл.Ю. (WWW).

WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM = КОНСОРЦИУМ ВСЕМИРНОЙ ОБШИРНОЙ СЕТИ – The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international industry consortium founded in October 1994 to develop common protocols that promote the evolution of the World Wide Web and ensure its interoperability. Services provided by the Consortium include:- a repository of information about the World Wide Web for developers and users; reference code implementations to embody and promote standards; and various prototype and sample applications to demonstrate use of new technology. / Консорциум Всемирной Обширной Сети (W3C) – это международный промышленный консорциум, основанный в Октябре 1994 для разработки общих протоколов, которые будут способствовать развитию Всемирной Обширной Сети и обеспечивать взаимодействие с ней. Услуги, предоставляемые консорциумом, включают следующее:- хранилище информации о Всемирной Обширной Сети для разработчиков и пользователей; внедрение нормативов для реализации и продвижения стандартов; разработка различных прототипов и примеров приложений, показывающих использование новой технологии.

WORM = W/M = WEIGHT OR MEASUREMENT

WORM = ЧЕРВЬ – (1) Worm:- any of various unrelated invertebrate animals that typically have soft, slender, elongated bodies and usually lack appendages. Worms are members of several invertebrate phyla, including Platyhelminthes (flatworms), Annelida (segmented worms), Nemertea (ribbon worms), Aschelminthes (roundworms, pinworms, eelworms, threadworms, hairworms, etc), Sipuncula (peanutworms), Echiura (spoonworms), Acanthocephala (spiny-headed worms), Pogonophora (beardworms), and Chaetognatha (arrowworms). The term is also loosely applied to centipedes and millipedes; to larval (immature) forms of other invertebrates, particularly those of certain insects; and to some vertebrates – e.g., the Blindworm (Anguis fragilis), a limbless, snakelike lizard. At one time all phyla of wormlike animals were classed as Vermes, a term no longer in common use. The major groups of worms include various species of flatworm, annelid, ribbon worm, spiny-headed worm, and aschelminth. Worms typically have an elongated, tubelike body, usually rather cylindrical, flattened, or leaflike in shape and often without appendages. They vary in size from less than 1 mm (0.04 inch) in certain aschelminths to more than 30 m (100 feet) in certain ribbon worms. Worms are universal in distribution, occurring in marine, freshwater, and terrestrial habitats. Some types of worms are parasitic, others are free-living. From a human perspective, worms are important as soil conditioners (e.g., annelids, aschelminths) and as parasites of people and domestic animals (e.g., platyhelminths, aschelminths) and of crops (e.g., aschelminths). Ecologically, worms form an important link in the food chains in virtually all ecosystems of the world.

(2) Worms are network viruses, primarily replicating on networks. Usually, a worm will execute itself automatically on a remote machine without any extra help from a user. However, there are worms, such as mass-mailer worms, that will not always automatically execute themselves without the help of a user. A Worm is a self-replicating type of malware that can spread to other computers. Worms can spread through computer networks, e-mails, instant-messaging services, social networks, removable media and other channels. Unlike viruses, worms do not attach themselves to existing programs, however, some viruses do make use of worm-like propagation methods to spread themselves. See also Malware, and Virus. / Вирусная программа – Червь (Worm-virus) – паразитическая программа, обладающая механизмом саморазмножения. Программа способна размножать свои копии, но не поражать другие компьютерные программы. Проникает на компьютер из сети (чаще всего как вложение в сообщениях электронной почты или через сеть Интернет) и рассылает свои функциональные копии на другие компьютерные сети.

WORM GEAR = ЧЕРВЯЧНАЯ ПЕРЕДАЧА – Worm Gears are usually used when large speed reductions are needed. The reduction ratio is determined by the number of starts of the worm and number of teeth on the worm gear. But worm gears have sliding contact which is quiet but tends to produce heat and have relatively low transmission efficiency. As for the materials for production, in general, worm is made of hard metal while the worm gear is made from relatively soft metal such as aluminum bronze. This is because the number of teeth on the worm gear is relatively high compared to worm with its number of starts being usually 1 to 4, by reducing the worm gear hardness, the friction on the worm teeth is reduced. Another characteristic of worm manufacturing is the need of specialized machine for gear cutting and tooth grinding of worms. The worm gear, on the other hand, may be made with the hobbing machine used for spur gears. But because of the different tooth shape, it is not possible to cut several gears at once by stacking the gear blanks as can be done with spur gears. The applications for worm gears include gear boxes, fishing pole reels, guitar string tuning pegs, and where a delicate speed adjustment by utilizing a large speed reduction is needed. While you can rotate the worm gear by worm, it is usually not possible to rotate worm by using the worm gear. This is called the Self Locking Feature. The self locking feature cannot always be assured and a separate method is recommended for true positive reverse prevention. Also there exists duplex worm gear type. When using these, it is possible to adjust backlash, as when the teeth wear necessitates backlash adjustment, without requiring a change in the center distance. There are not too many manufacturers who can produce this type of worm. The worm gear is more commonly called Worm Wheel in Japan. Worm Gear is a gear that is in the form of a screw. The screw thread engages the teeth on a worm wheel. When rotated, the worm pulls or pushes the wheel, causing rotation. See also Gear. Worm Gear is a mechanism consisting of a worm engaging with and driving a worm wheel, the two axes usually being at right angles, used where a relatively low speed and a relatively large amplification of power are desired. / Червячное Колесо (Worm Wheel) в Японии. Червячная Передача – механическое устройство для передачи вращения между скрещивающимися (обычно под прямым углом) валами посредством червяка (винта) и сопряжённого с ним червячного колеса. Червяк представляет собой винт с трапецеидальной или близкой к ней резьбой, а Червячное Колесо является Зубчатым Колесом, зубья которого имеют особую дугообразную форму. Червячное колесо охватывает червяк на некоторой дуге (обычно до 100°). Ведущим в червячной передаче является обычно червяк, ведомым – червячное колесо; в редких случаях (для повышающих передач) ведущим может быть червячное колесо. В наиболее распространённых червячных передачах используются цилиндрические червяки; червяки с витками на тороидной поверхности применяются в Глобоидных Передачах. В зависимости от числа заходов резьбы (ниток нарезки) различают одно-, двух- и четырёхзаходные червяки; по форме профиля витка – архимедовы, с вогнутым профилем и другие червяки. Витки архимедовых червяков в осевом сечении очерчены трапецией и легко изготовляются точением. Перспективны червяки с вогнутым профилем витков резьбы, обеспечивающим меньшие контактные напряжения и лучшие условия для образования масляного клина. Для Силовых Передач предпочтительны эвольвентные червяки, профиль витка которых в поперечном сечении очерчен по эвольвенте (смотрите Эволюта и Эвольвента). Передаточное Число червячной передачи $i = z_2 / z_1$, где z_1 – число заходов резьбы червяка, z_2 – число зубьев червячного колеса. Обычно передаточное число червячной передачи равно 8–100 (в ряде случаев, например, в приводах станочных столов большого диаметра, до 1 000). Благодаря возможности получения больших передаточных чисел при сравнительно небольшом габарите передачи червячные передачи применяются в приводах машин, устройствах управления и другом. Достоинства червячной передачи – плавность и бесшумность работы. Червячные передачи могут быть самотормозящими, то есть передающими вращение только от червяка к колесу, что иногда

даёт возможность выполнить механизм без тормозного устройства. Недостаток червячной передачи – значительное относительное скольжение сопряжённых элементов – витков червяка и зубьев колеса. Это вызывает усиленное тепловыделение, повышенный износ и склонность к заеданию, определяет сравнительно низкий коэффициент полезного действия (кпд) (в среднем 0.7–0.75 в однозаходной передаче, 0.8–0.85 в двухзаходной, 0.86–0.92 в четырёхзаходной). Для уменьшения износа и повышения сопротивляемости заеданию червячные колёса изготовляют из материалов с высокими антифрикционными свойствами, главным образом из бронзы:- оловянистой (при скоростях скольжения 5–35 метров в секунду (м/сек)) и алюминиево-железистой (при скоростях скольжения до 10 м/сек). Для экономии цветных металлов их делают составными:- бронзовый венец (обод) устанавливается на стальную или чугунную ступицу. При скоростях скольжения до 2 м/сек и больших диаметрах колёса можно отливать целиком из чугуна. В приборах и небольших силовых передачах могут использоваться колёса из текстолита, полиамидов и тому подобного. Червяки обычно изготовляют из качественных углеродистых или легированных сталей, термически обработанных до высокой твёрдости. Для повышения качества поверхности червяки шлифуют и полируют. Пониженный кпд и значительное тепловыделение ограничивают применение червячной передачи областью небольших и средних мощностей (обычно до 50, реже до 200 кВт). Они используются в подъёмно-транспортных машинах, металлорежущих станках, автомобилях, троллейбусах, металлургических машинах, гидротехнических сооружениях и так далее. Основное применение имеют закрытые хорошо смазываемые червячные передачи в виде червячных редукторов.

WORN CURRENCY = ВЕТХАЯ ВАЛЮТА (или ИЗНОШЕННАЯ ВАЛЮТА) – Worn Currency:- currency notes that are torn, damaged or badly soiled. Banks separate such currency notes daily from the amounts that they collect from the public and exchange them for crisp new bills at the Federal Reserve Bank. Worn currency notes are assessed by the Federal Reserve Bank, which reviews the notes and determines whether they can be recirculated or should be retired from the money system. The Federal Reserve destroys worn currency notes at some of its banks located throughout the country. Worn Currency:- cash and coin that has been used so much it is no longer recognizable. Worn currency ceases to be legal tender and is no longer useable. In the United States, the Federal Reserve burns worn currency. / .

WORN SLIP = ИЗНОШЕННАЯ КОМБИНАЦИЯ (или ПОТЁРТАЯ КОМБИНАЦИЯ) – Worn Slip:- Garment:- woman's white satin slip; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 218 x 90; (ii) Warp:- 55/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/24 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- slip was badly worn in front after only a few wearings and one laundering. Analysis:- tensile-strength tests made on the warp and filling of the upper portion of the slip, where there was no sign of unusual wear, showed the fabric to be about 40% weaker than file head ends of the identical construction. In addition, breaking strength tests were made on the shoulder straps taken from the garment, and an appreciable loss of strength was observed. (This was determined by calculating the theoretical normal strength of the original strap fabric from the construction.) Since the shoulder straps were of a different construction, not made by the weaver of the underwear fabric, it appeared that the garment had been abused in laundering, perhaps by the use of chlorine bleach. A similar deterioration was obtained in the laboratory by such treatment. The fuzzy and badly worn appearance in the lower part of the garment was to be expected, since this is the area most subjected to rubbing and wear in use. / Уточина:- 75/24 .

WORRIED WELL = ХОРОШО ВОЛНУЕМЫЙ – Worried Well:- the people who do not need medical treatment, but who visit the doctor to be reassured, or with emotional problems. / Хорошо Волнуемый:- пациенты, избыточно исследующие свои болезни и приносящие этим больше вреда, чем пользы.

WORST = XX – Worst is the use of the least advantageous/most prudent price quote in mark-to-market. See also Ask; Best; Bid/Ask; Last; Mark-To-Market; and Mid.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE = ХУДШИЙ СЛУЧАЙ РАЗЛИВА (или XX) – Worst Case Discharge (WCD) is a calculation used by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement to determine the maximum flow rate for an offshore oil well in the event of an oil spill. WCD first came to prominence in the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill to determine potential liability if another oil spill were to occur. The now defunct Minerals Management Service planned to implement Worst Case Discharge studies before the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill though the first actual was performed in August 2010 to model the Deepwater Horizon spill. In January 2011, several major oil and gas companies were allowed to resume deepwater drilling while Worst Case Discharge studies were being completed. In March 2011, the Worst Case Discharge study on the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill was released to the public in the Flow Rate Technical Group final report. Analytical equations are the simplest method for calculating WCD. However analytical equations cannot account for the rapid change in pressure and saturation near the well bore and have been replaced by simulation modeling. Reservoir simulation is the method used by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) to calculate WCD as simulation can accurately model the rapid changes near well bore that occur in an uncontrolled blow out event. The BOEMRE currently uses the Merlin finite difference simulator and nodal analysis package to perform all WCD studies since using the software to determine the official flow rate for the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Engineers typically use radial modeling to calculate WCD as a radial model can employ sufficiently small grid cell sizes around the well bore that increase in volume as cells extend into the aquifer. Full field modeling is generally only needed if a geologic barrier like a fault or pinch out is close enough to the well being studied there is pressure interference. Engineers also need to calculate the highest rate in each combination of geologic layers as the well is drilled. The WCD rate can be higher in certain cases if specific layers blowout rather than the entire reservoir as different combinations of aquifers, gas layers, and oil layers can limit or enhance flow. Worst Case Discharge is the largest foreseeable discharge of oil, including a discharge from fire or explosion, in adverse weather conditions. This volume will be determined by each pipeline operator for each response zone and is calculated according to 49 CFR 194.105. Worst Case Discharge (WCD) for exploratory and development drilling operations is the daily rate of an uncontrolled flow of natural gas and oil from all producible reservoirs into the open wellbore. The package of reservoirs exposed to an open borehole with the greatest discharge potential is considered the worst case discharge scenario. Operators must submit WCD calculated volumes, and associated data according to NTL 2010-N06 (Information Requirements for Exploration Plans, Development and Production Plans, and Development Operations Coordination Documents on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)) and the associated frequently asked questions as part of every Exploration Plan and every Development Operations Coordination Document/Development and Production Plan. Each Region is responsible for WCD verifications and decision documentation associated with plans under their jurisdictions. Resource Evaluation geoscientists and engineers independently verify the validity of the volume calculations, assumptions, and analogs used by the operator for the WCD. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Worst Case Discharge model outputs are also used by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) in oil spill response plans and cap and stack or cap and containment decisions made as part of the Application for Permit to Drill process (a BSEE responsibility).

WORSTED = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ – Worsted:- a fabric made from worsted yarn, namely a smooth compact yarn from long wool fibers used especially for firm napless fabrics. Worsted Merino, commercial term in the United States for a combination supposed to contain half wool and half cotton and spun according to the French system (1924). Worsted yarn is smooth-surfaced, spun from long staple,

evenly combed wool. Worsted fabric is made from worsted yarns, is tightly woven, with a smooth 'hard' surface. Original gabardine and serge are examples. One story is that worsted is so named because when William the Conqueror came to Britain in 1066 he found many of the peasants combing wool in the area which, since he had worsted the people, he called Worsted! However, worsted was made in Worstead, once Worthstead (meaning Homestead), in Norfolk. Worsted yarns are made from long fibers of 3 to 6 inches, which are combed to lie parallel to each other, producing a smooth, clean look. They are usually fine, tightly twisted ply yarns. Worsted refers to two different processes which are combined to produce a smooth, clean yarn. Originally it referred to a woolen yarn manufactured in Worstead, Norfolk, England. It now refers to yarn (and fabric) made of long fibers, combed, and tightly twisted in spinning. Fabrics made from worsted yarns are smooth and cool to wear. Fiber Preparation:- yarns spun from wool where the wool fibers are markedly 'parallelized' as distinct from woolen yarns in which anything but a parallel position is noticeable. In commercial yarns, almost without exception, worsted yarns are combed yarns. One of my reference texts states:- '... but it is quite conceivable that wool fibers might be so parallelized by careful drawing and spinning that practically a yarn of worsted characteristics might be produced without combing'. ('Analysis of Woven Fabrics' by Aldred Farrer Barker & Eber Midgley) For me, the important word is 'practically'. Traditionally, worsted yarns were from fibers 3+ inches in length, but this is no longer true as now many shorter wools are also worsted spun. Spinning:- the spinning process where the twist is not allowed into the drafting triangle. They are usually plied yarns, and are finer and more tightly twisted than woolen yarns. Worsted is a general term applied to fabrics and yarns from combed wool and wool blends. Worsted yarn is smooth-surfaced, and spun from evenly combed long staple. Worsted fabric is made from worsted yarns and is tightly woven with a smooth, hard surface, Gabardine and serge are examples of worsted fabrics. The term Worsted means a lot of different things depending on where you are in the knitting and spinning world. For knitters, most commonly worsted refers to a weight of yarn, also known as Medium Weight Yarn. Worsted weight yarn is generally knit on a US 7 to 9 knitting needle (4.5 to 5.5 mm) and works up 16 to 20 stitches per four inches. Sometimes worsted weight refers to a slightly lighter weight yarn as well; this is why many people are pushing for the wider use of the standard yarn weight system, which will make it easier to understand what you're getting when you shop for yarn. If you're a spinner, worsted refers to both a means of preparing fiber to be spun and a method for doing the spinning on a wheel. Worsted fiber preparation involves fibers that are basically all the same staple length and that have been combed so that they all face the same direction and are nice and straight. Spinning in a worsted method means that you don't allow the twist into the drafting zone; the fibers are smoothed and stretched before the twist is allowed in. This makes for a slow spinning process, but it's worth it if you want a very even, smooth, lovely yarn. Using these definitions of worsted, a worsted yarn provides firm stitch definition in a lustrous, strong and cool-wearing yarn. All that's true regardless of the actual weight of the yarn. In spinning, worsted is the opposite of woolen yarn preparation and spinning methods. / Алдэд Фарё Баркё Энд Эбё Мидьжли (Aldred Farrer Barker & Eber Midgley). Ткань, созданная из камвольной (или грубой) пряжи, а именно гладкой компактной пряжи из длинных шерстяных волокон, используемой главным образом для плотных безжгутиковых тканей. В Соединённых Штатах Америки торговый термин 'Грубый Меринос' (Worsted Merino) использовался для предполагаемой комбинации в содержании полушерстяных и полухлопковых и спряденных в соответствии с Французской системой (1924 год). Камвольная (или грубая) пряжа имеет гладкую поверхность, прядётся из длинноштапельной, равномерно гребнечёсаной шерсти. Камвольная (или грубая) ткань создаётся из камвольной (или грубой) пряжи и является плотно сотканной, с гладкой 'твёрдой' поверхностью. Прежде всего габардин (gabardine) и саржа (serge) являются примерами камвольной (или грубой) ткани. Одной из притчей возникновения такого названия является история, в которой Вильгельм Завоеватель (William the Conqueror), придя в Британию в 1066, увидел в данной местности множество крестьян, расчёсывающих шерсть, и с тех пор благодаря ему появилось понятие грубые люди (или камвольщики, или шерстянщики) (worsted the people), поскольку он называл их Грубиянами (или Камвольщиками, или Шерстянщиками) (Worsted). Тем не менее, слово (worsted) появилось в Норфолке (Norfolk) от слова (Worstead), некогда понятие Worstead применялось для обозначения Усадьбы (Homestead). Камвольная (или грубая) пряжа создаётся из длинных волокон, имеющих штапельную длину от 3 до 6 дюймов (от 76.2 до 152.4 миллиметров), которые расчёсываются с целью выкладывания их параллельно друг другу и с тем, чтобы быть гладкими и чистыми. Такая пряжа, обычно, тонкая, плотно скрученная в несколько сложений. Камвольная, от Немецкого слова Камволе (Kammwolle), означающее Чёсаная Шерсть. Шерстяные Ткани подразделяются на:- (i) Камвольные:- вырабатываются из тонкой гладкой, так называемой гребенной пряжи, для пошива платьев, костюмов, пальто и тому подобного; (ii) Тонкосуконные:- из более толстой, так называемой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто и костюмов; и (iii) Грубосуконные:- из самой грубой, толстой аппаратной пряжи, для пальто, одеял и другого. Под Камвольным Прядением, от Немецкого слова Kammwolle, означающейй Чёсаная Шерсть), понимается устаревшее, вышедшее из употребления название Гребенного Прядения шерсти.

WORSTED CARD = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ КАРДОЧЁСАЛЬНАЯ МАШИНА – Worsted Card is a type of roller card user for worsted-system processing. It usually comprises two cards in tandem; the unit has a roller that carries the stock from the first card to the feed-in of the second card.

WORSTED COUNT = НУМЕРАЦИЯ ПРЯЖИ ИЗ ГРЕБЕННОЙ ШЕРСТИ – The Worsted Count also expresses the number of hanks required to make a pound of yarn. A hank of worsted wool is equal to 560 yards. So 1 wc = 560 yards of cotton, the coarsest worsted yarn. Worsted sizes are expressed the reverse of cotton sizes. A two-ply number 6 worsted yarn would be expressed as 2/6 wc and would yield 1 680 yards per pound. You can covert worsted count to cotton count by multiplying the cc by 1.5, or wc = cc x 1.5. See also Bradford Count. Worsted Count is a woolen yarn measure. A 1's worsted yarn has 560 yards in one pound of yarn. / Брэдфод (Bradford).

WORSTED FABRIC = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ ТКАНЬ – Worsted Fabrics:- usually made with wool, the fibers of worsted fabric are maintained parallel before spinning, which makes tightly twisted yarns. Worsted fabric has a hard, smooth surface; an example of worsted fabric is gabardine. Worsted:- a fabric made from worsted yarn, namely a smooth compact yarn from long wool fibers used especially for firm napless fabrics. Worsted Fabric is a tightly woven fabric made by using only long staple, combed wool or wool-blend yarns. The fabric has a hard, smooth surface. Gabardine is an example of a worsted fabric. A common end use is men's tailored suits. / Полотно – сотканная ткань, выработанная с использованием только лишь длинноштапельной гребенной шерстяной или полушерстяной пряжи. Данная ткань имеет твёрдую, гладкую поверхность. Габардин (gabardine) является примером камвольной (или грубой) ткани. Наиболее распространённым конечным применением данной ткани является пошив мужских костюмов.

WORSTED KNITTING YARN = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ПРЯЖА (или ГРЕБНЕЧЁСАНАЯ ТРИКОТАЖНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Worsted Knitting Yarn:- wool yarn made of long-staple fibers that have been combed to remove undesirable short fibers and make them lie parallel. In the spinning operation, which imparts the necessary twist to hold the fibers together, worsted yarns are more tightly twisted than are the bulkier woolen yarns. Two yarns may be twisted together to form two-ply yarn, or three or four yarns may be twisted together to form three- or four-ply yarn. The soft, heavy yarn is strong and durable and is often used for sweaters.

WORSTED SPINNING SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА КАМВОЛЬНОГО ПРЯДЕНИЯ (или СИСТЕМА ПРЯДЕНИЯ ЧЁСАНОЙ ШЕРСТИ) – Worsted Spinning System is a system of yarn production designed for medium or longer wools, and other fibers. The suitable fiber

lengths vary from 2.5 to 7 inches. The process includes, opening, blending, cleaning, carding, followed by combing, drawing and spinning. These yarns are compact, smooth and more even and stronger than similar yarns spun using the Woolen Spinning System. In the mid 1960s we succeeded in convincing leading worsted spinners to blend linen tops, after which totally new applications of linen blends were successfully developed. In order to spin fine counts on the Worsted Spinning Systems, the linen fibers have to be of the highest grade of cleanliness. The search for higher grades of raw materials remains one of our major challenges. Linen tops can be spun in fully normal circumstances up to Nm 50 and even finer. This implies a rigorous selection of the raw materials and the correct processing of the fibers (carding, intersecting, converting, gilling and combing). We have developed a wide range of grades to unable any requested application (knitted and woven garments, voile, upholstery etc). Our qualities can also be recombed, if necessary. One can choose to recomb the pure linen or the 50/50 blend. Combing equipment appropriate for wool with a medium micronaire should be used for this. After recombing the 50/50 blends, the final requested linen content will be adjusted on the intersecting gill frame. Worsted-yarn counts for both weaving and knitting purposes can vary from 18's metric to 50's metric, although some linen tops can be spun at 100's metric. The linen content ranges from 10 to 55%, depending on the yarn count or the requested outlook of the final fabric. The price of combed linen tops depends on its fineness and cleanliness, characteristics which also determine the spinning efficiency and spinning limits of the yarn. / Под Камвольным Прядением, от Немецкого слова Kammwolle, означающейй Чёсаная Шерсть), понимается устаревшее, вышедшее из употребления название Гребенного Прядения шерсти.

WORSTED SYSTEM = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Worsted System is a system of textile processing for manufacturing spun yarns from staple fibers usually over 3 inches in length. The main operations are carding, combing, drafting, and spinning. There are three basic systems of worsted yarn spinning:- the Bradford (or English system), the French (Alsatian or Continental system), and the American system. Worsted System:- the textile process of manufacturing spun yarns from staple fibers usually over 3 inches in length. The main operations are carding, combing, drafting, and spinning. Worsted System:- in the worst system, the wool is combed after drying. This is method is only used on longer wools, and as a result the fibers are laid parallel to one another. Worsted materials normally have a smooth finish, and are extremely durable. Some examples of worsted products include suits, dresses, and gabardines. / Брэдфод (Bradford) (или Английская система), Французская (Элсэйшэн (Alsatian) или Континентальная система (Continental system)), и Американская система.

WORSTED–WEIGHT YARNS = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ ВЕСОВАЯ ПРЯЖА – Worsted-Weight Yarns:- these yarns knit to a gauge of 4-1/2 to 5 stitches per inch on size 7, 8, or 9 US needles. These yarns have approximately 850–1 100 yards per pound. This category of yarns is the main weight of yarns used to make sweaters, and contains some of the yarns which are very fluffy like mohairs and angoras.

WORSTED YARN = КАМВОЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Worsted Yarns are spun from longer (three inches plus) fibers that have been carded, combed, and drawn. Combing machines further straighten the alpaca sliver, making the individual fibers lie parallel. The combing process also eliminates noils. The drawing process takes the worsted sliver, doubles it over onto itself and draws it out again to a thinner, more uniform diameter to ensure that all the Alpaca fibers are parallel. Worsted yarns are twisted tighter and thinner in the spinning process and are manufactured into lightweight fabrics, such as gabardine and crêpe. Worsted Yarn is a worsted yarn is compressed and slick and maybe a bit shiny. Think worsted for gansey or Aran sweaters. Worsted yarn makes for good stitch definition. In the manufacturing of worsted yarns, the Different steps involved are:- Carding; Gilling and Combing; Drawing; Roving; and Spinning. (i) Carding:- the carding process for worsted yarn production is intended to disentangle and lay them as parallel as possible. The fibers are passed between rollers covered with fine wire teeth. Since worsted yarns, however, should be smooth, the fibers are made to lie as parallel as this process will permit. Following this operation, the wool goes to the gilling and combing processes. (ii) Gilling and Combing:- gilling is carried out before (preparative gilling) and after (finisher gilling) combing. The preparative gilling is mainly to align the fibers in a parallel direction, further blend the wool through doubling and to add moisture and lubricants. Whereas finisher gilling is mainly aimed to remove the mild entanglement introduced to the combed sliver. The carded wool, which is to be made into worsted yarn, is put through gilling and combing operations. The gilling process removes the shorter staple and straightens the longer fibers. This process is continued in the combing operation, which removes the shorter fibers of 1 to 4 inch (25–100 mm) lengths (called Combing Noils), places the longer fibers (called Tops) as parallel as possible, and further cleans the fibers by removing any remaining loose impurities. (iii) Drawing:- drawing is an advanced operation which doubles and redoubles slivers of wool fibers. The process draws, drafts, twists, and winds the stock, making the slivers more compact and thinning them into slubbers. Drawing is done only for worsted process. (iv) Roving:- this is the final stage before spinning. Roving is actually a light twisting operation to hold the thin slubbers intact. (v) Spinning:- the type of spinning explained here is applicable both for woolen and worsted yarns. In the spinning operation, the wool roving is drawn out and twisted into yarn. There are two main methods used to produce woolen-spun yarns. These are:- (a) Ring Spinning; and (b) Mule Spinning. Mule-spun yarns generally are superior to ring-spun yarns but they tend to be much more expensive due to the slow production rates and high labor input. Worsted yarns are spun on any kind of spinning machine – mule, ring, cap, or flyer. The two principle systems of spinning worsted yarns are the English system and the French system. In the English system (Bradford), the fiber is oiled before combing, and a tight twist is inserted. This produces smoother and finer yarns. The more tightly twisted yarn makes stronger, more durable fabrics. In the French system, no oil is used. The yarn is given no twist; it is fuzzier, and therefore suitable for soft worsted yarns. / Брэдфод (Bradford).

WORT = СУСЛО (или СОЛОДОВАЯ ВЫТЯЖКА) – Wort is the sweet infusion of ground malt or other grain before fermentation, used to produce beer and distilled malt liquors:- yeast is added to the wort. Wort is the liquid portion of malted grain. It is a solution of malt sugar and other water-soluble extracts from malted mash. Wort is the liquid extracted from the mashing process during the brewing of beer or whisky. Wort contains the sugars that will be fermented by the brewing yeast to produce alcohol. The first step in wort production is to make malt from dried, sprouted barley. The malt is then run through a roller mill and cracked. This cracked grain is then mashed, that is, mixed with hot water and steeped, a slow heating process that enables enzymes to convert the starch in the malt into sugars. At set intervals, most notably when the mixture has reached temperatures of 45, 62 and 73 °C (113, 144 and 163 °F), the heating is briefly halted. The temperature of the mixture is usually increased to 78 °C (172 °F) for mashout. Lautering is the next step, which means the sugar-extracted grist or solids remaining in the mash are separated from the liquid wort. In homebrewing, the malt-making and mashing steps can be skipped by adding malt extract to water. The mixture is then boiled to sanitize the wort and, in the case of most beer production, to extract the bittering, flavour and aroma from hops. In beer making, the wort is known as 'Sweet Wort' until the hops have been added, after which it is called 'Hopped or Bitter Wort'. The addition of hops is generally done in three parts at set times. The bittering hops, added first, are boiled in the wort for approximately one hour to one and a half hours. This long boil extracts resins, which provides the bittering. Then, the flavouring hops are added, typically 15 minutes from the end of the boil. The finishing hops are added last, toward the end of or after the boil. This extracts the oils, which provide flavour and aroma but evaporate quickly. In general, hops provide the most flavouring when boiled for approximately 15 minutes, and the most aroma when not boiled at all. At the end of boiling, the hot wort is quickly cooled (in homebrewing, often using an immersion chiller) to a temperature favourable to the yeast. Once sufficiently cooled, the yeast is added, or 'pitched', to begin the fermentation process. The adjunct grains that can be

added to the mash include wheat, corn, rye, and rice. Adjunct grains may first need gelatinization and cooling. They are used to create varietal beers such as wheat beer and oatmeal stout, to create grain whisky, or to lighten the body (and cut costs) as in commercial, mass-produced pale lagers. / солодового зерна. солодового сахара и других растворимых в воде экстрактов из замешанного солода. Под Суслом понимается:- (i) водяной раствор экстрактивных веществ растительного сырья или солода, предназначенное к сбраживанию; или (ii) отпрессованный сок винограда.

WORT = ЯСМЕННИК – Wort is a plant or herb used as food or medicinally. Wort is any of various plants or herbs. The word is usually used in combination to refer to specific plants, e.g., St. John's wort; however, it may be used on its own as a generic term. Wort is archaic term for any plant or herb. Wort:- Used in names of plants and herbs, especially those used formerly as food or medicinally, e.g., butterwort, lungwort, woundwort. / Под Ясменником понимается род одно- и многолетних растений семейства Мареновых. Около 90 (по другим данным, до 200) видов, в Евразии, Северной Африке и Австралии; в бывшем СССР насчитывалось около 60 видов (по другим данным, до 90). Некоторые Ясменники декоративные растения, многие – медоносы.

WORTH = ЦЕННОСТЬ – Worth is a measure of value received, material or resources expended, satisfaction derived, or perceived importance of something tangible or intangible. It may be expressed either in monetary or in non-price terms. Worth is an indefinite quantity of something having a specified value. See also Value.

WOVEN–AS–DRAWN–IN = СОТКАНО–КАК–ПРОРИСОВАНО – Woven-As-Drawn-In:- used often with weaving overshot patterns. This is the order of treadling that will give the finished fabric a squared pattern with a diagonal line running through it.

WOVEN FABRIC = ТКАНАЯ ТКАНЬ (или СОТКАННАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Woven Fabrics are made of yarns interlaced in a regular order called a Binding System, or Weave. Weaving is the process of combining warp and weft components to make a woven structure. The components need neither be parallel to each other nor cross each other at right angles, but most woven structures are composed of two sets of components, both flexible and crossing at right angles. Weaving is differentiated from warp and weft knitting, braiding, and net making in that these latter processes make use of only one set of elements. In addition, there are geometrical differences, one of the most significant being the small angles through which the components of a woven structure are, in general, bent, in contrast with the components of other structures. Woven Fabric is a fabric made by interlacing two sets of yarn at right angles. The warp yarns run lengthwise in the fabric; the filling (weft) yarns are passed over and under the warp yarns. Woven Fabric:- generally used to refer to fabric composed of two sets of yarns, warp and filling, that is formed weaving, which is the interlacing of these sets of yarns. However, there are woven fabrics in which three sets of yarn are used to give a triaxial weave. In two-dimensional wovens, there may be two or more warps and fillings in a fabric, depending on the complexity of the construction. The manner in which the two sets of yarns are interlaced determines the weave. By using various combinations of the three basic weaves, plain, twill, and satin, it is possible to produce an almost unlimited variety of constructions. Other effects may be obtained by varying the type of yarns, filament or spun, and the fiber types, twist levels, etc. Woven Fabric is a term that generally used to refer to a fabric composed of two sets of yarns, warp and filling, that is formed by weaving, which is the interlacing of these sets of yarns. Woven Fabrics are fabrics composed of two sets of yarns. One set of yarns, the warp, runs along the length of the fabric. The other set of yarns, the fill or weft, is perpendicular to the warp. Woven fabrics are held together by weaving the warp and the fill yarns over and under each other. Woven fabric has basically three weaves:- twill weave, plain weave and satin weave. All weaves, either simple, elaborate or complex, are derived from these three weaves. Woven Fabric is a material (usually a planar structure) constructed by interlacing yarns, fibers, or filaments, to form such fabric patterns as plain, harness satin, or leno weaves. / уточина (уток) . Ткани, набранные переплетением двух наборов пряжи под прямыми углами. Нити пряжи основы выкладываются вдоль длины всей ткани, а нити пряжи уточины (утка) проходят над и под нитями пряжи основы. Ткани, составленные из двух наборов пряжи. Один набор пряжи, основа, проходит вдлину вдоль всей ткани. Другой набор пряжи, уточина или уток, выкладывается перпендикулярно основе. Сотканные ткани схватываются в одно целое посредством процесса ткачества пряжи основы и уточины, когда эти наборы пряжи укладываются сначала над, затем под каждой из друг друга.

WOVEN LABEL = ТКАНАЯ ЭТИКЕТКА – Woven Label:- the primary use of a woven label is to identify the brand name of a garment. It is generally placed on the inside neckline of a shirt or the inner waistband of a pant. The label is occasionally referred to as a Main Label or Garment Label. Fore example, the Apparel Search web site categorizes these items as main labels. Woven labels are sometimes confused with direct embroidery. This misconception could not be further from the truth. Woven labels of any kind are constructed from yarn in the same manner as any woven fabric. The background fabric is produced by combining either white or black warp yarns running in the length of the label with white, black or colored weft yarns running back and forth across the label's width. The label's design is simultaneously woven into the ground fabric by selectively inserting a colored design yarn across the warp in place of the weft yarn used to construct the ground.

WOVEN LINT = ЗАТКАНОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Woven Lint:- (i) poor house keeping; (ii) m/c cleaning, by air and same time other m/c works or runs; and (iii) Jacquard cleaning, dobby cleaning, all part cleaning, should be done at outside of loom shed. Weaving defect. / Жакяр (Jacquard). Порок или дефект ткачества.

WOVEN ROVING = ЗАТКАНАЯ РОВНИЦА – Woven Roving is a heavy glass fiber fabric made by weaving roving or yarn bundles.

WOVEN SEERSUCKER = ТКАНАЯ ЖАТКА (или ТКАНАЯ ГОФРИРОВАННАЯ ТКАНЬ, или ТКАНАЯ ЛЁГКАЯ ПОЛОСАТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Woven Seersucker is a crinkly and stripy cotton fabric made by weaving some of the yarns in tighter tension than others. Seersucker is a thin, puckered, all-cotton fabric, commonly striped or chequered, used to make clothing for spring and summer wear. The word came into English from Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi), which originates from the words 'Kheer Aur Shakkar', meaning 'milk and sugar', probably from the resemblance of its smooth and rough stripes to the smooth texture of milk and the bumpy texture of sugar. Seersucker is woven in such a way that some threads bunch together, giving the fabric a wrinkled appearance in places. This feature causes the fabric to be mostly held away from the skin when worn, facilitating heat dissipation and air circulation. It also means that pressing is not necessary. Common items of clothing made from seersucker include suits, shorts, shirts, and robes. The most common colors for it are white and blue; however, it is produced in a wide variety of colors, usually alternating colored stripes and puckered white stripes slightly wider than pin stripes. History:- during the British colonial period, seersucker was a popular material in Britain's warm weather colonies like British India. When Seersucker was first introduced in the United States, it was used for a broad array of clothing items. For suits, the material was considered a mainstay of the summer wardrobe of gentlemen, especially in the South, who favored the light fabric in the high heat and humidity of the summer, especially prior to the arrival of air conditioning. The fabric was originally worn by the poor in the United States until preppy undergraduate students began wearing it in the 1920s in an air of reverse snobbery. Damon Runyon wrote that his new habit for wearing seersucker was 'causing much confusion among my friends. They cannot decide whether I am broke or just setting a new vogue'. Seersucker is comfortable and easily washed and was the choice for the summer service uniforms of the first female United States Marines. The decision was made by Captain Anne A. Lentz, one of the first female officers selected to run the Marine Corps Women's Reserve during the Second World War. Beginning in 1996, the US Senate held a Seersucker Thursday in June, where the participants dress in traditionally Southern clothing, but the tradition was

discontinued in June 2012. Weaving Process:- seersucker is made by slack-tension weave. The threads are wound onto the two warp beams in groups of 10 to 16 for a narrow stripe. The crinkle stripe may have slightly larger yarns to enhance the crinkle. The stripes are always in the warp direction and ongrain. Today, seersucker is produced by a limited number of manufacturers. It is a low-profit, high-cost item because of its slow weaving speed. Seersuckers are made in plain colors, stripes, plaids, checks (also known as Gingham) and prints. Seersucker is used in curtains and summer suiting, dresses, and sportswear. / В Индии, лёгкая полосатая ткань, плательная или декоративная. Кхир Аур Шакар (Kheer Aur Shakkar). Дэймэн Раньон (Damon Runyon). Эн Эй. Лэнтц (Anne A. Lentz).

WOVEN SEERSUCKER STRIPE = ТКАНАЯ СИЭСАКЁ ПОЛОСКА (или ТКАНАЯ ЛЁГКАЯ ПОЛОСАТАЯ ТКАНЬ) – Woven Seersucker Stripe:- One line of fabrics which has not been in very large demand for a number of years past, but which recently (in 1914) has been selling in large quantities, is that line ordinarily known as Seersuckers. It must not be supposed that these cloths do not have a more or less regular distribution, but as is the case with other materials, there are certain times when the demand is much larger than usual. Most of such fabrics are desirable for many uses such as dresses, waists, rompers, children's garments and various other purposes. Generally they are firm fabrics and will return quite a large amount of value, inasmuch as they are woven with comparatively coarse yarns and are of heavy weight. One of the great advantages of these fabrics is that they do not have to be ironed similar to most other materials after they have been washed. The nature of the cloth permits this process to be dispensed with, and therefore makes the material suitable for many uses where washing can be accomplished but where there is little opportunity for any ironing process. There are two distinct classes of woven seersucker materials. First, that class which is made from carded yarns, and, in the majority of instances, contains more or less colored yarn; and second, that class of fabrics which is woven from grey yarns and may by produced from either carded or combed stock and sold in the white state or may be piece dyed. Of course, it is possible to produce the first class of fabrics mentioned from combed stock, but due to competition in price and various other features, it is seldom done. Without question, the second class of fabrics returns much more value than the first class, but it has often happened that the style of this class of materials has been somewhat lacking, due to the absence of color. To-day this is not so necessary, inasmuch as colors fast to bleaching can be used, although up to the present few of such fabrics have been made. The noticeable feature of these seersucker fabrics is the crinkled appearance of a portion of the cloth. This crinkled portion is, in all the fabrics we have mentioned, a woven one, will not pull out and might be said to be permanent. The degree of crinkle will vary in different fabrics, depending upon the cloth construction and certain features in making. The effect is produced in the following manner:- In ordinary fabric weaving the beam upon which the warp yarn is placed is held quite tightly, either through weights or in some other manner. This beam is let off either mechanically or through friction, so that as the reed forces the picks into the cloth, enough yarn is pulled off to allow for the weaving of the fabric. This above condition is noted upon one of the beams used in making a seersucker fabric, and is the portion of the warp in which there is no crinkle. For the crinkle portion, an extra beam is necessary, and there is very little weight used upon such beam, so that as the reed forces the picks into the cloth it also pulls down a certain amount of yarn, which extra yarn creates the crinkle in the fabric. There are other reasons why the crinkle is formed, one of them being the fact that extra yarn is used in the stripe where the crinkle is made. This extra yarn causes greater friction and makes the effect more prominent. Crinkle effects can be produced without the use of extra yarn, but they are not likely to be so satisfactory as where extra yarn is used. Not only does the extra yarn cause more friction with a greater yarn let-off, but it also makes that portion of the fabric where the crinkle is produced more prominent, due to its heavier character. In our analysis we have given two different layouts for the warp patterns, the first one being that which relates to the different colors and their arrangement in the cloth. The second is the method of placing the yarn on the beam. The ground beam contains both white and colored yarn, for the take-ups on these ground yarns are identical. The second beam contains the crinkle yarn, upon which there is a much greater take-up. With these two layouts there should be no great difficulty in determining just the method which is used in making the cloth pattern. In addition to the layouts as given, we are presenting the fabric weave as it appears in the cloth. It will be noted that certain threads weave differently than others. In some instances a basket weave is used, in others a plain weave, while in still other instances the threads weave as plain, with the exception that instead of a single thread there are two alongside which work identical. Underneath the design we have given the reeding plan, which indicates the number of threads to be drawn in each dent in the reed. It will be noted that where the threads weave otherwise than the ordinary plain weave they are drawn four threads in a dent. The obtaining of desirable results in many varieties of cloth is partly due to the correct placing of the threads in the reed. It often happens that through a correct method satin stripes can be woven from the same beam as ground threads of a plain character and at other times incorrect reeding will cause a great deal of trouble in cloth making. Sometimes, the percentage of production will be unreasonably low, just because enough attention has not been given to this feature of cloth planning. In drawing in a fabric of the character analyzed, it is possible to use two methods, the first where a single thread is drawn in every heddle, even though some of them work the same as those alongside. The second method is where two threads are drawn in the same heddle whenever they operate in the same manner. This latter method is the one generally employed, although in a certain few instances it has oeen found more desirable to use the first method. One reason why the second method is better is because it decreases the number of heddles necessary and allows more space for the threads or harnesses to operate as the cloth is being woven. When this method is taken it is, however, possible for single threads to weave in the heddles where there should be two threads being used. Without doubt the sale of woven crinkle effects would have been much larger than it has been; in fact, it is believed that the sale would have been very much larger than it ever has in the past, were it not for the fact that many somewhat similar effects have been produced during the last two years by other methods than weaving. Inasmuch as many consider this second class of fabrics on the same basis as the ones previously mentioned, it may be well to give a short description regarding them and their methods of making. These latter materials are not produced by the weaving process, that is, the crinkle effects is not produced in such manner. Most manuiacturers and practically all converters and finishers are familiar with the fact that the mercerization process will cause quite a large cloth shrinkage if it is used and the fabric not held out tightly. It is upon this contraction that the printed crinkle effects are obtained. Upon certain portions of the fabric, by methods somewhat similar to the ordinary ones used in making printed patterns, is placed a solution of caustic soda. This solution causes the fabric to shrink radically where it is applied, and when this shrinkage occurs it causes the remainder of the fabric to crinkle up and makes the effects which are not used so extensively. On this style of fabric various printed patterns can be placed in different colors, and the large sale has been possible because the fabrics are desirable, not only because of style but also because of a comparatively low price. Finishers who handle fabrics of this character demand a 25 per cent working loss, which is about the extreme amount of shrinkage that mercerization is likely to cause, but it has been found that on most lines of these cloths the loss to a converter because of shrinkage will be about 18 per cent, though in some few instances it has run as high as 20 per cent. This loss in shrinkage is a serious matter to the converter and must be accurately known if a correct cloth price be obtained. When a fabric loses in length anywhere from a fifth to a sixth it naturally makes the value of the material just that amount greater than it previously was, for it increases the number of picks per inch the relative amount named. The fabric analyzed, and which, as stated previously, is a woven effect is produced In large quantities regularly. The retail price is 15 cents per yard, thus allowing the regular distribution prices to be noted. It is seldom that retailers can purchase such a fabric at less than 10-1/2 cents per yard, and it is almost impossible for jobbers to force retailers to pay over 11 cents per yard for this sort of fabric. The commission house price on the cloth is about 9-1/4 cents per yard. Retail prices show a much smaller advance over the cost of production on fabrics of this character than they do on most other

lines of fancy fabrics. This is because the materials are produced in large quantities, making it possible for satisfactory returns to be obtained because of large quantities sold rather than high profit through the sale of small amounts. One of the great advantages in a mill producing a fabric of the character described is that a great variety of results can be obtained, even though the cloth construction does not vary widely. In all these cloths the construction is identical, so far as the count in the ground cloth is concerned, although there is a small variation in warp count, due to the different arrangement of crinkle stripes. The effects are obtained through the color arrangements and the different spacings and arrangements of crinkle stripes and not through the variation in yarn size which is necessary in other styles of fancy fabrics made from grey yarns. One of the features which has been of decided advantage in the production of printed crinkle effects is that there has been a great variety of results possible, due to printed patterns and different arrangements of stripes. While different effects are possible in greater or less amount on many styles of plain fabrics it is not often that the variety possible is as great as is noted on the printed crinkle materials. Sellers all desire to purchase large amounts of a ground fabric, for in this manner they can obtain very low prices, but unless the ground cloth can be finished in many attractive ways which are in demand at the time, it is not always a good policy to make large purchases. In the majority of instances the yarns used in the making of woven crinkle effects, where colors are used, are in the vicinity of 30-1 warp and 40-1 to 45-1 filling. Of course, there are some finer lines than that mentioned produced, but their sale is comparatively small when the total distribution is considered. One of the great objections to all fabrics which are made from bleached and dyed yarns is that their appearance is not so regular as cloths which have been produced from grey yarns and then are afterward finished or dyed. The picks in fabrics woven from bleached and dyed yarns are not worked into thair positions so smoothly as those which are finished after being woven, and often the reed marks show in such a prominent way that much of the desirable fabric effect is lost. It is true that some styles of grey yarn fabrics show reed marks after they have been finished, but the number is so small in comparison to fabrics made of bleached yarn, that it is not worth while considering them. It is believed that manufacturers could have done much more with crinkle effects produced from grey yarns and with a certain amount of fast color used in their construction than they have done. Profits are often quite large through the adoption of methods not in general use and makers should allow no opportunities to slip past without making the most of them. Possibly one of the greatest advantages in making these cloths from grey yarns is that which is noted in most other styles of fabrics, and is that fine grey yarns can be handled much more satisfactorily and at a much smaller relative cost than bleached yarns of the same character. In the majority of instances it is not possible for colored yarn mills to handle yarns much finer than 50-1, while this is a comparatively low count for many grey cloth makers. The difficulties in weaving are not especially prominent, but it is not possible for a weaver to operate as many looms on constructions such as that analyzed, as it is on similar classes of ginghams, or shirting stripes. The uneven tension on the top beam, and the fact that the threads are reeded quite closely in the dent where the crinkle is produced is likely to cause a certain amount of trouble, though not of an especially serious nature. Whenever a fabric is produced which has a more or less staple sale, and where it is expected to operate looms continuously in the production, it is a paying proposition to advertise the fabrics and create a demand for them. It is certain that to-day there are very few lines which can be successfully distributed unless this method is taken. It is possible to sell a certain amount of cloth of a staple nature without advertising, but this amount will be neither regular nor will it be large enough to supply the looms with orders. Sometimes the amounts expended for advertising purposes appear large, but when they are distributed over the whole cloth production they are often of a negligible quantity. In certain instances it has been positively proven that lower quality goods can be sold successfully when they are sufficiently advertised. It is not an especially good policy to advertise goods and sell them because they are cheaper, and contain less value than others, but the instance shows how much influence advertising has in the distribution of fabrics such as that considered. There is no great difficulty in obtaining the weights of the various yarns used together with the weight of the cloth. The methods employed are exactly the same as for any ordinary fabric, the main item of importance being to obtain accurately the take-ups on the warp yarns. In the fabric analyzed the take-up on the crinkle portion was 29 per cent, or 23 per cent more than the ground cloth. The results are obtained as follows:- (i) 980 ends ÷ (30/1 x 840) = 0.038 9, weight of brown warp without take-up; (ii) 6% take-up in weaving; (iii) 0.038 9 ÷ 0.94 = 0.041 4, total weight of brown warp per woven yard; (iv) 504 ends ÷ (30/1 x 840) = 0.020 0, weight of white ground warp without take-up; (v) 6% take-up in weaving; (vi) 0.020 0 ÷ 0.94 = 0.021 3, total weight of white ground warp per woven yard; (vii) 960 ends ÷ (30/1 x 840) = 0.038 1, weight of crinkle warp without take-up; (viii) 29% take-up in weaving; (ix) 0.038 1 ÷ 0.71 = 0.053 7, total weight of crinkle white warp; (x) (60 picks x 30 5–6” width in reed x 36”) / 36” = 1 850 yards of filling per yard of cloth; (xi) 1 850 ÷ (40/1 x 840) = 0.055 1, total weight of filling per yard of cloth; (xii) 0.041 4 + 0.021 3 + 0.053 7 + 0.055 1 = 0.171 5, total weight per yard; (xiii) 1.000 0 ÷ 0.171 5 = 5.83 yards per pound. / уточина.

WOW = WE–CYCLE OFFICE WASTEPAPER

WOW = WRITTEN ORDER WITHDRAWAL

WP = WATER POLLUTION LAB PERFORMANCE EVALUATION STUDIES

WP = WEATHER PERMITTING

WP = WETTABLE POWDER

WP = WITHOUT PREJUDICE

WPA = WATERSHED PROTECTION APPROACH

WPA = WITH PARTICULAR AVERAGE

WPC = WHEY PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

WPC = WORD PROCESSING CENTER

WPC = WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS

WPC = WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL

WPCF = WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEDERATION

WPD = WATER PLANNING DIVISION

WPD = WEATHER PERMITTING DAY

WPD = WORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS

WPI = WAGE PRICE INDEX

WPI = WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

WPI = WRITTEN PREMIUM INCOME

WPKI = WIRELESS PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUSTURE = WIRELESS PKI

WPL = WATER POLLUTION LEVEL

WPO = WATER POLICY OFFICE

WPOD = WATER PORT OF DEBARKATION

WPOE = WATER PORT OF EMBARKATION

WPPISDC = WISCONSIN POWER PLANT IMPACT STUDY DATA CENTER

WPPT = WIPO PERFORMANCES AND PHONOGRAMS TREATY

WQ = WATER QUALITY

WQ2000 = WATER QUALITY 2000

WQA = WATER QUALITY ACT (1987)

WQAS = WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS SYSTEM (FILE WITHIN STORET)

WQC = WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

WQCDs = WATER QUALITY CRITERIA DOCUMENTS

WQIP = WATER QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

WQM4 = REGION 4 WATER QUALITY MODEL

WQMP = WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WQMSGL = WATER QUALITY MODELING SYSTEM FOR THE GREAT LAKES

WQS = WATER QUALITY STANDARD

WR = WAREHOUSE RECEIPT

WR = WAR RISK

WRAP = ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА (или ХХ) – Wrap is an outer garment, as a coat or shawl.

WRAP = ОПЛЁТКА (или ОБОЛОЧКА) – Wrap is a filament wound helically around a steel cord.

WRAP ACCOUNT = ОБЁРТОЧНЫЙ СЧЁТ (или ПОКРЫТЫЙ СЧЁТ) – Wrap Account:- investment consulting relationship in which a client's funds are placed with one or more money managers, and all administrative and management fees, along with commissions, are wrapped into one comprehensive fee, which is paid quarterly. The wrap fee varies, but usually ranges from 1% to 3% of the value of the assets in the account. Wrap accounts usually require a minimum initial investment of anywhere from USD25 000 to USD10 million for individual accounts. The term 'Wrap' has been expanded to involve mutual fund asset allocation programs. Technically, these are not wrap programs because they are not 'all inclusive'. Transaction commissions in these programs on mutual funds are still a variable and they are pooled accounts as distinguished from individual accounts. From the customer's point of view, a wrap account provides access to top investment managers. The broker overseeing the account is paid an ongoing fee to monitor the performance of the money managers. Although brokers may switch assets to other managers within the program if one manager consistently starts to underperform, most sponsors of wrap programs suggest a three- to five-year time horizon to reach investment goals. Wrap Account:- an investment consulting relationship for management of a client's funds by one or more money managers, that bills all fees and commissions in one comprehensive fee charged quarterly. Wrap Account at its most basic is an alternative form of commission arrangement between a securities firm and its client. Wrap accounts generally charge the client an annual fee based on assets in the account in lieu of a per transaction commission structure. In other words, the firm 'wraps' together all the costs and charges them off as a 'management fee'. Firms often add further features to wrap accounts such as investment management, custodial services, and enhanced reporting. / Упакованный Счёт (Wrap Account):- специальный брокерский счёт для богатых инвесторов, которые хотят переложить бремя решений назначения цен на акции на внешнего управляющего деньгами. В обмен на твёрдую ежегодную комиссию брокерская фирма помогает инвестору выбрать управляющего деньгами, платит комиссию за управление денежными средствами, выполняет любые сделки по распоряжениям управляющего и наблюдает за деятельностью. Упаковочный Счёт (Wrap Account):- взаимоотношения в области консультирования инвестиций, в ходе которых средства клиента размещаются у одного или более управляющих денежного рынка и вся плата за управление этими средствами, включая комиссии за выполнение отдельных операций, упаковывается в единое общее вознаграждение, которое выплачивается ежеквартально. Упакованные комиссии бывают разными, обычно составляют 1–3% от стоимости активов на счёте. Для открытия индивидуального упаковочного счёта обычно требуется примерно от 25 000 до 10 миллионов Долларов в качестве минимального первоначального вложения. Термин был расширен и теперь включает программы распределения активов взаимных инвестиционных фондов. Технически это всё-таки не в полном смысле упакованные программы, потому что они не 'включают в себя всё'. Комиссионные за операции в рамках этих программ по взаимным инвестиционным фондам всё ещё различаются, а сами счета по этим программам представляют собой объединённые счета – в отличие от индивидуальных счетов. С точки зрения клиента упаковочный счёт обеспечивает ему доступ к лучшим инвестиционным управляющим. Постоянная сумма комиссионных выплачивается брокеру и за наблюдение за операциями на счёте, это позволяет ему следить за результатами деятельности каждого управляющего денежного рынка. Брокер может передать активы другим управляющим в рамках той же программы, если увидит, что у какого-то управляющего устойчиво низкие результаты работы. Большинство инвесторов, вкладывающих средства в упакованные программы, полагают, что должно пройти 3–5 лет, прежде чем будут достигнуты цели инвестирования.

WRAPAROUND = ПЕРЕУПАКОВЫВАНИИ (или ПОКРЫТИЕ) – Wraparound is a financing device that permits an existing loan to be refinanced and new money to be advanced at an interest rate between the rate charged on the old loan and the current market interest rate. The creditor combines or 'wraps' the remainder of the old loan with the new loan at the intermediate rate.

WRAPAROUND = ХХ (или С ЗАПАХОМ) – Wraparound:- a garment, as a dress, made with a full-length opening and adjusted to the figure by wrapping around. Wraparound:- (of a garment) made to fold around or across the body so that one side of the garment overlaps the other forming the closure.

WRAPAROUND ANNUITY = ПЕРЕУПАКОВАННЫЙ АННУИТЕТ (или ПОКРЫТЫЙ ЕЖЕГОДНЫЙ ПЛАТЁЖ) – Wraparound Annuity is a contract allowing an annuitant discretion in the choice of underlying investments. Wraparound refers to the protection the annuity vehicle provides through its tax-deferred status, which becomes precarious when the annuity vehicle is being used as a

technical way to avoid tax payment. The tax courts have ruled against tax deferment where money can be allocated by an annuity owner to a portfolio managed by an annuitant and where the annuitant can switch among funds of the sponsoring insurance company that are also marketed independently of annuities. On the other hand, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has upheld tax deferral where an individual could not buy such funds without also buying the annuity. In any event, the insurer must legally own the annuity money. Wraparound Annuity is an investment that allows the annuitant the choice of underlying investments tax-deferred. / Упаковочный Аннуитет:- программы отсрочки выплаты налогов, позволяющие физическому лицу обратить текущие процентные доходы по банковскому сберегательному сертификату или акциям во взаимном фонде в позволяющий отсрочивать выплату налогов аннуитет, управляемый страховой компанией. Обёртывающий Аннуитет – контракт, позволяющий выбирать лежащие в основе контракта инвестиции по усмотрению получателя средств. Термин обёртывающий (wraparound) характеризует уровень защиты, которую предоставляет такой способ инвестиций или аннуитет. Платежи налогов по нему отсрочены (tax-deferred), что становится опасным, если этот инвестиционный механизм используется как формальный способ избежать уплаты налогов вообще. Налоговые суды принимают решения против отсрочки налогообложения в том случае, если деньги могут быть направлены владельцем контракта на получение ренты в портфель вложений, управляемый владельцем обёртывающего контракта и когда он может переходить из одного фонда в фонд спонсирующей страховой компании. Эти фонды также рекламируются и предлагаются на рынке, независимо от аннуитетов. Сужба Внутренних Доходов (Internal Revenue Service) – налоговое управление США поддерживает возможность отсрочки налогообложения в тех случаях, когда частное лицо не может получить права на участие в этих фондах, кроме как путём приобретения аннуитета. В любом случае страхователь должен легально владеть деньгами аннуитета.

WRAPAROUND MORTGAGE = ПЕРЕУПАКОВАННАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ (или ПОКРЫТАЯ ЗАКЛАДНАЯ) – Wraparound Mortgage is a type of loan that enables a borrower who is paying off an existing mortgage to obtain more financing from a second lender or seller. The new lender (typically a bank or the seller of the real property) assumes the payment of the existing mortgage and provides the borrower with a new, larger loan, usually at a higher interest rate. A wraparound mortgage is also known as a Wraparound Loan, Overriding Mortgage, or All-Inclusive Mortgage. This type of loan is used frequently as a method of refinancing property or financing the purchase of property when an existing mortgage cannot be paid off. The total amount of a wraparound mortgage includes the previous mortgage's unpaid amount plus the additional funds required by the borrower. The borrower makes payments to the new lender on the larger loan, and the new lender makes payments on the original loan. Wraparound Mortgage is a second mortgage that increases a borrower's indebtedness while leaving the original mortgage contract in force. The wraparound mortgage becomes the junior mortgage and is held by the lending institution as security for the total mortgage debt. The borrower makes payments on both loans to the wraparound lender, who in turn makes scheduled installment payments on the original senior mortgage. It is a convenient way for a property owner to obtain additional credit without having first to pay off an existing mortgage. The Wraparound Mortgage is an excellent and perfectly legal way for investors and homeowners to sell their properties faster and for more money than by selling for cash only. It's also a great way for realtors to get their listings sold before they expire and avoid losing their commissions. The traditional, 'garden-variety' house sale works like this:- Sam Seller owns a house. He'd like to sell it for USD210 000. He owes USD160 000 on his first mortgage (deed of trust in Texas) to Big Bank. Sam puts his house on the market, either with a realtor or FSBO (For Sale By Owner). Bill Buyer comes along and wants to buy Sam's house, and they agree on a purchase price of USD200 000. Bill puts down some earnest money, they sign a contract, and then Bill applies for a new mortgage from Bigger Bank. Bigger Bank checks Bill's credit, asks for his tax returns, pay stubs, and a pint of blood, and makes Bill pay for a new appraisal, a new survey, loan fees, underwriting fees, fee fees, etc. At closing, Bill pays Sam a down payment and Bigger Bank pays off Big Bank's mortgage, Sam's realtor, the title company, etc, before giving Sam whatever is left over. Big Bank's mortgage is paid off completely and goes away when Big Bank files a 'release of lien' in the county records. Bill now owns the house and Bigger Bank has a first position lien on the house with the new mortgage. The wraparound mortgage works a little differently. Remember, Sam Seller owes USD160 000 on his mortgage with Big Bank. Sam enters into a contract to sell his house to Bill Buyer for USD210 000. But this time, Bill does not apply for a new mortgage with Big Bank. Instead, Sam acts as Bill's bank and mortgage lender. At closing, Bill pays Sam a USD21 000 down payment (10%) and gives Sam a promissory note for the balance of the purchase price (USD189 000), plus a deed of trust or wraparound mortgage securing Sam's lien against the property. Sam gives Bill a deed, so Bill now owns the property, but Sam does not pay off Big Bank. Instead, Bill pays Sam every month, and then Sam pays Big Bank out of what he receives from Bill. Bill's new debt has 'wrapped around' Sam's old debt – hence the name. ('Hence the name' is a phrase that should be used more often, in my opinion.) This arrangement – Bill pays Sam, Sam pays Big Bank – can continue indefinitely, with Sam getting monthly cash flow from the spread between his payment to Big Bank and Bill's payment to him. If Bill and Sam agree, they can include a balloon payment in Bill's note, so that Bill will need to re-finance or re-sell the house within a certain time, usually 3–5 years. When that happens, Bill will pay off his note to Sam and Sam will pay off his note to Big Bank, and the new loan will take a new first position lien on the property. But until Bill sells the property or refinances, there will be two mortgages on the property – Sam's mortgage with Big Bank and Bill's mortgage with Sam. What are the advantages of the wraparound mortgage? Well, for Sam Seller, he gets a cash down payment at closing, monthly cash flow for as long as both mortgages are in place, and another cash payment when Bill Buyer re-finances in a few years. He also gets a better price, better terms and a quicker closing for his sale, because he doesn't have to wait for Big Bank to process the loan, do the appraisal, etc. And if he sells with 10% down, he can still pay his realtor commissions and keep everybody happy. Bill Buyer also gets the advantage of a quick closing, and he doesn't have to go through the lengthy loan application process, credit check, etc. If Bill has some credit issues or other reasons why he wouldn't be able to qualify for a new mortgage loan right now, he can still buy a house now and have a couple of years to get his credit issues straightened out. Now, it is true that selling a house on a wrap usually violates triggers the due-on-sale clause in the original deed of trust. That clause, which is included in almost every deed of trust, says that if the seller conveys the property without paying off the first note, then the lender can accelerate the note and call it due. It is not necessarily a violation of, or a default under, the deed of trust, and it is absolutely not 'illegal' to do this type of transaction. It is simply a clause that gives the lender the right, but not the obligation, to call the note due. It is true that this is a risk for both seller and buyer in this type of transaction. But how great a risk? Banks are not in the business of foreclosing on houses and owning real estate. Banks are in the business of making loans and getting paid back. As long as the payments remain current, what incentive does the bank have to accelerate the note? They have enough non-performing loans to worry about, why would they care about one that was being paid on time? As a practical matter, banks almost never 'call notes due' based on the due-on-sale clause as long as they are still getting paid. In fact, I have never even heard of it happening if there were no other violations of the mortgage or other issues with the note. It is a minuscule risk, but it is an actual risk and one that should be disclosed to everyone – the seller, the buyer, the title company, even the lender itself. And Texas law requires a notice to the lender and the buyer if a property is being sold on a wrap and no one is buying title insurance. For more on that particular issue, click here. With more and more buyers having trouble getting financed for a traditional bank loan, seller financing in general and wraparound mortgages in particular will become more and more common. Wraparound Mortgage is a second mortgage that leaves the original mortgage in force. The wraparound mortgage is held by the lending institution as security for the total mortgage debt. The borrower makes payments on both loans to the wraparound lender, which in turn makes payments on the original senior mortgage. Wraparound Mortgage:- seller as mortgagor retains an existing low rate mortgage, from

original lender, on property being sold. Buyer gets from lender (who may be seller) a mortgage at a rate higher than that on seller's existing mortgage but lower than market, which 'wraps around' the existing one, and with both, provides buyer with needed funds at an effective rate lower than market. Buyer lender, who transmits the portion due to original lender on seller's existing mortgage. / Вторая Закладная (Wraparound Mortgage):- ссуда по такой закладной предполагает участие двух кредиторов:- кредитора, представляющего первоначальную ипотечную ссуду, и второго ('упаковывающего') кредитора. Вместо предоставления совершенно новой закладной по текущим рыночным ставкам покупателю дома второй кредитор обязуется продолжать выплачивать ежемесячные очередные взносы по существующей закладной на покупаемый дом по первоначальной контрактной процентной ставке по закладной, а также совершать любые дополнительные платежи, необходимые для достижения цены покупки дома. В результате условия первоначальной закладной продолжают выполняться, продавец получает возмещение за продажу своих инвестиций, а покупатель дома имеет возможность купить дом и воспользоваться льготами ставки с ценой ниже рыночной, выплачиваемой вторым кредитором по части финансируемых денег. Обёртывающая Закладная – вторая закладная, которая увеличивает сумму задолженности заёмщика, оставляя одновременно в силе первоначальный контракт на закладную. Обёртывающая закладная превращается в Младшую Закладную (Junior Mortgage) и хранится у организации-кредитора в качестве обеспечения под весь кредит в целом. Заёмщик производит выплаты по обеим закладным займодавцу, предоставившему дополнительный ипотечный кредит, который, в свою очередь, делает запланированные платежи по взносам по первоначальной Старшей Закладной (Senior Mortgage). Это удобный способ получить дополнительное кредитование без необходимости сначала оплачивать существующую закладную.

WRAPPED BOND = ПОКРЫТАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Wrapped Bond is a bond that is guaranteed by a monoline. A wrapped bond has the same credit rating as the insuring monoline which is generally higher than the credit rating of the bond issuer. As a result of the guarantee and higher credit rating, the issuer can obtain financing at a lower interest rate than it may have otherwise received. Wrapped bonds were originally used in municipal bond issuances but now are used to reduce the borrowing costs associated with a wide variety of financial products including project finance bonds and mortgage backed securities. Following the 2007 subprime mortgage crisis and the increased number of mortgage defaults, several monolines who insured these bonds were downgraded, resulting in reduced usage of wrapped bonds. Bond insurance (also known as Financial Guaranty Insurance) is a type of insurance whereby an insurance company guarantees scheduled payments of interest and principal on a bond or other security in the event of a payment default by the issuer of the bond or security. As compensation for its insurance, the insurer is paid a premium (as a lump sum or in installments) by the issuer or owner of the security to be insured. Bond insurance is a form of 'credit enhancement' that generally results in the rating of the insured security being the higher of (i) the claims-paying rating of the insurer and (ii) the rating the bond would have without insurance (also known as the Underlying or 'Shadow' Rating). Bond insurers are sometimes also referred to as 'Financial Guaranty Insurance Companies' or 'Financial Guarantors'. Companies whose sole line of business is providing a particular type of insurance, in this case bond insurance, are called Monoline Insurers. Note that the insurance term 'Monoline' means only that these companies do not have other insurance lines, such as life or property/casualty. It does not mean they operate only in one securities market, such as municipal bonds, as the term is sometimes misconstrued. Bonds insured by these companies are sometimes said to be 'wrapped' by the insurer. A Wrapped Bond is insured by a third party, most commonly by a monoline insurance company, such as Municipal Bond Insurance Association (MBIA), MBIA Insurance Corporation, Ambac Assurance Corporation, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (FGIC), Financial Security Assurance Inc. (FSA), or XL Capital Assurance Inc. (XCLA). This is very prevalent in the municipal bond market and somewhat common in asset-backed securities (ABS), e.g., the bond is A under with a FGIC wrapper. Translation:- the bond is rated AAA/Aaa due to FGIC insurance, and would be rated A without insurance. / Экс.Эл. Кэпитэл Эшурэнс Инк. (Экс.Си.Эл.Эй.; XL Capital Assurance Inc. (XCLA)). Покрытая Облигация или Гарантированная Облигация – облигация, по которой специализированная страховая/гарантийная компания предоставляет безусловную финансовую гарантию. Гарантия позволяет повысить рэйтиньг облигации до рэйтиньга страховой/гарантийной компании.

WRAPPER = ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА (или ПЛАТЬЕ, или ХХ) – Wrapper is an article of clothing worn wrapped around the body.

WRAPPER MARKS = ОТМЕТИНЫ ОТ ОБЁРТЫВАТЕЛЯ – Wrapper Marks:- wrapper impression on fabric in KD TMT (KD – возможно Kier Decatizer steam conditioning; TMT Machinery, Inc.; the Japanese company is jointly incorporated by the three leading manufacturers of synthetic fiber machinery in Japan – Toray Engineering, Murata Machinery and Teijin Seiki) m/c. Finishing defect. / Торэ Эндьжинирин (Toray Engineering), Мюрата Мэшинэри (Murata Machinery) и Тэйджин Сэйки (Teijin Seiki). Порок или дефект заключительной отделки.

WRC = WATER RESOURCES CONFRESS

WRC = WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

WRD = WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

WRDA = WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

WREATH = ВЕНОК (или ВЕНЕЦ) – Wreath is something intertwined into a circular shape, especially a garland or a chaplet.

WRECK = ОСТАТКИ КОРАБЛЕКРУШЕНИЯ – Wreck material includes any part of a vessel, aircraft or hovercraft including any of its cargo or equipment. According to the UK Merchant Shipping Act 1995, wreck can include:- (i) derelict is property which has been abandoned and deserted at sea by those who were in charge without any hope of recovering it (this includes vessels and cargo); (ii) flotsam are goods lost from a ship which has sunk or otherwise perished which are recoverable because they have floated; (iii) jetsam are goods cast overboard (jettisoned) in order to lighten a vessel which is in danger of sinking, even if they ultimately perish; and (iv) lagan (or ligan) are goods cast overboard from a ship, buoyed so that they can be recovered later. Boats that have come off their moorings are not normally classified as wreck as they have not been abandoned without hope of recovery. Also, buoys including marker buoys, mooring buoys etc, other than those that are fishing equipment, are not normally classed as wreck. Wreck:- a wrecked vessel, either submerged or visible, which is attached to or foul of the bottom or cast up on the shore. / ; и (iv) ляган (lagan) (или лигэн (ligan)) – товары, выброшенные за борт, отмеченные буем с тем, чтобы они могли бы быть найдены и подняты спустя какое-то время.

WRECKAGE = МЕСТО КОРАБЛЕКРУШЕНИЯ – Wreckage is an area identified as a danger to maritime navigation containing the ruined remains of one or more vessels.

WRECKAGE = РАЗВАЛИНЫ (или ОБЛОМКИ) – Wreckage is the broken parts of a vehicle, building, etc, that has been badly damaged or destroyed. Wreckage:- the debris or remains of something wrecked; the wreckage of a plane crash; flood wreckage. Wreckage is the remaining parts of something that has been badly damaged or destroyed. The scattered debris and plane parts after a devastating air crash is an example of wreckage.

WRECKER = АВАРИЙНЫЙ ТЯГАЧ (или ЭВАКУАТОР) – Wrecker is a truck designed for hoisting and towing disabled vehicles.

WRENCH = ГАЕЧНЫЙ КЛЮЧ – Wrench:- also called Spanner, tool, usually operated by hand, for tightening bolts and nuts. Basically, a wrench consists of a stout lever with a notch at one or both ends for gripping the bolt or nut in such a way that it can be twisted by a pull on the wrench at right angles to the axes of the lever and the bolt or nut. Some wrenches have ends with straight-sided slots that fit over the part being tightened; these tools are known as Open-End Wrenches and are made in various sizes to fit specific bolt and nut sizes. Box-end wrenches have ends that enclose the nut and have 6, 8, 12, or 16 points inside the head. A wrench with 12 points is used on either a hexagonal or a square nut; the 8- and 16-point wrenches are used on square members. Because the sides of the box are thin, these wrenches are suitable for turning nuts that are hard to reach with an open-end wrench. When a nut or a bolt head is in a recess below the surface of a bolted member, a socket wrench must be used; this is essentially a short pipe with a square or hexagonal hole and either an integral or a removable handle. Modern socket wrenches are made in sets, consisting of a number of short sockets with a square hole in one end that fits a removable handle and 8- or 12-point holes in the other end to fit various bolt and nut sizes. There are several types of handles and extensions, such as a T handle, screwdriver-grip handle, and a ratchet handle (see Ratchet). A useful accessory for a socket-wrench set is a handle equipped with a mechanism that measures the amount of torque, or turning effort, exerted by the wrench on the nut or bolt. One type of torque handle has two arms attached to the head, which carries the socket that fits the bolt or nut to be tightened; one arm carries the torque-indicating scale and remains fixed relative to the head, while the other arm carries the handgrip and is bent, relative to the head and the scale, when a bolt is tightened. A pointer on the bent arm indicates the torque on the scale. The purpose of a torque wrench is to make sure that screws and bolts in bolted assemblies are installed with sufficient tightness to prevent loosening during use, without being overtightened. Wrenches with one fixed and one adjustable parallel jaw can be used on various sizes of bolts and nuts within a limited range. On one type the jaws are at right angles to the handle; this wrench, invented by Charles Moncky, is known as a Monkey Wrench. On another type, originally called a Crescent Wrench, the jaws are almost parallel to the handle; on both types the movable jaw is adjusted by turning a worm that engages a rack of teeth cut into the jaw. The adjustable pipe, or stillson, wrench is used to hold or turn pipes or circular bars. This wrench has serrated jaws, one of which is pivoted on the handle to create a strong gripping action on the work. Recessed-head screws or set screws commonly have a hexagonally shaped recess and require a special wrench, usually referred to as an Allen Wrench; it consists of a hexagonal bar of tool steel shaped into the form of an L, either end of which fits into the recess. Power or impact wrenches are used for tightening or loosening nuts quickly. They are essentially small hand-held electric or pneumatic motors that can rotate socket wrenches at high speed. They are equipped with a torque-limiting device that will stop the rotation of the socket wrench when a preset torque is reached. Pneumatic wrenches are commonly used in automobile service stations, where compressed air is available and the sparking of electric motors is a fire hazard. / Серпообразный (или Серповидный) Гаечный Ключ (Crescent Wrench). Балтиморский механик Чалз Манки (Charles Moncky) изобрёл свой гаечный ключ, известный как Разводной Гаечный Ключ (Monkey Wrench), где-то около 1858.

WRI = WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

WRIC = WIRE RODS IN COLLIS

WRIGHT DUST FEEDER = ПЫЛЕПИТАТЕЛЬ РАЙТА – The Wright Dust Feeder has been available to research scientists for almost 60 years, since its development by Martin Wright. A number of improvements and upgrades were introduced by BGI, Inc., in the current model WDF-II. BGI's contribution to the technology has been the standardization of stainless steel parts, the small and mini dust chamber, the development of the Venturi outlet for superior de-agglomeration, the variable speed motor and the development of the carbide cutter head. Because carbide is so long wearing and superior to the stainless steel blades they are now furnished as standard. Stainless steel heads and blades are only available as replacement parts. CH Technologies (USA), as the new owner of the Wright Dust Feeder product line, is committed to maintain and further the quality standards established by the original developer, BGI. We do this by maintaining the standard gages developed by BGI to ensure parts interchangeability among the thousands of Wright Dust Feeders, both Mark I and Mark II, currently in service. The Wright Dust Feeder, Mark-II (WDF-II) has been designed to provide uniform, airborne concentrations of dust for long periods of time. As with all aerosol generation equipment, not all materials are suitable for use with the mechanism. If there is a question which cannot be answered in the literature, consultation with the manufacturer is suggested. All component parts of the instrument in contact with the dust are fabricated from stainless steel. Considering unit density materials, the instrument has a feed rate ranging from 8 milligrams to 63 grams per hour. With the optional Mini chamber assembly (DF 300), the range may be extended down to 2.6 milligrams per hour. The WDF II is a test apparatus whose sole purpose is the generation of dry dust concentrations. It is designed and intended to be operated by skilled professionals whose background and training qualify them to do so. Every effort has been made to ensure electrical and mechanical safety. Use and operation in excess of technical specifications can lead to injury or death. The electrical module is intended for use in dry environments. Care must be taken to position it so that access to the on/off switch, which is located on the back of the electronic module, is not obstructed. The WDF-II is intended to generate concentrations of dusts which may be hazardous or toxic in nature. The chief facilities using this equipment are engaged in either filter testing or toxic exposure studies. All personnel must be under the direct supervision of a safety/occupational health professional. Unskilled operation can cause injury. The equipment may be installed in any orientation as there is no restriction in this regard. All safety guards must be in place during operation. No electrical grounding/earthing provisions may be disconnected. The electrical cord used must be of an earthing type. There is no organization which has direct jurisdiction over the instillation and use of Aerosol Generation equipment. However, there may be jurisdictions imposed by the safety regulations of the organization using the equipment or the organization for which tests are being performed. / Матин Райт (Martin Wright). Би.Дьжи.Ай., Инк. (BGI, Inc.). Вэнтчури (Venturi). Си.Эйч. Тэкнолодьжиз (CH Technologies). / Пылепитатель Райта – прибор предназначен для исследования основ формирования аэрозоля, фильтрации, ингаляции лёгких в физиологии и токсикологии, разработки фармацевтических аэрозолей, изучения загрязнения атмосферы и метеорологии.

WRINKLE = ЗАСЕЧКА (или МОРЩИНА) – In textile, Wrinkle is an objectionable crease, generally short and irregular in shape. Wrinkle is a surface imperfection in laminated plastics that has the appearance of a crease or fold in one or more outer sheets of the paper, fabric or other base which has been pressed in. / Засечка – порок ткани. Засечки:- представляют собой полосы, окрашенные менее интенсивно, чем вся ткань, образуются при крашении в расправленном состоянии вследствие образования складок, часто из-за плохого оформления шва между кусками.

WRINKLE = МОРЩИНА (или МУШКА, или ИЗЮМИНКА) – Wrinkle:- novel feature that may attract a buyer for a new product or a security. For example, zero coupon securities were a new wrinkle when they were introduced but soon thereafter became quite commonplace. Wrinkle:- a feature of a new product or security intended to entice a buyer. / Мушка или Морщина или Изюминка – любая вымышленная характеристика, которая может привлечь покупателя ценной бумаги. Морщина – новая черта, которая может привлечь покупателей нового продукта или ценных бумаг. Например, бескупонные ценные бумаги в начале 1980-х были новым продуктом, когда они впервые вышли на рынок, но вскоре стали распространёнными.

WRINKLED = СМОРЩЕННОЕ (или МОРЩИНИСТОЕ, или СМЯТОЕ) – Wrinkled:- creased or folded up irregularly in every direction. Wrinkled (apophyses):- with small folds or creases. / Сморщенное, например, о зерне.

WRINKLE FREE = НЕСМОРЩЕННОЕ (или БЕЗ СМЯТИН, или БЕЗ СМИНАНИЯ) – Wrinkle Free:- a resistant to wrinkling created through the use of a variety of finishes and treatments.

WRINKLE IN COLLAR = СМИНАНИЕ (или СМЯТИЕ, или ЗАСЕЧКА) В ВОРОТНИЧКЕ – Wrinkle In Collar:- Garment:- man's white broadcloth shirt with attached, fused collar; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 136 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton; (iii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- a wrinkle was observed in the back portion of the fused collar which was not removed after laundering and pressing. Analysis:- in the particular garment submitted, the collar lining which is the base fabric for manufacture of the fused or starchless 'permanent-stiff' construction was woven with one end of acetate-rayon yarn in the warp, alternating with two ends of cotton yarn. The acetate ends are so woven in as to permit the subsequent fusing or bonding operation, usually consisting of a solvent and heat application to the two outer layers of shirting broadcloth, forming a 'spot-welded', laminated collar. Analysis of the collar in the returned shirt showed that, where the wrinkle was present, one end of acetate warp yarn was missing, and that this resulted in an open nonfused section. This was obviously a weaving fault which passed by gray- and finished-goods inspection unnoticed. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

WRINKLE MARK = ОТМЕТИНА ОТ СМИНАНИЯ (или ОТМЕТИНА ОТ СМЯТИЯ, или ЗАСЕЧКА) – Wrinkle Mark or Crease:- caused by uneven tension and tautness on the cloth as it goes through the wet and dry finishing departments of the mill. They have to be combated in the finishing of cloth. See also Seam Mark. / Засечка – порок ткани.

WRINKLE RECOVERY = ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ПОСЛЕ СМИНАНИЯ (или РАСПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОСЛЕ СМЯТИЯ) – That property of a fabric that enables it to recover from folding deformations. Wrinkle Recovery is the similar to resiliency. It is the ability of a fabric to bounce back after it has been twisted, wrinkled, or distorted in any way. Some fabrics are able to eliminate wrinkles because of their own resilience. Wool is among those, as are thermo- plastic manufactured fibers and chemically-treated cottons. Laboratory tests are made to determine the amount or degree a fabric will recover from wrinkling.

WRINKLE RESISTANCE = УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К СМИНАНИЮ (или НЕСМИНАЕМОСТЬ, или НЕМНУЩЕЕСЯ) – Wrinkle Resistance is that property of a fabric that enables it to resist the formation of wrinkles when subjected to a folding deformation. Wrinkle resistance in a fabric is a desirable attribute, but it is not easily measured quantitatively. Wrinkle resistance varies from quite low in many fabrics to very high in resilient fabrics. In order to form a wrinkle, a fabric's wrinkle resistance must be overcome. The fabric may, however, produce strains and store potential energy that can become evident as wrinkle recovery under suitable conditions.

WRISTBAND = НАПУЛЬСНИК (или ХХ, или БРАСЛЕТ) – Wristband is a band encircling the wrist. Generally use by athletes for wiping sweat from the forehead.

WRISTLET = НАПУЛЬСНИК (или ХХ, или БРАСЛЕТ) – Wristlet is a band encircling the wrist, especially one that is close-fitting, knitted, and attached to the top of a glove or end of a sleeve. / запястье.

WRIT = (СУДЕБНЫЙ) ПРИКАЗ – Writ is a legal document written by a judge or other body with administrative or judicial jurisdiction, such as a court, that orders the person to whom it is addressed to perform or cease performing a specified action. Writ of habeas corpus, for example, can be used to evaluate the constitutionality of criminal convictions delivered by state courts. Another writ in current use by the US federal courts is the writ of certiorari, which is issued by the Supreme Court of the United States to a lower court to review that court's judgment for legal error or when no appeal is available. Warrants and subpoenas are common types of writs. A Warrant is a writ issued by a judge or magistrate that allows a sheriff, constable or police officer to search a person or property (search warrant), arrest an individual or individuals (arrest warrant) or execute an individual who has been sentenced to death in a trial court (execution warrant). A Subpoena is a writ that compels a witness to testify or compels an individual or organization to produce evidence. Certain writs have been eliminated because relief that used to be available only through a writ is now accessible through a lawsuit or a motion in a civil action. Writ is an official court document, signed by a judge or bearing an official court seal, which commands the person to whom it is addressed, to do something specific. A Writ is commonly endorsed or delivered by a sheriff (who may be instructed to seize property, for example) or as a notice to a defendant (for whom the writ is the first notice of formal legal action. In these cases, the writ would command the person to answer the charges laid out in the suit, or else judgment may be made against them in their absence). Some jurisdictions may prefer the term Summons, Citation or even Notice. In Painter v. Berglund, Justice Ward of the California Court of Appeals wrote:- 'A Writ is an order in writing issued by a competent official in a judicial proceeding and, as applied to execution in civil cases, is part of the remedy to effectuate the action by the enforcement of the judgment'. The Writ has a long history in the English common law as the formal document by which the machinery of the courts of law were put in motion and directed to a person, the defendant, by the plaintiff. The endorsement of the writ was done personally by the seal of reigning monarch and later, by his agent on his (or her) behalf and, more recently, by the clerk of the issuing court. The Writ directs the named recipient to do something, usually to answer the allegations or suffer judgment in absentia. Circa 2012, here is the still archaic form of a writ in one jurisdiction:- 'Elizabeth The Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. 'To the defendant(s):- 'Take Notice that this action has been commenced against you by the plaintiff(s) for the claim(s) set out in this writ'. 'If You Intend To Defend this action, or if you have a set off or counterclaim that you wish to have taken into account at the trial, You Must ...'. As the law evolved, it became necessary for the plaintiff to specify the basic facts behind the writ, either directly within the writ, or in a companion document such as a Statement of Claim. Writ is a legal document summoning a person to attend at a certain place or to perform a certain act. There are penalties for failure to comply. Writ:- in common law, order issued by a court in the name of a sovereign authority requiring the performance of a specific act. The most common modern writs are those, such as the summons, used to initiate an action. Other writs may be used to enforce the judgment of a court (attachment, delivery) or to require a lower court to furnish certain records (error) or perform a certain act (mandamus). Writs can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon kings, who used them primarily to convey grants of land, although they also made some effort to employ them for judicial purposes. Three main types of writ were in use by the early XIII century:- charters, normally for grants of land and liberties in perpetuity; letters patent, for grants of limited duration and for commissions to royal officials; and letters close, to convey information or orders to a single person or to a definite group of people (differing from the other two types of writ in that the king's seal authenticated and closed the document). Writs began to be used in judicial matters by the Norman kings, who developed set formulas for them. The most important were original writs, for beginning actions; in many instances they served much the same purpose as the modern summons. They were issued to the defendant, requiring that he make amends or else appear in court. Other important writs were those of assistance, for the transference of property, and entry, for the recovery of land from which one had been wrongfully dispossessed. The European civil-law system never developed a series of clearly defined writs, although it found other means to accomplish the same ends. / Судебный Приказ – приказ, издаваемый судом.

WRITE = ВЫПИСЫВАТЬ (или XX) – (1) In insurance, a term Write:- same as 'Underwrite', i.e. insure. / , то есть страховать. Выписывать или Подписывать – термин, обозначающий покрывать страховой риск, принимая на себя обязательства, вытекающие из страхового договора, как это делает андеррайтер (underwritter).

(2) In option trading, a term Write:- sell an option. Applies to derivative products. Write:- to sell an option that is not owned through an opening sale transaction. While this position remains open, the writer is subject to fulfilling the obligations of that option contract; i.e. to sell stock (in the case of a call) or buy stock (in the case of a put) if that option is assigned. An investor who so sells an option is called the Writer, regardless of whether the option is covered or uncovered. / Выписывать или Продавать опцион:- в торговле опционами – акт продажи опциона на покупку или опциона на продажу путём его поставки покупателю за премию.

WRITE DOWN = УЦЕНКА – Write-Down is a reducing the book value of an asset because it is overvalued compared to the market value. A write-down typically occurs on a company's financial statement, when the carrying value of the asset can no longer be justified as fair value and the likelihood of receiving the cost (book value) is questionable at best. Write-downs are typically reflected in a company's income statement as an above-the-line expense, thereby reducing net income. This, however, is not always a bad thing, since a write-down is simply a paper loss, which, since it lowers net income, will reduce a firm's tax burden. Companies will usually attempt to time large write-downs together, so they can 'take a bath' in one reporting period with the hope of quickly recovering in the next period. Write Down is a revaluation of an asset downwards. The opposite of Write Up. Write-Down or Writedown is an accounting treatment that recognizes the reduced value of an impaired asset. The value of an asset may change due to fundamental changes in technology or markets. One example is when one company purchases another and pays more than the net fair value of its assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price is recorded on the buying company's accounts as goodwill. If it becomes apparent that the purchased company no longer has the value recorded in the goodwill account (it can't be resold at the same price), the value in the goodwill asset account is 'written down'. Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. bought Wall Street Journal publisher Dow Jones at a 60 percent premium in 2007, which News Corp. later had to write down by USD2.8 billion because of declining ad revenues. A writedown is sometimes considered synonymous with a write-off. The distinction is that while a write-off is generally completely removed from the balance sheet, a writedown leaves the asset with a lower value. As an example, one of the consequences of the 2007 subprime crisis at financial institutions was a revaluation under mark to market rules:- 'Washington Mutual will write down by USD150 million the value of USD17 billion in loans ...'. See also Debt Write-Down. Write Down is a decrease in the recorded value of an asset, usually because of a decrease in the market value of the asset. Also known as Impairment. Write Down is a downward revision of the book value of an asset to reflect its current market value that has dropped below the book value. The amount by which the book value is reduced is charged against the earnings as an expense or loss. Differences between write-off and writedown? When you write off you eliminate the value of an asset. When you writedown you reduce the asset in value. The difference is all vs. some. Write-Down is a downward adjustment to the value of loans recorded in the balance sheets of the Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) when it is recognised that the loans have become partly unrecoverable. See also Monetary Financial Institution. Write-Down is the reduction in the book value of an asset if its is overstated compared to current market values. A Write-Down occurs when a business reduces the carrying amount of an asset, other than through normal depreciation and amortization. A write-down is normally done when the market value of an asset declines below its current carrying amount. The entire amount of the write-down charge appears on the income statement, while the reduced carrying amount of the asset appears on the balance sheet. A write-down is a non-cash expense, since there is no associated outflow of cash when a write-down is taken. A write-down should be taken as soon as management is aware that the market value of an asset has fallen; they are not supposed to delay this recognition, as often happens when a company wants to manage its earnings. Write-Down:- companies sometimes carry assets on their balance sheet which are over-valued. In this case, the assets may be written-down (i.e. reduced) in value to more conservatively reflect their value on a financial statement. / Компания Рупёта Мёдока Ньюз Корп. (Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.) купила Вол Стрит Дьонэл (Wall Street Journal) Дау Дьонз (Dow Jones).

WRITE–DOWN ON AN ITEM–BY–ITEM BASIS = УЦЕНКА НА ПООБЪЕКТНОЙ ОСНОВЕ – Write-Down On An Item-By-Item Basis:- all items subject to risk are written down on an item-by-item basis; where items are subject to a general credit risk, a general allowance is recognised. Individually identifiable risks were accounted for by writedowns on an item-by-item basis.

WRITE–OFF = СПИСАНИЕ – (1) Write-Off is a reduction in the value of an asset or earnings by the amount of an expense or loss. Companies are able to write off certain expenses that are required to run the business, or have been incurred in the operation of the business and detract from retained revenues. For example, if you spend money on dinner to take out a client, that meal is a possible write-off towards your income because you presumably discussed business opportunities during the dinner. Suppose, for another example, you made a sale on credit to a customer, but two weeks later the client's business declared bankruptcy and became completely unable to pay off the credit account with you. This uncollectible debt would then be written-off by your company and recorded as an expense by accountants. To delete an asset from the accounts because it has depreciated, or been written down, so far that it no longer has any book value. Also known as Charge-Off in the United States. Write-Off:- something is written-off when its recognized value is reduced. In accounting, this is a recognition of the reduced or zero value of an asset. In income tax statements, this is a reduction of taxable income as recognition of certain expenses required to produce the income. In income tax calculation, a write-off is the itemized deduction of an item's value from one's taxable income. Thus, if a person in the USA has a taxable income of USD50 000 per year, a USD100 telephone for business use would lower the taxable income to USD49 900. If that person is in a 25% tax bracket, the tax due would be lowered by USD25. Thus the net cost of the telephone is USD75 instead of USD100. In business accounting, the term Write-Off is used to refer to an investment (such as a purchase of sellable goods) for which a return on the investment is now impossible or unlikely. The item's potential return is thus canceled and removed from ('written off') the business's balance sheet. Common write-offs in retail include spoiled and damaged goods. Similarly, banks write off bad debt that is declared noncollectable (such as a loan on a defunct business or a credit card due that is now in default), removing it from their balance sheets. A negative write-off refers to the decision not to pay back an individual or organization that has overpaid on an account. Negative write-offs can sometimes be seen as fraudulent activity if those who overpay a claim or bill are not informed that they have overpaid and are not given any chance to reconcile their overpayment or be refunded. Some institutions such as banks, hospitals, universities, and other large organizations regularly perform negative write-offs, especially when the amount is considered low dollar, e.g., USD5.00 at some places or up to USD15.00 or more at others. Writeoff is a removal of the book value of a destroyed or obsolete asset, or an uncollectible sum, from the account books by reducing it to zero. The amount written off is charged against the earnings as an expense or loss. Write-Off is the removal of the value of loans from the balance sheets of the Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) when the loans are considered to be totally unrecoverable. See also Monetary Financial Institution (MFI). Write-Off:- similar to write-down, except that in this case the asset as no value and is being reduced to a zero value. This may be the case if inventory is not usable (e.g., spoiled food) or shareholdings in a bankrupt or defunct company. A Write Off is a reduction in the recorded amount of an asset. A write off occurs upon the realization that an asset no longer can be converted into cash, can provide no further use to a business, or has no market value. For example, a write off is mandated when an account receivable cannot be collected, when inventory is obsolete, when there is no longer any use for a fixed asset, or when an employee leaves the company and is not willing to pay the company back for a

pay advance. In general, a write off is accomplished by shifting some or all of the balance in an asset account to an expense account. The accounting can vary, depending on the asset involved. For example:- (i) when an account receivable cannot be collected, it is usually offset against the allowance for doubtful accounts (a contra account); (ii) when inventory is obsolete, it can either be charged directly to the cost of goods sold or offset against the reserve for obsolete inventory (a contra account); (iii) when there is no longer any use for a fixed asset, it is offset against all related accumulated depreciation or accumulated amortization, with the remainder being charged to a loss account; and (iv) when a pay advance cannot be collected, it is charged to compensation expense. When an allowance account (contra account) is used, then the credit is to an allowance account. Later, when a specific write off is found, it is offset against the allowance account. A write off usually occurs at once, rather than being spread over several periods, since it is usually triggered by a single event that should be recognized immediately. A variation on the write off concept is a Write Down, where part of the value of an asset is charged to expense, leaving a reduced asset still on the books. For example, a settlement with a customer might allow for a 50% reduction of the amount of an invoice that the customer will pay. This represents a write down on one-half of the amount of the original invoice. Management sometimes accelerates the use of write downs and write offs in order to recognize expenses and thereby reduce the amount of taxable income. When taken to an extreme, this can result in fraudulent financial statements. Write-Off is to decrease the value of an item, e.g., a tax write-off decreases tax liability, a vehicle involved in an accident can be declared a write-off if the cost to repair is in excess of the value of the vehicle. / Удаление актива со счетов вследствие того, что он обесценился или был уценён настолько, что перестал иметь какую-либо ценность для его учёта в бухгалтерских книгах. Известно также как Списание (Charge-Off) в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Под Списанием понимается:- (1) уменьшение балансовой стоимости актива до нуля. Арендованное оборудование после окончания срока аренды, устаревшие машины либо неудачные инвестиции должны списываться. (2) Уменьшение до нуля суммы задолженности, которая не может быть взыскана (безнадёжный долг (bad debt)). Этот убыток должен быть показан в Счёте Прибылей и Убытков (Profit and Loss Account) организации. Списание – списание стоимости актива в расходы или убытки. Следствием списания является сокращение или снятие стоимости активов и уменьшение прибыли. Списания обычно производятся в соответствии с разрешённой налоговой амортизацией (depreciation) долгосрочных активов (fixed asset) и с амортизацией (amortization) других, например, нематериальных активов (intangible asset) и профинансированных убытков, например, премий по инвестициям. Списания также производятся в том случае, когда активы по какой-либо причине считаются бесполезными. Наиболее известным примером является невзимаемая дебиторская задолженность (accounts receivable). Когда подобные списания можно предусмотреть и, следовательно, оценить, обычно производятся регулярные вычеты из дохода в размерах, необходимых для поддержания резерва, а реальные убытки затем вычитаются из резерва. Акт о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) потребовал, чтобы списания ‘плохих долгов’ (bad debt) вычитались непосредственно из дохода налогоплательщиков, за исключением небольших банков и финансовых организаций. Смотрите также Extraordinary Item и Nonrecurring Charge.

(2) Write-Off is charging an asset amount to expense or loss. The effect of a write-off is to reduce or eliminate the value of the asset and reduce profits. Write-offs are systematically taken in accordance with allowable tax depreciation of a fixed asset, and with the amortization of certain other assets, such as an intangible asset and a capitalized cost (like premiums paid on investments). Write-offs are also taken when assets are, for whatever reason, deemed worthless, the most common example being uncollectible accounts receivable. Where such write-offs can be anticipated and therefore estimated, the usual practice has benn to charge income regularly in amounts needed to maintain a reserve, the actual losses then being charged to the reserve. The US Tax Reform Act of 1986 required that bad debt write-offs be charged directly to income by taxpayers other than small banks and thrift institutions. Write-Off:- charging an asset amount to expense or loss, such as through the use of depreciation and amortization of assets. Write-Off is the accounting process whereby a loan which is classified as a worthless asset has its status changed from an earning asset on the balance sheet and is charged to credit risk reserves. See also Amortization, Depreciation, and Extraordinary Item. Write-Off:- is a procedure for the deleting debts or receivables from the State’s (Florida) Account. Write-Off:- a financial claim that a creditor regards as unrecoverable and so no longer carries on its books. / В бухгалтерском учёте под Списанием понимается процесс, посредством которого ссуда, классифицировавшаяся как ничего не стоящий актив (worthless asset), изменила свой статус в балансовом отчёте на зарабатывающий актив и переместилась в разряд резервов по кредитным рискам. Смотрите также Амортизация (Amortization), Обесценение или Физический Износ (Depreciation), и (Extraordinary Item).

WRITE OUT = ВЫПИСКА (или ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЕ) – Write Out is a procedure followed when a specialist on an exchange makes a trade involving his own inventory, on one hand, and an order he is holding for a floor broker, on the other. Exchange rules require a two-part transaction:- the broker first completes a trade with the specialist, who then completes the transaction by a separate trade with the customer. The write out involves no charge other than the normal broker’s commission. Write Out:- the procedure used when a specialist makes a trade involving his own inventory, on one hand, and a floor broker’s order, on the other. The broker must first complete the trade with the specialist, who then transacts a separate trade with the customer. / Выписка:- когда специалист выбирает, действуя в рамках биржевых правил, сделку с распоряжением, записанным в его книге. Специалист должен вызвать брокера, который получил распоряжение и который затем испоняет это распоряжение, совершая сделку со специалистом в качестве другой стороны сделки, что позволяет брокеру получать комиссионные за совершённую сделку. Выписывание – процедура происходит в том случае, когда специалист биржи совершает сделку на бирже с применением собственных ценных бумаг и приказа, который он хранит для брокера на полу. Правила биржи требуют, чтобы сделка была двухсторонней:- брокер сначала совершает сделку с биржевым брокером, который затем совершает самостоятельную сделку с клиентом. Эта процедура не связана с какими-либо дополнительными сборами, помимо обычных брокерских комиссионных.

WRITER = ВЫПИСАВШИЙ – (1) Writer is the seller of an option who collects the premium payment from the buyer. For example, a writer holds a short position on a call option. If the call option is exercised, then the writer has to sell the underlying stock at the strike price of the option. Conversely, if you are the writer of a put option, you are said to be long, and must purchase the underlying stock at the particular price. Being a writer is relatively risky – especially on a naked position. This technique should not be used by those who are new to option markets. Alternative terms for the seller of an option (whether it is a put or call is irrelevant). Writer is the person who originates an option contract by promising to perform a certain obligation in return for the price or premium of the option. Writer is the seller or granter of an option. Writer is a person who sells put option and call option contracts, and therefore collects premium income. The writer of a put option is obligated to buy (and the writer of a call option is obligated to sell) the underlying security at a predetermined price by a particular date if the option is exercised. In option trading, an individual who sells or grants or writes any exchange option, establishing a short position. He is obligated to deliver the underlying asset if the option is exercised. Also known as Grantor, and Seller. Writer is one who sells an option. A writer obligates himself to deliver the underlying futures position to the option purchaser should he decide to exercise his right to the underlying futures contract position. Option writers are subject to margin calls, because they may have to produce thelong or short futures position. A call writer must supply a long futures position upon exercise, and thus receive a short futures position. A put writer must supply a short futures position upon exercise, and thus receive a long futures position. Writer is the issuer, grantor, or seller of an option contract. Writer is the seller of an option, usually an individual, bank,

or company that issues the option and consequently has the obligation to sell the asset (if a call) or to buy the asset (if a put) on which the option is written if the option buyer exercises the option. Writer is a person who assumes the obligation to sell (call) or buy (put) the underlying security at an option's exercise. Writer or Seller or Grantor is an individual who sells an option, establishing a short position. Writer or Grantor:- alternative terms for the seller of an option (whether it is a put or call is irrelevant). Writer is the option seller that receives the premium but is obligated to perform if the option is exercised. / В торговле опционами, частное лицо, продающее или предоставляющее, или выписывающее любой биржевой опцион, и создающее тем самым короткую позицию (позицию продажи). Эмитент опциона обязан поставить соответствующий актив в случае исполнения опциона. Известен также как Предоставивший (Grantor), и Продавец (Seller). Выписавший – лицо, которое продаёт опционы на продажу и покупку и благодаря этому получает доход в виде премии (premium income). Продавец опциона на продажу обязуется купить (а продавец опциона на покупку обязуется продать) лежащие в основе опциона ценные бумаги (underlying security) по предварительно определённой цене до наступления определённой даты, если опцион исполняется. Смотрите также Covered Call, Naked Option и Writing Maked. Выписавший – участник рынка, который продаёт опционный контракт, получая за это вознаграждение в виде премии. Выписавший – продавец опционного контракта на акции, обязывающего купить или продать лежащие в основе акции по заранее установленной цене в течение данного периода времени. Синоним термина Выписавший Опцион (Option Writer).

(2) In insurance, a Writer is underwriter. / Выписавший – продавец (underwriter) страхового полиса.

WRITE UP = ДООЦЕНКА – Write-Up is the increase in value of an asset, but it is seldom used and is not allowed in GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). A Write-Up is an increase in the carrying amount of an asset. It is triggered by an increase in the market value of the asset. Write-ups are more generally allowed under international financial reporting standards than under the generally accepted accounting principles framework. Write Up is a revaluation of an asset upwards. The opposite of Write Down. Write-Up/Write-Up Work:- an accountant will process a company's financial statements without going through a formal audit review. / Переоценка при повышениях стоимости актива. В противоположность Уценке (Write Down).

WRITE–UP SERVICE = УСЛУГА ДООЦЕНКИ – Write-Up Service is the provisioning of all reporting requirements of bookkeeping and accounting services. The following is a non-exhaustive list of reporting services provided:- (i) 1099s report preparation for subcontractors; (ii) bank account reconciliation; (iii) check coding; (iv) fixed asset schedules; (v) maintenance of general ledger; (vi) payroll deposit calculations; (vii) payroll tax filings; (viii) personal property tax returns; and (ix) preparation of internal financial statements. Professional Write-Up Services can help you manage your finance and accounting needs in an efficient way and ease the workload on your in-house staff. Write-up service providers maintain your entire accounting and transactional information; create financial statements, account receivables, account payables, general ledger; manage account reconciliation; manage fixed assets; perform tax filings; handle payroll; and more. By utilizing these write-up services, you can reduce accounting and finances related stress and ensure accuracy of all your financial reports and records. Service providers leverage popular accounting software like Quickbooks, NetSuite, Quicken, Peachtree, Sage, and Intuit for better management of even complex accounting requirements. They take financial data inputs in any format (Excel, Access, PDF, image files, hard copies, etc) and then produce financial reports in the format of your choice. Teams of experienced accountants, who make the write-up process faster and more accurate, complement this. You may outsource write-up services for your entire financial year or get it done periodically, or at the end of the year, based on your business requirements. Most providers offer flexible options that can be customized for the needs of your organization. Efficient financial management directly translates into informed business decisions, regulatory compliance, better forecasting, and overall a well-managed organization. By outsourcing write-up services, you will not only reduce cost but also get completed and error-free financial statements on time. Of course, initially you would need to spend a bit of time with your outsourcing services provider to ensure sufficient knowledge transfer for clear understanding of your business processes. You must also attest the quality processes and security methodologies followed by the service provider that guarantees complete safety and accuracy of your critical financial data.

WRITE UP/WRITE DOWN = ДООЦЕНКА/УЦЕНКА – Write Up/Write Down is the upward or downward adjustment of the accounting value of an asset according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). See also Write-Off. / Дооценка/Уценка – переоценка в сторону повышения или понижения отчётной (бухгалтерской) стоимости актива в соответствии с Общепринятыми Принципами Бухгалтерского Учёта (ОПБУ; Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)). Смотрите также Списание (Write-Off).

WRITING = ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ФОРМА (или ПИСЬМО) – Writing means, inter alia, telegram or telex.

WRITING AN OPTION = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ ОПЦИОНА – The expression Writing An Option refers to the act of selling an option. An option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular trading instrument at a specified price, on or before its expiration. When someone writes (or 'sells') an option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the option is excercised The writer has an obligation to perform a duty while the buyer has the option to take action. There are two general types of option writing:- covered and naked. In a covered call, the option writer already owns the underlying trading instrument and wishes to make extra money from the position. He or she can write (or sell) an option based on the expectation that the underlying's price will move in a particular way. The buyer pays the writer a premium in exchange for writing the option. If the option trades at a value that benefits the buyer, the seller is obligated to hand over the shares. If the option expires at a value that does not benefit the buyer, the seller retains the original shares. If the option writer does not own the underlying instrument, it is said to be a 'naked' option. This is more risky than writing a covered call since the writer is still obligated to produce the specified number of shares of the particular contract (without already owning them). / Выписывание Опциона – акт продажи опциона.

WRITING CASH–SECURED PUTS = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ ОПЦИОНОВ НА ПРОДАЖУ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕННЫХ НАЛИЧНЫМИ – Writing Cash-Secured Puts is the option strategy that a trader who wants to sell put options uses to avoid having to use a margin account. Rather than depositing margin with a broker, a put writer can deposit cash equal to the option exercise price. With this strategy, the put option writer is not subject to additional margin requirements in the event of changes in the underlying stock's price. The put writer can also be earning money by investing the premium he or she receives in money market instruments. Writing Cash-Secured Puts is an option strategy to avoid using a margin account. Instead of depositing margin with a broker, a put writer can deposit a cash balance equal to the option exercise price, and can avoid additional margin calls. / Выписывание Опционов На Продажу, Обеспеченных Наличными – опционная стратегия, которую продавец, желающий продать опционы на продажу, использует, стремясь избежать создания счёта по сделкам с маржёй. Вместо депонирования маржи у брокера продавец опциона на продажу вкладывает наличные на сумму, равную цене исполнения опциона. Используя эту стратегию, продавец опциона на продажу не подвергается требованиям дальнейшего увеличения маржи в случае изменения цены лежащих в основе опциона акций и может получать деньги путём вложения получаемой им премии в краткосрочные инструменты денежного рынка. Выписывание Обеспеченных Наличными Опционов На Продажу – стратегия в операциях с опционами, которую использует торговец, желающий продать опционы на продажу, чтобы не иметь дела с маржинальным счётом (margin account). Вместо помещения

маржи (margin) у брокера продавец опциона (writer) может поместить наличную сумму, равную цене исполнения опциона. При такой стратегии продавец опциона на продажу не должен вносить дополнительного обеспечения в случае, если цена лежащих в основе опциона акций изменяется. Продавец опциона на продажу может также получить прибыль, инвестируя премию (premium), которую он получает, в ценные бумаги денежного рынка.

WRITING DOWN ALLOWANCE = ОТЧИСЛЕНИЕ НА УЦЕНКУ (или УСТУПКА НА УЦЕНКУ) – Writing Down Allowance (WDA) is a type of capital allowance where the cost of assets acquired in the current year is added to the written down value of the assets acquired in the previous years. The allowance is computed as a specified percentage of the total value. Writing Down Allowances are the capital allowances given against tax for the cost of certain fixed assets on a year by year basis. May be replaced by first year allowances in the year the expenditure is incurred, and by a balancing allowance or balancing charge in the year the asset is sold. Writing-Down Allowance:- a reduction in the taxable income of a corporation due to assets acquired in a year. To calculate the writing-down allowance, one adds a percentage of the value of the assets purchased in the current year to the depreciation on assets purchased in previous years. The writing-down allowance reduces a company's corporate tax liability. Writing-Down Aloowance is the percentage of the value of assets that a company can include in its profit calculations for a particular period to reduce the amount of tax it pays:- The writing-down allowance for most plant and machinery purchases is 20%.

WRITING NAKED = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОГО – Writing Naked:- an investment strategy that involves selling naked options. A naked option is an option contract without another, opposite option hedging the risk. Unlike more complex spreads and straddles, which involve the purchase or sale of multiple options in order to profit in different ways, naked options are straight forward calls or puts. An investor with a naked option makes a profit or loss depending on the movement of the underlying asset. See aslo Naked Option. / Выписывание Необеспеченного Опциона или Выписывание Голого Опциона или Выписывание Непокрытого Опциона:- опционная стратегия продавца опциона, согласно которой продавец не имеет лежащих в основе опциона акций. Это может привести к значительным доходам, если курс акций двинется в ожидаемом направлении, и к значительным убыткам, если курс акций двинется в другом направлении, поскольку тогда продавцу такого опциона придётся выйти на рынок для покупки акций с целью их поставки покупателю опциона.

WRITING NAKED OPTION = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ НЕОБЕСПЕЧЕННОГО ОПЦИОНА – Writing Naked Option:- as investors become more educated and savvy, they look for new and exciting ways to trade the markets. This often leads investors to seek out the concept of Selling or Writing Naked Options. What does it mean to trade options naked? It doesn't mean they are trading from a European beach somewhere getting a line-free tan, but rather, the trader is selling options without having a position in the underlying instrument. For example, if one is writing naked calls, they are selling calls without owning the underlying stock. If they did own the stock, the position is deemed to be clothed or 'covered'. The concept of selling naked options is a topic for advanced traders. As with any advanced topic, a short discussion such as this cannot cover every possible aspect of profit potential, risk control and money management. This article is designed to be an introduction to the topic and will attempt to shed some light on the riskiness of these trading setups. This type of trading should only be attempted by advanced traders. Naked Calls:- a naked call position is usually taken when the investor expects the stock price to be trading below the option strike price at expiration. It is important to note that the maximum possible gain is the amount of premium collected when the option is sold. Maximum gain is achieved when the option is held through expiration and the option expires worthless. A call allows the owner of the call to purchase the stock at a predetermined price (the strike price) on or before a predetermined date (the expiration). If you sell the call without owning the underlying stock and the call is exercised by the buyer, you will be left with a short position in the stock. When writing naked calls, the risk is truly unlimited, and this is where the average investor generally gets in trouble when selling naked options. Most options seem to expire worthless; therefore, the trader may have more winning trades than losers. But with the unbalanced risk versus reward, a single bad trade can wipe out an entire year's gain (or more). Sound money management and risk control are critical to success when trading this way. Controlling Risk:- the call writer does have some risk-control strategies available. The easiest is to simply cover the position by either buying the offsetting option or, alternatively, the underlying stock. Obviously, if the underlying stock is purchased, the position is no longer naked, and it does incur additional risk parameters. Some traders will incorporate additional risk controls, but these examples require a thorough knowledge of options trading and go beyond the scope of this article. Generally, writing naked options is best done in months that are closer to expiring rather than later. Time decay (theta) is one of your best friends in this type of trade, as the closer the option gets to expiration, the faster the theta will erode the premium of the option. While it won't change the fact that this trade has unlimited risk, choosing your strike prices wisely can alter your risk exposure. The farther away you are from where the current market is trading, the more the market has to move in order to make that call worth something at expiration. Example 1:- let's consider stock X for an example of a naked call write. The hypothetical trade mentioned below would be considered by a trader who expected the stock to move lower for the next few months or that the trend would trade sideways. For the sake of simplicity, let's assume X shares are trading at approximately USD20 per share at the time of the trade and that the May 22.50 calls were trading at USD1. A naked call write would be established by selling the May 22.50 naked (the trader has no position in X stock), bringing in USD100 in premium per option sold. If X stock is below 22.50 at the May expiration, this option will expire worthless and we will keep the USD100 premium for each option sold. If it is higher, the option will be exercised and will have to deliver X stock at USD22.50 per share. Applying the USD1 received for the option against this, the trader's cost basis is short X from USD21.50 per share, making the investor's risk the difference between wherever X is trading above USD21.50. You can see that makes the maximum risk an unknown. This is why understanding risk management and money management are critical to successfully trading naked calls. Note:- it is important to note that the right part of the chart above showing the risk of loss would extend indefinitely as the stock price continues to climb. Because naked call writing is an unlimited-risk proposition, many brokerage firms will require you to have a large amount of capital or high-net worth in addition to a great deal of experience before they will let you make these types of trades. This will be outlined in their options agreement. Once you are approved for trading naked calls, you will also need to familiarize yourself with your firm's margin requirements for your positions. This can vary widely from firm to firm, and if you are trading at a firm that does not specialize in options trading, you may find the margin requirements unreasonable. Naked Puts:- a naked put is a position in which the investor writes a put option and has no position in the underlying stock. Risk exposure is the primary difference between this position and a naked call. A naked put is used when the investor expects the stock to be trading above the strike price at expiration. As in the naked call position, the potential for profit is limited to the amount of premium received. The investor can make the most if the stock is trading above the strike price at expiration and expires worthless. If this occurs, the trader will keep the entire premium. While this type of trade is often referred to as Having Unlimited Risk, this is not actually the case. The risk in the naked put is slightly different than that of the naked call in that the trader could lose the most if the stock went to zero. That is still a significant risk when compared to the potential reward. And unlike the naked call, if the put is exercised against you, you will receive the stock (as opposed to receiving a short position in the stock, as is the case of the naked call). This would allow you to simply hold the stock as part of your possible exit strategies. Example 2:- as an example of writing naked puts, we'll consider the hypothetic stock Y. Let's assume that today is March 01 and that the Y is trading at USD45 per share. For the sake of simplicity, let's also assume that the May 44 puts are at USD1. If we sell a May 44 put, we will receive USD100 in premium for each put sold. If Y is trading above USD44 per share at expiration, the put will expire worthless and

we will achieve our maximum potential profit of USD100 per option sold. However, if Y is below this price at expiration, we can expect Y to be assigned to us, 100 shares for each option sold, at a price of USD44. Our cost basis is USD43 per share (USD44 less the premium received), so that is where our losses would begin. Contrary to the naked call example, we have a maximum loss on this trade of USD4 300 per option sold (100 shares of Y x USD43 cost basis). This would only be if the stock (or An exchange-traded fund (ETF) in this case) went to zero (unlikely in an index ETF, but very possible with an individual stock). Generally, brokerage requirements will be a little more accommodating with naked puts than with naked calls. The primary reason for this is that if the put is exercised you will be receiving the stock (as opposed to a short stock position, as in the naked call). This makes the maximum risk exposure the value of that stock position less the premium received for the option. The Bottom Line:- trading naked options can be attractive when considering the number of potential winning trades versus losing trades. However, do not be taken in by the lure of easy money, because there is no such thing. There is a tremendous amount of risk exposure when trading in this manner, and the risk often outweighs the reward. Certainly, there is potential for profit in naked options and there are many successful traders doing it. But make sure you have a sound money management strategy and a thorough knowledge of the risks before you consider writing naked options. If you are new to options trading or you are a smaller trader, you should probably stay away from naked options until you have gained experience and capitalization. See also Naked Option. Writing an Option means selling a certificate that guarantees the holder can buy a traded item for a guaranteed price (strike price). The person who writes the option is betting that the price of the underlying stock will go down (shorting a stock, also known as (AKA) a Short Position). If the person writing the option is correct, then she makes money off the sale of the option, but does not have to worry about honoring the option, since it is out of the money and has no intrinsic value. If the person writing the option is wrong, and the price of the underlying stock goes up, then she must buy the item at the higher spot price specifically to sell it at the low strike price ('short cover'). In rare cases, a person who makes this sort of error will actually drive the spot price much higher than it would have gone ordinarily. Naked Option Writing is quite risky because you can make only a limited amount of money, yet the risks are high. / Выписывание Необеспеченного Опциона (Writing Naked Option) – стратегия в операциях с опционами, используемая продавцами, при которой торговец не владеет ценными бумагами, которые лежат в основе опциона (underlying security). Эта стратегия может помочь получить значительные прибыли, если котировки акций изменяются в желательном направлении, но могут привести и к значительным убыткам, если котировки акций изменяются в противоположном направлении, поскольку торговцу придётся приобрести на рынке акции и поставить их покупателю опциона. Смотрите также (Naked Option).

WRITING PUTS TO ACQUIRE STOCK = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ ОПЦИОНОВ НА ПРОДАЖУ ДЛЯ ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ АКЦИЙ – Writing Puts To Acquire Stock:- selling a put option at an exercise price that would represent a good investment by an option writer who believes a stock's value will fall, so that the writer cannot lose. If the stock price unexpectedly goes up, the option will not be exercised and the writer is at least ahead the amount of the premium received. If the stock loses value, as expected, the option will be exercised, and the writer has the stock at what he had earlier decided was originally a good buy, and he has the premium income in addition. / Выписывание Опционов На Продажу Для Поглощения Акции:- опционная стратегия, используемая продавцом опциона. Продавая опцион на продажу по цене исполнения, что могло бы представлять хорошее вложение, продавец верит в то, что курс ценной бумаги будет падать и что сам он не понесёт убыток. Если же курс ценной бумаги вопреки его ожиданию пойдёт вверх, опцион не будет использован, а ему достанется по меньшей мере сумма полученной премии. Если же курс акций снизится, как и предполагалось, опцион будет использован, продавец получит в качестве надёжной покупки первоначально запланированную акцию, а в добавок получит также и премиальный доход.

WRITING PUTS TO PURCHASE STOCKS = ВЫПИСЫВАНИЕ ОПЦИОНОВ НА ПРОДАЖУ ДЛЯ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ АКЦИЙ – Writing Puts To Purchase Stocks:- if you are very bullish on a particular stock for the long term and is looking to purchase the stock but feels that it is slightly overvalued at the moment, then you may want to consider writing put options on the stock as a means to acquire it at a discount. So, instead of entering a limit order to purchase the stock, you can write an equivalent amount of near-month slightly out-of-the-money naked puts with a strike price that is equal to the target price at which you wish to purchase the underlying stock. Thereafter, on expiration date, if the stock price and your sentiments towards the underlying stock remains unchanged, the puts that you sold will expire worthless. This lets you pocket the premiums received and write some more put options. Should the stock price take a dive and goes below the put strike price, you can either follow through with your obligation and pickup the stock or you can buy back the put options at a loss. The decision you make will depend on whether your outlook towards the underlying stock has changed since taking up the position. You should probably buy back the put options at a loss if a significant piece of bad news had surfaced which negatively impacted the fundamentals of the underlying stock, causing you to be no longer bullish on the stock. The premiums that you received should help to cushion some of the losses. Otherwise, if the drop in stock price is minor and your target price is hit, you will be able to buy the stock at a reasonable discount along with the extra premiums received from the sale of the put options. / Выписывать Опционы На Продажу С Целью Приобретения Акций (writing puts to acquire stock) – стратегия продавцов опционов, полагающих, что котировки акций должны упасть и покупка их по данной цене будет представлять собой выгодное вложение. Выписывая опцион на продажу, исполняемый по этой цене, продавец опциона не может потерять. Если акции, в противоположность его ожиданиям вырастут и опцион не будет исполнен, он по крайней мере получит премию. Если, как ожидалось, акции упадут в цене и опцион будет исполнен, то он приобрёл акции по цене, по которой он ранее счёл их выгодным вложением, и в дополнение он получает премиальный доход.

WRIT OF DELIVERY = ПРИКАЗ СУДА ОБ ИСПОЛНЕНИИ СУДЕБНОГО РЕШЕНИЯ О ПЕРЕДАЧЕ – A Writ Of Delivery is another form of High Court writ that is used to recover specific goods. For example, if a finance company needs to repossess the vehicle they financed because their client has stopped payments, then they will do so under a writ of delivery. Another example might be where someone has provided items, such as jewellery, paintings or a car, to a dealer or auctioneer to sell, and the item is neither sold nor returned, then a writ of delivery would be used to recover them. An order for money can also be added to a writ of delivery, so that the enforcement officer can recover any debt at the same time and under the same writ. Counterfeits:- When goods are counterfeited, the couterfeits are deemed to also belong to the brand owner. A writ of delivery may, therefore, also be used to remove counterfeit goods from warehouses, retailers, wholesalers etc. Applying for a writ of delivery:- You can apply for a writ of delivery using Form 293A. Once you have instructed The Sheriffs Office, we will manage the process of obtaining the writ on your behalf. We make no charge for this service. All you pay is the £66 court fee. Writ Of Delivery:- a writ of execution employed to enforce a judgment for the delivery of chattels. It commands the sheriff to cause the chattels mentioned in the writ to be returned to the person who has obtained the judgment; and, if the chattels cannot be found, to distrain the person against whom the judgment was given until here turns them. / Приказ Суда Об Исполнении Судебного Решения О Передаче – это исполнительный лист, адресованный шерифу и предписывающий ему арестовать товары и передать их истцу либо взыскать с ответчика их стоимость в деньгах согласно произведённой оценке. Если ответчик не в состоянии заплатить установленную сумму денег, приказ называется Приказом Суда Об Особом Исполнении Судебного Решения О Передаче (Writ Of Specific Delivery).

WRIT OF EXECUTION = ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ – Writ Of Execution is a legal term that describes a court order that is granted in order to satisfy a judgment awarded to a plaintiff in a court of law. If a court issues a writ of execution, usually a local sheriff is charged with taking possession of property owned by the debtor. The property can then be sold in a sheriff's sale, with the money (or portion) from the sale given to the plaintiff to satisfy the terms of the judgment. A writ of execution is necessary when a defendant is required by law to make a payment to a plaintiff, but will not do so voluntarily. The writ of execution allows the sheriff to collect property that can be sold to produce funds for repayment. In certain cases, the debtor's bank account can be accessed. Certain funds of a debtor may be off limits to debt collectors even with a writ of execution, including Social Security income, IRA (short for the individual retirement account) money and unemployment income. Writ Of Execution is a writ to put in force the judgment or decree of a court. A Writ of Execution is a court order authorizing the seizure of an asset, such as of a noncustodial parent who owes past due child support. The order may be used to repay past due child support owed under the judgment. It is also refered to as a Levy. A Writ of Execution is a legal document which states who the money is owed to, the 'judgment creditor', and the amount of the debt. When a writ of execution is attempted, notice will be served upon the judgment debtor, indicating details of the goods seized. Writ Of Execution is a court order to a sheriff to enforce a judgment by levying on real or personal property of a judgment debtor to obtainfunds to satisfy (pay the winning plaintiff) the judgment amount. Writ Of Execution is a court order that directs law enforcement personnel to take action in an attempt to satisfy a judgment won by the plaintiff. Specifically, a writ of execution usually addresses a sheriff. The sheriff, in turn, attempts to levy property owned by the defendant. / Исполнительным Листом постановление суда вводится в силу. Исполнительный Лист адресуется судебному чиновнику и предписывает ему предпринять определённые действия, например, взыскать деньги или наложить арест на имущество.

WRIT OF SUMMONS = ПРИКАЗ О ВЫЗОВЕ В СУД – Writ Of Summons is an official order for someone to appear in a court of law when they have been accused of committing an offence against someone:- The civil action was heard in the High Court two years after the writ of summons was issued. Writ Of Summons is a writ requiring one to appear in court to answer a complaint. Writ Of Summons is the writ by which, under the English judicature acts, allactions are commenced. / Под Приказом О Вызове В Суд понимается приказ, которым открывается судебный процесс в Высоком Суде. Этот приказ требует от ответчика предстать перед судом и ответить по обвинению, выдвинутому истцом и указанному в приказе. Судебный приказ издаётся при рассмотрении дел о гражданских правонарушениях (tort), по обвинениям в мошенничестве (fraud) и дел, связанных с требованием выплаты компенсации (возмещения ущерба) (damages) за нанесение травм, за действия, повлекшие смерть или нарушение патентных прав (patent).

WRITTEN–DOWN VALUE = УЦЕНЁННАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ – Written-Down Value (WDV) is the value of an asset after accounting for depreciation or amortization. Written-down value is also called Book Value or Net Book Value. It is calculated by subtracting accumulated depreciation or amortization from the asset's original value. Written-down value reflects the asset's present worth from an accounting perspective. An asset's written-down value will appear on the company's balance sheet. Written-down value can be calculated by a method of depreciation that is sometimes called the Diminishing Balance Method. This accounting technique reduces the value of an asset by a set percentage each year. Different depreciation techniques are used to capitalize the expenses of different types of assets. The taxable gain on a sale is often determined by comparing the sales from the item to its written-down value. When an asset is intangible, such as a patent, it is amortized rather than depreciated. Written-Down Value is the net value of an asset, i.e. its original cost (its book value) minus depreciation and amortization. Sometimes referred to as the Net Book Value, the Written-Down Value has to do with the current worth of fixed assets that appear on the financial records of a company. The actual amount of written-down value is adjusted from the original cost of the item to more accurately reflect the fair market value of the asset or assets in the current economic climate. As a result, it is not unusual for companies to adjust the written-down value of some assets on at least an annual basis. Two of the key factors that go into calculating a current written-down value are depreciation and amortization. The process will always begin with the original or initial value of the asset in question. That historical figure will then be adjusted based on the amount of depreciation that is currently allowed under the existing tax structure. In many cases, this means there is a percentage of depreciation that can take place within a given calendar year, based on normal usage of the asset. Amortization of the asset further helps to bring the posted net value of the asset into line with current economic conditions, resulting in a realistic picture of the current worth of the asset. Companies may allow the concept of written-down value to any number of fixed assets. Production machinery is an excellent example of assets that are eligible for this process. Over time, the machinery will become somewhat less valuable, due to the release of upgraded versions combined with the continuous use of the equipment in the production process. Maintaining a properly calculated written-down value for the machinery helps to make the task of ascertaining the current assets of the company much more accurate. This can be especially helpful when quarterly and annual tax documents are prepared, since the tax breaks can be very helpful to the business. Knowing the current net book value will also come in handy when applying for business loans. Lenders will want to know the current market value of tangible assets, not what the business paid for the asset three or four years ago. From this perspective, the written-down value can help to ensure the lender that the applicant has sufficient resources to call upon if needed to settle the outstanding balance of the loan. Written-Down Value (WDV) is the net book value of an asset computed by deducting the accumulated depreciation or amortization from the value shown in the account books (the book value). Written Down Value is the cost of an asset, such as a car, after deducting amounts written off. For tax purposes it is the cost less capital allowances given to date. The expenditure on items of plant and machinery may be pooled to facilitate the calculation of capital allowances. In this case the written down value will be the total of expenditure incurred, less any proceeds of sale, less any capital allowances given, and plus any balancing charges made. Written-Down Value is the book value of an asset after allowing for depreciation and amortization. Written Down Value is an accounting term for the cost or valuation of an asset, less the written-off depreciation. It is no indication of the present selling price or true valuation of that asset. / Уценённая Стоимость – стоимость актива, показанная в отчётности, после вычета из неё суммы износа или – при калькуляции налога – суммы налоговой скидки на инвестиции в основной капитал. Уценённая Стоимость – балансовая стоимость (book value) активов за вычетом износа (depreciation) или других списаний (amortization), также называется Чистой Балансовой Стоимостью (net book value). Например, если первоначальная стоимость оборудования составляла 1 000 Долларов, а суммы списаний 400 Долларов, то уценённая стоимость будет составлять 600 Долларов.

WRITTEN–DOWN (NET) VALUE OF A FIXED ASSET = УЦЕНЁННАЯ (ЧИСТАЯ) СТОИМОСТЬ ФИКСИРОВАННОГО АКТИВА – The Written-Down (Net) Value Of A Fixed Asset is the actual or estimated current purchaser's price of a new asset of the same type less the cumulative value of the consumption of fixed capital accrued up to that point in time.

WRITTEN LINE = ПОДПИСАННЫЙ ПРЕДЕЛ УДЕРЖАНИЯ (или ПОДПИСАННАЯ ДОЛЯ УДЕРЖАНИЯ) – Written Line is the amount of a risk that an underwriter is willing to accept on behalf of the members of the syndicate or company for which he underwrites. This is commonly expressed as a percentage of the sum insured which is written on the broker's placing slip. If, on completion of the broking exercise, the written lines exceed 100% then, absent some contrary instruction, they will be signed down by the broker, which is to say they will be reduced proportionately so that they total 100%.

WRITTEN PREMIUM = ПОДПИСАННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ (или ВЫПИСАННАЯ ПРЕМИЯ) – In reinsurance, Written Premium is premium registered on the books of an insurer or reinsurer at the time a policy is issued and paid for. Premium for a future exposure period is said to be unearned premium for an individual policy, written premium minus unearned premium equals earned premium. Earned premium is income for the accounting period, while unearned premium will be income in a future accounting period. Written Premium:- the cumulative amount of premium income due to be received by an insurer. Written Premium is an accounting term in the insurance business used to describe the total premiums on policies issued by an insurance company during a specific period of time regardless of what portions have been earned. Written premiums are the amount of premium charged for a policy that has already become effective. Written premiums refer to the amount of premiums customers are required to pay for insurance policies written during the accounting period. This is different from premium earned, which is the amount of premiums that a company has earned by providing insurance against various risks during the year. Written premiums may be measured as a gross (before deduction of reinsurance costs) or net (after reinsurance costs) number. Written Premium is the amount of the premiums that have been collected, before deducting any premiums sent to reinsurers. Written Premiums are the premiums registered on the books of an insurer or reinsurer at the time a policy is issued and paid for. Written premiums may include direct and assumed premiums written. Direct premiums written are the premiums written by the insurer's subsidiaries for all policies. Assumed premiums written are the premiums received from an authorized state mandated pool. When an insurance company enters into a contract to provide insurance against a loss, the expected premiums are gross premiums. Usually, insurance companies purchase reinsurance to protect themselves against the risk of a loss above a certain threshold. When the cost of reinsurance is deducted from the expected premiums (gross premiums), the result is the net written premiums. Written Premiums are the premiums paid on all of the policies an insurer has written during a given time frame.

WRITTEN REPORT = ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ОТЧЁТ – Written Report (for valuation):- for many analyst, the style of a written report is the culmination of many valuation engagements. In certain circumstances, particularly related to litigation, counsel in the case may request an oral report through testimony at deposition and/or trial. In certain consultation engagements, the client may request only an oral report or brief written summary. The type and format of the report to be provided may be dictated by the nature of the valuation engagement and/or the needs of the client. The written report must answer six questions:- (i) What was the analyst asked to do? (ii) What standard of value was used? (iii) What information did the analyst reference or utilize? (iv) What procedures did the analyst perform? (v) What assumptions and limiting conditions were applicable? And (vi) What conclusion of value was reached? A full written report should provide the detail necessary to permit another qualified analyst to use similar information and to understand the work done and the valuation conclusion reached. / Письменный Отчёт (Written Report):- результаты оценки, сообщаемые клиенту в письменной форме, которая включает электронную связь. Письменные отчёты могут представлять собой описательные документы, содержащие все изученные соответствующие материалы и проведённый анализ с целью получения заключения о стоимости или сокращённые описательные документы, включая периодические пересмотры стоимости, формы, используемые государственными и иными агентствами или письма клиентам. Смотрите также Устный Отчёт.

WRITTEN SALES = УЧТЁННЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ (или ЗАЧТЁННЫЕ ПРОДАЖИ) – Written Sales are sales which have been written and accepted by the customer but may or may not become Delivered Sales. Used to track work-in-process, and to evaluate advertising and sales effectiveness. See also Delivered Sales.

WRMA = WEATHER RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

WRO = WAR RISK ONLY

WRONG COLOR PICK = ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕГО ЦВЕТА (или ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ НЕПРАВИЛЬНОГО ЦВЕТА) – Wrong Color Pick:- xxxxxx. See also Filling, and Mixed End. Wrong Color:- color-contaminated warp yarns. A wrong color appearing in several warp yarns and over short yarn lengths. Note:- this defect may be caused by the contamination of warp yarns of, for example, one beam during warp preparation or warp dying. / Смотрите также Уточина (Filling), и .

WRONG DENTING = НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ В БЕРДО – Wrong Denting:- denting order is given on draft or on piece ticket. If we miss that order while drawing or denting the ends through reed, i.e. called Wrong Denting. Weaving defect. Wrong Drawing In/Denting:- (i) ends drawn with out looking to the draft; (ii) wrong work practices of workers; (iii) incorrect drawing hooks/denters; (iv) lighting conditions if poor also causes difficult; and (v) to drawing action and generates faults. Wrong Denting/Drawing:- the wrong order of drawing ends through healds and reeds respectively also creates fabric defects. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONG DRAFT = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ В РЕМИЗ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ПРОБОРКА ОСНОВНЫХ НИТЕЙ В РЕМИЗ) – Wrong Draft or Misdraw or Wrong Draw:- warp yarns that do not conform to the required draft plan. Note:- this defect is caused by yarns being drawn into the heald wires in the wrong sequence. See also Wrong Draw. Fabrics defect.

WRONG DRAWING = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ РИСУНОК – Wrong Drawing of warp end, which is not as per healding sheet or draft. Weaving defect. Wrong Drawing In/Denting:- (i) ends drawn with out looking to the draft; (ii) wrong work practices of workers; (iii) incorrect drawing hooks/denters; (iv) lighting conditions if poor also causes difficult; and (v) to drawing action and generates faults. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONG DRAWS = СБИТЫЕ РИСУНКИ – Wrong Draws:- warp threads that have been drawn through incorrect heddle eye of the harness or through the wrong reed split in the reed. Wrong draws often result, as well, from careless work on the part of the weaver. These blemishes are very detrimental to woven goods, since they show aggravating, fine lines in the warp direction that are not in accord with the layout of the pattern as set down by the designer or styler. Weavers should do their utmost to always follow the drawing-in and reeding for the warp in the loom. Wrong Draw:- in woven fabric, one or more incorrectly drawn warp ends in the harness or reed. Synonym:- Misdraw, and Wrong Draft. / Неправильно пробранные в ремиз основные нити (ошибки, парочки, помехи).

WRONG END = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ) ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ (или РАЗНАЯ ПРОДОЛЬНАЯ НИТЬ) – Wrong End:- lack of control of warp tension. Woven fabric defect. Wrong End:- 'S' 'Z' - in warp and weft pattern 'S' twisted and 'Z' twisted ends are there. If we warp 'Z' twisted yarn in place of 'S' twisted yarn it is called Wrong End 'S' 'Z'. Weaving defect. Wrong End:- in a warp-knitted fabric, a yarn that differs from normal yarns in respect of composition, thickness, lilament or color. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control of incoming material. / Порок или дефект ткачества. Неправильно Заведённая или Неправильно Пробранная Нить (wrong end):- порок основы в виде участка, который значительно отличается рисунком переплетения от смежной нити основы ткани. Примечание:- этот порок вызван неправильной заводкой нити основы в галево или бёрдо.

WRONG END COLOR = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЙ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ) ЦВЕТ ПРОДОЛЬНОЙ НИТИ – Wrong End Color:- in warp and weft different shades are used and its sequence is given on piece ticket, if we miss that sequence then fault like wrong end color will occur. Weaving defect. Wrong Ends Color and of S and Z:- these are created at warping when supervisor concern does not check

properly, marking not visible, more shades works one another or closer shades are kept near looms if works also can cause wrong ends in fabric. Also, wrong drawing in warping, due to twist, marking or color wise. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL = НЕПРАВОМЕРНОЕ УВОЛЬНЕНИЕ (или НЕПРАВОМЕРНОЕ ОТСТРАНЕНИЕ ОТ РАБОТЫ) – Wrongful Dismissal is the unlawful termination of an employment contract. Wrongful Dismissal is one of several terms used by a variety of jurisdictions to refer, essentially, to the same cause of action:- a claim in breach of contract or in tort for the ending of an employment contract by an employer, for some unlawful reason:- (i) Canada prefers the term Wrongful Dismissal; (ii) United Kingdom and Australia prefer Unfair Dismissal and, less frequently, Wrongful Dismissal; and (iii) The United States defers to the term Wrongful Discharge and, less frequently, Wrongful Termination. The word Wrongful in employment law has been used to define Unjustified Dismissal or in other words Dismissal Without Cause. Wrongful Dismissal:- termination of a contract of employment without due process or in a manner that violates the terms of the contract. In such cases, the courts usually take the employee's contractual rights into consideration in awarding damages. Also called Wrongful Discharge or Wrongful Termination. See also Unfair Dismissal. What is wrongful dismissal? This is essentially a breach of contract claim by the employee. If the employer acts in breach of the employee's contractual obligations or in breach of his minimum statutory obligations to give the employee notice, the employer then becomes liable to pay the employee damages for wrongful dismissal. An employee can in the alternative seek redress by making an unlawful deduction of wages claim in the employment tribunal, which can be quicker and more cost effective. In either case, the damages recoverable by the employee will be the wages and other benefits that would have been earned or accrued during the contractual notice period, such as pension entitlement, private health cover, car allowance and bonus(especially where the bonus is tangible). Those that are on a high salary may find it more preferable to bring a claim for wrongful dismissal, as opposed to unfair dismissal, especially where they have lengthy notice periods. This is because they stand to gain more from damages for breach of contract (possibly representing the whole of the notice period they should have been given) as opposed to the amount they could receive on an unfair dismissal claim (which is largely governed by their loss of earnings). If an employee is dismissed as a result of gross misconduct, ie theft, and the employer was justified in dismissing the employee in this way, there can be no claim for wrongful dismissal, as the employee will have been treated as repudiating the implied term of trust and confidence between the parties, which the employer then accepts by the summary dismissal. Dismissals with pay in lieu of notice:- it is common for an employer not to require an employee to work out his notice period and to pay him in lieu of notice. Such payment in lieu of notice is usually regarded as damages for wrongful dismissal (unless otherwise specified in the contract). In these circumstances, the employer would not be in breach of contract by making a payment in lieu and it is therefore unlikely that there could be any claim for wrongful dismissal. If there is no contractual right to terminate by making a payment in lieu of notice, then the making of such a payment may not extinguish the employee's claim for damages unless, in all respects, the employee is put in the same position as he would have been in if notice had been given. Amount of damages:- the amount of damages for wrongful dismissal is based on pay and other benefits, such as the use of a company car, which the employee would have received if the employer had complied with his contractual obligations. An employee may put in a claim for other contractual benefits such as discretionary bonus payments which they will have missed out on, although it can be difficult to prove such a claim. If the employee finds a new job within the period of notice, which he would have been entitled to from his old employer, then he is not entitled to a double recovery. The new salary received must be taken into account in calculating the loss to the employee. It should be remembered that the employee is under a duty to take all steps to mitigate his loss, ie seek such alternative employment. Any damages which an employee receives under wrongful dismissal will reduce the amount of the compensatory award under unfair dismissal by the same amount. When should an employee make a claim? An employee should make a claim for wrongful dismissal in the Employment Tribunal within 3 months from the effective date of termination of his employment. / Неправомерное Увольнение или Неправомерное Отстранение От Работы – прекращение действия трудового соглашения по причинам или в порядке, не предусмотренных соглашением. Таким образом, если работник увольняется без предварительного уведомления (при обстоятельствах, которые не могут быть оправданы массовым увольнением) или если работодатель увольняет работника до истечения срока договора, заключённого на определённый срок, работник имеет право обратиться в суд с требованием возмещения ущерба (damages), нанесённого незаконным увольнением. Под юрисдикцию суда подпадают только случаи, связанные с нарушением вытекающих из трудового соглашения прав сторон; суд не рассматривает случаи нарушения законных прав сторон, определённых в законодательстве, регулирующем производственные отношения (сравните с Незаконным Увольнением (Unfair Dismissal)). Закон О Защите Прав Трудящихся (Консолидации) 1978 уполномочивает Государственного Секретаря по Делам Занятости наделять суды по рассмотрению производственных конфликтов правом рассматривать дела, связанные с неправомерным увольнением.

WRONGFUL TRADING = НЕПРАВОМЕРНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ – Wrongful Trading applies when:- (a) the company has gone into insolvent liquidation, (b) at some time before the commencement of the winding up of the company, that person knew or ought to have concluded that there was no reasonable prospect that the company would avoid going into insolvent liquidation, and (c) that person was a director of the company at that time. In deciding whether or not a director of a company ought to have known or ascertained the company was insolvent, the conclusions which he ought to reach and the steps which he ought to have taken are those which would be known or ascertained, or reached or taken, by a reasonably diligent person having both – (a) the general knowledge, skill and experience that may reasonably be expected of a person carrying out the same functions as are carried out by that director in relation to the company, and (b) the general knowledge, skill and experience that that director has. Of course, these points are not a definitive 'you're guilty', and the Insolvency Practitioner will investigate into the affairs of the company in detail to conclude whether or not you have committed an offence. Defence For Directors In Relation To Wrongful Trading Proceedings:- The Insolvency Practitioner will need to apply to court to proceed with action against a director for Wrongful Trading. The Court will then have regard to any director falling under (b) above and will not make the order if it is satisfied that that person took every step with a view to minimizing the potential loss to the company's creditors as they ought to have taken. (assuming him to have known that there was no reasonable prospect that the company would avoid going into insolvent liquidation). Therefore it is very important to ensure all actions taken are well documented in the company records and you do not breach your 'fiduciary duty' as a director. Wrongful Trading:- allowing a firm to continue trading in a situation where a reasonably diligent person would realize that the firm's insolvency is inevitable. Directors of a firm who know (or ought to have known) that its insolvency could not be avoided may be held personally liable to its creditors if it becomes bankrupt or is liquidated. See also Fraudulent Trading. Wrongful Trading v Insolvent Trading – which is the unlawful act that you need to watch out for? The short answer is Wrongful Trading is the unlawful act as set out in Section 214 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK). Insolvent Trading or trading whilst insolvent would be part of the evidence of an act of Wrongful Trading, however it is not necessarily an unlawful act. It depends upon the facts of the case. So what is the difference between the two? There is no statutory recognition afforded to Insolvent Trading. Whilst undesirable in many instances it is not necessarily unlawful. Wrongful Trading is an action that can only be undertaken by a person occupying the position of Director of a limited company. That position of 'Director' can be determined in a number of ways, being official (recognized at Companies House and in a company's statutory register), de facto or shadow as set out in the Companies Act. Wrongful trading is the act by Directors of a period of trading in which debts and liabilities are incurred and typically increase, whilst having no reasonable prospect of a company avoiding insolvent liquidation. It is the action by Directors of

accepting credit when it is highly unlikely that the same would be discharged due to the financial position of a company. Wrongful Trading only applies to company Directors, whereas Insolvent Trading can be undertaken by individuals such as sole traders. There are two tests for solvency defined in Section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986, being (1) are your assets exceeded by your liabilities and (2) are you failing to discharge your debts as and when they fall due. If you satisfy either criteria then you are technically insolvent in accordance with the definition of the same in the legislation. What is the risk? Well if you are accused by a liquidator of a company of Wrongful Trading then as Director you could be personally liable for the damage the company suffered during a period of Wrongful Trading – so do not do it! If in any doubt take professional advice at the earliest possible opportunity. Often such advice can be obtained without charge for an initial consultation with a Licensed Insolvency Practitioner. / Неправомерная Торговля – торговля компании в тот период, когда у неё уже нет возможности избежать ликвидации по причине неплатёжеспособности. Ликвидатор компании может просить суд вынести распоряжение, требующее от директора компании, вступившей в стадию ликвидации по причине неплатёжеспособности, пополнить активы компании. Если директор знал или обязан был знать о положении компании, суд имеет право приказать директору пополнить активы компании в любой форме, которую суд сочтёт подходящей. Ответственность возлагается на директора и в том случае, если какое-либо лицо в компании, выполняющее функции, аналогичные директорским, осознавало положение компании; доказательств преднамеренного обмана приводить не требуется. Смотрите также Мошенническая Торговля (Fraudulent Trading).

WRONG MENDED = НЕПРАВИЛЬНО ОТШТОПАННОЕ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНО ПОЧИНЕННОЕ) – Wrong Mended:- during mending repair if end or pick is not properly filled as per weave or not relaxed. Mending defect. / Порок или дефект штопки (mending defect).

WRONG MENDING = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ) ШТОПКА (или ПОЧИНКА) – Wrong Mending:- this defect is the failure of mending work, i.e. mending is done to save the fabric to go as fresh but some times the defect is of serious nature and after making attempts it can not be made as original and looks different or shining and hence fabric can not pass as good, Some fabric are very delicate nature such as polyester, viscose where if attempts for repair done it shows and fabric does not pass as good. For improving mending work, we identify that the needle which were being used by the mender is creating shining because it ruptures and abrades the yarn surface. A suitable needle is found which is having a ball point at the tip and which is not abrading the yarn when used, hence avoiding shining in the yarn after finishing of the fabric. Also, we avoid the use of pincher rubber for relaxing the filled yarn which is attended by the mender. This technique helps a lot for improving the quality of mending. Also, we identified certain weak menders those who poorly perform in terms of their C&D%. We educate them and training is further provided so that they improve their performance. / Порок или дефект. Ремонтный мастер (mender).

WRONG NAME SELVEDGE = НЕПРАВИЛЬНОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КРОМКИ – Wrong Name Selvedge:- there are different name wording for name selvedges required as per quality numbers. If woven fabric contains any other name rather than printed name on piece ticket called Wrong Name Selvedge. Weaving defect. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONG PICK = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ) ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ (или РАЗНАЯ ПОПЕРЕЧНАЯ НИТЬ) – Wrong Pick:- weft which is distinctly different from the normal weft in a fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control of incoming material. See also Mispick. / Разный Уток – порок ткани в виде наработанных в одном куске мест различными номерами утка. Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONG PINNING = НЕПРАВИЛЬНОЕ НАКАЛЫВАНИЕ – Wrong Pinning:- improper pinning on selvedge of fabric. Finishing defect. / Дефект заключительной отделки.

WRONG SEAM OR STITCH TYPE = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ТИП ШВА ИЛИ СТЕЖКА – Wrong Seam or Stitch Type:- management error in selection – or operating personnel failing to follow specifications. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

WRONG SHADE OF THREAD = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЙ (или ЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ) ОТТЕНОК НИТИ – Wrong Shade Of Thread:- either caused by basic purchasing error, manufacturing defect by thread supplier or operator selecting wrong color from thread bin. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

WRONG STARTING POINT = НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ПУНКТ ПУСКА – Wrong Starting Point:- in dobby design, lifting order is given while making dobby card. Instead of 1st pick we start to punch from 2nd pick then fabric produced will be called wrong starting point. Weaving defect. Wrong Starting Point:- design break, faulty pick finding, faulty punch card, mal functioning of dobby, improper joining of cards and faulty working of any m/c parts. / Порок или дефект ткачества.

WRONG STITCHES PER INCH = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНОЕ) КОЛИЧЕСТВО СТЕЖКОВ НА ДЮЙМ – Wrong Stitches Per Inch:- normally caused by operators who lengthen stitch to increase machine speed. Sewing Room Defects. / Порок или дефект швейного производства.

WRONG WEFT = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩИЙ УТОК (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ УТОК, или РАЗНЫЙ УТОК) – Wrong Weft is the weft which is distinctly different from the normal weft in a fabric. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control of incoming material. See also Wrong Pick. / Неправильный Уток (wrong weft):- порок утка; уток, который значительно отличается от обычного утка ткани по толщине, по цвету, по составу сырья, по крутке. Примечание:- этот порок вызван недостаточным контролем за используемым материалом.

WRONG YARN = НЕНАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ПРЯЖА (или НЕПРАВИЛЬНАЯ ПРЯЖА) – Wrong Yarn is the yarn in a weft-knitted fabric that differs from normal yarn in respect of composition, thickness, filament or color. Note:- this defect is caused by a lack of control of incoming material.

WRP = WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

WRS = REGION 5 ADP WORKLOAD REPORTING SYSTEM

WRTA = THE WESTERN REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ASSOCIATION

WS = WALL STREET

Ws = WARRANTS

WS = WATER SUPPLY

WS = WATER SUPPLY EVALUATION STUDIES LAB PERFORMANCE

WS = WESTERN SAMOA

WS = WET SCRUBBER

WS = WET SEASON

WS = WILDLIFE SERVICES

WS = WORK STATUS

WS = WORKSTREAM

WS = WORLDSCALE

WSAP = WEIGHTED SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS PROGRAM

WSB = WHITE STEM BORER

WSCC = WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL

WSE = WHITE SUGAR EQUIVALENT

WSF = WATER SOLUBLE FRACTION

WSJ = WALL STREET JOURNAL

WSM = WATERSHED MODEL

WSM = WATERSIDE MALL

WSPP = WESTERN SYSTEMS POWER POOL

W/sr = WATT PER STERADIAN

WSR = WET SEEDED RICE

WSRA = WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

W/(sr·m^2) = WATT PER STERADIAN SQUARE METER

WSRP = WIDE–SPECIFIC REPEATED PROBE

WSSM = WATER SUPPLY SIMULATION MODEL

WSSP = THE WESTERN SYSTEMS POWER POOL

WST = WESTERN SAMOAN TALA

WSTB = WATER SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY BOARD

WSTP = WASTEWATER SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

WSV = WHITE SUGAR VALUE

WSVS = REGION 2 WATER SUPPLY VIOLATION ASSESSMENT GRAPHICS SYSTEM

WT = WARRANT

WT = WEEKS AFTER TRANSPLANTING

WT = WEIGHT

WT = WHAT THE ...?

W/TAX = WITHHOLDING TAX

WTD = WARRANTED

WTD = WATER TABLE DEPTH

WTI = WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE

WTIE = WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

WTL = WESTERN TRUCK LINES

WTLS = WIRELESS TRANSPORT LAYER SECURITY

WTO = WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

WTO = WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

THE WTO AGREEMENT ON SANITARY AND PHYTO–SANITARY MEASURES = СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ВОТ ПО САНИТАРНЫМ И ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫМ МЕРАМ – For the purposes of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement), sanitary and phytosanitary measures are defined as any measures applied:- (i) to protect human or animal life from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in their food; (ii) to protect human life from plant- or animal-carried diseases; (iii) to protect animal or plant life from pests, diseases, or disease-causing organisms; and (iv) to prevent or limit other damage to a country from the entry, establishment or spread of pests. These include sanitary and phytosanitary measures taken to protect the health of fish and wild fauna, as well as of forests and wild flora. Measures for environmental protection (other than as defined above), to protect consumer interests, or for the welfare of animals are not covered by the SPS Agreement. These concerns, however, are addressed by other WTO agreements (i.e. the TBT Agreement or Article XX of GATT 1994). The WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS Agreement), including standards used to protect human, animal or plant life and health. The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) entered into force with the establishment of the World Trade Organization on 01 January 1995. It concerns the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulations. This introduction discusses the text of the SPS Agreement as it appears in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, signed in Marrakesh on 15 April 1994. This agreement and others contained in the Final Act, along with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as amended (GATT 1994), are part of the treaty which established the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO superseded the GATT as the umbrella organization for international trade. The WTO Secretariat has

prepared this text to assist public understanding of the SPS Agreement. It is not intended to provide legal interpretation of the agreement. The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures sets out the basic rules for food safety and animal and plant health standards. It allows countries to set their own standards. But it also says regulations must be based on science. They should be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health. And they should not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between countries where identical or similar conditions prevail. Member countries are encouraged to use international standards, guidelines and recommendations where they exist. However, members may use measures which result in higher standards if there is scientific justification. They can also set higher standards based on appropriate assessment of risks so long as the approach is consistent, not arbitrary. The agreement still allows countries to use different standards and different methods of inspecting products. All countries maintain measures to ensure that food is safe for consumers, and to prevent the spread of pests or diseases among animals and plants. These sanitary and phytosanitary measures can take many forms, such as requiring products to come from a disease-free area, inspection of products, specific treatment or processing of products, setting of allowable maximum levels of pesticide residues or permitted use of only certain additives in food. Sanitary (human and animal health) and phytosanitary (plant health) measures apply to domestically produced food or local animal and plant diseases, as well as to products coming from other countries. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures, by their very nature, may result in restrictions on trade. All governments accept the fact that some trade restrictions may be necessary to ensure food safety and animal and plant health protection. However, governments are sometimes pressured to go beyond what is needed for health protection and to use sanitary and phytosanitary restrictions to shield domestic producers from economic competition. Such pressure is likely to increase as other trade barriers are reduced as a result of the Uruguay Round agreements. A sanitary or phytosanitary restriction which is not actually required for health reasons can be a very effective protectionist device, and because of its technical complexity, a particularly deceptive and difficult barrier to challenge. The Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) builds on previous GATT rules to restrict the use of unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary measures for the purpose of trade protection. The basic aim of the SPS Agreement is to maintain the sovereign right of any government to provide the level of health protection it deems appropriate, but to ensure that these sovereign rights are not misused for protectionist purposes and do not result in unnecessary barriers to international trade. The SPS Agreement, while permitting governments to maintain appropriate sanitary and phytosanitary protection, reduces possible arbitrariness of decisions and encourages consistent decision-making. It requires that sanitary and phytosanitary measures be applied for no other purpose than that of ensuring food safety and animal and plant health. In particular, the agreement clarifies which factors should be taken into account in the assessment of the risk involved. Measures to ensure food safety and to protect the health of animals and plants should be based as far as possible on the analysis and assessment of objective and accurate scientific data. The SPS Agreement encourages governments to establish national SPS measures consistent with international standards, guidelines and recommendations. This process is often referred to as ‘Harmonization’. The WTO itself does not and will not develop such standards. However, most of the WTO’s member governments (132 at the date of drafting) participate in the development of these standards in other international bodies. The standards are developed by leading scientists in the field and governmental experts on health protection and are subject to international scrutiny and review. International standards are often higher than the national requirements of many countries, including developed countries, but the SPS Agreement explicitly permits governments to choose not to use the international standards. However, if the national requirement results in a greater restriction of trade, a country may be asked to provide scientific justification, demonstrating that the relevant international standard would not result in the level of health protection the country considered appropriate. Due to differences in climate, existing pests or diseases, or food safety conditions, it is not always appropriate to impose the same sanitary and phytosanitary requirements on food, animal or plant products coming from different countries. Therefore, sanitary and phytosanitary measures sometimes vary, depending on the country of origin of the food, animal or plant product concerned. This is taken into account in the SPS Agreement. Governments should also recognize disease-free areas which may not correspond to political boundaries, and appropriately adapt their requirements to products from these areas. The agreement, however, checks unjustified discrimination in the use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, whether in favour of domestic producers or among foreign suppliers. Alternative Measures:- an acceptable level of risk can often be achieved in alternative ways. Among the alternatives – and on the assumption that they are technically and economically feasible and provide the same level of food safety or animal and plant health – governments should select those which are not more trade restrictive than required to meet their health objective. Furthermore, if another country can show that the measures it applies provide the same level of health protection, these should be accepted as equivalent. This helps ensure that protection is maintained while providing the greatest quantity and variety of safe foodstuffs for consumers, the best availability of safe inputs for producers, and healthy economic competition. Risk Assessment:- the SPS Agreement increases the transparency of sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Countries must establish SPS measures on the basis of an appropriate assessment of the actual risks involved, and, if requested, make known what factors they took into consideration, the assessment procedures they used and the level of risk they determined to be acceptable. Although many governments already use risk assessment in their management of food safety and animal and plant health, the SPS Agreement encourages the wider use of systematic risk assessment among all WTO member governments and for all relevant products. Transparency:- Governments are required to notify other countries of any new or changed sanitary and phytosanitary requirements which affect trade, and to set up offices (called Enquiry Points) to respond to requests for more information on new or existing measures. They also must open to scrutiny how they apply their food safety and animal and plant health regulations. The systematic communication of information and exchange of experiences among the WTO’s member governments provides a better basis for national standards. Such increased transparency also protects the interests of consumers, as well as of trading partners, from hidden protectionism through unnecessary technical requirements. A special Committee has been established within the WTO as a forum for the exchange of information among member governments on all aspects related to the implementation of the SPS Agreement. The SPS Committee reviews compliance with the agreement, discusses matters with potential trade impacts, and maintains close co-operation with the appropriate technical organizations. In a trade dispute regarding a sanitary or phytosanitary measure, the normal WTO dispute settlement procedures are used, and advice from appropriate scientific experts can be sought.

WTP = WATER TREATMENT PLANT

WTPS = WATER, TOXICS AND PECTICIDES STAFF

WTRRX = CONTROLLED REACTION WITH WATER FOR HIGHLY REACTIVE INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WTS = HPOB AUTOMATED WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM =

WTS = WOMEN’S TRANSPORTATION SEMINAR

WTS = WORKING TIME SAVED

WTSHRD = WATER AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES HEALTH RESEARCH DIVISION

WTTC = WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL

WTY = WARRANTY

W–TYPE BOTTOM = ДНО ТИПА БУКВЫ ДАБЛ.Ю. – W-Type Bottom is a double bottom pattern in a price history that looks like the letter W. See also Technical Analysis.

WU = WHAT'S UP?

WUE = WATER USE EFFICIENCY

WULFENITE = ВУЛЬФЕНИТ – Wulfenite:- lead molybdate, $PbMoO_4$, a minor source of molybdenum and the second most common molybdenum mineral. It occurs in the oxidized zone of lead and molybdenum deposits. Fine crystals have been found at Příbram, Czech Republic; Yuma County, Arizona, the United States; and Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. Other localities include Germany, Austria, Sardinia, and Australia. Wulfenite ordinarily crystallizes as thin, beveled, square plates that have a resinous to adamantine luster, and they are yellow to orange in color. The Mohs hardness is 3 (named after the German mineralogist, Friedrich Mohs (1773-January-29–1839-September-29), who invented a scale of hardness based on the ability of one mineral to scratch another); specific gravity, 6.5–7; and crystal system, tetragonal. / твёрдость по Мосу (Mohs hardness; названа в честь Немецкого минералога Фридриха Моса (Friedrich Mohs; 1773-Январь-29–1839-Сентябрь-29)). Вульфенит – минерал класса молибдатов, $Pb(MoO_4)$. Примеси Ca, TR, W, V, U. Кристаллы, друзы, корки. Твёрдость около 3; плотность 6.8 г/см^3. Образуется в зоне окисления месторождений свинца. Руды свинца.

WURTZITE = ВЮРЦИТ – Wurtzite:- a zinc sulfide mineral that occurs typically in Potosí, Bolivia; Butte, State of Montana, the United States; and Goldfield, State of Nevada, the United States. It is a rare and unstable (at temperatures below 1 020 °C (1 870 °F)) hexagonally symmetrical modification of sphalerite, to which it inverts crystallographically; it may be made artificially from sphalerite by rapid cooling from 1 020 °C. For detailed physical properties, see Sulfide Mineral (table). / Вюрцит – минерал класса сульфидов, полиморфная гексагональная модификация ZnS. Примеси Fe, Cd. Радиально-лучистые агрегаты, колломорфные выделения. Твёрдость 3.5–4; плотность 4 г/см^3. В основном гидротермальный минерал. Руда цинка, иногда кадмия.

WUZZING = ВЗВИНЧИВАНИЕ – Wuzzing is a way of removing excess moisture by centrifugal force. Hold onto the end of the skein firmly and spin it around like a heliocopter blade. Wuzzing is when you put your wool into a mesh bag and swing it around, using centrifugal force to evacuate the water from wool. It is a good way to spin your wool without putting it in the washing machine. My front loader will not spin without putting some water in and sometimes I am too lazy to turn off the water. / способ удаления избыточной влаги с помощью центробежной силы.

W/V = WEIGHT/VOLUME = WEIGHT BY VOLUME

WW = WITH WARRANTS

W/W = WEIGHT/WEIGHT = BY WEIGHT

W/W = WORLDWIDE

WWA = WOMEN'S WORKPLACE ACTION

WWD = WEATHER WORKING DAY

WWEMA = WASTE AND WASTEWATER EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WWF = WORLD WILD FUND FOR NATURE

WWF = WORLD WILDLIFE FEDERATION

WW–FTF = WORLDWIDE FARMER–TO–FARMER INITIATIVE

WWMMRD = WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT MONITORING RESEARCH DIVISION

WWMS = WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT STAFF

WWPC = WORLDWIDE PROJECT CONSORTIUM

WWR = WHEN, WHERE READY

WWT = WASTEWATER TREATMENT

WWTP = WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

WWTU = WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT

WWW = WORLD WIDE WEB

WWWW = WIBON, WCCON, WIFPON, WIPON

WYCKOFF UP THRUST = ВЫКОФСКИЙ ВЫНОС ВВЕРХ – Wyckoff Up Thrust (in technical analysis):- (i) there must be a line of visible resistance on the chart (this is a supply line); (ii) a Wyckoff Up Thrust occurs when price moves above a resistance line but the move attracts sellers not buyers, an Up Thrust is a failed breakout; and (iii) the initial decline from the Up Thrust finds a short-term bottom and prices lift in an attempt to retest the High of the Up Thrust, but the attempted retest, generally on lower volume, turns out to be a swing failure and price resumes downside. These 3 points are the bare bones of a Wyckoff Up Thrust. The opposite of a Wyckoff Up Thrust is a Wyckoff Spring which is a failed breakdown below established support, (lower prices are rejected and reverse to the upside). Richard D. Wyckoff pioneered using price action as a means of identifying supply and demand in the markets. He began his Wall Street career as a runner in 1888 and eventually became a very successful trader using observations developed over years of experience on 'The Street'. / Ричод Ди. Выкоф (Richard D. Wyckoff).

WYLIECOAT = ВАЙЛЫЙСКИЙ ПИДЖАК – Wyliecoat (chiefly Scottish) is a warm undergarment; (chiefly Scottish) petticoat. The Apparel Search Company does not want you to confuse 'wyliecoat' with Wile E. Coyote from the Warner Brothers cartoon. / Вайл И. Кайоти (Wile E. Coyote) Вонё Бразёз (Warner Brothers).

WYSIWYG = WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET

WYTHE = ИЗОЛЯЦИОННЫЙ СЛОЙ (или НОКОВЫЙ БУГЕЛЬ) – Wythe:- the masonry wall that must separate multiple flue liners in a masonry chimney. Also referred to as Partition. A Wythe is a continuous vertical section of masonry one unit in thickness. A wythe may be independent of, or interlocked with, the adjoining wythe(s). A single wythe of brick that is not structural in nature is referred to

as a Veneer. A multiple-wythe masonry wall may be composed of a single type of masonry unit layered to increase its thickness and structural strength, or different masonry units chosen by function, such as an economical concrete block serving a structural purpose and a more expensive brick chosen for its appearance. Wythe is a single thickness of bricks in masonry construction. Origin:- early XVIII century (as with):- probably an alteration of width. Wythe, or Withe, is a term for a vertical section of masonry that is one unit thick, meaning that it is constructed from a single line of masonry units. The units are usually bricks, made of clay or terracotta, or blocks, like those made of concrete. This term is often used when describing different kinds of wall construction. A masonry wall can be a single or a multiple wythe wall, and each type has its strengths and drawbacks. Brick veneer is a special kind of construction, and it is usually used to provide attractive, durable siding without performing a structural function. In the past, structural walls were commonly made up of multiple wythes, using several layers of different masonry units like stone, clay, and concrete. These walls were often very solid and very thick but are also difficult to insulate because of the solid nature of the masonry. Examples of this type of construction include most clay brick and terracotta brick walls built in the early XX century. One common type of wall construction is made up of two wythes, usually with an outer layer of brick and an inner layer consisting of cinder or concrete blocks. The two sections are usually held together by metal ties or rows of header bricks, which are installed sideways at regular intervals. There are also rain-screen veneer walls that have an exterior made out of masonry, usually brick, that is separated from an inner, structural wall by a cavity. The cavity wall makes it easier to insulate, and also provides weatherproofing, by allowing water that gets inside the exterior wall to escape. In recent times, structural walls have been commonly constructed as single wythe walls. This kind of wall is often built using over-sized bricks or concrete blocks. A wall like this is relatively cheap to build and low maintenance, is fire and sound proof, and can be very durable if built right. It has no cavity wall inside, however, so it needs to be constructed carefully to be weatherproof. Flashing and weep-holes have to be installed, and the surface has to be treated with a water repellent or paint. When constructing a single wythe wall, it is important to use the appropriate materials, both for the units, whether they are bricks or blocks, and for the mortar.

- X -

X = ДЕСЯТЬ – X is the Roman numerical number for ten.

X = ЭКС. – (1) Fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol indicating that listing is a mutual fund. / Экс. (X):- пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая, что котируемым инструментом является взаимный фонд.

(2) X is a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that it is a mutual fund or a symbol used in stock transaction tables to indicate that a stock is trading ex-dividends or ex-rights. It is also sometimes used as an abbreviation for exchange. Symbol that indicating that stock is trading ex-dividend, with no dividend. Also known as XD. / Экс. (X) – фондовый символ НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), специфицирующий, что это есть взаимный фонд, или символ, используемый в таблицах фондовых операций для указания, что акция торгуется без дивидендов или без прав. Иногда используется также в качестве аббревиатуры для Английского слова Exhange, обозначающего Биржа.

X = EX

X = EX DIVIDEND

X = EX–INTEREST

X = XENON

X = X–RAY

X.25 = ИКС.25 (или ЭКС.25) – X.25 is an International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) protocol standard for WAN communications that defines how connections between user devices and network devices are established and maintained. X.25 is designed to operate effectively regardless of the type of systems connected to the network. It is typically used in the packet-switched networks (PSNs) of common carriers, such as the telephone companies. Subscribers are charged based on their use of the network. The development of the X.25 standard was initiated by the common carriers in the 1970s. At that time, there was a need for WAN protocols capable of providing connectivity across public data networks (PDNs). X.25 is now administered as an international standard by the ITU-T. X.25 is the standardized communication protocol for the networked computers. X.25 is the international standard of the CCITT (short for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee which is now named ITU-T (short for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector)) for packet switching. / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Стандартизированный протокол связи для компьютеров, работающих в одной сети. В 1976 был принят стандарт X.25, который стал основой всемирной системы PSPDN (Packet-Switched Public Data Networks), базирующейся на 7-уровневой модели ISO OSI. Стандарт X.25 был усовершенствован в 1984. X.25 – протокол (ISO 8208:1989; RFC-887, -1381, -1382, -1461, -1598, -1613), который определяет синхронный интерфейс между Терминальным Оборудованием для Данных (Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)) и Оборудованием Передачи Данных (Data Communication Equipment (DCE)) для терминалов, работающих в пакетном режиме. По существу это протокол связи оборудования с сетью. Главный недостаток протокола X.25 – большие задержки отклика (типовое значение 0.6 сек). Терминалом может служить ЭВМ или любая другая система, удовлетворяющая требованиям X.25. Соединение DTE – DTE осуществляется через DCE. В протоколе X.25 DCE и DTE используют статистическое мультиплексирование с делением по времени. Одновременно могут реализовываться несколько обменных процессов. Протокол X.25 был разработан в 1970-х. Этот протокол является представителем протоколов, использующих метод коммутации пакетов, и поддерживает работу как с коммутируемыми, так и постоянными виртуальными каналами. Административное управление развитием протокола X.25 осуществляет Международный Союз Дальней Связи (The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)) – агентство, работающее под эгидой Организации Объединенных Наций. Ввиду международного признания протокола X.25 он, возможно, является одним из самых распространённых протоколов глобальных сетей. Так же, как и все технологии с коммутацией пакетов, протокол X.25 рассматривает сеть передачи данных, по сути, как обыкновенную телефонную сеть и передаёт данные, используя виртуальные каналы. Обмен данными между двумя устройствами начинается с того, что одно устройство дозванивается до другого для создания коммутируемого или постоянного виртуального канала. Затем происходит сам процесс передачи данных, после чего выполняется процедура завершения звонка. Протокол X.25 предусматривает двухточечный обмен данными между оконечным пользовательским устройством (DTE) и оконечным устройством канала передачи данных (DCE). Устройства DTE (например, маршрутизаторы) подключаются к устройствам DCE (например, модемам), которые, в свою очередь, подключаются к одному или нескольким коммутаторам сети X.25 и, в конечном итоге, к другим устройствам DTE. Оконечное устройство канала передачи данных (DCE) – это устройство, которое является концевым устройством интерфейса пользователь-сеть со стороны сети. Устройства DCE обеспечивают физическое соединение с сетью, пропускают через себя трафик и вырабатывают сигналы синхронизации, используемые для синхронизации передачи данных

между устройствами DCE и DTE. Оконечное пользовательское устройство (DTE) – это устройство, находящееся с другой, пользовательской стороны интерфейса пользователь-сеть. Эти устройства могут выступать в роли отправителя данных, получателя или совмещать эти функции. Устройство DTE соединяется с сетью передачи данных с помощью устройств DCE (например, модемов) и обычно использует сигналы синхронизации, вырабатываемые устройствами DCE. Так называемый 'звонок' в сети X.25 начинается с того, что устройство DTE, выступающее отправителем данных, совместно с тем устройством DCE, с которым соединено, инициирует сеанс связи. Коммутаторы в сети X.25 определяют маршрут передачи звонка от отправителя к получателю. Затем все данные коммутируются от устройства DTE-отправителя на устройство DTE-получателя. В протоколе X.25 используется схема адресации, называемая X.121. Форматы адресов отправителя и получателя канального уровня для протокола X.25 определены рекомендательным документом ITU-T Recommendation X.121. Коммутаторы сети X.25 маршрутизируют звонок вдоль пути виртуального канала, основываясь на X.121-адресах устройства-отправителя и устройства-получателя. Адреса, определяемые документом X.121, не имеют четко фиксированной длины и могут содержать до 14 десятеричных цифр. Первые четыре цифры адреса называются Идентификационным Кодом Сети Передачи Данных (Data Network Identification Code (DNIC)). Оставшиеся цифры адреса могут быть использованы администратором сети по своему усмотрению.

X.400 = ИКС.400 (или ЭКС.400) – X.400 is a CCITT (short for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee which is now named ITU-T (short for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector)) recommendation designed to facilitate international message and information exchange between subscribers of computer based store-andforward services and offi ce information systems in association with public and private data networks.

X.500 = ИКС.500 (или ЭКС.500) – X.500 is the CCITT (short for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee which is now named ITU-T (short for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector)) now ITU (short for the International Telecommunication Union) recommendations (ISO9594) for the structure of directories for the maintenance of addresses used in electronic mail.

XAF = CFA FRANC

XANTHA = КСАНТА (или ЗОЛОТИСТО–ЖЁЛТЫЙ) – The term Xantha is derived from the Greek word Xanthós, for Yellow. Xantha is a condition wherein seedlings have pale yellow leaves and perish shortly after germination. / Под Ксантой от Греческого слова Xanthós, означающий Жёлтый или Золотисто-Жёлтый или Рыжий или Светло-Золотистый, понимается состояние, при котором . А недостаток азота вызывает пожелтение всходов. При массовом поражении всходов всё поле принимает жёлтую окраску, почему болезнь и получила название 'пожелтение всходов' (научное название – Антракноз). Позже болезнь обнаруживается на листьях в виде бурых пятен. Поражённая ткань буреет и засыхает, особенно по краям и на верхушках листьев. Стебли взрослых растений также покрываются бурыми пятнами и трещинками. Увядание ботвы – пожелтение (побурение) большей части листьев у большинства растений, прекращение вегетации. На всходах отмечается пожелтение семядолей, а на молодых листьях – появление жёлтых пятен и посветление вдоль главных жилок. Затем листья сморщиваются, рост растения задерживается, и нередко оно погибает. На взрослых растениях на листьях жёлтые пятна или общее пожелтение (хлороз) в различной степени.

XANTHATE = КСАНТАТ – Xanthate:- any of a class of organic salts formed by treatment of an alcohol with carbon disulfide in the presence of an alkali. The term is derived from the Greek word Xanthos, for 'Yellow', in reference to the compound potassium ethyl xanthate ($C_2H_5OCS_2K$), which gives a yellow precipitate when combined with copper sulfate. The most important group of xanthates are the sodium salts produced from cellulose; these materials are processed to form the synthetic fiber rayon or the transparent film cellophane, then reconverted to cellulose. The xanthates of some low-molecular-weight alcohols are used as flotation agents for the concentration of ores.

XANTHATING = КСАНТОГЕНИРОВАНИЕ (или ПРЕВРАЩЕНИЕ В КСАНТОГЕНАТ) – Xanthating is a process in rayon manufacture in which carbon disulfide is reacted with alkali cellulose to produce bright orange cellulose xanthate. Xanthate is any of a class of organic salts formed by treatment of an alcohol with carbon disulfide in the presence of an alkali. The term is derived from the Greek word Xanthós, for Yellow. / Щёлочь (Alkali). Ксантат. Под Ксантогенированием (Xanthation) понимают обработку алкалицеллюлозы сероуглеродом и образование тиокарбоновых эфиров целлюлозы. Для снижения межмолекулярного взаимодействия и облегчения перевода в растворимое состояние щелочную целлюлозу подвергают ксантогенированию. Под Ксантогенированием, от Греческого слова Xanthós, означающее Жёлтый, понимают комплекс химических и физико-химических процессов, протекающих при взаимодействии щелочной целлюлозы с сероуглеродом. Процесс ксантогенирования протекает в гетерогенных условиях многофазной системы. В общем случае в начале процесса можно выделить следующие фазы:- (i) газовая многокомпонентная фаза переменного состава, состоящая из паров сероуглерода, воды и азота; (ii) две жидких фазы – сероуглерод и многокомпонентная щелочная фаза, состоящая из аморфной набухшей целлюлозы, едкого натра, воды и небольшого количества сероуглерода; и (iii) твёрдая фаза, состоящая из кристаллических или близких по своей степени упорядоченности к кристаллическим участкам щелочной целлюлозы. В зависимости от содержания целлюлозы в реакционной массе и, соответственно, её гетерогенности различают следующие разновидности процесса ксантогенирования:- (i) сухое ксантогенирование (содержание целлюлозы 28–35%); (ii) мокрое ксантогенирование (содержание целлюлозы 18–24%); и (iii) эмульсионное ксантогенирование (содержание целлюлозы 1–5%). Наибольшее распространение получило сухое ксантогенирование, которое иногда называют ксантогенированием в волокнистом состоянии. Процесс ведут при достаточно высокой температуре 26–35 °C, так что значительная часть сероуглерода находится в газообразном состоянии. Мокрое ксантогенирование, рекомендуемое для ускорения процесса и повышения качества вискозы, проводят обычно при более низких температурах (18–24 °C) с добавкой дополнительной щёлочи. Сероуглерод находится в большей мере в жидкой фазе. Эмульсионное ксантогенирование чаще применяют в исследовательских целях, например, для определения реакционной способности целлюлозы. Практически весь сероуглерод находится в эмульсированном состоянии в виде жидкой фазы. В промышленности основным является способ сухого ксантогенирования в ксантогенераторах периодического действия. Для интенсификации процесса ксантогенирования целесообразен переход к непрерывному ксантогенированию. Это возможно при переходе к мокрому ксантогенированию или проведении сухого ксантогенирования при повышенной температуре и упругости паров с использованием эффекта дополнительного ксантогенирования во время растворения ксантогената. Продолжительность мокрого ксантогенирования может быть сведена до 30 минут. Однако, для осуществления непрерывного ксантогенирования по мокрому способу необходимы интенсивные смесители непрерывного действия, например, шнеки, которые в следствие высоких напряжений сдвига нельзя выпускать в расчёте на производительность выше, чем 10–15 тонн в сутки (т/сут) по целлюлозе. Второе направление – сухое ксантогенирование при повышенной температуре и упругости паров сероуглерода – оказалось более перспективным. В ксантогенатор производительностью 50–60 т/сут по целлюлозе щелочная целлюлоза подаётся в циклон и через герметичный бункер поступает на ленту транспортёра, расположенную в герметичной

ёмкости. На ленту сероуглерод подаётся через дозатор. Частично проксантогенированная щелочная целлюлоза пересыпается на нижнюю транспортёрную ленту, на которой продолжается ксантогенирование. Общая продолжительность ксантогенирования 30 минут. Ксантогенат пересыпается в углубление, в котором он с помощью мешалки смешивается с растворительной щёлочью, подаваемой через дозатор и поступает на измельчитель. Образовавшаяся суспензия подаётся на растворение и фильтрацию. Ксантогенат целлюлозы растворяют в разбавленном растворе едкого натра, и при достаточной концентрации образуется вязкий раствор, называемый вискозой, который используется для формирования волокна. Процесс растворения ксантогената целлюлозы – одна из важнейших стадий вискозного производства, где формируется структура вискозы. От того, насколько полно осуществлено растворение ксантогената целлюлозы, в большей степени зависят параметры проведения последующих стадий:- фильтрации вискозы и формования волокна. Современный промышленный способ растворения ксантогената целлюлозы практически не отличается от способа 40–50 летней давности и характеризуется большой продолжительностью (3–6 часов). В настоящее время на предприятиях для вискозного волокна применяются растворители ксантогената целлюлозы разной конструкции 12,13,14:- вертикальные, горизонтальные, объёмом от 7 до 40 $м^3$, с одной, двумя или тремя мешалками. С увеличением частоты вращения мешалки резко сокращается время получения гомогенной вискозы. Основным путём интенсификации процесса растворения ксантогената целлюлозы было создание растирателей – лопастных, дисковых, центрифуг. С начала 1970-х широко используются конструктивно более современные аппараты роторного типа:- роторно-импульсивные (РИА), гидродинамические (ГАРТ), роторно-пульсационные (РПС или ПРГ).

XANTHINE OXIDASE = КСАНТИНОКСИДАЗА – Xanthine Oxidase is an enzyme responsible for production of free radicals in the body. / Ксантиноксидаза – фермент, катализирующий окисления гипоксантина в ксантин.

XANTHINURIA = КСАНТИНУРИЯ – Xanthinuria:- rare inherited disorder of purine metabolism that results from a deficiency in the enzyme xanthine oxidase. Normally this enzyme breaks down the purine base xanthine to uric acid, which is then excreted. In the absence of the enzyme, xanthine is not metabolized by the body and its concentration builds up in the blood and urine. Xanthinuria is not a serious condition, and many individuals are symptomless. Some patients, however, develop xanthine stones in their kidneys. Treatment in these instances includes an increase in fluid intake and a reduction in consumption of foods rich in purines, such as organ meats, asparagus, and mushrooms.

XANTHOPHYLL = КСАНТОФИЛЛ – Carotenoids occur as two major types:- (i) the hydrocarbon class, or carotenes; and (ii) the oxygenated (alcoholic) class, or xanthophylls. Some animals exhibit a high degree of selectivity for the assimilation of members of one or the other class. The horse (Equus Caballus), for instance, absorbs through its intestine only the carotenes, even though its green food contains mostly xanthophylls; the domestic hen (Gallus Domesticus), on the other hand, stores only members of the xanthophyll class, as do many fishes and invertebrates. Other animals, including certain frogs, Octopus species, and humans, assimilate and store both classes in the liver and in fat deposits. Carotenoids are synthesized by bacteria, fungi, algae, and other plants to highly evolved flowering forms, in which they are most conspicuous in petals, pollen, fruit, and some roots, e.g., Carrots, sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, and citrus fruits. All animals and protozoans contain carotenoids, although the blood plasma of a number of mammals (e.g., swine, sheep, goats, some carnivores) is almost entirely free of these pigments. The livers of animals often yield carotenoids; all animals depend upon a nutritional supply of vitamin A or one of its precursors, such as carotene, for maintenance of normal metabolism and growth. Carotenoids are relatively more concentrated in such structures as ovaries, eggs, testes (some animals), the liver (or the liver-like analogue of invertebrates), adrenal glands, skin, and eyes. In birds, carotenoid pigmentation may be conspicuous in the yellow tarsal (lower leg) skin, external ear, body fat, and egg yolk (especially in poultry) and in red-colored feathers. Carotenoids are also found in the wings or wing covers of many insects and in the milk fat of cattle. Xanthophyll is a class of orange oxygenated carotenoid pigments in which one or more double bonds of a carotene have been substituted with hydroxy, methoxy, carboxy, epoxy and oxo (ketone) groups. Like carotene, xanthophylls assist photosynthesis. Carotenoid is any of a group of nonnitrogenous yellow, orange, or red pigments (biochromes) that are almost universally distributed in living things. There are two major types: the hydrocarbon class, or carotenes, and the oxygenated (alcoholic) class, or xanthophylls. Synthesized by Bacteria, fFungi, lower Algae, and green plants, carotenoids are most conspicuous in the petals, pollen, and fruit (e.g., Carrots, sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, and citrus fruits) of the flowering plants. They can also be seen in the autumn foliage of deciduous trees and shrubs. In the leaves of green plants, carotenoids serve as accessory pigments in photosynthesis, trapping solar energy and passing it to chlorophyll, the primary photosynthetic pigment. All animals and protozoans also contain carotenoids, which they obtain by ingestion. Vitamin A, for example, is one of the substances that animals obtain from the ingestion of carotene. Carotenoids also play a major role in the biological coloration of animals. Xanthophylls:- a Family of Carotenoids, i.e. plant-produced pigments that act as protective antioxidants in photosynthetic plants, and in the bodies of animals that consume those carotenoids. Among other plants, xanthophylls are produced by Yellow Carrots. / виды (species). Под Ксантофиллами, от Греческих слов Xanthós, означающее Жёлтый, и Phýllon, означающее Лист, понимаются природные пигменты из группы каротиноидов; кислородсодержащие производные каротинов. Содержатся в листьях, цветках, плодах и почках высших растений, а также во многих водорослях и микроорганизмах. Участвуют в фотосинтезе в качестве дополнительных пигментов. По-видимому, играют роль светофильтров, защищающих чувствительные к свету ферменты от разрушения. Ксантофил, $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$, жёлтый пигмент листьев. Под Каротиноидами понимается группа природных пигментов жёлтого и оранжевого цвета. по химической природе – изопреноиды; насыщенные углеводороды (каротины) или их окисленные производные (ксантофиллы). Синтезируются некоторыми микроорганизмами и всеми растениями, в клетках которых участвуют в фотосинтезе и процессе, связанных с поглощением света (фототаксисы, фототропизмы и другие). Обусловливают окраску плодов, осенней листвы, колоний ряда микробов. В организме животных и человека из каротинов, поступающих с пищей, образуется витамин А (ретинол). Ксантофилл – каратиноид, растительного происхождения, использующийся в качестве косметического сырья.

XANTHOPHYTA = КСАНТОФИТА – Xanthophyta:- Division or Phylum of Algae commonly known as Yellow-Green Algae. / известны как Жёлтозелёные Водоросли.

X AXIS = ОСЬ ИКС. – The X Axis is the horizontal scale used in a graph. It serves as a reference line from which measurements are made on the coordinate plane. The distance from the X axis and the Y axis describes the location of an item on that plane. X Axis:- on graphs, the bottom axis. Analysts generally use the X axis for the independent or fixed information (times, dates, numbers of securities). They generally use the Y axis for the dependent or variable information (total returns, prices, yields). / Ось Икс. (или Ось X):- на плоскости задаются две взаимно перпендикулярные прямые (координатные оси), пересекающиеся в точке 0, называемой началом координат. Одна из них – ось X, или ось абсцисс, обычно выбирается горизонтальной, другая – ось Y, или ось ординат, – вертикальной. Справа от 0 выбирается точка, у которой ставится отметка, например, 1. Если принять отрезок от 0 до 1 за единицу длины, то откладывая последовательно этот отрезок вдоль прямой, мы получаем числовую ось. Считается, что эта ось продолжается вправо до бесконечности. Точки на оси X слева от 0 помечаются отрицательными числами, как на шкале термометра. Например, точка –2 расположена от точки 0 слева на таком же расстоянии, как точка 2

справа. Аналогичным образом с той же единицей длины размечается и ось Y. Положительные числа располагаются выше точки 0, отрицательные – ниже.

XBA = EURCO = EUROPEAN COMPOSITE UNIT

X–BAR TRAILING STOP = ПОЛЗУЩИЙ ЗА ШТРИХОМ ИКС. УРОВЕНЬ ФИКСАЦИИ – X-Bar Trailing Stop:- used with a long position, the X-Bar Trailing Stop begins as an order to sell at the lowest price of the last 'X' number of bars. Used with a short position, the X-Bar Trailing Stop begins as an order to buy at the highest price of the last 'X' number of bars.

XBB = EMU = EUROPEAN MONETARY UNIT

XBRL = EXTENSIBLE BUSINESS REPORTING LANGUAGE

XBRL = ЭКС.БИ.АР.ЭЛ. (или РЯДО) – XBRL is a language for the electronic communication of business and financial data which is revolutionising business reporting around the world. It provides major benefits in the preparation, analysis and communication of business information. It offers cost savings, greater efficiency and improved accuracy and reliability to all those involved in supplying or using financial data. XBRL stands for eXtensible Business Reporting Language. It is one of a family of 'XML' languages which is becoming a standard means of communicating information between businesses and on the internet. XBRL is being developed by an international non-profit consortium of approximately 450 major companies, organisations and government agencies. It is an open standard, free of licence fees. It is already being put to practical use in a number of countries and implementations of XBRL are growing rapidly around the world. This site provides information about the nature, uses and benefits of XBRL. It explains how individuals and companies can join the effort to move forward and make use of the language. A Simple Explanation:- The idea behind XBRL, eXtensible Business Reporting Language, is simple. Instead of treating financial information as a block of text – as in a standard internet page or a printed document – it provides an identifying tag for each individual item of data. This is computer readable. For example, company net profit has its own unique tag. The introduction of XBRL tags enables automated processing of business information by computer software, cutting out laborious and costly processes of manual re-entry and comparison. Computers can treat XBRL data 'intelligently':- they can recognise the information in a XBRL document, select it, analyse it, store it, exchange it with other computers and present it automatically in a variety of ways for users. XBRL greatly increases the speed of handling of financial data, reduces the chance of error and permits automatic checking of information. Companies can use XBRL to save costs and streamline their processes for collecting and reporting financial information. Consumers of financial data, including investors, analysts, financial institutions and regulators, can receive, find, compare and analyse data much more rapidly and efficiently if it is in XBRL format. XBRL can handle data in different languages and accounting standards. It can flexibly be adapted to meet different requirements and uses. Data can be transformed into XBRL by suitable mapping tools or it can be generated in XBRL by appropriate software. The How XBRL Works page gives further explanation of XBRL, while Benefits and Uses sets out how different types of organisation can gain from the standard. eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is an XML based framework that provides the financial community with a method to prepare, publish in a variety of formats, extract and exchange financial statements – it is expected to have major implications for all concerned with presentation and analysis of company accounts. Development is led by a Steering Committee of over 100 organizations and corporations including the US Census Bureau. XBRL taxonomies already existed for some specific reporting schemes, such as US GAAP, and are under development for many others, including IAS and several national GAAPs. XBRL stands for eXtensible Business Reporting Language. XBRL is a language for the electronic communication of business and financial data which is revolutionizing business reporting around the world. 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It can be used for financial reporting, and for transferring data between accounting systems. Other are likely to emerge in time. XBRL, like many other open formats, is based on XML. There are different 'taxonomies', additional standards built on XBRL, for different countries and accounting standards, as well as one designed to exchange data between accounting systems (very useful for a company with different systems in different units). Companies House has developed its own taxonomy, to allow companies to file accounts electronically. XBRL is an IT standard, not an accounting one. It allows different pieces of software to exchange information. It does not solve the more complex and fundamental problem of the exact meaning of numbers changing with different accounting standards, company choices, and other circumstances. The above is a common limitation of IT standards:- they allow better exchange of information, but not better understanding of it. As an aside, it is worth mentioning that information in databases of company accounts frequently suffers from this problem. A person entering complex data, that is also inconsistent between different companies and countries, into a limited set of database fields has to make simplifying choices. This is made worse by the fact that data entry staff rarely have a deep understanding of accounts. / Расширяемый Язык Деловой Отчётности (РЯДО или, как это звучит на Английском языке, Экс.Би.Ар.Эл. (XBRL)). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). XBRL – аббревиатура от eXtensible Business Reporting Language, что в переводе на Русский язык означает Расширяемый Язык Деловой Отчётности. XBRL – это формат подготовки финансовой отчётности согласно US GAAP (ОПБУ США) и IFRS (МСФО), применяемый в большинстве стран мира с крупной развитой экономикой. XBRL – очень перспективный формат, основанный на языке разметки XML (eXtensible Markup Language), введённому в дейстие в Феврале 1998. Использование XBRL существенно упрощает обработку

разнообразной деловой отчётности, включая её сбор, проверку, систематизацию, распространение и проведение других операций. Благодаря XBRL становится возможным быстрое сравнение и анализ финансовых данных совершенно разных компаний или одной компании за разные отчётные периоды времени. XBRL – формат, в развитии которого заинтересован широких круг пользователей деловой информации, начиная от специалистов и управляющих компании, заканчивая её акционерами, финансовыми аналитиками и государственными контролирующими и регулятивными органами. XBRL International Inc. (штабквартира в Laytonsville, State of Maryland, US) это некоммерческий консорциум, состоящий из примерно 550 компаний и организаций со всего мира, вместе работающих для развития языка XBRL, его продвижения и поддержки. Члены консорциума ежедневно связываются по телефону и через электронную почту, регулярно работают в комитетах и периодически встречаются на международных конференциях. Совместная работа началась в 1998. Она привела к появлению ряда спецификаций и таксономий, обеспечивающих стандартный, основанный на XML язык для представления деловых отчётов в электронном виде. Эти отчёты соответствуют существующим в каждой стране бухгалтерским стандартам или другим требованиям, предъявляемым к отчётности, таким, как банковское регулирование или оценка эффективности. Заинтересованные компании и организации приглашаются к сотрудничеству с консорциумом XBRL International Inc и к совместному созданию будущего электронной деловой отчётности. История:- Июль 1999 – American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) принимает решение о выделении бюджета на создание на основе XML языка финансовой отчетности – EFRML (Extensible Financial Reporting Markup Language). Август 1999 – Создан Управляющий Совет EFRML, состоящий из 13 членов (AICPA, Арсур Анэсэн (Arthur Andersen), Коэн Кампьютё Кансалтин (Cohen Computer Consulting), Дельват И Тушэ (Deloitte & Touche), и-контэнт кампэни (e-content company), Энст Энд Ян (Ernst & Young), ФриЭДГА.дат.кам (FreeEDGAR.com (сейчас ЭДГА Онлайн (EDGAR Online)), Эф.Ар.экс. Софтвэа Корпорэйшэн (FRx Software Corporation), Грэйт Плэйнз (Great Plains), Майкрософт (Microsoft), Пи.дабл.ю.Си. (PwC), Кей.Пи.Эм.Дьжи. (KPMG) и Зэ Вудбён Груп (The Woodburn Group)). Июль 2000 – Принимается новое название – Экс.Би.Ар.Эл. (XBRL). Отход от традиционного использования Экс.Эм.Эл. (XML). Выпуск первой XBRL спецификации 1.0 и таксономии US GAAP. Январь 2001 – Первая международная конференция по XBRL в Лондоне, Соединённое Королевство. Январь–Декабрь 2001 – Первое внедрение XBRL – Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA). Принятие решения правительством Японии об использовании XBRL в качестве стандарта для регулятивных органов (Агентство по Ценным Бумагам, Агентство по Налогам). Формирование юрисдикций XBRL Australia, XBRL Canada, XBRL Germany, XBRL IASB, XBRL Japan, XBRL Netherlands, XBRL UK и XBRL US. Декабрь 2001 – Выход XBRL спецификации 2.0. Декабрь 2003 – Выход XBRL спецификации 2.1. 2004 – Фондовые биржи в Китае, Японии, Сингапуре и Южной Кореи принимают XBRL в качестве стандарта. Еврокомиссия выделяет грант в размере 1 миллиона Евро на повышение осведомленности об XBRL. Крупные проекты по XBRL в Европе. Сентябрь 2006 – US SEC выделяет 56 миллионов Долларов на приведение своей системы EDGAR (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system) в соответствие с XBRL и 5 миллионов Долларов на создание таксономий US. XBRL US выделяется из AICPA в отдельную некоммерческую организацию. Апрель 2008 – Выход таксономии XBRL US (более 15 000 тегов и определений). Май 2008 – US SEC анонсирует предлагаемое правило, требующее от публичных компаний представлять отчётность в XBRL формате. Июнь 2009 – Крупнейшие публичные компании США начали представлять отчётность в формате XBRL.

XBRL TAXONOMY = ТАКСОНОМИЯ ЭКС.БИ.АР.ЭЛ. (или ТАКСОНОМИЯ РЯДО) – Taxonomies, as explained in How XBRL Works (a publication of XBRL International, Laytonsville, State of Maryland, the United States, which gives further explanation of XBRL, while benefits and uses sets out how different types of organization can gain from the standard), are the reporting-area specific hierarchical dictionaries used by the XBRL community. They define the specific tags that are used for individual items of data (such as 'net profit'), their attributes and their interrelationships. Different taxonomies will be required for different business reporting purposes. Some national jurisdictions may need their own reporting taxonomies to reflect local accounting and other reporting regulations. Many different organizations, including regulators, specific industries or even companies, may require taxonomies or taxonomy extensions to cover their own specific business reporting needs. Taxonomies which have been officially recognized by XBRL International are listed under the 'XII Recognized Taxonomies' tab. Details on how the taxonomy recognition process operates along with instructions on submitting taxonomies can be found under the 'Taxonomies Recognition Process' tab. A special taxonomy developed and recommended by XII itself has also been designed to support collation of detailed, drill-down data focusing on internal reporting within organizations. This is the Global Ledger (GL) taxonomy. / Таксономия – это документ, описывающий содержащиеся в отчёте концепции (статьи отчёта) и связи между ними.

XC = EX–COUPON

XCD = EAST CARIBBEAN DOLLAR

X–CH = EXCHANGE

XCH = EX–CLEARING HOUSE

XCHANGING PLC = КСЧЭНДЬЖИН ПИ.ЭЛ.СИ. – Xchanging PLC (London, UK) is an international company providing business processing outsourcing services to global blue chip customers. It is listed on the London Stock Exchange and is a constituent of the FTSE 250 Index. Our core business is re-inventing and operating our customers' non-core or back- office activities. We provide business processing services across a broad range of functions and industries. Our areas of expertise include:- (i) Finance & Accounting (F&A); (ii) Human resources (HR); (iii) Technology; (iv) Procurement; and (v) Customer Administration. An outsource provider of policy, premium and claims processing services to the Lloyd's market and others. These services are delivered via its operating subsidiaries, Ins-Sure Services and Xchanging Claims Services. Xchanging PLC (Xchanging) is a UK based industry specific processing services provider. The company is principally engaged in offering procurement services, integrated HR and payroll services, and immigration services to its clients present across various nations. In addition, it offers resourcing services, and managed recruitment services to its customers. Further, the company is engaged in offering procure to pay (P2P) accounting services and hosting services to a variety of customers across various verticals. Xchanging has its operations across 9 nations and customers in around 47 countries. Some of the company's key clients include Citibank, Deutsche Bank AG, Tech Mahindra, Wal-Mart, Cintas, American Express, Southwest.com, Lloyds, Illium Insurance, etc. The company has its headquarters located at London in the United Kingdom. / Инш-Шуэ Сёвисиз (Ins-Sure Services) и Ксчэньдьжинь Клэймз Совисиз (Xchanging Claims Services). для рынка Лойда и других. Сытибэньк (Citibank), Дойчэ Банк А.Ге. (Deutsche Bank AG), Тэк Махиндра (Tech Mahindra), Вол-Март (Wal-Mart), Синтас (Cintas), Амэрикэн Экспрэс (American Express), Саусвэст.дат.кам (Southwest.com), Илъюм Иншурэнс (Illium Insurance).

X CHROMOSOME = ИКС. ХРОМОСОМА (или Х ХРОМОСОМА) – X Chromosome is one of the two sex chromosomes in humans (the other is the Y chromosome). The sex chromosomes form one of the 23 pairs of human chromosomes in each cell. The X chromosome spans about 155 million DNA building blocks (base pairs) and represents approximately 5 percent of the total DNA in cells. Each person normally has one pair of sex chromosomes in each cell. Females have two X chromosomes, while males have one X and one Y chromosome. Early in embryonic development in females, one of the two X chromosomes is randomly and permanently

inactivated in cells other than egg cells. This phenomenon is called X-Inactivation or Lyonization. X-inactivation ensures that females, like males, have one functional copy of the X chromosome in each body cell. Because X-inactivation is random, in normal females the X chromosome inherited from the mother is active in some cells, and the X chromosome inherited from the father is active in other cells. Some genes on the X chromosome escape X-inactivation. Many of these genes are located at the ends of each arm of the X chromosome in areas known as the Pseudoautosomal Regions. Although many genes are unique to the X chromosome, genes in the pseudoautosomal regions are present on both sex chromosomes. As a result, men and women each have two functional copies of these genes. Many genes in the pseudoautosomal regions are essential for normal development. Identifying genes on each chromosome is an active area of genetic research. Because researchers use different approaches to predict the number of genes on each chromosome, the estimated number of genes varies. The X chromosome likely contains 800 to 900 genes that provide instructions for making proteins. These proteins perform a variety of different roles in the body. X Chromosome is a sex chromosome that usually occurs paired in each female cell, and single (i.e. unpaired) in each male cell in those species in which the male typically has two unlike sex chromosomes (e.g., humans). / Икс. Хромосома – половая хромосома; хромосома, обычно парная в женской клетке, и, как правило непарная в мужской. Каждая женщина – это не просто загадка, а мозаика, состоящая из клеток с разными наборами активных хромосом. У человека 23 пары хромосом, и хромосомы одной пары несут одни и те же наборы генов. Исключение составляет пара половых хромосом. У мужчин одна из них называется Икс. (X), а другая – Игрэк. (Y), и они существенно отличаются своими наборами генов. X-хромосома значительно крупнее, чем Y, и содержит больше генов. Обе половые хромосомы женщин – X, и они отличаются между собой также, как хромосомы внутри других 22 пар. У каждой женщины по две X-хромосомы, а у каждого мужчины – только по одной, и чтобы они были одинаково активны у женщин и мужчин, организм регулирует их работу. Для этого во всех клетках тела женщины одна из X-хромосом инактивируется. Какая именно из двух половых хромосом будет отключена, для каждой клетки решает случай, так что в части клеток тела женщины работает одна X-хромосома, а в оставшихся – другая. Как следствие такой мозаичности у женщин редко проявляются болезни, связанные с повреждениями X-хромосом. Даже если у женщины оказывается X-хромосома с дефектом какого-либо гена, другая хромосома пары, работающая в половине клеток, спасает положение и не даёт болезни проявиться. Чтобы болезнь, связанная с повреждением X-хромосомы ‘разыгралась’ на полную мощь, женщине должны достаться целых две копии этой хромосомы с дефектом одного и того же гена. Это маловероятное событие. В то же время, если мужчина получает дефектную X-хромосому (она приходит от матери), у неё не будет пары, чтобы скомпенсировать ущерб, и заболевание покажет себя. X-хромосома, к несчастью для мужчин, несёт множество жизненно важных генов, так что её поломка чревата печальными последствиями. Дальтонизм, гемофилия, миопатия Дюшена, синдром ломкой X-хромосомы, X-сцеплённый иммунодефицит – это только самые известные генетические заболевания, от которых страдают почти исключительно мужчины. Цветовая Слепота:- распространено заблуждение, что дальтониками могут быть только мужчины. Это неверно, однако, женщины-дальтоники встречаются намного реже. Сложности с различением некоторых цветов испытывают лишь 0.4 процента женщин и около 5 процентов мужчин. Дальтонизм – это потеря или нарушение работы одного из пигментов, связанных с распознаванием света определённого цвета. Всего таких пигментов три, и они чувствительны к волнам красного, зелёного и синего цвета. Любой сложный цвет можно представить как комбинацию этих трёх. В каждой клетке-колбочке, которые находятся в сетчатке и отвечают за распознавание цвета, находится лишь один тип пигмента. По неизвестным пока причинам, неполадки с работой пигментов, с помощью которых мы различаем красный и зелёный цвета, встречаются чаще, чем дефекты пигмента, необходимого, чтобы правильно узнавать синий цвет. За синтез пигментов отвечают гены, находящиеся на X-хромосоме. Если мужчине досталась хромосома с дефектным геном, определяющим за узнавание, к примеру, красного цвета, то во всех колбочках его сетчатки будет активна лишь эта дефектная X-хромосома – другой у него просто нет. Поэтому у такого мужчины не будет колбочек, способных правильно распознать красный цвет. Сетчатка женщины имеет мозаичное строение, и если даже одна из X-хромосом несёт повреждённый ген, эта хромосома будет активна лишь в части колбочек, отвечающих за распознавание соответствующего цвета. В других колбочках будет активна вторая хромосома, которая несёт нормальный ген. Восприятие цвета у такой женщины будет немного изменённым, но всё же она будет способна различать все цвета, которые обычно различают люди. Гемофилия:- другое известное заболевание, связанное с дефектами генов X-хромосомы – это гемофилия, нарушение свёртывания крови. После травмы в крови здорового человека запускается сложная система реакций, приводящая к образованию нитей белка фибрина. Благодаря накоплению этих нитей, в месте повреждения кровь становится более густой и закупоривает рану. Если любая из стадий процесса нарушается, кровь не свёртывается вовсе или делает это слишком медленно, так что больной может умереть от кровопотери даже после удаления зуба. Кроме того, больные с гемофилией страдают от спонтанных внутренних кровоизлияний из-за уязвимости стенок сосудов. Каскад реакций, приводящий в итоге к образованию нитей фибрина и загустению крови, очень сложен, а чем сложнее система, тем больше мест, где она может сломаться. Известно три типа гемофилии, связанных с дефектами трёх генов, кодирующих белки-участники каскада. Два из этих генов располагаются на X-хромосоме, поэтому гемофилией страдает один мужчина из 5 000, а случаев заболеваний женщин за всю историю было зафиксировано лишь 60. Миопатия Дюшена:- ещё один важный ген, располагающийся на X-хромосоме – ген белка дистрофина, необходимого для поддержания целостности мембран мышечных клеток. При миопатии Дюшена работа этого гена нарушается, и дистрофин не образуется. У мужчин, которым досталась X-хромосома с таким повреждённым геном, развивается прогрессирующая мышечная слабость, в результате чего мальчики с такой болезнью уже к 12 годам не могут самостоятельно ходить. Как правило, больные погибают в возрасте около 20 лет из-за связанных со слабостью мышц нарушений дыхания. У девочек, получивших X-хромосому с неисправным геном дистрофина, из-за мозаичности белок отсутствует лишь в половине клеток тела. Поэтому женщины-носительницы дефектного гена дистрофина страдают лишь лёгкой мышечной слабостью, и то не всегда. X-Сцеплённый Тяжёлый Иммунодефицит:- больные с тяжёлыми иммунодефицитами вынуждены жить в полностью стерильной среде, потому что они крайне уязвимы перед инфекционными заболеваниями. X-сцеплённый тяжёлый иммунодефицит возникает из-за мутации в гене, который кодирует общий компонент нескольких рецепторов, необходимых для взаимодействия клеток иммунной системы. Как очевидно из названия болезни, этот ген тоже располагается в X-хромосоме. Из-за неработающих рецепторов иммунная система с самого начала развивается неправильно, её клетки малочислены, плохо функционируют и не могут координировать свои действия. К счастью, это тяжёлое заболевание встречается редко:- им страдает один мальчик из 100 000. У девочек появление этой болезни можно считать практически невероятным. Синдром Ломкой X-Хромосомы:- ещё один важный ген, расположенный на X-хромосоме – ген Эф.Эм.Ар.1 (FMR1), необходимый для нормального развития нервной системы. Работа этого гена может быть нарушена из-за патологического процесса, при котором в гене увеличивается число повторяющихся фрагментов ДНК. Дело в том, что точное копирование повторяющегося числа единиц всегда представляет собой трудность. Представим себе, что нам нужно аккуратно переписать длинное число, в котором есть много одинаковых цифр подряд – легко ошибиться и написать на несколько цифр больше или меньше. Точно так и в ДНК. При делении клеток, когда ДНК удваивается, число повторов может случайно измениться. Именно из-за увеличения числа повторов в коротком фрагменте ДНК на X-хромосоме может появиться ‘ломкий’ участок, который легко рвётся при делении клеток. Ген FMR1 находится рядом с ‘ломким’ участком, и его работа нарушается. В результате такой патологии возникает умственная

отсталость, которая проявляется у мужчин с ‘ломкой’ Х-хромосомой более явственно, чем у женщин. Всегда Ли Лучше Иметь Две Х-Хромосомы, Чем Одну? Кажется, что иметь две Х-хромосомы выгоднее, чем одну:- меньше риск заболеваний из-за неудачных генов. Как насчёт самцов, имеющих такой состав половых хромосом:- XXY? Можно ли ожидать, что они будут иметь преимущество перед самцами с обычным составом половых хромосом XY? Оказывается, состав хромосом XXY – не благо, а совсем наоборот. Мужчины с таким набором хромосом страдают от Синдрома Клайнфельтера, при котором наблюдается множество патологий, но нет никаких преимуществ. Более того, известны заболевания, для которых характерны ещё большие количества Х-хромосом, вплоть до пяти на генотип. Такие патологии встречаются как у женщин, так и у мужчин. При наличии избыточных Х-хромосом все они, кроме одной, инактивируются. Однако, пусть лишние Х-хромосомы и не работают, чем их больше, тем тяжелее заболевание. Интересно, что особенно страдает от наличия избыточных Х-хромосом интеллект – каждая лишняя хромосома этого типа ведёт к понижению IQ в среднем примерно на 15 пунктов. Получается, что иметь запасной вариант Х-хромосомы хорошо, но не всегда (мужчинам от дополнительной Х-хромосомы лучше не становится). Иметь много запасных вариантов этой половой хромосомы – не выгодно ни для женщин, ни для мужчин. Чем же дополнительные неактивные Х-хромосомы вредны, и почему каждая лишняя хромосома усугубляет тяжесть заболевания? Во-первых, лишние Х-хромосомы выключаются далеко не сразу, а только спустя первые 16 суток развития эмбриона. А чем раньше во время развития возникает нарушение, тем более разнообразными и многочисленными будут его проявления. Поэтому лишние хромосомы могут успеть ‘навредить’ достаточно фундаментально, так, что патологии будут проявляться в совершенно разных сферах. Во-вторых, некоторые гены на инактивированных Х-хромосомах каким-то образом избегают отключения. Хотя Х и Y-хромосомы очень непохожи, всё же они образуют пару и имеют небольшое количество одинаковых генов. Если половых хромосом слишком много, и на всех них эти гены останутся активными, в клетках нарушается генный баланс. Поэтому чем больше лишних хромосом, тем тяжелее болезнь. Х-хромосома несёт на себе множество жизненно важных генов, и неудивительно, что её дефекты имеют крайне неприятные проявления. Женщинам от природы дана возможность ‘подстраховаться’ за счёт дополнительной копии хромосомы, которая может уменьшить тяжесть заболевания. Однако такая ‘запаска’ хороша только в единственном числе, а все дополнительные Х-хромосомы ведут к развитию тяжёлых патологий. Ну а мужчинам, у которых нет второй Х-хромосомы, с самого их зачатия достаётся больше риска.

XD = EX–DISTRIBUTION

XD = EX–DIVIDEND

XD = ЭКС.ДИ. – XD or X Div. (in stock listings of newspapers) is a symbol that indicating that stock is trading ex-dividend, with no dividend. Also known as X. See also Ex-Dividend. xd:- stands for Ex-Dividend (i.e. without dividend) and means that the investor who buys the stock xd will not receive the coupon/dividend which is due to be paid in a few days time on the next coupon date as this coupon will go to the seller. British Government Stocks normally go xd 7 days before the next coupon date (i.e. the xd date is 7 days before the coupon date). In respect of ordinary shares/equities it means the investor who buys the stock xd will not receive the dividend due to be paid in a few days time as it will go to the seller. Shares normally go xd some days before the date when the next dividend is to be paid. If the buyer is entitled to the dividend payable in a few days time then the stock has not yet gone xd and is still cum dividend (i.e. with dividend). / ‘Без Дивидендов’ (в приводимых в газетах перечнях акций). Символ, встречающийся в газетах, означает, что акция продаётся без дивидендов (ex-dividend). Символ X также используется в таблицах облигаций для обозначения облигаций, не имеющих процентов.

XDH = XANTHINE DEHYDROGENASE

X–DIS = EX DISTRIBUTION

X–DIV = EX–DIVIDEND

XDR = SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

XDSL = ЭКС.ДИ.ЭС.ЭЛ. – A term xDSL refers collectively to all types of digital subscriber lines, the two main categories being ADSL and SDSL. Two other types of xDSL technologies are High-data-rate DSL (HDSL) and Very high DSL (VDSL). DSL technologies use sophisticated modulation schemes to pack data onto copper wires. They are sometimes referred to as Last-Mile Technologies because they are used only for connections from a telephone switching station to a home or office, not between switching stations. xDSL is similar to ISDN inasmuch as both operate over existing copper telephone lines (POTS) and both require the short runs to a central telephone office (usually less than 20 000 feet). However, xDSL offers much higher speeds – up to 32 Mbps for upstream traffic, and from 32 Kbps to over 1 Mbps for downstream traffic. See also Digital Subscriber Line (DSL). xDSL refers to the sum total of digital subscriber line (DSL) technologies. Line-length limitations on DSL signal transmissions from the telephone exchanges speeds have resulted in the many types of DSLs. Some examples of DSL technologies (xDSL) include:- (i) Digital Subscriber Line (DSL); (ii) Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); (iii) Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL); (iv) Gigabit Digital Subscriber Line (GDSL); (v) High-Data-Rate Digital Subscriber Line (HDSL/HDSL2); (vi) Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL); (vii) Rate-Adaptive Digital Subscriber Line (RADSL); (viii) Very-High Speed Digital Subscriber Line (VDSL/VDSL2); and (ix) Universal High-Bit-Rate Digital Subscriber Line (UHDSL). ADSL and SDSL were the main two categories of DSL. DSL technologies are sometimes referred to as ‘Last-Mile Technologies’ because they are used only between a telephone switching station and a home or office; DSL is not used between switching stations. Actual DSL transmission methods vary greatly with the carrier, equipment used, geographical location and the customer. Many DSL technologies support simultaneous voice and Internet transmission; some include video as well. / Цифровая Линия Подписчика (ЦЛП). xDSL — семейство технологий, позволяющих значительно расширить пропускную способность абонентской линии местной телефонной сети путём использования эффективных линейных кодов и адаптивных методов коррекции искажений линии на основе современных достижений микроэлектроники и методов цифровой обработки сигнала. xDSL – обобщённая аббревиатура для технологий DSL. Технологии xDSL позволяют передавать данные со скоростями, значительно превышающими скорости, доступные самым лучшим аналоговым и цифровым модемам. xDSL поддерживают передачу голоса, высокоскоростную передачу данных и видеосигналов, создавая при этом значительные преимущества как для абонентов, так и для провайдеров. Более того, многие технологии xDSL позволяют совмещать высокоскоростную передачу данных и передачу голоса по одной и той же медной паре. Существующие типы технологий xDSL, различаются, в основном, по используемой форме модуляции и скорости передачи данных. DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) – это аббревиатура, обозначающая Цифровую Абонентскую Линию или Цифровую Линию Подписчика (Digital Subscriber Line). DSL-технологии позволяют соединять пользователей с телефонными станциями, расширяя при этом используемый частотный диапазон имеющихся линий телефонной кабельной сети.

XEDAR = ЗЕДА (или КСЕДАР) – Xedar is infrared imaging equipment used in the detection of hot spots during wildfire control.

X–EFFICIENCY = ИКС.–ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ – In economics, X-Efficiency is the effectiveness with which a given set of inputs are used to produce outputs. If a firm is producing the maximum output it can given the resources it employs, such as men and machinery,

and the best technology available, it is said to be x-efficient. X-inefficiency occurs when x-efficiency is not achieved. In a market with perfect competition, there will in general be no x-inefficiency because if any firm is less efficient than the others it will not make sufficient profits to stay in business in the long term. However, with other market forms such as monopoly it may be possible for x-inefficiency to persist, because the lack of competition makes it possible to use inefficient production techniques and still stay in business. X-inefficiency is not the only type of inefficiency in economics. X-inefficiency only looks at the outputs that are produced with given inputs. It doesn't take account of whether the inputs are the best ones to be using, or whether the outputs are the best ones to be producing, which is referred to as Allocative Efficiency. For example, a firm that employs brain surgeons to dig ditches might still be x-efficient, even though reallocating the brain surgeons to curing the sick would be more efficient for society overall. X-Efficiency is the degree of efficiency maintained by individuals and firms under conditions of imperfect competition. According to the neoclassical theory of economics, under perfect competition individuals and firms must maximize efficiency in order to succeed and make a profit; those who do not will fail and be forced to exit the market. However, x-efficiency theory asserts that under conditions of less-than-perfect competition, inefficiency may persist. The concept of x-efficiency was proposed by economist Harvey Leibenstein in a 1966 paper. The theory of x-efficiency is controversial because it conflicts with the assumption of utility-maximizing behavior, a well-accepted axiom in economic theory. Instead, some economists argue that the concept of x-efficiency is merely the observance of workers' utility-maximizing tradeoff between effort and leisure. Empirical evidence for the theory of x-efficiency is mixed. X Inefficiency occurs when a firm has little incentive to control costs. This causes the average cost of production to be higher than necessary. When there is this lack of incentives, the firm will not be technically efficient. X Efficiency would be when competitive pressures cause firms to combine the optimum combination of factors of production. Causes of X Inefficiency:- (1) Monopoly Power:- a monopoly faces little or no competition. Therefore, it might be easy for the monopolist to make supernormal profits. Therefore, in the absence of competitive pressures, they may not try very hard to control costs. (2) State Control:- a nationalized firm owned by the government may face little or no incentive to try and make profit. Therefore, it has less incentive to try and cut costs. Examples of X Inefficiency:- (i) employing workers who aren't necessary for the productive process. For example, a state owned firm may be more concerned about the political implications of making people redundant than getting rid of surplus workers. (ii) Lack of Management Control:- if a firm doesn't have supervision of workers, then productivity may fall as workers 'take it easy'; and (iii) Not Finding Cheapest Suppliers:- out of inertia, a firm may continue to source raw materials from a high cost supplier rather than look for cheaper raw materials. Theory of X Inefficiency:- X Inefficiency was first mentioned in Leibenstein, Harvey (1966), 'Allocative Efficiency vs. X-Efficiency', American Economic Review 56 (3):- 392–415. / Хави (Leibenstein, Harvey). Икс.-Эффективность – эффективность, состоящая в получении оптимального результата при заданной комбинации факторов производства; термин введён Американским экономистом Харви Лэйбэнстайном (Harvey Leibenstein; родился в 1924, Янушполе, Волынская Губерния, Украина, умер в 1992 в Кембридже, Штат Массачусетс, США) для отделения данного вида эффективности от аллокативной эффективности, поскольку было замечено, что при одних и тех же количестве и структуре затрат могут иметь место различные результаты; основным источником такой эффективности принято считать систему стимулов.

XENOBIOTIC = КСЕНОБИОТИК – Xenobiotic is a term for non-naturally occurring man-made substances found in the environment, i.e. synthetic material solvents, plastics. Xenobiotic is a compound that is foreign to a biological system. The presence of substances in soil that are not naturally produced by biological species is of great public concern. Many of these so-called Xenobiotic (from Greek Xenos, 'Stranger', and Bios, 'Life') chemicals have been found to be carcinogens or may accumulate in the environment with toxic effects on ecosystems. Although human exposure to these substances is primarily through inhalation or drinking water, soils play an important role because they affect the mobility and biological impact of these toxins. The abundance of xenobiotic compounds in soil has been increased dramatically by the accelerated rate of extraction of minerals and fossil fuels and by highly technological industrial processes. Most of the metals were typically found at very low total concentrations in pristine waters – for this reason they often are referred to as Trace Metals. Rapid increases of trace metal concentrations in the environment are commonly coupled to the development of exploitative technologies. This kind of sudden change exposes the biosphere to a risk of destabilization, since organisms that developed under conditions with low concentrations of a metal present have not developed biochemical pathways capable of detoxifying that metal when it is present at high concentrations. The same line of reasoning applies to the organic toxic compounds. Xenobiotics:- synthetic chemicals believed to be resistant to environmental degradation. A branch of biotechnology called Bioremediation is seeking to develop biological methods to degrade such compounds. Xenobiotics are any chemical compounds that are found in a living organism, but which are foreign to that organism, in the sense that it does not normally produce the compound or consume it as part of its diet. For example, in humans, most drugs are part of this category, since people don't produce them naturally, or consume them under normal circumstances. Xenobiotics can also be defined as substances that are present in higher-than-normal concentrations, or ones that are entirely artificial and did not exist before they were produced synthetically by humans. A compound that is normal to one organism may be a xenobiotic to another. A commonly used example of this is the effect experienced by fish that live downstream from the outlet of a sewage treatment plant. Hormones produced by humans may be present, even in treated water, and these compounds are foreign as far as fish are concerned. When an animal produces a toxin as a defense mechanism against predators, these toxins can also be thought of as xenobiotics from the point of view of the predator. Predators can also evolve defenses against these toxins, however. One interesting case in which this has occurred is in the rough-skinned newt and its predator, the garter snake. Tetrodotoxin is a xenobiotic made in the body of the newt, which is usually very poisonous to other animals, but the garter snake has evolved with a resistance to it in order to be able to continue to prey on the newt. It is speculated that as the newt species produced higher and higher concentrations of the poison over generations, the garter snake developed a progressively stronger resistance to it. When human bodies encounter a such a substance, they remove it through a process called Xenobiotic Metabolism. Through these processes, the chemical structure of the compound is modified and broken down to either be put to use by the body, or to be detoxified, in the case of some poisons. Sometimes, it is these chemical pathways and their reactions that can be fatal, as is the case with poisoning deaths and harmful drug interactions. The metabolic pathways that the body uses to process foreign substances have long been a subject of great interest on the part of medical science. It is largely through studying these pathways that new drugs are proposed and developed, especially in the case of chemotherapy drugs used in cancer treatment. They are also important in studying the potential effects of pollutants on an environment, to see whether the chemical will be broken down or remain in the environment and cause harm. / виды (species). outlet = припуск сверх шва. Под Ксенобиотиками, от Греческих слов Xénos, означающее Гость или Чужой или Посторонний, и Bios, означающее Жизнь, понимаются чужеродные для организмов соединения. К ним относятся промышленные загрязнения, пестициды, препараты бытовой химии, лекарственные средства и тому подобное, то есть вещества не образующиеся в живом объекте, а синтезируемые искусственно человеком. Ксенобиотики – чуждые, чужеродные для организма химические вещества. Ксенобиотики не являются естественными метаболитами живых организмов, и не входят в естественный биотический круговорот, так как порождаются активной хозяйственной деятельностью человека. Действие Ксенобиотиков:- ксенобиотики – не обязательно яды или токсины. Однако в большинстве случаев ксенобиотики, попадая в живые организмы, могут вызывать различные прямые нежелательные эффекты, либо вследствие биотрансформации образовывать токсичные метаболиты:- (i) токсические или аллергические реакции; (ii) изменения наследственности; (iii) снижение иммунитета; (iv) специфические заболевания (болезнь минамата, итай-итай, рак); и (v)

искажение обмена веществ, нарушение естественного хода природных процессов в экосистемах, вплоть до уровня биосферы в целом. Примеры Ксенобиотиков:- (i) свободные металлы (Кадмий, Cu, Pb, Zn, Hg); (ii) фреоны; (iii) нефтепродукты; (iv) пластмассы; и (v) полициклические и галогенированные ароматические углеводороды. Некоторые вещества, относимые к ксенобиотикам, могут быть найдены в природе, но в черезвычайно низких концентрациях. Так, диоксины могут синтезироваться при лесных пожарах. Многие вещества, например ксилол, стирол, толуол, ацетон, бензол, пары бензина или хлороводород – могут быть отнесены к ксенобиотикам, если будут обнаружены в окружающей среде в неестественно высоких концентрациях, связанных с промышленным производством. Биотрансформация:- липофильные ксенобиотики в настоящее время вызывают особенное внимание экологов и токсикологов, так как, накапливаясь в жировых тканях, способны переходить по пищевой цепи в организмы животных и человека, превращаясь в более полярные и, следовательно, более легко усваиваемые или экскретируемые вещества. Под Ксенобиотиками, от Греческих слов Xenos, означающее Чужой, и Bios, означающее Жизнь, понимаются чужеродные для организмов соединения (промышленные загрязнения, пестициды, препараты бытовой химии, лекарственные средства и тому подобное). Попадая в окружающую среду в значительных количествах, ксенобиотики могут служить причиной многих заболеваний, воздействовать на генетический аппарат организмов, вызывать их гибель, нарушать равновесие природных процессов в биосфере. Превращения ксенобиотиков в организмах, пути их детоксикации и деградации учитываются при организации санитарно-гигиенических мероприятий, мер по охране природы. Чужеродное для живых организмов вещество, появляющееся в результате антропогенной деятельности (пестициды или диоксины, препараты бытовой химии и другие загрязнители), способное вызывать нарушение биотических процессов, в том числе заболевание или гибель живого организма. Ксенобиотики – условная категория для обозначения чужеродных для живых организмов химических веществ, естественно не входящих в биотический круговорот. Как правило, повышение концентрации ксенобиотиков в окружающей среде прямо или косвенно связано с хозяйственной деятельностью человека. К ним в ряде случаев относят:- пестициды, некоторые моющие средства (детергенты), радионуклиды, синтетические красители, полиароматические углеводороды и другие. Попадая в окружающую природную среду, они могут вызвать повышение частоты аллергических реакций, гибель организмов, изменить наследственные признаки, снизить иммунитет, нарушить обмен веществ, нарушить ход процессов в естественных экосистемах вплоть до уровня биосферы в целом. Изучение превращений ксенобиотиков путём детоксикации и деградации в живых организмах и во внешней среде важно для организации санитарно-гигиенических мероприятий по охране природы. Человек живёт в окружении разнообразных химических веществ, многие из которых относят к группе ксенобиотиков. Совокупность чужеродных веществ, содержащихся в окружающей среде (воде, почве, воздухе и живых организмах) в форме (агрегатном состоянии), позволяющей им вступать в химические и физико-химические взаимодействия с биологическими объектами экосистемы составляют ксенобиотический профиль биогеоценоза. Ксенобиотический профиль следует рассматривать как один из важнейших факторов внешней среды (наряду с температурой, освещённостью, влажностью, трофическими условиями и так далее), который может быть описан качественными и количественными характеристиками. Важным элементом ксенобиотического профиля являются чужеродные вещества, содержащиеся в органах и тканях живых существ, поскольку все они рано или поздно потребляются другими организмами (то есть обладают биодоступностью). Напротив, химические вещества, фиксированные в твёрдых, не диспергируемых в воздухе и нерастворимых в воде объектах (скальные породы, твёрдые промышленные изделия, стекло, пластмасса и другие), не обладают биодоступностью. Их можно рассматривать как источники формирования ксенобиотического профиля. Ксенобиотические профили среды, сформировавшиеся в ходе эволюционных процессов, миллионы лет протекавших на планете, можно назвать естественными ксенобиотическими профилями. Они различны в разных регионах Земли. Биоценозы, существующие в этих регионах (биотопах), в той или иной степени адаптированы к соответствующим естественным ксенобиотическим профилям. Различные природные коллизии, а в последние годы и хозяйственная деятельность человека, порой существенным образом изменяют естественный ксенобиотический профиль многих регионов (особенно урбанизированных). Химические вещества, накапливающиеся в среде в несвойственных ей количествах и являющиеся причиной изменения естественного ксенобиотического профиля, выступают в качестве экополлютантов (загрязнителей). Далеко не всегда это приводит к пагубным последствиям для живой природы и населения. Лишь экополлютант, накопившийся в среде в количестве, достаточном для инициации токсического процесса в биоценозе (на любом уровне организации живой материи), может быть обозначен как экотоксикант. Ксенобиотические профили среды, сформировавшиеся в ходе эволюционных процессов, миллионы лет протекавших на планете, можно назвать естественными.

XENOBIOTIC COMPOUND = КСЕНОБИОТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО – Xenobiotic Compound:- those compounds (e.g., veterinary drugs, agrochemical herbicides, etc) that are designed to be used in an ecosystem comprised of more than one species. For example, herbicides intended to kill weeds but leave commercial crops undamaged or veterinary drugs that are intended to kill parasitic worms but leave the host livestock unharmed. / Ксенобиотическое Вещество – вещество, вызывающее нарушение биотических процессов.

XENOCURRENCY = КСЕНОВАЛЮТА (или ИНОВАЛЮТА) – A Xenocurrency is one that trades outside its domestic boundaries. Xenocurrency is a currency circulating or traded in money markets of countries outside its country of issue. Xenocurrency is a currency that trades in markets outside of its domestic borders. The term ‘Xenocurrency’ is derived from the prefix ‘Xeno’, which literally means Foreign or Strange. An example of a xenocurrency would be the Euro traded in the United States, or the Japanese Yen traded in Europe. The term ‘Xenocurrency’ is seldom used in markets, perhaps because of the somewhat negative connotation of the word ‘xeno’. Xenophobia, for example, means an irrational fear or hatred of foreigners. ‘Foreign Currency’, therefore, is the preferred term when referring to a non-domestic currency. / Ксеновалюта:- приставка Ксено означает Иностранца или Незнакомца. Ксеновалюта – валюта, обращающаяся на рынках за пределами страны происхождения. Ксеновалюта – валюта, обращающаяся или продаваемая на денежных рынках стран за пределами страны, выпустившей её. Ксеновалюта – валюта, которая торгуется на рынке за пределами границы её хождения. Примером ксеновалюты может быть Китайский Юань, когда он торгуется в США или в России.

XENOGAMY = КСЕНОГАМИЯ – Xenogamy is a pollination of the stigma of a flower by pollen from a flower on another plant. Compare Geitonogamy. Xenogamy (Greek:- Xénos = Stranger + Gámos = Marriage) is cross pollination. Xenogamy (Greek Xenos = Stranger, Gamos = Marriage) is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a different plant. This is the only type of pollination which during pollination brings genetically different types of pollen grains to the stigma. The term Xenogamy (along with geitonogamy and autogamy) was first suggested by an Austrian botanist and professor Anton Kerner Ritter von Marilaun in 1876. Cross-pollination involves the transfer of pollen grains from the flower of one plant to the stigma of the flower of another plant. / Антон Керна Рита фон Марилон (Anton Kerner Ritter von Marilaun). Под Ксеногамией, от Греческих слов Xénos, означающее Гость или Чужой или Посторонний, и Gámos, означающее Брак, понимается перекрёстное опыление, при котором цветки одного растения опыляются пыльцой цветков других растений того же вида.

XENOGENEIC ORGAN = КСЕНОГЕНЕИЧЕСКИЙ ОРГАН (или ЭКЗОГЕННЫЙ ОРГАН) – Xenogeneic Organ:- from the Greek word Xenos, meaning Stranger. Xenogeneic literally means 'Strange Genes'. Refers to genetically engineered (e.g., 'humanized') organs that have been grown within an animal of another species. For example, several companies are working to engineer and grow – inside swine – a number of organs to be transplanted into humans that need those organs (e.g., due to loss of their own organs via disease or accident). If successful, this would free human organ transplant recipients from having to continually use immunosuppressive drugs in order to keep their body from 'rejecting' the new organ. / Экзогенный Орган – генетически измененные органы, выращенные внутри животных относящихся к другому биологическому виду.

XENOGENESIS = КСЕНОГЕНЕЗИС (или ГЕТЕРОГЕНЕЗ) – Xenogenesis is the (theoretical) production of offspring that are genetically different from, and genotypically unrelated to either of the parents of that offspring. / Гетерогенез – теоретическое получение потомков генетически отличающихся от своих родителей.

XENOGENETIC ORGAN = КСЕНОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ОРГАН (или ЭКЗОГЕННЫЙ ОРГАН) – Xenogenetic Organ:- xxxxx. See also Xenogeneic Organ. / Экзогенный Орган:- .

XENOGENIC ORGAN = КСЕНОГЕНИЧЕСКИЙ ОРГАН (или ЭКЗОГЕННЫЙ ОРГАН) – Xenogenic Organ:- xxxxx. See also Xenogeneic Organ. / Экзогенный Орган:- .

XENOGRAFT = КСЕНОГРАФТ (или КСЕНОПРИВОЙ, или КСЕНОТРАНСПЛАНТАТ) – Xenograft is a graft of tissue taken from a donor of one species and grafted into a recipient of another species – called also Heterograft. Compare Homograft. See also Xenotransplant. Xenograft is a graft from a different species. Xenograft is a surgical graft of tissue from one species to an unlike species (or genus or family). A graft from a baboon to a human is a xenograft. The prefix Xeno- means foreign. It comes from the Greek word 'Xenos' meaning Stranger, Guest, or Host. Xeno- and Xen- are variant forms of the same prefix. / Под Ксенографтом, от Греческого слова Xénos, означающее Гость или Чужой или Посторонний, понимается привой от различных видов. Под Подвоем понимается растение (или часть его), на которое прививают часть (черенок, почку и тому подобное) другого растения – Привоя. Через корневую систему подвоя осуществляется минеральное питание и водоснабжение привитого растения. Привой снабжает подвой продуктами ассимиляции. Полнота срастания привитых компонентов и нормальное развитие полученного растительного организма зависят от физиологической совместимости подвоя и привоя. Подвой влияет на силу роста, урожайность и долговечность привоя, его зимостойкость, устойчивость к болезням и вредителям. Привой, в свою очередь, может влиять на зимостойкость подвоя, на развитие его корневой системы. В плодоводстве в зависимости от производственных задач для одной и той же культуры применяют разные подвои. Например, Яблоню прививают на Юге и в центральных районах бывшего СССР на сеянцах культурных сортов и лесной Яблони, в более Северных районах – на сливолистной Яблоне (Китайке), а на Востоке и Севере – на Сибирской Яблоне. В питомниках бывшего СССР для выращивания привитых саженцев плодовых культур использовали около 40 видов подвоев, различающихся происхождением (дикорастущие и культурные), силой роста и способом размножения (семенные и вегетативные). Ксенотрансплантат – ткань или орган, взятые для трасплантации от организма другого вида.

XENON = КСЕНОН – The name Xenon is derived from the Greek word Xenos, Strange or Foreign. Xenon is a heavy gas used in specialized electric lamps. Xenon (Xe) is a chemical element, heavy and extremely rare gas of Group 0 (noble gases) of the periodic table. Atomic Number:- 54; Atomic Weight:- 131.30; Melting Point:- –111.9 °C (–169.6 °F); Boiling Point:- –107.1 °C (–160.6 °F); Density (1 atm, 0 °C):- 5.887 g/liter; Valence:- 0,2,4,6,8; and Electronic Configuration:- 2-8-18-18-8 or $(Kr)4d^{10}5s^{2}5p^{6}$. It was the first noble gas found to form true chemical compounds. More than 4 ½ times heavier than air, xenon is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. Solid xenon belongs to the face-centered cubic crystal system, which implies that its molecules, which consist of single atoms, behave as spheres packed together as closely as possible. Xenon occurs in slight traces in gases within the Earth and is present to an extent of about 0.000 008 6 percent, or about one part in 10 000 000, by volume of dry air. Xenon is manufactured on a small scale by the fractional distillation of liquid air. The British chemists Sir William Ramsay and Morris W. Travers isolated the element (1898) by repeated fractional distillation of the noble gas krypton, which they had discovered six weeks previously. The element xenon is used in lamps that produce intense, extremely short flashes of light, such as stroboscopes and lights for high-speed photography. When a charge of electricity is passed through the gas at low pressure, it emits a flash of bluish-white light; at higher pressures white light resembling daylight is emitted. Xenon flash lamps are used to activate ruby lasers. Natural xenon is a mixture of nine stable isotopes in the following percentages:- xenon-124 (0.096); xenon-126 (0.090); xenon-128 (1.92); xenon-129 (26.44); xenon-130 (4.08); xenon-131 (21.18); xenon-132 (26.89); xenon-134 (10.44); and xenon-136 (8.87). The xenon found in some stony meteorites shows a large proportion of xenon-129, believed to be a product of radioactive decay of iodine-129, whose half-life is 17 000 000 years. Study of the xenon-129 content of meteorites casts light on the history of the solar system. More than a dozen radioactive xenon isotopes produced by fission of uranium and other nuclear reactions are known. For example, xenon-135 (9.2-hour half-life) is produced by uranium fission in nuclear reactors, where it is troublesome because it absorbs fission-producing neutrons. Noble gases were thought to be chemically inert until Neil Bartlett produced (1962) the first noble-gas compound, a red crystalline solid, xenon hexafluoroplatinate(V), that can best be formulated as $Xe(PtF_6)_x$, in which x varies in value from one to two. Xenon was later observed to combine directly with fluorine to form a series of fluorides, XeF_2, XeF_4, and XeF_6, of which the tetrafluoride (XeF_4) is the easiest to prepare. The oxides XeO_3 and XeO_4, made indirectly in aqueous solution, are explosively unstable when dry. Stable, insoluble xenate(VIII) salts, such as that of sodium, $Na_4XeO_6 \cdot 8H_2O$, and several other stable compounds – for example, the yellow solid cesium octafluoroxenate(VI), Cs_2XeF_8 – have been prepared and studied. / Британские химики Сэр Вильэм Рэмзэй (Sir William Ramsay) и Морис Дабл.Ю. Тчрэвёз (Morris W. Travers). Нил Батлет (Neil Bartlett). Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Под Ксеноном, от Греческого слова Xénos, означающее Чужой, понимается химический элемент (впервые был найден как примесь к криптону) VIII группы периодической системы Менделеева, из группы благородных газов. Символ Xe, на Латинском Ксэнонум (Xenonum), атомный номер 54, атомная масса 131.29. Ксенон – газ без цвета и запаха; плотность 5.851 кг/м^3, $t_{пл}$ – 111.8 °C, $t_{кип}$ – 108.1 °C. Ксенон – первый инертный газ, для которого удалось (в 1961) получить химическое соединение, например, $XePtF_6$. В промышленности ксенон получают при разделении воздуха; вследствие очень низкого содержания ксенона в атмосфере объём производства его невелик. Применяют ксенон в мощных газоразрядных лампах, а также для исследовательских и медицинских целей. Ксеноновые лампы применяются в прожекторах, кинопроекторах. Практическое применение находят также фториды ксенона XeF_2, XeF_4, являющиеся мощными окислителями и фторирующими агентами. Ксенон – это инертный газ, открытый Английскими учёными Вильямзом Рэмзэйем и Морисом Тчрэвёзом в 1898, как примесь к криптону. В 1962 в Канаде Нил Батлет получил первое устойчивое при комнатной температуре химическое соединение ксенона. Ксенон – редчайший газ земной атмосферы, содержание в воздухе $8.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$% по объёму. Общие запасы ксенона в атмосфере $1.6 \cdot 10^{11}$м^3. Название Ксенон произошло от Греческого слова Чужой – ксенон открыт, как примесь к другому элементу. Ксенон выделяют как побочный продукт при переработке воздуха на азот и кислород. Несмотря на высокую стоимость, ксенон незаменим в ряде случаев. Одной из основных областей применения ксенона является наполнение ламп накаливания, мощных газоразрядных и импульсных источников света (высокая атомная масса газа в колбах ксенон-наполняемых ламп

препятствует уносу вольфрама с поверхности нити накаливания), а также использование ксенона в системах высокоинтенсивного разряда (ВИР; High Intensity Discharge (HID)) (ксеноновый автосвет в классическом понимании).

XENON–ARC LAMP = КСЕНОНОВАЯ ЛАМПА С ДУГОЙ НАКАЛИВАНИЯ – Xenon-Arc Lamp is a type of light source used in fading lamps. It is an electric discharge in an atmosphere on xenon gas at a little below atmospheric pressure, contained in a quartz tube. A Xenon Arc Lamp is a specialized type of gas discharge lamp, an electric light that produces light by passing electricity through ionized xenon gas at high pressure. It produces a bright white light that closely mimics natural sunlight. Xenon arc lamps are used in movie projectors in theaters, in searchlights, and for specialized uses in industry and research to simulate sunlight. Xenon headlamps in automobiles actually use metal-halide lamps where xenon arc is only used during start-up. Xenon arc lamps can be roughly divided into three categories:- (i) continuous-output xenon short-arc lamps; (ii) continuous-output xenon long-arc lamps; and (iii) xenon flash lamps (which are usually considered separately). Each consists of a glass or fused quartz arc tube with tungsten metal electrodes at each end. The glass tube is first evacuated and then re-filled with xenon gas. For xenon flashtubes, a third 'trigger' electrode usually surrounds the exterior of the arc tube. The lamp has a lifetime of around 2 000 hours. History and Modern Usage:- Xenon short-arc lamps were invented in the 1940s in Germany and introduced in 1951 by Osram. First launched in the 2 kW size (XBO2001), these lamps saw wide use in movie projection, where they replaced the older, more complicated carbon arc lamps. The white, continuous light generated by the xenon arc is spectrally similar to daylight, but the lamp has a rather low efficiency in terms of lumens of visible light output per watt of input power. Today, almost all movie projectors in theaters employ these lamps, with power ratings ranging from 900 watts up to 12 kW. Omnimax (Imax Dome) projection systems use single xenon lamps with ratings as high as 15 kW. Lamp Construction:- all modern xenon short-arc lamps use a fused quartz envelope with thoriated tungsten electrodes. Fused quartz is the only economically feasible material currently available that can withstand the high pressure (25 atmospheres for an IMAX (an abbreviation for Image Maximum) bulb) and high temperature present in an operating lamp, while still being optically clear. The thorium dopant in the electrodes greatly enhances their electron emission characteristics. Because tungsten and quartz have different coefficients of thermal expansion, the tungsten electrodes are welded to strips of pure molybdenum metal or Invar alloy, which are then melted into the quartz to form the envelope seal. Because of the very high power levels involved, large lamps are water-cooled. In those used in IMAX projectors, the electrode bodies are made from solid Invar and tipped with thoriated tungsten. An O-ring seals off the tube, so that the naked electrodes do not contact the water. In low power applications the electrodes are too cold for efficient electron emission and are not cooled; in high power applications an additional water cooling circuit for each electrode is necessary. To save costs, the water circuits are often not separated and the water needs to be deionized to make it electrically non-conductive, which, in turn, lets the quartz or some laser media dissolve into the water. In order to achieve maximum efficiency, the xenon gas inside short-arc lamps is maintained at an extremely high pressure – up to 30 atmospheres (440 psi / 3 040 kPa) – which poses safety concerns. If a lamp is dropped, or ruptures while in service, pieces of the lamp envelope can be thrown at high speed. To mitigate this, large xenon short-arc lamps are normally shipped in protective shields, which will contain the envelope fragments should breakage occur. Normally, the shield is removed once the lamp is installed in the lamp housing. When the lamp reaches the end of its useful life, the protective shield is put back on the lamp, and the spent lamp is then removed from the equipment and discarded. As lamps age, the risk of failure increases, so bulbs being replaced are at the greatest risk of explosion. Because of the safety concerns, lamp manufacturers recommend the use of eye protection when handling xenon short-arc lamps. Because of the danger, some lamps, especially those used in IMAX projectors, require the use of full-body protective clothing. Light Generation Mechanism:- xenon short-arc lamps come in two distinct varieties:- pure xenon, which contain only xenon gas; and xenon-mercury, which contain xenon gas and a small amount of mercury metal. In a pure xenon lamp, the majority of the light is generated within a tiny, pinpoint-sized cloud of plasma situated where the electron stream leaves the face of the cathode. The light generation volume is cone-shaped, and the luminous intensity falls off exponentially moving from cathode to anode. Electrons passing through the plasma cloud strike the anode, causing it to heat. As a result, the anode in a xenon short-arc lamp either has to be much larger than the cathode or be water-cooled, to dissipate the heat. The output of a pure xenon short-arc lamp offers fairly continuous spectral power distribution with a color temperature of about 6200K and CRI close to 100. Intensity of light ranges from 20 000 to 500 000 cd/cm^2. Though even in a high pressure lamp there are some very strong emission lines in the near infrared, roughly in the region from 850–900 nm. This spectral region can contain about 10% of the total emitted light. An example is 'XBO lamp', which is a OSRAM trade name for pure xenon short-arc lamp. Some applications include light guide systems such as endoscopy and dental technology. In xenon-mercury short-arc lamps, the majority of the light is generated in a pinpoint-sized cloud of plasma situated at the tip of each electrode. The light generation volume is shaped like two intersecting cones, and the luminous intensity falls off exponentially moving towards the centre of the lamp. Xenon-mercury short-arc lamps have a bluish-white spectrum and extremely high UV output. These lamps are used primarily for UV curing applications, sterilizing objects, and generating ozone. The very small size of the arc makes it possible to focus the light from the lamp with moderate precision. For this reason, xenon arc lamps of smaller sizes, down to 10 Watts, are used in optics and in precision illumination for microscopes and other instruments, although in modern times they are being displaced by single mode laser diodes and white light supercontinuum lasers which can produce a truly diffraction limited spot. Larger lamps are employed in searchlights where narrow beams of light are generated, or in film production lighting where daylight simulation is required. All xenon short-arc lamps generate substantial ultraviolet radiation. Xenon has strong spectral lines in the UV bands, and these readily pass through the fused quartz lamp envelope. Unlike the borosilicate glass used in standard lamps, fused quartz readily passes UV radiation unless it is specially doped. The UV radiation released by a short-arc lamp can cause a secondary problem of ozone generation. The UV radiation strikes oxygen molecules in the air surrounding the lamp, causing them to ionize. Some of the ionized molecules then recombine as O_3, ozone. Equipment that uses short-arc lamps as the light source must contain UV radiation and prevent ozone build-up. Many lamps have a shortwave UV blocking coating on the envelope and are sold as 'Ozone Free' lamps. Some lamps have envelopes made out of ultra-pure synthetic fused silica (such as 'Suprasil'), which roughly doubles the cost, but which allows them to emit useful light into the vacuum UV region. These lamps are normally operated in a pure nitrogen atmosphere. Ceramic Xenon Lamps:- xenon short-arc lamps also are manufactured with a ceramic body and an integral reflector. They are available in many output power ratings with either UV transmitting or blocking windows. The reflector options are parabolic (for collimated light) or elliptical (for focused light). They are used in a wide variety of applications, such as video projectors, fiber optic illuminators, endoscope and headlamp lighting, dental lighting, and search lights. Power Supply Requirements:- xenon short-arc lamps have a negative temperature coefficient like other gas discharge lamps. They're operated at low-voltage, high-current, DC and started with a high voltage pulse of 20 to 50 kV. As an example, a 450 W lamp operates normally at 18 V and 25 A once started. They are also inherently unstable, prone to phenomena such as plasma oscillation and thermal runaway. Because of these characteristics, xenon short-arc lamps require a proper power supply. Automotive Headlamps:- in 1991 'xenon headlamps' were introduced for vehicles. These are actually metal-halide lamps; the xenon gas is used only to provide some light immediately upon lamp startup, as required for safety in an automotive headlamp application. Full intensity is reached 20 to 30 seconds later once the salts of sodium and scandium are vapourised by the heat of the xenon arc. The lamp envelope is small and the arc spans only a few millimeters. An outer hard glass tube blocks the escape of ultraviolet radiation that would tend to damage plastic headlamp components. The first xenon headlamps contained mercury; newer types do not. Xenon Long-Arc-Lamps:- these are structurally similar to short-arc lamps except that the arc-containing portion of the glass tube is greatly elongated. When mounted within

an elliptical reflector, these lamps are frequently used to simulate sunlight. Typical uses include solar cell testing, solar simulation for age testing of materials, rapid thermal processing, and material inspection. / Зупразиль ('Suprasil'). Ксеноновые Лампы или HID-лампы (High Intensity Discharge – Высокоинтенсивный Разряд):- это принципиально новая технология света, основанная на свечении электрической дуги, образующейся при пропускании электрического тока через газовую среду. Ксеноновая лампа – это газоразрядный источник света высокого давления. В отличие от обычной вакуумной или галогеновой лампы у ксеноновой лампы нет нити накаливания, источником света является электрическая дуга, которая возникает между двумя электродами, расположенными внутри герметичной стеклянной колбы, наполненной парами ртути и смесью инертных газов, одним из которых в частности является ксенон. Для образования электрической дуги необходим кратковременный разряд с достаточно высоким напряжением – около 25 000 Вольт (В). Чтобы преобразовать автомобильные 12 В в 25 000 В необходимо специальное устройство – ксеноновый блок (блок розжига (ignitor)). Для дальнейшего поддержания и стабилизации дуги также используется ксеноновый блок. У ксенона в 3 раза мощнее световой поток в сравнении с галогенными лампами при этом используется только 2/3 мощности. Ксеноновый свет по своему спектру максимально приближен к дневному свету. Это обеспечивает лучшую видимость в неблагоприятных условиях (тёмное время суток, ненастная погода), значительно повышая безопасность участников дорожного движения. Ксеноновые лампы – газоразрядные:- они наполнены смесью инертных газов и парами ртути, в них нет нитей накаливания, поэтому срок их службы гораздо дольше, чем у галогенных ламп. HID (High-Intensity Discharge) – эта аббревиатура в переводе с Английского означает, что в лампе для получения светового излучения используется электрический Разряд Высокой Интенсивности. Технически ксеноновая лампа состоит из колбы, в которую помещена капсула с двумя электродами, заполненная ксеноном с добавлением солей ртути. Для работы ксеноновой лампы необходим блок управления питанием (ballast) с трансформатором розжига (ignitor). Полный цикл розжига ксеноновой лампы и выход на рабочий режим занимает около 6 секунд (с). На первом этапе на электроды подаётся разряд 23 000 Вольт для возникновения дуги внутри капсулы, после возникновения дугового разряда на ксеноновую лампу подаётся напряжение 80 Вольт (В), 400 Герц (Гц). На всех этапах розжига ксеноновой лампы производится микропроцессорный контроль над параметрами на электродах ксеноновой лампы (потребляемый ток, напряжение). Ксеноновая лампа – газ ксенон и соли ртути позволяют создать внутри капсулы плазменный разряд (при помощи двух молибденовых электродов), который в свою очередь вызывает свечение газа внутри капсулы. Поджигающий трансформатор – электронный усилитель, который принимает управляющие импульсы от балласта и умножает напряжение для розжига дуги в капсуле ксеноновой лампы. Балласт – прибор электронного контроля и управления. Применяется для инициализации возникновения дуги в ксеноновой лампе с последующей подачей стабилизированного напряжения на лампу и поджигающий трансформатор во время нормальной работы ксеноновой лампы. Зачастую технически балласт и поджигающий трансформатор выполняются в одном корпусе. Ксеноновые лампы могут быть использованы в фарах ближнего, дальнего и противотуманного света. В настоящее время ксеноновые лампы выпускаются практически со всеми наиболее распространёнными цоколями:- H1, H3, H4, H7, H11, 9005(HB3), 9006(HB4), 9007(HB5), H27. Ксеноновая лампа не имеет нити накала, которая часто подвергается разрушению от неизбежной вибрации лампы, а стало быть виброустойчивость и повышенный срок службы до 2 000 часов взамен 400 у галогенных ламп. Ксенон имеет на 40% меньшее потребление от бортовой сети (экономия топлива), меньший нагрев деталей оптики, а также троекратное увеличение яркости свечения в сравнении с галогенной лампой. Правильное применение ксенона повышает активную и пассивную безопасность движения. Свет, излучаемый ксеноновой лампой подобен солнечному и не вызывает нарушений зрения у водителей. Видимость ночью и в дождливую погоду существенно улучшается, а качество отражения света дорожными знаками и разметкой увеличивается. Половина всех ночных автокатастроф происходит по причине плохого освещения дороги, к тому же водители пожилого возраста нуждаются в более ярком освещении по сравнению с молодыми водителями. На данный момент практически все крупные мировые производители автомобилей используют лампы ксенон HID, как стандартную комплектацию своих автомобилей. Би-ксенон – это инженерная мысль, воплощённая в стекле, металле и пластике, своего рода произведение искусств. Газоразрядная лампа, приводимая в действие электромагнитом, которая выходит и прячется в патрон, изменяя угол преломления лучей, решает проблему ближнего и дальнего света, при наличии всего лишь одного посадочного места. Ксенон + галоген – это эконом-вариант, который дарят некоторые производители ксенона для тех, у кого лампы типа H4, совмещающие в себе дальний и ближний свет. Установив Ксенон + Галоген, получаем полноценный ксенон на ближний свет и галоген – на дальний.

XENOTIME = КСЕНОТИМ – Xenotime:- widely distributed phosphate mineral, yttrium phosphate (YPO_4, though large proportions of erbium commonly replace yttrium), that occurs as brown, glassy crystals, crystal aggregates, or rosettes in igneous rocks and associated pegmatites, in quartzose and micaceous gneiss, and commonly in detrital material. Occurrences include Norway, Sweden, Madagascar, Brazil, and North Carolina. The name is from the Greek word meaning 'Vain Honour', because the yttrium in xenotime was mistakenly thought to be a new element. For detailed physical properties, see also Phosphate Mineral (Table). / Ксенотим – минерал класса фосфатов, YPO_4. Твёрдость 4–5; плотность около 4.3 г/см^3. Содержит TR группы иттрия, иногда Th, U, Zr. По происхождению магматический, накапливается в россыпях.

XENOTRANSPLANT = КСЕНОТРАНСПЛАНТАТ – Xenotransplant:- from the Greek word Xenos, meaning Stranger. Xenotransplant is the implantation of an organ or limb from one species to another organism in a different species. When performed in animals, 'rejection' of the transplant by the recipient's immune system is a common response. See also Xenograft. / Ксенотрансплантат:- .

XENOTRANSPLANTATION = КСЕНОТРАНСПЛАНТАЦИЯ – Xenotransplantation is any procedure that involves the transplantation, implantation or infusion into a human recipient of either (a) live cells, tissues, or organs from a nonhuman animal source, or (b) human body fluids, cells, tissues or organs that have had ex vivo contact with live nonhuman animal cells, tissues or organs. The development of xenotransplantation is, in part, driven by the fact that the demand for human organs for clinical transplantation far exceeds the supply. Currently ten patients die each day in the United States while on the waiting list to receive lifesaving vital organ transplants. Moreover, recent evidence has suggested that transplantation of cells and tissues may be therapeutic for certain diseases such as neurodegenerative disorders and diabetes, where, again human materials are not usually available. Although the potential benefits are considerable, the use of xenotransplantation raises concerns regarding the potential infection of recipients with both recognized and unrecognized infectious agents and the possible subsequent transmission to their close contacts and into the general human population. Of public health concern is the potential for cross-species infection by retroviruses, which may be latent and lead to disease years after infection. Moreover, new infectious agents may not be readily identifiable with current techniques. Xenotransplantation is any procedure that involves the transplantation, implantation, or infusion into a human recipient of either (a) live cells, tissues, or organs from a nonhuman animal source, or (b) human body fluids, cells, tissues, or organs that have had ex vivo contact with live nonhuman animal cells, tissues, or organs outside the organism. Xenotransplantation (Xenos- from the Greek meaning Foreign), is the transplantation of living cells, tissues or organs from one species to another. Such cells, tissues or organs are called Xenografts or Xenotransplants. In contrast, the term allotransplantation refers to a same-species transplant. Human xenotransplantation offers a potential treatment for end-stage organ failure, a significant health problem in parts of the industrialized world. It also raises many novel medical, legal and ethical issues. A continuing concern is that many animals, such as pigs, have shorter lifespans than humans,

meaning that their tissues age at a quicker rate. Disease transmission (xenozoonosis) and permanent alteration to the genetic code of animals are also causes for concern. A few successful cases of xenotransplantation are published. History:- an American infant girl known as 'Baby Fae' with hypoplastic left heart syndrome was the first infant recipient of a xenotransplantation, when she received a baboon heart in 1984. The procedure was performed by Leonard L. Bailey at Loma Linda University Medical Center in Loma Linda, California. Fae died 21 days later due to infection. / 'Младенец Фэ' (или 'Бэйби Фэ' ('Baby Fae')). Лэнад Эл. Бэйли (Leonard L. Bailey). Ксенотрансплантация – трансплантация органов, тканей и клеток животных человеку. В случае успеха ксенотрансплантации можно было бы обеспечить трансплантатом людей, которые в настоящее время находятся в листе ожидания сердца, почки и так далее и не могут получить ожидаемый орган. Ксенотрансплантация – любая процедура трансплантации, имплантации или инфузии в организм человека:- живых клеток, тканей или органов от живого источника нечеловеческого происхождения (животного). На разных этапах проводилось большое количество экспериментов, но ни одно исследование не привело к результатам, которые могли бы служить достаточным основанием для перехода к клиническим испытаниям. Животные – потенциальный источник неограниченного числа органов, тканей и клеток ксенотрансплантации – могут решить проблему нехватки донорских органов во всём мире, однако только в том случае, если будут решены основные проблемы ксенотрансплантации. Несостоятельность трансплантата, невозможность обеспечения адекватной функции. Органы животного не могут иметь запаса прочности и долговечности, чтобы поддерживать функции человеческого органа, и физиология животных отлична от физиологии человека. Отторжение чужеродного материала:- даже если сверхострое отторжение преодолено путём генетической модификации или созданием барьера, развитие клеточного или хронического отторжения всё ещё приводит к неудачам. Однако в настоящее время наибольшую опасность представляет передача инфекции от животного человеку. Все трансплантаты несут риск передачи серьёзной инфекции от донора реципиенту. Более того, риск передачи инфекционного агента животного пациенту с несостоятельностью иммунитета, может вызывать новые инфекции, которые могут передаваться более широкому кругу людей. Из-за вышеуказанных рисков клинические испытания ксенотрансплантации должны эффективно регулироваться. Все процедуры ксенотрансплантации в отсутствие эффективного регулирования в стране должны быть запрещены. Ксенотрансплантация:- нахождение способа использовать органы животных для трансплантации людям когда-то считалось крупной медицинской задачей. Однако врачи столкнулись с проблемой отторжения чужеродных тканей, и внимание их переключилось на стволовые клетки. Несмотря на это, некоторые исследователи и сейчас говорят, что животные-доноры вскоре могут стать реальностью. Острая необходимость в органах существует постоянно. В одной только Великобритании в так называемом 'листе ожидания' более 8 тысяч человек, причём ежедневно трое из них умирают, не дождавшись очереди. В итоге лишь 10% из страждущих получат надлежащее лечение. Решить проблему специалисты стараются сразу несколькими способами. Если речь идёт об относительно 'простых' структурах человеческого тела, то на помощь уже сегодня приходят стволовые клетки (как, например, в случае с пересадкой трахеи). Если ситуация серьёзная и требуется более сложный орган, его могут заменить механическим. В Августе 2011 подобная операция была проведена в Лондоне, сообщает Би.Би.Си. Ньюз (BBC News):- пациенту успешно пересадили искусственное сердце. Ксенотрансплантация в медицине по сей день является неоднозначной процедурой. В связи с ней неизбежно встают как этические, так и научные проблемы. Основные трудности заключаются в том, что:- (i) невозможно обеспечить адекватное функционирование трансплантата. Органы животного не могут иметь необходимого запаса прочности и долговечности, чтобы поддерживать функции человеческого органа, и физиология животных отлична от физиологии человека. (ii) Происходит отторжение чужеродного материала. Даже если острое отторжение преодолено путём генетической модификации или созданием барьера, развитие клеточного или хронического отторжения всё ещё приводит к неудачам. (iii) Есть риск передачи инфекции от животного к человеку:- Лондонские учёные представили данные о наличии в тканях свиньи разновидностей ретровирусов, которые способны заразить клетки человека после трансплантации и в дальнейшем вызвать онкологические заболевания. Именно поэтому наилучшим выходом остаётся трансплантация органов от человека к человеку. По статистическим данным, в настоящее время лишь в экономически развитых странах не менее 150 000 человек нуждаются в пересадке донорских органов и тканей. Мировая же потребность во много раз больше. По сравнению с 1980-ми она удвоилась и продолжает ежегодно увеличиваться на 15%, а удовлетворяется всего на 5–6%. Цена донорского органа очень велика. В США трансплантация почки стоит около 90 000 Долларов, не считая последующих ежегодных расходов в 7 000 Долларов на лекарства, которые необходимо принимать постоянно на протяжении всей жизни, чтобы предотвратить отторжение тканей. В России сегодня пересадка почки обойдется коммерческому больному не менее чем в 250 000 Рублей, опять же, не считая расходов на крайне дорогие привозные (или импортные) лекарства. Поэтому большинство трансплантаций почек в нашей стране осуществляется при финансовой поддержке организаций здравоохранения, которые в бюджетных средствах весьма ограничены. Следовательно, мы снова попадаем в ситуацию, когда помочь всем желающим не удаётся. В отдалённом будущем врачи надеются найти способ отказаться от трансплантации чужих органов и выращивать для человека 'собственные' на основе клеток пациента. Структуры из персонализированных стволовых клеток помогут решить проблему отторжения, так как будут полностью соответствовать остальным тканям организма. А на сегодняшний день органы животных в случае разработки эффективных и безопасных механизмов их пересадки человеку всё ещё имеют большой потенциал в качестве доступной альтернативы традиционному лечению. Самое подходящее животное-донор для человека это, как ни странно, свинья. В последние годы учёные вывели генетически модифицированные разновидности этого млекопитающего. Ещё в 2001 в Америке было клонировано 9 карликовых поросят, в результате чего у них была удалена одна из двух копий гена, вызывающего отторжение тканей при пересадке свиных органов людям. Речь идёт о белке, которого нет у человека, но есть у обладателей пятачков. Он отвечает за производство энзима 1,3-галактосилтрансфераз, который ферментирует специфический сахар, распознаваемый человеческим организмом как чужеродный, в силу чего иммунная система и отторгает свиные органы. На сегодняшний день выведены свиньи, полностью свободные от галактосилтрансферазы. Отчасти это помогло побороть иммунологический конфликт, но проблема с отёками, кровоизлияниями, закупоркой мелких сосудов и воспалениями после трансплантации осталась. В 1963 Американский хирург Доктор Кис Риэмцма (Keith Reemtsma; 1925–2000) пересадил человеку почку шимпанзе, которая успешно функционировала в течение девяти месяцев, позднее другие врачи пробовали повторить операцию, используя сердце и печень приматов, но результаты таких экспериментов не слишком обнадёживали. Почему же предпочтение отдаётся свиньям, а не приматам? Свиней гораздо проще разводить, чем обезьян. Можно добиваться выведения широкого поголовья практически в любых климатических условиях. Приматы очень тяжело размножаются в неволе. Приматы генетически слишком тесно связаны с человеком, в результате чего пересадка органов способна спровоцировать 'прыжки между видами' и различные заболевания. Кроме того, сходство животного с человеком поднимает целый ряд этических вопросов касательно правомерности изъятия органов у обезьян. Свиные органы аналогичны по размеру и физиологии человеческим.

XENOTROPIC VIRUS = КСЕНОТРОПНЫЙ ВИРУС – Xenotropic Virus is a virus which can grow/reproduce within one or more species other than its normal host species. / Ксенотропный Вирус – вирус, способный развиваться в необычном для своего жизненного цикла хозяине.

XERANTHEMOIDES = КСЭРАНТЭМОИДЭС (или КСЕРАНТЕМОИДЕС) – Xeranthemoides:- with a dry appearance. / Éidos, означающее Вид, .

XERIC = КСЕРИЧЕСКИЙ (или СУХОУСТОЙЧИВЫЙ) – (1) Xeric:- characterized as requiring very little water. The opposite of Hydric and Mesic. Relating or adapted to an extremely dry habitat. Succulents such as cacti, aloes, and agaves are xeric plants. In ecology, characterized by a scanty supply of moisture, tolerating, or adapted to, arid conditions. Describing an organism that requires little moisture or a habitat containing little moisture. Dry environmental conditions as compared to Hydric. Xeric is a microclimatic term which refers to an area in which the soils are dry, containing very little, if any, moisture. Compare to mesic. Requiring a miniscule amount of moisture. / Ксерический или сухоустойчивый .

(2) Xeric:- xerophytic. / Ксерофитный.

XERISCAPE = ЗИРОСКЭЙП (или СУХОСТОЙ) – A landscape is a Xeriscape if it needs little extra water or other assistance to look its best. Xeriscape is an arid landscape or water-conserving garden in which xerophytic plants grow. A desert garden. Xeriscaping is the art of creating water-conserving landscapes by efficient watering techniques and selecting Plants that are appropriate to the natural environment. The term Xeriscape is derived from the Greek word, Xeros, which means Dry. Xeriscapes are not dry and dull! Well-designed xeriscapes are beautiful and functional. The best xeriscapes use a fraction of the water needed by traditional lawn-dominated landscapes. Some xeric Plants require little or no supplemental watering once they are established and xeriscapes require far less ongoing maintenance. In today's world of concerns about depreciating water resources, xeriscape is an ideal way to 'live green'. More than fifty percent of residential water used, in the western United States, is used to keep landscapes and lawns green. Xeriscape can reduce this by 60% or more. With water demands and usage increasing rapidly, we need to find ways to use water more efficiently. Efficient water use means finding ways to have attractive, landscapes without excessive water use. Xeriscaping will help beautify your home and increase its value – as much as 15%! Using plants and landscaping that is native to the area in which you live can conserve water, time, money and the landscape will retain its beauty during times of drought. Step up and do your part to 'live green' – xeriscape your yard and cut down on your water usage. It's the 'green thing' to do. Xeriscape is a trademark used for a landscaping method that employs drought-resistant plants in an effort to conserve resources, especially water. / аридный (засушливый или сухой или безводный) ландшафт или .

XEROMORPHIC = КСЕРОМОРФНОЕ – Xeromorphic:- structural features of plants, xerophytes, adapted to dry conditions with a thickened cuticle or hairs protecting against moisture loss or with the appearance of such plants. / Под Ксероморфным, от Греческих слов Xērós, означающее Сухой, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается .

XEROPHILOUS MICROORGANISMS = КСЕРОФИЛЬНЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ (или СУХОЛЮБИВЫЕ МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ) – Xerophilous Microorganisms (Greek:- Xeros = Dry, Philos = Love) are microorganisms that survive at a low relative humidity of (approximately 75%). Xerophilous is thriving in or tolerant or characteristic of a xeric environment. Xerophilous or Xerotolerant:- (1) in botany, growing in or adapted to dry, especially dry and hot, regions; and (2) in zoology, living or flourishing in a dry environment. / Под Ксерофильными Организмами, от Греческих слов Xērós, означающее Сухой, и Philéō, означающее Люблю, понимаются микроорганизмы, обитающие в среде с пониженной влажностью воздуха (приблизительно 75%). Ксерофильные – предпочитающие сухие места обитания. Микроорганизмы (микробы) – название собирательной группы живых организмов, которые слишком малы для того, чтобы быть видимыми невооружённым глазом (их характерный размер – менее 0.1 мм). К ним относятся бактерии, плесневые грибы, дрожжи, вирусы, простейшие. Некоторые из них положительно влияют на процесс преобразования органических веществ, другие являются патогенными. Микроорганизм – простейшее, чаще всего одноклеточное живое существо, не являющееся ни животным, ни растением и видимое только с помощью увеличительного прибора – микроскопа.

XEROPHYTES = КСЕРОФИТЫ – Xerophyte is any plant adapted to life in a dry or physiologically dry habitat (salt marsh, saline soil, or acid bog) by means of mechanisms to prevent water loss or to store available water. Succulents (plants that store water) such as cacti and agaves have thick, fleshy stems or leaves. Other xerophytic adaptations include waxy leaf coatings, the ability to drop leaves during dry periods, the ability to reposition or fold leaves to reduce sunlight absorption, and the development of a dense, hairy leaf covering. Xerophytes are plants that grow in or on extremely dry soils or soil materials. Xerophyte is a plant adapted to growth in arid (dry) conditions. / репозиция (или вправление; reposition). Под Ксерофитами, от Греческих слов Xērós, означающее Сухой, и Phytón, означающее Растение, понимаются растения, приспособленные к жизни в засушливых местообитаниях. Несколько типов:- (i) гемиксерофиты – не переносят длительного обезвоживания, корневая система достигает грунтовых вод (верблюжья колючка, шалфей); (ii) пойкилоксерофиты – при обезвоживании впадают в анабиоз (некоторые мхи); (iii) суккуленты – жароустойчивы, но не переносят обезвоживания (агава, алоэ, кактусы); (iv) эвксерофиты – жароустойчивы, способны переносить обезвоживание (вероника седая, полынь и некоторые коровяки). Под Ксерофитами понимаются растения, обитающие в условиях постоянного или сезонного дефицита влаги и выработавшие различные приспособления для поддержания водного баланса. Ксерофиты – древесные, кустарниковые и травянистые растения, широко представленные в пустынях, сухих степях, саваннах, колючих редколесьях. Наиболее выраженными ксероморфными признаками обладают склерофиты. Для них характерно общее уменьшение листовой поверхности (небольшое число листьев или полное их отсутствие, уменьшение листовой пластинки за счёт скручивания в трубку или завёрнутых краёв и так далее), а также сбрасывание листьев в наиболее жаркие и сухие периоды года, развитие толстостенных покровных тканей с сильно развитой кутикулой, воскового налёта, густого опушения, погруженных устьиц, усиленное развитиемеханической ткани, мелкоклетность, плотное расположение клеток и так далее. Одни из них – растения с неглубокой корневой системой и интенсивными ксероморфными чертами, способствующими сокращению транспирации, другие – с глубокими корнями, часто достигающими грунтовых вод, интенсивно транспирирующие, жаростойкие, но не выносящие длительного обезвоживания. Другая группа – суккуленты – растения, переживающие засуху вследствие накопления больших запасов воды в мясистых листьях (листовые суккуленты – Агава, Алоэ и другие), стеблях (Кактусы, некоторые Молочаи и другие) или подземных органах (многолетние травы – леофиты). Они также имеют защитные приспособления для уменьшения транспирации (восковой налёт, опушение, сокращение числа устьиц). Из культурных растений Артишок, Кукуруза, Просо, Сафлор, Сорго и другие, из плодовых – Маслина, Миндаль, некоторые виды Груши, Сливы. Ксерофиты – растения сухих местообитаний, способные переносить продолжительную засуху (засухоустойчивые). Растения засушливых областей (пустынь) или безводных почв, обладающие рядом характерных черт строения, препятствующих излишнему испарению и потере воды (ксероморфные признаки). Ксерофит – организм, приспособленный для обитания в условиях сухого и жаркого климата. Ксерофиты – растения сухих местообитаний или таких мест, где вода трудно усваивается растениями вследствие её низкой температуры (торфяные болота) или из-за содержания большого количества солей (солончаки). Ксерофиты обладают рядом приспособительных признаков, позволяющих существовать в условиях постоянного или сезонного дефицита влаги:- замедленной транспирацией, жаровыносливостью, способностью к длительному состоянию завядания. Высокое осмотическое давление в клетках корня

(несколько десятков атмосфер) позволяет всасывать почвенный раствор при его высокой концентрации и малых количествах влаги. Снижение транспирации достигается желатированием плазмы и попеременным закрыванием и раскрыванием устьиц, защитой их от прямого воздействия солнца и ветра. Листья у ксерофитов часто узкие и сложены вдоль (ковыль), мелкие, с завёрнутыми краями, толстой наружной клеточной оболочкой, восковым налётом или густо опушённые. Настоящие ксерофиты – ковыли и многие другие злаки, полыни, солянки, коровяк и другие.

XETRA® = КСЭТРА® – On 1999-October-05, in co-operation with Deutsche Börse AG, the Xetra® system was introduced on the Vienna Stock Exchange's cash and bond markets, replacing the ÖKB's EQOS system (a new Client-Server Electronic Quote and Order driven System). Xetra® is a screen-based trading system for shares and other securities; this system enables cross-border securities trading. The following types of securities are traded via Xetra®:- Austrian shares, Austrian participation certificates, Austrian investment certificates, international shares, international investment fund certificates, profit-sharing certificates and profit-sharing rights, subscription rights and debt securities. The Xetra® system is a platform which provides all market participants with equal access to the market regardless of their location. In Vienna, services such as market control, trading surveillance, fee schedules and rules and regulations are provided by Wiener Börse AG. Additional benefits offered by the central, open order book include the concentration of liquidity and improved market transparency. Furthermore, additional liquidity is provided by special intermediaries (market-makers and specialists). Low transaction costs are guaranteed by the electronic matching of orders. A more customer-oriented set of order placement rules allows individualized order specifications in terms of validity and type of execution. The new trading system is linked to an integrated clearing and settlement system. When Xetra® was introduced, the trading hours on the Vienna Stock Exchange were extended from 08:30 am to 05:30 pm. In general, orders of any size may be traded through Xetra®, as the minimum trading lot is one unit. All orders are anonymous, meaning that trading participants cannot see who places an order or a quote in the order book. Xetra® offers a wide range of options for individualized order specification. The Xetra® market model for the Vienna Stock Exchange supports continuous trading with several auctions as well as trading with only one auction per trading session. Xetra® trading at the Vienna Stock Exchange is open only to institutions admitted to trading on the exchange, such as banks and their representatives (dealers). The dealer responsible enters all investors' orders in the electronic order book. The system automatically checks whether a matching order is available on the opposite side of the order book and whether the order can be executed. If none match, the order remains in the order book. Exchange data provided by Wiener Börse AG:- Wiener Börse AG supplies real-time and historic data on prices, trading volumes and indices generated on the Vienna Stock Exchange in the Xetra® and OM trading systems. All data include all indications and estimated prices on the official and semi-official markets, the unregulated market and the ÖTOB market of the Vienna Stock Exchange. See also ÖTOB AG. The Exchange Electronic Trading (XETRA®) is a fully electronic market trading system for the German cash market. It features automated order settlement, an open order book that is fully transparent and accessible to all market participants everywhere. The exchange trades shares and warrants. Prices are determined through a combination of the auction principle and market maker principle. Due to its high speed and low costs, Xetra® has marginalized floor trading on the German stock exchanges. Any member of a German stock exchange can become a Xetra® member (banks, brokers). Daily trading hours are from 09:00 am to 05:30 pm. In November 1997, Deutsche Börse embarked on a new era in exchange history with Xetra®. With Xetra®, Deutsche Börse has since provided regulated and controlled exchange trading with integrity, stability and safety for all trading participants. Speed, transparency and cost-effectiveness are the decisive benefits offered by Xetra®. Deutsche Börse's electronic trading system works at extremely low cost, regardless of the trader's location. On Xetra®, buy and sell orders of licensed traders are collected in a centralized, fully electronic order book. In continuous trading, Xetra® initiates an automatic plausibility check on every buy and sell order. If a matching order exists, the transaction is executed immediately. Xetra® is one of the most efficient and flexible trading infrastructures worldwide. On its first day of operation, 221 market participants in seven countries began trading in the system and closed a total of 4 934 trades. Today, some 250 market participants in 18 countries are connected to the system. At peak times, Xetra® processes up to 2.1 million orders per day. Almost all the shares listed on Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (FWB®, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) can be traded on Xetra®. Some 97 percent of DAX® shares are traded on Xetra®. Since June 1999, Deutsche Börse has been calculating all indices on the basis of Xetra® prices. Xetra® and the other trading systems were developed by Deutsche Börse IT. / Эф.Ве.Бе.® (FWB®; Франкфота Вертпапиабёрзэ (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse) или Франкфуртская Фондовая Биржа (Frankfurt Stock Exchange)):- Ксэтра® (Xetra®). Немецкая Биржа АО или Дойчэ Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Deutsche Börse AG) системой И.Кью.Оу.Эс. или Э.Ку.О.Эс. (EQOS) Ё.Ка.Бэ. (ÖKB). (Примечание:- в Русском языке нет точного соответствия звуку при произношении буквы Ö Немецкого алфавита. Разные источники по-разному интерпретируют его. Буквосочетание ЫО может более менее точно передавать произношение буквы Ö лишь при быстром и кратком их произношении, напоминая в отдалении произношение буквы Ё Русского алфавита.) . Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге. (Wiener Börse AG). Смотрите также Ё.Тэ.О.Бэ. А.Ге. (ÖTOB AG). КСЭТРА® – это аббревиатура Англоязычного словосочетания Exchange Electronic Trading, означающее Биржевая Электронная Торговля.

XEU = ECU = EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT

X–FILES = FILES OF UNKNOWN CONTENT

X HEAVY = EXTRA HEAVY

X–I = EX–INTEREST

X–IN = EX–INTEREST

X–INEFFICIENCY = ИКС.–НЕЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ – In The Wealth of Nations published in 1776, Adam Smith observed that 'Monopoly ... is a great enemy to good management'. This insight explicitly recognized that the problem of monopoly is not only one of price but also one of costs. While monopoly may provide the basis for extracting higher prices from customers, the lack of competitive stimulus may raise the costs of producing the goods and services it sells. The lack of incentives or competitive pressures may lead monopolistic firms to neglect minimizing unit costs of production, i.e. to tolerate 'X-inefficiency' (phrase coined by Harvey Leibenstein (American economist and economic demographer)). Included in X-inefficiency are wasteful expenditures such as maintenance of excess capacity, luxurious executive benefits, political lobbying seeking protection and favorable regulations, and litigation. X-Inefficiency is the failure to minimize costs or maximize returns. Sometimes referred to as X-Efficiency, but carrying the same meaning. In economics, X-Inefficiency is the difference between efficient behavior of firms assumed or implied by economic theory and their observed behavior in practice. Economic theory assumes that the management of firms act to maximize owners' wealth by minimizing risk and maximizing economic profits – which is accomplished by simultaneously maximizing revenues and minimizing costs, usually through the adjustment of output. In perfect competition, the free entry and exit of firms tends toward firms producing at the point where price equals long run average costs and long run average costs are minimized. Thus firms earn zero economic profits and consumers pay a price equal to the marginal cost of producing the good. This result defines economic efficiency or, more precisely, allocative economic efficiency. Empirical research suggests, however, that a number of firms do not produce at the point where long run average costs are minimized. Some of this can be explained away by the mechanics of imperfect competition; what cannot be explained by

traditional economics is described as X-inefficiency. Example:- a monopoly is a price maker in that its choice of output level affects the price paid by consumers. Consequently, a monopoly tends to price at a point where price is greater than long-run average costs. X-inefficiency, however tends to increase average costs causing further divergence from the economically efficient outcome. The sources of the X-inefficiency have been ascribed things such as overinvestment and empire building by managers, lack of motivation stemming from a lack of competition, and pressure by labor unions to pay above-market wages. X-inefficiency can also occur when monopolies or even oligoplies produce higher than the minimum average cost. See also X-Efficiency. / Эдэм Смис (Adam Smith). Хави Лайбэнштайн (Harvey Leibenstein). Икс.-Неэффективность – величина, показывающая падение эффективности деятельности компании ниже максимально возможной эффективности. Например, в 1981 было проведено сравнение двух абсолютно идентичных заводов компании Форд, один из которых размещался в Германии, а другой – в Великобритании. Оказалось, что Германский завод производил автомобилей на 50% больше при числе рабочих на 22% меньше. Икс.-неэффективность Британского завода обуславливалась несколькими причинами, среди которых назывались инерция, недостаточная информация, изолированность от свободной конкуренции, плохие производственные отношения и некомпетентность управления. Икс.-Неэффективность – неспособность произвести любой заданный объём продукции при самых низких средних и совокупных издержках производства. Икс.-Неэффективность – величина, показывающая падение эффективности деятельности фирмы ниже максимально возможной эффективности.

XL = EXCESS OF LOSS

XL = EXTRA LARGE

XLA = ЭКС.ЭЛ.ЭЙ. – Dow Fiber Solutions' (DFS) XLA™ olefin-based stretch fiber, which resists chemicals and high temperatures. The XLA fibers, blended with cotton, wool or knits, provide process advantages to manufacturers and performance features for end-users. Lastol is an elastic textile fiber produced by Dow Chemical. First classified in January 2003, Dow is marketing it as DOW XLA elastic fiber. Dow has created a division called Dow Fiber Solutions, or (DFS), to market this new fiber. It is resistant to chemicals and heat and is more abrasion resistant than cotton. XLA or DOW XLA™:- luxury stretch fiber technology from DOW XLA™. DOW XLA™ brings premium stretch fiber to a whole new level by inventing the world's first olefin-based elastic fiber that creates a perfectly smooth fit, less compressed feel, and more flexible give for everyday luxury all day long. As an ingredient brand belonging to Dow Fiber Solutions, DOW XLA™ is positioned in the premium segment. It is the perfect material for manufacturers who design clothing that is suited to today's active lifestyles – whether it is for tailored, ready to wear, denim, intimate, active, or professional wear. In order to match the premium quality of the brand, our task was to create an emotionally appealing new brand identity that communicated the key product benefits as well as the new brand idea. We focused our new brand positioning on the around the clock feeling of extreme comfort made possible through the use of the DOW XLA™ fiber in clothing. Like the XLA fiber itself, which is combined with a host fiber to create an easy-care weave that is also very comfortable to wear, the new logo communicated the sensation of luxuriousness and continuous ease of motion that is found within clothing using DOW XLA™. Conceived as a prototypical example for the future introduction of additional Dow product brands, the development of the DOW XLA™ brand worldwide demonstrates that a strong, emotionally appealing brand idea is the fundamental basis for positioning the brand for long-term success in a variety of cultures and business segments. / Ластэл (или Ластол (Lastol)) – эластичное текстильное волокно, производимое компанией Дау Кэмикэл (Dow Chemical). ДАУ Экс.Эл.Эй.[Т3] (DOW XLA™).

X–LINKED DISEASE = ИКС.–СВЯЗАННАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ – X-Linked Disease refer to defects in the X chromosome that are inherited and cause certain diseases. X-linked diseases typically are most severe in males as they only have one X chromosome while females have two X chromosomes. Diseases such as sickle cell anemia can also be inherited through autosomal (non-sex) chromosomes. X-linked diseases and sickle cell anemia are managed in various ways. Also known as Sex-Linked Disorders. / Икс.-Хромосомная Болезнь – заболевание, возникающее вследствие мутации в половой хромосоме.

XMI = MAJOR MARKET INDEX = MMI

XML = EXTENSIBLE MARK–UP LANGUAGE

XML = ЭКС.ЭМ.ЭЛ. – XML stands for eXtensible Mark-up Language is an expandable, self-describing, platform independent data exchange format – two of the many specific XML languages of particular potential interest to statisticians are ebXML and XBRL. eXtensible Markup Language (XML) is a flexible information format that allows sharing of both data and its format on the Internet. eXtensible Markup Language is a subset of standard generalized markup language (SGML); a structured language that facilitates the standardized representation of format and representation and organization of data in an automated environment, such as the use of a browser on a webpage. XML is the acronym used for 'Extensible Markup Language', a computer metalanguage used to simplify the transmission of formatted data. / Расширяемый Язык Разметки (РЯР; eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML)) – это язык, в котором текст чередуется с элементами разметки, маркерами. Рекомендованный Консорциумом Всемирной паутины язык разметки, фактически представляющий собой свод общих синтаксических правил. Расширяемый Язык Гипертекстовой Разметки, один из языков для создания web-страниц. Открытый стандарт, поддерживаемый форумом W3C. Аналогично HTML, использует структуру тегов, однако, в отличие от HTML, определяет не отображение элементов гипертекстового документа, а содержание этих элементов. Язык Расширяемой Маркировки (ЯРМ; eXtensible Markup Language (XML)) спроектирован для того, чтобы предоставить Web-разработчикам возможность определения содержания более сложных документов, причём с более корректным 'отображением данных', нежели ранее. Это Расширяемый Язык Разметки, предназначенный для описания данных в документах Web. Благодаря специализированным тегам, составляемым разработчиками на языке XML, пользователи могут манипулировать данными в своих браузерах, не посылая всякий раз запросы на сервер. Расширяемый Язык Разметки, фактически представляющий из себя свод общих синтаксических правил. XML в основном предназначен для хранения структурированных данных (взамен существующих файлов баз данных) и обмена информацией между программами. Язык Гипертекстовой Разметки XML – расширяемый язык гипертекстовой разметки, используемый для создания и размещения документов в среде WWW. Язык XML использует структуру тегов и определяет содержание гипертекстового документа. XML позволяет автоматизировать обмен данными, не прибегая к существенному объёму программирования.

XO = EXECUTIVE OFFICER

XOF = CFA FRANC

XOL = EXCESS OF LOSS

XONTRO = КСОНТРО – Xontro is a professional order routing, trading and settlement system. It sends orders electronically from the securities advisor to the order book of the lead broker at the securities exchanges. The established price is immediately transmitted to the information systems. Executed orders are reported to the bank without delay and can be settled with the customer. Transactions concluded are automatically forwarded to the settlement system of Clearstream Banking AG (Frankfurt am Main, Germany). / Ксонтро

– профессиональная система размещения распоряжений, торговли и взаиморасчётов. Она электронным образом отсылает распоряжения от советника по ценным бумагам в книгу распоряжений ведущего брокера на биржах ценных бумаг. Установленная цена немедленно передаётся в информационные системы. Информация об исполненных распоряжениях без задержки направляется в банк и может быть взаимоучтена с потребителем. Информация о заключённых сделках автоматически доставляется в систему взаиморасчётов компании Клыэстрим Бэнькинь А.Ге. (Clearstream Banking AG).

XOO = XANTHOMONAS ORYZAE PV. ORYZAE

X PATENT = ПАТЕНТ (СЕРИИ) ЭКС. – In the 46 years prior to the Great Fire of 1836, the United States government had issued about 10 000 patents. Most of these could never be revived again, but Congress acted to restore those records that could be reconstructed from private files and reproduce models which were deemed critical. Patents whose records were not restored were cancelled. There were a total of 2 845 patents restored, most of which were eventually given a number beginning with 'X'. All patents after the date of the establishment of the Patent Office in July 1836 were numbered as a new series (without the X), beginning with a new Patent No. 1 to John Ruggles. A small number of the new series patents had been destroyed in the Great Fire but they were quickly recovered from their owners' records. X files bear numbers that range from X000001 to X011280. X0000001 is the first patent, issued to Samuel Hopkins in 1790. X – before 1836, patents were not numbered – they were simply described in terms of their inventor and date ('Brown's 1814 patent'). 9 957 patents issued between 1790 and 1836 were retroactively assigned 'X' series numbers in the order in which they were issued. A fire at the Patent Office in 1836 destroyed most records of the 'X' patents. Only 2 845 'X' series patents were reconstructed in the 1840's and are available today. Reissued 'X' patents have an 'RX' prefix. / Дьжон Раглз (John Ruggles). Сэмьюэл Хопкинз (Samuel Hopkins). В США до 1836 патенты не пронумеровывались – они были просто описывались в терминах их изобретателя и дате (например, 'Патент Брауна от 1814'). 9 957 патентам, выданным в промежутке времени с 1790 по 1836 задним числом были приданы номера серии 'Экс.' (X) в порядке, в котором они были выданы. Пожар в Патентное Офисе в 1836 уничтожил большую часть записей по патентам серии 'Экс.'. В 1840-х только 2 845 патентов серии 'Экс.' были восстановлены и числятся по сегодняшний день. Переизданные патенты серии 'Экс.' имеют префикс (приставку) 'Ар.Экс.' (RX).

XPF = CFP FRANC = FRENCH PACIFIC FRANC

XPIRED RISKS RESERVE = ИСТЁКШИЙ РЕЗЕРВ НА РИСКИ – Xpired Risks Resrve:- the amount set aside as at the end of a financial period in addition to unearned premium in respect of risks to be borne by the company after the end of that year under contracts of insurance entered into before the end of that year, in order to provide for additional costs of claims. This may be necessary because certain business is expected to be loss making, or for example, to cover claims whenever they may arise in the future under contingency insurances paid for by single premiums.

XPM = EXPORT PROGRAM MANUAL

XR = EX RIGHTS

XR = ЭКС.АР. – XR is a symbol indicating that a stock is trading ex-rights, with no rights attached. / 'Без Прав' (в приводимых в газетах перечнях акций). Символ, использующийся в газетах, означает, что акция продаётся без прав (ex-rights), то есть не предоставляет каких-либо прав.

X RAY = ИКС. ЛУЧ (или РЕНТГЕНОВСКИЙ ЛУЧ, или РЕНТГЕНОВСКОЕ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ) – (1) X-Ray or XRay is high frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-length, capable of penetrating most solid substances. X Ray:- any electromagnetic radiation of an extremely short wavelength produced by the deceleration of charged particles or the transitions of electrons in atoms. As can be seen in the Figure, the wavelengths of X rays range from about 10^{-8} meters (m) to 12^{-12} m, with corresponding frequencies of 10^{16} to 10^{21} Hertz (Hz). Like other forms of electromagnetic radiation (gamma rays, ultraviolet, visible light, infrared, and radio waves), X rays have the same speed in vacuo (c, equal to $3 \cdot 10^{10}$ centimeters per second (about 186 000 miles per second)) and show phenomena associated with its wavelike nature, such as interference, diffraction, and polarization. X rays were discovered in Würzburg, Germany, on November 08, 1895, by Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen. Röntgen made his discovery while investigating the effects of cathode rays that were produced by electrical discharges through gases at low pressures (cathode rays are electrons that are emitted from the negative electrode, or cathode, of the discharge tube). Although many scientists had studied the properties of cathode rays, Röntgen discovered an effect that had escaped these earlier investigators – namely, that a surface coated with barium platinocyanide placed outside a discharge tube would emit light (fluoresce) even when it was shielded from the direct visible and ultraviolet light of the gaseous discharge. He deduced that an invisible radiation from the tube passed through the air and fluoresced the screen. He named these strange new rays X Rays to indicate their unknown nature. General X-Ray Phenomena:- when a beam of X rays passes through a material, the material becomes a source of secondary X rays and electrons; and, because of these secondary processes, a portion of the primary beam is absorbed. The intensity of the secondary radiations is weak compared with the intensity of the primary X-ray beam, and some of it, too, may not escape from the material. Two types of secondary X rays are produced when a beam of X rays strikes a material. These are called Scattered X Rays, which are characterized by an energy that is nearly the same as the primary beam, and Fluorescence X Rays, which are less energetic than the primary X rays. The scattered X rays are primary X rays that have had their direction (and possibly, to a small extent, their energy) altered by passing through the material. The fluorescence X rays are characteristic of the target material and do not change with change in wavelength of the primary beam as long as the primary-beam wavelength is short enough to excite the fluorescence. The origin of the scattered X rays can be understood if the primary X rays are thought of as particles. An X-ray particle, called a Photon, may be scattered (deflected) when it passes close to an electron. In a small number of these scattering processes the X ray will lose a portion of its energy to the electron. The fluorescence X rays originate when electrons are ejected from some of the atoms of the target, leaving them in an ionized state, i.e. deficient in electrons. As the atoms regain their normal energy state, energy may be liberated in the form of fluorescence X rays. The two main types of fluorescence X rays that can be excited in most of the elements are known as the K and L characteristic X rays. Characteristic X rays are emitted from all elements. The energy of these X rays increases in a regular manner in going from one element to the next in atomic number (nuclear charge). The K X rays are the most energetic characteristic X rays emitted from an atom and are due to ejection of the most tightly bound electrons from the atom. In addition to the emission of secondary X rays from a material when it is irradiated with X rays, secondary electrons are also ejected. These are classified as recoil electrons and photoelectrons. The recoil electrons obtain energy from the primary X rays in a way that is given by the particle theory of X-ray scattering, whereas the photoelectrons are emitted by the same process that occurs in the photoelectric effect with light. When X rays are absorbed in gases, they eject photoelectrons from the gas. These electrons in turn ionize the molecules of the gas, thereby amplifying the effect of the primary X rays. When these processes occur in living tissue, the photoelectrons emitted from the complex organic molecules destroy the cells of the tissue. Dual Nature Of X Rays:- early experiments with X rays presented evidence that is difficult to explain unless one thinks of X rays as consisting of waves. Other experiments, however, indicated that X rays consist of particles. This dual nature is not restricted to X rays; indeed, it is a general property of all forms of energy and matter. X rays (and the other forms of electromagnetic radiation) should be considered as both

particles and waves; that is, as consisting of small packets of electromagnetic waves called Quanta, or Photons. X Rays As Waves:- according to classical electromagnetic theory, the deceleration of electrons will produce electromagnetic radiation, in the same way that accelerated electrons in a radio antenna produce radio waves. The failure of magnetic fields to deflect an X-ray beam seems to confirm this classical idea of the origin of X rays. Crucial evidence for the existence of waves is obtained if diffraction and interference phenomena are observed, which depend on the superposition of waves. In addition, if polarization effects are observed, the transverse (vibration at right angles to direction of propagation) nature of the waves is established. In the case of light, these effects were well known in 1895, when X rays were discovered. Röntgen's early experiments failed to observe these effects in the case of X rays. In 1906 a British physicist, Charles Glover Barkla, demonstrated that when X rays are scattered in certain directions by a block of carbon they are polarized. From these experiments it appeared likely that X rays were transverse electromagnetic waves, perhaps of the same nature as light except for wavelength. Many scientists attempted to show the wave nature of X rays by passing them through narrow slits and looking for diffraction fringes, and there was some evidence that X-ray wavelengths were about one angstrom. In 1912 a German physicist, Max von Laue, conceived of a way of measuring the wavelength of X rays. Laue used the idea that, in crystals, atoms are regularly arranged throughout the crystal structure with spacings of about one angstrom (10^{-10} meter) and concluded that the atoms of a single crystal would serve as a grating for the diffraction of X rays. Laue's coworkers directed a narrow beam of X rays at a crystal of zinc sulfide and placed a photographic plate behind it. The resulting photograph consisted of a dark central spot and a complex but symmetrical pattern of dots; the central spot was the result of X rays passing directly through the crystal, whereas the dots were produced by diffraction from the atoms of the zinc sulfide crystal. These experiments established that X rays are waves with wavelengths on the order of one angstrom and confirmed that crystals have their atoms arranged in regular structures, called a Lattice. Shortly after Laue's experiment, an English physicist, Lawrence Bragg, devised another technique for diffracting X rays. By considering how X rays are scattered from atoms in a crystal lattice, he concluded that, when an X ray of wavelength λ strikes a crystal of interplanar spacing d at an angle θ with respect to the crystal plane, constructive interference would occur when the product of an integer number n (called Order Of Diffraction) times the wavelength is equal to twice the lattice spacing times the diffraction angle:- $n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$. This equation is known as Bragg's Law and is the foundation on which X-ray crystal-diffraction spectrometers are based. Using this theory, Bragg obtained a distribution of the intensity of ionization in a detector as a function of angle. This distribution indicated that X rays consist of two types, a line spectrum characteristic of the target material in the tube and a continuous spectrum. From the crystal spacing d, which Bragg obtained from the geometry of the crystal lattice, the density of the crystal, and mass of a single atom, he was able to calculate the wavelengths of the characteristic X-ray lines and to show that these wavelengths varied approximately as the inverse square of the atomic weight of the absorber. These experiments confirmed the earlier results of Barkla, who, by using the fact that short-wavelength X rays are absorbed to a lesser extent than long-wavelength X rays, found two regions of strong maxima. In 1911 Barkla named the long-wavelength maxima the L series and the short-wavelength maxima the K series. In 1923 the reflection of X rays from a polished surface of glass was demonstrated by an American physicist, Arthur Holly Compton. He found that, for angles of less than 10 minutes of arc, a strong reflected beam could be observed in the direction predicted by the specular-reflection law. The final proof of the wave nature of X rays, their diffraction by a ruled grating, was observed in 1925. Because the line spacing of a ruled grating is accurately known, this method has been used to determine the absolute value of X-ray wavelengths. X rays As Particles:- the particle nature of X rays is graphically demonstrated in the photoelectric effect and the Compton effect. In an attempt to explain blackbody radiation (radiation from a theoretically perfectly nonreflecting, or completely absorbing (i.e. 'black'), body), Max Planck postulated that energy is radiated in small packets, or quanta, with an energy given by hv, in which v is the frequency of the radiation and h is a constant (now called Planck's Constant). One of the most important successes of Planck's postulate, in addition to explaining blackbody radiation, was its use by Einstein in explaining the photoelectric effect. In the photoelectric effect, absorbed electromagnetic radiation ejects an electron from the absorber. Einstein's photoelectric equation gives the kinetic energy, E_{kin}, of the emitted electron as the energy of the incident photon, hv, minus the work required to pull the electron out of the sample, W_0:- $E_{kin} = hv - W_0$. Although this equation was first derived for light photons absorbed on metal surfaces, it also holds for X-ray photons if W_0 is the work required to eject the electron from a bound state of the atom. A second series of experiments that demonstrated the particle nature of X rays was carried out in 1922–23 by Compton. Using an X-ray spectrometer, he measured the wavelength of X rays scattered from light elements. In addition to scattered X rays that had the same wavelength as the primary beam, he found a second, or 'modified', peak at a longer wavelength. The intensity and wavelength of this second peak were functions of the scattering angle from the sample. The explanation of this effect (now known as the Compton Effect) was given by Compton and independently by a Dutch scientist, Peter Debye. They proposed that a primary X-ray photon could be considered as a small ball that could collide with one of the electrons in the scattering material in a manner similar to the collision of two smooth elastic balls of different mass. The photon would then lose some of its energy to the recoiling electron and would be of longer wavelength. By assuming that conservation of energy and momentum (mass times velocity) would hold in the collision between a photon and an electron, they were able to derive the shift of the wavelength of the scattered X ray to give the modified peak at higher wavelength. Detection And Measurement Of X Rays:- a beam of X rays is characterized by its intensity and its spectral (energy) distribution, and a number of methods for measuring these properties have been developed. There are two methods in general use for detecting X rays. The first method relies on the X rays producing a photochemical change in a photographic emulsion. The blackening of the film is related to the exposure, which is defined as the product of the X-ray intensity and the length of the exposure. The position and degree of blackening on film are determined by optical techniques. The second method for detecting X rays relies on the ability of X rays either to ionize gases or solids or to produce fluorescence in a crystal. Detectors utilizing these phenomena are called Electronic Detectors. Electronic detectors come in a wide variety of forms, including the ionization chamber, scintillation counter, and solid-state detector. These devices produce a voltage pulse for every absorbed photon. By counting the number of voltage pulses, the number of photons can be determined. In addition, the voltage pulses from all of the devices can be used in conjunction with a pulse-height analyzer, an electronic device that counts pulses and sorts them according to energy, in order to obtain a spectral distribution. The various counters described here have also been used as the detectors in X-ray diffraction spectrometers. An X-ray spectrometer basically consists of a source of X rays, a diffracting sample, and a detector system. If X rays of known wavelength are used, they can be used to study crystal structures. By using a diffracting crystal of known structure, X-ray spectrometers can be used for measuring X-ray spectra. Applications Of X Rays:- because of the many varied properties of X rays, they have been applied to a wide range of medical, industrial, and scientific problems. Some of these are differential absorption, quantitative measurement of absorption, diffraction by crystals, fluorescence of characteristic radiation, and biological effects produced by X rays. One of the earliest applications of X rays was to medicine, being used in both diagnosis and therapy. Diagnostics include the detection of bone fractures, foreign objects in the body, dental cavities, and diseased conditions such as cancer, whereas, in therapeutic treatment, X rays are used to stop the spread of malignant tumours. In industry, X-ray radiographs are used to detect flaws nondestructively in castings that are inaccessible to direct observation and to measure the thickness of materials. X rays have been applied to a wide range of quantitative materials characterization problems. By measuring quantitatively the amount of absorption in a sample of known composition, the thickness can be determined. If the thickness of a sample is known, the absorption can be used to measure accurately its composition even if it contains two elements. The fluorescence of X rays from a sample is used in many instruments for the qualitative and quantitative

analysis of materials. The primary beam may be X rays, gamma rays, electrons, or other charged particles. The energy of the fluoresced X rays is characteristic of the materials contained in the sample. By using suitable standards, quantitative determinations can be made. This principle is used in the electron microprobe, in which a narrow electron beam (about 0.000 1 centimeter (0.000 04 inch) in diameter) is used to determine the constituents of a given area of a sample. X rays are used in scanning electron microscopy to obtain a 'picture' of an elemental distribution in a sample. Also, Si(Li) detectors may be combined with a fluorescence source as energy analysis detectors for rapid material identification. X-Ray is a type of electromagnetic radiation having low energy levels. Because of the many varied properties of X Rays, they have been applied to a wide range of medical, industrial, and scientific problems. Some of these are differential absorption, quantitative measurement of absorption, diffraction by crystals, fluorescence of characteristic radiation, and biological effects produced by X rays. X-Rays are a form of electromagnetic radiation, just like visible light. In a health care setting, a machines sends are individual x-ray particles, called Photons. These particles pass through the body. A computer or special film is used to record the images that are created. Structures that are dense (such as bone) will block most of the x-ray particles, and will appear white. Metal and contrast media (special dye used to highlight areas of the body) will also appear white. Structures containing air will be black, and muscle, fat, and fluid will appear as shades of gray. For most conventional x-rays, the risk of cancer or defects due to damaged ovarian cells or sperm cells is very low. Most experts feel that this low risk is largely outweighed by the benefits of information gained from appropriate imaging. X-rays are monitored and regulated to provide the minimum amount of radiation exposure needed to produce the image. / 08 Ноября 1895 Вильхэльм Конрад Рентген (Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen). В 1906 Британский физик Чалз Главё Бакла (Charles Glover Barkla). В 1912 Немецкий физик Макс фон Ляуэ (Max von Laue). Английский физик Лорэнс Брэг (Lawrence Bragg). Американский физик Аco Халы Камптчэн (Arthur Holly Compton). Макс Плянк (Max Planck). Камптчэн (Compton) и независимо от него Датским учёным Питэром Дэбэйэ (Peter Debye). 08 Ноября 1895 Немецкий учёный Вильхэльм Конрад Рентген (Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (Roentgen)), известный в России под фамилием Рентген, открыл всепроникающие лучи, которые также называют Икс.-Лучами или Х-Лучами. Рентгеновские Лучи были открыты в 1895 в Германии Вильхэльмом Рентгеном, в честь которого и названы. Это лучи, наподобие световых, обладают проникающей способностью. Они отличаются от световых лучей длиной волн и энергией. Самая короткая длина волны из рентгеновской трубки составляет от одной пятнадцатитысячной до одной миллионной от длины волны зелёного цвета. Из-за очень маленькой длины волн рентгеновские лучи проникают сквозь материалы, непреодолимые для света. Чем короче длина волны, тем выше проникающая способность этих волн. Рентгеновская трубка испускает рентгеновские лучи. Из трубки выкачивают воздух до одной сто миллионной первоначального объёма. В стеклянной трубке находятся два электрода. Один называется 'катод', он заряжен отрицательно. В нём расположена вольфрамовая катушка провода, которая при нагревании электрическим током испускает электроны. Другой электрод – это 'мишень', или 'анод'. Электроны с огромной скоростью движутся от катода к мишени. Они бомбардируют мишень со скоростью от 100 000 до 325 000 мм/сек. Мишень состоит из вольфрама и позволяет практически мгновенно остановить электроны. Почти вся энергия электронов превращается в тепло, но некоторые превращаются в рентгеновское излучение, которое выходит через окно в основании трубки в виде рентгеновских лучей. Как делают рентгеновский снимок костей человеческого тела? Рентгеновский снимок – это изображение тени. Рентгеновские лучи проходят сквозь исследуемый участок тела и переносят на пленку тени исследуемого предмета. На обе стороны плёнки наносится светочувствительная эмульсия. После съёмки её проявляют как обычную фотопленку. Кости и другие предметы, не пропускающие лучи, выглядят на плёнке темнее. В настоящее время рентгеновские лучи широко используются в медицине, науке и промышленности, оказывая большую помощь человеку. В этот день в 1895 Немецкий физик Вильхэльм Конрад Рентген, профессор и ректор Вюрцбургского Университета, проводил эксперименты в университетской лаборатории и неожиданно открыл всепроникающие лучи. Статья Рентгена под названием 'О Новом Типе Лучей' была опубликована 28 Декабря 1895 в журнале Вюрцбургского Физико-Медицинского Общества. Однако уже доказано, что рентгеновские лучи были отрыты ещё до этого. Катодолучевая трубка, которую Рентген использовал в своих экспериментах, была разработана другими учёными – Хитторфом и Круксом. Именно при работе этой трубки возникают рентгеновские лучи, однако ни один из физиков не осознал значения этого открытия и не опубликовал своих результатов. Использование инспекционно-досмотровых комплексов (ИДК) стало в последние годы качественным прорывом в организации таможенного контроля и одним из ключевых технических средств в борьбе с контрабандой. В целях защиты экономических интересов и безопасности страны на таможенных постах теперь действуют мобильные и стационарные рентгеновские комплексы для проверки крупногабаритных грузов и транспортных средств.

(2) X-Ray is a method of inspecting containers or other cargo. High frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-length, capable of penetrating most solid substances.

X–RAY = ЭКС.–РЭЙ – X-Ray (pronunciation:- ECKS-ray) or X is international nautical signal flag meaning:- Stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals. Individual Recall (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals.

X–RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY = РЕНТГЕНОСТРУКТУРНАЯ КРИСТАЛЛОГРАФИЯ – X-Ray Crystallography:- the use of diffraction patterns produced by X-ray scattering from crystals (of a given material's molecules) to determine the three-dimensional structure of the molecules. / Рентгеноструктурная Кристаллография – методика определения пространственной структуры молекулы.

X–RAY DIFFRACTION = ДИФРАКЦИЯ ИКС.–ЛУЧЕЙ (или ДИФРАКЦИЯ РЕНТГЕНОВСКИХ ЛУЧЕЙ) – X-Ray Diffraction:- a phenomenon in which the atoms of a crystal, by virtue of their uniform spacing, cause an interference pattern of the waves present in an incident beam of X rays. The atomic planes of the crystal act on the X rays in exactly the same manner as does a uniformly ruled grating on a beam of light. See also Bragg Law; and Laue Diffraction Pattern. / Закон Брэга (Bragg Law); и Ляуэ (Laue Diffraction Pattern). Дифракция Рентгеновских Лучей – рассеяние рентгеновских лучей кристаллическими объектами, при котором в определённых направлениях появляются дифрагированные пучки – результат интерференции вторичного рентгеновского излучения, возникающего при взаимодействии первичного излучения с электронными оболочками атомов. Направление и интенсивность дифрагированных пучков связаны с атомной структурой объекта (смотрите Рентгеновский Структурный Анализ; и Условие Брэга-Вульфа).

X–RAY SOURCE = ИСТОЧНИК ИКС.–ЛУЧЕЙ (или ИСТОЧНИК РЕНТГЕНОВСКИХ ЛУЧЕЙ) – X-Ray Source:- in astronomy, any of a class of cosmic objects that emit radiation at X-Ray wavelength. Because the Earth's atmosphere absorbs X Rays very efficiently, X-Ray telescopes and detectors must be carried high above it by spacecraft to observe objects that produce such electromagnetic radiation. Advances in instrumentation and improved observational techniques have led to the discovery of an increasing number of X-Ray sources. By the late XX century, thousands of these objects had been detected throughout the universe. The Sun was the first celestial object determined to give off X Rays; rocket-borne radiation counters measured X-Ray emissions from its corona (outer atmosphere) in 1949. The Sun, however, is an intrinsically weak X-Ray source, and it is prominent only because it is so close to the Earth. The unambiguous detection of X Rays from other more distant ordinary stars was achieved 30 years later by the orbiting HEAO 2 satellite known as the Einstein Observatory. It detected more than 150 ordinary stars by the X-Radiation from their coronas. The stars

observed cover almost the entire range of star-types – main sequence, red giants, and white dwarfs. Most stars emit only an extremely small fraction of their energy in the form of X Rays. Young, massive stars are the most powerful X-Ray emitters. They usually occur in nebulas, and their hot coronal gases can expand to make a nebula itself a detectable X-Ray source. A more powerful type of X-Ray source is a supernova remnant, the gaseous shell ejected during the violent explosion of a dying star. The first to be observed was the Crab Nebula, the remnant of a supernova explosion whose radiation reached the Earth in AD 1054. It is, however, a very atypical remnant because its X Rays are synchrotron radiation produced by high-speed electrons from a central pulsar. The X-Radiation from most other supernova remnants emanates instead from hot gas. The gases ejected by a supernova explosion are relatively cool, but as they sweep outward at a speed of several thousand kilometers per second they accumulate interstellar gas. The strong shock wave heats this gas to a temperature high enough for X-Ray emission – namely, about 10 000 000 K. The most powerful X-Ray sources in the Milky Way Galaxy are certain binary stars. These so-called X-Ray Binaries have an X-Ray output 1 000 times as great as the Sun's output at all wavelengths. X-Ray binaries account for most of the sources discovered during the initial years of X-Ray astronomy, including Scorpius X-1. A typical X-Ray binary source consists of a close double star system in which one member is a very compact object. This object may be a neutron star that contains approximately the mass of two Suns condensed into a sphere only about 20 km (12 mi) across, or alternatively an even more compact black hole, a collapsed star whose gravity is so strong that not even light can escape from it. As gas from the companion star falls toward the compact star, the latter swirls round into an accretion disk. Viscous processes in the disk convert the orbital energy of the gas into heat, and when sufficiently high temperatures are attained large amounts of X Rays are emitted. There are several types of X-Ray binaries. In an X-Ray pulsar, the gas is channeled to the poles of a neutron star and the radiation is given off as pulses in very regular periods. In objects known as bursters, a neutron star's magnetic field suspends the gas until the accumulated weight crushes the field temporarily and the falling gas emits a sudden burst of X Rays. A transient occurs in stellar pairs in which the orbit is elongated and gas is only transferred occasionally (i.e. when the component stars are closest together). Astronomers generally classify the compact object in an X-Ray binary as a neutron star unless its calculated mass exceeds three solar masses. In such cases, they identify the object as a black hole. Two very strong black hole candidates are Cygnus X-1 (six solar masses) and LMC X-3 (10 solar masses). Nearby galaxies (e.g., the Andromeda Galaxy) are detected by the emission from constituent X-Ray binaries. They are relatively weak sources compared to active galaxies, which fall into various categories such as radio galaxies, Seyfert galaxies, and quasars. These galactic types are all characterized by violent activity at their cores, usually explained as arising from an accretion disk of hot gases that surrounds a central black hole having a mass of about 1 000 000 000 Suns. The X-Ray energy of these galaxies is highly variable. The quasar OX 169, for example, has been observed to vary substantially in X-Ray output in less than two hours, implying that the region producing this radiation is less than two 'light-hours' across (i.e. smaller than the solar system). Other powerful extragalactic X-Ray sources are galaxy clusters. The X Rays from a cluster do not come from its member galaxies but rather from a pool of hot gas between them, which is kept within the cluster by the galaxies' combined gravitational pull. The gas is typically at a temperature of 100 000 000 K, and it may have originated as hot gas ejected by numerous supernovas. Finally, there is a diffuse background of X-Radiation emanating from great distances and from all directions. Although it was discovered in 1962, its nature is still unclear. Such X-Radiation could come from very tenuous gas that pervades the entire universe. Currently, however, most astronomers favor the idea that the background consists mainly of X Rays from numerous quasars too remote to be observed individually. / галактики Зайфэта (или Сейферта; Seyfert galaxies).

X–RAY STYLE = СТИЛЬ ИКС.–ЛУЧЕЙ (или СТИЛЬ РЕНТГЕНОВСКИХ ЛУЧЕЙ) – X-Ray Style:- manner of depicting animals by drawing or painting the skeletal frame and internal organs, one of the characteristic styles of the art of prehistoric hunting cultures. The origin of the style can be traced to the Mesolithic art of northern Europe, where the earliest examples were found on fragments of bone in southern France dating from the late Magdalenian Period. Animals painted in the X-ray motif have also been discovered in the art of hunting cultures in northern Spain, Siberia, the Arctic Circle, North America, western New Guinea, New Ireland, India, and Malaysia. It is found today primarily in the Aboriginal rock, cave, and bark paintings of eastern Arnhem Land, in northern Australia. Figures painted in X-ray style vary in size up to 8 feet (2.5 meters) in length and are delicate, polychromed renderings of the interior cavity of the animal. Images are known in which only the outline and skeleton of the bird, fish, or mammal are indicated, and the entire internal system of organs is expressed by a 'life line', a single, horizontal line that runs from the animal's mouth to a dot representing the heart or stomach. Whether the depiction of an animal in the X-ray style had particular religious symbolism is not known.

X–RAY TELESCOPE = ИКС.–ЛУЧЕВОЙ ТЕЛЕСКОП (или РЕНТГЕНОВСКИЙ ТЕЛЕСКОП) – X-Ray Telescope:- instrument designed to detect and resolve X rays from sources outside the Earth's atmosphere. Because of atmospheric absorption, X-ray telescopes must be carried to high altitudes by rockets or balloons or placed in orbit outside the atmosphere. Balloon-borne telescopes are used to detect the more penetrating (harder) X rays, whereas those carried aloft by rockets or in satellites are used to detect softer radiation. Several types of X-ray detectors have been used, involving Geiger counters, proportional counters, and scintillation counters. These detectors require a large collecting area, because celestial X-ray sources are remote and therefore weak, and a high efficiency for detecting X rays over the cosmic-ray-induced background radiation is needed. Reflecting X-ray telescopes are constructed so that the highly penetrating rays strike the reflective surface at a grazing angle. / счётчики Гайге (или счётчики Гейгера; Geiger counters).

X–RAY TUBE = ИКС.–ЛУЧЕВАЯ ТРУБКА (или РЕНТГЕНОВСКАЯ ТРУБКА) – X-Ray Tube:- also called Roentgen Tube, vacuum tube that produces X rays by accelerating electrons to a high velocity with a high-voltage field and causing them to collide with a target, the anode. Because X rays can penetrate solid substances to varying degrees, they are applied in medicine and dentistry, in the exploration of the structure of crystalline materials, and in research. The tube consists of a source of electrons, the cathode, which is usually a heated filament, and an anode, usually of tungsten, which is enclosed in an evacuated glass envelope. The X-ray tube functions on the principle that X rays are produced wherever electrons moving at very high speeds strike matter of any kind. The X-ray tube design that became the prototype for subsequent devices was invented by the American engineer William D. Coolidge in 1913. / Американский инженер Вилъйэм Ди. Кулыдьж (William D. Coolidge) в 1913. Рентгеновская Трубка – электровакуумный прибор для получения рентгеновских лучей. Простейшая рентгеновская трубка состоит из стеклянного баллона с впаянными электродами – катодом и анодом (антикатодом). Электроны, испускаемые катодом, ускоряются сильным электрическим полем в пространстве между электродами и бомбардируют анод. При ударе электронов об анод их кинетическая энергия частично преобразуется в энергию рентгеновского излучения.

X RECEPTOR = ИКС. РЕЦЕПТОР (или Х РЕЦЕПТОР) – X Receptor:- xxxxx. See also Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR), Liver X Receptors (LXR), and Retinoid X Receptors (RXR). / Икс. Рецептор – ретинойдный ядерный гормон, играющий важную роль в репродукции и дифференциации клеток.

XRT = EX–RIGHTS

XS = EXCESS

XS = EXTRA SMALL

XS PT = EXCESS POINT

X STRAP = СЛАНЦЫ (или С РЕМЕШКАМИ В ФОРМЕ БУКВЫ X) – X Strap is a strap that crosses into an X at the back.

X STRONG = EXTRA STRONG

X TABLE = ТАБЛИЦА ИКС. – X Table is a designation sometimes used to refer to an experimental table or a draft of a table that has not developed to a point of satisfaction or for actual use in rating. / Определение, используемое иногда для обозначения экпериментальной таблицы или проекта таблицы, которая не разработана до конца с точки зрения удовлетворённости или для настоящего использования в тарификации.

XTF = EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

X–TRISOMY = ИКС.–ТРИСОМИЯ (или ЭКС.–ТРАЙСОМИЯ) – X-Trisomy:- sex chromosome disorder of human females, in which three X chromosomes are present, rather than the normal pair. More common than Turner's Syndrome, where only one X chromosome is present, X-trisomy usually remains undetected because affected individuals appear normal, experience puberty, and are usually fertile. Statistical studies suggest a slightly increased frequency of mental disturbance, retardation, or both. / Синдром Тчонёра (или Синдром Тёрнера) (Turner's Syndrome).

XW = EX–WARRANTS

XW = WITHOUT WARRANTS

XW = ЭКС.ДАБЛ.Ю. – XW or X-W is a symbol indicating that a stock is trading ex-warrants, with no warrants attached. See also Ex-Warrants. XW or X-W:- ex warrants in bond and stock listings of newspapers. / Экс.Дабл.Ю. – символ в Англоязычных средствах массовой информации, указывающий на то, что акция торгуется без варрантов (ex-warrants), то есть варранты к ней не преложены. 'Без Варрантов' (в приводимых в газетах перечнях акций и облигаций).

X–WARR = EX–WARRANTS

XX HEAVY = DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY

XXL = EXTRA EXTRA LARGE

XXS = EXTRA EXTRA SMALL

XX STRONG = DOUBLE EXTRA STRONG

XXXL = 3XL = EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA LARGE

XYLAN = КСИЛАН – Xylan is a yellow water-soluble gummy polysaccharide component of the hemicellulose of woody tissues, made from (1–4) linked xylose monomers. Derivatives may have arabinose (arabinoxylan) or 4-O-methylglucuronic acid (glucuronoxylan) side chains. / Ксилан – жёлтый растворимый в воде гумми полисахаридный компонент гемицеллюлозы древесных тканей, сделанный из (1–4) связанных мономеров ксилозы. Производные могут иметь арабинозу (арабиноксилан) или 4-О-метилглюкуроновую кислоту (глюкуроноксилан) боковые цепи или побочные цепи или ответвления (side chains).

XYLEM = КСИЛЕМА (или ДРЕВЕСИНА) – Xylem is the non-living tissue in plants that functions primarily to conduct water and mineral nutrients from roots to the shoot. Tissue that conducts water and nutrients from the roots up through the plant. In botany, Xylem is a part of the vascular system that conveys water and dissolved minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant and may also furnish mechanical support. Xylem consists of specialized water-conducting tissues made up mostly of narrow, elongated, hollow cells. These cells may be of several types, including tracheids (the basic cell type), vessel members, fibers, and parenchyma. Xylem constitutes the major part of a mature woody stem or root; the wood of a tree is composed of xylem. Xylem formation begins when the actively dividing cells of growing root and shoot tips (apical meristems) give rise to primary xylem. As the growing part of the plant builds past the xylem thus formed, the vascular cambium produces secondary xylem tissues that cover the primary xylem. When this happens the primary xylem cells become dead and empty, losing their conducting function and forming a hard skeleton that serves only to support the plant. Thus, in the trunk and older branches of a large tree only the outer part of the wood (secondary xylem) serves in water conduction, while the inner part (heartwood) is composed of dead but structurally strong primary xylem. Xylem is the supporting and water-conducting tissue of vascular plants; plant tissue consisting primarily of tracheids and vessels; woody tissue. Xylem is the main upward water-conducting tissue in vascular plants characterized by tracheary elements. Xylem may also be a supporting tissue, especially secondary xylem (wood). / Ткань, которая проводит воду и питательные вещества от корней по всему растению. Под Ксилемой, от Греческого слова Xýlon, означающее Срубленное Дерево, понимается комплекс тканей в высших растениях, служащий для передвижения воды и растворов минеральных солей и других веществ от корней к листьям и другим органам ('восходящий ток') и выполняющий также механические и запасающие функции. Образуется из прокамбия (первичная ксилема) или камбия (вторичная ксилема, называемая также иногда Древесиной). Ксилема состоит из проводящих элементов (сосудов, трахеид), механических тканей (либриформ или древесинных волокон) и основных тканей (паренхима). Из перерезанных сосудов (ксилемы) стеблей или корней растений под действием корневого давления вытекает жидкость (пасока), в которой содержатся аминокислоты, органические кислоты, соли и другие вещества. Стенки клеток проводящих и механических элементов ксилемы лигнифицируются (одревесневают). Ксилема располагается сплошным кольцом (на поперечном срезе стебля) или в проводящих пучках (вместе с флоэмой). У древесных растений часто всю ксилему называют Древесиной, она у них составляет основную массу ствола, корней и ветвей. Характерна для всех Папоротникообразных и семенных растений, объединяемых в группу сосудистых растений. Ксилема или Древесина – комплекс тканей растения, выполняющих проводящие, механические и запасающие функции. Древесина составляет основную массу ствола, корней, ветвей дерева. В стволе древесина расположена между сердцевиной и корой. Различают древесину Хвойных (Сосны, Ели и других) и Лиственных (Дуба, Берёзы и других) пород. Срубленная древесина представляет совокупность оболочек растительных клеток. Элементный химический состав древесины всех пород практически однаков; она содержит 49–50% углерода; 43–44% кислорода; 6% водорода; 0.1–0.3% азота. Древесина состоит из 39–58% целлюлозы, 17–34% лигнина и 15–38% гемицеллюлоз. Древесина – анизотропный, гигроскопичный материал; содержит связанную и свободную (в полостях клеток) воду; усыхает, разбухает, коробится. Декоративность (цвет, блеск, текстура), прочность (при малой плотности), ударная вязкость, твёрдость, деформативность, акустические, тепловые и другие физико-механические свойства определяют широкое применение древесины в качестве конструкционного и поделочного материала. Древесина используется как сырьё для получения целлюлозы и других химических продуктов, а также как топливо.

XYLENE = КСИЛЕН (или ЗАЙЛИН) – Xylene is any of three isomeric dimethylbenzenes (which have the same chemical formula, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, but different molecular structure), used as solvents, as components of aviation fuel, and as raw materials for the manufacture of dyes, fibers, and films. The three isomers, designated ortho (o), meta (m), and para (p), differ structurally only in the location of the methyl groups. All three are obtained from coal-tar distillate and petroleum as a mixture containing 50–60 percent by

volume of m-xylene and 20–25 percent of each of the other isomers. Fractional distillation of the mixture removes the meta and para isomers, which have very similar boiling points, from the less volatile ortho isomer. Upon cooling the mixture of meta and para isomers, much of the p-xylene crystallizes in nearly pure form. The meta isomer, the principal component of the remaining liquid, then can be purified by taking advantage of its solubility in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid and boron trifluoride. Meta- and para-xylene undergo nitration and reduction to give xylidines, used in making dyes. The meta isomer also is converted to trinitro-t-butyl-m-xylene, or xylene musk, a component of perfumes. Oxidation of the xylenes gives monocarboxylic acids (toluic acids), and then dicarboxylic acids (phthalic acids). The commercial xylene mixture is a colorless, nonviscous, flammable, toxic liquid that is insoluble in water but miscible with many organic liquids. Xylene is commonly used as a solvent for lacquers and rubber cements. Xylene is a major aromatic feedstock usually obtained from petroleum or natural gas distillates. Used in the manufacture of plastics and synthetic fibers as a solvent, and in the blending of gasoline. Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) is a colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made by the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene. / Дробная Перегонка или Фракционная Перегонка (Fractional Distillation). Ксилен ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$):- бесцветная жидкость из ароматической группы углеводородов, произведённая каталитическим риформингом определённых нафтеновых фракций нефти. Используется в качестве смешивающихся агентов для высокооктанового автомобильного и авиационного бензина, растворителей и химических промежуточных продуктов. Изомерами являются метаксилен (metaxylene), ортоксилен (orthoxylene) и параксилен (paraxylene). Ксилен или Диметилбензен (dimethylbenzene) – жидкость, которая применяется для увеличения прозрачности тканей в процессе их подготовки к микроскопическому исследованию после дегидратации.

XYLOID COAL = КСИЛОИДНЫЙ УГОЛЬ (или ДРЕВЕСНЫЙ УГОЛЬ) – Xyloid Coal is a brown coal or lignite mostly derived from wood. Xyloid Coal, also known as Lignite, often referred to as Brown Coal, is a soft brown fuel with characteristics that put it somewhere between coal and peat. / от Греческого слова Xýlon, означающее Срубленное Дерево, понимается . Древесный Уголь – твёрдый пористый высокоуглеродистый продукт, образующийся при нагревании древесины без доступа (или при незначительном доступе) воздуха в печах и ретортах. Теплота сгорания древесного угля 30 000–35 000 кДж/кг (7 000–8 100 ккал/кг). Плотность берёзового угля 380 кг/м^3, менее плотные угли дают сосна (300 кг/м^3) и ель (260 кг/м^3). Большая пористость древесного угля обусловливает его высокие адсорбционные свойства. При выгрузке из печей и реторт влажность древесного угля составляет 2–4%; при хранении она повышается до 7–15%. Зольность древесного угля должна быть не более 3%, содержание летучих – не более 20%. Особенность древесного угля – низкое содержание таких примесей, как фосфор и сера, что делает его необходимым для некоторых металлургических процессов. Древесный уголь широко применяют в производстве кристаллического кремния, сероуглерода, активного угля, электроугольных изделий и другого, а также как топливо в быту. В настоящее время активно развивается рынок древесного угля, используемого для приготовления пищи на мангалах в предприятиях общественного питания и на отдыхе. Это обусловлено рядом его неоспоримых преимуществ перед традиционными видами топлива:- отсутствие трудозатрат по подготовке, высокая теплоотдача, продолжительное время горения, экономичность, бездымность, компактность при хранении, повышенная пожаробезопасность и другие. Древесный Уголь, твёрдый пористый высокоуглеродистый продукт, образующийся при пиролизе древесины. Применяется в производстве кристаллического кремния, сероуглерода, активного угля и так далее, а также как топливо в быту (теплота сгорания 30–35 МДж/кг). Древесный Уголь представляет собой уникальный материал, состоящий почти полностью из химического вещества углерода, который, как известно, лежит в основе всей земной жизни. Бизнес по производству и продаже древесного угля давно известен и популярен. Сырьём для производства древесного угля обычно служат различные древесные отходы, неделовая древесина, например береза, также уголь можно делать из заранее брикетированной биомассы, например опилочных, торфяных и других брикетов, изготовленных на оборудовании обеспечивающих достаточную плотность при прессовании (не менее 1.2 кг/дм^3). Современная, экологически безопасная, технология производства древесного угля основана на применении углевыжигательных печей ретортного типа. Основной принцип работы таких печей состоит в том, что дрова помещаются в печь в выемных ретортах, имеющих специальные устройства для отвода парогазов в топку. Таким образом, выделяющиеся из древесины при нагреве пиролизные газы уходят в топку и там сжигаются, давая необходимый нагрев для работы установки. Применения древесного угля многообразны и розничные продажи на шашлыки лишь самое известное из его применений. Древесный уголь используется также:- в металлургической промышленности – древесный уголь исторически применяется в металлургической промышленности как восстановитель (позволяет отделить металл от руды). Его состав уникален – от любых других восстановителей древесный уголь отличается полным отсутствием серы и фосфора, присутствие которых меняет свойства восстановленных материалов. Хотя сегодня такие потребители как доменное производство, производство ферросплавов пользуются более дешёвыми восстановителями, получить, например, ковкий чугун, возможно только с применением древесного угля. Рост на мировых биржах цен на кокс выводит вновь на рынок металлургии древесный уголь, который кстати использовался для этих целей с древнейших времен и вплоть до последнего времени, например в Демидовских печах. Использование в качестве сырья при производстве угля предварительно забрикетированной биомассы даёт возможность получить продукцию стабильного высшего качества, независимо от изначальных пород древесины и фракционного состава исходного сырья. Это делает возможным поставлять металлургам промышленными партиями восстановитель превосходящий по качеству каменноугольный кокс. Древесный уголь используют также и как покровный флюс при выплавке ряда видов бронзы и латуни, никелевых сплавов (мельхиор, нейзильбер) Исключительно древесный уголь применяется при производстве кристаллического кремния для радиоэлектронной промышленности. В этом случае восстановитель должен быть особенно чистым, чтобы обеспечивать диэлектрические свойства кремния. Высокие требования по чистоте предъявляются и к кремнию, используемому при выплавке кремнистых бронз, силумина и других кремнистых сплавов. И в этом случае для производства кремния используется в основном древесный уголь. Сероуглерод CS_2 используется в производстве искусственного волокна, вискозного шинного корда, целлофана, в ряде химических синтезов, в частности, при выработке ядохимикатов. Один из наиболее распространённых в промышленности методов получения сероуглерода состоит в пропускании паров серы через слой раскалённого древесного угля. Расход угля составляет 0.2 … 0.3 т/т сероуглерода. Производство активированных углей:- активные угли применяют для улавливания паров многих растворителей из воздуха вентиляционных систем и промышленных помещений, для задержания находящихся в воздухе вредных и ядовитых примесей (в промышленных и боевых противогазах). В медицине и сельском хозяйстве:- сорбционные свойства угля используются при лечении некоторых отравлений и желудочно-кишечных заболеваний. В медицинских целях из него изготавливают таблетки или порошки для приёма внутрь. В сельском хозяйстве измельчённый древесный уголь вводят в рацион птиц, свиней, молодняка крупного рогатого скота. Угольную пыль вводят в почву при посадке корнеплодов и луковичных. Для бытовых целей:- в последние годы применение древесного угля для бытовых целей сильно возросло и имеет тенденцию и дальнейшему росту. Его применяют в барбекю, шашлычницах, грилях, каминах, камельках. Требования к углю для быта в разных странах отличаются и следует отметить, что в некоторых культурах (Восточных) потребление угля на душу населения на порядки превышает Российское, также древесный уголь имеет значительный вывозной (или экспортный) потенциал.

XYLOSE = КСИЛОЗА – Xylose (Greek:- Xýlon = Wood) is a white crystalline pentose (five-carbon) sugar isomeric with ribose, produced by hydrolysis or fermentation of xylans in straw or wood and an important dietary constituent of herbivores. Used in foods for diabetics as it can not be metabolized by humans. Non-fermentable by normal yeast. Also known as Wood Sugar. / Под Ксилозой, от Греческого слова Xýlon, означающее Срубленное Дерево, понимается белый кристальная пентоза (пятиуглеродный сахар), изомерная с рибозой, производимой гидролизом или ферментацией ксилана в соломе или древесине и важная диетическая составляющая травоядных. Известна также как Древесный Сахар (Wood Sugar). Ксилоза, моносахарид, одна из четырёх изомерных альдопентоз, $C_5H_{10}O_5$. Подробнее смотрите Сахара.

XYZ = ЭКС.УАЙ.ЗЭД. – XYZ is a fabric-like structure formed by the orthogonal placement of fibers/yarns in three directions.

XYZ CORPORATION = КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЭКС.УАЙ.ЗИ. (или КОРПОРАЦИЯ ЭКС.УАЙ.ЗЭД.) – XYZ Corporation is a fictitious company used as the underlying stock throughout The Options Toolbox (an interactive educational program designed by the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE®) to help investors understand exchange-traded equity options, index options and long term equity anticipation security (LEAPS); now The Options Toolbox is no longer available). / СИБО® (CBOE®).

- Y -

Y = УАЙ. – Fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol specifying that it is an ADR. / Уай. (Y) – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что данный актив не что иное как АДР (ADR).

Y = EX DIVIDEND AND SALES IN FULL

Y = YANKEE

Y = YES

y = YOCTO = 10^{-24}

Y = YOTTA = 10^{24}

Y2K = YEAR 2000

YAC = YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME

YAC = YEAST EPISOMAL PLASMID

YACHT = ЯХТА – A Yacht is a recreational boat or ship. The term originates from the Dutch word Jacht 'Hunt', and was originally defined as a light fast sailing vessel used by the Dutch navy to pursue pirates and other transgressors around and into the shallow waters of the Low Countries. After its selection by Charles II of England as the vessel to carry him to England from the Netherlands for his restoration in 1660 it came to be used to mean a vessel used to convey important persons. In modern use of the term, yachts differ from working ships mainly by their leisure purpose. There are two different classes of yachts:- sailing and power boats. With the rise of the steamboat and other types of powerboat, sailing vessels in general came to be perceived as luxury, or recreational vessels. Later the term came to encompass large motor boats for primarily private pleasure purposes as well. Yacht lengths normally range from 10 meters (m) (33 feet (ft)) up to dozens of meters (hundreds of feet). A luxury craft smaller than 12 m (39 ft) is more commonly called a Cabin Cruiser or simply a Cruiser. A superyacht generally refers to any yacht (sail or power) above 24 m (79 ft) and a Megayacht generally refers to any yacht over 50 m (164 ft). This size is small in relation to typical cruise liners and oil tankers. Yacht is a medium or large luxury sailboat or ship that is used to cruise around or race. A medium-sized boat that is used to sail from port to port in the Mediterranean is an example of a yacht. Yacht is any of various relatively small vessels designed primarily for pleasure cruising. Origin of yacht:- Dutch Jacht, earlier Jaghte, short for Jaghtschip, Pursuit Ship (i.e. against pirates); from Jaght, a Hunt; from Jagen, to chase + schip, a ship; to sail or cruise in a yacht. Yacht is a Any of various relatively small, streamlined sailing or motor-driven vessels used for pleasure cruises or racing. Origin of yacht:- probably obsolete Norwegian Jagt, from Middle Low German Jacht, short for Jachtschip:- Jagen, To Chase (from Old High German Jag & omacron; n) + Schip, Ship. A Yacht is an upscale boat – often a sailboat – that is used for cruising or racing. If you're on a cargo ship, you're probably at work; if you're on a yacht, it's probably your day off. While today a yacht is usually a pleasure vessel, and associated with wealth and recreation, its origins are anything but:- the word Yacht comes from the early modern Dutch Jaghtschip, which referred to 'A Fast Pirate Ship', and Jacht meant 'Hunting'. You won't find many yachts doing any hunting today – but you might find one cruising around the bay or parked at the yacht club. Yacht can also be a verb meaning to travel in a yacht. Yacht is an expensive vessel propelled by sail or power and used for cruising or racing. Yacht is any of various recreational watercraft:- such as:- (a) a sailboat used for racing; or (b) a large usually motor-driven craft used for pleasure cruising. Yacht is a vessel used for private cruising, racing, or other noncommercial purposes. Yacht:- a sail- or power-driven vessel, usually light and comparatively small, used for racing or for recreation. In recreation the term applies to very large craft, originally powered by sail and later by steam or internal-combustion engines. It is in this sense that the generality of nonyachting (nonsailing) people usually think of the term. Technically, the word yacht excludes boats propelled by paddles, oars, or outboard motors. Also, recreational powered craft below the largest size are usually called Cabin Cruisers (see Motorboat). The English word Yacht and the equivalent word in many European languages comes from the Dutch use in the XVI and XVII centuries of the word Jaght, later Jacht, which, with the word Schip added, meant 'Ship For Chasing'. Yachting And Yacht Clubs:- as the Dutch rose to preeminence in sea power during the XVII century, the early yacht became a pleasure craft used first by royalty and later by the burghers on the canals and the protected and unprotected waters of the Low Countries. Racing was incidental, arising as private matches. English yachting began with King Charles II of England during his exile in the Low Countries. On his restoration to the English throne in 1660, the city of Amsterdam presented him with a 20-meter (66-feet) pleasure boat with a beam (maximum width) of 5.6 m (18 feet), which he named Mary. Charles and his brother James, the duke of York (James II, reigned 1685–88), built other yachts and in 1662 raced two of them for a £100 wager on the Thames from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. Yachting became fashionable among the wealthy and nobility, but at that time the fashion did not last. The first yacht club in the British Isles, the Water Club, was formed about 1720 at Cork, Ireland, as a cruising and unofficial coast guard organization, with much naval panoply and formality. The closest thing to a race was the 'chase', when the 'fleet' pursued an imaginary enemy. The club persisted, largely as a social club, until 1765 and in 1828 became, after merging with other groups, the Cork Yacht Club (later the Royal Cork Yacht Club). Yacht racing began in some organized fashion on the Thames about the mid-XVIII century. The duke of Cumberland founded the Cumberland Fleet for Thames racing in 1775. When George IV came to the throne in 1820, it came to be called the Fleet to His Majesty's Coronation Sailing Society. The Thames Yacht Club seceded after a racing dispute to become the Royal Thames Yacht Club in 1830. The first English yacht club had been formed at Cowes on the Isle of Wight in 1815, and royal patronage made the Solent, the strait between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, the continuing site of British yachting. The club at Cowes became the Royal Yachting Club, again at the accession of George IV. All

members were required to own boats of at least 20 tons (20 321 kg). Sailing matches for large stakes were held, and the social life was splendid. Ultimately Royal Yachting Club boats increased in size to more than 350 tons. In North America yachting began with the Dutch in New York in the XVII century and continued when the English gained control. Sailing was mostly for pleasure and reached its apogee in George Crowninshield's Cleopatra's Barge (1815), which cruised on the Mediterranean Sea and set a standard of luxury and elegance for the later yachts in those waters from the late XIX century. The first continuing American yacht club, the Detroit Boat Club, was formed in 1839. In 1844 John C. Stevens founded the New York Yacht Club aboard his schooner Gimcrack. Kinds Of Sailboats:- early sailing yachts followed the lines of such naval craft as brigantines, schooners, and cutters from the XVII century until the second half of the XIX century. The design of large yachts was first greatly affected by the success of America, which was designed by George Steers for a syndicate headed by John C. Stevens and was the boat for which the America's Cup was named after its victory at Cowes in 1851. Early yachts were not designed and built in the modern sense, only a model being used. Not until the second half of the XIX century did what was called Naval Architecture come into being. Not until the 1920s did the application of the science of aerodynamics do for the design of sails and rigging what science had earlier done for hulls. Because nearly all sailboats were individually custom-built, there arose a need for handicapping boats before the one-design class boats were built. Thus, a rating rule came into being, which resulted in the International Rule, adopted in 1906 and revised in 1919. Today, one of the fastest growing areas in the field of sailing is that of one-design class boats. All boats in a one-design class are built to the same specifications in length, beam, sail area, and other elements (for an example of a two-person sailboat). Racing between such boats can be held on an even basis with no handicapping necessary. A prime example is the uniform International America's Cup Class adopted for participants in the 1992 America's Cup race. So long as yachting belonged primarily to the royal and the rich, cost was no object, and the size of boats increased, in both length and weight. The promotion and popularity of smaller craft came in the second half of the XIX century from the sailing of the Englishmen Richard Turrill McMullen, a stockbroker, and Edward Frederick Knight, a barrister and journalist. A voyage around the world (1895–98) sailed single-handedly by the naturalized American captain Joshua Slocum in the 11.3-meter Spray demonstrated the seaworthiness of small craft. Thereafter in the XX century, notably after World War II, smaller racing and recreational craft became more common, down to the dinghy, a favourite training boat, of 3.7 m. In the late XX century boats of less than 3 m were sailed single-handedly across the Atlantic Ocean. Kinds Of Power Yachts:- after the decade 1840–50, when steam began to replace sail power in commercial vessels, the steam engine and, later, the internal-combustion engine were increasingly employed in pleasure vessels. Large power yachts were developed to a high degree, and long-distance cruising became a favourite pastime of the rich. The earliest power yachts were paddle-wheel boats; these then gave way to those powered by the completely submerged screw or propeller type of propulsion. As in the case of naval and merchant vessels, auxiliaries carrying both sail and power were the yacht fashion for a number of years. By the second half of the XX century many yachts were still auxiliaries, but the majority were exclusively power yachts containing gasoline or diesel engines. During the last decade of the XIX century there was a boom in the construction of large steam yachts. Conspicuous among these was the Mayflower (1897) of 2 690 tons, containing triple-expansion engines, twin screws, and a compartmented iron hull and manned by a crew of more than 150. The Mayflower, purchased by the United States Navy in 1898, was the official yacht of the president of the United States until 1929 and saw active service during World War II. As larger and more reliable internal-combustion engines were produced, many large yachts began using them for power. The development of the diesel engine, using heavy oil for fuel, advanced during World War I; and, in the decade that followed, large power-yacht building flourished, reaching a climax in the Orion (1930), 3 097 tons. During that period the largest auxiliary yacht built was the four-masted, steel, barque-rigged Sea Cloud (1931), 2 323 tons. The building of large power yachts declined after 1932, and the trend thereafter was toward smaller, less expensive craft. After World War II, many small naval vessels were sold to private owners for conversion to yachts. By the late XX century yachting had become a widespread popular sport enjoyed by thousands of yachtsmen personally manning and maintaining their own small pleasure craft. The number of yachts and yachtsmen increased steadily, not only in the traditional areas along the seacoasts but also on inland waterways and lakes. Racing Clubs:- in England by 1881 most of the important yacht clubs had become members of the Yacht Racing Association (founded 1875; from 1952 called the Royal Yachting Association). The organization made rules governing regatta sailing and later took on duties as a representative body for all British yachting, including dealing with port, harbour, and other governmental authorities. In the United States, where there is much freshwater sailing, yacht clubs were founded between 1849 and 1880 at New Orleans, State of Louisiana; Detroit, State of Michigan; Boston, State of Massachusetts; San Francisco, State of California; Marblehead, State of Massachusetts; Oyster Bay, State of New York; Chicago, State of Illinois; and Larchmont, State of New York. By the late XX century there were approximately 1 500 active yacht clubs in the United States. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club was founded in 1852, and the Australian Yacht Squadron (later the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron) in 1862. Yacht clubs were founded in a number of countries throughout the world. The North American Racing Union was formed in 1925. A need for a body to set international racing rules and classes resulted in the founding of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) in 1907. Yachting organizations with specialized interests also arose, including the Cruising Club of America (founded 1922) and the Royal Ocean Racing Club (founded 1925), both of which are active in offshore and ocean racing. Many other specialized organizations were formed for preparing charts and offering challenge cups for small sailing craft. During the second half of the XX century, many organizations were formed for boats of one class and design. Olympic Games:- the yacht races held in every Olympic meet since 1900, except for 1904, illustrate the general tendency in the period toward smaller boats and, after mid-century, the increasing popularity of one-class racing. Earlier Olympics included races for boats of various sizes and weights. The difficulty and expense of freighting boats and the increasing difficulty of recruiting large amateur crews often led to host countries winning the most races, sometimes by default. After World War II, the number of classes stabilized and the size of boats shrank. There were usually five classes, with 5.5-meter boats predominating, which included a monotype (one-person crew), a two-person centerboard boat, a two-person keeled boat, a three-person one-design boat, and a development boat. Certain models might not appear in Olympic competition one year but again be used in later games. Classes are named by the International Olympic Committee based on recommendations made by the IYRU. Windsurfing was added to the Olympic program in 1984. Courses:- sailboat races are held over two kinds of courses:- point-to-point and closed. Most ocean racing is point-to-point, as in transoceanic races, global circumnavigation, the Bermuda Race (first raced in 1906 from Newport to Bermuda), and the Transpacific Race (first raced in 1906 from California to Hawaii). Such offshore races as the America's Cup and the Fastnet Cup are closed course and point-to-point, respectively. The One Ton Cup, first raced in 1907, came to include both closed course and point-to-point races. Small boat races, on both inland water and inshore oceanic waters, are usually sailed on closed courses, most commonly triangular. Transatlantic racing And Global Circumnavigation:- ocean racing began in 1866 with a match race held under NYYC rules from Sandy Hook, State of Connecticut, the United States, to Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, the United Kingdom, by three schooners of 32- to 32.6-meter length:- Fleetwing, Vesta, and Henrietta. Henrietta, owned by the American newspaper publisher James Gordon Bennett, won in 13 days of sailing. The first single-sailor transatlantic voyage was made in a 6-meter boat by Alfred Johnson in 1876 to commemorate the centenary of US independence. The first single-handed race in 1891 was won by the American sailor Si Lawlor. A series of single-handed races, sponsored by the London Observer, began in 1960 and was held quadrennially thereafter. It was in these races that Francis Chichester (later Sir Francis Chichester) attracted attention. Interest in sailing around the world was greatly stimulated by his lone voyage around the world in 1966–67. Circumnavigation races included the Golden Globe Race, sponsored by the Sunday Times of London in 1968, and races later

organized by the Royal Naval Racing Association and held quadrennially from 1973. The introduction of self-steering gear did much to facilitate such racing. Yacht is a boat with sails and sometimes an engine, used for either racing or travelling on for pleasure. / Английское слово Яхта (Yacht) и эквивалент этого слова во многих Европейских языках пришло из Нидерландского (Dutch) языка в XVI и XVII столетиях, в котором оно сначала звучало как Яхт (Jaght), позже Яхт (Jacht), Схип (Schip). Король Англии Чарлз II (King Charles II). Мэри (Mary). Чарлз (Charles) и его брат Дьжеймз (James). Кок Ят Клаб (Cork Yacht Club) (позже Ройэл Кок Ят Клаб (Royal Cork Yacht Club)). Камбэлэнд Флит фо Тэмз (Cumberland Fleet for Thames). Когда Дьжодьж IV (George IV) Флит ту Хиз Мэдьжестис Коронэйшэн Сэйлин Сэсайэти (Fleet to His Majesty's Coronation Sailing Society). Тэмз Ят Клаб (Thames Yacht Club) Ройэл Тэмз Ят Клаб (Royal Thames Yacht Club) в 1830. Солент (Solent). Клиэпатрас Бадьж Дьжодьжа Краунинширлда (George Crowninshield's Cleopatra's Barge (1815)). Дитчройт Боут Клаб (Detroit Boat Club) был образован в 1839. В 1844 Дьжон Си. Стивинз (John C. Stevens) основал Нью Йок Ят Клаб (New York Yacht Club) Дьжимкрэк (Gimcrack). Дьжодьж Стиэз (George Steers) Дьжон Си. Стивинз (John C. Stevens) Амэрикэз Кап (America's Cup). Англичанин Ричад Тарил МэкМалэн (Richard Turrill McMullen), фондовый брокер, и Эдвод Фрэдэрик Найтч (Edward Frederick Knight), барристер и журналист. Дьжошуа Слокам (Joshua Slocum) Спрэй (Spray). Мэйфлаувэ (Mayflower (1897)). Орайэн (Orion (1930)), 3 097 тонн. Си Клауд (Sea Cloud (1931)), 2 323 тонны. Зэ Ройэл Кэнэйдиэн Ят Клаб (The Royal Canadian Yacht Club) был основан в 1852, а Острэйлиэн Ят Скводрэн (Australian Yacht Squadron (позже Ройэл Сыдни Ят Скводрэн (Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron)) в 1862. Ройэл Оушэн Рэйсин Клаб (Royal Ocean Racing Club (основан в 1925)). Зэ Бомьюда Рэйс (the Bermuda Race) Тчрэнспэсифик Рэйс (Transpacific Race). Флытвин (Fleetwing), Вэста (Vesta), и Хэнриэта (Henrietta). Дьжеймз Годон Бэнит (James Gordon Bennett). Элфрид Дьжонсэн (Alfred Johnson) в 1876. Си Лоло (Si Lawlor). Франсис Чичэстё (Francis Chichester; позже Сэр (Sir Francis Chichester)). Голдэн Глоуб Рэйс (Golden Globe Race), спонсируемая Лондонская газета Сандэй Таймз (Sunday Times) в 1968, и .

YACHT POLICY = ПОЛИС НА ЯХТУ – The Yacht Policy covers pleasure craft, such as yachts, motorboats and sailboats. It is written to cover both the property (boat, and contents) and its liability for collisions or injuries. There are two Yacht Hull Policies. The Limited Hull Policy will only cover the specified perils of fire, lightning and theft. The Full Marine Policy additionally covers explosions, perils of the sea, theft, collision and conversion. The Yacht Policy can also be written as all-risk coverage, in some cases. Like homeowners' all-risk policies, all hazards are covered unless specifically excluded. The perils generally excluded are wear and tear, gradual deterioration, or inherent vice, marine borers, vermin, loss caused by ice or freezing while afloat, loss to sails while racing, and petty theft or mysterious disappearance losses. / Под Страхованием Яхт обычно понимается страхование таких прогулочных судов, как моторные и парусные яхты, моторные катера и большие лодки. Страховой полис составляется таким образом, чтобы обеспечить страховое покрытие как имущества (плавсредство и его содержимое), так и ответственности за столкновение с другими объектами и травм пассажирам и экипажу. Страхование яхт, как специальный вид страхования, обычно применяется для стахования любого плавсредства длиной примерно 26 футов. Согласно общепринятым канонам, под 'Лодкой или Катером' подразумевают плавсредство длиной до 26 футов, а под 'Яхтой' – от 27 футов и более. Страхование рисков применительно к яхтам обычно шире и более специализировано, так как яхты предназначены для плавания в международных водах и на более удалённых от берега расстояниях, чем лодки или катера. Если вы владеете яхтой, то вам совершенно необходимо позаботиться о приобретении страховки на яхту с так называемым 'факультативным' страхованием или страхованием от всех рисков, включающем страхование корпуса, механизмов, мебели, навигационного оборудования и всех такелажных устройств, необходимых для управления и обслуживания яхты. Страховой Полис На Яхту состоит из двух основных частей – страхование корпуса и механизмов и страхование рисков судовладельца от ущерба ненесённого третьим лицам. Страхование корпуса и механизмов представляет собой страхование прямого ущерба от всех рисков, обеспечивающее весьма широкое страховое покрытие. Оно включает в себя согласованную сумму выплаты за корпус, то есть в этом случае все стороны в момент подписания полиса согласовали стоимость судна, и именно эта стоимость будет выплачена в случае полной утраты судна. В страховой полис на яхту включаются страховое покрытие расходов по замене частично повреждённых элементов оборудования, за исключением парусов, парусины, аккумуляторных батарей, подвесных двигателей и такелажного оборудования. Страхование рисков судовладельца от ущерба нанесённого третьим лицам включает в себя:- ущерб, нанесённый судам третьих лиц, ущерб, нанесённый плавучим и неподвижным объектам в результате столкновений, ущерб жизни и здоровью третьих лиц и ущерб, причинённый окружающей среде. В число исключений страхового полиса на яхту обычно входит:- обычный износ, постепенное ухудшение технических параметров, порчу, вмятины, царапины, повреждения наносимые животными, осмос, вздувание краски, электролиз, дефекты производства, дефекты проектирования, дефекты полученные в результате эксплуатации в ледовых условиях и обмерзания.

YAHOO! = ЯХУ! – Yahoo! is an Internet portal that incorporates a search engine and a directory of World Wide Web sites organized in a hierarchy of topic categories. As a directory, it provides both new and seasoned Web users the reassurance of a structured view of hundreds of thousands of Web sites and millions of Web pages. It also provides one of the best ways to search the Web for a given topic. Since Yahoo is associated with the most popular Web search sites, if a search argument doesn't lead to a Yahoo topic page, it will still lead to results from the six or seven popular search engine sites Yahoo links to. Yahoo! began as the bookmark lists of two Stanford University graduate students, David Filo and Jerry Yang. After putting their combined bookmark lists organized by categories on a college site, the list began to grow into an Internet phenomenon. It became the first such directory with a large following. Filo and Yang postponed their graduate work and became part of a public offering for a multimillion dollar corporation. As of October, 2005, Yahoo was serving approximately 3.4 billion page views worldwide. According to the site's official FAQ (frequently asked questions) list, Yahoo stands for 'Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle'. Yahoo!:- an unrefined and often loud or disruptive person. Yahoo is a member of a race of brutes in Swift's Gulliver's Travels who have the form and all the vices of humans. / Яху! (Yahoo!) – название крупнейшего поискового сервера в Интернет, выросшего в одну из наиболее посещаемых страниц. Типично Американская 'история успеха' двух недоучившихся студентов, начавших бизнес в гараже и ставших мультимиллионерами. Вообще говоря, как зарегистрированная товарная марка, термин переводу не подлежит, но за ним стоит очень характерный пример неформального подхода к названиям Веб-страниц. В Английском, это слово представляет собой восклицание типа Русского 'Оба-на!', но также может означать хамоватое, невоспитанное и вообще недостойное создание вроде 'еху', описанных Свифтом в 'Путешествиях Гулливера'. Сами же основатели компании объявили о том, что оно представляет собой аббревиатуру от Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle, что можно перевести как 'И ещё один иерархический оракул, навязчиво предлагающий свои советы'.

YAK = ЯК – Yak is a long haired wild or domesticated ox of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of Central Asia. Yaks provide three kinds of hair for use in fabric. The coarsest is belly hair, and is used to make tent fabric and cushions for yak-saddles. The medium-grade is from the sides and back of the Yak, and is used to make saddlebags, storage covers, and blankets. The softest grade is from the neck of the Yak. It is very soft and has been likened to cashmere. Yak wool weaves into fabrics that are extremely warm, lightweight, and very durable. Yak hair is mostly black, though there is always some amount of white and gray hair. Yaks produce thick leather and Yak horns are sometimes used for buttons. Yak (Bos grunniens):- long-haired, short-legged oxlike mammal that was probably domesticated

in Tibet but has been introduced wherever there are people at elevations of 4 000–6 000 meters (14 000–20 000 feet), mainly in China but also in Central Asia, Mongolia, and Nepal. Wild yaks are sometimes referred to as a Separate Species (Bos mutus) to differentiate them from domestic yaks, although they are freely interbred with various kinds of cattle. Wild yaks are larger, the bulls standing up to 2 meters tall at the shoulder and weighing over 800 kg (1 800 pounds); cows weigh less than half as much. In China, where they are known as 'Hairy Cattle', yaks are heavily fringed with long black hair over a shorter blackish or brown undercoat that can keep them warm to –40 °C (–40 °F). Color in domesticated yaks is more variable, and white splotches are common. Like Bison (Genus Bison), the head droops before high massive shoulders; horns are 80 cm (30 inches) long in the males, 50 cm in females. It is not known with certainty when yaks were domesticated, although it is likely that they were first bred as beasts of burden for the caravans of Himalayan trade routes. Yaks' lung capacity is about three times that of cattle, and they have more and smaller red blood cells, improving the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Domesticated yaks number at least 12 million and were bred for tractability and high milk production. Yaks are also used for plowing and threshing, as well as for meat, hides, and fur. The dried dung of the yak is the only obtainable fuel on the treeless Tibetan plateau. Ruminant grazers, wild yaks migrate seasonally to the lower plains to eat grasses and herbs. When it gets too warm, they retreat to higher plateaus to eat mosses and lichens, which they rasp off rocks with their rough tongues. Their dense fur and few sweat glands make life below 3 000 meters difficult, even in winter. Yaks obtain water by eating snow when necessary. In the wild, they live in mixed herds of about 25, though some males live in bachelor groups or alone. Yaks seasonally aggregate into larger groups. Breeding occurs in September–October. Calves are born about nine months later and nursed for a full year. The mother breeds again in the fall after the calf has been weaned. Wild yaks once extended from the Himalayas to Lake Baikal in Siberia, and in the 1800s they were still numerous in Tibet. After 1900 they were hunted almost to extinction by Tibetan and Mongolian herders and military personnel. Small numbers survive in northern Tibet and the Ladakh steppe of India, but they are not effectively protected. They are also endangered because of interbreeding with domestic cattle. In the Family Bovidae, the yak belongs to the same genus as cattle as well as the Banteng, Gaur, and Kouprey of Southeast Asia. More distantly related are the American and European bison. Bos and Bison diverged from Water Buffalo (Genus Bubalus) and other wild bovines about three million years ago. Despite its ability to breed with cattle, it has been argued that the yak should be returned to its former Genus, Poephagus. / Под Яком (Bos mutus) понимается род жвачных млекопитающихся животных семейства Полорогих (подсемейства Быков или рода Быков). Иногда выделяют в отдельный род Phoephagus. Высотой до 1.9 метра, масса до 1 тонны. В диком виде сохранился лишь на плоскогорьях Тибета. Домашний Як (Bos m. grunnieus) мельче дикого, самцы весят около 400, самки – 250 килограмм. Телосложение сухое, крепкое, ноги короткие, сильные. Голова тяжёлая, с широким выпуклым лбом. Холка высокая (у самцов 120–135, у самок – 105–120 сантиметров), выступающая в виде горба. Рога сильно развиты, встречаются комолые животные. Туловище покрыто длинным густым волосяным покровом, образующим на плечах, боках и хвосте бахрому. Мать чаще чёрная, с серой полосой по хребту. Животные позднеспелы:- половой зрелости достигают к 18–24 месяцам. Продолжительность беременности 258 суток. Самки ежегодно рождают по одному телёнку. Период лактации 170–180 суток. Теляты выращиваются на подсосе. Средняя годичная молочная продуктивность (средний удой) самок 300–350 кг; жирность молока 6–7%. Содержат Яков круглый год под открытым небом на подножном корме. Разводят как рабочий, отчасти молочный скот в высокогорных районах Азии (в Китае и Монголии); в бывшем Союзе Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) – в республиках Средней Азии (Киргизской ССР), а в России – в Горно-Алтайской Автономной Области и на Юго-Западе Тувинской АССР, в Бурятской АССР и в Якутии. Як силён и очень вынослив. Ценное рабочее животное. Легко переносит по горным тропам до 140 кг вьючного груза. Используют Яков и как мясное животное. Мясо грубоволокнистое, хорошего вкуса. Настриг шерсти до 3 кг в год, волос идёт на изготовление грубых сукон и арканов. Гибриды, получаемые при скрещивании с крупно-рогатым скотом, называются Хайнаками и Сарлыками (быки плодовиты с 3–4-го поколения), превосходят по массе и молочной продуктивности Яка и местный крупно-рогатый скот.

YANKEE = ЯНЬКИ – (1) Yankee is a native or citizen of the United States or, more narrowly, of the New England states of the United States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut). The term Yankee is often associated with such characteristics as shrewdness, thrift, ingenuity, and conservatism. It was applied to Federal soldiers and other Northerners by Southerners during the American Civil War (1861–65) and afterward. The origin of the term is unknown. The slang term for an American – a Yankee. The term Yankee (or Yank) itself is sometimes as a playful, sometimes derogatory, reference to US citizens. Yankee:- a native or citizen of the United States or, more narrowly, of the New England states of the United States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut). The term Yankee is often associated with such characteristics as shrewdness, thrift, ingenuity, and conservatism. It was applied to Federal soldiers and other Northerners by Southerners during the American Civil War (1861–65) and afterward. The origin of the term is unknown. The Oxford English Dictionary says that 'perhaps the most plausible conjecture' is that it comes from the Dutch Janke, the diminutive of Jan (John). British soldiers are recorded using it as a term of derision in 1775. Mitford Mathews (A Dictionary of Americanism on Historical Principles (1951)) traced its rise, pointing out that no evidence of use of the word by New Englanders before the Battle of Lexington (1775) has been found. Many fanciful derivations have been advanced. A mythical tribe of Massachusetts Indians, the Yankos ('Invincibles'), were said to have been defeated by brave New Englanders who then somehow assumed their name. Virginians countered with the story that the word means coward or slave and is derived from the Cherokee word Eankke; no such word exists in the Cherokee language. These and many other theories about the origin of Yankee and of Yankee Doodle are reviewed and are all rejected in a comprehensive study conducted for the Librarian of Congress by Oscar G. Sonneck (1873–1928):- Report on 'The Star-Spangled Banner', 'Hail Columbia', 'America', 'Yankee Doodle' (1909). / Нидерландское имя Янкэ (Dutch Janke), (уменьшительное от Ян (Jan; Дьжон (John)). Митфод Масъюз (Mitford Mathews). Янкос (Yankos). (Eankke). Чироки (Cherokee). Яньки (Yankee) и Яньки Дудэл (of Yankee Doodle). Аско Дьжи. Сонэк (Oscar G. Sonneck). Яньки – термин, получивший распространение с XVIII века. Первоначально прозвище Американцев – уроженцев и жителей Новой Англии; во время Войны за независимость в Северной Америке 1775–83 кличка, употреблявшаяся Английскими солдатами по отношению к восставшим колонистам; со времени Гражданской Войны 1861–65 прозвище жителей Северных штатов; позднее распространилось на всех Американцев. Яньки – общемировое пренебрежительное название жителей Новой Англии; позднее, в более широком смысле, – жителей США, то есть всех Американцев в целом. Прозвище, данное Европейцами Американцам, уроженцам США.

(2) Yankee:- the US securities on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). / Яньки – Американские ценные бумаги на Лондонской Фондовой Бирже.

(3) Yankee (pronunciation:- YANG-kee) or Y is international nautical signal flag meaning:- (i) International:- I am dragging anchor. (ii) Navy:- Ship has visual communications duty. (iii) Sailing Regatta:- Wear Life Jackets. Meaning:- I am carrying mail. This ship has visual communications duty. International Meaning:- I am dragging anchor.

YANKEE BOND MARKET = РЫНОК ОБЛИГАЦИЙ ЯНЬКИ – Yankee Bond Market is a market for Dollar-denominated bonds issued in the US by foreign corporations, banks and governments. / Рынок Облигаций Яньки – рынок деноминированных в Долларах США облигаций, выпущенных в США иностранными корпорациями, банками и правительствами.

YANKEE BONDS = ОБЛИГАЦИИ ЯНЬКИ – Yankee Bonds are foreign bonds denominated in US Dollars and issued in the United States by foreign banks and corporations. These bonds are usually registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Such as, bonds issued by originators with roots in Japan are called Samurai Bonds. Yankee Bonds are the US Dollar-denominated bonds issued by foreign borrowers on the US capital market. US Dollar-denominated securities issued by a foreign entity in the US domestic markets and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission for sale in the United States. Yankee Bond is a Dollar bond issued by a non-US borrower in the United States. A Yankee Bond is a US Dollar denominated bond issued in the US by a foreign issuer. The reasons for issuing a yankee bond are much the same as for other foreign currency bonds, but:- (i) the size of the US bond market makes it attractive to borrowers who wish to raise very large amounts. These include countries issuing sovereign debt. (ii) The size of the US economy and the common use of the Dollar in international trade means that many companies have Dollar income streams with which to pay Dollar debt. Issuing and trading bonds in the US makes the issuer subject to US regulation. Complying with this is very expensive. This is one reason for the issue of, and trading in, US Dollar bonds off-shore. Yankee Bond is a foreign bond issued in Dollars on the New York bond market by an overseas borrower. Yankee Bond is a bond issued in the US domestic market by a non-US-domiciled borrower denominated in US Dollars. Unlike Eurobond issues Yankees pay interest semi-annually, rather than annually (cf. Bulldog Bond; Matador Bond; Samurai Bonds). Such issues are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (cf. registration ... / Облигации Яньки являются иностранными облигациями, деноминированными в Долларах США и выпущенные в Соединённых Штатах Америки иностранными банками и корпорациями. Эти облигации обычно регистрируются в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам (КЦББ; the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)). К числу подобных можно было бы отнести облигации, эмитированные структурами, обосновавшимися в Японии, которые называются Облигациями Самурай (Samurai Bonds); в данном случае речь также идёт об облигациях в национальной валюте, но выпущенных нерезидентами данной страны. Деноминированные в Долларах США облигации, выпущенные иностранными заёмщиками на Американском рынке капиталов. Облигации Яньки – это облигации, эмитированные компаниями, расположенными за пределами США, но деноминированные в Долларах и продающиеся в США. Yankee Bonds:- котирующиеся в США облигации. Деноминированные в Долларах облигации, выпущенные в США иностранными банками и корпорациями. Облигации выпускаются в США, когда рыночные условия там кажутся более благоприятными, чем на рынке Еврооблигаций (Eurobond) или на внутренних рынках соответствующих стран. Аналогичным образом, котирующиеся в США депозитные сертификаты (certificates of deposit, CDs) представляют собой подлежащие продаже или передаче депозитные сертификаты, выпущенные в США филиалами и агентствами иностранных банков. Облигация Яньки – облигация долгосрочного займа в Долларах США, эмитированная в США иностранным заёмщиком. Обычно такие облигации регистрируются в Комиссии по Ценным Бумагам и Биржам.

YANKEE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT = ДЕПОЗИТНЫЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ ЯНЬКИ (или СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО ЯНЬКИ О ВКЛАДЕ) – Yankee Certificate of Deposit (Yankee CD):- negotiable time deposit issued in the United States by a foreign borrower, usually in denominations of USD1 million to USD5 million. These certificates pay a fixed or variable rate of interest for a specified maturity, usually under 12 months, and are sold directly or through dealers. They are unsecured obligations of the issuing institution. See also Yankee Bond. Yankee Certificate of Deposit is a certificate of deposit (CD) issued in the US market, typically in New York, by a branch of a foreign bank. Yankee CDs are negotiable instruments, and most have a minimum face value of USD100 000.00. Yankee CD is a certificate of deposit (CD) that is issued in the United States by a branch or agency of a foreign bank. A Yankee CD is a foreign certificate of deposit denominated in US Dollars, issued in the United States to American investors. A foreign company can raise capital from US investors by issuing Yankee CDs. Yankee CDs are negotiable instruments, and most have a minimum face value of USD100 000, making them appropriate for large investors. Unlike traditional CDs that can be cashed before maturity for a small penalty, Yankee CDs usually cannot be cashed in prior to their date of maturity. If they are cashed in before maturity, the penalty can be substantial. Yankee CDs are usually issued in New York by foreign banks with branches in the US, and, in particular, New York. Yankee CD is a CD issued in the domestic market, typically New York, by a branch of a foreign bank. Yankee Certificate of Deposit (Yankee CD) is a foreign certificate of deposit denominated in US Dollars and issued in the United States. In order to raise capital from American investors, a non-American company may choose to issue a CD in the United States. Yankee CD is a CD issued in the domestic market, typically New York, by a branch of a foreign bank. Yankee Certificate Of Deposit is a certificate of deposit issued by a foreign bank in the United States. As they usually have a minimum face value of USD100 000, Yankee certificates of deposit are generally used by institutional and other large investors looking to invest funds in instruments with a relatively high degree of safety, although they are unsecured. Yankee certificates of deposit can most often be found in New York financial markets. They are generally negotiable, which enables them to trade in a secondary market. Typically, they have a maturity of less than a year. Yankee CD is a Dollar-denominated, foreign-issued time deposit that is registered for sale in the United States. / Депозитный Сертификат Яньки (ДС Яньки) – депозитный сертификат, выпускаемый на внутреннем рынке США, типично в Нью Йорке, филиалом иностранного банка. Депозитный Сертификат Яньки – депозитный сертификат, выпущенный на внутреннем рынке США представительством иностранного банка. Иностранные Долларовые Депозитные Сертификаты (CDs); обращающиеся депозитные сертификаты, выпущенные в США филиалами крупных иностранных банков. Основная часть зарубежных банковских учреждений в США сосредоточена в Нью Йорке и Калифорнии. В Акте о Международной Банковской Деятельности, принятом 17 Сентября 1978 (International Banking Act of 1978), зарубежные банки, действующие в США через свои филиалы, агентства и кредитные компании, были впервые поставлены в одинаковое положение с национальными банками по отношению к федеральному законодательству. Этот закон уполномочил Совет Управляющих ФРС после консультации с представителями государственного банковского надзора предъявлять законные требования к филиалам и агентствам крупных зарубежных банков об обязательных резервах и ограничении процентной ставки. В начале 1979 Совет продолжал вырабатывать соответствующие нормативные акты. Ответственность за деятельность иностранных банков на территории США в соответствии с законом возлагалась также на Контролёра Денежного Обращения и Федеральную Корпорацию Страхования Депозитов; в соответствии с этим указанные три агентства создали межведомственный орган для решения поставленных задач. Привлекательность депозитных сертификатов Яньки:- после того как Акте о Международной Банковской Деятельности от 1978 ввёл деятельность филиалов основных зарубежных банков в рамки федерального законодательства, стало меньше причин для игнорирования депозитных сертификатов Яньки крупных зарубежных банков с учётом их высокой платёжеспособности, доступа на рынок и высокой ликвидности. В отличие от Евродолларовых Депозитных Сертификатов депозитные сертификаты Яньки не подвержены риску неплатёжеспособности суверенных государств, а также валютному контролю со стороны другой страны, поскольку ресурсы и эмитенты-должники находятся в США. По данным некоторых источников, доходность Долларовых депозитных сертификатов Яньки в последние несколько лет превышает доходность внутренних депозитных сертификатов на 10–35 базисных пунктов.

YANKEE MARKET = РЫНОК ЯНЬКИ – Yankee Market is a slang term for the stock market in the United States. Yankee market is usually used buy non-US residents and refers to the slang term for an American – a Yankee. The term Yankee market was used in business slang but has become widely accepted, much like the ‘Bulldog Market’ refers to the UK market and ‘Samurai Market’ refers to

the market in Japan. The term Yankee (or Yank) itself is sometimes as a playful, sometimes derogatory, reference to US citizens. Yankee market is the foreign market in the United States. / Рынок Яньки – иностранный или внешний рынок в Соединённых Штатах Америки. .

YAR = YORK–ANTWERP–RULES

YARD = ДВОР – (1) Yard is a classification, storage or switching area. Fenced off, outdoor storage and repair area. Yard is the open or fenced off outdoor storage and/or repair area. To convey logs or trees to a landing, particularly by cable, balloon, or helicopter logging systems. Yard is a place where logs are accumulated. / Площадка для классификации, хранения или передачи. Огороженная площадка для хранения под открытым небом или проведения ремонтных работ. Открытая или огороженная площадка для хранения под открытым небом и/или проведения ремонтных работ. Лесоперевалочная База предназначена для приёма, хранения, частичной обработки древесного сырья и лесоматериалов, поступающих водным путём, и их отгрузки на сухопутный транспорт общего назначения (железнодорожный и автомобильный). В некоторых сочетаниях название производственных участков, учреждений. Машинный Двор (на сельскохозяйственном предприятии). Литейный Двор. Грузовой Двор (на железнодорожной станции). Монетный Двор (предприятие, изготовляющее металлические деньги, медали, ордена). Грузовой Двор, часть территории железнодорожной станции, имеющая комплекс сооружений и устройств, предназначенных для приёма, погрузки, выгрузки, сортировки грузов и их краткосрочного хранения. В зависимости от объёма и структуры грузопотока грузовой двор может быть общего типа и специализированный по роду груза. В комплекс сооружений механизированного грузового двора входят закрытые склады ангарного типа с внутренним вводом железнодорожных путей, открытые механизированные цехи перегрузки контейнеров и других грузов, эстакады и повышенные пути для перегрузки перевозимых навалом грузов. Грузовой двор имеет устройства для определения веса груза, проверки габарита погрузки, средства связи, водопровод, осветительную сеть и противопожарные средства. На крупных станциях оптимальная расстановка вагонов по местам разгрузки и загрузки, а также автомобилей для централизованного завоза и вывоза грузов производится с помощью ЭВМ. На территории грузового двора размещаются товарная контора, информационное бюро, контора грузового двора, служебные помещения, ремонтные мастерские, гаражи, а также козловые, мостовые и стреловые краны, электро- и автопогрузчики и другие средства механизации погрузочно-разгрузочных работ и складских операций. Грузовой Двор – выделенная территория на железнодорожной станции, где находятся склады, пункты взвешивания и оказываются услуги по приёму, хранению, погрузке и выгрузке грузов.

(2) Yard is a system of auxiliary tracks used exclusively for the classification of passenger or freight cars according to commodity or destination; assembling of cars for train movement; storage of cars; or repair of equipment.

(3) Yard is a system of tracks within defined limits, whether or not part of a terminal, designed for switching services, over which movements not authorized by time table or by train order may be made, subject to prescribed signals, rules and requirements.

YARD = ЯРД – (1) By the time of Magna Carta (1215), abuses of weights and measures were so common that a clause was inserted in the charter to correct those on grain and wine. A few years later a royal ordinance entitled ‘Assize of Weights and Measures’ defined a broad list of units and standards so successfully that it remained in force for nearly 600 years. A standard yard, ‘the Iron Yard of our Lord the King’, was prescribed for the realm, divided into the traditional 3 feet, each of 12 inches, ‘neither more nor less’. Yard is a measure of length, equaling 36 inches or 3 feet, being the standard of American and English linear measurement. Abbreviation:- yd. / Мера длины, равная 36 дюймам или 3 футам, являющаяся стандартной величиной в Американской и Английской линейных системах измерений. Ярд, единица длины в Британской Имперальной Системе. Обозначение:- ярд (yd). 1 ярд = 3 футам = 36 дюймам = 0.914 399 метра.

(2) Yard is a slang for one billion currency units. Used particularly in currency trading, e.g., for Japanese Yen since one billion Yen equals approximately USD10 million. It is clearer to say, ‘I’m a buyer of a yard of Yen’, than to say, ‘I’m a buyer of a billion Yen’, which could be misheard as ‘I’m a buyer of a million Yen’. Slang for a billion or milliard, one thousand million. Yard is investment banking slang for a billion. A yard may refer to a volume or to a value of a billion (1 000 000 000). Its original advantage over the word ‘billion’ is that it is unambiguous (although as the use of billion to mean a million million is becoming rare, this is becoming less important. It probably originated in currency trading where many conversations take place in international contexts. It also cannot be misheard as a million or trillion. Currency traders also tend to use concise wording anyway:- when trading mere millions the million is usually dropped: so a currency traders saying one dollar means a million Dollars. / Жаргонный термин, относящийся к миллиарду, одной тысяче миллионов. Ярд – жаргонное название одного миллиарда. В России для жаргонного обозначения миллиарда используется термин Арбуз. Наиболее часто употребляется в торговле валютой, например, торговле Японской Йеной, поскольку 1 миллиард Йен равен приблизительно 10 миллионам Долларов США. Фраза ‘Я покупаю ярд Йен’ будет более уместной и понятной, нежели ‘Я покупаю миллиард Йен’, поскольку из-за Англоязычной созвучности миллиарда (billion) и миллиона (million) возможна путаница с ‘Я покупаю миллион Йен’.

YARDA = ЯРДА – Yarda or Yarfa is a peaty bog. / торфяное болото. или Яфэ (Yarfa или Yarpha).

YARDAGE = ЯРДАЖ (или В ЯРДАХ) – (1) Yardage is the amount or length of a fabric expressed in yards. Yardage:- any fabric made and sold by the yard. Yardage:- fabrics sold to the consumer by the yard. Yardage is also called Piece Goods, Yard Goods, and Fashion Fabrics. / За рубежом в большинстве стран мира для указания количества ткани использовалась мера ярд, то есть количество ткани измерялось в ярдах. Отсюда и название – ярдаж. В России количество ткани измеряется в погонных (в большей мере) метрах или квадратных метрах. И в этой связи данный показатель имеет название Метраж.

(2) Yardage is a daily, per-head, feedlot cost, in addition to feed costs, for maintaining cattle at the feedlot.

YARDBIRD = ДВОРОВАЯ ПТИЦА – Yardbird is a driver who connects and disconnects tractor and semitrailer combinations and moves vehicles around the terminal yard. See also Spotter. / Смотрите также Метчик или Наводчик или Отметчик или Корректировщик или Указчик (Spotter).

YARD CABOOSE = ДВОРОВЫЙ КАМБУЗ – Yard Caboose is a caboose that is used exclusively in a single yard area.

YARD CREW = ДВОРОВЫЙ ЭКИПАЖ (или ДВОРНИКИ) – (1) Yard Crew:- train service employees work outdoors as part of a train crew or yard crew. They perform duties associated with the direct movement of cars and locomotives. See also Train Crew.

(2) The Yard Crew usually cuts the grass at the church on Friday so it will look good Sunday when we come to church. Many of you have full time jobs and cannot partake in the fellowship weekly with the yard crew while we spruce up our property. Cutting grass is only one of the tasks that the yard crew does while on the church property. Because of this, we are soliciting assistance in projects that can be done by anyone at any time.

YARD DENIER = ЯРДОВЫЙ ДЕНЬЕ – Yard Denier is the denier (den or D) of a filament yarn. It is the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the yarn.

YARDER = ЛЕБЁДКА – Yarder is a system of power operated winches and a tower used to haul logs from a stump to a landing. / брёвна . Кран для укладки древесины.

YARD GOODS = ЯРДОВ ТОВАРА (или ТОВАРЫ В ЯРДАХ) – Yard Goods:- a fabric sold on a retail basis by the running yard. See also Fashion Fabrics, Piece Goods, and Yardage.

YARDING = ТРЕЛЁВКА – Yarding is the initial movement of logs from the point of felling to a central loading area or landing.

YARD JOCKEY = ДВОРОВЫЙ ЖОКЕЙ – Yard Jockey is a person who operates a yard tractor.

YARD LOCOMOTIVE = ДВОРОВЫЙ ЛОКОМОТИВ – Yard Locomotive is a locomotive that is operated only to perform switching functions within a single yard area. / Локомотив – машина, сама себя передвигающая и, при этом, могущая тянуть за собой груз. Под Локомотивом, от Французского слова Locomotive, от Латинского словосочетания Loco Moveo, означающее Сдвигаю С Места, понимается транспортное средство, предназначенное для использования на железной дороге. Локомотив имеет собственную энергетическую установку (двигатель) и используется для перемещения несамоходных вагонов.

YARD MULE = ДВОРОВЫЙ МУЛ – Yard Mule is a small tractor used to move semitrailers around the terminal yard. Also known as Yard Tractor.

YARD SWITCHING TRAIN MILE = МИЛЯ ДВОРОВОГО ПОЕЗДА ПЕРЕГОНА – Yard Switching Train Mile:- computed at the rate of 6 mph for the time actually engaged in yard switching service if actual mileage is not known.

YARD SWITCHING TRAINS = ДВОРОВЫЕ ПОЕЗДА ПЕРЕГОНА – Yard Switching Trains are those trains operated primarily within yards for the purpose of switching other equipment. Examples include the making up or breaking up of trains, service industrial tracks within yard limits, storing or classifying cars, and other similar operations. Switching performed by a road crew that is incidental to the road operation is not included.

YARD TRACK = ДВОРОВЫЙ ПУТЬ (или ПОДЪЕЗДНОЙ ПУТЬ) – Yard Track is a system of tracks within defined limits used for the making up or breaking up of trains, for the storing of cars, and for other related purposes, over which movements not authorized by timetable, or by train order may be made subject to prescribed signals, rules or other special instructions. Sidings used exclusively as passing track and main line track within yard limits are not included in the term yard track.

YARD TRACTOR = ДВОРОВЫЙ ТРАКТОР (или ДВОРОВЫЙ ТЯГАЧ) – Yard Tractor is a truck tractor used exclusively to move trailers around a motor or trailer yard. It is not used for over the road travel. Yard Tractor is a special tractor used to move trailers around a terminal, warehouse, distribution center, etc. Also known as Yard Mule. / Поскольку такие машины предназначены исключительно для внутреннего пользования, для них практически во всех странах даже не нужен государственный номерной знак:- его заменяет реестровый портальный номер, нанесённый краской на панели кабины. То есть это транспортное средство не имеет права выезжать за территорию порта на автомобильные дороги общего пользования. Кстати, именно по этой причине в Северной Америке терминальные тягачи называют Yard Tractor (YT), что дословно означает ‘дворовый тягач’ или ‘тягач с ограниченной зоной перемещения’. Этот термин постепенно приживается и в Европе, постоянно встречаясь в обозначениях моделей.

YARMULKES = ЯРМУЛЬКИ (или ЕРМОЛКИ, или ЯМЭКЭС) – Yarmulkes is a skullcap worn especially by Orthodox and Conservative Jewish males in the synagogue and the home. / Ярмульке или Ермолка – .

YARN = ПРЯЖА – Yarn is a generic term for an assemblage of fibers or filaments, either natural or man-made, twisted together to form a continuous strand which can be used in weaving, knitting, braiding, or plaiting, or otherwise made into a textile material. Spun yarn is the product of the spinning frame characterized by a continuous, evenly distributed, coherent arrangement of any type of fibers of varying or similar staple length, the relative positions of which are maintained by the introduction of a definite lateral twist to produce strength or coherence imparted in the final operation. Notable exception to the above would be the woolen-type yarn. Here the fibers are distributed at near right angles with relation to the continuous length of the yarn. An exception to even spinning would be the addition of noiled fibers to the base stock. Noils do not lend themselves to being properly drawn, in consequence a rough textile yarn, desirable for tweeds and shantungs, is produced. To produce spun yarns, the raw stock must be put through preparatory machinery for even distribution and blending, after which there is the carding or combing to achieve parallel fiber distribution; then a group of attenuating or drawing machine operations follow, ending with the spinning. Yarn in production is called a Lap, Sliver, and Roving, in that order, depending on the type of machine used. Yarns are definitely sized or numbered based on the number of standard yardage hanks contained in one pound. Filament yarn is made from various continuous filaments, such as silk and man-made yarn – acetate, nylon, viscose, etc. Yarn is a textile product of substantial length and relatively small cross section, composed of fibers with or without twist. This general term covers all the specific types of yarns, e.g., single yarn, multiplewound yarn, filament yarn, spun yarn. Yarn is a continuous strand of spun fibers, used for weaving and knitting. Besides being spun by hand, as it is still done in many parts of the world, yarn is manufactured in a large variety of ways. Cotton is spun with the ring frame (less expensive) or the mule (produces a finer twisted and softer yarn than the former). Flax, hemp, jute and ramie are spun either in dry state (for a very strong line or a soft and full tow yarn), or in wet state (for much finer counts than the former). For methods of worsted spinning, made of tops, such yarns are spun on the rings (for the softer yarns from the finest merino wool), on the cap (for fine merino and crossbred), on the flyer (for low crossbred, luster wool and hair yarn), and on the mule (for very soft and full dress goods and knitting yarns of short wool). Woolen yarns are spun on self-actors, producing a yarn which is more fuzzy, rough and uneven than frame spun. Yarn is made either single (consisting of one strand twisted in one direction), or ply or folded (consisting of two or more strands, or plies, twisted in directions opposite to that given to the composing strands). Yarns are made iether of one kind of fiber only or contain a mixture of two or more kinds of fibers, as for instance union yarns. As to the effect, yarns are classed as plain (single color throughout the entire yarn with uniform thickness and twist), and fancy. Fancy yarns, which can be singles or ply yarns, are produced:- (i) with the aid of color effects, like the mixtures, containing variously dyed fibers, the Vigoureux, and the double-and-twist; (ii) by the aid of irregular twist, as for instance, solid colored nub and loop yarns; or (iii) by the combination of the two, as in the cloud, spiral, colored nub and colored loop yarns. Yarns are twisted either to the right-hand or the left-hand direction, the number of twists per inch expressing the degree of the process. It is customary to twist cotton warp to the right hand, while worsted warps and single woolen yarns are spun usually with a left-hand twist. Ply yarn is twisted in opposite direction to the twist given to the singles composing it. Yarns for warps are usually twisted with more turns than yarns for weft, while knitting yarns have still fewer twists per inch. Yarns receiving more or less twist than customary are called Hard Spun and Soft Spun. While there is no rule strictly adhered to in the degree of twist imparted to yarns, certain rules are usually observed in figuring the number of turns required per inch. For linen yarns this is figured by multiplying the square root of the lea of the yarn by 1½ for weft yarn, by 1¾ for light warp, by 2 for full warp and by 2¼ or 2½ for thread. Average jute

yarn of 3 lb grist is usually given 8 twists for warp and 6 for filling; 6 lb grist 6.5 twists for warp, 4.2 twists for weft; 10 lb grist 4.87 twists for warp, 2.89 twists for weft. The standard twist for cotton yarns is figured by multiplying the square root of the number (count), of the yarn by 2.5 for hosiery and soft spun yarn, by 3.2 for filling, by 4.75 for warp and by 5 for extra hard twist yarn. In woolen and worsted yarns the number of twists depends on the length of the fiber and the various requirements as to the smoothness, softness, etc, of the cloth. Below will be found a number of particulars often observed in the given cases. The unit of measurement for cotton yarn is the hank of 840 yards (in Continental Europe 1 000 meters to 1/2 kilogramme). For linen yarn in England one bundle is 16 2-3 hanks, 200 cuts or leas, 24 000 threads, 60 000 yards; in Scotland one spangle is equal to two hasps, four hanks, 24 heers, 48 cuts, 5 760 threads, 14 400 yards; in Austria one schock or stoss is equal to 12 bundles, 60 pieces, 240 hanks, 4 800 cuts, 288 000 yards; for French shoe threads 1 000 meters per kilo is the unit. The Dorsel and Somerset system is based on the weight of 21 600 yards, or a 'dozen' of yarn. The unit of measurement for jute yarn is the same as the Scotch system for linen yarn given above. In Holland the count is expressed by the weight of 150 meters of yarn in hektogrammes (0.22 lb). In worsted yarns the number of hanks (each of 560 yards) in one pound is the count of the yarn, in Continental Europe the number of 1 000-meter units in a kilogramme. In America for woolen yarns the unit is the number of 1 600-yard hanks contained in a pound ('run' system). In the Philadelphia district the cut system is in use, the count being the number of 300-yard 'cuts' in a pound. In England the Aberdeen system is:- One thread (unit) equal to 2½ yards; 120 threads one cut, two cuts one heer, three heers one slip, two slips one hank, two hanks one hasp, two hasps one spindle or 14 400 yards. In Scotland the Galashiel count is the number of 300-yard cuts in 24 ounces. The count, or titre, of the silk yarns is the number of deniers (5 313 grammes), a skein of 500 meters will weight, although the Milan Turin and the old Lyons systems call for 476-meter skeins. Folded yarns are numbered similarly as singles, with the number of composing strands also indicated. In practical manufacturing yarns are very often spun into a lower count than their limit (shoddy and mungo often excepted). The practical limits of counts of the various woolen, worsted and cotton yarns are (approximately), as follows:- (i) Sea Island cotton up to 120's or 160's; Egiptian cotton up to 120's; upland cotton from 20's to 80's; Indian cottons to about 20's; (ii) Merino worsted up to 130s; Botany worsted up to 130's; crossbred worsted up to single 30's or double 40's; Lincoln worsted up to 32's; alpaca usually 40's; mohair 32's; woolens up to 40's. In order to find the counts of the folded (two-ply, three-ply, etc) yarns, the individual counts of the component threads are multiplied and then divided by the added total of the same counts. The same rule applies when the singles of the folded yarn are alike or different in size. Measure off one lea (120 yards) and divide its weight, in grains, by 1 000; the result will be the count of the cotton yarn. To find the diameter of a certain cotton yarn (expressed in inches), the number 0.027 8 should be divided by the square root of the number (size) of the yarn. To express two or more yarns used together by an equivalent, first of all the different counts must be expressed by the same yarn count system in case cotton, silk, wool, worsted, etc, yarns are combined. The single equivalent of two yarns is found by dividing the multiplication of their count by the sum of the same counts. In case three yarns are used, the single equivalent of them can be found by finding first the equivalent of two yarns and combining the result with the last remaining yarn to find the final equivalent. The breaking strength of the cotton yarn depends on various factors, viz., humidity, the amount of twist, the stock used. (1924). See also Spinning. Yarn is a generic term for a continuous strand spun from a group of natural or synthetic staple fibers (short lengths of fibers), filaments (long lengths), or other materials twisted or laid together for use in weaving, knitting, or some other method of intertwining to form textile fabrics. Yarn is a generic term for a continuous strand of textile fibers, filaments, or material in a form suitable for knitting, weaving, or otherwise intertwining to form a textile fabric. Yarn occurs in the following forms:- (i) a number of fibers twisted together (spun yarn); (ii) a number of filaments laid together without twist (a zero-twist yarn); (iii) a number of filaments laid together with a degree of twist; (iv) a single filament with or without twist (a monofilament); or (v) a narrow strip of material, such as paper, plastic film, or metal foil, with or without twist, intended for use in a textile construction. Yarn is a continuous strand of textile fibers created when a cluster of individual fibers are twisted together. These long yarns are used to create fabrics, either by knitting or weaving. Yarn is a continuous strand of textile fibers that may be composed of endless filaments or shorter fibers twisted or otherwise held together. It may be made up oof vegetable (Cotton, Hemp, Jute, linen, Ramie, Sisal), animal (mohair, silk, wool), or artificial fibers (gold, silver and other metals rayons, nylon, Orlon). Yarns are utilized in making fabric. Yarn is characterized by its composition, its thickness (or grist or count), number of strands (or plies), direction and degree of twist, and the color. Yarn is a textile product of substantial length and relatively small cross section, composed of fiber(s) with or without twist. This general term covers all the specific types of yarns, e.g., single yarn, multiple wound yarn, filament yarn, spun yarn. Yarn is continuous strand of fibers grouped or twisted together and used to construct textile fabrics. Yarns are made from both natural and synthetic fiber, in filament or staple form. Filament is fiber of great length, including the natural fiber silk and the synthetic fibers. Most fibers that occur in nature are of fairly short length, or staple, and synthetic fibers may be cut into short, uniform lengths to form staple. Spinning is the process of drawing out and imparting twist to a mass of fibers. Filament yarns generally require less twist than staple. A fairly high degree of twist produces strong yarn; low twist produces softer, more lustrous yarn; and tight twist produces crêpe yarns. Two or more single strands of yarn may be twisted together, forming ply yarn. Novelty yarns, used to produce special effects, include bouclé, characterized by projecting loops; nub yarn, with enlarged places, or nubs, produced by twisting one end of a yarn around another many times at one point; and chenille, a soft, lofty yarn with pile protruding on all sides. Textured yarns are synthetic filament yarns that are made bulky or stretchy by heating or other techniques. In yarns used for weaving, the warp, or lengthwise, yarns are usually made stronger, more tightly twisted, smoother, and more even than the filling, or crosswise, yarns. Knitting yarns have less twist than weaving yarns. Yarns used for machine knitting may be single or ply types; ply yarns are generally used for hand knitting. Thread, used for sewing, is a tightly twisted ply yarn having a circular cross section. Yarn is a continuous strand of textile fibers that may be composed of endless filaments or shorterfibers twisted or otherwise held together. Yarns are utilized in making fabric. Yarn is an assembling of twisted filaments, fibers, or other strands, to form a continuous length that is suitable for use in weaving or interweaving into textile materials. Yarn is a generic term for a continuous strand spun from a group of natural or synthetic staple fibers, or filaments, used in weaving, knitting to form textile fabrics. Yarn is a continuous strand of twisted (spun) fibers of any kind and of varying staple length, usually used in the weaving or knitting of fabric. Yarn is the final product of combined fibres after leaving the spinning frame or mule. Yarn is a long continuous length of interlocked fibres, suitable for use in the production of textiles, sewing, crocheting, knitting, weaving, embroidery, or ropemaking. Thread is a type of yarn intended for sewing by hand or machine. See also Spinning. / уточина. Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). некручёная пряжа (zero-twist yarn). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). низкая крутка . Под Пряжей понимается нить, состоящая из волокон ограниченной длины и соединённых скручиванием, перепутыванием, склеиванием и тому подобным. Служит для выработки текстильных изделий. Различают пряжу однониточную (или одиночную, или в одну нить) и кручёную (из нескольких отдельных нитей); однородную (из волокон одного вида) и смешанную (из различных видов волокон). Основные характеристики пряжи:- линейная плотность, текс, относительная прочность сантиНьютонов/текс (сН/текс), крутка и другие. Пряжа, основной вид текстильных нитей; состоит из волокон, соединённых скручиванием (иногда склеиванием). Пряжи различают по виду волокон, назначению, способам выработки и отделки, свойствам и особенностям структуры. Пряжи получают из всех видов текстильных волокон; при изготовлении из какого-либо одного вида волокон она называется Однородной Пряжей, из смеси двух и более видов – Смешанной Пряжей. Пряжа, выработанная с использованием значительного количества отходов (угаров), называется Угарной Пряжей или Очёсковой Пряжей. По назначению различают пряжу для ткацкого (основную и уточную), трикотажного, ниточного,

канатного и других производств. В зависимости от способов подготовки продукта к прядению различают Кардную Пряжу, Гребенную Пряжу, Аппаратную Пряжу; в зависимости от машин, осуществляющих прядение, – пряжу Кольцевого, Безверетённого и другого прядения. По отделке и окраске пряжа подразделяется на Суровую (без какой-либо отделки), Отбеленную, Мерсеризованную (смотрите Мерсеризация), Окрашенную и другую. Пряжа, вырабатываемая из смеси окрашенных и неокрашенных волокон, называется Меланжевой Пряжей. По особенностям структуры различают пряжу Обычную (Однониточную), Текстурированную (Высокообъёмную), Кручёную (Скрученную из нескольких нитей) и другую. Хлопчатобумажную пряжу вырабатывают:- гребенную (наиболее тонкую) толщиной 5–18.5 текс, в основном из тонковолокнистого хлопка; кардную (средних толщин) – 13.3–100 текс, из средневолокнистого хлопка, и аппаратную (больших толщин) – более 100 текс, из угаров и низких сортов хлопка. Шерстяную пряжу вырабатывают:- гребенную толщиной 15.5–42 текс, грубогребенную – 30–83 текс и аппаратную – 42–500 текс. Льняную пряжу прядут сухим способом из длинного и короткого льняного волокна и очёсов, а также мокрым способом (ровница смачивается перед прядением) из длинного волокна и очёсов. При мокром прядении получается пряжа толщиной 24–200 текс; при сухом прядении и при прядении из других видов лубяных волокон (Пеньки, Джута и тому подобных) обычно вырабатывается пряжа больших толщин (33–666 текс). Шёлковая пряжа изготовляется из отходов натурального шёлка (сдира коконного, бракованных коконов и тому подобного), которые очищаются от примесей, отвариваются и расщипываются на отдельные волокна; выпускается толщиной до 7 текс. Волокна невысокой прочности (например, асбест) прядутся обычно в смеси с хлопком или химическими волокнами. Пряжа из химических волокон вырабатывается по системам прядения и в диапазоне толщин того ассортимента, для замены которого они предназначены. Основные характеристики пряжи – толщина, крутка, разрывные нагрузки и удлинение, равномерность по толщине и прочности, а также чистота (отсутствие пороков). Пряжа – нить, состоящая из текстильных волокон, соединённых скручиванием. Получают в прядильном производстве. Для получения пряжи из ровницы или ленты используется прядильная машина. Первая механическая прядильная машина была создана в Великобритании в 1738. В кольцевых (веретённых) прядильных машинах ровница (лента) вытягивается в вытяжном приборе, скручивается и наматывается с помощью веретена на патрон или шпулю. В безверетённых пневмомеханических прядильных машинах (наиболее распространены) ровница (лента) разъединяется на отдельные волокна, которые потоком воздуха подаются в быстровращающуюся камеру, где из них формируется пряжа, наматываемая на бобину. Производительность безверетённых прядильных машин в 2–3 раза выше, чем кольцевых. Из пряжи изготовляют ткани, трикотаж, нитки и тому подобное. , Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}), вискоза и так далее. Джут, лён, пенька и рами являются прядомыми лубяными волокнами (bast fibers). Под Пряжей понимается нить неопределённо большой длины и малого поперечного сечения, состоящая из сравнительно коротких волокон, соединённых скручиванием или склеиванием, и обладающая определённой прочностью и равномерностью. Для изготовления пряжи используют натуральные текстильные волокна (асбест, лубяные волокна, хлопок, шерсть, отходы натурального шёлка и другие), штапельные химические волокна и жгуты элементарных химических нитей. Геометрические свойства пряжи, такие как гладкость, линейная плотность, средняя плотность и пушистость; её структура – расположение волокон, крутка; и физические свойства, такие как, гигроскопичность, разрывная нагрузка, растяжимость, теплопроводность, упругость, зависят не только от свойств волокон, но и системы прядения. Смотрите также Прядение (Spinning). В Австрии кипа, или стопа, или пачка, или штабель (schock или stoss) равна 12 (моткам или бухтам или пачкам или связкам – bundles), 60 кускам (pieces), 240 початкам или моткам (hanks), 4 800 пасма или кусок или отрез или моток (cuts), 288 000 ярдам (yards). Нитки:- вышивальные, вязальные, швейные и штопка. Неотделанные или суровые нитки. , альпак обычно 40’s. Качество пряжи в большей степени зависит от свойств и вида сырья, а также от условий её формирования. При неправильном выборе технологических параметров заправки машины, при плохом уходе и неправильной наладке, износе деталей и узлов машины возникают пороки пряжи и дефекты намотки. К основным порокам пряжи относятся:- (i) грязная и замасленная пряжа, которая получается при небрежной смазке шеек цилиндров, шпинделей нажимных валиков, присучивании грязными, маслеными руками ровницы и пряжи; (ii) краксы, наибольшие утолщения, которые получаются из-за того, что группа волокон обвивается вокруг одного более длинного центрального волокна, вследствие слишком малой разводке цилиндров; (iii) непропрядки или невытянутая ровница образуется при недостаточном зажиме ровницы в вытяжном приборе, износе покрытия нажимного валика или чрезмерной крутке ровницы, когда не происходит сдвига волокон в процессе вытягивания; (iv) пересечки или повторение тонких мест через одинаковые промежутки вследствие задержки вращения цилиндров вытяжного прибора при пуске машины, поломки зубьев шестерен в передаче вытяжного прибора, скопления пуха между зубьями шестерен, неровной поверхности эластичных покрытий и ремешков, плохой смазки нажимных валиков, биения цилиндров и валиков, а также из-за пересечек в ровнице; (v) переслежистая пряжа, характеризуемая случайным чередованием толстых и тонких мест, образующихся в результате установки с перекосами нажимных валиков, неправильной разводки цилиндров, малой нагрузки на нажимные валики, несвободного их вращения и плохого состояния их покрытий, а также из-за переслежистой ровницы, скрытой её вытяжки на пути от рамки до вытяжного прибора, ослабления шпонок шестерен, тугой присадки сцепляющихся шестерен; и (vi) толстые рыхлые, короткие участки (шишки), возникающие в пряже при заработке пуха в пряжу, плохом присучивании, попадании пуха с чистителей из-за несвоевременной их очистки. К дефектам намотки относятся:- (i) мягкие початки, которые вырабатываются при недостаточном натяжении пряжи, использовании слишком лёгких бегунков, недостаточной смазке веретён, проскальзывании тесьмы и слабой насадке патронов; (ii) отсталые початки, которые получаются из-за повышенной обрывности пряжи, когда прядильщики не успевают вовремя ликвидировать обрывы; и (iii) толстые или тонкие початки, с тупым или острым верхним конусом, бугристые получаются при разладке мотального механизма и поломке зубьев храповика или шестерен мотального механизма. Под Веретеном или Шпинделем, от Немецкого слова Spindel, означающее Веретено, понимается . В ткацком производстве Снование – перематывание большого числа нитей (до 1 000) с бобин на одну общую паковку – сновальный валик. Выполняется на сновальных машинах. Впоследствии требуемое по ширине ткани число нитей с валиком наматывается на ткацкий навой. Пряжа – это нить из равномерно и параллельно расположенных и затем скрученных волокон шерсти, хлопка, льна, вискозы, синтетики и других волокнистых материалов. Различают основную пряжу, идущую на основу тканей, и уточную, идущую на уток тканей. Первая пряжа должна быть туже скручена, крепче и глаже, чем вторая, обычно более рыхлая. Важнейшие свойства пряжи:- тонина, прочная крутка, крепость, растяжимость, гигроскопичность и равномерность. Тонина пряжи выражается её номером, который указывает число мотков, заключающихся в 1 кг пряжи. Кручёная пряжа, состоящая из нескольких (2–3) нитей, скрученных между собой, идёт для производства швейных ниток и вязаных изделий. Швейные нитки при этом подвергаются ещё особой отделке. Номера кручёной пряжи определяются номером нитей, из которых она скручена, разделённым на число этих нитей. Шерстяная пряжа бывает кардная (иначе суконная, аппаратная), изготовляемая из коротких волокон, и камвольная, изготовляемая из более длинной камвольной шерсти. Номер (толщина) шерстяной пряжи определяется числом мотков (по 1 000 м в каждом) идущих на 1 кг пряжи. Пряжу делят на синтетическую, натуральную, смешанную, искусственную и комбинированную. Пряжей называют нити, образованные из волокон ограниченной длины и соединённых в процессе прядения скручиванием. Натуральная Пряжа бывает животного и растительного происхождения. К пряже животного происхождения относят шерсть и шёлк. Пряжа (текстильные нити) – основной вид нитей текстильных; состоит из волокон, соединённых скручиванием (иногда склеиванием). Пряжу различают по

виду волокон, назначению, способам выработки и отделки, свойствам и особенностям структуры. Пряжу получают из всех видов волокон текстильных; при изготовлении из какого-либо одного вида волокон она называется однородной, из смеси двух и более видов – смешанной. Пряжа, выработанная с использованием значительного количества отходов (угаров), называется угарной, очёсковой. По назначению различают пряжу для ткацкого (основную и уточную), трикотажного, ниточного, канатного и других производств. В зависимости от способов подготовки продукта к прядению различают пряжу кардную, гребенную, аппаратную; в зависимости от машин, осуществляющих прядение, – пряжу кольцевого, безверетённого и другого прядения. По отделке и окраске пряжа подразделяется на суровую (без какой-либо отделки), отбеленную, мерсеризованную, окрашенную и другую. Пряжа, вырабатываемая из смеси окрашенных и неокрашенных волокон, называется меланжевой. По особенностям структуры различают пряжу обычную (однониточную), текстурированную (высокообъёмную), кручёную (скрученную из нескольких нитей) и другую. Хлопчатобумажную пряжу вырабатывают:- гребенную (наиболее тонкую) толщиной 5–18.5 текс, в основном из тонковолокнистого хлопка; кардную (средних толщин) – 13.3–100 текс, из средневолокнистого хлопка, и аппаратную (больших толщин) – более 100 текс, из угаров и низких сортов хлопка. Шерстяную пряжу вырабатывают:- гребенную толщиной 15.5–42 текс, грубогребенную – 30–83 текс и аппаратную – 42–500 текс. Льняную пряжу прядут сухим способом из длинного и короткого льняного волокна и очёсов, а также мокрым способом (ровница смачивается перед прядением) из длинного волокна и очёсов. При мокром прядении получается пряжа толщиной 24–200 текс; при сухом прядении и при прядении из других видов лубяных волокон (пеньки, джута и тому подобных) обычно вырабатывается пряжа больших толщин (33–666 текс). Шёлковая пряжа изготовляется из отходов натурального шёлка (сдира коконного, бракованных коконов и тому подобного), которые очищаются от примесей, отвариваются и расщипываются на отдельные волокна; выпускается толщиной до 7 текс. Волокна невысокой прочности (например, асбест) прядутся обычно в смеси с хлопком или химическими волокнами. Пряжа из химических волокон вырабатывается по системам прядения и в диапазоне толщин того ассортимента, для замены которого они предназначены. Основные характеристики пряжи – толщина, крутка, разрывные нагрузки и удлинение, равномерность по толщине и прочности, а также чистота (отсутствие пороков).

YARN BEAM = ПРЯЖНЫЙ НАВОЙ – Yarn Beam is the same as a Warp Beam. / Пряжный Навой – то же самое, что Навой Основы (Warp Beam).

YARN CONDITIONER = КОНДИЦИОНЕР ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Conditioner:- a chamber in which twisted yarn may be placed to be subjected to controlled conditions of moisture (usually through the use of steam) and temperature, to effect a conditioning or setting of the yarn. Cotton-yarn-type conditioners usually have provisions for controlling moisture only. The conditioning serves to remove the liveliness of the twisted yarn.

YARN CONTAMINATION = ЗАСОРЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ (или ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ) – Yarn Contamination:- foreign fibers or soil knitted into the fabric. Contamination which is a 1/8” (0.3 cm) or greater in a critical area of a garment, which can be easily seen should be considered defective. Contamination greater than 1/4” (0.6 cm) in non critical area should be considered defective.

YARN CONSTRUCTION = СТРОЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ (или СТРУКТУРА ПРЯЖИ, или КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ПРЯЖИ) – A standard notation for Yarn Construction is set out in the international standard ISO 1139, edition 1973. The notation reflects in a condensed form details of the components of a yarn, including values of the linear densities, direction of twist, twist level, number of folds, etc of these components and/or characteristics such as linear density resulting from this construction. Two methods for the notation of yarns are available:- (i) the ‘single to fold’ notation starts from the linear density of the single yarn; and (ii) the ‘fold to single’ notation starts from the linear density of the resultant yarn. The symbols used in both systems are identical; the differences are in the order of presentation, the use of the multiplication sign (x) in the single to fold notation, and of the solidus (/) in the fold to single notation. Distinction between the two methods does not apply to single spun yarn, monofilament and multifilament yarns without twist, nor to multiple wound yarns. The following symbols are used:- R – symbol for resultant linear density, to be put before its numerical value; f – symbol for filaments, to be put before the number of filaments, t0 – symbol for zero twist; other twist values are represented by the number of turns per meter of the twisted yarn, preceded by S or Z to indicate twist direction. If the S/Z notation cannot be used, for example in numerical fields of data banks, ‘S’ should be designated as (–) and ‘Z’ as (+). The notation is best illustrated by examples:- (i) ‘single to fold’ notation for cabled yarns with:- (a) similar components – 20 tex Z700 x 2 S400 x 3 Z200; R132 tex, and (b) dissimilar components – (20 tex Z700 x 3 S400 + 34 tex S600) Z200; and (ii) ‘fold to single’ notation for cabled yarns with:- (a) similar components – R132 tex Z200 / 3 S400 / 2 Z700; 20 tex, and (b) dissimilar components – R96 tex Z200 / (S600 + S400 / 3 Z700); 34 tex. Notes:- (i) prefixes and mutiples shall be written without space; (ii) a space shall be used to separate the different characteristics of the yarn construction; (iii) x or / used to mark multiple yarn components shall be separated with spaces; and (iv) units shall be written with a space in accordance with ISO 1000. Addition of the resultant linear density in the ‘single to fold’ notation, and of the single yarn linear density in the ‘fold to single’ notation, is not obligatory; such information is separated from the preceding notation by a semi-colon. If not needed, the direction of twist and the twist level may be omitted; however, the description of twistless yarns may include the symbol for zero twist. Values of linear density and of twist level used in commercial transactions are usually nominal values and are subject to agreed tolerances. Data obtained on yarn as to cable, count, hawser, ply, twist, etc, usually done by close inspection to meet certain requirements. Yarn Construction is a term used to indicate the number of singles yarns and the number of strands combined for form each successive unit of a plied yarn or cord. / филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мононить (monofilament). некручёное (zero twist). Данные, полученные о пряже в отношении количества и последовательности сложений (кабельтовой свивки (cable)), номера (count), трощения (тросовой свивки (hawser)), числа сложений (ply), числа кручений (twist) и прочего, обычно, определённые при непосредственной инспекции для удовлетворения определённых требований. Под структурой пряжи понимается расположение волокон, крутка. В зависимости от назначения пряжи к её внешнему виду и свойствам предъявляются разные требования. Для выработки одних материалов нужна пряжа очень тонкая, гладкая, равномерная по толщине, для других – наоборот, более толстая, пушистая, рыхлая. Таким разнообразным требованиям могут удовлетворять только разные по структуре виды пряжи. Структура пряжи определяется видом волокнистого сырья, формой и размерами волокон, их расположением в нитях, количеством в поперечном сечении, равномерностью распределения по длине нити и круткой. В зависимости от волокнистого состава пряжа подразделяется на:- (1) однородную, состоящую из одноимённых волокон – хлопка, шерсти, льна и так далее; (2) смешанную – из волокон разного происхождения, соединённых в процессах прядильного производства – шерстяных с хлопковыми, шерстяных с вискозными и лавсановыми и так далее; (3) неоднородную из строщённых или скрученных нитей разного волокнистого состава – шерстяных с хлопчатобумажными, шерстяных с вискозными и так далее. Хлопчатобумажная и льняная пряжа обычно бывает однородной. При выработке пряжи для сорочечных, платьевых и костюмных тканей к хлопковым волокнам добавляют вискозные, лавсановые и нитроновые штапельные волокна, а к льняным – лавсановые. Особенно много смешанной пряжи вырабатывает шерстяная промышленность. При этом целью добавления к шерсти хлопковых и искусственных штапельных волокон является получение определённых эффектов, смягчение грубошерстного материала, а главным образом удешевление изделий из шерстяной пряжи. Добавление синтетических волокон улучшает механические свойства шерстяной пряжи и повышает её

износоустойчивость. Волокнистый состав оказывает существенное влияние на структуру пряжи. Длинные, грубые, прямые волокна (лён, грубая гребенная шерсть) располагаются в пряже компактно, нить получается плотной, жёсткой, её поверхность в большинстве случаев гладкая, только иногда на гладкой поверхности нити выступают отделившиеся концы прямых волокон. Тонкие, сильно извитые волокна, трудно поддающиеся распрямлению в прядении, образуют нить мягкую, более рыхлую, с пушистой поверхностью. Существенно влияют на структуру нити и расположение волокон в ней процессы прядильного производства. Наиболее правильную структуру нити обеспечивает гребенное прядение. Волокна, равномерно распределённые по длине и поперечному сечению пряжи, распрямлённые и ориентированные, дают нить плотную и равномерную по толщине. Гребенная пряжа (для данного вида волокон наиболее тонкая) используется для производства высококачественных тканей и трикотажа, некоторых видов лент и кружев. Из гребенной пряжи изготовляются также швейные нитки. В кардной пряже волокна распрямлены и ориентированы, но не так тщательно, как в гребенной. Поэтому кардная хлопчатобумажная пряжа менее равномерная, чем гребенная; выступающие кончики неудалённых коротких волокон делают её поверхность пушистой. Штапельная же кардная пряжа, выработанная из очень равномерных по длине и толщине химических волокон, обладает гладкой поверхностью и незначительными колебаниями по толщине. Кардная пряжа вырабатывается средней толщины и широко используется при производстве тканей и трикотажных полотен массового ассортимента, а также прошивных нетканых материалов, некоторых видов лент, тесьмы, шнуров и кружев. Волокна в аппаратной пряже почти не распрямлены и недостаточно ориентированы. Рыхлая, слабо скрученная аппаратная пряжа сообщает изделиям из неё хорошие теплозащитные свойства. Аппаратная пряжа имеет значительную неравномерность по толщине. Но вырабатываемые из неё материалы в большинстве случаев подвергают валке или начёсу, поэтому неравномерность толщины нитей мало заметна. Существенное влияние на структуру пряжи оказывает крутка. При скручивании волокна располагаются по винтовым линиям переменного шага и радиуса. Каждое волокно по своей длине лежит не в одном слое пряжи, а в ряде слоёв, переходя от центра пряжи к периферии и обратно. При этом участки волокон, находящиеся в наружных слоях нити, напрягаются сильнее, чем участки в центре нити. Это создаёт неуравновешенность структуры, в результате которой сматывающаяся с початка или бобины пряжа скручивается и петляет. Наклон витков, лежащих в определённом слое нити, подвержен колебаниям и изменяется вместе с её диаметром. Таким образом, чем менее равномерны по толщине нити, тем неравномернее распределяются по их длине витки крутки. Получаемая в процессе прядения одинарная пряжа в зависимости от требований может иметь слабую или сильную крутку. При слабой крутке пряжа получается менее прочной, но более мягкой, при сильной крутке – плотной и жёсткой. Волокна под действием радиальных давлений, возникающих в процессе скручивания, сжимаются плотнее, трение между ними растёт, благодаря чему они прочнее закрепляются в нити. Поэтому при увеличении крутки прочность пряжи увеличивается. В тканях для основы, от которой требуется большая прочность, обычно используется пряжа более высокой крутки, чем для утка. Из пряжи высокой крутки получают более жёсткие, упругие ткани. Обычно такие ткани обладают большей пористостью, а следовательно, лучшей воздухопроницаемостью и применяются для изготовления летней одежды. Из одинарной пряжи средней и пониженной крутки вырабатывают бельевые ткани, которые должны быть мягкими и хорошо впитывать влагу; ткани, предназначенные для начёса и валки; многие платьевые ткани. В трикотажном производстве при повышенной крутке нити в процессе петлеобразования закручиваются, петли получаются неравномерными, а обрывность нитей на машинах увеличивается. Поэтому трикотаж вырабатывается из пряжи пониженной крутки. Пряжа невысокой крутки используется также для производства нетканых материалов. В зависимости от направления крутку обозначают Латинскими буквами Z и S. При крутке Z витки идут снизу слева вверх направо, при крутке S – снизу справа вверх налево. Направление крутки пряжи влияет на внешний вид вырабатываемых из неё материалов. Например, при крутке нитей основы и утка в одну сторону витки пряжи в ткани располагаются в разных направлениях, вследствие чего рисунок переплетения получается более рельефным. При крутке нитей основы и утка разного направления волокна в ткани располагаются в одном направлении, благодаря чему легче осуществляется начёс и валка. Кручёная пряжа образуется при скручивании двух или более нитей одинаковой длины (пряжа простой крутки) или разной длины (пряжа фасонной крутки). Пряжа простой крутки гладкая, фасонной крутки – с узелками, петлями, спиралями. Направление прядильной и окончательной крутки простой кручёной пряжи должно быть разное (Z/S или S/Z), в противном случае нить оказывается неуравновешенной и петляет. При окончательной крутке по направлению обратной прядильной крутке составляющие нити раскручиваются до тех пор, пока не оказываются закреплёнными витками повторной крутки. Благодаря этому они соединяются, образуя плотную нить, округлую по форме, равномерно заполненную волокнами. Располагаясь спиральными витками, составляющие нити огибают друг друга, что даёт волокнам дополнительное закрепление, пряже большую прочность, а изделиям из неё большую износоустойчивость. Поэтому лучшие костюмные, платьевые и сорочечные ткани вырабатывают из кручёной пряжи. Нити фасонной крутки (фасонные нити) состоят из сердцевинной или основной нити, которую обвивает нагонная или эффектная нить большей длины, чем основная нить. Для закрепления полученного эффекта некоторые фасонные нити подвергают крутке с закрепительной нитью. В узелковых фасонных нитях образуются узелки – одноцветные из одной нагонной нити или многоцветные из нескольких нагонных нитей. В зависимости от соотношения длины сердцевинной и нагонной нитей, а также толщины и интенсивности крутки последней узелки могут быть больше или меньше, круглые или продолговатые. В спиральных фасонных нитях нагонные нити ложатся вокруг сердцевинной по винтовым линиям. Этот эффект может быть получен при одной или двух крутках. В фасонных нитях эпонж витки нагонной нити местами сгущаются, образуя рыхлые узелки. При разноцветной окраске нагонных и сердцевинных нитей создается впечатление рябоватости. Нить эпонж образуется при двух крутках. В петлистых фасонных нитях нагонная нить ложится петлями в виде колечек. Эффект получается при двух крутках. Нити фасонной крутки широко используются при выработке платьевых, костюмных и пальтовых тканей из волокон всех видов. Они позволяют получать сравнительно недорогие и внешне эффектные материалы. Высокообъёмная пряжа обладает повышенной объёмностью, пушистостью и мягкостью. Она получается из смеси разноусадочных химических волокон, перерабатываемых на обычном прядильном оборудовании. Выпряденная пряжа подвергается термообработке, при которой высокоусадочные волокна укорачиваются и благодаря трению сообщают низкоусадочным волокнам волнообразную извитость, увеличивающую пористость, толщину и объём пряжи. Изделия из такой пряжи получаются с хорошими теплозащитными свойствами.

YARN DEFECTS = ПОРОКИ ПРЯЖИ (или ДЕФЕКТЫ ПРЯЖИ) – Yarn Defects:- the defects originating from the spinning stage or winding stage. Different types of yarn defects are:- Broken Filaments, Colored Flecks, Knots, and Slub.

YARN DENIER = ДЕНЬЕ ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Denier:- the denier of a filament yarn. It is the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the yarn.

YARN–DYED = КРАШЕНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Yarn-Dyed is a term applied to yarns dyed after spinning. Yarn dyed fabrics are dyed before the finishing of the fabric. Yarn dyed fabrics are considered more colorfast than piece dyed or printed fabrics. Yarn Dyed:- (1) the dyeing of yarn before weaving or knitting. (2) Fabrics woven or knitted with yarns which have been dyed. / Крашеная Пряжа – термин, применяемый к пряже, выкрашенной после прядения. Окрашивание пряжи производят в специальных машинах под высокими давлением и температурой. В чан красильной машины постепенно подаётся вода, краситель (натуральный или

синтетический) и специальные закрепляющие вещества. Контроль уровня и равномерности окраски, а также полоскание – все это происходит автоматически. Высококачественная пряжа обычно проходит несколько циклов окрашивания, для придания большей стойкости цвету. Крашеная пряжа применяется для производства некоторых тканей (обычно пёстрых, многоцветных). Это так называемые пёстротканные ткани, а также ткани с жаккардовым переплетением нитей.

YARN DYEING = КРАШЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ (или ОКРАШИВАНИЕ ПРЯЖИ) – There are many forms of Yarn Dyeing. Common forms are the at package form and the at hanks form. Cotton yarns are mostly dyed at package form, and acrylic or wool yarn are dyed at hank form. In the continuous filament industry, polyester or polyamide yarns are always dyed at package form, while viscose rayon yarns are partly dyed at hank form because of technology. The common dyeing process of cotton yarn with reactive dyes at package form is as follows:- (i) the raw yarn is wound on a spring tube to achieve a package suitable for dye penetration; (ii) these softened packages are loaded on a dyeing carrier's spindle one on another; (iii) the packages are pressed up to a desired height to achieve suitable density of packing; (iv) the carrier is loaded on the dyeing machine and the yarn is dyed; (v) after dyeing, the packages are unloaded from the carrier into a trolly; (vi) now the trolly is taken to hydro extractor where water is removed; (vii) the packages are hydro extracted to remove the maximum amount of water leaving the desired color into raw yarn; and (viii) the packages are then dried to achieve the final dyed package. After this process, the dyed yarn packages are packed and delivered. See also Dyeing. Yarn Dyeing is the dyeing of yarn before the fabric is woven or knit. Yarn can be dyed in the form of skeins, muff, packages, cheeses, cakes, chain-wraps, and beams. When dyeing is done after the fiber has been spun into yarn, it is called Yarn Dyeing. In this method, the dyestuff penetrates the fibers to the core of the yarn. There are many forms of yarn dyeing:- Package Dyeing, Skein (Hank) Dyeing, Space Dyeing, and Warp-Beam Dyeing.

YARN DYEING DIFFERENCES = РАЗЛИЧИЯ В ОКРАШИВАНИИ ПРЯЖИ (или ОТЛИЧИЯ В ОКРАСКЕ ПРЯЖИ) – Yarn Dyeing Differences are the variations in take-up of dyes by yarns, resulting in streaks in finished fabrics.

YARN EVENNESS = РОВНОТА ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Evenness:- non-uniformity in variety of properties exists in yarns. There can be variation twist, bulk, strength, elongation, fineness etc. Yarn Evenness deals with the variation in yarn fineness. Thisis the property, commonly measured as the variation in mass per unit length along the yarn, is a basic and important one, since it can influence so samy other properties of the yarn and offabric made from it. Such variations are inevitable, because they arise from the fundamental nature of textile fibers and from their resulting arrangement. The spinner tries to produce a yarn with the highest possible degree of homogeneity. In this connection, the evenness of the yarn mass is of the greatest importance. In order to produce an absolutely regular yarn, all fiber characteristics would have to be uniformly distributed over the whole thread. However, that is ruled out by the inhomogeneity of the fiber material and by the mechanical constraints. Accordingly, there are limits to the achievable yarn eveness. Importance of Yarn Evenness:- irregularity can adversely affect many of the properties of textile materials. The most obvious consequence of yarn evenness is the variation of strength along the yarn. If the average mass per unitlength of two yarns is equal, but one yarn is less regular than the other, it is clear that the more even yarn will be the stronger of the two.The uneven one should have more thin regions than the even one as a result of irregularity, since the average linear density is the same. Thus, an irregular yarn will tend to break more easily during spinning, winding, weaving, knitting, or any other process where stress is applied. A second qality-related effect of uneven yarn is the presence of visible faults on the surface of fabrics. If a large amount of irregularity is present in the yarn, the variation in fineness can easily be detected in the finished cloth. The problem is particularly serious when a fault (i.e a thick or thin place) appears at precisely regular intervals along the length of the yarn. In such cases, fabric construction geometry ensures that the faults will be located in a pattern that is very clearly apparent to the eye, and defects such as streaks, stripes, barre, or other visual groupings develop in the cloth. Such defects are usually compounded when the fabric is dyed or finished, as a result of the twist variation accompanying them. Twist tends to be higher at thin places in a yarn. Thus, at such locations, the penetration of a dye or finish is likely to be lowe than at the thick regions of lower twist. In consequence, the thicker yarn region will tend to be deeper in shade than the thinner ones and, if a visual fault appears in a pattern on the fabric, the pattern will tend to be emphasized by the presence of color or by some variation in a visible property, such as crease-resistance controlled by a finish. Other fabric properties, such as abrasion or pill-resistance, soil retention, drape, absorbency, reflectance, or lustre, may also be directly influenced by yarn evenness. Thus, the effects of irregularity are widespread throughout all areas of the production and use of textiles, and the topic is an important one in any areas of the industry. Yarn Evenness deals with the variation in yarn fineness. This is the property, commonly measured as the variation in mass per unit length along the yarn, is a basic and important one, since it can influence so samy other properties of the yarn and of fabric made from it. Such variations are inevitable, because they arise from the fundamental nature of textile fibers and from their resulting arrangement. The spinner tries to produce a yarn with the highest possible degree of homogeneity. In this connection, the evenness of the yarn mass is of the greatest importance. 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Yarn Evenness is a measure of the level of variation in yarn linear density or mass per unit length of yarn. In other words, it refers to the variation in yarn count along its length. It is the evenness of staple spun yarn that is of concern here. Continuously filament yarns have virtually no variation in linear density so evenness is not an issue for those yarns. A yarn with poor evenness will have thick and thin places along yarn length, while an even yarn will have little variation in mass or thickness along length. While a yarn may vary in many properties, evenness is the most important quality aspect of a yarn, because variations in other yarn properties are often a direct result of yarn count irregularity. We already know that twist tends to accumulate in the thin places in yarn, so irregularity in yarn linear density will cause variations in twist along yarn length. This preferential concentration of twist in thin places along a yarn also exacerbates the variations in yarn diameter or thickness, which often adversely affects the appearance of the resultant fabrics. An irregular yarn will also vary in strength along the yarn. The 'weakest link' theory says a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Similarly a yarn is only as strong as its weakest spot. When there are large variations in yarn linear density, there will be many thin spots in the yarn, which are often the weak spots (despite its relatively high twist concentration). / пятна. Прочие свойства ткани, такие как устойчивость к истиранию или скатыванию, . Порок или дефект. высокая крутка .

YARN FROM FILAMENT TOW = ПРЯЖА ИЗ ЖГУТА ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНЫХ НИТЕЙ – Yarn From Filament Tow:- is the formation of a yarn from filament tow by a combination of cutting or breaking, drafting, and twisting in a single series of operations. Also known as Converting.

YARN FROM LEAF AND BAST FIBER = ПРЯЖА ИЗ ЛИСТОВОГО И ЛУБЯНОГО ВОЛОКНА – Yarn From Leaf And Bast Fiber:- in the manufacture of leaf and bast fiber yarns, the terms ‘wet spinning’ and ‘dry spinning’ refer to the spinning of fibers in the wet state and in the air-dry state, respectively.

YARN FROM STAPLE FIBER = ПРЯЖА ИЗ ШТАПЕЛЬНОГО ВОЛОКНА – Yarn From Staple Fiber:- the formation of a yarn by a combination of drawing or drafting and twisting prepared strands of fibers, such as rovings.

YARN IMPERFECTIONS = НЕДОСТАТКИ ПРЯЖИ – A term ‘Yarn Imperfections’ refers to yarn defects that usually either cause thick or thin places in the thread that can cause sewing problems. Some of these yarn imperfections include:- knots, slubs, neps, dropped ply, dropped filament, singles kinks, etc.

YARN INTERMEDIATE = ПОЛУФАБРИКАТ ПРЯЖИ (или ПРЯЖНЫЙ ПОЛУФАБРИКАТ) – Yarn Intermediate is a generic term for products obtained during the conversion of fibers to yarn, including card webs, laps, slivers, rovings, and tops. / Цель и сущность процесса прядения – получение пряжи, нити из полуфабрикатов (ленты и ровницы) на прядильных машинах.

YARN KNOTS = УЗЛЫ ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Knots:- joint of broken threads:- (i) avoid more re-winding as it leads to more knots and adds to yarn hairiness also; (ii) smaller package at rewinding should be avoided; (iii) knot failure should be avoided; (iv) package quality should be checked at rewinding; and (v) use same quality of yarn that is required for warping. These are the reasons of most spinning faults as explained in details. Spinning defect. / Порок или дефект прядения.

YARN LENGTH = ДЛИНА ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Length is the length of yarn wound on a support measured under defined conditions. / Длина Пряжи в мотке:- публикуется фактическая, измеренная длина пряжи в метрах. Допустимое отклонение длины ±5%. Значение длины пряжи используется для подсчёта количества мотков пряжи, необходимых для вязания.

YARN MIXING = СМЕШЕНИЕ ПРЯЖИ – Spinning defect. Yarn Mixing:- mix up of different color, count, twist direction, blend and shade:- (i) material movement should be checked as (lot, shade, blend, count and dyeing plan wise); (ii) marking and labels given during each process; (iii) not to run similar shade side by side; (iv) all shades to be referred with standard shades; (v) remove all ramnant yarn from package; (vi) cutting of bottoms on cops; (vii) mixing of parallel winding and TFO bobbins should be avoided; (viii) non-removable tails; (ix) wrong practices should be avoided; (x) negligence of worker at every stage and avoid wrong marking; and (xi) avoid QC checked material mixing. / Порок или дефект прядения.

YARN NUMBER = НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Number is a relative measure of the fineness of yarns. Two classes of systems are in use:- (i) direct yarn number (equal to linear density) is the mass per unit length of yarn. This system is used for silk and manufactured filament yarns. (ii) Indirect yarn number (equal to the reciprocal of linear density) is the length per unit mass of yarn. This system is used for cotton, linen, and wool-type spun yarns. See also Cotton Count. Cotton yarn is measured in terms of length per unit of weight. N 1 cotton has 840 yards per pound. N 10 has 8 400 yards per pound. The count is inversely proportionate to the size of the yarn. Therefore, N 100 yarn is ten times finer than N 10, etc. Yarn Number is the standard measure of the fineness of yarn, either calculated by number of specified lengths per specified weight, as for cotton, wool or linen (thus, the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn); or calculated by number of specified weights per specified length, as rayon, silk, or nylon (thus, the higher the number the thicker the yarn). Measures of cotton yarn follow:- 54 inches equals one thread – the circumference of the warp reel; 80 thread equals one lea, 1 lea equals 120 yards; 7 leas equal one hank or 840 yards, the standard yardage for a Number One’s cotton yarn. A bundle equals 10 pounds. Cotton yarn is measured by yarn English number, based on how many hanks (840 yards) there are in 1 pound (lb) of yarn. The higher the number the finer the thread. Yarn measurements are expressed as yarn number, count, or size, and describe the relationship of length and weight (or approximate diameter). Because methods of measurement were developed in various areas of the world, there has been a lack of uniformity in such systems. Indirect measuring systems are those employing higher number to describe finer yarns, and are based on length per unit weight. Most countries measure yarns made from staple fibers according to the weight of a length of yarn. If one pound is used as a standard unit, for example, a very fine yarn will have to be much longer than a coarser yarn to weigh a pound, so higher counts indicate finer yarns. The size number is an indication of the length of yarn needed to reach a weight of one pound. In the United States, the system is based on the number of hanks per pound, with a hank of 840 yards for cotton and spun silk, 300 yards (a lea) for linen, 256 yards for woollen yarns, and 560 yards for worsted yarns. A widely used continental system is based on the number of hanks of 1 000 meters (one kilometer) required to reach a weight of one kilogram. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). филаментная (комплексная) пряжа (filament yarn). мотовило основы (warp reel). Хлопковая пряжа характеризуется Английским номером (N_E) пряжи, который определяется как количество початков (мотков) пряжи (по 840 ярдов), весящее 1 фунт. Более высокий номер соответствует более тонкой нити. Прядильная способность волокна в большей мере характеризуется прядильным номером. Прядильный номер – это наивысший номер пряжи, которая может быть произведена из данного волокна конкретным оборудованием. шёлк, или Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Номер Пряжи – стандартная сравнительная мера тонины пряжи. Толщина пряжи:- На этикетке мотка фабричного производства часто указывается номер пряжи, выраженный дробным числом, например, № 32/2. Цифры до черты указывают Метрический номер (N_M) пряжи:- чем больше число, тем тоньше нить. Метрический номер выражает длину одного грамма пряжи в метрах (м/г). Цифра после черты показывает, из скольких нитей скручена пряжа. Толщина пряжи в системе текс (tex) численно равна количеству граммов в одном километре пряжи (г/км). Если пряжа скручена из нескольких нитей, это обозначается произведением, например, 100 х 2 текс соответствует № 10/2. Публикация толщины пряжи на мотке не является обязательной. Основными свойствами и показателями качества пряжи и нитей являются:- толщина (тонина), крутка, прочность, растяжимость и ровнота. Толщина пряжи и нитей, так же как и волокон, характеризуется единицами текс, миллитекс и килотекс соответственно в г/км, мг/км и кг/км. Одновременно продолжают пользоваться старой системой характеристики толщины пряжи и нитей, выраженной номером в м/г, мм/мг и км/кг. Толщину пряжи и нитей определяют взвешиванием пасмы (мотка пряжи длиной 100 или 50 м). Предварительно пасму выдерживают не менее 10 часов в стандартных атмосферных условиях. Вес пасмы определяют, пользуясь весами или весовыми квадрантами. Толщину пряжи и нитей можно определить и по коротким отрезкам. В этом случае взвешивание производят на торсионных или аналитических весах. Толщину пряжи и нити, определённую опытно-лабораторным способом, называют фактической толщиной. Толщину кручёной пряжи и нити обозначают произведением, величины текс на число скрученных нитей или дробью, в числителе которой указывают толщину одиночной нити, а в знаменателе – число скрученных нитей. Например, кручёную пряжу, состоящую из двух нитей 18.7 текс (№ 54), обозначают 18.7 текс х 2 (№ 54/2). Номинально-расчётную толщину (тонину) кручёной нити, то есть толщину, определённую расчётным путём без учёта укрутки нитей, устанавливают соответственно умножением величины текса или делением номера на число сложений. Для указанной выше кручёной пряжи она будет 37.4 текс (№ 27). Если кручёная пряжа состоит из двух нитей разной толщины (тонины), например хлопчатобумажная пряжа 25 текс (№ 40) скручена с вискозным шелком 16.6 текс (№ 60), толщину кручёной нити обозначают следующим образом:- х/б 25 текс + ВШ 16.6 текс (№ 40 х/б/60 ВШ). Номинально-расчётная толщина (тонина) такой нити будет составлять 41.6 текс (№ 24). Метрический номер пряжи Nm характеризует тонину пряжи отношением её длины l к весу G. При этом длину выражают в мм, м или км, а вес, соответственно, 0.001 сН, сН или 10 Н. Фактический номер кручёной пряжи, а

также и целлюлозных волокон определяют этим же соотношением. Если номер кручёной пряжи необходимо рассчитать по характеристикам исходном однониточной пряжи, то, кроме номера последней и числа сложений, необходимо знать величину так называемой укрутки относительного укорочения пряжи в процессе кручения. Метрический номер исходной пряжи (номинальный номер), количество и порядок сложений определяют структуру пряжи. Например, для корда обычной является структура 37/5 x 3, гда цифра 5 показывает количество нитей номера 37 в стренге, а цифра 3 – количество стренг в нити корда. Перевод из номерной системы в систему текс следует из зависимости T = 1 000 / Nm. В ряде случаев производители употребляют метрическую систему нумерации, в скобках указывая толщину в текс, например, № 20 (50 текс). Тонину непрерывной нити (шёлк, натуральное, вискозное и синтетические волокна) принято определять весовым номером или титром T, показывающим отношение веса к длине нити. Весовой номер представляет вес (в сН) мотка длиной 9 000 м или вес в Денье (Денье равно 0.05 сН) мотка длиной 450 м, то есть весовой номер нити (или волокна) – это количество Денье в 450 м длины.

YARN NUMBER, EQUIVALENT SINGLE = НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ, ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНЫЙ ОДИНОЧНОЙ – Yarn Number, Equivalent Single is the number of a plied yarn or cord determined by the standard methods used for singles yarns.

YARN QUALITY = КАЧЕСТВО ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Quality:- many modern textile organizations test product quality at every major stage of processing. Yarns are tested for uniform thickness and other characteristics. Various grades of yarn designated by the producer with respect to performance characteristics, e.g., first quality, second quality, etc.

YARN SIZE = РАЗМЕР ПРЯЖИ (или НОМЕР ПРЯЖИ) – Yarn Size:- yarns, or threads, are numbered according to weight. The higher numbers denote fiber fineness. A '1's' cotton yarn has 840 yards in a pound; a '30s' cotton yarn has 25 200 yards in a pound. A '30/2' is a two-ply yarn containing two strands of 30's. Also known as Count. Yarn Size is equal to the equivalent size times the number of ply (20/1 equivalent size = 40/2 or 60/3 yarn size). The cotton count system is used on most spun and corespun sewing threads. This is an indirect numbering system where the larger the number, the smaller the size. 45/2 is finer than a 28/2 yarn size. / Пряжа или нити нумеруются исходя из их веса. Чем выше номер пряжи или нити, тем тоньше волокно, из которого она производится. В одном фунте хлопковой пряжи Английского номера (Ne) 1's содержится 840 ярдов; в одном фунте хлопковой пряжи номера 30's содержится 25 200 ярдов. Английский номер 30/2 соответствует пряже в два сложения, то есть состоящей из двух нитей пряжи 30's. Известен также как Номер (Count).

YARN–TO–CORD CONVERSION EFFICIENCY = ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КОНВЕРСИИ ПРЯЖИ В КОРД – In tire cord, Yarn-Top-Cord Conversion Efficiency is a measurement relating tensile strength of untwisted yarn to tensile strength of cord. Increasing cord twist or increasing yarn diameter lowers conversion efficiency.

YARN VARIATION = ВАРИАЦИЯ ПРЯЖИ – Yarn Variation:- variation of yarn parameters such as diameter, mass, twist, strength, etc is unavoidable, especially for staple yarns, but this situation is not desired in most cases. See also Ring. The variation of the yarn count (CV count or Coefficient of Variation count) is the variation from one bobbin to the other. If this variation is more than 2% the difference in the fabric is visible with bare eyes.

YARN WASTE = ОТХОД ПРЯЖИ – Cotton Yarn Waste is obtained from 100% cotton yarn and is also called as Hard Waste. Hard Waste has a property of free contamination which makes it desirable in several industries like automotive, car manufacturers, printing, marine, hardware, textile Industry and heavy machinery manufactures and mining industries for cleaning machinery. Hard Waste is 100% cotton; contamination free and is packed in highest order in fully pressed bales. Besides usage of cleaning, Highly water-absorbent, soft and affordable, cotton yarn it is widely used for making mats, mops, wiping cloth, wiping material and cotton dolls and toys. Kinds Of Yarn Waste:- (1) Mill Yarn Waste (Hard Waste); (2) Size Yarn Waste (Sizing Waste); (3) Loom Yarn Waste; and (4) Scaling yarn waste.

Y/A RULES = YORK–ANTWERP RULES

YASHMAK = ЯШМАК (или ЧАДРА) – Yashmak is a veil worn by Muslim women around the upper and lower parts of the face so that only the eyes are visible. Yashmak:- also spelled Yaşmak, long, narrow face screen or veil traditionally worn in public by Muslim women. The yashmak can consist of a piece of black horsehair attached near the temples and sloping down like an awning to cover the face, or it can be a veil covered with pieces of lace, with slits for the eyes, tied behind the head by strings and sometimes supported over the nose by a small piece of gold, ivory, or silver. The yashmak is usually worn with an enveloping garment most frequently called a Chador. The custom of wearing the costume is centuries old, but in the XX century it was slowly abandoned except in the most traditional Islamic societies. Its use spread once again late in the XX century owing to the resurgence of Islam in Middle Eastern and other countries. / Под Чадрой понимается лёгкое белое, синее, реже чёрное покрывало, в которое с головы до ног закутывались женщины-мусульманки при выходе из дома, оставляя открытыми только глаза. Сохраняется частично в некоторых странах Востока, а также в Западно-Европейских странах, где выходцы из стран, где преобладает ислам в качестве религии, формируют некие общины и даже целые городские районы, в которых живут по своим обычаям, а не по законам данной страны.

YAW = РЫСКАТЬ – To Yaw:- to swing or steer off course, as when running with a quartering sea. To Yaw:- to steer wildly or out of line of course. / Рыскать – вести судно непредсказуемым образом или сходить с линии курса. О транспортных средствах:- двигаться, уклоняясь от курса то в одну, то в другую сторону. Идя по курсу, незначительно отклоняться от него в ту или другую сторону (о судне, самолете, автомобиле и тому подобном). Рыскать На Ходу – плыть по течению, маневрировать, применяя разные способы (шест, парус, якорь), чтобы удержаться на фарватере.

YAWL = ЯЛ (или ЙОЛ) – Yawl is a small oar-propelled open boat or skiff carried aboard a towboat for use as a utility boat. See also Skiff. Yawl is a vessel's small boat moved by one oar. Synonym:- a Jolly-Boat. A small sailboat rigged fore-and-aft, with a short mizzenmast astern of the cockpit; distinguished from ketch. Yawl is two-masted sailboat, usually rigged with one or more jibsails, a mainsail, and a mizzen. In common with the ketch, the forward (main) mast is higher than the mizzenmast, but the mizzenmast of a yawl is placed astern of the rudder post, while that of the ketch is closer amidships. Like most modern pleasure boats, yawls are rigged with fore-and-aft sails (in line with the keel), the most effective rigging in utilizing manpower. The word yawl is sometimes applied to a dinghy and to a light fishing vessel rigged with lugsails. / Под Ялом, от Голландского слова Jol, понимается 2–8 вёсельная относительно короткая и широкая судовая шлюпка с транцевой (плоской) кормой, приводимая в движение одним–четырьмя гребцами. Ял – одномачтовая рабочая или учебная корабельная шлюпка, короткая и широкая, имеющая от одной до нескольких пар вёсел.

YAWL PLAY = СОСТЯЗАНИЕ НА ЯЛАХ – Yawl Play is the use of a yawl to row lines or personnel between boat and bank.

Y AXIS = ОСЬ ИГРЭК. – The Y Axis is the vertical scale used in a graph. It serves as a reference line from which measurements are made on a coordinate plane. The distance from the Y axis and X axis describes the location of an item on that plane. On graphs, Y Axis is the vertical axis. Analysts generally use the Y axis for the dependent or variable information (total returns, prices, yields). They

generally use the X axis for the independent or fixed information (times, dates, numbers of securities). / На плоскости задаются две взаимно перпендикулярные прямые (координатные оси), пересекающиеся в точке 0, называемой началом координат. Одна из них – ось Икс. (X), или ось абсцисс, обычно выбирается горизонтальной, другая – ось Игрэк. (Y), или ось ординат, – вертикальной. Справа от 0 выбирается точка, у которой ставится отметка, например, 1. Если принять отрезок от 0 до 1 за единицу длины, то откладывая последовательно этот отрезок вдоль прямой, мы получаем числовую ось. Считается, что эта ось продолжается вправо до бесконечности. Точки на оси X слева от 0 помечаются отрицательными числами, как на шкале термометра. Например, точка –2 расположена от точки 0 слева на таком же расстоянии, как точка 2 справа. Аналогичным образом с той же единицей длины размечается и ось Y. Положительные числа располагаются выше точки 0, отрицательные – ниже.

YBS = YOU'LL BE SORRY

YBS = YOUNG, BEGINNING, AND SMALL

YCACT = YOUTH COALITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Y CHROMOSOME = ИГРЭК. ХРОМОСОМА (или Y ХРОМОСОМА) – Y Chromosome:- a sex chromosome that is characteristic of male zygotes (and cells) in species in which the male typically has two unlike sex chromosomes. / Игрэк. Хромосома – половая хромосома, половая хромосома, присутствующая исключительно в клетках мужского организма.

Y CHROMOSOME SHORT TANDEM REPEAT DNA = ИГРЭК. ХРОМОСОМА КОРОТКИЙ ТАНДЕМНЫЙ (или КОНЦЕВОЙ) ПОВТОР ДНК – Y Chromosome Short Tandem Repeat DNA (YSTR DNA) is a DNA found only in males (since they are the only humans with Y chromosome).

yd = YARD

YD = YELLOW DISCOLORATION

YE = YEMEN

YEAR 2000 = ГОД 2000 – Year 2000 (Y2K):- many systems, especially computers and equipment with embedded computer chips, are likely to fail on 01/01/2000. This is because such equipment stores years by the last 2 numbers (e.g., 1999 = 99, 2000 = 00) and many computers, etc, are programmed to understand the year 00 to be 1900, etc. See also Millenium Bug.

YEAR – BOOKED = ГОД – ЗАБРОНИРОВАННЫЙ (или XX) – Year – Booked:- in insurance, xxxxx. See also Entered Year.

YEAR – CALENDAR = ГОД – КАЛЕНДАРЬ (или XX) – Year – Calendar:- in insurance, premium and loss transactions occurring during the twelve calendar months.

YEAR – CLOSED = ГОД – ЗАКРЫТЫЙ (или XX) – Year – Closed:- the calendar year in which the premium is first advised to the company by a broker irrespective of the year or period time when the policy incepted. Also known as Closing Year.

YEAR CODES = ГОДИЧНЫЕ КОДЫ – Year Codes are the last two digits of the year are used to identify the individual contracts that are available on CQG Systems. The Year Code should be entered if contracts for more than one year are on the system. The system assumes the current year if a Year Code is not specified. The Year Code should be included when accessing an option to eliminate any confusion between the Year Code and the Strike Price. For example, USZ06 indicates the following:- (i) US = US Treasury Bond (Chicago Board of Trade); (ii) Z = December; and (iii) 06 = 2006. / Годичные Коды – это последние две цифры года, используемые для идентификации отдельных контрактов, которые доступны в системах Си.Кью.Дьжи. (CQG). Годичный код должен вводиться в тех случаях, когда в данной системе торгуются контракты более, чем по одному году. Если годичный код не специфицируется, то система по умолчанию предполагает текущий год. Годичный код должен вводится всегда, когда осуществляется доступ к опциону. Это делается с тем, чтобы исключить возможные разночтения между годичным кодом и сходной ценой (strike price). Например, USZ06 говорит о следующем:- (i) US = Облигация Казначейства США в Чикагской Палате Торговли (US Treasury Bond (Chicago Board of Trade; Чикагского Табло Торговли, если быть более точными)); (ii) Z = Декабрь; и (iii) 06 = 2006.

YEAR–END CLOSING = ЗАКРЫТИЕ НА КОНЕЦ ГОДА – Year-End Closing is an accounting procedure undertaken at the end of the year to close out business from the previous year, carry forward balances from the previous year, and open posting accounts for the upcoming year. Year-end closing is part of a company's closing operations, and is used to create a company's financial statements. See also Day-End Closing, and Month-End Closing.

YEAR–END DIVIDEND = ДИВИДЕНД В КОНЦЕ ГОДА – Year-End Dividend is an additional dividend beyond the regular, quarterly dividend that is given to stockholders based on the company's profit level at year end. In good years, the dividend may be large, and in bad years, no year-end dividend is paid out. The year-end dividend is discretionary, and many companies don't pay it. Year-End Dividend is a special dividend declared at the end of a fiscal year that usually represents distribution of higher-than-expected company profits. Year-End Dividend is an extra dividend paid at the end of the fiscal year depending on the amount of the profits. A company announces a year-end dividend especially if revised estimates show a greater than expected profit. A company waits until the end of the year to revise and attempt to verify these estimates before declaring the dividend. More broadly, it may refer to the last dividend declared in a year. Year-End Dividend is a payment to stockholders from Retained Earnings, declared at or near the end of the business year. Year-End Dividend is a dividend paid out to stockholders that is determined by how well the company performed during the previous year. Companies are not required to pay out year-end dividends regardless of how well or how poorly the company performs. / Привилегированные акции называются так потому, что дают акционерам, владельцам, право на получение фиксированного дивиденда в конце хозяйственного года. Этот дивиденд устанавливается в определённом проценте от номинала, скажем 3 процента, 5 процентов, то есть владелец такой акции твёрдо знает, что, если акционерное общество получит в конце года прибыль, он получит на свою акцию соответственно 3 или 5 процентов дивидендов. Дивиденд по привилегированным акциям выплачивается в первую очередь, и в этом то же привилегия привилегированных акций. Уже после выплаты дивидендов по привилегированным, выплачивается дивиденд по простым, если прибыли хватает. Может получиться так, что после выплаты по всем привилегированным акциям, простым акционерам ничего не достанется. Но во всех странах привилегированные акции – это акции не голосующие (безголосые). Дивиденд По Итогам Года – дополнительный или специальный дивиденд, объявляемый на основе прибыли компании за весь финансовый год. Дивиденд В Конце Года – специальный или дополнительный дивиденд, объявленный советом директоров корпорации в конце финансового года корпорации.

YEAR – ENTERED = ГОД – ПОСТУПИВШИЙ (или XX) – Year – Entered:- year during which premiums are entered on the company's books. Losses are recorded within the same year. (Booked, Closed and Signed are all synonymous).

YEAR FREE OF PREMIUM = ГОД, СВОБОДНЫЙ ОТ ПРЕМИИ (или ГОД БЕЗ ПРЕМИИ) – Year Free Of Premium:- some insurers offer insurance, especially household, under which a free year is granted from time to time, usually as a no claims bonus.

YEAR – INCEPTION = ГОД – ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ (или XX) – Year – Inception:- the calendar year in which a risk commences to run.

YEARLING = ГОДОВАЛЫЙ – Yearling is a sheep or goat that is 12–18 months of age. The meat of sheep between 12 and 20 months old may be called yearling mutton. Yearling is an animal that is more than one year old, but less than two. See also Long Yearling, and Short Yearling. / Мясо годовалой овцы курдючной. Мягкостью, изысканным и насыщенным вкусом отличается молодая баранина – это мясо ягнёнка, не достигшего годовалого возраста. Обычная баранина – мясо барашков старше 2 лет. Покупайте мясо блестящее, влажное, но не липкое и не скользкое. Поверхностный жир должен быть белым, напоминающим воск. В зависимости от возраста животного цвет мяса может варьировать от розового до светло-красного.

YEARLY CHARTS = ПОГОДОВЫЕ ГРАФИКИ – In visual analysis, a term Yearly Charts is used to describe those charts that are constructed of yearly bars or candles. Each yearly bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each year. Yearly Charts are the graphical representation of price where the time interval is one year for each bar or candle. The term 'Tearly' or 'Annual' is used to describe those charts that are constructed of annual bars or candles. Each annual bar or candle contains the Open, High, Low, and Close that occurred during each one-year time interval. Also known as Annual Charts. / Термин Погодовой или По Годам используется для описания таких графиков, которые строятся на основе среднегодовых штрихов или свечей. Каждый погодовой штрих или свеча содержит цены Открытия, Максимума, Минимума и Закрытия, имевшие место в течение каждого года. Графическое отображение цены, где временным интервалом для каждого штриха или свечи служит один год. Термин 'Погодовой' или 'По Годам' используется для описания тех графиков, которые используют погодовые штрихи или свечи. Каждый погодовой штрих или свеча содержит цены Открытия (Open), Максимальную (High), Минимальную (Low) и Закрытия (Close), которые имели место в течение каждого одногодичного интервала. Известны также как Ежегодные Графики (Annual Charts). Погодовой График движения рынка – график движения рынка, на котором отражаются колебания цены за год. График – совокупность цен, наложенных на временной интервал. В математике и статистике, графиком можно назвать временной ряд. Если взять погодовой график, то окажется, что какой-то год был точкой абсолютного минимума, а какой-то – точкой абсолютного максимума.

YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM = ЕЖЕГОДНО ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЙ СРОК – Yearly Renewable Term (YRT) or Risk Premium Reinsurance Basis:- reinsurance arrangements written on this basis transfer the mortality risk to the reinsurer. For every age, plan, and policy year, there is a certain reserve per USD1 000.00 of insurance. In calculating the insurer's available surplus capital, this is the liability that is deducted from assets to arrive at the insurer's available surplus capital. Since this reserve amount is already in the insurer's liabilities, it is clear that if the insurer is called upon to pay more than this amount, only the excess over the reserve needs to be taken from the insurer's available surplus capital. In the event of a death claim, assets are reduced by the face amount paid, liabilities are reduced by the reserve amount, and the excess of the face amount over the reserve comes from its available surplus capital. This excess is called the 'Policy Net Amount At Risk'. In the reinsurance agreement the ceding company and the reinsurer agree upon how the policy net amount at risk will be apportioned between them. The ceding company would prepare a schedule of the net amounts at risk for each policy year. The reinsurer would develop a schedule of yearly renewable term premium rates for reinsurance on the ceding company's schedule. The ceding insurer would pay the reinsurer the established premiums for the appropriate net amounts at risk each year. In the occurrence of a claim, the reinsurer would remit payment for the assumed potion of the policy's net amount at risk. Although the policy net amount at risk will decline over time as the policy reserves increase, it is common for the parties to agree to make adjustments only at agreed intervals to ease administration and lower processing costs. This reinsurance method is widely used because it reduces reinsurance to its fundamentals and provides a very flexible mechanism for satisfying the insurer's reinsurance needs. / Перестраховщик может разработать график ставок страховой премии с ежегодно возобновляемым сроком за перестрахование по .

YEARLY TERM REINSURANCE = ПЕРЕСТРАХОВАНИЕ НА ПОГОДИЧНЫЙ СРОК – Yearly Term Reinsurance:- xxxxx.

YEAR OF ACCOUNT = ГОД УЧЁТА (или ГОД ОТЧЁТА) – Year Of Account is the year in which an insurance or reinsurance contract that is underwritten by a syndicate is allocated for accounting purposes and into which all premiums and claims arising in respect of that contract are payable. Insurance or reinsurance contracts are generally allocated to years of account according to the calendar year of their inception date so that a contract that commences in 2005 will normally be allocated to the 2005 year of account. Historically syndicates have operated a three year accounting system which means that each calendar is normally left open for two further years before a profit or loss is determined. A year of account is normally closed by reinsurance to close at the end of 36 months. Year Of Account is the year to which a risk is allocated and to which all premiums and claims in respect of that risk are attributed. The year of account of a risk is usually determined by the calendar year in which the risk incepts. A year of account is normally closed by reinsurance at the end of 36 months. See also Open Year Of Account.

YEAR OF COMMERCIAL OPERATION = ГОД КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ – Year Of Commercial Operation is the year in which the control of the loading of a generating unit is turned over to the system dispatcher.

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION = ГОД ПОСТРОЙКИ – Year Of Construction is the year the structure was originally completed or the year any part of the structure was first occupied. For mobile homes year of construction is the model year. Year of Construction refers to the original year the structure was built.

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF VESSEL = ГОД ПОСТРОЙКИ СУДНА – Year Of Construction Of Vessel (for inland waterways transport) is a year of original construction of the hull. Year of Construction of Vessel is the year of original construction of the hull.

YEAR OF ORIGIN = ГОД ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ (или XX) – Year Of Origin:- the financial year in which a claim made against a company is known to have originated.

YEAR–ON–YEAR CHANGES = ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ЗА ГОД (или ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ОТ ГОДА К ГОДУ) – An Year-On-Year (YoY):- year-on-year comparison is made between the results for a period and the same period in the previous year. This means that it is not usually distorted by an seasonal effects. Using year on year comparisons is not an infallible way of eliminating seasonal effects because some seasonal effects are not firmly fixed to calendar dates. For example Easter has an effect on retail sales, but Easter days changes from year to year. Some companies provide estimates of the impact of changes in the date of Easter, but this, like all such non-standard estimates, needs to be regarded with a little scepticism. Changes in the weather are even worse:- no fixed dates, unpredictable, and not purely seasonal. If the structure of a company's businesses has changed (e.g., though acquisitions), then it may be preferable to do year on year comparisons on pro-forma and organic numbers. Year-On-Year (YoY) Changes are changes in levels expressed over the corresponding period (month or quarter in relation to the frequency of the data) of the previous year. Also often referred to as Year-Over-Year Changes, or Year-To-Year Changes. Year Over Year (YOY) is a method of evaluating two or more measured events to

compare the results at one time period with those from another time period (or series of time periods), on an annualized basis. Year-over-year comparisons are a popular way to evaluate the performance of investments. Any measurable events that recur annually can be compared on a year-over-year basis – from annual performance, to quarterly performance, to daily performance. Year-over-year performance is frequently used by investors seeking to gauge whether a company's financial performance is improving or worsening. For example, a business may report that its revenues have increased for the third quarter on a year-over-year basis for the last three years. This means that revenues at that company in the third quarter of year three were higher than revenues in the third quarter in year two, which were higher than revenues in the third quarter of year one. As another example, a mutual fund that returned 50% last year may have a YOY return of 12%, as the year-over-year return takes into account each annual return since the fund's inception.

YEAR–ON–YEAR GROWTH RATES = СТАВКИ РОСТА (или ПРИРОСТА) ЗА ГОД (или ОТ ГОДА К ГОДУ) – Year-On-Year (YoY) Growth Rates:- this method calculates quarterly growth rates as the percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the corresponding quarter in the previous year. It yields the y-o-y (year-on-year) or nsa (nonseasonally adjusted) growth rate and is used in most European and Asian countries, including Singapore. The merits of this method are its ease of comparison with annual growth rates and its implicit seasonal adjustment. For example, the seasonally higher 4th quarter (which includes the Christmas and yearend festive period) is compared with the 4th quarter of the previous year. Thus, y-o-y growth rates display an underlying trend but remains sensitive to irregular effects and deviations from expected seasonal behaviour. Y-o-y growth rates do have some disadvantages. First, no correction is made for differences in the number of working days arising from leap year or moving holidays such as Hari Raya. More working days could, for example, result in a higher growth rate even when the underlying trend is declining. Second, the sensitivity to irregular effects could result in an inappropriate interpretation in a subsequent year. For example, if economic activity declines sharply in a particular quarter because of an unexpected shock, a 'normal' quarter in the subsequent year will show an exceptionally strong growth. This is often referred to as a Base Effect. To illustrate the base effect, consider Chart 1 which shows the growth rates in the real value-added of hotels and restaurants from 1990 to 1992. Because of the Gulf War, tourist arrivals declined sharply resulting in a decline of 5.3 per cent in the real value-added of hotels and restaurants in 1Q91. Hotels and restaurants grew strongly by 16.4 per cent in 1Q92 when the underlying trend returned to normal. Third, y-o-y growth rates are slower in identifying turning points. Chart 2, for example, shows that real GDP contracted sharply by 6.1 per cent in 4Q01 on a y-o-y basis. Growth momentum, however, has already improved, as reflected in the positive q-o-q (quarter-on-quarter) change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP in 4Q01. Year-On-Year (YoY) Growth Rates are rates of change expressed over the corresponding period (month or quarter in relation to the frequency of the data) of the previous year. Also often referred to as Year-Over-Year Growth Rates, Year-To-Year Growth Rate, Rate Of Change From The Previous Year, or 12-Month Rate Of Change. / Хари Рая (Hari Raya). гостиниц и ресторанов с 1990 по 1992.

YEAR – OPEN = ГОД – ОТКРЫТЫЙ (или XX) – Year – Open:- an insurance year of account which is not closed or finalised, common with Lloyds who keep a year of account open until the 36th month.

YEAR–OVER–YEAR = ГОД–СПУСТЯ–ГОД – Year-Over-Year (YOY) is a comparison of a company's current earnings or other financial performance with the same data for the previous year. Compare Last Fiscal Year (LFY); Most Recent Quarter (MRQ); Trailing 12 Months (TTM).

YEAR PLAN = ГОДОВОЙ ПЛАН – Year Plan is a calendar, policy, or fiscal year on which the records of the plan are kept. / Календарный, полисный, или фискальный год, по которому поддерживаются записи в плане.

YEAR – POLICY = ГОД – ПОЛИС (или XX) – Year – Policy:- the year commencing with the effective date of the policy or with an anniversary of that date.

YEAR – SIGNED = ГОД – ПОДПИСАННЫЙ (или XX) – Year – Signed:- xxxxx. See also Entered Year.

YEAR SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ПО ГОДАМ (или СПРЭД ПО ГОДАМ) – Year Spread is a spread between two-year contracts.

YEARS PURCHASE = ГОДЫ ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ – Years Purchase:- the present value of unit annual rental income from a property. Years purchase factors can be in respect of rent received in perpetuity (in which case they are the reciprocal of the yield), or they can be for a specified term (equivalent to an annuity certain).

YEAR'S REVISION RATIO = ПЕРЕСМОТРЕННОЕ СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПО ГОДУ – Year's Revision Ratio:- xxxxx. / Пересмотренное Соотношение По Году (Year's Revision Ratio):- среднегодовой коэффициент переоценки запасов. Коэффициент изменения доказанных запасов в результате их переоценки по мере доразведки месторождений и изменения коэффициентов извлечения полезного ископаемого.

YEARS TO MATURITY = ЛЕТ ДО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Years To Maturity:- the remaining term of a security, excluding any options or prepayment features.

YEAR–TO–DATE = С НАЧАЛА ГОДА К ДАННОЙ ДАТЕ – Year-To-Date (YTD) often appears on financial statements indicating income and expenses for a certain point in the year in a budget cycle. It is a very useful tool to measure actual numbers against those projected. Year-To-Date (YTD) is the period beginning at the start of the calendar year up to the current date. Year-To-Date (YTD) is a period, starting on a date which depends upon the country and the purpose, which is not more than one calendar year ago and ending on the day in question, e.g., today. Dates on which a year is deemed to start for this purpose include January 01 (calendar year), July 01, 01 April (UK corporation tax and government financial statements), and 06 April (UK fiscal year for personal tax and benefits). Year-to-date is used in many contexts, mainly for recording results of an activity in the time between a date (exclusive, since this day may not yet be 'complete') and the beginning of either the calendar or fiscal year. In the context of finance, YTD is often provided in financial statements detailing the performance of a business entity. Providing current YTD results, as well as YTD results for one or more past years as of the same date, allows owners, managers, investors, and other stakeholders to compare the company's current performance to that of past periods. Employees' income tax may be based on total earnings in the tax year to date. YTD describes the return so far this year. For example:- the year to date (YTD) return for the stock is 8%. This means from 01 January of current year to date, stock has appreciated by 8%. Another example: the year to date (ytd) rental income of a property (whose Fiscal Year End is 03/31/09) is USD1 000.00 as of 06/30/08 (2008-June-30). This means that the property brought in USD1 000.00 of rental income during the period 04/01/08 through 06/30/08 (= the YTD period for the property). Comparing YTD measures can be misleading if not much of the year has occurred, or the date is not clear. YTD measures are more sensitive to early changes than late changes. Contrast YTD with the concept of 12-months-ending (or Year-ending), which are more resistant to seasonal influences. If an employee is taxed based on pay during the year to date, the total tax due as of the end of week 33 of the tax year is calculated on total pay from the beginning of week 1 until the end of week 33; tax payable for that week will be this total tax minus tax already paid. Year-To-Date (YTD):- based on the beginning of the calendar year to a specified date. / Период от начала фискального года (fiscal year, FY) до

даты отчётности. Например, результаты деятельности компании за третий квартал в отчётности следует отражать только как квартальные или на дату от начала года, которая составляет девять месяцев.

YEAR–TO–DATE DATA = ДАННЫЕ С НАЧАЛА ГОДА К ДАННОЙ ДАТЕ – Year-To-Date Data are the data expressed in cumulative terms from the beginning of the year; sometimes referred to as Cumulative Data. YTD is short for Year-to-Date; meaning the period beginning of the calendar year, January 1st of the current year, or the fiscal year up until today's date.

YEAR TO DATE NET INCOME = С НАЧАЛА ГОДА К ДАННОЙ ДАТЕ – Year-To-Date Net Income is a company's net income from the start of the current accounting year until a specified date. For example, the year-to-date net income at May 31, 2012 for a calendar year company is the net income from January 01, 2012 until May 31, 2012. For a company with a fiscal year beginning on July 01, 2011 the year-to-date net income at May 31, 2012 is the net income for the 11-month period from July 01, 2011 through May 31, 2012. Year To Date Net Income is the revenue recognized for a company from the beginning of the calendar year to a specified date. Year-To-Date Net Income is the after-tax earnings from the beginning of an entity's fiscal year to the present reporting date. For example, if the fiscal year of a business is the same as its calendar year and it has released an income statement through July 31, then the income statement should contain year-to-date net income that spans the period from January 01 to July 31.

YEAR–TO–DATE PRICE CHANGE = ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ЦЕНЫ С НАЧАЛА ГОДА К ДАННОЙ ДАТЕ – Year-To-Date Price Change is the price difference of a security between the end of last year and the price displayed. Price Change is the difference in the cost of an asset or security from one period to another. While it can be computed for any length of time, the most commonly cited price change in the financial media is the 'daily price change', which is the change in the price of a stock or security from the previous trading day's close to the current day's close. Price change over a period of time such as year-to-date or past 12 months are also commonly used time periods, and is generally computed as a percentage change. Percentage price change is generally the norm for computing asset performance. For shorter intra day periods, absolute price change may be used by momentum and algorithmic traders as the basis for trading and arbitrage strategies. Price change forms one of the two elements that comprise the total returns from an investment over a period of time, the other being dividends or distributions obtained from the investment.

YEAR–TO–YEAR = В ОТНОШЕНИИ К ПРЕДШЕСТВУЮЩЕМУ ГОДУ (или ГОД К ГОДУ) – Year-To-Year:- being compared with those of a previous year (of annual statistics).

YEAST = ДРОЖЖИ – Yeast is a unicellular Ascomycete that typically multiplies by a budding process, although some yeasts (e.g., Sacharomyces Pombe) multiply by symmetrical division. Sacharomyces species are important mediators of the commercial fermentation of carbohydrates to alcohol. Yeast is a fungus of the Family Saccharomycetaceae. Yeast is a tiny plant-like microorganism that serves as a catalyst in the process of fermentation. The organism is used to ferment sugars (primarily glucose) to ethanol. / Дрожжи – одноклеточные Аскомицеты (сумчатые грибы), которые размножаются преимущественно посредством процесса почкования, хотя некоторые дрожжи (например, Сачаромицэс Помбэ (Sacharomyces Pombe)) размножаются симметрическим делением. Сачаромицэс виды являются важными медиаторами (или посредниками, или переносчиками) коммерческой ферментации (брожения) углеводов в спирт. Под Дрожжами понимается сборная группа одноклеточных грибов из различных классов (базидиальные, несовершенные, сумчатые). Широко распространены в природе. Размножаются преимущественно почкованием. Многие вызывают спиртовое брожение. Богаты белком, витаминами группы В. Используются в виноделии, пивоварении, хлебопечении, сельском хозяйстве (дрожжи кормовые) и другом; пивные дрожжи – в медицине при гиповитаминозе B_1, нарушениях обмена веществ, фурункулёзе и другом. Под Кормовыми Дрожжами понимаются дрожжи, получаемые специально на корм сельскохозяйственным животным. Для их производства используют дрожжи видов Torula utilis, Monilia murmanica и другие. Выращивают их на отходах древисины, кукурузных стержнях, лузге Подсолнечника, соломе, а также на отходах сульфитно-целлюлозного и спиртового производств. Из 1 тонны (т) древесины можно получить 200–250 килограммов (кг) кормовых дрожжей, из 1 т кукурузных стержней 200–280 кг. Кормовые дрожжи – ценный белково-витаминный корм для сельскохозяйственных животных всех видов, в 100 кг сухих кормовых дрожжей 119 кормовых единиц и 41.9 кг переваримого протеина. Белок отличается высокой переваримостью и биологической полноценностью. В кормовых дрожжах содержатся витамины группы В, провитамин D_2 (эргостерин), минеральные вещества, ферменты, гормоны, способствующие усвоению белков и углеводов. Скармливают кормовые дрожжи с концентрированными кормами или в составе комбикормов. В рационах животных кормовые дрожжи могут составлять 2–3% по питательности. Дрожжи – грибы, семейства Saccharomycetaceae, использующиеся человеком в виноделии и хлебопечении.

YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME = ДРОЖЖЕВАЯ ИСКУССТВЕННАЯ ХРОМОСОМА – Yeast Artificial Chromosome (YAC):- pieces of DNA (usually human DNA) that have been cloned (made) inside living yeast cells. While most bacterial vectors cannot carry DNA pieces that are larger than 50 base pairs, YACs can typically carry DNA pieces that are as large as several hundred base pairs. / Дрожжевая Искусственная Хромосома – участок ДНК (обычно хромосома человека), клонируемый в геноме дрожжей.

YEAST EPISOMAL PLASMID = ДРОЖЖЕВАЯ ЭПИСОМАЛЬНАЯ ПЛАЗМИДА – Yeast Episomal Plasmid (YEP) is a cloning vehicle used for introduction of constructions (i.e. genes and pieces of genetic material) into certain yeast strains at high copy number. YEP can replicate in both Escherichia Coli and certain yeast strains. / Дрожжевая Эписомальная Плазмида – плазмида, использующаяся для клонирования генов в клетках дрожжей.

YEAST TWO–HYBRID SYSTEM = ДРОЖЖЕВАЯ ДВУГИБРИДНАЯ СИСТЕМА – Yeast Two-Hybrid System is a valuable tool used to identify interacting proteins. The protein of interest is expressed in yeast as a fusion to the DNA-binding domain of a transcription factor lacking a transcription activation domain. The DNA-binding fusion protein is generally called the bait. The yeast strain also contains one or more reporter genes with binding sites for the DNA-binding domain. To identify proteins that interact with the bait, a plasmid library that expresses cDNA-encoded proteins fused to a transcription activation domain is introduced into the strain. Interaction of a cDNA-encoded protein with the bait results in activation of the reporter genes, allowing cells containing the interactors to be identified. / Дрожжевая Двугибридная Система – система, использующаяся для изучения белок-белкового взаимодействия.

YEF = YEAR END FORECAST

YEL = YOUNGEST FULLY EMERGED LEAF BLADE

YELLING MARKETS = РЫНКИ ОГЛАШЕНИЙ (или РЫНКИ ВЫКРИКОВ) – Yelling Markets refers to markets where transactions involve the yelling of prices and quantities during the transaction. Yelling Markets:- also referred to as 'Public Outcry', refers to markets where transactions involve the yelling of prices and quantities, just as in the movies. / Рынки Оглашений или Рынки Выкриков относятся к рынкам, на которых осуществление операций сопряжено с оглашением или выкриком цен и количеств в процессе заключения сделок.

YELLOW = ЖЁЛТОЕ – Yellow:- a color whose hue resembles that of ripe lemons or sunflowers or is that of the portion of the spectrum lying between green and orange.

YELLOW BOOK = ЖЁЛТАЯ КНИГА – (1) In the United States, Yellow Book is written by the General Accounting Office; the yellow book sets forth standards to be followed in auditing the financial statements of entities that receive federal financial assistance. 'Yellow Book' is the name given to 'Government Auditing Standards' issued by the Comptroller General of the United States which contains standards for audits of government organizations, programs, activities and functions, and of government assistance received by contractors, non-profit organizations, and other non-government organizations. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки Жёлтая Книга, написанная Генеральным Управлением по Бухгалтерскому Учёту (the General Accounting Office). Она излагает стандарты, в соответствии с которыми должен осуществляться аудит финансовых отчётов юридических лиц, получающих федеральную финансовую поддержку. Фактически термин Жёлтая Книга является названием, данным Стандартам Государственного Аудита (Government Auditing Standards), выпускаемым Генеральным Контролёром Соединённых Штатов (the Comptroller General of the United States). Жёлтая Книга содержит стандарты для аудита правительственных организаций, программ, видов деятельности и функций, и государственной поддержки, получаемой подрядчиками, некоммерческими организациями и иными неправительственными организациями.

(2) In the United Kingdom, the Yellow Book is short-lived but influential illustrated quarterly magazine devoted to aesthetics, literature, and art. It was published in London from 1894 to 1897. From its initial visually arresting issue, for which Aubrey Beardsley was art editor and for which Max Beerbohm wrote an essay, 'In Defense of Cosmetics', The Yellow Book attained immediate notoriety. Published by John Lane and edited by Henry Harland, The Yellow Book attracted many outstanding writers and artists of the era, such as Arnold Bennett, Charlotte Mew, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, Richard Le Gallienne, and Walter Sickert. / Обри Бэадсли (Aubrey Beardsley) Мэкс Биабём (Max Beerbohm). Дьжон Лэйн (John Lane), Хэнри Алэнд (Henry Harland), Анолд Бэнэт (Arnold Bennett), Шарлот Мью (Charlotte Mew), Хэнри Дьжеймз (Henry James), Эдмэнд Госс (Edmund Gosse), Ришар Лё Гяльенн (Richard Le Gallienne), и Волтё Сикёт (Walter Sickert). Жёлтая Книга – свод правил Британской фондовой биржи для включения в официальный котировочный лист Лондонского рынка акций. В Соединённом Королевстве Жёлтая Книга – обиходное название справочника Условия Включения Ценных Бумаг в Котировочный Лист – книги, издаваемой Советом Лондонской Фондовой Биржи, содержащей свод правил включения в официальный котировочный лист (Official List) и перечень обязательств, налагаемых на компании, у которых есть ценные бумаги, включённые в котировочный лист.

YELLOWCAKE = ЖЁЛТЫЙ ТОРТИК – Slang in energy industries. 'Yellowcake' is another name for Uranium Oxide, named for its color and texture. After uranium is mined and separated from ore, it is made into 'yellowcake' and shipped to a conversion plant for more processing. Uranium must first be converted into a gaseous form and then go through a long process of 'enrichment' before it can be used by a nuclear power plant. Nuclear power plants generate around 20 percent of the electricity produced in the United States. Yellowcake is a natural uranium concentrate that takes its name from its color and texture. Yellowcake typically contains 70 to 90 percent U_3O_8 (uranium oxide) by weight. It is used as feedstock for uranium fuel enrichment and fuel pellet fabrication. / Урановый концентрат U_3O_8 это продукт, получаемый при переработке урановой руды, и который характеризуется высоким содержанием оксида урана U_3O_8.

YELLOW CORN = ЖЁЛТОЗЁРНАЯ КУКУРУЗА (или ЖЁЛТАЯ КУКУРУЗА) – Yellow Corn is a Corn that is yellow-kerneled and contains not more than five percent of Corn of other colors. Yellow kernels of Corn with a slight tinge of red are considered yellow Corn. See also Corn Classes. Yellow Corn is a variety of sweet Corn. Its ears are wrapped in tightly bound lime hued husks with silks and a tassel that extend out from the tip. The yellow kernels are packed in tight almost uniform rows. A single ear of Corn can contain up to 400 kernels. Freshly harvested yellow Corn at its peak ripeness is sweet, offering flavors of almond and sugar, the kernels so succulent, the skin pops as you bite into it. As the Corn matures, the kernels lose their milky consistency giving way to a starchy and doughy consistency. At this point, the Corn is considered a grain crop and is best suited for processing or feedstock. Seasons/Availability:- Yellow Corn is available year-round. Current Facts:- Corn, scientific name Zea mays and known outside of English languages as simply Maize, is a member of the grass family Gramineae. It is technically classified as a grain crop, though when harvested young it is treated as a vegetable. Its stalks produce a cob of seeds, which are better known as the kernels, though by botanical definition they are the individual fruits of the plant. Yellow Corn is just one cultivar among thousands of Corn Varieties, heirloom, hybrid or genetically modified. Yellow Corn is an evolutionary mutation of White Corn. Most yellow Corn in the commercial marketplace is a hybrid Variety developed in the XX century. The first hybrid yellow sweet Corn, 'Redgreen' was released by the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental program in 1924. Nutritional Value:- Yellow Corn is a significant resource of Vitamin A. As Corn kernels mutated from white to yellow, they acquired chemicals called Cartenoids. Of these cartenoids is beta carotene, which produces Vitamin A. Very little attention has been emphasized on yellow Corn's significant beta carotene levels until the early XXI century. Yellow Corn, easy to grow in developing regions of Africa and Latin America, where Corn is heavily relied upon as a food source, could actually keep millions of children from going blind. Yellow Corn is now being bred to have at least 10 times higher the amount of beta carotene than average sweet Corn Varieties. Applications:- the less sweet Corn is cooked, the better the flavor and texture. Yellow Corn can be roasted, grilled, blanched, steamed, or pureed. Its bright and sweet flavors lend well to pastas and salads. It pairs well with tomatoes, basil cilantro, lobster, pork, chiles, truffles, shelling beans, cream, nutty cheeses, peas, summer squashes, fennel, citrus and scallops. Yellow Corn is dried and ground into flour for baked goods, tortillas, cereals and used as a crust/crisping agent for dishes both savory and sweet. Corn is also used for oil, as a sweetener in foods and beverages and as a base for beverage alcohol. Ethnic/Cultural Info:- Maize was the single most important crop of pre-Columbian North America. It formed the identities of the Mesoamericans & North Americans as a staple food source. The very first domesticated variety was white, though Corn now grows in a variety of colors, including orange, red, and multi-colored Corn. The ancestral source of sweet Corn is an Andean Corn, named Chullpi. This Corn contains the quintessential sugary gene that identifies sweet Corn as the best fresh eating Corn. Though white Corn is preferred for fresh eating eating in Latin cultures, yellow Corn is most often used for masa and tortilla making. Yellow Corn is the ubiquitous fresh eating and grain crop variety in Midwest and Northeast America. Geography/History:- Corn is native to the Americas, specifically Mexico. Wild Corn was domesticated by indigenous Mesoamericans in prehistoric times. A wild grass, Teosinte (Zea Mexicana) is considered the ancestor of all known Species of Corn. Teosinte grows wild in remote areas of Mexico and Guatemala. The oldest known remains of Corn were discovered in Mexico's Valley of Tehuacan, and dated 2750 BC, approximately 7 000 years old. Corn is still the number one grain crop grown in the Americas. It continues to be a significant source of food and now fuel security, providing at least 12 billion bushels annually for agricultural and industrial use. Not all Corn is grown for fresh eating. Corn varieties are classified essentially by their purpose. The amount of starch in any given Corn variety will determine if it is used for sweet Corn, feedstock Corn, popping Corn, flour Corn or biofuel Corn among other designations. / Жёлтозёрная Кукуруза содержит жирорастворимый витамин, необходимый для нормального роста и развития человека и животных. В 1920-е многие учёные-животноводы доказали, что свиньи, содержавшиеся в загонах для откорма и получавшие жёлтозёрную Кукурузу, быстрее прибавляли в весе, чем получавшие белозёрную Кукурузу. Это открытие приобрело широкую известность. В результате животноводы стали

значительно шире использовать жёлтозёрные сорта. Сигфрэд Эм. Хойге (Sigfred M. Hauge) и Дьжон Эф. Тчрост (John F. Trost) сообщали о существовании у Кукурузы связи между жёлтым эндоспермом и витамином А. Американский ботаник и агроном Пол Кристоф Мэнгэлздорф (Paul Christoph Mangelsdorf; 1899–1989) и Дьжодьж Стронэк Фрапс (George Stronach Fraps; 1876–1955) обнаружили прямую количественную зависимость между витамином А и рядом генов, контролирующих жёлтый пигмент в эндосперме. Триплоидная природа эндосперма позволяет производить четыре класса семян, различающихся по соотношению доминантных и рецессивных генов. По-видимому, гены жёлтого эндосперма оказывали арифметическое, кумулятивное действие – каждый ген добавлял 2.5 единицы витамина А на 1 г веса зерна. По сообщению Асо Эм. Брансэна (Arthur M. Brunson) и Форэста Дабл.Ю. Квакенбоша (Forrest W. Quackenbush), содержание провитамина А у жёлтозёрных инбредных линий с высоким содержанием каротина в среднем было в 4.4 раза больше, чем у жёлтозёрных инбредных линий с низким содержанием каротина. Гибриды между этими крайними формами содержали промежуточное количество провитамина А при слабой доминантности. Простые гибриды содержали обычно больше провитамина А, чем их родительские инбредные линии. Авторы пришли к заключению, что можно получать гибриды Кукурузы с повышенным содержанием провитамина, которые будут давать лучшие результаты при кормлении ими скота. По данным Эс.Эй. Ватсэна (S.A. Watson), самая высокая концентрация жёлтых пигментов в зерновке Кукурузы обнаружена в роговидной части эндосперма. Жёлтый пигмент Кукурузы представляет собой смесь 6–8 химически различных, но близкородственных соединений, относящихся к семейству естественных пигментов, известных под названием каротиноидов. В поступающей на рынок Кукурузе содержание пигмента в зерне различается на 50–100%, в зависимости от условий года выращивания. Третьим важным фактором, влияющим на концентрацию каротиноидов, является наследственность. Комбинированные воздействия этих трёх факторов вызывают колебания концентрации пигментов в Кукурузе, поступающей на рынок, на 5–30 мг/кг веса зерна. Си.Оу. Грогэн (C.O. Grogan) и Си.Дабл.Ю. Блэсин (C.W. Blessin) подчёркивали, что жёлтую окраску Кукурузы определяют в основном два главных класса каротиноидных пигментов – каротины и ксантофиллы. Содержание ксантофилла в зерне и листьях значительно превышает содержание в них каротина. В средней товарной Кукурузе ксантофилла содержится примерно в 10 раз больше, чем каротина. Содержание каротина и ксантофилла во всей зерновке можно предсказать в семенах F_1 реципрокных скрещиваний, учитывая относительный вклад геномов мужского и женского родителей. Гроган и другие установили, что содержание каротина и ксантофилла в семенах растений можно предсказать с большой точностью на основании среднего их содержания у родителей, участвующих в данном скрещивании. Это обобщение можно распространить и на поколение беккросса с различными соотношениями мужских и женских родителей. Фактическое и предсказанное содержание каротиноидов может быть механически восстановлено, используя для этой цели относительные соотношения (по весу) родительских форм, участвующих в скрещиваниях. Грогэн и другие пришли к выводу, что каротины и ксантофиллы наследуются по аддитивному типу в жёлтозёрных формах. Однако для ксантофилла было обнаружено геометрическое действие гена в семенах F_1 от скрещивания белозёрных и жёлтозёрных линий, и поэтому невозможно предсказать их содержание на основе аддитивного действия гена. У гибридов высококсантофилловых жёлтозёрных и белозёрных линий содержание ксантофилла было примерно на 10 – 15 мг/кг меньше, чем ожидалось на основании аддитивного действия в семенах F_1 и примерно на 10 мг/кг меньше, чем в поколении F_1. Михаилович и другие исследовали содержание провитамина А у некоторых из своих гибридов Кукурузы. Они обнаружили у гибридов также сильную изменчивость общего содержания провитамина А и содержания каротина и ‘криптоксантина’. Белозёрные гибриды не содержали измеримых количеств каротиноидов. Кабулеа занимался изучением метаболизма каротиноидов в зерне Кукурузы. Он показал, что биосинтез каротиноидов в зёрнах Кукурузы управляется равновесной генетической системой, представленной двумя группами генов. Одна группа определяет цепочку каротинов, другая – цепочку ксантофиллов. Он разработал модель, демонстрирующую взаимосвязи генетического контроля метаболизма каротиноидов в зерне Кукурузы. Из селекционных программ следует исключать инбредные линии Кукурузы с низким содержанием каротиноидов. В настоящее время появились новые обогащённые и устойчивые источники витамина А и В-каротина, поступившие в продажу по относительно низкой цене. Однако наличие гибридов с высоким содержанием провитамина А обеспечило бы экономию концентратов витамина А. Грогэн составил сводку материалов по селекции высококсантофилловой Кукурузы. Интерес к Кукурузе с высоким содержанием ксантофилла стимулировался потенциальными возможностями вывозного (или экспортного) рынка для избыточных товаров. Высококсантофилловая Кукуруза придаёт желательную пигментацию коже и ножкам бройлеров и желтку яиц при условии одновременного скармливания высокоэнергетических кормов. Ксантофиллы Кукурузы были бы идеальным кормом для домашней птицы с точки зрения биологической эффективности, диетических соображений, стоимости и эффективности. Очень большой прогресс достигнут в области выведения высокоурожайных гибридов с высоким содержанием ксантофилла. Однако остаётся ещё бесчисленное множество факторов, связанных с наследованием, методами селекции и способами уборки и хранения, о которых мы ещё имеем мало сведений. Дополнительные исследования в этой области провели Рэтклиф (Ratcliff) и другие, Грогэн и другие. Другой шаг вперед по пути улучшения питательной ценности Кукурузы стал возможен в связи с недавним открытием генов, ответственных за необычно толстый алейроновый слой. В алейроновом слое непосредственно под семенной оболочкой сосредоточены витамины группы В и высококачественный белок. Учёные установили, что у малоизвестной примитивной расы Кукурузы, называемой Короико (Coroico Corn (Zea Mays L.)), алейроновый слой на 2–5 клеток толще, чем у современных промышленных гибридов. Короико была найдена в Южной Америке на восточных склонах Анд. Этот генетический материал совершенно не использовался при выведении современных промышленных сортов Кукурузы. Хотя до осуществления этого ещё очень далеко, тем не менее перспективность Кукурузы с толстым алейроновым слоем заключается в повышенной питательной ценности, которую он мог бы придать современным сортам. Содержание сырого белка в алейроновом слое Короико составляет 35–38%, а в алейроне зубовидной Кукурузы – 20–22%. Кроме того, Кукуруза Короико содержит больше незаменимых аминокислот – лизина, аргинина, метионина и треонина. Хотя содержание витаминов у Короико ещё не анализировали, но известно, что алейроновый слой хлебных злаков отличается высокой концентрацией витаминов группы В, особенно ниацина. Множественные алейроновые слои обнаружили у Кукурузы Короико химик Майкэл Дьжей. Волф (Michael J. Wolf) и ботаник Ухенг Кхоо (Uheng Khoo) из Северной Лаборатории Изучения Продуктов Питания и Их Сбыта Министерства Сельского Хозяйства США, Пеория, Штат Иллинойс.

YELLOW DWARF = ЖЁЛТАЯ КАРЛИКОВОСТЬ – Yellow Dwarf is a viral disease transmitted by green Leafhoppers (Nephotettix Sp.). The first symptom of yellow dwarf is general chlorosis, especially on the newly emerged and young leaves. The color varies from yellowish to green. As the disease progresses, the infected plants become severely stunted, tillering increases markedly, and leaves become soft and droopy. The infected plants produce either no panicles or a few small panicles, which bear mostly unfilled spikelets. Yellow Dwarf is any of several virus diseases of plants characterized by stunting and yellowing of the leaves. / Вирус Жёлтой Карликовости встречается у зерновых колосовых, Кукурузы и многих злаковых трав. На практике недобор урожая зерна Пшеницы и Ячменя от этой болезни может достигать 30–40%. С Апреля у озимого и с середины Июня у ярового Ячменя появляются очаги болезни в виде окрашенных в золотисто-жёлтый и оранжевый цвет кончиков листьев. Рост листьев сильно замедлен, направление роста листьев – строго вверх. Корневая система развита слабо. Колошения или образования колоса может не произойти. У Овса наблюдается покраснение листьев. Болезнь переносится Тлёй, которая в течение всей жизни

является переносчиком вирусных болезней. Источником инфекции считают злаковые травы, растущие на границах полевых угодий, служащих одновременно и постоянным хранилищем для вирусов. В частности, поражение осенью озимых зерновых ранних сроков сева, вызванное главным образом овсяной тлей, наносит большой хозяйственный ущерб. Жёлтая Карликовость:- поражаются основные зерновые культуры – Пшеница, Ячмень, Овёс, а также злаковые травы. Вирус передаётся не менее 23 Видами Тлей. Сохраняется в зимующих растениях. Характерный признак жёлтой карликовости – появление на листьях Ячменя и Пшеницы интенсивной золотисто-жёлтой и даже оранжевой окраски, которая распространяется от верхушки вниз, чаще по краям листовой пластинки. Со временем листья становятся жёсткими. Мозаичность и крапчатость отсутствуют. При поражении молодых растений наблюдается интенсивное кущение и карликовость:- они едва достигают половины нормальной высоты, корневая система слабо развита. Колосья часто не образуются, или они короткие и дают незначительный урожай. Если заражение происходит после кущения, молодые листья желтеют, значительной задержки роста не происходит. Для растений Овса характерно покраснение листьев. Факторы, способствующие развитию болезни:- (i) ранние посевы озимых; (ii) затяжная влажная осень; (iii) морозная зима; и (iv) избыток азота (способствует размножению тлей). Меры борьбы:- (i) создание устойчивых (или толерантных) сортов; (ii) борьба с тлями-переносчиками путём инсектицидных обработок семян, обработка озимых ранних сроков сева и инсектицидные обработки в течение вегетации; (iii) оптимальные сроки сева (в зависимости от массового лёта тлей); (iv) борьба с сорняками-резерваторами вируса и переносчиками (злаковые Сорняки, всходы падалицы); и (v) применение сбалансированных доз удобрений.

YELLOWING = ПОЖЕЛТЕНИЕ – Yellowing Of Fabric:- this is a phenomenon which causes light colored fabric to yellow over time. All yellowing should be considered defective. Yellowing is a white fleece can yellow for a variety of reasons. Yellow stains can be caused by urine or feces, and by Bacteria or Fungus. Alkali and light can also cause yellowing in wool. Most stains cannot be removed by washing. Bleaching will probably damage the fleece. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Щёлочь (Alkali). Жёлтые разводы могут быть вызваны . Флис – материал, который изготавливают на основе сложного полиэфира. Технология производства флиса такова, что он получается ‘ворсистым’, похожим на замшу, сохраняя при этом все положительные свойства сложного полиэфира. Флис бывает нескольких видов:- одно- и двусторонний, тонкий, плотный, толстый; с добавлением других полимеров, для придания особенных свойств.

YELLOWING BRASSIERES = ПОЖЕЛТЕВШИЕ БЮСТГАЛЬТЕРЫ – Yellowing Brassieres:- Garment:- white satin brassiere; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 218 x 00; (ii) Warp:- 55/20 bright acetate rayon; (iii) Filling:- 75/24 dull acetate rayon. Complaint:- fabric turned yellow when made into brassieres. Analysis:- it was found that in the manufacture of the brassieres a rubber laminated fabric was attached to the lower portion, to provide a firm support. Laboratory tests showed that the yellowing of the fabric took place only in areas where it was in contact with the rubber laminate. Further experiments proved that a rubber accelerator compound was responsible for the discoloration of the acetate rayon and that even the cotton backing which adhered to the rubber yellowed in time. The manufacturer was advised to try to obtain some other backing product for making these garments. / Уточина:- 75/24 .

YELLOWING OF COTTON = ПОЖЕЛТЕНИЕ ХЛОПКА – Yellowing Of Cotton:- Fabric:- print cloth; Construction:- (i) Count:- 64 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 28/1 carded cotton; (iii) Filling:- 40/1 carded cotton; Finish:- gray goods. Defect:- certain pieces of all-cotton print cloth gray goods were found to yellow on being subjected to heat in connection with their use for special industrial purposes by a rubber company. Analysis:- laboratory tests showed that, although any of this cotton fabric tended to yellow when subjected to high temperatures in the gray state, some pieces which yellowed more than others came from a different mill and had been sized with a slightly different formula. The pronounced discoloration on heating was attributed to the tendency for certain warp-sizing ingredients to yellow more readily than others when too much heat was applied. Since the warp-sizing materials were considered of good quality and had no harmful effect on the goods when desized and used for other purposes, the gray mill felt justified in not assuming any responsibility for color change which took place in this particular application. When a customer’s requirements are such that special precautions must be taken in the selection of warp-sizing compounds, specifications should be indicated on the purchase order. / Уточина:- 40/1 кардная хлопковая.

YELLOWING OF GARMENT SECTIONS = ПОЖЕЛТЕНИЕ ДЕТАЛЕЙ ШВЕЙНОГО ИЗДЕЛИЯ – Yellowing Of Garment Sections:- Garments:- white broadcloth shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 112 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 30/1 50% cotton 50% l’li-in. 1^4-den. bright viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 40/1, same as warp. Complaint:- sections of white shirts turned yellow after laundering. Analysis:- analysis of the fabric in the yellowed sections showed that it was of the same composition as parts of the shirt which had remained white. Chemical tests, however, revealed the presence of melamine formaldehyde resin in the colored portions. On the tracing of a shipment of the goods to the cutter, it was learned that he had purchased an odd lot of shirtings, some pieces of which had resin finish to obtain dimensional stability in laundering. Evidently the cutter had been careless in making the garments and had used pieces from different lots of goods. When the shirts were laundered by the consumer and given a chlorine bleach, those parts of the shirts which were made from the pieces containing the resin turned yellow. Since the manufacturer had no way of knowing how many new shirts might yellow after they were worn, laundered, and chlorine-bleached, he enlisted the aid of the laboratory to try to separate the good garments from those which he would have been obliged to sell as ‘seconds’. Fortunately, it was found that under the ultraviolet lamp the resin-finished fabric fluoresced in a distinctive manner. This permitted rapid examination and classification without damage. / Уточина:- такая же как основа.

YELLOW KERNELS = ПОЖЕЛТЕВШАЯ ЗЕРНОВКА (или ПОЖЕЛТЕВШИЕ ЯДРА) – Yellow Kernels mean Rice kernels that have some parts of the kernels turn yellow obviously. This includes parboiled Rice kernels that are light brown partly or wholly. / Под Пожелтевшей Зерновкой (или Пожелтевшими Ядрами) понимаются ядра Риса, имеющие чётко выраженные пожелтевшие части. Это относится к пропаренной зерновке (пропаренным ядрам) Риса, имеющей частичную или полную окраску светлокоричневого цвета. Зерно Риса с эндоспермом жёлтого цвета различной интенсивности. В России, к Пожелтевшим относят зёрна Риса с ядром жёлтого цвета различной интенсивности. Пожелтевшая Зерновка (или Пожелтевшие Ядра):- так официально называют целые или дроблёные зёрна Риса, которые сверху и на разрезе имеют жёлтый цвет различной интенсивности. Это испорченный Рис, пожелтевший в результате самосогревания. Так бывает, когда ещё достаточно влажные зёрна неправильно хранят в больших кучах, – в них активируются бактерии и грибки, повышающие температуру. Рис как бы пропаривается – в нём образуются пигменты меланоидины, придающие ему желтоватый цвет. А самое главное, грибки вырабатывают вредные микотоксины, загрязняющие зёрна.

YELLOW KNIGHT = ЖЁЛТЫЙ РЫЦАРЬ – A Yellow Knight is a company that backs out of an attempt to take over another company. How It Works/Example:- let’s assume Company XYZ wants to acquire Company ABC. Company ABC feels that Company XYZ is a hostile bidder and will ruin the company. As a result, Company ABC’s directors go on the offensive and tell the shareholders that a sale to Company XYZ would not be a good thing. Company XYZ, fearing a legal battle and little support from shareholders on both sides, backs off. That is, it becomes a yellow knight. Instead, Company XYZ comes back to Company ABC on more friendly terms and

proposes a merger. Why It Matters:- Yellow Knights are yellow because the color is associated with cowardice. Yellow Knight is a company that offered a hostile takeover but has since changed its mind and decided to discuss a merger. A yellow knight's management may decide that a hostile takeover would be too expensive or otherwise difficult but still believes that the target company would be advantageous. The term is derogatory and implies that the acquiring company (who would have been a black knight) has cold feet or has gone 'yellow'. One would expect the term to be used by the board, management, or even employees, rather than shareholders. Yellow Knight is a company that was once making a takeover attempt but ends up discussing a merger with the target company. Yellow knights have various reasons for backing out of the takeover attempt, but frequently are attributable to the target company's ability to fend off takeover. The 'Yellow' in 'Yellow Knight' may refer to the color's association with cowardice. Since a yellow knight backs down from a takeover attempt and retreats to merger discussions, a yellow knight may be viewed as weak. In mergers and acquisitions (M&A), various colored knights are used to identify the nature of a takeover or potential takeover. A Black Knight is a company that makes a hostile takeover offer for the target company. A White Knight makes a friendly takeover offer to a target company that is being faced with a hostile takeover. A Gray Knight (sometimes spelled Grey Knight) is a second unsolicited bidder in a corporate takeover. Yellow Knight is a corporation with plans to takeover a company in hostile manner. A term Yellow Knight refers to a company that attempted a hostile takeover of another company, but opted to merge the company instead as a result of a change in strategy. The color yellow implies cowardice, which in this case refers to the act of retreating from the attempted takeover. There might be several reasons why an acquiring company is discouraged from proceeding with its hostile takeover. The business initiating the takeover may have come to a decision that their approach is no longer possible. For example, perhaps the acquiring party realizes partway through the takeover that more resources than initially anticipated are needed to close the deal. In such cases, the targeted company may have already manipulated its strategic plan in order for the takeover not to happen. If, in any case, there is a valid rationale to continue with the takeover, the method of taking over the targeted company may involve a gentler approach that's favorable to both parties. / Жёлтый Рыцарь:- так называют ситуацию обсуждения слияния двух фирм, когда первоначально одна из них пытается поглотить другую. Сравните Белый Рыцарь (White Knight), Серый Рыцарь (Gray Knight), и Чёрный Рыцарь (Black Knight).

YELLOW LEAF(Y) = ПОЖЕЛТЕВШИЙ ЛИСТ – Yellow Leaf(y):- seedlings which have pale yellow leaves, but this condition is non-lethal.

YELLOW MOTTLE = ЖЁЛТАЯ КРАПЧАТОСТЬ – Yellow Mottle is a disease caused by Rice yellow mottle virus. The virus disease can be transmitted by mechanical inoculation or vectored by the adult Beetle Sesselia Pusilla. It is characterized by stunting and reduced tillering of the infected Rice Plant; crinkling, mottling, and yellowish streaking of the leaves; malformation and partial emergence of the panicles and sterility. / Жёлтая Пятнистость или Пиренофороз (Pyrenophora spp.) пшеницы:- возбудителем жёлтой (жёлто-коричневой) пятнистости (пиренофороза) листьев пшеницы является гомоталличный Гриб Pyrenophora Tritici-repentis (Died.) Drechsler. Гриб зимует на растительных остатках Пшеницы. Осенью на стеблях и листовых влагалищах формируются мелкие, чёрные, часто обильные, приподнимающиеся над поверхностью стебля псевдотеции. Ранней весной в них образуются аски с 8 аскоспорами. Такая болезнь, как вирус жёлтой крапчатости Риса (ВЖКР), может погубить до 100 процентов молодых растений и сделать подросшие растения восприимчивыми к вторичным грибковым инфекциям.

YELLOWNESS = ЖЕЛТИЗНА – (1) Yellowness (+b); the yellowness of the light that is reflected by the cotton fibers. The Yellowness of the cotton fibers is expressed as +b determined by the CIELab system (the second of two systems adopted by the Comission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE; the International Commission on Illumination) in 1976 as models that better showed uniform color spacing in their values):- a positive increase in +b represents an increase in the degree of yellowness. See also Color. / Степень жёлтой составляющей цвета в испытуемой пробе. Комисьо Этэрнасьёналь дё л'Эклераж (Сэ.И.Е.; Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)).

(2) Yellowness:- attribute of color perception by which an object color is judged to depart from colorless or a preferred white toward yellow.

YELLOWNESS COEFFICIENT = КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ЖЕЛТИЗНЫ – Yellowness Coefficient is a measure of the color of a molded acetate disc or dope solution. $Cy = 1–T_{4400}/T_{6400}$ where Cy is the yellowness coefficient; T_{4400} is the transmission at 4400A (blue); and T_{6400} is the transmission at 6400A (orange).

YELLOWNESS INDEX = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ЖЕЛТИЗНЫ – Yellowness Index is a number, computed by a given procedure from colorimetric or spectrophotometric data that indicates the degree of departure of an object color from colorless, or from a preferred white, toward yellow.

YELLOW SHEETS = ЖЁЛТЫЕ ЛИСТКИ – Yellow Sheets:- the National Quotation Bureau is a company that provides quotes for over-the-counter stocks and corporate bonds. The National Quotation Bureau provides information such as the bids, asks, and the market makers giving them. Because stocks and bonds listed by the National Quotation Bureau are over-the-counter, they do not have to meet any listing requirements and may, therefore, come from quite small issuers. The Bureau provides all quotes in real time and publishes a review each week. Its quotes are divided into Yellow Sheets (for bonds) and Pink Sheets (for stocks). Yellow Sheets are sheets published by the National Quotation Bureau (NQB) that detail bid and ask prices, plus those firms that are making a market in over-the-counter corporate bonds. Yellow Sheets:- the National Quotation Bureau (NQB) is a privately-owned company that was established in New York in 1913 to provide investors with information on stocks and bonds traded over the counter (OTC). The company now mainly offers electronic services, including data access, on its website. NQB changed its name to Pink Sheets LLC in 2000 and then to Pink OTC Markets Inc in 2008. It is considered a non-exclusive securities information provider by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). NQB published information on OTC stocks and bonds for decades in the Pink Sheets and Yellow Sheets, which were named for the color of paper on which they were printed. Stock quotes were published on the Pink Sheets, while corporate bonds were quoted on the Yellow Sheets. Pink Sheet stocks include penny stocks and other companies that are not traded on exchanges. These stocks can pose added risk for investors, because they may not be current on filing financial statements, may not file at all, or, in extreme cases, may not even be legitimate companies. Information sources, such as Pink OTC Markets, help investors find information on these less liquid and less regulated stocks. / Жёлтые Листки – ежедневные публикации Национального Бюро Котировок с детальной информацией о ценах покупателей и продавцов и фирмах, которые 'делают рынок' облигаций корпораций в сделках на внеучётном рынке. Смотрите также Белые Листки (White Sheets), и Розовые Листки (Pink Sheets). Жёлтые Листки – бюллетень в США, который постоянно публикует информацию о курсах покупки и продажи, а так же как другую информацию об облигациях, торгуемых на внеучётном или, так называемом, внебиржевом рынке. Как и Розовые Листки, которые отслеживают торговлю внебиржевыми акциями компаний с микрокапитализацией, Жёлтые Листки являются основным источником информации для инвесторов, которые отслеживают внебиржевые облигации или ценные бумаги с фиксированной процентной ставкой. Жёлтые Листки – ежедневная публикация Национального Бюро Котировок (National Quotation Bureau), в которой содержится детальная информация относительно цен спроса и предложения и компаний, которые создают этот рынок,

корпоративных облигаций (corporate bonds), продающихся на внеучётном рынке (over the counter, OTC). Большая часть этой информации не приводится в ежедневно публикуемых в газетах таблицах котировок внебиржевого рынка. Жёлтые Листки называются так из-за своего цвета. Выпуски ценных бумаг, продающихся на внебиржевом рынке, перечисляются отдельно на Розовых Листках (Pink Sheets), а региональные выпуски ценных бумаг обеих классов, продающихся на внебиржевом рынке, на Белых Листках (White Sheets).

YELLOW SOYBEANS = ЖЁЛТЫЕ СОЕВЫЕ БОБЫ – Yellow Soybeans are the Soybeans that have yellow or green seed coats, that in cross section are yellow or have a yellow tinge, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other colors.

YELLOW STAINS = ЖЁЛТЫЕ РАЗВОДЫ (или ЖЁЛТЫЕ ПОТЁКИ) – Yellow Stain:- termeric, oil, stains on fabric, looks like yellow stain. Finishing defect. Yellow Stains:- Garments:- new white cotton-broadcloth shirts; Fabric Construction:- (i) Count:- 136 x 60; (ii) Warp:- 40/1 combed cotton; (ii) Filling:- same as warp. Complaint:- slight yellow discoloration was detected in sections of the garments after the shirts were cut and sewed. Analysis:- laboratory tests indicated that the fabric discoloration was not due to any fault of the garment manufacturer. It was possible to remove this yellow color by laboratory bleaching. The conclusion was reached that the goods as delivered to the cutter had contained some pieces or some portions of pieces that were not so white as the standard. Although it was impossible to determine from the few shirts submitted the exact cause of the condition, it is very probable that it was due to kier stains, or 'channeling' of the liquor during the kier-boiling operations. When this takes place, some sections of the cotton fabric do not receive adequate solution contact to cause destruction of the natural cotton coloring matter. Also, in some instances a yellowing of the fabric after bleaching may be due to the presence of unremoved cotton wax. / Порок или дефект заключительной отделки. Уточина:- такая же как основа.

YELLOW STEM BORER = ЖЁЛТЫЙ СТЕБЛЕВОЙ ТОЧИЛЬЩИК – Yellow Stem Borer is the Borer which attacks Rice throughout its growth period. It lays its eggs near the tip of the leaf blade in oval masses of 50–200 eggs each, which hatch in 8 days. The larva is cream-colored and the head capsule is reddish brown. The pupa is yellowish white with a tinge of green, but turns dark brown just before emergence. The male moth is light brown with numerous small brownish dots along the subterminal area and near the tip of the forewing. The female adult is yellow, the color deepening toward the tip, and there is a very distinct black spot in the center of each forewing. The hindwings are pale and straw-colored. Scientific name:- Scirpophaga Incertulas. / Против Стеблевых Точильщиков (личинок различных бабочек) – основных вредителей Кукурузы в тропиках применяют 1–2 обработки химическими препаратами типа эндрина, севина, фурадана, токса-фена, эндосульфана и другими.

YELLOW STRIP = ЖЁЛТАЯ ПОЛОСКА (или ЖЁЛТАЯ ПОЛОСА) – Yellow Strip:- certain London Stock Exchange (LSE) trading screens show market makers' quotes in two columns. One column shows bid prices, the other column shows offer prices. Both columns show the best quotes (highest bid and lowest offer) at the top. A yellow strip runs through the top line of both columns, highlighting the best bid and offer prices. The best bid and offer prices are therefore known as 'Yellow Strip' Prices. Yellow Strip Price or Touch Price is a term used in the UK stock market (LSE (short for the London Stock Exchange)) by market makers for the highest bid price or lowest offer price, shown on the SEAQ (short for the Stock Exchange Automated Quotation system) or SETS (short for the Stock Exchange Electronic Trading Services) screen in a yellow strip. The difference between the lowest (offer) and highest (bidding) price is known as the Bid-Offer Spread.

YELLOW WARP STREAKS = ЖЁЛТЫЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ ЗАТАСКИ (или ЖЁЛТЫЕ ПОЛОСКИ ПО ОСНОВЕ, или ЖЁЛТЫЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ) – Yellow Warp Streaks:- Fabric:- crêpe-backed satin dress goods; Construction:- (i) Count:- 264 x 70; (ii) Warp:- 75/40 semidull viscose rayon; (iii) Filling:- 125/60 bright viscose rayon crêpe, 2 S and 2 Z; Finish:- plain dyed black. Defect:- numerous short yellow warp streaks. Analysis:- examination showed that the short yellow threads began and ended at knots. It was found that they were lengths of 75-denier acetate yarn which were apparently pieced in on the loom by mistake. In the dyeing of the viscose rayon black, the acetate became stained a bright yellow. / Уточина:- 125/60 .

YEMENI RIAL = ЙЕМЕНСКИЙ РИАЛ – emeni Rials (YER):- YER is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Yemen which is commonly known as the Rial.

YEN = ЙЕНА (или ИЕНА) – Yen is the currency of Japan. Its subdivisions are 100 sen and 1 000 rin. ISO 4217 Currency Code:- JPY/392. Yen is the monetary unit of Japan. It was divided into 100 sen and into 1 000 rin until 1954, when these tiny denominations were removed from circulation. The Yen's symbol is ¥, or Y. First minted in 1869, after the Meiji Restoration, the Yen was officially adopted as the basic unit in the monetary reform of 1871. In that year, the government suspended the exchange of clan notes, paper money that feudal lords had issued and circulated since the late XVI century. (According to a Ministry of Finance survey of 1868, a total of 1 694 denominations of clan money had been issued by 244 clans, 14 magistrates' offices, and 9 shogunate retainers during the Tokugawa regime.) By 1879 the replacement of clan notes by the Yen-based government notes had been completed. The term Yen derives from an ancient term for Chinese round money (Yüan). / Йена или Иена – денежная единица (или валюта) Японии, равная 100 Сенам, а до 1954 – 1 000 Ринам, когда эти крошечные деноминации были выведены из обращения. Символ Йены – ¥ или Y. Впервые введённая в обращение в 1869, после Восстановления Мейзи (Meiji Restoration), Йена была официально адаптирована в качестве базовой единицы в монетарной реформе 1871. В тот год правительство приостановило обмен клановых нот, бумажных денег, которые выпустили феодальные владельцы и которые находились в обращении с конца XVI века. (Согласно исследованию Министерства Финансов от 1868, всего из 1 694 деноминаций клановых денег было выпущено 244 кланами, 14 конторами судей и 9 слугами щёгуната за время существования режима Токугавы). К 1879 замена клановых нот нотами правительства, основанными на Йене, было завершено. Термин Йена (или Иена) происходит от древнего термина для Китайских круглых денег – Юаней (Yüan). Иена, денежная единица Японии, равная 100 Сенам. Иенами назывались старинные золотая и серебряная монеты Японии, равные 1.5 грамма (г) чистого золота и 24.3 г чистого серебра. Золотое содержание Иены составляло 0.002 657 г чистого золота (до Декабря 1971). По курсу Госбанка СССР на 01 Января 1972 1 000 Иен = 2 Рубля 69 Копеек. Йенами назывались старинные золотые и серебряные монеты Японии, чеканившееся с 1870 по массе и пробе Доллара США. С 1933 обращается только в виде банкнот.

YEN BOND = ЙЕНОВАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ В ИЕНАХ) – In general terms, Yen Bond is any bond issue denominated in Japanese Yen. International bankers using the term are usually referring to Yen-Denominated Bonds issued or held outside Japan. Yen Bond is a bond denominated in Japanese Yen. A Yen bond is usually issued by a Japanese entity and is traded in Japan, but this is not always the case. For example, a Yen bond may be issued in Japan by a foreign company or even issued outside Japan. See also Euroyen Bond. / Йеновая Облигация:- деноминированные в Йенах облигации. В целом – любой выпуск облигаций, деноминированных в Японских Йенах. Международные банкиры, использующие этот термин, обычно употребляют его по отношению к облигациям, деноминированным в Японских Йенах, но выпущенным или удерживаемым за пределами Японии. Йеновая Облигация – любая облигация, деноминированная в Японской валюте – Йене. Йеновая облигация обычно выпускается Японским юридическим лицом и торгуется в Японии, но это не всегда так. Например, Йеновая облигация может

быть выпущено в Японии иностранной компанией или даже выпущена за пределами Японии. Смотрите также Евройеновая Облигация (Euroyen Bond). В Японии Йеновые облигации не Японского эмитента называются Самураями.

YEN–LINKED BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ С УВЯЗКОЙ К ЙЕНЕ (или УВЯЗАННАЯ К ИЕНЕ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ) – Yen-Linked Bond is a bond expressed in US Dollars or Swiss Francs, whose face value is also indicated in Yen (parity fixed at issuance). Issuance and redemption are in Yen, which are converted into the original currency at the parity of the payment date.

YEP = YEAST EPISOMAL PLASMID

YER = YEMENI RIAL

YGBSM = YOU GOT TO BE KIDDING ME

YIELD = ВЫХОД – (1) Yield is the amount of a specified substance produced.

(2) Yield (economic maximum) is the most that can be produced on full, efficient application of technology presently known by all producers. It assumes there are no limitations on management, materials, equipment, capital, and experience. Yield is the proportion of heavy or light products which can be derived from a given barrel of crude oil. / Под Выходом понимается пропорция тяжёлых и лёгких нефтепродуктов, которые могут быть получены из одного барреля нефти определённого качества. Выход Продукции Из Единицы Сырья – это технико-экономический показатель использования сырья в производстве готовой продукции. Рассчитывается как отношение выпуска готовой продукции определённого вида к количеству затраченного на её производство основного сырья или полуфабриката; чем лучше используется сырьё, тем больше выпуск продукции из единицы сырья и тем меньше его удельный расход. Выпуск продукции из единицы сырья – это показатель, обратный показателю удельного расхода сырья на единицу продукции, он применяется чаше всего в отраслях переработки продуктов сельского хозяйства.

(3) Yield is the amount of scoured wool obtained from a definite amount of grease wool. The amount of usable fiber after the processes of washing, drying, and removing guard hairs. A 'high yield' fleece would have a low percentage of grease. Yield (wool) is:- (i) the amount of clean wool that is derived from grease wool in the scouring process; expressed as a percentage; or (ii) the amount of usable fiber after processing.

(4) Yield is a number of linear or square yards of fabric per pound of fiber or yarn. / Выход – число погонных или квадратных ярдов ткани на фунт волокна или пряжи.

(5) Yield is the number of finished square yards per pound of greige fabric. / Выход – число квадратных ярдов готовой ткани на фунт суровой ткани.

(6) Yield is the amount of fabric delivered off a knitting machine in terms of its weight per unit length or area, or the number of linear units delivered per unit weight. For example, ounces per yard, or ounces per square yard or yards per pound.

YIELD = ДОХОДНОСТЬ – (1) Yield:- rate expressing the present value, for a given period, of the relationship between the effective cost of a loan (or the effective yield of a loan) and the principal amount. Gross yield does not take into account the effect of taxes, which varies depending on the individual taxpayer's situation. Net yield (net of taxes) is adjusted for taxes. Also known as Net Present Rate of Return. Yield is the return on a loan or investment, stated as a percentage of price. Yield is a measure of the return on an investment expressed as a percentage. A stock yield is calculated by dividing the annual dividend by the current market price of the stock. E.g., a stock selling at USD100.00 with an annual dividend of USD10.00 per share has a yield of 10% (assuming a redemption price of USD100.00). For Bonds, the Yield calculation is a little more complicated because you have to take into account the discounted value of the redemption amount at maturity. So, if a USD100.00 Bond is purchased at USD90.00, with a coupon of 10% (amount paid on the USD100.00 face value), the yield is calculated by taking into account the USD10.00 annual payment and the USD10.00 gain at maturity. The Yield is the net present rate of return on an investment. For a bond the current yield is the coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price. A yield is inversely related to the price of a bond, such that as the price of the bond goes up, its yield declines. Yield is the total income produced by a capital investment expressed in percent. In the case of bonds, the yield to maturity or yield to the earliest possible redemption date is usually taken, the total return being calculated by dividing the annual interest payments and price changes to redemption by the number of years left to maturity. Yield is the percentage rate of return paid on a stock in the form of dividends, or the effective rate of interest paid on a bond or note. The most common meanings of the word 'Yield' in an investment context are:- (i) dividend yield; (ii) yield to maturity; and (iii) flat yield. Although they are superficially similar measures, there are important differences between them. The first is that yield to maturity is a measure of total return on an investment. On the other hand flat yield and dividend yield are measures of the income at a point in time relative to the price. Dividends are a very different income stream from interest. Bond yields are usually either fixed or floating and will be paid unless the issuer is in serious financial difficulty. Dividend yields depend on company profits and dividend policy. This usually means that dividend will grow. It also means that they tend to be far more risky than interest payments on bonds. This is why a yield gap exists. In general, Yield is a return on an investor's capital investment. A piece of real estate may yield a certain return, or a business deal may offer a particular yield. Yield is the rate of return on an investment, usually expressed as a percentage of the amount initially invested. Investment yield is a primary concern of the investor, along with the risk of loss associated with an investment. Yield is typically stated as an annualized number. Thus, if there is an actual return of USD100 on an investment of USD1 000 after three months, it is considered to have a yield of 40% on an annualized basis (the actual 10% return multiplied by four quarters). The yield calculation should include unrealized gains or losses on those investments that an investor continues to hold (such as bonds or stock); otherwise, the yield will only be based on dividends or interest payments, and so will not represent a complete picture of the return on investment. When an investment is in a fund, the yield is calculated as the income generated by the fund minus fund expenses, divided by the investment. Yield is the dividends or interest paid by a company expressed as a percentage of the current price. A stock with a current market value of USD40.00 a share paying dividends at the rate of USD3.20 is said to return 8% (USD3.20–USD40.00). The current yield on a bond is figured the same way. Also known as Return. Yield is the interest rate that will make the net present value of the cash flows from an investment equal to the price (or cost) of the investment. The net present value is the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the present cost of capital. The current yield relates the annual coupon yield to the market price by dividing the coupon by the price divided by 100, neglecting the time value of money or potential capital gains and losses. The simple yield-to-maturity takes into account the effect of the capital gained or lost at maturity, as well as the current yield. In general the Yield is the return on an investor's capital investment. For bonds, this is the coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price of the bond which is called the Current Yield. The rate of return on a bond, taking into account the total of annual interest payments, the purchase price, the redemption value, and the amount of time remaining until maturity is also called the Yield. / Доходность – мера отдачи на вложения, выраженная в процентах. Доходность акции рассчитывается путём деления годового дивиденда на текущую рыночную цену данной акции. Например, продажа акции ценой USD100.00 с годовым дивидендом USD10.00 на акцию имеет доходность 10% (допуская цену выкупа (или погашения) (redemption price) в размере USD100.00). Для облигаций, расчёт доходности немного сложнее,

поскольку необходимо учитывать дисконтированную стоимость суммы выкупа (или погашения) (discounted value of the redemption amount) при погашении (maturity). Так, если облигация с лицевой стоимостью USD100.00 приобретается по цене USD90.00, с купоном (coupon) в 10% (сумма, уплаченная на лицевую стоимость USD100.00), доходность рассчитывается с учётом годового платежа в USD10.00 и прибылью при погашении (gain at maturity) в USD10.00. Доходность – дивиденды или процент, уплачиваемый компанией и выраженный в качестве процента от текущей цены. В отношении акции с текущей рыночной стоимостью в USD40.00 и дивидендами, уплачиваемыми по этой акции по ставке USD3.20, говорят, что она имеет отдачу в 8% (USD3.20–USD40.00). Текущая доходность по облигации вычисляется таким же образом. Известна также как Отдача (Return). Доходность – доход по ценной бумаге или иному финансовому активу, выраженный в виде процентной ставки. Ставка доходности по тому или иному финансовому активу определяется как годовой доход (дивиденд или сумма процентов) в процентном отношении к рыночной цене актива. Доходность инвестиций, выражаемая различными способами. Номинальная доходность (nominal yield) ценных бумаг с фиксированным процентом представляет собой выплачиваемый по этим бумагам процент, выраженный в процентах от их нарицательной стоимости (par value). Например, ценная бумага номиналом в 100 Фунтов Стерлингов, которая обеспечивает 8% годовых, принесёт доходность в 8 Фунтов Стерлингов в год. Однако Текущая Доходность (Current Yield), называемая также Набегающей Доходностью (Running Yield), Доходностью От Заработков (Earnings Yield) или Flat Доходностью (Flat Yield), зависит от рыночной стоимости ценной бумаги. Если ранее упомянутая 8-процентная ценная бумага номиналом в 100 Фунтов Стерлингов стоит на рынке 90 фунтов стерлингов, то текущая доходность по ней составит (100 / 90) x 8 = 8.9%. По мере роста процентных ставок рыночная стоимость ценных бумаг с фиксированным процентом (срок погашения которых ещё далёк) падает, так как иначе они не будут иметь конкурентоспособную текущую доходность. Прирост или потеря капитала в момент погашения ценной бумаги, которая обычно выкупается за 100 Фунтов Стерлингов, также может приниматься во внимание. Такая доходность называется Доходностью К Погашению (Yield To Redemption или Redemption Yield). Доходность ценной бумаги к её погашению состоит из суммы текущей доходности и прироста (или потери) капитала, разделённой на количество лет, остающихся до погашения. Таким образом, если вышеупомянутая ценная бумага должна погашаться через 9 лет, её доходность к погашению составит около 10% (8.9 + (10 / 9)). Доходность предполагаемых различных ценных бумаг обычно публикуется в коммерческой прессе, причём указываются текущая доходность и доходность к погашению, рассчитанные на основе текущих рыночных цен. Однако сам инвестор, реально владеющий ценными бумагами, рассчитывает свой доход не на основе рыночной цены, а исходя из той цены, по которой он приобрёл ценную бумагу. Годовая доходность ценной бумаги с фиксированным процентом, после того как она куплена, может быть указана абсолютно точно. Однако этого нельзя утверждать, имея дело с паями (equities), так как ни дивидендный доход, ни прирост (или потеря) капитала по ним не поддаются прогнозированию, что отражает более высокую степень риска инвестиций в паи. Доходы по ценным бумагам с фиксированным процентом и паям обычно калькулируются как валовые доходы, то есть как доходы до вычета налога. Доходность – сравнительная величина, характеризующая отношение полученного дохода к базовому показателю. Процентная величина, определяющая отношение полного годового дохода по ценной бумаге к её текущей рыночной цене. Процентная ставка дохода, выплачиваемого по акциям в форме дивидендов, или эффективная ставка процента, выплачиваемого по облигациям или векселям. Доходность:- (1) в общем смысле, прибыль или доход в результате инвестиций в собственность. (2) При инвестировании, норма прибыли, полученной на чьи-либо инвестиции в определённую ценную бумагу или определённую собственность; как правило, выражается в терминах, обозначающих ежегодную норму прибыли на инвестиции. Синоним термина Отдача (Return). Смотрите также Отдача По Инвестиции (Return On Investment). (3) В отношении облигаций, купонная процентная ставка, делённая на цену покупки. (4) В отношении облигаций, норма прибыли по облигации с учётом суммы ежегодных процентных платежей, цены покупки, выкупной стоимости и периода времени, остающегося до срока погашения. (5) В отношении ценных бумаг, норма прибыли, выраженная в процентах, уплаченная в виде дивидендов по обыкновенным или привилегированным акциям. (6) При кредитовании, общая сумма денег, полученная по ссуде. Доходность представляет собой сумму годовых процентов, которую, как ожидается, принесёт конкретная инвестиция с учётом фактов, имеющих отношение к делу, то есть какой она должна быть с точки зрения рынка. Таким образом, оценка инвестиции будет нуждаться в выборе подходящего процента в виде доходности, и такая доходность используется при капитализации (фактического или расчётного) дохода.

(2) In the case of bonds, the yield to maturity or yield to the earliest possible redemption date is usually taken, the total return being calculated by dividing the annual interest payments and price changes to redemption by the number of years left to maturity. In the case of stock, the ratio of dividends per share to the purchase price per share. In stocks and bonds, the amount of money returned to investors on their investments. Also known as Effective Yield, and Rate Of Return. Yield is a rate of return on a bond, taking into account the total of annual interest payments, the purchase price, the redemption value, and the amount of time remaining until maturity. Also called Maturity Yield, or Yield To Maturity. / В случае с облигациями доходность при погашении или доходность к . Отношение ежегодного дохода по облигации к её рыночной цене. Это фактическая норма прибыли, а не курс облигационного купона. Известна также как Эффективная Доходность (Effective Yield), и Ставка Отдачи (Rate Of Return).

(3) Yield is the annual return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. The yield to redemption or maturity (the same thing) combines the running yield with the ‘pull to redemption’; thus a bond which has a 10% coupon and exactly one year of remaining life will sell at USD98.2% when interest rates are at 12.0%, that 12.0% being composed of 10.2% running yield and 1.8% pull to redemption (USD100.0 – 98.2%). Yield is the return on a loan or investment, stated as a percentage of price. Yield is the interest rate that will make the present value of the cashflows from an investment equal to the price (or cost) of the investment. Also called the Internal Rate Of Return. The current yield relates the annual coupon yield to the market price by dividing the coupon by the price divided by 100 and ignores the time value of money or potential capital gains or losses. Simple yield to maturity takes into account the effect of the capital gain or loss on maturity of a bond in addition to the current yield. Yield is the total income produced by a capital investment expressed in percent. A Yield is the effective annual rate of return expressed as a percentage; the discount rate which, if applied to each cash flow, sets the sum of the present value of the cash flows equal to the price (internal rate of return). Yield is a measure of the annual return on an investment expressed as a percentage. Yield is the interest rate that will make the net present value of the cashflows from an investment equal to the price (or cost) of the investment. The net present value is the present value of future cashflows, discounted at the present cost of capital. The current yield relates the annual coupon yield to the market price by dividing the coupon by the price divided by 100, neglecting the time value of money or potential capital gains and losses. The simple yield-to-maturity takes into account the effect of the capital gained or lost at maturity, as well as the current yield. See also Dividend Yield. Yield is a return on an investment an investor receives from dividends or interest expressed as a percentage of the cost of the security. Yield is a coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price, called Current Yield. For example, a bond selling for USD1 000 with a 10% coupon offers a 10% current yield. If that same bond were selling for USD500, however, it would offer a 20% yield to an investor who bought it for USD500. As a bond’s price falls, its yield rises and vice versa. Yield is the annual income earned from an investment, expressed usually as a percentage of the money invested. / Доходность – мера годовой отдачи по инвестированию, выраженная в процентах. Выраженный в процентах совокупный доход, полученный от вложений капитала.

Доход по ценной бумаге или иному финансовому активу, выраженный в виде процентной ставки. В общем случае определяется как годовой доход в процентном отношении к рыночной цене актива. Ставка процента по купону (coupon), делённая на цену покупки, называется текущим доходом (current yield). Например, облигация, продающаяся за 1 000 Долларов с купоном в 10%, предлагает текущий доход в 10%. Однако, если бы та же самая облигация продавалась за 500 Долларов, то по ней предлагался бы доход в 20% для инвестора, купившего облигацию за 500 Долларов (по мере того как цена падает, доход по облигации растёт, и наоборот).

(4) In the case of stocks, Yield is a percentage rate of return paid on a common or preferred stock in dividends. For example, a stock that sells for USD20.00 and pays an annual dividend of USD2.00 per share has a yield, also called a Dividend Yield, of 10%.

(5) In lending, Yield is a total money earned on a loan – that is, the annual percentage rate of interest multiplied by the term of the loan.

(6) In taxes, Yield in an amount of revenue received by a governmental entity as a result of a tax. / В налогообложении под Доходностью понимается сумма выручки, полученной правительственным учреждением в качестве налога.

(7) Yield:- airline revenue as measured in units of aggregated weight and distance, e.g., revenue per tonne-kilometer. Inclusion of surcharges, usually security or fuel or both, varies by the carrier reporting. Yield is a revenue, not necessarily profitable, per unit of traffic. / Под Доходностью понимается выручка, необязательно прибыльная, за единицу движения.

YIELD = УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ (или ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ) – In agriculture, Yield is the agricultural output in terms of quantity of a crop. The output of something in a season. The total yield of such produce in a particular season or place. Yield is the amount of a specified substance produced. Yield is measurable produce of economic value, related to a specified crop or animal, or to a defied area, and to a period of time. Yield is the return of crop material intended for growth obtained by humans harvesting the plant crop. Yield (economic maximum) is the most that can be produced on full, efficient application of technology presently known by all producers. It assumes there are no limitations on management, materials, equipment, capital, and experience. / Урожайность (продуктивность) земельного участка в отношении сбора с него хлопка-сырца, хотя многие международные организации используют этот термин в отношении полученного с этого участка хлопкового волокна. Под Урожайностью понимается количество растениеводческой продукции, получаемой с единицы площади – 1 га или 1 м^3 (в парниках, теплицах) в тоннах, центнерах. Под Урожайностью понимается количество продукции растениеводства с единицы посевной площади. Урожайность рассчитывают в центнерах с одного гектара (ц/га), в теплично-парниковом производстве – в килограммах с одного кубического метра (кг/м^3). В планировании, учёте и экономическом анализе используют несколько показателей урожайности. (1) Потенциальная Урожайность (Potential Yield) – максимальное количество продукции, которое можно получить с 1 га при полной реализации продуктивных возможностей сельскохозяйственной культуры (сорта). Исчисляется (применительно к идеальным и обычным условиям) главным образом сельскохозяйственными научно-исследовательскими и опытными учреждениями. Показатель используют для определения рациональной структуры земледельческих отраслей, набора сортов и сельскохозяйственных культур в хозяйстве, области, зоне. (2) Плановая Урожайность – количество продукции, которое можно получить с 1 га в конкретных хозяйственных условиях. Определяется до посева с учётом потенциальных возможностей сорта, достигнутого уровня урожайности, плодородия почвы, обеспеченности хозяйства техникой, минеральными удобрениями и тому подобного. Показатель производственно-финансового плана сельскохозяйственного предприятия. (3) Ожидаемая Урожайность (виды на урожай) – предполагаемый сбор продукции. Определяется в центнерах с одного гектара (ц/га) или условно (высокая, средняя, низкая, на уровне прошлого года) в отдельные периоды роста и развития сельскохозяйственных культур (по густоте стеблестоя и общему состоянию растений). Показатель используют для планирования агротехнических мероприятий. (4) Урожайность На Корню (Биологическая Урожайность) – количество выращенной продукции. Устанавливается выборочно следующими методами:- глазомерно-оценочным, методом взятия проб (до уборки урожая) или расчётно-балансовым (после уборки – по данным о фактическом намолоте и потерях в процессе уборки). Показатель используют в экономическом анализе для изыскания резервов снижения потерь урожая при уборке. (5) Фактический Сбор С 1 Га – собранная и учтённая продукция. Определяется различными способами:- в первоначально оприходованной или чистой (после обработки) массе в расчёте на 1 га посевной, весенней продуктивной или убранной площади (в зависимости от сельскохозяйственной культуры). Учитывается сельскохозяйственными предприятиями и органами Центрального Статистического Управления (ЦСУ) в 2 срока:- (i) предварительно – по оперативным сведениям о ходе уборки урожая; и (ii) окончательно – по данным бухгалтерского учёта (показатель отражается в статистических справочниках и характеризует развитие земледельческих отраслей). Уровень урожайности зависит от многих условий:- климатических, географических, почвенных, микробиологических, биологических, агротехнических, организационно-экономических и других. Повышению урожайности способствует возделывание сельскохозяйственных культур по интенсивной технологии. Урожайность – это производительность земельного участка, например, с его земли собрали урожай в 100 бушелей на акр.

YIELD ADJUSTMENT = ПЕРЕОЦЕНКА УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Adjustment:- under former programs for program yield purposes, the Farm Service Agency had the authority to adjust any farm program payment yield for any program crop on a farm if the yield did not accurately reflect the productive potential of the farm. Under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Sec. 1102(e)), payment yields for use in calculating counter-cyclical payments can be upgraded. See also Partial County Yield Average, and Program Yield.

YIELD ADVANTAGE = ВЫГОДА В ДОХОДНОСТИ (или ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВО В ДОХОДНОСТИ) – Yield Advantage is the advantage gained by purchasing convertible securities instead of common stock, which equals the difference between the rates of return of the convertible security and the common shares. The yield on a corporation's convertible securities minus the dividend yield on its common stock. The relationship between convertible securities and the dividend yield of the common stock of the same issuing corporation. The yield advantage is the additional amount of return an investor can expect to earn if a convertible security is purchased instead of the common stock. The yield advantage is calculated by subtracting the dividend yield of common stock from the rate of return on a convertible security. Determining this calculation helps investors decide if it is advantageous to retain the convertible security or exchange it for common stock. Yield Advantage is the percentage rate of return paid on a stock in the form of dividends, or the effective rate of interest paid on a bond or note. Yield Advantage is the extra amount of return an investor will earn if he or she purchases a convertible security instead of the common stock of the same issuing corporation. If an XYZ Corporation convertible yields 10% and an XYZ common share yields 5%, the yield advantage is 5%. / Выгода В Доходности – выгода, извлекаемая приобретением конвертируемых ценных бумаг вместо обыкновенных акций, которая равняется разнице между ставками отдачи по конвертируемой ценной бумаге и обыкновенной акции. Выгода В Доходности – доходность по конвертируемым ценным бумагам корпорации за вычетом дивидендной доходности по её обыкновенным акциям. Выгода В Доходности:- отношение между конвертируемыми ценными бумагами и дивидендной доходностью по обыкновенным акциям той же самой эмитирующей корпорации. Выгода в доходности представляет собой дополнительную сумму отдачи, которую инвестор может предположить в качестве заработка, если вместо обыкновенной акции приобретается конвертируемая ценная бумага. Выгода

в доходности рассчитывается посредством вычитания дивидендной доходности по обыкновенной акции из ставки отдачи по конвертируемой ценной бумаге. Определение этой калькуляции помогает инвесторам решить есть ли выгода для удерживания конвертируемой ценной бумаги или обмена её на обыкновенную акцию. Выгода В Доходности – процентная ставка отдачи, уплачиваемая по акции в форме дивидендов, или эффективная ставка по процентам, уплачиваемым по облигации или ноте. Выгода В Доходности – дополнительная сумма отдачи, которую заработает инвестор, если приобретёт конвертируемую ценную бумагу вместо обыкновенной акции той же самой эмитирующей корпорации. Если доходность конвертируемых ценных бумаг корпорации Эк.Уай.Зэд. составляет 10%, а доходность обыкновенных акций этой же корпорации – 5%, выгода в доходности составляет 5%. Выгода В Доходности – положительная разница в доходности между конвертируемой облигацией и обыкновенной акцией того же эмитента.

YIELD AUCTION = АУКЦИОН ПО ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Auction is the auction technique used in the US Treasury notes and bonds market in which buyers are asked to specify the yield they are prepared to lend out. / Аукцион По Доходности – аукционная техника, используемая на рынке нот и облигаций Казначейства США, в которой покупателей просят указать доходность, которую они подготовили для одалживания.

YIELD–BASED INSURANCE COVERAGE = СТРАХОВОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА УРОЖАЙНОСТИ (или СТРАХОВОЕ ПОКРЫТИЕ, ОСНОВАННОЕ НА ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ) – Yield-Based Insurance Coverage is a crop insurance that pays an indemnity for low yields; as opposed to Revenue Insurance that insures a level of crop income, based both on yields and the prices that determine a crop's value. See also Dollar Plan, Group Risk Plan (GRP), and Multiperil Crop Insurance (MPCI). Yield Based Coverage (APH):- (i) Fall Crops (Oats, Rye); and (ii) Spring Crops (Sesame). APH (short for the actual production history or producer's actual yield history) is the yield based coverage available for the crops listed above. This is insurance coverage that provides protection against a production loss only. For sesame the price is set by contract with a processor. Each producer needs to have a contract with a processor before planting and Proof of Contract is required by Acerage Reporting Date.

YIELD BUCKET = БАДЬЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Bucket is the remaining slot capacity for a trade/voyage in a certain port of loading after deduction of the allowance for specific contracts. Yield Bucket, 1 cu ft (28.3 liter):- non-ASTM measures are roll-formed heavy gauge steel, seam welded, water-tight with bail handle and are constructed to retain form. Shipping Weight:- 33 lbs. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ).

YIELD BURNING = ПРОЖИГАНИЕ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Burning is a municipal bond financing method. Underwriters in advance refunding (prerefunding) add large markups on US Treasury bonds bought and held in escrow to compensate investors while waiting for repayment of old bonds after issuance of the new bonds. Since bond prices and yields move in opposite directions, when the bonds are marked up, they 'burn down' the yield, which may violate federal tax rules and diminishes tax revenues. Under the US IRS regulations, municipalities, not the underwriters, incur the tax liability. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which was conductiong a wideranging probe of alleged yield-burning abuses by Wall Street firms in the late 1990s, favors making the underwriters responsible, not the municipalities. Yield Burning:- the advantage gained by purchasing convertible securities instead of common stock, which equals the difference between the rates of return of the convertible security and the common shares. Yield Burning is the illegal practice of underwriters marking up the prices on bonds for the purpose of reducing the yield on the bond. This practice, referred to as 'Burning The Yield', is done after the bond is placed in escrow for an investor who is awaiting repayment. Yield burning is attempted in order to reduce the amount of tax that is incurred on fixed-income investments. However, this practice violates federal tax laws. It is not legally possible for an investor to earn a given yield on a fixed-income investment and use yield-burning activities to evade the full extent of the tax obligations incurred on that investment. / фирмами с Вол Стрит (Wall Street) в конце 1990-х, .

YIELD COMPONENTS = КОМПОНЕНТЫ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Components are the factors that contribute to grain yield – number of panicles per square meter, spikelets per panicle, percentage of fertile spikelets, and weight of each single grain. Yield Components are the individual plant parts directly contributing to yield based on their number, size and/or weight.

YIELD CURB = СУЖЕНИЕ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curb:- a municipal bond financing method. Underwriters in advance refundings add large markups on US Treasury bonds bought and held in escrow to compensate investors while waiting for repayment of old bonds after issuance of the new bonds. Since bond prices and yields move in opposite directions, when the bonds are marked up, they 'burn down' the yield, which may violate federal tax rules and diminishes tax revenues. Yield Curb applies mainly to convertible securities. Difference in current yield between the convertible and the underlying common. / Сужение Доходности применяется главным образом к конвертируемым ценным бумагам. Разница в текущей доходности между конвертируемой и соответствующей обыкновенной акциями.

YIELD CURVE = КРИВАЯ ДОХОДНОСТИ – In the United States, the Treasury's Yield Curve is derived using a quasi-cubic hermite spline function. Our inputs are the Close of Business (COB) bid yields for the on-the-run securities. Because the on-the-run securities typically trade close to par, those securities are designated as the knot points in the quasi-cubic hermite spline algorithm and the resulting yield curve is considered a par curve. However, Treasury reserves the option to input additional bid yields if there is no on-the-run security available for a given maturity range that we deem necessary for deriving a good fit for the quasi-cubic hermite spline curve. For example, we are using composites of off-the-run bonds in the 20-year range reflecting market yields available in that time tranche. Previously, a rolled-down 10-year note with a remaining maturity nearest to 7 years was also used as an additional input. That input was discontinued on 2005-May-26. More specifically, the current inputs are the most recently auctioned 4-, 13-, 26-, and 52-week bills, plus the most recently auctioned 2-, 3-, 5-, 7-, and 10-year notes and the most recently auctioned 30-year bond, plus the composite rate in the 20-year maturity range. The quotes for these securities are obtained at or near the 03:30 pm close each trading day. The inputs for the four bills are their bond equivalent yields. Between 2004-August-06 and 2008-June-02, to reduce volatility in the 1-year Treasury Constant Maturity (CMT) rate, and due to the fact that there were no on-the-run issues between 6-months and 2-years, Treasury used an additional input to insure that the 1-year CMT rate was consistent with on-the-run yields on either side of it's maturity range. Thus, Treasury interpolated between the secondary bond equivalent yield on the most recently auctioned 26-week bill and the secondary market yield on the most recently auctioned 2-year note and inputted the resulting yield as an additional knot point for the derivation of the daily Treasury Yield Curve. The result of that step was that the 1-year CMT was generally the same as the interpolated rate during that time period. As of 2008-June-03, the interpolated yield was dropped as a yield curve input and the on-the-run 52-week bill was added as an input knot point in the quasi-cubic hermite spline algorithm and resulting yield curve. Between 2007-December-03 and 2008-November-07, due to Treasury's discontinuance of 3-year notes, we added a composite rate in the 3-year range based on an average of off-the-run securities in that time tranche. This composite was replaced on 2008-November-10 with the on-the-run 3-year note upon its reintroduction. Treasury does not provide the computer formulation of our quasi-cubic hermite spline yield curve derivation program. However, we have found that most researchers have been able to reasonably match our results using alternative cubic spline formulas. Treasury reviews its yield curve derivation methodology on a regular basis and reserves the right to modify, adjust or improve the methodology at its option. If Treasury determines that the methodology needs to be changed or updated,

Treasury will revise the above description to reflect such changes. Yield curve rates are usually available at Treasury's interest rate web sites by 06:00 pm Eastern Time each trading day, but may be delayed due to system problems or other issues. Every attempt is made to make this data available as soon as possible. Yield Curve is the graph showing changes in yield on instruments depending on time to maturity. A system originally developed in the bond markets is now broadly applied to various financial futures. A positive sloping curve has lower interest rates at the shorter maturities and higher at the longer maturities. A negative sloping curve has higher interest rates at the shorter maturities. The Yield Curve is a chart in which the yield level is plotted on the vertical axis, and the term to maturity of debt instruments of similar creditworthiness is plotted on the horizontal axis. The yield curve is positive when long-term rates are higher than short-term rates. However, when short-term rates are higher than yields on long-term investments, the yield curve is negative or inverted. Yield Curve is a graphic representation of market yield for a fixed income security plotted against the maturity of the security. Yield Curve is a plot of treasury yields across the various maturities at a specific point in time. At the front (left) of the yield curve are T-Bills with maturities of 12, 26 and 52 weeks. In the middle are Treasury Notes with maturities of 2, 5 and 10 years. At the end (right) of the yield curve are Treasury Bonds with maturities of 20 and 30 years. In a normal yield curve, yields rise as the maturities increase. If the yield on shorter maturities is higher than that of longer maturities, then an inverted yield curve exists. An inverted yield curve is a sign of tight money and is bearish for stocks. Yield Curve is a graphic chart (of yield vs maturity) that shows interest rates at a specific point for all securities having equal risk, but different maturity dates. For bonds, it typically compares the 2 or 5 year treasury bonds with 30 year bonds. The Yield Curve is a curve that traces yields on securities with varying maturities. The slope of the yield curve is an indication of the stance of monetary policy. Under normal conditions, interest rates for long term rates are likely to be higher than short-term rates, resulting in an upward sloping yield curve. An inverted yield curve occurs when short-term interest rates rise above long-term rates, usually due to the central bank raising short-term interest rates to prevent the economy from overheating. A graph that shows the relationship between yield and maturity for a set of securities. In Bridge applications, the US Treasury market's on-the-run yield curve is the default benchmark. Yield Curve is a graph of the term structure of interest rates. It is usually given in terms of the spot yields on bonds with different maturities but the same risk factors (such as creditworthiness of issuer), plotted against maturity. In general, yields will increase with maturity and with the riskiness of the debt. Yield curves can be plotted for default-free bonds; bonds that may default will fall on another yield curve at some spread to the default-free curve. Yield Curve is the graphical depiction of the relationship between the yield on bonds of the same credit quality but different maturities. Related:- term structure of interest rates. Yield curve is a chart in which yield level is plotted on the vertical axis, and the term to maturity of debt instruments of similar creditworthiness is plotted on the horizontal axis. The term structure of interest rates is the variation of interest rates with time – for example, it is usual for a government bond with 10 years to run till maturity to have a different YTM from one which is only one year from maturity. The term structure, especially when depicted as a graph, is also called the Yield Curve. It is usual for interest rates to increase with time; the longer the time till maturity of a zero coupon bond the higher the rate of return on it. When the term structure shows this behaviour, the yield curve, when drawn as a graph, slopes upward. A yield curve that is downward sloping is called an inverted yield curve. There are a number of explanations for the upward sloping yield curve. The most important is liquidity preference, that investors need compensation for the potentially lower liquidity of long term bonds. Another explanation is that higher duration means greater exposures to interest rate risk and inflation risk. The Fisher hypothesis suggests that inflation and interest rates move together, so the risks are linked. Yield Curve:- depiction of the yield of bonds depending on the final maturity. The Yield Curve is a graphical representation of the term structure of interest rates. It is usually depicted as the spot yields on bonds with different maturities but the same risk factors (such as creditworthiness of issuer), plotted against maturity. The usual features of a spot yield curve are higher long-term yields than short-term yields and a curve for default-free bonds that is lower at each point than the equivalent curve for riskier debt. It is possible to construct variants of the yield curve from this basic form. The par yield curve is found by calculating the coupons that would be necessary for bonds of each maturity to be priced at par; the forward yield curve is found by extrapolating the spot yield curve point-by-point, based on the implied forward interest rates. Yield Curve is the relationship between interest rate yields and maturity lengths. The yield curve normally has a positive slope (i.e. upwards) because yields on long-term interest rates usually exceed short-term yields. An investor expects a higher return for holding an asset for a longer time, hence yields normally increase with maturity length. Yield Curve is the graph showing the term structure of interest rates by plotting the yields of all bonds of the same quality with maturities ranging from the shortest to the longest available. The resulting curve shows of short-term interest rates are higher or lower than long-term rates. If short-term rates are lower, it is called a Positive Yield Curve. If short-term rates are higher, it is called a Negative (or Inverted) Yield Curve. If there is little difference between short-term and long-term rates, it is called a Flat Yield Curve. For the most part, the yiled curve is positive, since investors who are willing to tie up their money for a longer period of time usually are compensated for the extra risk they are taking by receiving a higher yield. The most common version of the yield curve graph plots Treasury securities, showing the range of yields from a three-month Treasury Bill to a 20- or 30-year Treasury Bond. Fixed-income analysts study the yield curve carefully in order to make judgments about the direction of interest rates. See also Duration. Yield Curve is a curve describing the relationship between the interest rate or yield and the maturity at a given point in time for debt securities with the same credit risk but different maturity dates. The slope of the yield curve can be measured as the difference between the interest rates at two selected maturities. Yield Curve is a graph of the term structure of interest rates. It is usually given in terms of the spot yields on bonds with different maturities but the same risk factors (such as creditworthiness of issuer), plotted against maturity. In general, yields will increase with maturity and with the riskiness of the debt. Yield curves can be plotted for default-free bonds. Bonds that may default will fall on another yield curve at some spread to the default-free curve. Yield Curve is a plot of yield against term to redemption. Usually the yield plotted is the gross redemption yield on coupon paying bonds but other yields can be used. The Yield Curve is the relation between the interest rate (or cost of borrowing) and the time to maturity of the debt for a given borrower in a given currency. For example, the United States dollar interest rates paid on Treasury securities for various maturities are commonly plotted on a chart which is called 'the Yield Curve'. More formal mathematical descriptions of this relation are often called the term structure of interest rates. Yield curves are usually upward sloping showing that the longer the maturity the higher the yield. This is because investors demand a higher yield for the higher risk associated with long term investments. An Inverted Yield Curve is less common and happens when investors think that the economy may be slowing down and that interest rates will decline in the future. / Кривая Доходности – график взаимосвязи между доходностью и сроком до погашения ценных бумаг. Кривая Доходности – график, который показывает условную структуру процентных ставок путём вычерчивания кривой доходности от всех облигаций одинакового качества со сроками погашения в диапазоне от самого короткого до самого долгого. Кривая Доходности – график изменения доходности ценных бумаг с одинаковыми качественными характеристиками в зависимости от сроков их погашения. Кривая доходности используется для прогнозирования процентных ставок, выбора ценных бумаг, оценки глвых эмиссий и для других целей. Кривая Доходности представляет собой график изменения доходности ценных бумаг с одинаковыми качественными характеристиками в зависимости от сроков погашения этих ценных бумаг. Кривая доходности используется для прогнозирования процентных ставок, выбора ценных бумаг, оценки новых эмиссий и для других целей. Кривая Доходности – график, отражающий временную структуру процентных ставок путём изображения доходов по всем облигациям аналогичного качества со сроками погашения, варьирующими от самого короткого до самого длительного. Получившаяся в результате кривая показывает, являются ли процентные ставки по краткосрочным кредитам более высокими

или более низкими, чем долгосрочные процентные ставки. Если краткосрочные ставки ниже, то такая ситуация называется Позитивной Кривой Доходности (Positive Yield Curve). Если краткосрочные ставки выше, то такая ситуация называется Негативной (Перевёрнутой) Кривой Доходности (Negative (Inverted) Yield Curve). Если существует лишь незначительное расхождение между краткосрочными и долгосрочными процентными ставками, подобная ситуация называется 'Плоской' Кривой Доходности (Flat Yield Curve). В большинстве случаев кривая доходности является позитивной, поскольку инвесторы, желающие вложить свои средства на более длительный период, обычно получают компенсацию за более высокий риск в виде более высокого дохода. Наиболее известный вариант кривой доходности отражает доходы по казначейским ценным бумагам и показывает разброс возможных доходов от 3-месячных Казначейских векселей (Treasury bill) до 20- или 30-летних Казначейских облигаций (Treasury bond). Аналитики по ценным бумагам с фиксированным доходом внимательно изучают кривые доходности для того, чтобы оценить направление динамики процентных ставок. Кривая Доходности представляет собой графическую кривую, отображающую доходность ценных бумаг с фиксированным процентом в зависимости от срока, остающегося до даты их погашения. Кривая доходности обычно поднимается, указывая на то, что инвесторы рассчитывают получить премию на долгосрочные ценные бумаги. Однако, когда ожидаются изменения процентных ставок, направленность кривой доходности может измениться.

YIELD CURVE OPTION = ОПЦИОН НА КРИВУЮ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curve Option is an option whose underlying is the shape of the yield curve, normally defined as the yield of a longer-maturity bond minus the yield of a shorter-maturity bond. This allows investors to take a view on interest rates without taking a view on the bond market's direction. The value of a call yield curve option appreciates as the curve flattens, whereas a put's value decreases.

YIELD CURVE OPTION–PRICING MODELS = МОДЕЛИ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ ОПЦИОНОВ НА ОСНОВЕ КРИВОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curve Option-Pricing Models:- any formula or theory for mathematically determining the correct price for an option contract that considers the yield curve of a bond at different levels of volatility. An example is the Black-Derman-Toy Model. Yield Curve Option-Pricing Models are the models that can incorporate different volatility assumptions along the yield curve, such as the Black-Derman-Toy model. Also known as Arbitrage-Free Option-Pricing Models. / Модели Ценообразования Опционов На Базе Кривой Доходности – модели, включающие различные допущения колебаний кривой доходности, в том числе модель Блэка-Дэрмана-Тоя (Black-Derman-Toy Model).

YIELD CURVE RISK = РИСК КРИВОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curve Risk results from changing rate relationships between different maturities of the same index. For example, a 30-year Treasury bond's yield may change by 200 basis points, but a three-year Treasury note's yield may change by only 50 basis points during the same time period. Yield Curve Risk is the risk of experiencing an adverse shift in market interest rates associated with investing in a fixed income instrument. The risk is associated with either a flattening or steepening of the yield curve, which is a result of changing yields among comparable bonds with different maturities. When market yields change, this will impact the price of a fixed-income instrument. When market interest rates, or yields, increase, the price of a bond will decrease and vice versa. When the yield curve shifts, the price of the bond, which was initially priced based on the initial yield curve, will change in price. If the yield curve flattens, then the yield spread between long- and short-term interest rates narrows, and the price of the bond will change accordingly. If the bond is a short-term bond maturing in three years and the three-year yield decreases, the price of this bond will increase. If the yield curve steepens, this means that the spread between long- and short-term interest rates increases. Therefore, long-term bond prices will decrease relative to short-term bonds. Changes in the yield curve are based on bond risk premiums and expectations of future interest rates. Yield Curve Risk is risk attributed to changes in the relationship between short term bond yields and long term bond yields as expressed by the yield curves. The widening and narrowing of the yield curve caused by disparate changes in the prices or interest rates among bonds of varying maturities. The Yield Curve Risk is how your portfolio will react with different exposures based on how the yield curve shifts:- (i) investors portfolios tend to move in a parallel shift on the yield curve. This happens when all maturities on the yield curve move by an equal amount. The yield curve encompasses all maturities in the fixed income market. In a parallel shift, the investor would see an increase or decrease in all maturities by, for example, 25 basis points. (ii) In the real world, however, the yield curve does not move this way. The curve tends to steepen, or yield an increase in the long end of the curve compared to shorter issues. The curve can also flatten, with yield on the long end decreasing at a faster rate than at the short end of the curve. (iii) Because any measure of interest-rate risk assumes an equal amount of basis point moves on the yield curve, anything will be an approximation of how an investor's portfolio will react. The risk involved here is the degree to which this approximation will not match of the actual yield curve movement.

YIELD CURVE STRATEGIES = СТРАТЕГИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ КРИВОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curve Strategies are investments that position a portfolio to capitalize on expected changes in the shape of the Treasury yield curve. Yield Curve Strategies:- positioning a portfolio to capitalize on expected changes in the shape of the Treasury yield curve. Several Yield Curve Strategies have been developed in an attempt to boost returns in different interest-rate environments. Three yield curve strategies focus on spacing the maturity of bonds in a portfolio. In a bullet strategy, a portfolio is structured so that the maturities of the securities are highly concentrated at one point on the yield curve. For example, most of the bonds in a portfolio may mature in 10 years. In a barbell strategy, the maturities of the securities in a portfolio are concentrated at two extremes, such as five years and 20 years. In a ladder strategy, the portfolio has equal amounts of securities maturing periodically, usually every year. In general, a bullet strategy outperforms when the yield curve steepens, while a barbell outperforms when the curve flattens. Investors typically use the laddered approach to match a steady liability stream and to reduce the risk of having to reinvest a significant portion of their money in a low interest-rate environment. Using the yield curve, investors may also attempt to identify bonds that appear cheap or expensive at any given time. The price of a bond is based on the present value of its expected cash flows, or the value of its future interest and principal payments discounted to the present at a specified interest rate or rates. If investors apply different interest-rate forecasts, they will arrive at different values for a given bond. In this way, investors judge whether particular bonds appear cheap or expensive in the marketplace and attempt to buy and sell those bonds to earn extra profits. Fixed-income managers can also seek extra return with a bond investment strategy known as Riding The Yield Curve, or Rolling Down The Yield Curve. When the yield curve slopes upward, as a bond approaches maturity or 'Rolls Down The Yield Curve', it is valued at successively lower yields and higher prices. Using this strategy, a bond is held for a period of time as it appreciates in price and is sold before maturity to realize the gain. As long as the yield curve remains normal, or in an upward slope, this strategy can continuously add to total return on a bond portfolio. / Стратегия Кривой Доходности (Yield Curve Strategy) – позиционирование портфеля ценных бумаг таким образом, чтобы капитализировать его за счёт ожидаемых изменений кривой доходности Казначейских обязательств.

YIELD CURVE SWAP = СВОП НА КРИВУЮ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Curve Swap is a swap in which two interest rate streams are exchanged, reflecting different points on the yield curve.

YIELD DECLINE = СНИЖЕНИЕ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Decline is a decrease in grain yields over a period of at least several years. / Снижение Урожайности – уменьшение урожайности зерновых за период по крайней мере нескольких лет.

YIELD DIFFERENTIAL/PICKUP = ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛ/ПОПРАВКА ПО ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Differential/Pickup:- mainly applies to convertible securities. Graph showing the term structure of interest rates by plotting the yield of all bonds of the same quality with maturities ranging from the shortest to the longest available. Yield Differential-Pickup:- investments that position a portfolio to capitalize on expected changes in the shape of the Treasury yield curve. Yield Pickup is the additional interest rate an investor receives when selling a lower-yielding bond in exchange for a higher-yielding bond. The bond with the lower yield generally has a shorter maturity, while the bond with the higher yield will typically have a longer maturity. A certain amount of risk is involved since the bond with a higher yield is often of a lower credit quality. Additionally, the investor can be exposed to interest rate risk with the longer maturity bond. For example, an investor owns a bond issued by Company ABC that has a 4% yield. The investor can sell this bond in exchange for a bond issued by Company XYZ that has a yield of 6%. The investor's yield pickup is 2% (6% – 4% = 2%). Bonds that have a higher default risk often have higher yields, making a yield pickup play risky. Ideally, a yield pickup would involve bonds that have the same rating or credit risk, though this is not always the case.

YIELD DURATION = ДЛИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ДОХОДНОСТИ (или ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ДОХОДНОСТИ) – Yield Duration:- if the security has no options, the yield duration equals the modified duration. However, if the security does have options, the yield duration is the modified duration of the security as if it had no options. The yield duration is calculated as follows:- (i) the program adds the Dollar value of the option to the current price; and (ii) using this new price, and ignoring the original option, it calculates the modified duration.

YIELD EQUIVALENCE = ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ В ДОХОДНОСТИ (или РАВЕНСТВО В ДОХОДНОСТИ) – Yield Equivalence is the rate of interest at which a tax-exempt bond and a taxable security of similar quality provide the same return. In the day of the 50% tax bracket, for example, a tax-exempt bond paying 10% was the equivalent of a taxable corporate bond of 20%. To calculate the yield that must be provided by a taxable security to equal that of a tax-exempt bond for investors in different tax brackets, the tax exmplt yield is divided by the reciprocal of the tax bracket (100 less 28%, for example) to arrive at the taxable yield. Thus, a person in the 28% tax bracket who wished to figure the taxable equivalent of a 10% tax free municipal bond would divide 10% by 72% (100 minus 28%) to get 13.9% – the yield a corporate taxable bond would have to provide to be equivalent, after taxes, to the 10% municipal bond. To convert a taxable yield to a tax-exempt yield, the formule is reversed – that is, the tax exempt yield is equal to the taxable yield multiplied by the reciprocal of the tax bracket. Yield Equivalence is the interest rate at which a tax-exempt bond and a taxable security of similar quality give the investor the same rate of return. Yield Equivalence:- is the interest rate on a taxable security that would render a return equivalent to that of a tax-exempt security, and vice versa, calculated as follows:- (i) Taxable Yield Equivalence (YE):- YE = (Tax – Exempt Yield) / (1 – Tax Rate); and (ii) Tax-Exempt Yield Equivalence (YE):- YE = Taxable Yield x (1 – Tax Rate). In order to calculate yield equivalence, divide the tax-exempt yield by 1 minus the investor's tax rate. For example, say you were considering a 6% tax-exempt municipal bond, but you would like to calculate what the interest rate on a taxable investment would have to be to give you the same return. If you have a 20% rate of taxation, you would need a return of 7.5% on your taxable investment to match the 6% return on the tax-exempt investment (6% / (1 – 0.20) = 7.5%). Conversely, if you know your taxable rate of return, you can calculate the equivalent rate on a tax-exempt investment. This is done by multiplying the taxable rate by 1 minus your tax rate. If your taxable return is 6% and your rate of taxation is 20%, you need a 4.8% return on a tax-exempt security to match the after-tax return on a taxable security (6% x (1 – 0.20) = 4.8%). / Эквивалентность Доходности – ставка процента, при которой облигация, доход от которой освобождён от налогового обложения, и ценная бумага аналогичного качества, облагаемая налогом, приносят одинаковую прибыль. Равенство в Доходности:- процентная ставка, при которой не облагаемая налогом облигация и облагаемые налогом ценные бумаги аналогичного качества приносят одинаковый доход. В день, когда налогообложение (tax bracket) составляет 50%, например, не облагаемая налогом облигация, приносящая 10% доход, эквивалентна облагаемой налогом корпоративной облигации с доходом в 20%. Для подсчёта дохода, который должны приносить облагаемые налогом ценные бумаги, чтобы он был эквивалентен доходу от необлагаемых налогом облигаций, входящих в различные классы налогообложения, не облагаемый налогом доход делится на величину, обратную норме налогообложения данного класса налогообложения (100 минус 28%, например) для подсчёта облагаемого налогом дохода. Таким образом, лицу, уплачивающему налог по ставке 28% и желающему подсчитать облагаемый налогом эквивалент для 10% муниципальных облигаций, следует разделить 10% на 72% (100 минус 28) для получения 13.9% – дохода по корпоративным облагаемым налогом облигациям, который оказался эквивалентным после уплаты налогов доходу от 10% муниципальной облигации. Для конвертации облагаемого налогом дохода в необлагаемый надо применить обратную формулу, то есть не облагаемый налогом доход равен облагаемому налогом доходу, умноженному на величину, обратную норме налогообложения. Равенство В Доходности – процентная ставка, при которой доходность не облагаемой налогом ценной бумаги равна доходности другой облагаемой налогом ценной бумаги.

YIELD FROM ISSUE DATE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ С ДАТЫ ЭМИССИИ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ С ДАТЫ ВЫПУСКА) – Yield From Issue Date:- this is a percentage expressed as an annual rate that describes the overall increase in an investment's value and is a measurement of the gain from the time the investment was made or started. Such a percentage is the result of computations using the amount of the initial investment, what the investment is worth on some later date – today or in the future – and the amount of time from when the investment was made to the later date.

YIELD GAP = РАЗРЫВ В ДОХОДНОСТИ – The Yield Gap is the difference between the average dividend yields in a market and the bond yields in the same market. By 'market' we would usually mean either a national market or the global markets for shares and bonds. The yield gap is a useful measure of the valuation of a stock market and can be an indicator that a market is over or under valued. An unusual yield gap can be justified by higher or lower growth expectations. The yield gap is also changes over time in response to changing conditions. For example, if companies commonly choose to increase share-buy backs rather than dividends, the yield on shares will fall. There are a number of reasons why companies might choose to do this, including tax structures, and the widespread tying of directors remuneration to share prices. Yield Gap, also known as Yield Ratio, is the yield gap compares the dividend yield on equities with the yield on long-term government bonds. It is used to assess whether equities are under or over-priced compared with government bonds. Yield Gap or Yield Ratio is the ratio of the dividend yield of an equity and the yield of a long-term government bond. Typically equities have a higher yield (as a percentage of the market price of the equity thus reflecting the higher risk of holding an equity. Formula:- Yield Gap = Yield Ratio Of Equity / Yield Ratio Of Bond. The purpose of calculating the yield gap is to assess whether the equity is over or under priced as compared to bonds. For a given equity, the following cases may be considered:- (i) if the yield gap is numerically small, then equity yield is lower than bond yield implying that the equity is overpriced; and (ii) if the yield gap is numerically large, then equity yield is higher than bond yield implying that the equity is cheap. Yield Gap is the difference between yield on equities and corresponding yield on long dated fixed interest bonds. Yield Gap (in the United Kingdom):- difference between the average yield on stocks constituting the Financial Times Industrial Share Index, and on 2.5% Consols. / Под Разрывом В Доходности понимается разница между средними значениями доходности дивидендов на рынке и доходностей облигаций на том же самом рынке. Под 'Рынком' в данном контексте обычно понимается либо национальный рынок либо глобальные рынки акций и облигаций. Разрыв в доходности является полезной мерой стоимостной оценки фондового рынка и может быть индикатором того, что рынок переоценён или недооценён. Необычный разрыв в доходности может быть оправдан более

высокими или более низкими ожиданиями роста. Разрыв в доходности со временем изменяется в ответ на изменяющиеся условия. Например, если компании обычно решают увеличить share-buy backs, а не дивиденды, доходность по акциям будет падать. Имеется ряд причин, почему компании могут пойти на это, включая налоговые структуры и распространённое увязывание вознаграждения директоров с ценами на акции.

YIELD GOAL = ЦЕЛЬ ПО УРОЖАЙНОСТИ (или ОЖИДАЕМАЯ УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ) – Yield Goal is the yield per acre you hope to grow. They further noted that what you hope to grow and what you end up with are two different things. Yield goals can vary all the way from past average yield to potential yield. They define Potential Yield as the highest possible yield obtainable with ideal management, soil, and weather. In our work, what they define as potential yield would be Maximum Yield, since 'potential' yield is associated with specific soil and weather conditions that can change. The practical range for a yield goal should be somewhere between above average to near maximum yield obtained by you or a nearby neighbor on a similar type soil. For most farmers, North Dakota State University recommends that the yield goal is the best achievable yield in the last four to five years and that it is usually 30 to 33% higher than the average yield. Black and Bauer (1988) reported that the yield goal should be based on how much water is available to the winter wheat crop from stored soil water to a depth of 1.5 m in the spring plus the anticipated amount of growing season precipitation. Combining Yield Goal, soil test NO_3–N and a simple estimate of nitrogen use efficiency can be used to estimate N fertilization requirements. Oklahoma State University generally recommends that farmers apply 33 kg N/ha for every 1 Mg of wheat (2 lb N/ac for every bushel of Wheat) they hope to produce, minus the amount of NO_3–N in the surface (0–15 cm) soil profile. With a yield goal of 2 690 kg ha^{-1} (40 bu/ac) and an average grain N content of 2.36%, estimated total N removed would equal 63.6 kg N ha^{-1}. The nitrogen use (soil N + fertlizer N) efficiency would be 71% (63.6 kg N ha^{-1} removed /89.6 kg N ha^{-1} available using a yield goal of 40 bu/ac), which is far greater than the 33% reported for grain production by Olson and Swallow (1984). Even though some of the N-fertilizer needs of the crop can be met by fall applications, the best time to make final N fertilizer adjustments is in the spring before the winter wheat surpasses the 3-leaf stage. The use of realistic yield goals combined with soil testing have assisted farmers in estimating preplant and/or in-season fertilizer N needs. When yield goals are applied, it explicitly places the risk of predicting the environment (good or bad year) on the producer. University extension (e.g., soil testing), fertilizer dealers and private consulting organizations have historically used yield goals, due to the lack of a better alternative. See also Per-Acre Yield Goal, and Yield. / (Black and Bauer) . (Olson and Swallow) .

YIELD GRADE = СОРТ ПО ВЫХОДУ (или СОРТ ПО УРОЖАЙНОСТИ, или СОРТ ПО ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ) – (1) Yield Grade is a grade assigned by a federal grader to predict carcass cutability. See also Yield Grade (beef), Yield Grade (lamb), and Yield Grade (pork).

(2) Yield Grade (beef) is the yield grade of a beef carcass is determined by considering four characteristics:- (i) amount of external fat, (ii) amount of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat, (iii) area of the ribeye muscle, and (iv) hot-carcass weight. Under US standards, there are five classes of yield grade.

(3) Yield Grade (lamb) is the yield grade of an ovine carcass is based on the amount of external fat present, maturity, color, firmness, and texture of the lean evaluated in terms of their relationship to the ultimate flavor and tenderness of the meat. USDA lamb grades are prime, choice, and good.

(4) Yield Grade (pork) is the yield grade for barrowsand gilts, with an acceptable quality grade, is determined by the expected carcass yields of four lean cuts and is graded US 1 through 4. See also Utility Grade.

YIELD GROWTH RATE DECLINE = СНИЖЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ РОСТА УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Growth Rate Decline is a slowdown in the (percentage) rate of increase of grain yield over time.

YIELD GUARANTEE = ГАРАНТИЯ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ (или ГАРАНТИЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ) – Yield Guarantee:- for crop insurance purposes, the per-bushel figure that is a percentage of actual production history yield. Indemnity payments occur when the actual yield is below the yield guarantee.

YIELDING ABILITY = СПОСОБНОСТЬ ПРИНОСИТЬ УРОЖАЙ – Yielding Ability is the expected capacity of the plant to produce a certain quantity of grain.

YIELD MAINTENANCE = ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Maintenance is a kind of prepayment fee that borrowers pay to banks to reimburse them for the loss of interest resulting from the prepayment of a loan. How It Works/Example:- the formula for the yield maintenance premium is:- Yield Maintenance = Present Value of Remaining Payments on the Mortgage x (Interest Rate – Treasury Rate). Note that the Treasury rate should be for bonds of the same duration as the mortgage in question. Let's assume John takes out a USD1 000 000 mortgage from ABC Bank at 7%. The borrower begins making monthly payments on the mortgage. Two years later, interest rates decline dramatically, and John chooses to refinance the loan. To do so, John repays the USD1 000 000 loan by taking out a similar loan at a lower interest rate from a different lender and paying off the first loan. As a result, ABC Bank loses eight years of interest payments that it would have otherwise gotten had interest rates not declined enough to induce the borrower to go elsewhere. The bank calculates yield maintenance based on current interest rates and projected rates over the course of the life of the mortgage. Why It Matters:- yield maintenance helps lenders make the same yield regardless of whether all the mortgage payments are made until maturity. The idea behind yield maintenance is that it enables lenders to be indifferent to prepayment. Yield maintenance is most common in the commercial mortgage industry. Yield Maintenance:- the extra money a prepaying borrower would have to pay to make the yield the same for the lender if the borrower made all, regularly scheduled payments until maturity. When a borrower prepays a loan or other debt investment, the lender loses the interest the borrower otherwise would have paid. The lender may charge the yield maintenance as a prepayment penalty to ensure that it makes the yield regardless of whether or not the borrower prepays. This has the effect of making prepayment or refinancing unattractive to the borrower. Yield Maintenance is the type of prepayment fee that is based on the movement of interest rates. The fee is charged by the lender to the borrower, and the borrower pays the fee in the hope that the mortgage-backed investment will provide a higher yield. The yield maintenance formula is the present value of remaining payments multiplied by the difference between the bond interest rate and the rate on a Treasury note of the same duration. It is often used in the commercial mortgage market in the valuation of securities. Yield Maintenance is a prepayment premium that allows investors to attain the same yield as if the borrower made all scheduled mortgage payments until maturity. Yield maintenance premiums are designed to make investors indifferent to prepayment. Furthermore, It also makes refinancing unattractive and uneconomical to borrowers. / Поддержание Доходности – корректировка цены на ценную бумагу Правительственной Национальной Ипотечной Ассоциации или других закладных, купленных согласно фьючерсному контракту или резервному обязательству, при их поставке с целью обеспечения той же самой доходности для покупателя, как и той, что была установлена в первоначальном соглашении.

YIELD MANAGEMENT = УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДОХОДНОСТЬЮ – Yield Management (transportation) is the process of managing the usage price of a transport asset, such as the fare paid by users, in view of changes in the demand. The goal of such an approach is to

maximize profit in the context where the transport supply is fixed. Commonly used in air transportation. Yield Management is the process of examining and factoring in consumer behavior to achieve the maximum amount of profit from a perishable good. Consumer behavior is examined to determine the correct price level to make the item enticing to the consumer. The idea is to coordinate timing, price, and consumer buying patterns to achieve the best return. The issue with yield management is that it can often result in unfair pricing for consumers. For instance, Joe may book a flight to California for USD500 during the morning and Jane may book the same flight for USD800 that evening. Joe was able to receive the better price because the flight still had plenty of open seats and the airline was trying harder to entice customers to purchase a ticket. Yield Management is the process of maximizing the contribution of every slot, vessel, trade and network. Basically it should be seen as the process of allocating the right type of capacity to the right kind of customer at the right price as to maximize revenue or yield. The concept should be used in combination with load factor management. Yield Management is the process of understanding, anticipating and influencing consumer behavior in order to maximize yield or profits from a fixed, perishable resource (such as airline seats or hotel room reservations or advertising inventory). As a specific, inventory-focused branch of revenue management, yield management involves strategic control of inventory to sell it to the right customer at the right time for the right price. This process can result in price discrimination, where a firm charges customers consuming otherwise identical goods or services a different price for doing so. Yield management is a large revenue generator for several major industries; Robert Crandall, former Chairman and CEO of American Airlines, gave Yield Management its name and has called it 'the single most important technical development in transportation management since we entered deregulation'. Yield management has become part of mainstream business theory and practice over the last fifteen to twenty years. Whether an emerging discipline or a new management science (it has been called both), yield management is a set of yield maximization strategies and tactics meant to improve the profitability of certain businesses that focus on yield. It is complex because it involves several aspects of management control, including rate management, revenue streams management, and distribution channel management, just to name a few of them. Yield management is multidisciplinary because it blends elements of marketing, operations, and financial management into a highly successful new approach. Yield management strategists frequently must work with one or more other departments when designing and implementing yield management strategies. History:- deregulation is generally regarded as the catalyst for yield management in the airline industry, but this tends to overlook the role of Global Distribution Systems (GDSs). It is arguable that the fixed pricing paradigm occurs as a result of decentralized consumption. With mass production, pricing became a centralized management activity and customer contact staff focused on customer service exclusively. Electronic commerce, of which the GDSs were the first wave, created an environment where large volumes of sales could be managed without large numbers of customer service staff. They also gave management staff direct access to price at time of consumption and rich data capture for future decision-making. On January 17, 1985, American Airlines launched Ultimate Super Saver fares in an effort to compete with low cost carrier PEOPLExpress. Donald Burr, the CEO of PEOPLExpress, is quoted as saying 'We were a vibrant, profitable company from 1981 to 1985, and then we tipped right over into losing USD50 million a month ... We had been profitable from the day we started until American came at us with Ultimate Super Savers'. in the book 'Revenue Management' by Robert G. Cross, Chairman and CEO of Revenue Analytics. The Yield management systems developed at American Airlines were recognized by the Edelman Prize committee of INFORMS for contributing USD1.4 billion in a three-year period at the airline. Yield management spread to other travel and transportation companies in the early 1990s. Notable was implementation of Yield management at National Car Rental. In 1993, General Motors Corporation was forced to take a USD744 million charge against earnings related to its ownership of National Car Rental Systems. In response, National's program expanded the definition of Yield management to include capacity management, pricing and reservations control. As a result of this program, General Motors was able to sell National Car Rental Systems for an estimated USD1.2 billion. Yield Management gave way to the more general practice of Revenue Management. Whereas Revenue Management involves predicting consumer behavior by segmenting markets, forecasting demand, and optimizing prices for several different types of products, Yield Management refers specifically to maximizing revenue through inventory control. Some notable Revenue Management implementations include the NBC which credits its system with USD200 million in improved ad sales from 1996 to 2000, the Target Pricing initiative at UPS, and Revenue management at Texas Children's Hospital. Since 2000, much of the dynamic pricing, promotions management and dynamic packaging that underlie ecommerce sites leverage Revenue management techniques. In 2002 GMAC launched an early implementation of web based revenue management in the financial services industry. There have also been high profile failures and faux pas. Amazon.com was criticized for irrational price changes that resulted from a Revenue management software bug. The Coca-Cola Company's plans for a dynamic pricing vending machine were put on hold as a result of negative consumer reactions. Revenue management is also blamed for much of the financial difficulty currently experienced by legacy carriers. The reliance of the major carriers on high fares in captive markets arguably created the conditions for low cost carriers to thrive. Use By Industry:- there are three essential conditions for yield management to be applicable:- (i) that there is a fixed amount of resources available for sale; (ii) that the resources sold are perishable (there is a time limit to selling the resources, after which they cease to be of value); and (iii) that different customers are willing to pay a different price for using the same amount of resources. If the resources available are not fixed or not perishable, the problem is limited to logistics, i.e. inventory or production management. If all customers would pay the same price for using the same amount of resources, the challenge would perhaps be limited to selling as quickly as possible, e.g., if there are costs for holding inventory. Yield management is of especially high relevance in cases where the constant costs are relatively high compared to the variable costs. The less variable cost there is, the more the additional revenue earned will contribute to the overall profit. This is because it focuses on maximizing expected marginal revenue for a given operation and planning horizon. It optimizes resource utilization by ensuring inventory availability to customers with the highest expected net revenue contribution and extracting the greatest level of 'willingness to pay' from the entire customer base. Yield management practitioners typically claim 3% to 7% incremental revenue gains. In many industries this can equate to over 100% increase in profits. Yield management has significantly altered the travel and hospitality industry since its inception in the mid-1980s. It requires analysts with detailed market knowledge and advanced computing systems who implement sophisticated mathematical techniques to analyze market behavior and capture revenue opportunities. It has evolved from the system airlines invented as a response to deregulation and quickly spread to hotels, car rental firms, cruise lines, media, telecommunications and energy to name a few. Its effectiveness in generating incremental revenues from an existing operation and customer base has made it particularly attractive to business leaders that prefer to generate return from revenue growth and enhanced capability rather than downsizing and cost cutting. / Кокэ-Кола Кампэни (Coca-Cola Company). Данэлд Бё (Donald Burr), Главный Исполнительный Сотрудник ПИПЛЭкспрэсс (PEOPLExpress). Робёт Дьжи. Крос (Robert G. Cross). Робёт Крэндол (Robert Crandall), бывший Председатель и Главный Исполнительный Сотрудник Амэрикэн Эалайнз (American Airlines). Дьженерэл Мотоз Корпорэйшэн (General Motors Corporation).

YIELD ON COST = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ЗАТРАТАМ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО ЦЕНЕ) – Yield On Cost (YOC) is the annual dividend rate of a security divided by the average cost basis of the investments. It shows the dividend yield of the original investment. If the number of shares owned by the investor does not change, the yield on cost will increase if the company increases the dividend it pays to shareholders; otherwise it will remain the same. To calculate yield on cost for a stock, an investor must divide the stock's annual dividend by the average cost basis per share and multiple the resulting number by 100 (to get a percentage). For example, an investor who purchased 10 shares of stock at USD15 and 20 shares at USD18 would have an average cost basis of USD17/share (USD15*10

+ USD18*20) / (10 + 20). If the annual dividend is USD0.90 per share, the yield on cost would be 5.29% (USD0.90 / USD17 * 100). Because the yield on cost depends on the price paid for the investment, the same stock portfolio can have a different yield on cost if shares are purchased over a period of time. Many investors focus instead on current yield when comparing the dividends of different stocks. Yield On Cost (YOC) represents the amount of dividends that will yield above the cost of the total investment.

YIELD ON MUNICIPALS = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ПО МУНИЦИПАЛКАМ – Yields On Municipal bonds are often lower than corporate or Treasury bonds with comparable maturities, because of the important advantage of not being taxed at the federal level. In general, municipal bonds are considered safer than corporate bonds, since a municipality is far less likely to go bankrupt than a company. Some municipal bonds can also be insured by outside agencies. These companies will promise to pay the interest and principal if the issuer defaults. Both issuers and bondholders can carry this insurance, though a bondholder would need to have a large stake to get the coverage. Municipal bond yields vary according to local economic factors, the issuer's perceived ability to repay, and the security's quality rating assigned by one of the bondrating agencies. / Доходность По Муниципалкам или Доходность По Муниципальным Облигациям варьируется в соответствии с местными экономическими факторами, ощущаемой способностью эмитента к оплате и рэйтиньгу качества ценной бумаги, присвоенного одним из агентств, осуществляющих рэйтиньги облигаций.

YIELD POINT = ТОЧКА ТЕКУЧЕСТИ (или ПРЕДЕЛ ТЕКУЧЕСТИ) – Yield Point:- it is important to note that the straight part of the curve gives way to a bend beyond which the material no longer behaves like a spring – or elastic. Relatively small increases in stress produce large extensions. And most of the stretch is irrecoverable. This bending or yielding region which is determined geometrically is known as Yield Point. This is the point at which the tangent to the curve is parallel to the line joining the origin and the breaking point. Point on the stress-strain curve where the load and elongation stop being directly proportional. See also Elastic Limit. In mechanical engineering, Yield Point is a load at which a solid material that is being stretched begins to flow, or change shape permanently, divided by its original cross-sectional area; or the amount of stress in a solid at the onset of permanent deformation. The yield point, alternatively called the Elastic Limit, marks the end of elastic behaviour and the beginning of plastic behaviour. When stresses less than the yield point are removed, the material returns to its original shape. For many materials that do not have a well-defined yield point, a quantity called Yield Strength is substituted. Yield strength is the stress at which a material has undergone some arbitrarily chosen amount of permanent deformation, often 0.2 percent. A few materials start to yield, or flow plastically, at a fairly well-defined stress (upper yield point) that falls rapidly to a lower steady value (lower yield point) as deformation continues. Any increase in the stress beyond the yield point causes greater permanent deformation and eventually fracture. / Предел Упругости (Elastic Limit). Прочность Текучести или Предел Текучести (Yield Strength).

YIELD POTENTIAL = ПОТЕНЦИАЛ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Potential is the maximum grain yield of a given variety in a given environment without constraints involving water, nutrients, competition, pests, diseases, or climatic conditions. Yield Potential is defined as the yield of a crop cultivar when grown in environments to which it is adapted, with nutrients and water non-limiting, and pests and diseases effectively controlled. Hence, for a given crop variety or hybrid in a specific growth environment, yield potential is determined by the amount of incident solar radiation, temperature, and plant density – the latter determining the rate at which the leaf canopy develops under a given solar radiation and temperature regime. The difference between yield potential and the actual yield represents the exploitable yield gap. Hence, genotype, solar radiation, temperature, plant population, and degree of water deficit determine water-limited yield potential. In addition to yield reduction from limited water supply, actual farm yields are determined by the magnitude of yield reduction or loss from other factors such as nutrient deficiencies or imbalances, poor soil quality, root and/or shoot diseases, insect pests, weed competition, water logging, and lodging. Management decisions such as hybrid selection, planting date, and plant density can affect the yield potential at a given site by influencing the utilization of available solar radiation and soil moisture reserves during the growing season. Yield potential also fluctuates somewhat from year to year (typically ±10–15%) because of normal variation in solar radiation and temperature regime. To achieve yield potential, the crop must be optimally supplied with water and nutrients and completely protected against weeds, pests, diseases, and other factors that may reduce growth. Such conditions are rarely achieved under field conditions, nor is it likely to be cost-effective for farmers to strive for such perfection in management. Instead, understanding site yield potential and its normal year-to-year variation can help identify management options and input requirements that combine to reduce the size of the exploitable yield gap while maintaining profitable and highly efficient production practices. For much of the US Corn Belt, available moisture is the most important growth-limiting factor. The water deficit is determined by factors such as soil water holding capacity, rainfall, irrigation, and evapotranspiration, which vary from site to site and year to year. Because irrigation can help ensure adequate water supply in the face of suboptimal rainfall, differences between yield potential and water-limited yield are smaller and less variable in irrigated systems compared to rainfed maize systems. In well-managed irrigated maize, the attainable water-limited yield is close to the yield potential ceiling and relatively stable from year to year because irrigation is provided during key growth stages to make up for water deficits. Management can therefore focus on providing sufficient nutrients to fully exploit attainable yield and on minimizing yield-reducing factors that determine yield gap 2 (shown in Fig. 1.1). In rainfed maize, the attainable water-limited yield is typically less than that for irrigated maize, but fluctuates widely, depending on the initial soil moisture status, soil water holding capacity, planting date, plant density, evapotranspiration, and rainfall during the growing season. Therefore, setting a realistic yield goal is more difficult in rainfed (also called Dryland Agriculture) than under irrigated conditions because both yield gaps 1 and 2 can vary greatly from site to site or year to year. Maximum yields obtained in yield contests or in well-managed research experiments provide the best estimates of yield potential because maize is grown at high plant density with optimal water and nutrient supply, and effective control of weeds, diseases, and insect pests. For example, in the past 20 years yield levels achieved by winners of the irrigated maize contest in Nebraska have averaged 300 bu/acre (18.8 Mg/ha), with a standard deviation of ±38 bu/acre among years (13%), which indicates the effect of growing season weather on the yield potential. The extremes in yield potential are represented by low-yield years of 1993 (210 bu/acre, wet and cold) and 1988 (228 bu/acre, dry and hot) versus highest yields in 1986 (348 bu/acre) and 1998 (338 bu/acre) when temperatures and solar radiation supported high yield potential. During the same period, yields achieved by the winners of the rainfed maize contest in Nebraska have averaged 220 bu/acre (13.8 Mg/ha) but are steadily increasing such that maximum rainfed yields are now reaching 250 bu/acre in years with favorable weather. These numbers illustrate the typical upper limits of yield potential and waterlimited rainfed maize yield in Nebraska. The Hybrid-Maize model simulates maize growth on a daily basis from emergence to physiological maturity. This version of the program simulates maize yield potential and/or water limited yield, both assuming optimal nutrient supply and no yield losses from other factors. For simulation of yield potential, the model requires daily weather data for solar radiation and maximum and minimum temperatures. For simulation of the water-limited rainfed or irrigated yield at a given site with optimal nutrient supply, the model requires daily weather data for solar radiation, maximum and minimum temperature, rainfall, reference evapotranspiration, and relative air humidity, as well as basic soil information influencing available water status such as soil textural class and bulk density.

YIELD PROTECTION = ЗАЩИТА УРОЖАЙНОСТИ – Yield Protection (known as YP):- (i) Fall Crops (Wheat, Barley, Canola); and (ii) Spring Crops (Corn, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans, Cotton, Sunflowers). Insurance coverage that only provides protection against a production loss for crops for which revenue protection is available but was not elected. The Yield Protection (YP) Guarantee will be

determined by multiplying the production guarantee by the projected price. The projected price is also used to determine the premium, any replant payment or prevented planting payment, and to value the production to count. The harvest price is not used for the Yield Protection (YP) Plan of Coverage.

YIELD RATIO = СООТНОШЕНИЕ МЕЖДУ ДОХОДНОСТЯМИ – Yield Ratio:- a comparison of the expected yield of one bond to the expected yield of another. A yield ratio is important when deciding whether to invest in one bond or another; generally, the one with the higher yield wins out. However, it is important to take into account the after tax basis when taking the yield ratio of a corporate bond and a tax-exempt municipal bond. A corporate bond yields less than its stated interest rate because of taxation, whereas a tax-exempt municipal bond does not. Thus, a municipal bond paying a lower interest rate will often net the bondholder more than a corporate bond with a slightly higher interest rate, depending upon one's tax bracket. Yield Ratio is the quotient of two bond yields. Yield Ratio is an important aspect to determine your returns. Yield ratio is the correlation between expected yields of a bond with an expected yield of other bond. This is crucial ratio for deciding on which bond to invest. Higher yield bond wins the race. However, along with this some factors are there like after tax-basis while finding the yield ratios of tax-exempt municipal bond and corporate bond. A corporate bond has lesser yield than the interest rate that is stated, but the tax exempt-municipal bond has higher yield rate. Therefore, the municipal bond that is paying low interest rates will gain more with the bond-holder as compared to the corporate bond. One more term familiar to the topic is Bond Equity Earnings Yield Ratio (BEER), this is metric measurement of the bond yields and earning yield in the stock market. It has main two parts:- the top part is recognized as benchmark bond-yield and bottom are recognized as current earnings-yield. Yield is a return on the investment done by the capitalists. Like, yield of the bond is the coupon rate of the interest divided by the purchase price. There are two terms related to the yield ratio:- first, is the debt yield ratio and the second is the dividend yield ratio. (i) Debt Yield Ratio:- it is the inherited risk on loan. With the fall in debt yield & debt services, the coverage ratio is now an essential aspect for commercial mortgage lenders considering whether to make an investment in a property or not. The debt yield ratio represents NOI (net operating income); this is a percentage of the total loan amounts. Example, a loan of USD10 million & NOI of USD1 will produce a debt yield ratio of 10 million being divided by 1 million. Higher the debt yield ratio, the investment would be more attractive to the lender. Many mortgages provide 10% of minimum debt yield ratios. (ii) Dividend Yield Ratio:- this is a ratio of the amount paid by the company from the dividends being divided by the current share price of the stock. It is a measure of the investor return. Dividend yield ratios help investors to determine the total cash inflow, on their stock-investment, in a business. Dividend yield is a method of comparing unrelated income, producing stocks that determine the relative value. Dividend yield gives you the measure of cash flow provided by the stock. It is an effective way to compare the dividends, from different companies with varying stock prices. A comparison can be done between dividend yield ratio and interest rate, on higher-grade debt-securities paying interest. The dividend yield ratio is defined as the ratio of the Dividend per share with current share price. Formula:- Dividend Yield = Dividend Per Share / Current Share Price. / Соотношение Доходности (Yield Ratio) – показатель соотношения доходности двух облигаций.

YIELD SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА В ДОХОДНОСТИ (или СПРЭД В ДОХОДНОСТИ) – In finance, the Yield Spread is the difference between the quoted rates of return on two different investments, usually of different credit quality. It is a compound of yield and spread. The 'yield spread of X over Y' is simply the percentage return on investment (ROI) from financial instrument X minus the percentage return on investment from financial instrument Y (per annum). The yield spread is a way of comparing any two financial products. In simple terms, it is an indication of the risk premium for investing in one investment product over another. When spreads widen between bonds with different quality ratings it implies that the market is factoring more risk of default on lower grade bonds. For example, if a risk free 10 year Treasury note is currently yielding 5% while junk bonds with the same duration are averaging 7%, the spread between Treasuries and junk bonds is 2%. If that spread widens to 4% (increasing the junk bond yield to 9%), the market is forecasting a greater risk of default which implies a slowing economy. A narrowing of spreads (between bonds of different risk ratings) implies that the market is factoring in less risk (due to an expanding economy). There are several measures of yield spread, including Z-spread and option-adjusted spread. In US consumer loans, particularly home mortgages, a yield spread is the difference between the interest rate actually paid by the borrower on a particular loan and the (lower) interest rate that the borrower's credit would allow that borrower to pay. For example, if a borrower's credit is good enough for a lender to make a loan at 6.0%, but the borrower actually takes out a loan at 6.5%, the 0.5% difference in the interest rates is the yield spread. As the lender earns additional interest on the loan without assuming additional risk (the borrower's credit is the same), this is a source of additional profit for the lender. In order to encourage loan brokers to find borrowers who will pay yield spreads, lenders typically offer yield spread premiums to the brokers who bring them loans with yield spreads. The difference between the yield on a particular bond and the yield on an otherwise comparable bond that is considered, like a US Treasury bill, to have essentially zero risk. The spread is an indicator of the risk of the bond and thus, as in the case of bonds issued by emerging market governments, the economic strength of those governments. Yield Spread is the difference between yields on differing debt instruments, calculated by deducting the yield of one instrument from another. The higher the yield spread, the greater the difference between the yields offered by each instrument. The spread can be measured between debt instruments of differing maturities, credit ratings and risk. Looking at the yield spread, often with historical spreads, can give investors ideas for potential investment opportunities. For example, if the five-year Treasury bond is at 5% and the 30-year Treasury bond is at 6%, the yield spread between the two debt instruments is 1% (6–5%). If the yield spread has historically been closer to 5%, the investor is much more likely to invest in the five-year bond compared to the 30-year bond (as it should be trading around 1% instead of 6%). In other words, if the 30-year bond is trading at 6%, then based on the historical yield spread, the five-year should be trading at around 1%, making it very attractive at its current yield of 5%. The difference in yield between two bonds or bond indexes. Yield Spread is the difference in yield between various issues of securities. In comparing bonds, it usually refers to issues of different credit quality since issues of the same maturity and quality would normally have the same yields, as with Treasury securities, for example. Yield spread also refers to the differential between dividend yield on stocks and the current yield on bonds. The comparison might be made, for example, between the Standard & Poor's Index (of 500 stocks) dividend yield and the current yield of an index of corporate bonds. A significant difference in bond and stock yields, assuming similar quality, is known as a Yiled Gap. Yield Spread is the difference in yield between different security issues usually securities of different credit quality. The Yield Spread is the difference between the yield on a bond and the yield on a similar risk free debt instrument. It is the amount by which the yield on a bond exceeds the risk free rate for the same cash flows. This means that the yield spread represents the risk premium a particular instrument pays. It therefore reflects the credit risk taken. Yield spreads can also sometimes usefully be calculated for a sector, or between a particular bond and a basket of other bonds such as its sector. The differences in yields on different types of debt securities, a function of supply and demand, credit rating, and anticipated interest rate changes. / Казначейки (Treasuries). Стэндод Энд Поз (Standard & Poor's). Курсовая Разница В Доходности – разница в доходности по различным ценным бумагам. Концепция, используемая управляющими портфелями. Спрэд В Доходности – стандартная статическая мера измерения разности в доходности ипотечных ценных бумаг и принимаемых в качестве базиса государственных ценных бумаг. Спрэд В Доходности:- разница в доходности между различными выпусками ценных бумаг. При сравнении облигаций этот термин обычно относится к различному качеству кредита, поскольку выпуски с одним и тем же сроком погашения и имеющие одно и то же качество, как правило, имеют один и тот же доход, как, например, казначейские облигации. Разница в доходе также может относиться к разнице между

дивидендным доходом по акциям и текущим доходом (current yield) по облигациям. сравнение может производиться, например, между дивидендным доходом от акций, входящих в Индекс по 500 от Стэндод Энд Поз по стоимости акций, и текущим доходом по индексу корпоративных облигаций. Значительная разница между доходом по акциям и облигациям, при условии одинакового качества, известна как разрыв в доходности (yield gap).

YIELD SPREAD STRATEGIES = СТРАТЕГИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ КУРСОВОЙ РАЗНОСТИ В ДОХОДНОСТИ – Yield Spread Strategies are strategies that involve positioning a portfolio to capitalize on expected changes in yield spreads between sectors of the bond market. Yield Spread Strategies:- investments that position a portfolio to capitalize on expected changes in yield spreads between sectors of the bond market. In bonds, Yield Spread Strategy is an investment strategy in which one attempts take advantage of the yield spread of a particular bond. For example, one may take a short position on a bond with a low yield while taking a long position on a bond with a higher yield. See also Relative Yield Spread. / Стратегии Спрэда Доходности (Yield Spread Strategies) – стратегии, предполагающие позиционирование портфеля таким образом, чтобы капитализировать его за счёт ожидаемых изменений спрэдов доходности между различными секторами рынка облигаций.

YIELD SWAP = СВОП НА ДОХОДНОСТЬ – Yield Swap is a bond swap which aims to improve the yield. See also Bond Swap.

YIELD TO ADJUSTED MINIMUM MATURITY = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕННОГО МИНИМАЛЬНОГО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Yield To Adjusted Minimum Maturity:- US term for a measure designed to give the yield to the shortest possible life of a bond. It is based on the assumption of maximum sinking fund operation and call on the bond as early as possible. / Доходность До Переоцененного Минимального Погашения – мера, предназначенная для обеспечения доходности облигации, рассчитанной до самого короткого возможного срока погашения.

YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО УСРЕДНЁННОГО СРОКА ДЕЙСТВИЯ – Yield-To-Average Life:- the yield calculation of a bond that is systematically retired throughout its life. This yield replaces the stated final maturity with the average life maturity. The yield-to-average life calculation is often used in the case of a sinking fund where the issuer purchases its own bonds on the open market to fulfill its sinking fund obligations when the bonds are trading below par. The yield-to-average life allows investors to determine the expected return when a bond is not held to maturity either because of sinking fund obligations or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), because of the prepayment of the underlying mortgage debt. The yield-to-average life metric is used in regard to the pricing of mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and private issuers. Because an MBS generally repays principal throughout the life of the investment, the prepayment of the underlying mortgage debt can affect the investor's return (depending on whether the MBS was purchased at a discount or at a premium). Yield To Average Life is a yield calculation used, in lieu of yield to maturity or yield to call, where bonds are retired systematically during the life of the issue, as in the case of a sinking fund with contractual requirements. Because the issuer will buy its own bonds on the open market to satisfy its sinking fund requirements if the bonds are …. Yield To Average Life is the yield on a fixed-income security when the average maturity is substituted for the maturity date of the issue. It is particularly useful when a bond has a sinking-fund feature, as average life in this case may be significantly less than the actual number of years until maturity. Yield to average life enables the investor to estimate the actual return from a bond investment, regardless of the actual maturity. The yield to average life calculation assumes that the bond matures on the day given by its average life and at the average redemption price instead of the par price. Yield To Average Life is the yield assuming that all sinks (mandatory and voluntary) are taken at par. This results in a faster paydown of debt; the yield is then calculated to the average life date. Yield To Average Life:- companies that want to raise capital may elect to sell bonds. Sinking funds are bond funds designed so that the company regularly repurchases or retires a portion of the outstanding bonds throughout the life of the issue. As such, the yield of bonds in a sinking fund will not be equal to yield to maturity, since some of the bonds will be retired early. The yield-to-average life calculates the expected yield of a fund by using the average number of years that a bond will be outstanding. By using the yield-to-average life, a bond investor can anticipate more accurately his return on a bond investment with a sinking fund requirement. For example, imagine a company issues bonds to raise USD100 000 with a par value of USD100 and a five-percent coupon that is payable annually. A sinking fund is incorporated into the terms of the bond with a fixed redemption schedule of 20 percent per year at the par value over five years. Armed with this information, an investor can determine that the yield-to-average life for this investment is four percent annually with an average life of three years. The yield-to-average life falls short of the yield to maturity due to the 20 percent early retirement each year. To perform the calculation for yield-to-average life, the investor first multiplies the percentage redeemed each year by the redemption payment and the number of years invested. At the end of the each year, the corporation redeems 20 percent of the bonds for USD105 (USD100 principal + USD5 interest). According to the formula, percent redeemed X redemption payment X years, the values obtained for each year are 21, 42, 63, 84, and 105 for a total of 315. This total is divided by (21 X five years), or 105, to produce an average duration of three years. At a coupon rate of five percent for three years, bearing in mind the 20 percent reduction in principal per year, the total yield-to-average life is 12 percent or four percent per year. Yield-to-maturity is the most common form of earnings calculation. A major drawback to yield-to-maturity formula is that it assumes that the principal will be invested at the same interest rate as the redemptions become due. In actuality, this is rarely true. Even if a conventional bond is held to maturity, the actual yield may differ from the yield-to-maturity. The yield-to-maturity, just like the yield-to-average life, is only an anticipated outcome that depends on interest rate fluctuations. Yield to Average Life:- a calculation of the yield of a bond assuming the bond's average life. The yield to average life is useful if a bond is likely to be retired before maturity because of sinking fund requirements. This method helps the investor determine how much he/she is likely to make from a given bond investment, regardless of its actual maturity. See also Yield To Worst. Yield To Average Life is a yield calculation in which bonds are retired routinely during the life of the issue. Since the issuer buys its own bonds on the open market because of sinking fund requirements, if the bonds are trading below par, this action provides automatic price support for these bonds and they will usually trade on a yield to average life basis. / Доходность До Усреднённого Срока Действия или Доходность До Среднего Срока Погашения – рассчитанный доход до наступления среднего срока погашения, когда средний срок погашения облигации заменяется окончательной датой погашения эмиссии. Доходность За Средний Срок Погашения:- подсчёт доходности за средний срок погашения используется вместо дохода при погашении (yield to maturity) или доходности до первой даты погашения (yield to call), когда происходит систематическое погашение облигаций в течение срока выпуска, как, например, в случае погашения облигаций из резервного фонда (sinking fund), согласно контрактным обязательствам. Поскольку выпустившая сторона будет приобретать собственные облигации на открытом рынке для того, чтобы удовлетворить требования к резервному фонду, если облигации продаются по цене ниже номинальной (par), то возникает автоматическая поддержка цен, поэтому такие облигации, как правило, продаются и покупаются на основе доходности за средний срок погашения актива.

YIELD TO BEST PUT = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ЛУЧШЕГО ВЫКУПА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ЛУЧШЕЙ ПРОДАЖИ) – Yield To Best Put is the highest yield to all possible put dates, including maturity. Put date is the next date on which the holder can redeem the security. The list of valid put dates is determined using the notification periods. Put dates that occur after a valid call date are not

included. Yield To Best Put:- for a bond with a put option, it is the yield that would be realized on a callable bond if it was redeemed on the put date that would result in the highest yield.

YIELD TO CALL = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ОТЗЫВА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПОКУПКИ) – Yield To Call (YTC):- the annual return on a bond, assuming the security will be redeemed at the call price on the first date permitted. This measure of yield includes interest payments and price depreciation because bonds are quoted in this way only if they sell above the call price. Yield to call is more relevant than yield to maturity when interest rates are declining and you are concerned about the yield on a premium-priced bond. What you really want to know is how much you will make on an investment that is going to pay you an above-market rate of income for some period of time but then may produce only a partial return of your original principal at a later date when the bond is called. If the income flow to you is sufficiently above the going rate for par-priced bonds, and if it lasts long enough, then the loss of principal that might result from a bond being called is not a problem. In any case, the yield to call formula takes this principal loss into account:- the shorter the time period a premium-priced bond has before its first call date versus its maturity date, the greater the disparity between the bond's yield to call and its yield to maturity. Yield To Call (YTC) is a rate of return measuring the performance of a callable bond, from the time of purchase to its call date. Similar to Yield to Maturity, but calculated using the call date instead of the maturity date, and the call price instead of the par value. For example, say you own a Company XYZ bond with a USD1 000.00 par value and a 5% zero-coupon bonds that matures in three years. Also suppose this bond is callable in two years at 105% of par. To calculate the yield to call, you simply pretend that the bond matures in two years rather than three, and calculate the yield accordingly. You should also consider the call price (105% of USD1 000.00, or USD1 050.00) as the principal at maturity. Thus, if this Company XYZ bond is selling for USD980.00 today, using the special formula we can calculate that the yield to call is 4.23%. The percentage rate of a bond or note if the investor buys and holds the security until the call date. This yield is valid only if the security is called prior to maturity. Generally bonds are callable over several years and normally are called at a slight premium. The calculation of yield to call is based on coupon rate, length of time to call, and market price. While the yield on most bonds is measured by their yield to maturity, there are two other measurements for yield:- yield to call and yield to worst. Yield to Call:- to understand yield to call, or YTC, it's necessary to first understand what a callable bond is. A callable bond is a bond that an issuer (usually a corporation or municipality) can redeem – or 'call away' – (in other words, pay off) prior to the bond's maturity date. Some callable bonds can be called at any time, while others can be redeemed after a fixed period; for instance, a 30-year bond could be callable after ten years has elapsed. Callable bonds typically carry higher yields than non-callable bonds since the bond can be called away from an investor if interest rates fall. The advantage to the issuer is that it has the ability to refinance the bond at a lower rate when rates are dropping. Yield-to-call is the estimated yield an investor would receive if the bond is called by the issuer prior to its maturity. When a bond is likely to be called away, an investor would want to judge the bond based on its yield to call, rather than its yield to maturity, for the simple reason that it is unlikely to continue trading until its maturity. The question is, how do you know which yield figure to use? Yield to Worst:- the rule of thumb when evaluating a bond is always to use the lowest possible yield. This figure is known as the 'Yield To Worst'. This leads to the next, question, how do you tell which is lower – yield to maturity, or yield to call? Here's the simple rule of thumb:- if a bond is ...:- (i) callable; (ii) trading at a premium to its par value (for instance, its price is USD105 but its par value is USD100); and (iii) the yield-to-call is lower than the yield to maturity. … then yield to call is the appropriate figure to use. An example:- a bond is maturing in ten years and its yield to maturity is 3.75%. The bond has a call provision that allows the issuer to call the bond away in five years. The yield, when calculated for the bond maturing on the call date, is 3.65%. In this case, 3.65% is the yield-to-worst – and the figure investors should use. Conversely, if the yield to maturity were lower of the two, that would be the yield-to-worst. Yield To Call:- for a bond that may be called prior to maturity, the yield to the first call date. The Yield To Call (YTC) is the yield on callable bond, on the assumption that it will be called on the earliest possible date. The calculation of YTC is similar to the yield to maturity:- it is, in fact the same calculation, except that the final cashflow is the call price and it only includes coupon payments prior to the next call date. There may be more than one call date, in which case there will be more than one yield to call number. These are usually distinguished by calling them Yield To First Call, Yield To Second Call etc. Yield To Call is the expected yield to maturity of a bond if it is called on the scheduled exercise date. Yield To Call is the yield that would be realized on a callable bond in the event that the bond was redeemed by the issuer on the next available call date. / Доходность До Отзыва (ДкО) – доходность облигации, рассчитанная к первому сроку погашения. Измеряет доходность инвестирования в облигацию, которую инвестор может получить от даты покупки до даты первого срока погашения. Показатель рассчитывается на уровне средней годовой прибыли. Доходность До Отзыва – доход от облигации при условии, что облигация будет погашена выпустившей стороной при отзыве, дата которого указана в контракте на выпуск облигаций (indenture). Для подсчёта доходности до отзыва используется тот же подход, что и для подсчёта доходности до погашения (yield to maturity), за исключением того, что основная сумма облигации в момент погашения заменяется ценой на момент отзыва (call price), а дата погашения заменяется датой отзыва – при условии, что выпустившая сторона поставит интересы компании выше интересов инвесторов и отзовёт облигации при наличии благоприятных обстоятельств. В этом случае низший показатель доходности до отзыва и доходности до погашения следует рассматривать как более реалистичную норму прибыли для инвесторов. Доходность До Покупки (Yield To Call (YTC)) – процентная ставка дохода, выплачиваемого по ценной бумаге с фиксированной процентной ставкой в предположении, что бумага удерживается до наступления срока её покупки. Доходность до покупки действительна только при покупке ценной бумаги до наступления срока погашения. Расчёт доходности до покупки основан на ставке купона, длительности периода до покупки и рыночной цене.

YIELD TO CRASH = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО КРАХА – Yield To Crash:- xxxxx. See also Yield To Adjusted Minimum Maturity. / Доходность До Краха:- . Смотрите также Доходность До Переоцененного Минимального Погашения (Yield To Adjusted Minimum Maturity).

YIELD TO EFFECTIVE DATE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ЭФФЕКТИВНОЙ ДАТЫ – Yield To Effective Date means different things for different types of securities:- For securities with call but no put options, yield to effective date is yield to worst call. For securities with puts, it is yield to best put. Note that Bridge applications ignore the refund date when looking for a callable security's yield to worst call, since most callable securities are traded to the next call date, not to the refund date. Only utility securities are traded to the refund date, although there may be exceptions even here. To analyze a security that actually is traded to the refund date, use yield to refund date. Also known as Yield To Effective Redemption Date.

YIELD TO FASTEST SINK = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО САМОГО БЫСТРОГО ПАДЕНИЯ – Yield To Fastest Sink is a bullet yield to the average-life date. This yield type incorporates the exercise of all options (which accelerates the sink).

YIELD TO LONGEST AVERAGE LIFE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО САМОГО ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО УСРЕДНЁННОГО СРОКА ДЕЙСТВИЯ – Yield To Longest Average Life is a bullet yield to the longest average-life date. To find this date, the program compares the sink schedule to the amount outstanding. If the comparison shows that principal payments are ahead of schedule, the program assumes that no further payments are made until the amount outstanding 'catches up' to the schedule. Yield to Longest Average Life is the yield assuming only mandatory sinks are taken. This results in a lower paydown of debt; the yield is then calculated to the final payment date.

YIELD TO MATURITY = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Yield to Maturity:- When investing in bonds, the yield to maturity is the calculated return on investment that an investor will get if they hold the bond to maturity. It takes into account the present value of all future cash flows, as well as any premium or discount to par that the investor pays. If the investor is calculating the value of a Zero Coupon Bond then there will be no cash flows and only a single redemption at maturity. In this case the yield to maturity will be calculated based on the discount to par and the par value of the bond. Yield To Maturity (YTM) is the yield of a bond to maturity takes into account the price discount from or premium over the face amount. It is greater than the current yield when the bond is selling at a discount and less than the current yield when the bond is selling at a premium. Yield To Maturity is the rate of return expected on a bond if it is held until its maturity date. The concept is used by investors to evaluate the returns on different bond investments that may have a range of maturities and different coupon amounts. The rate of return is based on the stream of future coupon payments, the eventual return of principal, and the initial purchase price. The specific inputs to the calculation are:- (i) par value of the bond; (ii) market value of the bond; (iii) annual interest rate; (iv) maturity of the bond in years; and (v) timing of the coupon payments (such as quarterly, semi-annually, or annually). If a bond holder sells the bond prior to its maturity date, the yield to maturity on that investment may vary from the amount that would have been realized if it had been held to the maturity date. Several issues included in the yield to maturity topic are:- (i) it discounts cash flows to their present value; (ii) the concept is expressed as an annual rate of return; (iii) all coupon payments are assumed to be reinvested at the same rate of return as the current yield to maturity; (iv) all coupon payments are assumed to be paid on time; (v) there is no consideration of the transaction costs required to buy or sell a bond; and (vi) there is no consideration of the tax rate paid by the investor. The calculation of yield to maturity can be performed manually, but requires a series of trial and error estimates to gradually refine the result. A much easier approach is to plug the necessary information into a formula in an electronic spreadsheet. The rate of return an investor receives if a fixed income security is held to maturity. Yield To Maturity is the yield of a bond to maturity takes into account the price discount from or premium over the face amount. It is greater than the current yield when the bond is selling at a discount and less than the current yield when the bond is selling at a premium. Yield To Maturity (YTM) is the rate of return the investor will earn if a bond is held to maturity. Also known as Yield. The discount rate, expressed as a percentage, that equates the net present value of all future cash flows of a security (as of the maturity date) to its current market price. Synonymous with Internal Rate of Return (IRR). Yield To Maturity is the interest rate that will make the present value of a bond's remaining cash flows (if held to maturity) equal to the price (plus accrued interest, if any). Yield To Maturity (YTM) is the percentage rate of return paid on a bond, note, or other fixed income security if the investor buys and holds it to its maturity date. The calculation for YTM is based on the coupon rate, length of time to maturity, and market price. It assumes that coupon interest paid over the life of the bond will be reinvested at the same rate. Yield To Maturity (YTM) is the expected rate of return of a bond if it is held to its maturity date; calculated by taking into account the current market price, stated redemption value, coupon payments and time to maturity and assuming all coupons are reinvested at the same rate; equivalent to the Internal Rate of Return (IRR). The Yield To Maturity (YTM) of a bond is the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) that a buyer would receive if they purchased the bond at the current market price. This is also called the Redemption Yield. As an IRR measure, YTM suffers from the same flaws. The flaws are less serious in this case, because of the characteristics of bonds:- cash flows are always positive, and the variation in the rates at which income can be re-invested is lower. YTM is, nonetheless, generally a much better measure than flat yield, and is probably the most accurate of the commonly used measures of bond yield. A full evaluation of a bond needs to consider whether the yield spread is sufficient compensation for risk, and how it compares with alternatives over the same term. YTM is also needs to be adjusted for callable bonds. The calculation of yield to maturity for index linked government bonds is made more complex by the need to make assumptions about inflation in order to make the YTM comparable with other bonds. Any other type of bond that has uncertain cash flows will need similar adjustments. / Ставка отдачи, которую получает инвестор в тех случаях, когда ценная бумага с фиксированным доходом удерживается им до её погашения. Доходность До Погашения измеряет реальную эффективность инвестиций в виде готовой ставки сложных процентов. При расчёте учитывается ставка купона, величина процентного периода, покупная цена, цена при погашении, срок до погашения. Фактически доходность до погашения равна ставке дисконтирования, при которой будущие доходы будут эквивалентны текущей стоимости финансового инструмента. Доходность до погашения учитывает как купонный доход, так и прирост/потерю капитала к концу срока, поэтому наиболее пригодна для сравнения доходности инвестиций в инструменты с фиксированной доходностью. Может называться также как Внутренняя Ставка Отдачи (BCO; Internal Rate of Return (IRR)). Доходность До Погашения – доходность, рассчитанная до срока погашения. Норма прибыли по инвестициям, когда они сохраняются до срока погашения, рассчитанная в процентах. Доходность До Погашения – понятие, использующееся для определения нормы прибыли, которую инвестор получит в том случае, если долгосрочные, приносящие процентный доход инвестиции, такие, как облигации, сохраняются до даты погашения (maturity date). При этом принимаются во внимание цена покупки, стоимость выкупа (redemption value), срок до даты погашения, купонный доход и интервал времени между выплатой процентов. С учётом срочной стоимости опциона подсчитывается ставка дисконта (discount rate), при которой текущая оценка (present value) всех будущих платежей равна текущей цене облигации, что также известно как внутренняя норма отдачи (internal rate of return). Имплицидно предполагается, что доход по купонам реинвестируется по ставке YTM. Ставка YTM может быть приблизительно подсчитана с помощью таблицы оценки облигаций (называемой также Таблицей Доходности Облигаций (Bond Yield Table)), или с помощью калькулятора, в который введены формулы расчёта доходности облигаций. Ставка дохода по облигации с учётом совокупных годовых процентных платежей, цены покупки, стоимости погашения и срока, остающегося до погашения, называется Доходностью При Погашении (Maturity Yield) или Доходностью До Погашения (Yield To Maturity). Доходность До Погашения (Yield To Maturity (YTM)) – ставка доходности по облигации, учитывающая всю величину полученных по ней доходов, равную сумме выплаченных процентов и выкупной стоимости за вычетом продажной цены.

YIELD TO MATURITY SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНОСТЬ В ДОХОДНОСТИ ДО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Yield To Maturity Spread, also known as YTM Spread and Index Spread, is a spread off an index – LIBOR (short for the London Interbank Offered Rate), COFI (short for the 11th District Cost of Funds Index), etc – rather than off the Treasury curve. Used to analyze floating-rate notes and floating-rate tranches. According to the Public Securities Association (PSA) Uniform Practices (p. SF-25, 6/1/90), the YTM spread is 'the difference between (1) the yield of a floating-rate security and (2) the yield of the index rate itself, assuming in both cases that the index rate takes on a certain fixed value for the indefinite future. Unless otherwise specified, this should be the current level of the index rate'. YTM-spread cash flows can be compared easily because compounding and calendar assumptions are converted, as needed, to semi-annual compounding and actual/360 (CD) or 30/360 (bond-equivalent) calendars. However, keep in mind that the discount margin allows for varying interest-rate scenarios while the YTM spread does not. / (более известная в Англоязычном звучании как ЛАЙБО или ЛИБО (LIBOR)).

YIELD TO NEXT CALL = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕГО ОТЗЫВА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ ПОКУПКИ) – Yield To Next Call is the yield to the next possible call, refundable or otherwise (including continuous calls). If the bond is continuously callable, the next call date is today's date plus the notification period. The redemption price is the price corresponding to the last or current call date. Note that the program ignores refund date restrictions, if any, since most callable securities are traded to the next call date, not to the refund date.

YIELD TO NEXT PUT = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕГО ВЫКУПА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕЙ ПРОДАЖИ) – Yield To Next Put is the yield to the next put date.

YIELD TO NEXT REFUND = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕГО РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО СЛЕДУЮЩЕГО ВОЗВРАТА) – Yield To Next Refund (Sinking Fund Bonds) is the yield assuming all bonds are redeemed at the next refund date at the redemption price.

YIELD TO PUT = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ВЫКУПА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПРОДАЖИ) – Yield To Put (YTP) is the annual yield on a bond, assuming the security will be put (sold back to the issuer) on the first permissible date after purchase. Bonds are quoted in this manner only if they sell at a price below the put price. Therefore, the yield includes interest and price appreciation. Compare Premium Put. See also Yield To Call. What is the difference between a yield to call and a yield to put? Yield To Call is the yield a bondholder gets by holding it until the next call date. It's calculated based on the number of years, months or days to the next call date. Investors in callable bonds typically receive a higher coupon rate or yield to call, because the issuer has the option of calling it back at a pre-determined time and above a pre-determined threshold (Price). Yield To Put is the yield a bondholder gets by holding it until it is able to sell it back to the issuer. Bondholders in this type of bonds receive a lower expected coupon rate or yield to put, because they are able to sell it back to the issuer and reinvest their capital elsewhere (at higher rates). Pricing Of Callable Bond = Price Of Straight Bond – Price Of Call Option (Investor receives discount because the price of the call is deducted). Benefit of Holder:- Higher Coupon Rate. Benefit of Issuer:- Able to Call back if interest rate are expected to decrease and issue at lower coupon rates. Price Of Puttable Bond = Price Of Straight Bond + Price Of Put Option (Investor pays a premium because the price of the put is added). Benefit of Holder:- Able to Sell Back to issuer if interest rates go up, and reinvest proceedings in higher yielding securities. Benefit of Issuer:- Decrease interest costs, in a event of liquidity crisis. / Доходность До Продажи – доходность облигации, рассчитанная до её продажи компании эмитенту. Получаемая по облигации доходность при условии, что она (облигация) сохраняется до определённой даты и тогда продаётся по сделке 'пут' её компании эмитенту по определённой цене (цене 'пут').

YIELD TO REFUND DATE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ДАТЫ РЕФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ДАТЫ ВОЗВРАТА) – Yield To Refund Date is the yield to the next refundable call (including continuous calls). If the refund date does not match a date in the call schedule, the redemption price is the call price for the call date immediately before the refund date.

YIELD TO SCHEDULED SINK = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО НАМЕЧЕННОГО ПАДЕНИЯ – Yield To Scheduled Sink is a bullet yield to the average-life date. This yield type incorporates all scheduled mandatory sinks at par. A bond sink date will have a corresponding amount. This is the amount of the bond issue that will be paid down by the issuer on that date. The bonds that will be 'sunk' (refunded) are usually chosen randomly.

YIELD TO SHORTEST AVERAGE LIFE = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО САМОГО КОРОТКОГО УСРЕДНЁННОГО СРОКА ДЕЙСТВИЯ – Yield To Shortest Average Life is a bullet yield to the average-life date. This yield type incorporates the exercise of all sink options and the first call. Yield To Average Life is a yield calculation in which bonds are retired routinely during the life of the issue. Since the issuer buys its own bonds on the open market because of sinking fund requirements, if the bonds are trading below par, this action provides automatic price support for these bonds and they will usually trade on a yield to average life basis. Yield To Average Life is the average yield on a fixed-income security assuming an average life for the security. In the case of bonds, average life may be significantly less than the number of years until maturity because of sinking fund requirements. Thus, the investor may be forced to sell the bond back before maturity. Yield To Average Life is the yield on a fixed-income security when the average maturity is substituted for the maturity date of the issue. It is particularly useful when a bond has a sinking-fund feature, as average life in this case may be significantly less than the actual number of years until maturity. Yield to average life enables the investor to estimate the actual return from a bond investment, regardless of the actual maturity. The yield to average life calculation assumes that the bond matures on the day given by its average life and at the average redemption price instead of the par price. Yield to Average Life is a calculation of the yield of a bond assuming the bond's average life. The yield to average life is useful if a bond is likely to be retired before maturity because of sinking fund requirements. This method helps the investor determine how much he/she is likely to make from a given bond investment, regardless of its actual maturity. See also Yield To Worst (YTW).

YIELD TO SLOWEST SINK = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО САМОГО МЕДЛЕННОГО ПАДЕНИЯ – Yield To Slowest Sink is a bullet yield to the average-life date. This yield type incorporates the sinking-fund schedule and a delay based on the amount overfunded (if any).

YIELD TO WARRANT CALL = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПОКУПКИ ВАРРАНТА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ОТЗЫВА ВАРРАНТА) – Yield To Warrant Call applies mainly to convertible securities. Effective yield of usable or synthetic convertible bonds determined against the first date at which the warrants can be called. A term Yield to Warrant Call refers to the effective yield of usable convertible bonds based on the earliest date when the warrants can be called.

YIELD TO WARRANT EXPIRATION = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ ПРИЗНАНИЯ ВАРРАНТА (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ЭКСПИРАЦИИ ВАРРАНТА) – Yield To Warrant Expiration applies mainly to convertible securities. Effective yield of usable convertible bonds determined by the expiration date of the applicable warrants. Yield To Warrant Expiration applies mainly to convertible securities. Effective yield of usable or synthetic convertible bonds determined against the first date at which the warrants can be called.

YIELD TO WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ВЗВЕШЕННОГО УСРЕДНЁННОГО ПОГАШЕНИЯ – Yield To Weighted Average Maturity is the rate, expressed as a percentage, that equates the net present value of all future cash flows of a security to its current market price, assuming principal is prematurely redeemed at an assumed rate. See also Weighted Average Maturity.

YIELD TO WORST = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО НАИХУДШЕГО (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО НАИХУДШЕГО СЛУЧАЯ) – Yield To Worst (YTW) is the expected yield to maturity in the worst possible bond repayment scenario – typically used with reference to a callable bond, where the lower of the bond's yield-tocall and the yield-to-maturity would be the yield-to-worst. Yield To Worst:- The bond yield computer by always using the lower of either the yield to maturity or the yield to call on every possible call date. Yield To Worst (YTW) is the lowest cash-flow yield that accounts for all calls and optional sinks. Note that Bridge applications ignore the refund date when looking for a callable security's yield to worst, since most callable securities are traded to the next call date, not to the refund date. Only utility securities are traded to the refund date, although there may be exceptions even here. To analyze a security that actually is traded to the refund date, use yield to refund date. Yield To Worst:- a bond may have more than one yield measure such as yield to maturity and yield to call. A callable bond may have more than one call date. The yield to worst is the lowest of all these numbers. In order to calculate the yield to worst it is necessary to calculate all yields to different call dates as well as the Yield to Maturity (YTM). Yield To Worst (YTW) is the lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer. This metric is used to evaluate the worst-case scenario for yield to

help investors manage risks and ensure that specific income requirements will still be met even in the worst scenarios. Yield to worst is calculated on all possible call dates. It is assumed that prepayment occurs if the bond has call or put provisions and the issuer can offer a lower coupon rate based on current market rates. If market rates are higher than the current yield of a bond, the yield to worst calculation will assume no prepayments are made, and yield to worst will equal the yield to maturity. The assumption is made that prevailing rates are static when making the calculation. The yield to worst will be the lowest of yield to maturity or yield to call (if the bond has prepayment provisions); yield to worst may be the same as yield to maturity but never higher. / Доходность До Наступления Самого Худшего – доходность, получаемая до скорректированного минимального срока погашения. Наименьшая Доходность (Yield To Worst (YTW)) – доходность облигации, при расчёте которой используется меньшая из доходностей к погашению или доходностей до срока выкупа на каждую возможную дату.

YIELD TO WORST CALL = ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ХУДШЕЙ ПОКУПКИ (или ДОХОДНОСТЬ ДО ХУДШЕГО ОТЗЫВА) – Yield To Worst Call is the lowest yield to all possible call dates, including maturity and continuous-call notification dates. Note that Bridge applications ignore the refund date when looking for a callable security's yield to worst call, since most callable securities are traded to the next call date, not to the refund date. Only utility securities are traded to the refund date, although there may be exceptions even here. To analyze a security that actually is traded to the refund date, use yield to refund date. / Доходность До Худшей Покупки:- самая низкая доходность для всех возможных дат покупок, включая даты погашения и даты нотификации о постоянных покупках. Имейте ввиду, что приложения Брыдьж (Bridge) игнорируют дату возврата (refund date) при поиске доходности до худшей покупки покупаемой ценной бумаги, так как большинство покупаемых ценных бумаг торгуется до следующей даты покупки, а не до даты возрата. Только ценные бумаги коммунальных компаний торгуются до даты возврата, хотя они могут стать исключениями даже в этом случае. Для анализа того, как ценная бумага торгуется фактически до даты возврата, используйте доходность до даты возврата.

YIELD TRIALS = ИСПЫТАНИЯ НА УРОЖАЙНОСТЬ – Yield Trials are the trials in which the main objective is to determine and compare the yields of a cultivar against a check. Yield Trials are an important way for producers to look at a hybrid's performance in several locations, over several years and environments. Yield is one component of the trials.

YIELD VALUE OF A 32ND = ВЕЛИЧИНА ДОХОДНОСТИ В 32–Х – Yield Value Of A 32^{nd} is the amount by which the yield to maturity (YTM) value changes for a 1/32nd change in the price of the issue. Yield Value Of A 32^{nd} or YV32 is an estimate of the change in the yield of a bond for a 1/32 change in the full price. Yield Value Of A 32^{nd} (YV32) is a measure of Dollar price volatility of a Treasury security that calculates the Treasury security's yield in response to a price increase or decrease of one tick, i.e. 32^{nd} or 1/32. In other words, it tells us how much the yield to maturity of a bond varies given a price change of one thirty-second of one point. This measure is figured out by calculating the security's yield if the price is increased or decreased by a 32^{nd}. Then, we calculate the difference between the initial yield (before the change) and the new yield (after the change). The smaller this yield, the greater the Dollar price volatility of a given security, and vice versa. The yield value of a 32^{nd} is known for short as YV1/32 or YV32.

YLD = YIELD

YMMV = YOUR MILEAGE MAY VARY

YOA = YEAR OF ACCOUNT

YOKE = УПРЯЖКА (или УПРЯЖЬ, или СБРУЯ) – Yoke:- wooden bar or frame used to join draft animals at the heads or necks so that they pull together. In the early Middle East and in Greece and Rome, oxen and onagers were yoked across the horns or necks. Control of a team of yoked beasts was difficult. Furthermore, ancient yokes pressed against a hard-pulling animal's windpipe, choking it. The invention of the horse collar solved this problem and led to the replacement of oxen by horses. In some areas of the world, however, oxen still are yoked together much as they were in medieval Europe. / Упряжь (Сбруя) – приспособление для управления лошадью, волом, оленем, собакой и другими животными и для использования их силы на работах (под седлом, вьюком, в повозке, с сельскохозяйственными орудиями). Одноконная дуговая упряжь состоит из хомута, дуги, седёлки с подпругой, чересседельника, шлеи, узды и вожжей. Основная часть сбруи верховой лошади – седло.

YOKE (SELF) = КОКЕТКА (или ЯРМО, или КОРОМЫСЛО, или ХОМУТ, или ЗАЖИМ, или СВЯЗЬ, или ЗАКРЕПА, или ОБОЙМА, или СКОБА) – Yoke is a fitted or shaped piece of fabric fullness principally designed to control fullness from gathers, pleats, or darts. Sometimes a yoke is used strictly as a decorative design element. Yokes are gener ally found in the shoulder area of shirts, blouses, and dresses, but are also used in the waist and hip areas of skirts and slacks. Yoke (self):- the entire back of a garment is one piece and has a single yoke superimposed on the outside.

YOKE (TWO–PIERCE) = ХХ КОКЕТКА (или ХХ ЯРМО) – Yoke (Two-Pierce):- two identical pieces of fabric are joined to a shortened back piece to produce the total back. / два одинаковых куска ткани, .

YOKELESS SHIRT = БЛУЗКА БЕЗ КОКЕТКИ – Yokeless Shirt:- the front and backs of a shirt are joined without a yoke facing.

YOLK = ЖЕЛТОК – Yolk:- also called Deutoplasm, the nutritive material of an egg, used as food by a developing, embryonic animal. Eggs with relatively little, uniformly distributed yolk are termed Isolecithal. This condition occurs in invertebrates and in all but the lowest mammals. Eggs with abundant yolk concentrated in one hemisphere of the egg are termed Telolecithal. This occurs in many invertebrates and in all vertebrates lower than marsupial mammals. In arthropods, the yolk is massed near the centre of the egg; such eggs are termed Centrolecithal. Yolk:- The yellow, spherical part of an egg that is surrounded by the white albumen, and serves as nutriment for the growing young. To make meringue, you have to separate the white from the yolk. Yolk:- the yellow internal part of a bird's egg, which is surrounded by the white, is rich in protein and fat, and nourishes the developing embryo; e.g., 'two yolks' or 'a mass of yolk'. In zoology:- The part corresponding to the yolk in the ovum or larva of all egg-laying vertebrates and many invertebrates. / Желток или Дейтоплазма, питательные вещества, накапливающиеся в яйцеклетке животных и человека в виде зёрен или пластинок, которые иногда сливаются в сплошную желточную массу (у Насекомых, костистых Рыб, Птиц и других). Желток обнаружен в яйцеклетках всех животных и человека, но его количество и распределение значительно варьируют. В яйцах с малым количеством желтка желточные зёрна распределяются в цитоплазме равномерно (изолецитальные яйца). В яйцах с большим количеством желтка желточные зёрна скапливаются либо в вегетативной части яйца (телолецитальные яйца), либо в центральной части цитоплазмы – вокруг ядра (центролецитальные яйца). От количества и распределения желтка зависит тип дробления яиц. По химической природе различают три главных разновидности желтка:- белковый, жировой и углеводный, однако у большинства животных зёрна желтка имеют сложный химический состав и содержат белки, жиры, углеводы, рибонуклеиновую кислоту, пигменты и минеральные вещества. Например, в завершившем рост курином яйце желток содержит 23% нейтрального жира, 16% белка, 11% фосфолипидов, 1.5% холестерина и 3% минеральных веществ. В синтезе и накоплении желтка принимают участие различные органоиды яйцеклетки:- Комплекс Гольджи, эндоплазматическая сеть, митохондрии. У многих животных белковый компонент желтка синтезируется вне яичника и поступает в растущую яйцеклетку

путём пиноцитоза. У некоторых беспозвоночных животных желток может накапливаться также в специальных клетках яичника – желточных клетках, за счёт которых питается развивающийся зародыш.

YOLK = ЖИРОПОТ (или XX) – (1) Yolk is the natural grease and suint covering on the wool fibers of the unscoured fleece, and excreted from glands in the sheep's skin. Usually the finer the wool, the more abundant the yolk. Yolk serves to prevent entanglement of the wool fibers and damage during growth of the fleece. Yolk:- the grease in a Sheep's fleece. Yolk or Lanolin is not to be confused with Canary stain. Yolk or Lanolin is the natural substance on the wool that provides lubrication for the wool fibers as well as cleans and protects the fiber from degradation from sun and rain. It gives a soft creamy yellow color to the wool as opposed to the bright yellow color of Canary stain. Yolk:- The sebaceous and sudoriferous (sweat) glands associated with the wool follicles coat the fibers with their secretions as the new, growing fiber is pushed along the follicle shaft to the skin surface. Wool follicles do not all possess sweat glands, and sebaceous glands may vary both in number and size from follicle to follicle (Sutton, 1931). A variation in yolk over the body of the Merino was noted by Bonsma & Starke (1934). They pointed out that the yolk in wool is an inherent characteristic. Bonsma (1930) stated that the wool yolk comprises all the impurities of animal origin adhering to the fiber. This description of the term is hardly satisfactory, since it fails to distinguish between wool fat (grease or wax) and suint. Bonsma & Starke (1934), however, showed that wool fat and suint were in no way correlated, but that wool fat is negatively correlated with yield. According to Lang (1945), the appraiser and wool buyer do not place a value directly on the yolk itself, although they take note of its nature and use it as a guide in assessing certain characteristics of wool as well as the clean yield. It was established by Winson (1929) that yolk influences the characteristics of the fiber, viz. wool of more greasy samples of the same quality being distinctly finer and more uniform in fineness, i.e. showing less variation in size of cross-section and a more circular cross-section. Sutton (1931) postulated that the products of the sebaceous glands and sweat glands might have some influence on the fiber while still within the follicle. There is a popular belief that the yolk nourishes the fiber. The penetration of liquids into the capillary cavities of the wool fiber has been shown by Speakman (according to Sutton, 1931) to influence the pliability and elasticity of the fiber and that yolk functions in a similar manner. However, the yolk may simply have a protective function, serving to prevent weathering of the fiber after it has emerged from the follicles. Yolk is regarded as a substance, which cements the fibers closely together, so keeping the fleece closed on the sheep (Le Roux, 1958; Louw, Swart & Mellet, 1963; Kruger, 1964). Uys (1966) and Van Rensburg (1966), however, could find no significant difference in grease content in large and small staples of fleeces. Truter and Woodford (1955) stated that wool grease has to increase about tenfold to be of any significance in preventing the fleece from falling open on the sheep's back. Sutton (1931) stated that, whatever the true relationship between yolk and fiber may be, it would seem that empirically, at least, a plentiful supply of fluid (mobile) yolk is desirable, if only as an indication of the good health of the sheep. Daly & Carter (1955) pointed out that wax production was positively related to an increase in feed intake and negatively to a rise in atmospheric temperature. Suint production was positively related to both feed intake and fleece weight. Further, wool wax and suint production per unit feed intake decreased with an increase in feed intake. Wax per unit feed intake decreased with a rise in temperature and suint per unit feed intake increased with increase in fleece weight. A negative regression of wax production and atmospheric temperature was found by Bowstead & Larose (1938). No definite relation between suint production and average atmospheric temperature was found. In New Zealand Romney Marsh sheep under local climatic conditions, Sutton (1931) found that the effect of sheep covers on yolk production was quite insignificant as compared with the normal variations between individual animals. According to Bonsma & Starke (1934) the feeding of ordinary maintenance production rations, either high or low in protein, did not seem to have any influence upon the secretion of yolk. Raymond & Mandell (1955) postulated that the quantity of grease not only increases with the fineness of the wool, ranging from 5 to 20 percent of its grease weight, but also varies in the wool of sheep of different ages, and also depends on the breed and the climate and to a lesser extent on the age and sex. There is even a substantial difference in the amount of grease found in wool on different parts of the body. Venter (1966), however, found that the percentage of wool wax in Merino wool under ad lib conditions remained practically constant up to the age of 3 1/2 years. From 3 1/2 to 6 1/2 years a gradual increase was noted in the percentage of wool wax in the wool of wethers and ewes, but a sharp increase was noted in the wool of rams, consequently affecting the yield percentage of the wool. The increase in the wool wax in the wool of the rams with increasing age was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of suint. Venter, Steenkamp & Edwards (1973) found that wool produced on a ration low in protein but with adequate energy had markedly more wool wax than wool produced on a ration high in protein but low in energy or wool produced on a ration with sufficient protein and energy. A comparative study was undertaken by Venter, Cloete & Edwards (1969) on the productivity of Merino sheep kept under different climatic and nutritional conditions on three sites differing largely in altitude, topography, geology, vegetation and veld type. Climatic and environmental factors, in terms of the penned groups receiving the same ad lib feeding on each site, had no influence on wool wax, fluidity and suint content of the wool. The wool of the sheep on the open veld, and particularly those at a higher altitude and whose grazing was deficient in protein during both the growing and dry season, had less suint and a lower pH than normal. The penned groups had more suint and a generally high pH value. Bonsma & Starke (1934) stressed that it is futile to try to influence the yolk content of a sheep through feeding. In attempting to increase yolk secretion by feeding, there is a possibility of overheating the body and thus causing an undesirably golden discoloration of the fleece in individuals with a natural tendency to discoloration. Contrasting statements were found in respect of the stimulating effect of shearing and the use of sheep blankets on the secretion of yolk in wool. Since 1931 sheep blankets were used as a protection for sheep against cold and it was noted indirectly that the wool was cleaner and less weathered (Sutton, 1931; Austin, 1936; Duncan, 1938, 1939; Montgomery, 1938; Lipson, Ellingworth & Sinclair, 1970). Although the amount of yolk in the wool does not appear to be the main factor contributing to protection against weathering, a sufficient amount of yolk is still essential. It must however be fluid and spread over the entire fiber in order to cement the fibers together within the staples. It is also responsible for a good color. A deficiency of yolk is associated with a dull appearance and the falling open of tips, which again is responsible for greater weathering. Excessive yolk in wool, on the other hand, affects the handle by increasing its harshness, and the appearance by causing an undesirable discoloration, and also results in a lower yield. It is therefore evident that either extreme in yolk content will have a detrimental effect on the price obtained for wool. / развод (или потёк (stain)). Сатэн (Sutton, 1931). Бонзма Эн Старкэ (Bonsma & Starke) (в 1934 Южно-Африканской Республике). Бонзма (Bonsma) (1930). Бонзма Эн Старкэ (Bonsma & Starke) (1934). Согласно Ляну (или Лангу (Lang)) (1945), . Винсэн (Winson) (1929). Сатэн (Sutton) (1931). Спикмэн (Speakman) (согласно Сатэну (Sutton), 1931). Лё Ру (Le Roux, 1958; Лоу, Сварт Эн Мелэт (Louw, Swart & Mellet), в 1963; Криэр (Kruger), 1964). Айс (Uys) (1966) и Фан Рэнсбёрх (Van Rensburg) (1966), . Тчрюта (Truter) и Вудфод (Woodford) (1955). Сатэн (Sutton) (1931). Дэйли Энд Катё (Daly & Carter) (1955). Боустэд (или Баустэд) Энд Ляруз (Bowstead & Larose) (в 1938 в Канаде). Ромни Маш, Сатэн (Romney Marsh, Sutton) (1931). Согласно Бонзма Эн Старкэ (Bonsma & Starke) (1934). Рэймэнд Энд Мандэл (Raymond & Mandell) (1955). Вэнтё (Venter) (1966). Вэнтё, Штинкамп (или Стинкомп) Энд Эдводз (Venter, Steenkamp & Edwards) (1973). Вэнтё, Клёит Энд Эдводз (Venter, Cloete & Edwards) (1969). Бонзма Эн Старкэ (Bonsma & Starke) (1934). Сатэн (Sutton, 1931; Остин (Austin), 1936; Данкэн (Duncan), 1938, 1939; Мантгэмэри (Montgomery), 1938; Липсэн, Элиньгвос Энд Синьклэр (Lipson, Ellingworth & Sinclair), 1970). Под Жиропотом шерсти понимается смесь выделений сальных и потовых желёз кожи Овец. Количество жира в шерсти мериносовых Овец 30–40%, полутонкорунных – 12–20%, грубошёрстных – около 4%. Жиропот смазывает и защищает шерсть от дейстия влаги, механических загрязнений и других внешних факторов, способствует лучшему сохранению физико-механических свойств шёрстных волокон. При недостатке жиропота шерсть делается сухой, теряет блеск; при избытке жиропота уменьшается выход

чистой шерсти. Жиропот используют для получения ланолина. Жиропот шерсти, смесь выделений сальных и потовых желёз кожи Овец. По виду и консистенции напоминает топлёное сало. Количество шёрстного жира в жиропоте, химический состав жиропота зависят от породных, половых и индивидуальных особенностей Овец, условий кормления и содержания. Количество шёрстного жира в шерсти мериносовых Овец – 30–40%, полутонкорунных Овец – 12–20%, грубошёрстных Овец – около 4%. Жиропот смазывает и защищает шерсть от действия влаги, механических загрязнений и других внешних факторов, способствует лучшему сохранению физико-механических свойств шёрстных волокон. Жиропот используют для получения мыла, поташа, ланолина, смазочных масел, удобрений. Под Ланолином, от Латинских слова Lana, означающее Шерсть, и Oleum, означающее Масло, или Шерстяным Воском, понимается животный воск, получаемый при промывании шерсти овец; вязкая буровато-жёлтая масса. Отличается от других восков высоким содержанием стеринов (в частности, холестерина). Ланолин хорошо всасывается в кожу и обладает смягчающим действием; широко применяется в составе различных косметических средств – кремов и тому подобного, в медицине используется как основа для различных мазей, а также для смягчения кожи (в смеси с равным количеством вазелина).

YORK–ANTWERP RULES = ЙОРК–АНТВЕРПЕНСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА – York-Antwerp Rules 2004 (2004-December):- General Average is a mechanism for allocating the costs of dealing with a maritime casualty among those parties who benefit from the ship and cargo being saved. To ensure a uniform approach the principles for General Average are codified in the York-Antwerp Rules. The rules were first agreed in 1890 but from time to time have been reviewed and amended. The most recent review was 1994 (York-Antwerp Rules of 1994) and prior to that, 1974 (York-Antwerp Rules of 1974). Rule A of the York Antwerp Rules sets out when there is a 'General Average Act'. There are two categories:- (1) losses and sacrifices incurred for the common safety of ship, cargo and other property involved in the common maritime adventure; and (2) expenses incurred for the common benefit to safely complete the voyage. Since shortly after the 1994 revision of the York Antwerp Rules cargo underwriters, through the International Union of Marine Insurers (IUMI) had been pressing for a further review. In particular, the restriction of General Average to common safety issues and excluding allowances for General Average in respect of the common benefit approach. Reform of the York Antwerp Rules 1994 was discussed at the June 2004 meeting of the Comité Maritime International (CMI). Prior to the June Conference, and in the face of opposition from the shipping industry through the International Chamber of Shipping, IUMI amended its position from radical change to one of incremental change. The following changes were agreed and the revised rules will be known as the York Antwerp Rules 2004. Rule VI – Salvage Remuneration:- the York Antwerp Rules 1974 and 1994 provide for salvage claims to be recoverable in General Average. York Antwerp Rules 2004 will exclude salvage from allowable General Average recoveries. Rule XI – Wages and Maintenance of Crew and Other Expenses putting into a Port of Refuge:- these costs will no longer be allowed during the period the vessel is in port or place of refuge undergoing repairs recoverable in General Average. Fuel and stores consumed will continue to be allowable expenses. Rule XIV(b) – Temporary Repairs:- a new clause will be introduced to restrict the advantage to the shipowner where temporary repairs make it possible to effect permanent repairs at a place where such repairs can be made more cheaply than at or near the place of refuge. Rule XX:- the payment of a commission of 2% on General Average disbursements will be abolished. Rule XXI:- interest will no longer accrue at a fixed rate of 7% but will be set on an annual basis by the CMI. Rule XXIII:- if permitted by domestic law a time bar provision will be inserted extinguishing rights to claim General Average contributions one year after an adjustment has been issued, or six years after the termination of the 'Common Maritime Adventure'. The York Antwerp Rules 2004 are not mandatory but (i) may be incorporated into contracts of affreightment, and therefore applied to the adjustment of claims in General Average, from 31st December, 2004, and (ii) are a new set of rules and not merely an amendment to the 1994 Rules. Therefore, specific reference to the new rules must be set out in a bill of lading if the York Antwep Rules 2004 are to apply. Bills of lading that refer to '... York Antwerp Rules 1994 and amendments thereto ...', or use similar words, will apply the York Antwerp Rules 1994. See also General Average Act. In water transportation, York-Antwerp Rules of 1974 is the deliberate sacrifice of cargo to make the vessel safe for the remaining cargo. York-Antwerp Rules (Y/A Rules) are a code of rules adopted by an international convention in 1890, amended in 1924 and again in 1950, for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis for adjusting general average. Certain nationalities decline to observe certain of the rules adopted. United States shipping interests generally abide by general rule 'F' and numbered rules 1 to 15 and 17 to 22, inclusive and specifically set this forth in a Bill Of Lading Clause. Voluntary code, drawn up in 1877, for those involved in shipping cargo by sea. York-Antwerp Rules is a set of internationally accepted rules for application to general average circumstances. Most contracts of affreightment provide for general average to be adjusted in accordance with these rules. In the absence of such agreement adjustment is made in accordance with the law of the place where the adventure is terminated. A set of rules adopted by the representatives of all the leading maritime nations to govern the method of applying General Average. York-Antwerp Rules is a set of internationally-accepted rules, first published in 1890, proposing points of detail in the application of the maritime law principle of general average. The rules first came out in 1890 and allow all parties to the voyage during which the general average act occurred, to calculate, fairly, points of detail such as the relative proportions and interest. The Comité Maritime International has undertaken to house and administer the York-Antwerp Rules and the name continues upon subsequent versions of the Rules, including those of 1974, 1994 and of 2004. York-Antwerp Rules of 1974 established the standard basis for adjusting general average and stated the rules for adjusting claims. See also General Average. / Международный Морской Комитет или, как это звучит на Французском по месту регистрации, Комите Маритим Этэрнасьёналь (Comité Maritime International), расположенный в Антверпене, Бельгия. Свод правил, адаптированный представителями всех ведущих морских держав, для управления методом применения Общей Аварии. В морском страховании под Йорк-Антверпенскими Правилами понимается свод правил международного торгового мореплавания, впервые введённый в 1877 и регулирующий взаимоотношения сторон, возникающие из общей аварии. Эти правила помогают упростить процедуры разделения убытков от общей аварии. Действуют в редакции 1950. Йорк-Антверпенские Правила – совокупность упорядоченных правил, относящихся к урегулированию претензий при общей аварии. Первоначально они были провозглашены мировыми судоходными компаниями. Эти правила не обладают формальным статусом закона, но их включают практически во все коносаменты. Йорк-Антверпенские Правила – свод норм, регулирующих взаимоотношения сторон и расчёты по общей аварии. Правила не имеют силы закона и их применение оговаривается в договорах морской перевозки в каждом отдельном случае. Действующая в настоящее время редакция текста Правил была принята на 30-й конференции Международного Морского Комитета 05 Апреля 1974 (Йорк-Антверпенские Правила 1974). Йорк-Антверпенские Правила, свод общепринятых в международном торговом мореплавании правил, регулирующих распределение между судовладельцем и грузовладельцем пропорционально стоимости судна, груза и фрахта убытков, понесённых каким-либо из этих лиц, вследствие расходов и пожертвований, произведённых во время морской перевозки намеренно для спасения судна, груза и фрахта от общей для них опасности. Йорк-Антверпенские Правила были выработаны международной конференцией представителей торговых палат, судовладельцев, грузовладельцев и страховых компаний ряда стран, ведущих морскую торговлю, в 1864 в Йорке (Великобритания), в 1877 существенные изменения в них были внесены на конференции в Антверпене. Наибольшее распространение имеет современная редакция Йорк-Антверпенских Правил, принятая на конференции Международного Морского Комитета в Амстердаме в 1950. Хотя Йорк-Антверпенские Правила не являются ни законом, ни международным соглашением и применение их в каждом отдельном случае основывается на соглашении перевозчика с грузовладельцем, большинство стандартных форм чартеров и коносаментов, в том числе и тех, которые

применялись Советскими пароходствами, содержат условие о применении Йорк-Антверпенских Правил. Йорк-Антверпенские Правила подразделяются на литерные (от 'A' до 'C') и цифровые (I–XXII) правила. Цифровые правила содержат положения, относящиеся к отдельным случаям общей аварии (распределение убытков от выбрасывания за борт части груза в целях спасения судна и остального груза, от тушения пожара на судне и тому подобного), а также к определению размера отдельных видов убытков и стоимости спасённого имущества. В литерных правилах содержится определение общей аварии (правило 'A') и ряд других положений общего характера. Йорк-Антверпенские Правила оказали значительное влияние на законодательство об общей аварии большого числа стран; с некоторыми уточнениями и изменениями они были воспроизведены в Кодексе Торгового Мореплавания бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР).

YOUNG, BEGINNING, AND SMALL = МОЛОДОЙ, НАЧИНАЮЩИЙ, И МАЛЫЙ – Young, Beginning, And Small (YBS) is a Farm Credit System initiative to encourage newer and younger producers to enter farming and ranching and to provide increased credit opportunities for small farmers. The goals of this initiative are to be balanced with the requirement to minimize undue credit risks. See also Beginning; Beginning Farmer and Rancher (Qualified), Small (Farmer and Rancher), and Young; Young Farmer.

YOUNG INDEX = ИНДЕКС ОТ ЯНГА – Young Index is a quarterly gauge of market sentiment within the private rented sector, polling Young Group® EURs client base of around 500 active investors/landlords who hold UK residential investment property. Since 2007, we have been tracking investor sentiment within the Private Rented Sector (PRS) through our Young Index research. Each quarter, we poll 500 active landlords seeking their opinions on a host of elements including their appetite to acquire investments, attitude to the mortgage market and financing, intended hold period, income and capital growth expectations and attitudes towards other investment classes and the practicalities of day-to-day asset management. The results provide valuable insight into investors' likely future behaviour and an indicator of the strength of the sector. The results are clearly influenced by the prevailing economic sentiment but without question investors see the PRS as an asset class for the long term. By Neil Young, CEO, Young Group®. Young Lettings Limited (trading as Young Group®) headquartered in London, the United Kingdom. Each quarter, through Young Index, Young Group polls investor sentiment among 500 of its Private Rented Sector (PRS) investment clients who hold UK property assets. Young Group is actively shaping the Private Rented Sector (PRS) through research, investment, finance and asset management. Young Index is an index defined as a weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives. It is a weighted version of the Carli Index. A Lowe or Young Indices use price reference periods and weight reference periods that differ, while in the Laspeyres index the price and weight reference period are one and the same. Typically the weight reference period precedes the price reference period in the version of the Young and Lowe indices used by statistical offices owing to the time it takes to develop weights from administrative sources and establishment surveys in earlier periods. / Арсо Янг. Индекс был разработан Арсором Янгом (Arthur Young). Нил Янг (Neil Young). Индекс от Карли (Carli Index).

YOUNG PLAN = ПЛАН ЯНГА – The Young Plan was a program for settlement of German reparations debts after World War I written in 1929 and formally adopted in 1930. It was presented by the committee headed (1929–30) by American Owen D. Young. After the Dawes Plan was put into operation (1924), it became apparent that Germany could not meet the huge annual payments, especially over an indefinite period of time. Young Plan, program for settlement of German reparations debts after World War I. It was presented by the committee headed (1929–30) by Owen D. Young. After the Dawes Plan was put into operation (1924), it became apparent that Germany could not meet the huge annual payments, especially over an indefinite period of time. The Young Plan – which set the total reparations at USD26 350 000 000.00 to be paid over a period of 58 1–2 years – was thus adopted by the Allied Powers in 1930 to supersede the Dawes Plan. Designed to substitute a definite settlement under which Germany would know the exact extent of German obligations and to reduce the payments appreciably, the Young Plan divided the annual payment, set at about USD473 million, into two elements – an unconditional part (one third of the sum) and a postponable part (the remainder). The annuities were to be raised through a transportation tax and from the budget. No sooner had the plan gone into effect than Germany felt the full impact of economic depression, and a moratorium was called for the fiscal year 1931–32. When Adolf Hitler took over Germany, he defaulted on the unpaid reparations debt. After Germany's defeat in World War II, an international conference decided (1953) that Germany would pay the remaining debt only after the country was reunified. Nonetheless, West Germany paid off the principal by 1980; then in 1995, after reunification, the new German government announced it would resume payments of the interest. The Young Plan (1929) and Dawes Plan (1924) were international arrangements to help European nations pay their war debts to the United States and help Germany pay is reparations obligations. The onset of the depression in the 1930s ruined chances that either war debts or reparations would continue to be paid. Young Plan is the second reparations plan for Germany, replacing the Dawes Plan. Drawn up by a committee of financial experts from several countries under the chairmanship of the American banker Owen D. Young, the plan was adopted, with some modifications, at the Hague Conference on Reparations of 1929–30. The creation of the Young Plan was dictated to a considerable extent by the interests of the private, mostly American, creditors of Germany, whose solvency was being undermined by the enormous reparations it was required to pay. The new plan retained the anti-Soviet character of the Dawes Plan. It provided for a slight reduction in the amount of annual payments (by an average of up to two billion marks), the abolition of the reparations tax on industry, a reduction of taxation on transportation, and the elimination of foreign controls. One of the most important consequences of the adoption of the Young Plan was the early withdrawal of occupation troops from the Rhineland. The Young Plan remained in effect only until July 1931; it was officially abolished in 1932. The burdens imposed by the plan, however, were made use of by reactionary forces in Germany to incite a spirit of chauvinism in the country. Dawes Plan is a reparations plan for Germany worked out by an international committee of experts under the chairmanship of the American banker Charles G. Dawes; it was approved on 1924-August-16, at a London conference of representatives of the victorious powers in World War I and was accepted by Germany. Young Plan:- (1929), second renegotiation of Germany's World War I reparation payments. A new committee, chaired by the American Owen D. Young, met in Paris on 1929-February-11, to revise the Dawes Plan of 1924. Its report (1929-June-07), accepted with minor changes, went into effect on 1930-September-01. It reduced the amount due from Germany to 121 000 000 000 Reichsmarks in 59 annuities, set up the Bank for International Settlements to handle the transfer of funds, and ended foreign controls on German economic life. However, hardly had the Young Plan started operation than the world depression of the 1930s began, and Germany's ability to pay dwindled to the vanishing point. In 1932 the Lausanne Conference proposed to reduce reparations to the token sum of 3 000 000 000 Marks, but the proposal was never ratified. Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, and within a few years all important obligations under the Treaty of Versailles – political as well as economic – were repudiated. / План Янга. Адольф Хитля (Adolf Hitler). Чарлз Дьжи. Доз (Charles G. Dawes). Овэн Ди. Янг (Owen D. Young).

YOUNG'S MODULUS = МОДУЛЬ ЯНГА (или МОДУЛЬ ПРОДОЛЬНОЙ УПРУГОСТИ) – Young's Modulus is meaningful only in the range in which the stress is proportional to the strain, and the material returns to its original dimensions when the external force is removed. As stresses increase, Young's modulus may no longer remain constant but decrease, or the material may either flow, undergoing permanent deformation, or finally break. Young's Modulus:- numerical constant, named for the XVIII century English physician and physicist Thomas Young, that describes the elastic properties of a solid undergoing tension or compression in only one direction, as in the case of a metal rod that after being stretched or compressed lengthwise returns to its original length. Young's

modulus is a measure of the ability of a material to withstand changes in length when under lengthwise tension or compression. Sometimes referred to as the Modulus Of Elasticity, Young's modulus is equal to the longitudinal stress divided by the strain. Stress and strain may be described as follows in the case of a metal bar under tension. If a metal bar of cross-sectional area A is pulled by a force F at each end, the bar stretches from its original length L_o to a new length L_n. (Simultaneously the cross section decreases.) The stress is the quotient of the tensile force divided by the cross-sectional area, or F/A. (Its units in the English system are pounds per square inch, usually abbreviated psi.) The strain or relative deformation is the change in length, $L_n - L_o$, divided by the original length, or $(L_n - L_o) / L_o$. (Strain is dimensionless.) Thus Young's modulus may be expressed mathematically as:- Young's Modulus = Strainstress = $(L_n - L_o) / L_oF / A$. Young's Modulus is a property of perfectly elastic materials, it is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain within the elastic limits of the material. The ratio is calculated from the stress expressed in force per unit cross sectional area, and the strain expressed as a fraction of the original length. Modulus so calculated is equivalent to the force required to strain the sample 100% of its original length, at the rate prevailing below the elastic limit. Young's Modulus, also known as the Tensile Modulus or Elastic Modulus or Modulus of Elasticity, is a measure of the stiffness of an elastic material and is a quantity used to characterize materials. It is defined as the ratio of the stress along an axis over the strain along that axis in the range of stress in which Hooke's law holds. In solid mechanics, the slope of the stress-strain curve at any point is called the Tangent Modulus. The tangent modulus of the initial, linear portion of a stress-strain curve is called Young's Modulus. It can be experimentally determined from the slope of a stress-strain curve created during tensile tests conducted on a sample of the material. In anisotropic materials, Young's modulus may have different values depending on the direction of the applied force with respect to the material's structure. Young's modulus is the most common elastic modulus, sometimes called the Modulus Of Elasticity, but there are other elastic moduli measured, too, such as the bulk modulus and the shear modulus. It is named after Thomas Young, the XIX century British scientist. However, the concept was developed in 1727 by Leonhard Euler, and the first experiments that used the concept of Young's modulus in its current form were performed by the Italian scientist Giordano Riccati in 1782, predating Young's work by 25 years. Young's modulus is the ratio of stress, which has units of pressure, to strain, which is dimensionless; therefore, Young's modulus has units of pressure. The SI unit of modulus of elasticity (E, or less commonly Y) is the Pascal (Pa or N/m^2 or $m^{-1}\cdot kg\cdot s^{-2}$). The practical units used are MegaPascals (MPa or N/mm^2) or gigapascals (GPa or kN/mm^2). In United States customary units, it is expressed as pounds (force) per square inch (psi). The abbreviation ksi refers to thousands of psi. The Young's modulus enables the calculation of the change in the dimension of a bar made of an isotropic elastic material under tensile or compressive loads. For instance, it predicts how much a material sample extends under tension or shortens under compression. Young's modulus is used in order to predict the deflection that will occur in a statically determinate beam when a load is applied at a point in between the beam's supports. Some calculations also require the use of other material properties, such as the shear modulus, density, or Poisson's ratio. / Швейцарский математик, физик, астроном, логик и инженер Лионхард Ойля (Leonhard Euler; 1707–1783), Итальянский механик экспериментатор Дьжордано Рикати (Giordano Riccati; 1709–1790). Томэс Ян (Thomas Young; родился в Милвертоне (Графство Сомерсет) 13 Июня 1773; умер Янг в Лондоне 10 Мая 1829), Английский физик, врач, египтолог, один из выдающихся представителей мира науки, искусства и медицины начала XIX века. В теории упругости Янгу принадлежат исследования деформации сдвига. Он же ввёл характеристику упругости – модуль растяжения (модуль Янга, который в России почему-то называют Модулем Юнга). Модуль Янга или Модуль Юнга – то же что, Модуль Продольной Упругости E. Смотрите также Модули Упругости. Модуль Янга (модуль упругости) – коэффициент, характеризующий сопротивление материала растяжению/сжатию при упругой деформации. Назван в честь Английского физика XIX века Томэса Янга. В динамических задачах механики модуль Янга рассматривается в более общем смысле – как функционал среды и процесса. площадь поверхности, по которой распределено действие силы. длина деформируемого стержня. сила в Ньютонах. Модуль Янга зависит только от свойств материала и не зависит от размеров и формы тела. Модуль Янга показывает напряжение, которое необходимо приложить к телу, чтобы удлинить его в 2 раза. Для различных материалов модуль Янга меняется в широких пределах. Для стали, например, $E \approx 2\cdot10^{11}$ Н/м^2, а для резины $E \approx 2\cdot10^6$ Н/м^2. Через Модуль Янга вычисляется скорость распространения звука в веществе.

YOUNG TURKEY = МОЛОДАЯ ИНДЕЙКА – Young Turkey is a Turkey of either sex that is less than eight months of age. / Индейка – красивая, крупная и внушительная по своим размерам птица, которая в показателе веса может достигать даже 35 килограммов (кг). И утончённые по своей конституции тела самки, и, самцы обладают длинными и крепкими ногами, мощными и раскидистыми крыльями. Домашние птицы настоящие и полноправные хозяева всего домашнего птичника, где содержат несколько разновидностей. Индейка отличается спокойным и уравновешенным характером, поэтому способна запросто ужиться с утками, курами, перепёлками. Отличить же домашнего индюка от индейки в самом раннем возрасте легче, чем петуха от курочки. Методы различия:- борода и шпоры; масса; гребешок; перья; помёт; поведение. Борода И Острые Шпоры:- Заводчик способен чётко отличить самочку от предполагаемого самца по природному наличию небольшой бородки, острых шпор. Данный метод разумно использовать только в возрасте двух месяцев. У самочки встретить шпоры можно довольно редко. Небольшая, но заметная бородка на голове груба, перья на грудной клетке птицы жёсткие у самца, а вот у индюшки перышки мягкие, растут таки не очень густо. Масса:- Индюк отличается большой массой, выглядит внушительнее, чем индейка. Самка выглядит мельче, изящнее, а вес меньше. Метод идеально подойдет для раннего и четкого определения пола птиц, потому что после непосредственного появления все представители мужского пола сразу выглядят крупнее и намного крепче. Хвостовые Перья И Гребешок:- Индейка обладает гребнем небольшого размера, он отличается блеклым оттенком. У самца гребешок ярко блестит, отличается ярким окрасом и непосредственно важен в очень теплое время года, особенно при наступлении весны. Хвост у самочки не очень пышный, а вот у самца он привлекателен и внушителен. У мужской особи в хвостике есть плотные, красивые и абсолютно ровные перья. Особенная Железа:- У самца этой птицы есть достаточно выраженная железа, которую можно прощупать. Вы можете полностью прощупать и обследовать пальпацией эту железу, когда домашней птице исполняется примерно пять месяцев. Метод относят к распространённому народному, но не к научному направлению. Но всё же работает технология всегда и безотказно. Определить пол можно, когда индейка и индюк обладают одинаковым весом – происходит в возрасте полугода. Перья На Крыльях:- Метод используется, когда индейка достигла суточного возраста. Когда перышки в крайнем ряду на крыле птенца отличаются одной длиной, это точно мальчик. Различие пола птицы таким способом работает просто безотказно. Приём давно зарекомендовал себя, но, когда птенец старше, технология теряет свою актуальность и точность. Случается так по той причине, что вместе с крылышками растёт и длина оперения. Индейка отличается активностью развития и роста, поэтому обращайте внимание на особенности оперения ещё в самом раннем возрасте птенцов. Метод позволяет визуально понять, какого пола птенец или подросшая птица находится перед вами. Количество Помёта:- Так вы поймёте, где индейка, а где индюк. Метод определения пола неординарный, но эффективный. Используется активно среди Американских фермеров. Они обратили внимание, что у самки количество помёта обильнее, чем у самца, он более плотный. Помёт каждой индюшки схож с помётом курицы:- образовывает горку и отличается повышенным количеством. Поведение И Характер:- Самка отличается коллективной манерой своего поведения, она стремится находиться в компании других птиц. Индюшки активно собираются мелкими или же крупными группами в зависимости от самой численности в птичнике. Довольно странно, но дамы отличаются агрессивностью, а вот кавалеры их спокойнее. Индюшки позволяют себе заклёвывать других домашних птиц, курицу или же петуха, если соберутся группой.

Различия в поведении и характеры присущи для подростков и более взрослых представителей индюков. Да, методов точного определения пола и отличия домашней индюшки от индюка не так уж и много, но всё же в соответствии с определёнными советами вы сможете легко определять, кто находится перед вами – самка или же самец. Но стоит практиковаться в тесном обращении и общении с птицами. Присматривайтесь к своей домашней птице – так вы научитесь отличать индеек от индюков. Обилие научного контента помогает повысить квалификацию и практичные навыки заводчиков. Молодой Индюк топчет индюшку, но не оплодотворяет, то есть ногами потоптал, а сперму на пол слил.

YOUNG; YOUNG FARMER = МОЛОДОЙ; МОЛОДОЙ ФЕРМЕР – Young; Young Farmer:- under the Farm Credit System's YBS initiative, a young, beginning, and small farmer, rancher, and producer or harvester of aquatic products who is under the age of 35.

YOUTH COALITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY = МОЛОДЁЖНАЯ КОАЛИЦИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИИ АВСТРАЛИЙСКОЙ СТОЛИЦЫ – The Youth Coalition of the Australian Capital Territory (YCACT). The Youth Coalition is the peak youth affairs body in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and is responsible for representing the interests of people aged between 12 and 25 years of age, and those who work with them. The Youth Coalition is represented on many ACT Government Advisory structures and provides advice to the ACT Government on youth issues as well as providing information to youth services about policy and program matters. We actively promote the well being and aspirations of young people in the ACT with particular respect to their social, political, cultural, spiritual, economic and educational development.

YOUTH MEASURES OF LABOR MARKET PROGRAMS = МОЛОДЁЖНЫЕ МЕРЫ ПРОГРАММ ПО РЫНКУ ТРУДА – Youth Measures Of Labor Market Programs include only special programs for youth in transition from school to work. It does not include young people's participation in programs that are open to adults as well.

YOUTH PROJECT LOANS = ССУДЫ МОЛОДЁЖНЫМ ПРОЕКТАМ – Youth Project Loans:- Farm Service Agency loans to individual rural youths to establish and operate income-producing projects of modest size in connection with their participation in 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America (FFA), and similar organizations. See also Rural Youth Loans.

YoY = YEAR–ON–YEAR

YO–YO OPTION = ОПЦИОН Ё–Ё – Yo-Yo Option:- xxxxx. Yo-Yo is slang for a very volatile market. The name comes from the movements of a yo-yo, where security prices continually go up and down. A yo-yo market has no distinguishing features of either an up or down market, taking on characteristics of both. Security prices in a yo-yo market swing very high to low over a given period of time, making it difficult for buy and hold investors to profit. Breaking Down Yo-Yo:- Yo-yo markets can, however, be profitable environments for astute traders who are able to recognize buy and sell points and make trades before the market reverses. These markets are characterized by steep up and down movements in share prices that can occur within a short timeframe, such as weeks, days or even hours. The movements are often abrupt, without warning, and they usually involve a majority of the stocks moving in unison. Traders on Wall Street also refer to this kind of activity as 'all or nothing' when everything about the market is either good or bad. Since the market crash of 2008, the stock market has become more volatile, driven in some part by its hypersensitivity to macro events. A Recent Example Of A Yo-Yo Market:- The occurrence of yo-yo markets is still rare, especially those that last for several days or more. They are more likely to occur when market volatility picks up following a protracted rise in stock prices, which can tend to make investors nervous. For example, during the first six months of 2015, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) never fluctuated up or down more than 3.5% as it rose to record heights. Then, in August, a convergence of macro issues, such as China's slowing economy, crashing oil prices and the prospect of higher interest rates, sent the stock market in a steep decline. From August 20, 2015, to September 01, 2015, the market experienced eight trading days in which the Standard & Poor's 500 Index advance/decline reading was either above 400 or below 400, meaning 400 of the 500 stocks in the index were either advancing or declining at the same time. Within just two days, the DJIA had its worst and best days of the year. Prior to August 20, there had been only 13 days when that occurred. The last time the market experienced an extended number of yo-yo days was during the stock market crash of 2008. During a 15-day period from August 20, 2008, to September 09, 2008, there were 11 occurrences, which is unprecedented. Xxxxx. Yo-Yo is slang describing volatility in the market. How It Works (Example):- In a mathematical sense, standard deviation is a measure of how much an investment's returns can vary from its average return. That is, it is a measure of how much the market for a stock is yo-yo-ing. The less a market or investment yo-yos, the less risk there is that its value will deviate from the expected value. Why It Matters:- Yo-yos famously go up and down, though their owners usually think that is fun. In the trading world, yo-yo markets are rarely fun – they create a lot of stress for investors, who worry their investments are going to lose value suddenly. However, yo-yo markets also present tremendous opportunity, because what goes down often comes back up, just like a yo-yo (unless, of course, the string comes off or gets tangled, which euphemistically can happen in the trading world, too). / Опцион Ё-Ё – опцион на акции с неустойчивым курсом. Характерная черта повышения стоимости акций в программах опциона на акции тех фирм, где цена опциона на акции для руководителей понижается на один Доллар каждый раз, когда курс акций компании повышается на один Доллар.

YO–YO STOCK = АКЦИЯ Ё–Ё – Yo-Yo Stock:- informal, a stock that moves upwards and downward in price frequently and with little pattern. Yo-yo stocks are highly volatile and, as such, can be very risky. Yo-Yo is slang for a stupid and easily manipulated person. Yo-Yo Stock is a highly volatile stock that moves up and down like a yo-yo. Yo-Yo Stock is a stock that is considered volatile because the price of the stock goes up and down sporadically without a justified reason. Yo-yo stocks are considered a risky investment due to an investor's inability to gauge how the stock will perform. Yo-Yo Stock is a stock whose price rises and drops often and quickly. / Американский жаргон:- Ё-Ё – флюгер, беспринципный человек. Акции Ё-Ё – акции с крайне неустойчивым курсом. Эти акции являются специальными эмиссиями ценных бумаг с высокой ценой, привлекающими внимание спекулянтов как потенциальный источник спекулятивной прибыли благодаря тому, что они очень резко колеблются в цене. Неустойчивые Ценные Бумаги – акции, цены на которые подвержены значительным колебаниям, неустойчивые акции (volatile); цены быстро поднимаются и опускаются, как игрушка ё-ё (детская игрушка – диск или шар на верёвочке или резинке).

YR = YEAR

YRS = YEARS

YRT = YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM

YS = YIELD SPREAD

YSB = YELLOW STEM BORER

YSTR DNA = Y CHROMOSOME SHORT TANDEM REPEAT DNA

YSZ = YTTRIA–STABILIZED ZIRCONIA

YT = MAYOTTE

YTB = YIELD TO BROKER

YTC = YIELD TO CALL

YTD = YEAR TO DATE

YTM = YIELD TO MATURITY

YTOY= YEAR–TO–YEAR

YU = YUGOSLAVIA

YUM = YUGOSLAVIAN NEW DINAR

YW = YOU'RE WELCOME

YYS = YO–YO STOCK

- Z -

Z = ЗИ. (или ЗЭД.) – (1) Z is fifth letter of a NASDAQ® stock symbol indicating that listing is a fifth class of preferred stock, a stub, a certificate representing a limited partnership interest, foreign preferred when issued, or a second class of warrants. / Зи. или Зэд. – пятая буква фондового символа НЭЗДЭК® (NASDAQ®), указывающая на то, что .

(2) Z:- zero. / Зи. или Зэд. – ноль.

(3) Symbol Z is used in stock transaction tables in newspapers to indicate that the volume reported is the actual number of shares transacted, not the number of round lots:- z150. / Зи. или Зэд. – литера в таблицах акций, следующая за показателем объёма, показывающая общий объём, который не надо умножать на 100.

(4) Z:- xxxxx. / Зи. или Зэд. – литера в газетном отчёте о ценах на момент закрытия взаимного фонда, если фонд не предоставил цены покупателей и продавцов ко времени публикации.

Z = ATOMIC NUMBER

Z = THERMOELECTRIC FIGURE OF MERIT FOR CONVERTING HEAT INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY

z = ZEPTO = 10^{-21}

Z = ZERO

Z = ZETTA = 10^{21}

Z = ZULU

ZA = SOUTH AFRICA

ZABARA = ЗАБАРА – A term Zabara applies mainly to international equities. Japanese securities transactions conducted on the principal of auction, i.e.:- (i) price priority in which the selling (buying) order with the lowest (highest) price takes precedence over other orders, and (ii) time priority in that an earlier order takes precedence over other orders at the same price. / , то есть:- (i) и (ii) .

ZAIBATSU = ЗАИБАЦУ – Zaibatsu (in Japanese:- 'Wealthy Clique'), any of the large capitalist enterprises of Japan before World War II, similar to cartels or trusts but usually organized around a single family. One zaibatsu might operate companies in nearly all important areas of economic activity. The Mitsui combine, for example, owned or had large investments in companies engaged in banking, foreign trade, mining, insurance, textiles, sugar, food processing, machinery, and many other fields as well. All zaibatsu owned banks, which they used as a means for mobilizing capital. The four main zaibatsu were Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda, but there were many smaller concerns as well. All of them developed after the Meiji Restoration (1868), at which time the government began encouraging economic growth. The zaibatsu had grown large before 1900, but their most rapid growth occurred in the XX century, particularly during World War I, when Japan's limited engagement in the war gave it great industrial and commercial advantages. In 1946, after the end of World War II, the Allied occupation authorities ordered the zaibatsu dissolved. Stock owned by the parent companies was put up for sale, and individual companies of the zaibatsu empires were freed from the control of parent companies. The management of the individual companies, however, was not radically changed, and to some extent the coordination and control of the previous organization remained. After the signing of the peace treaty in 1951, many companies began associating into what became known as Enterprise Groups (Kigyō Shūdan). Those created with companies that were formerly part of the big zaibatsu – Mitsubishi group, Mitsui group, and Sumitomo group – were more loosely organized around leading companies or major banks; they differed most significantly from the old, centrally controlled zaibatsu in the informal manner that characterized each group's policy coordination and in the limited degree of financial interdependency between member companies. The cooperative nature of these groups became a major factor in Japan's tremendous postwar economic growth, because, in the pooling of resources, the investments made by these groups in developing industries were large enough to make these industries competitive worldwide. Large family-owned conglomerates that controlled much of the economy of Japan prior to World War II. Zaibatsu (property) is a Japanese term referring to the 'Financial Cliques', 'Wealth Cliques', or business conglomerates, whose influence and size allowed for control over significant parts of the Japanese economy throughout the Edo and Meiji periods. The term was commonly used up until the end of World War II. Zaibatsu were usually organized around a single family, and might operate companies in all the major areas of economic activity. All zaibatsu owned banks, which they used to mobilize capital. The zaibatsu used their contacts in the government to secure lucrative monopolies, subsidies, and tax concessions. In return, the zaibatsu helped to finance strategic semiofficial enterprises in Japan and abroad, particularly in Taiwan and Korea. The tightly-organized control of the zaibatsu over large areas of the economy was responsible for Japan's successful industrialization and rapid growth as an economic power. By 1937, the four leading zaibatsu directly controlled one third of Japanese bank deposits, one third of all foreign trade, one half of Japan's shipbuilding and maritime shipping, and most of the heavy industries in Japan. After Japan's surrender (1945) in World War II, the breakup of the zaibatsu was announced as a major aim of the Allied occupation. Assets were seized, holding companies were eliminated, interlocking directorships were outlawed, and the individual companies that made up the zaibatsu were made independent entities. Complete dissolution of the zaibatsu was never achieved by Allied reformers, mostly because, in an effort to reindustrialize Japan as a bulwark against Communism in Asia, the US government rescinded the SCAP (Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers) orders to deconcentrate Japan's large companies. Individual companies began associating in 'enterprise groups' (kigyo shudan), organized around leading companies or major banks. The cooperative nature of these groups became a major factor in the rapid economic growth of postwar Japan, as they pooled their

resources to invest in developing industries. Though large industrial conglomerates continue to exist in Japan, the vertically-integrated chain of command of the zaibatsu, has now widely been displaced by the horizontal relationships of association and coordination characteristic of ‘Keiretsu’ (meaning ‘Series’ or ‘Subsidiary’). History And Significance:- the term Zaibatsu was used in the XIX century and the first half of the XX century to refer to large family-controlled banking and industrial conglomerates in Japan. While the term was used arbitrarily in the United States throughout the 1980s to refer to any large Japanese corporation, it is not used by native Japanese speakers for anything other than historical discussions in reference to Edo- and Meiji-era zaibatsu. A zaibatsu was usually organized around a single family, and might operate companies in all the major areas of economic activity. All zaibatsu owned banks, which they used to mobilize capital. The Mitsui zaibatsu, for example, owned companies or invested in banking, food processing, foreign trade, mining, insurance, textiles, sugar, machinery, and many other areas. The leading zaibatsu were Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai Ichi Kangyo, Sumitomo, Sanwa, and Fuyo. Historical Influence:- the ‘Big Four’ Zaibatsu (Shidai Zaibatsu) of Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda are the most historically significant zaibatsu groups, with roots stemming from the Edo period of Japanese history, but there were also many smaller concerns. During the Edo and into the Meiji periods, the Tokugawa shogunate made use of their services and financial power, often free of charge, to carry out various endeavors, in exchange for the privilege of using government funds. The oldest zaibatsu, the house of Mitsui, had been run by merchants since 1616, when its samurai founder began brewing sake and soy sauce. Most of the other zaibatsu developed after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when the government began to actively encourage economic growth and industrialization with subsidies, privileges and favorable tax policies. The zaibatsu founders were not wealthy merchants, but samurai bureaucrats with long-established contacts in the government, which enabled them to secure lucrative monopolies, subsidies, and greatly undervalued state assets when the government sold off state industrial properties during the 1870s. The zaibatsu helped to finance strategic semiofficial enterprises in Japan and abroad, particularly in Taiwan and Korea. For example, Yataro Iwasaki, founder of Mitsubishi, was given a subsidised shipping monopoly in return for his help ferrying troops to Taiwan during a military expedition in 1874. In the early 1930s, an attempt by the military clique to break the economic power of the zaibatsu failed. By 1937, the four leading zaibatsu directly controlled one third of Japanese bank deposits, one third of all foreign trade, one half of Japan’s shipbuilding and maritime shipping, and most of the heavy industries in Japan. They maintained close relationships with the major political parties. After the Russo-Japanese War, a number of ‘second-tier’ zaibatsu also emerged, mostly as the result of business conglomerations. Some more famous second-tier zaibatsu included the Okura, Furukawa, Nakajima Aircraft Company, and Nissan groups, among several others. The zaibatsu grew most rapidly during the early XX century, particularly during World War I when Japan’s limited involvement in the war gave it industrial and commercial advantages. Postwar Dissolution:- after Japan’s surrender (1945) in World War II, the breakup of the zaibatsu was announced as a major aim of the Allied occupation. Their controlling families’ assets were seized, holding companies (the previous ‘heads’ of the zaibatsu conglomerates) eliminated, and interlocking directorships, essential to the old system of intercompany collaboration, were outlawed. Stock owned by the parent companies was sold, and the individual companies that made up the zaibatsu were made independent entities, although the management within each company remained largely unchanged. Among the zaibatsu that were targeted by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) for dissolution in 1946 were Asano, Furukawa, Nakajima, Nissan, Nomura, and Okura. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., though not a zaibatsu, was originally targeted for breakup, but was saved by a petition signed by 15 000 of its trade union workers and their families. After the signing of the peace treaty in 1951, individual companies began associating in ‘enterprise groups’ (kigyo shudan), organized around leading companies or major banks. They differed from the previous centralized zaibatsu in that their collaboration was more informal, and the financial interdependency among the member companies was limited. The cooperative nature of these groups became a major factor in the rapid economic growth of postwar Japan, as they pooled their resources to invest in developing industries. Complete dissolution of the zaibatsu was never achieved by Allied reformers or SCAP, mostly because, in an effort to reindustrialize Japan as a bulwark against Communism in Asia, the US government rescinded the SCAP orders to deconcentrate Japan’s large companies Zaibatsu as a whole were widely considered to be beneficial to the Japanese economy and government. The Japanese public, zaibatsu workers and management, and the entrenched bureaucracy were unenthusiastic and disapproving of plans to dissolve the zaibatsu. The change in the political focus of the Occupation during the reverse course crippled efforts to eliminate the zaibatsu. Modern Influence:- today, the influence of the zaibatsu can still be seen in the financial groups, institutions, and larger companies whose origins reach back to the original zaibatsu, often sharing the same original family names (for example, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation). However, some argue that the ‘old mechanisms of financial and administrative control’ that zaibatsu once enjoyed have been destroyed. Though large industrial conglomerates continue to exist in Japan, the vertically-integrated chain of command of the zaibatsu, culminating in control by a single family, has now widely been displaced by the horizontal relationships of association and coordination characteristic of keiretsu (meaning ‘series’ or ‘subsidiary’). / заибацу (zaibatsu). Четырьмя главными заибацу была Большая Четвёрка или Щидай Заибацу (shidai zaibatsu):- Мицуи (Mitsui), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Сумитомо (Sumitomo), и Ясуда (Yasuda), но кроме них было также множество более мелких концернов. Мейзи (Meiji). (Kigyō Shūdan). Мицуи (Mitsui), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Дай Ики Кангуё (Dai Ichi Kangyo), Сумитомо (Sumitomo), (Sanwa), и Фуё (Fuyo). Ятаро Ивасаки (Yataro Iwasaki), основатель Мицубищи. Токугава (Tokugawa). Окюра (Okura), Фурюкава (Furukawa), Накадзима Эакрафт Кампэни (Nakajima Aircraft Company), и Ниссан (Nissan). Асано (Asano), Фурюкава (Furukawa), Накадзима (Nakajima), Ниссан (Nissan), Номура (Nomura), и Окюра (Okura). Мацущита Элэктрик Индэстриэл Ко., Лтд. (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.). Сумитомо Мицуи Бэнькинь Корпорэйшэн (Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation). Кейрецу (keiretsu). Крупные конгломераты, основанные и поддерживаемые на семейных началах, которые контролировали до Второй Мировой Войны большую часть экономики Японии. Под термином Заибацу, дословно переводимо с Японского языка как Состоятельная Клика (Wealthy Clique), понимались крупнейшие монополии и финансовая олигархия современной Японии. До её поражения во Второй Мировой Войне (1939–45) они выступали в форме концернов, объединявших каждый десятки разнообразных компаний под контролем головной семейной компании (главные из концернов – Мицуи (Mitsui), Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Сумитомо (Sumitomo), Ясуда (Yasuda)). Заибацу контролировали основные отрасли экономики, способствуя милитаризации Японии, выступали как вдохновители агрессии. После Второй Мировой Войны прежние концерны были реорганизованы по принципам современных Американских и Западно-Европейских монополий – со свободной куплей-продажей акций, широким привлечением внешнего капитала. Это способствовало усилению концентрации производства и капитала, особенно в 1960. Заибацу выступают в форме финансово-монополистических групп (основные из них – Мицубищи (Mitsubishi), Сумитомо (Sumitomo), Мицуи (Mitsui), Фудзи (Fuji), Дайити-Кангё (Daiichi-Kangyo), Санва (Sanwa)), объединяющих самые крупные банки, страховые, промышленные и торговые компании страны. После войны заибацу ещё более укрепили свои позиции в качестве ведущей силы правящего реакционного лагеря. Заибацу – централизованные, семейные монополистические экономические объединения, доминировавшие в Японской экономике до конца Второй Мировой Войны в 1945, когда они были расформированы. Но по прошествии времени входившие в них единицы снова сблизились, и в настоящее время они сотрудничают в объединении во многом так же, как и до их роспуска.

ZAMBIAN KWACHA = ЗАМБИЙСКАЯ КВАЧА – Zambian Kwacha (ZMK):- ZMK is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Zambia which is commonly known as the Kwacha.

ZAR = SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

ZARDOSI = ЗОДОЗИ (или ЗАДОЗИ) – Zardosi or Zardozi intricate hand embroidery using gold, silver or multi-colored wire on a variety of fabrics. Traditional garment from India. / (Zardosi) или Зодози (или Зардози (Zardozi)). Среди многочисленных техник вышивки в Индии наибольшую известность и популярность имеет Зодози или Зардози. Этому исскуству не одна сотня лет. Пришло оно в Индию вместе с Великими Моголами, которые позаимствовали его у Персов. Само слово Зардози состоит из друх Персидских слов Зар (Zar) и Дози (Douzi), означающими соответственно Золото и Вышивка. Первоначально в вышивке зодози исользовались только золотые и серебряные нити, поэтому такие изделия могли позволить себе только очень богатые. Вышивка зодози украшала наряды придворных, ковры, покрывала, тенты. В настоящее время в вышивке используют также разноцветные металлические нити. Для зодози подходит дорогая качественная ткань – шёлк, вельвет, парча. Искусство вышивки зодози требует огромного терпения и мастерства. Помимо металлических нитей, для создания дизайна используют стразы, бусины, а также драгоценные и полу-драгоценные камни. Вышивка зодози особенно популярна в свадебных нарядах, а также ею украшают покрывала, подушки, занавески, скатерти, сумки и туфли.

ZAU = ZHEJIANG AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

ZAYCHIK = ЗАЙЧИК – Zaychik:- The slang term for the Belarusian Rouble (BYR), literally means ‘Rabbit’ after the first post-communist Roubles in the early 1990s had pictures of animals on them, one of which was a hare. The currency has subsequently defenestrated the animals and now lists national monuments on the banknotes, but alongside parallel denominations has lost much of its value. While at a high of 2 150 Roubles to USD1 in 2006, the value of the Belarusian Rouble to USD1, after a 56% devaluation in May 2011, now has decreased to more than 5 000 BYR.

ZBA = ZERO–BALANCE ACCOUNT

ZBB = ZERO BASE BUDGETING

Z BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ЗИ. (или ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ЗЭД.) – A Z Bond is a type of bond used in some collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). It is often the last bond to mature. It pays no interest while principal is being paid down on earlier bonds. Instead, interest that would have been paid to the Z bond is instead used to more rapidly pay down principal on the earlier bonds. Because it accrues interest rather than pay it out, the Z bond is analogous to a zero-coupon bond. Note that interest payments made by mortgagors during the early years of the CMO are treated as principal payments to the A, B and C bonds. Principal payments made by mortgagors during the later years of the CMO are treated as payments of accrued interest to the Z bond. Z bonds can be incorporated into a variety of CMO structures. Some CMOs have multiple Z bonds that mature one after another. Multiple Z bonds do not need to be consecutive. A CMO might have an intermediate Z bond and a long maturity Z bond with intervening sequential pay tranches. A CMO might consist entirely of Z bonds. Also known as Accrual Bond. Z Bond is a bond on which interest accrues but is not currently paid to the investor but rather is added to the principal balance of the Z bond and becoming payable upon satisfaction of all prior bond classes. A Z Bond (also called an Accrual Bond) is a type of bond used in some collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). It is often the last bond to mature. It pays no interest while principal is being paid down on earlier bonds. Instead, interest that would have been paid to the Z bond is instead used to more rapidly pay down principal on the earlier bonds. Because it accrues interest rather than pay it out, the Z bond is analogous to a zero-coupon bond. Cash flows for a CMO with three sequential pay bonds followed by a single Z bond are depicted in Exhibit 1. Note that interest payments made by mortgagors during the early years of the CMO are treated as principal payments to the A, B and C bonds. Principal payments made by mortgagors during the later years of the CMO are treated as payments of accrued interest to the Z bond. A Z bond pays no interest while principal is being paid down on earlier bonds. Z bonds can be incorporated into a variety of CMO structures. Some CMOs have multiple Z bonds that mature one after another. Multiple Z bonds do not need to be consecutive. A CMO might have an intermediate Z bond and a long maturity Z bond with intervening sequential pay tranches. A CMO might consist entirely of Z bonds. Z-Bond:- the fourth (Z) tranche of bonds in the structure of a typical collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO). Combining features of zero-coupon securities and mortgage pass-through securities, Z bonds receive no coupon payments until the earlier A (fast-pay), B (medium-pay), and C (slow-pay) classes have been paid off. Z holders then receive all the remaining cash flow, although interest has been added to principal as cash was used to repay earlier tranches. Some CMOs have been issued with multiple Z and Y tranches, incorporating sinking-fund schedules. Z-Bond:- the final tranche in a series of mortgage-backed securities that is the last one to receive payment. Used in some collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), Z-bonds pay no coupon payments while principal is being paid on earlier bonds. Interest that would have been paid on Z-bonds is used instead to pay down principal more rapidly on the earlier series of bonds. Interest payable on a Z-bond is added to the principal balance and becomes payable once claims on all prior bond classes have been satisfied. A Z-bond is similar to a zero-coupon bond, since it accrues interest rather than paying it out. Therefore, the final tranche is considered the most risky for the CMO class structures. / Облигация, процент по которой начисляется, но не выплачивается инвестору в текущий момент. Вместо этого, процент добавляется к основному остатку по облигации зи и выплачивается после удовлетворения требований по всем предшествовавшим классам облигации. Облигация Зи. (в США) или Облигация Зэд. (в Великобритании):- последний четвёртый (Зи. или Зэд. (Z)) транш облигаций в структуре типовых облигаций, обеспечиваемых пулом ипотек (collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO)). Бескупонная Облигация Зи. сочетает свойства бескупонных ценных бумаг и ценных бумаг, обеспеченных пулом (pass-through securities) ипотек. Облигации Зи. не обеспечивают никаких купонных платежей до тех пор, пока не будут произведены выплаты по облигациям класса А (первая выплата), В (последующая выплата) и С (последняя выплата). Владелец облигаций Зи. получает все оставшиеся выплаты и основную сумму облигации самым последним, хотя основная часть процентов уже была выплачена по облигациям более ранних траншей. Некоторые CMO были выпущены с многочисленными Зи. или Зэд. (Z) и Уай. (Y) траншами, объединёнными общей схемой погашения через выкупной фонд (sinking fund).

Z–CERTIFICATE = ЗИ.–СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО (или СЕРТИФИКАТ–ЗЭД.) – Z-Certificate is a certificate issued by the Bank Of England used as a substitute for stock certificates for the purpose of improving liquidity and short-term transactions. The purpose of the Z-Certificate is to prove ownership of a stock which would only be held for a short period of time. A Z-Certificate is a certificate issued by the Bank of England. It is used instead of stock certificates to improve short term transactions. In fact a Z-Certificate is a proof of ownership of stocks, when the investor is intending to keep them for a short time. Z-Certificates are not available to all kinds of stocks, they can even expire after a limited time. This is to prevent inventors of miss-using them, as there is a higher rate of interest associated with this stock. The restrictions on this certificate helps preserve the integrity of the document, keeping it a good document for short term transactions. / Зи.-Свидетельство или Сертификат-Зэд. – свидетельство, выданное Банком Англии учётным домам вместо акционерных сертификатов для содействия их сделкам с краткосрочными первоклассными ценными бумагами.

ZD = ZERO DRIFT

ZDDP = ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE

Z–DNA = ЗИ.–ДНК (или ЗЭД.–ДНК, или ДНК–ЗЭД.–КОНФОРМАЦИЯ) – Z-DNA is a left-handed helix (molecular structure) of DNA, in contrast to A-DNA and B-DNA which are right-handed helix structures. The difference is in the direction of the double-helix twist. Z-DNA has the most base pairs per turn (in the helix), and so has the least twisted structure; it is very 'skinny' and its name is taken from the zigzag path that the sugar-phosphate 'backbone' follows along the helix. This is quite different from the smoothly curving path of the backbone of B-DNA. The Z-form of DNA has been found in polymers that have an alternating purine-pyrimidine sequence. / ДНК Z-Конформация – левозакрученная форма молекулы ДНК.

ZEARALENONE = ЗЕАРОЛЕНОН – Zearalenone is one of the mycotoxins (i.e. toxins produced by a Fungus), it causes reproductive difficulties in swine (e.g., reduced sperm production, halting of estrus, etc) when consumed by animals (e.g., in contaminated grain such as Corn/Maize). It causes a variety of adverse health impacts when consumed by some other Species of Animals. Zearalenone is produced by certain strains of Fusarium Fungi (e.g., Fusarium Culmorum, Fusarium Graminearum, Fusarium Crookwellense, Fusarium oxysporum, etc) when climate (e.g., moisture and temperature) conditions during the grain growing season, combined with entry points (e.g., holes chewed into the grain plants by insects) facilitate growth of those Fusarium strains in grain. / Зеароленон – токсин, выделяемый Грибами (Fusarium Culmorum, Fusarium Graminearum), препятствующий репродукции Свиней.

ZEAXANTHIN = ЗЕАКСАНТИН – Zeaxanthin is a carotenoid (i.e. 'light harvesting' compound utilized in photosynthesis) that is naturally produced in Brussels sprouts, summer squash, maize, avocado, green beans, and dark green leafy vegetables. Zeaxanthin is also naturally present within the retina of the human eye. Zeaxanthin is a phytochemical/nutraceutical whose consumption by humans has been shown to reduce risk of the disease age-related macular degeneration, a leading cause of blindness in older people. / Зеаксантин – каратинойд, синтезируемый некоторыми растениями (Авокадо, Брюссельская Капуста и Тыква) положительно влияющий на зрение человека. Под Зеаксантином, от Латинского слова Zea, означающее Кукуруза, и Греческого слова Xanthós, означающее Жёлтый, понимается жёлтый пигмент из группы ксантофиллов, содержащийся в хромопластах зёрен Кукурузы и плодов Облепихи.

ZEBRA FISH = ЗЕБРОВАЯ РЫБКА – Zebra Fish is the Fish Danio Rerio. / Зебровая Рыбка – Рыбка Данио Рэрио (Danio Rerio). Классификация:- Царство Животные, Тип Хордовые, Класс Костные Рыбы, Отряд Карпообразные, Семейство Карповые, Род Данио, Вид Данио Рэрио. Рыбка Данио Рэрио относится к так называемым модельным организмам биологии развития. Благодаря простоте содержания, размножения, высокой скорости развития эмбриона она стала своего рода лабораторной белой мышью для ихтиологии. Это один из немногих живых организмов посетивших космическую орбиту. Рыбка Данио Рэрио – обитатель рек, ручьёв Восточного побережья Передней Индии, Пакистана, Бангладеш, Непала, Мьянмы, Бутана. Российские аквариумисты впервые увидели рыбу около 1905–06. Повторно на территорию бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) была ввезена около 1950. Помимо основного названия аквариумисты дали рыбке ряд других ласковых прозвищ таких как 'дамский чулочек', 'полосатики', 'данюшки', 'зебровый'. Описание:- Рыбка Данио Рэрио имеет продолговатую форму тела, вдоль которого идут жёлто-зелёные чередующиеся с тёмно-синими полосами. В своё время шли достаточно оживлённые споры – какой цвет основной, а какой дополнительный. Теперь считается, что окрас у рыбки жёлто-зелёный с металлическим блеском, а по телу идут 4–5 тёмно синих полосок. Это утверждение подтверждается существованием леопардового вариетета. У молодых представителей плавники короткие. Но по мере роста они становятся вуалевыми. Плавники придают их обладателям фееричный вид. Края вуалевых плавников могут иметь жёлтый окрас. На воле взрослые особи достигают 6–7 сантиметров (см). Аквариумные обитатели, как правило, 4.5–5 см. Желательно держать стайками не менее семи–десяти рыбок. Самцы несколько стройнее самочек, а так же имеют более насыщенные цвета. Самки имеют более округлое брюшко особенно после полового созревания. Держится большую часть времени в средних, верхних слоях. Продолжительность жизни около трёх лет. Иногда при хорошем содержании доживают до пяти лет. Половозрелыми становятся, достигнув шести- – восьмимесячного возраста.

ZEBRA MUSSEL = ЗЕБРОВАЯ МИДИЯ (или ЗЕБРОВАЯ ДВУСТВОРЧАТАЯ РАКУШКА) – Zebra Mussel (Dreissenna Polymorpha) can cause severe fouling of municipal drinking water, electric power generation, and industrial water systems; they are also harmful to aquatic ecosystems, boating and navigation, agricultural irrigation equipment, aquacultural equipment, and recreation beach use. This mussel was first discovered in the Great Lakes of the United States in 1988, and is believed to have arrived in North America in the ballast water of a cargo vessel. Since the first discovery of this exotic species, they have spread rapidly through North American surface waters, particularly throughout the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins and their navigable tributaries. / Зебровая Мидия (Dreissenna Polymorpha).

ZEBRAS = ZERO COUPON EUROSTERLING BEARER OR REGISTERED ACCRUING SECURITIES

ZEBRA STRIPE = ЗЕБРОВАЯ ПОЛОСАТОСТЬ (или ЗЕБРИСТОСТЬ) – Zebra Stripe:- transverse, alternating chlorotic bands on seedling leaves which later disappear. striped or zebra (transverse green and chlorotic bands). For Tomatos:- Symptoms:- (i) characterized as a series of dark green spots arranged in a line from the stem end to the bloom end; (ii) at times it seems the spots coalesce together and form elongated markings; and (iii) many times the dark green areas will disappear when fruit ripens. Causes:- (i) this problem seems to be variety related; (ii) it is probably a genetic defect that only shows up under certain environmental conditions; and (iii) zebra stripe may be linked to pox and fleck. Zebra stripe may be linked to pox and fleck.

ZEBRINIA = ЗЭБРИНИА (или ХХ) – Zebrinia:- with striped leaves.

ZEBRINUS = ЗЭБРИНУС (или ЗЕБРОВОЕ) – Zebrinus (-a, -um):- zebra-striped.

ZEIN FIBER = ЗЕИНОВОЕ ВОЛОКНО – Zein Fiber is a manufactured fiber of regenerated protein derived from maize. Zein is a class of prolamine protein found in maize. It is usually manufactured as a powder from corn gluten meal. Zein is one of the best understood plant proteins and has a variety of industrial and food uses. Historically, it has been used in the manufacture of a wide variety of commercial products, including coatings for paper cups, soda bottle cap linings, clothing fabric, buttons, adhesives, coatings and binders. The dominant historical use of zein was in the textile fibers market where it was produced under the name Vicara. With the development of synthetic alternatives, the use of zein in this market eventually disappeared. By using electrospinning, zein fibers have again been produced in the lab, where additional research will be performed to re-enter the fiber market. Pure zein is clear, odorless, tasteless, hard, water-insoluble, and edible, making it invaluable in processed foods and pharmaceuticals, in competition with insect shellac. It is now used as a coating for candy, nuts, fruit, pills, and other encapsulated foods and drugs. In the United States, it may be labeled as 'Confectioner's Glaze' (which may also refer to Shellac-Based Glazes) and used as a coating on bakery products or as 'Vegetable Protein'. It is classified as Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) by the US Food and Drug Administration. Zein can be further processed into resins and other bioplastic polymers, which can be extruded or rolled into a variety of plastic products. With increasing environmental concerns about synthetic coatings (such as PFOA) and the current higher prices of hydrocarbon-based petrochemicals, there is increased focus on zein as a raw material for a variety of nontoxic and renewable polymer applications, particularly in the paper industry. Other reasons for a renewed interest in zein include concern about the landfill costs of plastics, and

consumer interest in natural substances. There are also a number of potential new food industry applications. Researchers at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and at William Wrigley Jr. Company have recently been studying the possibility of using zein to replace some of the gum base in chewing gum. They are also studying medical applications such as using the zein molecule to 'carry biocompounds to targeted sites in the human body'. There are a number of potential food safety applications that may be possible for zein-based packaging according to several researchers. A military contractor is researching the use of zein to protect MRE food packages. Other packaging/food safety applications that have been researched include frozen foods, ready-to-eat chicken, and cheese and liquid eggs. Food researchers in Japan have noted the ability of the zein molecule to act as a water barrier. While there are numerous existing and potential uses for zein, the main barrier to greater commercial success has been its historic high cost until recently. Some believe the solution is to extract zein as a byproduct in the manufacturing process for ethanol or in new off-shore manufacture. Zein:- cornmeal from which protein is derived for synthetic fibers. Zein a corn protein obtained by treating corn gluten with alcohol. Used in making fibers. / Викора (Vicara). шеллак (shellac). Обэнэ-Шэмпэйн (Urbana-Champaign) Вилъйэм Ригли Дьжюниа Кампэни (William Wrigley Jr. Company). Зеиновое Волокно – это волокно выработанное из регенерированного протеина, полученного из Маиса. Под Зеином, от Латинского слова Зэа (Zea), означающее Кукуруза, понимается белок растительного происхождения, содержащийся в зёрнах Кукурузы. Молярная масса около 40 000. Кристаллы зеина по форме напоминают иглы или короткие нити. Зеин плохо растворим в воде; растворяется в 60–80% этиловом спирте. Занимает промежуточное положение между глобулярными и фибриллярными белками. В состав зеина входят 18 из 20 известных аминокислот (отсутствуют глицин и лизин). При гидролизе зеина образуется значительное количество глутаминовой кислоты (26.9%), лейцина (21.1%) и пролина (10.53%). Отсутствие в молекуле зеина незаменимой аминокислоты лизина снижает его пищевую ценность. К группе белковых волокон относятся казеиновое и зеиновое волокна. Исходными полимерами для производства белковых волокон является казеин и зеин. Белковые волокна обладают мягкостью, хорошими теплоизоляционными свойствами, по показателям растяжимости и гигроскопичности приближаются к шерстяным. Но характеризуются низкой термостойкостью (боятся горячей, особенно подщелочённой воды), недостаточной прочностью и значительным снижением прочности в мокром состоянии. Производство белковых волокон ограничено из-за их низких механических свойств и в связи с тем, что сырьём для них служит ценный пищевой продукт.

ZEN. = ZENITH

ZENITH = ЗЕНИТ – (1) Zenith is the point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the Nadir and vertically above the observer. When you reach the zenith, you're at the top, the pinnacle, the summit, the peak. Zenith developed from Arabic terms meaning 'the way over one's head', and then traveled through Old Spanish, Medieval Latin, and Middle French before arriving in English. As long ago as the 1300s, English speakers used Zenith to name the highest point in the celestial heavens, directly overhead. By the 1600s, Zenith was being used for other high points as well. The celestial term is often contrasted with Nadir, or the point that is vertically downward from the observer (imagine a line going through the earth from the observer's feet and out the other side into the sky). Figuratively, Nadir simply means 'the lowest point'. Zenith is the point on the celestial sphere vertically above a given position orobserver. Zenith is the imaginary point that is directly above a particular location on the celestial sphere. It is vertically opposite to the apparent gravitational force, i.e. directly opposite to the gravitational pull. It is the highest point on the sphere and thus, the farthest up from the gravitational force. Description:- the term Zenith is derived from an Arabic expression meaning direction of the head or path above the head. Zenith is sometimes also used to refer to the highest point that a celestial body reaches during its orbit at a given point of observation. The opposite of zenith, that is the direction of the gravitational pull, is called the Nadir, at 180 degrees. Zenith, in astronomy terms, is the point in the sky directly overhead. For example, when a person says that the Sun has reached its zenith, it is used to refer to the sun's position in the sky. According to astronomers, there is no zenith for a Sun's position but to any observer, the Sun has reached its zenith if it is directly overhead. The angular distance from the zenith to any celestial body, in space, is called the Zenith Distance. The nadir which is directly opposite the zenith, has a zenith distance of 180° and the celestial horizon has a zenith distance of 90°. Zenith means the high point – it comes from astronomy, where it describes the highest point in an arc traveled by a star or a planet or another celestial body. The sun reaches its zenith when it is as high in the sky as it is going to go on that day. / зенит – zenith. Под Зенитом, от Французского слова Zénith, от Арабского слова Земт, означающее буквально Направление или Путь, понимается точка небесной сферы, расположенная над головой наблюдателя; в зените небесную сферу пересекает линия, направленная из места наблюдений вертикально вверх. Точка небесной сферы, противоположная зениту, называется Надиром.

(2) Zenith is the best or most successful point or time:- e.g, in the 1860s, Aleksey Konstantinovich Tolstoy (1817–1875) was at the zenith of his achievement; or his career reached its zenith in the 1860s. Zenith is the time at which something is most powerful or successful:- 'in 1977, punk was at its zenith'.

ZEPHYR = ЗЕФИР – (1) Zephyr may refer to a light wind or west wind. Zephyr:- of the west. Zephyr is the name for any prevailing warm and gentle westerly breeze at the time of the summer solstice in the N hemisphere. The name derived from Zephyros was the Greek god of the west wind, which was considered the gentlest wind, especially if compared to the colder North wind, Boreas. The Greek mythology knows four winds:- Boreas, the North Wind; Favonius, the South Wind; Eurus, the East Wind; and Zephyr, the West Wind. Aeolus was the King of the Winds. Zephyros, was the kindliest of the four brothers. Like all winds, he was the son of Dawn and his father was Astreus. The West Wind came in springtime. He melted snow. He brought warm rain. And the waters of the melting snow and the warm rain sank into the Earth and brought up flowers and trees and all crops that fed mankind. / Зефир может относиться к лёгкому ветру или Западному ветру. Зефир:- с Запада. В древнегреческой мифологии под Зефиром подразумевался бог Западного ветра, первоначально представлявшийся в виде лошади. В переносном смысле Зефир – тёплый лёгкий ветер, приносящий дожди. Зефир – ветер, по мнению древних господствовавший в Восточной части Средиземного Моря, начиная с весны, и наибольшей интенсивности достигавший к летнему солнцестоянию. Здесь он, хотя и тёплый, но часто приносит с собою дожди и даже бури, тогда как в западной части Средиземного Моря Зефир является почти всегда лёгким, приятным ветром. Отсюда разница в представлениях о Зефире Греков, считавших его одним из самых сильных и стремительных ветров, и Римлян, соединявших с ним ныне вызываемое им представление – о ласкающем, лёгком ветре. Мифологически Зефир является сыном Астрея и Эос. Его возлюбленная – Хлорида, (в переводе с Латинского языка – Флора). Вследствие своей быстроты, он считался также вестником богов. О разнице в свойствах Зефира на Западе и на Востоке, по-видимому, имели уже понятие составители Гомеровских песен, которые заставляют Зефир дуть на островах блаженных, находящихся на крайнем западе и не знающих ни бурь, ни дождей, ни снега.

(2) Zephyr is any of various lightweight fabrics. / Зефир – бельевая хлопчатобумажная ткань из кручёной белёной пряжи, вырабатываемая полотняным переплетением. Предназначается главным образом для изготовления мужских рубашек. Для зефира характерно наличие вдоль основы узких полосок (просновок), состоящих частью из утолщённых белых нитей частью из тонких цветных, чередующихся между собой и с белыми нитями.

ZEPHYR HAUL = ЗЕФИРНЫЙ ПОДВОЗ (или НЕВЕСОМЫЙ ПОДВОЗ, или ДОСТАВКА ЛЁГКИХ ГРУЗОВ) – Zephyr Haul is a shipment of light weight cargo. / Зефирный Подвоз это термин, используемый для обозначения отгрузки легковесного груза.

ZEPHYR YARN = ЗЕФИРНАЯ ПРЯЖА – Zephyr Yarn is a fine, soft yarn with a low twist popular for hand knitting. Originally made from wool, zephyr is usually made of acrylic and often has other fibers such as silk added to it. / Зефирная Пряжа – тонкая, мягкая с низкой круткой, популярной для ручной вязки. Первоначально изготовлявшаяся из шерсти зефирная пряжа производится из акрила и часто имеет другие волокна, такие, как шёлк, добавляемые к нему. Пряжа из гребенной шерсти со слабой круткой.

ZERO–BALANCE ACCOUNT = СЧЁТ С НУЛЕВЫМ ОСТАТКОМ (или СЧЁТ С НУЛЕВЫМ БАЛАНСОМ, или СЧЁТ С НУЛЕВЫМ САЛЬДО) – A Zero Balance Account is any account that is maintained with a purposeful balance of zero. Businesses use them to make payments, only keeping enough in the account to cover pending debits. Since these accounts don't have a running balance, there's no interest earned on them. However, they're a useful method of keeping money liquid and separate from interest-earning balances. A zero balance account is also useful for controlling money as it flows in and out. There's less chance of money loss from bounced checks, theft and mistakes. Plus, banks do their best to expedite transfers between zero balance and other accounts, making funding fast and dependable. Although banks charge a fee for these accounts, medium to large businesses may find that they benefit from the time-saving separation of disbursement and interest monies. A zero balance account allows money to work for the investor, rather than sitting in a checking account that earns a fraction of the return. According to Sovereign Bank, the accounts are a hands-off method of money management; as long as the primary (interest-bearing account) is at the same bank, transfers can be automated from one account to another. In fact, many banks set up the transfers to happen overnight automatically, freeing up energy for other tasks. This is great for payroll and other regular expenditures. It also makes for easier bookkeeping, since there are no balances to juggle or tend to in the records. Most major and community banks offer zero balance accounts. However, any checking account can be a zero balance account, as long there's no standing balance. For personal banking customers, it would be difficult to set up a zero balance situation; personal savings accounts often charge for more than six withdrawals a month, so bookkeeping would have to be precise to avoid hitting any limits. Plus, there might not be enough of an interest benefit to warrant the effort. Business customers can speak to their bank about zero balance account options. A Zero-Balance Account (ZBA) is a checking account in which zero balance is maintained by transfers of funds from a master account in an amount only large enough to cover checks presented. A check account operated by a company by which checks are drawn against the account balance, which at the start of the day is always zero. At the end of the day the value of all checks drawn is totaled and the amount is transferred into the account, so that the account balance reverts from a debt to zero. Zero Balance Account (ZBA):- this account is maintained when a company handles endorsements with a large amount. A Zero-Balance Account is a checking account which always contains a balance of zero funds. When an entity makes a check payment, it transfers only enough funds into the account to maintain a zero balance once the check has been paid. By doing so, an entity can harbor its cash within a master account for investment purposes. This approach also reduces the risk of a fraudulent transfer out of the zero-balance account, since there is so little cash in it. Zero Balance Account (ZBA) is a checking account in which a balance of zero is maintained by automatically transferring funds from a master account in an amount only large enough to cover checks presented. A zero balance account is used by corporations to eliminate excess balances in separate accounts and maintain greater control over disbursements. / с головного счёта. Счёт С Нулевым Остатком – чековый счёт, используемый корпорациями для концентрации наличных поступлений и контроля за выплачиваемыми суммами; используются как промежуточные счета для централизованного контроля за поступлениями и платежами; в конце рабочего дня на них не остаётся средств.

ZERO–BALANCE MODEL = МОДЕЛЬ НУЛЕВОГО ОСТАТКА (или МОДЕЛЬ НУЛЕВОГО БАЛАНСА, или МОДЕЛЬ НУЛЕВОГО САЛЬДО) – Zero-Balance Model:- xxxxxx. Also known as Cost Recovery Basis. / Известна также как На Основе Покрытия Затрат (Cost Recovery Basis). В бухгалтерском учёте страхового дела Модели Нулевого Остатка, которые называются также моделями покрытия издержек, схожи с моделями открытого года в том, что и в тех, и в других прибыль не признаётся до тех пор, пока страховщик не получит возможности оценить размер премий, страховых выплат и расходов. Для того чтобы не объявлять прибыль, страховщик учитывает расходы по страховым выплатам как сумму, которая сводит страховую прибыль к нулю. (Если имеются основания полагать, что размер страховых выплат и расходов превысит размер премий, убыток признаётся незамедлительно.) После этого размер расходов на страховые выплаты корректируются в каком-то из будущих периодов. Некоторые страховые компании могут использовать модель 'открытого года' или модель нулевого остатка в качестве временной меры, переходя на периодическую модель, как только в их распоряжении оказывается необходимая информация. Другие могут принять модель 'открытого года' или модель нулевого остатка для конкретных видов страхования, используя фиксированный одногодичный или двухгодичный срок отсрочки.

ZERO–BASE BUDGETING = БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЕ НА НУЛЕВОЙ ОСНОВЕ (или СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ БЮДЖЕТА НА НЕИЗМЕНЁННОЙ БАЗЕ, или БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЕ С НУЛЕВОЙ БАЗОЙ) – Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) is a technique of planning and decision-making which reverses the working process of traditional budgeting. In traditional incremental budgeting, departmental managers justify only increases over the previous year budget and what has been already spent is automatically sanctioned. No reference is made to the previous level of expenditure. By contrast, in zero-based budgeting, every department function is reviewed comprehensively and all expenditures must be approved, rather than only increases. Zero-based budgeting requires the budget request be justified in complete detail by each division manager starting from the zero-base. The zero-base is indifferent to whether the total budget is increasing or decreasing. The term 'Zero-Based Budgeting' is sometimes used in personal finance to describe 'Zero-Sum Budgeting', the practice of budgeting every Dollar of income received, and then adjusting some part of the budget downward for every other part that needs to be adjusted upward. Zero based budgeting also refers to the identification of a task or tasks and then funding resources to complete the task independent of current resourcing. A Zero-Base Budgeting (ZBB) is a budgeting method that disregards the previous year's budget in setting a new budget, since circumstances may have changed. Each and every expense must be justified in this system. Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) is an approach to budgeting that starts from the premise that no costs or activities should be factored into the plans for the coming budget period, just because they figured in the costs or activities for the current or previous periods. Rather, everything that is to be included in the budget must be considered and justified. This initially appears to be a very resource hungry approach, and if applied in this simplistic form, would quickly fall foul of the law of diminishing returns. However, the application of practical common sense to the ZBB concept quickly identifies potential gains, and it will be seen that ZBB also aligns closely to current initiatives, including the Efficiency Agenda, and to performance measurement. ZBB is not new – it first appeared in the 1960's – and indeed it is not surprising that dissatisfaction with a purely incremental approach to budgeting has been one of the main drivers in attempting to find budgeting models that actually serve the purposes and objectives of the organisation. In its pure form, ZBB involves the preparation of operating budgets on the assumption that the organisation is starting out afresh in the new planning period – it is as if the life of the organisation exists as a series of fixed term contracts. However, it is usually used most effectively where the activities involved are wholly or mainly discretionary in nature. But it is very easy to fall into the trap of assuming that something is non-discretionary, for no other reason than the activity has been carrying on at a similar level for a number of years.

ZBB can be applied usefully to budget heads such as repairs, maintenance or equipment costs. The traditional incremental approach often pays scant attention to these heads, perhaps at best looking at trends over 2 or 3 years, and very often simply taking 'last year plus x%'. But it is often possible for service priorities to be proposed, discussed and established without reference to previous years. If proposals for resource allocations are presented with options for service level and predicted outcome, funds can then be allocated on the basis of best value for money. ZBB is there to question set assumptions, and to provide a tool for systematically reviewing, reprioritising, and perhaps withdrawing from long term activities that no longer align properly with an organisation's objectives. Successful use of ZBB relies upon the effective involvement of all executive managers. Like all good budgeting processes, it requires that the organisation's objectives are determined and clearly stated. Where it differs from the traditional route, and adds value to the budget process is in the next stage, where different ways of achieving those objectives are explored and assessed, so that the resources associated with the preferred option can be actively justified. In the late 1970s many countries recognized that the steady growth in public expenditure was putting a strain on their economies, and they attempted to curtail the growth. The Jimmy Carter administration in the United States, although planning for a steep rise in expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), also attempted to introduce the concept of 'zero-base budgeting', whereby the entire government program, not just its incremental parts, was to be evaluated each year. This idea, which involved considerable changes to existing procedures, was applied to some programs on a selective basis but never had the impact its designers envisaged. A similar attempt was made in the United Kingdom in the introduction of program analysis reviews (PAR), but again attempts to evaluate systematically the whole of government expenditure were unsuccessful. The degree of inertia in the system and the vested interests of existing institutions have proved too entrenched to be overcome by administrative procedure. All countries have an annual program of public expenditure allocation, in which those responsible for individual programs argue for greater allocations for their activities and those responsible for raising the money attempt to control the amount allocated. In practice, the results of this process depend as much on the political weight of individuals in charge of a spending program as on an objective assessment of its desirability. The normal practice is to take as a base what each program spent the previous year and then argue about incremental changes, rather than (as under zero-base budgeting) to consider each program in its totality. This creates perverse incentives, in that departmental heads who have saved money in one area in a particular year have an incentive to spend more in other areas in order to protect next year's total budget. Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) is a method of setting budgets for corporations and government agencies that requires a justification of all expenditures, not only those that exceed the prior year's allocations. Thus all budget lines are said to begin at a zero base and are funded according to merit rather than according to the level approved for the preceding year, when circumstances probably differed. Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) is a method of budgeting in which all expenses must be justified for each new period. Zero-based budgeting starts from a 'zero base' and every function within an organization is analyzed for its needs and costs. Budgets are then built around what is needed for the upcoming period, regardless of whether the budget is higher or lower than the previous one. ZBB allows top-level strategic goals to be implemented into the budgeting process by tying them to specific functional areas of the organization, where costs can be first grouped, then measured against previous results and current expectations. Because of its detail-oriented nature, zero-based budgeting may be a rolling process done over several years, with only a few functional areas reviewed at a time by managers or group leadership. Zero-based budgeting can lower costs by avoiding blanket increases or decreases to a prior period's budget. It is, however, a time-consuming process that takes much longer than traditional, cost-based budgeting. The practice also favors areas that achieve direct revenues or production; their contributions are more easily justified than in departments such as client service and research and development. Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) is a method for preparing cash flow budgets and operating plans which every year must start from scratch with no pre-authorized funds. Unlike the traditional (incremental) budgeting in which past sales and expenditure trends are assumed to continue, ZBB requires each activity to be justified on the basis of cost-benefit analysis, assumes that no present commitment exists, and that there is no balance to be carried forward. By forcing the activities to be ranked according to priority, ZBB provides a systematic basis for resource allocation. A Zero-Base Budget requires managers to justify all of their budgeted expenditures, rather than the more common approach of only requiring justification for incremental changes to the budget or the actual results from the preceding year. Thus, a manager is theoretically assumed to have an expenditure base line of zero (hence the name of the budgeting method). In reality, a manager is assumed to have a minimum amount of funding for basic departmental operations, above which additional funding must be justified. The intent of the process is to continually refocus funding on key business objectives, and terminate or scale back any activities no longer related to those objectives. The basic process flow under zero-base budgeting is:- (i) identify business objectives; (ii) create and evaluate alternative methods for accomplishing each objective; (iii) evaluate alternative funding levels, depending on planned performance levels; and (iv) set priorities. The concept of paring back expenses in layers can also be used in reverse, where you delineate the specific costs and capital investment that will be incurred if you add an additional service or function. Thus, management can make discrete determinations of the exact combination of incremental cost and service for their business. This process will typically result in at least a minimum service level, which establishes a cost baseline below which it is impossible for a business to go, along with various gradations of service above the minimum. Advantages of Zero-Base Budgeting:- there are a number of advantages to zero-base budgeting, which include:- (i) Alternatives Analysis:- zero-base budgeting requires that managers identify alternative ways to perform each activity (such as keeping it in-house or outsourcing it), as well as the effects of different levels of spending. By forcing the development of these alternatives, the process makes managers consider other ways to run the business. (ii) Budget Inflation:- since managers must tie expenditures to activities, it becomes less likely that they can artificially inflate their budgets – the change is too easy to spot. (iii) Communication:- the zero-base budget should spark a significant debate among the management team about the corporate mission and how it is to be achieved. (iv) Eliminate Non-Key Activities:- a zero-base budget review forces managers to decide which activities are most critical to the company. By doing so, they can target non-key activities for elimination or outsourcing. (v) Mission Focus:- since the zero-base budgeting concept requires managers to link expenditures to activities, they are forced to define the various missions of their departments – which might otherwise be poorly defined. (vi) Redundancy Identification:- the review may reveal that the same activities are being conducted by multiple departments, leading to the elimination of the activity outside of the area where management wants it to be centered. (vii) Required Review:- using zero-base budgeting on a regular basis makes it more likely that all aspects of a company will be examined periodically. (viii) Resource Allocation:- if the process is conducted with the overall corporate mission and objectives in mind, an organization should end up with strong targeting of funds in those areas where they are most needed. In short, many of the advantages of zero-base budgeting focus on a strong, introspective look at the mission of a business and exactly how the business is allocating its resources in order to achieve that mission. Disadvantages of Zero-Base Budgeting:- the main downside of zero-base budgeting is the exceptionally high level of effort required to investigate and document department activities; this is a difficult task even once a year, which causes some entities to only use the procedure once every few years, or when there are significant changes within the organization. Another alternative is to require the use of zero-base budgeting on a rolling basis through different parts of a company over several years, so that management can deal with fewer such reviews per year. Other drawbacks are:- (i) Bureaucracy:- creating a zero-base budget from the ground up on a continuing basis calls for an enormous amount of analysis, meetings, and reports, all of which requires additional staff to manage the process; (ii) Gamesmanship:- some managers may attempt to skew their budget reports to concentrate expenditures under the most vital activities, thereby ensuring that their budgets will not be reduced; (iii) Intangible Justifications:- it can be difficult to determine or

justify expenditure levels for areas of a business that do not produce 'concrete', tangible results; for example, what is the correct amount of marketing expense, and how much should be invested in research and development activities? (iv) Managerial Time:- the operational review mandated by zero-base budgeting requires a significant amount of management time; (v) Training:- managers require significant training in the zero-base budgeting process, which further increases the time required each year; and (vi) Update Speed:- the extra effort required to create a zero-base budget makes it even less likely that the management team will revise the budget on a continuous basis to make it more relevant to the competitive situation. / администрация Президента США Джими Катё (Jimmy Carter) (полное имя Джеймз Орл Катё Младший (James Earl Carter Jr.); 1924–20XX). Бюджетирование На Нулевой Основе или Бюджетирование С Нуля – метод планирования и бюджетирования, использующий анализ эффективности проектов и функций для улучшения распределения ресурсов в организации. Традиционное бюджетирование опирается на приростные изменения относительно предыдущего периода, предполагает, что избранные программы и деятельность будут продолжены. Бюджетирование с нуля требует, чтобы каждый элемент был обоснованно определён, как если бы деятельность осуществлялась в первый раз. Без такого обоснования бюджетный показатель считается равным нулю. Бюджетирование на Нулевой Основе (БНО) базируется на денежной оценке каждого выполняемого действия, жёстком обосновании необходимости расходования средств на его выполнение и, главное, размеров этих расходов. Любая программа, новая или старая, каждый год должна оправдывать своё существование, как 'каждый без исключения расход'. БНО разбивает организацию или процесс на отдельные виды деятельности и требует расположения видов деятельности и альтернативных способов их воплощения по ранжиру, основываясь на анализах затрат и результатов. Ресурсы выделяются в строгом соответствии с таким ранжированием, то есть более эффективным вариантам выделяется больше ресурсов. Данный подход можно рассматривать как обоснование:- (i) необходимости осуществления каждого отдельного вида деятельности внутри объекта управления, поскольку каждый из этих видов деятельности предполагает расходы на своё осуществление; и (ii) величины расходов на осуществление определённого вида деятельности, необходимость которого обоснована. Система Бюджетирования на Нулевой Основе (БНО; Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB)) получила распространение в корпоративном управлении проектами и программами. Случаи её практического использования в России пока ещё редки из-за общего резкого отставания уровня нашего управления от минимально допустимых международных стандартов. Основанная на принципе 'распределение ресурсов на нулевой основе', получившем определённое распространение в Американской практике ещё в начале 1960-х, система БНО позволяет периодически (обычно один раз в год) переоценивать осуществляемые мероприятия и программы (строительства, НИОКР и тому подобное) в сопоставлении с вновь предлагаемыми проектами, исходя из экономических и финансовых критериев сопоставления будущих затрат и ожидаемых результатов. Смысл применения системы состоит в том, чтобы в случае повышенной неопределённости и хозяйственной нестабильности своевременно принимать решения о реструктуризации бизнеса исходя из максимально обоснованных финансовых расчётов и прогнозов, не продолжать финансирование тех проектов и программ, эффективность будущих результатов которых вызывают сомнения. Система бюджетирования на нулевой основе позволяет периодически переоценивать осуществляемые мероприятия и программы в сопоставлении с новыми проектами, исходя из критериев сопоставления будущих затрат и ожидаемых результатов. Смысл применения системы состоит в том, чтобы в случае повышенной неопределённости и хозяйственной нестабильности своевременно принимать решения о реструктуризации бизнеса исходя из максимально обоснованных финансовых расчётов, не продолжать финансирование тех проектов и программ, эффективность будущих результатов которых вызывает сомнения. Бюджетирование с Нулевой Базой:- подход к разработке бюджета для корпораций и государственных агентств, при котором требуется обоснование всех расходов, а не только превышающих ассигнования предшествующего года. Часто, говорят, что все строчки бюджета начинаются с нулевой основы и финансируются в соответствии с потребностями, а не с уровнем, одобренным для предшествующего года, когда обстоятельства, возможно, были иными.

ZERO BASED BUDGET = БЮДЖЕТ НА НУЛЕВОЙ ОСНОВЕ (или БЮДЖЕТ НА НЕИЗМЕННОЙ БАЗЕ, или БЮДЖЕТ С НУЛЕВОЙ БАЗОЙ) – Zero Based Budget is where the expenses or costs of the prior year are not taken into consideration when establishing expense or budgetary levels looking forward. Each expense category starts from zero. All expenses or cost levels within the budget must be justified or re-justified as being necessary; thus 'zero-base'. Zero Based Budget is a budget developed disregarding the expenses or costs of the prior year, requiring explicit justification for all expenditures. Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB):- is a method for preparing cash flow budgets and operating plans which every year must start from scratch with no pre-authorized funds. Unlike the traditional (incremental) budgeting in which past sales and expenditure trends are assumed to continue, ZBB requires each activity to be justified on the basis of cost-benefit analysis, assumes that no present commitment exists, and that there is no balance to be carried forward. By forcing the activities to be ranked according to priority, ZBB provides a systematic basis for resource allocation. / Бюджет, который составляется по принципу системы ЗББ (от zero-based budgeting), то есть, каждый раз заново, без учёта уже произведённых затрат по ранее принятым программам, их пропорций, приоритетов.

ZERO BASIS = НУЛЕВОЙ БАЗИС – Zero Basis:- xxxxx. The Zero Basis concept has been applied to debt securities, specifically, to notes of shareholders contributed by them to controlled corporations in exchange for stock. By extension, the concept can be applied when a partner contributes his note to a partnership in exchange for a partnership interest, when an individual makes a gift of his note, or in any other situation where the recipient of a newly issued interest or obligation has a transferred basis in it. / Нулевой Базис или Нулевая Основа:- положение, когда конвертируемая облигация так высоко оценивается инвесторами, что они покупают её с настолько высокой премией, что получаемый процент сводится на нет премией, уплаченной при покупке облигации. При этом говорят, что сделка с облигацией совершалась на нулевом базисе.

ZERO BASIS RISK SWAP = СВОП НА РИСК С НУЛЕВЫМ БАЗИСОМ – Zero Basis Risk Swap (ZEBRA) is a swap agreement between a municipality and a financial intermediary. Also known as a Perfect Swap or Actual Rate Swap. The municipality pays a fixed rate of interest to the financial intermediary and receives a floating rate of interest in return. The floating rate received is equal to the floating rate on the outstanding floating rate debt initially issued by the municipality to the public. Zero Basis Risk Swap, also referred to as a ZEBRA (abbreviation). These are agreements to transfer the risk of debts from usually a minicipality to a financial intermediary. Upon doing so the municipality pays a fixed given rate to the financial intermediary, and in return recieves a floating (changing) rate which is identical to the rate that they were paying to the public from the initial debt. Zero-Basis Risk Swap (ZEBRA):- when a municipal stock is traded for another financial security. A Zero Basis Risk Swap, or ZEBRA, is a specialized type of swap for municipalities. The zero basis risk swap is an agreement between a municipality and a financial intermediary. Also known as Perfect Swap or Actual Rate Swap, a zero basis risk swap has the municipality pay out fixed interest and take in floating interest. The floating rate the municipality receives on zero basis risk swap equals the rate on public outstanding floating-rate debt already issued by the municipality that engages in the zero basis risk swap. Basis risk is the risk factor of uncorrelated hedging, and in a zero basis risk swap this risk is zero because the zero basis risk swap's risk is perfectly correlated by definition. A zero basis risk swap can help cities plan annual budgets without worrying about changes in interest rates. / ЗЭБРА (ZEBRA).

ZERO–BETA PORTFOLIO = ПОРТФЕЛЬ С НУЛЕВОЙ БЕТОЙ – In one of the non-standard forms of Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) a Zero Beta Portfolio is used to replace the risk free security. In fact, under the no riskless lending and borrowing assumption, it can be shown, both intuitively and mathematically, that a zero Beta portfolio lies on a straight line joining a risky portfolios with the market portfolio in an expected return-beta space. This is the so called Zero Beta Version of the CAPM. So Z is a portfolio which return is uncorrelated with the market portfolio, Z is the Zero-Beta Portfolio. Zero-Beta Portfolio is a portfolio constructed to have zero systematic risk, similar to the risk-free asset, that is, having a beta of zero. / Портфель, сформированный таким образом, чтобы иметь нулевой систематический риск. Он схож с безрисковым активом, у которого коэффициент бета равен нулю. Портфель С Нулевой Бетой – инвестиционный портфель, представляющий собой безрисковый актив, для которого значение коэффициента бета равно 0.

ZERO BOND = ОБЛИГАЦИЯ ЗЕРО – Zero Bonds are non-interest bearing bonds which are issued at a very low price (discounted) and are usually redeemed at 100% at maturity. See also Zero-Coupon Bond. / Смотрите также Бескупонная Облигация (Zero-Coupon Bond).

ZERO–BRACKET AMOUNT = СУММА НАЛОГОВОГО ВЫЧЕТА (или СУММА ПО НУЛЕВОЙ ШКАЛЕ, или СУММА, НЕ ОБЛАГАЕМАЯ НАЛОГОМ, или СУММА НУЛЕВОГО РАЗРЯДА) – In the United States, Zero-Bracket Amount is a lump-sum allowance of income that a taxpayer could receive without imposition of any federal income tax because it was considered equivalent to the standard amount of deductions usually taken by an average taxpayer. It was replaced by the standard deduction in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. 100 Stat. 2085, 26 USCA §§ 47, 1042 (26 USCA is short for the United States Code Annotated:- Title 26). The zero-bracket amount was so named because a zero rate of taxation was applied to it. Its financial value was determined by the filing status of the taxpayer. If a taxpayer had more deductions that qualified as itemized deductions than the zero-bracket amount, she could itemize deductions, but the itemized deductions were reduced by the zero bracket amount. That figure was subtracted from the taxpayer's adjusted gross income to find her taxable income, upon which the income tax liability was computed. Congress eliminated the zero-bracket amount in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, replacing it with the standard deduction. The standard deduction is a specific Dollar amount that can be deducted from income by those taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions because their deductions do not exceed the standard deduction assigned to them. The base amount of the standard deduction depends on the taxpayer's filing status (single, married filing jointly, married filing separately, head of household, or qualifying widow or widower). The standard deduction portion of income which is not taxed for taxpayers choosing not to itemize deductions. Zero-Bracket Amount:- until the US Tax Reform Act of 1986, the standard deduction, that is, the income automatically not subject to federal income tax for taxpayers choosing not to itemize deductions. The zero-bracket amount was built into the tax tables and schedules used to compute tax. The 1986 Act replaced the zero-bracket amount with an increased standard deduction, which was subtracted from income before computing taxes rather than being part of the rate tables. Current law indexes the standard deduction to inflation and contains special provisions for the blind and elderly. In the United States, Zero-Bracket Amount is the amount of income not taxed before the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Taxpayers who chose not to itemize deductions subtracted the zero-bracket amount from their adjusted gross income. The amount was indexed to inflation and therefore had the potential to change every tax year. It has since been replaced by the standard deduction. / В последнее время словосочетание 'налоговый вычет' всё чаще слышится в обществе. Привлекательность возможности вернуть часть затрат бесспорна. Однако далеко не все понимают, что такое налоговый вычет, в каких случаях он предоставляется, какие документы нужны для того, чтобы получить налоговый вычет и каков срок возврата? Налоговый вычет представляет собой уменьшение суммы, облагаемой налогом. Это особый вид налоговых льгот, дающих возможность в оговорённых законом случаях вернуть часть затрат. Законодательством Российской Федерации определены налоговые вычеты четырёх категорий:- (i) стандартный налоговый вычет; (ii) социальный налоговый вычет; (iii) профессиональный налоговый вычет; и (iv) имущественный налоговый вычет. При расчёте каждого из налоговых вычетов применяются определённые условия. Сумма дохода, не облагаемая налогом (zero-bracket amount). До принятия Акта о Налоговой Реформе от 1986 (Tax Reform Act of 1986) – стандартная сумма вычетов из налогообложения (standard deduction), иными словами, доход, автоматически не облагаемый федеральным подоходным налогом для налогоплательщиков, не желающих предоставлять постатейный перечень вычетов из налогообложения. Сумма дохода, не облагаемая налогом, была встроена в таблицы ставок налогообложения и графиков, используемых для расчёта налогов. Акт от 1986 заменил сумму дохода, не облагаемую налогом, увеличенной стандартной суммой вычетов из налогообложения, которая вычиталась из дохода до расчёта налогов, а не являлась частью таблицы ставок налогообложения. Нынешнее законодательство установило стандартные вычеты из налогообложения, индексированные в соответствии с инфляцией и содержащие специальные положения, касающиеся слепых и престарелых.

ZERO CERTIFICATION = СВОБОДА ОТ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ – Zero Certification:- under former programs, producers who chose not to plant any acres to a program crop in any particular year could 'zero certify' such acreage and protect the base for historical purposes. The farm must have been enrolled in the program in order to be eligible to 'zero certify'.

ZERO CLEARANCE FIREPLACE = БЕЗДЫМНЫЙ КАМИН – A Zero Clearance Fireplace, whether wood or gas, refers to a manufactured fireplace that you can frame right up to. Think of it as a stove in a box with the purpose of the box being to contain and/or convect the heat into the room while maintaining a cool enough exterior skin temperature that wood framing can placed nearly against it. What differentiates the various zero clearance wood fireplaces? There are 3 basic categories:- air conditioners, pretty good heaters, and very good heaters. The air conditioners are characterized by pulling more air out of the house than they give back in heat so their net effect on the house as a system is to cool it. Glass doors are usually an option rather than a standard feature and they are not gasketed or sealed, nor should they be closed when the unit is burning. The optional outside air will not provide more than a quarter of the combustion air needs. The pretty good heaters are a big step up in terms of heating ability. They will generally have sealed, gasketed doors and outside air sufficient to provide all combustion air needs. They are not EPA (short for the US Environmental Protection Agency) certified. As exempt units, you cannot control the heat output other than by the fuel load. The primary difference between the pretty good and really good heaters is that the latter are EPA certified. What that means to you is that you can control the combustion air intake, thereby controlling the heat output and, consequently, the burn time. A factory built fireplace that is constructed so that it can be placed safely close to combustible materials. Zero Clearance refers to the firebox:- there are rules about the setback for protrusions at 90 degrees to the fireplace face, varies depending on model, should be in your owner's manual. / На протяжении многих веков и даже тысячелетий огонь помогал человеку в жизнедеятельности. Это не могло не сказаться на подсознательных инстинктах людей. Сегодня на пылающее пламя уже не возлагается столько ответственности за выживание, однако вид огня до сих пор является одним из наиболее завораживающих внимание процессов. Очень редко можно встретить человека, который абсолютно равнодушен к каминам. Хорошо тем, кому жилище позволяет иметь камин классической конструкции. Но, тем не менее, прогресс не стоит на месте, и в современных квартирах или офисах также имеется возможность наслаждаться гипнотическим видом пламени. Причём установка дымоходов и ухаживание за ними совершенно не требуется. Бездымные камины – это последняя инновация в мире каминов. Бездымные камины работают на экологически

чистом топливе. Под экологически чистым топливом в данном случае подразумевается – этиловый спирт или этанол. Биологическое топливо при сгорании выделяет в окружающую среду некоторое количество пара и немного диоксида углерода. Для того чтобы камин отапливал помещение, необходимо лишь наполнить бак. Камин будет работать на одной заливке топлива около 2 часов. Если обложить горелку бездымного камина полешками, то у стороннего наблюдателя возникнет ощущение, что камин настоящий, да еще и дровяной. Бездымные камины – это новое открытие для мира каминов. Бездымные камины – это декоративные камины, которые также изысканны и современны.

ZERO–COST OPTION = ОПЦИОН С НУЛЕВОЙ СТОИМОСТЬЮ (или НИЧЕГО НЕ СТОЯЩИЙ ОПЦИОН) – Zero Cost Collar or Zero Cost Option is an option technique applied to secure a return. Also called Equity Risk Reversal a zero cost collar is a type of positive carry collar. The zero cost collar is executed by buying a cap and a floor. Zero cost collar option strategies are employed for interest rates, commodities, options, and equities trading. An example of a zero cost collar option purchase is buying a put and selling a call at a lower strike price. The zero cost collar works because sale of the call will cap the return if the underlying falls in price and offsets the purchase of the put. Hedging with zero cost collar options meets Statement No. 133 – Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB 133) derivatives hedging standards if the zero cost collar is written with a single underlying reference asset. Upside risk is still unlimited in a zero cost collar. Zero-Cost Option is an option strategy under that one option is purchased by simultaneously selling another option of equal value. Zero-Cost Option:- this investment strategy is sometimes used in relation to interest rates, commodities, options, and equities. Investors looking to secure a return will sell a cap and buy a floor, whereas borrowers will sell a floor and buy a cap. For investors, the cost of the cap is offset by the income received from the floor. An example of a zero cost option collar is the purchase of a put option and the sale of a call option with a lower strike price. The sale of the call will cap the return if the underlying falls in price, but it will also offset the purchase of the put. Obviously, upside risk is still unlimited. Zero Cost Collar means a type of positive-carry collar that secures a return through the purchase of a cap and sale of a floor. Also called Zero Cost Options, or Equity Risk Reversals. Zero-Cost Option is an option strategy under which one option is purchased by simultaneously selling another option of equal value. See also Min/Max. / Ничего Не Стоящий Опцион является комбинацией купленного и проданного опционов, обеспечивающей равенство выплаченной и полученной премий за эти опционы.

ZERO COUPON = БЕСКУПОННОЕ – Zero Coupon:- sometimes called Strip Bonds, these are government bonds in which some or all of the interest 'coupons' have been detached. The bond principal and any remaining coupons trade separately from the strip of detached coupons, both at substantial discounts from par. Zero Coupon refers to a debt instrument that does not make coupon payments, but, rather, is issued at a discount to par and redeemed at par at maturity. Zero Coupon or Strip Bonds are fixed income securities that are created from the cash flows that make up a normal bond. The cash flows of a normal bond consist of the regular interest or 'coupon' payments, that take place over the term of the bond, and the principal repayment that occurs at maturity of the bond. For example, the cash flows of the Government of Canada 8% bond with a maturity date of 2023-June-01 are:- (i) CAD4.00 every December and June 1st up to and including 2023-June-01, representing 4% of the CAD100.00 par value; and (ii) CAD100.00 on 2023-June-01, representing the repayment of the principal or par amount of the bond. Taken individually, each of these payments is an obligation of the issuer, in this case, the Government of Canada. The process of 'stripping' a bond involves deppositing bonds with a trustee and having the trustee separate the bond into its individual payment components. This allows the components to be registered and traded as individual securities. The interest payments are known as 'Coupons' after their source of cash flow, and the final payment at maturity is known as the 'Residual' since it is what is left over after the coupons are stripped off. Both coupons and residuals are known as 'Zero Coupon' Bonds or 'Zeros'. Initially, when this process first took place in the early 1980s, the individual coupons were 'physical', which meant that an actual paper certificate existed for each coupon and the residual. Now these securities are 'book based' which means that they are entries on a centralized financial registry system known as the Central Depository System (CDS). Once a bond has been stripped, a trustee directs the appropriate amount of the interest or maturity payment to the security holders. The holder of a zero coupon receives the par amount of the particular term of the zero that she holds. For example, an investor holding CAD100 000.00 par amount of the 2001-December-01 coupon would receive USD100 000.00 on that date. Conceptually, a zero coupon security is just like a Treasury Bill or T-Bill. The investor pays something up front in exchange for a promise to receive CAD100.00 on the maturity date. Take our example of the coupons and residual generated by stripping the Canada 8% of 2023. If we start on 1996-December-01 the first two payments are identical to a 6 month and 1 year T-Bill. An investor would receive CAD100.00 on June 01 and December 01 for each CAD100.00 par amount she purchased of these terms of coupons. The basic mathematics are easy. What should an investor pay for the 1 year coupon? If the investor demands a 4% return over a one year period, she should pay something around CAD96.00 for the CAD100.00 maturity value (actually CAD96.154 since we're starting at less than CAD100.00). The longer coupons get a bit more complicated. Take the coupon due on 2001-December-01, five years from 1996-December-01. What do we pay for this CAD100.00? First of all, we need to consider what interest rate would be appropriate. Reflecting on the term structure of interest rates, we know that we should use the yield on a similar term Government of Canada bond. Being bond market fans, we just happen to know that there is a Government of Canada issue the 9.75% of 2001-December-01. We also know that it currently yields 5.6% semiannually. As a rough cut, forgetting the compounding of interest (interest-on-interest) and the conversion to semiannual yields, we know that 5.6% for 5 years is 28%. This means if we pay something around CAD72.00 (100 – 28 = 72) on 1996-December-01 for the CAD100.00 coupon due on 2001-December-01, we will earn something around 30% over the period or 6% a year. Pulling out our trusty bond calculator, we can actually do the calculation. At a semiannual yield of 5.6%, the price works out to be CAD75.91. At a semiannual yield of 6%, the price works out to be CAD4.44. Of course, nothing is as easy as it seems. The yield of a zero coupon bond is different than the yield of a normal bond of the same issuer. This difference of 'spread' reflects the economics or profits available to investment dealers from 'stripping' activities and the supply and demand for zero coupon bonds. There is also a difference in yield between coupons and residuals which reflects the larger size of residuals and the economies of trading compared to many smaller coupon positions or 'lines'. / Данный Англоязычный термин при дословном переводе на Русский язык соответствовал бы термину С 0 Купонов, но для нас более привычен как Бескупонный. Он относится к долговому инструменту, не предусматривающему осуществление платежей по купонам, а ещё точнее, выпущенному с дисконтом к нарицательной стоимости и выкупаемому по нарицательной стоимости при погашении. Бескупонные облигации выпускаются компаниями и не предусматривают выплаты процентов, но взамен распродаются с большим дисконтом к номиналу. Бескупонная или С Нулевым Купоном – долговая ценная бумага, выпущенная со скидкой от её номинальной стоимости, подлежащая погашению по номинальной стоимости в течение срока, превышающего один год, и не предоставляющая других выплат наличными, кроме оплаты по номинальной стоимости при погашении. Ценная бумага может быть погашена до наступления срока погашения в зависимости от условий контракта. Обычно корпоративные бескупонные облигации покупаются инвесторами только по счетам, защищённым от налогов.

ZERO–COUPON BOND = БЕСКУПОННАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Zero-Coupon Bond is a single-payment security that does not involve interest payments during the life of the bond. The bond is sold at a discount from par value, and the full return is paid at maturity. The difference between the discounted issue price and the face or redemption value reflects the market rate of interest at the time of issue and time to maturity. The longer the maturity of the bond and the higher the interest rate, the greater the discount against the face or

redemption value. Zero-coupon, and deep-discount bonds, have four particular advantages for investors:- (i) there may be some tax advantage in receiving a capital gain rather than an income payment; (ii) there is no or little (deep-discount bond) reinvestment risk (the possibility that when coupon payments fall due, and need to be reinvested, interest rates will be lower); (iii) the bond has a longer 'duration' than a bond of comparable maturity that pays fixed- or variable rate interest, so making the zero-coupon bond's price more sensitive to interest rate changes; and (iv) a zero-coupon bond is a leveraged investment in that a relatively small initial outlay gives exposure to a larger nominal amount. Zero-Coupon Bond is a bond that pays no interest. The bond is initially offered at a discount to its redemption value. Zero Coupon Bonds are bonds priced at a large discount from face value. The bonds mature at full face value so the difference between the original issue price and the face value represents interest income. The issuer of the zero coupon bond saves on cash flow since the interest isn't paid out until the end of the bond holding period. Bond that makes no regular interest payment, but is instead issued at a discount against full repayment at maturity. Zero bonds have been issued on the US capital market since 1981, but have also established a foothold in other major capital markets as an alternative to interest-bearing bonds. A Zero-Coupon Bond or deep discount bond is a debt security with no coupon (zero-coupon) or substantially lower coupon than current interest rates. The bonds are issued at a discount to their nominal value, with the discount reflecting the prevailing market interest rate. In the case of a zero-coupon bond, investors receive at maturity the difference between the purchase price and the nominal value of the bond (so called 'uplift'). The longer the maturity of the bond, the greater the discount against par value. There are three main advantages of zero-coupon bonds or deep discount bonds to the investor:- (i) in some countries there may be some tax advantage in receiving a capital gain rather than an income gain; (ii) there is no or significantly reduced reinvestment risk for the investor, i.e. the possibility that market interest rates may fall in the future; the bond has a longer 'duration' than a bond of comparable maturity which pays fixed or floating interest; and (iii) a zero-coupon bond is a leveraged investment:- because the bonds are sold at a discount a relatively small up-front payment gives the investor exposure to a larger nominal amount. A bond which pays no interest but is priced, at issue, at a discount from its redemption price. A Zero Coupon Bond is a bond with no stated interest rate. Investors purchase these bonds at a considerable discount to their face value in order to earn an effective interest rate. An example of a zero coupon bond is a US savings bond. Because payments are delayed to maturity, there is a greater chance of fluctuations in the price of a zero coupon bond over its lifespan that reflect changes in interest rates. A zero coupon convertible bond allows investors to convert to stock if the stock price reaches a level higher than its current price on the open market. A bond in which no periodic coupon is paid over the life of the contract. Instead, both the principal and the interest are paid at the maturity date. In the fixed income markets, there are a variety of instruments that defer the payment of interest. This article focuses on instruments that have terms greater than a year. Generally, the instruments are called Deferred-Interest Bonds (DIBs). They fall into three categories:- (i) accrued-coupon bonds are issued at some par value and have a stated nominal yield. Rather than pay coupons, they accrue them until maturity. (ii) Zero-coupon bonds have a par value that is their maturity value. They are issued at a discount from that par value. These are also called Zeros or Original Issue Discount (OID) Bonds. (iii) Deferred-coupon bonds (or split-coupon bonds) pay no coupons for their first few years but then pay a higher coupon than they otherwise would for the remainder of their term. Usually, they are issued below par. If the issuer's credit quality doesn't deteriorate and interest rates don't rise, they trade above par by the time they start paying coupons. They mature for their par value plus the final coupon. The instruments generally have terms of ten years or more. If they are issued with shorter terms, they may be called notes instead of bonds. While accrued-coupon and zero-coupon bonds only pay interest at maturity, for accounting and tax purposes, interest is generally recognized as income when it accrues. Treatment of deferred-coupon bonds depends upon the specific structure and jurisdiction. Paradoxically, you will hear of accrued-coupon and zero-coupon bonds being described as either safe, conservative investments or risky, speculative investments. It all depends on how you intend to use and account for them. For a buy-and-hold investor who accounts for them at book value, the bonds can be a safe investment, so long as the issuer is of good credit quality. They guarantee a specific yield until maturity. Because they don't pay coupons, they pose no reinvestment risk. On the other hand, for investors who may sell the bonds prior to maturity or account for them at market value, they can be quite risky. Their duration equals their time to maturity. Many of these bonds have terms of 20 or 30 years. With durations like that, their market values can be as volatile as those of common stocks. Examples of these types of bonds are municipal accrued-coupon bonds and Treasury zero-coupon bonds. Deferred-coupon bonds usually have considerable credit risk. This is because they tend to be issued by corporations that lack the cash flow to meet near-term coupon payments. Usually, they are junk bonds. Two variants of deferred-coupon bonds are:- (i) step-up bonds, which pay a low coupon for the first few years and a higher coupon after that; and (ii) payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds, which are like regular coupon bonds but give the issuer the option of paying coupons in cash or in more bonds. Securitizations are often structured with tranches that defer interest. In the context of collateralized mortgage obligations, these are called Z Bonds. A Zero-Coupon Bond is a bond that is issued without a coupon but at a deep discount. At maturity, it is redeemed at its face amount. A Zero Coupon Bond is one which does not pay interest. It is instead issued at a discount to its face value (which is what the holder will receive at maturity). Instead of interest payments, the holder receives a capital gain at maturity. The duration of a zero coupon bond is clearly longer than that of an otherwise similar bond that pays interest and it will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. This is best understood by looking at how the present values of a zero coupon and an interest paying bond will be affected by changes in interest rates. The UK, and many other countries, treat some of the capital gain on a zero coupon bond as income for tax purposes. A Zero-Coupon Bond is a fixed income securities which do not pay a coupon and are instead issued at a discount. A Zero Coupon Bond is a bond that does not pay interest coupons (zero-coupon bond). Instead of periodic interest payments, the difference between the redemption price and the issue price is the yield to maturity. Accordingly, the investor receives only one payment: the amount realized in the case of a premature sale or the amount redeemed at maturity. In general, zero-coupon bonds are issued at a substantial discount (differential) and redeemed at maturity at a price of 100% (at par). Depending on the term, creditworthiness of the borrower and capital market rates, the issue price may be slightly or significantly below the redemption price. Zero Coupon Bond (Gilt Strip) is a bond that repays a fixed amount (the nominal amount) on one certain date. There are no coupons paid on the bond. Zero Coupon Bonds are bonds that do not have coupons attached and therefore do not pay a interest during the life of the bond. They are purchased at a discount to the maturity value. For example, you might pay USD900 today to get back USD1 000 a year later. The difference between what you pay now and what you receive in the future is your return. Zero Coupon Bonds are similar in concept to savings bonds. Zero Coupon Bonds have an accreted value (not the same as the market value) that increases in a mathematically linear fashion over the life of the bond. In the United States, a bearer bond that pays no dividend, but is issued at a substancial discount. A capital gain is made by the bearer when the bond matures, and so tax on the proceeds is paid at a lower rate than if the proceeds were in the form of dividends. Zero-coupon bonds are not issued in the United Kingdom. / выплата (repayment) . Бескупонная Облигация – облигация, проданная со значительной скидкой, и по которой начисляется полугодовой процент. Основная сумма и накопленный процент выплачиваются в момент погашения облигации; хотя процент по такой облигации выплачивается только по истечении срока облигации, весь начисленный процент, не полученный в данном году, облагается налогом как обычный доход. Бескупонная Облигация – разновидность облигаций, по которой не предусматривается выплата процентов. В действительности процент по ней закладывается в её стоимость погашения и выплачивается в момент погашения. Инвесторы иногда отдают предпочтение бескупонным облигациям, так как эти облигации могут давать некоторые преимущества при налогообложении. Бескупонные Облигации – ценные бумаги без выплаты процентов; выпускаются и обращаются по типу

векселей с дисконтом к номиналу; впервые выпущены в США в 1981. Дисконтная облигация, владелец которой получает доход за счёт того, что приобретает облигацию по цене ниже номинала, а в момент погашения получает номинальную стоимость. Других выплат (купонов) такая дисконтная облигация не предусматривает. Облигация, которая приносит владельцу доход в виде разницы в ценах, по которой он купил у эмитента облигацию и по которой её выкупят при погашении. Проценты по такой облигации не выплачиваются. Облигация, по которой не выплачиваются проценты, при её погашении цена выкупа назначается выше, чем цена выпуска. Бескупонная Облигация – это ценная бумага, которая не имеет купонов. Доход инвестора возникает за счёт разницы между ценой погашения облигации (номиналом) и ценой её приобретения. Бескупонные облигации привлекательны и для инвестора, если ему необходимо аккумулировать известную сумму денег к определённому времени. Купив необходимое количество облигаций, вкладчик уже не зависит от конъюнктуры, как в случае с купонной бумагой. Дословно Облигация С Нулевым Купоном – это такая облигация, по которой не выплачиваются проценты, но которая изначально продаётся по цене существенно ниже номинальной.

ZERO–COUPON CALLABLE BOND = БЕСКУПОННАЯ ОТЗЫВАЕМАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – A Zero-Coupon Callable Bond is a callable bond that pays no coupon; callable at varying prices that typically accrete to par by maturity; schedule of call prices determined from a single yield level. / Раньше Казначейство США выпускало Отзываемые Облигации (Callable Bonds). Дата погашения отзываемой облигации не была определёной. Казначейство имело право, но не было обязано отзывать, то есть выкупать, облигации после даты отзыва. В начале 1980-х, когда процентные ставки были очень высоки, Казначейство выпускало каждую новую долгосрочную облигацию с датой отзыва, которая наступала на 5 лет раньше конечного срока погашения. Дата отзыва давала Казначейству право рефинансировать часть долга, если процентные ставки снижаются. В настоящее время Казначейство не эмитирует отзываемые облигации.

ZERO–COUPON CONVERTIBLE COLLATERALIZED SECURITY = БЕСКУПОННАЯ ОБРАТИМАЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или БЕСКУПОННАЯ КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА С ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕМ) – Zero-Coupon Convertible Collateralized Security:- xxxxx. / Конвертируемая Ценная Бумага С Обеспечением С Нулевым Купоном:- облигация с нулевым купоном с правом конвертирования в обыкновенные акции.

ZERO–COUPON CONVERTIBLE SECURITY = БЕСКУПОННАЯ ОБРАТИМАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА (или БЕСКУПОННАЯ КОНВЕРТИРУЕМАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА) – Zero-Coupon Convertible Security is a zero-coupon bond that has no coupon and is convertible into the common stock of the issuing company is referred to as a Zero-Coupon Convertible. A zero-coupon convertible is similar to a zero-coupon bond in that its value will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. A zero-coupon convertible differs from a zero-coupon bond in that its value increases as the share price of the issuing company increases. This occurs because the conversion feature of the zero-coupon convertible becomes more valuable with a rising share price. A zero-coupon convertible is sold at a discount to face value and matures at face value. As a result, reinvestment risk associated with zero-coupon convertible investments is minimal. An advantage associated with the zero-coupon convertible is the flexibility of choosing between accrued interest on the bond or recognizing capital gains on the conversion. The market for zero-coupon convertible securities is relatively illiquid so this security is seldom held by retail investors. Zero Coupon Convertible Security (or debenture) is a zero coupon bond that is convertible into the common stock of the issuing company after the common stock reaches a certain price. Zero-Coupon Convertible Security is:- (1) a zero-coupon bond convertible into the common stock of the issuing company when the stock reaches a predetermined price. Introduced as Liquid Yield Option Notes (LYONS), these securities have a put option that permits holders to redeem the bonds within three years after the initial offering. They tend to trade at a small premium over conversion value and provide a lower yield to maturity than their nonconvertible counterparts. (2) Zero-coupon bond, usually a municipal bond, convertible into an interest bearing bond at some time before maturity. For example, a zero-coupon (tax-free) municipal bond would automatically accumulate and compound interest for its first 15 years at which time it would convert to a regular income-paying bond. Thus, an investor is able to lock in a current interest rate with a small initial investment. Varieties are marketed under the acronyms GAINS (Growth and Income Securities) and FIGS (Future Income and Growth Secutities). A Zero-Coupon Convertible Security is a zero-coupon bond convertible into the common stock of the issuing company after the stock reaches a certain price, using a put option inherent in the security. Also refers to zero-coupon bonds, which are convertible into an interest bearing bonds at a certain time before maturity. Zero-Coupon Convertible Bond is:- (1) a bond that may be converted into common stock in the company issuing it. A zero-coupon convertible bond is sold at a discount from par and matures at par. They tend to be volatile in the secondary market because the convertible option may or may not become worthwhile, depending on how the company is performing. Additionally, like all zeros, they can fluctuate in price, sometimes dramatically, with changes in interest rates. (2) A municipal bond that may be converted into a corporate bond in the company issuing it. A zero-coupon convertible bond is sold at a discount from par and matures at par. They tend to be volatile in the secondary market because the convertible options may or may not become worthwhile, depending on how the companies they represent are performing. These zero-coupon convertibles are tax-exempt, but are convertible to other bonds that may yield more. / Бескупонная облигация, обратимая (конвертируемая) в обыкновенные акции эмитирующей компании после того, как данная акция достигнет определённой цены, и использующая опцион на продажу, свойственный данной ценной бумаге. Данный термин относится также к бескупонным облигациям (zero-coupon bonds), которые в определённое время перед погашением конвертируются в облигации, приносящие проценты (interest bearing bonds). Бескупонная Конвертируемая Ценная Бумага – ценная бумага без купона и опционом конверсии в обыкновенные акции эмитента при достижении ценой определённого уровня. Конвертируемая облигация в соответствии с условиями эмиссии может быть обменена на акции или другие облигации. Бескупонная Конвертируемая Ценная Бумага (zero coupon convertible security) – конвертируемая ценная бумага без купона:- (1) Бескупонные Облигации, конвертируемые в обыкновенные акции выпустившей их компании, когда акции достигают предварительно оговорённой цены. Впервые были введены как ликвидные доходные опционные векселя (Liquid Yield Option Notes (LYONs)). Эти ценные бумаги имели опцион на продажу в соответствии с которым владельцы имели право погасить облигации в течение трёх лет после их первоначального предложения. Они, как правило, имеют невысокую премию сверх конвертируемой стоимости (premium over conversion value) и предлагают меньшую доходность к дате погашения (yield to maturity), чем их неконвертируемые аналоги. (2) Бескупонные Облигации обычно муниципальные (municipal bond), конвертируемые в приносящие процентный доход облигации до наступления срока погашения. Например, бескупонные муниципальные облигации (не облагаемые налогом) автоматически накапливают и приумножают процентный доход в течение первых 15 лет, после чего они конвертируются в обычные облигации с выплачиваемым доходом. Таким образом, инвестор имеет возможность сохранить текущие процентные ставки при небольшом объёме первоначально вложенных средств. Различные виды таких ценных бумаг продаются под названиями GAINS (растущие доходные ценные бумаги (Growth and Income Securities)) и FIGS (ценные бумаги с ростом и доходом в будущем (Future Income and Growth Securities)). Бескупонная ценная бумага (zero-coupon security) – облигациия без купона. Ценные бумаги, не приносящие регулярного процентного дохода, но продающиеся со значительной скидкой против их нарицательной стоимости. Покупатель таких облигаций получает доход благодаря постепенному росту (appreciation) стоимости ценных бумаг, которые погашаются по нарицательной стоимости (face value) по наступлении указанной даты погашения. В целях налогообложения Служба Внутренних Доходов

(Internal Revenue Service) – налоговое управление США считает, что владелец облигаций без купона должен уплатить подоходный налог на проценты, которые были накоплены за каждый год, хотя он реально и не получает наличных денег до наступления даты погашения ценных бумаг. Налоговое управление называет такие проценты 'условно-начисленными', или расчётными или вменёнными (imputed interest). Многие финансовые консультанты рекомендуют использовать бескупонные ценные бумаги для индивидуальных пенсионных счетов (individual retirement accounts) или счетов Кио (Keogh accounts), где они защищены от налогообложения. Существует много различных видов ценных бумаг без купона. Большинство из них известно как бескупонные облигации, которые могут быть выпущены либо некоторой корпорацией с большой скидкой, либо брокерской компанией, которая открепляет купоны от облигации и продаёт основную сумму (corpus) и купоны отдельно. Этот метод часто используется по отношению к Казначейским облигациям; маркетинг купонных выпусков осуществляется под такими названиями, как CATS (Certificate of Accrual on Treasury Securities), TIGER (Treasury Investors Growth Rate), STRIPS (separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities). Бескупонные облигации выпускаются также и муниципалитетами. Покупка муниципальной бескупонной облигации освобождает её владельца от уплаты налогов на условно начисленный процент, поскольку этот процент исключён из налогообложения. Также существуют бескупонные депозитные сертификаты и бескупонные ипотечные ценные бумаги. Они работают по такому же принципу, что и бескупонные облигации – владелец депозитного сертификата или ипотечных ценных бумаг получает их нарицательную стоимость по наступлении срока погашения, а до тех пор не получает каких-либо выплат. Бескупонные ценные бумаги, базирующиеся на облигациях, обеспеченных пулом ипотек (collateralized mortgage obligation), называются Облигациями Z-Транша (Z-Tranche Bonds). Некоторые взаимные инвестиционные фонды приобретают только бескупонные ценные бумаги, предлагая своим клиентам диверсифицированный портфель, который подлежит погашению в намеченный год. Бескупонные ценные бумаги часто используются при планировании конкретных инвестиционных целей. Например, родители, ожидающие, что их ребенок поступит в колледж через 10 лет, могут приобрести бескупонную ценную бумагу, срок погашения которой наступит через 10 лет, и, таким образом, получить гарантию наличия средств, необходимых для оплаты обучения. Люди, собирающиеся уйти на пенсию через 20 лет, покупают 20-летние Z-купоны, будучи уверенными, что они получат деньги именно тогда, когда они им понадобятся. Поскольку по бескупонным ценным бумагам не выплачивается процентного дохода, они являются наиболее неустойчивыми (volatile) из всех ценных бумаг с фиксированным доходом. В случае роста процентных ставок бескупонные облигации падают быстрее, чем облигации, приносящие текущий процентный доход, поскольку владельцы бескупонных облигаций не получают процентных выплат. Однако, когда процентные ставки падают, стоимость бескупонных ценных бумаг растёт быстрее, поскольку такие облигации имеют фиксированную ставку реинвестиций, которая становится привлекательной по мере падения процентных ставок. Чем больше лет остаётся до погашения беспроцентных ценных бумаг, тем меньше инвестору приходится за неё платить и тем больше заёмных средств (leverage) начинает на него работать. Например, облигация, срок погашения которой наступает через 5 лет, может удвоиться, но облигация, срок погашения которой наступает через 25 лет, может вырасти в 10 раз – в зависимости от ставки процента по облигации.

ZERO COUPON EUROBOND = БЕСКУПОННЫЕ ЕВРООБЛИГАЦИИ – Zero Coupon Eurobond:- 1982-February-01, The New York Times, London, UK:- The international bond market is being swamped by a rash of American company issues that pay no interest but are sold at a steep discount. The zero-coupon Eurobonds, as such foreign issues are known, are modeled on a similar bond that first appeared in the United States last fall and became an immediate success. Since the first zero-coupon Eurobond appeared late last year, companies with such household names as General Motors, Du Pont and Sears, Roebuck have moved into the foreign market, bringing new life to a somnolent business. According to estimates by Salomon Brothers, USD1.15 billion has been raised by American companies thus far in 1982 on bonds with a face value of USD4.97 billion. 'After the first four deals, I thought this cannot last', said Nicholas Gold, a director of Morgan Grenfell & Company, a leading London merchant bank. 'But it's gone on and on'. Thus far, only two non-American entities have sold zero coupons. Typically, the investor pays just a fraction of the face value, but receives the full value at maturity, usually in seven to 12 years. 13.9% Rate of Return. A recent issue by General Electric Credit International was priced at USD260.80 for a bond worth USD1 000 in 10 years, a rate of return of 13.9 percent a year. Thus, the USD5 billion in zero coupons may have raised only USD1.5 billion or less in cash for companies. By comparison, the more conventional Eurobond market has all but dried up, in much the same way as the domestic bond market has suffered as a result of high interest rates. Last week, only one conventional issue was reported, a USD50 million financing by the McDonnell Douglas Finance Corporation. The yield will not be known until the issue is priced on February 10. 'At most there has been a smattering of issues, but nothing spectacular', said Viscount Chandos, a manager of international corporate finance at Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., a British merchant banking concern. Accordingly, the zero coupons have been greeted eagerly by underwriters who receive commissions based on the full face value. Advantages for the Borrower:- For the borrower, the advantage of zero coupons is lower rates. For example, the General Electric (GE) bond at 13.9 percent compares with a likely interest cost of 15 percent on a conventional issue, according to several estimates. Demand for the GE issue was so great that it was raised from USD200 million to USD800 million. Issuers receive a further saving because the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) permits deduction of interest payments each year as if they had been made. Thus, a tax saving occurs without any cash going out. One investment banker estimated privately that this provision could reduce borrowing costs for most companies by an additional one percentage point. Zero coupons have become more popular abroad than in the United States principally because of tax considerations. The first burst of foreign interest several weeks ago came from wealthy Japanese investors for whom the bond is tax-free because Japan has no capital gains tax. By comparison, the bonds had little popularity among individuals in the United States because the IRS decreed that a proportionate share of the prospective gain had to be declared as income each year, even though no cash was received. Most were bought by pension funds and other untaxed entities. Few Rulings in Europe:- in some countries in Europe, tax advantages are expected, but the major nations have yet to make tax rulings. In Britain, for example, the interest could be taxable yearly as unearned income, at rates up to 75 percent, or it might be considered a capital gain at maturity, which would mean tax at about half that rate. Zero coupons are attractive to buyers in Europe for other reasons. Instead of having to reinvest dividends every six months at prevailing rates, the investor has his dividends in effect reinvested by the borrowing company, and knows at the outset what the compound return will be. That was a particular attraction for American pension funds. Perhaps more significantly, the investor has the potential for more substantial gains if American interest rates fall, as many predict. Because zero coupons are so cheap, a given investment in them will ris e in value by a larger amount than would the same investment in conventional bonds. 'It is most people's expectation that American interest rates have reached their peak for this cycle', said Mr. Gold of Morgan Grenfell. However, if American interest rates rise further, owners of zero coupons would probably be hurt more t han owners of conventional bonds. Because of the great demand for zero coupons abroad, they are currently yielding less than similar bonds issued in the United States. According to one expert, the General Electric zero coupon would probably yield 14.6 percent in the domestic market, compared with the 13.9 percent in Europe, while a similar conventional issue would probably pay 15 percent, the same as in the Euromarket. Changes In Eurobond Market:- the zero coupons have already succeeded in pressing two significant changes in the Eurobond market. First, the zero coupons often have maturities as long as 12 years while conventional issues have not regularly gone beyond 10 years. Second, the new format has drawn top-rated companies into the Eurobond market. In the past, Eurobonds have been more frequently floated by lesser-rated companies that could get a better interest rate from less discriminating foreign purchasers. How extensive the

zero-coupon market will be overseas remains to be seen. Although many investment bankers are bullish, others find the buyers' motives so diffuse as to raise questions about the permanence of the interest. 'I don't think the market is all that deep', said Archibald Cox Jr., a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley International here. 'I think even today, you're starting to see the saturation point'. Zero-Coupon Eurobonds do not have interest payments. The investor in this type of Eurobond may be looking for some kind of tax advantage. Zero-Coupon Eurobond:- Eurobond that pays no interests but which is redeemed at its face value at maturity. Zero coupon bonds are also known as Pure Discount Bonds and Streakers. See also Eurobonds. / Дьжэнерэл Мотоз (General Motors, Дю По энд Сиарз (Du Pont and Sears), Робак (Roebuck). Никалэс Голд (Nicholas Gold), директор Моргэн Грэнфэл Энд Кампэни (Morgan Grenfell & Company). МэкДонэл Даглэс Файнэнс Корпорэйшэн (McDonnell Douglas Finance Corporation). Вайкаунт Шэндос (Viscount Chandos), управляющий международными корпоративными финансами (manager of international corporate finance) в Клайнвот, Бэнсэн Лтд. (Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.). Дьжэнерэл Элэктрик (General Electric). Ачибалд Кокс Младший (Archibald Cox Jr.), Управляющий Директор Моргэн Стэнли (Morgan Stanley). Бескупонные Еврооблигации или Еврооблигации С Нулевым Купоном:- эмиссии Американских компаний, которые не выплачивают никаких процентов, но продаются с большой скидкой.

ZERO COUPON EUROSTERLING BEARER OR REGISTERED ACCRUING SECURITIES = БЕСКУПОННЫЕ СРОЧНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ НА ПРЕДЪЯВИТЕЛЯ ИЛИ ИМЕННЫЕ В ЕВРОСТЕРЛИНГАХ – Zero Coupon Eurosterling Bearer or Registered Accruing Securities (ZEBRAs) are stripped UK Government UK Pound Sterling-denominated bond. Zero Coupon Eurosterling Bearer or Registered Accruing Certificates (ZEBRAs) are stripped Eurosterling notes. Wall Street has developed numerous innovative financial instruments in recent years. These new financial instruments are difficult to classify according to traditional categories:- debt, equity, and hedging instruments. Frequently they are hybrid instruments. / Облигация Правительства Соединённого Королевства, выпущенная в Фунтах Стерлингов Соединённого Королевства, у которой уже отрезаны все причитающиеся купоны. Вол Стрит в последние годы разработал многочисленные инновационные финансовые инструменты. Эти новые финансовые инструменты сложны для классификации в соответствии с традиционными категориями:- долговые, паевые и хэдьжирующие инструменты. Так называемые ЗЭБРАз по их Англоязычной аббревиатуре ZEBRAs; малая буква s на конце означает множественное число. Дисконтные бескупонные облигации, набегающий доход от которой облагается налогом не в момент её погашения, а ежегодно.

ZERO COUPON ISSUE = БЕСКУПОННЫЙ ВЫПУСК – Zero Coupon Issue (security) or ZR:- this term is used in bond listings of newspapers. See also Zero-Coupon Security. / Под Бескупонным Выпуском в приводимых в газетах перечнях облигаций понимаются бескупонные ценные бумаги или ценные бумаги с нулевым купоном.

ZERO–COUPON SECURITY = БЕСКУПОННАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА – Zero-Coupon Security (ZR) is a security that makes no periodic interest payments but instead is sold at a deep discount from its face value. The buyer of such a bond receives the rate of return by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. For tax purposes, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) maintains that the holder of a zero-coupon bond owes income tax on the interest that has accrued each year, even though the bondholder does not actually receive the cash until maturity. The IRS calls this interest Imputed Interest. Because of this interpretation, many financial advisers recommend that zero-coupon securities be used in Individual Retirement Account or Keogh accounts, where they remain tax-sheltered. There are many kinds of zero-coupon securities. The most commonly known is the zero-coupon bond, which either may be issued at a deep discount by a corporation or government entity or may be created by a brokerage firm when it strips the coupons off a bond and sells the corpus and the coupons separately. This technique is used frequently with Treasury bonds, and the zero-coupon issue is marketed under such names as CATS (Certificate of Accrual on Treasury Securities), Tiger (Treasury Investors Growth Receipt) or Strip (separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities). Zero-coupon bonds are also issued by municipalities. Buying a municipal zero frees its purchaser of the worry about paying taxes on imputed interest, since the interest is tax-exempt. Zero-coupon certificates of deposit and zero mortgages also exist; they work on the same principle as zero-coupon bonds-the CD holder or mortgage holder receives face value at maturity, and no payments until then. Zero-coupon securities based on Collateralized Mortgage Obligation bonds are called Z-Tranche Bonds. Some mutual funds buy exclusively zerocoupon securities, offering shareholders a diversified portfolio that will mature in a particular year. Zero-coupon securities are frequently used to plan for a specific investment goal. For example, parents knowing their child will enter college in 10 years can buy a zero that will mature in 10 years, and thus be assured of having money available for tuition. People planning for retirement in 20 years can buy 20-year zeros, assuring them that they will get the money when they need it. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest, they are the most volatile of all fixed-income securities. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, zeros fall more dramatically than bonds paying out interest on a current basis when interest rates rise. However, when interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value than full-coupon bonds, because the bonds have locked in a particular rate of reinvestment that becomes more attractive the further rates fall. The greater the number of years that a zero-coupon security has until maturity, the less an investor has to pay for it, and the more leverage is at work for him. For instance, a bond maturing in 5 years may double, but one maturing in 25 years may increase in value 10 times, depending on the interest rate of the bond. Zero-Coupon Security is a security that makes no interest payments but instead is sold at a deep discount from its face value. A Zero-Coupon Security, or Stripped Bond, is basically a regular coupon-paying bond without the coupons. The process of 'Stripping' or 'Zeroing' a bond is usually done by a brokerage or a bank. The bank or broker stripping the bonds then registers and trades these zeros as individual securities. Once the bonds are stripped, there are two parts:- the principal and the coupons. The interest payments are known as 'Coupons', and the final payment at maturity is known as the 'Residual' since it is what is left over after the coupons are stripped off. Both coupons and residuals are bundled and referred to as Zero-Coupon Bonds or 'Zeros'. You can think of a zero-coupon security just like a T-bill. Basically, you pay a certain amount right now in exchange for the par value of the security at a future date, usually USD1 000. For example, you might pay USD800 for a zero-coupon bond today and in five years you will receive the par value of USD1 000. The longer the time to maturity, the cheaper you can buy the bond for. This predictability also makes zeros popular – when you buy the security, the yield is essentially locked in. Objectives and Risks:- the basic objective of a zero-coupon security is 'buy low, sell high'. You purchase the bond for a sum of money, and once it reaches maturity you will be paid an even larger sum of money. When interest rates are low, the price of the zero will be higher. The best time to buy a zero is when interest rates are high because the bond will be at a deeper discount. The one major problem with zeros is that the annual accumulated return is actually considered to be income, and while you don't actually collect that interest until the bond reaches maturity, you still have to pay income tax on it. In other words, the gains on a zero are not treated as capital gains, instead they are considered to be interest. How To Buy or Sell It? Zero-coupon securities can be bought through most full service or discount brokers, commercial banks, and some other financial intermediaries. Strengths:- (i) zeros can be bought at huge discounts; and (ii) once you buy a zero-coupon security, you essentially lock in the yield to maturity. Weaknesses:- (i) if the company issuing the zero goes bankrupt or defaults, then you have everything to lose. Whereas, with a regular coupon bond, you may have at least gotten some interest payments out of the investment; and (ii) interest earned on the zero-coupon bond is taxed as income (a higher rate) rather than capital gains. Three Main Uses:- (i) Capital Appreciation; (ii) Tax-Deferred Savings; and (iii) Predictability. Zero Coupon Security is the debt security on which no coupon interest is paid to the investor. Instead, the security is purchased at a deep discount and matures at par. The security's yield is based on the

difference between the original-issue-discount price and the par payment at maturity. / или счета Кио (Keogh accounts). Бескупонная Ценная Бумага (Zero-Coupon Security) или ценная бумага с нулевым купоном – ценная бумага, по которой не выплачивается никаких периодических процентов, но которая продаётся с большой скидкой к её номинальной стоимости. Покупатель этой облигации получает норму прибыли благодаря постепенному повышению стоимости ценной бумаги, которая погашается по номинальной стоимости в данный день погашения. Смотрите также Бескупонная Облигация (Zero-Coupon Bond).

ZERO COUPON YIELD CURVE = КРИВАЯ БЕСКУПОННОЙ ДОХОДНОСТИ – Zero Coupon Yield Curve is a plot of redemption yields against term to redemption for (usually hypothetical) zero coupon bonds (ZCBs).

ZERO–DAY = ДЕНЬ НОЛЬ – Zero-Day:- a new, unpatched vulnerability which is used to perform an attack. The name Zero-Day comes from the fact that no patch yet exists to mitigate the vulnerability being exploited. Zero-days are sometimes used in Trojan horses, rootkits, viruses, worms and other kinds of malware to help them spread to and infect additional computers. Also spelled as 'Zeroday', '0Day' and '0-Day'.

ZERO DISCHARGE PERMITS = РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПО НУЛЕВОМУ РАСХОДУ (или НУЛЕВОЙ РАЗРЯЖЕННОСТИ) – Zero Discharge Permits:- as authorized by the Clean Water Act of 1972, permits for feedlots requiring that the wastewater facilities be designed, constructed, and operated to keep wastewater from overflowing, except during the largest 24-hour rainfall that occurs on the average of once every 25 years (a 25-year, 24-hour storm event). In the United States, The Bureau of Water Pollution Control (BWPC) also issues Zero Discharge Permits where the potential for a discharge exists, but will most likely never occur, e.g., lined ponds and tanks. Proposed projects are evaluated to ensure that the background water quality is not degraded or that drinking water quality standards are not exceeded. Zero Discharge Systems (also called Closed-Loop Plating) use a combination of rinsing modifications, drag-out recovery, and wastewater treatment that allows a meta finishing or electroplating shop to reuse nearly 100 percent of all the water in a plating process line. In these systems, all wastewater is reclaimed and internally reused, so there is into discharge of wastewater. Are there really zero discharges? No. the 'Zero' refers only to the fact that no water is discharged. Often, there are air emissions (mostly water vapor) and solid wastes (spent filters, ion exchange resins. cathodes, etc). Metals in the solid wastes may be reclaimed.

ZERO DIVIDEND PREFERENCE SHARES = БЕЗДИВИДЕНДНЫЕ ПРИВИЛЕГИРОВАННЫЕ АКЦИИ – Zero Dividend Preference Shares, often called Zeros, are simply preference shares that do not pay an annual dividend. They instead simply redeemed for a lump sum at a fixed date. Zeros are similar to zero coupon bonds. They are more risky because they are shares and therefore rank lower than bonds for repayment if the issuer is wound up. To look at this another way, consider how the present value of a zero will change if the risk changes. With a single payment a long way off in the future, even a small change in the discount rate will have a large impact on the value. Therefore a small change in the risk premium will mean a large change in the value. Zeros gained something of a bad reputation due to problems at a number of British split capital investment trusts that come to light in 2002. This was due to the way in which those particular trusts were managed, and does not say much about the intrinsic qualities of zeros – except perhaps highlighting a need for transparency to allow proper valuation of different classes of share. Zero Dividend Preference Share is a share which receives a fixed lump sum on redemption and is not entitled to any periodic dividend. Zero-Dividend Preferred Stock is a preferred share that is not required to pay a dividend to its holder. The owner of a zero-dividend preferred share will earn income from capital appreciation and may receive a one-time payment at the end of the investment term. Also referred to as Capital Shares. Owners of zero-dividend preference shares will not receive a normal dividend. Often, they still maintain reimbursement priority over common shareholders in the event of bankruptcy. While a company may structure preferred shares however they choose, most preferred shares will not have voting rights.

ZERO DOWNTICK = ШАГ НОЛЬ ВНИЗ (или НУЛЕВОЙ ПОНИЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШАГ, НОЛЬ СНИЗУ ТИКА, или НУЛЕВОЙ ПОНИЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТИК) – Zero Downtick is a trade that occurs at the same price as the trade preceding it but lower than the last trade at a different price. A zero downtick is the opposite of a zero plus tick. How it works/Example:- Let's say the first trade of the day for Company XYZ stock is 1 000 shares at USD20 per share. The very next trade is 2 500 shares at USD18. The third trade is 1 500 shares at USD18 (the same price). The third trade is called a Zero Downtick because that USD18 trade is the same price as the previous trade but lower than the last trade that occurred at a different price (the USD20 trade). Although the term is usually used in reference to stocks, it can also apply to bonds, commodities and other traded securities. Why it Matters:- a zero downtick suggests that a stock is trending down and staying there. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) used to disallow shorting stocks on downticks in order to prevent traders from jumping on the bandwagon to destabilize a stock's price. Zero Downtick is a security sale that occurs at the same time as another sale of the same security but at a lower price. For instance, if a stock sells at USD35 and then USD34.50 and the next sale is still USD34.50, it is considered to be made at a zero downtick. Short sales can't occur on zero downticks. Also known as Zero-Minus Tick. / Нулевой Понижательный Тик (Zero Downtick) или сделка по цене с нулевым понижением. Синоним термина Ноль-Минус Тик или Нулевой Минусовой Тик (Zero-Minus Tick) или сделка по цене с нулевым понижением.

ZERO EMISSION VEHICLE = ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО, НЕ ВЫДЕЛЯЮЩЕЕ ОТРАБОТАВШИХ ГАЗОВ – Zero Emissions Vehicle is a vehicle powered by hydrogen fuel cell (HFC) which emits virtually no harmful emissions into the environment – in effect a clean air vehicle. Zero-Emission Vehicle is a clean fuel vehicle meeting even more stringent zero-emission vehicle standards. A Zero-Emissions Vehicle, or ZEV a vehicle that emits no tailpipe pollutants from the onboard source of power. Harmful pollutants to the health and the environment include particulates (soot), hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and various oxides of nitrogen. Although not considered emission pollutants by the original California Air Resources Board (CARB) or US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) definitions, the most recent common use of the term also includes volatile organic compounds, several air toxics, and global pollutants such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases. Examples of zero emission vehicles include muscle-powered vehicles such as bicycles; electric vehicles, which have no tailpipe; and fuel cell vehicles powered by hydrogen that only emit water. / Транспортное средство, не выделяющее отработавших газов.

ZERO GROWTH STOCK = АКЦИЯ БЕЗ РОСТА (или АКЦИЯ С НУЛЕВЫМ РОСТОМ) – Zero Growth Stock:- when a stock has a return of a definite amount until the stock reaches maturity. Zero Growth Stock is a stock that will return a set amount until it matures.

ZERO HOUR RULE = ПРАВИЛО НОЛЯ ЧАСОВ – Zero Hour Rule is a provision in the insolvency law of some countries whereby the transactions of a closed institution that have taken place after midnight on the date the institution is ordered closed may be retroactively rendered ineffective. The principle that the bankruptcy decision of the court has a retroactive effect, starting from the first hour of the day on which it was made ('Zero Hour Rule'). Zero Hour Rule is a provision in the insolvency law of some countries whereby the transactions of a closed institution that have taken place after midnight on the date the institution is ordered closed may be retroactively rendered ineffective. A law in some countries that allows a bankruptcy declared by a court during the day to be declared retroactive to 00:00 am of the same day. This law retroactively renders invalid all transactions of the bankrupt entity that took place after 00:00 am on that date. Zero-Hour Rule is a provision in the insolvency law of some countries whereby the transactions conducted by an insolvent

institution after midnight on the date the institution is declared insolvent are automatically ineffective by operation of law. See also Unwind. / Правило Нулевого Часа – положение законодательства некоторых стран о несостоятельности, в соответствии с которым операции несостоятельного учреждения, осуществленные после полуночи на дату объявления о его несостоятельности, могут быть признаны недействительными с применением обратной силы.

ZEROING = ОБНУЛЕНИЕ – Zeroing:- an investigating authority usually calculates the dumping margin by getting the average of the differences between the export prices and the home market prices of the product in question. When it chooses to disregard or put a value of zero on instances when the export price is higher than the home market price, the practice is called 'Zeroing'. Critics claim this practice artificially inflates dumping margins.

ZERO–INTEREST BOND = БЕСПРОЦЕНТНАЯ ОБЛИГАЦИЯ – Zero-Interest Bond is an alternative term for Zero Coupon Bond. Zero-Interest Bond is a bond that pays no interest while the investor holds it. It is sold originally at a substantial discount from its eventual maturity value, paying the investor its full face value when it comes due, with the difference between what he paid initially and what he finally collected representing the interest he would have received over the years it was held. Zero Coupon Bond is thus issued at a discount to its face value, at which it will be redeemed. There are no intermittent payments of interest. When such a bond is issued for a very long tenor, the issue price is at a steep discount to the redemption value. Such a zero coupon bond is also called a Deep Discount Bond. The effective interest earned by the buyer is the difference between the face value and the discounted price at which the bond is bought. There are also instances of zero coupon bonds being issued at par, and redeemed with interest at a premium. The essential feature of this type of bonds is the absence of intermittent cash flows. A Zero-Coupon Bond is a corporate, Treasury, or municipal debt instrument that pays no periodic interest. Typically, the bond is redeemed at maturity for its full face value. It is a security issued at a discount from its face value, or it may be a coupon bond stripped of its coupons and repackaged as a zero-coupon bond. / Под Беспроцентной Облигацией понимается облигация, по которой не предусматривается процент, компенсация его осуществляется определёнными услугами.

ZERO INTEREST RATE POLICY = ПОЛИТИКА НУЛЕВОЙ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ СТАВКИ – Zero Interest Rate Policy (ZIRP):- ZIRP stands for Zero Interest Rate Policy. This is a macroeconomic concept describing conditions with very low nominal interest rates. In recent history we have seen this in Japan. In the United States this has been observed since December 16, 2008. ZIRP is associated with slow economic growth. Under ZIRP, the central bank maintains a 0% nominal interest rate. The ZIRP is an important milestone in monetary policy because the central bank is no longer able to reduce nominal interest rates. Monetary policy is at its maximum potential to drive growth under ZIRP, because the central bank has no more tools left to stimulate borrowing. ZIRP is very closely related to the problem of a liquidity trap, where nominal interest rates cannot adjust downward at a time when the loanable funds market has not cleared. When monetary policy is already used to maximum effect, to create further jobs, governments must use fiscal policy. The fiscal multiplier of government spending is expected to be larger when nominal interest rates are zero than they would be when nominal interest rates are above zero. Keynesian economics holds that the multiplier is above one, meaning government spending effectively boosts output. In his paper on this topic, Michael Woodford finds that, in a ZIRP situation, the optimal policy for government is to spend enough in stimulus to cover the entire output gap. / Майкэл Вудфод (Michael Woodford).

ZERO INVENTORIES = НУЛЕВОЙ ИНВЕНТАРЬ – Zero Inventories (ZIN):- stage in just in time inventory control where all waste due to built-up inventories is eliminated by having only the required items on hand. The hottest buzzword in shipping these days is Zero Inventory. It's a cross between absolute zero and the speed of light. Neither is truly attainable. But while it may be the impossible dream, it's how close you can approach it that's got a host of big companies looking for the big new idea. 'In an ideal world, you want zero inventory if you want to maximize cash flow', says (on 2005-August-12) Andy Chatha the CEO of ARC Advisory Group, a prime analyst of manufacturing and the supply chain. And it's the escalating volume of goods that are coming all the way from China that have made the quest for the holy grail so desperately important. It is also the normal variables of seasonal demand and customer tastes. 'In the context of more global supply chains, we are seeing retailers having to stock more inventory as so many of the goods come from China', says Steve Banker, analyst for the ARC Advisory Group. 'To keep their lead-time, given such a distant source, they have to have more inventory. This in turn has led to more and more cross docking at US ports. There they sort the goods and make them up into units for retail centers'. Lean manufacturers like Dell, Toyota and other competitive automakers have very little inventory in the factory itself – approaching the ideal zero. But Banker says, 'To make their factories run that lean, they put the burden of carrying raw materials with inventory on their suppliers'. Turns – the amount of time and the period it takes to restock shelves – are certainly important and so viewed by supply-chain professionals. However, the supply-chain world is only now realizing that, 'They are only one indicator, and they can be a misleading indicator', says Banker. So there are two problems for companies seeking the ideal zero-sum world – China on the one hand, and the other, even more fundamental difficulty of measuring in-house inventory as against supplier inventory destined to be in-house within time. There have to be trade-off decisions to cope with market variations and global-supply networks. Even as companies increase their cash flow by raising the speed and number of inventory turns (the rate of replenishment of total stock per year), reality may dictate having some spare inventory for emergencies and using the best techniques to expedite shipping and gain on efficiency. 'The number of inventory turns varies by industry and by industry segments. The ratio is critical within industries facing tough pricing and competitive pressures, low margins and high levels of obsolescence', says Chatha. Wal-Mart Store's competitive advantage through increased inventory turns has been to a great extent accomplished through a combination of logistics techniques, called Cross Docking (or Flow Through), and transloading. These methods are made practical through well-positioned distribution centers, warehouses and terminals. They are core tools in a company's aim toward zero inventory, or as close as possible to zero. Cross docking is a method for the delivery of goods with minimal handling of stock in motion and maximum return on that stock with greater cash flow. / Стив Бэнькё (Steve Banker), аналитик для Эй.Ар.Си. Эдвайзори Груп (ARC Advisory Group). Дэл (Dell), Тойота (Toyota). Чата (Chatha). Вол-Мат Стоз (Wal-Mart Store's).

ZERO INVENTORY PRODUCTION SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА С ОТСУТСТВИЕМ ИНВЕНТАРНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ – Zero Inventory Production System (ZIPS), also known as Just In Time (JIT):- JIT means goods are produced only when the orders are received, there by no storage of finished goods, can avoid costs of carrying finished goods. Zero Inventory Production (ZIP) System is an integrated merchandising and manufacturing system designed to enhance retail sales and store traffic through consumer choice. ZIP provides higher profit margins and reduced inventory risk throughout the supply chain using individualized digital manufacturing driven directly by consumer demand. The ZIP system supports the management of retail selling space rather than product inventory. The ZIP system manages the retail selling space by allowing the store buyer to choose the product based on a predetermined ZIP index calculated from product velocity and gross profit. What makes ZIP unique is that it reduces inventory risk and costs throughout the manufacturing value chain. Other just-in-time solutions reallocate risk away from retailers down the supply chain to contractors and manufacturers. This reallocation has accelerated the loss of apparel manufacturing in the US rather than its original intention to protect the trades. The basis of ZIP is to manufacture and replenish only the products sold at retail prices and to reduce excess high risk inventory. The promise of ZIP to the consumer is infinite choice at a fair price. To the retailer it is a ready supply of stock, no over stock and to provide a unique product to attract store traffic. The manufacturer now has an unlimited inventory with no stocking costs and the contractor has

a steady replenishment business as opposed to feast or famine production that the current mass production paradigm fosters. / Система Производства С Нулевым Уровнем Запасов.

ZERO–INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO = ПОРТФЕЛЬ С НУЛЕВЫМ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕМ – Zero-Investment Portfolio is a group of investments which, when combined, create a zero net value. Zero-investment portfolios can be achieved by simultaneously purchasing securities and selling equivalent securities. This will achieve lower risk/gains compared to only purchasing or selling the same securities. Zero-Investment Portofolio is a portfolio of zero net value established by buying and shorting component securities, usually in the context of an arbitrage strategy. Zero-Investment Portfolios have many uses, including:- (i) reducing taxes, because they generate little or no interest income; (ii) reducing risk by protecting against unexpected shifts in the value of the held securities; (iii) protecting the overall value of the portfolio so that investment can be made at a later date; and (iv) determining if the average portfolio returns are statistically different from zero. For example, if John bought (that is, took a long position) one share of XYZ Corp., he would be fully exposed to the change in value of that stock. If, however, John sold the same stock (that is, took a short position), then any movement up or down would be canceled out. The combination of these two positions creates a zero-investment portfolio. / Корп. (Corp.). Если, онако же, Дьжон продал такую же долю (что значит – занял позицию продажи или так называемую короткую позицию), . Портфель с Нулевыми Инвестициями – портфель, чистая стоимость которого равна нулю, что достигается за счёт покупки и короткой продажи составляющих его ценных бумаг в рамках арбитражной стратегии. Безрисковость портфеля требует отсутствия систематического и несистематического риска.

ZERO–MINUS TICK = НОЛЬ МИНУС ШАГ (или НОЛЬ МИНУС ТИК) – Zero-Minus Tick:- a sale that takes place at the same price as the previous sale, but at a lower price than the last different price. Also called a Zero Downtick. For instance, stock trades may be executed consecutively at prices of USD52, USD51, and USD51. The final trade at USD51 was made at a zero-minus tick, because it was made at the same price as the previous trade, but at a lower price than the last different price. Zero Minus is American slang for unacceptable, impossible. Zero-Minus Tick:- a minus sign is displayed throughout the day next to the last price of each stock at the trading post on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Sale that takes place at the same price as the previous sale, but at a lower price than the last different price. The opposite of Zero-Plus Tick. Zero-Minus Tick is a securities trade executed on an exchange at the same price as the preceding trade, but at a lower price than the last trade of a different price. For example, if a succession of trades occur in the following order – USD10.25, USD10.00, and USD10.00 – the last trade would be considered a zero-minus tick or zero downtick trade. Until 2007, Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations prohibited against selling a stock short on a down tick or a zero-minus tick. As a result potential short sales would have to pass a tick test to make sure that the stock was trading up or flat before the short sale could go through. The restriction was eliminated after the SEC concluded that US markets functioned orderly enough that excessive short sales would not artificially drive down prices. The advent of decimalization also helped the rule get lifted because it reduced the average size of a tick move from fractions to pennies. A term Zero-Minus Tick is used for sale that takes place at the same price as the previous sale, but at a lower price than the last different price. Antithesis of Zero-Plus Tick. Zero-Minus Tick is a transaction of the exchange at a price equal to that of the preceding transaction but lower than the last different price. / Продажа, совершённая по такой же цене, как и у предыдущей продажи, но с небольшим изменением в сторону понижения цены в сравнении с предшествуюшей ей. Противоположность Ноль Плюс Шаг (Zero-Plus Tick). Нулевой Минусовой Тик или сделка по цене с нулевым понижением. Любая продажа, которая заключается по цене, равной цене предыдущей продажи, которая вс свою очередь была ниже предшествовавшей на один тик. Смотрите также Повышательный Тик (Up Tick) или сделка по цене выше предыдущей. Синоним термина Нулевой Понижательный Тик (Zero Down Tick) или сделка по цене с нулевым понижением. Ноль Минус Шаг – обозначение последней по времени биржевой сделки по цене, равной цене предыдущей сделки, которая, в свою очередь, была ниже своей предшественницы, например, последняя сделка будет называться ноль минус шаг. Цена Ноль Минус Тик:- когда цена ниже последней, отличной от неё. Продажа, совершаемая по той же цене, что и предыдущая сделка, но ниже, чем последняя отличная от неё цена; также называется Zero Down Tick. Например, когда сделки были заключены последовательно по ценам 52, 51 и 51 Долларов, то последняя сделка, совершённая по цене 51 Долларов, была заключена по цене Ноль Минус Тик, поскольку цена, по которой она была совершена, равна цене предшествовавшей ей сделки, но выше, чем последняя отличная от неё цена.

ZERO–ONE INTEGER PROGRAMMING = ЦЕЛОЧИСЛЕННОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НОЛЬ–ЕДИНИЦА (или ДИСКРЕТНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НОЛЬ–ЕДИНИЦА, или ИНТЕГРАЛЬНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НОЛЬ–ЕДИНИЦА) – 0–1 Integer Programming or binary integer programming (BIP) is the special case of integer programming where variables are required to be 0 or 1 (rather than arbitrary integers). Zero-One Integer Programming is an analytical method that can be used to determine the solution to a capital rationing problem. Zero-One Integer Programming is an analytical method consisting of what amounts to a series of 'yes' (1) and 'no' (0) answers to arrive at a solution. In the world of finance, such programming is often used to provide answers to capital rationing problems, as well as to optimize investment returns and assist in planning, production, transportation and other issues. Although seemingly simple, using a 0–1 integer scale can be very powerful. A 0–1 scale also helps to identify inefficiencies by providing a linear problem-solving framework. / Целочисленное Программирование Ноль-Единица – метод анализа, который используется при поиске решения задачи нормирования капитала для инвестиций. Целочисленное Программирование – разновидность линейного программирования, подразумевающая, что искомые значения должны быть целыми числами. Иногда дискретное программирование называется целочисленным. Программирование Ноль–Единица:- этот термин используется в специальном случае целочисленного программирования, где все переменные являются целыми числами и могут принимать значения либо Ноль, либо Единица. Такая техника планирования успешно применяется для решения проблемы выбора проекта, в которой проекты являются взаимоисключающими и/или технологически взаимозависимыми.

ZERO OR NO–COST CLAIMS = НУЛЕВЫЕ ИЛИ НЕСТОИМОСТНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ (или XX) – Zero Or No-Cost Claims:- Personal Lines – claims which are settled or closed without indemnity payment to the Insured or Claimant except for possible service fees. All other areas full in line with the DoT (FSA) definition that a no-cost claim or zero claim is where no payment has been made. No-Cost Claims is a term used in personal lines claims which are settled or closed without indemnity payment to the insured or the claimant, except for possible service fees. All other business classes fall within FSA (short for the UK Financial Conduct Authority) definition that a no-cost claim or zero claim is where no payment has been made. Also known as Zero Cost Claims.

ZERO–PLUS TICK = НОЛЬ ПЛЮС ШАГ (или НОЛЬ ПЛЮС ТИК) – A Zero-Plus Tick is a term used for a transaction at the same price as the preceding trade but higher than the preceding different price. A plus sign is displayed throughout the day next to the last price of each stock at the trading post on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Transaction at the same price as the preceding trade, but higher than the preceding trade at a different price. The opposite of Zero-Minus Tick. Zero-Plus Tick is a security trade that is executed at the same price as the preceding trade but at a higher price than the last trade of a different price. For more than 70 years there was an 'uptick rule' as established by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); the rule stated that stocks could be shorted only on an uptick or a zero-plus tick, not on a downtick. This rule was lifted in 2007. For example, if a succession of trades occurs at USD10, USD10.25 and USD10.25 again, the latter trade would be considered a zero-plus tick, or 'zero uptick', trade. It was

thought that short selling on downticks may have led to the stock market crash of 1929, but the uptick rule was lifted in 2007 after the SEC concluded that markets were advanced and orderly enough to not need the restriction. It is also believed that the advent of decimalization on the major stock exchanges helped to make the rule unnecessary. Zero-Plus Tick is a term that is used for listed equity securities. Transaction at the same price as the preceding trade, but higher than the preceding trade at a different price. A term Zero-Plus Tick refers to a transaction made at the same price as a preceding trade, but at a price higher than two transactions previous. Also know as Zero Uptick. Written descriptions of zero-plus ticks are far more complicated than the actual concept. As an example of a zero-plus tick, if trades are executed at 52, then 53 and then 53 again – then the last trade at 53 was a zero plus tick. One of the biggest disadvantages of speculating in the stock market is the rule that prevents shorting shares on a downtick. Share traders are not able to short a stock during a downtick or zero downtick – only after an up-tick of price in the share. Having to wait for the market to increase is may be costly for those looking to profit from a decline in price. Such restrictions on shorting and profiting from asset's decline do not exist in the FX Market. Zero-Plus Tick is a transaction on the exchange at a price equal to that of the preceding transaction but higher than the last different price. / Сделка, совершённая почти по такой же цене, как и у предыдущей, но с небольшим отклонением в сторону повышения цены. Противоположность Ноль Минус Шаг (Zero-Minus Tick). Ноль-Плюс Шаг – обозначение последней по времени биржевой сделки по цене, равной цене предыдущей сделки, которая, в свою очередь, была выше своей предшественницы, например, последняя сделка будет называться ноль плюс шаг. Цена Ноль-Плюс Тик:- когда цена выше последней отличной от неё цены. Операция с ценными бумагами, совершаемая по той же цене, что и предыдущая сделка, но по более высокой цене, чем последняя отличная от неё цена; также называется (Zero Uptick). Например, когда сделки были заключены последовательно по ценам 51, 52 и 52 Долларов, то последняя сделка была заключена по цене Ноль-Плюс Тик, – той же самой, что цена предшествовавшей ей сделки, но выше, чем последняя отличная от неё цена. Ноль-Плюс Шаг – означает, что цена данной сделки равна цене предыдущей, но выше цены ближайшей по времени сделки, отличающейся от цены предыдущей. Ноль-Плюс Тик или Нулевой Плюсовой Тик – сделка по цене с нулевым повышением. Синоним термина Нулевой Повышательный Тик (Zero Uptick) или сделка по цене с нулевым повышением.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH = НУЛЕВОЙ ПРИРОСТ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ – Zero Population Growth is a condition in which a population in a given location neither increases nor decreases over time. The increases due to births and immigration are balanced with decreases caused by deaths and emigration. Zero Population Growth (ZPG) is the absence of population growth in which equal birth and death rates create a stable human population. Zero Population Growth means that:- (a) the birth rate is zero; (b) the death rate is zero; (c) the birth rate and death rate are the same; (d) the population density is zero; and (e) both c and d are correct. / Нулевой Прирост Населения – это демографическое состояние, при котором число смертей в популяции приблизительно совпадает с числом рождений жизнеспособных детей так, что общее количество популяции остаётся неизменным в течение какого-то периода времени.

ZERO PREPAYMENT ASSUMPTION = ДОПУЩЕНИЕ ОБ ОТСУТСТВИИ ПРЕДОПЛАТЫ – Zero Prepayment Assumption is the assumption of payment of scheduled principal and interest with no payments. The investor does not have to make any prepayment of principle on the assumption that interest and principal will be paid on schedule. Zero Prepayment Assumption:- the supposition that scheduled principal and interest will be paid off with no installments. This is typically done as a means of providing a benchmark to gauge other, more complex assumptions. By determining what a product or service will cost without financing, individuals or companies can better budget their resources and plan for future expenditures and/or revenue growth. Prepayment assumptions are critical in valuing mortgage-backed securities with various models making assumptions about prepayment patterns under various interest rate changes. Thus, having an established standard can be helpful in determining the fair value of such investments.

ZERO–PROOF BOOKKEEPING = ВЕДЕНИЕ КНИГИ ПРИ НУЛЕВОМ ПОКРЫТИИ – Zero-Proof Bookkeeping is a manual bookkeeping procedure in which posted entries are systematically subtracted from an ending balance to check for errors. In zero-proof bookkeeping, a balance of zero when all entries have been subtracted is proof that the accounting entries have been entered correctly. This method may be used to reconcile accounting differences in situations where the number of entries or transactions is not overly large. A typical situation where zero-proof bookkeeping is used is by bank tellers to reconcile differences at the end of a day. Zero proof bookkeeping is not practical where large numbers of transactions are the norm and many of the figures are rounded. Zero-Proof Bookkeeping:- used in smaller businesses or for individual purposes, this method of keeping an eye on the books allows for the accounts to have a balance of zero at the end of the accounting period. Zero-Proof Bookkeeping is a bookkeeping method in which entries are subtracted from the ending balance on a systematic basis to see if there are any errors. This method is used when there aren't a very large number of transactions.

ZERO–RATE AND LOW–RATE MORTGAGE = ЗАКЛАДНАЯ С НУЛЕВОЙ СТАВКОЙ И НИЗКОЙ СТАВКОЙ – Zero-Rate and Low-Rate Mortgage:- here buyer makes a substantial down payment (for example, one-third of total price) and borrows remainder on a zero rate (or very low interest rate) mortgage, agreeing to pay a substantial finance charge (10 percent or more of amount borrowed) immediately, and to repay the loan over a short period (5 years, for example). Sales price may be increased to reflect costs of loan. Zero-Rate Mortgage is a kind of mortgage where a mortgagee pays higher down payment whereby s/he is exempted from paying the interest. The mortgagee pays the balance amount in equal installments. / Закладная С Нулевой Ставкой и Закладная С Низкой Ставкой – закладная на дом, которая совершенно или почти не имеет процентной ставки. Требует большего первоначального платежа и одноразового финансового сбора, затем ссуда погашается фиксированными ежемесячными платежами в течение короткого периода времени.

ZERO–RATED = ПО НУЛЕВОЙ СТАВКЕ – Zero Rated is a term relating to value added tax (VAT). It refers to goods (for example, food and books) which are taxable but at a zero rate. The significance of this rating is that businesses selling such goods may claim back their input tax (the VAT which they have paid to their suppliers). Businesses which provide goods and services which are VAT exempt (for example, stamps and postal services) are not able to reclaim input tax. A term Zero-Rated denotes goods on which the buyer pays no value-added tax although the seller can claim back any tax he/she has paid. Zero-Rated Goods are the products on which a value-added tax (VAT) is not levied in countries that use a VAT. Examples of goods that may be zero rated include many types of food and beverage, exported goods, donated goods sold by charity shops, equipment for the disabled, prescription medications, water and sewage services, books and other printed publications, children's clothing, and financial services. Zero-rated goods can save consumers a significant amount of money. In the United Kingdom, for example, the standard VAT rate levied on most goods is 17.5% and the reduced rate is 5%. However, because the VAT is a hidden tax, which means it is already included in the price of goods, the consumer may be unaware that a good is zero rated. A fourth category of goods – exempt goods – also carries no VAT. / Так называют продажу товаров и услуг, которые формально облагаются налогом на добавленную стоимость (НДС), однако ставка этого налога равна нулю. Разница между продажами товаров и услуг, освобождённых от НДС (например, почтовых марок) и товаров и услуг, облагаемых НДС по нулевой ставке (например, детской одежды, книг, продовольственных товаров), заключается в том, что освобождённые от налога товары и услуги не включаются в систему НДС и, следовательно, нет

возможности компенсировать этот входящий налог, тогда как товары и услуги, облагаемые НДС по нулевой ставке, входят в систему НДС, поэтому возникает возможность компенсации входящего налога.

ZERO–RATED SALES = ПРОДАЖИ ПО НУЛЕВОЙ СТАВКЕ – A Zero Rated Sales is one on which no output tax is payable but input tax credit is eligible. The difference between an exempt sale and a zero rated sale should be properly understood. An exempt dealer pays value-added tax (VAT) on his purchases, but is not entitled to claim input tax credit as he cannot charge VAT on his exempt sales. A dealer effecting zero rated sales claims refund of the VAT on his inputs but pays no tax on his output, e.g., exports. Zero-Rated Sales is when a sale is taxable at the rate of 0%, i.e. no sales tax. Some examples could be:- basic groceries, prescription drugs or certain medical devices. / Операции, облагаемые налогом по нулевой ставке. Продажи по Нулевой Ставке осуществляются в тех случаях, когда эти продажи облагаются налогом по ставке, равной 0%, то есть вовсе без налога на продажу. Примерами таких продаж могли бы служить:- продажи основных бакалейных товаров, выписанных лекарств и определённых медицинских приборов.

ZERO SUM GAME = ИГРА С НУЛЕВОЙ СУММОЙ – A Zero Sum Game is one in which the total pay-offs are the same for all possible combinations of players' strategies. This means that each player can only gain at the expense of others; any player's loss is balanced by an equal gain (or gains) made by other players. It does not actually matter much whether the sum of the pay-offs is zero (the strict requirement for the zero sum game) or another number, as long as the total is the same for all possible outcomes. For this reason, zero sum games are often called Constant Sum Games. A real life example of a zero sum game is gambling. If one player wins, other players (including the house, if any) must have lost the same amount. Financial markets offer many examples of zero sum games. For example the writer of an option can only gain what the holder loses and vice-versa. Although securities markets are expected to have an overall positive outcome, attempts to out-perform are zero-sum, in that all out-performance by winning investors must be balanced by out-performance by losers. Zero Sum Game is a game played by a number of persons in which the winner takes all the stakes provided by the losers so that the algebraic sum of gains at any stage is zero. It has been argued that many decision problems may be viewed as zero sum games between two persons. The simplest two-person Zero-Sum Games of imperfect information are those that have saddle points. All two-person zero-sum games of perfect information have saddle points. Such games have a predetermined outcome (assuming rational play), and each player can, by choosing the right strategy, obtain an amount at least equal to this outcome no matter what the other player does. This predetermined outcome is called the Value Of The Game. Zero-Sum Game is a type of game wherein one player can gain only at the expense of another player. Futures trading is often referred to as a Zero Sum Game. This is because in any given time period there is always a buyer and a seller for each contract that is traded and the net amount lost by the losers will always equal the net amount gained by the winners. The Zero Sum Game is only theoretical because operating costs will eat into the profits of the winners and add to the losses of the losers. Typical operating costs include commissions, charting software, computer hardware, trading platforms, trading indicators, subscriptions and services. Compare this to Negative Sum Game. / Игра с Нулевой Суммой – игра или пари двух и более лиц, при которой выигрыш одного равен проигрышу другого, то есть доходы минус убытки дают ноль. Примером игры с нулевой суммой является вопрос, кто платит за такси:- доход одного человека для другого является убытком. 'Дилемма заключённых' (prisoners' dilemma) – пример игры с ненулевой суммой, демонстрирующий преимущества кооперации. Игры с нулевой и ненулевой суммами нашли широкое применение в экономической науке. Игра с Нулевой Суммой – ситуация, при которой выигрыш победителя уравновешивается убытком проигравшего. Например, в области фьючерсной и опционной торговли действует игра с нулевой суммой, потому что на каждого инвестора с выигрышным контрактом приходится противоположная сторона по контракту – инвестор, который потерял ту же сумму денег. Общая сумма выигрыша, полученного всеми торговцами в игре с нулевой суммой, остаётся постоянной, но конкретные выигрыши переходят от одного торговца к другому.

ZERO TILLAGE = БЕЗ ЗАПАХИВАНИЯ – In Canada, Zero Tillage (also known as Zero Till or No-Till or Direct Seeding) is a method of plowing or tilling a field in which the soil is disturbed as little as possible by, essentially, not plowing the field. The crop is planted directly into a seedbed which has not been tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. Zero tillage is being used more every year in Nova Scotia as individual farms and farmers start to recognize its benefits, especially the money-saving benefit. Recent periods of less-than-normal levels of precipitation in Nova Scotia have shown the importance of increasing the water holding capacity of soils, and therefore conserve our natural soils, which is the goal of zero tillage practices. A common perception by farmers is that zero tilling doesn't work, that crop yields will be lower, and that crop quality is poorer. Some people think a zero tilled field is less aesthetically pleasing since the field is left alone with plant and weed residues over its surface, indicating the potential for increased pesticide or herbicide costs. However, these perceptions may be false. It takes approximately 5 years before a real benefit can be observed and demonstrated, and most people tend to ignore benefits that aren't readily seen. Benefits include reduced soil salinity, which is better for plant growth, and conservation of natural soil structure. The soil stays spongy and doesn't become compacted, which is bad for plant growth. Zero tillage practices in cool climates or poorly drained soils, such as those typical of Nova Scotia, do not reap as many benefits as in dry tropical soils. However, there are many benefits:- (i) conservation of soil moisture; (ii) reduction of soil erosion by the wind since the crop residue cover isn't plowed under the soil; (iii) reduction of farm labor (i.e. time actually spent tilling the field, fuel consumption) thereby reducing farm expenses; (iv) increased planting and harvesting timelines, since time spent tilling and preparing the field isn't required; (v) earthworms, and other biological organisms, are left alone to live and manipulate the soil by creating tunnels, which otherwise would be created by tilling. This allows for good movement of water and air throughout the soil for good plant growth; (vi) reduced soil compaction. Many years of tilling lead to a very hard, densely packed soil; (vii) increased soil organic matter which means better soil structure and more available nutrients for plant growth. Tilling 'burns' organic matter away; (viii) increasing soil organic matter, helps to sequester carbon as carbon dioxide, in the soil which helps Canada meet the Kyoto Protocol mandate by reducing agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Also known as No-Tillage. In agriculture, a tillage is the preparation of soil for planting and the cultivation of soil after planting. Zero Tillage is a tillage in which disks push aside residue of the previous crop just prior to planting. There is no seedbed preparation. Zero Tillage is a practice where planting or seeding is directly done in untilled land. / сохранение (conservation). Без Запахивания семян . Запахивание семян производилось боронами или специальными сохами без полиц.

ZERO TOLERANCE RULE = ПРАВИЛО НУЛЕВОГО ДОПУСКА – Zero Tolerance Rule (policy) is:- (1) a Food Safety and Inspection Service policy on visible fecal contamination of poultry, specifying that poultry carcasses contaminated with feces are not allowed to enter chilling tanks where contamination could spread to other carcasses. (2) A part of the FSIS Pathogen Reduction Program in which carcasses and carcass parts are closely scrutinized for any form of contamination, and when found, the contamination must be totally eliminated and discarded before that carcass or carcass part is able to be further processed.

ZERO–TWIST = НУЛЕВАЯ КРУТКА (или БЕЗ КРУТКИ, или НЕКРУЧЁНОЕ) – Zero-Twist:- twistless, devoid of twist.

ZERO UPTICK = ШАГ НОЛЬ ВВЕРХ (или НУЛЕВОЙ ПОВЫШАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШАГ, или НОЛЬ СВЕРХ ТИКА, или НУЛЕВОЙ ПОВЫШАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТИК) – Zero Uptick:- a transaction made at the same price as the one directly preceding it but at a higher price

than the one before that. See also Zero-Plus Tick. Zero Uptick:- if there is no change in the last trade price of the particular stock, the previous trade price must be higher than the trade price that preceded it. Zero Uptick:- a transaction executed at the same price as the trade immediately preceding it, but at a price higher than the transaction before that. For example, if shares are bought and sold at USD47, followed by USD48 and USD48, the last trade at USD48 is considered to be a zero uptick. This distinction can be important for short sellers trying to avoid shorting an ascending stock. Also known as a Zero-Plus Tick. The technique of shorting on a zero uptick is not applicable to all investment markets, due to various rules and regulations prohibiting or restricting such transactions. The forex market, which has limited restrictions on shorting, is among the markets in which the technique is more popular. / сделка, совершённая по той же самой цене, что и в сделке, непосредственно прешествовавшей ей, но немного дороже цены сделки, предшествовавшей предшествующей. / Нулевой Повышательный Тик или сделка по цене с нулевым повышением. Цена продажи, равная другой последней предыдущей цене, которая выше более ранней, отличной от неё цены. Синоним термина Нулевой Плюсовой Тик (Zero-Plus Tick) или сделка по цене с нулевым повышением. Сравните Понижательный Тик (Down Tick) или сделка по цене ниже предыдущей; Повышательный Тик (Up Tick) или сделка по цене выше предыдущей; Нулевой Минусовой Тик (Zero-Minus Tick) или сделка по цене с нулевым понижением.

ZERO–VOLATILITY OPTION–ADJUSTED SPREAD = БЕЗЛИХОРАДОЧНАЯ КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА, ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМАЯ ОПЦИОНОМ (или БЕЗЛИХОРАДОЧНЫЙ СПРЭД, ПЕРЕОЦЕНИВАЕМЫЙ ОПЦИОНОМ) – Zero-Volatility Option-Adjusted Spread (OAS) is a OAS calculated relative to a reference yield curve by assuming that the future prepayment schedule of a mortgage backed security is known in advance and fixed, e.g., not uncertain. Zero Volatility Spread (i.e. Static Spread or Z-Spread). Option adjusted spread (OAS) must have gone down (B) Consider market OAS is kept constant and volatility is increased Option cost is increased since volatility is increased. OAS is the average yield spread of a security, adjusted for the value of its embedded options. Option-Adjusted Spread is a methodology using option pricing techniques to value the imbedded options risk component of a bond's total spread. OAS is the weighted average spread over the various interest rate paths that discounts the cash flows back to the security's price. For mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the additional return over term structure of returns implied from Treasuries for the value of the MBS to equal its market price. This additional return is largely explained by the embedded options, such as for prepayment, in the MBS. Option cost is the difference between the zero volatility spread and the option adjusted spread and is an indication of return lost due to uncertainty in interest rates. As prepayment accelerates the payback of principal, it reduces net present value; and the static net present value using a static discounting rate does note give very reliable returns. To be able to compute the Z spread, we take the Treasury rates for different maturities. The Z spreads at different prepayment speeds are:- (1) prepayment reate:- 0% – Z spread:- 139.617 10; (2) prepayment rate:- 5% – Z spread:- 144.649 77; (3) prepayment rate:- 10% – Z spread:- 149.868 61; (4) prepayment rate:- 20% – Z spread:- 160.737 20. The above analysis is consistent with the fact that, in an increasing interest rate scenario, if prepayment rates are increased, the Z spread will increase. In fact, in an increasing interest rate scenario (implicit in the Treasury rates going up over the longer term), prepayment rates should drop, causing the Z spread to come down. As we have noted earlier the option-adjusted spread (OAS) is an option with the borrower and will be exercised as per the option of the borrower, at his advantage; this means prepayment will increase when rates of interest decline, and prepayments will decrease when rates of interest increase. In either case, the exercise of the option by the borrowers will reduce the Z spread of investors. Therefore, investors may want to project different scenarios of prepayment and Z spreads under each scenario. An option-adjusted spread is the value of the Z spread weighted by the probabilities of each of the prepayment scenarios. In other words, the option-adjusted spread does not presume static prepayment rate, and so is no more zero-volatility (by definition, Z-Spread means Zero-Volatility Spread). The reason why this spread is called the Option-Adjusted Spread is because, by taking different scenarios of prepayment, we are trying to quantify the impact of the prepayment risk on the investors' spreads. As the prepayment option has thus been discounted, the spread that we are left is net of prepayment risk and hence is the term option-adjusted spread. Zero Volatility Option Adjusted Spread is a measure of cash flow spread of an Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS; debt securities that represent a claim of the cash flows of a pool of mortgages) over the treasury yield curve that takes into account the prepayment risk of the MBS. Option Adjusted Spread (OAS) combines two important concepts:- (i) First is 'Spread' which is analogous to Internal Rate of Return (IRR) or yield. Spread is a constant difference between Treasury yield curve and the discounting needed to achieve a given market price. And (ii) Second component embodied in OAS methodology is the Option Adjustment. Option Adjustment is a measure of the return of the asset after adjusting for the uncertainty (volatility) of interest rates. OAS methodology calculates this spread by generating a series of interest rate paths. Expected cash flows are determined for each interest path using a prepayment model. / Казначейки (Treasuries). , расчитываемая относительно справочной кривой доходности допуская, что расписание осуществляемых в будущем предоплат по ценной бумаге, гарантированной закладной, известно заранее и зафиксировано, например, несомненный. Безлихорадочный Спрэд, или же зи-спрэд, это такой спрэд, который не учитывает, что денежные потоки из-за наличия 'прикреплённого' опциона могут изменяться. Спрэд, который учитывает этот факт, называется Option Adjusted Spread (OAS).

ZEV = ZERO EMISSION VEHICLE

Z FACTOR = ФАКТОР ЗИ. (или ФАКТОР ЗЭД.) – How to calculate Z Factor:- The Altman Z-score (Z factor) is used to predict how vulnerable a company is to bankruptcy. The lower the Z factor, the higher the likelihood that a company will soon go bankrupt. To calculate this factor, five variables are distilled from a company's financial statements. These variables are then multiplied by constants and added. Instructions:- (i) Obtain the latest balance sheet and income statement for the company you want to analyze. (ii) Calculate the first of five variables:- X1. Using the balance sheet, subtract the company's current liabilities from its current assets. Divide this number by total assets (i.e. current and long term) to get X1. (iii) Find the amount of retained earnings on the balance sheet. Divide this number by total assets to get X2. (iv) Find the amount of earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT is sometimes called Operating Income on an income statement) on the income statement. Divide this number by total assets to get X3. (v) Find the amount of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet. Divide this number by total liabilities to get X4. (vi) Find the amount of revenue on the income statement. Divide this number by the company's total assets to get X5. (vii) Plug all five variables into the Z factor formula:- Z = 0.012X1 + 0.014X2 + 0.033X3 + 0.006X4 + 0.999X5. A company's latest balance sheet and income statement can be found in its annual 10-K filing. Use the US Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) EDGAR database to search for these 10-K forms. Companies do not always directly list total liabilities. To calculate it, find the amount of total liabilities and stockholders' equity on the balance sheet. Subtract the total stockholders' equity from this value. Z Factor is the ratio of the outstanding accreted principal amount of a Z bond to its original principal amount. See also Factor (3), and Z Bond. / Фактор Зи. (в США) или Фактор Зэд. (в Великобритании).

ZFP = ZINC FINGER PROTEIN

ZHE = ZERO HEADSPACE EXTRACTOR

ZHENGZHOU COMMODITY EXCHANGE = ЧЖЭНЧЖОУСКАЯ СЫРЬЕВАЯ БИРЖА – Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (ZCE), the first experimental futures market approved by the State Council of China, was established on 1990-October-12. It introduced futures trading on 1993-May-28, two years after the successful operation of cash forward contract trading. In August 1998, the ZCE was confirmed by the State Council as one of the three futures exchanges in China. Some history facts:- 1988 – Research Group of China Zhengzhou Grain and Oil Futures Market was set up. In July 1990, China Zhengzhou Grain Wholesale Market (CZGWM) was approved to run on an experimental basis by the State Council. In August 1990, Regulatory Commission of China Zhengzhou Grain Wholesale Market was established. On 1990-October-12, China Zhengzhou Grain Wholesale Market was opened at Huazhong Hotel, 22 Songshan Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province. Li Jingmou held the post of Chairman of the market. Auction was adopted in cash grain and oil trading. In March 1991, China's first forward contract was signed under the organization and supervision of CZGWM. In October 1992, the Futures Trading Regulations of China Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (CZCE), the first futures regulations in China, was worked out. In January 1993, China Zhengzhou Grain Wholesale Market moved to Hongfeng Building, 20 Huayuan Road, Zhengzhou 450005, Henan Province. In March 1993, Henan People's Government ratified CZGWM to start China Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (CZCE) and agreed to put the Futures Trading Regulations of China Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange on trial. On 1993-May-28, CZCE launched futures contracts including Wheat, Corn, Soybean, green Bean (mung Bean) and Sesame. The first day saw the trading volume of 1 854 contracts. The screen-based trading system developed by CZCE was used. Thus the cash market and the futures market were coexisted and mutually promoted each other. On 1994-January-12, the contracts of peanut kernel, soybean meal, red bean were introduced, and afternoon session was opened. On 1994-January-17, sesame futures trading was suspended. On 1994-February-21, late polished round-grained non-glutinous rice contracts were listed. On 1994-March-18, the contracts of aluminum, cotton yarn, 92-3-year treasury note and 93-3-year treasury note were introduced. On 1994-September-01, 92-5-year treasury note and 94-2-year treasury note contracts were added for trading. On 1994-September-19, CZCE started to use the new version of computer system for trading and clearing. In October 1994, the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) issued a notice to rectify more than fifty futures markets in China and eleven futures markets including CZCE were approved to be experimental markets. In May 1995, CSRC dispatched a document to ratify green bean to be CZCE's listed contract, while contracts of Wheat, Corn, Peanut kernel, Soybean meal, Sesame, cotton yarn, 425# ordinary Portland cement, 5 mm colorless float glass and plywood were trial futures contracts. In June 1995, CZCE joined International Options Market Association (IOMA). In November 1995, the Zhengzhou Building Material Exchange was disbanded. Its futures contracts such as 425# ordinary Portland cement, 5mm colorless float glass and plywood were merged into CZCE. In June 1996, Jicheng Cash Net was established and put into use. National grain and oil wholesale price index were compiled and issued, which filled the gaps in this area in China. 1996 – Futures contracts of Soybean, red bean, aluminium and treasury notes were deleted from the Exchange. 1997 – the management of clearing data was computerized. In February 1997, CZCE supplied investors with telephone and facsimile inquiring system. In May 1997, CZCE announced to open the trading session for Wheat and Soybean meal futures from 01:30 to 02:50 pm. 1997 – CZCE moved to Weilai Manson, 69 Weilai Road, Zhengzhou 450008, Henan Province. In November 1997, the management of CZCE's warehouse receipts was computerized and all warehouse receipts can be exchanged. In August 1998, CSRC rectified futures markets in China. China Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange changed its name into Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (ZCE) which was one of the three futures exchanges in China approved to remain operation. The contracts of Wheat, green Bean, red Bean and Peanut kernel were approved to be continuing listed. In December 1998, Cash Grain & Oil Trading Network of CZGWM was put into operation. In August 1999, ZCE signed Agreements on the Clearing of Futures Trading with the Industry and Commerce Bank of China and the Bank of Communications respectively. On 2000-February-01, ZCE launched hard white winter Wheat futures contracts, which standard complies with the new National Standard for Wheat. On 2001-January-01, ZCE and ZCGWM were separated into two independent organizations. In September 2001, the first physical delivery by exchange for physicals (EFPs) of hard white winter Wheat was carried out. In December 2002, ZCE introduced electronic system for capital management among member firms. On 2003-March-28, ZCE listed strong gluten Wheat contracts. The newly revised Constitution of Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange, Rules and Regulations of Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange and detailed rules were issued. On 2004-April-14, ZCE signed Agreement of Client Service for Futures E-payment with Bank of China, Henan Branch, in Zhengzhou. On 2004-June-01, cotton futures contracts were listed on ZCE. On 2004-June-28, ZCE transmitted the Implement Measure of Notarizing Cotton Testing for Futures Delivery, issued by China Fiber Testing Bureau on 2004-June-26, to its member firms and appointed cotton delivery warehouses. On 2005-March-23, ZCE announced to supply investors with mobile message service. Investors may inquire about market information such as prices, open interest, volume, and so on. On 2005-April-29, ZCE starts to use the new computer trading system which is the fourth generation of computer trading system developed by ZCE. On 2005-September-01, the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange formally launched mock trading of options on futures. Zhengzhou, or Cheng-chou, or Chengxian city in central Honan Province (sheng), China. The provincial capital of Honan since 1954. The Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (ZCE) is the first experimental futures market approved by the State Council. Being one of the four futures exchanges in China, the ZCE is under the vertical management of China Securities Regulatory Commission. The ZCE performs its functions according to Futures Trading Management Ordinance, Futures Exchanges Regulation and implements self-regulation in accordance with Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange Constitution, Zhengzhou Commodity Trading Rules. The ZCE abides by the principle of openness, fairness, justness and good faith, provides a marketplace with associated facilities and services for the futures trading and regulates the futures trading. The ZCE adopts membership system. The General Meeting is the governing body of the Exchange and consists of all members. Being the standing body of the General Meeting, the Board of Directors has seven special committees, including Supervision Committee, Trading Committee, Delivery Committee, Finance Committee, Intercession Committee, Member Qualification Examination Committee and Technology Committee. At the end of 2009, 215 members, coming from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China, had been registered. Among the total, futures company member (173) accounts for 80%, non-futures company (42) accounts for 20%. The General Manager is the legal representative of the Exchange. According to the needs of business, the ZCE sets up 16 inner departments, including General Office, R&D Department, Marketing Department, Marketing Department, Trading Department, Delivery Department, Clearing Department, Market Surveillance Department, Media Relations and Information Department, Legal Affairs Department, IT Department, IT Department, Finance Department, HR Department, Internal Audit Office and Administration Department. The ZCE adheres to standardized operation, strengthens the market surveillance, safely organizes the futures trading and deepens the market functions. At present, the functions and roles of the listed products on ZCE in promoting the economic development of the related industries have been recognized by all sectors of the society. The listed products on ZCE includes Wheat (involving strong gluten wheat and hard white winter Wheat), Cotton, white Sugar, pure terephthalic acid, Rapeseed oil and early long-grain nonglutinous Rice. The ZCE carries out some futures trading systems such as Margin Requirement System, Daily Price-limit System, Mark-to-the-market System, Physical Delivery System and so on. It actively adapts to market demands, Constantly optimizes system arrangements, updates regulatory philosophy, enriches regulatory means, controls and resolves market risks timely and ensures the market operates smoothly. The ZCE has fully functional electronic system, including trading, settling, delivery, risk control, news release, member services and so on. The transaction order may be directly input by the members and investors through the internet and the long-distance transaction system. The information of trading on ZCE has been released through Reuters, Bloomberg, Shihua and so on. The ZCE pays great attention to international communion and

cooperation with the foreign futures exchanges. It joined the International Options Market Association in 1995 and signed the Memorandum of Understanding successively with Kansai Agricultural Commodity Exchange, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Tokyo Grain Exchange, Multi-commodity Exchange of India, Ltd., Montreal Exchange, Abuja Securities and Commodity Exchange and NYSE Euronext Group. The ZCE establishes information exchange mechanism with 8 exchanges and institutions, exchanges market information regularly, further expands influence of ZCE in international market. Adhering to the principle of openness, fairness and justness and unswervingly keeping to the road of scientific development as core concept, keeping honesty, aggressiveness, security and efficiency as basic purpose, bringing market functions serving real economy into full play as direction, ZCE will strengthen the construction of the market-based fundamental systems, perfect risk prevention mechanism, reinforce market front-line supervision, guarantee the safety of information technology systems, keep to improving the market performance quality and development quality and work hard to make ZCE an modernized futures exchange with importance and influence both in the internal and international markets. / Чжэнчжоу столица Провинции Хэнань, расположенной в Центральном Китае. НЙФБ® или Эн.Уай.Эс.И.® (NYSE®). коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Ройтас (Reuters), Блумбёг (Bloomberg), Шива (Shihua). Чжэнчжоуская Сырьевая Биржа является первой рыночной структурой, утверждённой Госсоветом КНР, 'Чжэнчжоуские Цены' стали руководствующими ценами в производстве и обороте продовольствия Китая.

ZHNS = ZERO HALOGEN NO–SMOKE

ZI = ZERO INTERCEPT

ZIBELINE = ЗИБЭЛИН (или ЗИБЭЛАЙН, или ЗИБЕЛИН) – Zibeline is a heavily napped coating fabric with the long sleek nap brushed, steamed, and pressed in one direction, thus hiding the underlying satin weave. Zibeline is usually made of a combi nation of such fibers as camel hair or mohair with wool, cotton, or a man-made fiber as the largest percentage. Zibeline is:- (1) a thick lustrous soft fabric of wool and other animal hair, such as mohair, having a silky nap. (2) The sable or its fur. Zibeline:- wool from cross-bred yarns. A soft lustrous wool fabric with mohair, Alpaca, or Camel's hair. Satin weave. The fabric is napped then steamed and pressed. The nap is long and lies in one direction. It is very lustrous and sleek. It may or may not be given a soft finish and feel. It is usually strong colored and sometimes strippings (removal of color) is noted in the cloth. Named for the 'zibeline' a small animal found in Siberia. It belongs to the sable family and has fine black fur. Zibeline is a thick, soft fabric with a long nap. It is usually made of wool, such as mohair or alpaca, but can also be made from the hair of other animals, such as camels. Zibeline can also refer to either the sable (Martes zibellina) or its pelt, which zibeline was originally made from. Zibeline can also refer to a heavy silk fabric with a twill weave, very similar to Mikado. / Зибелин – шерстяная ткань с пышным ворсом. Zibeline = Соболь или Соболиный Мех. Торговое название ткани:- (1) с лоснящимся ворсом, сработанная из мериносовой основы и аппаратного утка с примесью верблюжьей шерсти; (2) с основой из гребенной шерсти и кашмирового утка; и (3) с хлопчатобумажной основой и кашмировым утком.

ZIG ZAG = ЗИГ ЗАГ – (1) In technical analysis Zig Zag is a filter that only shows moves of a predetermined percentage. Any moves of less than the set percentage are ignored. This is the same as Swing Charts. In technical analysis Zig Zag is a corrective three-wave pattern in Elliott Wave comprised of two five-wave moves separated by a three-wave move. / В техническом анализе биржевых рынков Зиг Заг является поправочной трёх волновой моделью на графике индикатора Волны Элиота, состоящей из двух пяти-волновых ходов, разделённых между собой трёх-волновым ходом. Зиг Заг – очерёдность коротких линий, следующих друг за другом под одинаковыми углами и в которой каждая вторая линия является параллельной. Зиг заг издавна является основным элементом многих орнаментов и узоров керамики и фарфора. Швейные машины в состоянии очень быстро накладывать зигзагообразные швы. Форму зигзага имеет лезвие пилы. Зигзаговыми элементами отличаются флаги Катара и Бахрейна.

(2) The Zig Zag (Basic) overlay is a collection of straight lines that connect significant tops and bottoms on a price graph. It takes a single parameter that specifies the percentage that the price must move in order for a new 'zig' or 'zag' to appear. Zig Zag does not predict trends and should not be used on its own.

ZIMBABWEAN DOLLAR = ЗИМБАБВИЙСКИЙ ДОЛЛАР – Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWD):- ZWD is the three-letter currency ISO code representing the currency of Zimbabwe which is commonly known as the Zimbabwean Dollar or Zim Dollar or Z$ for short. This currency was suspended on 12 April 2009. This was once one of the worlds strongest currencies when it replaced the Rhodesian Dollar in 1980 but due to economic mismanagement, hyperinflation and political turmoil it has become one of the world's least valued currency units. Inflation had risen from an annual rate of 32% in 1998 to an estimate (IMF) of 150 000% in December 2007. It reached an official estimated high of 231 000 000% in July 2008. This represented a state of hyperinflation, and the central bank introduced a new 100 billion Dollar note. As of November 2008, unofficial figures put Zimbabwe's annual inflation rate at 516 quintillion per cent, with prices doubling every 1.3 days. Zimbabwe's inflation crisis during 2009 was the second worst inflation spike in history. The only other country to exceed this was Hungary in 1946 when prices doubled every 15.6 hours. In an effort to combat inflation and foster economic growth the Zimbabwean Dollar was suspended indefinitely on 12 April 2009. Zimbabwe now allows trade in the United States Dollar and various other currencies such as the South African Rand, Euro, and Botswana Pula. The use of the US Dollar yielded enormous results within weeks as inflation actually fell below zero to –3 percent.

ZIMMER FLATBED PRINTING MACHINE = ЦИММАВСКАЯ ПЛОСКОПЕЧАТНАЯ МАШИНА – Zimmer Flatbed Printing Machine (Peter Zimmer) is a carpet printing machine that uses flat screens and dual, metal-roll squeegees. The squeegees are operated by electromagnets to control the pressure applied. The unit also has a steamer for dye fixation. The Zimmer flatbed machine is normally used for carpets of low to medium pile heights. Very precise designs are possible, but speeds are slower than with rotary screen printers. J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH; headquartered in Kufstein, Austria. / Пита Цимма (Peter Zimmer). Йоханэс Цимма Машинэнбау Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH).

ZIMMER ROTARY PRINTING MACHINE = ЦИММАВСКАЯ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕЧАТНАЯ МАШИНА (или ЦИММАВСКАЯ РОТОРНАЯ ПЕЧАТНАЯ МАШИНА) – (1) Zimmer Rotary Printing Machine (Johannes Zimmer) is a three-step, rotary carpet printing machine consisting of:- (1) rotary screens with small diameter steel-roll squeegees inside, with pressure adjusted electromagnetically for initial dyestuff application; (2) infrared heating units to fix dyes on the tips of the tufts; and (3) application of low-viscosity print paste, followed by steaming for complete penetration of dyes into tufts. J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH; headquartered in Kufstein, Austria. / Йоханэс Цимма (Johannes Zimmer). загустка (print paste). Йоханнэс Цимма Машинэнбау Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH).

(2) Zimmer Rotary Printing Machine (Peter Zimmer) is a rotary carpet printing machine in which each rotary screen has a slotted squeegee inside to feed print pastes through the screens to the carpet. Pressure of the print paste is adjusted by hydrostatic head adjustments. J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH; headquartered in Kufstein, Austria. / загустки (print pastes). Йоханнэс Цимма Машинэнбау Ге.эм.бе.Ха. (J. Zimmer Maschinenbau GmbH).

ZINC = ЦИНК – Zinc is a metallic chemical element, it has a white color with a bluish tinge. It has a high resistance to atmospheric corrosion and a major use is as a protective coating for iron and steel sheet and wire. Galvanised sheets are a prime example. The melting point of zinc is 419 °C. Zinc (from German:- Zink) is a chemical element in the periodic table that has the symbol Zn and atomic number 30. Zinc is the fourth most common metal in use, trailing only iron, aluminium, and copper in annual production. Zinc is chemical element, low-melting metal of Group IIb (zinc group) of the periodic table, essential to life, and one of the most widely used metals. Atomic number 30, atomic weight 65.39, melting point 420 °C (788 °F), boiling point 907 °C (1 665 °F), density 7.133 (25 °C), valence 2, and electronic config. 2-8-18-2 or (Ar)$3d^{10}4s^2$. Zinc was known in Roman times only in combination with copper as the alloy brass. The metallurgists of India seem to have isolated the individual metal as early as the XIII century, and those of China had achieved large-scale production of zinc by the XVI century. In the West, commercial zinc production got under way by the middle of the XVIII century in England under the leadership of William Champion. Occurrence, Uses, And Properties:- a little more abundant than copper, zinc makes up an average of 65 grams (2.3 ounces) of every ton of the Earth's crust. The chief zinc mineral is the sulfide sphalerite (zincblende), which, together with its oxidation products smithsonite and hemimorphite, constitute nearly all of the world's zinc ore. Native zinc has been reported from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, but no occurrence is well authenticated. Zinc is an essential trace element in the human body, where it is found in high concentration in the red blood cells as an essential part of the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, which promotes many reactions relating to carbon dioxide metabolism. The zinc present in the pancreas may aid in the storage of insulin. Zinc is a component of some enzymes that digest protein in the gastrointestinal tract. Zinc deficiency in nut-bearing and fruit trees causes such diseases as pecan rosette, little leaf, and mottle leaf. Zinc functions in the hemosycotypsin of snails' blood to transport oxygen in a way analogous to iron in the hemoglobin of human blood. Metallic zinc is produced by roasting the sulfide ores and then either leaching the oxidized product in sulfuric acid or smelting it in a blast furnace. Zinc is won from the leach solution by electrolysis or is condensed from the blast furnace gas and then distilled of impurities. For specific information on the mining, recovery, and refining of zinc. The major uses of zinc metal are in galvanizing iron and steel and in making brasses and alloys for die-casting. The negative electrode (outside can) in one common type of electric dry cell is composed of zinc. Freshly cast zinc has a bluish silver surface but slowly oxidizes in air to form a grayish protective oxide film. Highly pure zinc (99.99 percent) is ductile; the so-called prime western grade (99.8 percent pure) is brittle when cold but above 100 °C (212 °F) can be rolled into sheets that remain flexible. Zinc crystallizes in the hexagonal close-packed structure. When iron and zinc together are exposed to a corrosive medium, they constitute an electrolytic cell, and the zinc is attacked (oxidized to the Zn^{2+} ion) preferentially because of its higher electrode potential. This so-called Sacrificial Protection, coupled with the much greater corrosion resistance of zinc under atmospheric conditions, is the basis for galvanizing. Natural zinc is a mixture of five stable isotopes:- ^{64}Zn (48.6 percent), ^{66}Zn (27.9 percent), ^{67}Zn (4.1 percent), ^{68}Zn (18.8 percent), and ^{70}Zn (0.6 percent). Compounds:- in chemical compounds, zinc exhibits almost exclusively a +2 oxidation state. A few zinc (I) compounds have been reported, but never any compounds of zinc (III) or higher. Zinc oxide, ZnO, is one of the most important zinc compounds. It can be prepared in a state of high purity and in a variety of crystal shapes and sizes by burning zinc vapor in air. Because of its high heat conductivity and capacity, zinc oxide is frequently incorporated into rubber as a heat dissipater. In the crystal of zinc oxide, the lattice (i.e. the orderly structure formed by the ions) is an open one in which the zinc and oxygen ions occupy only 44 percent of the volume. Defects can be created in the lattice by specific treatments such as the introduction of foreign atoms or of zinc atoms in the vacancies of the lattice. Such treatment of zinc oxide crystals produces various electrical, photoelectrical, and catalytic properties. As a result, zinc oxide is used as a semiconductor in the production of phosphors for television tubes and fluorescent lamps. Its effects on the reactivity of many compounds make it useful as a catalyst in such operations as the manufacture of synthetic rubber and methanol. It is also used in paints, cosmetics, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and printing inks. Because under the influence of light the electrical conductivity of zinc oxide can be increased many times, it is employed in certain photocopying processes. Zinc sulfate, $ZnSO_4$, is an intermediate compound in the production of zinc from its ores by the electrolytic process. It is used as a weed killer, in the manufacture of viscose rayon, and in dyeing, in which it functions as a mordant. Zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$, can be prepared by a direct reaction or by evaporating the aqueous solution formed in various reactions. It is strongly deliquescent (water-absorbing) and is utilized as a drying agent and as a flux. In aqueous form it is used as a wood preservative. Zinc sulfide, ZnS, occurs in nature as the mineral sphalerite and may be prepared by treating solutions of zinc salts with hydrogen sulfide. It was long used as a white pigment but has been gradually replaced by titanium dioxide. Zinc sulfide has luminescent properties when activated by the addition of small quantities of copper, manganese, silver, or arsenic and so has been used in X-ray screens, in luminous dials for clocks and watches, and in fluorescent lights. / и крапчатый лист (mottle leaf). Плавка или Выплавка или Плавление (Smelting). литьё или отливка (casting). Литьё Под Давлением или Кокильное Литьё или Кокильная Отливка (Die-Casting). Вильэм (William). коррозионная стойкость или стойкость к коррозии (corrosion resistance). Цинк, на Латинском Zincum, обозначение:- Zn, является химическим элементом II Группы Периодической Системы Менделеева. Атомный номер 30, атомная масса 65.39. Серебристо-белый металл плотностью 7.133 г/$см^3$, $t_{пл}$ 419.5 °C. Содержание цинка в земной коре $8.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$%. На воздухе покрывается защитной плёнкой оксида. Образует 66 минералов – цинкит, сфалерит и другие. Важнейший минерал – сфалерит. Входит в состав полиметаллических руд. Применяют в щелочных аккумуляторах, для цинкования, получения многочисленных сплавов, например, латуни. Содержание цинка в почве около 50 мг/кг. В живых организмах входит в состав ферментов, участвующих в дыхании, белковом, углеводном и нуклеиновом обменах. Цинк необходим для развития яйцеклетки и зародыша растений (в его отсутствие не образуются семена). У животных цинк повышает жизнедеятельность половых желёз, влият на формирование скелета плода. В организм растений цинк поступает из почвы и воды, животных – с пищей. Среднее содержание цинка в живых организмах – тысячные доли процента. Недостаток цинка вызывает хлороз растений, розеточность листьев. Особенно чувствительны к недостатку цинка Плодовые культуры, Кукуруза, Сахарная Свёкла. На почвах, бедных цинком (карбонатных, переизвесткованных и других), применяют цинковые удобрения. В биогеохимических провинциях с недостатком цинка в рацион сельскохозяйственных животных включают сульфат цинка или сернокислый цинк ($ZnSO_4$; 0.15–0.25 мг цинка на 1 кг живой массы). Цинк (Латинское название Zincum), Zn, химический элемент II Группы Периодической Системы Менделеева; атомный номер 30, атомная масса 65.38, синевато-белый металл. Известно 5 стабильных изотопов с массовыми числами 64, 66, 67, 68 и 70; наиболее распространён ^{64}Zn (48.89%). Искусственно получены 9 радиоактивных изотопов, среди которых наиболее долгоживущий ^{65}Zn с периодом полураспада $T_{1/2}$ = 245 суток (сут); применяется как изотопный индикатор. Историческая Справка:- сплав цинка с медью – латунь – был известен ещё древним Грекам и Египтянам. Чистый цинк долгое время не удавалось выделить. В 1746 Немецкий химик Андреас Зигисмунд Маграф (Andreas Sigismund Marggraf; 1709-Март-03–1782-Август-07) разработал способ получения металла прокаливанием смеси его окиси с углём без доступа воздуха в глиняных огнеупорных ретортах с последующей конденсацией паров цинка в холодильниках. В промышленном масштабе выплавка цинка началась в XVII веке. Распространение В Природе:- среднее содержание цинка в земной коре (кларк) – $8.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$% по массе, в основных изверженных породах его несколько больше ($1.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$%), чем в кислых ($6 \cdot 10^{-3}$%). Известно 66 минералов цинка, важнейшие из них – цинкит, сфалерит, виллемит, каламин, смитсонит, франклинит $ZnFe_2O_4$. Цинк – энергичный водный мигрант; особенно характерна его миграция в термальных водах вместе с Pb; из этих вод осаждаются сульфиды цинка, имеющие важное промышленное значение. Цинк также энергично мигрирует в поверхностных и подземных водах; главным осадителем для него

является H_2S, меньшую роль играет сорбция глинами и другие процессы. Цинк – важный биогенный элемент; в живом веществе содержится в среднем $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$% цинка, но имеются и организмы-концентраторы (например, некоторые Фиалки). Физические И Химические Свойства:- цинк – металл средней твёрдости. В холодном состоянии хрупок, а при 100–150 °C весьма пластичен и легко прокатывается в листы и фольгу толщиной около сотых долей миллиметра. При 250 °C вновь становится хрупким. Полиморфных модификаций не имеет. Кристаллизуется в гексагональной решётке с параметрами a = 2.659 4Å, c = 4.937 0Å. Атомный радиус 1.37Å; ионный Zn^{2+} – 0.83Å. Плотность твёрдого цинка 7.133 г/см^3 (20 °C), жидкого 6.66 г/см^3 (419.5 °C); $t_{пл}$ 419.5 °C; $t_{кип}$ 906 °C. Температурный коэффициент линейного расширения $39.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$ (20–250 °C), коэффициент теплопроводности 110.950 Вт/(м·К) 0.265 кал/см·сек·°C (20 °C), удельное электросопротивление $5.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$ Ом·см (20 °C), удельная теплоёмкость цинка 25.433 кДж/(кг·К) [6.07 кал/г·°C)]. Предел прочности при растяжении 200–250 МН/м^2 (2 000–2 500 кгс/см^2), относительное удлинение 40–50%, твёрдость по Бринеллю 400–500 МН/м^2 (4 000–5 000 кгс/см^2). Цинк диамагнитен, его удельная магнитная восприимчивость – $0.175 \cdot 10^{-6}$. Внешняя электронная конфигурация атома Zn $3d^{10}4s^2$. Степень окисления в соединениях +2. Нормальный окислительно-восстановительный потенциал, равный 0.76 в, характеризует цинк как активный металл и энергичный восстановитель. На воздухе при температуре до 100 °C цинк быстро тускнеет, покрываясь поверхностной плёнкой основных карбонатов. Во влажном воздухе, особенно в присутствии CO_2, происходит разрушение металла даже при обычных температурах. При сильном нагревании на воздухе или в кислороде цинк интенсивно сгорает голубоватым пламенем с образованием белого дыма окиси цинка ZnO. Сухие фтор, хлор и бром не взаимодействуют с цинком на холоду, но в присутствии паров воды металл может воспламениться, образуя, например, $ZnCl_2$. Нагретая смесь порошка цинка с серой даёт сульфид цинка ZnS. Сульфид цинка выпадает в осадок при действии сероводорода на слабокислые или аммиачные водные растворы солей Zn. Гидрид ZnH_2 получается при взаимодействии $LiAlH_4$ с $Zn(CH_3)_2$ и другими соединениями цинка; металлоподобное вещество, разлагающееся при нагревании на элементы. Нитрид Zn_3N_2 – чёрный порошок, образуется при нагревании до 600 °C в токе аммиака; на воздухе устойчив до 750 °C, вода его разлагает. Карбид цинка ZnC_2 получен при нагревании цинка в токе ацетилена. Сильные минеральные кислоты энергично растворяют цинк, особенно при нагревании, с образованием соответствующих солей. При взаимодействии с разбавленными HCl и H_2SO_4 выделяется H_2, а с HNO_3 – кроме того, NO, NO_2, NH_3. С концентрированными HCl, H_2SO_4 и HNO_3 цинк реагирует, выделяя соответственно H_2, SO_2, NO и NO_2. Растворы и расплавы щёлочей окисляют цинк с выделением H_2 и образованием растворимых в воде цинкатов. Интенсивность действия кислот и щёлочей на цинк зависит от наличия в нём примесей. Чистый цинк менее реакционноспособен по отношению к этим реагентам из-за высокого перенапряжения на нём водорода. В воде соли цинк при нагревании гидролизуются, выделяя белый осадок гидроокиси $Zn(OH)_2$. Известны комплексные соединения, содержащие цинк, например, $[Zn(NH_3)_4]SO_4$ и другие. Получение:- цинк добывают из полиметаллических руд, содержащих 1–4% Zn в виде сульфида, а также Cu, Pb, Ag, Au, Cd, Bi. Руды обогащают селективной флотацией, получая цинковые концентраты (50–60% Zn) и одновременно свинцовые, медные, а иногда также пиритные концентраты. Цинковые концентраты обжигают в печах в кипящем слое, переводя сульфид цинка в окись ZnO; образующийся при этом сернистый газ SO_2 расходуется на производство серной кислоты. От ZnO к Zn идут двумя путями. По пирометаллургическому (дистилляционному) способу, существующему издавна, обожжённый концентрат подвергают спеканию для придания зернистости и газопроницаемости, а затем восстанавливают углём или коксом при 1 200–1 300 °C:- $ZnO + C = Zn + CO$. Образующиеся при этом пары металла конденсируют и разливают в изложницы. Сначала восстановление проводили только в ретортах из обожжённой глины, обслуживаемых вручную, позднее стали применять вертикальные механизированные реторты из карборунда, затем – шахтные и дуговые электропечи; из свинцово-цинковых концентратов цинк получают в шахтных печах с дутьём. Производительность постепенно повышалась, но цинк содержал до 3% примесей, в том числе ценный кадмий. Дистилляционный цинк очищают ликвацией (то есть отстаиванием жидкого металла от железа и части свинца при 500 °C), достигая чистоты 98.7%. Применяющаяся иногда более сложная и дорогая очистка ректификацией даёт металл чистотой 99.995% и позволяет извлекать кадмий. Основной Способ Получения:- цинк – электролитический (гидрометаллургический). Обожжённые концентраты обрабатывают серной кислотой; получаемый сульфатный раствор очищают от примесей (осаждением их цинковой пылью) и подвергают электролизу в ваннах, плотно выложенных внутри свинцом или винипластом. Цинк осаждается на алюминиевых катодах, с которых его ежесуточно удаляют (сдирают) и плавят в индукционных печах. Обычно чистота электролитного цинка 99.95%, полнота извлечения его из концентрата (при учёте переработки отходов) 93–94%. Из отходов производства получают цинковый купорос, Pb, Cu, Cd, Au, Ag; иногда также In, Ga, Ge, Tl. Применение:- около половины производимого цинка расходуется на защиту стали от коррозии. Поскольку цинк в ряду напряжений стоит до железа, то при попадании оцинкованного железа в коррозионную среду разрушению подвергается цинк. Благодаря хорошим литейным качествам и низкой температуре плавления из цинка отливают под давлением различные мелкие детали самолётов и других машин. Сплавы меди с цинком – латунь, нейзильбер, а также цинк со свинцом и другими металлами широко применяются в технике. Цинк даёт с золотом и серебром интерметаллиды (нерастворимые в жидком свинце) и поэтому цинк применяется для рафинирования свинца от благородных металлов. В виде порошка цинк служит восстановителем в ряде химико-технологических процессов:- в производстве гидросульфита, при осаждении золота из промышленных цианистых растворов, меди и кадмия при очистке растворов цинкового купороса и другом. Многие соединения цинка являются люминофорами, например, три основных цвета на экране кинескопа зависят от ZnS·Ag (синий цвет), ZnSe·Ag (зелёный цвет) и $Zn_3(PO_4)_2$·Mn (красный цвет). Важными полупроводниковыми материалами служат соединения цинка типа $A^{II}B^{VI}$ – ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, ZnO. Магнитно-мягкими ферритами отечественных марок МН и НН являются соответственно марганец- и никель-цинковые шпинели. Наиболее распространённые химические источники тока (например, Лекланше элемент, окисно-ртутный элемент) имеют в качестве отрицательного электрода Цинк. Цинк, от Немецкого слова Zink (термин встречается в трудах учёных XVI–XVII веков), химический элемент, символ Zn (на Латинском языке Zincum), атомный номер 30, атомная масса 65.39. Цинк – металл синевато-белого цвета; плотность 7 130 кг/м^3; $t_{пл}$ 419.5 °C. В природе цинк широко распространён; важнейший минерал – сфалерит (цинковая обманка). Цинк применяется для покрытий, предохраняющих стальные изделия от коррозии (цинкование), и для изготовления многих сплавов, например, с медью (латунь). Соединения цинка используются для приготовления красок:- оксид ZnO – цинковых белил, сульфид ZnS – литопона, нетоксичных и обладающих хорошей кроющей способностью. ZnO применяют для получения фотокопировальной бумаги, как наполнитель резин, в фармацевтической промышленности, ZnS в смеси с CdS (люминесцентные свойства) – при изготовлении телевизионных трубок и экранов. Цинковые Руды:- основной минерал сфалерит, кроме того, каламин, смитсонит и другие. Цинковая руда является составной частью полиметаллических и медноколчеданных руд, реже образуют самостоятельные залежи. Главные добывающие страны:- Австралия, Канада, Перу, США, Япония. Мировое производство цинка в концентрате в 1982 составляло 4.8 миллиона тонн. Цинкование, нанесение слоя цинка или его сплава на поверхность металлических изделий или насыщение цинком поверхностных слоёв для защиты от коррозии. Цинкование:- (i) покрытие стальных и чугунных изделий слоем цинка для предохранения от коррозии, производится горячим способом (опусканием изделий в ванну с расплавленным цинком), электролитически, распылением расплавленного цинка; и (ii) диффузионное насыщение (также для предохранения от коррозии) цинком поверхностных слоёв стальных изделий.

ZINC DEFICIENCY = НЕДОСТАТОК ЦИНКА – Zinc Deficiency:- insufficient zinc in the plant tissue causes the midribs of the young rice leaves to become chlorotic especially at the base, brown blotches and streaks occur in the lower leaves, growth is stunted, tillering is reduced, leaf blade size is reduced, and uneven growth occurs. Zinc Deficiency may occur in association with bacterial stunt, lack of mycorrhiza or inadequate zinc in the soil. Plants are stunted, young leaves cup upwards and develop inter-veinal yellowing. Spots may also develop within the yellow areas. Zinc Deficiency is characterized by growth retardation, loss of appetite, and impaired immune function. In more severe cases, zinc deficiency causes hair loss, diarrhea, delayed sexual maturation, impotence, hypogonadism in males, and eye and skin lesions. Weight loss, delayed healing of wounds, taste abnormalities, and mental lethargy can also occur. Many of these symptoms are non-specific and often associated with other health conditions; therefore, a medical examination is necessary to ascertain whether a zinc deficiency is present. Zinc nutritional status is difficult to measure adequately using laboratory tests due to its distribution throughout the body as a component of various proteins and nucleic acids. Plasma or serum zinc levels are the most commonly used indices for evaluating zinc deficiency, but these levels do not necessarily reflect cellular zinc status due to tight homeostatic control mechanisms. Clinical effects of zinc deficiency can be present in the absence of abnormal laboratory indices. Clinicians consider risk factors (such as inadequate caloric intake, alcoholism, and digestive diseases) and symptoms of zinc deficiency (such as impaired growth in infants and children) when determining the need for zinc supplementation. / Недостаток Цинка может проявиться в связи с бактериальным воздействием, отсутствием микоризы или незначительного содержания цинка в почве. Растения становятся низкорослыми, молодые листья тянутся вверх и у них развивается междужильное пожелтение. Внутри жёлтых зон могут также возникнуть пятна. Недостаток Цинка:- среднее содержание цинка в живых организмах – тысячные доли процента. Недостаток цинка вызывает хлороз растений, розеточность листьев. Особенно чувствительны к недостатку цинка Плодовые культуры, Кукуруза, Сахарная Свёкла. На почвах, бедных цинком (карбонатных, переизвесткованных и других), применяют цинковые удобрения. В биогеохимических провинциях с недостатком цинка в рацион сельскохозяйственных животных включают сульфат цинка или сернокислый цинк ($ZnSO_4$; 0.15–0.25 мг цинка на 1 кг живой массы). Избыток фосфора препятствует поступлению цинка в растения и сопровождается симптомами недостатка цинка. Недостаток Цинка чаще наблюдается на щелочных почвах. Сахарная свекла менее чувствительна к этому элементу. Листья растений слабо развиваются, а хлороз обнаруживается на молодых центральных листочках. Жёлтые и белые пятна развиваются на верхней стороне листа между прожилками. Затем межпрожилковая поверхность листа высыхает, появляется некроз, хотя прожилки остаются зелеными и поднятыми. Внесение сульфата цинка на ранних стадиях дефицита способствует быстрому исчезновению пятнистости. При Недостатке Цинка у нижней части растений листья становятся серо-зелёными, затем бронзовыми или жёлто-коричневыми, края их буреют. Вдоль жилок образуются пятна, ткань разлагается. Молодые листья очень мелкие и покрыты жёлтыми точками или равномерно хлоротические. Затем появляется некроз, и листовая пластинка отмирает. Корневая система слаборазвита и буреет. Стебли тонкие и деревянистые. Недостаток цинка наиболее проявляется у тыквы, кабачка, патиссона. У томата образуются мелкие листья, они желтеют или покрываются мелкими пятнами. Все симптомы преимущественно проявляются на молодых листьях. Недостаток Цинка наблюдается на кислых почвах. При недостатке цинка наблюдаются пожелтение и пятнистость листьев, появляются бронзовые оттенки в окраске листьев, междоузлия становятся короткими а листья маленькими и толстыми. Признаки недостатка цинка появляются на всём растении или локализованы на старых нижних листьях. Вначале на листьях нижних и средних ярусов, а потом и на всех листьях растения, появляются пятна серо-бурого и бронзового цвета. Ткань таких участков как бы проваливается и затем отмирает. Молодые листья становятся мелкими и покрываются жёлтыми крапинками, края листьев могут закручиваться кверху. Пятна могут появлятся также на стержнях листьев и на стеблях. При таких признаках растение необходими подкормить микроудобрением, содержащим цинк (Zn). Источником цинка является микроудобрение сульфат цинка.

ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE = ДИАЛКИЛ ДИТИОФОСФАТ ЦИНКА – Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate (ZDDP) is the most commonly used anti-wear additive in motor oils. It contains both zinc and phosphorus components that work together to provide anti-wear protection and minimize lubricant breakdown. ZDDP also exhibits mild extreme-pressure protection. Some motorists think that increased zinc content equals increased wear protection. Although somewhat true, the statement can be misleading. First, the mere presence of zinc doesn't mean it is in the form of ZDDP. In other forms, zinc offers additional oxidation protection but little wear protection. Second, other factors influence the oil's ability to control wear, such as its viscometrics and base stocks. While zinc is important in protecting against wear, the greatest concern should be in using a well-balanced oil that is designed for its intended application. How ZDDP Works:- as temperatures rise and surfaces come closer together, ZDDP decomposes, and the resulting chemistry protects critical metal surfaces. When parts move during operation, any sliding or rolling motion takes place on top of or within the ZDDP anti-wear film, which reduces metal-to-metal contact. This is especially important in modified engines with flat-tappet camshafts because the engine is creating more horsepower than it was designed for, which puts more stress on the engine. High-tension valve springs, often used in racing applications, also increase the potential for cam wear and require additional ZDDP. Negative Effects of ZDDP:- Since all engines benefit from oils with superior anti-wear properties, it seems obvious to formulate all motor oils with high levels of ZDDP. Generally, high levels of ZDDP result in volatile phosphorus being transferred from the combustion chamber to the catalytic converter. Phosphorus can blind over the catalytic reaction sites in the converter, making it less efficient in turning carbon monoxide (CO) into carbon dioxide (CO_2). The EPA mandates that catalytic converters operate as designed for more than 100 000 miles. As a result, phosphorus is limited for newer motor oil specifications. When the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the International Lubricants Standardization and Approval Committee (ILSAC) established phosphorus limits at 0.10 percent weight in 1996, motorists and enthusiasts wondered if it would negatively affect wear protection. The move to reduce phosphorus may not have taken into consideration high-performance and modified engines or engines that had yet to be broken in. The debate intensified in 2004 when the API and ILSAC further limited phosphorus to 0.08 percent, where it remains today. Despite the reduction, there is no evidence to suggest modern engines using today's lower-ZDDP oils are suffering widespread wear. A properly formulated oil that meets API SN and ILSAC GF-5 is capable of delivering reliable wear protection in stock engines. In fact, testing shows that AMSOIL Signature Series 5W-30 Synthetic Motor Oil (ASL) offers outstanding wear protection in the Four-Ball Wear Test (ASTM D4172 Mod.). When it comes to older engines – particularly those equipped with flat-tappet cams – and engines modified for increased performance, the challenges to delivering adequate wear protection become more pronounced. Flat-Tappet Cams:- the design of flat-tappet cams makes them especially vulnerable to wear. As the name indicates, the tappet – or lifter – is flat. During operation the surface of the cam lobe slides rapidly over the surface of the tappet, producing high friction and temperatures. The camshaft and lifters are responsible for triggering the precisely tuned movements of the valvetrain. Without the protective film barrier provided by ZDDP, the cams and lifters wear from the force of operation, negatively affecting cam and valve operation. Because most V-8 engines of the muscle car era came standard with flat-tappet cams, the problem is especially prevalent to classic-car and hot-rod owners. In these applications, modern oils, such as AMSOIL synthetic motor oils, are capable of providing adequate wear protection after the engine has been broken in. But due to variables like severity of service and level of modification, AMSOIL primarily recommends high-ZDDP oils in these applications, such as Z-ROD® Synthetic Motor Oil (ZRF, ZRT) or DOMINATOR® Synthetic Racing Oil (RD20, RD30, RD50, RD60). When breaking in a rebuilt or high-performance engine, AMSOIL recommends AMSOIL Break-In Oil (BRK), which contains high levels of ZDDP for added wear protection. Demand for High-ZDDP Oils:- as the debate over ZDDP levels and engine wear

continues, many enthusiasts and engine builders will continue to seek out high-ZDDP specialty oils. Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate (ZDDP) is an antiwear additive found in many types of hydraulic and lubricating fluids. These additives are used by companies that manufacture lubricants and greases for use in industrial, professional and consumer applications. Formulated products containing ZDDP have a wide range of uses including initial-fill by original equipment manufacturers and service-fill for on-road and off-road vehicles. They are also used in industrial gear applications. Physical and Chemical Properties:- physical and chemical properties vary somewhat depending on the specific alkyl group(s). ZDDP additives are viscous liquids with molecular weights in the 400 to 2000 Dalton range. Their vapor pressures and fugacity are low. They are slightly-to-moderately soluble in water. Thermal stability, anti-wear protection, hydrolytic stability and cost performance vary depending on the type of ZDDP. Aryl type ZDDPs provide excellent thermal stability but are less effective in terms of antiwear protection and hydrolytic stability The secondary alkyl type provides the best antiwear protection and hydrolytic stability, but does not provide good thermal stability. Health Effects:- the health hazards of ZDDP additives have been well-studied in animals. The primary occupational concern during manufacture or formulation is eye and/or skin irritation or corrosion. ZDDPs exhibit low acute toxicity via oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure and are not skin sensitizers. In oral gavage repeat dose studies, ZDDP causes effects only at high doses, primarily due to irritation. They do not cause effects on fertility or development at doses that are not maternally toxic. The weight-of-evidence of genotoxicity testing indicates that ZDDPs are not mutagenic and do not cause larger chromosomal effects. While ZDDPs have not been tested in carcinogenicity studies, genotoxicity studies and studies of formulated products indicate that they are not carcinogenic. Environmental Effects:- the environmental hazards of ZDDP additives have been well-studied in vertebrate and invertebrate species. Based on available environmental fate and ecotoxicological data for daphnids, fish, and algae, they are considered to be toxic to aquatic wildlife with long lasting effects. ZDDPs are not readily biodegradable. Regulatory Information:- ZDDP additives currently are subject to the European Commission REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances) regulation. The registration and Chemical Safety Reports for ZDDP substances subject to 2010 reporting have been submitted to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) by Lubrizol. As noted in Lubrizol safety data sheets, ZDDPs have gained acceptance in major industrialized countries through global notifications. Exposure Potential:- ZDDPs are sold to industrial customers who formulate lubricants and greases. Workers in these industrial exposure scenarios can be exposed to ZDDP via dermal and inhalation routes. Some operations are conducted under elevated temperatures that increase the potential for inhalation exposure. Because formulated products contain low levels of ZDDP, the exposure potential for professional workers and consumers generally is much lower. The extent of exposure varies depending on use conditions such as closed systems and the duration and frequency of use. Risk Management:- Information on the safe handling of these products is disseminated through material safety data sheets provided to workers who make the products and who formulate lubricants and greases. These documents provide a broad range of safety information including hazard warnings and risk management measures. They note engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment that are needed during manufacture and formulation to control exposures. Good industrial hygiene practices, training and gloves are used to avoid skin contact. Half mask respirators are recommended for certain operations. Control of spills and environmental releases is important. Conclusion:- ZDDPs are designed to meet a wide range of performance needs. Their excellent physical and functional properties make them ideal for use in lubricants and greases where controlling oxidation and corrosion is important. Exposure of workers to ZDDP can cause irritation or corrosion to the eyes and/or skin; release to the environment is toxic to aquatic organisms with potential long-lasting effects. However, the use of appropriate engineering controls, work practices, personal protective equipment, and environmental release controls and practices provides effective risk management. Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate (ZDDP) is a lubricating oil additive of exceptionally high thermal and hydrolytic stability. It is generally used with detergent, dispersant and acid neutralizing additives in engine oils. This additive provides oxidation, copper-lead bearing corrosion and wear control in diesel and gasoline engines. It is particularly effective under the severe temperature and load conditions encountered in highly supercharged diesel engines. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). / Американское Общество по Испытаниям и Материалам (АОИМ). Диалкил Дитиофосфат Цинка – противоизносная присадка, находящаяся во многих типах гидравлических и смазывающих жидкостей.

ZINC FINGER PROTEIN = ЦИНКОВЫЙ ПАЛЬЦЕВИДНЫЙ БЕЛОК – Zinc Finger Protein (ZFP):- protein molecules (transcription factors) bearing at least one 'finger shaped' molecular appurtenance which acts to either repress, or to activate transcription, i.e. of the gene the 'finger' touches within DNA molecule. For example, nuclear receptors contain two zinc fingers which target those receptors to hormone response elements, i.e. specific DNA sequences that initiate the activation of applicable gene(s) for that receptor. Thus, zinc finger proteins could potentially be utilized in Functional Genomics, i.e. to study the specific function of a given gene. Zinc finger DNA-binding proteins possess two domains:- (i) a 'DNA recognition domain' which locates and binds itself to a specific DNA sequence; (ii) a 'functional domain' which initiates (or inhibits) transcription. / Цинкосодержащий Пальцевидный Белок – белок, активирующий или тормозящий транскрипцию генов.

ZINC FORMALDEHYDE SULFOXYLATE = ФОРМАЛЬДЕГИД СУЛЬФОКСИЛАТ ЦИНКА – Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate is a Color Index Reducing Agent 6, used for discharge. This discharge agent works best in mildly acid conditions, so it is preferred, over sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, for work on wool. It is also often used in discharge screen printing of garments. / Формальдегид Сульфоксилат Цинка является Восстановителем № 6 Индекса По Цвету, используемый для обесцвечивания. Этот обесцвечивающий агент лучше всего работает в слабо кислых условиях, так что он более предпочтителен для работы по шерсти в сравнении с формальдегидом сульфоксилатом натрия (sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate). Он также часто используется при обесцвечивании трафаретной (или экранной) печати на швейных изделиях.

ZIONISM = СИОНИЗМ – Zionism:- Jewish nationalist movement that has had as its goal the creation and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine, the ancient homeland of the Jews (Hebrew:- Eretz Yisraʾel, 'the Land of Israel'). Though Zionism originated in eastern and central Europe in the latter part of the XIX century, it is in many ways a continuation of the ancient nationalist attachment of the Jews and of the Jewish religion to the historical region of Palestine, where one of the hills of ancient Jerusalem was called Zion. In the XVI and XVII centuries a number of 'messiahs' came forward trying to persuade Jews to 'return' to Palestine. The Haskala ('Enlightenment') movement of the late XVIII century, however, urged Jews to assimilate into Western secular culture. In the early XIX century interest in a return of the Jews to Palestine was kept alive mostly by Christian millenarians. Despite the Haskala, eastern European Jews did not assimilate and in reaction to tsarist pogroms formed the Ḥovevei Ẓiyyon ('Lovers of Zion') to promote the settlement of Jewish farmers and artisans in Palestine. A political turn was given to Zionism by Theodor Herzl, an Austrian journalist who regarded assimilation as most desirable but, in view of anti-Semitism, impossible to realize. Thus, he argued, if Jews were forced by external pressure to form a nation, they could lead a normal existence only through concentration in one territory. In 1897 Herzl convened the first Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, which drew up the Basel program of the movement, stating that 'Zionism strives to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law'. The center of the movement was established in Vienna, where Herzl published the official weekly Die Welt ('The World'). Zionist congresses met yearly until 1901 and then every two years. When the Ottoman government refused Herzl's request for Palestinian autonomy, he found support in Great Britain. In 1903 the British government offered 6 000 square miles (15 500 square km) of uninhabited Uganda for settlement, but the Zionists held out for Palestine. At the death of Herzl in 1904, the leadership moved from Vienna to Cologne, then to Berlin. Prior to World War I Zionism

represented only a minority of Jews, mostly from Russia but led by Austrians and Germans. It developed propaganda through orators and pamphlets, created its own newspapers, and gave an impetus to what was called a ‘Jewish Renaissance’ in letters and arts. The development of the Modern Hebrew language largely took place during this period. The failure of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the wave of pogroms and repressions that followed caused growing numbers of Russian Jewish youth to emigrate to Palestine as pioneer settlers. By 1914 there were about 90 000 Jews in Palestine; 13 000 settlers lived in 43 Jewish agricultural settlements, many of them supported by the French Jewish philanthropist Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Upon the outbreak of World War I political Zionism reasserted itself, and its leadership passed to Russian Jews living in England. Two such Zionists, Chaim Weizmann and Nahum Sokolow, were instrumental in obtaining the Balfour Declaration from Great Britain (November 02, 1917), which promised British support for the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine. The declaration was included in Britain’s League of Nations mandate over Palestine (1922). In the following years the Zionists built up the Jewish urban and rural settlements in Palestine, perfecting autonomous organizations and solidifying Jewish cultural life and Hebrew education. In March 1925 the Jewish population in Palestine was officially estimated at 108 000, and it had risen to about 238 000 (20 percent of the population) by 1933. Jewish immigration remained relatively slow, however, until the rise of Hitlerism in Europe. Nevertheless, the Arab population feared Palestine eventually would become a Jewish state and bitterly resisted Zionism and the British policy supporting it. Several Arab revolts, especially in 1929 and 1936–39, caused the British to devise schemes to reconcile the Arab and Zionist demands. Hitlerism and the large-scale extermination of European Jews led many Jews to seek refuge in Palestine and many others, especially in the United States, to embrace Zionism. As tensions grew among Arabs and Zionists, Britain submitted the Palestine problem first to Anglo-US discussion for solution and later to the United Nations, which on November 29, 1947, proposed partition of the country into separate Arab and Jewish states and the internationalization of Jerusalem. The creation of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, brought about the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49, in the course of which Israel obtained more land than had been provided by the UN resolution, and drove out 800 000 Arabs who became displaced persons known as Palestinians. Thus 50 years after the first Zionist congress and 30 years after the Balfour Declaration, Zionism achieved its aim of establishing a Jewish state in Palestine, but at the same time it became an armed camp surrounded by hostile Arab nations and Palestinian ‘liberation’ organizations engaged in terrorism in and outside of Israel. During the next two decades Zionist organizations in many countries continued to raise financial support for Israel and to encourage Jews to immigrate there. Most Jews, however, reject the view propagated by many very Orthodox Jews in Israel that the Jews outside Israel were living in ‘exile’ and could live a full life only in Israel. / Ротшильд. Сионизм, от названия холма Сион в Иерусалиме, реакционное националистическое течение, возникшее в конце XIX века в Европе среди Еврейской буржуазии, в основу которого был положен мифический тезис о ‘расовом’ превосходстве и ‘исключительности’ Евреев. После образования в 1948 государства Израиль сионизм является официальной идеологией и основой государственной политики Израиля. Основное содержание современного сионизма – воинствующий шовинизм и крайний национализм, антикоммунизм и антисоветизм. Идеология сионизма выражает интересы крупной Еврейской буржуазии, тесно связанной с монополистическими кругами империалистических держав. Сионизм проповедует несостоятельную в научном отношении концепцию ‘единой Еврейской нации’, якобы объединяющей всех Евреев вне зависимости от того, в какой стране они живут. Сионисты, скрывая проимпериалистическую буржуазно-реакционную сущность сионизма призывают к так называемому ‘классовому сотрудничеству’, стремясь тем самым отвлечь трудящихся Евреев от борьбы с буржуазией, противопоставляют Евреев другим народам. Стремясь привлечь на сторону сионизма и подчинить своему влиянию прогрессивно настроенных Евреев в Израиле и особенно в других капиталистических странах, сионисты пытаются придать своим идеям ‘социалистическую’ окраску и изображают сионизм как один из видов национально-освободительного движения. В действительности программа и практика сионизма основаны на сотрудничестве с империализмом, полностью подчинены планам международного империализма и экспансионистским целям правящих кругов Израиля. Сионистская пропаганда и деятельность направлены против социалистических государств, антиимпериалистической и национально-освободительной борьбы народов. В 1975 на XXX сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи Организации Объединённых Наций (ООН) сионизм признан формой расизма и расовой дискриминации. Сионизм – наиболее реакционная разновидность Еврейского буржуазного национализма, получившая значительное распространение в XX веке среди Еврейского населения капиталистических стран. Современный сионизм – националистическая идеология, разветвлённая система организаций и политика, выражающая интересы крупной Еврейской буржуазии, тесно связанной с монополистической буржуазией империалистических государств. Основное содержание современного сионизма – воинствующий шовинизм, расизм, антикоммунизм и антисоветизм. Как политическое течение сионизм возник в конце XIX века. Он был призван отвлечь Еврейские трудящиеся массы от революционной борьбы, сохранить господство буржуазии над трудящимися. Во исполнение этих целей идеологи сионизма выдвинули планы решения ‘Еврейского вопроса’ путём создания с помощью великих держав ‘Еврейского государства’. Эта идея была изложена, в частности, в книге одного из идеологов сионизма Австрийского журналиста Теодора Герцля ‘Еврейское Государство’ (1896). В 1897 в Базеле состоялся 1-й сионистский конгресс, на котором была основана Всемирная Сионистская Организация (ВСО), провозгласившая официальной целью сионизма ‘создание для Еврейского народа правоохраняемого убежища в Палестине’. Идеологическая доктрина сионизма весьма эклектична. Она активнейшим образом использует многие догмы иудаизма, а также включает в себя трансформированные идеологами сионизма теории буржуазного национализма, социал-шовинизма и другое. Её основные положения сводятся к следующему:- Евреи различных стран мира представляют экстерриториальную ‘единую всемирную Еврейскую нацию’; Евреи – ‘особый’, ‘исключительный’, ‘избранный богом’ народ; все народы, среди которых живут Евреи, так или иначе – антисемиты; антисемитизм – явление ‘извечное’; ассимиляция, то есть слияние Евреев с окружающими их народами, ‘противоестественна и греховна’, Евреи-де имеют ‘исторические права’ на ‘земли библейских предков’ (Палестину и прилегающие к ней области), на которых им и надлежит сконцентрироваться и построить ‘чисто Еврейское’ ‘эгалитарное государство’. Идеологи сионизма пытаются доказать ‘неразрывную связь Евреев во всём мире’ с сионизмом, которому, где бы они ни находились, должны подчинять свои интересы. Ополитизированные догматы иудаизма о ‘богоизбранности’ и мессианстве Евреев, а также мифический тезис об их ‘исключительности’ составляют одну из основ имманентно присущего идеологии и практике сионизма крайнего национализма, шовинизма и расизма. Идеологи сионизма утверждают, что ‘еврейский вопрос’ – ‘вечный’, ‘особый’ и надклассовый вопрос. Сионисты всячески пропагандируют лживую идею классового мира между трудящимися Евреями и Еврейской буржуазией (‘все Евреи – братья’). Все формы классовой борьбы среди Евреев объявляются идеологами сионизма национальным предательством. При помощи демагогии и тактических манёвров сионисты всегда стремились и пытаются ныне скрыть антинародную реакционную сущность сионизма, выдавая его за ‘национально-освободительное движение мирового Еврейского народа’. После образования в 1948 по решению ООН Государства Израиль (на части территории Палестины) сионизм стал официальной государственной идеологией Израиля. Главными целями сионизма провозглашаются безусловная поддержка этого государства Евреями всего мира, собирание в Израиле Евреев со всего мира, обработка в сионистском духе Еврейского населения различных стран. Сионизм ставит задачу расширения этого государства до границ так называемого ‘Великого Израиля’. Для решения этой задачи сионисты используют тезис о ‘вечном антисемитизме’ и вместе с тем нередко прибегают сами к его разжиганию. Сионизм лежит в основе официальной государственной политики Израиля. Государство Израиль объявлено сионистами

родиной всех Евреев, где бы они ни жили и как бы ни относились к сионизму. На 28-м Конгрессе ВСО (состоялся в 1972 в Иерусалиме) в нарушение норм международного права было принято ‘коллективное обязательство всех национальных (имеются в виду сионистские и просионистские) организаций помогать Еврейскому государству при любых обстоятельствах и условиях, даже если это будет наталкиваться на противодействие соответствующих властей’ стран, где имеется Еврейское население. Главной линией сионизма всегда была и есть открытая и тайная борьба против социализма, международных коммунистических и национально-освободительных движений, Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР) и других социалистических стран. Сразу после победы Октябрьской Революции 1917 в России сионизм развернул активную борьбу против молодого Советского государства. После 2-й Мировой Войны 1939–45, в условиях дальнейшего углубления общего кризиса капитализма, антикоммунизм и антисоветизм международного сионизма приняли ещё более широкие масштабы. Общее изменение соотношения сил в мире в пользу социализма, успешное решение национального (в том числе Еврейского) вопроса в бывшем СССР, последовательная поддержка Советским Союзом национально-освободительной борьбы Арабских народов – всё это вызывает усиление антисоветской и антикоммунистической сионистской пропаганды и деятельности. Международный сионизм стремится подорвать морально-политическое единство народов социалистических стран, оторвать граждан Еврейской национальности от участия в строительстве социализма и коммунизма, ведёт подрывные действия против разрядки международной напряжённости, в частности против начавшейся нормализации Советско-Американских отношений. Являясь одним из ударных отрядов империализма, колониализма и неоколониализма, международный сионизм активно участвует в борьбе против национально-освободительного движения народов Африки, Азии, Латинской Америки. На Ближнем Востоке сионистские правящие круги Израиля проводят политику агрессии и постоянной территориальной экспансии за счёт Арабских народов, и прежде всего Арабского народа Палестины. Эта политика превратила Израиль в империалистического жандарма на Ближнем Востоке, была главной причиной Арабо-Израильских военных конфликтов в 1948–49, 1956, 1967, 1973. Сионизм стал одним из основных союзников империализма в его глобальной борьбе против мирового освободительного движения. Идеологические концепции и политические планы сионизма проводятся в жизнь широко разветвлённой и строго централизованной системой сионистских и просионистских организаций, руководящие центры которых находятся в США и Израиле. Основной руководящий и координирующий центр международного сионизма – система ВСО – Еврейское Агентство (ЕА) для Израиля. Последнее занимается главным образом вопросами иммиграции Евреев в Израиль и представляет ВСО в отношениях с Израильским правительством. Высшим органом ВСО юридически является Всемирный Сионистский Конгресс; главную роль в ВСО играет группа деятелей, имеющих тесные связи с определёнными империалистическими кругами США. Исполком ВСО состоит из двух отделений – в Нью Йорке и Иерусалиме. ВСО направляет и контролирует деятельность сионистских организаций в более чем 60 капиталистических странах. Крупнейшие:- Всемирная Женская Сионистская Организация, Всемирная Федерация Всеобщих Сионистов, Всемирное Сионистское Рабочее Движение, Американская Сионистская Организация. Фактически под контролем ВСО находится формально несионистский Всемирный Еврейский Конгресс (ВЕК, созданный в 1936), организации которого действуют в 67 капиталистических странах. К этим центрам прямо или косвенно примыкает множество местных сионистских и просионистских организаций, общественных комитетов и прочих, составляющих единую систему международного сионизма. ВСО обладает крупными финансовыми фондами, которые предоставляют ему главным образом Еврейские монополисты; часть средств собирается путём поборов, в том числе и принудительных, среди Еврейского населения. Под контролем или влиянием сионистских организаций находится значительная часть средств массовой информации:- в их руках находится большое число издательств, радио- и телекомпаний, кинокомпаний (в США, Западной Европе, в ряде стран Латинской Америки, Африки, в Австралии). Международный сионизм всегда включал и ныне включает ряд различных идеологических течений, политических фракций и группировок:- сионисты-‘социалисты’, ‘политические сионисты’, ‘духовные сионисты’, ‘религиозные сионисты’, ‘общие сионисты’, ‘сионисты-ревизионисты’ (ныне фашистская партия Херут и родственные ей группировки) и другие, что лишь отражает специфические интересы отдельных слоёв Еврейской буржуазии и нисколько не меняет, а только маскирует его проимпериалистическую сущность. Разногласия между различными направлениями в сионизме по существу не выходят за рамки споров по тактическим вопросам и часто являются отражением борьбы в сионистской верхушке за влиятельные посты. Марксисты всегда отвергали и отвергают теорию и практику сионизма. Владимир Ильич Ленин вскрыл реакционную сущность сионизма, подчеркнув, что его догмы реакционны и ложны по своей сущности, противоречат интересам Еврейского пролетариата. Он подверг критике тезисы сионистов об особом характере Еврейского народа, об отсутствии якобы классовых различий у Евреев и мнимой общности их интересов, разъясняя, что цель подобных утверждений состоит в том, чтобы увести трудящиеся массы Евреев в сторону от общей классовой борьбы пролетариата. Международное коммунистическое движение разоблачает антинародный реакционный характер сионизма и деятельность сионистов во всех странах. В документе, принятом международным Совещанием коммунистических и рабочих партий в 1969, содержится призыв ‘... развернуть самое широкое движение протеста ... против расовой и национальной дискриминации, сионизма и антисемитизма, которые разжигаются капиталистическими реакционными силами и используются ими для политической дезориентации масс’. Последовательную борьбу против сионизма ведёт, в частности, Коммунистическая Партия Израиля (КПИ). Она убедительно показывает, что сионизм всегда использовался силами крайней реакции и империализмом, что идеология и практика сионизма противоречат интересам Еврейских трудящихся во всём мире и национальным интересам народа Израиля, что борьба против сионизма – жизненная необходимость как народа Израиля, так и всех прогрессивных сил. КПИ разоблачает якобы ‘внеклассовый’ подход сионистов к ‘Еврейскому вопросу’, доказывает, что этот вопрос может быть решен лишь при условии победы демократии и социализма, о чём свидетельствует опыт СССР и других социалистических стран. КПИ выступает за братство и дружбу трудящихся всех стран, против антисоветской клеветнической пропаганды и подрывной деятельности сионистских лидеров и правителей Израиля. По мере углубления общего кризиса капитализма на современном этапе всё более очевидным становится и кризис идеологии сионизма, несостоятельность всех его концепций:- подавляющее большинство Евреев отвергает сионистские догмы. Еврейское население СССР (за редким исключением), как и все народы Советского Союза и прогрессивные силы мира, решительно осуждает агрессивный политический курс сионистской правящей верхушки Израиля. 30-я Сессия Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН (Ноябрь 1975) квалифицировала сионизм как форму расизма и расовой дискриминации. Во всём мире усиливается закономерный и объективный процесс ассимиляции Евреев. Не только в Еврейских общинах стран Запада, но и среди Израильского населения растёт понимание того, что сионистская политика правящих кругов Израиля может привести его население к подлинной национальной катастрофе.

ZIP = ZONE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

ZIPPER = ЗАСТЁЖКА МОЛНИЯ – Zipper is a device for binding the edges of an opening such as on a garment or a bag. A zipper consists of two strips of material with metal or plastic teeth along the edges, and a sliding piece that draws the teeth into interlocking position when moved in one direction and separates them again when moved in the opposite direction. The idea of a slide fastener was exhibited by Whitcomb L. Judson at the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. Judson’s fastener, called a Clasp Locker,

was an arrangement of hooks and eyes with a slide clasp for closing and opening. Gideon Sundbäck, a Swedish engineer working in the United States, substituted spring clips in place of hooks and eyes and in 1912 produced his Hookless #2. In the same year a similar device was patented in Europe by Catharina Kuhn-Moos. In 1917 the US Navy equipped windproof flying suits with slide fasteners. In the late 1920s and early 1930s they appeared on clothing for both men and women. In 1923 B.G. Work of the B.F. Goodrich Company gave the name zipper to the slide fastener that had just been adopted for closing overshoes. Also known as Slide Fastener. Zipper:- the physical parts of the zipper are:- scoop teeth, chain, lock, pull tape, and slider. Zippers used in industrial clothing are metal or brass. Plastic zippers are used typical apparel garments. Zippers are used as a closure in pants, skirts, and dresses. Zipper is a garment closure made of interlocking teeth attached to strips of fabric known as the Zipper Tape. Zippers were originally made of metal, but are now available with polyester or nylon molded teeth on a woven or knit polyester tape. Most zippers are attached to garments by stitching the zipper tape to the garment seam. Invisible zippers do not show once they are attached to the garment because the teeth of an invisible zipper are covered by the zipper tape and hidden in the seam of the garment. Zippers come in every size and color and can be used functionally or decoratively. Zip (Britian) or Zipper (USA) is a device for bringing together or separating two rows of metal or plastic teeth by means of a sliding tab, used for fastening clothing. Zipper is a plastic or metal teeth joined together by a plastic or metal piece with a handle attached. Closes jackets/bags/flies. / Найлан^{T3} (Nylon^{TM}). Хгидеон Сундбэк (Gideon Sundbäck). Катарина Кун-Мооc (Catharina Kuhn-Moos). Би.Дьжи. Вёк (B.G. Work) Би.Эф. Гудрич Кампэни (B.F. Goodrich Company). С Молнией знакомы все. Наверняка у каждого из нас есть хотя бы одна ‘молния’ на одежде или на сумке. Она простая в использовании, хотя бывает, что заедает в самый неподходящий момент. Без неё нельзя представить нашу повседневную жизнь. Большинство исследователей считает, что застёжке-молнии уже как минимум 110 лет, а, может быть, и больше. Первое её упоминание относится к 1851, когда Американский изобретатель швейной машины Илайэс Хау (Elias Howe) получил патент на ‘автоматическую, непрерывную застёжку для одежды’. Но тогда его изобретение (как это часто бывает с техническими новшествами) было слишком революционным для одежды и не нашло своего применения. Только через 44 года застёжка-молния (clasp locker (застёжка-замочек), ставшая позже всемирно известной как ‘зиппер’) ещё раз была запатентована – Американским изобретателем пневматического трамвая Виткомом Эл. Дьжадсэном (Whitcomb L. Judson). Подтолкнуло его к неожиданному изобретению исключительно высокое чувство дружбы к близкому другу. Так и родилась застёжка для ботинок, с которой можно было справиться одной рукой. Изначально она состояла из двух цепочек, на каждой из которых чередовались крючки с дырочками, зацеплявшиеся друг за друга при помощи подвижной металлической скрепки – язычка. Технология изготовления ‘зиппера’ была слишком сложна, и поэтому стоил он поначалу в два раза дороже самих ботинок. Однако Шведский инженер Гхидеон Сундбэк (Gideon Sundbäck) в Декабре 1913 предложил принципиально новую практичную и удобную застёжку, которая без изменений существует и по сей день, и 90-летний юбилей которой мы отметили 29 Апреля 2003. Первоначально застёжка-молния так и использовалась исключительно в ботах и галошах. Само слово ‘зиппер’, которым на Западе до сих пор обозначают эту застёжку, возникло лишь в 1925. Считается, что его придумал Английский писатель Гилбёт Фрэнькау (Gilbert Frankau), подражая звуку застегивающегося механизма:- ‘Зип – и открыто, зип – и закрыто!’ В начале 1930-х Итальяно-Французский модельер Эльса Скиапарэлли (Elsa Schiaparelli) начала экспериментировать с ‘молнией’ на детских вещах, поскольку многие дети не умеют застёгивать пуговицы, то новая застёжка достаточно быстро прижилась. Но по-настоящему она ворвалась в нашу жизнь в 1937, когда истёк патент Сандбэка и использовать её в своих работах решил Французский модельер Жон-Клёд Житруа (Jean-Claude Jitrois). Исключительно для эпатажа он впервые поместил ‘зиппер’ на ширинку мужских брюк. Публика пришла в экстаз. Продажи рванулись вверх. И новая застёжка буквально захватила весь рынок одежды. В послевоенную эпоху ‘зиппер’ превратился в настоящий символ сексуальной революции и свободы! В 1953 вышел фильм ‘Дикарь’ (The Wild One), в котором главный герой в исполнении Американского актёра Малэна Брэндо (Marlon Brando) эффектно застёгивал и расстёгивал ‘молнии’ в самых неожиданных местах. Картина имела дикий успех. А на одном лишь звуковом эффекте от расстёгивания и застёгивания металлической ‘молнии’ зиждется самый сильный эротический эпизод в фильме Польского режиссёра Андржэя Вайды (Andrzej Wajda) ‘Охота на мух’ (Polowanie na muchy). Ясно, что после этого застёжка-молния (или ‘зиппер’) неизбежно должна была придти в женскую моду. Причём именно на женской одежде она обрела декоративные функции. ‘Молния’ позволяет сделать силуэт одежды более элегантным, а обтягивающие фигуру вещи с такой застежкой выглядят, словно вторая кожа. К тому же ‘зиппер’ дарит дамам самим моделировать одежду ‘под себя’. Например, вертикальная ‘змейка’ по всей длине юбки позволяет её владелице самой регулировать разрез, насколько хватает смелости. И всё же, наигравшись и натешившись техническим новшеством, большинство ведущих дизайнеров одежды ограничили применения новой застёжки исключительно утилитарными функциями. Лишь изредка ‘молния’ начинала жить своей особой жизнью, приобретая самостоятельное значение в мире высокой моды. Она редко выходила на самые верхние строчки в хит-параде актуальных деталей, но, появившись, не могла не привлечь к себе внимания. Так, Зимой 2007 классические маленькие чёрные платья от Гуччи (Gucci) были украшены многочисленными металлическими ‘молниями’ разной длины, создав совершенно новый силуэт. Сезон Весна-Лето/2003 также приветствует появление застёжки-молнии в качестве самостоятельного декоративного элемента. Причин тут несколько. Это и ориентир на подростковую моду в качестве примера для взрослых (а, как известно, подростки обожают ‘молнии’), и практичность самых хитовых вещей (в жаркую погоду так здорово одним движением расстегнуть стесняющий тебя комбинезончик или жакет), возвращение в моду байкерских тенденций. Как бы то ни было, в том сезоне ‘молнии’ появлялись на самых неожиданных вещах, в самых неожиданных местах и при использовании самых неожиданных материалов. У Прада (Prada) это парча, у Люи Вито (Louis Vuitton) – платья с бантиками в стиле 1960-х, у Томи Хилфигё (Tommy Hilfiger) – открытый топик с бретелями, у элегантного классического Эмпорио Армани (Emporio Armani) – тренч и укороченные спортивные жакеты с трикотажной отделкой, у Ацуро Таяма (Atsuro Tayama) – даже традиционное Восточное кимоно, у Ги Лярош (Guy Laroche) – несколько рядов параллельных молний на плаще и брюках, у Марка Дьжейкобза (Marc Jacobs), Мартин Сибо (Martine Sitbon), Ла Пэрла (La Perla), Мани (Marni) – комбинезоны, у Михэль Корс (Michael Kors) – чёрная с белыми молниями куртка в комплекте с мини-юбкой, которая также украшена декоративной застёжкой-молнией контрастного цвета. Молнии появляются в таких местах, куда их может забросить только настоящий взрыв буйной фантазии великого кутюрье. Например, в коллекции Moschino ‘молнии’ появилась даже на прозрачной вуалетке. А чисто декоративная ‘молния’ на сапогах от Этро (Etro) расположена на внутренней стороне обуви, где нам её привычнее видеть, а на внешней. На блузах, платьях, брюках и топиках застёжки-молнии сегодня выполняют и своеобразную творческую функцию, как раз помогая их владелицам самим моделировать силуэт. Длинные ‘молнии’ расположены так, что могут сделать больше или меньше разрез на юбке Йил Сандэр (Jil Sander), увеличить асимметрию подола Пол Смис (Paul Smith), уменьшить или увеличить глубину декольте на блузе Хэльмут Ланн (Helmut Lang), превратить брюки в штаны-‘бермуды’ или микро-шорты (Бобёри (Burbery)).

ZIPS = ZERO INVENTORY PRODUCTION SYSTEM

ZLH = ZIGZAG LEAFHOPPER

ZM = ZAMBIA

ZMK = ZAMBIAN KWACHA

Z–MODEL = ЗИ.–МОДЕЛЬ (или МОДЕЛЬ ЗЭД.) – Z-Model:- the Z-score formula for predicting bankruptcy was published in 1968 by Edward I. Altman (New York University (NYU) Stern's Department of Finance Professor; Stern = Leonard N. Stern), who was, at the time, an Assistant Professor of Finance at New York University. The formula may be used to predict the probability that a firm will go into bankruptcy within two years. Z-scores are used to predict corporate defaults and an easy-to-calculate control measure for the financial distress status of companies in academic studies. The Z-score uses multiple corporate income and balance sheet values to measure the financial health of a company. Estimation of The Formula:- the Z-score is a linear combination of four or five common business ratios, weighted by coefficients. The coefficients were estimated by identifying a set of firms which had declared bankruptcy and then collecting a matched sample of firms which had survived, with matching by industry and approximate size (assets). Altman applied the statistical method of discriminant analysis to a dataset of publicly held manufacturers. The estimation was originally based on data from publicly held manufacturers, but has since been re-estimated based on other datasets for private manufacturing, non-manufacturing and service companies. The original data sample consisted of 66 firms, half of which had filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 7. All businesses in the database were manufacturers, and small firms with assets of < USD1 million were eliminated. The original Z-score formula was as follows:- $Z = 1.2T1 + 1.4T2 + 3.3T3 + 0.6T4 + 0.999T5$; where, T_1 = Working Capital / Total Assets:- measures liquid assets in relation to the size of the company; T_2 = Retained Earnings / Total Assets:- measures profitability that reflects the company's age and earning power; T_3 = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Total Assets:- measures operating efficiency apart from tax and leveraging factors. It recognizes operating earnings as being important to long-term viability; T_4 = Market Value of Equity / Book Value of Total Liabilities:- adds market dimension that can show up security price fluctuation as a possible red flag; and T_5 = Sales / Total Assets:- standard measure for total asset turnover (varies greatly from industry to industry). Altman found that the ratio profile for the bankrupt group fell at –0.25 avg, and for the non-bankrupt group at +4.48 avg. Precedents:- Altman's work built upon research by accounting researcher William Beaver and others. In the 1930s and on, Mervyn and others had collected matched samples and assessed that various accounting ratios appeared to be valuable in predicting bankruptcy. Altman's Z-score is a customized version of the discriminant analysis technique of Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher (1936). William Beaver's work, published in 1966 and 1968, was the first to apply a statistical method, t-tests to predict bankruptcy for a pair-matched sample of firms. Beaver applied this method to evaluate the importance of each of several accounting ratios based on univariate analysis, using each accounting ratio one at a time. Altman's primary improvement was to apply a statistical method, discriminant analysis, which could take into account multiple variables simultaneously. Accuracy and Effectiveness:- in its initial test, the Altman Z-Score was found to be 72% accurate in predicting bankruptcy two years before the event, with a Type II error (false negatives) of 6% (Altman, 1968). In a series of subsequent tests covering three periods over the next 31 years (up until 1999), the model was found to be approximately 80–90% accurate in predicting bankruptcy one year before the event, with a Type II error (classifying the firm as bankrupt when it does not go bankrupt) of approximately 15–20% (Altman, 2000). From about 1985 onwards, the Z-scores gained wide acceptance by auditors, management accountants, courts, and database systems used for loan evaluation (Eidleman). The formula's approach has been used in a variety of contexts and countries, although it was designed originally for publicly held manufacturing companies with assets of more than USD1 million. Later variations by Altman were designed to be applicable to privately held companies (the Altman Z_1-Score) and non-manufacturing companies (the Altman Z_2-Score). Neither the Altman models nor other balance sheet-based models are recommended for use with financial companies. This is because of the opacity of financial companies' balance sheets and their frequent use of off-balance sheet items. There are market-based formulas used to predict the default of financial firms (such as the Merton Model), but these have limited predictive value because they rely on market data (fluctuations of share and options prices to imply fluctuations in asset values) to predict a market event (default, i.e. the decline in asset values below the value of a firm's liabilities). Original Z-Score Component Definitions Variable Definition Weighting Factor:- T_1 = Working Capital / Total Assets; T_2 = Retained Earnings / Total Assets; T_3 = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Total Assets; T_4 = Market Value of Equity / Total Liabilities; and T_5 = Sales / Total Assets. Z Score Bankruptcy Model:- $Z = (1.2 \times T_1) + (1.4 \times T_2) + (3.3 \times T_3) + (0.6 \times T_4) + (0.999 \times T_5)$. Zones of Discrimination:- (i) $Z > 2.99$ – 'Safe' Zones; (ii) $1.81 < Z < 2.99$ – 'Grey' Zones; and (iii) $Z < 1.81$ – 'Distress' Zones. (1) Z_1-Score Estimated For Private Firms:- T_1 = (Current Assets − Current Liabilities) / Total Assets; T_2 = Retained Earnings / Total Assets; T_3 = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Total Assets; T_4 = Book Value of Equity / Total Liabilities; and T_5 = Sales/ Total Assets. Z_1 Score Bankruptcy Model:- $Z_1 = (0.717 \times T1) + (0.847 \times T2) + (3.107 \times T3) + (0.420 \times T4) + (0.998 \times T5)$. Zones of Discrimination:- (i) $Z_1 > 2.9$ – 'Safe' Zone; (ii) $1.23 < Z_1 < 2.\ 9$ – 'Grey' Zone; and (iii) $Z_1 < 1.23$ – 'Distress' Zone. (2) Z_2-Score Estimated For Non-Manufacturer Industrials & Emerging Market Credits:- T_1 = (Current Assets − Current Liabilities) / Total Assets; T_2 = Retained Earnings / Total Assets; T_3 = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Total Assets; and T_4 = Book Value of Equity / Total Liabilities. Z_2-Score Bankruptcy Model:- $Z_2 = (6.56 \times T_1) + (3.26 \times T_2) + (6.72 \times T_3) + (1.05 \times T_4)$. Zones of Discriminations:- (i) $Z_2 > 2.6$ – 'Safe' Zone; (ii) $1.1 < Z_2 < 2.\ 6$ – 'Grey' Zone; and (iii) $Z_2 < 1.1$ – 'Distress' Zone. See also Z-Score. / Лэнад Эн. Стён (Leonard N. Stern). Вилъйэм Бивё (William Beaver). Сэр Ронэлд Элмё Фишё (Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher) (1936). Мёвин (Mervyn). Модель Мётэна (Merton Model). Под Зи.-Моделью (в США) или Моделью Зэд. (в Великобритании) понимается модель предсказания банкротства, разработанная Доктором Эдводом Ай. Алтмэном (Dr. Edward I. Altman) в 1968:- $Z = 1.2 \times T_1 + 1.4 \times T_2 + 3.3 \times T_3 + 0.6 \times T_4 + 0.999 \times T_5$. где T_1 = Оборотный Капитал / Суммарные Активы (в %), T_2 = Нераспределённая Прибыль / Суммарные Активы (в %), T_3 = Прибыль До Процентов И Налогов (EBIT) / Суммарные Активы (в %), T_4 = Рыночная Стоимость Капитала / Заёмные Средства (в %), и T_5 = Продажи / Суммарные Активы (количество раз).

ZN = AZIMUTH

ZN = ZINC

ZODIAC = ЗОДИАК – (1) Zodiac:- in astronomy and astrology, a belt around the heavens extending 9° on either side of the ecliptic, the plane of the earth's orbit and of the sun's apparent annual path. The orbits of the moon and of the principal planets (except Pluto) also lie entirely within the zodiac. The 12 astrological signs of the zodiac are each considered to occupy 1/12 (or 30°) of its great circle. These signs no longer correspond to the astronomical constellations in which the sun actually appears. The constellations are irregular in size and shape, and the sun regularly passes through one constellation (Ophiuchus) that is not considered a member of the zodiac. Because most of the constellations through which the ecliptic passes represent animals, the ancient Greeks called its zone Zōdiakos Kyklos, 'Circle of Animals', or Ta Zōdia, 'The Little Animals'. The size and number of zodiacal constellations varied in antiquity and became fixed only with the development of mathematical astronomy. The list below gives the constellations of the zodiac, with the dates of the sun's passage through them in the era when their boundaries were fixed. These dates are still used for the astrological signs, though precession of the equinoxes has shifted the constellations eastward, e.g., on January 01 the direction of the sun is now in Sagittarius instead of Capricornus. The history of the symbols is unknown; they seem to appear first in Greek manuscripts of the late Middle Ages. Aries (Ram):- March 21–April 19; Taurus (Bull):- April 20–May 20; Gemini (Twins):- May 21–June 21; Cancer (Crab):- June 22–July 22; Leo (Lion):- July 23–August 22; Virgo (Virgin):- August 23–September 22; Libra (Balance):- September 23–October 23; Scorpius (Scorpion):- October 24–November 21; Sagittarius (Archer):- November 22–December 21; Capricornus (Goat):-

December 22–January 19; Aquarius (Water Bearer):- January 20–February 18; and Pisces (Fish):- February 19–March 20. / Под Зодиаком или Зодиакальным Кругом, от Греческого слова Zōdiakós, от Zoon, означающее Животное, понимаются 12 созвездий (Овен, Телец, Близнецы, Рак, Лев, Дева, Весы, Скорпион, Стрелец, Козерог, Водолей, Рыбы), расположенных вдоль видимого годового пути Солнца среди звёзд (эклиптики). Название 'Зодиак' связано с тем, что большинство зодиакальных созвездий ещё с древних времён носит названия животных. Через зодиакальные созвездия проходит также видимый путь планет Солнечной системы и Луны. Ещё в Древней Греции зодиакальные созвездия были выделены в особую группу и каждому из них был присвоен свой астрономический знак. Знаками соответствующих созвездий были обозначены также и точки весеннего (созвездие Овна) и осеннего (Весы) равноденствий и точки летнего (Рак) и зимнего (Козерог) солнцестояний. Вследствие прецессии эти точки за прошедшие 2 000 лет переместились из упомянутых созвездий, однако присвоенные им древними Греками обозначения сохранились. Сохранились и названия:- тропик Рака (Северный тропик), тропик Козерога (Южный тропик), соответствующие летнему и зимнему солнцестояниям в ту эпоху. Созвездия Скорпиона и Стрельца видны в Южных районах бывшего Союза Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР), остальные – на всей его территории.

(2) Zodiac® is a rubber dinghy. An inflatable craft for the transport of people. Zodiac® is the global leader for military and professional Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RIBs™) and inflatables. Working closely with the world's most respected militaries, Zodiac® creates the finest mission-specific small combatant crafts on the planet. Headquartered in Paris, France. / Зодиак® это торговая марка резиновых лодок. Разновидность надувных судов для перевозки людей.

ZOI = ZONE OF INCORPORATION

ZOMBIE = ЗОМБИ – (1) Zombies are companies that earn just enough money to continue operating and service debt, but are unable to pay off their debt. Such companies, given that they just scrape by meeting overhead (wages, rent, interest payments on debt, for example), tend to be unable to invest to spur growth, are generally subject higher borrowing costs, and may be one event, market disruption or poor quarter away from insolvency or a bailout. As such, zombies are especially dependent on banks for financing, which may be viewed as a kind life support. Zombie companies are also known as the Living Dead or Zombie Stocks. Breaking Down Zombies:- Zombies often fail, falling victim to the high costs associated with debt or certain operations, such as research and development. They may lack the resources for capital investment, which would create growth. If a zombie company employed so many people that its failure would become a political issue, it may be deemed 'too big to fail'. Given that many analysts expect that zombies will eventually be unable to meet their financial obligations, such companies are considered riskier investments and will therefore see their share prices suppressed. Zombies were first spoken of in reference to companies in Japan during the country's 'Lost Decade' of the 1990s, following the bursting of its asset price bubble. During this perio companies were dependent on bank backing to remain in operation even though they were bloated, inefficient or failing. Economists argue that the economy would have been better served by allowing such poorly performing companies to fail. The term Zombies was picked up again in 2008 in response to US government bailouts that were part of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). Zombies:- What Creates Them? While the ranks of zombie companies are small, years of loose monetary policy highlighted by quantitative easing, high leverage and historically low interest rates have contributed to their growth. Economists argue that such policies preserve inefficiencies while stifling productivity, growth and innovation. When the market shifts, zombies will be the first to fall victim, unable to meet their basic obligations as rising interest rates make their debt more expensive to service. Meanwhile, successful companies, which were less able to build on their success because of tight credit, may feel any downturn more than they should. While keeping zombies on life support may preserve jobs, economists note that using such resources is misguided because it impedes growth at successful firms and therefore inhibits job creation. Zombies And Investing:- Because a zombie's life expectancy tends to be highly unpredictable, zombie stocks are extremely risky and are not suitable for all investors. For example, a small biotech firm may stretch its funds extremely thin by concentrating its efforts in research and development in the hope of creating a blockbuster drug. If the drug fails, the company can go bankrupt within days of the announcement. On the other hand, if the drug is successful, the company could profit and reduce its liabilities. In most cases, however, zombie stocks are unable to overcome the financial burdens of their high burn rates and most eventually go bankrupt. Given the lack of attention paid to this group, there can often be interesting opportunities for investors who have a high risk tolerance and are seeking speculative opportunities. Zombie:- companies that continue operation while they await merger or closure, even though they are insolvent and bankrupt. Zombie Company is a term used to describe an uncompetitive company that needs a bailout to successfully operate or an indebted company that is only able to repay interest on its debt (interest-coverage ratio of 1 or less). Zombie companies generate enough cash flow to only pay back the interest on the debt and are unable to reduce the actual principal amount. Therefore, zombie companies do not have excess cash or capacity and are stagnant, which means they are too weak to invest or grow. Zombie companies heavily depend on low interest rates to survive. Due to governments and central banks trying to stabilize their economies after a financial crisis, commercial banks are pressured to extend credit and use low interest rates. The Origin Of Zombie Companies:- The term Zombie Company originated in Japan to describe companies that were only generating enough cash to pay interest on their debts. After the collapse of the Japanese asset price bubble in late 1991, Japanese banks continued to support weak or failing firms instead of letting them go bankrupt. This contributed to what is known as the 'Lost Decade', a period of economic stagnation in Japan. In 2008, during the Global Financial Crisis, the term regained popularity and was used to describe companies that were bailed out by the US Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). External Risks To A Zombie Company:- A sudden change in the business or economic environment can kill zombie companies. If the economy strengthens, companies that are more successful can quickly take advantage of the opportunities and leave zombie companies behind. Unable to take advantage of these opportunities, consumer demand for their products or services will decrease and zombie companies will eventually encounter significant trouble competing with other companies. As the existence of zombie companies depends on creditors, a hike in interest rates will wipe out a significant number of zombie firms. The cost of debt will increase and the companies will be unable to meet their interest obligations. The Effect Of Zombie Companies On The Economy:- Zombie companies are seen as a barrier to productive growth as the survival of weak companies contribute to lowering the average overall productivity. Economists argue that zombie companies are detrimental to society as they take up market share and lock up talent ('scarce resources') that should be available to more successful and dynamic companies. Without cash to reinvest, a zombie company is unable to grow and is inefficient. Zombie companies are 'uncompetitive survivors' and contribute to lower productivity in the global economy. Although zombie companies adversely affect the economy, some companies play an important role in the economy. For example, a zombie company may be bailed out by the government simply because the company employs a large number of people. If the company were to go bankrupt, the massive job losses could cause a significant societal impact. Zombie Startups:- A zombie start-up is a company that receives initial funding but does not receive further investment from investors. A significant number of start-ups become zombie startups – unable to succeed past the early investments. These startup companies have a short-term plan to secure an early investment but lack a long-term plan for growth. As these companies mature, the lack of long-term planning becomes apparent and the performance of the company drops. Investors then do not see these startups as attractive and thus, do not allocate additional funds. The company becomes a zombie startup – a company that is still operating after the initial funding runs out but does not actually grow. / Компании, продолжающие осуществлять свои операции в то время, пока они ожидают поглощение или закрытие, хотя они на данный момент являются неплатёжеспособными или в стадии

банкротства. Зомби – компании, которые продолжают действовать, даже если они неплатёжеспособны или фактически банкроты. Например, в период массовой несостоятельности ссудо-сберегательных ассоциаций, когда многие из них понесли многомиллионные убытки из-за неудачных вложений в недвижимость, такие компании продолжали действовать, ожидая предложения слиться с другим финансовым институтом или закрытия по решению Корпорации по Разрешению Трастов (Resolution Trust Corporation). Такие компании помимо термина Зомби называются ещё и Живущим Мертвецом (Living Dead) или Разумным Мертвецом (Brain Dead).

(2) Zombie is a system that has been taken over using Remote Control Software. Zombies are often used to send spam or to attack remote servers with an overwhelming amount of traffic, a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) Attack. A collection of many zombies comprise a botnet. See also Bot. / Зомби это система, которая была поглощена с помощью Программного Продукта с Дистанционным Контролем (Remote Control Software). Зомби часто используются для рассылки бестолковых сообщений, так называемого спама, или для атаки на отдалённые серверы с целью подавления объёма обмена данными, так называемого трафика. Атаки последнего типа относятся к Атакам на Распространяемый Отказ в Обслуживании (Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) Attack). Скопление большого количества зомби составляет повреждённую сеть (botnet). Зомби, или 'живые мертвецы', являются неотъемлемой частью жизни Карибской нации на Гаити. Последователи культа вуду считают зомби трупами, которых вернули к жизни с помощью чёрной магии. Труп будто бы оживает благодаря силе бога-змеи или входящего в него питона. Мертвец, теперь ставший зомби, все ещё считается человеческим существом однако лишён речи, воли и суждений. Тем не менее зомби способен к автоматическим действиям, может ходить и исполнять простые команды. Это состояние похоже на транс или на сон. Описания живых мертвецов весьма красочны. Иногда взломщики используют сеть компьютеров-зомби для атак на определённый вэб-сайт или сервер. Делается это очень просто:- злоумышленник приказывает всем компьютерам ботнета многократно обращаться к данному сайту, что приводит к резкому возрастанию нагрузки на сервер и замедляет открытие страниц для настоящих посетителей. Иногда трафик возрастает настолько, что сайт полностью отключается. Такая технология называется 'распределённые атаки типа 'отказ в обслуживании'' (Distributed Denial of Service, DDoS). Некоторые особенно хитрые ботнеты используют для атаки даже незаражённые компьютеры. Взломщик посылает команду к атаке своей армии зомби, а каждый из зомбированных компьютеров отправляет запрос на соединение незаражённому компьютеру-рефлектору. С точки зрения рефлектора, запрос отправляет не зомби, а компьютер конечной жертвы атаки. Рефлектор отправляет запрошенные данные целевому компьютеру, который в результате чего начинает работать гораздо медленнее или вообще отключается из-за многочисленных ответов на запросы, которых не посылал. С точки зрения жертвы, выглядит так, будто систему атакуют рефлекторы. С точки зрения рефлекторов, система-жертва сама запрашивает пакеты. Компьютеры-зомби при этом остаются в тени, не говоря уже о самом взломщике. Список пострадавших от DDoS-атак включает в себя немало громких имен – достаточно упомянуть корпорацию Microsoft, ставшую жертвой DDoS-атаки 'MyDoom'. Взломщики нападали и на другие ведущие Интернет-компании, в том числе, Эмэзэн (Amazon), Си.Эн.Эн. (CNN), Яху (Yahoo) и иБэй (eBay). Названия DDoS-атак варьируются от забавных до прямо-таки пугающих:- (i) Ping of Death (Ping смерти):- боты создают огромные пакеты данных и отправляют их жертвам; (ii) Mailbomb (Почтовая Бомба):- боты рассылают огромную массу электронных писем, обрушивая тем самым почтовые серверы; (iii) Smurf Attack (Отмывание):- боты отправляют сообщения ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol – протокол управляющих сообщений Интернета) рефлекторам; и (iv) Teardrop (Слеза):- боты оправляют фрагменты недопустимого пакета, атакованная система пытается собрать их воедино, и это приводит к фатальному сбою. Если армия компьютеров-зомби начинает DDoS-атаку на систему, у её администратора почти не остаётся способов предотвратить катастрофу. Если ограничить количество трафика, допускаемого на сервер, это скажется не только на зомби, но и на рядовых пользователях. Обнаружив источник атаки, можно воспользоваться фильтрованием трафика, но поскольку многие компьютеры-зомби скрывают или подменяют свои адреса, сделать это очень нелегко.

ZONATE = ОКАЙМЛЁННОЕ (или ОПОЯСАННОЕ, или ПОЛОСАТОЕ, или ПОЛОСЧАТОЕ, или ЗОНИРОВАННОЕ) – Zonate:- in biology, having different colors, textures, or other patterns form a pattern of rings, bands, or stripes. In biology, having or appearing to have multiple zones, such as of color or texture. Zonate:- marked with zones, as of color or texture. Having concentric rings, like a target. Zonate:- having a zoned appearance, usually referring to a mushroom cap that has concentric color bands that give it a zoned appearance. Marked with or arranged in zones. / Имеющий концентрические круги как мишень. Маркированный или расположенный в зонах. Расположенный в один ряд.

ZONATUS = ЗОНАТУС (или ОПОЯСАННОЕ) – Zonatus:- with concentric markings. / с концентрическими расцветками. Видовое название Зонатус (Zonatus), происходит от Латинского аналога слова Полоса (Зона), и связано с наличием на боках самцов рыб характерных вертикальных полос в верхней части тела.

ZONE = ЗОНА – (1) Zone is area, belt or district extending about a certain point defined for transport and/or charge purpose. Zone is a distinct geographic region exhibiting characteristics distinct from neighbouring regions. / Под Зоной, от Греческого слова Zonē, означающее Пояс, понимается участок, область, пояс, полоса чего-либо, обладающие определённым качественным признаком (например, пограничная зона, зона молчания, зоны Френеля и другие). Под Зоной понимается площадь, пояс или округ, окружающий определённый пункт, установленный в целях перевозки и/или сборов. Полоса, пространство между какими-либо границами; территория, участок, характеризующийся определёнными признаками.

(2) Zones are locations in the warehouse where usage is determined by the characteristics of the product being stored such as special handling, or special inventory management requirements.

(3) Zone:- xxxxx. See also Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community (EZ/EC) Program.

(4) Zone:- xxxxx. See also Control Zone.

ZONE CHARGE = ЗОНАЛЬНЫЙ СБОР – Zone Charge is an extra fee charged for crossing a predetermined boundary. / Зональный Сбор это сверх плата, взимаемая за пересечение предопределённой границы.

ZONED = ОПОЯСАННЫЙ – Botanical term Zoned, which is used in color variegation, is the same as ocellated, but the concentric bands more numerous. Ocellated:- a broad spot of some color has another spot of a different color within it. Leaf lower surface, Leaf upper surface (color variegation). Compare with Ocellated. / Ботанический термин, используемый в отношении цветовой окраски, означающий то же самое, что и глазчатый (ocellated), но концентрические полосы у которого более многочисленны. Глазчатый (или пятнистый):- широкое пятно одного цвета, которое имеет внутри себя другое пятно отличающегося цвета. Сравните с Глазчатое (Ocellated).

ZONE HAULAGE RATE = ЗОНАЛЬНАЯ СТАВКА ПОДВОЗА (или СТАВКА ЗОНЫ НАЗЕМНОЙ ДОСТАВКИ) – Zone Haulage Rate is the rate for which the carrier will undertake the haulage of goods or containers between either the place of delivery and the

carrier's appropriate terminal. Such haulage will be undertaken only subject to the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the carrier's Combined Transport Bill of Lading. / порядки и условия .

ZONE IMPROVEMENT PLAN = ПЛАН ЗОНАЛЬНОГО УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ – Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP) is a system to simplify sorting and delivery of mail, consisting of a number of five digits (the so-called ZIP-Code) for identification of the state, city or district, and the postal zone in the USA delivery areas. In 1943, the US Post Office Department implemented a system of postal zoning that was used until the debut of the new ZIP Code system in 1963. Pre-1960's Zoning:- The concept of postal zoning, or assigning numbers based on geographic regions, was not new to the 1960's ZIP Code campaign. The basic idea of postal zoning came into being in 1943, in the midst of World War II. At this time, US annual mail volume was growing steadily (the years between 1940 and 1943 saw an increase from about 28 billion pieces of mail to about 33 billion pieces of mail). In addition, post offices across the country were forced to hire inexperienced clerks as more experienced staff members went off to serve in the war. The creation of a postal zone system was deemed necessary in order to improve the accuracy and efficiency of mail sorting and delivery. Zone numbers were implemented in 124 of the country's largest urban areas, and individual delivery districts within these areas were given one or two digit codes, to be written as part of the address after the city name. These early postal zone codes faced little opposition and caught on quickly with businesses and the American public. The Need For ZIP Code, An Improved Zoning System:- The Postal Delivery Zone System that was implemented in 1943 was utilized in mail sorting and delivery until the early 1960's. In 1962, the Postmaster General of the United States, James Edward Day, declared that the system was outdated and outmatched by the nation's rapid urban expansion and climbing mail volume. Between 1943 and 1962, annual mail volume doubled, growing from 33 billion pieces of mail to 66.5 billion. Business growth accompanied urban expansion, bringing new and large volume mailings of advertisements and periodicals. The old zoning system of could not move the mail efficiently in the face of this type of rapid growth. In addition, the development of suburban communities and greater geographic dispersion of the country's population made mail delivery more complicated. In order to keep the mail moving as smoothly as possible, the Postmaster General proclaimed an urgent need for a more effective postal zoning system. And in the summer of 1963, the Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP Code) began was introduced to the public. Xxxxx. ZIP Code, in full Zone Improvement Plan Code, system of zone coding introduced by the US Post Office Department (now the US Postal Service) in 1963 to facilitate the sorting and delivery of mail. After an extensive publicity campaign, the department finally succeeded in eliciting from the public a widespread acceptance of the ZIP code. Users of the mails were requested to include in all addresses a five-number code, of which the first three digits identified the section of the country to which the item was destined and the last two digits the specific post office or zone of the addressee. The primary purpose of the zone coding system was to fully exploit the capabilities of electronic reading and sorting equipment. The US Postal Service introduced a nine-digit ZIP Code in 1983. The new code, composed of the original five digits plus a hyphen and four additional numbers, was designed to speed up automated sorting operations. The first two of the four extra digits specify a particular sector, such as a group of streets or cluster of large buildings. The last two digits of the expanded code represent an even smaller area called a Segment, which may consist of one side of a city block, a single floor in a large building, or a group of post office boxes.

ZONE OF RATE FLEXIBILITY = ЗОНА ГИБКОСТИ СТАВОК – Zone Of Rate Flexibility:- in the United States, railroads may raise rates by a percentage increase in the railroad cost index that the ICC (short for the US Interstate Commerce Commission; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) determines; the railroads could raise rates by 6 percent per year through 1984 and 4 percent thereafter.

ZONE OF RATE FREEDOM = ЗОНА СВОБОДЫ СТАВОК – In the United States, the commission shall establish annually a 'Zone Of Rate Freedom' which will provide for a maximum permitted percentage adjustment to any rate, fare or charge for regular route autobus service. The commission shall promulgate this percentage within 60 days after the effective date of this act for the time remaining in the 1984 calendar year, and shall thereafter promulgate a percentage for each calendar year 60 days prior to the commencement of the calendar year. The commission shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to the availability of alternative modes of transportation, increases or decreases of the costs of bus operations, the interests of the consumers or users of bus services, and the rates, fares and charges prevailing in the bus industry, as well as in other related transportation services, such as rail services, in establishing the 'zone of rate freedom' for each period. A Zone Of Rate Freedom (ZORF) is a zone within which a carrier can raise or lower rates without regulatory or other administrative action. Motor carriers may raise or lower rates by 10 percent in one year without ICC (short for the US Interstate Commerce Commission; it was eliminated in 1994; Effective 1996-January-01, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) remaining responsibilities for administering trucking regulations) interference; if the rate change is within the zone of freedom, the rate is presumed to be reasonable. / В Соединённых Штатах Америки автоперевозчики могут повысить или понизить ставки на 10% за год без вмешательства Межштатовской Комиссии США по Вопросам Коммерции (МКВК; the US Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)). Если ставка находится в пределах зоны свободы, то предполагается, что она является обусловленной и недорогой.

ZONE OF REASONABLENESS = ЗОНА ПРИЕМЛЕМОСТИ – In the United States, the law authorized truckers to price freely within a 'Zone of Reasonableness', meaning that truckers could increase or decrease rates from current levels by 15 percent without challenge, and encouraged them to make independent rate filings with even larger price changes. Zone Of Reasonableness (ZOR) is a zone or limit within which air carriers may change rates without regulatory scrutiny; if the rate change is within the zone, the new rate is presumed to be reasonable. Zone Of Reasonableness, in general, a rate or division of a motor carrier for service in noncontiguous domestic trade or water carrier for port-to-port service in that trade is reasonable if the aggregate of increases and decreases in any such rate or division is not more than 7.5 percent above, or more than 10 percent below, the rate or division in effect 1 year before the effective date of the proposed rate or division.

ZONE PICKING = ЗОНОВОЕ КОМПЛЕКТОВАНИЕ (или ЗОНАЛЬНАЯ КОМПЛЕКТАЦИЯ, или ЗОНОВЫЙ ОТБОР) – Zone Picking:- a method of order picking where the warehouse is divided into pick zones. Items are picked from each zone and then transferred on a conveyer system from one zone to the next. Zone Picking involves combining groups of customer orders into a master batch, so that multiple orders are picked at the same time. Doing so vastly reduces the travel time required to pick goods for orders. Inventory pickers then forward their picked items to a central location in the warehouse, where the items are separated and matched to specific customer orders. Not only does this approach reduce travel time, but it also reduces the number of inventory transactions to be recorded, since picks are being conducted for multiple units at the same time. Zone picking creates the largest number of efficiencies when there are many customer orders, but is much less effective when customer orders arrive relatively infrequently. Additional efficiencies associated with zone picking are:- (i) Familiarity:- a picker assigned to a specific part of the warehouse will become very familiar with the locations of the items in his or her area, and so will be better able to pick, both more accurately and at a higher rate of speed; (ii) Traffic Interference:- there are no problems with stock pickers blocking aisles and getting in the way of other pickers, since there is no reason for anyone to stray outside of their assigned area; and (iii) Location Changes:- pickers will become so familiar with usage patterns in their assigned areas that they may reshuffle bin locations to locate high-frequency items where they can be more

easily picked. Problems with Zone Picking:- despite the significant advantages of zone picking, there are also a few issues to consider, such as:- (i) Central Picking Area:- there must be a method for efficiently reshuffling picked items into their designated customer orders, which may represent a level of organization that does not currently existing within the company; (ii) Responsibility:- it can be difficult to track down the reason for a picking error, since a large number of pickers may be involved in each order; and (iii) Lumpy Demand:- the content of customer orders may change over time, resulting in some pickers being intensely busy and others looking for work to do. This issue can be mitigated by periodically rebalancing work loads in the warehouse, based on picking frequencies.

ZONE PRICE = ЗОНАЛЬНАЯ ЦЕНА – Zone Price is the constant price of a product at all geographic locations within a zone. / Зональная Цена является постоянной ценой продукта во всех географических пунктах внутри конкретной зоны. Под Зональной Ценой понимается вид регулируемых цен, которые дифференцированы по географическому принципу. В пределах одной зоны уровень цены фиксирован и, за редким исключением, распространяется на продукцию одного вида не зависимо от того, кем она производится.

ZONE PRICING = ЗОНАЛЬНОЕ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЕ – Zone Pricing is the process of setting prices for goods or services based on the location where they will be offered for sale to consumers. In using a zone pricing strategy, a company typically keeps its prices to distributors consistent within a particular zone but will usually raise its prices within zones that are further away from its manufacturing facilities to help account for higher transport costs. Zone Pricing is a geographic pricing strategy in which a firm groups its customers in zones (groups of cities, regions, or countries) and applies different pricing formulas to each zone. Zone Pricing:- prices increase as shipping distances increase. This is sometimes done by drawing concentric circles on a map with the plant or warehouse at the center and each circle defining the boundary of a price zone. Instead of using circles, irregularly shaped price boundaries can be drawn that reflect geography, population density, transportation infrastructure, and shipping cost. (The term 'Zone Pricing' can also refer to the practice of setting prices that reflect local competitive conditions, i.e. the market forces of supply and demand, rather than actual cost of transportation.) Zone pricing, as practiced in the gasoline industry in the United States, is the pricing of gasoline based on a complex and secret weighting of factors, such as the number of competing stations, number of vehicles, average traffic flow, population density, and geographic characteristics. This can result in two branded gas stations only a few miles apart selling gasoline at a price differential of as much as USD0.50 per gallon. Many businesspeople and economists state that gasoline zone pricing merely reflects the costs of doing business in a complex and volatile marketplace. Critics contend that industry monopoly and the ability to control not only industry-owned 'corporate' stations, but locally owned or franchise stations, make zone pricing into an excuse to raise gasoline prices virtually at will. Oil industry representatives contend that while they set wholesale and dealer tank wagon prices, individual dealers are free to see whatever prices they wish and that this practice in itself causes widespread price variations outside industry control. Zone Pricing is a strategy of setting selling prices according to the geographic area (zone) in which the product will be sold, allowing for the costs of product shipping and handling to the zone. Zone pricing provides a uniform delivered price to all buyers within a geographic area. However, selling prices are incrementally higher as the zones get further away from the place of product manufacture. Zone Pricing is a pricing method in which all customers within a defined zone or region are charged the same price. And more distant customers pay a higher price than those closer to the company's dispatch point. It is also called Multiple Zone Pricing. Prices increase as shipping distances increase. This is sometimes done by drawing concentric circles on a map with the plant or warehouse at the center and each circle defining the boundary of a price zone. Instead of using circles, irregularly shaped price boundaries can be drawn that reflect geography, population density, transportation infrastructure, and shipping cost. The term Zone Pricing can also refer to the practice of setting prices that reflect local competitive conditions, i.e. the market forces of supply and demand, rather than actual cost of transportation. / Под Зональным Ценообразованием понимается разделение единого рынка на зоны (районы) и установление различных цен и тарифов. Все покупатели в пределах одной зоны платят одну и ту же цену.

ZONING = ЗОНИРОВАНИЕ (или РАЙОНИРОВАНИЕ) – Zoning is the legislative method of controlling land use by regulating such considerations as the type of buildings (e.g., commercial or residential) that may be erected and the population density. Applied primarily to urban areas, it is accomplished by dividing land area into zoning districts, each having specific conditions under which land and buildings may be legally developed and used. In combination with other city-planning techniques, zoning is a major instrument for gaining greater physical order in cities. The earliest form of zoning was inspired by architectural and urban-design controls introduced in European cities toward the end of the XIX century. In accordance with long-established municipal powers, German and Swedish cities applied zoning regulations about 1875 to new land being urbanized around the older city cores as a way of controlling the heights and concentrations of buildings and avoiding problems of congestion. Much of the orderliness of German and Swedish cities and the consistent quality of building line and height is due to the early establishment of detailed zoning regulations and their widespread application at the time of major building activity growing out of the Industrial Revolution. Zoning in the United States (US), in contrast, has been more concerned with the social and economic function for which land is used rather than with architectural and site-planning criteria. The earliest US zoning ordinances – around the turn of the XX century – were motivated by the need for regulating the location of commercial and industrial activities. See also Agricultural Zoning. Zoning is the process in physical planning, or the results thereof, in which specific functions or uses are assigned to certain areas, for example, industrial zones, residential areas. Zoning:- the separation or division of a municipality into districts, the regulation of buildings and structures in such districts in accordance with their construction and the nature and extent of their use, and the dedication of such districts to particular uses designed to serve the General Welfare. Zoning, the regulation of the use of real property by local government, restricts a particular territory to residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses. The local governing body considers the character of the property as well as its fitness for particular uses. It must enact the regulations in accordance with a well-considered and comprehensive plan intended to avoid Arbitrary exercise of government power. A comprehensive plan is a general design to control the use of properties in the entire municipality, or at least in a large portion of it. Individual pieces of property should not be singled out for special treatment. For example, one or two lots may not be placed in a separate zone and subjected to restrictions that do not apply to similar adjoining lands. Zoning ordinances divide a town, city, village, or county into separate residential, commercial, and industrial districts, thereby preserving the desirable characteristics of each type of setting. These laws generally limit dimensions in each zone. Many regulations require certain building features and limit the number and location of parking and loading areas and the use of signs. Other regulations provide space for schools, parks, or other public facilities. Zoning helps city planners bring about orderly growth and change. It controls population density and helps create attractive, healthful residential areas. In addition, zoning helps assure property owners and residents that the characteristics of nearby areas will remain stable. In some states a municipality has the right to be heard on proposed zoning in an adjoining community. Courts have upheld this so-called Extraterritorial Zoning as an exercise of the Police Power of the state, with the goal of serving the general welfare of both communities and creating harmony among the uses of a given area, without regard to political boundaries. Following the lead of New York City, which passed the first major zoning ordinance in 1916, most urban communities throughout the country have enacted zoning regulations. Zoning is not merely the division of a city into districts and the regulation of the structural and architectural designs of buildings within each district. It also requires consideration of future growth and development, adequacy of drainage and storm sewers, public streets, pedestrian walkways, density of population, and many other factors that are within legislative competence. Building Codes, which govern the safety and structure of buildings, do not contradict zoning ordinances, but

exist side by side with them. Both rest on the police power:- zoning stabilizes the use of property, and building codes ensure the safety and structure of buildings. Zoning is intended to have a relative permanency, whereas building codes are much more flexible because they must keep abreast of new materials and other technological advances. Municipalities have power to zone property only if a state grants it by statute or it is derived from constitutional provisions. Zoning ordinances must be reasonable because by their nature they restrain the use of property that the owners could otherwise use as they chose. The landowner cannot complain as long as the power to zone is used in the public interest and for the general welfare of the community impartially and without compensation. The regulations must meet the demands of the constitutional prohibition against taking private property for public use without just compensation as mandated by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the US Constitution as well as by the constitutions of the states. The US Supreme Court decided three cases that have had considerable impact in this area:- Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council, 505 US 1003, 112 S. Ct. 2886, 120 L. Ed. 2d 798 (1992), Lujan v. National Wildlife Federation, 497 US 871, 110 S. Ct. 3177, 111 L. Ed. 2d 695 (1990), and Dolan v. City of Tigard, 512 US 374, 114 S. Ct. 2309, 129 L. Ed. 2d 304 (1994). The decisions made it more difficult for municipalities to require that land developers give up part of their property for public purposes, such as access to lake shores, sidewalks, access roads, and parks. If the government needs the land, it must compensate the owner by exercising its power of Eminent Domain and condemning the property. Courts have held that a zoning regulation is legal or valid if it is reasonable and not arbitrary and bears a reasonable and substantial relation to the public health, safety, comfort, morals, and general welfare and if the means employed are reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of its purpose. An ordinance is invalid if its enforcement will preclude use of the property for any purpose to which it is reasonably adapted. In determining whether a regulation is reasonable, no single factor is controlling. Those factors normally considered are need for the adoption, the purpose, location, size, and physical characteristics of the land, and the character of the neighborhood. Also considered are the effect on the value of property, the amount by which property values are decreased, the notion of the general welfare (that is, what is best for the community at large), and the density, population, and aesthetics of the area. Traffic, use of nearby land, and length of time the property has been vacant are also relevant. An ordinance that is reasonable when enacted may prove to be unreasonable, and hence may be set aside by a court, if circumstances have changed. Zoning regulations must promote the good of all the people in the community rather than further the desires of a particular group, and the power cannot be invoked to further private interests that conflict with the rights of the public. Restrictions based solely on race or occupancy of property within certain districts are invalid. A classification that discriminates against a racial or religious group can only be upheld if the state demonstrates an overwhelming interest that can be served no other way. The regulation must be clear and specific. It must describe districts with certainty, and if maps are necessary, it should include references to them. The standards governing conduct of the administrator must be clear. The fact that regulations have not been enforced does not prevent their enforcement. Only persons whose rights are injured by regulations may attack them. An invalid enactment is without effect and confers no rights and imposes no duties. Regulations must be in accordance with a comprehensive plan, which may be separate or part of the zoning regulation. Spot zoning of individual parcels of property in a manner different from that of surrounding property, primarily for the private interests of the owner of the property so zoned, may be improper but not illegal in all cases. Spot zoning disregards the requirement that zoning be in accordance with a comprehensive plan. It may be valid if there is a reasonable basis for distinguishing the parcel from surrounding parcels. Zoning regulations may validly prescribe a type of building, location of utility lines, restrictions on accessory buildings or structures, and preservation of historical areas and buildings. General rules of construction apply to restrictions affecting architectural and structural design of buildings and open spaces. Such rules apply to building setbacks from the streets and other boundaries, size and height of buildings, number of rooms, floor space or area and cubic feet, and minimum cost of buildings. They also apply to frontage of lots, minimum lot area, front, rear, and side yards, off-street parking, the number of buildings on a lot, and the number of dwelling units in a certain area. Regulations may restrict areas to single-family homes or to multifamily dwellings or townhouses. An ordinance may permit the construction of a building intended for nonresidential use, such as a school, church, hospital, or charitable institution, in a residential district. Municipalities have gained some flexibility in their regulations by authorizing special use permits in certain districts. This gives them the power to impose restrictions and requirements that might not otherwise be possible under the strict classification of the district. It is also possible to create a unit development in an entire district or a large part of one, with plans and restrictions governing the entire project. This arrangement may mix some commercial and residential uses and ‘clustering’ of certain properties, leaving room for green spaces and parkways. A municipality may use broad discretion to fix the location and boundaries of business, commercial, and industrial districts and has the power to review and periodically update zoning regulations. This should be done whenever growth and progress require. Failure or refusal to make a change in regulations when they are clearly appropriate in view of development may be regarded as unreasonable, arbitrary conduct. Only the legislative body empowered to enact zoning regulations has the power to amend them. This must be done with the same formality, including required notices and hearings, as the original enactment. Neither the courts nor boards of zoning appeals should undertake such amendment, regardless of how archaic the regulations may be. Zoning ordinances may permit or prohibit certain uses and may create whole districts devoted only to residence, commerce, or industry. When a structure’s use does not conform to a zoning ordinance but the structure existed before the adoption or amendment of the ordinance, the structure has nonconforming use status, sometimes called Legal Nonconforming Use. A vested legal nonconforming use is safeguarded by the Constitution unless it is abandoned or terminated. It is a property right that cannot be taken away without just compensation. However, the nonconforming use structure may not be expanded, its use may not be changed, and, under many laws, if it is destroyed by fire or other cause, it may not be rebuilt. Zoning regulations are subject to interpretation by the courts where their meaning is unclear. Because such laws are in derogation of the Common Law, they are to be construed strictly, but they should receive a reasonable and fair construction in the light of the public good they propose to serve. Boards of zoning appeals are created by statutes. They are Quasi-Judicial bodies because they conduct hearings with sworn testimony by witnesses and a transcript is made, which courts may review. Municipalities generally require permits for building or remodeling and certificates of occupancy after inspection discloses conformity with applicable codes. An owner without legal training who contests a zoning requirement would be ill-advised to try to argue his case alone because the members of the board, the municipal attorney, and the planning official have long experience, knowledge of the law, and a built-in tendency to favor their interpretations of the ordinances. Where full compliance with the strict letter of the ordinance works a hardship on the owner, the board of appeals or governing body may grant a variance, which is toleration of a slight violation of the ordinance. The owner, however, may not create her own hardship by willfully violating the law. Zoning regulations may be enforced by Mandamus, an action that results in a judgment of a court compelling the appropriate public officers to carry out their duty; by Injunction, which results in a court order forbidding the use or structure that is in violation; and by civil Forfeiture actions or criminal prosecutions. Adjoining owners or citizens at large may have standing to enforce the ordinances where the municipal officers fail to do so. Some ordinances provide for a certain sum to be paid to the municipality for each day of violation. Some courts enforce these penalties strictly, whereas others are more lenient, as long as compliance with the ordinances is achieved in a reasonable time. Zoning is the division of a city or county into areas (zones) specifying the uses allowable for the real property in these areas. (1) Zoning (retailing definition) is the regulation of the construction and use of buildings in certain areas of a municipality. (2) Zoning (sales definition) is the method for scheduling sales calls that divides a territory into areas or zones. The salesperson then makes calls in each zone for a prespecified length of time. See also Agricultural Zoning. / Лукас (Lucas) Люхан (Lujan) Долэн (Dolan). В градостроительстве под

Зонированием территории понимается деление городской территории на зоны главным образом по функциональному признаку (жилая зона, промышленная зона и так далее) и установление градостроительных регламентов.

ZONING LAWS = ЗАКОНЫ О ЗОНИРОВАНИИ – Zoning Laws:- local zoning ordinances and regulations are important considerations when choosing your business location. Zoning laws impact several critical business decisions such as purchasing property or making improvements to your existing property, so it is important to understand the laws before you commit to anything. Property is zoned into commercial and residential uses, so a commercial building cannot be built in a residential neighborhood and vice versa, unless there is a change in zoning ordinances. Other considerations also come into play such as how you intend to use your facility, the nature of any renovations, and so on. Finding out How Property is Zoned:- you can find out how property is zoned by contacting your local planning agency. One way to determine your local planning agency is to perform an Internet search using the name of your community or city, your state, and the term 'Planning'. Before getting too involved in a zoning issue, consider hiring a local land use attorney to help you through the process and ensure you are compliant. Zoning regulations affect not only what land uses are permitted on a property but also what can be built as well as provides other regulations such as lot size, type of buildings, etc. / наём (hiring). Законы О Зонировании:- законодательные положения о разделении города на зоны. Постановления муниципалитета о разделении города на административные зоны (округа) и установлении границ этих зон. Такое разделение вводится для облегчения управления и контроля за использованием муниципальной собственности, зданий и сооружений.

ZOOM = ФОКУСИРОВАТЬ – Zoom expands or shrinks forms displayed in the working area for readability and is only available in the forms mode or when you are using the Split View. To change the form size, on the view menu click Zoom. In the Zoom to dialog box, click the new form size, and then click OK. / Устанавливать Фокус:- регулировать оптическую систему – фотоаппарата, телескопа и тому подобного – с целью получения чёткого изображения.

ZOONOSES = ЗООНОЗЫ – Zoonoses are the diseases that are communicable from animals to humans. Examples would include the diseases anthrax (caused by Bacillus Anthracis), tularemia (caused by Francisella Tularensis), etc. See also Zoonotic Diseases. Zoonosis is the name given to diseases or infections that can be transmitted between humans and animals. Many people interact with animals during their daily lives, and millions of households in the United States have pets. Other people come into contact with animals through their work, such as farming, or in the wild. What Is Zoonosis? Zoonosis refers to diseases that can be passed from animals to humans. They are sometimes called zoonotic diseases. Animals can carry harmful germs, such as bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses. These are then shared with humans and cause illness. Zoonotic diseases range from mild to severe, and some can even be fatal. Zoonotic diseases are widespread both in the United States and worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 61 percent of all human diseases are zoonotic in origin, while 75 percent of new diseases discovered in the last decade are zoonotic. Before the introduction of new hygiene regulations around 100 years ago, zoonotic diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, bubonic plague, and glanders caused millions of deaths. They are still a major problem in developing countries. / Под Зоонозами (Zoonoses), от Греческих слов Zōōn, означающее Животное, и Nósos, означающее Болезнь, понимаются инфекционные и инвазионные болезни, свойственные только животным, например, контагиозная плевропневмония крупного рогатого скота, некробактериоз, чума свиней, мыт, чума крупного рогатого скота. Зоонозы, заразные болезни, возбудители которых в процессе эволюции приспособились к паразитированию в организме определённых видов животных. К зоонозам относят чуму рогатого скота, чуму свиней, пастереллёз и другие. При определённых санитарно-экономических условиях, благоприятствующих тому или иному механизму передачи возбудителя, возможно возникновение зоонозов среди людей. Но циркулировать в коллективах людей возбудители зоонозов не могут (в отличие от Зооантропонозов), так как человек для них является биологическим тупиком, не включается в течение эпизоотического процесса и не участвует в эволюции возбудителя как паразитического вида. Зооноз – заболевание, передающееся от животных человеку.

ZOONOTIC = ЗООНОТИЧЕСКОЕ – Zoonotic:- pertaining to a zoonosis:- a disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals but that can infect humans. There are multitudes of zoonotic diseases. Some examples include:- anthrax, ascariasis, brucellosis, plague, echinococcosis, Lassa fever, listeriosis, Lyme disease, monkeypox, psittacosis, rabies, salmonellosis, trichinosis, toxoplasmosis, typhus and West Nile fever. Zoonoses may appear suddenly and be relatively virulent, as illustrated by HIV (short for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus) which ignited the AIDS (short for the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) epidemic and the coronavirus responsible for the outbreak of SARS (short for the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). See also Zoonoses. / Зоонотическое:- .

ZOONOTIC DISEASES = ЗООНОТИЧЕСКИЕ БОЛЕЗНИ (или ЗООНОТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ) – Zoonotic Diseases (also known as Zoonoses) are caused by infections that are shared between animals and people. Every year, tens of thousands of Americans will get sick from diseases spread between animals and people. These are known as Zoonotic Diseases. Zoonotic means infectious diseases that are spread between animals and people. Because these diseases can cause sickness or death in people, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is always tracking and reporting them. Animals provide many benefits to people. Many people interact with animals in their daily lives, both at home and away from home. Pets offer companionship and entertainment, with millions of households having one or more pets. We might come into close contact with animals at a county fair or petting zoo, or encounter wildlife while enjoying outdoor activities. Also, animals are an important food source and provide meat, dairy, and eggs. However, some animals can carry harmful germs that can be shared with people and cause illness – these are known as Zoonotic Diseases or Zoonoses. Zoonotic diseases are caused by harmful germs like viruses, bacterial, parasites, and fungi. These germs can cause many different types of illnesses in people and animals ranging from mild to serious illness and even death. Some animals can appear healthy even when they are carrying germs that can make people sick. Zoonotic diseases are very common, both in the United States and around the world. Scientists estimate that more than 6 out of every 10 known infectious diseases in people are spread from animals, and 3 out of every 4 new or emerging infectious diseases in people are spread from animals. Every year, tens of thousands of Americans will get sick from harmful germs spread between animals and people. Because of this, CDC works 24/7 to protect people from zoonotic diseases. How Do Germs Spread Between Animals And People? Because of the close connection between people and animals, it's important to be aware of the common ways people can get infected with germs that can cause zoonotic diseases. These can include:- (i) Direct Contact:- Coming into contact with the saliva, blood, urine, mucous, feces, or other body fluids of an infected animal. Examples include petting or touching animals, and bites or scratches. (ii) Indirect Contact:- Coming into contact with areas where animals live and roam, or objects or surfaces that have been contaminated with germs. Examples include aquarium tank water, pet habitats, chicken coops, plants, and soil, as well as pet food and water dishes. (iii) Vector-Borne:- Being bitten by a tick, or an insect like a mosquito or a flea. (iv) Foodborne:- Each year, 1 in 6 Americans get sick from eating contaminated food. Eating or drinking something unsafe (such as unpasteurized milk, undercooked meat or eggs, or raw fruits and vegetables that are contaminated with feces from an infected animal). Who Is At A Higher Risk Of Serious Illness From Zoonotic Diseases? Anyone can become sick from a zoonotic disease, including healthy people. However, some people may be more at risk than others and should take steps to protect themselves or family members. These people are more likely than others to get really sick, and even die, from infection with certain diseases. These groups of people include:- (i) children younger than 5; (ii) adults older than 65; and (iii) people with weakened immune

systems. What Can You Do To Protect Yourself And Your Family From Zoonotic Diseases? People can come into contact with animals in many places. This includes at home and away from home, in places like petting zoos, fairs, schools, stores, and parks. Insects, like mosquitoes and fleas, and ticks bite people and animals day and night. Thankfully, there are things you can do to protect yourself and your family from zoonotic diseases. (i) Keep Hands Clean:- Washing your hands right after being around animals, even if you didn't touch any animals, is one of the most important steps you can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. (a) Always wash your hands after being around animals, even if you didn't touch the animals. (b) Many germs are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. (c) If clean, running water is not accessible, use soap and available water. (d) If soap and water are unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol to clean hands. Because hand sanitizers do not eliminate all types of germs, it is important to wash your hands as soon as soap and water are available. (ii) Know the simple things you can do to stay safe around your pets. (iii) Prevent bites from mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas. (iv) Learn more about ways to handle food safely – whether it's for yourself or your family, your pet, or other animals. (v) Be aware of zoonotic diseases both at home, away from home (such as at petting zoos or other animal exhibits), in child care settings or schools and when you travel. (vi) Avoid bites and scratches from animals. Zoonotic Diseases are the diseases that, under natural conditions, are communicable from animals to humans. Included among these are brucellosis (undulant fever), salmonellosis (salmonella poisoning), leptospirosis (Weil's disease), anthrax (woolsorter's disease), and tetanus (tetanus or lockjaw). See also Zoonoses. Zoonotic Diseases:- diseases that are naturally transmitted from warm-blooded animals to humans are called Zoonoses. In Europe zoonoses originating from wildlife sources and transmitted by arthropods are considered to become increasingly important in the future. Climate and ecological changes may favour already existing arthropods to expand to other regions and thus new pathogens can be introduced in Europe. In the Netherlands zoonoses are of major importance because it is a densely populated country with high numbers of livestock and pet animals and human activities favours close contact with wildlife such as migrating waterfowl, deer and fox populations. Recent zoonotic outbreaks of importance are avian influenza in poultry in 2003 and Q fever epidemic in 2007–10. Besides the threat for outbreaks, endemic zoonoses still need attention. Zoonotic diseases affect and are carried by domestic animals, farm animals, wild animals or rodents such as mice and rats. Humans are frequently exposed to zoonotic organisms since they can also spread into the environment, such as children's sandpits, water and food. Some diseases are transmitted by insect or tick bites. The insect or tick is then termed a 'Vector' (from the Latin word for Carrier). One Health Approach:- RIVM (short for the Dutch name of Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu; in English the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment; headquartered in Bilthoven, The Netherlands) coordinates national activities on the signalling and response of zoonoses together with key partners in the veterinary field. Monthly meetings are being organised to discuss the zoonotic signals between veterinary and (regional) public health partners. Strategic focus of research activities in the field of zoonoses are livestock-, wildlife- and vector borne zoonoses on the animal-human interface. RIVM has unique expertise in the field of parasitic zoonoses and advices national authorities. Examples of research activities include Livestock Farming and Neighbouring Residents' Health, Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases, Q fever, parasitic zoonoses in wildlife and livestock and rodent borne diseases. International Context:- Zoonoses are important to signal and control in international context. RIVM collaborates in many international activities, coordinates international projects related to zoonoses and advices international bodies such as European Food Safety Authorithy (EFSA), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) related topics on zoonoses. Zoonotic Diseases are diseases that are transmitted between animals and humans. They include all diseases that people can contract from animals such as wildlife, domestic animals, insects, primates, and birds. Some important zoonotic diseases of New Mexico include Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, Plague, Rabies, West Nile Virus, and Zika Virus. / Зоонотические Заболевания, которые могут передаваться от животных к человеку являются реальной проблемой. После утверждения в 1975 доклада Объединённого Комитета Экспертов ФАО/ВОЗ (сокращения для Продовольственной и Сельскохозяйственной Организации Объединённых Наций, более известной по Англоязычной аббревиатуре FAO (ФАО), и Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения) по ветеринарной санитарии, новым возникающим и вновь возникающим зоонотическим болезням (например, лихорадка Рифтовой долины и энцефалит), включая болезни пищевого происхождения (например, вызываемые Salmonella Enteritidis, резистентной к многолекарственной терапии – Salmonella Typhimurium DT 104 и Escherichia Coli O157:H7, и губчатая энцефалопатия крупного рогатого скота) приобрели глобальное значение для здоровья человека. Эти события потребовали быстрых ответных мер со стороны врачей-ветеринаров и биологов, а также совместной работы и сотрудничества между ними. Хотя такие зоонотические болезни, как бешенство, бруцеллёз и туберкулез крупного рогатого скота (вызываемый Mycobacterium Bovis) были взяты под контроль или ликвидированы в ряде промышленных стран, они остаются эндемическими в развивающихся регионах. Кроме того, связанные с животными инфекции (например, вызываемые Toxoplasma Gondii, Listeria Monocytogenes) отмечались у людей повышенного риска, в связи с недостаточностью нормальной иммунной реакции и в результате употребления иммуносупрессивных лекарственных средств, рака или ВИЧ-инфекции. Факторы, которые способствовали усугублению таких тенденций, включали, среди прочих, изменяющиеся структуры популяций диких животных, интенсивную практику животноводства и глобализацию пищевой промышленности, сопровождающуюся изменением структуры производства, хранения и распределения продовольствия. Эти события требуют более высокого уровня эпидемиологического надзора и готовности, а также новаторских подходов к борьбе и профилактике. Главная задача большинства организаций и служб ветеринарной санитарии – это оценка связанных с животными рисков для здоровья населения и управление ими, а также информирование об этих рисках соответствующих сторон.

ZOOPHILOUS = ЗООФИЛЬНОЕ – Zoophilous:- pollinated by animals, especially other than insects, e.g., bats. / Под Зоофильным понимается растение, опыляемое животными, нежели насекомыми, например, летучими мышами. Под Зоофилией, от Греческих слов Zōon, означающее Живое Существо или Животное, и Philéō, означающее Люблю, понимается:- (i) разновидность полового извращения:- половое влечение направлено на животных; известна также как Содомия; или (ii) перекрёстное опыление растений с помощью животных; наибольшее число видов растений опыляется насекомыми (которые питаются пыльцой, нектаром и тому подобным), меньшее – птицами и млекопитающими.

ZOOPLANKTON = ЗООПЛАНКТОН – Zooplankton are the heterotrophic (sometimes detritivorous) type of plankton. Plankton are organisms drifting in the water column of oceans, seas, and bodies of fresh water. The name of zooplankton is derived from the Greek zoon, meaning 'animal', and planktos, meaning 'wanderer' or 'drifter'. Many zooplankton are too small to be seen individually with the naked eye. Zooplankton is tiny aquatic animals eaten by fish. Zooplankton is small floating or weakly swimming organisms that drift with water currents and, with phytoplankton, make up the planktonic food supply upon which almost all oceanic organisms are ultimately dependent. Many animals, from single-celled Radiolaria to the eggs or larvae of herrings, crabs, and lobsters, are found among the zooplankton. Permanent plankton, or holoplankton, such as protozoa and copepods (an important food for larger animals), spend their lives as plankton. Temporary plankton, or meroplankton, such as young starfish, clams, worms, and other bottom-dwelling animals, live and feed as plankton until they leave to become adults in their proper habitats. Zooplankton is an animal plankton. Plankton is composed of the phytoplankton ('the plants of the sea') and zooplankton (zoh-plankton) which are typically the tiny animals found near the surface in aquatic environments. Like phytoplankton, zooplankton are usually weak swimmers and usually just drift

along with the currents. Plankton are comprised of two main groups, permanent members of the plankton, called Holoplankton (such as diatoms, radiolarians, dinoflagellates, foraminifera, amphipods, krill, copepods, salps, etc), and temporary members (such as most larval forms of sea urchins, sea stars, crustaceans, marine worms, some marine snails, most fish, etc), which are called Meroplankton. Along with phytoplankton, zooplankton are key components of marine ecosystems forming the base of most marine food webs. / Под Зоопланктоном понимается совокупность животных, обитающих в толще воды морских и пресных водоёмов и не способных противостоять переносу течениями; составная часть планктона. Наибольшая биомасса зоопланктона в тропических водах (до 200–500 мг/м^3 и выше). Смотрите также Планктон (Plankton). Зоопланктон – разнообразное, утончённое и часто очень красивое сообщество животных, обитающих в толще воды. Термин Планктон предложил известный Немецкий учёный Виктор Гэнзэн в конце XIX века. В переводе с Греческого языка планктон означает блуждающий или свободно парящий. Зоопланктон нельзя полностью отделить от другого пелагического сообщества животных – нектона, которое представлено активно плавающим сообществом рыб, кальмаров, черепах и так далее. Однако зоопланктон, в отличие от нектона, не может сопротивляться течениям, а переносится вместе с ними. Для того, чтобы ‘парить’ в толще воды, у планктонных животных есть разнообразные приспособления:- у одних – плотность тела меньше, чем плотностью воды, у других – поверхность позволяет планировать в воде. Зоопланктон является центральным компонентом морской системы. Многие зоопланктонные животные питаются фитопланктоном, а ими, в свою очередь, питаются личинки рыб. Таким образом, зоопланктон осуществляет связь между первичной продукцией фитопланктона и рыбами. Изменение численности зоопланктона – важный фактор, влияющий на запасы рыб. Зоопланктон характеризуется огромным диапазоном размеров тела, составляющих его животных. Размеры зоопланктонных организмов могут варьировать от нескольких микрон (например, некоторые инфузории) до 0.5 м и более. Разделение зоопланктона на размерные группы:- (i) микрозоопланктон – инфузории, коловратки – менее 0.2 мм; (ii) мезозоопланктон – копеподы, кладоцеры, некоторые коловратки, личинки полихет и моллюсков – 0.2–20 мм; (iii) макропланктон – личинки рыб, гребневики, некоторые медузы более 20 мм; и (iv) мегапланктон – медузы – могут достигать 20 см и более.

ZOOT = СТИЛЯЖНЫЙ (или ЗУТ) – Zoot:- suit a severely cut suit consisting of a thigh-length jacket with wide padded shoulders and peg pants with narrow cuffs. A Zoot Suit (occasionally spelled Zuit Suit) is a men’s suit with high-waisted, wide-legged, tight-cuffed, pegged trousers, and a long coat with wide lapels and wide padded shoulders. This style of clothing, popular among the African American population of the time, would soon be adopted by Chicano and Italian American communities during the 1940s. In Britain the bright-coloured suits with velvet lapels worn by Teddy Boys bore a slight resemblance to zoot suits in the length of the jacket. The zoot suit was originally associated with Afro-American musicians and their sub-culture. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word zoot probably comes from a reduplication of suit. The creation and naming of the zoot suit have been variously attributed to Harold C. Fox, a Chicago clothier and big-band trumpeter; Louis Lettes, a Memphis tailor; and Nathan (Toddy) Elkus, a Detroit retailer. Anti-Mexican youth riots in Los Angeles during World War II are known as the Zoot Suit Riots. In time, zoot suits were prohibited for the duration of the war, ostensibly because they used too much cloth. Zoot suiters often wear a fedora or pork pie hat color-coordinated with the suit, occasionally with a long feather as decoration, and pointy, French-style shoes. A young Malcolm X described the zoot suit as:- ‘a killer-diller coat with a drape shape, reet pleats and shoulders padded like a lunatic’s cell’. Zoot suits usually featured a watch chain dangling from the belt to the knee or below, then back to a side pocket. Zoot suit wearers’ dates often wore flared skirts and long coats. The amount of material and tailoring required made them luxury items, so much so that the US War Production Board said that they wasted materials that should be devoted to the World War II war effort. When Life published photographs of zoot suiters in 1942, the magazine joked that they were ‘solid arguments for lowering the Army draft age to include 18 year olds’. This extravagance, which many considered unpatriotic in wartime, was a factor in the Zoot Suit Riots. Wearing the oversized suit was a declaration of freedom and self-determination, even rebelliousness. / Хэролд Си. Фокс (Harold C. Fox); Луи Лэтэз (Louis Lettes); и Нэйсэн Тади Элкас (Nathan (Toddy) Elkus).

ZOOTOXIN = ЗООТОКСИН – Zootoxin is any toxin of animal origin, as a snake or scorpion venom, or serum produced by means of such toxin. / Зоотоксин – яд животного происхождения.

ZOO VIRUS = ЗОО ВИРУС (или ЗООЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ВИРУС) – Zoo Virus is a virus found only in virus laboratories that has not moved into general circulation. / Зоо Вирус или Зоологический Вирус (Zoo Virus) – вирус, существующий только в антивирусных лабораториях, в коллекциях исследователей вирусов и не встречается в ‘дикой природе’.

ZOR = ZONE OF REASONABLENESS

ZORF = ZONE OF RATE FREEDOM

ZORI = ЗОРИ (или ПЛЕТЁНЫЕ САНДАЛИИ) – Zori is a flat thonged sandal usually made of straw, cloth, leather, or rubber. Zori are flat and thonged Japanese sandals made of rice straw or other plant fibers, cloth, lacquered wood, leather, rubber, or – increasingly – synthetic materials. Zori are quite similar to flip-flops, which first appeared in New Zealand and the United States sometime around World War II as rubber imitations of the wooden thong sandals long worn in Japan. / Зори – плоские сандалии на ремешке, сделанные из соломы, полотна, кожи или каучука. В Японии сандалии Зори обычно надевают по особым случаям, вместе с кимоно, однако такая обувь настолько удобна (мягкая, упругая подошва напоминает татами), что её можно прекрасно использовать в качестве домашних тапочек или прогулочных шлёпанцев.

ZOSTER = ОПОЯСЫВАЮЩЕЕ (или ОПОЯСЫВАЮЩИЙ ГЕРПЕС) – Zoster:- Shingles, also known as Herpes Zoster, is a viral disease characterized by a painful skin rash with blisters in a localized area. Typically the rash occurs in a single, wide stripe either on the left or right side of the body or face. Two to four days before the rash occurs there may be tingling or local pain in the area. Otherwise there are typically few symptoms though some may have fever, headache, or feel tired. The rash usually heals within two to four weeks; however, some people develop ongoing nerve pain which can last for months or years, a condition called Postherpetic Neuralgia. In those with poor immune function the rash may occur widely. If the rash involves the eye, vision loss may occur. Shingles is due to a reactivation of Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) within a person’s body. The disease chickenpox is caused by the initial infection with VZV. Once chickenpox has resolved, the virus may remain inactive in nerve cells. When it reactivates, it travels from the nerve body to the endings in the skin, producing blisters. Risk factors for reactivation include old age, poor immune function, and having had chickenpox before 18 months of age. How the virus remains in the body or subsequently re-activates is not well understood. Exposure to the virus in the blisters can cause chickenpox in someone who has not had it, but will not trigger shingles. Diagnosis is typically based on a person’s signs and symptoms. Varicella Zoster Virus is not the same as herpes simplex virus; however, they belong to the same family of viruses. The shingles vaccine reduces the risk of shingles by 50 to 90% depending on the vaccine used. It also decreases rates of postherpetic neuralgia, and if shingles occurs, its severity. If shingles develops, antiviral medications such as acyclovir can reduce the severity and duration of disease if started within 72 hours of the appearance of the rash. Evidence does not show a significant effect of antivirals or steroids on rates of postherpetic neuralgia. Paracetamol, NSAIDs, or opioids may be used to help with the acute pain. It is estimated that about a third of people develop shingles at some point in their life. While more common

among older people, children may also get the disease. The number of new cases per year ranges from 1.2–3.4 per 1 000 person-years among healthy individuals to 3.9–11.8 per 1 000 person-years among those older than 65 years of age. About half of those living to age 85 will have at least one attack, and less than 5% will have more than one attack. The disease has been recognized since ancient times. / Опоясывающий Герпес:- Опоясывающий Лишай (Herpes Zoster) (синоним:- Опоясывающий Герпес) – заболевание вирусной природы, характеризующееся односторонними герпетиформными высыпаниями на коже с сильным болевым синдромом. Возбудитель – Вирус Ветряной Оспы (Varicella Zoster) Семейства Герпесвирусов, при первой встрече с организмом (чаще в молодом возрасте) вызывает типичную ветряную оспу. У детей, переболевших ветрянкой, вирус переходит в латентное состояние, скрываясь в нервных клетках задних рогов спинного мозга, черепных нервах или ганглиях автономной нервной системы, реже – в клетках нейроглии, и не вызывает каких-либо симптомов. Спустя десятилетия после первичного попадания вируса в организм, происходит его активизация с выходом из нервных клеток и продвижением вдоль по их аксонам. Достигнув окончания нерва, вирус вызывает инфекцию кожи того региона, который иннервируется данным нервом, заболевание сопровождается сильным зудом, болями и высыпаниями. Самоисцеление наступает чаще всего через 2–4 недели, однако у некоторых больных боли и зуд могут сохраняться месяцы и годы, состояние называемое ‘Постгерпетическая Невралгия’. Детальные механизмы того, как вирус ветряной оспы переходит в спящее состояние, а затем реактивируется, остаются неизученными.

ZOUAVE = ЗУАВ – Zouave:- was the title given to certain light infantry regiments in the French Army, normally serving in French North Africa between 1831 and 1962. The name was also adopted during the XIX century by units in other armies, especially volunteer regiments raised for service in the American Civil War. The characteristic zouave uniform included short open-fronted jackets, baggy trousers and often sashes and oriental headgear. / Под Зуавами, от Французского слова Zouaves, от Арабского слова Zyaya, означающее название одного из Кабильских племён в Алжире, понимается вид лёгкой пехоты во Французских колониальных войсках XIX–XX веков; формировались из жителей Северной Африки из Французов-добровольцев, проживавших там же; с начала XX века – на основе воинской повинности. Первые 2 батальона Зуавов были созданы в Алжире в 1830 для ведения колониальной войны в Северной Африке. В середине XIX века было сформировано 3, а затем 4 (1914) и 6 (1939) полков. Зуавы участвовали в различных войнах, которые вела Франция в XIX–XX веках, в том числе в Крымской Войне 1853–56, в Франко-Прусской Войне 1870–71, 1-й и 2-й Мировых Войнах. Имели особую форму (куртка, жилет, шаровары с широким поясом, феска или чалма). Зуавами назывались также наёмные стрелковые части в армии султанской Турции; в начале XX века имелась 1 бригада Зуавов. Во время Польского восстания 1863–64 в рядах повстанцев существовали отряды зуавов (жуавов) смерти, состоявшие из храбрецов-смертников.

ZPG = ZERO POPULATION GROWTH

ZR = ZERO COUPON ISSUE

ZR = ZERO–COUPON SECURITY

ZRL = ZERO RISK LEVEL

Z–RING = ЗИ.–КОЛЬЦО (или ЗЭД.–КОЛЬЦО, или КОЛЬЦО–ХХ) – Z-Ring:- Z Ring As Executor Of Bacterial Cell Division:- it has become apparent that bacteria possess ancestors of the major eukaryotic cytoskeletal proteins. FtsZ, the ancestral homologue of tubulin, assembles into a cytoskeletal structure associated with cell division, designated the Z Ring. Formation of the Z Ring represents a major point of both spatial and temporal regulation of cell division. Here we discuss findings concerning the structure and the formation of the ring as well as its spatial and temporal regulation. / Кольцо-Z – морфологическая форма иногда образующаяся при бактериальном делении клеток.

ZRN = ZAIRIAN NEW ZAIRE

Z–SCORE = ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ЗИ. (или ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ЗЭД.) – (1) The Z-Score formula for Predicting Bankruptcy of Dr. Edward I. Altman (New York University (NYU) Stern’s Department of Finance Professor; Stern = Leonard N. Stern) is a multivariate formula for a measurement of the financial health of a company and a powerful diagnostic tool that forecasts the probability of a company entering bankruptcy within a 2 year period. Studies measuring the effectiveness of the Z-Score have shown the model is often accurate in predicting bankruptcy (72–80% reliability). The Z-Score was developed in 1968 by Dr. Edward I. Altman, Ph.D., a financial economist and professor at New York University’s Stern School of Business. The Z-Score bankruptcy predictor combines five common business ratios, using a weighting system calculated by Altman to determine the likelihood of a company going bankrupt. It was derived based on data from manufacturing firms, but has since proven to be effective as well (with some modifications) in determining the risk a service firm will go bankrupt. How should the results be judged? It depends:- (i) Original Z-SCORE (For Public Manufacturer) If the score is 3.0 or above – bankruptcy is not likely. If the Score is 1.8 or less – bankruptcy is likely. A score between 1.8 and 3.0 is the gray area. Probabilities of bankruptcy within the above ranges are 95% for one year and 70% within two years. Obviously, a higher score is desirable. (ii) Model A Z-Score (For Private Manufacturer) Model A of Altman’s Z-Score is appropriate for a private manufacturing firm. Model A should not be applied to other companies. A score of 2.90 or above indicates that bankruptcy is not likely, but a score of 1.23 or below is a strong indicator that bankruptcy is likely. Probabilities of bankruptcy in the above ranges are 95% for one year and 70% within two years. Obviously, a higher score is desirable. (iii) Model B Z-Score (For Private General Firm) Edward Altman developed this version of the Altman Z-Score to predict the likelihood of a privately owned non-manufacturing company going bankrupt within one or two years. Model B is appropriate for a private general (non-manufacturing) firm. Model B should not be applied to other companies. A score of 1.10 or lower indicates that bankruptcy is likely, while a score of 2.60 or above can be an indicator that bankruptcy is not likely. A score between the two is the gray area. Probabilities of bankruptcy in the above ranges are 95% for one year and 70% within two years. Again, obviously, a higher score is desirable. See also Z-Model. Z-Score is a statistical measure that quantifies the distance (measured in standard deviations) a data point is from the mean of a data set. Separately, Z-Score is the output from a credit-strength test that gauges the likelihood of bankruptcy. Also known as the Altman Z-Score. Z-Score was developed by Edward Altman. Originally, he developed the Altman Z-Score by examining 85 manufacturing companies. Later, additional ‘Z-Scores’ were developed for private manufacturing companies (Z-Score – Model A) and another for general/service firms (Z-Score – Model B). VentureLine selects the ‘Z-Score’ appropriate for each firm based upon the questionnaire input from the listing company. A ‘Z-Score’ is only as valid as the data from which it was derived, i.e. if a company has altered or falsified their financial records/books, a ‘Z-Score’ derived from those ‘cooked books’ is of highly suspect value. Altman Z-Score reliably predicts whether or not a company is likely to enter into bankruptcy within one or two years:- (i) if the Z-Score is 3.0 or above – bankruptcy is not likely; (ii) if the Z-Score is 1.8 or less – bankruptcy is likely. A Z-Score between 1.8 and 3.0 is the gray area, i.e. a high degree of caution should be used. Probabilities of bankruptcy within the above ranges are 95% for one year and 70% within two years. Obviously a higher Z-Score is desirable. It is best to assess each individual company’s Z-Score against that of the industry. In low margin industries it is possible for Z-Scores to fall below the above. In such cases a trend comparison to the industry over consecutive time periods may be a better indicator. It should be remembered that a Z-Score is only as valid as the data from which it was derived, i.e. if a company has altered or falsified their

financial records/books, a Z-Score derived from those 'cooked books' is of lesser use. Z Score is a statistical measure that quantifies the distance (measured in standard deviations) a data point is from the mean of a data set. In statistics, a standard score indicates how many standard deviations an observation or datum is above or below the mean. It is a dimensionless quantity derived by subtracting the population mean from an individual raw score and then dividing the difference by the population standard deviation. This conversion process is called Standardizing or Normalizing; however, 'normalizing' can refer to many types of ratios. The standard deviation is the unit of measurement of the Z-score. It allows comparison of observations from different normal distributions, which is done frequently in research. Standard scores are also called Z-Values, Z-Scores, Normal Scores, and Standardized Variables; the use of 'Z' is because the normal distribution is also known as the 'Z Distribution'. They are most frequently used to compare a sample to a standard normal deviate (standard normal distribution, with $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$), though they can be defined without assumptions of normality. The Z-score is only defined if one knows the population parameters, as in standardized testing; if one only has a sample set, then the analogous computation with sample mean and sample standard deviation yields the Student's t-statistic. The standard score is not the same as the Z-factor used in the analysis of high-throughput screening data, but is sometimes confused with it. Z-Score is a spread-based measure of whether a bond is rich or cheap; Z-score is calculated by taking the difference between a bond's current spread and it's 3-month average spread and then dividing by its 3-month standard deviation. The Altman Z-Score is a measure of a company's financial strength that uses a weighted sum of several factors. Although it is sometimes referred to simply as z-score, this is can be ambiguous. It was devised by Edward I. Altman. Although many measures of financial strength exist the z-score is different to most in that it combines multiple factors, and has been proved to be successful as a predictor of bankruptcy. The weightings used for each factor have changed significantly since they were first estimated in 1968. The original model was:- $Z = 1.2X_1 + 1.4X_2 + 3.3X_3 + 0.6X_4 + X_5$; where:- X_1 is working capital / total assets; X_2 is retained earnings (profit) / total assets; X_3 is EBIT / total assets; X_4 is market value of equity / book value of debt; and X_5 is sales / total assets. This is slightly different from the z-score as it appears in Altman's original paper because it uses fractions rather than percentages for each number:- e.g., 0.2 rather than 20 for a ratio that is usually expressed as a percentage. The spurious accuracy of multiplying X_5 by 0.999 instead of leaving it at one has also been omitted. A more recent estimate by Altman (in 2000) is significantly different:- $Z = 0.72X_1 + 0.85X_2 + 3.1X_3 + 0.42X_4 + X_5$. Once again, this has been rounded to two significant figures. Altman's 2000 paper revisits the z-score and his proprietary zeta model. Other single number measures of financial strength exist, including Piotroski's F-score. A 'Z-Score' is only as valid as the data from which it was derived, i.e. if a company has altered or falsified their financial records/books, a 'Z-Score' derived from those 'cooked books' is of highly suspect value. Altman Z-Score:- the output of a credit-strength test that gauges a publicly traded manufacturing company's likelihood of bankruptcy. The Altman Z-score, is based on five financial ratios that can be calculated from data found on a company's annual 10K report. The Altman Z-score is calculated as follows:- Z-Score = (1.2 x A) + (1.4 x B) + (3.3 x C) + (0.6 x D) + (1.0 x E); where:- A = Working Capital / Total Assets; B = Retained Earnings / Total Assets; C = Earnings Before Interest & Tax / Total Assets; D = Market Value of Equity / Total Liabilities; and E = Sales / Total Assets. A score below 1.8 means the company is probably headed for bankruptcy, while companies with scores above 3.0 are not likely to go bankrupt. The lower/higher the score, the lower/higher the likelihood of bankruptcy. NYU Stern Finance Professor, Edward Altman, developed the Altman Z-score formula in 1967. In 2012, he released an updated version called the Altman Z-score Plus, that can be used to evaluate both public and private companies, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies and both US and non-US companies. Investors can use Altman Z-scores to help determine whether they should buy or sell a particular stock if they're concerned about the underlying company's financial strength. The Altman Z-score Plus can be used to evaluate corporate credit risk. Z Score (Altman's Z Score):- a statistic, devised by Edward I. Altman (1941–) in 1968, that attempts to measure the susceptibility of a business to failure. It is computed by applying Beta coefficients to a number of selected ratios taken from an organization's final accounts using the technique of multiple discriminant analysis. A UK-based version was introduced by Richard J. Taffler in 1983. The Z score is now often included in software used to decide whether or not a business loan should be approved. The Z-Score (sometimes called the Standard Score) is a statistical calculation. Formula:- Z-Score = (N * (R – 0.5) – X) / ((X * (X – N)) / (N – 1))^(1/2); where, N – the total number of trades in the sequence, R – the total number of runs in the sequence, X = 2 * W * L, W – the total number of winning trades in the sequence, and L – the total number of losing trades in the sequence. What It Means:- The Z Score is the result of the runs test and will tell us if our system has more (or fewer) streaks of consecutive wins and losses than a random distribution. The Z Score shows us how many standard deviations we are away from the mean of a distribution. What we are trying to answer is how many streaks of wins (losses) can we expect from a given system? Are the win (loss) streaks of the system we are testing in line with what we could expect? If not, is there a high enough confidence limit that we can assume dependency exists between trades, i.e. is the outcome of a trade dependent on the outcome of previous trades? The Z Score only takes into account the dependency from the point of view of whether the last trade was a winner or a loser. It does not take into account the size of each winner or loser. For that we use the Serial Correlation. How Can We Profit From It? The Z Score tells the trader the tendency for a system to win or lose in streaks. Streaks are defined by the times a system shifts between losing or winning trades. The Z score is calculated by comparing the number of streaks there are in a set of trades with the number of streaks that could be expected randomly. We can then transform this number into another value called the confidence level which gives us a good idea of the relationship between wins and losses. Use this table to translate the absolute Z Score to the confidence level (Z-Score – Confidence Limit):- 3.00 – 99.73%, 2.58 – 99.00%, 2.33 – 98.00%, 2.17 – 97.00%, 2.05 – 96%, 2.00 – 95.45%, 1.96 – 95%, 1.64 – 90%. A confidence level of 95% or above is needed to exploit (for extra profit) the apparent non-randomness of streaks in a system so based on this table we're looking for Z scores of above 1.96 and below –1.96. A negative Z score means that there are fewer streaks in the trading system than would be expected statistically. This means that winning trades tend to follow winning trades and that losing trades tend to follower losers. A positive Z score means that there are more streaks in the trading system than would be expected. This means that winners tend to follow losers and vice versa. If you discover that the system that you have back tested or the system that you are currently trading has a reasonable Z score then it is possible to exploit the system for extra profit using money management techniques. / Профессор Финансов из США Эдвод Ай. Алтмэн (Edward I. Altman; 1941–). Американский бизнесмен, инвестор и филантроп Лэнэд Нормэн Стён (Leonard Norman Stern; 1938–). Английский Профессор Финансов Ричад Дьжей. Тчафлё (Richard J. Taffler). Показатель Зи. (в США) или Показатель Зэд. (в Великобритании) – показатель, позволяющий выявлять компании, которым грозят финансовые трудности. Показатель Зи. является результатом тестирования финансовой надёжности, которое выявляет вероятность банкротства.

(2) Z-Score:- sometimes data for a variable will include one or more values that appear unusually large or small and out of place when compared with the other data values. These values are known as Outliers and often have been erroneously included in the data set. Experienced statisticians take steps to identify outliers and then review each one carefully for accuracy and the appropriateness of its inclusion in the data set. If an error has been made, corrective action, such as rejecting the data value in question, can be taken. The mean and standard deviation are used to identify outliers. A z-score can be computed for each data value. With x representing the data value, x' the sample mean, and s the sample standard deviation, the z-score is given by $z = (x – x') / s$. The z-score represents the relative position of the data value by indicating the number of standard deviations it is from the mean. A rule of thumb is that any value with a z-score less than −3 or greater than +3 should be considered an outlier. / Показатель Зи. (в США) или Показатель Зэд. (в

Великобритании) – статистический показатель, который определяет расстояние (измеренное со стандартными отклонениями) между точкой данных и средней величиной набора данных.

Z–SPREAD = КУРСОВАЯ РАЗНИЦА ЗИ. (или ЗЭД.–СПРЭД) – The Z-Spread is conceptually closely related to Yield to Maturity (YTM). It is a more accurate definition of spread than the simple difference between two numbers, for the same reasons that YTM is a more accurate measure than flat yield:- particularly changes in rates over time. The z-spread is the amount by which the discount rate would need to exceed the return of risk free bonds in order for the present value to equal the market price. Looking at this another way, the z-spread is an Internal Rate of Return (IRR). However, rather than discounting each cash flow (coupon payment) at the same rate, each is discounted by the rate over that term (i.e. read off the yield curve) plus the z-spread. The calculation, assuming annual ocupon payments, is:- $P = C_0 + C_1 / (1 + r_1 + z) + C_2 / (1 + r_2 + z)^2 + C_3 / (1 + r_3 + z)^3 ... T (1 + r_n + z)^n$. Where P is the dirty price of the bond; C_1 is the first coupon payment, C_1 the second etc; r_1 is the risk free rate over the next year, r_2 over the next two years, etc; T is the terminal value – the total payments in the year the bond matures; and z is the z-spread. The z-spread needs to be calculated starting from a guess that is progressively improved, using the same procedure as for IRR. Zero-Volatility Spread or Z-Spread is the constant spread that will make the price of a security equal to the present value of its cash flows when added to the yield at each point on the spot rate Treasury curve where a cash flow is received. In other words, each cash flow is discounted at the appropriate Treasury spot rate plus the Z-spread. The Z-spread is also known as a Static Spread. A Z-spread calculation is different than a nominal spread calculation. A nominal spread calculation uses one point on the Treasury yield curve (not the spot rate Treasury yield curve) to determine the spread at a single point that will equal the present value of the security's cash flows to its price. A Z-Spread, or Zero-Volatility Spread, is the spread where the security's discounted cash flows equal its present value on a spot yield curve. Its primary purpose for investors or traders is to measure the spread that can be captured over the yield curve if the security is held until maturity. It is a useful tool for analyzing a non-treasury security, as it measures its credit, liquidity and option risks. Z-spreads can also be used as an economic indicator, where a negative Z-spread often indicates a recession is on its way. Calculating the Z-spread requires trial and error to find the correct spread, using basis points so that the present value of cash flows and the bond's price are the same. Calculating the Z-spread begins with adding basis points to each rate on the spot curve. For example, if the two-year rate on the spot curve is 4% with 50 basis points to be added, the rate would be 4.50%. An analyst can use this rate to calculate the present value of each cash flow and then add all of the cash flows together. The grand total of the cash flows should equal the security's price. If these two numbers do not match, recalculations will need to be made using different spreads, or basis points, until the present value of the cash flows is the same as the bond's price. Advantages of a Z-spread include its ability to be independent of other points on the yield curve. Unlike the nominal spread, the Z-spread is not dependent on only one point of the yield curve, which allows it to be trusted by investors or traders. While Z-spreads are most commonly used by investors and traders, it is sometimes used as an indicator of the health of the economy. For example, a negative Z-spread can point to a looming recession. Measuring the Z-spread is not limited to any one spot rate curve, so calculations should clearly indicate which spot rate curve was used. For instance, a Z-spread can use the security issuer's benchmark spot rate curve to measure liquidity and option risk of this particular instrument. Short-term and high-rated debt will have little or no difference between the Z-spread and its asset-swap spread. If there is a difference between these two spreads for this type of debt, then it can be safe to assume that the market has not priced this security accurately and adjustments will be seen shortly.

ZT = Z (THERMOELECTRIC FIGURE OF MERIT) TIMES THE AVERAGE OPERATING TEMPERATURE

Z TABLE = ТАБЛИЦА ЗИ. (или ТАБЛИЦА ЗЭД.) – Z Table is a mortality table showing ultimate experience on insured lives computed from the experienced mortality on life policies issued by major companies from 1925 to 1934. The Z table was a step in the development of the Commissioners' Standard Ordinary (CSO) Table of Mortality. Z Table is a mortality table showing ultimate experience on insured lives computed from the experienced mortality on Life policies issued by major companies from 1925 to 1934. The Z Table was a step in the development of the Commissioners' Standard Ordinary (CSO) Table of Mortality. Mortality Table is a table showing the incidence of death at specified ages. It shows the number of persons in each age group that die, expressed in terms of deaths per thousand, and based on the deaths in a population of a million persons. Mortality table is a statistical table showing the death rate (probability of death) at each age. American Experience Table of Mortality is a statement of expected mortality rates based upon data accumulated in 1868 from a large number of insured persons. This table was widely used by life insurers until the 1950s to establish rates. A mortality table which was published in 1928 for use in determining rates for group annuities. / Таблица Зи. (в США) или Таблица Зэд. (в Великобритании). Зи. или Зэд. (Z) – последняя буква Английского алфавита. С использованием сложной формулы расчёта, в которой имеются показатели X – возраст на момент смерти, и Z – момент смерти. Таблица смертности, представляющая окончательные итоги по застрахованным жизням, подсчитанные исходя из практической смертности застрахованных полисами страхования жизни, выпущенных крупными страховыми компаниями в период между 1925 и 1934. Таблица Зи. стала шагом в развитии Комиссарской Стандартной Ординарной (КСО) Таблицы Смертности. Смертность, демографический показатель, характеризующий состояние здоровья населения:- количество смертей на 1 000 населения за 1 год. Страхование может увеличить ожидаемую полезность для лица, подвергающегося риску случайных потерь. Основой простых моделей для страховых договоров, заключённых на один временной период, являются бернуллиевские случайные величины, отражающие наступление или ненаступление страхового случая. Наступление страхового случая в некоторых примерах приводит к другому случайному процессу, определяющему величину потерь. Существуют модели страховых систем, предназначенных для работы со случайными потерями, в которых случайность связана с тем, насколько долго будет жить некое лицо. Основным структурным элементом подобных моделей является случайная величина, называемая продолжительностью предстоящей жизни (временем дожития) и обозначаемая через T(x). Существует ряд идей, которые позволят описывать и использовать распределение как этой случайной величины, так и соответствующего ей возраста в момент смерти X. Как распределение случайной величины 'возраст в момент смерти' можно представить посредством таблицы смертности? Таблицы смертности полезны во многих областях знания. Поэтому в каждой из этих разнообразных областей, где используются таблицы смертности, была разработана свои терминология и обозначения. Например, инженеры используют таблицы смертности для изучения надежности сложных механических и электронных систем. В биостатистике таблицы смертности используются для сравнения эффективности различных методов лечения серьёзных заболеваний. Демографы используют таблицы смертности как средство популяционного проектирования. Страховые компании используют таблицы смертности для построения моделей страховых систем, призванных содействовать людям, находящимся перед лицом неопределённости, связанной с моментом наступления их смерти. В страховании жизни:- таблица смертности, основанная на данных только о тех лицах, которые приобрели полисы по страхованию жизни в относительно недавний срок. Практика показывает, что для этих лиц характерен более низкий коэффициент смертности в годы, непосредственно следующие за приобретением страхования, по сравнению с теми, кто был застрахован уже давно, возможно, не только потому, что данные лица моложе последних, но и потому, что были обеспечены более высоким уровнем медицинского обслуживания.

(2) Z Table:- in statistics, the values inside the given table represent the areas under the standard normal curve for values between 0 and the relative z-score. For example, to determine the area under the curve between 0 and 2.36, look in the intersecting cell for the row labeled 2.30 and the column labeled 0.06. The area under the curve is .4909.

Z–TWIST = КРУТКА Z (или ПРАВАЯ КРУТКА) – Z Twist:- in yarn and rope production, process that binds fibers or yarns together in a continuous strand, accomplished in spinning or playing operations. The direction of the twist may be to the right, described as Z twist, or to the left, described as S twist. See also Direction Of Twist. Z-Twist:- spinning counterclockwise. Traditionally, the direction 'plied' yarns are spun. Z-Twist conforms with the spiral portion of the letter Z. It was known formerly as Right Twist. See also S-Twist, and Twist. Z-Twist is a right-hand twisted yarn. Z Twist is a direction of the twist in yarns, from top right to bottom left, resembling the long stroke of the letter Z. Z Twist is a direction of yarn twist which gives a 'Z' like appearance to the yarn. Positive twist, or right-hand twist. / Правое направление крутки пряжи или слева вверх направо. В зависимости от направления вращения веретена крутка волокнистых материалов может быть двух разных направлений. Если смотреть на веретено сверху, то есть со стороны поступающей на веретено нити, то направление вращения веретена определит знак или направление крутки на этом участке продукта. При вращении веретена по часовой стрелке получается крутка, которую принято называть круткой Z, так как направление витков в скрученном продукте здесь будет совпадать с направлением средней части этой буквы. Иногда крутку Z называют правой круткой. В практике прядильного производства крутка S применяется редко:- ровница – всегда, а пряжа – в большинстве случаев изготовляется с круткой Z. Пряжа с круткой Z необходима в тех случаях, когда рисунок переплетения в ткани должен быть отчётливо заметен, необходимо основным и уточным нитям дать крутку одного знака – обычно Z. По направлению крутки пряжа бывает:- (i) правой крутки, которую обозначают буквой Z, и (ii) левой крутки, обозначаемой буквой S. При правой крутке витки на пряже идут слева снизу вверх направо, а при левой крутке – справа снизу вверх налево. Правую крутку обычно применяют при кручении одиночной пряжи, левую – при кручении пряжи в два сложения и более. Кручёная пряжа может быть разных видов круток. Например:- Z/S, Z/Z/S, Z/S/Z, S/Z/S и тому подобное.

ZUCCHETTO = ЗУККЕТТО (или СКУФЬЯ, или КАМИЛАВКА) – Zucchetto is a small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in colors that vary according to the rank of the wearer. The scull cap worn by Catholic clergy is called the Zucchetto. It is similar in appearance, but not identical, to the yarmulke, which Jewish men are required to wear during any sacred ceremonies or in a sacred place. Current use is governed by a Motu Proprio of Pope Paul VI in 1968, who made the zucchetto obligatory only for members of the hierarchy. Other clerics may use it. Previously, a seminarian became a cleric on the assumption of celibacy which occurred with sub-diaconate. Since that stage leading to Sacred Orders was abolished for the Latin-Rite, a man becomes a cleric with ordination to the diaconate. (1) White – Pope. This use developed in the 1500s. Previously the popes had their own distinctive cap, called a Camauro. White became the papal color with the ascension of Pope Pius V, a Dominican, to the chair of Peter. He retained his Dominican habit. Religious orders whose habit is white, like the Dominicans and Norbertines, may also wear a white zucchetto. (2) Red – Cardinals. Pope Pius II decreed this color for cardinals in 1464. (3) Amaranth Red – Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops. This violet color has only been the official episcopal color since 1867, when Pius IX replaced the black zucchetto of bishops, the color previously common to all clerics below the rank of Cardinal. (4) Black – lower clergy. All priests and deacons may wear the black zucchetto, though it has fallen out of use, except in some monasteries. Noonan mentions that only Roman supply houses seem to know how to make zucchettos properly so that they hug the skull in the unique way proper to them. Other sources end up with a yarmulke-like cap (the Jewish cap), rather than the Roman zucchetto. When the zucchetto is worn it is worn outdoors, indoors and, if a bishop, in the liturgy. Other clerics are supposed to leave them in the sacristy. Within the liturgy if the prelate is not celebrating it is removed briefly when reverencing the altar. It is removed at the Sanctus and restored before the Our Father, during which it is worn. Noonan notes that some prelates have started removing them during the Gospel and Our Father, but this is against long-standing custom and law. The zucchetto is removed in the presence of the exposed Blessed Sacrament, in procession of the Blessed Sacrament and during veneration of, or blessing with, a relic of the True Cross. They are also removed in the presence of the Holy Father, except during the liturgy, when it is worn as previously stated. However, it is briefly removed as a reverential acknowledgement when addressing the Holy Father or referring to him in a liturgical or other public discourse at which he is present. / Зуккетто – маленькая круглая .

ZULU = ЗУЛУ – Zulu (pronunciation:- ZOO-loo) or Z is international nautical signal flag meaning:- I require a tug. 20% Scoring Penalty (Sailing Regatta). Meaning:- to be used to address or call shore stations. I require a tug. With one or more numerals, Zulu (GMT) time. When flown by fishing vessels:- 'I am shooting nets'.

ZULU TIME = ВРЕМЯ ЗУЛУ (или ЗУЛУССКОЕ ВРЕМЯ) – Zulu Time:- the world is divided into 24 time zones. For easy reference in communications, a letter of the alphabet has been assigned to each time zone (no letter I or O as they can be confused with numbers). The 'clock' at Greenwich, England is used as the standard clock for international reference of time in communications, military, maritime and other activities that cross time zones. The letter designator for this clock is Z. Times are usually written in military time or 24 hour format such as 1830Z (06:30 pm). To pronounce this, the phonetic alphabet is used for the letter Z, or Zulu. This time is sometimes referred to as Zulu Time because of its assigned letter. It's official name is Coordinated Universal Time or (UTC). Previously it had been known as Greenwich Mean Time or GMT but this has been replaced with UTC. Zulu +three hours is the time in Moscow, Russia. Zulu Time is the time based on Greenwich Mean Time. Zulu is a nation of Nguni-speaking people in KwaZulu/Natal province, South Africa. They are a branch of the southern Bantu and have close ethnic, linguistic, and cultural ties with the Swazi and Xhosa. The Zulu are the single largest black ethnic group in South Africa and numbered about 9 million in the late XX century. Zulu is astronautical slang for Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). / коммуникация (communication, от Латинского слова Communicare, означающее Совещаться С Кем-Либо). Время Зулу или Зулусское Время:- наша планета Земля разделёна на 24 часовых пояса или временных зоны (time zones). В средствах связи для удобства справки каждому часовому поясу предписана своя буква Английского алфавита, за исключением букв Ай. (I) и Оу. (O), дабы не возникло путаницы их с цифрами. Часы в Гринвиче, Англия используются в качестве стандартных часов для международной справки о времени в средствах связи, вооружённых силах, морском деле и прочих видах деятельности, предполагающих пересечение часовых поясов. Так получилось, что на это время была предписана буква Зэд. (Z). Разное время суток обычно прописываются во времени в вооружённых силах или 24-часовом формате следующим образом 1830Z (06:30 пп). Чтобы произнести это фонетический алфавит использует букву Зэд. (Z) или слово Зулу (Zulu). Это время иногда ещё называют как Время Зулу вследствие предписанной ему буквы. Хотя его официальным названием в настоящее время является Универсальное Координированное Время (УКВ; Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)). Раньше оно было известно как Гринвичское Среднее Время (ГСВ; Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)), но оно было заменено УКВ. Зулу +три часа является временем в Москве, Россия. Зулусское Время или Время Зулу это время, основанное на Гринвичском Среднем Времени (ГСВ; Greenwich Mean Time). Термин Зулу в данном контексте является астрономическим жаргонным термином для обозначения Гринвичского Среднего Времени (ГСВ; Greenwich Mean Time). Зулу – это народность, говорящая на языке Нгуни (Nguni) и проживающая главным образом в Провинции КваЗулу/Наталь (KwaZulu/Natal Province) Южной Африки. Эта народность является ветвью Южной Банту (Bantu) и имеет тесные этнические, лингвистические и культурные узы со Свази (Swazi) и Клхоса или Коса (Xhosa). Зулу являются

единственной крупнейшей в Южной Африке этнической группой с чёрным цветом кожи, насчитывавшей в конце XX столетия приблизительно 9 миллионов человек.

ZW = ZIMBABWE

ZWD = ZIMBABWEAN DOLLAR

ZYGOMORPHIC = ЗИГОМОРФНОЕ – Zygomorphic is bilaterally symmetrical. Relating to a flower that can be divided into equal halves along only one line; bilaterally symmetrical. The flowers of the iris and the snapdragon are zygomorphic. Compare Actinomorphic. Zygomorphic:- the concept of symmetry is applied in botany. A flower is considered symmetrical when each whorl consists of an equal number of parts or when the parts of any one whorl are multiples of that preceding it. Thus, a symmetrical flower may have five sepals, five petals, five stamens, and five carpels, or the number of any of these parts may be a multiple of five. When the different members of each whorl are alike, the flower is regular and is referred to as Actinomorphic, or Radially Symmetrical, as in the petunia, buttercup, and wild rose. Differences in size or shape of the parts of a whorl make the flower irregular (as in the canna and Asiatic dayflower). When a flower can be divided by a single plane into two equal parts, it is zygomorphic, or bilaterally symmetrical, as in the snapdragon, orchid, and sweet pea. Zygomorphic said of a flower which can be bisected only in one plane in similar halves. Zygomorphic (Yoke Shaped, and Bilateral) flowers can be divided by only a single plane into two mirror-image halves, much like a yoke or a person's face. Examples are orchids and the flowers of most members of the Lamiales, e.g., Scrophulariaceae and Gesneriaceae. Zygomorphic flowers generally have petals of two more different shapes, sizes, and colors. Least commonly, flowers may be asymmetrical; they cannot be divided into two identical or mirror-image halves on any plane. Such flowers are typical of most members of the Zingiberales, such as cannas and various gingers. In most cases, different kinds of floral symmetry are linked to particular pollinators. Actinomorphic flowers are a basal angiosperm character; zygomorphic flowers are a derived character that has evolved many times. Some familiar and seemingly actinomorphic flowers, such as those of daisies and dandelions (Asteraceae), are actually clusters of tiny zygomorphic flowers arranged into a radially symmetric inflorescence. Most flowers are actinomorphic (Star Shaped, and Radial), meaning they can be divided into symmetrical halves by more than one longitudinal plane passing through the axis, much as a pie can be cut into several equal and identical pieces. In these flowers, the petals are usually similar in shape, size, and color. Such flowers are also called Radially Symmetrical or Regular Flowers. Examples of actinomorphic flowers are the lily (Lilium, Liliaceae) and the buttercup (Ranunculus, Ranunculaceae). See also Flower. / Смотрите также Цветок (Flower). Зигоморфный Цветок, цветок, через ось которого можно провести только одну плоскость симметрии, например, у Бобовых, Губоцветных, Орхидных. В отличие от актиноморфного цветка, имеющего не менее двух плоскостей симметрии, например, у Вишни или Мака. Под Зигоморфным Цветком, от Греческих слов Zygón, означающее Пара или Ярмо, и Morphē, означающее Форма, понимается цветок, через который можно провести лишь одну плоскость симметрии, делящую его на две части. Симметричность устанавливают по околоцветнику без учёта расположения внутренних его частей. Различают типично зигоморфный цветок (плоскость симметрии проходит через цветоножку и ось соцветия, то есть совпадает с медианной плоскостью, например, у Бобовых, Губоцветных); поперечно-зигоморфные (плоскость симметрии перпендикулярна медианной, например, у Хохлатки, Дымянки) и косозигоморфные (плоскость симметрии расположена под острым углом к медианной плоскости, например у Конского Каштана). Появление зигоморфного цветка – результат приспособления растений к опылению их определёнными насекомыми, которые проникают в цветок только из одной позиции и при этом обязательно задевают тычинки и рыльце пестика. Зигоморфный Цветок:- цветок, околоцветник которого имеет одну плоскость симметрии. Обычно эта плоскость проходит через середину прицветника, цветоножку и ось соцветия, то есть совпадает с медианной плоскостью цветка (Бобовые, Губоцветные, Орхидные); редко встречаются цветки, у которых плоскость симметрии перпендикулярна медианной плоскости (Хохлатка, Дымянка). Появление зигоморфного цветка – результат приспособления к опылению Насекомыми, которые могут проникать в цветок единственным путём.

ZYGOTE = ЗИГОТА – Zygote is a fertilized reproductive cell formed by the merging of two gametes, before any cell division occurs. Zygote is a fertilized egg formed as a result of the union of the male (sperm) and female (egg) sex cells. The zygote gives rise to the placenta (lining of the uterus) in addition to growing into (adult organism) body. Zygote is a cell formed by the union of two gametes and the individual developing from this cell. A Zygote (from Greek Zygōtos = Joined or Yoked, from Zygoun = To Join or To Yoke), is the initial cell formed when two gamete cells are joined by means of sexual reproduction. In multicellular organisms, it is the earliest developmental stage of the embryo. In single-celled organisms, the zygote divides to produce offspring, usually through meiosis. Meiosis is the formation of gametes. Mitosis is the process of cell division. A zygote is always synthesized from the union of two gametes, and constitutes the first stage in a unique organism's development. Zygotes are usually produced by a fertilization event between two haploid cells – an ovum (female gamete) and a sperm cell (male gamete) – which combine to form the single diploid cell. Such zygotes contain DNA derived from both parents, and this provides all the genetic information necessary to form a new individual. Plants:- in land plants, the zygote is formed within a chamber called the Archegonium. In seedless plants, the archegonium is usually flask-shaped, with a long hollow neck through which the sperm cell enters. As the zygote divides and grows, it does so inside the archegonium. Zygote is formed due to fusion of sperm and ovum in oviduct. Zygote is morula a mass of cells, then it undergo mitosis and cell divides and form blastocyst. Zygote undergo divisions for four days and on fifth day it forms a blastocyst. Animals:- in animal development, the term zygote is also used more loosely to refer to the group of cells formed by the first few cell divisions, although this is properly referred to as a Morula. In mammalian reproduction, after fertilization has taken place the zygote travels down the fallopian tube, while dividing to form more cells without the zygote actually increasing in size. This cell division is mitotic, and is known as Cleavage. All mammals go through the zygote stage of life. Mammalian zygotes eventually develop into a blastocyst, after which they are more generally termed an embryo, and then a fetus. A human zygote exists as a single cell before undergoing cleavage, forming blastomeres, and becomes a blastocyst on the fifth day. In other species:- a biparental zygote is a Chlamydomonas (a kind of Algae) zygote that contains chloroplast DNA (cpDNA) from both parents. / Хламидомонада (вид). Под Зиготой, от Греческого слова Zygōtós, означающее Соединённый Вместе, понимается оплодотворённое яйцо; диплоидная клетка, образующаяся у животных и растений в результате слияния двух – мужских (сперматозоиды) и женских (яйца) – половых клеток (гамет (gametes)), развивающаяся индивидуально из этой клетки и дающая начало развитию нового организма; начальная стадия развития зародыша. Как правило, имеет двойной, диплоидный (2 n) набор хромосом – один материнский и один – отцовский. Под Зиготой понимается клетка, образующаяся в результате слияния гамет. Термин Зигота ввёл в обращение Немецкий ботаник Эдвад Адольф Штрасбурга (Eduard Adolf Strasburger; 1844–1912). В отличие от гамет, зигота имеет диплоидный (двойной) набор хромосом. Зигота приступает к развитию непосредственно после оплодотворения или (у многих Водорослей и Грибов) одевается плотной оболочкой и на некоторое время превращается в покоящуюся спору, часто называемую Зигоспорой. Зигота – диплоидная клетка, образовавшаяся в результате слияния женской и мужской гамет.

ZYLON® = ЗАЙЛОН® – Zylon® fiber:- PBO (short for the Poly (p-phenylene-2,6-benzobisoxazole)) fiber is a super fiber with strength and modulus that almost doubles p-Aramid fiber. Zylon® has superior creep resistant to p-Aramid fibers and is very heat resistant, with a decomposition Temperature of 650 °C (1 202 °F) and has extremely high flame resistance. Zylon® is not light resistant and shows a

decrease in strength with exposure to sunlight. Zylon® products for outdoor use have to be protected by convering materials. Zylon® Fiber Properties:- (i) highest tensile strength and tensile modulus among high-performance fibers; (ii) creep resistant; (iii) extremely heat and flame resistant; (iv) decomposition temperature of 1 202 °F; (v) low shrinkage in hot air; (vi) strength decreases in conditions of high humidity; (vii) strength decrease with exposure to ultraviolet light and visible light; (viii) stable with most organic mediums (methanol, gasoline, brake fluid, etc); and (ix) strength decreases in exposure to strong acids. Zylon® Fiber Applications:- (i) tethers; (ii) aerospace tethers; (iii) Formula One tethers; (iv) standard rigging; (v) industrial rope and cord; and (vi) military applications. Zylon® (IUPAC name:- poly (p-phenylene-2,6-benzobisoxazole)) is a trademarked name for a range of thermoset liquid-crystalline polyoxazole. This synthetic polymer material was invented and developed by the Stanford Research Institute International (SRI International; an American nonprofit research institute headquartered in Menlo Park, State of California) in the 1980s and is manufactured by the Toyobo Co., Ltd (Osaka, Japan). In generic usage, the fiber is referred to as PBO. Zylon® has 5.8 GPa of tensile strength, which is 1.6 times that of Kevlar. Like Kevlar, Zylon® is used in a number of applications that require very high strength with excellent thermal stability. Tennis racquets, table-tennis blades, snowboards, various medical applications, and some of the Martian rovers are some of the better-known instances. / и изготавливаемое компанией Тойобо Ко., Лтд (Toyobo Co., Ltd; Осака, Япония). Кэвла®, или Кевлар® (Kevlar®), . Зайлон® представляет собой синтетический материал, весьма редко используемый в швейной промышленности. Созданный в 1980-е, Зайлон® является смесью синтетических полимеров на основе полиуретана, которая используется в тех местах, где требуется термическая стабильность и прочность. Самое известное использование (среди большинства людей) Зайлона® – изготовление ракеток для тенниса. Уникальная температурная стабильность, прочность и долговечность волокон зайлоновой нити используются в изготовлении проводящих тканей. Зайлоновые нити обшиваются проводящими металлами и вплетаются в проводящую ткань. В недавнем прошлом зайлон использовался в качестве материала для производства недорогих бронежилетов, которые часто носили сотрудники правоохранительных органов. Однако, как оказалось с течением времени, эффективность бронежилетов, сконструированных из зайлона, быстро шла на спад, и это привело к постепенному выходу из обихода жилетов из данного материала. Зайлон® – это синтетический полимер с уникальными свойствами, прочность которого в почти два раза выше чем у парарамидного волокна (Кэвла® или Кевлар®). Прочность на разрыв 1 квадратного миллиметра составляет 591 кг/мм. Волокна после производства получаются очень мягкими позволяя сплетать Зайлон® в нити и пучки. В последствии из которых можно изготовить сверхпрочный бронежилет, неразрушимый трос да и ещё много чего. На данный момент его используют в качестве армирующих нитей в ремнях ГРМ, лентах гусенечных снегоходов, а также в космической промышленности и так далее. Этот материал применяется даже в Формуле 1. Чтобы колёса болида далеко не улетели при жёсткой аварии, ступицы колёс скрепляют с монококом, прочными тросами из материала Зайлон®. Прочность это не самое интересное свойство этого уникального материала. Интересен тот факт что Зайлон® расширяется вдоль волокон при снижении температуры. Причем это свойство сохраняется вплоть до температуры жидкого гелия (–240 °C). Температурная стойкость также на высоте. Деградация волокон наступает только при нагреве его свыше 780 °C. Используя это свойство, можно шить несгораемые защитные костюмы. Естественно существует и ахелесова пята, не будь которой, материал получил бы более широкое распространение нежели сейчас, так как изобретён довольно давно, в далёких 1980-х. Суть проблемы заключается в том, что Зайлон® довольно быстро разлагается под воздействием ультрафиолетовых лучей, которых предостаточно в солнечном свете. Это накладывает некоторые ограничения на его использование. А именно:- либо использовать не долго, либо защищать от воздействия ультрафиолета. Хотя Зайлон® и обладает сверх высокой прочностной и температурной стойкостью, он довольно дёшев в производстве, что позволяет использовать его, даже в строительстве домов. Нитями Зайлон® армируют бетонные блоки, получая невероятную прочность, позволяющую строить высотные здания 500+ метров.

ZYME SYSTEM = СИСТЕМА ФЕРМЕНТОВ (или СИСТЕМА ЭНЗИМОВ) – Zyme System:- chemical reactions characterized by the presence of an inactive precursor of an enzyme. The enzyme is activated via another enzyme that normally removes an extra piece of peptide chain at a physiologically appropriate time and place. / :- химические реакции, характеризующиеся наличием неактивного предшественника фермента (или энзима). Фермент активируется через другой фермент, который обычно removes an extra piece пептидной цепи в физиологически отведённое время и место. Система Ферментов – химические реакции, характеризующиеся присутствием неактивных ферментов, приходящих в активное состояние продуктом предыдущей реакции.

ZYMOGEN = ЗИМОГЕН – Zymogen is any of a group of proteins that display no catalytic activity but are transformed within an organism into enzymes, especially those that catalyze reactions involving the breakdown of proteins. Trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen, zymogens secreted by the pancreas, are activated in the intestinal tract to trypsin and chymotrypsin. Activation is effected by the cleavage of one or more peptide bonds of the zymogen molecule and may be catalyzed by a separate enzyme – e.g., enterokinase converts trypsinogen to trypsin – or by the active form itself – trypsin also converts trypsinogen to more trypsin. Zymogenic cells synthesize and store zymogens in inactive form. Also known as Proenzyme. Zymogens are the enzymatically inactive precursors of certain proteolytic enzymes. The enzymes are inactive because they contain an extra piece of peptide chain. When this peptide is hydrolyzed (clipped away) by another proteolytic enzyme the zymogen is converted into the normal, active enzyme. Zymogens are sometimes referred to as Proenzymes. / Известен также как Проэнзим (Proenzyme). Зимогены являются ферментативно неактивными предшественниками некоторых протеолитических ферментов. Ферменты неактивны, поскольку они содержат сверх кусок пептидной цепи. Когда этот пептид гидролизуется (отщипывается) другим протеолитическим ферментом, зимоген превращается в нормальный, активный фермент. Зимогены упоминаются иногда как Проферменты (Proenzymes). Под Зимогенами, от Греческих слов Zýme, означающее Закваска, и Genes, означающее Рождающий или Рождённый, понимаются непосредственные предшественники ферментов (энзимов), их неактивная форма; то же, что Проферменты. Зимоген – неактивный предшественник фермента, активизирующийся после появления продукта предыдущей реакции.

ZYMOGENOUS RICE BLAST = ЗИМОГЕНОВЫЙ ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗ РИСА (или ЗИМОГЕННЫЙ ПИРИКУЛЯРИОЗ РИСА) – Zymogenous Rice Blast is a fungal disease of Rice which is characterized by the presence of spindle-shaped lesions. The lesion develops a grayish center and a brownish margin. See also Rice Blast. Blast – blighted, withered plant parts. Rice Blast:- disease. Pathogen:- Magnaporthe Oryzae (anamorph:- Pyricularia Oryzae). Hosts:- Rice (Oryza Sativa). Hundreds of millions of people world-wide depend on Rice as a staple food. A crop failure, for any reason, poses a real threat of starvation. Rice blast, caused by a Fungus, causes lesions to form on leaves, stems, peduncles, panicles, seeds, and even roots. So great is the potential threat for crop failure from this disease that it has been ranked among the most important plant diseases of them all. Other grasses, including crabgrass, are infected with closely related Fungi (Magnaporthe Grisea, Magnaporthe Poae, Magnaporthe Rhizophila and Magnaporthe Salvinii), which cause nearly identical symptoms on their respective hosts. Symptoms And Signs:- The symptoms of Rice blast include lesions that can be found on all parts of the plant, including leaves, leaf collars, necks, panicles, pedicels, and seeds. A recent report shows that even roots can become infected. However, the most common and diagnostic symptom, diamond shaped lesions, of Rice blast occur on the leaves, whereas lesions on the sheaths are relatively rare. Rice Leaves:- The symptoms on leaves may vary according to the environmental conditions, the age of the plant, and the levels of resistance of the host Cultivars. On susceptible Cultivars, lesions

may initially appear gray-green and water-soaked with a darker green border and they expand rapidly to several centimeters in length. On susceptible Cultivars, older lesions often become light tan in color with necrotic borders. On resistant cultivars, lesions often remain small in size (1–2 mm) and brown to dark brown in color. Rice Collars:- The collar of a Rice Plant refers to the junction of the leaf and the stem sheath. Symptoms of infection of the collars consist of a general area of necrosis at the union of the two tissues. Collar infections can kill the entire leaf and may extend a few millimeters into and around the sheath. The Fungus may produce spores on these lesions. Rice Necks And Panicles:- The neck of the Rice Plant refers to that portion of the stem that rises above the leaves and supports the seed head or panicle. Necks are often infected at the node by the Rice blast Fungus and infection leads to a condition called Rotten Neck or Neck Blast. Infection of the necks can be very destructive, causing failure of the seeds to fill (a condition called Blanking) or causing the entire panicle to fall over as if rotted. The Rice blast Fungus can also infect the panicles as the seeds form. Lesions can be found on the panicle branches, spikes, and spikelets. The lesions are often gray brown discolorations of the branches of the panicle, and, over time, the branches may break at the lesion. Rice Seeds:- The Fungus has often been isolated from the pedicels of the seeds. Seeds are not produced when pedicels become infected, a condition called Blanking. Symptoms of Rice blast on seeds themselves consist of brown spots, blotches, and occasionally the classic diamond-shaped lesion often seen on leaves. The process and the time during which infection of seeds by spores of the pathogen occurs has not been fully described but recent information shows that the Fungus can infect seeds by infecting the florets as they mature into seeds, and it is believed that this is the main way seed infection develops. Pathogen Biology:- The Fungus that causes Rice blast is called Magnaporthe Oryzae (formerly Magnaporthe Grisea). It is an ascomycete because it produces sexual spores (ascospores) in structures called Asci, and is classified in the newly erected Family Magnaporthaceae. The asci are found within specialized structures called Perithecia. The mycelium of Magnaporthe Oryzae is septate and the nuclei within the mycelium and spores of this Fungus are haploid. Sexual Reproduction:- The sexual, or teleomorphic, stage of the Rice blast pathogen can be produced in the laboratory if isolates of opposite mating type are paired, but has not been found in the field in the United States. As an ascomycete, it produces hyaline, fusiform shaped (spindle-shaped with tapering ends) ascospores with three septa. The asci are unitunicate. This Fungus is considered to be heterothallic with a bipolar mating system (mating controlled by two different alleles at a single locus) with additional genes controlling the sexual cycle. Based on recent phylogenetic, molecular and morphological data, isolates of the Fungus from Rice and closely related isolates from other grasses like Eragrostris Curvula, Eleusine Coracana, Lolium Perenne, and Setaria Spp. are taxonomically described as Magnaporthe Oryzae, while isolates from Digitaria Sanguinalis (Crabgrass) are distinct and should be described as Magnaporthe Grisea. Asexual Reproduction:- The asexual stage of Magnaporthe Oryzae is described by the name Pyricularia Oryzae (formerly called Pyricularia Grisea) and it is the most common spore form of the fungus in the USA. These spores, called Conidia, are produced abundantly on lesions and in culture on specialized stalks, called Conidiophores. The conidia are usually three-celled, and produced on the apex of a conidiophore. Sporulating colonies on agar plates may take on a fleecy grayish appearance. Under favorable conditions, the Fungus sporulates in the center of the lesions on susceptible cultivars. It can also sporulate on seed lesions. It rarely sporulates on the most resistant Cultivars. Spores are produced on infected leaf, collar, panicle, and seed, on conidiophores that extend beyond lesion surfaces; the conidiophores and spores en-masse may give the lesions a dusty gray appearance. Conidia are produced after several hours of high humidity and are easily released or liberated near mid-day, especially under windy conditions. The Infection Process:- Infection of Rice occurs when conidia are deposited on Rice tissues, and germinate by producing a germ tube and an appressorium. The appressorium is a melanized structure, and from it develops an infection peg which penetrates the tissue. After penetration, the primary infection hypha grows rapidly and ramifies within susceptible tissues. Growth within tissues of resistant cultivars is often inhibited. Disease Cycle And Epidemiology:- Plant diseases are often severe during periods of warm temperatures and high moisture. In the United States, Rice is grown in Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. In the United States, Rice is planted mechanically as seed, while in many other countries, Rice seedlings are grown in beds and transplanted manually or by machine. Throughout the world, Rice is normally grown partially submerged in water in paddies, although in some regions Rice is grown as upland rice in much the same way as wheat. Generally, rice blast is favored by moderate temperatures (24 °C) and periods of high moisture that are 12 hours or longer, conditions readily attainable in flooded Rice fields. The overwintering sources of spores that comprise the primary inoculum consist of grasses, volunteer plants, infested refuse, and infested seed on the soil surface after mechanical planting. Infested seeds left on the soil surface can readily produce spores of Pyricularia Oryzae for more than several weeks after planting, well after seedlings have emerged. In the greenhouse, the Fungus also sporulates on the dead or dying coleoptiles of plants grown from infected seeds. Spores produced as the primary inoculum on the overwintering tissues produce the initial infections on young seedlings when the spores that are deposited on leaves, germinate and invade leaf tissues. Disease severity is often correlated with the amount of infested material. For example, in Arkansas, the first visible lesions often appear approximately 45 to 55 days after planting, but the disease is much more severe in plots receiving the highest amounts of primary inoculum found on infested seeds. Lesions on the young seedlings appear within a few days after infection. These secondary lesions produce more spores and these spores are readily wind disseminated to nearby healthy leaf tissues. The secondary cycles can be repeated many times during the growing season, with the potential for very high amounts of disease within the crop. The number of cycles and the number of spores that are produced on each individual lesion can be influenced by many factors, including the temperature, rainfall, the depth of the water in the paddy, the amount of nitrogen used to fertilize the Rice, and the level of genetic resistance in the cultivar that is infected. Generally, the leaf phase of the disease is most severe when daily temperatures are moderate, and when Rice is over-fertilized, or if it is being grown in flood waters below the recommended depths. Under these conditions conducive to disease, very high incidences of disease have been recorded on susceptible cultivars such as Newbonnet and RT7015 in comparison to cultivars genetically resistant to the Fungus. The amount of disease at the end of the vegetative phase of the growing season influences the amount of disease during the reproductive phase. Spores produced near the end of the growing season may infect the collar of the flag leaf producing symptoms called Collar Rot. They may also infect the neck when it emerges from the infected collar upon which the head will be supported to produce a condition called Rotten Neck or Neck Blast. Yield losses are significantly correlated with the extent of rotten neck. Research has shown a 0.5% loss in yield for every 1% of rotten neck. Infections of the neck are generally considered the most deleterious phase of the disease because infection at this location can reduce seed set on the entire panicle. In addition, the fungus can infect the panicle, the branches on the panicle, and the peduncles upon which the seeds are carried on these branches. Finally, new information shows that the seed also can be infected. Infections of the neck, panicle and branches of the panicle are usually relatively nondescript grayish discolorations of the tissues. Disease Management:- The successful management of Rice blast results from a comprehensive series of recommendations that employ several different management strategies involving techniques within each strategy as outlined below. Cultural strategies to manage this disease include useful techniques that Rice producers are urged to follow. Crop rotation is one simple and effective technique that is highly recommended simply because it provides a mechanism that separates viable spores in crop residue from the newly emerging seedlings. A second technique that Rice producers are urged to consider is to fertilize each of the different cultivars properly. Overuse of nitrogen fertilizers, as shown above, increases the amount of Rice blast in their fields while often failing to significantly increase yields. A third technique that is often overlooked or difficult to employ in some fields is maintaining a proper flood level for the Rice to grow. Rice blast is known to be more severe in fields or parts of fields in which the water in paddies falls below recommended levels.

Thus, Rice blast is often severe in fields that were not rotated, are under-irrigated, and are over-fertilized. Finally, using high quality and disease-free seed is always highly recommended because infested seeds left on the soil surface provide inoculum from which epidemics develop. Genetic resistance is a strategy that has long been the mainstay of successful rice production in the United States, even though the Fungus has shown genetic variability for virulence. In the United States, many Rice Cultivars contain genes that confer resistance to one or more of the individual Races of the Fungus found regionally, and many also contain a high level of resistance to the Fungus that is conferred by many other genes. The major difficulty in controlling Rice blast with genetic resistance is that there are many Races of the pathogen, and Cultivars containing a single gene conferring resistance to a specific race of the pathogen often become susceptible over time with the development of new races that can infect plants with that specific resistance gene. For example, a mutation of an 'avirulence' gene in the blast Fungus that produces an elicitor that induced the expression of resistance in the host with the Pi-ta gene for resistance has led to the formation of a new race capable of infecting plants that carry that important resistance gene, simply because the plant did not recognize the new race of the pathogen. In this way, the new race of the Fungus has eluded resistance, which means that the cultivars containing this important resistance gene are very susceptible to the new race, even though they remain resistant to the other races of the Fungus. A third strategy that has long been viewed as a last resort for Rice blast is the use of chemical fungicides to control the disease. There are two basic techniques that can be used to manage diseases with the chemical fungicide strategy. The first technique uses seed treatments to prevent infection of the seedlings after germination. The second technique uses fungicides to prevent infection of leaves and panicles during the growing season by making one or two applications of fungicides to the foliage to protect the panicles when they are emerging from the boot. This technique attempts to reduce the incidence of Rice blast on the panicle necks and panicles. Both techniques have been used to manage rice blast but neither one is considered to be highly successful. In addition, the use of foliar fungicides applied by airplanes can be very expensive. Managing Rice blast requires vigilance and careful integration of many strategies and techniques learned in all parts of the world by the individual Rice producer. A single mistake can result in crop failure from this one important plant disease. Significance Of The Disease:- Rice is the staple food crop for a large part of the human population in the world today. Rice blast is by far the most important disease of the many diseases that attack Rice. It is found wherever Rice is grown, it is always important, and it is always a threat. Failures of entire rice crops have resulted directly from rice blast epidemics. The challenge for research continues to be to produce high quality food, in ever-increasing amounts at a lower costs, all while in the presence of an unforgiving and unrelenting pathogen. All of the plant disease management strategies and techniques that have been generated through research have been brought to bear against Rice blast, but often with limited success. Rice blast has never been eliminated from a region in which Rice is grown, and a single change in the way in which Rice is grown or in the way resistance genes are deployed can result in significant disease losses even after years of successful management. This disease is a model that demonstrates the seriousness, elusiveness, and longevity of some plant diseases. Rice blast has been widely studied throughout the world. Many investigators have considered it to be a model disease for the study of genetics, epidemiology, molecular pathology of host parasite interactions and biology. Recent advances in understanding the genes that govern the avirulence (resistance) and virulence (susceptibility) interactions have been made with Rice blast, and each advance has helped us to understand how other plant diseases work. It is also important to note that the entire genomes of the Rice blast Fungus and Rice have been sequenced and that M. Oryzae is the first plant pathogenic Fungus to have its genome sequenced and released to the public. / Зимогенный Пирикуляриоз Риса – это грибковая болезнь Риса, которая характеризуется наличием поражений веретеноподобной формы. Поражение проявляется в виде сероватого центра и буроватых краёв (переферии). Смотрите также Пирикуляриоз Риса (Rice Blast). Пирикуляриоз – поражённые, засохшие части растения. Запал, гниль узла метёлки. Под Пирикуляриозом Риса понимается болезнь, вызываемая паразитическими Грибами. На листьях, стеблях, метёлках и семенах пятна различной формы и окраски. Стебли ломаются, семена щуплые. Пирикуляриоз Риса – опасное заболевание Риса, вызываемое несовершенным Грибом Piricularia Oryzae. Распространён во всех рисосеющих районах мира. Проявляется образованием пятен различной формы и окраски на листьях, листовых влагалищах, стеблевых узлах, метёлках и семенах. Поражённые листья отмирают, стебли ломаются, метёлки преждевременно засыхают или образуют щуплые семена. Наибольший вред приносит пирикуляриоз Риса во время колошения-цветения. Потери урожая 15–40%. Значительно снижается и качество зерна. При эпифитотии растения гибнут. Возбудитель болезни в период вегетации имеет несколько поколений, распространяется с помощью конидий, зимует в форме мицелия на послеуборочных остатках (1–3 года) и в семенах. Развитие пирикуляриоза Риса происходит при высокой влажности воздуха (не ниже 88%) и температуре 15–35 °С. Возможна передача инфекции с поливной водой. Резерватором возбудителя пирикуляриоза Риса могут быть также дикие формы Риса и другие Злаки. Меры борьбы:- возделывание устойчивых Сортов; запашка пожнивных остатков; сжигание стерни на участках с сильным развитием болезни; обработка заражённых посевов и протравливание семян Риса фунгицидами. Другой Класс составляют Зимогенные Бактерии, они вызывают различные процессы брожения.

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PREFACE TO ALPHABETICAL INDEX

The following alphabetical index contains Russian terms to be found in the main text of the glossary beside the corresponding English keywords.

Where the Russian term is a translation of more than one English term, the English terms will be separated by a semi-colon. English terms separated by a slash are single entries in the main text.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ К АЛФАВИТНОМУ УКАЗАТЕЛЮ

Приводимый алфавитный указатель содержит Русскоязычные термины, которые должны быть найдены в основном тексте этого толкового словаря рядом с соответствующими Англоязычными ключевыми словами.

Там, где Русскоязычный термин является переводом более одного Англоязычного термина, Англоязычные термины будут приводиться на новой строке с отделением полу-колонкой (отступом). Англоязычные термины, отделённые друг от друга дробью, являются единственными вставками в основном тексте.

На дату публикации данный указатель находится в стадии наполнения в качестве частичного примера того, что будет в готовой книге.

- # -

#
%С Вилъйэмза
Williams %R
III Рабочая Группа
Working Group III
3Дьжи.
3G
4Дьжи.
4G
13-й Период
13th Period
403 (Би.)
403 (B)
1042Эс.
1042S
1099
1099
1099 Би.
1099 B
1099 ДИВ
1099 DIV
#

- A -

А
A
А.-Аш.1Эн.1
A-H1N1
Аба
Aba
Абака
Abaca
Абаксиальное
Abaxial
Абандон
Abandon
Аб Инитио
Ab Initio
Абиотическое
Abiotic
Абитчрэри
Arbitrary
Абортивное
Abortive
Абразивный Износ
Abrasive Wear
Абразия
Abrasion
Абрикосовое
Apricot
Абсолютная Вязкость
Absolute Viscosity
Абсолютная Эффективность Точного Высева
Absolute Plating Efficiency
Абсолютное Давление
Absolute Pressure
Абсолютное Преимущество
Absolute Advantage
Абсолютные Данные
Absolute Data
Абсолютный Рэйтиньг Фильтрации
Absolute Filtration Rating
Абсорбировать
Absorb
Абсорбционный Фильтр
Absorbent Filter
Абсорбция
Absorption
Абсцизовая Кислота
Abscisic Acid
Авале
Walé
Авалированная Тратта
Avalized Draft
Аваль
Aval
Аван-Гард
Avant-Garde
Аванс
Advance
Авансированная Сумма
Advanced Amount
Авансированный Сбор
Advanced Charge
Авансовый Платёж
Advance Payment
Аванс Против Документов
Advance Against Documents
Аванс Против Инкассо
Advance Against Collection
Авантюра
Adventure
Авантюрист
Venturer
Аварийное Соглашение
Average Agreement
Аварийные Оговорки
Average Clauses
Аварийный Комиссар
Average Adjuster
Авария
Average
Авария Независимо От Процента Потерь
Average Irrespective Of Percentage

Авиан Инфлюэнца
Avian Influenza
Авиа Такси
Air Taxi
Авиатор
Airman
Авиационная Накладная
Air Waybill
AWB
Авиационное Страхование
Aviation Insurance
Авиационные Грузовые Контейнеры
Air Cargo Containers
Авиационный Бензин
Aviation Gasoline
Авиационный Груз
Air Cargo
Авиационный Грузовой Экспедитор
Air Freight Forwarder
Авиационный Контейнер
Air Container
Авиационный Медицинский Транспорт
Air Medical Transport
Авиационный Перевозчик
Air Carrier
Авизо
Advice
Авизующий Банк
Advising Bank
Авирулентный Микроорганизм
Avirulent Microorganism
Авокадо
Avocado
Австралийская Биржа Ценных Бумаг (Лимитид)
ASX
Australian Securities Exchange (Limited)
Австралийская Клиринговая Палата (Пи.ти.уай. Эл.ти.ди.)
Australian Clearing House (Pty Ltd)
Австралийская Комиссия По Ценным Бумагам И Инвестициям
ASIC
Australian Securities And Investment Commission
Австралийская Фондовая Биржа Лимитид
ASX
Australian Stock Exchange Limited
Австрийская Биржа Фьючерсов И Опционов (А.Ге.)
Österreichische Termin Und Optionenbörse (AG)
Австрийская Система Межбанковских Расчётов В Режиме Реального Времени
ARTIS
The Austrian Real-Time Interbank Settlement System
Австрийские Тени
Austrian Shades
Автаркия
Autarky
Автовоз
Car Carrier
Автовыравниватель
Autoleveller
Автогамия
Autogamy
Автоклав
Autoclave
Автоматизированная Кассовая Машина
ATM
Automated Teller Machine
Автоматизированная Клиринговая Палата
ACH
The Automated Clearinghouse
Автоматизированная Коммерческая Система
ACS
Automated Commercial System
Автоматизированная Система По Облигациям
ABS
Automated Bond System
Автоматизированная Система Хранения И Выдачи
Automated Storage And Retrieval System
Автоматизированная Служба Переводов По Счетам Заказчиков
ACATS
Automated Customer Account Transfer Service
Автоматизированная Счётная Машина
ATM
Automated Teller Machine
Автоматизированный Брокерский Интерфейс
ABI
Automated Broker Interface
Автоматическая Идентификация
Automatic Identification
Автоматический Пилот
Automatic Pilot
Автоматически Управляемое Транспортное Средство
AGV
Automatic Guided Vehicle
Автоматическое Исполнение
Automatic Exercise
Автоматическое Направляемое Транспортное Средство
AGV
Automatic Guided Vehicle
Автоматическое Опознавание
Automatic Identification
Автоматическое Отождествление
Automatic Identification
Автомобильное Страхование
Motor Insurance
Автомобильный Поезд
Articulated Train
Автопилот
Automatic Pilot
Автопоезд
Articulated Train
Автополиплоид
Autopolyploid
Авторадиограмма
Autoradiogram
Авторадиография
Autoradiography
Авторизация
Authorisation
Авторизованная Подпись
Authorized Signature
Авторизованное Использование
Authorized Use
Авторизованное Лицо
Authorized Person
Авторизованный Банк
Authorized Bank
Авторизованный Инвестор
Authorised Investor
Авторизованный Пользователь
Authorized User
Авторское Право
©
Copyright
Авторулевой
Automatic Pilot
Автотроф
Autotroph
Автотрофное
Autotrophic
Автотрофный Организм
Autotroph
Авуардюпуа Фунт
Avoirdupois Pound
Авуары
Assets
Агар
Agar
Агент
Agent

Агент Антистатик
Antistatic Agent
Агент По Авиационному Грузу
Air Cargo Agent
Агент, Предупреждающий Пенообразование
Antifoaming Agent
Агентский Тариф
Agent Tariff
Агентское Вознаграждение
Agency Fee
Агентское Соглашение
Agency Agreement
Агентство
Agency
Агломерационный Процесс
Agglomeration
Агломерация
Agglomeration
Аграрная Система
Agrarian System
Агрегация
Aggregation
Агрикультура
Agriculture
Агрикультурные Рода Сырья
Agricultural Commodities
Агроклиматическое
Agroclimatic
Агрокультура
Agriculture
Агрономические Свойства
Agronomic Characters
Агрономия
Agronomy
Агроэкологические Зоны
Agroecological Zones
Агроэкономика
Agroeconomics
Агфляция
Agflation
Адаксиальное
Adaxial
Адаптация
Adaptation
Адаптивная Радиация
Adaptive Radiation
Адаптивное Исследование
Adaptive Research
Адаптивность
Adaptibility
Adaptiveness
Адаптироваться
Adapt
Ад Валёрэм
Ad Valōrem
Адгезив
Adhesive
Адгезия
Adhesion
Аддитивная Стабильность
Additive Stability
Аддитивные Гены
Additive Genes
Аддитивные Эффекты Генов
Additive Effects Of Genes
Аддитивный Уровень
Additive Level
Аддэндум
Addendum
Аденозин-5'-Дифосфат
Adenosine-5'-Diphosphate
Аденозин Трифосфат
Adenosine Triphosphate
Аджастер
Adjuster
Аджастер По Аварии
Average Adjuster
Адипиновая Кислота
Adipic Acid
Административная Рабочая Станция
Administrative Workstation
Административные Инструкции
Administrative Instructions
Администрация/Продажи (%)
Administration/Sales (%)
Администратор
Administrator
Адмиралтейский
Admiralty
Адмиралтейский Суд
Admiralty Court
Адмисьён Тэмпорэр Рулетт Сэртификат
Admission Temporaire Roulette Certificate
ATR Certificate
Адмисьён Тэмпорэр – Темпорэри Эдмишэн Карнэ
Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet
ATA Carnet
Адрес
Address
Адсорбирующая Фильтрация
Adsorptive Filtration
Адсорбционная Фильтрация
Adsorptive Filtration
Адсорбция
Adsorption
Адультицид
Adulticide
Ад Хок
Ad Hoc
Адъективный Краситель
Adjective Dye
Ажио
Agio
Ажиотаж
Agiotage
Ажурное
Ajour
Ажурное Кружево
Ajour Lace
АЗ
AG
Arabian Gulf
Азиатская Единица Валюты
ACU
Asian Currency Unit
Азиатский Опцион
Asian Option
Азиатский Рис
Asian Rice
Азиатско-Тихоокеанский Консультативный Комитет
APAC
Asia Pacific Advisory Committee
Азиатско-Тихоокеанский Сетевой Информационный Центр
APNIC
The Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
Азиатско-Тихоокеанский Совещательный Комитет
APAC
Asia Pacific Advisory Committee
Азиатско-Тихоокеанское Экономическое Сотрудничество
APEC
Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation
Азимут
Azimuth
Азо
Azo
Азоидные Красители
Azoic Dyes
Азокрасители
Azo Dyes

Азолла
Azolla
Азотистый Оксид
Nitrous Oxide
Азотолы
Azoic Dyes
Азурэум
Azureum
Ай.Си.И. Фьючез Кэнэда, Инк.
ICE Futures Canada, Inc.
Акантодэс
Acanthodes
Акантокарпа
Acanthocarpa
Акарицид
Acaricide
Аквакультура
Aquaculture
Аквамариновое
Aquamarine
Аквизиционные Затраты
Acquisition Costs
Аквизиция
Acquisition
Акклимация/Акклиматизация
Acclimation/Acclimatization
Аккомодационная Торговля
Accommodation Trading
Аккордеонные Тени
Accordion Shades
Аккредитация
Accreditation
Аккредитование
Accreditation
Аккредитованный Вкладчик
Accredited Investor
Аккредитованный Инвестор
Accredited Investor
Аккредитованный Советник По Деривативам
Accredited Derivatives Adviser
Аккредитованный Советник По Производным Инструментам
Accredited Derivatives Adviser
Аккредитованный Советник По Фьючерсам
Accredited Futures Adviser
Аккумулированное Обесценение
Accumulated Depreciation
Аккумулятор
Accumulator
Аккумуляция
Accumulation
Акорд Эропеэнн Рэлятиф О Транспор Этэрнасьёналь Дэ Маршандиз Данжёрёз Пар Рут
Accord Européen Relatif Au Transport International Des Marchandises Dangereuses Par Route
ADR
European Agreement Concerning The International Carriage Of Dangerous Goods By Road
Акр
A
AC
Acre
Акрил
Acrylic
Акрилан®
Acrilan®
Акриловая Резина
Acrylic Resin
Акриловая Смола
Acrylic Resin
Акриловое Волокно
Acrylic Fiber
Акрилонитрил
Acrylonitrile
AN
Акрилонитрильный Бутадиеновый Стирол
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene
Акселерация
Acceleration
Аксеническое
Axenic
Аксиальное Напряжение
Axial Stress
Акт Вилъйэмза
Williams Act
WA
Акт Вэба-Помэрина От 1918
Webb-Pomerene Act Of 1918
Акт Грэма-Лыча-Блайли
GLB
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
Акт Дьжонза
Jones Act
Актив
Asset
Активированная Окись Алюминия
Activated Alumina
Активированный Оксид Алюминия
Activated Alumina
Активированный Углерод
Activated Carbon
Активированный Уголь
Activated Carbon
Активная Абсорбция
Active Absorption
Активная Вегетативная Стадия
Active Vegetative Stage
Активная Коллекция
Active Collection
Активная Мощность
Active Power
Активное Поглощение
Active Absorption
Активно Управляемый
Actively Managed
Активные Химические Продукты
Active Chemical Products
Активный Газ
Working Gas
Активный Ингредиент
Active Ingredient
Активный Месяц
Active Month
Активный Уголь
Activated Carbon
Активы
Assets
Актиномицеты
Actinomycetes
Актиноморфный
Actinomorphic
Акт Об Альтернативных Моторных Топливах
Alternative Motor Fuels Act
AMFA
Акт О Банке Воды От 1970
Water Bank Act Of 1970
Акт Об Этикетировании Продуктов Из Шерсти От 1939
Wool Products Labeling Act Of 1939
Акт О Качестве Воды От 1987
Water Quality Act Of 1987
Акт О Сырьевой Бирже
Commodity Exchange Act
Акт О Фондовой Бирже И Торговле Ценными Бумагами
Stock Exchange And Securities Trading Act
Акт О Фьючерсах На Зерно
Grain Futures Act
Акт О Шерсти
Wool Act
Акт Сарбэйнза Аксли
Sarbanes Oxley Act

Актуарий
Actuary
Акт Хартёра
Harter Act
Акулэатэ
Aculeate
Акутифолиа
Acutifolia
Акцепт
Acceptance
Акцептант
Acceptor
Акцептный Кредит
Acceptance Credit
Акцептор
Acceptor
Акцептующее Устройство
Accepting Device
Акцептующий Банк
Accepting Bank
Акцидент
Accident
Акции Без Номинала
No Par Shares
No-Par Stock
Акции Эйч.
H-Shares
Акционерное Общество
AB
Aktiebolag
Акционерный Капитал
Share Capital
Акциэбулягь
AB
Aktiebolag
Акциэнгэзэльшафт
AG
Aktiengesellschaft
Акция
Share
Stock
Акция Американского Депозитария
ADS
American Depositary Share
Акция Ё-Ё
Yo-Yo Stock
Акция С Правом Голоса
Voting Right Share
Voting Right Stock
Акция С Правом На Голосование
Voting Right Share
Voting Right Stock
Алансонское Кружево
Alençon Lace
Алатус
Alatus
Алгоритм
Algorithm
Алгорифм
Algorithm
Алейроновый Слой
Aleurone Layer
Аликвотное
Aliquot
Алкалоид
Alkaloid
Алкидные
Alkyds
Алкидные Лаки
Alkyds
Алкилирование
Alkylation
Аллелизм
Allelism
Аллеломорф
Allelemorph
Аллеломорфа
Allele
Аллелопатическое
Allelopathic
Аллелопатия
Allelopathy
Аллелохимикаты
Allelochemicals
Аллель
Allele
Аллигаторская Курсовая Разница
Alligator Spread
Аллигаторский Спрэд
Alligator Spread
Аллогамия
Allogamy
Аллогамное
Allogamous
Аллозим
Allozyme
Алломон
Allomone
Аллонж
Allonge
Аллоплоид/Аллополиплоид
Alloploid/Allopolyploid
Аллювиальная Почва
Alluvial Soil
Аллювиальное
Alluvial
Аллювиальные Отложения
Alluvium
Аллювиальный Конус Выноса
Alluvial Fan
Аллювий
Alluvium
Wash
Алойное Кружево
Aloe Lace
Алпака
Alpaca
Альба
Alba
Альбатрос
Albatross
Альбинос
Albino
Альбифлора
Albiflora
Альбический Горизонт
Albic Horizon
Альбо
Albo
Альги
Algae
Альгинат
Alginate
Альгинатное Волокно
Alginate Fiber
Альгицид
Algaecide
Альпак
Alpaca
Альпака
Alpaca
Альпийское
Alpine
Альпина
Alpina
Альтернариоз
Alternaria
Альтернативные Ставки
Alternative Rates
Альтернативные Торговые Системы

Alternative Trading Systems
ATS

Альтернатный Хозяин
Alternate Host

Альтернатор
Alternator

Альфа
Alpha

Альфа Дьженсэна
Jensen's Alpha

Альфа-Добыча
Alpha-Capture

Альфа Целлюлоза
Alpha Cellulose

Альянс Изготовителей Автомобилей
Alliance Of Automobile Manufacturers

Альянс Этэрнасьёналь Дё Туризм
AIT
Alliance Internationale De Tourisme

Алюминиевый Сплав
Aluminum Alloy

Алюминий
Aluminium

Алюминия Калия Сульфат
Aluminium Potassium Sulfate

А Ля Крие
A La Criée

$A_{макс}$
A_{MAX}

Амальгама
Amalgam

Аменсализм
Amensalism

Американо-Египетский Хлопчатник
American-Egyptian Cotton

Американская Автомобильная Ассоциация, Инк.
AAA
American Automobile Association, Inc.

Американская Ассоциация Изготовителей Автомобилей
AAMA
American Automobile Manufacturers Association

Американская Ассоциация Изготовителей (Зубчатых) Передач
AGMA
American Gear Manufacturers Association

Американская Ассоциация Индивидуальных Инвесторов
AAII
American Association Of Individual Investors

Американская Ассоциация Мотоциклистов
AMA
American Motorcyclist Association

Американская Ассоциация Портовых Властей
AAPA
American Association Of Port Authorities

Американская Биржа Сырья
ACE
American Commodity Exchange

Американская Газовая Ассоциация
AGA
American Gas Association

Американская Коалиция По Безопасности Дорожного Движения, Инк.
ACTS
American Coalition For Traffic Safety, Inc.

Американская Сырьевая Биржа
ACE
American Commodity Exchange

Американская Фондовая Биржа®
American Stock Exchange®
AMEX®

Американская Цена Продажи
American Selling Price

Американский Дикий Рис
American Wild Rice

Американский Институт Дипломированных Публичных Бухгалтеров
AICPA
American Institute Of Certified Public Accountants

Американский Институт Национальных Стандартов
American National Standards Institute
ANSI

Американский Институт Нефти
American Petroleum Institute
API

Американский Институт Сертифицированных Публичных Бухгалтеров
AICPA
American Institute Of Certified Public Accountants

Американский Калибр Для Проволок
American Wire Gauge

Американский Нагорный Хлопчатник
American Upland Cotton

Американский Опцион
American Option

Американский Реестр Для Номеров Интернета
American Registry For Internet Numbers
ARIN

Американский Сортамент Проводов
American Wire Gauge

Американский Хлопчатник Пима
American Pima Cotton

Американский Хлопчатник С Возвышенностей
American Upland Cotton

Американское Бюро По Судоходству
ABS
American Bureau Of Shipping

Американское Общество Инженеров По Смазыванию
American Society Of Lubrication Engineers
ASLE

Американское Общество По Испытаниям И Материалам
The American Society For Testing And Materials
ASTM

Аметистовое
Amethyst
Amethystina

Амилаза
Amylase

Амилоза
Amylose

Амилопектин
Amylopectin

Аминокислота
Amino Acid

Аммиак
Ammonia

Амортизация
Amortization

Амортизированная Стоимость
Amortised Cost

Аморфное
Amorphous

Ампер
A
Ampere

Ампер-Час
A-H
Ampere-Hour

Ампликон
Amplicon

Ампутировать
Abscise

Амстердам-Роттердам-Антверпен
Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp
ARA

Амфибийное
Amphibious

Амфидиплоид
Amphidiploid

Амфидиплоидное

Amphidiploid
Амэтистина
Amethystina
Анализатор Изображения
Image Analyzer
Анализ Вариансы
Analysis Of Variance
Анализ Дисперсии
Analysis Of Variance
Анализ Ковариансы
Analysis Of Covariance
Анализ Масла
Oil Analysis
Анализ Риска Стандартного Портфеля
Standard Portfolio Analysis Of Risk
Анализ Сопряжённого Изменения
Analysis Of Covariance
Анализ Эй.Би.Си.
ABC Analysis
Аналитик
Analyst
Аналитик С Вол Стрит
Wall Street Analyst
Аналитическая Магнитография
Analytical Ferrography
Аналитическая Феррография
Analytical Ferrography
Аналитические Процедуры
Analytical Procedures
Аналоговое
Analog
Анастомозировать
Anastomose
Анастомозная Группа
Anastomosis Group
Анатомия
Anatomy
Анатропное
Anatropous
Анафаза
Anaphase
Анаэроб
Anaerobe
Анаэробная Респирация
Anaerobic Respiration
Анаэробное
Anaerobic
Анаэробное Дыхание
Anaerobic Respiration
Ангелы
Angels
Ангидрид
Anhydride
Ангиосперм
Angiosperm
Ангора
Angora
Ангорская Коза
Angora Goat
Ангумуайская Зерновая Моль
Angoumois Grain Moth
Ангустифолиа
Angustifolia
Андрогенез
Androgenesis
Анемофильное
Anemophilous
Анестезировать
Anesthetize
Анизотропическое
Anisotropic
Анилин
Aniline
Анилиновая Точка
Aniline Point
Анилиновые Красители
Aniline Dyes
Анион
Anion
Аннато
Annato
Аннуитет
Annuity
Анодные Шламы
Anode Slimes
Аноды
Anodes
Анорак
Anorak
Антагонизм
Antagonism
Антагонист
Antagonist
Антагонистический Симбиоз
Antagonistic Symbiosis
Антенна
Antenna
Антеридий
Antheridium
Антибиоз
Antibiosis
Антибиотик
Antibiotic
Антиген
Antigen
Антиген V
V Antigen
Антиген Ви.
V Antigen
Антидемпинговая Пошлина
Antidumping Duty
Антидетонатор
Antiknock
Антидот
Antidote
Антимигрант
Anti-Migrant
Антиокислитель
Antioxidant
Антиоксидант
Antioxidant
Антипенное Вещество
Anti-Foam Agent
Антистатическая Присадка
Antistatic Additive
Антистатические Свойства
Antistatic Properties
Антистатический Агент
Antistatic Agent
Антистатическое
Anti-Static
Антисыворотка
Antiserum
Антитело
Antibody
Антифрикционный Подшипник
Anti-Friction Bearing
Антихлор
Antichlor
Античная Тафта
Antique Taffeta
Античное Кружево
Antique Lace
Античный Атлас
Antique Satin
Антоцианин
Anthocyanin
Антракноз
Anthracnose
Антрахиноновые Красители

Anthraquinone Dyes
Антрацит
Anthracite
Антэапикальное
Anteapical
Анэуплоид
Aneuploid
Анэуплоидное
Aneuploid
АОИМ Ди.5302 Последовательность Ви.И.
ASTM D5302 Sequence VE
АОИМ Ди.5533 Последовательность IIIЭф.
ASTM D5533 Sequence IIIF
Апекс
Apex
Апелляционный Орган Всемирной Организации Торговли
World Trade Organization Appellate Body
Апелляция
Appeal
Апертура
Aperture
Апикальная Меристема
Apical Meristem
Апикальное
Apical
Апикальное Доминирование
Apical Dominance
Апикулюс
Apiculus
Апомиксис
Apomixis
Апоспория
Apospory
Апостий
Apostille
Апостиль
Apostille
Апостольник
Wimple
Апотеций
Apothecium
Апотеция
Apothecia
Апофиза
Apophysis
Аппаратная Пряжа
Woolen Yarn
Аппаратное
Woolen
Аппликация
Appliqué
Апплике
Appliqué
Апрессорий
Appressorium
Апэкс
Apex
Ар
A
Are
АРА
Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp
ARA
Арабская Лига
Arab League
Аравийский Залив
AG
Arabian Gulf
Арамидное Волокно
Aramid Fiber
Арахноид
Arachnoid
Арбитраж
Arbitrage
Arbitration
Арбитражёр
Arbitrageur
Арбитражирование
Arbitrage
Арбитражная Оговорка
Arbitration Clause
Арбитражная Позиция
Arbitrage Position
Арбитражное Решение
Award
Арбитрство
Arbitration
Ар. В Квадрате
R Squared
Аргентинское
Argentinus
Аргэнтинус
Argentinus
Ареал
Area
Ареал Низкой Распространённости Вредителя
Area Of Low Pest Prevalence
Арены
Aromatics
Ареола
Areole
Ареолированное
Areolate
Ареометр
Hydrometer
Аргайл
Argyle
Аргас Мидиа Эл.ти.ди.
Argus Media Ltd
Аргэнтатус
Argentatus
Аргентинское
Argentinus
Аргэнтинус
Argentinus
Аргэнтэус
Argenteus
Ардил
Ardil
Ареал
Area
Ареал Низкой Распространённости Вредителя
Area Of Low Pest Prevalence
Арены
Aromatics
Ареола
Areole
Ареолированное
Areolate
Арест
Arrest
Аризонский Хлопок
Arizona Cotton
Аризонский Хлопчатник
Arizona Cotton
Ариллус
Aril
Арифметический Индекс
Arithmetic Index
Арифметическое Сводное Усреднение Валъю Лайн
Value Line Arithmetic Composite Average
Арифметическое (Линейное) Масштабирование
Arithmetic (Linear) Scaling
Армейская Парусина
Army Duck
Армейское Грубое Полотно
Army Duck
Армюр
Armure

Аромат
Aroma
Ароматические Полиамиды
Aromatic Polyamides
Ароматические (Сложные) Полиэфиры
Aromatic Polyesters
Ароматические Соединения
Aromatics
Ароматическое
Aromatic
Ароматичный Бурый Рис Для Переработки
Aromatic Brown Rice For Processing
Ароматичный Обрушенный Рис
Aromatic Milled Rice
Ароматичный Рис
Aromatic Rice
Ароматное
Aromatic
Арроба
@
Arroba
Аррова
@
Arroba
Артезианская Вода
Artesian Water
Артропод
Arthropod
Архегоний
Archegonium
Архивная Копия
Archive Copy
Архивный Экземпляр
Archive Copy
Асбест
Asbestos
Асексуальное
Asexual
Асессор
Assessor
Асимметричное
Asymmetrical
Асимметричный Алгоритм
Asymmetric Algorithm
Асинапсис
Asynapsis
Аск
Ascus
Асклепий
Asclepius
Аскомицеты
Ascomycete
Аскоспоры
Ascospores
Аскохитоз
Ascochyta Blight
Аскэт
Ascot
Асосьясьё Дэ Кострюктэр Эропеэнн Д'Отомобиль
ACEA
Association Des Constructeurs Européens D'Automobiles
Асосьясьё Тэкникь Дё Ля'Дустри Эропеэнн Дэ Любрифьё
Association Technique De L'Industrie Européenne Des Lubrifiants
ATIEL
Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь Дэ Пале Дё Конгрэ
AIPC
Association Internationale des Palais de Congres
Асосьясьё Этэрнасьёналь Пур Ля Протэксьё Дё Ля Проприете Итэллектюэль
AIPPI
Association Internationale Pour La Protection De La Propriété Intellectuelle
Аспергиллёз
Aspergillosis
Аспэра
Aspera
Ассимиляты
Assimilates
Ассимиляция
Assimilation
Ассоциат
Associate
Ассоциаты
Associates
Ассоциация Американских Железных Дорог
AAR
Association Of American Railroads
Ассоциация Аэрокосмических Отраслей, Инк.
Aerospace Industries Association, Inc.
AIA
Ассоциация Государств Юго-Восточной Азии
ASEAN
Association Of Southeast Asian Nations
Ассоциация Европейских Изготовителей Автомобилей
ACEA
Association Des Constructeurs Européens D'Automobiles
European Automobile Manufacturers Association
Ассоциация Наций Юго-Восточной Азии
ASEAN
Association Of Southeast Asian Nations
Ассоциация Независимых Изготовителей Смазок
ILMA
Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Association
Ассоциация Нефтепроводов
AOPL
Association Of Oil Pipe Lines
Ассоциация Пилотов Авиалиний, Инт'л
Air Line Pilots Association, Int'l
ALPA
Ассоциация Собственников Воздушных Судов И Пилотов
Aircraft Owners And Pilots Association
AOPA
Ассоциация Экспертов В Области Химии Сельского Хозяйства
AOAC
Association Of Official Agricultural Chemists
Ассоциированная Компания
Associated Company
Ассоциированная Пресса
AP
Associated Press
Ассоциированное Лицо
Associated Person
Ассоциированное Членство
Associate Membership
Астраханская
Astrakhan
Астраханское Полотно
Astrakhan Cloth
Астрокварц®
Astroquartz®
Асфальт
Asphalt
Атаковать
Attack
Атактический Полимер
Atactic Polymer
Атлантический Рынок Говядины/Свинины
Atlantic Beef/Pigmeat Market
Атласная Парча
Satin Brocade
Атласное Переплетение
Satin Weave
Атмосферное Выцветание
Atmospheric Fading
Атмосферное Давление

Atmospheric Pressure
Атмосферное Обесцвечивание
Atmospheric Fading
Атмосферные Условия
Atmospheric Conditions
Атмосферный Воздух
Free Air
Атомизация
Atomization
Атомная Абсорбционная Спектроскопия
Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
Атрибуты Цвета
Attributes Of Color
Атропурпурэа
Atropurpurea
Атторней
Attorney
Атторней По Сути
Attorney In Fact
А.Тэ.А. Карнэ
ATA Carnet
Аудит
Audit
Аудитор
Auditor
Аудиторская Деятельность
Auditing
Аудиторская Проверка
Auditing
Аудиторский Отчёт
Auditor's Report
Ауксин
Auxin
Ауксотрофное
Auxotrophic
Аукцион
Auction
Аукционный Рынок
Auction Market
Аурантика
Aurantica
Аурэа
Aurea
Аутентификация
Authentication
Аутогенная Инфекция
Autoinfection
Аутоинфекция
Autoinfection
Аутолиз
Autolysis
Аутосомы
Autosomes
Афинное
Affinis
Афидэвит
Affidavit
Афис Госсипи
Aphis Gossypii
Афицид
Aphicide
Афлатоксины
Aflatoxins
Африканская Группа
African Group
Африканская Рисовая Галлица
African Rice Gall Midge
Африканская Свиная Лихорадка
African Swine Fever
Африканский Рис
African Rice
Африканский Сетевой Иформационный Центр
The African Network Information Center
AfriNIC
Африканский Союз
African Union
AU
Аффидевит
Affidavit
Аффилированная Иностранная Группа
Affiliated Foreign Group
Аффилированная Компания
Affiliated Company
Аффилированная Фирма
Affiliated Firm
Аффилированное Лицо
Affiliated Person
Аффилированное Учреждение
Affiliate Institution
Аффилированный Институт
Affiliate Institution
Аффилированный Остров
Affiliated Island
Аффилят
Affiliate
Аффинис
Affinis
Ахроматическое
Achromatic
Ацетатная Гидратцеллюлоза И Эстрон
Acetate Rayon And Estron
Ацетатное Волокно
Acetate Fiber
Ацетатный Рэйон И Эстрон
Acetate Rayon And Estron
Ацетат/Спандекс
Acetate/Spandex
Ацетат/Спэндэкс
Acetate/Spandex
Ацетил
Acetyl
Ацетильное Число
Acetyl Value
Ацетон
Acetone
Аэнэа
Aenea
Аэрация
Aeration
Аэренхима
Aerenchyma
Аэрировать
Aerate
Аэроб
Aerobe
Аэробная Респирация
Aerobic Respiration
Аэробное
Aerobic
Аэробное Дыхание
Aerobic Respiration
Аэрография
Air Brushing
Аэрографная Печать
Air Brushing
Аэронавтика
Aeronautics
Аэропоника
Aeroponics
Аэропорт
Airport
Аэругиноса
Aeruginosa
А

- Б -

Б
B
Баббит
Babbitt
Бабушкин
Babushka
Багажный Вагон
Van
Багасса
Bagasse
Багира
Bagheera
Багиэра
Bagheera
База
Base
Базальное
Basal
Базальное Внесение
Basal Application
Базальные Корни
Basal Roots
Базидиальный Гриб
Basidiomycete
Базидий
Basidium
Базидиомицет
Basidiomycete
Базидиоспоры
Basidiospores
Базиларис
Basilaris
Базилярное
Basilaris
Базис
Basis
Базисная Цена
Basis Price
Базисный Вес
Basis Weight
Базисный Пункт
Basis Point
Базисный Риск
Basis Risk
Базисный Своп
Basis Swap
Базисный Сорт
Basis Grade
Базис Оценки
Basis Of Valuation
Базовая Нагрузка
Baseload
Базовая Ставка
Base Rate
Basic Rate
Базовое Масло
Base Oil
Базовое Транспортное Средство
B Train
Базовый Анализ
Basis Analysis
Базовый Компонент
Base Stock
Базовый Порт
Base Port
Базовый Сорт
Base Grade
Байка
Baize
Байндёр
Binder
Байт
Byte
Бак
Forecastle
Бакен
Buoy
Бактериальная Карликовость
Bacterial Stunt
Бактериальная Полосатость Листьев
Bacterial Leaf Streak
BLS
Бактериальное Поражение
Bacterial Blight
Бактериоз
Bacterial Blight
Бактериостат
Bacteriostat
Бактериостатический
Bacteriostatic
Бактериофаг
Bacteriophage
Бактериоцины
Bacteriocins
Бактерицид
Bactericide
Бактерицидное Волокно
Bactericidal Fiber
Бактерия
Bacteria
Бактероид
Bacteroid
Бактриан
Bactrian Camel
Бактрийский Верблюд
Bactrian Camel
Балаклава
Balaclava
Баланс
Balance
Балансовая Стоимость
Book Value
Балансовый Отчёт
Balance Sheet
Балбригэн
Balbriggan
Балдахин
Baldachin
Балдэкэн
Baldachin
Балкер
Breakbulk Vessel
Bulk Carrier
Балласт
Ballast
Баллистическая
Ballistic
Баллон
Balloon
Баллонная Ткань
Balloon Fabric
Балмакан
Balmacaan
Балморэл
Balmoral
Балочная Ферма
Girder Truss
Балтийский И Международный Морской Совет
The Baltic And International Maritime Council
BIMCO
Балтийский Сухогрузный Индекс
Baltic Dry Index
BDI
Бамбуковая Ткань
Bamboo Fabric
Бамбуковое Волокно
Bamboo Fiber
Бандо
Bandeau
Банк

Bank
Банк AAA+
AAA+ Bank
Банка д'Италиа Рэголамэнто Лордо
Banca d'Italia Regolamento Lordo
BI-REL
Банк Англии
Bank Of England
Банк Воды
Water Bank
Банк Дикая Кошка
Wildcat Bank
Банкир
Banker
Банк Международных Расчётов
Bank For International Settlements
BIS
Банкноты
Bank Notes
Банкноты В Обращении
Banknotes In Circulation
Банковская Выписка
Bank Statement
Банковская Гарантия
Bank Guarantee
Банковская Комиссия
Bank Commission
Банковская Контролирующая Компания
Bank Holding Company
Банковская Тайна
Bank Secrecy
Банковская Тратта
Bank Draft
B/D
Банковская Холдиньговая Компания
Bank Holding Company
Банковские Билеты
Bank Notes
Банковские Билеты В Обращении
Banknotes In Circulation
Банковские Вклады
Bank Deposits
Банковские Депозиты
Bank Deposits
Банковские Расчёты
Bank Clearing
Банковские Ставки
Bank Rates
Банковский Акцепт
BA (или B/A)
Banker's Acceptance
Банковский Вексель
Bank Bill
Банковский Идентификатор
Bank Identifier
Банковский Идентификационный Код
Bank Identifier Code
BIC
Банковский Клиринг
Bank Clearing
Банковский Надзор
Bank Supervision
Банковский Перевод
Bank Transfer
Банковский Синдикат
Banking Syndicate
Банковский Сортировочный Код
Bank Sort Code
Банковский Центр
Banking Center
Банковский Чек
Bank Check
Банковское Обслуживание
Banking
Банкомат
Bancomat
Банкротство
Bankruptcy
Банк Семян
Seed Bank
Банк С Рэйтиньгом AAA+
AAA+ Bank
Банк Участник
Member Bank
Банк Член
Member Bank
Банкширо
Bankgirot
Бар
Bar
Барабан
Drum
Баратрия
Barratry
Барбатэ
Barbate
Баре
Barré
Баржа
Barge
Баржевоз
Barge Carrier
Барка
Winch
Баррелей В Сутки
Barrels Per Day
B/D
Баррель
Barrel
Bbl
Bl
Brl
Баррель Нефтяного Эквивалента
Barrel Of Oil Equivalent
BOE
Барристёр
Barrister
Бартер
Barter
Бархат
Velure
Velvet
Бархатный Ковёр
Velvet Carpet
Бархатный Ковёр С Разрезным Ворсом
Wilton Carpet
Бархатный Коврик
Velvet Rug
Барьерный Опцион
Barrier Option
Барьеры
Barriers
Барьеры К Ввозу
Barriers To Entry
Батарея
Battery
Батик
Batik
Батист
Batiste
Бахрома У Крысиного Хвостика
Rattail Fringe
Бацилла
Bacillus
Бежевая Книга
Beige Book
Без
Without
Без Внешних Повреждений
Apparent Good Order

Безводное
Anhydrous
Бездивидендные Привилегированные Акции
Zero Dividend Preference Shares
Бездокументарная Система
Book-Entry System
Бездокументарные Облигации
Book-Entry Bonds
Бездокументарные Ценные Бумаги
Book-Entry Securities
Без Запахивания
Zero Tillage
Беззащитность
Vulnerability
Без Крутки
Zero-Twist
Безнадёжные Долги
Bad Debts
Без Оговорок
Without Reserve
Без Оферты
Without An Offer
Без Протеста
Without Protest
Без Процентов
Without Interest
Без Регресса
Without Recourse
Безрезультатная Скважина
Dry Hole
Безрукавка
Sleeveless
Без Сминания
Wrinkle Free
Безусловное Преимущество
Absolute Advantage
Белая Бумага
White Paper
Белая Верхушка
White Tip
Белая (Волокнистая) Гниль
White Rot
Белая Кукуруза
White Corn
Белая Метёлка
Whitehead
Белая Пшеница
White Wheat
Белая Свеча
White Candle
Белизна
Whiteness
Белковое Волокно
Protein Fiber
Бело
Albo
Белое
Alba
White
Белое Золото
White Gold
Белое Мясо
White Meat
Белое-На-Белом
White-On-White
Белое Пятно
White Spot
Белое Пятнышко
White Spot
Белозёрная Кукуруза
White Corn
Белозёрная Пшеница
White Wheat
Белокрылка
Whitefly
Белоцветковое
Albiflora
Белые Крапинки
White Specks
Белые Листки
White Sheets
Белые Мушки
White Specks
Белые Потёки
White Stains
Белые Пятна
White Patches
Белые Пятна И Дыры
White Spots And Holes
Белые Пятнышки И Пробоины
White Spots And Holes
Белые Разводы
White Stains
Белые Товары
White Goods
Белый Глютинозный Рис
White Glutinous Rice
Белый Землевладелец
White Squire
Белый Помещик
White Squire
Белый Рис
White Rice
Белый Рыцарь
White Knight
Белый Сквайр
White Squire
Белый Слон
White Elephant
Белый Список
White List
Белый Стеблевой Точильщик
White Stem Borer
Белый Цветок
White Flower
Белый Центр
White Center
Белый Шум
White Noise
Бель
Bleaching
Бангкокская
Bangkok
Бенефициар
Beneficiary
Бенефициарий
Beneficiary
Бензин
Benzene
Бензоспирт
Gasohol
Бенилюкс
Benelux
Бентос
Benthos
Бербоут Чартер
Bareboat Charter
Беременность
Harami
Бернская Конвенция
The Berne Convention
Бескупонная Конвертируемая Ценная Бумага
Zero-Coupon Convertible Security
Бескупонная Обратимая Ценная Бумага
Zero-Coupon Convertible Security
Бескупонная Облигация
Zero-Coupon Bond
Бескупонная Отзываемая Облигация
Zero-Coupon Callable Bond
Бескупонная Ценная Бумага

Zero-Coupon Security
Бескупонное
Zero Coupon
Бескупонные Еврооблигации
Zero Coupon Eurobond
Бескупонный Выпуск
Zero Coupon Issue
Бесплодное
Barren
Бесполая Репродукция
Asexual Reproduction
Бесполое
Asexual
Бесполое Размножение
Asexual Reproduction
Бесполые Споры
Asexual Spores
Беспошлинная Зона
Duty-Free Zone
Бесприбыльная Сходная
At The Money Strike
Бесприбыльный Опцион
At The Money Option
Беспроводная Система Данных
Wireless Data System
Беспроцентная Облигация
Zero-Interest Bond
Бессимптомное
Asymptomatic
Бессодержательное Бронирование
Windy Booking
Бесстебельное
Acaulescent
Бесхлорофилльное
Achlorophyllous
Бесцветное
Achromatic
Бетаин
Betaine
Бета (Коэффициент)
Beta (Coefficient)
Беталаин
Betalain
Бета Целлюлоза
Beta Cellulose
Бёрдо
Reed
Би.
B
Би
Bi
Би.1, Би.2 (Би.Си.1, Би.Си.2)
B1, B2 (BC1, BC2)
Бивалент
Bivalent
Бивольтинное
Bivoltine
Биг Бэг
Big Bag
Бикомпонентное Волокно
Bicomponent Fiber
Билатеральное
Bilateral
Билатеральное Волокно
Bilateral Fiber
Билатеральное Соглашение
Bilateral Agreement
Билдэрбэрьхская Группа
Bilderberg Group
Билет
Bill
Билет С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable-Rate Note
VRN
Билеты Агентств
Agency Notes
Билеты Банка
Bank Notes
Билеты Банка В Обращении
Banknotes In Circulation
Бинарные Опционы
Binary Options
Биномиальное Наименование
Binomial Name
Биодеградация
Biodegradation
Биодеструкция
Biodegradation
Биодизель
Biodiesel
Биокомпонентное Волокно
Biocomponent Fiber
Биологическая Борьба
Biological Control
Биологическая Денитрификация
Biological Denitrification
Биологическая Потребность В Кислороде
Biological Oxygen Demand
Биологическая Фиксация N_2
Biological N_2 Fixation
Биологические Активные Продукты
Biological Active Products
Биологические Системы
Biological Systems
Биологические Факторы
Biological Factors
Биологический Контроль
Biological Control
Биологический Пестицид
Biological Pesticide
Биология
Biology
Биометрика/Биометрия
Biometrics/Biometry
Биономия
Bionomics
Биопестицид
Biopesticide
Биотехнология
Biotechnology
Биотипы
Biotypes
Биотическая Активность
Biotic Activity
Биотическая Окружающая Среда
Biotic Environment
Биотические/Абиотические Напряжённости
Biotic/Abiotic Stresses
Биотические/Абиотические Стрессы
Biotic/Abiotic Stresses
Биотическое
Biotic
Биотопливо
Biofuel
Биотрофы
Biotrophs
Биофумигация
Biofumigation
Биохимическая Потребность В Кислороде
Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Биоцид
Biocide
Биржа
Exchange
Биржа Опционов При Чикагской Палате, Инкопорэйтид
CBOE®
The Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated
Биржа Хлопка
Cotton Exchange
Биржа Товаров И Фьючерсов

BM&F
Bolsa De Mercadorias & Futuros

Биржа Фьючерсов США, КОО
US Futures Exchange, LLC

Битая Зерновка
Broken Kernels

Битенг
Bitt
Bollard

Битум
Bitumen
Tar

Битуминозные Песчаники
Tar Sands

Битуминозный Уголь
Bituminous Coal

Битые Ядра
Broken Kernels

Бифуркация
Bifurcate

Благородные Металлы
Preciuos Metals

Бланковая Переуступка
Assignment In Blank

Бланковая Тратта
Blank Draft

Бланковая Уступка
Assignment In Blank

Бланковый Индоссамент
Blank Endorsement

Бланковый Чек
Blank Check

Блёстки
Sequins

Ближайший
Nearby

Блок
Block

Блокированные Ценные Бумаги
Blocked Securities

Блоттинг
Blotting

Блуждающее
Vagans

Блумбёг (Эл.Пи.)
Bloomberg (LP)

БМР
Bank For International Settlements
BIS

Бобовая Корневая Тля
Bean Root Aphid

Богатство
Wealth

Бод
Baud

Бойкот
Boycott

Бокс
Box

Болгард II®
Bollgard II®

Болезни Всходов
Seedling Diseases

Болезни Животных
Animal Diseases

Болезни Хлопчатника
Cotton Diseases

Болезнь
Disease

Болезнь Удбатта
Udbatta Disease

Болотные Сапоги
Wader

Болэро Интёнэшэнэл Лимитид
Bolero International Limited

Болэро Эсоусиэйшэн Лимитид
Bolero Association Limited

Болото
Bog

Болса Дэ Мэркадориэш И Фтурош
BM&F
Bolsa De Mercadorias & Futuros

Болтанка
Volatility

Большая 4
Big 4

Большая Фигура
Big Figure

Большая Четвёрка
Big 4

Большинство
Majority

Бона Фидэ
Bona Fide

Бонни, Брасс Ривёр И Куа Айбо
Bonny, Brass River And Qua Iboe

Бонусный Выпуск
Bonus Issue

Бонусный Дивиденд
Bonus Dividend

Бордэро
Bordereau

Бородавчатое
Verrucose

Бородка
Beard
Wart

Бортовая Качка
Roll Oscillation

Бортовка
Welting

Борьба С Загрязнением
Contamination Control

Борьба С Сорняками
Weed Control

Ботулизм
Botulism

Боцман
Boatswain

Бочка
Barrel
Drum

Браслет
Armlet
Bangle
Wristband
Wristlet

Бреттон Вудская Конференция
Bretton Wood Conference

Брийатин
Brilliantine

Брикет
Cube

Брильянтин
Brilliantine

Бринеллирование
Brinelling

Бринэлин
Brinelling

Британская Высокая Комиссия
British High Commission

Британская Единица Теплоты
British Thermal Unit
Btu

Британская Имперальная Система
British Imperial System

Бродяжничество
Vagrancy

Брокатёле
Brocatellé

Брокер
Broker
Брокерская Ассоциация
Broker Association
Брокерский Дом
Brokerage House
Брокерский Займ
Brokers' Loan
Брокерское Вознаграждение
Brokerage Fee
Брокерское Обслуживание
Brokerage
Бронзовое
Aenea
Бронзовый Вилт
Bronze Wilt
Бронирование
Booking
Броня
Armor
Брошенный Младенец
Abandoned Baby
Брэнт
Brent
Брэтонское Кружево
Breton Lace
Брюссельская Номенклатура Товаров
Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
Брюшное
Ventral
БТ Хлопчатник
BT Cotton
Будний День
Weekday
Буй
Buoy
Букле
Bouclé
Булавоусый Малый Мучной Хрущак
Rust-Red Flour Beetle
Булавочный Сучок
Pink Knot
Бум
Boom
Бумага С Начисленными Процентами
Accrued Interest Paper
Бумажная Хроматография
Paper Chromatography
Бумажный Баррель
Paper Barrel
Бунд
Bund
Бундэсбанк
Bundesbank
Бункерное Топливо
Bunkering Fuel
Бункерный Питатель
Chute Feeder
Бункеровка
Bunkering
Бункеровка Судна
Vessel Bunkering
Бурая Пятнистость
Brown Spot
Бурэт
Bourette
Буровая Установка На Выдвижных Сваях
Jack-Up Rig
Буровое Судно
Drillship
Бурый Рис
Brown Rice
Бурэле
Bourrelet
Бутан
Butane
Бутон
Square
Буферный Газ
Base Gas
Бухгалтер
Accountant
Бухгалтерский Баланс
Balance Sheet
Бухгалтерский Отчёт
Accountant's Report
Бухгалтерский Учёт
Accounting
Бухгалтерский Учёт Государственных Грантов И Раскрытие Государственного Содействия
Accounting For Government Grants And Disclosure Of Government Assistance
Бухгалтерский Учёт Правительственных Грантов И Раскрытие Правительственного Содействия
Accounting For Government Grants And Disclosure Of Government Assistance
Бушель
Bushel
Бушинг
Bushing
Бык
Bull
Бычий
Bullish
Бычий Вертикальный Спрэд
Bull Vertical Spread
Бычий Рынок
Bull Market
Бычий Спрэд
Bull Spread
Бычья Вертикальная Курсовая Разница
Bull Vertical Spread
Бычья Ловушка
Bull Trap
Бэкводэйшэн
Backwardation
Бэккросс
Backcross
Бэнгалин
Bengaline
Бэндэлиэ
Bandolier
Бюджет
Budget
Бюджетирование На Нулевой Основе
ZBB
Zero-Base Budgeting
Бюджет На Нулевой Основе
Zero Based Budget
Бюджетная Поправка
Budget Amendment
Бюджетный Дефицит
Budget Deficit
Бюро Этэрнасьёналь Пур Ля Стандардизасьён Дэ Фибр Артифисибль
BISFA
Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles
Бюро По Учёту Занятости
Bureau Of Labor Statistics
Б

- B -

В
Ваганс
Vagans
Вагон
Wagon
Вагон Для Смешанной Перевозки
Wagon For Intermodal Transport
Вагоно-Километр
Wagon-Kilometer
Вагон Цистерна
Tank Wagon
Вад
Wad
Вадозная Зона
Vadose Zone
Вазодилятор
Vasodilator
Вайда
Woad
Вай Вай
Wi Wi
Вайт Спирит
White Spirit
Вайтс Рэйтинь
White's Rating
Вай-Фай
Wi-Fi
Вайэгрэ®
Viagra®
Вайэла
Viyella
Ваконн Вэльвэ
Vaconne Velvet
Вакуоль
Vacuole
Вакуумная Дегидратация
Vacuum Dehydration
Вакуумная Дистилляция
Vacuum Distillation
Вакуумное Обезвоживание
Vacuum Dehydration
Вакуумное Распыление
Vacuum Atomization
Вакуумный Насос
Vacuum Pump
Вакуумный Сепаратор
Vacuum Separator
Вакцина
Vaccine
Вакцинация
Vaccination
Валансьенское Кружево
Valenciennes Lace
Вале
Walé
Валентность
Valence
Валентный Электрон
Valence Electron
Валёк
Loom
Валёр
Valeurs
Value
Валёр Мэркурьяле
Valeur Mercuriale
Валин
Valine
Валовая Доходность
Gross Yield
Валовая Маржа
Gross Margin
Валовой Внутренний Доход
GDI
Gross Domestic Income
Валовой Внутренний Продукт
GDP
Gross Domestic Product
Валовой Национальный Продукт
GNP
Gross National Product
Валовые Расчёты Банка Италии
Banca d'Italia Regolamento Lordo
BI-REL
Валок
Windrow
Валух
Wether
Валъю Лайн, (Инк.)
Value Line, (Inc.)
Вальва
Valve
Валюта Расчёта
Settlement Currency
Ванадий
Vanadium
Ванадинит
Vanadinite
Ван Дер Ваальсовы Силы
Van Der Waals Forces
Ваниль
Vanilla
Ванкомицин
Vancomycin
Ванкуверская Фондовая Биржа
Vancouver Stock Exchange
VSE
ВАр
VAr
Вариабильность
Variability
Варианса
Variance
Вариант
Variant
Варианта
Variant
Вариационная Маржа
Variation Margin
Вариационная (Поддерживаемая) Маржа
Variation (Maintenance) Margin
Вариация
Variation
Вариоляция
Variolation
Варисцит
Variscite
Варрант
Warr.
Warrant
Варрант Начальника Пристани
Wharfinger's Warrant
Варшавская Конвенция
Warsaw Convention
Варшавская Фондовая Биржа
Warsaw Stock Exchange
WSE
Васкулярное
Vascular
Васкулярный Вилт
Vascular Wilt
Вассал
Vassal
Ватерлиния
Waterline
Ватт
W
Watt
Ваттметр
Wattmeter

Ватт-Час
Watthour
Wh
Ваучер
Voucher
Ваучерная Система
Voucher System
Ваучерные Особи
Voucher Specimens
Ваучерные Экземпляры
Voucher Specimens
Вафельное Переплетение
Waffle Weave
Вафельное Полотно
Waffle Cloth
Вафлстампёр
Wafflestomper
Вахта
Watch
Вахтенный Журнал
Deck Log
Logbook
Вашингтонская Группа
Washington Group
Вашингтонский Трактат
Washington Treaty
В Годовом Исчислении
Annualized
Вдова
Widow
Вдовец
Widower
Вега
Vega
Вегетативная Ветвь
Vegetative Branch
Вегетативная Клетка
Vegetative Cell
Вегетативная Практика
Vegetative Practice
Вегетативная Репродукция
Vegetative Reproduction
Вегетативная Фаза/Стадия
Vegetative Phase/Stage
Вегетативное
Vegetative
Вегетативное Размножение
Vegetative Reproduction
Вегетативные Споры
Asexual Spores
Вегетативный Рост
Vegetative Growth
Ведение Бухгалтерского Учёта
Accounting
Ведомство
Authority
Ведущий Перестраховщик
Lead Reinsurer
Везикула
Vesicle
Везикулит
Vesiculitis
Везикулярная Арбускулярная Микориза
Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza
Везикулярно-Арбускулярная Микориза
Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza
Везикулярный Арбускулярный Грибокорень
Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza
Везикулярный Стоматит
Vesicular Stomatitis
Везувиан
Vesuvianite
Векселедатель
Drawer
Вексель
Bill
Вексель На Инкассо
Bill For Collection
Вексельное Поручительство
Aval
Вексельный Портфель
Bill Portfolio
Вектор
Vector
Векторное Пространство
Vector Space
Велигер
Veliger
Величина Зерна
Grain Size
Величина Сдвига
Rate Of Shear
Вельвет
Velure
Velvet
Вельветин
Velveteen
Велькро
Velcro
Велюр
Velour
Вена
Vein
Венесуэльский Боливар
VEF
Venezuelan Bolivar
Венец
Crown
Wreath
Венецианские Шторы
Venetian Blinds
Венецианское
Venetian
Венецианское Кружево
Venetian Lace
Venice Lace
Venise Lace
Венок
Wreath
Венская Биржа АО
Wiener Börse AG
Венская Конвенция
Vienna Convention
Венская Фондовая Биржа
Vienna Stock Exchange
VSX
Венский Процесс
Wiener Process
Венский Филармонист
Wiener Philharmoniker
Вентилируемый Контейнер
Ventilated Container
Вентилятор
Ventilator
Вентиляция
Ventilating
Ventilation
Вентиляция/Всасывание
Ventilation/Suction
Вентральное
Ventral
Вент Сундук
Vent Box
Венчурный Капитал
Venture Capital
Веретённое Масло
Spindle Oil
Верификация
Verification
Верификация Вклада

Verification Of Deposit
Верификация Депозита
Verification Of Deposit
Вермикулит
Vermiculite
Верные Деньги
Smart Money
Верпование
Warping
Версальский Трактат
Treaty Of Versailles
Версия
Version
Вертикальная Аквизиция
Vertical Acquisition
Вертикальная Интеграция
Vertical Integration
Вертикальная Кооперация
Vertical Cooperation
Вертикальная Координация
Vertical Coordination
Вертикальная Кромка
Vertical Lip
Вертикальная Курсовая Разница
Vertical Spread
Вертикальная Курсовая Разница Опционов
Vertical Option Spread
Вертикальная Мобильность
Vertical Mobility
Вертикальная Распорка
Vertical Brace
Вертикальная Растяжка
Vertical Brace
Вертикальная Резистентность
Vertical Resistance
Вертикальная Связь
Vertical Brace
Вертикальная Сопротивляемость
Vertical Resistance
Вертикальная Стойка
Vertical Brace
Вертикальная Стойкость
Vertical Resistance
Вертикальная Устойчивость
Vertical Resistance
Вертикальное Поглощение
Vertical Acquisition
Вертикальное Сейсмическое Профилирование
Vertical Seismic Profiling
VSP
Вертикальное Слияние
Vertical Merger
Вертикально Интегрированное Предприятие
Vertically Integrated Enterprise
Вертикальные Гены
Vertical Genes
Вертикальный Анализ
Vertical Analysis
Вертикальный Спрэд
Vertical Spread
Вертикальный Спрэд Опционов
Vertical Option Spread
Вертикальный Финансовый Анализ
Vertical Financial Analysis
Вертисол
Vertisol
Вертициллёзное Увядание
Verticillium Wilt
Вертициллёзный Вилт
Verticillium Wilt
Вертушка
Shuttle Train
Верфь
Wharf
Верхняя Одежда
Wrap
Wrapper
Верхушка
Apex
Вес
Gravity
Weight
Веса
Weights
Веса И Меры
Weights And Measures
Веса И Меры/Обмерная Тонна
Weights And Measures/Measurement Ton
Вес/Вес
Weight/Weight
W/W
Вескость
Validity
Вес/Объём
Weight/Volume
W/V
Весовая Квитанция
Weight Ticket
Весовая Тонна
Weight Ton
Весовое Соглашение
Weight Agreement
Весовой Билет
Weight Ticket
Весовой Лист
Weight Sheet
Весовой Сертификат
Weight Certificate
Вес По АИН
API Gravity
Вес Полотна
Weight Of Cloth
Весталка
Vestal Virgin
Вес Ткани
Weight Of Cloth
Weight Of Fabric
Ветер
Wind
Ветеринарное Свидетельство
Veterinary Certificate
Ветеринарные Службы
Veterinary Services
Ветеринарный Сертификат
Veterinary Certificate
Ветка
Siding
Вето
Veto
Ветошь
Waste
Ветровая Турбина
Wind Turbine
Ветровая Энергия
Wind Energy
Ветровая Эрозия
Wind Erosion
Ветрозащитная Полоса
Windbreak
Ветрозащитное Ограждение
Windbreak
Ветроопыляемое
Anemophilous
Ветряная Ферма
Wind Farm
Ветряная Энергия
Wind Energy
Взаимный Сберегательный Банк
Mutual Savings Bank
Взаимный Фонд

Mutual Fund
Взаимосвязанная Иностранная Группа
Affiliated Foreign Group
Взаимосвязанная Компания
Affiliated Company
Взаимосвязанная Фирма
Affiliated Firm
Взаимосвязанное
Affinis
Взаимосвязанное Лицо
Affiliated Person
Взаимосвязанное Учреждение
Affiliate Institution
Взаимосвязанный Остров
Affiliated Island
Взбалтывать
Agitate
Взвешенная Скользящая Средняя Величина
Weighted Moving Average
WMA
Взвешенная Средняя Величина
WA
Weighted Average
Взвешенное Закрытие
Weighted Close
Взвешенное Скользящее Среднеарифметическое
Weighted Moving Average
WMA
Взвешенное Среднеарифметическое
WA
Weighted Average
Взвешивание
Weighing
Вздутое
Ventricose
Взрослая Особь
Adult
Взрослое
Adult
Взыскание Долга
Debt Collection
Ви.
V
Виагра®
Viagra®
Ви.Ай.Экс.®
VIX®
Ви.Би.Скрипт
VBScript
Вибрация
Vibration
Вибрио Холераэ
Vibrio Cholerae
Виброскоп
Vibroscope
Вива Вочэ
Viva Voce
Вивипария
Viviparity
Вивипарное
Viviparous
Вигвам
Wigwam
Вигинтиллион
10^{63}
Vigintillion
Вигонь
Vicuña
Вигэнская
Wigan
Вид
Specie
Видение
Vision
Видеотэкс
Videotex
Видимая Недозанятость
Visible Underemployment
Видимая Торговля
Visible Trade
Видимое
Visible
Видимое Предложение
Visible Supply
Видимость
Visibility
Видимые
Visibles
Видимые Привозы И Вывозы
Visible Imports And Exports
Видимые Статьи Торговли
Visible Items Of Trade
Видимый Импорт И Экспорт
Visible Imports And Exports
Видимый Осадок
Visible Sediment
Видимый Отстой
Visible Sediment
Видимый Флуоресцентный Белок
Visible Fluorescent Protein
Видиотэкс
Videotex
Видицид
Weedicide
Видность
Visibility
Видообразование
Speciation
Виды
Species
Видьжит
Widget
Видэличэт
Videlicet
Viz.
Виз.
Viz.
Виза
Visa
Визуальная Взлётно-Посадочная Полоса
Visual Runway
Визуальная Инспекция
Visual Inspection
Визуальное Восприятие
Visual Perception
Визуальные Метеорологические Условия
Visual Meteorological Conditions
VMC
Визуальный Анализ
Visual Analysis
Визуальный Бэйсик
Visual Basic
Визуальный Досмотр
Visual Examination
Визуальный Колориметр
Visual Colorimeter
Визуальный Осмотр
Visual Inspection
Визуальный Пигмент
Visual Pigment
Вика
Vetch
Викта
Victor
Викунья
Vicuña
Виллемит
Willemite
Вилт
Wilt

Вилтонский Ковёр
Wilton Carpet
Вилт Сосудистой Системы
Vascular Wilt
Вилы Эндрюза
Andrews' Pitchfork
Вина Бёрзэ А.Ге.
Wiener Börse AG
Виндзорский Воротничок
Windsor Collar
Виндзорский Галстук
Windsor Tie
Виндзорский Узел
Windsor Knot
Виндикационный Иск
Vindication
Виндикация
Vindication
Винзоризация
Winsorisation
Винил
Vinyl
Винилацетат
Vinyl Acetate
Винилиден Хлорид
Vinylidene Chloride
Виниловое
Vinyl
Виниловое Волокно
Vinyl Fiber
Виниловое Соединение
Vinyl Compound
Винил Сульфон
Vinyl Sulfone
Винил Сульфоновый
Vinyl Sulfone
Винил Фторид
Vinyl Fluoride
Винил Хлорид
Vinyl Chloride
Винильное Соединение
Vinyl Compound
Винифэра
Vinifera
Виннипегская Сырьевая Биржа
WCE
Winnipeg Commodity Exchange
Винный Камень
Cream Of Tartar
Виноградарство
Viticulture
Виноград Настоящий
Vitis Vinifera
Винтовая Зубчатая Передача
Helical Gear
Винчестерский Бушель
Winchester Bushel
Виньетка
Vignette
Виньоновое Волокно
Vinyon Fiber
Виньэт
Vignette
Ви.-Образный Пояс
V-Belt
Виридиан
Viridian
Виридиссимус
Viridissimus
Виридифлорус
Viridiflorus
Виридифолиус
Viridifolius
Виридифускус
Viridifuscus
Виридулюс
Viridulus
Вирион
Virion
Вироиды
Viroids
Вирология
Virology
Виротерапия
Virotherapy
Виртуальная Валюта
Virtual Currency
Виртуальная Корпорация
Virtual Corporation
Виртуальное Закрытие
Virtual Close
Виртуальный Валютный Опцион
Virtual Currency Option
Вирулентное
Virulent
Вирулентность
Virulence
Вирулентный Ген
Virulent Gene
Вирус
Virus
Вирус Западного Нила
West Nile Virus
WNV
Вирус Курчавости Листьев
Leaf Curl Virus
Вирусная Болезнь
Virus Disease
Вирусное Заболевание
Virus Disease
Вирусология
Virology
Виса
Visa
Висбрекинг
Visbreaking
Вискариа
Viscaria
Вискария
Viscaria
Виски
Whiskey
Вискоза
Viscose
Вискозиметр
Viscometer
Вискозная Гидратцеллюлоза
Viscose Rayon
Вискозное Штапельное Волокно
Viscose Staple Fiber
Вискозный Процесс
Viscose Process
Вискозный Рэйон
Viscose Rayon
Вискометр
Viscometer
Вис Майор
Vis Major
Виста
Vista
Висфатин
Visfatin
Висэ Вэрса
Vice Versa
Витамер
Vitamer
Витамин
Vitamin
Витамин Е
Vitamin E

Витамин И.
Vitamin E
Вителлин
Vitelline
Витерит
Witherite
Витикультура
Viticulture
Витис Винифэра
Vitis Vinifera
Витрификация
Vitrification
Вичэ Вэрса
Vice Versa
VV
Ви.Экс.Эн.[30]
VXN[SM]
Вклад
Deposit
Вклад До Востребования
Sight Deposit
Вклады
Deposits
Вкладыш
Bushing
Влагалищное
Vaginate
Влаголюбивое
Hydrophilic
Влагопрочность
Wet Strength
Влагосодержание
Water Content
Влажная
Damp
Влажная Низменность
Swale
Влажного Размола
Wet Milled
Влажность
Humidity
Moisture
Влажность Завядания
Wilting Point
Влажные Луга
Wet Meadows
Влажные Прерии
Wet Prairies
Влажный Пар
Wet Steam
Влажный Размол
Wet Milling
Влажный Хлопок
Wet Cotton
Внебиржевой Рынок
Off-Exchange Market
Внешний Вид
Appearance
Внешняя Ценность
Extrinsic Value
Внеучётное
OTC
Over-The-Counter
Внеучётные Деривативы
Over-The-Counter Derivatives
Внеучётные Производные Инструменты
Over-The-Counter Derivatives
Внеучётный Рынок
OTC Market
Over The Counter Market
Внутреннее Непостоянство Красителя
Internal Dye Variability
Внутреннее Потребление
Domestic Consumption
Внутреннее Трение
Viscosity
Внутреннее Финансирование
Internal Financing
Внутренний
Domestic
Внутренний Расчёт
Domestic Settlement
Внутренняя Изменчивость Красителя
Internal Dye Variability
Внутренняя Перевозка
Domestic Carriage
Внутренняя Ставка
Domestic Rate
Внутренняя Торговля
Domestic Trade
Внутренняя Ценность
Intrinsic Value
Вобанэт
Warbonnet
Вовлечённый Воздух
Entrained Air
Вода
Water
Вода 2000
Water 2000
Вода Соединённых Штатов
Water Of The United States
Водмэл
Wadmal
Водная Масса
Water Mass
Водная Перевозка
Water Transportation
Водная Перевозка Грузов
Water Transportation Of Freight
Водная Перевозка Пассажиров
Water Transportation Of Passengers
Водная Рама
Water Frame
Водно-Болотистое Угодье
Wetland
Водно-Гликолевая Жидкость
Water-Glycol Fluid
Водное
(Aquatic)
Водное Растение
Aquatic Plant
Водное Число
Water Factor
Водные Ресурсы
Water Resources
Водный Жук
Water Beetle
Водный Путь
Waterway
Водный Резервуар
Water Reservoir
Водный Репеллент
Water Repellent
Водный Стан
Water Frame
Водозащитная Ткань
Water Repellent Fabric
Водоизмещение
Displacement
Водомер
Water Gauge
Водомерная Рейка
Water Gauge
Водомерное Стекло
Water Gauge
Водонагреватель
Water Heater
Водонепроницаемая Ткань
Waterproof Fabric

Водонепроницаемое
Waterproof
Watertight
Водоносный Горизонт
Aquifer
Водоносный Слой
Aquifer
Водоотделитель
Dehydrator
Водоотталкивающая
Water Repellent
Водоотталкивающая Ткань
Water Repellent Fabric
Водоотталкивающее Средство Защиты
Water-Repellent Preservative
Водоотталкивающий Препарат
Water Repellent
Водоохлаждаемый Колосник
Water Bar
Водоподготовка
Water Treatment
Водоподогреватель
Water Heater
Водопользование
Water Use
Водопотребление
Water Consumption
Водораздел
Watershed
Водородный Показатель
pH
Водоросли
Algae
Водосбор
Watershed
Водостойкое
Water Resistant
Водоструйный Ткацкий Станок
Water-Jet Loom
Водоток
Watercourse
Водоумягчитель
Water Softener
Водоупорная Ткань
Waterproof Fabric
Водоупорное
Waterproof
Водохранилище
Water Reservoir
Воды СШ
Waters Of The US
Водяная Плесень
Water Mold
Водяная Скважина
Water Well
Водяная Турбина
Hydro Turbine
Water Turbine
Водяное
Aquatic
Водяное Колесо
Water Wheel
Водяное Отопление
Water Heating
Водяное Растение
Aquatic Plant
Водяной Газ
Water Gas
Водяной Долгоносик
Water Weevil
Водяной Жук
Water Beetle
Водяной Знак
Watermark
Водяной Манометр
Water Gauge
Водяной Молот
Water Hammer
Водяной Обогрев
Water Heating
Водяной Пар
Water Vapor
Водяной Слоник
Water Weevil
Водяной Столб
Water Column
WC
Военное Преступление
War Crime
Военный Заём
War Loan
Военный Риск
War Risk
Возбудитель
Initiator
Возврат
Drawback
Возвратное Скрещивание
Backcross
Backcrossing
Возврат Пошлины
Duty Drawback
Возвращаемая Премия
Return Premium
Воздухопроницаемость
Air Permeability
Воздушная Подушка Безопасности
Airbag
Воздушное
Aerial
Воздушное Судно
Aircraft
Воздушное Такси
Air Taxi
Воздушные Побеги
Aerial Tillers
Воздушный Корень
Aerial Root
Воздушный Медицинский Транспорт
Air Medical Transport
Воздушный Порт
Airport
Воздушный Экспедитор Груза
Air Freight Forwarder
Возложение Полномочий
Authorization
Возмещение
Indemnity
Возможность Изменчивости
Variability
Возможные Резервы
Possible Reserves
Вознаграждение За Оценку
Appraisal Fee
Возобновление Векселя
Bill Renewal
Возрастающая Последовательность
Contango
Возрождение Вредителей
Pest Resurgence
Войлок
Felt
Вокё
Walker
Волдскэйл
Worldscale
WS
Волк
Wolf
Волластонит

Wollastonite
Вол-Март
Wal-Mart
Волна
Wave
Волна Волфов
Wolfe Wave
Волнистая Кромка
Wavy Selvage
Волнистая Ткань
Wavy Cloth
Волнистое Полотно
Wavy Cloth
Волнистость
Waviness
Волномер
Wavemeter
Волны К
K-Waves
Волокна Животного Происхождения
Animal Fibers
(Волокнистый) Улюк
Motes
Волокно
Fiber
Lint
Волокно Альгината
Alginate Fiber
Волокно Анидекс
Anidex Fiber
Волокно Вектран®
Vectran® Fiber
Волокно Виньон
Vinyon Fiber
Волокно Вэктрэн®
Vectran® Fiber
Волокноотделение
Ginning
Волокноочиститель
Lint Cleaner
Волокно Растительного Происхождения
Vegetable Fiber
Волокно Хлопковое
Lint Cotton
Волокно Хлопчатника
Cotton Fiber
Волокно Эзлон
Azlon Fiber
Волокно Энидэкс
Anidex Fiber
Волос
Hair
Волосистое
Villous
Волосность
Capillarity
Волосяная Лента
Bandeau
Вол Стрит
Wall Street
Волфовская Волна
Wolfe Wave
Вольт
V
Volt
Вольтаж
Voltage
Вольт-Ампер
V·A
Volt Ampere
Вольтметр
Voltmeter
Вольфрамит
Wolframite
Волэнти Нон Фит Инъюриа
Volenti Non Fit Injuria
Волюметрический Анализ
Volumetric Analysis
Волюметрический Риск
Volumetric Risk
Волюметрическое
Volumetric
Волюнтаризм
Voluntarism
Вомитоксин
Vomitoxin
Вордианский Ларец
Wardian Case
Ворлдскэйл
Worldscale
Воронка Берлезе
Berlese Funnel
Воронка Кокса
Cox Funnel
Воронье Гнездо
Crow's Nest
Ворот
Winch
Ворот В Форме Буквы Ви.
V-Neck
Ворот В Форме Буквы V
V-Neck
Ворсинчатое
Villous
Ворсованная Пряжа
Abraded Yarn
Ворсовка
Gigging
Ворсовое Переплетение
Pile Weave
Воск
Wax
Восковой (Глютинозный) Рис
Waxy (Glutinous) Rice
Восковой Эндосперм
Waxy Endosperm
Восприимчивый
Susceptible
Воспроизводимость
Reproducibility
Воссозданные Волокна
Reconstituted Fibers
Восстановление Ацетона
Acetone Recovery
Восстановление Кислоты
Acid Recovery
Восстановление После Смятия
Wrinkle Recovery
Восходящая Линия Тенденции
Up Trendline
Восходящее
Ascending
Восходящий Клин
Ascending Wedge
Восходящий Треугольник
Ascending Triangle
В Отношении К Предшествующему Году
Year-To-Year
Воуд
Woad
Вошерия
Vaucheria
Вощёное
Ciré
Вояж
Voyage
Впервые Произведённые Волокна
Virgin Fibers
Впитываемый Влагу Порошок
Wettable Powder

Впитывание
Absorption
Впитывание Воды
Water Imbibition
Впитывать
Absorb
Врачи Без Границ
Médecins Sans Frontières
MSF
Вредители Хлопчатника
Cotton Pests
Временная Ценность
Time Value
Временное Соглашение
Binder
Временное Убывание
Time Decay
Время Выдержки
Dwell Time
Время Зулу
Zulu Time
Время Пребывания
Dwell Time
Время Простоя
Down Time
Время Работы
Work Time
Вровень С Поверхностью Воды
Awash
Всегда На Плаву
AA
Always Afloat
Все Иные Угрозы И Неприятности
All Other Perils & Misfortunes
Всемирная Коллекция
World Collection
Всемирная Конфедерация Труда
WCL
World Confederation Of Labour
Всемирная Обширная Сеть
World Wide Web
WWW
Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения
WHO
World Health Organization
Всемирная Организация Интеллектуальной Собственности
WIPO
World Intellectual Property Organization
Всемирная Организация Таможен
WCO
World Customs Organization
Всемирная Организация Торговли
World Trade Organization
WTO
Всемирная Паутина
World Wide Web
WWW
Всемирная Программа По Продовольствию
WFP
World Food Programme
Всемирная Продовольственная Программа
Fédération Internationale Des Bourses De Valeurs
FIBV
WFP
World Food Programme
Всемирная Федерация Бирж
WFE
World Federation Of Exchanges
Всемирная Федерация Бирж Алмазов
WFDB
World Federation Of Diamond Bourses
Всемирная Федерация Профсоюзов
Fédération Syndicale Mondiale
FSM
WFTU
World Federation Of Trade Unions
Всемирная Федерация Страховых Посредников
WFII
World Federation Of Insurance Intermediaries
Всемирное Наследие
World Heritage
Всемирный Банк
The World Bank
Всемирный Конгресс Бухгалтеров
WCOA
World Congress Of Accountants
Всемирный Нефтяной Конгресс
World Petroleum Congress
WPC
Всемирный Нефтяной Совет
World Petroleum Council
WPC
Всемирный Резерв
World Reserve
Всемирный Совет По Золоту
World Gold Council
Всемирный Торговый Центр
World Trade Center
Всемирный Фонд Природы
World Wide Fund For Nature
WWF®
Всемирный Экономический Форум
WEF
World Economic Forum
Все Риски
All Risks
Всё Включено
All In
ВСП
VSP
Вспашка Избыточно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Tillage
Вспашка Сильно Увлажнённой Земли
Wetland Tillage
Вспенивание
Foaming
Вспомогательная Выручка
Ancillary Revenue
Вспомогательные Вещества Крашения
Dyeing Auxillaries
Втекающее
Influent
Вторичная Инфекция
Secondary Infection
Втулка
Bushing
Вуаль
Veil
Voile
Вуар Дир
Voir Dire
Вулкан
Volcano
Вулканизация
Vulcanization
Вулканическое Стекло
Volcanic Glass
Вулканология
Volcanology
Вульгарис
Vulgaris
Вульгарное
Vulgaris
Вульфенит
Wulfenite
Вупс
Whoops
Входящее Перечисление
Inward Remittance

Выбойка
Calico
Вывернутое
Anatropous
Выверять
Verify
Выветривание
Weathering
Вывоз
Export
Exporting
Вывозить
Export
Вывоз Капитала
Capital Export
Выгодоприобретатель
Beneficiary
Выгрузка
Devanning
Выделение
Allocation
Выделение Водяного Пара
Water Vapor Release
Выдерживание
Weathering
Выживание
Survival
Выигрывающее Предложение На Покупку
Winning Bid
Выключатель Давления
Pressure Switch
Выкрашивание
Pitting
Выкуп Собственных Акций
Buyback Of Own Shares
Вымпел
Pennant
Выносливость
Tolerance
Выписавший
Writer
Выписка По Счёту
Account Statement
Выписывание Опциона
Writing An Option
Выписывать
Write
Выплата
Benefit
Выпотевание
Weep
Выпуск
Bleeding
Выпуск Облигации
Bond Issue
Выработка
Galling
Выравниватель
Leveling Agent
Выравнивающий Агент
Leveling Agent
Выравнивающий Кислотный Краситель
Leveling Acid Dye
Выручка
Revenue
Высевки
Fannings
Screenings
Высокая Плотность
High Density
Высокие Каблуки
High Heels
Высокий Индекс Вязкости
High Viscosity Index
HVI
Высокий Сапог
Wellington
Высокопроизводительный Инструмент
High Volume Instrument
HVI
Высокопроизводительный Прибор
High Volume Instrument
HVI
Высокотемпературное Крашение
High Temperature Dyeing
Высоко Эффективный Хэдьж
Highly Effective Hedge
Выставление Счёта-Фактуры
Billing
Выступ
Wing
Выступание
Bleeding
Вытекающий Поток
Effluent
Вытравка
Etching
Вытяжной Зонт
Ventilator Cowl
Выход
Yield
Выход Лёгких Продуктов
Light Products Yield
Выход При Рушении
Milling Yield
Вычет
Deduction
Выше Номинала
Above Par
Выше Рынка
Above The Market
Выщелачивание
Leaching
Вьетнамский Донг
Vietnamese Dong
VND
Вьюдатэ
Viewdata
Вьюдэйта
Viewdata
Вьющееся
Vine
Вэбсайт
Website
Вэб Формы
Web Forms
Вэдьжи
Wedgie
Вэлз Фаргоу
Wells Fargo
Вэлинтэн
Wellington
Вэлкроу®
Velcro®
Вэлькро®
Velcro®
Вэн
Van
Вэнди
Vendee
Вэндо
Vendor
Вэрсиколор
Versicolor
Вэрсус
Versus
Вюрцит
Wurtzite
Вяжущее
Astringent

Вязальная Машина
Knitting Machine
Вязаное Махровое Полотно
Knit Terry Cloth
Вязаный Шлем
Balaclava
Вязковатое
Viscous
Вязкое
Damp
Viscid
Viscous
Вязкостное
Viscous
Вязкость
Viscosity
Вязкость По Брукфилду
Brookfield Viscosity
Вязкость По САИ
SAE Viscosity
Вязкость При Высокой Скорости Сдвига И Высокой Температуре
High Temperature High Shear Viscosity
HTHS Viscosity
Вянуть
Wilt
В Ярдах
Yardage
В

- Г -

Г
Гаагские Правила
The Hague Rules
Гаагский Протокол
The Hague Protocol
Габардин
Gabardine
Whipcord
Гавань
Port
Гаечный Ключ
Wrench
Газовая Скважина
Gas Well
Газовая Турбина
Gas Turbine
Газоголь
Gasohol
Газойль
Gasoil
Газоперерабатывающий Завод
Processing Plant
Газореализующее Предприятие
Gas Utility
Газоснабжающее Предприятие
Gas Utility
Газотурбинная Станция
Gas Turbine Plant
Газофракционирование
Gas Fractionation
Галево
Heddle
Галлон
Gal
Gallon
Гамма
Gamma
Гамма Целлюлоза
Gamma Cellulose
Гарантия Векселя
Bill Guarantee
Гарантия Возврата Авансового Платежа
Advance Payment Guarantee
Гарантия МДП
TIR Guarantee
Гарантия Оплаты
Payment Guarantee
Гарантия По Первому Требованию
Demand Guarantee
Гарантия По Ручательству
Warranty Guarantee
Гарантия По Требованию
Demand Guarantee
Гарантия Соучастника
Accessory Guarantee
Ancillary Guarantee
Гармонизированные Европейские Стандарты
Harmonized European Standards
Гармонизированный Индекс По Потребительским Ценам
Harmonised Index Of Consumer Prices
HICP
Гаустория
Haustaurium
Гвоздь
Nail
Гексаметафосфат Натрия
Sodium Hexametaphosphate
Гексаметилендиамин
Hexamethylenediamine
Геликоидальная Зубчатая Передача
Helical Gear
Геликоидальная Передача
Helical Gear
Гемицеллюлоза
Hemicellulose
Ген Ви.Ар.Эн.2
VRN2 Gene
Ген VRN2
VRN2 Gene
Гендерный Анализ
Gender Analysis
Генеалогия
Genealogy
Генеральная Ассамблея
General Assembly
Генеральная Вывозная Лицензия
General Export License
Генеральная Лицензия На Вывоз
General Export License
Генеральная Лицензия На Экспорт
General Export License
Генеральная Экспортная Лицензия
General Export License
Генераторный Газ
Manufactured Gas
Генератор (Переменного Тока)
Alternator
Генерация Электричества
Electricity Generation
Геном
Genome
Геномный Анализ
Genome Analysis
Генотоксичность
Genotoxicity
Геометрический Индекс
Geometric Index
Геометрическое Сводное Усреднение Валъю Лайн
Value Line Geometric Composite Average
Герц
Hertz
Hz

Гетерополярная Связь
Ionic Bond
Гибкость
Flexibility
Гибридная Закладная С Переоцениваемой Ставкой
Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage
Гибридный Подшипник
Hybrid Bearing
ГигаДжоуль
GigaJoule
Гидравлика
Hydraulics
Гидравлическая Жидкость
Hydraulic Fluid
Гидравлическая Мощность
Fluid Power
Гидравлическая Система
Hydraulic System
Гидравлическая Турбина
Hydro Turbine
Гидравлический Мотор
Hydraulic Motor
Гидравлический Насос
Hydraulic Pump
Гидравлический Разрыв
Hydraulic Fracturing
Гидравлический Ткацкий Станок
Water-Jet Loom
Гидравлический Удар
Water Hammer
Гидравлическое Масло
Hydraulic Oil
Гидрирование
Hydrogenation
Гидрогенация
Hydrogenation
Гидрогенизация
Hydrogenation
Гидродинамическое Смазывание
Hydrodynamic Lubrication
Гидродинамическое Трение
Fluid Friction
Гидрокостюм
Wet Suit
Гидрокрекинг
Hydrocracking
Гидроксидный Показатель
pOH
Гидролиз
Hydrolysis
Гидролитическая Стабильность
Hydrolytic Stability
Гидролитическая Устойчивость
Hydrolytic Stability
Гидрометаллургия
Hydrometallurgy
Гидрометр
Hydrometer
Гидроморфный
Aquic
Гидромотор
Hydraulic Motor
Гидроокись Аммиака
Ammonium Hydroxide
Гидроочистка
Hydrofinishing
Hydrotreating
Гидросистема
Hydraulic System
Гидростатическое Смазывание
Hydrostatic Lubrication
Гидростатодинамический Подшипник
Hybrid Bearing
Гидротурбина
Hydro Turbine
Water Turbine
Гидрофайнинг
Hydrofinishing
Гидрофильное
Hydrophilic
Гидрофобная Ткань
Water Repellent Fabric
Гидрофобное
Hydrophobic
Гидрофобный Препарат
Water Repellent
Гидроэкстрактор
Hydroextractor
Гидроэлектрическая Станция
Hydroelectric Plant
Гидроэлектростанция
Hydroelectric Plant
Гилт
Gilt
Гильза
Core
Гинецей
Gynoecium
Гиностегий
Gynostegium
Гипервирулентный
Hypervirulent
Гипертрофия
Hypertrophy
Гиподерма
Hypodermis
Гипоидная Зубчатая Передача
Hypoid Gear
Гипоидная Ось
Hypoid Axle
Гипоидная Передача
Hypoid Gear
Гипоидное Зубчатое Колесо
Hypoid Gear
Гистерезис
Hysteresis
Гифа
Hypha
Главные Размерения
Admeasurement
Гладилка
Backwasher
Гладкий Кулирный Трикотаж
Balbriggan
Глазированный Обрушенный Рис
Coated Milled Rice
Глифосат
Glyphosate
Глобализация
Globalization
Глобальная Радиация
Global Radiation
Глобальное Излучение
Global Radiation
Глобальные Индексы От Дау Дьжонз И Вилшир[30]
The Dow Jones Wilshire Global Indexes[SM]
Глубина Заделки
Sowing Depth
Глубина Переработки
Depth Of Refining
Глютинозный Обрушенный Рис
Glutinous Milled Rice
Глютинозный Рис
Glutinous Rice
Глясе
Glacé
Гнездо Коробочки Хлопчатника
Cotton Lock
Гниение Древесины
Wood Decay

Гниль Семени
Seed Rot
Год 2000
Year 2000
Годичные Коды
Year Codes
Годичные Кольца
Annual Rings
Годичные Кольца Прироста
Annual Growth Rings
Год К Году
Year-To-Year
Год Коммерческой Операции
Year Of Commercial Operation
Год Наступления Несчастного Случая
Accident Year
Год Наступления Страхового Случая
Accident Year
Годный Матрос
Able-Bodied Seaman
AB Seaman
Годовая Доходность
Annual Yield
Годовая Процентная Ставка
Annual Percentage Rate
Годовая Ставка Дивиденда
Annual Dividend Rate
Годовое Общее Собрание
Annual General Meeting
Годовое Собрание
Annual Meeting
Годовой Отчёт
Annual Report
Годовой План
Year Plan
Годовые Графики
Annual Charts
Годовые Эффекты
Annual Effects
Год Постройки
Year Of Construction
Год Постройки Судна
Year Of Construction Of Vessel
Голландский Аукцион
Dutch Auction
Головка
Crown
Головные Погоны
Light Ends
Головня
Smut
Голос
Vote
Голосующая Акция
Voting Stock
Голосующие Акции
Voting Shares
Голосующий Сертификат
Voting Certificate
Голосующий Траст
Voting Trust
Голубая Книга
Blue Book
Голый Уток
Weft Float
Гоммоз
Blackarm
Гомоним
Homonym
Горизонтальное И Направленное Бурение
Horizontal And Directional Drilling
Горное Дело
Mining
Горный Лён
Asbestos
Горошек
Vetch
Госсипиум
Gossypium
Госсипиум Арборэум
Gossypium Arboreum
Госсипиум Барбадэнсэ
Gossypium Barbadense
Госсипиум Хэрбасэум
Gossypium Herbaceum
Госсипиум Хирсутум
Gossypium Hirsutum
Госсипол
Gossypol
Государственные Торговые Предприятия
State Trading Enterprises
Гофрированный Фильтр
Pleated Filter
Грабежи
Assailing Thieves
Гравиметрический Анализ
Gravimetric Analysis
Гравитационное Разделение
Gravity Separation
Градусо-День
Degree Day
Градусо-Дни Отопительного Сезона
Heating Degree-Days
Граничное Смазывание
Boundary Lubrication
Гранулированный Рис Для Пивоварения
Granulated Brewers Milled Rice
Гратис
Gratis
График
Chart
График Поставки
Delivery Schedule
Графит
Graphite
Графт Сополимер
Graft Copolymer
Гребенная Пряжа
Combed Yarn
Гребенной Очёс
Comber
Comber Noil
Гребнечёсальная Машина
Comber
Combing Machine
Грибокорень
Mycorrhiza
Гринвичское Среднеее Время
GMT
Greenwich Mean Time
Грубое Волокно
Harsh Fiber
Грубый Шерстяной Коврик
Wool Rug
Груз
Cargo
Груз В Мешках
Bagged Cargo
Грузовая Авианакладная
Air Waybill
AWB
Грузовая Железнодорожная Станция Назначения
Destination Rail Freight Station
Грузовая Марка
Load Line
Plimsoll Mark
Грузовая Стрела
Derrick
Грузовик
Lorry

Truck
Грузовой Автомобиль
Lorry
Truck
Грузовой Манифест
Cargo Manifest
Грузовые Проёмы
Cargo Bays
Грузопассажирский Автомобиль
Van
Грунтовая Ткань
Backed Cloth
Группа
Cultivar
Группа Африканских, Карибских И Тихоокеанских Государств
African, Caribbean, And Pacific Group Of States
Группа Вегетативной Совместимости
Vegetative Compatibility Group
Группа Из Восьми
G8
Group Of Eight
Группа С Анастомозом
Anastomosis Group
Грызуны
Rodents
Грэй
Gray
Gy
Гряды
Beds
Грязеёмкость
Contaminant Capacity
Dirt Capacity
Грязно-Зелёное
Viridifuscus
Гусеница
Caterpillar
Гусеница Табачной Совки
Tobacco Budworm
Гусиные Лапки
Crowsfeet
Густота
Density
Г

- Д -

Д
Chattel
Дабл.Ю.
W
Дабл.Ю.Эл.Би.Би.
WLBB
Давать Наркоз
Anesthetize
Давление
Pressure
Давление Пара
Vapor Pressure
Давление Пара-По Риду
Reid Vapor Pressure
RVP
Vapor Pressure-Reid
Давление Стенок
Wall Pressure
Дальние Месяцы
Back Months
Даляньская Сырьевая Биржа
The Dalian Commodity Exchange
Дангэри
Dungaree
Дата Анонсирования
Announcement Date
Дата Безотлагательной Поставки
Spot Date
Дата Вступления
Attachment Date
Дата Зачисления
Value Date
Дата Заявления
Declaration Date
Дата Объявления
Announcement Date
Дата Поставки
Delivery Date
Дата Прекращения Признания
Expiration Date
Дата Стоимостной Оценки
Valuation Date
Дата Экспирации
Expiration Date
Две Взлетевшие Вороны
Upside Gap Two Crows
Двигательное Масло
Motor Oil
Движимость
Двоичные Опционы
Binary Options
Двойная Вершина
Double Top
Двойная Дефляция
Double Deflation
Двойное Лучепреломление
Birefringence
Двойное Налогообложение
Double Taxation
Двойное Трикотажное Переплетение
Double Knit
Двойное Хэдьжирование
Double Hedging
Двойной Драп
Backed Cloth
Двойной Корпус
Double Banking
Двойственное Ценообразование
Dual Pricing
Двор
Yard
Дворовый Жокей
Yard Jockey
Дворовый Камбуз
Yard Caboose
Дворовый Локомотив
Yard Locomotive
Дворовый Мул
Yard Mule
Дворовый Экипаж
Yard Crew
Двугубое
Bilabiate
Двупреломление
Birefringence
Двустороннее
Bilateral
Двустороннее Волокно
Bilateral Fiber
Двустороннее Соглашение
Bilateral Agreement
Двустороннее Соглашение О Перевозках
Bilateral Transport Agreement
Двусторонний Взаиморасчёт
Bilateral Netting
Двусторонний Неттинг

Bilateral Netting
Двухзаходный Поддон
Two-Way Pallet
Двухосная Тележка
Bogie
Двухсоставное Волокно
Biconstituent Fiber
Двухсторонний Фильтр
Duplex Filter
Двухсторонняя Основовязанная Ткань
Double-Knit Fabric
Двухъярусный Вагон
Double Stack Car
Деаэратор
Deaerator
Дебет
Debit
Дебет Нота
Debit Note
Дебетовая Карта
Debit Card
Дебетовое Авизо
Debit Advice
Дебетовое Уведомление
Debit Notice
Дебетовый Билет
Debit Note
Дебетовый Остаток
Debit Balance
Дебитор
Debtor
Дебиторская Задолженность
Accounts Receivable
Дебиторская Задолженность/Продажи
Accounts Receivable/Sales
Дебиторы
Debtors
Дебит Скважины
Flow Rate Of A Well
Девальвация
Devaluation
Девиация
Deviation
Дегазация
Degas
Дегерминированная Зерновка
Degermed Kernels
Дегерминированные Ядра
Degermed Kernels
Дегидратор
Dehydrator
Деградация
Degradation
Деградация Водораздела
Watershed Degradation
Деградация Водосбора
Watershed Degradation
Дедвейт
Deadweight
DWAT
DWT
Дезоксирибонуклеиновая Кислота
Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNA
Действие Бога
Act Of God
Действие Непреодолимой Силы
Act Of God
Действие Человека
Act Of Man
Действительная Тотальная Гибель
Actual Total Loss
Действительное Полное Истребление
Actual Total Loss
Действительное В Течение Одного Дня
Valid For One Day
Декатермия
Dekatherm
Декларация
Declaration
Декларация Об Опасных Грузах
Dangerous Goods Declaration
Декларация О Происхождении
Declaration Of Origine
Декларация О Стоимости
Value Declaration
Декларируемый Доход
Declared Income
Деконсолидатор
Deconsolidator
Деконсолидация
Deconsolidation
Делать Резервную Копию
Backup
Делец
Dealer
Деликт
Tort
Делитель
Divider
Делительная Линия
Pitch Line
Дельта
Delta
Дематериализация
Dematerialization
Демередж
Demurrage
Демократия
Democracy
Демпинг
Dumping
Денатурированный Белок
Denatured Protein
Деннаж
Dunnage
Деннажный Материал
Dunnage Material
Деннажный Мешок
Dunnage Bag
Деноминация
Denomination
Деньги
Money
Деньги В Счёт Демереджа/Диспача
Demurrage/Despatch Money
Деньги В Счёт Диспача
Dispatch Money
Деньги За Досрочное Окончание Сталии
Dispatch Money
Денье
Denier
День Линьки
Washout Day
День Поставки
Delivery Day
Депарафинизация
Dewaxing
Департамент Энергетики
Department Of Energy
DOE
Депозит
Deposit
Депозитарий
Depositary
Депозитарная Расписка
Depository Receipt
Депозитарная Трастовая И Клиринговая Корпорация
The Depository Trust And Clearing Corporation
DTCC

Депозитарная Трастовая Компания
The Depository Trust Company
DTC
Депозитарное Учреждение
Depository Institution
Депозит До Востребования
Sight Deposit
Депозитные Сертификаты С Переменной Ставкой
Variable-Rate Certificates Of Deposits
Депозитный Сертификат Яньки
Yankee Certificate Of Deposit
Депозитный Счёт
Deposit Account
Депозиты
Deposits
Депрессант Точки Текучести
Pour Point Depressant
Депрессия
Depression
Дерево
Tree
Деревянистое
Woody
Деревянная Бочка
Wooden Barrel
Деревянное
Woody
Деревянный Корпус
Wood Hull
Держатель Карты
Card Holder
Дерматит
Dermatitis
Деррик
Derrick
Дерюга
Bagging
Десорбция
Desorption
Десять
X
Детергент
Detergent
Детергентная Присадка
Detergent Additive
Детергентное Масло
Detergent Oil
Детерминантный
Determinate
Дефект Ткани
Fabric Defect
Дефекты
Defects
Дефекты Пряжи
Yarn Defects
Дефекты Ткачества
Weaving Defects
Дефибрилляция
Defibrillation
Дефицит
Deficit
Дефлектор
Baffle
Дефляция
Deflation
Дефолиант
Defoliant
Дефолиация
Defoliation
Дешифровка
Decryption
Деэмульгатор
Demulsifier
Деэмульгируемость
Demulsibility
Джин
Gin
Джинирование
Ginning
Джоуль
J
Joule
Джут
Jute
Джутовая Комля
Jute Butt
Диагональная Курсовая Разница
Diagonal Spread
Диагональный Спрэд
Diagonal Spread
Диалкил Дитиофосфат Цинка
ZDDP
Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate
Диапазон Кипения
Boiling Range
Диапауза
Diapause
Диверсификация
Diversification
Диверсифицированный Портфель
Diversified Portfolio
Дивиденд
Dividend
Дизажио
Disagio
Дизельное Топливо
Diesel Fuel
Fuel Oil
Дикая Кошка
Wildcat
Дикая Культура
Wild Crop
Дикая Рожь
Wild Rye
Дикая Рыба
Wild Fish
Дикий Овёс
Wild Oat
Дикий Рис
Wild Rice
Дикий Урожай
Wild Crop
Дикий Шёлк
Wild Silk
Дилер
Dealer
Диметил Терефталат
Dimethyl Terephthalate
Динамическая Адгезия
Dynamic Adhesion
Динамическая Вязкость
Dynamic Viscosity
Динамическое Уплотнение
Dynamic Seal
Диод
Diode
Директор
Director
Директора
Directors
Директорский Бонус
Director’s Bonus
Дирхам Объединённых Арабских Эмиратов
AED
United Arab Emirates Dirham
Дисконт
Discount
Дисконтирование
Discounting
Дисконтированная Первоначальная Ставка

Discounted Initial Rate
Дисконтная Облигация
Discount Bond
Дисконтная Ставка
Discount Rate
Дисконтный Брокер
Discount Broker
Диск Плимсэла
Plimsoll Mark
Диспач
Despatch
Dispatch
Диспашер
Adjuster
Диспашер По Аварии
Average Adjuster
Диспергатор
Dispersant
Диспергируемая Гранула
Dispersible Granule
Диспергирующая Присадка
Dispersant Additive
Диспергирующий Агент
Dispersant
Дисперсант
Dispersant
Дисперсионный Анализ
Variance Analysis
Дисперсия
Variance
Дисперсия Пара
Vapor Dispersion
Дистиллятное Дизельное Топливо
Distillate Fuel Oil
Дистиллятные Маловязкие Фракции Топлива
Distillate Fuel Oil
Дистилляция
Distillation
Дистрибутор
Distributor
Дистрибуция
Distribution
Дисульфид Молибдена
Molybdenum Disulfide
Дифолт
Default
Дифракция Икс.-Лучей
X-Ray Diffraction
Дифракция Рентгеновских Лучей
X-Ray Diffraction
Дифференциалы
Differentials
Диэлектрическая Постоянная
Dielectric Constant
Диэлектрическая Прочность
Dielectric Strength
Длина Волны
Wavelength
Длина Выемки
Notch Length
Длина Кисти
Hand Length
Длина Ноги По Внешней Поверхности
Outseam
Длина Обугливания
Char Length
Длина Пряжи
Yarn Length
Длина Соломины
Culm Length
Длина Ступни
Foot Length
Длиннозёрный Обрушенный Рис
Long Grain Milled Rice
Длительность Простоя
Down Time
Днём Вперёд
Day Ahead
Днище
Crown
ДНК
Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNA
Дно Типа Буквы Дабл.Ю.
W-Type Bottom
Добавка
Additive
Добавленная Стоимость
Added Value
Value Added
Добровольная Ассоциация
Voluntary Association
Добровольная Вывозная Квота
Voluntary Export Quota
Добровольная Договорённость
Voluntary Arrangement
Добровольная Квота На Вывоз
Voluntary Export Quota
Добровольная Контрибуция
Voluntary Contribution
Добровольная Ликвидация
Voluntary Liquidation
Добровольная Программа
Voluntary Program
Добровольная Экспортная Квота
Voluntary Export Quota
Добровольное Банкротство
Voluntary Bankruptcy
Добровольное Отчуждение
Voluntary Alienation
Добровольное Соглашение Собственников Танкеров, Касающееся Ответственности За Загрязнение Нефтью
Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement Concerning Liability For Oil Pollution
Добровольные Вывозные Ограничения
Voluntary Export Restraints
Добровольные Импортные Расширения
Voluntary Import Expansions
Добровольные Ограничения Вывоза
Voluntary Export Restraints
Добровольные Ограничения Экспорта
Voluntary Export Restraints
Добровольные Персональные Планы
Voluntary Personal Plans
Добровольные Привозные Расширения
Voluntary Import Expansions
Добровольные Расширения Ввоза
Voluntary Import Expansions
Добровольные Резервы
Voluntary Reserves
Добровольные Соглашения Об Ограничении
Voluntary Restraint Agreements
VRAs
Добровольные Экспортные Ограничения
Voluntary Export Restraints
Добровольный Андеррайтер
Voluntary Underwriter
Добровольный План
Voluntary Plan
Добровольный Расписчик
Voluntary Underwriter
Добровольный Розничный Торговец
Voluntary Retailer
Добровольный Эксцесс
Voluntary Excess
Добыча
Mining
Добыча На Устье (Скважины)
Wellhead Production
Доверительное Управление

Custody

Додзи
Doji

Додзи Стрекоза
Dragonfly Doji

Дозагрузка
Co-loading

Дойча Акциэниндэкс
DAX®
Deutscher Aktienindex

Дойчэс Институт Фюр Нормун Э.Фау.
Deutsches Institut Für Normung EV
DIN

Дойчэ Тэминбёрзэ
Deutsche Terminbörse

Док
Dock

Доказанные Резервы
Proved Reserves

Доказанные Плюс Вероятные Резервы
Proved Plus Probable Reserves

Доказанные Плюс Вероятные Плюс Возможные Резервы
Proved Plus Probable Plus Possible Reserves

Доказательство Поставки
Proof Of Delivery

Докедж
Dockage

Доковая Расписка
Dock Receipt

Доковые Бамперы
Dock Bumpers

Доковый Кранец
Dock Bumpers

Доктрина Винтё
Winter Doctrina

Доктрина Маркуша
Markush Doctrine

Документарная Срочная Тратта
Documentary Time Draft

Документарная Тратта
Documentary Draft

Документарная Тратта По Предъявлении
Documentary Sight Draft

Документарное Инкассо
Documentary Collection

Документарный Аккредитив
Documentary Credit
Documentary Letter Of Credit

Документ, Раскрывающий Сущность Изобретения
Disclosure Document

Документы
Documents

Документы Против Акцепта
Documents Against Acceptance

Документы Против Платежа
Documents Against Payment

Долг
Debt

Долговая Ценная Бумага
Debt Security

Долговой Капитал
Debt Capital

Долгоносик
Weevil

Долгосрочные Активы
Long-Term Assets

Долгосрочный Капитал
Long-Term Capital

Долевая (Ценная) Бумага
Equity

Долевые (Ценные) Бумаги
Equities

Должник
Debtor

Должностные Лица Совета
Board Officers

Доли
Equities

Долина
Valley

Доллар Соединённых Штатов
United States Dollar
USD

Долька
Lock

Доля
Equity
Locule

Домен
Domain

Доминирующий Фьючерс
Dominant Futures

Домицилированный Вексель
Domiciled Bill

Домициль
Domicile

Дом На Проводе
Wire House

Домовладения
Households

Донные Отложения И Вода
Bottom Sediment And Water

Дооценка
Write Up

Дооценка/Уценка
Write Up/Write Down

Доплата За Военный Риск
War Risk Surcharge

Дополнение
Addendum

Дополнительная Декларация
Additional Declaration

Дополнительная Премия
Additional Premium

Дополнительная Эмиссия
Bonus Issue

Дополнительный Выпуск
Bonus Issue

Дополнительный Оплачиваемый Капитал
Additional Paid-In Capital

Дополнительный Оплачиваемый Капитал, Связанный С Поступлениями От Продажи Уставного Капитала Сверх Нарицательной Стоимости
Additional Paid-In Capital Relating To Proceeds Of Sale Of Stock In Excess Of Par Value

Дополнительный Страхователь
Additional Insured

Допускаемое Наименование
Assumed Name

Допущенная Для Поставки Структура
Approved Delivery Facility

Допущенные Перевозчики
Approved Carriers

Доска
Board

Доска Настила
Deckboard

Досмотр Товаров
Examination Of Goods

Досочный Фут
Board Foot

Доставка
Oncarriage

Доступ
Access

Доступная Вода
Available Water

Доступное Питательное Вещество
Available Nutrient

Доступность

Accessibility
Доступные Для Продажи Финансовые Активы
Available-For-Sale Financial Assets
Доступные Средства
Available Equity
Доступные Фонды
Available Funds
Доступный Остаток
Available Balance
Доти
Dhoti
Дохавский Раунд
The Doha Round
Доходность
Yield
Доходность До Краха
Yield To Crash
Доходность До Лучшего Выкупа
Yield To Best Put
Доходность До Отзыва
Yield To Call
YTC
Доходность До Погашения
Yield To Maturity
YTM
Доходность До Следующего Выкупа
Yield To Next Put
Доходность До Следующего Отзыва
Yield To Next Call
Доходность Облигации
Bond Yield
Доходность По Дивидендам От Эс.ЭндПи. 500®
S&P 500® Dividend Yield
Доходность По Муниципалкам
Yield On Municipals
Доходность С Даты Выпуска
Yield From Issue Date
Доходность С Даты Эмиссии
Yield From Issue Date
Дощатый Шпат
Wollastonite
Дразнение
Poling
Дракон
Bosun
Древесина
Wood
Xylem
Древесная Пульпа
Wood Pulp
Древесная Смола
Wood Tar
Древесная Стружка
Wood Wafer
Древесная Целлюлоза
Wood Pulp
Древесная Энергия
Wood Energy
Древесностружечная Плита
Wafer Board
Древесные Гранулы
Wood Pellets
Древесные; Древесные Растения; Древесные (Сельскохозяйственные) Культуры
Woody; Woody Plants; Woody Crops
Древесные Клетки
Wood Cells
Древесные Остатки
Wood Residues
Древесные Пеллеты
Wood Pellets
Древесные Пэлеты
Wood Pellets
Древесный Сахар
Wood Sugar
Древесный Уголь
Xyloid Coal
Древесный Упаковочный Материал
Wood Packaging Material
Древовидное
Arborescent
Дробление
Split
Дроблёный Рис
Broken Rice
Дрожжи
Yeast
Дубайская Товарная Биржа (Лимитид)
DME
Dubai Mercantile Exchange (Limited)
Дубликат Коносамента
Duplicate Bill Of Lading
Дублирование
Backup
Дублировать
Backup
Дуги Крыши
Roof Bows
Дуги Кузова
Roof Bows
Дуополия
Duopoly
Дуопсония
Duopsony
Дуплексный Фильтр
Duplex Filter
Душистое
Aromatic
Дыра
Hole
Дыхальце
Stigma
Дьжини Мэй®
Ginnie Mae®
Дьжони
Johnny
Дэль Крэдэрэ
Del Credere
Дэ Ношке Вэритас
Det Norske Veritas
Дэ Факто
De Facto
Дэ Юрэ
De Jure
Дюйм
Inch
Д

- E -

Е
Еврейская Арфа
Jews Harp
Евро
Euro
Евровалюта
Eurocurrency
Евровалютные Обязательства
Eurocurrency Liabilities
Еврогруппа
Eurogroup
Евродолларовая Облигация
Eurodollar Bond
Евродолларовые Вклады

Eurodollar Deposits

Евродолларовые Депозиты
Eurodollar Deposits

Евродолларовый Депозитный Сертификат
Eurodollar Certificate Of Deposit

Евродоллары
Eurodollars

Еврокоммерческая Бумага
Eurocommercial Paper

Еврокредит
Eurocredit

Евроноты
Euronotes

Еврооблигация
Eurobond

Европейская Ассоциация По Поддонам
EPAL
The European Pallet Association

Европейская Ассоциация Свободной Торговли
European Free Trade Association

Европейская Ассоциация Центральных Депозитариев Ценных Бумаг
European Central Securities Depository Association

Европейская Биржа
European Exchange

Европейская Валютная Змея
European Currency Snake

Европейская Денежно-Кредитная Политика
European Monetary System

Европейская Единица Валюты
European Currency Unit

Европейская Комиссия
European Commission

Европейская Конвенция О Патентах
The European Patent Convention

Европейская Монетарная Система
European Monetary System

Европейская Организация По Испытаниям И Сертификации
European Organization For Testing And Certification

Европейская Система Национальных И Региональных Счетов
European System Of National And Regional Accounts

Европейская Система Центральных Банков
ESCB
The European System Of Central Banks

Европейская Экономическая Область
European Economic Area

Европейский Банк Реконструкции И Развития
EBRD
European Bank For Reconstruction And Development

Европейский Инвестиционный Банк
European Investment Bank

Европейский Комитет По Стандартизации
Comité Européen De Normalisation
European Committee For Standardization

Европейский Комитет По Стандартизации В Сфере Электротехники
Comité Européen De Normalisation Electrotechnique
European Committee For Electrotechnical Standardization

Европейский Консультативный Комитет
European Advisory Committee

Европейский Монетарный Институт
EMI
European Monetary Institute

Европейский Монетарный Союз
EMU
European Monetary Union

Европейский Опцион
European Option

Европейский Парламент
European Parliament

Европейский Совет
European Council

Европейский Союз
EU
European Union

Европейский Союз/Европейская Экономическая Область
European Union/European Economic Area

Европейский Суд По Правам Человека
European Court Of Human Rights

Европейский Суд Справедливости
European Court Of Justice

Европейский Фонд Сотрудничества В Монетарной Сфере
European Monetary Cooperation Fund

Европейский Центральный Банк
ECB
The European Central Bank

Европейское Агентство По Координации Исследований
European Research Coordination Agency

Европейское Космическое Агентство
ESA
European Space Agency

Европейское Объединение Угля И Стали
European Coal And Steel Community

Европейское Соглашение, Касающееся Международной Перевозки Опасных Товаров По Автодорогам
Accord Européen Relatif Au Transport International Des Marchandises Dangereuses Par Route
ADR
European Agreement Concerning The International Carriage Of Dangerous Goods By Road

Европейское Сообщество
EC
European Community

Европейское Экономическое Сообщество
EEC
European Economic Community

Еврорынок
Euromarket

Евросистема
Eurosystem

Евростат
Eurostat

Еврочек
Eurocheque

Египетский Хлопчатник
Egyptian Cotton

Единая Аутентификация
Single Authentication

Единица Вилъйэмза
Williams Unit

Единица Контракта
Contract Unit

Единица Теплоты
Heat Unit

Единый Административный Документ
Single Administrative Document

Единый Внешний Тариф
Common External Tariff

Ежегодно Возобновляемый Срок
Yearly Renewable Term

Ежегодное Общее Собрание
Annual General Meeting

Ежегодное Собрание
Annual Meeting

Ежегодные Графики
Annual Charts

Ежегодные Затраты На Передачу
Annual Transmission Costs

Ежегодные Издержки На Передачу
Annual Transmission Costs

Ежегодные Эффекты
Annual Effects

Ежегодный Отчёт
Annual Report

Ежегодный Платёж
Annuity

Ермолки
Yarmulkes
ЕС
EU
European Union
Естественная Сушка
Air Dry
Естественное Перекрёстное Опыление
Natural Cross Pollination
Етамин
Étamine
Е

- Ё -

Ё
Ёмкость
Capacitance
Capacity
Ёстэрайхишэ Тэмин Унд Опционэнбёрзэ (А.Ге.)
Österreichische Termin Und Optionenbörse (AG)
Ё

- Ж -

Ж
Жабо
Jabot
Жаккардовое Переплетение
Jacquard Weave
Жалованье
Salary
Жаспе
Jaspé
Жгутик
Nap
Жгутики
Twists
Железный Карбонильный Порошок
Carbonyl Iron Powder
Желтизна
Yellowness
Желток
Yolk
Жёлтая Карликовость
Yellow Dwarf
Жёлтая Книга
Yellow Book
Жёлтая Крапчатость
Yellow Mottle
Жёлтая Кукуруза
Yellow Corn
Жёлтая Полоса
Yellow Strip
Жёлтая Полоска
Yellow Strip
Жёлтое
Yellow
Жёлтозёрная Кукуруза
Yellow Corn
Жёлтые Листки
Yellow Sheets
Жёлтые Потёки
Yellow Stains
Жёлтые Разводы
Yellow Stains
Жёлтые Соевые Бобы
Yellow Soybeans
Жёлтый Рыцарь
Yellow Knight
Жёлтый Стеблевой Точильщик
Yellow Stem Borer
Жёлтый Тортик
Yellowcake
Жёсткая Бечёвка
Whipcord
Жёсткая Парусиновая Прокладка
Wigan
Жёсткая Продольная Нить
Wiry End
Жёсткая Шерсть
Wiry Wool
Жёсткое Скольжение
Severe Sliding
Жёсткость
Hardness
Жёсткость К Изгибу
Flexural Rigidity
Живой Крупнорогатый Скот
Live Cattle
Живой Крупный Рогатый Скот
Live Cattle
Живородящее
Viviparous
Живорождение
Viviparity
Живым Голосом
Viva Voce
Жидкий Баррель
Wet Barrel
Жидкое Стекло
Water Glass
Жидкостное Трение
Fluid Friction
Жидкость
Fluid
Liquid
Жидкость Для Автоматических Трансмиссий
ATF
Automatic Transmission Fluid
Жизненное
Viable
Жизненность
Vigor
Жизнеспособное
Viable
Жизнеспособность
Viability
Жила
Core
Lumen
Vein
Жилка
Vein
Жилки Листьев
Leaf Veins
Жилкование
Venation
Жир
Fat
Жирный Газ
Wet Gas
Жирный Природный Газ
Wet Natural Gas
Жиропот
Yolk
Жмых Из Хлопкового Семени
Cottonseed Cake
Жульническая Контора

Bucket Shop
Жульничество
Bucketing
Журнал Аудита
Audit Journal
Журнал Вол Стрит
The Wall Street Journal
Жюри
Jury
Ж

- 3 -

З
Забара
Zabara
Забастовка
Strike
Забегаловка
Bucket Shop
Заболачивание
Waterlogging
Заболеваемость
Disease Incidence
Заболевания Хлопчатника
Cotton Diseases
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BOAD
WADB
West African Development Bank
Западно-Африканский Экономический И Валютный Союз
UEMOA
Union Économique Et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
WAEMU
West African Economic And Monetary Union
Западноевропейский Союз
Western European Union
WEU
Западно-Техасская Средняя
West Texas Intermediate
WTI
Западно-Техасская Средняя Нефть
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil
Западные Реки
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Изображение
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X-Ray Telescope
Икс.-Неэффективность
X-Inefficiency
Икс.-Трисомия
X-Trisomy
Икс. Хромосома
X Chromosome
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Илистый Осадок
Silt
Иллит
Illite
Имаго
Imago
Именной Коносамент
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Cold Cranking Simulator
Имитация Парчи
Brocatellé
Иммунный
Immune
Импеданс
Impedance
Имперialные Единицы
Imperial Units
Имунная Сыворотка
Antiserum
Инбредная Депрессия
Inbreeding Depression
Инвазия
Invasion
Инвазированный Рис-Сырец
Infested Rough Rice
Инвентарь ККС
CCC Inventory
Инвертор
Inverter
Инвестиционная Компания Закрытого Типа
Closed-End Investment Company

Инвестиционная Монета
Bullion Coin
Инвестиционный Обзор От Валъю Лайн®
Value Line Investment Survey®
Ингибитор
Inhibitor
Ингибитор Износа
Wear Inhibitor
Ингибитор Коррозии
Corrosion Inhibitor
Ингибитор Окисления
Oxidation Inhibitor
Ингибитор Оксидирования
Oxidation Inhibitor
Ингибитор Пены
Foam Inhibitor
Индекс А От Котлук®
The Cotlook® A Index
Индекс Б От Котлук®
The Cotlook® B Index
Индекс Воббе
WI
Wobbe Index
Индекс Вязкости
VI
Viscosity Index
Индексный Фонд
Index Fund
Индекс От Амза
Arms Index
Индекс От Воббе
WI
Wobbe Index
Индекс От Исследовательского Бюро По Сырью
Commodity Research Bureau Index
CRB Index
Индекс От Янга
Young Index
Индекс По 100 От НЭЗДЭК®
The NASDAQ® 100 Index
Индекс По 1000 От Расэла®
Russell 1000® Index
Индекс По 2000 От Расэла®
Russell 2000® Index
Индекс По 3000 От Расэла®
Russell 3000® Index
Индекс По Белизне
Whiteness Index
Индекс По 'Бычьему' Проценту
Bullish Percent Index
Индекс По Взвешенным Арифметическим Средним Величинам
Weighted Arithmetic Average Index
Индекс По Вязкости
VI
Viscosity Index
Индекс По Доверию От Бэронз
Barron's Confidence Index
Индекс По Доллару США®
US Dollar Index®
Индекс По Казначейству От Дау Дьжонз И СИБАТ®ЗО
The Dow Jones CBOT® Treasury IndexSM
Индекс По Качеству Воды
Water Quality Index
Индекс По Корпоративным Облигациям От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones Corporate Bond IndexSM
Индекс По Лихорадочности
Volatility Index
Индекс По Лихорадочности От НЭЗДЭК® На Бирже Опционов При Чикагской Палате
CBOE® NASDAQ® Volatility Index
Индекс По Лихорадочности От НЭЗДЭК® На СИБО®
CBOE® NASDAQ® Volatility Index
Индекс По Немецким Акциям
DAX®
Deutscher Aktienindex
Индекс По Объёму
Volume Index
Индекс По Оптовым Ценам
Wholesale Price Index
Индекс По Потребительским Ценам
Consumer Price Index
CPI
Индекс По Сельскохозяйственным Родам Сырья
Agricultural Commodities Index
Индекс По Сырьевому Каналу
CCI
Commodity Channel Index
Индекс По Сырьевым Ценам
Commodity Price Index
Индекс По Участию
Participation Index
Индекс По Ценам От Волш
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Volatility Index
Индекс По Швейцарскому Рынку
SMI®
Swiss Market Index
Индекс Рефракции
Index Of Refraction
Индексы, Касающиеся Рисков, От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
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Индексы От Вилшир
Wilshire Indices
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The Dow Jones Indexes
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The Dow Jones Dharma IndexesSM
Индексы По 1800 Глобальным Акциям От Дау Дьжонз И СТАКС®
The Dow Jones STOXX® Global 1800 Indexes
Индексы По Ар.Би.Пи. От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones RBP IndexesSM
Индексы По Голубым Фишкам От Дау Дьжонз И СТАКС®
The Dow Jones STOXX® Blue-Chip Indexes
Индексы По Ти.Эм.Ай. От Дау Дьжонз И СТАКС®
The Dow Jones STOXX® TMI Indexes
Индексы По Выбранным Дивидендам От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones Select Dividend IndexesSM
Индексы По Исламским Рынкам От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones Islamic Market IndexesSM
Индексы По Лихорадочности От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones Volatility IndexesSM
Индексы По США От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones US IndexesSM
Индексы По Титанам От Дау Дьжонз ЗО
The Dow Jones Titans IndexesSM
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Sole Proprietorship
Индивидуальный Пенсионный Счёт
Individual Retirement Account
Индикатор
Indicator
Индикатор Водоудерживающей Способности
Water Retaining Capacity Indicator
Индикатор Давления
Pressure Indicator
Индикатор Направленного Движения
Directional Movement Indicator
Индикатор Перепада Давления
Differential Pressure Indicator
Индикатор Типа Заказчика
CTI
Customer Type Indicator
Индоссамент
Endorsement
Индоссант
Drawer
Endorser

Индоссат
Drawee
Endorsee
Индустриальная Смазка
Industrial Lubricant
Инертный Ингредиент
Inert Ingredient
Инициатор
Initiator
Инициатор Платежа В Электронной Форме
Electronic Payment Initiator
Инициатор Элетронного Платежа
Electronic Payment Initiator
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Инкассо Тратты
Draft Collection
Иновалюта
Xenocurrency
Инокулят
Inoculum
Институт Лондонских Андеррайтеров
Institute Of London Underwriters
Институт Лондонских Расписчиков
Institute Of London Underwriters
Инстроновский® Динамометр
Instron® Tensile Tester
Инструкция Должностного Лица
Officer's Instruction
Инструкция По Поставке
Delivery Instruction
Инструмент
Instrument
Инструмент Поставки
Delivery Instrument
Инталия
Intaglio
Интеграция От Предприятия Предприятию
Business To Business Integration
Интенсивность
Intensity
Интенсификатор
Intensifier
Интервал Кипения
Boiling Range
Интервенция Центрального Банка
Central Bank Intervention
Интернет
Internet
Интэр Алиа
Inter Alia
Интэрконтэйнёр
Intercontainer
Инфляция
Inflation
Инфракрасная Спектроскопия
Infrared Spectroscopy
Инфракрасная Спектроскопия С Преобразованием Фурье
Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
Инфракрасные Спектры
Infrared Spectra
Инфракрасный Анализ
Infrared Analysis
Инфрамикробиология
Virology
Ионная Связь
Ionic Bond
Ионный Обмен
Ion Exchange
Иономер
Ionomer
Иридий
Iridium
Искажение
Distortion
Искатель Приключений
Venturer
Исключения
Exclusions
Исключённое Сырьё
Excluded Commodity
Исключённые Из Котировального Списка
Delisted
Исключительная Экономическая Зона
EEZ
Exclusive Economic Zone
Ископаемое Топливо
Fossil Fuel
Искрогаситель
Spark Detector
Искродетектор
Spark Detector
Искро- И Металлодетектор
Spark And Metal Detector
Искусственная Диета
Artificial Diet
Искусственная Среда
Artificial Medium
Искусственная Цена
Artificial Price
Искусственное Удобрение
Artificial Manure
Искусственно Разводимое
Artificially Propagated
Искусственно Распространяемое
Artificially Propagated
Искусственные Фьючерсы
Synthetic Futures
Искусственный Дневной Свет
Artificial Daylight
Искусственный Навоз
Artificial Manure
Искусственный Рацион
Artificial Diet
Искусственный Твиндек
Artificial Tween Deck
Испарение
Vaporization
Испаряемость
Volatility
Исполнение
Exercise
Исполнительный Совет
Executive Board
Исполняющий Брокер
Carrying Broker
Использование В Коммерции
Use In Commerce
Использование Отходов
Waste Utilization
Испытание Разновидности
Variety Trial
Испытанное На Вирус Икс.
Virus X-Tested
Истечение Срока
Expiry
Истёртая Пряжа
Abraded Yarn
Истирание
Abrasion
Fretting
Galling
Scuffing

Исток
Effluent
Источник Икс.-Лучей
X-Ray Source
Источник Рентгеновских Лучей
X-Ray Source
Источник Энергии
Energy Source
Истощать
Deplete
Истощение
Attenuation
Depletion
Exhaustion
Истощение Озона
Ozone Depletion
Исчерпание
Depletion
Исчерпывание
Depletion
Исчисление
Assessment
Итого Судов
Vessels Total
И

- Й -

Й
Йеменский Риал
YER
Yemeni Rial
Йена
Yen
Йеновая Облигация
Yen Bond
Йол
Yawl
Йорк-Антверпенские Правила
York-Antwerp Rules
Й

- К -

К
Кабальный Контракт
Onerous Contract
Кабельное Судно
Cable Ship
Каботаж
Cabotage
Кавитационная Эрозия
Cavitation Erosion
Кавитация
Cavitation
Кажущаяся Вязкость
Apparent Viscocity
Кажущаяся Мощность
Apparent Power
Кажущаяся Плотность
Apparent Density
Кажущийся Спрос
Apparent Demand
Казначейки
Treasuries
Казначейство
Treasury
Кайма
Welt
Welting
Календарь 4-4-5
4-4-5 Calendar
Калибр
Gage
Калильное Воспламенение
Pre-Ignition
Каллус
Callus
Каллюс
Callus
Калориметрия
Calorimetry
Калорифер
Warm Air Furnace
Калория
Calorie
Камбий
Cambium
Камвольная
Worsted
Камвольная Пряжа
Worsted Yarn
Камвольная Система
Worsted System
Камвольная Ткань
Worsted Fabric
Камвольная Трикотажная Пряжа
Worsted Knitting Yarn
Камеденосное
Gummifera
Камилавка
Zucchetto
Канал Волокна
Lumen
Канал Восходящей Тенденции
Ascending Trend Channel
Каналообразование
Channeling
Канал Распределения
Distribution Channel
Канал Сбыта
Distribution Channel
Канифас-Блок
Snatch Block
Кантар
Kantar
Канцероген
Carcinogen
Канцерогенность
Carcinogenicity
Кап
Wart
Капиллярность
Capillarity
Капиллярный Вискозиметр
Capillary Viscometer
Капитализация
Capitalization
Капок
Kapok
Капоковое
Kapok
Капролактам
Caprolactam
Карантин Растений
Plant Quarantine

Карбон
Carbon
Карбонат Натрия
Sodium Carbonate
Кардная
Carded
Кардные Отходы
Card Waste
Кардный Пух
Card Fly
Кардочесание
Carding
Кардочёсальная Машина
Carding Machine
Кариокинез
Karyokinesis
Кариопсиз
Caryopsis
Каркас
Core
Карман С Листочкой
Welt Pocket
Каротаж Скважин
Well Logging
Карта Дайнёз (Клаб)
Diners (Club) Card
Карта МИБ
WIM Card
Карта Сорняков
Weed Map
Карта С Функцией Гарантии Чека
Check Card
Картерное Масло
Crankcase Oil
Картирование Сорняков
Weed Mapping
Кассовая Цена
Cash Price
Кассовый Метод
Cash Method
Каталаза
Catalase
Катализатор
Accelerant
Catalyst
Каталитический Конвертер
Catalytic Converter
Каталитический Крекинг
Catalytic Cracking
Каталитический Преобразователь
Catalytic Converter
Каталитический Риформинг
Catalytic Reforming
Катодная Медь
Cathode Copper
Каустик
Caustic
Каустическая Сода
Caustic
Каучук
Caoutchouc
Rubber
Качественно Обрушенная Зерновка
Well-Milled Kernels
Качественно Обрушенные Ядра
Well-Milled Kernels
Качество Воды
Water Quality
Качество Пряжи
Yarn Quality
Кашгора
Cashgora
Каштановое
Auburn
Квадриполимер
Quadripolymer
Кварцевое Волокно
Quartz Fiber
Квасцы
Alum
Квитанция О Получении
Acknowledgement Of Receipt
Квотное Перестрахование
Quota Share Reinsurance
Керамическое Волокно
Ceramic Fiber
Керосин
Kerosene
Кивер
Shako
Кило
Kilo
Кильблок
Cradle
Кильватер
Wake
Кинематическая Вязкость
Kinematic Viscosity
Киноварь
Vermilion
Кипа
Bale
Кипа Стандартной Плотности
Standard Density Bale
Кипа Универсальной Плотности
Universal Density Bale
Кипный Питатель
Bale Plucker
Кипование
Baling
Киповая Грузовместимость
Bale Capacity
Кипоразбиватель
Bale Opener
Кипоразборщик
Bale Opener
Кипоразрыхлитель
Bale Plucker
Кираса
Cuirass
Кисея
Étamine
Кислая Почва
Acid Soil
Кислая Сульфатная Почва
Acid Sulfate Soil
Кисловка
Acid Treating
Кислое
Acidic
Кислота
Acid
Кислотная Обработка
Acid Treating
Кислотное Число
Acid Number
Acid Value
Neutralization Number
Кислотность
Acidity
Кислотные Красители
Acid Dyes
Кислотный Дождь
Acid Rain
Кислотный Донор
Acid Donor
Кислотный Эквивалент
Acid Equivalent
Кислотостойкость
Acid Resistance

Кислотоупорность
Acid Resistance
Кислый Виннокислый Калий
Cream Of Tartar
Кислый Гудрон
Acid Sludge
Кладовщик
Warehouseman
Клапан
Valve
Класс
Class
Classis
Классёр По Шерсти
Wool Classer
Классификатор По Шерсти
Wool Classer
Классификация Эй.Би.Си.
ABC Analysis
Класс Содержания Влаги
Water Content Class
Классы Кукурузы
Corn Classes
Классы Пшеницы
Wheat Classes
Клейкие Точки
Sticky Points
Клейкое
Viscid
Клейкость
Stickiness
Stickness
Клещ Варроа
Varroa Mite
Клещи
Mites
Клин
Chock
Wedge
Клинообразная Формация
V Formation
Клинообразный Ворот
V-Neck
Клинообразный Пояс
V-Belt
Ключевой Работник
Key Employee
Клятва
Vow
Кнехт
Bollard
Книжка ВД
ATA Carnet
Книжка Временного Допуска
Admission Temporaire – Temporary Admission Carnet
ATA Carnet
Книжка МДП
TIR Carnet
Коагуляция
Coagulation
Коалесценция
Coalescence
Коацервация
Coacervation
Когда, Как Только И Если Будут Выпущены
When, As And If Issued
Когезия
Cohesion
Код Загрязнителя По МОС (МОС 4406)
ISO Solid Contaminant Code (ISO 4406)
Код Загрязняющего Вещества По МОС (МОС 4406)
ISO Solid Contaminant Code (ISO 4406)
Код Идентификатора Банка
Bank Identifier Code
Код Идентификации Счёта
Account Identification Code
Код Опознавания Счёта
Account Identification Code
Код Отождествления Счёта
Account Identification Code
Код Продукта
Product Code
Кожимит
Leatherette
Кожура Хлопкового Семени
Cottonseed Hulls
Коза Ангорской Породы
Angora Goat
Козырёк
Visor
Кокс Из Нефтепродуктов
Petroleum Coke
Коксование
Coking
Коксовый Остаток
Carbon Residue
Колготки
Tights
Колено
Tribe
Колесо
Wheel
Колёсная База
Wheelbase
Колёсная Пара
Bogie
Колёсные Подшипники
Wheel Bearings
Коллизия
Collision
Колонка (Петель)
Walé
Колориметрия
Colorimetry
Колорист
Colorist
Колосковая Чешуя
Glume
Колосняк
Wild Rye
Колпак
Umbrella
Кольца
Rings
Кольцевание
Girdling
Кольцевое
Annular
Кольцевое Прядение
Ring Spinning
Кольцевое Смазывание
Ring Lubrication
Кольцеобразное
Annular
Annulate
Кольцепрядильная Машина
Ring Spinning Machine
Кольчатое
Annulate
Колючее
Acanthodes
Колючеплодное
Acanthocarpa
Комиссар
Adjuster
Комитет Дэлёра
Delors Committee
Комитет По Выделению
Allocation Committee
Комитет По Качеству Рынков

Quality Of Markets Committee

Комитет По Международному Сотрудничеству Между Хлопковыми Ассоциациями
CICCA
Committee For International Cooperation Between Cotton Associations

Комитет По Обзору Выделений
Allocation Review Committee
ARC

Комитет По Техническим Вопросам И Оговоркам
Technical And Clauses Committee

Комитет По Унифицированным Процедурам Идентификации Ценных Бумаг
Committee On Uniform Security Identification Procedures
CUSIP®

Комменсал
Commensal

Компаунд
Compound

Компаундирование
Compounding

Компаундированное Масло
Compounded Oil

Компенсационная Ссуда
Back-To-Back Loan

Компенсационный Документарный Аккредитив
Back-To-Back Documentary Credit

Компенсационный Документарный Кредит
Back-To-Back Documentary Credit

Компенсация
Compensation

Комплексная Консистентная Смазка
Complex Grease

Комплексная Пластичная Смазка
Complex Grease

Компресс
Compress

Компрессор
Compressor

Компримированный Газ
Compressed Gas

Конвенция
Convention

Конвенция ВД
ATA Convention

Конденсаты
Condensates

Конденсаты Природного Газа
Natural Gas Liquids

Конденсор
Condenser

Кондиционирование Воздуха
Air Conditioning

Кондиционный Вес
Conditioned Weight

Конец Недели
Weekend

Конечное Звено
Downstream

Конидия
Conidia

Коническая (Зубчатая) Передача
Bevel Gear
Hypoid Gear

Коническая Передача
Bevel Gear

Коническая Шестерня
Bevel Gear

Коническое Зубчатое Колесо
Bevel Gear

Конкурсант
Tenderer

Конкурс С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable Rate Tender

Конкурс С Переменной Ставкой
Variable Rate Tender

Коносамент Меморандум
Memorandum Bill Of Lading

Коносамент Приказу Отправителя Или Получателя
Order Bill Of Lading

Консерватизм
Conservatism

Консистентная Смазка
Grease

Консистентная Смазка Волокнистой Структуры
Fiber Grease

Консистентность
Consistency

Консистенция
Consistency

Консистенция Геля
Gel Consistency

Конский Волос
Horsehair

Консолидация Долга
Debt Consolidation

(Консольный) Перегружатель На Рельсовом Ходу
Rail-Mounted Gantry Crane

Консорциум Всемирной Обширной Сети
W3C
World Wide Web Consortium

Конструкция Пряжи
Yarn Construction

Консультативное
Advisory

Консультативный Комитет
Advisory Committee

Консультативный Комитет По Безопасности И Стабильности
Security And Stability Advisory Committee

Консультативный Комитет По Латинской Америке
Latin America Advisory Committee

Консультативный Комитет По Правовым Вопросам
Legal Advisory Committee

Консультативный Совет Директоров
Advisory Board Of Directors

Контактное Связующее
Contact Adhesive

Контейнер Автовоз
Auto Container

Контейнер Для Твёрдых Сыпучих Грузов
Dry Bulk Container

Контейнер Для Швейных Изделий На Вешалках
Garments On Hanger Container

Контейнеризируемое
Containerizable

Контейнерный Кран
Cantainer Crane

Контейнер С Открытым Верхом
Open Top Container

Контраст
Contrast

Контроль Воды
Water Control

Контроль Контаминации
Contamination Control

Контрольный Лимит
Control Limit

Контэнго
Contango

Конференция Организации Объединённых Наций По Торговле И Развитию
UNCTAD
United Nations Conference On Trade And Development

Концентрат Антихлора
Antichlor Concentrate

Концентрация
Density

Концепция Стоимости В Использовании

Value In Use Concept

Координирующий Европейский Совет
CEC
The Coordinating European Council

Кора
Cortex

Корд Из Стали
Cord Of Steel

Коренная Основа
Back Warp

Коридоры Диких Животных
Wildlife Corridors

Коридоры Дикой Природы
Wildlife Corridors

Коридоры Дичи
Wildlife Corridors

Корма
Aft

Корм Из Хлопкового Семени
Cottonseed Feed

Корневые Серверы
Root Servers

Короб Из Гофрированного Картона
Corrugated Board Carton

Коробка Передач
Gearbox

Коробка Скоростей
Gearbox

Коробление
Warp

Коробочная Гниль
Boll Rot

Коробочный Долгоносик
Boll Weevil

Корона
Crown

Короткая Куртка
Waistcoat

Короткое Замыкание
Short Circuit

Короткоостроконечное
Apiculate

Корпорация Вэстэн Юниэн
Western Union Corporation

Корпорация, Действующая По Соглашению
Agreement Corporation

Корпорация Западный Союз
Western Union Corporation

(Корпорация) Мудиз
Moody’s (Corporation)

Корпорация Экс.Уай.Зи.
XYZ Corporation

Корпорация Экс.Уай.Зэд.
XYZ Corporation

Коррекция Эй.Би.Си.
ABC Correction

Коррозия
Corrosion

Коррозия Медной Пластинки
Copper Strip Corrosion

Коррозия Медной Полоски
Copper Strip Corrosion

Косая Бейка
Bias Tape

Косичка
Lock

Косметичка
Vanity

Косозубое Колесо
Helical Gear

Котёл Утилизатор Отходящего Тепла
Waste Heat Boiler

Котиледон
Cotyledon

Котирование
Quote

Котировка
Quotation

Котлук Лимитид
Cotlook Limited

Коэффициент Желтизны
Yellowness Coefficient

Коэффициент Завядания
Wilting Coefficient

Коэффициент Критической Оценки Ликвидности
Acid-Test Ratio

Коэффициент Сдвига
Rate Of Shear

Коэффициент Скользящего Трения
Coefficient Of Sliding Friction

Коэффициент Трения
Coefficient Of Friction

Коэффициент Уплотнения
Compression Ratio

Краевой Угол
Contact Angle

Кражи С Насилием
Assailing Thieves

Край.Тчу.Эй.Би.
Cry2Ab

Край.Уан.Эй.Си.
Cry1Ac

Кран-Балка
Overhead Crane

Крапчатость
Mottle

Краска
Chroma

Красноватая Язва
Red Smudge

Краснозёрная Пшеница
Red Wheat

Красно-Коричневое
Auburn

Красящие Вспомогательные Вещества
Dyeing Auxillaries

Краткосрочные Облигации
Short-Term Bonds

Крафткорд
Kraftcord

Крафт Пряжа
Kraft Yarn

Крафт Пульпа
Kraft Pulp

Крафт Целлюлоза
Kraft Pulp

Крахмаление По Изнанке
Backfilling

Крахмалистый Эндосперм
Starchy Endosperm

Крахмальный Ком
Starch Lump

Крашеная Пряжа
Yarn-Dyed

Крашение При Высокой Температуре
High Temperature Dyeing

Крашение Пряжи
Yarn Dyeing

Крашение Смесей Акрилового Волокна И Шерсти
Acrylic-Wool Fiber Blends Dyeing

Крашение Смесей Акрилового И Целлюлозного Волокон
Acrylic-Cellulose Fiber Blends Dyeing

Крашение Смесей Сложного Полиэфирного Волокна И Шерсти
Polyester-Wool Fiber Blends Dyeing

Крашение Шерсти
Wool Dyeing

Кредит В Рассрочку
Installment Credit

Кредитное Бюро

Credit Bureau
Кредиторская Задолженность
Accounts Payable
Кредиторская Задолженность К Продажам
Accounts Payable To Sales
Кредит Под Уступку Требования
Assignment Credit
Крекинг
Cracking
Крекирование
Crack
Крем Тартар
Cream Of Tartar
Крен Судна
Vessel List
Крестовидное
Cruciform
Крестообразное
Cruciform
Крестьянское Сукно
Aba
Кривая Бескупонной Доходности
Zero Coupon Yield Curve
Кривая Доходности
Yield Curve
Кривая Зависимости Деформации От Напряжения
Stress-Strain Curve
Кривая Нагрузка-Деформация
Load-Deformation Curve
Кривая Нагрузка-Удлинение
Load-Elongation Curve
Кривая Нагрузки
Load Curve
Кривая Напряжение-Деформация
Stress-Strain Curve
Крип
Creep
Криптогамное
Cryptogam
Криптографический Модуль
Cryptographic Module
Криптография
Cryptography
Криптоклимат
Cryptoclimate
Криптопериод
Cryptoperiod
Кристаллизация
Crystallization
Кристаллический Рост
Crystalline Growth
Кристаллическое
Crystalline
Кристаллическое Состояние
Crystallinity
Кристалличность
Crystallinity
Критерии Качества Воды
Water Quality Criteria
Критический Порог
Action Threshold
Критический Уровень
Threshold
Кромка
Selvage
Крона
Crown
КРОНАС
KRONOS
Кросин Оуво
Crossing Over
Кроссинг Овер
Crossing Over
Кроссированный Чек
Crossed Check
Кросс Курс
Cross Rate
Кружево
Lace
Круизное Судно
Cruise Ship
Крупнопузырчатая Головня
Long Smut
Крупнорогатый Скот
Cattle
Крупный Рогатый Скот
Cattle
Крупы
Groats
Крутка Z
Z-Twist
Крылатое
Alate
Alatus
Winged
Крыло
Wing
Крыловидное
Alar
Крыльчатый Движитель Фойт Шнайда
Voith Schneider Propeller
Крысиный Хвостик
Rattail
Крэп
Crêpe
Крэп Дё Шин
Crêpe De Chine
Крэтон
Cretonne
Ксанта
Xantha
Ксантат
Xanthate
Ксантинурия
Xanthinuria
Ксантофилл
Xanthophyll
Ксантофита
Xanthophyta
Ксенобиотик
Xenobiotic
Ксеновалюта
Xenocurrency
Ксеногамия
Xenogamy
Ксенографт
Xenograft
Ксенон
Xenon
Ксенопривой
Xenograft
Ксенотим
Xenotime
Ксенотрансплантат
Xenograft
Ксенотрансплантация
Xenotransplantation
Ксерантемоидес
Xeranthemoides
Ксерический
Xeric
Ксероморфное
Xeromorphic
Ксерофильные Микроорганизмы
Xerophilous Microorganisms
Ксерофиты
Xerophytes
Ксилан
Xylan
Ксилема

Xylem
Ксилен
Xylene
Ксилоза
Xylose
Ксонтро
Xontro
Ксчэндьжин Пи.Эл.Си.
Xchanging PLC
Ксэрантэмоидэс
Xeranthemoides
Ксэтра®
Xetra®
КТОЕСТЬ
WHOIS
Куб
Cube
Кубатура
Cubic Capacity
Кубическая Вместимость
Cubic Capacity
Кубический Метр
cbm
Cubic Meter
m^3
Кубический Фут
cf
Cubic Foot
cu ft
ft^3
Кубических Футов В Сутки
Cubic Feet Per Day
Кубическое
Cubic
Кубовое Крашение
Vat Dyeing
Кубовые Красители
VAT Dyes
Куколка
Pupa
Кукурбитацин
Cucurbitacin
Кукуруза
Corn
Maize
Кулак
Cam
Кулатс
Culotte
Кулачок
Cam
Кулачок Подъёма Клапана
Valve Lifter
Кулирная Гладь
Weft-Knit Fabric
Культивар
Cultivar
Культивация
Cultivation
Культивировать
Cultivate
Культивируемая Разновидность
Cultivated Variety
Культиген
Cultigen
Культура Пыльников/Микроспор
Anther/Microspore Culture
Кулэт
Culet
Купорос
Vitriol
Курак
Bollie
Курс
Quotation
Курс Облигации
Bond Price
Курсовая Разница В Доходности
Yield Spread
Курсовая Разница В Отношении Отжима
Crush Spread
Курсовая Разница Зи.
Z-Spread
Курсовая Разница По Лихорадочности
Volatility Spread
Курс Предложения На Продажу
Ask Rate
Кустистость Верхушки
Bunchy Top
Куст Скважин
Well Pad
Куст Хлопчатника
Cotton Shrub
Кутикула
Cuticle
Кью.
Q
Кью. Тобина
Tobin's Q
Кэлыко
Calico
Кэнолэ
Canola
Кюисс
Cuisse
Кюлёт
Culotte
К

- Л -

Л
Лаборант
Assayer
Лавочка Для Простофиль
Bucket Shop
Лаж
Agio
Лазоревое
Azure
Azureum
Лазурное
Azure
Azureum
Лайосэл
Lyocell
Лак
Varnish
Лаковое Дерево
Varnish Tree
Лаковое Отложение
Lacquer
Лаковый Нагар
Lacquer
Ламинарное Течение
Laminar Flow
Ламинарные Частицы
Laminar Particles
Ламинарный Поток
Laminar Flow
Лапы
Clamps
Лебёдка
Winch
Левый Борт

Port
Легализация
Legalization
Легирование
Alloying
Легирующее
Alloying
Легко Воспламеняющиеся Жидкости
Inflammable Liquids
Легко Отделяемые Примеси
Conspicuous Admixture
Dockage
Легко Реализуемые Активы
Easily Realizable Assets
Ледовая Оговорка
Ice Clause
Ледокольный Сбор
Winter Surcharge
Лектин
Lectin
Лента
Band
Ribbon
Tape
Лента Для Волос
Bandeau
Ленточная Машина
Drawframe
Ленточная Обработка
Banded Treatment
Ленточное Внесение
Band Application
Лесные Массивы
Woodlands
Лесоматериал
Timber
Лет До Погашения
Years To Maturity
Летняя Спячка
Aestivation
Летование
Aestivation
Летучее
Volatile
Летучее Вещество
Volatile Matter
Летучее Органическое Соединение
Volatile Organic Compound
Летучесть
Volatility
Летучие Синтетические Органические Химикаты
Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals
Летучка
Whole Cottonseed
Лёгкая Нефть
Light Crude
Лёгкие Концевые Фракции
Light Ends
Лёгкие Металлы
Light Metals
Лёгкие Погоны
Light Ends
Лёгкие Хвостовые Фракции
Light Ends
Лёгкое Потемнение
Light Obscuration
Лён
Flax
Лига Арабских Государств
League Of Arab States
Лига Обществ Красного Креста И Красного Полумесяца
League Of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies
LORCS
Лигнит
Lignite
Лизин
Lysine
Лизинговая Компания
Leasing Company
Ликвидация
Closing-Out
Winding Up
Ликвидность Рынка
Market Liquidity
Лиловое
Violet
Лимит Позиции
Position Limit
Линзи-Вулзи
Linsey-Woolsey
Линии Сопротивления
Resistance Lines
Линия А
A Line
Линия Канала
Channel Line
Линия Нарастания Затухания
Accumulation Distribution Line
Линия Тенденции На Понижение
Down Trendline
Линон А Жур
Linon A Jour
Линт
Linters
Линт Второго Съёма
Second Cut Linters
Линтерование (Семян)
Delinting (Of Seeds)
Линэ
Linet
Липазы
Lipases
Липкое
Viscaria
Viscid
Липкость
Tackiness
Липучка
Velcro®
Лисий
Vulpinus
Лист Данных О Безопасности Материала
Material Safety Data Sheet
MSDS
Листочка
Welt
Лист Семени
Seed Leaf
Лисята
Vulpinus
Литиевая Консистентная Смазка
Lithium Grease
Литиевая Пластичная Смазка
Lithium Grease
Литр
l
Liter
Литьё
Casting
Лиф
Waist
Лихорадочность
Volatility
Лихорадочность Соответствующего Актива
Volatility Of The Underlying Asset
Лихорадочность Цены
Price Volatility
Лихорадочный Рынок
Volatile Market
Лихтер

Lighter
Лицевая
Face
Лицевая Стоимость
Face Value
Лицевой Счёт
Allocated Account
Лицензионное Соглашение Для Конечного Пользователя
End User License Agreement
Лицо, Ответственное По Риску
Carrier
Личинка
Maggot
Личинка Рисовой Мутовки
Rice Whorl Maggot
Лишённое Окраски
Achromatic
Логарифмические Распределения Цены
Lognormal Distributions Of Price
Ложная Мучнистая Роса
Mildew
Ложное Бринеллирование
False Brinelling
Лоза
Cane
Vine
Лойдз
Lloyd's
Локаут
Lockout
Ломбардная Ставка
Lombard Rate
Лондонская Ассоциация Рынка Слитков
LBMA
The London Bullion Market Association
Лондонская Межбанковская Ставка Предложения
LIBOR
The London Interbank Offered Rate
Лондонская Фондовая Биржа (Пи.Эл.Си.)
The London Stock Exchange (PLC)
Лондонский Рынок Золота
London Gold Market
Лопатчатое
Spathulate
Лопатчатый Лист
Spatulate
Лоцман
Pilot
Лошадиная Сила
Horsepower
hp
Лощение
Lustering
Лощёнка
Wigan
Лощёное
Ciré
Луана
Luana
Луковица
Bulb
Луковичка
Bulbil
Лучистая Энергия
Radiant Energy
Лучистые Грибы
Actinomycetes
Лыжный Ботинок
Ski Boot
Льготный Период
Grace Period
Льняная Вуаль
Veiling
Любые Количества
Any Quantities
AQ
Люоцэль
Lyocell
Люрэкс®
Lurex®
Ляндсаун
Lansdowne
Л

- M -

М
Магистральный Рейс
Line-Haul
Магнитная Пробка
Magnetic Plug
Магнитное Уплотнение
Magnetic Seal
Магнитный Сепаратор
Magnetic Separator
Магнитный Сердечник
Magnetic Plug
Магнитный Фильтр
Magnetic Filter
Магнитография
Ferrography
Майка
Vest
Майкронэйр
Micronair
Майяуэль
Mayahuel
Маклер
Jobber
Макромолекула
Macromolecule
Макрорешётка
Macrolattice
(Макро) Частицы
Particulates
Малин
Maline
Малое Дело
Small Business
Малосернистая Нефть
Sweet Crude Oil
Малый Бизнес
Small Business
Манифест Судна
Vessel Manifest
Манометр
Pressure Gage
Pressure Indicator
Мантийа
Mantilla
Мантилья
Mantilla
Марганцовокислый Калий
Potassium Permanganate
Маржа
Margin
Маржинальное Требование
Margin Call
Маржинальный Анализ
Marginal Analysis
Маржи При Изменяемом Лимите
Variable Limit Margins
Маржи При Переменном Лимите
Variable Limit Margins

Марсовая Площадка
Crow's Nest
Марш
Marsh
Маршрут Из Цистерн
Tank Train
Маслёнка
Oiler
Масло
Oil
Масло Для Гидравлических Систем
Hydraulic Oil
Масло Для Закалки
Quenching Oil
Масло Для (Зубчатых) Передач
Gear Oil
Масло Из Отрубей Риса
Rice Bran Oil
Масло Из Семян Хлопчатника
Cottonseed Oil
Маслопупы
Black Gang
Маслосбрасывающее Кольцо
Oil Ring
Маслосъёмное Кольцо
Oil Ring
Маслянистость
Oiliness
Масляное Пятно
Oil Spot
Масляный Фильтр
Oil Filter
Массовый Груз
Break Bulk Cargo
Bulk Freight
Материя
Stuff
Матирование
Delustering
Матрос 1-го Класса
Able-Bodied Seaman
AB Seaman
Матрос С Хорошей Морской Выучкой
Able-Bodied Seaman
AB Seaman
Матэляссе
Matelassé
Машина Арахне
Arachne Machine
Машина Предварительной Очистки
Pre-Cleaner
Машина Тонкой Очистки
Fine Cleaner
Маяк
Beacon
Мега
Mega
Мегабайт
Mb
Megabyte
Медальон
Medallion
Медведь
Bear
Медвежий
Bearish
Медвежий Вертикальный Спрэд
Bear Vertical Spread
Медвежий Рынок
Bear Market
Медвежий Спрэд
Bear Spread
Медвежья Вертикальная Курсовая Разница
Bear Vertical Spread
Медвежья Курсовая Разница
Bear Spread
Медвежья Ловушка
Bear Trap
Медь
Copper
Межбанковские Платежи
Interbank Payments
Междоузлие
Internode
Междудонный
Double Bottom
Международная Амнистия
AI
Amnesty International
Международная Ассоциация Классификационных Обществ Эл.ти.ди.
International Association Of Classification Societies Ltd
Международная Ассоциация Конгрессов И Съездов
ICCA
International Congress & Convention Association
Международная Ассоциация Конгресс Центров
AIPC
Association Internationale Des Palais De Congres
International Association Of Congress Centres
Международная Ассоциация По Защите Интеллектуальной Собственности
AIPPI
Association Internationale Pour La Protection De La Propriété Intellectuelle
International Association For The Protection Of Intellectual Property
Международная Организация По Стандартизации
The International Organization For Standardization
ISO
Международная Организация Спутниковой Дальней Связи
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
Международная Система Единиц
International System Of Units
SI
Международная Федерация Изготовителей Текстиля
International Textile Manufacturers Federation
ITMF
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия
IEC
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международное Агентство По Энергетике
IEA
International Energy Agency
Международное Бюро По Стандартизации Искусственных Волокон
BISFA
Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles
Международное Морское Бюро
IMB
International Maritime Bureau
Международные Стандарты Финансовой Отчётности
IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standards
Международные Услуги Дальней Связи
International Telecommunications Services
Международный Альянс По Туризму
AIT
Alliance Internationale De Tourisme
International Touring Alliance
ITA
Международный Банк Реконструкции И Развития
IBRD
International Bank For Reconstruction And Development
Международный Консультативный Комитет По Хлопку
ICAC
International Cotton Advisory Committee
Международный Совещательный Комитет По Хлопку

ICAC
International Cotton Advisory Committee
Международный Суд Справедливости
International Court Of Justice
Междурядная Подкормка
Side-Dressing
МежконтинентальнаяБирж, Инк.
ICE®
IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.
Межрыночный Анализ
Intermarket Analysis
Межфазная Полимеризация
Interfacial Polymerization
Межфазное Натяжение
Interfacial Tension
Мейоцит
Meiocyte
Мелкая Металлическая Стружка
Swarf
Мелкоузорчатое Переплетение
Armure
Мембранный Фильтр
Membrane Filter
Меморандум Об Ассоциации
Memorandum Of Association
Менять Направление
Veer
...Мер
Gage
Меристема
Meristem
Меркантилизм
Mercantilism
Мерный Слиток
Bar
Мертвенно-Бледное
Ashen
Меры Безопасности
Security Measures
Место Судебного Разбирательства
Venue
Месяц Истечения Срока
Expiry Month
Метаболит
Metabolite
Металл
Metal
Металлические Опилки
Swarf
Металлическое
Metal
Металловедение
Physical Metallurgy
Металлоотделитель
Bridge Magnet
Металлы Платиновой Группы
Platinum Group Metals
Метамеризм
Metamerism
Метамерия
Metamerism
Метамерное
Metameric
Метан
Methane
Метиляция
Methylation
Меткость
Accuracy
Метод Взвешенной Средней Величины
Weighted Average Method
Метод Дисконта
Discount Method
Метод Дистилляции (АОИМ Ди.-95)
Distillation Method (ASTM D-95)
Метод Добавки
Add-On Method
Метод Стоимостной Оценки
Valuation Method
Метод Увлажнённой Грядки
Wetbed Method
Метод Увлажнённой Гряды
Wetbed Method
Метод Учёта По Начислению
Accrual Accounting Method
Метр
Meter
Метрическая Тонна
Metric Ton
Механизм Обменного Курса
ERM
Exchange Rate Mechanism
Механизм Опускания И Подъёма Опорных Колёс (Полуприцепа)
Landing Gear
Механическая Неисправность
Mechanical Derangement
Механическое Уплотнение
Mechanical Seal
Мешковатое Полотно
Baggy Cloth
Мешок
Bag
Мёртвая Шерсть
Dead Wool
Мёртвые Волокна
Dead Fibers
Мёртвый Хлопок
Dead Cotton
Миграция Красителя
Dye Migration
Миграция Связующего
Adhesive Migration
Микориза
Mycorrhiza
Микотоксины
Mycotoxins
Микро
Micro
Микроволокна/Микроденье
Microfibers/Microdeniers
Микроволокно
Microfiber
Микрометр
Micrometre
Микрон
Micron
Микроорганизм
Microorganism
Микросклероция
Microsclerotia
Милдью
Mildew
Милли
Milli
Миллиард
Yard
Минерал Ванадат
Vanadate Mineral
Минералы
Minerals
Минеральное Масло
Mineral Oil
Минеральные Примеси
Mineral Impurities
Минеральный Заменитель Тюленьего Жира
Mineral Seal Oil
Минимальные Резервы
Minimum Reserves
Минимальный Сбор

Minimum Charge
Минимальный Уход
Minimum Care
Министерство Энергетики
Department Of Energy
DOE
Миниюбка
Miniskirt
Мировая Коллекция
World Collection
Мировая Рыночная Цена
World Market Price
Мировая Цена
World Price
Мировая Шкала
Worldscale
Мировой Резерв
World Reserve
Мировой Рынок
World Market
Митицид
Miticide
Митоз
Mitosis
М-Нитро Бензолсульфоновая Кислота, Соль Натрия
M-Nitrobenzene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt
Многокамерная Смешивающая Машина
Multi-Mixer
Многоклеточное
Multicellular
Многолетнее (Растение)
Perennial
Многолетник
Perennial
Многообразие Разновидности
Varietal Diversity
Многостороннее
Versatile
Многоцелевое Масло
Multigrade Oil
Многоядерное Ароматическое Соединение
Polynuclear Aromatic
Мобильное Банковское Обслуживание
Mobile Banking
Мода
Fashion
Модакриловое Волокно
Modacrylic Fiber
Модели Ценообразования Опционов На Основе Кривой Доходности
Yield Curve Option-Pricing Models
Модель Блэка-Сколза
Black-Scholes Model
Модель Данных Всемирной Организации Таможен
WCO Data Model
World Customs Organization Data Model
Модель Зэд.
Z-Model
Модель Марковица
Markowitz Model
Модель Нулевого Баланса
Zero-Balance Model
Модель Нулевого Остатка
Zero-Balance Model
Модель Нулевого Сальдо
Zero-Balance Model
Модель Самотёка
Drift Pattern
Модель Ценообразования Опциона По Методу Кокса-Росса-Рубинштайна
Cox-Ross-Rubinstein Option Pricing Model
Модификатор Вязкости
Voscosity Modifier
Модуль
Module
Модуль Всестороннего Сжатия
Bulk Modulus
Модуль Идентификации ПБП
WAP Identity Module
Модуль Объёмного Сжатия
Bulk Modulus
Модуль Продольной Упругости
Young'S Modulus
Модуль Янга
Young's Modulus
Моемая Ткань
Washable Fabric
Моемое
Washable
Моката®
Mocatta®
Мокрая
Wet
Мокрая Аренда
Wet Lease
Мокрая Декатировка
Wet Decating
Мокрое Прядение
Wet Spinning
Мокрый Баррель
Wet Barrel
Мокрый Хлопок
Wet Cotton
Моли
Moly
Молниеносный Вилт
Sudden Wilt
Молодая Индейка
Young Turkey
Молодёжная Коалиция Территории Австралийской Столицы
Youth Coalition Of The Australian Capital Territory
Молодой; Молодой Фермер
Young; Young Farmer
Молчаливое Согласие
Acquiscence
Моми
Momme
Момме
Momme
Монархия
Monarchy
Монета
Coin
Монетный Двор
Mint
Монокот
Monocot
Моноперсульфат Калия
Potassium Monopersulfate
Моноподиальная Ветвь (Моноподий)
Monopodial Branch (Monopodium)
Монтэро
Montero
Мораторий
Moratorium
Морское
Marine
Морское Страхование
Marine Insurance
Морской Разбой
Piracy
Морщинистое
Wrinkled
Мотальная Машина
Winding Machine
Мотальный Автомат
Auto-Winder
Мотовило
Wheel

Мотор
Motor
Моторное Масло
Motor Oil
Мотыли
Black Gang
Мохер
Mohair
Мохнатое
Woolly
Мочевина
Urea
Мошенничество
Bucketing
Fraud
Мощность
Vigor
Мощность Потока
Flow Rate
Моющая Присадка
Detergent Additive
Моющая Сода
Washing Soda
Моющее Масло
Detergent Oil
Моющее Средство
Detergent
Муаровая Тафта
Moiré Taffeta
Мудиз (Корпорэйшэн)
Moody's (Corporation)
Мужской Цветок
Male Flower
Мультипликатор
Intensifier
Мульча
Mulch
Мунго
Mungo
Муниципалитет
Municipality
Муриатическая Кислота
Muriatic Acid
Мутагенность
Mutagenicity
Мутность
Turbidity
Мутовка
Whorl
Мутовчатое
Verticillate
Whorled
Мутон
Muton
Муфта
Muff
Муфта Сцепления
Clutch
Мучнистая Роса
Bleaching
Мучнистый Эндосперм
Starchy Endosperm
Мытая Шерсть
Washed Wool
Мычка
Slubbing
Мэкэлсфилдский Шёлк
Macclesfield Silk
Мэнэфаст
Manofast
Мэркосур
Mercosur
Мэскалин
Mescaline
Мягкая Белозёрная Пшеница
Soft White Wheat
Мягкий Контейнер
Big Bag
Мягкое
Tough
М

- Н -

Н
На
@
At
Набедренник
Cuisse
Наблюдатель
Lookout
Observer
Наблюдательная Скважина
Wildcat Well
На Борту
Aboard
On Board
Навалом
Bulk
Навалочник
Breakbulk Vessel
Bulk Carrier
Навалочное Судно
Breakbulk Vessel
Bulk Carrier
Навалочный Груз
Break Bulk Cargo
Bulk Freight
Наверх
Aloft
Наверху
Aloft
На Взморье
At The Beach
Навигационное Оборудование
Aids To Navigation
Навигация
Navigation
Наводороживание
Hydrogenation
Навой Для Основы
Warp Beam
Наволакивание
Galling
Навощёное
Ciré
Нагнетатель Для Пластичной Смазки
Grease Gun
Нагрузка
Load
Надбавка За Военный Риск
War Risk Surcharge
Надземный Корень
Aerial Root
Надзор
Surveilance
Наибольшая Ширина Судна
Beam
Наивысшая Точка
Crown
Накидка
Antimacassar
Накладная

Waybill
WB

Наконечник Для Пластичной Смазки
Grease Fitting

Накопленный Износ
Accumulated Depreciation

Наливом
Bulk Liquid

Налог На Добавленную Стоимость
Value Added Tax
VAT

Налог На Непредвиденные Прибыли
Windfall Profits Tax

Налоговая Ставка
Tax Rate

Налоговая Ставка Ад Валёрэм
Ad Valōrem Tax Rate

Налоговое Мошенничество
Tax Fraud

Налогообложение
Taxation

Налог С Оборота
Turnover Tax

Наматывание
Winding

Намеченная Цена
Target Price

Намотка
Winding

Нанесение Покрытия
Coating

Нанесение Покрытия Валиком
Roller Coating

Нанесение Покрытия Каландрованием
Calender Coating

Нанесение Покрытия Окунанием
Dip Coating

Нановолокно
Nano-Fiber

Наноматериалы
Nanomaterials

Нанометр
Nanometer

Наносы
Wash

Наоборот
Vice Versa
VV

Нападать
Attack

На Палубе
Above Deck

Наполнение
Vanning

Направленное Применение
Directed Application

Направляющие
Guides
Way

Напряжение
Voltage

Напряжение Сдвига
Shear Stress

Напряжение Цепи
Voltage Of A Circuit

Напряжённость
Severity

Напульсник
Wristlet

Наращивание
Accumulation

Нарост
Wart

Наружная Панель
Exterior Panel

Наружный Вид
Appearance

Нарукавная Повязка
Armband

Нарукавник
Armlet

Нарушение
Breach

Нарушение Линии Тенденции
Violation Of A Trendline

Нарушение Ручательства
Breach Of Warranty

Насекомое
Insect

На Случай Надобности
Case Of Need

Насос
Pump

Насос С Постоянной Производительностью
Fixed Displacement Pump

Насос С Регулируемым Вытеснением
Variable Displacement Pump

Настенная Бумага
Wallpaper

Настил
Deck

Настоящий Лист
True Leaf

Наступать
Attack

Насыпная Плотность
Apparent Density

Насыпь
Bulk

Насыпью
Dry Bulk

Насыщать Воздухом
Aerate

Нательная Рубашка
Vest

На Траверзе
Athwartships

Натуральная Шерсть
Virgin Wool

Нафта
Naphtha

Нафтен
Naphthenic

Нафтенат Свинца
Lead Naphthenate

Нафтеновое
Naphthenic

Нафтены
Naphthenes

Национализация
Nationalization

Национализм
Nationalism

Национальная Ассоциация Представляющих Брокеров
National Introducing Brokers Association
NIBA

Национальная Биржа Сырья И Производных Инструментов (Лимитид)
National Commodity And Derivatives Exchange (Limited)
NCDEX

Национальная Клиринговая Корпорация По Ценным Бумагам
National Securities Clearing Corporation

Национальное Бюджетирование
National Accounting

Национальный Банк
National Bank

Национальный Бюджетный Процесс
National Accounting

Национальный Флаг
National Flag
Национальный Хлопковый Совет Америки
National Cotton Council Of America
Национальный Центральный Банк
National Central Bank
Начальник Верфи
Wharfinger
Начальник Пристани
Wharfinger
Начальник Причала
Wharfinger
Начальное Звено
Upstream
Начисление Оклада
Wage Accrual
Начисление Процента
Interest Accrual
Начисления И Отсрочки
Accruals And Deferrals
Начисленная Выручка
Accrued Revenue
Начисленные Расходы
Accrued Expenses
Начисленный Процент
Accrued Interest
Нашатырный Спирт
Ammonium Hydroxide
Неблагоприятная Экскурсия
Adverse Excursion
Неблагоприятное Мнение
Adverse Opinion
Неблагоприятный Отбор
Adverse Selection
Невидимое Излучение
Blacklight
Невостребованный Капитал
Uncalled Capital
Негабаритный Груз
Awkward Cargo
Недельное Распоряжение
Week Order
Недозрелый Хлопок-Сырец
Immature Seed Cotton
Недопотребление
Underconsumption
Недопущенное Сырьё
Excluded Commodity
Недоразвитая Коробочка
Bollie
Недоразвитое
Abortive
Недоразвитые Ядра
Undeveloped Kernels
Недостатки Пряжи
Yarn Imperfections
Недостаток Цинка
Zinc Deficiency
Недостаточность Питательных Веществ
Nutrient Deficiency
Неживое
Abiotic
Нежизненное
Abiotic
Незаменимые Аминокислоты
Essential Amino Acids
Незаполненная Кубатура
Waste Cube
Незаполненное Складское Помещение
Broken Stowage
Неионное
Non-Ionic
Неисполнение Одного Из Составляющих
Breaking A Leg
Неисправность
Derangement
Некроз
Necrosis
Некручёное
Zero-Twist
Нематериальный Актив
Intangible Asset
Немецкая Срочная Биржа
Deutsche Terminbörse
Немецкий Институт По Стандартизации
Deutsches Institut Für Normung EV
DIN
Ненормальный Рост
Abnormal Growth
Неньютоновская Жидкость
Non-Newtonian Fluid
Неофициальный Рынок
Unofficial Market
Неполная Обработка Почвы
Incomplete Tillage
Непосредственная Причина
Proximate Cause
Непосредственный Получатель
Ultimate Receiver
Непоставляемый Форвард
Non-Deliverable Forward
Непотреблённая Электроэнергия
Economy Energy
Неправомерная Торговля
Wrongful Trading
Неправомерное Увольнение
Wrongful Dismissal
Непредвиденные Прибыли
Windfall Profits
Непреодолимая Сила
Vis Major
Непрерывная Полимеризация
Continuous Polymerization
Непрерывное И Полунепрерывное Крашение
Continuous And Semi-Continuous Dyeing
Непрерывный Шов
Backstitch
Неприкосновенный Запас
Buffer Stock
Непринятый
Shut Out
Непромокаемая Ткань
Waterproof Fabric
Непромокаемое
Waterproof
Watertight
Нептун
Neptune
Нерабочие Дни
Non-Business Days
Нераспределённые Прибыли
Undistributed Profits
Нераспределяемые Резервы
Undistributable Reserves
Нерастворимые Вещества
Insolubles
‘Нервация’
Venation
Нерезиденты
Non-Residents
Неровная Поверхность
Teariness
Неровное
Aspera
Неровности
Asperities
Неровнота
Unevenness
Неровный Бой
Weft Crack

Несвязанная Вода
Free Water
Несимметричное
Asymmetrical
Несмешиваемое
Immiscible
Несмешивающееся
Immiscible
Несминаемость
Wrinkle Resistance
Несморщенное
Wrinkle Free
Несовершенный Цветок
Imperfect Flower
Несовместимые Жидкости
Incompatible Fluids
Несоответствие
Variance
Несоответствия
Discrepancies
Несостоятельность
Default
Несущая Способность
Load-Carrying Capacity
Несчастный Случай
Accident
Нетканая Среда
Nonwoven Medium
Неустранимое Повреждение
Unrepaired Damage
Нетканые Материалы
Nonwoven Fabrics
Нефтедоллары
Petrodollars
Нефтепереработчик С Вол Стрит
Wall Street Refiner
Нефтепродукты
Petroleum Products
Нефтехимический Продукт
Petrochemical
Нефтехимия
Petrochemical
Нефть
Crude Oil
Нефть В Пути
Oil In Transit
Нефть Из Нефтеносного Сланца
Shale Oil
Нефть Марки Брэнт
Brent Crude Oil
Нефтяная Скважина
Crude Oil Well
Нецеллюлозные Волокна
Noncellulosic Fibers
Нешелушеные Ядра
Paddy Kernels
Нешелушеный Рис
Paddy Rice
Неэтилированный Бензин
Unleaded Gasoline
Ниже Рынка
Below The Market
Нижнее
Basal
Нижнее Внесение
Basal Application
Нижние Корни
Basal Roots
Нижняя Палуба
Underdeck
Низкий Индекс Вязкости
Low Viscosity Index
LVI
Низкоплавкое Волокно
LMF
Low Melt Fiber
Низменные Страны
Low Countries
Никель
Nickel
Нисходящее
Downside
Нисходящий Клин
Descending Wedge
Нисходящий Треугольник
Descending Triangle
Нитрификация
Nitrification
Нитрование
Nitration
Ничего Не Стоящий Опцион
Zero-Cost Option
Новолоидное Волокно
Novoloid Fiber
Новый Мир
New World
Новый Свет
New World
Ноль Минус Тик
Zero-Minus Tick
Ноль Минус Шаг
Zero-Minus Tick
Ноль Плюс Тик
Zero-Plus Tick
Ноль Плюс Шаг
Zero-Plus Tick
Номекс®
Nomex®
Номер Американской Ассоциации Банкиров
ABA Number
American Bankers Association Number
Номер Брони
Booking Number
Номер Волокна
Fiber Number
Номер Заявления
Application Number
Номер Коносамента
Bill Of Lading Number
Номер Пряжи
Yarn Number
Yarn Size
Номер Рейса
Voyage Number
Номер Ссылки По Брони
Booking Reference Number
Номер Счёта
Account Number
Номинал
Par
Номинальное Давление
Rated Pressure
Номинальный Поток
Rated Flow
Номинальный Рэйтиньг Фильтрации
Nominal Filtration Rating
Номэкс®
Nomex®
Норма Внесения
Application Rate
Нормальное Распоряжение
Normal Order
Нормальный Парафин
Normal Paraffin
Нормативный Сорт
Basis Grade
Носка
Wear
Носок
Stocking

Нота Бене
Nota Bene
Нота Заёмщика
Borrower's Note
Нота С Переменной Ставкой
Floating Rate Note
Variable-Rate Note
VRN
Нота С Плавающей Ставкой
Floating Rate Note
Нотификация
Notification
Нотификация Кредита
Notification Of Credit
Ноты Агентств
Agency Notes
Ношение
Wear
Нулевая Крутка
Zero-Twist
Нулевой Прирост Населения
Zero Population Growth
Нумерация Пряжи Из Гребенной Шерсти
Worsted Count
Нумерация Шерсти
Woolen Count
Нуцеллус
Nucellus
Нью Йоркская Биржа Фьючерсов
New York Futures Exchange
NYFE®
Нью Йоркская Палата Торговли
New York Board Of Trade
NYBOT®
Нью Йоркская Фондовая Биржа
New York Stock Exchange
NYSE®
Нью Йоркское Табло Торговли
New York Board Of Trade
NYBOT®
Ньютоновская Жидкость
Newtonian Fluid
Н

- О -

О
Обводнённость
Watercut
Обвязка
Banding
Обдирка
Scalping
Обеднять
Deplete
Обезболивать
Anesthetize
Обезвоживающее Средство
Dehydrator
Обезлиствление
Defoliation
Обезроживание
Dehorning
Обеспарафинивание
Dewaxing
Обеспеченное Долговое Обязательство
CDO
Collateralized Debt Obligation
Обет
Vow
Обжалование
Appeal
Обжиг
Roasting
Обзол
Wane
Обиходное
Vulgaris
Область Евро
Euro Area
Облигатное
Obligate
Облигации Агентств
Agency Bonds
Облигации Киви
Kiwi Bonds
Облигации Ози
Aussie Bonds
Облигации С Защитой От Инфляции
Inflation Protection Bonds
Облигации Яньки
Yankee Bonds
Облигация
Bond
Bund
Gilt
Stock
Облигация В Йенах
Yen Bond
Облигация Зи.
Z Bond
Облигация Зеро
Zero Bond
Облигация Зэд.
Z Bond
Облигация Малютка
Baby Bond
Облигация С Варрантом
Bond With Warrant
Облигация С Дисконтом
Discount Bond
Облигация С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable Rate Bond
Облигация С Переменной Ставкой
Variable Rate Bond
Облигация С Увязкой К Йене
Yen-Linked Bond
Облиственный Хлопок
Leafy Cotton
Облитерация
Obliteration
Обмен Акций
Share Exchange
Обмен На Физическое
EFP
Exchange For Physical
Обнесённый Стеной Сад
Wallen Garden
Обнуление
Zeroing
Обои
Wallpaper
Оборачиваемость Активов
Asset Turnover
Оборка
Valance
Обособленная Скважина
Wildcat Well
Обрабатываемость
Workability
Обработанная Пшеница
Treated Wheat
Обработка Воды
Water Treatment

Обработка Кислотой
Acid Treating
Обработка Металла
Metalworking
Обработка Поверхности
Surface Treating
Обработка Сильно Увлажнённой Почвы
Wetland Tillage
Образование (Буквы) Ви.
V Formation
Образование Незаплывающих Канавок
Channeling
Образование Почвенной Корки
Soil Crusting
Образование Сложного Эфира
Esterification
Образование Холста
Combing Preparation
Образовательная Ткань Растений
Meristem
Обратная Конверсия
Reverse Conversion
Обратная Курсовая Разница
Back Spread
Обратная Магистраль
Return Line
Обратное Давление
Back Pressure
Обратное Дробление
Reverse Split
Обратное Поглощение
Reverse Take-Over
Обратнояйцевидный Лист
Obovate Leaf
Обратные Вывозы
Reexports
Обратный Рейс
Back Haul
Обратный Спрэд
Back Spread
Обращение Взыскания
Foreclosure
Обрезка
Pruning
Обрушенный Рис
Milled Rice
Обрушенный Рис Для Пивоварения
Brewers Milled Rice
Обхват Бёдер
Hip Girth
Обхват Бюста
Bust Girth
Обхват Головы
Head Girth
Обхват Кисти
Hand Girth
Обхват Под Грудью
Under Bust Girth
Обхват Талии
Waist Girth
Обхват Шеи
Neck Girth
Обшивка
Welting
Общая Кислотность
TAN
Total Acid Number
Общая Сельскохозяйственная Политика
CAP
Common Agricultural Policy
Общая Собственность
Joint Property
Общая Щёлочность
TBN
Total Base Number
Общедоступное
Vulgaris
Общее Исключение
General Exception
Общее Кислотное Число
TAN
Total Acid Number
Общее Щелочное Число
TBN
Total Base Number
Общепринятое
Vulgaris
Общепринятые Принципы Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
Объединённая Система Ветроэлектрических Станций
Wind Farm
Объём
Volume
Объём Воздуха
Volume Of Air
Объём Груза
Volume Of Freight
Объём Зданий
Volume Of Buildings
Объёмная Упругость
Compressibility
Объёмное
Volumetric
Объёмный Анализ
Volumetric Analysis
Объёмный Модуль Упругости
Bulk Modulus
Объём Переработки
Refinery Throughput
Объём Торговли
Volume Of Trade
Объём Торговли (Или Продаж)
Volume Of Trading (Or Sales)
Объём Удалён
Volume Deleted
Объём Фрахта
Volume Of Freight
Объёмы При Постоянных Курсах Обмена Периода T0
Volumes At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period T0
Объёмы При Постоянных Курсах Обмена Периода T-1
Volumes At Constant Exchange Rates Of Period T-1
Объёмы При Постоянных Международных Ценах Периода T0 (При ППС Периода T0)
Volumes At Constant International Prices Of Period T0 (At PPPs Of Period T0)
Объёмы При Постоянных Международных Ценах Периода T-1 (При ППС Периода T-1)
Volumes At Constant International Prices Of Period T-1 (At PPPs Of Period T-1)
Обыденное
Vulgaris
Обыкновенное
Vulgaris
Обычное
Vulgaris
Обычный Контрольный Лимит
UCL
Usual Control Limit
Обязательства В Отношении НДС
VAT Bonds
Обязательство
Liability
Обязательство Возврата Авансового Платежа
Advance Payment Bond
Обязательство Гаранта
Guarantor Liability
Овёс
Oats
Овицид
Ovicide

Овощ
Vegetable
Овощная Культура
Vegetable
Овощное
Vegetable
Овсюг
Wild Oat
Оговорка Об Отказе
Waiver Clause
Оговорка Об Ускорении
Acceleration Clause
Оговорка О Военных Действиях
War Clause
Оговорка О Войне
War Clause
Оговорка О Всех Рисках
All Risk Clause
Оговорка О Зачёте
Offset Clause
Оговорка О Золоте
Gold Clause
Оговорка О Потере Пакетов При Погрузке И Тому Подобном Во Время Складирования И Экспедирования
Warehousing And Forwarding Packages Lost In Loading, Etc Clause
Оговорка О Пропорциональной Величине
Average Clause
Оговорка О Стоимостной Оценке
Valuation Clause
Оговорки Об Авариях
Average Clauses
Оголение (Семян)
Delinting (Of Seeds)
Огромный Мешок
Big Bag
Одежда
Apparel
Одеяние
Vesture
Одёжная Шерсть
Apparel Wool
Один Из Двух Разных Хозяев
Alternate Host
Однобарабанный Очиститель
Single Roller Cleaner
Однолетнее
Annual
Однолетник
Annual
Однонастильный Поддон
Single-Deck Pallet
Одноосная Тележка
Single-Axle Bogie
Однородность
Uniformity
Одревесневшее
Woody
Оживка
Aftertreatment
Оживление
Boom
Ожог Удобрениями
Fertiliser Burn
Озимая Пшеница
Winter Wheat
Озимые Культуры
Winter Crops
Окаймлённое
Zonate
Окантовка
Welt
Окисление
Oxidation
Окисление Масла
Oil Oxidation
Окислительная Стабильность
Oxidation Stability
Окись Хрома
Viridian
Оклад
Wage
Оклады
Wages
Окно
Window
Окно Применения
Application Window
Околоцветник
Perianth
Окольцованное
Annulate
Окружающие Условия
Ambient Conditions
Окружающий Воздух
Ambient Air
Оксидирование
Oxidation
Оксидирование Масла
Oil Oxidation
Оксицеллюлоза
Oxycellulose
Октановое Число
Octane Number
Окультуренная Разновидность
Cultivated Variety
Окультуривать
Cultivate
Олефины
Olefins
Оливковое
Olive
Оливковое Масло
Olive Oil
Олигопсония
Oligopsony
Олифа
Varnish
Олово
Tin
Оманская Нефть
Oman Crude Oil
Онитон
Honiton
Оп!
Whoops
Оператор ВРРРВ
RTGS Operator
Операционные Сегменты
Operating Segments
Операционный Доход
Operating Income
Операция Исход
Operation Exodus
Операция (С Фьючерсом) Против Фактической
Against Actual Transaction
Опережение
Advance
Опиливание Рогов
Dehorning
Опись Провианта
Victualling Bill
Опорная Скважина
Wildcat Well
Опорная Точка
Pivot Point
Опорный Круг
Fifth Wheel
Опорожнение
Devanning

Опоясанное
Zonatus
Опоясывание
Banding
Опробирование
Assay
Assaying
Оптические Свойства
Optical Properties
Оптовая Продажа
Wholesale
Wholesaling
Оптовая Торговля
Wholesale Trade
Оптовая Цена
Wholesale Price
Оптовик
Wholesaler
Оптовое Банковское Обслуживание
Wholesale Banking
Оптовые Деньги
Wholesale Money
Оптовые Продавцы Одежды
Apparel Wholesalers
Оптовые Продажи
Wholesale Sales
Оптовый Банк
Wholesale Bank
Оптовый Рынок
Wholesale Market
Оптовый Рынок Электрической Энергии
Wholesale Electric Power Market
Оптовый Рынок Электроэнергии
Wholesale Electric Power Market
Оптовый Торговец
Wholesaler
Опушённость
Fuzziness
Опушённость Семян Хлопчатника
Fuzziness Of Cotton Seed
Опцион
Option
Опцион В Азиатском Стиле
Asian-Style Option
Опцион Ваниль
Vanilla Option
Опцион В Американском Стиле
American-Style Option
Опцион В Европейском Стиле
European-Style Option
Опцион Ё-Ё
Yo-Yo Option
Опцион На Акции
Share Option
Опцион На Виртуальную Валюту
Virtual Currency Option
Опцион На Денежные Средства Или Право Собственности
Cash Or Title Option
Опцион На Кривую Доходности
Yield Curve Option
Опцион На Своп
Swap Option
Опцион На Шальную Карту
Wild Card Option
Опционы На Индекс От АМЭКС®
AMEX® Index Options
Опционы С Вертикальной Курсовой Разницей
Vertical Spread Options
Опционы С Вертикальным Спрэдом
Vertical Spread Options
Опционы С Усреднённой Сходной Ценой
Average Strike Options
Опционы Управления Рисками
Risk Management Options
Оранжевое
Aurantica
Организация Европейского Экономического Сотрудничества
OEEC
Organisation For European Economic Cooperation
Организация, Обслуживающая Счёт
Account Servicing Institution
Организация Поддержки Адресов
Address Supporting Organization
ASO
Организация Североатлантического Трактата
NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Организация Стран, Вывозящих Нефть
OPEC
Organization Of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Организация Стран, Экспортирующих Нефть
OPEC
Organization Of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Организация Экономического Сотрудничества И Развития
OECD
Organisation For Economic Co-operation And Development
Организм
Organism
Органические Примеси
Organic Impurities
Shives
Органический Хлопчатник
Organic Cotton
Органолептический Контроль
Organoleptic Inspection
Органофосфаты
Organophosphates
Ордерные Бумаги
Order Papers
Ордерный Инструмент
Order Instrument
Ордерный Коносамент
Order Bill Of Lading
Орех
Walnut
Ореховое
Walnut
Ореховое Дерево
Walnut
Оримульсия
Orimulsion
Орто
Ortho
Осадка
Draft
Draught
Осадок
Precipitate
Осадок В Масле
Oil Sludge
Освещение Общественных Улиц И Автострад
Public Street And Highway Lighting
Освобождение От Налога
Tax Exemption
Осевая Система
Axial System
Осевое Напряжение
Axial Stress
Осевое Усилие
Axial Force
Ослабляющийся Базис
Weakening Basis
Оснастка
Apparel
Основа
End

Warp
Основа В Клубках
Ball Warp
Основание
Base
Основание Антенны
Antennal Base
Основание Сяжка
Antennal Base
Основание Усика
Antennal Base
Основная Пряжа
Warp Yarn
Основная Саржа 3/1
Whipcord
Основная Ткань
Backing
Основное
Basic
Основные Красители
Basic Dyes
Основный Ворс
Warp Pile
Основовязальная Трикотажная Ткань
Warp Knit Fabric
Основовязальный Трикотаж
Warp Knit
Warp Knitting
Основовязаная Ткань
Warp Knit Fabric
Особые (Сельскохозяйственные) Культуры
Special Crops
Особые Формы
Formae Speciales
F. Sp.
Особый Бункерный Сорт
Special Bin Grade
Осоки
Sedges
Оспопрививание
Variolation
Остатки Кораблекрушения
Wreck
Остаток
Balance
Residue
Остаточная Стоимость
Residual Value
Остаточное
Vestigal
Остаточное Дизельное Топливо
Residual Fuel Oil
Остаточные Гербициды И Остатки
Residual Herbicides And Residuals
Остающйся Полезный Срок Службы
Remaining Useful Life
Остистое
Aristate
Остов
Core
Островной Разворот
Island Reversal
Островной Хлопчатник
Sea Island Cotton
Острое
Acute
Остроконечное
Acuminate
Остролистное
Acutifolia
Острый Родентицид
Acute Rodenticide
Ость
Arista
Awn
Осциллятор Абсолютной Цены
Absolute Price Oscillator
Осциллятор Аруна
Aroon Oscillator
Ось
Axle
Ось Игрэк.
Y Axis
Ось Икс.
X Axis
Отбензиненный Газ
Stripped Gas
Отброс
Wastage
Отвеивание
Winnowing
Отвергнутый
Shut Out
Отверстие
Hole
Ответственное Лицо
Authorized Person
(Ответственное) Хранение
Bailment
Ответственность
Liability
Отдалённые Месяцы
Back Months
Отдел
Divisio
Division
Отделять
Abscise
Отжималка
Hydroextractor
Отзыв
Answerback
Отказ
Abandonment
Waiver
Отказаться
Abandon
Отказ С Катастрофическими Последствиями
Catastrophic Failure
Откат
Pullback
Отклонение
Deviation
Variance
Откормочное Поголовье Крупнорогатого Скота
Feeder Cattle
Открытая Позиция
Open Position
Открытая Чашка Кливлэнда
Cleveland Open Cup
Открытое Акционерное Общество
AG
Aktiengesellschaft
Открытое Выкрикивание
A La Criée
Open Outcry
Открытое Оглашение
A La Criée
Open Outcry
Открытые Ставки
Open Rates
Открытый Интерес
Open Interest
Открытый Сверху Контейнер
Open Top Container
Открытый Тигель Кливлэнда
Cleveland Open Cup
Отливка
Casting
Отложение

Deposits

Отлучение
Weaning

Отлучённая Свинья
Weaned Pig

Отмена Контракта С Начала
Avoidance Of A Contract Ab Initio

Отметина От Абразии
Abrasion Mark

Отметина От Истирания
Abrasion Mark

Отметина От Ширилки
Tenter Mark

Отметина От Шлихты
Size Mark

Отнесение
Allocation

От Пирса До Пирса
Pier-To-Pier

Отправка
Dispatch

Отработанное
Worked Off

Отражаемость
Reflectance

Отрезать
Abscise

Отрицательная Амортизация
Negative Amortization

Отросток
Appendage

Отруби Риса
Rice Bran

Отсекать
Abscise

Отскок
Retracement

Отставание
Delay

Отстойник
Settling Tank

Оттенение
Shading

Оттенок
Tint

Оттянутое
Attenuate

Отход
Wastage

Отходы
Waste

Отходы Гребнечесания
Comber Waste

Отходы Прядения
Spinning Wastes

Отходы Хлопкоткацкого Производства
Cotton Weaving Mills Waste

Отчёт Аудитора
Auditor’s Report

Отчёт Бухгалтера
Accountant’s Report

Отчёт Об Оценке
Valuation Report

Отчёт О Движении Денежных Средств
Statement Of Cash Flows

Отчёт О Стоимостной Оценке
Valuation Report

Отчёт По Форме 8Кей.
8K Report

Отчёт По Форме 10Кей.
10K Report

Отчёт По Форме 10Кью.
10Q Report

Отчисление
Allowance

Отчисление По Фондам, Используемым В Течение Строительства
Allowance For Funds Used During Construction

Отчуждающий
Assignor

Отчуждение
Assignment

Офиоболёз
Whitehead

Оформление
Appearance

Офшорное
Offshore

Охладитель
Coolant

Охра
Ocher

Охрана Сильно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Conservation

Оцененный Полис
Valued Policy

Оценка
Appraisal
Valuation

Оценка Дисперсии
Variance Estimation

Оценка Стоимости
Valuation

Оценочная Скважина
Development Well

Оценочный Метод
Valuation Method

Оценочный Сертификат
Value Certificate

Очевидец
Witness

Очевидное Потребление
Apparent Demand

Очень Высокая Частота
Very High Frequency
VHF

Очень Грубая Шерсть
Wiry Wool

Очень Крупные Семейные Фермы
Very Large Family Farms

Очень Крупный Нефтеперевозчик
Very Large Crude Carrier
VLCC

Очень Крупный Перевозчик Нефти
Very Large Crude Carrier
VLCC

Очередное
Alternate

Очередной Хозяин
Alternate Host

Очерчивание Избыточно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Delineation

Очерчивание Сильно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Delineation

Очёс
Noil

Очиститель-Обеспылеватель
Dust Cleaner

Очистка
Clearing
Refining

Очистка Воды
Water Reclamation
Water Treatment

Очистка Перепускным Фильтром
Bypass Filtration

Очищенные Нефтепродукты
Clean Cargo

Ошибка
Mistake

Ошибки И Упущения Исключены
E & OE
Errors And Omissions Excepted
Salve Errore Et Omissione
SE&O
О

- П -

П
Падающая Звезда
Shooting Star
Падение Давления
Pressure Drop
Падение Напряжения
Voltage Drop
Паевой Инвестиционный Фонд
Mutual Fund
Пазуха
Axil
Пазушная Почка
Axillary Bud
Пазушное
Alar
Axillary
Паи
Equities
Пай
Equity
Пайетки
Sequins
Пакет
Block
Паковка
Package
Палата По Принципам Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта
Accounting Principles Board
Палата Судоходства Америки
Chamber Of Shipping Of America
CSA
Палеоботаника
Paleobotany
Палладий
Palladium
Пальма
Palm
Пальчатое
Digitate
Пальчатосложный Лист
Palmately Compound Leaf
Панне Атлас
Panné Satin
Панне Бархат
Panné Velvet
Пар
Vapor
Параллельные Системы
Parallel Systems
Параметр
Parameter
Парафин
Paraffin
Паренхима
Parenchyma
Парик
Wig
Паритет
Parity
Паровая Пробка
Vapor Lock
Паровая Турбина
Steam Turbine
‘Паровоз’
Articulated Lorry
Articulated Truck
Парообразование
Vaporization
Партия
Batch
Партнёрства И Альянсы
Partnersgips And Alliances
Парусник
Veliger
Паскаль
Pa
Pascal
Пассат
Trade
Пассивы И Средства Акционеров
Liabilities And Shareholders’ Equity
Пасьма
Lea
Skein
Патент
Patent
Патентирование
Patenting
Патент (Серии) Экс.
X Patent
Патоген
Pathogen
Патронташ
Bandolier
Пена
Foam
Пенетрантность
Penetrance
Пеногаситель
Anti-Foam Agent
Пенообразование
Foaming
Пеноуничтожающий Агент
Anti-Foam Agent
Пепелица
Bleaching
Пепельное
Ashen
Перборат Натрия
Sodium Perborate
Первая Грунтовка
Back Priming
Первичные Волокна
Virgin Fibers
Первичные Стандартные Пробы
Primary Standard Samples
Первичный Рынок
Primary Market
Первозданные Волокна
Virgin Fibers
Первородные Волокна
Virgin Fibers
Перевалка Грузов
Cargo Handling
Перевеска
Weighing
Переводный Вексель
Bill Of Exchange
Draft
Перевод По Проводу
Wire Transfer
Перевозка Водным Транспортом
Water Transportation
Перевозка В Сопровождении
Accompanied Transport
Перевозчик Всех Видов Груза

All-Cargo Carrier
Перевозчик Нефтепродуктов
Product Carrier
Перевозчик Сжиженного Природного Газа
Liquefied Natural Gas Carrier
Перевязь
Baldric
Перегонка
Distillation
Refining
Перегонная Шерсть
Washed Wool
Перегородка
Baffle
Wall
Передаточная Смазка
Gear Lubricant
Передаточное Масло
Gear Oil
Передача
Gear
Передник
Apron
Передовой Многокорпусный Дизайн
Advanced Multihull Design
AMD
Перекатывание
Wheeling
Перекачиваемость
Pumpability
Перекачивающая Компания
Transmission Company
Перекачка
Pump-Over
Перекись Водорода
Hydrogen Peroxide
Перекрёст
Crossing Over
Перекрёстная Защита
Cross-Protection
Перекрёстная Ссылка
Cross Reference
Перекрёстная Торговля
Cross Trade
Cross Trading
Перекрёстное Маржинальное Обеспечение
Cross-Margining
Перекрёстное Оплодотворение
Cross-Fertilization
Перекрёстное Опыление
Allogamy
Cross-Polination
Перекрёстное Хэдьжирование
Cross-Hedging
Перекрёстно Опыляемое
Allogamous
Перекрёстный Хэдьж
Cross-Hedge
Переменная
Variable
Переменная Процентная Ставка
Variable Interest Rate
Переменная Ставка
Variable Rate
Переменное
Variable
Переменное Хэдьжирование
Variable Hedging
Переменное Ценообразование
Variable Pricing
Переменные
Variables
Переменные Издержки
Variable Costs
Переменные Расходы
Variable Expenses
Переменный Аннуитет
Variable Annuity
Переменный Импортный Сбор
Variable Import Levy
Переменный Лимит
Variable Limit
Переменный Лимит Цены
Variable Price Limit
Переменный План
Variable Plan
Переменный Привозной Сбор
Variable Import Levy
Переменный Сбор
Variable Levy
Переменный Спрэд
Variable Spread
Переменный Ток
AC
Alternating Current
Перемотка
Backwinding
Переносчик
Vector
Переоцененная Мировая Цена
Adjusted World Price
Переоцененная Цена Фьючерса
Adjusted Futures Price
Переоцениваемая Закладная Ваковиа
Wachovia Adjustable Mortgage
Переоценивать
Adjust
Переоценка Стоимости
Value Adjustment
Переоценка Урожайности
Yield Adjustment
Переоценка Ценности
Value Adjustment
Переоценки По Опционным Контрактам
Adjustments To Options Contracts
Переоценщик
Adjuster
Переоценщик Аварии
Average Adjuster
Перепад Давления
Pressure Drop
Переплетение
Weave
Переплетение Рогожка
Basket Weave
Переплетение Саржевое 2/2
2/2 Twill Weave
Перепускной Клапан
Bypass Valve
Переработка По Давальческой Схеме
Tolling
Перераспределение
Diversification
Пересечение
Crossover
Пересечение Линии
Crossing The Line
Перестрахование Совокупного Эксцедента Убытков
Aggregate Excess Of Loss Reinsurance
Перетяжка
Shiner
Переувлажнение
Waterlogging
Переувлажнённое Поле
Waterlogged Field
Переуступаемый Контракт
Assignable Contract
Переуступающий
Assignor
Переуступка Выручки

Assignment Of Proceeds
Переуступка Долга
Assignment Of Debt
Переуступка Заработной Платы
Wage Assignment
Перечёркнутый Чек
Crossed Check
Период Ожидания
Waiting Period
Период Орошения
Dew Period
Перифитон
Periphyton
Перкарбонат Натрия
Sodium Percarbonate
Перколяция
Percolation
Перманганат Калия
Potassium Permanganate
Пероксид Водорода
Hydrogen Peroxide
Пероноспороз
Mildew
Персидский Залив
AG
Arabian Gulf
Персональный Идентификационный Номерной Код
Personal Identification Number Code
PIN Code
Персональный Цифровой Помощник
PDA
Personal Digital Assistant
Перстневое
Annular
Перуанский Хлопчатник
Peruvian Cotton
Пестицид Внутрирастительного (Системного) Действия
Systemic Pesticide
Петельный Ряд
Course
Петельный Столбик
Wale
Петлистый Ворс
Looped Pile
Петляние Утка
Weft Snarl
Печатание На Основе
Warp Printing
Пёстрое
Variegated
Пи.
P
Пижама
Pajamas
Пике
Quilt
Quilting
Пиковая Вершина
Spike Top
Пиковая Впадина
Spike Bottom
Пиковый Период ДП
AM Peak Period
Пиломатериал Визуальной Сортировки
Visually Stress-Graded Lumber
Пильчатый Зерновой Жук
Saw-Toothed Grain Beetle
Пиньон Барре
Pinion Barré
Пи.Оу.Эйч.
pOH
Пирамидная Схема
Pyramid Scheme
Пиратство
Piracy
Пиретроиды
Pyrethroids
Пиролиз
Pyrolysis
Пирометаллургия
Pyrometallurgy
Пирс
Pier
Письменный Отчёт
Written Report
Питающий Бункер
Chute Feeder
Питомник
Nursery
Питомник Для Возвратного Скрещивания
Backcross Nursery
Питтинг
Pitting
Пищевая Сода
Baking Soda
Пищевой Сорт
Food Grade
Пи.Эйч.
pH
Плавающая Процентная Ставка
Variable Interest Rate
Плавка
Smelting
Плавление
Smelting
Плавленый Ацетат
Fused Acetate
Плавунец
Water Beetle
Плавунчик
Water Beetle
Плазмид
Plasmid
План 401(Кей.)
401(K) Plan
Планка
Cleat
План Работ
Workplan
План Рассрочки
Installment Plan
План С Изменяемым Соотношением
Variable-Ratio Plan
План С Переменным Соотношением
Variable-Ratio Plan
План Янга
Young Plan
Пласт
Reservoir
Пластичная Смазка
Grease
Плат
Wimple
Плательщик
Drawee
Платёжное Требование
Collection Order
Платёжный Баланс
Balance Of Payments
BOP
BP
Платина
Platinum
Платс
Platts
Платформа
Platform
Платье
Wrapper
Плащёвая Ткань

Whipcord
Плеть
Vine
Плёнчатое
Scarious
Плотина
Weir
Плотность
Density
Gravity
Плотность Кипы
Bale Density
Плотность По АИН
API Gravity
Плотность (Прессовки) Кипы
Bale Density
Плотность Частиц
Particle Density
Плутовство
Fakeout
Плюсование
Padding
Пневматика
Pneumatics
Пневматический Ткацкий Станок
Air Jet Loom
Пневматофор
Aerial Root
Пневмомеханическая Прядильная Машина
Rotor Spinning Machine
Пневмосоединённая Пряжа
Air Intermingled Yarn
По
@
At
Побочные Продукты
By-Products
Поверенный
Attorney
Поверка
Verification
Поверх Лежащий Уток
Weft Float
Поверхностная Обработка
Surface Treating
Поверхностно-Активное Вещество
Surfactant
Поверхностное Изменение Цвета
Superficial Discoloration
Поверхностное Натяжение
Surface Tension
Поверять
Verify
Повреждение Ветром
Wind Damage
Повреждение Водой
Water Damage
Повреждение Галлицами
Midge Damage
Повреждение Гербицидами
Herbicide Damage
Повреждение Коробочки
Boll Damage
Повреждение При Культивации
Cultivation Damage
Повторная Очистка
Rerefining
Повторная Перегонка
Rerefining
Повторное Использование Воды
Water Recycling
По Выпуску
When Issued
Повышение
Advancing
Appreciation
Повышенная Добыча Нефти
Enhanced Oil Recovery
Повышенная Отдача
Enhanced Recovery
Повязка
Armlet
Погашение
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Signatory
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Ползучесть
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PAG
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Polyimide Fiber
Полимер
Polymer
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Polymerase Chain Reaction
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DWT

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Полное Страхование Жизни
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Полномочие Оплатить
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Полномочное Лицо
Authority

Полнопоточная Фильтрация
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Полнопоточный Фильтр
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Положения Об Организации
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ADR
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Полосатость По Утку
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Полоски По Основе
Warp Streaks

Полоски По Утку
Weft Streaks

Полосы По Основе
Warp Streaks

Полосы По Утку
Weft Streaks

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Plain Weave

Полукровная Шерсть
Half-Blood Wool

Полупарча
Brocatellé

Полупогружная Буровая Установка
Semisubmersible Rig

Полутвёрдое
Semisolid

Полутвёрдое Тело
Semisolid

Полуфабрикат Пряжи
Yarn Intermediate

Получатель
Receiver

Получатель Платежа
Payee

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At Best (Price)

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Polder

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Полярное Соединение
Polar Compound

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Pompon

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At Par

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Понятой
Witness

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Cross Member

Поперечная Нить
Pick

Поперечновязаная Трикотажная Ткань
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Поперечный Разрез
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Поплин
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Пополнение Котельным Топливом
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Поправка Кармака
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APG
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Поражённая Спорыньёй Пшеница
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Поражённый Головнёй Бурый Рис Для Переработки
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Поражённый Головнёй Рис-Сырец
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Film Strength
Прутьевидное
Virgate
Прэсли
Pressley
Прядение
Spinning
Пряжа
Yarn
Пряжа Астрокварц®
Astroquartz® Yarn
Пряжа В Одну Нить
Single Yarn
Пряжа Из Штапельного Волокна
Yarn From Staple Fiber
Пряжа С Петельками
Loop Yarn
Пряжный Навой
Yarn Beam

Прялка
Wheel
Прямая Рама
Straight Frame
Прямая Эстерификация
Direct Esterification
Прямогонный
Straight-Run
Прямогонный Бензин
Straight-Run Gasoline
Прямое Инкассо
Direct Collection
Прямое Образование Сложного Эфира
Direct Esterification
Прямые Красители Для Хлопка
Direct Cotton Dyes
Псевдоаллели
Pseudo Alleles
Псевдо Знак
Pseudo Mark
Псевдопластичность
Apparent Viscosity
Псевдоцефалий
Pseudocephalium
Птичий Глаз
Birdseye
Птичий Грипп
Avian Influenza
Пуаз
Poise
Публичное
Vulgaris
Публичное Акционерное Общество
AG
Aktiengesellschaft
Публичные Элеваторы
Public Elevators
Публичный Ключ
Public Key
Пуговицы
Buttons
Пузыреногие
Thrips
Пузырёк
Vesicle
Пултрузия
Pultrusion
Пульке
Pulque
Пункт
Point
Пустой Овёс
Wild Oat
Путанка
Waste
Путь
Siding
Way
Пух И Подпушек
Linters
Пухосодержащие Отходы
Fly Waste
Пух Подвальный Трубный И С Фильтров
Pneumafil
ПЦР
PCR
Пшеница
Wheat
Пшеница Дурум
Durum Wheat
Пшеница Иных Классов
Wheats Of Other Classes
Пшеничное
Wheat
Wheaten
Пшеничный Зародыш
Wheat Germ
Пшеничный Пояс
Wheat Belt
Пылеёмкость
Dust Capacity
Пыль
Dust
Пыльник
Anther
Пырей
Wheatgrass
Пырейник
Wild Rye
пэ.Аш.
pH
Пэктинофора Госсипиэлла
Pectinophora Gossypiella
Пэнтон®
Pantone®
Пятка
Heel
Пятнистость
Mottle
Пятнистость Листьев, Вызванная Альтернариозом
Alternaria Leaf Spot
Пятое Колесо
Fifth Wheel
Пять
V
П

- P -

Р
Работа
Work
Работа На Дому
Work At Home
Работающее Распоряжение
Working Order
Работающий Директор
Working Director
Работник
Worker
Работники
Employees
Рабочая Группа
Working Group
Рабочая Группа По Финансовым Рынкам
Working Group On Financial Markets
Рабочая Коллекция
Working Collection
Рабочая Проба
Working Sample
Рабочая Станция
Workstation
Рабочее Время
Work Time
Рабочее Оборудование
Work Equipment
Рабочие Бумаги
Working Papers
Рабочий День
Working Day
Рабочий Контроль
Working Control
Рабочий План
Workplan
Рабочий Погожий День

Weather Working Day
Рабочий Поезд
Work Train
Рабочий Центр
Work Center
Равновесная Влажность
Equilibrium Moisture Content
Равновесная Ткань
Balanced Cloth
Равновесное Полотно
Balanced Cloth
Раджя
Rajah
Радиальное
Radial
Радиальный Подшипник
Journal Bearing
Радиационный Класс
Radiation Class
Радиоавтография
Autoradiography
Радиус Закругления Выемки
Notch Fillet Radius
Разбавитель
Extender
Развалочная Борозда
Back Furrow
Развальная Борозда
Back Furrow
Разведение Возвратным Скрещиванием
Backcross Breeding
Разведочная Скважина
Exploratory Well
Wildcat Well
Развивающаяся Страна
Developing Country
Развивающиеся Рынки
Emerging Markets
Развязка
Hub
Развязочный Узел
Hub
Разгрузка
Discharge
Раздвижка
Slippage
Раздел 15 Декларация Неоспоримости
Section 15 Declaration Of Incontestability
Разложение Древесины
Wood Decay
Размер Зерна
Grain Size
Размер Пор
Pore Size
Размер Пряжи
Yarn Size
Размер Чашечки
Cup Size
Размеры
Dimensions
Размеры Пиломатериала
Sizes Of Lumber
Размещающий Брокер
Placing Broker
Размещение
Allocation
Allotment
Placement
Размещение Акций
Allotment Of Shares
Размещение Скважин
Well Spacing
Размещения
Placings
Размещённые Акции
Allotted Shares
Размокаемый Порошок
Wettable Powder
Разная Продольная Нить
Wrong End
Разновидность
Cultivar
Variety
Разностороннее
Versatile
Разноцветное
Versicolor
Разработка
Mining
Разрастающееся
Accrescent
Разрежённость
Vacuity
Разрешение На Отпуск Груза
Freight Release
Разрешение На Скважину
Well Permit
Разрешённые Акции
Authorized Shares
Разрешённый Акционерный Капитал
Authorised Share Capital
Разрешённый Капитал
Authorised Capital
Authorized Capital
Разрушение
Collapse
Разрушение С Катастрофическими Последствиями
Catastrophic Failure
Разрыв Истощения
Exhaustion Gap
Разъедание
Corrosion
Fretting
Разъедать
Attack
Районирование
Zoning
Рамочное Соглашение
Framework Agreement
Ранец
Backpack
Ранимость
Vulnerability
Раса
Race
Раскосы
Webs
Расписка
Voucher
Расписка Американского Депозитария
ADR
American Depositary Receipt
Расписка Начальника Пристани
Wharfinger’s Receipt
Распоряжение
Order
Распоряжение ‘Всё Или Ничего’
All Or None Order
AON Order
Распоряжение На День
Day Order
Распоряжение На Открытие
At The Opening Order
Распоряжение ‘По Рынку’
At The Market Order
Распоряжение По Рынку При Достижении
Market If Touched Order
Распоряжение По Рынку При Закрытии
Market On Close Order
Распоряжение По Рынку По Открытии

Market On Opening Order
Расправление После Смятия
Wrinkle Recovery
Распределение
Distribution
Распределение (Посевных) Площадей В Акрах
Acreage Allotment
Распределение Размеров Пор
Pore Size Distribution
Распределитель
Distributor
Распределительный Фонд
Distribution Fund
Распределительный Центр
Distribution Center
Распыление
Atomization
Рассеивание
Variance
Рассеяние
Dissipation
Scattering
Раствор Вискозы
Viscose Solution
Растворённая Вода
Dissolved Water
Растворённые Газы
Dissolved Gases
Растворённый Воздух
Dissolved Air
Растворимость В Воде
Water Solubility
Растворитель
Solvent
Растворяющая Способность
Solvency
Растение Самосев
Volunteer Plant
Растение Хлопчатник
Cotton Plant
Растительное
Vegetative
Растительное Волокно
Vegetable Fiber
Растительные Масла
Vegetable Oils
Раструб Вентилятора
Ventilator Cowl
Расход Масла
Oil Consumption
Расходомер
Flowmeter
Расходомер Вентури
Venturi Tube
Расходы По Спасанию
Salvage Charges
Расхождение
Divergence
Variance
Расхождения
Discrepancies
Расценка
Quotation
Quote
Расчётная Дата Поставки
Estimated Delivery Date
Расчётная Карта
Debit Card
Расчётное Время Готовности
Estimated Time Of Availability
Расчётное Давление
Rated Pressure
Расчётный Банк
Settlement Bank
Расчётный Отдел
Back Office
Расчётный Поток
Rated Flow
Расчётный Счёт
Settlement Account
Расшлихтовка
Desizing
Расщепление
Cracking
Ратин
Ratiné
Ратине
Ratiné
Ратный Червь
Armyworm
Рафида
Raphide
Рафия
Raffia
Рациональное Использование Природных Ресурсов
Conserving Use
Рациональное Природопользование
Conserving Use
Реагентный Метод Кала Фиша
Karl Fischer Reagent Method
Реагентный Метод Карла Фишера
Karl Fischer Reagent Method
Реактивное Топливо
Jet Fuel
Реактивное Топливо Керосиновых Фракций
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel
Реактивное Топливо На Основе Прямогонного Бензина
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel
Реальное Сырьё
Actuals
Регрессивный Налог
Regressive Tax
Регрессия
Regression
Регулирование Мощностей
Capacity Control
Регулятор Напряжения
Voltage Regulator
Регулятор Роста Насекомых
Insect Growth Regulator
Редкоземельные Металлы
Rare Earth Metals
Редуктор
Reducer
Редукционный Клапан
Pressure Control Valve
Резервная Копия
Backup Copy
Резервный Аккредитив
Stand-By Letter Of Credit
Резервуар
Reservoir
Резервы
Reserves
Резина
Rubber
Резиновая Элементарная Нить
Rubber Filament
Резистентность Взрослого Растения
Adult Plant Resistance
Рейс
Voyage
Рейс И Направление Судна
Vessel Voyage And Direction
Рейсовые Расходы
Voyage Costs
Рейсовый Полис
Voyage Policy
Рейсовый Чартер
Voyage Charter

Рейтузы
Culotte
Рекламация
Reclamation
Реле Давления
Pressure Switch
Ремень
Band
Ремонт Поломки
Breakdown Maintenance
Рента
Annuity
Рентгеновская Трубка
X-Ray Tube
Рентгеновский Луч
X-Ray
Рентгеновский Телескоп
X-Ray Telescope
Рентгеновское Излучение
X-Ray
Реология
Rheology
Репликация Вируса
Virus Replication
Ресница
Eyelash
Реструктуризация Долга
Debt Rescheduling
Ресурс До Разрушения От Усталости
Fatigue Life
Ретроспективный Рэйтиньг
Retrospective Rating
Рефакция
Discount
Рефинансирование
Refinancing
Рефракция
Refraction
Рефрижераторное Масло
Refrigerator Oil
Рефрижераторный Компрессор
Refrigeration Compressor
Рефрижераторный Контейнер
Refrigerated Container
Рецептор
Receptor
Рециркуляция Воды
Water Recycling
Решето № 5
5 Plate
Решето № 6
6 Plate
Реэкспорт
Reexports
Ржаво-Красный Мучной Хрущак
Rust-Red Flour Beetle
Ржавчина
Rust
Ризоплан
Rhizoplane
Ризосфера
Rhizosphere
Римские Трактаты
Treaties Of Rome
Рис
Rice
Рис Аман
Aman Rice
Рис Арборио
Arborio Rice
Рис Для Пивоварения
Brewers' Rice
Риск Кривой Доходности
Yield Curve Risk
Риск Лихорадочности
Volatility Risk
Риск Нарастания
Accumulation Risk
Риск Несостоятельности
Default Risk
Рисовый Долгоносик
Rice Weevil
Рисовый Жук
Rice Bug
Рисовый Крахмал
Rice Starch
Риформинг
Reforming
Рицин
Ricin
Ро
Rho
Роб Рой
Rob Roy
Ровница
Roving
Ровница Астрокварц II®
Astroquartz II® Roving
Ровничная Машина
Roving Frame
Ровнота Пряжи
Yarn Evenness
Ровный Киль
Even Keel
Род
Genus
Родентицид Острого Действия
Acute Rodenticide
Родий
Rhodium
Родитель При Возвратном Скрещивании/Родитель, С Которым Скрещивается
Backcross Parent/Recurrent Parent
Родственное
Affinis
Розетка
Rosette
Ройтас (Холдиньгз Пи.Эл.Си.)
Reuters (Holdings PLC)
Ролик (Веретена)
Whorl
Роликовая Красильная Машина
Jig-Dyeing Machine
Роликовый Подшипник
Roller Bearing
Роликоподшипник
Roller Bearing
Российская Вывозная Смешанная Нефть
REBCO
Russian Export Blend Crude Oil
Российская Экспортная Нефтяная Смесь
REBCO
Russian Export Blend Crude Oil
Рост
Advancing
Height
Ростовая Ветвь
Vegetative Branch
Ростовщичество
Usury
Роторная Прядильная Машина
Rotor Spinning Machine
Руда
Ore
Рудиментарное
Vestigal
Рудиментарные Ушки (Листа)
Rudimentary Auricles
Рудные Резервы
Ore Reserves

Рудные Ресурсы
Ore Resources
Руководство Совета
Board Officers
Руководящий Совет
Governing Council
Руно
Fleece
Русло
Watercourse
Рутений
Ruthenium
Ручательство
Warranty
Рушение Риса
Milling Of Rice
Рыльце
Stigma
Рынки Выкриков
Yelling Kernels
Рынки Оглашений
Yelling Markets
Рынок
Market
Рынок Облигаций Яньки
Yankee Bond Market
Рынок Яньки
Yankee Market
Рынок Закладных
Mortgage Market
Рыночная Капитализация
Market Capitalization
Рыночная Практика
Market Practice
Рыночная Цена
Market Price
Рыночная Экономика
Market Economy
Рыночные Процентные Ставки
Market Interest Rates
Рыночный Риск
Market Risk
Рыночный Фактор
Market Factor
Рыскать
Yaw
Рыхлость
Porosity
Рэйтиньг От Вайта
White's Rating
Рюш
Ruche
Ряд
Row
РЯДО
XBRL
Р

- С -

С
Саксонская
Saxony
Салфеточка
Antimacassar
Сальвар
Salwar
Сальдо
Balance
Сальдо Платежей
Balance Of Payments
BOP
BP
Сальдо Торгового Баланса
Balance Of Trade
Самодостаточность
Autarky
Самоокисление
Autoxidation
Самоподъёмная Буровая Установка
Jack-Up Rig
Самосевное Растение
Volunteer Plant
Самоудовлетворённость
Autarky
Санкционированное Использование
Authorized Use
Санти
Centi
Сантипуаз
CentiPoise
cP
Сантистокс
CentiStoke
cSt
Сапрофит
Saprophyte
Саржа
Twill
Саржевое Переплетение
Twill Weave
Сари
Sari
Сателлитная ДНК
Satellite DNA
Сатин
Sateen
Сатиновое Переплетение
Sateen Weave
Сбалансированная
Balanced
Сбалансированные Крутки
Balanced Twists
Сбалансированный Фонд
Balanced Fund
С Белыми Цветками
Albiflora
Сберегательные Облигации Серии Ай.
I Savings Bonds
Сберегательные Облигации Серии И.И./И.
EE/E Savings Bonds
Сберегательный Банк
Savings Bank
Сберкнижка
Pass Book
Сближенное
Adnate
Сбор За Задержку Сверх Срока Сталии
Demurrage
Сбор За Объём
Volume Charge
Сбор За Оценку
Appraisal Fee
Сбор За Подъём Тяжёловесного Груза
Heavy Lift Charge
Сбор За Стоимостную Оценку
Valuation Charge
Сборка
Assembly
Valance
Сборный Груз
Hitchment Cargo
Сборочная Площадка
Assembly Area

Сброс
Distribution
Сбыт
Distribution
Сбытовая Компания
Distributor
Сварка
Welding
Сведённое На Нет
Worked Off
Светлые Нефтепродукты
Clean Cargo
Свидетель
Witness
Свидетельства О Вкладах С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable-Rate Certificates Of Deposits
Свидетельство О Допущении
Approval Certificate
Свидетельство О Стоимостной Оценке
Value Certificate
Свидетельство С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable-Rate Certificate
Свинец
Lead
СВМФДС
SWIFT
Свободная Вода
Free Water
Сводный Индекс От АМЭКС®
AMEX® Composite Index
Свободный Проём
Free Entry
Свод
Vault
Сводный Индекс От НЭЗДЭК®
The NASDAQ® Composite Index
Своп
Swap
Своп На Базис
Basis Swap
Своп На Дифолт
Default Swap
Своп На Кривую Доходности
Yield Curve Swap
Своп На Несостоятельность
Default Swap
Своп На Паевой Индекс
Equity Index Swap
Своп На Природный Газ
Natural Gas Swap
Сворачивание Деятельности
Winding Up
Связующее
Adhesive
Сдавленное
Appressed
Сдвиг Ветра
Wind Shear
С Дивидендом
With Dividend
Сев В Увлажнённую Гряду
Wetbed Seeding
Северный Склон Аляскинского Хребта
Alaska North Slope
Североамериканская Система Промышленной Классификации
NAICS
North American Industry Classification System
Североамериканское Соглашение О Свободной Торговле
NAFTA
North American Free Trade Agreement
Североатлантический Совет По Сотрудничеству
NACC
North Atlantic Cooperation Council
Сезонный Кредит
Seasonal Credit
Сейсмическая Разведка 2И
2D Seismic Survey
Сейсмическая Разведка 3И
3D Seismic Survey
Сейсмическое Изыскание 2И
2D Seismic Survey
Сейсмическое Изыскание 3И
3D Seismic Survey
Сейсмическое Изыскание 3М
3D Seismic Survey
Сейсморазведка 2И
2D Seismic Survey
Сейсморазведка 3И
3D Seismic Survey
Сейф
Safe
Секретарь Компании
Company Secretary
Селекционный Сорт
Variety
Сельское Хозяйство
Agriculture
Сельскохозяйственная Известь
Agricultural Lime
Сельскохозяйственная Программа
Agricultural Program
Сельскохозяйственное Семя
Agricultural Seed
Сельскохозяйственные Рода Сырья
Agricultural Commodities
Семейство
Familia
Family
(Семенная) Коробочка
Boll
Семенная Оболочка
Seed Coat
Семенодоля
Cotyledon
Семеоголитель
Seed Delinter
Семя
Seed
Семядольный Узел
Cotyledonary Node
Семядоля
Cotyledon
Seed Leaf
Семязачаток
Ovule
Семянка
Achene
Семяножка
Stipe
Семя Овощной Культуры
Vegetable Seed
Семяпочка
Ovule
Семя Хлопчатника
Cottonseed
Сепаратор
Separator
Сера
Sulfur
Сервитут
Servitude
Сервоклапан
Servovalve
Сердечник
Core
Серебристо-
Argenteo
Серебристое
Argent

Argenteus
Серебро
Silver
Серебряно-
Argenteo
Серебряное
Argenteus
Серёжка
Catkin
Серии
Series
Серии А
Series A
Серикультура
Sericulture
Серицикультура
Sericulture
Серицин
Sericin
Сернистая Нефть
Sour Crude Oil
Сернокислый Алюминий
Aluminum Sulfate
Сертификат Веса
Weight Certificate
Сертификат-Зэд.
Z-Certificate
Сертификат Обработки Древесины
Wood Treatment Certificate
Сертификат С Переменной Ставкой
Variable-Rate Certificate
Сертификация
Certification
Сжатый Воздух
Compressed Air
Сжигаемый В Факеле Природный Газ
Flared Natural Gas
Сжигание В Факеле
Flaring
Сжиженный Нефтяной Газ
Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Сжиженный Природный Газ
Liquefied Natural Gas
Сжиженный Углеводородный Газ
Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Сжимаемость
Compressibility
Сибирская Язва
Anthrax
Сибсы
Sibs
Сигнальная Линия
Signal Line
Сизаль
Sisal
Сизое
Glaucous
Сила
Vigor
Сила Тока
Electric Current
С Или Без
With Or Without
Силикон
Silicone
Силы Фан Дэр Ваалса
Van Der Waals Forces
Сильная Кислота
Strong Acid
Сильное Основание
Strong Base
Сильно Увлажнённая Земля
Wetland
Сильфонное Уплотнение
Bellows Seal
Симбиоз
Symbiosis
Симптомы
Symptoms
Сингапурская Биржа (Лимитид)
SGX
Singapore Exchange (Limited)
Сингапурская Международная Валютная Биржа
SIMEX
Singapore International Monetary Exchange
Сингапурская Сырьевая Биржа (Эл.Ти.Ди.)
Singapore Commodity Exchange (Ltd)
Синдикат
Syndicate
Синдиотактический Полимер
Syndiotactic Polymer
Синерезис
Weep
Синоним
Synonym
Синтетическая Жидкость ПАГ
PAG Synthetic Fluid
Синтетическая Жидкость ПАО
PAO Synthetic Fluid
Синтетическая Смазка
Synthetic Lubricant
Синтетические Виды Топлива
Synthetic Fuels
Синтетические Масла
Synthetic Oils
Синтетический Актив
Synthetic Asset
Синтетический Углеводород
Synthetic Hydrocarbon
(Синхронный) Генератор
Alternator
Сионизм
Zionism
Сире
Ciré
Сисаль
Sisal
Система
System
Система Масляного Тумана
Oil Mist System
Система Нумерации Ценных Бумаг
Security Numbering System
Система Пильного Волокноотделения
Saw Delinting System
Система Подбора® От Пэнтон®
Pantone® Matching System®
Система Прессовки Кип
Bale Press System
Система Профильного Управления Счётом
Account Management Profile System
Система Прядения Гребенной Шерсти
Worsted Spinning System
Система Разрыхления И Предварительной Очистки
Blowroom System
Систематический Риск
Systematic Risk
Система Управления Складом
Warehouse Management System
Системное
Systemic
Системное Сообщение
System Message
Системный Пестицид
Systemic Pesticide
СиСэл®
SeaCell®
Ситец
Calico
Си.Ти.

CT
Си.Ти.Ай.1
CTI1
Си.Ти.Ай.2
CTI2
Си.Ти.Ай.3
CTI3
Си.Ти.Ай.4
CTI4
Си.Ти.Ай.5
CTI5
Сито
Sieve
Сито № 4
4 Sieve
Сито № 5
5 Sieve
Сито № 6
6 Sieve
Сито № 21/2
21/2 Sieve
Сито № 30
30 Sieve
Сито № 51/2
51/2 Sieve
Сито № 61/2
61/2 Sieve
СиЦэль®
SeaCell®
Си.Эм.И. Груп, Инк.
CME Group, Inc.
Скало
Whip Roll
Скачкообразное Движение
Stick-Slip Motion
Скважина
Well
Скважина Дикая Кошка
Wildcat Well
Сквозной Тест
Walk-Through Test
Скидка
Disagio
Discount
Скидка За Объём
Volume Discount
Склад
Warehouse
Склад Временного Хранения
Customs Warehouse
Складирование
Warehousing
Складированные Товары
Warehoused Goods
Складки
Pleats
Складская Расписка
Warehouse Receipt
Складской Варрант
Warehouse Warrant
Складской Поддон
Warehouse Pallet
Складчатый Фильтр
Pleated Filter
Склеротиния
Sclerotinia
Склероциальная Гниль
Sclerotia
Склероция
Sclerotia
Скользящая Шкала
Sliding Scale
С Кольцами
Annulate
Скорлупа
Husk
Скоростной Напор
Velocity Pressure
Скорость
Velocity
Скорость Обращения
Velocity Of Circulation
Скорость Потока
Flow Rate
Скорость Реакции
Reaction Rate
Скорость Сдвига
Rate Of Shear
Скорость Течения
Flow Rate
Скоротечный Вилт
Sudden Wilt
Скороход
Walker
Скреплённая Ткань
Bonded Fabric
Скручивание Листьев
Leaf Rolling
Скуфья
Zucchetto
Слабая Кислота
Weak Acid
Слабая Пряжа
Weak Yarn
Слабое Основание
Weak Base
Слаборазвитая Страна
Less Developed Country
Слабость
Weakness
Слабые Авуары
Weak Holdings
Слабые Покупатели
Weak Longs
Слабые Руки
Weak Hands
Слабый Доллар
Weak Dollar
Слабый Рынок
Weak Market
Сланцевый Газ
Shale Gas
Слегка Поражённая Головнёй Пшеница
Light Smutty Wheat
Следующим Днём
Next Day
Слеминг
Slamming
Слив
Bleeding
Слипание
Collapse
Слитый Чернозём
Vertisol
Слияние
Merger
Слияния И Поглощения
M&A
Mergers And Acquisitions
Слово
Word
Сложение
Ply
Сложное
Compound
Сложный Эфир Фосфорной Кислоты
Phosphate Ester
Слоистое Течение
Laminar Flow
Слойная Вода

Free Water
Служащие Совета
Board Officers
Служба Стабилизации И Сохранения Сельского Хозяйства
Agricultural Stabilization And Conservation Service
ASCS
Служба Стабилизации Сельского Хозяйства И Сохранения Сельскохозяйственных Ресурсов
Agricultural Stabilization And Conservation Service
ASCS
Случайная Величина
Variate
Сляб
Slab
Смазка
Lubricant
Lubrication
Смазка Для Гипоидных Передач
Hypoid Gear Lubricant
Смазка Для (Зубчатых) Передач
Gear Lubricant
Смазка Эйч.1
H1 Lubricant
Смазка Эйч.2
H2 Lubricant
Смазка Эйч.3
H3 Lubricant
Смазки Пищевого Сорта
Food Grade Lubricants
Смазочно-Охлаждающая Жидкость
Cutting Fluid
Смазочно-Охлаждающее Масло
Cutting Oil
Смазочный Материал
Lubricant
Смазывание
Lubrication
Смазывание Кольцом
Ring Lubrication
Смазывание Под Давлением
Force Feed Lubrication
Смазывание Разбрызгиванием
Splash Lubrication
Смазывание Масляным Туманом
Oil Mist Lubrication
Смазывание Тонкой Плёнкой
Thin Film Lubrication
Смачиваемый Порошок
Wettable Powder
Смачиватель
Wetting Agent
Смачивающее Средство
Wetting Agent
Смачивающий Агент
Wetting Agent
Смена
Shift
Смесительная Машина
Blending Machine
Смеска
Blending
Смесь Бензина И Спирта
Gasohol
Смешанный Коносамент
Intermodal Bill Of Lading
Смешение
Compounding
Смешивание
Blending
Смешивающееся
Miscible
Смещение Груза
Cargo Shift
Смола
Tar
Смолка
Viscaria
Смоляной Кармашек
Pitch Pocket
Сморщенное
Wrinkled
Смотровое Отверстие
Visor
Смотровой Тамбур
Visor
Смывание
Flushing
Смягчение
Attenuation
Смятое
Wrinkled
Снабжающее Предприятие
Utility
Снасть
Gear
С Начала
Ab Initio
Снашивание
Wear
Снашивание И Порча
Wear And Tear
С Неполной Верхней Рамой
Half-Height
Снижение Напряжения
Voltage Reduction
Снижение Урожайности
Yield Decline
Сновальное Мотовило
Warping Reel
Сновальный Валик
Back Beam
Снование
Warping
Сновка
Warping
С Нулевой Круткой
Zero-Twist
‘Собачка’
@
At
События После Даты Сдачи Баланса
After-Balance-Date Events
События После Отчётной Даты
After-Balance-Date Events
Соверен
Sovereign
Совершена
▲
Up
Совершенный Цветок
Perfect Flower
Совет Безопасности
Security Council
Совет Европейского Союза
Council Of The European Union
Советник По Торговле Сырьём
Commodity Trading Advisor
CTA
Совет По Национальной Безопасности
National Security Council
NSC
Совет По Опеке
Trusteeship Council
Совет По Таможенному Сотрудничеству
Customs Co-operation Council
Совет По Хлопку
Cotton Board
Совещательное
Advisory

Совещательный Комитет
Advisory Committee
Совещательный Совет Директоров
Advisory Board Of Directors
Совместимое
Miscible
Совмещённый Крекинг
Co-Cracking
Совокупление
Aggregation
Совокупная Тендерная Ставка
Aggregate Tender Rate
Совокупный Лимит Возмещения
Aggregate Limit Of Indemnity
Совокупный Риск
Aggregate Risk
Согласованная Оценка Стоимости
Agreed Valuation
Согласованная Стоимостная Оценка
Agreed Valuation
Согласованные Облигации
Assented Bonds
Согласованный Вес
Agreed Weight
Соглашение
Agreement
Соглашение ВОТ По Санитарным И Фитосанитарным Мерам
The WTO Agreement On Sanitary And Phyto-Sanitary Measures
Соглашение Об Аварии
Average Agreement
Соглашение О Всемирной Организации Торговли
World Trade Organization Agreement
Соглашение О Перевозке Скоропортящихся Грузов
Agreement On The Transport Of Perishables
Agreement Transport Perishable
ATP
Соглашение О Складировании
Warehousing Agreement
Соглашение О Текстиле И Одежде
ATC
The Agreement On Textiles And Clothing
Соглашение Плаза
Plaza Accord
Соглашение По Весу
Weight Agreement
Соглашение С Изменяемой Ставкой
Variable-Rate Agreement
Соглашение С Переменной Ставкой
Variable-Rate Agreement
Содержание Воды
Water Content
Содержащий Вирус
Viruliferous
Содержимое Амилозы
Amylose Content
Содружество Независимых Государств
CIS
The Commonwealth Of Independent States
Соевое Масло
Soybean Oil
Соевые Бобы
Soybeans
Соединение
Coalescence
Соединённое
Compound
Соединённое Королевство
UK
The United Kingdom
Соединительная Муфта
Coupling
Создание Избыточно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Creation
Создание Сильно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Creation
Солидарное Обязательство
Joint Liability
Солидолонагнетатель
Grease Gun
Солиситор
Solicitor
Солнечная Радиация
Solar Radiation
Солнечный Ожог
Sunscald
Солодовая Вытяжка
Wort
Соломина
Culm
Солонец
Alkali Soil
Сольвент
Solvent
Соляная Кислота
Muriatic Acid
Соляр
Fuel Oil
Соляровое Топливо
Fuel Oil
Сомнительные Долги
Doubtful Debts
Сомнительный
Doubtful
Сообщество Автотракторных Инженеров
SAE
Society Of Automotive Engineers
Сообщество Красильщиков И Колористов
SDC
Society Of Dyers And Colourists
Сообщество Лойда
Society Of Lloyd's
Сообщество Трибологистов И Инженеров По Смазыванию
Society Of Tribologist And Lubrication Engineers
STLE
Соответствующее
Underlying
Соотносительная Курсовая Разница По Опционам На Покупку
Ratio Call Spread
Соотносительная Курсовая Разница По Опционам На Продажу
Ratio Put Spread
Соотношение Золото/Серебро
Gold/Silver Ratio
Соотношение Лакмусовая Бумажка
Acid-Test Ratio
Соотношение Между Доходностями
Yield Ratio
Соотношение Пар Жидкость
Vapor Liquid Ratio
V/L Ratio
Соотношение С Возвратным Скрещиванием
Backcross Ratio
Соотношение С Лихорадочностью
Volatility Ratio
Соотношение С Потреблением Масла
Oil Consumption Ratio
Соотношение С Расходом Масла
Oil Consumption Ratio
Соотношение С Шараханьем
Volatility Ratio
Соотношение Тела К Весу
Warmth To Weight Ratio
Соотношение Трэйнора
The Treynor Ratio
Соотношение Цена/Продажи
Price/Sales Ratio

Сополимер
Copolymer
Сопротивление
Drag
Сопротивление Износу
Abrasion Resistance
Сопротивление Истиранию
Abrasion Resistance
Сопутствующая Услуга
Accessorial Service
Сопутствующие Сборы
Accessorial Charges
Сорное Растение
Weed
Сорняк
Weed
Сорт
Grade
Сорта По САИ
SAE Grades
Сорта Химикалий
Grades Of Chemicals
Сорта Химикатов
Grades Of Chemicals
Сортовое Разнообразие
Varietal Diversity
Сортовой Выпуск
Varietal Release
Сортоиспытание
Variety Trial
Сорт По Вязкости
Viscosity Grade
Сорт По Вязкости По МОС
ISO Viscosity Grade
Сорт По Засорённости Листьями
Leaf Grade
Сорт (Растений)
Cultivar
Variety
Сорт Хлопка
Cotton Grade
Со Склада На Склад
Warehouse-To-Warehouse
Состав Из Цистерн
Tank Train
Составное
Compound
Сосуд
Vessel
Сосудистая Система
Vascular System
Сосудистое
Vascular
Сосудистый Вилт
Vascular Wilt
Сосудистый Пучок
Vascular Bundle
Сосудорасширяющие Нервные Волокна
Vasodilator
Сосьетэ Давэстисмо А Капиталь Варъябль
SICAV
Société D'Investissement À Capital Variable
Сохранение Избыточно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Conservation
Сохранная Расписка
Vault Receipt
Соцветие
Inflorescence
Сочленённое
Articulate
Спасённое Имущество
Salvage
Спектрогониофотометр
Spectrogoniophotometer
Спектрографический Анализ
Spectrographic Analysis
Спектроколориметр
Spectrocolorimeter
Спектроскоп
Spectroscope
Спектроскопия
Spectroscopy
Спектр Сорняков
Weed Spectrum
Спекулятивный Пузырь
Speculative Bubble
Специальный 301 Отчёт
Special 301 Report
Специфическое Заимствование
Specific Borrowing
Специфичность
Specificity
Спикула
Spicule
Спинной Хребет
Backbone
Спиральное
Spiral
Списание
Write-Off
Сплав
Alloy
Сплавление
Alloying
Сплошной Шов
Backstitch
Сплющивание
Collapse
Сподоптэра Литторалис (Боисдувал)
Spodoptera Littoralis (Boisduval)
Сподоптэра Литура (Фабрициус)
Spodoptera Litura (Fabricius)
Спонсируемое Правительством Предприятие
Government-Sponsored Enterprise
Спора
Spore
Спороносец
Basidium
Спорынья
Ergot
Способность
Capacity
Способность Выдерживать Нагрузку
Load-Carrying Capacity
С Правами
With Rights
Спринклерная Система
Sprinkler System
С Процентом
With Interest
Спрэд В Доходности
Yield Spread
Спрэд На Лихорадочность
Volatility Spread
Спрэд На Отжим
Crush Spread
Спряденая Веретеном
Spindle Spun
Спуск Масла
Oil Drain
Спускное Отверстие Для Масла
Oil Drain
Спущенная Петля
Ladder
Спэктра®
Spectra®
Срабатывание
Scuffing
Сращение
Coalescence

Сращённое
Adnate
Среда
Medium
Среднеарифметическая Выручка За КилоВатт-Час
Average Revenue Per KiloWatt-Hour
Среднеарифметические Величины
Averages
Среднеарифметический Дневной Истинный Диапазон
ATR
Average Day True Range
Среднеарифметический Индекс По Направленному Движению
ADX
Average Directional Movement Index
Среднеарифметический Истинный Диапазон
ATR
Average True Range
Средневзвешенный Фактор Рэйтиньга
Weighted Average Rating Factor
Среднезёрный Бурый Рис Для Переработки
Medium Grain Brown Rice For Processing
Среднезёрный Обрушенный Рис
Medium Grain Milled Rice
Средней Сухости
Tough
Среднеквадратичное
Root-Mean-Square
Средние Величины
Averages
Средняя Выручка За КилоВатт-Час
Average Revenue Per KiloWatt-Hour
Средняя Длина Более Высокой Половины
UHML
Upper Half Mean Length
Средняя Жёсткость
Average Stiffness
Средняя Проба
Average Sample
Средства, Способствующие Навигации
Aids To Navigation
Средство Защиты Для Древесины
Wood Preservative
Срезанный Под Корень Хлопчатник
Stub Cotton
Сродство
Affinity
Substantivity
Срок
Term
Срок Годности
Shelf Life
Срок Простоя
Down Time
Срок Службы По Усталости
Fatigue Life
Срочный Контракт По Базису
Basis Forward Contract
Ссуда Под Закладываемый Вексель
Loan Against Pledged Bill
Ссудный Капитал
Loan Capital
Ссуды И Авансы
Loans And Advances
Стабилизатор Мыльной Пены
Suds Stabilizer
Стабилизаторы
Stabilizers
Стабильность Оксидирования
Oxidation Stability
Ставка Дисконта
Discount Rate
Ставка Заработков
Earnings Rate
Ставка Заработной Платы
Wage Rate
Ставка Налога По Стоимости
Ad Valōrem Tax Rate
Ставка Оклада
Wage Rate
Ставка Сдвига
Rate Of Shear
СТАКС (Лимитид)
STOXX (Limited)
Стамбульская Биржа Золота
Istanbul Gold Exchange
Стаминодий
Staminode
Стандарт
Standard
Стандарт Верификации
Verification Standard
Стандартизация
Standardization
Стандарт МОС
ISO Standard
Стандарт МОС 4021
ISO Standard 4021
Стандартная Форма
SF
Standard Form
Стандарт Поверки
Verification Standard
Стандарты Ведения Бухгалтерского Учёта
Accounting Standards
Стандарты Защиты Рабочих
Worker Protection Standards
Стандарты Защиты Трудящихся
Worker Protection Standards
Стандарты Качества Воды
Water Quality Standards
Стандарты Лёмфалюси
Lamfalussy Standards
Становиться Зелёным
Viridescens
Стапель
Slip
Старшее Исполнительное Должностное Лицо
CEO
Chief Executive Officer
Старший Исполнительный Управленец
CEO
Chief Executive Officer
Статистика
Statistics
Статическое Трение
Static Friction
Ствол
Trunk
Ствол Скважины
Wellbore
Створка
Valve
Створка Коробочки
Bur
Створки Коробочки Хлопчатника
Cotton Burs
Стебель
Stem
Стеганография
Steganography
Стеклянное
Glass
Стеллаж
Rack
Stillage
Стенка
Wall
Степень Рушения
Milling Degree

Степень Сжатия
Compression Ratio
Степень Утилизации
Utilisation Rate
Степень Чистоты
Cleanliness Level
Стержнеобразное
Virgate
Стёганое
Matelassé
Стигма
Stigma
Стиль Икс.-Лучей
X-Ray Style
Стиль Рентгеновских Лучей
X-Ray Style
Стираемая Ткань
Washable Fabric
Стираемое
Washable
Стираемость
Washability
Стирай-И-Носи
Wash-And-Wear
Стирай-И-Одевай
Wash-And-Wear
Стиральная Сода
Washing Soda
Стиркопрочная Ткань
Washable Fabric
Стихарь
Alb
Стоимостная Оценка
Valuation
Стоимостная Оценка Вывозов Товаров
Valuation Of Exports Of Goods
Стоимостная Оценка Деградации Земли И Почвы
Valuation Of The Degradation Of Land And Soil
Стоимостная Оценка Импорта Товаров
Valuation Of Imports Of Goods
Стоимостная Оценка Привозов Товаров
Valuation Of Imports Of Goods
Стоимостная Оценка Сырья Во Внешней Торговле
Valuation Of Commodities In External Trade
Стоимостная Оценка Экономических Связей С Зарубежными Странами
Valuation Of Economic Links With Foreign Countries
Стоимостная Оценка Экспорта Товаров
Valuation Of Exports Of Goods
Стоимость
Value
Стоимость В Использовании
Value In Use
Стоимость В Обмене
Value In Exchange
Стоимость Чистых Активов
NAV
Net Asset Value
Стойкость К Мойке
Washfastness
Сток
Wastewater
Стокс
Stoke
Столкновение
Allision
Collision
Стоп
Avast
Стохастический
Stochastic
Сточная Вода
Wastewater
Страна Происхождения
Country Of Origin
Страны Пять-Кей.
Five-K Countries
Стратегии В Отношении Кривой Доходности
Yield Curve Strategies
Стратегии В Отношении Курсовой Разности В Доходности
Yield Spread Strategies
Стратегический Резерв Нефти
Strategic Petroleum Reserve
Страхование
Assurance
Страхование Военного Риска
War Risk Insurance
Страхование Всей Жизни
Whole Life Insurance
Страхование Здоровья
Health Insurance
Страхование Корпуса Судна
Hull Insurance
Страхование Ответственности За Автомобильный Груз
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All Risk Insurance
Страхование От Несчастного Случая
Accident Insurance
Страхование От Несчастных Случаев
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Страхование От Огня
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Страховщик
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Strychnine
Строганый Шпон
Sliced Veneer
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Sling
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Строчка
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Субстантивное
Substantive
Субстантивность
Substantivity
Субстрат
Substrate
Субтрактивное
Subtractive
Судно
Ship

Vessel
Судно-Километр
Vessel-Kilometer
Судовая Тонна
Vessel Ton
Судовой Манифест
Vessel Manifest
Судья По Административным Делам
Administrative Law Judge
Суккулент
Succulent
Суконная Пряжа
Woolen Yarn
Суконная Ткань
Woolen Fabric
Суконное
Woolen
Сукно
Woolen Fabric
Сульфат Алюминия
Aluminum Sulfate
Сульфат Аммония
Ammonium Sulfate
Сульфат Железа
Iron Sulfate
Сульфатная Пульпа
Sulfate Pulp
Сульфатная Целлюлоза
Sulfate Pulp
Сульфатно-Кислая Почва
Acid Sulfate Soil
Сульфонат
Sulfonate
Сумах Лаконосный
Varnish Tree
Сумка
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Bag
Суммарное Испарение
Evapotranspiration
Сумчатые Грибы
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Run Up Day
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Alluvial Fan
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Dry Cleaning
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Bill
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Vostro Account
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Счёт За Буксировку
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Счёт Лоро
Loro Account
Счёт Ностро
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Счётный План
Plan Comptable
Счёт Ответственного Хранения
Allocated Account
Safekeeping Account
Счёт С Нулевым Остатком
Zero-Balance Account
Счёт С Нулевым Сальдо
Zero-Balance Account
Счёт С Услугой Автоматического Перевода
ATS Account
Automatic Transfer Service Account
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Invoice
Счёт-Фактура Меморандум
Memorandum Invoice
Счёт-Фактура Про-Форма
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Съёмник Клапана
Valve Lifter

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Сывороточный Белковый Изолят
Whey Protein Isolate
Сывороточный Белковый Концентрат
Whey Protein Concentrat
Сывороточный Белок
Whey Protein
Сывороточный Протеин
Whey Protein
Сывороточный Протеиновый Изолят
Whey Protein Isolate
Сывороточный Протеиновый Концентрат
Whey Protein Concentrat
Сырая
Moist
Сырой Материал
Raw Material
Сырой Участок
Wetland
Сырьё
Commodity
Сэнфорайз
Sanforize
Сэнфор-Сэт®
Sanfor-Set®
Сяжок
Antenna
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Тайвэк®
Tyvek®
Тайна Банковского Обслуживания
Banking Secrecy
Тайский Шёлк
Thai Silk
Таксономия РЯДО
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XBRL Taxonomy
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Таможенная Пошлина
Customs Duty
Таможенная Процедура
Customs Procedure
Таможенная Стоимость
Customs Value
Таможенная Территория
Customs Territory
Таможенная Территория Сообщества
Customs Territory Of The Community
Таможенные Формальности
Customs Formalities
Таможенный Брокер
Customs Broker
Таможенный Склад
Customs Warehouse
Таможенный Склад, Обеспеченный Гарантией
Customs Bonded Warehouse
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Text
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Телеграфный Перевод
Cable Transfer
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Dolly
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Telomere
Телята-Молочники
Veal Calves
Телятина
Veal
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Narrow Row Planting
Узловые Побеги
Nodal Tillers
Узлы Выше Белого Цветка
NAWF
Nodes Above White Flower
Узуфрукт
Usufruct
Уикэнд
Weekend
Указатель Давления
Pressure Indicator
Указатель Перепада Давления
Differential Pressure Indicator
Указатель По Объёму
Volume Index
Укатывание
Compaction
Укладка
Stowage
Украинская Гривна
UAH
Ukrainian Hryvnia
Украинская Грывня
UAH
Ukrainian Hryvnia
Украшенное Священными Лентами
Vittata
Украшенное Священными Повязками
Vittata
Укрепление
Hardening
Tightening
Укрутка
Take-Up
Уксус
Vinegar
Уксусная Кислота
Acetic Acid
Уксусный Ангидрид
Acetic Anhydride
Улетучивание Аммиака
Ammonia Volatilization
Улучшение Разновидностей
Varietal Improvement
Улучшение Сортов
Varietal Improvement
Улыбка Лихорадочности
Volatility Smile
Улыбка Шараханья
Volatility Smile
Ультракрупный Нефтеперевозчик
Ultra Large Crude Carrier
Ультрафиолетовое Излучение
Blacklight
Ультрачистое
Ultraclean
Улюкосодержащие Отходы
Motes
Уменьшение
Attenuation
Умягчитель Воды
Water Softener
Универсальное
Versatile
Универсальное Масло
Multigrade Oil
(Универсальный Технологический) Узел
Hub
Уничтожение Сорняков
Weeding
Уплотнение
Compaction
Seal
Weighting
Уплотнение Почвы
Soil Compaction
Уполномоченное Лицо
Authorized Person
Уполномоченный Банк
Authorized Bank
Уполномоченный Вкладчик
Authorised Investor
Уполномоченный Пользователь
Authorized User
Уполномочивание
Authorization
Упорные Головки
Cones
Упорный Подшипник
Thrust Bearing
Управление Активами
Asset Management
Управление Активами И Пассивами
Asset And Liability Management
Управление Доходностью
Yield Management
Управление Кредитом
Credit Management
Управление Мощностями
Capacity Control
Управление Наличностью
Cash Management
Управление Портфелем
Portfolio Management
Управляющий Расчётами
Settlement Manager
Управляющий Фермой
Farm Operator
Упругость Пара
Vapor Pressure
Упругость Пара По Риду
Reid Vapor Pressure
RVP
Vapor Pressure-Reid
Упряжка
Yoke
Уравнение Аррениуса
Arrhenius Equation
Уравнение Аррэниуса
Arrhenius Equation
Уравнительный Клапан
Pressure Control Valve
Уравновешенная
Balanced
Уравновешенные Крутки
Balanced Twists
Урацил
Uracil
Урегулирование Задолженности
Collection
Урегулирование Претензий
Claims Handling
Уровень Воды
Water Level
Уровень Грунтовых Вод
Water Table
Уровень Загрузки Мощностей
Capacity Utilization Rate
Уровень Защиты Капитала
Capital Protection Level
Уровень Ингрессии
Ingression Level
Уровень Насыщения
Saturation Level
Уровень Чистоты
Cleanliness Level
Урожайность
Yield
Уругвайский Песо

Uruguayan Peso
UYU

Уругвайский Раунд
The Uruguay Round

Усвоение
Assimilation

Усвояемая Вода
Available Water

Усвояемое Питательное Вещество
Available Nutrient

Усик
Antenna

Усилитель
Intensifier

Ускорение
Acceleration

Ускоренное Обесценение
Accelerated Depreciation

Ускоренный (Физический) Износ
Accelerated Depreciation

Ускоритель
Accelerant

Условия
Conditions

Условия Контракта
Conditions Of Contract

Условия Наблюдения
Viewing Conditions

Условия Перевозки
Conditions Of Carriage

Условная Ответственность
Contingent Liability

Условная Энергия
Economy Energy

Условно Возобновляемый
Conditionally Renewable

Условное Обязательство
Contingent Liability

Условное Распоряжение
Contingent Order

Услуги Доверительного Управления
Custody Services

Усовершенствованный Культивар
Improved Cultivar

Усовершенствованный Многокорпусный Дизайн
Advanced Multihull Design
AMD

Усреднение
Averaging

Усреднения
Averages

Усреднения Дау Дьжонза[30]
The Dow Jones Averages[SM]

Усреднённая Стоимость
AC
Average Cost

Усреднённый По Базису Пул
Average Basis Pool

Усреднённый Промышленный Индекс от Дау Дьжонз[30]
DJIA[SM] Index
The Dow Jones Industrial Average[SM] Index

Устав
Articles Of Association

Устав Ассоциации
Articles Of Association

Уставный Капитал
Authorised Capital
Authorized Capital

Устав О Транспортировке Опасных Грузов
ADR
Articles Dangereux De Route

Усталость
Fatigue

Установка Для Отделения Тяжёлых Примесей
Weight Separator

Установки
Facilities

Установление Избыточно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Determination

Установление Сильно Увлажнённых Земель
Wetland Determination

Устойчивость
Tolerance

Устойчивость Взрослого Растения
Adult Plant Resistance

Устойчивость К Стиркам
Washfastness

Устойчивость Окраски К Мойке
Washfastness

Устойчивость Против Окисления
Oxidation Stability

Устойчивый Сорт
Resistant Variety

Устроитель
Arranger

Устройство, Моделирующее Холодный Запуск
Cold Cranking Simulator

Устройство Отключения Общих Сообщений
Common Message Switch

Уступать
Cede

Уступающий
Assignor

Уступающий Требование
Assignor

Уступка
Allowance

Уступка Долга
Assignment Of Debt

Уступка Заработной Платы
Wage Assignment

Уступка Поступлений
Assignment Of Proceeds

Уступка Требования
Assignment

Устье (Скважины)
Wellhead

Усы
Whiskers

Утверждать
Validate

Утверждение
Validation

Утверждённые Перевозчики
Approved Carriers

Утилизация Отходов
Waste Utilization

Уток
Pick
Weft
Woof

Утолщённая Уточина
Coarse Filling

Утонение
Attenuation

Утончённое
Attenuate

Утопия
Utopia

Уточная Закладка
Weft Bar

Уточная Недосека
Weft Crack

Уточная Петля
Weft Snarl

Уточная Полоса
Weft Bar

Уточная Полоска
Weft Crack

Уточновязальная Трикотажная Ткань

Weft-Knit Fabric
Уточновязальный Трикотаж
Weft Knitting
Уточновязаная Ткань
Weft-Knit Fabric
Уточнонастилочные Ткани
Weft-Face Fabrics
Уточные Петли
Weft Loops
Уточные Полосы
Weft Streaks
Уточные Черты
Weft Streaks
Уточный Затаск
Weft Streaks
Уточный Слёт
Weft Slough
Уточный Спуск
Weft Slough
Утренняя Звезда
Morning Star
Утренняя Звезда Додзи
Morning Doji Star
Утюжение
Backwashing
Утяжеление
Weighting
УФ Деградация
UV Degradation
Ухообразное
Auriculate
Ухообразный Лист
Auriculate Leaf
Уценённая Стоимость
Written-Down Value
Уценка
Write Down
Уценка Капитала
Capital Write-Down
Участники ВРРРВ
RTGS Participants
Участник Рынка
Market Participant
Учётная Политика
Accounting Policy
Учётная Ставка
Discount Rate
Учётные Политики, Изменения В Учётных Оценках И Ошибки
Accounting Policies, Changes In Accounting Estimates And Errors
Учитываемый По Рынку
Marked To Market
Учитывать По Рынку
Mark To Market
Учредительный Договор
Articles Of Incorporation
Memorandum Of Association
Учреждение, Обслуживающее Счёт
Account Servicing Institution
Ушки
Auricle
Ушковатое
Auriculate
Ушковидное
Auriculate
Ушковидный Лист
Auriculate Leaf
Уштэр® Тэстёр
Uster® Tester
У.ЭМ.ЭКС. (А.БЭ.)
OMX (AB)
У.ЭМ.ЭКС. (ГРУП А.БЭ.)
OMX (Group AB)
Уязвимость
Exposure
Vulnerability
У

- Ф -

Ф
Фабанд Дойча Фазыхярунгс-Макля Э.Фау.
VDVM
Verband Deutscher Versicherungs-Makler E.V.
Фаза Верификации
Verification Phase
Фаза Вызревания
Ripening Phase
Фаза Созревания
Ripening Phase
Фай
Faille
Фактические Снижения Пиковой Нагрузки
Actual Peak Load Reductions
Фактический Расчёт
Actual Settlement
Фактическое Конечное Потребление
Actual Final Consumption
Фактическое Сырьё
Actuals
Фактор
Factor
Фактор Биржевого Риска
Exchange Risk Factor
Фактор Верификации
Verification Factor
Фактор Зи.
Z Factor
Фактор Зэд.
Z Factor
Фактор Растяжения
Tensile Factor
Факультативный/Обязательный Трактат
Facultative/Obligatory Treaty
Фандайк
Vandyke
Фанера
Plywood
Фартук
Apron
Фасоль Адзуки
Azuki Beans
Фасоль Азуки
Azuki Beans
ФДАКС®
VDAX®
Федеральная Энергетическая Комиссия
Federal Power Commission
Федеральные Сберегательные Ноты
Federal Savings Notes
Федеральный Идентификационный Номер Работодателя
Federal Employer Identification Number
FEIN
Федеральный Комитет По Открытому Рынку
The Federal Open Market Committee
FOMC
Федометр®
Fade-Ometer®
Фенол
Phenol
Фенология
Phenology
Фенотипическая Приемлемость
Phenotypic Acceptability

Феромон
Pheromone
Феррография
Ferrography
Фертильность Пыльцы
Pollen Fertility
Фетр
Felt
Фиалковое
Violacea
Фибрилляция
Fibrillation
Физика Низких Температур
Cryogenics
Физиология Семян
Seed Physiology
Физически Расчитываемые Контракты
Physically Settled Contracts
Физическое Лицо
Person
Фиксатор
Fixative
Фиксация Покупкой
Buy-Stop
Филамент
Filament
Филиал
Branch
Фильера
Spinneret
Фильтр
Filter
Фильтрация
Filtration
Фильтр Линии Давления
Pressure Line Filter
Фильтр Нагнетательного Трубопровода
Pressure Line Filter
Фильтрование
Filtration
Фильтроэлемент
Filter Element
Фильтр Смазочного Масла
Oil Filter
Фильтрующий Элемент
Filter Element
Финансирование Без Права Регресса
Non-Recourse Financing
Финансирование Без Регресса
Without Recourse Financing
Финансовое Посредничество
Financial Intermediation
Финансовое Учреждение Бенефициара
Beneficiary's Financial Institution
Финансовое Учреждение Выгодоприобретателя
Beneficiary's Financial Institution
Финансовое Учреждение Должника
Debtor's Financial Institution
Финансовое Учреждение Кредитора
Creditor's Financial Institution
Финансовые Активы, Имеющиеся В Наличии Для Продажи
Available-For-Sale Financial Assets
Финансовый Анализ
Financial Analysis
Финансовый Контракт
Financial Contract
Фиолетовое
Violacea
Violet
Фитиль
Wick
Wicking
Фитильное Питание
Wicking
Фитильный Материал
Wicking
Фитинги В Основании
Bottom Fittings
Фитинговая Платформа
Well Car
Фитогемагглютинин
Lectin
Фитоплазма
Phytoplasma
Фитосанитарная Сертификация
Phytosanitary Certification
Флаговый Лист
Flag Leaf
Фок
Fore
Фока
Fore
Фокстрот
Foxtrot
Фокусировать
Zoom
Фонд Облигаций
Bond Fund
Фондовый Брокер
Stockbroker
Фондовый Индекс
Stock Index
Фондовый Рынок
Stock Market
Фор
Fore
Форвард
Forward
Форвард На Серебро
SIFO
Silver Forward
Форвардный Контракт
Forward Contract
Форвардный Контракт По Базису
Basis Forward Contract
Форма
Form
Форма 572 ЗКР
PPQ Form 572
Форма 577 ЗКР
PPQ Form 577
Форма 578 ЗКР
PPQ Form 578
Форма 579 ЗКР
PPQ Form 579
Форма 940
940 Form
Форма 941
941 Form
Форма 1040
1040 Form
Форма 1099
1099 Form
Форма Дабл.Ю.-2
W-2 Form
Форма Дабл.Ю.-3
W-3 Form
Форма Дабл.Ю.-4
W-4 Form
Форма Дабл.Ю.-8
W-8 Form
Форма Дабл.Ю.-9
W-9 Form
Форма ЕВР 1
EUR 1 Form
Формальдегид Сульфоксилат Натрия
Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate
Формальдегид Сульфоксилат Цинка
Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate

Форма Мор Полис
Mar Policy Form
Форма Нотификации О Прибытии
Arrival Notification Form
Форма Уведомления О Прибытии
Arrival Notification Form
Формация (Буквы) Ви.
V Formation
Форменная Одежда
Uniform Dress
Формирование (Буквы) Ви.
V Formation
Формирование Капитала
Capital Formation
Формула Волтёра
Walter's Formula
Форпик
Fore Peak
Форэкс
Forex
Фотонастия
Photonasty
Фотохромизм
Photochromism
Фрагментированный Рисунок
Allover
Фрагменты Коробочки И Стеблей
Bark
Фракционирование
Fractionation
Франко
Ex
Франко Завод
EXW
Ex Works
Французский Международный Срочный Рынок
Marché À Terme International De France (SA)
MATIF (SA)
Фрахтование
Affreightment
Фрахтование Судна
Charter
Фрахтование Судна Без Экипажа
Bareboat Charter
Фрахтователь
Charterer
Фрахтователь Не Указан
Charterer Not Reported
Фреттинг
Fretting
Фреттинг Коррозия
Fretting Corrosion
Фриз
Frise
Фрикционное Прядение
Friction Spinning
Фрустрация
Frustration
Фрустрация Авантюры
Frustration Of Adventure
Фрэди Мэк
Freddie Mac
Фрэнэли
Vreneli
Фрэтин
Fretting
Фталевая Кислота
Phthalic Acid
Фтористый Винил
Vinyl Fluoride
Фузариозный Вилт
Fusarium Wilt
Фуляр
Foulard
Фумигант
Fumigant
Фунгицид
Fungicide
Фундаментальное Исследование
Fundamental Research
Функция Хэширования
Hash Function
Фунт
Lb
Pound
Фунт На Квадратный Дюйм
Pound Per Square Inch
psi
Фургон
Van
Фут
Foot
Фут Доски
Board Foot
Фут-Свеча
Foot Candle
Фуфайка
Waistcoat
Фьючерс На Индекс
Index Futures
Фьючерс На Отдельную Акцию
Single Stock Futures
Фьючерс На Усечённый Индекс
Narrow-Based Index Futures
Фьючерсы На Фондовый Индекс
Stock Index Futures
Фэни Мэй
Fannie Mae
Ф

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Х
Характеристики, Преимущества, Выгоды
FAB
Features, Advantages, Benefits
Характерный Недостаток
Inherent Vice
Харами
Harami
Хелатный Агент
Chelating Agent
Хелатообразователь
Chelating Agent
Хетотаксия
Chaetotaxy
Химера
Chimera
Химическая Стабильность
Chemical Stability
Химическая Устойчивость
Chemical Stability
Химический Дрейф
Chemical Drift
Химическое Волокно
Chemical Fiber
Хирургическая Марля
Surgical Gauze
Хладагент
Coolant
Хламидоспоры
Chlamydospores
Хлопковая Долька
Cotton Lock

Хлопковая Моль
Pectinophora Gossypiella
Хлопковая Нить
Cotton Thread
Хлопковая Тля
Aphis Gossypii
Cotton Aphid
Хлопковая Шелуха
Cottonseed Hull
Хлопковое Волокно
Cotton Fiber
Хлопковое Масло
Cottonseed Oil
Хлопковое Семя
Cottonseed
Хлопковые Отходы
Cotton Waste
Хлопковые Отходы Прядильного Производства
Cotton Spinning Mills Waste
Хлопковые Отходы Текстильных Предприятий
Cotton Wastes From Textile Mills
Хлопковый Долгоносик
Boll Weevil
Хлопковый Жмых
Cottonseed Cake
Хлопковый Кипоразборщик
Cotton Opener
Хлопковый Корм
Cottonseed Feed
Хлопковый Линт
Cotton Linters
Хлопковый Пресс
Cotton Compress
Хлопковый Пух
Fly Cotton
Cotton Linters
Хлопковый Шрот
Cottonseed Meal
Хлопкокомбайн
Cotton Picker
Хлопкособиратель
Cotton Picker
Хлопкоуборочная Машина
Cotton Picker
Picker
Хлопкоуборочный Комбайн
Picker Harvester
Хлопок
Cotton
Хлопок Со Сверхдлинным Штапельком
Extra-Long Staple Cotton
Хлопок-Сырец
Seed Cotton
Хлопчатник
Cotton
Gossypium
Хлопчатник Акала
Acala Cotton
Хлопчатник Баракат
Barakat Cotton
Хлопчатник Барбадосский
Gossypium Barbadense
Хлопчатник БИВ
VIP Cotton
Хлопчатник БИВ3А
VIP3A Cotton
Хлопчатник Болгард®
Bollgard® Cotton
Хлопчатник ВайдСтрайк^{T3}
Cotton WideStrike^{TM}
Хлопчатник Ви.Ай.Пи.
VIP Cotton
Хлопчатник Ви.Ай.Пи.Сри.Эй.
VIP3A Cotton
Хлопчатник, Выращенный За Счёт Дождевых Осадков
Raingrown Cotton
Хлопчатник Гиза
Giza Cotton
Хлопчатник Древовидный
Gossypium Arboreum
Хлопчатник Мохнатый
Gossypium Hirsutum
Хлопчатник Настоящий
Gossypium Herbaceum
Хлопчатник Обыкновенный
Gossypium Hirsutum
Хлопчатник Самосев
Volunteer Cotton
Хлопчатник С Неорошаемых Земель
Dryland Cotton
Хлопчатник С Орошаемых Земель
Irrigation Cotton
Хлопчатник Травянистый
Gossypium Herbaceum
Хлопчатник Экала
Acala Cotton
Хлопьевидноопушённое
Floccose
Хлорид Олова
Tin Chloride
Хлорированный Парафин
Chlorinated Wax
Хлористоводородная Кислота
Muriatic Acid
Хлористый Винил
Vinyl Chloride
Хлористый Винилидэн
Vinylidene Chloride
Хлорофилл
Chlorophyll
Хлорпарафин
Chlorinated Wax
Ходунок
Walker
Хозяин Счёта
Account Owner
Хозяйственный Год
Marketing Year
Холерный Вибрион
Vibrio Cholerae
Холодильное Масло
Refrigerator Oil
Холодильный Агент
Coolant
Холодильный Компрессор
Refrigeration Compressor
Холст
Lap
Холстовая Трёпальная Машина
Bale Plucker
Холст Трёпальной Машины
Picker Lap
Хоппер
Hopper
Хорошо Диверсифицированный Портфель
Well Diversified Portfolio
Хорошо Уплотнённое
Well Puddled
Хранение Сухого Пиломатериала
Storage Of Dry Lumber
Хранилище
Vault
Хранилищная Расписка
Vault Receipt
Хранитель
Bailee
Хромо
Chroma
Хроматография
Chromatography

Хроматическое
Chromatic
Хроматичность
Chromaticity
Хроматография
Chromatography
ХУИЗ
WHOIS
Х Хромосома
X Chromosome
Хэдьж Движения Денежных Средств
Cash Flow Hedge
Хэдьжер Продажи
Short Hedger
Хэдьж Приобретением
Purchasing Hedge
Хэдьж Покупкой
Buying Hedge
Хэдьж Фонд
Hedge Fund
Хэш Функция
Hash Function
Х

- Ц -

Ц
Царство
Kingdom
Цвет
Chroma
Color
Цветение
Anthesis
Цветение Хлопчатника
Cotton Flowering
Цветковое
Angiosperm
Цветной Платок
Bandanna
Цветность
Chromaticity
Цветовая Температура
Color Temperature
Цветовое Пространство
Color Space
Цветовые Измерения
Colorimetry
Цветок
Bloom
Flower
Цедент
Assignor
Целевая Цена
Target Price
Целевой Кредит
Purpose Credit
Целевой Участок
Target Site
Целиковая Зерновка
Whole Kernels
Целиковая И Крупная Битая Зерновка
Whole And Large Broken Kernels
Целина
Virgin Land
Целинная Земля
Virgin Land
Целинная Почва
Virgin Soil
Целлюлаза
Cellulase
Целлюлоза
Cellulose
Целлюлозная Среда
Cellulose Media
Целлюлозные Волокна
Cellulosic Fibers
Целое Семя Хлопчатника
Whole Cottonseed
Целостность
Integrity
Целостность Данных
Data Integrity
Целые И Крупные Битые Ядра
Whole And Large Broken Kernels
Целые Ядра
Whole Kernels
Целые Яйца
Whole Eggs
Цельная Зерновка
Whole Kernel
Цельное Ядро
Whole Kernel
Цельнокроённое
Full-Cut
Цена
Price
Цена Для Немедленного Расчёта
Cash Price
Цена За Наличный Расчёт
Cash Price
Цена Исполнения
Exercise Price
Цена И Фрахт
CFR
Cost And Freight
Цена На Взморье/Границе
Beach/Border Price
Цена На Устье (Скважины)
Wellhead Price
Цена Облигации
Bond Price
Цена Откупа
Repurchase Price
Цена Погашения
Redemption Price
Цена По Закрытии
Closing Price
Цена Покупки
Buying Price
Цена Поставки
Delivery Price
Цена, Страхование И Фрахт
CIF
Cost, Insurance And Freight
Ценная Бумага
Security
Ценная Бумага На Предъявителя
Bearer Security
Ценная Бумага С Аукционной Ставкой
Auction Rate Security
Ценная Бумага С Изменяемой Ценой
Variable-Price Security
Ценная Бумага С Переменной Ценой
Variable-Price Security
Ценности
Valuables
Ценностная Налоговая Ставка
Ad Valōrem Tax Rate
Ценностный Эквивалент
Ad Valōrem Equivalent
Ценность
Worth
Ценные Бумаги

Securities
Ценные Бумаги Дикие Кошки
Wildcat Securities
Ценные Бумаги, Обеспеченные Активами
Asset-Backed Securities
Ценные Бумаги С Увязкой К Инфляции
Inflation-Linked Securities
Ценовая Поддержка
Price Support
Ценообразование
Price Discovery
Центнер
Centner
Централизованное Смазывание
Centralized Lubrication
Центральное
Central
Центральное Регистрационное Хранилище
Central Registration Depository
Центральный Банк
Central Bank
Центральный Депозитарий Ценных Бумаг
Central Securities Depository
Центрифуга
Centrifuge
Центробежный Сепаратор
Centrifugal Separator
Центр Помощи Изобретателям
IAC
Inventors Assistance Center
Центр Распределения
Distribution Center
Центр Тяжести
Center Of Gravity
Цены Для Конечных Потребителей
End User Prices
Цепная Реакция Полимеразы
Polymerase Chain Reaction
Цепной Конвейер
Chain Conveyor
Цепной Транспортёр
Chain Conveyor
Цепочка Блоков
Blockchain
Цессия
Cession
Цетановое Число
Cetane Number
Цикл
Cycle
Цикл Заказа
Order Cycle
Циклический Тример
Cyclic Trimer
Цикличная Безработица
Cyclical Unemployment
Цикличные Ценные Бумаги
Cyclical Stocks
Циклов В Секунду
Cycles Per Second
Циклон
Cyclone
Циклы
Cycles
Цилиндр
Cylinder
Цилиндрическая Прямозубая Передача
Spur Gear
Цилиндрическая Прямозубая Шестерня
Spur Gear
Цилиндрическое Прямозубое Колесо
Spur Gear
Цилиндровое Масло
Cylinder Oil
Циммавская Плоскопечатная Машина
Zimmer Flatbed Printing Machine
Циммавская Цилиндрическая Печатная Машина
Zimmer Rotary Printing Machine
Цинк
Zinc
Циркулирующая Система
Circulating System
Циркулирующее Масло
Circulating Oil
Циркуляционная Система
Circulating System
Цитогенетика
Cytogenetics
Цитоплазматическая Наследственность/Наследование
Cytoplasmic Heredity/Inheritance
Цифровая Валюта
Digital Currency
Цифровая Подпись
Digital Signature
Цифровые Опционы
Digital Options
Ц

- Ч -

Ч
Чадра
Yashmak
Чак
Chock
Чартер
Charter
Чартер На Рейс
Voyage Charter
Чартерное Судно
Charter Vessel
Чартерные Ставки
Charter Rates
Чартер Партия
Charter Party
Час Ведьмовства
Witching Hour
Частей На Миллион
Part Per Million
ppm
Частицы
Particulates
Частицы Кожицы Семян С Волокном
Seed Coat Fragments With Fiber
Частичная Стерилизация
Partial Sterilization
Частичный Восстановитель
Partial Restorer
Частная Авария
Particular Average
Частота Несчастных Случаев
Accident Frequency
Частота Рекомбинации
Recombination Frequency
Частотомер
Wavemeter
Чаша С Ручкой
Cup With Handle
Чашелистик
Sepal
Чашечка
Calyx
Чашечный Подсчёт
Plate Count

Чек
Check
Чеканка
Pruning
Topping
Чековая Карта
Check Card
Чековый Счёт
Checking Account
Чек Рэка
Reka Check
Челночная Вышивальная
Schiffli Embroidery
Червеобразное
Vermiculate
Червь
Worm
Червячная Передача
Worm Gear
Чередующаяся Крутка
Alternating Twist
Черешковый Лист
Petiolated Leaf
Черноватое
Fuscous
Чернозём
Vertisol
Чертёж
Drawing
Четырёхремизное Атласное Переплетение
Four-Harness Satin Weave
Четырёхшариковый Прибор
Four Ball Tester
Чехарда
Volatility
Чечевичка
Lenticel
Чёрная Зерновка
Black Kernels
Чёрная Корневая Гниль
Black Root Rot
Чёрная Продольная Нить
Black End
Чёрные Масла
Black Oils
Чёрные Ядра
Black Kernels
Чёрные Пятна
Black Spots
Чёрный Груз
Black Cargo
Чёрный Рынок
Black Market
Чёрный Ящик
Black Box
Чёсальный Пух
Card Fly
Чётко Выраженная Зелёная Зерновка
Distinctly Green Kernels
Чётко Выраженные Зелёные Ядра
Distinctly Green Kernels
Чжэнчжоуская Сырьевая Биржа
ZCE
Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange
Чикагская Биржа Риса И Хлопка
Chicago Rice And Cotton Exchange
CRCE
Чикагская Палата Торговли
CBOT®
The Chicago Board Of Trade
Чикагская Товарная Биржа®
CME®
Chicago Mercantile Exchange®
The Merc
Чикагское Табло Торговли
CBOT®
The Chicago Board Of Trade
Численность
Population
Число Кло
Clo Value
Число Нейтрализации
Neutralization Number
Число Омыления
Saponification Number
Число Петельных Рядов
Course Count
Число Петельных Столбиков
Wale Count
Число Рейнольдса
Reynolds Number
Число Рэйнолдза
Reynolds Number
Чистая Комната
Clean Room
Чистая Премия
Pure Premium
Чистка
Cleaning
Чистое
Clean
Чистое Инкассо
Clean Collection
Чистые Активы
Net Assets
Чистый Бортовой
Clean On Board
Чистый Коносамент
Clean Bill Of Lading
Член Жюри
Juror
Членистое
Articulate
Членистоногое
Arthropod
Чувствительный
Susceptible
Чулок
Stocking
Чулочно-Носочное Изделие
Stocking
Ч

- Ш -

Ш
Шайба
Washer
Шайка Черномазых
Black Gang
Шако
Shako
Шаль
Shawl
Шальная Карта
Wild Card
Шанхайская Биржа Металлов
The Shanghai Metal Exchange
Шанхайская Фондовая Биржа
The Shanghai Stock Exchange
Шанхайский Сводный Индекс
Shanghai Composite Index
Шараханье
Volatility
Шараханье Соответствующего Актива

Volatility Of The Underlying Asset
Шариковый Подшипник
Ball Bearing
Шарикоподшипник
Ball Bearing
Шаровары
Anklet
Шаровая Мельница
Ball Mill
Шасси
Chassis
Шафран
Saffron
Шафрановое
Saffron
Шашка
Block
Швартовая Тумба
Bollard
Швейные Изделия На Вешалках
Garment-On-Hanger
Швейные Нитки Астрокварц II®
Astroquartz II® Sewing Threads
Швейцарская Межбанковская Клиринговая Система
The Swiss Interbank Clearing System
Шевиот
Cheviot
Шевиотовая
Cheviot
Шейка
Journal
Шенгенское Соглашение
Schengen Agreement
Шелушеные Ядра
Hulled Kernels
Шелуха
Hull
Шелуха Из Семян Хлопчатника
Cottonseed Hull
Шероховатое
Aspera
Шероховатости
Asperities
Шерстистое
Woolly
Шерсть
Wool
Шерсть Валуха
Wether Wool
Шерсть В Жиропоту
Wool In The Grease
Шерсть, Впервые Переработанная На Пряжу И Ткань
Virgin Wool
Шерсть На Ткани Для Одежды
Apparel Wool
Шерстяная Гребенная Лента
Wool Top
Шерстяная Мычка
Wool Top
Шерстяная Нумерация
Woolen Count
Шерстяная Ткань
Woolen Fabric
Шерстяное
Woolen
Шерстяной Креп
Wool Crêpe
Шестерня
Gear
Pinion
Шёлк
Silk
Шёрстное
Woolly
Шиловидный Лист
Awl-Like Leaf
Шина
Busbar
Шиповидное
Aculeate
Ширина
Width
Ширина Блока
Block Width
Ширина Полосы Частот
Bandwidth
Широкая Амплитуда Изменчивости
Volatility
Широкая Гибридизация
Wide Hybridization
Широкая Курсовая Разница
Wide Spread
Широкая Цена
Wide Price
Широкий Рынок
Wide Market
Широкий Спрэд
Wide Spread
Широкого Спектра
Wide-Spectrum
Широкодиапазонный День
Wide-Ranging Day
Широкое Открытие
Wide Opening
Широкое Скрещивание
Wide Cross
Шифон
Chiffon
Шифровка
Encipherment
Encryption
Шкала
Scale
Шкала Бофорта
Beaufort Scale
Шкала Сафира-Симпсэна По Мощи Ураганных Ветров
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale
Шкала Сафира-Симпсэна По Мощи Ураганов
The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale
Шкафут
Waist
Шквал
Squall
Шкипер
Skipper
Шкура
Pelt
Шкурка
Pelt
Шлифование
Polishing
Шлихта
Size
Sizing
Шлихтование
Sizing
Шлихтование Основ
Warp Sizing
Шлихтовка
Sizing
Шлюз
Lock
Шлюпбалки
Davits
Шляпа
Hat
Шнур
Band
Banding
Шнурок

Aiguillette
Шотландский Твид
Scottish Tweed
Шотландское Грубошёрстное Сукно
Scottish Tweed
Шпиндельное Масло
Spindle Oil
Шпон
Veneer
Шприц Для Консистентной Смазки
Grease Gun
Шрот Из Соевых Бобов
Soybean Meal
Шрот Из Семян Хлопчатника
Cottonseed Meal
Штаг
Stay
Штамм
Strain
Штапельные Волокна
Staple Fibers
Штивка
Stowage
Штиль
Calm
Штопка
Mending
Штрих Закрытия
Bar Close
Штрихкод
Bar Code
Штрихкод 2-Ди.
2-D Bar Code
Штриховое Кодирование
Bar Coding
Штриховой График
Bar Chart
Штриховой График Объёма
Volume Bar Chart
Штриховой Код
Bar Code
Штриховой Код 2-Ди.
2-D Bar Code
Шум
Noise
Шум 1/Эф.
1/F Noise
Шунтирование
Bridging
Шьенгора
Chiengora
Шэвьё
Cheviot
Ш

- Щ -

Щ
Щелочная Почва
Alkaline Soil
Щелочное
Alkaline
Basic
Щелочное Число
Base Number
Щетинка
Bristle
Щетинконосное
Aristate
Щёлок
Liquor
Lye
Щёлочность
Alkalinity
Щёлочь
Alkali
Щит
Baffle
Щитовидное
Peltate
Щитовидный Лист
Peltate Leaf
Щиток
Baffle
Seed Leaf
Visor
Щ

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Ы

Ы

- Э -

Э
Эвапотранспирация
Evapotranspiration
Эвердьюпойс Фунт
Avoirdupois Pound
Эволюция
Evolution
Эвэдэпойз Фунт
Avoirdupois Pound
Эгвийет
Aiguillette
Эглэт
Aglet
Эй.
A
Эй.-Эйч.1Эн.1
A-H1N1
Эй.Эн.Эс.Ай. Экс.12
ANSI X12
Эквайрё
Acquirer
Эквайрёр
Acquirer
Эквайринг
Acquiring
Эквайринь
Acquiring
Эквивалент Ад Валёрэм
Ad Valōrem Equivalent
Эквивалент По Стоимости
Ad Valōrem Equivalent
Эквиваленты Контейнеров
Container Equivalents
Эквитас Рииншурэнс Эл.ти.ди.
Equitas Reinsurance Ltd
Экзотические Инструменты

Exotic Instruments
Экзотические Опционы
Exotic Options
Эконометрия
Econometrics
Экономика
Economics
Экономическая Система
Economic System
Экономические Шоки
Economic Shocks
Экономически Значимые Цены
Economically Significant Prices
Экономический И Монетарный Союз
Economic And Monetary Union
Экономический Индикатор
Economic Indicator
Экономический И Социальный Совет
Economic And Social Council
Экономический Кризис
Economic Crisis
Экономический Рост
Economic Growth
Экономическое Сообщество Береговых Стран Великих Озёр
CEPGL
Communauté Économique Des Pays Des Grands Lacs
Economic Community Of The Great Lakes Countries
Экономическое Сообщество Государств Центральной Африки
CEEAC
Communauté Économique Des États De L'Afrique Centrale
Economic Community Of Central African States
Экономическое Сообщество Западно-Африканских Государств
Economic Community Of West African States
Экономическое Сообщество Западной Африки
CEAO
Communauté Economique De l'Afrique De l'Ouest
WAEC
West Africa Economic Community
Экономия
Economy
Экономия Топлива
Fuel Economy
Экосистема
Ecosystem
Экран
Baffle
Экрилэн®
Acrilan®
Экс.
X
Экс.25
X.25
Экс.400
X.400
Экс.500
X.500
Экс.Ар.
XR
Ex-Rights
Экс.Би.Ар.Эл.
XBRL
Экс.Дабл.Ю.
XW
Ex-Warrants
Экс.Ди.
XD
Ex-Dividend
Экс.Ди.Эс.Эл.
xDSL
Эксимбэньк
Eximbank
Экскреция
Excreta
Эксминстёрские Ковры™
Axminster Carpets™
Экспансия
Expansion
Экспериментальные Сорта
Experimental Grades
Эксплуатационная Скважина
Development Well
Эксплуатационно-Разведочная Скважина
Semi-Wildcat Well
Экспоненциальная
Exponential
Экспоненциальное Скользящее Среднеарифметическое
Exponential Moving Average
Экспорт
Export
Экспортёр
Exporter
Экспортирование
Exporting
Экспортировать
Export
Экспортирующая Торговая Компания
Export Trading Company
Экспорт Капитала
Capital Export
Экспортная Декларация
Export Declaration
Экспортные Субсидии
Export Subsidies
Экспортный Кредит
Export Credit
Экспортный Совет При Президенте
President's Export Council
Экс.-Рэй
X-Ray
Экстра
Extra
Экстрагирование Растворителем
Solvent Extraction
Экстрактор
Extractor
Экстрактор-Питатель
Extractor-Feeder
Экстракция Растворителем
Solvent Extraction
Экстраполяция
Extrapolation
Экструдер
Extruder
Эксцесс
Excess
Экс.Эл.Эй.
XLA
Экс.Эм.Эл.
XML
eXtensible Mark-up Language
Экс.Уай.Зэд.
XYZ
Эктопаразит
Ectoparasite
Эластан
Elastane
Эластерэл-Пи.
Elasterell-P
Эластичная Валюта
Elastic Currency
Эластогидродинамическое Смазывание
Elastohydrodynamic Lubrication
Эластомер
Elastomer
Эластомультиэстер
Elastomultiester

Элеватор
Elevator
Электрическая Неисправность
Electrical Derangement
Электрический Ток
Electric Current
Электричество
Electricity
Электровалентная Связь
Ionic Bond
Электроизоляционное Масло
Electrical Insulating Oil
Электронная ДПГ
Electronic CMR
Электронная Коммерция
Electronic Commerce
Электронная Обработка Данных
Electronic Data Processing
Электронная Подпись
Electronic Signature
Электронная Сеть Подачи Заявок На Лицензии И Получение Информации
Electronic License Application And Information Network
Электронная Система Межбанковских Платежей Крупных Сумм
The Electronic Large-Value Interbank Payment System
Электронная Складская Расписка
Electronic Warehouse Receipt
EWR
Электронная Сэ.Эм.Эр.
Electronic CMR
Электронная Торговая Система
Electronic Trading Facility
Electronic Trading System
Электронная Торговля
Electronic Commerce
Электронное Банковское Обслуживание
Electronic Banking
Электронное Подтверждение Сделок
Electronic Trade Confirmation
Электронное Распоряжение
Electronic Order
Электронные Деньги
Electronic Money
Электронные Услуги
Electronic Services
Электронный Банк
Electronic Bank
Электронный Взаимообмен Данными
Electronic Data Interchange
Электронный Взаимообмен Данными В Сферах Управления, Торговли И Транспорта
Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce And Transport
Электронный Перевод
Wire Transfer
Электронный Перевод Денежных Средств
Electronic Funds Transfer
Электронный Торговец
Electronic Trader
Электроснабжающее Предприятие
Electric Utility
Электростанция
Electric Power Plant
Электростатический Сепаратор
Electrostatic Separator
Элементарная Нить
Filament
Элементарный Файл
Elementary File
Элементы Данных
Data Elements
Элимус
Wild Rye
Элювий
Eluvium
Эмбарго
Embargo
Эмбрионное
Embryonic
Э-Местный
E-Local
Эмиссионная Цена
Issue Price
Эмиссионный Спектрометр
Emission Spectrometer
Эмиссия Конвертируемой Облигации
Convertible Bond Issue
Эмиссия Облигации
Bond Issue
Эмиссия Обратимой Облигации
Convertible Bond Issue
Эмитент
Issuer
Эмитент Карты
Card Issuer
Эмульгатор
Emulsifier
Эмульгируемость
Emulsibility
Эмульсионная Полимеризация
Emulsion Polymerization
Эмульсия
Emulsion
Эмульсол
Cutting Fluid
Emulsifier
Эмульсор
Emulsifier
Эндопаразит
Endoparasite
Эндосперм
Endosperm
Энергетическая Система
Grid
Энергетические Потери Электрических Систем
Electrical System Energy Losses
Энергия
Vigor
Энергия Ветра
Wind Energy
Энергия Решётки
Lattice Energy
Энергосбытовая Компания
Power Marketer
Энергосистема
Grid
Энтомофаги
Entomophagous
Эн.Уай.Эс.И. Юронэкст, Инк.
NYSE Euronext, Inc.
Эпидермис
Epidermis
Эпифитотическое
Epiphytotic
Эпифиты
Epiphytes
Эпоксидная Смола
Epoxy Resin
Эпоксидный Полимер
Epoxy Resin
Эрозия
Erosion
Weathering
Эсошиэйтид Прэс
AP
Associated Press
Эстерификация
Esterification
Эстетика

Aesthetics
Эстивация
Aestivation
Эстроквотц®
Astroquartz®
Эс.ЭндПи. Глобэл Платс
S&P Global Platts
Этан
Ethane
Этанол
Ethanol
Этикетка
Label
Этиловый Спирт
Ethanol
Эт Каэтэра
Et Caetera
Эт Кэтэра
Et Cetera
Эуплоид
Euploid
Эуплоидное
Euploid
Эф.
F
Эфидэйвит
Affidavit
Эфир (Орто)Фосфорной Кислоты
Phosphate Ester
Эфир Триметилкарбинола
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
Эфрэмэкс
Aframax
Эффективная Процентная Ставка
Effective Interest Rate
Эффективность Водопользования
Water Use Efficiency
Эффективность Пользования Водами
Water Use Efficiency
Эффективность Фильтра
Filter Efficiency
Эффективный Рынок
Efficient Market
Эффект Конца Недели
Weekend Effect
Эффекты Суммирования Генов
Additive Effects Of Genes
Эффлюент
Effluent
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Ю.
U
Юнитард
Unitard
Юридическое Лицо
Entity
Юрисконсульт
Lawyer
Юрист
Lawyer
Юрокард/МэстчёКард
Eurocard/MasterCard
Юроклыэ
Euroclear
Юронэкст Эн.Фэй.
Euronext NV
Юропэй (Интёнэшэнэл Эс.Эй.)
Europay (International SA)
Ют
Poop
Ю.Эс. Фьючез Эксчэйндьж, Эл.Эл.Си.
US Futures Exchange, LLC
Ю

- Я -

Я
Явный Спрос
Apparent Demand
Ягода
Berry
Ягодовидное
Baccate
Ягодоносное
Bacciferous
Яд
Venom
Ядерная Установка, Способная Действовать
Operable Nuclear Unit
Ядро
Kernel
Язва
Smudge
Яйцо
Ovum
Як
Yak
Якорное Место
Anchorage
Ял
Yawl
Яма
Pit
Ямэкэс
Yarmulkes
Янтарное
Amber
Яньки
Yankee
Японская Теория Подсвечников
Japanese Candlestick Theory
Ярд
Yard
Ярдаж
Yardage
Ярмульки
Yarmulkes
Яровизация
Vernalization
Ярус
Tier
Ясменник
Wort
Яхта
Yacht
ЯХУ!
YAHOO!
Ячеистое
Alveolate
Ячменное Зерно
Barleycorn
Ячмень
Barley
Яшмак
Yashmak
Ящик

Box
Ящичный Поддон

Box Pallet
Я

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